# 2020 Management Track Assessment \& Peer Review: Butterfish 

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## Outline

- Methods
- Results
- Biological reference points
- Projections
- Assumptions \& uncertainties
- ABC projections


## Background

- Last assessed in 2017 with ASAP4 using data for 1989-2016
- Status: not overfished, overfishing not occurring
- Last benchmark in 2014 as part of SAW 58 with ASAP4 using data for 1989-2012
- Status: not overfished, overfishing not occurring


## Recommended level of review

- Level 2 (Expedited)
- Calculate new values for existing BRPs
- Updated discard estimates
- Updated NEAMAP indices at age


## Methods: model formulation

- ASAP4
- Years: 1989-2019
- Ages: 0 to $4+$
- Fishery
- 1 fleet (landings + discards)
- 1 commercial selectivity time block
- Selectivity set to full for ages $2+$
- CVs based on variance for discards


## Methods: model formulation

- Surveys
- NEFSC fall offshore 1989-2019
- Catchability fixed as a product of availability $(A=0.62)$ and efficiency (0.2)
- $A$ is mean for 1989-2015 (no longer updated)
- NEFSC fall inshore 1989-2008
- NEAMAP fall 2007-2019
- Selectivity set to full for age 0
- CVs design-based estimates rescaled based on RMSE diagnostics


## Methods: model formulation

- Recruitment CV set to 0.6
- $M$ is estimated


## Methods: model runs

- Run 1
- Add data for 2017-2019 to the 2017 model
- Run 2
- Switch to corrected time series of discards
- Run 3
- Use NEAMAP indices at age calculated with the NEAMAP ALK


## Results: F



## Results: SSB



## Results: recruitment



## Results: retro

- Run 3






## Biological reference points

- Update $\mathrm{F}_{\text {MSY }}$ using $2 M / 3$ (Patterson 1992)
- ASAP4 estimate of $M=1.29$
- $\mathrm{F}_{\text {MSY }}=2 \times 1.29 / 3=0.86$
- Update SSB $_{\text {MSY }}$ using AGEPRO projections
- Fishery selectivity, maturity and weights at age from time series averages
- Recruitment from ASAP4 estimates 1989-2019
- 2020 landings $=23,752 \mathrm{mt}(\mathrm{DAH})$
- 2021-2070 F = $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$ proxy $=0.86$


## Biological reference points

|  | 2017 | 2020 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{~F}_{\text {MSY }}$ proxy | 0.82 | 0.86 |
| SSB $_{\text {MSY }}(\mathrm{mt})$ | 48,681 | 42,247 |
| Overfishing $^{r}$ | No | No |
| Overfished | No | No |

## Biological reference points



## Projections

| Year | Catch $(\mathrm{mt})$ | SSB $(\mathrm{mt})$ | $F$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2020 | 23,752 | 17,234 | 1.31 |
| 2021 | 19,588 | 29,784 | 0.86 |
| 2022 | 28,239 | 39,956 | 0.86 |

## Assumptions \& uncertainties

- Assumptions about recruitment and 2020 catches in the projections were unlikely to be realized and would affect the accuracy of the projections
- Assumption of achieving the catch limit was unlikely because it has been 5-8 times higher than the observed catches during 2017-2019
- Because the average recruitment for the whole time series is higher than that in recent years, it may cause the projections to overestimate biomass. Using a recent period of recruitment may improve the accuracy of projections


## Assumptions \& uncertainties

- Recommendations for 2021 research track
- Alternative approaches for estimating mean weights at age should be considered
- Consider a selectivity function that estimates the age2 fishery selectivity
- Reconsider the fishing mortality rate reference point
- Given the observation of declining recruitment with declining stock size, it may be possible to estimate a stock-recruitment function which could be used for reference point estimation


## Assumptions \& uncertainties

- Additional uncertainty arises because the reference points are calculated from the previous assessment and are not internally consistent with the estimate of $M$ from the update
- BRPs have been recalculated to enable internal consistency with the estimate of $M$


## Summary

- SSB \& recruitment continue to decline
- No change in stock status
- Not overfished, overfishing not occurring
- The PRC endorsed the model and the inferences that resulted as representing the best scientific information available
- Concerns about the 2020 catch assumption and sampling from the entire time series of recruitment


## Requested projections for 2021-2022

- Assumed 2020 catch $=5443$ mt
- Based on linear trend for 2013-2019
- Recruitment drawn from most recent ten years, 2010-2019


## Projections: 100\% CV

| Annual |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OFL | ABC | ABC | ABC | ABC |
| Year | Catch | Catch | F | SSB | P* $^{*}$ |
| 2021 | 22,053 | 11,993 | 0.431 | 36,935 | 0.232 |
| 2022 | 24,341 | 17,854 | 0.590 | 32,113 | 0.355 |


| Average |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OFL | ABC | ABC | ABC | ABC |
| Year | Catch | Catch | F | SSB | P* $^{*}$ |
| 2021 | 22,053 | 14,924 | 0.549 | 35,957 | 0.320 |
| 2022 | 23,674 | 14,924 | 0.495 | 32,340 | 0.290 |

## Projections: 150\% CV

## Annual

|  | OFL | ABC | ABC | ABC | ABC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Catch | Catch | F | SSB | P* $^{*}$ |
| 2021 | 22,053 | 9,966 | 0.352 | 37,604 | 0.232 |
| 2022 | 24,810 | 16,918 | 0.541 | 33,160 | 0.362 |


| Average |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OFL | ABC | ABC | ABC | ABC |
| Year | Catch | Catch | F | SSB | P* $^{*}$ |
| 2021 | 22,053 | 13,442 | 0.488 | 36,454 | 0.324 |
| 2022 | 30,556 | 13,442 | 0.432 | 33,412 | 0.225 |

