



NOAA
FISHERIES

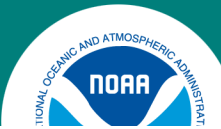
SEDAR 68

Index Working Group- South Atlantic

April 2020

Objectives

- Describe, review and recommend indices of abundance for the stock assessment
- Not considering:
 - **MRIP (low sample size, not provided)**
 - **Headboat at sea observer data (low sample sizes)**
 - **SA ROV**
- Considering:
 - **Southeast Regional Headboat Survey (SHRS) logbook index**
 - **Coastal logbook commercial index (handline)**
 - **SERFS trap index**
 - **MARMAP short bottom longline (low sample sizes)**
 - **SERFS Video index**
 - **SC Charterboat logbook (low sample size, limited spatially)**



Headboat logbook Index

Description

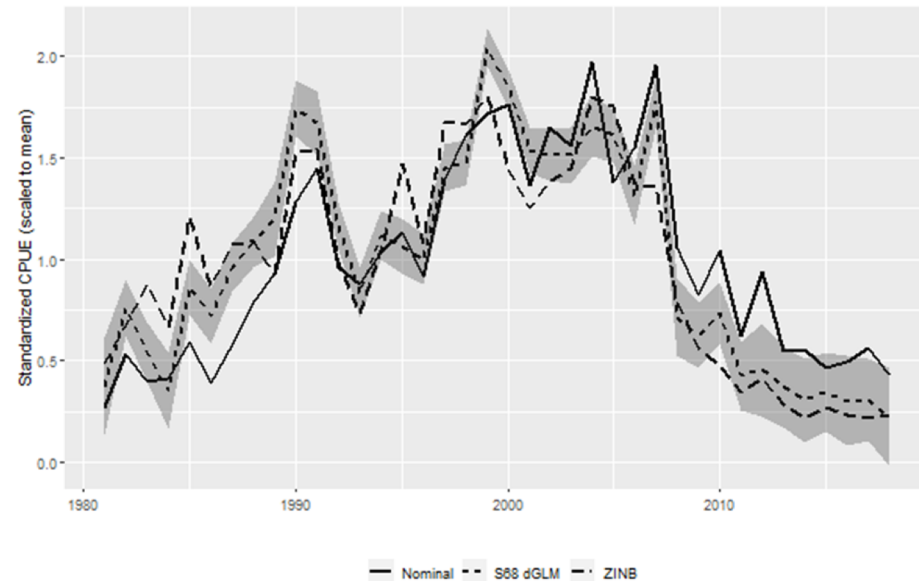
- 1981-2018, NC to FL, May-Dec
- Delta-GLM
- Covariates chosen by stepwise AIC
- CPUE~ year + area + season + vessel size+ percent full

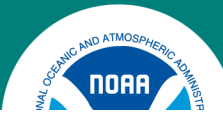
Pros

- Longest time series
- Covers large portion of geographic range
- Large sample size
- Vessel census
- Dockside validation

Cons

- Fishery dependent (i.e., potentially affected by regulations, targeting, hyperdepletion, hyperstability)
- Does not include area North of NC
- Effective effort is difficult to identify
- Effects of management regulations on subsetting method





Commercial logbook Index

Description

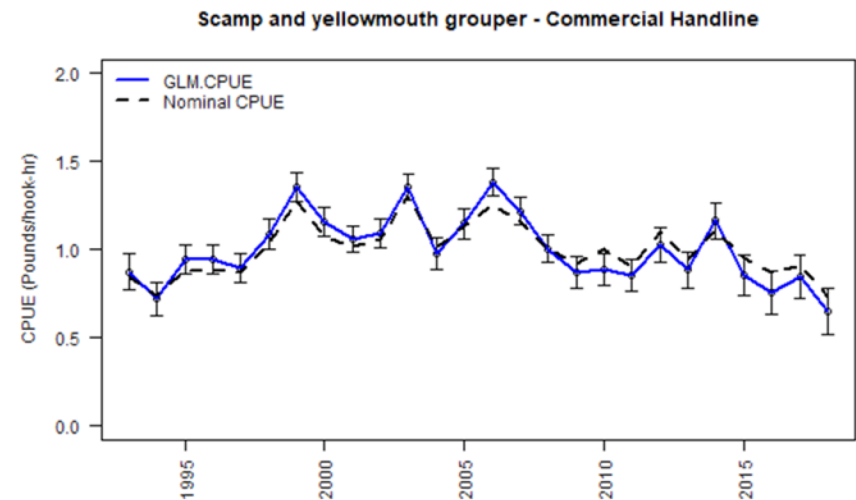
- 1993-2018, NC to FL, May-Nov
- Delta-GLM
- Covariates chosen by stepwise AIC
- CPUE~year+area+season+crew size + days at sea

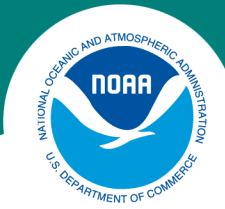
Pros

- Complete census
- Covers the entire management area

Cons

- Fishery dependent (i.e., potentially affected by regulations, targeting, hyperdepletion, hyperstability)
- Effective effort is difficult to identify
- Effects of management regulations on subsetting method
- No information on discard rates
- Potential shifts in species targeted; fishermen more skillful than general recreational fishermen at targeting focal species





SERFS chevron trap index

Description

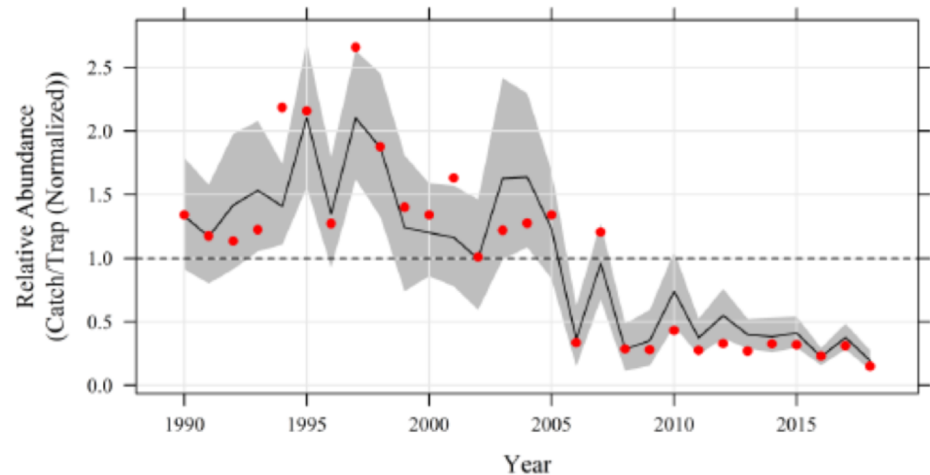
- 1990-2018
- Zero Inflated Negative Binomial (ZINB)
- Covariates chosen by Bayesian BIC
- Catch \sim depth + latitude + bottom temp + day of year

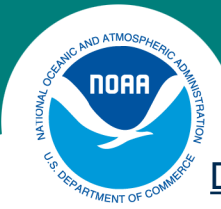
Pros

- Fishery independent random hard bottom survey
- Adequate regional coverage
- Standardized sampling techniques

Cons

- Low proportion positive





MARMAP Short Bottom Longline

Description

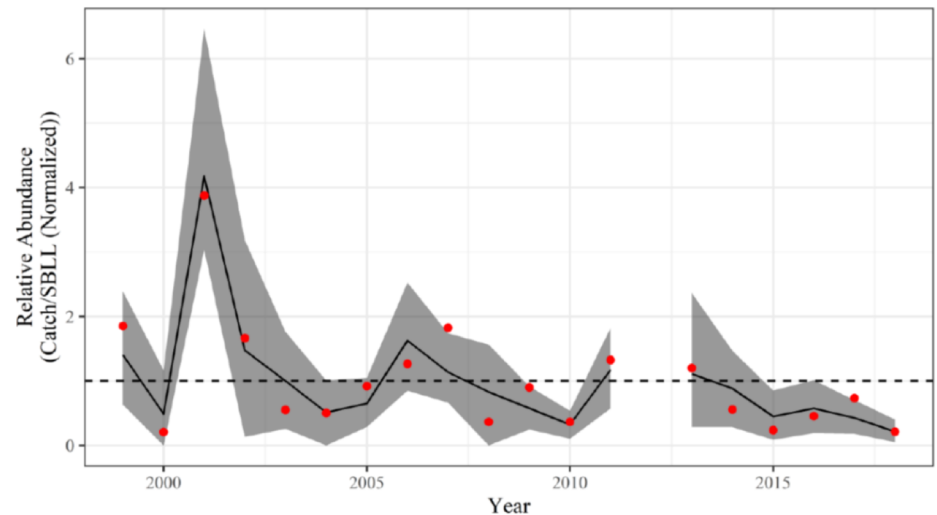
- 1999-2018 (no sampling in 2012), NC & SC, May-Sep
- ZIP
- Covariates chosen by Bayesian BIC
- $CPUE \sim \text{year} + \text{depth} + \text{latitude} + \text{temperature}$

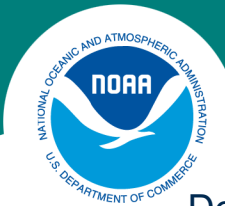
Pros

- Fishery independent random hard bottom survey
- Sampling depths range from 65-227m
- Serves as corroborative evidence with the other indices

Cons

- Low sample sizes
- Limited spatial coverage





SERFS Video Index

Description

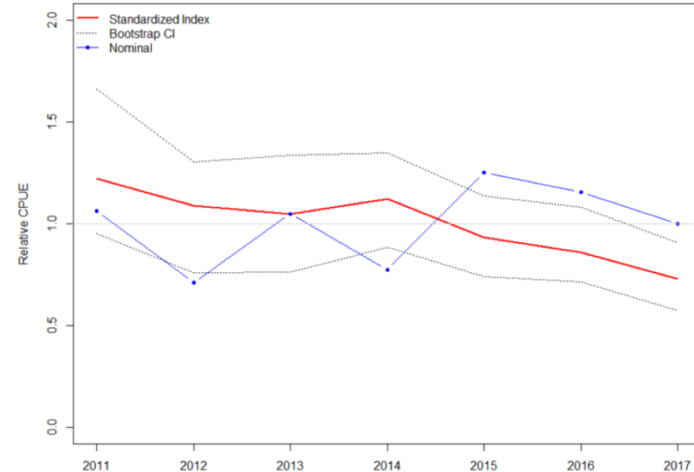
- 2010-2017, NC to FL
- ZINB
- Covariates chosen by stepwise AIC
- $SumCount = y + cd + bd + d + t + lat \mid y + wc + sc + bd + d + t + lat + temp$

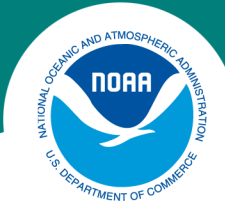
Pros

- Fishery independent random hard bottom survey
- Adequate regional coverage
- Consistent sampling technique

Cons

- No size information
- Short time series

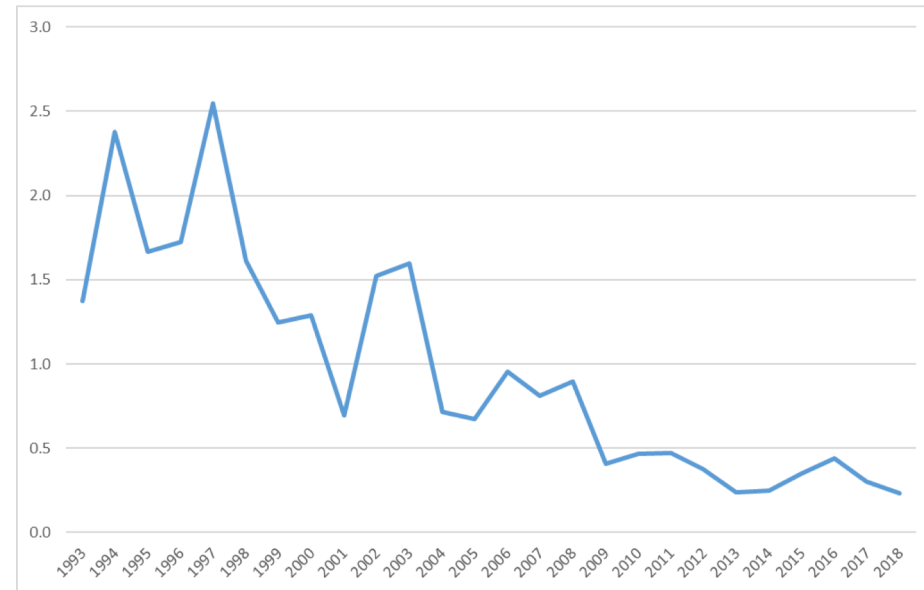


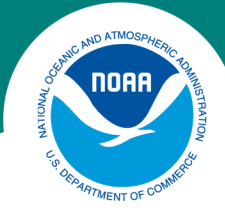


SC Charterboat logbook index

Description

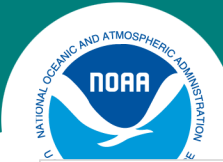
- 1993-2018, SC only
- Nominal Index provided
- 1% proportion positive
- Serves as corroborative evidence with the other indices



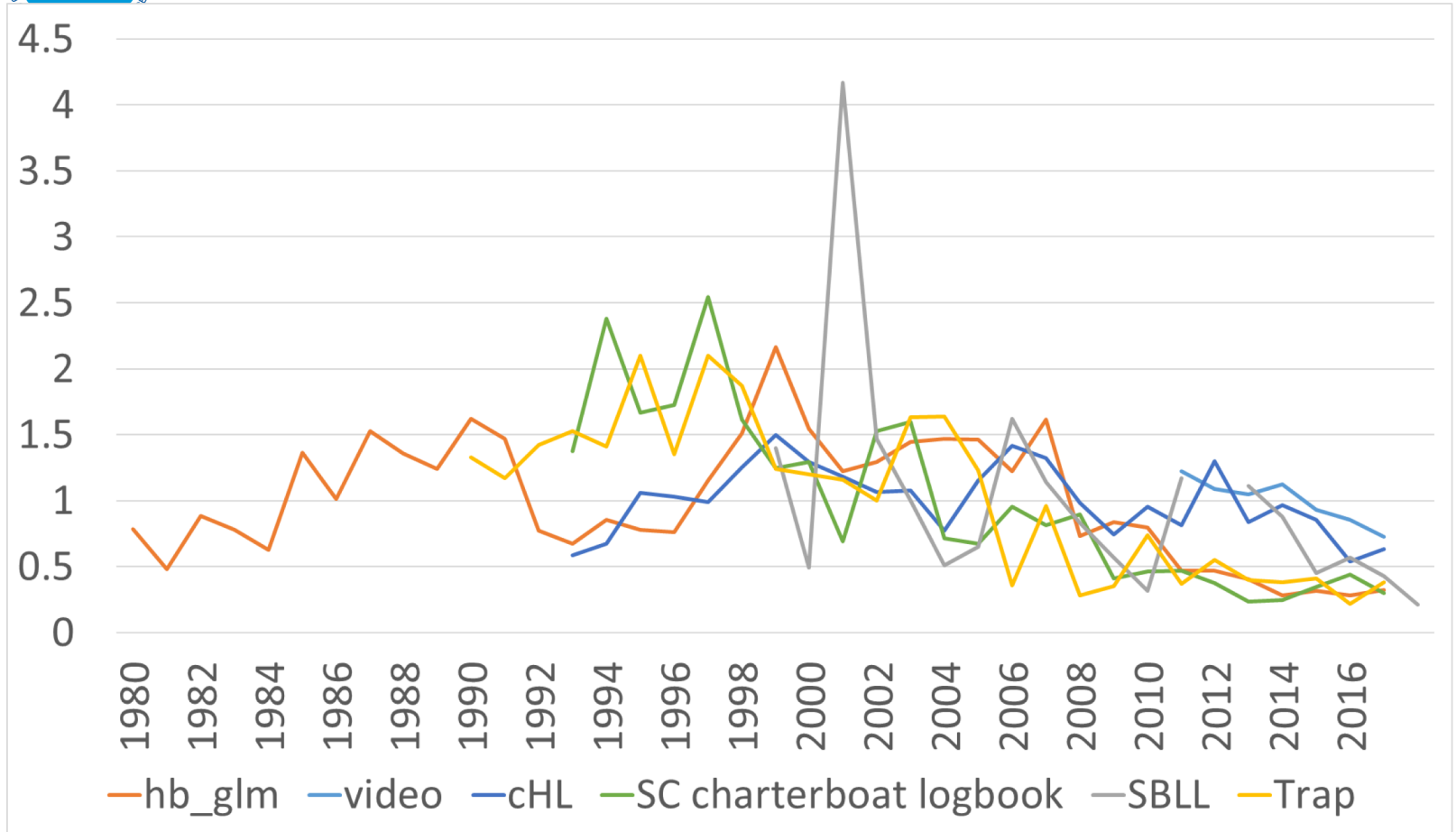


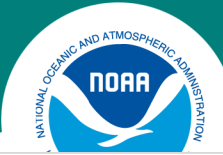
SA indices

	Headboat logbook	Commercial Handline	MARMAP/ SERFS Trap	MARMAP/ SERFS Video	MARMAP SBLL	SC Charterboat logbook
Headboat logbook	1					
Commercial Handline	0.66	1				
MARMAP/ SERFS Trap	0.68	0.23	1			
MARMAP/ SERFS Video	0.64	0.46	0.35	1		
MARMAP SBLL	0.36	0.34	0.24	0.87	1	
SC Charterboat logbook	0.57	0.16	0.80	0.35	0.23	1

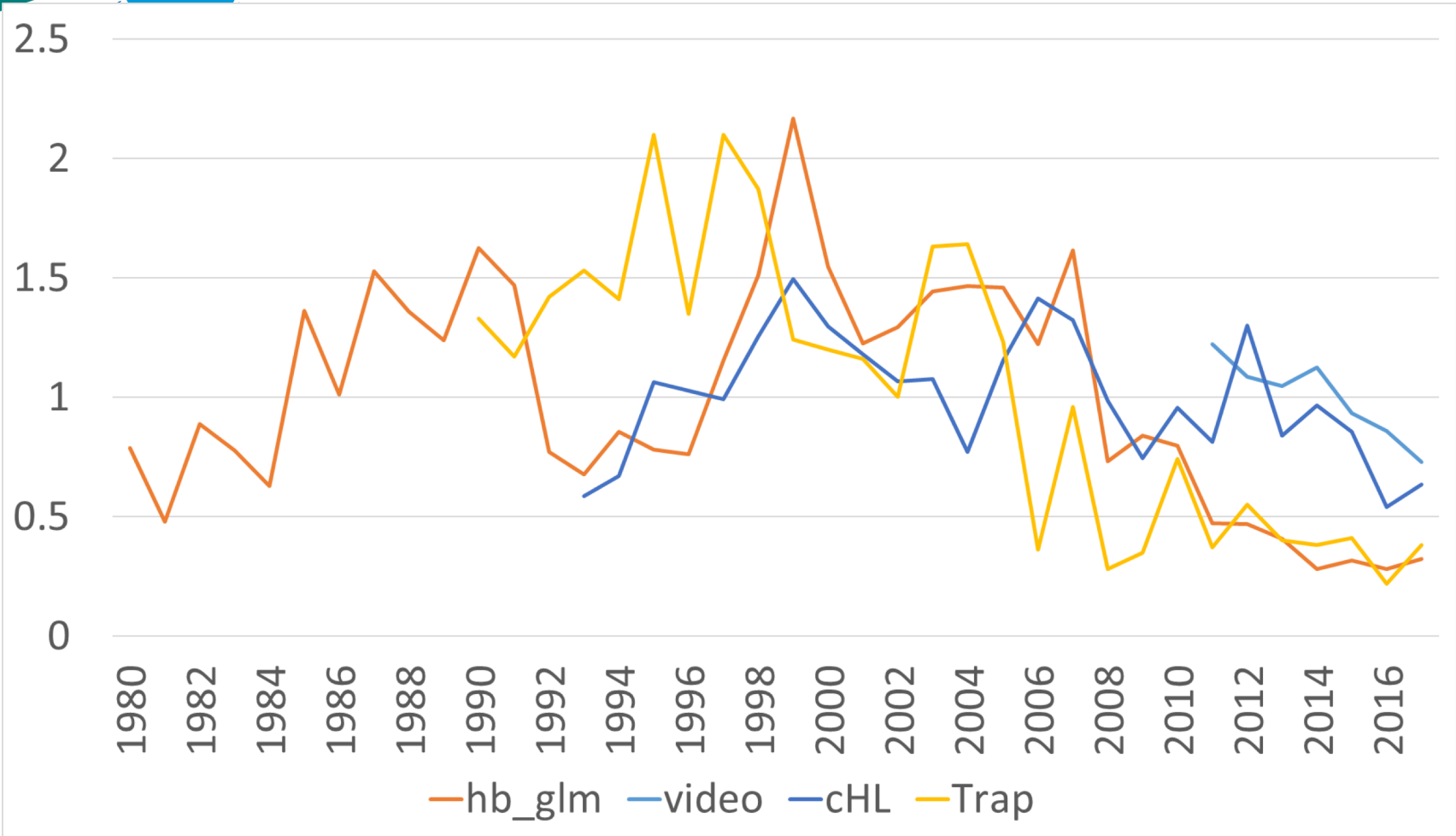


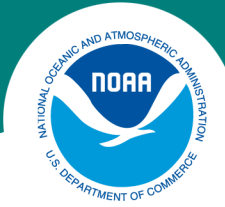
SA indices





SA indices





Discussion Summary

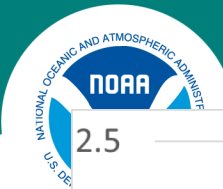
- Do the traps and videos have similar selectivity? If yes should these indices be combined?
- Discussed changes in management regulations and how these changes may influence the subsetting procedure for the dependent indices.
- All indices are positively correlated



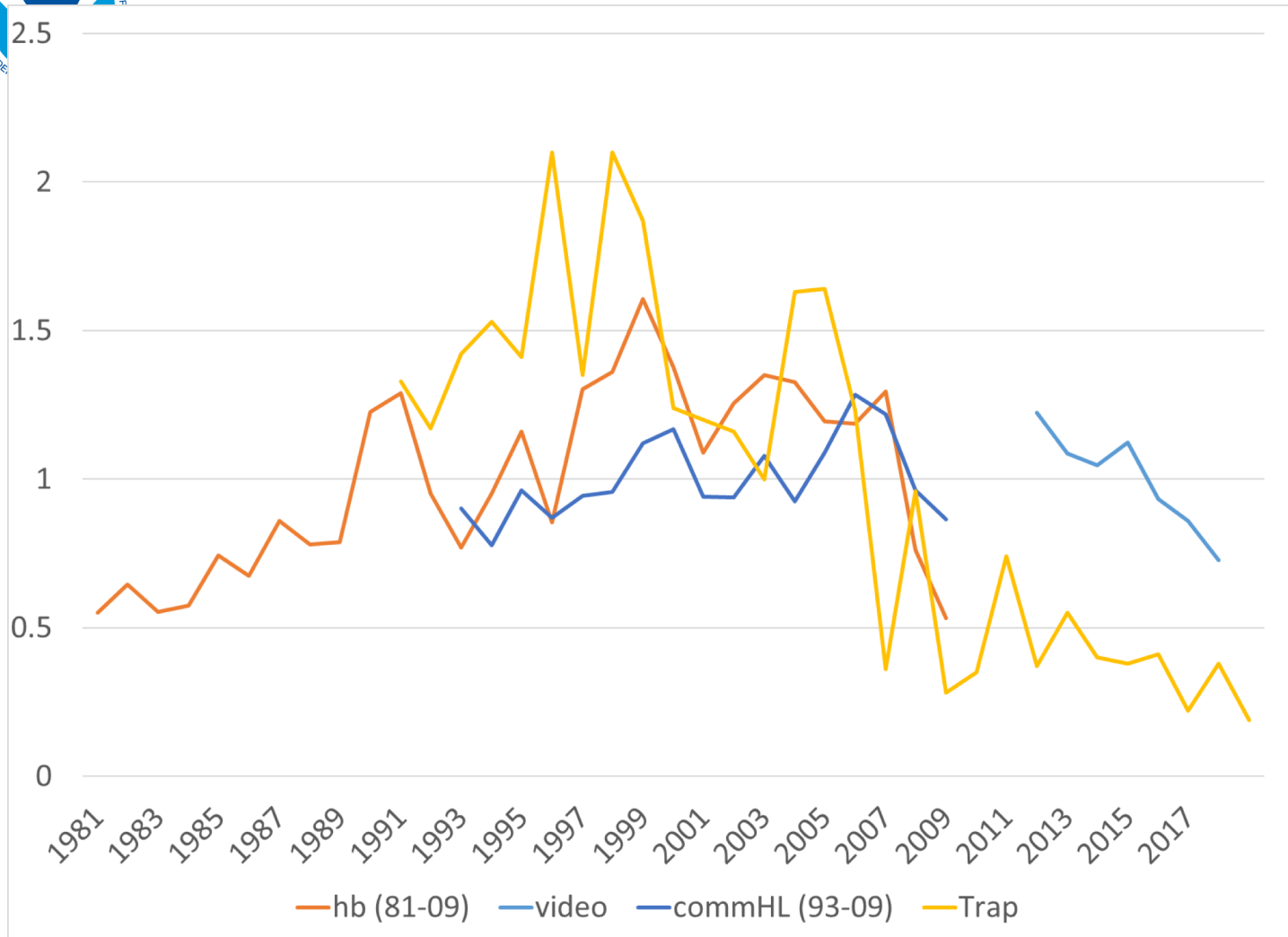
Tasks

(since last IWG meeting)

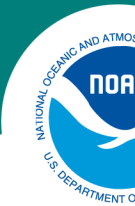
- Recommendation from IWG was to truncate the headboat logbook and commercial logbook indices to end in 2009 when major management changes began
 - Reasoning: management changes starting in 2010 influenced the subsetting method for these data (Stephens & MacCall)
 - Task completed



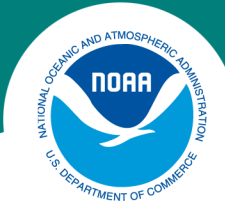
South Atlantic updated indices



Index Working Group Recommendation:



Fishery Type	Data Source	Area	Yrs	Units	Standardization Method	Issues	Use
Recreational	Headboat logbook	NC-FL	1981-2009	N kept/ angler*hour	Delta-GLM	Fishery dependent, self reported	Yes
Commercial	Commercial logbook handline	NC-FL	1993-2009	lb kept/ hook-hour	Delta-GLM	Fishery dependent, self reported	Yes
Independent	MARMAP/SERFS: chevron trap	NC-FL	1990-2018	N caught	Zero inflated negative binomial	Expanded spatial coverage through time	Yes
Independent	MARMAP/SERFS: video survey	NC-FL	2010-2017	N observed	Zero inflated negative binomial	Ages/sizes unknown	Yes
Independent	ROV South Atlantic					Few samples, imperfect survey design around MPA, not suitable for a standardized index, individuals possibly being double counted	No
Independent	MARMAP: blackfish trap	Mostly SC	1981-1987			Few samples	No
Independent	MARMAP: Florida trap	Mostly SC	1981-1987			Few samples	No
Independent	MARMAP: Short-bottom longline	Mostly SC	1993-2018		Zero inflated poisson	Few samples, missing year, limited spatial coverage, few trips and fish. Serves as additional corroborative evidence with the other indices.	No
Recreational	Headboat-at-sea-observer	NC-FL	2005-2017	N caught ?20"/ angler		Low sample size.	No
Recreational	SCDNR charterboat logbook	SC	1993-2018	N caught/angler-hr	Nominal	Limited geographic coverage; low sample size (1% proportion positive), Serves as additional corroborative evidence with the other indices.	No



Current tasks

- Further discuss and recommend selectivity for video index