

An Overview of the MSE Process

A Demonstration using the Red Snapper and Gag Grouper

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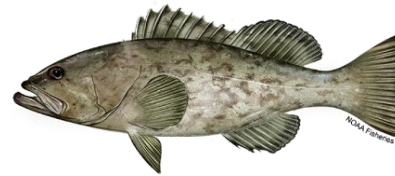
Snapper – Grouper Advisory Panel Meeting

19 October 2022



Outline

1. Contrasting Stock Assessment with Management Strategy Evaluation
2. The MSE Process: An Example with the Red Snapper and Gag Grouper



Objectives

1. Demonstrate what the MSE process could look like for this fishery
2. Highlight the key issues that will be discussed further

Contrasting Stock Assessment with Management Strategy Evaluation

Stock Assessment

Key Question: What is the current (and historical) state of the fish stock?

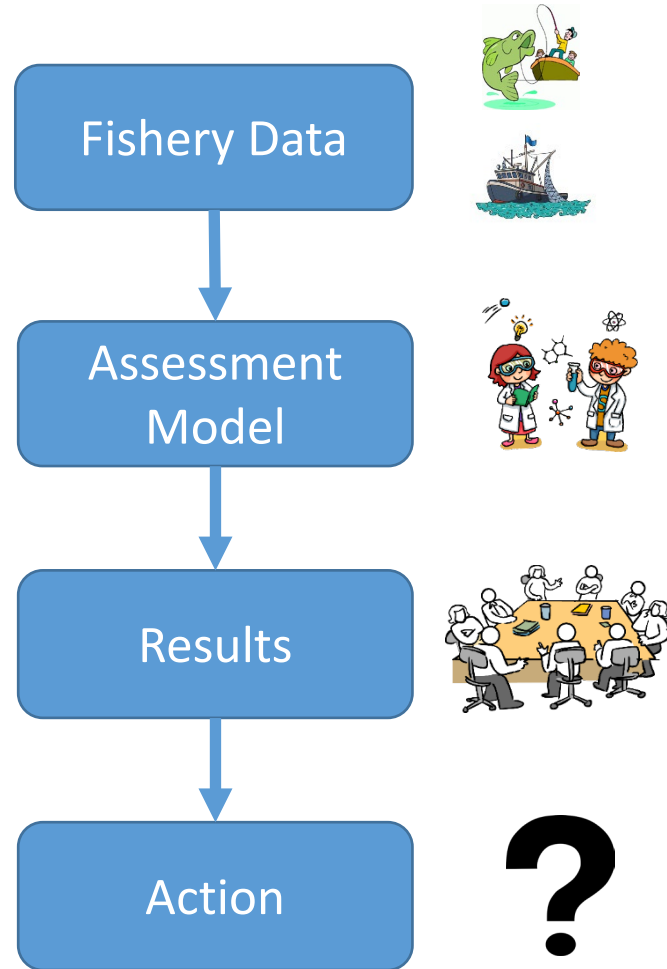
- how many fish are in the water (biomass)?
- is the stock over-exploited (reference points)?
- should the management regulations be changed?

Output:

- estimate of key population parameters (scale and productivity)
- current state of the stock relative to reference points
- advice to managers: short-term projections of population state subject to different harvest policies

Contrasting Stock Assessment with Management Strategy Evaluation

Stock Assessment



Contrasting Stock Assessment with Management Strategy Evaluation

Management Strategy Evaluation

Key Question: What management policy (management procedure, management strategy) is most appropriate for this fishery?

- what process should be used to convert fishery data into management advice?
- is this process robust to uncertainty?
- under what conditions is this process likely to fail?

Output:

- A reproducible and transparent process for selecting a management plan
- An agreed process (management plan) for going from data to management advice
- Identification of conditions where the management plan requires revision

Contrasting Stock Assessment with Management Strategy Evaluation

Management Strategy Evaluation

Stakeholder driven process

Fishery Data



Operating Models

Model 1

Model 2

Model 3

...



Management Policy

MP 1

MP 2

MP 3

...



Closed-Loop
Evaluation



Evaluate the MPs using Closed-Loop
Simulation Testing

Results



Quantity and compare the performance
of the MPs

Action

Select the best performing MP and adopt
for managing the fishery

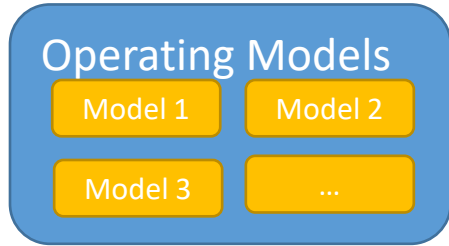
The MSE Process: The Main Components

Collaboration between Stakeholders to:



1. Develop Operating Models
2. Develop Candidate Management Plans (aka Management Procedures)
3. Determine Evaluation Criteria (aka Performance Metrics)
4. Evaluate Performance of MPs against Performance Metrics

The MSE Process: Operating Models

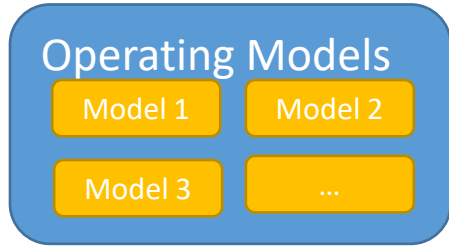


A *plausible* description of the properties of the fishery system:

- stock (biology)
- exploitation (fishing activities)



The MSE Process: Operating Models



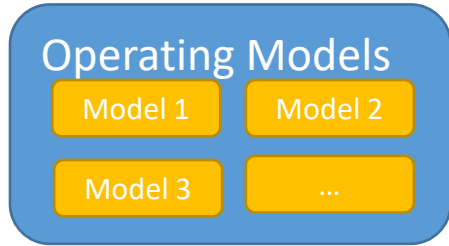
Multi-Species

Interactions:

- Spatial over-lap
- Preferential targeting
- How will management regulations for one stock affect the other?



The MSE Process: Operating Models



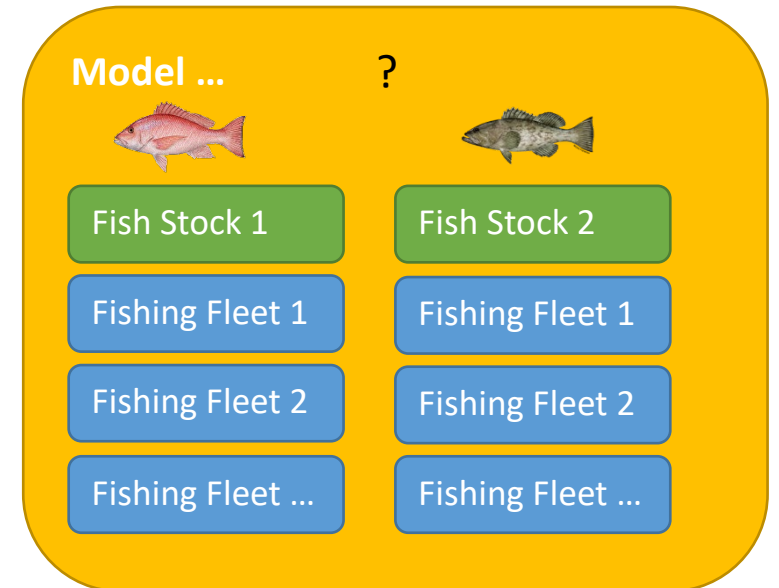
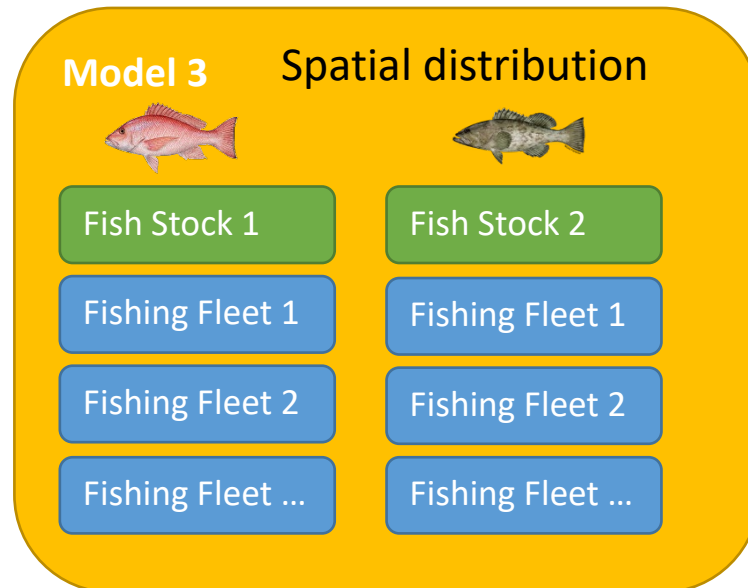
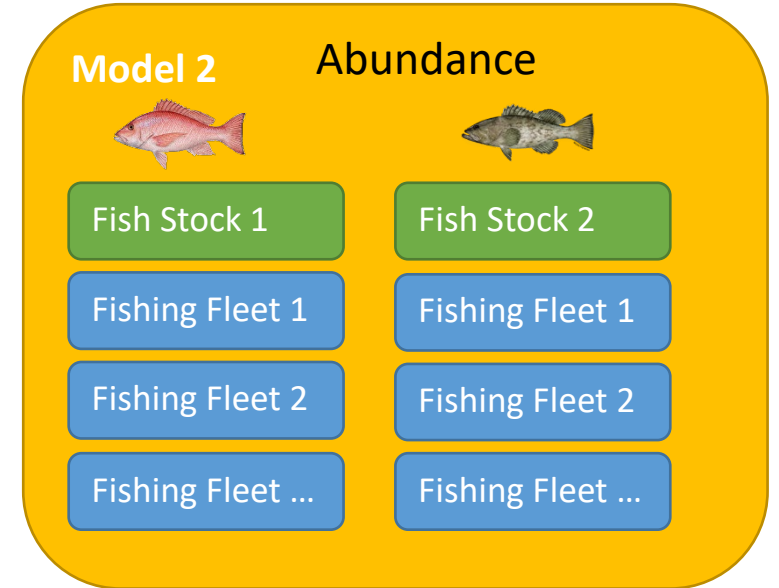
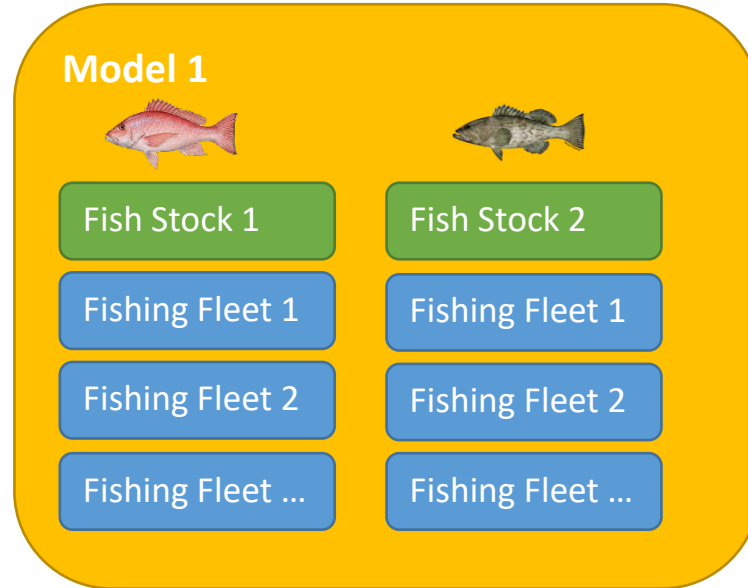
Uncertainties

Stock characteristics:

- Biological parameters?
- Spatial distribution & movement?
- Abundance?
- Discard mortality?

Fleet characteristics:

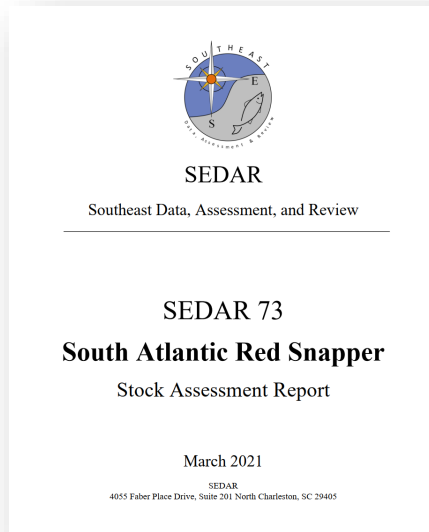
- Selectivity pattern?
- Fishing effort?
- Spatial distribution?



The MSE Process: Operating Models

Building the Operating Models

Model 1

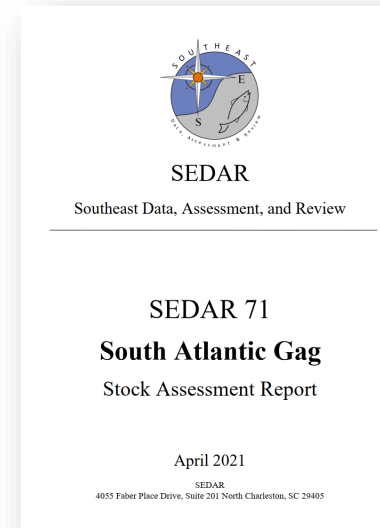


Fish Stock 1: Red Snapper

Fishing Fleet 1: Commercial handline

Fishing Fleet 2: Recreational headboats

Fishing Fleet 3: General recreational



Fish Stock 2: Gag Grouper

Fishing Fleet 1: Commercial handline

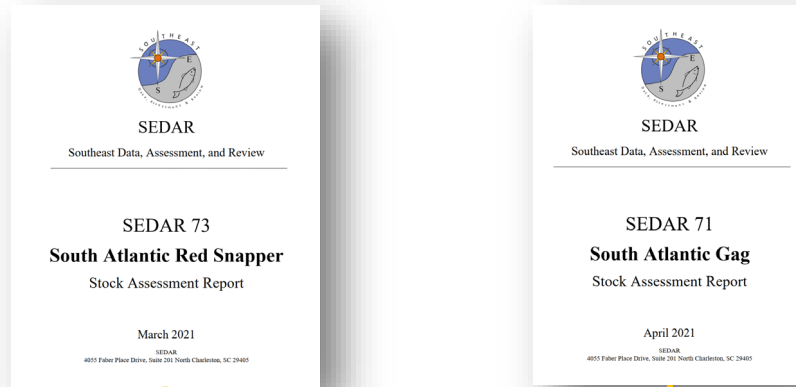
Fishing Fleet 2: Commercial diving

Fishing Fleet 3: Recreational headboats

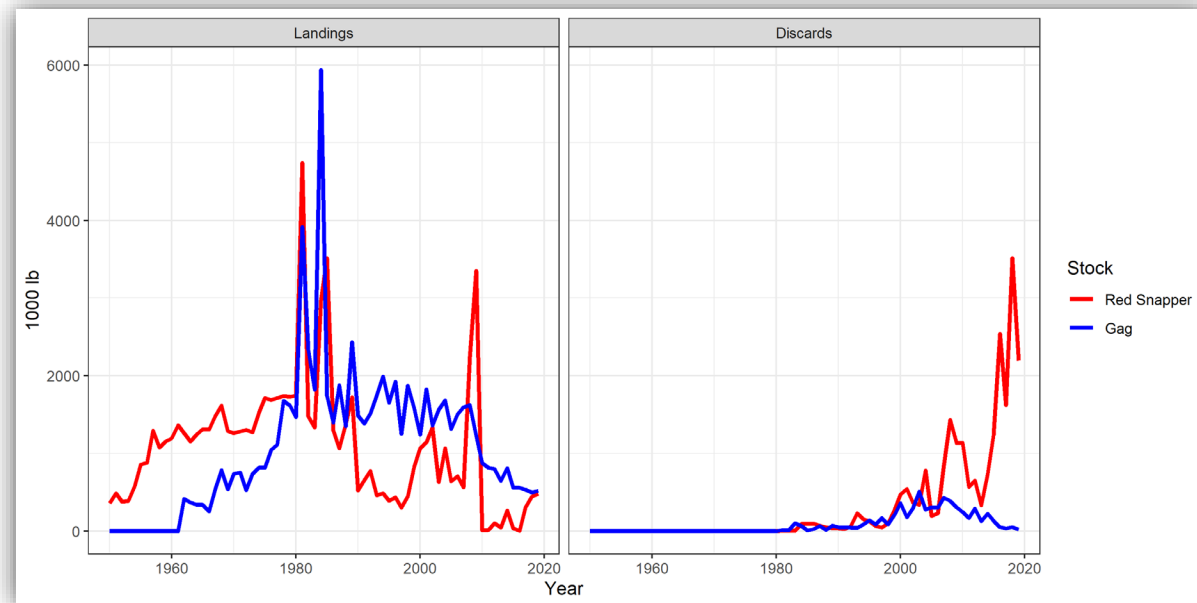
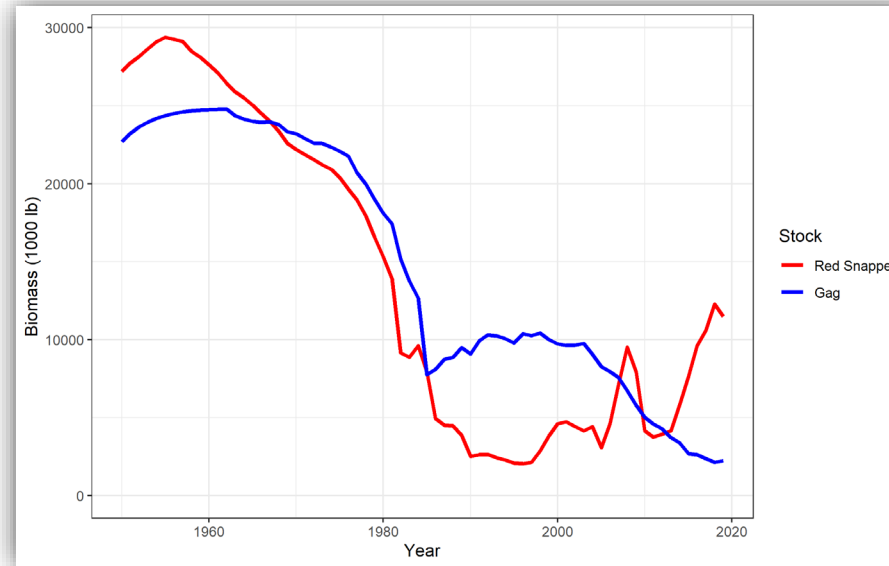
Fishing Fleet 4: General recreational

The MSE Process: Operating Models

Building the Operating Models

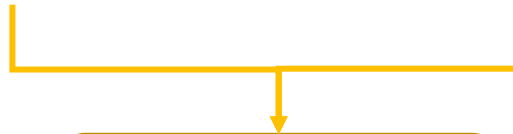


Model 1

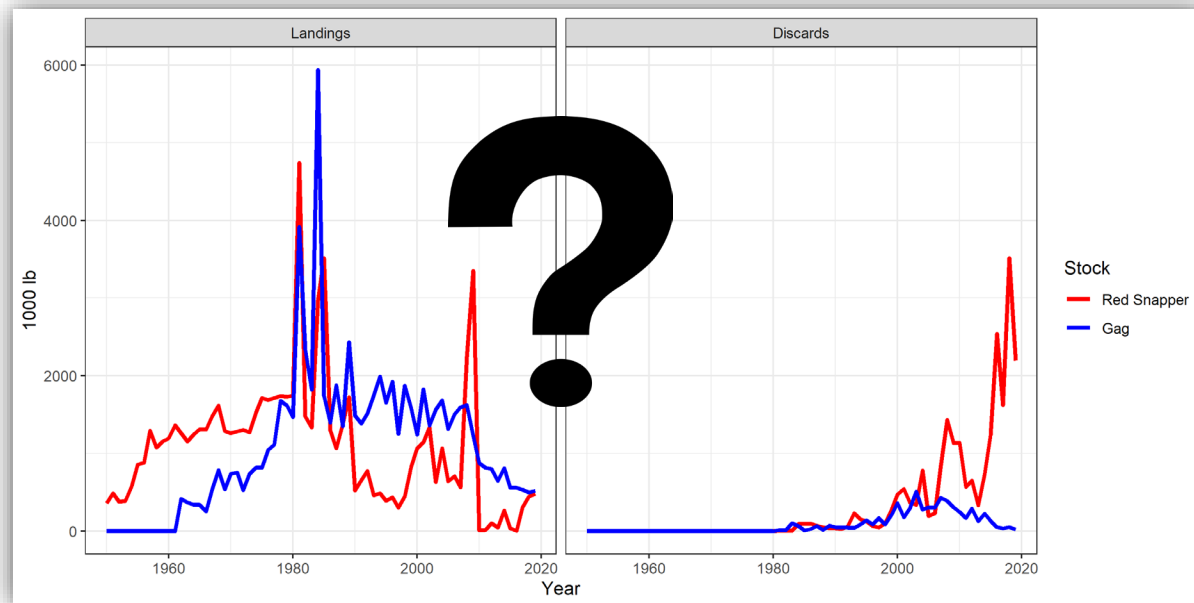
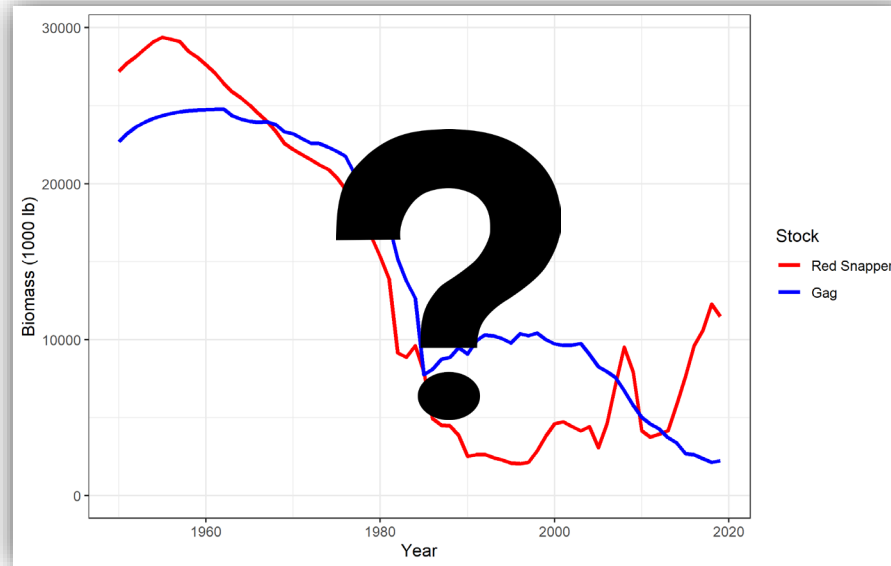


The MSE Process: Operating Models

Building the Operating Models



Model 2



The MSE Process: Operating Models

Building the Operating Models



Questions:

- Which stocks to include?
- What information is available?
- What are the interactions between stocks?
- What are the key uncertainties?

Operating Models

Model 1



Model 2



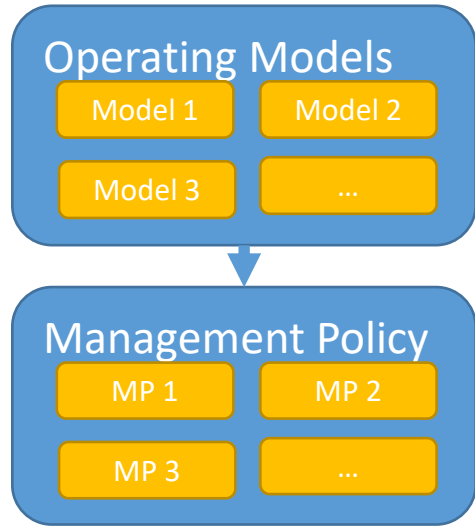
Model 3



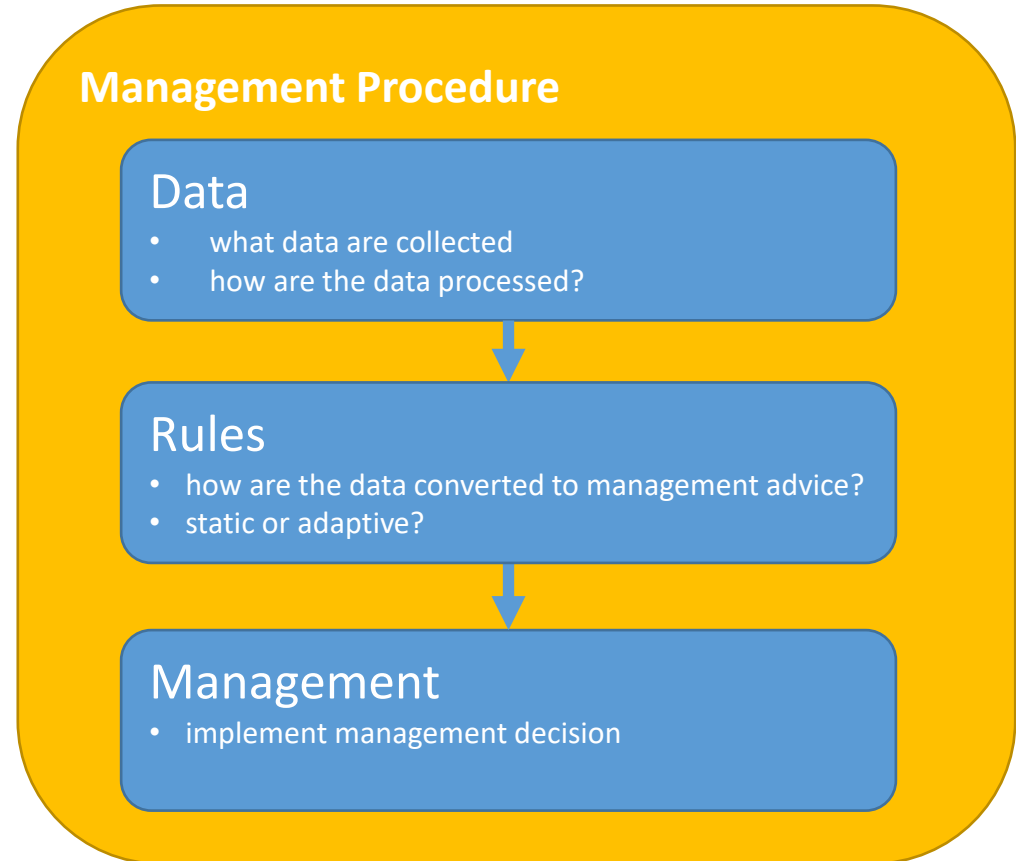
Model ...



The MSE Process: Management Procedures



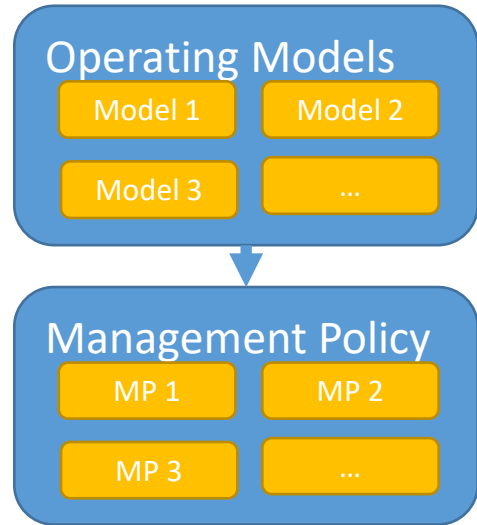
Management Procedure: A process for going from data to a management decision



How is this different to the traditional approach?

1. reproducible (different people, same result)
2. agreed upon (no haggling)
3. simulation tested (some confidence the approach will achieve the objectives)

The MSE Process: Management Procedures

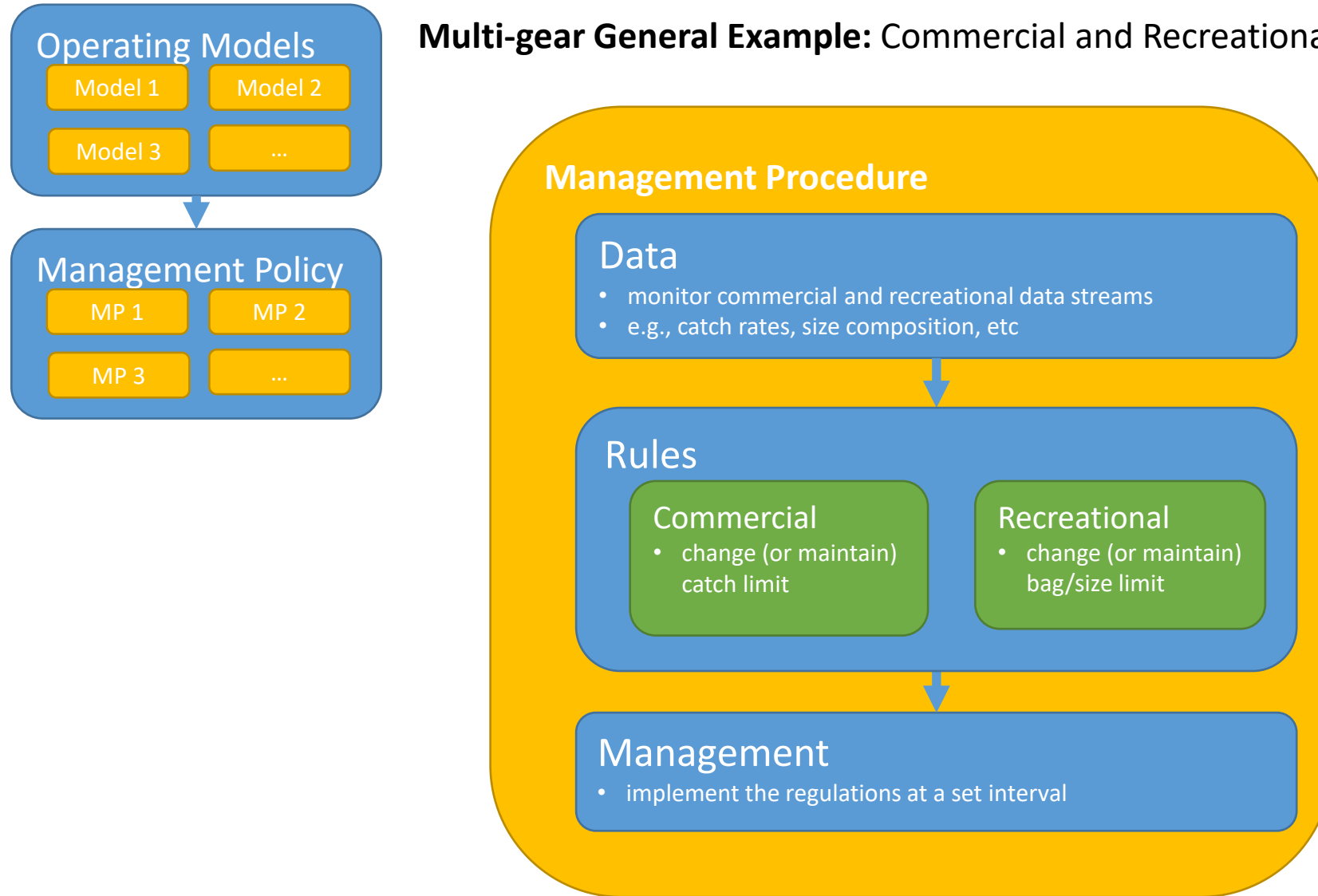


A Simple Example:

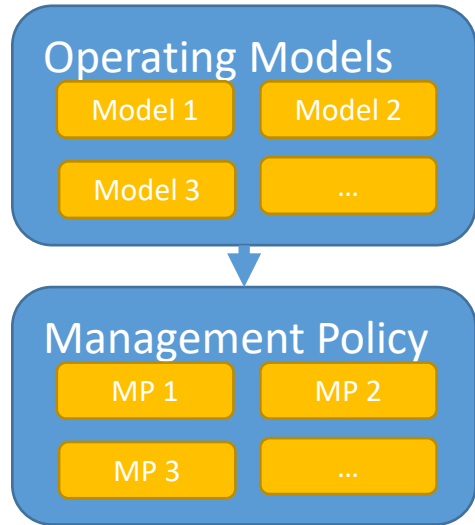


The MSE Process: Management Procedures

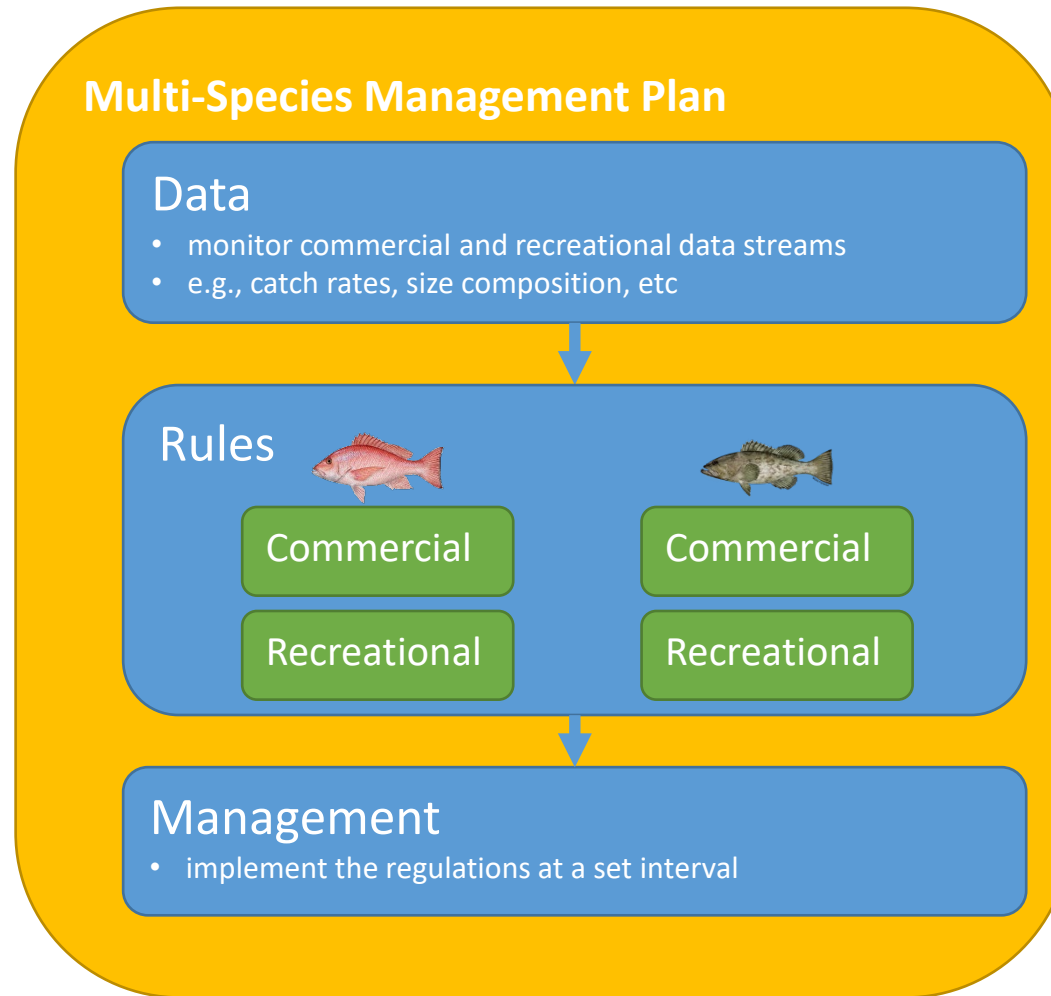
Multi-gear General Example: Commercial and Recreational



The MSE Process: Management Procedures



Multi-species and Multi-gear General Example: Commercial and Recreational

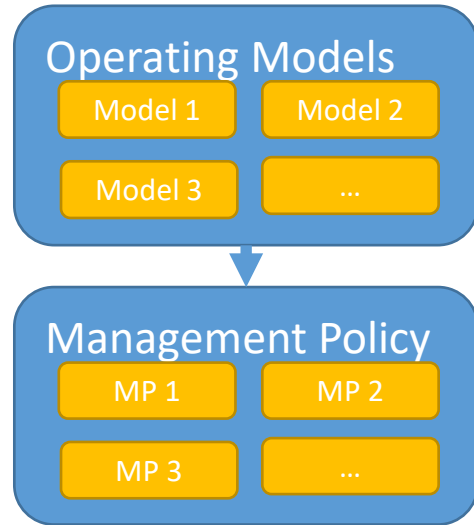


Management Controls:

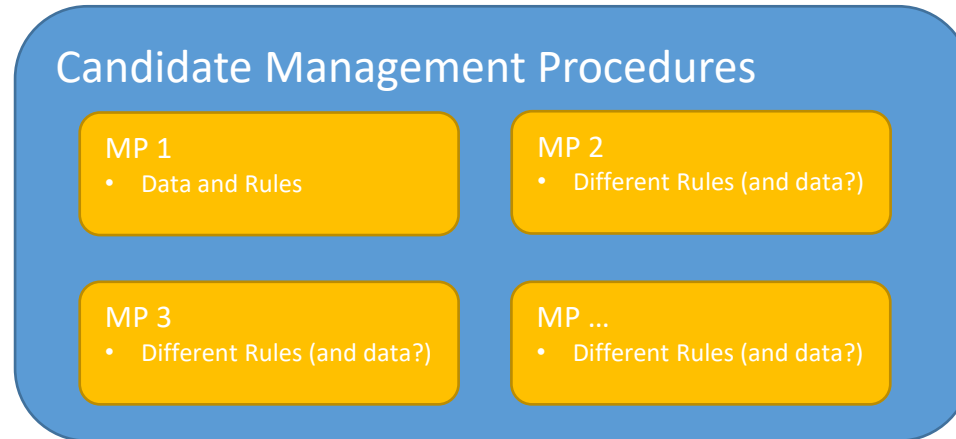
Any combination of:

1. spatial closures
2. seasonal closures
3. size limits
4. bag limits
5. total effort limits
6. total catch limits

The MSE Process: Management Procedures



Candidate Management Procedures

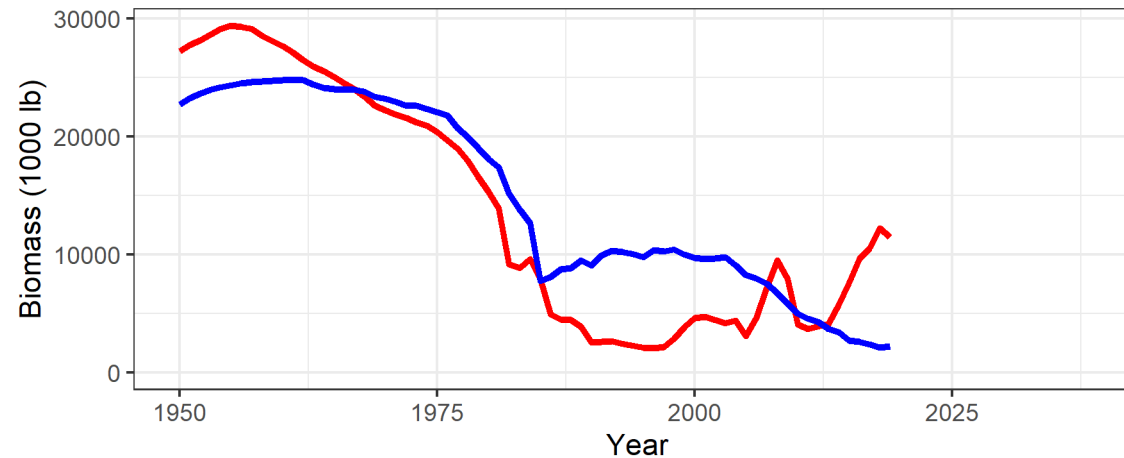
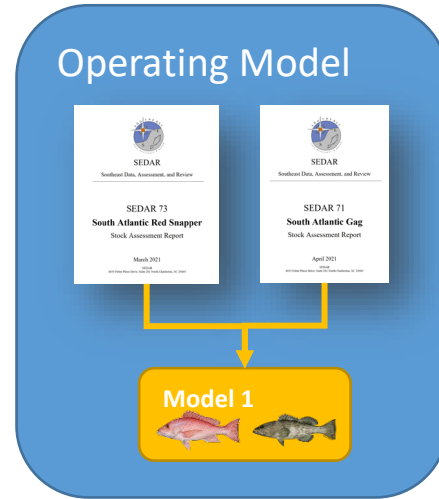
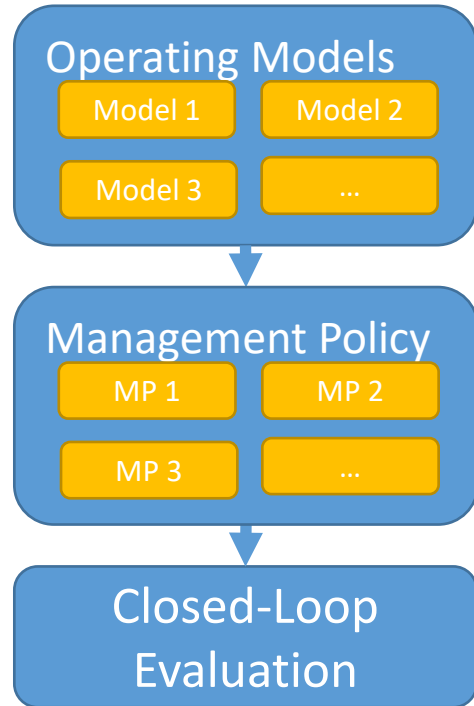


Questions:

- What data can be used to inform management?
- Feasible management options?
 - by gear type?
 - by stock?
- Management update cycle?

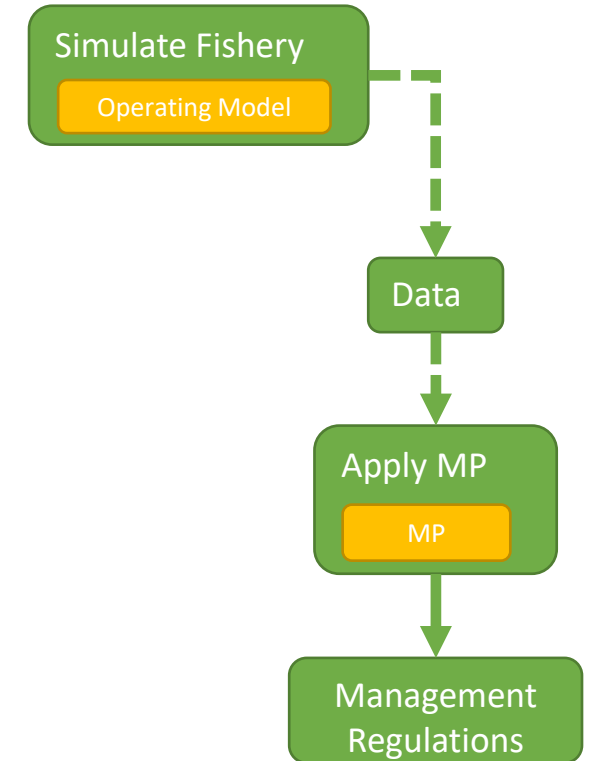
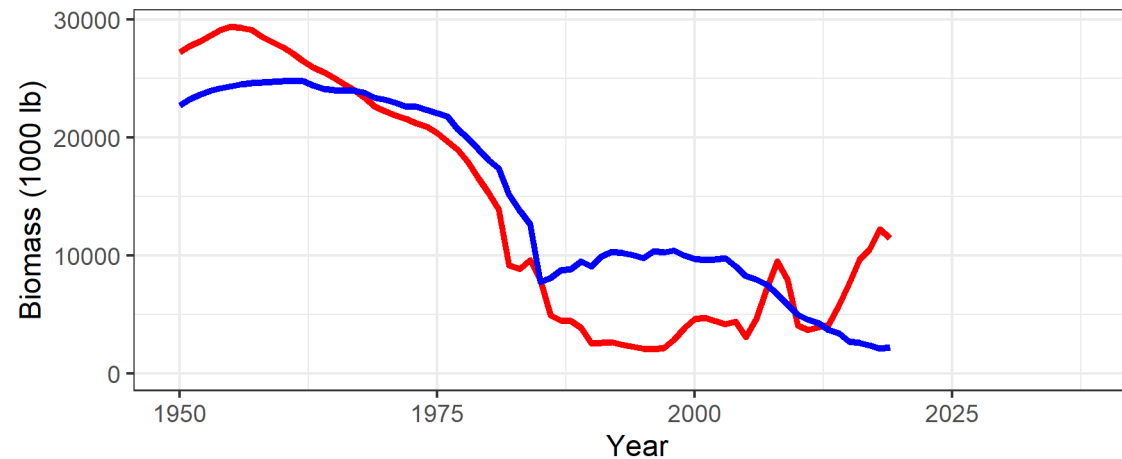
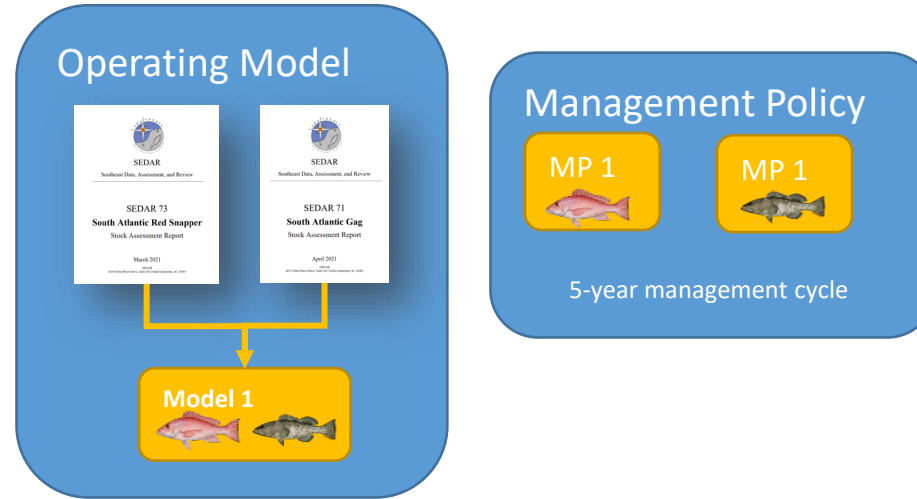
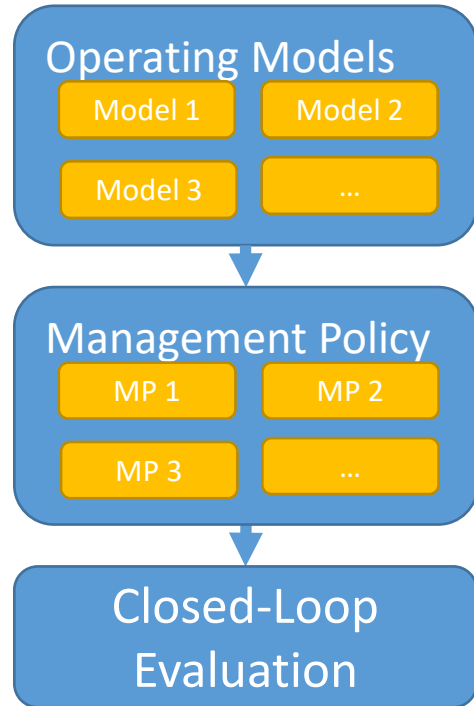
The MSE Process: Evaluation

Closed-Loop Simulation Testing



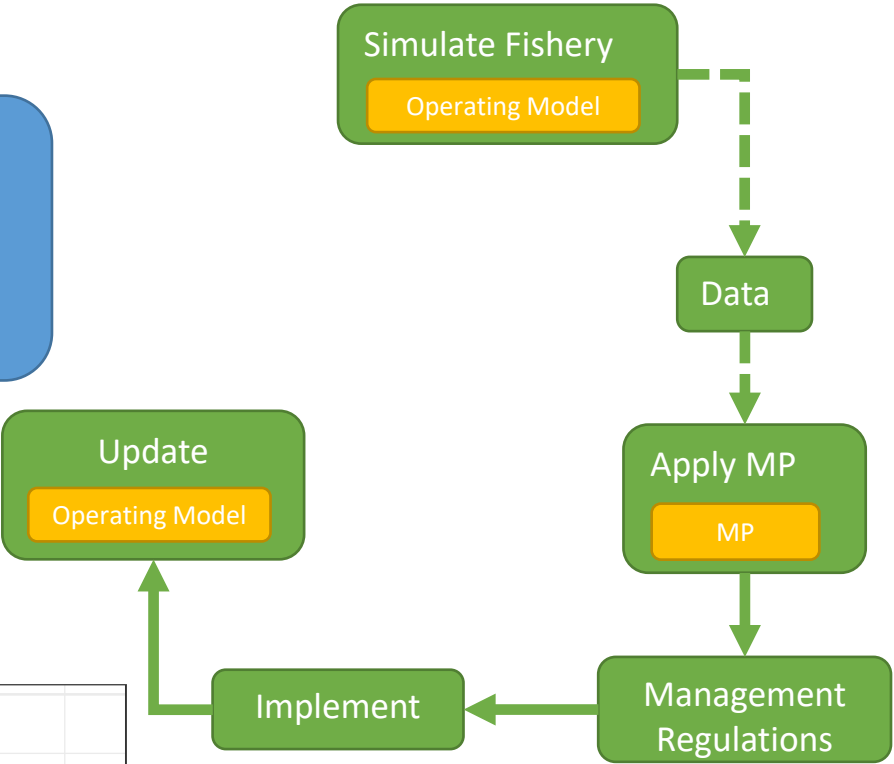
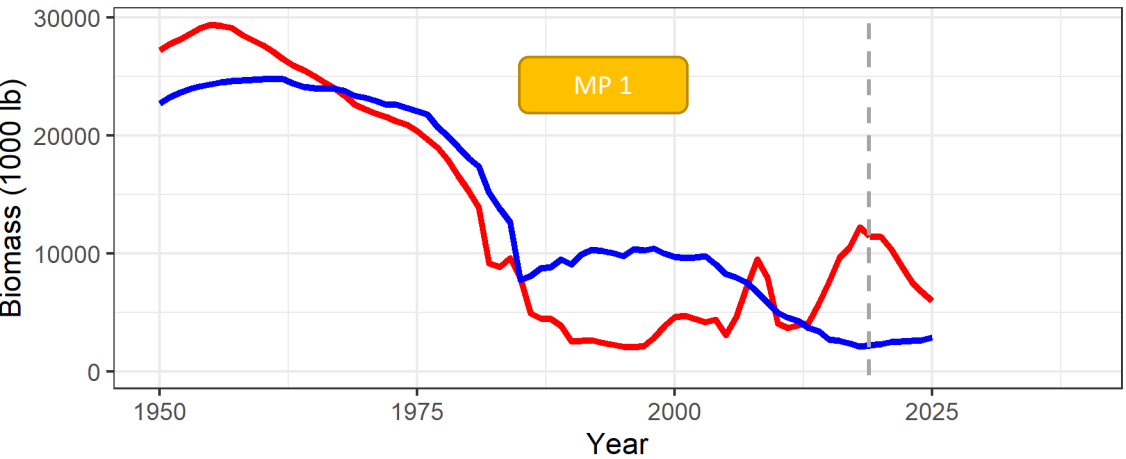
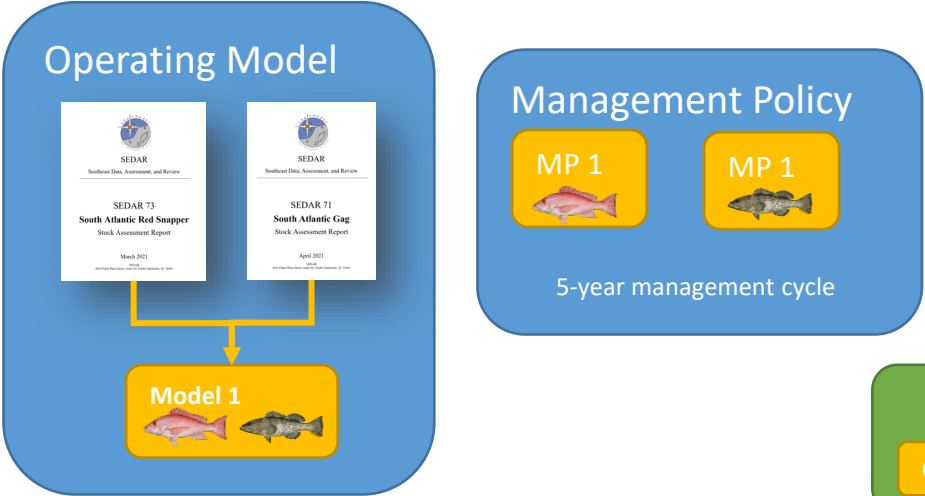
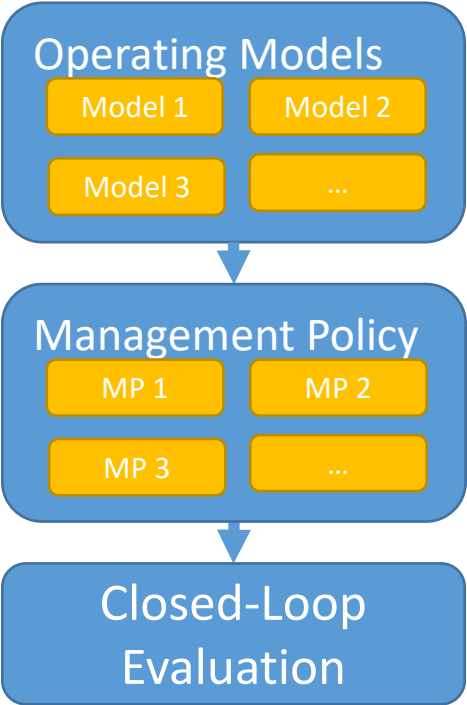
The MSE Process: Evaluation

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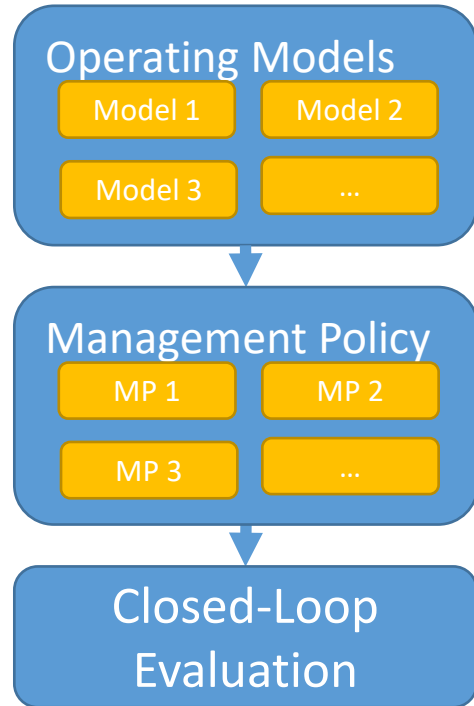


The MSE Process: Evaluation

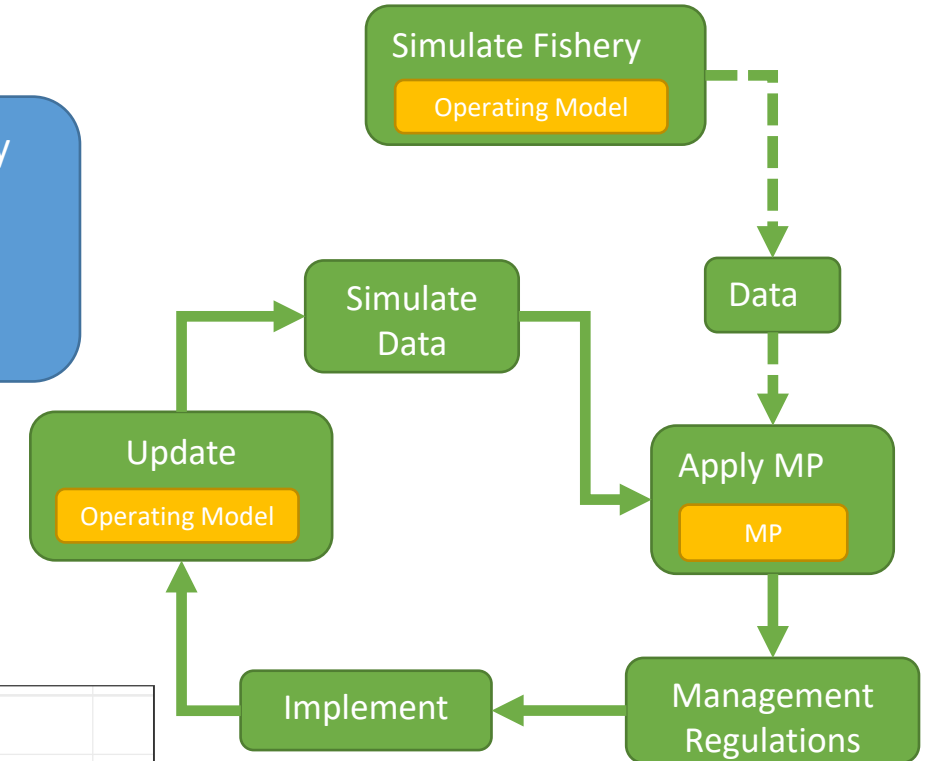
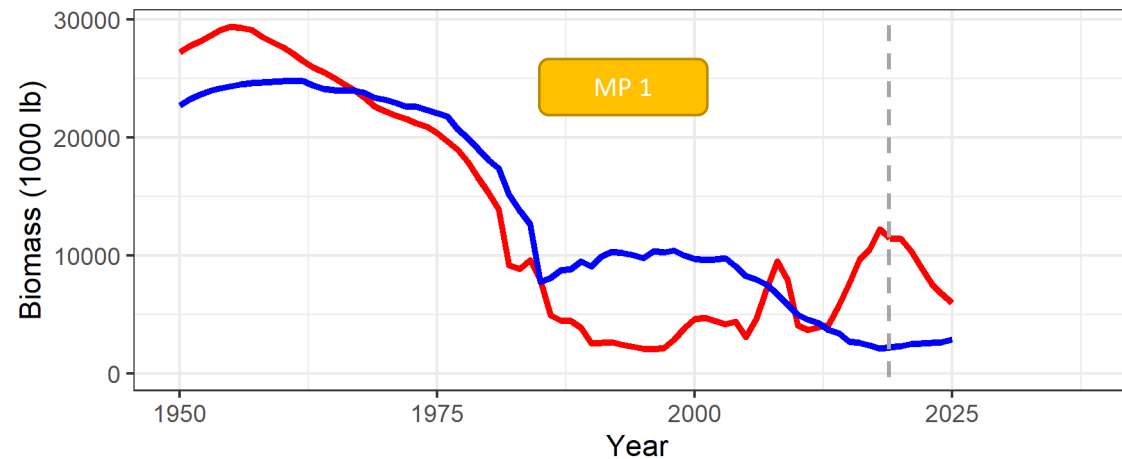
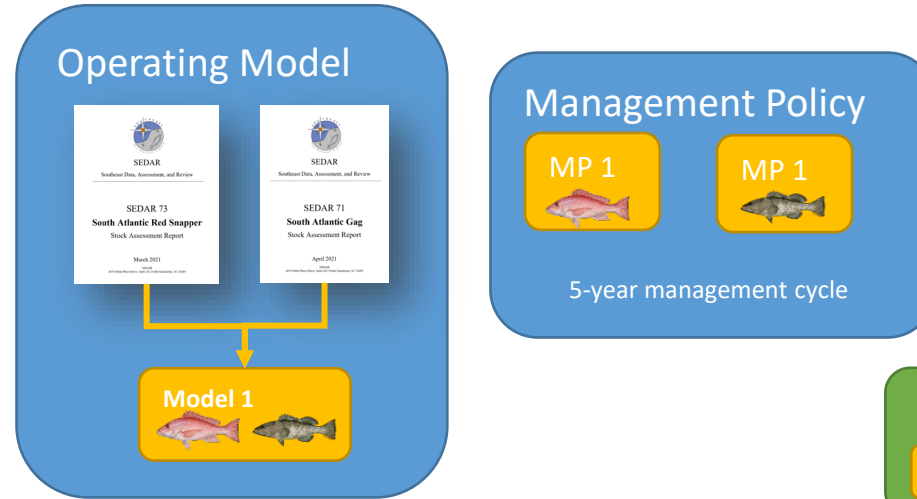
Closed-Loop Simulation Testing



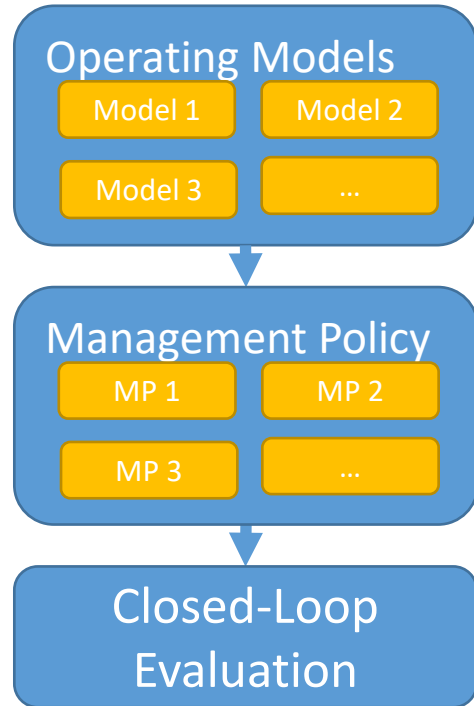
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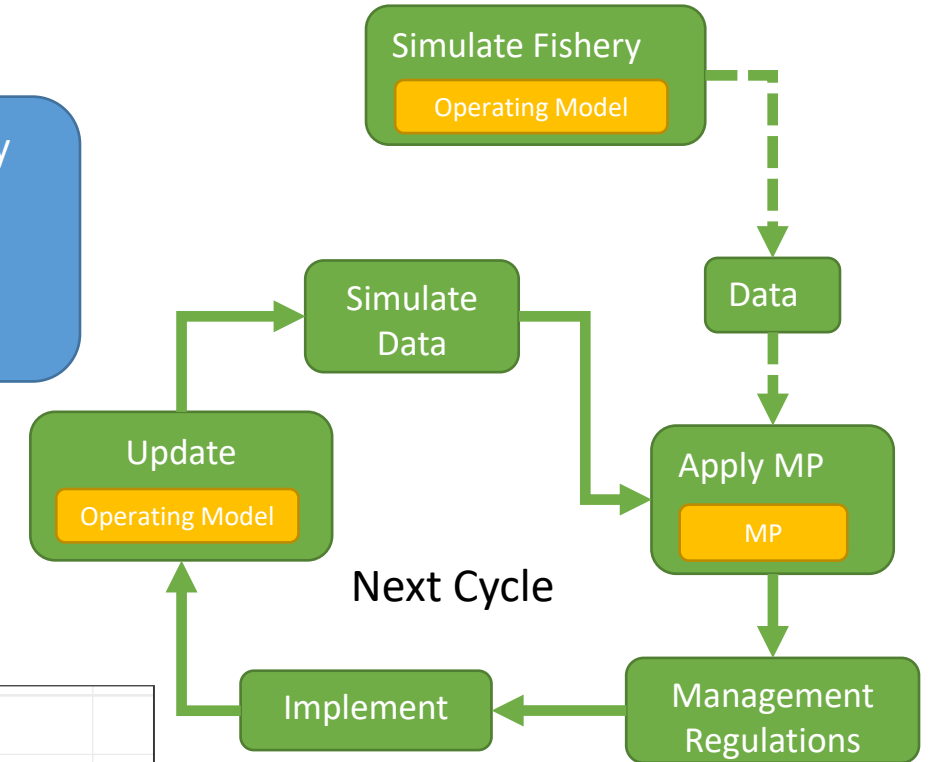
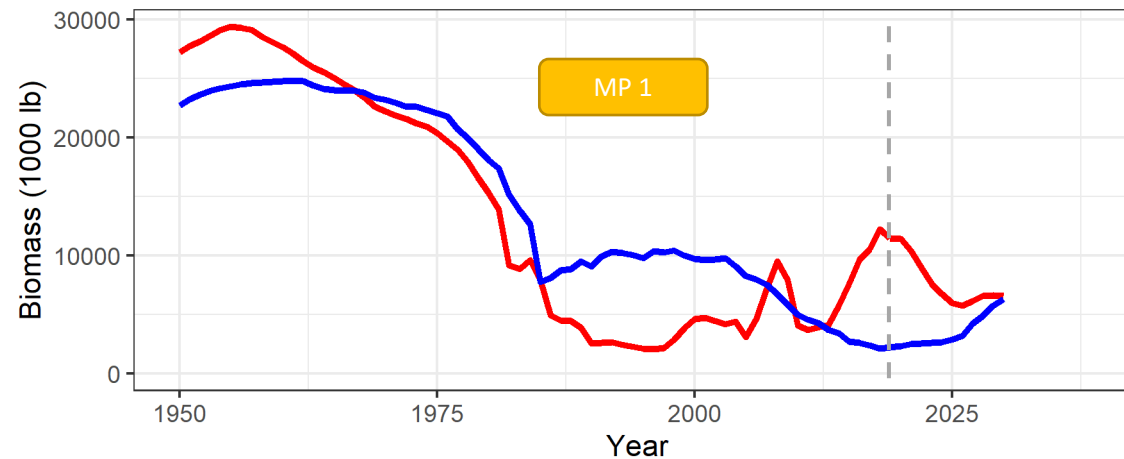
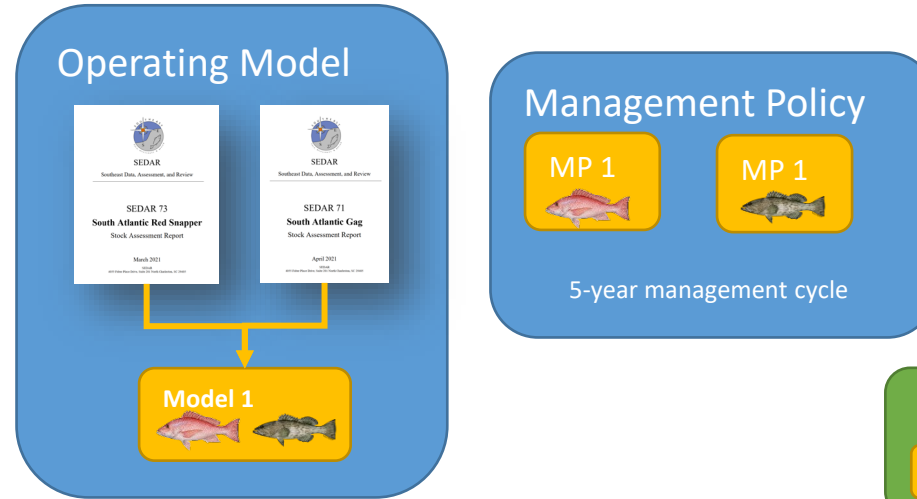
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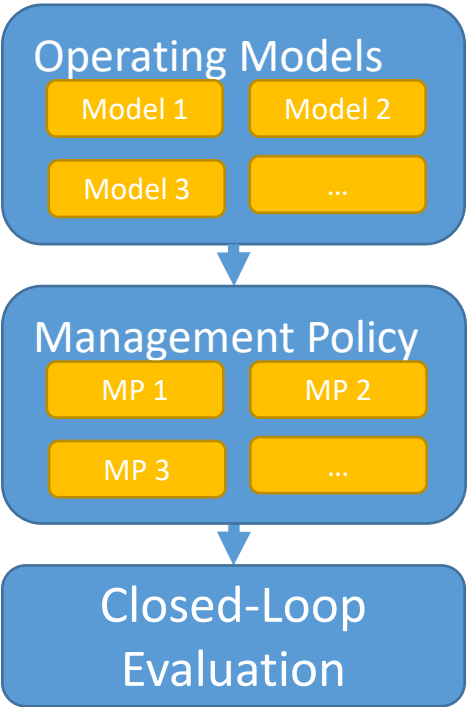
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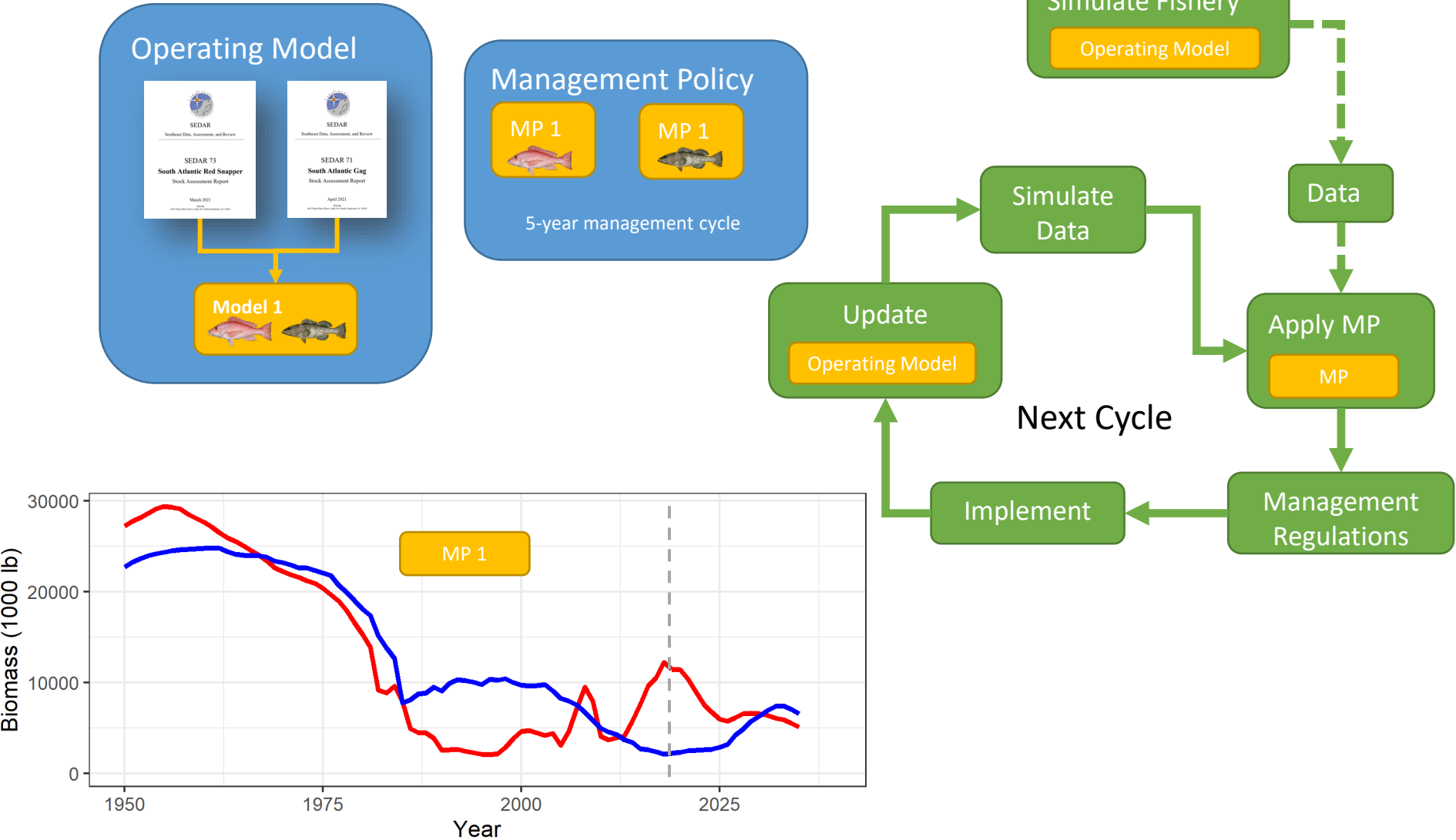
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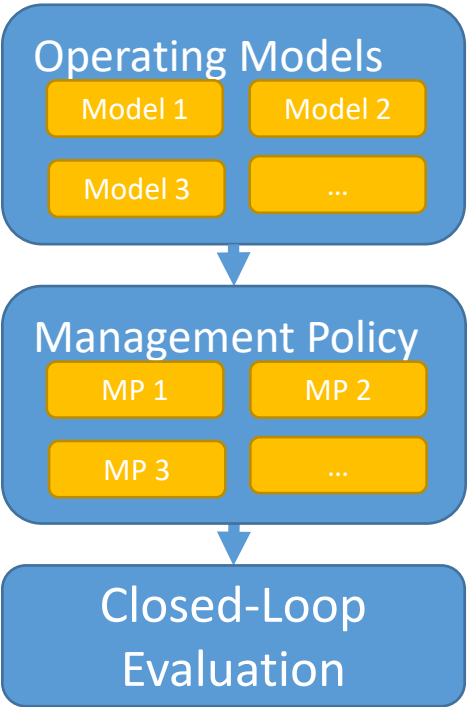
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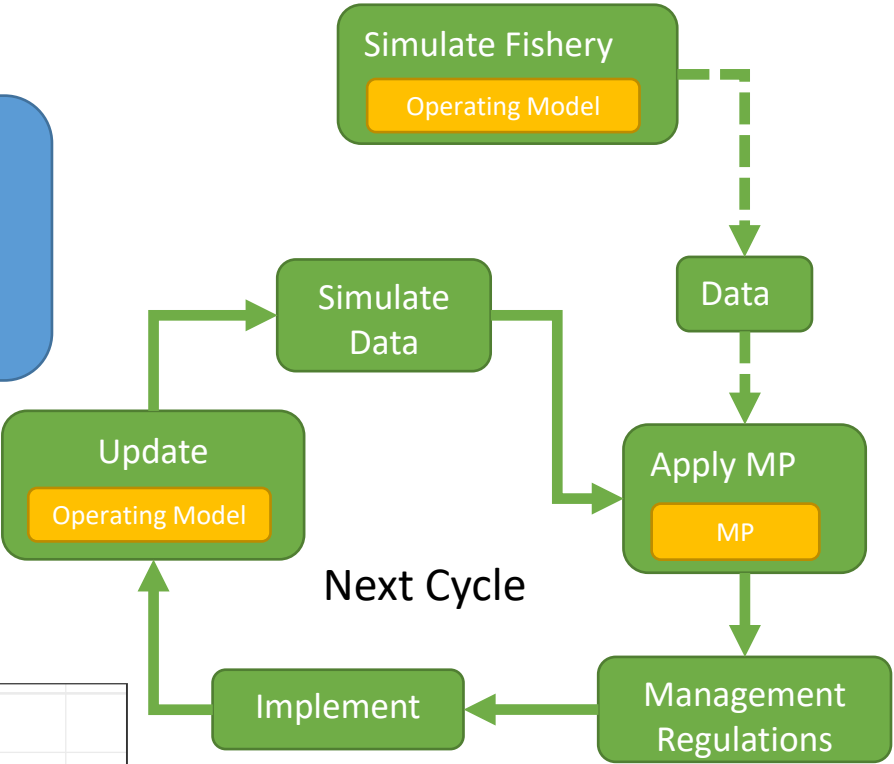
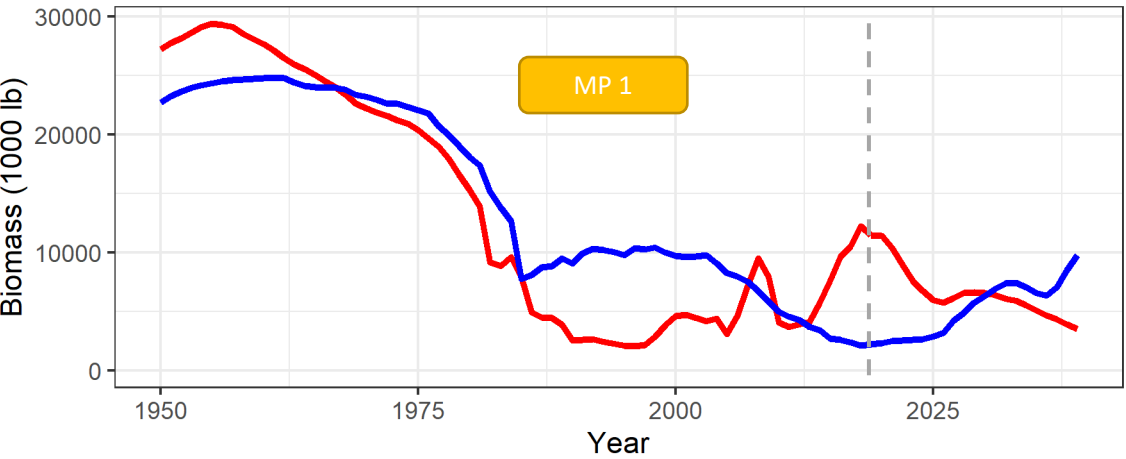
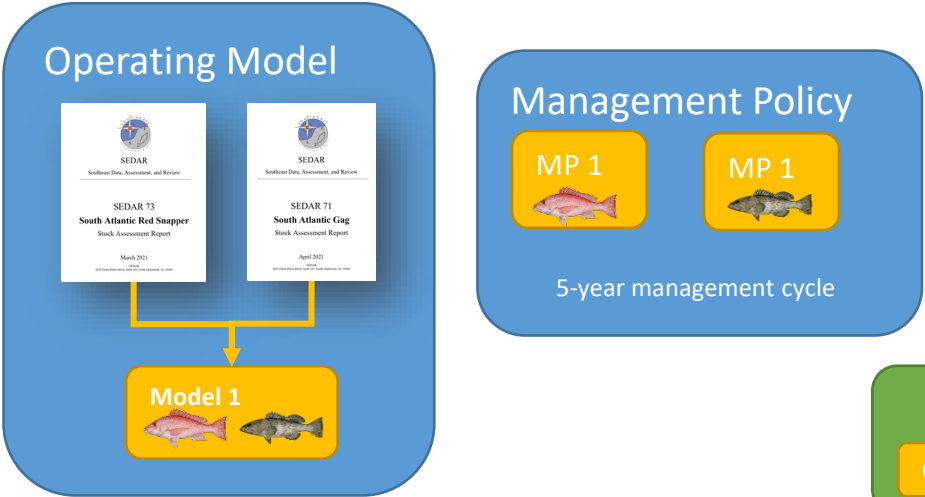
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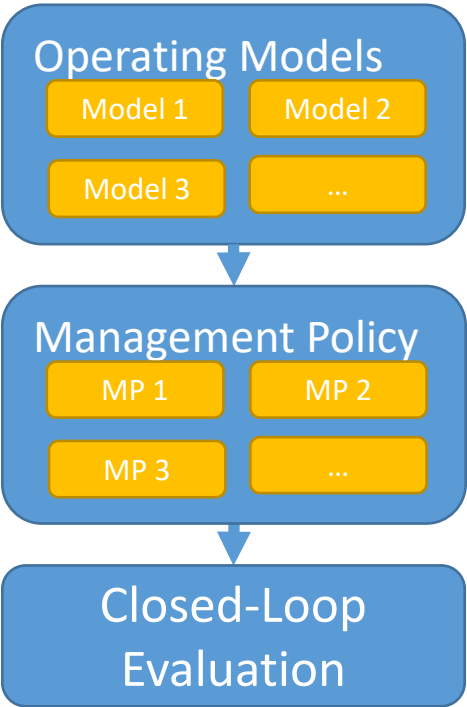
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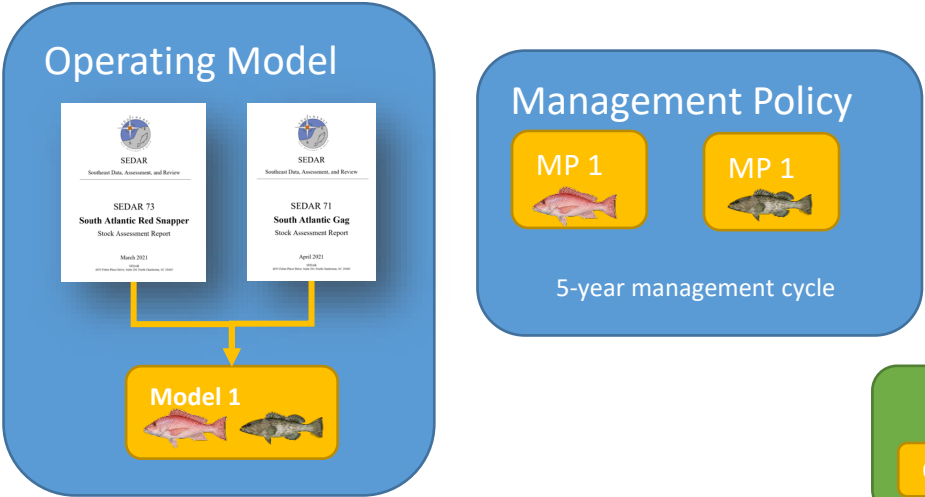
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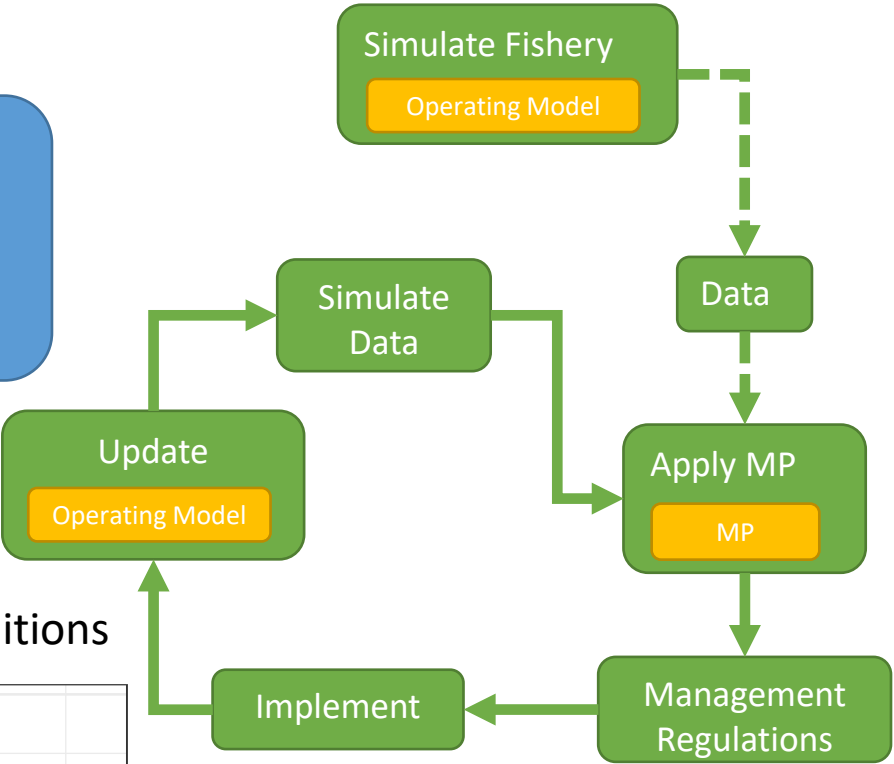
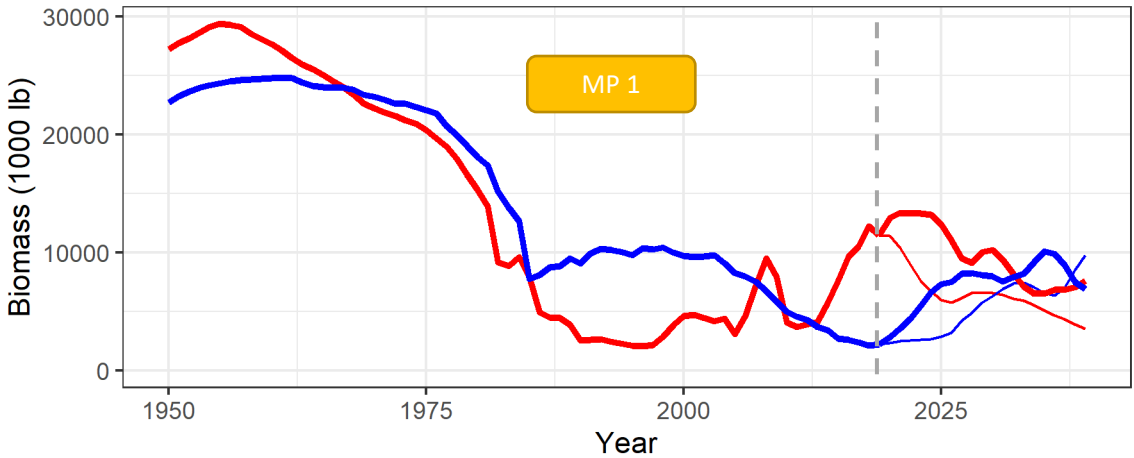
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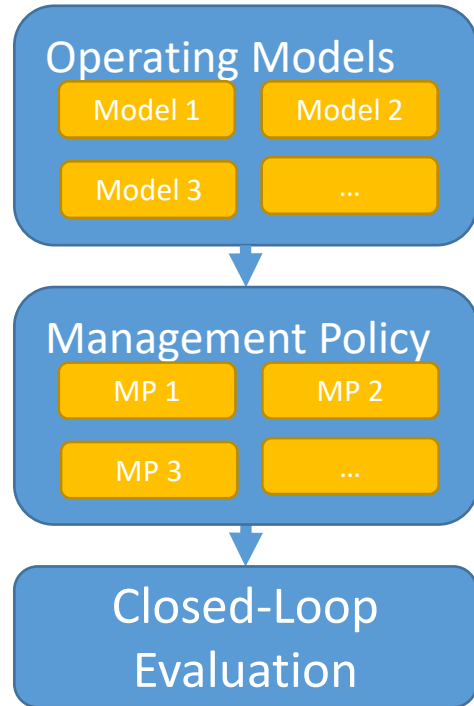
Closed-Loop Simulation Testing



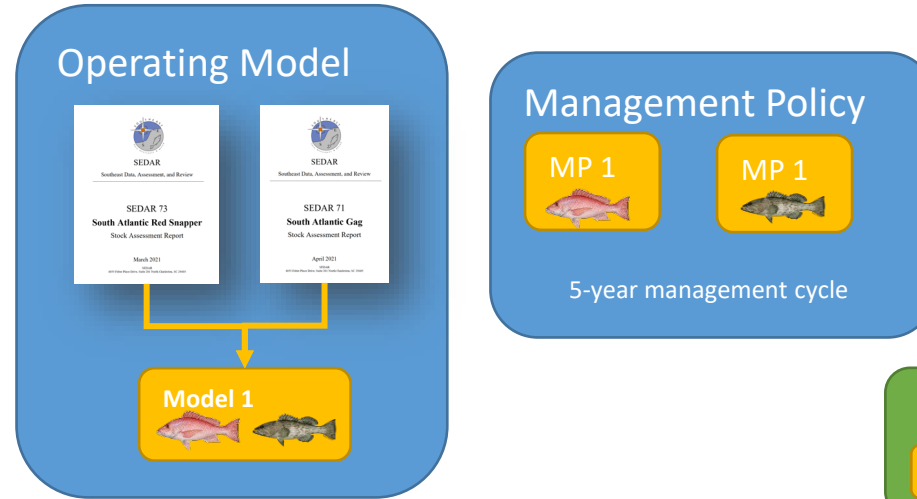
Another Simulation: Different Environmental Conditions



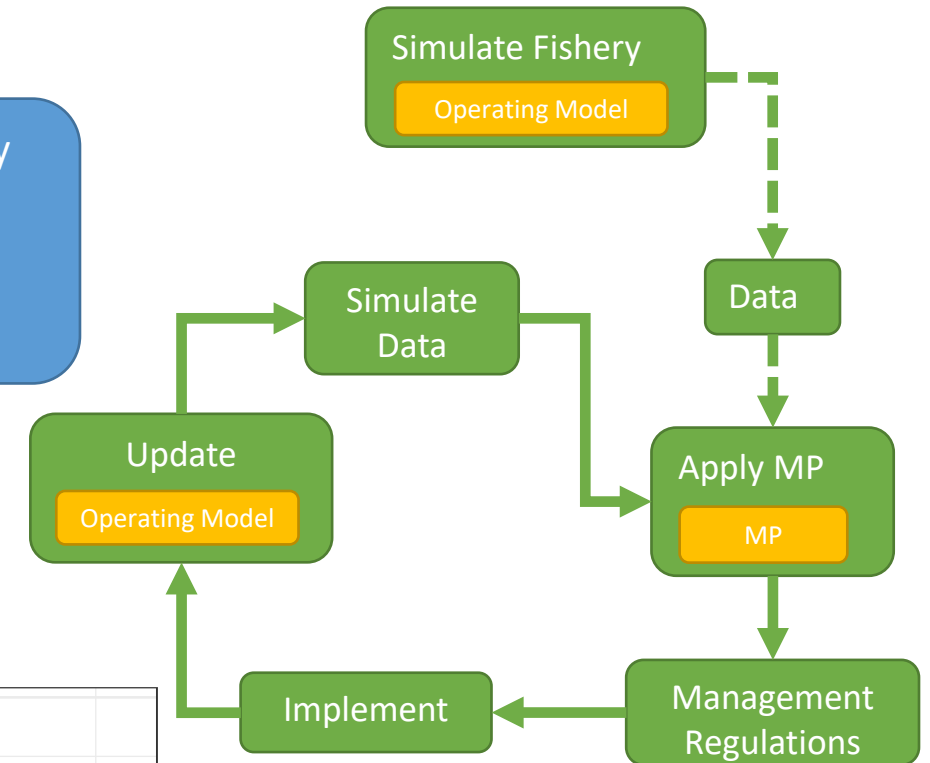
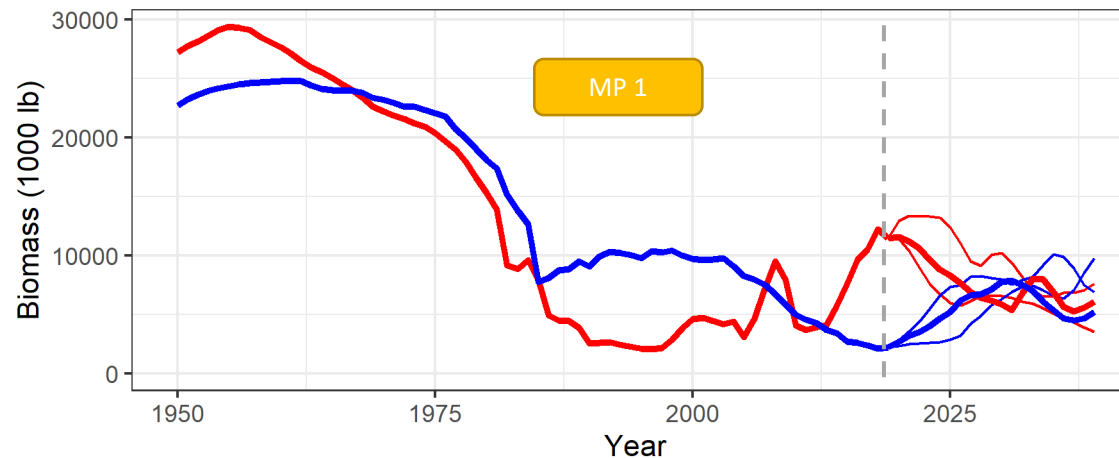
The MSE Process: Evaluation



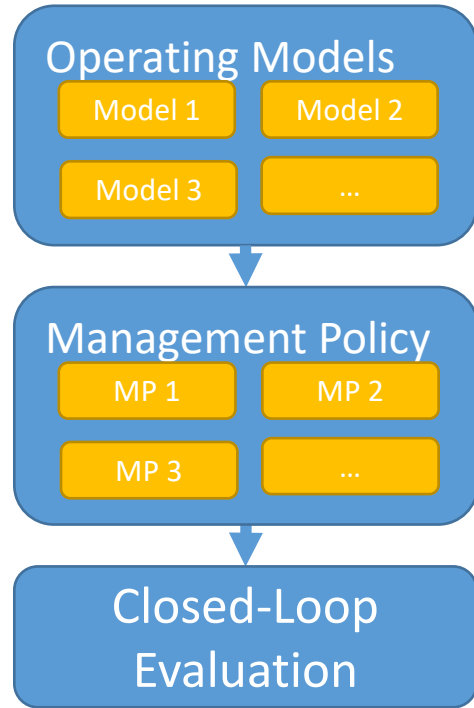
Closed-Loop Simulation Testing



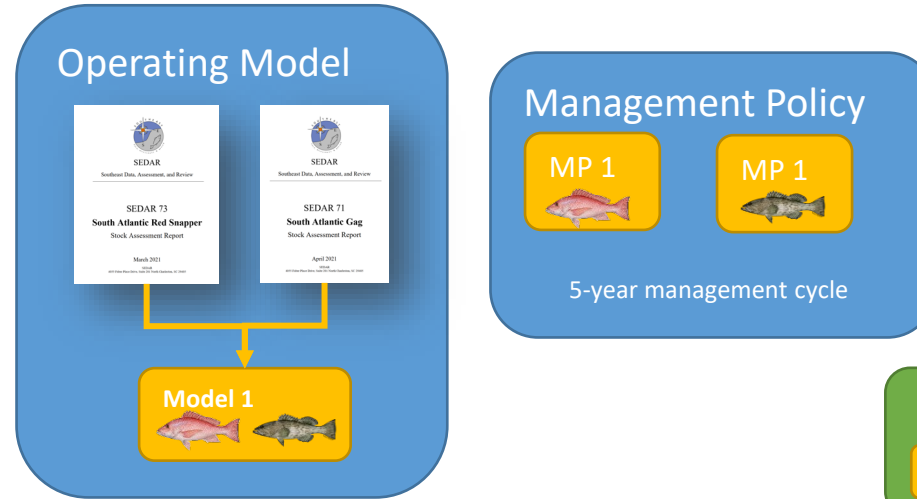
A Third Simulation



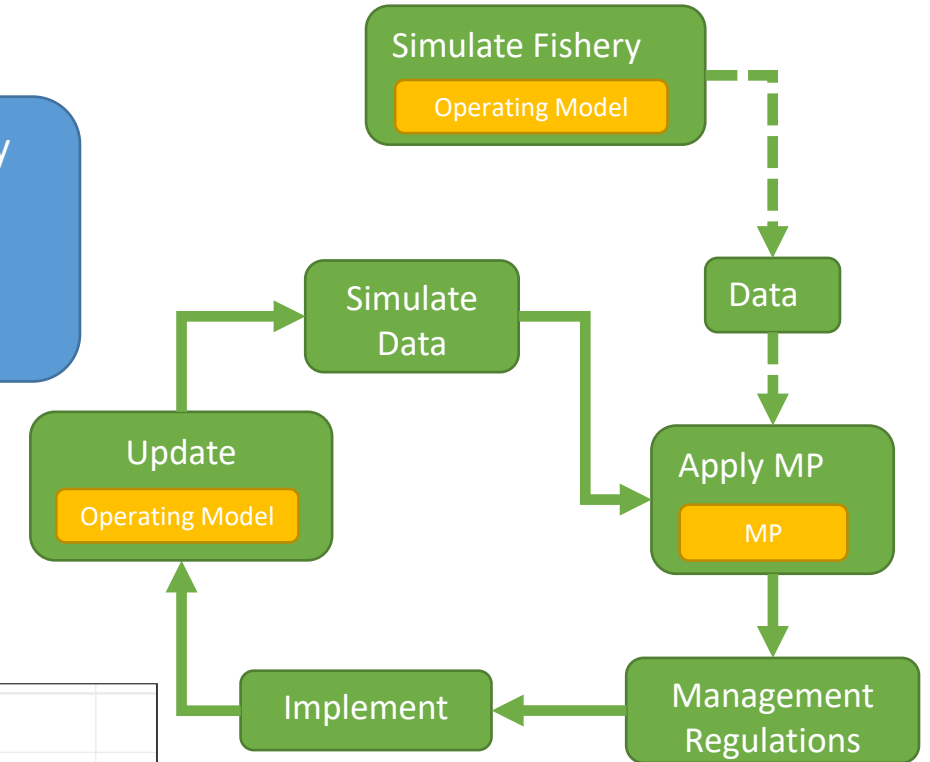
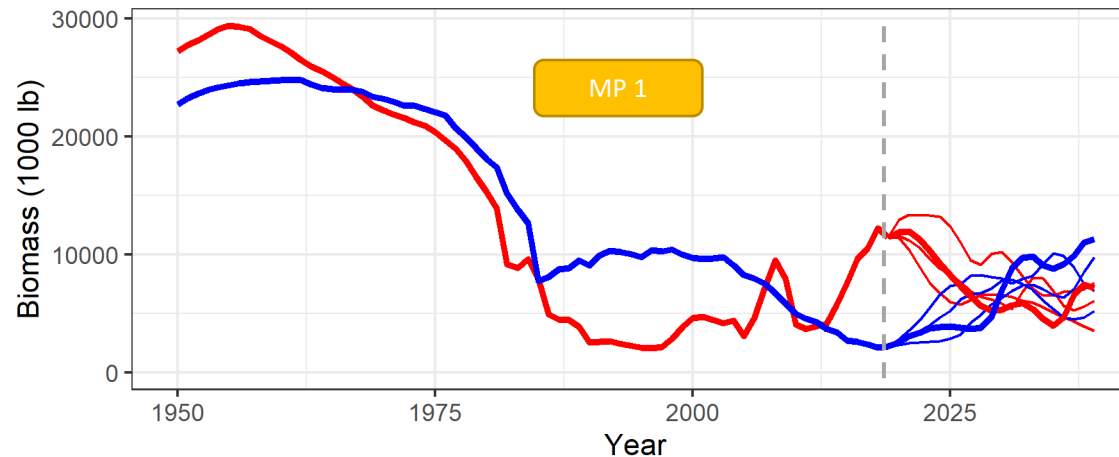
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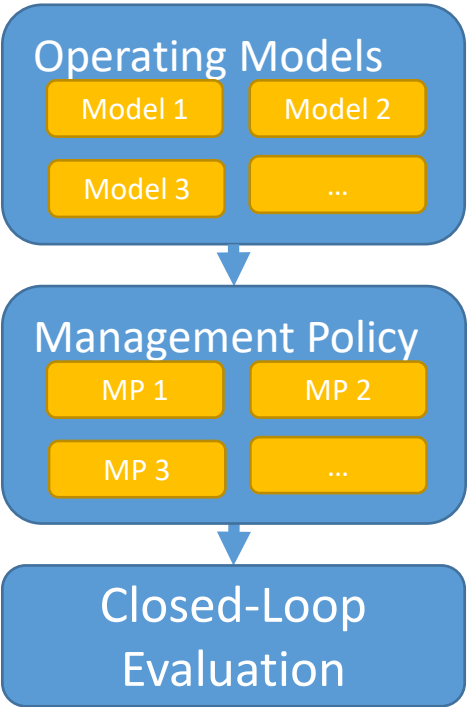
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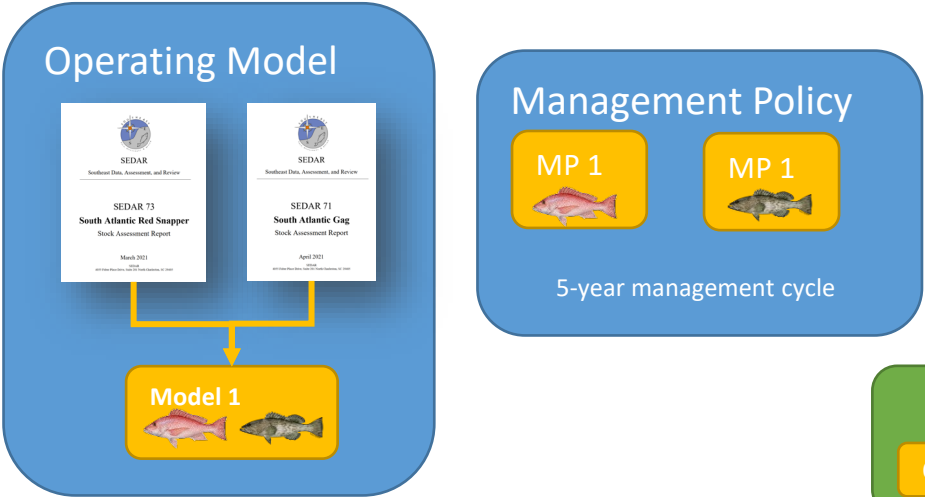
And Another



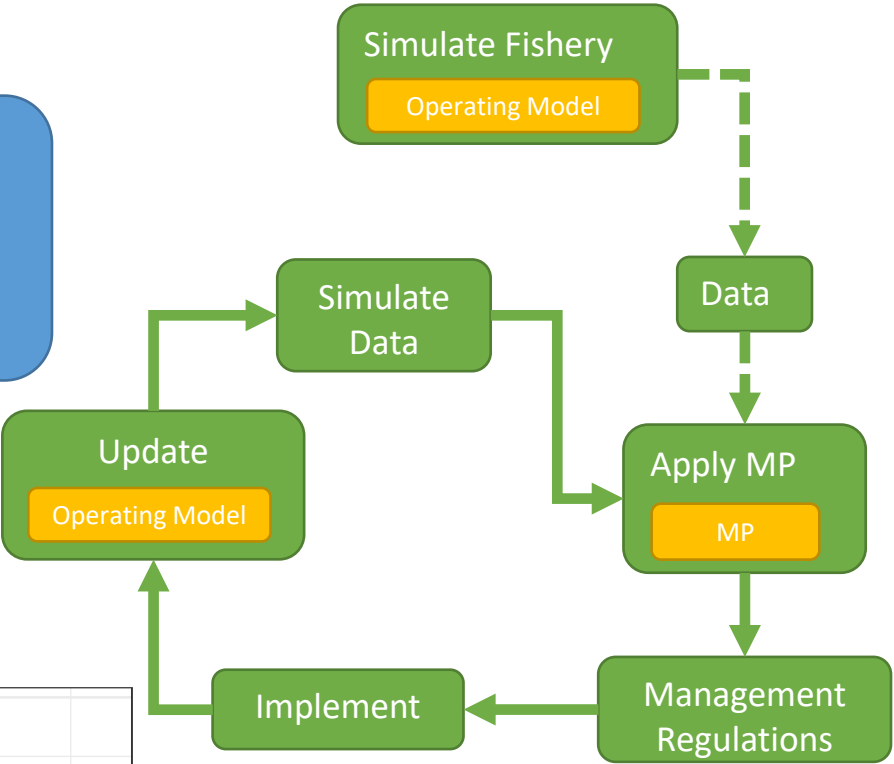
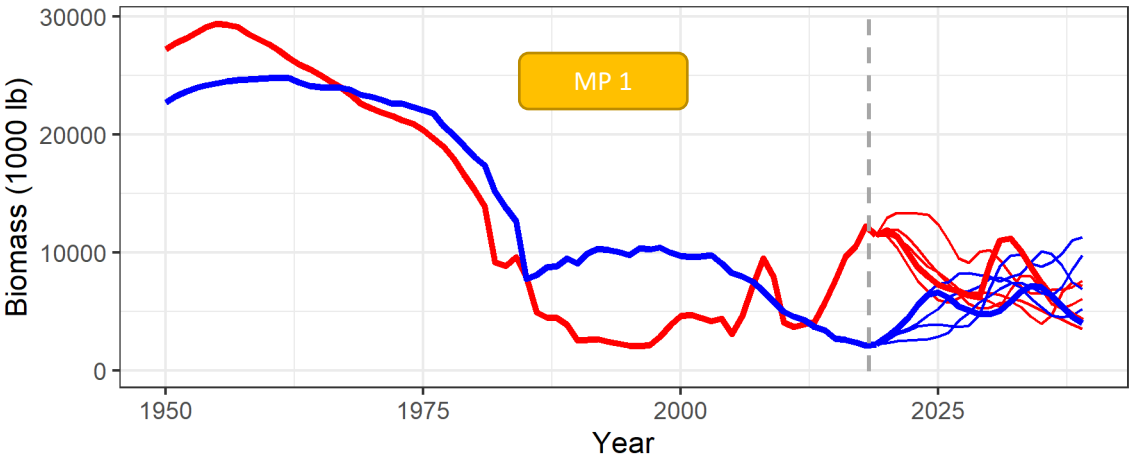
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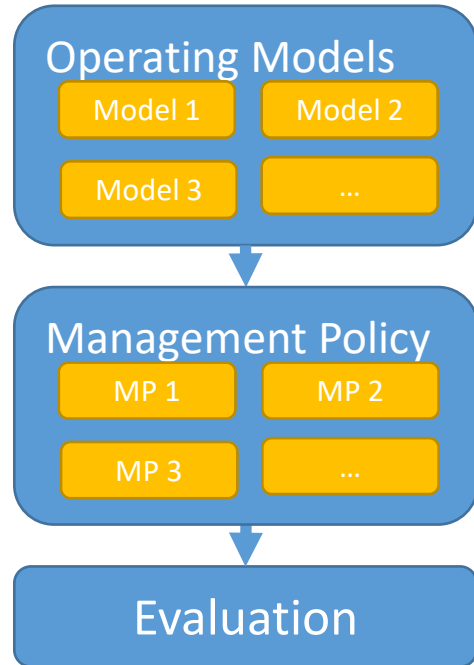
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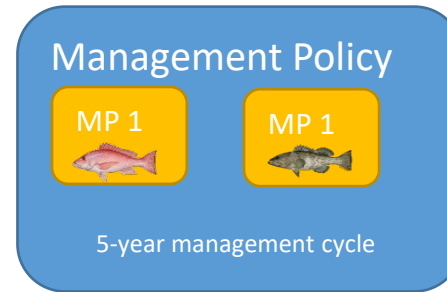
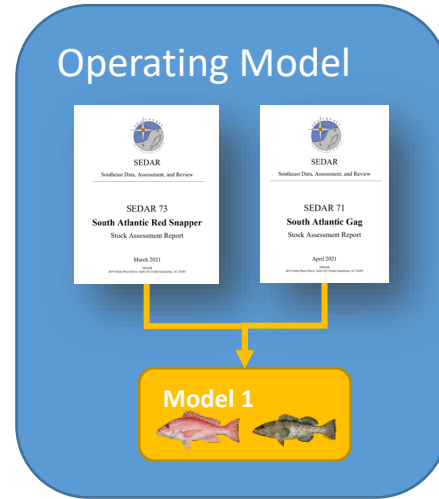
And so on ...



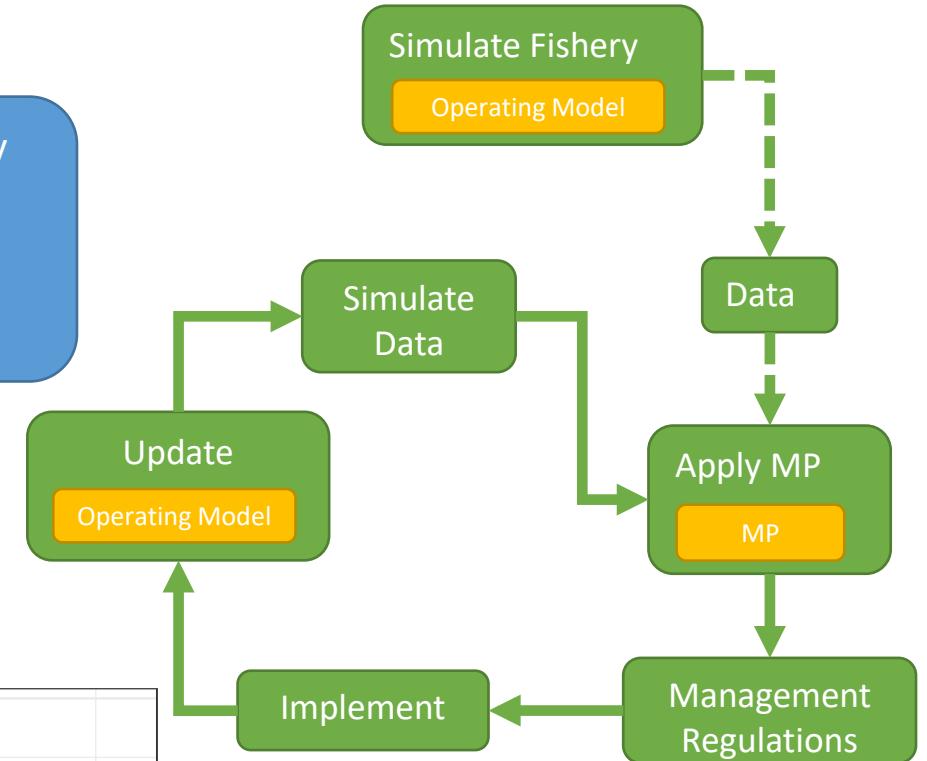
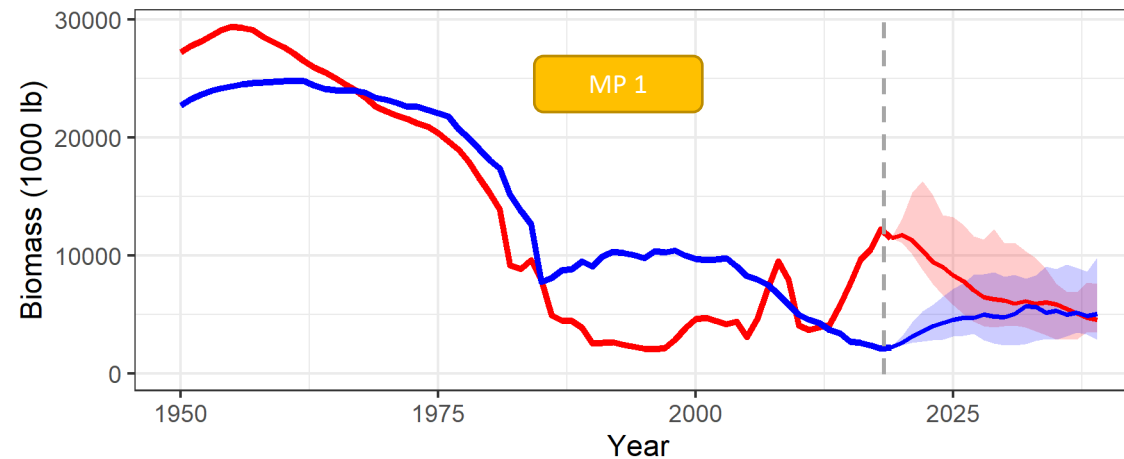
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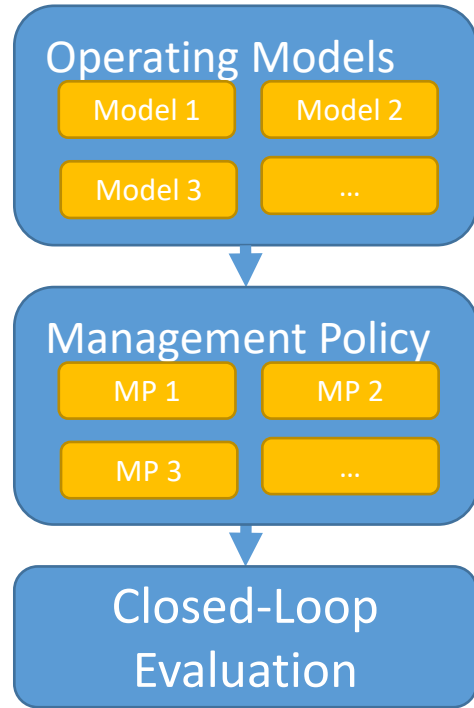
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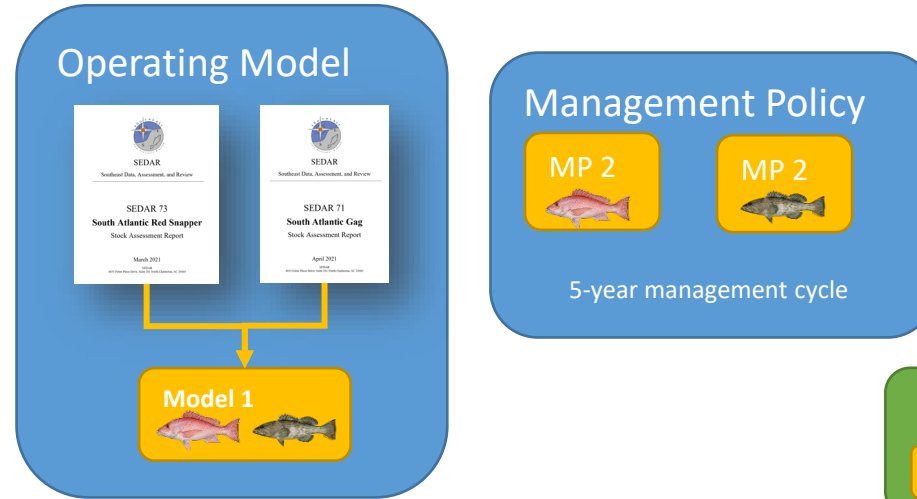
And so on ...



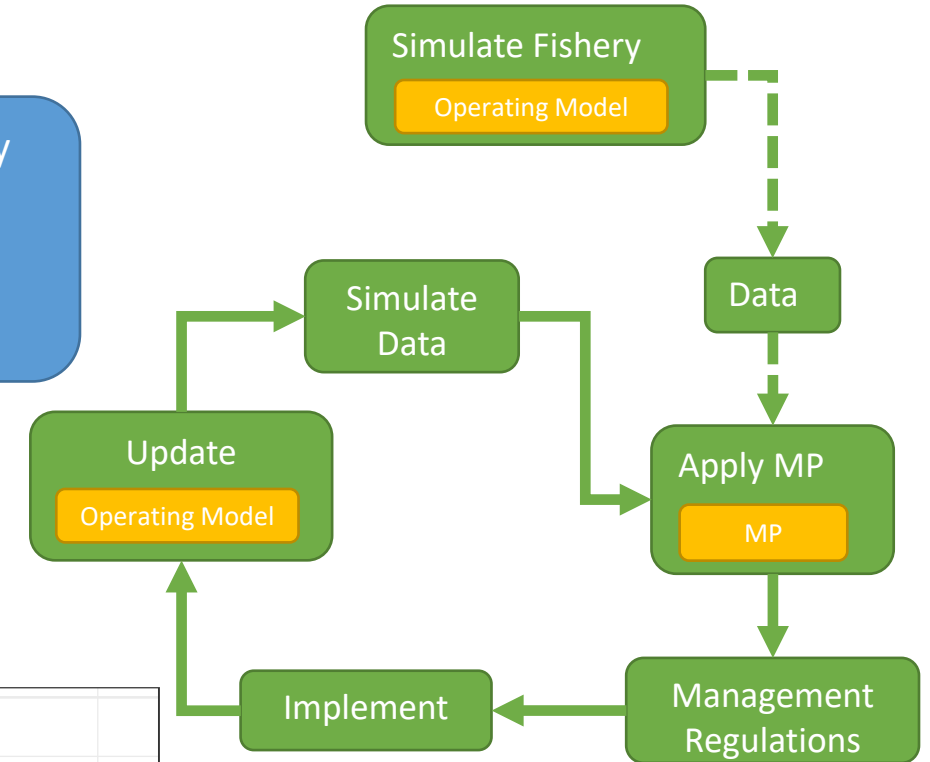
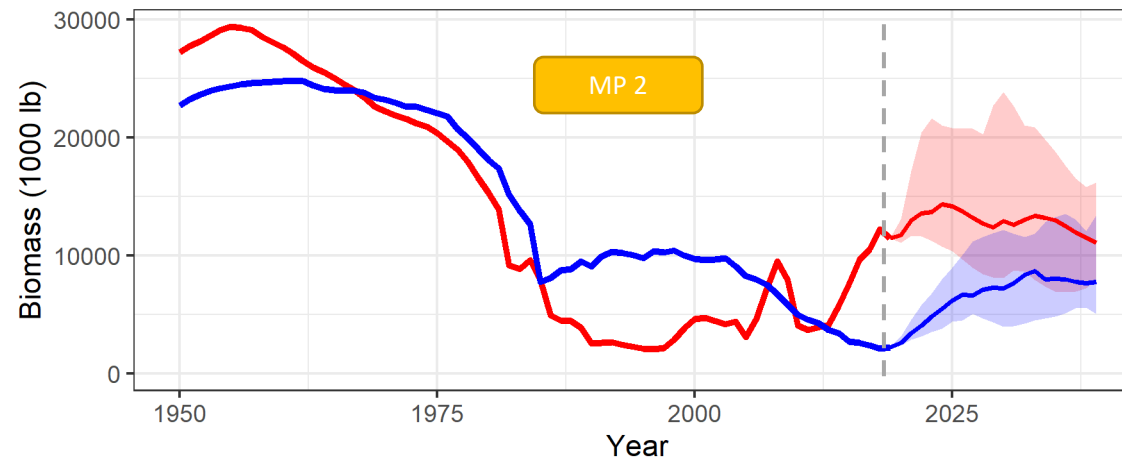
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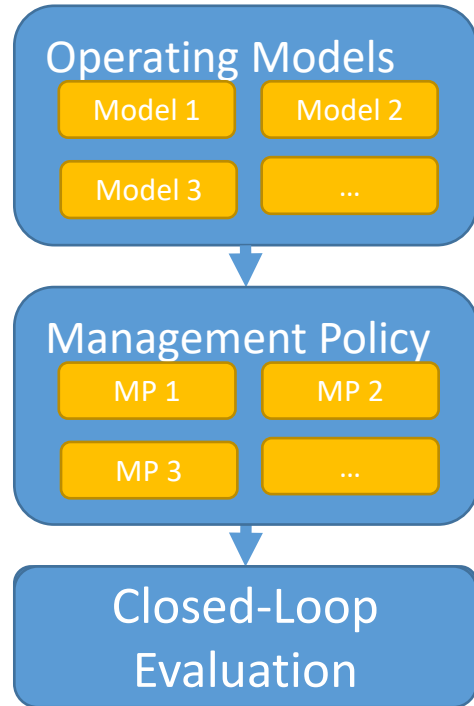
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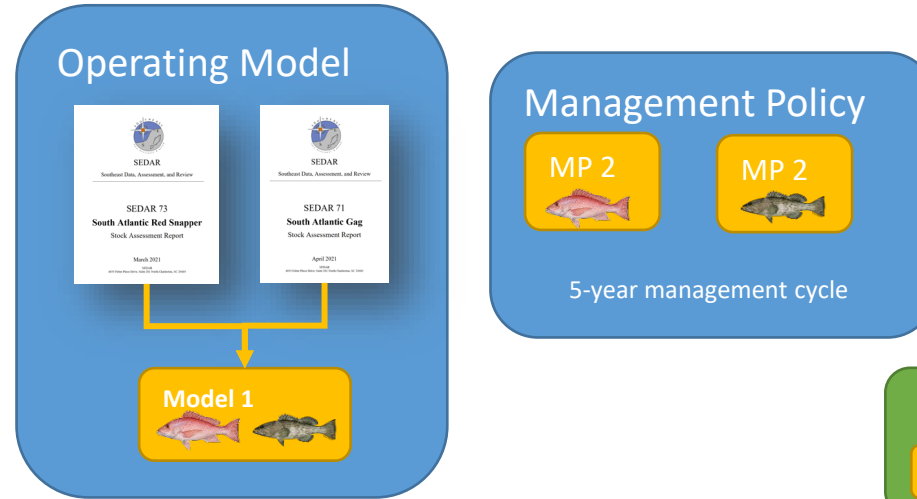
Repeat for MP 2



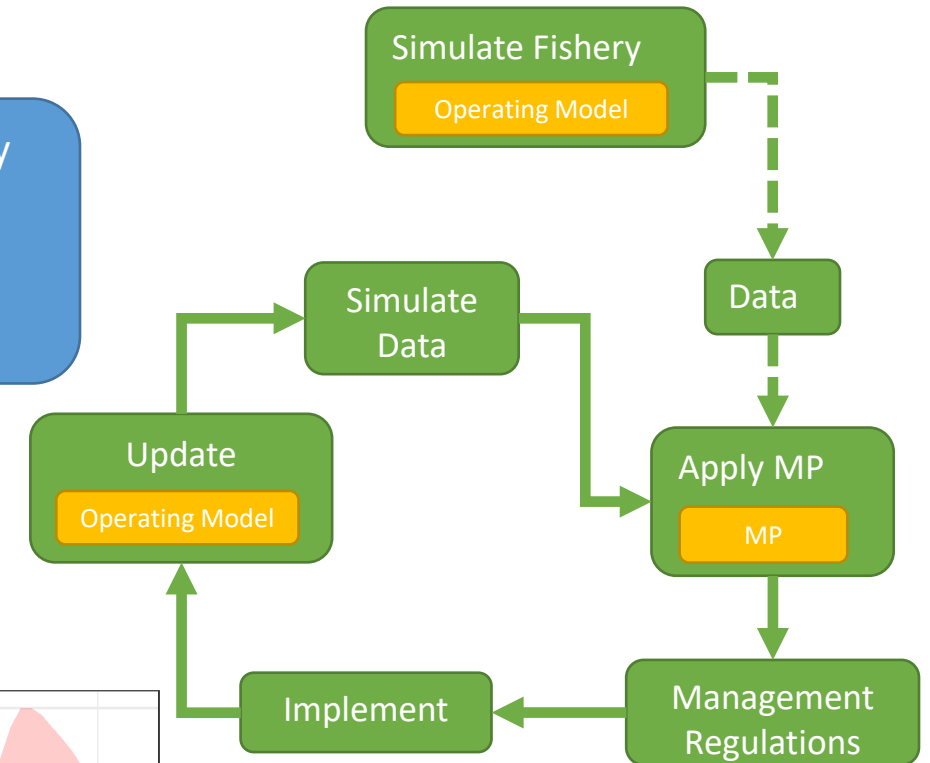
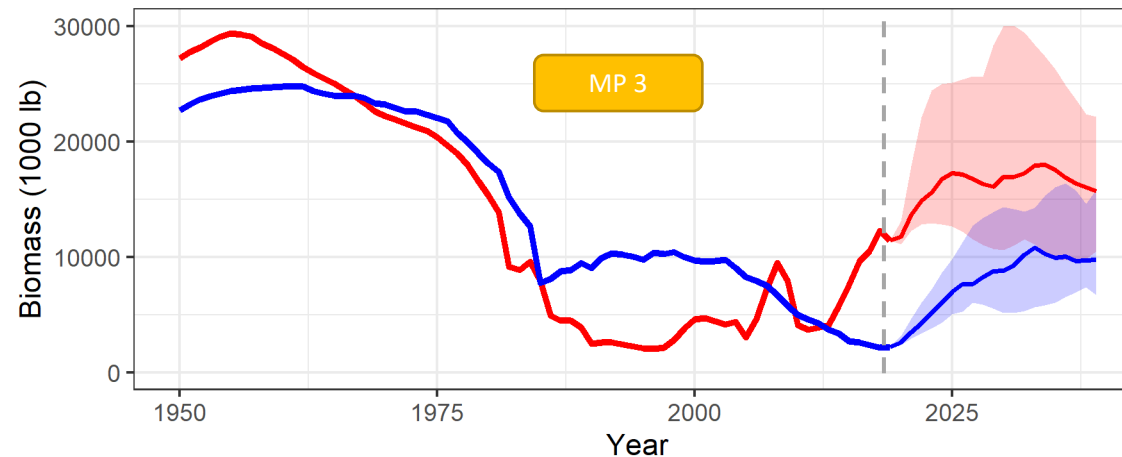
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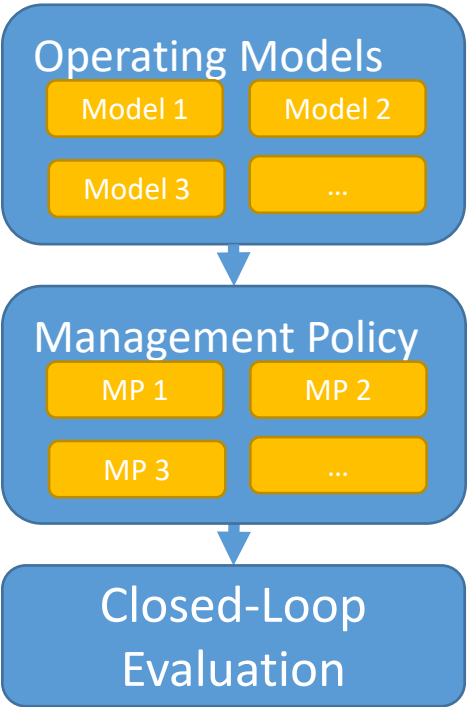
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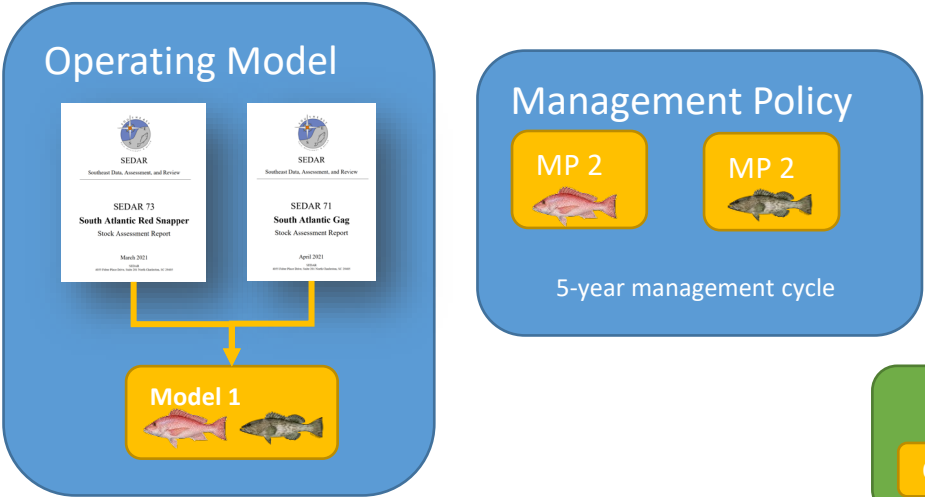
And so on for all MPs



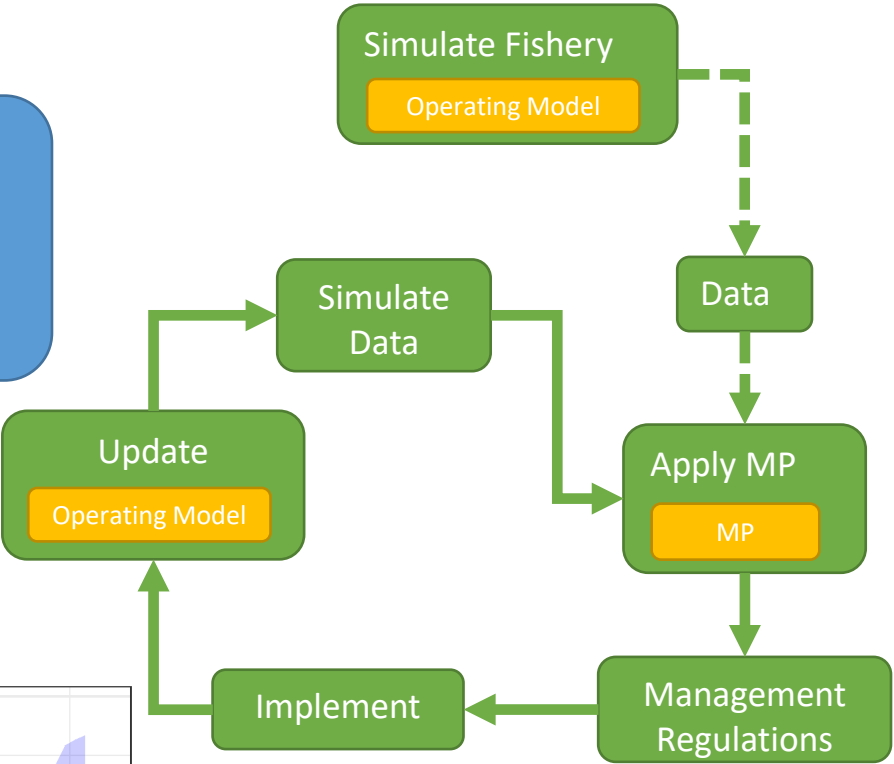
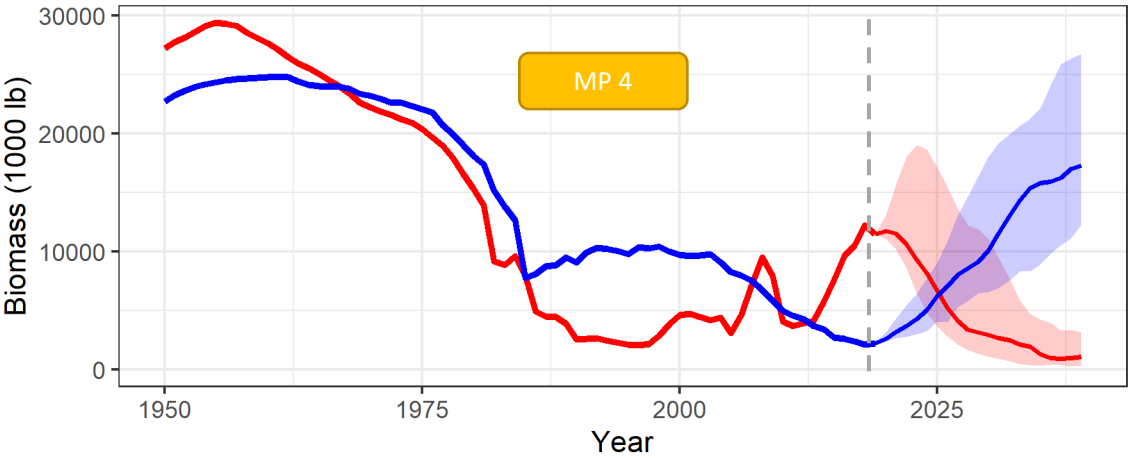
The MSE Process: Evaluation



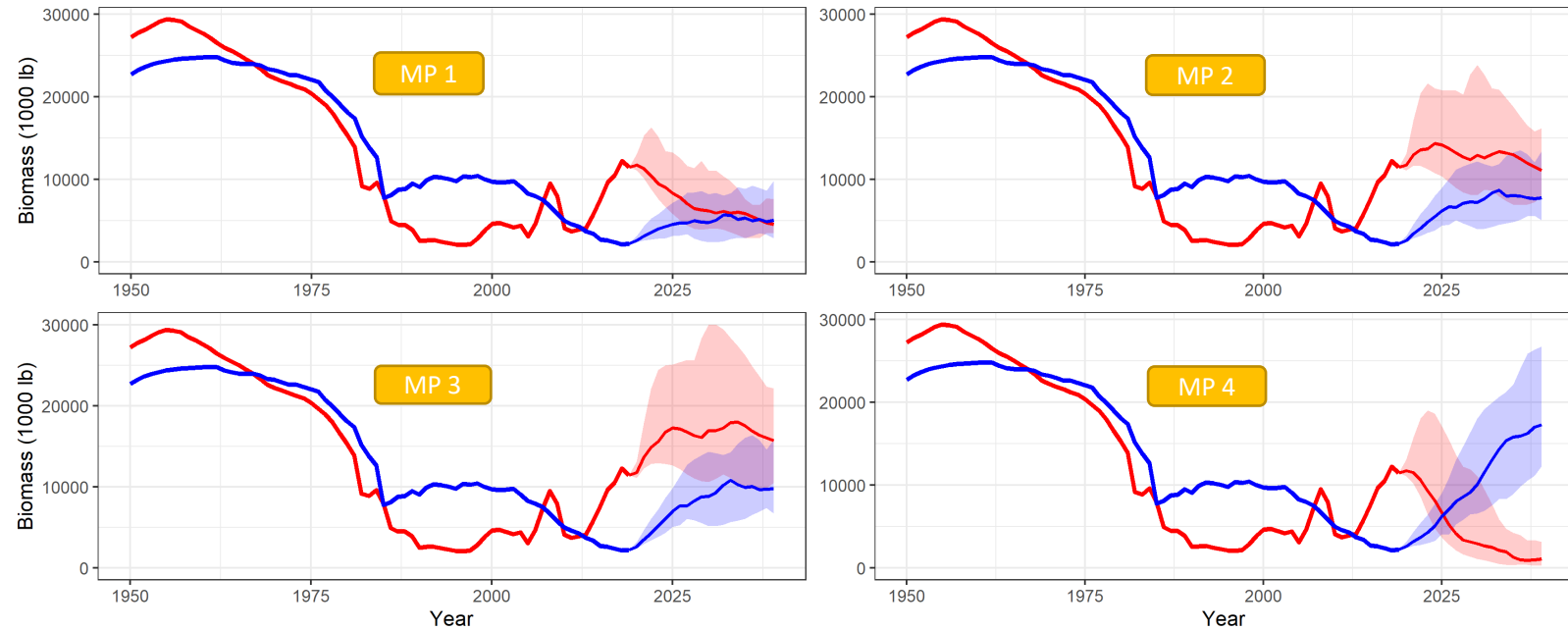
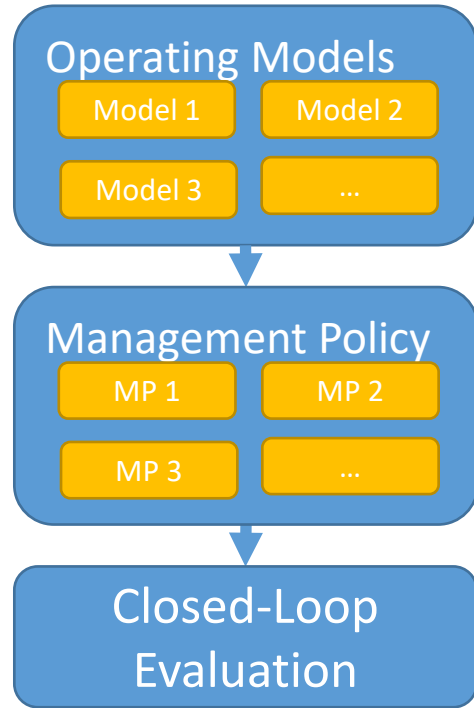
Closed-Loop Simulation Testing



And so on for all MPs



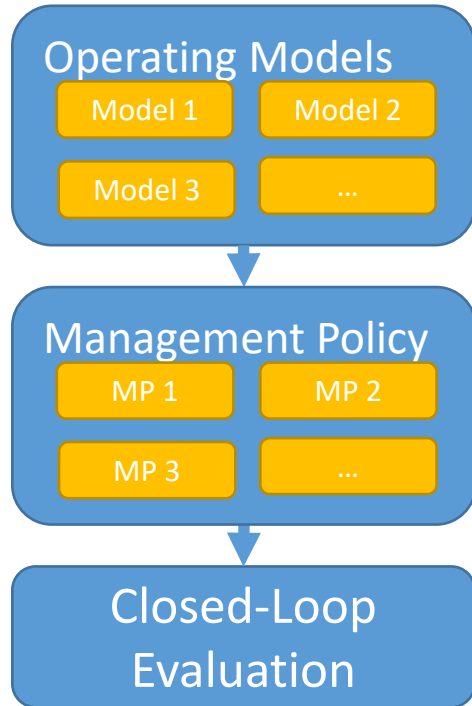
The MSE Process: Evaluation



How do we rank the MPs?

- Which have good performance?
- Which have bad performance?

The MSE Process: Evaluation Criteria



How do we determine good and bad performance?

What do we care about?

- How do we define good management outcomes?
- How do we define bad management outcomes?

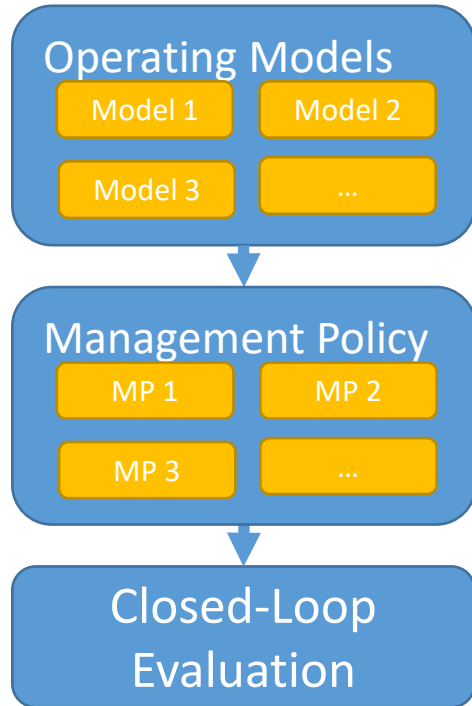
Performance Metrics:

Quantitative measures of management outcomes to be achieved (or avoided)

- Determined by stakeholders
- Some required by law, e.g., to ensure sustainability of resource
- May differ among stakeholders
- MSE results used to evaluate the trade-offs among the performance metrics



The MSE Process: Evaluation Criteria



How do we determine good and bad performance?

Some examples:

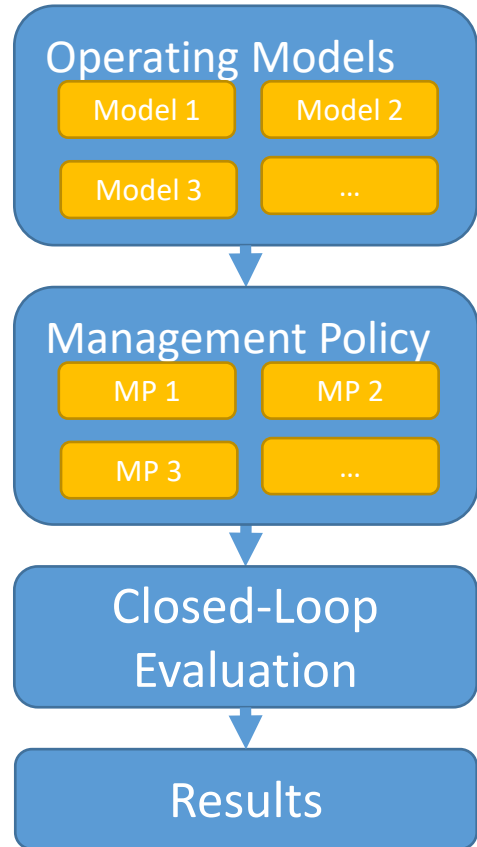
In order to be considered acceptable for management, an MP must demonstrate:

1. **Biological Sustainability:** at least 90% probability that the stock remains above the limit reference point
2. **Stability:** no more than 15% change in catch/effort limits between management cycles
3. **Yield:** while satisfying 1 and 2, provide the highest catch
4. **Catch composition:** main acceptable probability of catching 'trophy' sized fish
5. **Others:** fraction of the catch that must be discarded; length of fishing season;

Key Points:

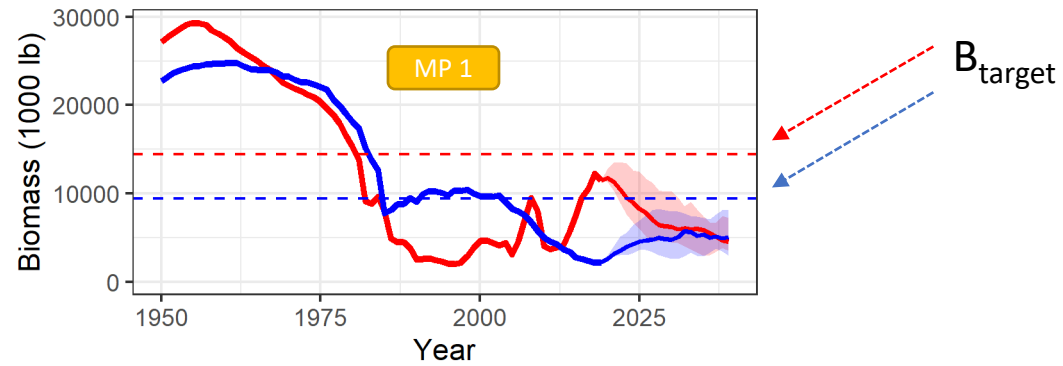
- Must be defined quantitatively: e.g., the limit reference point is defined as $0.5B_{MSY}$
- Require associated probabilities to define acceptable performance: e.g., >90%
- Framed so high values = better performance
- Can include an number of proposed metrics, but should aim to limit to 4 – 6 key objectives

The MSE Process: Calculating Performance

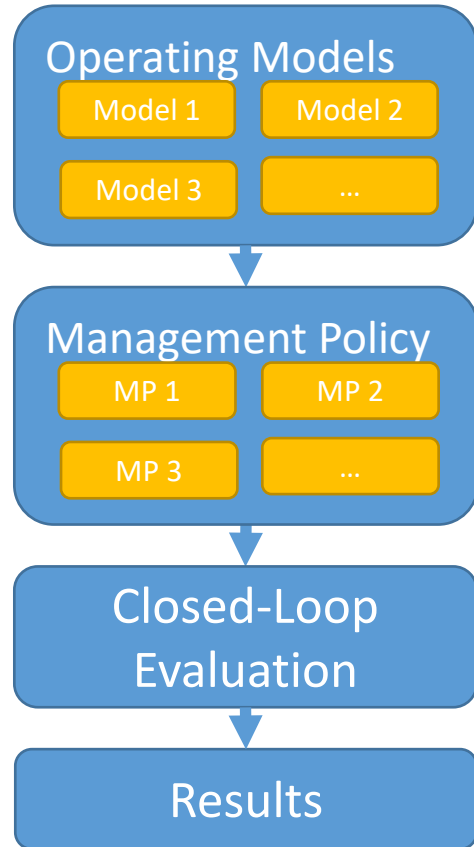


Performance Metrics: A Simple Example

1. At least 50% probability stock is above B_{target}

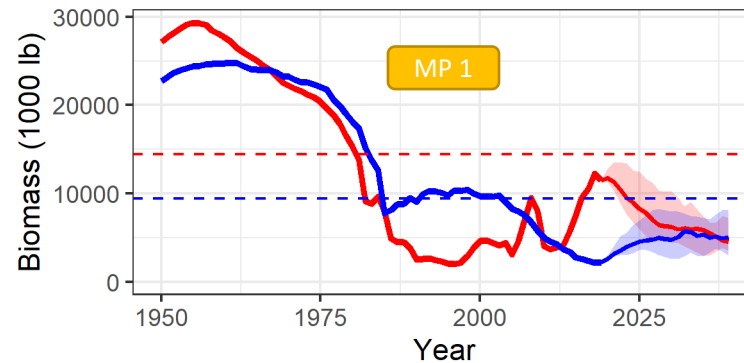


The MSE Process: Calculating Performance



Performance Metrics: A Simple Example

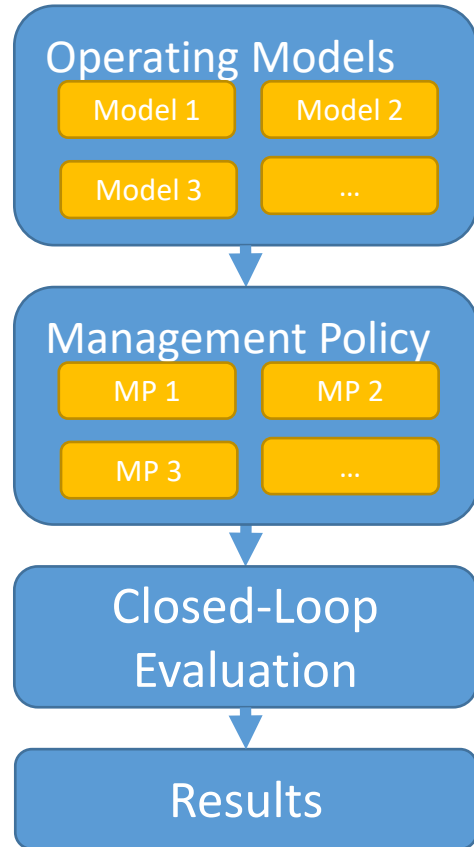
1. At least 50% probability stock is above B_{target}



B_{target}

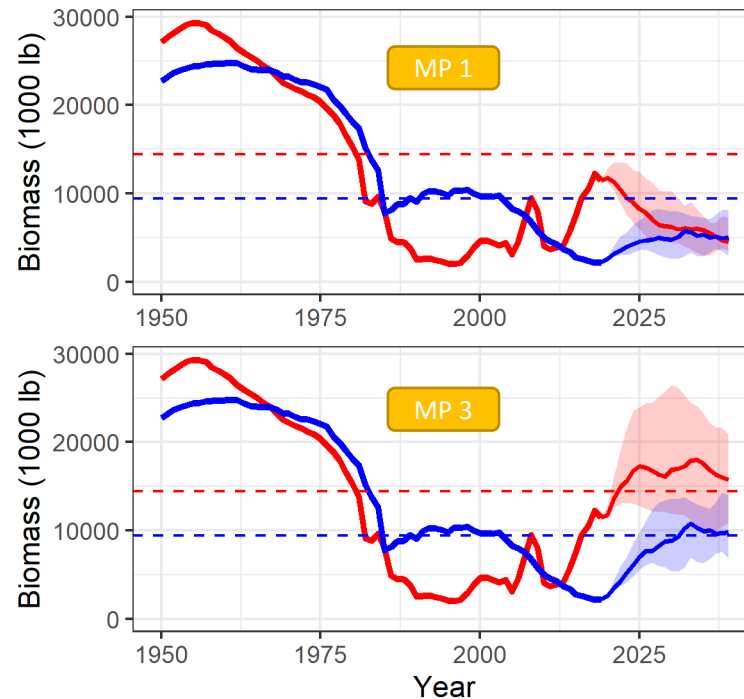
Low probability for both stocks (<50%)

The MSE Process: Calculating Performance



Performance Metrics: A Simple Example

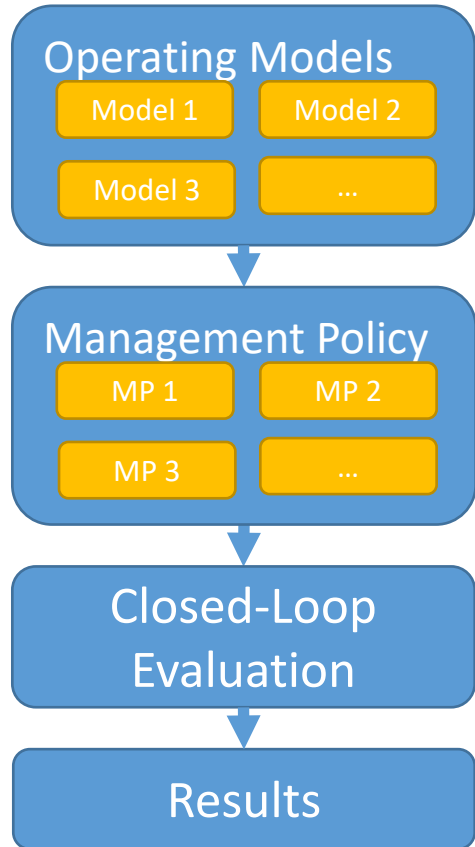
1. At least 50% probability stock is above B_{target}



Low probability for both stocks (<50%)

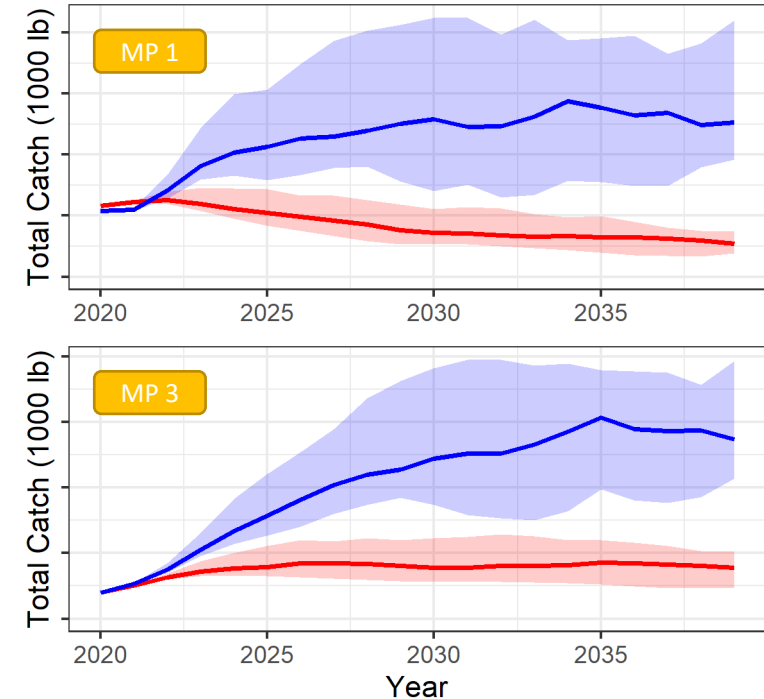
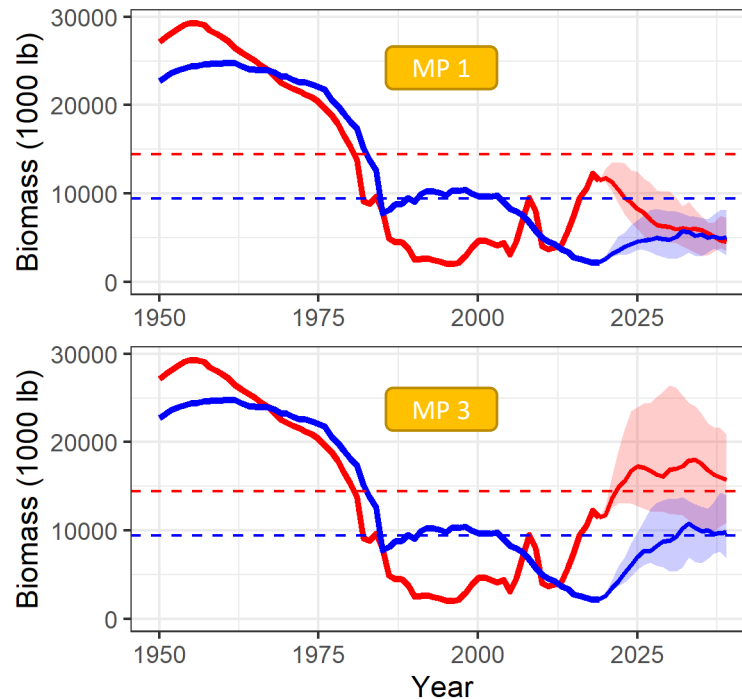
>50% both stocks

The MSE Process: Calculating Performance



Performance Metrics: A Simple Example

1. At least 50% probability stock is above B_{target}
2. Maximize overall catch

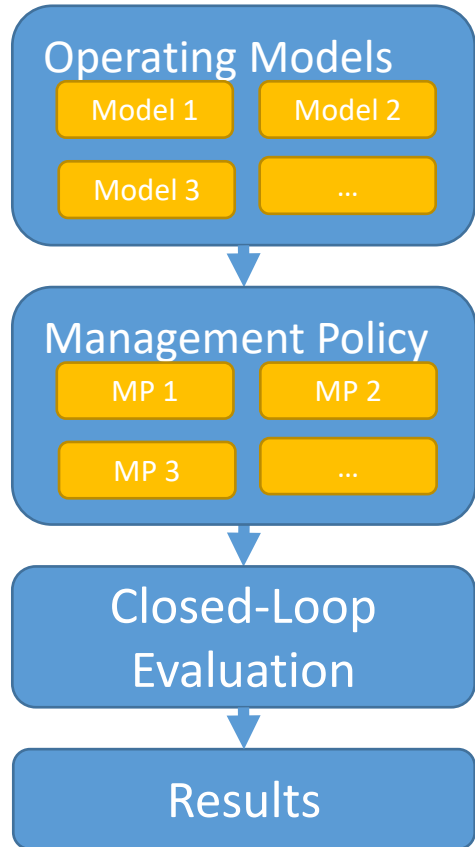


Conclusion:

MP 1 has lower probability of stock reaching target level AND a lower average yield

MP 3 is a better option: reject MP 1 and keep MP 3 for consideration

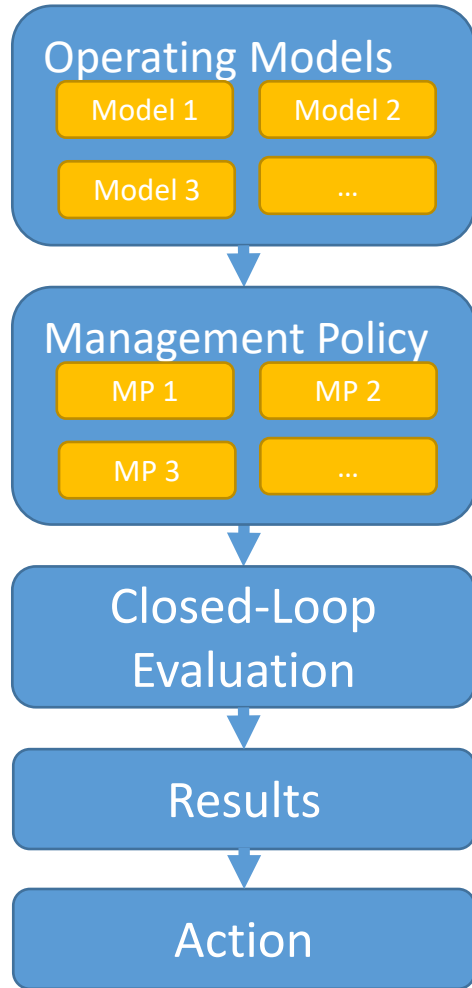
The MSE Process: Calculating Performance



Summary of Calculating Performance:

1. Perform this analysis for all candidate MPs and across all Operating Models
2. Eliminate MPs that fail to meet mandatory performance criteria
3. Examine trade-offs among remaining MPs:
 - e.g., some may have greater average catch but also more variability
4. Identify MP(s) that perform the best (most acceptable trade-offs) across all the operating models (different plausible descriptions of the fishery dynamics)

The MSE Process: Action

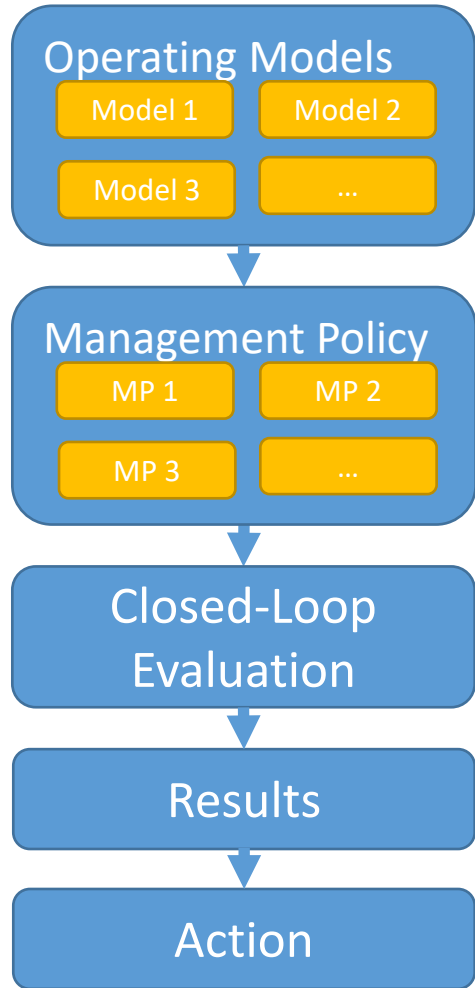


Action:

1. Stakeholders evaluate trade-offs among MPs
2. Select an MP that is most acceptable
3. Adopt the MP for managing the fishery
4. Future management decisions are determined by collecting data and providing it to the MP at the agreed management interval
5. Monitor the fishery to detect unexpected changes in stock dynamics (exceptional circumstances)



The MSE Process: Review of the Process



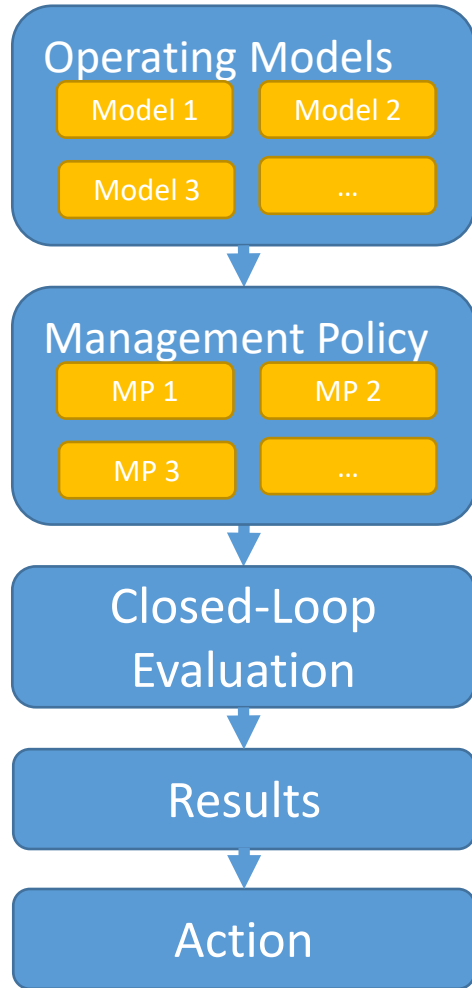
1. Operating Models: develop alternative plausible models of fishery dynamics



Key points to consider:

- stocks to include
- key uncertainties: plausible descriptions of stock dynamics
- methods & data for generating the alternative OMs
- interactions between stocks & management (spatial distribution, preferential targeting)

The MSE Process: Review of the Process



1. Operating Models: develop alternative plausible models of fishery dynamics

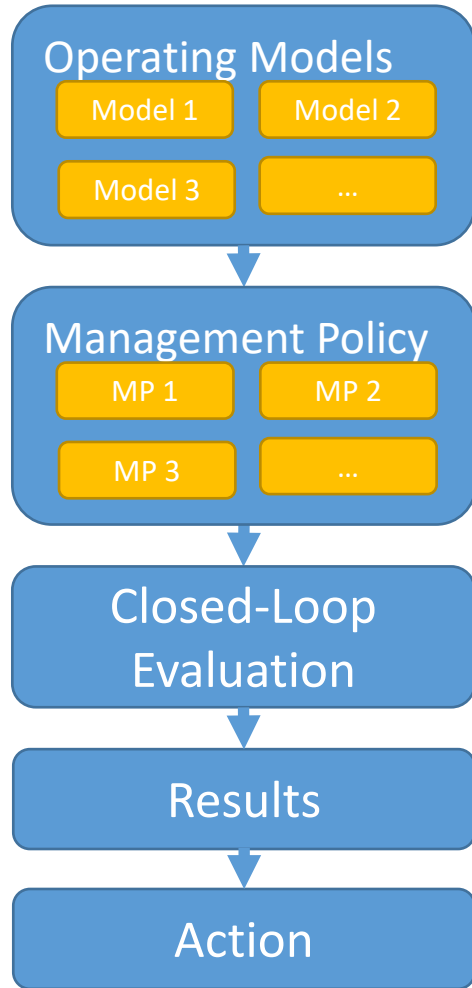


2. Management Procedures: develop candidate management procedures

Key points to consider:

- rules for converting data into management actions
- feasible management actions by stock and/or gear type
- no good or bad ideas: cannot predict expected performance; need to do the closed-loop evaluation

The MSE Process: Review of the Process



1. Operating Models: develop alternative plausible models of fishery dynamics



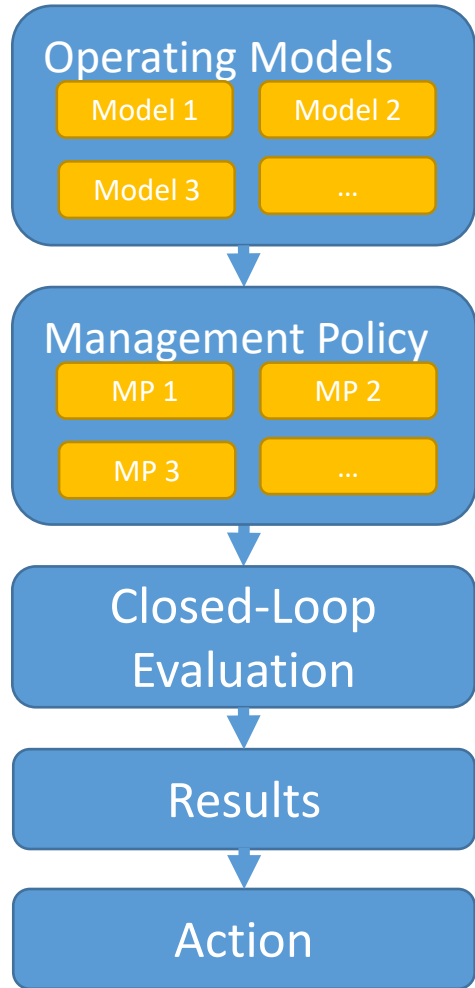
2. Management Procedures: develop candidate management procedures

3. Closed-Loop Evaluation: calculate the performance of all MPs for all OMs

Key points to consider:

- management objectives: what are we aiming for?
- performance metrics: quantitative measures of the management objectives
- different stakeholders may value different things: examine the trade-offs in the results

The MSE Process: Review of the Process



1. Operating Models: develop alternative plausible models of fishery dynamics

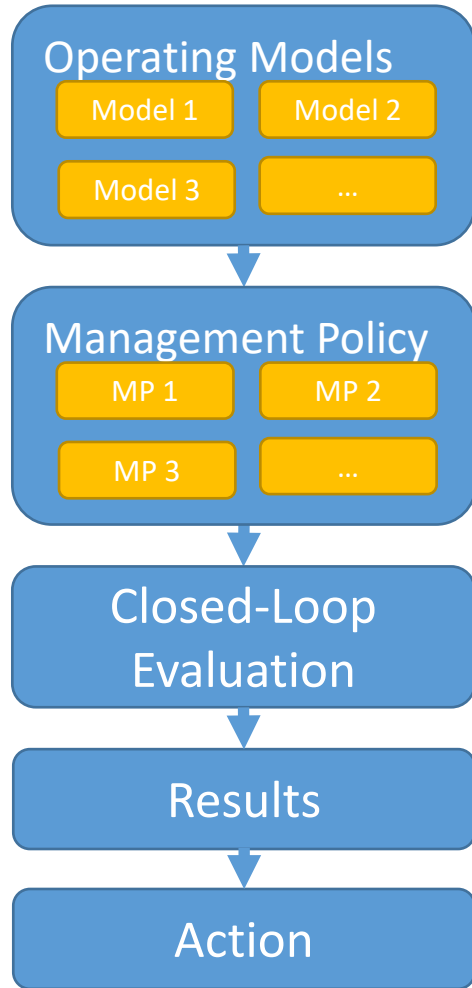


2. Management Procedures: develop candidate management procedures

3. Closed-Loop Evaluation: calculate the performance of all MPs for all OMs

4. Results: identify the MP that best meets the objectives

The MSE Process: Review of the Process



1. Operating Models: develop alternative plausible models of fishery dynamics



2. Management Procedures: develop candidate management procedures

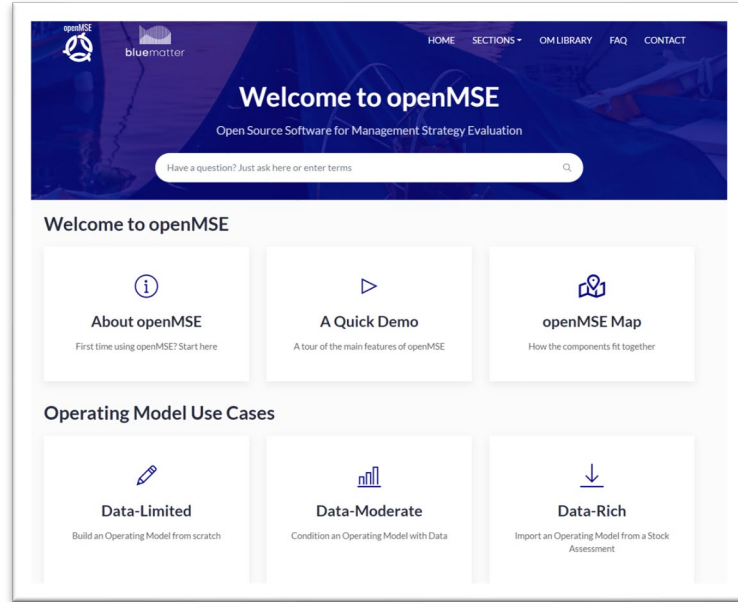
3. Closed-Loop Evaluation: calculate the performance of all MPs for all OMs

4. Results: identify the MP that best meets the objectives

5. Action: adopt the selected MP for determining future management actions based on the observed data

Resources and Information

Closed-Loop Evaluation

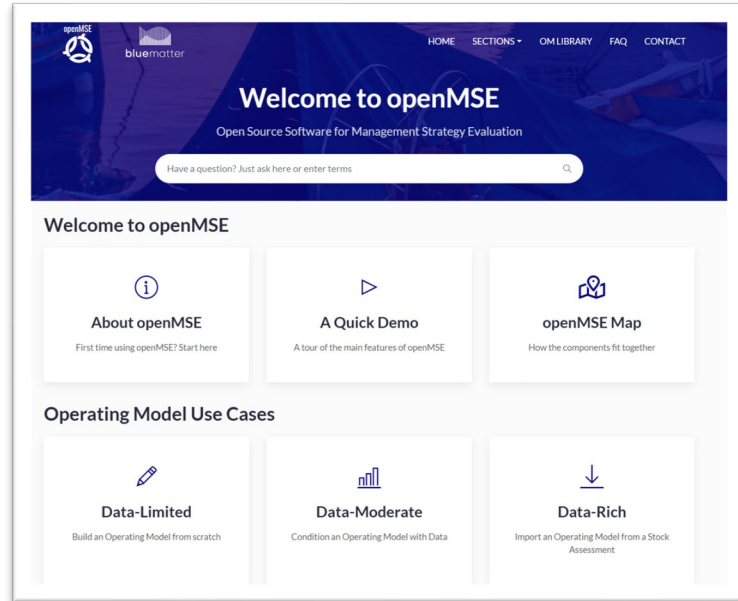


- open-source
- help documentation

openmse.com

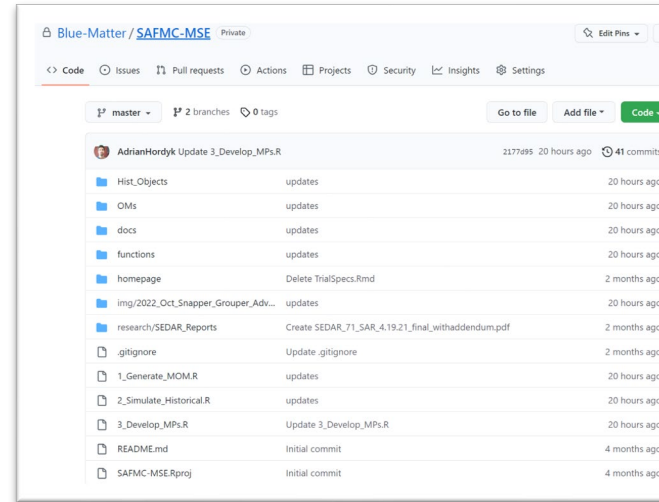
Resources and Information

Closed-Loop Evaluation



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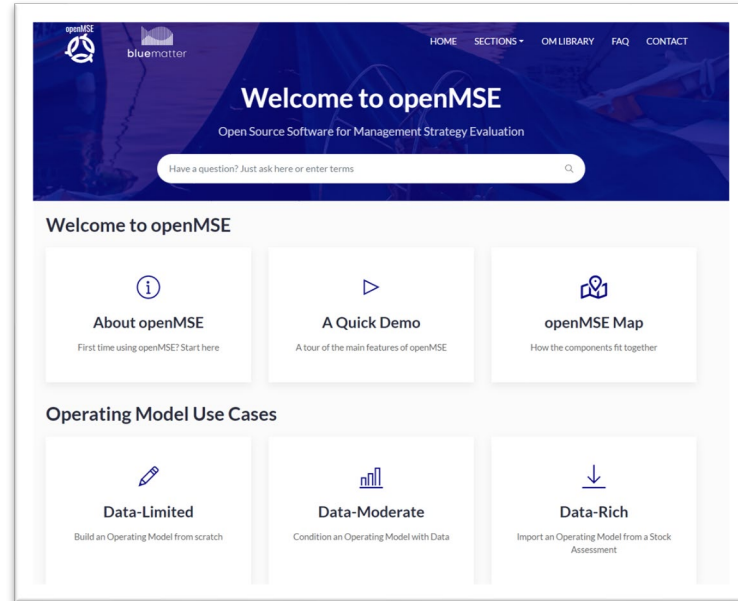


<https://github.com/Blue-Matter/SAFMC-MSE>

- all code related to the project

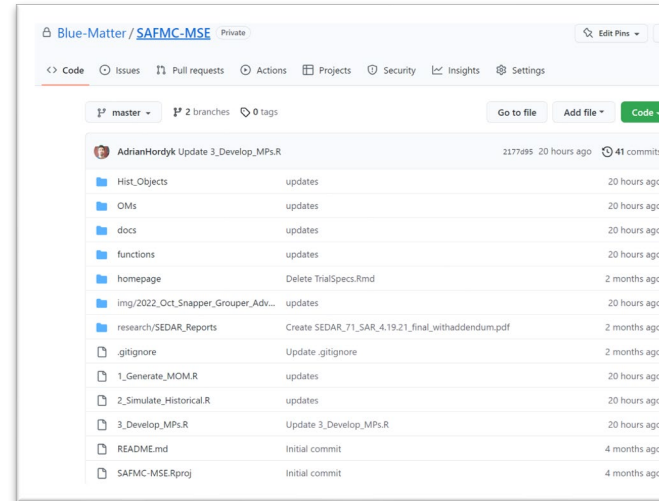
Resources and Information

Closed-Loop Evaluation



- open-source
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- all code related to the project

<https://github.com/Blue-Matter/SAFMC-MSE>



Home page:

- resources (papers, presentations, etc)
- description of MSE process (living document)
- record of decisions made by Group

<https://safmc-mse.netlify.app/>

Thank You