

# Coastwide analysis of forestry on BC Pacific Salmon

Apr. 2024

## Overview

We're including here the initial model constructions and outputs in this as a sort of living appendix.

These models relate River-level (subscript  $r$ ) productivity to ECA (logit transformed and standardized) with varying effects of ECA at the CU-level (subscript  $c$ ). We include spawner-recruitment model forms as either the Ricker (model 1), Beverton-Holt (model 2), or Cushing structure (model 3).

## Models

Ricker formulation:

$$\log(R_{t,r}/S_{t,r}) = \alpha_r - \beta_r * S_{t,r} + \beta_{eca,c} * ECA_{t,r} + w_{t,r}$$

Where residual productivity is autocorrelated by 1-year:

$$w_{1,r} \sim N(0, \sigma_r)$$

$$w_{t,r} \sim N(\rho_r * w_{t-1,r}, \sigma_r * \sqrt{(1 - \rho_r^2)})$$

$$\rho \sim U(-1, 1)$$

And stock-specific parameters are drawn hierarchically for productivity and forestry effects:

$$\alpha_r \sim N(\alpha_c, \sigma_{ar}^2)$$

$$\alpha_c \sim N(\alpha, \sigma_{ac}^2)$$

$$\alpha \sim N(1.5, 2)$$

$$\beta_{eca,c} \sim N(\beta_{eca}, \sigma_{eca})$$

$$\beta_{eca} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\sigma_{eca} \sim N[0, 0.5)$$

$$\sigma_r \sim N(\sigma_c, \sigma_{\sigma,r})$$

$$\sigma_c \sim N(\sigma, \sigma_{\sigma,c})$$

$$\sigma \sim N[0.5, 0.5)$$

Stock-specific density-dependence is estimated independently at the river level, but with informative priors for  $S_{max}$  ( $=1/\beta$ ; density where total predicted recruitment is maximized) based on observed spawner counts ( $S_r$ ):

$$\beta \sim \text{lognormal}(0.5 * \max(S_r), \max(S_r))$$

For the Beverton Holt model, the linearized form is altered to:

$$\log(R_{t,r}/S_{t,r}) = \alpha_r - \log(1 + (e^{\alpha_r})/R_{k,r}) * S_{t,r} + \beta_{eca,c} * ECA_{t,r} + w_{t,r}$$

Where the new parameter  $R_{k,r}$  is the stock-specific equilibrium recruitment, sampled with informative priors based on observed recruitment ( $R$ ):

$$R_{k,r} \sim \text{lognormal}(0.75 * \max(R_r), \max(R_r))$$

For the Cushing model, the linearized form is:

$$\log(R_{t,r}/S_{t,r}) = \alpha_r + \beta_r * \log(S_{t,r}) + \beta_{eca,c} * ECA_{t,r} + w_{t,r}$$

A version of each model was fit to the Chum dataset.

Proposed to do/future tweaks:

1. Shared year effects or shared latent productivity trends
2. Watershed area & interaction with ECA
3. non-linear function for ECA?

## Model form comparison

Overall model likelihood across the 3 model forms assessed by approximate leave-one-out cross-validation:

##		elpd_diff	se_diff	elpd_loo	se_elpd_loo	p_loo	se_p_loo
##	model2	0.000	0.00000	-12590.08	82.87004	851.6476	19.15519
##	model11	-2601.199	82.57776	-15191.28	90.19241	763.8891	18.50376
##	model13	-4627.793	93.88754	-17217.87	83.63883	420.8408	11.47561

From this the Beverton-Holt model appears to have substantially better predictive performance compared to the Ricker/Cushing model forms. We will proceed with results for both BH/Ricker however.

## Forestry effects

The overall among population effect size (b\_ECA) for ECA, and varying effects of ECA by CU (b\_ECA\_cu), from the Beverton-Holt fit. The plot shows density of effect sizes among CUs and the red line indicates the global effect:

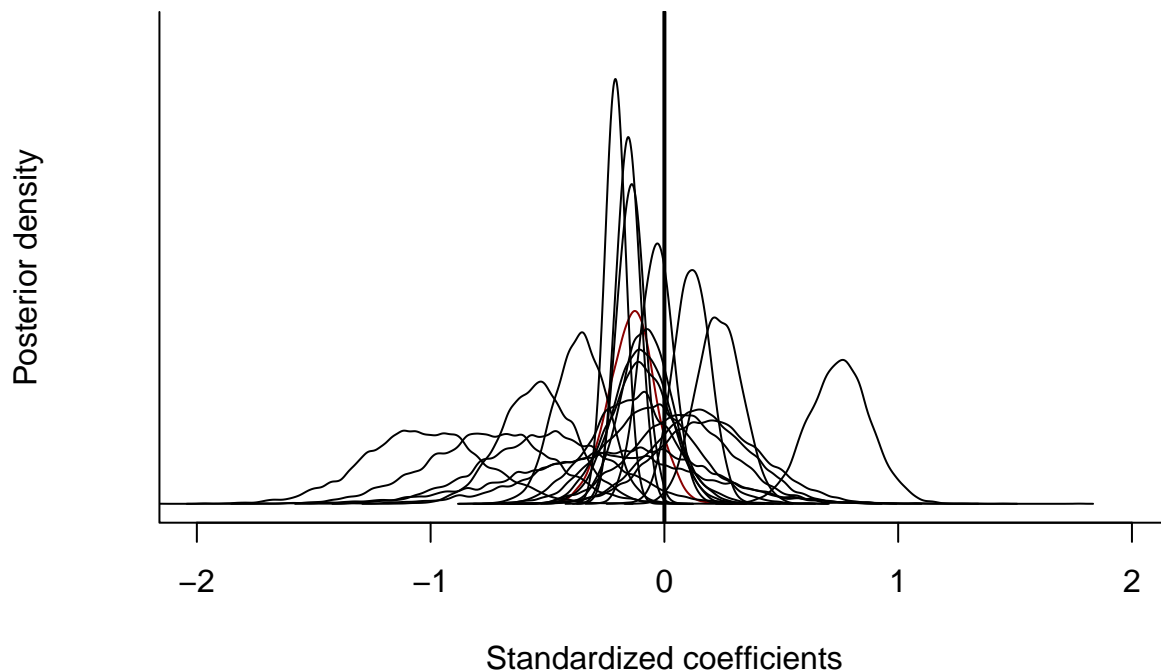
##	variable	mean	sd	q5	q95	rhat
## 1	b_ECA	-0.13879772	0.10085593	-0.305988750	0.02639130	1.002367
## 2	b_ECA_cu[1]	-0.21034937	0.04033780	-0.277363750	-0.14382020	1.000624
## 3	b_ECA_cu[2]	-0.09972521	0.12092379	-0.297617800	0.09747117	1.001087
## 4	b_ECA_cu[3]	0.19622800	0.22661923	-0.167274050	0.57906645	1.002111
## 5	b_ECA_cu[4]	-1.03350397	0.25522140	-1.456413000	-0.60827685	1.000835
## 6	b_ECA_cu[5]	0.11607719	0.07602802	-0.009585427	0.23857715	1.000795
## 7	b_ECA_cu[6]	-0.10243741	0.13561212	-0.327632500	0.11879520	1.000805
## 8	b_ECA_cu[7]	0.23370864	0.09635575	0.076933600	0.39103720	1.000977
## 9	b_ECA_cu[8]	-0.07994321	0.10497158	-0.254018800	0.09110415	1.001313
## 10	b_ECA_cu[9]	0.74839562	0.13196956	0.532932750	0.96647380	1.001664
## 11	b_ECA_cu[10]	-0.15521445	0.04754386	-0.232677850	-0.07622366	1.002234
## 12	b_ECA_cu[11]	-0.03501775	0.06997465	-0.152214700	0.07918511	1.001014
## 13	b_ECA_cu[12]	-0.14445076	0.05564470	-0.235724300	-0.05264579	1.000711
## 14	b_ECA_cu[13]	-0.35739594	0.10904456	-0.534152750	-0.18085810	1.001660
## 15	b_ECA_cu[14]	0.07363328	0.21558917	-0.276502550	0.43280385	1.000320

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## 16 b_ECA_cu[15] -0.25473382 0.41069973 -0.951373550 0.39580490 1.002172
## 17 b_ECA_cu[16] -0.06430381 0.19514377 -0.385830600 0.25831465 1.000671
## 18 b_ECA_cu[17] 0.15162132 0.20856538 -0.187642600 0.49681865 1.000894
## 19 b_ECA_cu[18] -0.75204648 0.26747251 -1.207662500 -0.32893680 1.001349
## 20 b_ECA_cu[19] -0.54249877 0.15995007 -0.804557650 -0.27771420 1.002582
## 21 b_ECA_cu[20] -0.16421068 0.35021556 -0.736258250 0.40618440 1.000095
## 22 b_ECA_cu[21] -0.14361452 0.17376956 -0.436148200 0.13583375 1.001410
## 23 b_ECA_cu[22] -0.49528788 0.27566849 -0.952325950 -0.04610943 1.001660

```

## ECA effect sizes by CU (BH)



and alternatively with the Ricker model form:

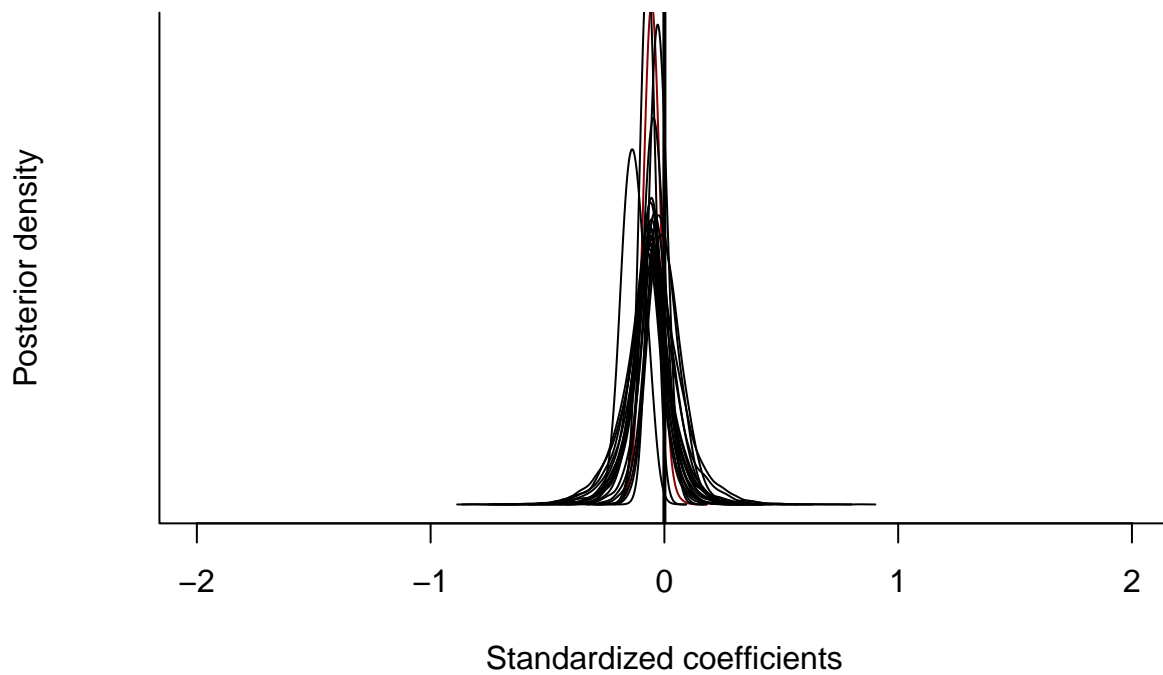
##	variable	mean	sd	q5	q95	rhat
## 1	b_ECA	-0.054333662	0.03459698	-0.10966230	0.0009919693	1.002793
## 2	b_ECA_cu[1]	-0.072371922	0.02884070	-0.12057840	-0.0253834200	1.000183
## 3	b_ECA_cu[2]	-0.024131374	0.07169905	-0.12915355	0.1030647500	1.001175
## 4	b_ECA_cu[3]	-0.013897533	0.10056040	-0.14976155	0.1717358500	1.002141
## 5	b_ECA_cu[4]	-0.090058266	0.09535613	-0.26322540	0.0449054600	1.005591
## 6	b_ECA_cu[5]	-0.004070840	0.06455412	-0.10048495	0.1079735000	1.004470
## 7	b_ECA_cu[6]	0.007319455	0.06895826	-0.09297971	0.1308671500	1.003829
## 8	b_ECA_cu[7]	-0.059914191	0.08566169	-0.20472390	0.0772574600	1.004292
## 9	b_ECA_cu[8]	-0.056094021	0.07861854	-0.18859355	0.0755901250	1.004899
## 10	b_ECA_cu[9]	0.009591035	0.09721453	-0.11468455	0.1948060500	1.002496
## 11	b_ECA_cu[10]	-0.026344081	0.03335694	-0.07978288	0.0291210200	1.002066
## 12	b_ECA_cu[11]	-0.044957400	0.04561646	-0.12039335	0.0312637600	1.003401
## 13	b_ECA_cu[12]	-0.132912620	0.04813456	-0.21127420	-0.0528107300	1.008975
## 14	b_ECA_cu[13]	-0.106682990	0.09551370	-0.28825595	0.0222931100	1.004217

```

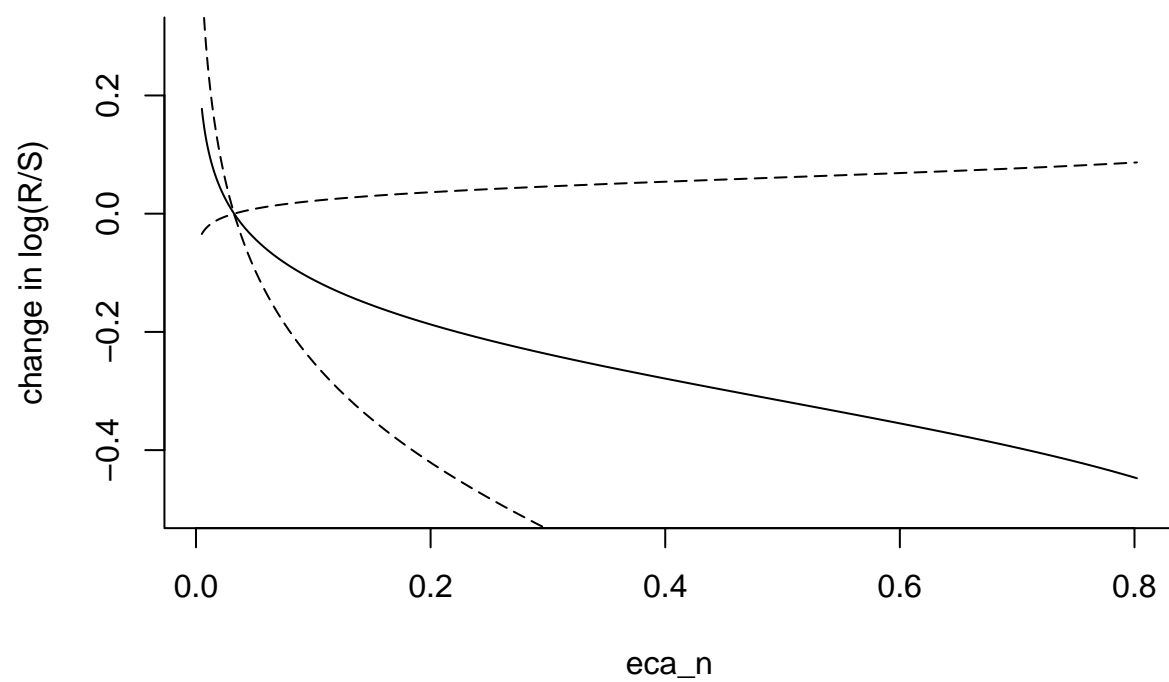
## 15 b_ECA_cu[14] -0.078974193 0.07892060 -0.21791705 0.0412813600 1.003187
## 16 b_ECA_cu[15] -0.057971053 0.09890730 -0.21759945 0.0977015650 1.004827
## 17 b_ECA_cu[16] -0.059188685 0.09123195 -0.21024190 0.0877996050 1.004137
## 18 b_ECA_cu[17] -0.051800878 0.09374111 -0.19829310 0.1009114000 1.004657
## 19 b_ECA_cu[18] -0.098816039 0.09492052 -0.27070260 0.0310442400 1.006573
## 20 b_ECA_cu[19] -0.063649378 0.07187560 -0.18260235 0.0520365550 1.002750
## 21 b_ECA_cu[20] -0.044413909 0.09518136 -0.19415205 0.1157807000 1.003376
## 22 b_ECA_cu[21] -0.057618487 0.06848823 -0.17194800 0.0558957350 1.005447
## 23 b_ECA_cu[22] -0.076366171 0.09784881 -0.24623830 0.0635329850 1.003332

```

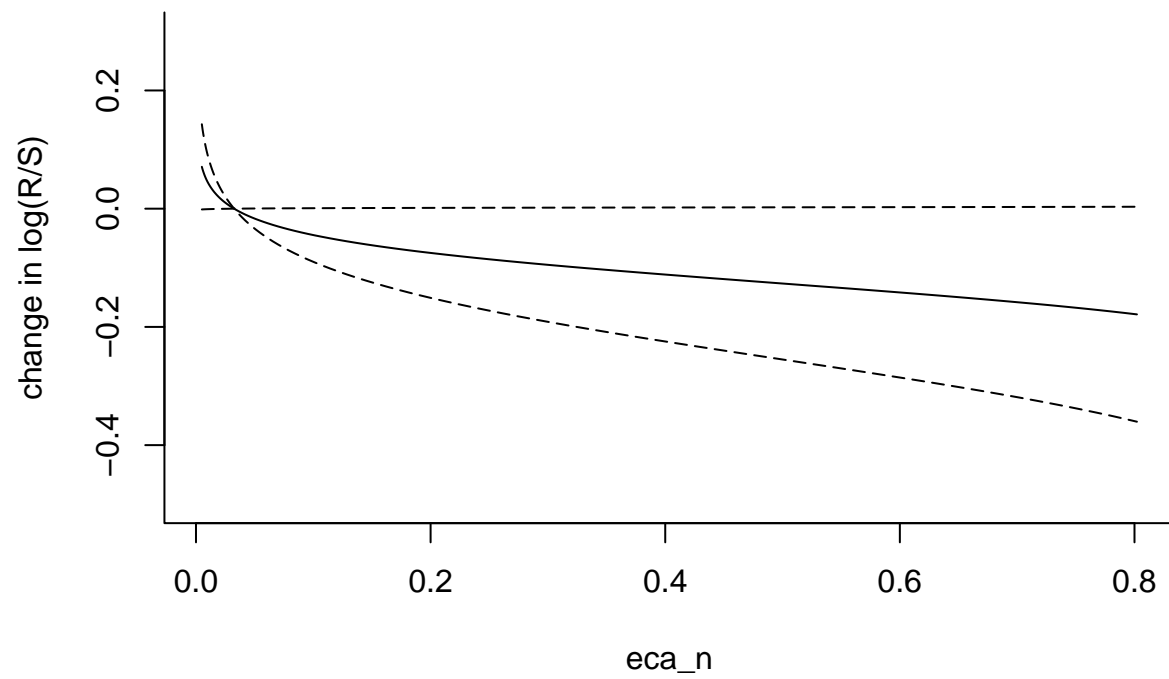
### ECA effect sizes by CU (BH)



Visualized (back converted from logit scale to original ECA) for the Beverton-Holt model:

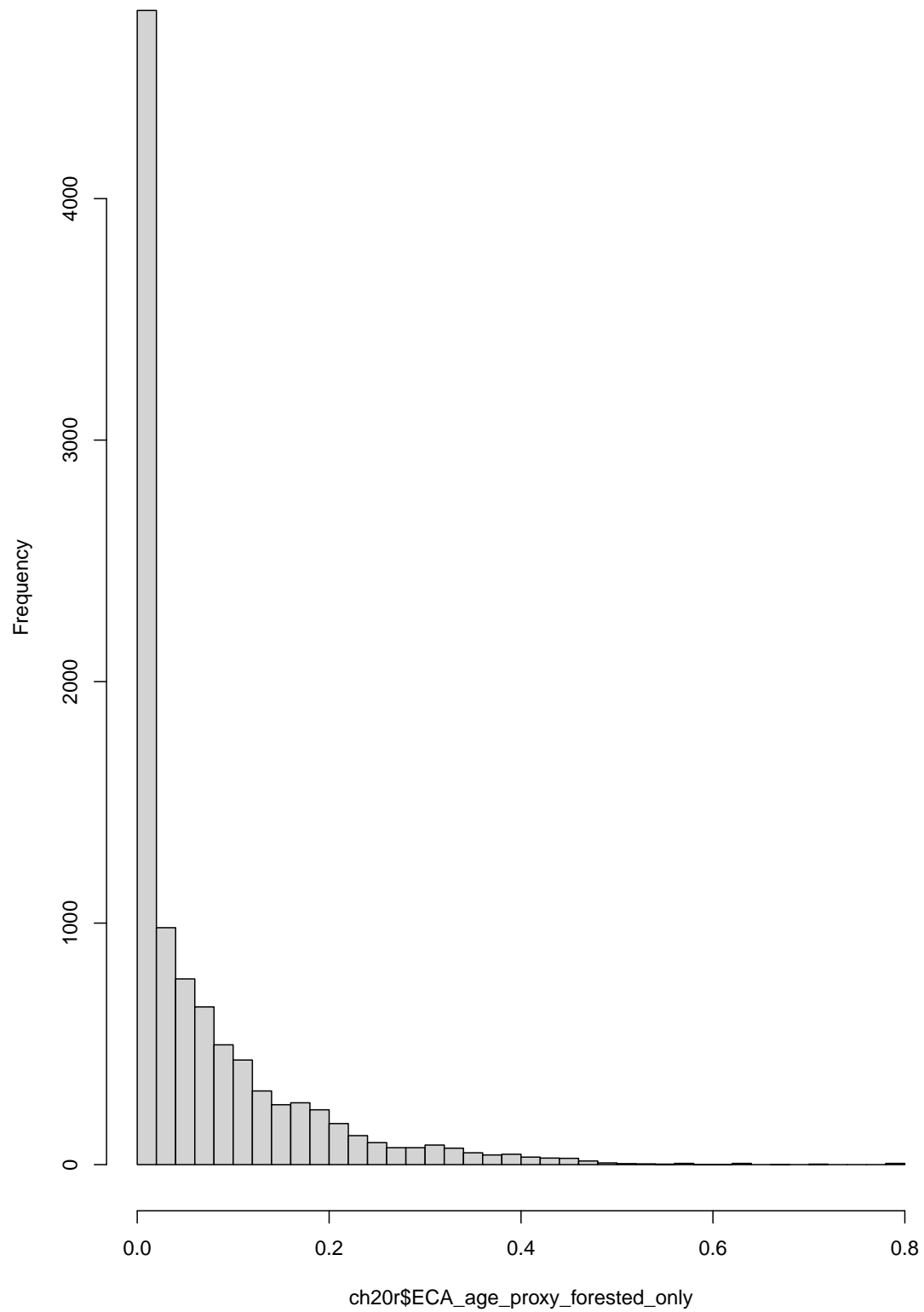


And Ricker model:

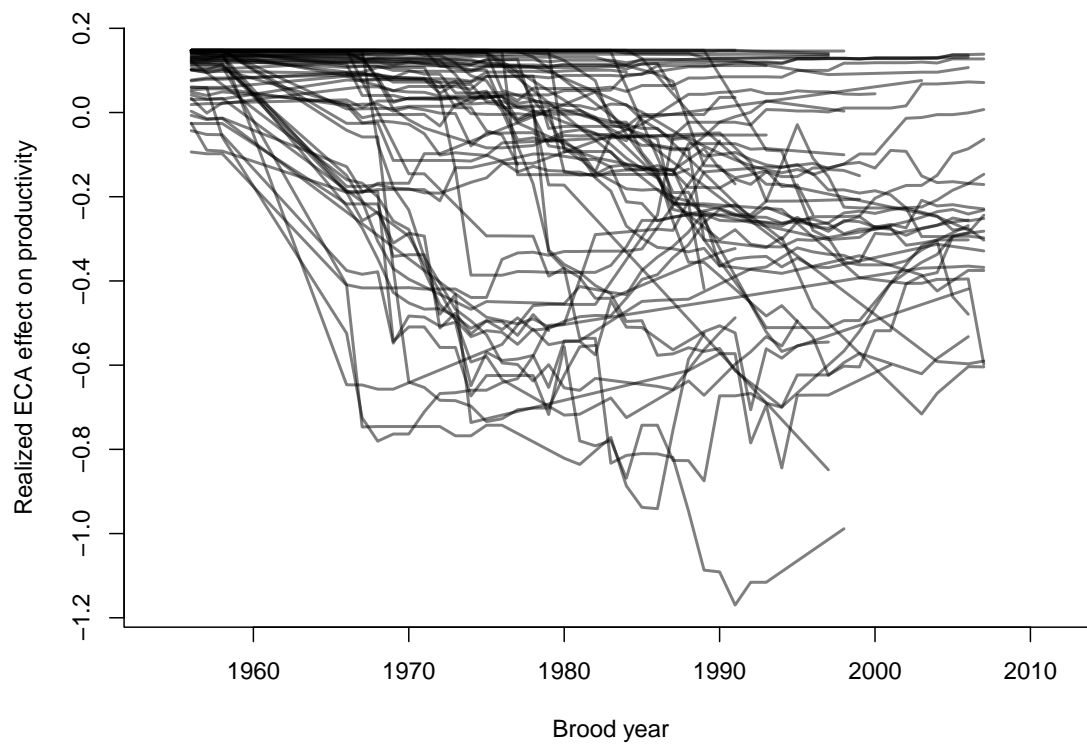


River-level ECA and effect on productivity through time by CU (BH model):

### ECA for all observations

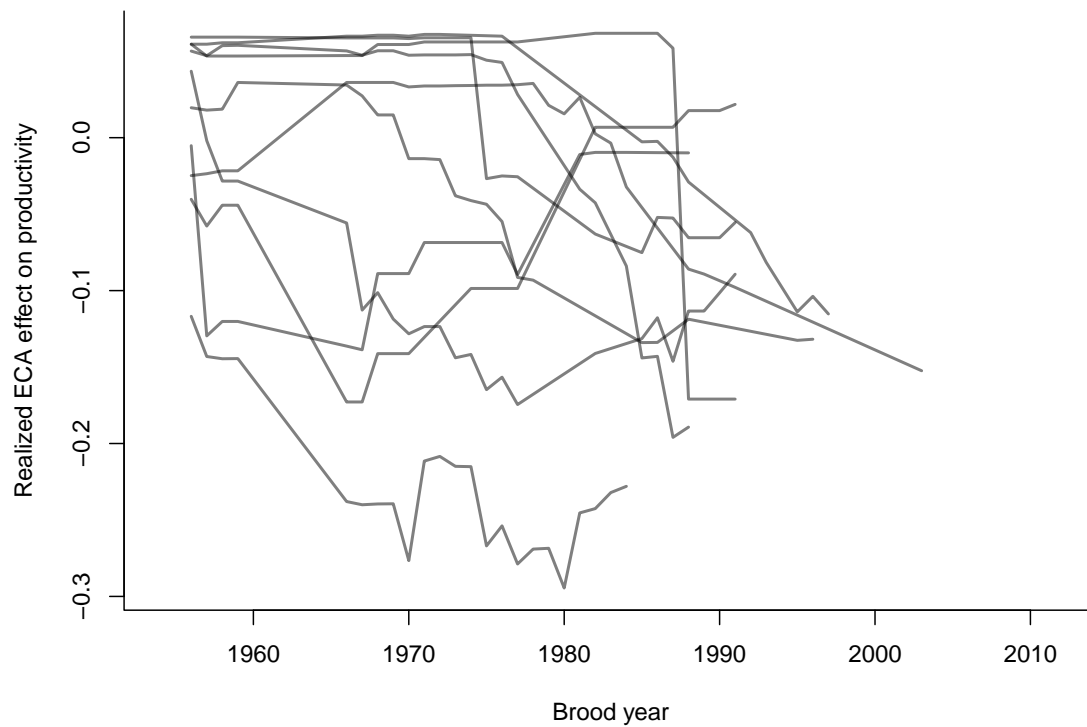
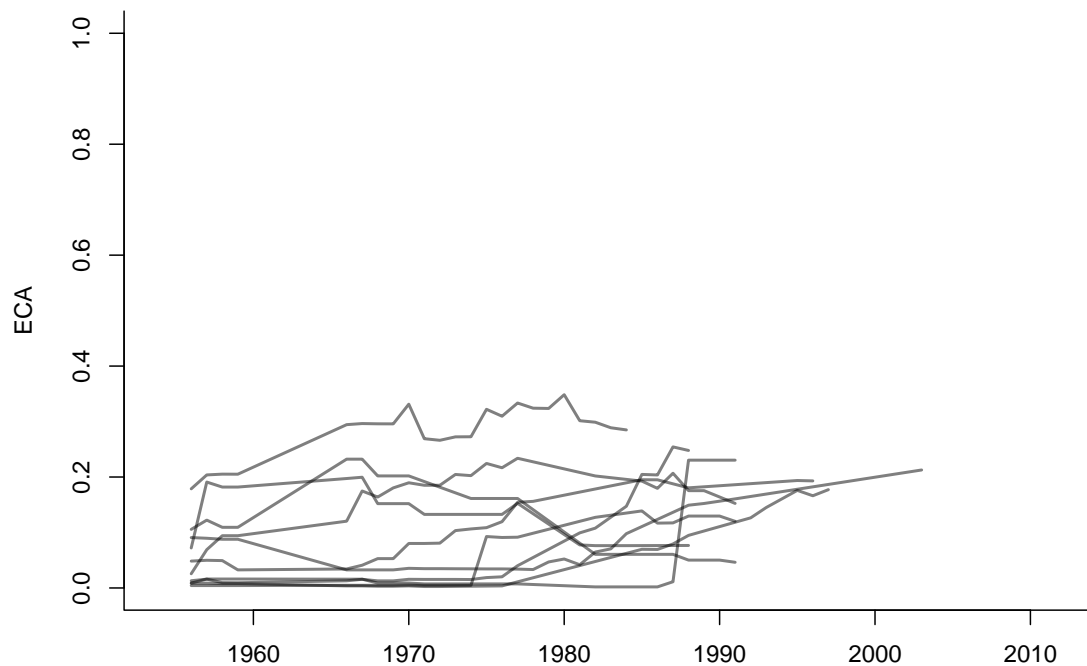


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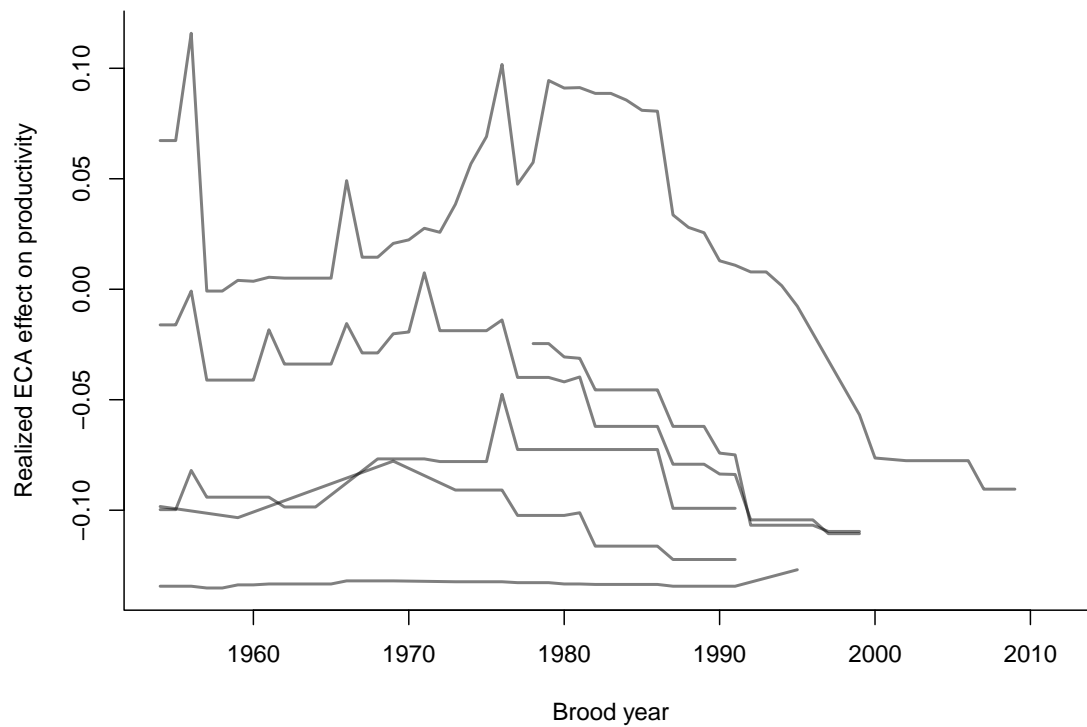
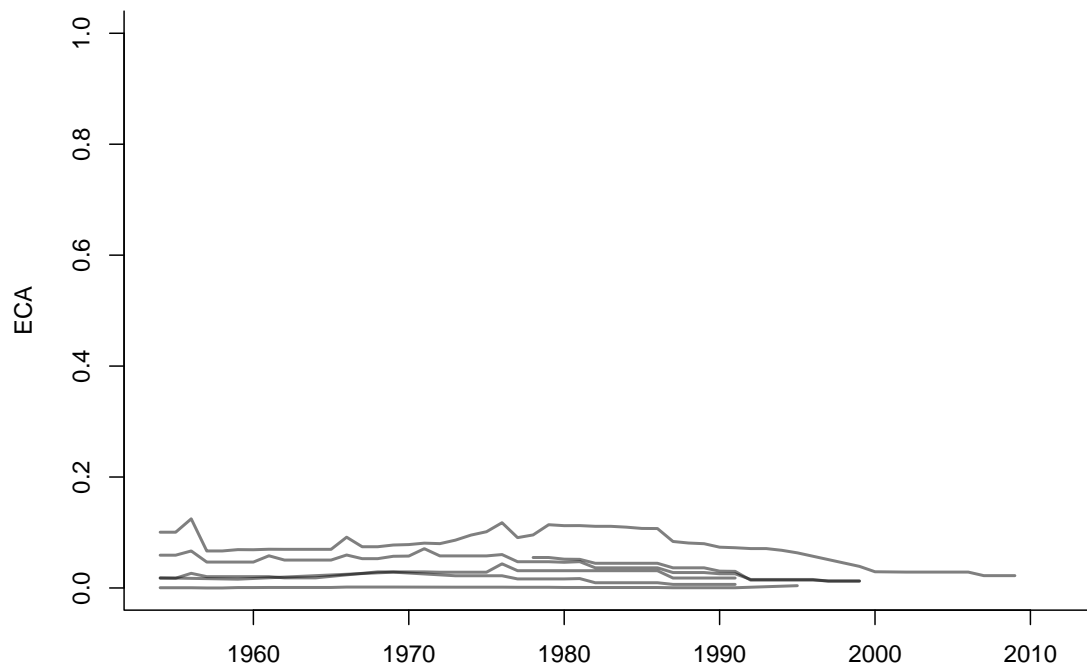




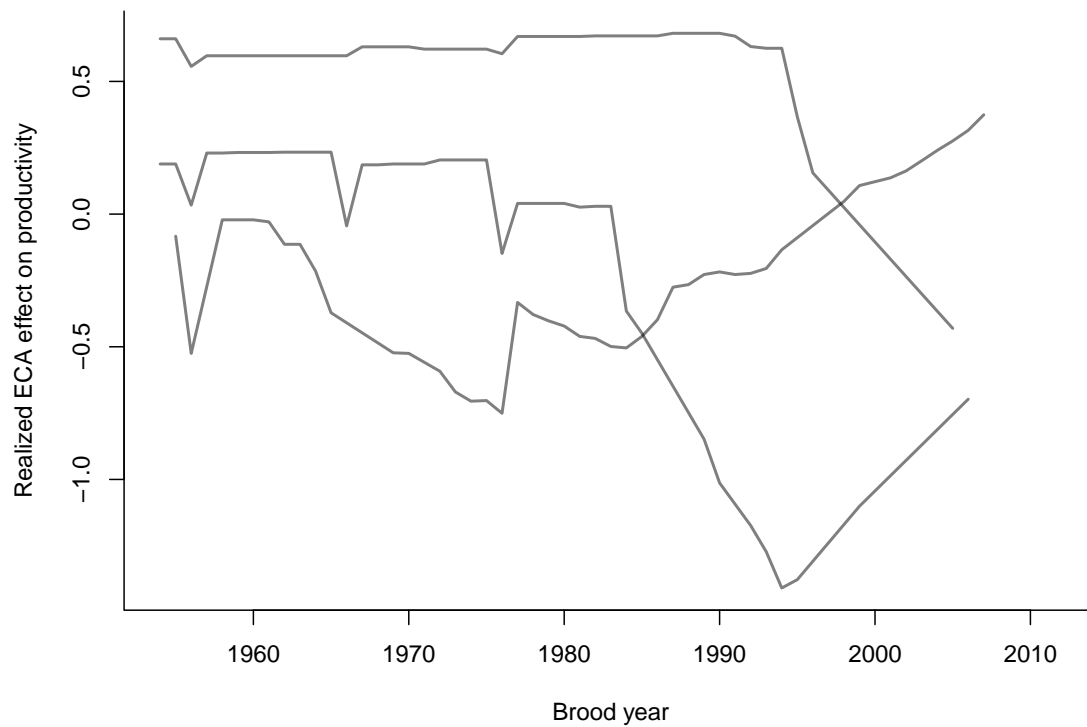
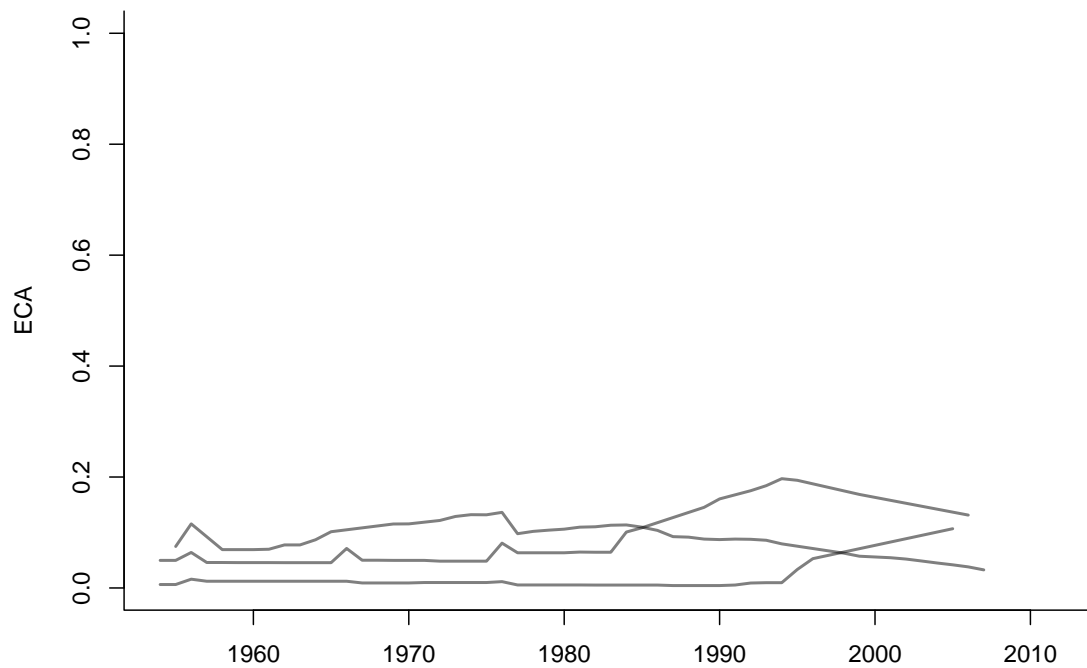
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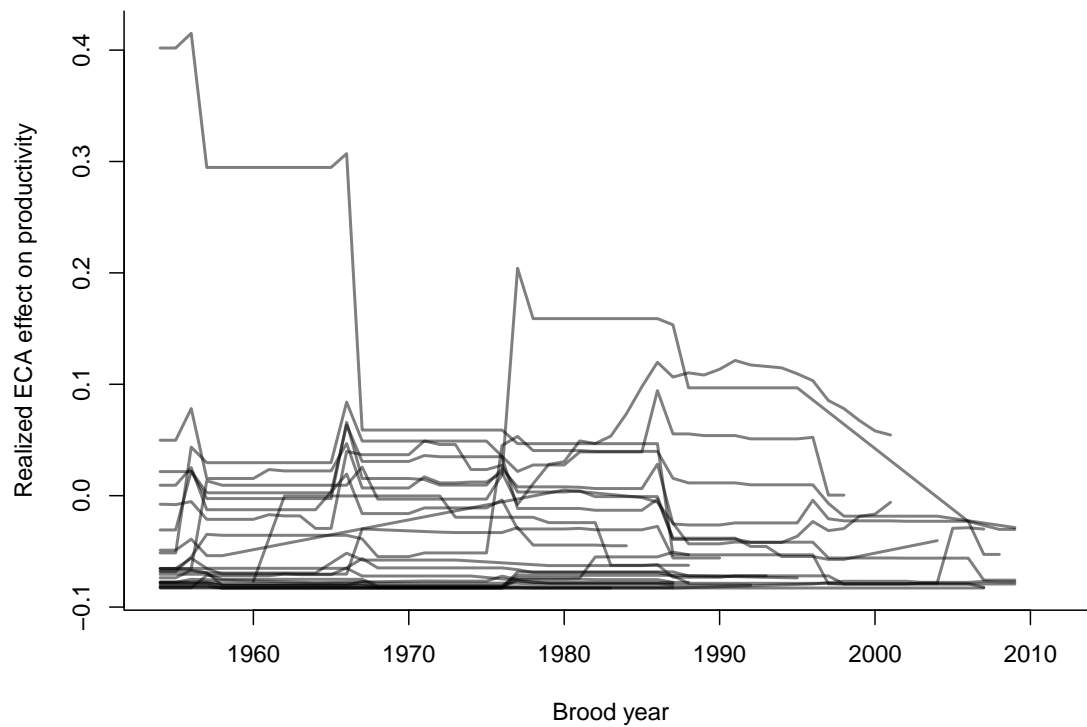
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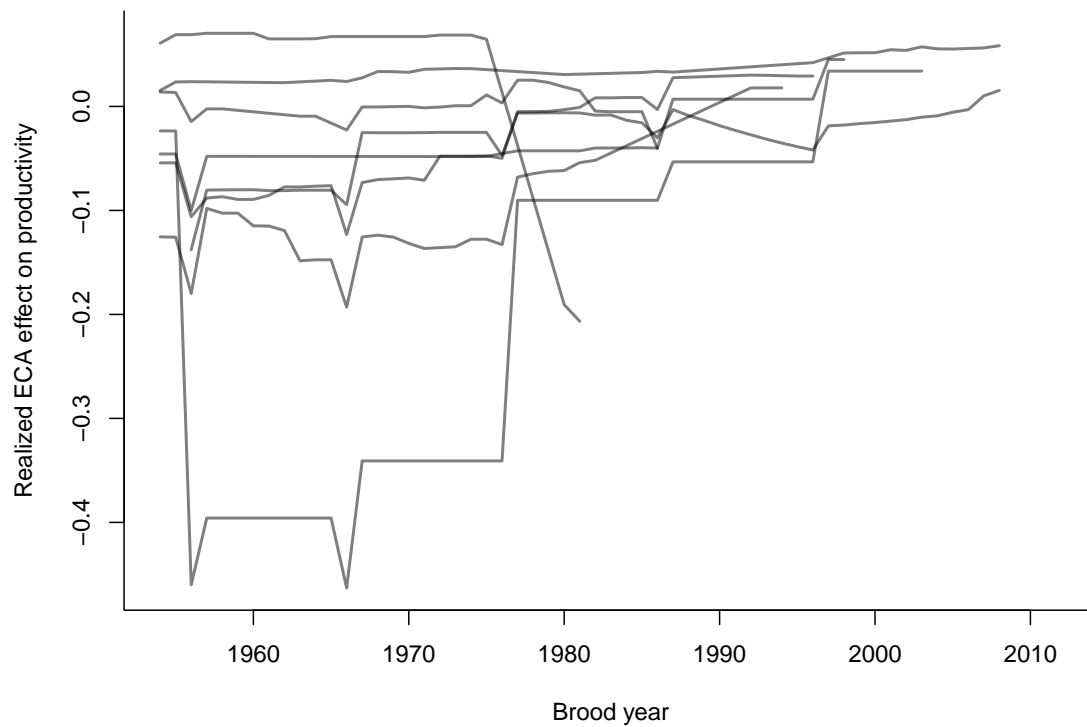
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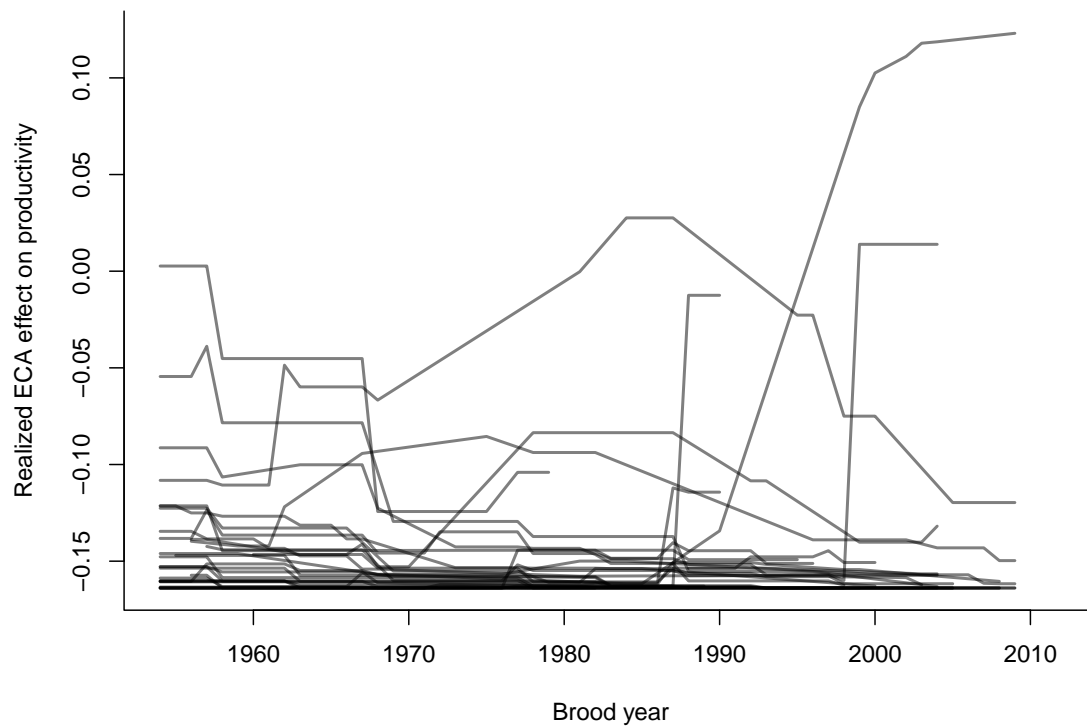
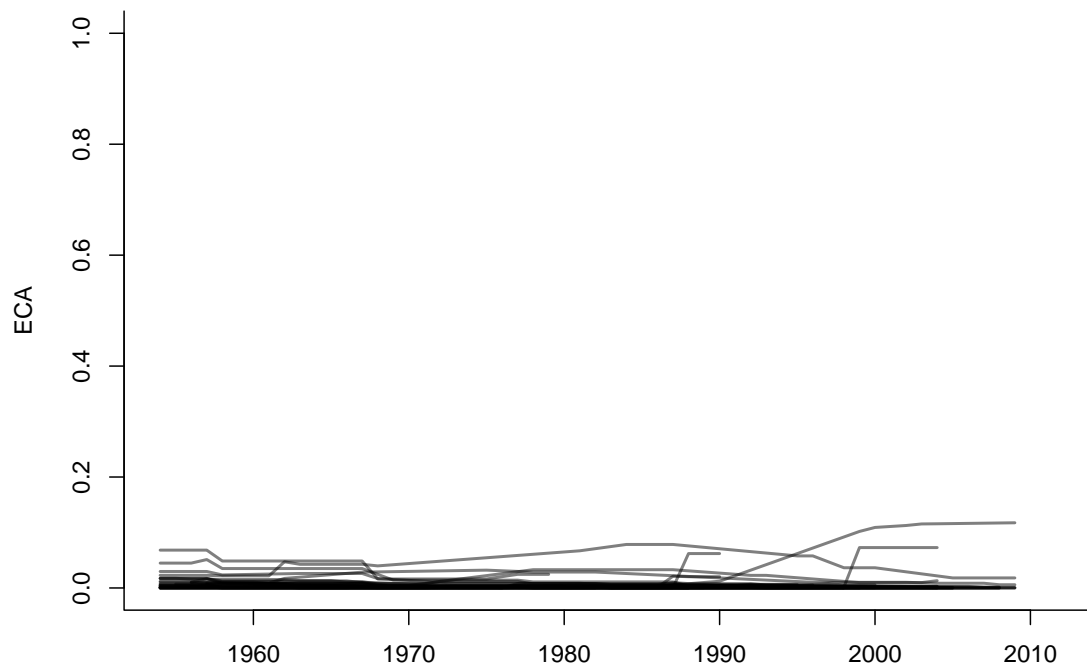
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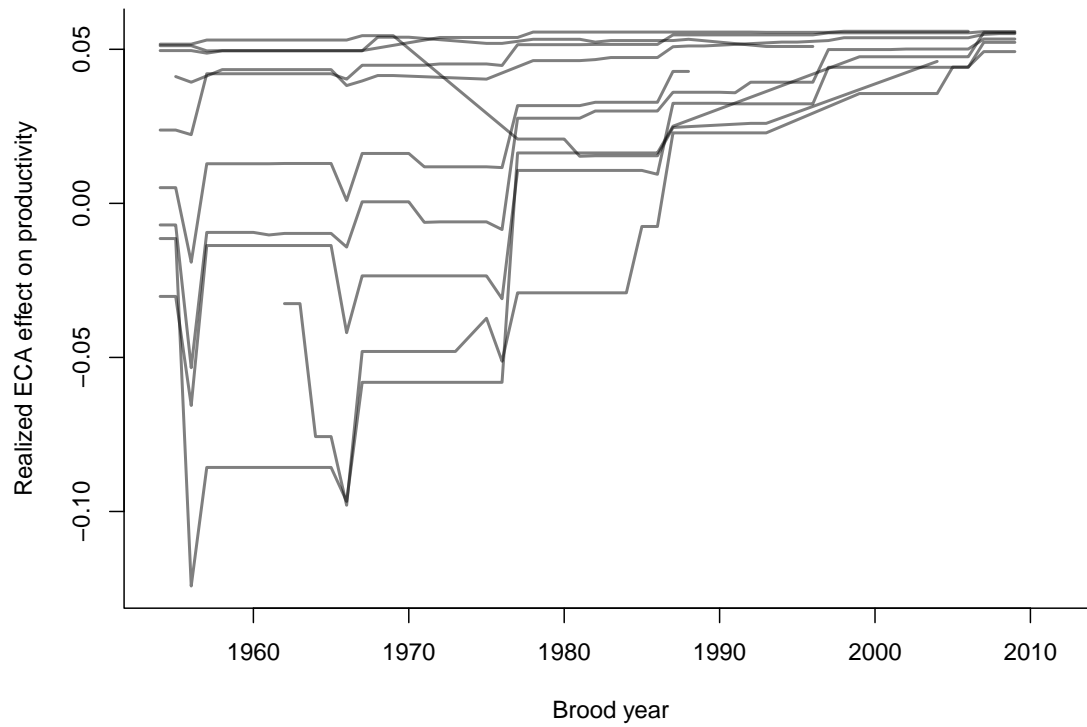
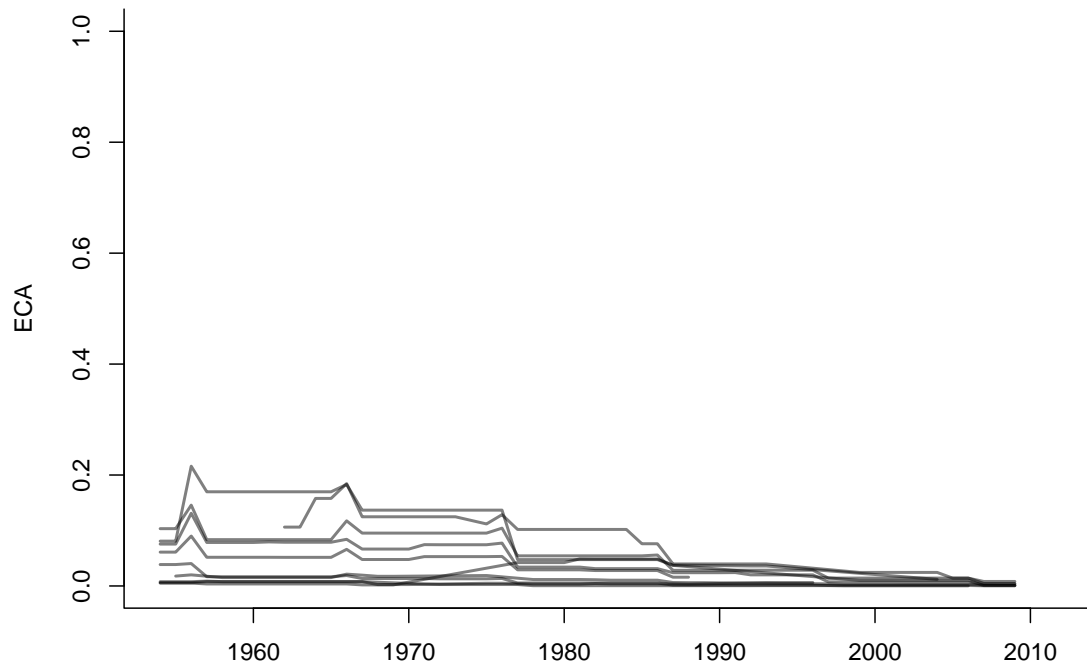
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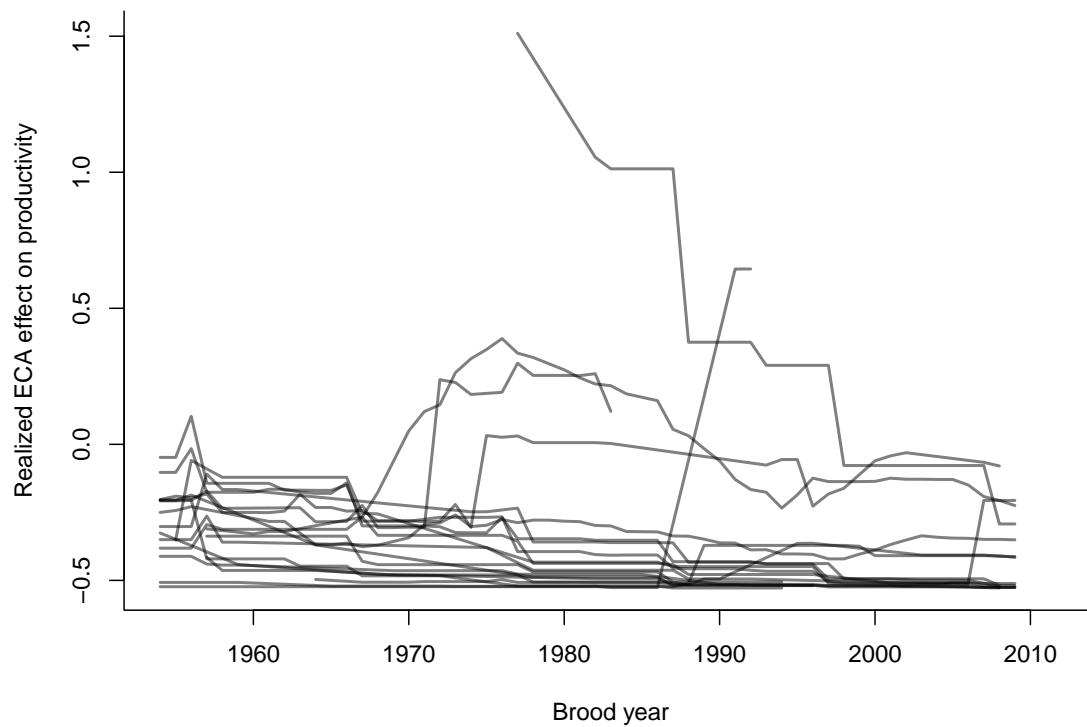
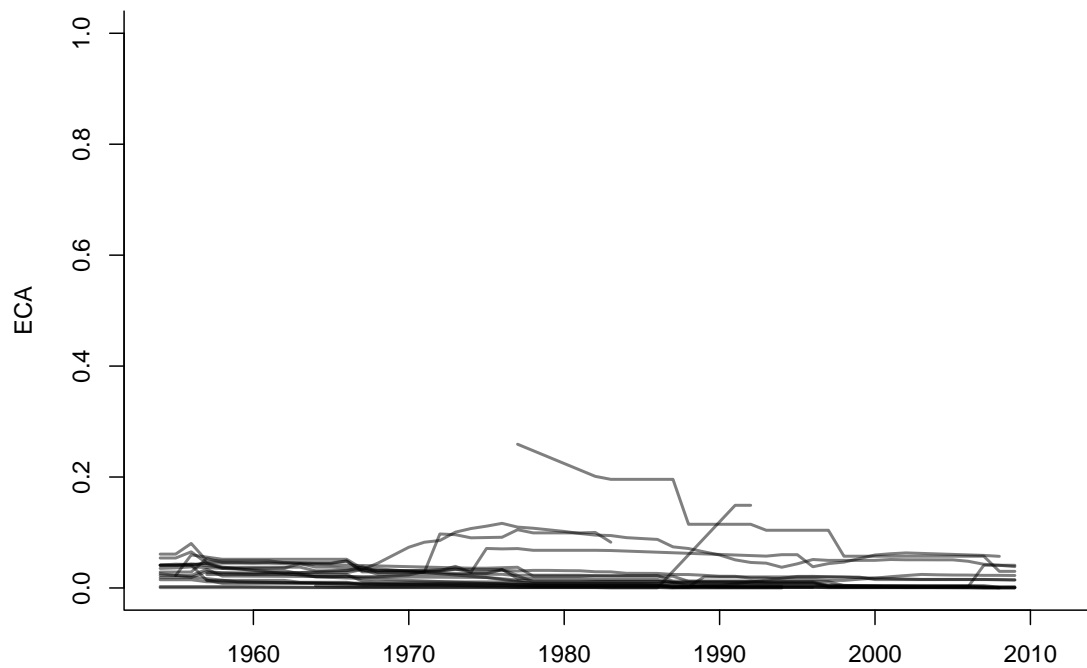
CM-18



CM-19

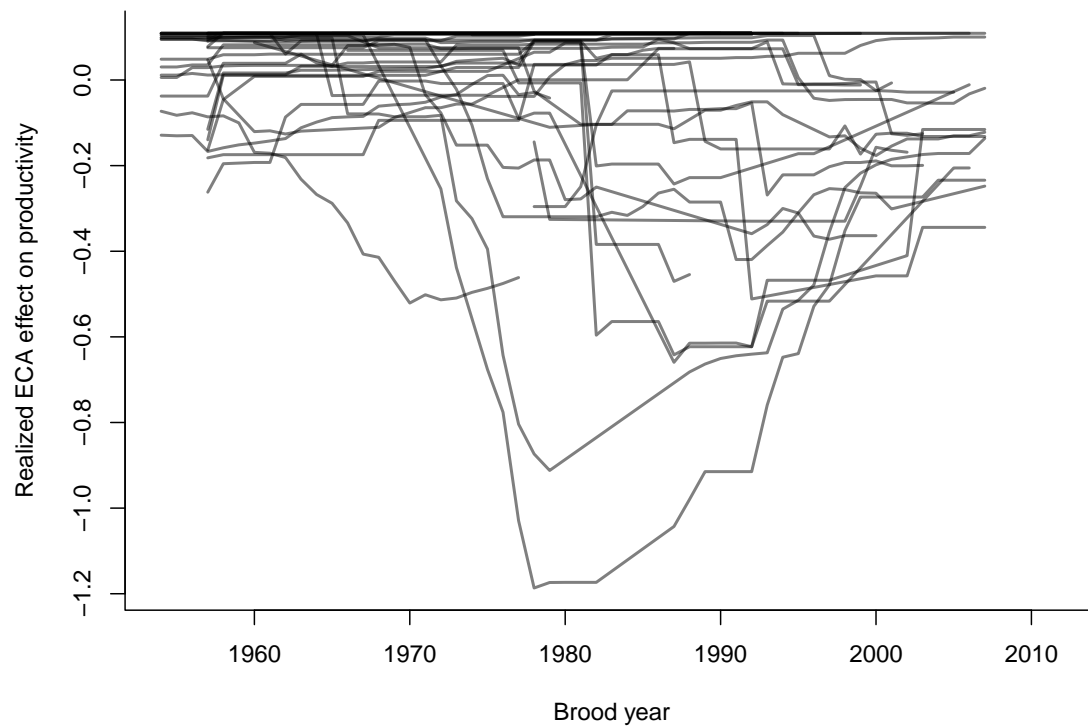
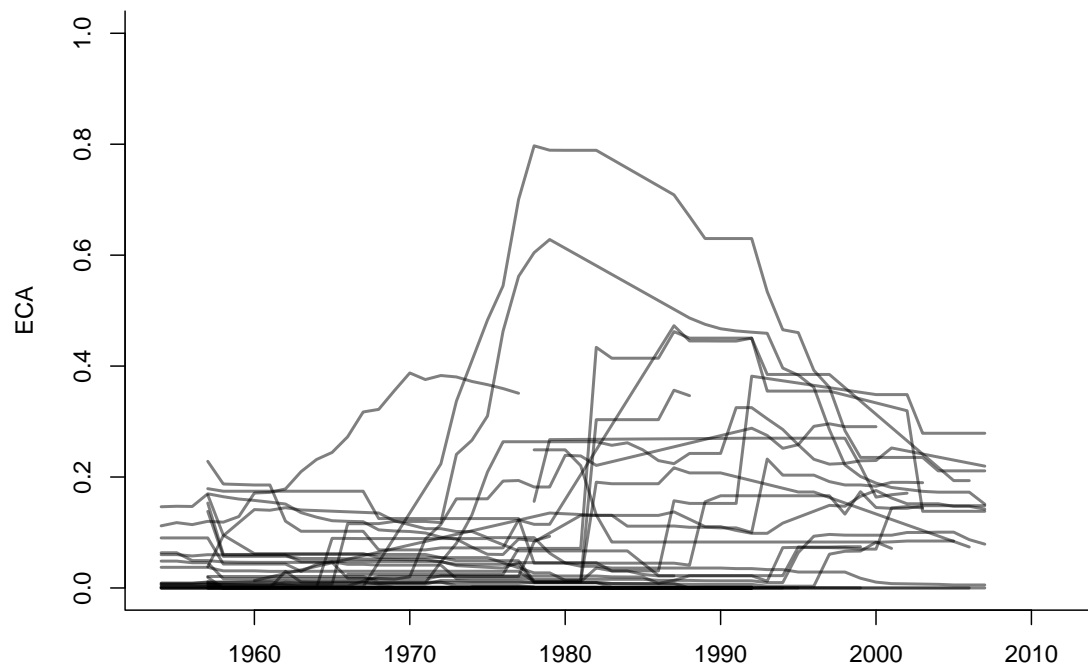


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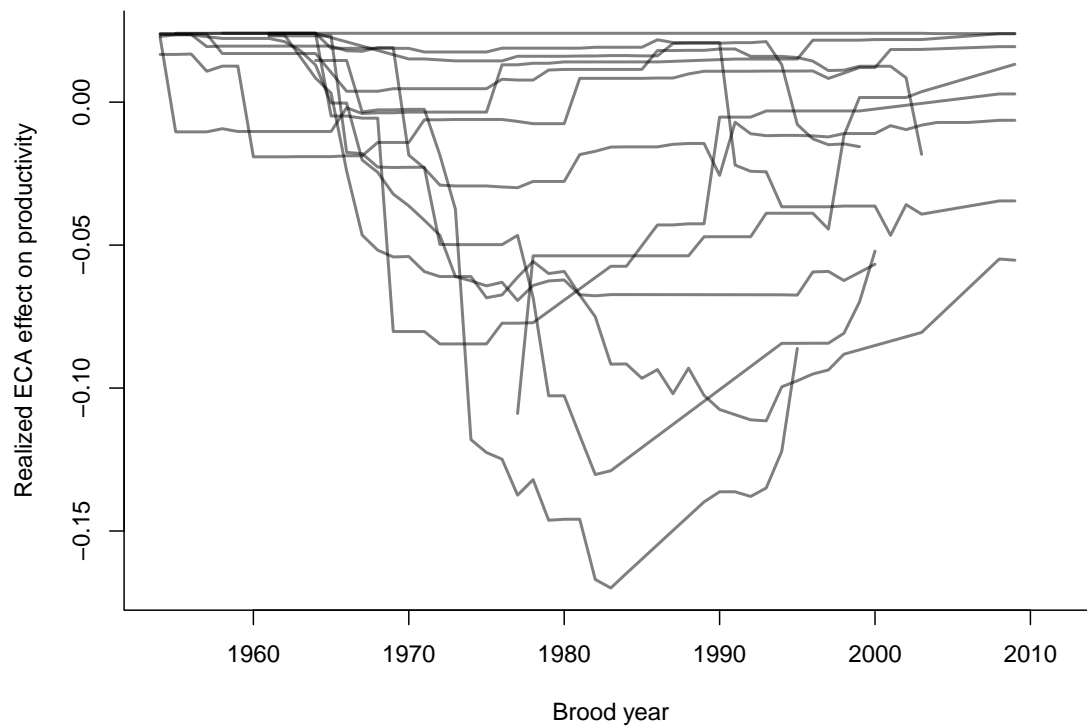
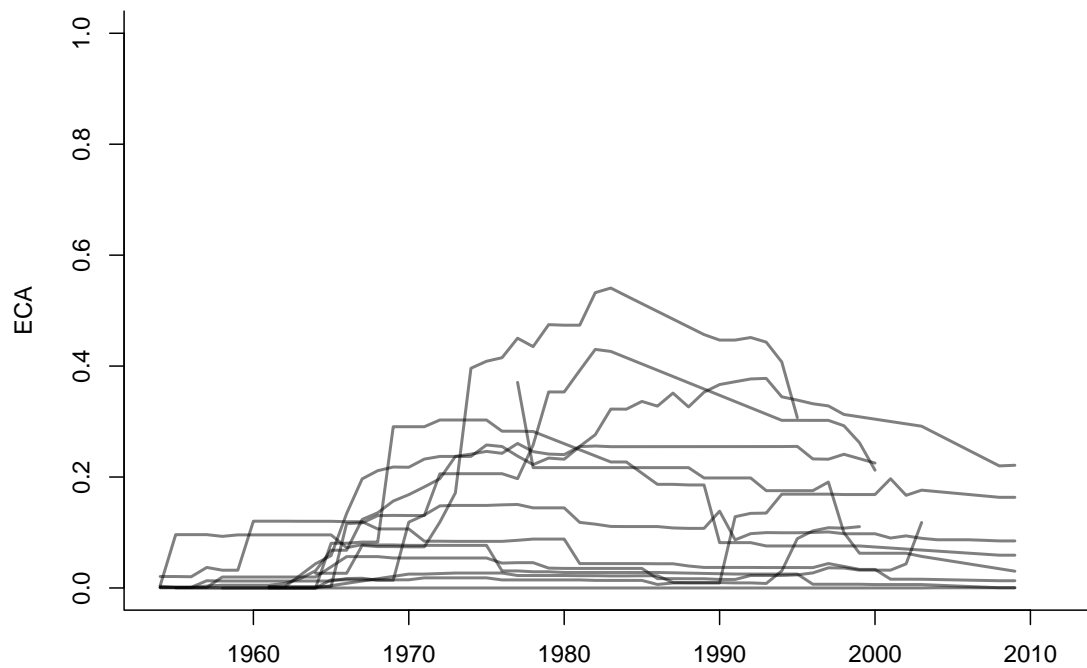




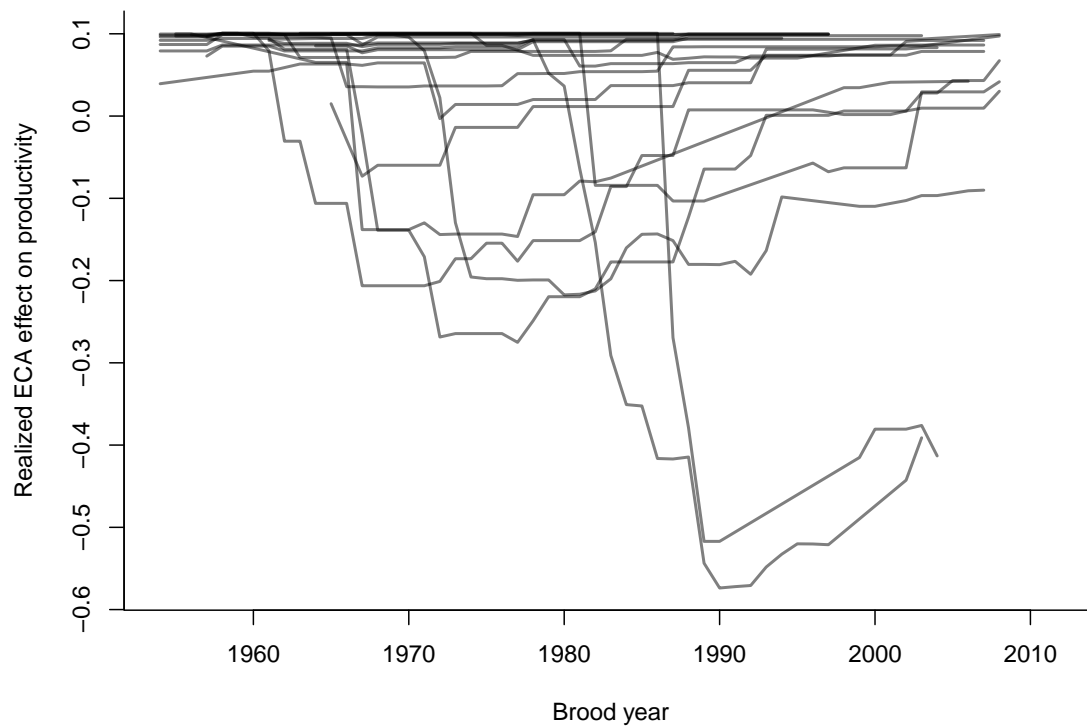
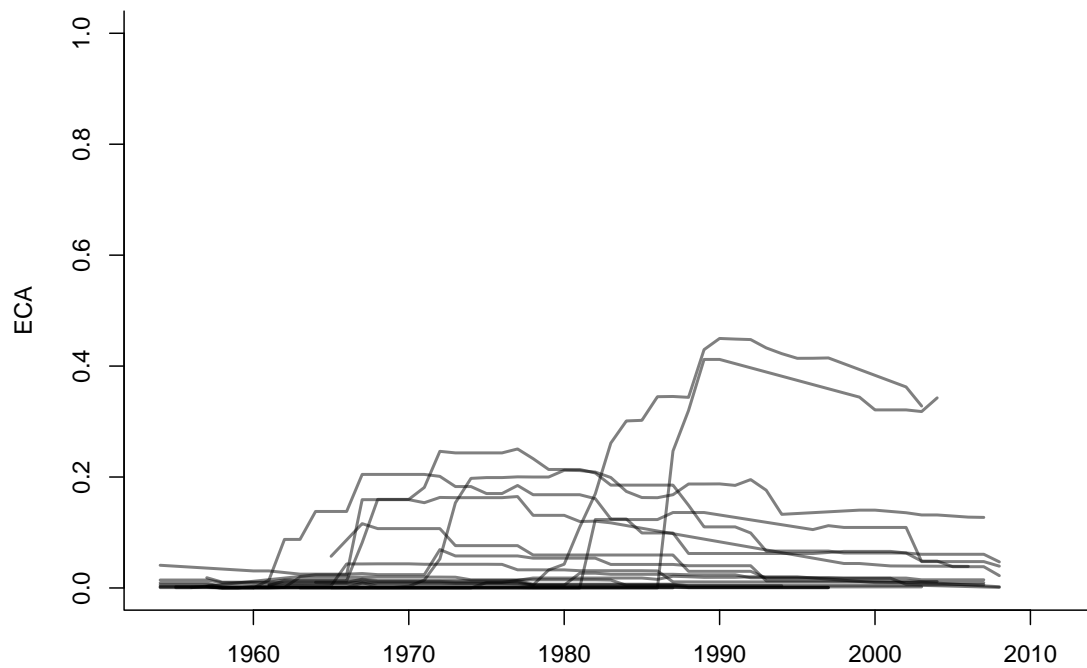
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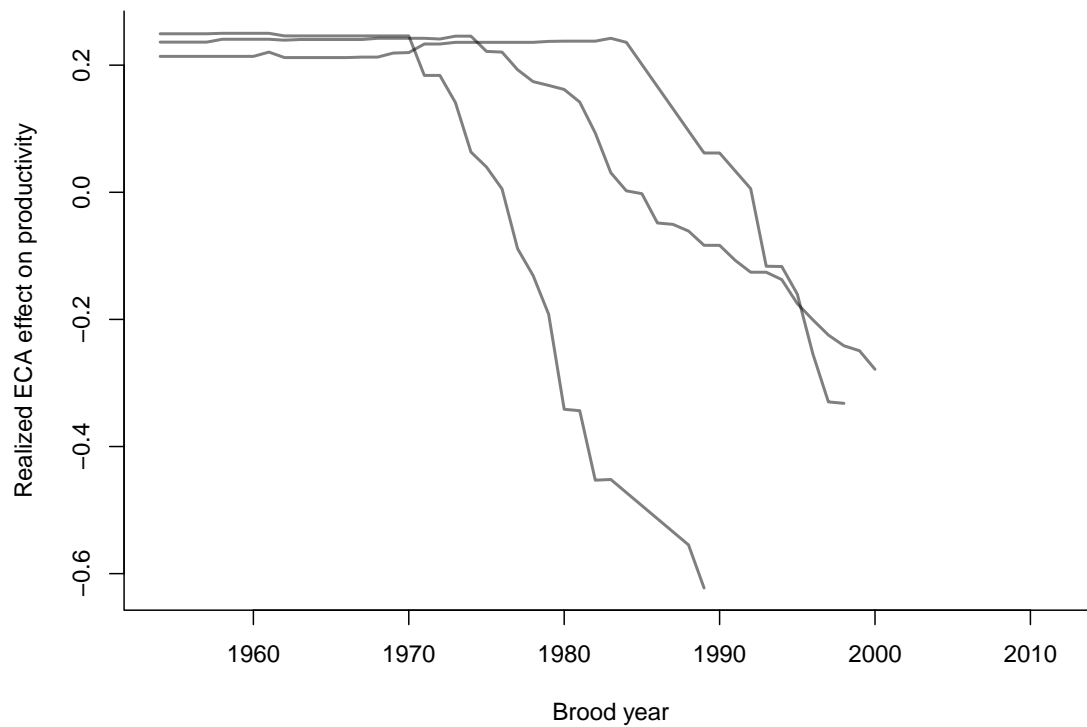
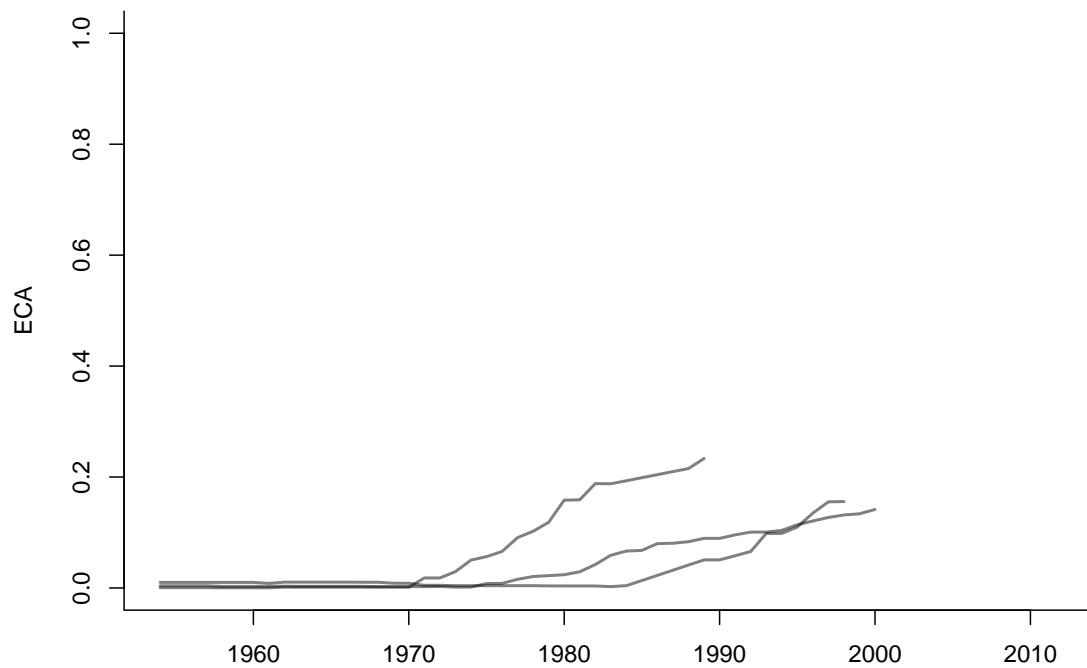
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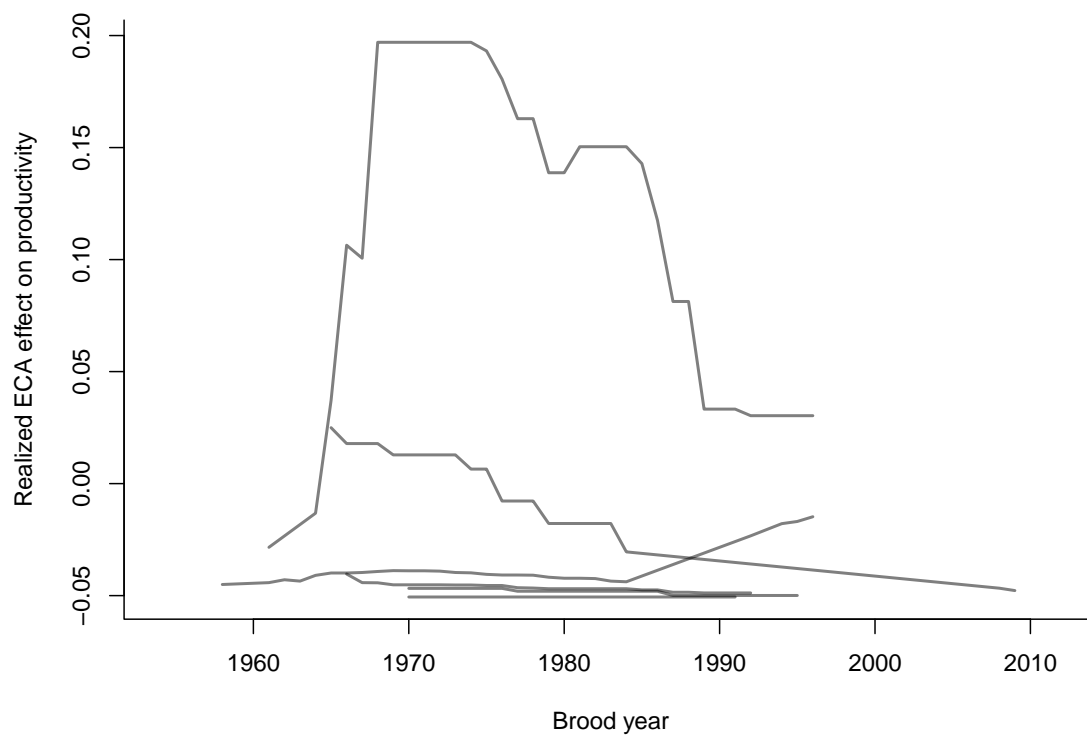
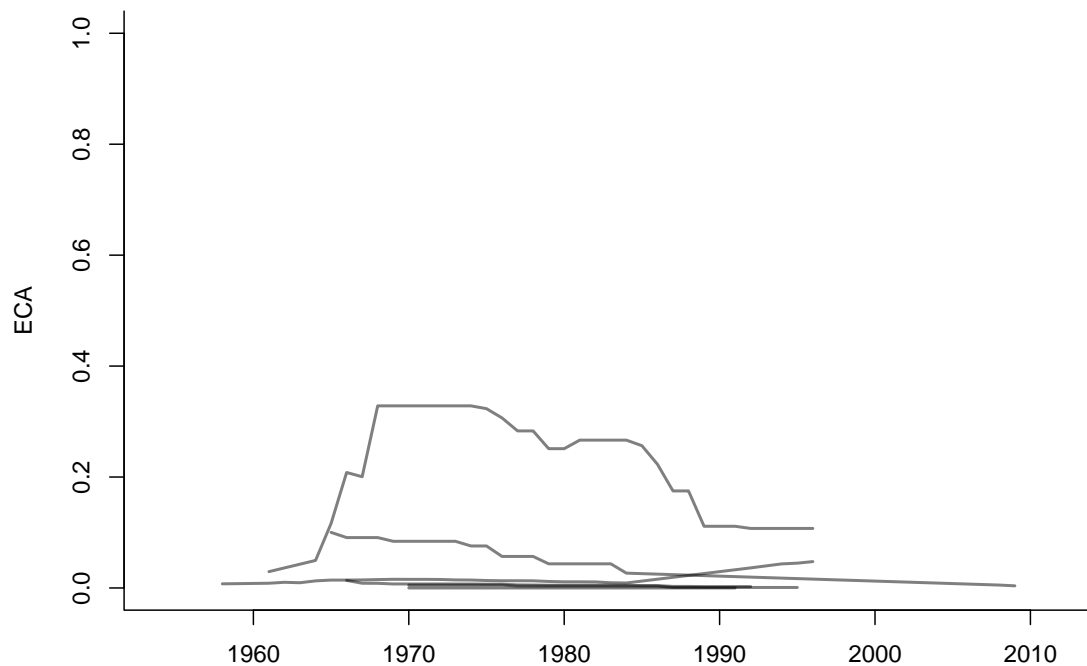
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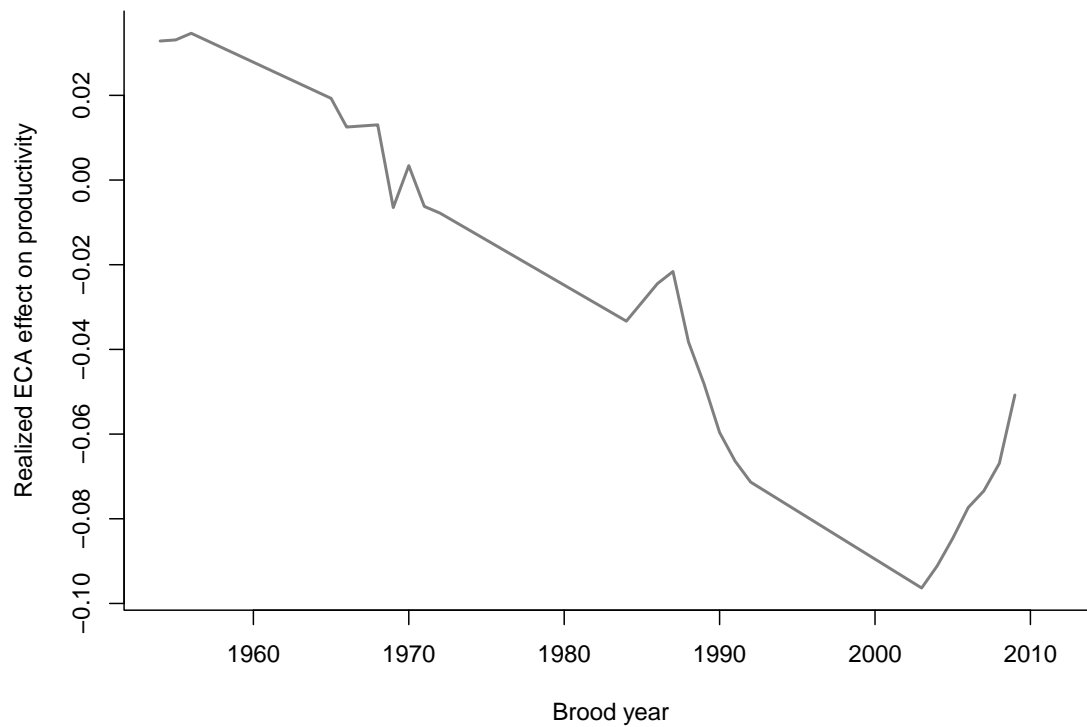
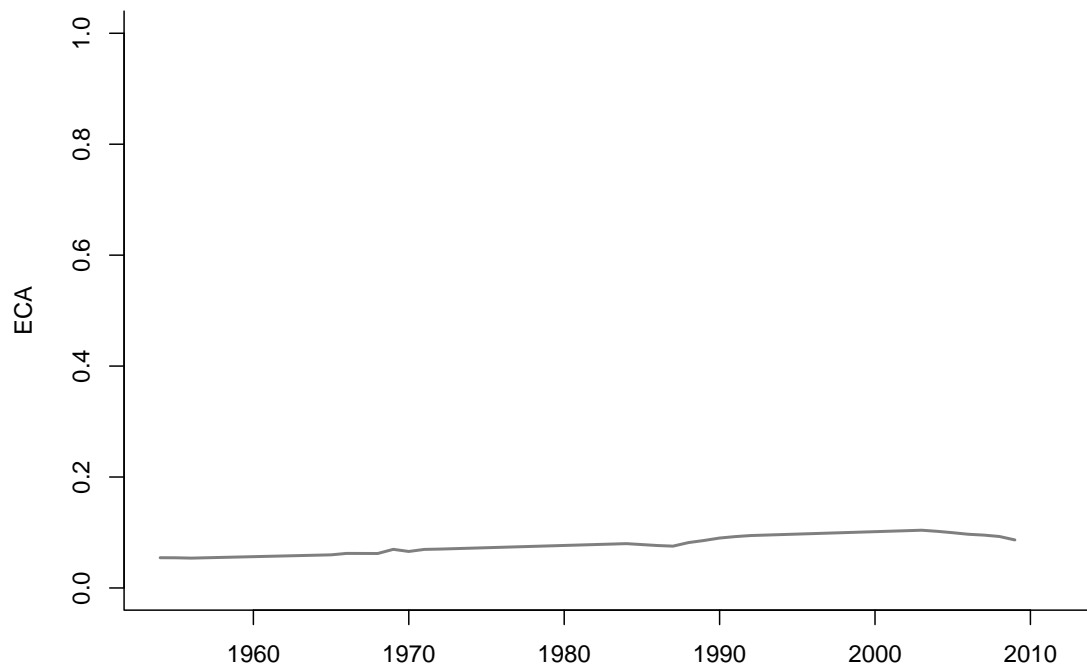
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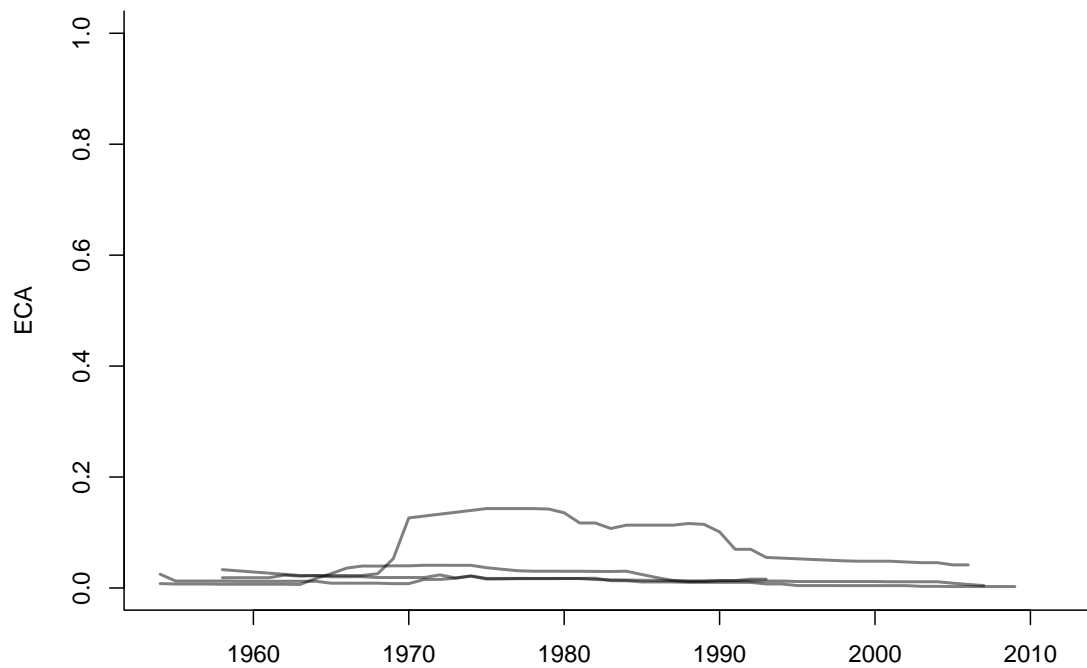
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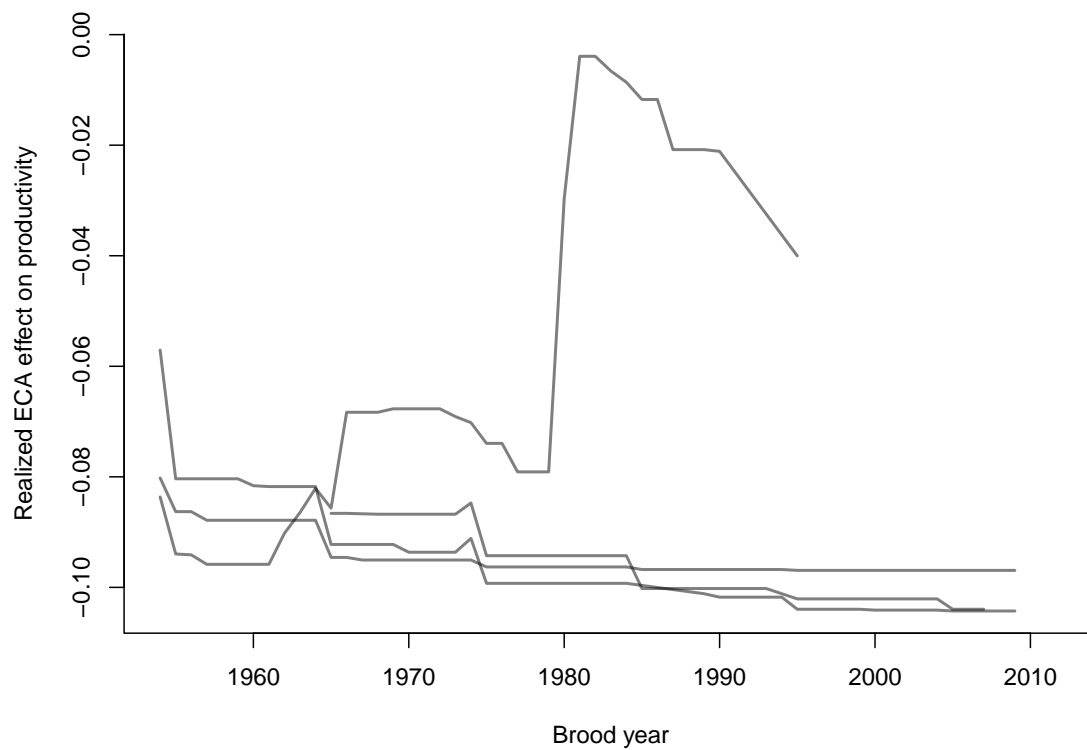
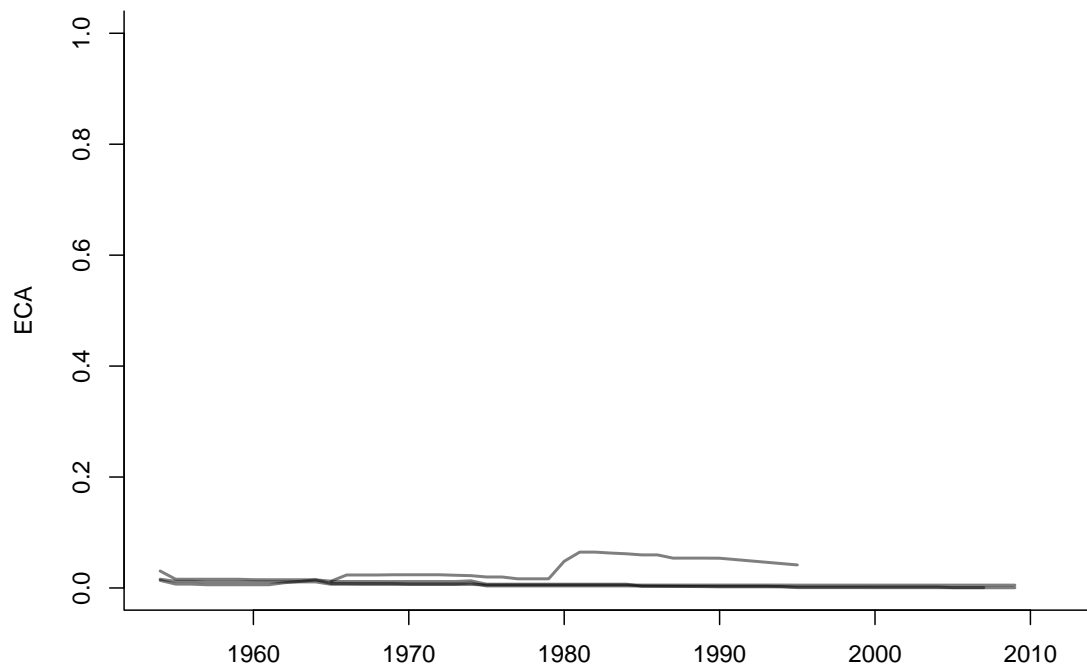
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CM-30

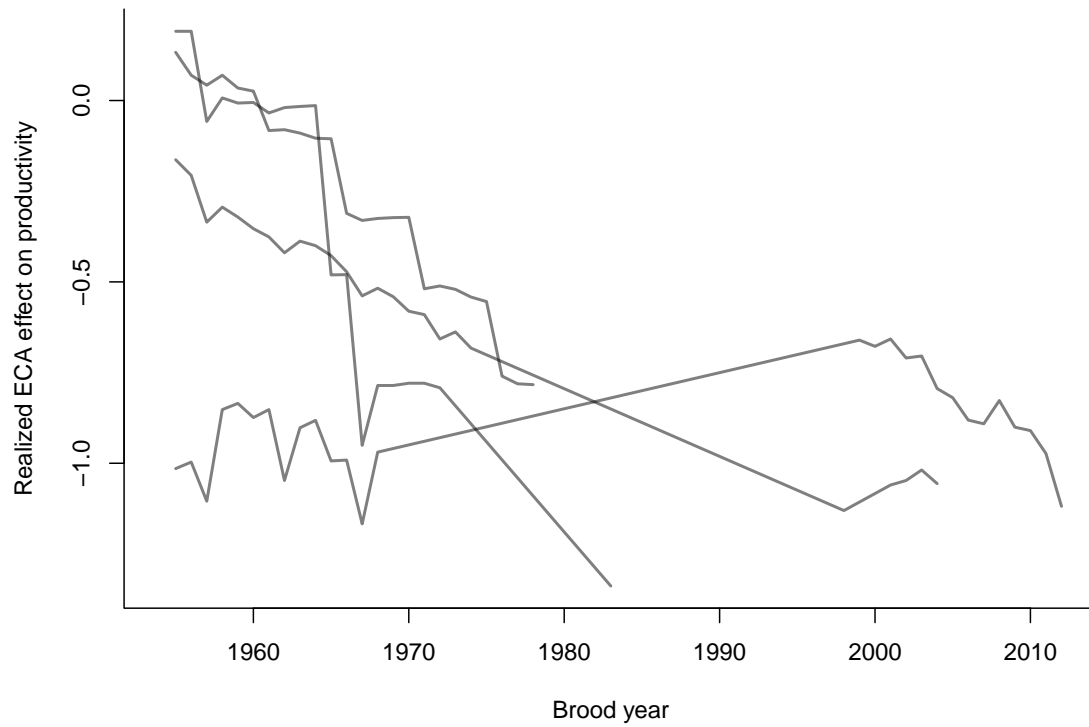


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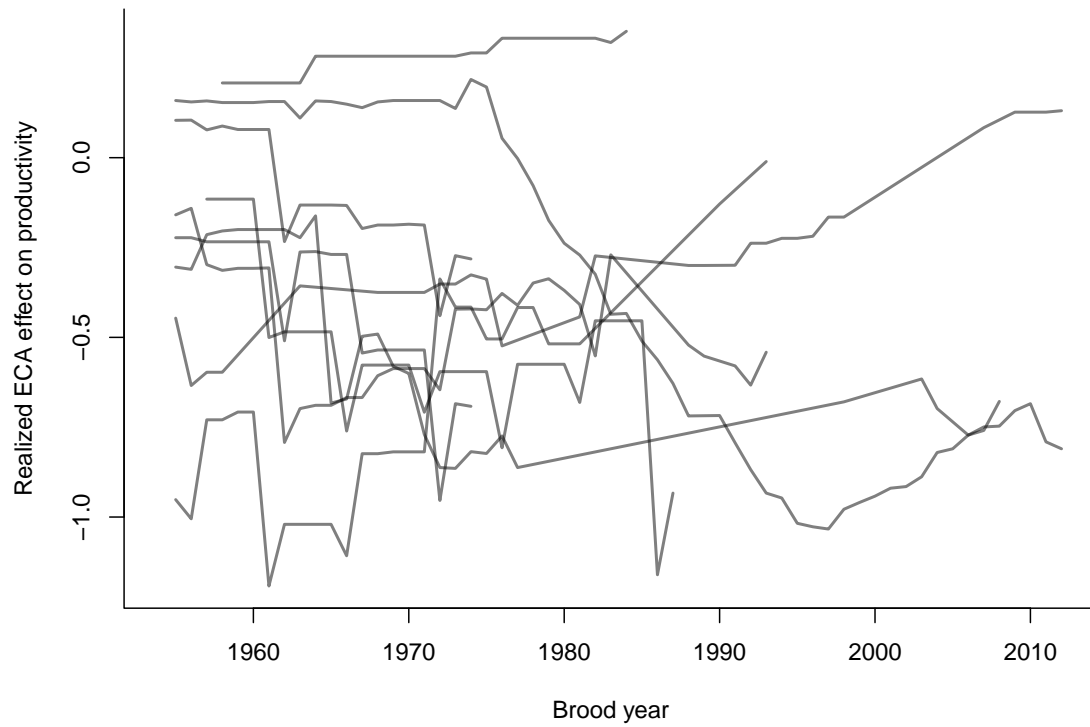
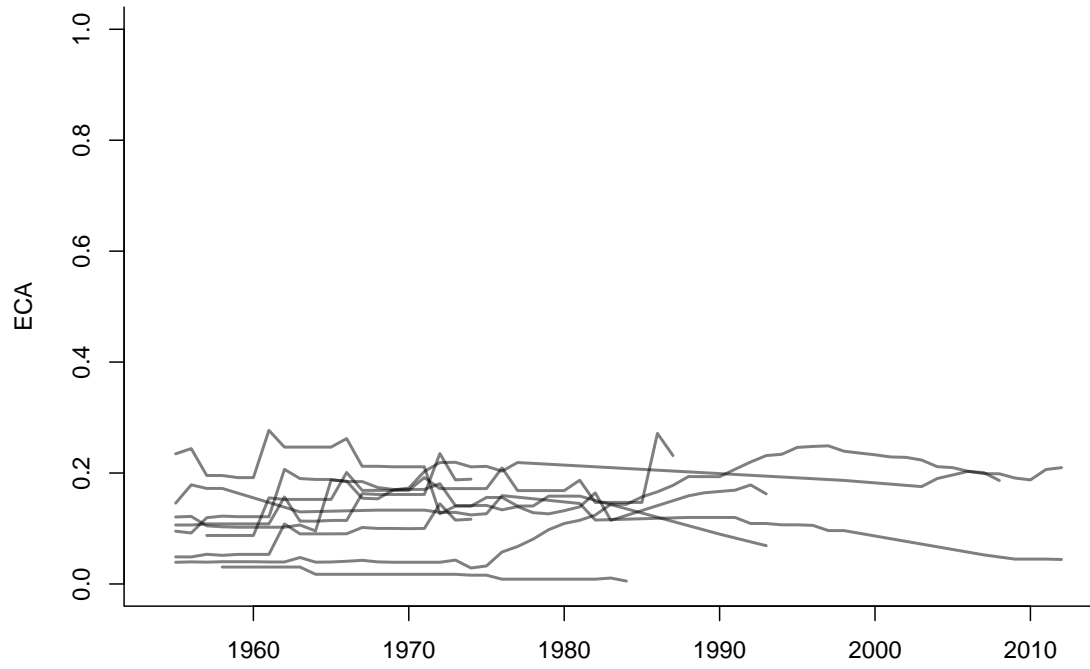




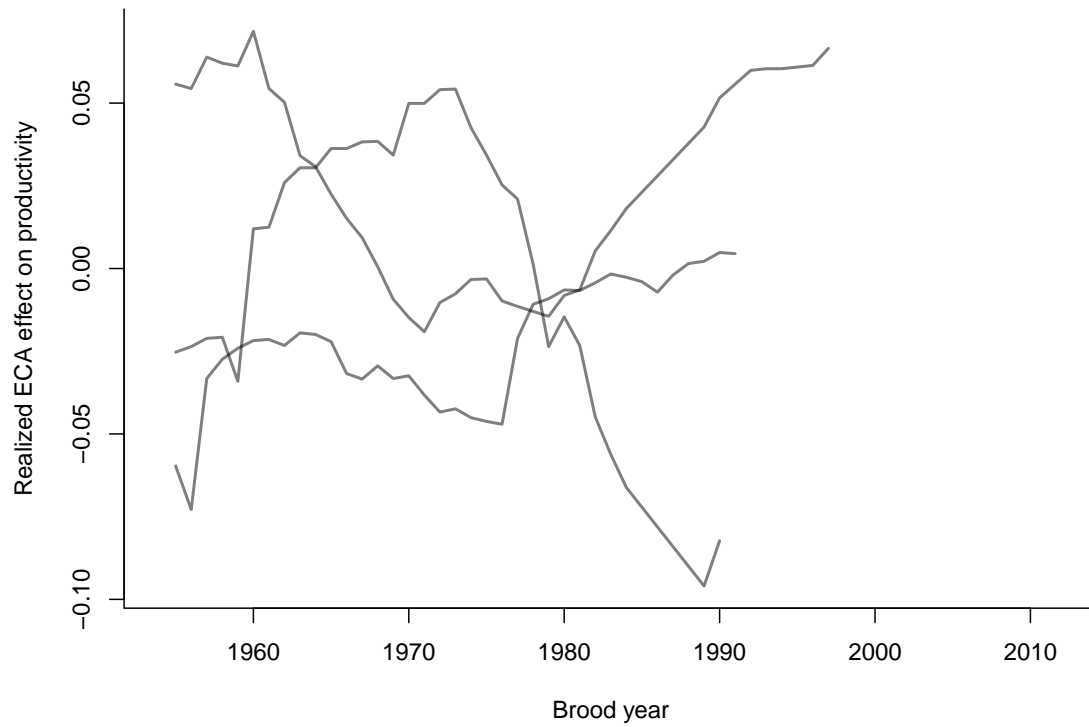
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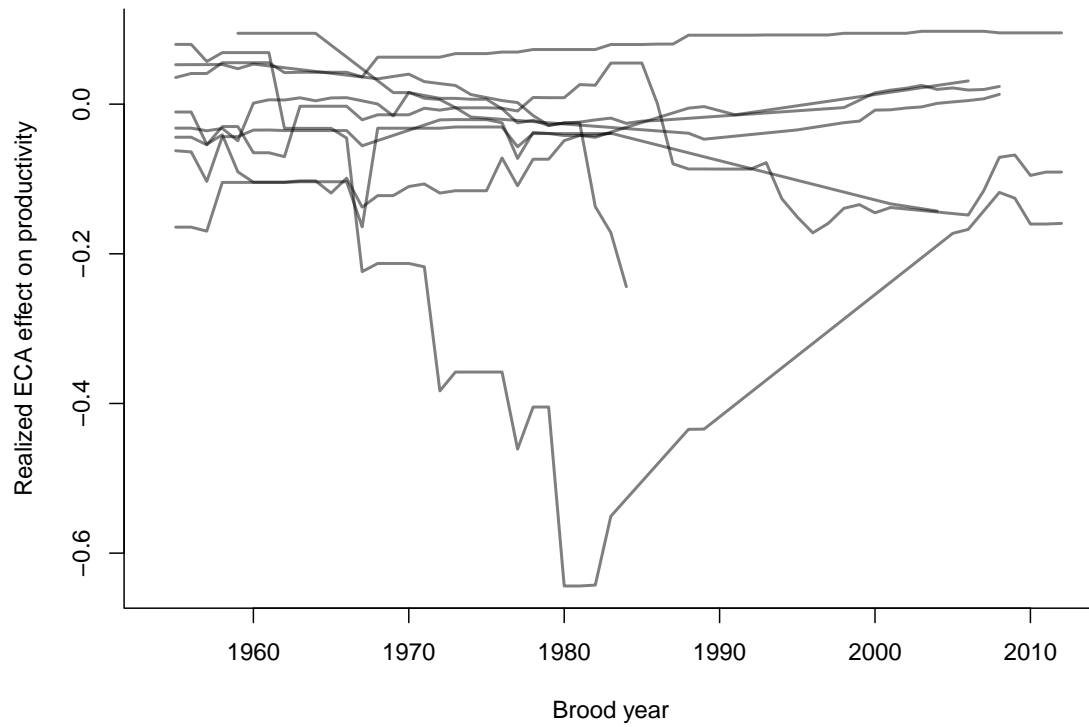
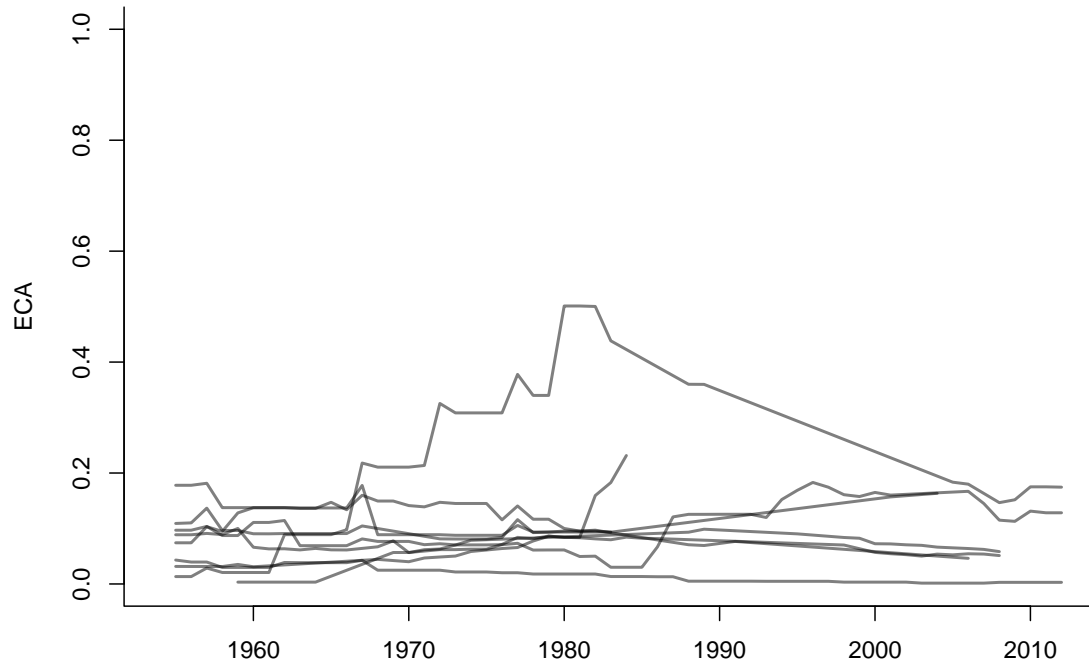
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# CM-7



# CM-8



# CM-9

