Supplementary material for 'The utility of spatial model-based estimators of unobserved bycatch: future or folly?'

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Table S1: Annual bycatch (mt) and bycatch rate (percent of hauls) for species selected from the U.S. West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) dataset. All selected species are exclusively discarded. The summarized data are 35,440 post-IFQ hauls (4,007 trips) observed from 2011-2015 in the area north of Cape Falcon, Oregon (45.77° N).

	2011		2012		2013		2014		
Species	Catch (mt)	% Hauls	Catch (mt)	% Hauls	Catch (mt)	% Hauls	Catch (mt)	% Hauls	C
Big skate	25.2	10.2	33.9	10.8	24.1	9.1	68.2	17.9	
Black skate	18.5	17.3	15.3	14.4	14.0	15.2	13.7	15.3	
Brown cat shark	19.3	45.6	21.5	43.5	24.3	45.4	25.4	45.4	
California slickhead	9.3	12.3	6.3	8.1	6.4	9.0	5.3	9.3	
Dungeness crab	120.1	27.6	137.8	32.7	98.2	25.3	105.0	31.9	
Grenadier	116.8	34.0	121.9	29.8	108.1	29.8	64.0	26.0	
Octopus	3.7	15.9	2.8	13.2	4.7	15.4	3.4	13.2	
Pacific hake	147.6	55.1	165.8	58.2	148.0	54.2	122.7	56.2	
Pacific halibut	61.0	29.3	62.3	30.3	63.7	27.1	53.8	33.9	
Rosethorn rockfish	0.7	3.3	0.7	4.5	0.9	5.9	0.8	4.2	
Sandpaper skate	25.9	44.9	33.0	48.4	35.0	51.8	33.9	53.9	
Slender sole	18.7	20.7	35.2	23.6	46.7	26.9	31.7	31.3	
Spiny dogfish shark	268.7	42.5	261.4	46.5	258.0	39.2	262.9	46.9	
Spotted ratfish	50.7	37.5	58.7	42.3	69.0	41.9	57.3	44.4	
Tanner crab	136.3	46.3	85.1	38.6	104.2	39.7	84.3	39.4	

Figure S1

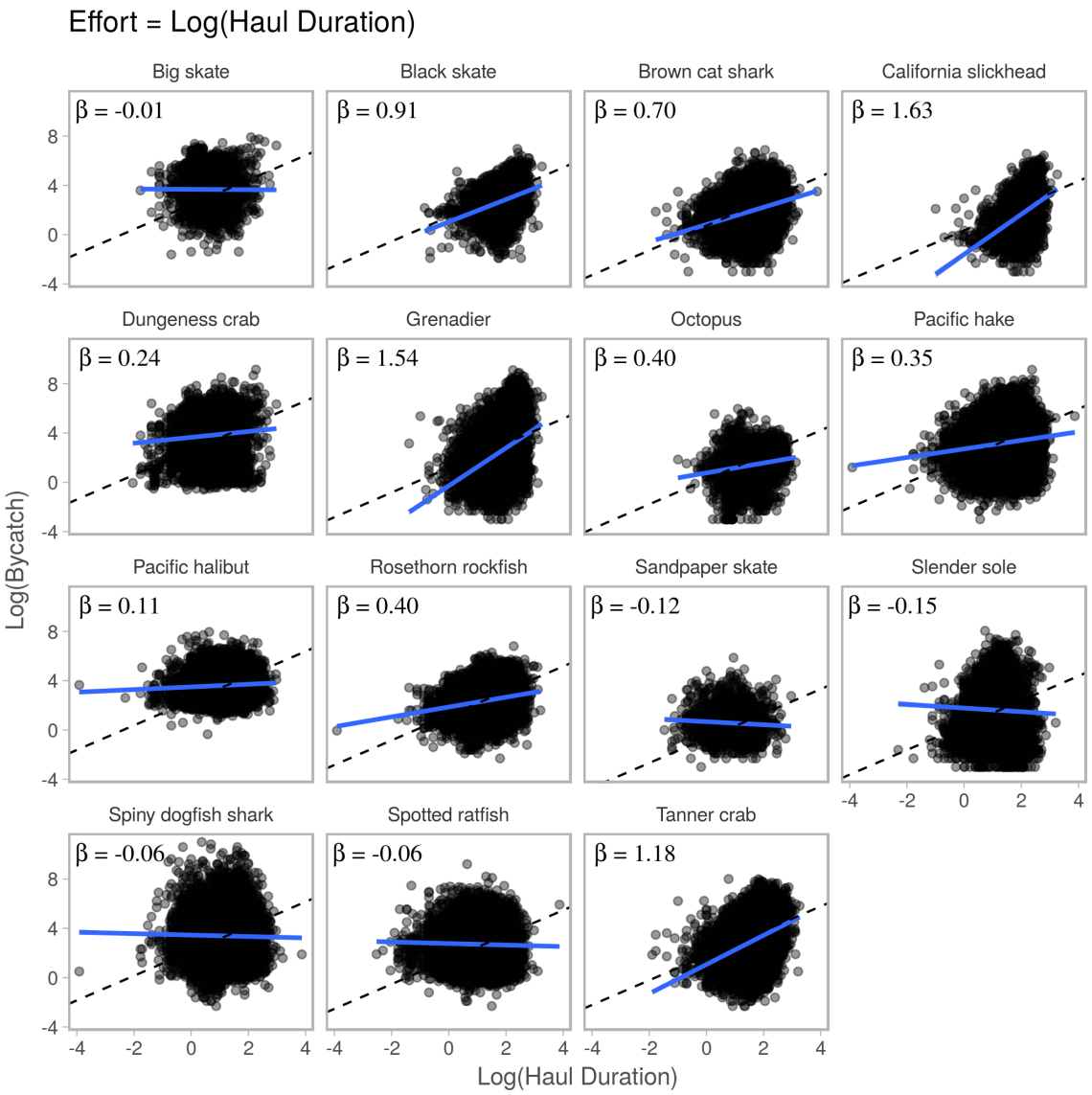

Figure S1: Estimated relationships between fishing effort (haul duration in hours) and bycatch (kg) for 15 species analyzed in the West Coast groundfish trawl fishery. The slope terms, β, of log-log linear models are exponents of an assumed power law fit to each species, Bycatch $= \alpha \text{Effort}^{\beta}$. Most β are much less than 1, indicating the relationship between bycatch and effort is either weak or not linear. Data ($n = 35,440$) consist of observed hauls from the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program recorded from 2011 to 2015 in the area north of Cape Falcon, Oregon (45.77° N).

Figure S2

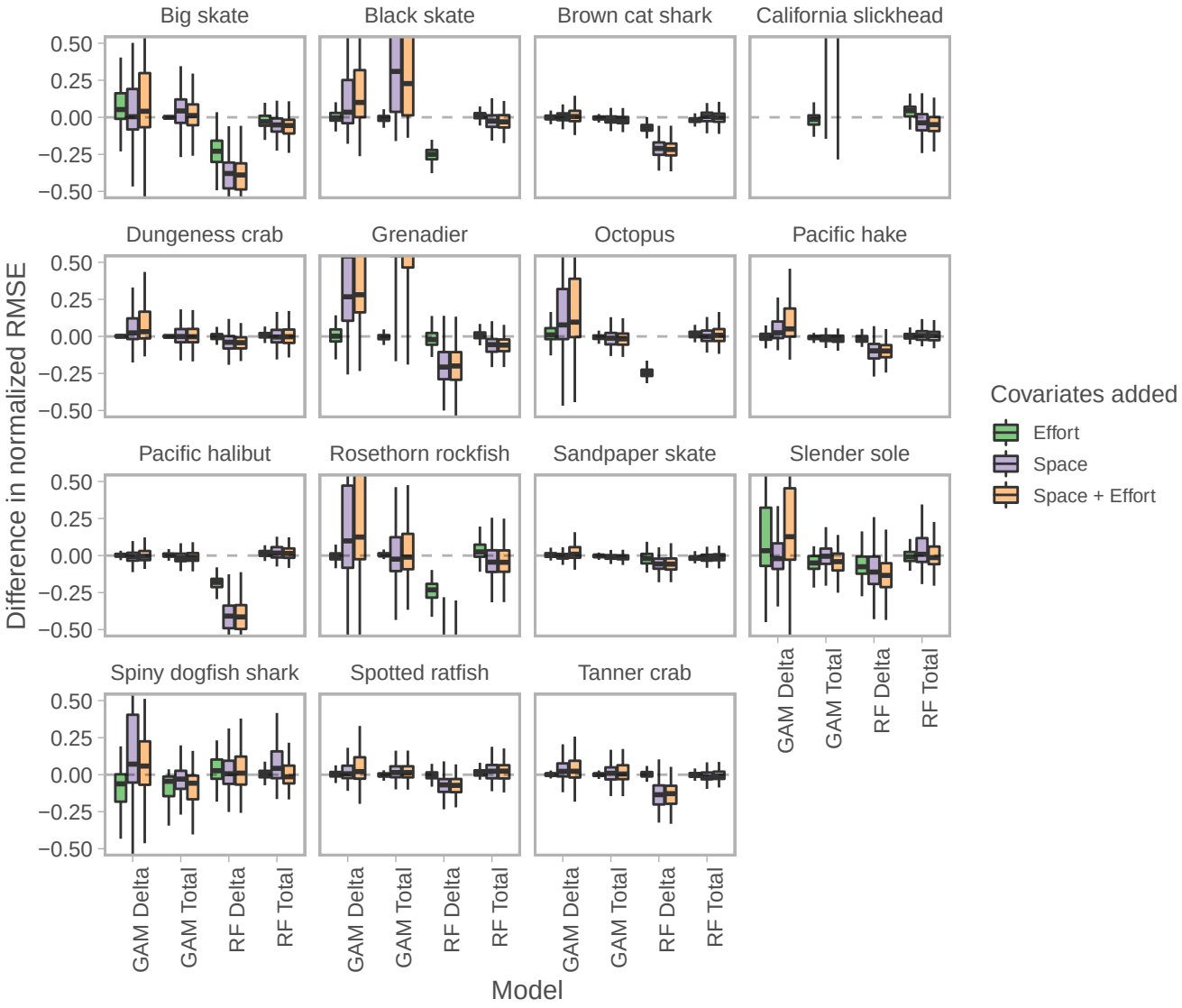

Figure S2: Change in predictive performance (normalized RMSE) when adding fishing effort and spatial location as covariates in each model. For many species, adding space to the GAM-Delta and GAM-Total models led to worse predictions (positive change in RMSE, above dashed line). On the other hand, adding space to the RF-Delta model consistently improved predictions (negative change in RMSE, below dashed line). For RF-Total, including space had either slightly improved predictions or had no effect. Adding effort had little effect for nearly all species and models, and never had a larger effect than adding space.

Figure S3

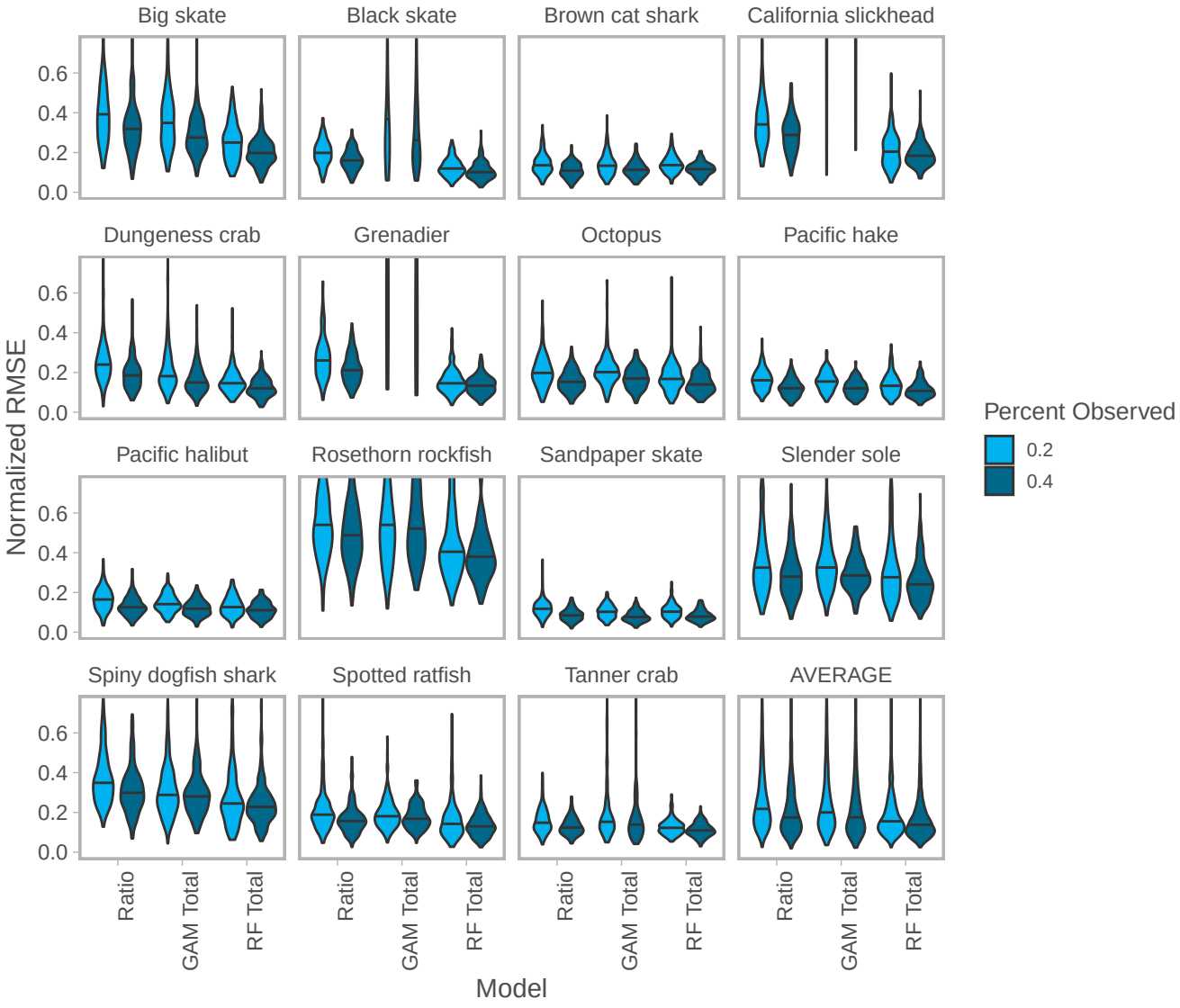

Figure S3: Predictive performance (normalized RMSE) for different levels of simulated observer coverage. Averaged across species, RF-Total had lower median RMSE than the ratio estimator, even at half the observer coverage (RF-Total at 20%: 0.155, Ratio at 40%: 0.180). GAM-Total failed to converge for 3/15 species.

Figure S4

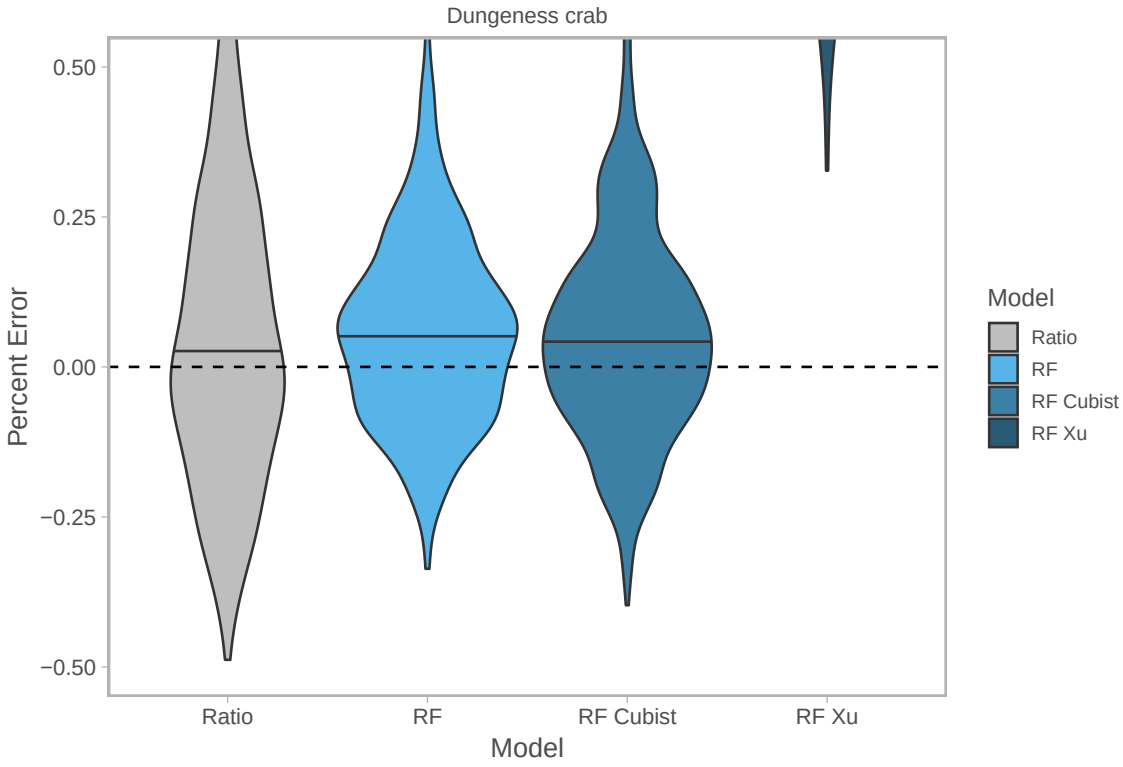

Figure S4: Performance of RF bias correction methods applied to Dungeness Crab bycatch (percent error, PE, averaged across years 2011-2015). The ratio estimator is unbiased (median PE = 0.002). RF is positively biased (median PE = 0.055) and Cubist is less positively biased (median PE = 0.043). Cubist reduces bias by fitting a linear model in regression tree terminal nodes instead of using the data mean (Quinlan 1992, Quinlan 1993). The second method, Xu (2013), fits a second RF model to the residuals of the original RF, but this method performed poorly (median PE = 1.107, off chart).