Calculating the spawn index for Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*) in British Columbia, Canada

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CALCULATING THE SPAWN INDEX FOR PACIFIC HERRING
(*CLUPEA PALLASII*) IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

by

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ABSTRACT

Grinnell, M.H., Schweigert, J.F., Thompson, M., and Cleary, J.S. yyyy. Calculating the spawn index for Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*) in British Columbia, Canada. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. nnnn: vii + 45 p.

The spawn index time series is one component of Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*) stock assessments in British Columbia, Canada. This document describes how we calculate the spawn index from spawn survey observations (e.g., spawn extent, number of egg layers, substrate type). There are three types of spawn survey observations: (1) observations of spawn taken from the surface usually at low tide; (2) underwater observations of spawn on giant kelp, Macrocystis (*Macrocystis* spp.); and (3) underwater observations of spawn on other types of algae and the substrate, which we refer to as 'understory.' We calculate the spawn index in four steps. First, we develop a sampling protocol to estimate the number of eggs in a given area. Second, we develop a conversion factor to convert Pacific Herring eggs to biomass, which is critical to calculating the spawn index. Third, we calculate the spawn index for each of the three aforementioned spawn survey types: surface, Macrocystis, and understory. Finally, we combine the three spawn indices, and aggregate by stock assessment region and year to produce a relative index of combined sex spawning biomass. In addition, we identify uncertainties in spawn index calculations, and we describe how users can install the **R** package to calculate the spawn index using an example database. Although we transform the spawn survey data from egg density to biomass in tonnes, the annual time series of egg density and biomass are relative indices of spawning biomass.

RÉSUMÉ

Grinnell, M.H., Schweigert, J.F., Thompson, M., and Cleary, J.S. yyyy. Calculating the spawn index for Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*) in British Columbia, Canada. Can. Tech. Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. nnnn: vii + 45 p.

La série chronologique de l'indice de frai est une composante des évaluations des stocks de hareng du Pacifique (*Clupea pallasii*) en Colombie-Britannique, Canada. Ce document décrit comment nous calculons l'indice de frai à partir des observations du relevé du frai (par ex., l'étendue du frai, le nombre de couches d'œufs, le type de substrat). Il existe trois types d'observations du relevé des frayères: (1) les observations des frayères prélevées à la surface habituellement à marée basse; (2) les observations sous-marines des frayères sur varech géant, Macrocystis (*Macrocystis* spp.); et (3) les observations sous-marines des frayères sur les autres algues et le substrat, que nous appelons «sous-étage». Nous calculons l'indice de frai en quatre étapes. Premièrement, nous élaborons un protocole d'échantillonnage pour estimer le nombre d'oeufs dans une zone donnée. Deuxièmement, nous élaborons un facteur de conversion pour convertir les oeufs de hareng du Pacifique en biomasse, ce qui est essentiel pour calculer l'indice de reproduction. Troisièmement, nous calculons l'indice de frai pour chacun des trois types de relevés de frai susmentionnés: surface, Macrocystis, et sous-étage. Enfin, nous combinons les trois indices de frai, et les regroupons par région d'évaluation du stock et par année pour produire un indice relatif de la biomasse reproductrice combinée des sexes. De plus, nous identifions les incertitudes dans le calcul de l'indice de frai, et nous décrivons comment les utilisateurs peuvent installer le packet **R** pour calculer l'indice de frai à l'aide d'une base de données exemple. Bien que nous transformions les données du relevé de la densité des œufs en biomasse en tonnes, les séries chronologiques annuelles de la densité et de la biomasse des œufs sont des indices relatifs de la biomasse des géniteurs.

1 INTRODUCTION

Statistical age-structured stock assessment models rely on an indicator of relative population abundance to reconstruct a time series of estimated abundance. For Pacific Herring (*Clupea pallasii*) in British Columbia (BC), Canada, an index of relative population abundance is provided by monitoring the extent and intensity of spawn (i.e., egg) deposition throughout coastal BC (DFO 2020). This document describes our calculations to convert spawn survey observations (e.g., spawn extent, number of egg layers, substrate type) to the spawn index for Pacific Herring in BC. These calculations have been described elsewhere, in either published or informal, internal documents. The objective of this document is to collate the various calculations in their order of application. Spawn index calculations have been updated over the years as more data and analyses justify improvements; we restrict this document to describing the current method.

Hart and Tester (1934) first demonstrated that an estimate of Pacific Herring abundance could be determined from a count of egg deposition in a small set of sampling quadrats. Based on their work, annual spawn surveys collect data used to calculate the spawn index. There are three types of spawn survey observations:

1. Observations of spawn taken from the surface usually at low tide,

2. Underwater observations of spawn on giant kelp, Macrocystis (*Macrocystis* spp.), and

3. Underwater observations of spawn on other types of algae and the substrate, which we refer to as 'understory.'

Surface spawn surveys are believed to be the least accurate of the three survey types, but they have the greatest temporal and spatial extent (Schweigert 1993). For example, surface spawn surveys were the only survey type prior to 1988, and they are still used extensively for minor spawns, remote spawns (i.e., outside stock assessment region boundaries; see below), as well as unusually early or late spawns. Macrocystis and understory spawn surveys are conducted under water using SCUBA gear, and have been used for all major spawns since 1988. Thus, we describe the spawn index as having two periods based on the predominant survey type: the surface survey period from 1951 to 1987, and the dive survey period from 1988 to present.

The inclusion of dive surveys in 1988 makes it challenging to compare the

36 spawn index between these two periods. For example, surface surveys are
37 less accurate than dive surveys (appendix A.1), and spawn surveyors used
38 subjective intensity categories instead of direct egg layer estimates until 1978
39 (subsubsection 3.1.1). In addition, Pacific Herring spawn survey effort has been
40 inconsistent over the time series due to available resources and departmental
41 priorities. For example, in the past, surveyors often dedicated several months
42 each year to spawn surveys; they used small vessels to search for spawn, and
43 surface surveys to estimate spawn biomass. Currently, surveyors use flights to
44 search for spawn, and underwater SCUBA surveys to estimate spawn biomass.
45 Thus, widespread effort (both spatially and temporally) in the past has been
46 replaced with intense effort in the present. Pacific Herring spawn surveys
47 began in 1928, but are considered incomplete for indexing purposes prior to
48 1937 because many potential areas were not surveyed (Hay and Kronlund
49 1987).

50 Pacific Herring spawn survey observations have a nested hierarchical
51 structure: samples, Macrocystis plants, and quadrats are nested within
52 transects, transects are nested within spawns, and spawns are nested within
53 Locations. To develop spawn indices, Locations are nested within Sections
54 (Figure 1a), Sections are nested within Statistical Areas (Figure 1b), and
55 Statistical Areas are nested within stock assessment regions (SARs; Figure 1c).
56 There are seven SARs in BC, which we categorize as either 'major' or 'minor'
57 (Figure 2; Haist and Rosenfeld 1988). The terms 'major' and 'minor' describe
58 relative differences in geographic and biomass scales. The major SARs are
59 Haida Gwaii (formerly known as Queen Charlotte Islands), Prince Rupert
60 District (formerly known as North Coast), Central Coast, Strait of Georgia,
61 and West Coast of Vancouver Island. The minor SARs are Area 27 and Area
62 2 West; we do not develop spawn indices for minor SARs.

63 We calculate the spawn index in four steps. First, we develop a sampling
64 protocol to estimate the number of eggs in a given area (section 2, section 3).
65 Second, we develop a conversion factor to convert Pacific Herring eggs to
66 biomass (section 4), which is critical to calculating the spawn index. Third, we
67 calculate the spawn index for each of the three aforementioned spawn survey
68 types: surface (section 5), Macrocystis (section 6), and understory (section 7).
69 Within each section, we use subsections to separate levels of spatial aggregation
70 (e.g., calculations at the quadrat, or transect level; Figure 3). Finally, we
71 combine the three spawn indices, and aggregate by stock assessment region
72 and year to produce a relative index of combined sex spawning biomass

(a) Spawn index in tonnes (t) by Location in Section 142, SoG SAR.

(b) Sections (Sec) in Statistical Area 14, SoG SAR.

(c) Statistical Areas (SA) in the SoG SAR.
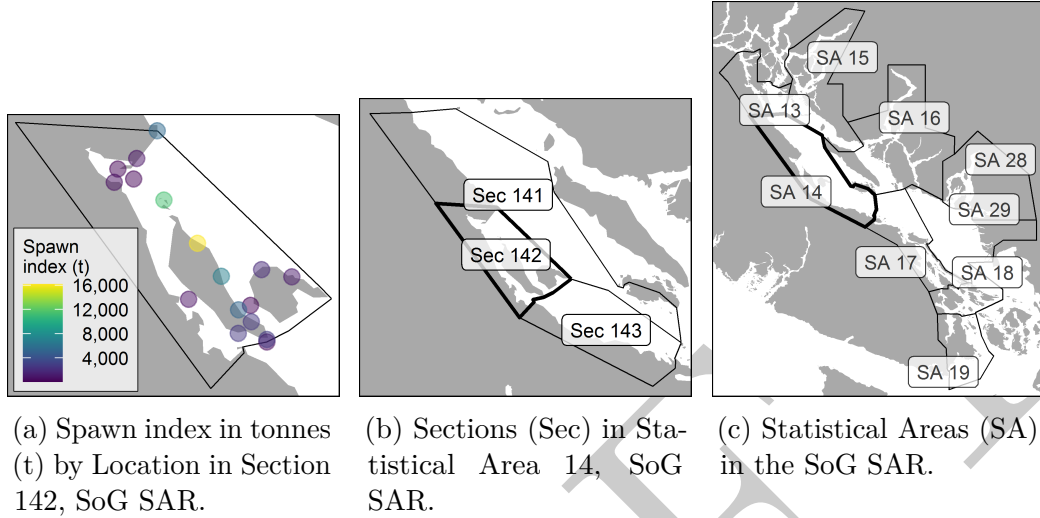
Figure 1. Pacific Herring spawn index by Location in 2019 (a), Sections (b), and Statistical Areas (c) in the Strait of Georgia (SoG) stock assessment region (SAR; Figure 2).

(section 8).

We developed this document while converting spawn index calculations implemented in a **Microsoft Access** database to an **R** (RCT 2019) package, `SpawnIndex`. We updated the calculations from a database to an **R** package for several reasons. First, the database has been used for various purposes over the last two decades and has incidental calculations that make it overly complex. Second, the database is difficult to troubleshoot because it is hard to differentiate between input (i.e., data) and derived values. Third, the **R** package is open and transparent; researchers can view and download the package and an example spawn survey database. For example, users can run the **R** package functions to implement the calculations described in this document using a small set of actual observations. Fourth, we consider it good practice to separate data from analyses. Fifth, an **R** package will facilitate future research to quantify spawn index uncertainty. Finally, an **R** package will allow us to generate dynamic documents in the spirit of reproducible research using **knitr** (Xie 2015; Marwick et al. 2018). Essentially, we have attempted to follow 'good enough' practices in scientific computing (Wilson et al. 2016).

Projection: BC Albers (NAD 1983)
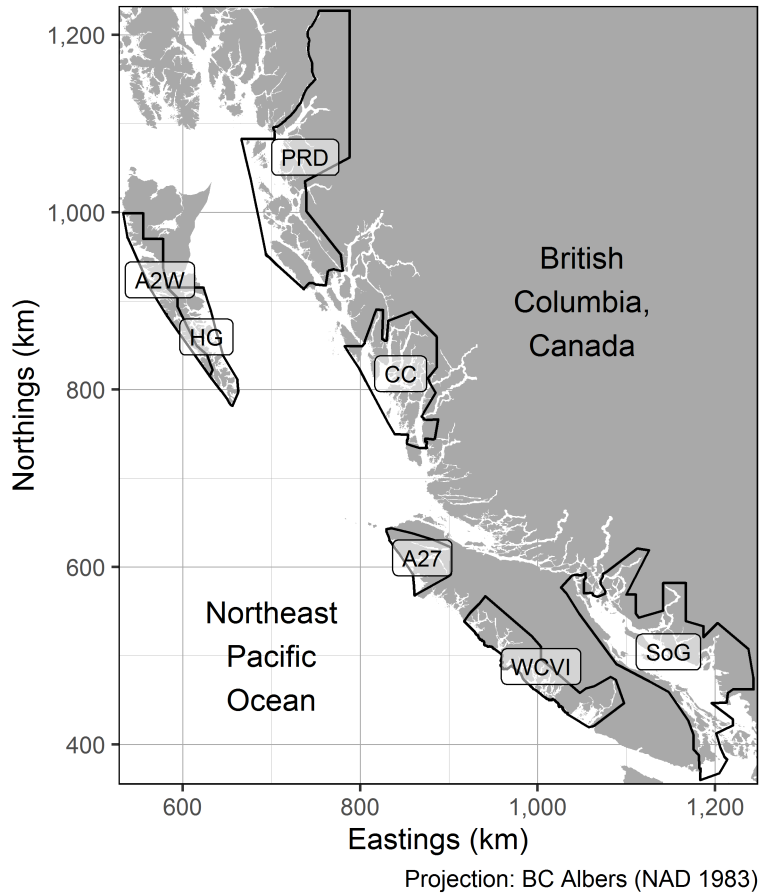
Figure 2. Spatial boundaries for Pacific Herring stock assessment regions (SARs) in British Columbia. There are five major SARs: Haida Gwaii (HG), Prince Rupert District (PRD), Central Coast (CC), Strait of Georgia (SoG), and West Coast of Vancouver Island (WCVI). There are two minor SARs: Area 27 (A27) and Area 2 West (A2W). Units: kilometres (km).

2   STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK

Historical and recent surface spawn surveys use an ad hoc sampling regimen, where surveys are often opportunistic given the state of the tide, as well as available sampling tools such as boats, rakes, and viewers. The data are analysed assuming simple random sampling, which likely generates a biased

Surface (S)

(S1) Determine spatial extent and sample locations (along transects if possible; § 3.1).

(S2) Sample j observations and calculations (e.g., number of egg layers, substrate type i; § 5.1).

(S3) Spawn s observations and calculations (e.g., spawn length, spawn width, mean egg density; § 5.2).

(S4) Surface spawn index B_{xs} (Eq 13).

Macrocystis (M)

(M1) Determine spatial extent and transect locations (§ 3.2).

(M2) Plant p observations for mature plants (e.g., number of stalks; § 6.1).

(M3) Transect t observations and calculations (e.g., spawn width, mean number of egg layers, mean plant height; § 6.2).

(M4) Spawn s observations and calculations (e.g., Macrocystis bed length, mean spawn width, mean egg density; § 6.3).

(M5) Macrocystis spawn index B_{xs} (Eq 25).

Understory (U)

(U1) Determine spatial extent, transect locations, and quadrat spacing (§ 3.3).

(U2) Quadrat q observations and calculations (e.g., number of egg layers, algae type v; § 7.1).

(U3) Transect t observations and calculations weighted by spawn width (e.g., spawn width, mean egg density; § 7.2).

(U4) Spawn s observations and calculations (e.g., algae bed length, mean spawn width, egg density; § 7.3).

(U5) Understory spawn index B_{xs} (Eq 33).

(T1) Total spawn index $B_s = \sum_{x=1}^{X} B_{xs}$ (Eq 34).

Figure 3. Sequence of steps (e.g., S1) for Pacific Herring spawn index calculations for the three spawn survey types $x = \{$surface, Macrocystis, understory$\}$. Legend: rounded rectangles indicate start, rectangles indicate observations and calculations, parallelograms indicate output, arrows show order of operation, '§' indicates section, and 'Eq' indicates equation.

96 estimate of mean egg density.
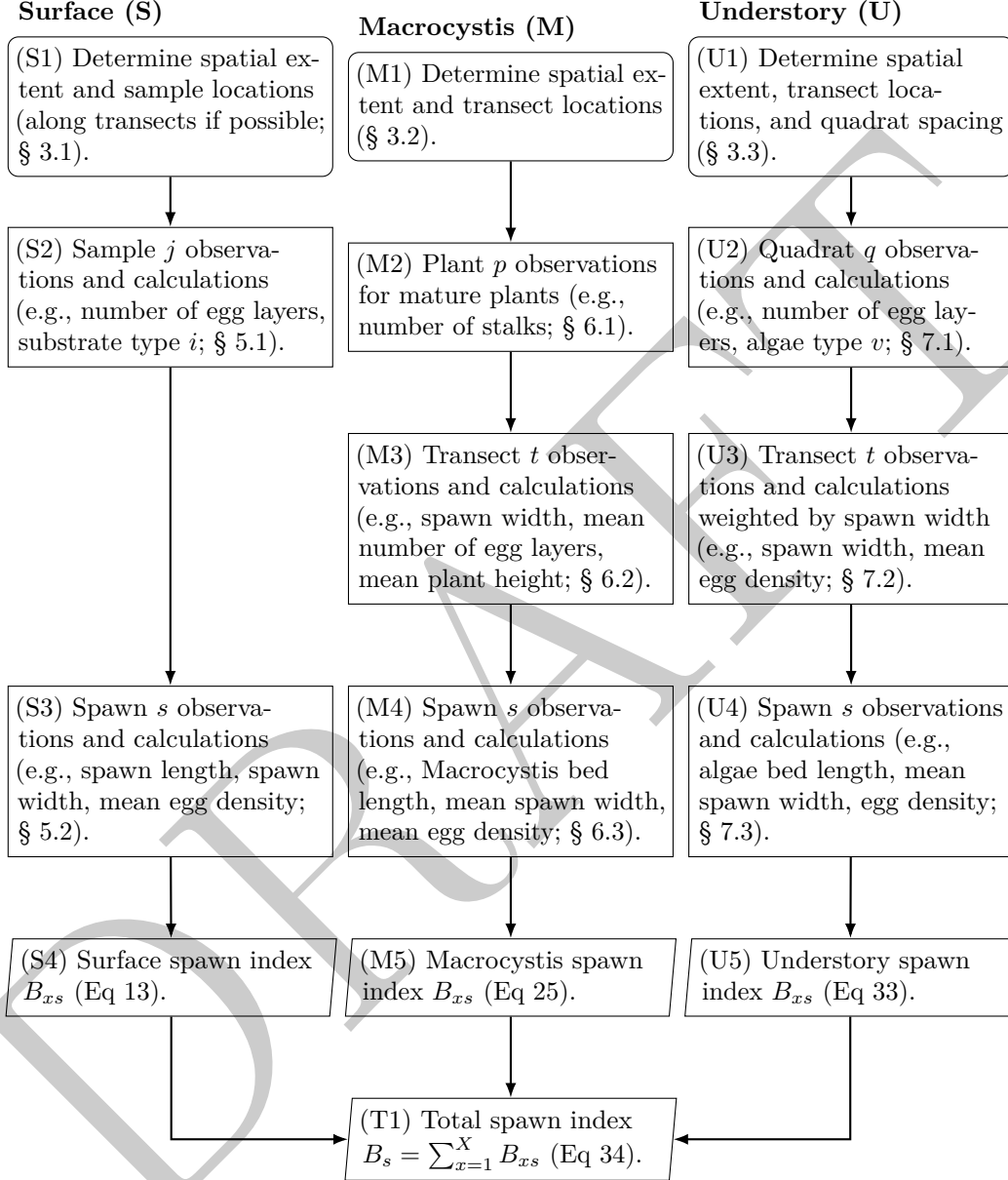
97 In contrast, underwater dive surveys using SCUBA gear instituted in
98 1988 follow a two-stage systematic sampling design where transects are the
99 first sampling stage, and individual quadrats within transects are the second
100 sampling stage (Jessen 1978). Two steps are required to calculate mean
101 understory egg density in each surveyed spawn s (Table 1). Note that we
102 simplify index notation in this section by suppressing subscripts for spawn
103 survey type x, Location n, SAR r, and year y. First, mean egg density for
104 transect t in spawn s is

$$\overline{\rho_{ts}} = \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{q=1}^{Q} \rho_{qts} \tag{1}$$

105 where ρ_{qts} is egg density in thousands of eggs per square metre (m) for quadrat
106 q (eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot$ m^{-2}), Q is the number of quadrats in transect t (Table 2), and
107 $\overline{\rho_{ts}}$ is in eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot$ m^{-2}. Before we calculate the mean egg density for spawn
108 s, we determine the mean number of potential quadrats in spawn s

$$\overline{Q'_s} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} Q' \tag{2}$$

109 where Q' is the number of potential quadrats in transect t (i.e., a function of
110 spawn width). Then, we calculate mean egg density in eggs per square metre
111 for spawn s

$$\overline{\rho_s} = \frac{1}{T\overline{Q'_s}} \sum_{t=1}^{T} Q' \overline{\rho_{ts}} \tag{3}$$

112 where T is the number of transects in spawn s, $\overline{Q'_s}$ is the mean number of
113 potential quadrats in spawn s from Equation 2, Q' is the number of potential
114 quadrats in transect t, $\overline{\rho_{ts}}$ is the mean transect egg density from Equation 1,
115 and $\overline{\rho_s}$ is in eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot$ m^{-2}. The egg density estimator from Equation 3 is
116 unbiased, and the variance is

$$\sigma_s^2 = \frac{T' - T}{TT'} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{\left(Q'\overline{\rho_{ts}} - \overline{Q'_s}\overline{\rho_s}\right)^2}{\overline{Q'_s}^2 (T-1)} + \frac{f^t}{T^2} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \left(\frac{Q'}{\overline{Q'_s}}\right)^2 \frac{(1 - f^q) \sigma_{ts}^2}{Q} \tag{4}$$

117 where T' is the number of potential transects in spawn s (i.e., a function of
118 spawn length), $\overline{\rho_{ts}}$ is the mean transect egg density from Equation 1, $\overline{\rho_s}$ is
119 the mean spawn egg density from Equation 3, f^t is the transect sampling

120 fraction for spawn s

$$f^t = \frac{T}{T'}, \tag{5}$$

121 f^q is the quadrat sampling fraction for transect t

$$f^q = \frac{Q}{Q'}, \tag{6}$$

122 and σ_{ts}^2 is the within transect egg density variance

$$\sigma_{ts}^2 = \frac{1}{Q-1} \sum_{q=1}^{Q} (\rho_{qts} - \overline{\rho_{ts}})^2 \tag{7}$$

123 where ρ_{qts} is egg density for quadrat q, and $\overline{\rho_{ts}}$ is the mean transect egg
124 density from Equation 1.

125 The calculation of the mean egg density for each spawn requires estimates
126 of total spawn length, mean spawn width, length of each transect sampled,
127 and estimated egg density in each sampling quadrat. The protocol to optimize
128 sampling was determined through a series of studies conducted in the Strait
129 of Georgia in 1981 and 1983 (Schweigert et al. 1985, 1990), and on the West
130 Coast of Vancouver Island in 1982 (Schweigert et al. 1990). In the 1981
131 study, the location of transects and sampling quadrats along transects was
132 determined using random allocation (Schweigert et al. 1985). However, this
133 proved to be logistically difficult because neither the spawn length or width
134 is known a priori, and divers had difficulty making the necessary calculations
135 underwater. Nevertheless, data from these studies were used to determine
136 a sampling protocol to estimate mean egg density with standard error of
137 25% or less. The results indicated that the sampling required to achieve
138 this level of precision included surveying three transects per kilometre of
139 spawn length, and sampling at least five quadrats per transect (i.e., spawn
140 width). The sampling design was tested during a 1983 survey in the Strait of
141 Georgia that applied a systematic rather than a random sampling protocol
142 to simplify the logistics; variance estimates were similar to those from the
143 1981 study. This sampling protocol was further re-evaluated after additional
144 surveys occurred in all areas of the coast during 1984 and 1985; the protocol
145 was found to be robust and has been in routine use since 1988 (Schweigert
146 et al. 1990). Although samples are collected systematically within each spawn,
147 we assume that transects and quadrats are located randomly with respect to

Table 1. Index notation for Pacific Herring spawn index calculations. Legend: stock assessment region (SAR), spawn on kelp (SOK).

Name	Description	Range
i	Substrate type	$1, 2, 3, ..., I$
I	Number of substrate types in sample j, type x, spawn s, Location n, SAR r, and year y	
j	Sample	$1, 2, 3, ..., J$
J	Number of samples in type x, spawn s, Location n, SAR r, and year y	
p	Plant	$1, 2, 3, ..., P$
P	Number of plants in transect t, type x, spawn s, Location n, SAR r, and year y	
t	Transect	$1, 2, 3, ..., T$
T	Number of transects in type x, spawn s, Location n, SAR r, and year y	
T'	Number of potential transects in type x, spawn s, Location n, SAR r, and year y	
v	Algae (aka vegetation) type	$1, 2, 3, ..., V$
V	Number of algae types in quadrat q, transect t, type x, spawn s, Location n, SAR r, and year y	
q	Quadrat	$1, 2, 3, ..., Q$
Q	Number of quadrats in transect t, type x, spawn s, Location n, SAR r, and year y	
Q'	Number of potential quadrats in transect t, type x, spawn s, Location n, SAR r, and year y	
x	Spawn survey type	$1, 2, 3, ..., X$
X	Number of spawn survey types in spawn s, location n, SAR r, and year y	
s	Spawn	$1, 2, 3, ..., S$
S	Number of spawns in Location n, SAR r, and year y	
n	Location	$1, 2, 3, ..., N$
N	Number of locations in SAR r and year y	
f	SOK fishery	$1, 2, 3, ..., F$
F	Number of SOK fisheries in SAR r and year y	
r	SAR	$1, 2, 3, ..., R$
R	Number of SARs	
y	Year	$y_1, y_2, y_3, ..., Y$
Y	Last year of time series	

Table 2. Notation for Pacific Herring spawn survey statistical framework. Legend: metres (m).

Name	Description	Value or unit
ρ	Egg density	$\text{eggs} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$
$\bar{\rho}$	Mean egg density	$\text{eggs} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$
f^t	Transect sampling fraction	$(0, 1]$
f^q	Quadrat sampling fraction	$(0, 1]$
σ^2	Egg density variance	ρ^2

the underlying spawn distribution, and so these estimators are applicable. An analogous approach had previously been adopted in the sampling of various commercial fisheries where vessels arrive in port at random but are sampled in a systematic fashion to obtain a random sample (Quinn et al. 1983; Sen 1984).

Giant kelp, *Macrocystis* sp., requires a different sampling protocol than the aforementioned understory spawn survey protocol. Giant kelp routinely reach heights of 15 m, but once weighed down with herring eggs the plants can sink to lay flat on the bottom. After sampling dozens of giant kelp plants covered with herring eggs, it was determined that plant height, number of fronds per plant, and number egg layers per plant were key counts required to estimate the number of eggs per plant (Haegele and Schweigert 1990). The survey design employed to capture these data for each spawning bed rely on determining the average plant height, number of fronds in each plant holdfast, and number of giant kelp plants occurring within a 1 m swath on each side of the transect line. These data are used to determine the total egg deposition on *Macrocystis* sp. for each spawning bed (subsection 6.3).

3 SAMPLING PROTOCOL

The following is a brief summary of the spawn survey sampling protocol in the Pacific Herring spawn survey manual. Pacific Herring in BC primarily spawn in sheltered bays and inlets, depositing their eggs on rocks and algae between depths of 1.5 m above and 18 m below the 0-tide level (Humphreys and Hourston 1978; Haegele and Schweigert 1985). We identify distinct spawns (both spatially and temporally) by a unique combi-

172 nation of year, Location, and 'spawn number.' Spawns are numbered
173 $s = 1, 2, 3, ..., S_{xnry}$ where S_{xnry} is the number of spawns in spawn sur-
174 vey type x (i.e., $x = \{$surface, Macrocystis, understory$\}$), Location n, SAR
175 r, and year y. A distinct spawn is a continuous stretch of shoreline with no
176 detectable break in egg deposition; this is the finest scale at which we calculate
177 the spawn index. A break in egg deposition is determined by the absence of
178 Pacific Herring spawn on two consecutive transects, or by a temporal gap in
179 spawning. Most spawns are also characterized by longitude and latitude, as
180 well as start and end dates of spawning. Surveyors usually collect longitude
181 and latitude at the start and end of each transect; for surface spawn surveys
182 that don't use transects (subsection 3.1), surveyors collect longitude and
183 latitude at the start and ends of the spawn (i.e., overall length and width).

184 Pacific Herring spawns typically extend along the shore; from above,
185 spawns are identified by a milky or turquoise discolouration of the ocean
186 caused by the release of milt, and often appear as bands running parallel to
187 the shore (Figure 4). Thus, spawn 'length' refers to distance parallel to the
188 shore, and 'width' refers to distance perpendicular to the shore. Similarly,
189 Macrocystis bed length L^m and algae (aka vegetation) bed length L^v refer
190 to distances that Macrocystis and algae beds extend parallel to the shore,
191 respectively.

192 Most areas of the BC coast have 'permanent transect' locations recorded
193 on charts which enable surveyors to place transects in the same place each
194 year. When permanent transects are unavailable for a given spawn, surveyors
195 set new transects perpendicular to the shore, beginning 200 m in from one
196 end of the spawn, and spaced 350 m apart along the length of the spawn.
197 The end of the spawn is determined by the absence of eggs. We digitize
198 new transects to make them available as permanent transects in subsequent
199 surveys. Transects generally go from the deep edge of the spawn towards
200 shore until divers reach the near-shore edge of the spawn; the near-shore edge
201 can be out of the water depending on the tide height.

202 Pacific Herring spawn surveyors first determine the spatial extent of the
203 spawn in terms of length of shoreline to survey (Figure 3, steps S1, M1, &
204 U1); this is done by raking (subsection 3.1) or brief dives to determine the
205 presence or absence of spawn. Surveyors place the first transect in from one
206 end (i.e., at the first permanent transect, or 200 m if there are no permanent
207 transects) to avoid surveying areas with patchy and sparse egg layers. Within
208 the spawn area, surveyors use transects to determine spawn width, quadrat

Figure 4. Aerial view of Pacific Herring spawn taken during a spawn reconnaissance flight in the Strait of Georgia. The spawn is identified by the band of discoloured water parallel to the shore.

placement, and which Macrocystis plants to survey. In some cases, we adjust spawn width to improve the accuracy of spawn index estimates (appendix A).

After determining the spatial extent, surveyors determine the number of egg layers on substrate and algae according to sampling protocols described in subsection 3.1, subsection 3.2, & subsection 3.3. For eggs on substrate, one egg layer is a layer of eggs one egg thick over the entire spawned surface (Figure 5a). For eggs on algae, surveyors count egg layers one of two ways depending on whether the algae is flat or round in cross-section. Egg layers on flat algae are counted on both sides of the algae (Figure 5b); egg layers on round algae are counted across the diameter of the algae (Figure 5c).

3.1 SURFACE SPAWN PROTOCOL

Surface spawn surveyors use the aforementioned transect interval when possible, but the sampling interval relies on surveyor judgement and available resources. If the spawn area is sufficiently large, surface surveyors usually sample along permanent transects. Small spawns can still be mapped as they were historically, with surveyors deciding how to sample the spawn. To sample, surveyors deploy specialized rakes throughout the spawn to determine algae

(a) Substrate with 1.5 egg layers.

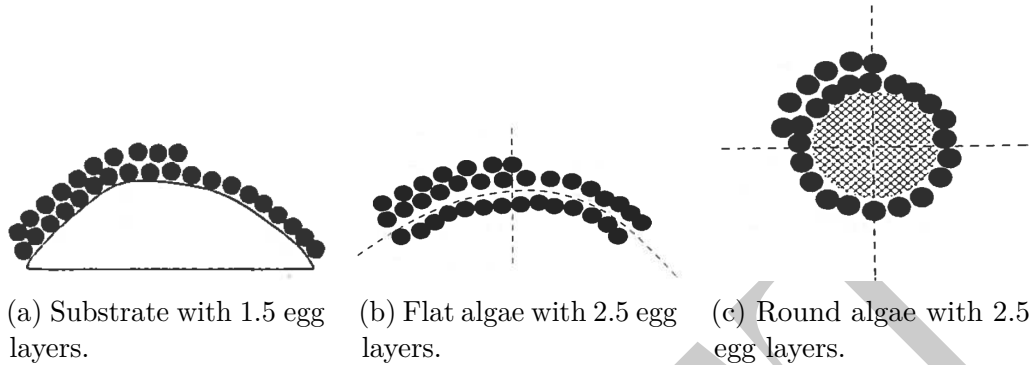(b) Flat algae with 2.5 egg layers.

(c) Round algae with 2.5 egg layers.

Figure 5. Cross-sections showing the number of Pacific Herring egg layers on substrate (a), flat algae (b), and round algae (c). Diagrams copied with permission from the Pacific Herring spawn survey manual.

(aka vegetation) type, number of egg layers, and percent cover. Surveyors may deploy a viewing box in shallow water, and at low tide a portion of the spawn may be visible for direct observation. We refer to these surface spawn observations as 'samples.'

Recall that there are two cases of surface spawn surveys: all surveys prior to 1988, and surveys since 1988 when dive surveys are not possible. Data from surface surveys are combined with data from dive surveys (i.e., Macrocystis, understory) to produce the total spawn index (section 8).

3.1.1 SPAWN INTENSITY CATEGORIES

From 1928 to 1978, surface spawn surveyors categorized spawn by subjective 'intensity' categories instead of directly estimating the number of egg layers (Table 3). From 1928 to 1968 there were five intensity categories described as very light, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy (numbered 1 to 5, respectively). Starting in 1969 there were nine intensity categories; the change from five to nine intensity categories was probably to accommodate the practice of reporting intermediate categories such as 3.5 (Hay and Kronlund 1987). Starting in 1979, spawn surveyors estimated the number of egg layers directly, and they continued to record intensity categories until 1981 to provide overlap between the two methods. In addition to recording the number of egg layers, surveyors sometimes recorded intensity after it was officially discontinued in 1981. We have converted spawn intensity observations in the Pacific Herring

spawn survey database from five to nine categories for spawns that used the five category scale between 1951 and 1968 Thus, spawn data used for stock assessments is represented either by a nine category intensity scale, or a direct estimate of the number of egg layers.

3.2 MACROCYSTIS SPAWN PROTOCOL

Macrocystis spawn surveyors take a census of Macrocystis plants within $1\,\mathrm{m}$ of the transect line, on both the left- and right-hand sides. We refer to the swath of substrate along Macrocystis transects as the transect swath, $\chi_{ts} = 2\,\mathrm{m}$ in transect t and spawn s. Divers categorize Macrocystis plants as either 'mature' or 'immature' based on stipe height; mature plants have stipes $\geq 1\,\mathrm{m}$ high, and are the only plants used for Macrocystis spawn index calculations. Immature plants are excluded because Pacific Herring spawn on Macrocystis fronds, not stipes; immature plants have limited fronds and slimy stipes that prevent egg adhesion. In addition, Pacific Herring typically deposit spawn higher up Macrocystis plants. For each mature plant, divers record the number of stalks. For each transect, divers record the average number of egg layers, and average plant height. Haegele and Schweigert (1990) provide a description of the sampling technique, and the basis for estimating the total number of eggs per plant.

3.3 UNDERSTORY SPAWN PROTOCOL

Understory spawn surveyors place quadrats along transects, with a target frequency of ≥ 5 quadrats per transect, given a minimum spacing of $2\,\mathrm{m}$ and a maximum spacing of $40\,\mathrm{m}$. Similar to how the first transect is moved in from one end of the spawn, the first quadrat is moved in from the edge of the spawn to the first $5\,\mathrm{m}$ mark on the transect line to avoid surveying areas with patchy and sparse egg layers. Note that transect line position along permanent transects varies year to year: spawn location causes transects to shift seaward or shoreward, and spawn width causes transects to be shorter or longer. Understory spawn surveys use $0.5\,\mathrm{m}^2$ quadrats; other sizes (e.g., 0.25 and $1.0\,\mathrm{m}^2$) have been used for research, but are not used to calculate the spawn index (Schweigert 1993). Within each quadrat, divers record the dominant (i.e., most heavily spawned) substrate type, percentage of the quadrat covered by spawn, and number of egg layers. In addition, divers

Table 3. Spawn intensity categories, description, and number of egg layers for Pacific Herring surface spawn surveys for the periods 1928 to 1968, and 1969 to 1978 (Hay and Kronlund 1987; Schweigert and Stocker 1988). Uncertainty in number of egg layers is not available.

Intensity category			
1928 to 1968	1969 to 1978	Description	Number of egg layers
1	1	Very light	0.5529
	2		0.9444
2	3	Light	1.3360
	4		2.1496
3	5	Medium	2.9633
	6		4.1318
4	7	Heavy	5.3002
	8		6.5647
5	9	Very heavy	7.8291

²⁸⁰ identify the three most abundant algae types that have spawn. For each of
²⁸¹ these algae types, divers record the percentage of the quadrat covered by the
²⁸² algae and number of egg layers.

²⁸³ ## 4   CONVERTING EGGS TO BIOMASS

²⁸⁴ After estimating the number of eggs in a spawn, the next step is to estimate
²⁸⁵ the biomass of Pacific Herring that spawned. Female Pacific Herring produce
²⁸⁶ an average of approximately $200\,000$ eggs per kilogram (kg) of total body
²⁸⁷ weight (Hay 1985); we refer to this as fecundity. Average fecundity is derived
²⁸⁸ from studies of BC Pacific Herring BC in 1974 and 1980 (North Coast, Strait
²⁸⁹ of Georgia, and West Coast of Vancouver Island), and Califorina Pacific
²⁹⁰ Herring in 1975 (Rabin and Barnhart 1975). We assume that females account
²⁹¹ for 50% of spawners, and we convert eggs to tonnes (t) of spawners using

$$\theta = \omega \phi^f \frac{10^3 \text{ kg}}{\text{t}} \tag{8}$$

²⁹² where ω is female fecundity, ϕ^f is proportion of spawners that are female, and
²⁹³ θ is the egg conversion factor (Table 4). Thus, we convert eggs to biomass of

294 both sexes combined in tonnes by dividing the number of eggs by θ. Although
295 Pacific Herring egg production is affected by environmental variability and
296 other factors (Tanasichuk and Ware 1987; Hay and Brett 1988), we assume
297 that bias to the spawn index from Equation 8 is insignificant in most areas
298 and years (Schweigert 1993; Ware 1985).

5   SURFACE SPAWN CALCULATIONS

300 This section describes steps S2 to S4 in Figure 3. As in section 2, we
301 simplify index notation in this section by suppressing subscripts for spawn
302 survey type x, Location n, SAR r, and year y. As previously mentioned,
303 surface spawn surveyors sample along transects or using their judgement
304 (subsection 3.1). Surveyors collect data for at the substrate type i, sample
305 j, and spawn s levels; we calculate metrics at the substrate type i, sample
306 j, and spawn s levels (Table 5). In this document, the term 'metric' refers
307 to a measure of quantitative assessment. Recall that surface spawn 'samples'
308 include observations collected using specialized rakes and viewing boxes
309 (subsection 3.1). Occasionally, we use field data sheets to fill-in missing egg
310 layer information for surface survey data (appendix B).

Table 4. Notation for converting the number of Pacific Herring eggs to biomass.
Legend: kilograms (kg), tonnes (t).

Name	Description	Value or unit	References
ω	Female fecundity	$200{,}000$ eggs $\cdot$ kg^{-1}	Hay (1985); Hay and Brett (1988)
ϕ^f	Proportion female	0.5	
θ	Egg conversion factor	eggs $\cdot 10^8 \cdot$ t^{-1}	

Table 5. Notation for Pacific Herring surface spawn index calculations. Legend: metres (m), tonnes (t).

Name	Description	Value or unit	References
E'	Number of egg layers	> 0	
ϕ^b	Proportion of substrate covered in eggs	$(0, 1]$	
E	Number of egg layers	> 0	
α	Regression intercept	14.698 eggs $\cdot$ $10^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	Schweigert et al. (1997)
β	Regression slope	212.218 eggs $\cdot$ $10^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	Schweigert et al. (1997)
ρ	Egg density	eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	
$\bar{\rho}$	Mean egg density	eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	
L	Spawn length	m	
W	Spawn width	m	
B	Surface spawn index (i.e., biomass)	t	

5.1 SAMPLE OBSERVATIONS AND CALCULATIONS

Each sample j (Figure 3, step S2) can have one or more substrate types i. The number of egg layers in substrate i, sample j, and spawn s is

$$E_{ijs} = E'_{ijs}\phi^b_{ijs} \tag{9}$$

where E'_{ijs} is the number of egg layers on substrate i, and ϕ^b_{ijs} is the proportion of substrate i covered with spawn. The total number of egg layers in sample j and spawn s is

$$E_{js} = \sum_{i=1}^{I} E_{ijs} \tag{10}$$

where E_{ijs} is the number of egg layers in substrate i from Equation 9. For the time period when surveyors recorded spawn 'intensity' categories instead of direct egg layer estimates, we convert intensity to number of egg layers E_{js} (Table 3). Schweigert et al. (1997) developed a predictive model of surface egg density as a function of number of egg layers using a linear regression

16

322 model[1]

$$\rho_{js} = \alpha + \beta E_{js} \tag{11}$$

323 where α is the regression intercept, β is the regression slope, E_{js} is the total
324 number of egg layers in sample j from Equation 10, and ρ_{js} is in eggs$\cdot 10^3 \cdot$m^{-2}
325 (Figure 6). Note that we only calculate ρ_{js} if $E_{js} > 0$.

326 5.2 SPAWN OBSERVATIONS AND CALCULATIONS

327 The mean egg density in spawn s (Figure 3, step S3) is

$$\overline{\rho_s} = \frac{1}{J} \sum_{j=1}^{J} \rho_{js} \tag{12}$$

328 where ρ_{js} is egg density in sample j from Equation 11, J is the number of
329 samples, and $\overline{\rho_s}$ is in eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot$ m^{-2}. Two other metrics are required at the
330 spawn level: spawn length L_s, and spawn width W_s, both in metres. We set

---

[1]There is an error in Schweigert et al. (1997); surface egg density is in thousands per square metre (eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot$ m^{-2}). Likewise, we report eggs in thousands (i.e., eggs $\cdot 10^3$) in this document and in the **R** package script.
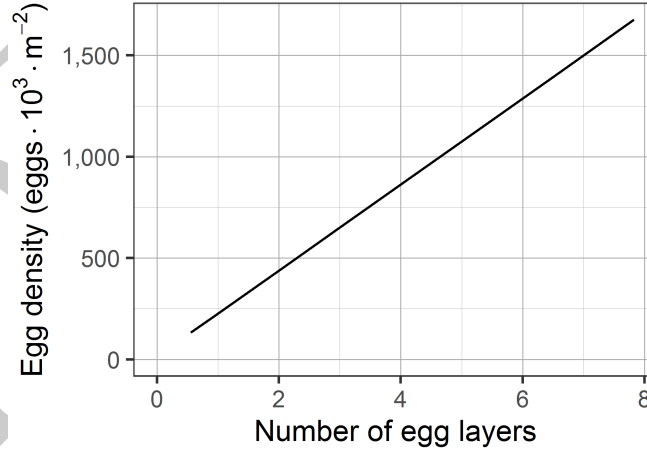

Figure 6. Egg density in thousands of eggs per square metre (m) as a function of number of egg layers for Pacific Herring surface spawn surveys (Equation 11; Schweigert et al. 1997). Note that number of egg layers can exceed those shown in this figure; values shown are for demonstration only.

331 W_s to the first non-missing value of median pool width, median Section width,
332 median SAR width, or observed width W' (in that order; subsection A.1).
333 The surface spawn index in spawn s is

$$B_s = \frac{\overline{\rho_s} L_s W_s 10^3}{\theta} \tag{13}$$

334 where $\overline{\rho_s}$ is mean egg density in spawn s from Equation 12, L_s is length
335 of spawn s, W_s is width of spawn s, θ is the egg conversion factor from
336 Equation 8, and B_s is in tonnes (Figure 3, step S4).

6 MACROCYSTIS SPAWN CALCULATIONS

338 This section describes steps M2 to M5 in Figure 3. As with the previous
339 section, we simplify index notation in this section by suppressing subscripts
340 for spawn survey type x, Location n, SAR r, and year y. Macrocystis spawn
341 surveyors use SCUBA gear to collect underwater data for individual plants
342 p, transects t, and spawns s (subsection 3.2); we calculate metrics at the
343 transect t, and spawn s levels (Table 6). Recall that divers enumerate every
344 Macrocystis plant within the transect swath.

6.1 PLANT OBSERVATIONS

346 For each mature plant p in transect t and spawn s (Figure 3, step M2),
347 surveyors count the number of stalks K_{pts}.

6.2 TRANSECT OBSERVATIONS AND CALCULATIONS

349 At the transect t level (Figure 3, step M3), spawn width is W_{ts}, and transect
350 swath is $\chi_{ts} = 2\,\text{m}$, both in metres. We calculate the area in transect t and
351 spawn s as

$$A_{ts} = W_{ts} \chi_{ts} \tag{14}$$

352 in square metres. In addition, divers estimate summary statistics for mature
353 Macrocystis plants along transect t in spawn s: mean height $\overline{H_{ts}}$ in metres,
354 and mean number of egg layers $\overline{E_{ts}}$. The total number of plants in transect t
355 and spawn s is P. We calculate the total number of stalks in transect t and

Table 6. Notation for Pacific Herring Macrocystis spawn index calculations. Legend: metres (m), tonnes (t).

Name	Description	Value or unit	References
K	Number of stalks	> 0	
W	Spawn width	m	
χ	Transect swath	m	
A	Area	m^2	
$\overline{W}$	Mean spawn width	m	
$\overline{H}$	Mean plant height	m	
$\overline{E}$	Mean number of egg layers	> 0	
L^m	Length of the Macrocystis bed	m	
L	Spawn length	m	
P	Number of plants	> 0	
$\bar{\kappa}$	Mean number of stalks per plant	> 0	
β	Regression slope	0.073 eggs $\cdot$ $10^3 \cdot$ plant^{-1}	Haegele and Schweigert (1990)
γ	Regression exponent on $\overline{E}$	0.673	Haegele and Schweigert (1990)
δ	Regression exponent on $\overline{H}$	0.932	Haegele and Schweigert (1990)
ϵ	Regression exponent on $\bar{\kappa}$	0.703	Haegele and Schweigert (1990)
$\overline{\psi}$	Mean number of eggs per plant	eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot$ plant^{-1}	
$\bar{\rho}$	Mean egg density	eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot$ m^{-2}	
B	Macrocystis spawn index (i.e., biomass)	t	

356 spawn s

$$K_{ts} = \sum_{p=1}^{P} K_{pts} \tag{15}$$

357 where K_{pts} is the number of stalks on plant p.

358 6.3   SPAWN OBSERVATIONS AND CALCULATIONS

359 At the spawn s level (Figure 3, step M4), we determine the length of the
360 Macrocystis bed L_s^m in metres. If L_s^m is inadvertently not recorded, we set
361 L_s^m to the spawn length L_s. The mean width of spawn s is

$$\overline{W_s} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} W_{ts} \tag{16}$$

362 where W_{ts} is the spawn width at transect t, T is the number of transects in
363 spawn s, and $\overline{W_s}$ is in metres. The total area of transects in spawn s is

$$A_s = \sum_{t=1}^{T} A_{ts} \tag{17}$$

364 where A_{ts} is the transect area from Equation 14, and A_s is in square metres.

365   Three measurements are required to calculate the number of eggs on
366 Macrocystis plants (Haegele and Schweigert 1990): number of egg layers,
367 plant height, and number of stalks per plant. The mean number of egg layers
368 in spawn s is

$$\overline{E_s} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \overline{E_{ts}} \tag{18}$$

369 where $\overline{E_{ts}}$ is the mean number of egg layers in transect t, and T is the number
370 of transects in spawn s. The mean plant height in spawn s is

$$\overline{H_s} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \overline{H_{ts}} \tag{19}$$

371 where $\overline{H_{ts}}$ is the mean plant height in transect t, T is the number of transects
372 in spawn s, and $\overline{H_s}$ is in metres. The total number of observed stalks in
373 spawn s is

$$K_s = \sum_{t=1}^{T} K_{ts} \tag{20}$$

374 where K_{ts} is the number of stalks in transect t from Equation 15. The total
375 number of observed plants in spawn s is

$$P_s = \sum_{t=1}^{T} P_t \tag{21}$$

376 where P_t is the number of plants in transect t. The mean number of stalks
377 per plant in spawn s is

$$\overline{\kappa_s} = \frac{K_s}{P_s} \tag{22}$$

378 where K_s is the number of stalks in spawn s from Equation 20, and P_s is the
379 number of plants in spawn s from Equation 21.

380   Haegele and Schweigert (1990) developed a predictive model of number
381 of eggs per plant as a function of number of egg layers, plant height, and
382 number of stalks per plant using a nonlinear multiple regression model

$$\overline{\psi_s} = \beta \overline{E_s}^\gamma \overline{H_s}^\delta \overline{\kappa_s}^\epsilon 10^3 \tag{23}$$

383 where β is the regression slope, $\overline{E_s}$ is the mean number of egg layers in spawn
384 s from Equation 18, γ is the regression exponent on $\overline{E_s}$, $\overline{H_s}$ is the mean plant
385 height in spawn s from Equation 19, δ is the regression exponent on $\overline{H_s}$, $\overline{\kappa_s}$ is
386 the mean number of stalks per plant in spawn s from Equation 22, ϵ is the
387 regression exponent on $\overline{\kappa_s}$, and $\overline{\psi_s}$ is in eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot$ plant^{-1} (Figure 7). Mean
388 macrocystis egg density in spawn s is

$$\overline{\rho_s} = \frac{\overline{\psi_s} P_s}{A_s} \tag{24}$$

389 where $\overline{\psi_s}$ is the mean number of eggs per plant in spawn s from Equation 23,
390 P_s is the number of plants in spawn s from Equation 21, A_s is the total area
391 of transects in spawn s from Equation 17, and $\overline{\rho_s}$ is in eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot$ m^{-2}. The
392 Macrocystis spawn index in spawn s is

$$B_s = \frac{\overline{\rho_s} L_s^m \overline{W_s} 10^3}{\theta} \tag{25}$$

393 where $\overline{\rho_s}$ is the mean egg density in spawn s from Equation 24, L_s^m is the
394 length of the Macrocystis bed in spawn s, $\overline{W_s}$ is the mean width of spawn s
395 from Equation 16, θ is the egg conversion factor from Equation 8, and B_s is
396 in tonnes (Figure 3, step M5).

7   UNDERSTORY SPAWN CALCULATIONS

398 This section describes steps U2 to U5 in Figure 3. As with the previous two
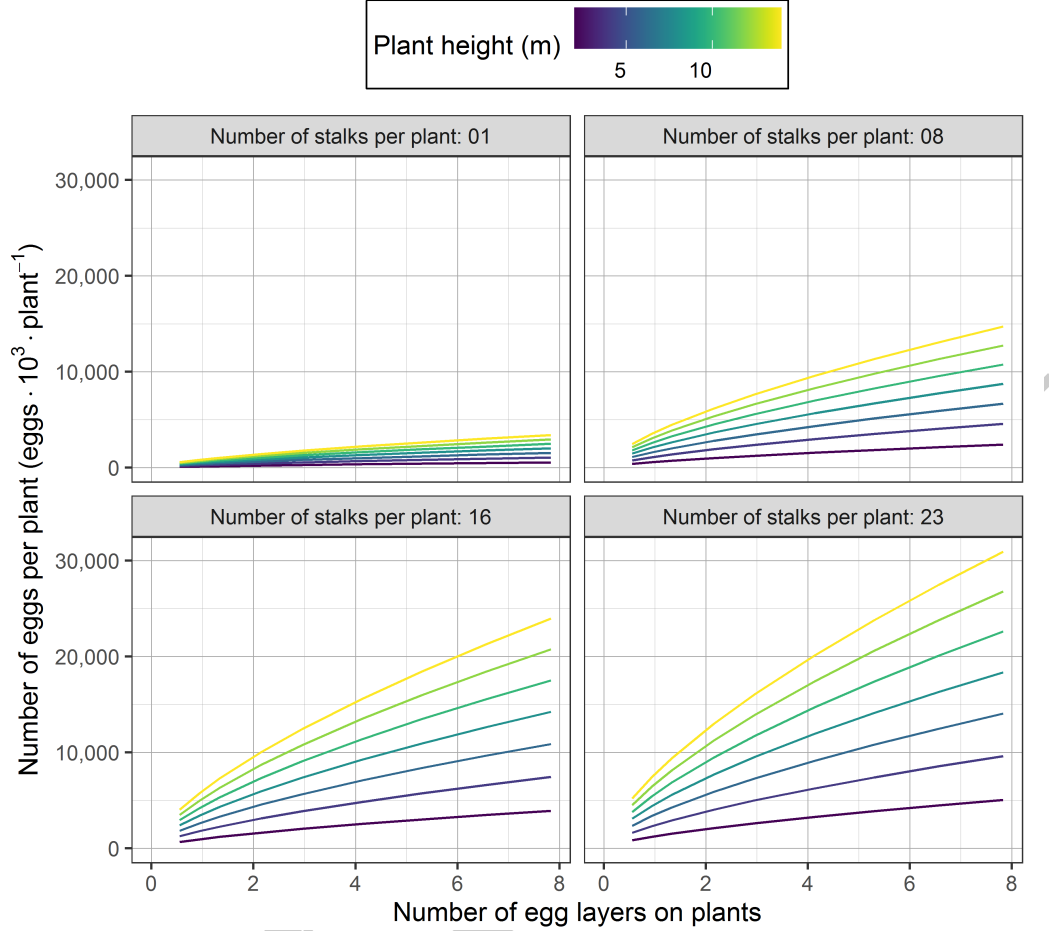399 sections, we simplify index notation in this section by suppressing subscripts

Figure 7. Number of eggs in thousands per Macrocystis plant as a function of number of egg layers on plants, plant height in metres (m), and number of stalks per plant for Pacific Herring Macrocystis spawn surveys (Equation 23; Haegele and Schweigert 1990). Note that number of egg layers, plant height, and number of stalks per plant can exceed those shown in this figure; values shown are for demonstration only.

400 for spawn survey type x, Location n, SAR r, and year y. Understory spawn
401 surveyors use SCUBA gear to collect underwater data for algae (aka vege-
402 tation) types v, quadrats q, transects t, and spawns s (subsection 3.3); we
403 calculate metrics at the algae type v, quadrat q, transect t, and spawn s levels
404 (Table 7). Recall that divers collect understory observations in quadrats,

405 which are distributed along transects.

7.1 QUADRAT OBSERVATIONS AND CALCULATIONS

407 We calculate two separate estimates of egg density at the quadrat level
408 (Figure 3, step U2): spawn on substrate, and spawn on algae v. Haegele et al.
409 (1979) developed a predictive model of substrate egg density in quadrat q,
410 transect t, and spawn s from egg layers using a linear regression model

$$\rho_{qts}^b = \alpha E_{qts}^b \phi_{qts}^b \tag{26}$$

411 where α is the regression slope, E_{qts}^b is the number of egg layers on substrate
412 in quadrat q, ϕ_{qts}^b is the proportion of substrate in quadrat q covered by
413 spawn, and ρ_{qts}^b is substrate egg density in eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$ (Figure 8).

414   Although quadrats have only one substrate type, they can have up to
415 three algae types v (subsection 3.3). Schweigert (2005) developed a predictive
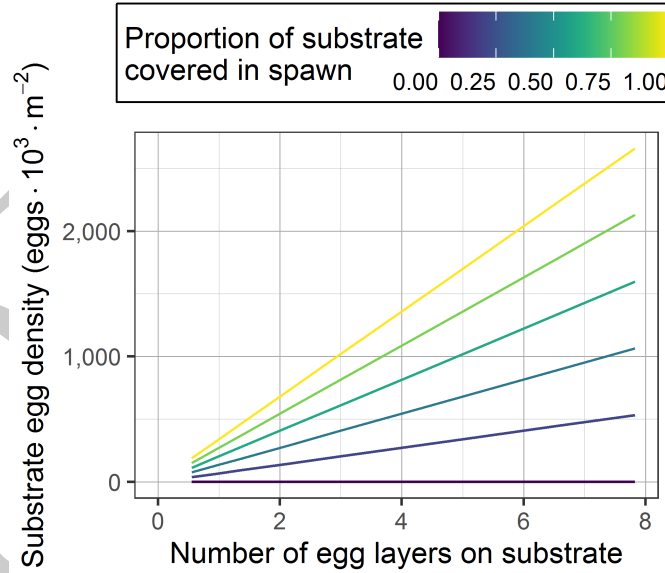

Figure 8. Substrate egg density in thousands of eggs per square metre (m) as
a function of number of egg layers on substrate and proportion of substrate
covered in spawn for Pacific Herring underwater spawn surveys (Equation 26;
Haegele et al. 1979). Note that number of egg layers can exceed those shown
in this figure; values shown are for demonstration only.

Table 7. Notation for Pacific Herring understory spawn index calculations. Legend: metres (m), tonnes (t).

Name	Description	Value or unit	References
E^b	Number of substrate egg layers	> 0	
ϕ^b	Proportion of substrate covered in eggs	$(0, 1]$	
α	Regression slope for substrate	$340 \text{ eggs} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	Haegele et al. (1979)
ρ^b	Substrate egg density	$\text{eggs} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	
β	Regression slope for algae	$600.567 \text{ eggs} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	Schweigert (2005)
E^v	Number of algae egg layers	> 0	
γ	Regression exponent on E^v	0.6355	Schweigert (2005)
ϕ^v	Proportion of algae covered in eggs	$(0, 1]$	
δ	Regression exponent on ϕ^v	1.413	Schweigert (2005)
C	Algae coefficient	see Table 8	
ρ^v	Algae egg density	$\text{eggs} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	
ρ	Egg density	$\text{eggs} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	
W	Spawn width	m	
$\bar{\rho}$	Mean egg density	$\text{eggs} \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$	
$\overline{W}$	Mean spawn width	m	
L^v	Length of the algae bed	m	
L	Spawn length	m	
B	Understory spawn index (i.e., biomass)	t	

416 model of algae egg density from egg layers, proportion of the quadrat covered
417 by algae, and an algae coefficient using a generalized linear model. Algae
418 coefficients account for the effect of algae morphology on Pacific Herring egg
419 density (Table 8). Egg density on algae v in quadrat q, transect t, and spawn

420   s (Schweigert 2005) is

$$\rho^v_{vqts} = \beta E^{v\gamma}_{vqts} \phi^{v\delta}_{vqts} C_v \tag{27}$$

421 where β is the regression slope, E^v_{vqts} is the number of egg layers on algae
422 v, γ is the regression exponent on E^v_{vqts}, ϕ^v_{vqts} is the proportion of quadrat q
423 covered by algae v, δ is the regression exponent on ϕ^v_{vqts}, C_v is the coefficient
424 for algae v, and ρ^v_{vqts} is in eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$ (Figure 9). The total algae egg
425 density for quadrat q in transect t and spawn s is

$$\rho^v_{qts} = \sum_{v=1}^{V} \rho^v_{vqts} \tag{28}$$

426 where ρ^v_{vqts} is egg density on algae v from Equation 27, and ρ^v_{qts} is in eggs $\cdot$
427 $10^3 \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$.

428   The total understory egg density for quadrat q in transect t and spawn s
429 is

$$\rho_{qts} = \rho^b_{qts} + \rho^v_{qts} \tag{29}$$

430 where ρ^b_{qts} is substrate egg density from Equation 26, ρ^v_{qts} is algae egg density
431 from Equation 28, and ρ_{qts} is in eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$. Thus, we assume that eggs
432 on substrate and algae are independent, and can be added without bias.

433   7.2   TRANSECT OBSERVATIONS AND CALCULATIONS

434 At the transect level (Figure 3, step U3), the mean understory egg density in
435 transect t and spawn s is

$$\overline{\rho_{ts}} = \frac{1}{Q} \sum_{q=1}^{Q} \rho_{qts} \tag{30}$$

436 where Q is the number of quadrats in transect t, ρ_{qts} is total understory egg
437 density in quadrat q from Equation 29, and $\overline{\rho_{ts}}$ is in eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$. Note that
438 we update spawn width to correct for errors regarding the assumed accuracy
439 of transect lines used to measure spawn width for understory surveys between
440 2003 and 2014 (subsection A.2).

441   7.3   SPAWN OBSERVATIONS AND CALCULATIONS

442 At the spawn level (Figure 3, step U4), the mean width of spawn s is

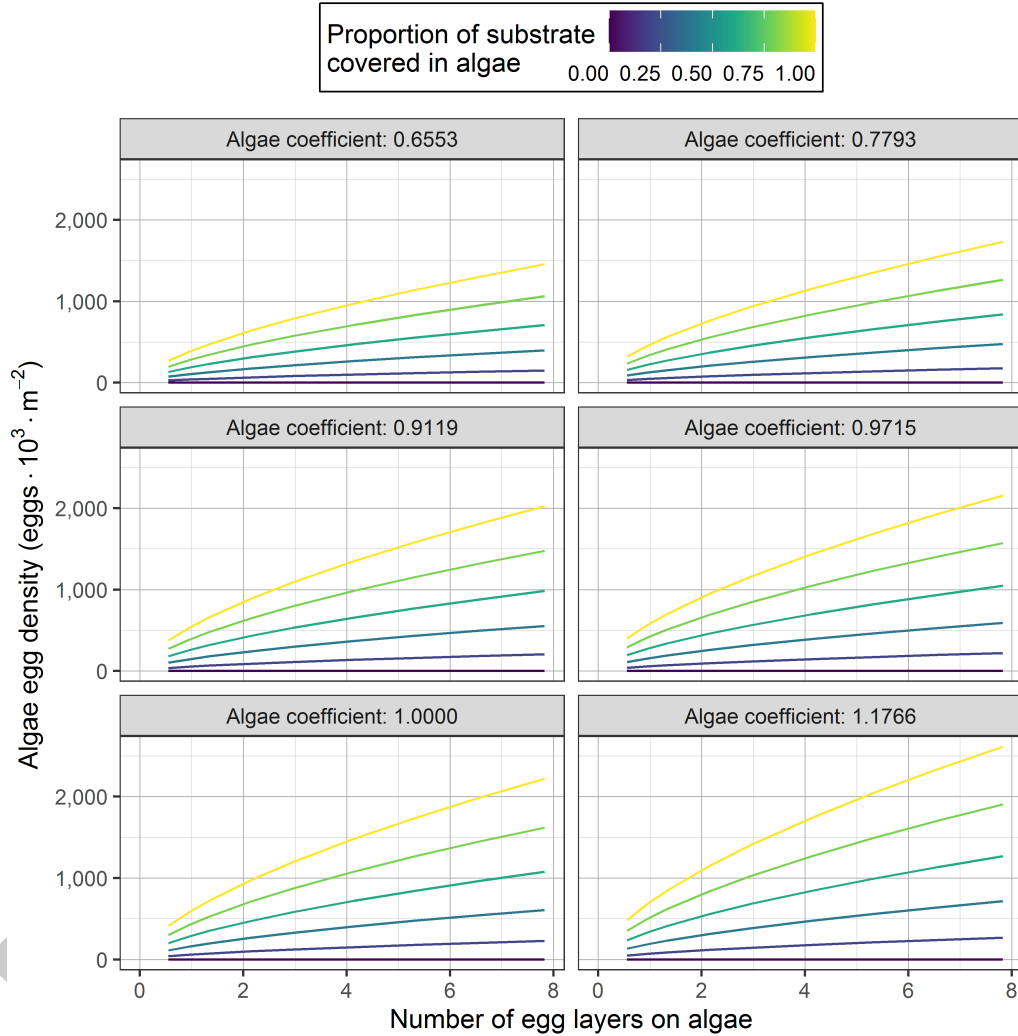$$\overline{W_s} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} W_{ts} \tag{31}$$

Figure 9. Algae egg density in thousands of eggs per square metre (m) as a function of number of egg layers on algae, proportion of substrate covered in algae, and algae coefficient (Table 8) for Pacific Herring underwater spawn surveys (Equation 27; Schweigert 2005). Note that number of egg layers can exceed those shown in this figure; values shown are for demonstration only.

Table 8. Algae (aka vegetation) types v and coefficients C for Pacific Herring understory spawn surveys (Schweigert 2005). Uncertainty in algae coefficients is not available.

Algae type v	Coefficient C
Grasses	0.9715
Grunge	1.0000
Kelp (flat)	0.9119
Kelp (standing)	1.1766
Leafy algae	0.6553
Rockweed	0.7793
Sargassum	1.1766
Stringy algae	1.0000

443 where W_{ts} is the spawn width at transect t, T is the number of transects in
444 spawn s, and $\overline{W_s}$ is in metres. The length of the algae bed in spawn s is L_s^v,
445 also in metres. As with Macrocystis spawn calculations, if L_s^v is inadvertently
446 not recorded, we set L_s^v to the spawn length L_s. Thus, we assume that eggs on
447 substrate and eggs on algae are represented by the same length measurement.
448 Next, we calculate the weighted mean egg density in spawn s, where transect
449 egg density is weighted by spawn width at transect t, W_{ts}. We calculate a
450 weighted mean because spawn width varies along the spawn length; a weighted
451 mean ensures that transects contribute proportionally to their area. The
452 mean egg density in spawn s is

$$\overline{\rho_s} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} \overline{\rho_{ts}} W_{ts}}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} W_{ts}} \tag{32}$$

453 where $\overline{\rho_{ts}}$ is the mean understory egg density in transect t from Equation 30,
454 W_{ts} is the spawn width for transect t in metres, and $\overline{\rho_s}$ is in eggs $\cdot 10^3 \cdot \mathrm{m}^{-2}$.
455 The understory spawn index in spawn s is

$$B_s = \frac{\overline{\rho_s} L_s^v \overline{W_s} 10^3}{\theta} \tag{33}$$

456 where $\overline{\rho_s}$ is the mean understory egg density from Equation 32, L_s^v is the
457 length of the algae bed, $\overline{W_s}$ is the mean spawn width from Equation 31, θ
458 is the egg conversion factor from Equation 8, and B_s is in tonnes (Figure 3,
459 step U5).

8   TOTAL SPAWN CALCULATIONS

This section describes step T1 in Figure 3. Unlike the previous three sections, we include subscripts for spawn survey type x, Location n, SAR r, and year y in the equations in this section (Table 9). The total spawn index in spawn s, Location n, region r, and year y is

$$B_{snry} = \sum_{x=1}^{X} B_{xsnry} \tag{34}$$

where B_{xsnry} is spawn index for surface, Macrocystis, and understory spawn surveys from Equation 13, Equation 25, and Equation 33, respectively, and B_{snry} is in tonnes (Figure 3, step T1). Finally, we aggregate the total spawn index by SAR r and year y

$$B_{ry} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{s=1}^{S} B_{snry} \tag{35}$$

where B_{snry} is the total spawn index from Equation 34, and B_{ry} is a relative index of combined sex spawning biomass for SAR r and year y in tonnes. We use B_{ry} as an indicator of Pacific Herring relative population abundance (i.e., biomass) in stock assessment models.

9   SPAWN ON KELP CALCULATIONS

Spawn on kelp (SOK) fisheries collect Pacific Herring roe that adhere to algae such as Macrocystis after spawning. Other similar fisheries include spawn on bough, in which operators collect roe that adhere to tree boughs; we refer to these fisheries collectively as SOK in this document. There are two types of SOK fisheries in BC: 'open-pond' in which operators provide algae to spawning Pacific Herring, and 'closed-pond' in which operators impound

Table 9. Notation for Pacific Herring total spawn index calculations. Legend: tonnes (t).

Name	Description	Value or unit
B	Spawn index (i.e., biomass)	t

spawning Pacific Herring in floating nets that contain algae (Shields et al. 1985). Although SOK fisheries do not directly remove spawning Pacific Herring, they do remove eggs that could otherwise have contributed to recruitment. Note that closed-pond operations also cause incidental mortality to spawning Pacific Herring (Shields et al. 1985), but we do not address this issue here. Thus, SOK fisheries present an issue in terms of their impact to the population, and accounting in stock assessment and monitoring (Schweigert et al. 2018). Although Pacific Herring stock assessments do not account for eggs removed by SOK fisheries at this time, there are a few options to account for the impact of SOK harvest. The most direct is to estimate the quantity of eggs removed from the population.

Shields et al. (1985) collected information on the relationship between the number of egg layers in SOK product, and proportion of product weight that consists of eggs and kelp. They determined that kelp represents an average of 12% of the total product weight. Since SOK product is universally brined at the time of harvest, it is necessary to also consider the uptake of salt by the eggs, which increases the overall product weight. However, there is uncertainty in the degree of brining that occurs prior to weighing the product. Nevertheless, Whyte and Englar (1977) determined that wet product weight increases by approximately 13% due to salt uptake during brining periods that range from 1.5 to 24 hours. By osmosis, brining would also draw some water from the eggs; unfortunately we are unable to account for osmosis at this time. The last factor to consider is the mean fertilized egg weight, which was determined by Hay and Miller (1982) to be $2.38 \cdot 10^{-6}$ kg.

We estimate spawning biomass removed from the population by SOK fishery f in SAR r and year y as

$$B_{fry} = \frac{H_{fry} \left(1 - \nu\right) \frac{1}{1+\upsilon}}{M\theta} \tag{36}$$

where H_{fry} is the weight in kilograms of Pacific Herring SOK harvest in fishery f, SAR r, and year y, ν is the proportion of SOK product that is kelp, υ is the SOK product weight increase due to brining as a proportion, M is the average mass in kilograms of a fertilized egg, θ is the egg conversion factor from Equation 8, and B_{fry} is spawning biomass in tonnes for SOK fishery f (Table 10). Then we aggregate spawning biomass by stock assessment region

512 (SAR) r and year y

$$B_{ry} = \sum_{f=1}^{F} B_{fry} \qquad (37)$$

513 where B_{fry} is spawning biomass by fishery f from Equation 36, and B_{ry} is
514 estimated spawning biomass removed by SOK fisheries in SAR r and year y
515 in tonnes.

10   SOURCES OF UNCERTAINTY

517 Like all biological models, spawn index calculations are affected by various
518 potential sources of uncertainty including natural variability, observation error
519 (e.g., bias, precision), measurement error, and model structural complexity
520 (Link et al. 2012). Some examples illustrate these sources of uncertainty:

521　1. Natural variability could affect Pacific Herring fecundity, and the sex
522　　ratio of spawning Pacific Herring (Equation 8). Fecundity could be
523　　influenced by biological processes such as the observed non-stationarity
524　　of weight-at-age (DFO 2020), or a truncated age distribution caused by
525　　selective fishing (Brunel and Piet 2013).

526　2. Measurement error could affect input data (e.g., number of egg layers,
527　　spawn length and width), while model structural complexity could affect
528　　estimated prediction model parameters, or the form of their relationship,

Table 10. Notation for Pacific Herring spawn on kelp (SOK) calculations.
Legend: kilograms (kg), tonnes (t).

Name	Description	Value or unit	References
H	Weight of SOK harvest	kg	
ν	Proportion of SOK product that is kelp	0.12	Shields et al. (1985)
υ	SOK product weight increase due to brining (proportion)	0.13	Whyte and Englar (1977)
M	Average mass of a fertilized egg	$2.38 \times 10^{-6}\,\text{kg}$	Hay and Miller (1982)
B	Spawning biomass	t	

or both (e.g., Equation 11). In addition, spawn index prediction models are dated, and the processes could have changed in the intervening years.

3. Uncertainty in fixed parameters that are used as data without error (e.g., Equation 11); uncertainty in spawn index parameters is currently unknown.

4. Uncertainty in the number of egg layers for spawn intensity categories (Table 3), and algae coefficients (Table 8). Again, uncertainty in these values is currently unknown.

Despite these assumptions and potential sources of uncertainty, the spawn index has typically been reported without quantifying uncertainty (but see Schweigert et al. (1993) who estimated the variance). Reporting the spawn index without uncertainty may perpetuate the misconception that the spawn index is observed data, whereas it is derived data with assumptions and uncertainties. An additional issue for stock assessments is that models will interpret spawn index data as being more certain than it is, and estimates of stock status and future prognosis will be artificially precise.

There are several potential benefits to addressing spawn index uncertainty. First, quantifying uncertainty could identify parameters to target with future research. Potential analyses to quantify spawn index uncertainty include:

1. Quantify and report variability in estimated prediction model parameters and equations (e.g., Equation 11),

2. Propagate uncertainty in parameters and prediction models through spawn index calculations,

3. Incorporate the underlying data that informs the prediction model equations into spawn index calculations,

4. Bootstrap observed input data (see Schweigert 1993), and

5. Conduct sensitivity analyses.

Second, acknowledging uncertainty can reduce another source of uncertainty: inadequate communication among scientists, managers, and stakeholders, which can lead to misapplication of scientific advice (Link et al. 2012). Finally, acknowledging uncertainty will increase transparency, and enable users to assess potential impacts to Pacific Herring stock assessments in a management strategy evaluation (MSE) approach (e.g., DFO 2019). Addressing data and

563 model uncertainty is a required component of MSE approaches (Punt et al.
564 2016).

565   Quantifying uncertainty may also identify options to increase survey
566 program efficiency by targeting data that have the largest impact on spawn
567 index accuracy. In addition, there is a trade-off between precision of estimated
568 quantities versus survey effort or cost. Ideally, reducing survey effort does
569 not result in biased target variable estimates. Therefore, understanding this
570 trade-off is important if, for example, budget reductions cause reduced survey
571 effort. Potential strategies to improve spawn survey efficiency include:

572 1. Conduct underwater surveys for major spawns in core areas, and surface
573   surveys for other spawns,

574 2. Review transect and quadrat spacing (section 2; see Schweigert 1993),
575   and

576 3. Conduct periodic versus annual surveys.

577 Even with a stable budget, there is a trade-off between high survey effort in
578 some areas, versus low survey effort or no information in other areas.

11   FUTURE RESEARCH

580 Many of the studies to quantify parameters and prediction models used in
581 spawn index calculations are dated (Table 11); these analyses could be checked
582 with new information, and updated if required. In addition, some of these
583 studies had a limited number of samples, as well as limited spatial or temporal
584 range, or both. Parameters include ω, ϕ^f, ν, υ, and M. Prediction models
585 include Equation 11, Equation 23, Equation 26, and Equation 27. In addition
586 to work mentioned above and in the previous section, other potential research
587 includes:

588 1. Review the assumed statistical framework,

589 2. Check accuracy and temporal stability of fecundity and sex ratios
590   (Equation 8),

591 3. Compare two methods to calculate the mean number of stalks per plant
592   (Equation 22): ratio of means (i.e., current method) versus mean of
593   ratios,

594 4. Investigate the assumptions that eggs on substrate and algae are:

595   (a) Independent (Equation 29), and

596   (b) Represented by the same length measurement (subsection 7.3),
597   and

598 5. Investigate surface spawn width adjustments (subsection A.1):

599   (a) Mean vs median width,

600   (b) Annual vs periodic updates, and

601   (c) Consistency of spawn width over time at a range of abundance
602   levels.

Table 11. Details for studies to quantify parameters and models used in Pacific Herring spawn index calculations. Study details include where, when, and how many samples, when available. The major stock assessment regions are Haida Gwaii (HG), Prince Rupert District (PRD), Central Coast (CC), Strait of Georgia (SoG), and West Coast of Vancouver Island (WCVI) (Figure 2). Legend: equation (Eq), sample size n, standard error (SE), standard deviation (SD), spawn-on-kelp (SOK), and not available (NA).

Parameters	Description	Study details	Uncertainty	References
f^t, f^q	Parameters for statistical framework (Eq 4).	SoG in 1981 and 1983; WCVI in 1982.	Objective is mean egg density SE $\leq$ 25%.	Schweigert et al. (1985, 1990)
Intensity	Intensity categories and number of egg layers (Table 3).	NA	NA	Hay and Kronlund (1987); Schweigert and Stocker (1988)
ω	Female fecundity (Eq 8).	NC, WCVI, and SoG in 1974 ($n = 3{,}293$ fish) and 1980 ($n = 1{,}642$); California in 1975 ($n = 37$).	SD ranges from 16.9 to 53.5.	Hay (1985); Hay and Brett (1988)
ϕ^f	Proportion female (Eq 8).	NA	NA	NA
α, β	Parameters for surface egg density model (Eq 11).	Coastwide from 1976 to 1987 ($n = 5{,}111$ samples).	NA	Schweigert et al. (1997)

| | | *Table 11 continued* | | |
Parameters	Description	Study details	Uncertainty	References
β, γ, δ, ϵ	Parameters for number of eggs per Macrocystis plant model (Eq 23).	HG in 1981 and 1987 ($n = 112$ plants); PRD in 1986 ($n = 15$); CC in 1986 ($n = 5$); WCVI in 1985 and 1986 ($n = 35$).	Model accounts for 78% of variation in eggs per plant.	Haegele and Schweigert (1990)
α	Parameter for substrate egg density model (Eq 26).	SoG in 1976, 1977, and 1978; PRD, CC, and WCVI in 1977.	NA	Haegele and Humphreys (1976, 1978a,b); Haegele et al. (1979)
β, γ, δ, C_v	Parameters for algae egg density model (Eq 27, Table 8).	Coastwide from 1976 to 1987 ($n = 5{,}111$ samples).	Model accounts for 40% of variation in egg density.	Schweigert (2005)
ν	Proportion of SOK product that is kelp (Eq 36).	HG in 1982 and 1983; PRD in 1982.	SD = 4.2.	Shields et al. (1985)
v	SOK product weight increase due to brining (proportion; Eq 36).	SoG ca. 1977.	v ranges from 11.88 to 13.37 for 1.5- to 24-hour brining periods.	Whyte and Englar (1977)
M	Average mass of a fertilized egg (Eq 36).	SoG in 1980 ($n = 7$ samples).	SE = 3.4×10^{-7}.	Hay and Miller (1982)

12 CAVEATS

There are a few caveats to consider when interpreting the Pacific Herring spawn index, and using spawn index data in analyses. These caveats include:

1. The spawn index is a relative index of spawning biomass,

2. The spawn survey is a presence only survey; thus the spawn index is a minimum spawning biomass,

3. There are two different spawn survey periods with substantial differences in survey effort and method (subsection 3.1):

   (a) Surface period from 1951 to 1987, and

   (b) Dive period from 1988 to present,

4. Surface spawn surveys use two different methods to estimate the number of egg layers (subsubsection 3.1.1):

   (a) Spawn intensity categories:

      i. Five categories from 1951 to 1968, and
      ii. Nine categories from 1969 to 1978, and

   (b) Direct estimates from 1979 to present,

5. The spawn index is derived from surface and dive observations of egg deposition, and includes uncertainty and assumptions (section 10), and

6. Spawn index calculations rely on dated parameters and models (section 11).

For example, in stock assessments, we scale the Pacific Herring spawn index to abundance by dividing the index by q, which we refer to as the 'spawn index scaling parameter', and we calculate a separate scalar for each period (DFO 2020). That is to say, we estimate one spawn index scaling parameter for the surface survey period q_1, and a second one for the dive survey period q_2.

13 DOWNLOAD

The **R** package to calculate the Pacific Herring spawn index SpawnIndex, is publicly accessible on the Pacific Herring spawn index repository. The package includes an example database of Pacific Herring spawn survey observations, and a vignette with examples. The **R** package contains functions to import

tables from the database, and calculate the spawn index. This document is meant to accompany the **R** package, which implements the calculations described here. The **R** package is documented and has examples to promote accessibility and transparency.

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APPENDIX A   SPAWN WIDTH ADJUSTMENTS

Spawn width is a critical component in spawn index calculations. There are two cases where we adjust spawn width estimates to improve spawn index accuracy: surface surveys in all years from 1951 to present, and understory dive surveys from 2003 to 2014.

A.1   SURFACE SPAWN WIDTH

Surface surveys were the only survey type prior to 1988, while the majority of spawns since 1988 have been surveyed using SCUBA gear. Recall that we describe the spawn index as having two periods based on the predominant survey type: surface survey period from 1951 to 1987, and dive survey period from 1988 to present.

One issue with comparing these two partly overlapping protocols is that surface surveyors tend to underestimate spawn width (Hay and Kronlund 1987). To improve the consistency of spawn index estimates throughout the time period from 1951 to present, we adjust surface spawn width estimates using underwater estimates from dive surveys when dive data are available (Schweigert et al. 1993). Our preferred width is the median width from all dive surveys within a 'pool.' A pool is a group of Locations within a Section that are often adjacent, contain similar algae and substrate, and can be treated as a group with likely similar widths. We summarise spawn width by the median because widths are skewed (Schweigert et al. 1993). If there are no dive data that meet these criteria, we use the median width from all dives within the Section, or within the SAR if there are no dives within the Section. If there are still no dive data that meet these criteria, we use the observed width W' from the surface survey. We update the aforementioned median width values periodically, not annually. Note that we use this process to update widths for spawns in previous years using current observations.

A.2 UNDERSTORY SPAWN WIDTH

In 2013, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) staff realized that they were inadvertently underestimating spawn width for Pacific Herring understory dive surveys (Cleary et al. 2017). The issue was caused by the assumed accuracy of transect lines used by spawn surveyors to measure spawn width. Spawn surveyors determine spawn width by placing transects perpendicular to the shore. Surveyors use weighted lead lines to ensure that lines rest on the substrate; these lines are marked in 1 m increments, and are standardized to 20 m segments (i.e., a 'chain'). Segments refer to individual sections of line, which may be linked together to make complete transects.

Sometime in the mid- to late-1990s, spawn surveyors observed that the 20 m segments shrank by approximately 1 m during the first season of use, and continued to shrink over time. DFO staff noticed that this issue was occurring coast wide, and began re-measuring lead lines each season. They also modified the lead line marking protocol to account for shrinkage by marking 1.15 m increments; thus, segments were extended to 23 m. DFO staff derived this 15% increase by measuring and re-marking lead lines each year. Lead lines are made of a mix of polypropylene and nylon; nylon tightens up under repeated use, which is thought to explain the shrinkage. DFO staff

re-measured lead line increments in about 2005, and found that they still shrank from 1.15 m to 1.0 m, and continued to use the modified protocol.

In 2013, spawn surveyors observed that lead line increments were consistently 1.15 m, and no longer appeared to be shrinking. Following this observation, DFO staff re-measured additional lead lines and found that lead lines were made up of a combination of 1.0 m and 1.15 m increments. The combination of observed increment lengths is explained by the lifespan of lead lines: lead lines are replaced every 5 to 10 years, with some segments being replaced more frequently. For example, inner segments are replaced more frequently than seaward segments, and segments in some SARs are replaced more frequently than in other SARs. DFO staff believe that a change in lead line manufacturing prevents new lead lines from shrinking.

The earliest written instructions that describe the modified protocol of marking 1.15 m increments is from 2003, and this protocol was used until 2013. Note that some remote SARs continued to use old lead lines in 2014. The practice of annually re-measuring lead line increments ceased around 2005; thus we are unable to determine when lead lines ceased shrinking. Given the observations summarized above, we adjust spawn width estimates based on written instructions for the marking protocol in 2003. Accordingly, our best estimate of years impacted by marking lead lines at 1.15 m increments (when shrinking no longer occurred) is from 2003 to 2014. However, not all SARs r and years y are impacted equally by this issue (Table A.1): some SARs and years had all 1.0 m increment lengths (no correction factor needed; $\tau_{ry} = 1.0$), others had all 1.15 m increment lengths ($\tau_{ry} = 1.15$), and others had a combination of 1.0 m and 1.15 m increment lengths which we assume to be in equal proportion ($\tau_{ry} = 1.075$). We correct understory spawn widths by multiplying the observed width by the correction factor

$$W_{txsnry} = W'_{txsnry}\tau_{ry} \tag{A.1}$$

where W'_{txsnry} is the observed spawn width for transect t in spawn survey type x (i.e., understory), spawn s, Location n, SAR r, and year y, τ_{ry} is the spawn width correction factor for SAR r and year y (Table A.1), and W_{txsnry} is the corrected understory spawn width in metres (Table A.2). Instead of updating the database permanently, we adjust spawn width in the **R** package script to be transparent, and to prevent mismatches between the original data sheets and databases. It is now standard practice to re-measure transect segments annually to ensure that this issue does not reoccur due to another

change in lead line manufacturing.

APPENDIX B   SURFACE SPAWN UPDATES

One record in the surface spawn database since 1951 requires an update to fill-in missing egg layer information. As with understory spawn width updates, we make this update in the **R** package script. This affects the following record:

1. Update 'intensity' from 0 to 1 for the 1 record in the year 1962, Statistical Area 14, Section 142, Location code 820, and with intensity = 0. We update intensity from 0 to 1 because spawn was surveyed but not reported.

Spawn survey records prior to 1951 have additional missing or inaccurate egg layer information, and are unreliable for indexing purposes. Therefore, we do not include spawn data prior to 1951 in stock assessments.

While reviewing the spawn index calculations and translating them from the **Microsoft Access** database to **R**, we found several cases where index data were being over-written with no documented reason. These updates have been omitted, and affected the following records:

1. Update E_{js} (i.e., the total number of egg layers) to 2.1496 for the 15 records in the year 1979, Statistical Area 2, and with intensity 4;

2. Update E_{js} to 0.5529 for the 4 records in the year 1981, Statistical Area 24, and with $E_{js} = 0.0$;

3. Update E_{js} to 1.3360 for the 7 records in the year 1982, Statistical Area 23, and with intensity 3;

4. Update E_{js} to 2.3300 for 41 records in the year 1984, Statistical Area 24, and with intensity 0; and

5. Update E_{js} to 2.9800 for 14 records in the year 1982, Statistical Area 27, and with $E_{js} = 0.0$.

In the first three cases, E_{js} was updated using intensity categories (Table 3); in the last two cases, E_{js} was updated using historical averages. These changes had negligible effects on the spawn index.

Table A.1. Spawn width correction factors τ_{ry} for Pacific Herring understory spawn surveys by stock assessment region (SAR, r) and year y. Legend: Haida Gwaii (HG), Prince Rupert District (PRD), Central Coast (CC), Strait of Georgia (SoG), West Coast of Vancouver Island (WCVI), Area 27 (A27), and Area 2 West (A2W).

	SAR						
Year	HG	PRD	CC	SoG	WCVI	A27	A2W
2003	1.000	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.000
2004	1.000	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.000
2005	1.000	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.000
2006	1.000	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.000
2007	1.000	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.000
2008	1.000	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.000
2009	1.150	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.150
2010	1.150	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.150
2011	1.150	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.150
2012	1.150	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.150
2013	1.150	1.150	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.000	1.150
2014	1.150	1.150	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.150

Table A.2. Notation for Pacific Herring understory spawn width adjustments. Legend: metres (m).

Name	Description	Value or unit
W'	Observed spawn width	m
τ	Spawn width correction factor	see Table A.1
W	Corrected spawn width	m