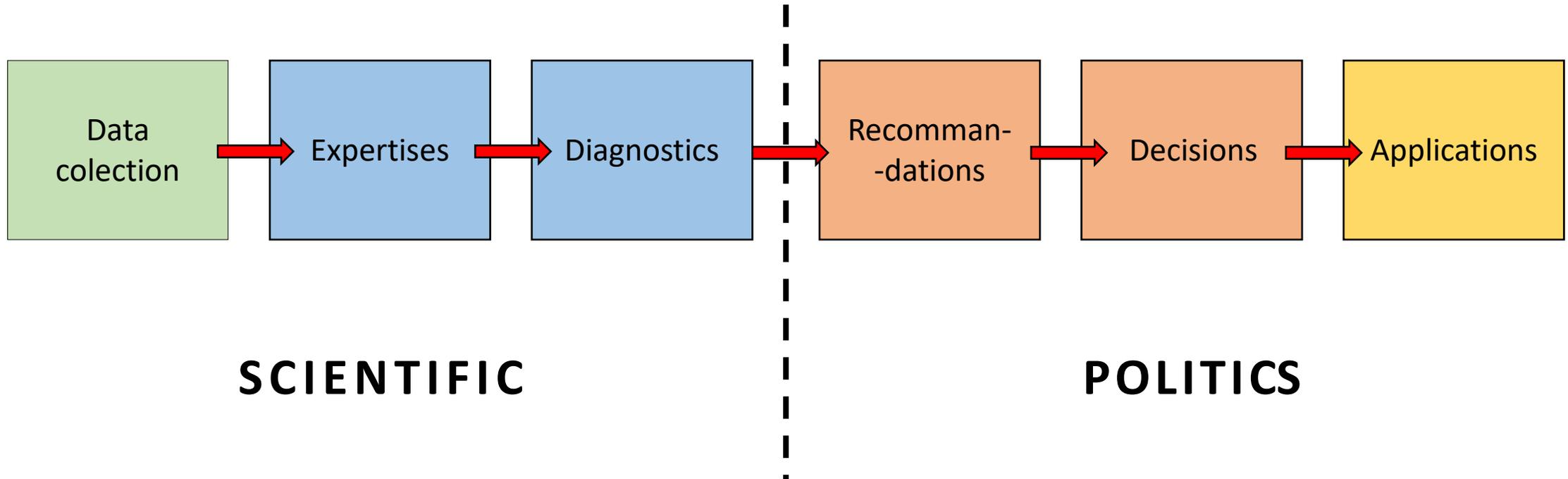


***WP5 : Integrating newly collected data (WP2 & WP3)
to improve scientific knowledge and
enhance fisheries sustainability***

Fisheries management stages



WP 5 : Stock assessment and scientific advice



ACTIVITY	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
T5.1-Surplus production model (Jabba, SPICT)												
T5.2-Length Based model (LBB,LBSPR,)												
T5.3-Integrated Model (e.g. SS3)												

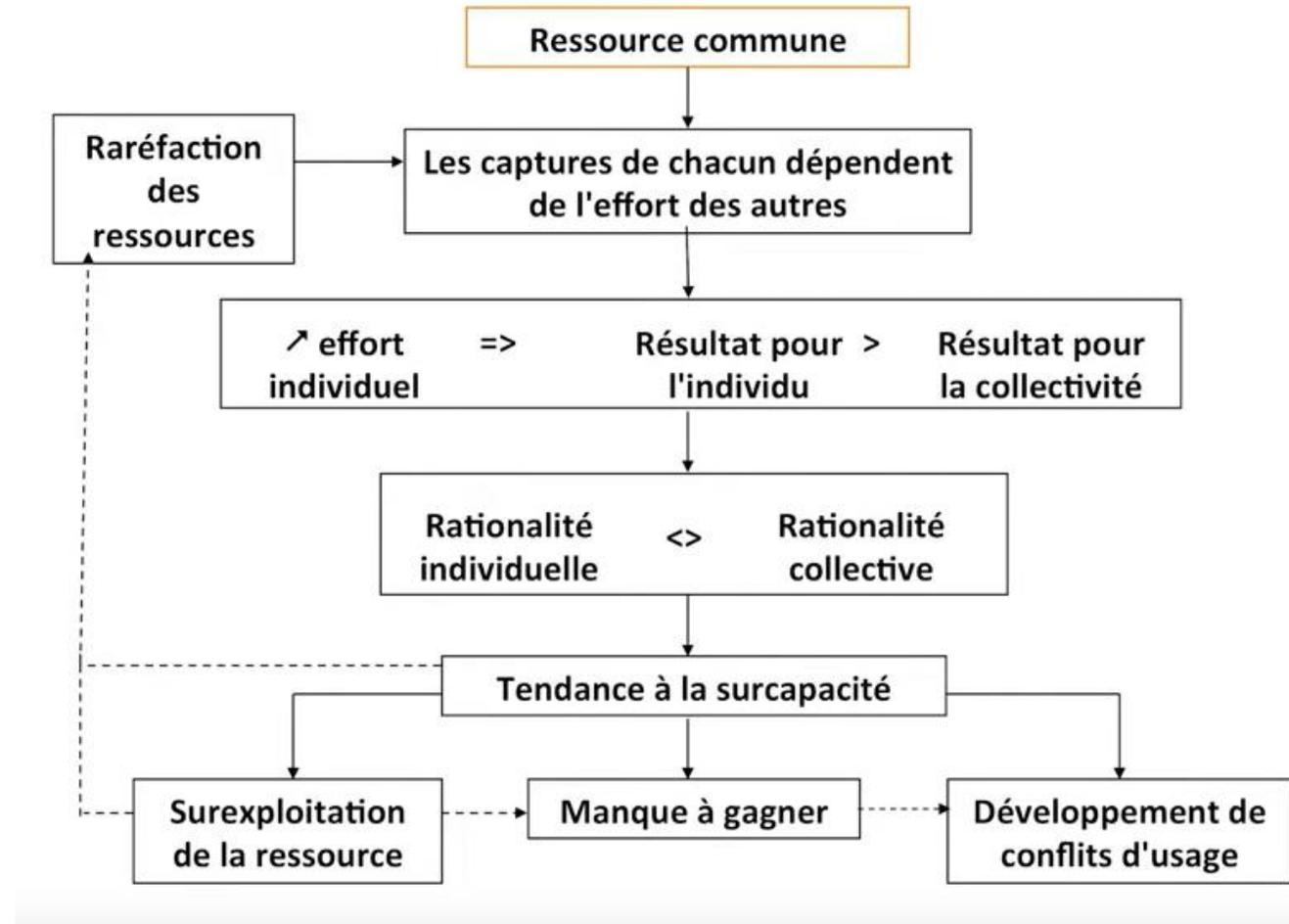
Introduction to stock assessment

1. Introduction to stock assessment

Why and how assess stocks ?

1. Introduction to stock assessment

The tragedy of the commons

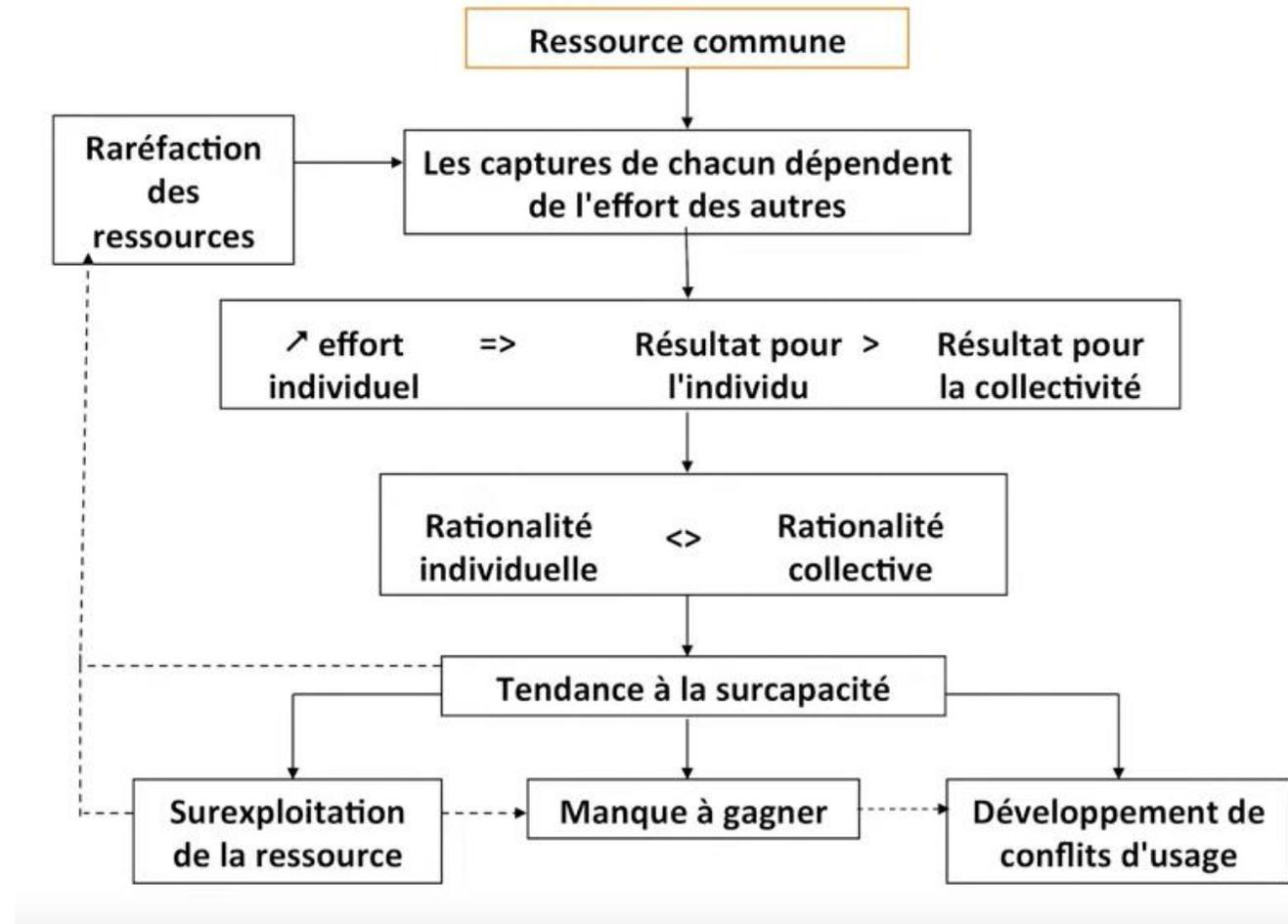


1. Introduction to stock assessment

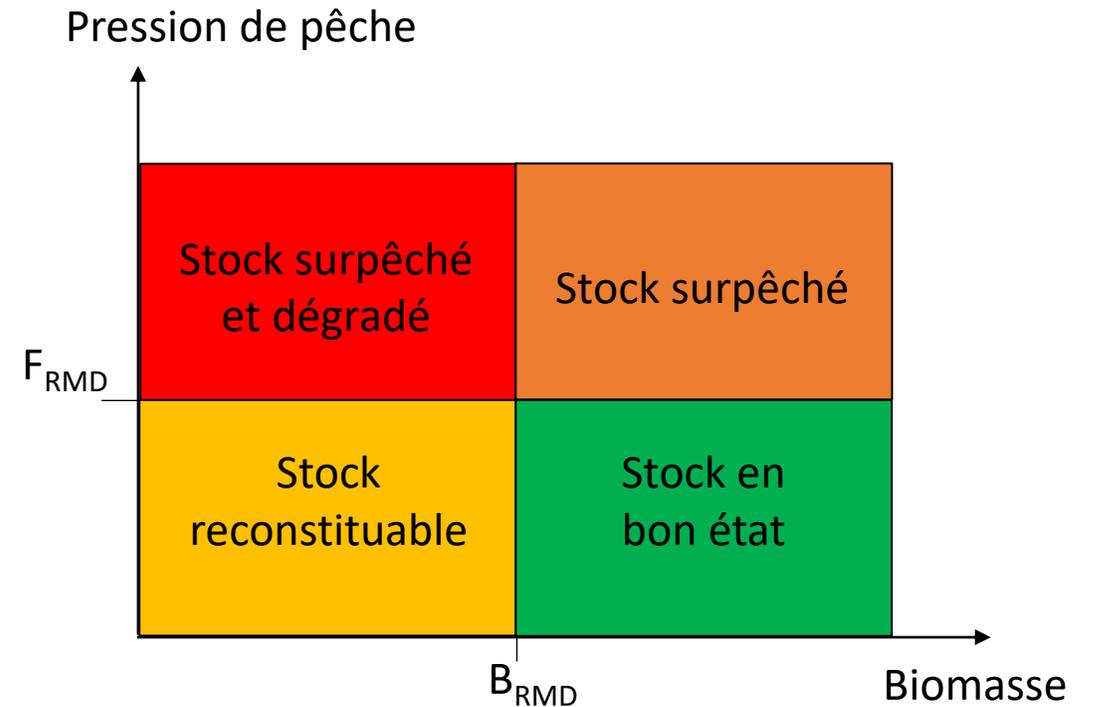
The tragedy of the commons

Harvesting limited and shared natural resources

- « Natural » tendencies leads to overexploitation
- Need for rules and cooperative management systems to ensure sustainable exploitation
- Social, economic, and environmental monitoring — supported by clear indicators and reference points — is essential.
- **Need for scientific assessment**



1. Introduction to stock assessment



Matrice de Kobe : classification de l'état des stocks

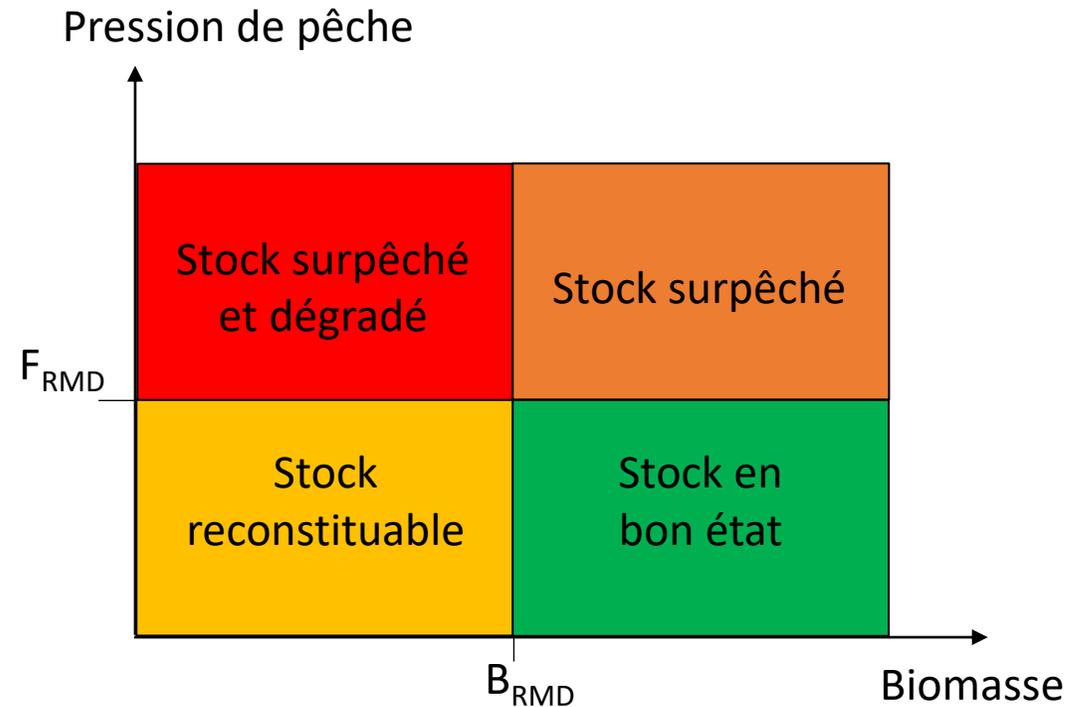
1. Introduction to stock assessment

« Stock assessment is making quantitative predictions about the reactions of fish populations to alternative management choices »

Hilborn & Walters, 1992

« Management is defining and putting into measures allowing a sustainable exploitation while taking account of scientific advice as well as political, economical, social and cultural considerations. »

Cochrane, 2002

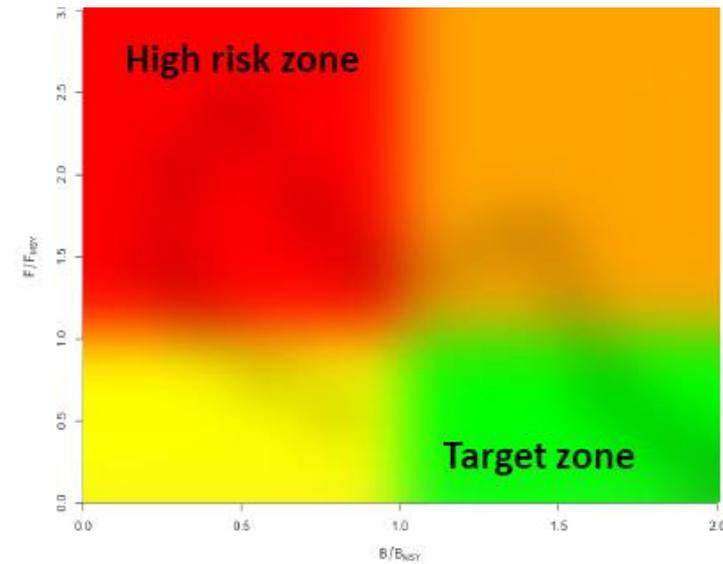


Matrice de Kobe : classification de l'état des stocks

*Why and **how** assess stocks ?*

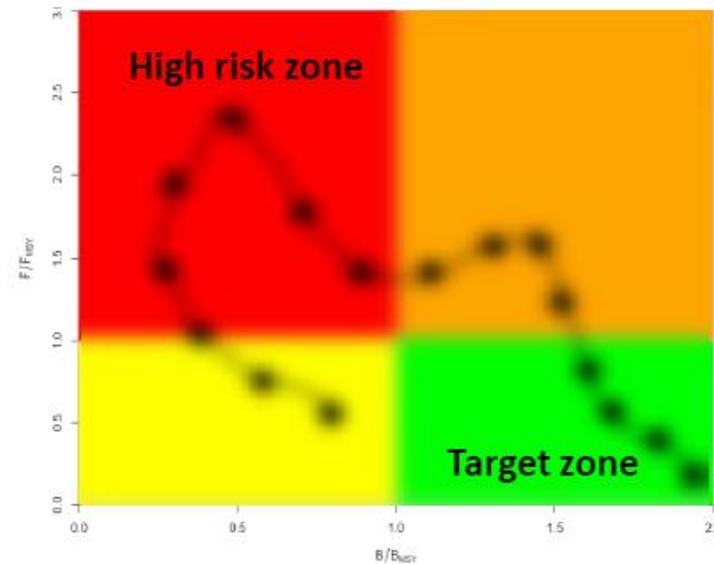
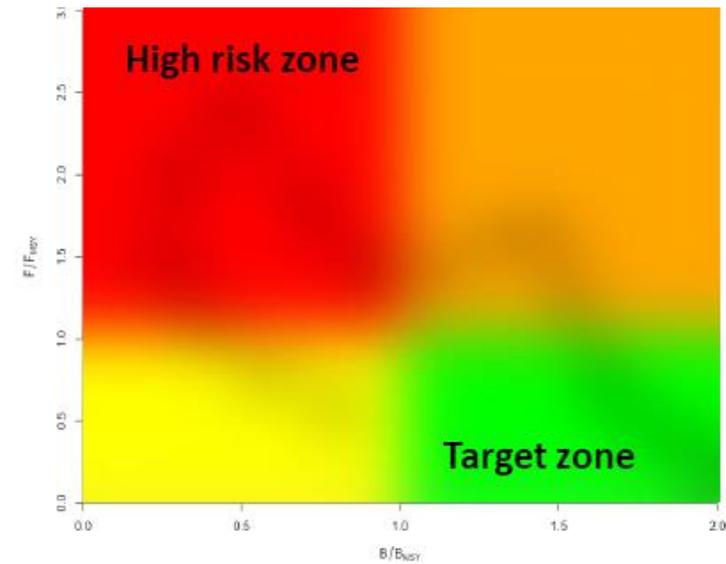
2. Modelling process

→ Aims to bring better understanding of complex system



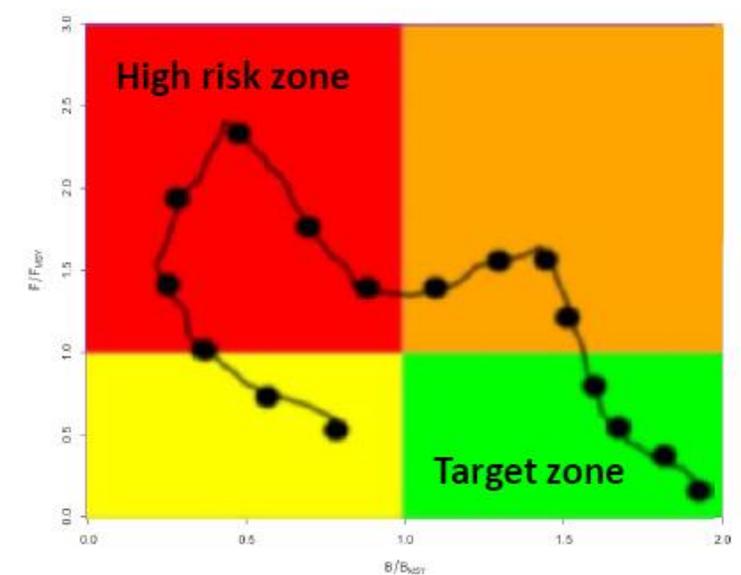
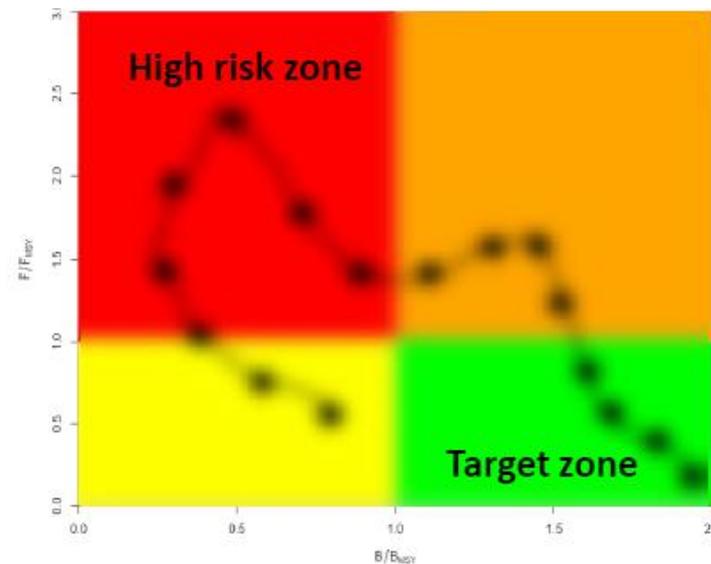
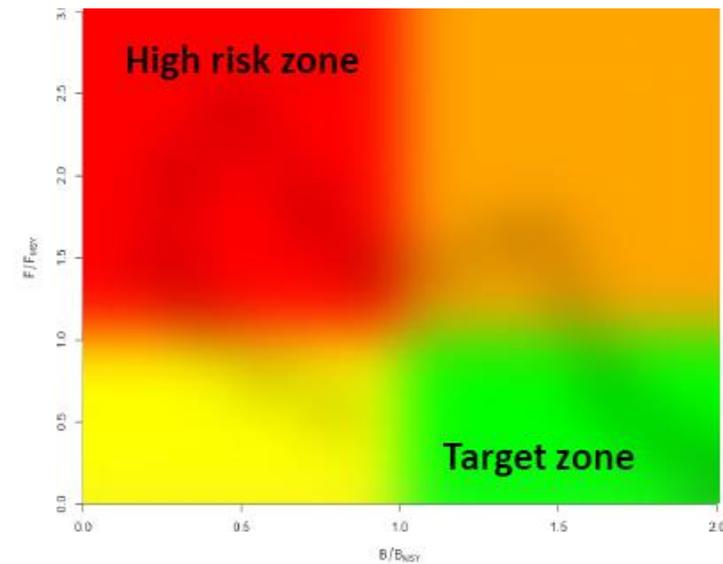
2. Modelling process

- Aims to bring better understanding of complex system
- Based on assumptions



2. Modelling process

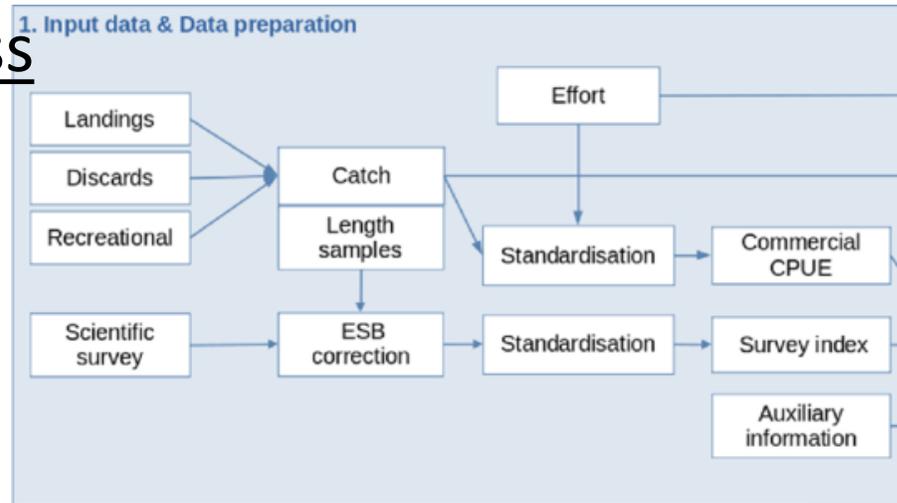
- ➔ Aims to bring better understanding of complex system
- ➔ Based on assumptions
- ➔ Provide scientific advices combining diagnostic on stock status and management measures



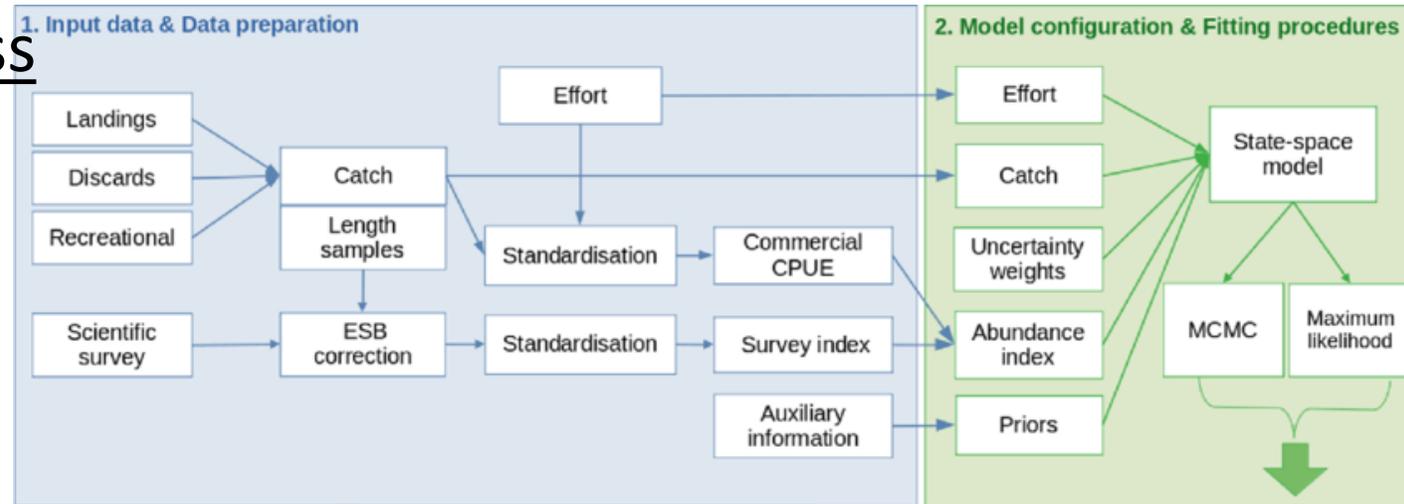
WP 5 : Stock assessment and scientific advice



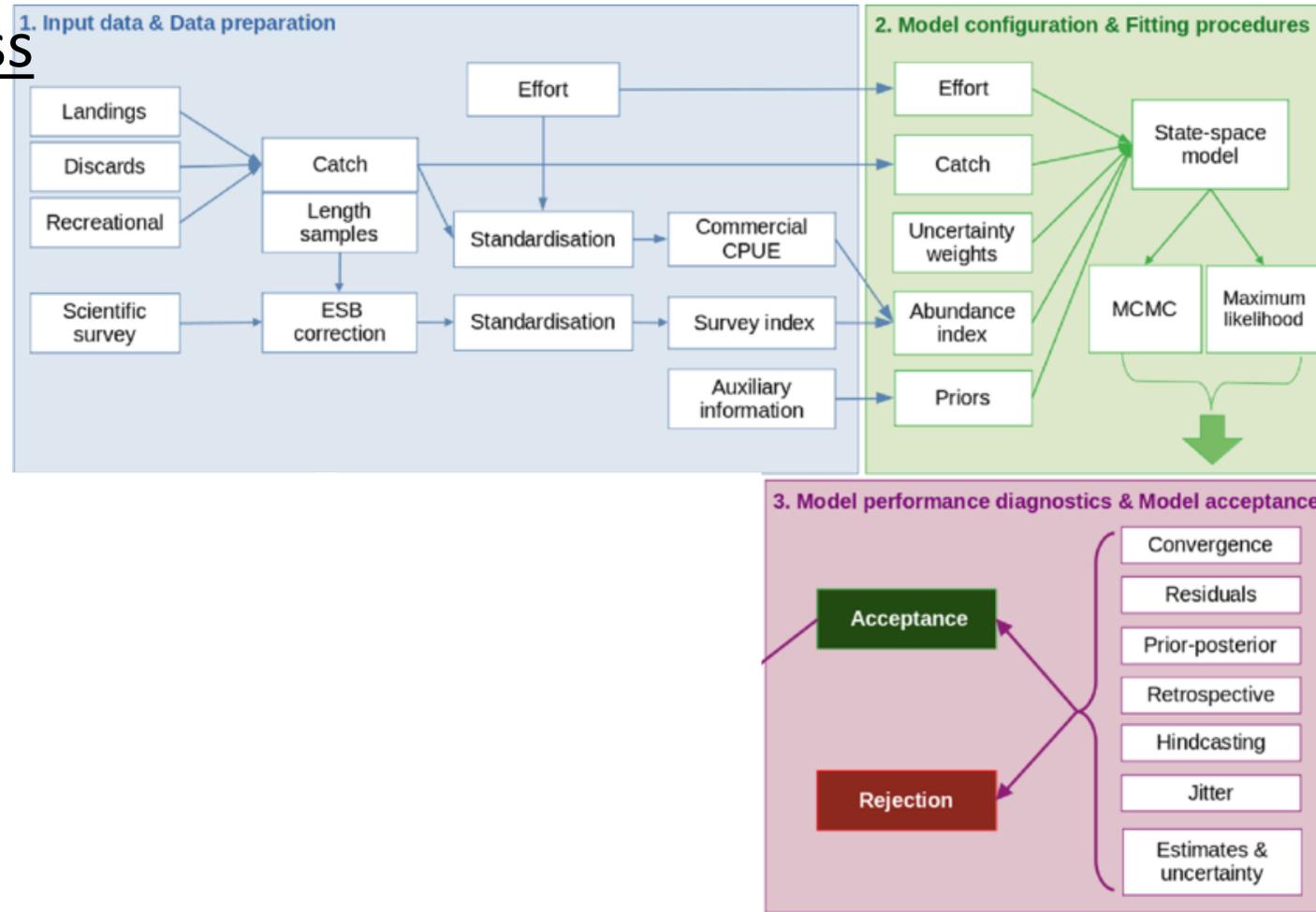
2. Modelling process



2. Modelling process



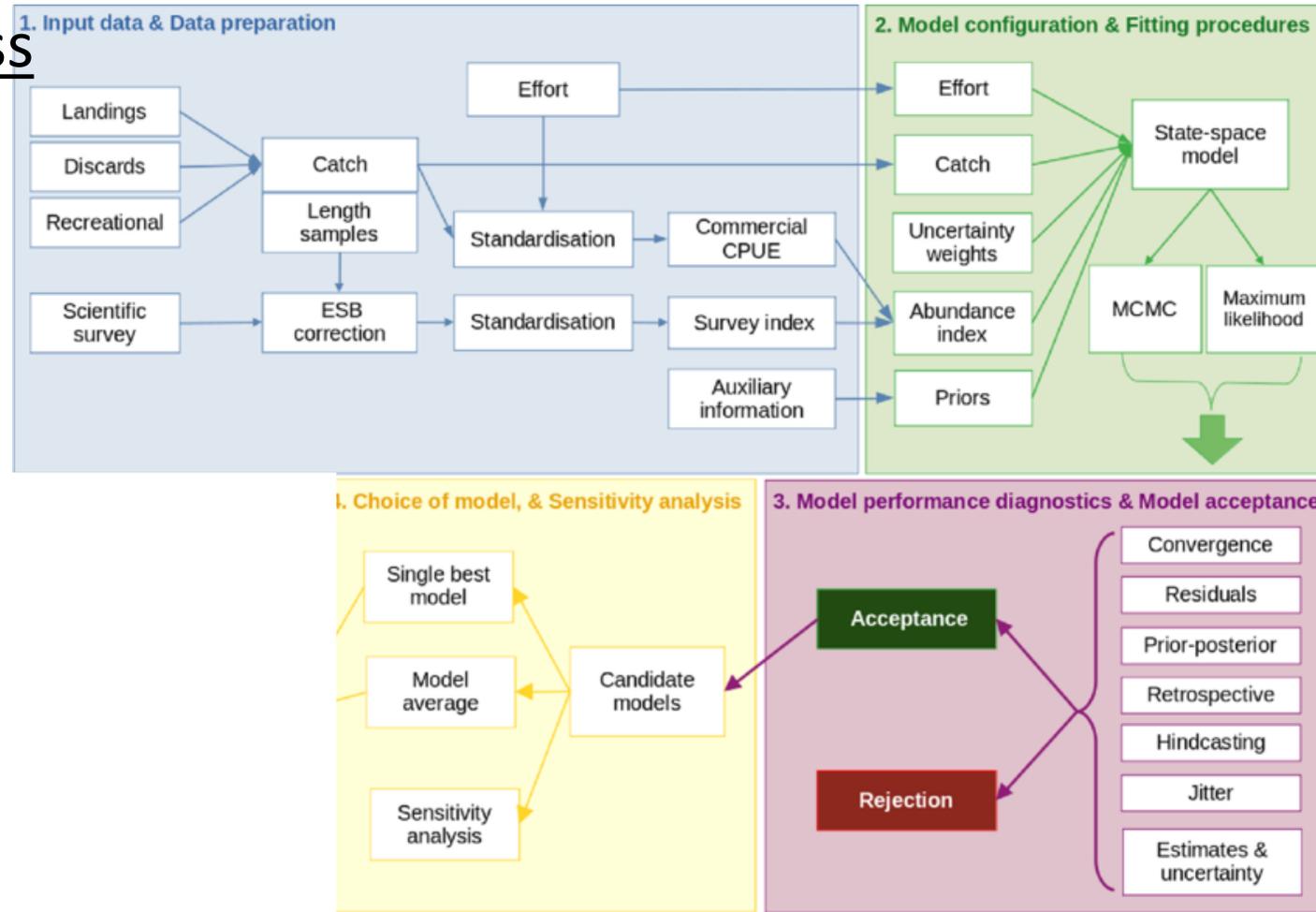
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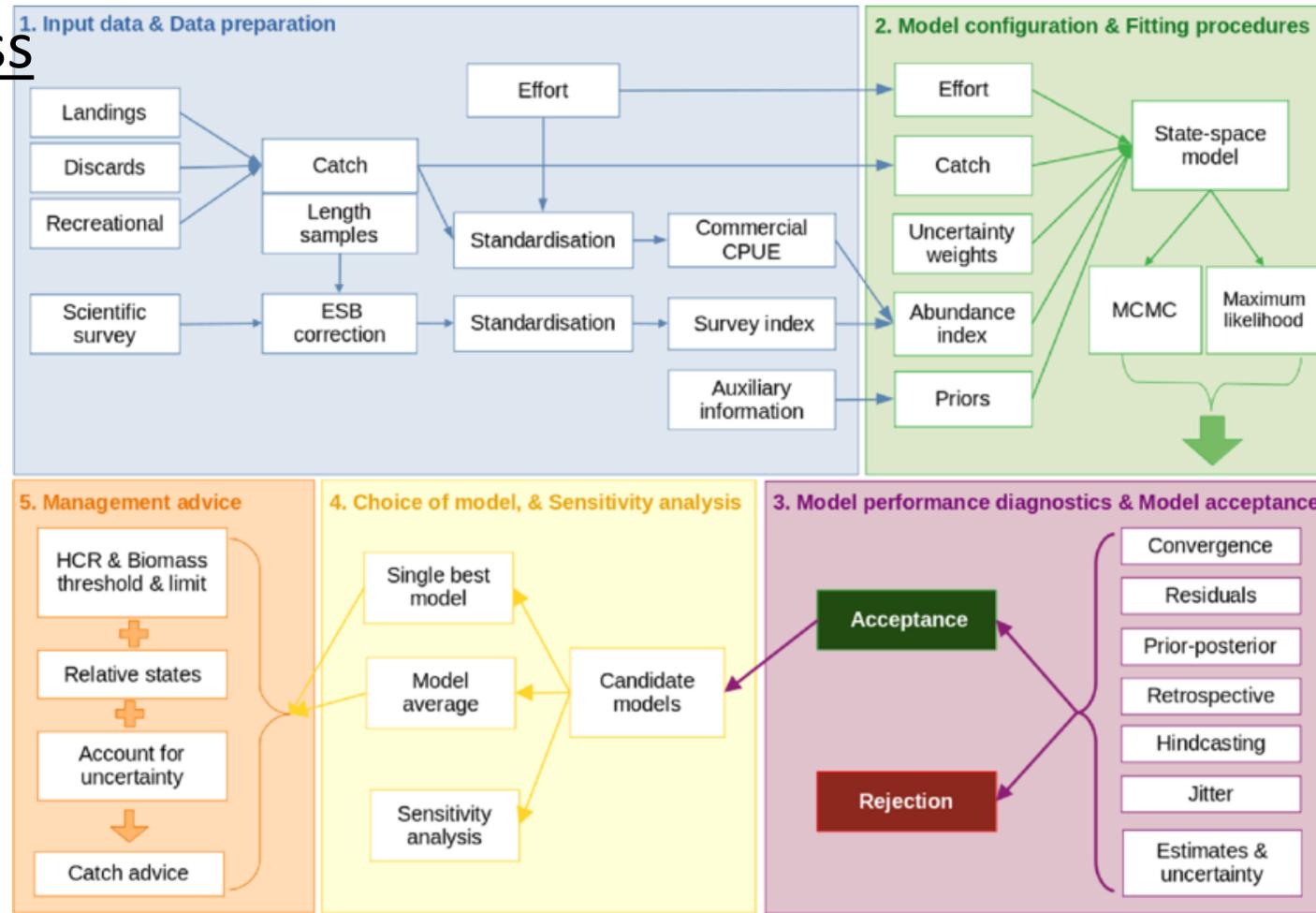
WP 5 : Stock assessment and scientific advice



2. Modelling process



2. Modelling process



3. Different stock assessment approaches

Surplus production model
Approche globale

Analytical approach / Structurés en âge

3. Different stock assessment approaches

Surplus production model Approche globale



Capture



Tailles



Indice de B



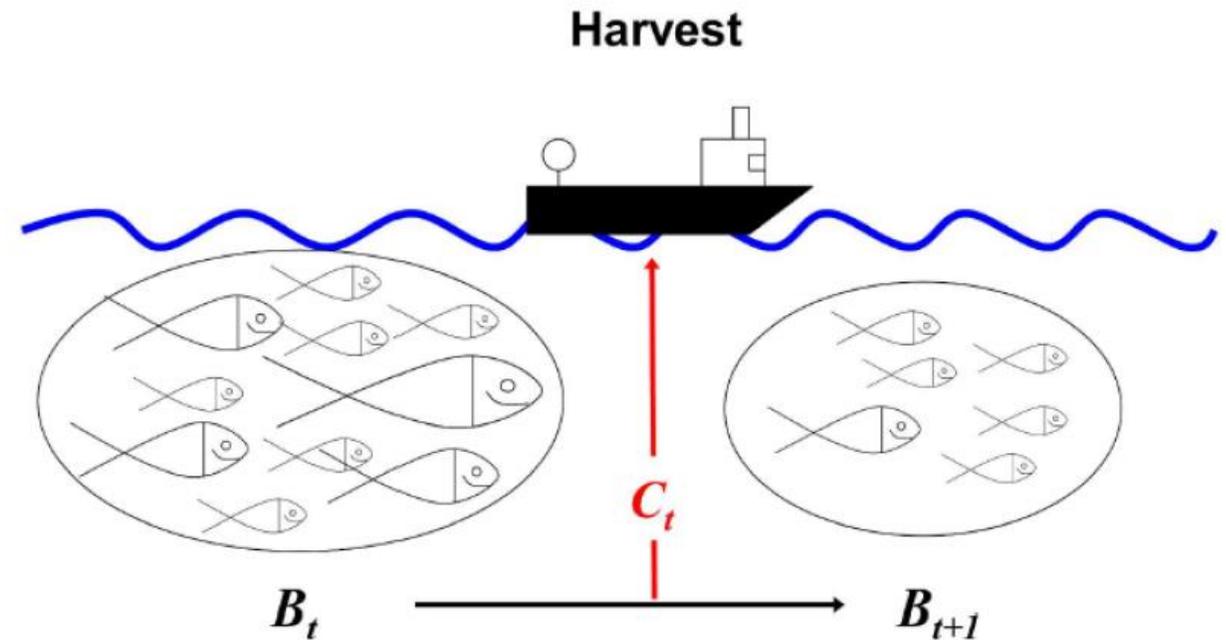
Age



Analytical approach / Structurés en âge

3. Different stock assessment approaches

Surplus production model / Approche globale



3. Different stock assessment approaches

Surplus production model / Approche globale

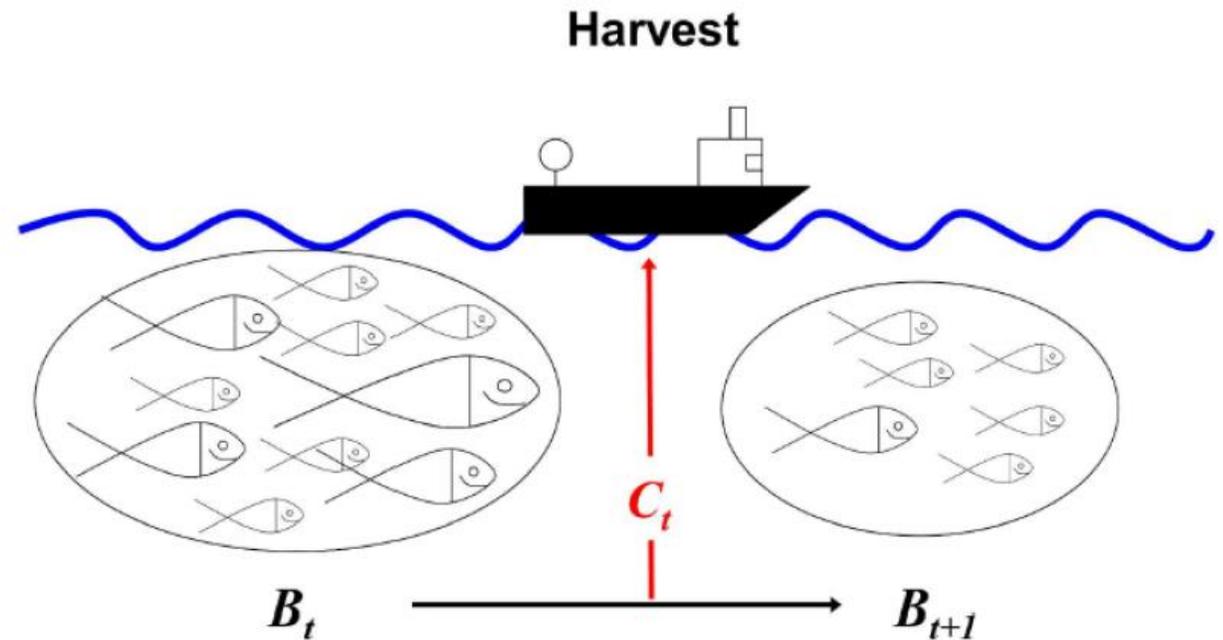
$$B_{t+1} = B_t + P_t - C_t$$

À l'équilibre :

$$B_{t+1} = B_t = B_e$$

D'où :

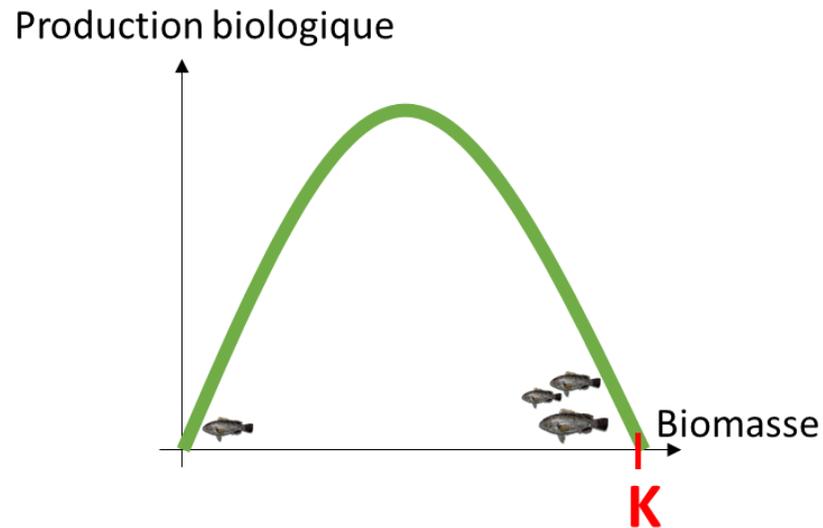
$$P_e = C_e$$



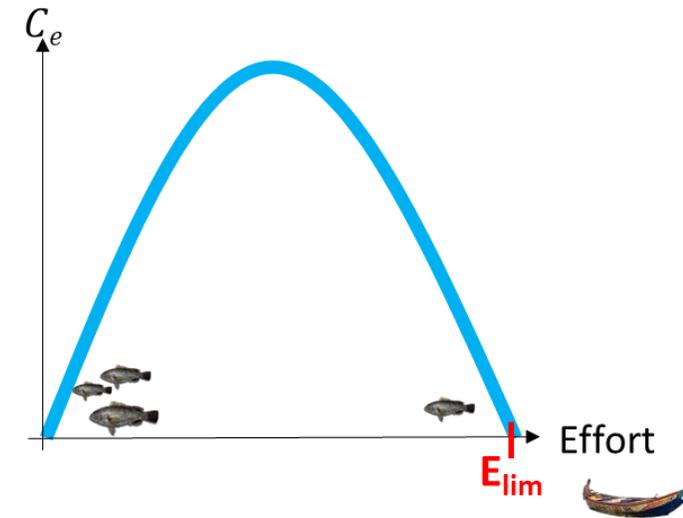
3. Different stock assessment approaches

Surplus production model / Approche globale

D'où : $P_e = C_e$



$$P_t = g(\text{parameters}, B_t)$$



$$B_t = g(\text{parameters}, E_t)$$

3. Different stock assessment approaches

Surplus production model Approche globale



Capture



Tailles



Indice de B



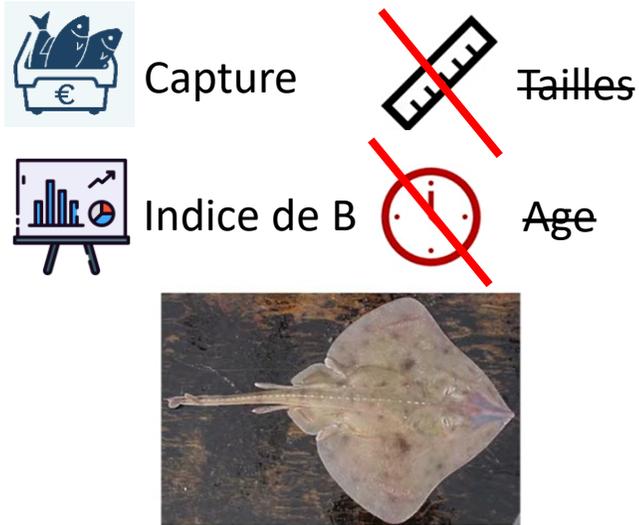
Age



Analytical approach / Structurés en âge

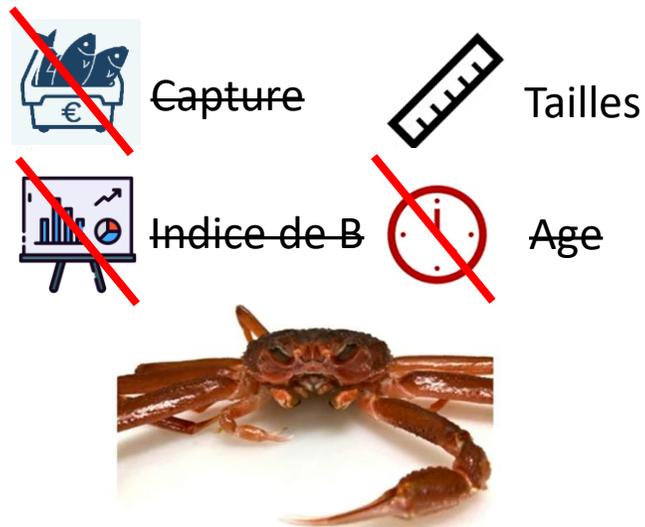
3. Different stock assessment approaches

Surplus production model Approche globale

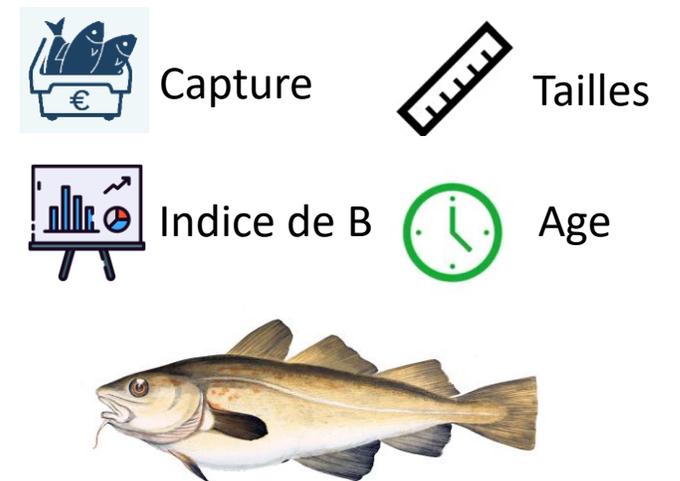


Analytical approach / Structurés en âge

Length-based

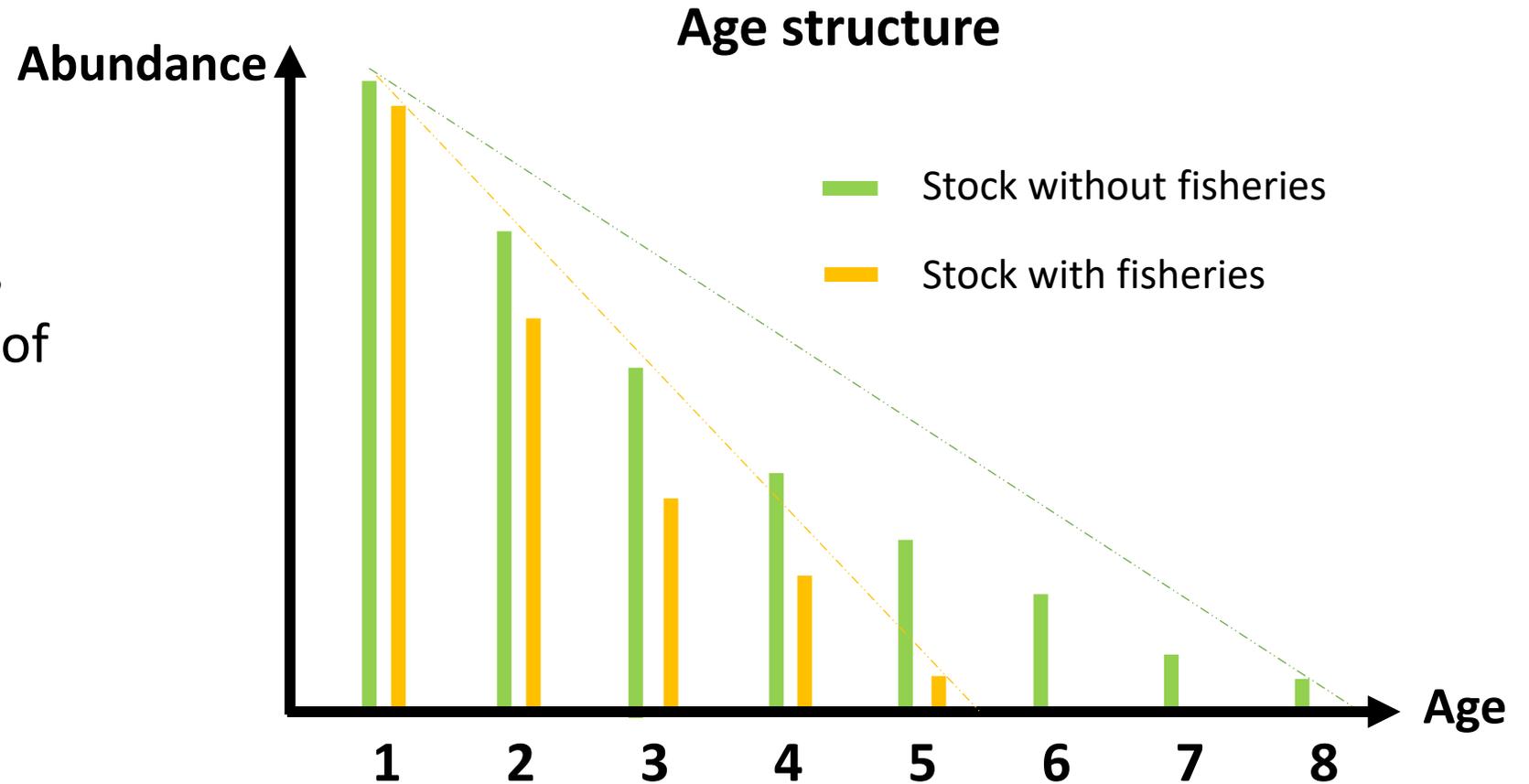


Analyse de cohortes



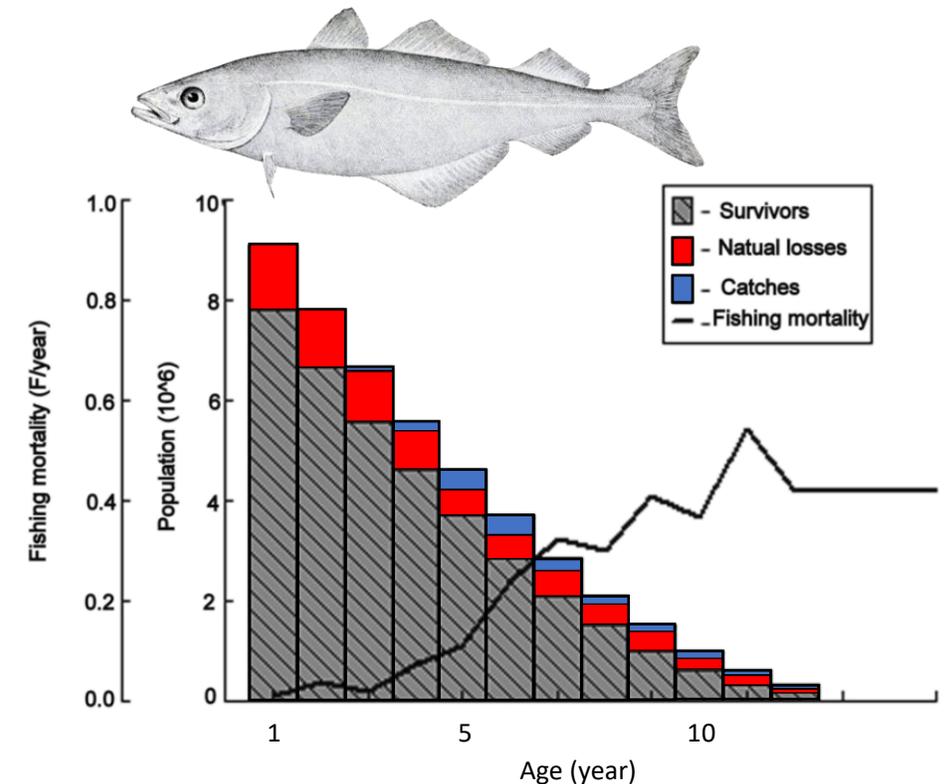
3. Different stock assessment approaches

→ Fishing activity impacts demographic structure of harvested population



3. Different stock assessment approaches

→ Reestimate the abundance decrease by age-group (cohort) while their age and targeted by fishers



3. Different stock assessment approaches

Data-Limited Stocks : When the data are missing...

- Species with modelling issues (Life cycles/ageing possibilities/high interannual variability...) :
Fish // {crustaceans; cephalopods and other molluscs...}
- Low economic values (by-catch)
- Sampling trade-off : Costs / Sampling effort (survey unavailable...)
- Short time series or with gaps
- Need for more data sharing among countries exploiting same stocks

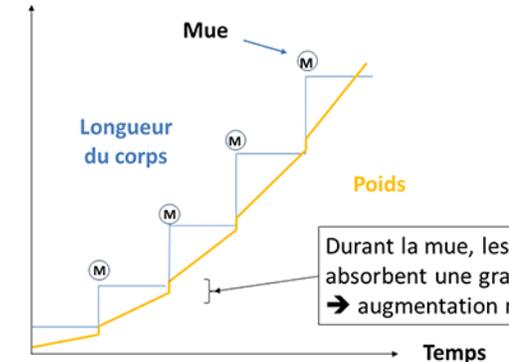
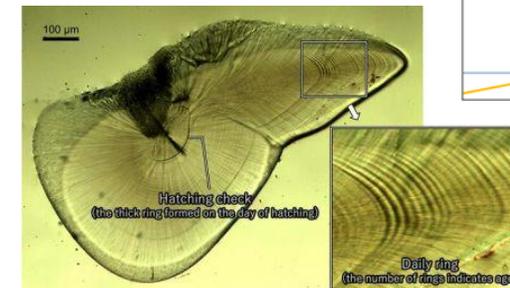
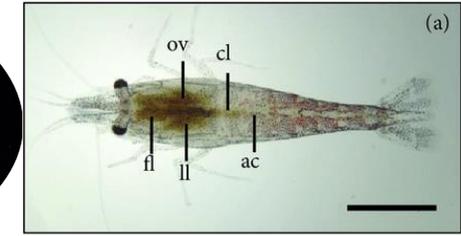
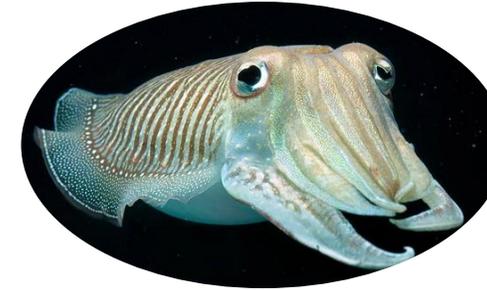
3. Different stock assessment approaches

Short life cycle species challenge for age measurements

Short life cycle : ~ 1 year, important effort for data collection, high sampling on short periods

Impossible/complex ageing : No calcified structures (growth by molting), or too time-consuming for an annual stock assessment (collection of seasonal ages and reading of statoliths/stylets depending on daily accretion).

High interannual variability: strong recruitment, natural mortality and growth rates, and migratory species that are exploited at specific life stages.



3. Different stock assessment approaches

Surplus production model Approche globale

 Capture  Tailles

 Indice de B  Age



Analytical approach / Structurés en âge

Length-based

 Capture  Tailles

 Indice de B  Age



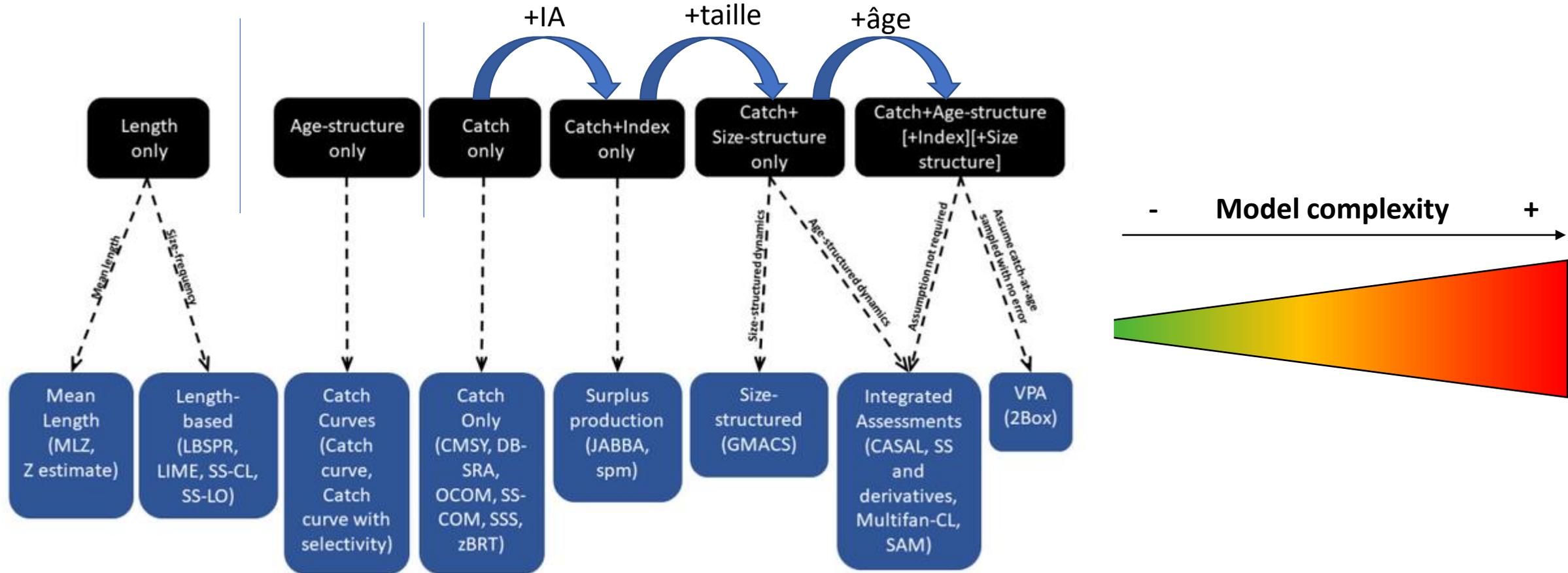
Analyse de cohortes

 Capture  Tailles

 Indice de B  Age

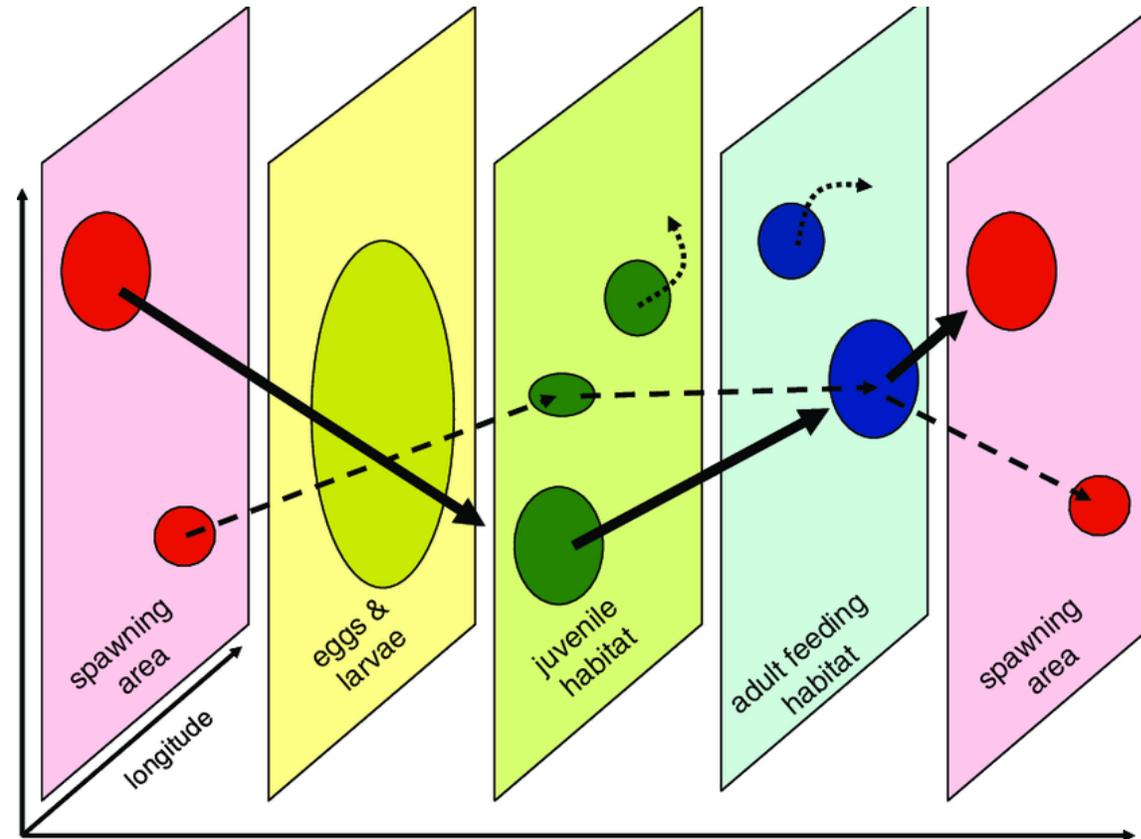


3. Different stock assessment approaches

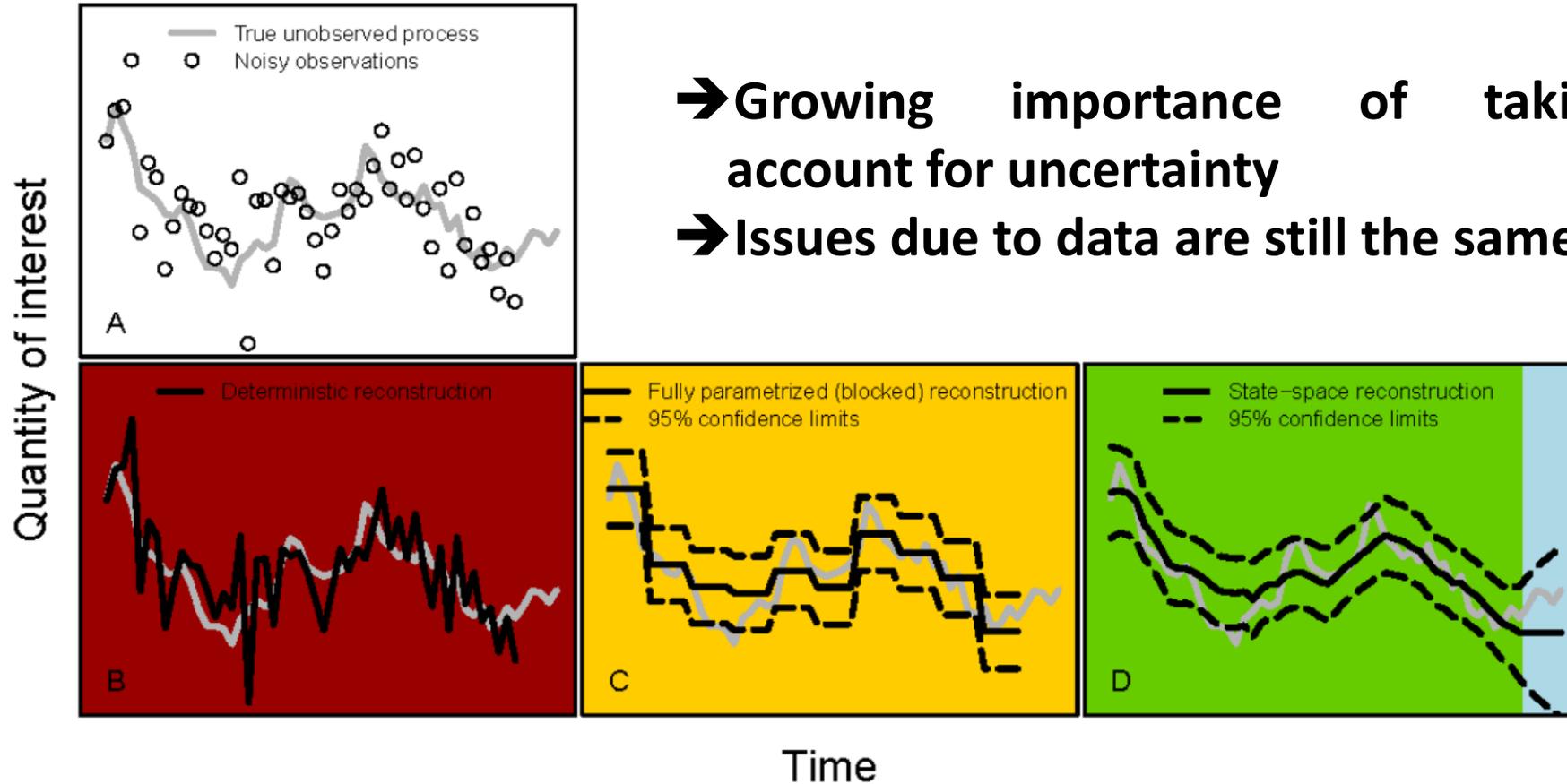


3. Different stock assessment approaches

Prospects : Spatialised and ecosystemic management in global warming context



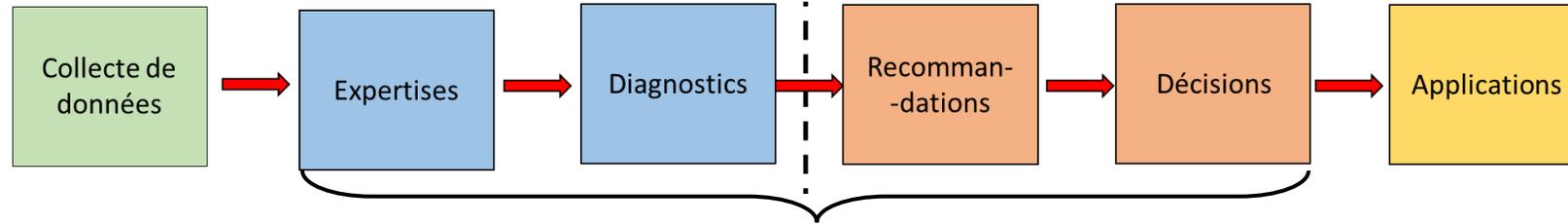
3. Different stock assessment approaches



WP 5 : Stock assessment and scientific advice



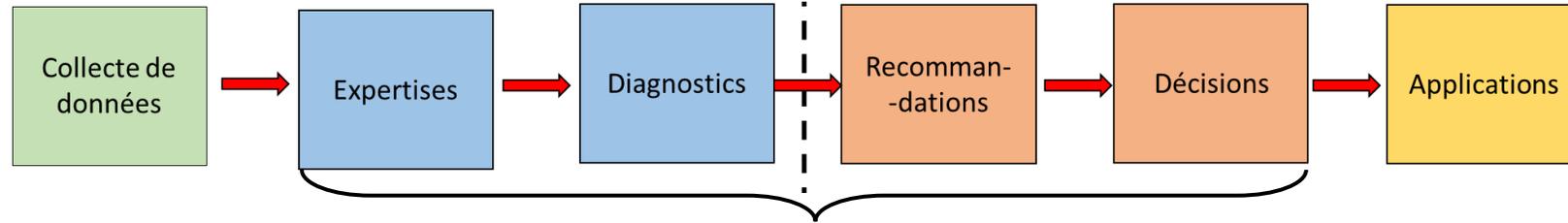
Sum-up



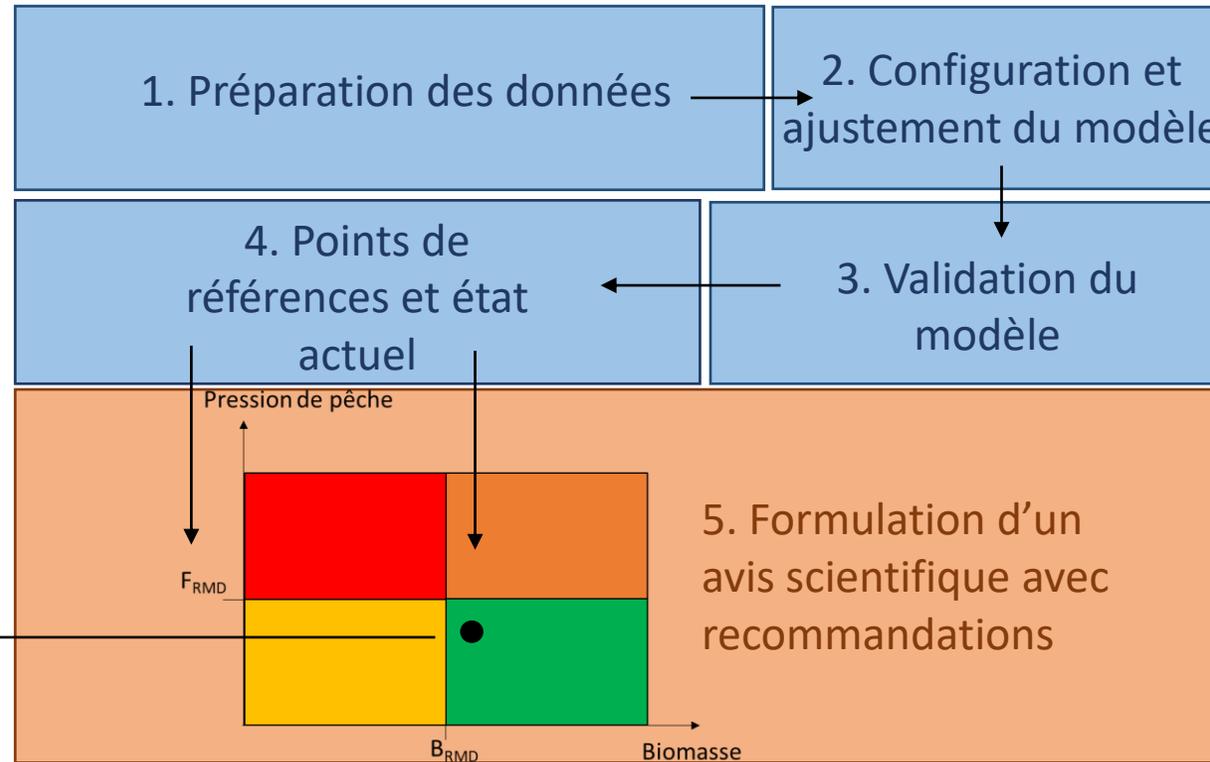
WP 5 : Stock assessment and scientific advice



Sum-up



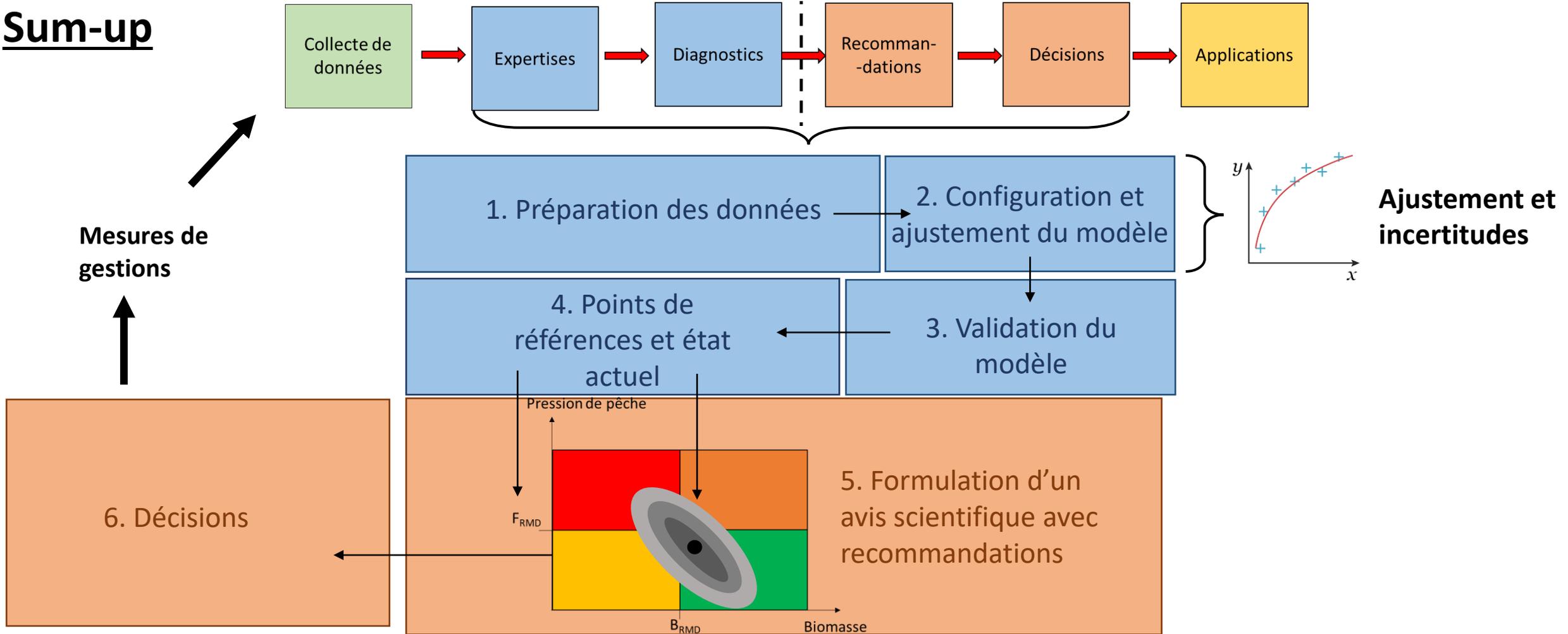
Mesures de gestions



WP 5 : Stock assessment and scientific advice

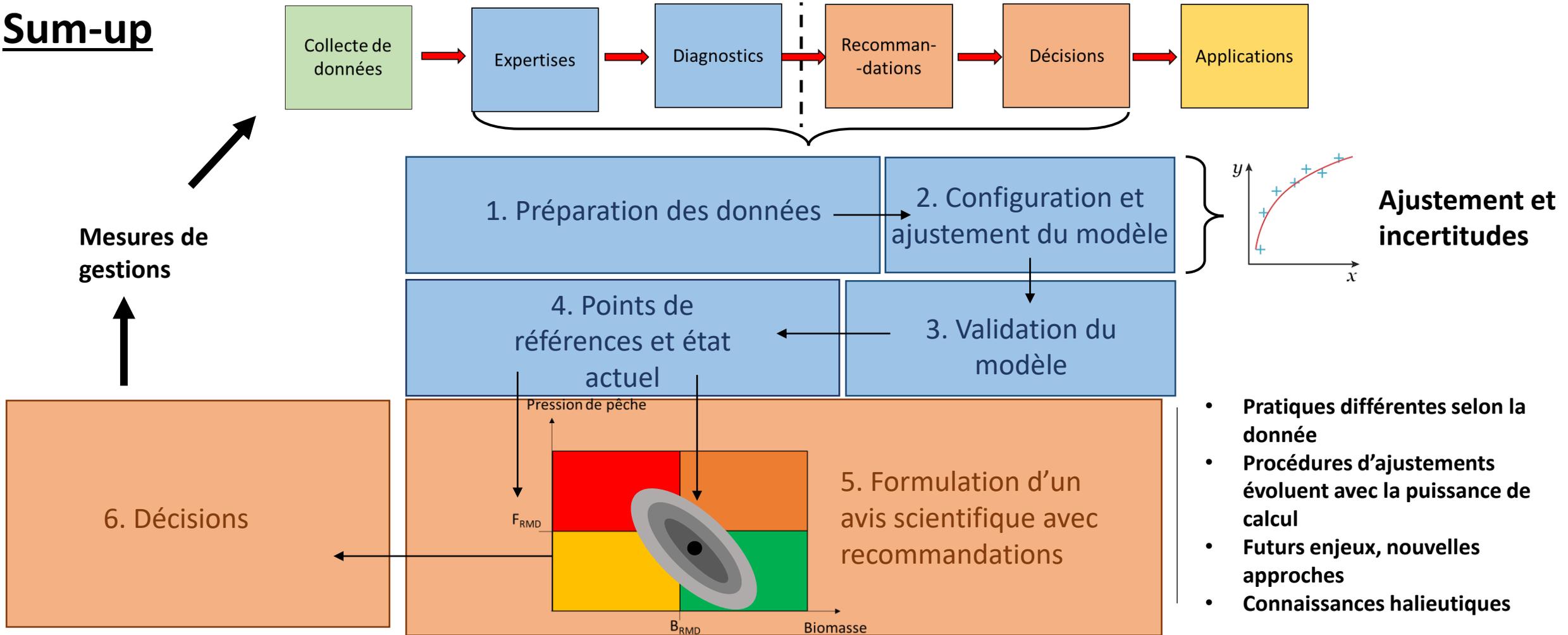


Sum-up



WP 5 : Stock assessment and scientific advice

Sum-up



WP 5 : Stock assessment and scientific advice



Thank you for your attention !