SAC GFCM Sub-Committee on Stock Assessment

Date*	5	October	2009	Code*	PIL0609Bel			
		Authors*	1	o, J.M.1*, Quintanilla o, C.1, Alemany, F.3,	, L.2, Torres, P2., Giráldez, A.2, Iglesias, M.3			
		Affiliation*	de Mu		nografía. Centro Oceanográfico San Pedro del Pinatar. 30740.			
Species Scientific name*			1 Sardina pilchardus - PIL Source: GFCM Priority Species					
			2	Source: -				
			3	Source: -				
(Geogra	phical area*	Wes	tern Mediterranean (I	FAO Subarea 37.1.)			
Geo g		cal Sub-Area (GSA)* f GSAs 1	06 -	Northern Spain				

Assessment form

Sheet #0

Basic data on the assessment

Code: PIL0609Bel

Date* 5 Oct 2009	Authors*	Bellido, J.M.1*, Quintanilla, L.2, Torres, P2., Giráldez, A.2,
		Ceruso, C.1, Alemany, F.3, Iglesias, M.3

Species	Sardina pilchardus - PIL	Species	Sardine, Sardina
Scientific		common	
name*		name*	

Data Source

GSA*	06 - Northern Spain	Period of time*	1994-2008

Description of the analysis

Type of data"	Landings, Length and biological samplings. Tuning from Purse seiners	Data source	Official Statistics, IEO Sampling Network, Acoustic Survey
Method of assessment*	XSA - Extended Survivor Analysis	Software used*	VPA Suite. Lowestoft. 1995

Sheets filled out

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

Comments, bibliography, etc.

Fishery assessment by VPA methods of the Spanish sardine stock GSA06 is reported. VPA Lowestoft software suite was used and XSA was the assessment method. A separable VPA was also run as exploratory analysis for both stocks. Stochastic short term projections were also produced.

Bibliography (Published papers and books):

Abella A., Caddy J.F., Serena F. (1997) Declining natural mortality with age and fisheries on juveniles: a Mediterranean demersal fishery yield paradigm illustrated for Merluccius merluccius. Aquatic Living Resources 10: 257–269.

Caddy, J.F. (1991). Death rates and time intervals: Is there an alternative to the constant natural mortality axiom? Rev. Fish Bio/. Fisheries, 1: 109-13 8.

De Oliveira, J.A.A., Uriante, A., and Roel, B., 2005. Potential improvements in the management of Bay of Biscay anchovy by incorporating environmental indices as recruitmen predictors. Fisheries Research, 75: 2-14.

Freon, P. and Misund, O.A., 1999. Dynamics of Pelagic Fish Distribution and Behaviour: Effects on Fisheries and Stock Assessment. Fishing News Books, UK, 348 pp.

Hilborn, R. and Walters C.J., 1992. quantitative Fisheries Stock Assessment; Choice, Dynamics and Uncertainty. New York: Chapman and Hall, 570 pp.

Lleonard, J. and Maynou, F., 2003. Fish Stock Assessment in the Mediterranean: state of the art. Scientia Marina, 67: 37-49.

Patterson, K., 1992. Fisheries for small pelagic species: an empirical approach to management targets. Review in Fish Biology and Fisheries, 2: 321-338.

Ramon M.M and Castro, J.A., 1997. Genetic variation in natural stocks of Sardina pilchardus (Sardines) from the western Mediterranean Sea. Heredity, 78: 520-528.

Sheperd, J.G., 1999. Extended Survivors Analysis: An improved method for the analysis of catch-atage data and abundance indices. Journal of Marine Science, 56: 584-591.

Bibliography (Technical Reports and grey literature):

Darby, C.D. and Flatman, S., 1994. Virtual Population Analysis, version 3.1 (Windows/DOS) user guide. Information Technology Series 1. CEFAS, Lowestoft, UK.

Reports from the SCSA and SAC of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), available at http://www.fao.org/fi/body/rfb/GFCM/gfcm_home.htm and/or ftp://cucafera.icm.csic.es/pub/scsa/

Reports from the Assessment Working Groups of the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES), particularly the small pelagics assessment working group WGMHSA. Available at www.ices.dk

Reports from the SGMED Working Groups on the Mediterranean of the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF). Available at http://fishnet.jrc.it/web/stecf.

Assessment form

Sheet B

Biology of the species

Code: PIL0609Bel

Somatic magnitude measured (LH, LC, etc)*				Total Leng	th Units*	1/2 centimeter	
	Sex	Fem	Mal	Both	Unsexed		
Maximum size obser	rved			22		Reproduction season	Oct-Mar
Size at first maturity				13.3		Reproduction areas	All the coast
Recruitment size				10		Nursery areas	Bays

Parameters used (state units and information sources)

			Sex			
		Units	female	male	both	unsexed
	L∞	cm			22.9489	
Growth model	K	year-1			0.2506	
Growin model	t0	year			-2.9262	
	Data source	Otoliths				
Length weight	а			·	0.0052	
relationship	b				3.14	

M	M vector (see comments)
,	 1

sex ratio (mal/fem) 44/56

Comments

ALK 2004-2008, combined ALK for 1994-2003. Length Distributions 1994-2008.

Biological sampling 2004-2008 for Maturity at age and Weight-Length relationships.

Natural Mortality value (M) - Following the recommendation from the Workshop on Mediterranean Stock Assessment Standardization (SG-ECA/RST/MED 09-01), a vector (declining value of M with age) instead of a constant value was used. The vector was estimated using the ProdBiom method (Abella et al., 1997) based on Caddy (1991).

Age	M
0	1.20
1	0.46
2	0.34
3	0.29
4	0.26
5+	0.25

Assessment form

Sheet P1

General information about the fishery

Code: PIL0609Bel

Data source*	Official Statistics, IEO Sar	npling Network, Acoustic	Year (s)*	2000-2008
Data aggregation	on (by year, average	By year 2000-2008		
figures between	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	06	G - Purse Seine (6-12 metres)	02 - Seine Nets	31 - Small gregarious pelagic	PIL
Operational Unit 2	ESP	06	H - Purse Seine (12-24 metres)	02 - Seine Nets	31 - Small gregarious pelagic	PIL
Operational Unit 3	ESP	06	F - Trawl (>24 metres)	02 - Seine Nets	31 - Small gregarious pelagic	PIL
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 06 G 02 31 - PIL	5	Tons	14123				
ESP 06 H 02 31 - PIL	111	Tons					
ESP 06 F 02 31 - PIL	14	Tons					
Total	130		14123				

Comments

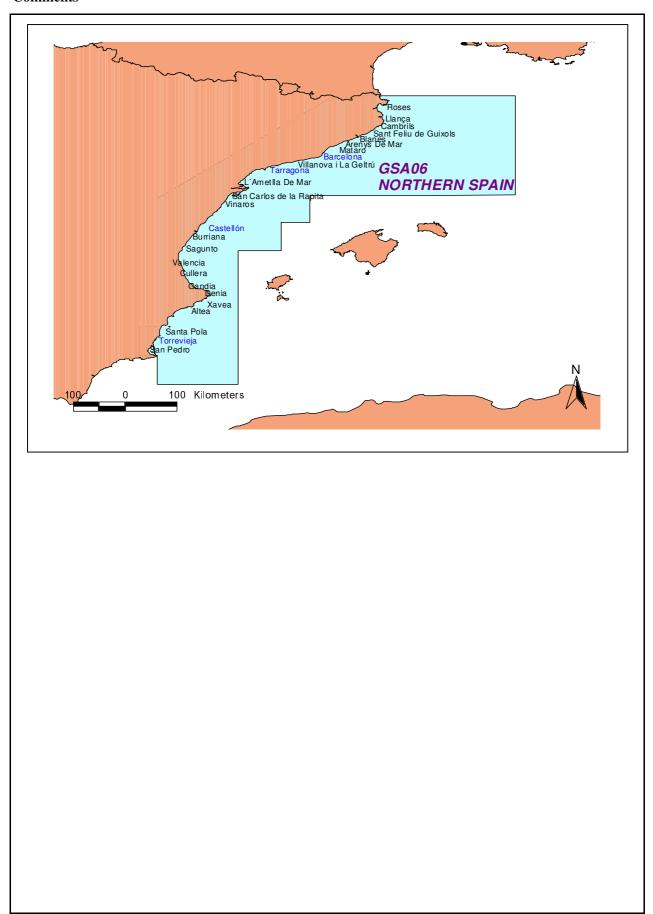
The catch (landings) is not split by Fleet segments. It comprises 14123 Tons in 2008 for the three Operational Units. Although landings are not still separated by Fleet segments we can provide a segmentation of the pelagic fleet in GSA06, with number of boats for every fleet segment:

The Fleet Segment Purse Seine (6-12 metres) comprises 5 boats in GSA06 in 2008
The Fleet Segment Purse Seine (12-24 metres) comprises 111 boats in GSA06 in 2008
The Fleet Segment Purse Seine (greater than 24 metres) comprises 14 boats in GSA06 in 2008

Then, and because that landing aggregation, we prefer to fill pages P2a and P2b considering the three fleet segments as an unique pelagic fleet. We aim to split landings by Fleet segment in a near future.

Landing Ports are shown in the attached Figure. Sampling ports are highlighted in blue. Tuning data from acoustic survey ECOMED and Commercial Fleet off Barcelona, Tarragona, Castellón and Torrevieja from 1994 to 2008.

Comments



Assessment form

Sheet P2a

Fishery by Operational Unit

Code: PIL0609Bel

Page 1 / 3

Data source*	Official Statistics, IEO Sampling Network	OpUnit 1*	ESP 06 G 02 31 - PIL

Time series

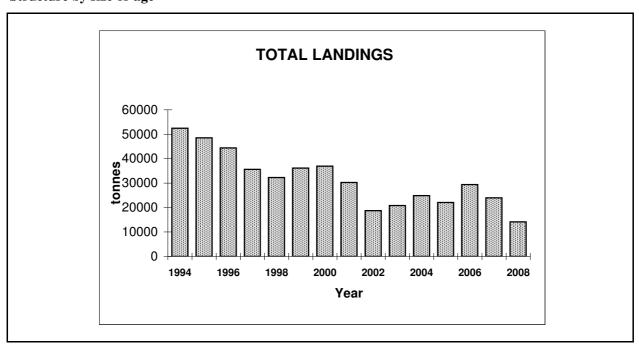
Year*	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Catch	35618 t	32274 t	36142 t	36972 t	30275 t	18762 t
Minimum size	7.5 cm	9.5 cm	6 cm	9 cm	9 cm	8 cm
Average size Lc	16.6 cm	16.66 cm	16.78 cm	16.72 cm	16.9 cm	16.56 cm
Maximum size	20 cm	19.5 cm	20 cm	20 cm	20.5 cm	20.5 cm
Fleet		223		207	179	157

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Catch	20817 t	24874 t	22081 t	29381 t	23984 t	14123 t
Minimum size	6.5 cm	6.5 cm	9 cm	9 cm	9.5 cm	9.0 cm
Average size Lc	16.84 cm	17.02 cm	16.87 cm	16.08 cm	17.81 cm	16.9 cm
Maximum size	22 cm	23.5 cm	22.5 cm	22.5 cm	22.5 cm	22.0 cm
Fleet	161	155	147	139	132	132

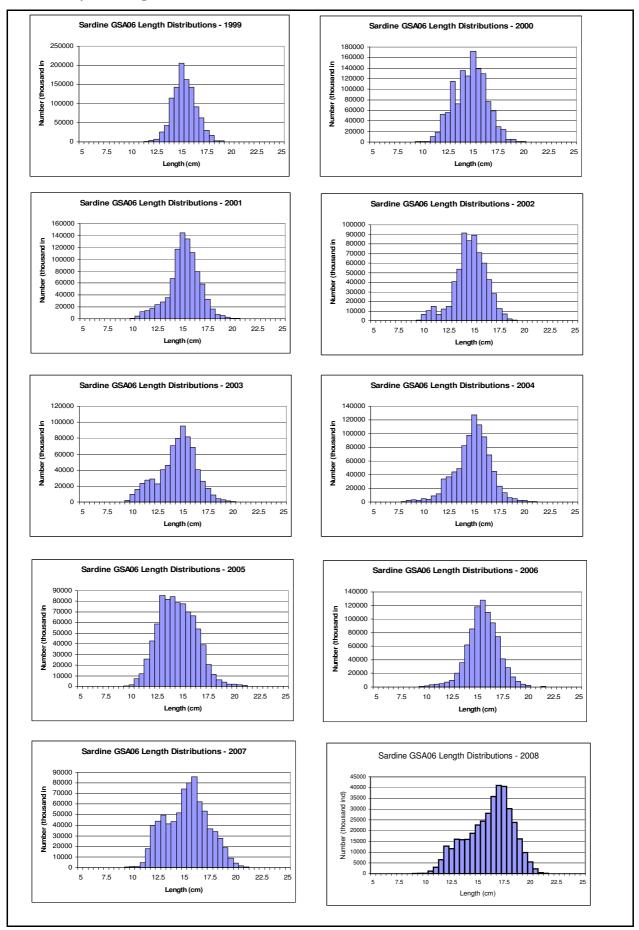
Selectivity Remarks

L25	
L50	
L75	
Selection factor	

Structure by size or age



Structure by size or age



Assessment form

Sheet P2a

Fishery by Operational Unit

Code: PIL0609Bel

Page 2 / 3

Data source*			OpUnit 2*	ESP 06 H	02 31 - PIL
Time series					
	1	.			
Year*					
Catch					
Minimum size					
Average size Lc					
Maximum size					
Fleet					
Year					
Catch					
Minimum size					
Average size Lc					
Maximum size					
Fleet					
11000	<u> </u>				
Selectivity		Remarks			
L25					
L50					
L75					
Selection factor					
Structure by si	ze or age				
•					•

Assessment form

Sheet P2b

Fishery by Operational Unit

Code: PIL0609Bel

Page 1 / 1

Data source* Official Statistics, IEO Sampling Network OpUnit 1* ESP 06 G 02 31 - PIL

Regulations in force and degree of observance of regulations

Fishing license: fully observed Minimum landing size 11cm: not fully observed (Some landings under minimum size in some specific ports).
No fishing allowed on weekend. Time at sea 12 hours per day and 5 days a week: fully observed Several technical measures regulations (gear and mesh size, engine, GRT, etc): not fully observed Temporary fishing closure (two months, variable along the time series): fully observed.

Accompanying species

Tho	moet	importa	nt are:
1110	HIOSI	111100116	iiii aie

Anchovy (Engraulis encrasicolus)

Mediterranean Horse Mackerel (*Trachurus mediterraneus*)

Other Horse Mackerels (Trachurus trachurus and Tachurus picturatus)

Mackerel (Scomber scombrus)

Chub Mackerel (Scomber japonicus)

Round sardinella (Sardinella aurita)

Bogue (Boops boops)

SAC GFCM - Sub-Committee on Stock Assessment (SCSA) Sheet G **Assessment form** Indirect methods. Global model Code: PIL0609Bel Analysis #* Page 1 / Data source' Gear' **Model characteristic** Type of model Fitting criterion Software Bibliographical source Data Year Catch Effort CPUE Year Catch Effort CPUE Adjustment RMS Results Carryng а capacity Growth rate b Catchability MSY **EMSY TACMSY** TAC0.1 E0.1 Ecurrent **Comments**

Assessment form

Sheet A1

Indirect methods: VPA, LCA

Code: PIL0609Bel

Sex* Both

Page 1 / 1

Time series

Analysis # *	XSA

Data	Size	Age
(mark with X)	X	X

Model	Cohorts	Pseudocohorts
(mark with X)	X	

Equation used	VPA	Tunig method	XSA
# of gears	Purse seiners	Software	VPA95. Lowestoft suite
F _{terminal}	Not relevant to XSA		

Population results (please state units)

	Sizes	Ages		Amount	Biomass
Minimum	9	0	Recruitment	1945 millions	
Average	See page 2a		Average population	See coments be	elow
Maximum	22	5+	Virgin population		
Critical			Turnover		

Average mortality

		Gear					
	Total						
F ₁	Fbar=0.87						
F ₂							
Z	See Comments						

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

Comments

Reference F is Fbar1-3 (average of ages 1 to 3 are considered the reference ages). Following the SG-ECA/RST/MED 09-01 recommendation, a vector instead of a constant value was used. The vector was estimated using the ProdBiom method (Abella et al., 1997) based on Caddy (1991).

Separable VPA results show no unusual pattern of Log catchability residuals and no particular conflicts between ages. XSA main settings were Fbar 1-3; Age 2 for q stock-size independent and age 3 for q independent of age. Landings decrease in 2008, reaching up 14123 t, which represents the lowest landings of the assessed time series. Fishing mortality is at a moderate-high level (F08=0.87), showing a rather plane pattern from 2002 onwards. Recruitment in 2008 (R08=1945 millions) is similar to 2007 (2077 millions) following a decreasing trend from 2003 onwards. The trend of the recruitments is so important as they can affect seriously to the stock health. Both Total Biomass(TB=68031 t) and Spawning Stock Biomass (SSB=42605 t) in 2008 are also the lowest of the time series. See also figures in page VPA

SAC GFCM - Sub-Committee on Stock Assessment (SCSA) Sheet A1 **Assessment form** Indirect methods: VPA, LCA Code: PIL0609Bel Sex* Page 2 / 1 Analysis # * Time series Data Size Age Model Cohorts Pseudocohorts (mark with X) (mark with X) Equation used Tunig method # of gears Software $F_{terminal}$ **Population results (please state units)** Sizes Amount Biomass Ages Minimum Recruitment Average Average population Maximum Virgin population Critical Turnover **Average mortality** Gear Total (F1 and F2 represent different possible calculations. Please state them) **Comments**

Assessment form

Sheet A2

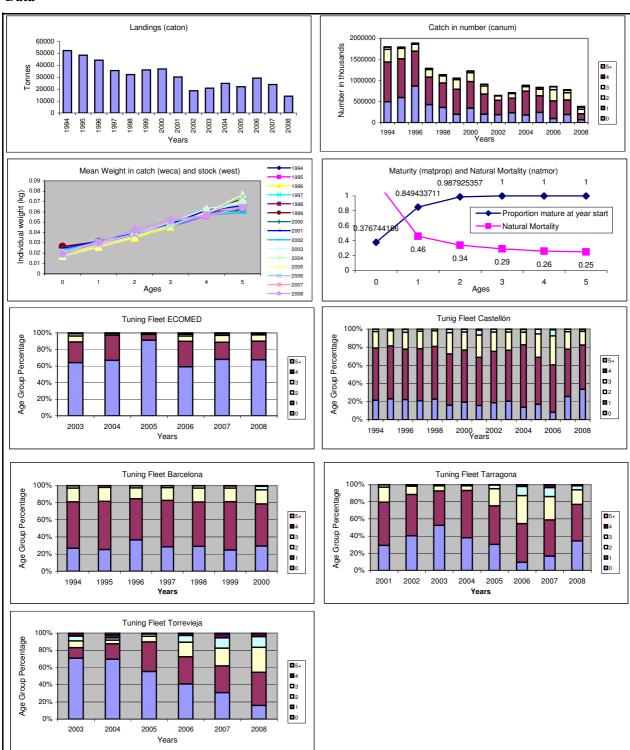
Indirect methods: data

Code: PIL0609Bel

Sex* Both Gear* Purse seiners Analysis # * XSA
--

Data Input data for XSA

Data



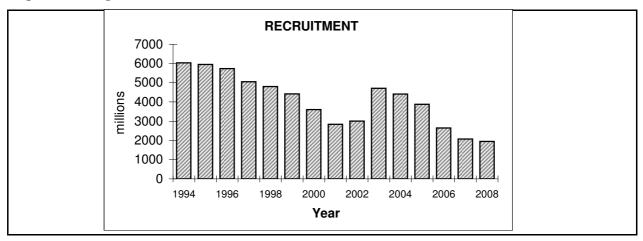
Assessment form Sheet A3
Indirect methods: VPA results

Code: PIL0609Bel

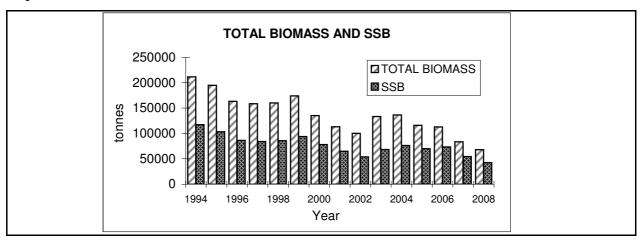
Page 1 / 1



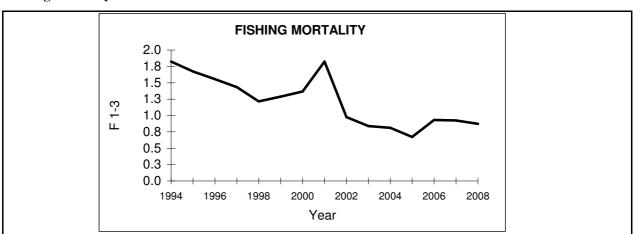
Population in figures



Population in biomass



Fishing mortality rates



SA	C GFCM - Sul	b-Com	mittee on	Stock	Asse	essment (SC	
Assessment fo	rm						Sheet Y
						Indire	ct methods: Y/R
						C	ode: PIL0609Bel
Sex]					Analysis #	
	•						
# of gears			Software				
Parameters use	d						
Vector F							
Vector M							
Vector N							
Model characte	ristics						
Results							
					Ge	ar	
	Total				0.0		1
Current YR							
Maximum Y/R							
Y/R 0.1							
F _{max}							
F _{0.1}							
Current B/R Maximum B/R							
B/R 0.1							
D/11 0.1							1
Comments							

Assessment form

Sheet other

Code: PIL0609Bel

Page 1 / 1

Other assessment methods

Short Terms Deterministic Projections for three years (2009 to 2011).

MFDP software (Multi-Fleet Deterministic Projections).

Table below shows the management options from the short term catch prediction. Assuming statu quo F (Fbar06-08=0.91) and the recruitment is similar to the recruitment observed in 2008 (Rlow=1945 millions). We realise this option is more conservative but the most realistic and robust as recruitment has been continuously decreasing from 2003 onwards reaching their lowest value in 2008. Landings are predicted to be close to 16211 t in 2009 and 14994 t in 2010. Total biomass will remain more or less stable with a slight decrease: 68650 t in 2009, 66245 t in 2010 and 65373 t in 2011. SSB will decrease from 41900 t to 38779 t from 2009 to 2011.

Hence this exploitation pattern of maintaining F statu quo 2009-11 with scenarios of low recruitment rates, will produce a slight loss and continuing decreasing trend which could prompt a decline of the fishery.

In this situation it is particularly important to pay special attention to recruitment levels as they could prompt sudden increases or drops in a near future.

2009 Biomass	SSB		FMult	FB	Bar	Landings		
68651		41935		1	0.9103	16211		
2010							2011	
Biomass	SSB		FMult	FB		Landings	Biomass	SSB
66245		39648		0	0	0	79918	52994
•		39648		0.1	0.091	2000	77919	51032
•		39648		0.2	0.1821	3863	76071	49219
•		39648		0.3	0.2731	5600	74359	47542
•		39648		0.4	0.3641	7222	72774	45990
•		39648		0.5	0.4552	8737	71303	44553
		39648		0.6	0.5462	10155	69938	43221
•		39648		0.7	0.6372	11483	68671	41985
		39648		8.0	0.7282	12728	67492	40837
•		39648		0.9	0.8193	13896	66395	39771
•		39648		1	0.9103	14994	65373	38779
		39648		1.1	1.0013	16028	64421	37855
•		39648		1.2	1.0924	17001	63531	36995
		39648		1.3	1.1834	17919	62700	36192
		39648		1.4	1.2744	18785	61923	35442
		39648		1.5	1.3655	19605	61196	34742
		39648		1.6	1.4565	20380	60513	34087
		39648		1.7	1.5475	21115	59873	33473
		39648		1.8	1.6385	21812	59272	32898
		39648		1.9	1.7296	22475	58707	32358
		39648		2	1.8206	23105	58174	31850

Assessment form

Sheet D Diagnosis

Code: PIL0609Bel

Indicators and reference points

Criterion	Current value	Units	Reference Point	Trend	Comments
В					Not Reference Point defined yet
SSB					Not Reference Point defined yet
F					Not Reference Point defined yet
Υ					Not Reference Point defined yet
CPUE					Not Reference Point defined yet

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;
ıal		M - Moderately exploited, exploited with a low level of fishing effort. Believed to have some limited potential for expansion in total production;
ensional		F - Fully exploited. The fishery is operating at or close to an optimal yield level, with no expected room for further expansion;
Unidimer	0	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;
O		D - Depleted. Catches are well below historical levels, irrespective of the amount of fishing effort exerted;
		R - Recovering. Catches are again increasing after having been depleted or a collapse from a previous;

<u> </u>				Stock abundance				
Ë		No or low fishing		Virgin or high abundance		Depleted		
sio	0	Moderate fishing		Intermediate abundance	P-7	Uncertain / Not		
Jen		High fishing mortality	0	Low abundance		assessed		
Bidimensional		Uncertain / Not assessed	-		_			

Comments

No reference points for sardine can be suggested at this point. Further research is aimed to produce Reference Points and Harvest Control Rules for the sardine GSA06 fishery.

Assessment form

Sheet Z Objectives and recommendations

Code: PIL0609Bel

Management advice and recommendations*

Regarding suggestion for management options, this fishery is considered overe	xploited. Although the
exploitation rate (fishing mortality) is at a moderate level, the stock abundance	
levels (the lowest of the time series 1994-2008) and continues the decreasing t	rend observed from
2004 onwards. Unless the recruitment levels increase in the near future, this fix	
exploited at above a level which is believed to be sustainable in the long term, v	with no potential room
for further expansion and a higher risk of stock depletion/collapse.	

Advice for scientific research*

No reference points for sardine can be suggested at this point. Further research is aimed to produce Reference Points and Harvest Control Rules for the sardine GSA06 fishery.

Assessment form

Sheet C Comments

Code: PIL0609Bel

Page 1 / 1

Comments*

Conclussions - Assessment:

Landings in 2008 were 14123 t, showing a decrease from that of previous years 2007 (23984 t in 2007 and 29381 t in 2006). The time series shows an irregular pattern but a continuous decreasing trend with the lowest landings of the assessed time series in 2008.

Fishing mortality is at a moderate-high level (F08=0.87), showing a rather plane pattern from 2002 onwards.

Recruitment in 2008 (R08=1945 millions) decreases slightly from that of 2007 (2077 millions) and reaches the lowest value of the assessed time series. It continues the decreasing trend observed from 2003 onwards. The trend of the recruitments is so important as they can affect seriously to the stock health.

Both Total Biomass in 2008 (TB=68031 t) and Spawning Stock Biomass in 2008 (SSB=42605 t) also show a decreasing trend and the lowest levels of the assessed time series.

Conclusions - Catch Forecasting

Assuming Statu quo F (Fbar06-08=0.91) and conservative recruitment levels (the lowest of the assessed time series Rlow= 1945 millions):

- Landings are predicted to be close to 16211 t in 2009 and 14994 t in 2010
- Total biomass will remain more or less stable with a slight decrease: 68650 t in 2009, 66245 t in 2010 and 65373 t in 2011.
- SSB will decrease from 41900 t to 38779 t from 2009 to 2011.

Hence this exploitation pattern to maintain F statu quo 2009-11 will produce a slight gain in 2009 followed by a small decrease in 2010. So no important shifts are expected by maintaining this statu quo pattern.

In this situation it is particularly important to pay special attention to recruitment levels as they could prompt sudden increases or drops in a near future.

Conclusions - Management considerations:

This fishery is considered overexploited. Unless the recruitment levels increase in the near future, this fishery will be 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.

Further work:

Reference points. Harvest Control Rules.