

# Splitting Historical Blue Whale Catches using Spatial GAMs

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1/16/2012

# Background/Motivation

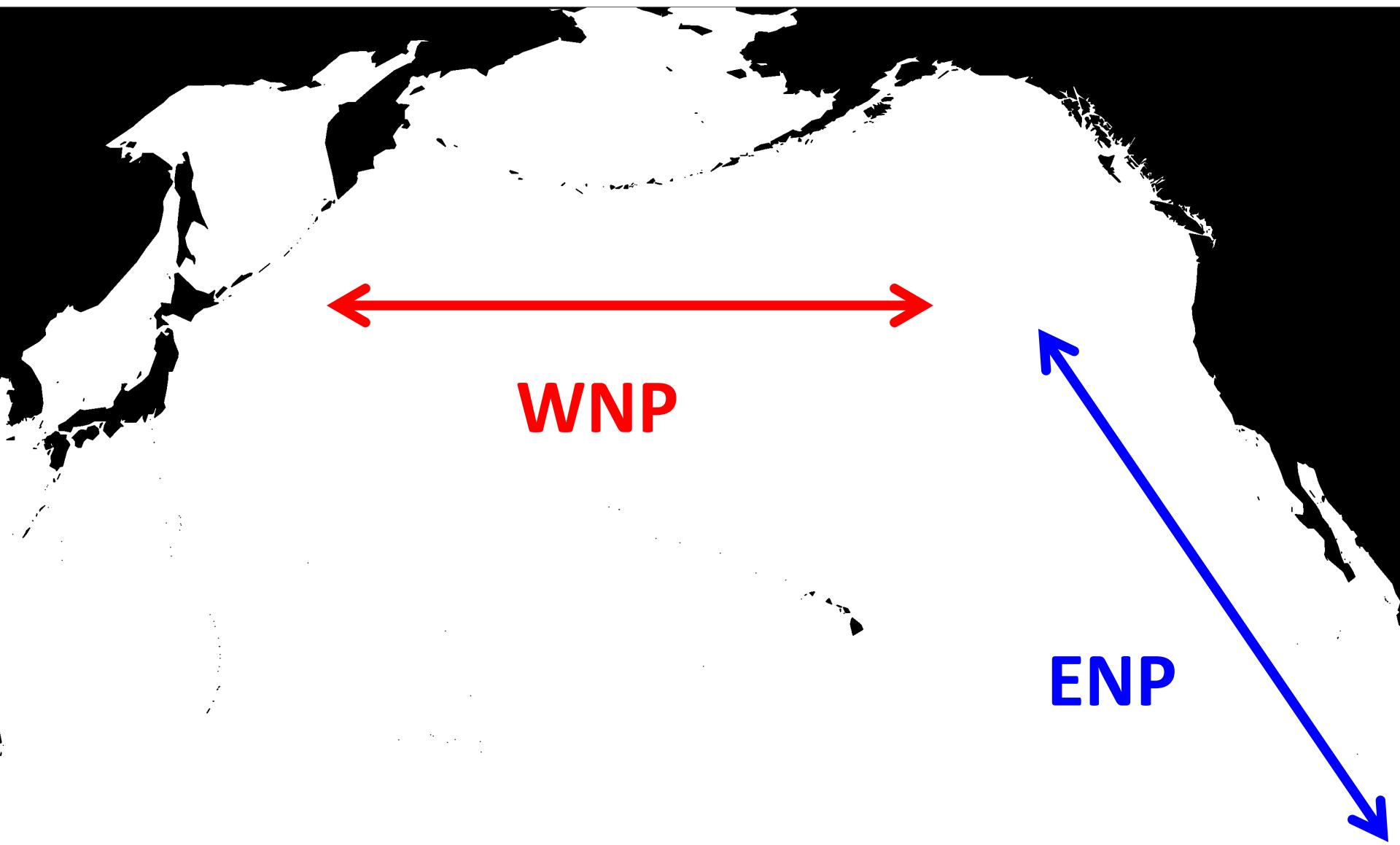
- North Pacific Blue whales (*B. musculus*) were exploited commercially from 1905-1971
- Endangered, but no assessment due in part to **conflated catches**

## Themes:

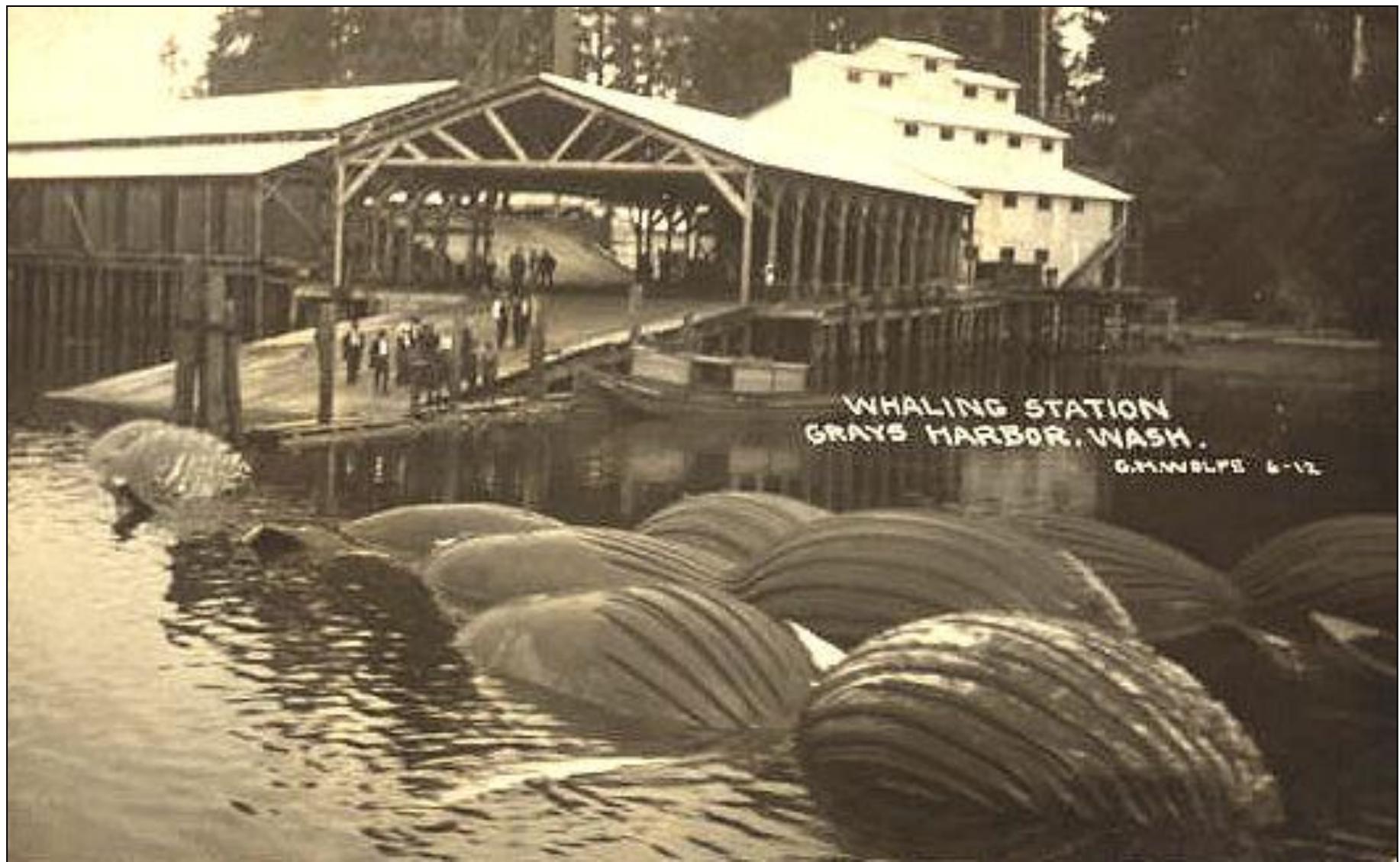
- **2 Stocks:** the eastern (**ENP**) and western (**WNP**) based on morphological<sup>1</sup> and acoustic<sup>2</sup> analyses
- **Uncertainty:** date, location, statistical, ecological

<sup>1</sup> Gilpatrick & Perryman 2008, <sup>2</sup> Stafford *et al.* 2001

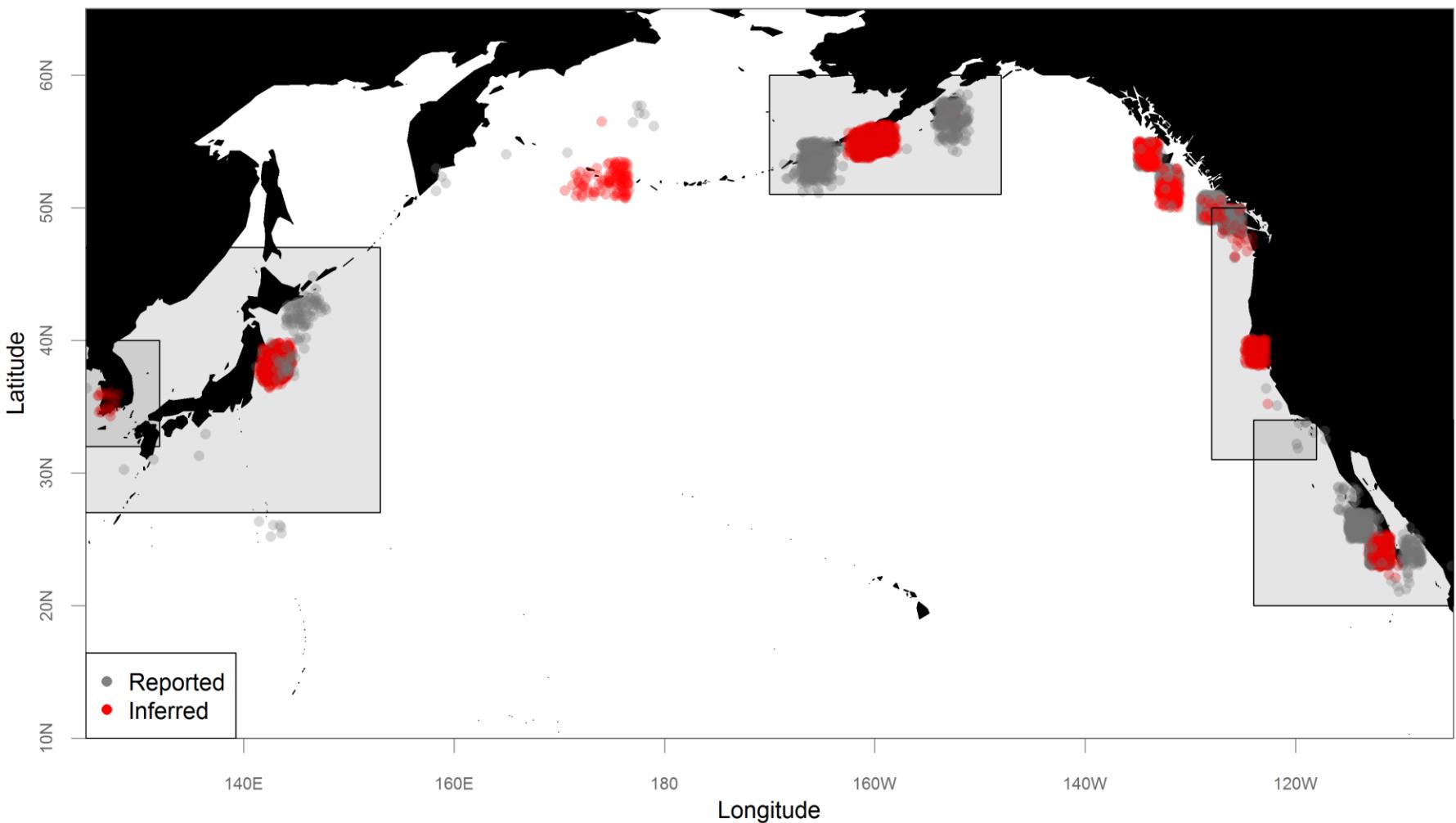
# Ecology



# Land Stations



# Catches Before 1950

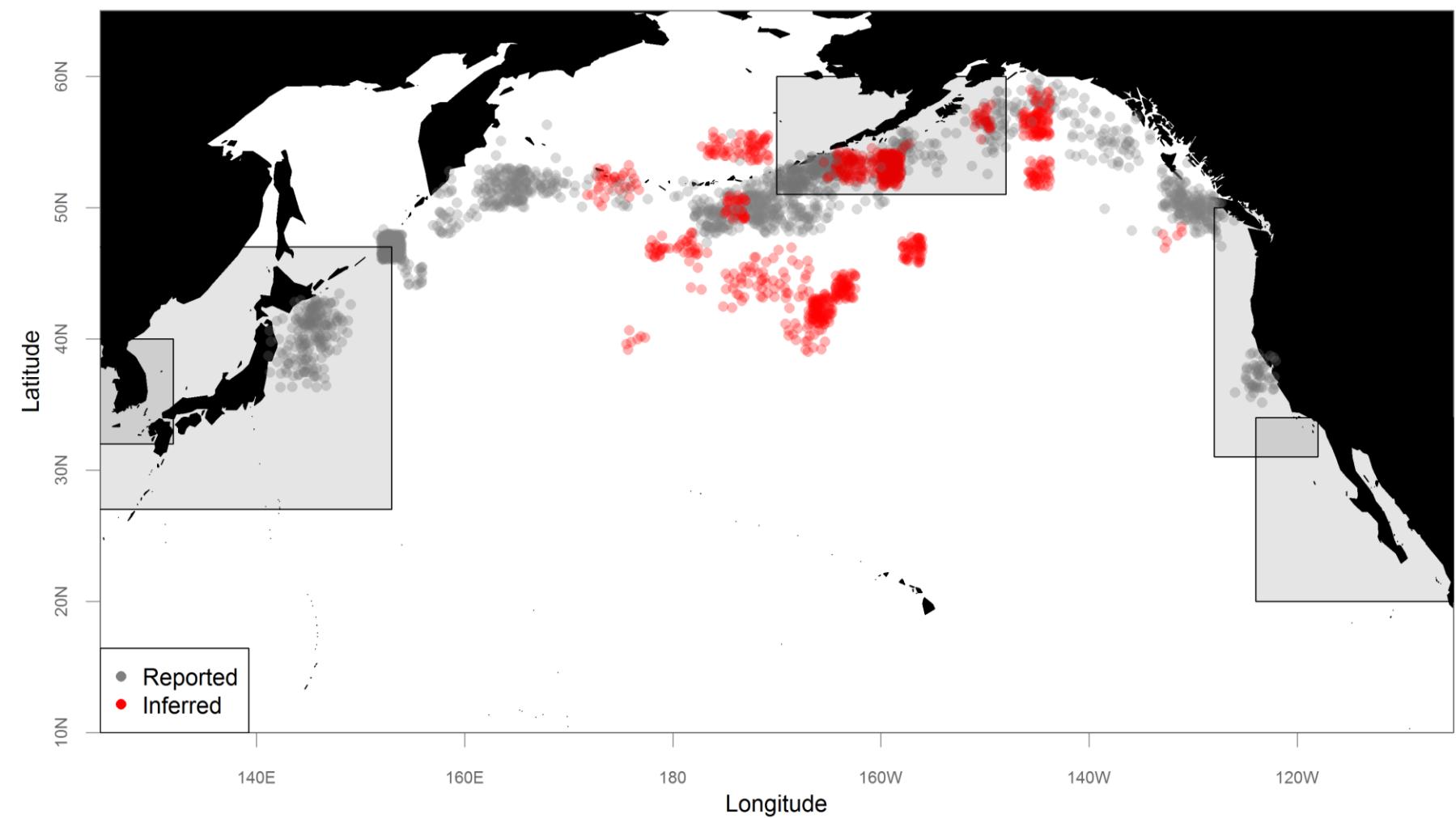


# Floating Factories

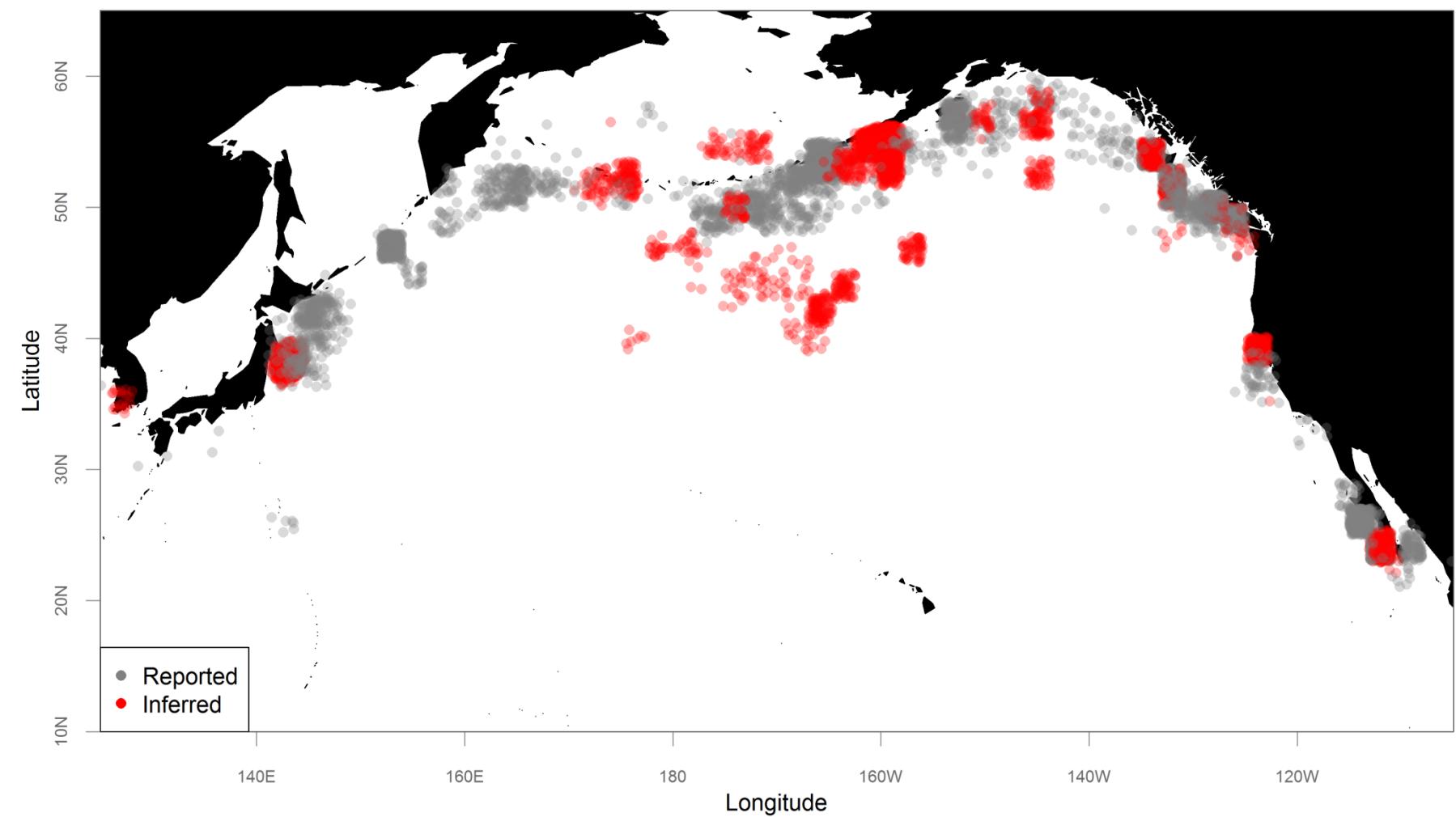
Photo: A. Berzin



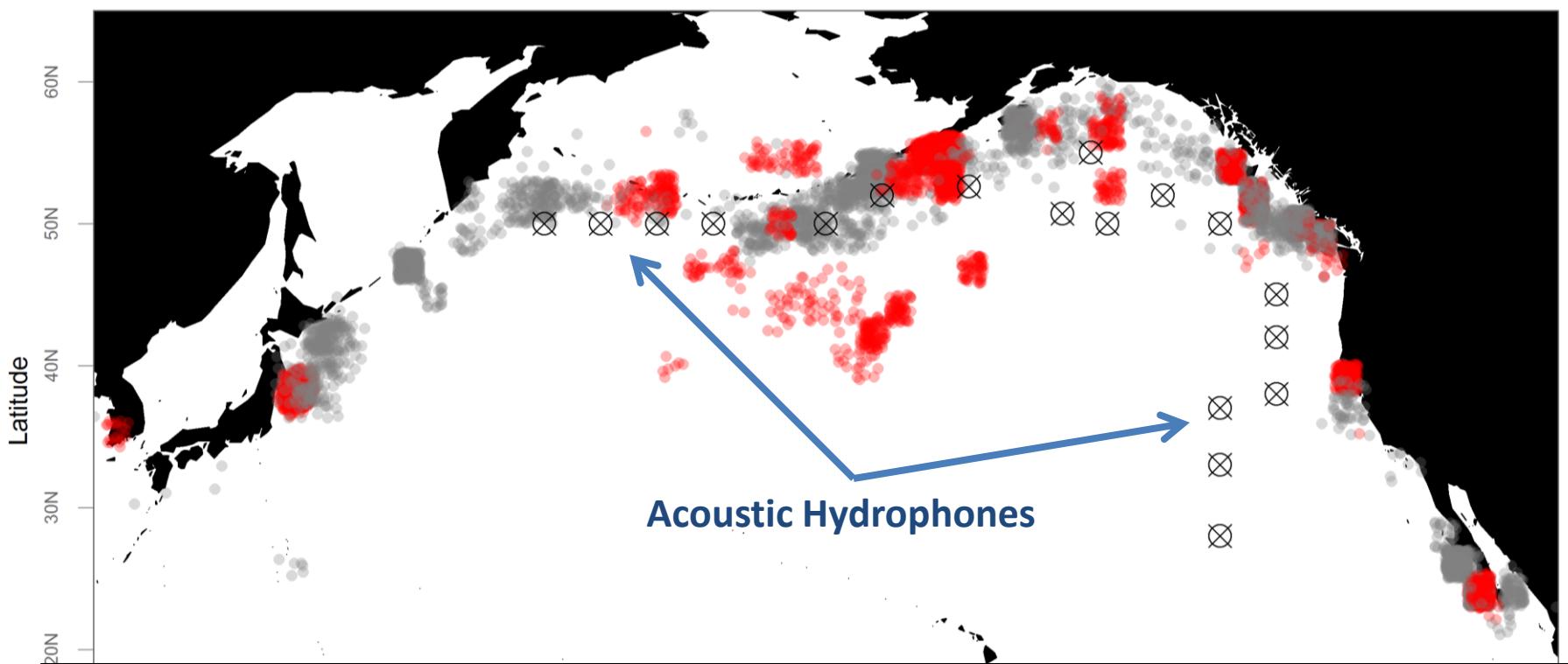
# Catches After 1950



# Catches from 1905-1971

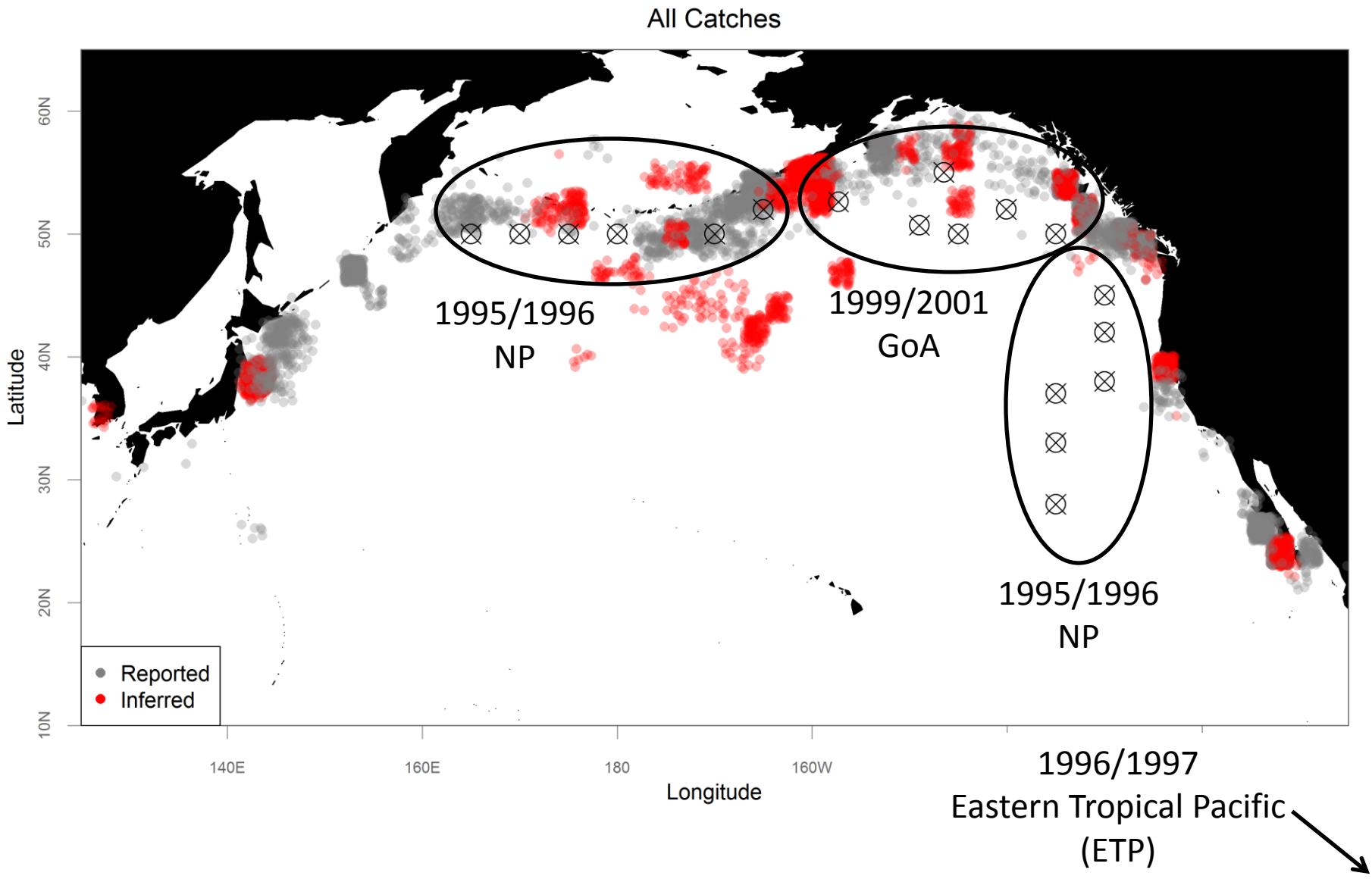


# Acoustic Data Locations



**Goal:** Infer stock identity of catches  
(using the acoustic data)

# Acoustic Data Dates



# Acoustic Spectrograms

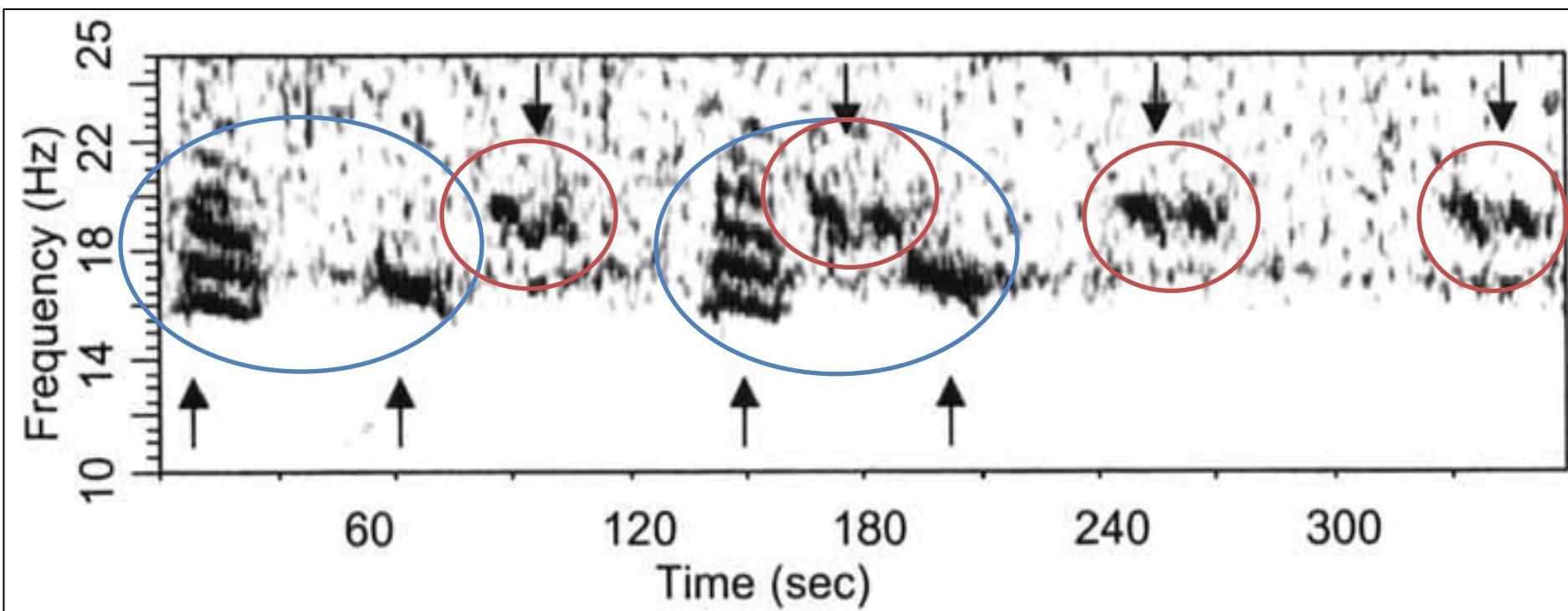
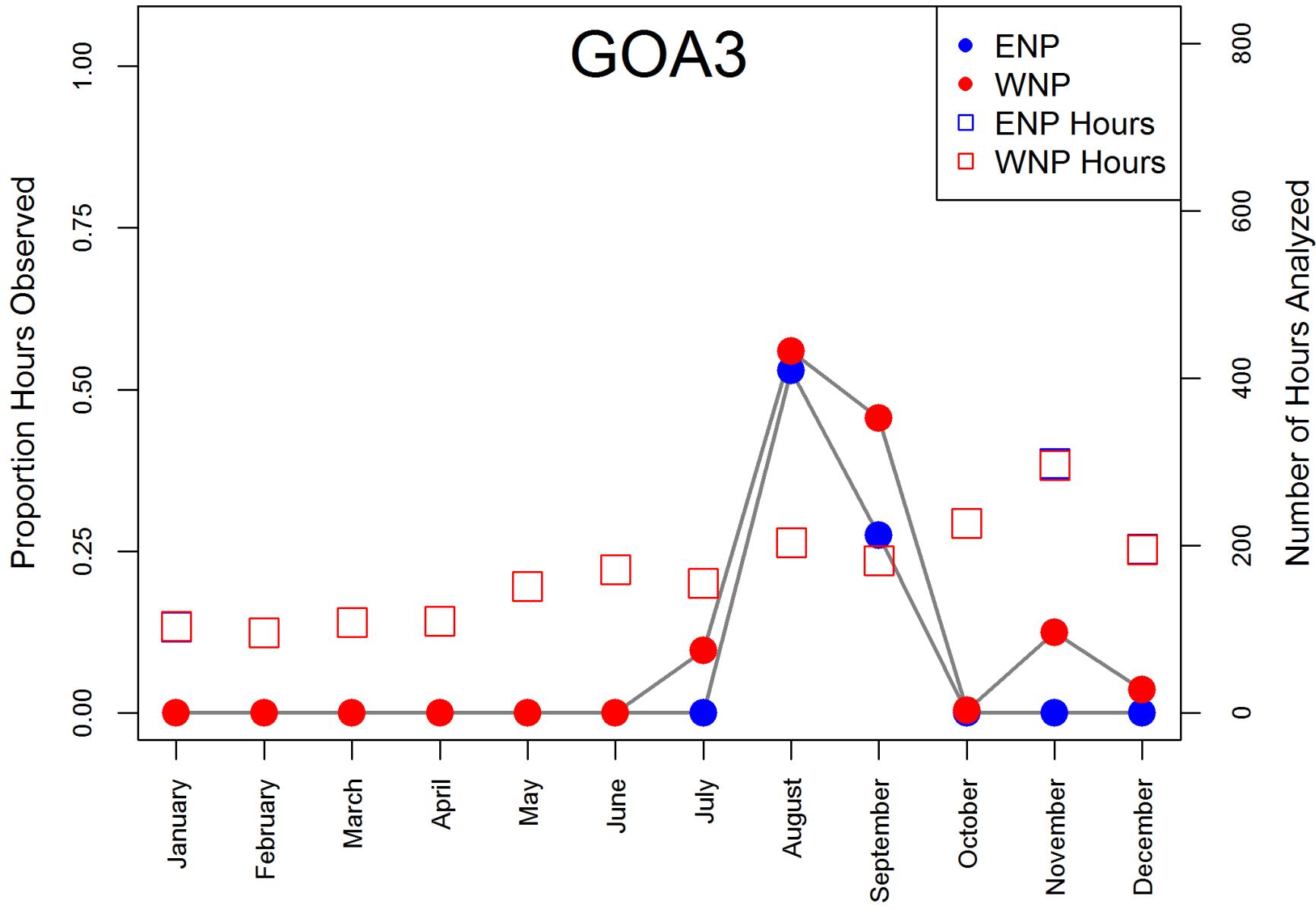
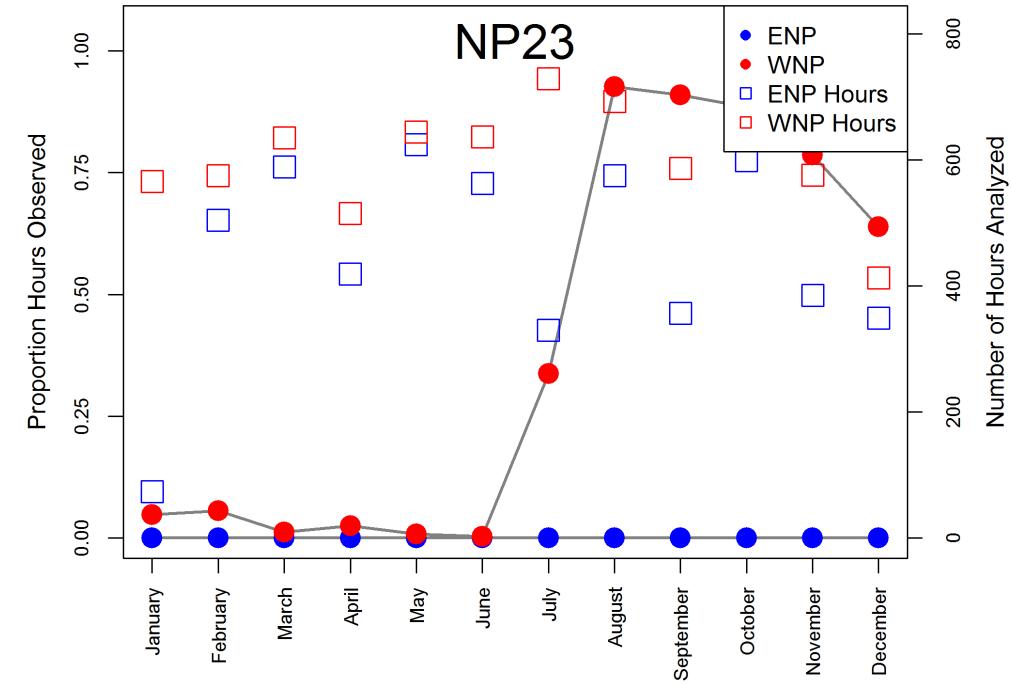


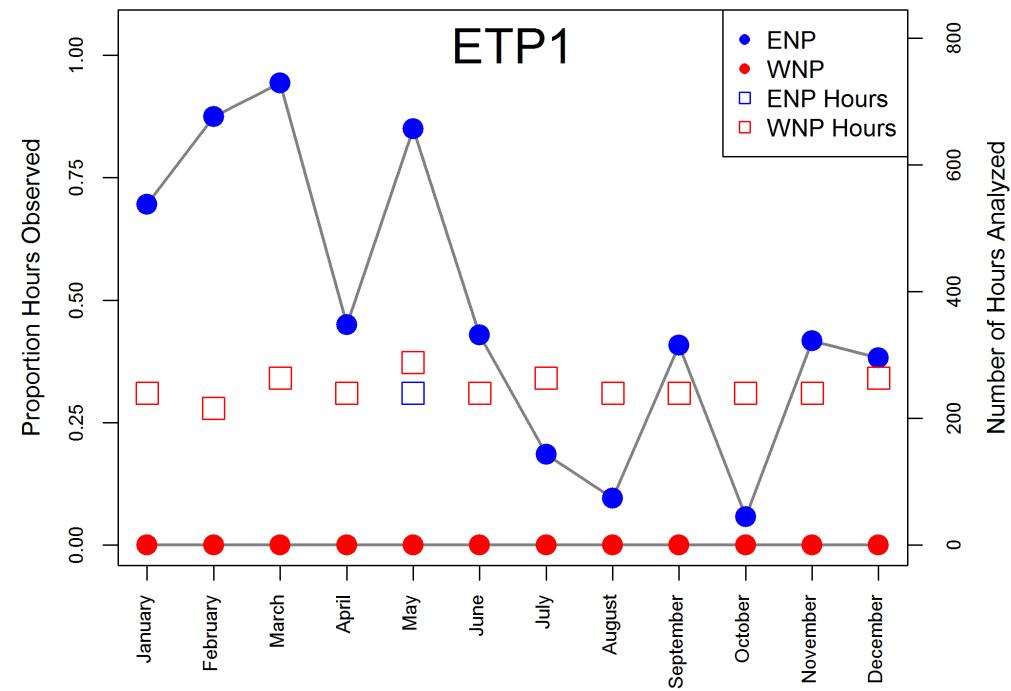
Image from: Stafford 2003, Two types of blue whale calls recorded in the Gulf of Alaska

# Acoustic Data





Western population  
only in western  
Aleutians



Eastern population  
only in ETP

# Models

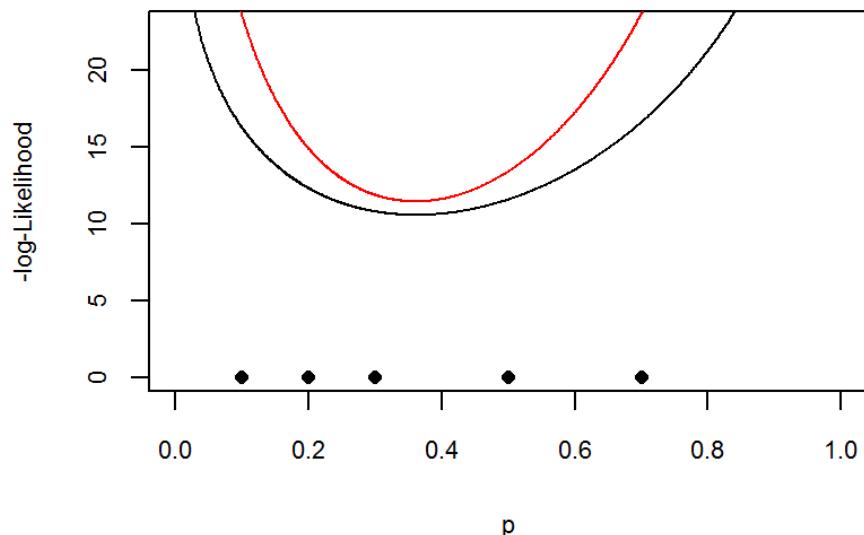
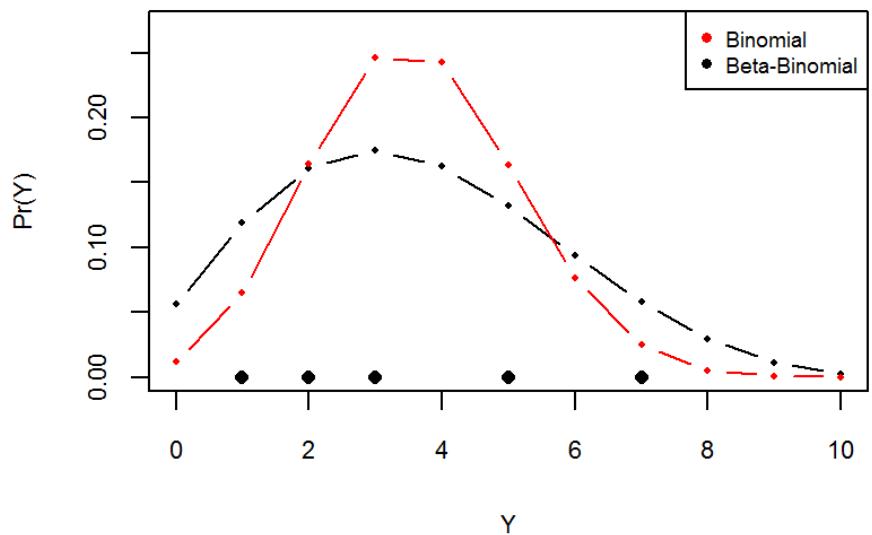
- *A priori* predictors: **Lat/Long and Month** cover the spatial and temporal stock movements
- Generalized Additive Models (**GAM**)
- Over-dispersion is expected, so a **beta-binomial** distribution is used
- ~~Jackknifing~~ bootstrapping to quantify statistical uncertainty of predictions

# Binomial vs. Beta-Binomial

	Binomial	Beta-Binomial
params	$0 \leq p \leq 1$	$0 \leq p \leq 1$ $\sigma > 0$
p.m.f	$\binom{n}{y} p^y (1-p)^{n-y}$	$\binom{n}{y} \cdot \left[ \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\sigma}\right) \Gamma\left(y + \frac{p}{\sigma}\right) \Gamma\left(n + \frac{1-p}{\sigma} - y\right)}{\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{\sigma}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{p}{\sigma}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1-p}{\sigma}\right)} \right]$
mean	$np$	$np$
variance	$np(1-p)$	$np(1-p) \left[ 1 + \frac{\sigma}{1+\sigma} (n-1) \right]$

Point:  $\sigma$  accounts for **over-dispersion**

# Over-dispersed Binomial



# GAM Models

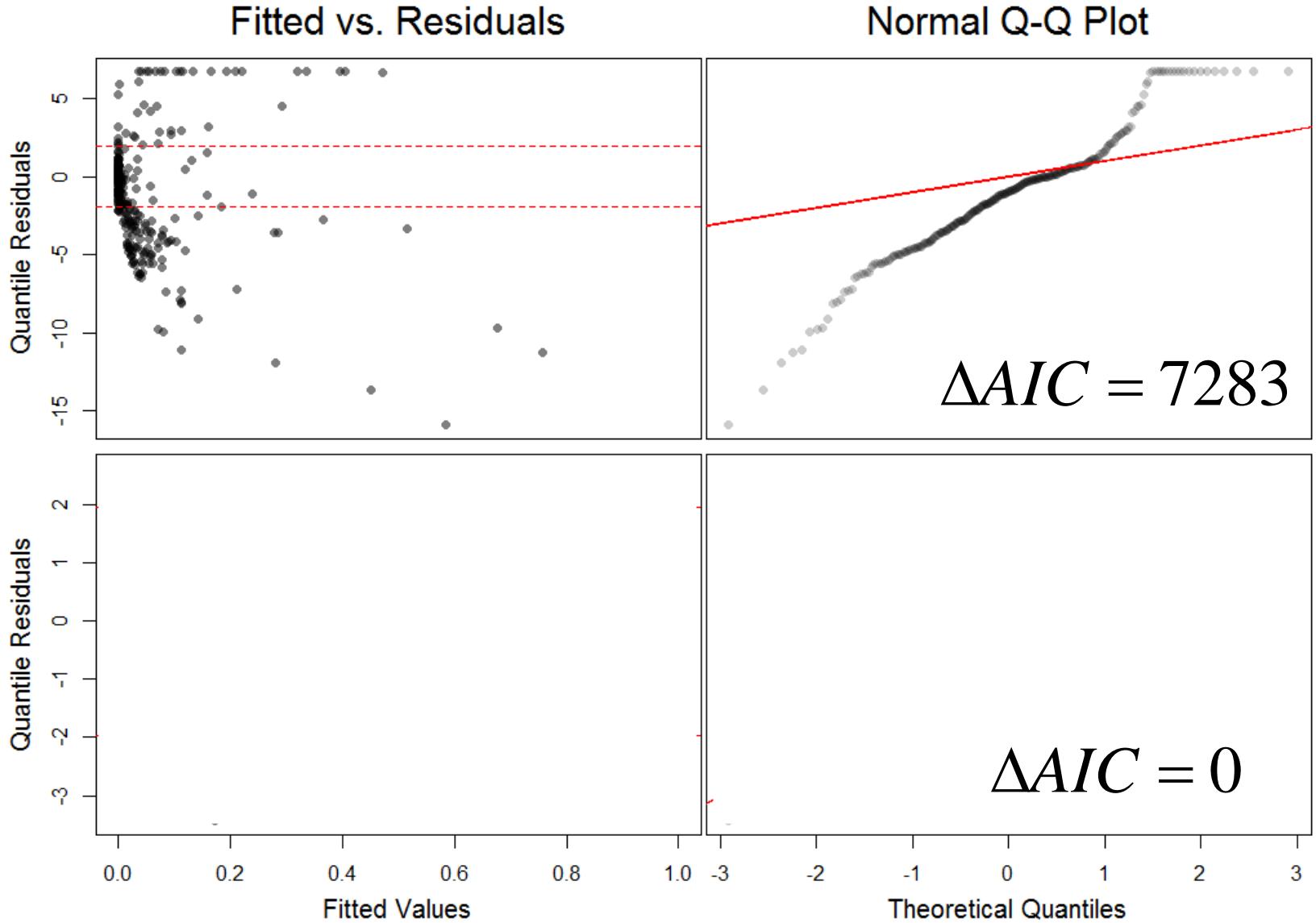
- AIC supports beta-binomial and GAM
- GAMLSS [Rigby & Stasinopoulos 2002] in R
- Separate models for **ENP** and **WNP** of form:

$$\text{logit } p = \text{cs(Long)} + \text{cs(Lat)} + \text{Month}$$
$$\log \sigma = \text{cs(Long)} + \text{cs(Lat)} + \text{Month}$$

The model predicts: the **probability of observing a call** at a given location/month in an hour.  $= p_{ENP} \text{ or } p_{WNP}$

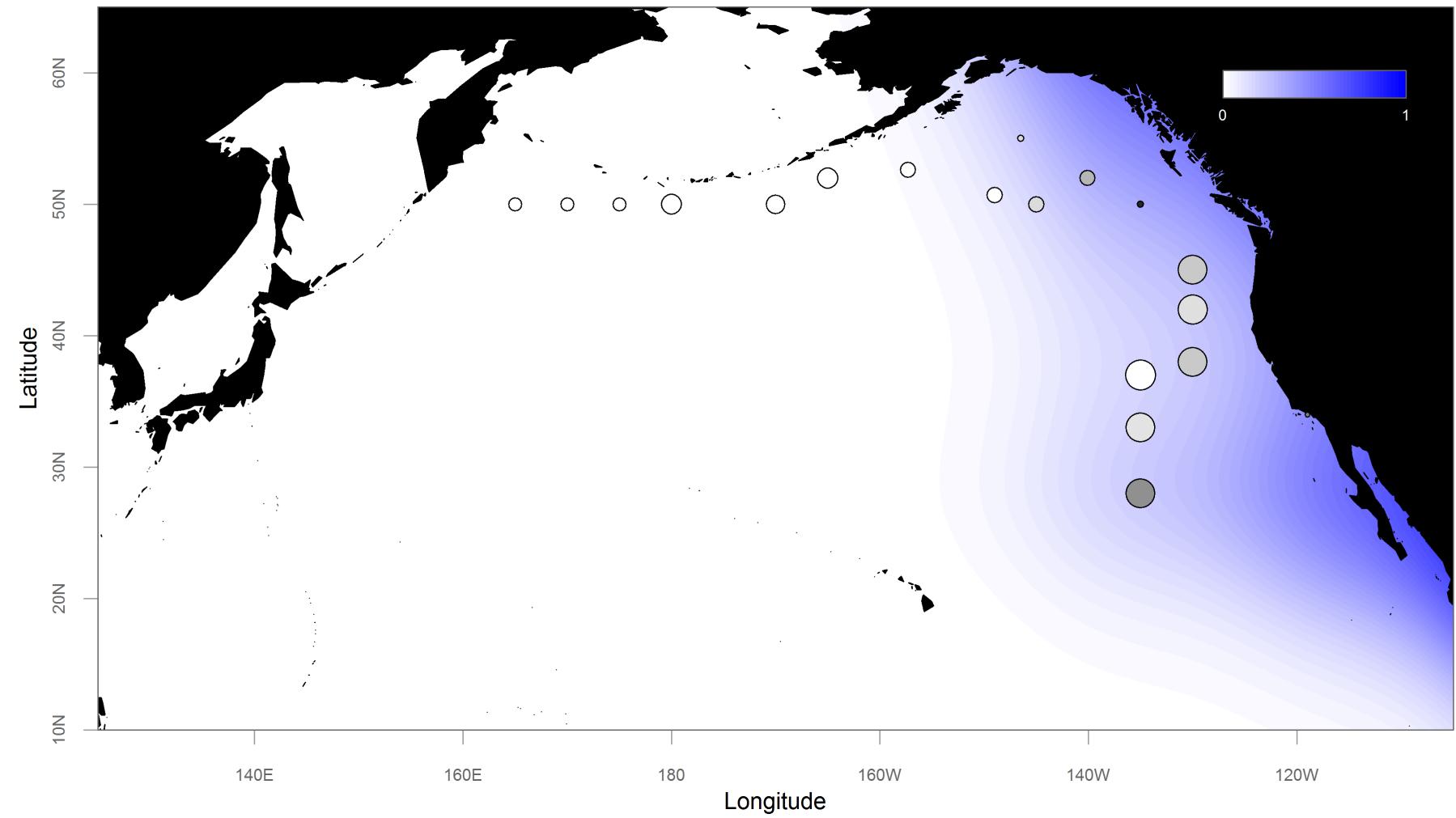
# Residuals for ENP Models

Binomial



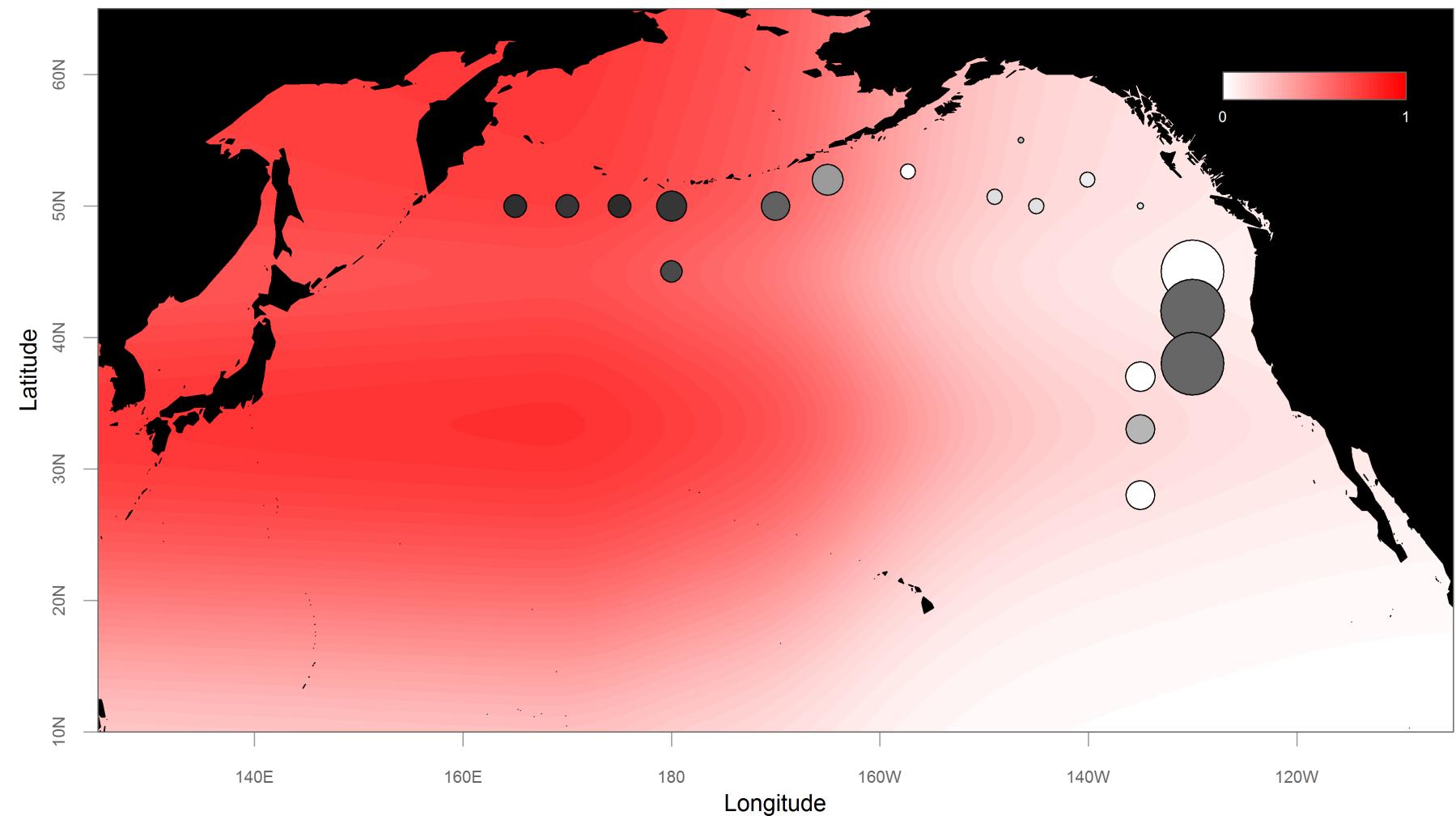
# Eastern Model Surface

ENP Fitted Model for: November



# Western Model Surface

WNP Fitted Model for: November



# Final Model

The final probability of catch being ENP is then:

$$\frac{p_{ENP}}{p_{ENP} + p_{WNP}} = \Pr(ENP | \text{observed}) \approx \Pr(\text{Catch} = ENP)$$

## Ecological Assumptions:

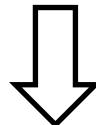
1. Populations call at the same rates
2. Relative population sizes stable over decades
3. Movement patterns stable over many decades
4. AB song distribution reflects all demographic groups

# Ecological Uncertainty

$$\Pr(ENP) = \Pr(\text{Catch is } ENP \mid \text{month, location})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{density}_{ENP}}{\text{density}_{ENP} + \text{density}_{WNP}} \\ &\approx \frac{\alpha_{ENP} p_{ENP}}{\alpha_{ENP} p_{ENP} + \alpha_{WNP} p_{WNP}} \\ &= \frac{p_{ENP}}{p_{ENP} + \alpha p_{WNP}} \end{aligned}$$

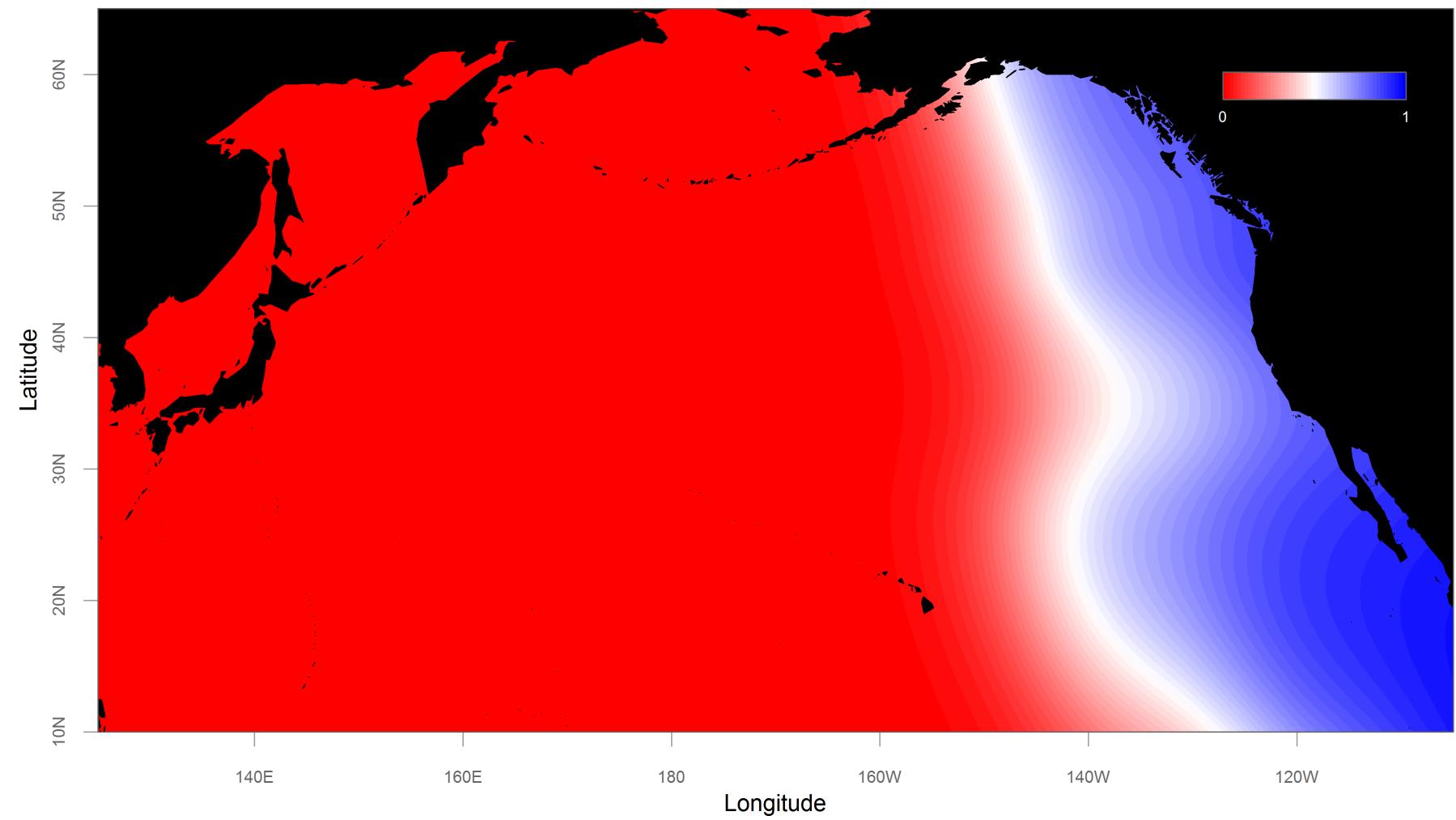
Deviations from  $\alpha=1$  lead to **unexplained uncertainty**



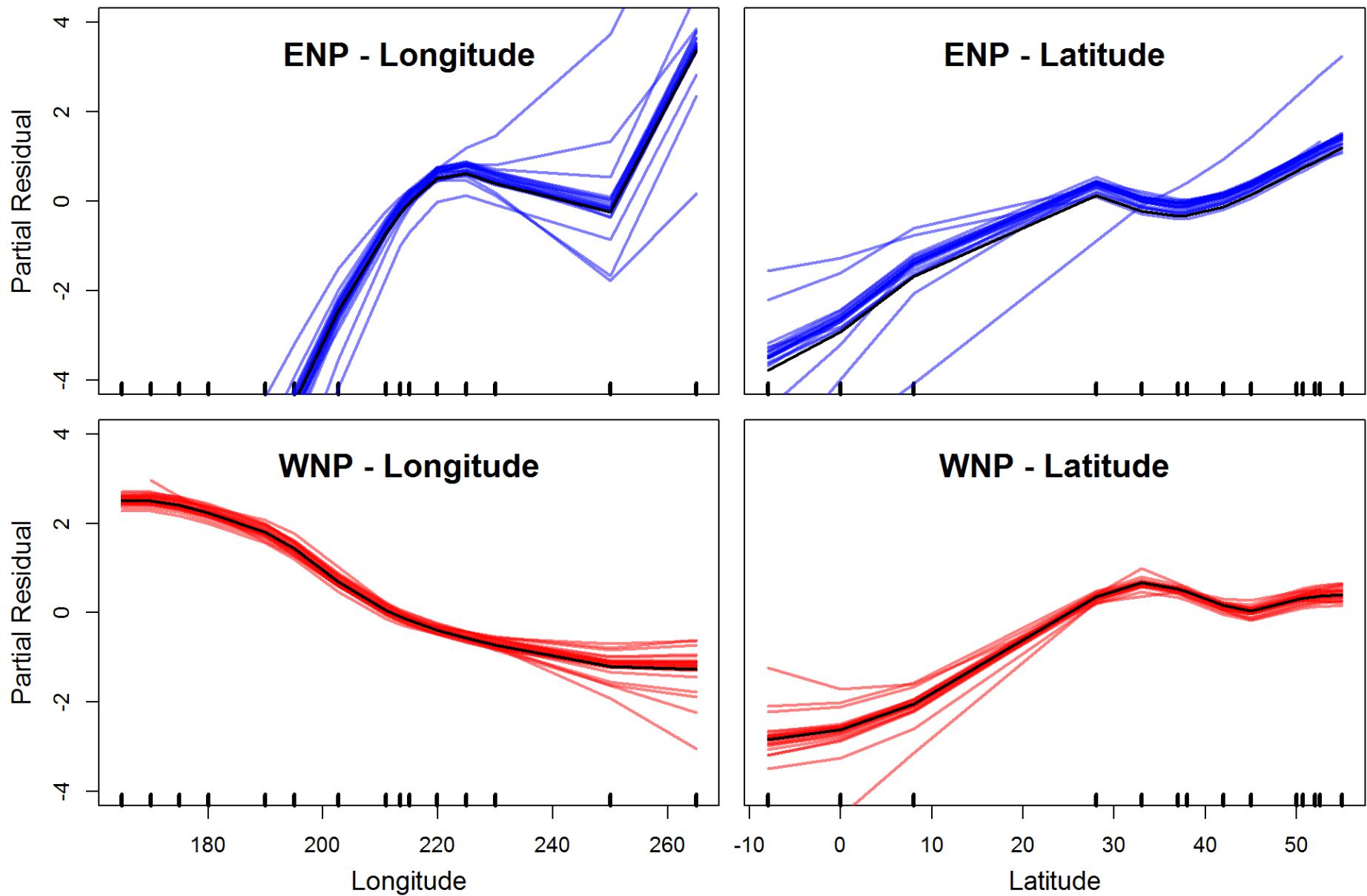
Vary  $\alpha$  to explore sensitivity to assumptions

# Probability of Eastern ( $\alpha=1$ )

% ENP for: November

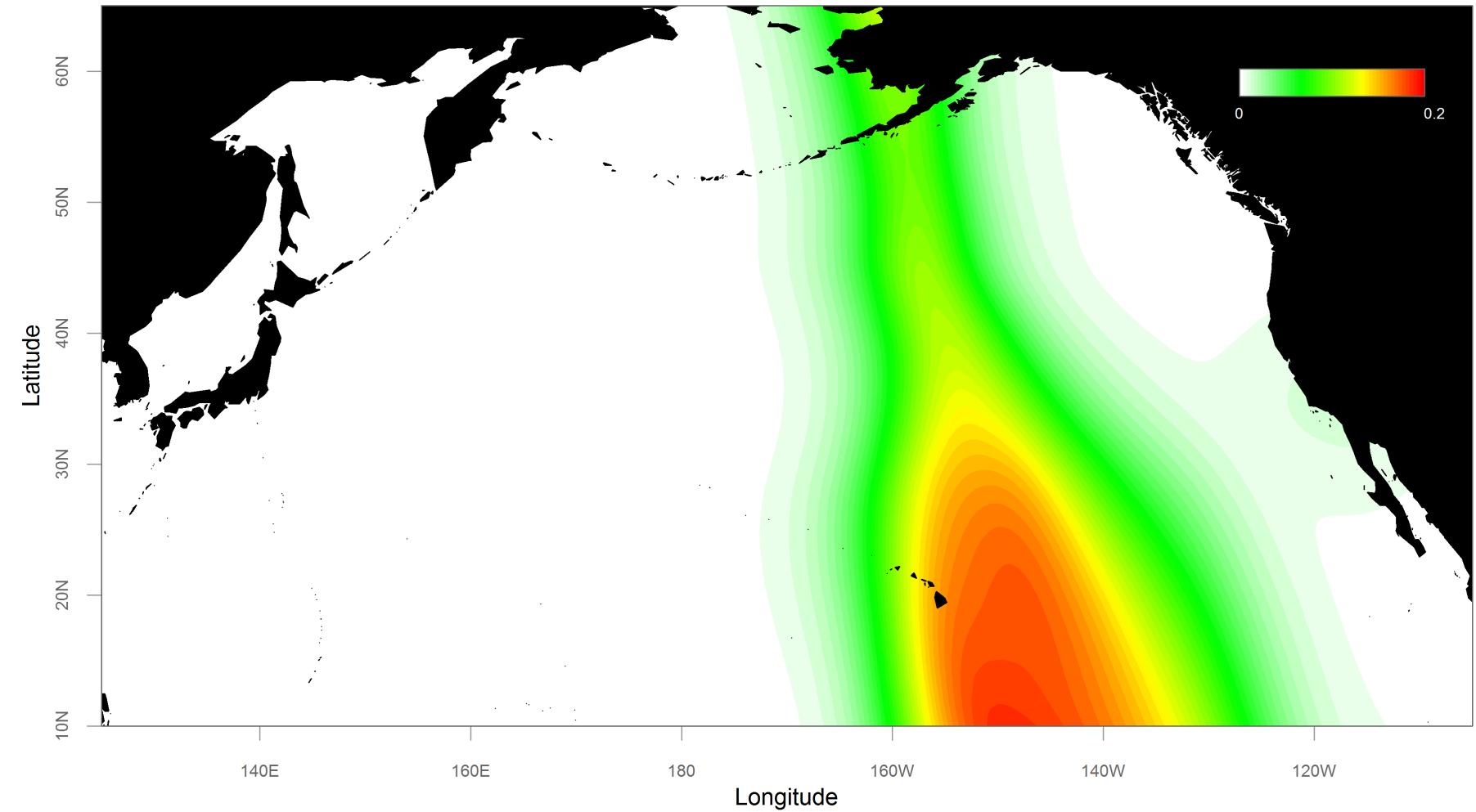


# Statistical Uncertainty: Jackknifing

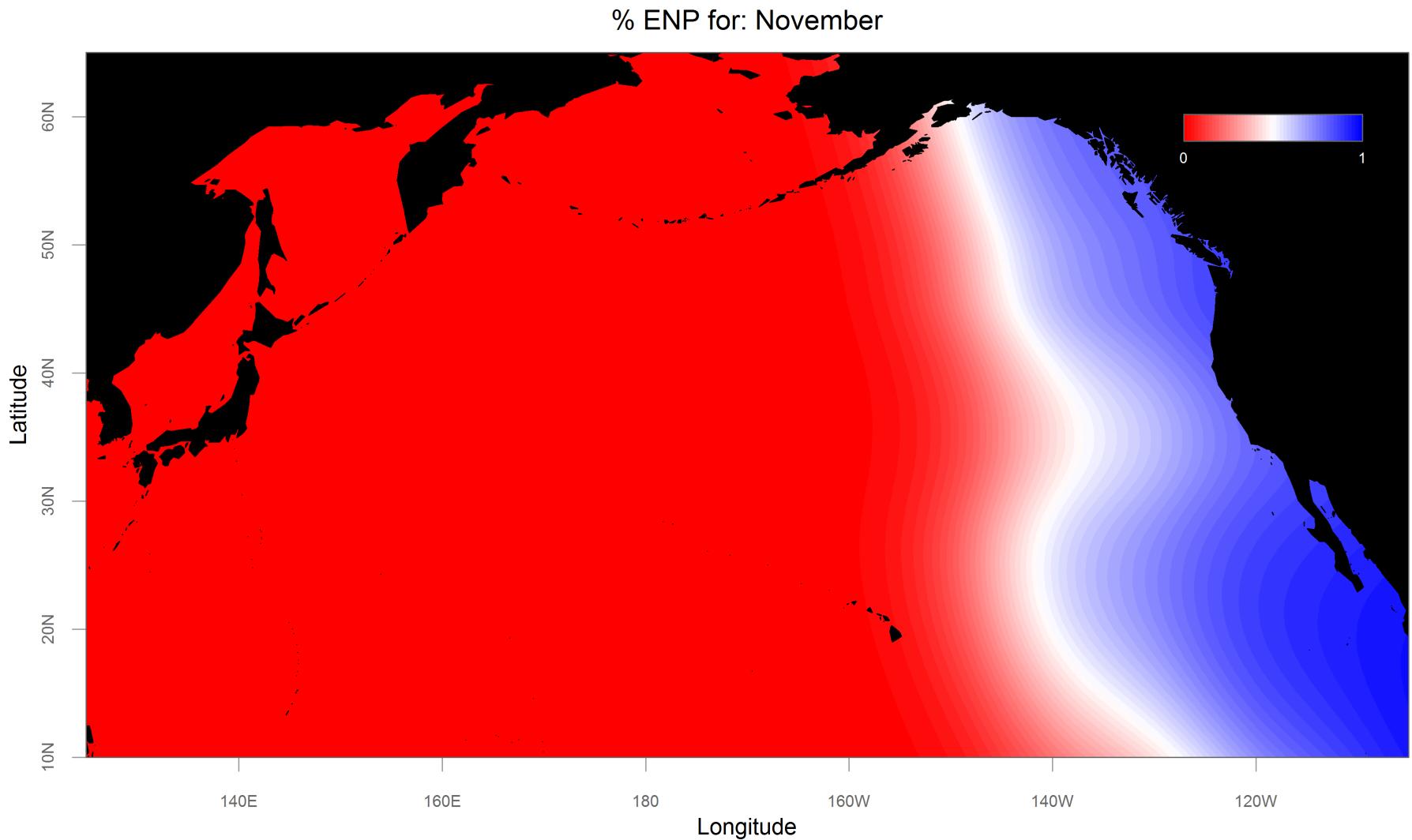


# Jackknifed Errors: May

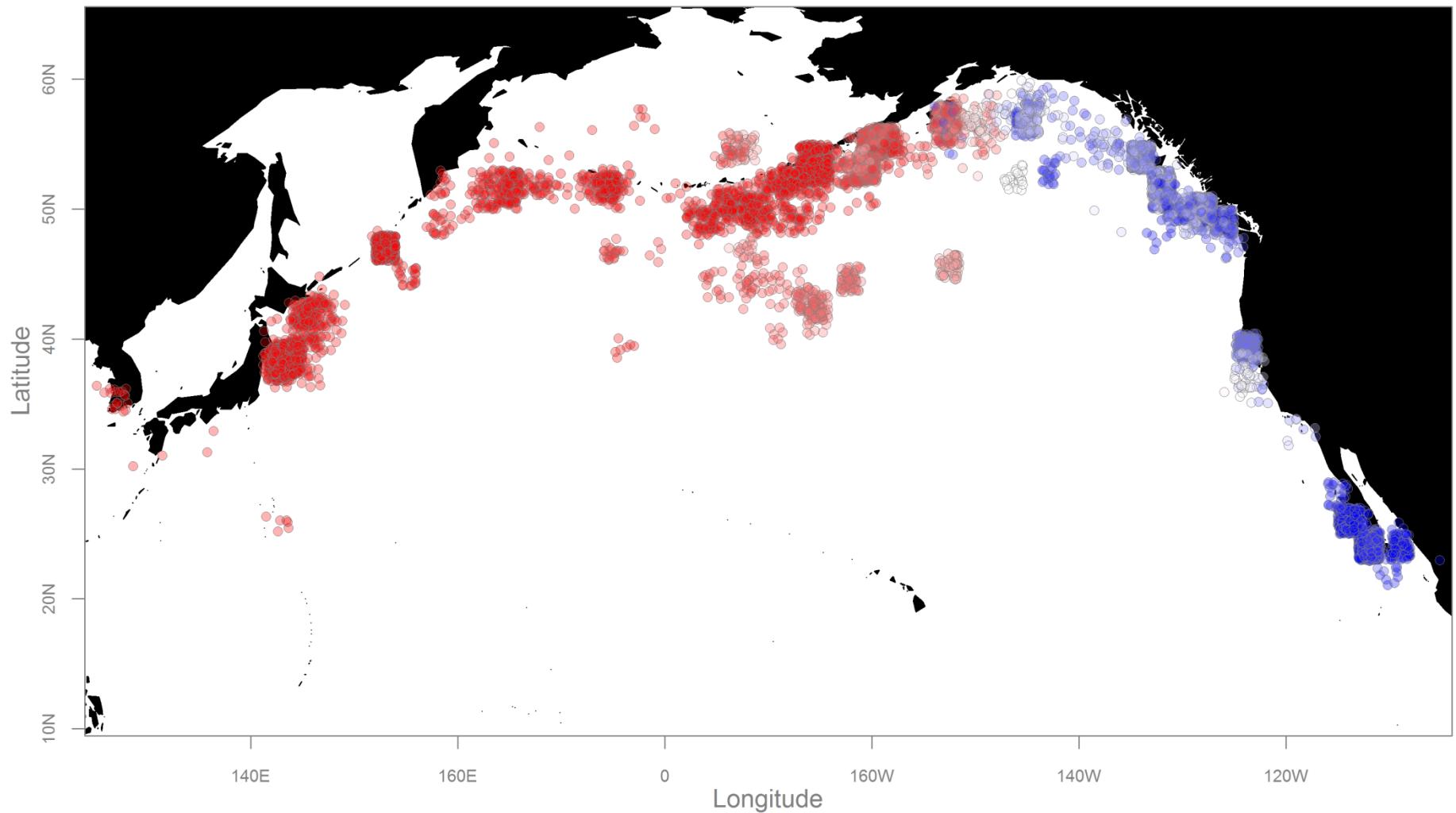
Jackknifing Standard Errors for: May



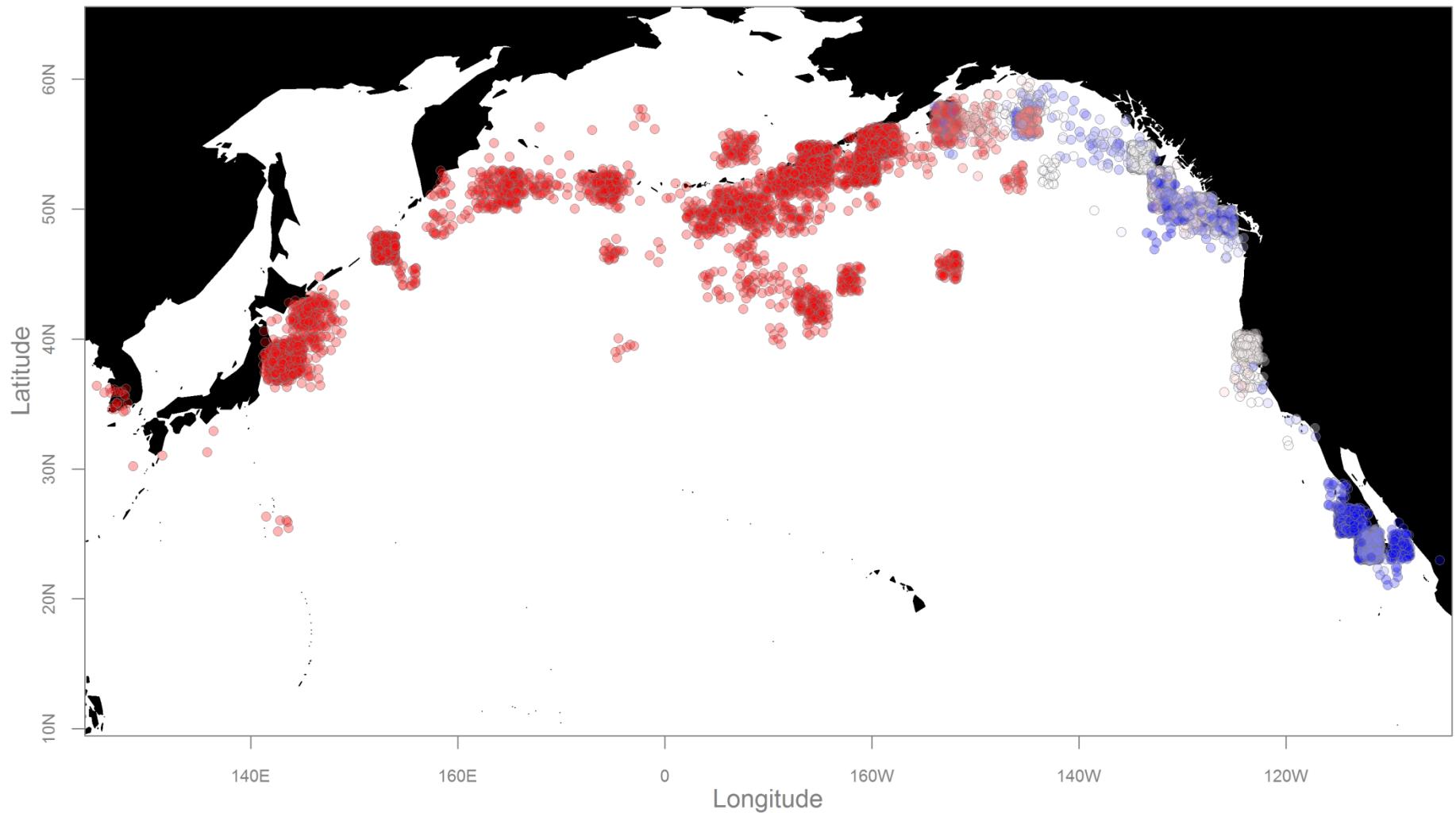
# Probability of Eastern ( $\alpha=1$ )



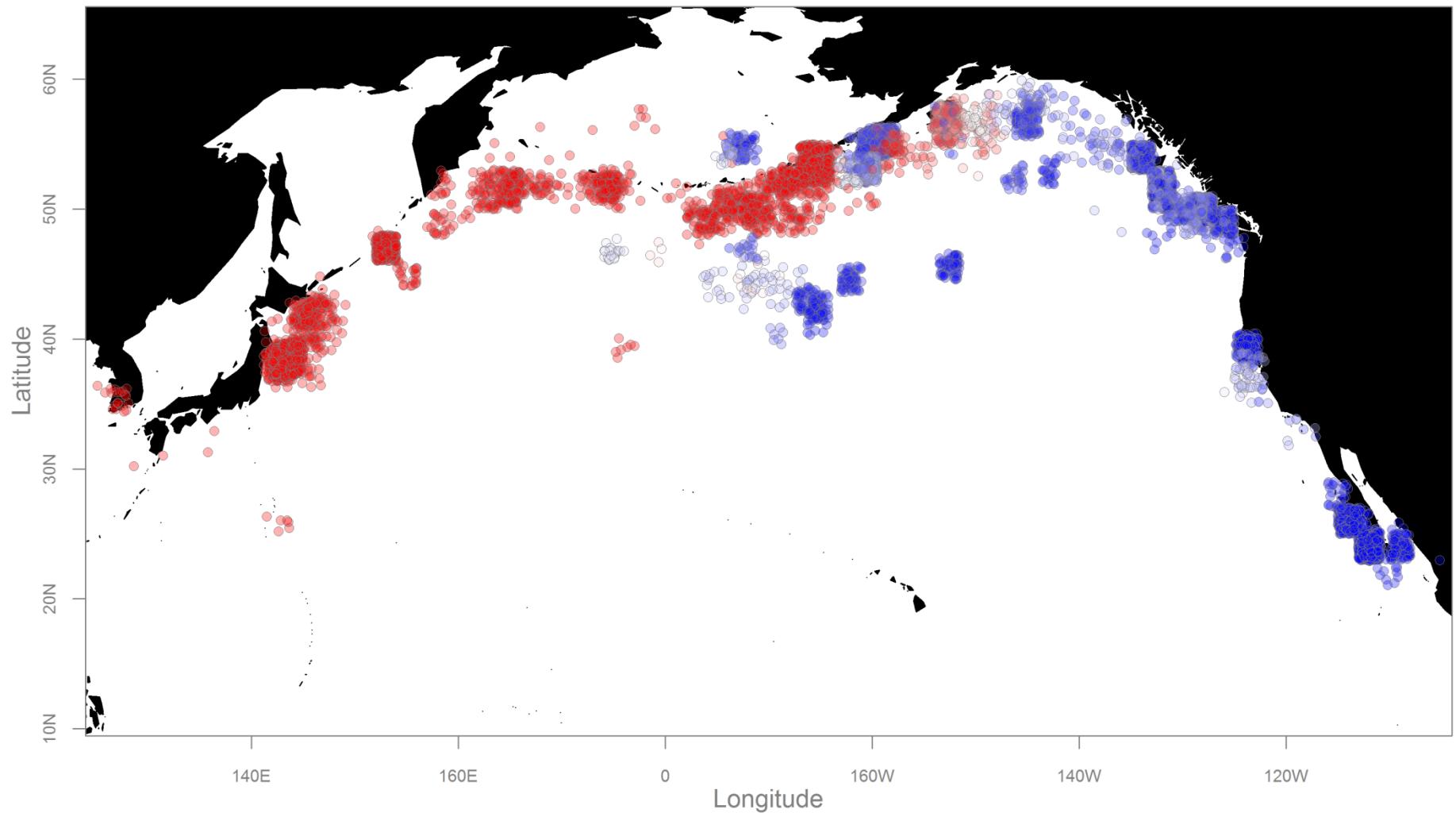
# Results: Best Estimate



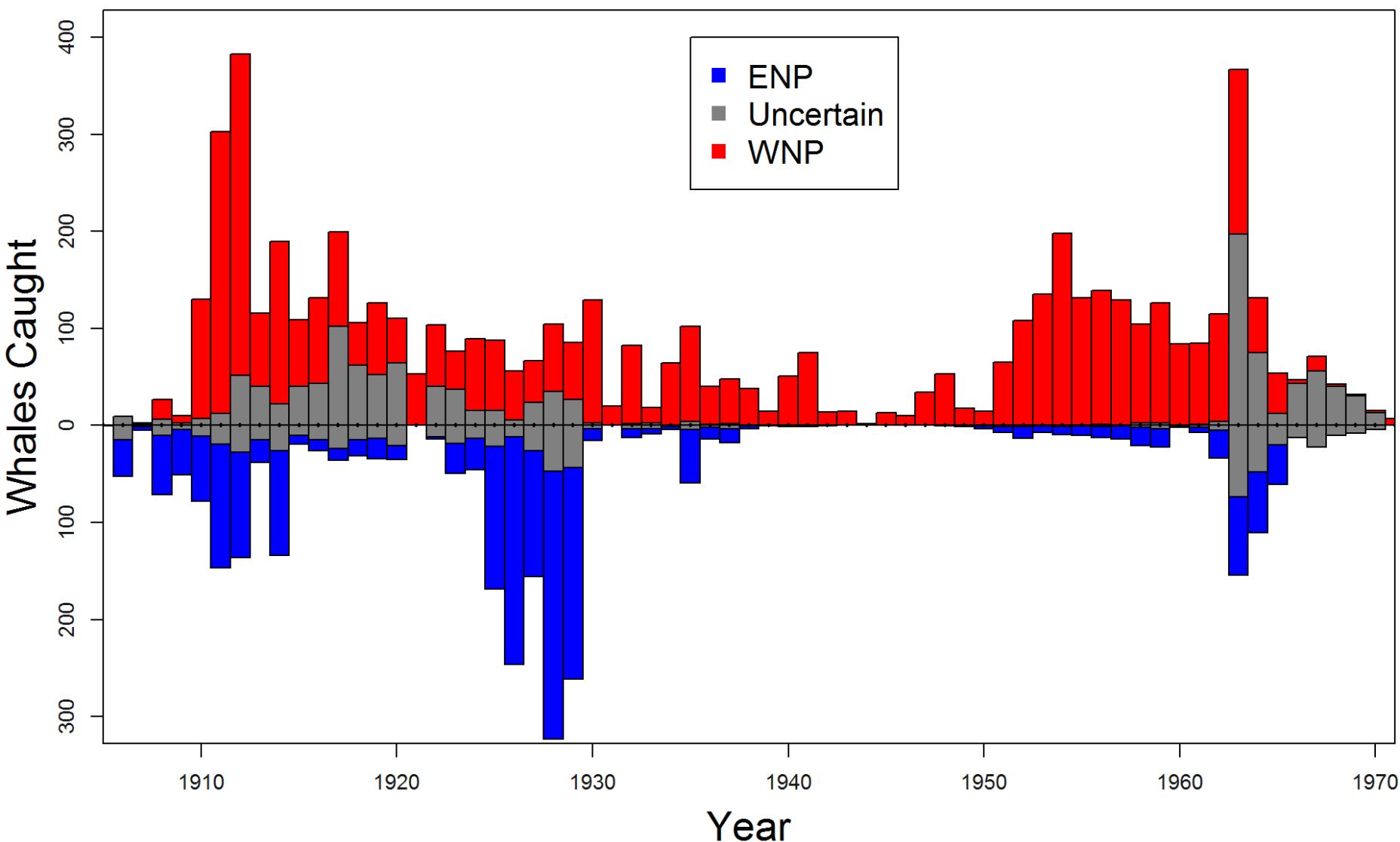
# Results: Min ENP



# Results: Max ENP



# Final Results



# Conclusions

1. This approach splits the catches and tries to accurately **quantify the uncertainty**
2. With more data, the ecological assumptions could be tested. But sensitivity analyses are best option.
3. It allows assessment of ENP (chapter 2!)...and maybe WNP in the future



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# Acknowledgements

- **Trevor Branch:** Advice and funding
- International Whaling Commission (**IWC**): Provided annual catch and individual database.
- **Kate Stafford** (UW Applied Physics Lab): Raw acoustic data on call types (+ advice).
- **Yulia Ivashchenko** (NMML): Providing Soviet catch data
- **Andre Punt** (UW SAFS): Suggesting the beta-binomial GAM

And of  
course....

$$QERM = \int_{i=1}^{\sum} \frac{(\text{tree} + \frac{\text{shark}}{\text{fish}})}{|\nabla(\text{chicken} - \text{shark})|} d\text{fish}$$

*Quantitative Ecology & Resource Management*  
*University of Washington*

A large blue whale is shown swimming gracefully through clear blue water. It has just disturbed the seabed, creating a large, billowing cloud of fine sand that rises and spreads out behind it. The whale's body is dark blue-grey, contrasting with the lighter blue of the surrounding water.

Questions?  
Comments?  
Advice?