

DRAFT

2007 Darkblotched Rockfish Rebuilding Analysis

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1. Introduction

The Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) adopted Amendment 11 to its Groundfish Management Plan in 1998. This amendment established a definition for an overfished stock of 25% of the unfished spawning biomass ($0.25B_0$). Darkblotched rockfish (*Sebastes crameri*) was declared overfished in January 2001 based on the most recent stock assessment at that time (Rogers et al. 2000). Rebuilding analyses were first conducted in mid-year 2001 (Methot and Rogers 2001) and included a partial update of the 2000 stock assessment.

The stock assessment for darkblotched rockfish was updated in 2003 (Rogers 2003). Full assessments were conducted in 2005 (Rogers 2005) and 2007 (Hamel 2007), using stock-synthesis II (SS2). In 2005 the natural mortality rate used in the assessment was changed from the previously used value of 0.05 (based largely on Hoenig's method) to 0.07 (as a balance between Hoenig's method and Gunderson's method based on gonadosomatic index (GSI)). This latter value was used in the 2007 assessment as well. The largest change in assumptions between the 2005 and 2007 assessments was the value of stock-recruitment steepness. In 2005, steepness was estimated at 1.0, and was set at 0.95. In 2007, a great deal more age data was included in the assessment, largely as conditional age-at-length compositions, and steepness was estimated (using the prior from Dorn's meta-analysis) at 0.6 and that value was then fixed in the assessment. The SPR chosen following the 2005 rebuilding analysis (0.607) corresponded to a T_{target} (median rebuilding year) of 2011, which was much earlier than for previous rebuilding analyses, due largely to the high value of steepness (and thus productivity at low stock sizes) assumed in the 2005 assessment.

2. Specifications

2.1 Selection of B_0

The unfished spawning stock biomass, B_0 , is determined from the fitted stock-recruitment relationship in order to be consistent with the assumptions underlying the current stock assessment. This is in contrast to previous rebuilding analyses for darkblotched rockfish which used a range of estimated historical recruitments to estimate B_0 . The MPD estimate of B_0 is 30,640 units of spawning output¹.

2.2 Generation of future recruitment

Future recruitments are generated using the Beverton-Holt spawner recruit relationship with steepness = 0.6 and $\sigma_r = 0.8$ as estimated within the assessment (Hamel 2007). This is in contrast to previous rebuilding analyses which resampled from a range of estimated historical recruitments. Again, this choice is consistent with the assumptions underlying the current stock assessment.

2.3 Mean generation time

The mean generation time is defined as the mean age weighted by net spawning output (see Figure 2 for a plot of net spawning output *versus* age). The best estimate of the mean generation time is 25 years (figure 1). This is one year longer than in the previous rebuilding analysis, likely due to new estimates of growth and therefore fecundity-at-age (Appendix 1).

¹ Spawning output is defined in units of 100 million eggs.

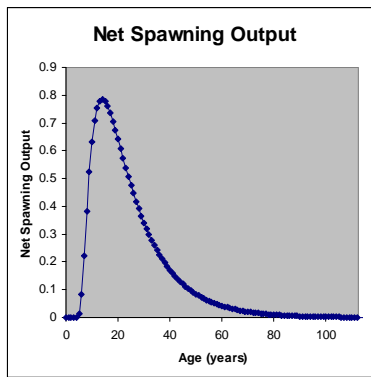


Figure 1: Relationship between net spawning output and age for darkblotched rockfish.

2.4 The harvest strategies

Table 1 summarizes those options considered in the rebuilding analyses. These include a 50% probability of rebuilding by T_{target} (2011; case 1; undefined); a no catch option (case 2); using the calculated SPR from the last rebuilding analysis (case 3); or the implied SPR in the current analysis from the 2007-8 OYs (290 and 330 mt; case 4); or using the ABC harvest rule (Case 5). These five cases were requested by the Council in a memorandum dated September 04, 2007. The other eight cases include four evenly spread intermediate values of T_{target} between $T_{F=0}$ (2018) up to either the current or newly calculated values of T_{max} (2033; cases 7,9,10,11 (2022, 2025, 2029, 2033); 2040: cases 8,10,12,13 (2023, 2029, 2035, 2040)) with one additional intermediate run (case 6: 2020).

Table 1: Harvest strategy options considered in this document ordered by SPR.

Case	Name	$T_{50\%}$	2009 OY	SPR	2010 ABC
1	$T_{\text{target}} = 2011$ (Current)	2011	NA	NA	NA
2	$F = 0$	2018	0	1.000	457
3	SPR from 2005 rebuilding	2030	300	0.607	445
4	SPR from 2007-8 OYs	2031	318	0.592	445
5	ABC rule	2052	437	0.500	440
6	$T_{\text{target}} = 2020$	2020	96	0.842	453
7	$T_{\text{target}} = 2022$	2022	160	0.756	451
8	$T_{\text{target}} = 2023$	2023	188	0.722	450
9	$T_{\text{target}} = 2025$	2025	229	0.677	448
10	$T_{\text{target}} = 2029$	2029	293	0.613	445
11	$T_{\text{target}} = 2033$	2033	341	0.572	444
12	$T_{\text{target}} = 2035$	2035	354	0.561	443
13	$T_{\text{target}} = 2040$	2040	385	0.537	442

2.5 Other specifications

The calculations of this document were performed using Version 2.11 of the rebuilding software developed by Punt (2007) and the results are based on 1,000 Monte Carlo replicates.

The definition of “recovery by year y ” in this analysis is that the spawning output reaches $0.4B_0$ by year y (even if it subsequently drops below this level due to recruitment variability). Appendix 1 provides a comparison of life history inputs in this rebuilding analysis to those in the 2005 rebuilding model. The input to the rebuilding program is given as Appendix 2. The catch for 2007 and 2008 were set to 290 and 330 mt respectively (the Council-selected OYs for 2007-2008).

3. Results

3.1 Time-to-recovery

The median year for rebuilding to the target level in the absence of fishing since the year of overfished declaration, and with randomly drawn recruitment after that year, is termed T_{\min} . Figure 2 shows the distribution for the number of years beyond 2001 that it would have taken to recover to $0.4B_0$ under those assumptions. The number of years to T_{\min} (14 years) is greater than that value for T_{\min} from the 2001, 2003 and 2005 rebuilding analyses (12, 10 and 8 years, respectively). If T_{\max} is determined using the new information on the depletion level and the age-structure of the population in 2000, it is calculated to be 2040 which is greater than the value from the 2005 rebuilding analysis (2033), though less than that from the 2001 or 2003 analyses (2047 and 2044 respectively) (Table 2).

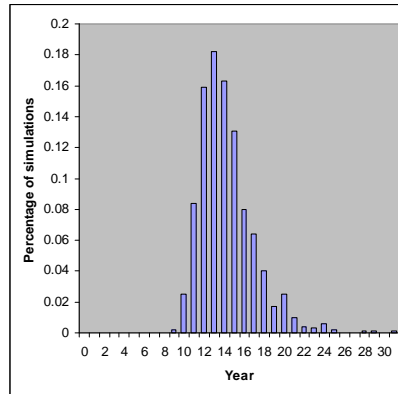


Figure 2: Time to recover to $0.4B_0$ in the absence of catches from 2001 on for the base-case analysis.

Table 2 gives summary statistics from the 2001, 2003 and 2005 rebuilding plans and the current analysis.

Table 2: Summary statistics.

Value	2001	2003	2005	2007
T_{\min}	2014	2011	2009	2015
Mean generation time	33 years	33 years	24 years	25 years
T_{\max}	2047	2044	2033	2040
P_{\max}	80.0	>90.0	100	
T_{target}	2030	2019	2011	
$\text{SPR}_{\text{target}}$			60.7%	

3.2 OYs and fishing mortalities

Table 3 gives the probabilities of recovery at the established and new estimates of T_{\max} (2033 and 2040) and at the mid point between the newly calculated $T_{F=0}$ and the established value of T_{\max} (2025), and 10 year projected OY values based on the SPR for each of the 13 cases explored in this rebuilding analysis.

Table 3: Ten year OY/ABC projections.

Case	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13											
RUN	T_{target}	SPR'05	OY'7-8	F=0	ABC	2020	2022	2023	2025	2029	2033	2035	2040											
SPR	NA	0.607	0.5917	1	0.5	0.842	0.756	0.722	0.677	0.613	0.572	0.561	0.537											
F	NA	0.0289	0.0306	0	0.0421	0.0091	0.0152	0.0180	0.0219	0.0282	0.0328	0.0342	0.0372											
T50%	2011	2030	2031	2018	2052	2020	2022	2023	2025	2029	2033	2035	2040											
P2025	NA	33.6	28.5	98.4	10.8	86.7	69.9	61.3	50.0	33.7	23.8	21.2	15.9											
P2033	NA	61.7	57.4	99.9	25.3	98.3	92.3	88.2	79.1	62.7	50.0	45.9	36.6											
P2040	NA	76.7	76.2	100	34.7	99.8	97.7	95.9	91.0	77.7	65.4	61.7	50.0											
10 Year projected OYs and ABCs at SPR rate above:																								
2009	NA	300	437	318	437	0	437	437	96	437	159	437	188	437	229	437	293	437	341	437	354	437	385	437
2010	NA	306	445	323	444	0	457	440	99	453	165	451	193	450	235	448	299	445	346	444	360	443	390	442
2011	NA	312	453	329	452	0	477	443	103	469	170	464	199	462	240	459	305	454	351	450	364	449	394	447
2012	NA	317	461	334	459	0	496	445	106	485	174	477	204	474	246	469	310	461	356	456	369	455	398	451
2013	NA	322	468	339	465	0	515	448	110	500	179	490	209	485	251	479	315	468	361	462	373	460	402	455
2014	NA	327	475	344	472	0	534	451	113	515	183	502	214	497	256	489	320	476	365	468	378	465	406	460
2015	NA	332	483	349	479	0	554	454	116	530	188	515	219	509	262	499	325	484	370	474	383	471	410	465
2016	NA	337	490	354	486	0	573	457	119	545	193	527	224	520	267	509	331	492	375	480	387	477	414	470
2017	NA	344	500	360	495	0	593	462	123	562	198	542	229	533	273	522	338	503	381	488	393	484	420	476
2018	NA	350	509	366	504	0	614	468	127	579	203	556	235	546	279	533	344	512	387	496	399	492	426	483

References

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Appendix 1: Comparison of life history inputs into 2005 rebuilding analysis to those in the 2007 rebuilding model.

Year of Analysis								
2005					2007			
Age	M	Fecundity 10 ⁷ eggs	Weight (kg)		M	Fecundity 10 ⁷ eggs	Weight (kg)	
			Females	Males			Females	Males
0	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.01
1	0.07	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.05
2	0.07	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.07	0.00	0.14	0.14
3	0.07	0.00	0.31	0.30	0.07	0.00	0.26	0.27
4	0.07	0.00	0.45	0.44	0.07	0.00	0.41	0.39
5	0.07	0.04	0.59	0.55	0.07	0.02	0.54	0.51
6	0.07	0.07	0.63	0.59	0.07	0.13	0.66	0.60
7	0.07	0.44	0.81	0.71	0.07	0.36	0.77	0.68
8	0.07	0.78	0.91	0.77	0.07	0.67	0.86	0.74
9	0.07	1.13	1.00	0.82	0.07	0.98	0.95	0.78
10	0.07	1.44	1.08	0.86	0.07	1.28	1.02	0.82
11	0.07	1.71	1.14	0.89	0.07	1.53	1.09	0.85
12	0.07	1.94	1.20	0.91	0.07	1.75	1.14	0.88
13	0.07	2.14	1.24	0.93	0.07	1.93	1.19	0.90
14	0.07	2.30	1.28	0.94	0.07	2.09	1.22	0.91
15	0.07	2.44	1.31	0.95	0.07	2.22	1.26	0.92
16	0.07	2.55	1.34	0.96	0.07	2.33	1.28	0.93
17	0.07	2.64	1.36	0.96	0.07	2.42	1.30	0.94
18	0.07	2.72	1.37	0.97	0.07	2.49	1.32	0.94
19	0.07	2.78	1.39	0.97	0.07	2.55	1.33	0.94
20	0.07	2.83	1.40	0.97	0.07	2.60	1.34	0.95
21	0.07	2.87	1.41	0.97	0.07	2.64	1.35	0.95
22	0.07	2.90	1.41	0.98	0.07	2.68	1.36	0.95
23	0.07	2.93	1.42	0.98	0.07	2.70	1.36	0.95
24	0.07	2.95	1.42	0.98	0.07	2.72	1.37	0.95
25	0.07	2.97	1.43	0.98	0.07	2.74	1.37	0.95
26	0.07	2.98	1.43	0.98	0.07	2.76	1.38	0.95
27	0.07	2.99	1.43	0.98	0.07	2.77	1.38	0.95
28	0.07	3.00	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.78	1.38	0.95
29	0.07	3.01	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.78	1.38	0.95
30	0.07	3.01	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.79	1.38	0.96
31	0.07	3.02	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.80	1.38	0.96
32	0.07	3.02	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.80	1.39	0.96
33	0.07	3.02	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.80	1.39	0.96
34	0.07	3.03	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.81	1.39	0.96
35	0.07	3.03	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.81	1.39	0.96
36	0.07	3.03	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.81	1.39	0.96
37	0.07	3.03	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.81	1.39	0.96
38	0.07	3.03	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.81	1.39	0.96
39	0.07	3.03	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.81	1.39	0.96
40	0.07	3.03	1.44	0.98	0.07	2.81	1.39	0.96


```
# User-specific projection (1=Yes); Output replaced (1->9)
1 6 0 0.1
# Catches and Fs (Year; 1/2/3 (F or C or SPR); value); Final row is -1
2009 3 0.607
-1 -1 -1
# Split of Fs
2007 1
-1 99
#Years for rebuild
2020 2022 2025 2029 2033
#Year for probability of recovery
2033
# Time varying weight-at-age (1=Yes;0=No)
0
# File with time series of weight-at-age data
none
# Use bisection (0) or linear interpolation (1)
1
# Target Depletion
0.4
# Project with Historical recruitments when computing Tmin (1=Yes)
0
# CV of implementation error
0
```