# Evaluating the Impact of <br> Inaccurate Catch Information on Groundfish Management 

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Gulf of Maine
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## New England Groundfish Monitoring

- Quantifying total removals of a fishery resource is critical for accurate stock assessment and successful fisheries management.
- Discarded catch can comprise a significant portion of total removals.
- A portion of groundfish trips are observed ( $\sim 15-30 \%$ ) and used to estimate discard rates.



## Amendment 23

- NEFMC is considering adjusting the groundfish monitoring program through Amendment 23 to the Northeast Multispecies Fishery Management Plan.
- Aim: To improve the reliability and accountability of commercial catch reporting and to ensure a precise and accurate representation of catch (landings and discards).


## New England Groundfish Monitoring

- NEFMC reviewed analyses conducted by the Groundfish PDT relevant to Amendment 23 issues.
- This work identified an observer effect
(Demarest 2019, Linden 2019, Nitschke 2019, Henry et al. 2019)
$>$ Observed trips discards $\neq$ unobserved trips discards
$>$ No quantification of the magnitude of unaccounted for discards
- This could result in inaccurate estimation of total discards and catch.


## Observed discards

## Unobserved discards

## Total discards

- We were contracted by NEFMC to explore the impact of inaccurate catch information on stock assessment performance and management.
- Questions we will address:

If unaccounted discarding is occurring:

- How does this impact the performance of the stock assessment?
- What does it mean for biomass estimates? Status determination?
- How might this influence the management process?
- Would catch limits differ? By how much?


## Our Work

What this is testing:

- Impact of inaccurate catch information on stock assessment and management performance (in isolation).

What this isn't testing:

- All potential contributing issues to stock assessment and management performance.


## Scenario Testing

- We have developed a modeling tool that allows for simulating Atlantic cod population dynamics and the process of stock assessment and management.
- We can use this to quantify the impact of alternate harvest scenarios.

Scenarios we will test:
Range of unaccounted for discards.


What we will quantify:
Assessment and management performance.

## Scenario Testing Framework



## Fish and Fishery Model*

Emulates the dynamics of the fish population and key features of how it is fished.

Fish - Gulf of Maine cod

- How fast do fish grow?
- How fast do fish die naturally?
- When do fish start to reproduce? How many young?


## Fishery

- How many fish are caught?
- What size of fish are caught?
*also known as an operating model


## Simulated Survey and Fishery Data

- We generate "data" that is typically input to stock assessment.
- Simulate the survey $\rightarrow$ Index of abundance (aggregate and at-age)
- Simulate harvest by the fishery $\rightarrow$ Catch information (total and at-age)
- We can introduce bias to catch information to emulate unaccounted for discards.


## Reported Landings

Discards


Discards



## Unaccounted discards scenarios

- Scenarios will incrementally increase the level of error in discard accounting.

True catch: Base case
Biased accounting of catch: Emulates observed bias in reporting of catch.

| Proposed Discard Scenarios | Multiplier |
| :--- | :--- |
| Perfect accounting |  |
| Slight bias in accounting | $+25 \%$ |
| Large bias in accounting | $+50 \%$ |
| Extreme bias in accounting | $+100 \%$ |

## Measuring Impacts

## Assessment performance:

- Scenarios will emulate the assessment getting inaccurate catch information.
- We can then quantify the impact of alternative scenarios on the stock assessment.
- Accuracy of SSB, Fishing Mortality, Recruitment estimates
- We can compare stock assessment estimates to their "true" values.


## Management performance:

- If stock assessment performance is impacted this can influence catch advice.
- We can compare catch advice and stock status metrics resulting from alternate discard scenarios.
- Evaluate frequency of unintended overfishing.
- We can compare catch advice and management reference points to their "true" values.


## Example Output of Impacts of Unreported Catch




Rudd and Branch 2016

## Timeline

| Task | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Meet with PDT members to discuss and <br> agree on model scenarios and inputs | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| Develop operating model and implement <br> modifications to MSE framework | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| Brief PDT on progress and resolve <br> outstanding questions for further work |  | X |  |  |  |  |
| Conduct discard scenario simulations |  |  | X | X | X |  |
| Meet with PDT and discuss modelling results |  |  |  |  | X |  |
| Present the modelling work for a review by <br> the SSC or other review panel identified by <br> the Council |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Provide a final report, addressing any SSC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| suggestions for improvement |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Questions?

What's a realistic range of underestimated cod discards?

How did this change before and after sectors?

