

Краткий обзор использования ориентиров управления при различном уровне информационной обеспеченности

Отраслевой методологический семинар по изучению современных методов оценки запасов и ОДУ, г. Хоста, 28.09-03.10 2014

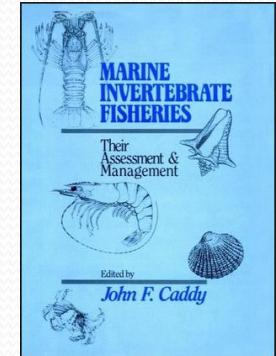


Сергей Баканев, ПИНРО, Мурманск



John F. Caddy цитирует дельфийских мудрецов:

“Nothing too much, observe the limit” – *Ничего слишком, наблюдай предел*



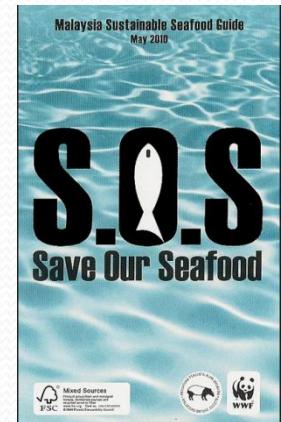
Michel King цитирует Вильяма Блэйка:

“You never know what is enough unless you know what is more than enough” – *Ты не поймёшь, что такое достаточно, пока не станет более, чем достаточно.*



Doug Butterworth цитирует Маркиза де Сада:

“All is good if it's excessive” – *Хорошо все то, что чрезмерно.*





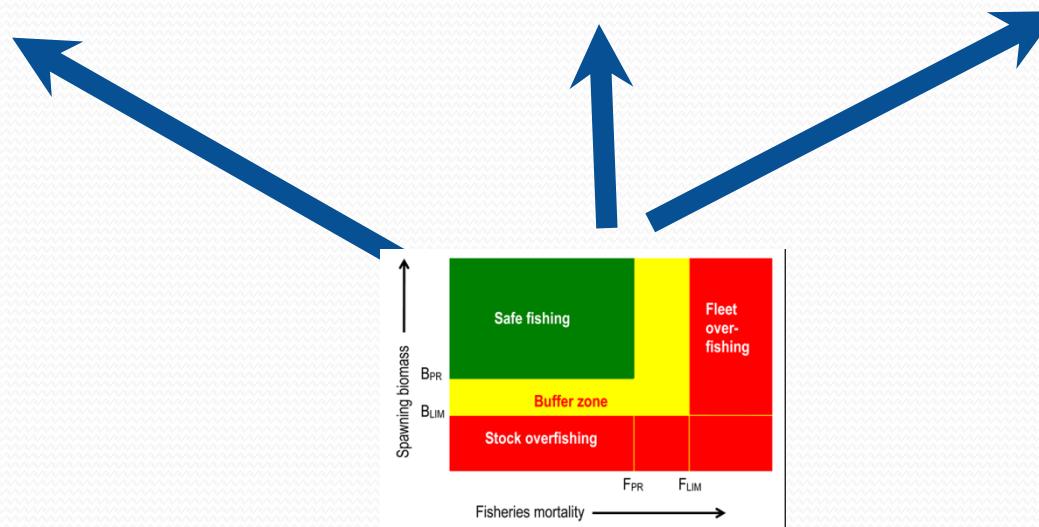
ICES, NAFO,
CCAMLR,
NEAFC



Marine
Stewardship
Council



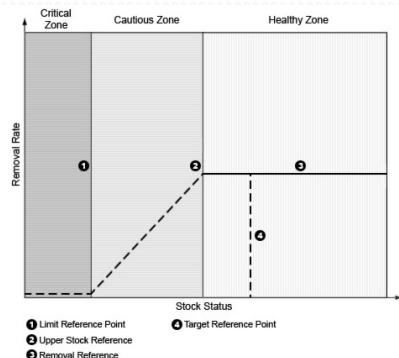
ВНИРО,
Росрыболовство?



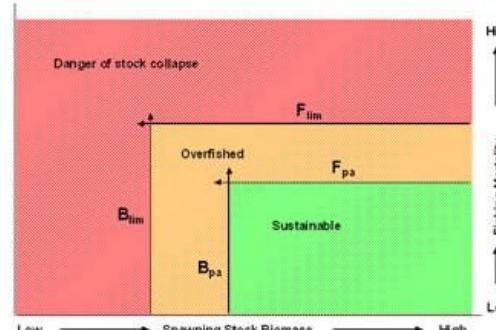
Зачем нужны
ориентиры управления
(reference points)?

Предосторожный подход к регулированию

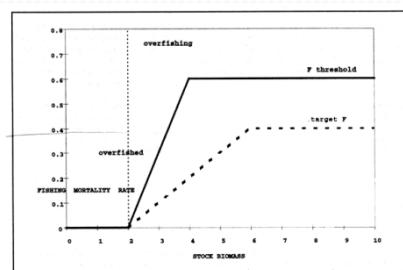
DFO



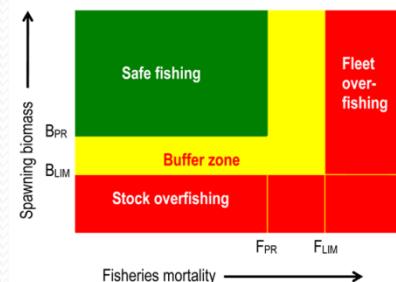
CEFAS



FAO



ICES



Ключевые векторы и индикаторы:

Уровень эксплуатации (Catch rate (C/B), пром. смертность(F), усилия (E), кол-во судов, etc.)



Оценка состояния запаса (биомасса, SSB, CPUE, индексы, etc.)

Хорошо

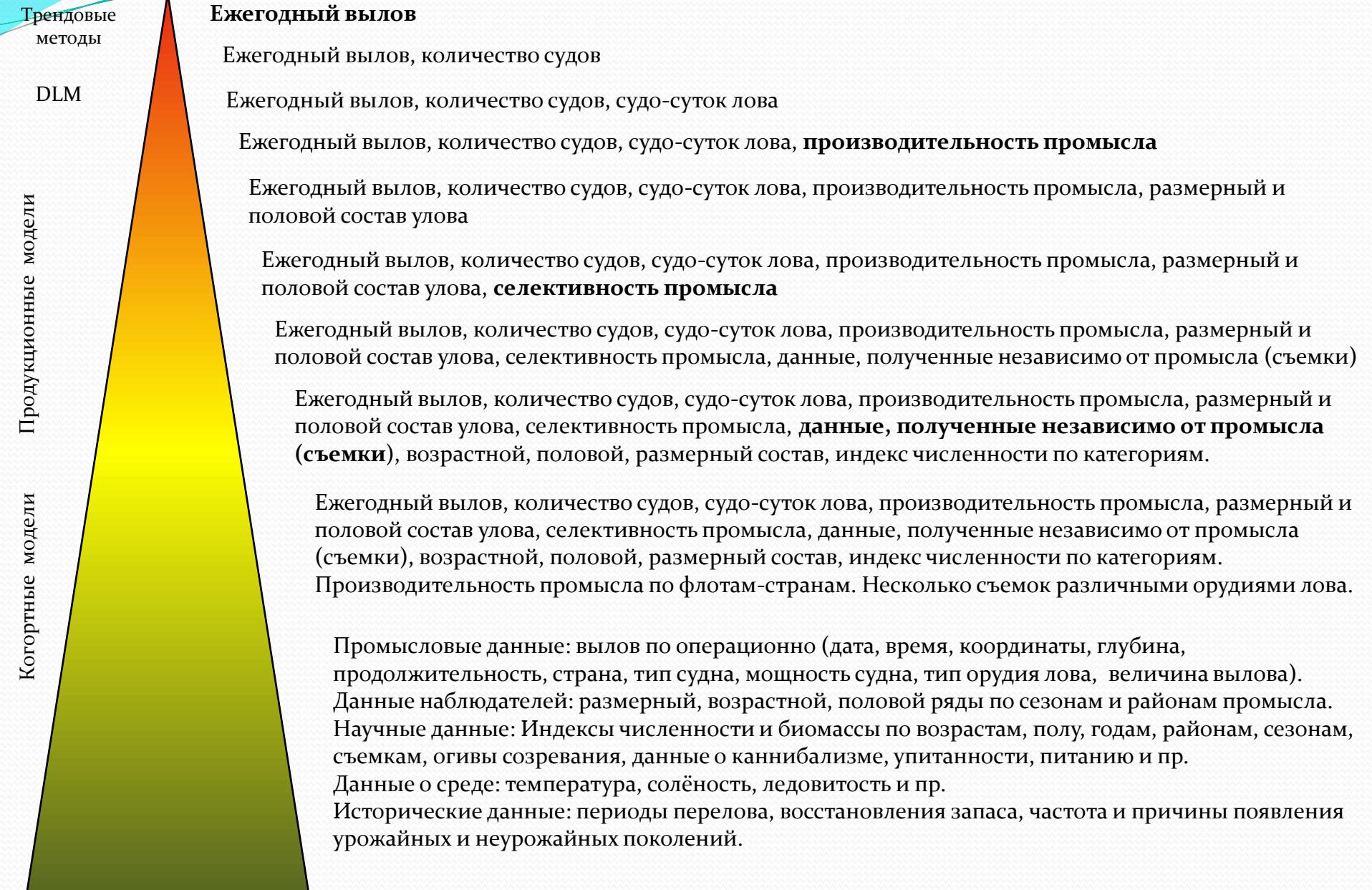
Target RP

PA RP

Limit RP

Limit RP

Вектор информационной обеспеченности



Состояние запаса

Уровень изъятия

Хорошее

Плохой

Индикаторы

Низкая

CPUЕ,
Экз./ловушку,
половое
соотношение,
ср. вес,

Индексы
съемки как
биомасса, CPUЕ
по разм. и сост.
покровов, etc.

Биомасса (B)
оцененная по
продукционной
модели (CPUЕ,
Surveys indices
and catch).

Биомасса (B)
оцененная по
когортным
моделям (LBA,
CSA,
etc.)
Beverton-Holt
модели запас-
пополнение,
анализ вылов на
рекрутa.

Высокая

Ориентиры

Макс. мин., средние
наблюденные значения,
20, 25, 50, 75 и 80 % от
макс. наблюденного
значения

Proxy B_{MSY} как 50% от
макс. биомассы за период;
Верхний ориентир($B_{USR} =$
80% от B_{MSY});
Границный ориентир как
мин. набл. биомассы
промышленных
коммерческих самцов

B_{MSY} , B_{lim} , B_{USR} , B_{PA} ,
Lower Stock Reference
(LSR): 25% от Емкости
среды ;
Upper Stock Reference
(USR): 50% от емкости
среды ; etc.

B_{MSY} , B_{lim} , B_{USR} , B_{PA} ,
Lower Stock Reference
(LSR), Upper Stock
Reference (USR, MSST
(minimum stock size
threshold)).

Индикаторы

Информация по
вылову и
усилиям,
количество
ловушек или
судов, уровень
эксплуатации(В
ылов/CPUE,
etc.)

Уровень
эксплуатации(В
ылов/Биомасса)

F (промышленная
смертность)

F (промышленная
смертность)

Макс. мин., средние
наблюденные значения,
20, 25, 50, 75 и 80 % от
макс. наблюденного
значения

Proxy F_{lim} как
средний уровень
эксплуатации за
период оценки
 B_{MSY} .

F_{MSY} , F_{lim} , F_{PA} ,
Target removal
reference (TRR)

F_{MSY} , F_{lim} , F_{PA} ,
Acceptable
Biological Catch
(ABC), overfishing
level (OFL)

Обеспеченность данными

Аналитическая оценка Эмпирическая оценка

Коричневый (съедобный) краб Шетландских островов

Brown Crab

Target Reference Point

The TRP has been set at 0.8 Kg per creel. Its estimation is based on a running average of the Landings per unit effort data in years 2000-2009 (**Table 3.2**).

Table 3.4. Mean LPUE for years 2000-2009.

Year	LPUE (Kg/creel)
2000	0.64
2001	0.61
2002	0.65
2003	0.76
2004	0.93
2005	0.93
2006	0.97
2007	0.84
2008	0.94
2009	0.67
Average	0.79

Source: SSMO

Limit Reference Points

A number of limit reference LPUE are used to trigger management actions (**Table 3.5**).

Tables are color coded to indicate how stock protection increases as the lowest LPUE is approach.

Table 3.5. Harvest Control Rules for the brown crab fishery

Target LPUE level & Trigger Reference Points	LPUE (kg per creel)	Management Action
Target Reference Point	0.8	No management action required
Trigger Reference Point 1	< 0.7	MA 1. No further entry to the fishery through issue of new licences
		MA 2. Implementation of creel limits
Trigger Reference Point 2	< 0.6	MA 3. Research and sampling review
		MA 4. Consider area closure by SSMO grid square
Trigger 3	<0.5	MA 5. Increase MLS for minimum of 6 month period
		MA 6. Extended closure following data analysis
Trigger 4	<0.4	MA 7. Close velvet fishery until TRP is reached
		MA 8. Research and sampling to review any further actions

Source: SSMO

Cancer pagurus

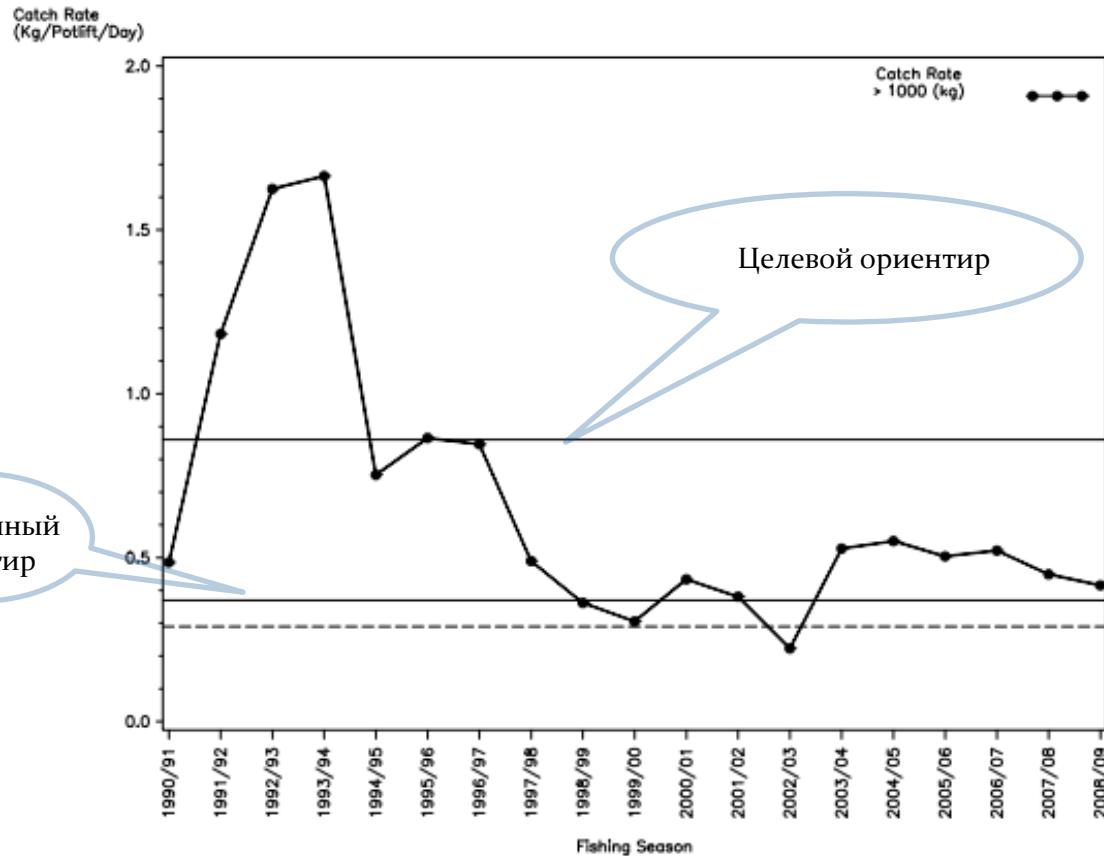
Linnaeus, 1758



Prepared For: Shetland Shellfish Management Organisation (SSMO)
Prepared By: Food Certification International Ltd

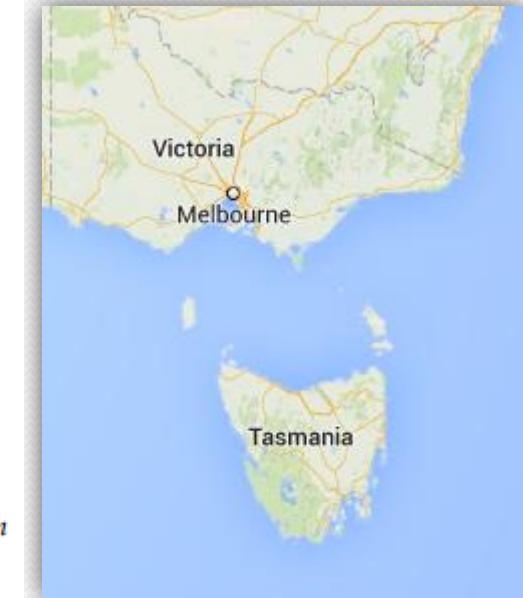


Гигантский краб побережья штата Виктория (Австралия)



Pseudocarcinus gigas

(Lamarck, 1818)



Note – Reference points in the Victorian Giant Crab Fishery Management Plan

The target reference point is 50% of the peak CPUE recorded in the fishery in 1993–94

The limit reference point (CPUE of 0.36kg potlift/day) was determined by averaging catch rates for the period between 1998/99 to 2000/01. This is a trigger point for a TAC review.

The dashed horizontal line is the CPUE trigger point (80% of the limit reference point) for a mandatory TAC reduction.

Южноавстралийский синий краб

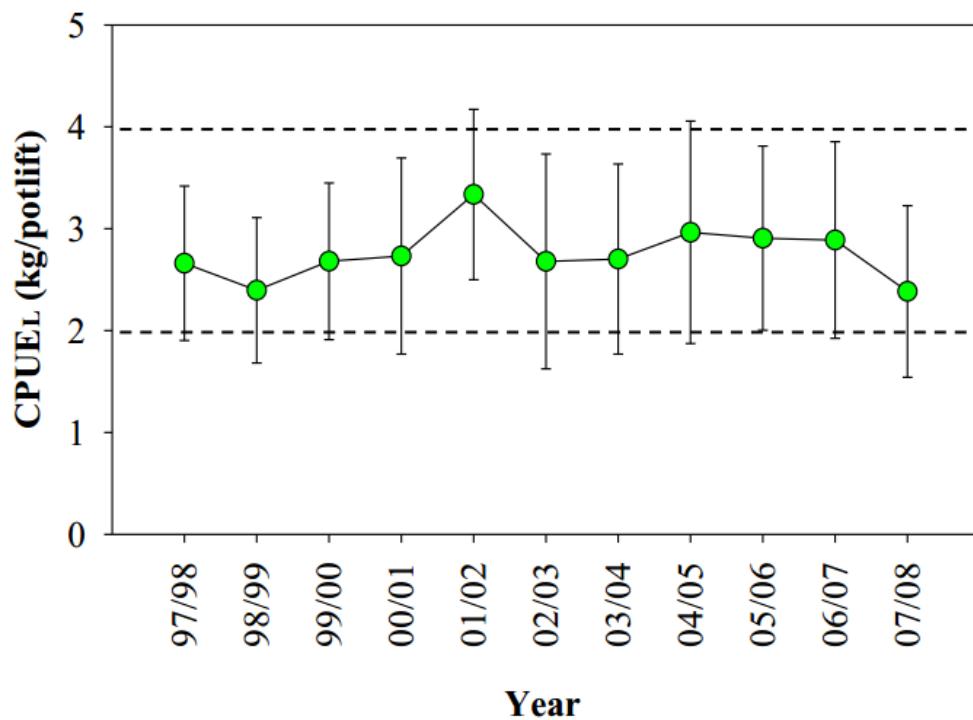


Figure 18. Commercial CPUE. Mean (SD) CPUEL (kg/potlift) in the commercial Spencer Gulf pot fishing sector from 1997/98 to 2007/08

(Dixon and Hooper, 2009)

Table 5. Limit reference points for the Blue Crab Fishery

Region	Relative abundance from FIS (crabs/potlift)				Commercial CPUE (kg/potlift)	
Limit reference point	Pre-recruit		Legal-sized		Legal-sized	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
Spencer Gulf	2	9	5	8	2	4
Gulf St Vincent	1.5	8.5	1.5	4	2	4

Portunus armatus

(A. Milne-Edwards, 1861)



Краб-стригун опилио залива Святого Лаврентия (Канада)

The recent history of stock performance relative to these reference points is shown in Figure 5.

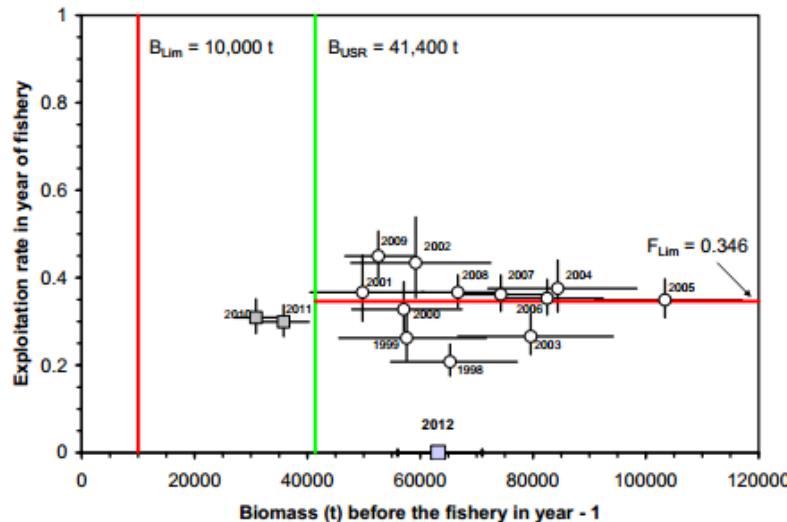


Figure 5: Trajectory of the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence snow crab stock along the stock status axis (biomass of snow crab (t)) and the exploitation rate axis (catch / biomass) for the 1997 to 2008 survey years. Year of the fishery is labeled on the figure. Error bars are 95% confidence interval ranges. White symbols are biomass and exploitation rate levels used to define the reference points (DFO 2012).

Chionoecetes opilio

(O. Fabricius, 1788)



- 1) BMSY is taken as 50% of the maximum biomass over a productive period
- 2) The upper stock reference point (BUSR = 80% of BMSY)
- 3) The estimate of FMSY for snow crab from the southern Gulf was taken as the average exploitation rate over the same period used to estimate BMSY.

- 4) The Flim value was calculated at 0.346, the Gulf Region Revised reference points for snow crab average exploitation rate (harvest in year t divided by biomass in year t-1 estimated from the trawl survey) over the 1998 to 2009 fishery period (Figure 5) (DFO 2012).
- 5) The limit reference point for the stock status was chosen as the lowest biomass of hard shelled commercial-sized adult male crab (post-fishery as estimated from the trawl survey) which produced good recruitment rates of juvenile crab at Instar VIII (DFO 2010). This Blim value was estimated at 10,000 t from the 2000 trawl survey year.
- 6) Risk-analysis

Краб-стригун опилио шельфа Новой Шотландии(Канада)

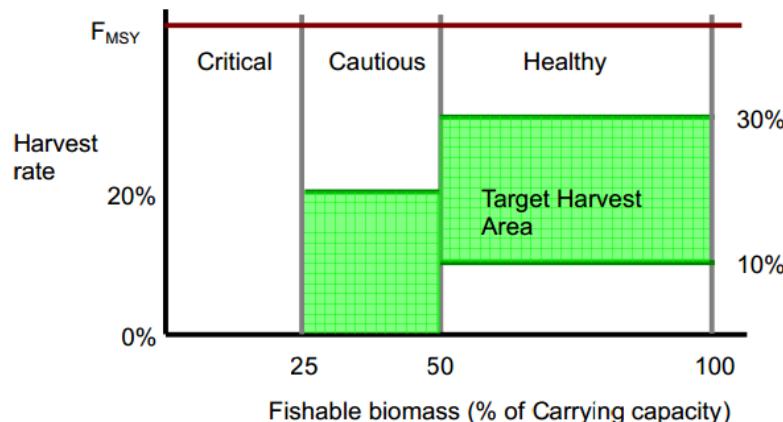
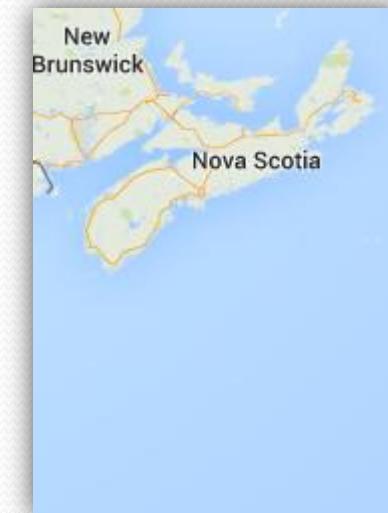


Figure 52: Harvest control rules for the SSE snow crab fishery.

Chionoecetes opilio
(O. Fabricius, 1788)



Description	Comments
The following biomass-based reference points are suggested for the snow crab fishery in Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) area 4VWX:	Harvest Control Rules (HCR): The candidate harvest control rules (Figure 52) are, therefore, as follows:
- Lower Stock Reference (LSR): 25% of carrying capacity	- fishable biomass > USR : target exploitation rate of 10% - 30% be utilized, based upon contextual information provided by secondary indicators
- Upper Stock Reference (USR): 50% of carrying capacity	- LSR < fishable biomass < USR : target exploitation rate of 0% - 20%, based upon contextual information provided by secondary indicators
Exploitation-based reference points are suggested:	- fishable biomass < LSR : fishery closure until recovery (at a minimum, fishable biomass > LSR)
- Removal Reference (RR): not to exceed FMSY as stock collapses have been observed with this practice	Future research prio
- Target removal reference (TRR): 20% of the fishable biomass ($F=0.22$), with secondary, contextual indicators altering harvest rates between 10 and 30% of fishable biomass ($F=0.11$ to $F=0.36$) where F is defined as the fishing mortality of the legal sized mature male population	



Крабы и крабоиды шельфа Аляски (США)

аналитическая оценка основанная на когортных методах

- F_{OFL} — the instantaneous fishing mortality (F) from the directed fishery that is used in the calculation of the overfishing limit (OFL). F_{OFL} is determined as a function of:
 - F_{MSY} — the instantaneous F that will produce MSY at the MSY-producing biomass
 - A proxy of F_{MSY} may be used; e.g., $F_{x\%}$, the instantaneous F that results in $x\%$ of the equilibrium spawning per recruit relative to the unfished value
 - B — a measure of the productive capacity of the stock, such as spawning biomass or fertilized egg production.
 - A proxy of B may be used; e.g., mature male biomass
 - B_{MSY} — the value of B at the MSY-producing level
 - A proxy of B_{MSY} may be used; e.g., mature male biomass at the MSY-producing level
 - β — a parameter with restriction that $0 \leq \beta < 1$.
 - α — a parameter with restriction that $0 \leq \alpha \leq \beta$.
- The maximum value of F_{OFL} is F_{MSY} . $F_{OFL} = F_{MSY}$ when $B > B_{MSY}$.
- F_{OFL} decreases linearly from F_{MSY} to $F_{MSY} \cdot (\beta - \alpha) / (1 - \alpha)$ as B decreases from B_{MSY} to $\beta \cdot B_{MSY}$
- When $B \leq \beta \cdot B_{MSY}$, $F = 0$ for the directed fishery and $F_{OFL} \leq F_{MSY}$ for the non-directed fisheries, which will be determined in the development of the rebuilding plan.
- The parameter, β , determines the threshold level of B at or below which directed fishing is prohibited.
- The parameter, α , determines the value of F_{OFL} when B decreases to $\beta \cdot B_{MSY}$ and the rate at which F_{OFL} decreases with decreasing values of B when $\beta \cdot B_{MSY} < B \leq B_{MSY}$.
 - Larger values of α result in a smaller value of F_{OFL} when B decreases to $\beta \cdot B_{MSY}$.
 - Larger values of α result in F_{OFL} decreasing at a higher rate with decreasing values of B when $\beta \cdot B_{MSY} < B \leq B_{MSY}$.
- The parameter, b_y , is the value for the annual buffer calculated from a P^* of 0.49 and a probability distribution for the OFL that accounts for scientific uncertainty in the estimate of OFL.
- P^* is the probability that the estimate of ABC, which is calculated from the estimate of OFL, exceeds the “true” OFL (noted as OFL') ($P(ABC > OFL')$.

Chionoecetes opilio

(O. Fabricius, 1788)

Chionoecetes bairdi

M. J. Rathbun, 1924 [1]



Family:

Lithodidae

Samouelle, 1819



Ссылки на источники

Species	Area	Reference	Comments
Velvet and brown crabs	Shetland inshore	* —	Empirical
Giant crab (<i>Pseudocarcinus gigas</i>)	Australia, Victoria	* —	Empirical
Blue crab	SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL BLUE CRAB FISHERY	* —	Empirical
Snow crab	Canada, SOUTHERN GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE	* * — —	Proxy analytical
Blue crab	USA, Chesapeake Bay	* * — —	Ricker stock-recruitment model, Yield per recruit(YPR) was calculated by applying the Baranov catch equation, Catch-Survey Analysis, production model
Snow crab	Canada, Nova Scotia shelf	* —	Surplus production model with Bayesian approach
Snow crab	USA, eastern Bering Sea	*	Survey indecies, Length-Based Analysis, Beverton-Holt stock-recruitment model
Crabs	Bering Sea	*	Survey indecies, Length-Based Analysis, Beverton-Holt stock-recruitment model

Useful links:

[Current usage of fisheries indicators and reference points, and their potential application to management of fisheries for marine invertebrates](#)

[A Guide to Fisheries Stock Assessment \(From Data to Recommendation\)](#)