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AZTI Tools Management Plans Evaluation

Sonia Sánchez-Marño, Marina Santurtún y Raúl Prellezo

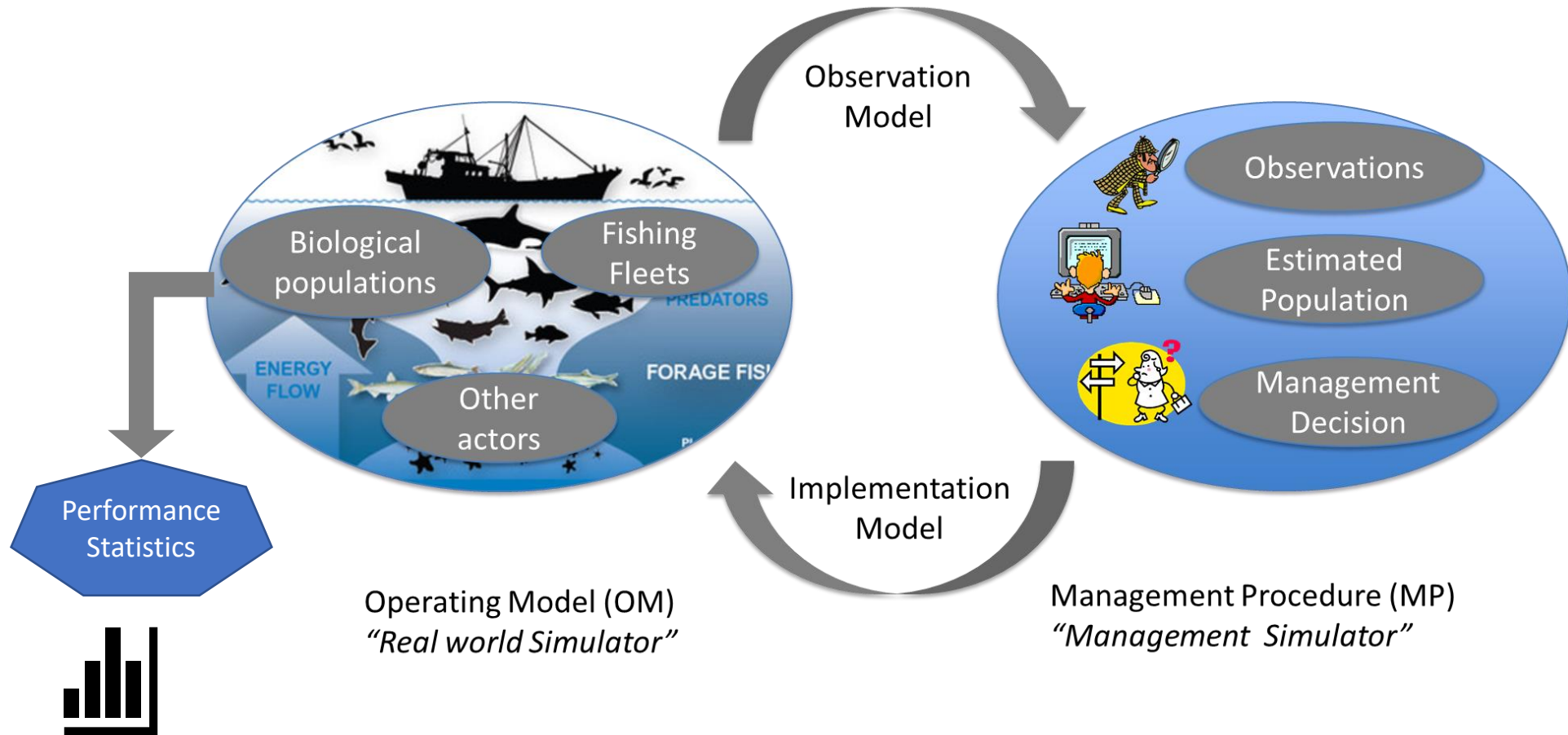
Contact: ssanchez@azti.es

CCSur 18 Octubre 2022

Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE)



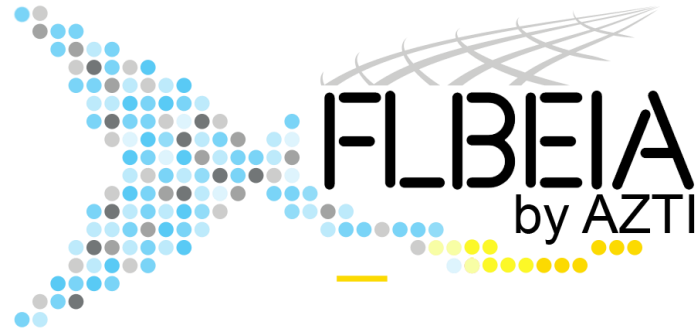
MSE scheme



FLBEIA: Bio-Economic Impact Assessment in FLR

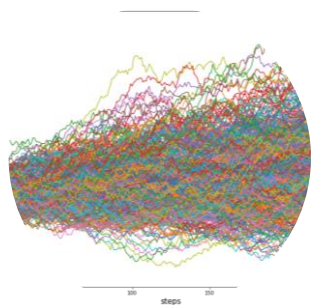


Bio-economic evaluation
MSE



Multi-stock + multi fleet

Source:
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/236866843_The_unintended_consequences_of_simplifying_the_sea_Making_the_case_for_complexity



Stochastic
(Monte Carlo simulation)



R package



Seasonal
Source:
<https://www.istockphoto.com/es/foto/collage-de-la-temporada-de-tree-four-gm1287244794-383509723>



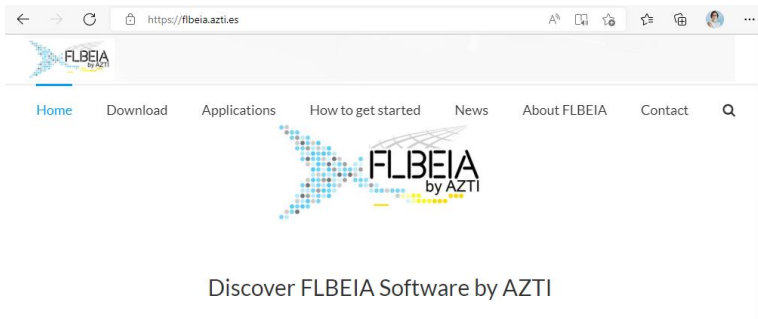
Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

SoftwareX

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/softx



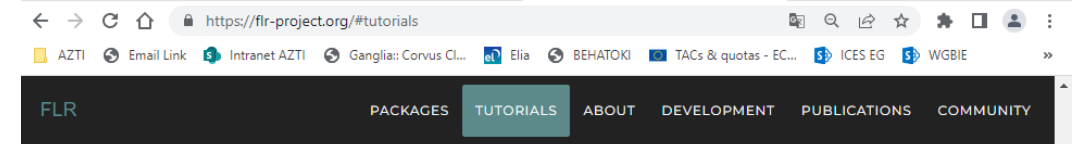
FLBEIA Resources



FLBEIA: A simulation model to conduct Bio-Economic evaluation of fisheries management strategies



Dorleta Garcia^{a,*}, Sonia Sánchez^b, Raúl Pallezo^a, Agurtzane Urtizberea^b, Marga Andrés^a

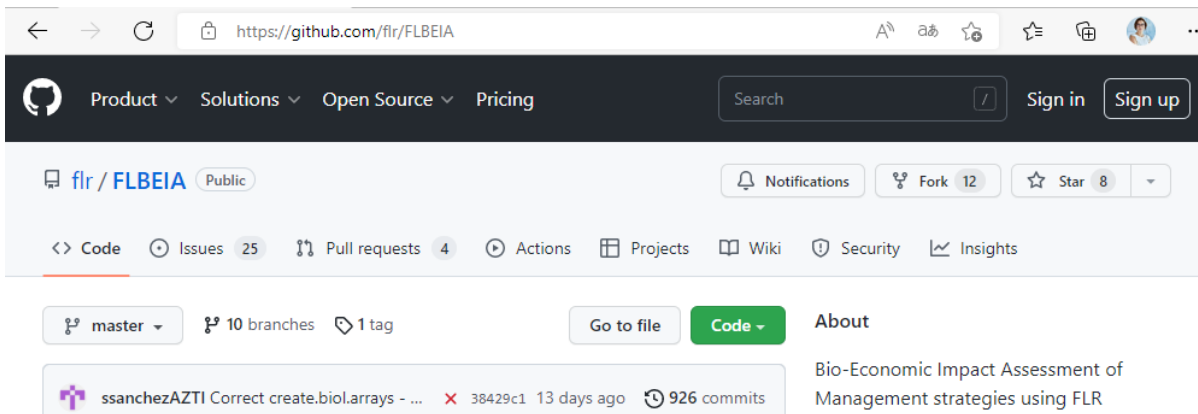


MSE with FLBEIA

- Statistical catch at age models in FLA4a
- Modelling growth and its uncertainty in FLA4a
- Natural mortality modelling in FLA4a
- Stock assessment using eXtended Survivors Analysis with FLXSA
- Conditioning FLBEIA using Smart Conditioning Functions
- [A simple example on how to use FLBEIA](#)
- A simple example with multiple dimensions in FLBEIA

Visualization

- Using Stock Assessment models in the Management procedure of FLBEIA
- Testing different Management Strategies in FLBEIA
- Data Limited MSE in FLBEIA
- ggplotFL plotting FLR objects with ggplot2
- Plotting FLR objects using lattice



FLBEIA

Applications

Stock-based

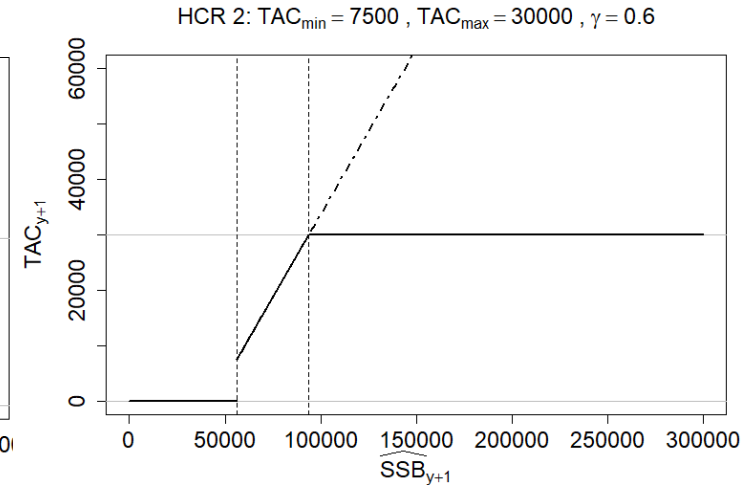
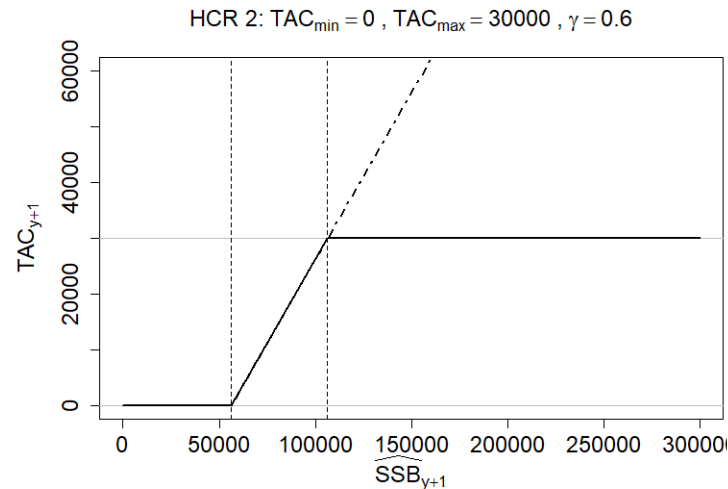
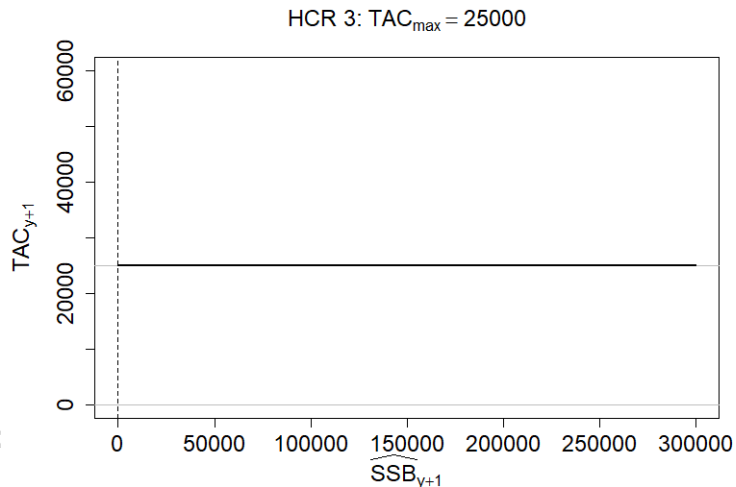
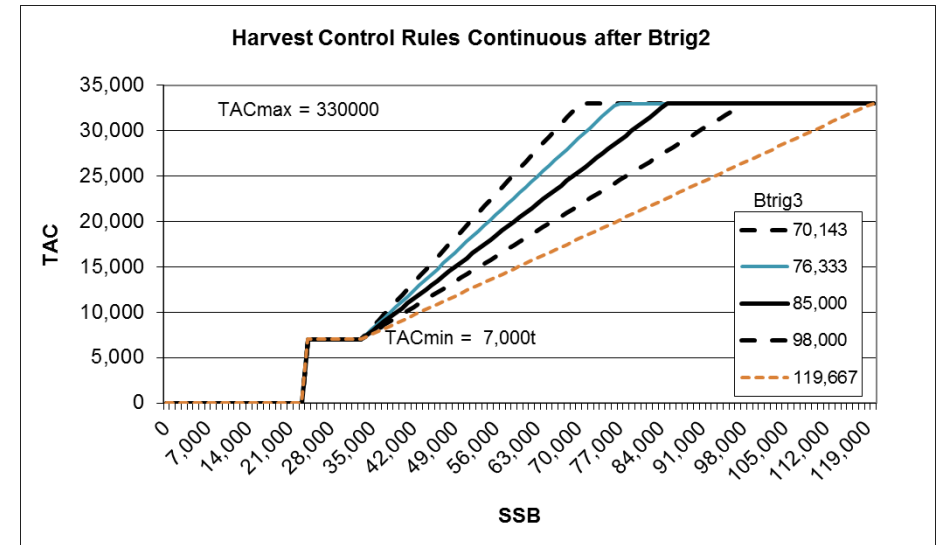
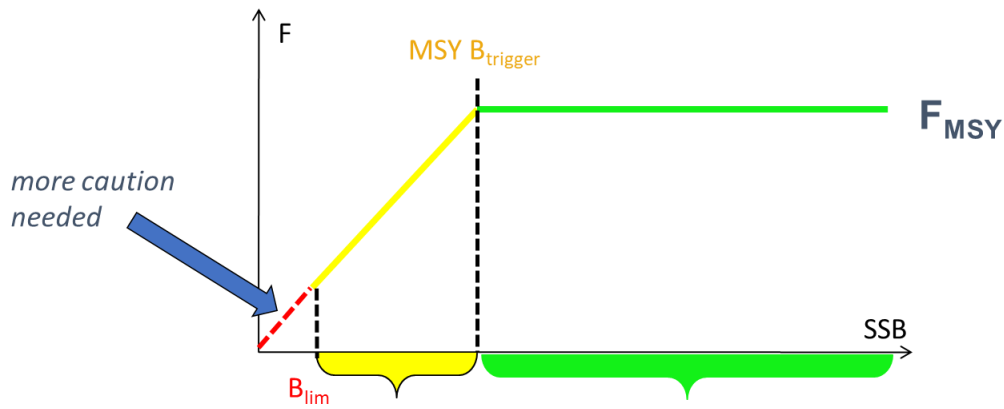
- Bay of Biscay anchovy.
- Iberian sardine.
- Bay of Biscay sardine.
- Northern hake.
- Redfish.
- Greenland Halibut - NAFO.
- NAFO COD (3M).
- ...

Fleet-based

- Basque offshore fleet.
- Basque inshore fleet.
- Spanish OPPF-4 fleet.
- French mixed fisheries.
- Mixed Fisheries:
 - Iberian Waters
 - Bay of Biscay
 - North Sea
 - Celtic Sea
- Data-poor fisheries in the red sea.
- ...

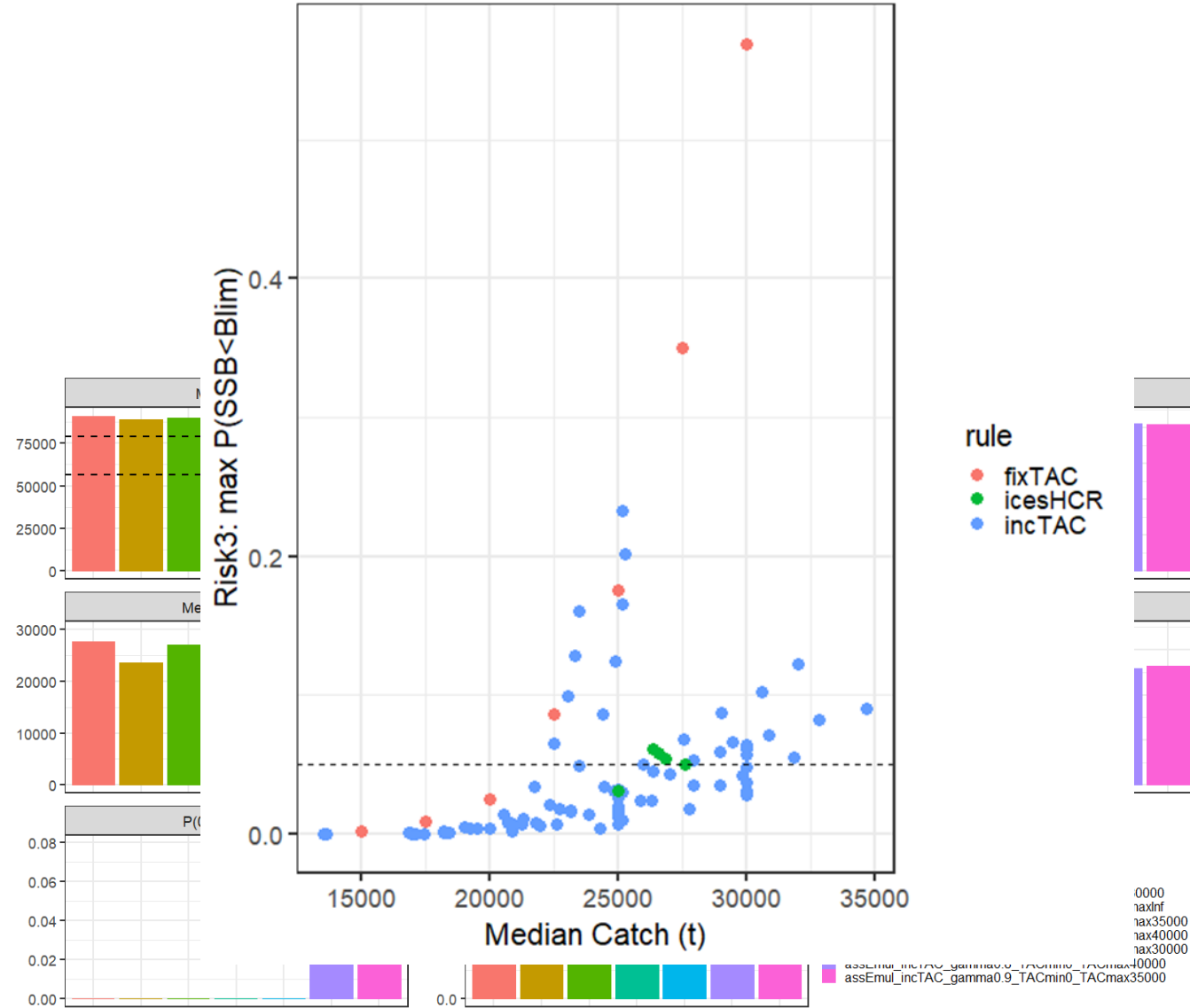
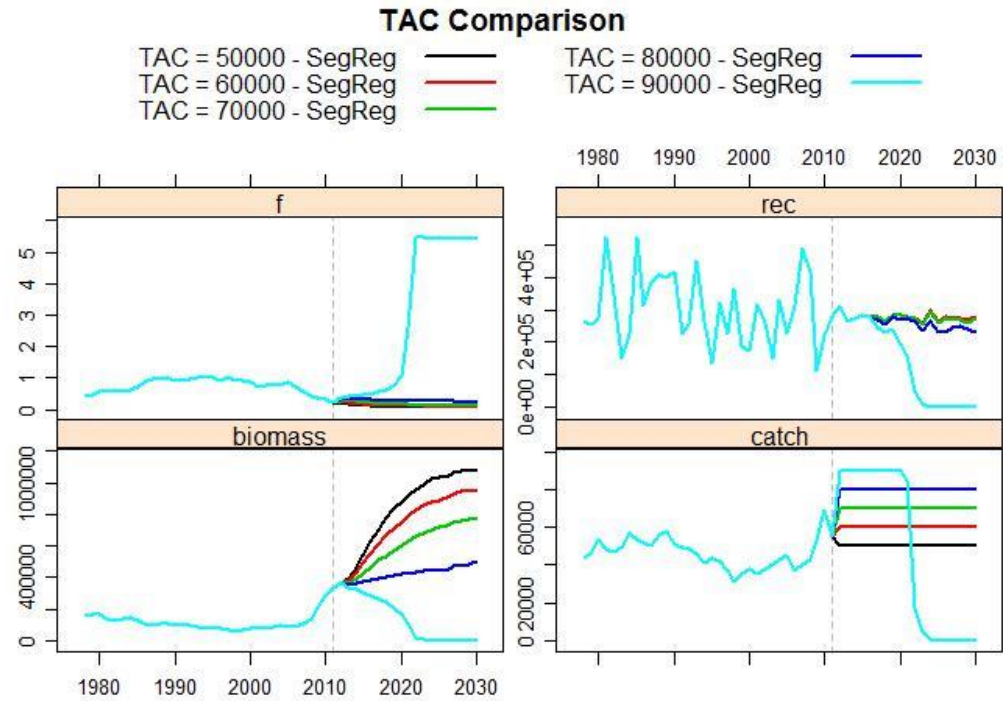
Examples: long-term management plans

- Harvest Control Rules (single stock)



Examples: long-term management plans

- Results



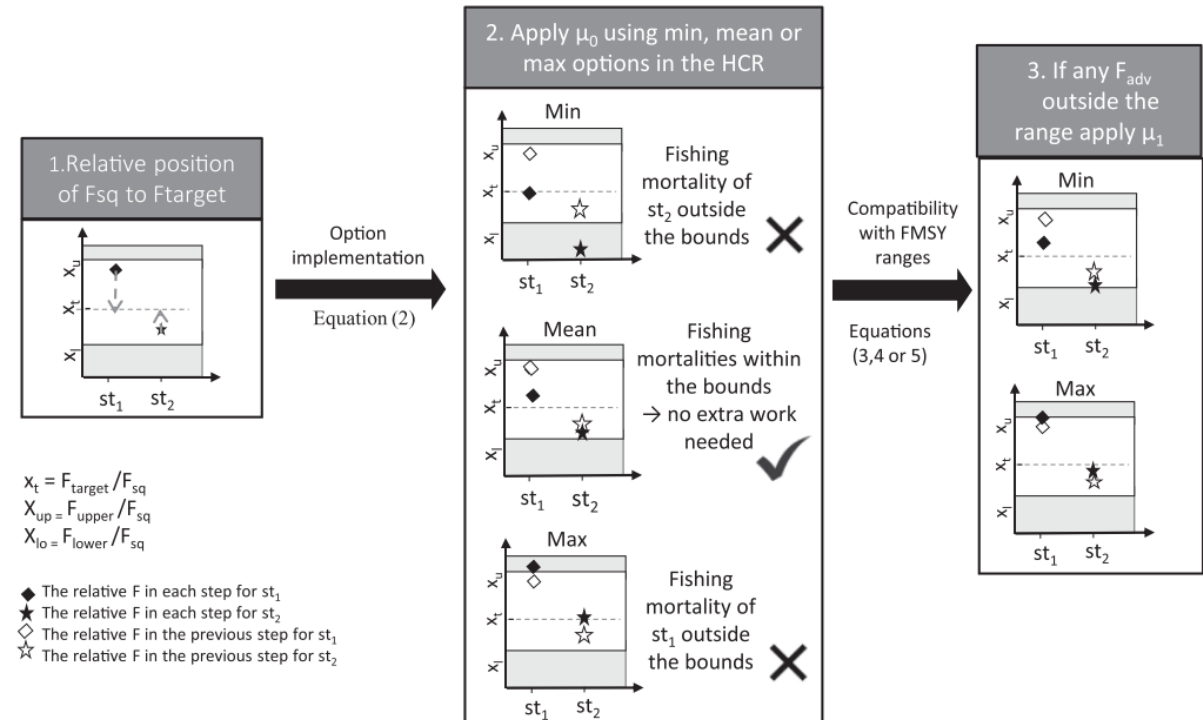
Examples: long-term management plans

- Harvest Control Rules (multi stock)

Multi-stock HCR

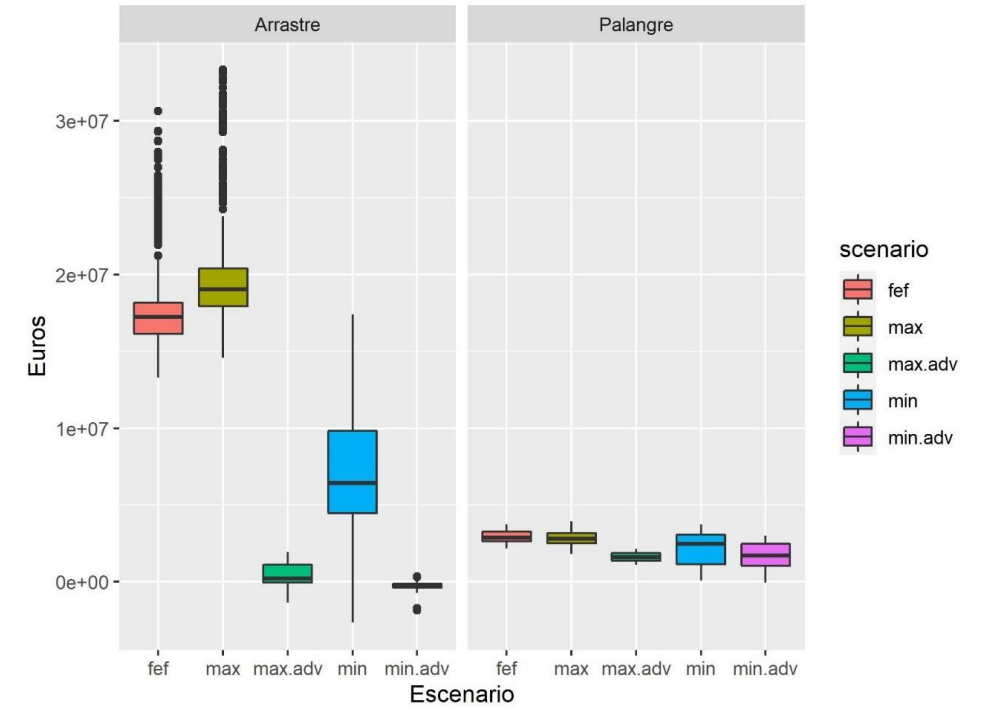
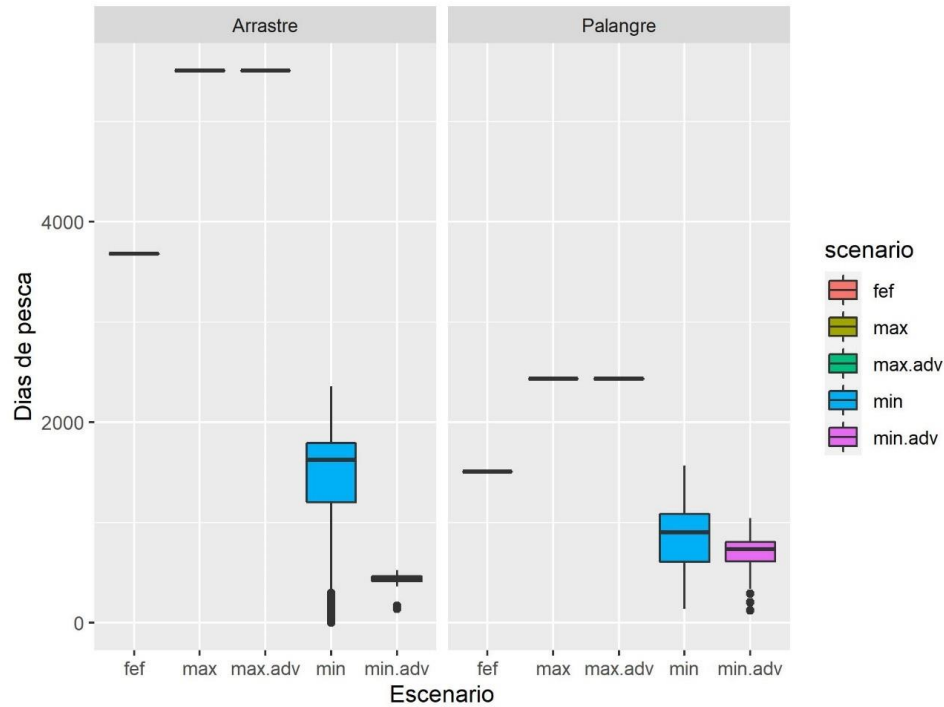
A multi-stock HCR was developed with the objective of fulfilling the following conditions:

- To produce compatible catch advice among the stocks.
- To maximize uptake of fishing opportunities.
- To generate fishing mortality levels compatible with FMRs.



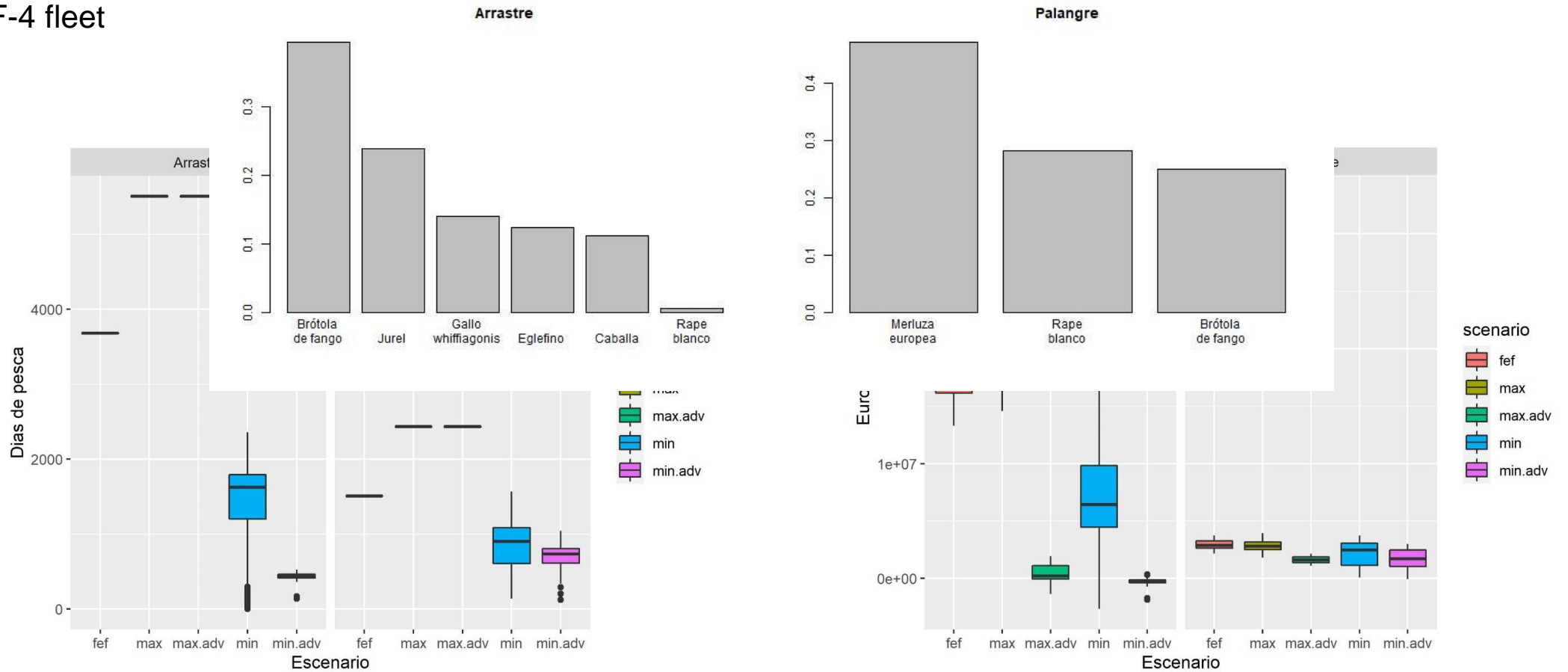
Examples: impact of ICES advice on Mixed fisheries

- OPPF-4 fleet



Examples: impact of ICES advice on Mixed fisheries

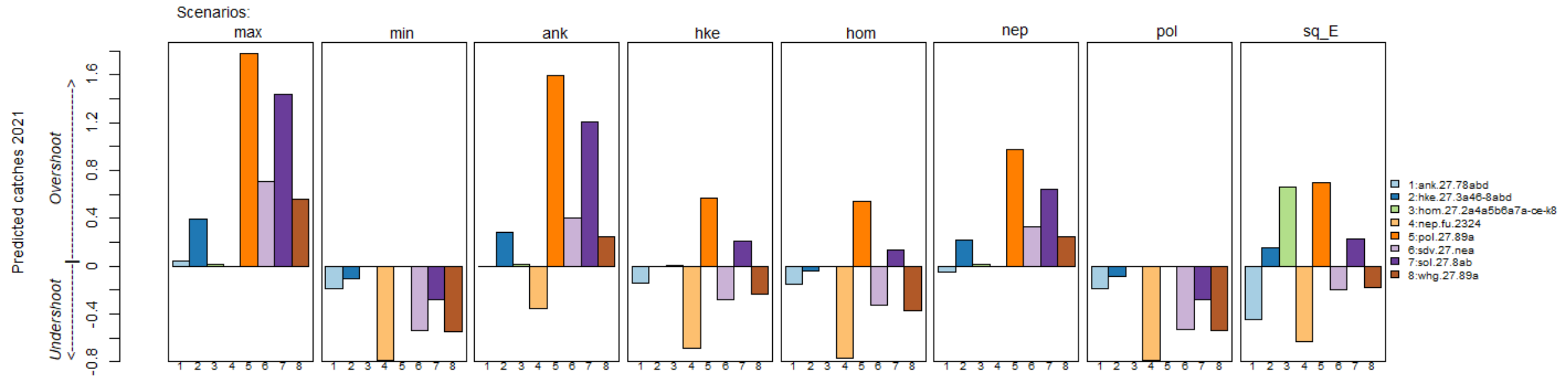
- OPPF-4 fleet



Examples: impact of ICES advice on Mixed fisheries

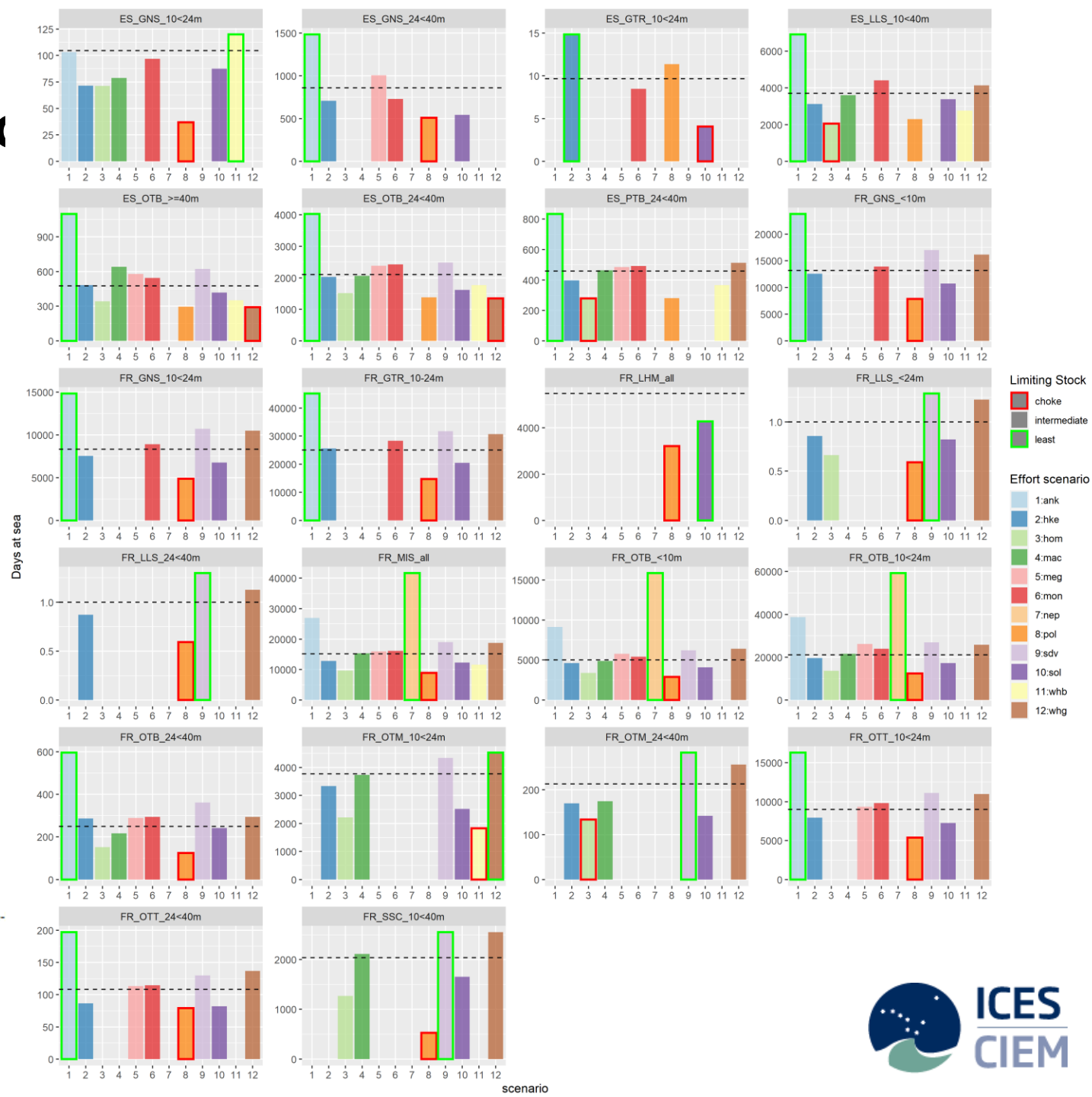
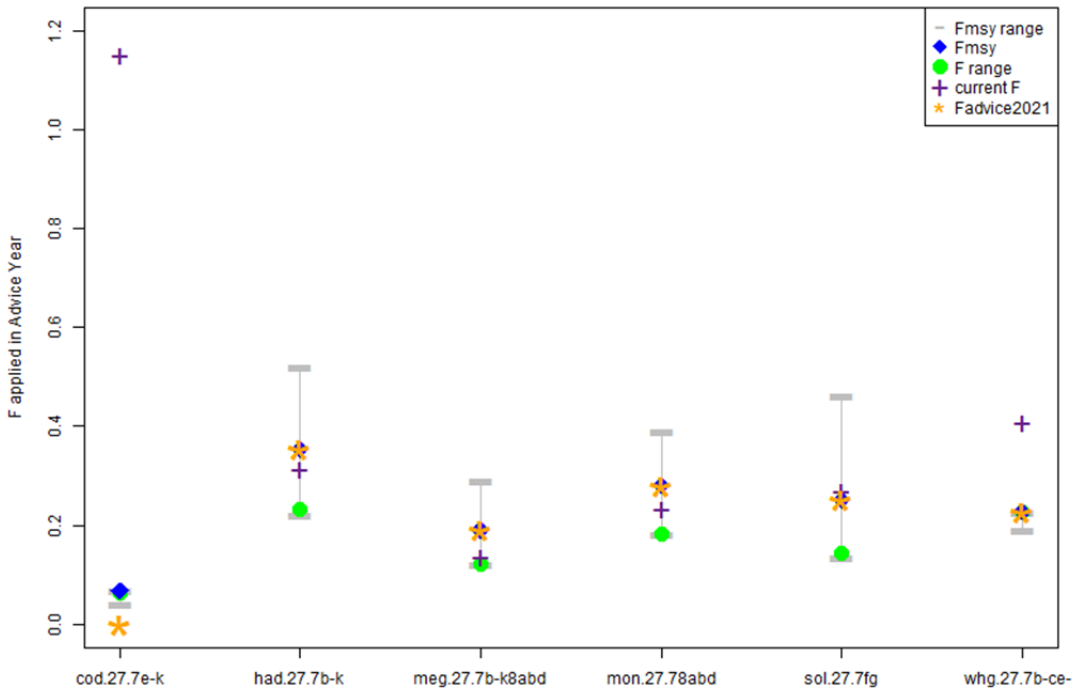
- Bay of Biscay

Predicted catches for 2021 per stock and scenario



Examples: impact of

- Bay of Biscay



Management plans

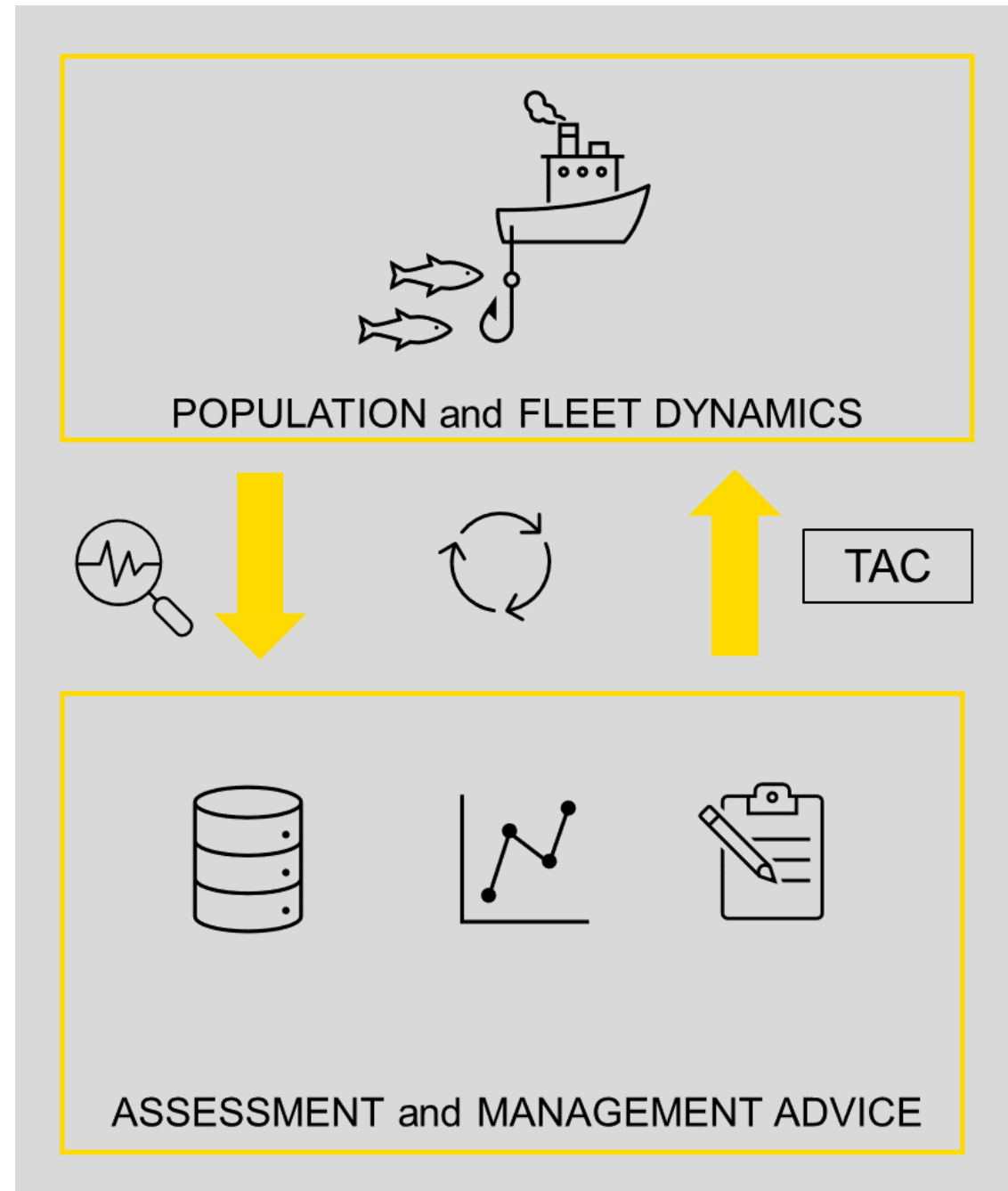
In order to define the work possibilities that will lead us to the objective,
it is necessary to **have a very clear definition of the objectives.**

Definition of clear objectives is required

- Stock or fleet management?
- Yearly or multi-year management?
- Fixed TACs or HCR-based?
- Management objectives:
 - i. Biological sustainability (level of acceptable risks)
 - ii. Catch stability (maximum % TAC variation, minimum or maximum TACs....)
 - iii. Catch levels based on MSY, % above B_{lim} ...

Data requirements

- Based on best available science
- Requires fleet information with specific resolution
 - i. Effort
 - ii. Fixed & variable costs
 - iii. ...
- Spatial information



Do we want to work at the stock level (in the pre-meeting we talked about sole and southern hake?) or at the level of mixed fisheries?

We understand that we should work within the current ICES stock assessment framework. We do not recommend alternative assessments. But yes, management alternatives are possible to be redefined.

In this sense, the variability and the biological reference points should be the same as in the ICES assessment.

Any approach to management on a multi-annual basis means, in general, reduction of fishing possibilities in the short-medium term.

The definition of harvesting rules is usually a long process in which the consensus of the fishing sector is needed.

Biological sustainability is not in question; it must be ensured in all scenarios, including variability and uncertainty.

In summary, any definition of management scenarios which could include harvest control rules should assure the **sustainable state of the populations**, an **assumable variability** that ensures their sustainability, stability of catches with the assumable % of change and the periods of revision of the new TACs proposed.





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