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FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
COMMISSION GÉNÉRALE DES PÊCHES
POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE
Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)



Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC)

Workshop on Stock Assessment of Selected Species of Elasmobranchs in the GFCM area
Brussels (Belgium), 12 -16 December 2011

Considerations on the EU project - Fish/2004/03-41: Status of ray populations in the Mediterranean Sea and advice for sustainable exploitation of the stocks

2006-2008

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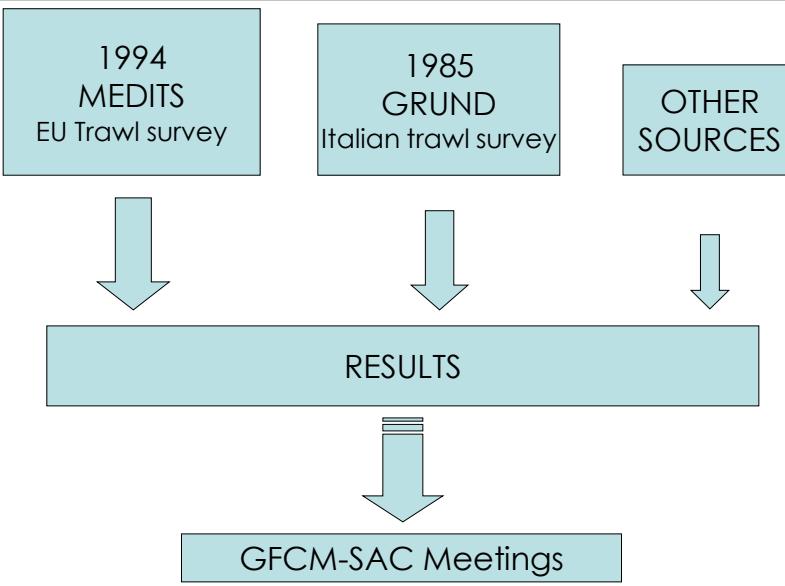
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The main goals of the project

- Building a network of fishery scientists with the aim to analyse the datasets proceeding from different sources and **update the biology, dynamics and exploitation status** of skates by using a common methodology.
- Performing a “synchronic” (the most recent and common dataset) analysis to get the most recent **picture of the status of the resources** in the different Geographical Sub-Areas.
- Performing a “diachronic” (the longest available time-series) comparison of the skate populations amongst the GFCM-GSAs in order to **study any temporal change** in the overall pattern.





SPECIFIC TASKS AND SUB-TASKS

The data gathered from different sources were organized by GSA in a single database.

A common methodology was defined in order to figure out, for each GSA, skate abundance indexes.

Length structures for each GSA, **if available**, have been provided as well as the sex of the specimens, biological data on maturity, growth, etc.





TASK	Arguments	Data requested
TASK1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique data-base is needed • time-space distribution features • stock status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw data by tow (ta,tb,tc files) • Georeferenced data of catches in number and weight by tow and survey • Length Frequencies Distribution when available
TASK2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in the status of the populations and in the patterns of distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georeferenced data of catches in number and weight by tow and survey



TASK 1 – Synchronic Analysis

The aim of this task is to figure out, on the basis of the most recent and common trawl data (MEDITS), the complex **spatial distribution features** (i.e. different size and depth) in the investigated area of the Mediterranean.

The results have been used to estimate the **stock status** and to analyse **pattern of distribution** and the actual **abundance indices** per GSA.





TASK 2 – Diachronic Analysis

The results derived from all the data base gathered in the investigated time period and in each GSA have been analysed in order to point out any **changes in the status of the skate populations and in the patterns of distribution.**



Expected RESULTS

- Estimation of biological and population main parameters for the species according to the data availability
- Definition of temporal trend of skate species in different studied area (GSA) in order to understand possible changes in distribution, abundance and mean sizes
- Definition of the “status” of these resources in the Mediterranean waters (Reference Points)





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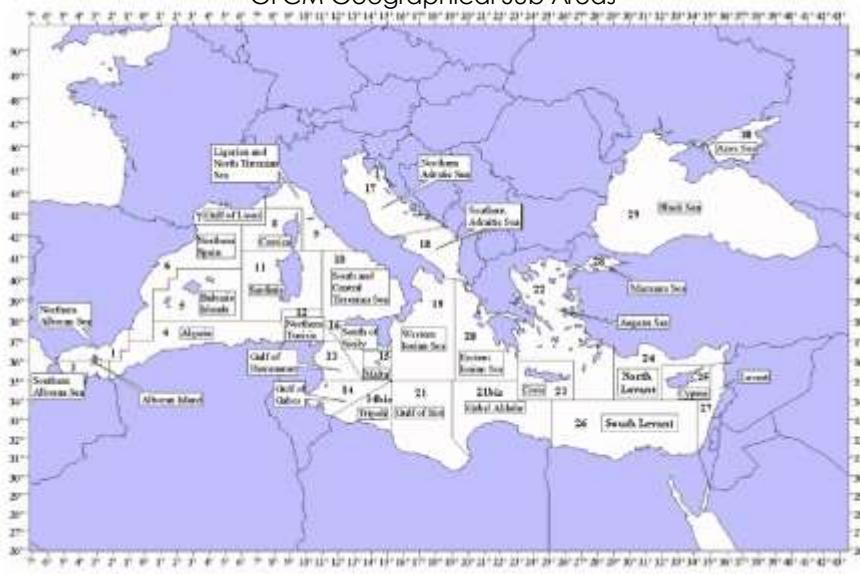
GSA	official name	short name	institutions	Hauls
1	Northern Alboran Sea	Alboran	IEO	452
5	Balearic Islands	Balearic	IEO	398
6	Northern Spain	Spain	IEO	530
7	Gulf of Lions	France	IFREMER	823
8	Corse	Corse	IFREMER	248
9	Ligurian and North Tyrrhenian Sea	N Tyrrhenian	UniGE ARPAT CIBM UniRO	1733
10	South and Central Tyrrhenian Sea	S Tyrrhenian	COIPSA CnrME	958
11	Sardinia	Sardinia	UniCA	838
15	Malta	Malta	MCFS	193
16	South of Sicily	S Sicily	CnrMA	754
17	Northern Adriatic Sea	N Adriatic	UniBO	1164
18	Southern Adriatic Sea	S Adriatic	LBMB	1176
19	Western Jonian Sea	W Jonian	UniBA	724
20	Eastern Jonian Sea	E Jonian	NCMR	491
22	Aegean Sea	Aegean	NCMR	883
23	Crete	Crete	NCMR	410
25	Cyprus	Cyprus	CYP	38
			total =	11813



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GFCM Geographical Sub Areas

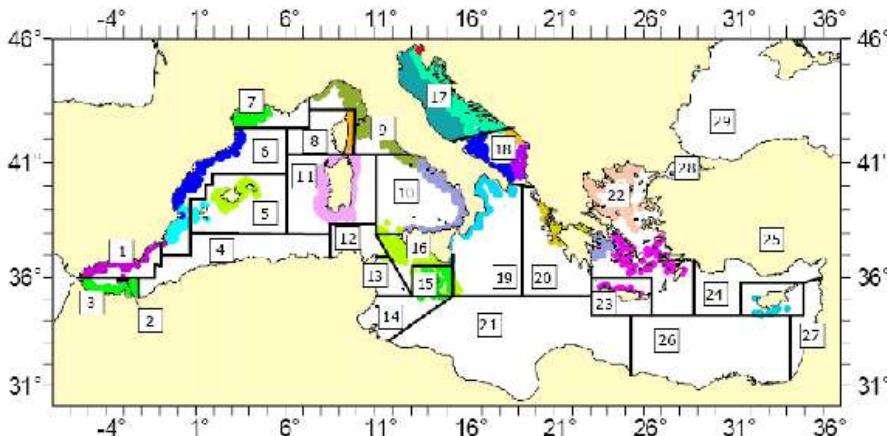




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Medit tows



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Skate species collected

file code	Medit code	species name	common name
1	RBA	Dipturus batis (Linnaeus, 1758)	Skate
2	ROX	Dipturus oxyrinchus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Longnose skate
3	RCI	Leucoraja circularis (Couch, 1838)	Sandy ray
4	RFU	Leucoraja fullonica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Shagreen ray
5	RME	Leucoraja melitensis (Clark, 1926)	Maltese ray
6	RAS	Raja asterias Delaroche, 1809	Starry ray
7	RBR	Raja brachyura Lafont, 1873	Blonde ray
8	RCL	Raja clavata Linnaeus, 1758	Thorback ray
9	RMI	Raja miraletus Linnaeus, 1758	Brown ray
10	RNA	Leucoraja naevus (Mueller and Henle, 1841)	Cuckoo ray
11	RPO	Raja polystigma Regan, 1923	Speckled ray
12	RRA	Raja radula Delaroche, 1809	Rough ray
13	RRO	Raja rondeletii	Rondelet's ray
14	RUN	Raja undulata Lacépède, 1802	Undulated ray
15	RAL	Rostroraja alba Lacépède, 1803	White skate
16	RXX	Raja sp.	Not identified rays

+ Dipturus nidorosiensis





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species name	MEDITS		GRUND	
	Number of specimens	Biological data	Number of specimens	Biological data
Dipturus batis (Linnaeus, 1758)	1		6	6
→ Dipturus oxyrinchus (Linnaeus, 1758)	3538	426	1913	412
Leucoraja circularis (Couch, 1838)	109	25	151	60
Leucoraja fullonica (Linnaeus, 1758)	44	7	17	12
Leucoraja melitensis (Clark, 1926)	313	6	238	206
→ Raja asterias Delaroche, 1809	1751	449	1014	281
Raja brachyura Lafont, 1873	535	228	399	47
→ Raja clavata Linnaeus, 1758	12586	9274	8370	3844
→ Raja miraletus Linnaeus, 1758	5419	1292	8291	4852
Leucoraja naevus (Mueller and Henle, 1841)	304	56	479	
→ Raja polystigma Regan, 1923	3719	433	4172	1133
Raja radula Delaroche, 1809	193	41	49	3
Raja rondeletii	4			
Raja undulata Lacépède, 1802	38	3	1	1
Rostroraja alba Lacépède, 1803	45	4	40	30
Raja sp.	453	12	1763	36
TOTAL	29052	12256	26903	10923



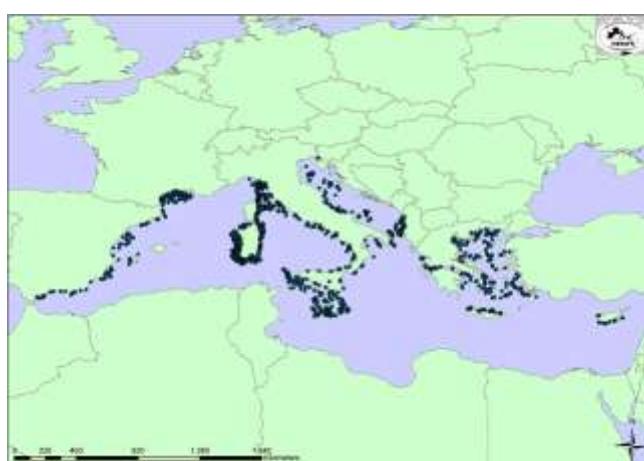
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Two kinds of maps have been produced:

Georeferenced maps (data are linked to latitude and longitude UTM WGS84);
Bathymetrical maps (based on coastal line and depths).

Georeferenced maps
ArcGis
 software was used

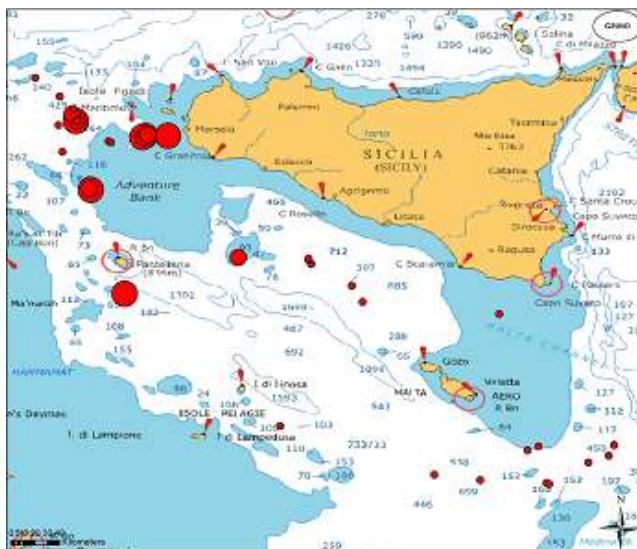




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Bathymetrical distributions



Bathymetrical maps
GMT
open source software
was used

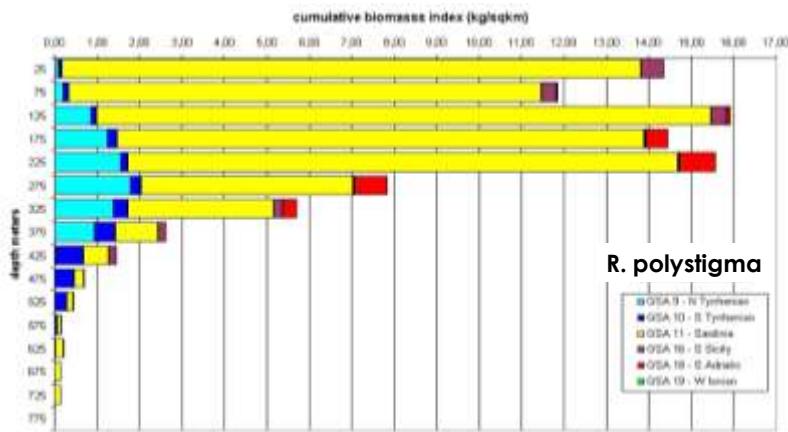


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Bathymetrical distributions

Bathymetrical distribution of abundance of all species was analysed on a GSA basis and 50 m depth intervals form 25 (0-50) m down to 775 (750-800) m. The results were smoothed by means of a running average among 3 depth intervals.





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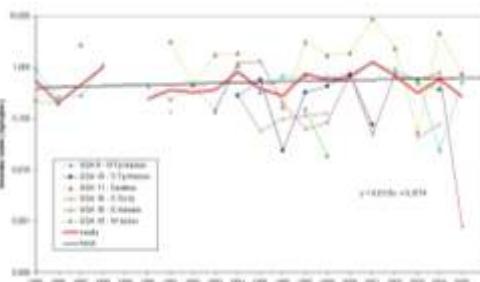


Temporal trends

YEAR	GSA 9	GSA 10	GSA 11	GSA 16	GSA 18	GSA 19	mean value
1985	0,871	0,000	0,000			0,217	0,556
1986	0,250	0,000	0,000			0,189	0,201
1987	0,279	0,000	2,750				0,448
1988	1,075		0,000				0,981
1989			0,000				0,000
1990	0,412	0,000	0,000		0,000	0,000	0,240
1991	0,233	0,000	3,149		0,132	0,000	0,360
1992	0,446	0,000	0,445		0,000	0,000	0,321
1993	0,131	0,000	1,737		0,147	0,000	0,363
1994	1,019	0,278	1,843	0,294	1,189		0,789
1995	0,308	0,563	0,000	0,056	1,282	0,000	0,378
1996	0,651	0,023	0,167	0,098	0,203	0,000	0,276
1997	0,657	0,323	3,107	0,113	0,062	0,147	0,748
1998	0,636	0,422	1,686	0,125	0,084	0,018	0,554
2000	0,746	0,704	1,896	0,000	0,747	0,000	0,644
2001	1,194	0,075	8,752	0,000	0,049	0,000	1,273
2002	0,881	0,000	2,292	0,000	0,736	0,000	0,669
2003	0,565	0,000	0,054	0,043	0,558	0,480	0,314
2004	0,024	0,356	4,670	0,076	0,774	0,355	0,580
2005	0,503	0,000	0,740		0,001	0,000	0,263

Mean density

(kg/sqkm) of *R. asterias* for each available year and GSA. The trends have been plotted on a logarithmic scale



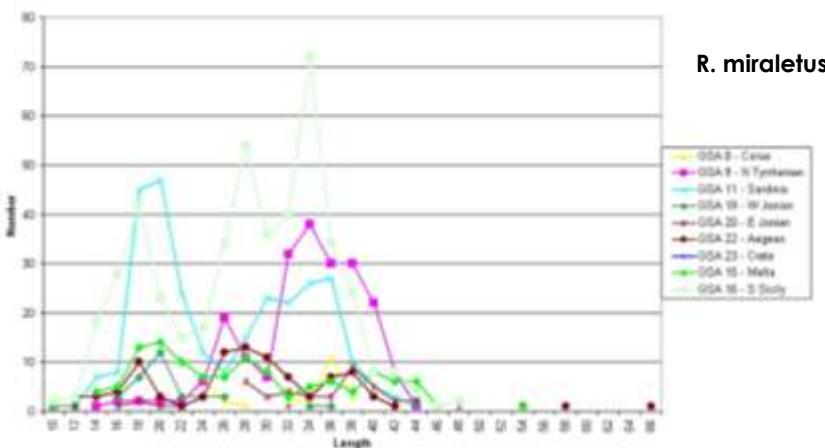
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Length frequency distributions

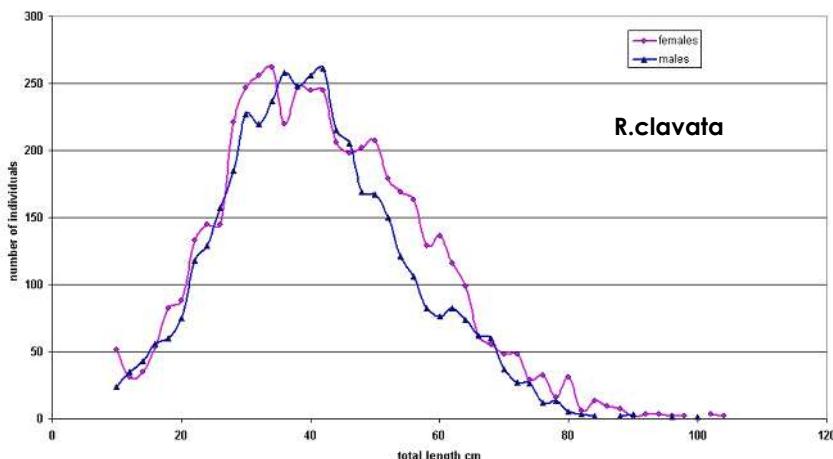
Since most protocols of the survey did not include a systematic recording of the size structure of the skate species, the available data derive only from some GSAs where, for various reasons, this information has been recorded.





Biological data

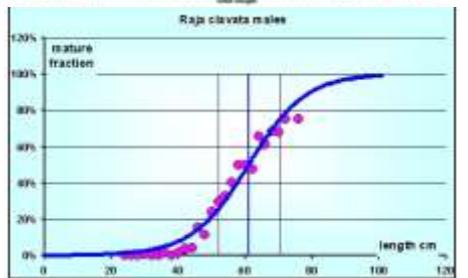
The analyses by species were performed by relating sizes, sexes, ages and depth. Sexual maturity stages, were available, were plotted as proportion by size and maturity sigmoids were also plotted



Size of first maturity



Raja clavata





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Size of first maturity

Size of first maturity (cm)

from MEDITS data

from GRUND data

		L25%	L50%	L75%	L25%	L50%	L75%
Raja clavata	females	66,7	85,2	103,6	80,3	82,3	84,4
	males	51,9	61,2	70,5	55,4	60,8	66,2
Raja miraletus	females	35,6	38,5	41,3	31,8	40,1	48,5
	males	35,5	40,7	45,9	34,7	36,1	37,4
Raja asterias	females	56,9	62,3	67,6			
	males	47,3	52,5	57,7			
Dipturus oxyrinchus	females	104,4	104,4	104,4			
	males	75,7	83,2	90,6			
Raja polystigma	females	45,4	48,5	51,5			
	males	42,4	44,3	46,2			



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Reference points

Lc-20 = length at first capture for all species set to 20 cm

M estimates	Raja asterias	Raja asterias	Raja clavata	Raja clavata	Raja intermedia	Raja intermedia	Raja asterias	Raja clavata
method Pauly	0,96	0,98	0,98	0,98	0,21	0,30	0,67	0,20

Z estimates	Raja asterias	Raja asterias	Raja clavata	Raja clavata	Raja intermedia	Raja intermedia	Raja asterias	Raja clavata
source method	females	males	females	males	females	males	females	males
Pauly	0,62	0,97	0,53	0,95	0,89	0,96	0,63	0,62
Pauly	0,87	0,81	0,32	0,48	0,81	0,79	1,039	0,969
grind	0,78	0,98	0,36	0,32	0,88	0,67		
grind	0,88	0,92	0,39	0,34	0,818	0,64		

LCCC = Length Converted Catch Curve

B&H = Beverton & Holt equation

Production models

source	method	species	B ₀	Z _{avg}	MSP	notes
gr + mied	M by GSA	Raja asterias	2,96	0,78	2,98	13 different GSA
gr + mied	M by GSA	Raja clavata	12,40	0,66	8,97	14 different GSA
gr + mied	M by GSA	Raja clavata	7,04	0,30	2,13	5 GSA central Mediterranean
grind	M by year	Raja clavata	7,43	0,39	2,89	GSA-9 and GSA-16
mied	M by year	Raja clavata	17,04	0,99	16,94	GSA-20, GSA-22 and GSA-23

B₀ = virgin stock increment

Z_{avg} = Total mortality corresponding to MSP

MSP = Maximum Sustainable Production

REFERENCE POINTS	Raja asterias	Raja clavata	Raja intermedia	notes
F _{max}	0,42	0,13	0,26	hors Yield per recruit
F _{MSY50%}	0,23	0,11	0,26	hors Yield per recruit
F _{MPF}	0,21	0,10		hors Production models
Z _{MPF}	0,76	0,30		hors Production models

Yield per recruit models were used for a preliminary assessment of the current status of exploitation of the species in the different areas. The level of F in each area was calculated by subtracting the value of M derived from the Pauly's empirical equation to the Z

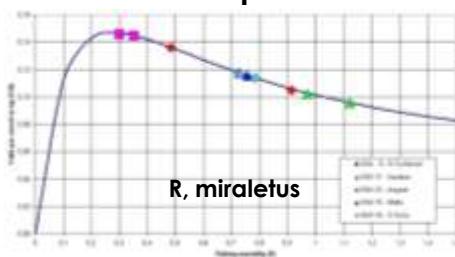


Preliminary assessment based on Yield/Recruit and reproduction-based reference points

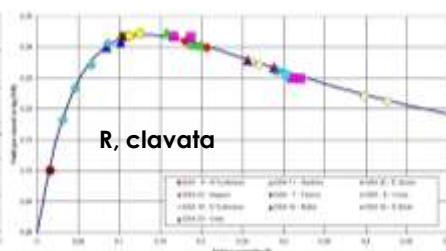
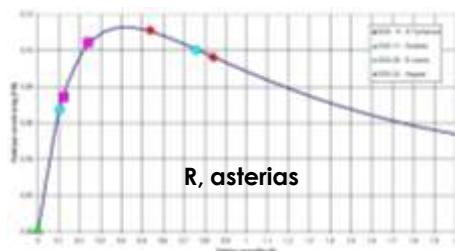
It was also estimated the surviving fraction of the **Spawning Stock Biomass** as the rate between the value of the current **Spawning Biomass** and the same value regarding the unfished (**virgin**) stock (**SSB_c/SSB_v**). For this rate, a level of **0.3** was considered as a limit: fishing levels that allows the Spawning Stock Biomass to be above this value is assumed will ensure the self-renewal of the stock.



Preliminary assessment based on Yield/Recruit and reproduction-based reference points



The general situation
of growth overfishing
for the species in
different areas





Preliminary assessments using a variant of Production Models

The assessment of the state of the fisheries by using a **Composite Model** was performed for ***R. asterias*** and ***R. clavata***.

The assessment was done using the **instantaneous annual total mortality rate Z** as a direct index of effort and standardized kg/km²/catch per hour towing as an abundance index. The approach allowed comparing the current total mortality rate of each single GSA to the **Z** at Maximum Biological Production (ZMBP).

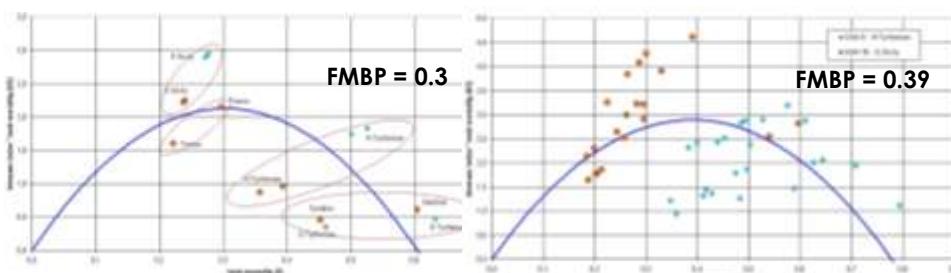


Preliminary assessments using a variant of Production Models

The equilibrium model of **Schaefer** allowed the estimation of the **F** corresponding to the Maximum Biological Production (MBP), considering an average value of Z by sex for each GSA

Grund in **blu** e Medits in **rosso**

Grund





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Conclusions

In agreement with Die and Caddy (1997), the ZMBP reference point can be considered precautionary because it corresponds to a lower exploitation rate than the Z at Maximum Sustainable Yield derived from a traditional production model and almost always to those derived from yield per recruit analyses



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Proposals

	Report of the MEDITIS meeting Nantes (France), 15-17 March 2011	
29/05/2011	Ref.: wgMEDITIS2011-final report.doc	



MEDITIS COORDINATION (Data Collection Programme)
Protocol FOR using MEDITIS raw data on elasmobranchs

First step should be to build an archive for raw data to define and analyse the time series

Second step could be to utilize a variety of statistical methods (e.g. Generalized Linear Models, hierarchical Bayes methods, meta-analytic methods, delta-gamma models and others)

Third step regards necessarily modeling aspects related to the management of fish stocks





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Proposals



Data Base documentation **EXAMPLE:**

MEDITS data format (use also for other sources)

the following sheets hold:

Hauls = ALL the Medits tows from 1994 to 2010 = files TA

Catches = elasmobranchs only

LF = recorded elasmobranchs only



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Proposals



HAULS

Country	Area	Year	date	Haul code	Lat	Long	Depth	Towed area
es	111a	1994	30-lug-1995	96	43,87833	9,95833	30	0,07
es	112a	1994	30-lug-1995	97	43,89417	10,13750	15	0,07
es	113a	1994	30-lug-1995	98	43,70417	10,21167	15	0,07
es	113a	1994	30-lug-1995	99	43,65333	10,16083	28	0,07
es	113a	1994	23-lug-1995	100	43,60500	10,11333	42	0,07
fr	121a	1994	2-lug-1995	101	43,50667	10,23917	34	0,07
fr	121b	1994	2-lug-1995	102	43,24750	10,46167	20	0,07
fr	121b	1994	20-lug-1995	103	42,96667	10,46167	31	0,07
fr	121b	1994	30-lug-1995	104	43,84417	9,91333	56	0,08
it	132a	1994	2-lug-1995	105	43,24750	10,25333	74	0,08
it	132b	1994	20-lug-1995	106	42,96667	10,45667	55	0,08
it	132c	1994	4-lug-1995	107	42,99750	9,98500	94	0,08
it	132d	1994	20-lug-1995	108	43,06583	9,86083	90	0,08
it	133a	1994	23-lug-1995	109	43,76583	9,92500	109	0,08





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Proposals



CATCHES

Country	Area	Year	Haul code	Species	Kg	Num	Kg/Km ²	Num/Km ²
it	211	1994	8	Raja asterias	0,1	1		
it	281	1994	74	Raja radula	0,35	1		
it	211	1995	73	Raja asterias	1,1	2		
it	211	1995	86	Raja asterias	1,38	1		
it	227	1995	33	Raja clavata	1,16	1		
it	250	1996	103	Raja miraletus	1,7	7		
it	251	1996	104	Raja miraletus	0,02	1		
it	211	1997	61	Raja asterias	3,059	4		
it	211	1997	82	Raja asterias	1,54	1		
it	228	1997	21	Raja clavata	0,05	1		
it	229	1997	61	Raja clavata	2,764	3		
it	254	1997	106	Raja miraletus	2,75	9		



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Proposals



LF

Country	Area	Year	Haul code	Species	Length	Num	Sex	Maturity
es	111a	1994	96	RAJA MIR	13	1	m	
es	112a	1994	97	RAJA MIR	19	1	m	
es	113a	1994	98	RAJA MIR	26	1	f	
es	113a	1994	99	RAJA MIR	28	6	f	
es	113a	1994	100	RAJA MIR	30	3	f	
fr	121a	1994	101	RAJA MIR	31	1	m	
fr	121b	1994	102	RAJA MIR	32	1	m	
fr	121b	1994	103	RAJA MIR	35	1	m	
fr	121b	1994	104	RAJA CLA	36	2	f	
it	132a	1994	105	RAJA CLA	37	2	f	
it	132b	1994	106	RAJA CLA	40	3	f	
it	132c	1994	107	RAJA CLA	41	2	m	
it	132d	1994	108	RAJA CLA	42	1	m	
it	133a	1994	109	RAJA CLA	45	1	m	

