NMTT and EUFISHMEAL Conference on improved fisheries management models, October 2019



Presentation of the Fmsy project

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The Fmsy-project – www.fmsyproject.net

- 2017-2019
- Involved some of the best-known fisheries research capacities in biology and fisheries management in the northern hemisphere.
- By far the most comprehensive analysis of Fmsy for North Atlantic fish stocks now available to science.if we have missed such a study please let me know



Conference 10-11 October 2018

With managers, stakeholders and scientists

Three basic ideas in the Fmsy-project

- Use of well established <u>Surplus Production Models</u> they implicitly includes all 4 density dependent elements - on the existing stock assessment time series of catch, F and SSB
- <u>Direct calculations</u> based on established density dependent effects for 9 of stocks
- Multi-variate statistical approach to increase precision of the new Fmsy values by relating Fmsy to life history parameters like growth rate and age-at-50%-maturity

What is Fmsy?



Basic ecosystem concepts

- 1. The production in an ecosystem is based on primary production.
- 2. This production is moving up the food web.
- 3. If fishing is too light: the fish stocks will be too large and burn too much production in metabolic maintenance (convert production to CO_2) production which could otherwise have been harvested as fish meat.
- 4. If the fishing is too hard: the fish stocks will be too small and not produce enough juveniles.

Four compensatory mechanisms –

Taken into account in current management?

- Density dependent <u>recruitment</u>
- Density dependent individual fish growth
- Density dependent <u>natural</u> <u>mortality</u>
- Density dependent <u>maturity</u>

V

Not yet

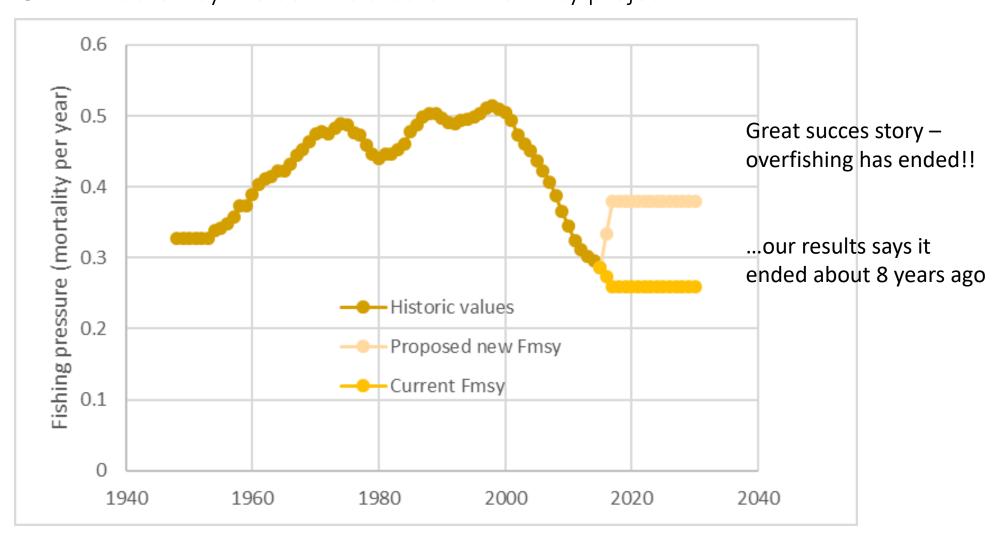
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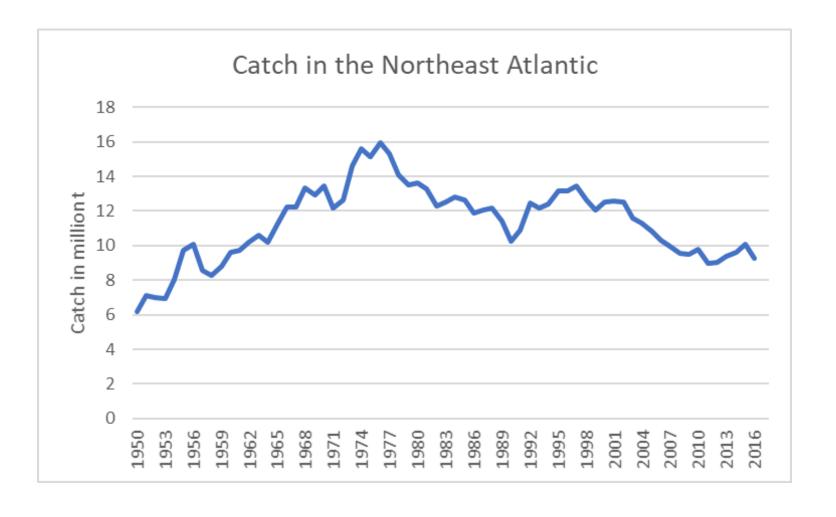
It is a mathematical fact:

missing any of these in Fmsy calculations will give a downward bias!

Mean fishing pressure in the Northeast Atlantic — indexed by the 53 ICES stocks in the Fmsy project.



...missing several million t per year at present



Urgently need to change

– loosing 2 -3 million t in foregone catch per year!

Catch which cannot be taken the following years because:

- the fish have been eaten by larger fish;
- reduced individual fish growth due to food competition cannot be compensated in later years because wild fish are on average always semi-starving (eat on average only 30%-40% of what they can eat).

With an average price of about 1 Euro per kg, 2-3 million t is equal to 2-3 billion Euros

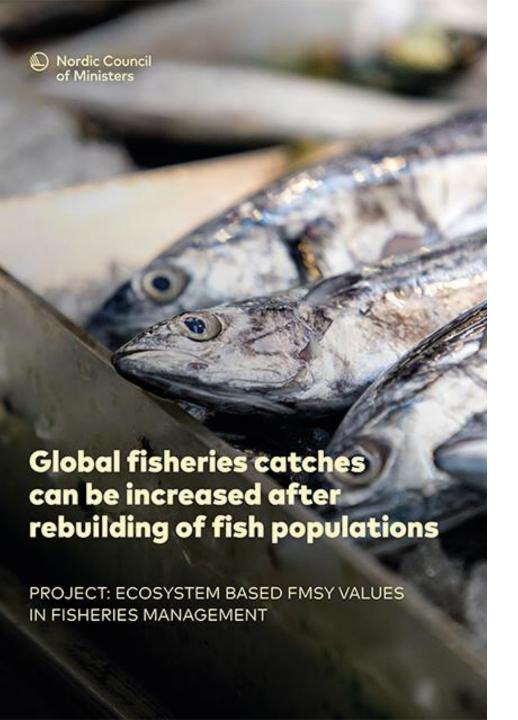
...the price tag for inertia in reacting is huge.



- 1. The new Fmsy values are without any bias known to science.
- More ecosystem functions are included
- 3. It can be implemented now.
- 4. There is a longterm gain for yield.
- 5. There is also a shortterm gain for yield.

General:

Avoid 2-3 million t of foregone catch per year by applying the new Fmsy values.



The study is published here:

- http://norden.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1316583/FULLTEXT02.pdf
- ...and detailed data and analysis here: <u>www.fmsyproject.net</u> and here:
- www.norden.org/en/publication/report-1st-working-groupmeeting-optimization-fishing-pressure-northeast-atlantic
- www.norden.org/en/publication/report-2nd-workinggroup-meeting-optimization-fishing-pressure-northeastatlantic
- www.norden.org/en/publication/report-3rd-workinggroup-meeting-optimization-fishing-pressure-northeastatlantic-rhode

Implementation – suggested fast track:

For the 2020 TACs, stakeholders might prefer to use the Fmsy from the Fmsy-project because:

- 1. They are:
 - a) without any bias known to science;
 - b) consistent with available science on ecosystem functioning and multispecies interactions;
 - c) based on a "clean" definition of the scientific concept of Fmsy, without any precautionary elements. Precaution will be dealt with in point 3 below.
- 2. The default Harvest Control Rule with the present MSY Btrigger values should still apply.
- 3. For those stocks where the risk level is more than 5% for SSB to get below Blim at the end of the TAC-year, reduce the TAC so that it is 5%.

