WF4313/6613-Fisheries Management

Class 8 –Advanced population dynamics



Announcements

- Laboratory-Tuesday @ 1pm.
 - Technical issues resolved... hopefully
- Exam I September 20th...





Cost of illegal harvest

Black market lobsters cost man \$94k

Graham Thomas Davies from Yanchep has been ordered to pay a fine at costs of \$94,409.35 after pleading guilty to multiple charges following an investigation by the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development Fisheries.

"This outcome highlights how serious the court considers these offences, compliance manager Todd A'Vard said on Wednesday.

Davies, 67, pleaded guilty in Joondalup Magistrates Court on August 30.

The department says Davies sold more than 300 rock lobsters he ha caught recreationally between November 2015 and March 2016.

m lobster fishing for two

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"This outcome highlights how serious the court considers these offences

...Red fish, blue fish



August 29, 2017

The traceability rule, according to the opinion, was intended to help track that journey and protect from the vulnerabilities inherent in the "catch-to-table distribution chain."

WASHINGTON (CN) – Invoking Dr. Seuss, a federal judge on Monday

"It turns out that there (sic) a lot more fish in the sea than even Dr. Seuss imagined. So many, in fact, that countries, including the United States, historically have had difficulty keeping track of the seafood that crosses their borders," the opening paragraph of the ruling says.

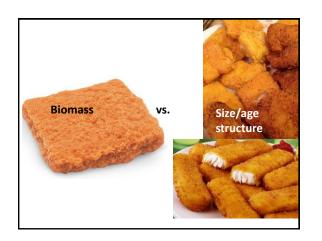
traceability rule, which requires importers to document the supply chain of imports from their origin to their arrival in the U.S., was lawfully implemented by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

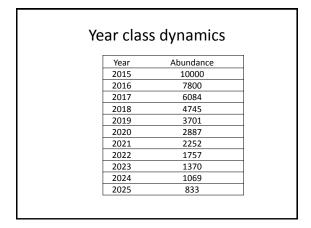
As such, Mehta said it "weathers the storm" of the challenge.

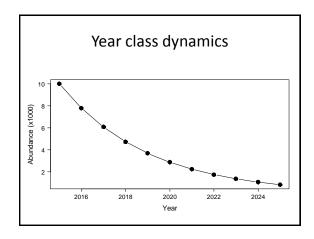
To highlight the complexity of the "catch-to-table distribution chain," Mehta turned to Dr. Seuss.

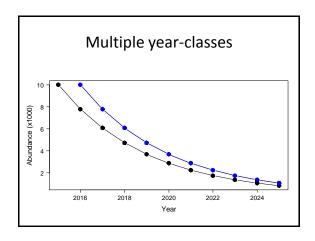


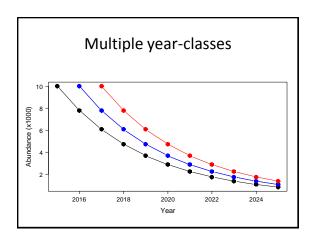


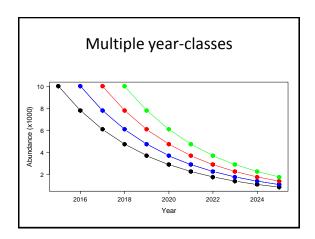


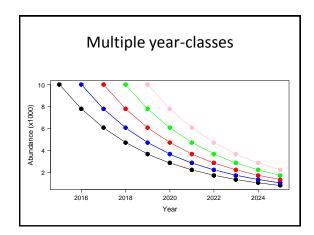


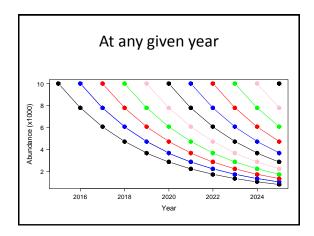


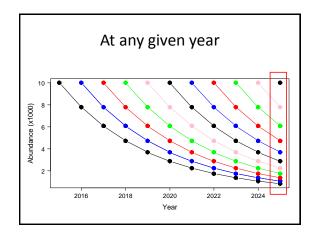


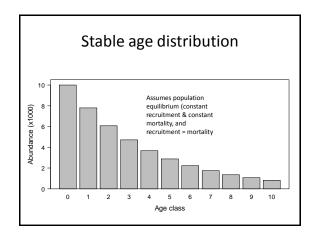


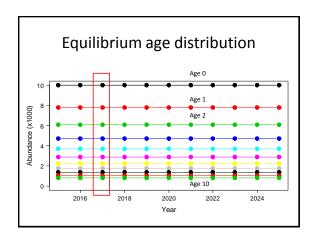


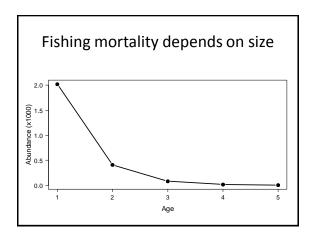


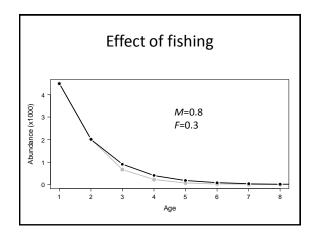


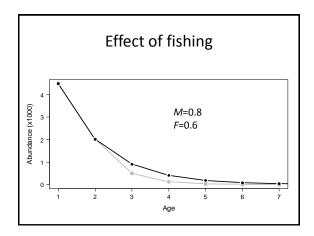






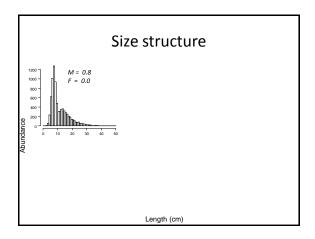


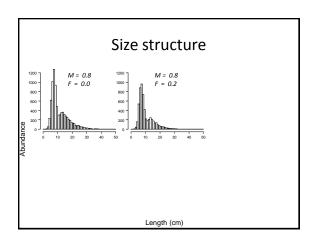


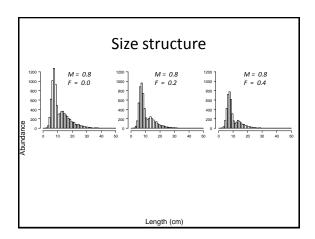


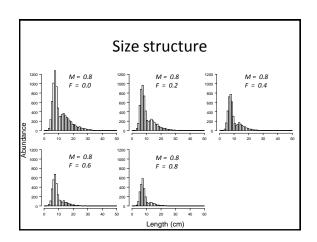
Size structure

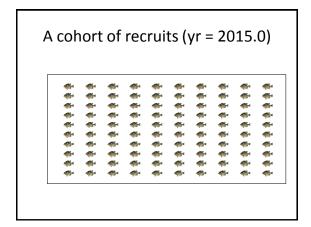
Lets look at a population of Black Crappie with a natural mortality rate (M) of 0.8 for the following levels of fishing mortalities: 0.0, 0.2, and 0.4, 0.6, 0.8

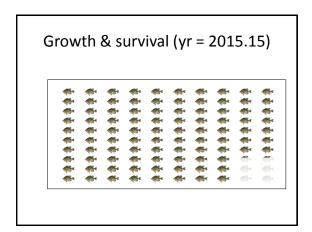


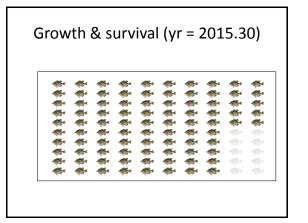








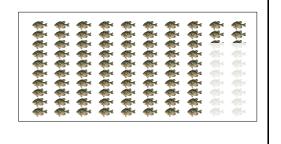




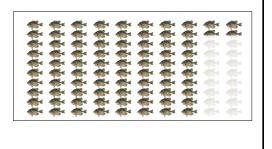
Growth & survival (yr = 2015.45)



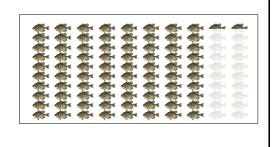
Growth & survival (yr = 2015.60)



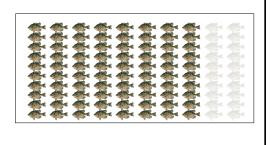
Growth & survival (yr = 2015.75)



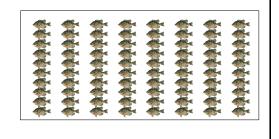
Growth & survival (yr = 2015.90)



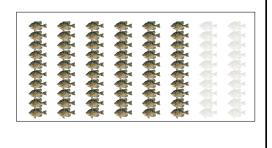
Growth & survival (yr = 2016.0)



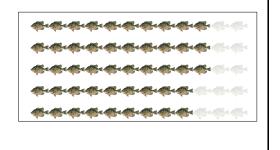
Growth & survival (yr = 2016.0)



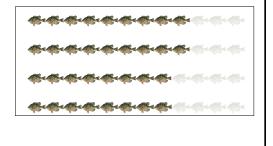
Growth & survival (yr = 2017.0)



Growth & survival (yr = 2018.0)



Growth & survival (yr = 2019.0)



Growth & survival (yr = 2020.0)



Growth process in fish

The assimilation of food as biomass (i.e., tissue). Primarily refers to somatic tissue but also includes gonad tissue.

- Fish adding weight over time
 - 1. Relate time (age) to length
 - 2. Relate length to weight



Growth models

- Relate the age of fish in a population to their length or weight
 - Provide equations that describe growth using parameter estimates that can be used to make comparisons within and among populations
 - These equations are regression models of the size of the fish over time
 - Model selection should be based on fit and interpretability.

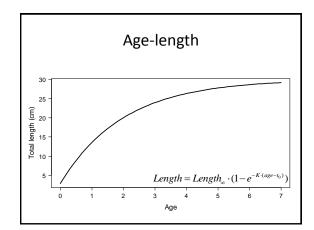
The von Bertalanffy growth model

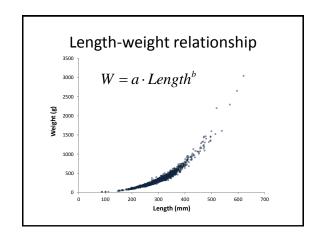
Widely used in fisheries science – many alternative forms, but the basic model for length is:

$$Length = Length_{\infty} \cdot (1 - e^{-K \cdot (age - t_0)})$$
Where:

Length, is the estimated mean length at time t,

 $Length_{\infty}$ is the asymptotic or theoretical mean maximum length, K is a growth coefficient; describes how quickly L_{∞} is reached, and t_0 is the theoretical age when length equals 0; fixes curve position on axis.





Straightening the curve

Law of logarithms

$$W = a \cdot L^b$$
$$\log_{10}(W) = \log_{10}(a \cdot L^b)$$

$$\log_{10}(W) = \log_{10}(a) + b \cdot \log_{10}(L)$$

