

A length-structured mark-recapture model

Estimation of humpback chub abundance in the Grand Canyon using LSMR

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Why a length-structured model?

- ▶ Assigning age from length implies growth is known.
- ▶ ASMR is an observation error only model; uncertainty under-estimated.
- ▶ Information on individuals $< 150\text{mm}$ (100mm) is discarded.

- ▶ Majority of HBC captured, tagged, and recaptured are sampled by hoop nets.
- ▶ Since 1989, there have been 81,812 capture & recapture records of HBC.
- ▶ 67,296 captured in hoop nets, 4,306 in trammel nets, and 9,043 detections.
- ▶ Catch from hoop and trammel nets were disaggregated due to differences in sampling effort.
- ▶ Minimum size of tagging was 150mm TL, and in recent years reduced to 100mm TL.

Model Structure

- ▶ Data: catch-at-length (marked & unmarked), annual growth increments.
- ▶ Parameters: Initial lengths, length & abundance of new recruits, capture probability, natural mortality.
- ▶ Psuedocode:
 1. Construct size-transition matrixes from growth increment data.
 2. Initialize No.-at-length & annual recruits-at-length.
 3. Survive & grow fish each year.
 4. Compute marked & unmarked catch-at-length.
 5. Minimize -log negative binomial likelihood.
 6. Use Metropolis-Hastings to sample joint posterior distribution.

Size transition probabilities

Pseudocode:

1. Extract annual growth increments for individuals capture & recaptured in subsequent year.
2. Estimate annual growth parameters in a Bayesian hierarchical model.
3. Construct size-transition matrix using parametric uncertainty and measurement error with $\sigma = 9.4\text{mm}$.

Size transition probabilities

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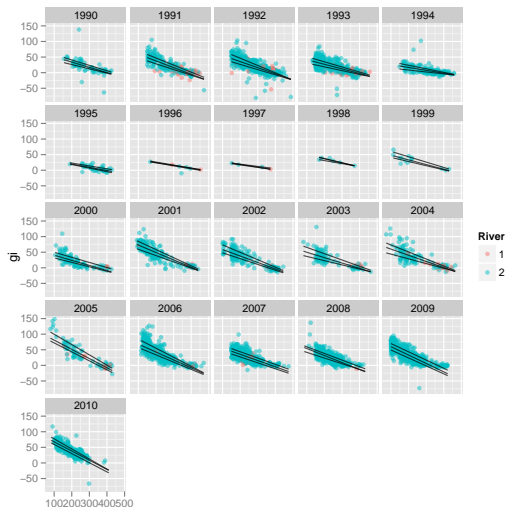
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Figure: Annual growth increments for individuals marked in year t and recaptured in year $t + 1$ in LCR (blue) and COL (red).

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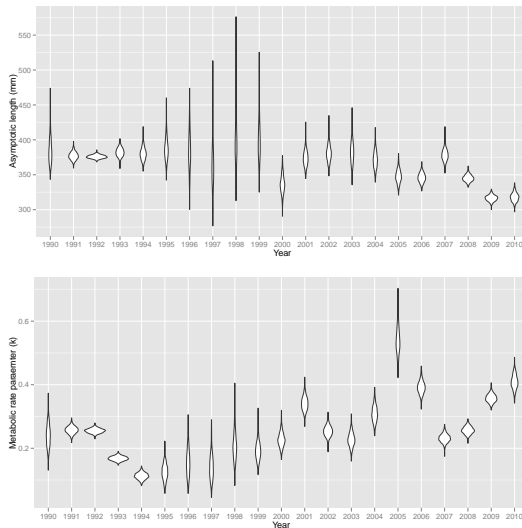


Figure: Marginal posterior distributions for growth parameters l_{∞} and k .

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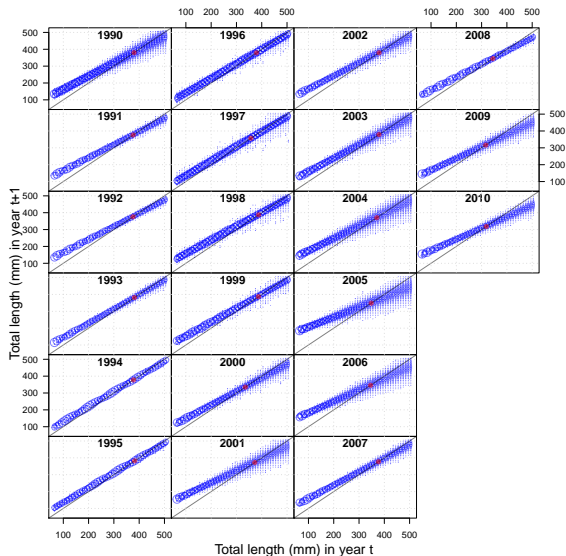


Figure: Annual size transition matrix based on annual growth

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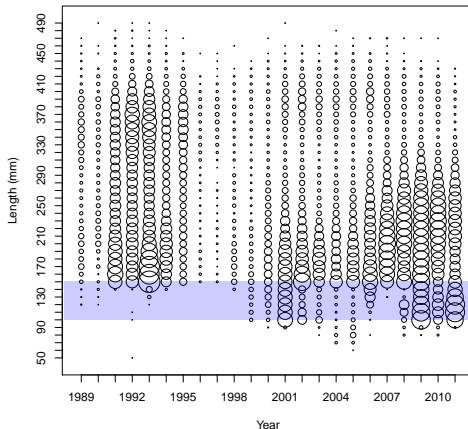


Figure: Length frequencies for all gear types. Area of circle is proportional to abundance of measured fish, shaded region represents the 100-150 mm size interval.

Catch-at-length: hoop nets

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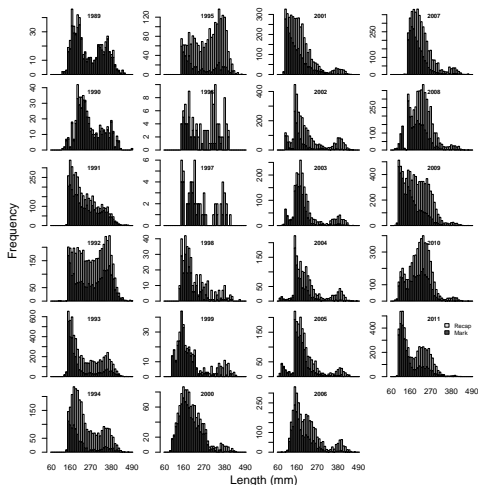


Figure: New marks (dark bars) and recapture marks (light bars) of HBC using hoop nets (all sizes & bait) in the LCR and COR.

Catch-at-length: trammel nets

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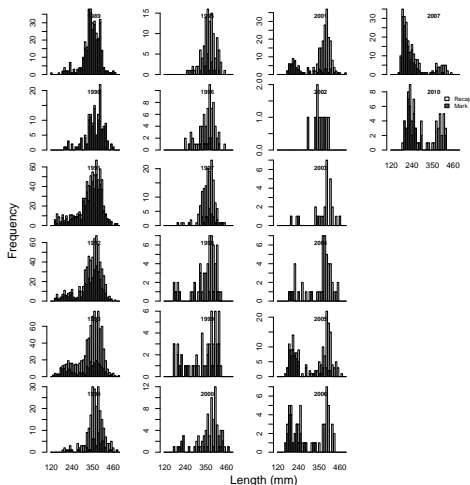


Figure: New marks (dark bars) and recapture marks (light bars) of HBC using trammel nets (all sizes & bait) in the LCR and COR.

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Length-structured mark-recapture model

Objective

Fit a length-based model to capture and recapture-at-length data, while jointly estimating abundance, growth and survival rates.

Difference between LSMR and ASMR

- ▶ Forward reconstruction of unmarked individuals.
- ▶ Estimate size-based capture probabilities.

Length-structured mark-recapture model

Dynamics of numbers-at-length

- ▶ Let \vec{N} = vector of individuals at length intervals l ,
- ▶ let \vec{M} = vector of size l specific survival rates,
- ▶ let P = a size transition matrix from size l to l' , and
- ▶ let \vec{R} = vector of new recruits at length intervals l .

Then the number of individuals at the next time step is given by:

$$\vec{N}_{t+\Delta t} = \vec{N}_t \vec{M} P_{l,l'} + \vec{R}_t$$

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Predicted catch-at-length

- ▶ Let $\vec{\pi}$ = a vector of size-specific capture probabilities,
- ▶ let \vec{N} = vector of individuals at length intervals l

Then the predicted catch-at-length in year t is given by:

$$\vec{C}_t = \vec{\pi}_t \vec{N}_t$$

Objective

Use simulated data to demonstrate estimability of model parameters.

Scenarios

1. Perfect information (no observation errors).
2. Mixed error: error in size-specific capture probabilities.

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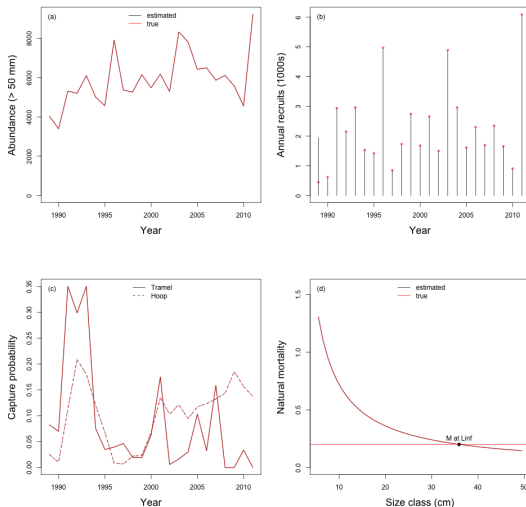


Figure: MLE results with perfect information.

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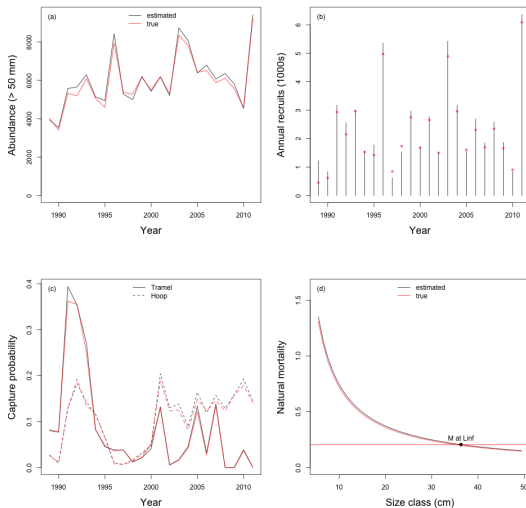


Figure: MLE results with $\sigma_\delta = 0.2$.

More details ...

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Code @: `https://github.com/smartell/LSMR`

The End