

NOAA **FISHERIES**

Southwest Fisheries Science Center

Methods for computing estimates of CPS biomasses from the 2022 **Summer ATM Survey of CPS in the** California Current Ecosystem

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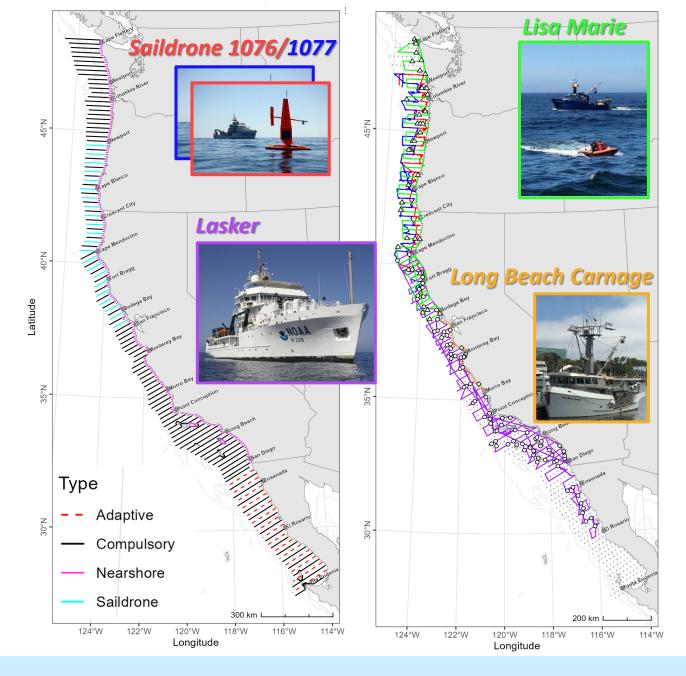
Survey Design, Plan, & Execution

Plan:

- Lasker (82 DAS): VI to Baja CA
- Saildrone (100 DAS): Newport to SF
- Lisa Marie & Long Beach Carnage: Cape Flattery to San Diego (Nearshore)

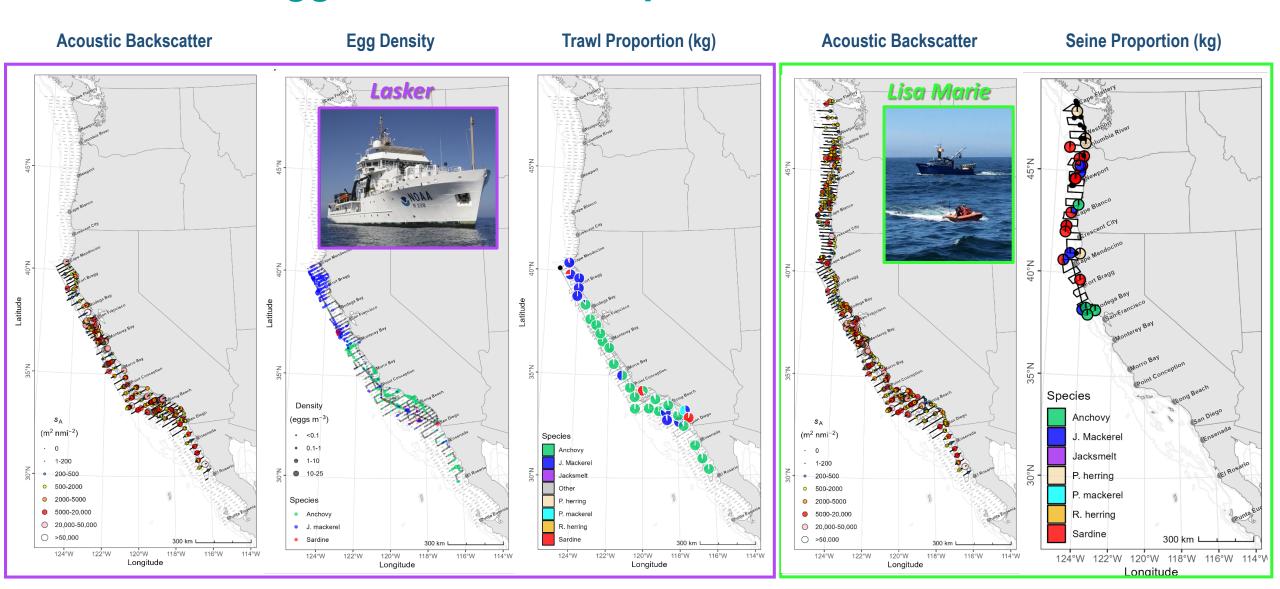
Actual:

- Lisa Marie: Cape Flattery to Bodega Bay (Core and Nearshore)
- Lasker (42 DAS): Cape Mendocino to Baja CA
- Saildrone: 100 DAS, Westport to Fort Bragg
- Long Beach Carnage: Bodega Bay to San Diego (Nearshore)





Backscatter, Eggs, and Catch Proportions



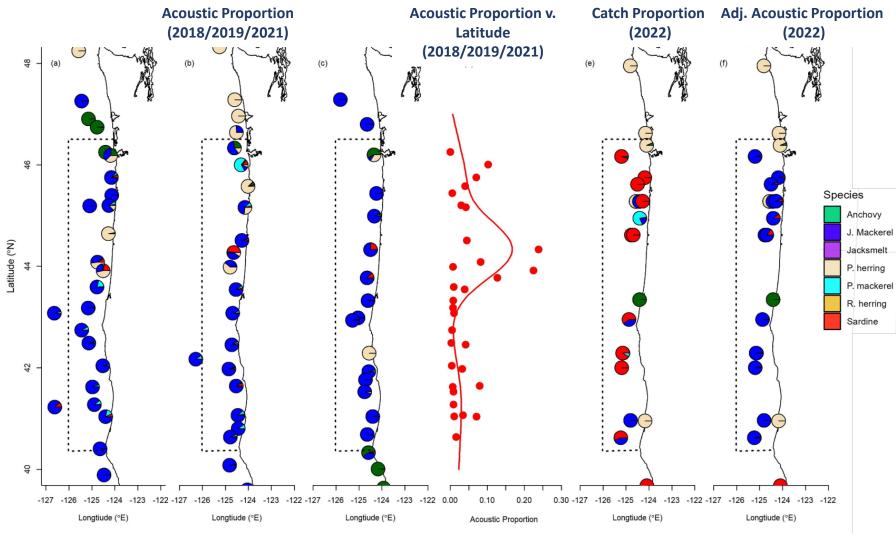


Adjustment of species proportions off WA/OR

- P. Sardine were consistently captured along with Jack Mackerel in this region during recent surveys
- A model describing the acoustic proportion of P. Sardine in trawl catches vs. latitude from 2018-2021 was used to estimate the proportion of P. Sardine in seine samples in 2022

IGAM: acoustic proportion of sardine ~ smooth function (Latitude)]

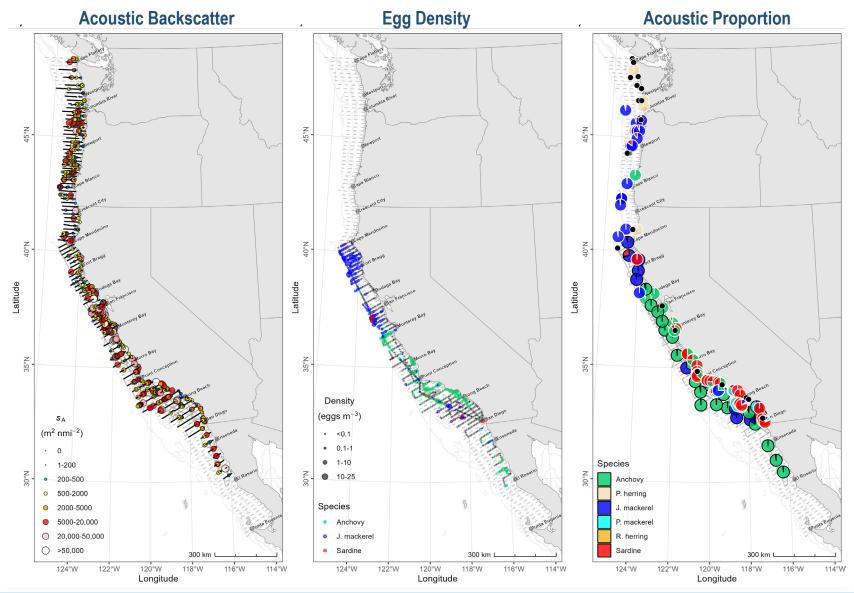
- For 2022, the remaining proportion was assumed to be composed of Jack Mackerel
- Adjusted proportions were used to estimate biomass



[GAM: acoustic proportion of sardine ~ smooth function (Latitude)]



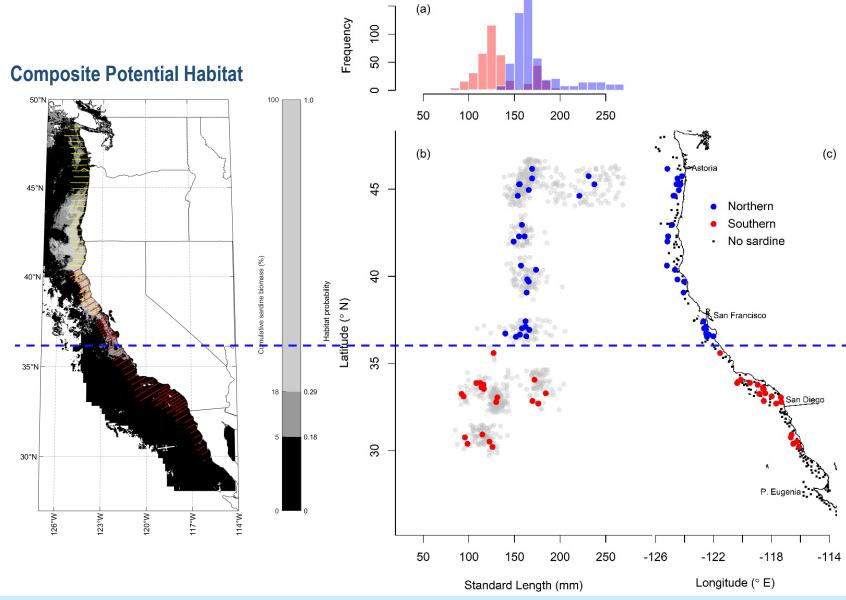
Backscatter, Eggs, and Acoustic Proportion in Net Samples





Assignment of P. Sardine Biomass to N/S Stock

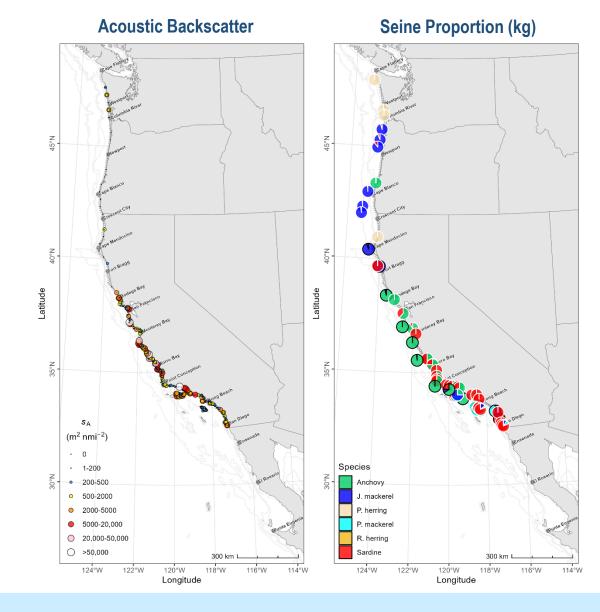
- Revised habitat-model, averaged in areas ±2° latitude and longitude, centered around the daytime location of each vessel throughout
- Trawl clusters in areas with habitat probability < 0.18 assigned to southern stock
- In 2022, this habitat break corresponded with Big Sur, CA
- Individual (gray) and mean (blue) lengths of P. Sardine in each trawl cluster appear different north and south of this latitude





Nearshore biomass estimation off WA/OR

- Typical nearshore sampling (5 nmilong transects spaced 5-nmi apart) did not occur off WA and OR
- Lisa Marie sampled Core transects between Cape Flattery and Bodega Bay, but extended to ~5 m depth
- Acoustic intervals shallower than the 20-m isobath were extracted from the core transects
- Catches from the nearest purse seine set or trawl haul were used to apportion backscatter
- Nearshore biomass estimates using the typical method





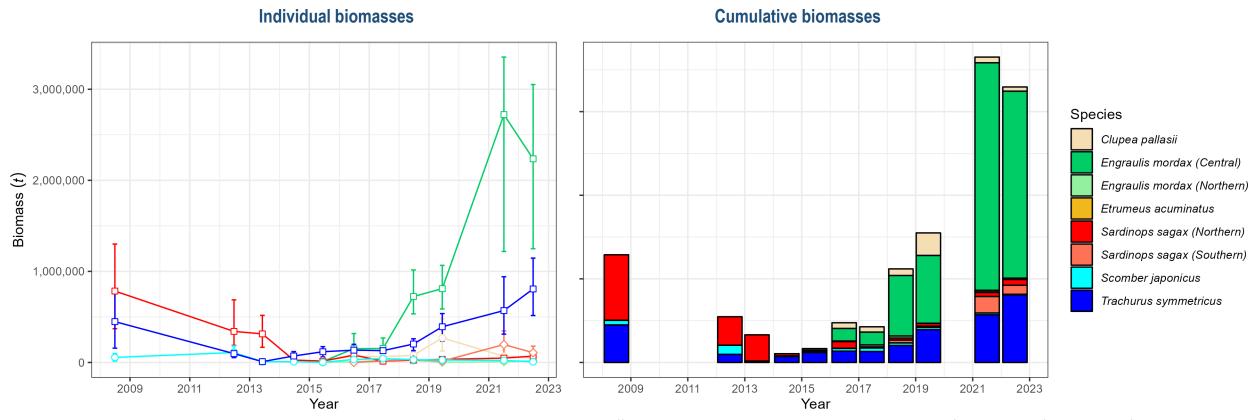
All CPS | Summary (Core + Nearshore)

				Stratum			Trawl		Biomass			
Species	Stock	Region	Area	Transects	Distance	Clusters	Individuals	Mean	CI (Lower)	CI (Upper)	CV	
Clupea pallasii	All	All	12,478	36	1,153	9	1,411	50,718	14,460	99,700	41	
Engraulis mordax	Central	All	32,017	124	2,060	47	668,229	2,235,996	1,248,956	3,051,863	20	
	Northern	All	9,887	23	1,014	4	17	16,432	5,646	27,680	34	
Sardinops sagax	Northern	All	27,078	90	2,716	32	2,130	69,506	30,484	99,021	21	
	Southern	All	21,111	106	1,241	50	9,549	107,468	47,994	178,947	23	
Scomber japonicus	All	All	23,950	91	1,470	35	610	7,968	3,741	12,662	22	
Trachurus symmetricus	All	All	52,664	165	4,207	53	2,404	807,090	515,560	1,145,812	20	



All CPS | Community Biomass Time Series

- The biomass of the northern stock of Pacific Sardine (69,506 t) was a 46% increase in biomass of 47,721 t estimated in summer 2021 (Stierhoff et al. 2023)
- The biomass of the central stock of Northern Anchovy, which had been growing exponentially since 2015, decreased ~20% from the 2,721,689 t estimated in summer 2021 (Stierhoff et al., 2023)
- The southern stock of Pacific Sardine were found mostly north of the U.S.-Mexico border and in the nearshore region (nearshore not sampled in Mexico)



Stierhoff, K. L., et al. 2023. Distribution, biomass, and demographics of coastal pelagic fishes in the California Current Ecosystem during summer 2021 based on acoustic-trawl sampling, U.S. Dep. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo., NMFS-SWFSC-676: 86 pp.



Questions?

