How can machine learning help to predict changes in size of Atlantic herring?

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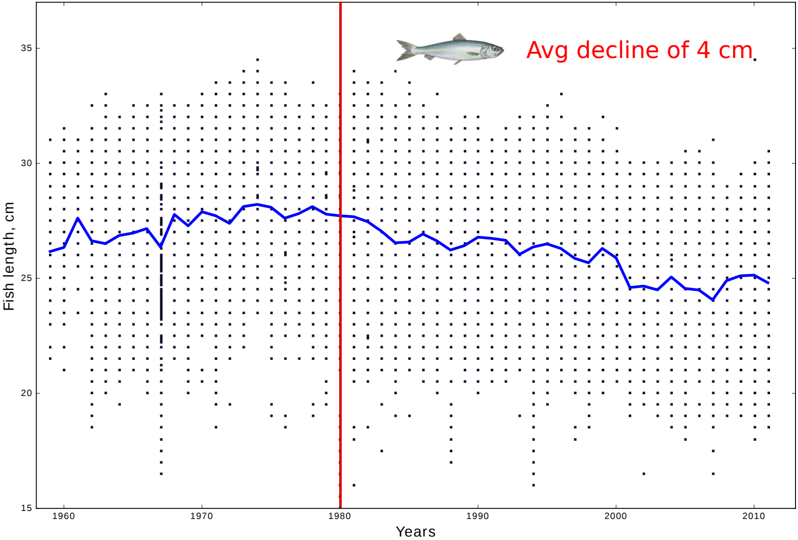
Background



Avg decline of 4 cm
Fish length, cm
Years
15
20
25
30
35
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010

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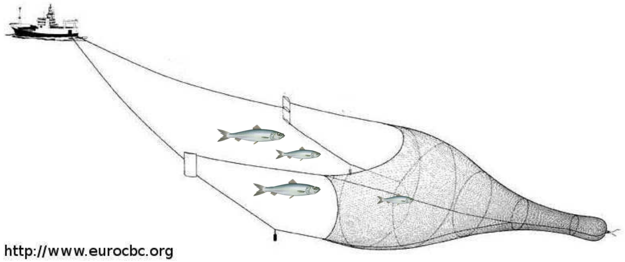
Problem

- Herring are one of the most important pelagic species exploited by fisheries;
- Reductions in growth have consequences for stock productivity;
- The cause of the decline remains largely unexplained;
- Likely to be driven by the **interactive effect** of various factors:
  - sea surface temperature;
  - zooplankton abundance;
  - fish abundance;
  - fishing pressure;

Data

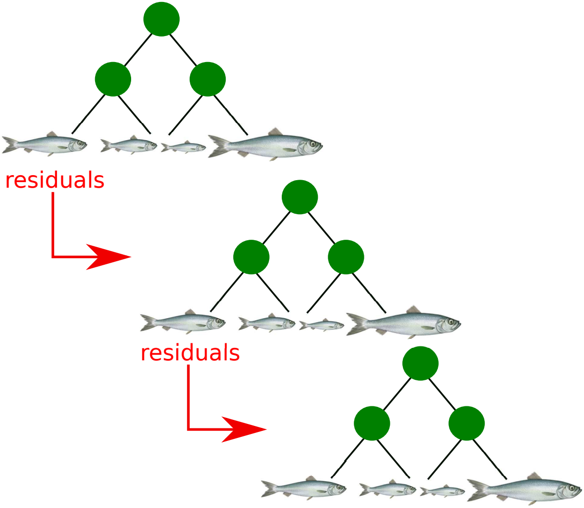
- 1959 – 2012;
- throughout the year;
- random sampling ($n = 50$ to 100) from commercial vessels;
- pelagic trawling;
- age and weight-at-length;
- total sample size 145 000;



Study Area

Objective

To identify important variables underlying changes in growth using Gradient Boosting Regression Trees (GBRT)



GBRT

- Advantages:
  - Detection of (non-linear) feature interactions;
  - Resistance to inclusion of irrelevant features;
  - Heterogeneous data (features measured on different scale);
  - Robustness to outliers;
  - Accuracy;
  - Different loss functions

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- Disdvantages:
  - Requires careful tuning;
  - Slow to train (but fast to predict);

Formal Specification

$$F_m(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \gamma_m h_m(x) \tag{1}$$

where γ_m is a weight and $h_m(x)$ are weak learners.

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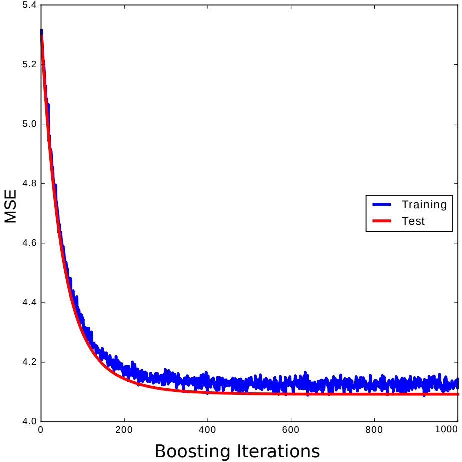
At each stage the weak learner $h_m(x)$ is chosen to minimize the loss function L given the current model F_{m-1} and its fit $F_{m-1}(x_i)$

$$F_m(x) = F_{m-1}(x) + \arg\min_h \sum_{i=1}^{n} L(y_i, F_{m-1}(x_i) - h(x)) \tag{3}$$

GBRT hyperparameters

- number of iterations = 1000;
- shrinkage (learning rate) = 0.01;
- max tree depth = 4;
- subsample = 0.75;
- loss function = Least Squares;

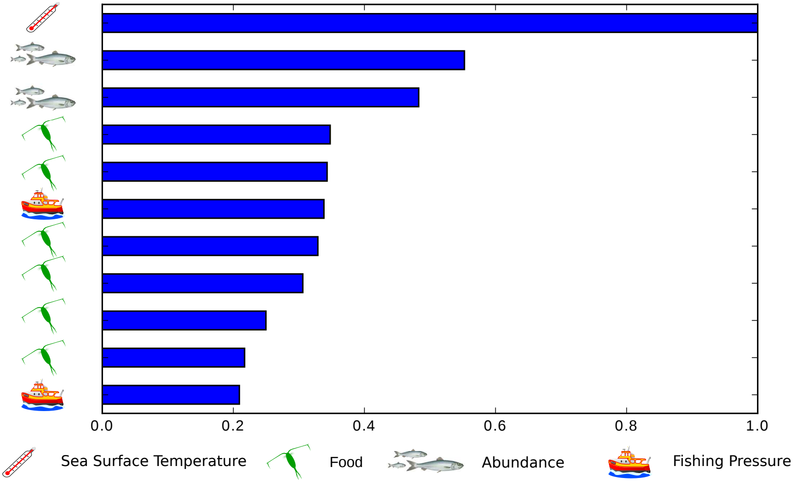
Deviance



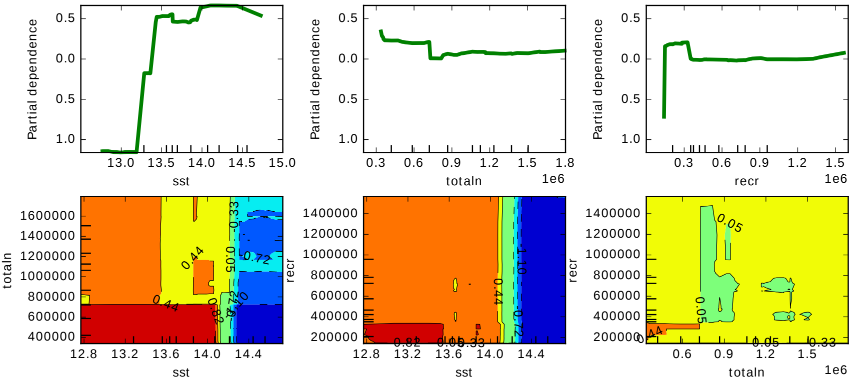
- MSE: 4.09
- R^2 test: 23.04
- R^2 train: 22.76

Low R^2 due to individual variability

Variable Importance Plot



Partial Dependence Plots



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- sea surface temperature above 14 degrees negatively relates to fish length, whereas total stock biomass and recruitment are invariant;
- there is a high degree of interaction between sea surface temperature and total stock size;
- food availability shows low importance;
- not a cause-effect relationship, but a relative importance of the variables;

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