

Annex 7. Jack mackerel stock assessment

Introduction

This document and content is based on discussions and analyses conducted at the SC-04 meeting. An exhaustive stock assessment input data review and discussion of model assumptions were considered in a workshop prior to the SC-04 meeting. The discussions during this workshop and subsequently during the SC04 focused on the following topics:

- Review and update of data sets
- How to weight different data sets (which are of different quality)
- How to deal with ageing error
- The assumptions on fisheries and survey selectivity over the years
- Assumptions on natural mortality
- The extent and mechanisms affecting how selectivity may vary over time
- Consideration of additional diagnostic tools (retrospective analyses, likelihood profiles)
- For projections, information within the data and model configuration that may inform stock productivity (so-called stock recruitment “steepness”).

Scientific name and general distribution

The Chilean Jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*, Nichols 1920) is widespread throughout the South Pacific, along the shelf and oceanic waters adjacent to Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, and across the South Pacific along the Subtropical Convergence Zone in what has been described as the “Jack mackerel belt” that goes from the coast of Chile to New Zealand within a 35° to 50° S variable band across the South Pacific.

Main management units

At least five management units of *T. murphyi* associated to distinct fisheries are identified in the SE Pacific: the Ecuadorian fishery, which is managed as part of a more general pelagic fishery within the Ecuadorian EEZ; the Peruvian fishery, which is managed as part of a Jack mackerel, mackerel and sardine fishery directed exclusively for direct human consumption taking place almost entirely within the Peruvian EEZ; the northern and the central-southern Chilean fisheries which are managed as separate management units, with the northern fishery being mostly within Chilean EEZ and the central-southern Chilean fishery which straddles the Chilean EEZ and the adjacent high sea; and, the purely high sea fishery which is a multinational fishery being managed entirely within the context of the SPRFMO. At present there is no directed fishery for *T. murphyi* in the central and western South Pacific and around New Zealand, where, if any, incidental catches are very small.

Stock structure

There are a number of competing stock structure hypotheses, and up to five and more separate stocks have been suggested: i) a Peruvian stock (northern stock) which is a straddling stock with respect to the high seas; ii) a Chilean stock (southern stock) which is also a straddling stock with respect to the high seas; iii) a central Pacific stock which exists solely in the high seas; iv) a southwest Pacific stock which exist solely in the high seas; v) and, a New Zealand-Australian stock which straddles the high seas and both the New Zealand and Australian EEZs. Regarding specifically the eastern and central South Pacific, the SPRFMO has identified the following four alternative stock structure working hypotheses: 1) Jack mackerel caught off the coasts of Peru and Chile each constitute separate stocks which straddle the high seas; 2) Jack mackerel caught off the coasts of Peru and Chile constitute a single shared stock which

straddles the high seas; 3) Jack mackerel caught off the Chilean area constitute a single straddling stock extending from the coast out to about 120°W; and, 4) Jack mackerel caught off the Chilean area constitute separate straddling and high seas stocks.

Accordingly, the Jack Mackerel Sub-group (JMSG) of the Science Working Group (SWG) of the SPRFMO at its 11th Session (SWG-11) carried out parallel assessments of the Jack mackerel stock(s) in the Eastern South Pacific under the two main working hypothesis already identified. That is: that Jack mackerel caught off the coasts of Peru and Chile each constitute separate stocks (Peruvian or northern and Chilean or southern stocks - hypothesis 1) which straddle the high seas; and, that Jack mackerel caught off the coasts of Peru and Chile constitute a single shared stock (hypothesis 2) which straddles the high seas. In following up on the SWG-11 recommendations, the SPRFMO Commission at its 1st Commission Meeting requested the newly established Scientific Committee to continue the work on evaluating alternative hypotheses on Jack mackerel stock population. Pending more conclusive findings on the stock population structure of Jack mackerel, the 2nd Commission meeting requested the Scientific Committee (SC) to continue and expand the stock assessment work under both stock hypotheses considered in the 11th SWG Meeting, and this continues to be one of the main tasks undertaken at SC-04.

Fishery

The fishery for jack mackerel in the south-eastern Pacific is conducted by fleets from the coastal states (Chile, Peru and Ecuador), and by distant water fleets from various countries, operating beyond the EEZ of the coastal states.

The fishery by the coastal states is done by purse seiners. The largest fishery exists in Chile, where the fish are used mainly to produce fish meal. In Peru, the fishery is variable from year to year. Here the fish is taken by purse seiners that also fish for other pelagic species (e.g., anchovy, mackerel, sardines). According to government regulations, the jack mackerel in Peru may only be used for human consumption. Ecuador constitutes the northern fringe of the distribution of jack mackerel. Here the fish only occur in certain years, when the local purse seiners may take substantial quantities (80 000 tons in 2011). Part of the catch is processed into fish meal but recently jack mackerel has been promoted to be used for human consumption.

The distant water fleets operating for jack mackerel outside the EEZs have been from a number of parties including Belize, China, Cook Islands, Cuba, European Union (Netherlands, Germany and Lithuania), Faroe Islands, Korea, Japan, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Vanuatu. These fleets consist exclusively of pelagic trawlers that freeze the catch for human consumption. In the 1980s a large fleet from Russia and other Eastern European countries operated as far west as 130° W. After the economic reforms in the communist countries around 1990, the fishery by these countries in the eastern Pacific was halted. It was not until 2003 that foreign trawlers re-appeared in the waters outside the EEZ of the coastal states.

The jack mackerel fishery in Chilean and offshore waters is generally mono-specific. In the offshore fishery, the catch consists for 90 – 98% of jack mackerel, with minor bycatch of chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) and Pacific bream (*Brama australis*). The available time series of jack mackerel catches in the south-eastern Pacific are shown in Table A8.1.

Management

Jack mackerel were managed by coastal states beginning in the mid-1990s. National catch quotas for jack mackerel were introduced by Peru in 1995 and by Chile in 1999. Peru introduced a ban on the use of jack mackerel for fish meal in 2002. For the international waters, the first voluntary agreement on

limitation of the number of vessels was introduced in 2010. Starting from 2011, catch limits for jack mackerel were established for all countries fishing in the convention area in the south-eastern Pacific.

Information on the environment in relation to the fisheries

Important environmental events (e.g., the 2016 El Niño) affect oceanographic dynamics. During such events, the depth of the 15°C isotherm changed significantly affecting the spatial distribution of Jack mackerel and their availability in different regions. The extent that such changes affect the overall population productivity is unclear.

Reproductive biology

The main spawning season happens from October to December; however, spawning has been described to occur from July to March. Gonadosomatic index and eggs surveys have been used to determine the time of spawning.

Data used in the assessment

Fishery data

The catch data for the model sums values from Table A8.1 and forms four “fleets” which are intended to be consistent with the gear and general areas of fishing (Figure A8.1). The catches from each of these fleets are presented in Table A8.2.

Length data are available from all major fisheries both inside and outside the EEZs. Length distributions from Chile and the older international fleet were converted into age distributions using annual Chilean age-length keys. The more recent length composition data from China and EU were converted to age compositions by applying Chilean age-length keys as compiled by quarter of the year and then aggregated (Tables A8.3, A8.4, and A8.5). For Peruvian and Ecuadorian fisheries, length frequency data (Table A8.6) were used directly and fit within the model according to the specified growth curve.

Several CPUE data series are used in the model, with some changes introduced during SC-04. For the Chilean purse seiner fleet, a “General Linear Model” (GLM; McCullagh & Nelder, 1989) approach was used to standardize the CPUE. Here CPUE was modelled as a linear combination of explanatory variables with the goal to estimate a year-effect that is proportional to jack mackerel density. Factors in the GLM included year, quarter, zone, and vessel hold capacity. Effort units were computed as the number of days spent fishing by each vessel. This CPUE series was revised during SC-04 to exclude trips with no jack mackerel catches. This was preferred because it better reflects changes in management over time (particularly the introduction vessel-level quotas starting in 2000). To account for changes in fleet behaviour arising from the changes in management, the revised CPUE series from the GLM was modelled to have a catchability change in year 2000.

The Peruvian CPUE was standardized using a GAM model, allowing the inclusion of non-linear relationships among the explained and explanatory variables. The independent variable (catch by trip) in a monthly scale was previously normalized using the Box-Cox transformation and modelled using time (Gregorian) month, hold capacity, latitude, and distance to the coast as explanatory variables. The standardized CPUE was estimated fixing the hold capacity, latitude, and distance to the coast to the median value and the month to March, assuming the continuous time captures the variability in the abundance of Jack mackerel. This CPUE series was also revised during SC-04 and is now based on all trips and not just on those with jack mackerel catches above a pre-specified threshold. This is because the trips of this fleet target a collection of species (anchoveta, jack mackerel, mackerel, etc.) jointly rather than a specific target species. Effectively all trips “target” jack mackerel as part of the species ensemble.

Peruvian CPUE data were unavailable for 2015 apparently due to very low catches of jack mackerel. El Niño conditions were very strong in 2015 and jack mackerel are believed to have been distributed closer to the coast than normal and outside of where the industrial fleet is allowed. For this reason, the 2015 CPUE value was unrepresentative of stock abundance and, hence excluded. However, it was agreed that this should be examined more closely next year.

The Chinese CPUE was standardized using a GLM and updated earlier studies. This series was included as an index of exploitable biomass for offshore fleet. As from previous assessments, the Russian time series of CPUE was included but with low weight since it remains unstandardized. Also, for the international trawler fleet, a single nominal CPUE series for the offshore fleet was compiled using data from EU, Vanuatu and Korean vessels and updated through 2016.

Fisheries independent data

China has a system of observers on board fishing vessels that, among other data collection activities, routinely record environmental variables (wind direction and speed, SST, etc.) while on the fishing grounds. Although this data was presently unavailable to the SC, it may be in the future.

The Chilean Jack mackerel research program has included conducting surveys using hydro-acoustics and the daily egg production method (DEPM). Acoustic estimates and egg survey results are used as relative abundance indices. For the northern region (N-Chile) data on acoustic biomass and number and weight at age are available annually from 2006 to 2016. For the central-southern regions, these data are available from 1997 to 2009. In previous jack mackerel assessments, the acoustic survey in northern Chile was assigned the same selection-at-age curve as the northern Chile fishing fleet; however, given the survey age composition data indicate that it catches younger ages than the fishing fleet, the SC-04 considered it more appropriate to assign the survey its own selectivity. Egg surveys (through the Daily Egg Production Method), to estimate the abundance of the spawning stock, were conducted on an annual basis from 1999 to 2008 along the central zone of the Chilean coast. Besides that, for the central-southern regions there are estimates of abundance and numbers at age based on DEPM for the years 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2008. Age composition data for the acoustic and DEPM Chilean surveys are shown in Tables A8.7. – A8.9.

The Peruvian Jack mackerel research programme includes egg and larvae surveys and hydro-acoustic stock assessment surveys. Results of these egg and larvae surveys provide information on the spatial and temporal variability of Jack mackerel larvae along the Peruvian coast from 1966 to-date. During SC-03, a new series of acoustic biomass was provided by Peru for years 1986-2013. This series represents estimations based on the assumption of shifts in habitat area and its impact over traditional estimations. Acoustic biomass estimates of Jack mackerel are available from 1983 to-date. Because these surveys have the Peruvian anchoveta as the main target, data only covers the first 80 miles and eventually 100 miles from the coast. Corrections to compensate for this partial coverage of acoustic biomass estimates of Jack mackerel were being made by using an environmental index describing the potential habitat of this species based on available monthly data on Sea Surface Temperature (SST), Sea Surface Salinity (SSS), water masses (WM), oxycline depth (OD) and chlorophyll (CHL), since 1983 to the present.

Yet another alternative acoustic index for Peru was presented in 2014. This was constructed using backscatter information without converting the information to biomass estimates using length-frequency data. The reasons to propose this method related to the reduced quality of the available length-frequency data in recent years. This alternative series was included in the jack mackerel assessment by SC-04, thus replacing the Peruvian acoustic series used in previous assessments. The last value provided for this series corresponds to 2013. The El Niño conditions in 2014 and 2015 affected the distribution of jack mackerel making them more dispersed and outside the area covered by the anchovy

survey. Further work on standardizing and analysis of the survey data to develop a reasonable index from these data.

Acoustic surveys, to estimate the biomass and distribution of jack mackerel, have also been conducted along the Chilean coast, inside and outside of the EEZ and in the Peruvian EEZ, using scientific vessels. Additionally, comprehensive acoustic surveys have been conducted from the Chilean commercial fleet. The available acoustic estimates time series extends from 1984 to 2012 (depending on the area). All abundance indices (fishery CPUE and survey) series used in the model are presented in Table A8.10.

Biological parameters

The maturity-at-age assumed for jack mackerel was based on a Chilean study (SWG-11-JM-07). The application of these results reduced the age at first reproduction by about one year, to 2-3 years from the 3-4 years used in the assessment a few years ago. Maturity at length was consistently observed with L50 at about 23 cm fork length (FL). The maturity-at-age values, and those for the far-north stock, are shown in Table A8.11.

To fit the length composition data from the far-north fleet, a growth curve was used to convert age compositions predicted by the model to predicted lengths, with the conversion occurring within the model. The values for the von Bertalanffy growth parameters are given in Table A8.12. Ageing imprecision is acknowledged using an age-error matrix and is shown in Table A8.13. However, because this matrix is based on expert judgement instead of actual data, the discussions during SC-04 led to selecting the final assessment model with this ageing error option turned off.

Mean weight-at-age is required for all fishing fleets and biomass indices in order to relate biomass quantities to the underlying model estimates of jack mackerel abundance (in numbers). The four weight at-age matrices for the fishing fleets correspond to: fleet 1 (northern Chile), fleet 2 (central-south Chile), fleet 3 (the far north fleet) and fleet 4 (the offshore trawl fleet). These values are shown in Tables A8.14 - A8.17.

In Chile, the mean weight at age is calculated by year by taking the mean length at age in the catch and a length-weight relationship of the year. Before SC-03, the same weight at age matrix was used for the Northern Chilean Fleet (Fleet 1) and Southern Chilean Fleet (Fleet 2). From SC-03 onwards a weight at age matrix specific for Northern Chile has been applied. The method uses two information sources: the length-age keys and the parameters of the weight-at-length relationship from IFOP's monitoring program of the Chilean fisheries. The information was separated in two zones which correspond to fishing areas (and acoustic surveys) that occur in Chile. Annual weight-at-length relationship was fitted to the data by each fleet independently, and these relationships were applied to mean length at-age within each zone. The information covers the period 1974-2016; for earlier years the weight at age from 1974 was used.

In Peru the mean weight at age is calculated by year taking the invariant mean length at age estimated from the growth function (Table A8.12) and the length-weight relationship of the year. The information covers the period 1970-2016. The weights at age for the offshore fleet are derived from age-extrapolations from Chilean length frequency data and averages when unavailable.

Estimates of natural mortality are derived from Pauly's method, using the Gili et al. (1995) growth function for Chile and the Dioses (2013) growth function for Peru. The estimated M values are assumed to be the same for all ages and all years within the given stock (see Table A8.12).

Data sets

A full description of data sets used for the assessment of jack mackerel is in Annex 3 of the SC Data workshop 2015. A summary list of all data available for the assessment is provided in Table A8.18.

The assessment model

A statistical catch-at-age model was used to evaluate the jack mackerel stocks. The JJM (“Joint Jack Mackerel Model”) is implemented in ADMB and considers different types of information, which corresponds to the available data of the jack mackerel fishery in the South Pacific area since 1970 to 2016.

The JJM model is an explicit age-structured model that uses a forward projection approach and maximum likelihood estimation to solve for model parameters. The operational population dynamics model is defined by the standard catch equation with various modifications such as those described by Fournier and Archibald (1982), Hilborn and Walters (1992) and Schnute and Richards (1995). This model was adopted as assessment method in 2010 after several technical meetings (<http://www.sprfmo.int/jack-mackerel-sub-group/>).

JJM developments

Since its adoption, the JJM model has been improved by participating scientists. The most noted change has been options to include length composition data (and specifying or estimating growth) and the capability to estimate natural mortality by age and time. The model is now more flexible and permits the use of catch information either at age or size for any fleet, and explicitly incorporates regime shifts in population productivity.

The model can be considered to consist of several components, (i) the dynamics of the stock; (ii) the fishery dynamics; (iii) observation models for the data; and (iv) the procedure used for parameter estimation (including uncertainties).

Stock dynamics: recruitment is considered to occur in January while the spawning season is considered as an instantaneous process at mid-November. The population’s age composition considers individuals from 1 to 12+ years old for the single stock hypothesis (hypothesis 2) as well as for the southern stock in the two-stock hypothesis (hypothesis 1), while for the northern stock (hypothesis 1) 1 to 8+ years old are considered. In all cases a stochastic relationship (Beverton & Holt) between stock and recruitment is included. The survivors follow the age-specific mortality composed by fishing mortalities at-age by fleet and the natural mortality, the latest one supposed to be constant over time and ages. The model is spatially aggregated except that the fisheries are geographically distinct. The initial population is based on an equilibrium condition and occurs in 1958 (12 years prior to the model start in 1970) in the case of the single stock (hypothesis 2) and in the southern stock in the case of the two-stock hypothesis (hypothesis 1), while in the northern stock equilibrium condition occurs in 1962 (8 years prior to the model start in 1970).

Fishery dynamics: The interaction of the fisheries with the population occurs through fishing mortality. Fishing mortality is assumed to be a composite of several processes – selectivity (by fleets), which describes the age-specific pattern of fishing mortality; catchability, which scales fishing effort to fishing mortality; and effort deviations, which are a random effect in the fishing effort – fishing mortality relationship. The selectivity is non-parametric and assumed to be fishery-specific and time-variant. The catchability is index-specific, and there are nine abundance indexes. For some of the indices, time variations in catchability and / or selectivity have been considered.

Observation models for the data: There are five data components that contribute to the log-

likelihood function – the total catch data, the age-frequency data, the length-frequency data and the abundance indexes data.

The probability distributions for the age and length-frequency proportions are assumed to be approximated by multinomial distributions. Sample size is specified to be different by gear but mostly constant over years. For the total catch by fishery (4) and abundance indexes (9), a log-normal assumption has been assumed with constant CV; the CV for the fisheries is 0.05 whereas the CVs for the abundance indices depend on the index.

Parameter estimation: The model parameters were estimated by maximizing the log-likelihoods of the data plus the log of the probability density functions of the priors and smoothing penalties specified in the model. Estimation was conducted in a series of phases, the first of which used arbitrary starting values for most parameters. The model has been implemented and compiled in ADMB and whose characteristics can be consulted in Fournier et al (2012)

Model details

Parameters estimated conditionally are listed in Table A8.19. The most numerous of these involve estimates of annual and age-specific components of fishing mortality for each year from 1970-2016 and each of the four fisheries identified in the model. Parameters describing population numbers at age 1 in each year (and years prior to 1970 to estimate the initial population numbers at ages 1-12+ and 1-8+) were the second most numerous type of parameter.

Equations for the assessment model are given in Tables A8.20 and A8.21. Table A8.22 contains the initial variance assumptions for the indices and age and length compositions.

The treatment of selectivity and how they are shared among fisheries and indices are given in Table A8.23, A8.24 and A8.25. Depending on the model configuration, some growth functions were employed inside the model to convert model-predicted age compositions to length compositions, in order to fit the model to the length composition data.

Models for stock structure hypothesis

During SWG 11, two types of population structure were evaluated and this was continued for SC-01 and SC-02 evaluations. Models under the two stock hypotheses carry the same naming convention but have the letters “N” or “S” appended to designate split-stock model runs (for North and South stock structure hypothesis).

Description of model explorations

The first set of explorations involved incrementally adding new data components relative to last year’s jack mackerel model. These are labelled “Mod0.x” where x represents the number when a component was added (Table A8.26).

The rationale for the main updates and data revisions occurring through model configurations 0.0 to 0.13 has been explained in the “Data used in the assessment” section, earlier in this Annex. The data exercise concluded with Model 0.13.

The next set of explorations (1.0 – 1.19) started from Model 0.13, renamed as Model 1.0, and evaluated aspects such as changes in selectivity, the assumption on natural mortality and weighting of specific input datasets. The most salient features from this exploration for the assessment of jack mackerel (for simplicity under the single stock hypothesis) are described below.

Some models were run purely as sensitivity tests, (e.g., Models 1.1 and 1.2). In Model 1.3, the CVs of abundance indices and multinomial sample sizes of fleets and indices were adjusted based on the overall conclusions of the data quality workshop held in 2015 (SC-03). The same weights were applied in Model 1.14. It was, however, observed that the fits to some of the datasets (such as the mean age in the catch of some fisheries) deteriorated when these weights were used. Moreover, the procedure led to increasing the weight of the Chilean Acoustic North survey index and, given the uncertainties associated with this index (related to inter-annual changes in availability), there was some concern that increasing the weight of this abundance index in the model may be inappropriate. The SC noted that the weights in Model 1.3 were based on the first-pass subjective results from the data quality workshop without further review. Consequently, another iteration of refinements to the weightings is required before adopting them as part of the new reference case.

An alternative weighting scheme for the multinomial sample sizes, based on Francis T1.8 method was proposed in SC-04-JM-07. This alternative was another initial exploration that the SC should be considered further in future assessments.

Selectivity blocks were explored in Models 1.5 and 1.6. However, the SC noted that deciding when a new block should be introduced was subjective, including how future changes might be considered. Consequently, the current approach of allowing more gradual annual evolutions via random walks was preferred.

Models 1.9, 1.10 and 1.16 evaluated alternative natural mortality assumptions. Profiling over M was conducted under Model 1.9; this showed a preference towards larger values of M that seemed to be driven mainly by the age composition data (Figure A8.2). An age-varying natural mortality, inversely related to weight-at-age (Lorenzen, 1996), and scaled to take a value of 0.23 at the oldest age, was considered in Model 1.10. The higher values of M resulted in higher estimates of recruitment and SSB. The estimated value of F_{msy} became very high in this model configuration (even higher than 1 for the period before the mid 1990s). Model 1.16 attempted to use the same age-varying M but rescaled to an average of 0.23 over all the ages. However, this model run configuration had convergence issues that require more time to investigate than was available during the SC. It was concluded that a more comprehensive analysis would be necessary before considering changing natural mortality assumptions.

Results

Results comparing the impact of new data (Models 0.0-0.13) show that especially a change in the Peruvian echo-abundance influences the biomass trends, as well as changing the selectivity in the Chilean acoustic survey. This survey observed high densities of young individuals but these observations are expected to be influenced by the strong El Nino in 2015. Models 1.0 – 1.19 evaluated changes in selectivity, the assumption on natural mortality and weighting of specific input datasets. The final model is like the 2015 model but allows more flexibility in the selectivity parameters in the acoustic survey.

Model 1.11 (and the corrected version, Model 1.18, which included additional years of selectivity changes that should have been in earlier model configurations but had been omitted by mistake) provided an important change that had a clear impact on assessment results, particularly on the recruitment (age 1) estimate for the most recent year. In 2015 and 2016 the Chile North Acoustic survey index has very high values at age 1, which are expected to have likely arisen from availability changes (e.g. they could be related to El Niño event in 2015 and 2016) rather than reflect true changes in stock abundance. The very high 2015 age 1 index in this survey is not followed by a high 2016 age 2, and the strength of the 2015 and 2016 (age 1) recruitments is considered very uncertain now. To account for the likely availability changes in 2015 and 2016, Model 1.11 (and Model 1.18) includes selectivity changes for the Chile North Acoustic survey index in these two years. The SC considered this to be a sensible way forward and, even though additional model alternatives were examined, the conclusion was that Model 1.18 should be taken as the best model for providing advice this year.

To gain additional understanding of the assessment model properties and the impact of different datasets on model results, a profiling system was created so that the population scale could be effectively changed to see how likelihood components interact and which are most influential. The parameter for mean recruitment was fixed (instead of estimated) at a grid of values and results consequently plotted in terms of the derived quantity of the spawning biomass in 2016 (SSB). This grid was completed to explore Models 1.14 and 1.18 (Figure A8.3). Results of the profiling indicate that the largest impact affecting stock size uncertainty was structural: the configuration of Model 1.18 resulted in a considerably lower 2016 SSB than the Model 1.14 configuration. Within each of these configurations, the likelihood components were affecting the result in similar directions (i.e., the fishery age-composition likelihood favoured smaller 2016 SSB and the index data favoured higher stock sizes. In both configurations, the contribution to the recruitment likelihood was quite influential presumably due to interactions with fixing the mean recruitment values in each trial.

A new diagnostic was developed at this meeting which is common in many assessment analyses. This is the so-called “retrospective analysis” and involves running the model multiple times, each time removing one more year of data. For example, if the full model spanned 50 years of data, results from this would be compared to running the same model but only to 49 years, then 48 years and so on. This shows how sensitive the model is to additional data and may reveal tendencies for systematic bias. The estimated time series of recruitment and SSB shows a slight tendency to over-estimate SSB and that as more data are accumulated, estimates of recruitment magnitude can change (Figure A8.4).

The assessment model was also run under the 2-stock hypothesis. In that case, Model 1.18 resulted in unrealistic results for the north stock (e.g. unrealistically high F_s in some years). The relatively small amount of information available for the north stock does not seem to be able to handle the high parameter complexity of Model 1.18. The simpler Model 1.6, which considers only 2 time blocks instead of annually-varying selectivity, was instead used for the north stock. Model 1.18 was used for the south stock.

Assumed fishery mean weight-at-age assumed for all models are shown in Figure A8.5. The model numbers-at-age estimates are given in Table A8.27. The fishery age and length composition fits are shown in Figures A8.6, A8.7, A8.8, and A8.9. The age composition data from the surveys are given in Figures A8.10 and A8.11. This model fit the indices reasonably well (Figure A8.12). Fits to the index and fishery mean age compositions are shown in Figures A8.13 and A8.14.

Selectivity estimates for the fishery and indices is shown over time in Figures A8.15. A summary of the time series stock status (spawning biomass, F , recruitment, total biomass) for the single-stock hypothesis is shown in Figure A8.16 and for the two-stock hypothesis in Figure A8.17. As in past years, the biomass can be projected forward based on the estimated recruits (with an adjustment due to the

change in spawning biomass through the stock recruitment relationship) to evaluate the impact of fishing. This can be informative to distinguish environmental effects relative to direct fishing impacts. For jack mackerel fishing has appeared to be a major cause of the population trend with the current level at below 35% of what is estimated to have occurred had there been no fishing (Figure A8.18).

Fishing mortality rates at age (combined fleets) were relatively high starting in about 1992 but has declined in the past few years (Table A8.28). To evaluate the potential for alternative “regimes”, stock recruitment curves were estimated over different periods and found that within the current period (2001-2013) the level of expected recruitment was considerably lower than the alternatives.

Management advice

New data and indicators on the status of jack mackerel suggest that conditions evaluated in detail from the last benchmark assessment (completed in 2016) are relatively unchanged. The population trend is estimated to be increasing. The indications of stock improvement (higher abundance observed in the acoustic survey in the northern part of Chile, survival of age 4 fish in 2015 to age 5 fish in 2016, better catch rates apparent in some fisheries) drive the increase.

Historical fishing mortality rates and patterns relative to the provisional biomass target are shown in Figure 1 (Section 10 above). Projections carried out in 2016 indicated that that if fishing mortality is maintained at or below intended 2016 levels and under the assumption of recent average recruitment at the levels estimated for the recent period (2000–2014), the likelihood of future spawning biomass increases. This led to recommended catches for 2017 in the order of 493 kt or lower (Table A4.30 of SC02). Fishing effort in the next 10 years at or below current (2016) levels were projected to have a reasonably good probability of increased spawning biomass from the 2016 level of about 4.1 million t with projected increase to 5.2 million t in 2017.

In summary, the 2016 update assessment has resulted in an upward revision in SSB relative to the 2015 estimates due to updated data presented (Table A8.29; Figure A8.19). Environmental conditions (e.g., strong El Nino that developed in 2015) likely affects jack mackerel distribution and thus age-specific vulnerability to surveys and fisheries. This may have affected the Chilean northern acoustic survey and those conducted in Peruvian waters.

Relative to the rebuilding analysis, the conclusions from SC02 benchmark assessment continues to apply and the recommendation satisfies the rebuilding plan specified by the Commission. The time series of key model estimates are presented in Table A8.30.

Assessment issues

Based on the results of the 2016 assessment workshop, as noted previously, assessment plans for 2017 should be developed several months prior to SC05 so that data coordinators can configure alternatives and conduct a careful evaluation of all available information to best guide the commission. One of the higher priority items for consideration continues to be the catch-at-age estimates (based on age-determinations being conducted from different labs) and mean body weights at age assumed in the model.

The issue of evaluating sensitivities to the early fishery age composition data was raised. The SC noted that this might be a fruitful avenue for investigation in subsequent assessments, particularly since these data (pre-1990) are less well documented.

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Tables

Table A8.1. Sources and values of catch (t) complied for the four fleets used for the assessment (2016 is preliminary)

	Fleet 1	Fleet 2	Fleet 3 (Far North)							Fleet 4 (Offshore Trawl)											
Year	Chile	Chile	Cook Islands	Cuba	Ecuador	Peru	USSR	Total	Belize	China	Cuba	European Union	Faroe Islands	Japan	Korea	Peru	Russian Federatio	Ukraine	Vanuatu	Total	Grand total
1970	101685	10309				4711		4711												0	116705
1971	143454	14988				9189		9189												0	167631
1972	64457	22546				18782		18782									5500			5500	111285
1973	83204	38391				42781		42781												0	164376
1974	164762	28750				129211		129211												0	322723
1975	207327	53878				37899		37899												0	299104
1976	257698	84571				54154		54154						35						35	396458
1977	226234	114572				504992		504992						2273						2273	848071
1978	398414	188267				386793	0	386793						1667	403		49220			51290	1024764
1979	344051	253460		6281		151591	175938	333810			12719	1180		120			356271			370290	1301611
1980	288809	273453		38841		123380	252078	414299			45130	1780					292892			339802	1316363
1981	474817	586092		35783		37875	371981	445638			38444			29			399649			438123	1944670
1982	789912	704771		9589		50013	84122	143724			74292	7136					651776			733204	2371611
1983	301934	563338		2096		76825	31769	110690			52779	39943		1694			799884			894300	1870262
1984	727000	699301		560		184333	15781	200674			33448	80129		3871			942479			1059927	2686902
1985	511150	945839		1067		87466	26089	114622			31191			5229			762903			799323	2370934
1986	55210	1129107		66		49863	1100	51029			46767			6835			783900			837502	2072848
1987	313310	1456727		0		46304	0	46304			35980			8815			818628			863423	2679764
1988	325462	1812793		5676		118076	120476	244229			38533			6871			817812			863215	3245699
1989	338600	2051517		3386	35108	140720	137033	316247			21100			701			854020			875821	3582185
1990	323089	2148786		6904	4144	191139	168636	370823			34293			157			837609			872059	3714757
1991	346245	2674267		1703	45313	136337	30094	213447			29125						514534			543659	3777618
1992	304243	2907817		0	15022	96660	0	111682			3196						32000	2736		37932	3361674
1993	379467	2856777			2673	130681		133354												0	3369598
1994	222254	3819193			36575	196771		233346												0	4274793
1995	230177	4174016			174393	376600		550993												0	4955186
1996	278439	3604887			56782	438736		495518												0	4378844
1997	104198	2812866			30302	649751		680053												0	3597117
1998	30273	1582639			25900	386946		412846												0	2025758
1999	55654	1164035			19072	184679		203751						7						7	1423447
2000	118734	1115565			7121	296579		303700		2318										2318	1540317
2001	248097	1401836			134011	723733		857744		20090										20090	2527767
2002	108727	1410266			604	154219		154823		76261										76261	1750077
2003	143277	1278019			0	217734		217734		94690											
2004	158656	1292943			0	187369		187369		131020						2010	7540		53959	158199	1797229
2005	165626	1264808			0	80663		80663	867	143000		6187					7438		94685	295443	1934411
2006	155256	1224685			0	277568		277568	481	160000		62137				9126	7040		77356	243576	1754673
2007	172701	1130083	7		927	254426		255360	12585	140582		123523	38700			10474	0		129535	362627	2020136
2008	167258	728850	0		0	169537		169537	15245	143182		108174	22919				0		112501	438831	1996975
2009	134022	700905	0		1935	74694		76629	5681	117963		111921	20213	0	13759	13326	9113		79942	371918	1283474
2010	169012	295796	0		4613	17559		22172	2240	63606		67497	11643	0	8183	40516			45908	239593	726573
2011	30825	216470	0		69153	257241		326394	0	32862	8	2248	0	0	9253	674	8229		7617	60891	634580
2012	13256	214204	0		104	187292		187396		13012	0	0	0	0	5492	5346	0		16068	39918	454774
2013	16361	214999	0		3564	77022		80586		8329		10102	0		5267	2670			14809	41177	353123
2014	18219	254295	0		4	74528		74532		21155		20539	0		4078	2557			15324	63652	410698
2015	34886	250327			289	22158		22447		29180		27955	0		5749	0	2606		21227	86717	394377
2016	21069	270411			0	16853		16853		20000		12300			4300				15563	52163	360496

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Table A8.2. Input catch (tonnes) by fleet (combined) for the stock assessment model. Note that 2016 data are preliminary.

Year	Fleet 1	Fleet 2	Fleet 3	Fleet 4
1970	101,690	10,310	4,710	0
1971	143,450	14,990	9,190	0
1972	64,460	22,550	18,780	5,500
1973	83,200	38,390	42,780	0
1974	164,760	28,750	129,210	0
1975	207,330	53,880	37,900	0
1976	257,700	84,570	54,150	40
1977	226,230	114,570	504,990	2,270
1978	398,410	188,270	386,790	51,290
1979	344,050	253,460	333,810	370,290
1980	288,810	273,450	414,300	339,800
1981	474,820	586,090	445,640	438,120
1982	789,910	704,770	143,720	733,200
1983	301,930	563,340	110,690	894,300
1984	727,000	699,300	200,670	1,059,930
1985	511,150	945,840	114,620	799,320
1986	55,210	1,129,110	51,030	837,500
1987	313,310	1,456,730	46,300	863,420
1988	325,460	1,812,790	244,230	863,220
1989	338,600	2,051,520	316,250	875,820
1990	323,090	2,148,790	370,820	872,060
1991	346,250	2,674,270	213,450	543,660
1992	304,240	2,907,820	111,680	37,930
1993	379,470	2,856,780	133,350	0
1994	222,250	3,819,190	233,350	0
1995	230,180	4,174,020	550,990	0
1996	278,440	3,604,890	495,520	0
1997	104,200	2,812,870	680,050	0
1998	30,270	1,582,640	412,850	0
1999	55,650	1,164,040	203,750	10
2000	118,730	1,115,570	303,700	2,320
2001	248,100	1,401,840	857,740	20,090
2002	108,730	1,410,270	154,820	76,260
2003	143,280	1,278,020	217,730	158,200
2004	158,660	1,292,940	187,370	295,440
2005	165,630	1,264,810	80,660	243,580
2006	155,260	1,224,690	277,570	362,630
2007	172,701	1,130,083	255,360	438,831
2008	167,258	728,850	169,537	406,986
2009	134,022	700,905	76,629	371,918
2010	169,012	295,796	22,172	239,593
2011	30,825	216,470	326,394	60,891
2012	13,256	214,204	187,396	39,918
2013	16,361	214,999	80,586	41,177
2014	18,219	254,295	74,532	63,289
2015	34,886	250,327	22,447	86,717
2016	21,069	270,411	16,853	52,163

Table A8.3. Input catch at age for fleet 1. Units are relative value (they are normalized to sum to one for each year in the model). Green shading reflects relative level. Note that 2015 data are preliminary.

	Age group (years)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1975	0	1	2	8	10	28	29	14	5	1	1	0
1976	0	0	0	2	10	30	37	17	3	1	0	0
1977	0	2	3	7	20	33	25	9	1	0	0	0
1978	0	1	8	15	14	9	25	20	7	1	0	0
1979	0	0	4	9	18	22	23	18	6	1	0	0
1980	0	1	3	6	17	23	27	19	4	0	0	0
1981	0	0	2	9	20	24	29	14	3	0	0	0
1982	0	0	1	14	15	20	27	16	5	1	0	0
1983	0	0	0	7	20	29	27	14	3	0	0	0
1984	0	0	11	28	13	13	17	15	3	0	0	0
1985	0	0	4	17	27	29	17	5	1	0	0	0
1986	4	13	12	7	8	15	22	13	5	1	0	0
1987	0	5	40	41	10	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	11	41	38	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	1	1	6	45	38	8	1	0	0	0	0
1990	1	9	1	3	28	48	10	1	0	0	0	0
1991	0	2	20	20	11	17	24	6	0	1	0	0
1992	0	3	21	12	23	23	13	5	1	0	0	0
1993	0	3	62	25	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	14	34	10	26	13	2	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	16	32	28	14	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
1996	8	16	31	34	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	5	55	36	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	0	2	57	24	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	6	72	17	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	7	30	17	30	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	12	63	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	6	12	47	21	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
2003	1	14	55	22	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	2	13	59	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	4	26	38	16	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	2	3	33	52	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	9	32	44	10	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
2008	1	49	24	8	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	7	29	51	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	46	5	32	12	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
2011	6	59	28	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	4	12	15	61	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	4	68	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	6	93	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	11	3	11	49	20	6	1	0	0	0	0	0

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Table A8.4. Input catch at age for fleet 2. Units are relative value (they are normalized to sum to one in the model). Green shading reflects relative level. Note that 2015 data are preliminary.

	Age group (years)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1975	0	0	1	2	6	18	28	25	14	5	2	0
1976	0	1	0	0	1	14	36	31	14	2	0	0
1977	0	0	0	3	11	19	35	27	4	0	0	0
1978	0	0	1	6	19	31	26	12	3	0	0	0
1979	0	0	1	13	18	18	18	16	11	4	0	0
1980	0	0	1	9	23	25	22	12	6	1	0	0
1981	0	0	0	4	17	31	28	14	4	1	0	0
1982	0	0	0	3	18	24	26	18	7	2	0	0
1983	0	2	4	7	17	25	26	13	5	1	0	0
1984	0	0	4	8	10	23	27	20	7	1	0	0
1985	0	0	1	8	14	25	31	16	4	0	0	0
1986	0	1	1	5	15	24	33	18	3	0	0	0
1987	0	4	9	8	5	15	32	22	4	1	0	0
1988	0	0	3	21	24	10	17	18	6	1	0	0
1989	0	0	0	4	23	32	19	15	6	1	0	0
1990	0	0	0	1	8	26	33	19	11	2	0	0
1991	0	1	2	2	1	7	28	31	16	8	3	1
1992	0	0	1	4	6	7	8	24	21	18	8	3
1993	0	0	4	12	15	14	13	12	14	12	4	1
1994	0	0	1	11	17	18	11	10	15	12	4	0
1995	0	0	4	18	14	25	18	9	6	4	2	0
1996	0	1	11	14	20	18	16	11	5	2	1	0
1997	0	2	17	31	22	11	6	4	4	2	1	0
1998	0	4	28	35	14	6	3	3	3	1	1	0
1999	0	4	37	34	14	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
2000	0	1	15	40	25	10	3	1	1	1	1	1
2001	0	1	10	26	34	16	5	2	2	2	1	2
2002	0	1	12	26	26	16	6	3	2	2	2	3
2003	0	0	6	25	30	20	8	3	2	2	1	1
2004	0	0	4	14	29	29	13	5	3	2	1	1
2005	1	1	1	5	17	39	19	8	5	2	1	1
2006	0	0	1	4	8	21	27	14	10	7	4	3
2007	0	0	1	13	15	11	15	15	13	9	5	4
2008	1	2	0	1	7	21	19	15	11	9	5	9
2009	0	0	4	9	2	19	22	17	11	7	5	4
2010	0	0	4	29	20	10	10	6	9	7	2	2
2011	0	0	1	16	13	35	10	6	13	5	1	1
2012	0	0	0	7	31	31	18	7	4	1	0	0
2013	0	0	2	18	29	33	14	3	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	4	17	38	24	14	2	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	11	40	17	11	10	7	2	1	0	0
2016	0	0	4	28	33	20	7	4	3	1	0	0

Table A8.5. Input catch at age for fleet 4. Units are relative value (they are normalized to sum to one for each year in the model). Green shading reflects relative level. Catch-at-age 1979-2013 were calculated considering Age-Length Key from fleet 2. Note that 2015 data are preliminary.

	Age group (years)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1979	0	0	0	0	4	13	25	30	19	8	1	0
1980	0	1	1	5	16	24	26	17	9	2	0	0
1981	0	0	0	2	10	24	31	22	8	2	0	0
1982	0	0	0	1	7	20	31	26	11	3	1	1
1983	0	2	4	3	10	23	30	18	7	1	0	0
1984	0	0	2	7	11	19	26	23	9	1	0	0
1985	0	0	1	10	17	25	28	14	5	1	0	0
1986	0	1	2	7	20	25	26	15	3	0	0	0
1987	0	4	5	3	8	24	33	18	4	1	0	0
1988	0	1	4	15	16	16	24	17	6	1	0	0
1989	0	0	1	5	22	27	21	15	8	2	0	0
1990	0	0	0	1	10	33	28	15	10	3	0	0
1991	0	0	0	1	2	16	40	23	10	5	2	1
2000	0	3	18	27	17	11	7	6	5	4	2	0
2001	0	2	15	30	30	14	4	2	2	1	0	0
2002	1	2	20	42	21	9	3	1	1	0	0	0
2003	0	1	18	48	25	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	1	13	37	29	10	5	3	1	0
2007	0	0	0	1	7	22	23	16	15	10	6	0
2008	0	0	0	0	1	11	30	26	16	10	6	0
2009	0	0	1	1	0	2	15	35	25	14	9	0
2010	0	1	29	14	0	0	5	10	19	15	5	0
2011	0	0	1	9	8	17	11	10	24	14	6	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	50	27	8	8
2013	0	0	1	18	21	25	17	8	3	4	1	1
2014	0	2	28	21	14	14	12	5	2	1	1	1
2015	0	0	10	19	14	15	16	14	5	3	2	2

Table A8.6. Input catch at length for fleet 3. Units are relative value (they are normalized to sum to one for each year in the model). Green shading represents the relative level.

		Total length (cm)																																																	
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50									
Age	1980	1	2	2	3	2	5	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	3	5	8	12	11	9	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
	1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	11	9	10	10	9	8	7	6	4	3	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
	1982	0	1	3	6	6	5	4	5	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	8	12	9	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	7	15	18	15	13	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	6	8	8	11	11	10	8	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0							
	1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	7	7	8	7	7	7	6	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0							
	1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	7	10	13	12	8	6	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0								
	1987	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	5	8	11	12	10	8	5	3	2	3	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
	1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	7	9	10	9	7	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	0									
	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	10	5	6	4	3	2	2	2	3	4	6	8	8	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0							
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	6	7	9	12	13	10	8	6	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0							
	1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	8	7	6	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1							
	1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	9	12	11	8	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
	1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	6	9	12	9	7	6	5	5	5	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	11	14	11	8	6	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0							
	1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	10	6	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	5	6	6	6	7	9	8	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
	1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	7	11	10	5	4	8	14	16	8	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	3	2	4	7	16	20	14	8	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	1999	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	12	13	16	15	8	5	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	7	5	4	4	10	8	7	8	12	11	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	4	7	10	12	16	16	14	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2002	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	9	16	19	14	7	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	7	8	6	5	6	9	10	7	5	4	3	4	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	7	9	12	13	11	8	7	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2005	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	6	8	10	10	6	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	9	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	8	5	6	4	3	6	10	12	11	8	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	18	21	17	10	6	3	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2009	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	11	19	20	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	25	49	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	18	23	24	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	15	32	27	14	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	4	11	8	5	2	0	1	1	3	12	20	15	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	20	31	19	8	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	13	12	14	14	9	5	4	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	10	8	6	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						

Table A8.7. Input catch at age for acoustic surveys at southern of Chile. Units are relative value (they are normalized to sum to one for each year in the model). Green shading reflects relative level.

Age group (years)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+
1997	0	1	39	42	12	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
1998	0	1	48	44	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
1999	0	2	29	43	11	6	2	1	3	2	1	0
2000	0	0	10	45	31	11	2	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	1	21	46	23	6	1	1	1	0	0	0
2002	0	0	6	28	23	30	7	4	1	0	0	0
2003	0	0	3	23	34	26	7	2	2	1	1	0
2004	0	0	1	7	18	23	17	11	9	9	3	1
2005	0	0	0	9	21	42	18	5	2	0	1	1
2006	0	0	0	0	18	43	27	5	3	2	1	1
2007	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	20	19	17	8	8
2008	0	0	0	0	0	10	33	27	12	9	4	5
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	21	18	16	12

Table A8.8. Input catch at age for acoustic surveys at northern of Chile. Units are relative value (they are normalized to sum to one for each year in the model). Green shading reflects relative level.

Age group (years)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2006	12	42	28	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	5	17	55	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	49	48	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	41	42	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	7	71	17	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	27	12	50	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	43	5	17	25	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
2013	11	35	2	17	16	15	4	1	0	0	0	0
2014	30	66	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
2015	62	10	5	15	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
2016	80	5	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table A8.9. Input catch at age for DEPM surveys at southern of Chile. Units are relative value (they are normalized to sum to one for each year in the model). Green shading reflects relative level.

Age group (years)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+
2001	15	36	37	6	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
2003	2	15	24	10	16	11	12	6	2	1	0	0
2004	2	15	35	19	9	5	7	5	2	1	0	0
2005	0	0	1	38	24	16	11	5	3	2	0	0
2006	0	0	4	20	31	24	14	5	2	1	0	0
2008	0	0	4	12	22	27	20	9	5	0	0	0

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Table A8.10. Index values used within the assessment model.

Year	Chile (1)	Chile (2)	Chile (3)	Chile (4)	Peru(1)	Peru(2)	Peru(3)	China	EU_U	Russia /USSR
1983			1.908							
1984		99	1.904							
1985		324	1.698			94				
1986		123	1.418		17811	108				
1987		213	1.698		22955	110				55
1988		134	1.503		9459	114				58.2
1989			1.476		15034	157				51.1
1990			1.262		14139	230				52.6
1991		242	1.423		16486	232				61
1992			1.327		6266	180				
1993			1.202		19659	146				
1994			1.319		10768	95				
1995			1.187		6429	54				
1996			1.189		7271	30				
1997	3530		0.992		2561	32				
1998	3200		0.854		190	44				
1999	4100		0.874	5724	342	53				
2000	5600		0.863	4688	2373	106				
2001	5950		1.031	5627	2052	132		1.462		
2002	3700		0.905		248	97	80	2.049		
2003	2640		0.797	1388	1118	67	176	1.857	81.3	
2004	2640		0.876	3287	864	52	167	1.498	105.8	
2005	4110		0.802	1043	1025	75	127	1.517	110.7	
2006	3192	112	0.876	3283	1678	111	152	1.056	140.6	
2007	3140	275	0.662	626	522	80	224	1.143	182.7	
2008	487	259	0.462	1935	223	24	187	0.911	156.6	77.4
2009	328	18	0.388		849		132	0.857	139.7	59.6
2010		440	0.299			7	81	0.604	87.5	
2011		432	0.167		678	35	232	0.347	38.1	45.2
2012		230	0.526		94	50	247	0.407	36.4	
2013		144	0.464		890	65	83	0.557	57.7	
2014		87	0.356				83	0.521	65.1	
2015		459	0.293					1.024	104.1	
2016		512	0.547						85.8	

Legend:

Chile (1): Acoustics for south-central zone in Chile

Chile (2): Acoustics for northern zone in Chile

Chile (3): Chilean south-central fishery CPUE for fleet 1

Chile (4): Daily Egg Production Method

Peru(1): Peruvian acoustic index in fleet 3

Peru(2): Peruvian echo-abundance index in fleet 3 (alternative)

Peru(3): Peruvian fishery CPUE in fleet 3

China: Chinese CPUE for fleet 4

EU_U: CPUE for EU in fleet 4

Rus./USSR: Catch per day from Russian/USSR in fleet 4

Table A8.11. Jack mackerel sexual maturity by age used in the JJM models.

Age (yr)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Single Stock	0.070	0.310	0.720	0.930	0.980	0.990	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Far North Stock	0.000	0.370	0.980	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Table A8.12. Growth parameters and natural mortality.

Parameter	Far North stock	Single stock
L_{∞} (cm) (Total length)	80.4	74.4
k	0.16	0.16
L_0 (cm)	18.0	18.0
M (year ⁻¹)	0.33	0.23

L_0 is the mean length at the recruitment age (1 yrs).

Table A8.13. Ageing error matrix of jack mackerel.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12+
1	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	0.00	0.76	0.22	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.00	0.24	0.51	0.23	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.02	0.23	0.50	0.23	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.23	0.49	0.23	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.23	0.48	0.23	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.24	0.46	0.24	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.24	0.45	0.24	0.03	0.00	0.00
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.24	0.44	0.24	0.04	0.00
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.24	0.43	0.24	0.04
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.24	0.42	0.29
12+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.24	0.71

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Table A8.14. Input mean body mass (kg) at age over time assumed for fleet 1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1970	0.050	0.089	0.129	0.189	0.248	0.313	0.396	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
1971	0.050	0.089	0.129	0.189	0.248	0.313	0.396	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
1972	0.050	0.089	0.129	0.189	0.248	0.313	0.396	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
1973	0.050	0.089	0.129	0.189	0.248	0.313	0.396	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
1974	0.050	0.089	0.129	0.189	0.248	0.313	0.396	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
1975	0.050	0.089	0.129	0.189	0.248	0.313	0.396	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
1976	0.050	0.089	0.129	0.189	0.248	0.313	0.396	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
1977	0.050	0.089	0.129	0.189	0.248	0.313	0.396	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
1978	0.050	0.105	0.124	0.163	0.204	0.314	0.369	0.405	0.434	0.453	0.590	1.115
1979	0.050	0.108	0.163	0.179	0.217	0.274	0.370	0.420	0.474	0.629	0.633	1.115
1980	0.050	0.069	0.118	0.210	0.256	0.324	0.410	0.451	0.511	0.998	0.880	1.115
1981	0.050	0.094	0.139	0.214	0.269	0.331	0.412	0.481	0.580	0.661	1.112	1.115
1982	0.071	0.093	0.168	0.202	0.248	0.305	0.356	0.411	0.446	0.471	0.719	1.115
1983	0.084	0.099	0.119	0.221	0.264	0.314	0.377	0.429	0.475	0.528	0.540	1.115
1984	0.050	0.164	0.186	0.217	0.273	0.345	0.394	0.437	0.497	0.568	0.786	1.115
1985	0.050	0.167	0.173	0.224	0.271	0.340	0.401	0.465	0.536	0.582	0.726	1.115
1986	0.096	0.099	0.143	0.222	0.289	0.332	0.418	0.497	0.550	0.869	0.880	1.115
1987	0.092	0.121	0.146	0.189	0.233	0.336	0.427	0.477	0.513	0.650	0.803	1.115
1988	0.050	0.110	0.167	0.197	0.230	0.298	0.472	0.545	0.586	0.610	0.880	1.115
1989	0.050	0.123	0.167	0.230	0.270	0.310	0.379	0.491	0.541	0.569	0.713	1.115
1990	0.069	0.099	0.160	0.248	0.290	0.338	0.409	0.533	0.651	0.677	0.756	1.115
1991	0.049	0.121	0.143	0.201	0.277	0.366	0.408	0.478	0.637	0.720	0.794	0.883
1992	0.069	0.092	0.127	0.201	0.268	0.300	0.373	0.444	0.512	0.595	0.681	0.786
1993	0.021	0.116	0.152	0.205	0.298	0.364	0.422	0.489	0.528	0.596	0.774	0.889
1994	0.059	0.097	0.107	0.235	0.291	0.330	0.387	0.459	0.565	0.748	0.798	0.898
1995	0.069	0.101	0.137	0.186	0.263	0.321	0.357	0.434	0.561	0.668	0.880	1.115
1996	0.067	0.000	0.140	0.170	0.229	0.295	0.367	0.507	0.657	0.639	0.880	1.115
1997	0.029	0.063	0.125	0.177	0.246	0.357	0.503	0.615	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
1998	0.000	0.082	0.104	0.195	0.249	0.290	0.390	0.475	0.634	0.728	0.880	1.115
1999	0.071	0.074	0.089	0.147	0.270	0.315	0.446	0.722	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
2000	0.043	0.054	0.138	0.191	0.225	0.251	0.372	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
2001	0.066	0.093	0.112	0.133	0.204	0.286	0.421	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
2002	0.029	0.059	0.092	0.172	0.238	0.327	0.398	0.416	0.628	0.728	0.880	1.115
2003	0.036	0.082	0.102	0.141	0.227	0.309	0.416	0.464	0.534	0.728	0.880	1.115
2004	0.037	0.078	0.164	0.186	0.203	0.257	0.342	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
2005	0.029	0.076	0.111	0.175	0.222	0.268	0.281	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
2006	0.032	0.074	0.114	0.132	0.204	0.374	0.442	0.506	0.606	0.728	0.880	1.115
2007	0.087	0.075	0.122	0.158	0.222	0.296	0.404	0.514	0.614	0.723	0.723	1.115
2008	0.042	0.047	0.066	0.187	0.243	0.291	0.388	0.563	0.616	0.748	0.880	1.115
2009	0.015	0.047	0.106	0.138	0.239	0.285	0.335	0.526	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
2010	0.013	0.048	0.101	0.172	0.233	0.301	0.397	0.493	0.639	0.772	0.880	1.115
2011	0.019	0.065	0.095	0.167	0.276	0.314	0.398	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
2012	0.016	0.048	0.088	0.202	0.235	0.269	0.396	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
2013	0.038	0.052	0.069	0.151	0.255	0.430	0.495	0.664	0.525	0.687	0.821	1.086
2014	0.018	0.040	0.082	0.189	0.248	0.313	0.396	0.488	0.584	0.728	0.880	1.115
2015	0.027	0.058	0.177	0.183	0.298	0.442	0.621	0.520	0.583	0.729	0.868	1.109
2016	0.027	0.058	0.177	0.183	0.298	0.442	0.621	0.520	0.583	0.729	0.868	1.109

Table A8.15. Input mean body mass (kg) at age over time assumed for fleet 2.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1970	0.052	0.093	0.131	0.178	0.262	0.294	0.340	0.396	0.549	0.738	0.984	1.093
1971	0.052	0.093	0.131	0.178	0.262	0.294	0.340	0.396	0.549	0.738	0.984	1.093
1972	0.052	0.093	0.131	0.178	0.262	0.294	0.340	0.396	0.549	0.738	0.984	1.093
1973	0.052	0.093	0.131	0.178	0.262	0.294	0.340	0.396	0.549	0.738	0.984	1.093
1974	0.052	0.093	0.131	0.178	0.262	0.294	0.340	0.396	0.549	0.738	0.984	1.093
1975	0.052	0.093	0.131	0.178	0.262	0.294	0.340	0.396	0.549	0.738	0.984	1.093
1976	0.052	0.078	0.155	0.214	0.275	0.336	0.394	0.472	0.632	0.714	0.898	1.538
1977	0.055	0.092	0.109	0.236	0.275	0.314	0.375	0.456	0.521	0.732	0.651	1.137
1978	0.052	0.084	0.104	0.147	0.211	0.327	0.394	0.449	0.514	0.583	0.631	1.538
1979	0.052	0.108	0.160	0.199	0.241	0.301	0.388	0.466	0.588	0.871	1.265	1.972
1980	0.026	0.060	0.132	0.231	0.272	0.350	0.447	0.519	0.716	0.820	1.073	1.854
1981	0.052	0.095	0.149	0.242	0.294	0.340	0.407	0.503	0.637	0.765	1.184	1.900
1982	0.055	0.085	0.166	0.207	0.269	0.323	0.378	0.472	0.536	0.644	0.987	1.185
1983	0.070	0.099	0.122	0.230	0.273	0.320	0.374	0.461	0.596	0.709	1.196	1.769
1984	0.035	0.135	0.154	0.185	0.266	0.330	0.383	0.449	0.577	0.685	1.012	1.846
1985	0.058	0.148	0.181	0.223	0.270	0.339	0.398	0.473	0.573	0.796	1.376	1.647
1986	0.073	0.075	0.172	0.247	0.286	0.346	0.427	0.518	0.640	0.844	1.351	2.110
1987	0.076	0.117	0.140	0.191	0.270	0.357	0.434	0.503	0.577	0.689	1.089	1.979
1988	0.100	0.124	0.159	0.197	0.233	0.342	0.444	0.512	0.588	0.750	1.012	1.372
1989	0.052	0.103	0.220	0.241	0.278	0.339	0.467	0.585	0.702	0.779	0.880	1.538
1990	0.064	0.091	0.153	0.264	0.309	0.373	0.461	0.582	0.694	0.835	0.970	1.598
1991	0.037	0.106	0.132	0.186	0.271	0.381	0.451	0.542	0.667	0.787	0.901	1.053
1992	0.063	0.083	0.118	0.177	0.239	0.275	0.409	0.524	0.594	0.709	0.851	1.046
1993	0.011	0.089	0.121	0.181	0.246	0.320	0.408	0.579	0.719	0.853	0.965	1.174
1994	0.041	0.084	0.112	0.224	0.270	0.336	0.462	0.643	0.808	0.868	1.058	1.421
1995	0.070	0.098	0.145	0.192	0.270	0.340	0.429	0.577	0.807	0.965	1.115	1.367
1996	0.061	0.092	0.151	0.191	0.280	0.352	0.524	0.683	0.945	1.216	1.426	1.477
1997	0.104	0.106	0.146	0.201	0.260	0.355	0.495	0.683	0.884	1.088	1.467	1.647
1998	0.084	0.128	0.138	0.178	0.248	0.340	0.545	0.806	1.035	1.246	1.412	1.655
1999	0.090	0.109	0.134	0.174	0.250	0.331	0.465	0.742	1.021	1.258	1.376	1.776
2000	0.043	0.064	0.163	0.196	0.255	0.346	0.466	0.756	0.999	1.141	1.228	1.563
2001	0.066	0.098	0.122	0.179	0.258	0.325	0.461	0.614	0.828	1.074	1.360	1.671
2002	0.031	0.074	0.130	0.200	0.257	0.329	0.445	0.645	0.883	1.102	1.321	1.649
2003	0.036	0.086	0.117	0.186	0.245	0.307	0.400	0.564	0.768	1.005	1.209	1.537
2004	0.034	0.080	0.158	0.193	0.247	0.307	0.387	0.528	0.700	0.897	1.087	1.541
2005	0.029	0.075	0.113	0.196	0.259	0.318	0.399	0.517	0.641	0.767	0.918	1.296
2006	0.033	0.076	0.116	0.141	0.261	0.350	0.419	0.516	0.631	0.752	0.924	1.263
2007	0.086	0.074	0.121	0.172	0.226	0.331	0.431	0.510	0.621	0.756	0.903	1.177
2008	0.036	0.048	0.069	0.186	0.254	0.312	0.416	0.515	0.605	0.719	0.861	1.148
2009	0.014	0.045	0.109	0.142	0.253	0.330	0.411	0.532	0.625	0.764	0.886	1.144
2010	0.014	0.052	0.101	0.175	0.237	0.313	0.415	0.539	0.649	0.787	0.964	1.473
2011	0.019	0.067	0.101	0.190	0.287	0.353	0.466	0.613	0.774	0.923	1.173	1.514
2012	0.007	0.014	0.082	0.202	0.264	0.353	0.476	0.558	0.711	0.912	1.146	1.600
2013	0.054	0.158	0.251	0.260	0.318	0.385	0.450	0.553	0.705	0.829	1.117	1.977
2014	0.052	0.093	0.182	0.247	0.375	0.485	0.534	0.682	1.094	1.281	1.302	1.656
2015	0.050	0.340	0.358	0.393	0.488	0.713	0.928	1.334	1.041	1.496	1.131	1.265
2016	0.050	0.340	0.192	0.279	0.324	0.348	0.463	0.594	0.829	0.923	1.241	1.738

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Table A8.16. Input mean body mass (kg) at age over time assumed for fleet 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1970	0.045	0.171	0.377	0.642	0.945	1.265	1.587	1.900	2.196	2.470	2.721	2.946
1971	0.045	0.171	0.377	0.643	0.946	1.266	1.588	1.902	2.198	2.472	2.723	2.949
1972	0.030	0.130	0.306	0.548	0.835	1.148	1.470	1.789	2.095	2.382	2.647	2.887
1973	0.037	0.147	0.330	0.568	0.842	1.134	1.430	1.718	1.991	2.246	2.478	2.688
1974	0.038	0.147	0.326	0.558	0.825	1.108	1.393	1.671	1.934	2.178	2.402	2.603
1975	0.034	0.136	0.310	0.540	0.808	1.095	1.387	1.674	1.946	2.201	2.434	2.645
1976	0.044	0.160	0.340	0.567	0.822	1.087	1.351	1.606	1.845	2.065	2.266	2.446
1977	0.032	0.130	0.294	0.510	0.760	1.028	1.300	1.566	1.818	2.054	2.270	2.465
1978	0.032	0.129	0.295	0.516	0.774	1.050	1.332	1.608	1.872	2.117	2.343	2.547
1979	0.036	0.138	0.304	0.518	0.762	1.020	1.280	1.532	1.770	1.991	2.193	2.375
1980	0.036	0.136	0.298	0.506	0.743	0.994	1.245	1.490	1.721	1.934	2.130	2.306
1981	0.041	0.148	0.314	0.524	0.758	1.003	1.247	1.481	1.702	1.905	2.089	2.255
1982	0.039	0.144	0.309	0.519	0.755	1.002	1.249	1.488	1.712	1.920	2.108	2.278
1983	0.042	0.138	0.280	0.451	0.638	0.828	1.014	1.191	1.356	1.507	1.643	1.764
1984	0.044	0.156	0.328	0.541	0.778	1.024	1.267	1.501	1.719	1.921	2.103	2.267
1985	0.040	0.149	0.322	0.541	0.789	1.048	1.308	1.558	1.794	2.012	2.211	2.389
1986	0.042	0.151	0.323	0.539	0.781	1.033	1.285	1.527	1.755	1.965	2.156	2.327
1987	0.034	0.132	0.294	0.504	0.745	1.001	1.260	1.512	1.751	1.973	2.176	2.359
1988	0.038	0.145	0.315	0.533	0.780	1.041	1.302	1.554	1.793	2.013	2.215	2.396
1989	0.044	0.158	0.337	0.561	0.812	1.074	1.334	1.585	1.821	2.038	2.236	2.413
1990	0.042	0.150	0.320	0.532	0.769	1.017	1.263	1.499	1.722	1.927	2.113	2.280
1991	0.039	0.142	0.305	0.511	0.743	0.985	1.227	1.461	1.680	1.883	2.068	2.234
1992	0.040	0.148	0.318	0.534	0.776	1.031	1.286	1.531	1.763	1.976	2.171	2.346
1993	0.039	0.147	0.323	0.549	0.807	1.080	1.354	1.620	1.871	2.104	2.317	2.508
1994	0.036	0.147	0.335	0.584	0.874	1.186	1.503	1.813	2.109	2.385	2.638	2.867
1995	0.038	0.146	0.318	0.540	0.792	1.058	1.325	1.583	1.827	2.053	2.260	2.446
1996	0.038	0.145	0.317	0.537	0.788	1.053	1.318	1.576	1.820	2.045	2.251	2.436
1997	0.045	0.152	0.312	0.506	0.720	0.940	1.155	1.361	1.553	1.729	1.889	2.031
1998	0.040	0.140	0.294	0.483	0.693	0.911	1.126	1.333	1.526	1.703	1.864	2.008
1999	0.037	0.146	0.324	0.557	0.824	1.107	1.394	1.673	1.938	2.183	2.408	2.611
2000	0.035	0.145	0.336	0.592	0.893	1.218	1.550	1.877	2.189	2.481	2.750	2.994
2001	0.033	0.139	0.324	0.572	0.864	1.180	1.504	1.822	2.127	2.412	2.674	2.912
2002	0.036	0.145	0.330	0.576	0.861	1.167	1.478	1.783	2.074	2.344	2.593	2.817
2003	0.040	0.154	0.341	0.584	0.862	1.157	1.454	1.743	2.017	2.272	2.504	2.714
2004	0.038	0.149	0.333	0.574	0.852	1.148	1.447	1.740	2.017	2.275	2.511	2.724
2005	0.037	0.150	0.341	0.595	0.890	1.206	1.527	1.842	2.142	2.422	2.678	2.911
2006	0.038	0.152	0.347	0.606	0.907	1.230	1.558	1.880	2.187	2.473	2.735	2.973
2007	0.038	0.149	0.335	0.579	0.861	1.161	1.465	1.762	2.044	2.306	2.546	2.763
2008	0.036	0.146	0.334	0.585	0.876	1.190	1.510	1.823	2.122	2.400	2.656	2.888
2009	0.038	0.150	0.337	0.582	0.865	1.167	1.474	1.773	2.057	2.321	2.563	2.782
2010	0.039	0.150	0.332	0.567	0.837	1.123	1.411	1.691	1.956	2.203	2.428	2.631
2011	0.031	0.143	0.351	0.644	1.000	1.395	1.806	2.217	2.614	2.990	3.337	3.655
2012	0.032	0.145	0.349	0.632	0.971	1.344	1.731	2.115	2.485	2.834	3.156	3.449
2013	0.032	0.145	0.349	0.632	0.971	1.344	1.731	2.115	2.485	2.834	3.156	3.449
2014	0.032	0.145	0.349	0.632	0.971	1.344	1.731	2.115	2.485	2.834	3.156	3.449
2015	0.033	0.146	0.346	0.621	0.950	1.310	1.682	2.051	2.405	2.739	3.047	3.327
2016	0.033	0.146	0.346	0.621	0.950	1.310	1.682	2.051	2.405	2.739	3.047	3.327

Table A8.17. Input mean body mass (kg) at age over time assumed for fleet 4. Weight-at-age 1970-2013 were assumed to be the same as fleet 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1970	0.052	0.093	0.131	0.178	0.262	0.294	0.340	0.396	0.549	0.738	0.984	1.093
1971	0.052	0.093	0.131	0.178	0.262	0.294	0.340	0.396	0.549	0.738	0.984	1.093
1972	0.052	0.093	0.131	0.178	0.262	0.294	0.340	0.396	0.549	0.738	0.984	1.093
1973	0.052	0.093	0.131	0.178	0.262	0.294	0.340	0.396	0.549	0.738	0.984	1.093
1974	0.052	0.093	0.131	0.178	0.262	0.294	0.340	0.396	0.549	0.738	0.984	1.093
1975	0.052	0.093	0.131	0.178	0.262	0.294	0.340	0.396	0.549	0.738	0.984	1.093
1976	0.052	0.078	0.155	0.214	0.275	0.336	0.394	0.472	0.632	0.714	0.898	1.538
1977	0.055	0.092	0.109	0.236	0.275	0.314	0.375	0.456	0.521	0.732	0.651	1.137
1978	0.052	0.084	0.104	0.147	0.211	0.327	0.394	0.449	0.514	0.583	0.631	1.538
1979	0.052	0.108	0.160	0.199	0.241	0.301	0.388	0.466	0.588	0.871	1.265	1.972
1980	0.026	0.060	0.132	0.231	0.272	0.350	0.447	0.519	0.716	0.820	1.073	1.854
1981	0.052	0.095	0.149	0.242	0.294	0.340	0.407	0.503	0.637	0.765	1.184	1.900
1982	0.055	0.085	0.166	0.207	0.269	0.323	0.378	0.472	0.536	0.644	0.987	1.185
1983	0.070	0.099	0.122	0.230	0.273	0.320	0.374	0.461	0.596	0.709	1.196	1.769
1984	0.035	0.135	0.154	0.185	0.266	0.330	0.383	0.449	0.577	0.685	1.012	1.846
1985	0.058	0.148	0.181	0.223	0.270	0.339	0.398	0.473	0.573	0.796	1.376	1.647
1986	0.073	0.075	0.172	0.247	0.286	0.346	0.427	0.518	0.640	0.844	1.351	2.110
1987	0.076	0.117	0.140	0.191	0.270	0.357	0.434	0.503	0.577	0.689	1.089	1.979
1988	0.100	0.124	0.159	0.197	0.233	0.342	0.444	0.512	0.588	0.750	1.012	1.372
1989	0.052	0.103	0.220	0.241	0.278	0.339	0.467	0.585	0.702	0.779	0.880	1.538
1990	0.064	0.091	0.153	0.264	0.309	0.373	0.461	0.582	0.694	0.835	0.970	1.598
1991	0.037	0.106	0.132	0.186	0.271	0.381	0.451	0.542	0.667	0.787	0.901	1.053
1992	0.063	0.083	0.118	0.177	0.239	0.275	0.409	0.524	0.594	0.709	0.851	1.046
1993	0.011	0.089	0.121	0.181	0.246	0.320	0.408	0.579	0.719	0.853	0.965	1.174
1994	0.041	0.084	0.112	0.224	0.270	0.336	0.462	0.643	0.808	0.868	1.058	1.421
1995	0.070	0.098	0.145	0.192	0.270	0.340	0.429	0.577	0.807	0.965	1.115	1.367
1996	0.061	0.092	0.151	0.191	0.280	0.352	0.524	0.683	0.945	1.216	1.426	1.477
1997	0.104	0.106	0.146	0.201	0.260	0.355	0.495	0.683	0.884	1.088	1.467	1.647
1998	0.084	0.128	0.138	0.178	0.248	0.340	0.545	0.806	1.035	1.246	1.412	1.655
1999	0.090	0.109	0.134	0.174	0.250	0.331	0.465	0.742	1.021	1.258	1.376	1.776
2000	0.043	0.064	0.163	0.196	0.255	0.346	0.466	0.756	0.999	1.141	1.228	1.563
2001	0.066	0.098	0.122	0.179	0.258	0.325	0.461	0.614	0.828	1.074	1.360	1.671
2002	0.031	0.074	0.130	0.200	0.257	0.329	0.445	0.645	0.883	1.102	1.321	1.649
2003	0.036	0.086	0.117	0.186	0.245	0.307	0.400	0.564	0.768	1.005	1.209	1.537
2004	0.034	0.080	0.158	0.193	0.247	0.307	0.387	0.528	0.700	0.897	1.087	1.541
2005	0.029	0.075	0.113	0.196	0.259	0.318	0.399	0.517	0.641	0.767	0.918	1.296
2006	0.033	0.076	0.116	0.141	0.261	0.350	0.419	0.516	0.631	0.752	0.924	1.263
2007	0.086	0.074	0.121	0.172	0.226	0.331	0.431	0.510	0.621	0.756	0.903	1.177
2008	0.036	0.048	0.069	0.186	0.254	0.312	0.416	0.515	0.605	0.719	0.861	1.148
2009	0.014	0.045	0.109	0.142	0.253	0.330	0.411	0.532	0.625	0.764	0.886	1.144
2010	0.014	0.052	0.101	0.175	0.237	0.313	0.415	0.539	0.649	0.787	0.964	1.473
2011	0.019	0.067	0.101	0.190	0.287	0.353	0.466	0.613	0.774	0.923	1.173	1.514
2012	0.007	0.014	0.082	0.202	0.264	0.353	0.476	0.558	0.711	0.912	1.146	1.600
2013	0.052	0.125	0.268	0.263	0.310	0.362	0.431	0.507	0.678	0.726	0.936	1.143
2014	0.052	0.093	0.217	0.266	0.372	0.470	0.603	0.650	0.747	0.753	1.636	1.720
2015	0.050	0.340	0.358	0.393	0.488	0.713	0.928	1.334	1.041	1.496	1.131	1.265
2016	0.050	0.340	0.358	0.393	0.488	0.713	0.928	1.334	1.041	1.496	1.131	1.265

Table A8.18. Years and types of information used in the JJM assessment models.

Fleet	Catch-at-age	Catch-at-length	Landings	CPUE	Acoustic	DEPM
North Chile purse seine	1975-2015	-	1970-2016	-	Index: 1984-1988; 1991; 2006-2015 Age comps: 2006-2015	Index: 1999-2008 Age comps: 2001-2008
South-central Chile purse seine	1975-2016	-	1970-2016	1983-2016	1997-2009 Age comps: 1997-2009	-
FarNorth	-	1980-2016	1970-2016	2002-2009, 2011-2013	1983-2013	-
International trawl off Chile	1979-1991	2007-2015*	1970-2016	China (2001-2015); EU, Korea & Vanuatu (2003-2016); Russian (1987-1991, 2008-09, 2011)	-	-

(*) Are converted to age using age-length keys of central-southern area off Chile

Table A8.19. Symbols and definitions used for model equations.

General Definitions	Symbol/Value	Use in Catch at Age Model
Year index: $i = \{1970, \dots, 2016\}$	i	
Fleets (f) and surveys (s)	f, s	Identification of information source
Age index: $j = \{1, 2, \dots, 12^+\}$	j	
length index: $l = \{10, 11, \dots, 50\}$	l	
Mean length at age	L_j	
Variation coefficient the length at age	cv	
Mean weight in year t by age j	$W_{t,j}$	
Maximum age beyond which selectivity is constant	$Maxage$	Selectivity parameterization
Instantaneous Natural Mortality	M	Constant over all ages
Proportion females mature at age j	p_j	Definition of spawning biomass
Ageing error matrix	T	
Proportion of length at some age	Γ	Transform from age to length
Sample size for proportion in year i	T_i	Scales multinomial assumption about estimates of proportion at age
Survey catchability coefficient	q^s	Prior distribution = lognormal(μ_q^s, σ_q^2)
Stock-recruitment parameters	R_0	Unfished equilibrium recruitment
	h	Stock-recruitment steepness
	σ_R^2	Recruitment variance
Unfished biomass	ϕ	Spawning biomass per recruit when there is not fishing
Estimated parameters		
$\phi_i(\#), R_0, h, \varepsilon_i(\#), \mu^f, \mu^s, M, \eta_j^s(\#), \eta_j^f$		

Note that the number of selectivity parameters estimated depends on the model configuration.

Table A8.20. Variables and equations describing implementation of the joint jack mackerel assessment model (JJM).

Eq	Description	Symbol/Constraints	Key Equation(s)
1)	Survey abundance index (s) by year. The symbol Δ^s represents the fraction of the year when the survey occurs.	I_i^s	$I_i^s = q^s \sum_{j=1}^{12} N_{ij} W_{ij} S_j^s e^{-\Delta^s Z_{ij}}$
2)	Catch biomass by fleet (f=1,2,3,4), year(i) and age (j) /length (l)	$\hat{C}_{il}, \hat{C}_{ij}, \hat{Y}_i$	$\hat{C}_{i,j}^f = N_{i,j} \frac{F_{i,j}^f}{Z_{i,j}^f} (1 - e^{-Z_{i,j}^f})$ $\hat{Y}_i^f = \sum_{j=1}^{12+} \hat{C}_{i,j}^f w_{i,j}^f$ $\hat{C}_{il} = \Gamma \hat{C}_{ij}$ $\Gamma_{l,j} = \int_j^{j+1} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_j^2}(l-L_j)^2} dl$ $L_j = L_{00}(1 - e^{-k}) + e^{-k} L_{j-1}$ $\sigma_j = cv L_j$
3)	Proportion at age j, in year i Proportion at length l, in year i		$p_{ij}^f = \frac{\hat{C}_{ij}^f}{\sum_j \hat{C}_{ij}^f} \quad p_{ij}^s = \frac{N_{ij} S_j^s e^{-\Delta^s Z_{ij}}}{\sum_j N_{ij} S_j^s e^{-\Delta^s Z_{ij}}}$ $P_{il} = \frac{C_{il}}{\sum_{l=10}^{50} C_{il}}$
4)	Initial numbers at age	$j = 1$	$N_{1970,j} = e^{\mu_R + \varepsilon_{1970}}$
5)		$1 < j < 11$	$N_{1970,j} = e^{\mu_R + \varepsilon_{1971-j}} \prod_{j=1}^j e^{-M}$
6)		$j = 12+$	$N_{1970,12+} = N_{1970,11} e^{-M} (1 - e^{-M})^{-1}$
7)	Subsequent years (i > 1970)	$j = 1$	$N_{i,1} = e^{\mu_R + \varepsilon_i}$
8)		$1 < j < 11$	$N_{i,j} = N_{i-1,j-1} e^{-Z_{i-1,j-1}}$
9)		$j = 12+$	$N_{i,12+} = N_{i-1,11} e^{-Z_{i-1,10}} + N_{i-1,12} e^{-Z_{i-1,11}}$
10)	Year effect and individuals at age 1 and i = 1958, ..., 2016	$\varepsilon_i, \sum_{i=1958}^{2016} \varepsilon_i = 0$	$N_{i,1} = e^{\mu_R + \varepsilon_i}$
11)	Index catchability Mean effect Age effect	μ^s, μ^f $\eta_j^s, \sum_{j=1958}^{2016} \eta_j^s = 0$	$q_i^s = e^{\mu^s}$ $s_j^s = e^{\eta_j^s} \quad j \leq \text{maxage}$ $s_j^s = e^{\eta_{\text{maxage}}^s} \quad j > \text{maxage}$
12)	Instantaneous fishing mortality		$F_{ij}^f = e^{\mu^f + \eta_j^f + \phi_i}$
13)	Mean fishing effect	μ^f	
14)	Annual effect of fishing mortality in year i	$\varphi_i, \sum_{i=1970}^{2016} \varphi_i = 0$	

Eq	Description	Symbol/Constraints	Key Equation(s)
15)	age effect of fishing (regularized) In year time variation allowed	$\eta^f_j, \sum_{j=1958}^{2016} \eta^f_j = 0$	$S_{ij}^f = e^{\eta_j^f} \quad j \leq \text{maxage}$ $S_{ij}^f = e^{\eta_{\text{maxage}}^f} \quad j > \text{maxage}$
	In years where selectivity is constant over time	$\eta_{i,j}^f = \eta_{i-1,j}^f$	$i \neq \text{change year}$
16)	Natural Mortality	M	fixed
17)	Total mortality		$Z_{ij} = \sum_f F_{ij}^f + M$
17)	Spawning biomass (note spawning taken to occur at mid of November)	B_i	$B_i = \sum_{j=2}^{12} N_{ij} e^{-\frac{10.5}{12} Z_{ij}} W_{ij} p_j$
18)	Recruits (Beverton-Holt form) at age 1.	R_i	$R_i = \frac{\alpha B_i}{\beta + B_i},$ $\alpha = \frac{4hR_0}{5h-1} \text{ and } \beta = \frac{B_0(1-h)}{5h-1} \text{ where } h=0.8$ $B_0 = R_0 \varphi$ $\varphi = \sum_{j=1}^{12} e^{-M(j-1)} W_j p_j + \frac{e^{-12M} W_{12} p_{12}}{1 - e^{-M}}$

Table A8.21. Specification of objective function that is minimized (i.e., the penalized negative of the log-likelihood).

	Likelihood /penalty component		Description / notes
19)	Abundance indices	$L_1 = 0.5 \sum_s \frac{1}{cv_s^2} \sum_i \log \left(\frac{I_i}{\hat{I}_i} \right)^2$	Surveys / CPUE indexes
20)	Prior on smoothness for selectivities	$L_2 = \sum_l \lambda_2^l \sum_{j=1}^{12} \left(\eta_{j+2}^l + \eta_j^l - 2\eta_{j+1}^l \right)^2$	Smoothness (second differencing), Note: $l=\{s, \text{ or } f\}$ for survey and fishery selectivity
21)	Prior on recruitment regularity	$L_3 = \lambda_3 \sum_{i=1958}^{2016} \varepsilon_i^2$ $\lambda_3 = \frac{0.5}{\sigma_R^2}$	Influences estimates where data are lacking (e.g., if no signal of recruitment strength is available, then the recruitment estimate will converge to median value).
22)	Catch biomass likelihood	$L_4 = 0.5 \sum_f \frac{1}{cv_f^2} \sum_{i=1970}^{2016} \log \left(\frac{Y_i^f}{\hat{Y}_i^f} \right)^2$	Fit to catch biomass in each year
23)	Proportion at age/length likelihood	$L_5 = - \sum_{v,i,j} n^v P_{i,j/l}^v \log(\hat{P}_{i,j/l}^v)$	$v=\{s, f\}$ for survey and fishery age composition observations $P_{i,j/l}$ are the catch-at-age/length proportions n effective sample size
24)	Dome-shaped selectivity	$L_6 = \lambda_4 \sum_{j=6}^{12} (\ln S_{j-1} - \ln S_j)^2$ $S_{j-1} > S_j$	(relaxed in final phases of estimation)
25)	Fishing mortality regularity	F values constrained between 0 and 5	(relaxed in final phases of estimation)
26)	Recruitment curve fit	$L_7 = \lambda_5 \sum_{j=1970}^{2013} \log \left(\frac{N_{i,1}}{\hat{R}_i} \right)^2$ $\lambda_5 = \frac{0.5}{\sigma_R^2}$	Conditioning on stock-recruitment curve over period 1970-2013.
27)	Priors or assumptions	R_0 non-informative	$\sigma_R = 0.6$
28)	Overall objective function to be minimized	$\dot{L} = \sum_k L_k$	

Table A8.22. Coefficients of variation and sample sizes used in likelihood functions.

Abundance index	cv	Catch biomass likelihood	cv
Acoustic CS- Chile	0.20	N-Chile	0.05
Acoustic N-Chile	0.50	CS- Chile	0.05
CPUE – Chile	0.15	Farnorth	0.05
DEPM – Chile	0.50	Offshore	0.05
Acoustic-Peru	0.20		
CPUE – Peru	0.20		
CPUE- China	0.20		
CPUE-EU	0.20		
CPUE- ex USSR	0.40		
Smoothness for selectivities (indexes)	λ	Proportion at age likelihood (indexes)	n
Acoustic CS- Chile	100	Acoustic CS- Chile	30
Acoustic N-Chile	100	Acoustic N- Chile	30
CPUE – Chile	100	DEPM – Chile	20
CPUE- China	100		
CPUE-EU	100		
CPUE ex-USSR	100		
Smoothness for selectivities (fleets)	λ	Proportion at age likelihood	n
N-Chile	1	N-Chile	20
CS- Chile	25	CS- Chile	50
Farnorth	12.5	Farnorth	30
Offshore	12.5	Offshore	30
Recruitment regularity	λ	S-Recruitment curve fit	cv
	1.4		0.6

Table A8.23. Description of JJM model components and how selectivity was treated (Far North Stock).

Item	Description	Selectivity assumption
Fisheries		
1)	Peruvian and Ecuadorian area fishery	Estimated from length composition data (converted to age inside the model). Step change in 2002
Index series		
2)	Acoustic survey in Peru	Assumed to be the same as in fishery 1)
3)	Peruvian fishery CPUE	Assumed to be the same as in fishery 1)

Table A8.24. Description of JJM model components and how selectivity was treated (South stock).

Item	Description	Selectivity assumption
Fisheries		
1)	Chilean northern area fishery	Estimated from age composition data. Annual variations were considered since 1984
2)	Chilean central and southern area fishery	Estimated from age composition data. Annual variations were considered since 1984.
3)	Offshore trawl fishery	Estimated from age composition data. Annual variations were considered since 1980.
Index series		
4)	Acoustic survey in central and southern Chile	Estimated from age composition data. Two time-blocks were considered 1970-2004; 2005-2009.
5)	Acoustic survey in northern Chile	Estimated from age composition data. Annual variations were considered since 1984.
6)	Central and southern fishery CPUE	Assumed to be the same as 2)
7)	Egg production survey	Estimated from age composition data. Two time-blocks were considered 1970-2002; 2003-2008.
8)	Chinese fleet CPUE (from FAO workshop)	Assumed to be the same as 3)
9)	Vanuatu & EU fleets CPUE	Assumed to be the same as 3)
10)	ex-USSR CPUE	Assumed to be the same as 3)

Table A8.25. Description of JJM model components and how selectivity was treated for the single stock cases.

Item	Description	Selectivity assumption
Fisheries		
1)	Chilean northern area fishery	Estimated from age composition data. Annual variations were considered since 1984
2)	Chilean central and southern area fishery	Estimated from age composition data. Annual variations were considered since 1984.
3)	Peruvian and Ecuadorian area fishery	Estimated from length composition data (converted to age inside the model). Two time-blocks were considered, before and after 2002.
4)	Offshore trawl fishery	Estimated from age composition data. Annual variations were considered since 1984.
Index series		
5)	Acoustic survey in central and southern Chile	Estimated from age composition data. Two time-blocks were considered 1970-2004; 2005-2009.
6)	Acoustic survey in northern Chile	Estimated from age composition data 2006-2016. Selectivity changes were implemented in 2015 and 2016
7)	Central and southern fishery CPUE	Assumed to be the same as 2)
8)	Egg production survey	Estimated from age composition data 2001, 2003-2006, 2008. Two time-blocks were considered around 2003.
9)	Acoustic survey in Peru	Assumed to be the same as 3)
10)	Peruvian fishery CPUE	Assumed to be the same as 3)
11)	Chinese fleet CPUE (from FAO workshop)	Assumed to be the same as 4)
12)	Vanuatu, Korea & EU fleets CPUE	Assumed to be the same as 4)
13)	ex-USSR CPUE	Assumed to be the same as 4)

Table A8.26. Systematic model progression from the 2014 assessment data to the agreed revised datasets for 2015. Note that the data file names corresponding to each model follow the convention e.g., “Mod0.1.dat” and “Mod0.1.ctf”.

Model	Description
Models 0.x	Data introductions...
mod0.0	Exact 2015 model and data set through 2015
mod0.1	Extended to 2016...with revised catches through 2015 and provisional 2016 catch estimates
mod0.2	As 0.1 but with new Chinese CPUE index
mod0.3	As 0.2 but with new Peruvian CPUE index
mod0.4	As 0.3 but with updated Chilean CPUE index
mod0.5	As 0.4 but with 2012 q changed to 2000 on Chilean CPUE index
mod0.6	As 0.5 but with alternative Chilean CPUE index
mod0.7	As 0.5 but with new Offshore nominal CPUE index
mod0.8	As 0.7 but with age composition from all updated
mod0.9	As 0.8 but with selectivity in acoustic N
mod0.10	As 0.9 but with age-error turned off
mod0.11	As 0.10 but with EU only LF for 2015
mod0.12	As 0.10 but echo-abundance in Far North as an alternative, uses backscatter directly
mod0.13	As 0.12 but Updated Acoustic survey data in N Chile including 2016 biomass estimate
Models 1.x	Configuration sensitivities...
mod1.0	As 0.13
mod1.1	As 1.0 nominal CPUE removed
mod1.2	As 1.0 discontinued surveys dropped
mod1.3	As 1.0 Use CV according to data workshop
mod1.4	As 1.0 CV according to posteriors
mod1.5	As 1.0 Selectivity in time blocks as Cristian paper
mod1.6	As 1.0 Selectivity in time blocks as in SC02
mod1.7	As 1.0 Downweight catch-age
mod1.8	As 1.0 Rescale sample size using Francis T1.8 method
mod1.9	As 1.13 Profiles over M
mod1.10	As 1.0 M following Lorenzen age-specific
mod1.11	As 1.0 selectivity change in Chile N acoustic in 2015 and 2016
mod1.12	As 1.11 and 1.5
mod1.13	As 1.12 and 1.7
mod1.14	As 1.11 and 1.3
mod1.15	As 1.11 but selectivity change in Chile N acoustics in 2014, 2015, and 2016
mod1.16	As 1.11 but with rescaled Lorenzen curve to have mean of 0.23
mod1.17	As 1.11 but provisional age-error matrix included
mod1.18	As 1.11 but with time-varying selectivity incremented by one year in the fisheries
mod1.19	As 1.18 but provisional age-error matrix included
Models 2.x	Projection Configuration ... to reflect regime and uncertainty in stock productivity
mod2.0	As 1.18, steepness=0.80, recruitment from 1970-2013
mod2.1	As 1.18, steepness=0.80, recruitment from 2000-2013
mod2.2	As 1.18, steepness=0.65, recruitment from 1970-2013
mod2.3	As 1.18, steepness=0.65, recruitment from 2000-2013

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Table A8.27. Estimated begin-year numbers at age (Model 1.18), 1970-2016. Green shading reflects relative level.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1970	7,933	4,839	3,327	2,346	1,570	1,224	905	800	708	626	551	5,287
1971	8,270	6,302	3,843	2,638	1,857	1,237	953	692	612	554	492	4,584
1972	8,995	6,568	5,003	3,043	2,084	1,455	952	713	517	474	432	3,959
1973	9,690	7,143	5,211	3,954	2,406	1,641	1,133	727	543	403	373	3,450
1974	12,268	7,690	5,659	4,098	3,116	1,886	1,266	851	544	419	316	2,992
1975	17,739	9,714	6,061	4,367	3,192	2,419	1,432	925	621	417	324	2,559
1976	21,694	14,078	7,697	4,767	3,427	2,472	1,815	1,019	656	470	321	2,220
1977	21,625	17,214	11,149	6,043	3,733	2,640	1,832	1,260	705	490	359	1,943
1978	21,504	17,018	13,376	8,171	4,580	2,842	1,944	1,265	862	520	373	1,753
1979	22,219	16,977	13,318	10,058	6,223	3,419	1,978	1,193	761	603	382	1,562
1980	24,309	17,563	13,324	10,121	7,698	4,637	2,334	1,135	642	504	425	1,369
1981	30,352	19,197	13,755	10,047	7,745	5,786	3,245	1,429	668	439	364	1,294
1982	33,349	23,996	15,035	10,344	7,629	5,671	3,790	1,733	712	417	305	1,152
1983	28,311	26,409	18,944	11,669	7,857	5,351	3,288	1,545	618	375	254	886
1984	46,187	22,467	20,897	14,788	9,005	5,733	3,380	1,595	660	339	231	703
1985	55,581	36,637	17,721	16,122	11,096	6,340	3,376	1,362	507	298	174	478
1986	29,153	44,104	28,964	13,810	12,212	7,904	3,860	1,471	479	228	155	340
1987	22,101	23,147	34,951	22,807	10,694	9,061	5,305	1,990	575	218	119	259
1988	26,023	17,538	18,277	27,214	17,336	7,845	6,033	2,676	731	223	96	166
1989	25,669	20,622	13,716	14,074	20,284	12,259	5,189	3,294	1,049	239	75	89
1990	27,928	20,339	16,135	10,520	10,594	14,368	7,893	2,986	1,587	393	76	52
1991	20,307	22,130	15,980	12,345	7,885	7,635	9,512	4,632	1,534	663	125	40
1992	20,539	16,095	17,404	12,264	9,229	5,725	5,155	5,538	2,204	613	195	48
1993	16,573	16,279	12,647	13,306	9,117	6,558	3,819	3,147	2,659	784	137	54
1994	17,918	13,125	12,677	9,348	9,555	6,258	4,239	2,288	1,696	1,106	176	43
1995	22,594	14,182	10,196	9,296	6,403	6,060	3,639	2,279	1,059	533	209	41
1996	25,139	17,809	10,744	6,808	5,367	3,275	2,624	1,447	819	278	88	41
1997	31,336	19,750	13,215	6,856	3,481	2,100	1,149	903	473	229	65	30
1998	27,841	24,563	14,451	8,005	2,790	1,020	621	408	314	139	61	25
1999	31,910	21,856	18,127	9,592	3,996	1,249	469	306	203	144	58	36
2000	31,838	25,186	16,663	12,685	5,803	2,243	704	278	184	116	76	50
2001	21,116	25,030	19,041	12,175	8,189	3,445	1,354	453	182	118	71	77
2002	14,288	16,328	17,564	12,989	7,767	4,549	1,911	822	284	111	68	85
2003	8,146	11,257	12,608	12,968	8,839	4,774	2,700	1,180	514	167	60	82
2004	7,854	6,385	8,516	9,195	8,951	5,619	2,890	1,679	741	295	87	74
2005	5,349	6,161	4,888	6,194	6,347	5,805	3,331	1,732	1,022	406	149	81
2006	7,107	4,195	4,678	3,513	4,312	4,265	3,441	1,967	1,040	564	209	118
2007	6,693	5,544	3,045	3,163	2,313	2,872	2,574	1,865	1,086	529	275	160
2008	6,077	5,232	4,064	1,888	1,902	1,429	1,721	1,380	881	479	220	181
2009	6,643	4,748	3,805	2,599	1,125	1,161	807	918	664	396	200	168
2010	8,099	5,204	3,565	2,627	1,522	638	562	357	358	246	137	127
2011	4,310	6,317	3,760	2,494	1,614	907	362	312	186	152	103	111
2012	8,480	3,381	4,527	2,540	1,782	1,140	572	228	202	110	93	131
2013	11,596	6,708	2,621	3,260	1,879	1,253	733	369	155	135	75	151
2014	11,281	9,184	5,226	1,990	2,426	1,338	847	503	261	108	94	157
2015	16,013	8,934	7,162	3,973	1,480	1,743	950	602	361	181	73	169
2016	27,363	12,691	7,044	5,579	2,993	1,101	1,311	709	444	259	126	168

Table A8.28. Estimated total fishing mortality at age (Model 1.18), 1970-2016. Green shading reflects relative level.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1970	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.004	0.009	0.020	0.039	0.038	0.015	0.012	0.012	0.012
1971	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.006	0.014	0.032	0.061	0.060	0.024	0.018	0.018	0.018
1972	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.005	0.009	0.020	0.040	0.043	0.020	0.011	0.011	0.011
1973	0.001	0.003	0.010	0.008	0.013	0.029	0.056	0.060	0.029	0.015	0.015	0.015
1974	0.003	0.008	0.029	0.020	0.023	0.045	0.085	0.085	0.037	0.027	0.027	0.027
1975	0.001	0.003	0.010	0.012	0.026	0.057	0.111	0.114	0.049	0.032	0.032	0.032
1976	0.001	0.003	0.012	0.015	0.031	0.070	0.135	0.139	0.060	0.038	0.038	0.038
1977	0.010	0.022	0.081	0.047	0.043	0.076	0.141	0.150	0.073	0.042	0.042	0.042
1978	0.006	0.015	0.055	0.042	0.062	0.133	0.259	0.278	0.127	0.078	0.078	0.078
1979	0.005	0.012	0.045	0.037	0.064	0.152	0.325	0.389	0.182	0.121	0.121	0.121
1980	0.006	0.014	0.052	0.038	0.056	0.127	0.261	0.301	0.150	0.096	0.096	0.096
1981	0.005	0.014	0.055	0.045	0.082	0.193	0.398	0.467	0.239	0.134	0.134	0.134
1982	0.003	0.006	0.023	0.045	0.125	0.315	0.668	0.801	0.411	0.268	0.268	0.268
1983	0.001	0.004	0.018	0.029	0.085	0.229	0.493	0.621	0.369	0.253	0.253	0.253
1984	0.002	0.007	0.029	0.057	0.121	0.299	0.679	0.917	0.564	0.440	0.440	0.440
1985	0.001	0.005	0.019	0.048	0.109	0.266	0.601	0.815	0.566	0.421	0.421	0.421
1986	0.001	0.003	0.009	0.026	0.068	0.169	0.432	0.710	0.559	0.419	0.419	0.419
1987	0.001	0.006	0.020	0.044	0.080	0.177	0.454	0.771	0.719	0.594	0.594	0.594
1988	0.003	0.016	0.031	0.064	0.117	0.183	0.375	0.707	0.890	0.853	0.853	0.853
1989	0.003	0.015	0.035	0.054	0.115	0.210	0.322	0.500	0.751	0.918	0.918	0.918
1990	0.003	0.011	0.038	0.058	0.098	0.182	0.303	0.436	0.642	0.920	0.920	0.920
1991	0.002	0.010	0.035	0.061	0.090	0.163	0.311	0.513	0.687	0.996	0.996	0.996
1992	0.002	0.011	0.038	0.066	0.112	0.175	0.263	0.504	0.804	1.267	1.267	1.267
1993	0.003	0.020	0.072	0.101	0.146	0.206	0.282	0.389	0.647	1.265	1.265	1.265
1994	0.004	0.023	0.080	0.148	0.225	0.312	0.391	0.540	0.927	1.438	1.438	1.438
1995	0.008	0.048	0.174	0.319	0.440	0.607	0.692	0.793	1.109	1.571	1.571	1.571
1996	0.011	0.068	0.219	0.441	0.708	0.817	0.837	0.888	1.043	1.217	1.217	1.217
1997	0.014	0.082	0.271	0.669	0.998	0.988	0.805	0.825	0.992	1.102	1.102	1.102
1998	0.012	0.074	0.180	0.465	0.574	0.548	0.477	0.470	0.553	0.642	0.642	0.642
1999	0.007	0.041	0.127	0.273	0.348	0.343	0.293	0.281	0.328	0.407	0.407	0.407
2000	0.011	0.050	0.084	0.208	0.291	0.275	0.212	0.190	0.217	0.262	0.262	0.262
2001	0.027	0.124	0.152	0.219	0.358	0.359	0.269	0.235	0.267	0.323	0.323	0.323
2002	0.008	0.029	0.073	0.155	0.257	0.292	0.252	0.240	0.299	0.389	0.389	0.389
2003	0.014	0.049	0.086	0.141	0.223	0.272	0.245	0.236	0.324	0.428	0.428	0.428
2004	0.013	0.037	0.088	0.141	0.203	0.293	0.282	0.266	0.372	0.457	0.457	0.457
2005	0.013	0.045	0.100	0.132	0.168	0.293	0.297	0.280	0.366	0.433	0.433	0.433
2006	0.018	0.090	0.162	0.188	0.176	0.275	0.383	0.364	0.446	0.486	0.486	0.486
2007	0.016	0.081	0.248	0.278	0.252	0.282	0.394	0.520	0.587	0.645	0.645	0.645
2008	0.017	0.089	0.217	0.288	0.264	0.341	0.399	0.502	0.569	0.642	0.642	0.642
2009	0.014	0.057	0.140	0.305	0.337	0.496	0.585	0.712	0.761	0.832	0.832	0.832
2010	0.018	0.095	0.127	0.257	0.288	0.337	0.358	0.424	0.627	0.639	0.639	0.639
2011	0.013	0.103	0.162	0.106	0.118	0.231	0.230	0.203	0.292	0.263	0.263	0.263
2012	0.004	0.025	0.098	0.071	0.122	0.212	0.208	0.157	0.171	0.160	0.160	0.160
2013	0.003	0.020	0.045	0.066	0.109	0.162	0.146	0.116	0.130	0.136	0.136	0.136
2014	0.003	0.019	0.044	0.066	0.100	0.112	0.111	0.101	0.133	0.164	0.164	0.164
2015	0.002	0.008	0.020	0.053	0.066	0.055	0.063	0.076	0.101	0.133	0.133	0.133
2016	0.001	0.005	0.014	0.042	0.067	0.068	0.066	0.078	0.107	0.144	0.144	0.144

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Table A8.29. Spawning biomass of jack mackerel obtained in last four SPRFMO scientific Committee (SC) meetings.

	SC01	SC02	SC03	SC04
1971	8,761	6,629	10,082	9770
1971	8,112	6,303	9,164	8872
1972	7,818	6,105	8,527	8289
1973	7,726	5,958	8,042	7911
1974	7,676	5,861	7,673	7633
1975	7,763	5,852	7,446	7511
1976	8,141	6,039	7,454	7638
1977	8,810	6,558	7,808	8027
1978	9,551	7,124	8,224	8445
1979	10,189	7,590	8,553	8810
1980	10,854	8,256	9,085	9349
1981	11,171	8,505	9,213	9561
1982	10,806	8,110	8,679	9137
1983	11,092	8,494	8,926	9487
1984	11,122	8,629	8,942	9653
1985	11,554	9,338	9,557	10297
1986	13,159	11,352	11,531	11890
1987	14,919	13,281	13,459	13371
1988	15,496	13,714	13,895	13801
1989	15,050	13,080	13,256	13389
1990	14,228	12,204	12,371	12701
1991	13,098	11,029	11,197	11792
1992	11,909	9,854	10,018	10772
1993	10,802	8,939	9,082	9800
1994	9,271	7,516	7,634	8165
1995	7,154	5,445	5,532	5901
1996	5,819	3,817	3,862	4174
1997	4,950	2,986	2,965	3254
1998	4,985	3,152	3,074	3539
1999	5,668	3,928	3,795	4475
2000	6,671	5,008	4,834	5616
2001	7,481	5,883	5,690	6368
2002	8,083	6,692	6,544	7010
2003	8,201	6,947	6,848	7274
2004	7,641	6,560	6,475	6908
2005	6,708	5,760	5,676	6159
2006	5,486	4,679	4,595	5102
2007	4,119	3,428	3,324	3846
2008	3,067	2,543	2,382	2890
2009	2,130	1,849	1,598	2070
2010	1,709	1,648	1,291	1775
2011	1,855	1,865	1,382	1868
2012	2,304	2,126	1,552	2065
2013	3,085	2,402	1,814	2308
2014		2,767	2,222	2667
2015			2,720	3273
2016				4116

Table A8.30. Summary of results for model 1.18. Note that MSY values are a function of time-varying selectivity and average weight.

Year	Landings ('000 t)	SSB ('000 t)	Recruitment (age 1, millions)	Fishing mortality (Mean over ages 1-12)	Fmsy	SSBmsy ('000 t)
1970	117	9770	7933	0.014	0.228	4551
1971	168	8872	8270	0.021	0.230	4480
1972	111	8289	8995	0.015	0.236	4124
1973	164	7911	9690	0.021	0.236	3877
1974	323	7633	12268	0.035	0.206	3953
1975	299	7511	17739	0.040	0.232	4310
1976	396	7638	21694	0.048	0.234	4291
1977	848	8027	21625	0.064	0.182	4138
1978	1025	8445	21504	0.101	0.228	3980
1979	1302	8810	22219	0.131	0.219	4659
1980	1316	9349	24309	0.108	0.214	4504
1981	1945	9561	30352	0.158	0.230	4416
1982	2372	9137	33349	0.267	0.256	4598
1983	1870	9487	28311	0.217	0.207	5608
1984	2687	9653	46187	0.333	0.221	5477
1985	2371	10297	55581	0.308	0.216	5691
1986	2073	11890	29153	0.269	0.176	6907
1987	2680	13371	22101	0.338	0.185	6849
1988	3246	13801	26023	0.412	0.250	6037
1989	3582	13389	25669	0.397	0.278	5836
1990	3715	12701	27928	0.378	0.292	5791
1991	3778	11792	20307	0.405	0.360	5324
1992	3362	10772	20539	0.481	0.315	5998
1993	3370	9800	16573	0.472	0.254	6311
1994	4275	8165	17918	0.580	0.231	6336
1995	4955	5901	22594	0.742	0.199	6001
1996	4379	4174	25139	0.724	0.167	5979
1997	3597	3254	31336	0.746	0.156	5817
1998	2026	3539	27841	0.440	0.146	6009
1999	1423	4475	31910	0.272	0.141	6230
2000	1540	5616	31838	0.194	0.149	5653
2001	2528	6368	21116	0.248	0.144	5646
2002	1750	7010	14288	0.231	0.153	6253
2003	1797	7274	8146	0.239	0.157	6234
2004	1934	6908	7854	0.256	0.168	6024
2005	1755	6159	5349	0.250	0.175	5783
2006	2020	5102	7107	0.297	0.184	5276
2007	1997	3846	6693	0.383	0.193	5104
2008	1473	2890	6077	0.384	0.183	5315
2009	1283	2070	6643	0.492	0.187	5615
2010	727	1775	8099	0.371	0.154	6354
2011	635	1868	4310	0.187	0.180	4815
2012	455	2065	8480	0.129	0.189	4597
2013	353	2308	11596	0.100	0.188	4782
2014	411	2667	11281	0.099	0.179	5368
2015	394	3273	16013	0.070	0.218	4918
2016	360	4116	27363	0.073	0.191	5795

Figures

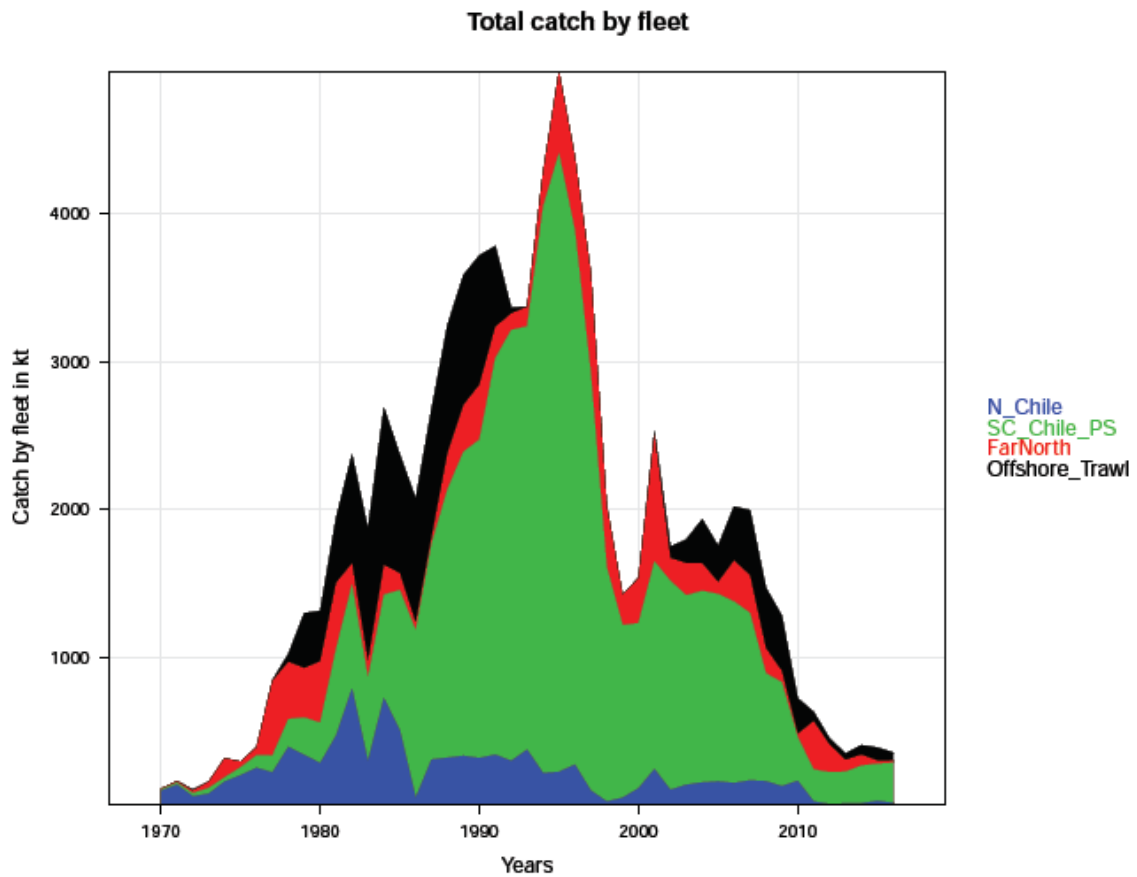


Figure A8.1. Catch of jack mackerel by fleet. Green is the SC Chilean fleet, black is the offshore trawl fleet, red is the far-north fleet, and blue in the northern Chilean fleet.

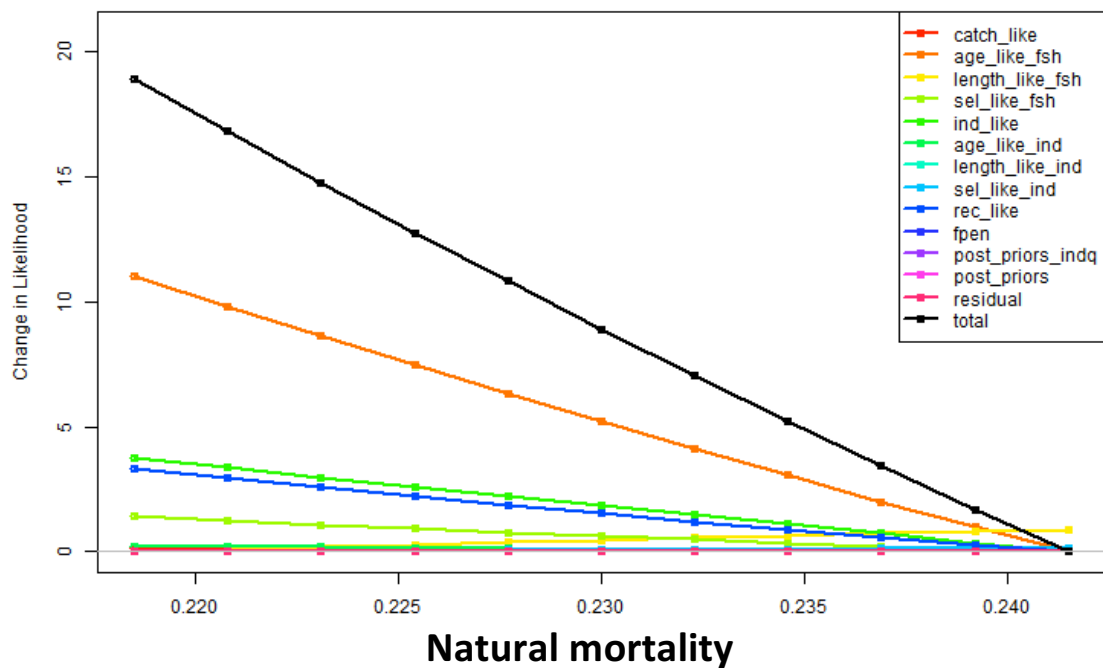


Figure A8.2. Exploratory profile likelihood of alternative fixed values of natural mortality assumed for jack mackerel. The vertical scale is the difference (in log-likelihood units) from the minimum (where the minimum represents the best model fit).

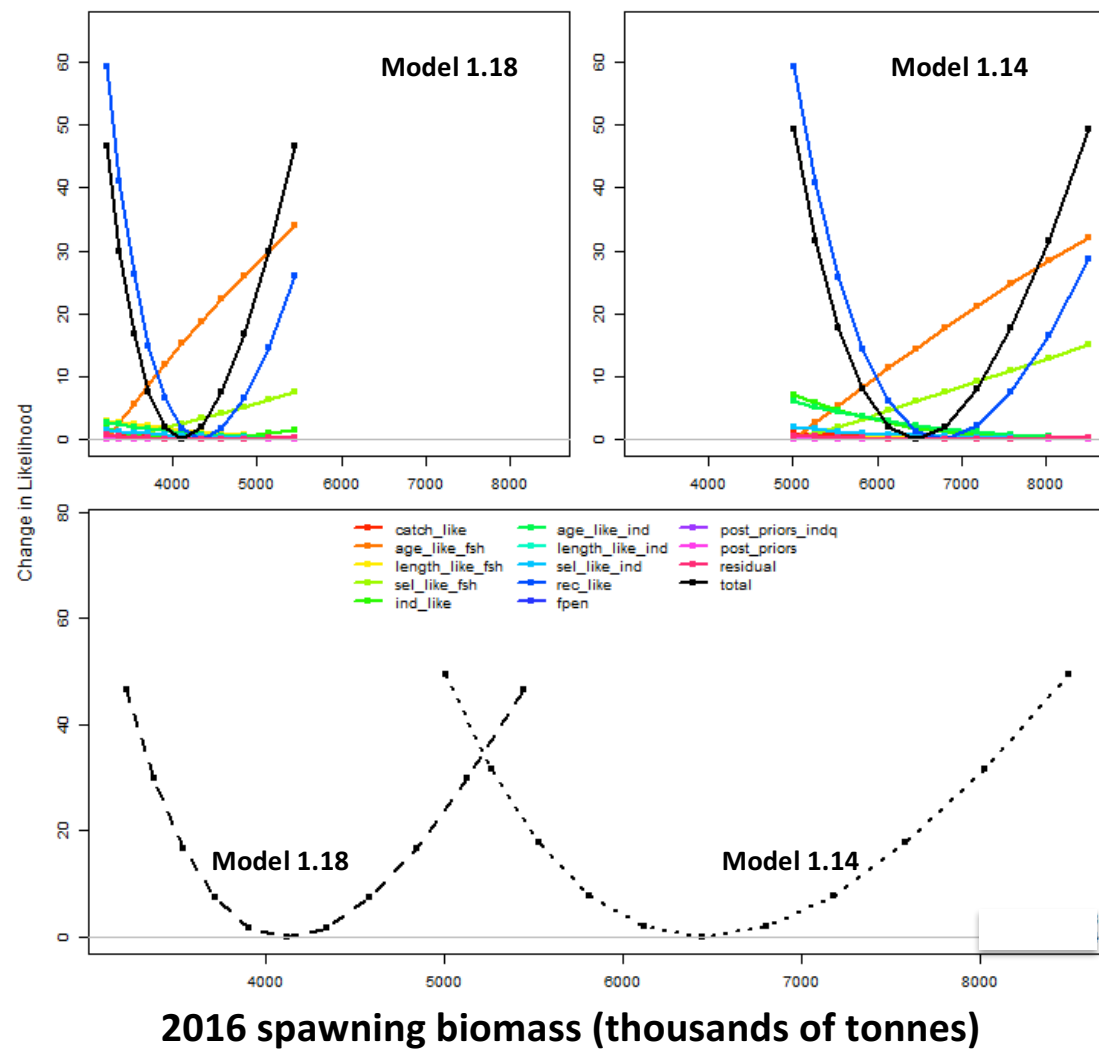


Figure A8.3. Change in likelihood components (top) and totals (bottom) when profiling over fixed mean recruitment values for two model alternatives (1.14 and 1.18). The contrast is manifested in the 2016 spawning biomass (horizontal scale).

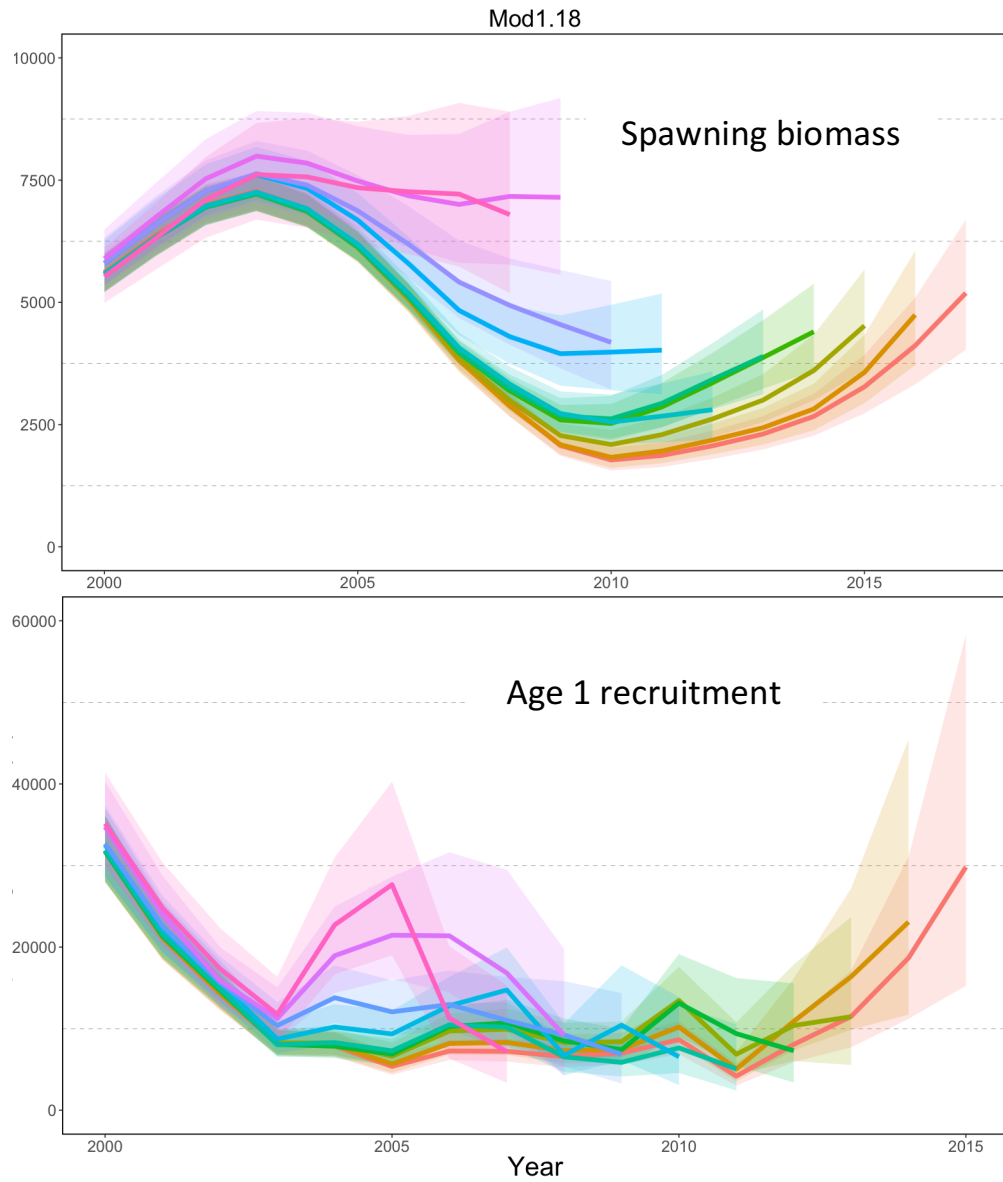


Figure A8.4. Model retrospective of spawning biomass (top) and recruitment (bottom) from 10 separate model runs.



Figure A8.5. Mean weights-at-age (kg) over time used for all data types in the JJM models. Different lines represent ages 1 to 12.

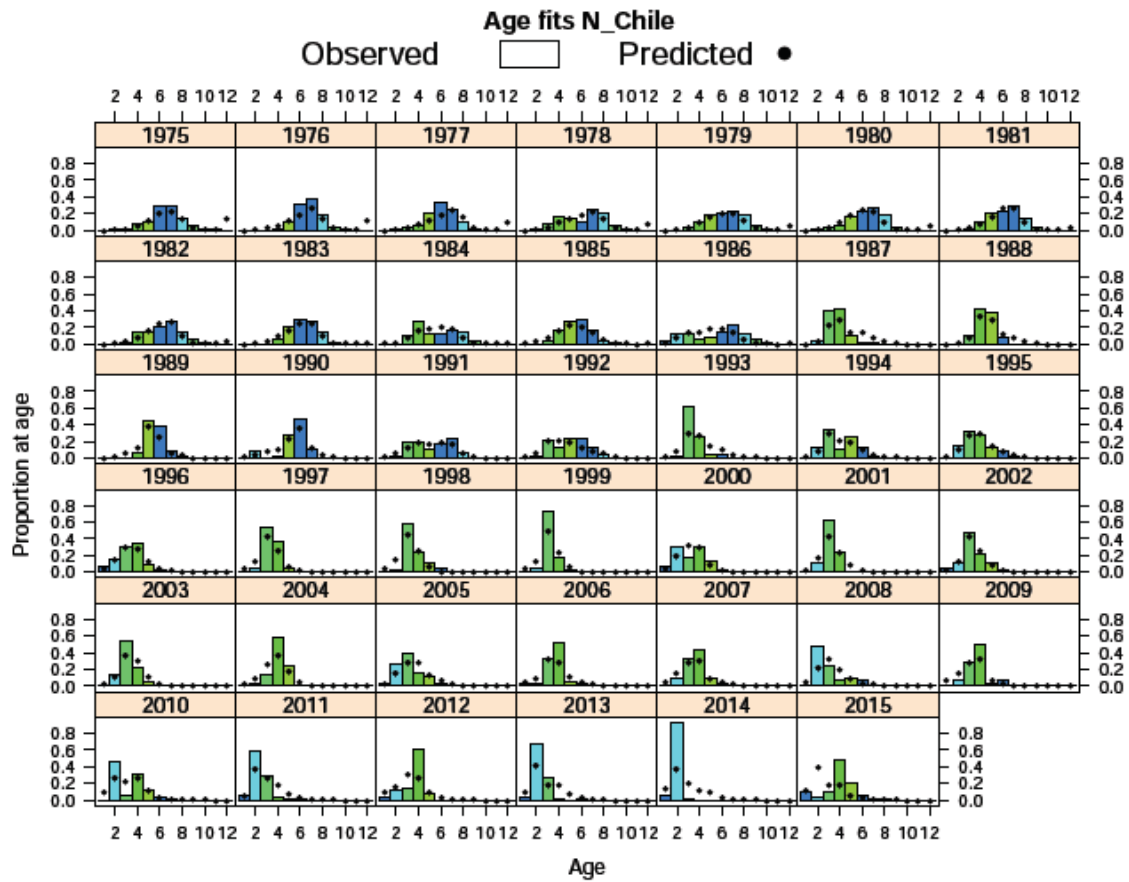


Figure A8.6. Model 1.18 fit to the age compositions for the **Chilean northern zone fishery (Fleet 1)**. Bars represent the observed data and dots represent the model fit and color codes correspond to cohorts.

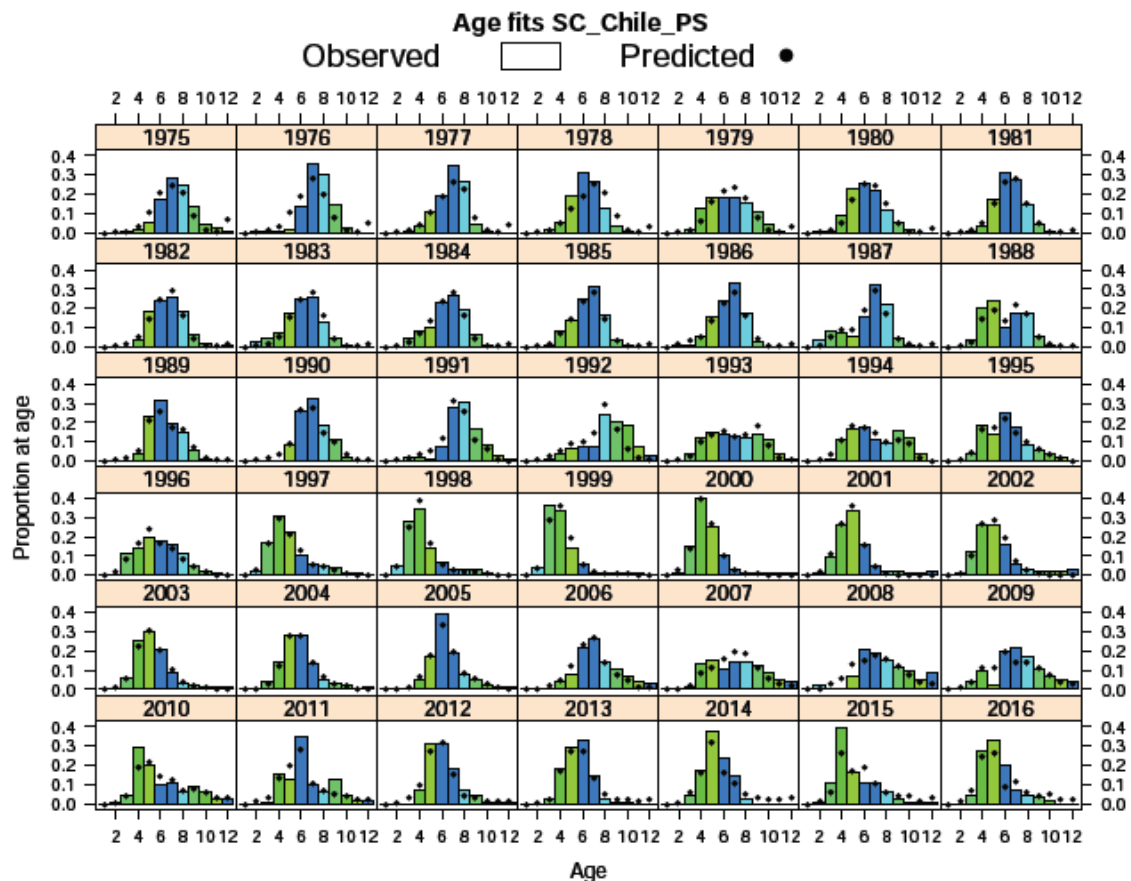


Figure A8.7. Model 1.18 fit to the age compositions for the **South-Central Chilean purse seine** fishery (Fleet 2). Bars represent the observed data and dots represent the model fit and color codes correspond to cohorts.

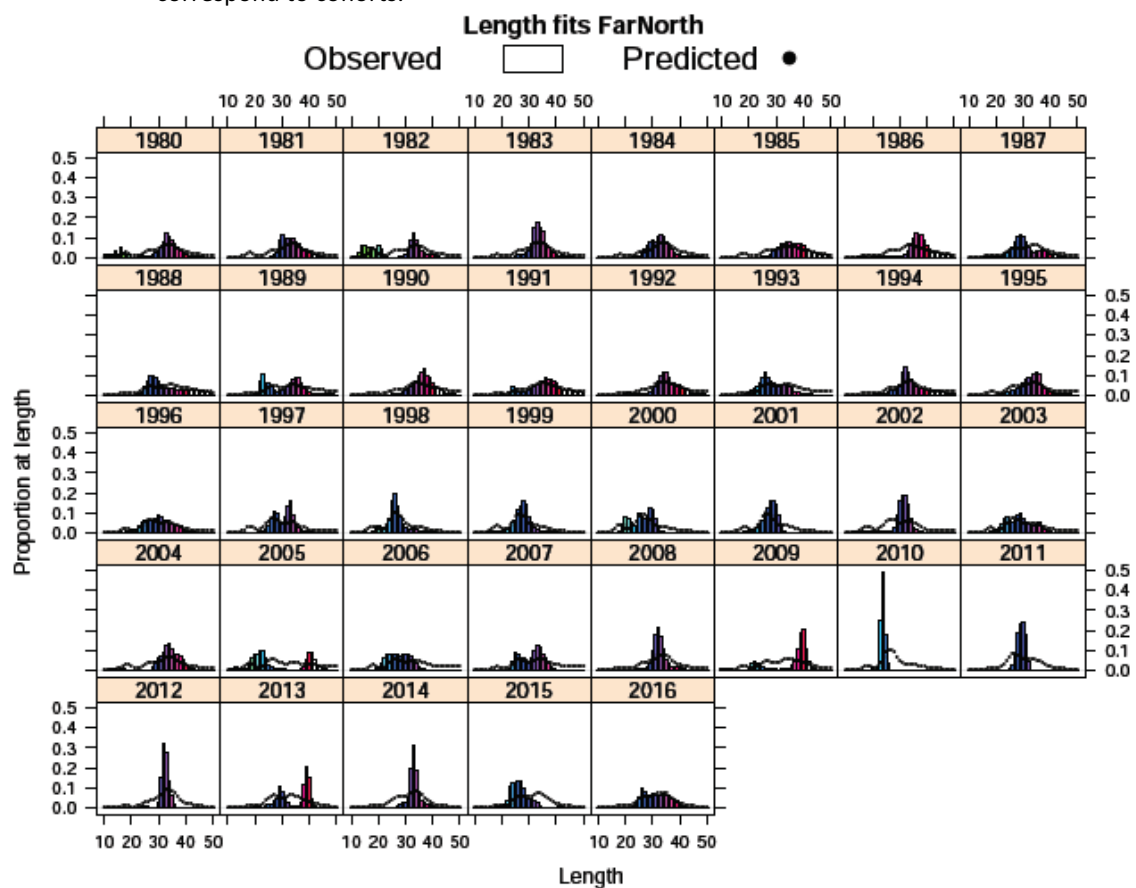


Figure A8.8. Model 1.18 fit to the length compositions for the far north fishery (Fleet 3). Bars represent the observed data and dots represent the model fit and color codes correspond to cohorts.

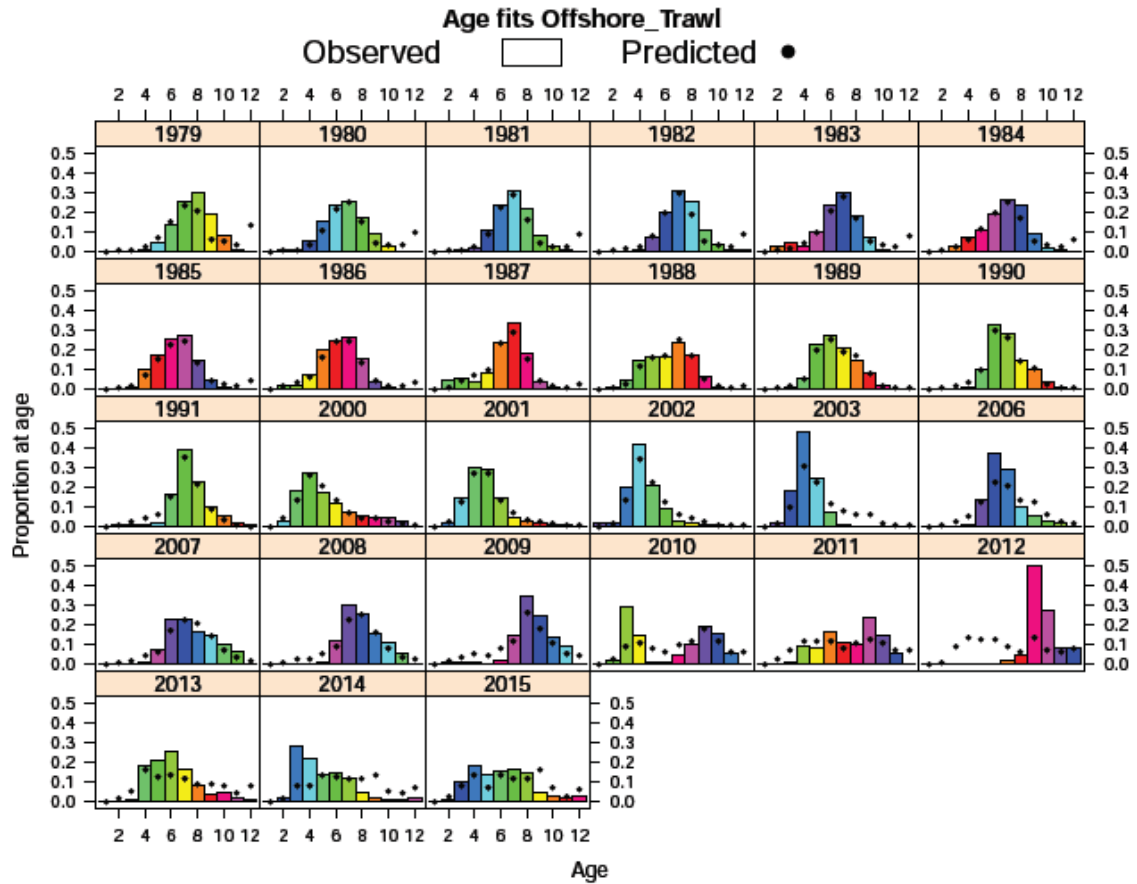


Figure A8.9. Model 1.18 fit to the age compositions for the **offshore trawl** fishery (Fleet 4). Bars represent the observed data and dots represent the model fit and color codes correspond to cohorts.

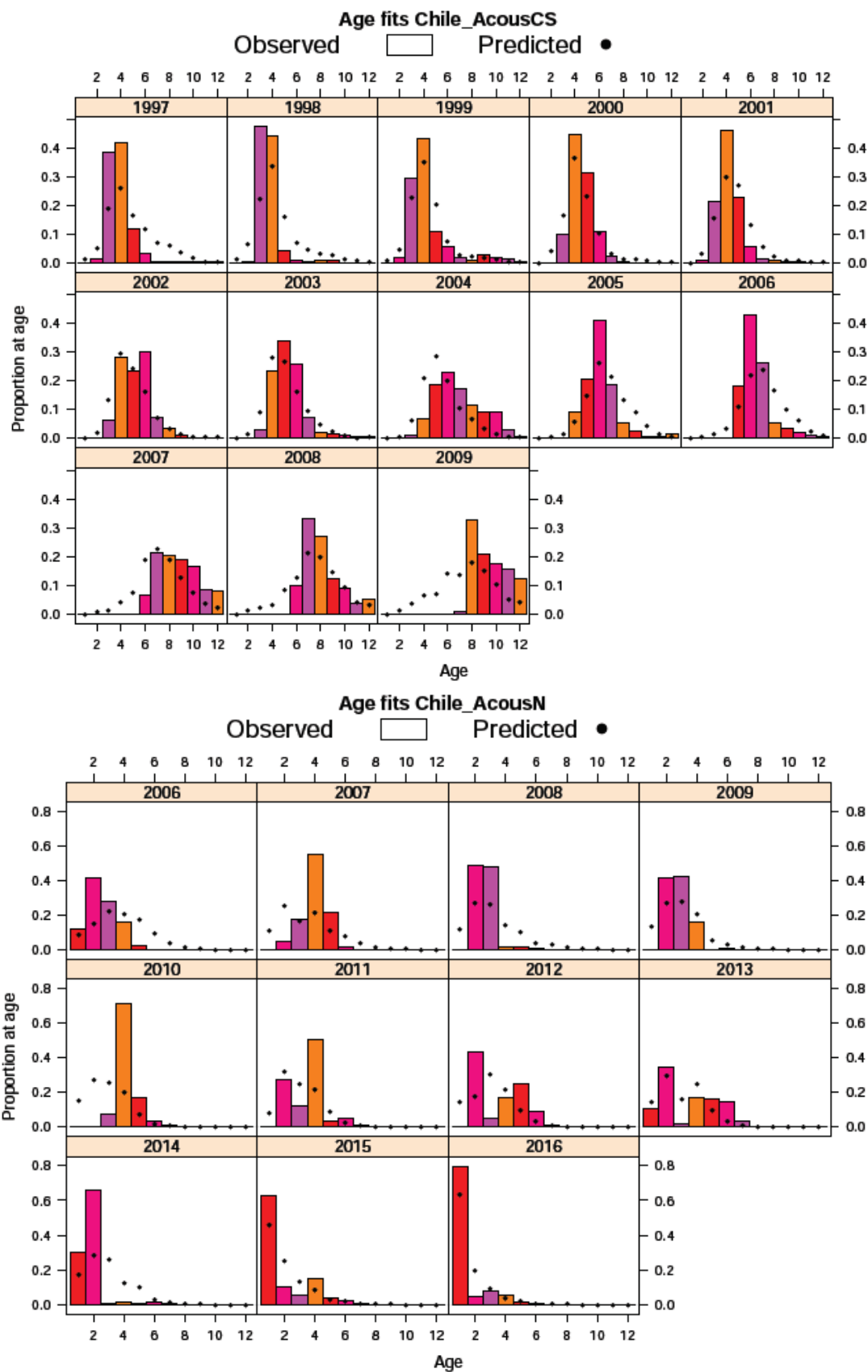


Figure A8.10. Model 1.18 fit to the age compositions for the **S-Central Acoustic survey (top)** and **N Chilean acoustic survey (bottom)**. Bars represent the observed data and dots represent the model fit and color codes correspond to cohorts.

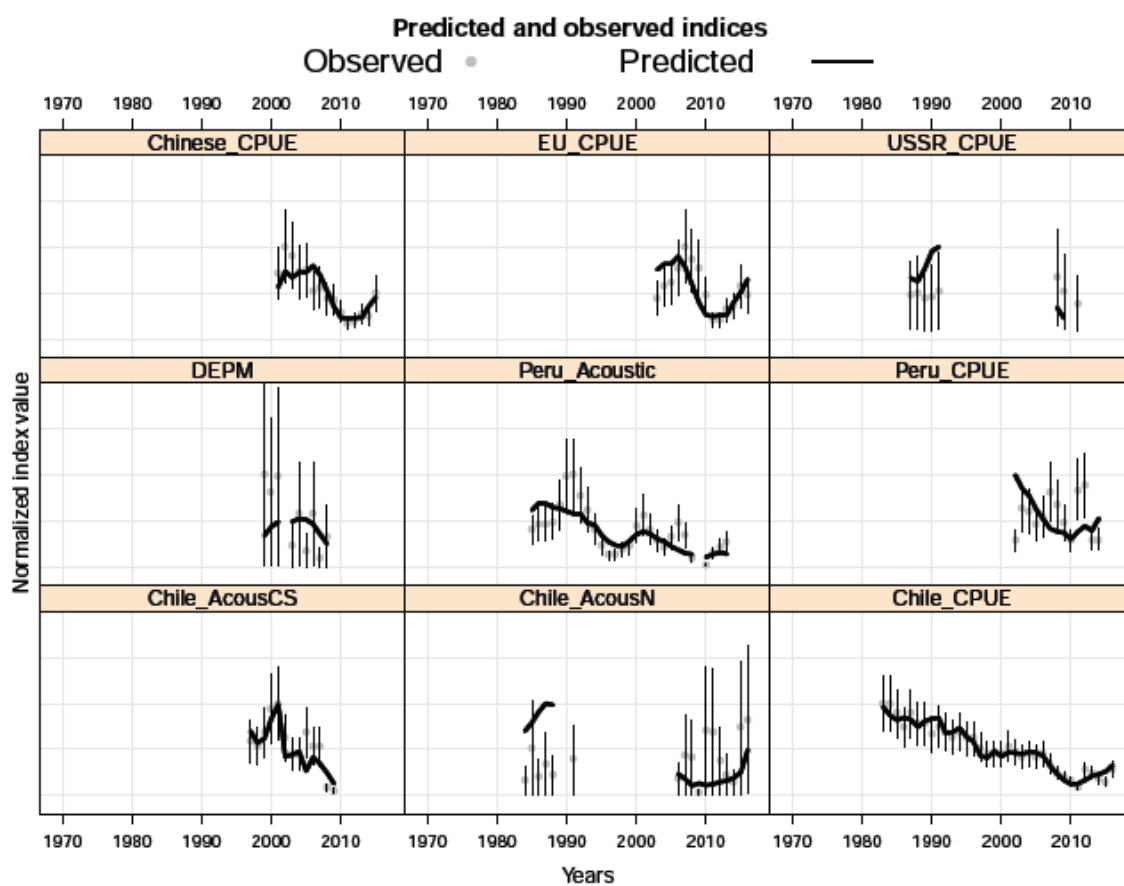


Figure A8.11. Model 1.18 fit to different indices. Vertical bars represent 2 standard deviations around the observations.

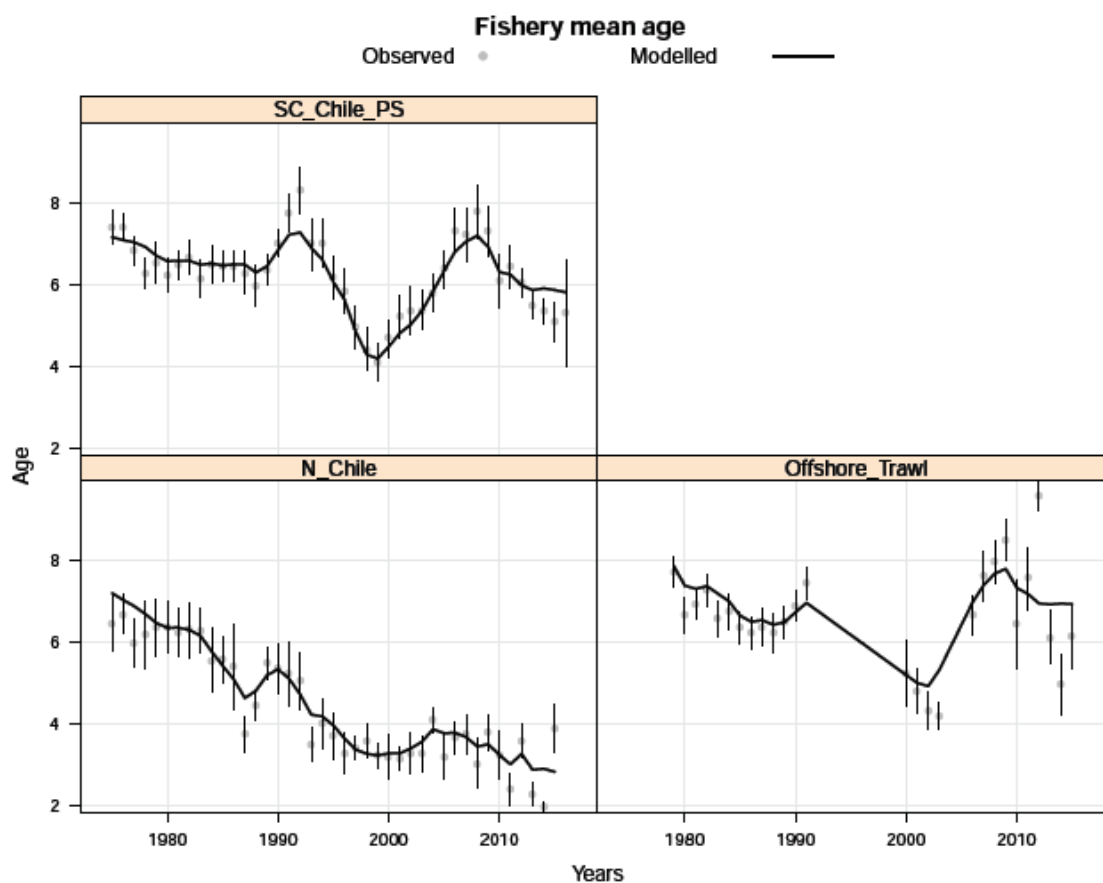


Figure A8.12. Mean age by year and fishery. Line represents the model 1.18 predictions and dots observed values with implied input error bars.

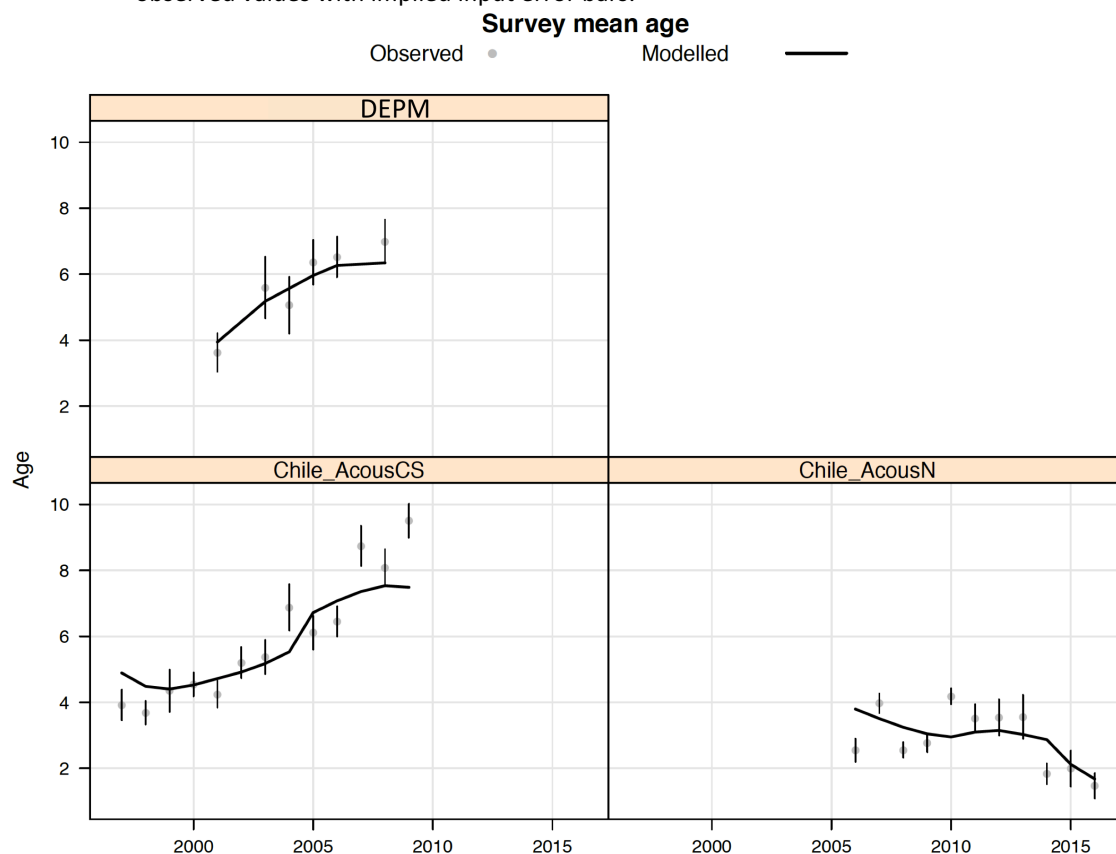


Figure A8.13. Mean age by year and survey. Line represents the model 1.18 predictions and dots observed values with implied input error bars.

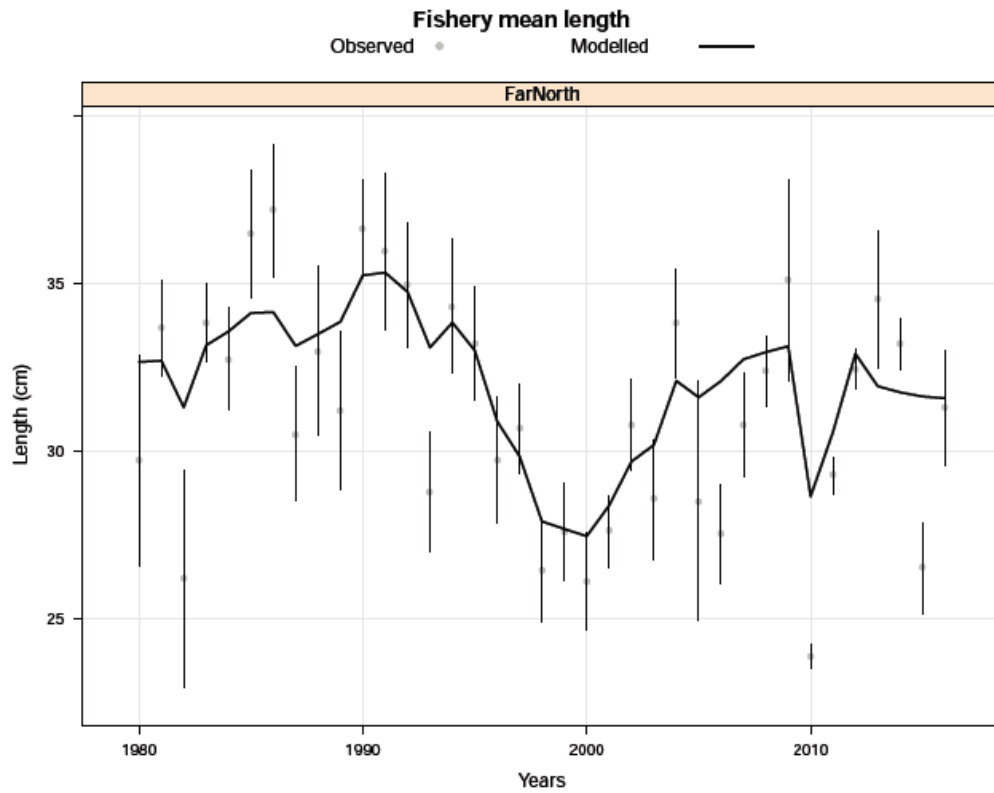


Figure A8.14. Mean length by year in fleet 3 (Far North). Line represents the the model 1.18 predictions and dots observed values with implied input error bars.

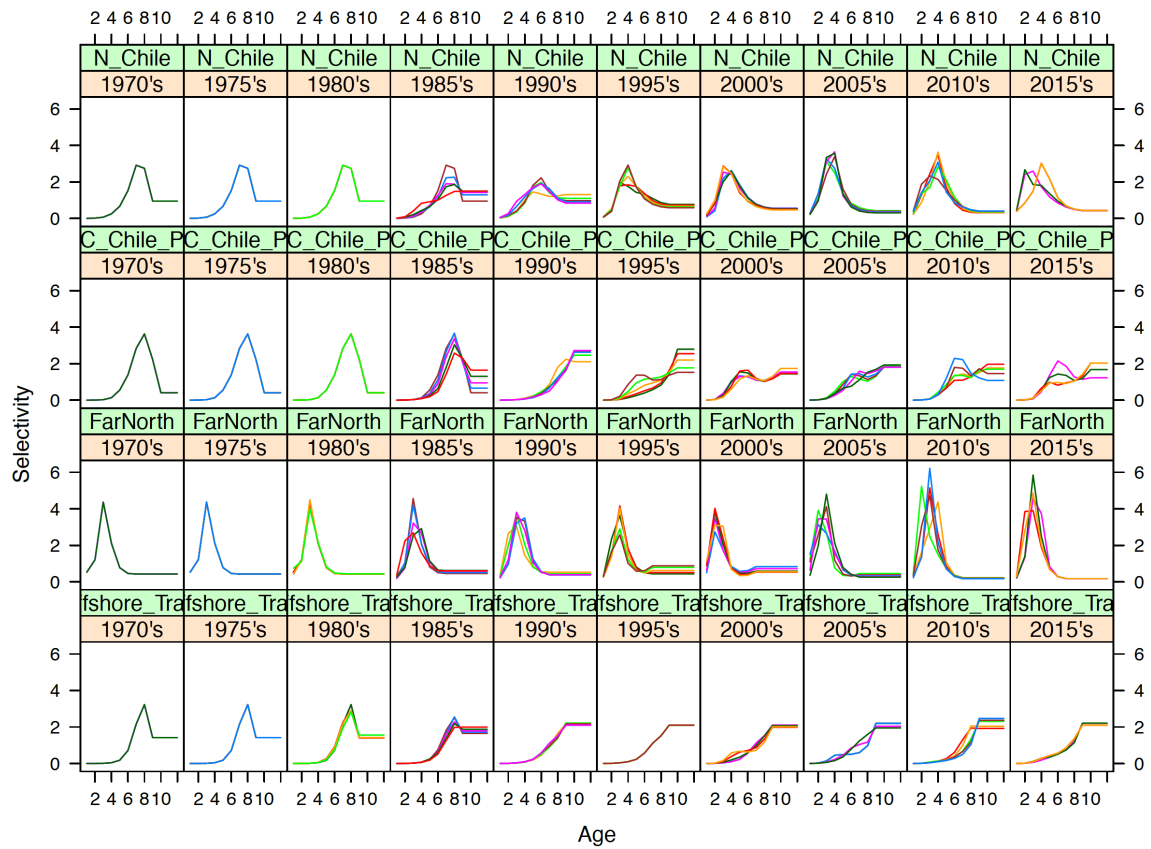


Figure A8.15. Estimates of selectivity by fishery over time for Model 1.18. Each cell represents a 5-year period).

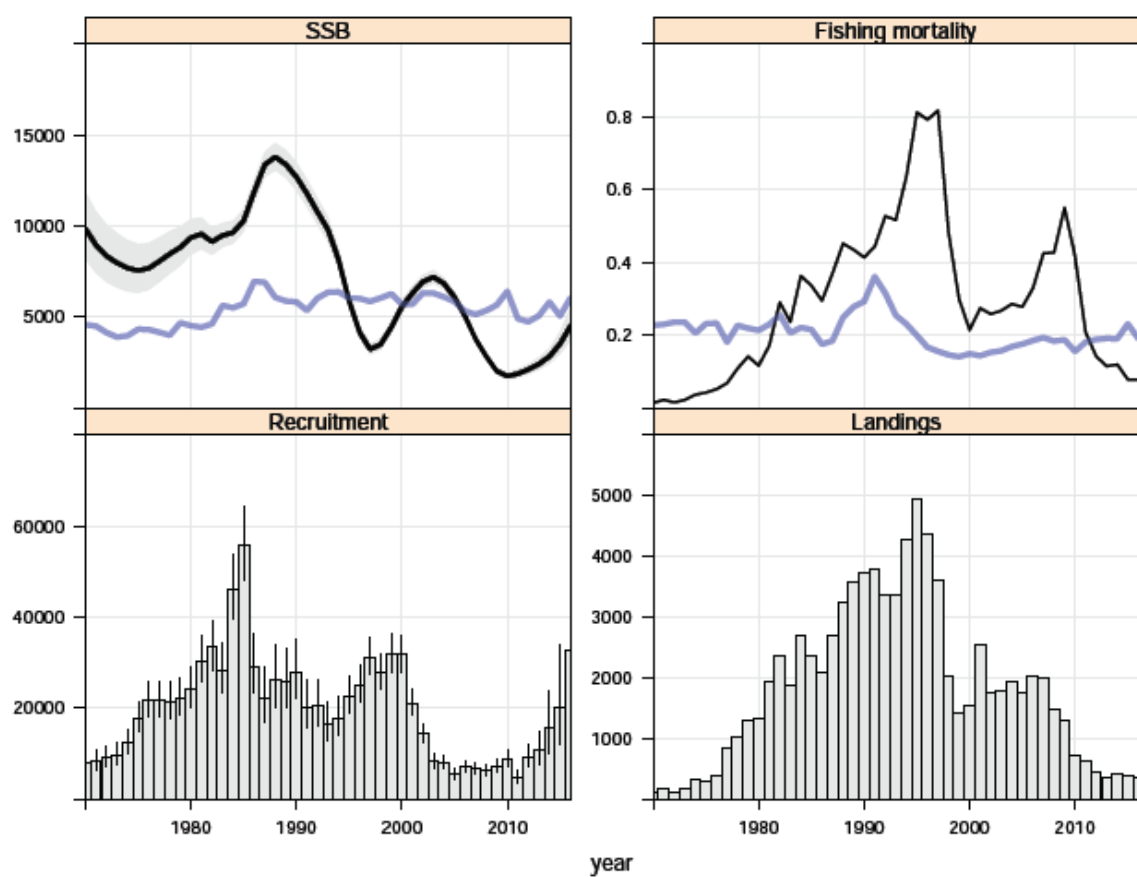


Figure A8.16. Model 1.18—single-stock hypothesis—summary estimates over time showing spawning biomass (kt; top left), recruitment at age 1 (millions; lower left) total fishing mortality (top right) and total catch (kt; bottom right). Blue lines represent dynamic estimates of B_{msy} (upper left) and F_{msy} (upper right).

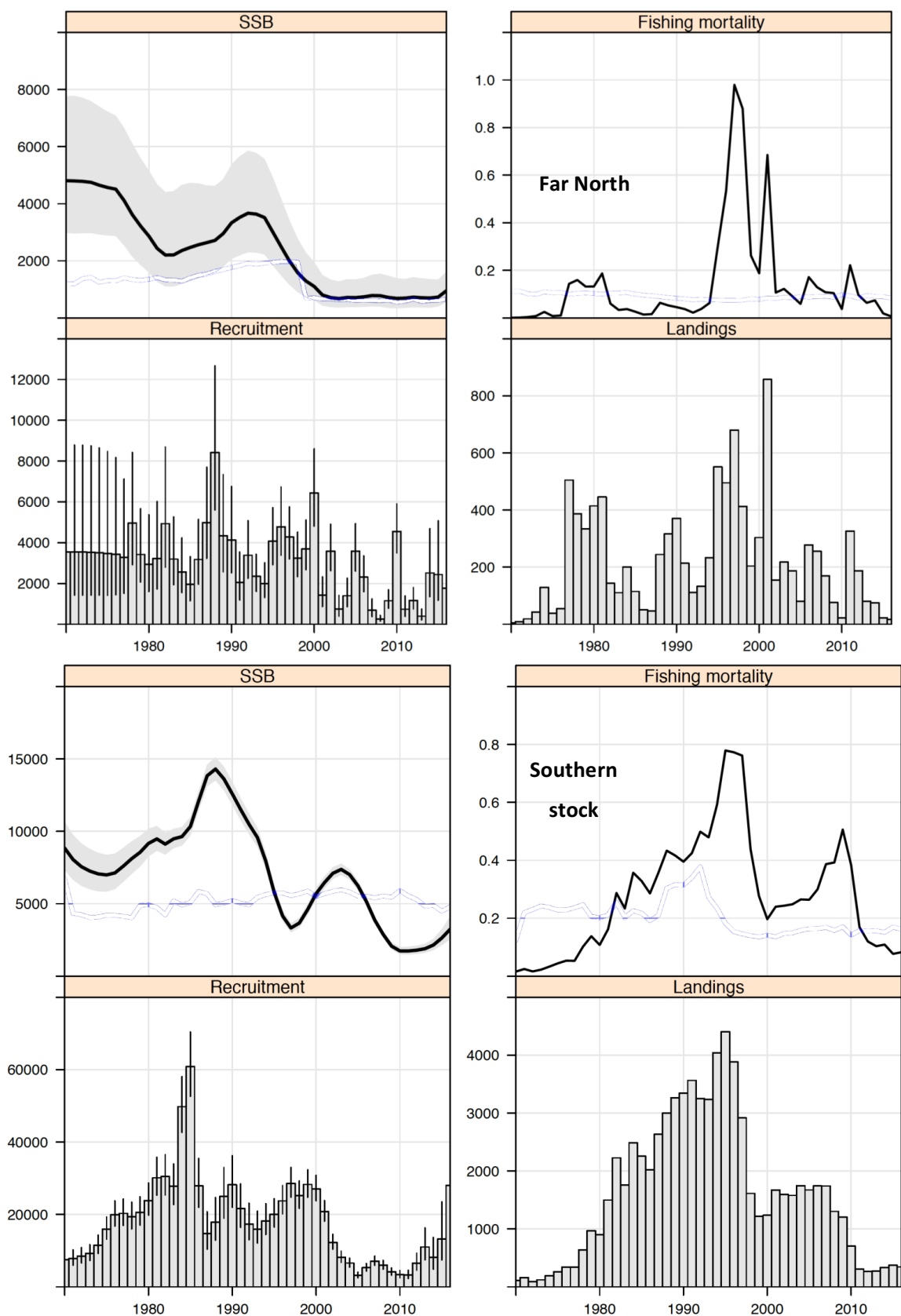


Figure A8.17. Two-stock hypothesis summary estimates over time showing spawning biomass (kt; top left), recruitment at age 1 (millions; lower left) total fishing mortality (top right) and total catch (kt; bottom right) for Models 1.6 (for the “Far North” stock, top set) and 1.18 (for the “Southern” stock).

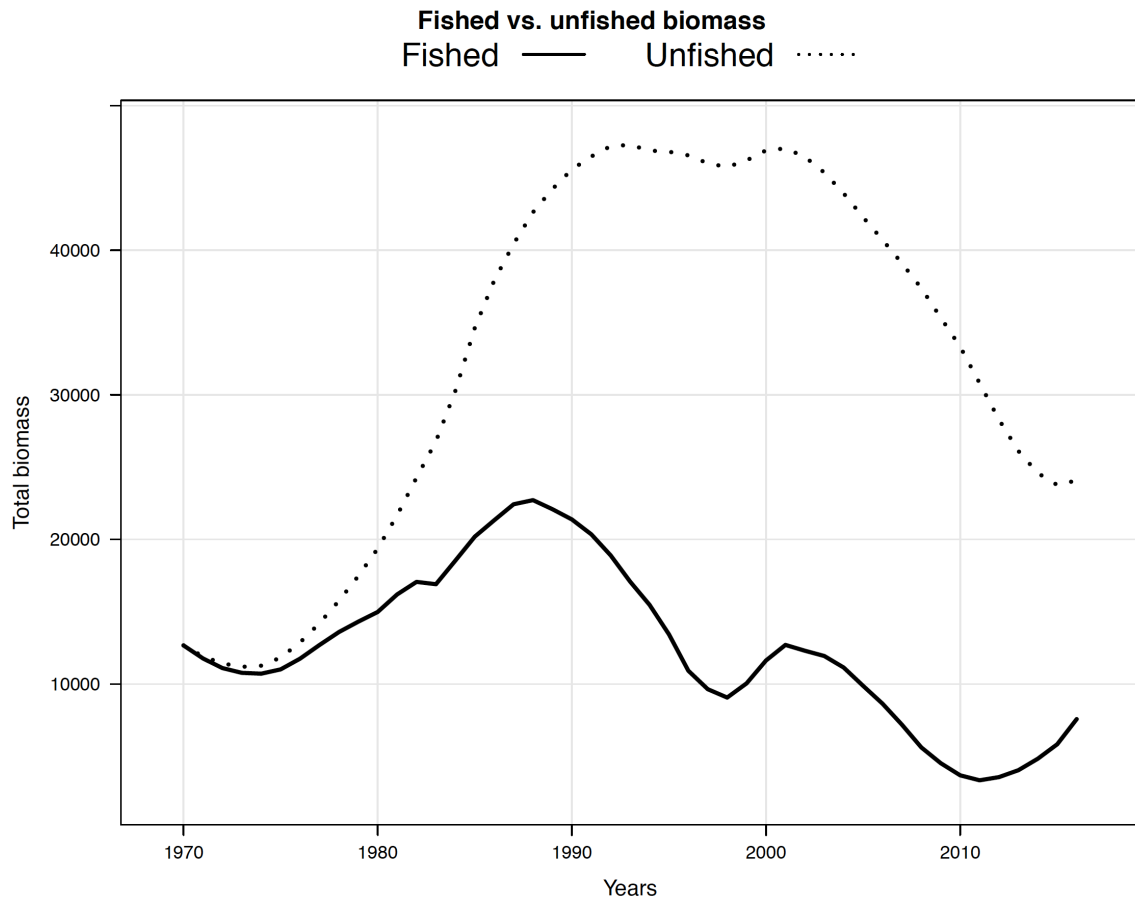


Figure A8.18. Model 1.18 results the estimated total biomass (solid line) and the estimated total biomass that would have occurred if no fishing had taken place, 1970-2016.

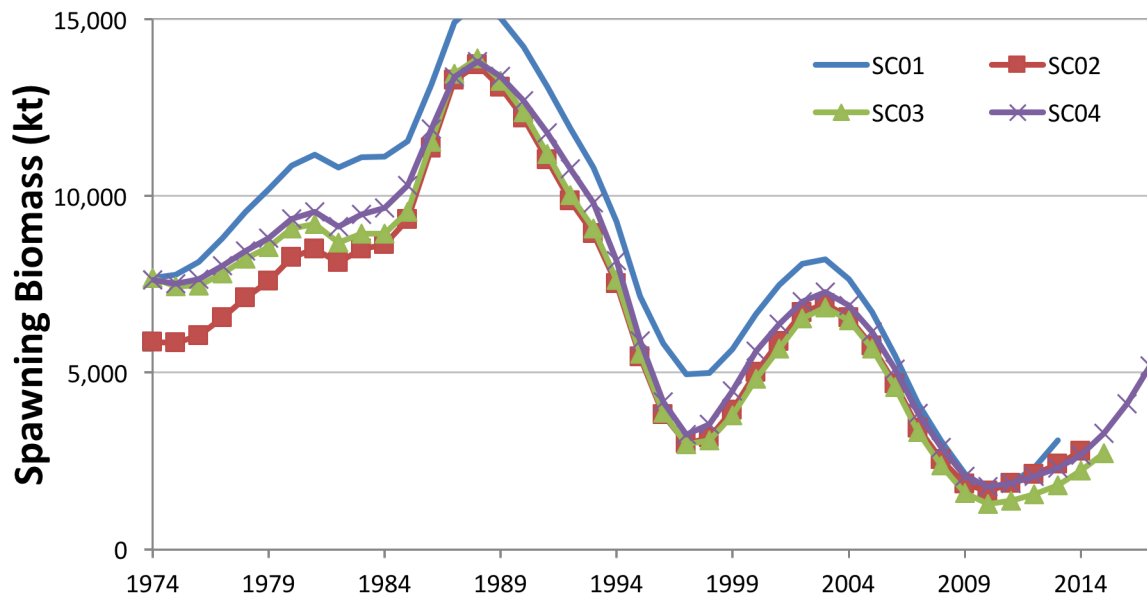


Figure A8.19. Historical retrospective of female spawning biomass (single-stock hypothesis) as estimated and used for advice from past (and present) SPFRMO scientific committees.