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**Canadian Technical Report of  
Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences #####**



Fisheries and Oceans  
Canada

Pêches et Océans  
Canada

**Canada**

## **Canadian Technical Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences**

Technical reports contain scientific and technical information that contributes to existing knowledge but which is not normally appropriate for primary literature. Technical reports are directed primarily toward a worldwide audience and have an international distribution. No restriction is placed on subject matter and the series reflects the broad interests and policies of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, namely, fisheries and aquatic sciences.

Technical reports may be cited as full publications. The correct citation appears above the abstract of each report. Each report is abstracted in the data base *Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts*.

Technical reports are produced regionally but are numbered nationally. Requests for individual reports will be filled by the issuing establishment listed on the front cover and title page.

Numbers 1-456 in this series were issued as Technical Reports of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. Numbers 457-714 were issued as Department of the Environment, Fisheries and Marine Service, Research and Development Directorate Technical Reports. Numbers 715-924 were issued as Department of Fisheries and Environment, Fisheries and Marine Service Technical Reports. The current series name was changed with report number 925.

## **Rapport technique canadien des sciences halieutiques et aquatiques**

Les rapports techniques contiennent des renseignements scientifiques et techniques qui constituent une contribution aux connaissances actuelles, mais qui ne sont pas normalement appropriés pour la publication dans un journal scientifique. Les rapports techniques sont destinés essentiellement à un public international et ils sont distribués à cet échelon. Il n'y a aucune restriction quant au sujet; de fait, la série reflète la vaste gamme des intérêts et des politiques de Pêches et Océans Canada, c'est-à-dire les sciences halieutiques et aquatiques.

Les rapports techniques peuvent être cités comme des publications à part entière. Le titre exact figure au-dessus du résumé de chaque rapport. Les rapports techniques sont résumés dans la base de données *Résumés des sciences aquatiques et halieutiques*.

Les rapports techniques sont produits à l'échelon régional, mais numérotés à l'échelon national. Les demandes de rapports seront satisfaites par l'établissement auteur dont le nom figure sur la couverture et la page du titre.

Les numéros 1 à 456 de cette série ont été publiés à titre de Rapports techniques de l'Office des recherches sur les pêcheries du Canada. Les numéros 457 à 714 sont parus à titre de Rapports techniques de la Direction générale de la recherche et du développement, Service des pêches et de la mer, ministère de l'Environnement. Les numéros 715 à 924 ont été publiés à titre de Rapports techniques du Service des pêches et de la mer, ministère des Pêches et de l'Environnement. Le nom actuel de la série a été établi lors de la parution du numéro 925.

Canadian Technical Report of  
Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences nnn

2022

FORMULATING A SPATIO-TEMPORAL APPROACH TO ANALYZE LONGLINE SURVEY DATA  
FOR THE ATLANTIC HALIBUT FISHERY

by

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19	<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>v</b>
20	<b>RÉSUMÉ</b>	<b>vi</b>
21	<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
22	1.1 Storyline . . . . .	1
23	<b>2 Methods</b>	<b>1</b>
24	2.1 Study Area . . . . .	1
25	2.2 Survey designs . . . . .	1
26	2.2.1 Fixed Stations . . . . .	1
27	2.2.2 Stratified Random Design . . . . .	1
28	2.3 Data Processing . . . . .	2
29	2.4 Persistence of spatial patterns . . . . .	2
30	2.5 Models . . . . .	2
31	2.5.1 MEM . . . . .	2
32	2.5.2 MEMSpa . . . . .	2
33	2.5.3 Spat-Temp MEM . . . . .	2
34	<b>3 Results</b>	<b>2</b>
35	3.1 Persistence results . . . . .	2
36	3.2 Fitting MEM, MEMSpa, and Spat Temp MEM to data . . . . .	2
37	<b>4 Discussion</b>	<b>3</b>
38	<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>3</b>
39	<b>A THE FIRST APPENDIX</b>	<b>4</b>
40	<b>B THE SECOND APPENDIX, FOR FUN</b>	<b>6</b>



**ABSTRACT**

43 McDonald, R.R. 2022. Formulating a spatio-temporal approach to analyze longline survey data  
44 for the Atlantic Halibut fishery. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. nnn: vi + 7 p.

45 GOTTA WRITE THIS.

**RÉSUMÉ**

47 McDonald, R.R. 2022. Formulating a spatio-temporal approach to analyze longline survey data  
48 for the Atlantic Halibut fishery. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. nnn: vi + 7 p.

49 FAUT J'ÉCRIVE ÇA.



50

## 1 Introduction

### 51 1.1 Storyline

52 This is the paragraph by paragraph storyline that I will write out more properly soon.

53 Introduction can be incredibly short from what I can tell, so I should focus very rapidly on the  
54 work this is based on.

55 1- Data on halibut from fixed stations go back to 98, new stratified design prompted new work on  
56 creating models to get better indices from this (and find a way of including information from both  
57 approaches)

58 2- Past approaches unable to account for hook competition which had potential to strongly  
59 impact catch rates, prompted creation of MEM and later MEMSpa.

60 3- Approaches lacks temporal component, which motivated this work here. Aim was to create  
61 a new approach that could harness improvements from these past approaches, better capture  
62 population trends (both spatial and temporal) over time, and incorporate both datasets inside the  
63 same framework.

64

## 2 Methods

### 65 2.1 Study Area

66 Description (with figures) of entire area, pretty straightforward.

### 67 2.2 Survey designs

68 Explain there are 2 surveys that will be discussed separately, as their implications are different.

#### 69 2.2.1 Fixed Stations

70 Explain original reasoning, then describe details (years, number of stations, why they would  
71 change year to year, etc.).

#### 72 2.2.2 Stratified Random Design

73 Same thing, explain why switch to that

## 74 **2.3 Data Processing**

75 Data verification done in R to identify mistakes (e.g. NA soak times, more fish caught than hooks,  
76 etc.). Describe dataset in general, what is available.

## 77 **2.4 Persistence of spatial patterns**

78 Describe how persistence is calculated to figure out if changes over time would be captured

## 79 **2.5 Models**

### 80 **2.5.1 MEM**

81 Describe the MEM as much as possible, indicating its importance and that stuff

### 82 **2.5.2 MEMSpa**

83 Describe the addition of spatial stuff

### 84 **2.5.3 Spat-Temp MEM**

85 Describe approaches and choice of approach to incorporate temporal effect (show RMSE, cross-  
86 validation output, that type of stuff) leading to choice of random intercepts, and incorporation of  
87 vessel effects.

## 88 **3 Results**

### 89 **3.1 Persistence results**

### 90 **3.2 Fitting MEM, MEMSpa, and Spat Temp MEM to data**

91 Show output of fitting all three of these models to time series

## 4 Discussion

93 1- Spatio-temporal MEM is able to capture both the spatial trends in the data but also how those  
94 spatial trends vary over time in a way that none of the other models are actually able to do. Gives  
95 us an output that is directly comparable to current methods used to obtain index of abundance.

96 2- Highlight importance of accounting for the non-target species as changing how much the  
97 model thinks there are will have a big impact on halibut catch rates.

98 3- Straightforward from what we obtain to move into getting a biomass estimate from this in  
99 similar ways as more traditional methods, as we have the weight of fish in the dataset. Caveat of  
100 need to incorporate those uncertainties appropriately.

101 4- Persistence analysis indicates potential problems with the fixed stations due to multivariate  
102 nature of model and impact of non-target species, even if the target species are likely captured  
103 fine by the fixed stations.

104 5- Stratified design is likely to solve these issues given enough time, and already corrects the  
105 scale of the time series that includes both datasets.

106 6- This approach is applicable to literally any longline fishery (give examples). Future research  
107 could look at going into more details, instead of just having target non-target, have more fine-  
108 scale detail.

## APPENDIX A THE FIRST APPENDIX

110 Appendices can be in one file, or if they are larger than a couple of pages you should add a  
 111 new file for each new appendix. In the first appendix, you **must** include two special lines of  
 112 code at the top to tell `csasdown` that you are now numbering sections as appendices. Look in  
 113 `05_appendices.Rmd` to see these. The last line of your last appendix **must** be another special  
 114 line of code which tells `csasdown` to end the appendices sections. In this document it can be  
 115 found at the end of `05_appendices.Rmd`.

116 Figures and tables will now be prepended with the appendix letter:

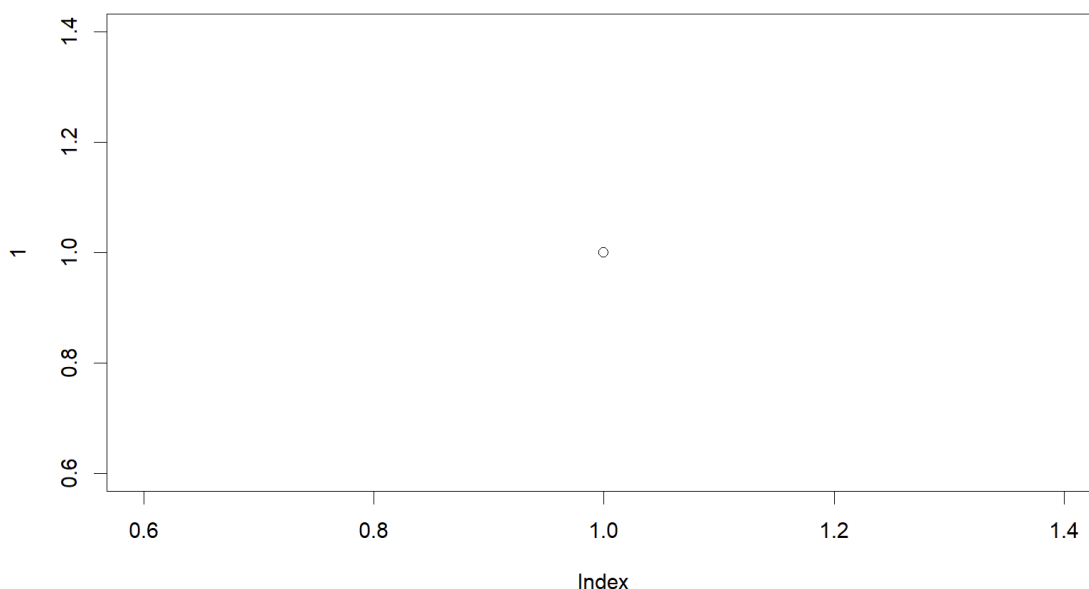


Figure A.1. English version of the test1 figure caption

Table A.1. English verion of the test2 table caption

x	y
a	1
a	2
b	3

117 Here's an equation. Note that it is automatically given a label on the right side of the page as in  
 118 the main document, but it has the appendix letter before it. Each appendix will have its own set of  
 119 equations starting at 1.

$$1 + 1 \tag{A.1}$$

120 See Equation A.1 for the example equation.

<sup>121</sup> See Figure A.1 for the example appendix figure.

<sup>122</sup> See Table A.1 for the example appendix table.

123

## APPENDIX B THE SECOND APPENDIX, FOR FUN

124 The label `#app:` in the appendix section headers tell `csasdown` to start a new appendix, and  
 125 the next letter in the alphabet will be used for the appendix, and prepended to figure and table  
 126 names. For example, this appendix's whole section header looks like:

127 `# THE SECOND APPENDIX, FOR FUN {#app:second-appendix}`

128 To illustrate the new labeling of appendices, here are a table and figure:

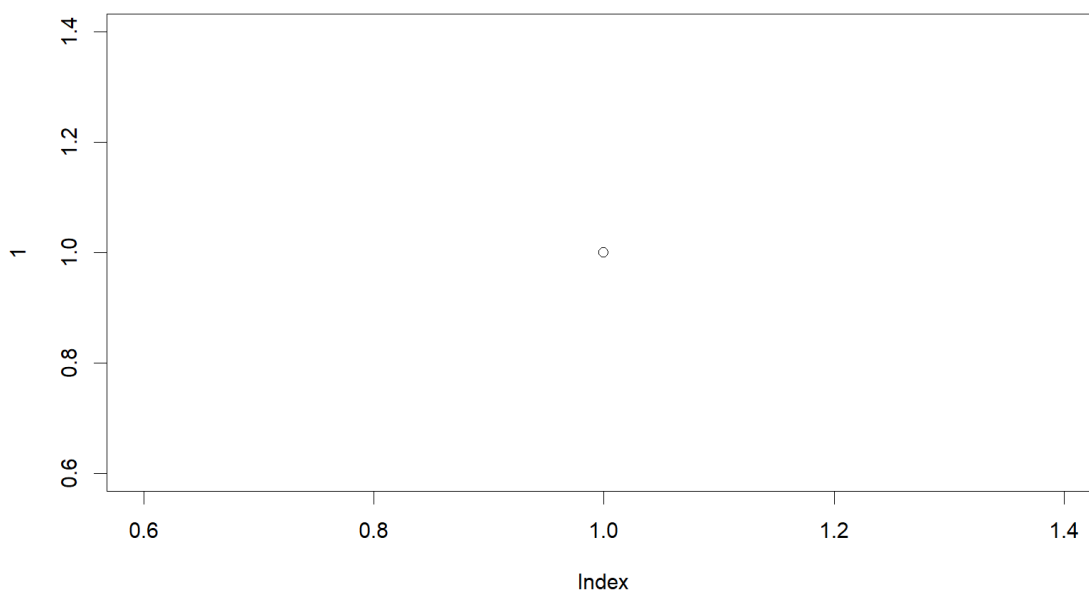


Figure B.1. English version of the test1b figure caption

Table B.1. English verion of the test2b table caption

x	y
a	1
a	2
b	3

129 And references to them. . .

130 See Figure B.1 for the example appendix figure.

131 See Table B.1 for the example appendix table.

