

Estimating Population Trends with Stratified Random Sampling Under the Pressures of Climate Change

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[[Chris comments in double square brackets, search for them to see comments]]

¹⁰ **Abstract**

¹¹ An Abstract

¹² **Keywords**

¹³ keyword 1, keyword 2

Introduction

much of below is from <https://apps-nefsc.fisheries.noaa.gov/nefsc/ecosystem-ecology/>
or <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/data-tools/fisheries-economics-united-states-data-and-visualizations>

- The eastern continental shelf is ecologically diverse and economically important

The Northeast United States continental shelf spans from the Outer Banks of North Carolina to the Gulf of Maine. The region covers over 250,000 km² of ocean, extending over 200 km from shore in the largest areas in New England to just 30 km off shore in the southern regions. This ecologically diverse region contains approximately 18,000 vertebrate marine species. Commercial fisheries have been an important part of local economies for centuries. In 2019, New England fisheries produced \$22 billion in sales, which sustained over 200,000 jobs. Maintaining a healthy ecosystem is therefore vital to sustained ecological health and economic prosperity of the region.

- Bottom trawl survey is important for monitoring population trends

Fish stocks in this highly productive and economically important region are managed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) in Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Federal scientists assess the health and abundance of each commercial fish stock using fishery-independent bottom trawl survey data that has been collected by NOAA throughout the region since 1963 (Azarovitz 1981; Politis et al. 2014). The survey uses a stratified random design where bottom trawl sampling takes place in predefined strata along the eastern continental shelf. The survey has created a rich time series data set with many uses including species-specific habitat identification, analysis of how environmental conditions influence species abundance, and estimating yearly

species abundance trends to help inform stock assessments and ultimately quota limits **just listed a few uses of survey. change/add others?.**

The survey takes place twice each year- once in the spring and again in the fall. Since most spatial analyses and projections of future distributions typically assume a constant survey catchability and/or availability over time, NOAA's survey design includes sampling during approximately the same 2-3 week time period in each season.

- Climate change is happening

Due to a combination of climate change and shifts in circulation, the Northeast United States continental shelf has experienced rapid warming in recent decades, resulting in a shift in spatial distributions of many species. Since stock assessment models rely on accurate descriptions of population dynamics and contemporary patterns of spatial abundance, there is concern that rapid undocumented changes in spatial distributions of species will bias future stock assessments. More specifically, as fish populations shift their distributions over time, catchability and/or availability in the survey will change, altering the relationship between the index and the true population. We are therefore interested in analyzing the impact of climate change on the accuracy of future stock assessment models as measured by NOAA's ongoing bottom-trawl survey along the East coast.

use more info from initial proposal

- Briefly describe our study to test this

To test the ability of the bottom trawl survey to track population trends under shifting environmental conditions, we construct spatial models for fish where movement depend on temperature preferences. We can then consider the impact of climate change by simulating scenarios with repeating temperature patterns and those where temperature increases on average over time. In both cases we analyze the ability of stratified random sampling to track population trends.

Methods

- Describe simulation study

We construct spatial models for Yellowtail Flounder, Atlantic Cod, and Haddock on Georges Bank, where movement of each species combine static species-specific habitat preferences with temperature preferences. Model dynamics are driven by a time series of temperature gradients that were estimated from data to create simulated data sets for each population where the true biomass is known. Using temperature gradients that repeat each year creates data sets with predictable, repeating spatial patterns, whereas using a temperature gradient that increases on average throughout the simulation leads to spatial distributions that shift over time, approximating the future distribution in the region under climate change. We conducting stratified random sampling on our simulation output to mimic the bottom trawl survey and compare the ability of contemporary indexing methods to track population trends.

Population Model Formulation

- Used MixFishSim. Describe edits made to package

We use the R package *MixFishSim* (MFS) to model our populations (Dolder et al. 2020). MFS is a discrete spatiotemporal simulation tool where users can model multiple species under varying environmental conditions. The package uses a delay-difference population model with discrete processes for growth, death, and recruitment of the population. We formulate the following inputs for the MFS package to address our research question. [[perhaps for discussion, but we should mention somewhere that MFS only tracks biomass not age structure, the latter is important for stock assessments but not considered in this paper]]

Study Area

We obtained a shapefile for the 15 strata that comprise Georges Bank, where strata were partitioned based primarily on depth and secondarily by latitude (Politis et al. 2014). The

86 region was discretized into a raster with 88 rows and 144 columns to use as our modeling
 87 environment. A fish stock is considered to be a subpopulation of a species that has similar
 88 intrinsic parameters. Each of the species being modeled has multiple distinct stocks along
 89 the Atlantic coast resulting from local environmental conditions. Biological differences be-
 90 tween species results in each stock inhabiting a different number of strata on Georges Bank.
 91 Haddock inhabit all 15 strata in the domain, Cod inhabit 13 strata, and Yellowtail exist in
 92 9 strata. Figure 1 shows the regions used in our models.

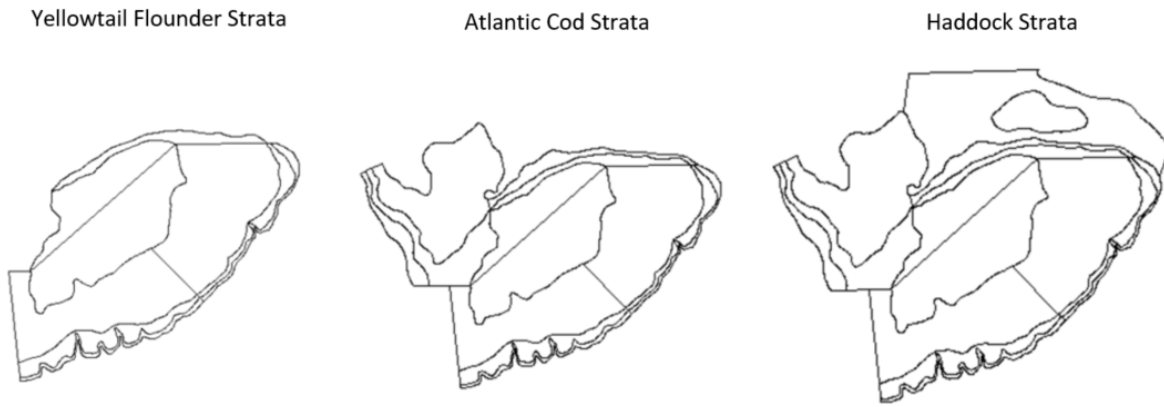


Figure 1: Strata inhabited by each species in our population models.

93 *Population Dynamics and Recruitment*

94 The time step for our models is one week. MFS uses a modified two-stage Deriso-Schnute
 95 delay difference equation that models the biomass in each cell in our study area (Dolder et
 96 al. 2020). Individual terms in the formulation account for growth of mature adults, natural
 97 and fishing mortality, and the addition of new recruits. [[not sure we need to highlight the
 98 recruitment model, might be able to just use the table because Bev-Holt formulation is well
 99 known in fisheries]]**BL: MFS has 2 recruitment options and I edited the package**
 100 **to use previous years biomass** We chose to represent recruitment in the model using a
 101 Beverton-Holt formulation **cite**. Recruitment is a function of the adult biomass that existed
 102 in the previous year and is added to the population incrementally throughout each species'
 103 predefined spawning period. Parameter inputs were either obtained from the literature or
 104 chosen to produce desired model dynamics. A full list of parameters used in our model can

be seen below in Tables ?? and 7.

Movement

The package was designed to generate theoretical habitat preferences using Gaussian Random Fields that combine with hypothetical temperature gradients to drive the probability of movement from cell I to cell J using the formulation

$$Pr(C_{wk+1} = J | C_{wk} = I) = \frac{e^{-\lambda \cdot d_{I,J}} \cdot (Hab_{J,s}^2 \cdot Tol_{J,s,wk})}{\sum_{c=1}^C e^{-\lambda \cdot d} \cdot (Hab_{c,s}^2 \cdot Tol_{c,s,wk})}, \quad (1)$$

where

$e^{-\lambda \cdot d_{I,J}}$ accounts for distance between cells I and J ,

$Hab_{J,s}^2$ is the static habitat value for species s in cell J , and

$Tol_{c,s,wk}$ is the value from normally distributed temperature tolerance for species s in cell c in week wk .

The following sections describe how we formulated the habitat and temperature components to model real species on the northeast continental shelf.

Habitat Input

Species-specific habitat preferences were derived using the *lrren* tool from the R package *envi* (Buller 2022) to create a niche model for each species. The *lrren* tool estimates an ecological niche using the relative risk function by relating presence/absence data to two covariate predictors. We used bottom trawl point data in from 2009-2021 as our presence/absence input by using a value of 0 for any tow that failed to catch the given species and weighting a successful catch by the biomass of the given tow [[I don't think we need to cite the trawl data because we said we were using trawl data above]] **BL: Does trawl data ever get cited? It was not cited above. cite trawl data?.** We combined data from both the

126 fall and spring surveys to obscure the influence of temperature so that the niche model
 127 would instead infer habitat preferences. Depth and mean sediment size were used as our
 128 covariate predictors. Estimated depth for the region was obtained from FVCOM (Chen et
 129 al. 2006). The mean sediment size raster was interpolated in ArcMap using the natural
 130 neighbor interpolation method **cite arcmap** using point data collected by the United States
 131 Geologic Survey (USGS) (McMullen et al. n.d.). Since the values in $Hab_{J,s}^2$ are required
 132 to be between 0 and 1, we transform the spatial estimates from $lrren$ to fall between these
 133 bounds. See Figure 2 for a visual representation of this process being applied to Cod. Figure
 134 3 depicts habitat preferences $Hab_{J,s}^2$ for each species.

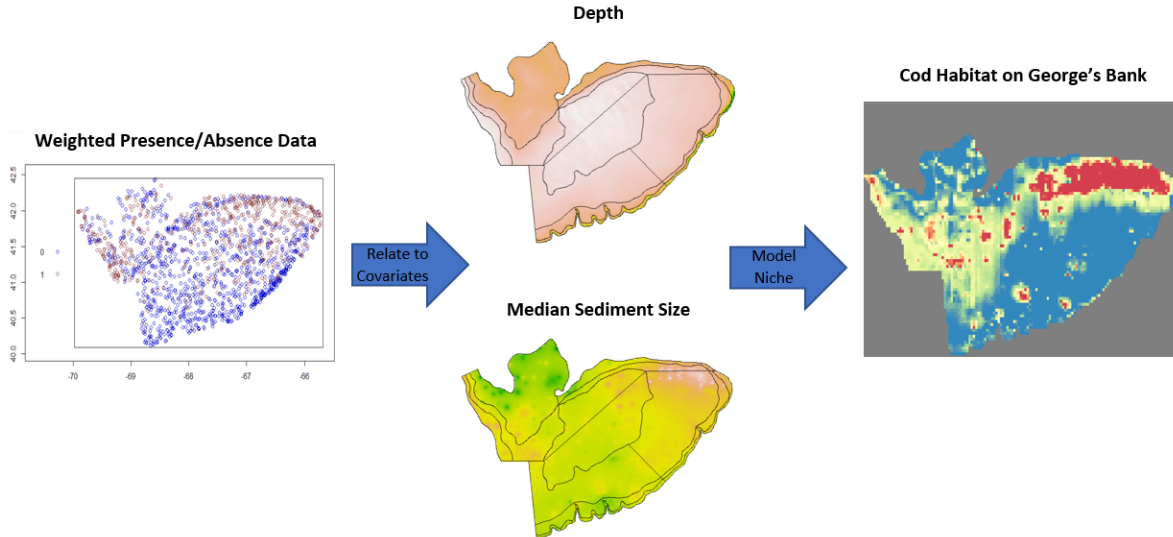


Figure 2: Visual representation of niche model for Cod.

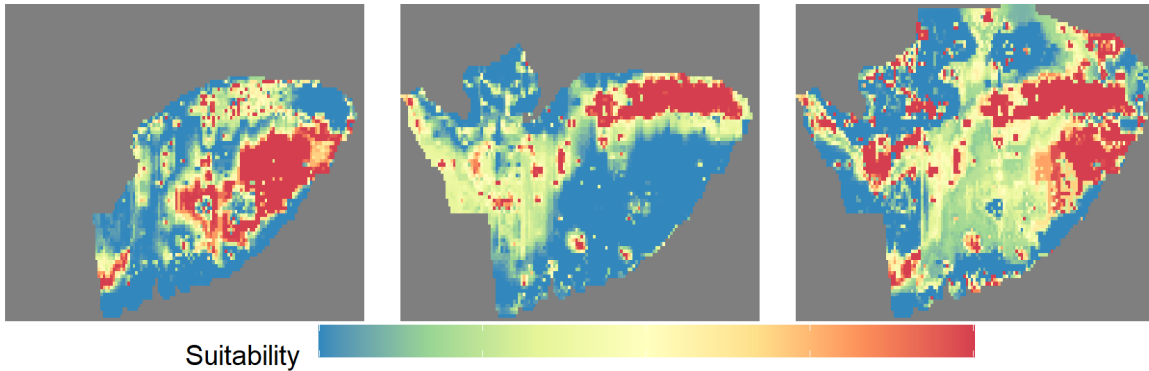


Figure 3: Static habitat preferences for each species in our population models (Yellotwtail, Cod, Haddock).

Temperature Input

Each species is assumed to have normally distributed temperature preferences ($N(\mu, \sigma)$). We assume Yellowtail Flounder's preferences are $N(8.75, 4.25)$, while Haddock and Cod have preferences $N(9, 4)$. We chose these values by combining information in the literature with temperatures recorded in the bottom trawl survey. Weekly estimated temperature data for the region for 2012 was obtained from FVCOM (Chen et al. 2006). The 2012 data was repeated yearly in the constant temperature scenario because displayed an average temperature pattern that consistently oscillated between maximum and minimum temperature values. We chose to repeat estimates for a single year rather than use data for consecutive years to reduce the number of factors impacting model dynamics while still incorporating real data. The 2012 temperature data was also transform to create an oscillating pattern that increases 5 degrees Celsius on average over the duration of the simulation. We chose a 5 degree increase over a 20 year simulation to allow temperature change to have a meaningful impact on dynamics while remaining within reasonable computational limits in terms of the length of the simulation. Figure 4 depicts mean trends for the temperature scenarios used in our models. **dont forget to include gif in final submission**

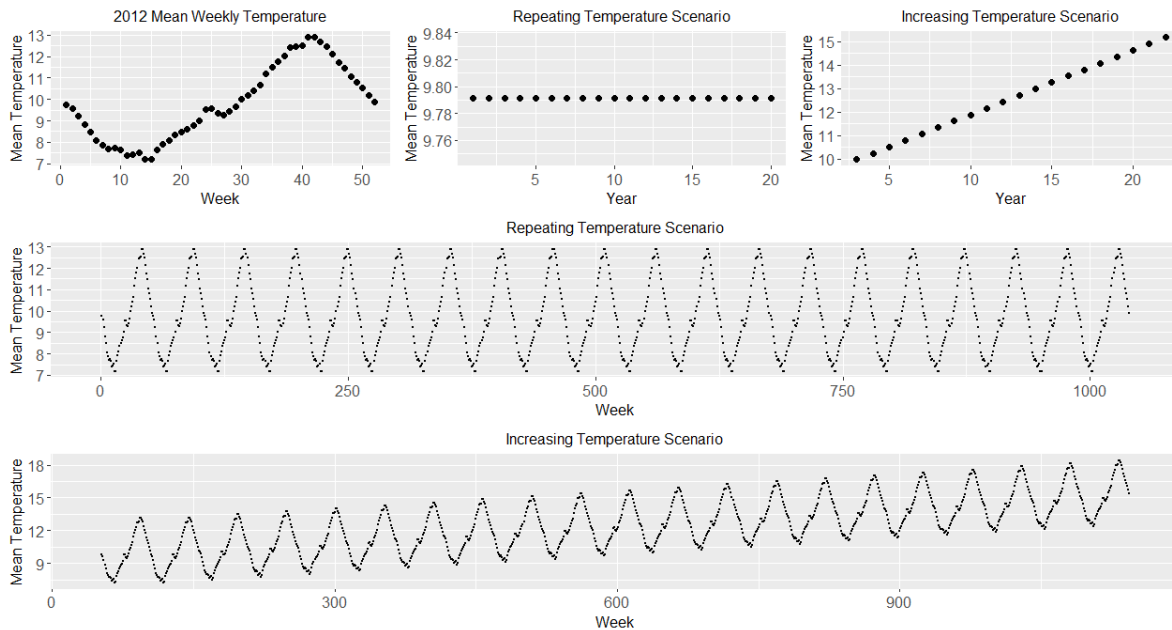


Figure 4: Mean trends of temperature data used in our model.

–Describe difference between increasing and constant temperature scenarios (images?)

In equation (1), $Hab_{J,s}^2$ is constant for the duration of the simulation, while $Tol_{c,s,wk}$ changes each week. Using a temperature gradient that repeats every 52 weeks produces the same spatial preferences in a given week each year, resulting in consistent spatial biomass patterns. Scenarios where the temperature increases over time creates spatial preferences that evolve as the water warms, producing spatial biomass patterns that shift in a given week over the duration of the simulation. Thus, stratified random samples in scenarios with a repeating temperature pattern will have constant survey catchability and availability over time, which may not be true for increasing temperature scenarios due to evolving spatial preferences. **[[BL: included in above paragraph** may want to mention here or in the discussion that we used repeating 2012 to simplify the simulations and reduce the number of factors explored that would have occurred with different annual cycles]]

– Describe each scenario that is considered

We consider 20 year simulations under three population parameter scenarios for each of our three species- a scenario where parameters result in each population increasing over time, one where the populations are relatively constant over time, and a scenario where the parameter combination results in each population decreasing over time. Each of these three scenarios is paired with a temperature gradient that repeats as well as one that increasing roughly 5 degrees Celsius **[[BL: included in above paragraph** need some justification for this large change, wanted to be extreme because if the extreme doesn't make a difference, then more reasonable increases wouldn't make a difference]] over the duration of the 20 year simulation. We therefore simulate 6 scenarios for each population.

Simulating Bottom Trawl Survey and Population Indexing

-Describe post hoc sampling process and how data is used

After each simulation is complete, we mimic the bottom trawl survey by conducting stratified random sampling in each inhabited strata twice each year. We sample each strata in the same

weeks in which the Spring and Fall surveys take place and the number of the samples taken reflect true target values for each strata. Most strata contain enough cells that we were able to generate a list of sampling locations without replacement, allowing us to sample a unique random cell in each survey over the duration of the simulation. For strata that contain small numbers of cells, we generate a random sampling locations with replacement of cells previously sampled. We then use the biomass collected from our samples in contemporary population indexing methods to estimate population trends. Knowing the true population values in our simulations allows us to compare the error calculated from each estimation method. **BL: added both to above paragraph** [[should we mention here or later that we did both with and without measurement error analyses?]] [[need to make sure that we don't lose sight of random sampling with the following sentences]]

–Stratified mean vs VAST with and without covariates

[[could use an intro sentence here to distinguish design-based (stratified mean) and model-based (VAST) estimators]] We compare the yearly estimated of abundance obtained from the stratified mean to estimates obtained from the Vector-Autoregressive Spatio-temporal (VAST) model. The stratified mean is a typical survey-based approach that scales individual samples to the strata-level by considering the area of each strata, before scaling to the region-level based on the relative size of each strata. VAST is a spatio-temporal statistical framework that models both abundance (biomass) and probability of occurrence (presence/absence). If desired, VAST also allows users to include covariate data to better inform the model. Covariates can be static (eg. habitat preferences) or dynamics (eg. temperature). The stratified mean calculations are straightforward and quick, while VAST models require numerous user inputs and take on the order of hours to complete. [[may want to highlight the potential of VAST with covariates to address the climate change issue here as the reason we are doing these simulations]]

We follow the advice given in (Thorson 2019) to build VAST models to estimate biomass

203 on Georges Bank using stratified mean samples from our model output. In addition to
 204 exploring different link functions and assumed distributions, our VAST model-building pro-
 205 cess included testing the impact of including spatial and/or spatio-temporal variation in our
 206 models, considering varying number of knots in our mesh, and testing different forms of
 207 temporal correlation. We also carried out the same process both including covariates in our
 208 model as well as running models without covariate information. We considered covariates in
 209 the form of dynamic temperature values and/or static habitat values from our population
 210 model. When using covariates we ultimately decided to provide the most information to
 211 the model by including both covariates for both linear predictors. Since we know the true
 212 population values in our models we calculate the absolute error of each VAST estimate to
 213 compare between potential settings. Through this process, and in consultation with the
 214 VAST package creator, we determined setting that allowed VAST models to converge for all
 215 of our scenarios while also providing the lowest absolute error values. Settings for our VAST
 216 models can be seen in Table ???.

217 Our goal is to determine indexing approaches and settings that are robust to future envi-
 218 ronmental conditions and resulting spatial biomass patterns. An underlying assumption in
 219 all indexing methods that individual random samples combine to accurately represent true
 220 abundance by a) sampling all strata in which the population exists and b) low enough noise
 221 level in the samples to allow for a discernible pattern. This assumption can be questioned
 222 given enough noise in the sampling process **cite?** and/or shifting spatial preferences driven
 223 by climate change causing a population to move into a previously uninhabited strata. To
 224 simulate the impact of noise, indexing estimates after adding noise to our samples versus
 225 those using the true sampling values. To evaluate the effect of populations moving into new
 226 habitat, we compare indexing estimates using samples from all strata versus those that only
 227 include a subset of the full spatial domain for each species. [[may need to spell the aspect of
 228 reduced spatial domain a bit more because it might be confusing to readers who are expected
 229 us to just add areas around the current ones instead of reducing the strata]]

When combining population trends for each species, differing temperature scenarios, altering seasons, and sampling possibilities (noise, strata, covariates) there are a large number of scenario combinations to consider. The columns in Table COMBOS show the choices that define each scenario.

Table COMBOS Each index estimate chooses one condition from each of the following columns. There are $3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 288$ VAST model combinations and $3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 144$ stratified mean estimates.

| | Population | Temperature | Strata | Noise | Covariates | |
|------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------|------------|--------|
| Species | Trend | Scenario | Included | Added | (VAST) | Season |
| Yellowtail | Increasing | Repeating | All strata | No | No | Spring |
| | | | | | Covariates | |
| Cod | Constant | Increasing 5° | Subset | Yes | Temp + | Fall |
| | | | | | Habitat | |
| Haddock | Decreasing | | | | | |

Results

The goal of our project was to analyze how well contemporary population indexing methods can track population trends under a host of conditions, as depicted in Table COMBOS. Historically, Atlantic Cod has seen significant decline over the last XXX years while Haddock has increased in abundance in recent year [[can cite the 2022 management track assessments, see <https://apps-nefsc.fisheries.noaa.gov/saw/sari.php> for when the document becomes available]] **cite**. For this reason we compare indexing estimates using stratified random samples from decreasing population scenarios for Cod (see Table ???) and increasing population scenarios for Haddock (see Table ???). To provide a comprehensive analysis of population indexing methods we consider all possible scenario combinations for Yellowtail Flounder (see

247 Table ???). The specific population trends used in our analyses can be see in Figure 5

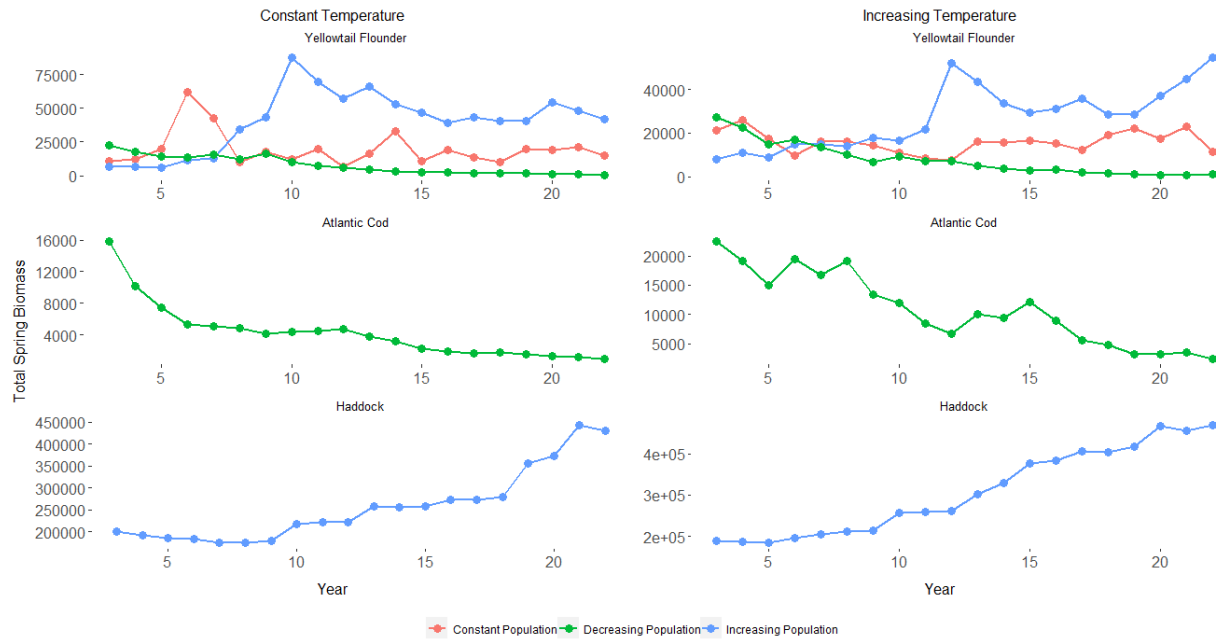


Figure 5: True population trends used in indexing analyses. Spring biomass plots are shown with fall values being very similar.

248 General themes that exist in Tables X, Y and Z are that VAST estimates provide lower
 249 errors relative to those derived from the stratified mean, with VAST models that include
 250 covariate information providing the lowest overall errors. We also see individual cases where
 251 the stratified mean produced the lowest absolute error and instances where including covariates
 252 in VAST models actually increase the absolute error. When we reduce the number of strata
 253 that are included in indexing calculations to simulation species shifting into new territory,
 254 we typically see an increase in absolute error [[as expected]], though there are some scenarios
 255 where the impact is minimal.

256 In the Cod results, when using reduced strata adding covariates produces worst VAST results
 257 (though still better than stratified mean). VAST without covariates much worse than strat-
 258 ified mean in fall with increasing temperature and all strata, but adding covariates corrects
 259 this.

260 For Haddock, VAST has a particularly hard time in spring regularly producing larger errors

than the stratified mean with added covariates only improving to the level of the stratified mean. VAST shows improved results in fall relative to the stratified mean with added covariates producing extremely low errors in some cases.

In considering the Yellowtail Flounder results in Table XXX, we can see VAST estimates generally provide lower errors relative to those derived from the stratified mean, with models that include covariate information typically providing the lowest errors. However, there are several instances in which VAST failed to provide improved abundance estimates during the fall season without covariate information, producing the largest errors seen in the Table. These errors are corrected by including covariate information allowing for an improved VAST estimate that are significantly lower than their stratified mean counterparts.

[[We'll want to expand the results section to focus on the impact of each factor one at a time within each species. This will be a bit dull, but it is important to walk through the results in words to ensure that readers get the message. They can of course examine the tables in detail and draw their own conclusions, but we should put our interpretation down on paper.]]

Discussion

[[some things that I think we'll need to address, in addition to those mentioned above are (in no particular order): number of simulations done for each scenario - time required to do them and analyses pros and cons of using VAST with covariates in a changing environment implications for current practice of using stratified mean (not horrible, but might be able to do better with model-based using covariates if enviro changing, note we don't want to say stratified mean should not be used because that will draw a lot of tomato throwing) future work - some of the ideas we've discussed already could be mentioned limitations to our study perhaps for discussion, but we should mention somewhere that MFS only tracks biomass not age structure, the latter is important for stock assessments but not considered

Table 2: Yellowtail error results

| X | X.1 | X.2 | X.3 | X.4 | Constant.Population | X.5 | Increasing.P |
|------------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Temp | Covariate | Strata | Noise | season | Stratified Mean | VAST Estimate | Stratified M |
| const | no cov | all | no | spring | 0.21 | 0.11 | 0.16 |
| const | no cov | all | yes | spring | 0.25 | 0.16 | 0.22 |
| const | w/ cov | all | no | spring | 0.21 | 0.07 | 0.16 |
| const | w/ cov | all | yes | spring | 0.25 | 0.08 | 0.22 |
| const | no cov | all | no | fall | 0.32 | 0.68 | 0.34 |
| const | no cov | all | yes | fall | 0.31 | 0.77 | 0.46 |
| const | w/ cov | all | no | fall | 0.32 | 0.08 | 0.34 |
| const | w/ cov | all | yes | fall | 0.31 | 0.11 | 0.46 |
| const | no cov | reduced | no | spring | 0.27 | 0.19 | 0.2 |
| const | no cov | reduced | yes | spring | 0.26 | 0.15 | 0.22 |
| const | w/ cov | reduced | no | spring | 0.27 | 0.19 | 0.2 |
| const | w/ cov | reduced | yes | spring | 0.26 | 0.14 | 0.22 |
| const | no cov | reduced | no | fall | 0.47 | 0.25 | 0.41 |
| const | no cov | reduced | yes | fall | 0.49 | 0.36 | 0.46 |
| const | w/ cov | reduced | no | fall | 0.47 | 0.19 | 0.41 |
| const | w/ cov | reduced | yes | fall | 0.49 | 0.17 | 0.46 |
| increasing | no cov | all | no | spring | 0.28 | 0.11 | 0.32 |
| increasing | no cov | all | yes | spring | 0.28 | 0.15 | 0.34 |
| increasing | w/ cov | all | no | spring | 0.28 | 0.06 | 0.32 |
| increasing | w/ cov | all | yes | spring | 0.28 | 0.12 | 0.34 |
| increasing | no cov | all | no | fall | 0.51 | 1.26 | 0.3 |
| increasing | no cov | all | yes | fall | 0.5 | 1.38 | 0.39 |
| increasing | w/ cov | all | no | fall | 0.51 | 0.23 | 0.3 |
| increasing | w/ cov | all | yes | fall | 0.5 | 0.28 | 0.3 |
| increasing | no cov | reduced | no | spring | 0.31 | 0.17 | 0.4 |
| increasing | no cov | reduced | yes | spring | 0.29 | 0.19 | 0.41 |
| increasing | w/ cov | reduced | no | spring | 0.31 | 0.17 | 0.4 |
| increasing | w/ cov | reduced | yes | spring | 0.29 | 0.15 | 0.41 |
| increasing | no cov | reduced | no | fall | 0.64 | 0.75 | 0.7 |
| increasing | no cov | reduced | yes | fall | 0.66 | 0.89 | 0.69 |
| increasing | w/ cov | reduced | no | fall | 0.64 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| increasing | w/ cov | reduced | yes | fall | 0.66 | 0.13 | 0.69 |

Table 3: Cod error results

| Temp | Strata | Noise | season | VAST.No.Cov | VAST.w..Cov | Stratified.Mean |
|------------|---------|-------|--------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| constant | all | no | spring | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.36 |
| constant | all | yes | spring | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.35 |
| constant | all | no | fall | 0.19 | 0.05 | 0.49 |
| constant | all | yes | fall | 0.30 | 0.23 | 0.41 |
| constant | reduced | no | spring | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.41 |
| constant | reduced | yes | spring | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.46 |
| constant | reduced | no | fall | 0.21 | 0.33 | 0.60 |
| constant | reduced | yes | fall | 0.18 | 0.31 | 0.58 |
| increasing | all | no | spring | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.25 |
| increasing | all | yes | spring | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.27 |
| increasing | all | no | fall | 0.76 | 0.13 | 0.45 |
| increasing | all | yes | fall | 0.89 | 0.33 | 0.44 |
| increasing | reduced | no | spring | 0.14 | 0.22 | 0.32 |
| increasing | reduced | yes | spring | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.29 |
| increasing | reduced | no | fall | 0.60 | 0.31 | 0.54 |
| increasing | reduced | yes | fall | 0.62 | 0.32 | 0.53 |

Table 4: Haddock error results

| Temp | Strata | Noise | season | VAST.No.Cov | VAST.w..Cov | Stratified.Mean | X | X.1 |
|------------|---------|-------|--------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|----|------------|
| const | all | no | spring | 0.49 | 0.18 | 0.18 | NA | |
| const | all | yes | spring | 0.73 | 0.43 | 0.21 | NA | Haddock |
| const | all | no | fall | 0.28 | 0.05 | 0.26 | NA | Increasing |
| const | all | yes | fall | 0.41 | 0.06 | 0.27 | NA | |
| const | reduced | no | spring | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.45 | NA | |
| const | reduced | yes | spring | 0.30 | 0.33 | 0.46 | NA | |
| const | reduced | no | fall | 0.36 | 0.48 | 0.54 | NA | |
| const | reduced | yes | fall | 0.33 | 0.46 | 0.52 | NA | |
| increasing | all | no | spring | 0.25 | 0.05 | 0.26 | NA | |
| increasing | all | yes | spring | 0.30 | 0.06 | 0.31 | NA | |
| increasing | all | no | fall | 0.89 | 0.23 | 0.40 | NA | |
| increasing | all | yes | fall | 1.04 | 0.35 | 0.42 | NA | |
| increasing | reduced | no | spring | 0.32 | 0.40 | 0.44 | NA | |
| increasing | reduced | yes | spring | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.37 | NA | |
| increasing | reduced | no | fall | 0.44 | 0.64 | 0.72 | NA | |
| increasing | reduced | yes | fall | 0.42 | 0.62 | 0.70 | NA | |

286 in this paper]]

287 **Acknowledgements**

288 [[we should thank Jim (obviously), but also those who helped you with the habitat data
289 (robyn, david Chev.) and others? also should note that funding provided by Climate-
290 Groundfish source (I'll dig up the official name of the funding source)]]

291 **Data and Code Availability**

292 All data and code used in this work are available at <https://github.com/cmlegault/IBMWG>.
293 [[need to update this]]

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Table 6: Parameters used in all population models.

| Parameter | Description | Unit | Yellowtail | Cod | Haddock | Source |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|------------|--------|---------|--------|
| <U+03C1> | Ford's growth coefficient | 1/wk | 4.48 | 4.43 | 4.49 | NA |
| M | Natural mortality | 1/wk | 0.2064 | 0.2728 | 0.334 | NA |
| W1 | Weight of fully recruited fish | kg | 0.39 | 2.95 | 1.12 | NA |
| W2 | Weight of pre-recruit fish | kg | 0.13 | 0.39 | 0.19 | NA |
| sigma | Variance in recruited fish | kg*kg | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | NA |
| lambda | Decay rate for movement | - | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | NA |
| spwn | Spawning weeks for species s | wks | 9-12 | 8-13 | 11-14 | NA |
| rec | Recruitment weeks for species s | wks | 9-12 | 8-13 | 11-14 | NA |

314 Table 1. Parameters used in all population models.

| Parameter | Description | Unit | Yellowtail | Cod | Haddock | Source |
|------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|--------|---------|--------|
| ρ | Ford's growth coefficient | wk^{-1} | 4.48 | 4.43 | 4.49 | |
| M | Natural Mortality | wk^{-1} | 0.2064 | 0.2728 | 0.3340 | |
| W_R | Weight of fully recruited fish | kg | 0.39 | 2.95 | 1.12 | |
| W_{R-1} | Weight of pre-recruit fish | kg | 0.13 | 0.39 | 0.19 | |
| σ^2 | Variance in recruited fish | kg^2 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | |
| λ | Decay rate for movement | - | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | |
| $Spwn_s$ | Spawning weeks for species s | wk | 9-12 | 8-13 | 11-14 | |
| Rec_s | Recruitment weeks for species s | wk | 9-12 | 8-13 | 11-14 | |

315 Table XX. Parameters used in all VAST models.

| Parameter | Description | Input/Value |
|--------------------|---|---|
| <i>ObsModel</i> | Link function and assumed distribution | c(10,2) |
| <i>FieldConfig</i> | Specified spatial and/or spatio-temporal variation in predictors | c(Omega1=0, Epsilon1=0, Omega2=1, Epsilon2=1) |
| <i>RhoConfig</i> | Specifying whether intercepts or spatio-temporal variation is structured among time intervals | c(Beta1=3, Beta2=3, Epsilon1=0, Epsilon2=4) |

| Parameter | Description | Input/Value |
|------------|--|---|
| X1_formula | Right-sided formula affecting the 1st linear predictor | X1_formula = ~ poly(Temp, degree=2) |
| X2_formula | Right-sided formula affecting the 2nd linear predictor | X2_formula = ~ poly(Temp, degree=2) + poly(Habitat, degree=2) |

Table 7: Parameters used in population models for each scenario.

| Parameter | Description | Unit | Yellowtail | Cod | Haddock |
|------------------------------|--|------|------------|----------|----------|
| Constant Population | | | | | |
| M+F | Adjusted Mortality (Natural + Fishing) | 1/wk | 0.764 | 0.83 | 0.309 |
| P0 | Initial Biomass | kg | 3190 | 21500 | 180000 |
| a | Max recruitment rate | kg | 30400 | 27900 | 73600 |
| β | Recruitment half saturation value | kg | 4300 | 10500 | 40500 |
| Decreasing Population | | | | | |
| M+F | Adjusted Mortality (Natural + Fishing) | 1/wk | 0.764 | 0.623 | 0.334 |
| P0 | Initial Biomass | kg | 50000 | 21500 | 180000 |
| a | Max recruitment rate | kg | 1.07e+12 | 3.89e+08 | 4.97e+08 |
| β | Recruitment half saturation value | kg | 2.3e+12 | 9.8e+08 | 2.08e+09 |
| Increasing Population | | | | | |
| M+F | Adjusted Mortality (Natural + Fishing) | 1/wk | 0.564 | 0.372 | 0.134 |
| P0 | Initial Biomass | kg | 3190 | 21500 | 180000 |
| a | Max recruitment rate | kg | 40000 | 45000 | 1e+05 |
| β | Recruitment half saturation value | kg | 43000 | 62800 | 405000 |

| Temp | Covariate | Strata | Noise | Season | Scenario | Stratified Mean | VAST Est |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| all | | | | | | | |
| Constant Population | | | | | | | |
| constant | no cov | all | no | spring | Constant Population | 0.21 | |
| constant | no cov | all | yes | spring | Constant Population | 0.25 | |
| constant | w/ cov | all | no | spring | Constant Population | 0.21 | |
| constant | w/ cov | all | yes | spring | Constant Population | 0.25 | |
| constant | no cov | all | no | fall | Constant Population | 0.32 | |
| constant | no cov | all | yes | fall | Constant Population | 0.31 | |
| constant | w/ cov | all | no | fall | Constant Population | 0.32 | |
| constant | w/ cov | all | yes | fall | Constant Population | 0.31 | |
| constant | no cov | reduced | no | spring | Constant Population | 0.27 | |
| constant | no cov | reduced | yes | spring | Constant Population | 0.26 | |
| constant | w/ cov | reduced | no | spring | Constant Population | 0.27 | |
| constant | w/ cov | reduced | yes | spring | Constant Population | 0.26 | |
| constant | no cov | reduced | no | fall | Constant Population | 0.47 | |
| constant | no cov | reduced | yes | fall | Constant Population | 0.49 | |
| constant | w/ cov | reduced | no | fall | Constant Population | 0.47 | |
| constant | w/ cov | reduced | yes | fall | Constant Population | 0.49 | |
| increasing | no cov | all | no | spring | Constant Population | 0.28 | |
| increasing | no cov | all | yes | spring | Constant Population | 0.28 | |
| increasing | w/ cov | all | no | spring | Constant Population | 0.28 | |
| increasing | w/ cov | all | yes | spring | Constant Population | 0.28 | |
| increasing | no cov | all | no | fall | Constant Population | 0.51 | |
| increasing | no cov | all | yes | fall | Constant Population | 0.50 | |
| increasing | w/ cov | all | no | fall | Constant Population | 0.51 | |
| increasing | w/ cov | all | yes | fall | Constant Population | 0.50 | |
| increasing | no cov | reduced | no | spring | Constant Population | 0.31 | |
| increasing | no cov | reduced | yes | spring | Constant Population | 0.29 | |
| increasing | w/ cov | reduced | no | spring | Constant Population | 0.31 | |
| increasing | w/ cov | reduced | yes | spring | Constant Population | 0.29 | |
| increasing | no cov | reduced | no | fall | Constant Population | 0.64 | |
| increasing | no cov | reduced | yes | fall | Constant Population | 0.66 | |
| increasing | w/ cov | reduced | no | fall | Constant Population | 0.64 | |
| increasing | w/ cov | reduced | yes | fall | Constant Population | 0.66 | |
| Increasing Population | | | | | | | |
| constant | no cov | all | no | spring | Increasing Population | 0.16 | |
| constant | no cov | all | yes | spring | Increasing Population | 0.22 | |
| constant | w/ cov | all | no | spring | Increasing Population | 0.16 | |
| constant | w/ cov | all | yes | spring | Increasing Population | 0.22 | |
| constant | no cov | all | no | fall | Increasing Population | 0.34 | |
| constant | no cov | all | yes | fall | Increasing Population | 0.46 | |
| constant | w/ cov | all | no | fall | Increasing Population | 0.34 | |
| constant | w/ cov | all | yes | fall | Increasing Population | 0.46 | |
| constant | no cov | reduced | no | spring | Increasing Population | 0.20 | |
| constant | no cov | reduced | yes | spring | Increasing Population | 0.22 | |
| constant | w/ cov | reduced | no | spring | Increasing Population | 0.20 | |
| constant | w/ cov | reduced | yes | spring | Increasing Population | 0.22 | |
| constant | no cov | reduced | no | fall | Increasing Population | 0.41 | |
| constant | no cov | reduced | yes | fall | Increasing Population | 0.46 | |
| constant | w/ cov | reduced | no | fall | Increasing Population | 0.41 | |
| constant | w/ cov | reduced | yes | fall | Increasing Population | 0.46 | |
| reduced | | | | | | | |
| increasing | no cov | all | no | spring | Increasing Population | 0.32 | |
| increasing | no cov | all | yes | spring | Increasing Population | 0.34 | |
| increasing | w/ cov | all | no | spring | Increasing Population | 0.32 | |
| increasing | w/ cov | all | yes | spring | Increasing Population | 0.34 | |
| increasing | no cov | all | no | fall | Increasing Population | 0.30 | |
| increasing | no cov | all | yes | fall | Increasing Population | 0.32 | |
| increasing | w/ cov | all | no | fall | Increasing Population | 0.30 | |
| increasing | w/ cov | all | yes | fall | Increasing Population | 0.32 | |

Table 9: Cod error results.

| Strata | Noise | season | VAST No Cov | VAST w/ Cov | Stratified Mean |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| constant | | | | | |
| all | no | spring | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.36 |
| all | yes | spring | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.35 |
| all | no | fall | 0.19 | 0.05 | 0.49 |
| all | yes | fall | 0.30 | 0.23 | 0.41 |
| reduced | no | spring | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.41 |
| reduced | yes | spring | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.46 |
| reduced | no | fall | 0.21 | 0.33 | 0.60 |
| reduced | yes | fall | 0.18 | 0.31 | 0.58 |
| increasing | | | | | |
| all | no | spring | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.25 |
| all | yes | spring | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.27 |
| all | no | fall | 0.76 | 0.13 | 0.45 |
| all | yes | fall | 0.89 | 0.33 | 0.44 |
| reduced | no | spring | 0.14 | 0.22 | 0.32 |
| reduced | yes | spring | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.29 |
| reduced | no | fall | 0.60 | 0.31 | 0.54 |
| reduced | yes | fall | 0.62 | 0.32 | 0.53 |