

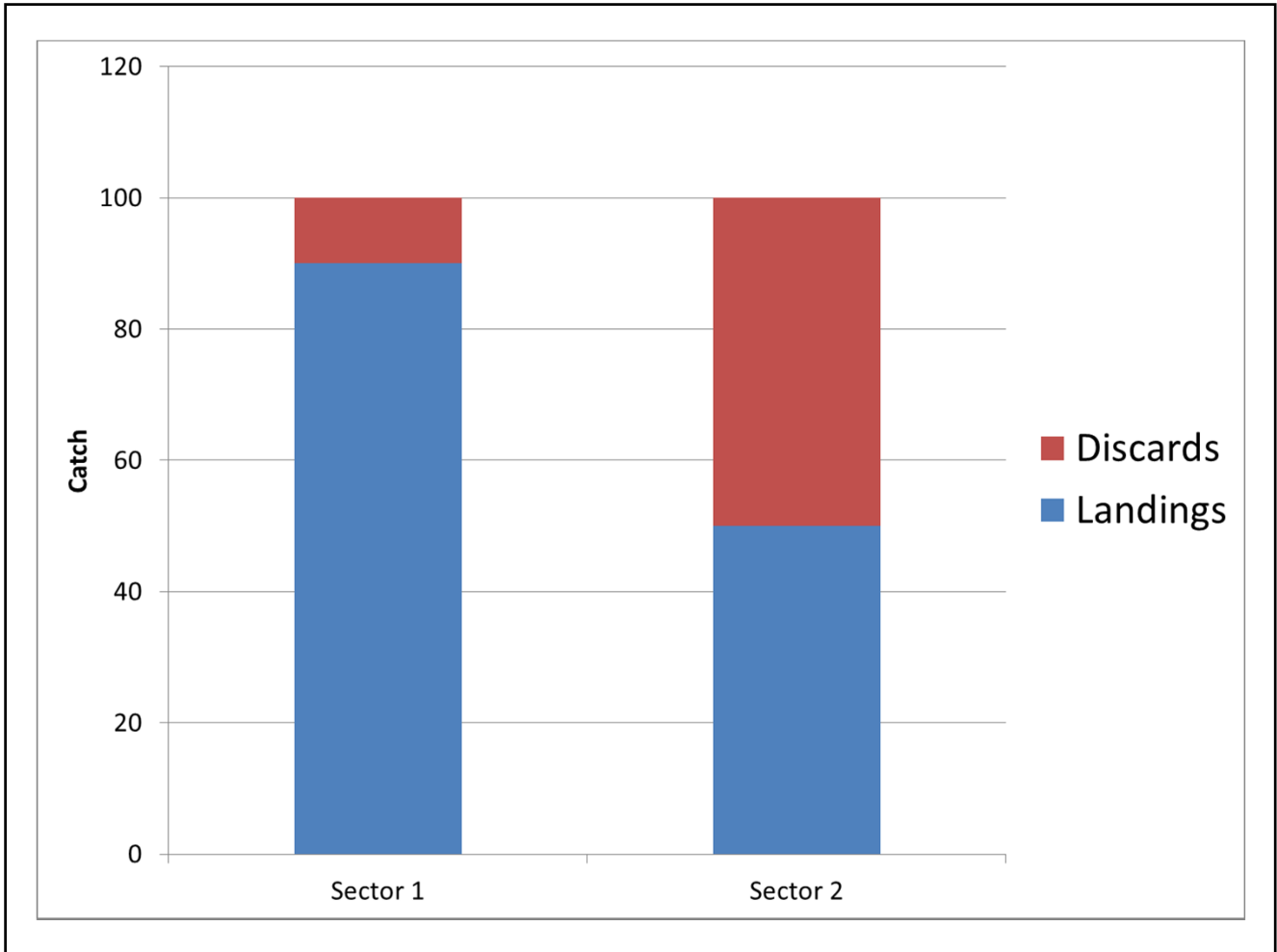
Groundfish Committee Presentations

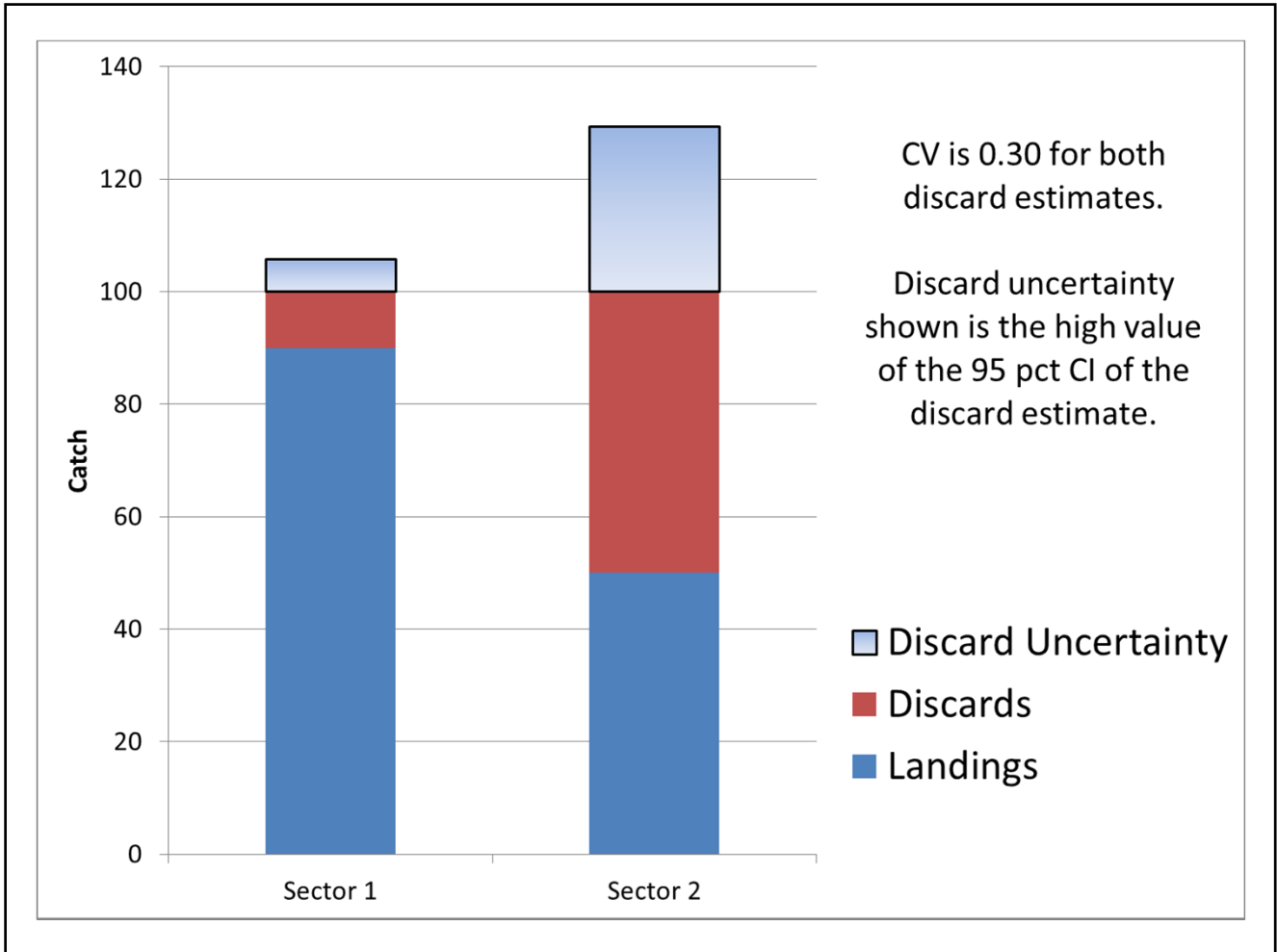
August 2, 2012

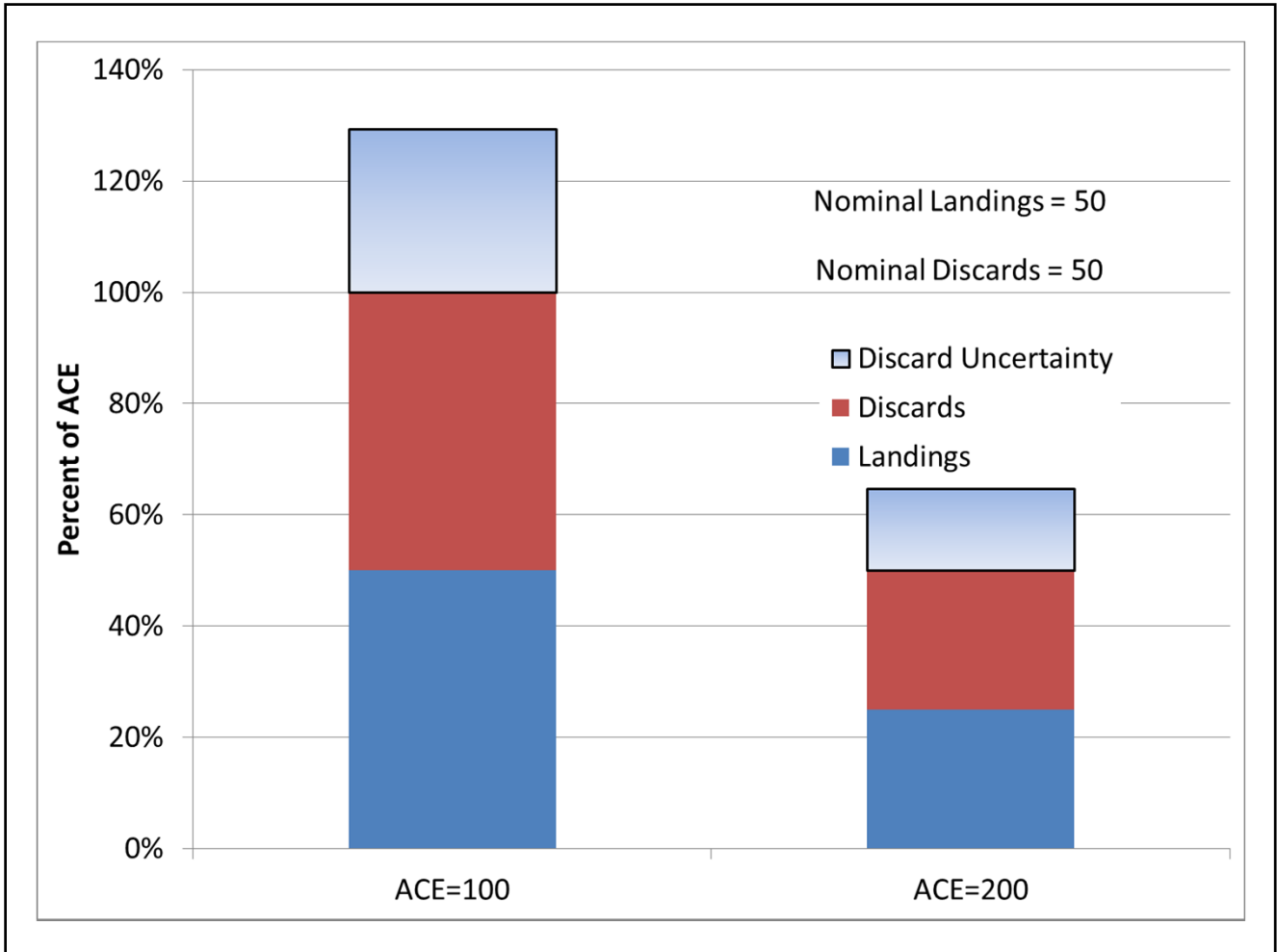
How Does CV and Bias Affect Sector Catch Estimates?

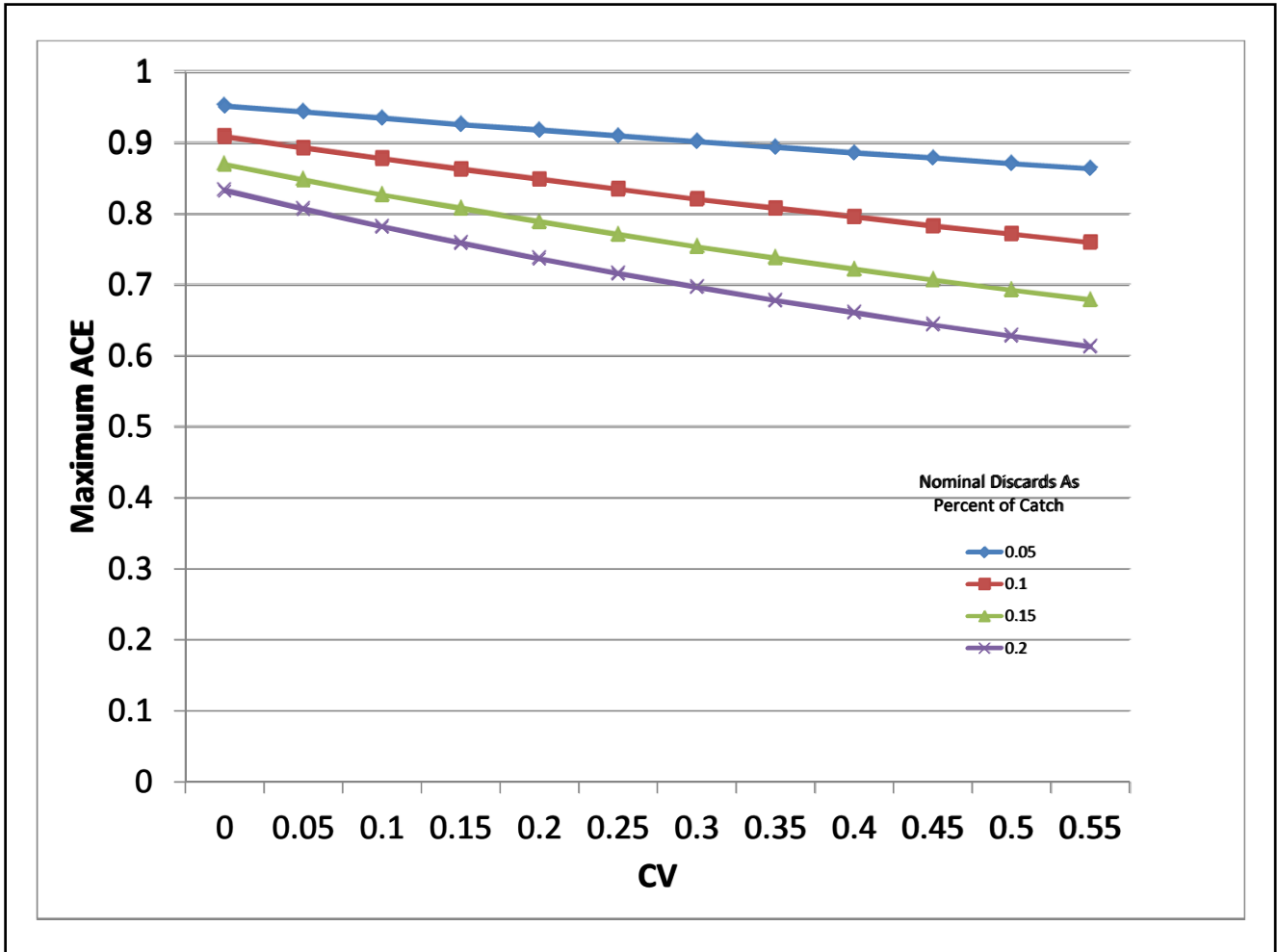
- How much observer coverage is enough to monitor sector catches?
- What is the best standard to use to evaluate whether there is enough observer coverage?

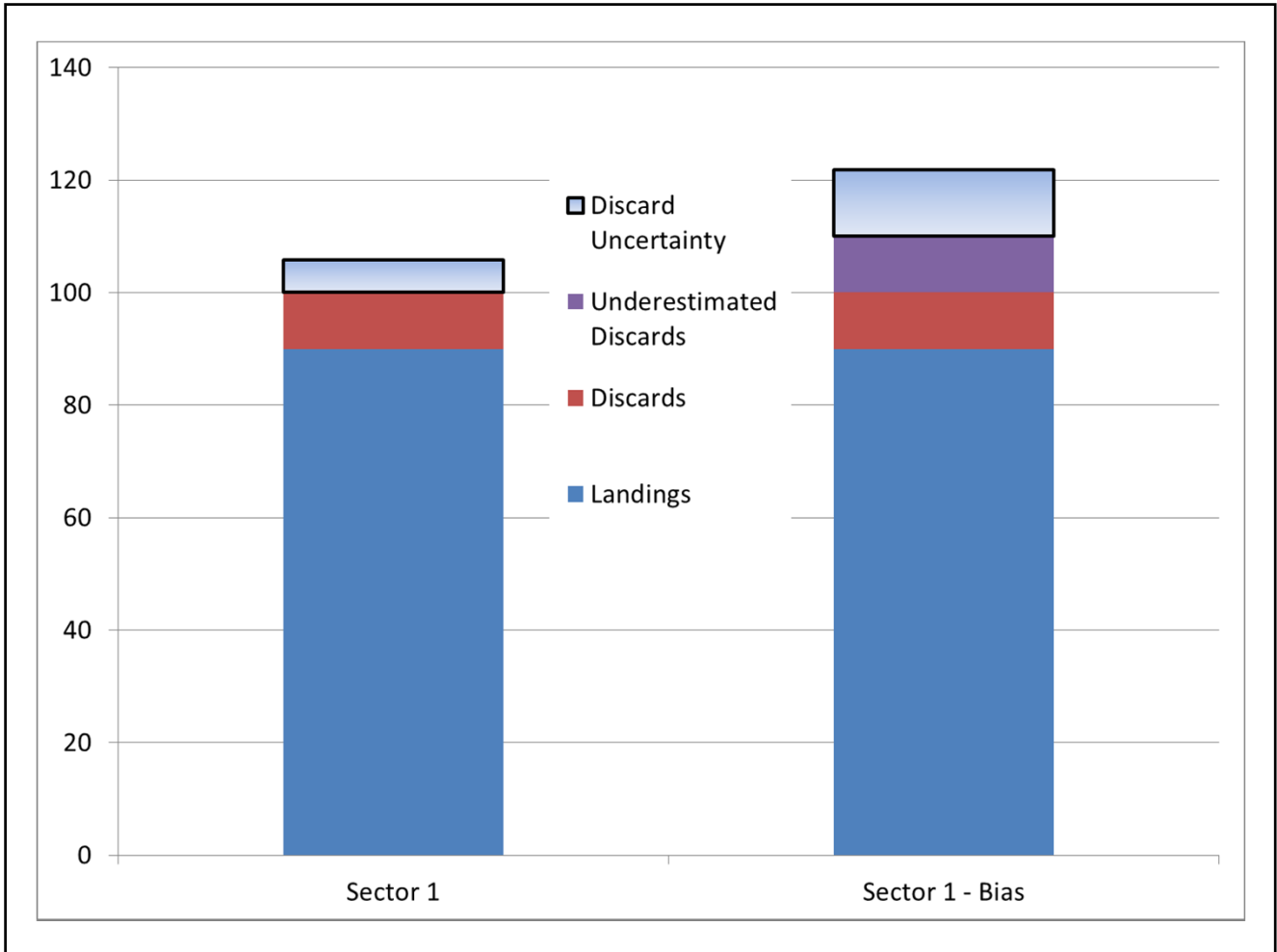
- Current standard: CV
 - Is this adequate/appropriate?
 - How should it be applied?

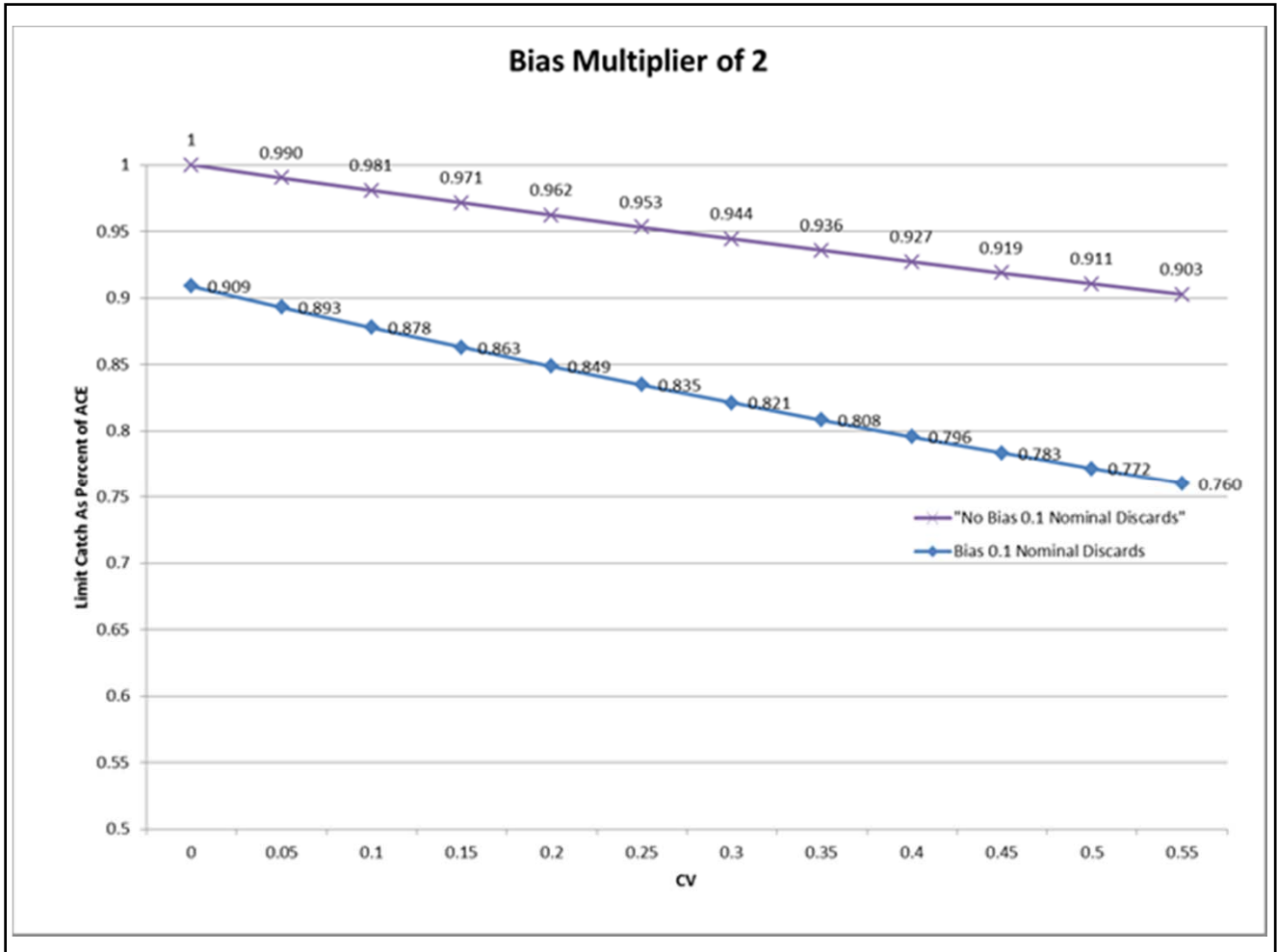


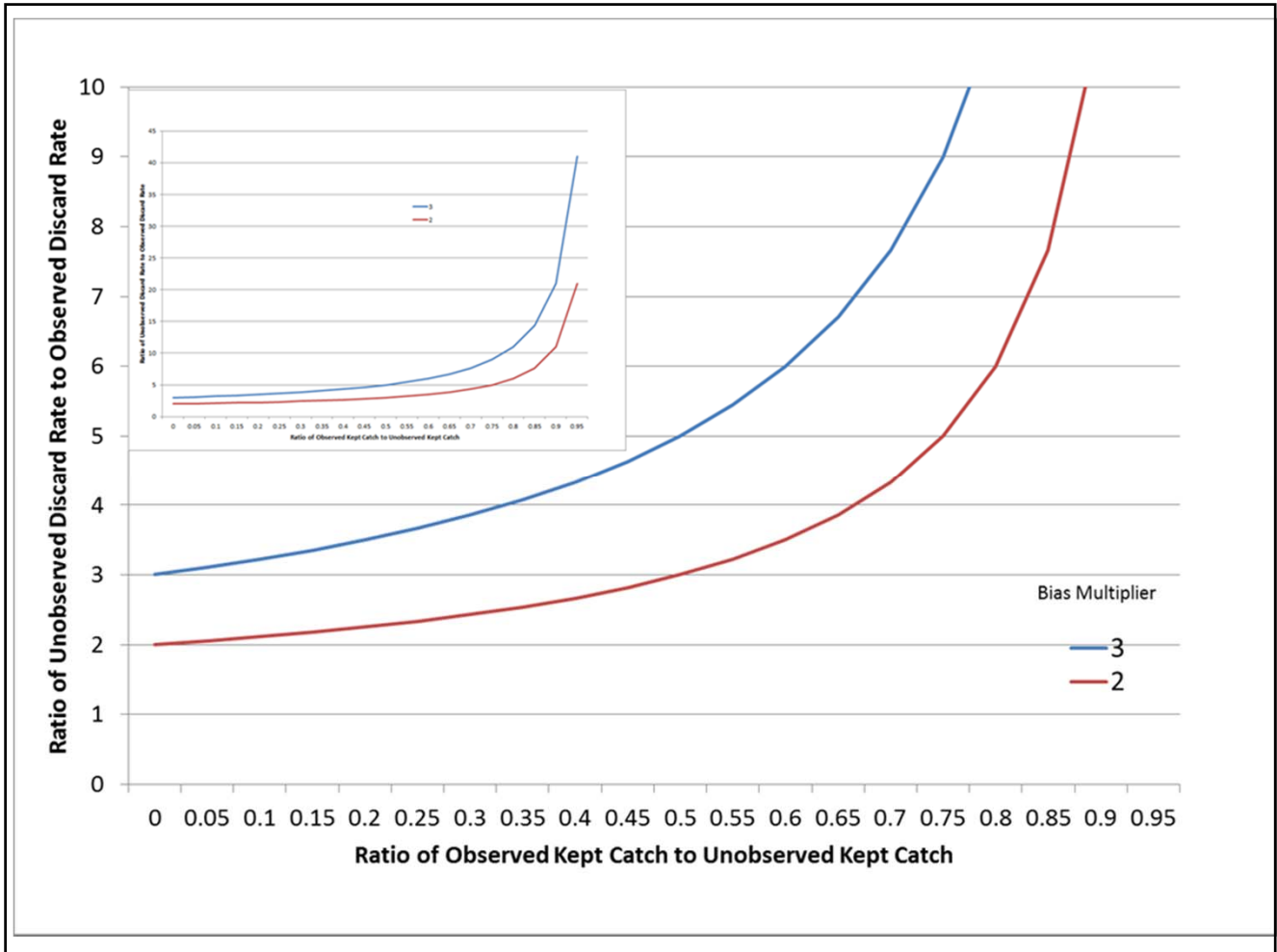


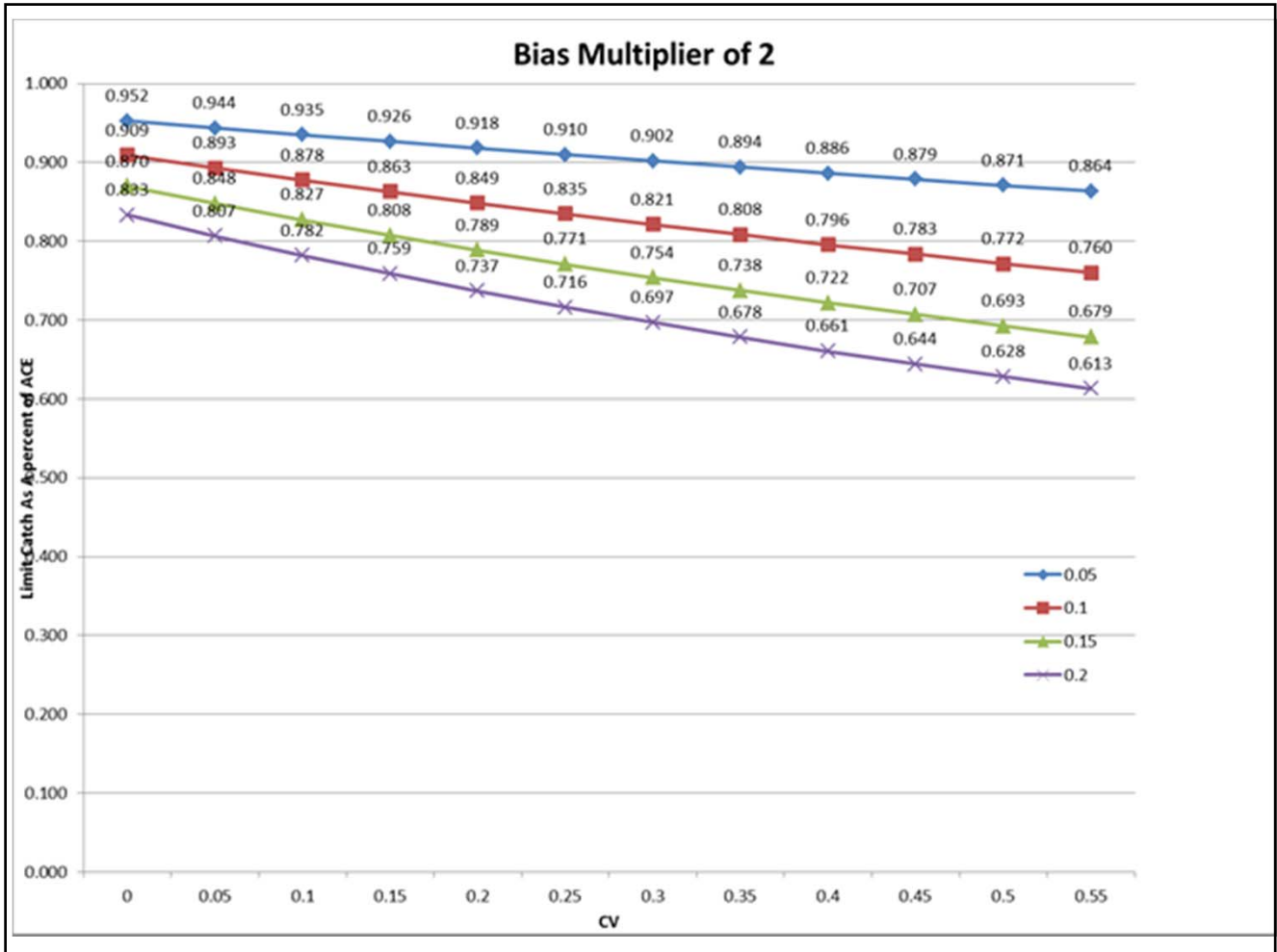


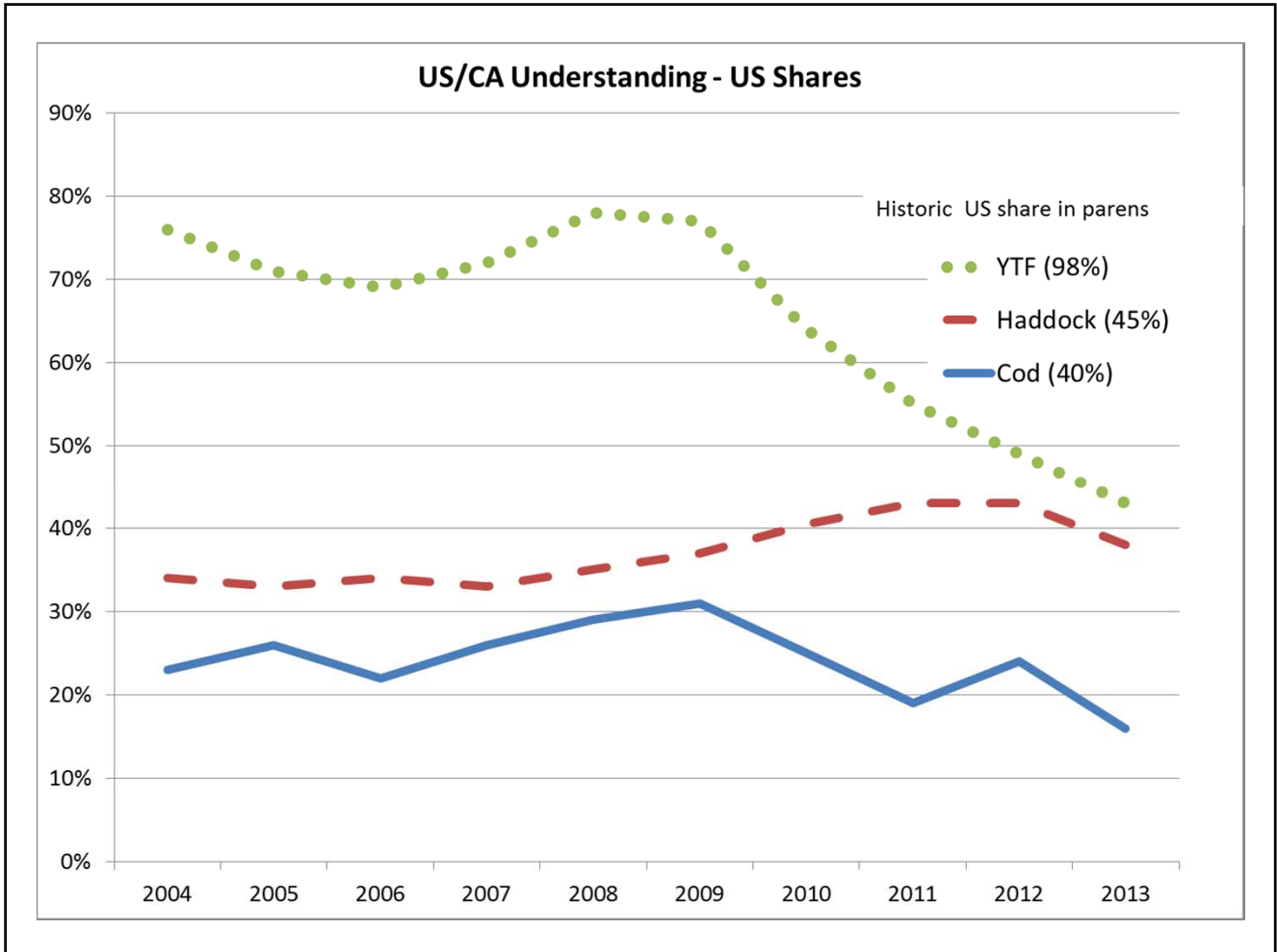












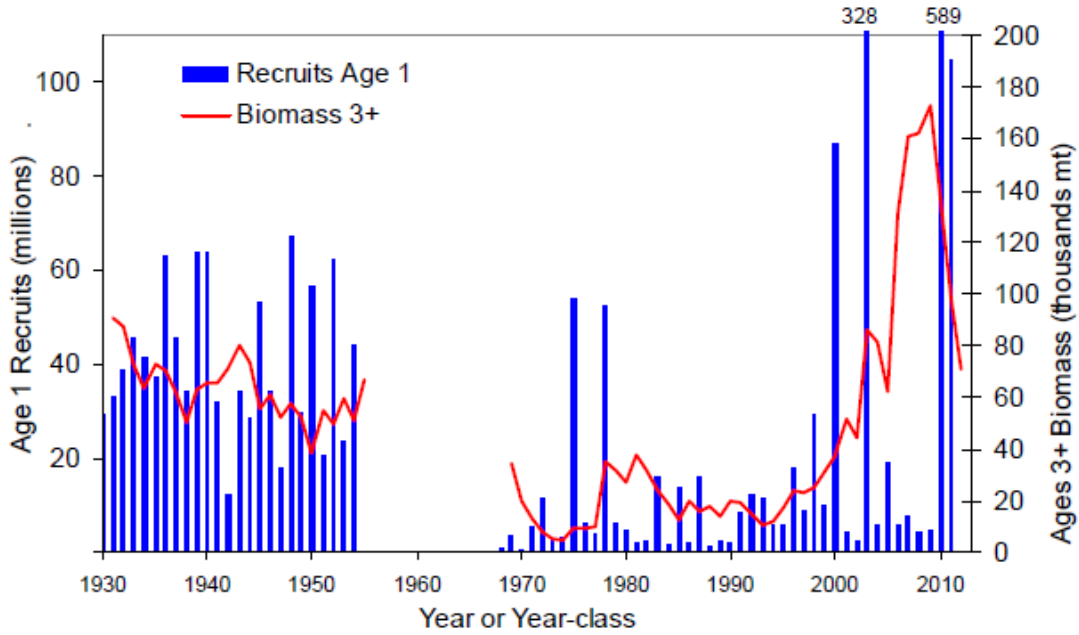
Next Steps

- Any standard for ASM should consider both CV and the possibility of bias, with the latter more important
- Coverage standards might consider the level of discards and amount of catch
- Evaluating the presence and magnitude of bias is challenging

TRAC OVERVIEW

EGB Haddock

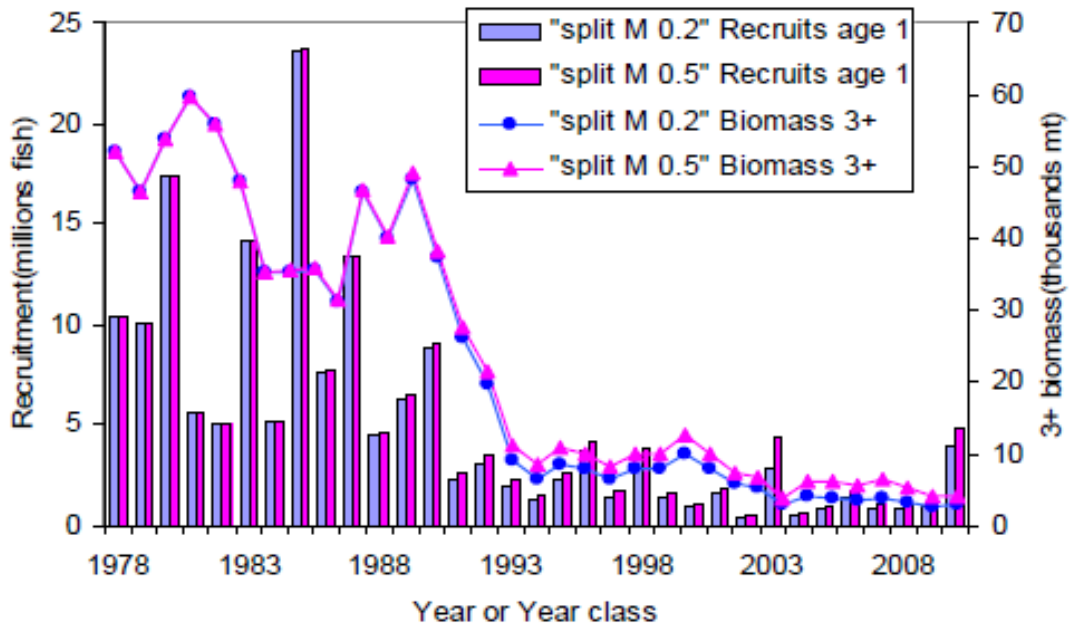
- As expected adult biomass decreased to 70,700 mt in 2012
- Fishing mortality (0.14) below F_{ref} in 2011
- Expanding age structure, broad spatial distribution; fish condition below average.
- 2010 year class outstanding (589 m); 2011 year class above average (105 m).
- Quota declines in 2013, but will increase rapidly 2014 and beyond.



Suggested 2013 quota range:	9,300 – 11,900
US share 38%:	3,534 – 4,522

EGB Cod

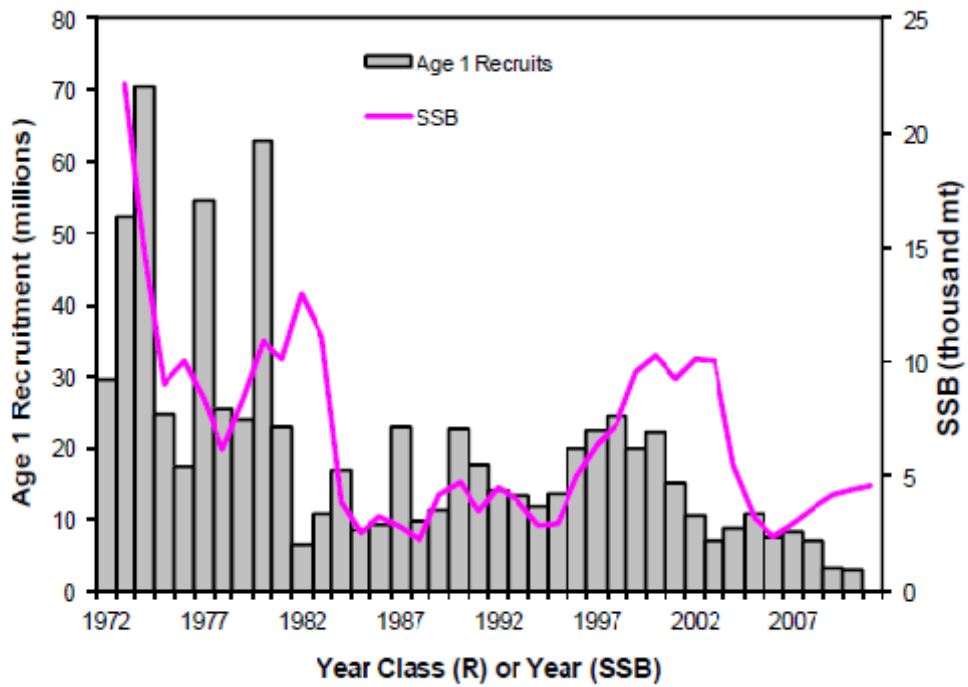
- Two model formulations; benchmark 2013
- Fishing mortality above F_{ref} (both models)
- Biomass second lowest in time series (both models)
- Productivity poor, low recent recruitment, low WAA
- Retro pattern problematic



Suggested 2013 quota range: 400 - 900
 US share 16%: 64 - 144

GB Yellowtail Flounder

- Retrospective pattern has increased
- Adult biomass increased but low (4,300 mt)
- Fishing mortality above F_{ref}
- 2009 and 2010 year classes are the lowest values in the assessment time series
- If retro pattern continues stock size and mortality may be even worse



Suggested 2013 quota range: 200 - 500
 US share 43%: 86 - 215