

LBPA in data-limited fisheries situations

Length Based Pseudo-Cohort Analysis LBPA

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Introduction

This guide contains functions to compile and run the Length-based PseudoCohort Analysis (LBPA) fisheries stock assessment method in data limited conditions.

This model is an estimation model by fitting to length composition data to estimate annual fishing mortality, annual recruitment and spawning potential ratio (SPR). LBPA was published in Fisheries Research 234C (2021) <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2020.105810>.

LBPA was developed for data-limited fisheries, where few data are available other than a representative sample of the size structure of the vulnerable portion of the population (i.e., length composition data from the catch) and an understanding of the life history of the species;^{1, 2, 3, 4}

Basic functionality

The LBPA model is built based on a C++ language programmed in ADMB, and below we provide the steps to compile and build from a simple code implemented in R that had next step. This guide is an example from other length based method (^{5, 6})

To do this, you must have installed the ADMB version (12 or newer). Can download in this site: <http://www.admb-project.org/>

The LBPA model and data example can be obtained from <https://github.com/criscan/LBPA>

Bug Reports

Alert to any bugs or issues by using GitHub. Suggestions and comments for additional features are welcome and we can discuss via email at

Step 1

Set working directory

In this folder you need put two files, .tpl and .dat to run LBPA estimation model

Once you have defined your working directory, you can take a look and check the contains files.

```
dir()
```

¹Hordyk, A., Ono, K., Sainsbury, K., Loneragan, N., & Prince, J. (2014). Some explorations of the life history ratios to describe length composition, spawning-per-recruit, and the spawning potential ratio. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 72(1), 204–216. <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fst235>.

²Carruthers, T., Punt, A., Walters, C., MacCall, A., McAllister, M. K., Dick, E. J., & Cope, J. (2014). Evaluating methods for setting catch limits in data-limited fisheries. *Fisheries Research*, 153, 48–68. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2013.12.014>.

³Carruthers, T. R., Kell, L. T., Butterworth, D. D. S., Maunder, M. N., Geromont, H. F., Walters, C., McAllister, M. K., Hillary, R., Levontin, P., Kitakado, T., & Davies, C. R. (2016). Performance review of simple management procedures. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 73(2), 464–482. <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsv212>.

⁴Amorim, P., Sousa, P., Jardim, E., Azevedo, M., & Menezes, G. M. (2020). Length-frequency data approaches to evaluate snapper and grouper fisheries in the Java Sea, Indonesia. *Fisheries Research*, 229(March), 105576. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2020.105576>.

⁵Chong, L., Mildenerberger, T. K., Rudd, M. B., Taylor, M. H., Cope, J. M., Branch, T. A., Wolff, M., & Sta, M. (2019). Performance evaluation of data-limited , length-based stock assessment methods. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 77(1), 97–108. <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsz212>.

⁶Rudd, M. B., & Thorson, J. T. (2018). Accounting for variable recruitment and fishing mortality in length-based stock assessments for data-limited fisheries. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*, 75(7), 1019–1035. <https://doi.org/10.1139/cjfas-2017-0143>.

Step 2

Run model

Now we compile it in ADMB set. If you have read it, don't need run again:

```
system('~/admb-12.2/admb LBPA')
```

Now you need run the model with console. The *system* function could run *.tpl* code from R.

```
system('./LBPA')
```

Step 3

Read Report

To read report (.rep) is necessary to get a function to can read report. This function is hold in the same folder than .tpl and .dat.

```
source('~/.read.admb.R')
```

Once run our LBPA model, we can read report with `read.rep()` function.

```
data <-read.rep('LBPA.rep')
```

In data example we have a set data from fishery monitoring. You can set you own data relative to your stock in the .dat hosted in the github repository

Now, can read data all variables in your `**rep*` file.

```
## [1] "Length_bins"
## [2] "Observed_frequencies"
## [3] "Predicted_frequency"
## [4] "Catch_length_frequency"
## [5] "Probability_of_length"
## [6] "Age_Length_s.e_N_Catch_Selectivity_F_Weight_Maturity"
## [7] "Length_frequency_of_exploitable_population_current_target_unfished"
## [8] "Selectivity_and_maturity_at_length"
## [9] "F_L50_slope_a0_cv_Lr_Ftar"
## [10] "F/Ftar_SPR_SPRtar"
## [11] "Proportions"
## [12] "Lr"
## [13] "a0"
## [14] "cv"
## [15] "L50"
## [16] "slope"
## [17] "F"
## [18] "Total"
## [19] "F_Y/R_SSB/R"
```

Setting of different variables names to produce complementary plots;

```
age      <- seq(1,10) #this age depend of your specie
BinLen   <- data$Length_bins
NObsFre  <- length(data$Observed_frequencies[,1]) #this numbers of observations depend of the oun data
ObsFre   <- data$Observed_frequencies
PredFre  <- data$Predicted_frequency
CatchLFre<- data$Catch_length_frequency
ProbleLen <- data$Probability_of_length
Nage     <- length(data$Probability_of_length[,1])
```

Lets plot length structure from data and get a plot from all length set data available;

```
plot(BinLen, PredFre, type="l", ylab="Frequency",
     xlab="Length", lwd=2.3, ylim=c(0, max(ObsFre)))
for (i in 1:NObsFre) {
  lines(BinLen, ObsFre[i,], type="l", col=2)
}
```

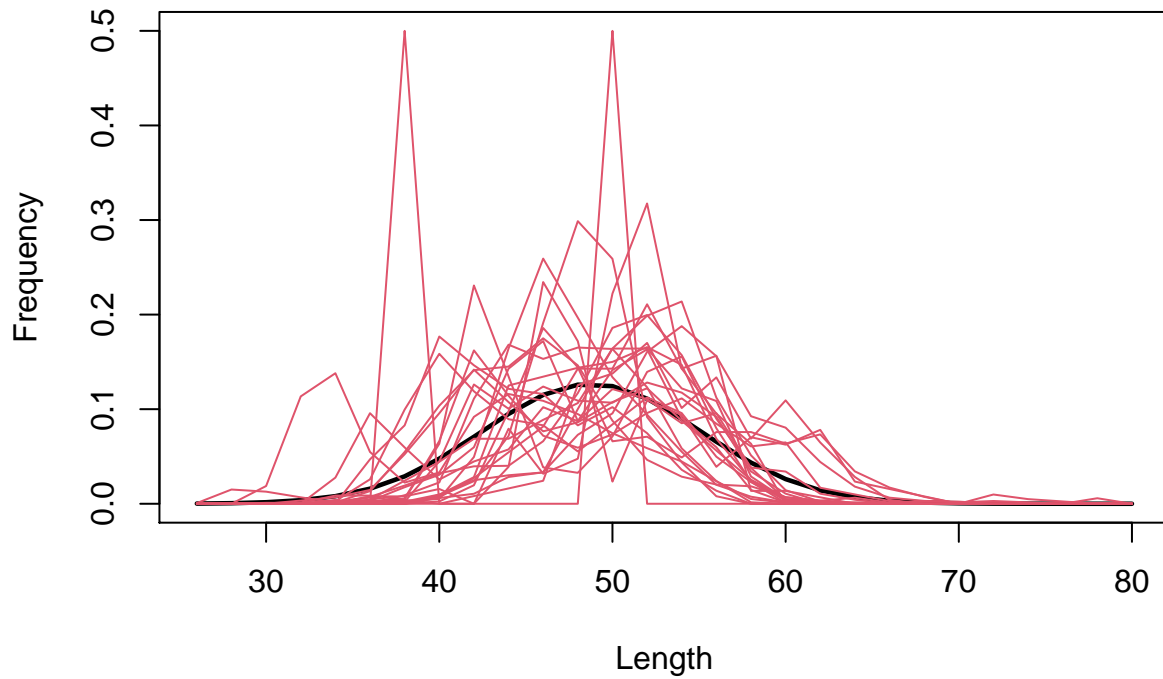


Figure 1: Length frequencies of catches (red lines) and predicted values by LBPA model (black line)

Catch at length

```
par(mfrow=c(3,4),mar=c(3,4,1,1)+1)
for(i in 1:10){
  plot(BinLen, CatchLFre[i,], ylab="",
       xlab="Length", type="h", lwd=2, col="gray",
       xlim = c(20,100))
}
```

Step 4

Plotting variables used in LBPA method

Now we plot different variables, as lengths, adjust models, fishing mortality, selectivity, maturity ogive and SPR.

```
l <- ggplot(data=NULL, aes(x=age))+
  geom_line(aes(y = Length))+
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 10, by = 1))+
  xlab("Relative Age")+
  theme_bw()
se <- ggplot(data=NULL, aes(x=age))+
  geom_line(aes(y = SE))+
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 10, by = 1))+
  xlab("Relative Age")+
  theme_bw()
fm <- ggplot(data=NULL, aes(x=age))+
  geom_line(aes(y = Fm))+
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 10, by = 1))+
  xlab("Relative Age")+
  theme_bw()
pop <- ggplot(data=NULL, aes(x=age))+
  geom_line(aes(y = Population))+
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 10, by = 1))+
  xlab("Relative Age")+
  theme_bw()
ct <- ggplot(data=NULL, aes(x=age))+
  geom_line(aes(y = Catch))+
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 10, by = 1))+
  xlab("Relative Age")+
  theme_bw()
sel <- ggplot(data=NULL, aes(x=age))+
  geom_line(aes(y = Selec))+
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 10, by = 1))+
  xlab("Relative Age")+
  theme_bw()
we <- ggplot(data=NULL, aes(x=Length))+
  geom_line(aes(y = Weight))+
  theme_bw()
mat <- ggplot(data=NULL, aes(x=Length))+
  geom_line(aes(y = Mat))+
  theme_bw()

l/se/fm/pop|ct/sel/we/mat
```

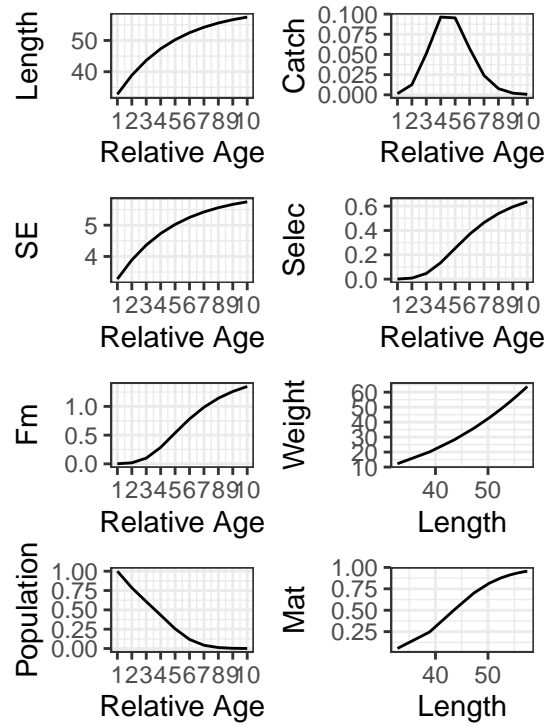


Figure 2: Variables used in LBPA estimation model

Some plot about proportion in Maturity and Selectivity at lentgh.

```
SeMaLe <- ggplot(data=NULL, aes(x=BinLen))+
  geom_line(aes(y = SeLength, colour = 'Selectivity'), size = 1)+
  geom_line(aes(y = MaLength, colour = 'Maturity'), linetype = 2, size = 1)+
  scale_color_manual(name = '',
                     values = c('red1', 'black'),
                     limits = c('Selectivity', 'Maturity'),
                     breaks = c('Selectivity', 'Maturity')) +
  theme(legend.position = 'bottom') + ylab('Proportion') + xlab('Length') +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 20, to = 94, by = 4))+
  scale_y_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 0.1))+
  theme_bw()
```

SeMaLe

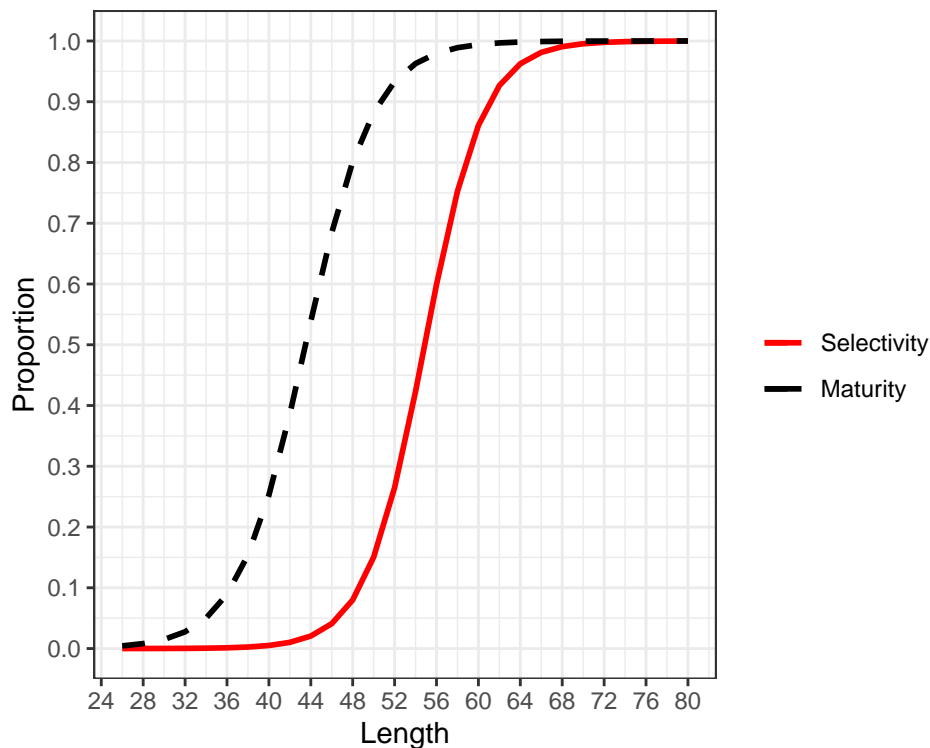


Figure 3: Maturity and Selectivity at Length

Estimate Length current, objective and expected

This plot represent length structure estimated by LBPA in each conditions: length current, target and unfished

```
L1 <- (data$Length_frequency_of_exploitable_population_current_target_unfished[1,])
L2 <- (data$Length_frequency_of_exploitable_population_current_target_unfished[2,])
L3 <- (data$Length_frequency_of_exploitable_population_current_target_unfished[3,])
```

Table of estimated parameters of LBPA model;

```
tabla <- matrix(ncol=1, round(data$F_L50_slope_a0_cv_Lr_Ftar, 2))
rownames(tabla) <- c("F Current", "L50", "Slope", "a0", "cv", "Lr", "F Target")
kable(tabla)
```

F Current	2.12
L50	54.87
Slope	8.28
a0	0.00
cv	0.10
Lr	32.76
F Target	0.79

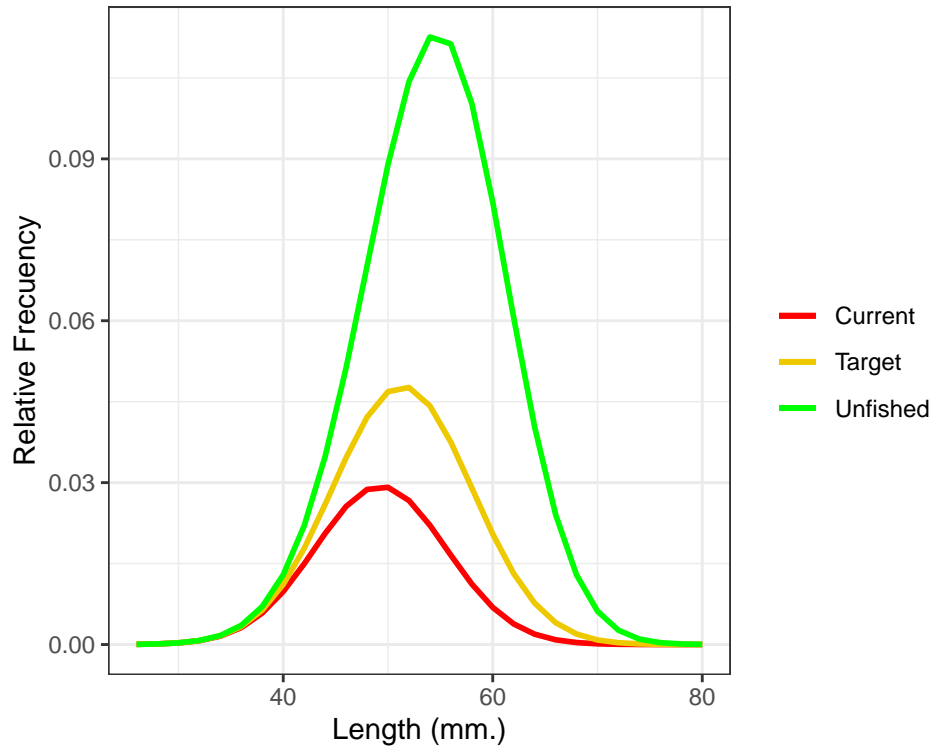


Figure 4: Outputs of different relative Length estimated in LBPA

Step 5

SPR and YPR analysis.

Assign value of PBR to add plot, in this case; F/F_{tar} , SPR and SPR Target

```
F_FTar <- (data$`F/Ftar_SPR_SPRtar`[1])
SPR <- data$`F/Ftar_SPR_SPRtar`[2]
SPR_Tar <- data$`F/Ftar_SPR_SPRtar`[3]
```

YPR Plot with PBR estimated in LBPA model

```
ypr <- ggplot(data=YPR1, aes(x=YPR[,1]))+
  geom_line(aes(y = YPR1$RSSB, colour = 'YPR'))+
  geom_line(aes(y = YPR1$R, colour = 'SPR'))+
  geom_hline(aes(yintercept = SPR_Tar, linetype = "SPR Target"), colour= 'black') +
  geom_hline(aes(yintercept = SPR, linetype = "SPR"), colour= 'black') +
  geom_point(aes(y=SPR, x=tabla[1,1], type = "F Current"), colour= 'red') +
  geom_point(aes(y=SPR_Tar, x= tabla[7,1], type = "F Target"), colour= 'green') +
  scale_color_manual(name = '',
    values = c('red1', 'gold1'),
    limits = c('YPR', 'SPR'),
    breaks = c('YPR', 'SPR')) +
  scale_linetype_manual(name = "PBR", values = c(3, 2),
    guide = guide_legend(override.aes = list(color = c('black', 'black'))))+
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 15, by = 1))+
  scale_y_continuous(breaks = seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 0.1))+
  ylab('SPR, YPR') + xlab('Fishing Mortality') +
```

```
theme_light()
ypr
```

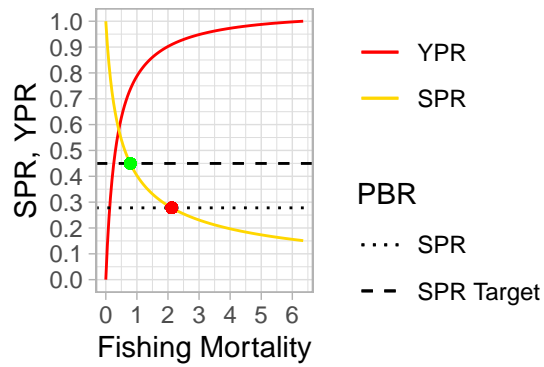


Figure 5: Yield and Spawning Biomass-per-recruit as a function of fishing mortality

The green point on YPR graph represents F_{Target} , and red point represents F_{Current} at the SPR current. In this analysis, F_{Current} is higher than F_{Target} . This means, to drive population to sustainable condition, we need to reduce fishing mortality. This approach keeps some assumptions about work from.⁷

⁷Goodyear, C. P. (1993). Spawning stock biomass per recruit in fisheries management: foundation and current use. *Risk Evaluation and Biological Reference Points for Fisheries Management*, 120, 67–81.

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- Hordyk, A., Ono, K., Sainsbury, K., Loneragan, N., & Prince, J. (2014). Some explorations of the life history ratios to describe length composition, spawning-per-recruit, and the spawning potential ratio. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 72(1), 204–216. <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fst235>
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