**FishSimGTG: Population dynamics simulation framework**

William J Harford

Version 1.0.4

June 9, 2023

Logo

Description automatically generated with low confidence

**Table of contents**

[Introductory notes 2](#_Toc101360194)

[Operating model (OM) 2](#_Toc101360195)

[Population dynamics 2](#_Toc101360196)

[Life history 5](#_Toc101360197)

[Initial conditions 7](#_Toc101360198)

[Fishery dynamics 7](#_Toc101360199)

[Observation and monitoring 9](#_Toc101360200)

[Growth-type group 9](#_Toc101360201)

[References 10](#_Toc101360202)

Introductory notes

FishSimGTG conducts numerical modeling of fish populations, including management strategy evaluation (MSE) and is an age-structured model that represents multiple concurrent cohorts using the growth-type-group methodology (Walters and Martell 2004). This framework is typically used to quantify trade-offs among competing management strategies or management options in terms of expected achievement of fishery management objectives. These trade-offs emerge from modeling results that are obtained from analysis methods like management strategy evaluation (MSE) or population dynamics projection. Calculation of trade-offs can play a meaningful role in supporting the development fishery management plans and fishery rule making. Simulations are implemented in the R statistical computing environment (R Development Core Team 2012). This framework is not a ‘black box’ software, and thus, it is intended to be customized to address specific questions related to fishery management. This summary describes the base configuration of the population dynamics equations used in the simulation framework. Please be aware that this configuration can be tailored to specific applications.

Operating model (OM)

An operating model is a mathematical representation of the biology of a fish stock and the fishery that operates on the fish stock. The operating model should also include a sub-model that reflects how the management regulations are implemented and are adhered to in practice (Punt et al. 2016).

Population dynamics

The operating model (OM) describes the age-structured population dynamics of a fish population or stock. Population dynamics are specified for a single sex, with dynamics operating on an annual time step, and allowing for migration between multiple areas. Abundance at age, *a*, at the start of year *t*, and in area *i*, *Na,t,i* is given by:

( )

And,

( )

Equation (1) is the fraction, , of total age-0 recruits, , at the start of the year that are added to area *i*. In equation (2), the term in parenthesis describes the fraction of abundance-at-age that does not emigrate from area *i*, , plus the summation of abundance-at-age arriving from all other areas, *j*, . In this form, Equation (2) specifies migration to occur at the beginning of the year, followed by survival, , from age *a* to age *a+1*.

The multi-area model is implemented in matrix form, analogous to a Leslie matrix, as described by Quinn and Deriso (1999). For brevity, the matrix form is summarized using a two-area example, reflecting the description provided by Quinn and Deriso (1999), but note that the operating model is generalized as a multi-area model. To account for migration between two areas, *i* and *j*, abundance-at-age in the matrix form is:

( )

where  for ages 0 to maximum age, *A*, is written:



The projection matrix is

( )

where each element, , is a matrix that accounts for movement and survival. The matrices, , are populated as:

( )

And,

( )

The operating model specifies a plus group in position (*A, A*).

Total annual recruitment is calculated according to the Beverton-Holt (1957) stock-recruitment function, which is parameterized using steepness (*h*):

( )

where *B0* is unfished reproductive output, *R0* is unfished recruitment, and *d* is the annual recruitment deviation, where  is recruitment variability. Annual reproductive output, , is aggregate output (e.g., spawning biomass) for all areas combined, excluding any reproductive contribution of age-0 recruits created at the beginning of the year. Calculated total recruits are distributed to each area in proportion to the area-specific fraction, , with . An overall recruitment deviation signal (e.g., a surrogate for an environmental condition affecting recruitment success) is generated from a normal distribution with mean zero and standard deviation, , (e.g., ). Inter-annual autocorrelation in recruitment can be specified, producing 1-year lagged correlation in log-scale recruitment deviations.

Life history

Length is calculated at the start of the year according to the von Bertalanffy growth curve, where  is asymptotic length, *K* is the growth rate, and parameter :

( )

Weight-at-age, , with parameters  and  is specified as an exponential function:

( )

Maturation follows a logistic function with parameters *L50* and *L95,* reflecting the lengths at which 50% and 95% of the population are mature, respectively. Optionally, species can be specified as protogynous hermaphroditic species, with proportion of male in the population following an increasing logistic function with parameters *H50* and *H95,* reflecting the lengths at which 50% and 95% of the population are male, respectively. For gonochoristic species, a 50:50 sex ratio is assumed at all lengths or ages. Total reproductive output, *,* is a summation of mature biomass across age classes and areas:

( )

Where *propFemale* is proportion of the population female at age, with a value of 0.5 for all ages for gonochoristic species and values of 1-propMalea when sexual transition from female to male is specified.

Both natural mortality and maximum age can be specified. When maximum age, *A*, is specified, this quantity is used in constructing abundance matrices. Maximum must be equal to or greater than 2, as this modeling framework is not well suiting to species with very fast life histories. When maximum age is not specified, the age to which 1% the population survives in an unfished system is used to calculate maximum age, using the formula:

( )

Uncertainty in life history can be accounted for by specifying parameter ranges, rather than point estimates for most life history parameters. Each iteration will produce a unique set of life history parameters based on independent draws from uniform distributions that correspond to the specified minimum and maximum for each parameter.

Initial conditions

This modeling framework was developed to create historical dynamics of fish stocks that begin (i.e., year 0) in a fished state, meaning that fishing mortality (and consequently fishing effort) are greater than zero in the initial equilibrium year (year 0). Thus, the modeling framework is not suitable for circumstances for initializing the model in an unfished or pre-fishing state. Accordingly, initial depletion should always be less than 1.0. As the state of depletion of each species may be uncertain, initial depletion is implemented as a range of plausible values, producing slightly different values for each iteration. At the beginning of each iteration, initial depletion (i.e., initial spawning biomass relative to unfished spawning biomass) based on a draw from a uniform distribution with a specified minimum and maximum. An alternative formulation is available in that initial ‘depletion’ can instead be specified as initial SPR. Subsequently, the population is initialized as follows. First, equilibrium age-structure is determined for the given depletion level assuming area-specific recruitment fractions, , but no movement, resulting in an equilibrium fishing mortality rate and equilibrium abundance scaled relative to the specified *R0*. Second, a burn-in period is used to project the population forward for  years at the estimated equilibrium fishing mortality rate, allowing a stable age distribution between areas to be obtained through migration. Elements that account for uncertainty (initial depletion, life history, selectivity, and annual recruitment deviations) are generated ahead of simulation runs and retained to ensure that each management strategy can be subject to the same sets of stochastic elements, and thus not subject to chance differences in draws from sampling distributions.

Fishery dynamics

Survival (*S*) consists of natural mortality (*M* year-1), fishing mortality (*F* year-1):

( )

where *removal* is a component of fishery selectivity and is covered in a subsequent section. Landings in numbers (*CN*) is:

( )

and *keep* is a component of fishery selectivity. Landings in weight (CB) is:

( )

Fishery selectivity is defined as follows. Vulnerability to the fishing gear, *Vul*, is currently includes lognormal selectivity (parameterized for gillnet parameter inputs) and logistic selectivity, with input parameters SL50 and SL95, reflecting the lengths at which 50% and 95% of the population are mature vulnerable to the gear, respectively. Retention, *Ret*, can be specified as ‘full’, resulting in full retention across all vulnerable size classes, ‘logistic’ or ‘slot limit’. Additionally, the maximum level of retention (e.g., a quantity between 0 and 1) can be specified for any of the above stated retention types. Finally, a discard mortality proportion, *D*, (e.g. quantity between 0 and 1) can be specified to affect the fate of discards. These inputs are used in calculating the following components of fishery selectivity.

*Keep – the resulting probability of being landed*

( )

*Dead discards – deaths resulting from vulnerable abundance that is not retained*

( )

*Total removals – probability of removal from the population via landing or discard*

( )

Uncertainty in vulnerability and retention can be accounted for by specifying parameter ranges, rather than point estimates. Each iteration will produce a unique selectivity and/or retention characteristics based on independent draws from uniform distributions that correspond to the specified minimum and maximum for each parameter.

Observation and monitoring

Depending on the specific application of the model, an observation model may be required. This requirement is driven by whether a harvest control rule is used in decision-making. That is, whether some form of data collection will inform year-to-year adjustments in a total allowable catch or total fishery effort. If so, then simulation of the data observation processes (including imperfect observation) is required. Observation models tend to be tailored to the type of data collection program that is in place. This component should be developed as needed for each unique application.

Growth-type group

To account for individual variation in growth trajectories, the population is divided into growth-type groups (GTGs) or cohorts (Walters and Martell 2004, Pine III et al. 2015, Hordyk et al. 2016). GTGs describe the variation in growth of a fish population through the creation of *G* groups and with dimensions indexed *g=1,2…G.* Each group differs in terms of its *L∞*. Given a mean value, and a standard deviation (calculated as a coefficient of variation, *CVL* times ), the range of *L∞* ± two standard deviations is divided into *G* equal increments. A default value of *CVL* = 0.1 and *G* = 13 groups, results in *g*=7 representing . Cohort size assigned to each group is determined by distributing a fraction of annual recruits in each group, *p*, where . Vector *p* is determined as proportional to the *G* increments in *L∞* along the probability density function of a normal distribution with mean and variance . Functionality is also included such that if *G* = 1, the model collapses to a simpler age-based model.

References

Beverton, R. J. H., and S. J. Holt. 1957. On the dynamics of exploited fish populations. Chapman and Hall, London UK.

Hordyk, A. R., K. Ono, J. D. Prince, and C. J. Walters. 2016. A simple length-structured model based on life history ratios and incorporating size-dependent selectivity: application to spawning potential ratios for data-poor stocks. Can J Fish Aquat Sci. 73:1787–1799.

Pine III, W., C. Walters, E. Camp, R. Bouchillon, R. Ahrens, L. Sturmer, and M. Berrigan. 2015. The curious case of eastern oyster <em>Crassostrea virginica</em> stock status in Apalachicola Bay, Florida. Ecology and Society 20.

Punt, A. E., D. S. Butterworth, C. L. de Moor, J. A. A. De Oliveira, and M. Haddon. 2016. Management strategy evaluation: best practices. Fish Fish. 17:303–334.

Quinn, T. J. I., and R. B. Deriso. 1999. Quantitative Fish Dynamics. Oxford University Press, New York, USA.

R Development Core Team. 2012. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria http://www.R-project.org. Vienna, Austria.

Walters, C. J., and S. J. D. Martell. 2004. Fisheries Ecology and Management. Princeton University Press, USA.