

Recommended harvest strategy for Aleutian Islands golden king crab

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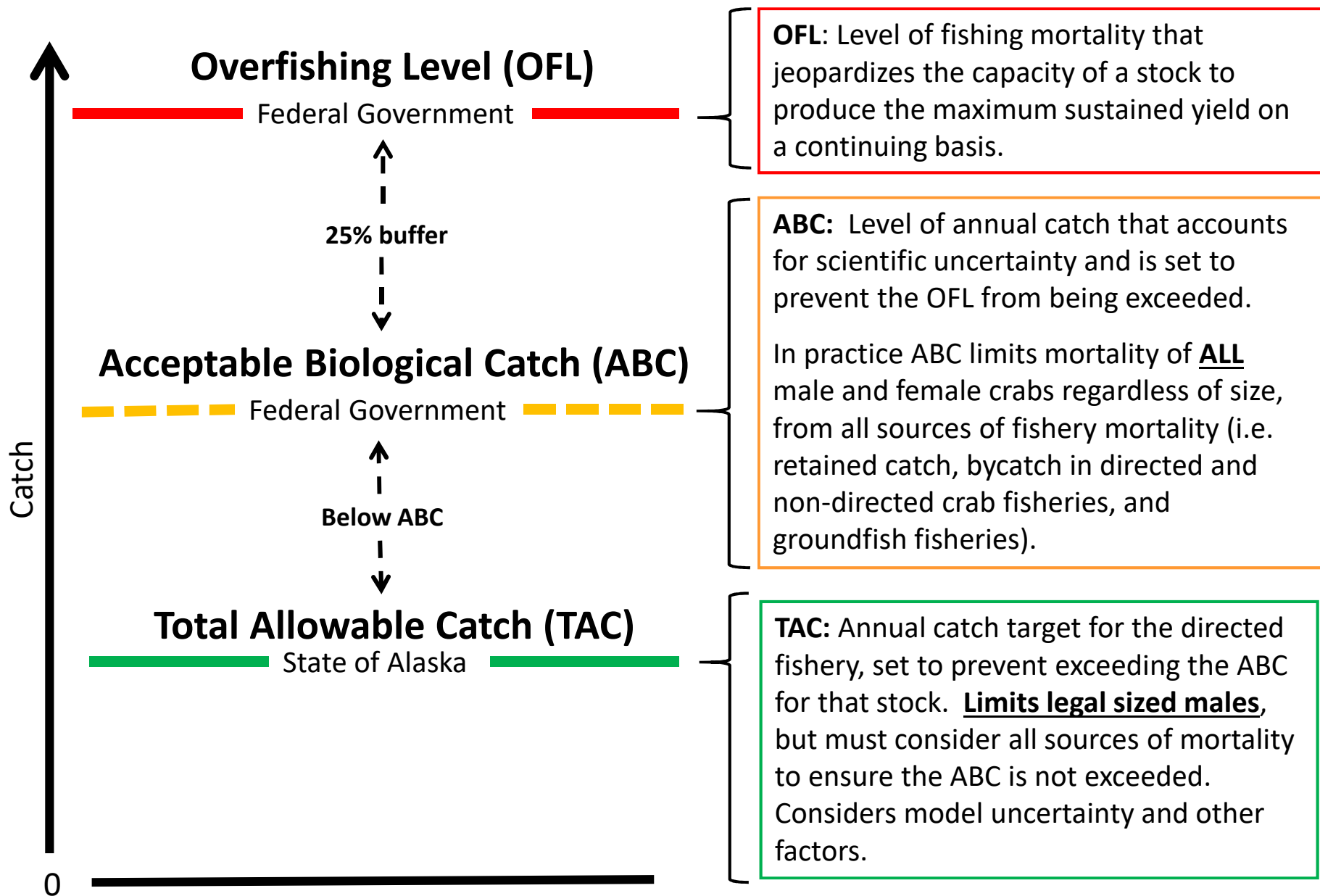
State/Federal cooperative management regime

Federal process:

- NPFMC FMP: 10 BSAI crab stocks (including AIGKC)
- OFL (overfishing level): approximates MSY
- ABC (acceptable biological catch): below OFL to account for *“the scientific uncertainty in the estimate of OFL and any other specified scientific uncertainty”*

State process: harvest levels (TAC) and other management actions

- BOF Policy on King and Tanner Crab Resource Management, FMP, MSA national standards
- FMP Amendment 38: optimum yield ranges from 0 – <OFL
 - Sum of all sources of fishing mortality <ABC



REGISTRATION AREA O ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

PRIBILOF ISLANDS



U.S. - RUSSIA
MARITIME BOUNDARY LINE

55° 30' N

171° W

CAPE SARICHEF
54° 36' N

ATTU

KISKA

ADAK

ATKA

ISLANDS OF FOUR
MOUNTAINS

UMNAK

UNALASKA

AKUTAN

Western Aleutian Islands

Eastern Aleutian Islands

SCOTCH CAP LIGHT
164° 44' W

200 MILE
EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE
BOUNDARY

174° W



AREA OF DETAIL

Current Fishery Management

- Size: 6.0 inches carapace width (152.4 mm)
- Sex: Male only
- Season: August 1 to April 30
- Managed east/west of 174° W longitude
- Gear: pots (longline)
- Harvest levels (total allowable catch; TAC) fixed in regulation
- Small fleet: 5 vessels
- Rationalized fishery

ADF&G Harvest strategy

The annual TAC is set by state regulation, 5 AAC 34.612 (Harvest Levels for Golden King Crab in Registration Area O), as approved by the BOF in March 2012:

(a) Until the Aleutian Islands golden king crab stock assessment model and a state regulatory harvest strategy are established, the harvest levels for the Registration Area O golden king crab fishery are as follows:

(1) east of 174° W long. (EAG): 3.31 million pounds; and

(2) west of 174° W long. (WAG): 2.98 million pounds;

(b) The department may modify the harvest levels based on the best scientific information available and considering the reliability of estimates and performance measures, sources of uncertainty as necessary to avoid overfishing, and any other factors necessary to be consistent with sustained yield principles.

*Prior to 2018, the word “reduce” was used

AIGKC stock assessment model

- In development for nearly 10 years, accepted in 2017 by NPFMC for annual OFL and ABC determination
- AIGKC considered 1 stock, managed as 2 areas: east (**EAG**) and west (**WAG**) of 174° W long.
 - OFL and ABC calculated for each management area separately, then combined for a single stock OFL and ABC
- Model-based abundance estimates now available
 - Abundance estimates allow TAC to be scaled to stock status: better conservation, maximizes economic and social benefits
 - No fishery-independent bottom trawl survey, no area-swept abundance estimates prior to model

Objective/purpose

Objective: Develop a state harvest strategy that allows for abundance-based TAC calculations

How can we balance the tradeoff between conservation and economic considerations?

- Conducted 30-year **forecast simulations** to evaluate how thirteen different harvest policies affect stock sustainability and productivity by comparing conservation and economic criteria

Forecast simulations

What the analysis is:

- A tool used to estimate relative differences in population sustainability and productivity under different harvest policies

What the analysis is not:

- A crystal ball that tells us exactly what will happen over the next 30 years

Forecast simulations

- 2018 base model (scenario 18_0)
- Projected abundances for 30 years
 - Evaluated **short term** (1-8 years) and **long term** (1-30 years) results
- 500 random replicates
- Estimated:
 - Mature males biomass (MMB)
 - Mature male abundance (MMA)
 - Legal male biomass (LMB)
 - Overfishing level (OFL)
 - Acceptable biological catch (ABC)
 - Total catch (TOTC)
 - Retained catch (RETC)
 - Retained catch per unit effort (CPUE)
 - Number of annual recruits

Then calculated probabilities of:
exceeding conservation
thresholds,
meeting economic goals, etc.

Evaluating State HCRs

Management criteria: 2-tiered approach

Conservation

1. Overfished: probability that $MMB < MSST$
2. Overfishing: probability that $RETC + bycatch_mort > OFL$ (and ABC)
3. Probability that $MMB < B_{MSY}$

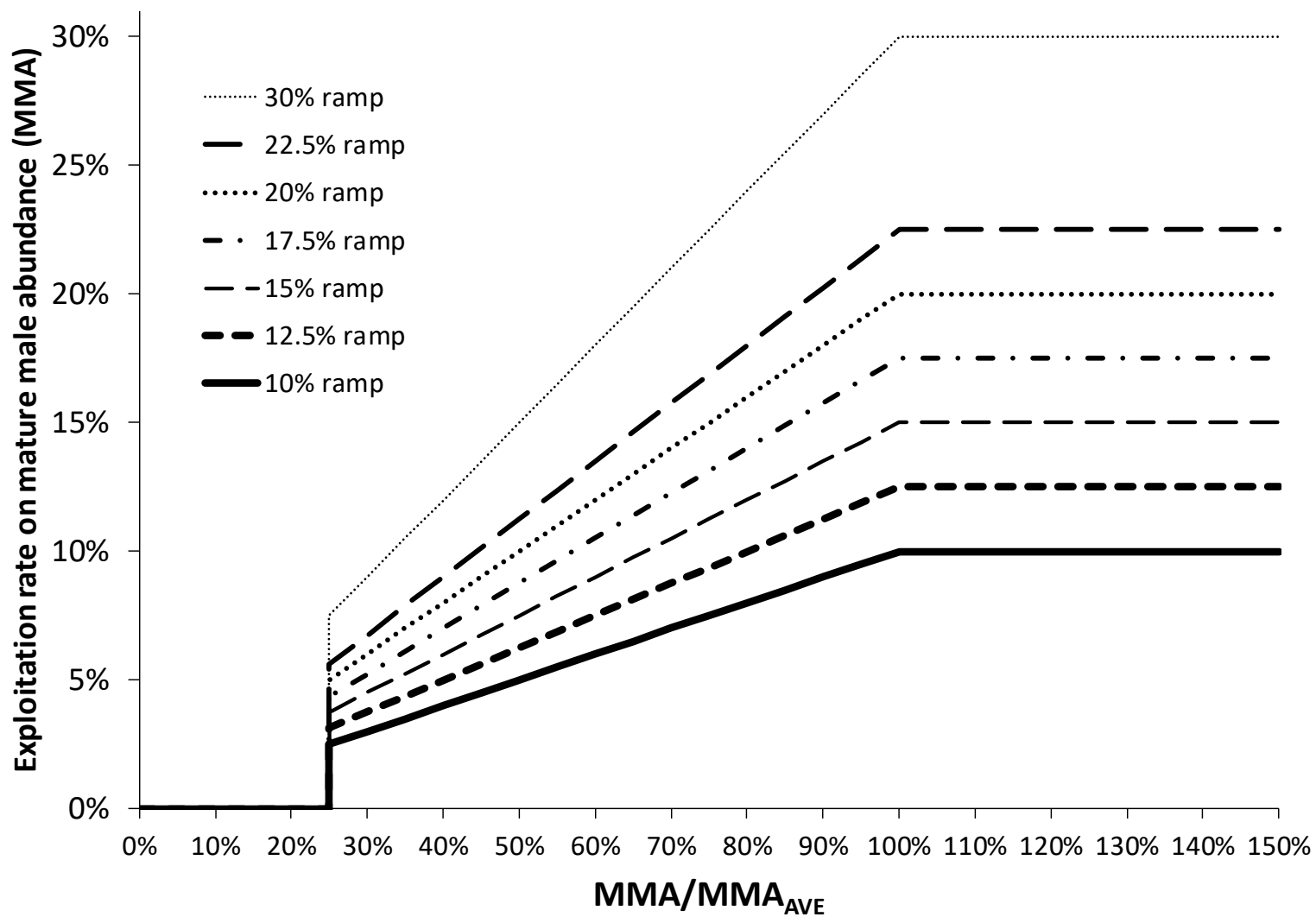
Economic

1. Probability of fishery closure: $MMB < 0.5MSST$
2. Average retained catch (RETC)
3. Annual variability in retained catch
4. Probability that retained catch $<$ historical mean catch
5. Probability that retained catch is within desired range
 - EAG: 4 mill lb \pm 20%; WAG: 3 mill lb \pm 20%
6. Mean CPUE
7. Probability that CPUE $<$ historical mean CPUE
8. Relative fishing effort (RETC/CPUE)
9. Stock status: Probability that $MMA < MMA_{AVE}$
 - Indicator of where we are on the exploitation “ramp”

Harvest Control Rules

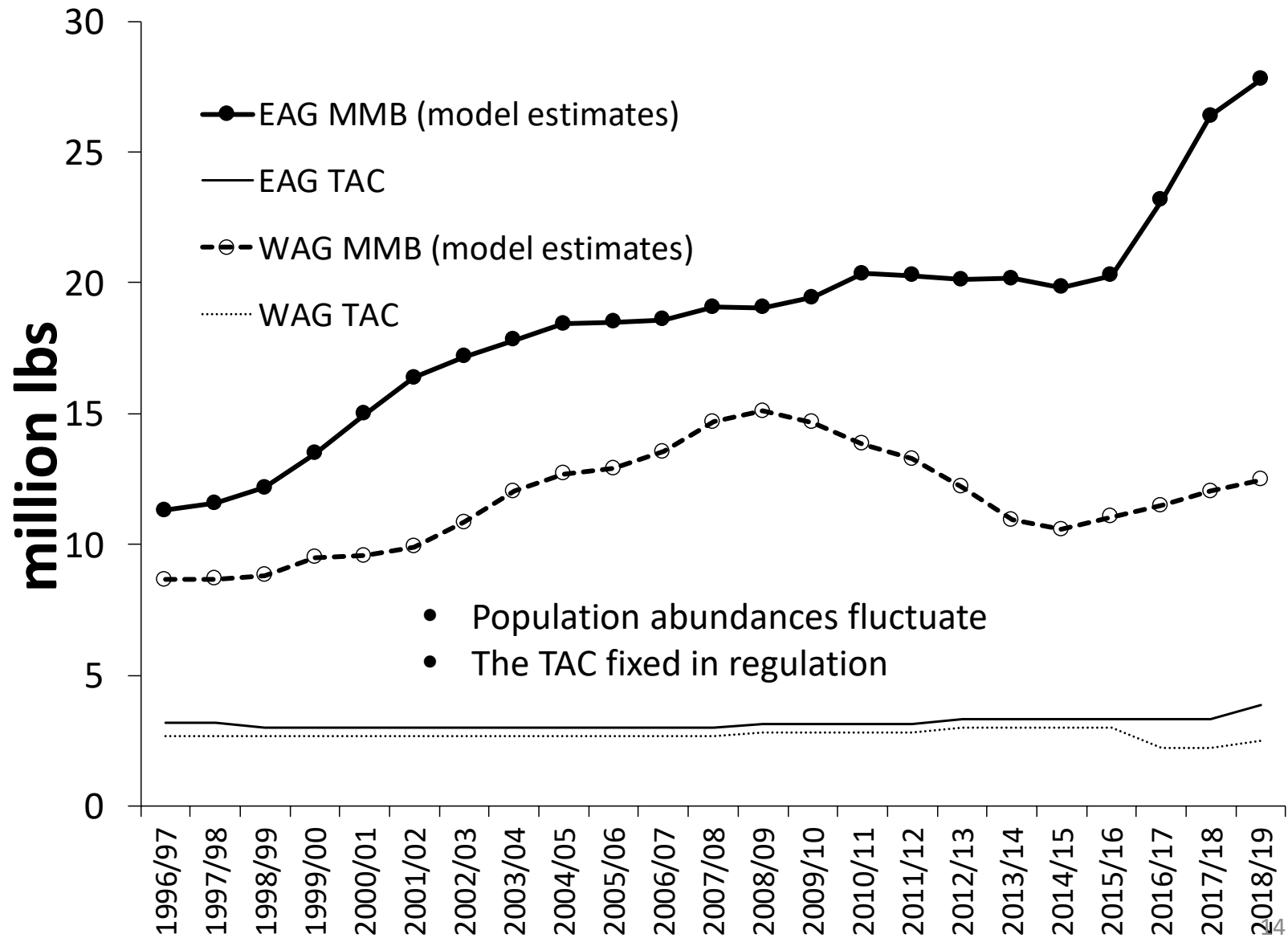
Policy	period for MMA _{AVE}	Exploitation rate on MMA	Max Exploitation rate on MMA	Exploitation rate cap on
		MMA/MMA _{AVE} % < 100%	MMA/MMA _{AVE} % ≥ 100%	L abund
0	1985-2017	0	0	0
1	1985-2017	MMA/MMA _{AVE} X 0.10	0.1	0.25
2	1985-2017	MMA/MMA _{AVE} X 0.125	0.125	0.25
3	1985-2017	MMA/MMA _{AVE} X 0.15	0.15	0.25
4	1985-2017	MMA/MMA _{AVE} X 0.20	0.2	0.25
5	1985-2017	MMA/MMA _{AVE} X 0.30	0.3	0.25
6	1985-2017	MMA/MMA _{AVE} X 0.10	0.1	0.3
7	1985-2017	MMA/MMA _{AVE} X 0.125	0.125	0.3
8	1985-2017	MMA/MMA _{AVE} X 0.15	0.15	0.3
9	1985-2017	MMA/MMA _{AVE} X 0.20	0.2	0.3
10	1985-2017	MMA/MMA _{AVE} X 0.30	0.3	0.3
11	1985-2017	MMA/MMA _{AVE} X 0.175	0.175	0.25
12	1985-2017	MMA/MMA _{AVE} X 0.225	0.225	0.25
13	1985-2017	EAG: 0.15, WAG: 0.23	EAG: 0.15, WAG: 0.23	none

Exploitation rate on mature male abundance (MMA)

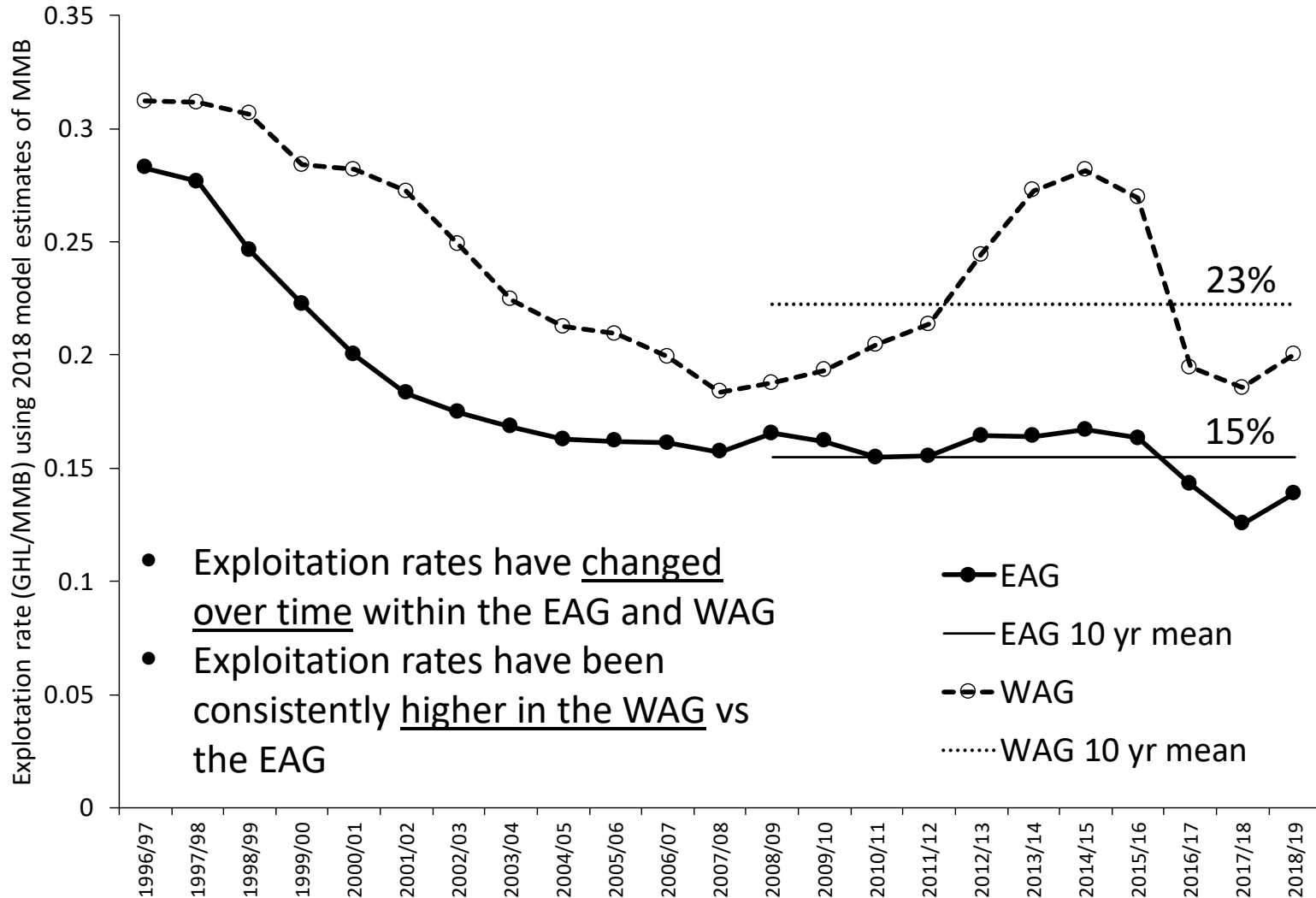


* Includes 25% and 30% exploitation “caps” on legal male abundance

Historical TAC and MMB model estimates

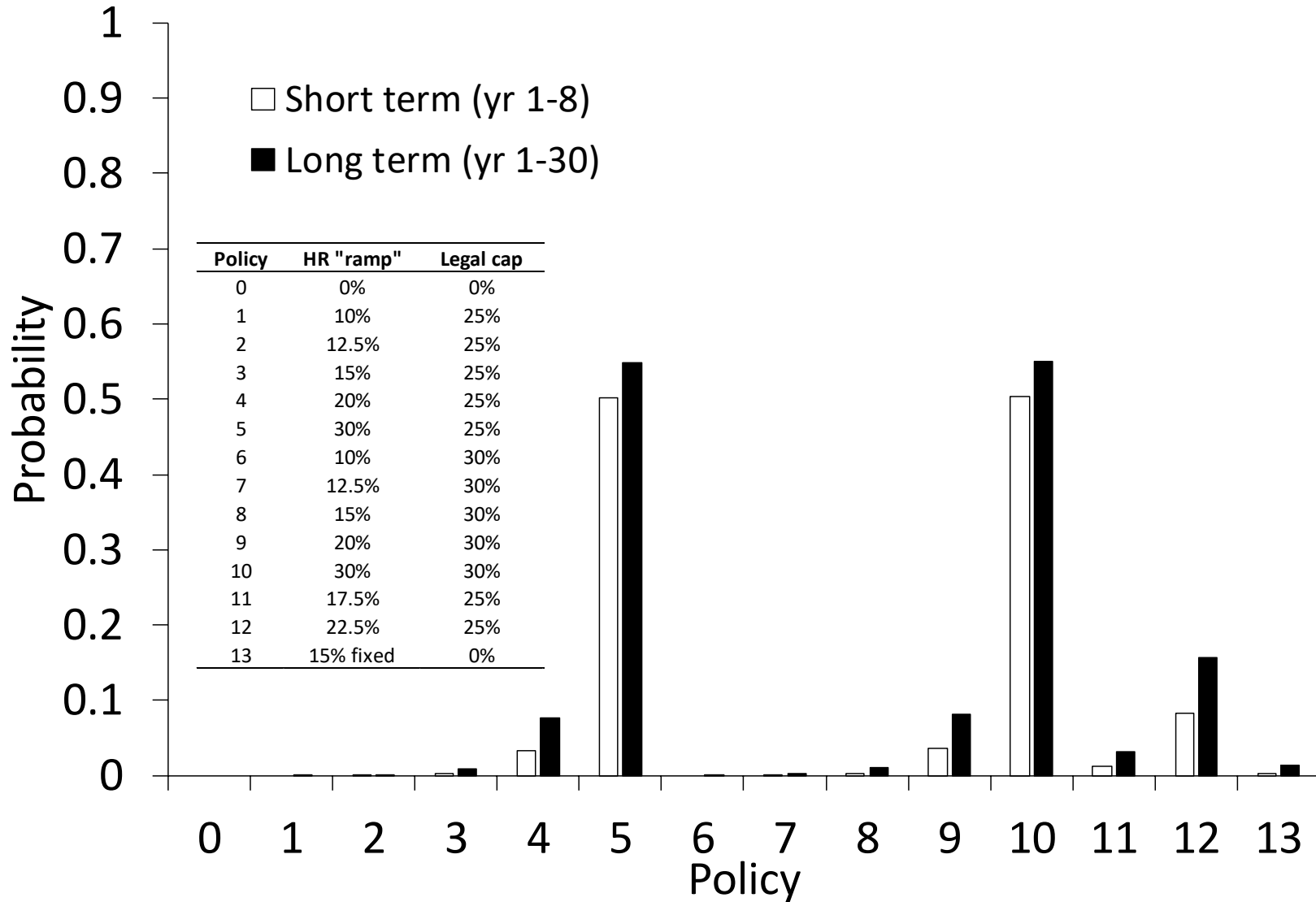


Estimates of historical exploitation rates



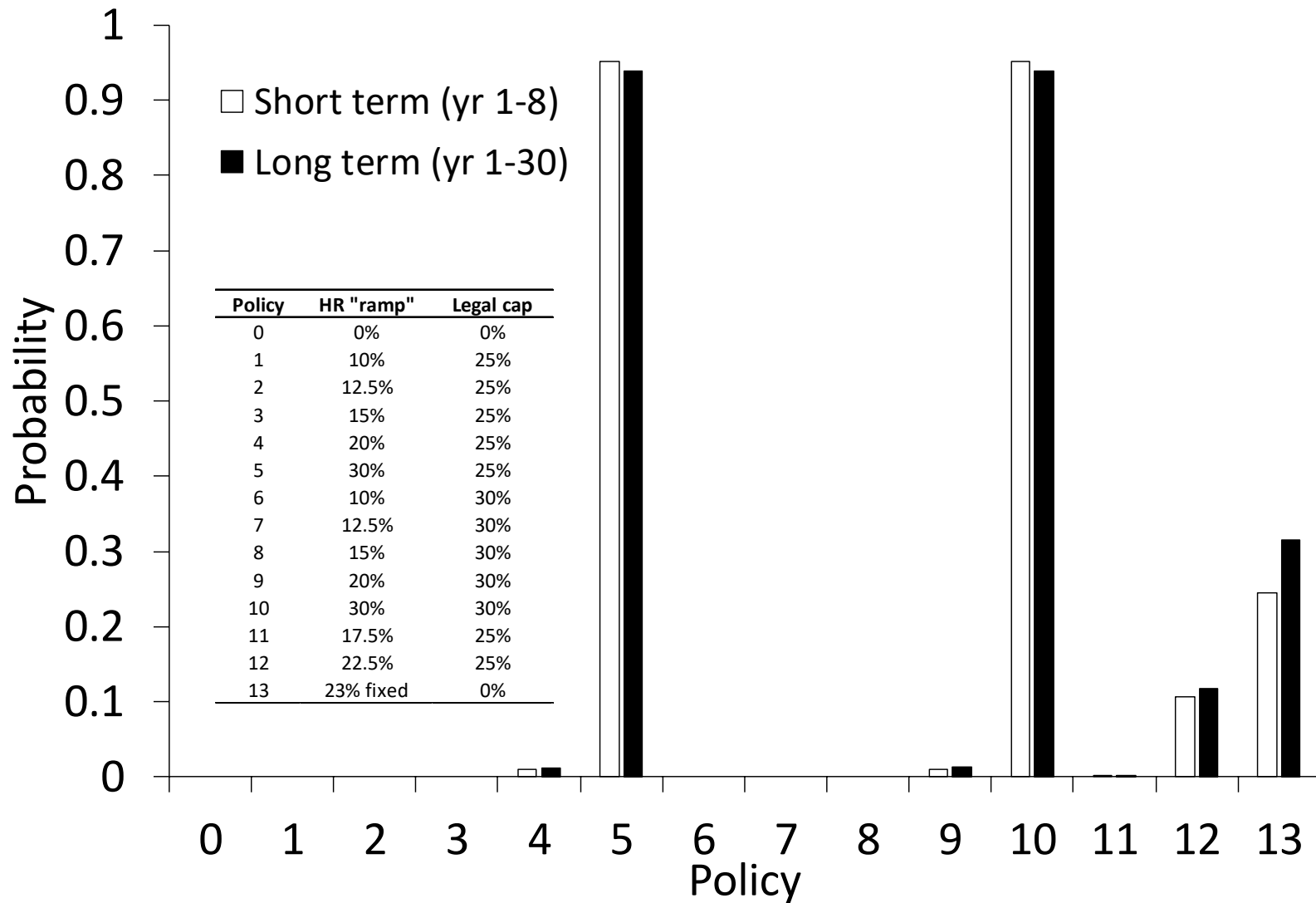
EAG

Probability of exceeding OFL



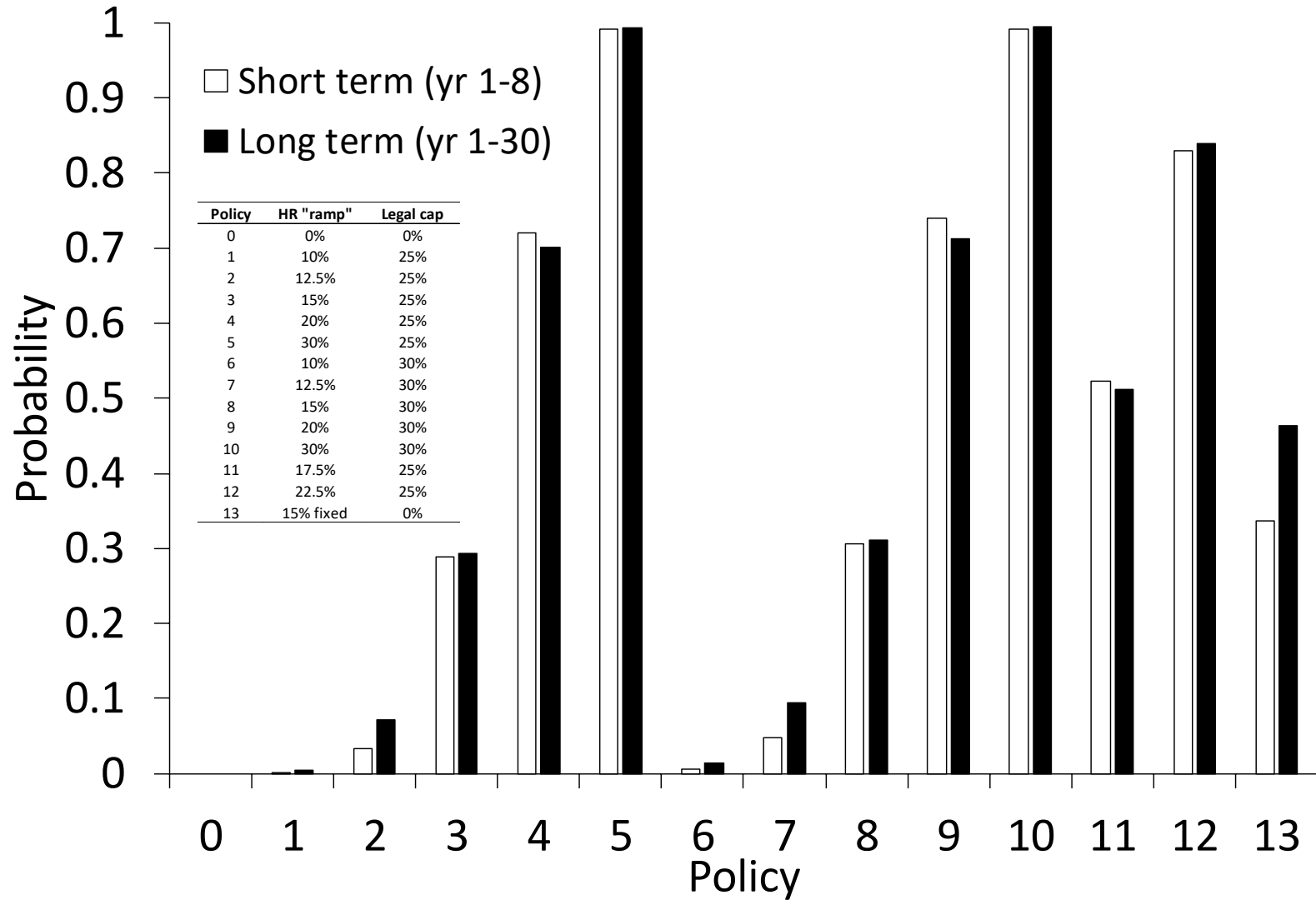
WAG

Probability of exceeding OFL



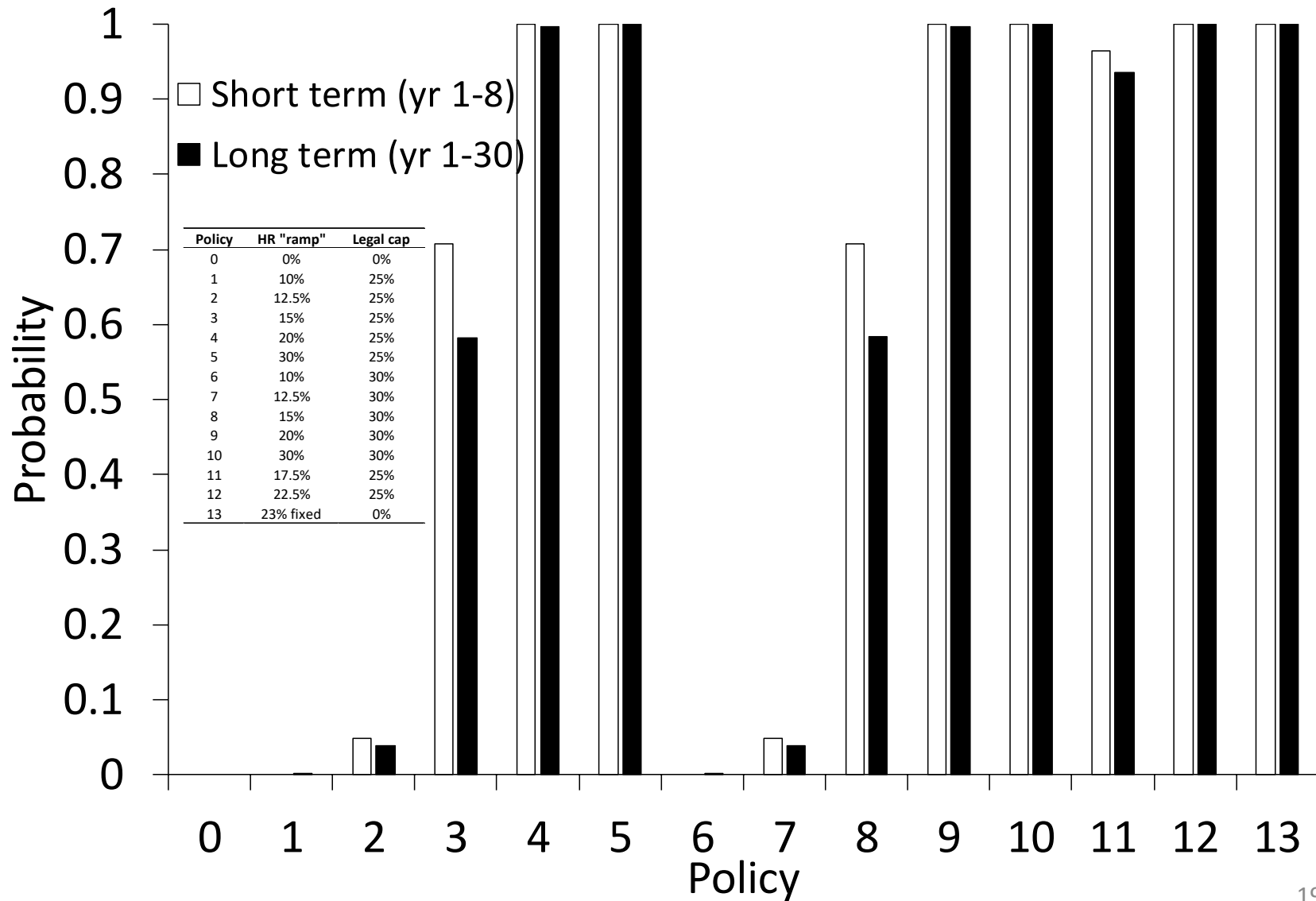
EAG

Probability of exceeding ABC



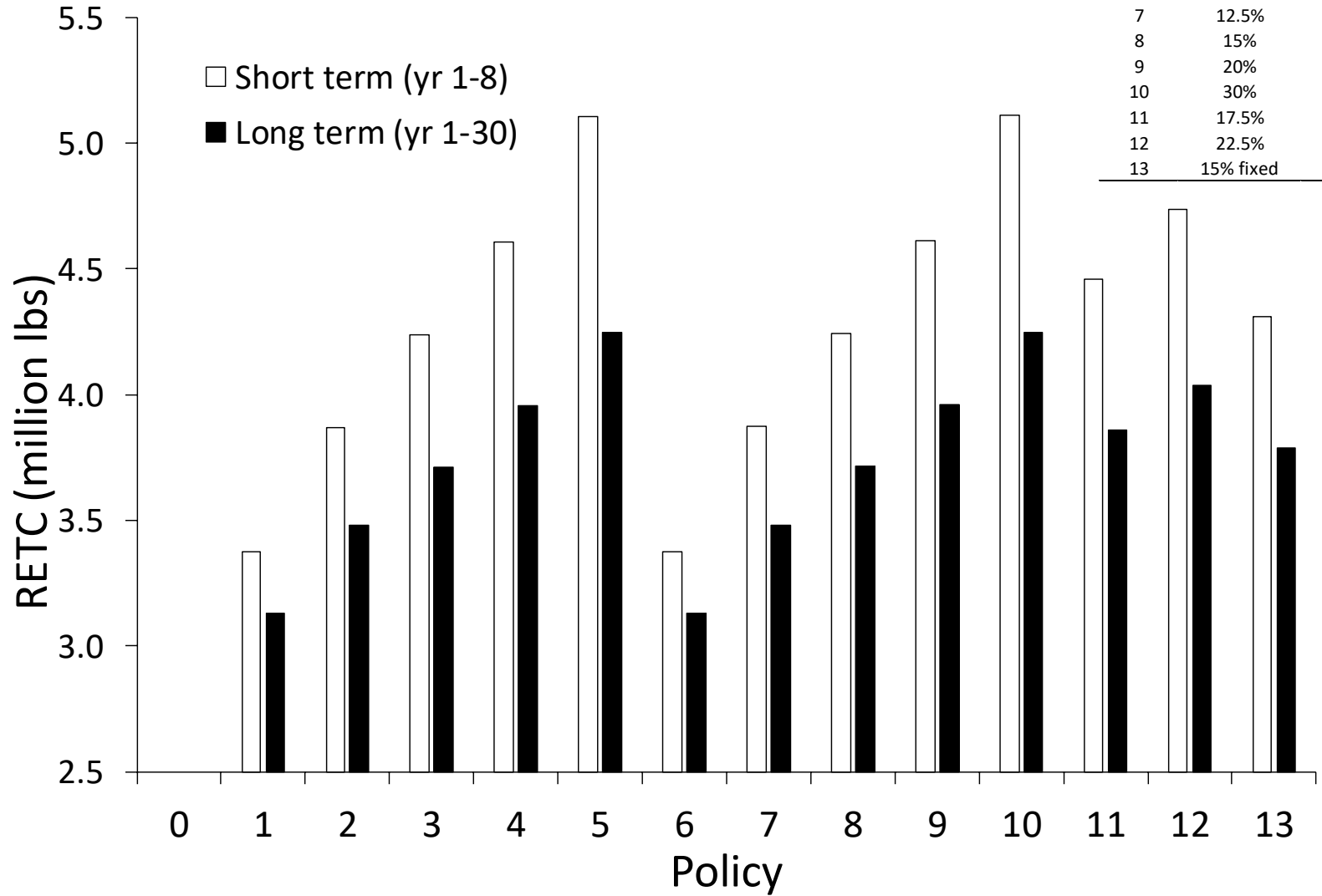
WAG

Probability of exceeding ABC



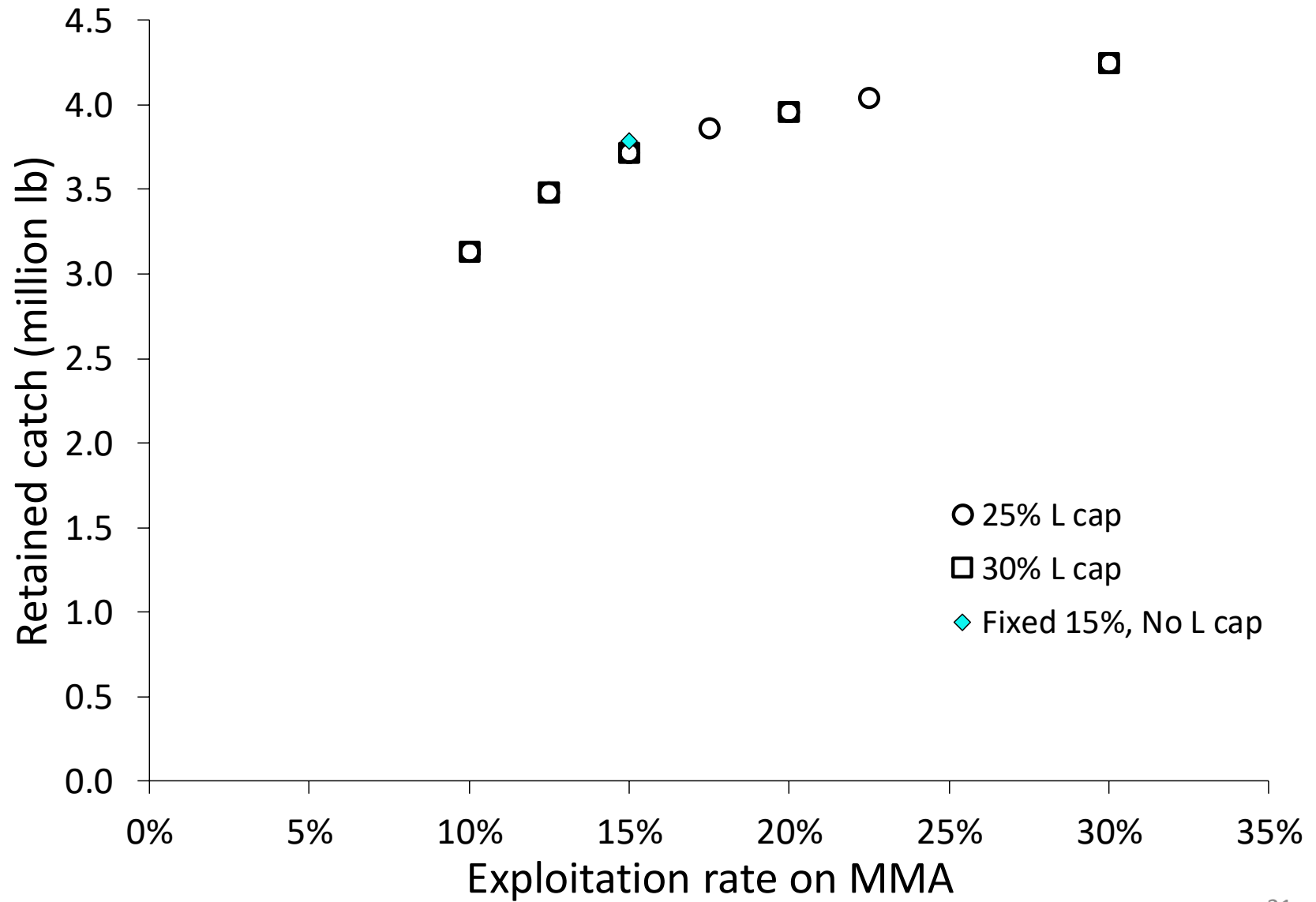
EAG

Average Retained Catch



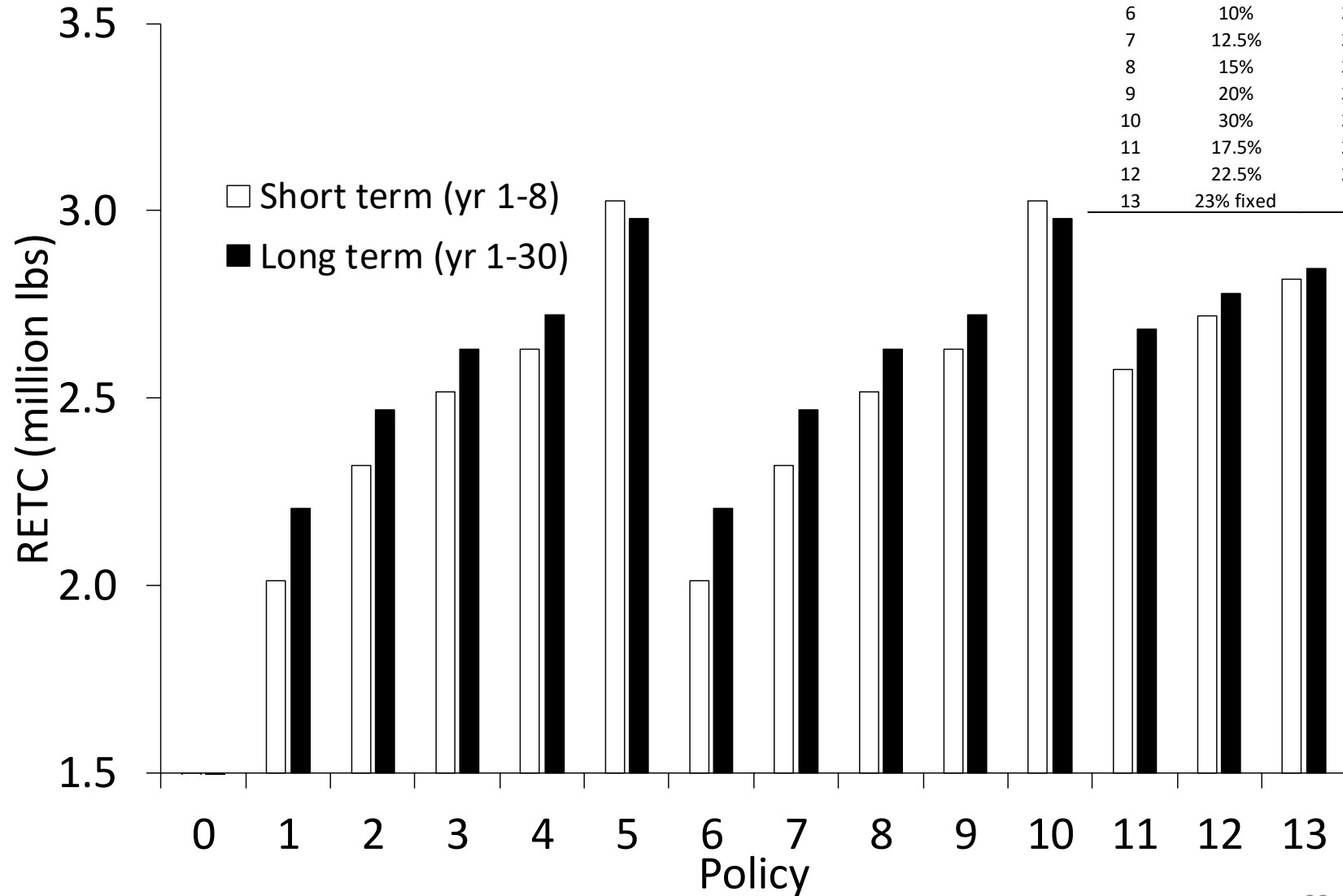
Policy	HR "ramp"	Legal cap
0	0%	0%
1	10%	25%
2	12.5%	25%
3	15%	25%
4	20%	25%
5	30%	25%
6	10%	30%
7	12.5%	30%
8	15%	30%
9	20%	30%
10	30%	30%
11	17.5%	25%
12	22.5%	25%
13	15% fixed	0%

EAG



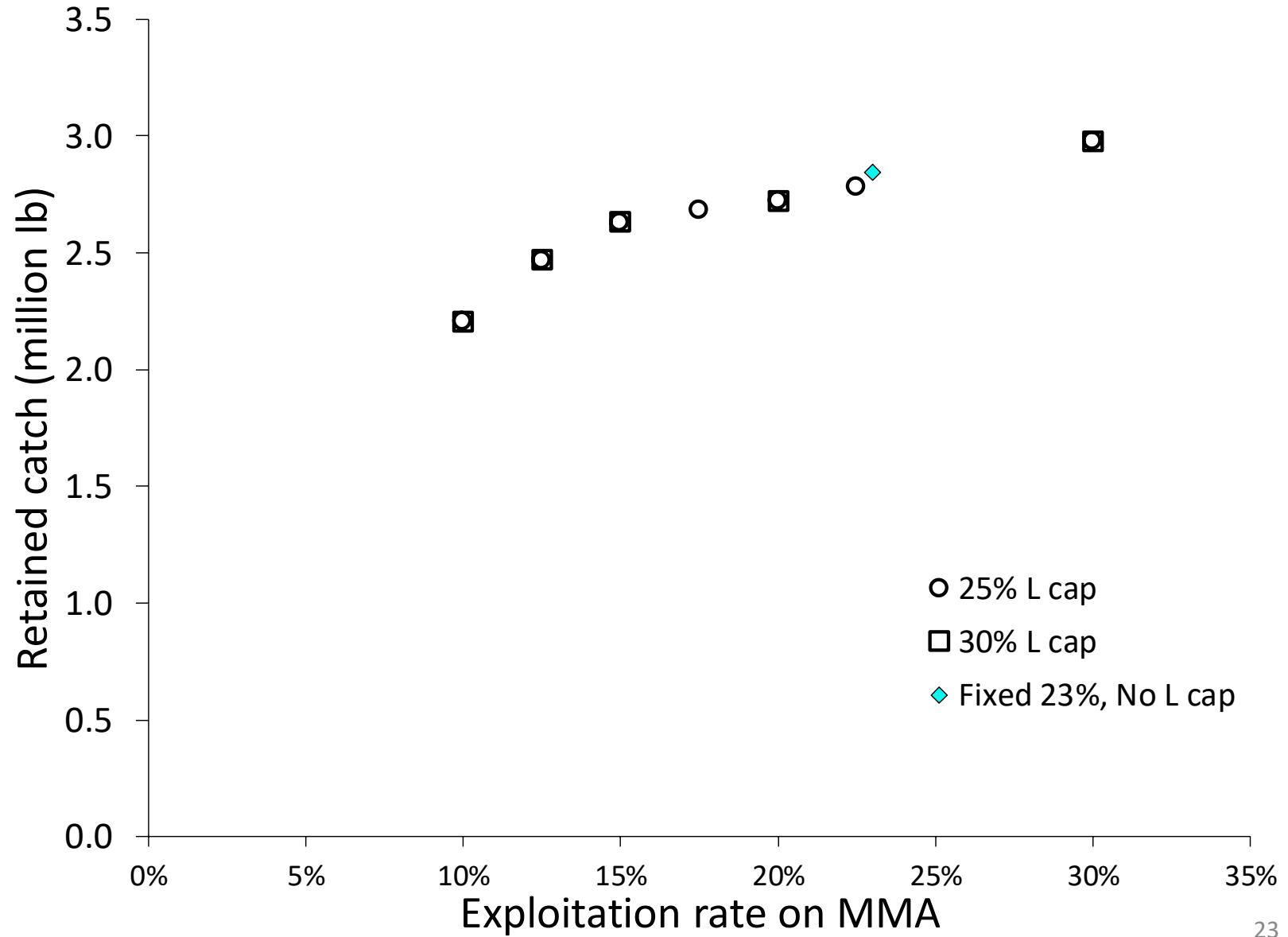
WAG

Average Retained Catch

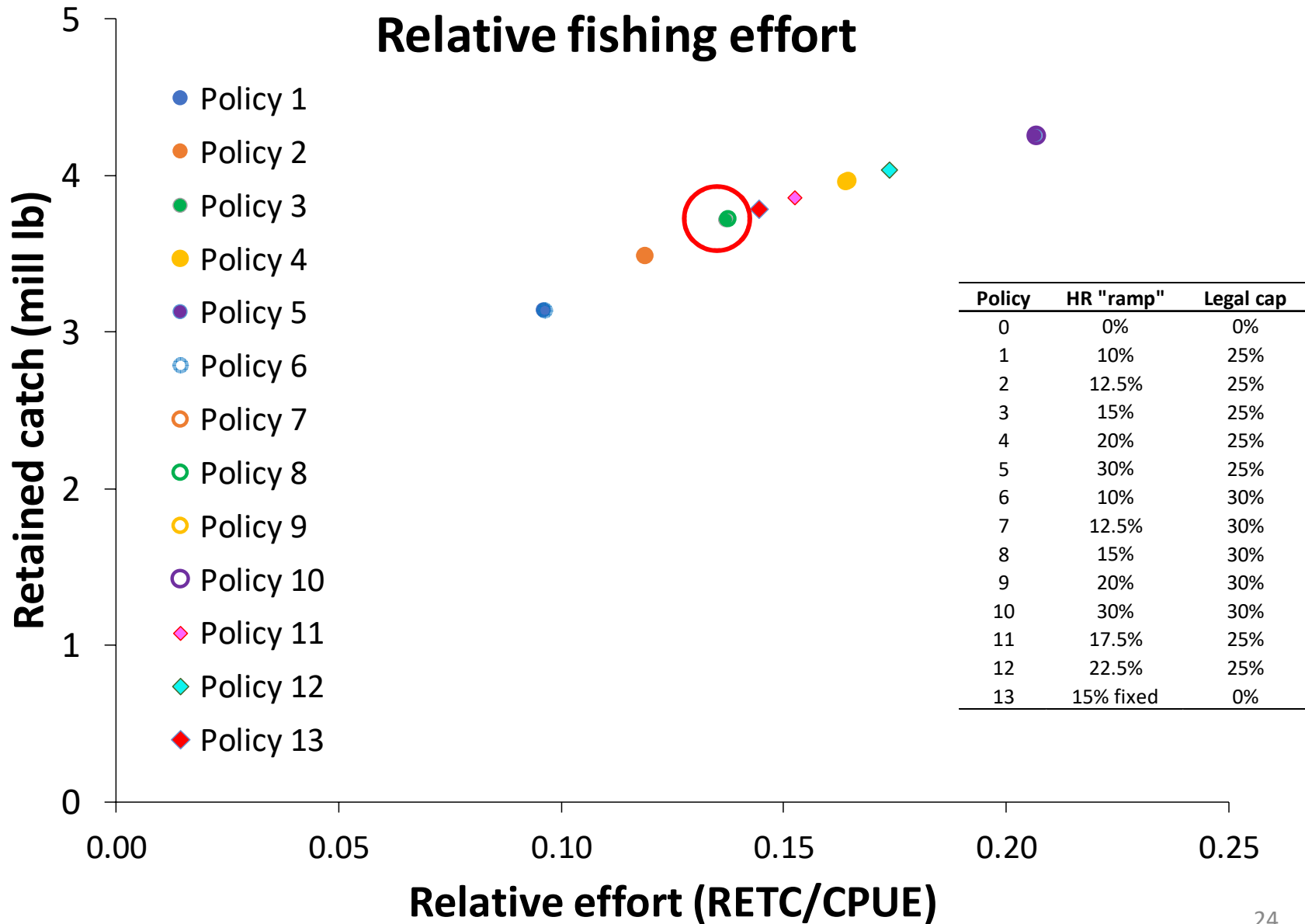


Policy	HR "ramp"	Legal cap
0	0%	0%
1	10%	25%
2	12.5%	25%
3	15%	25%
4	20%	25%
5	30%	25%
6	10%	30%
7	12.5%	30%
8	15%	30%
9	20%	30%
10	30%	30%
11	17.5%	25%
12	22.5%	25%
13	23% fixed	0%

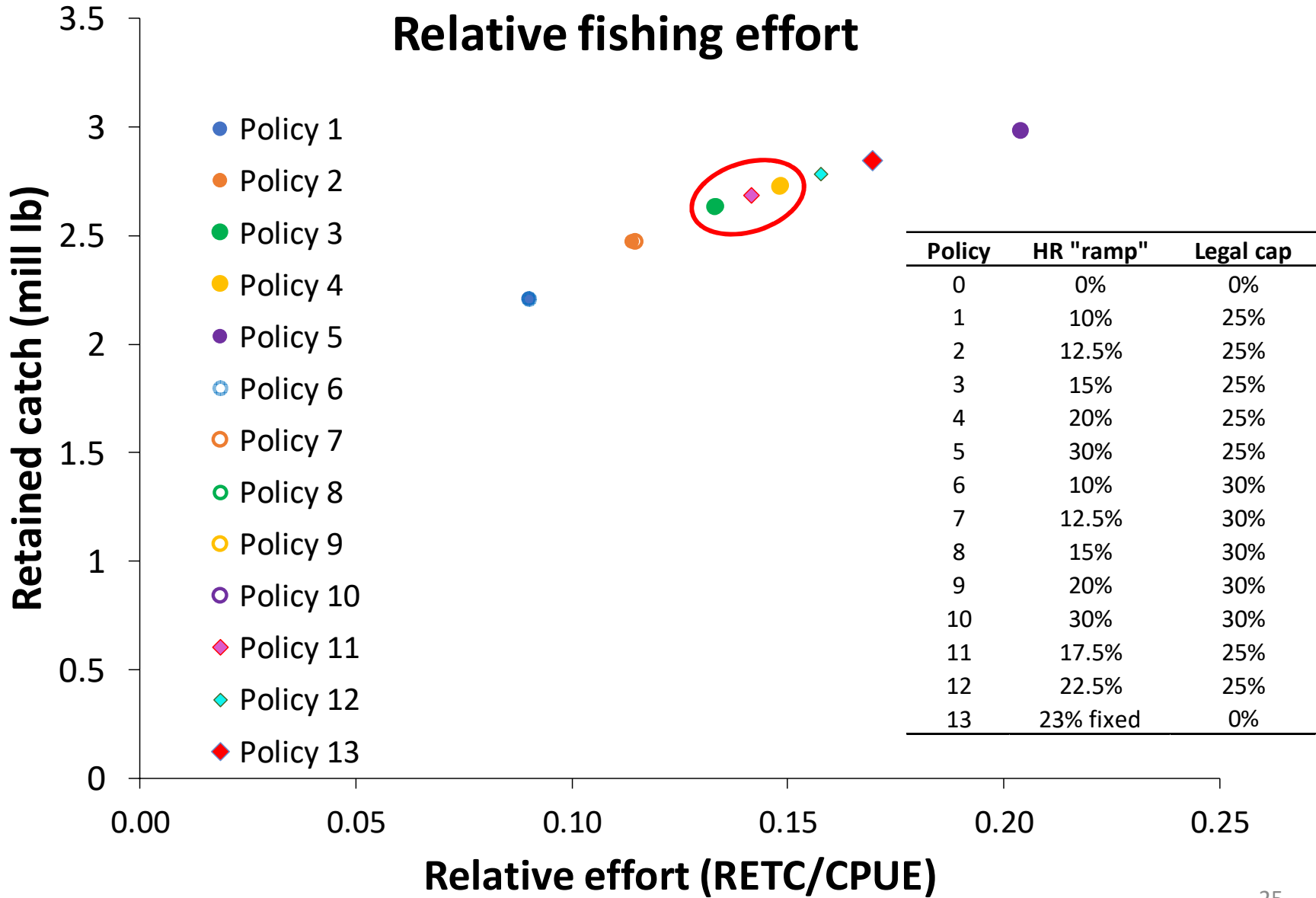
WAG



EAG



WAG



Decision Matrix

Distill the conservation and economic risk metrics into a single decision table based on policy ranks

Conservation		Catch		Catch Stability	
Metric	Unit	Metric	Unit	Metric	Unit
Overfished	Probability	Retained catch	Mill lb	Fishery closures	Probability
Severely overfished	Probability			Annual catch var	Proportion
Overfishing (OFL)	Probability			Relative TAC (1)	Probability
Overfishing (ABC)	Probability			Relative TAC (2)	Probability
Below B_{MSY}	Probability			CPUE (1)	crab pot ⁻¹
				CPUE (2)	Probability
				Relative effort	RETC CPUE ⁻¹
				Stock status	Probability

EAG: Decision Matrix

SHORT TERM (year 1-8)				Conservation	Catch	Catch Stability
Policy	Description	HR "ramp"	L cap			
0	No fishing	0%	0%			
1	10% ramp, 25% L cap	10%	25%	1	13	1
2	12.5% ramp, 25% L cap	12.5%	25%	3	11	2
3	15% ramp, 25% L cap	15%	25%	5	9	6
4	20% ramp, 25% L cap	20%	25%	9	5	9
5	30% ramp, 25% L cap	30%	25%	12	2	12
6	10% ramp, 30% L cap	10%	30%	2	12	3
7	12.5% ramp, 30% L cap	12.5%	30%	4	10	4
8	15% ramp, 30% L cap	15%	30%	6	8	7
9	20% ramp, 30% L cap	20%	30%	10	4	10
10	30% ramp, 30% L cap	30%	30%	13	1	13
11	17.5% ramp, 25% L cap	17.5%	25%	8	6	8
12	22.5% ramp, 25% L cap	22.5%	25%	11	3	11
13	15% fixed, No L cap	15%	0%	7	7	5
LONG TERM (year 1-30)				Conservation	Catch	Catch Stability
Policy	Description	HR "ramp"	L cap			
0	No fishing	0%	0%			
1	10% ramp, 25% L cap	10%	25%	1	13	1
2	12.5% ramp, 25% L cap	12.5%	25%	3	11	2
3	15% ramp, 25% L cap	15%	25%	5	9	6
4	20% ramp, 25% L cap	20%	25%	9	5	9
5	30% ramp, 25% L cap	30%	25%	12	2	12
6	10% ramp, 30% L cap	10%	30%	2	12	3
7	12.5% ramp, 30% L cap	12.5%	30%	4	10	5
8	15% ramp, 30% L cap	15%	30%	6	8	7
9	20% ramp, 30% L cap	20%	30%	10	4	10
10	30% ramp, 30% L cap	30%	30%	13	1	13
11	17.5% ramp, 25% L cap	17.5%	25%	8	6	8
12	22.5% ramp, 25% L cap	22.5%	25%	11	3	11
13	15% fixed, No L cap	15%	0%	7	7	4

WAG: Decision Matrix

SHORT TERM (year 1-8)				Conservation	Catch	Catch Stability
Policy	Description	HR "ramp"	L cap			
0	No fishing	0%	0%			
1	10% ramp, 25% L cap	10%	25%	1.5	13	1
2	12.5% ramp, 25% L cap	12.5%	25%	3.5	11	3.5
3	15% ramp, 25% L cap	15%	25%	5	9	5
4	20% ramp, 25% L cap	20%	25%	8	6	8
5	30% ramp, 25% L cap	30%	25%	12.5	1	13
6	10% ramp, 30% L cap	10%	30%	1.5	12	2
7	12.5% ramp, 30% L cap	12.5%	30%	3.5	10	3.5
8	15% ramp, 30% L cap	15%	30%	6	8	6
9	20% ramp, 30% L cap	20%	30%	9	5	9
10	30% ramp, 30% L cap	30%	30%	12.5	2	12
11	17.5% ramp, 25% L cap	17.5%	25%	7	7	7
12	22.5% ramp, 25% L cap	22.5%	25%	10	4	10.5
13	23% fixed, No L cap	23%	0%	11	3	10.5
LONG TERM (year 1-30)				Conservation	Catch	Catch Stability
Policy	Description	HR "ramp"	L cap			
0	No fishing	0%	0%			
1	10% ramp, 25% L cap	10%	25%	1.5	13	1
2	12.5% ramp, 25% L cap	12.5%	25%	3	11	3
3	15% ramp, 25% L cap	15%	25%	5	9	5
4	20% ramp, 25% L cap	20%	25%	8	6	6
5	30% ramp, 25% L cap	30%	25%	13	2	12
6	10% ramp, 30% L cap	10%	30%	1.5	12	2
7	12.5% ramp, 30% L cap	12.5%	30%	4	10	7
8	15% ramp, 30% L cap	15%	30%	6	8	8
9	20% ramp, 30% L cap	20%	30%	9	5	10
10	30% ramp, 30% L cap	30%	30%	12	1	13
11	17.5% ramp, 25% L cap	17.5%	25%	7	7	4
12	22.5% ramp, 25% L cap	22.5%	25%	10	4	11
13	23% fixed, No L cap	23%	0%	11	3	9

Summary: EAG

- The 30% and 22.5% ramps (both L caps) are aggressive with moderate/high probability of exceeding OFL
 - Moderate probability to being overfished (i.e., $MMB < MSST$) under some recruitment scenarios
- The 17.5% and 20% ramps (25% L cap) and 15% fixed (No L cap) have moderate/high probability of exceeding ABC
- The 10% and 12.5% ramps are “safe” (low probability of exceeding conservation thresholds) but may not optimize yield
- **The 15% ramp (with either the 25% or 30% legal cap) is likely the best trade-off between meeting conservation objectives and optimizing yield**
 - Moderate levels of conservation risk
 - Simulations predict TACs around 3.7 mill lbs with moderate annual variability (~10-12%) without high increases in fishery effort relative to the 10% and 12.5% ramps
 - Approximates historic exploitations rates

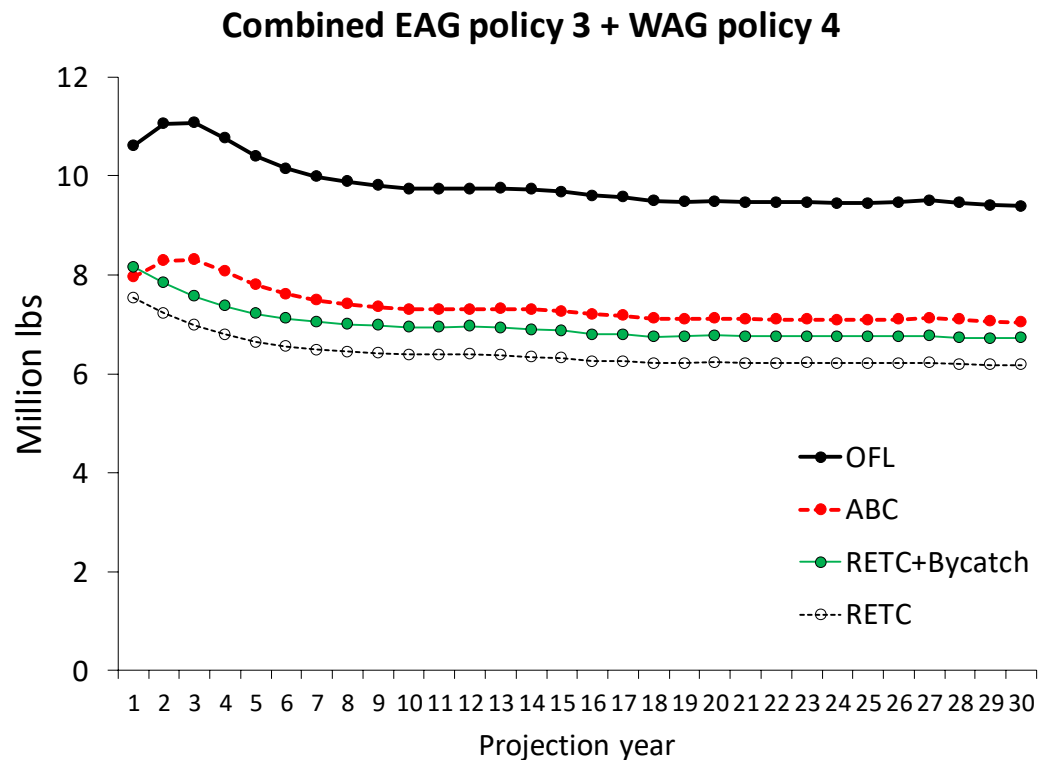
Summary: **WAG**

- The 30% and 22.5% ramps (both L caps) and the 23% fixed rate is aggressive with moderate/high probability of exceeding OFL
 - Moderate probability to being overfished (i.e., $MMB < MSST$) under some recruitment scenarios
- All policies with 15% ramps or higher have high probabilities of exceeding the ABC
- The 10% and 12.5% ramps are “safe” but may not optimize yield
- **The 15%, 17.5%, and 20% ramps (with either legal cap)** likely the best trade-off between meeting conservation objectives and optimizing yield
 - Increasing conservation risk within the 15%-20% range
 - Predicted TACs are similar (2.6-2.7 mill lb)
 - Annual catch variation is similar
 - TACs will likely flirt with area-specific ABC
 - Simulation results are sensitive to how bycatch mortality is estimated
 - Relative fishing effort has to increase dramatically for modest catch increase

Recommendation

EAG: 15% ramp with a 25% legal cap

WAG: 15%, 17.5%, or 20% ramp with a 25% legal cap



Thank you