



NOAA
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Balancing survey workload and assessment needs

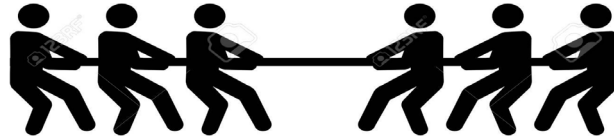
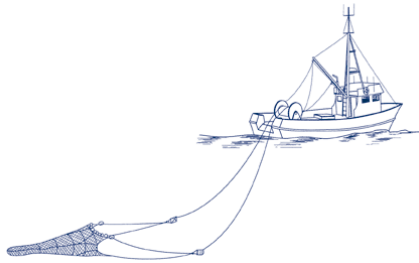
P. Hulson, B. Williams, M. Bryan, J. Conner,
M. Siskey, B. Stockhausen, C. Long, S. McDermott

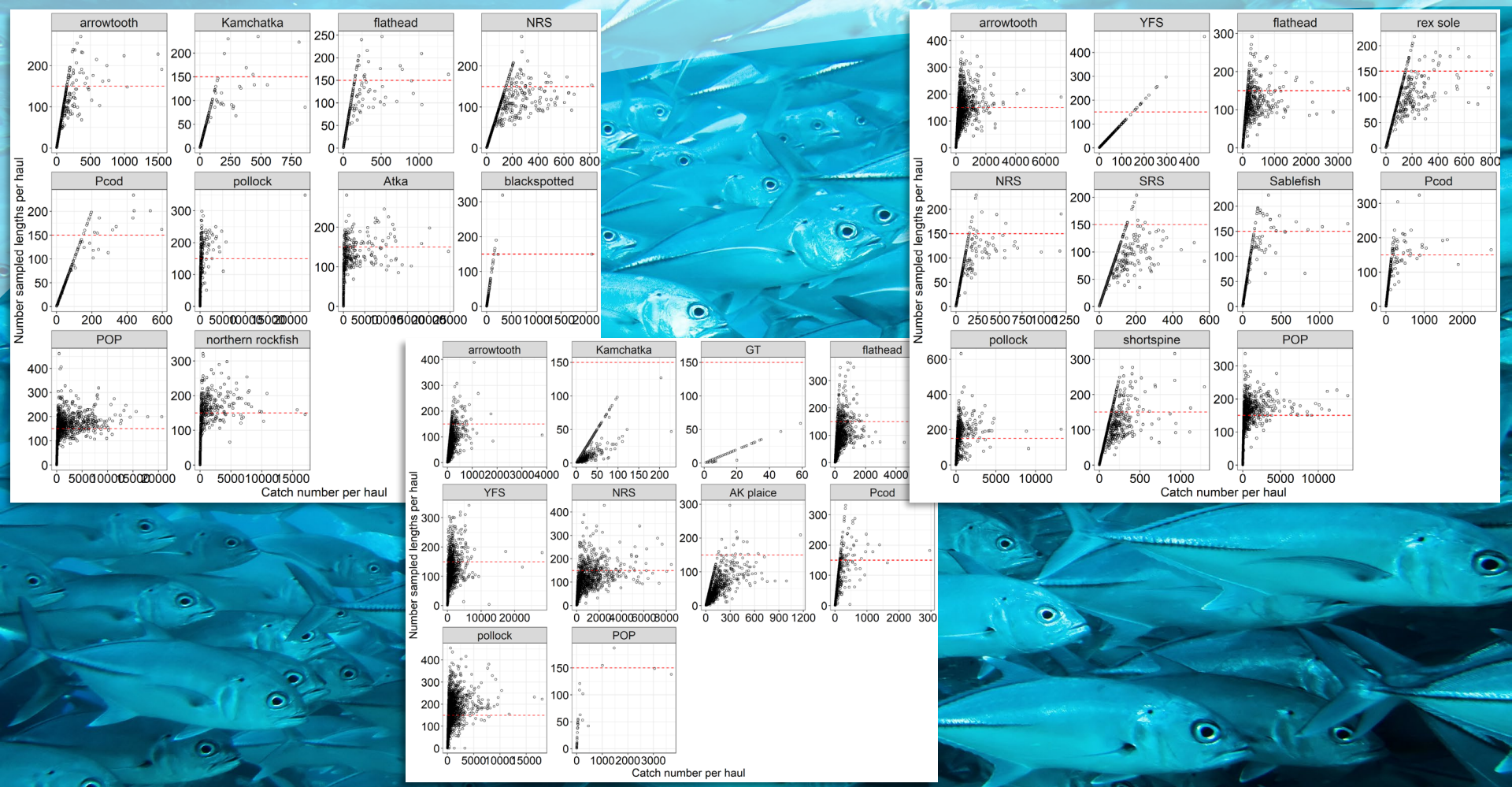
Western Groundfish Conference - April 27, 2023

Background

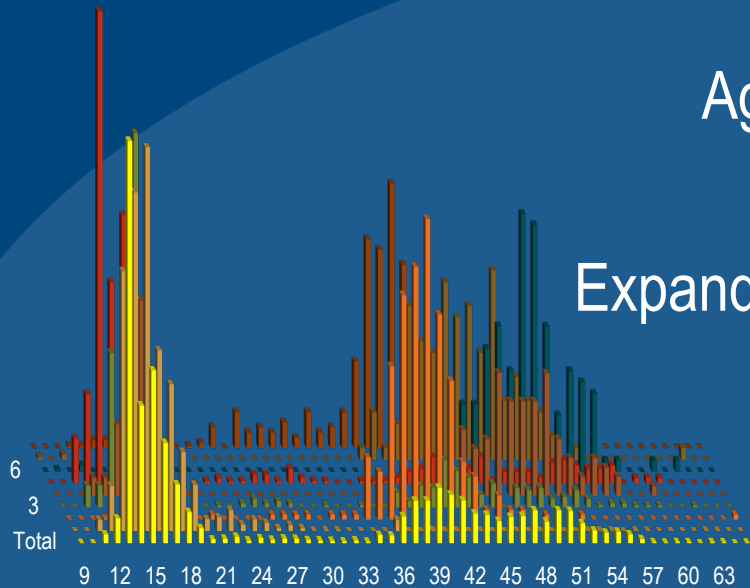
- **December 2021 SWO Working Group begins**

Can a balance be found between reducing sex-specific length frequency sampling load to improve workforce health with consequences to the uncertainty in data subsequently used in stock assessment models





How?



Age/length composition data uncertainty primer:

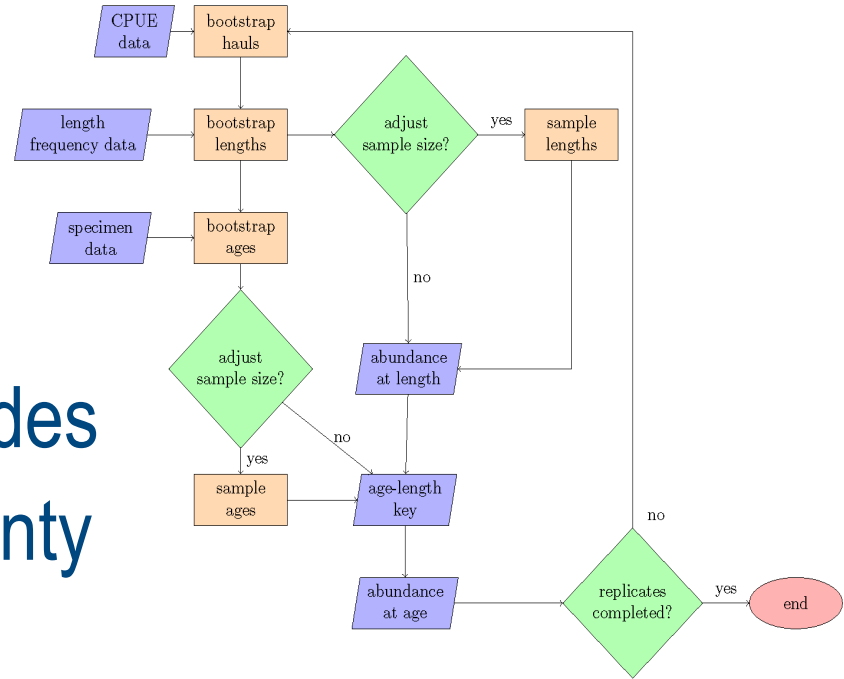
Expand from haul level scale up to assessment scale

‘Realized sample size’ < ‘Actual sample size’

Related to how we weight comp data (‘Realized’ → ‘Input’)

Approach

- What could have been?
- Bootstrap resampling provides basis to determine uncertainty
- Reduce sample size within bootstrap helps quantify change as consequence of sampling intensity



Application

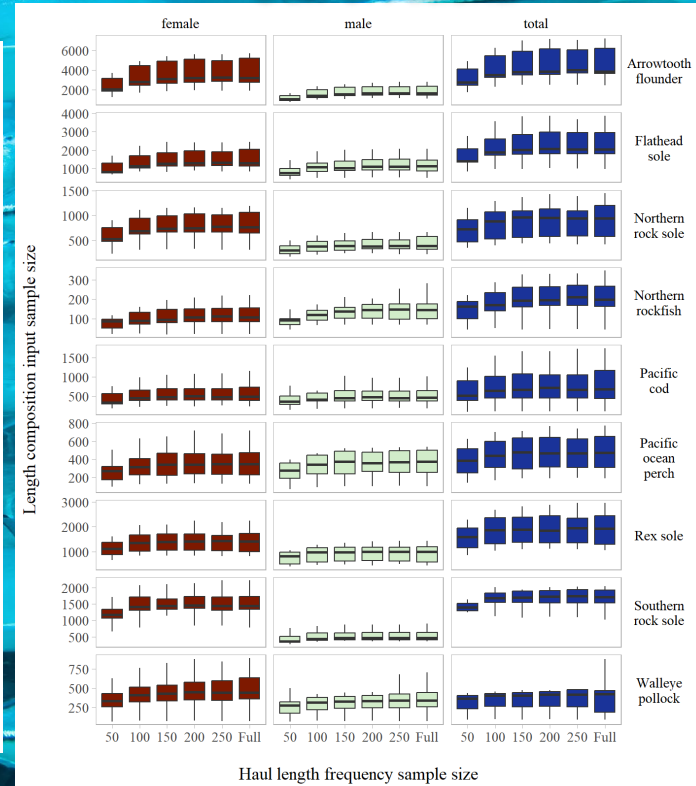
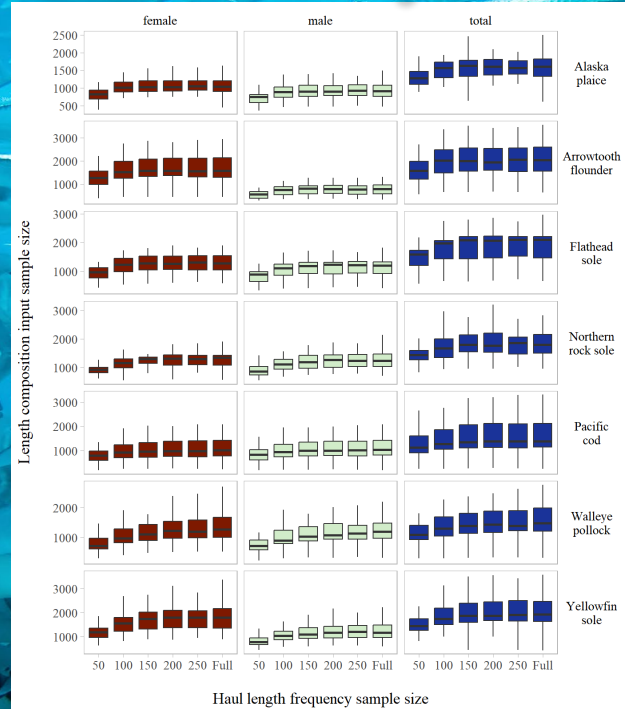
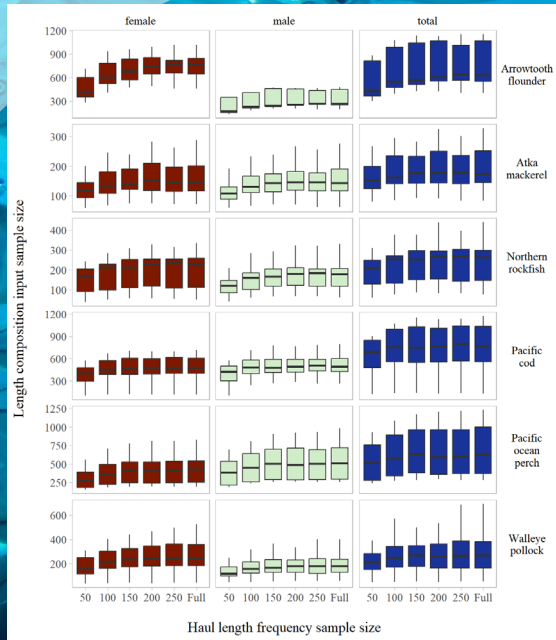
Stock	Scientific name	AI	EBS	GOA
Alaska plaice (f)	<i>Pleuronectes quadrituberculatus</i>	–	10,486	–
arrowtooth flounder (f)	<i>Atheresthes stomias</i>	9,868	14,928	36,842
Atka mackerel (o)	<i>Pleurogrammus monopterygius</i>	7,888	–	–
flathead sole (f)	<i>Hippoglossoides elassodon</i>	4,602	22,356	15,233
northern rock sole (f)	<i>Lepidopsetta polyxystra</i>	10,754	24,698	3,685
northern rockfish (r)	<i>Sebastes polyspinis</i>	14,928	–	2,298
Pacific cod (g)	<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>	5,723	11,477	3,452
Pacific ocean perch (r)	<i>Sebastes alutus</i>	32,491	–	23,319
rex sole (f)	<i>Glyptocephalus</i>	–	–	12,878
southern rock sole (f)	<i>Lepidopsetta billineta</i>	–	–	7,190
walleye pollock (g)	<i>Gadus chalcogrammus</i>	10,806	49,544	16,772
yellowfin sole (f)	<i>Limanda aspera</i>	–	28,108	–

Results

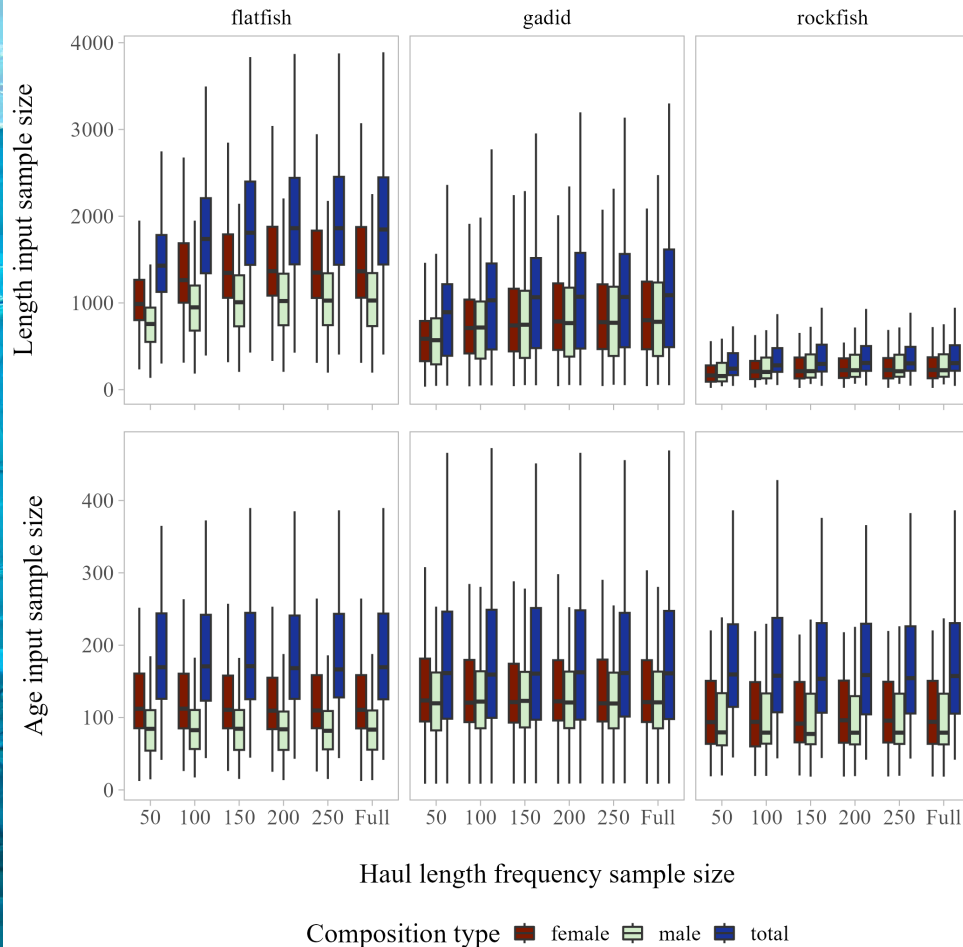
Gulf of Alaska

Aleutian Islands

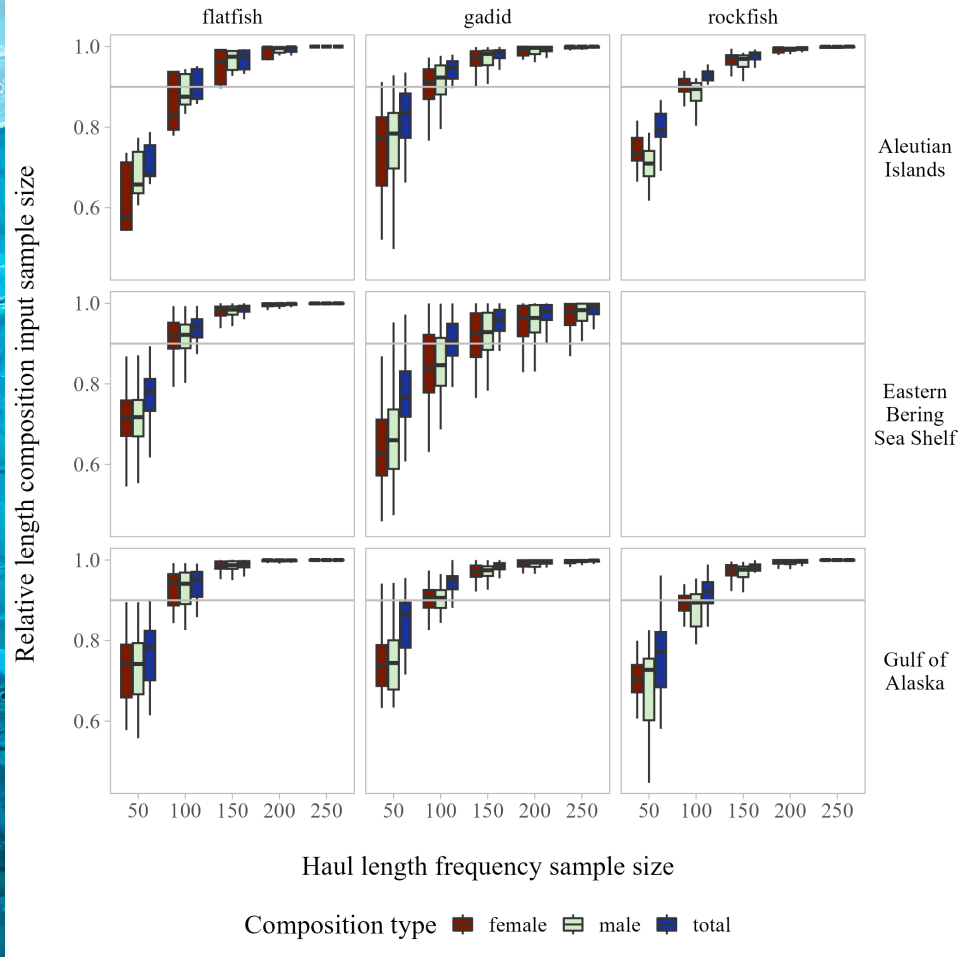
Eastern Bering Sea



Results



Results



Stock	AI	EBS	GOA
Alaska plaice	–	200 - 700	–
arrowtooth flounder	400 - 1,200	600 - 2,000	2,900 - 8,300
Atka mackerel	400 - 1,700	–	–
flathead sole	200 - 600	1,000 - 3,500	500 - 2,200
northern rock sole	–	1,400 - 4,400	100 - 400
northern rockfish	1,600 - 4,800	–	100 - 500
Pacific cod	100 - 500	200 - 800	100 - 200
Pacific ocean perch	4,300 - 12,000	–	2,200 - 7,300
rex sole	–	–	100 - 800
southern rock sole	–	–	100 - 400
walleye pollock	100 - 2,500	5,300 - 14,500	2,600 - 4,700
yellowfin sole	–	2,000 - 6,300	–
Total	7,000 - 23,000	11,000 - 32,000	9,000 - 25,000



Take homes

- As you decrease sampling, uncertainty increases
- Reached asymptote in length ISS
- Only 10% decrease in ISS for haul sampling levels of 100-150 (~30% for 50 per haul)
- Translates to 10s of thousands of less samples that would need to be obtained in any given survey

What happened?

- SWO working group met with assessment authors in late-spring 2021
- Agreement was reached to reduce sampling of sex-specific length frequency to 150 per haul
- Implemented in 2021 surveys, will be 'rule' going forward

Many thanks

- SWO working group members and Stan Kotwicki
- All you survey and lab folks making assessment possible

