

NOAA FISHERIES

Northeast Fisheries Science Center

Evaluation of an Alternative Stratification for the NEFSC Bottom Trawl Survey

Michael Martin and Jessica Blaylock

Ecosystems Surveys Branch Northeast Fisheries Science Center Woods Hole, MA

June 1, 2016

Background

There is interest from stock assessment scientists and the NTAP to consider alternative stratification for the Bottom Trawl Survey (BTS)

Motivations

- Disparity in sampling density between strata
- Better distribution of sampling effort
- Explicit recognition of Hague Line in stratification = improved stock assessment and management

Concerns/Considerations

- Minimize disruption in current time series
- Take into account known habitats, environmental gradients and differential species growth rates





- 1) Work with Population Dynamics Branch to identify a re-stratification scenario that is acceptable by consensus
- 2) Evaluate the implications of re-stratification on sampling density (allocation of sampling effort)
- 3) Evaluate the impact of re-stratification on stock abundance indices and time series
- 4) Make decision on implementation



Proposed re-stratification

- Two types of proposed changes:
 - Combine strata
 - Split strata
- No changes proposed in Cape Cod Bay, Massachusetts Bay due to importance to key stocks
- Retain two deepest offshore strata south of Hudson Canyon
- No change in current survey area

Current stratification: Proposed re-stratification: 82 strata 81 strata



Split offshore strata



Stratum 23 - Winter flounder biology Strata 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 29, and 36 - Hague Line



Combine inshore strata



Combine inshore strata 2-5-8, 11-14, 17-20, 23-26-29, 32-35-38, and 41-44



Implications for sampling density and station distribution

How would proposed re-stratification change station allocation in each stratum?

- Assumed 360 total stations
- Considered 2 allocation scenarios:
 - 1. Minimum of 3 stations per stratum (current)
 - 2. Minimum of 2 stations per stratum
 - Remaining stations allocated proportional to area



Minimum 3 stations per stratum



Difference in number of stations allocated (R - C)





Minimum 3 stations per stratum

Difference in sampling density (nm² per station)







Current stratification/allocation vs. re-stratified with minimum 2 stations/stratum



Difference in number of stations allocated (R2 - C3)





Current stratification/allocation vs. re-stratified with minimum 2 stations/stratum

Difference in sampling density (nm² per station)







Evaluation of survey indices - in progress

How does re-stratification affect:

- Stratified mean catch estimates for each species?
- Variance estimates?
- Perception of changes in abundance over time series?
- 1985-2015 data
- 2 data sets: current and re-stratified
- Subset of 17 representative species identified by Population Dynamics staff



Species for Analysis

monkfish black sea bass smooth skate butterfish spiny dogfish offshore hake winter flounder cod rosette skate fluke witch flounder scup haddock short-finned squid yellowtail flounder silver hake long-finned squid

Use bootstrap sampling with replacement: Calculate bootstrap estimates of survey indices (catch biomass and catch number) with 90% CIs



Next steps

- Complete bootstrap analysis
- Present results to Population Dynamics staff
- Assess feasibility of alternative stratification

Additional issues/questions to resolve

- Strata area: GIS versus digitized
- Accuracy of strata delineation
- Several strata south of Cape Hatteras have not been consistently sampled - not used in most assessments - continue to sample?



Questions?



