Improving the communication and transparency of stock assessment using interactive visualization tools

Paul M Regular, Gregory J Robertson, etc.?

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Center, 80 East White Hills, St. John’s, Newfoundland and Labrador, A1C 5X1, Canada

# Introduction

A primary role of stock assessment is to provide fisheries managers with the information needed to adequately manage a fishery. Stock assessment involves the use of various sources of data and statistical methods to determine the status of one or more fish stocks and to make quantitative predictions of the consequences of different management choices (Hilborn and Walters 1992). A wide array data may be collected for an assessment and, formally, an assessment often boils down to algorithms that convert these data to advice for policy decisions. In some cases, particularly for commercially valuable species, this means that hundreds or thousands of historical data points from the monitoring program of a stock gets reduced into a single policy value, such as a recommended catch quota (Maunder, Schnute, and Ianelli 2009).

Data from monitoring programs…

# References

Hilborn, Ray, and Carl J Walters. 1992. *Quantitative Fisheries Stock Assessment: Choice, Dynamics and Uncertainty*. Chapman; Hall.

Maunder, Mark N, Jon T Schnute, and James N Ianelli. 2009. “Computers in Fisheries Population Dynamics.” In *Computers in Fisheries Research*, 337–72. Springer.