

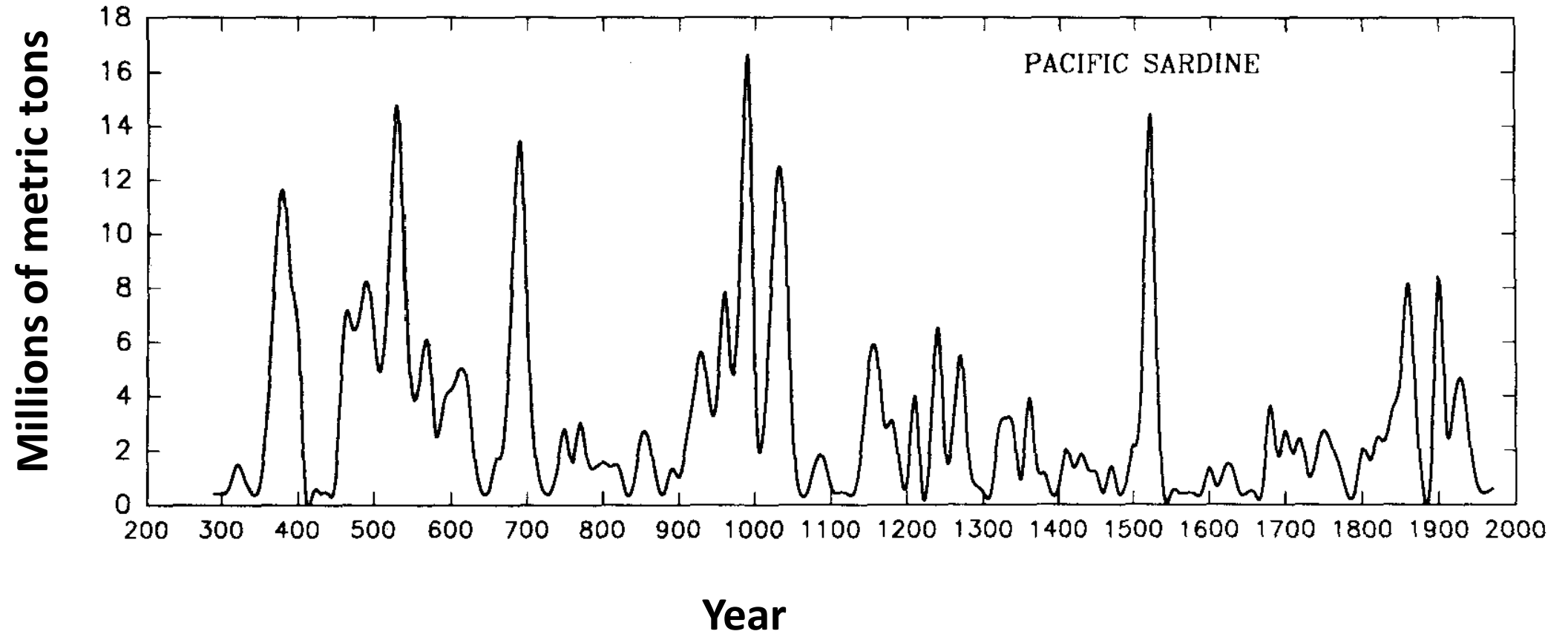
**Coastal Pelagic Species
Management Team
Presentation on the
Pacific Sardine Rebuilding Plan**

OUTLINE

- Historical Perspective
- Modeling
- CPSMT Recommendations and Rationale

Reconstruction of Historical Sardine Biomass

modified from Baumgartner et al. 1992 (CalCOFI Reports) to remove anchovy



Discussion – (slide presented by Dr. Kevin Hill to SSC)

- Long-term ‘equilibrium’ conditions do not exist for CPS (Baumgartner et al. 1992), so long-term projections are not realistic;
- Sardine will rebound once environmental drivers favor recruitment/survival;
- No environmental data exists to project the population forward for decades;
- Steepness caveats:
 - Steepness in SS based on only 14 paired estimates; h is poorly estimated, so is fixed at a low value for assessment purposes;
 - Steepness might be lower during poor environmental conditions, but steepness in Clupeiformes is generally considered to be much higher (e.g. $h=0.72$, Thorson et al.). Likelihood profile/fits for h could also be due to SS model misspecification.
 - Steepness profile (median $h=0.4$) locks productivity into a low state indefinitely;
- Projections assume that 100% of ABC is taken – not realistic given recent catch history

Inclusion of uncertainty

- High recruitment variability ($\sigma R = 1.2$)
- Two productivity ‘states of nature’ considered:
 - SB_0 based on recruits from 2005-18 and 2010-18
- Uncertainty in Mexico catch: constant tonnage vs. rate
- Additional uncertainty in spawner-recruit calculations: Profiled a range of Beverton-Holt steepness parameters ($h=0.30$ to 0.80)

Rebuilding calculations: Definition of SB_0

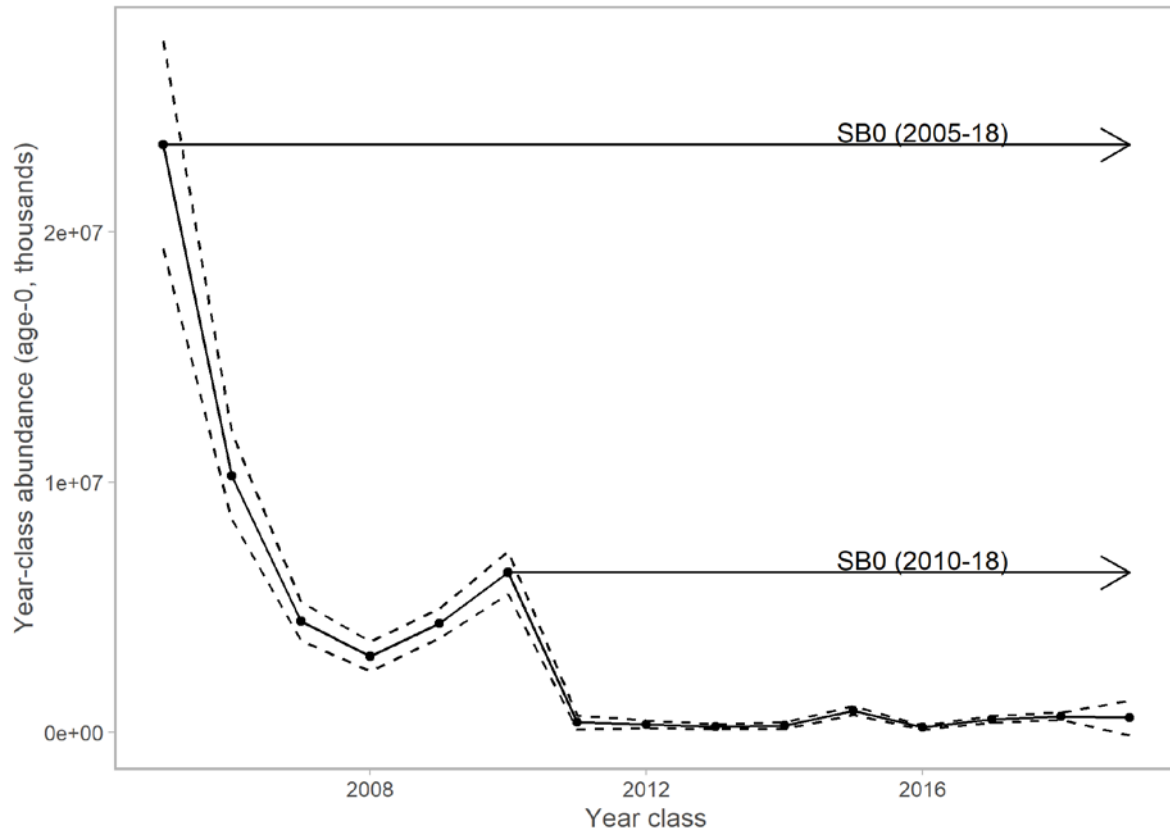
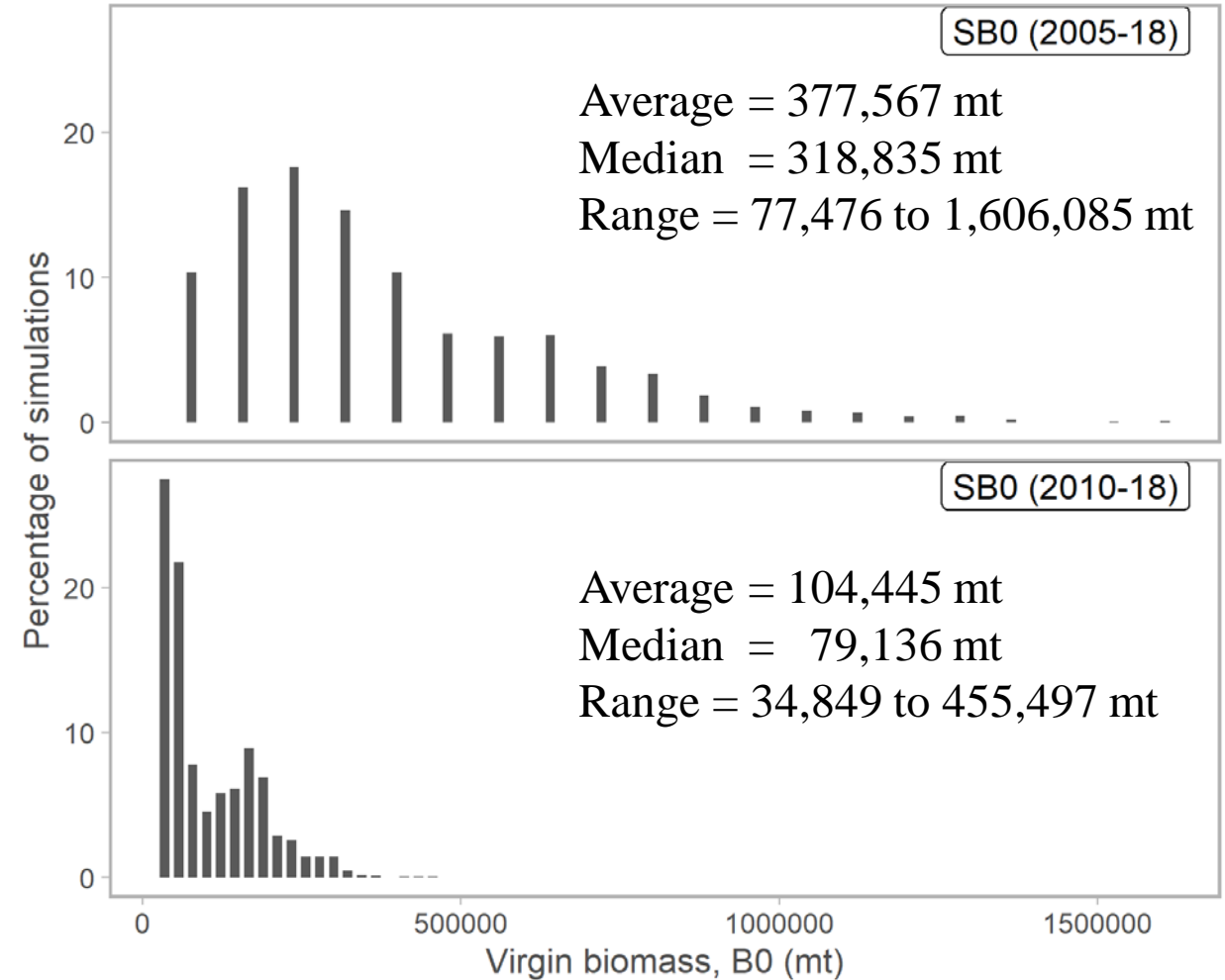


Figure 4. Virgin spawning biomass (SB_0) for the two states of nature.



Rebuilding calculations: Definition of rebuilt

- Stock is deemed ‘rebuilt’ when there is a greater than 50% probability of the stock achieving SB_{MSY} .
- $SB_{MSY} = SB_0 * 0.365$ (the target depletion level)
- Use of multiple recruitments to provide a range of SB_0 values results in a range of rebuilding targets (SB_{MSY}) for each simulation.

Table 4. MSY references points and relative probabilities over the profiled range of steepness for two productivity states of nature.

$SB_0(2005-18)$					
Steepness	E_{MSY}	Median Catch (mt)	SB_{MSY} (mt)	Target Depletion	Relative Probability
0.30	0.075	16,112	162,286	0.42983	19%
0.35	0.110	22,791	155,613	0.41213	17%
0.40	0.150	28,880	143,687	0.38057	15%
0.45	0.190	34,538	134,826	0.35710	13%
0.50	0.230	39,897	127,896	0.33870	11%
0.55	0.280	45,058	117,800	0.31200	9%
0.60	0.330	50,109	110,394	0.29240	7%
0.65	0.390	55,125	101,953	0.27000	5%
0.70	0.455	60,198	94,656	0.25070	3%
0.75	0.535	65,423	86,664	0.22950	1%
0.80	0.640	70,942	77,650	0.20570	0%
		$SB_0=$	377,567	0.36500	<-Wtd Value
		Average $SB_{MSY}=$	137,812		

Median $SB_{MSY} =$ **116,374 mt**
 Range: **28,279 to 586,221 mt**

$SB_0(2010-18)$					
Steepness	E_{MSY}	Median Catch (mt)	SB_{MSY} (mt)	Target Depletion	Relative Probability
0.30	0.075	4,465	44,975	0.43062	19%
0.35	0.110	6,307	43,066	0.41233	17%
0.40	0.150	7,990	39,751	0.38059	15%
0.45	0.190	9,554	37,296	0.35710	13%
0.50	0.230	11,037	35,379	0.33870	11%
0.55	0.280	12,464	32,587	0.31200	9%
0.60	0.330	13,861	30,538	0.29240	7%
0.65	0.385	15,249	28,588	0.27370	5%
0.70	0.455	16,652	26,184	0.25070	3%
0.75	0.535	18,098	23,974	0.22950	1%
0.80	0.640	19,624	21,480	0.20570	0%
		$SB_0=$	104,445	0.36500	<-Wtd Value
		Average $SB_{MSY}=$	38,122		

Median $SB_{MSY} =$ **28,885 mt**
 Range: **12,720 to 166,256 mt**

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Median *SB*_{MSY} = **116,374 mt**
 Range: **28,279 to 586,221 mt**

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		Average <i>SB</i> _{MSY} =	38,122		

Median *SB*_{MSY} = **28,885 mt**
 Range: **12,720 to 166,256 mt**

Rebuilding calculations: Alternative harvest strategies

- Rebuilding analyses explored three US harvest alternatives, with two approaches to modeling Mexico's harvest: constant catch and constant rate.
- US rate = 0.18 (Alt 1); no future data to inform E_{MSY} , so static value from the MSE was used.
- US rate = 0.00 (Alt 2); zero take.
- US rate = 0.05 (Alt 3) was the Council's request for a reduced harvest scenario.

For the constant Mexico harvest rate runs, strategies were:

Alt 1: Total $E=0.2202$ (where US $E=0.1216$ and Mexico $E=0.0986$)

Alt 2: Total $E=0.0986$ (where US $E=0.0000$ and Mexico $E=0.0986$)

Alt 3: Total $E=0.1486$ (where US $E=0.0500$ and Mexico $E=0.0986$)

Figure 9. Projected spawning stock biomass (mt) for $SB_{0(2005-18)}$ scenario.

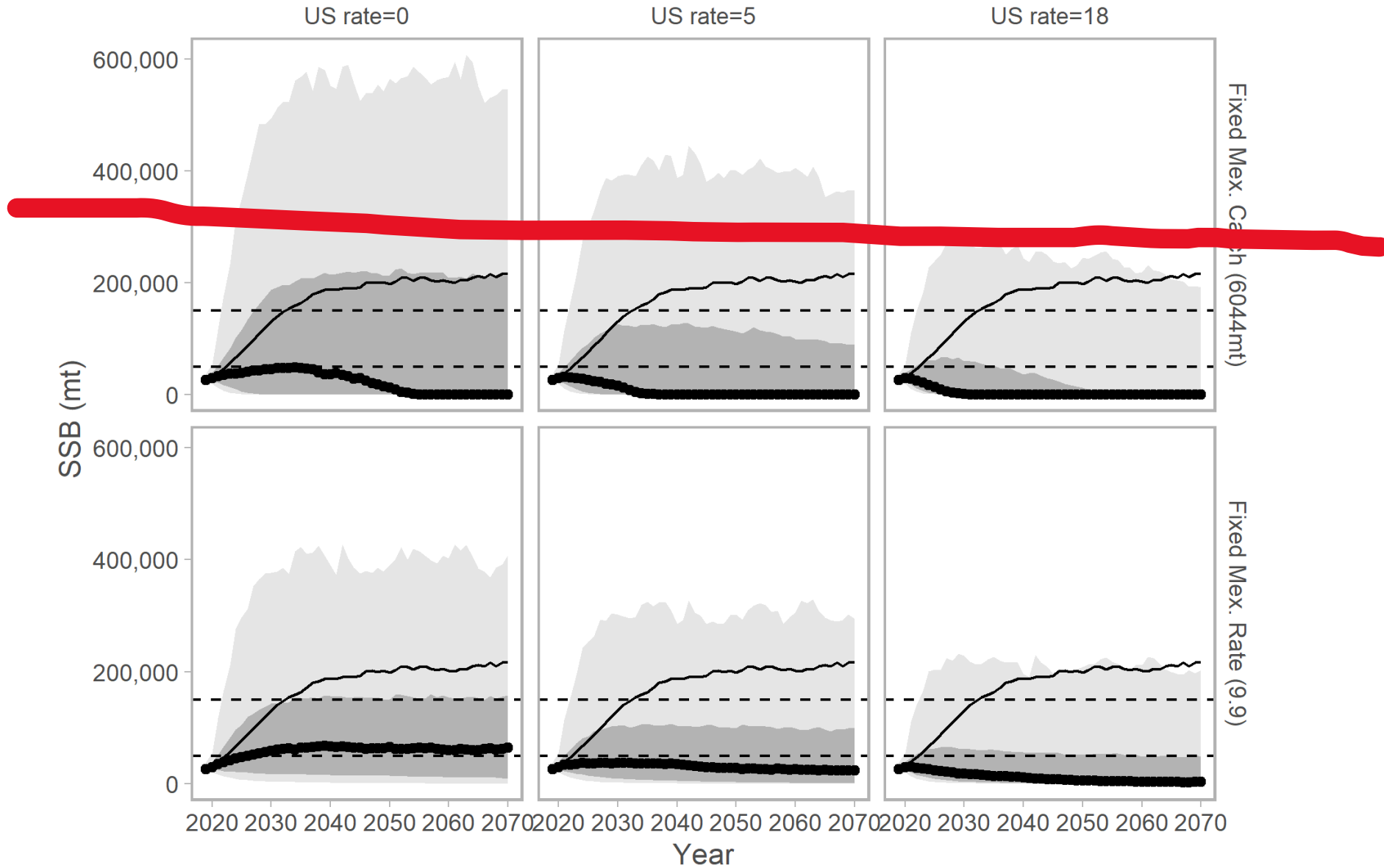
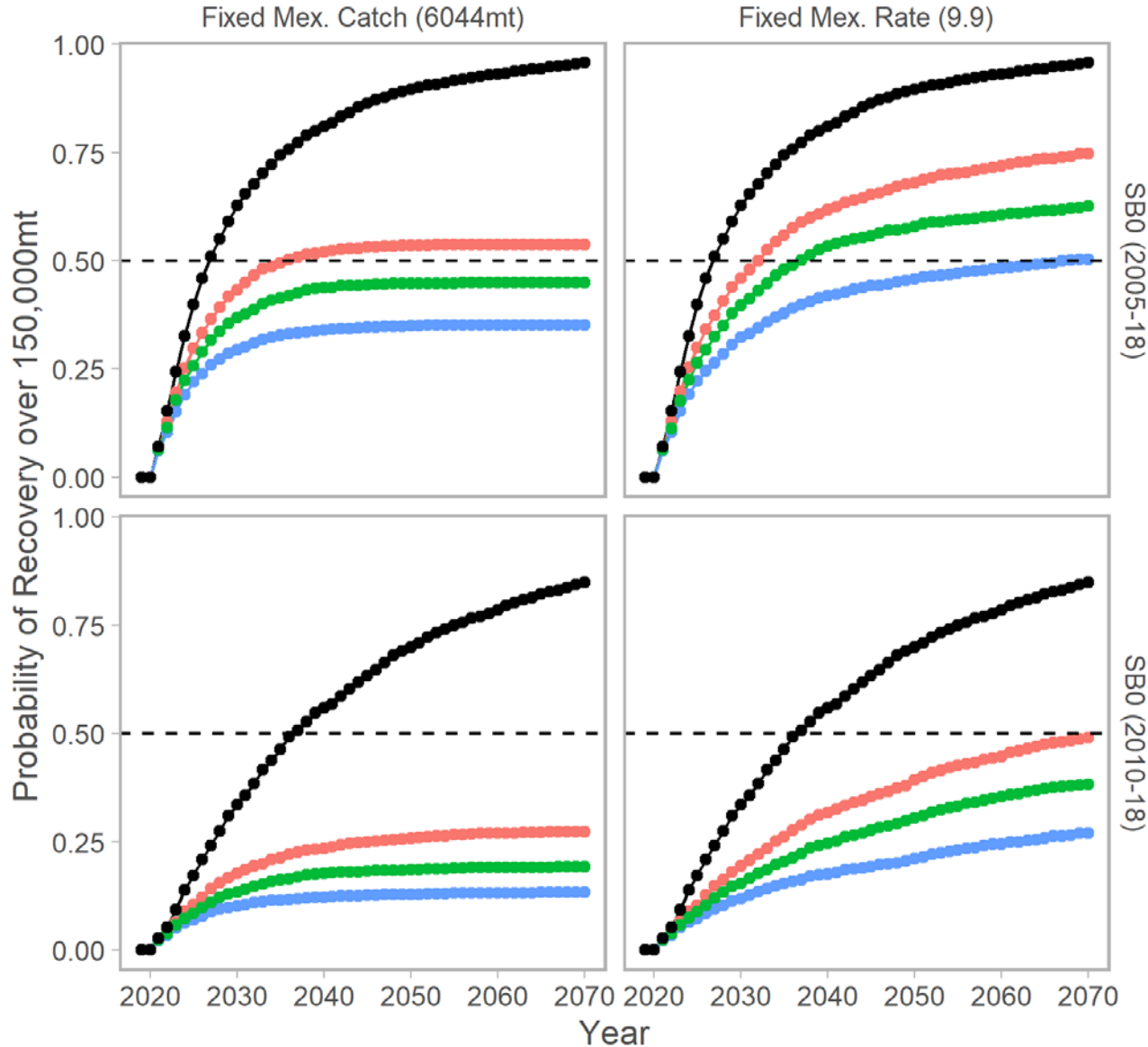


Figure 7b. Probabilities of recovery to the 150,000 mt Cutoff threshold. See also Tables 8 and 9.

~~Total F=0: 2027
 US rate=0: 2036
 US rate=5: 2070
 US rate=18: 2070~~

~~Total F=0: 2022
 US rate=0: 2070
 US rate=5: 2070
 US rate=18: 2070~~



~~Total F=0: 2027~~
 US rate=0: 2033
 US rate=5: 2037
 US rate=18: 2068

~~Total F=0: 2037
 US rate=0: 2070
 US rate=5: >2070
 US rate=18: 2070~~

CPSMT Recommendations for Sardine Rebuilding Plan

- Alternative 1 – Status Quo
 - Rebuilding Target = 150,000 mt 1+biomass
 - T_{\min} = 12 years (based on Rebuilder model projection for zero U.S. fishing rate)
 - T_{\max} = 24 years (based on NS 1 guidelines method of doubling T_{\min})
 - T_{target} = 14 years

Rationale for Recommendations

- Based on more than just modeling results
 - Historical information on sardine abundance
 - Historical information on range of sardine recruitment and population dynamics
 - Historical information on sardine fishery
 - An understanding of the modeling, its assumptions, and uncertainty

Rationale for Recommendations

- Based on more than just modeling results
 - Examination of how to utilize modeling results for real world decision making
 - Socio-economics of fishing industry and communities it supports
 - Both other alternatives may have substantial negative effects
 - Under status quo management average recent harvest = ~2,200 mt
 - Only 472 mt of which are NSP
 - Very different from what was modeled

150,000 mt 1+biomass Rebuilding Target

- Modeling results for SB_{msy} provide a very wide range of values
- The median value for SB_{msy} was 116,374 mt
- The ‘equivalent’ of 150,000 mt of 1+biomass is 121,650 mt SB
 - Note that this SB estimate is based on data output from the 2020 assessment
 - Similar to median SB_{msy} estimate
- SB_{msy} is a moving target that depends on stock productivity

150,000 mt 1+biomass Rebuilding Target

- 1+biomass is the same metric as both the overfished threshold and the results reported by annual stock assessments
 - Conversion of 1+biomass to SB is not simple or straightforward
- Alignment should facilitate tracking progress toward rebuilding
 - Helps avoid confusion over different biomass metric/units
- 150,000 mt 1+biomass is reasonable analog to B_{msy} for rebuilding
 - Equivalent SB is slightly above median SB_{msy} for model deemed most informative for prevailing environmental conditions, therefore represents a rebuilding level consistent with producing MSY
 - Established level for which a target fishery can occur

Timelines for Rebuilding

- Historical information suggests it may take some time before the stock rebounds and environmental conditions will be a primary driver
- U.S. management actions are implemented only in the U.S.
 - There are no international agreements for this transboundary stock
- T_{\min} is based on median result from zero U.S. fishing model
- T_{\max} is based on the doubling T_{\min} method provided in NS 1 guidelines

Timelines for Rebuilding

- Status quo U.S. harvest of NSP has averaged 0.6% of 1+biomass
- T_{target} of 14 years is halfway between median zero fishing rate and U.S. 5% fishing rate model projection times for rebuilding
- CPSMT examined two other model runs
 - Constant rate U.S. harvest of 2,200 mt/year Rebuilder model = 17 years
 - Compound interest rate for more productive stock (30% annual increase) = 8 years

CPSMT Conclusions and Recommendations for Sardine Rebuilding Plan

- Alternative 1 – Status Quo
 - $T_{\min} = 12$ years
 - $T_{\max} = 24$ years
 - $T_{\text{target}} = 14$ years
 - Rebuilding Target = 150,000 mt 1+biomass

A large school of silver fish, likely sardines or anchovies, swimming in clear blue water. The fish are densely packed and moving in various directions, creating a sense of dynamic movement. The lighting is bright, highlighting the metallic sheen of their scales.

Questions?

Photo courtesy of NOAA