

NTAP 2022 Restrictor Rope Experiment Data Exploration

VIMS/NEFSC

1/19/2023



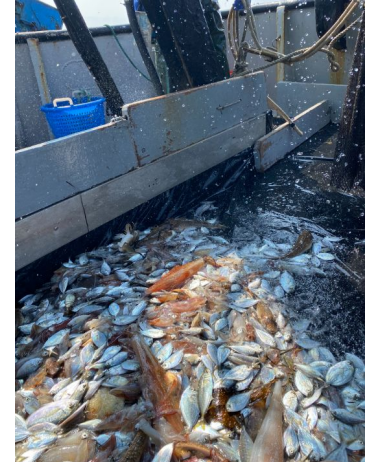
Many efforts coordinating and performing field work

- Captain, crew from F/V Darana R
- VIMS staff
- RI DEM staff
- ROSA staff
- NEFSC staff



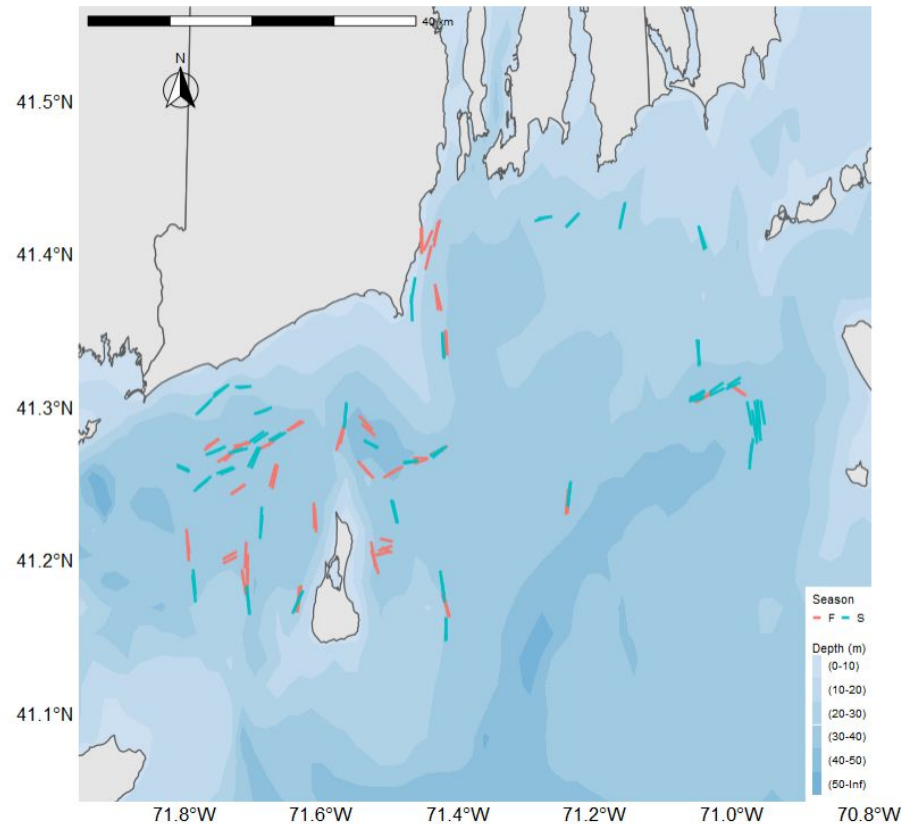
Summary of objectives

- Conducted paired tows on the F/V Darana R
- Evaluate catch data and gear performance
- Focus on neg. effects on catch



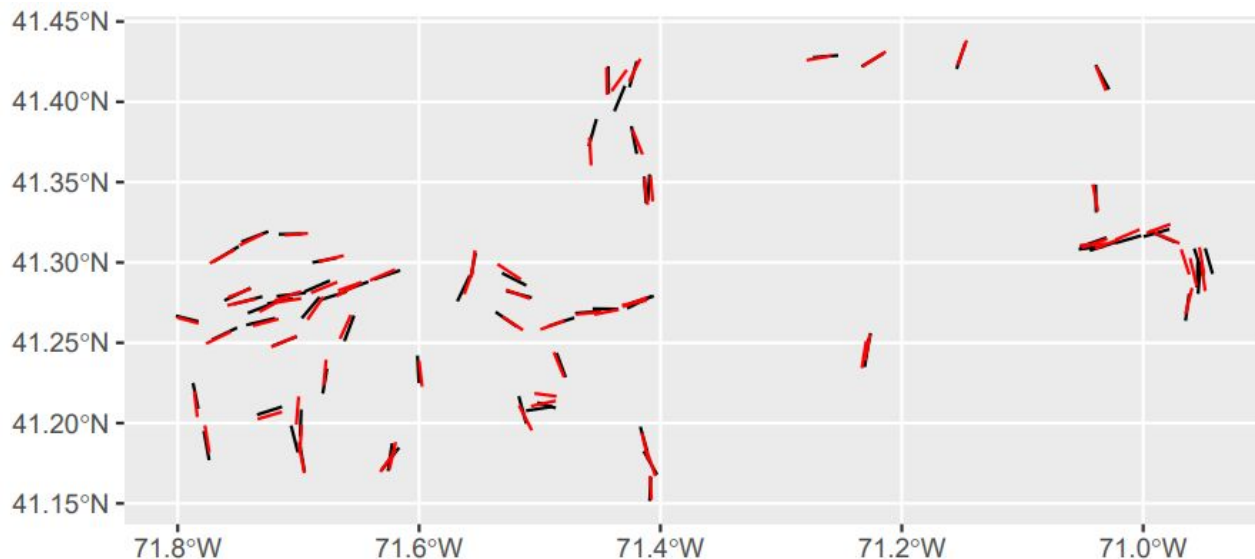
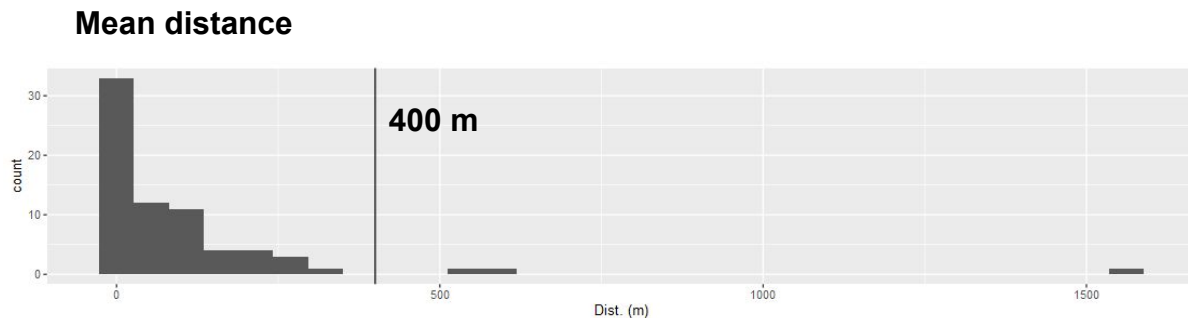
Summary of 2022 research sampling

- Two sampling periods
 - Spring (5/30 - 6/6)
 - Fall (9/15 - 9/22)
- Completed 142 paired tows (71 pairs)
 - Depths between 60 ft and 200 ft
 - Sampling all in Block/Rhode Island Sounds
 - A few logistic challenges (hangs/weather) but very limited impact
 - 20 minute tows less than ¼ mile (~400 m) apart
 - Order of treatment varied (AB then BA)
- Samples processed using VIMS software and processing protocols
 - Individual lengths for all except the most common catch items
 - Weight based subsampling for most common/species
- Net performance measured with Simrad net mensuration system

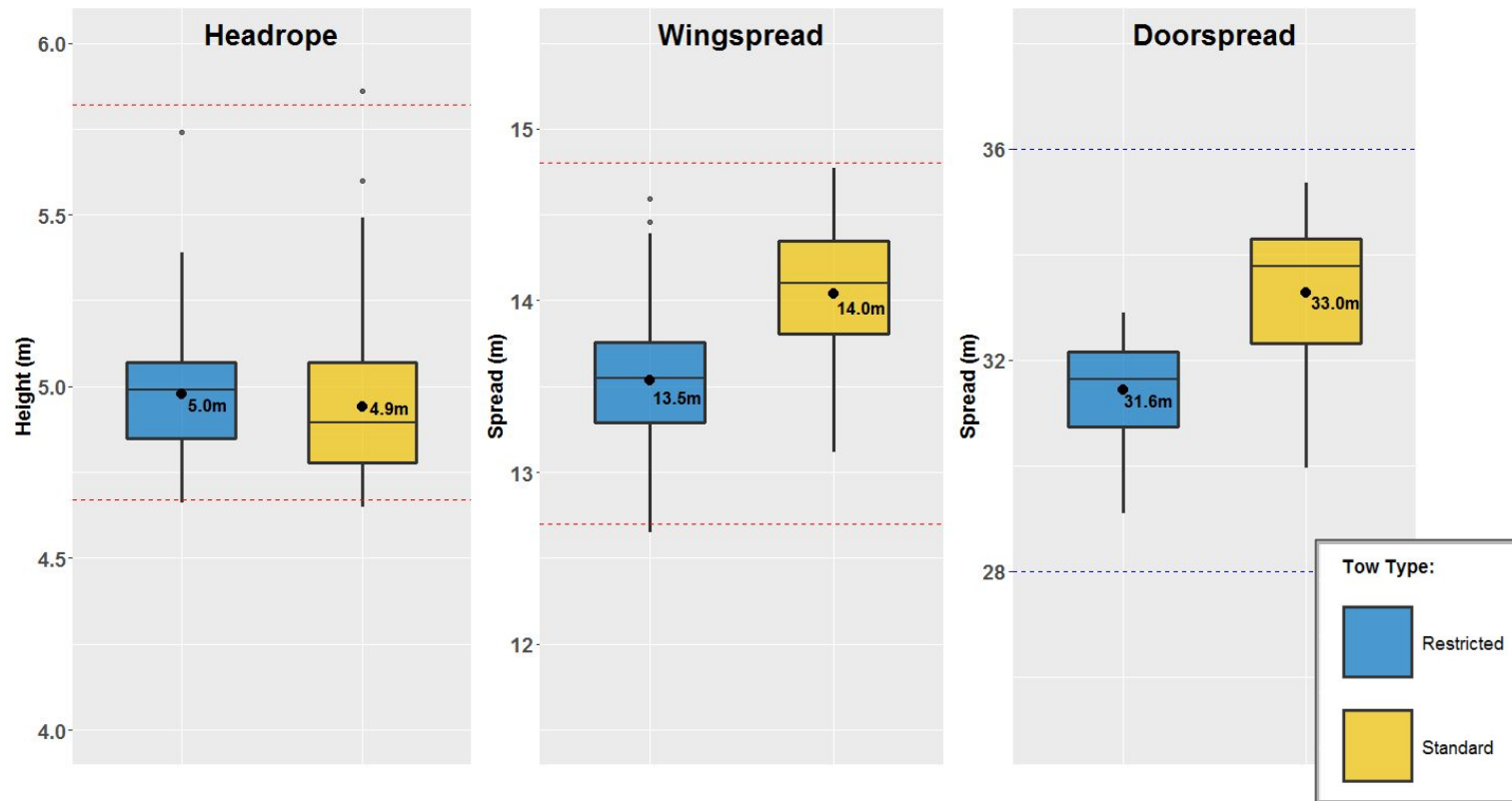


Paired tow spacing

- Excellent job by F/V Darana R!
- Only three tows (2%) where mean distance is > 400 m
- Some tows appear to cross at various points (~40)
- Tow tracks could be slightly different than what was recorded (some GPS wobble)

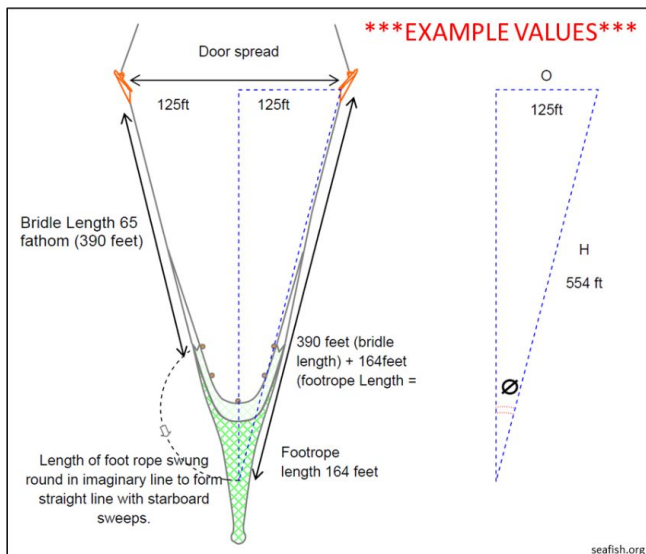


Gear metrics

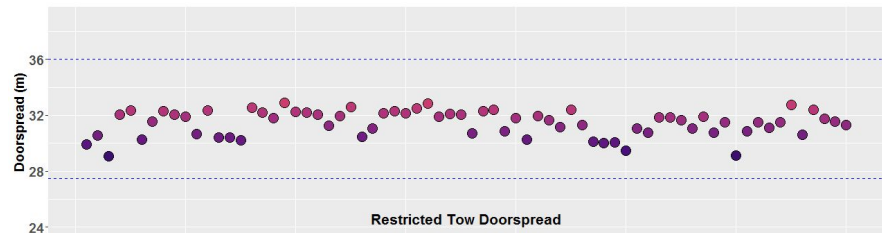


Gear metrics - Bridle angle

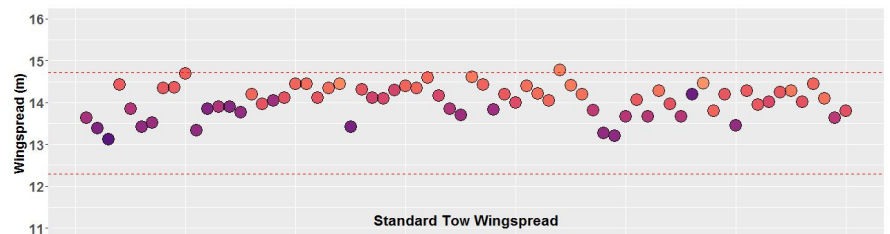
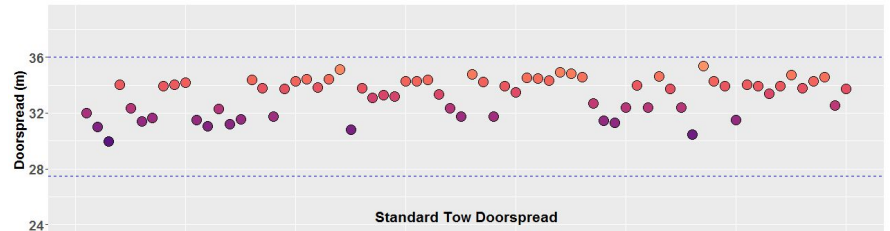
- Angle between trawl direction and bridles



Restricted



Standard



Gear metric thoughts

- There is a subtle treatment effect on net performance
- Bridal angle differences suggest restrictor is engaged and reducing variation in net geometry



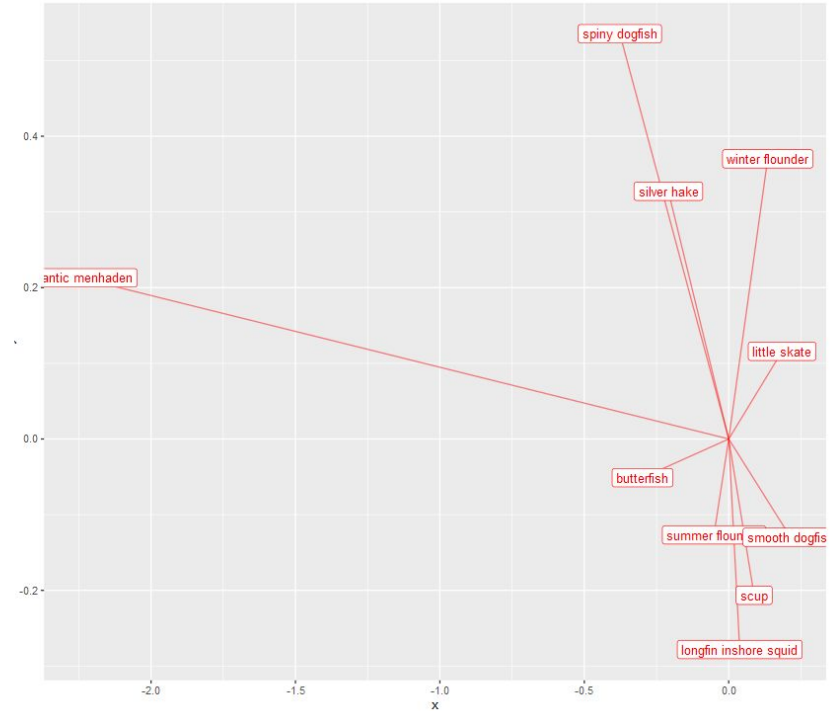
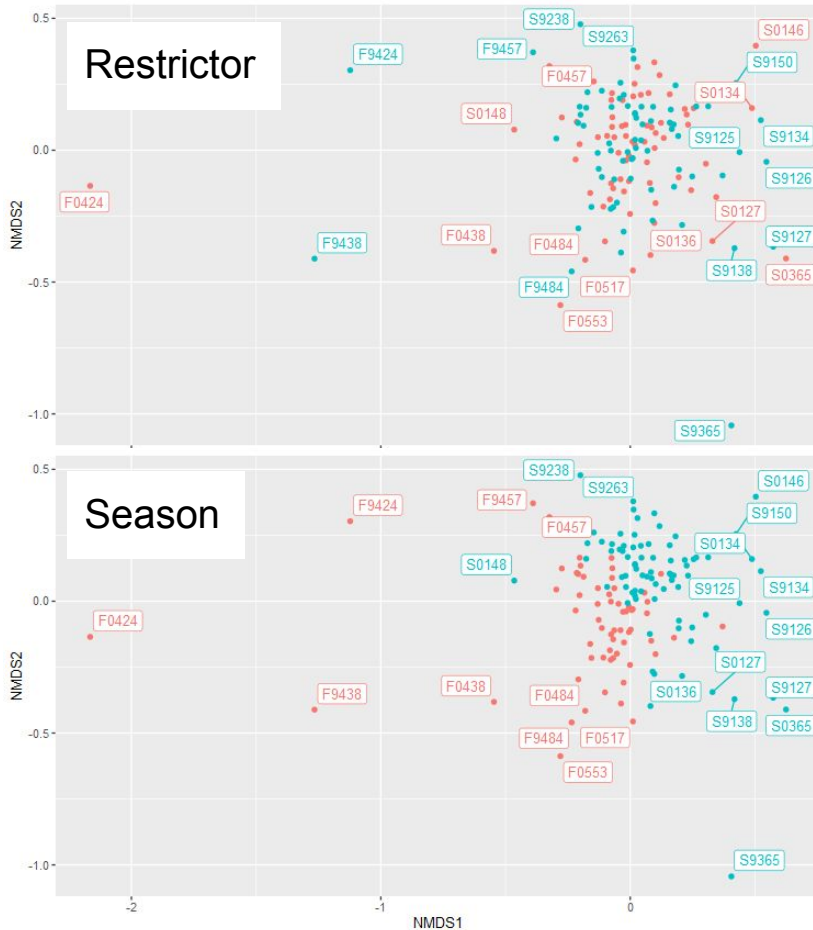
Comparing catches in paired tows

1. Investigating species prevalences and research objectives

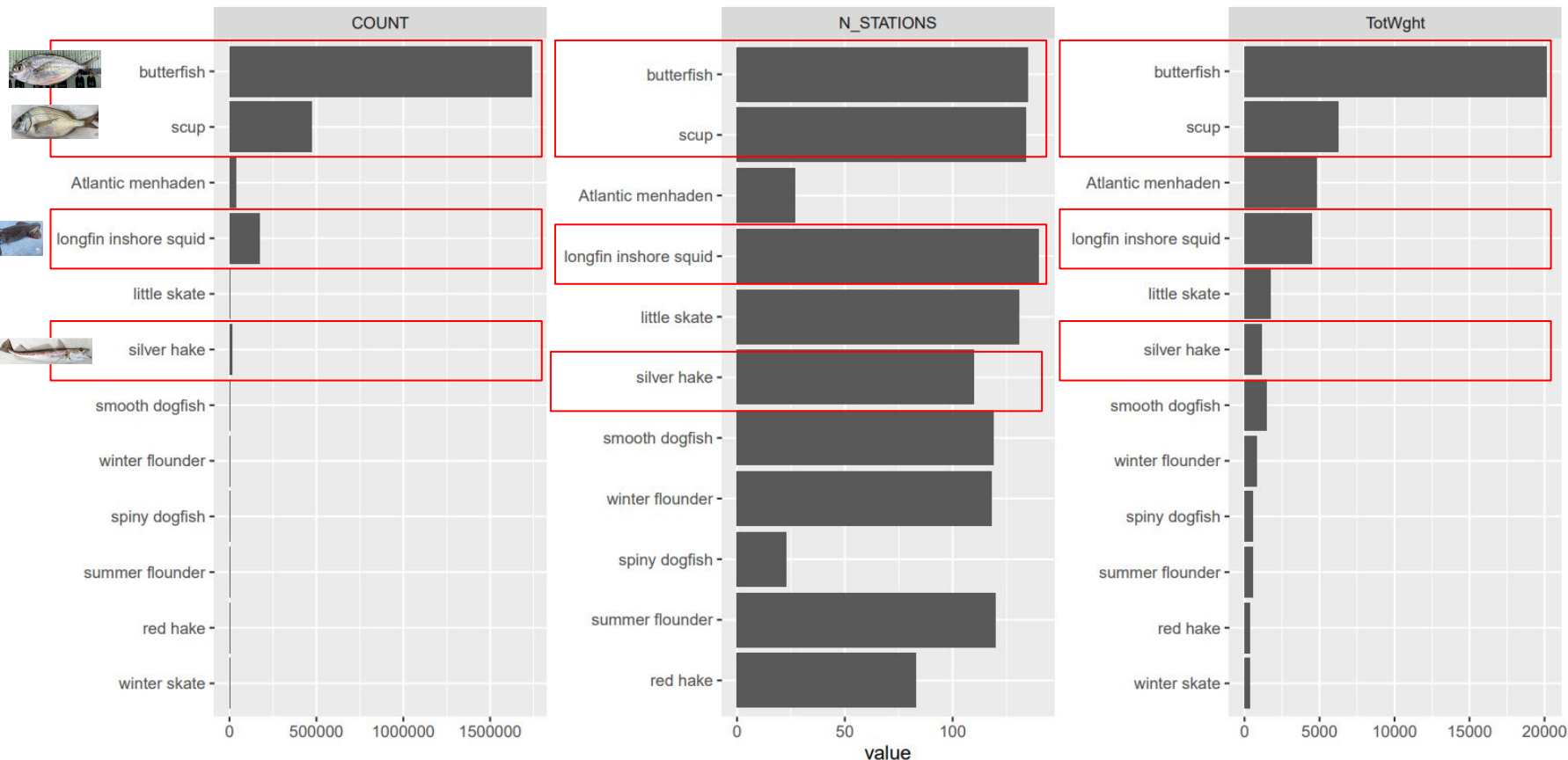


Plotting catches in two dimensions

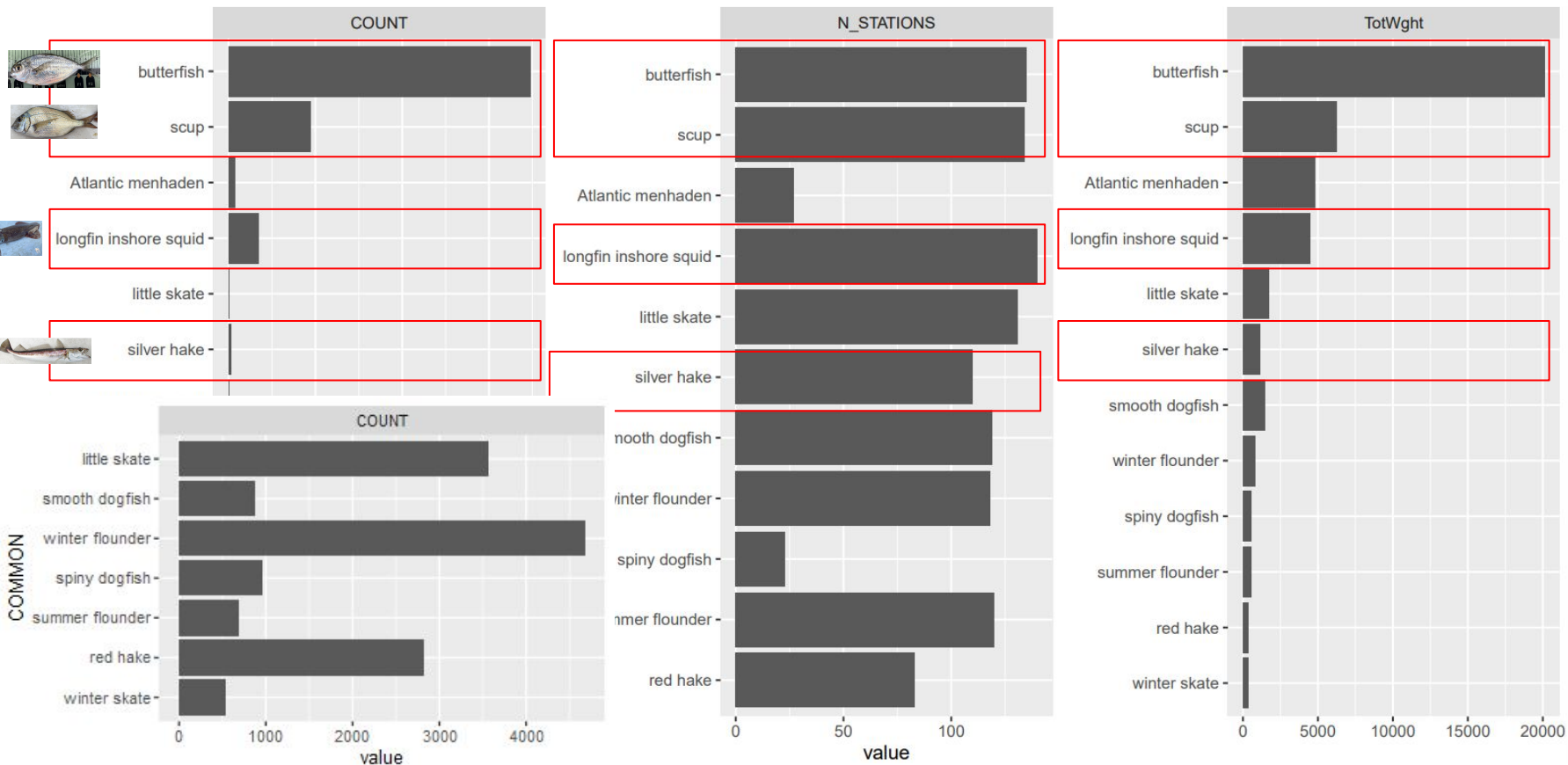
- No clear effect of restrictor
- Some effect of season
- Differences between seasons relate to spiny dogfish and fluke



Prevalence of different species in tows



Prevalence of different species in tows



Species focus for analysis

- Focus of this work was on roundfish, most likely to be impacted
- In previous experiments focused on flatfish we narrowed scope down to the most commonly encountered species
- **Scup**, **butterfish**, and **silver hake** the roundfish most commonly encountered in the experiment
- Interest in **longfin squid** as well mobile and thought to have good vision
- Others less commonly caught, might be difficult to draw conclusions about



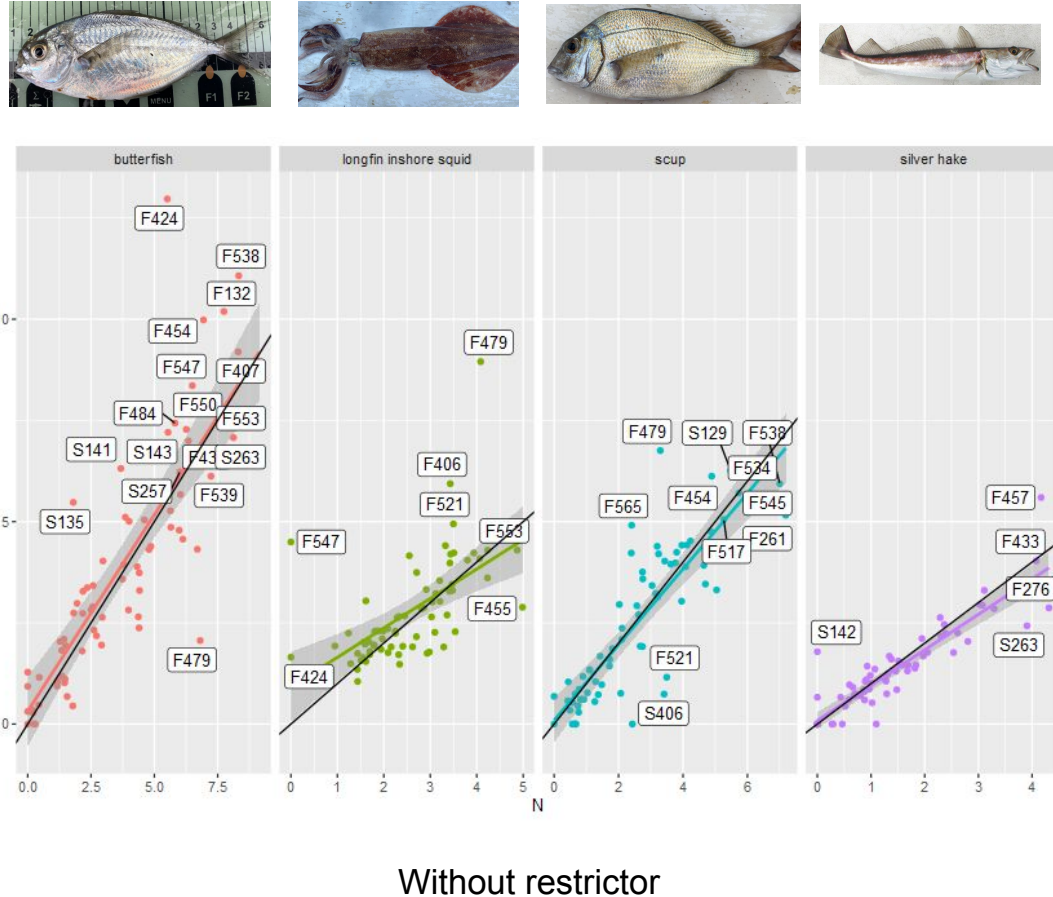
Comparing catches in paired tows

1. Investigating species prevalences and research objectives
2. Looking at aggregate catch (total weight by species) with and without the restrictor
3. Fit linear model to test for significant differences in aggregate catches



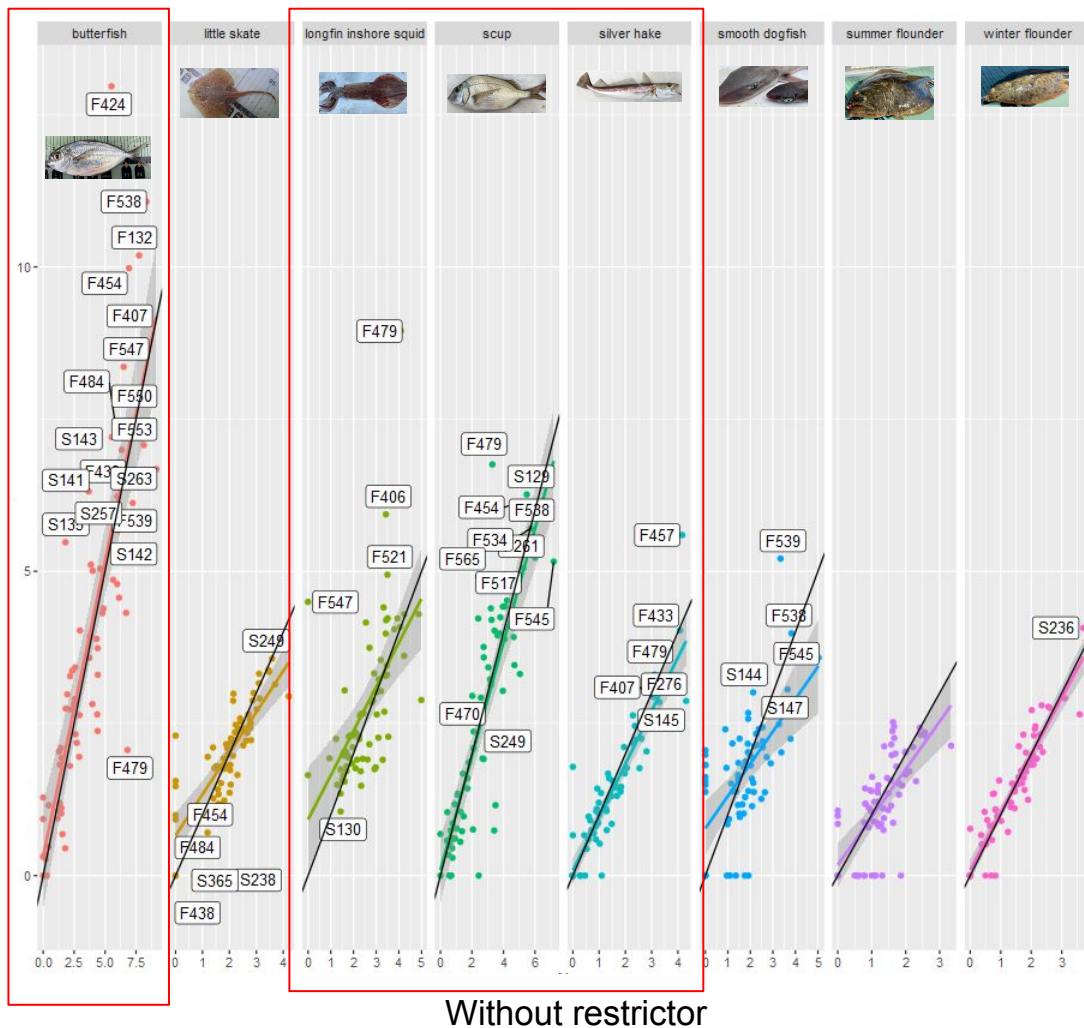
Aggregate catches

- First cubic root transformed catch data
- Each pair of points is a pair of stations
- X value is the station without a restrictor
- Y value is station with the restrictor
- Would expect 1:1 if there is a limited impact of the restrictor



Aggregate catches

- First cubic root transformed catch data
- Each pair of points is a pair of stations
- X value is the station without a restrictor
- Y value is station with the restrictor
- Would expect 1:1 if there is a limited impact of the restrictor



Aggregate catches

- Linear models suggest that there is no significant difference for these four species

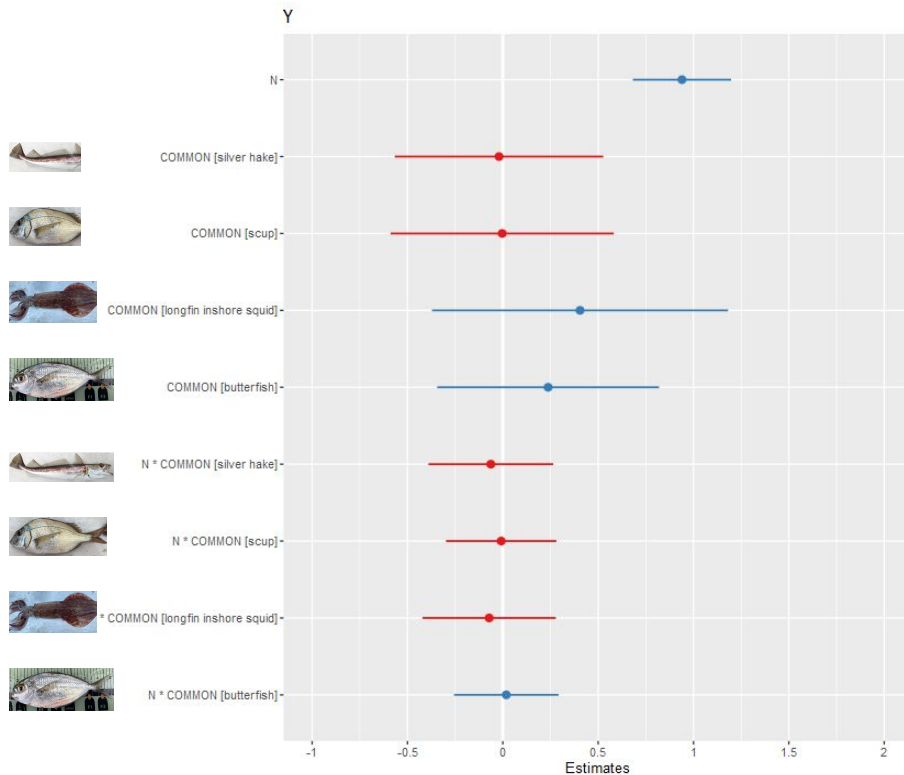
```
> summ(model_3)
MODEL INFO:
Observations: 355
Dependent Variable: Y
Type: OLS linear regression
```

```
MODEL FIT:
F(9,345) = 120.12, p = 0.00
R2 = 0.76
Adj. R2 = 0.75
```

Standard errors: OLS

	Est.	S.E.	t val.	p
(Intercept)	0.09	0.21	0.44	0.66
N	0.94	0.13	7.17	0.00
COMMONsilver hake	-0.01	0.28	-0.04	0.97
COMMONscup	-0.00	0.30	-0.01	1.00
COMMONlongfin inshore squid	0.83	0.38	2.15	0.03
COMMONbutterfish	0.22	0.30	0.75	0.45
N:COMMONsilver hake	-0.07	0.17	-0.40	0.69
N:COMMONscup	-0.01	0.15	-0.05	0.96
N:COMMONlongfin inshore squid	-0.21	0.18	-1.22	0.22
N:COMMONbutterfish	0.03	0.14	0.20	0.84

```
> |
```



Aggregate catch

- Close to 1:1 when regressing catches without and catches with the restrictor rope
- No sig. effects in the model
- Many different model formulations result in similar results
- Suggests no detectable effect of the restrictor rope



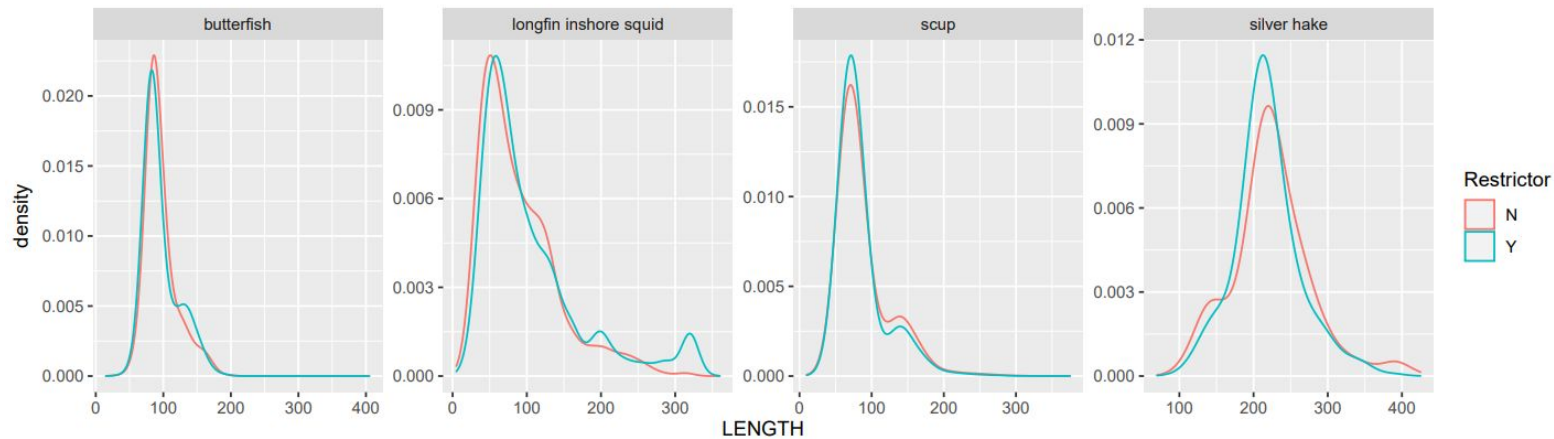
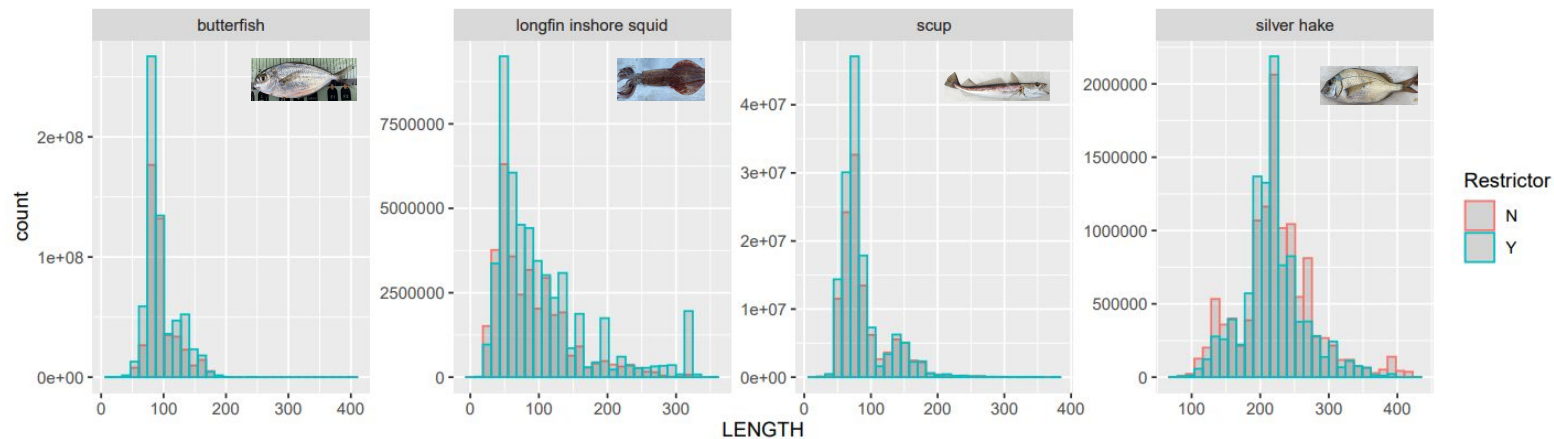
Moving on to individual lengths

1. Explored individual lengths for three of the most common roundfish species (and squid)
2. Also fit statistical models to individual length data to test for statistical effects of the restrictor rope



Exploring ind. data

- Raw histogram and the kernel density



Comparing catch in paired tows

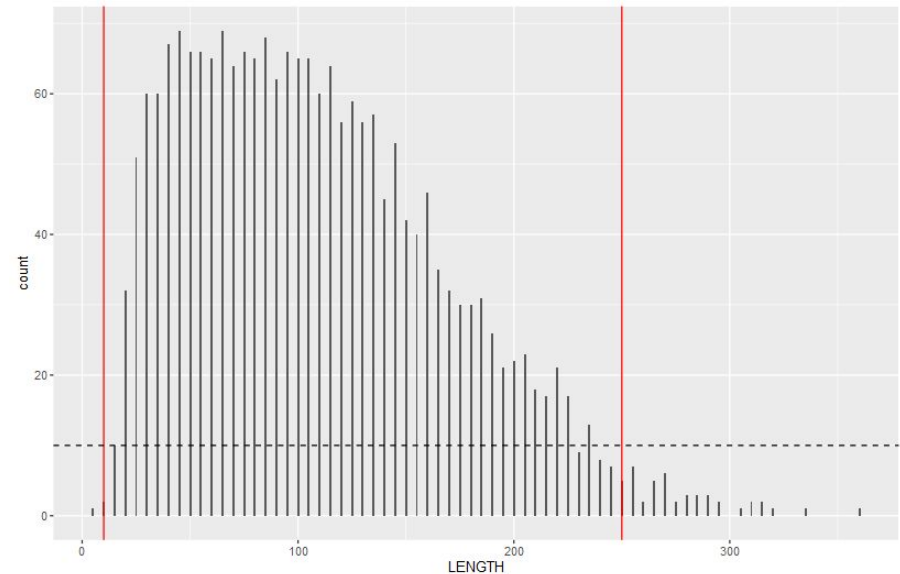
1. Fit GLMM and GAM models
2. Similar to Holst and Reville (2009)
3. Separate models for each species
4. Trimmed to lengths that were caught at >10 stations for each species
5. Included a set of variables in each model
 - a. Depth, order, season, solar zenith angle, and length
6. Preliminary exploration of patterns

A simple statistical method for catch comparison studies

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^b Centre for Environment Fisheries & Aquaculture Science (CEFAS), Pikefield Road, Lowestoft, NR33 0HT, UK

Lengths used for modeling



Individual lengths: longfin



- Linear mixed binomial models for longfin squid
- No sig. effects

```
> summ(length_mod_b1_/)
MODEL INFO:
Observations: 2032
Dependent Variable: cbind(Y, N)
Type: Mixed effects generalized linear regression
Error Distribution: binomial
Link function: logit
```

```
MODEL FIT:
AIC = 3267111.62, BIC = 3267167.79
Pseudo-R2 (Fixed effects) = 0.01
Pseudo-R2 (total) = 0.26
```

FIXED EFFECTS:

	Est.	S.E.	z val.	p
(Intercept)	1.15	1.15	1.00	0.32
LENGTH	-0.02	0.03	-0.83	0.41
DepthEnd	-0.11	0.09	-1.22	0.22
SEASONS	0.07	0.21	0.32	0.75
ORDERYN	-0.26	0.19	-1.34	0.18
zenith	0.08	0.08	0.89	0.37
CURRENT_DIFSAME	-0.04	0.25	-0.14	0.89

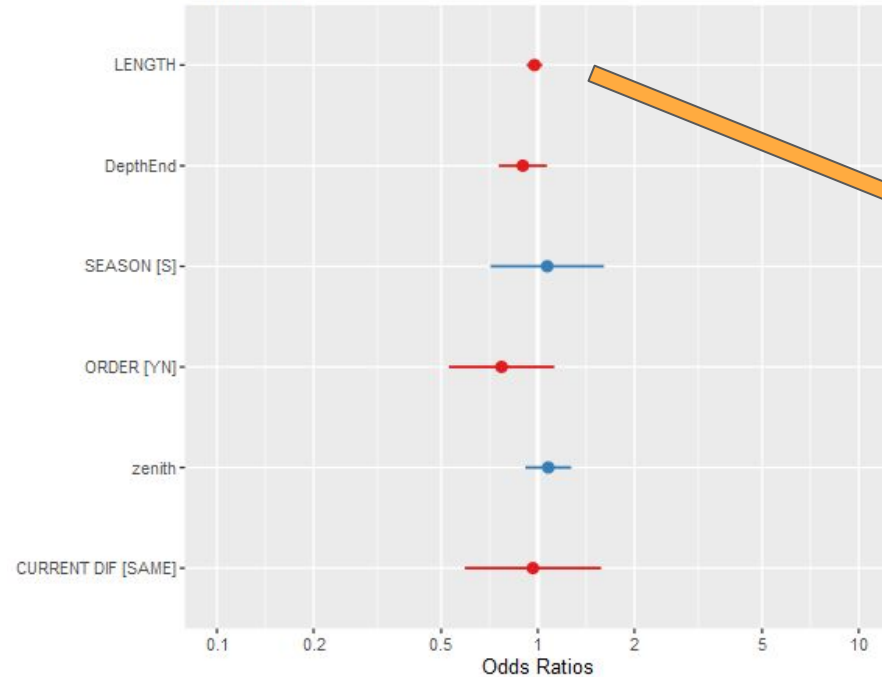
RANDOM EFFECTS:

Group	Parameter	Std. Dev.
PAIR	(Intercept)	2.22
PAIR	LENGTH	0.24

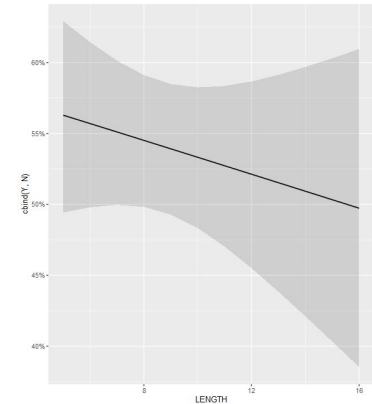
Grouping variables:

Group	# groups	ICC
PAIR	69	0.60

Relative selectivity



Relative selectivity



Individual lengths: longfin



- Quasibinomial GAM models for longfin squid
- No effects of depth, order, season, length, or other covariates

```
> summary(length_mod_qb_5)
```

```
Family: quasibinomial  
Link function: logit
```

```
Formula:  
cbind(Y, N) ~ s(LENGTH, PAIR, bs = "fs") + ORDER + SEASON +  
s(DepthEnd, bs = "cr") + s(zenith) + CURRENT_DIF +  
s(LENGTH, bs = "cr", k = 3)
```

```
Parametric coefficients:
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.117078	0.198206	0.59069	0.55480
ORDERYN	-0.200478	0.203137	-0.98691	0.32381
SEASONS	0.168927	0.233179	0.72445	0.46888
CURRENT_DIFDIFFERENT	-0.254338	0.256146	-0.99294	0.32087

```
Approximate significance of smooth terms:
```

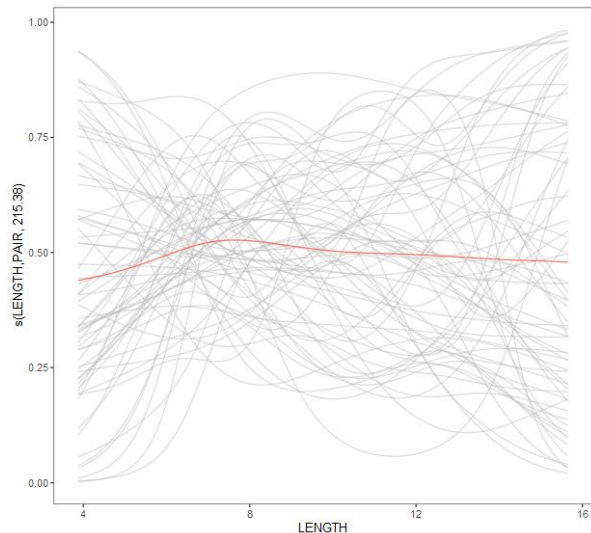
	edf	Ref.df	F	p-value
s(LENGTH,PAIR)	215.38309	683.00000	1.62136	< 2e-16 ***
s(DepthEnd)	7.54409	7.68575	1.97304	0.054838 .
s(zenith)	1.00282	1.00341	0.56813	0.451625
s(LENGTH)	1.00112	1.00127	0.12491	0.724103

```
---  
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

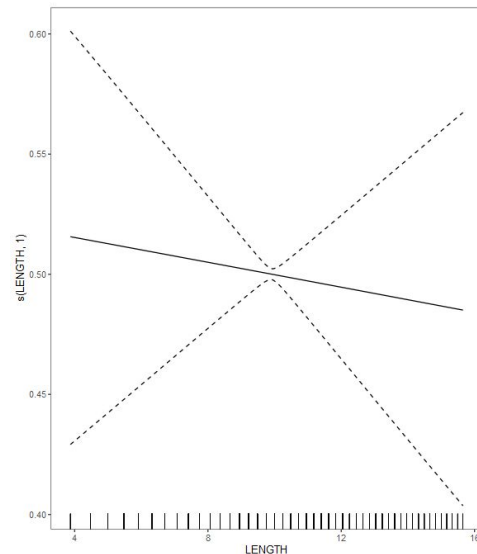
```
R-sq.(adj) = 0.541  Deviance explained = 53.6%  
GCV = 1590.5  Scale est. = 1276.3  n = 2074
```

```
> |
```

Relative selectivity



Relative selectivity



Individual lengths: Scup



- Linear mixed binomial models for scup
- No effect of length, order, or season
- Small positive effect of depth

```
> summ(length_mod_bi_7)
MODEL INFO:
Observations: 1568
Dependent Variable: cbind(Y, N)
Type: Mixed effects generalized linear regression
Error Distribution: binomial
Link function: logit

MODEL FIT:
AIC = 3846337.64, BIC = 3846391.22
Pseudo-R2 (fixed effects) = 0.03
Pseudo-R2 (total) = 0.82

FIXED EFFECTS:
```

	Est.	S. E.	z val.	p
(Intercept)	-4.45	1.34	-3.34	0.00
LENGTH	-0.13	0.12	-1.09	0.28
DepthEnd	0.64	0.21	3.05	0.00
SEASONS	-0.42	0.65	-0.65	0.52
ORDERYN	0.36	0.63	0.56	0.57
zenith	-0.20	0.26	-0.75	0.45
CURRENT_DIFSAME	-0.30	0.80	-0.37	0.71

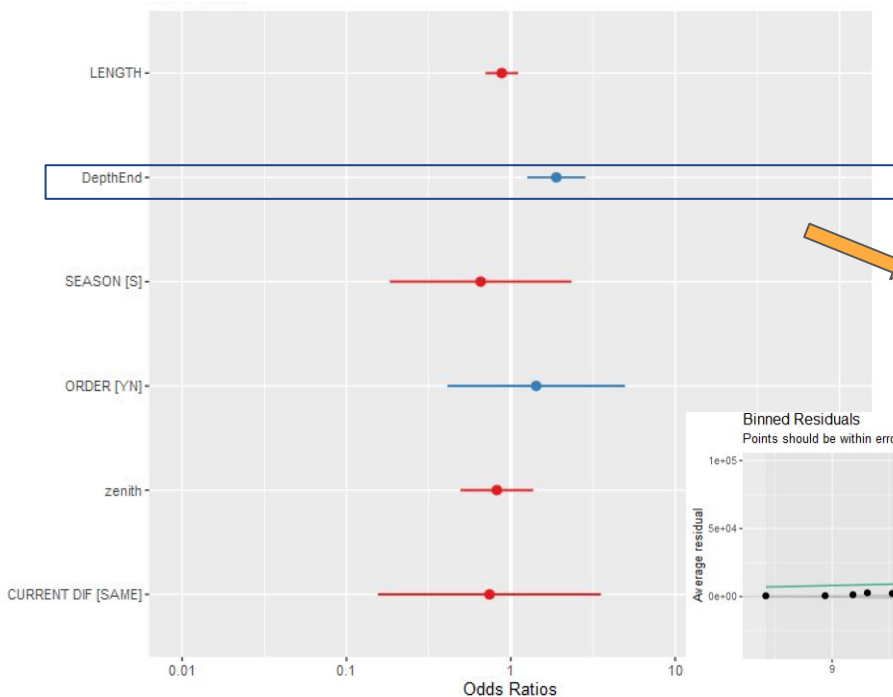
```

RANDOM EFFECTS:
Group Parameter Std. Dev.
PAIR (Intercept) 12.10
PAIR LENGTH 1.01

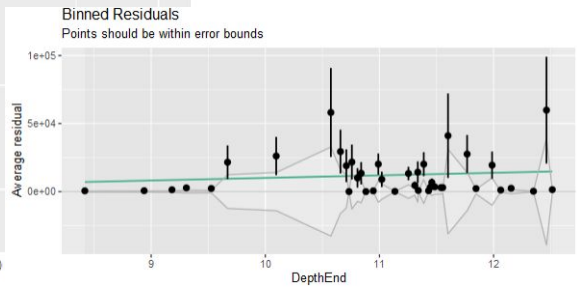
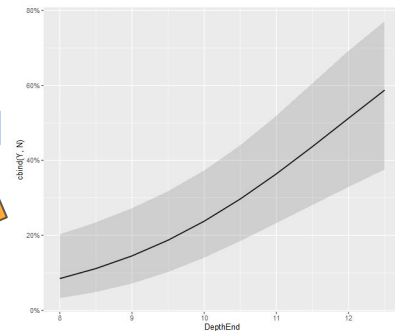
Grouping variables:
Group # groups ICC
PAIR 70 0.98

```

Relative selectivity



Relative selectivity



Individual lengths: Scup



- Quasibinomial GAM models for scup
- No effects of depth, order, season, or length

```
> summary(length_mod_qb_5)
```

Family: quasibinomial
Link function: logit

Formula:
cbind(Y, N) ~ s(LENGTH, PAIR, bs = "fs") + ORDER + SEASON +
s(DepthEnd, bs = "cr") + s(zenith) + CURRENT_DIF +
s(PAIR, bs = "re") + s(LENGTH, bs = "cr")

Parametric coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	-0.2133901	0.3601711	-0.59247	0.55364
ORDERYN	0.0841887	0.4226045	0.19921	0.84213
SEASONS	-0.0650268	0.4579787	-0.14199	0.88711
CURRENT_DIFDIFFERENT	-0.1765737	0.5079312	-0.34763	0.72817

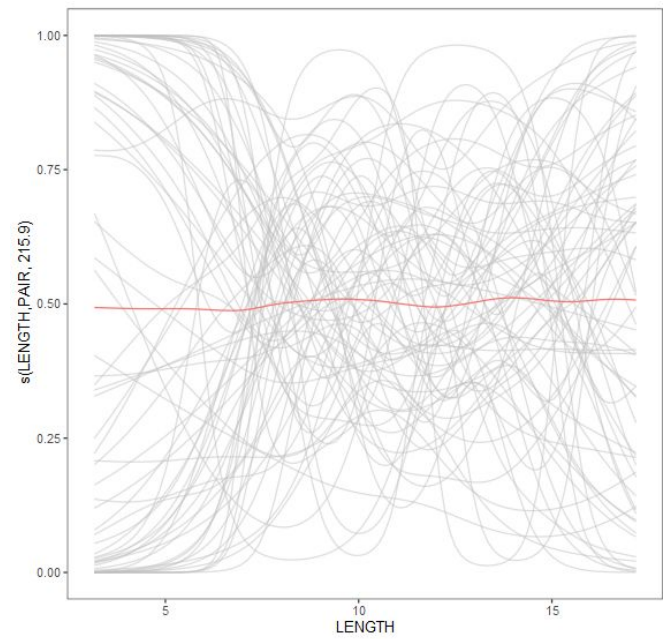
Approximate significance of smooth terms:

	edf	Ref.df	F	p-value
s(LENGTH,PAIR)	182.77819	615.00000	16.52204	0.66807
s(DepthEnd)	2.97454	3.07053	1.00322	0.39857
s(zenith)	4.34857	4.49716	1.48376	0.19659
s(PAIR)	34.17290	64.00000	1.22452	< 2e-16 ***
s(LENGTH)	5.79715	6.43149	1.02987	0.60785

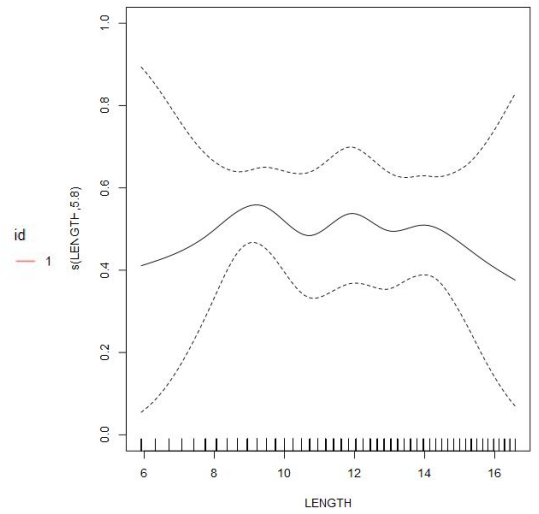
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

R-sq. (adj) = 0.862 Deviance explained = 85.4%
GCV = 1506.2 Scale est. = 1263.3 n = 1568

Relative selectivity



Relative selectivity



Individual lengths: Butterfish



- Linear mixed binomial models for butterfish
- No effect of length, order, or season
- Small negative effect of depth, positive effect of current direction

```
> summ(length_mod_bi_7)
```

MODEL INFO:
 Observations: 1500
 Dependent Variable: cbind(Y, N)
 Type: Mixed effects generalized linear regression
 Error Distribution: binomial
 Link function: logit

MODEL FIT:
 AIC = 7706351.10, BIC = 7706404.24
 Pseudo-R² (fixed effects) = 0.03
 Pseudo-R² (total) = 0.86

FIXED EFFECTS:

	Est.	S.E.	z val.	p
(Intercept)	5.37	1.22	4.39	0.00
LENGTH	0.02	0.14	0.13	0.90
DepthEnd	-0.61	0.15	-4.16	0.00
SEASONS	-0.08	0.53	-0.16	0.87
ORDERRYN	0.20	0.50	0.39	0.69
zenith	-0.01	0.02	-0.54	0.59
CURRENT_DIFSAME	1.85	0.58	3.21	0.00

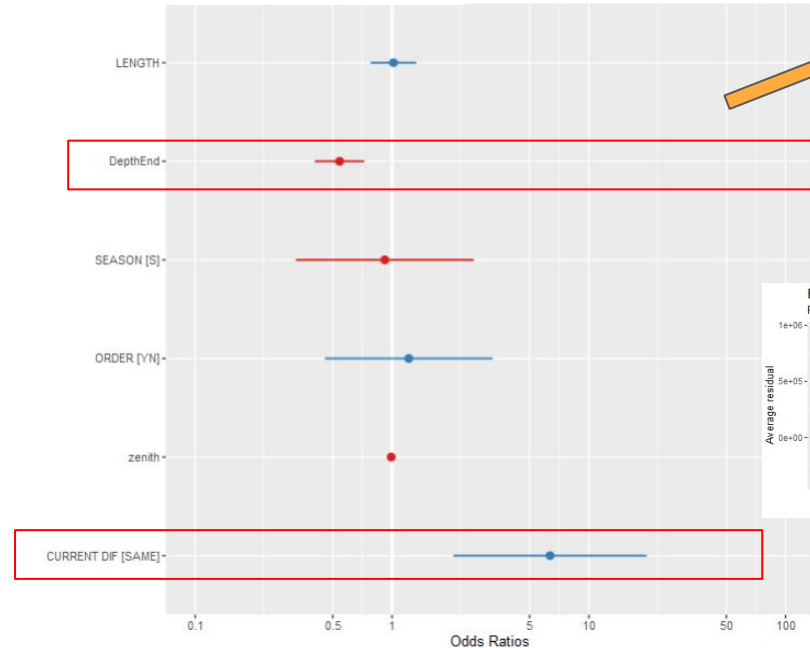
RANDOM EFFECTS:

Group	Parameter	Std. Dev.
PAIR	(Intercept)	9.59
PAIR	LENGTH	1.19

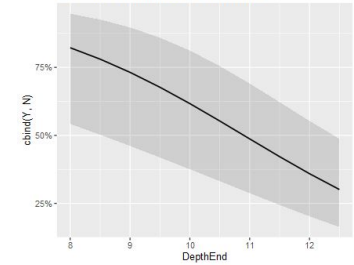
Grouping variables:

Group	# groups	ICC
PAIR	70	0.97

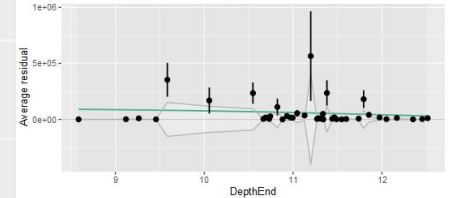
Relative selectivity



Predicted probabilities of cbind(Y, N)



Binned Residuals
Points should be within error bounds



Individual lengths: Butterfish



- Quasibinomial GAM models for butterflyfish
- No effect of season, length, depth, or order
- Sig effect of current

```
> summary(length_mod_qb_5)

Family: quasibinomial
Link function: logit

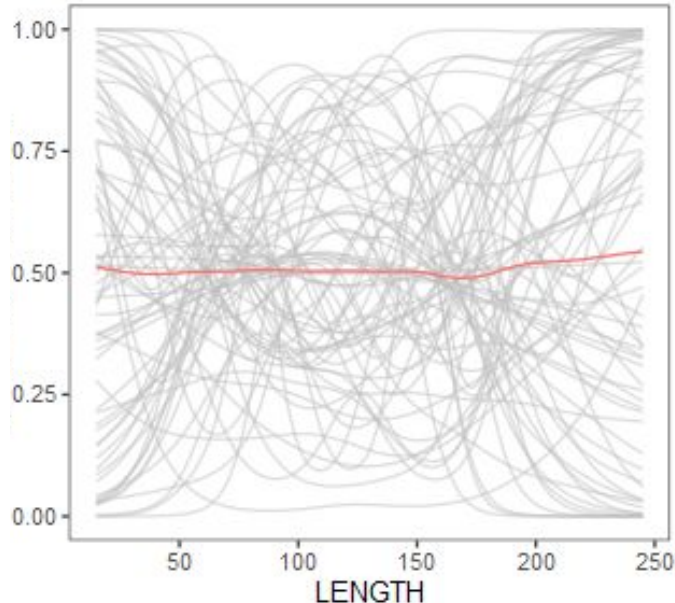
Formula:
cbind(Y, N) ~ s(LENGTH, PAIR, bs = "fs") + ORDER + SEASON +
  s(DepthEnd, bs = "cr") + s(zenith) + CURRENT_DIF +
  s(PAIR, bs = "re") + s(LENGTH, bs = "cr")

Parametric coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  0.2438894  0.3570853  0.68300 0.494735
ORDERYN     0.0740683  0.4020483  0.18423 0.853865
SEASONS     0.0201877  0.4694217  0.04301 0.965704
CURRENT_DIF -1.1580247  0.5510147 -2.10162 0.035789 *
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

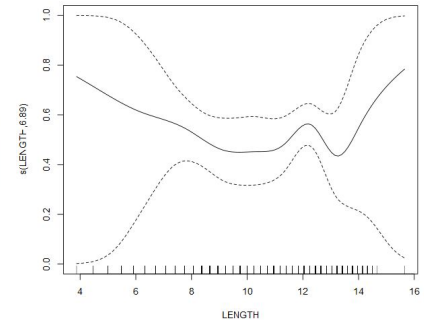
Approximate significance of smooth terms:
              edf   Ref.df    F p-value
s(LENGTH,PAIR) 219.52539 649.00000 29.23857 0.43607
s(DepthEnd)     1.57535  1.65516  2.22637 0.23532
s(zenith)       3.47288  3.55665  0.11051 0.97177
s(PAIR)         10.78460 64.00000  0.14668 < 2e-16 ***
s(LENGTH)       6.99111  7.59104  1.24439 0.19441
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

R-sq. (adj) = 0.922  Deviance explained = 92.2%
GCV = 3622.9  Scale est. = 2623.5  n = 1478
```

Relative selectivity



Relative selectivity



Individual lengths: Butterfish



- Similar result from more recent log-Gaussian Cox method (thank you Jim and Tim)
- No covariates included



ICES Journal of Marine Science (2019), 76(4), 1189–1199. doi:10.1093/icesjms/isy191

Original Article

Intercalibration of survey methods using paired fishing operations and log-Gaussian Cox processes

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¹Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science, Technical University of Denmark, Building 303, 2800 Lyngby, Denmark

²National Institute of Aquatic Resources (DTU Aqua), Technical University of Denmark, Building 201, 2800 Lyngby, Denmark

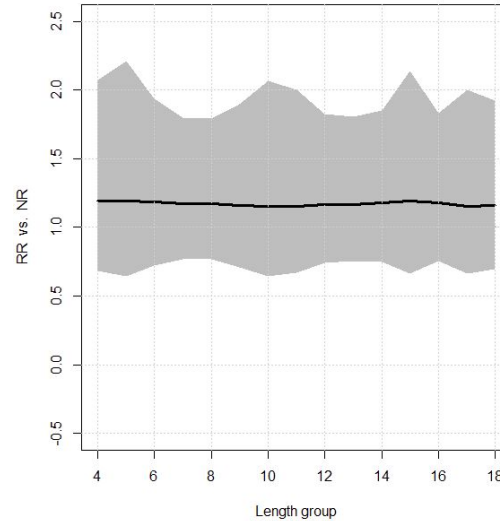
³Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Kivioq 2, Nuuk, Greenland

*Corresponding author: tel: (+45) 45 25 30 60; e-mail: uhh@dtu.dk

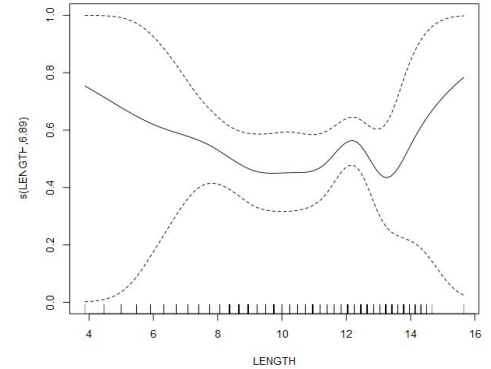
Thygesen, U. H., Kristensen, K., Jansen, T., and Beyer, J. E. Intercalibration of survey methods using paired fishing operations and log-Gaussian Cox processes. – ICES Journal of Marine Science, 76: 1189–1199.

Received 6 February 2018; revised 13 November 2018; accepted 15 November 2018; advance access publication 8 January 2019.

Relative selectivity



Relative selectivity



From previous GAM

Individual lengths: Silver hake



- Linear mixed binomial models for silver hake
- No effect of length, order, depth, or season
- Sig effect of current

```
> summ(length_mod_bi_7)
MODEL INFO:
Observations: 1253
Dependent Variable: cbind(Y, N)
Type: Mixed effects generalized linear regression
Error Distribution: binomial
Link function: logit
```

```
MODEL FIT:
AIC = 1097753.06, BIC = 1097804.39
Pseudo-R2 (fixed effects) = 0.03
Pseudo-R2 (total) = 0.86
```

FIXED EFFECTS:

	Est.	S.E.	z val.	p
(Intercept)	-0.82	2.10	-0.39	0.70
LENGTH	-0.10	0.17	-0.60	0.55
DepthEnd	0.02	0.23	0.09	0.93
SEASONS	0.64	0.51	1.27	0.21
ORDERYN	0.69	0.45	1.53	0.13
zenith	-0.00	0.01	-0.10	0.92
CURRENT_DIFSAME	1.63	0.66	2.47	0.01

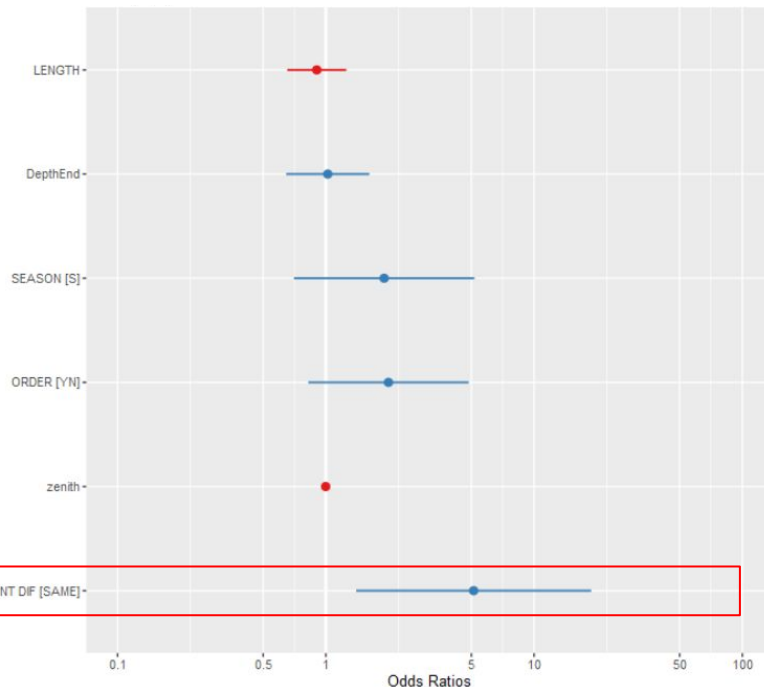
RANDOM EFFECTS:

Group	Parameter	Std. Dev.
PAIR	(Intercept)	24.03
PAIR	LENGTH	1.53

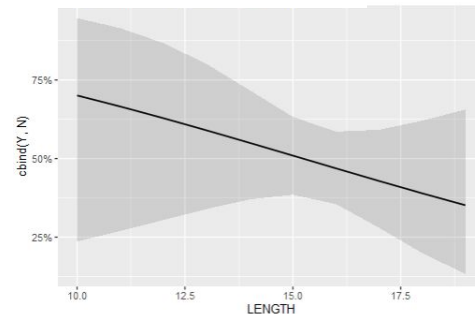
Grouping variables:

Group	# groups	ICC
PAIR	58	0.99

Relative selectivity



Relative selectivity



Individual lengths: Silver hake



- Quasibinomial GAM models for silver hake
- Effect of order and depth

```
> summary(length_mod_qb_5)
```

```
Family: quasibinomial
Link function: logit
```

```
Formula:
cbind(Y, N) ~ s(LENGTH, PAIR, bs = "fs") + ORDER + SEASON +
  s(DepthEnd, bs = "cr") + s(zenith) + CURRENT_DIF +
  s(PAIR, bs = "re") + s(LENGTH, bs = "cr")
```

Parametric coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	-0.2394571	0.1720403	-1.39187	0.164249
ORDERYN	0.4037645	0.1848330	2.18448	0.029141 *
SEASONS	-0.0209358	0.2340864	-0.08944	0.928752
CURRENT_DIFDIFFERENT	-0.4296184	0.2971050	-1.44602	0.148462

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Approximate significance of smooth terms:

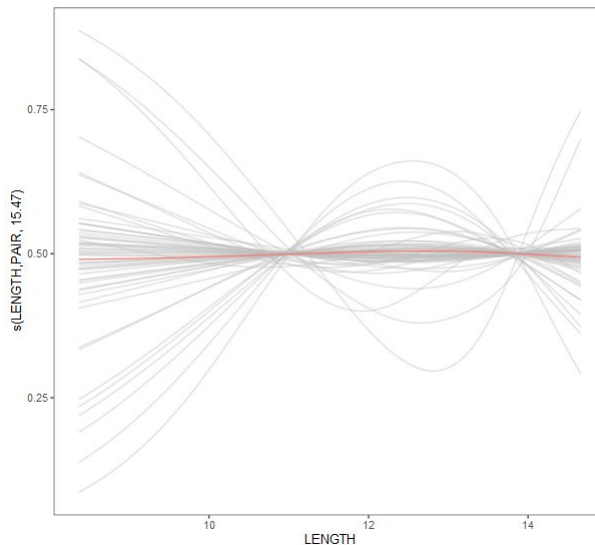
	edf	Ref. df	F	p-value
s(LENGTH,PAIR)	55.59066	493.00000	0.43192	< 2.22e-16 ***
s(DepthEnd)	1.93328	2.15342	3.54455	0.023707 *
s(zenith)	6.72345	7.21550	1.45595	0.186853
s(PAIR)	2.50451	52.00000	0.05744	1.041e-06 ***
s(LENGTH)	2.07817	2.48502	0.38051	0.534395

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

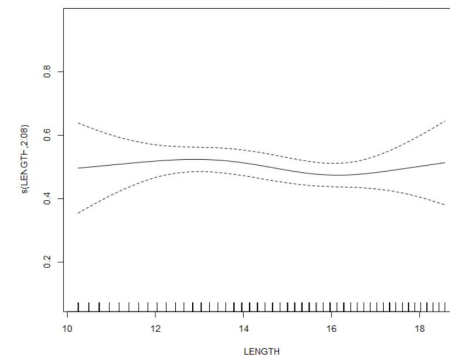
R-sq. (adj) = 0.345 Deviance explained = 32.4%

GCV = 961.74 Scale est. = 723.47 n = 1155

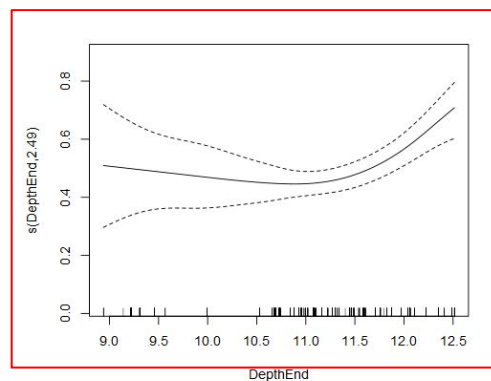
Relative selectivity



Relative selectivity



Relative selectivity



Individual lengths thoughts

- Only a couple consistent effects across GAMs and GLMMs
- Suggests limit (or no) effect of restrictor rope on catches at length for the species examined
- GLMMs: Small effects of depth (pos for scup and neg for butterfish) on catches, and positive effect of current direction (pos for scup and hake)
- GAMs: Some hints at non-linearity, but difficult to assess. Potential effect of depth and order in silver hake. Some positive effects of current (butterfish).
- Possible that small effects were not detected because of noise/sample sizes (similar to wingspread study)
- Additional work needed to refine these models

Overall preliminary summary

Gear comparison

- Some effect on net width and door width
 - Wider without restrictor
- Impact on bridle angle

Aggregate weights

- No (or very subtle) effect on four focal species: butterfly, scup, silver hake, or longfin squid

Individual lengths

- GLMMs: Small effects of depth and current
- GAMs: Some hints at non-linearity, but difficult to assess
- Very few consistent effects across GAMs and GLMMs

Questions?

- Other species to include?
- Other ways to explore the data?
- Other modeling techniques to consider?
- Future direction for this research?
- Sufficient information for a publication?

