

# Best Surplus Production Model - North Sea plaice



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# Steps to establish the best SPM for a given stock – here North Sea plaice

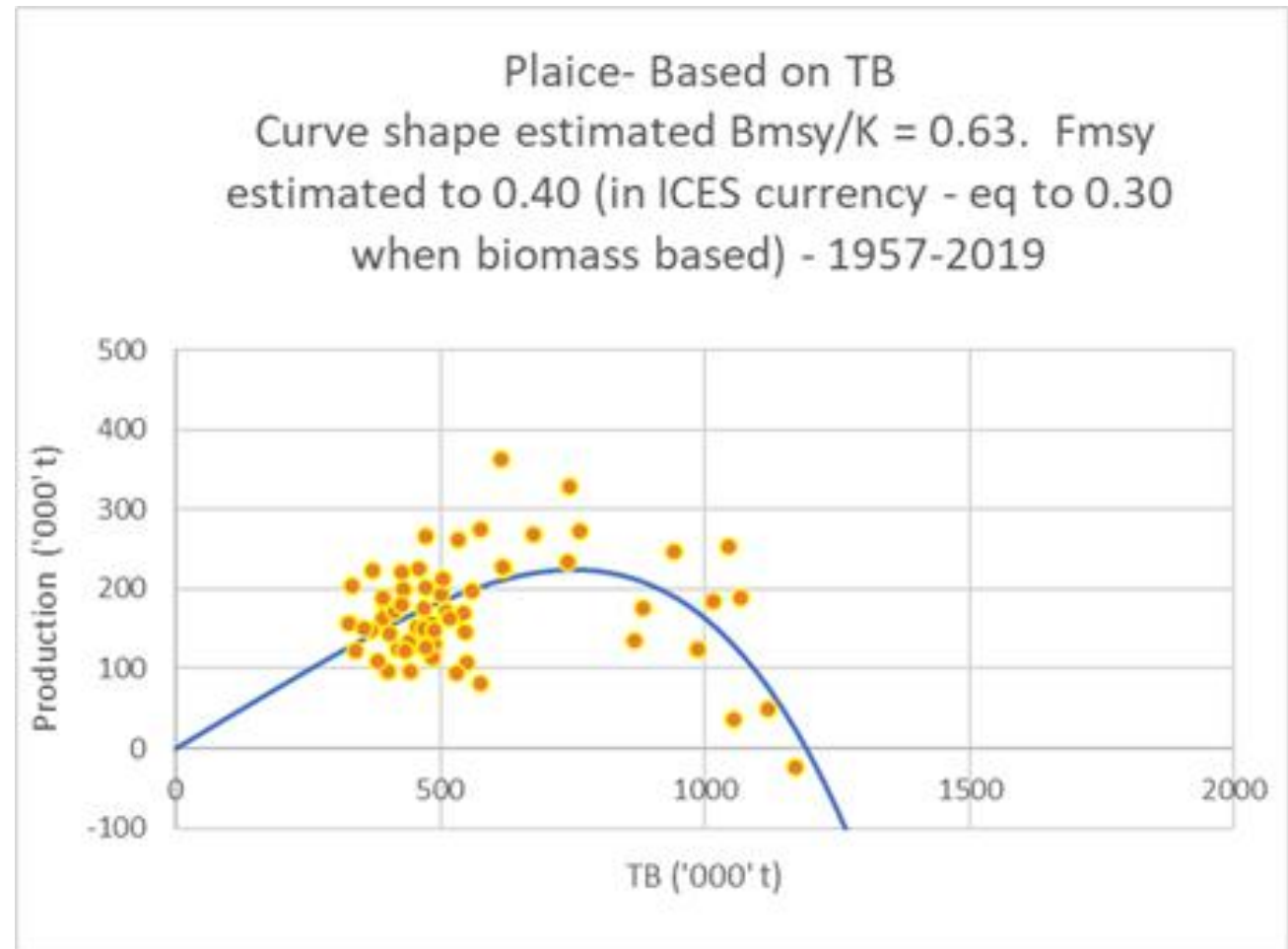
Production (annual):

catch

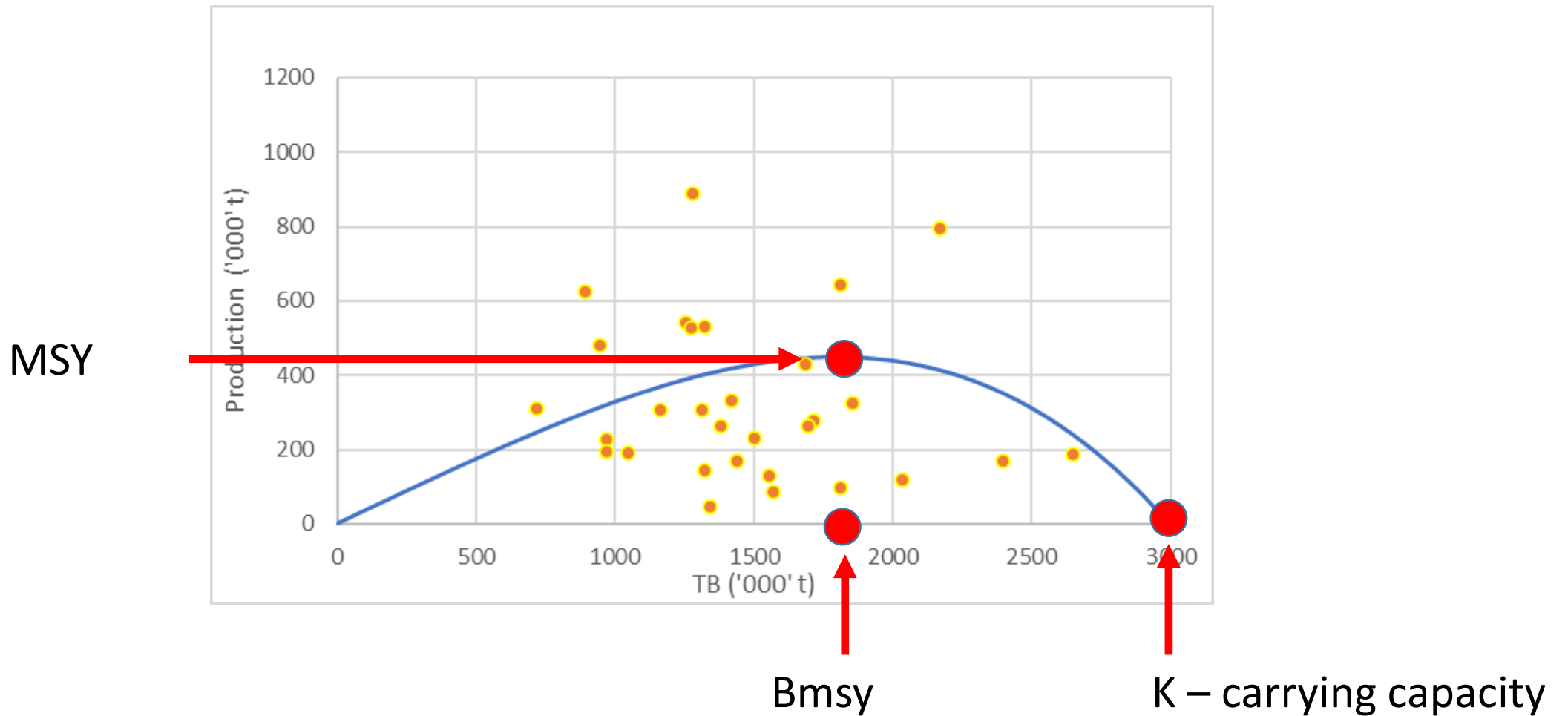
+

increase in stock size

- equilibrium not needed!



# 3 parameters needed for Surplus Production Models



## Cont...Steps to establish the best SPM ...

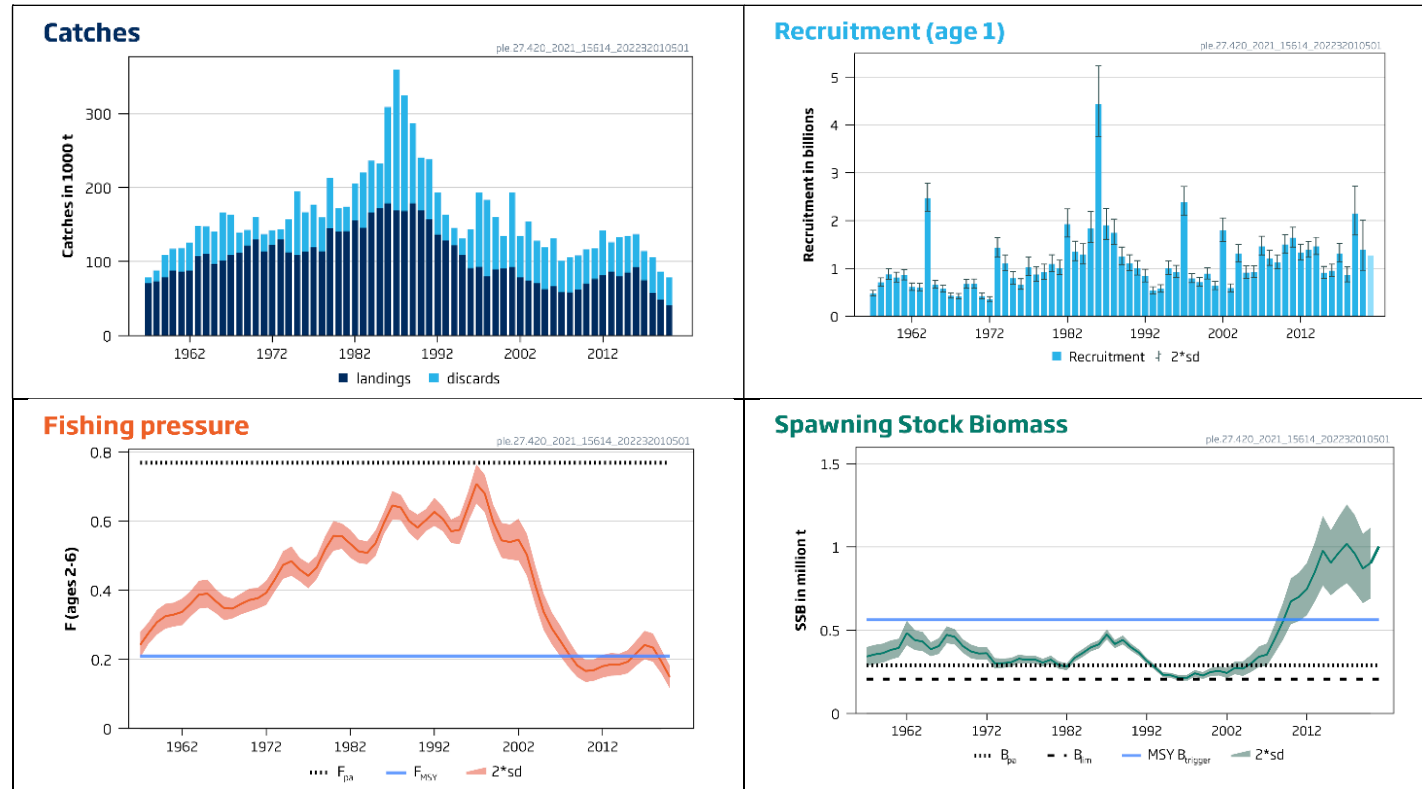
- Use stock biomass and catch from the ICES annual assessment.
- Often data are noisy and priors for the shape of the SPM-curve useful: Use a meta-analysis of 147 fish stocks from Thorson *et al.* (2012). Spawning biomass reference points for exploited marine fishes, incorporating taxonomic and body size information. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 69: 1556–1568.
- Sometimes also the height of the SPM-curve is a problem: Use a meta-analysis by Sparholt *et al.* (2020). Estimating Fmsy from an ensemble of data sources to account for density-dependence in Northeast Atlantic fish stocks. ICES Journal of Marine Science. ICES Journal of Marine Science, doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsaa175.
- Compare to available scientific knowledge. **A big literature review.**

# Compare to available scientific knowledge...

## Historic assessment

It seems that SSB has stabilized in recent years with an  $F = 0.20$  – but the catch is lower than previously, so  $F_{msy}$  is likely larger than 0.2.

It also seems that  $F_{msy}$  is lower than 0.6 because that led to lower catches.



A nice “experiment”:  
The slow increase in  $F$  until 2000 means that the stocks was close to equilibrium in all years. The fact that catch increased when  $F$  increased to around 0.5 and started to decline at 0.6 indicates that  $F_{msy}$  is 0.4-0.5

$K > 0.9$  million t

Interesting with a cold-water species booming in spite of climate changes!

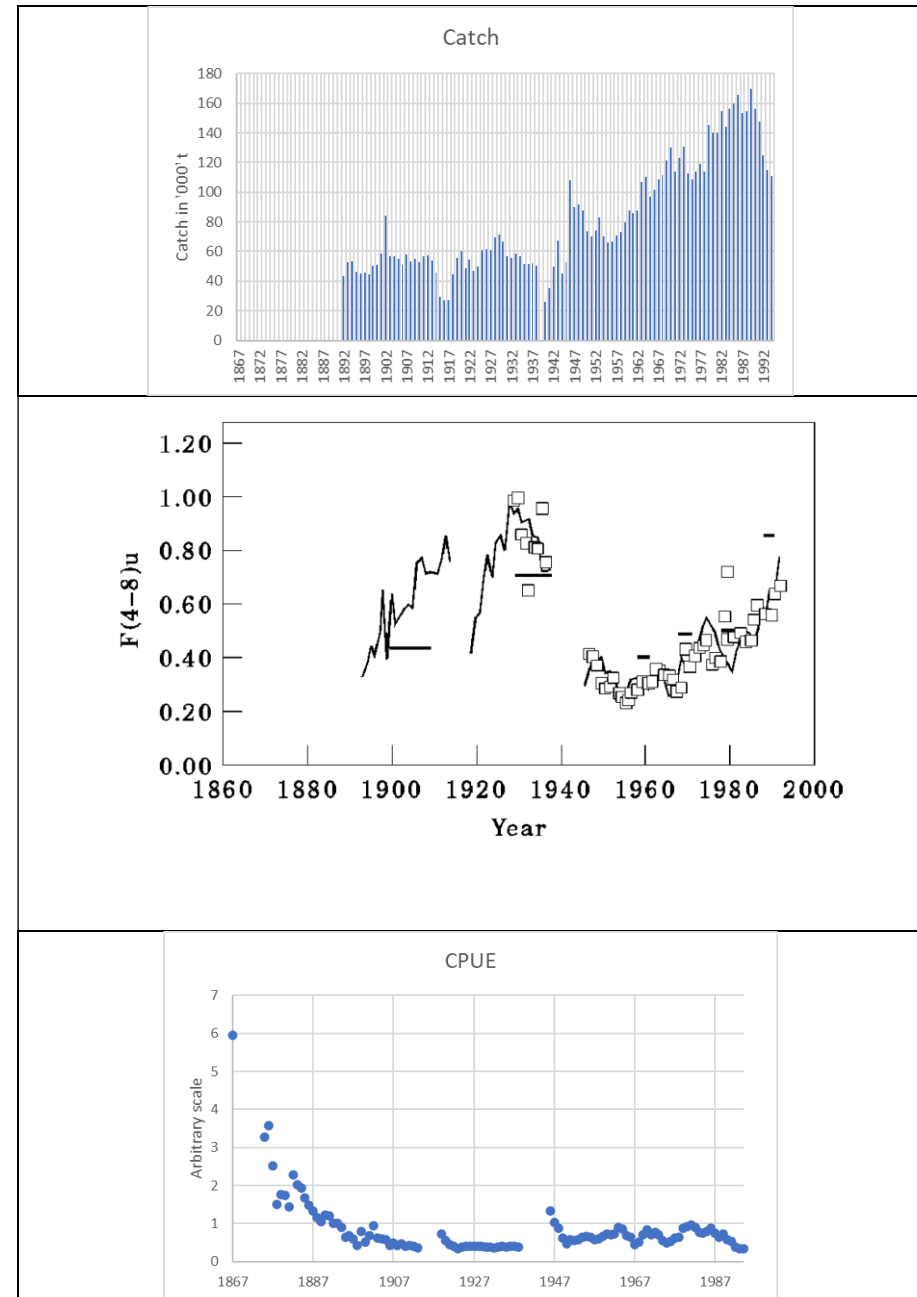
...available scientific knowledge

## Older information

Back to late-1800s

The stock has sustained a high  $F$  in old time.

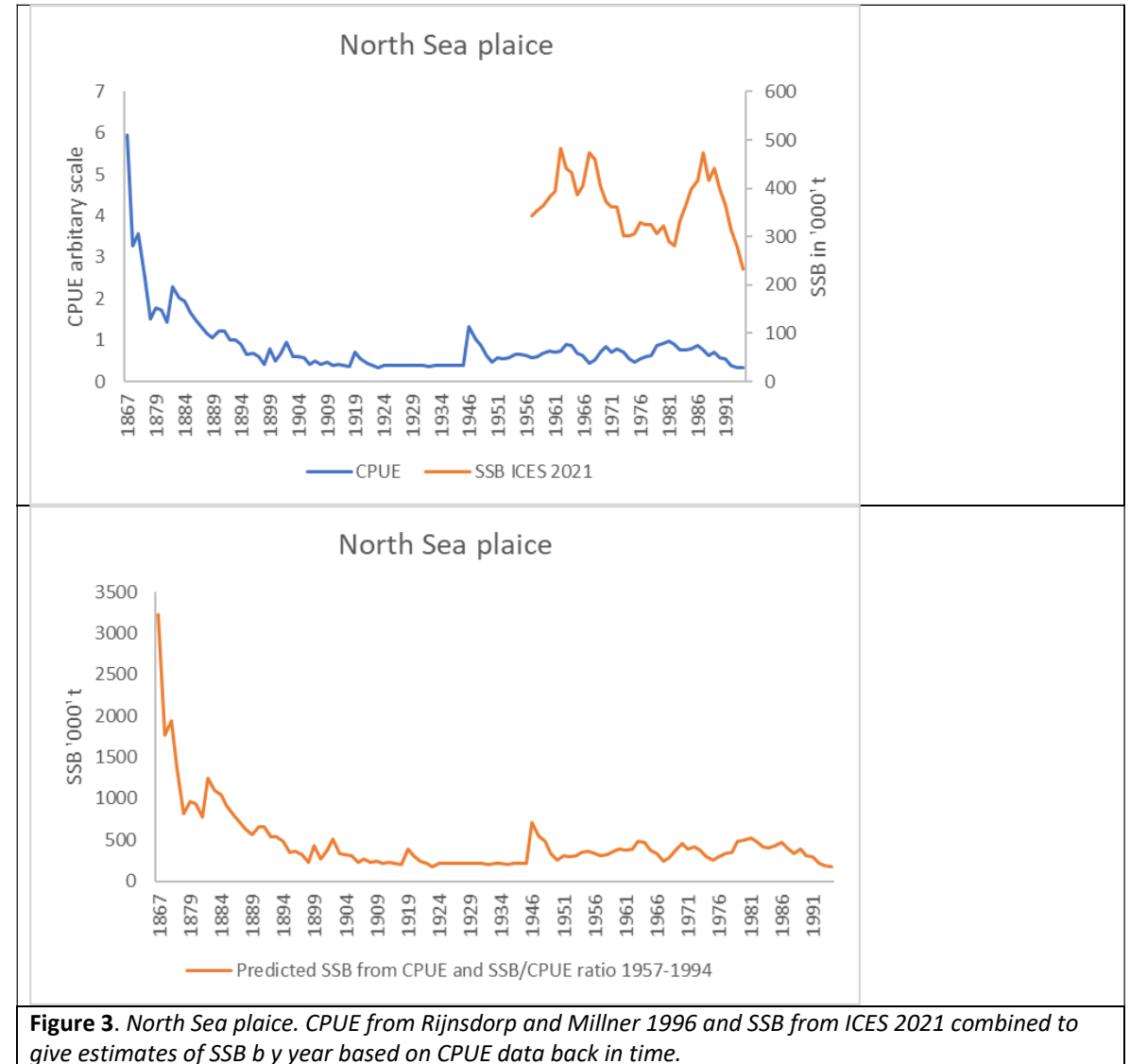
Can that gives us clues to what  $K$  is?



...available scientific knowledge

...Older information

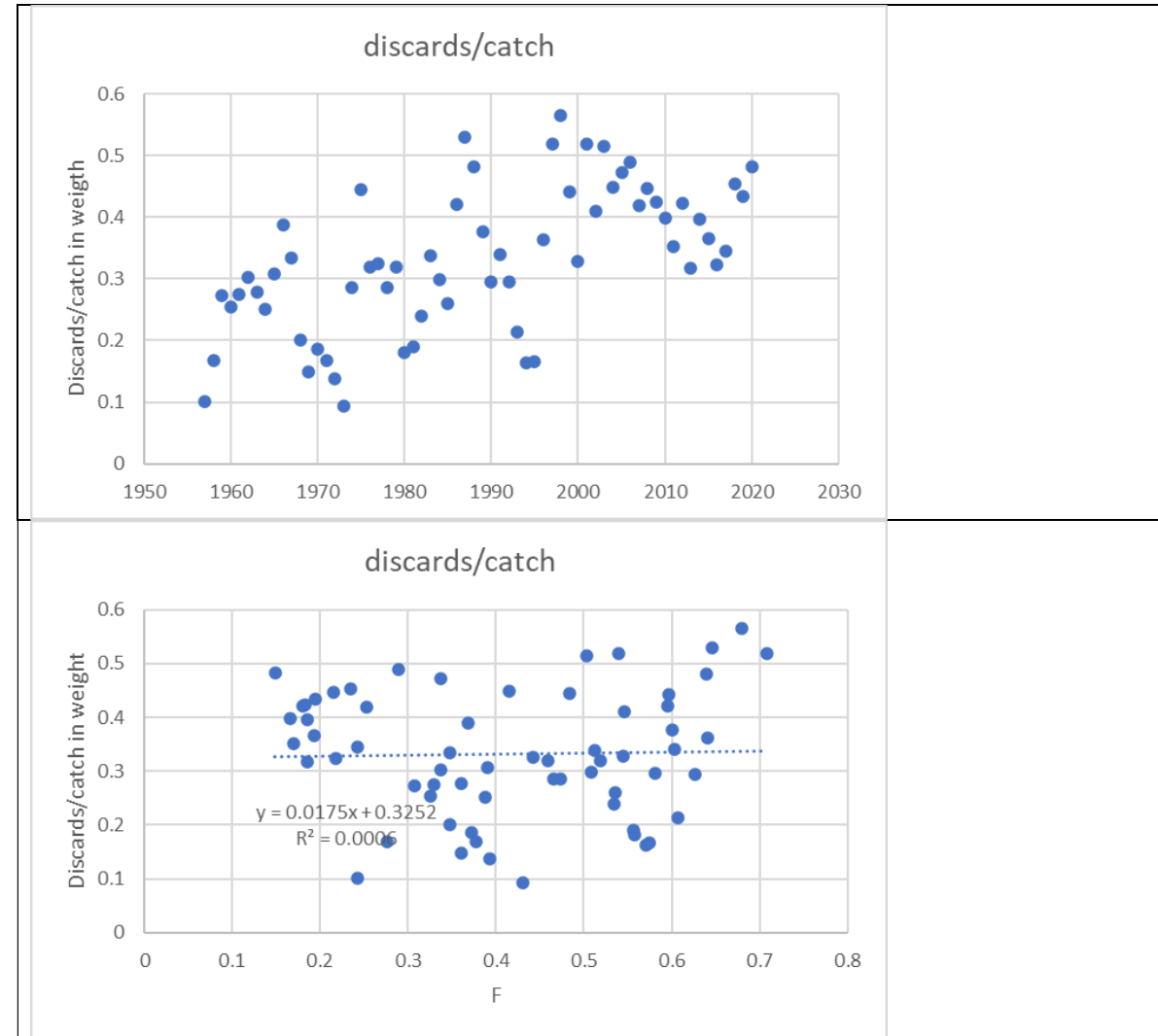
SSB very high in 1867 – probably overestimated because the reduction the following years was larger than the accumulated catch – the 1867 year based on only one data point



**Figure 3.** North Sea plaice. CPUE from Rijnsdorp and Millner 1996 and SSB from ICES 2021 combined to give estimates of SSB by year based on CPUE data back in time.

...available scientific knowledge

Discards important  
and have a time trend  
which needs to be  
taken account of when  
creating the SPM

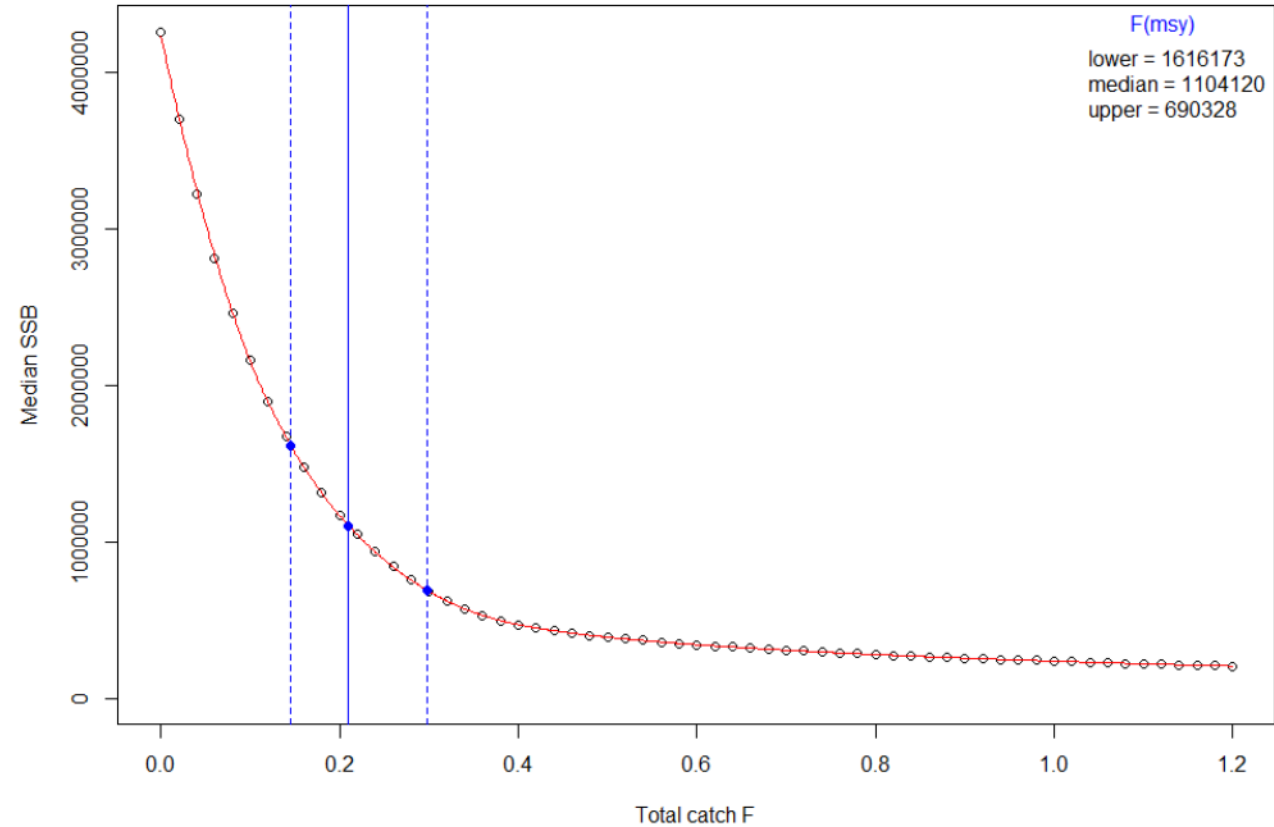


**Figure 3.** North Sea plaice. Discards as ratio to total catch by weight vs year (top panel) and vs  $F$  (bottom panel).



...available scientific knowledge

Presently used age-structured models can give upper limits to K



**Figure 4.** North Sea plaice. Long-term forecast (EQSIM) equilibrium SSB vs F assuming that F is reduced linearly to zero when SSB gets lower than Btrigger (564599 t). ICES 2017.

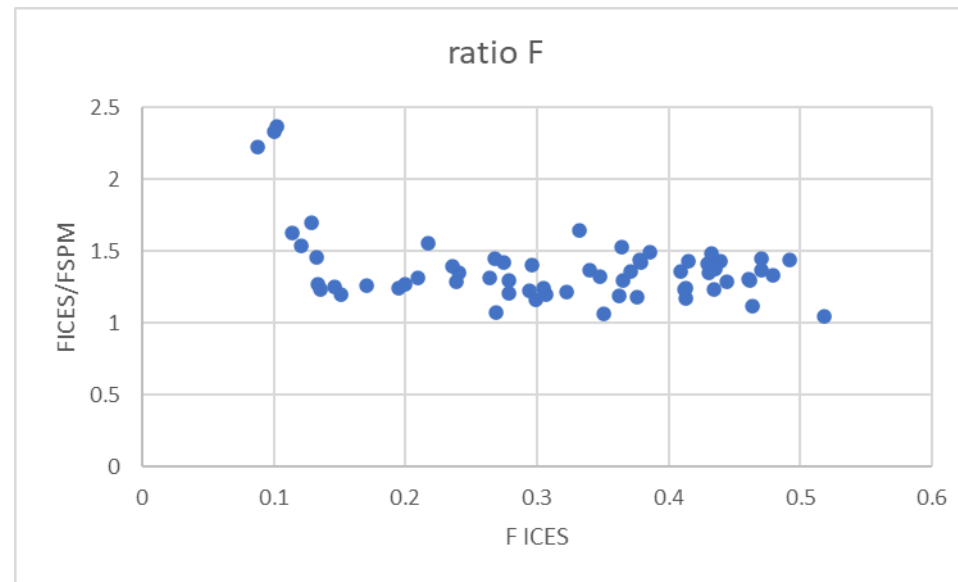
This gives us an indication of the three parameters

- $K$  (or  $SSB_0$ ) should be substantially lower than 3 million t, but higher than 1 million t.
- $F$  should be higher than 0.2 and lower than 0.6 (in the ICES  $F$  currency) probably around 0.4-0.5.
- $MSY$  probably 200-250 kt incl. discards

...available scientific knowledge

Relationship between  $F$  in the SPM biomass based “world” and traditional age based  $F$

- So a transition formula needed.

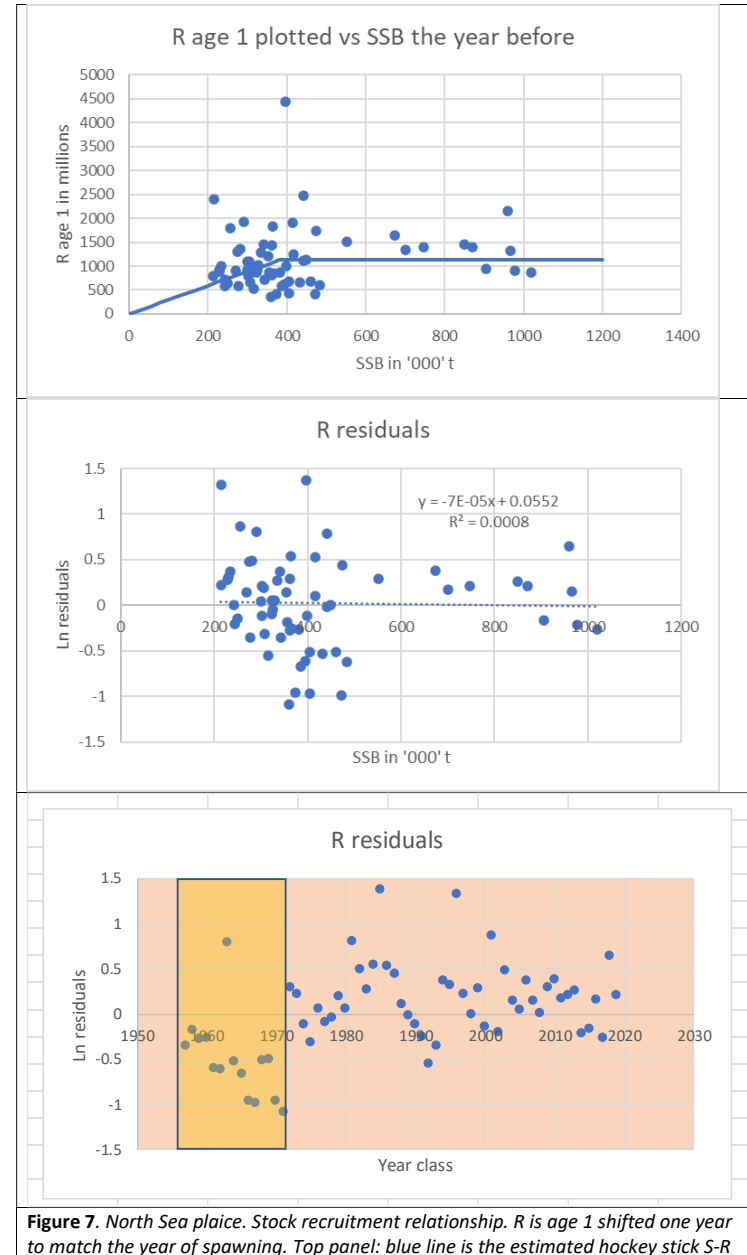


**Figure 6.** North Sea plaice. The ration of  $F$ -ICES/ $F$ -SPM vs.  $F$ -ICES. Based on ICES (2021).

...available scientific knowledge

Regime shifts?

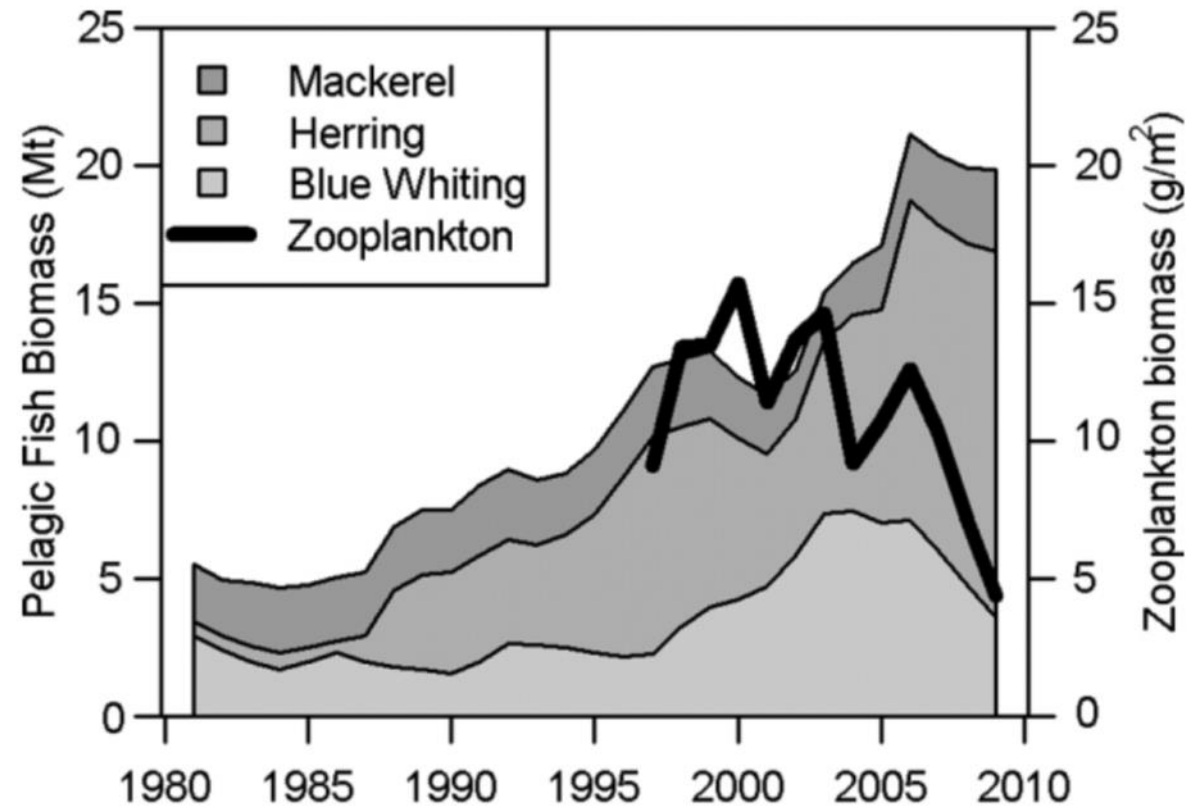
Stock-recruitment – indicate regime shift in early-1970s



**Figure 7.** North Sea plaice. Stock recruitment relationship. *R* is age 1 shifted one year to match the year of spawning. Top panel: blue line is the estimated hockey stick S-R

...available scientific knowledge

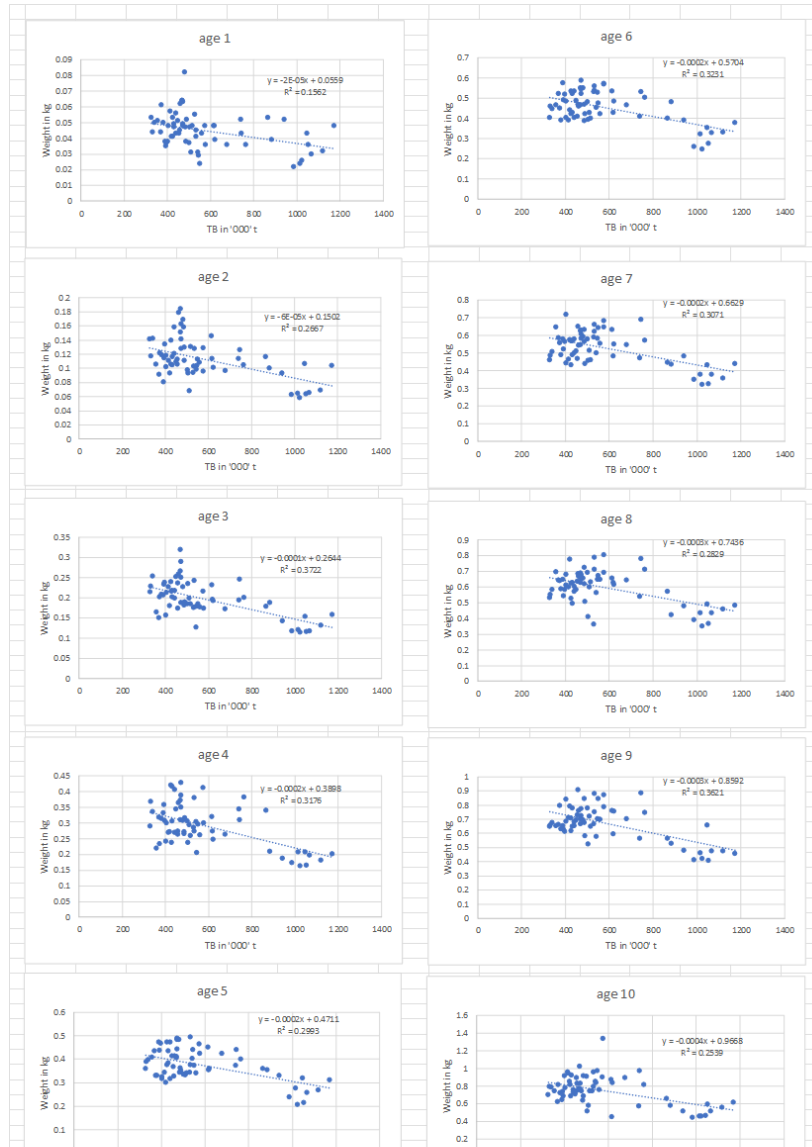
Big time trend in potential predators on plaice egg and larvae – but apparently no effect on this stock, judged from the S-R analysis



**Figure 8.** Fluctuations in total biomass of pelagic fish and zooplankton in the Norwegian Sea. Spawning stock biomass of mackerel (dark grey area), Norwegian spring-spawning herring (grey area) and blue whiting (light-grey area) from analytical stock assessment (ICES 2010a). Average zooplankton density (g dry weight m<sup>2</sup>; heavy black line) from the international ecosystem survey in the Nordic Seas (ICES 2010b). From Payne et al. (2012).

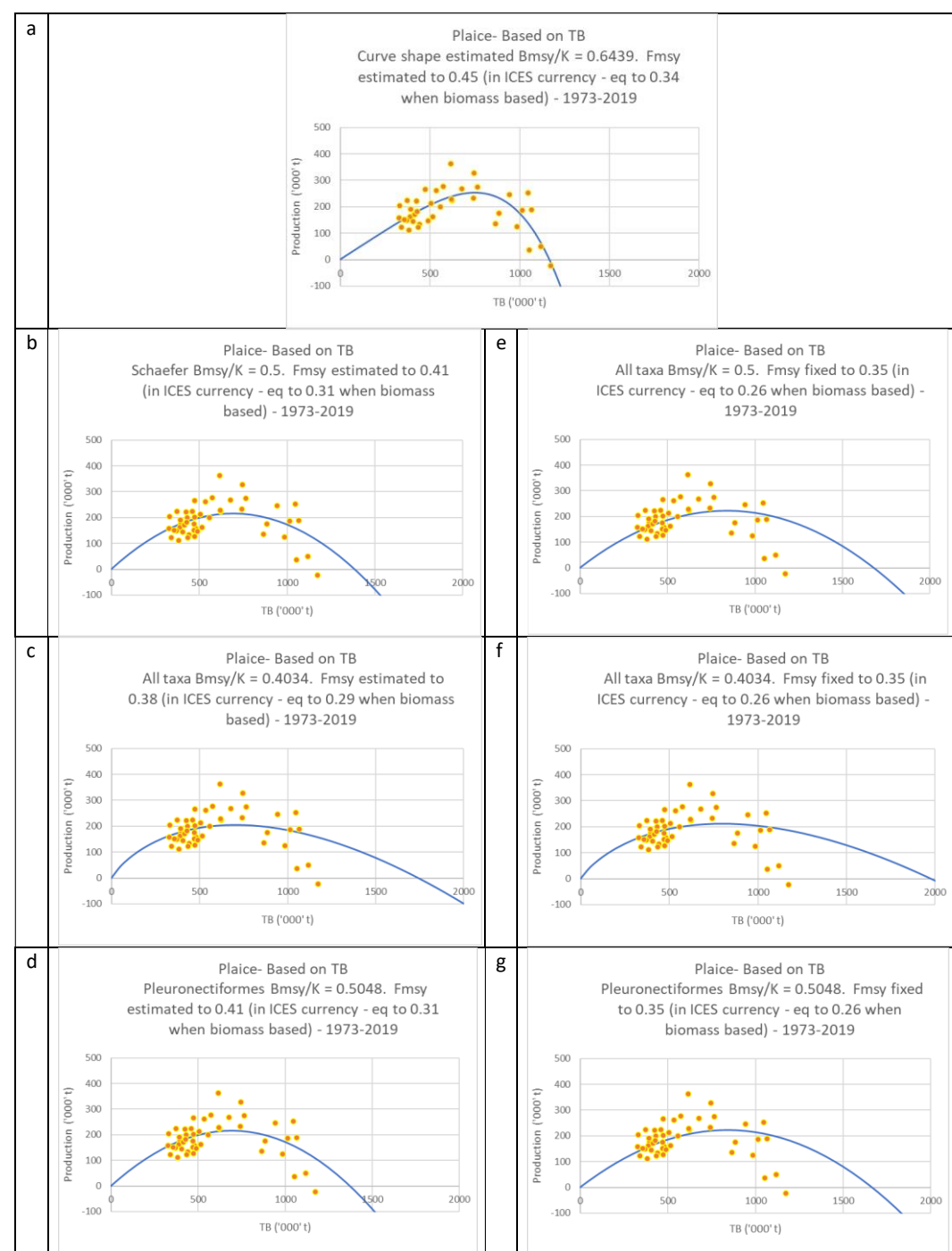
# ...available scientific knowledge

Density dependent growth highly significant.  
Thus, important to take this into account.



Next step is to fit an SPM model to the data.

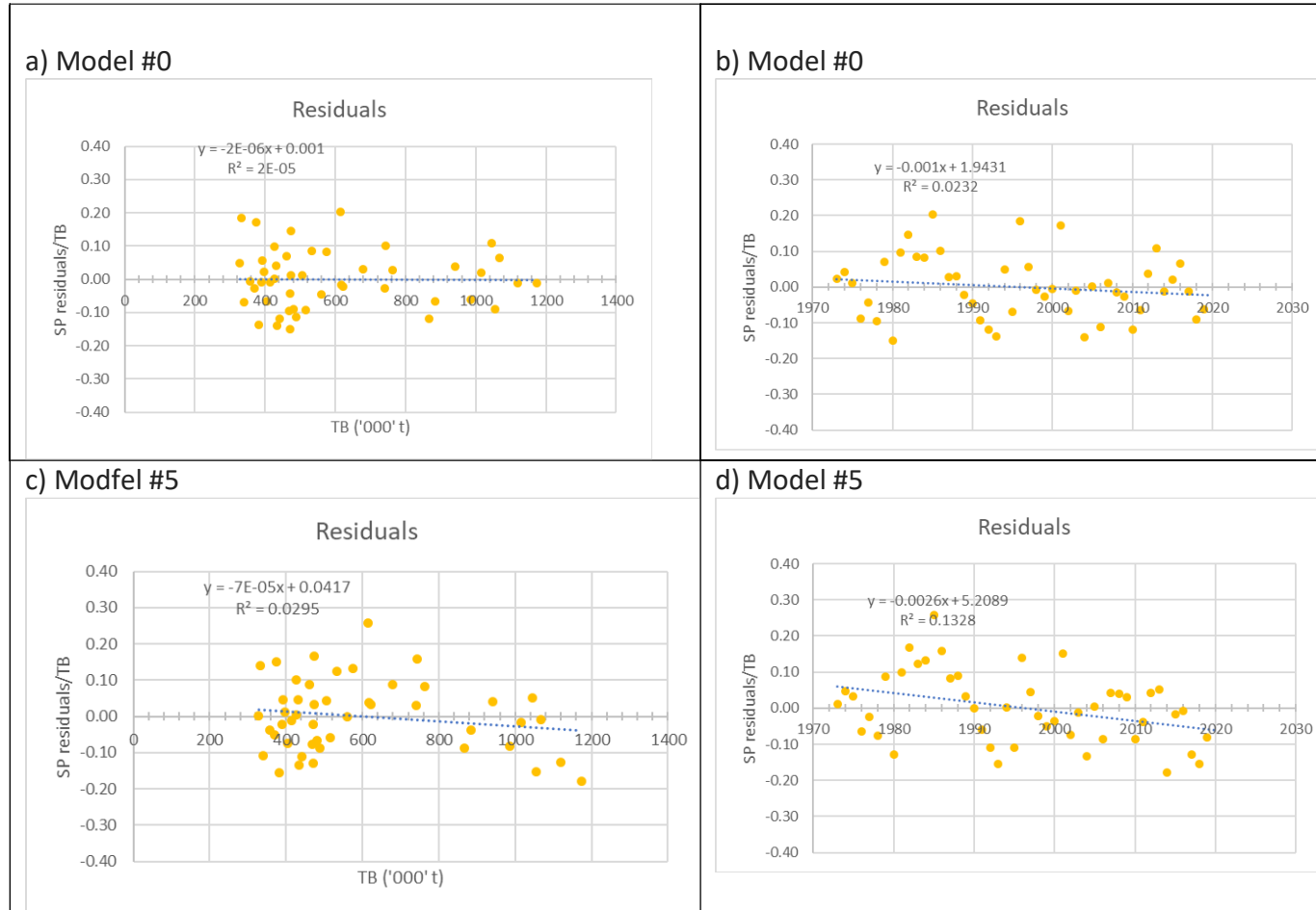
- Alternative models tested
- Judge model fits by:
  - AICc
  - Residual pattern
  - Consistency to available science



SPM model	Number of parameters estimated	Bmsy/K (curve shape parameter)	R <sup>2</sup>	AICc	SSBmsy '000' t	MSY in '000' t	K (Carrying capacity) '000' t	MSY/TBmsy
#0 Fmsy estimated Curve estimated	3	0.643	0.80	16.9	542	253	1166	0.34
#1 Fmsy estimated – Schaefer	2	0.500	0.78	15.3	511	216	1385	0.31
#2 Fmsy estimated - Thorson <i>et al.</i> (2012) “all taxa”	2	0.404	0.75	16.4	528	205	1744	0.29
#3 Fmsy estimated - Thorson <i>et al.</i> (2012) “Pleuronectiformes”	2	0.505	0.78	15.3	511	216	1373	0.31
#4 Fmsy fixed –Schaefer	1	0.500	0.74	14.6	643	222	1680	0.26
#5 Fmsy fixed - Thorson <i>et al.</i> (2012) “all taxa”	1	0.404	0.75	14.0	611	211	1977	0.26
#6 Fmsy fixed –Thorson <i>et al.</i> (2012) “Pleuronectiformes”	1	0.505	0.74	14.7	644	222	1665	0.26



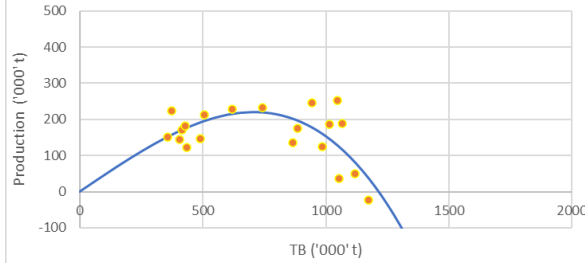
Model #0 has better residuals - maybe a little time trend - could it be climate?



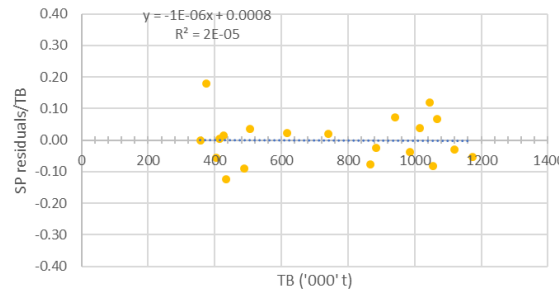
Reduced time window to after 2000 to make it more up-to-date and less trend dependent

### Model 0#

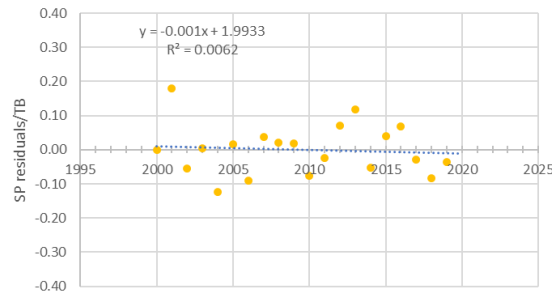
Plaice- Based on TB  
Curve shape estimated Bmsy/K = 0.5825. Fmsy estimated to 0.41 (in ICES currency - eq to 0.31 when biomass based) - 2000-2019



Residuals

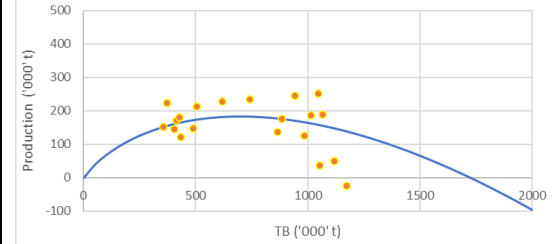


Residuals

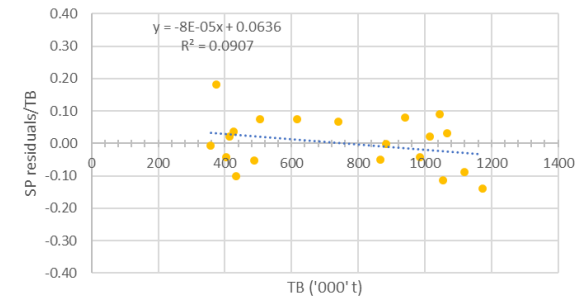


### Model 5#

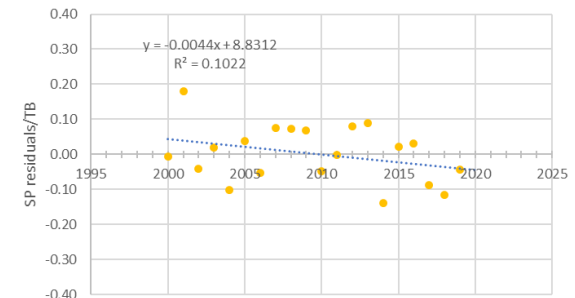
Plaice- Based on TB  
"All taxa" Bmsy/K = 0.4034. Fmsy fixed to 0.35 (in ICES currency - eq to 0.26 when biomass based) - 2000-2019



Residuals



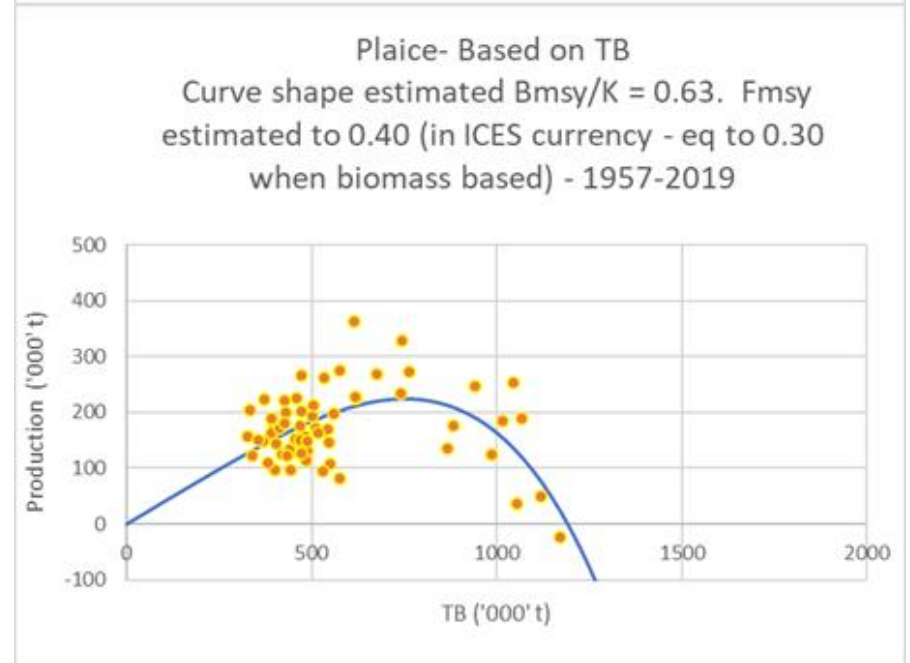
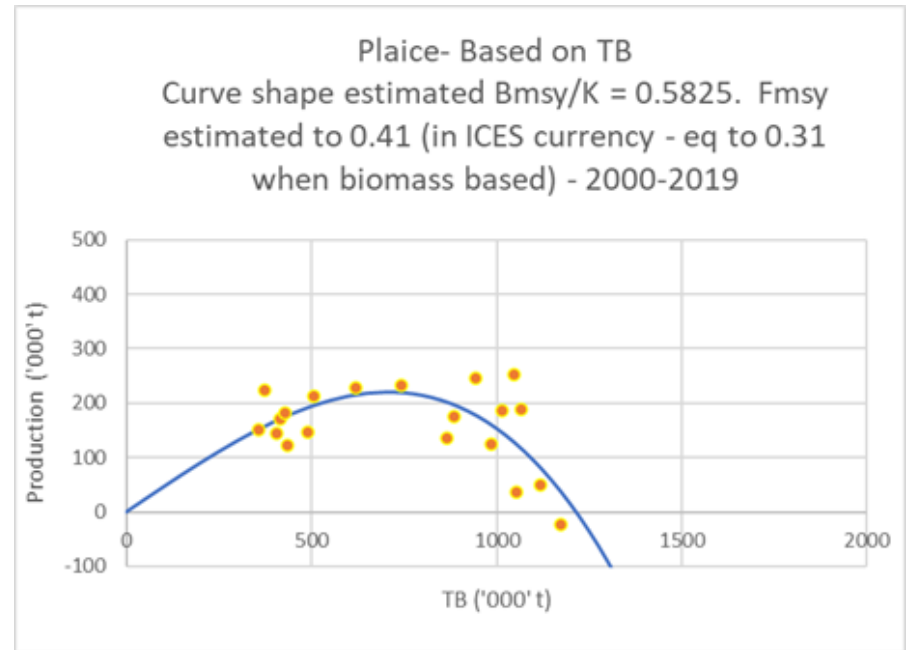
Residuals



SPM model	Number of parameters estimated	Bmsy/K (curve shape parameter)	R <sup>2</sup>	AICc	SSBmsy '000' t	MSY in '000' t	K (Carrying capacity) '000' t	MSY/TBmsy
#0 K, curve and Fmsy estimated – 2000-2019	3	0.5825	0.81	12.8	522	220	1215	0.31
#5 “All taxa”, fixed Fmsy -2000-2019	1	0.40	0.77	5.4	534	184	1727	0.26

- The best SPM for the North Sea plaice stock to be used in MSEs for 2020-2030 is one based on the data series from 2000-2019 (a period where the productivity was stable), with  $K$  of 1215 kt,  $F_{MSY}$  0.31 (0.41 in the ICES  $F$ -currency) and  $B_{MSY}/K$  of 0.58.
- An alternative SPM Model with an “All taxa” shape from Thorson *et al.* (2012) and  $F_{MSY}$  from Sparholt *et al.* (2020) was almost as good and might be tested in a sensitivity analysis. For this model,  $K$  is 1727 kt,  $F_{MSY}$  0.26 (0.35 in the ICES  $F$ -currency), and  $B_{MSY}/K$  0.40.

- The Key-run is quite similar to the run based on the full time series.



How does this compare to present reference points – biomass is in '000't

	Fmsy (ICES F- currency)	Bmsy (SSB)	Btrigger (SSB)	K carrying capacity (SSB)
Present	0.152	-	474	-
SPM Keyrun	0.41	522		806
SPM alternative run	0.35	579		919

# Robustness

Plaice - North Sea...very robust to adding a new data year.

SPM model	Number of parameters estimated	Bmsy/K (curve shape parameter)	R <sup>2</sup>	AICc	SSBmsy '000' t	MSY in '000' t	K (Carrying capacity) '000' t	MSY/TFmsy (Fmsy)
2000-2015	3	0.5762	0.81	14.3	534	222	1253	0.31
2000-2016	3	0.5650	0.81	13.8	540	221	1288	0.30
2000-2017	3	0.5904	0.81	13.3	539	226	1235	0.31
2000-2018	3	0.5910	0.81	13.2	529	224	1214	0.31
2000-2019	3	0.5825	0.81	12.8	522	220	1215	0.31

# MSE with the SPM Keyrun as Operating Model – pretty straight forward

To read later if you need the details. When you have the SPM model it is a straight forward MSE

The simulations are done as described below:

- 1) start with the observed TB (2022).
  - 2) The real TB is obtained taking observation error into account (log normally distributed obtained from historic assessment).
  - 3) Then the production,  $S$ , is obtained considering process error (assumed normally distributed and CV linearly related to TB).
  - 4) The real SSB is obtained by a linear link to TB influenced by  $F$  (regression obtained from the historic assessment).
  - 5) Then the observed SSB is obtained taking account of observation error.
  - 6) Then intended  $F$  is obtained taking account of the HCR (linearly reduced when  $SSB < MSYB_{trigger}$ ).
  - 7) The TAC is then obtained.
  - 8) The realised yield obtained taking implementation error into account.
  - 9) The real TB for the following year is then obtained from the real TB the current year + real SP – realised yield.
  - 10) The observed TB the following year is obtained from the real TB and observation error.
- ...repeat the sequence from stage 3) above for each year into the future in the simulations.



# MSE with the SPM Keyrun as Operating Model – results



**Figure 7.** North Sea plaice. Results of long-term forecast simulations using the surplus production operating model with a  $B_{lim}$  set to 207kt. Top left panel: Yield in kt. Top right panel: Risk of SSB falling below  $B_{lim}$  in terms of the 5% lower percentile of SSB. Bottom left: Interannual variation in TAC in percentage. Bottom right: SSB in kt. All four plots show the mean values of 200 simulations. Target-F is given in the SPM F-currency.



*Thank you!*