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## SEDAR 73 South Atlantic Red Snapper

 SAFMC meeting June 2021

## SA Red Snapper assessment history

- SEDAR15 found the stock to be overfished $\left(\mathrm{SSB}_{2006} / S S B_{F 40 \%}=0.03\right)$ and undergoing overfishing $\left(\mathrm{F}_{2006} / \mathrm{F}_{40 \%}=7.7\right)$
- SEDAR24 found the stock to be overfished $\left(\right.$ SSB $\left._{2009} / M S S T=0.09\right)$ and undergoing overfishing $\left(F_{2007-2009} / F_{\text {MSY }}=4.1\right)$
- SEDAR41 found the stock to be overfished $\left(\mathrm{SSB}_{2014} / \mathrm{SSB}_{\mathrm{F} 30 \%}=0.14\right)$ and undergoing overfishing $\left(F_{2012-2014} / F_{30 \%}=2.8\right)$
- SEDAR73 finds the stock to be overfished $\left(\mathrm{SSB}_{2019} /\right.$ SSB $\left._{\mathrm{F} 30 \%}=0.44\right)$ and undergoing overfishing $\left(F_{2017-2019} / F_{30 \%}=2.2\right)$
- Assessment period: 1950-2019
- Together, these assessments indicate progress toward rebuilding and ending overfishing
- Since SEDAR24, the proxy for MSY is $30 \%$ SPR (codified)


## SEDAR73 assessment process

- Data Scoping Webinar (July 9, 2020)
- Selectivity Working Group (Aug - Nov, 2020)
- Data Workshop (December 1-4 \& 16, 2020)
- SSC Webinar (Jan 11, 2021)
- Three Assessment Webinars (Jan - Feb, 2021)
- SSC Review (April 27 \& May 3, 2021)


## New data/information included in SEDAR73

- Current MRIP methodology
- Life history
- Batch fecundity, Natural mortality
- Indices of abundance
- SERFS trap and video as separate time series
- FWRI repetitive timed drop survey (hook-and-line) + age comps
- Discard length comps
- Commercial: shark bottom longline observer program
- Headboats: Captain Steve Amick measurements
- Gen rec: FWRI charterboat observers, MyFishCount
- Discard mortality and use of descender devices


## Landings and discard mortalities (in numbers)

Landings in numbers (fish)


Dead discards in numbers (fish)


## Indices



## Indices of abundance



## Indices

## Recent years: Trap, Video and headboat observer data

1
0.5

0


## Results

## Numbers and Biomass-at-age



## Results

Biomass-at-age


## Results

Recruitment


## Results

## Fishing mortality



## Results

Spawning stock


## Results

Status uncertainty


## Summary of assessment results

- SA red snapper are not yet rebuilt
- Overfishing continued through 2019
- Overfishing resulted primarily from recreational discards
- Estimated red snapper abundance has increased substantially in recent years, and is highest at the end of the time series
- This result is driven by high, recent recruitment
- The age structure has filled out, but not yet to the level expected at F30\%
- Natural mortality remains a key source of uncertainty in this assessment
- Though stock status is robust to range used in this assessment


## Forecasts

- Six scenarios identified by the SSC working group, 3 F scenarios X 2 recruitment scenarios
- F scenarios
- $F=F_{30 \%}$ (for OFL)
- Frebuild with 0.500 probability (used previously)
- Frebuild with 0.675 probability (SSC's P* control rule)
- Recruitment scenarios
- Long-term average recruitment
- Recent high recruitment
- These six scenarios are in the assessment report


## Forecasts

- SSC requested 12 additional forecasts and information about methodology, to be reviewed later
- Key decision points
- Is future recruitment most likely to follow recent trends or return to long-term average?
- Expected use of descender devices? Still under consideration.
- Probability of rebuilding equal to 0.5 or 0.675 ? Still under consideration.


## Questions?



## Extras

## Management quantities

| Quantity | Units | Estimate | Median | SE |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $F_{30 \%}$ | $\mathrm{y}^{-1}$ | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.02 |
| $85 \% F_{30 \%}$ | $\mathrm{y}^{-1}$ | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.02 |
| $75 \% F_{30 \%}$ | $\mathrm{y}^{-1}$ | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.02 |
| $65 \% F_{30 \%}$ | $\mathrm{y}^{-1}$ | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.01 |
| $F_{40 \%}$ | $\mathrm{y}^{-1}$ | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.02 |
| $E_{\mathrm{F} 30 \%}$ | - | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| $B_{\mathrm{F} 33 \%}$ | metric tons | 6530.71 | 6483.54 | 1475.32 |
| $\mathrm{SSB}_{\mathrm{F3} \% \%}$ | eggs (1E8) | 635426.40 | 594630.20 | 233432.64 |
| $\mathrm{MSST}^{2}$ | eggs (1E8) | 476569.80 | 445972.60 | 175074.48 |
| $L_{\mathrm{F} 30 \%}$ | 1000 lb whole | 404.70 | 407.78 | 99.69 |
| $R_{\mathrm{F} 30 \%}$ | number fish | 436868.50 | 439823.20 | 89925.13 |
| $L_{85 \% \mathrm{~F} 30 \%}$ | 1000 lb whole | 404.85 | 407.88 | 98.99 |
| $L_{75 \% \mathrm{~F} 30 \%}$ | 1000 lb whole | 398.97 | 401.84 | 97.18 |
| $L_{65 \% \mathrm{~F} 30 \%}$ | 1000 lb whole | 386.75 | 389.45 | 93.96 |
| $F_{2017-2019} / F_{30 \%}$ | - | 2.20 | 1.95 | 0.45 |
| $E_{2017-2019} / E_{\mathrm{F} 30 \%}$ | - | 2.20 | 1.97 | 0.53 |
| $\mathrm{SSB}_{2019} / \mathrm{MSST}^{2}$ | - | 0.59 | 0.66 | 0.27 |
| $\mathrm{SSB}_{2019} / \mathrm{SSB}_{\mathrm{FS3} \%}$ | - | 0.44 | 0.49 | 0.20 |

## Discard Mortality

| Fleet | Block 1 | Block 2 | Block 3 | Block 4 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $c H$ | $0.48(0.38-0.58)$ | $0.38(0.28-0.48)$ | $0.36(0.26-0.46)$ | $0.32(0.22-0.42)$ |
| $H B$ | $0.37(0.27-0.45)$ | $0.26(0.18-0.34)$ | $0.25(0.17-0.33)$ | $0.22(0.14-0.30)$ |
| $G R$ | $0.37(0.27-0.45)$ | $0.28(0.20-0.36)$ | $0.26(0.18-0.34)$ | $0.23(0.15-0.31)$ |

## Block 1

- Recreational: pre-2011
- Commercial: pre-2007

Block 2 (circle hooks)

- Recreational: 2011-2016
- Commercial: 2007-2016

Block 3 (circle hooks + 25\% descender device use)

- All fleets: 2017-2020

Block 4 (circle hooks + 75\% descender device use)

- All fleets: post-2020 (forecasts)
> Reductions in Blocks 3 and 4 based on Vecchio et al. (S73-WP15)


## Results

Total abundance of ages 1+ and 2+



## Results

## Exploitation rate



## Results

## Age structure



## Example forecast (Frebuild with 0.675 prob and mean recruitment)






## Example forecast (Frebuild with 0.675 prob and high recruitment)






## Comparison to SEDAR41






