# Chapter 3

# Strategy

Estimate sustainability reference points for reef-associated carcharhinid shark species

1. Collect life history traits from stock assessments: density-independent survival rate, age structured maturity, age structured survival/mortality, age-structured fecundity, maximum age
2. Find equations describing ogives for natural mortality and maturity, also find priors
3. Model life history traits in python
4. Collect species-level attributes that may be related to productivity (species covariates)
5. Model the relationship between covariates and life history traits
   1. Take life history covariates and relate them to the terms in the maturity model, and then in the natural mortality model
6. Use above model to predict life history traits for data-limited species
7. Use predicted life-history traits to calculate â, and from there calculate target and limit reference points

Other:

* Check credibility of alpha-hat estimates against Pardo paper

**Notes on maturity:**

* If no age-structured values, use knife-edge maturity based on a50 value
* If no a50 value, can predict a50 if you know max age using method outlined in Frisk 2011

**Notes on natural mortality:**

* If no age-structured data, take single value and parcel it out into year-values using Chen-watanabe u-shaped (bathtub) function? Depends on knowing von-bertalanffy growth parameters k and t0 (Chen and Watanabe, 1989)
* If von-bertalanffy coefficients are unknown, can look to other simpler methods that depend only on maximum age, (Kenchington, 2014)
* See Manire & Gruber for natural morality of age 0 lemon sharks (survivorship = 0.39) (Manire and Gruber, 1993)

**Notes on fecundity:**

* Not as important to have age-structured fecundity. Dusky shark example in Brooks paper doesn’t have it. Just make sure fecundity is expressed as an annual value and only includes females. Where no estimate of male-female ratio assume 1:1

**Notes on density-independent survivorship**

This term is referred to in different ways in the Cortes and Brooks papers: b=S0= age 0 pup survival = slope at origin of stock-recruitment curve/density independent growth term

Difficult to find age 0 survival rates for sharks so for those that are missing, think about using alternate method from Pardo 2016. lαmat =b = S0 = (e-M) α mat so can figure out b from only age at maturity (a50) and instantaneous natural mortality

instead of survival to recruitment rate in Brooks ref point method?

# Models

## Model B – Maturity

How do life history traits covary with age structured maturity?

Where:

m = maturity

s = curve parameter (how flat/steep is the maturity ogive?)

a = age

a50 = age where 50% of population is mature (middle of curve)

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**Setting up model:**

- first you have a population of a50 values and a population of s values that (we assume) vary according to a normal distribution

Where:

G= mean value

∂ = standard deviation

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- Need to describe a50 in terms of covariates, and separately describe s in terms of covariates

- S covariates may have more to do with growth rather than reproduction (how quickly do you reach the size for reproduction) for example temperature or seasonality (maybe growth happens more suddenly in places with a short summer)

- a50 covariates more to do with reproduction rather than growth

Other model configuations:

* Could also set up a multivariate normal prior that connects S and a50 explicitly, maybe good idea because we know that these two parameters are correlated and they are also part of the same equation (rather than being two separately collected life history parameters). In this version all covariates influence both response variables, don’t have to assign covariates to s and a50 separately. Downside is that there are potentially covariates that influence s but not a50.
* Fixed effect model also an option – set up so that the a50 intercept doesn’t vary per stock. Allows you to see the changes in model fit more clearly but also potentially allows the model to be more driven by noise? Ask aaron. Mixed effect model (a50 intercept varies) acknowledges that there are differences between stocks that may not be accounted for in the chosen covariates. Fix effect model says that all variation must be described by covariates.

## Model Versions

**Model 1** – mixed effects model (slope of maturity curve changes for every stock)

A50 params: lmax, depth, k, interbirth interval, amax, litter size, offspring size, trophic level

S params: lmax, depth, k, interbirth, amax, litter size, offspring size, trophic level

Model takes forever to run (11hours). WAIC much lower for mixed effects than for fixed effects (model 2). Lots of the S parameters don’t make any difference at all, probably not necessary. Bad datapoints mostly in the middle of maturity ogives – probably a good thing as points in the middle should be driving the shape of the curve (as opposed to the points that are all on 0 and 1)

**Model 2** – fixed effects model (slope of maturity curve same for each stock, only intercept varies)

Same parameters as model 1, runs faster, fit is worse (higher WAIC), 2 model runs (see trace plots) give different results which is not good, caterpillars not as fuzzy, ‘bad’ datapoints (points driving change in fit because they don’t follow the slope as nicely as other points) are scattered throughout

**Model 3** – also called maturity\_model\_habitat, mixed effects model same as 1 except with categorical habitat variable. Seems to work with habitat written in as a dummy variable, but I can’t get habitat to work as an index variable (aaron says this is preferable)

**Model 4** – same as model 1 except with litter size and offspring size relative to maternal body size. Intent is to make sure I’m looking at differences between species, not within species. Turns out it doesn’t make any meaningful difference to model results

**Model 5** – same as model 2 except with litter size and offspring size relative to maternal body size. Model results are pretty much the same

**Model 6** – same as model 2 but with only a50 parameters. Fixed effects models (6&7) have more bad data points than mixed effects models (8&9). WAIC values higher for both 6&7 compared to 8&9. runs faster than model 7.

**Model 7** – same as model 2 but s parameters only. Without a50 parameters, none of the s parameters have an effect on maturity

**Model 8** – same as model 1 but a50 parameters only. WAIC values lower again for both mixed effects models compared to fixed effects models. This one ran much longer than model 9 (4 hrs vs 9 hrs)

**Model 9** – same as model 1 but s params only. Without a50 parameters, none of the s parameters have an effect on maturity.

After running models 1-9, decided to make following parameter changes: a50 = amax, depth, habitat, interbirth interval, lmax, offspring size, trophic level, litter size. S= k, trophic level, amax, habitat.

**Maturity\_model\_depth** – ran mixed effects model with different depth measurements to see which one is better. Max\_depth turns out has the strongest effect on maturity. Average depth is ok, and min\_Depth is a poor predictor.

**Models 10 & 11** – models compare fully parameterised model with a version where most of the s params are stripped out. both mixed effects models. Both use depth max and the not relative versions of litter size and offspring size. Trophic has smaller effect in model 11 (stripped out) compared to model 10. K has slighter stronger effect for model 11 vs model 10. WAIC values very close but slightly better for model 11. Decided to move forward with model 11.

**Models 12** **& 13**- same as models 10& 11 but with temperature and habitat added (habitat as dummy). (unfinished)

# Data

Data come from stock assessments and from papers

* Initial data collection stage just looked at stock assessments because more likely to have maturity, fecundity and natural mortality in one document
* Second data collection stage looking at papers with more specific focus

## Stock Assessments

Gulf of Mexico blacktip shark (Carcharhinus limbatus, Carcharhinidae) stock assessment (NMFS 2012

NMFS (2012). Southeast Data, Assessment and Review (SEDAR) 29: Stock assessment report—Gulf of Mexico blacktip shark. North Charleston, SC, USA. Retrieved from http://sedarweb.org/docs/sar/ S29\_GOM%20blacktip%20report\_SAR\_final.pdf

Stock assessments in Cortes & Brooks 2018

Stock assessment from Brooks 2010

### Stocks in Simpfendorder & Dulvy 2017

65 stock assessments. Reefs sharks include…

**Sustainable and with management:** Northern Aus Australian Blacktip, Gulf of Mexico Blacktip, Gulf of Mexico Bonnethead, NW Atlantic finetooth,

**Sustainable, no management:** Queensland pigeye, Queensland spinner, Queensland spottail,

**Rebuilding**: Western Australia Dusky, WA Sandbar, NW Atlantic sandbar,

**Not sustainable**: Queensland Australian Blacktip, NW Atlantic Blacknose, NW Atlantic Blacktip, India Blacktip, NW Atlantic Dusky, NW Atlantic scalloped hammerhead

AU 2015 – has von Bertalanffy growth parameters for 23 stocks

Stocks in Clarke & Hoyle 2014

Harry et al 2016

Barker & Schleussel 2005 – bayesian production modelling

Brooks et al 2010 has biological parameters for dusky sharks

### Dulvy et al 2008

Life history parameters for 21 pelagic sharks

### Cortes et al 2006 Stock Assessment for Dusky

US Atlantic sharks are managed under the Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic Tunas, Swordfish and Sharks HMSFMP

## Life History Covariates

**Covariates:**

* Temperature preference and coastal vs open ocean (Simpfendorfer et al., 2002)
* Use of nursery areas (carcharhinids using nursery areas tend to have slower growth rates) see (Branstetter, 1990)
* Length at maturity, total length, species growth rate k (von Bertalanffy parameter), intrinsic rate of increase r, age at 50 maturity a50, maximum age, (Frisk 2011, Hutchings 2012)
* Fecundity
* Genus (relatedness)- is this a nuisance variable?
* From Beukhof dataset: habitat, feeding mode, body shape, offspring size, spawning type

**Sources:**

Dusky – Compagno 1984, Musick 1993, Musick & Colvocoresses 1986, Castro 1993, Natanson 1995 from Cortes 2006

Hutchings et al 2012

Longline data from Hansell et al 2018

Robbins 2006 see for white-tip and grey reef sharks in australia

**Notes on data collection:**

Data is included in the master table preferentially by source. Highest priority inclusion status = data from peer-reviewed papers or fisheries management documents e.g. stock assessments. 2nd tier is data from Beukhof dataset. 3rd tier is data from FishBase.

## Equations

**From Cortes 2006 (catch-free age structured model):**

Eq. 3.4 and 3.5

Where

S0=age 0 pup survival

R0=net reproductive rate (recruitment)

lx=survivorship ogive

mx=maturity ogive

n=max lifespan

α=maximum lifetime reproduction per female (density independent) – same as â in Brooks 2010

f(ma)=maturity as a function of age

k=slope of logistic maturity curve

a95=age when 95% of population is mature

a50=age when 50% of population is mature/median age at maturity

z = steepness (ratio of recruitment at 20% of virgin biomass to recruitment at virgin biomass)

**Beverton-Holt eq. from Brooks et al 2010**

Where

Ma =maturity at age

fa =fecundity at age

Mj = natural mortality at age

R =age at recruitment=1

b=S0= age 0 pup survival = slope at origin of stock-recruitment curve/density independent growth term

a = density dependent growth term

â=maximum lifetime reproductive rate at low density

h=steepness=slope of stock-recruit function at 20% biomass

S = stock fecundity

R = recruitment

**From Cortes & Brooks 2018:**

Where

M=natural mortality (average from age 1 to age max)

Bmer=biomass corresponding to maximum excess recruitment

B0=virgin biomass

s=slope factor for logistic maturity ogive

a=age

a50=age when 50% of population is mature/median age at maturity

**From Myers 1999:**

Paper models steepness and maximum annual reproduction from >700 stock-recruitment series (Ram database).

Where:

â=maximum lifetime reproductive rate at low density

ã = maximum annual reproductive rate at low density

α = slope at origin of stock-recruit curve (same as b in Brooks 2010)

SPRf=0 = spawners per recruit @ zero fishing mortality (same as Φ from Brooks paper)

ps = adult survival rate