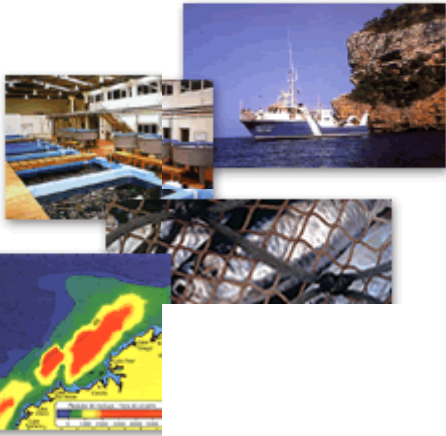




INSTITUTO  
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# FISPATH and DLMtool: Pesquería del bocinegro de Conil

Juan Gil Herrera – C.O. de Cádiz

The Science behind the  
MSC Standard

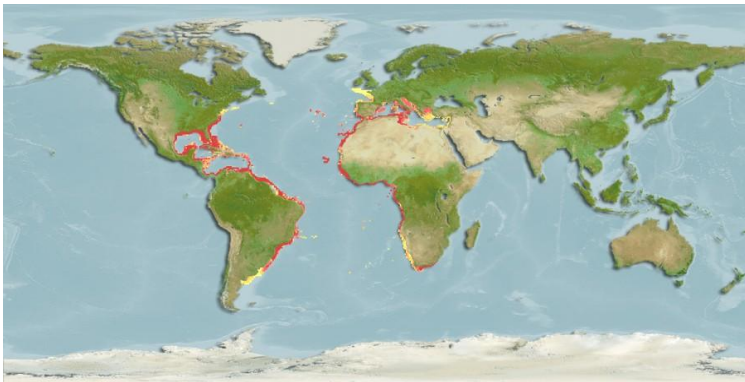
20/Feb./2019



**Bocinegro, pargo, parguete**  
**Red porgy**  
***Pagrus pagrus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**



Widely distributed (Atlantic and Mediterranean), till 250 m depth (10-80 m)

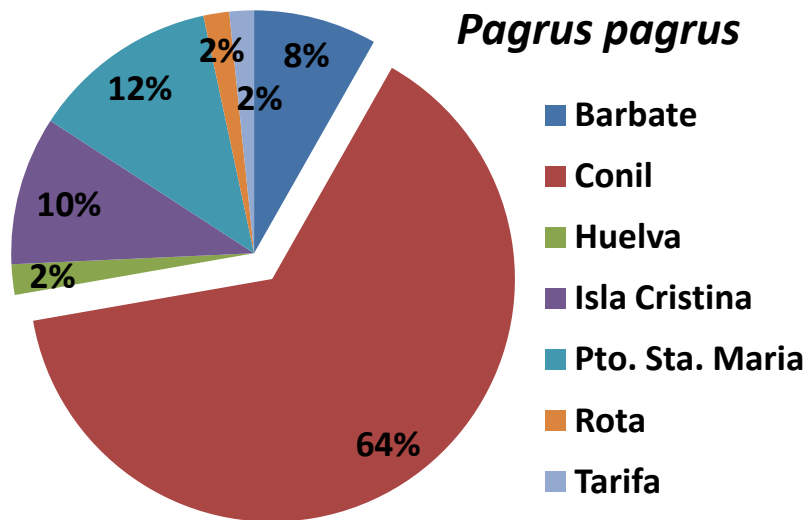
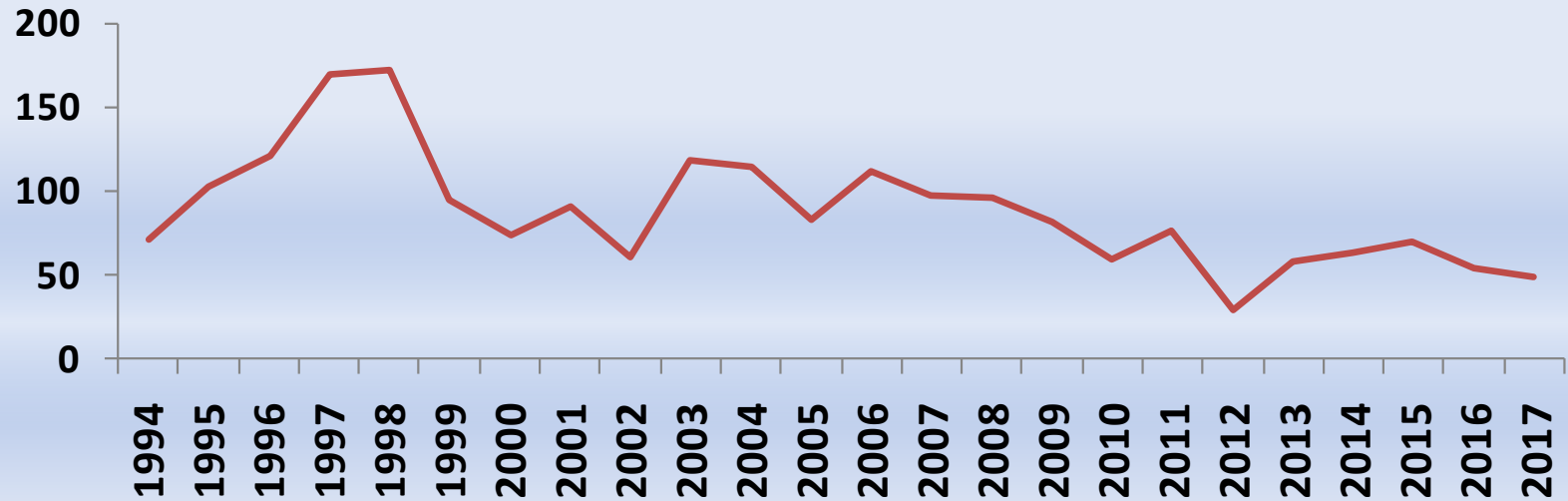


Hermaphrodite

Females  $L_{50}$  about 24 cm

80 cm maximum length

## Gulf of Cadiz bocinegro (*P. pagrus*) landings (t)

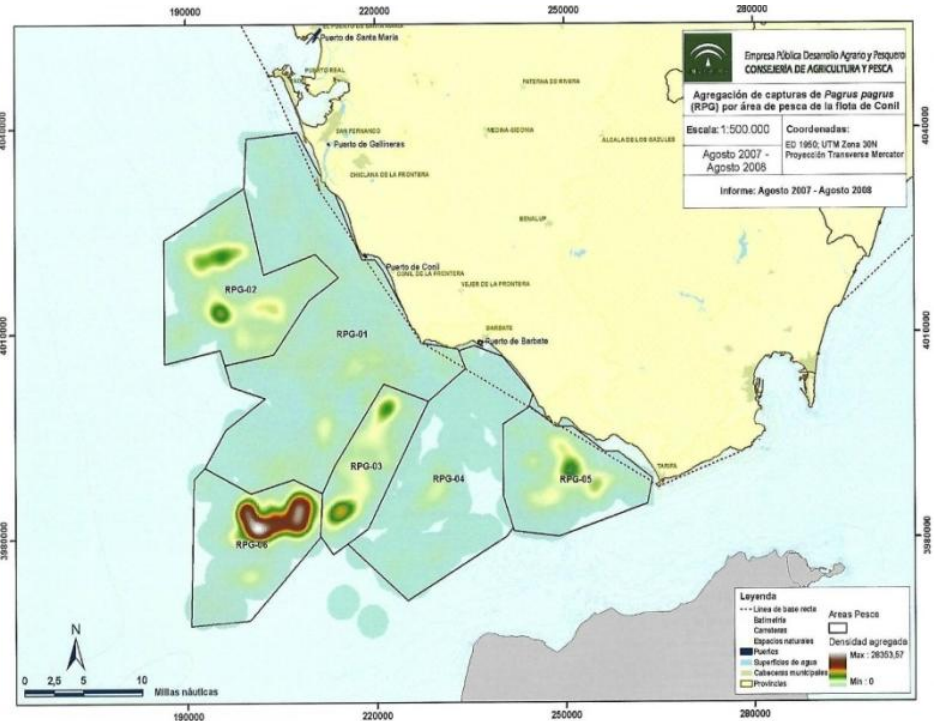
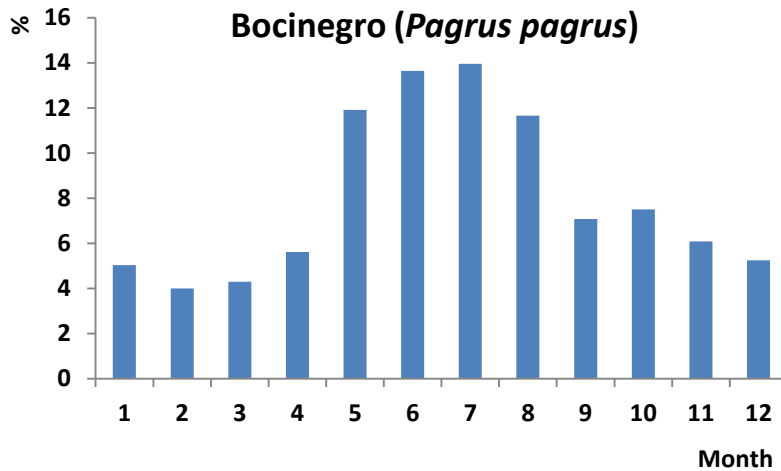


Gulf of Cadiz total landings (tons) and its relative importance (by port)

# Bocinegro de Conil

Small scale fishery  
 Longline and gillnets  
 Main fishing grounds  
 Seasonality

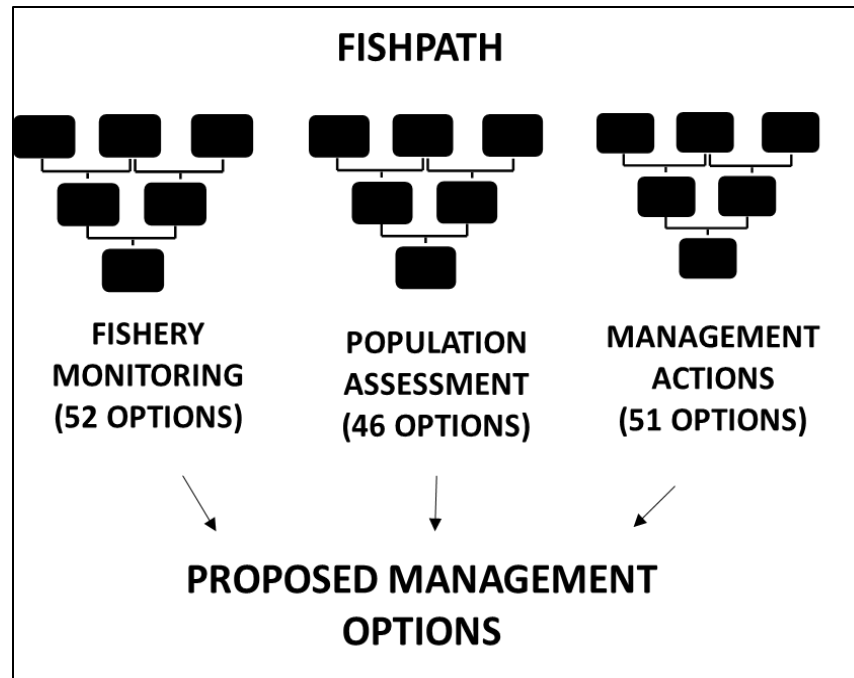
[www.bocinegro.com](http://www.bocinegro.com)  
[www.pescadodeconil.com](http://www.pescadodeconil.com)



Data availability (landings only)  
 No analytical assessment

FishPath (supporting the decision making)  
 DLMtool (MSE)

**Inform and guide the selection of context-appropriate Management Strategies that will set your fishery on the path to sustainability**



**Conil, March 2018: scientist + stakeholders**

# FishPath APPROACH

## Fishery monitoring (data collection)

### Options

Options have been plotted relative to how many positive or negative caveats are associated with them, based on properties of the fishery.

	Notes	Criteria	Caveats	Data Category	Option
<a href="#">hide</a>		3 ✓	2 2 2 5 1	To inform stock status	Independent Surveys: By researchers, performed regularly
<a href="#">hide</a>		3 ✓	2 4 5 1	Biological information	Independent Surveys: By researchers, performed regularly
<a href="#">hide</a>		3 ✓	1 4 1 5 1	To inform stock status	Independent Surveys: By researchers, performed irregularly
<a href="#">hide</a>		3 ✓	1 3 5 8 1	To inform stock status	Independent Surveys: By fishers, performed regularly
<a href="#">hide</a>		3 ✓	2 1 2 4 1 1	To inform stock status	Catch Records
<a href="#">hide</a>		3 ✓	1 2 3 5 1	Biological information	Independent Surveys: By fishers, performed irregularly
<a href="#">hide</a>		3 ✓	2 1 1 5 1 1	Biological information	Catch Records
<a href="#">hide</a>		3 ✓	1 8 8 1	Biological information	Independent Surveys: By fishers, performed regularly
<a href="#">hide</a>		4 ✓	1 4 4 1	Temporal trend analyses	Electronic Monitoring: Shore-based cameras
<a href="#">hide</a>		3 ✓	2 1 2 1 1	Temporal trend analyses	Catch Records
<a href="#">hide</a>		3 ✓	2 1 2 1 1	Basic understanding of the fishery	Catch Records
<a href="#">hide</a>		4 ✓	1 2 7 1	Temporal trend analyses	Electronic Monitoring: Vessel monitoring systems
<a href="#">hide</a>		3 ✓	6 2 9 2	Biological information	Snapshot Data Collection

# FishPath APPROACH

## Population assessment

### Options

Options have been plotted relative to how many positive or negative caveats are associated with them, based on properties of the fishery.

	Notes	Criteria	Caveats	Input-Based Category	Option
<a href="#">hide</a>		✓ 1	1 4 1 5	Population Dynamics Model	Depletion analysis
<a href="#">hide</a>		✓ 1 1 1	1 1 4	Catch Only	Only Reliable Catch Stocks (ORCS)
<a href="#">hide</a>		✓ 2 1	5 5	Size/Age-Based	Catch curve analysis
<a href="#">hide</a>		✓ 1	5 1 4	Multiple Indicators	CUSUM Control Charts
<a href="#">hide</a>		✓ 1 1 1	5 2 4	Multiple Indicators	Hierachical decision trees
<a href="#">hide</a>		✓ 2 1 1 1	5 2 3	Risk Analysis/Vulnerability	RAPFISH (Multi-dimensional scaling)
<a href="#">hide</a>		✓ 1	5 1 4	Multiple Indicators	Sequential trigger framework involving catch and/or effort, CPU...
<a href="#">hide</a>		✓ 1	5 1 4	Multiple Indicators	Traffic lights
<a href="#">hidden</a>		✓ 4	4 6	Size/Age-Based	Length-based Spawning Potential Ratio (LB-SPR)
<a href="#">hide</a>		✓ 1	4 1 4	Abundance Indicators	Linear regression to recent time series of CPUE



# FishPath APPROACH

## Management actions

### Harvest Control Rule Options

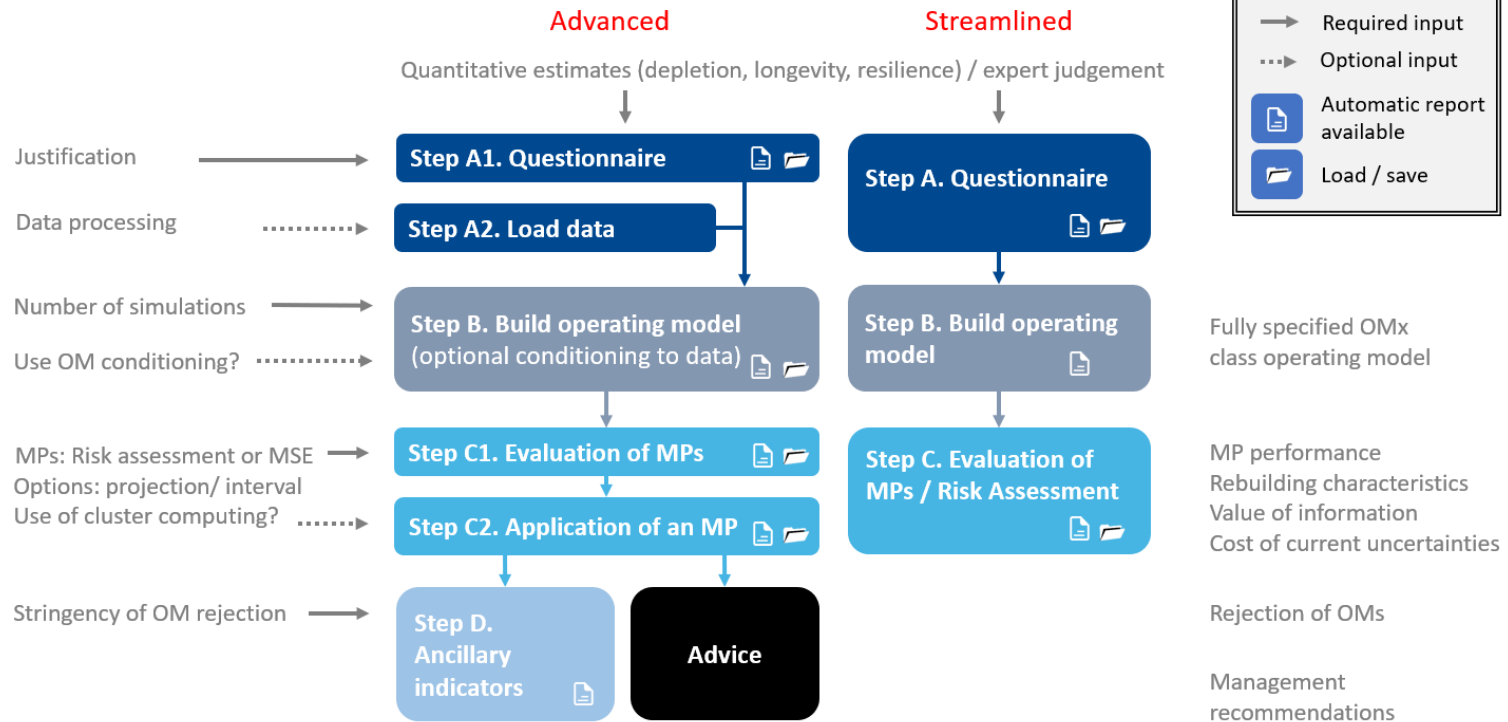
Options have been plotted relative to how many positive or negative caveats are associated with them, based on properties of the fishery.

	Notes	Caveats	Category	Option
<a href="#">hide</a>		2 1 4	Sex-Specific Regulations	Sex-specific size limits
<a href="#">hide</a>		1 1 1 4	Sex-Specific Regulations	Prohibit take of one sex
<a href="#">hide</a>		1 1 1	Other	Retain status quo
<a href="#">hide</a>		1 3 6 1	Spatial Management	Invoke a closure in response to assessment outcomes
<a href="#">hide</a>		1 3 6	Spatial Management	Move-on provisions
<a href="#">hide</a>		1 3 8	Spatial Management	Permanent no-take zones
<a href="#">hide</a>		1 1 4	Sex-Specific Regulations	Prohibit take of gravid females
<a href="#">hide</a>		5 11 6	Catch Limits	Adjust based on data collected from closed areas or marine protected areas



## MSE approach: evaluate numerous and varied management procedures

**FRAME** fishery risk assessment and method evaluation



**Cádiz, September 2018: scientists**

# DLMtool APPROACH

## Fishery (questions):

Longevity, Stock depletion, Resilience, Trend/variability in historical exploitation, Fishery length selectivity, Discarding rate/post-release mortality rate, Recruitment variability, Changing fishing efficiency, Size of potential Marine Reserve, Movement in-out of Marine Reserve

Fishery

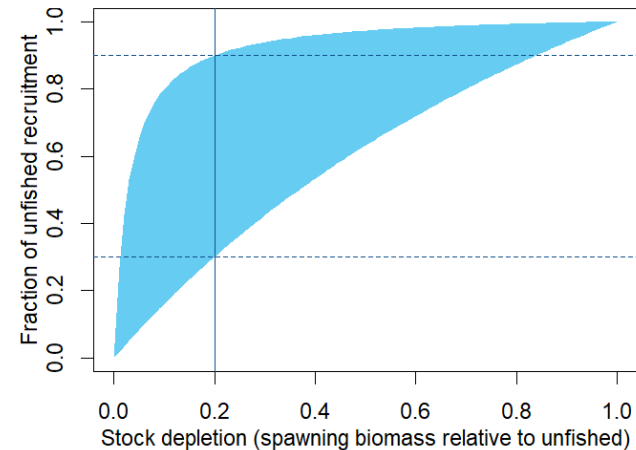
Management

Data

### 4. Resilience

- Not resilient ( $h < 0.3$ )
- Low resilience ( $0.3 < 0.5$ )
- Moderate resilience ( $0.5 < h < 0.7$ )
- Resilient ( $0.7 < h < 0.9$ )
- Very Resilient ( $0.9 < h$ )

UNKNOWN



# DLMtool APPROACH

## Management (questions): Implementation uncertainty (variability)

Fishery

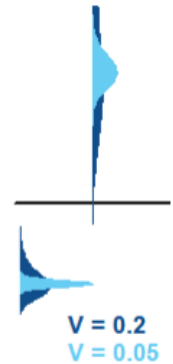
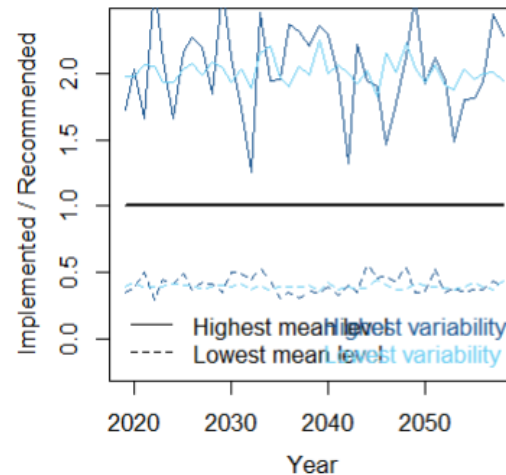
Management

Data

### 3. Implementation uncertainty: variability

- Constant ( $V < 1\%$ )
- Not variable ( $1\% < V < 5\%$ )
- Low variability ( $5\% < V < 10\%$ )
- Variable ( $10\% < V < 20\%$ )
- Highly variable ( $20\% < V < 40\%$ )

UNKNOWN



# DLMtool APPROACH

## Data (questions):

Types of data that are available, Catch reporting bias, Hyperstability in indices, Overall data quality

Fishery

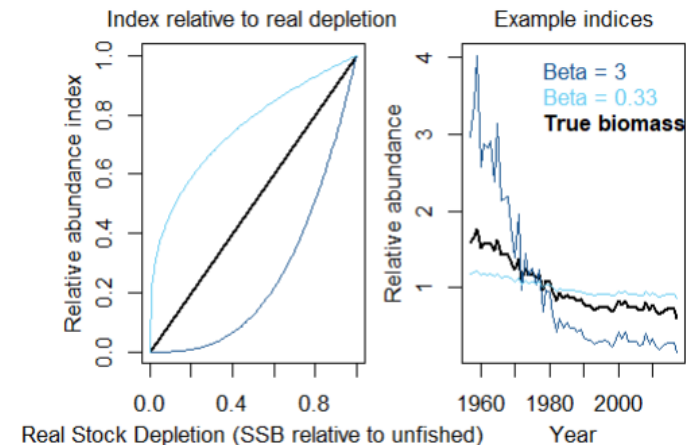
Management

Data

### 3. Hyperstability in indices

- Strong hyperdepletion ( $2 < \text{Beta} < 3$ )
- Hyperdepletion ( $1.25 < \text{Beta} < 2$ )
- Proportional ( $0.8 < \text{Beta} < 1.25$ )
- Hyperstability ( $0.5 < \text{Beta} < 0.8$ )
- Strong hyperstability ( $0.33 < \text{Beta} < 0.5$ )

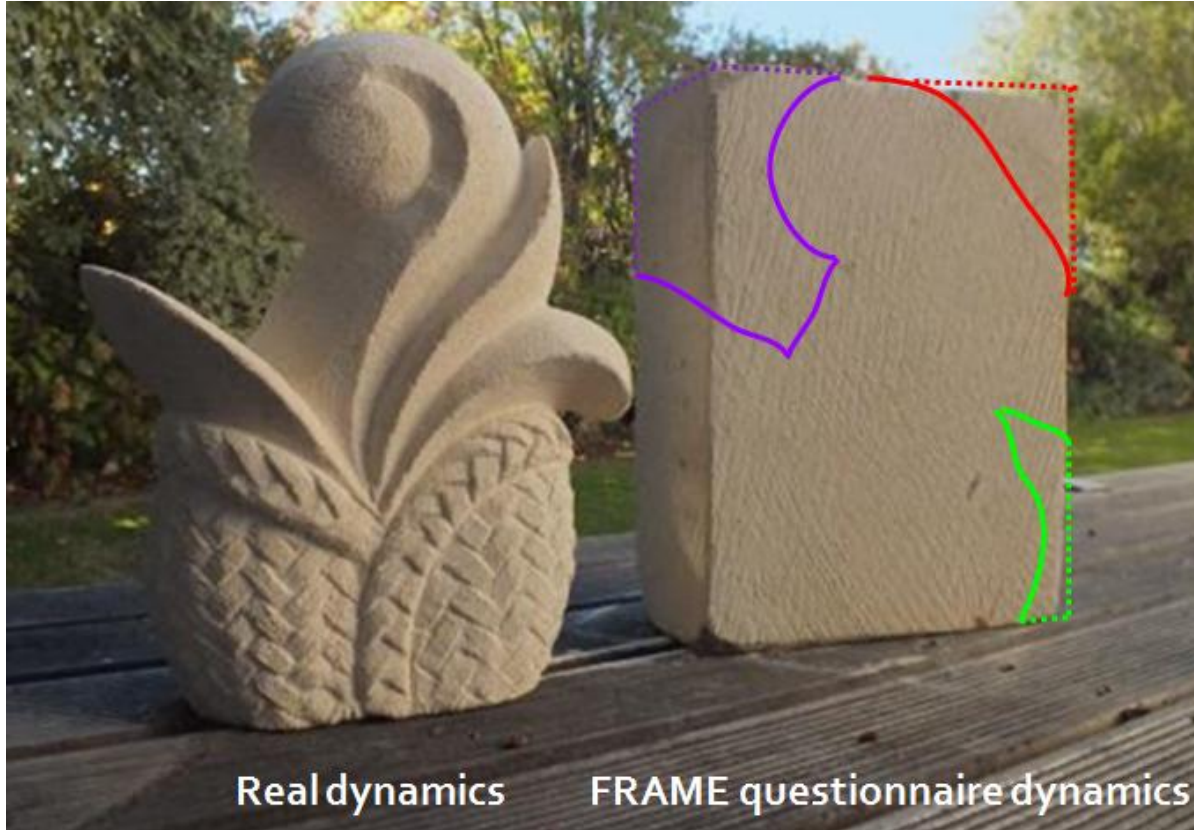
UNKNOWN



# DLMtool APPROACH

## Specifying an OM from a quantitative questionnaire

### Fishery question about M



Fishery question about stock depletion

Fishery question about resilience

## Questions on the table:

Data collection: official landings (IDAPES) and VMS (SLSEPA)

No length distributions (market categories)

Target species biology

Fishery seasonality

Unquantified recreational fishery!!

Management procedures catch and/or effort limits,  
spatial closures, gear selectivity...

Current minimum landing size: 15 cm

*Muchas Gracias*