SAC GFCM Sub-Committee on Stock Assessment

Date*	27	October	2011	Code*	HKE0111Pér			
Authors*			Pérez-Gil José Luis, González María, Torres Pedro, García Teresa, García Cristina, Baro Jorge and Melendez María José.					
		Affiliation*		ntro Oceanográfico rola (Spain)	o de Málaga, P. O. Box 285, 29640			
Speci	es Scie	entific name*	1	Source: GFCM Priority	y Species			
			2	Source: -				
			3	Source: -				
	Geogra	phical area*	Medit	terranean 37.1.1 FA	AO OA			
Geo Combin		cal Sub-Area (GSA)* f GSAs 1	01 -	Northern Alboran	Sea			

Sheet #0

Assessment form

Basic data on the assessment

Code: HKE0111Pér

Date*	27 Oct 2011	Authors*	Pérez-Gil José Luis, González María, Torres Pedro, García Teresa,
			García Cristina, Baro Jorge and Melendez María José.

Species	Merluccius merluccius - HKE	Species	European Hake
Scientific		common	Merluza
name*		name*	

Data Source

GSA*	01 - Northern Alboran Sea Period of time*	2002-2010

Description of the analysis

Type of data*	Size composition of commercial landings	Data source*	I.E.O. DCF. Official landings data from regional governmemt
Method of assessment*	VPA-Extended Survivor Analysis. Y/R, Yeld per Recruit Analysis	Software used	Lowestoft program; Darby and Flatman, 1994 - EXCEL

Sheets filled out

В	P1	P2a	P2b	G	A1	A2	A3	Υ	Other	D	Z	С
1	1	1	1		1	1	3	3		1	1	

Comments, bibliography, etc.

Baro J., Meléndez M.J, and del Árbol M. J. Informe técnico sobre una acción piloto de selectividad de artes de arrastre en el mar de Alborán. (RAI-AP-25/2003)-IEO. 2004

García-Rodriguez M. And Esteban A. Algunos aspectos sobre la biología y pesca de la merluza meditterránea Merluccius merluccius (Linnaeus, 1758) en la Bahía de Santa Pola (sureste de la península ibérica). (1995). Bol.Inst,Esp.Oceanogr; 11(1).3-25.

García-Rodriguez M. And Esteban A. (2002). How fast does hake grow? A study on the Mediterranean hake (Merluccius merluccius L.) comparing whole otoliths readings and length frequency distributions data. SCI .MAR.,66(2):145-156.

Lleonart J. and J. Salat (1992) VIT. Programa de Análisis de Pesquerías. Inf. Téc. Sci. Mar., 168-169.

Maynou F., J. Lleonart and J.E. Cartes (2003) Seasonal and spatial variability of hake (Merluccius merluccius L.) recruitment in the NW Mediterranean. Fisheries Research, 60: 65-78.

Mendoza M., García T and Baro J. Using classification trees to study the effects of fisheries management plans on the yield of Merluccius merluccius (Linnaeus, 1758) in the Alboran Sea (Western Mediterranean). Fisheries Research 102 (2010) 191–198

Orsi Relini L., C. Papaconstantinou, S. Jukic-Peladic, A. Souplet, L. Gil de Sola, C. Piccinetti, S. Kavadas and M. Rossi (2002) Distribution of the Mediterranean hake populations (Merluccius merluccius smiridus Rafinesque, 1810) (Osteichthyes: Gadiformes) based on six years monitoring by trawl-surveys: some implications for management. Scientia Marina, 66(Suppl. 2): 21-38.							
Sartor P., L. Recasens, C. Viva and J. Lleonart (2001) Analysis of the impact of the fishery on the adult population of European hake in the northwestern Mediterranean. Rapp. Comm. Int. Mer Médit., 36: 321-322.							

Assessment form

Sheet B Biology of the species

Code: HKE0111Pér

Somatic magnitude measured (LH, LC, etc)*				TL	Units*	cm	
Sex Fem Mal Both Unsex		Unsexed					
Maximum	size observed			75		Reproduction season	All year: Feb and
Size at firs	t maturity					Reproduction areas	Upper Slope
Recruitme	nt size					Nursery areas	Continental Shelf

Parameters used (state units and information sources)

				S	ex	
		Units	female	male	both	unsexed
	L∞				110	
Growth model	K				0.178	
Growin model	t0				0.001	
	Data source	Mellon et al, 2009 - (Tagging Data)				
Length weight	а	0.0048				
relationship	b	3.12	IEO-DCF			
	_	_	_	_		_

M	0.31		

sex ratio (mal/fem) 0.36

Comments

Comments	Sheet	В (ра	ge 2)

Assessment form

Sheet P1

General information about the fishery

Code: HKE0111Pér

Data source*	I.E.O. DCF		Year (s)*	2003-2010
Data aggregati	on (by year, average	By year		
figures betwee	n years, etc.)*			

Fleet and catches (please state units)

	Country	GSA	Fleet Segment	Fishing Gear Class	Group of Target Species	Species
Operational Unit 1*	ESP	01	E - Trawl (12-24 metres)	03 - Trawls	33 - Demersal shelf species	нке
Operational Unit 2						
Operational Unit 3						
Operational Unit 4						
Operational Unit 5						

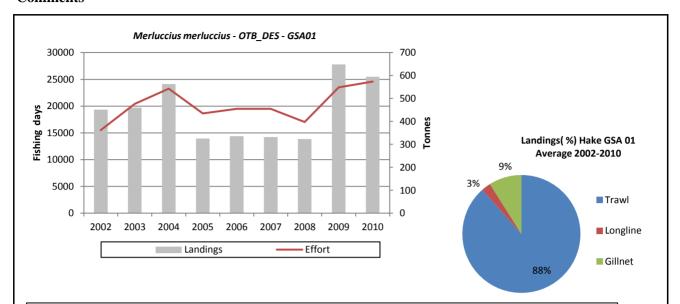
Operational Units*	Fleet (n° of boats)*	Kilos or Tons	Catch (species assessed)	Other species caught	Discards (species assessed)	Discards (other species caught)	Effort units
ESP 01 E 03 33 - HKE	230	Tons	448				ishing/day
Total	230		448				

Legal minimum size	20 cm total length
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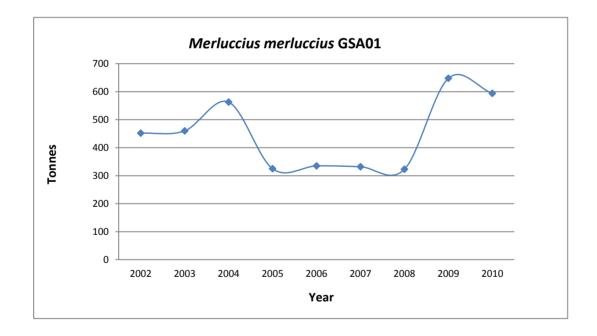
Comments

From official data, in 2010 the total trawl fleet of the whole geographical sub-area 01 (Northern Alboran Sea) comprise an average of 230 boats), averaging 34.9 GRT and 175.8 HP. The port of Almeria had the largest number of boats with an average of 40 units. The fleet with the largest GRT corresponded to the port of Garrucha (55.3 t), followed by the port of Motril (44.7 t) by that of Almeria (43.1 t). Engine power was correlated to the size of the fishing vessel. Highest engine power was associated with those vessels based in the port of Garrucha (289.8 HP), Almeria port (205.7 HP) and Motril port (190.7 HP). The HP of fishing vessels is directly related to the distance to the fishing grounds where they normally operate (Mendoza et al, 2010)

Comments



During the last years, an increase in landings was observed, starting in 2002 and reaching the maximum value in 2004, followed by a stabilization in catches (around 300 tons) during the period 2005-2008. Catches increase in 2009 reaching 648 tons (the highest in the series) and decreasing to 594 tons in 2010.



Evolution of Merluccius merluccius landings in the GSA 1 (Norther Spain) for the period 2002-2010.

Assessment form

Sheet P2a

Fishery by Operational Unit

Code: HKE0111Pér Page 1/1

Data source*	IEO: size composition of trawl catches. Official la	OpUnit 1*	ESP 01 E 03 33 - HKE

Time series

Year*	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Catch	452	460	563	326	335	332
Minimum size		9	9	10	8	12
Average size Lc		22.4	20.5	25.2	17.3	20.4
Maximum size		67	63	75	71	66
Fleet	258	220	243	250	252	236

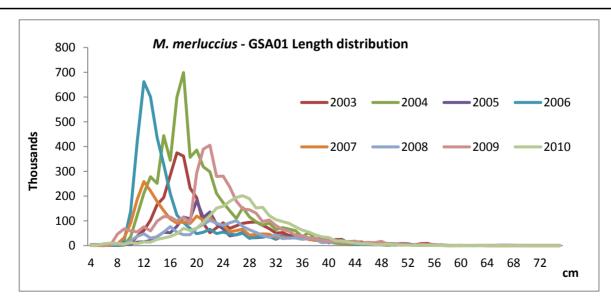
Year	2008	2009	2010		
Catch	323	648	594		
Minimum size	10	10	11		
Average size Lc	25	23.7	27.3		
Maximum size	70	68	74		
Fleet	227	212	205		

Selectivity Remarks

L25	12.19 cm
L50	13.55 cm
L75	14.99 cm
Selection factor	2.8

Baro J, Meléndez M.J. y del Árbol J. Informe del seguimiento científico sobre una acción piloto de selectividad con artes de arrastre en aguas del litoral de Málaga. (RAI-AP-25/2003).IEO. 2004

Structure by size or age



The plot emphasizes the decrease of the catch proportion at age 0 after 2007, indicates ages 1 as fully recruited to the fishery and suggests a change in the exploitation.

Assessment form

Sheet P2b

Fishery by Operational Unit

Code: HKE0111Pér

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Data source*

IEO: size composition of trawl catches. Official landin

OpUnit 1*

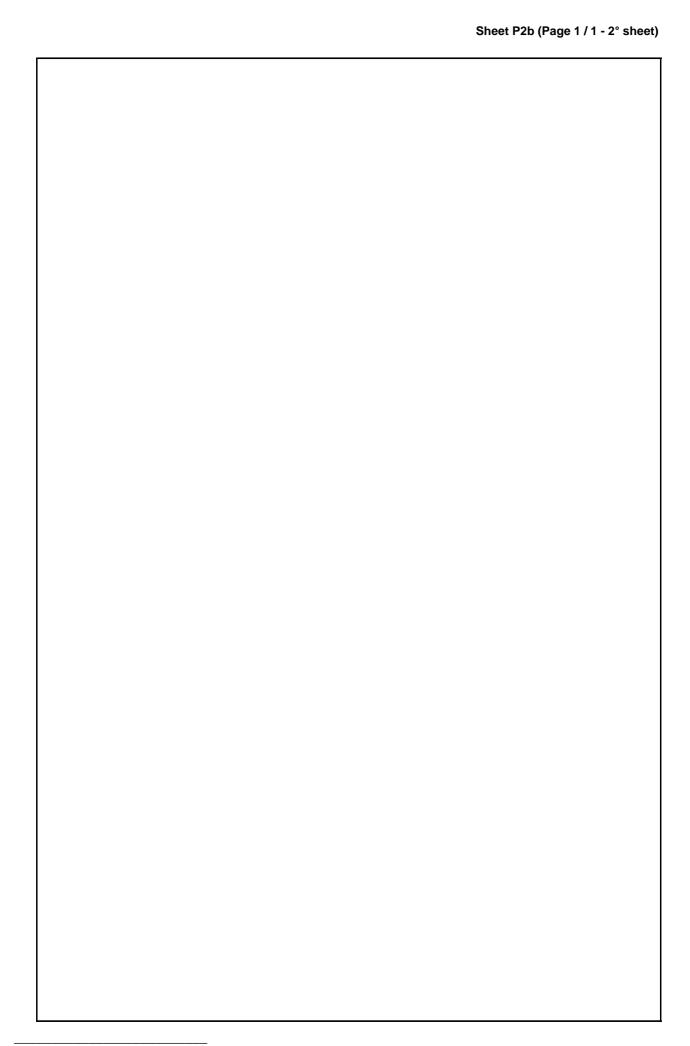
ESP 01 E 03 33 - HKE

Regulations in force and degree of observance of regulations

- Fishing license : fully observed
- Engine power limited to 316 KW or 500 HP: not fully observed
- Mesh size in the codend (40 mm square or 50 mm rhomboidal): fully observed
- Fishing forbidden within upper 50 m depth: not fully observed
- Time at sea (12 hours per day and 5 days per week): fully observed
- Minimum legal size (20 mm CL): observed

Accompanying species

- Conger conger
- Galeus melastomus
- Helicolenus dactylopterus
- Lepidopus caudatus
- Lepidorhombus spp.
- Lophius spp.
- Micromesistius poutassou
- Mullus barbatus
- Mullus surmuletus
- Nephrops norvegicus
- Octopus vulgaris
- Pagellus bogaraveo
- Phycis blennoides
- Parapenaeus longirostris
- Scyliorhinus canicula
- Scorpaena spp.



Assessment form

Sheet A1

Indirect methods: VPA, LCA

Analysis # *

Code: HKE0111Pér

Sex* B

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XSA

Time series

Data	Size	Age
(mark with X)		X

Model	Cohorts	Pseudocohorts
(mark with X)	X	

Equation used	Catch ecuation	Tunig method	Extended Survivor Analysis (XSA)
# of gears	1	Software	Lowestoft VPA V3.2 (Darby and
			Flatman, 1994)
F _{terminal}	1.17		

Population results (please state units)

	Sizes	Ages		Amount	Biomass
Minimum	8	0	Recruitment	6939	1238
Average	25.27	3	Average population	16483	1124
Maximum	75	5+	Virgin population		
Critical			Turnover		SSB
					321
				Thousands	Tons

Average mortality

		Gear				
	Total	Trawl				
F ₁	1.083	Fbar 0-4				
F ₂	1.3357	F bar 1-4				
Z	1.67					

⁽F1 and F2 represent different possible calculations. Please state them)

Comments

Assessment form

Sheet A2

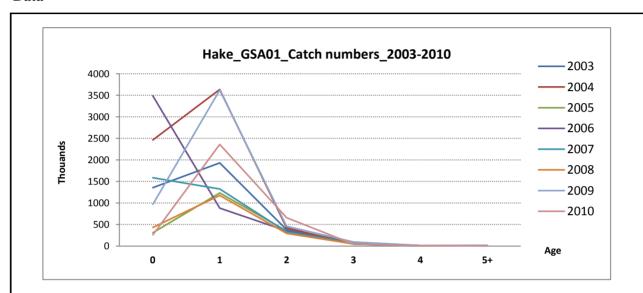
Indirect methods: data

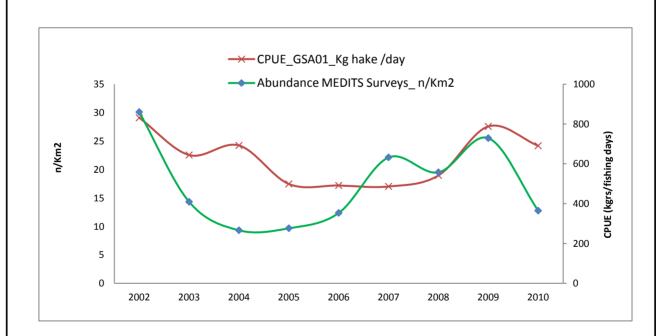
Code: HKE0111Pér

Sex* B Gear* Trawl Analysis # * VPA

Data Catch number by age and CPUE from surveys and commercial fleet

Data





VPA-XSA was performed using data from MEDTIS_ES surveys indices (n per Km²) and CPUE (Kgrs/fishing days) from GSA01 ports..

Assessment form

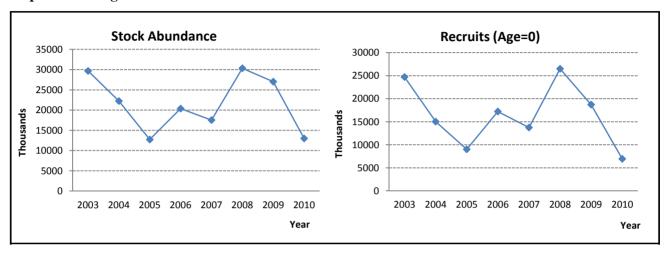
Sheet A3 Indirect methods: VPA results

Code: HKE0111Pér

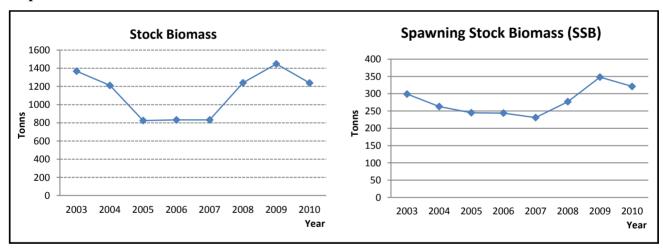
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Sex* B Gear* Trawl (OTB_DES) Analysis #* VIT

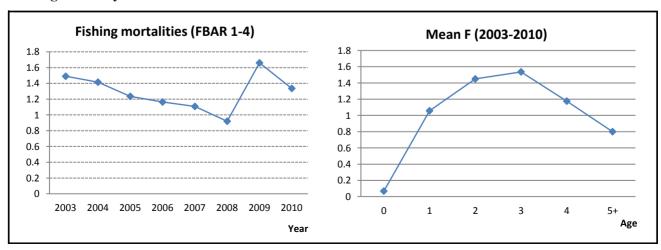
Population in figures



Population in biomass



Fishing mortality rates



Assessment form

Sheet A3

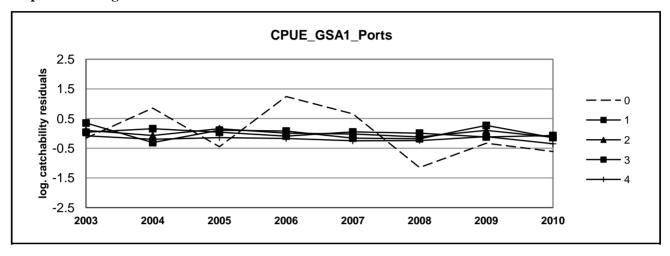
Indirect methods: VPA results

Code: HKE0111Pér

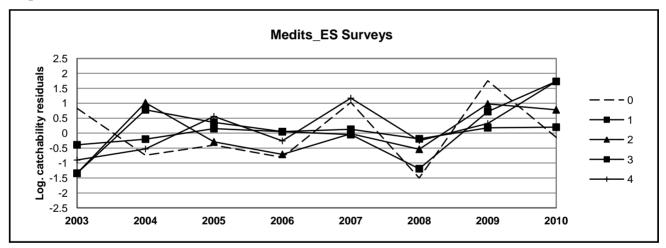
Page 2/3

Sex* B Gear* Trawl Analysis #* XSA Tunning Residuals

Population in figures



Population in biomass



Fishing mortality rates

Log catchability residual plots.

No unusual pattern of residuals and conflicts between ages is observed.

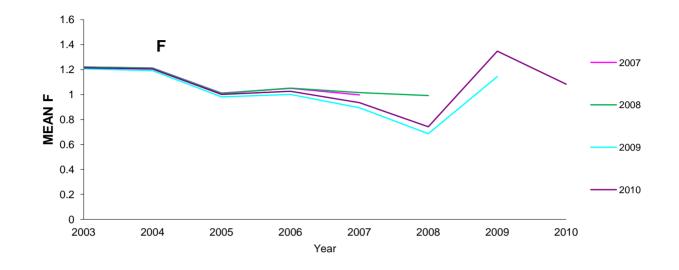
Assessment form

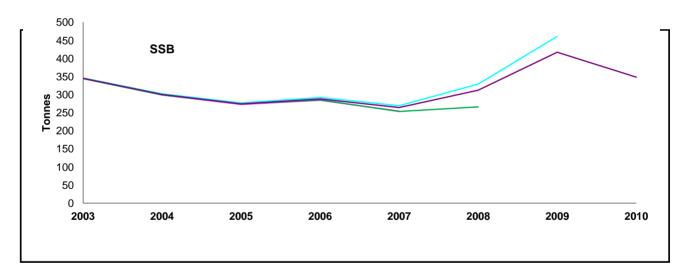
Sheet A3
Indirect methods: VPA results

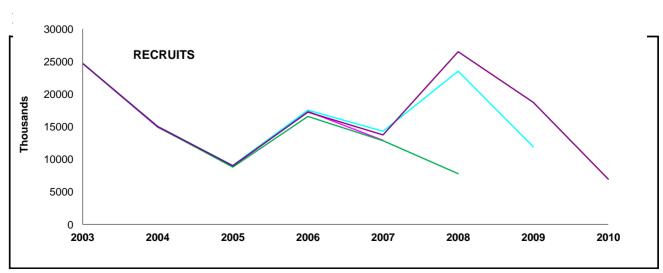
Code: HKE0111Pér

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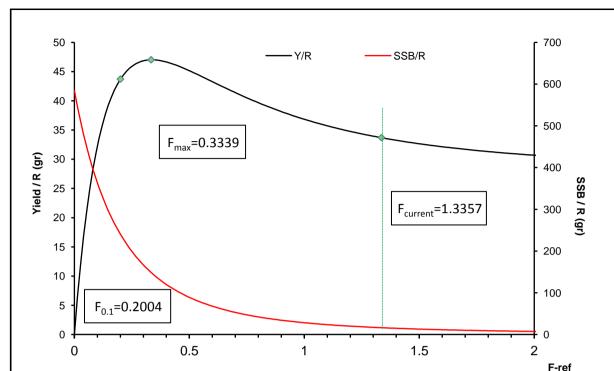






SAC GFCM - Sub-Committee on Stock Assessment (SCSA) Sheet Y **Assessment form** Indirect methods: Y/R Code: HKE0111Pér Sex В Analysis # Y/R # of gears Software **EXCEL** Parameters used Vector F From pseudocohort analysis See sheet B Vector M From pseudocohort analysis Vector N **Model characteristics** From calculated mean weights (2003-2010) **Results** Gear Total Current YR 33.68 gr Maximum Y/R 46.98 gr Y/R 0.1 43.7 gr 0.32 F_{max} 0.2 Current B/R 78.24 Maximum B/R 234.2 B/R 0.1 322.75 Fref = F current 1.33 F0.1 (factor) 0.15 **Comments**

Comments



F-ref The Y/R analysis shows that the F_{ref} (1.33) exceeds the Y/R $F_{0.1}$ and $_{Y/RFmax}$ reference points (0.20 and 0.33 respectivaly absolute values).

Assessment form

Sheet D Diagnosis

Code: HKE0111Pér

Indicators and reference points

Criterion	Current value	Units	Reference Point	Trend	Comments
В	1238	t	B mean	+	Bnow is over Bmean (1124 t)
SSB	321	t	SSBmean	+	SSB now is over the SSBmean (278 t)
F	1.33		F mean	+	Fnow is higher than Fmean (1.2)
Υ	594	t	Y mean	Ш	Ynow is similar Ymean (448)
CPUE	24.2	kg/d	CPUEmean	Ш	CPUEnow is similar CPUEmean (22)
_					

Stock Status* Use one (or both) of the following two systems for the stock assessment status description

	0	? - (or blank) Not known or uncertain. Not much information is available to make a judgment; U - Underexploited, undeveloped or new fishery. Believed to have a significant potential for expansion in total production;
al		M - Moderately exploited, exploited with a low level of fishing effort. Believed to have some limited potential for expansion in total production;
ension	0	F - Fully exploited. The fishery is operating at or close to an optimal yield level, with no expected room for further expansion;
Unidimensional	(O - Overexploited. The fishery is being exploited at above a level which is believed to be sustainable in the long term, with no potential room for further expansion and a higher risk of stock depletion/collapse;
ם	0	D - Depleted. Catches are well below historical levels, irrespective of the amount of fishing effort exerted;
	0	R - Recovering. Catches are again increasing after having been depleted or a collapse from a previous;

		Exploitation rate		Stock abund	lance	•
Bidimensional	0 0 0	No or low fishing Moderate fishing High fishing mortality Uncertain / Not assessed	0	Virgin or high abundance Intermediate abundance Low abundance	0	Depleted Uncertain / Not assessed

Comments

The results show a decreasing trend in the last year both in biomass and spawning stock biomass of the stock. Current Recruitment in numbers represent a 26% of the value observed two years ago (the highest in the series). Fishing mortality increasing from 2008 to 2009, decreasing slightly in the last
year. The Y/R analysis shows that the Fref (1.33) exceeds the Y/R F0.1 reference point (0.20) absolute value).
It can be concluded that the resource is over-exploited (growth over-fishing).

Assessment form

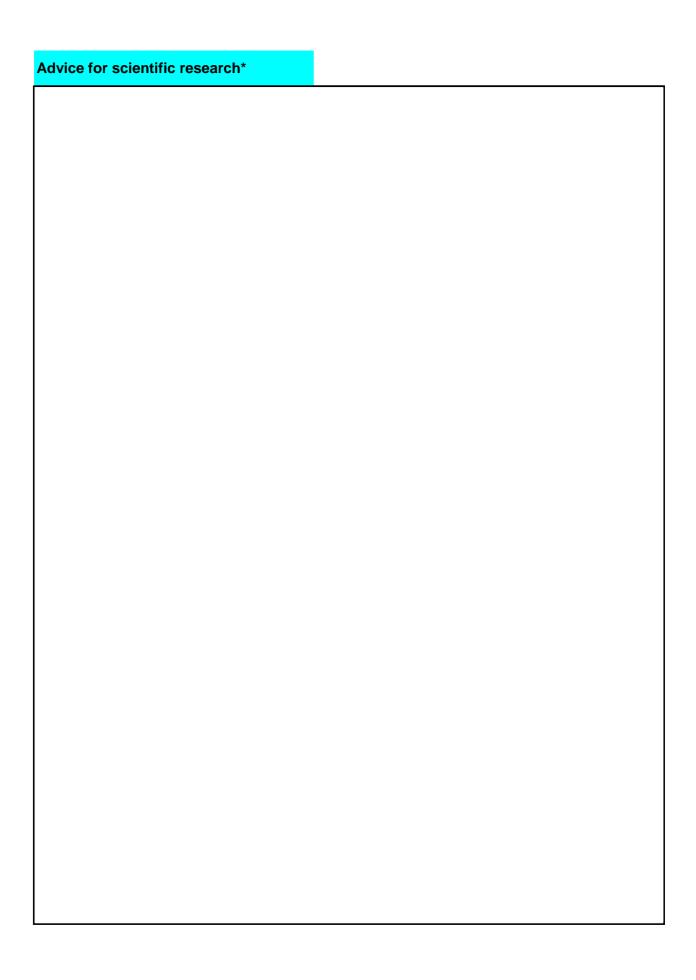
Sheet Z

Objectives and recommendations

Code: HKE0111Pér

Management advice and recommendations*

Reduce growth overfishing through: - reduce the effort of trawl - Improve the fishing pattern of the trawl fleets.
To avoid recruitmenst overfishing: - Reduce effort in trawl - Especial surveillance in the use of 40mm square/50 diamond mesh size in the cod end in trawl gears.



Abstract for SCSA reporting

Year 2011

Pérez-Gil José Luis, González María, Torres Pedro,

García Teresa, Melendez Mar	García Cristina, Baro Jorge and ía José.
Species Scientific name	Merluccius merluccius - HKE Source: GFCM Priority Species
	Source: -
	Source: -
Geographical Sub-Area	01 - Northern Alboran Sea
Fisheries (brief description of the	
the Mediterranean fishing flee landings) on the shelf and slop The trawling fleet in the GSA	nerluccius (Linnaeus, 1758)) is one of the target demersal species of ets, largely exploited in GSA01 almost exclusively by trawl (88% be and by small-scale using gillnets (9%) and long lines (3%). O1 area comprised an average of 183 boats, averaging 35 GRT and the annual landings of this species averaged 448 tons in the whole

Authors

Source of management advice*

(brief description of material -data- and methods used for the assessment)

	e period 1995-2009 by means of a VPA Separab d abundance indices from trawl survey (MEDIT ed Survivor Analysis (XSA) method (Lowestoft	
O - Overexploited. The fishery is being exploited at a	above a level which is believed to be sustainable in the le	ong
O - Overexploited. The fishery is being exploited at a term, with no potential room for further expansion ar	nd a higher risk of stock depletion/collapse;	o n g
O - Overexploited. The fishery is being exploited at a		ong
O - Overexploited. The fishery is being exploited at a term, with no potential room for further expansion ar Exploitation rate	nd a higher risk of stock depletion/collapse; Stock abundance	ong
O - Overexploited. The fishery is being exploited at a term, with no potential room for further expansion ar Exploitation rate High fishing mortality	nd a higher risk of stock depletion/collapse; Stock abundance	ong
O - Overexploited. The fishery is being exploited at a term, with no potential room for further expansion ar Exploitation rate High fishing mortality Comments	Stock abundance Intermediate abundance	ong
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Management advice and recommendations*

