Steven Martel

Motivation

Deriving  $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$ 

Deriving h

Example Summary

References

Deriving Steepness from  $F_{MSY}$  or  $F_{SPR}$ 

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April 4, 2012

Why do we use proxies for  $F_{\rm MSY}$ ?

- $\bullet$  On rare occasions  $F_{MSY}$  is estimable.
  - ► Stock-recruitment data required

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- ullet On rare occasions  $F_{MSY}$  is estimable.
  - ► Stock-recruitment data required
- ullet  $F_{\mathrm{SPR}}$  requires only life-history information.
  - ► Natural mortality rate, fecundity, growth, ...

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  - ▶  $F_{35\%}$  can achieve  $\approx 80\%$  of MSY (Clark, 1991).

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Why do we use proxies for  $F_{\rm MSY}$ ?

- $\bullet$  On rare occasions  $F_{MSY}$  is estimable.
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- ullet  $F_{\mathrm{SPR}}$  requires only life-history information.
  - ▶ Natural mortality rate, fecundity, growth, ...
  - ►  $F_{35\%}$  can achieve  $\approx 80\%$  of MSY (Clark, 1991).
  - ► F<sub>35%</sub> can lead to severe depletion (Clark, 2002).

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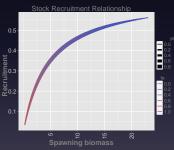
Example

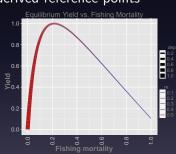
Summary

# Deriving $\overline{F_{MSY}}$

 $(B_0, h) \Rightarrow (\mathsf{MSY}, \mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{MSY}})$  transition

Estimated parameters used to derived reference points





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## Deriving $F_{MSY}$

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Given 
$$\Theta = (B_0, h, M, f_a, s_a)$$
,  $F_{MSY}$  is calculated by maximizing:

$$C_e = F_e g(\Theta) \tag{1}$$

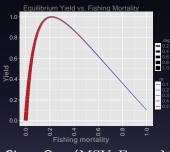
$$\frac{\partial C_e}{\partial F_e} = g(\Theta) + F_e g(\Theta) \frac{\partial g(\Theta)}{\partial F_e}$$
 (2)

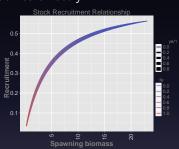
Set (2) equal to 0 and numerically solve for  $F_e$ .

# Deriving steepness (h) from $F_{MSY}$

 $(\mathsf{MSY}, \mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{MSY}}) \Rightarrow (B_0, h) \text{ transition}$ 

In this case estimate reference points directly.





Given  $\Theta = (\mathrm{MSY}, \mathrm{F_{MSY}}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{f_a}, \mathrm{s_a})$ , then solve the catch equation for h.

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# Deriving steepness (h) from $F_{MSY}$

Given  $\Theta = (MSY, F_{MSY}, M, f_a, s_a)$ , then solve the catch equation for h.

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Deriving h

Deriving

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# Deriving steepness (h) from $\overline{F}_{MSY}$

Given  $\Theta = (MSY, F_{MSY}, M, f_a, s_a)$ , then solve the catch equation for h.

$$C_e = F_e g(\Theta) \tag{3}$$

$$=F_{e}R_{e}\phi_{q}\tag{4}$$

 $R_e$  is the equilibrium recruitment (includes h)  $\phi_a$  is the yield per recruit

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Summarv

# Deriving steepness (h) from $F_{MSY}$

Given  $\Theta = (MSY, F_{MSY}, M, f_a, s_a)$ , then solve the catch equation for h.

$$C_e = F_e g(\Theta) \tag{3}$$

$$=F_{e}R_{e}\phi_{q}\tag{4}$$

 $R_{\rm e}$  is the equilibrium recruitment (includes h)  $\phi_q$  is the yield per recruit

$$\frac{\partial C_e}{\partial F_e} = 0 = R_e \phi_q + F_e \phi_q \frac{\partial R_e}{\partial F_e} + F_e R_e \frac{\partial \phi_q}{\partial F_e}$$
 (5)

In this case there is an Analytical solution for h for Beverton-Holt & Ricker models.

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IPHC: fixed harvest rate of 21.5%, what is the implied h?

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IPHC: fixed harvest rate of 21.5%, what is the implied h?

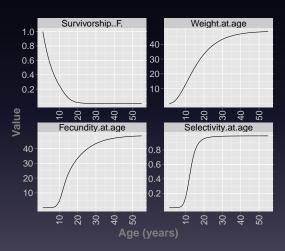


Figure: Pacific halibut life-history & selectivity.

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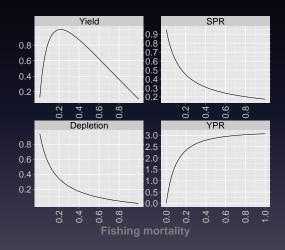


Figure: Yield, depletion, SPR and YPR for Pacific halibut.

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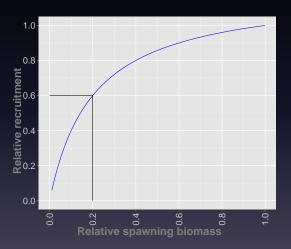


Figure: Steepness (h=0.5997) for the assumed  ${
m F_{MSY}}{=}0.215$ .

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# Relationship between $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$ and h

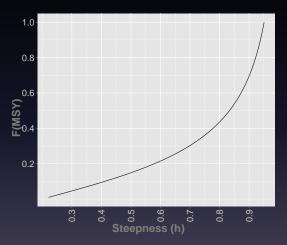


Figure: Exponential increase in  $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$  with increasing h

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# Relationship between $F_{ m MSY}$ and h

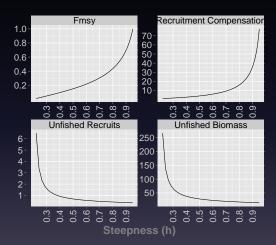


Figure: Relationship between h and other population parameters.

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## Deriving implied priors for steepness



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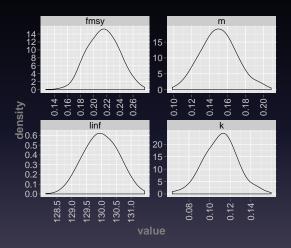


Figure: Prior densities for  $F_{\rm MSY}\textsc{,}$  natural mortality, growth, imply

. . .

# Deriving implied priors for steepness



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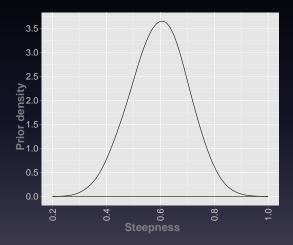


Figure: Prior density for steepness.

- ullet  $F_{MSY}$  proxy implies steepness is known.
  - ► Use F<sub>MSY</sub> ⇒ h transition in assessment models for consistency.
  - ► Alternative: fix *h*, which may be inconsistent with proxy.

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- ullet  $F_{MSY}$  proxy implies steepness is known.
  - ► Use F<sub>MSY</sub> ⇒ h transition in assessment models for consistency.
  - ► Alternative: fix h, which may be inconsistent with proxy.
- Steepness is confounded with other key population parameters/reference points.

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- ullet  $F_{MSY}$  proxy implies steepness is known.
  - ► Use F<sub>MSY</sub> ⇒ h transition in assessment models for consistency.
  - ► Alternative: fix *h*, which may be inconsistent with proxy.
- Steepness is confounded with other key population parameters/reference points.
- Choice of  $F_{MSY}$  proxy implies prior density for h.

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- ullet  $F_{MSY}$  proxy implies steepness is known.
  - ► Use F<sub>MSY</sub> ⇒ h transition in assessment models for consistency.
  - ► Alternative: fix h, which may be inconsistent with proxy.
- Steepness is confounded with other key population parameters/reference points.
- ullet Choice of  $F_{MSY}$  proxy implies prior density for h.
- Parametrize with ( $F_{MSY}$ , MSY) instead of ( $B_0$ , h) (Martell et al., 2008).

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  - ► Use F<sub>MSY</sub> ⇒ h transition in assessment models for consistency.
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- Steepness is confounded with other key population parameters/reference points.
- ullet Choice of  ${
  m F}_{
  m MSY}$  proxy implies prior density for h.
- Parametrize with  $(F_{MSY}, MSY)$  instead of  $(B_0, h)$  (Martell et al., 2008).
- Not to be used with Hierarchical models for generating Posterior predictive distributions.
  - ▶ Definition of a recruit is a vulnerable fish of any age.

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#### References

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Rcode for .fmsy2h available from me.

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# Acknowledgements

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IPHC for office space.

Swedish Medical Center for pain relief.