





IRG – Indigenous Capacity Building, FRDC Project 2017/069



What you will learn

- What is a stock assessment
- Types of assessments
- Assumptions made for each type of assessment
- Catch rate standardisation
- Tuning models, scenarios and sensitivities
- Spawning biomass estimates (relative vs absolute),
- Projections and uncertainty



Why do an assessment?

We want to know:

- How many fish are out there? (Abundance, biomass)
- How much can we catch SUSTAINABLY?



• How do we work this out? DATA!



Types of stock assessment

Data drives assessment type







Most basic data:

- *CATCH* (*C*)
- What have been the catches over time?





That depends.....

- How much fishing occurred each year?
- Were the same fishing gears used each year?
- Where did the fishing occur?
 Need more information on fishing EFFORT (E)





Yes – but only if fishing effort has not changed!





NO – if the fishing effort has changed over time







 Using CPUE as index of abundance assumes it is proportional to stock size



Not always true



- Assumes that catch rate is proportionate to abundance
- Not always the case for a lot of reasons
 - Availability
 - Targeting
 - The environment
 - Time of day
 - Season
 - Gear methods, technology
 - Fishermen skill
 - Hyperstability



- Standardise catch rates
- Standardising CPUE is a modelling process that attempts to remove variation in CPUE over time due to factors other than abundance



Standardisation

- CPUE varies with boat, skipper, season, depth, area etc
- Standardise CPUE to take out this variation
- Important to accurately record:
 - Depth
 - Location
 - Species
 - Gear details



Fishery-independent survey

- Removes the issue of CPUE varying with boat, skipper, season, depth, area etc
- Provides an additional index of abundance to commercial CPUE



Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE)

- Provides a basic stock assessment
- For species with no reliable information on
 - Current biomass
 - Current exploitation rate
- Requires catch and effort data CPUE
- Assumes CPUE proportional to stock size



Types of assessment

- Data Rich
 - Robust quantitative assessment
 - Data Poor
 - Catch Effort (logbooks)
 - CPUE analysis
 - Risk Assessment



Risk – Cost – Catch Framework







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