

CATCH AT AGE MATRIX OF INDIAN OCEAN YELLOWFIN TUNA ESTIMATED ON A QUARTERLY BASIS AND USING AN AGE LENGTH KEY

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SUMMARY

This document presents the method used to estimate a new quarterly catch at age matrix for the Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna. The IOTC working group held in Shanghai in June 2002 made an estimate of a yearly catch at age done by a simple slicing of the extrapolated yearly catch at size by gear. As this method as well as this large time intervals were estimated to be not really satisfactory, it was recommended to improve the estimation of this catch at age table. This work is a first follow up of this recommendation. All calculations are done on the quarterly catches at size of each gear. The growth used in the present calculation was the two-stanza growth curve proposed by Lumineau, used on a quarterly scaling. A length-age key was built and used to estimate the contribution of the various ages taken at each 2 cm class of fork length. Seasonal patterns of catch at age are examined. The catch at age matrix obtained by this method can be compared to the yearly table obtained by slicing by the Shanghai working group.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Shanghai WG work has widely provided a confirmation that it was possible, and also very interesting, to estimate quite well the catch at size and the catch at age of yellowfin tuna during the entire history of the fishery. The WG did this analysis of catch by age using a slicing method of a yearly catch at size table by gear. The only advantage of this method was its simplicity. However, it is quite obvious, first that it would be better to use improved methods that would allow to estimate the mixture of ages that are always increasingly observed when fished are growing (as a consequence of the variability of growth among individual fishes). Second, it is also obvious that a quarterly catch at age table is preferable because size modes are more easily identified on a quarterly scale than on a yearly scale; furthermore, there is no doubt that the results of such quarterly analysis are much more realistic in all subsequent yield per recruit and simulation studies, because they will allow to take into account the marked seasonality of most tuna fisheries. This problem was already fully recognized by the Shanghai WG but due to a lack of time available, this task was not done during the WG. This paper will justify better the interest to estimate a quarterly catch at size and it will present a first estimate of such quarterly catch at age estimated using an age key table.

2- WHY A QUARTERLY CATCH AT SIZE IS EASIER AND PREFERABLE?

2-1- Easier to analyse

Cohorts of yellowfin tunas exploited by the fisheries are permanently growing. Modes are often visible and easy to

identify at a monthly or quarterly time scales, at least when fishes are still small. At small sizes, any modern software of modal decomposition would easily identify the modes and their apparent modal progression due to growth, at least when the size data are the original ones, without strata substitutions. However, when these data are pooled on a yearly scale it becomes more difficult to identify and to follow the same modes. This problem is easily visualised and understood on simulated data, simulating sizes taken on a given cohort on a monthly, quarterly and yearly scales. The simulated exploited yellowfin cohort shown figure 1 is assumed to follow the Stequert growth model with a moderate variability of its birth dates and growth parameters (t_0 and L_{∞}) (following the model proposed by Fonteneau 1974). It appears that short intervals of time are always easier to analyze and that the quarterly intervals are often a good practical choice. Shorter intervals would be better, but it would be more difficult or unrealistic to estimate the catch at size on a monthly basis.

2-2- Why quarterly catch at age are always more interesting than yearly one's?

Yellowfin tuna are exploited by multi gear fisheries where each gear is targeting a given size of fishes with a marked seasonality. Also, the life expectancy of this species appears to be quite limited (most fishes being taken during an interval of 6 years?). Its growth pattern is also possibly quite complex with a 2 stanza pattern that has been hypothesised during this short life. The complexity of these events, fisheries and growth, should of course preferably be taken into account in a realistic modelling of the fishery. The marked seasonality of catches at size taken by most fisheries is also a parameter that is essential to take into account in the subsequent analysis of the catch at age. When fisheries are

seasonal, it is easy to understand that VPA can be widely biased by yearly intervals (Fonteneau 1994). These VPA can be easily and widely improved when they are conducted with shorter intervals of time.

In parallel, all yield per recruit analysis would also be widely improved using quarterly intervals of catches, fishing mortality and growth, instead of the yearly intervals that are poorly realistic in a yield per recruit analysis, even when the real yearly fishing mortalities are perfectly known. The main reasons underlying this conclusion are in relation with the fact that, when the yearly catches are predominantly taken during the first or during the last period of the year, they should not be treated in the same way than when they are randomly scattered during the entire year. Furthermore, this quarterly yield per recruit analysis can easily be done on a multi gear basis, taking into account the size specific seasonality of each gear, then providing better results that take into account seasonal patterns of catchability and growth.

It should be better to use shorter interval in the VPA and subsequent yield per recruit/simulation analysis, for instance monthly ones, but unfortunately, it would be very difficult to create an exhaustive catch at size database as a function of these short time intervals.

3-METHOD USED

The quarterly catch at size by gear (estimated for four gears: purse seiners, longliners, pole and line, and other gears) was estimated by the Shanghai WG for the entire period 1950-2000. The present length-age correspondence was done upon this quarterly matrix of catch at size, and not on the yearly figures used in Shanghai. The 2 stanza Lumineau growth has been used as a working hypothesis (Lumineau 2002).

The simple method used to estimate the catch at age was the method proposed by Gascuel 1994, applying a quarterly key to the size distribution (instead of the monthly figure proposed by Gascuel). This method is a development of the algorithm proposed by Kimura and Chikuni 1987. It has been shown by Gascuel that the results of this method tend to be the same than the maximum likelihood adjustment when the method is ran correctly. This method was programmed on an excel sheet with a series of macro.

The same age- length key has been used during the entire period 1950-2000 assuming that growth and its variance as a function of age was constant over time and was the same for all cohorts. An hypothesis that variability of sizes within cohorts are assumed to be increasing with growth, as shown by figure 2, was accepted as being a reasonable one and

later used in the calculations. It has been shown by Gascuel 1994 that this method was quite insensitive to errors in the variability of sizes assumed. Details concerning the calculations done are given by Lumineau 2002. This simple but reasonably efficient method has been chosen and used, primarily because of the quite poor nature of the data base of extrapolated sizes. Knowing that this data base contains a large proportion of strata substitutions (including between years and quarters), it appears that more traditional methods used to analyse multi normal size frequency distribution (for instance Hasselblad, Macdonald and Pitcher, or MULTIFAN methods) could not be used efficiently on the catch at size figures presently available.

4-RESULTS

The catch at size estimated for the entire fisheries are given table 1. This catch at age matrix is available for each gear as well as for the combined fisheries. This matrix can be compared with the table obtained by the Shanghai WG but it is hypothesized that this table obtained on quarterly size distributions and using a length-age key is probably more realistic than the one obtained by yearly slicing. This new table well shows that there is a seasonality in the catch at age figures and that this seasonal pattern of catches is variable between cohorts (figure 3).

The final use of this result is to run subsequent VPA and yield per recruit on a quarterly basis as well as multi gear analysis (multi gear yield per recruit based on the quarterly partial F of each gear). In fact these calculations have already been done (and their results are available under request), but the agenda of the present meeting do not allow to compare these new results with the Shanghai figures.

5-CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This simple but improved processing of the catch at age tables estimated during the Shanghai meeting are probably an improvement in the work done by the WG, even though this improvement remains difficult to evaluate precisely. The subsequent conclusion will still be that quarterly size decomposition should preferably be conducted and used in all subsequent SPA and yield per recruit analysis. The method used is only a first step in that positive direction. However, it is clear that improved and realistic methods, well adapted to the uncertainties in the data base, should be developed and used to do this work. Such delicate task should preferably be conducted in close cooperation between the IOTC secretariat and concerned scientists well before the working groups that will be planned by the IOTC (knowing that this is a difficult task).

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	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1	37975	38065	38113	38071	38110	50741	51365	52556	51846	51968	27446	40195	41414	43963	41928	30274	42360
2	25935	26219	26372	26243	26376	34915	36832	40034	38204	38502	22735	31896	34633	39932	35818	28534	36664
3	45780	46302	46571	46348	46561	61662	64931	70197	67146	67702	39525	55703	60194	68781	62046	48967	63354
4	50535	51586	52109	51727	52271	68712	74800	84271	78827	79818	50030	68497	76307	91174	79702	66010	82234
5	56145	56999	56369	57037	74604	84532	99598	90836	92510	61943	82855	95095	118294	101363	87456	104572	132643
6	8968	10177	9336	10271	11584	25719	49225	35440	38003	43476	49484	69009	103938	78168	84311	84557	118236
7	13949	15527	14508	15782	18291	37098	67843	49776	52849	58974	66542	92132	141393	107087	112921	121664	158883
8	23672	25415	24143	27058	32842	51895	87813	65441	69628	70790	87053	111241	163488	124617	137731	136384	183156
9	12394	11536	13511	18123	36772	69960	53096	50465	60804	74281	98432	153753	109763	125527	119027	169037	206201
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11	5502	5394	6040	6459	17855	40306	26450	28637	34776	65295	83064	109630	63697	110407	75301	110196	118837
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21+	133265	194536	164758	103650	54238	76136	58144	80023	47394	46888	64345	72415	72840	112182	47658	35471	49397
22+	130554	139911	87060	59835	52878	75084	37862	34364	32196	46782	35604	45919	63722	68845	29008	15874	13582
23+	56580	95040	30428	8128	18051	38840	22211	54407	17093	38269	17173	50347	9837	21869	24421	16120	20479
24+	80310	85960	42110	30679	31442	37424	94752	43141	42195	30263	16788	42771	7521	6115	4473	14261	3264

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1	49602	50080	50800	69964	41537	63995	186711	114791	94948	105705	182274	127456	80025	110939	162775	79588	142936	229393
2	44811	45894	50113	49958	35836	54924	116941	94299	130748	98869	68965	61621	114689	90828	115510	48328	256544	196875
3	77222	78807	76072	91366	47995	119791	234447	162107	180637	206696	178535	131049	182359	197585	195467	244338	283887	531407
4	102165	104956	98295	90686	92186	85706	246834	261200	100380	225239	146805	177212	159600	124197	211576	222266	683140	1835715
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7	169345	135956	127425	104339	147971	147734	149991	153661	163081	148955	140392	181007	190290	185079	206077	255116	450315	873388
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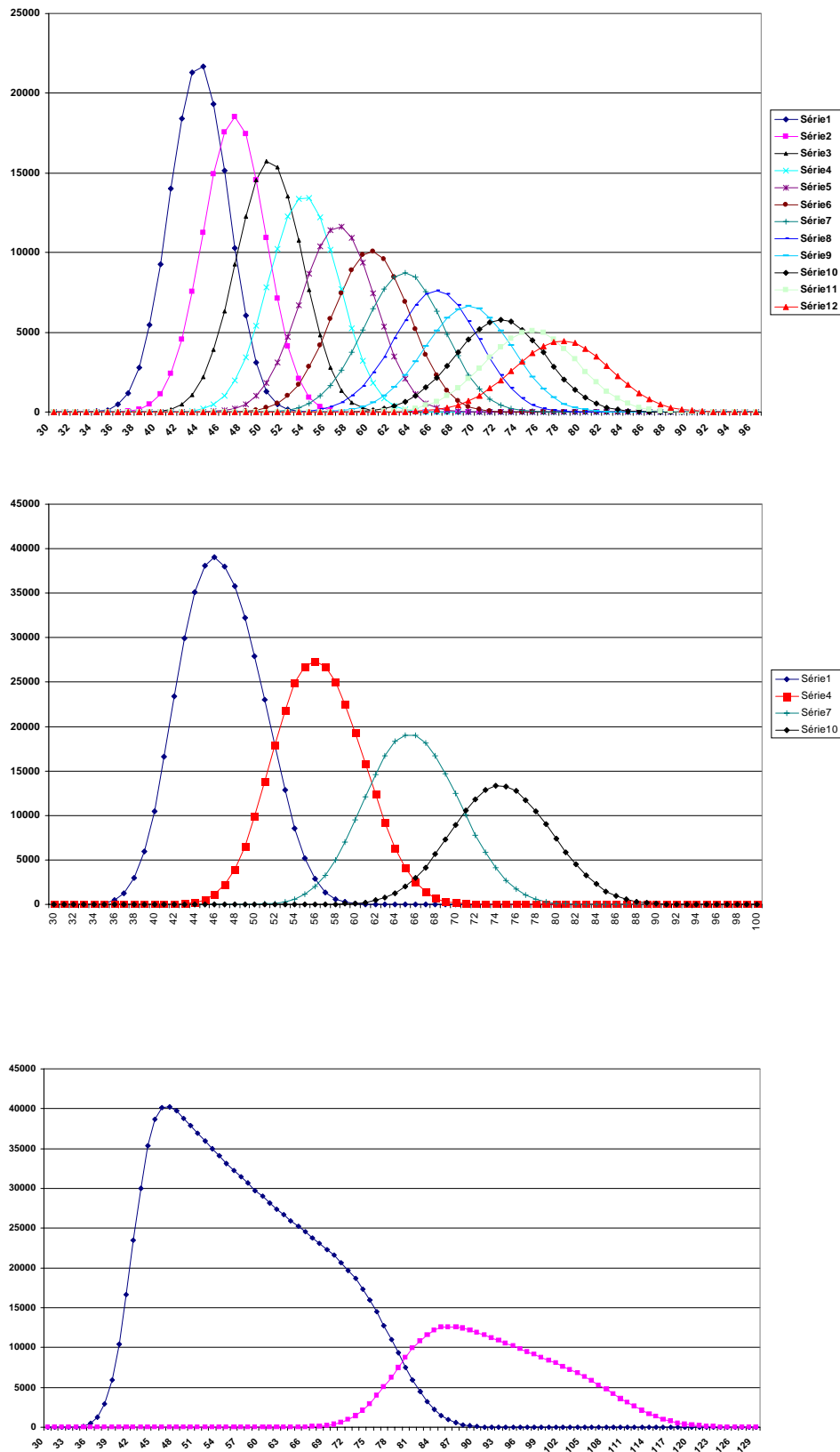


Figure 1: Example of simulated histograms of size, tabulated on a monthly, quarterly or yearly basis; the first 2 figures shows the sizes taken on a given cohort during its first year of exploitation, the bottom figure shows sizes taken during the 1st and 2nd years of exploitation

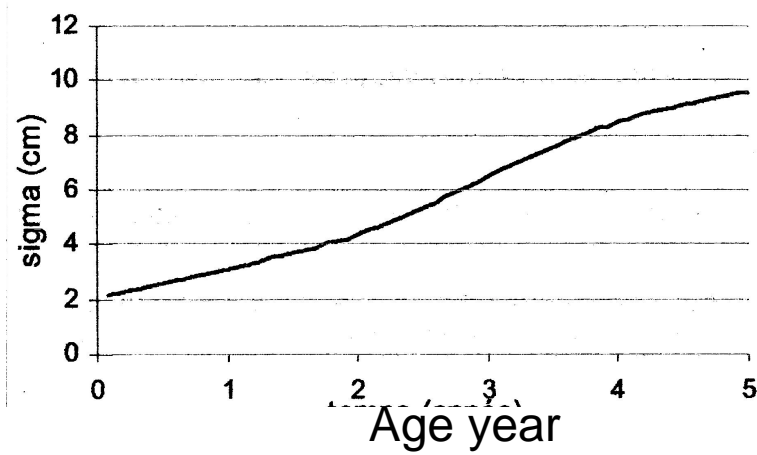


Figure 2: Standard deviation of sizes assumed as a function of age in the size-age length key presently used.

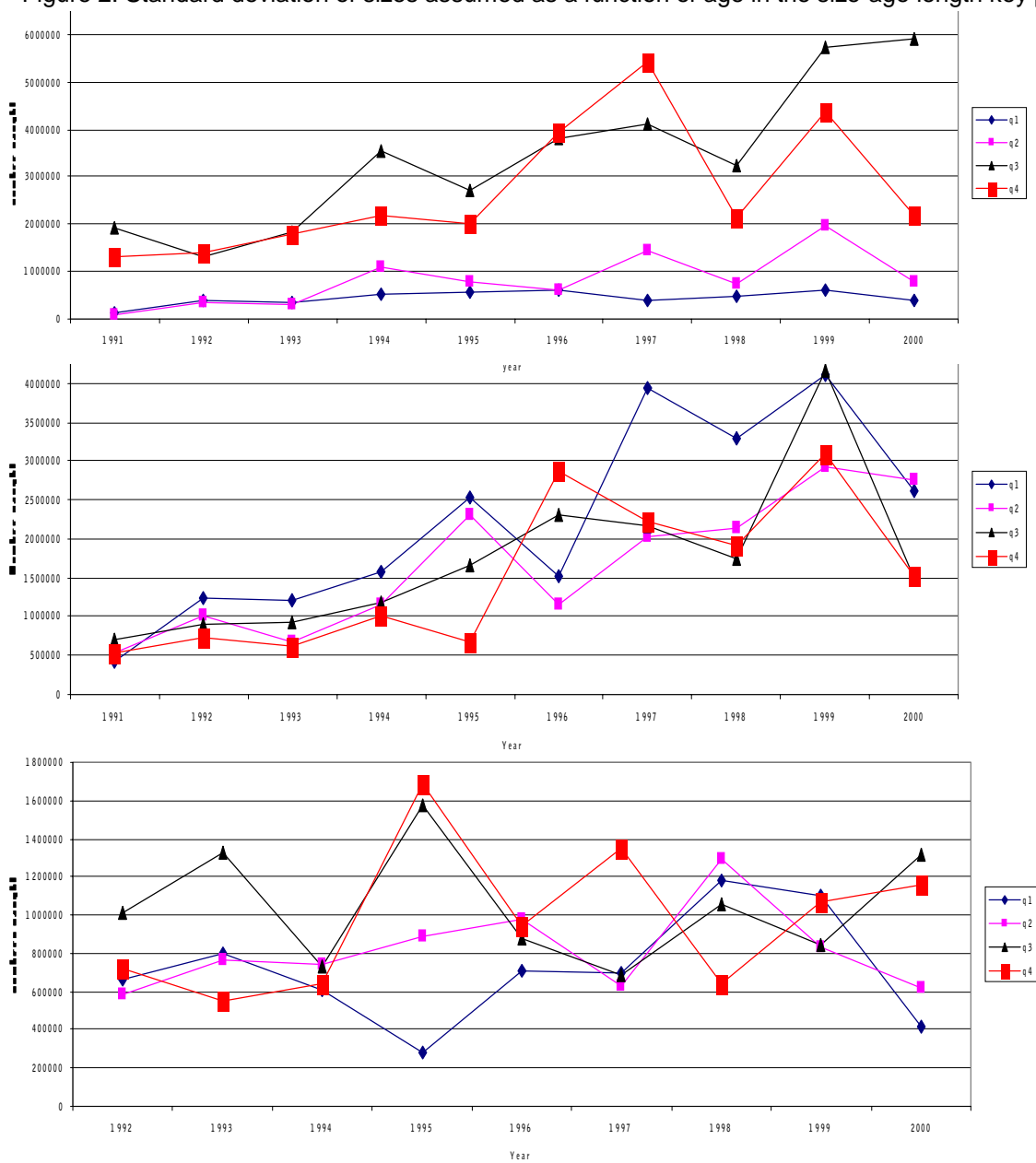


Figure 3: Examples of variability of the quarterly catch at age estimated during recent years , for age 1 (recruitment) upper figure, age 2 (middle) and age 4 (bottom)