



NOAA
FISHERIES

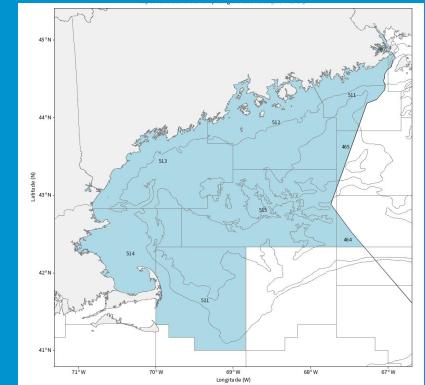
Northeast
Fisheries Science
Center

Cape Cod-Gulf of Maine Yellowtail ToRs 4,5 & 6

Research Track Peer Review Meeting
November 18-22



Larry Alade

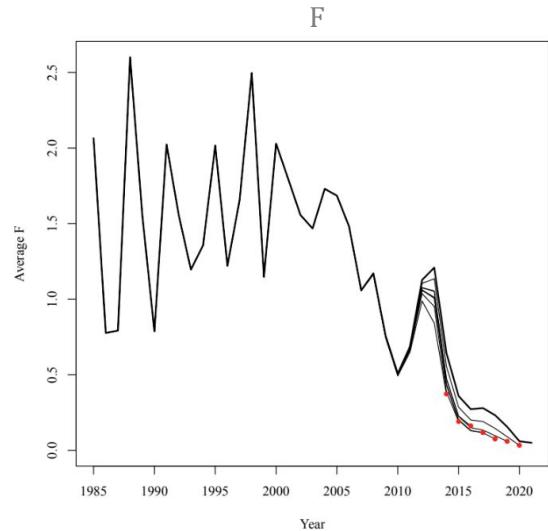
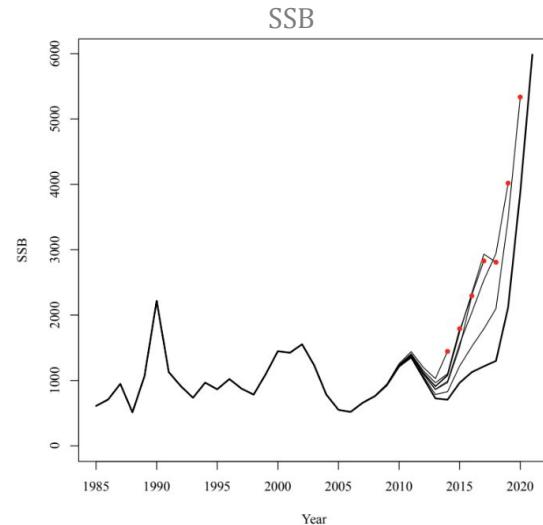


Overview

- Part 1: Bridge Building from VPA
- Part 2: Model Selection Process
- Part 3: Candidate Model Diagnostic
- Part4: Candidate Model Results
- Part5: Biological Reference Points
- Part6: Projections

Last Assessment - 2022 Management Track

- Model - Virtual Population Analysis (VPA)
- Ages 1-6+
- Catch (1985 - 2021)
- Six Surveys
 - NEFSC Spring (ages 1-6+)
 - NEFSC Fall (ages 1-5)
 - MADMF Spring (ages 1-6+)
 - MADMF Fall (ages 2-5)
 - MENH Spring (ages 2-5)
 - MENH Fall (ages (2-4))
- $M = 0.2$
- Major retrospective Pattern - SSB (0.96) , F (-0.52)



Brief Data Overview Research Track

- Years in the model: 1985-2022
- Ages 1-6+
- Single Aggregate Fleet (Commercial landings and Discards)
- Started with eight surveys (4 Federal Surveys and 4 Inshore State Surveys)
- Six Surveys (4 Federal Surveys and two Inshore State Surveys):
 - NEFSC Spring and Fall
 - NEFSC Spring Albatross years (1985-2008)
 - NEFSC Spring Bigelow years (2009 - 2022)
 - NEFSC Fall Albatross years (1985-2008)
 - NEFSC Fall Bigelow years (2009 - 2022)
 - MADMF Fall Only (1985-2022)
 - MEDMR Fall Only (2000-2022)

Part One

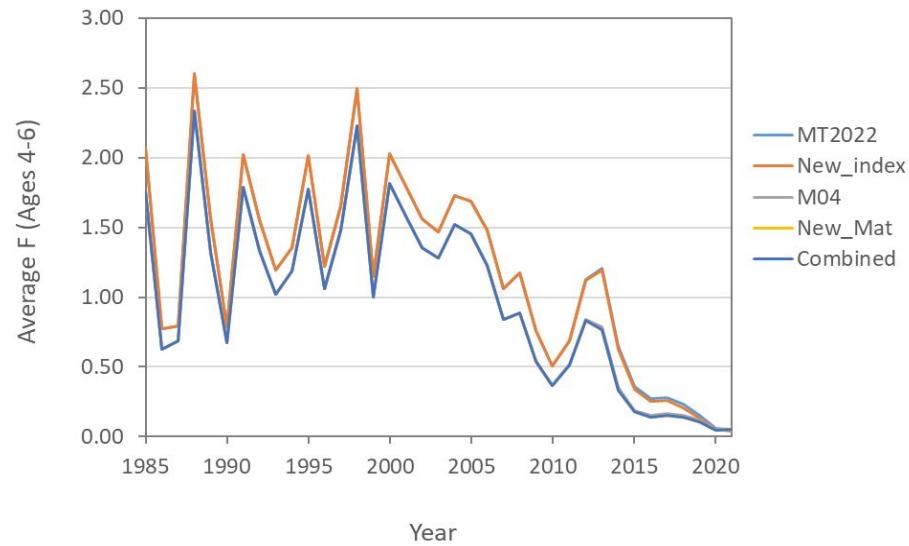
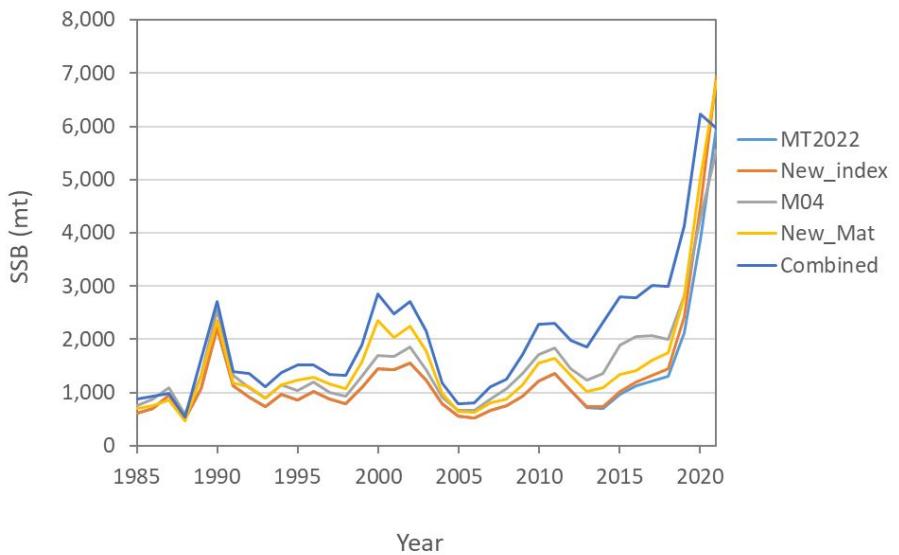
Building the Bridge from VPA to WHAM

Building a Bridge from VPA to WHAM

Data Revisions in VPA

- **Survey Indices Update:** NEFSC and MADMF survey indices changed from absolute biomass to relative indices, improving consistency over time.
- **Natural Mortality Adjustment:** M rate was increased from **0.2 to 0.4**, based on recent life history studies.
- **Maturity Ogive Refinement:** 3yr MA from annual proportions-at-age were applied instead of a time-series average, capturing temporal variation in maturity.
- **Length-Weight Update:** Revised catch-at-age data from 1994–2022 with updated length-weight relationships.

Building a Bridge from VPA to WHAM



VPA Results: The “Combined” run with all adjustments produced the highest SSB and lowest F values, underscoring the cumulative impact of these data improvements.

Building a Bridge from VPA to WHAM

ASAP “Pit Stop”

- A preliminary setup in ASAP was conducted to facilitate importing data inputs into the WHAM framework, bridging from VPA to WHAM.
- The Working Group prioritized developing a robust WHAM model over refining the ASAP model, using ASAP mainly as a transitional tool.
- ASAP was configured to align with VPA assumptions, with fixed CVs and sample sizes to mimic known catch and index weighting.
- The initial ASAP model (ASAP_BridgeRun1) faced convergence issues, leading the WG to discontinue further ASAP runs.
- WHAM development became the primary focus, enabling more refined assessment methods for CCGOM yellowtail flounder.

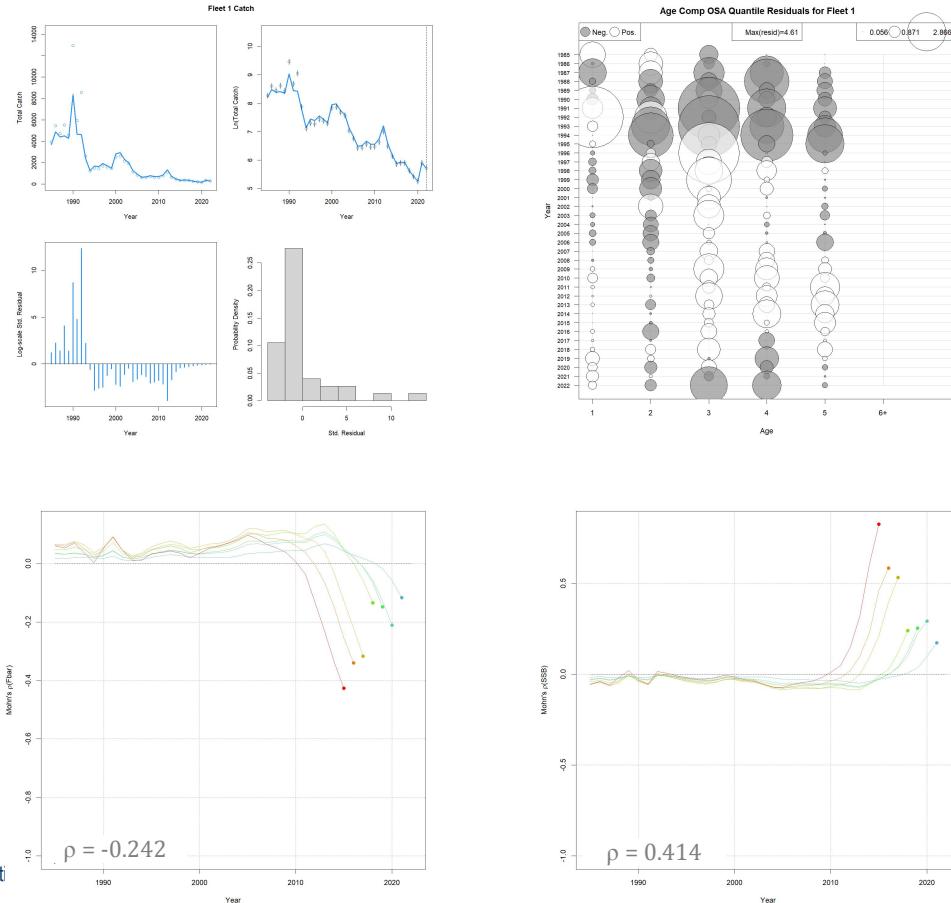
Initial WHAM Parameterization (model m0)

- Initial WHAM setup emulated an ASAP-like non-state-space model with age classes (1-6+) and a fixed CV on fleet landings (0.05).
- The model met both first-order and second-order convergence criteria, with a maximum gradient of 1.45e-11 and an invertible Hessian matrix.
- Diagnostics showed strong residual patterns, improved Mohn's rho over VPA
- Over 800 model variations were tested, examining assumptions on fleet/survey selectivities, recruitment, age compositions, life history, and environmental factors.
- Model development was iterative, revisiting earlier decisions as new insights emerged from each model variation.

Initial WHAM Parameterization (“Fixed Effects”)

M0 Formulation

- Age 6+ Formulation
- Six Survey Indices
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring
 - MADMF Fall/Spring
 - MEDMR Fall/Spring
- Recr. = Random about Mean
- Selectivity
 - Fleet = Age-specific (RE = None)
 - Survey indices = Age-Specific (RE = None)
- Age Comp
 - Fleet = Multinomial
 - Indices = Multinomial
- NAA RE = None



Part Two

The Model Selection Process

Non-ECOV: ~ 817 WHAM Runs

NEFSC Survey (“*To split or Not to Split*”)

Fleet Selectivity

Survey Selectivity

Numbers-at-age

Recruitment Assumption

Age Composition

Survey Inclusion/Exclusion

Natural Mortality

Ecov Effects on Recr. and M

Fleet Selectivity - Revisited

Final Candidate Model

The **WHAM** whole assessment model

Model development generally follows this process

ECOV: ~ 16 WHAM Runs

Environmental Covariate effect on R

Environmental Covariate effect on M



Non-ECOV: ~ 817 WHAM Runs

NEFSC Survey (*To split or Not to Split*)

Fleet Selectivity

Survey Selectivity

Numbers-at-age

Recruitment Assumption

Age Composition

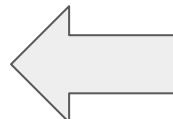
Survey Inclusion/Exclusion

Natural Mortality

Ecov Effects on Recr. and M

Fleet Selectivity - Revisited

Final Candidate Model



Model m1

Maintained similar settings to the previous Model m0 with No random effects.

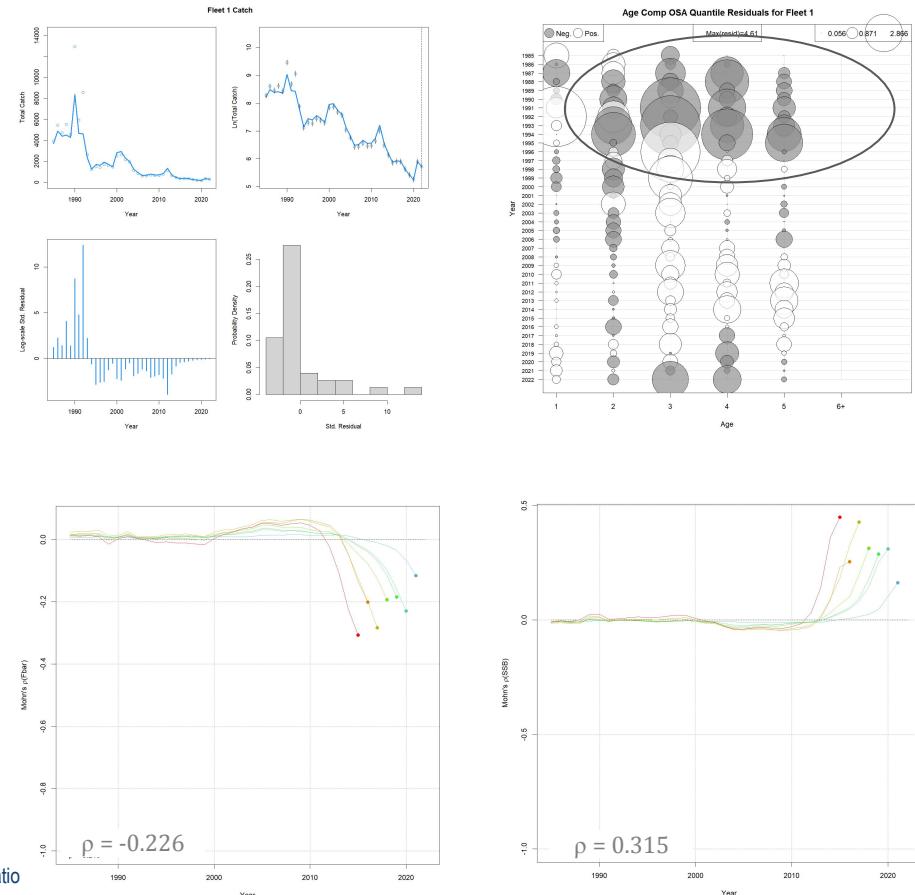
Here we examined whether to split time series in 2009 when the BTS underwent a significant transition from Albatross to the Bigelow.

Splitting the survey led to some improvement in Retrospective pattern. Residual pattern still remains

NEFSC Survey (“To split or Not to Split”)

m1 Formulation

- Age 6+ Formulation
- Eight Survey Indices
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring (1985-2008)
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring Bigelow (2009-2022)
 - MADMF Fall Spring
 - MEDMR Fall/Spring
- Recr. = Random about Mean
- Selectivity
 - Fleet = Age-specific (RE = None)
 - Survey indices = Age-Specific (RE = None)
- Age Comp
 - Fleet = Multinomial
 - Indices = Multinomial
- NAA RE = None



Model Summary:

- Moderate improvement in retrospective Mohn's Rho
- Strong residual patterns in catch and survey

Non-ECOV: ~ 817 WHAM Runs

NEFSC Survey (*To split or Not to Split*)

Fleet Selectivity

Survey Selectivity

Numbers-at-age

Recruitment Assumption

Age Composition

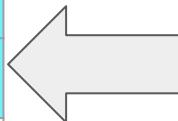
Survey Inclusion/Exclusion

Natural Mortality

Ecov Effects on Recr. and M

Fleet Selectivity - Revisited

Final Candidate Model



Model m5

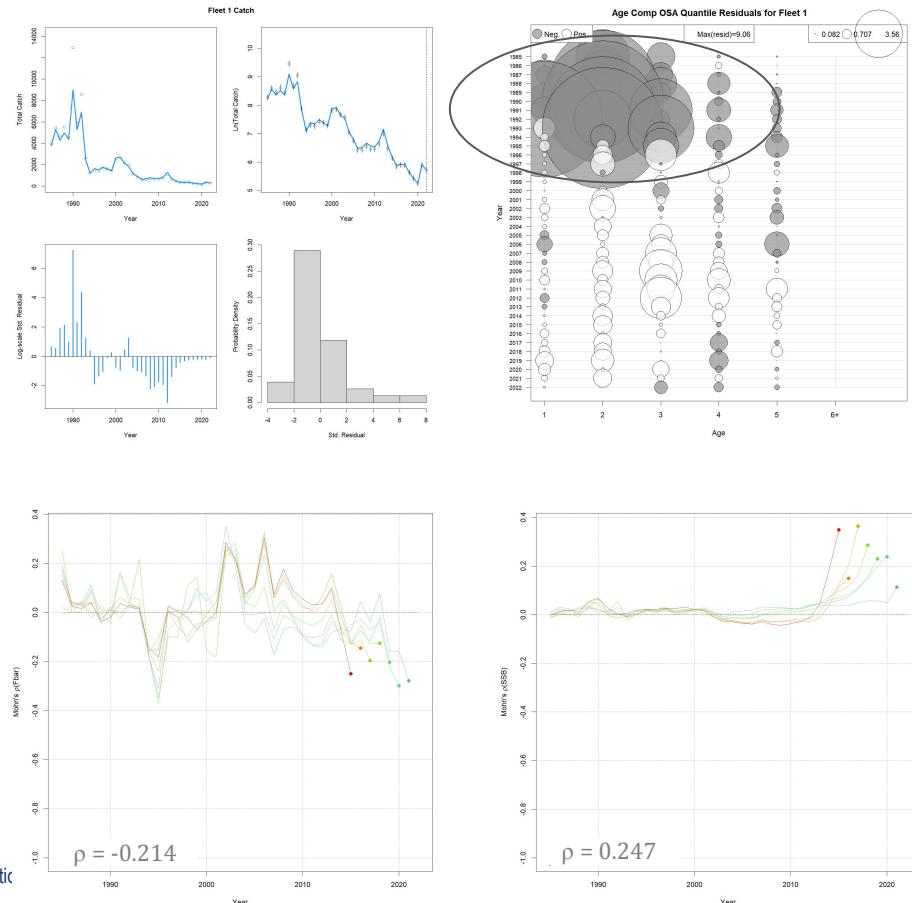
Alternative models evaluated age-specific and logistic selectivity with random effects on Fleet Only, (iid, ar1, ar1y, and 2dar1 structures). No random effects on survey selectivity.

For now....Logistic selectivity for both fleet and surveys with 2dar1 random effects on fleet Sel., produced the best fit and retrospective patterns.

Fleet and Survey Selectivity

m5 Formulation

- Age 6+ Formulation
- Eight Survey Indices
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring (1985-2008)
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring Bigelow (2009-2022)
 - MADMF Fall Spring
 - MEDMR Fall/Spring
- Recr. = Random about Mean
- Selectivity
 - Fleet = Logistic (RE = 2dar1)
 - Survey indices = Logistic (RE = None)
- Age Comp
 - Fleet = Multinomial
 - Indices = Multinomial
- NAA RE = None



Model Summary:

- Lowest AIC among Logistic functional forms
- Improved retrospective Mohn's rho across (Age-specific vs Logistic)
- Improved fit to some survey indices. Emergence of large residuals in early part of catch age comp.

Non-ECOV: ~ 817 WHAM Runs

NEFSC Survey (*To split or Not to Split*)

Fleet Selectivity

Survey Selectivity

Numbers-at-age

Recruitment Assumption

Age Composition

Survey Inclusion/Exclusion

Natural Mortality

Ecov Effects on Recr. and M

Fleet Selectivity - Revisited

Final Candidate Model

Model m14

Alternative models evaluated random effects on NAA (iid, ar1_y, ar1_a and 2dar1)

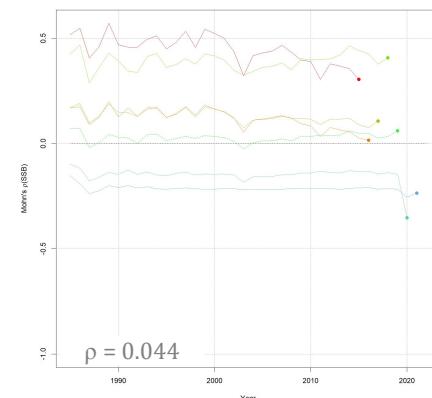
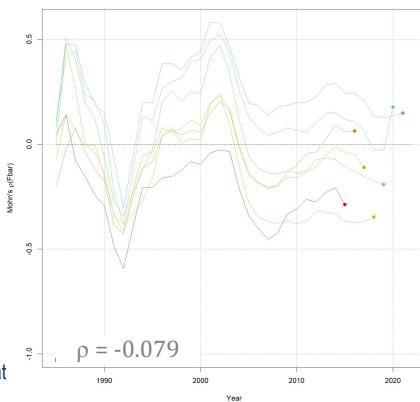
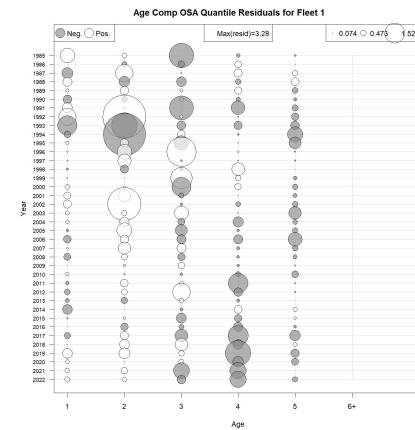
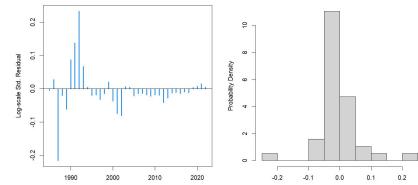
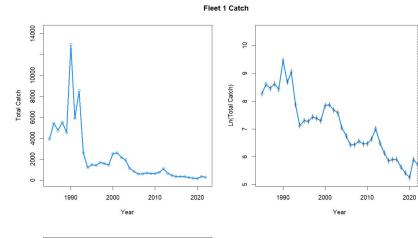
Tested 12 different configurations

Preferred candidate model used iid random effects with lowest AIC, Improved residuals and retrospective Mohn's Rho, though some scaling issues in the retro peels

Numbers-at-age

m14 Formulation

- Age 6+ Formulation
- Eight Survey Indices
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring (1985-2008)
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring Bigelow (2009-2022)
 - MADMF Fall Spring
 - MEDMR Fall/Spring
- Recr. = Random about Mean
- Selectivity
 - Fleet = Logistic (RE = 2dar1)
 - Survey indices = Logistic (RE = None)
- Age Comp
 - Fleet = Multinomial
 - Indices = Multinomial
- NAA RE = iid



Non-ECOV: ~ 817 WHAM Runs

NEFSC Survey (*To split or Not to Split*)

Fleet Selectivity

Survey Selectivity

Numbers-at-age

Recruitment Assumption

Age Composition

Survey Inclusion/Exclusion

Natural Mortality

Ecov Effects on Recr. and M

Fleet Selectivity - Revisited

Final Candidate Model

Model m87

Compared random about the mean versus Beverton-Holt recruitment relationship

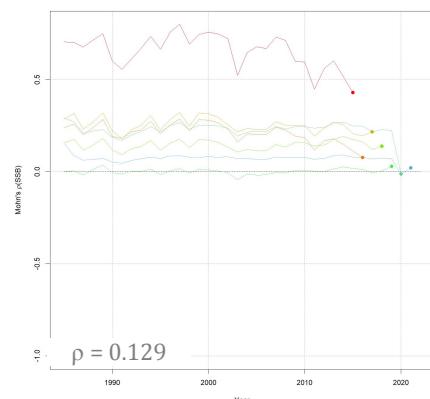
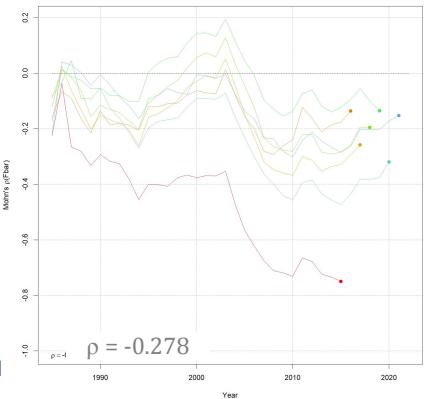
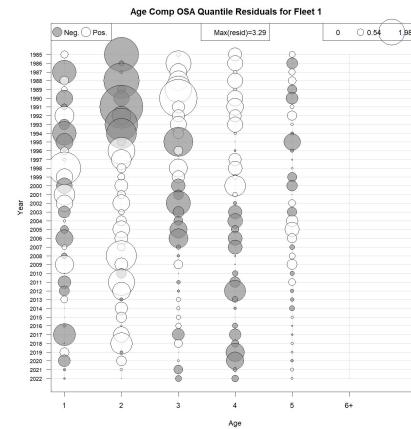
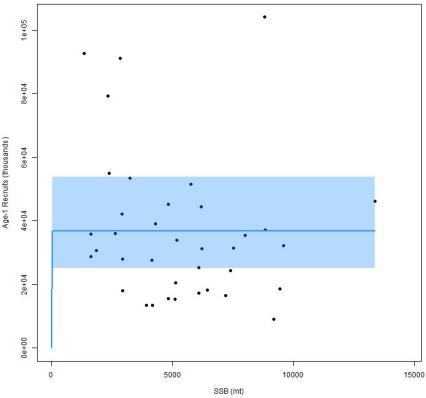
B-H met convergence criteria but showed poor model diagnostics with increased Mohn's rho and emergence of residual patterns

Model struggled to fit the B-H relationship indicating random about the mean as the more suitable approach

Recruitment Assumption

m87 Formulation

- Age 6+ Formulation
- Eight Survey Indices
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring (1985-2008)
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring Bigelow (2009-2022)
 - MADMF Fall Spring
 - MEDMR Fall/Spring
- Recr. = Beverton-Holt
- Selectivity
 - Fleet = Logistic (RE = 2dar1)
 - Survey indices = Logistic (RE = None)
- Age Comp
 - Fleet = Multinomial
 - Indices = Multinomial
- NAA RE = iid



Non-ECOV: ~ 817 WHAM Runs

NEFSC Survey (*To split or Not to Split*)

Fleet Selectivity

Survey Selectivity

Numbers-at-age

Recruitment Assumption

Age Composition

Survey Inclusion/Exclusion

Natural Mortality

Ecov Effects on Recr. and M

Fleet Selectivity - Revisited

Final Candidate Model

Model m101

Four age composition alternatives were explored:
(Multinomial, logistic-normal-miss0,
logistic-normal-ar1-miss0, and logistic-normal-pool0)

Multivariate Tweedie and dirichlet-multinomial were
not explored due to high computational demands
and subjectivity in ESS specification

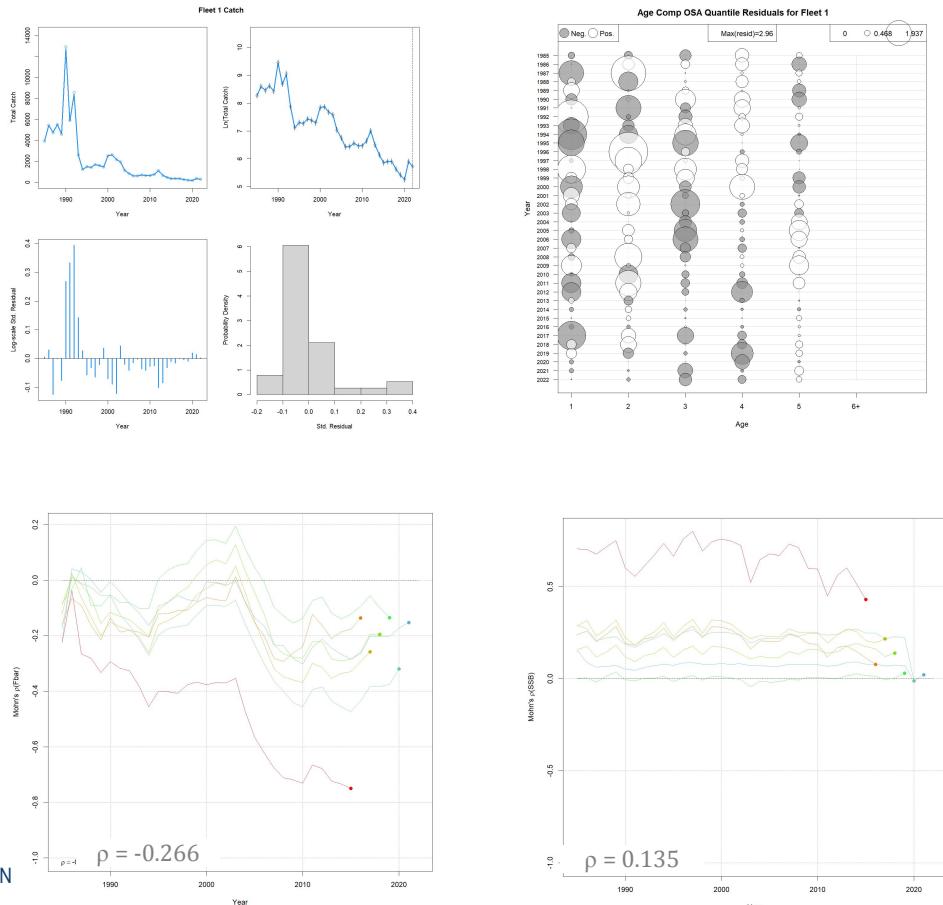
**Logistic-normal-ar1-miss0 was selected for the
combined fleet and most surveys**

Logistic-normal-miss0 was MADMF fall survey

Fleet and Survey Age-Composition

m101 Formulation

- Age 6+ Formulation
- Eight Survey Indices
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring (1985-2008)
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring Bigelow (2009-2022)
 - MADMF Fall Spring
 - MEDMR Fall/Spring
- Recr. = Random about Mean
- Selectivity
 - Fleet = Logistic (RE = 2dar1)
 - Survey indices = Logistic (RE = None)
- Age Comp
 - Fleet & 7 indices = logistic-normal-ar1-miss0
 - Indices (MADMF Fall) = logistic-normal-miss0
- NAA RE = iid



Model Summary:

- Preferred model based on lowest AIC
- Deterioration retro diagnostic
- Retro Scaling remains an issue
- Residual patterns continue to improve

Non-ECOV: ~ 817 WHAM Runs

NEFSC Survey (*To split or Not to Split*)

Fleet Selectivity

Survey Selectivity

Numbers-at-age

Recruitment Assumption

Age Composition

Survey Inclusion/Exclusion

Natural Mortality

Ecov Effects on Recr. and M

Fleet Selectivity - Revisited

Final Candidate Model

Model m304

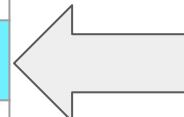
Initial candidate model showed scaling issues in retrospective peels, suggesting difficulty in resolving population scale.

Hypothesized that survey inclusion choices influenced scaling due to differences in geographic and temporal coverage among surveys.

Conducted 255 model runs with various survey combinations, excluding up to seven surveys to identify those affecting retrospective consistency.

**Excluding MADMF and MENH spring state
Inshore surveys significantly improved
retrospective scaling, reducing bias and
improving Mohn's Rho diagnostics.**

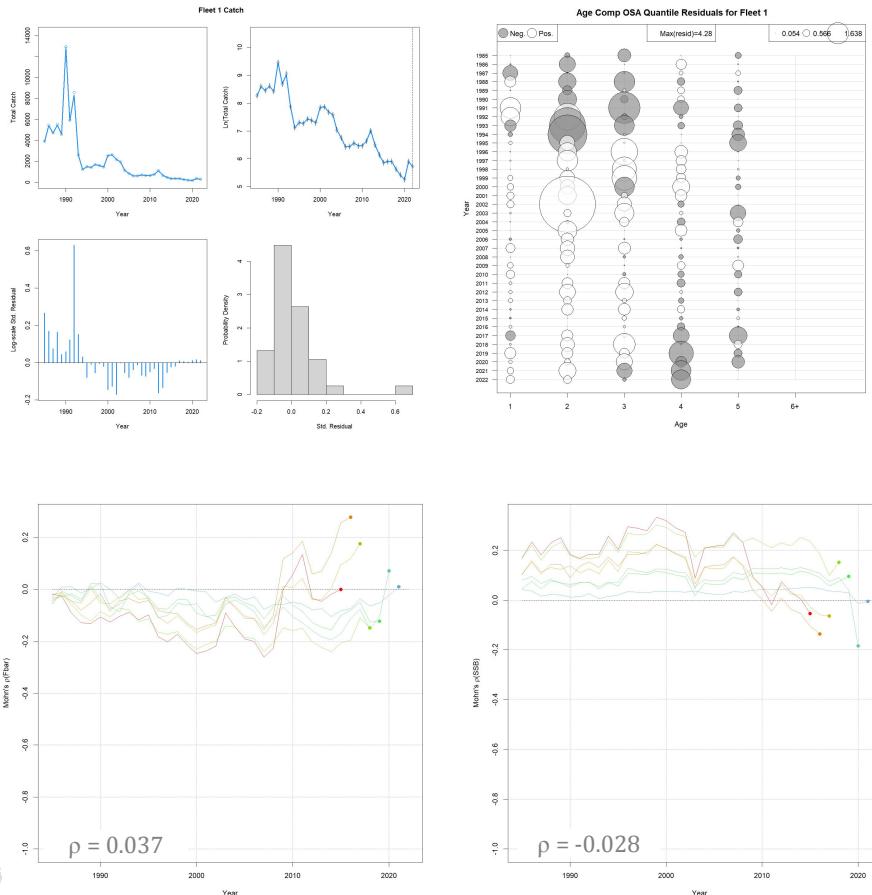
Exclusion of these surveys was based on hypothesis that survey timing and spatial coverage could potentially change availability over time



Survey Inclusion/Exclusion

m406 Formulation

- Age 6+ Formulation
- Six Survey Indices
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring (1985-2008)
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring Bigelow (2009-2022)
 - MADMF Fall ONLY
 - MEDMR Fall ONLY
- Recr. = Random about Mean
- Selectivity
 - Fleet = Logistic (RE = 2dar1)
 - Survey indices = Logistic (RE = None)
- Age Comp
 - Fleet & 5 indices = logistic-normal-ar1-miss0
 - Indices (MADMF Fall) = logistic-normal-miss0
- NAA RE = iid



Non-ECOV: ~ 817 WHAM Runs

NEFSC Survey (*To split or Not to Split*)

Fleet Selectivity

Survey Selectivity

Numbers-at-age

Recruitment Assumption

Age Composition

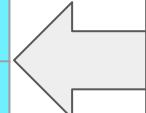
Survey Inclusion/Exclusion

Natural Mortality & Ecov. Effects

Recruitment & Ecov. Effects

Fleet Selectivity - Revisited

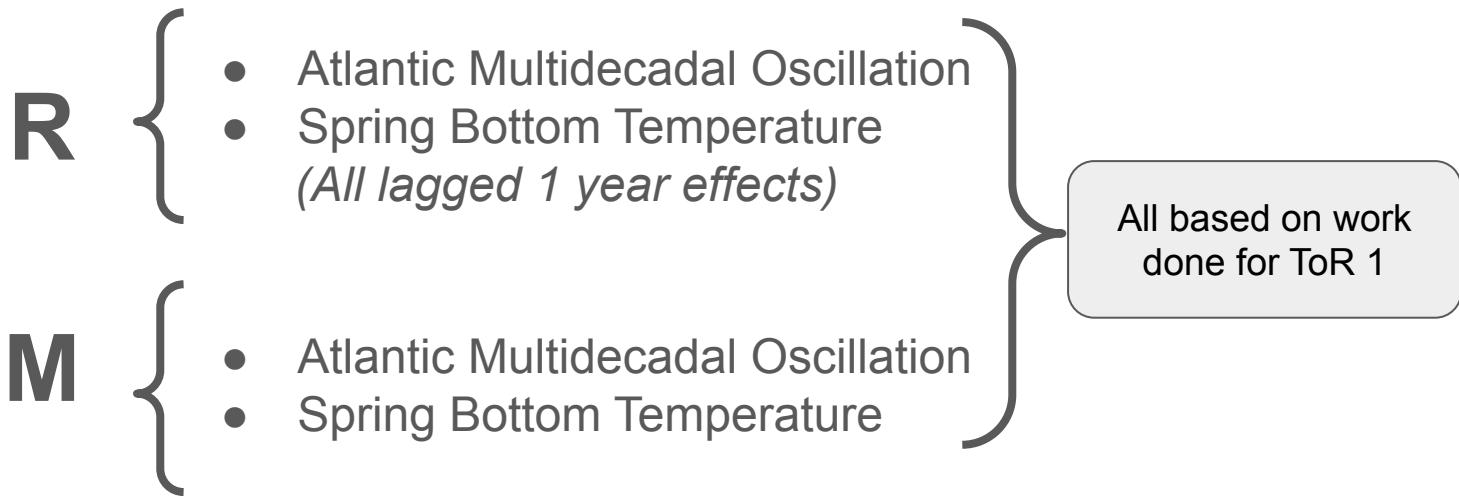
Final Candidate Model



Ecov. Effects WHAM Runs

- Deviations on Recruitment
 - Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)
 - Spring Bottom Temperature
- Ecov on R was modeled with rw or ar1 process
 - Controlling Factor
 - Limiting Factor
- Deviations on Natural Mortality
 - Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO)
 - Bottom Temperature
- All Evaluations are lagged by one year effects
 - Ex. Ecov in year t is linked to year $t+1$ (rec or M)

Environmental Covariate Effects on Rec and M



Recruitment: AMO

Rec	Ecov Process	Ecov how	Conv	pdHess	NLL	dAIC	AIC	rho_R	rho_SSB	rho_Fbar
Random	none	---	TRUE	TRUE	-325.796	0	-483.6	0.2809	-0.0635	0.0727
Random	rw	Controlling	TRUE	TRUE	-326.042	1.5	-482.1	0.2255	-0.0637	0.0741
Random	ar1	Controlling	TRUE	TRUE	-324.815	6	-477.6	0.2388	-0.0643	0.0764
Bev-Holt	rw	---	TRUE	TRUE	-325.797	2	-481.6	0.2809	-0.0635	0.0727
Bev-Holt	rw	Controlling	TRUE	TRUE	-326.042	3.5	-480.1	0.2255	-0.0637	0.0741
Bev-Holt	rw	Limiting	TRUE	TRUE	-326.042	3.5	-480.1	0.2255	-0.0637	0.0741
Bev-Holt	ar1	Controlling	TRUE	TRUE	-324.815	8	-475.6	0.2388	-0.0643	0.0764
Bev-Holt	ar1	Limiting	TRUE	TRUE	-324.815	8	-475.6	0.2388	-0.0643	0.0764

Recruitment: Spring B.Temp

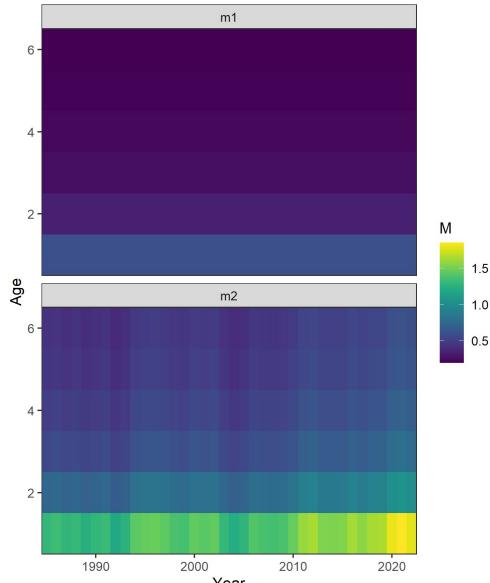
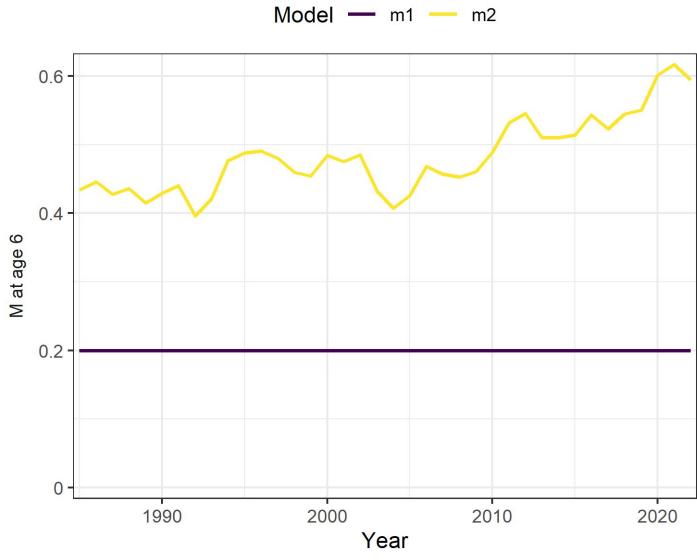
Rec	Ecov Process	Ecov how	Conv	pdHess	NLL	dAIC	AIC	rho_R	rho_SSB	rho_Fbar
Random	rw	---	TRUE	TRUE	-268.662	0	-367.3	0.2809	-0.0635	0.0727
Random	rw	Controlling	TRUE	TRUE	-269.127	1	-366.3	0.2777	-0.0597	0.0576
Random	ar1	Controlling	TRUE	TRUE	-268.154	5	-362.3	0.2441	-0.0535	0.0507
Bev-Holt	rw	---	TRUE	TRUE	-268.662	2	-365.3	0.2809	-0.0635	0.0727
Bev-Holt	rw	Controlling	TRUE	TRUE	-269.127	3	-364.3	0.2777	-0.0597	0.0576
Bev-Holt	rw	Limiting	TRUE	TRUE	-257.797	25.7	-341.6	0.3138	-0.0471	0.0403
Bev-Holt	ar1	Controlling	TRUE	TRUE	-268.154	7	-360.3	0.2441	-0.0535	0.0507
Bev-Holt	ar1	Limiting	TRUE	TRUE	-268.154	7	-360.3	0.2441	-0.0535	0.0507

Time Varying M: AMO

Model	M model	Ecov link	M re	Conv.	pdHess	NLL	dAIC	AIC	Rho R	Rho SSB	Rho Fbar
m1	---	None	none	TRUE	TRUE	-312.072	140.5	-454.1	0.340	-0.018	0.032
m2	---	Controlling	none	TRUE	TRUE	-317.357	131.9	-462.7	0.217	-0.069	0.093
m3	---	Limiting	none	NC							
m4	age-specific	None	none	TRUE	TRUE	-369.967	36.7	-557.9	1.36E05	97233.8	-0.660
m5	weight-at-age	None	none	NC							
m6	constant	None	none	TRUE	TRUE	-352.083	62.4	-532.2	5.24E07	2.38E07	-0.703
m7	constant	None	Ar1_y	TRUE	TRUE	-366.776	37	-557.6	2.84E06	1.49E06	-1.000
m8	age-specific	None	2dar1	NC							
m9	constant	Controlling	none	TRUE	TRUE	-356.159	56.3	-538.3	0.643	-0.155	0.439
m10	constant	Limiting	none	NC							
m11	---	None	2dar1	TRUE	TRUE	-385.315	0	-594.6	52.046	8.378	1.687

Time varying M: Spring Bottom Temperature

Model	M model	M re	Ecov			conv	pdHess	NLL	daic	aic	Rho R	Rho SSB	Rho Fbar
			process	Ecov link	TRUE						TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
m1	---	none	ar1	None	TRUE	TRUE	-255.44	10.4	-338.9	0.340	-0.0179	0.032	
m2	---	none	ar1	Controlling	TRUE	TRUE	-261.63	0	-349.3	5.827	0.509	-0.188	



Summary Results of Ecov runs

- Based on AIC and Retros
- All Ecov effects on Natural mortality and recruitment did not enhance model performance over the base model with almost 30% of the runs for M not converging
- Effects of Bottom temp and AMO on recruitment performed worse than base model.
- In summary, NONE of the Ecov model runs were moved forward to the candidate model
- Hence, Candidate model treats recruitment as random about the mean and natural mortality will assume time and age invariant $M = 0.4$

Non-ECOV: ~ 817 WHAM Runs

NEFSC Survey (*To split or Not to Split*)

Fleet Selectivity

Survey Selectivity

Numbers-at-age

Recruitment Assumption

Age Composition

Survey Inclusion/Exclusion

Natural Mortality & Ecov. Effects

Recruitment & Ecov. Effects

Fleet Selectivity - Revisited

Final Candidate Model

Model m452

Initial evaluation of base model m406 showed unusual high F reference proxy values driven by reduced selectivity for younger fish (ages 4-5)

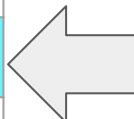
Declining Selectivity led to only 6+ being fully selected in recent years

Re-evaluated fleet selectivity configurations with blocks in 1994 and 2010, and various random effects

Revised NAA random effects from iid to ar1_a

Turning off random effects on fleet selectivity and applying a two-block sel. structure improved model diagnostics (AIC, residuals and Retros.)

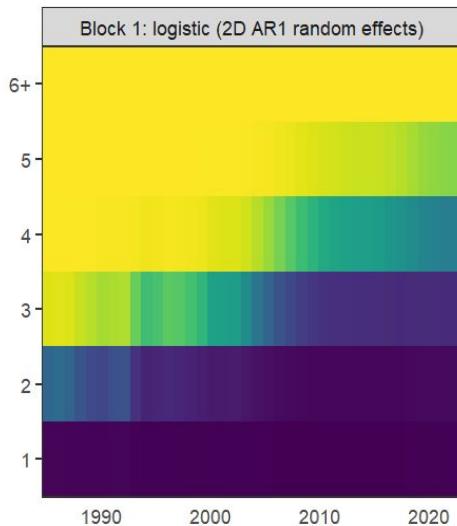
Model 452 was chosen as the proposed base model for CCGOM research Track



Revisit Fleet Selectivity

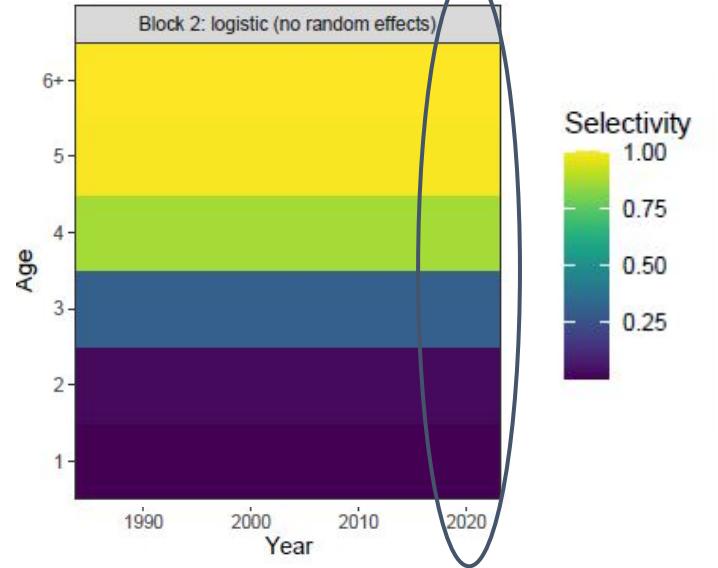
Fleet Selectivity by age and year

M304 (w/ 2dar1 RE)



$$F40\% = 3.00$$

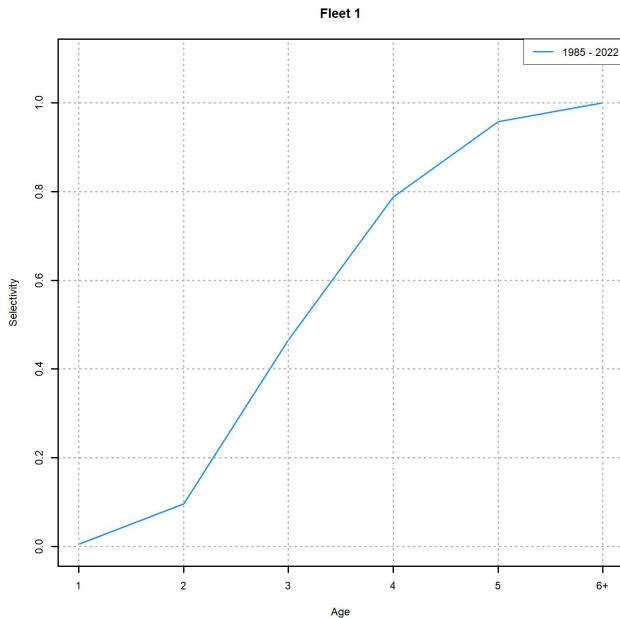
M452 (w/ No RE)



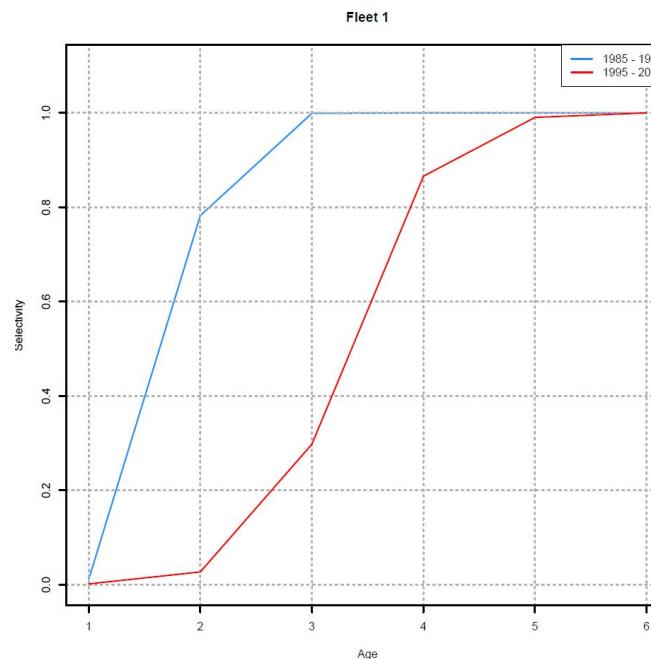
$$F40\% = 1.64$$

Average Fleet Selectivity by age

m304



m452



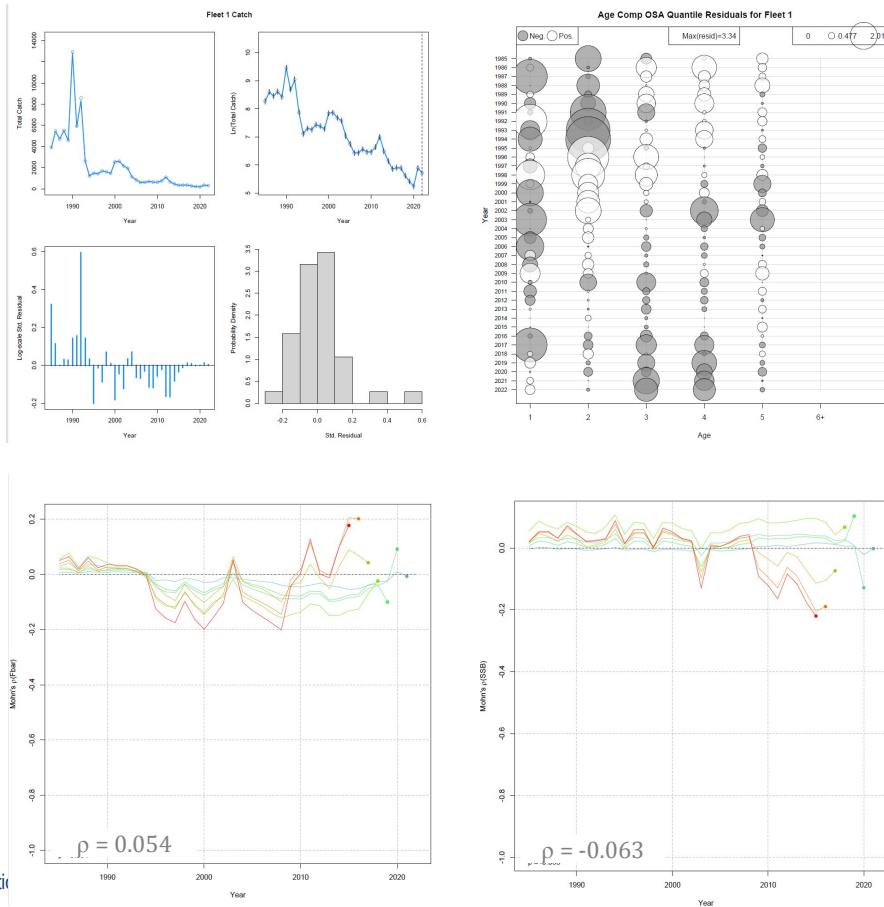
Fleet Selectivity Revisited

m452 Formulation

- Age 6+ Formulation
- Six Survey Indices
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring (1985-2008)
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring Bigelow (2009-2022)
 - MADMF Fall ONLY
 - MEDMR Fall ONLY
- Recr. = Random about Mean
- Selectivity
 - Fleet
 - Block (1985-1994; 1995-2022)
 - Logistic (RE = None)
 - Survey indices = Logistic (RE = None)
- Age Comp
 - Fleet & 5 indices = logistic-normal-ar1-miss0
 - Indices (MADMF Fall) = logistic-normal-miss0
- NAA RE = ar1_a

Model Summary:

- Improvement retro diagnostic in terms of scaling.
- Slight increase in Mohn's rho, but still < 10%
- Improved residual pattern
- AIC not comparable to previous model





THE CANDIDATE MODEL

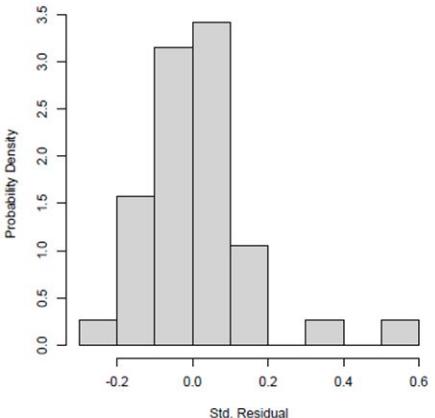
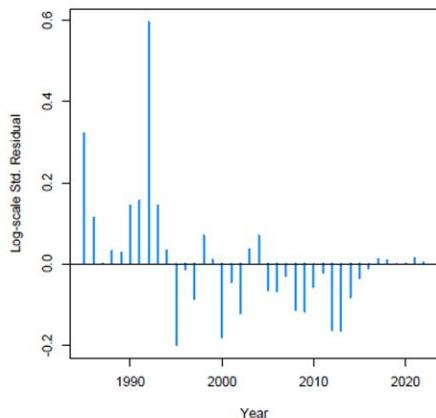
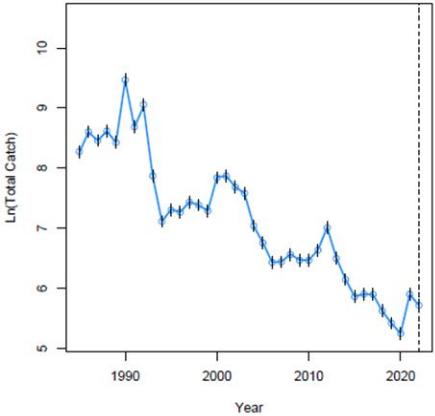
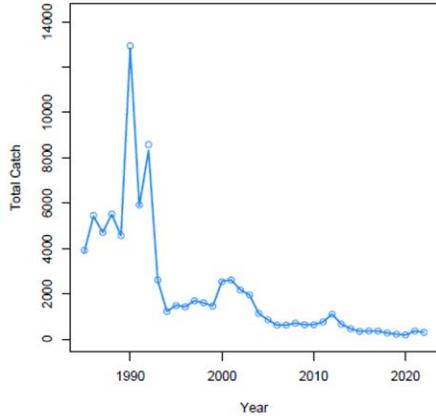


- Codename: m452
- Recruitment (Not decoupled) - Random about mean
- Selectivity: Logistic for Fleet and surveys (NEFSC Spring & Fall survey; MADMF & MEDMR Inshore Fall surveys)
- AgeComp: Fleet and Indices- Logistic-normal-ar1-miss0 age comp; MADMF Fall index - Logistic-normal-miss0
- NAA random effects modelled as ar1_a
- M = 0.4
- Ecov = None

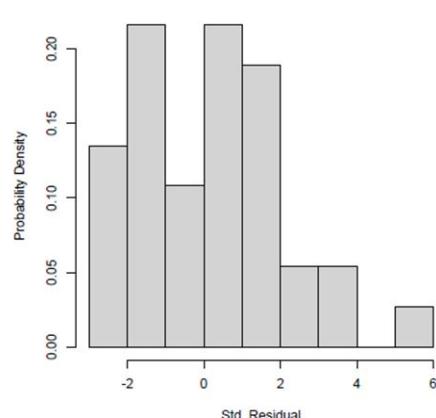
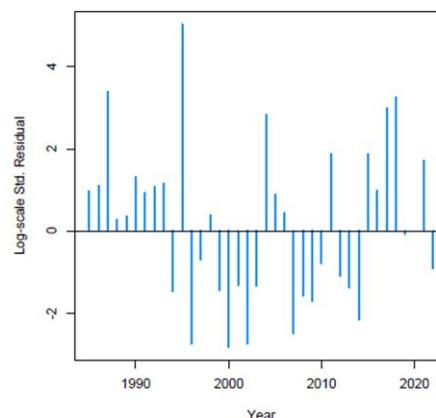
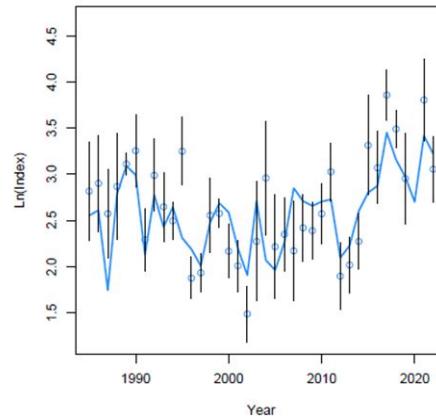
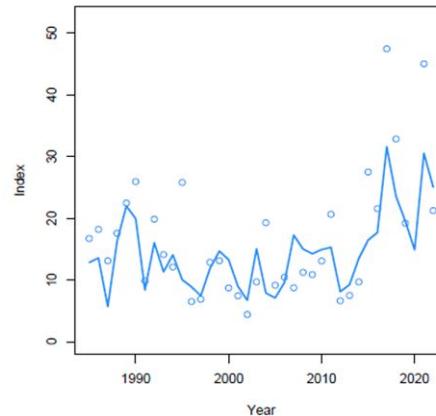
Part Three

Candidate Model Diagnostics

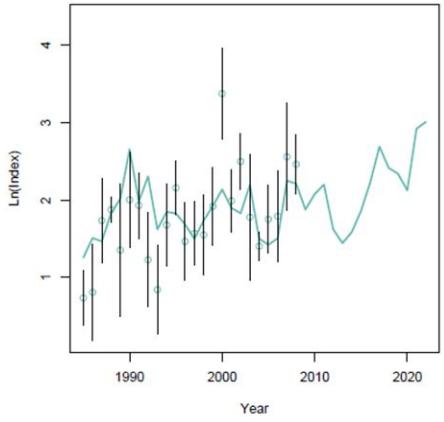
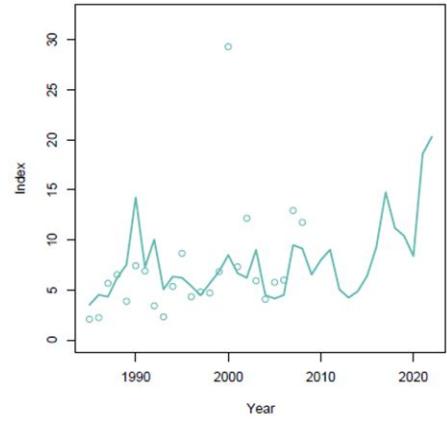
FLEET



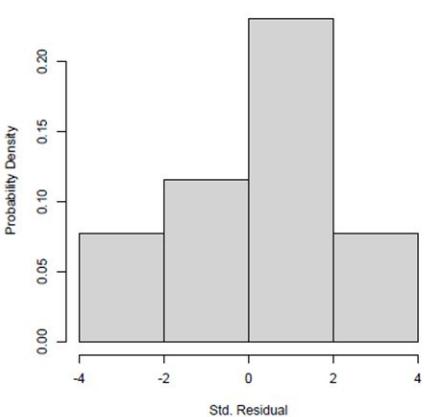
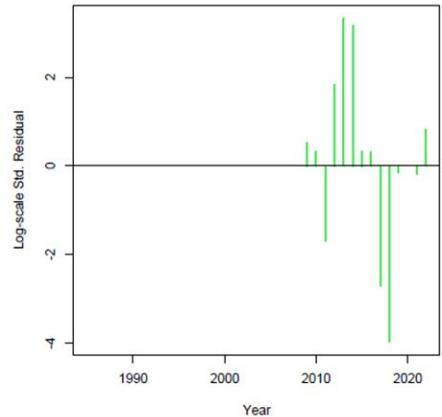
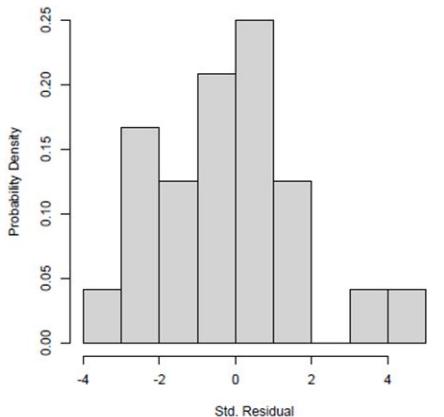
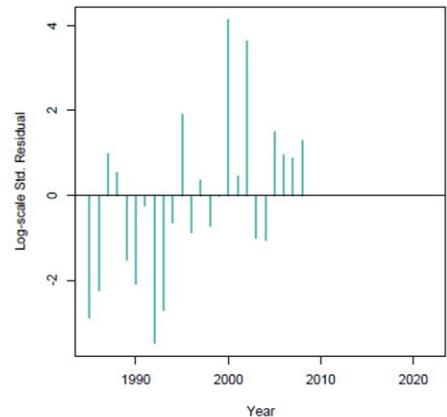
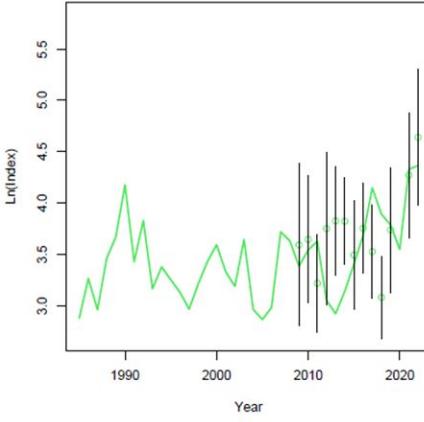
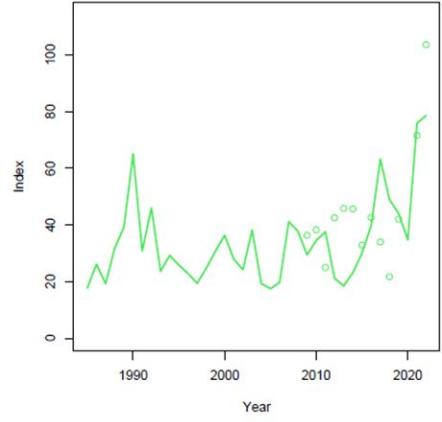
MADMF Fall



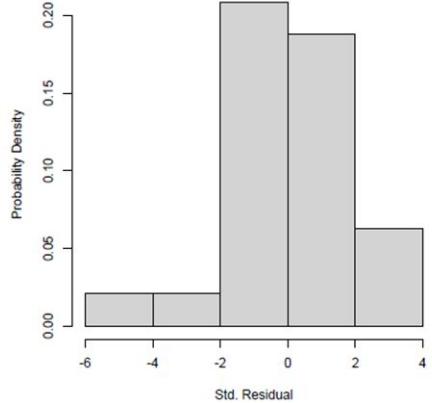
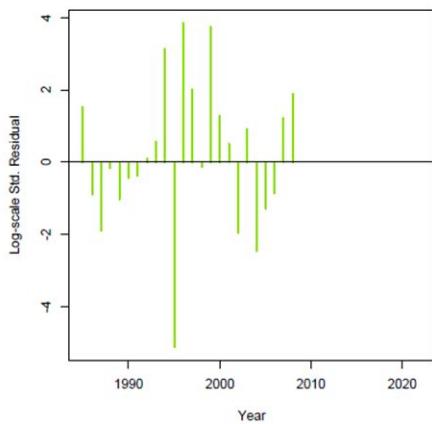
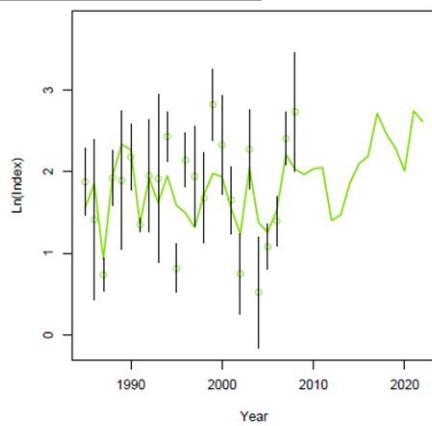
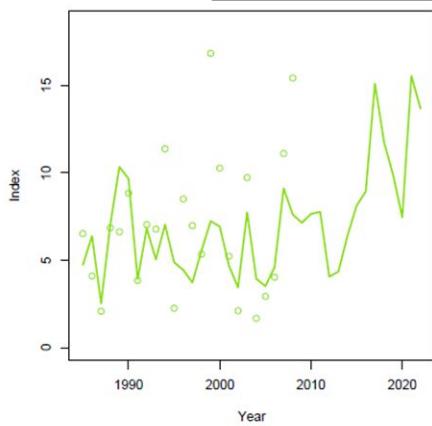
NEFSC Spring Albatross



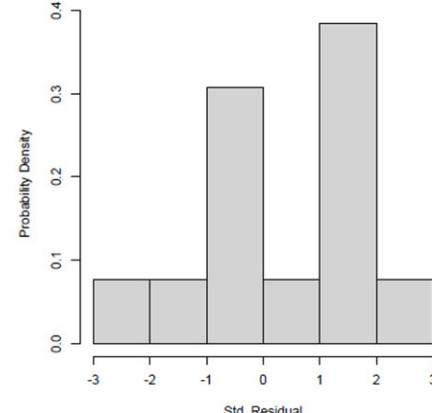
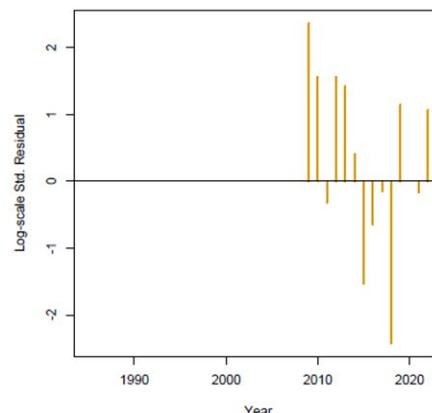
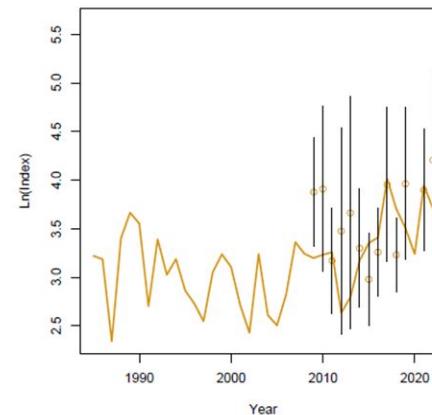
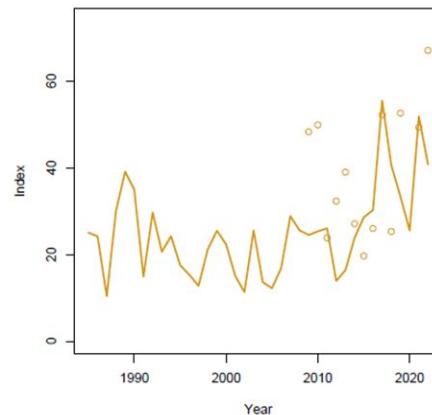
NEFSC Spring Bigelow



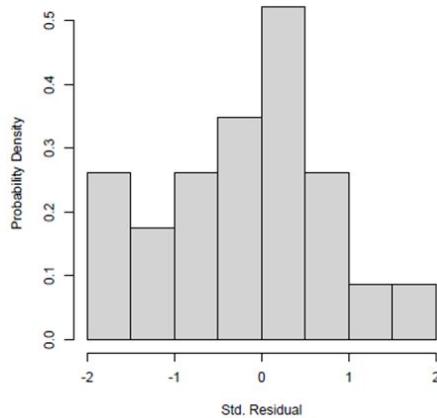
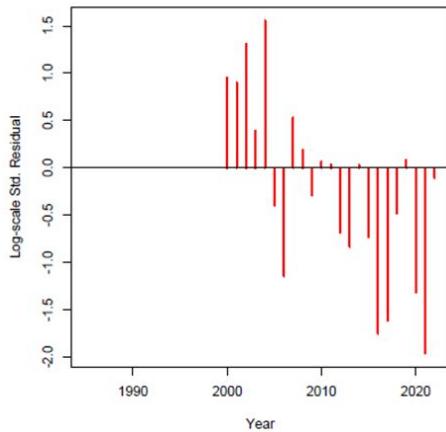
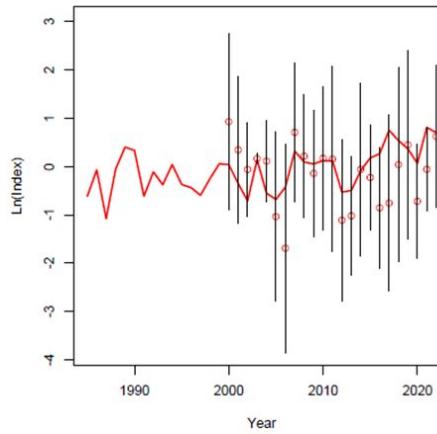
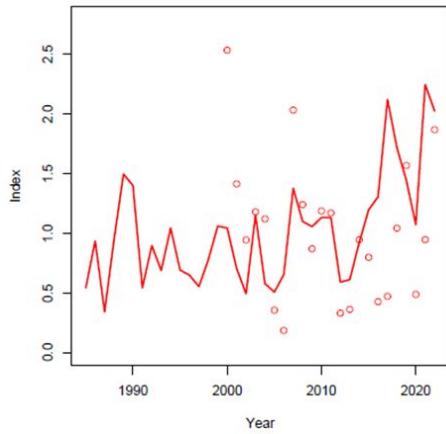
NEFSC Fall Albatross



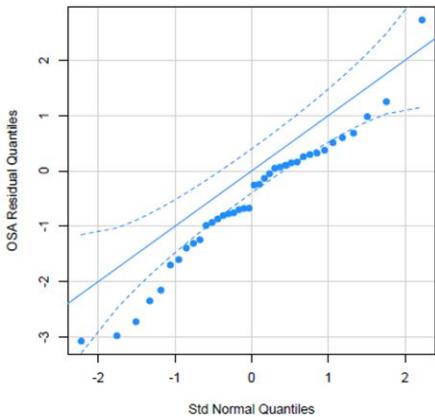
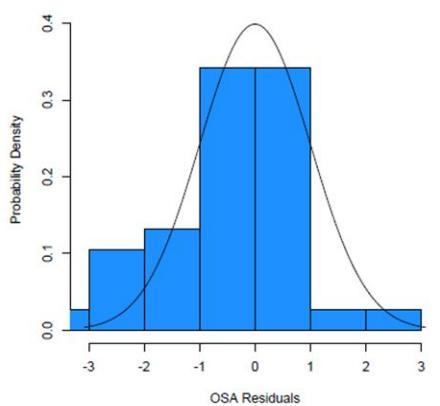
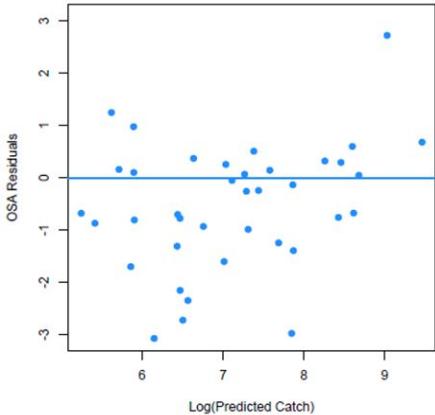
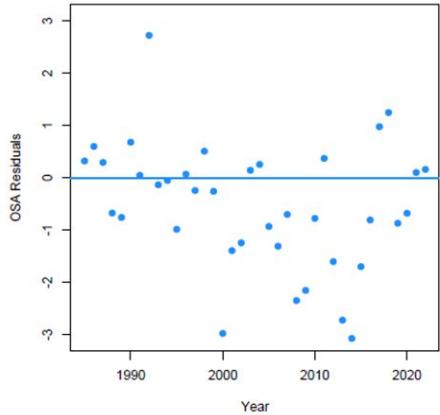
NEFSC Fall Bigelow



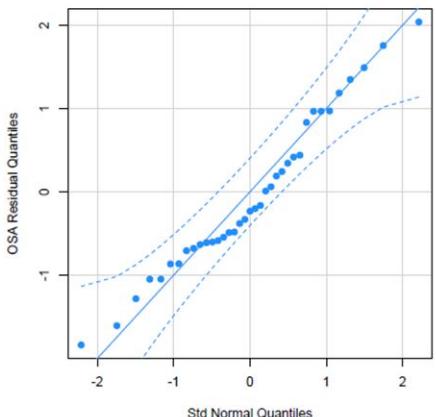
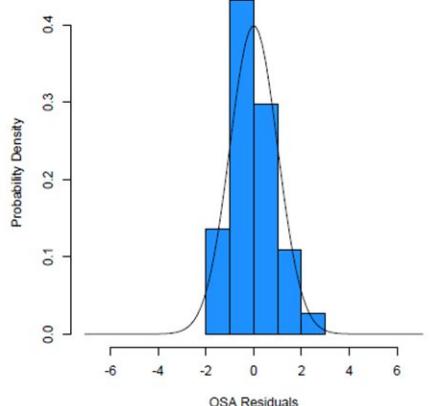
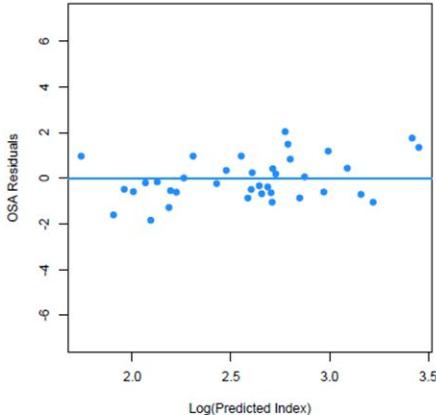
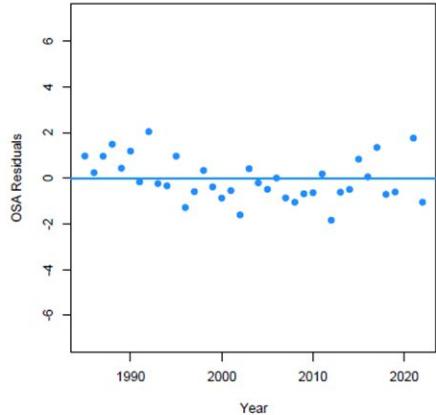
MEDMR Fall



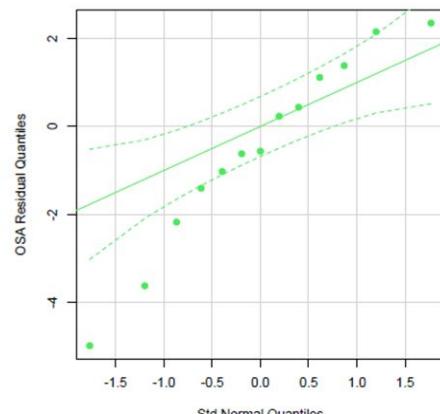
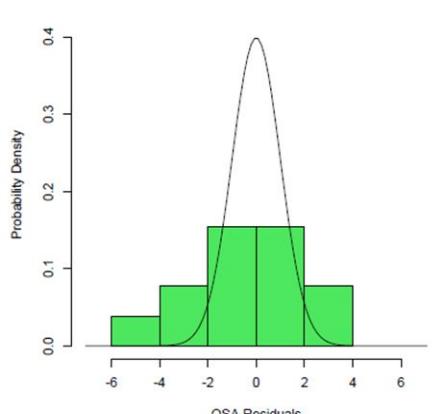
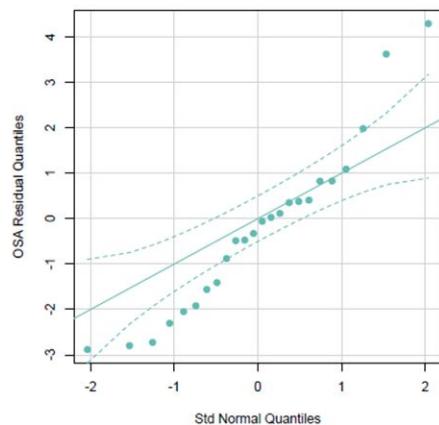
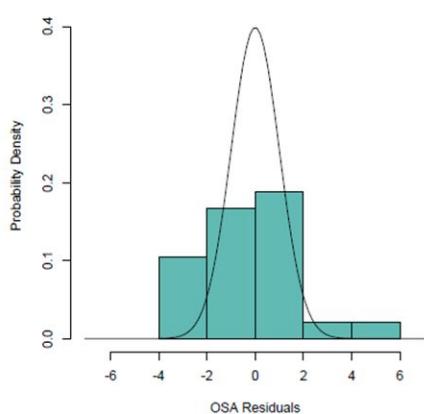
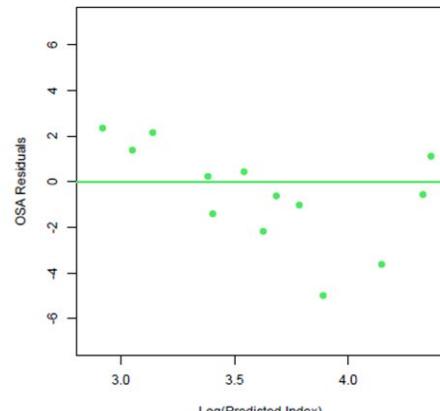
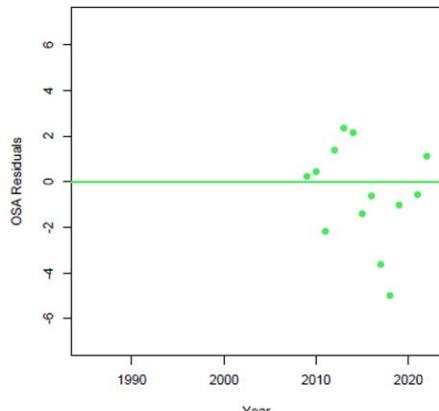
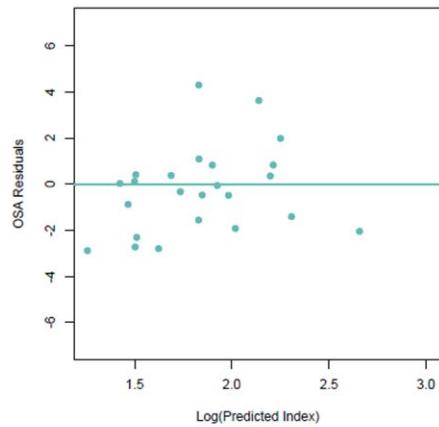
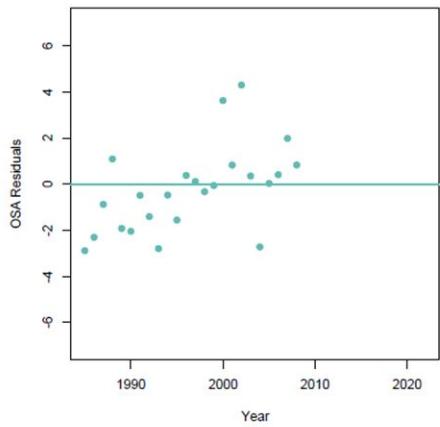
FLEET



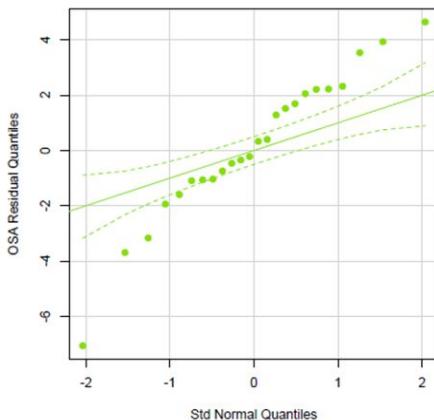
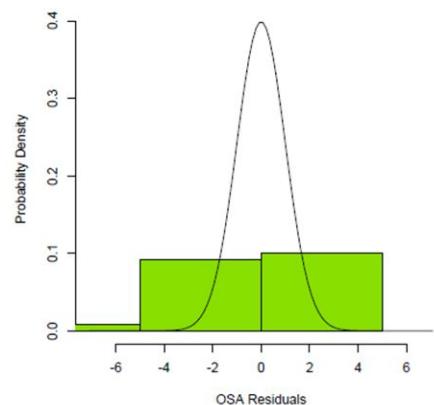
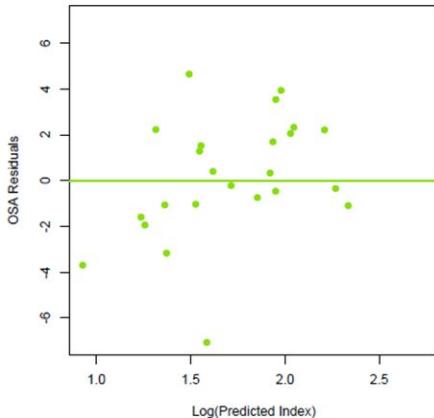
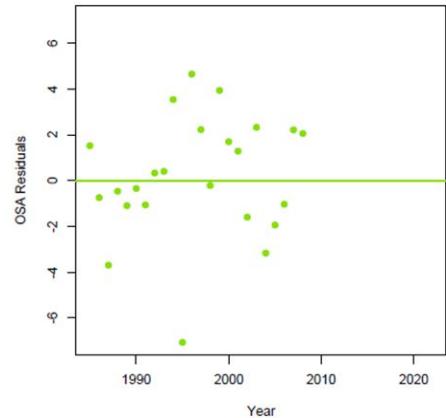
MADMF Fall



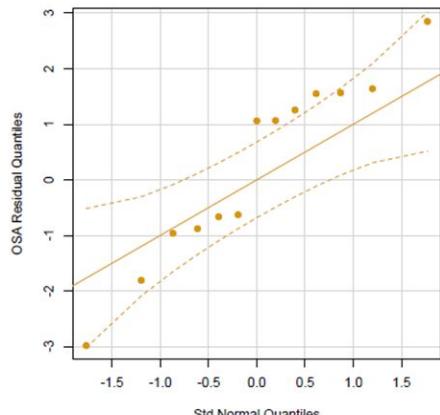
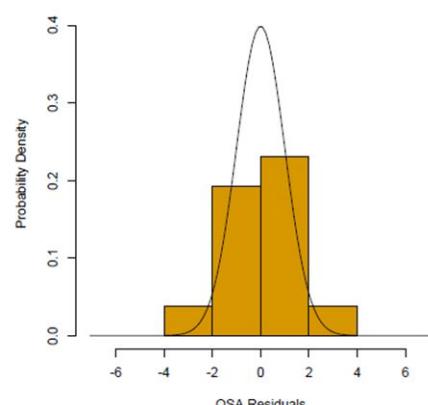
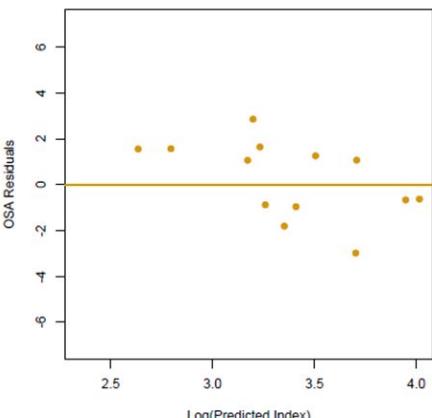
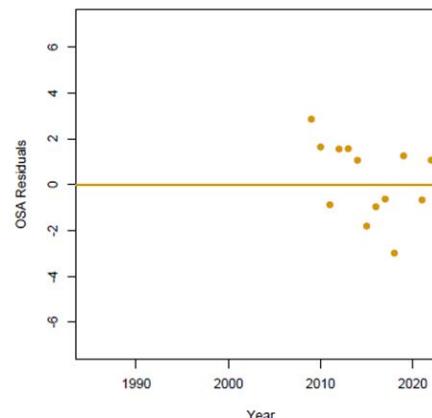
NEFSC Spring Albatross



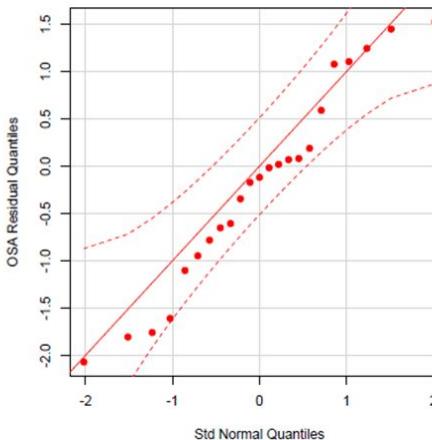
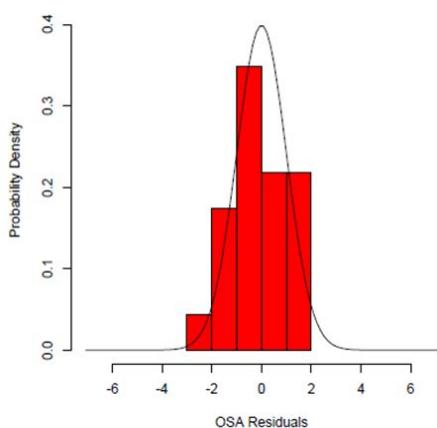
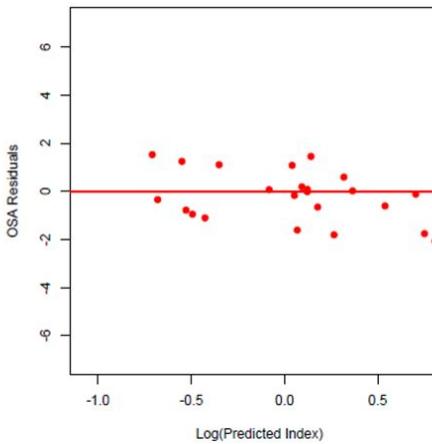
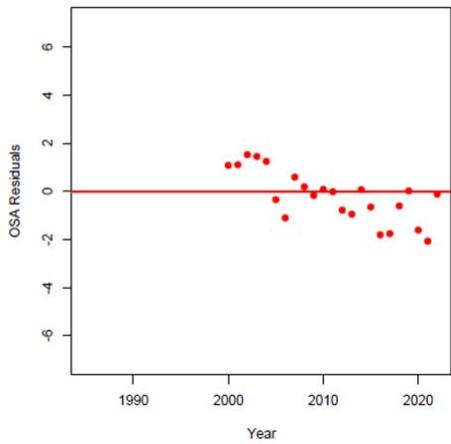
NEFSC Fall Albatross



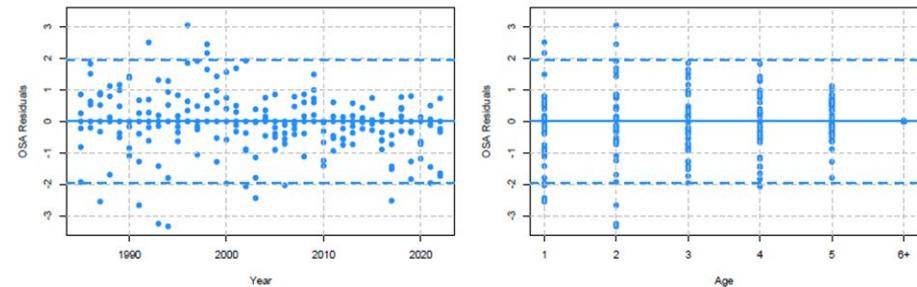
NEFSC Fall Bigelow



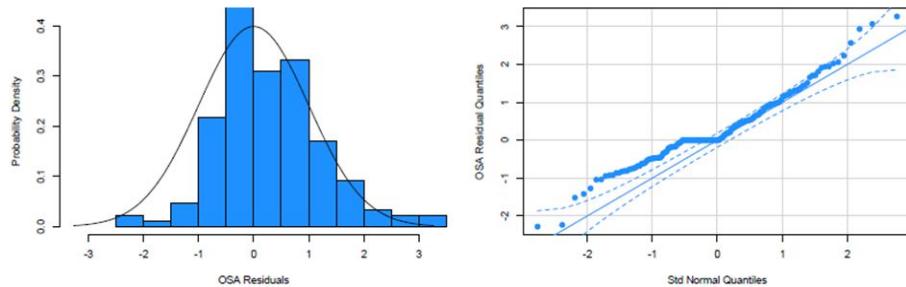
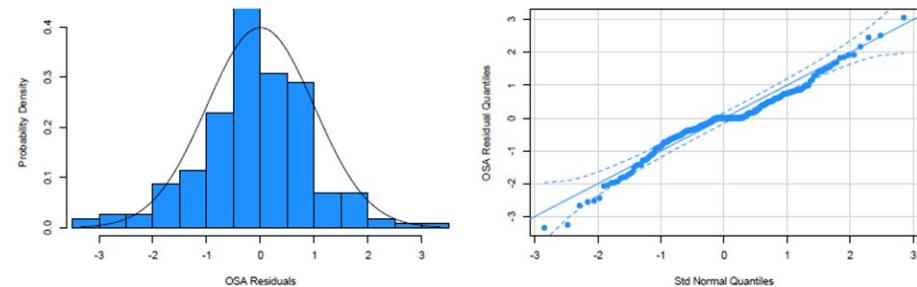
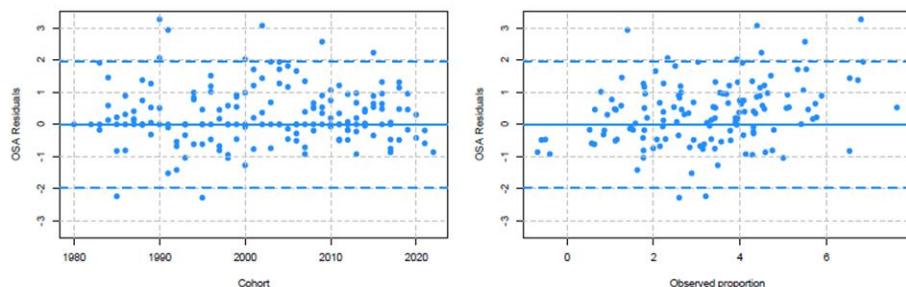
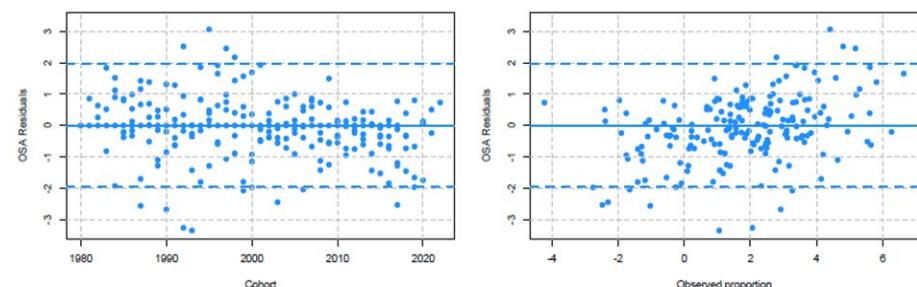
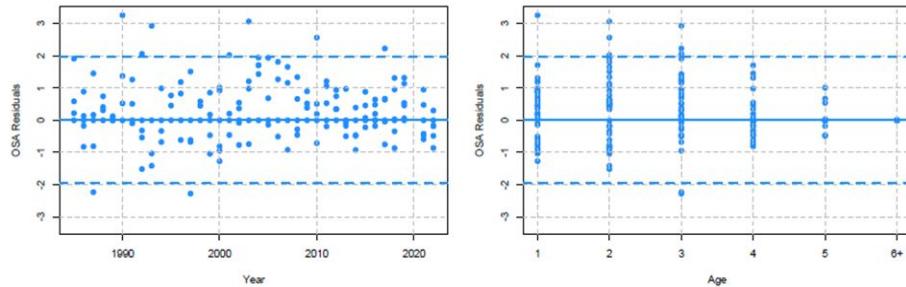
MEDMR Fall



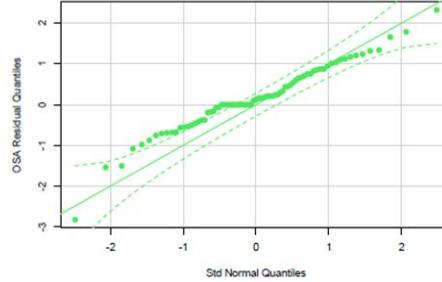
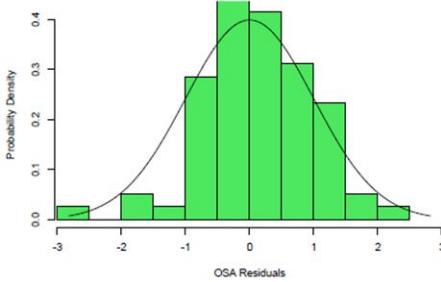
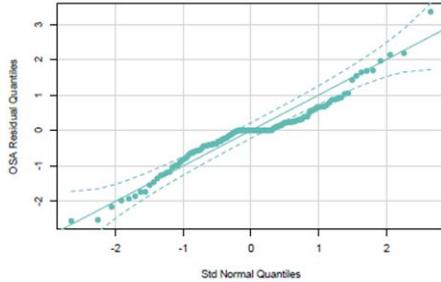
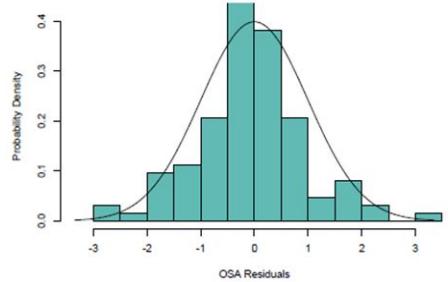
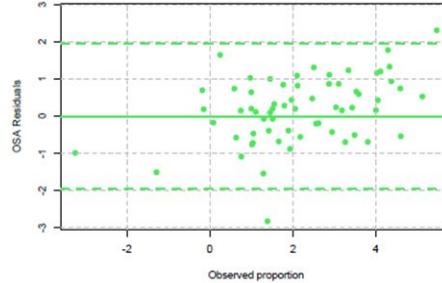
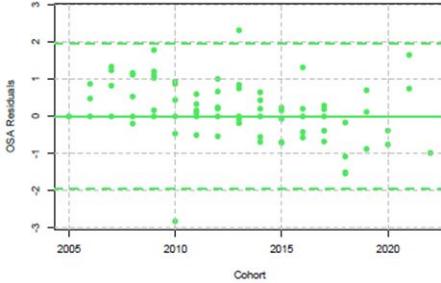
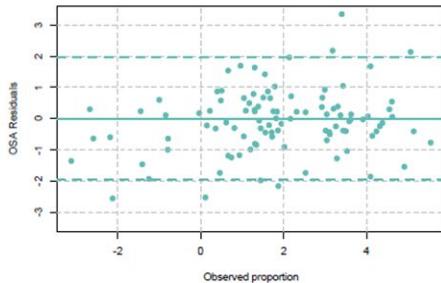
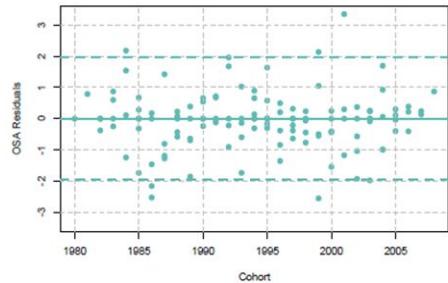
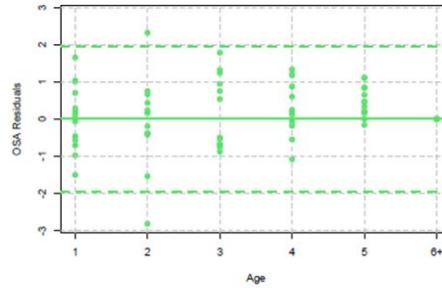
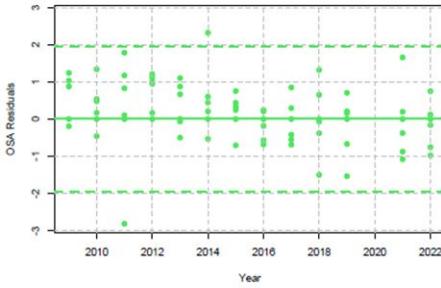
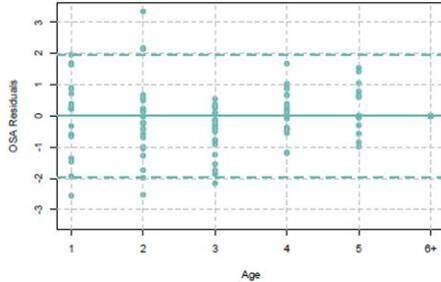
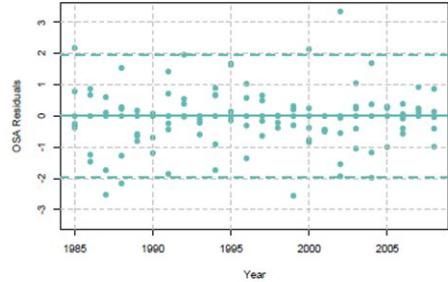
FLEET



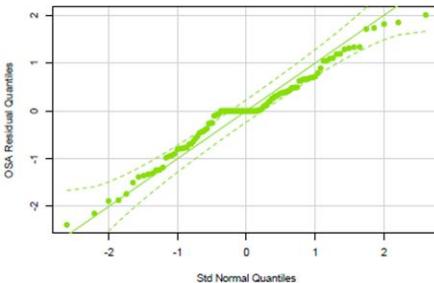
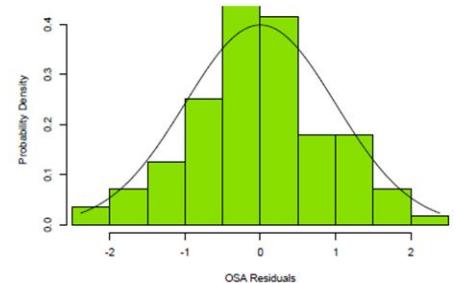
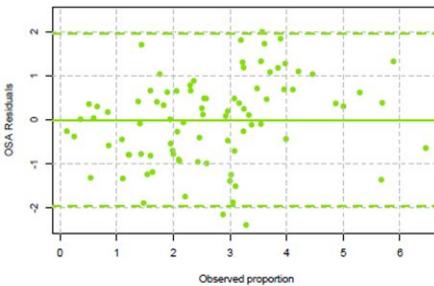
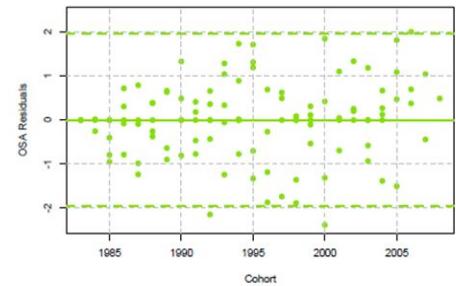
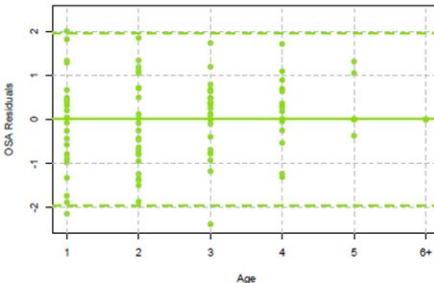
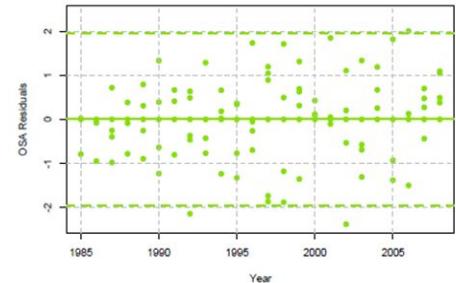
MADMF Fall



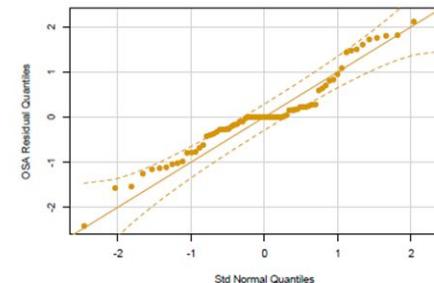
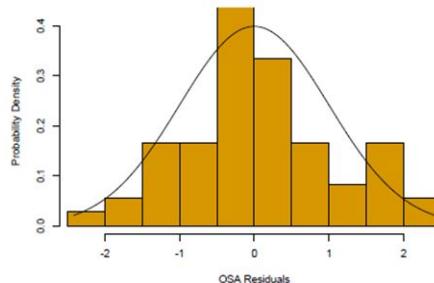
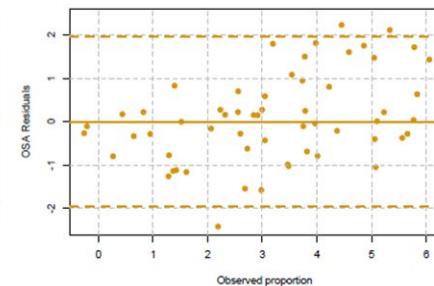
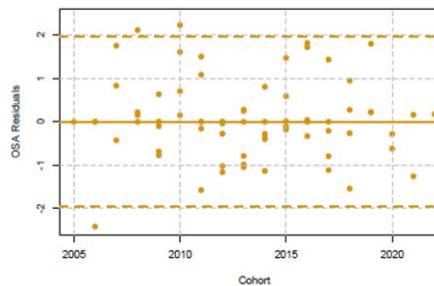
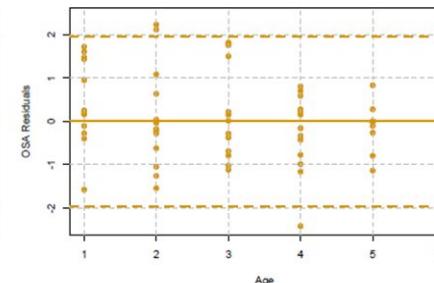
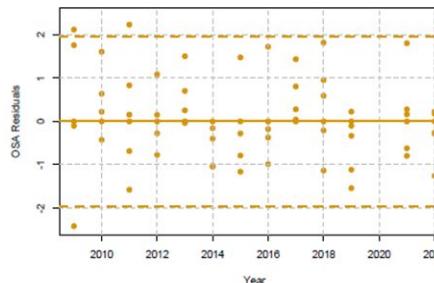
NEFSC Spring Albatross



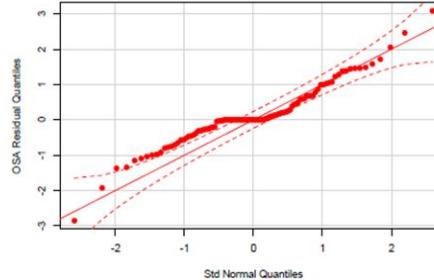
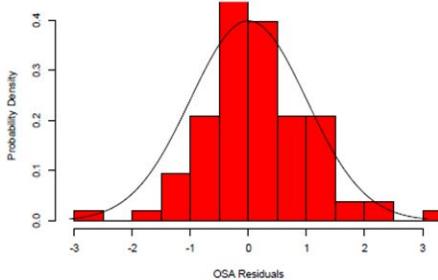
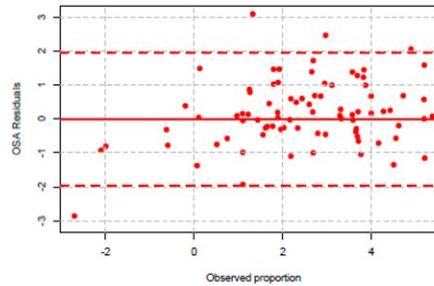
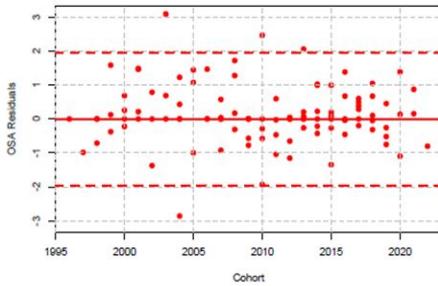
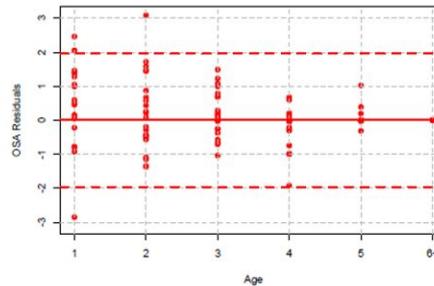
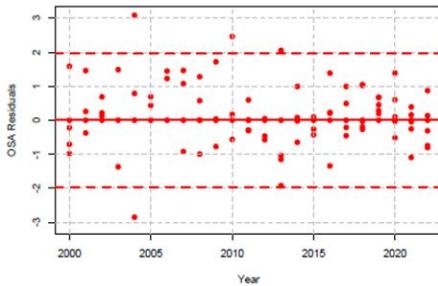
NEFSC Fall Albatross



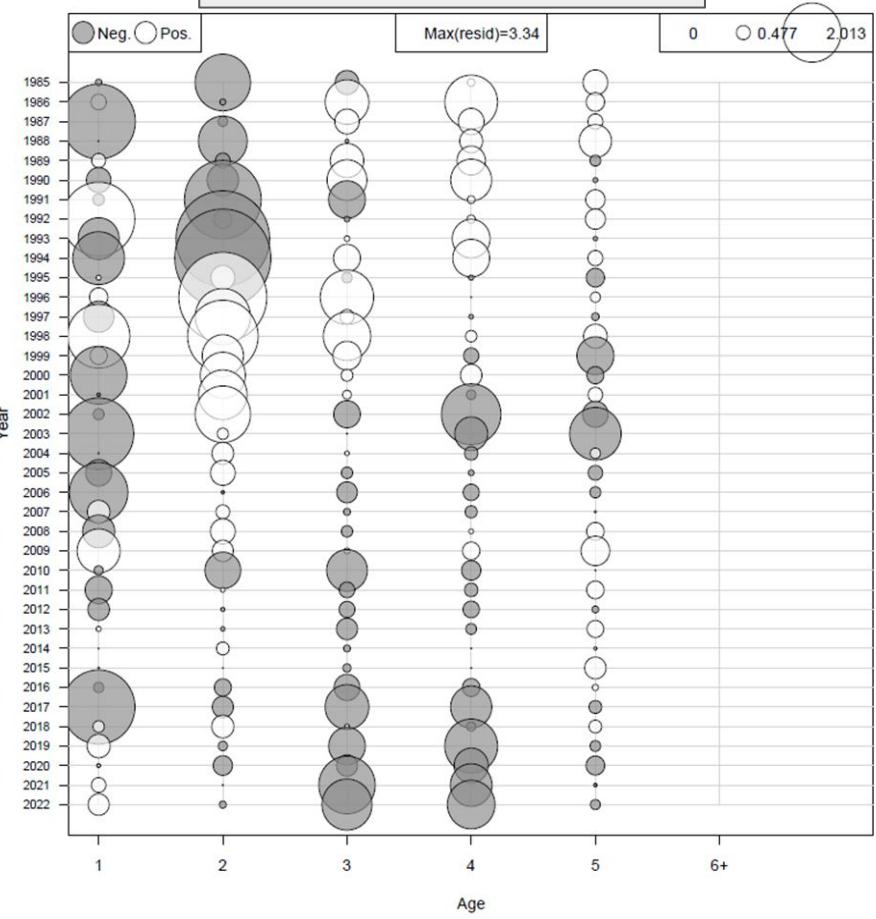
NEFSC Fall Bigelow



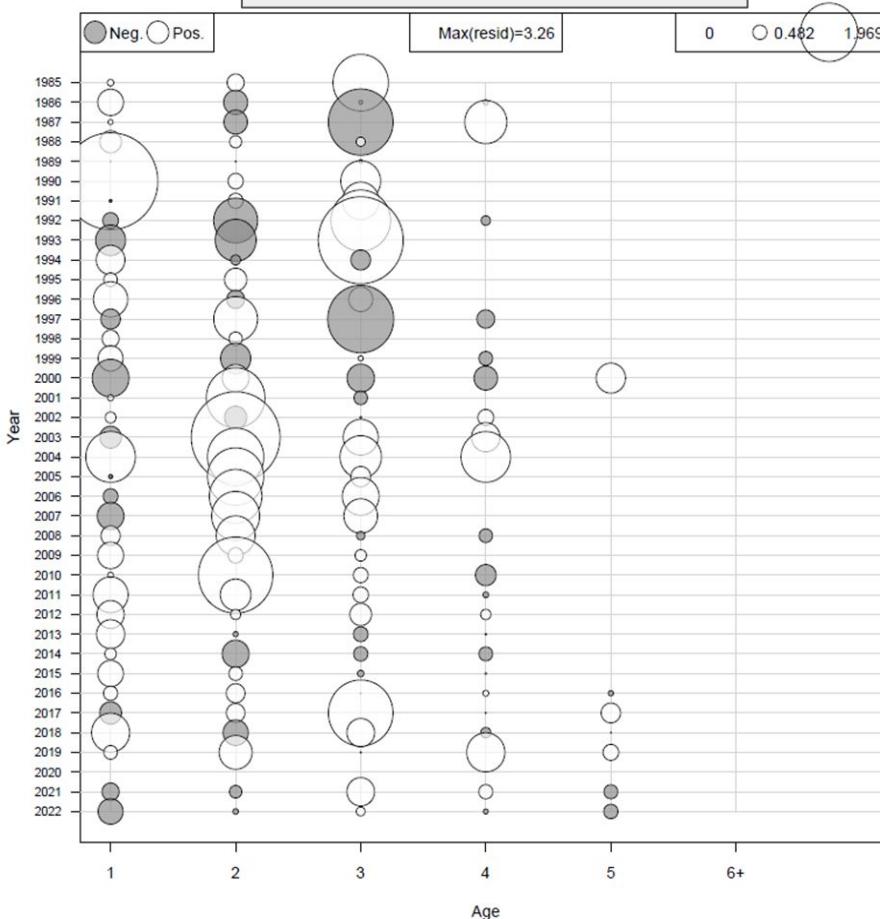
MEDMR Fall



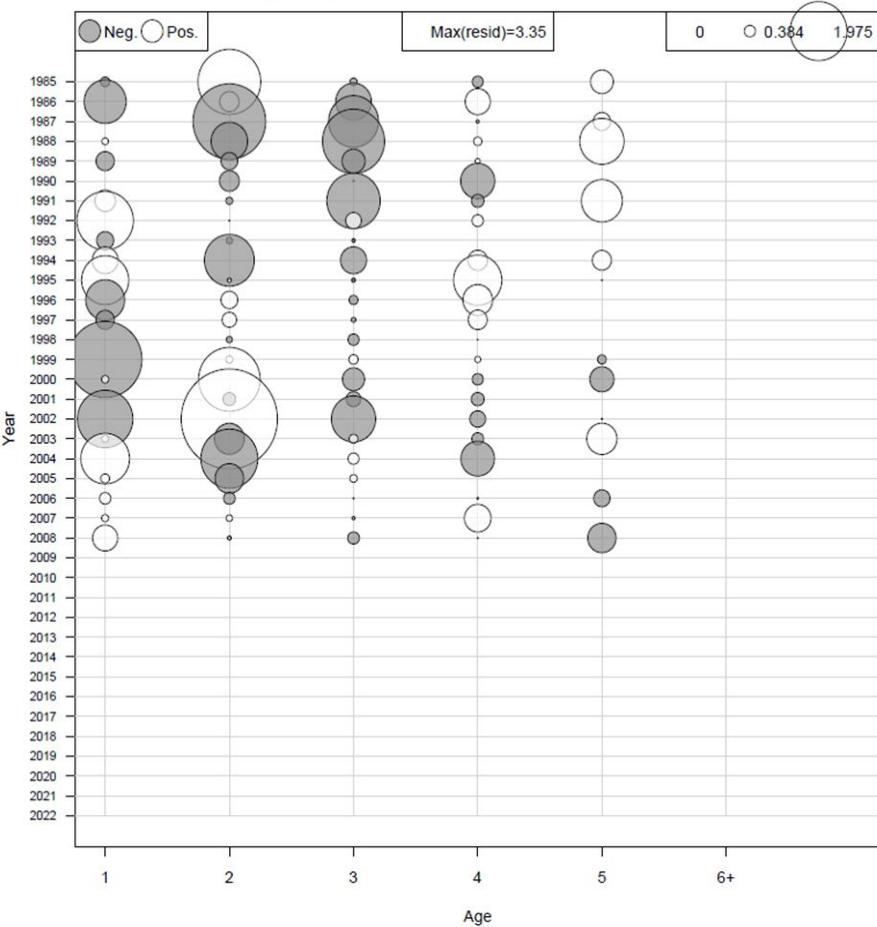
FLEET



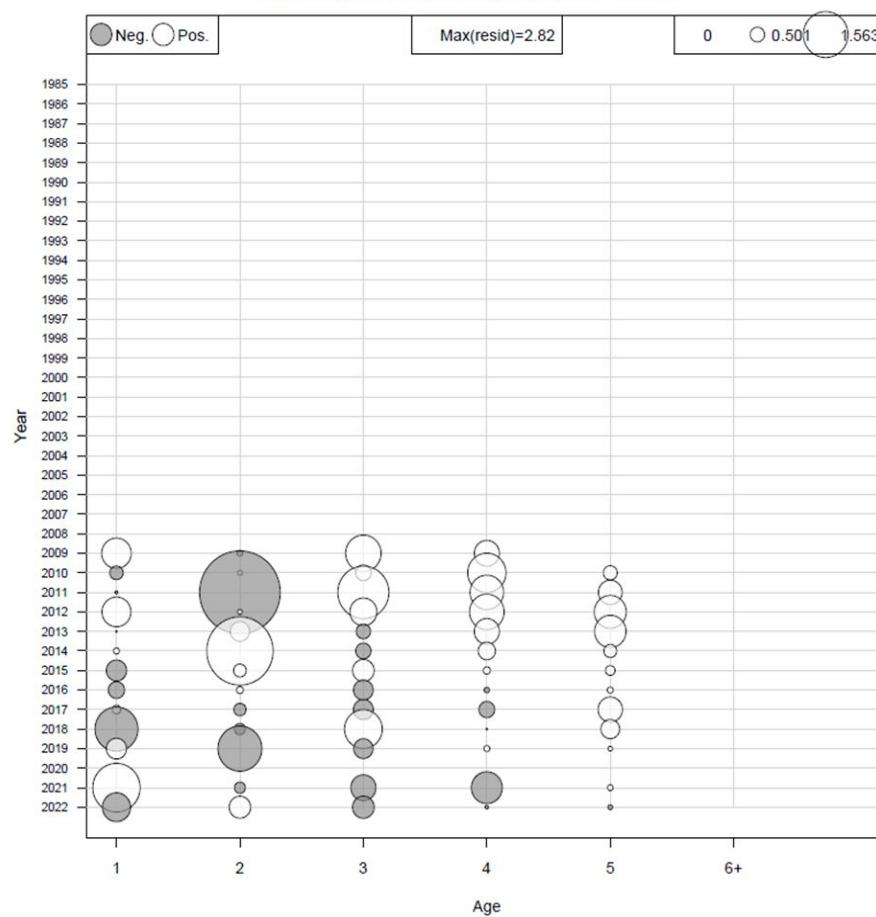
MADMF Fall



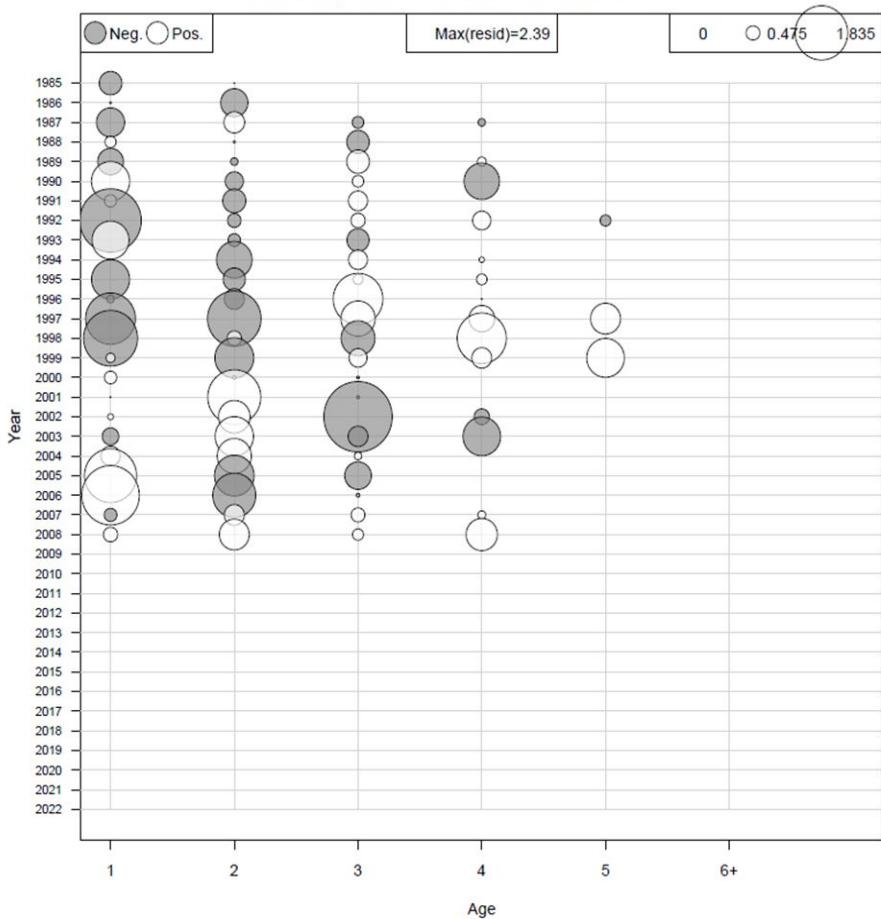
NEFSC Spring Albatross



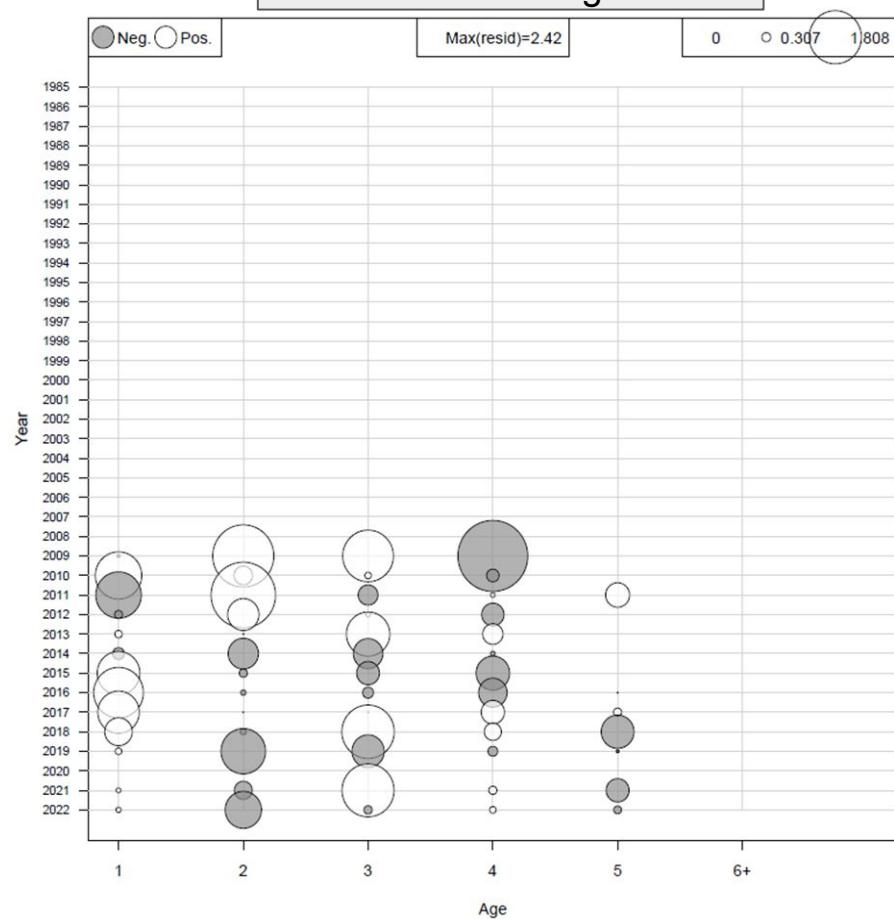
NEFSC Spring Bigelow



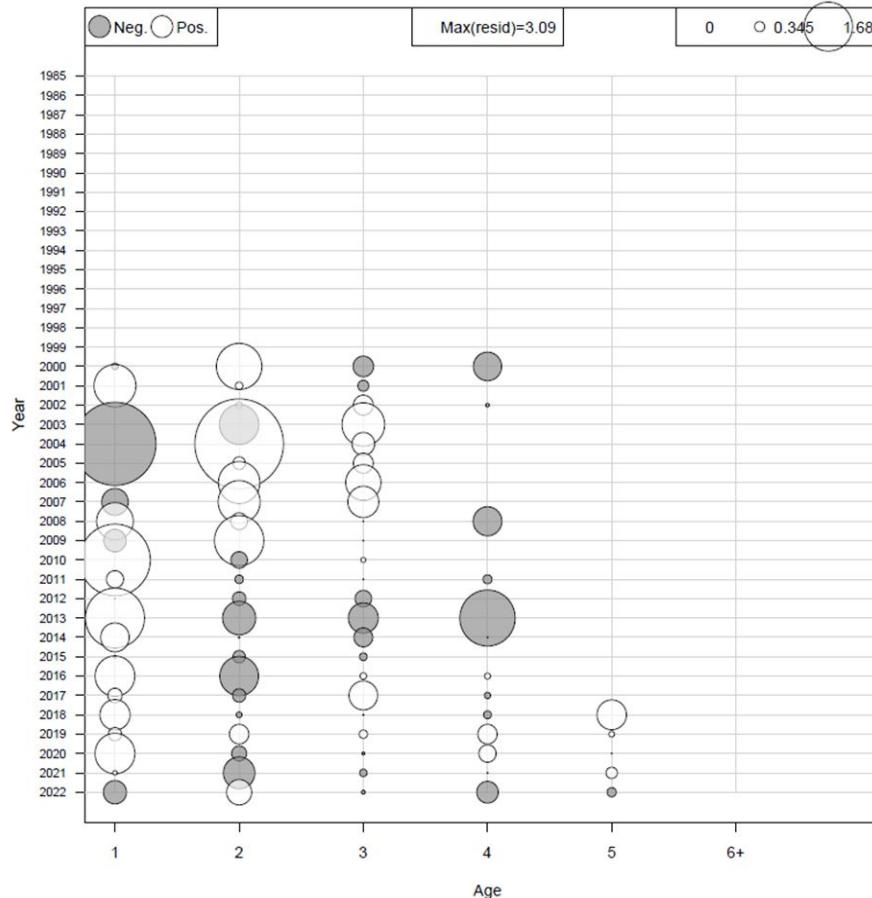
NEFSC Fall Albatross



NEFSC Fall Bigelow

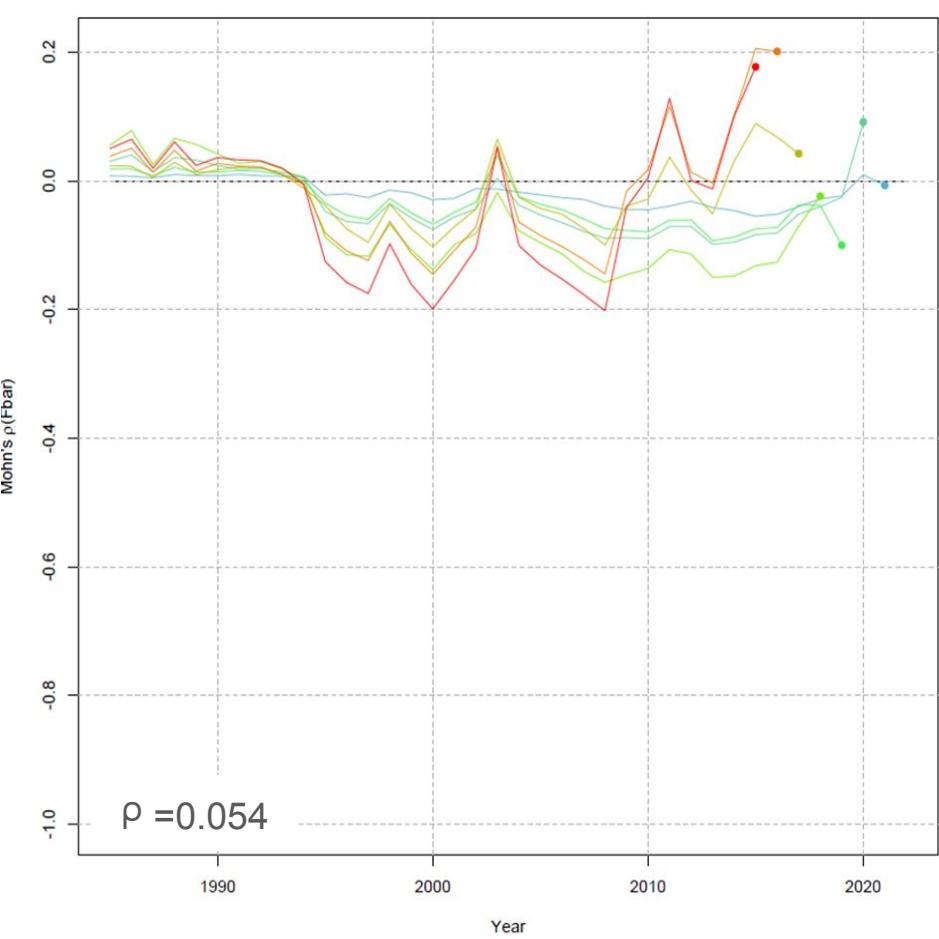
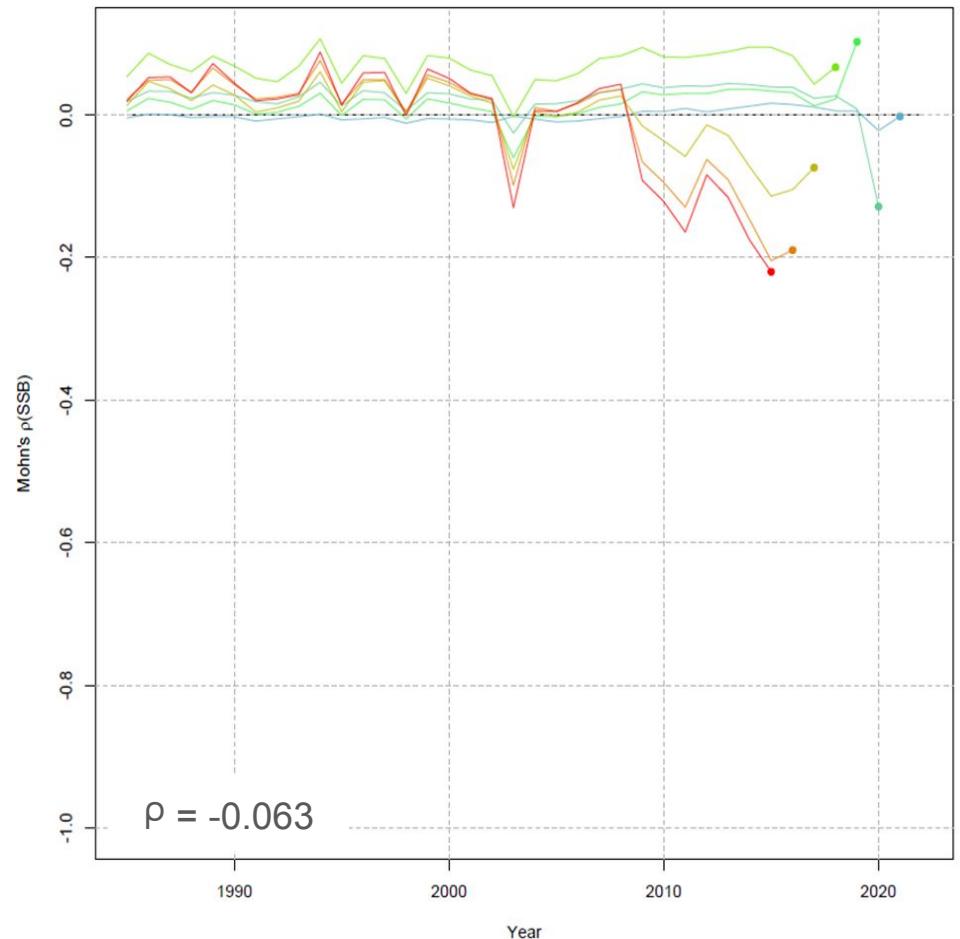


MEDMR Fall



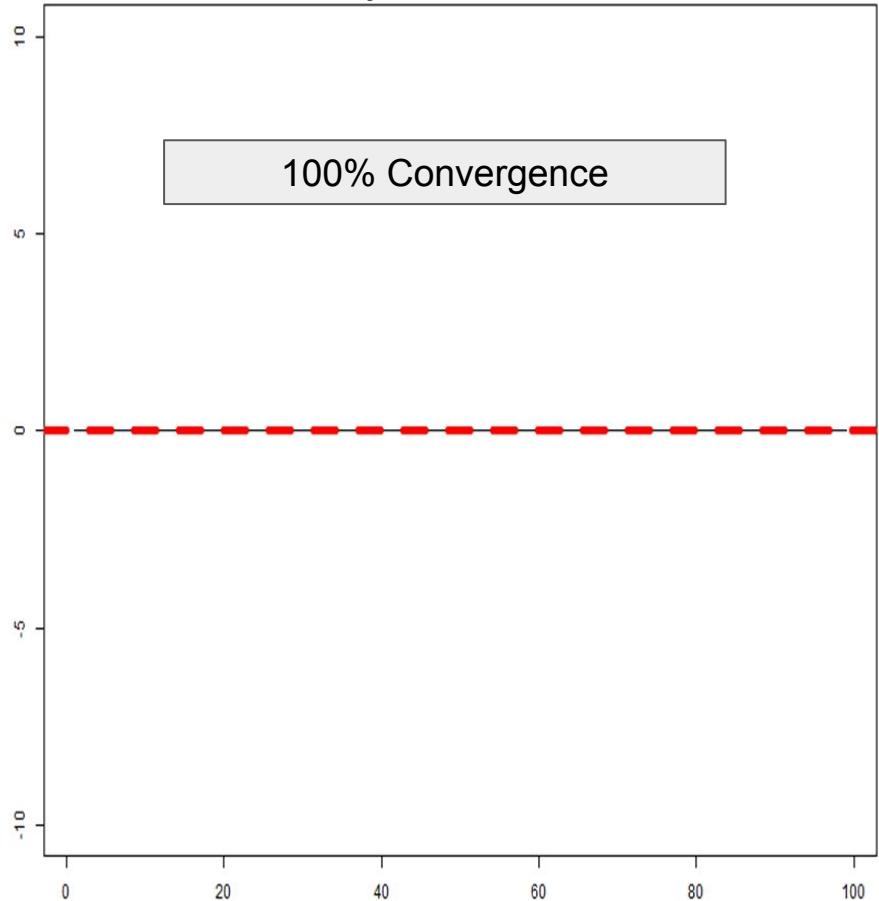
SSB

F

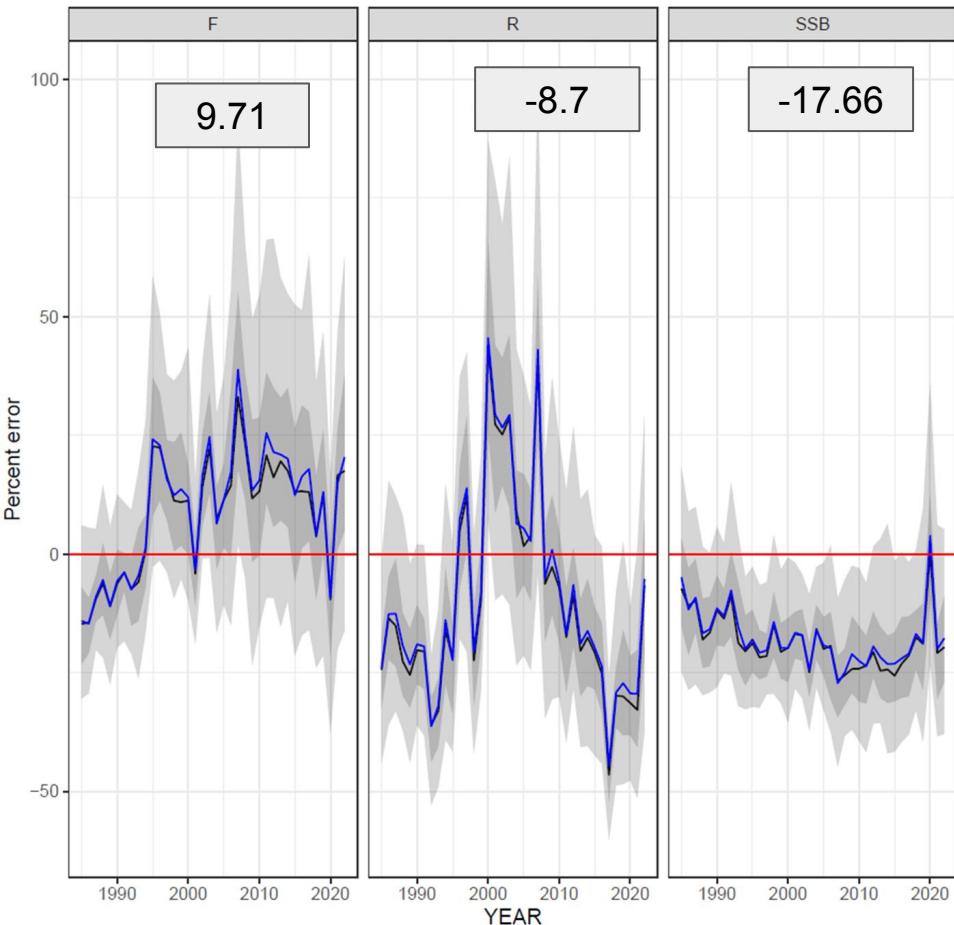


Jitter Analysis Run 452

Difference in NLL from base model



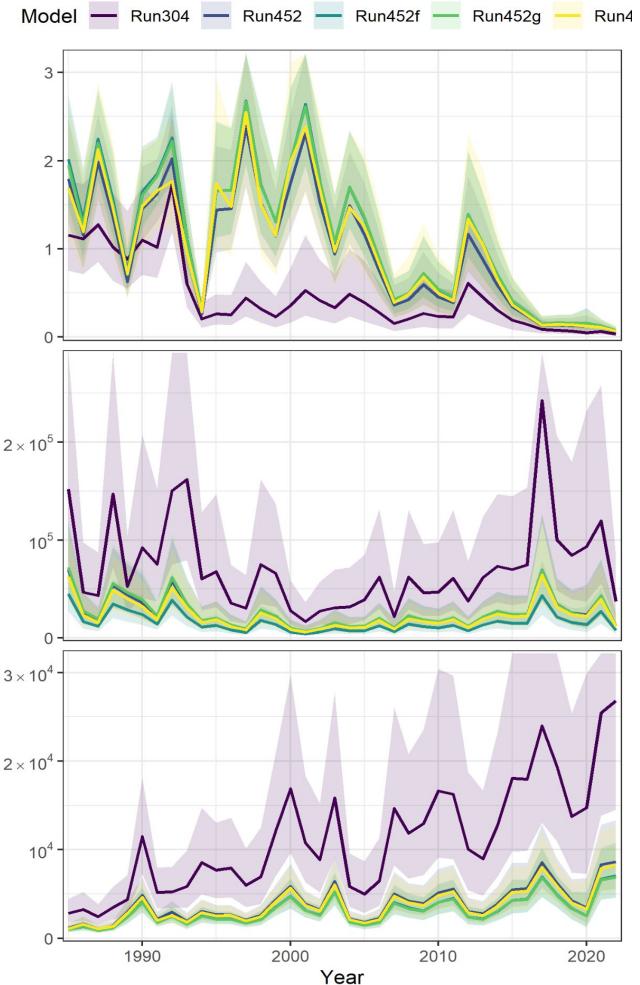
Self-test mean (blue) and median bias with 5%, 25%, 75%, 95% quantiles



Sensitivity Analyses

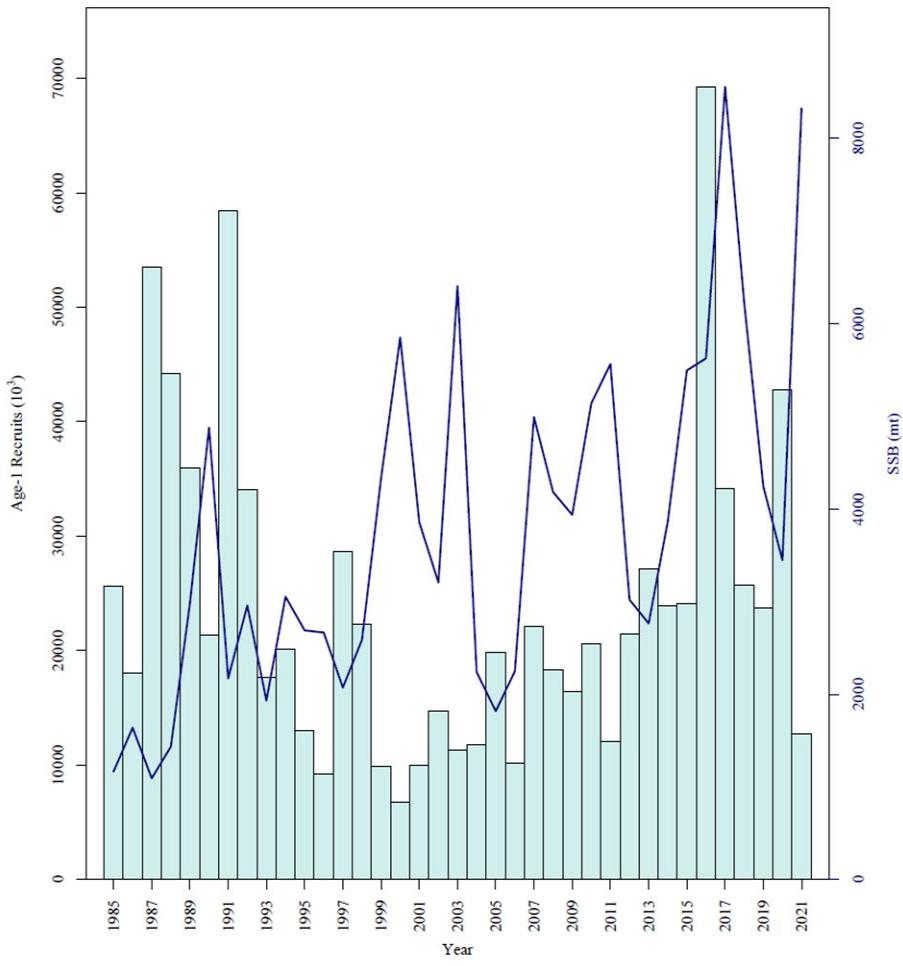
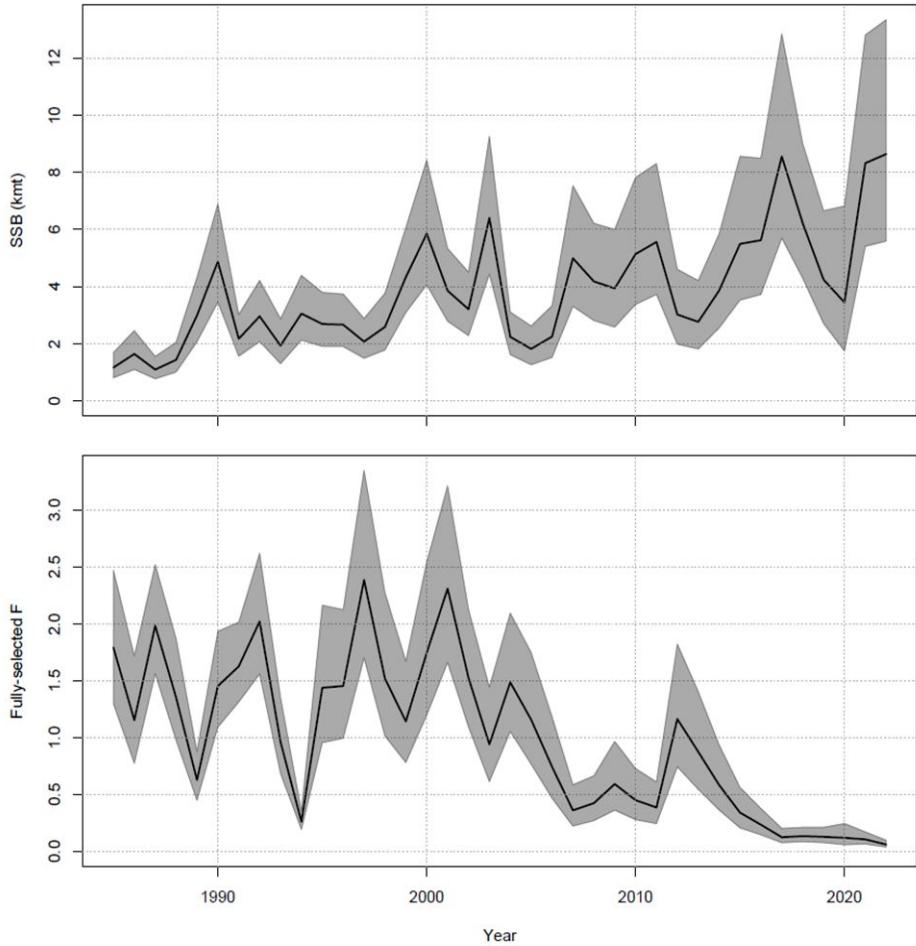
- M452 - Candidate Model
- m452f - M assumption (Constant M = 0.2)
- m452g - M assumption (age specific)
- m452h - Alternative CV on Catch (assume CV = 0.2)
- m304 - Random Effect on Selectivity (2dar1)

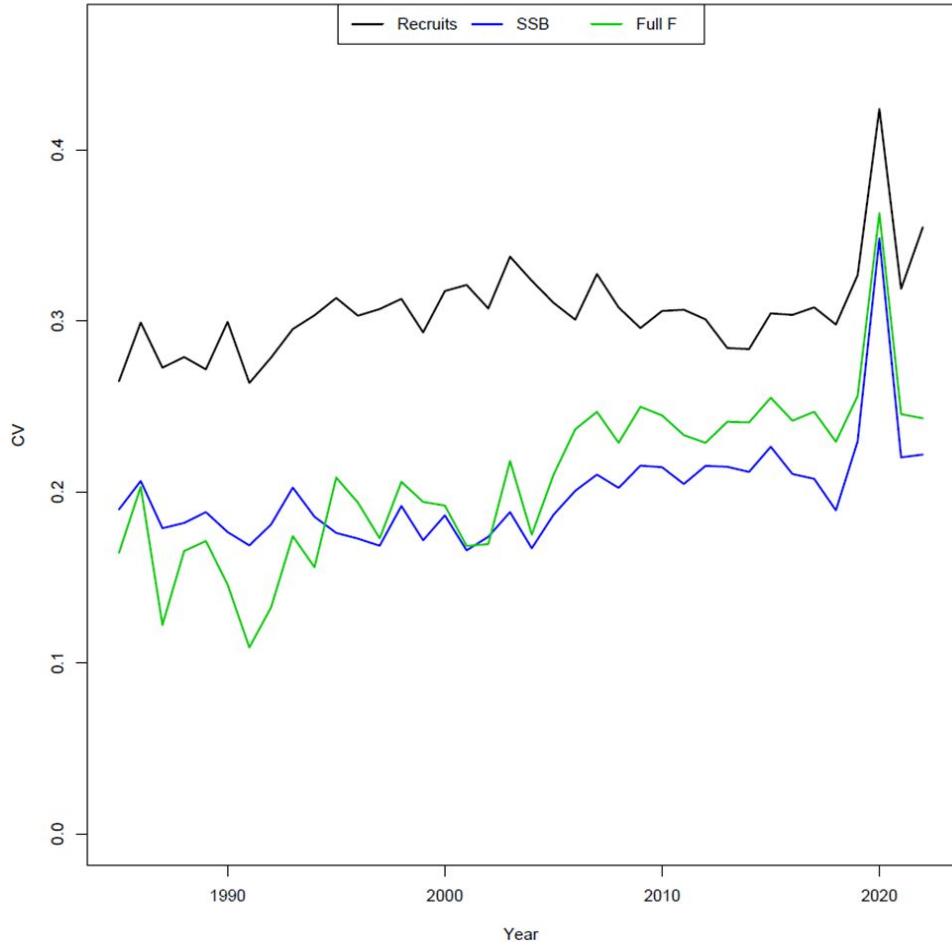
Model	dAIC	AIC	rho_R	rho_SSB	rho_Fbar
Run304	1542.5	-439.7	0.281	-0.0635	0.0727
Run452	0	-1982.2	0.17	-0.0635	0.0544
Run452f	7.9	-1974.3	0.1643	-0.0592	0.05
Run452g	11.6	-1970.6	0.1543	-0.0605	0.0585
Run452h	26.6	-1955.6	0.1684	-0.0624	0.0439



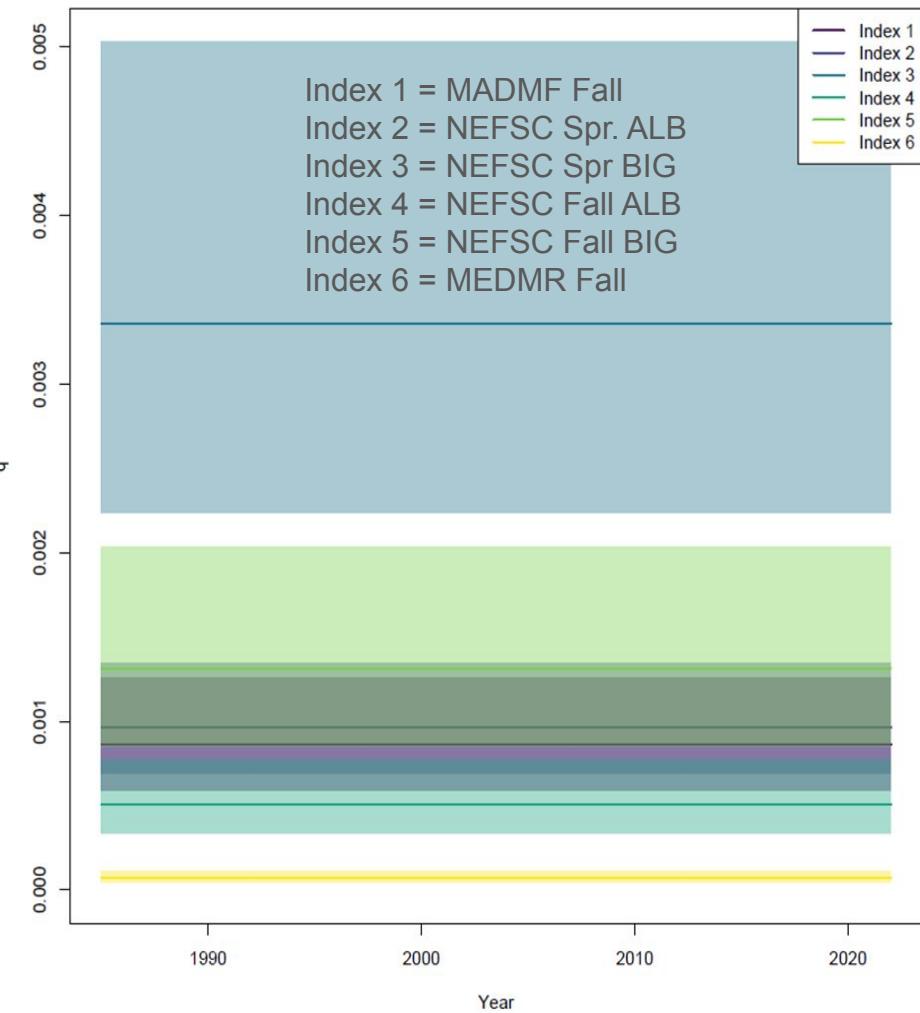
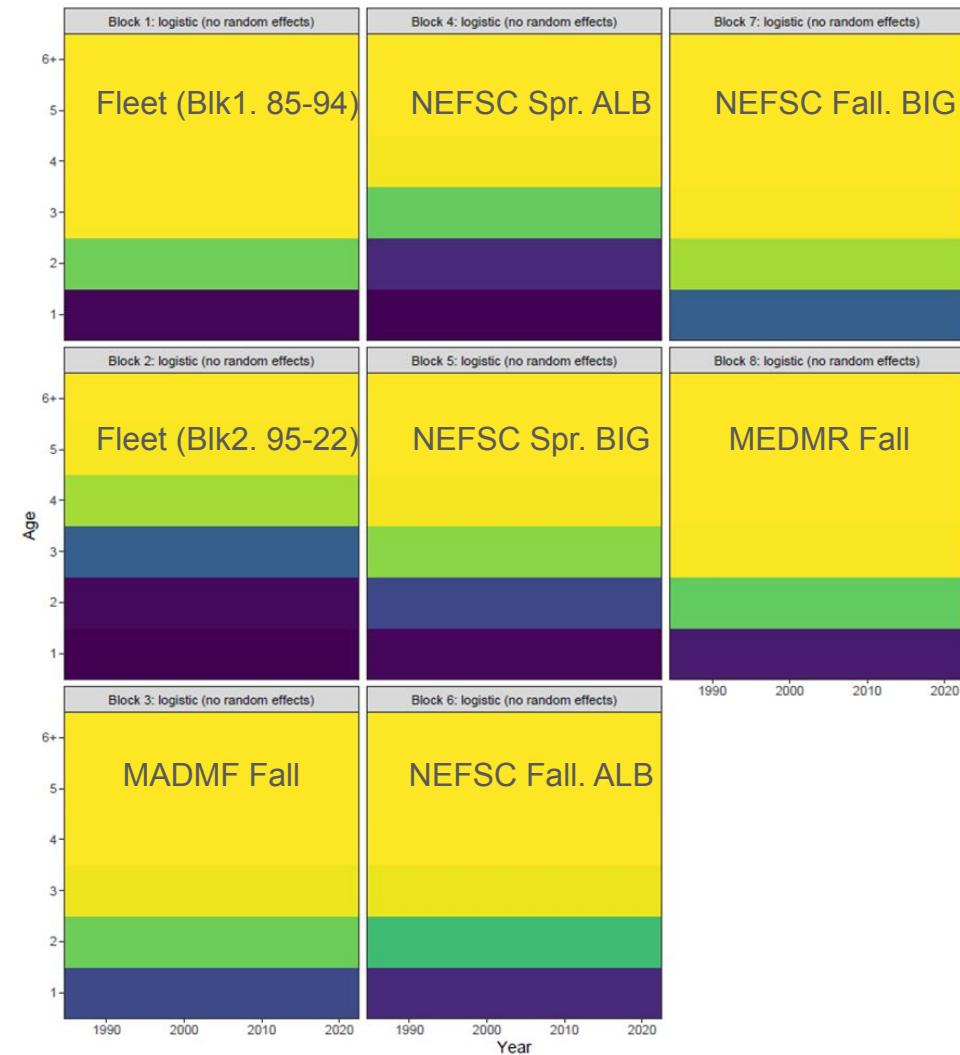
Part Four

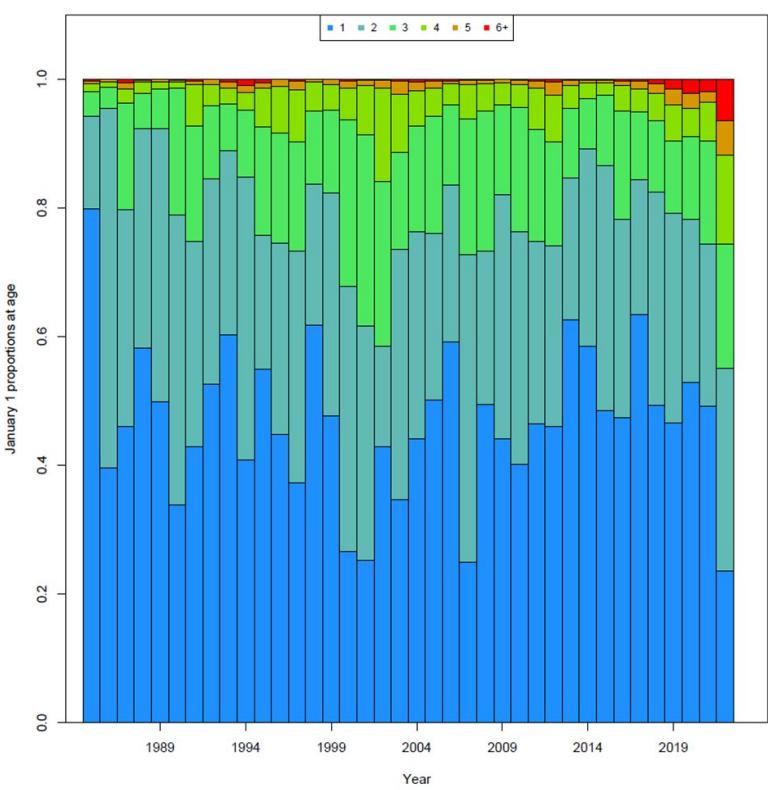
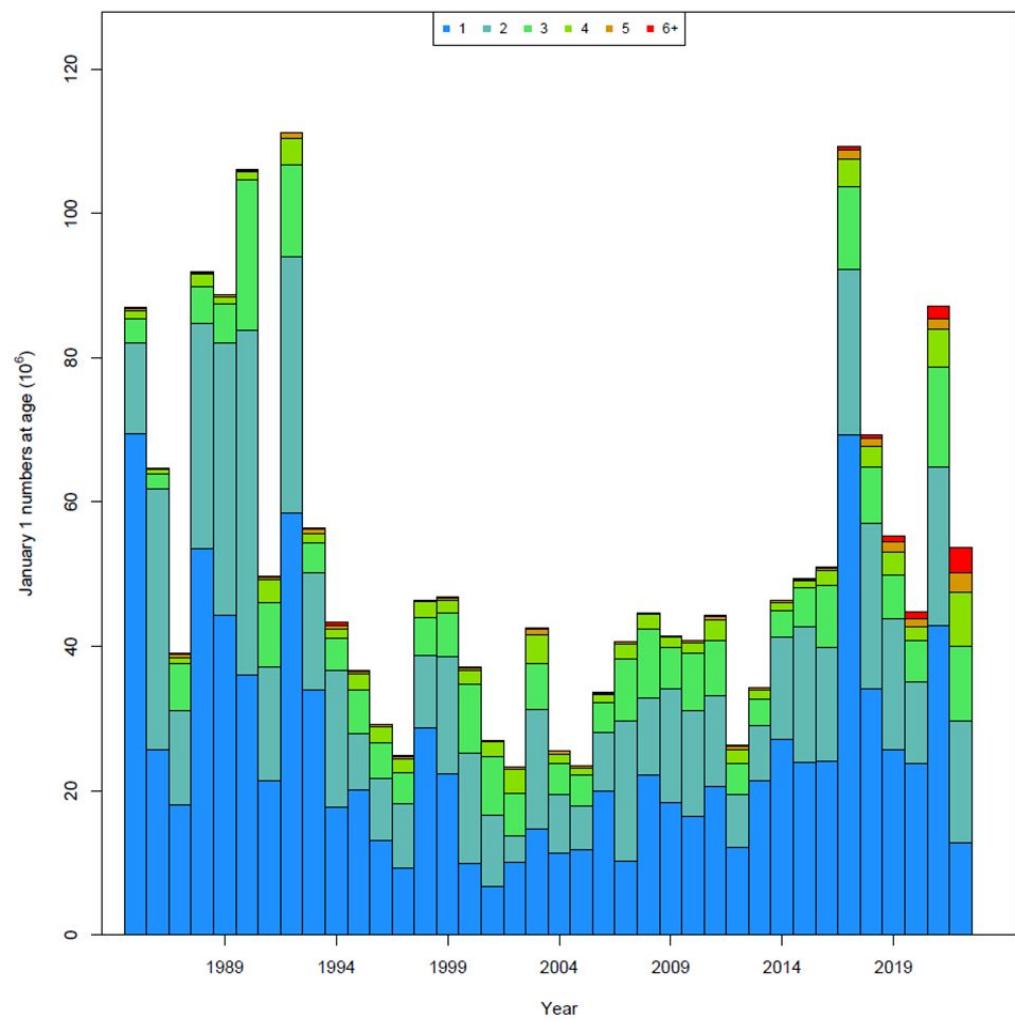
Candidate Model Results



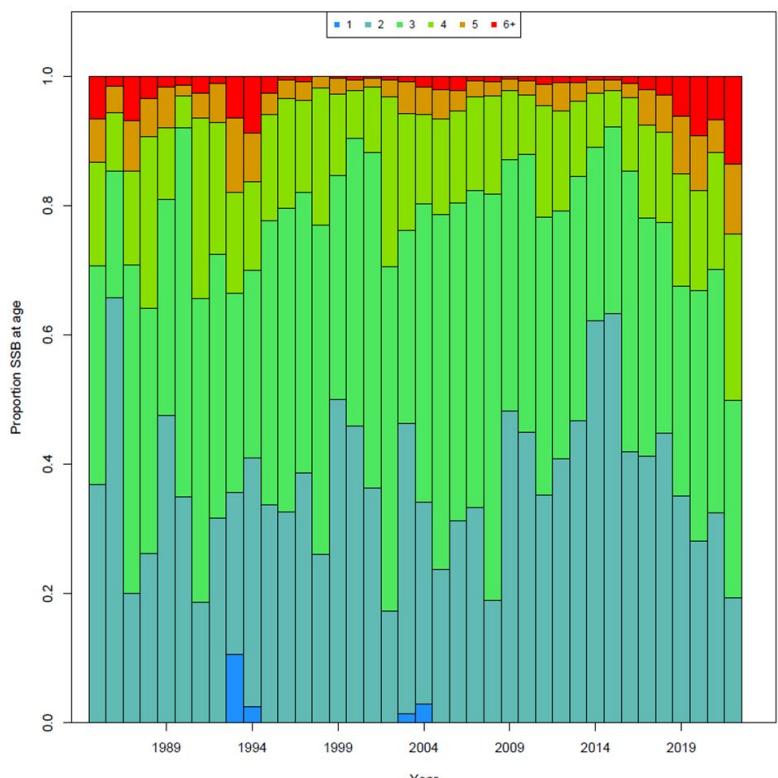
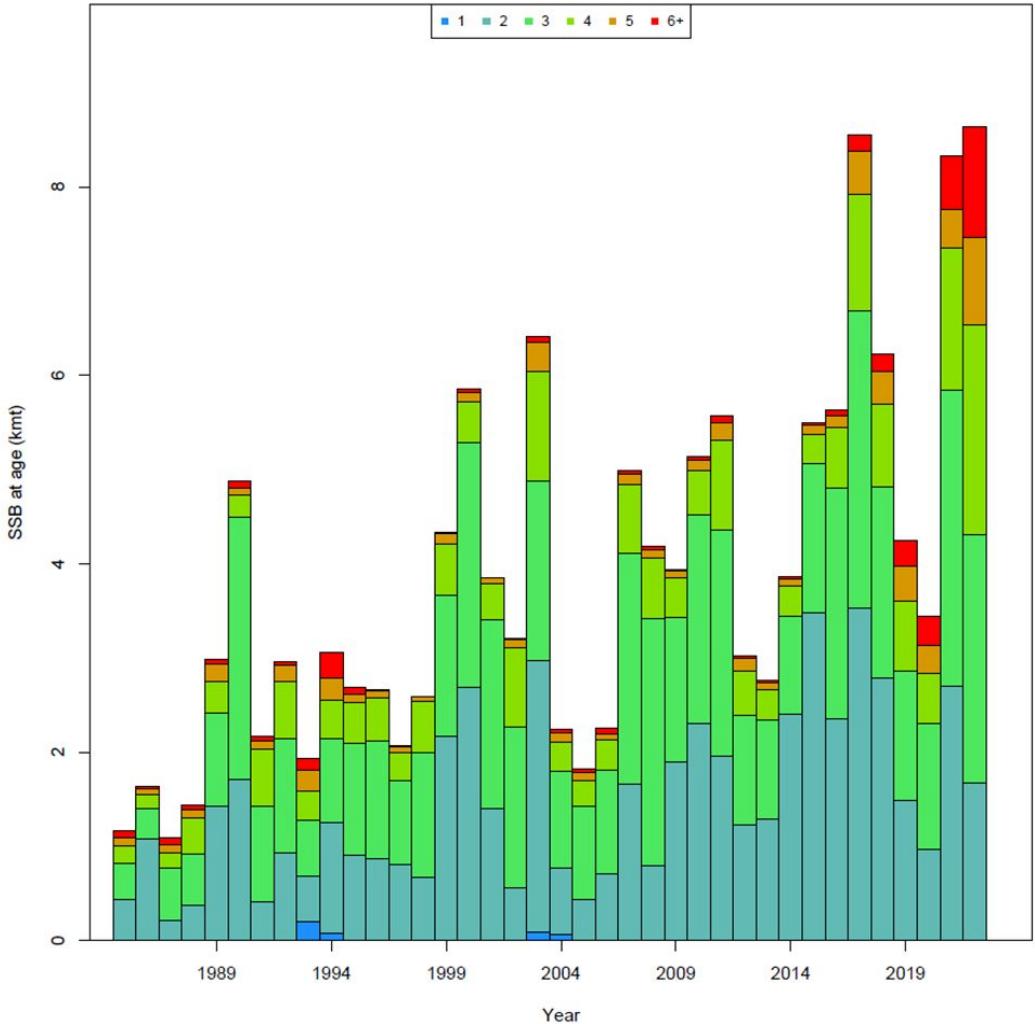


CVs for F, SSB, and R remained relatively steady with the highest values observed in 2020-coinciding with years where most surveys had missing data



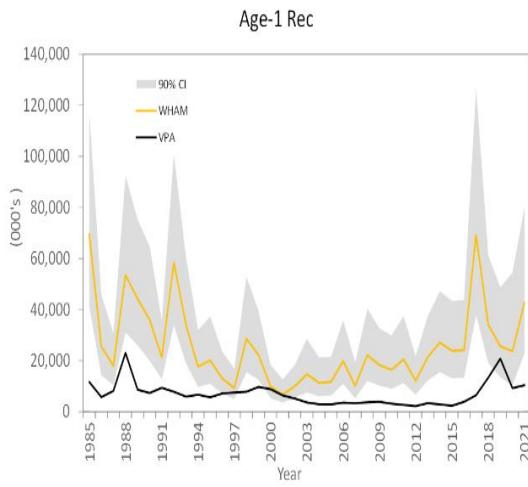
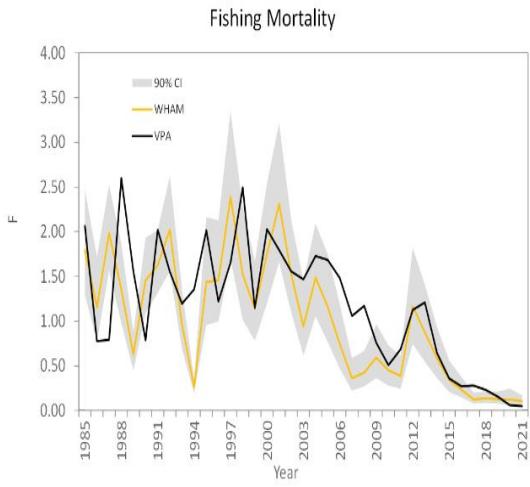
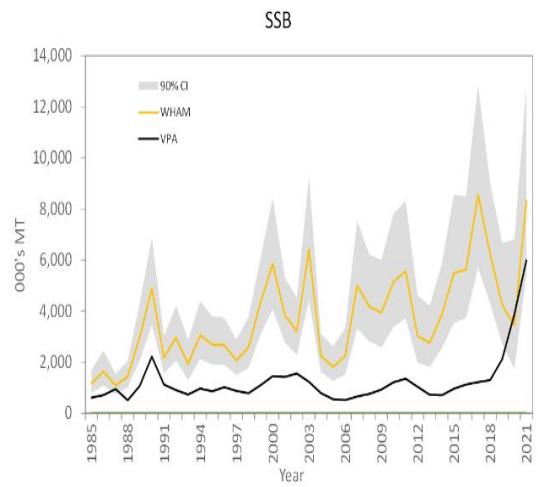


1985-2022, the stock has shifted from being dominated by age-1 individuals to a broader age-structure with a notable increase in age 6+ now representing 13% of the population.



SSB has also shifted from being dominated by age-2 and age-3 fish to a more mature age structure, with age-6+ now representing 14% of the total SSB in 2022.

WHAM vs. VPA



Part Five

Biological Reference Points

Approach and Inputs (CCGOM Specific)

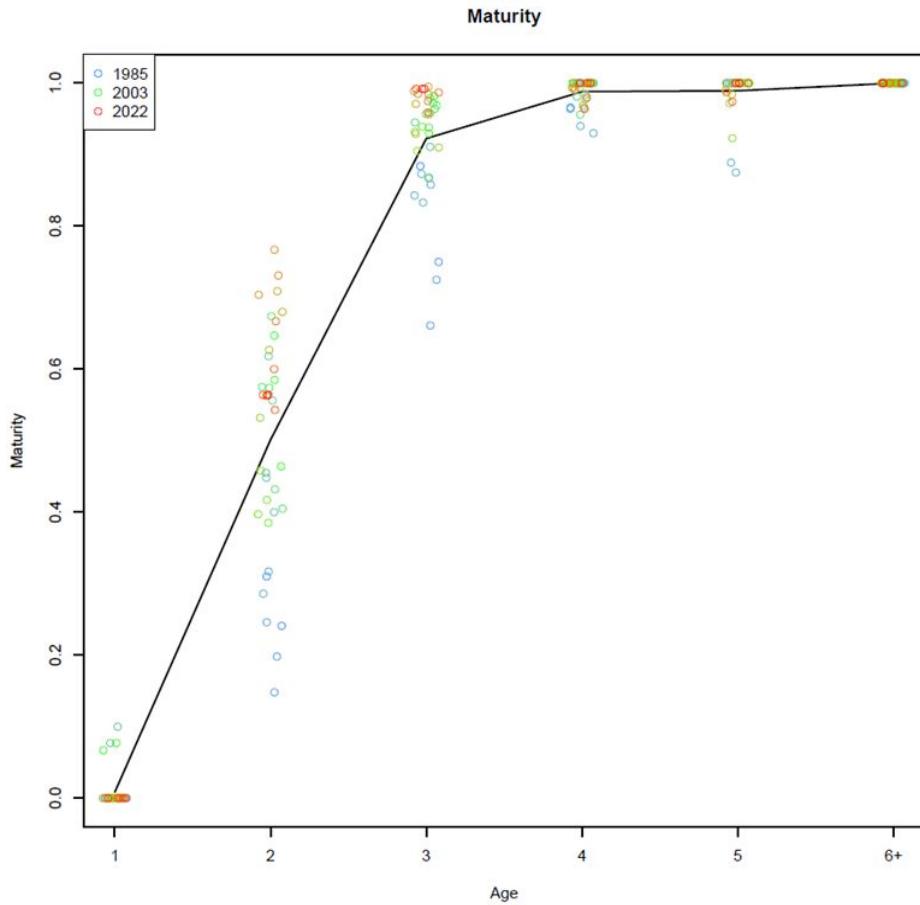
- Spawner per recruit Analyses for F40%
- Maturity (varies)
- Weight-at-age (varies)
- Recruitment for SSB40% - (Varies)



Decisions on prevailing conditions?

- Natural mortality (constant)
- Fleet Selectivity (Constant)

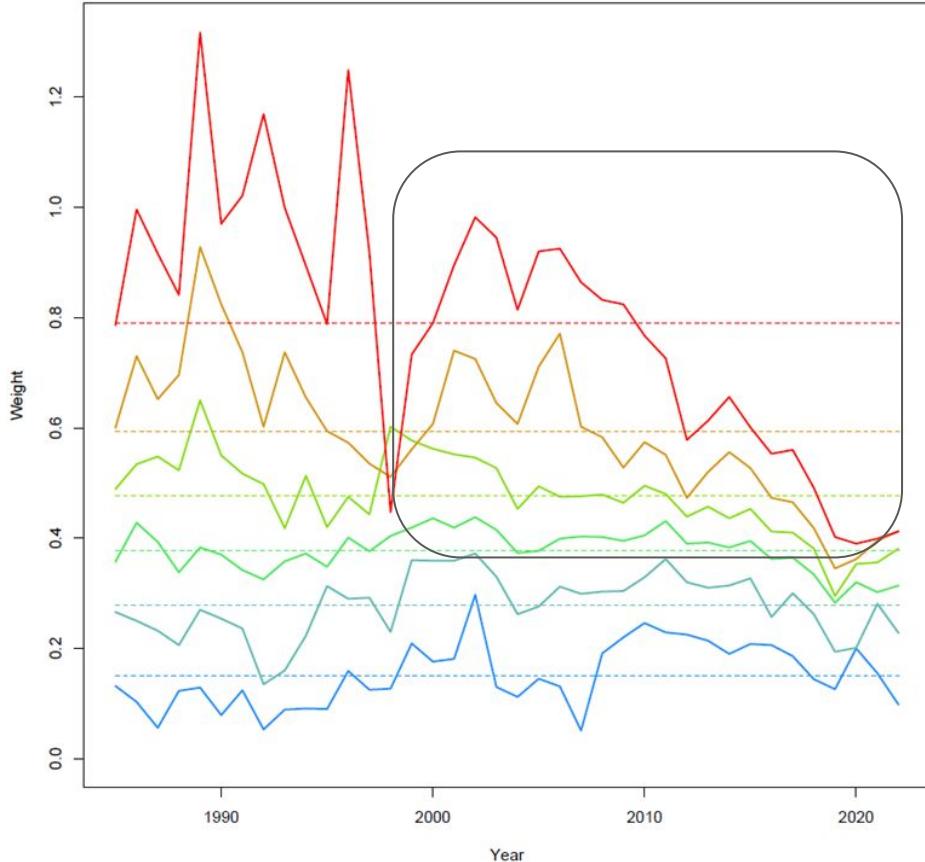
Maturity



- On average 50% of age-2's are mature and up to 70% in recent years
- Similar increases for age-3
- 100% mature by age-4
- Fish are maturing at younger age in recent years

Weight-at-age

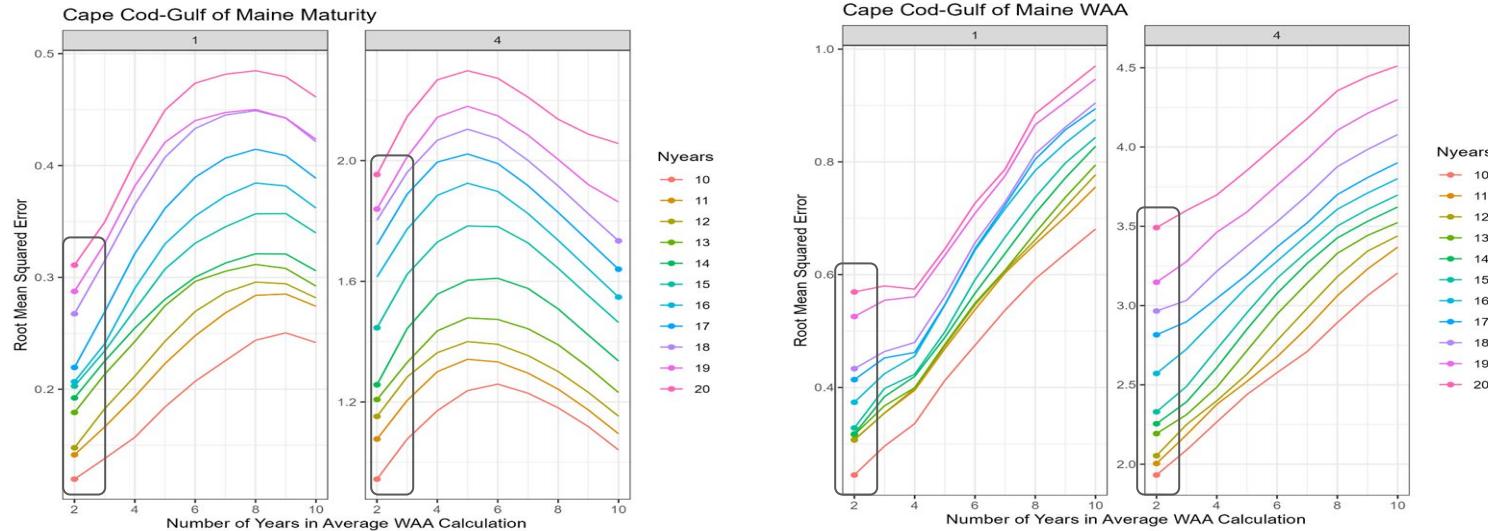
Annual Weight-at-Age for Total Catch



- Declining Weights at age (ages 3+) since around the early 2000's
- Stable in recent years, and below time series average.
- Lightweight fish in recent years

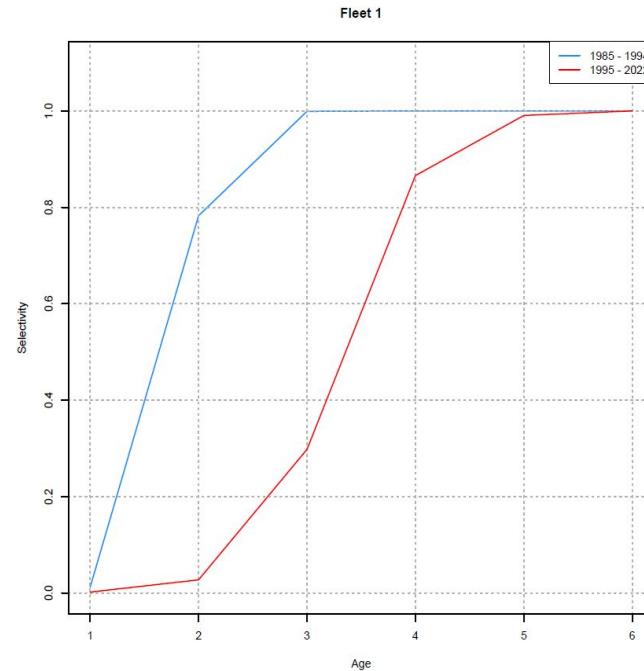
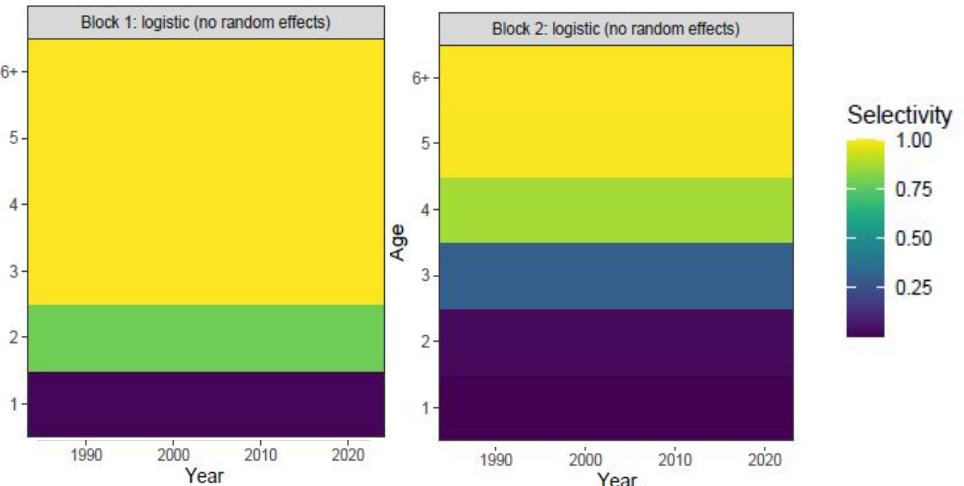
What average to use?

Moving Window Analyses



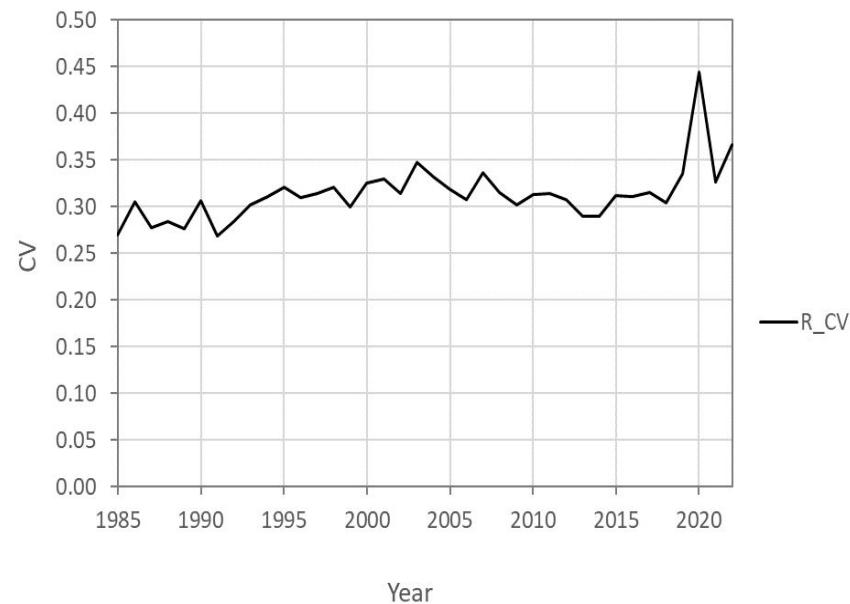
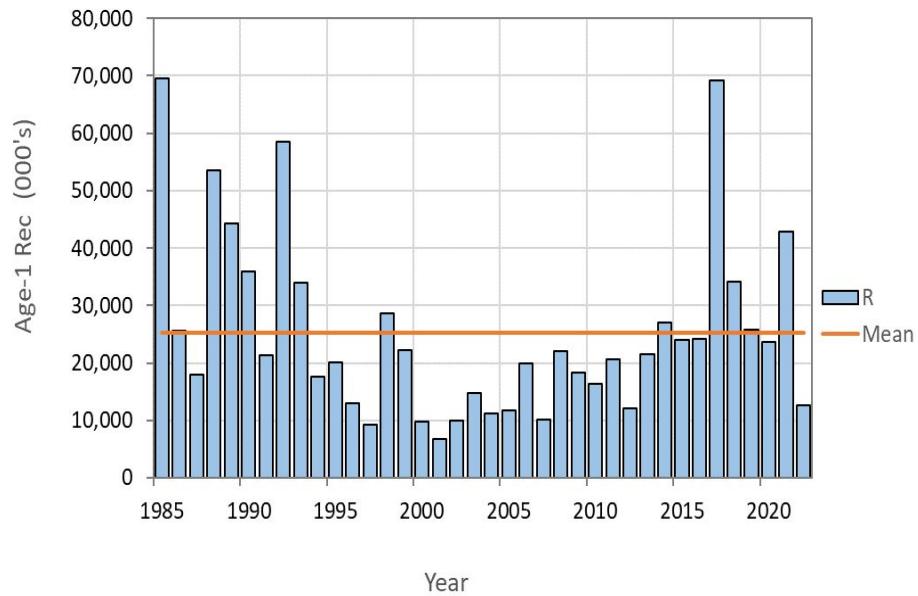
- Optimal average for WAA and Maturity was determined through a moving window analysis.
- 2-year average WAA was the best for predicting near-term WAA values (better than the default of 5 years)

Fleet Selectivity



Decline in fleet selectivity for ages 2-4 in recent years (Block 2)

Age-1 Recruitment



Stable Recruitment Patterns: Lack of strong trends in recruitment over time supports the use of the entire time series for consistency.

High Precision in Estimates: The low variability ($CV=0.31$) in recruitment estimates indicates reliability, making the full time series suitable for reference point estimation.

Final BRP Inputs (CCGOM Specific)

- Maturity (Recent 2 years: 2021-2022)
- Weight-at-age (Recent 2 years: 2021-2022)
- Recruitment for SSB40% - (Time series mean: 1985-2022)
- Natural Mortality (Constant - Time and age invariant: 0.4)
- Fleet Selectivity (Constant - Fleet Block 2)

Estimated BRPs

New BRP's - WHAM (M=0.4)
2 yr average conditions

F_{40%}	SSB_{40%}	MSY Proxy
1.64	4,870 mt (2,463-6,948 mt)	1,998 mt (1,263-3,572 mt)

Sensitivity BRP's - WHAM (M=0.2)
2 yr average conditions

F_{40%}	SSB_{40%}	MSY Proxy
0.44	8,909 mt (6,019-13,187 mt)	2,389 mt (1,611-3,543 mt)

- **Increased F40% Reference Point:** Higher natural mortality and earlier maturity allow fish populations to handle more fishing pressure while maintaining 40% of spawning potential, leading to a higher F40% threshold.
- **Sensitivity Analysis at Lower M:** An SPR analysis with a reduced natural mortality (M=0.2) showed a notably lower F40% (0.47), highlighting the impact of natural mortality assumptions on fishing reference points.

2024 RT BRP's vs 2022 MT BRP's

New BRP's - WHAM (M=0.4)
2 yr average conditions

F_{40%}	SSB_{40%}	MSY Proxy
1.64	4,870 mt (2,463-6,948 mt)	1,998 mt (1,263-3,572 mt)

Sensitivity BRP's - VPA (M=0.2)
5 yr average conditions

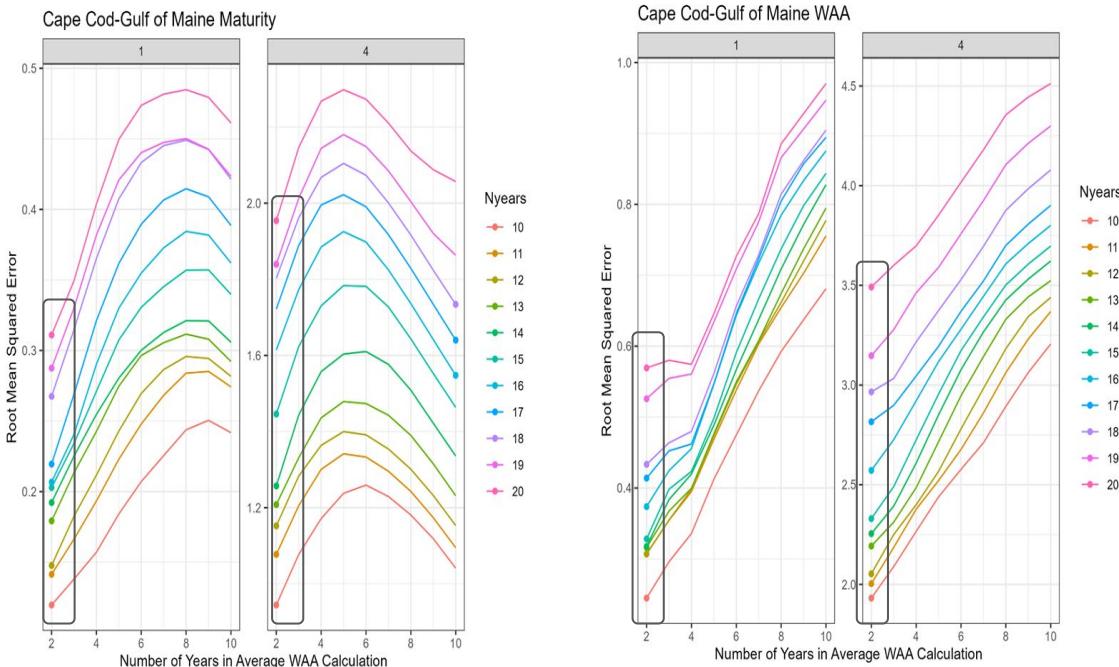
F_{40%}	SSB_{40%}	MSY Proxy
0.32	3,068 mt (2,108-4,751 mt)	1,008 mt (696-1,554 mt)

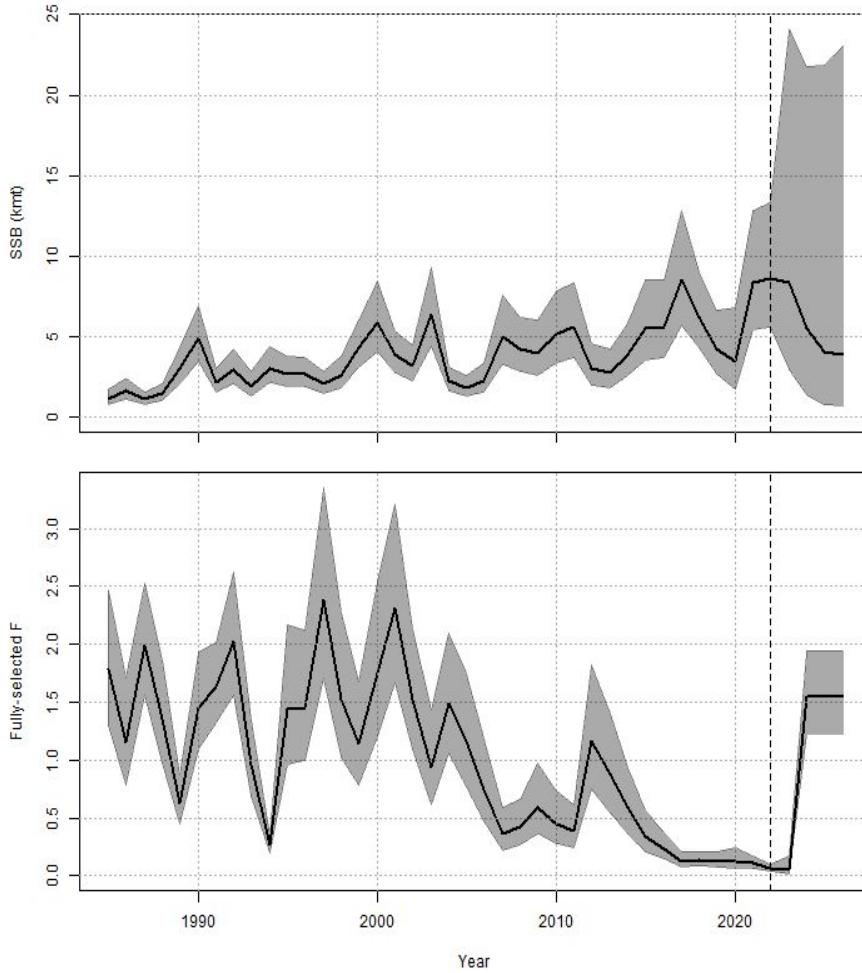
Part Six

Projections

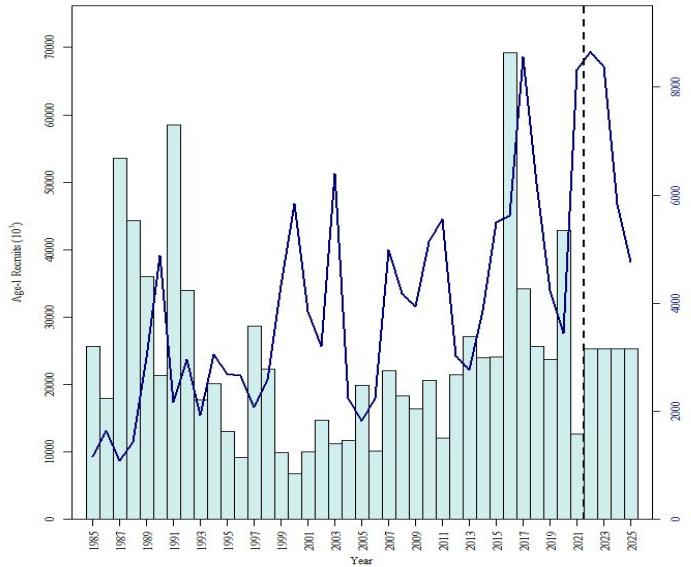
Projection inputs

- Natural mortality
 - $M=0.4$
- Selectivity and Maturity
 - Recent 2 years
- Recruitment = 1985-2022
- 2023 BY catch (303 mt) = 2022 catch 303 mt
- Ecov
 - None





Assuming time series mean of recruitment (with 2022 lowest in recent decade), SSB declines and levels off in 2026. SSB is above the time series average and converges to SSB40% in the long-term.



Summary (Update)

Candidate model

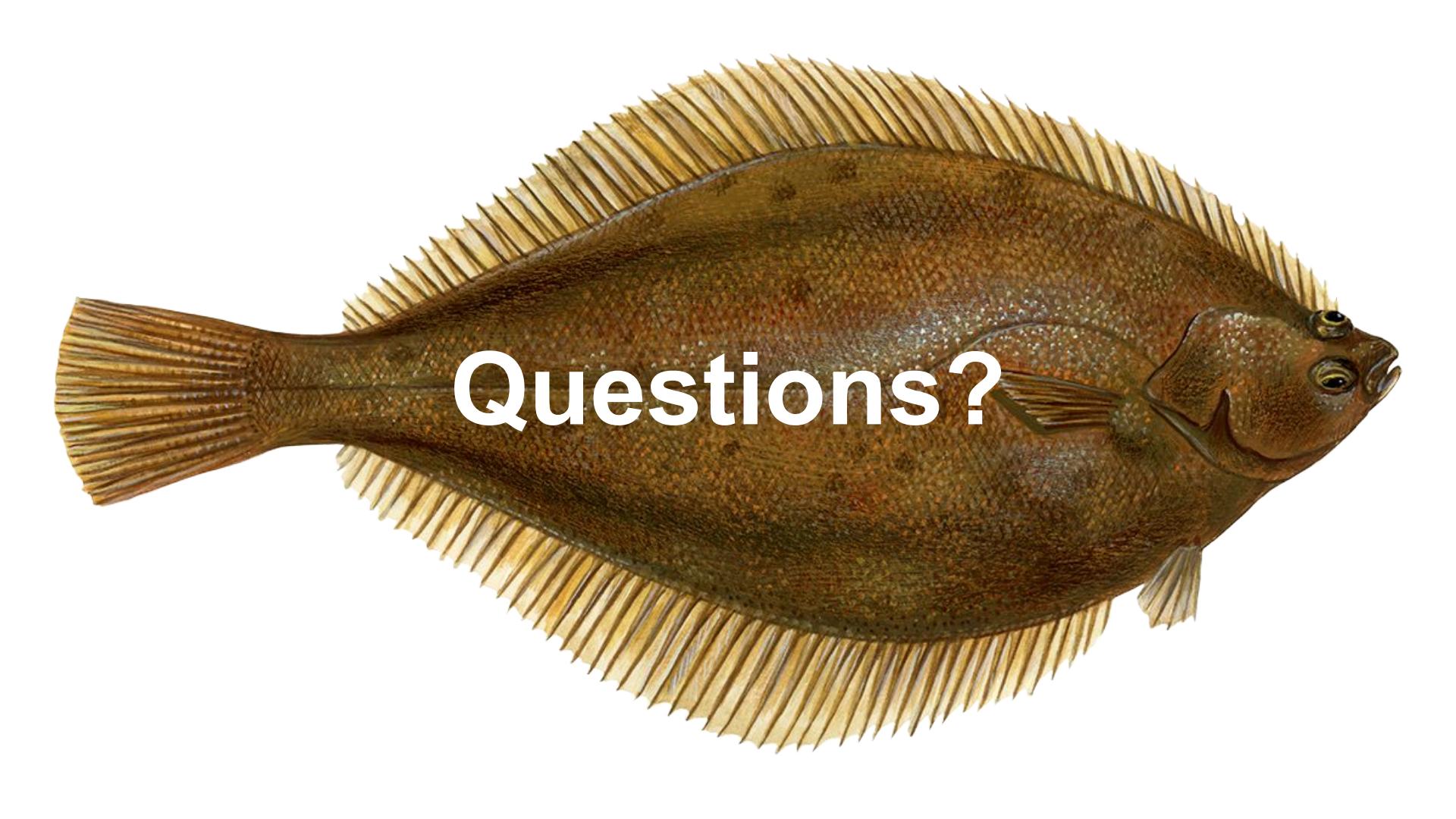
- WHAM
- 6 indices
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring Albatross (1985-2008)
 - NEFSC Fall/Spring Bigelow (2009-2022)
 - MADMF Fall
 - MEDMR Fall
- Single fleet
- Age comp
 - Fleet: Logistic normal-miss0
 - Survey: Logistic normal-ar1-miss0
- Natural Mortality = 0.4
- Time-varying WAA
- RE on NAA (ar1_a)
- RE on fleet selectivity: None
- RE on survey selectivity: None
- Ecov settings: None

BRPs (To be updated in 2025)

- $F_{40\%}$: 1.64
- $SSB_{40\%}$: 4,870 mt
- MSY Proxy: 1,998 mt

BRPs/Projections settings

- 2-year average WAA
- 2-year average Maturity
- Fleet Selectivity: Constant
- M = 0.4
- Rec: 1985-2022



Questions?

Age-Specific F40%

% SPR	F(%SPR)	YPR
0.2	2.1309	0.1028
0.25	1.3002	0.098
0.3	0.8738	0.0929
0.35	0.6268	0.0874
0.4	0.4692	0.0816
0.45	0.361	0.0755
0.5	0.2824	0.0692
0.55	0.223	0.0626
0.6	0.1765	0.056
0.65	0.1392	0.0492
0.7	0.1085	0.0424
0.75	0.083	0.0354

F-at_Age

