EXTENDING HAKE ASSESSMENTS TO INCLUDE BOTH SA AND NAMIBIA

WHAT'S NEEDED?

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OUTLINE

I. The current assessment approach in SA and the data used

II. What further issues arise when extending to include Namibia?

III. An example from the North Pacific

IV. What information do we or will we have that we will need to use?

V. The next steps

I. The current assessment approach in SA and the data used

- Method Statistical Catch-at-Length assessing M. paradoxus and M. capensis simultaneously
- Stock structure Both species single stocks
- Movement Implicit; modeled by area-specific selectivities ("areas as fleets" approach)
- Data used Catch; CPUE; Surveys; Survey and Catch CAL; ALKs

II. What further issues arise when extending to include Namibia?

- Method Unchanged (for baseline)
- Stock structure Possibility of multiple stocks of each species, with times/areas of overlap
- Movement Will need to be explicitly modeled, at least to some extent

Further data/information needed – Genetics for stock structure; GeoPop for movement,

II. An example from elsewhere

Minke whales in the North West Pacific (probably the most complex such model yet developed)

Western North Pacific



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Focus of MP implementation

Primary focus on minke whales on Pacific side of Japan

All hypotheses included a separate J-stock mainly west of Japan but with some mixing in some months in some sub-areas



Baseline Scenerios A and B

Baseline A (based on hypothesis testing)
3-stocks (J, O, W) [2 –n case of B]
W-stock sporadically in sub-area 9
O-stock may be in sub-area 10
Hypothetic breeding ground locations
Possible feeding migrations for 'O'
Temporal mixing of O and J
Age – and sex- structure



Baseline Scenario C

- Based on 'boundary rank' method
 4 stocks, 3 to west of Japan
 'preferred hypothesis' no mixing with boundary at 147E and 158E
 Variants:
 - Ow/Oe boundary at 153E with mixing
 Further intrusion of Oe into 9E
 Some mixing of Ow and Oe in 7 and 8



Baseline Scenario D

Synthesis

■ 3 stock hypothesis (J, O, W)

O- and W- stocks mix across 147-162E

O stocks dominate in west

W stocks dominate in east





Catch mixing matrix

 Specifies the fraction of each stock in each subarea each month by age and sex
 Juveniles; Males 10+; Females 10+

Conditioning

Select values for the operating models so that they adequately

- > (1) mimic the data and
- > (2) the dynamics of the scenario

In the context of evaluating performance





TRIALS

4 baseline, 1% and 4% MSYR, J-stock at 30%K
 Sensitivity

- J-stock depletion, 15-70%
- **MSYR** 1-4%
- Various levels of mixing and intrusion
- Various assumptions of bycatch (Japan and Korea)

KEY LESSONS FOR THE HAKE CASE Many stock structure models arguably compatible with the data Exclusions were difficult to reach agreement upon All of these different models needed to be fitted to the data Complex and time consuming assessments How did non-standard further data reduce the number of possibilities? Genetics informed on the relative proportions of different stocks in a sub-area at different times of the year 20

Relative Plausibilities of Scenarios

Is it plausible to agree on plausibility?

IV. What information do we or will we have that we will need to use?
Genetics

Number of stocks per species and overlap proportions

GeoPop

Alternative movement hypotheses (surveys, CPUE)

Spawning patterns in time and space
 Inform on both stock numbers and on movement

Morphometrics, parasites, ageing
 Probably less likely to provide definitive input

V. The next steps

This meeting

Initial development of alternative stock structure and movement scenarios

 Meeting re modeling (Copenhagen late May) How to implement scenarios in assessment models

November biologists meeting (Cape Town)
 Refine scenarios given final genetics results

 International stock assessment workshop (Cape Town 1-5 December) Finalise on scenarios and how to fit assessments models to them

Thankyou for your attention

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