

3.2.9 Combined areas model.

The combined model uses input data (Figure 60, Figure 61) from the models developed by Tascheri (2022) for the NFU and the SFU. The combined model was extended with some alternative specifications shown in Table 22. These alternatives focus on assumptions for different parameters (e. g., fixed and flexible selectivity) and the way the catch was treated (disaggregated and aggregated).

The model fits to the indices of relative abundance for models 1.00 and 1.03 are shown below (Figure 62, Figure 63). The remaining fits for models 1.01 and 1.02 can be seen in the document JanReport_Ling_Dia2.html. Model (1.03) fit to the age composition is shown below (Figure 64). Other models fit can be found in JanReport_Ling_Dia2.html. Likelihood values for all model variants (Table 22) can be seen below (Table 23). The model with the smallest log-likelihood is the model 1-03, the likelihood components contributing the most to the total likelihood are the age composition, the selectivity, and the relative index of abundance. More results are found in the document JanReport_Ling_Dia2.html.

Table 22. Description of alternative specifications for the combined model for Pink ling.

Model	Description
lingC_1.00	Combined stocks (fleet disaggregated)
lingC_1.01	Combined stocks (fleet aggregated, as from Renzo (through 2022))
lingC_1.02	as lingC_1.01 but with palangre (longline) selectivity applied to index
lingC_1.03	as lingC_1.02 but with added flexibility in selectivities

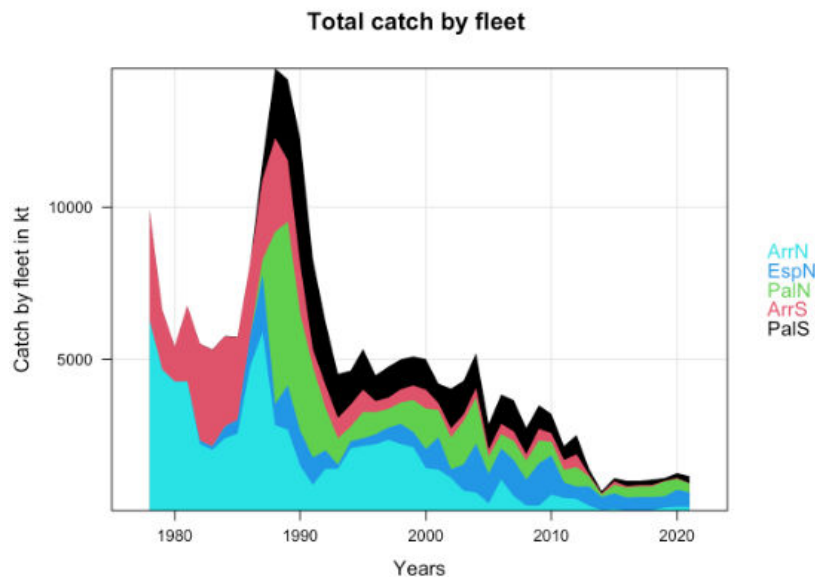


Figure 60. Catch data for the combined model (disaggregated fleet) for Pink Ling; ArrN-trawl NFU, EspN-fixed longline NFU, PalN-longline NFU, ArrS-trawl SFU, and PalS-longline SFU.

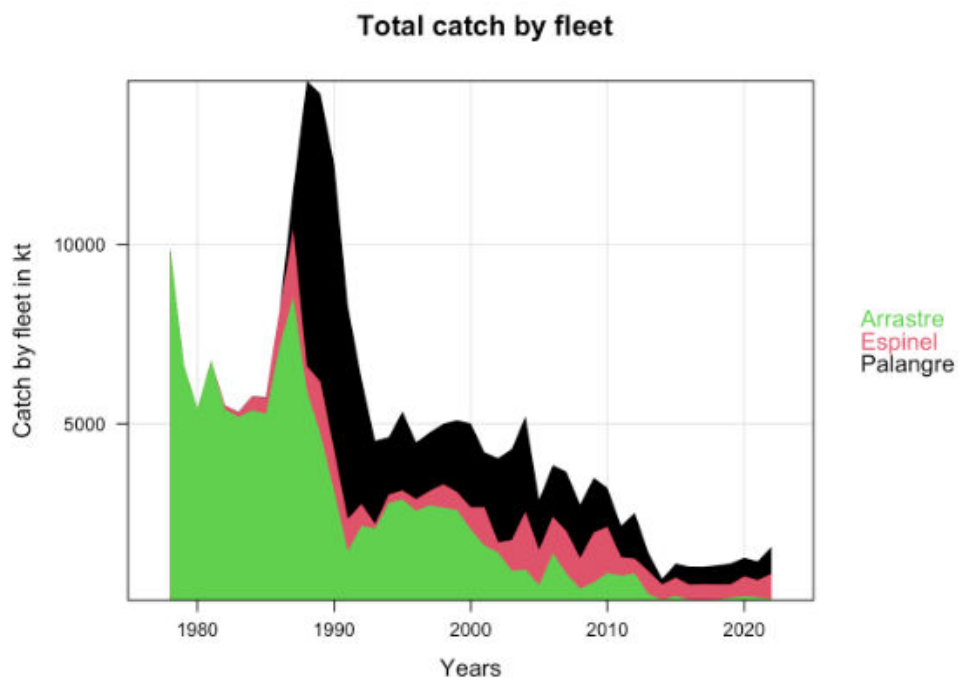


Figure 61. Catch data for the combined model (aggregated fleet) for Pink Ling; Arrastre-trawl, Espinel-fixed longline, Palangre-longline.

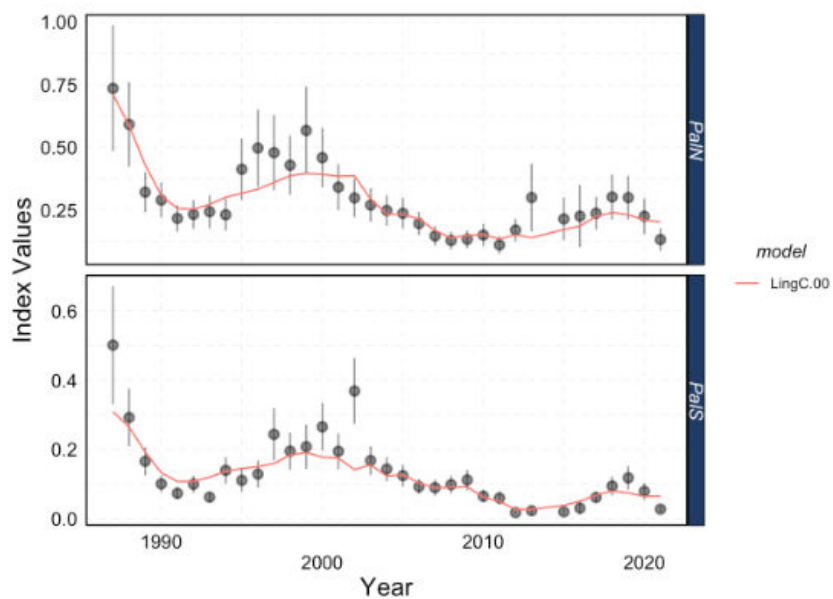


Figure 62. Model (1.00) fit the northern and southern CPUE series for Pink Ling.

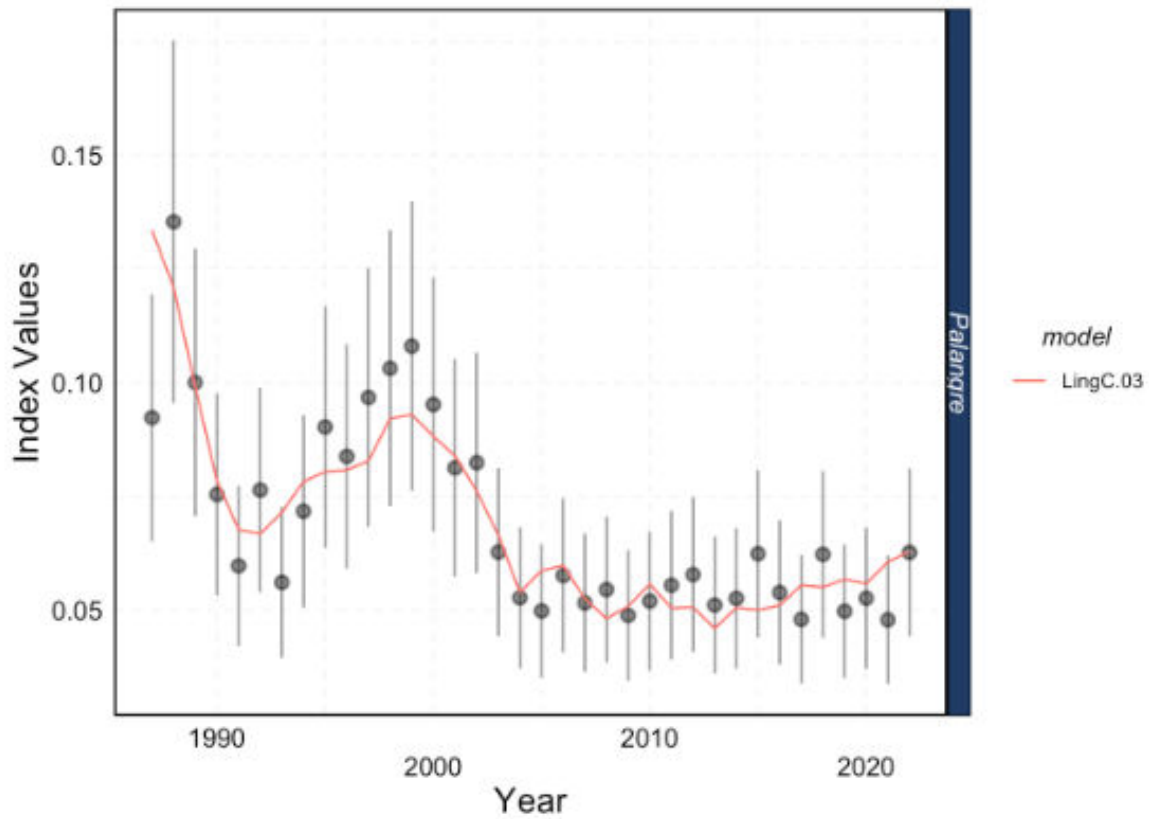


Figure 63. Model (1.03) fit the CPUE series for Pink Ling.

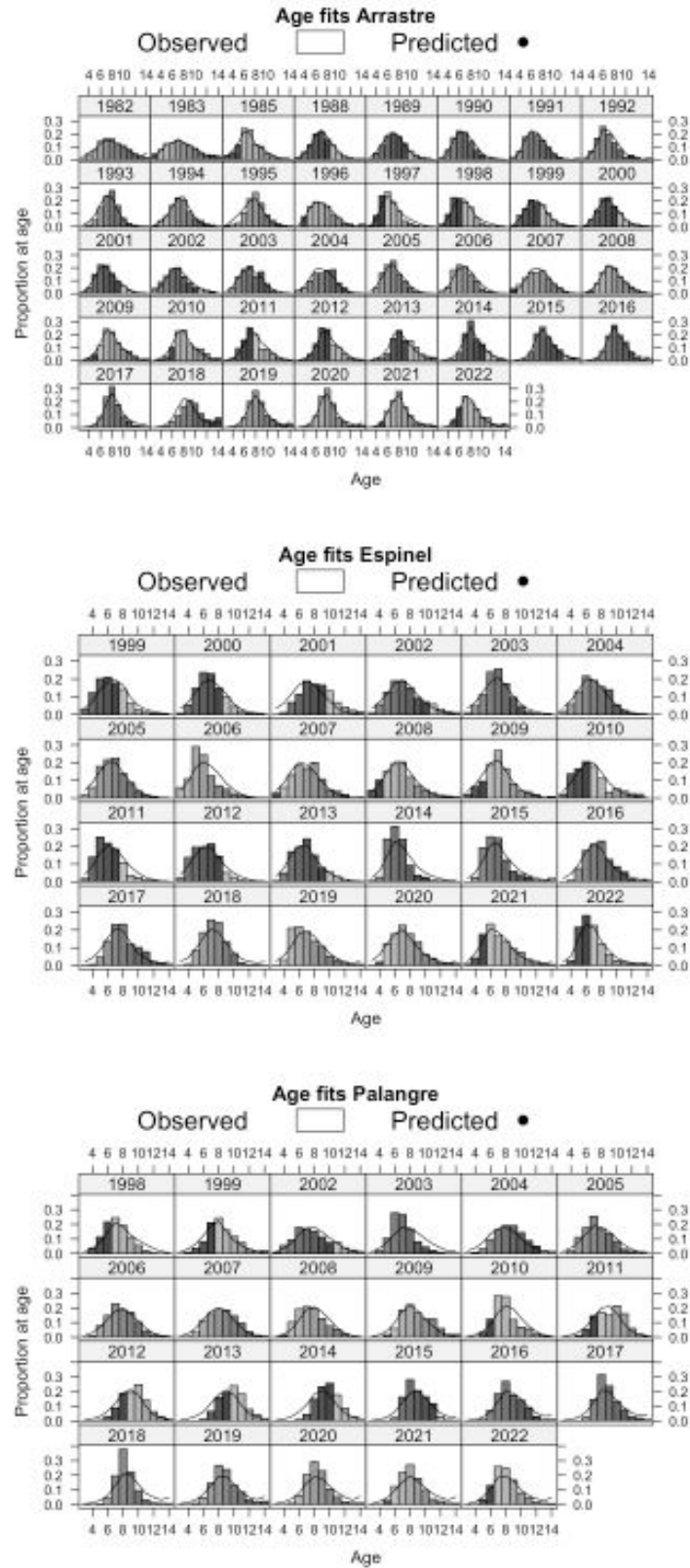


Figure 64. Model (1.03) fit to age composition data for Pink Ling, Arrastre-Trawl (top). Espinel-fixed longline (middle), Palangre-longline (bottom).

Table 23. Likelihood values for different Pink ling model configurations, see Table 22 for model details

	LingC1.00	LingC1.01	LingC1.02	LingC1.03
catch_like	6.66	0.59	0.49	0.28
age_like_fsh	342.75	198.16	192.25	107.10
length_like_fsh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
sel_like_fsh	152.69	108.49	107.21	58.78
ind_like	130.73	28.13	17.31	13.38
age_like_ind	1.27	0.45	0.18	0.15
length_like_ind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
sel_like_ind	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
rec_like	0.51	-16.11	-7.99	-10.33
fpen	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
post_priors_indq	0.00	0.22	0.18	0.19
post_priors	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
residual	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02
total	639.56	319.94	309.65	169.57

Results from model 1.03 suggest similar scenarios to the ones obtained with separate models (Figure 43, Figure 53, Figure 65), annual fishing mortality higher than F_{MSY} for most of the period, and low fishing mortalities (close to F_{MSY}) for the last years producing low catches. Regarding the spawning biomass, there is an increased trend for the latest years approaching SSB_{MSY} and a decreasing trend for recruitment, but an increasing trend in the latest years with significant uncertainty (Figure 65). These results are also reflected in the Kobe diagrams that determine the status of the stock; the results are consistent for the models shown (Figure 66) suggesting that B is below B_{MSY} and there is no overfishing ($F < F_{MSY}$). The temporal trend of recruitment, spawning biomass and total biomass can be seen below (Figure 67).

Regarding the stock projections, results from the model 1.03 are found below (Figure 68). For the spawning biomass, with the fishing levels $F_{2022} 1.25$ the spawning biomass remained in the same level in the short-term biomass. On the other hand, the multiplier $F_{2022} SQ$, $F_{2022} 0.75$, and F_{MSY} resulted in a slight increase. Projections from model 1.02 are similar, but the Projections with other models differ (see document JanReportLing_Dia2.html)

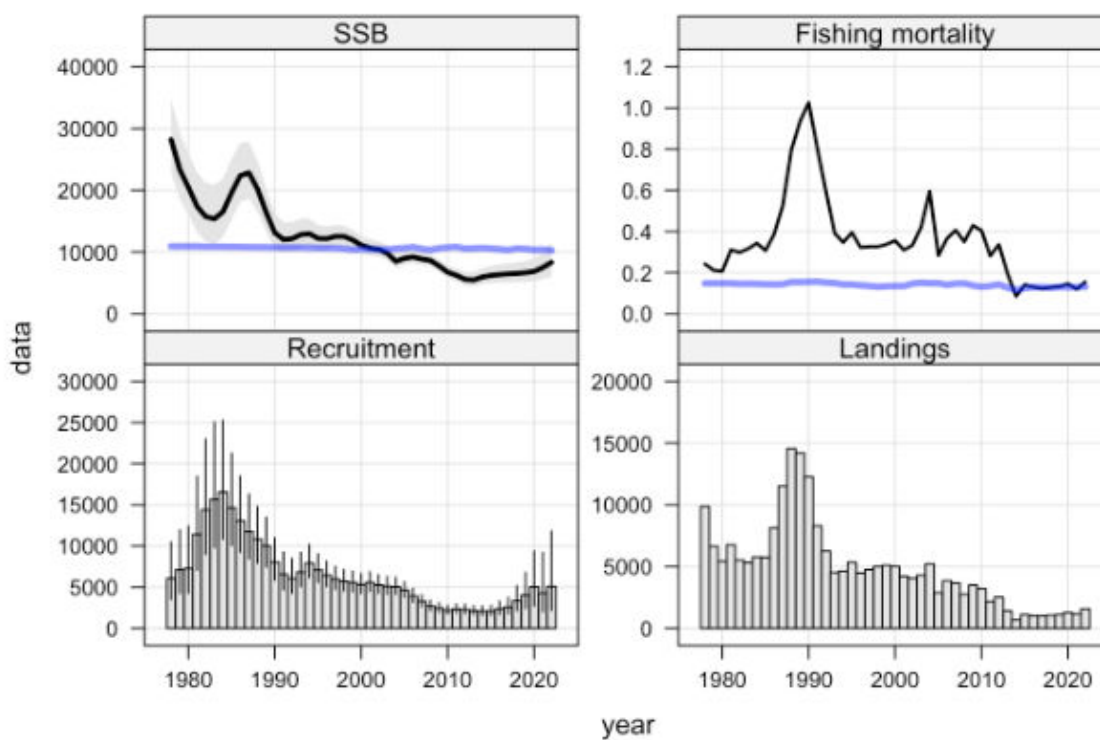


Figure 65. Temporal trend (combined model 1.03) of estimated spawning biomass (top left), estimated fishing mortality (top right), estimated recruitment (bottom left), and temporal trend of observed landings (bottom right) for Pink Ling.

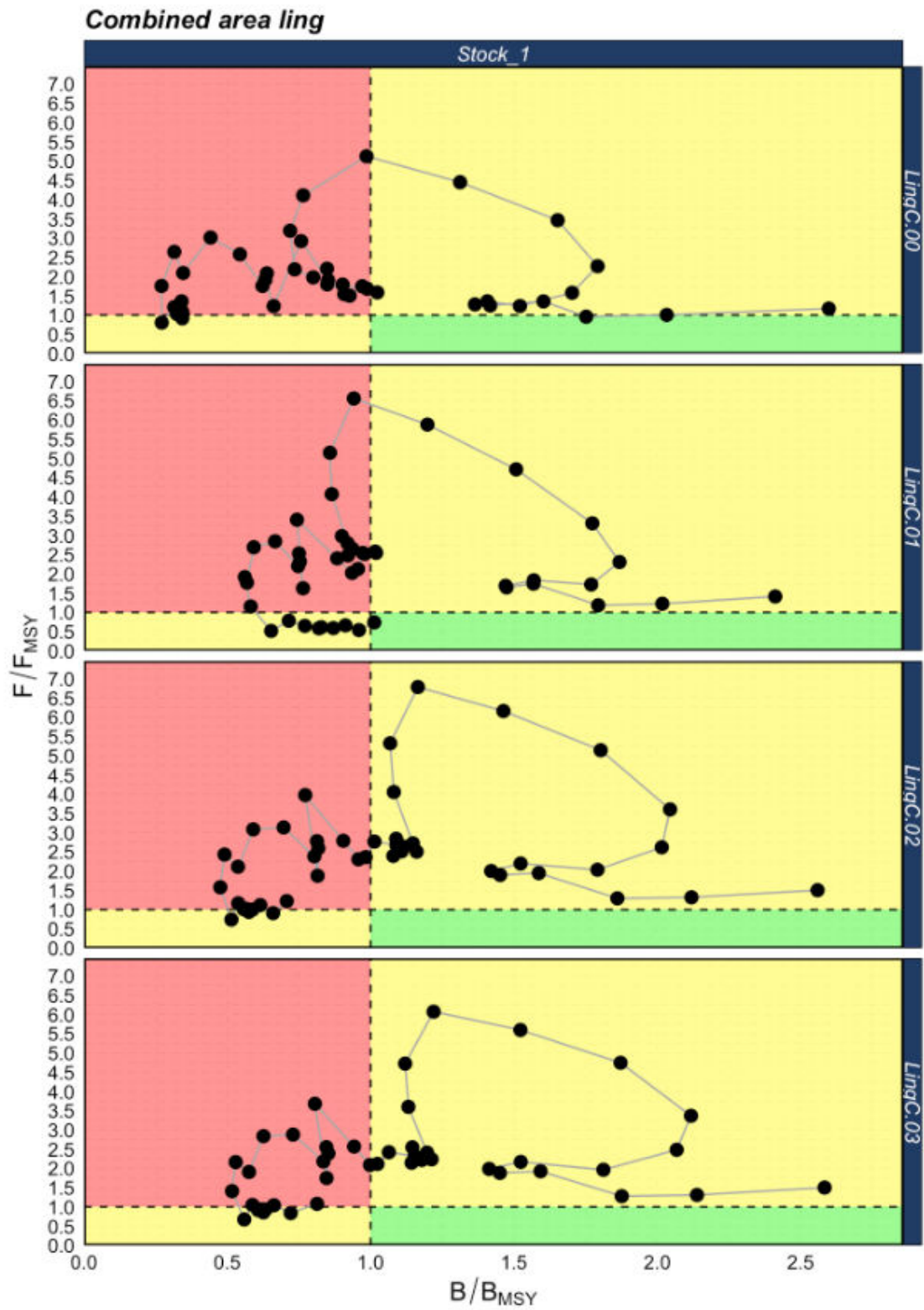


Figure 66. Kobe plots for different variations of the combined model for Pink ling, model details are in Table 22

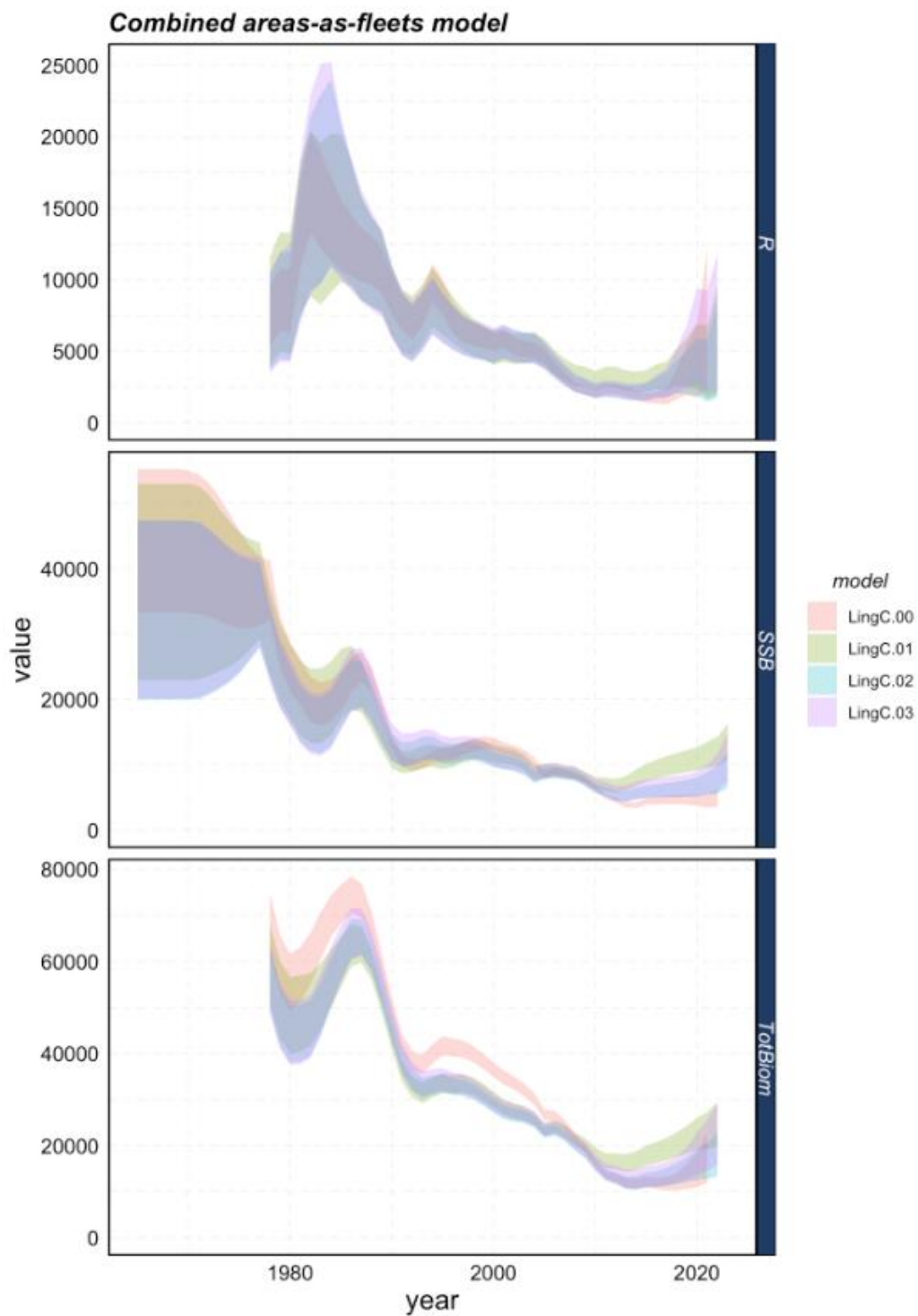


Figure 67. Temporal trend of recruitment (top), spawning biomass (middle), and total biomass (bottom) for different variations of the combined model for Pink Ling, see model details in Table 22.

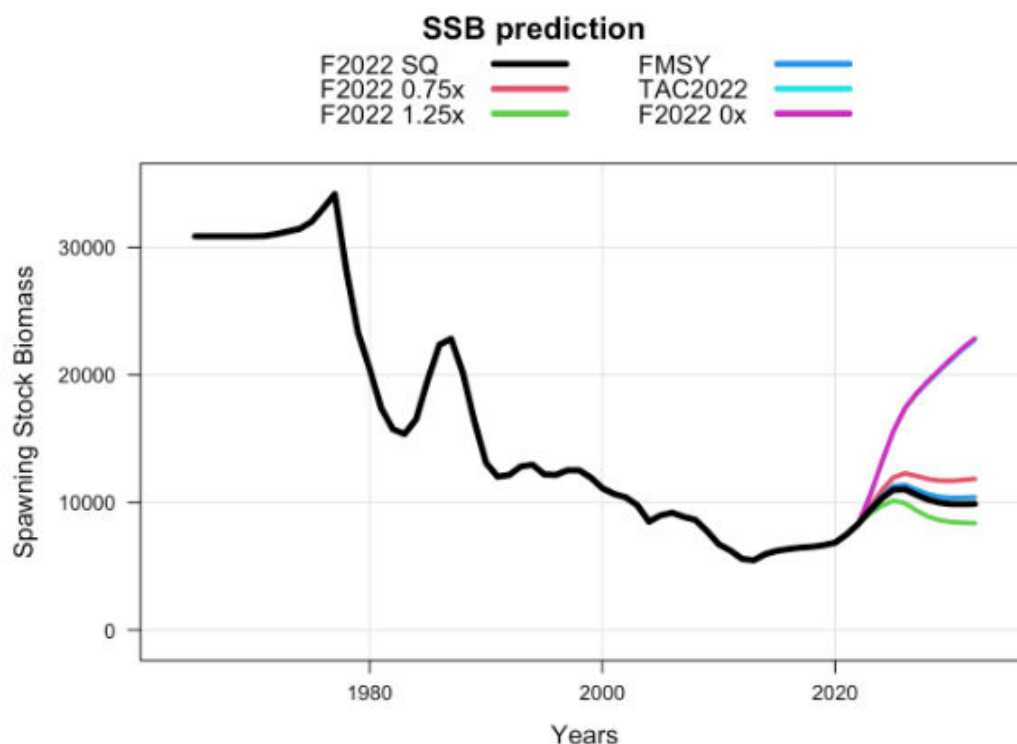


Figure 68. Stock projections for different assumed future fishing mortality rates for Pink ling (model LingC1.03)

3.3 Review of the standardization of Fishery indices of abundance

The reviewers analyzed the CPUE indices for Ling for a potential improvement of the standardization process based on the definition of a full model that includes additional predictors and first-level interactions and a parsimonious selection model method to obtain the minimum adequate model for the standardized CPUE. More details are in Annex 2.

Ling in Chile is managed as two separate stocks, the Northern Fishing Unit, and the Southern Fishing Unit; thus, two separate CPUE series were developed. In the following sections, we will analyze the process to obtain the mentioned CPUE series.

3.3.1 Northern Fishing Unit

During the first workshop in March 2023, the CPUE series for the Northern Fishing Unit was presented. Two comments were expressed during the workshop concerning the CPUE series. The first was about the high value for 2014, and the second was about the possibility of using a model selection process for the generalized linear model.

Regarding the first point, we did a simple exploratory analysis with the data resulting from the filtering process carried out by Tascheri (2022). When we analyzed the temporal trend of the raw CPUE distributions, we found that the 2014 value was higher than the previous and later CPUE values; the 2014 CPUE presented low variability (Figure 69). The temporal trend of the catch distribution suggests a high value for 2014, comparable with values from the beginning of the fishery (Figure 70). On the other hand, the fishing effort in 2014 was comparable to the values from 2013 and 2015. This increase in catch is responsible for the increase in CPUE. To assess the validity of the 2014 CPUE value, we explored the sample size for each year, and we found that the 2014 value depends on only four data points coming from the same vessel. This low sample size is the origin of the small CPUE variability for 2014 and

suggests a potential bias for this point. We recommend excluding 2014 from the estimation of the standardized CPUE series. Another year with a small sample size is 2016, where the fishing effort and the catch increased, producing no problem in the CPUE series.

In general, sample size for the data was low compared to the sample size of Hoki; therefore, is recommendable to analyze in detail the filtering process to find the causes of the low sample sizes.

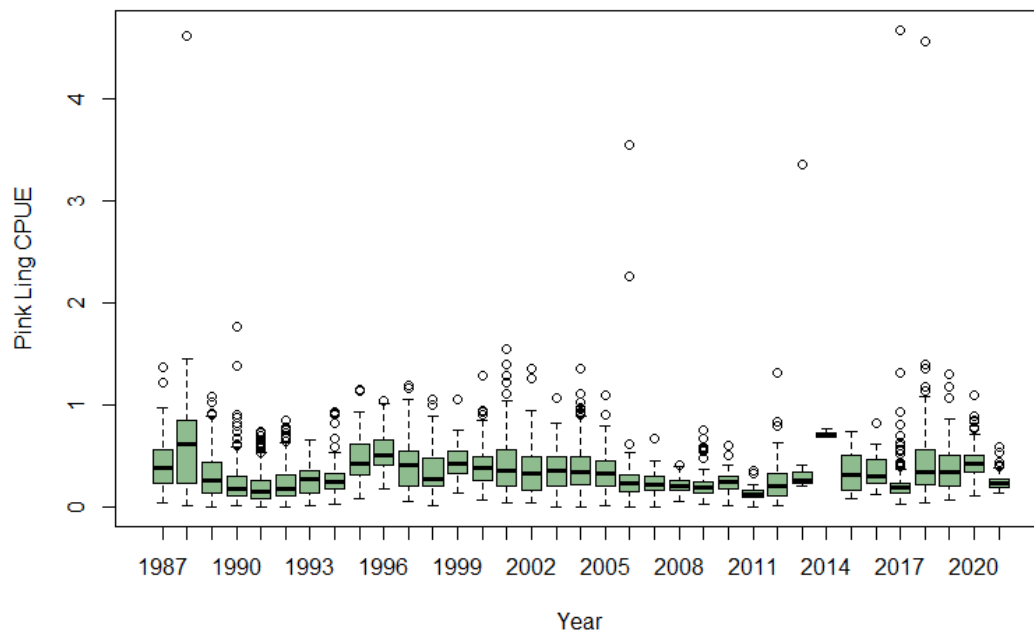


Figure 69. Temporal trend of the raw CPUE distributions from 1987 to 2021.

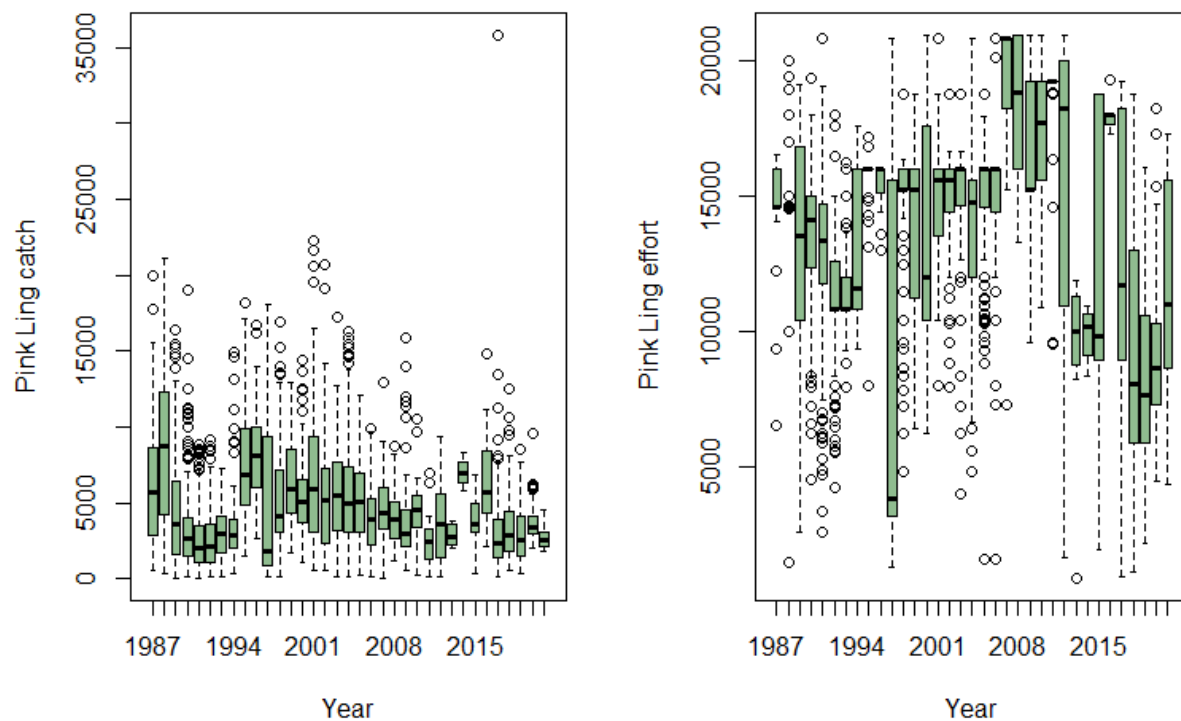


Figure 70. Temporal trend of the distributions of catch and fishing effort in the Northern Fishing Unit.

Table 24. Sample size for each year with data used to calculate the raw CPUE series.

Year	Sample size	Year	Sample size
1987	39	2005	130
1988	173	2006	144
1989	511	2007	84
1990	346	2008	77
1991	477	2009	122
1992	363	2010	47
1993	123	2011	35
1994	73	2012	199
1995	49	2013	21
1996	39	2014	4
1997	74	2015	17
1998	101	2016	7
1999	50	2017	127
2000	147	2018	175
2001	76	2019	125
2002	125	2020	143
2003	185	2021	58
2004	239		

Regarding the CPUE standardization, we used the file `datospal.csv` (4705 observations) and the original model proposed by Tascheri (2022):

$$CPUE = \beta_0 + \beta_1 year + \beta_2 month + \beta_3 vessel + \beta_4 latitude + \beta_5 longitud + \varepsilon$$

Where, year, month, and vessel are categorical predictors and latitude and longitude are continuous predictors. A gamma distribution was assumed for errors with a log link. The AIC for this model was -4434.62. The CPUE series with its uncertainty is shown below (Figure 71).

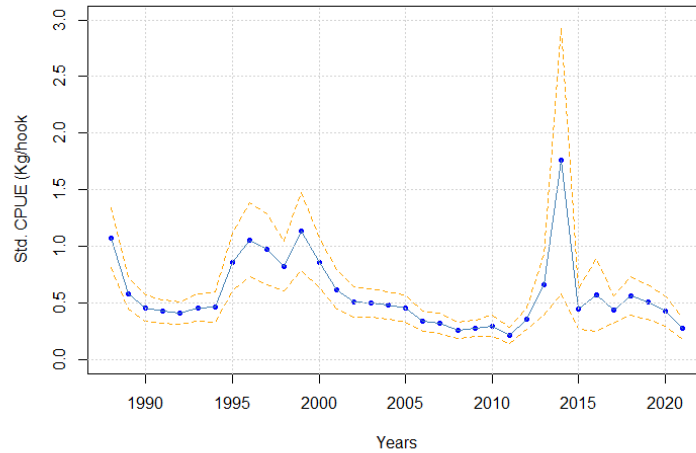


Figure 71. Ling CPUE series and its uncertainty extracted from the original model proposed by Tascheri (2022).

We developed a second model, in this second approach, we added the first level interactions to build the full model:

$$CPUE = \beta_0 + \beta_1 year + \beta_2 month + \beta_3 vessel + \beta_4 latitude + \beta_5 longitud + \beta_6 month: vessel + \beta_7 month: latitude + \beta_8 month: longitud + \beta_9 vessel: latitude + \beta_{10} vessel: longitud + \beta_{11} latitude: longitud + \varepsilon$$

where year, month, and vessel are categorical predictors. A gamma distribution was assumed for errors with a log link. Worth noting that we did not include the 2014 data. This model was implemented with the following R code:

```
glm_1 <- glm(cpueCongrio~year + month + nvessel + latitude + longitud + month:nvessel +
            month:latitude + month:longitud + nvessel:latitude + nvessel:longitud +
            latitude:longitud, family = Gamma(link="log"), data=datos.pal)
```

The model selection process is summarized in (Table 25), all predictors and one interaction (latitude:longitude) were drop. Six interactions and the factor year remained in the minimum adequate model:

$$CPUE = \beta_0 + \beta_1 year + \beta_2 month: vessel + \beta_3 month: latitude + \beta_4 month: longitud + \beta_5 vessel: latitude + \beta_6 vessel: longitud + \varepsilon$$

The AIC for the minimum adequate model was -4839.3, smaller than the original model (AIC=-4434.6). When we included the 2014 data in the minimum adequate model, the AIC (-4839.3) increased slightly. The parameter estimates and their standard errors are shown below (Table 26). A comparison of the CPUE from the original CPUE series with the CPUE series from the minimum adequate model is found

below (Figure 72). We found some small changes in the CPUE trend from the minimum adequate model compared to the original model. We also realized that estimating CPUE without the 2014 data is equivalent to estimating CPUE with all data and later erasing the 2014 CPUE data. The Ling CPUE series and its uncertainty for the Northern Fishing Unit, extracted with the minimum adequate model with gamma errors, is shown below (Figure 73).

Table 25. Model selection process for the standardization of the Hoki CPUE.

Predictor	p-value	Result
Latitud:Longitud	0.6066	Drop
nvessel:Longitud	< 2.2e-16	Keep
nvessel:latitud	4.20E-14	Keep
month:longitud	0.0491	Keep
month:latitud	1.29E-10	Keep
month:nvessel	< 2.2e-16	Keep
longitud	same deviance	Drop
latitud	same deviance	Drop
nvessel	same deviance	Drop
month	same deviance	Drop

Table 26. Parameter estimates and standard errors for the levels of the predictor year for the minimum adequate model without the 2014 data.

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	-4.05E+00	1.42E+01	-0.285	0.775673	
year1988	-2.17E-01	1.34E-01	-1.622	0.104848	
year1989	-8.27E-01	1.36E-01	-6.081	1.29E-09	***
year1990	-9.30E-01	1.40E-01	-6.656	3.16E-11	***
year1991	-1.22E+00	1.37E-01	-8.9	< 2.00E-16	***
year1992	-1.15E+00	1.39E-01	-8.271	< 2.00E-16	***
year1993	-1.10E+00	1.49E-01	-7.398	1.65E-13	***
year1994	-1.16E+00	1.51E-01	-7.656	2.34E-14	***
year1995	-5.77E-01	1.60E-01	-3.602	0.00032	***
year1996	-3.91E-01	1.72E-01	-2.279	0.022723	*
year1997	-4.29E-01	1.71E-01	-2.504	0.012305	*
year1998	-5.39E-01	1.53E-01	-3.53	0.000421	***
year1999	-2.59E-01	1.72E-01	-1.506	0.132115	
year2000	-4.71E-01	1.48E-01	-3.192	0.001423	**
year2001	-7.67E-01	1.53E-01	-5.022	5.31E-07	***
year2002	-9.00E-01	1.47E-01	-6.127	9.73E-10	***
year2003	-1.00E+00	1.41E-01	-7.106	1.39E-12	***
year2004	-1.08E+00	1.39E-01	-7.768	9.91E-15	***
year2005	-1.13E+00	1.46E-01	-7.753	1.12E-14	***
year2006	-1.32E+00	1.45E-01	-9.108	< 2.00E-16	***
year2007	-1.61E+00	1.50E-01	-10.674	< 2.00E-16	***
year2008	-1.74E+00	1.53E-01	-11.392	< 2.00E-16	***
year2009	-1.70E+00	1.44E-01	-11.856	< 2.00E-16	***
year2010	-1.59E+00	1.63E-01	-9.717	< 2.00E-16	***
year2011	-1.89E+00	1.79E-01	-10.516	< 2.00E-16	***
year2012	-1.46E+00	1.48E-01	-9.848	< 2.00E-16	***
year2013	-8.96E-01	2.49E-01	-3.603	0.000317	***
year2015	-1.23E+00	2.18E-01	-5.626	1.96E-08	***
year2016	-1.18E+00	3.00E-01	-3.933	8.54E-05	***
year2017	-1.13E+00	1.55E-01	-7.296	3.50E-13	***
year2018	-8.88E-01	1.67E-01	-5.313	1.13E-07	***
year2019	-8.97E-01	1.63E-01	-5.513	3.73E-08	***
year2020	-1.18E+00	1.75E-01	-6.729	1.94E-11	***
year2021	-1.71E+00	1.89E-01	-9.056	< 2.00E-16	***

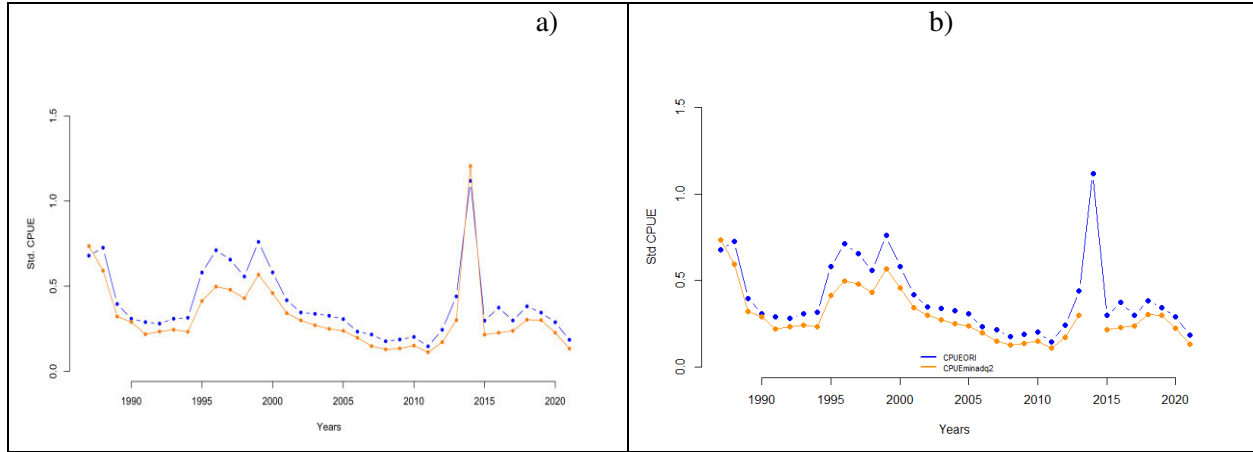


Figure 72. Comparison of the original CPUE and CPUE from the minimum adequate model with 2014 data (a) and without 2014 data (b).

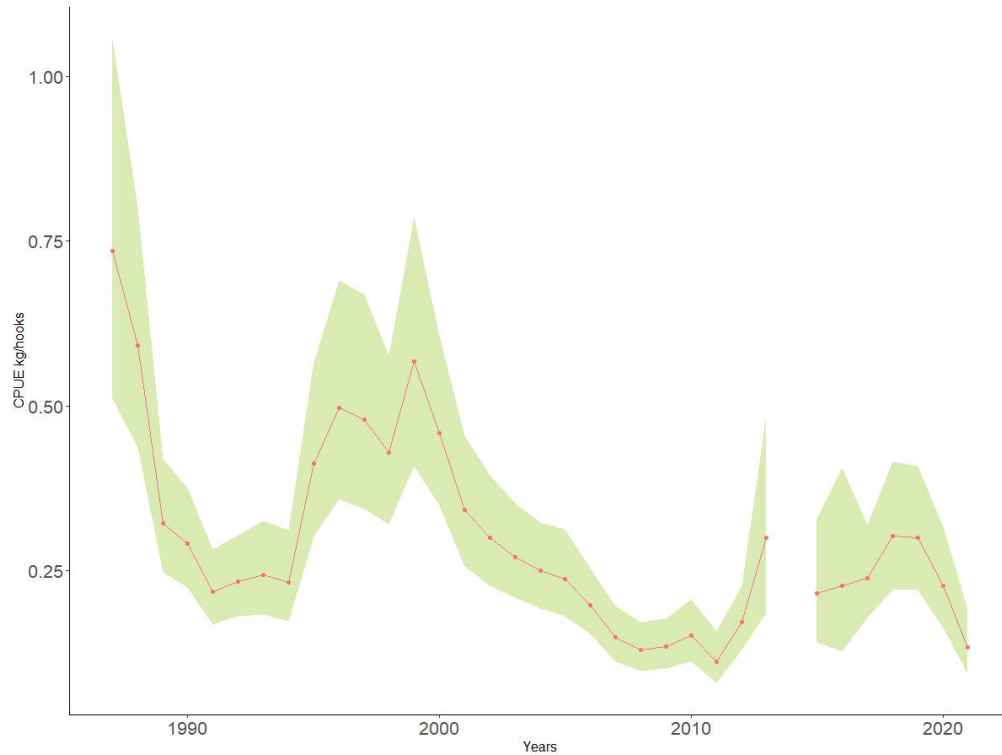


Figure 73. CPUE series and its uncertainty estimated with the minimum adequate model without the 2014 data and gamma errors.

In a third approach, we also used the methodology proposed by Payá (2022), using the logarithm of the catch as response variable, the fishing effort as offset, normal distributed errors, and the identity as link. We defined the full model as:

$$\begin{aligned} \log(\text{catch}) = & \beta_1 \text{year} + \beta_2 \text{month} + \beta_3 \text{vessel} + \beta_4 \text{latitude} + \beta_5 \text{longitud} + \beta_6 \text{month: vessel} \\ & + \beta_7 \text{month: latitude} + \beta_8 \text{month: longitud} + \beta_9 \text{vessel: latitude} \\ & + \beta_{10} \text{vessel: longitud} + \beta_{11} \text{latitude: longitud} + \text{offset}(\text{effort}) + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

We implemented this model with the following R code:

```
model1 <- glm(log(congrio)~year+month+nvessel+latitud+longitud+month:nvessel+
  month:latitud+month:longitud+nvessel:latitud+nvessel:longitud+
  latitud:longitud+offset(log(effort)),family = gaussian,
  data=subset(datos.pal,datos.pal$year!=2014))
```

The model selection process is summarized below (Table 27). Once again, the latitude:longitude interaction and the predictors were dropped, and the final minimum adequate model included the remaining interactions (Table 27):

$$\log(\text{catch}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{year} + \beta_2 \text{month: vessel} + \beta_3 \text{month: latitud} + \beta_4 \text{month: longitud} \\ + \beta_5 \text{vessel: latitud} + \beta_6 \text{vessel: longitud} + \text{offset}(\text{effort}) + \varepsilon$$

We implemented this model with R code as follows:

```
modelmin2 <- glm(log(congrio)~year + month:nvessel + month:latitud + month:longitud +
  nvessel:latitud + nvessel:longitud + offset(log(effort)), family = gaussian,
  data=subset(datos.pal,datos.pal$year!=2014))
```

The AIC for this model was 9126.8. Contrary to the original model that included the predictors, the minimum adequate model contains only interactions. A comparison between the CPUE series derived from the minimum adequate model with normal and gamma distributed errors is shown below (Figure 74). There are slight differences in the temporal trend of both CPUE series. The CPUE values from the model with normal errors are higher than the estimates from the model with gamma errors. The CPUE series and its standard error is shown below (Figure 75).

Table 27. Results from the model process for the full model (log(catch) as response variable, normal errors and effort as offset).

Predictor	p-value	result
latitud:longitud	0.8025	Drop
nvessel:longitud	5.792e-06 ***	Keep
nvessel:latitud	4.78e-07 ***	Keep
month:longitud	2.594e-05 ***	Keep
month:latitud	6.442e-06 ***	keep
month:nvessel	< 2.2e-16 ***	Keep
Longitud	same deviance	Drop
Latitud	same deviance	Drop
nvessel	same deviance	Drop
month	same deviance	Drop

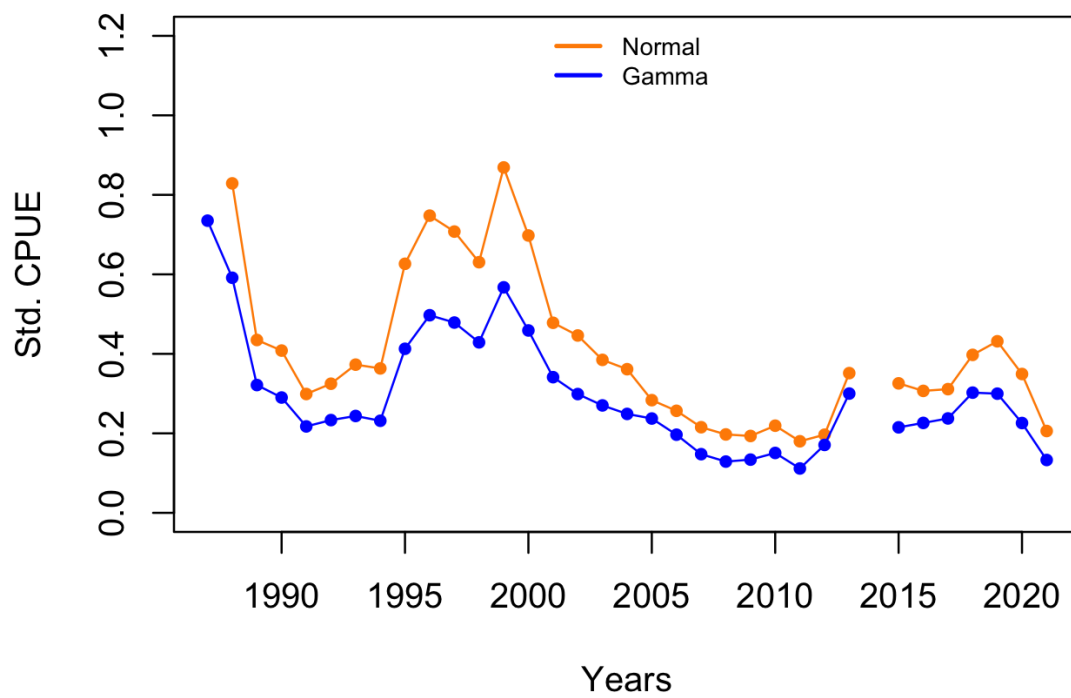


Figure 74. Comparison of the minimum adequate models with gamma and normal errors.

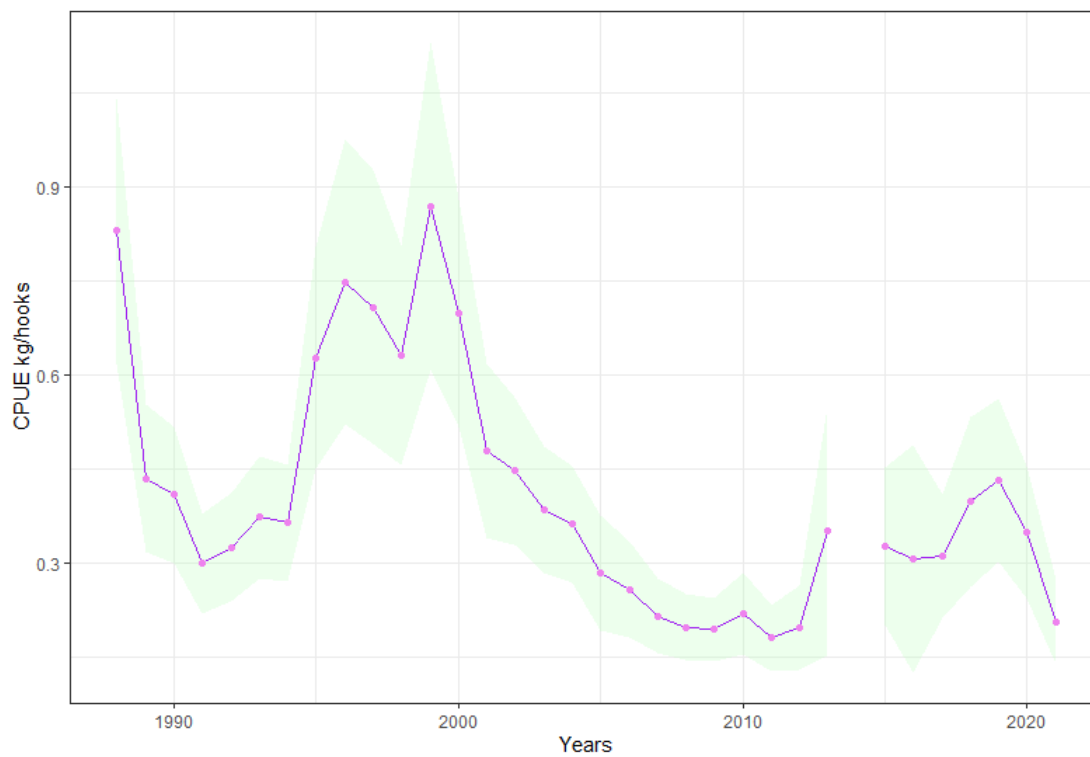


Figure 75. Ling CPUE series and its uncertainty extracted from the minimum adequate model with normal errors.

The following step was to add random effects to the minimum adequate model with normal errors. All predictors from the minimum adequate model were included as fixed effects, and we included the year interactions as random effects (fishing effort as offset) using the following R code (no 2014 data):

```
model1r <- lmer(log(congrio)~year + month:nvessel + month:latitud +month:longitud +
               nvessel:latitud + nvessel:longitud + (1|year:month) + (1|year:nvessel) + (1|year:latitud) +
               (1|year:longitud) +offset(log(effort)), data=subset(datos.pal,datos.pal$year!=2014))
```

The AIC for this model was 8725.6, smaller than the AIC from the minimum adequate model without random effects, but overall, the minimum adequate model with gamma errors is the one with the smallest AIC (Table 28). A comparison between the three models can be found below (Figure 76). In general, the smallest CPUE values correspond to the minimum adequate model with gamma errors. The Ling CPUE series and its uncertainty extracted from the minimum adequate model with random effects and normal error is shown below (Figure 77). As in previous cases, adding random effects increases the CPUE series uncertainty. Thus, it is recommended to use the CPUE series extracted from the minimum adequate model without random effects. Other potential approach would be to add one year interaction at a time and assess the impact on the uncertainty, the AIC, and the amount of the deviance explained by the model and each variable from the fixed effects.

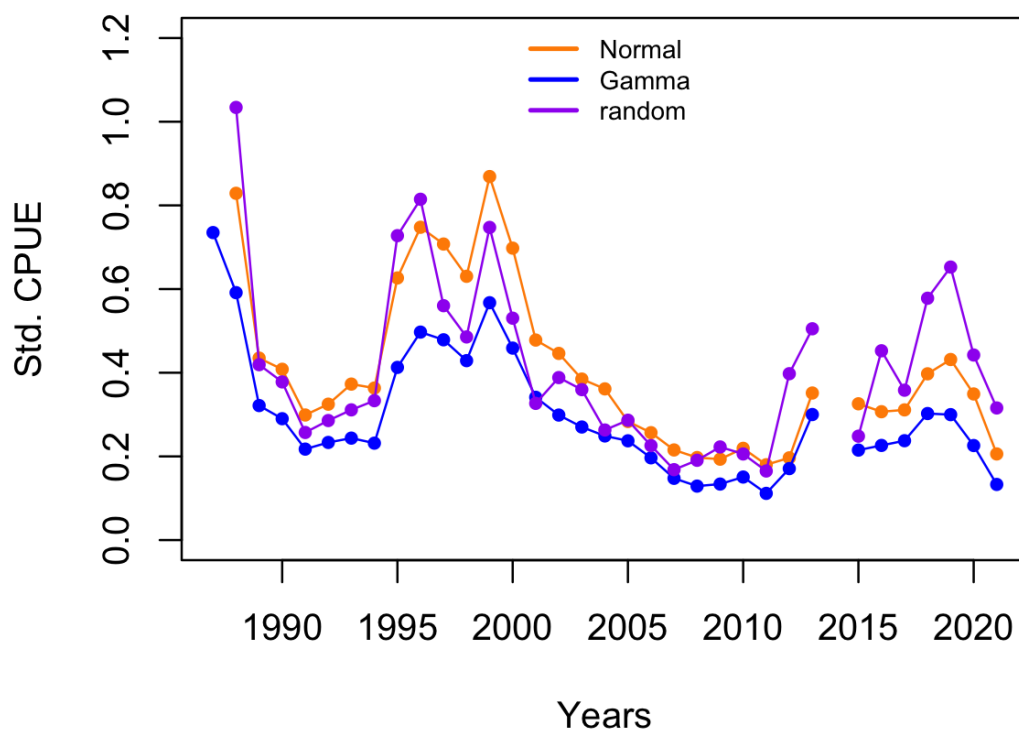


Figure 76. Comparison of three CPUE series resulted from a minimum adequate model with normal errors (Normal), a minimum adequate model with gamma errors (Gamma) and a minimum adequate model with normal errors and random effects (random).

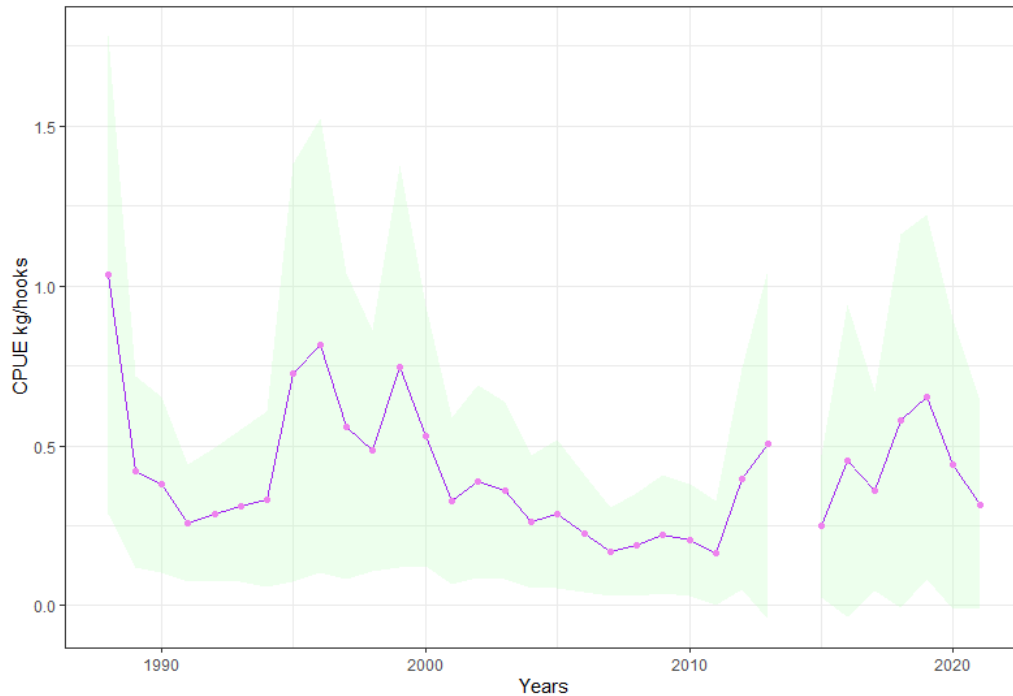


Figure 77. Ling CPUE series extracted from the minimum adequate model with random effects and normal errors.

Table 28. Comparison of the Akaike information criterion for the models analyzed.

Model	AIC
Original model	-4434.615
Min. Adeq. model with gamma errors	-4839.274
Min. Adeq. model with normal error (with 2014 data)	9131.92
Min. Adeq. model with normal error (withouth 2014 data)	9126.759
Min. Adeq. model with normal error and random effects (withouth 2014 data)	8725.612

3.3.2 Southern Fishing Unit

During the first workshop in March 2023, IFOP researchers presented the Ling CPUE series for the Southern Fishing Unit (Figure 78). The CPUE series presents a common trend, except for the last point (2021). As seen (Figure 78), the CPUE series presents a declining trend from 2018 to 2020 but increases significantly in 2021. It is recommended to find the origin of such an abrupt change in the CPUE trend because the stock assessment, the status of the stock and projections rely strongly on the CPUE series; therefore, it is necessary to ensure the best quality for the CPUE series data.

We did an exploratory analysis. The temporal trend of the distributions of the CPUE data suggests that the median of the CPUE in 2021 is comparable to the median CPUE from the initial years of the series and contradicts the trend from recent years (Figure 79). Furthermore, the temporal trend of the distributions of Ling catch suggests an unusually high value for the median in 2021 compared to the whole series (Figure 80); the difference is about three orders of magnitude. On the other hand, the temporal trend of the fishing effort suggests that the median in 2021 is comparable to the median from previous years (Figure 80). A table of the mean Ling catch by year shows that the mean catch in 2021 is 5,627,958 t, while in the previous year, it was 700 t. This fact suggests a potential error for the catch in the last year, producing a high value for the CPUE in 2021.

As mentioned, the Ling stock assessment relies strongly on the CPUE series. In particular, last year's estimate of biomass (or spawning biomass) is convenient to determine the status of the stock. Thus, this error could produce a significant bias. Stock projections also rely upon the estimate of the last year abundance; therefore, the future status of the stock could be biased, impacting the application of the harvest control rule and the management of this fishing resource. At this time, the new stock assessment has been finished and carries this error. We recommend excluding the 2021 data in the standardized CPUE series as a short-term solution. We also recommend a detailed revision of the raw data (logbooks) and the filtering process to find the origin of this mistake.

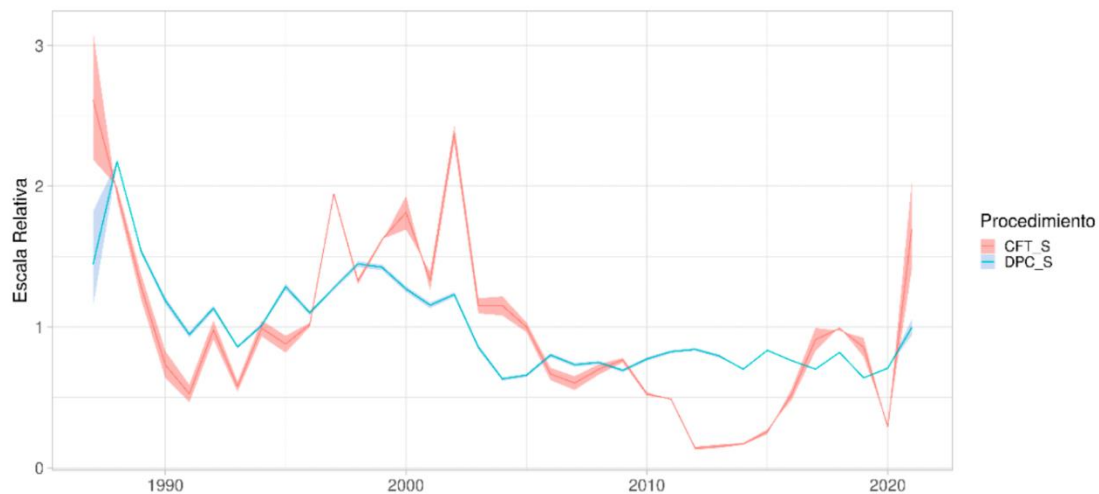


Figure 78. CPUE series for Ling in the Southern Fishing Unit (reproduced from Tascheri, 2022)

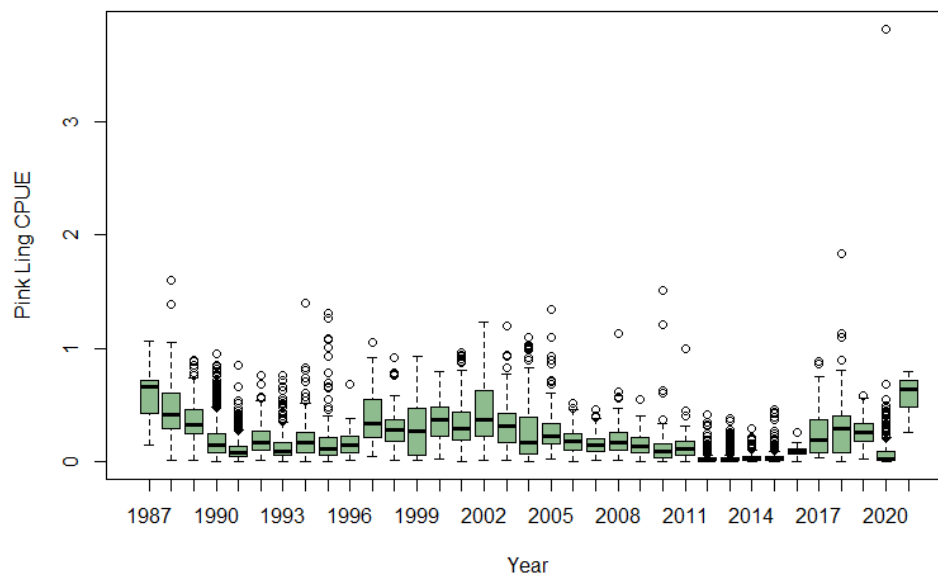


Figure 79. Temporal trend of the distribution of CPUE data for Ling in the Southern Fishing Unit.

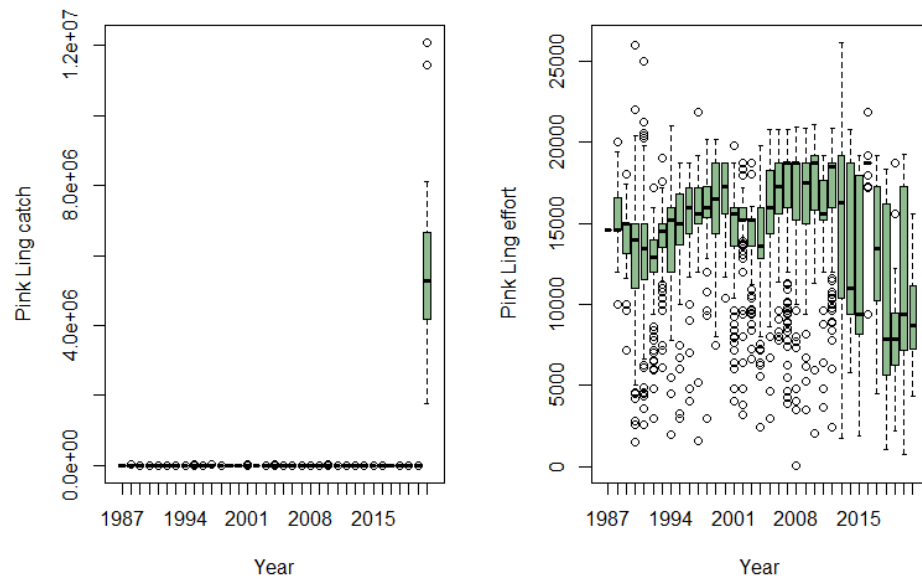


Figure 80. Temporal trend of the catch data distributions (left panel) and fishing effort distributions (right panel) for Ling in the Southern Fishing Unit.

Table 29. Mean Ling catch by year in the Southern Fishing Unit.

Year	Catch	Year	Catch
1987	8719	2005	4264
1988	7434	2006	3066
1989	5168	2007	2620
1990	2371	2008	2913
1991	1402	2009	2434
1992	2533	2010	2216
1993	1957	2011	1984
1994	2839	2012	496
1995	2509	2013	474
1996	2481	2014	576
1997	6142	2015	447
1998	4751	2016	1623
1999	4788	2017	3813
2000	6570	2018	2367
2001	5112	2019	2039
2002	6554	2020	700
2003	4581	2021	5627958
2004	3812		

With regard to the CPUE standardization, we used the file DatosPals.csv as input data (7131 observations) from the filtering process. We reproduced the approach taken by Tascheri (2022) as shown below (Figure 81).

To include a model selection process, in a first approach we added some interactions to the original model to build the full model:

$$CPUE = \beta_0 + \beta_1 year + \beta_2 month + \beta_3 vessel + \beta_4 latitude + \beta_5 longitud + \beta_6 month: vessel + \beta_7 month: latitude + \beta_8 month: longitud + \beta_9 vessel: latitude + \beta_{10} vessel: longitud + \beta_{11} latitude: longitud + \varepsilon$$

where year, month, and vessel are categorical predictors, and latitude and longitude are continuous predictors. Errors were assumed to have a gamma distribution, and the link function was log. This model was implemented in R with the following code:

```
datos1 <- subset(datos,datos$year!=2021)
glm_1 <- glm(cpueCongrio~year + month + nvessel + latitude + longitude + month:nvessel +
            month:latitude + month:longitude + nvessel:latitude + nvessel:longitude +
            latitude:longitude, family = Gamma(link="log"), data=datos1)
```

We used the file DatosPalS.csv (7,131 observations) as original input, but we excluded the data from 2021 so the sample size decreased to 7,107 observations. The summary for the model selection process is shown below (Table 30). The minimum adequate model included only the categorical factor year and some interactions:

We implemented the previous model with the following R code:

```
minadq_2 <- glm(cpueCongrio ~ year + month:nvessel + month:latitude + month:longitude +
            nvessel:latitude + nvessel:longitude , family = Gamma(link="log"), data=datos1)
```

Parameter estimates and their standard error are found below (Table 31). A comparison of the CPUE series is shown below (Figure 82). As shown, the CPUE series from the minimum adequate model (with and without 2021 data) have similar trends, slightly different from the CPUE series obtained with the original model. Regarding the AIC, the minimum adequate model without the 2021 data had the lowest AIC (Table 32). The CPUE series and its uncertainty extracted from the minimum adequate model without the 2021 data is shown below.

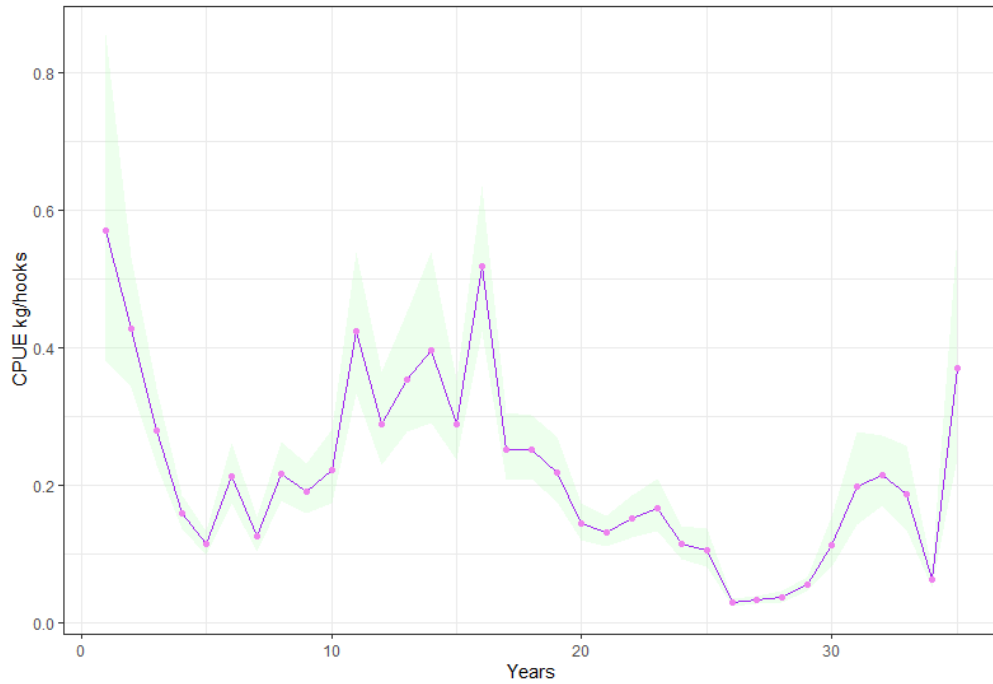


Figure 81. CPUE series from the original model (Tascheri, 2022).

Table 30. Results from the model selection process for the CPUE standardization for Ling in the Southern Fishing Unit.

Predictor	P-value	Result
Latitud:longitud	0.5781	Drop
nvessel:longitud	< 2.2e-16	Keep
nvessel:latitud	2.028e-14	Keep
month:longitud	0.0408	Keep
month:latitud	3.567e-11	Keep
month:nvessel	< 2.2e-16	Keep
longitud	Same deviance	Drop
latitud	Same deviance	Drop
nvessel	Same deviance	Drop
month	Same deviance	Drop

Table 31. Parameter estimates and their standard error for the levels of the factor year in the minimum adequate model for the CPUE standardization for Ling in the Southern Fishing Unit.

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	2.81E+01	6.75E+00	4.154	3.31E-05	***
year1988	-5.40E-01	2.19E-01	-2.462	0.013843	*
year1989	-1.11E+00	2.14E-01	-5.187	2.21E-07	***
year1990	-1.61E+00	2.05E-01	-7.877	3.90E-15	***
year1991	-1.93E+00	2.09E-01	-9.234	< 2.00E-16	***
year1992	-1.62E+00	2.23E-01	-7.271	3.99E-13	***
year1993	-2.09E+00	2.21E-01	-9.49	< 2.00E-16	***
year1994	-1.28E+00	2.15E-01	-5.971	2.48E-09	***
year1995	-1.51E+00	2.15E-01	-7.03	2.28E-12	***
year1996	-1.36E+00	2.30E-01	-5.922	3.33E-09	***
year1997	-7.23E-01	2.27E-01	-3.187	0.001443	**
year1998	-9.45E-01	2.21E-01	-4.275	1.94E-05	***
year1999	-8.82E-01	2.28E-01	-3.872	0.000109	***
year2000	-6.38E-01	2.41E-01	-2.642	0.00825	**
year2001	-9.47E-01	2.16E-01	-4.378	1.21E-05	***
year2002	-3.08E-01	2.22E-01	-1.391	0.164415	
year2003	-1.10E+00	2.14E-01	-5.122	3.10E-07	***
year2004	-1.26E+00	2.12E-01	-5.924	3.31E-09	***
year2005	-1.40E+00	2.18E-01	-6.406	1.60E-10	***
year2006	-1.69E+00	2.11E-01	-8.025	1.19E-15	***
year2007	-1.73E+00	2.10E-01	-8.208	2.67E-16	***
year2008	-1.63E+00	2.14E-01	-7.633	2.62E-14	***
year2009	-1.50E+00	2.28E-01	-6.587	4.85E-11	***
year2010	-2.05E+00	2.24E-01	-9.144	< 2.00E-16	***
year2011	-2.13E+00	2.42E-01	-8.832	< 2.00E-16	***
year2012	-3.37E+00	2.12E-01	-15.872	< 2.00E-16	***
year2013	-3.10E+00	2.12E-01	-14.628	< 2.00E-16	***
year2014	-3.26E+00	2.22E-01	-14.661	< 2.00E-16	***
year2015	-2.81E+00	2.16E-01	-13.052	< 2.00E-16	***
year2016	-2.11E+00	2.45E-01	-8.588	< 2.00E-16	***
year2017	-1.67E+00	2.48E-01	-6.741	1.71E-11	***
year2018	-1.45E+00	2.27E-01	-6.381	1.87E-10	***
year2019	-1.85E+00	2.50E-01	-7.424	1.28E-13	***
year2020	-2.92E+00	2.16E-01	-13.501	< 2.00E-16	***

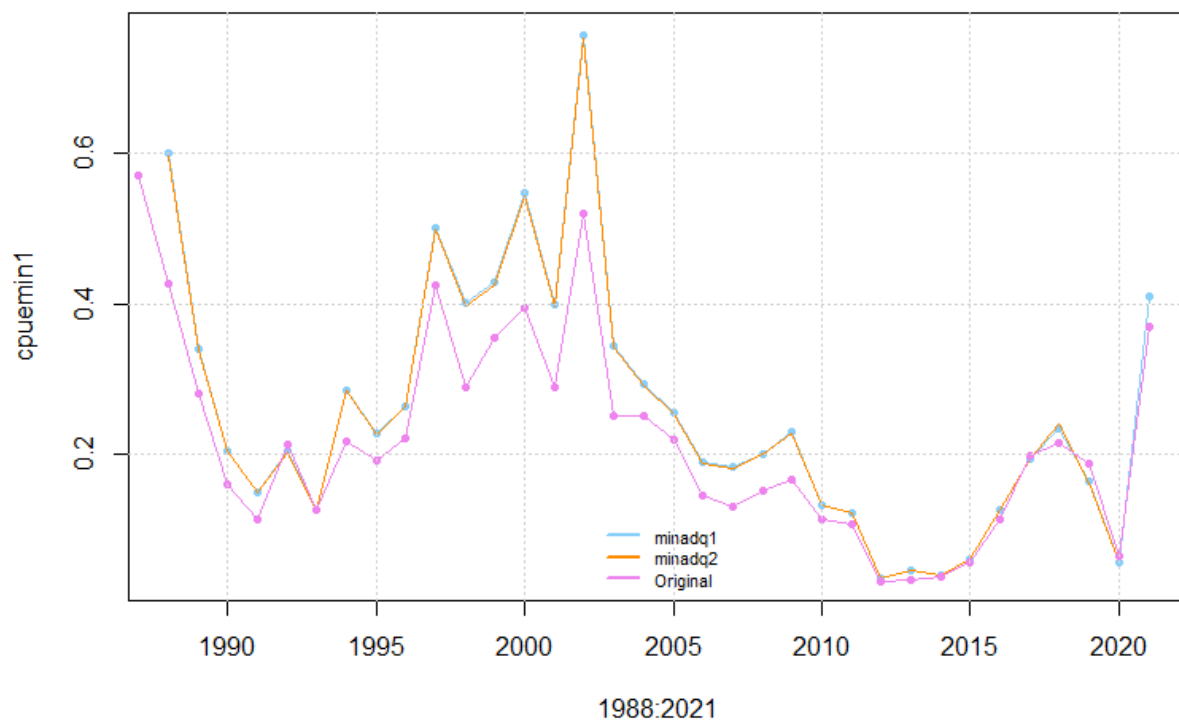


Figure 82. Comparison of the CPUE series from the minimum adequate model (with 2021 data, minadq1 an without 2021 data, minadq2) with the original model used by Tascheri (2022).

Table 32. AIC results for the models used for the standardization of the Ling CPUE in the Southern Fishing Unit.

Model	AIC
Original	-15096.1
Min. Adqt. Mod. with 2021 data	-16295.9
Min. Adqt. Mod. without 2021 data	-16320.7

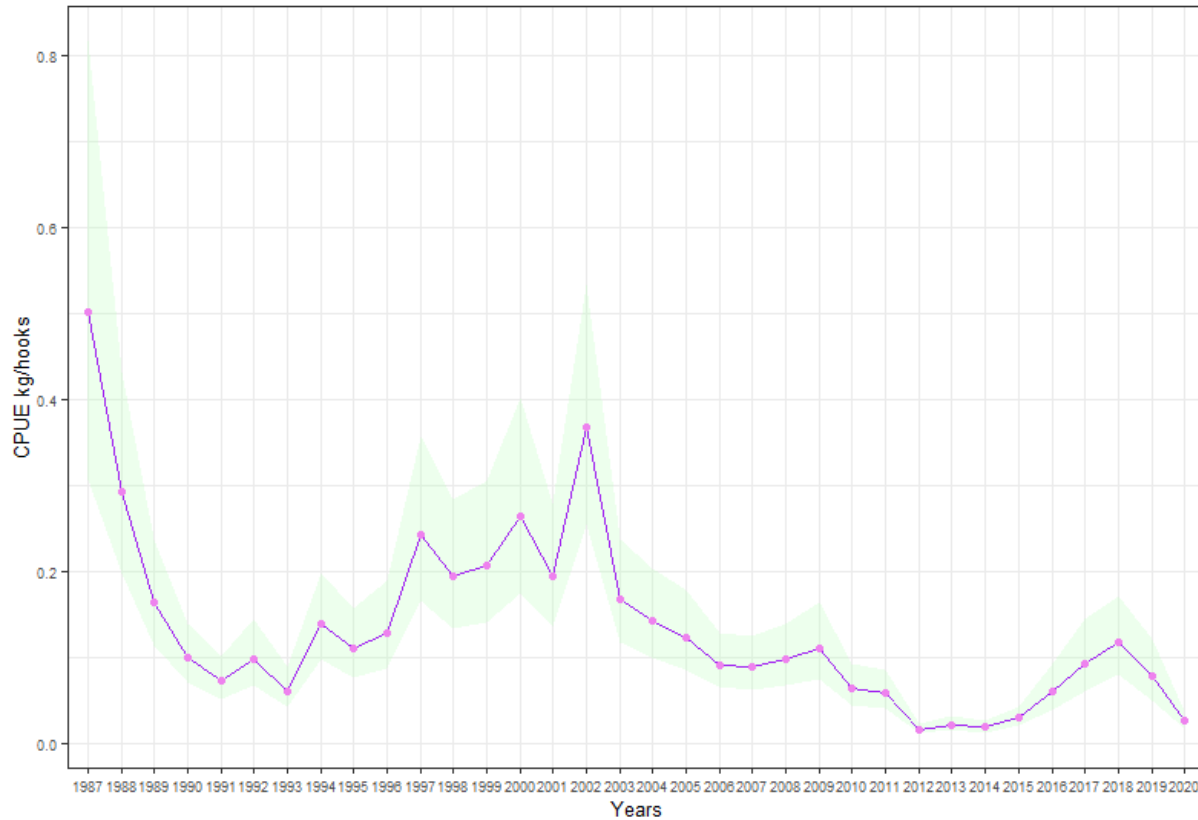


Figure 83. Ling CPUE series extracted from the minimum adequate model without data from 2021.

Regarding the second approach for the standardization of Ling CPUE, we used the following model (no 2021 data) that includes interactions (except year interactions), uses the logarithm of the catch as the response variable, a normal link, and the fishing effort as offset:

$$\begin{aligned} \log(\text{catch}) = & \beta_1 \text{year} + \beta_2 \text{month} + \beta_3 \text{vessel} + \beta_4 \text{latitude} + \beta_5 \text{longitud} + \beta_6 \text{month: vessel} \\ & + \beta_7 \text{month: latitude} + \beta_8 \text{month: longitud} + \beta_9 \text{vessel: latitude} \\ & + \beta_{10} \text{vessel: longitud} + \beta_{11} \text{latitude: longitud} + \text{offset}(\text{effort}) + \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

Last equation was implemented in R as follows:

```
modelo1 <- glm(log(congrio)~year + month + nvessel + latitude + longitude + month:nvessel +
               month:latitude + month:longitude + nvessel:latitude + nvessel:longitude +
               latitude:longitude + offset(log(effort)), family = gaussian,data=datos1)
```

The model selection process is summarized below (Table 33). The minimum adequate model once again included only interactions. The minimum adequate model and its implementation are shown below:

$$\log(\text{catch}) = \beta_1 \text{year} + \beta_2 \text{month: vessel} + \beta_3 \text{month: latitude} + \beta_4 \text{month: longitud} + \beta_5 \text{vessel: latitude} + \beta_6 \text{vessel: longitud} + \text{offset}(\text{effort}) + \varepsilon$$

```
minadq_3 <- glm(log(congrio)~year + month:nvessel + month:latitude + month:longitude +
                nvessel:latitude + nvessel:longitude + offset(log(effort)),
                family = gaussian, data=datos1)
```

Parameter estimates and standard errors are shown below (Table 21). All parameter estimates were significant. A comparison of the CPUE series from the analyzed options is below (Figure 84). The three

series have similar temporal trends. However, the three CPUE series present broader differences from 1988 to 2009. From 2010 to 2020, values from the three CPUE series are closer (Figure 84). The Ling CPUE series and its uncertainty extracted from the minimum adequate model with log(catch) and fishing effort as offset is shown below (Figure 85).

Table 33. Model process selection for the model with log(catch) as response variable and fishing effort as offset.

Predictor	P-value	Result
Latitud:longitud	0.07452	Drop
nvessel:longitud	< 2.2e-16	Keep
nvessel:latitud	< 2.2e-16	Keep
month:longitud	0.0002212	Keep
month:latitud	3.246e-16	Keep
month:nvessel	< 2.2e-16	Keep
longitud	Same deviance	Drop
latitud	Same deviance	Drop
nvessel	Same deviance	Drop
month	Same deviance	Drop

Table 34. Parameter estimates and their standard errors for the levels of the factor year used to estimate the standardized CPUE series for Ling in the Southern Fishing Unit.

	Estimate	Std. Err.	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	3.46E+01	6.62E+00	5.219	1.85E-07	***
year1988	-5.22E-01	2.15E-01	-2.429	0.015174	*
year1989	-9.64E-01	2.10E-01	-4.6	4.30E-06	***
year1990	-1.62E+00	2.00E-01	-8.064	8.67E-16	***
year1991	-1.95E+00	2.05E-01	-9.51	< 2.00E-16	***
year1992	-1.51E+00	2.18E-01	-6.908	5.39E-12	***
year1993	-2.07E+00	2.16E-01	-9.563	< 2.00E-16	***
year1994	-1.47E+00	2.10E-01	-6.969	3.50E-12	***
year1995	-1.76E+00	2.11E-01	-8.357	< 2.00E-16	***
year1996	-1.47E+00	2.25E-01	-6.519	7.62E-11	***
year1997	-6.78E-01	2.22E-01	-3.05	0.002299	**
year1998	-9.19E-01	2.17E-01	-4.243	2.24E-05	***
year1999	-1.01E+00	2.23E-01	-4.506	6.71E-06	***
year2000	-6.32E-01	2.37E-01	-2.67	0.007597	**
year2001	-9.37E-01	2.12E-01	-4.42	1.00E-05	***
year2002	-4.58E-01	2.17E-01	-2.108	0.035067	*
year2003	-1.17E+00	2.10E-01	-5.563	2.75E-08	***
year2004	-1.45E+00	2.08E-01	-6.979	3.27E-12	***
year2005	-1.35E+00	2.14E-01	-6.312	2.93E-10	***
year2006	-1.73E+00	2.07E-01	-8.359	< 2.00E-16	***
year2007	-1.72E+00	2.06E-01	-8.346	< 2.00E-16	***
year2008	-1.71E+00	2.10E-01	-8.129	5.14E-16	***
year2009	-1.73E+00	2.24E-01	-7.729	1.25E-14	***
year2010	-2.23E+00	2.20E-01	-10.166	< 2.00E-16	***
year2011	-2.09E+00	2.37E-01	-8.818	< 2.00E-16	***
year2012	-3.76E+00	2.08E-01	-18.079	< 2.00E-16	***
year2013	-3.49E+00	2.08E-01	-16.779	< 2.00E-16	***
year2014	-3.71E+00	2.18E-01	-17.043	< 2.00E-16	***
year2015	-3.10E+00	2.11E-01	-14.661	< 2.00E-16	***
year2016	-2.19E+00	2.40E-01	-9.126	< 2.00E-16	***
year2017	-1.85E+00	2.43E-01	-7.597	3.45E-14	***
year2018	-1.69E+00	2.23E-01	-7.574	4.11E-14	***
year2019	-2.14E+00	2.45E-01	-8.742	< 2.00E-16	***
year2020	-3.11E+00	2.12E-01	-14.683	< 2.00E-16	***

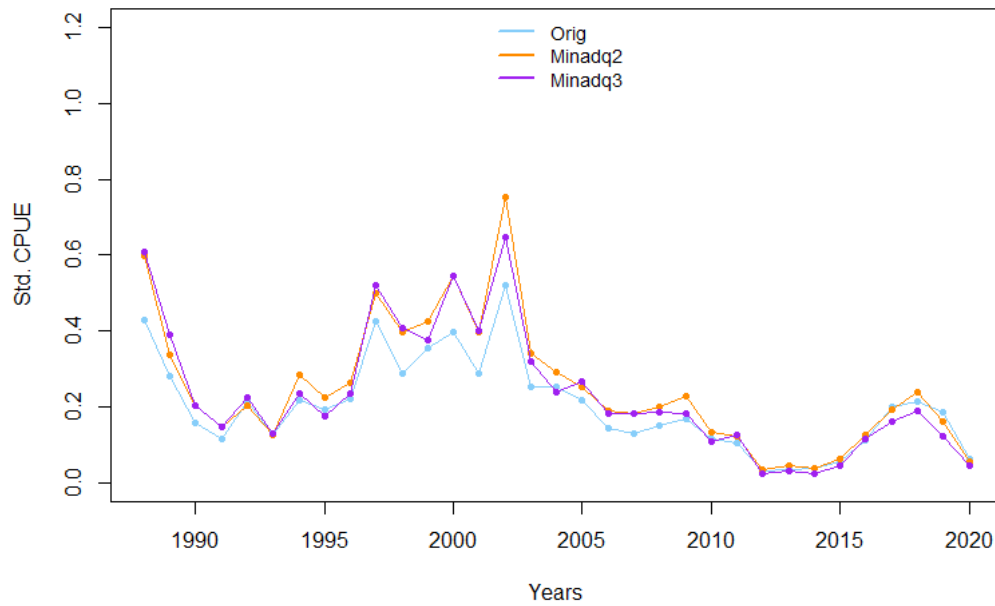


Figure 84. Comparison of three CPUE series for Ling in the Southern Fishing Unit. Orig-Original Model proposed by Tascheri (2022), Minadq2-minimum adequate model with gamma errors and log link, Minadq3-minimum adequate model with log(catch) as response variable, fishing effort as offset, normal errors, and identity link.

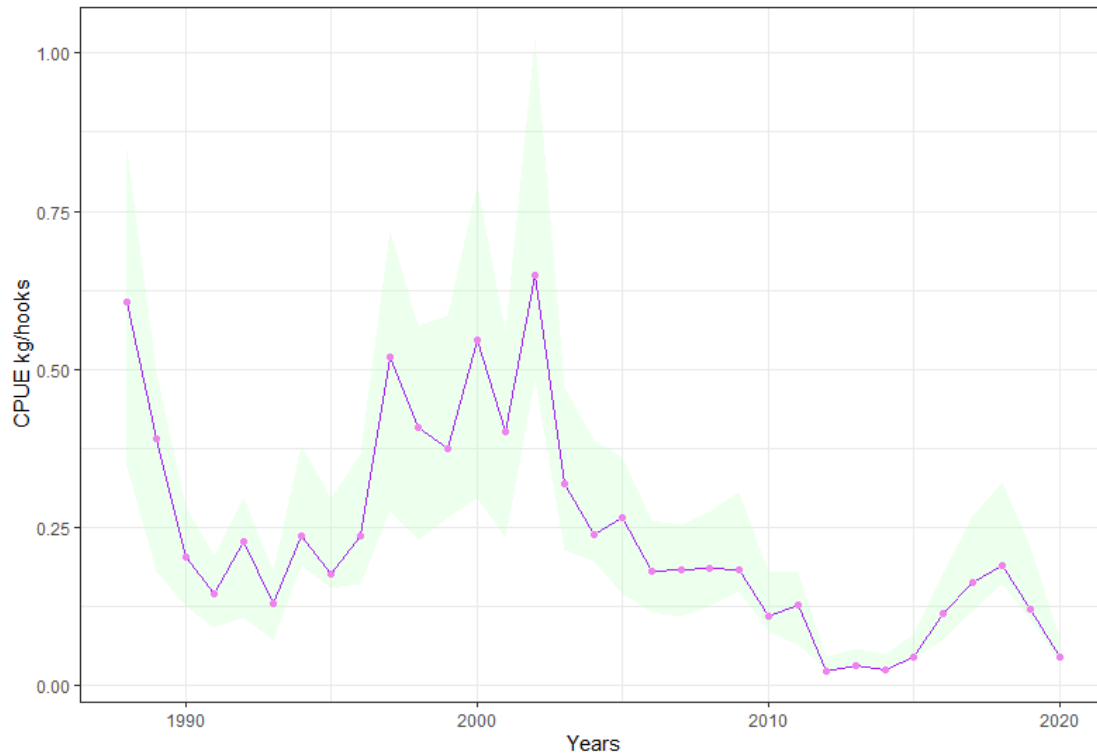


Figure 85. Ling CPUE series and its uncertainty extracted from the minimum adequate model with $\log(\text{catches})$ as response variable and fishing effort as offset.

The last approach was to build a full model containing all interactions and the factor year as fixed effects. On the other hand, the model included the year interactions as random effects. This model was implemented in R with the function *lmer* from the package *lme4* as follows:

```
model1r <- lmer(log(congrio)~year + month:nvessel + month:latitud +
  month:longitud + nvessel:latitud + nvessel:longitud + (1|year:month) +
  (1|year:nvessel) + (1|year:latitud) + (1|year:longitud) +
  offset(log(effort)), data=datos1)
```

The parameter estimates and their standard errors are shown below (Table 35). A comparison of all models analyzed is found below (Figure 86). The CPUE series derived from the model with random effects presents higher variability and CPUE values. Regarding the AIC, for the two models with gamma errors, the minimum adequate model has the smallest AIC (Table 36). For the models using normal errors, the model with random effects has the smaller AIC. Overall, the minimum adequate model with gamma errors is the one having the smallest AIC (Table 36). The CPUE series and its uncertainty is shown below (Figure 87).

Table 35. Parameter estimates and their standard errors from the model with random effects used to calculate the standardized CPUE series for Ling in the Southern Fishing Unit.

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	4.07E+01	6.80E+00	5.985
year1988	-1.97E-01	5.93E-01	-0.331
year1989	-4.62E-01	5.74E-01	-0.806
year1990	-1.16E+00	5.43E-01	-2.132
year1991	-1.52E+00	5.43E-01	-2.8
year1992	-1.13E+00	5.65E-01	-2.008
year1993	-1.63E+00	5.60E-01	-2.92
year1994	-1.21E+00	5.67E-01	-2.132
year1995	-1.41E+00	5.63E-01	-2.503
year1996	-1.06E+00	5.76E-01	-1.839
year1997	-4.89E-01	6.05E-01	-0.808
year1998	-7.34E-01	5.83E-01	-1.258
year1999	-5.64E-01	5.89E-01	-0.957
year2000	-3.06E-01	6.03E-01	-0.507
year2001	-1.10E+00	5.77E-01	-1.908
year2002	2.80E-02	5.87E-01	0.048
year2003	-9.16E-01	5.81E-01	-1.577
year2004	-1.35E+00	5.70E-01	-2.358
year2005	-1.05E+00	5.91E-01	-1.767
year2006	-1.41E+00	5.70E-01	-2.47
year2007	-1.49E+00	5.70E-01	-2.621
year2008	-1.59E+00	5.76E-01	-2.759
year2009	-1.62E+00	5.91E-01	-2.738
year2010	-1.91E+00	5.83E-01	-3.272
year2011	-1.77E+00	6.07E-01	-2.918
year2012	-3.56E+00	5.86E-01	-6.068
year2013	-2.81E+00	5.89E-01	-4.769
year2014	-3.48E+00	6.42E-01	-5.416
year2015	-2.78E+00	6.33E-01	-4.39
year2016	-2.03E+00	6.82E-01	-2.982
year2017	-1.70E+00	6.35E-01	-2.683
year2018	-2.41E+00	6.42E-01	-3.755
year2019	-1.57E+00	6.48E-01	-2.419
year2020	-2.69E+00	6.25E-01	-4.298

Table 36. Comparison of the Akaike information criterion for the models analyzed to standardize the Ling CPUE series for the Southern Fishing Unit.

Model	AIC
Original	-15096.1
Min. Adqt. Model gamma errors	-16320.7
min. Adqt. Model normal errors	17851.11
min. Adqt. Model normal errors with random effects	16758.73

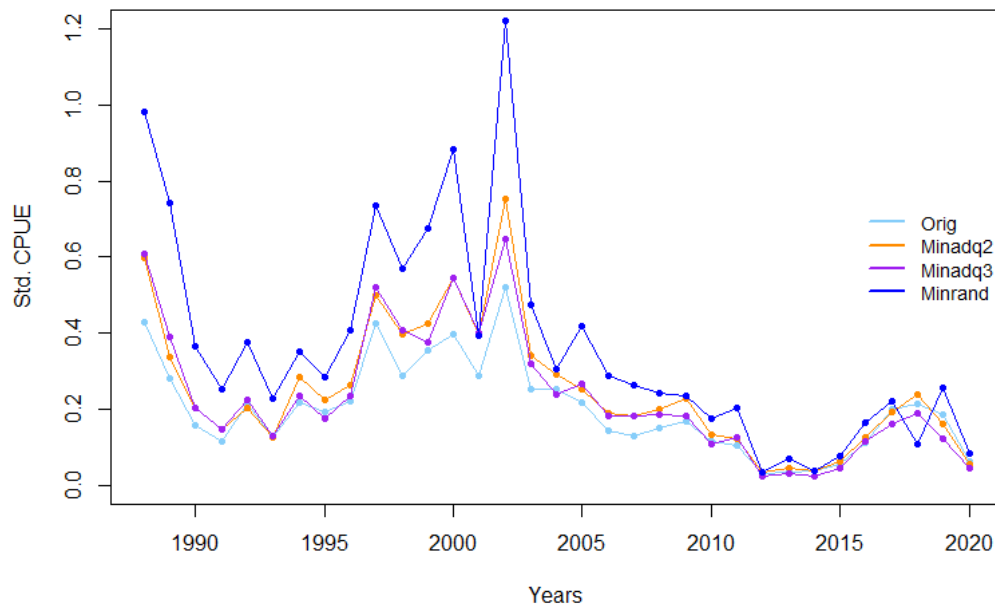


Figure 86. Comparison of the four CPUE series developed for Ling in the Southern Fishing Unit in Chile.

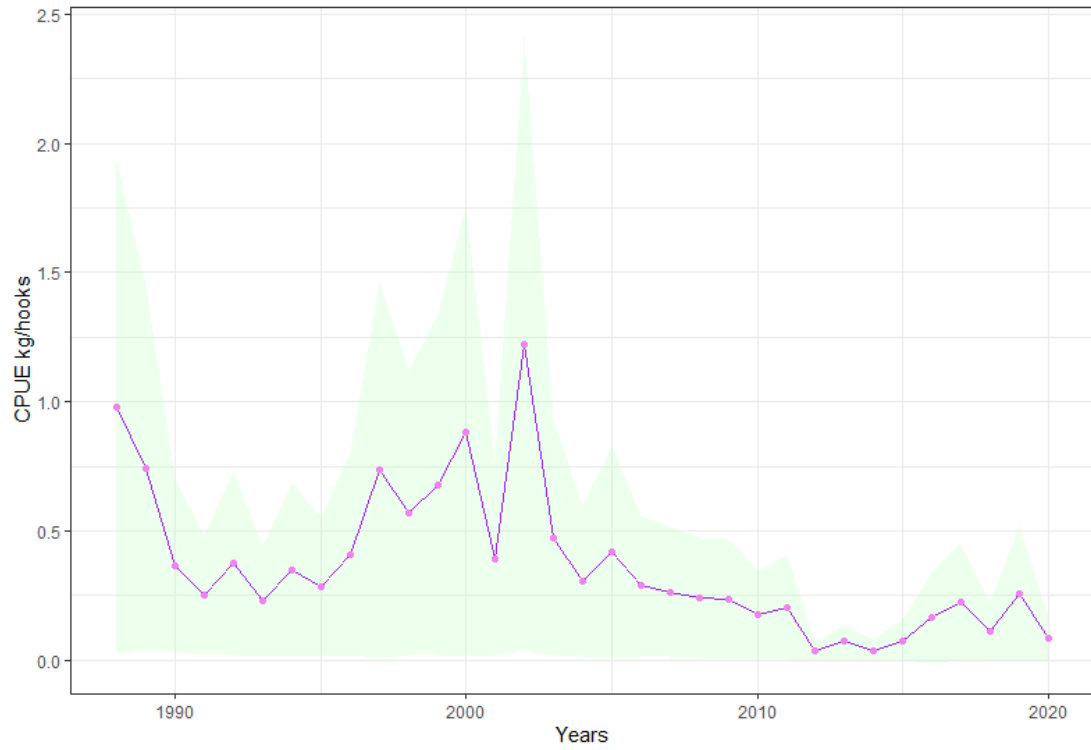


Figure 87. Ling CPUE series and its uncertainty extracted with the minimum adequate model with random effects.

4. Comments on the assessment document structure

For a full assessment, we again provide Annex 2 where elements might be included (as deemed relevant for the scientific committee. For assessment updates, the full assessment should be available and data changes and advice components could be highlighted with a clear illustration of the impacts of new information or (slight) modification of assumptions or model configurations.

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Annex 1. Workshop schedule

Día 1 (Mejoramiento de merluza de cola)

Hora	Actividad	Relator
9.00-9.30	Bienvenida y presentación de taller y objetivos	Claudio Gatica (Jefe Proyecto)
9.30-10.00	Aspectos logísticos y de contenido Taller 2	Dr. Cristian Canales (Dirección Taller)
10.20-11.00	Principales consideraciones para propuesta de Modelo en merluza de cola basado en T1	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado-Molina.
11.00-11.30	Consultas y/o aclaraciones	-
11.30-11.45	Coffee brake	
12.50-13.30	Modelo(s) bases, estructura y datos.	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado-Molina.
13.30-14.30	Pausa Almuerzo	
14.45-16.00	Presentación de modelo (s) base y principales resultados.	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado-Molina.
	Estimaciones poblacionales Ajustes Test diagnósticos PBR Estatus	
16.15-17.20	Sensibilidad del modelo(s) a cambios en datos de entrada y/o modelo conceptual	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado-Molina.
17.30-18.25	Discusión general /consultas	Dr. Cristian Canales

Día 2 (Mejoramiento en merluza de cola)

Hora	Actividad	Relator
9.00-9.30	Resumen de día 1 (Modelo base merluza cola)	C. Canales (director)
9.40-10.40	Identificación de mejoras en información de entrada al modelo(s) a partir de resultados y diagnósticos	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado-Molina.
10.40-11.00	Discusión y consultas	Dr. Cristian Canales
11.00-11.20	Pausa Cafe	
11.30-12.15	Análisis comparativo de modelo base revisión y modelo propuesto por expertos	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado-Molina.
12.30-13.15	Discusión y consultas	Dr. Cristian Canales
13.30-14.30	Pausa Almuerzo	
14.45-16.00	Estatus del recurso acorde a modelo base seleccionado(s)	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado-Molina.
Pausa café		
16.30-17.20	Discusión y cierre	Participantes

DIA 3 (Mejoramiento en congrio dorado)

Hora	Actividad	Relator
9.00-9.30	Bienvenida y presentación de taller y objetivos	Claudio Gatica (Jefe Proyecto)
9.30-10.00	Aspectos logísticos y de contenido Taller 2	Dr. Cristian Canales (Dirección Taller)
10.20-11.00	Principales consideraciones para propuesta de Modelo en merluza de cola basado en T1	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado- Molina.
11.00-11.30	Consultas y/o aclaraciones	-
11.30-11.45	Coffee brake	
12.50-13.30	Modelo(s) bases, estructura y datos.	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado- Molina.
13.30-14.30	Pausa Almuerzo	
14.45-16.00	Presentación de modelo (s) base y principales resultados.	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado- Molina.
	Estimaciones poblacionales Ajustes Test diagnósticos PBR Estatus	
16.15-17.20	Sensibilidad del modelo(s) a cambios en datos de entrada y/o modelo conceptual	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado- Molina.
17.30-18.25	Discusión general /consultas	Dr. Cristian Canales

DIA 4 (Mejoramiento en congrio dorado)

Hora	Actividad	Relator
9.00-9.30	Resumen de día 1 (Modelo base merluza cola)	C. Canales (director)
9.40-10.40	Identificación de mejoras en información de entrada al modelo(s) a partir de resultados y diagnósticos	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado-Molina.
10.40-11.00	Discusión y consultas	Dr. Cristian Canales
11.00-11.20	Pausa Cafe	
11.30-12.15	Análisis comparativo de modelo base revisión y modelo propuesto por expertos	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado-Molina.
12.30-13.15	Discusión y consultas	Dr. Cristian Canales
13.30-14.30	Pausa Almuerzo	
14.45-16.00	Estatus del recurso acorde a modelo base seleccionado(s)	Dr. J. Ianelli y Dr. J. Jurado-Molina.
Pausa café		
16.30-17.20	Discusión y cierre	Participantes

Annex 2. Example outline of a “full” stock assessment document

Title page and list of preparers

Executive Summary

1. Stock: species/area.
2. Catches: trends and current levels.
3. Data sources
4. Stock biomass
5. Recruitment
6. Management performance
7. Provide the basis for the catch advice
8. A summary of the results of any rebuilding analyses: table showing the year by which rebuilding is expected to occur, the rebuilding period, the catch for the next fishing year and probability of recovery to the proxy for B_{MSY} for a range of harvest strategies (including one for which the probability of recovery within the rebuilding period is 0.5).

A. Summary of major changes

1. Changes (if any) to the management of the fishery.
2. Changes to the input data (e.g. specify any new data sources and which data sources have been updated).
3. Changes (if any) to the assessment methodology.
4. Changes to the assessment results

B. Responses to review comments

C. Introduction

1. Scientific name.
2. Description of general distribution (including a map, showing the stock boundary and, if possible, the actual distribution).
3. Evidence of stock structure, if any.
4. Description of life history characteristics relevant to stock assessments (e.g., special features of reproductive biology).
5. Brief summary of management history. Brief description of the annual harvest strategy. All parameters for stocks with an approved harvest strategy should be provided in tables in both t and million lb.
6. Summary of the history of the basis and estimates B_{MSY} or $B_{MSYPROXY}$
7. Brief history of the target fishery for the stock, including a) periods of opening/closure of the fishery, b) revisions in harvest policy, and c) changes in access to the fishery.

D. Data (Items in this section should be presented primarily in tabular form.)

1. Summary of new information (the section should essentially repeat the information provided)
2. Data which should be presented as time series, separately by sex and, depending on the assessment
 - a. Total catch, partitioned by strata used in the assessment model, if any.
 - b. Information on bycatch and discards. Non-retained catches and discards should ideally be reported using the categories in Table 4 to this document (the table header should specify the mortality rates applied to discards and bycatch, and whether the values in the table have had these mortality rates applied or not).

- c. Catch-at-length (with sample sizes) for fisheries, bycatch, discards, and surveys. For surveys include all known surveys that catch crab.
- d. Survey biomass estimates (with measures of uncertainty).
- e. Survey catch-at-length (with sample sizes), as appropriate.
- f. Catch-per-unit effort time-series (if used in the assessment) and how the data were standardized with diagnostics tables/plots.
- g. Other time series data (e.g., predator abundance, fishing effort, tagging data).
- 3. Data which may be aggregated over time:
 - a. Growth-per-molt; frequency of molting, etc. (by sex and perhaps maturity state).
 - b. Weight-at length or weight-at-age (by sex).
- 4. Information on any data sources that were available, but were excluded from the assessment.

E. Analytic Approach

1. *History of modeling approaches for this stock*

- a. Summarize review comments from past reviews and sequentially address how those comments have been considered.
- b. Provide a summary (table or bulleted list) describing model changes over time since the model was first accepted for use in the assessment.

2. *Model Description*

- a. Description of overall modeling approach (e.g., age-/size-structured versus biomass dynamic, maximum likelihood versus Bayesian). If the model has not been published in its current form, its equations should be listed in full in an appendix. If there is a technical appendix, items b-f below should be included in the appendix, and only a short description of the model and its estimation scheme needs to be included in this section. Specify when the fishery is assumed to occur and, if necessary, provide a table which lists the assumed time of the fishery for each year of the assessment periods.
- b. Reference software used (e.g., Synthesis, AD Model Builder).
- c. Description of all likelihood components.
- d. Description of how the state of the population at the start of the first year of the assessment period is determined and the size-range that the model covers.
- e. Parameter estimation framework:
 - i. List all of the parameters which are estimated outside of the assessment (e.g., the natural mortality rate, parameters governing the maturity schedule), along with how the values for these parameters were estimated (methods do not necessarily have to be statistical, e.g., M could be estimated by referencing a previously published value).
 - ii. List all of the parameters that are estimated conditionally on those described above (e.g., full-selection fishing mortality rates, parameters governing the survey and fishery selectivity schedules, recruitments) and indicate any bounds and/or priors placed on these parameters and whether the parameter estimate is within x% of the bound.
 - iii. List any constraints imposed on the estimated parameters (including penalties on recruitment and selectivity).
 - iv. The default for average recruitment should include the entire time series. Justifications for including fewer years should be provided along with model runs of both the full and truncated time series.
- f. Definition of model outputs
 - i. Biomass measures (e.g., biomass of animals 50 mm and larger). Indicate the assumed time of mating and that of the fishery.
 - ii. Recruitment (e.g., number of males and females in the 50-55 mm size-class).

- iii. Fishing mortality (e.g., full-selection F multiplied by selectivity for lengths 80 mm and above). Whether fishing mortality is an exploitation rate or an instantaneous rate should be reported in table headers and the text. The ideal is to report “fishing mortality” as the fully-selected instantaneous fishing mortality rate at the time of the fishery to enhance comparability amongst stock assessments.
- g. Critical assumptions and consequences of assumption failures (for example, highlight assumptions regarding M , q , and selectivity, to which assessments are often very sensitive).
- h. Changes to any of the above since the previous assessment.
- i. Outline of methods used to validate the code to implement the model and whether the code is available.

3. *Model Selection and Evaluation*

- a. Describe alternative model configurations
- b. Show a progression of results from the previous assessment to the preferred base model
- c. Provide evidence of search for balance between realistic (but possibly over-parameterized) and simpler (but unrealistic) models
- d. Provide convergence status and convergence criteria for the base-case model
- e. Provide a table (or plot) of the sample sizes assumed for the compositional data, e.g.,
 - i. the number of animals actually measured;
 - ii. a fixed constant (e.g., 500);
 - iii. the application of bootstrapping approaches (e.g., Folmer and Pennington, 2000);
 - iv. as for i and iii, with a maximum imposed on the input sample size
- f. Provide the basis for data weighting, including whether the input effective sample sizes are tuned and the survey CV adjusted.
- g. Do parameter estimates for all models make sense and are they credible?
- h. Describe criteria used to evaluate the model or to choose among alternative models, including the role (if any) of uncertainty.
- i. Show residual analysis (e.g., residual plots, time series plots of observed and predicted values, or other approaches). Note that residual analysis is expected for the base-case model below.
- j. Show evaluation of the model, if only one model is presented, or evaluation of alternative models and selection of a final model, if more than one model is presented.

4. *Results*

- a. All tables and figures should be labeled in numerical order (i.e., 1, 2, 3, etc.) and included in the document in sequentially numbered pages.
- b. List effective sample sizes, the weighting factors applied when fitting the indices, and the weighting factors applied to any penalties.
- c. Include a table showing differences in likelihood.
- d. Include tables of estimates (all quantities should be accompanied by confidence intervals or other statistical measures of uncertainty, unless infeasible; include estimates from previous SAFEs for retrospective comparisons), including:
 - i. All parameters (include recruitments, selectivity parameters, any estimated growth parameters, catchability, etc.).
 - ii. Abundance and biomass time series, including spawning biomass
 - iii. Recruitment time series (including average recruitment).
 - iv. Time series of catch divided by spawning biomass
- e. Include graphs of estimates (all quantities should be accompanied by confidence intervals or other statistical measures of uncertainty, unless infeasible), including:
 - i. Fishery and survey selectivities
 - ii. Estimated full-selection F over time.

- iii. Fit of a stock-recruitment relationship, if feasible.
- f. Show evaluation of the fit to the data. Model fits should be represented by a solid line while population estimates should be represented by a dotted line. Estimated confidence intervals should be provided on the fit (results for the models [1-3] included in the document should be plotted together to assist with comparisons between estimates).
 - i. Graphs of the fits to observed and model-predicted catches (retained catch and discards), including model-predicted catches and discards for all years to allow discards to be inferred for years for which data are not available.
 - ii. Graphs of model fits to survey numbers (include confidence intervals for the data and model predictions).
 - iii. Graphs of model fits to catch proportions by length (e.g., using bubble and/or line plots).
 - iv. Graphs of model fits to survey proportions by length (e.g., using bubble and/or line plots).
 - v. Marginal distributions for the fits to the compositional and tagging data.
 - vi. Plots of implied versus input effective sample sizes and time-series of implied effective sample sizes.
 - vii. Tables of the root-mean-square errors (RMSEs) for the indices and a comparison with the assumed values for the coefficients of variation assumed for the indices.
 - viii. Quantile-quantile (q-q) plots and histograms of residuals (to the indices and compositional data) to justify the choices of sampling distributions for the data.
- g. Include retrospective and historical analyses
 - i. Retrospective analysis of the key management parameter
 - ii. Historical analysis (plot of actual estimates from current and previous assessments).
- h. Include uncertainty and sensitivity analyses
 - i. The best approach for describing uncertainty depends on the situation. Possible approaches (not mutually exclusive) include:
 - o Sensitivity analyses (tables or figures) that show ending biomass levels, over fishing limits OFLs, and/or likelihood component values obtained while systematically varying (e.g., halving and doubling) the emphasis factors for each type of data (and penalty) in the model.
 - o Likelihood profiles for parameters or biomass levels.
 - o CVs for biomass or OFL estimated by bootstrap, the delta method, or Bayesian methods.
 - o Subjective appraisal of the magnitude and sources of uncertainty.
 - o Retrospective and historical analyses (see above).
 - o Comparison of alternate models and or assumptions (i.e., model structure uncertainty, as evaluated in Section E.3 of this document).
 - ii. It is important that some qualitative or quantitative information about relative probability be stated if a range of model runs (e.g., based on CV's or alternative assumptions about model structure or recruitment) is used to depict uncertainty. It is important to state that all scenarios (or all scenarios between the bounds depicted by the runs) are equally likely if no statements about relative probability can be made.
 - iii. Simulation results.
- i. Examine retrospective patterns in estimation of recruitment deviations using squid plots. Do not include the last year in average recruitment calculations.
- j. Conduct 'jitter analysis' that involves randomly adjusting all of the initial values (by ~10%), re-running the model fitting process, and recording the resulting likelihood and OFLs or terminal MMB.

5. *Stock projections*

Include a table of 5-year projections of stock abundance and fishery yields for the author's recommended model run with the following setup:

- a. Projections should be based on an average fishing mortality from the last five years, with the exception of a linear extrapolation of fishing mortality for stocks with a declining trend.
- b. Recruitment should be bootstrapped from historical recruitments from the period used for status determination of that stock, or for stocks with years of recent low recruitment, a shorter time period reflecting that lower recruitment level.
- c. Initiate projections using either the maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs) from the recommended model or from MCMC draws from that model.
- d.

F. Calculation of catch advice.

G. Data Gaps and Research Priorities

Identify information which could feasibly be collected and analyses which should be undertaken to improve the assessment. Ideally, data collection and analysis needs should be listed in priority order.

H. Ecosystem Considerations

New products have been developed to provide indicators of environmental and ecosystem conditions

Ecosystem Effects on the Stock

1. Prey availability/abundance trends (historically, in the present, and in the foreseeable future). These prey trends could affect growth or survival of a target stock.
2. Predator population trends (historically, in the present, and in the foreseeable future). These trends could affect stock mortality rates over time.
3. Changes in habitat quality (historically, in the present, and in the foreseeable future).
4. ...

Fishery Effects on the Ecosystem

The following factors should be discussed:

1. Fishery-specific contribution to bycatch, marine mammals, birds, and other sensitive non-target species (including top predators such as sharks)
2. Fishery-specific concentration of target catch in space and time relative to predator needs in space and time (if known) and relative to spawning components.
3. Fishery-specific effects on amount of large-size target crab.
4. Fishery-specific contribution to discards and offal production.
5. Fishery-specific effects on size at maturity and fecundity of the target species.

I. Literature Cited