

NOAA
FISHERIES

Halloween in the Untrawlable



Comparing different tools for surveying groundfish
in untrawlable habitats

Peter Frey- Fishery Resource Analysis and Monitoring
Division, Northwest Fisheries Science Center

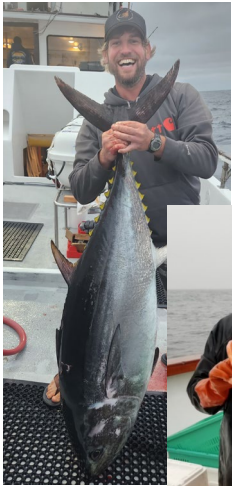
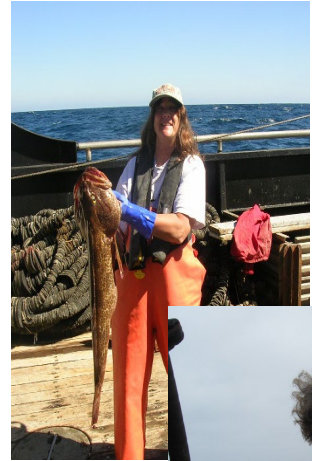
If you are seeing this slide, you're probably a Co-author

NWFSC: Dr. Aimee Keller, Victor Simon,
John Harms, Aaron Chappell, Laurel Lamb,
Keith Bosley, Dr. Linda Park, Abigail H.
Wells, Dr. Meredith Everett

ODFW: Matt Blume, Dr. Leif Rasmuson,
Kelly Lawrence, Elizabeth J. Bailey

AFSC: Dr. Kresimir Williams, David Bryan

NOAA Cooperative Research \$\$\$



Talk Overview

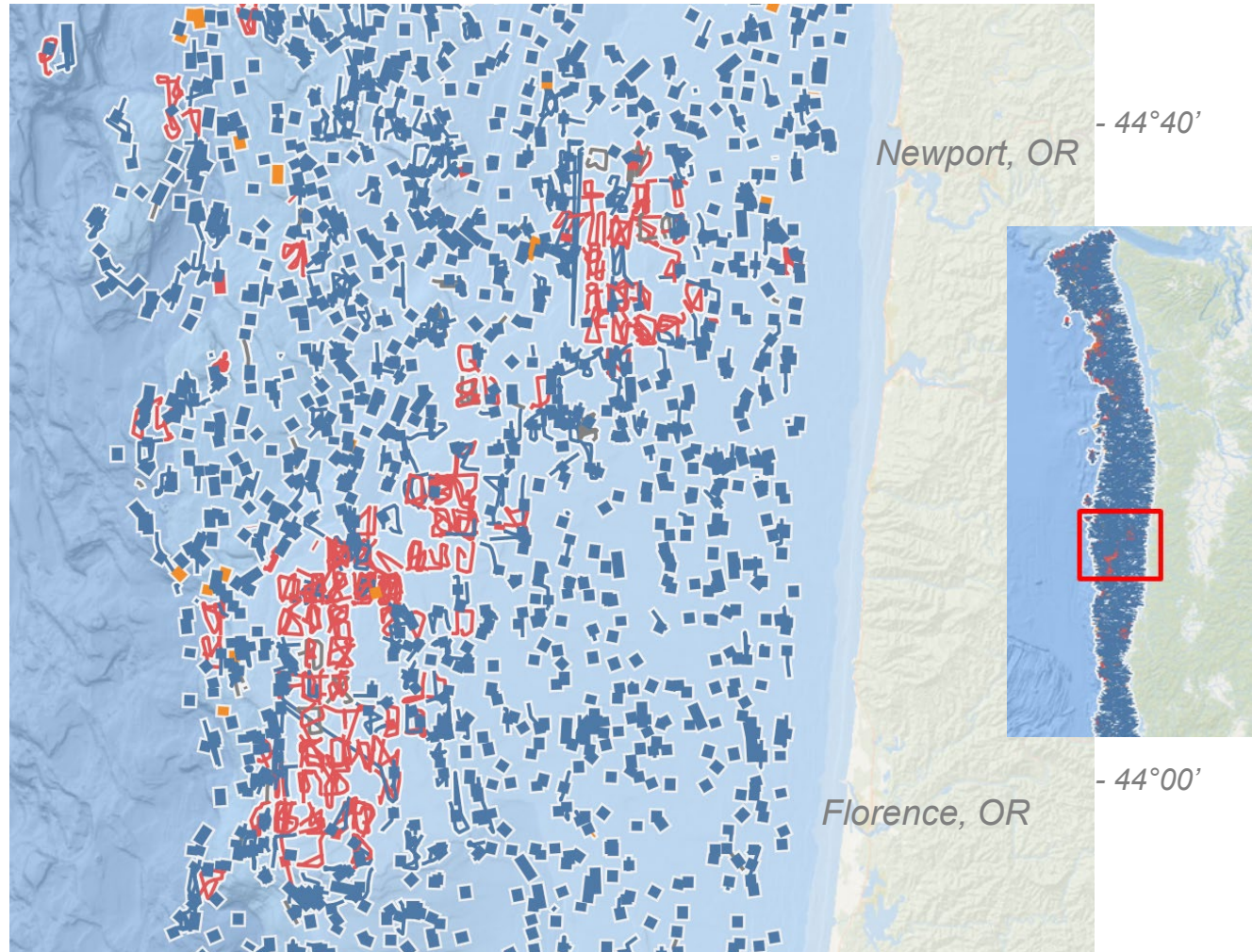
- Background and purpose of project
- Survey tools and sample design
- Selected (i.e., half-baked) results
- Project takeaways and global view



Background

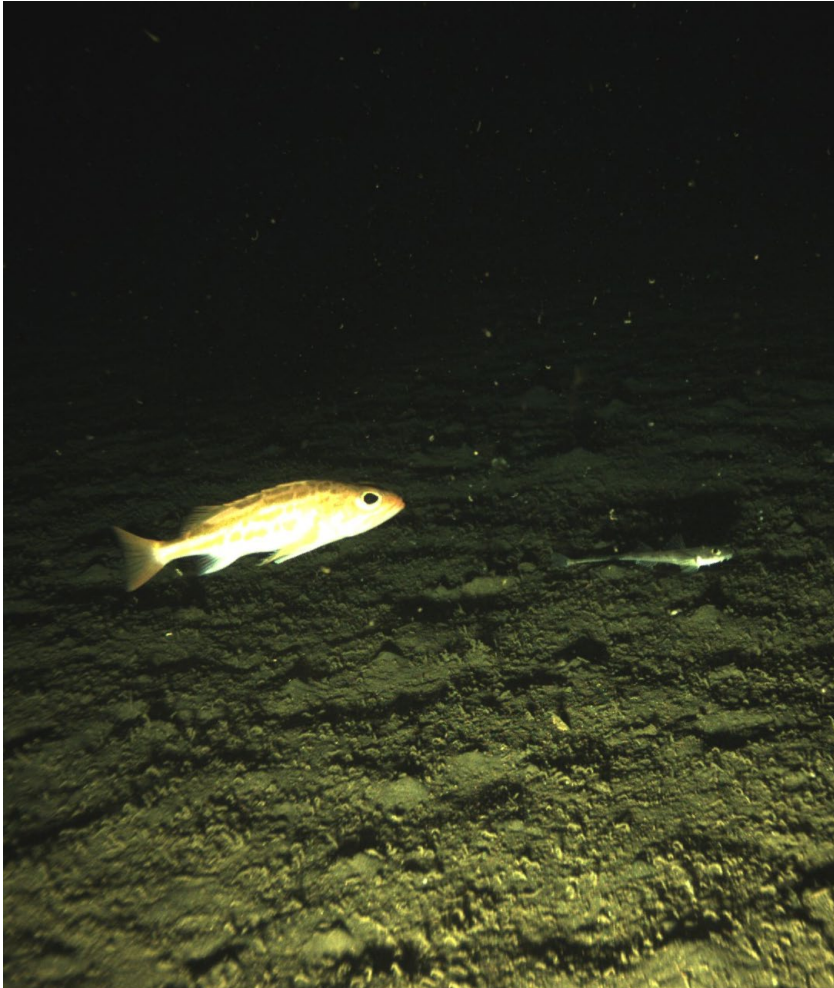
'Untrawlable' in a survey context

The **West Coast Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey** provides pretty good coverage of shelf / slope habitats that can be sampled with standard 8-10" footrope trawls



Background

Trawlable



Untrawlable



Purpose: Test the efficacy of various methods to survey groundfish in untrawlable shelf habitats



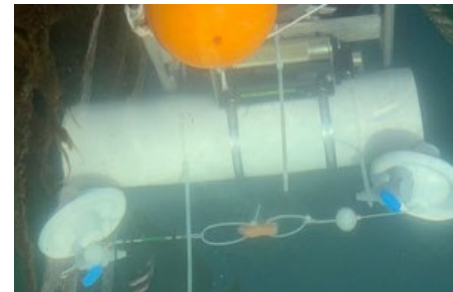
AFSC TrigCams:
Stationary
paired stereo
images



ODFW Lander:
Stationary High
Def Video



AFSC TowCam:
Towable stereo
image platform



Environmental
DNA: Near-
bottom water
samples



TowCam

Niskin bottle

Video Landers

TrigCams

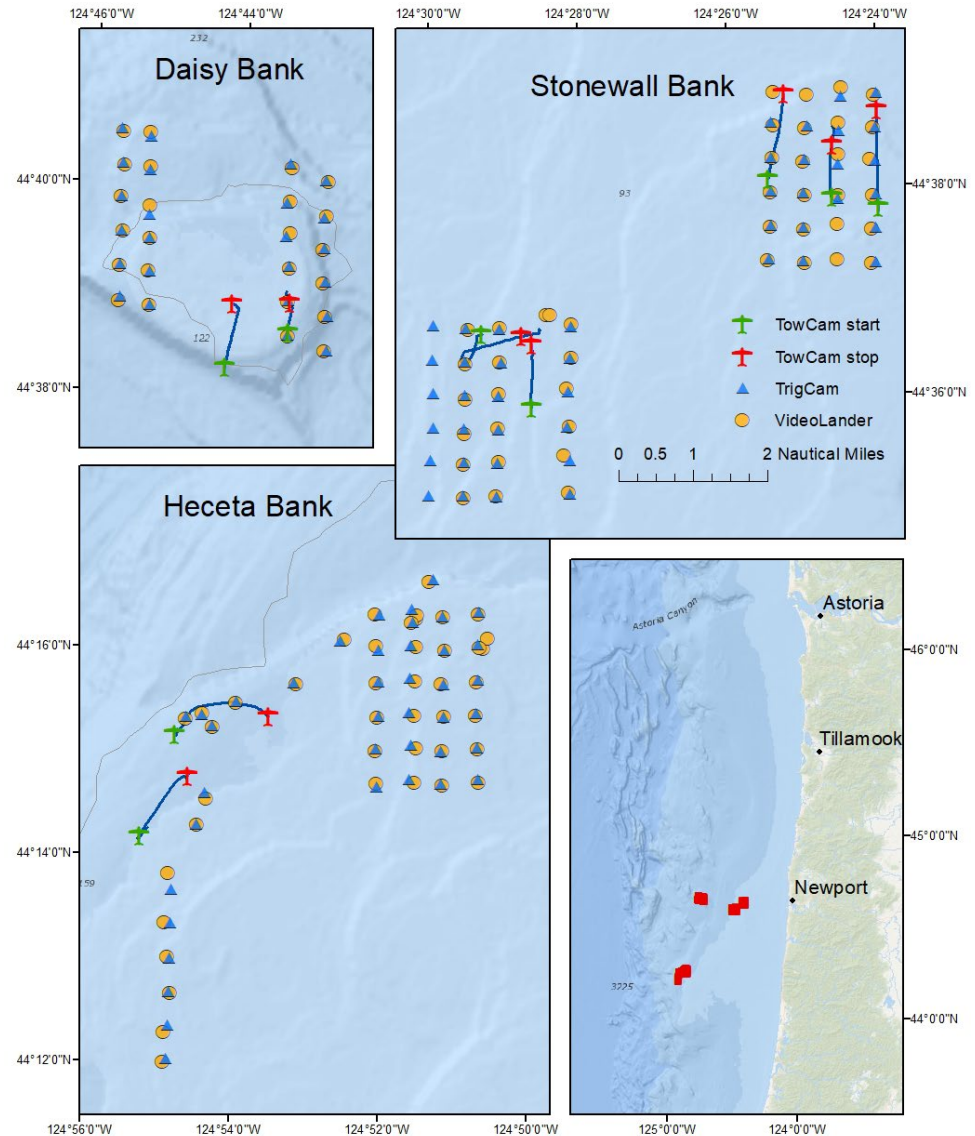
Methods: Sampling Design and Effort

Design

- 5 Sample days
- 3 Banks, 55 – 225 m depth
- Station grid design (600 m between drops)

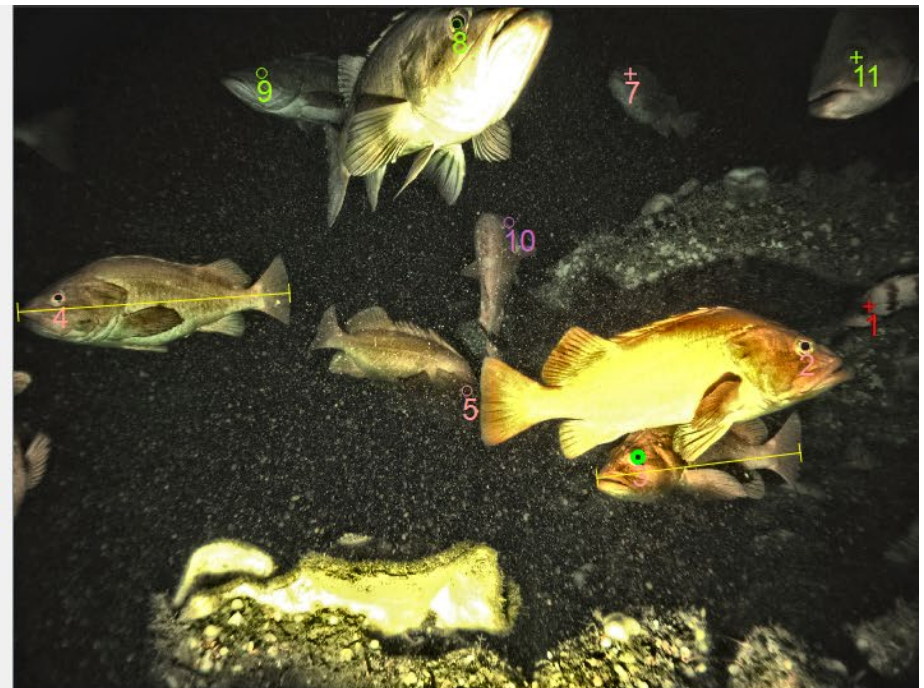
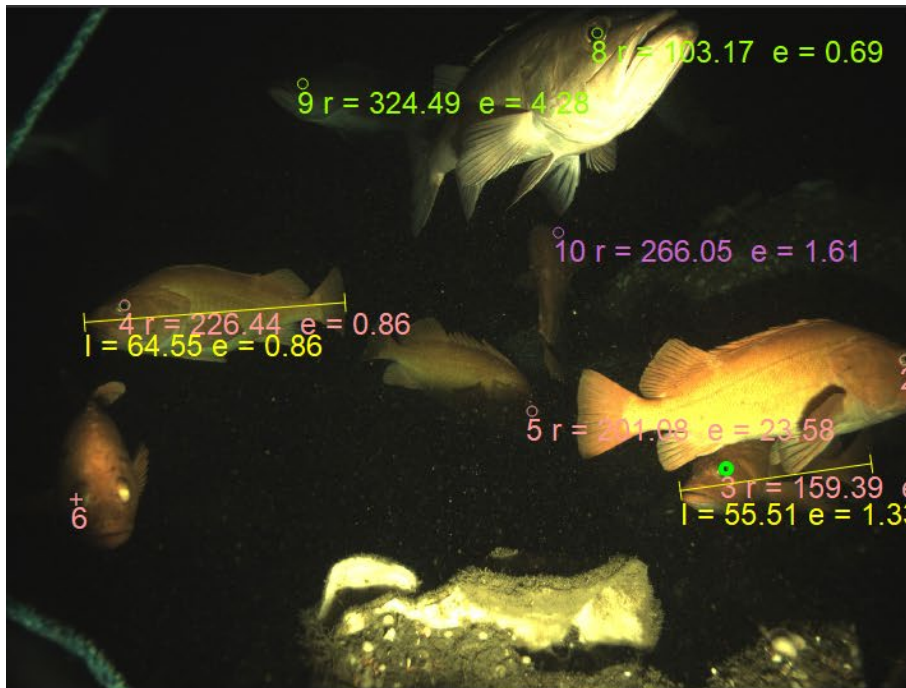
Effort

- 108 Paired drops w/ TrigCam and Video Lander, offset by 1 to 3 hrs.
- 83 eDNA collections
- 9 Opportunistic tow cam deployments



Results: TrigCam review stats

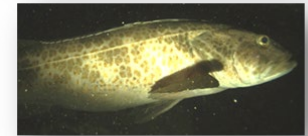
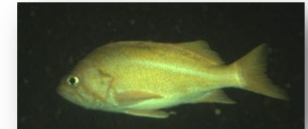
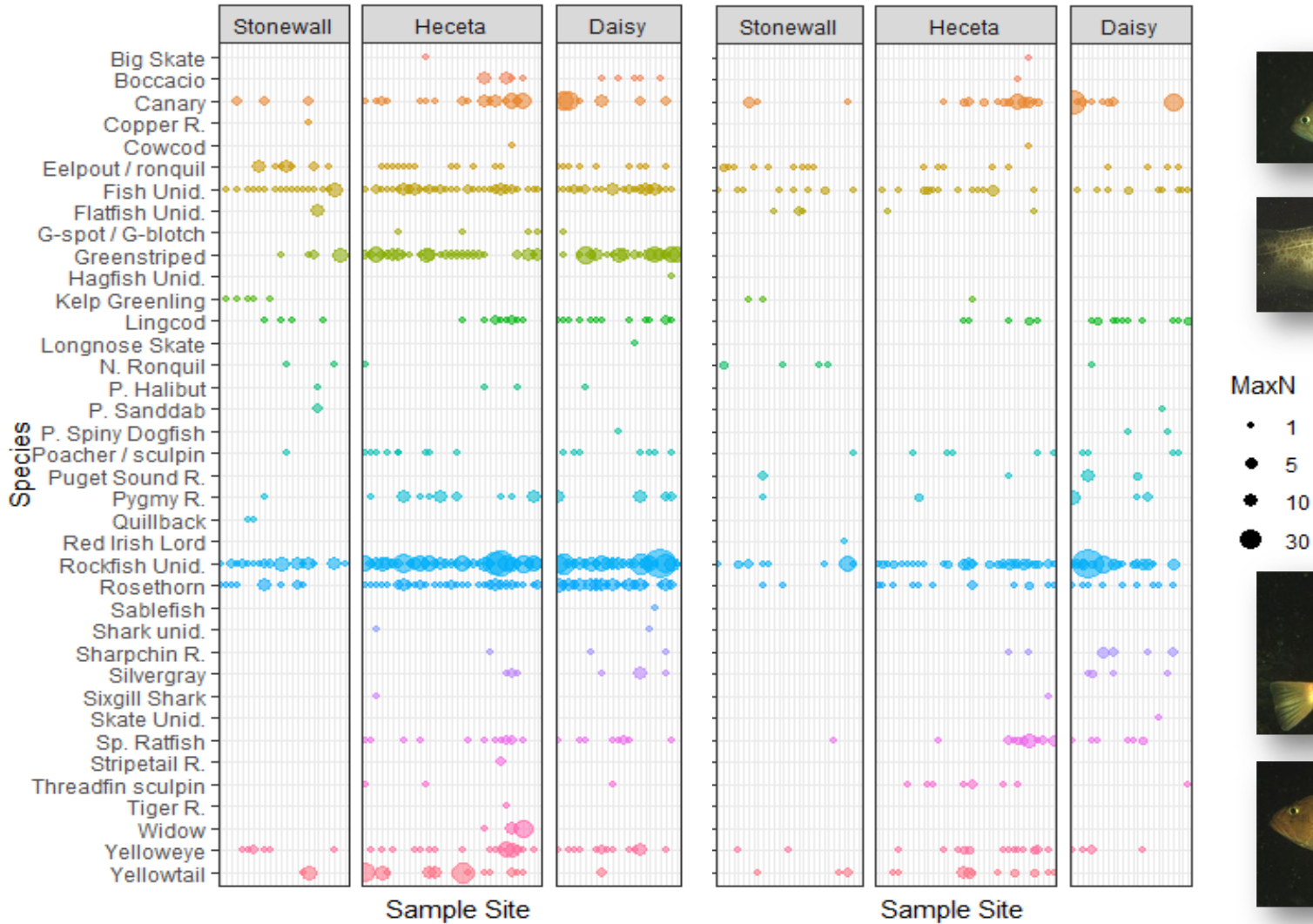
- 77% Satisfactory drops based on visibility and view
- 29,864 reviewed frames, 12,504 ID targets, 1,171 length targets
- Analysis time: roughly one global pandemic



Results: Species totals / MaxN

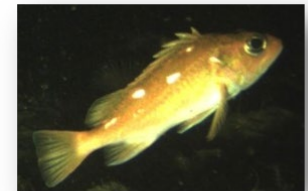
TrigCam: 29 Species

Video Lander: 21 Species

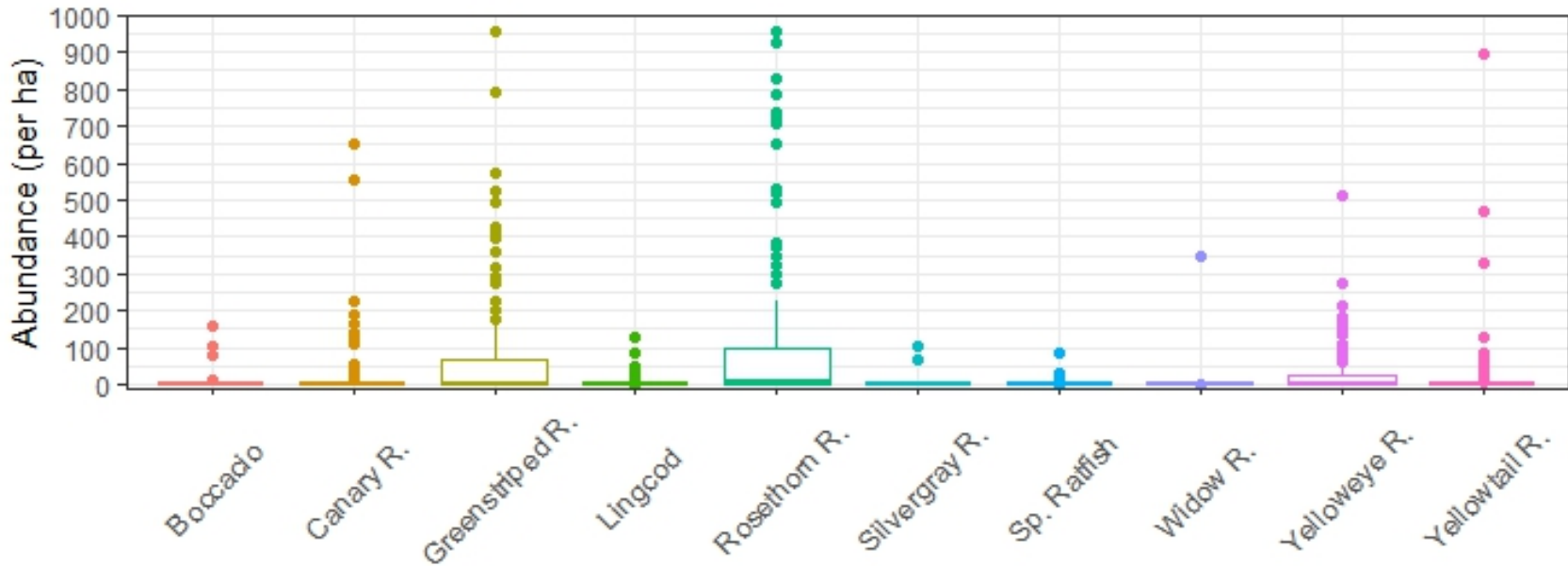
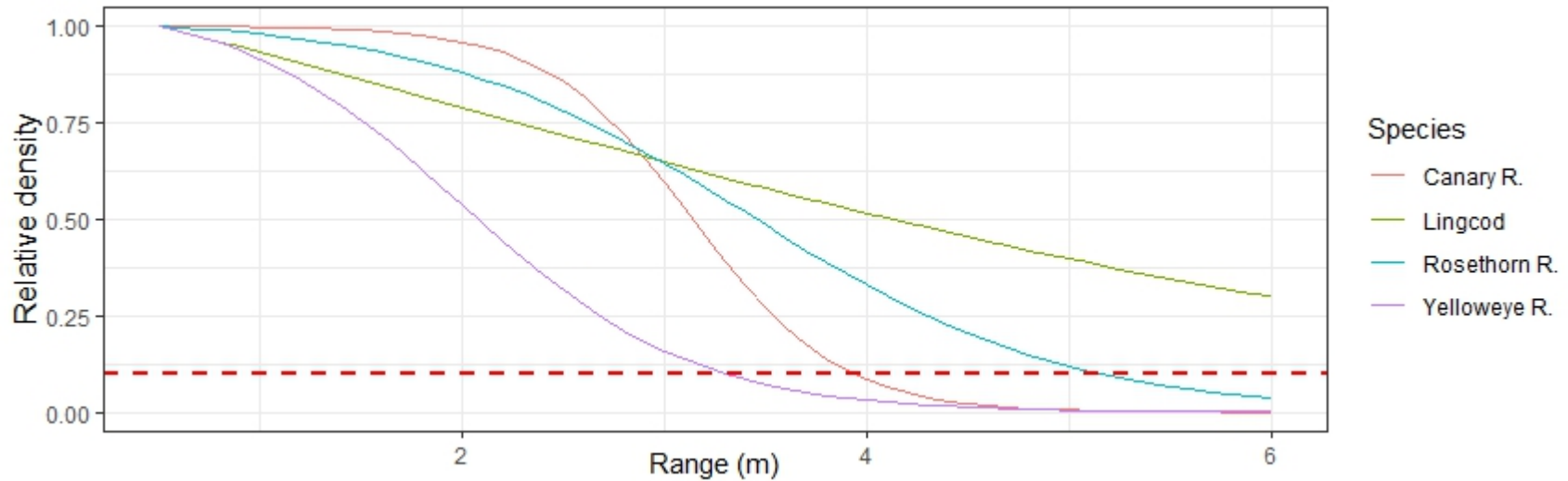


MaxN

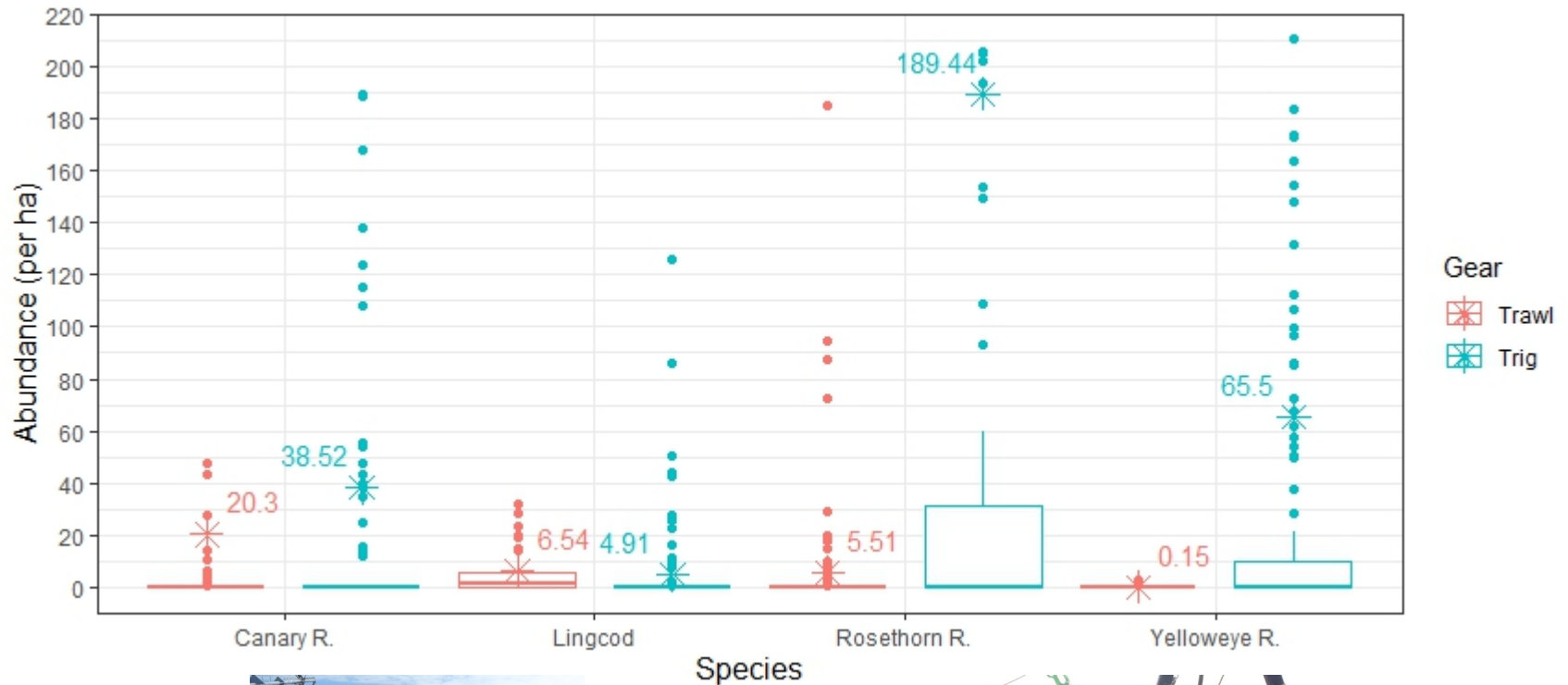
- 1
- 5
- 10
- 30



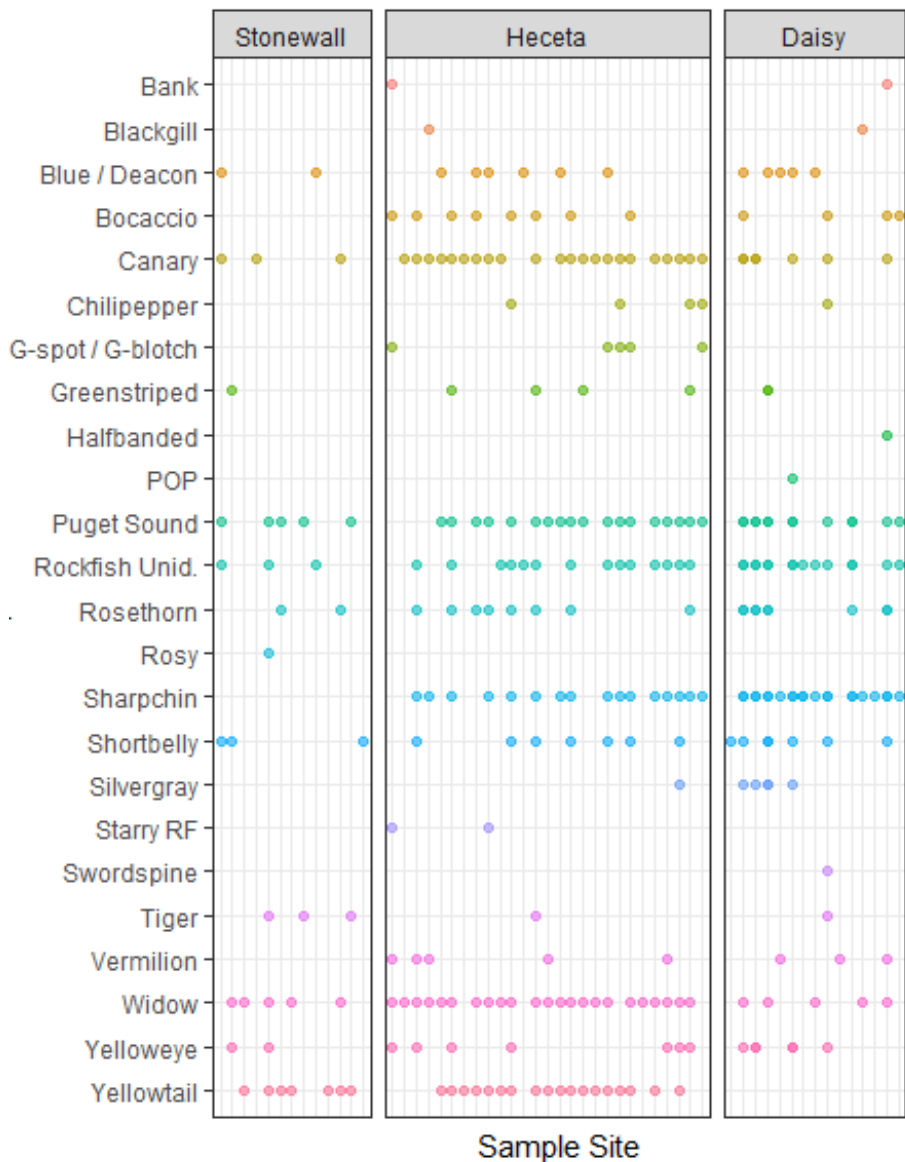
Results: TrigCam density / abundance



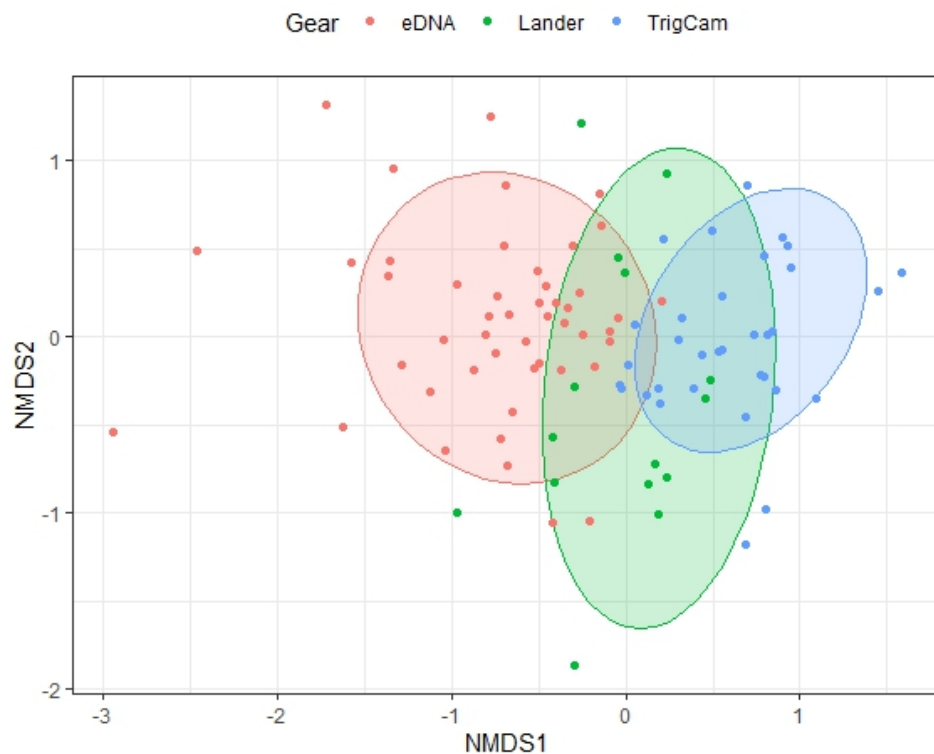
Results: TrigCam vs NEARBY trawl abundance



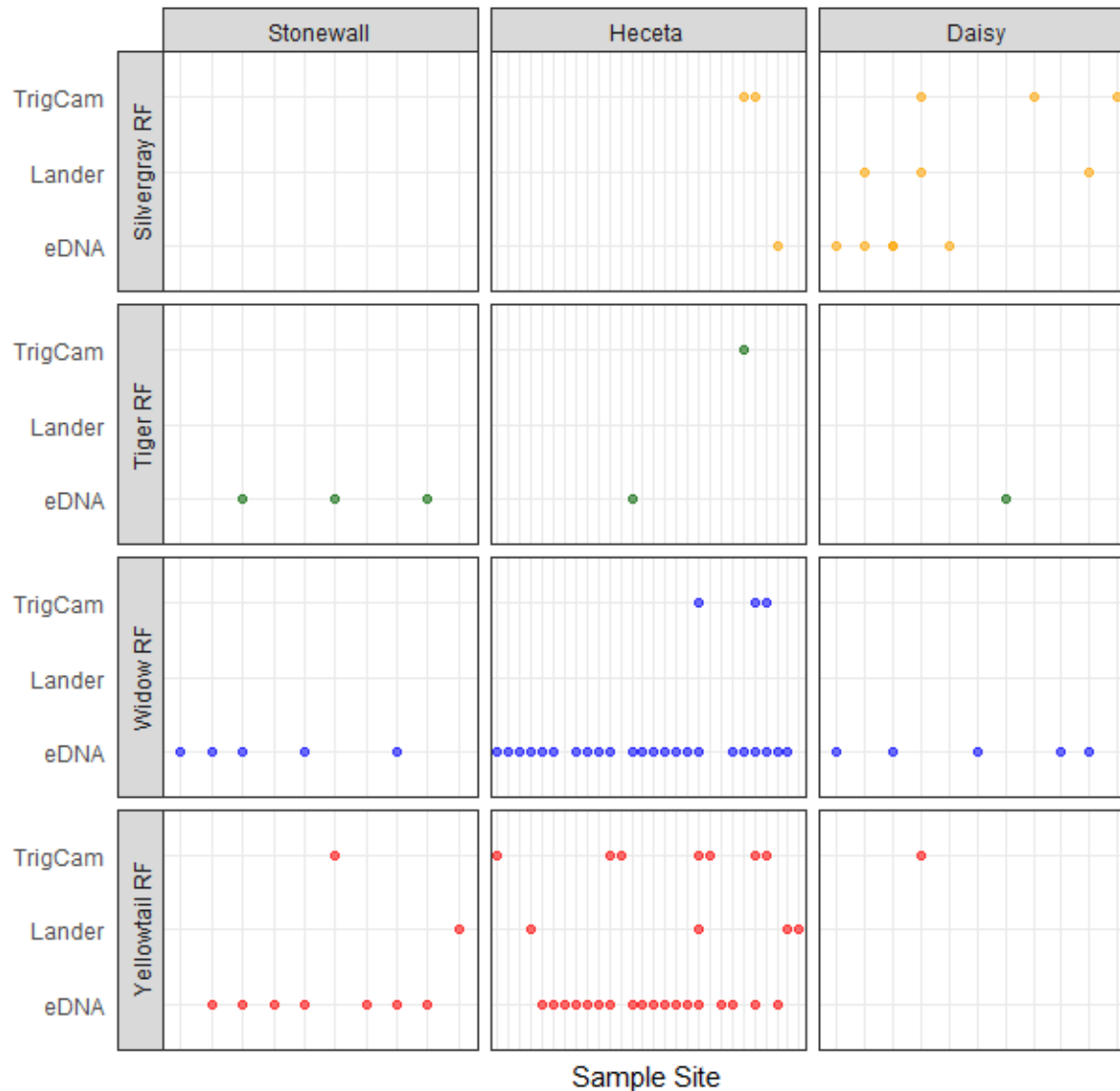
Results: eDNA species presence (rockfish only)



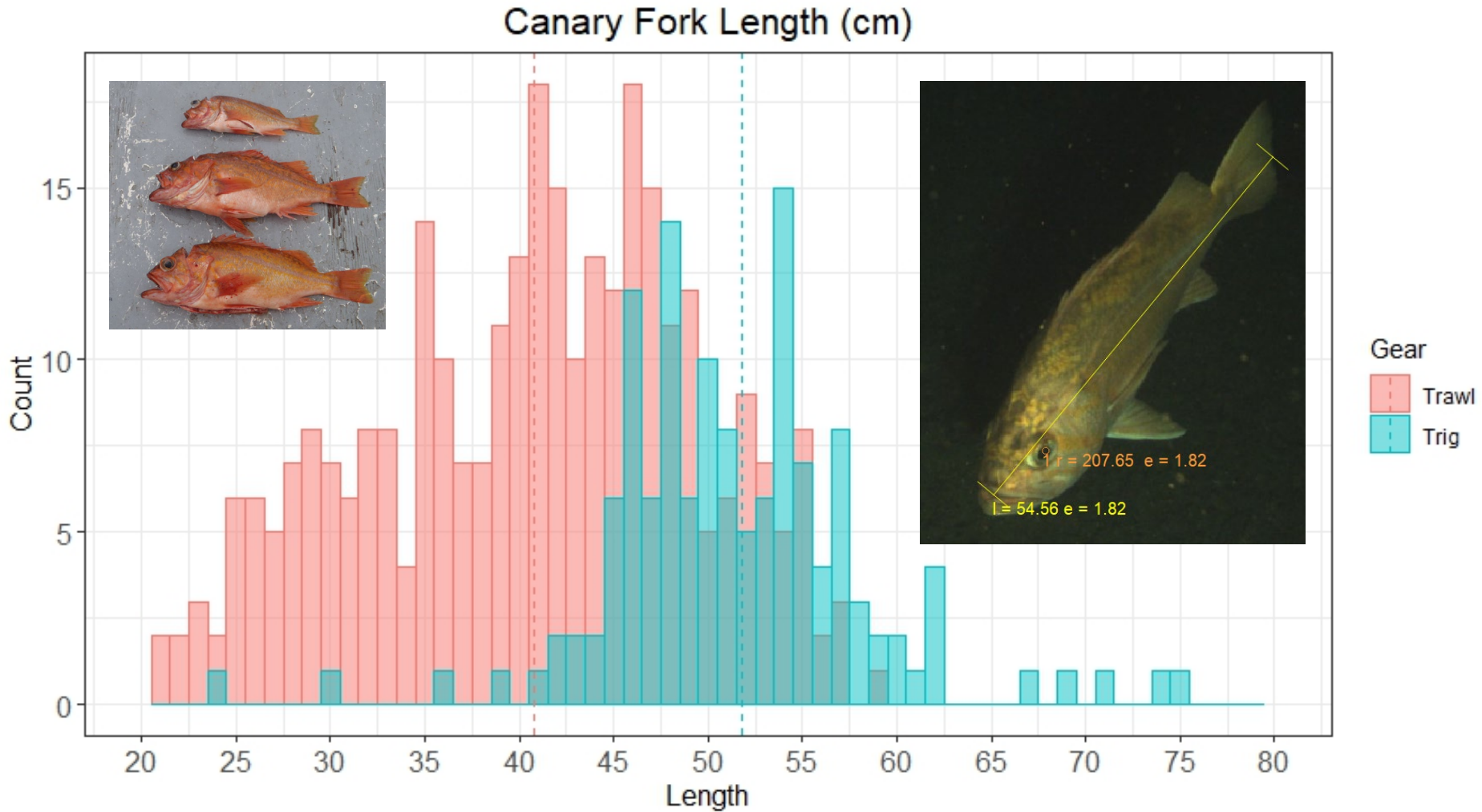
**23 Rockfish species,
11 of which had not
been identified in
image analysis**



Results: Species presence



Results: length frequency



Results: TowCam

- 9 Tows performed opportunistically, zero cameras lost!
- Analysis in progress, great coverage, easy deployment, a few kinks to work out

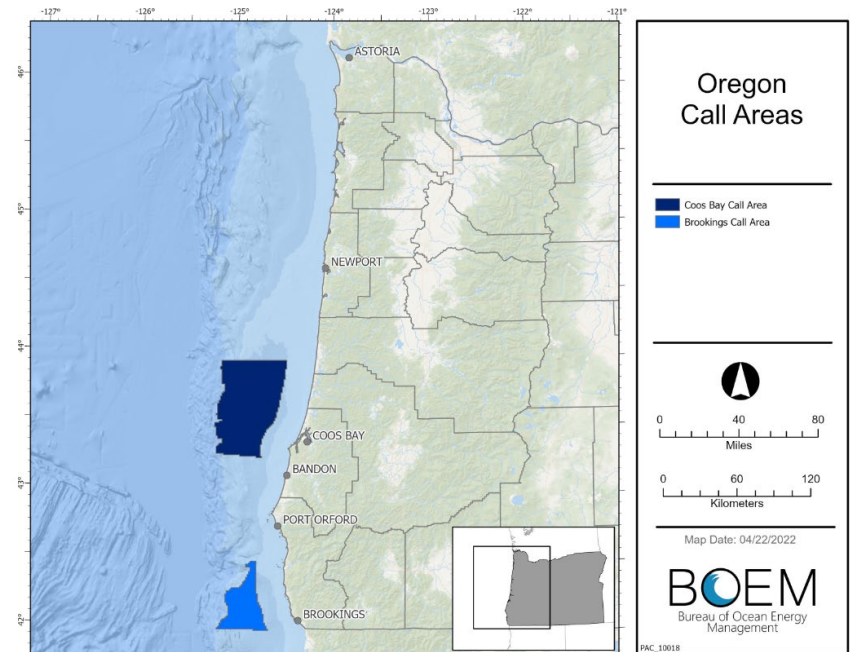
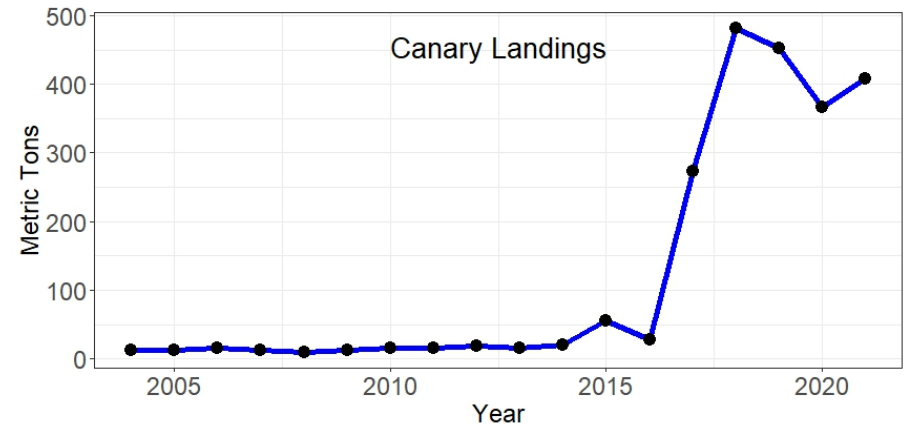


Key takeaways

- Camera systems have the **potential to provide presence, abundance, and length data** indices in critical habitats that are inaccessible to trawl sampling.
- Crab gear-style systems **require a lot of deck space and time** and probably warrant a vessel dedicated to the task. A self-contained **towable camera system might fit right in on a trawl survey.**
- Image analysis for a scaled up camera survey would be a **full-time job.**
- eDNA can compliment other sampling methods in revealing species presence, but requires some **special treatment of samples onboard.**

Zoom out- Why invest in untrawlable sampling?

- If the rockfish good times don't last, we will once again have to answer shareholder questions about **why we don't count fishery-limiting species where they live?**
- Significant areas may cease to be accessible to trawl sampling with the development of offshore wind. **Change is hard, but overlapping time series can make it easier.**



Special thanks to Captain Mike Retherford Sr. and the second-to-none crew of the F/V Excalibur



Fish Quiz, dark and blurry edition!!!

