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Responses of tuna stocks to temporal closures in the Indian Ocean

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Introduction

Recent assessment models estimated the current status of tropical tunas in the Indian Ocean (IO):

- Bigeye (BET): overfished and subject to overfishing
- Yellowfin (YFT): overfished and subject to overfishing
- Skipjack (SKJ): not overfished and is not subject to overfishing

There is a need to implement measures to improve the status for BET and YFT.

Time-area closures

- Implemented to control fishing effort, to protect adults during spawning season, to allow growth of juveniles, to rebuild depleted stocks, or to protect bycatch species (IATTC, 2021).
- Seasonal closures are generally quite effective and easy to implement.
- However, effort allocation during open seasons or areas might produce negative results.

Objectives

Evaluate the impacts of temporal and time-area closures on the future status of tropical tunas in the Indian Ocean (IO).

- Status evaluated using SB/SB_{msy} and F/F_{msy} at the end of a 10-year projection.

Stock status



Assessment model

- Use Stock Synthesis (SS3) (Fu 2020, Fu et al. 2021, 2022) to make projections.
 - SS3 configuration: steepness of 0.8, base growth and natural mortality, lambda of 1.
- Projected recruitment is deterministic from the SR relationship.
- Growth, selectivity, and other model components constant during the projection period.

Fleet definitions



Fleet definitions



Fleet definitions



Catch projections

- **TAC**: projected catch from TAC recommendation (YFT) or resolution (BET and SKJ, Resolution 23/04 and 16/02).
- **Closures**: projected catch derived from *TAC* values. Then, we applied several fleet-specific temporal closures to the entire IO.
- LS-FS: Interaction between the FAD and free school purse seine fisheries.

Closure strategies

- Closed quarter: Q1, Q2, Q3, or Q4 could be closed.
- Closure duration: 3, 2, or 1 month.
- Catch reallocation: 100%, 50%, or 0% of the catch corresponding to the closed period could be redistributed among the open period (for fleet-specific closures).
 - For LS-FS: Catch reallocation from LS to FS during the same period.



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Catch reallocation

LS-FS closure interaction



Projected catch

For BET:



Projected catch

For YFT:



Projected catch

For SKJ:



Quarter

Results



Results



Results



Conclusions

We presented a coherent framework to assess the impacts of closure strategies on tropical tunas in the Indian Ocean.

By the terminal year of the projection period:

 The TAC scenario produced a stock status overfished and not subject to overfishing for BET and YFT and not overfished and not subject to overfishing for SKJ.

Conclusions

For closure scenarios, by the terminal year of the projection period:

- Catch reallocation of 100% always produced a stock status as in the TAC scenario.
- Closing all fleets during an entire quarter with 0% reallocation always produced a stock status not overfished and not subject to overfishing.
- Closing the PS-LS fishery produced the largest positive impact on the stock status compared to other fleet-specific closures, followed by BB (for BET) and GI and HD (for YFT).

Conclusions

For the LS-FS interaction, by the terminal year of the projection period:

- Produced even larger positive impact on the stock status compared to fleet-specific closures.
- Even considering a 100% reallocation, the stock status was not overfished and not subject to overfishing in most cases for the three tuna stocks.

Thank you



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