



## Towards co-management

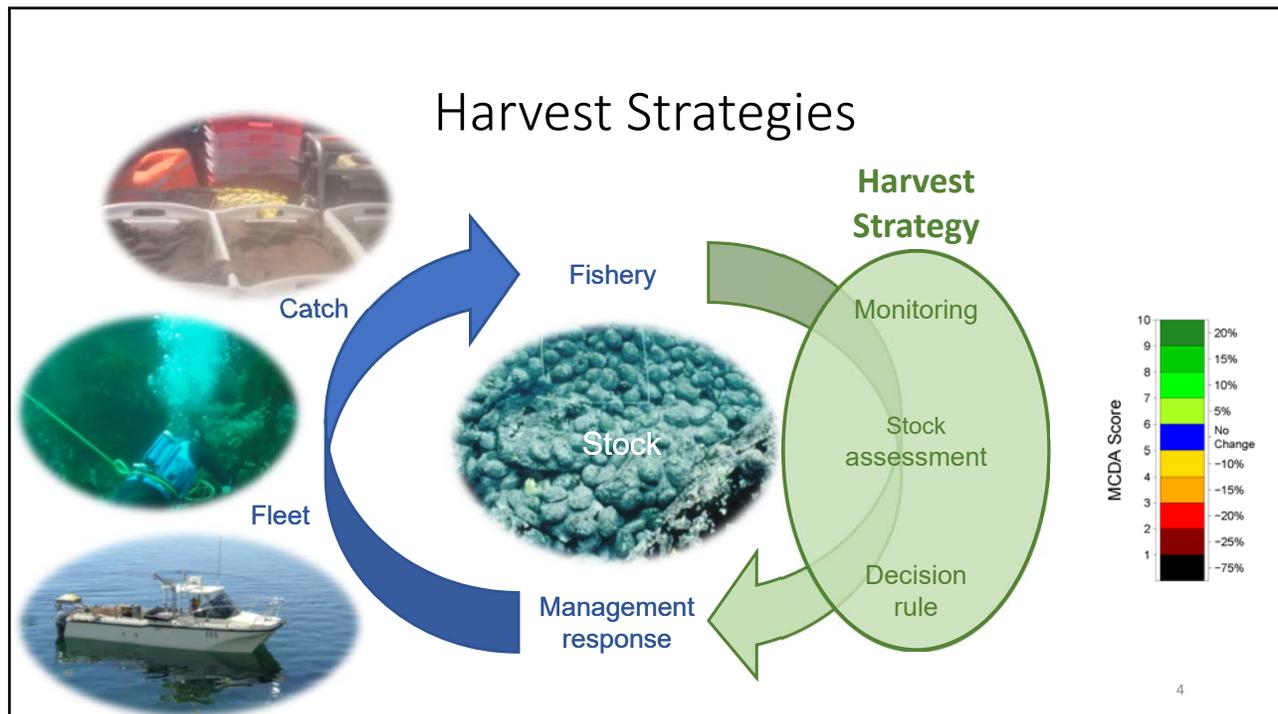
Improving industry understanding of research and management to guide strategic industry-driven R&D

### Issues

- Lack of trust, confidence and understanding: stock assessment/management
- Confusion over the MCDA and the Harvest Strategy
- Need for strategic research and management

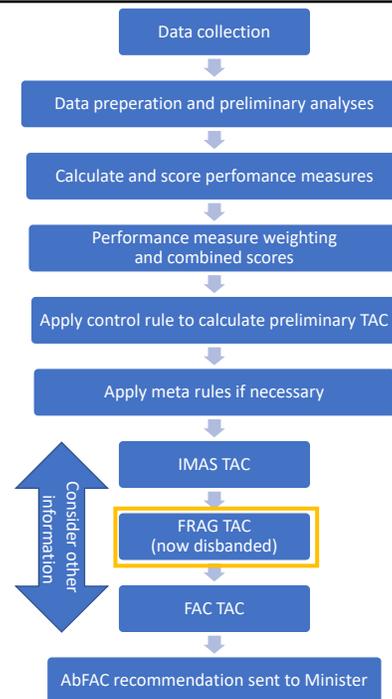
## Approach

- Review research and management reports
- Examine data sources and their use
- Provide written review
- Suggest improvements
- Consider feedback from industry

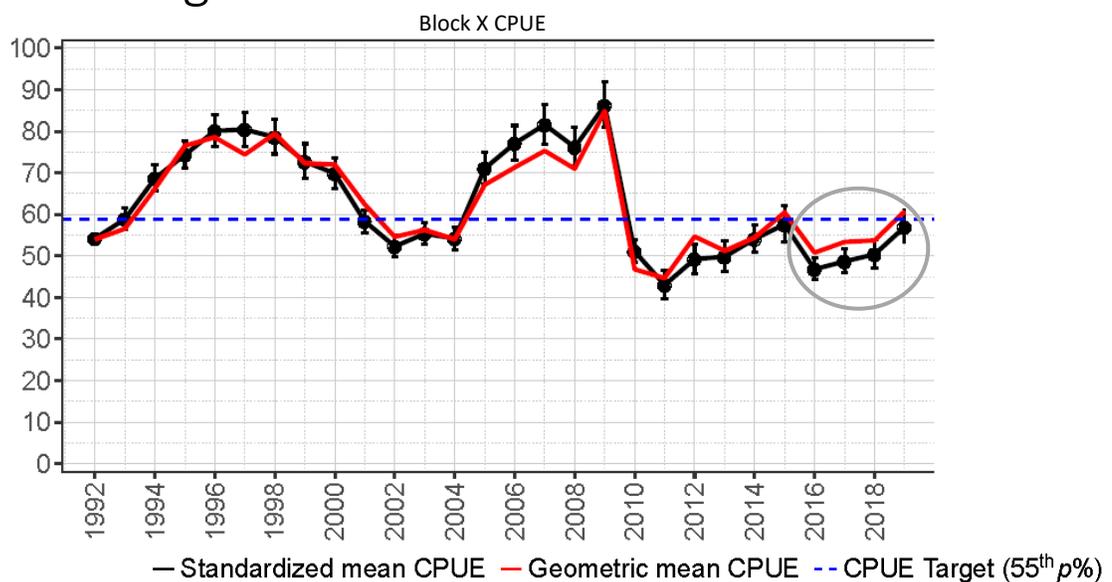


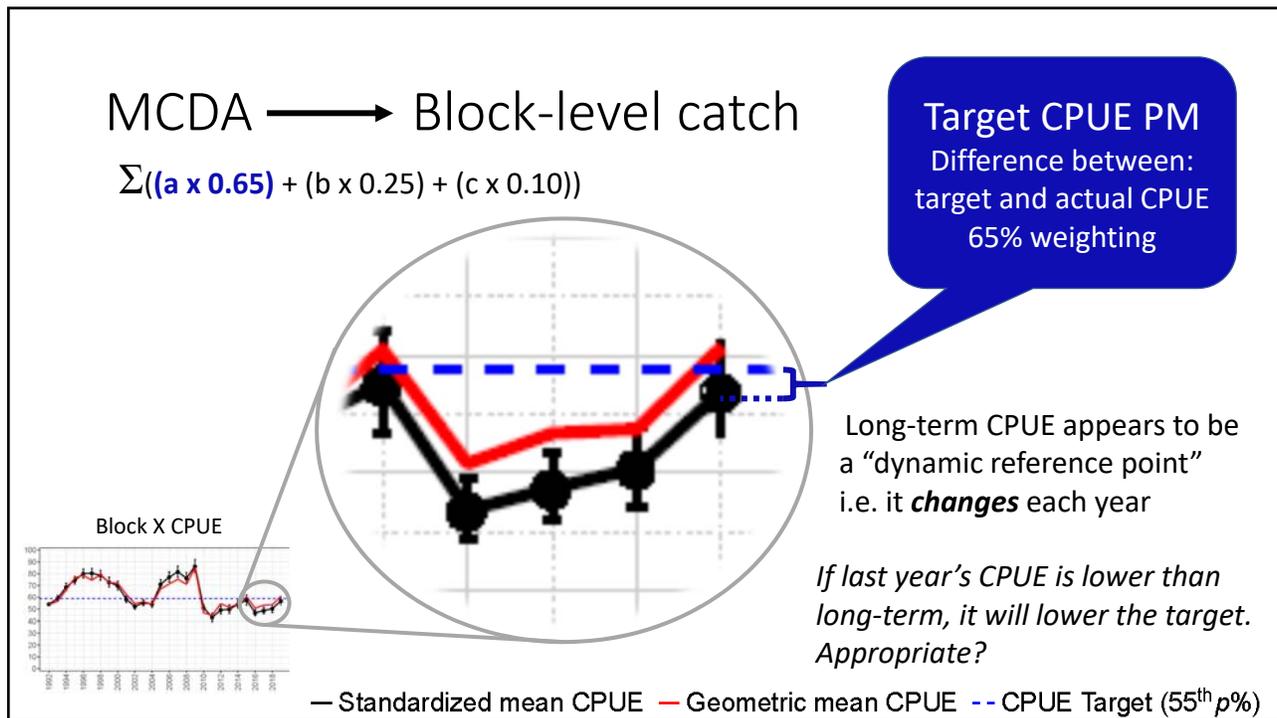
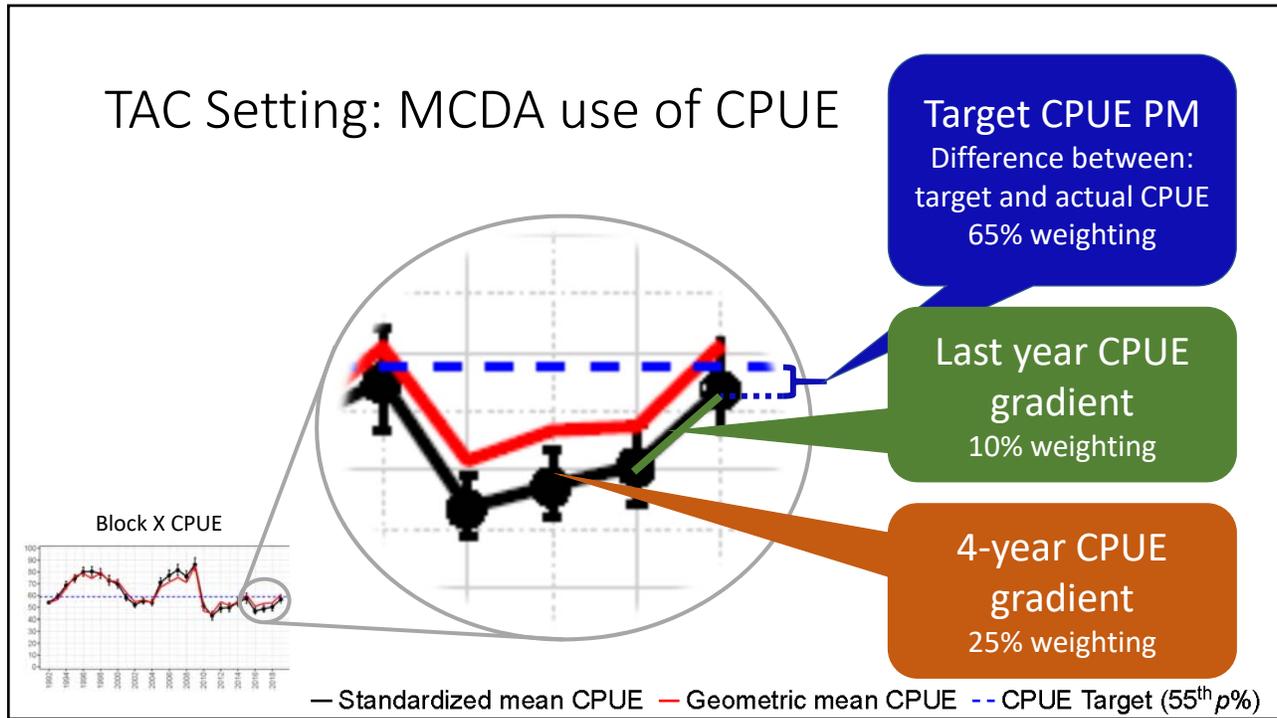
## The Current Process

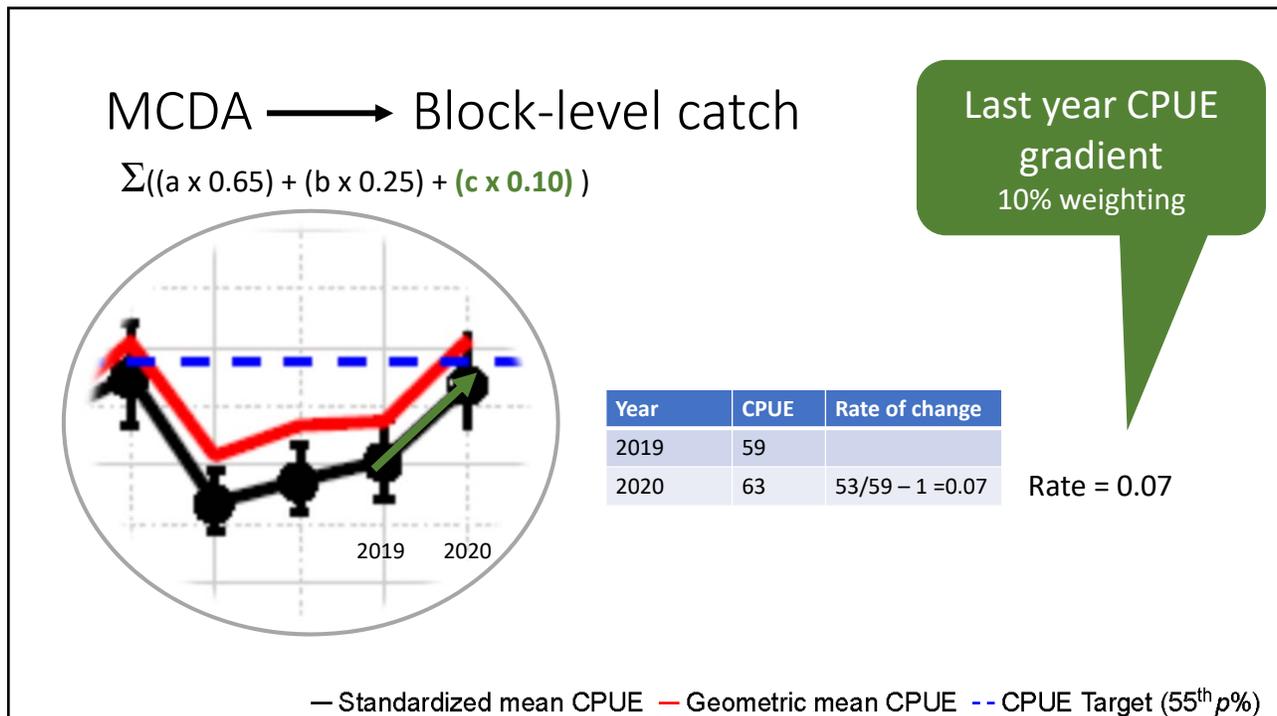
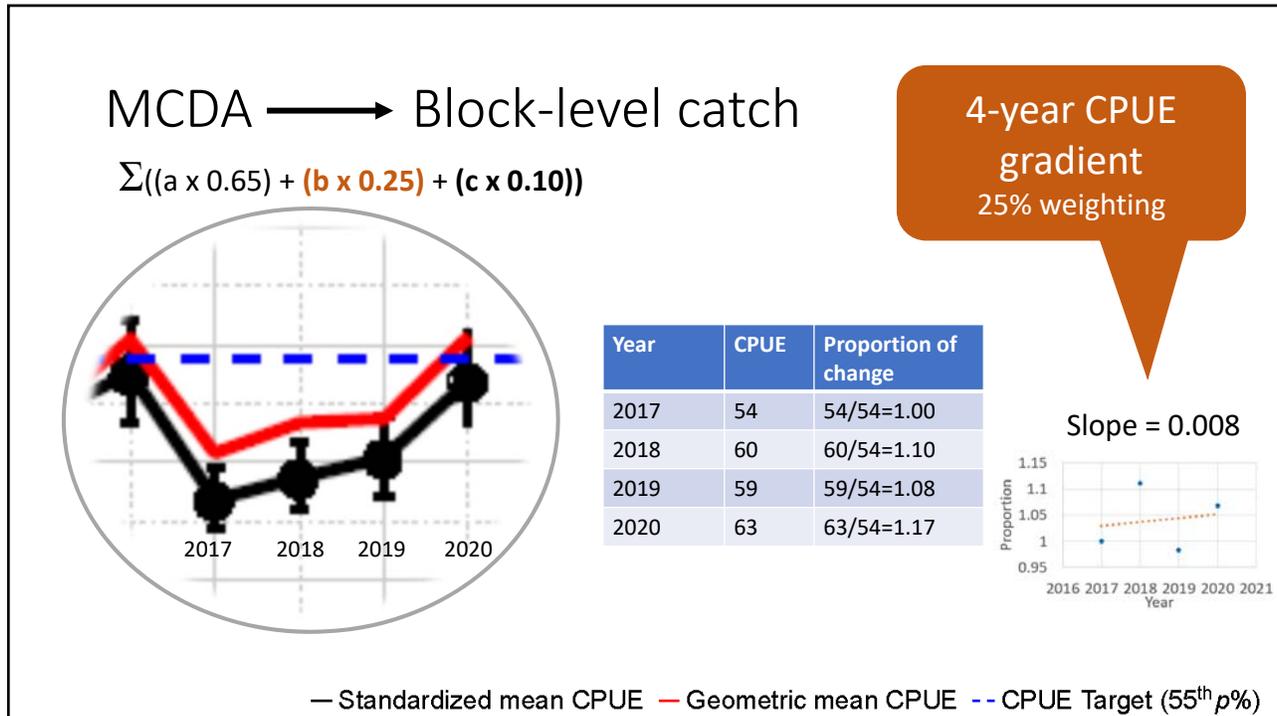
- Blocks assessed by CPUE
- Use MCDA to determine catch for each Block
- Consider other information
- Recommend a zone TAC based on recommended Block catches



## TAC Setting: MCDA uses dive docket Std CPUE







## Different weighting applies for Performance Measures

### Gradient4 CPUE (25% weighting)

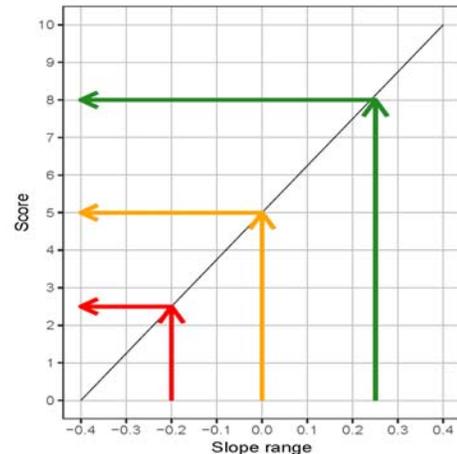
- Long term change in Block catch rates

### Gradient1 CPUE (10% weighting)

- Short term change in Block catch rates

### But the CPUE for the last year of assessment is counted twice

- Requires review and link to management strategy evaluation

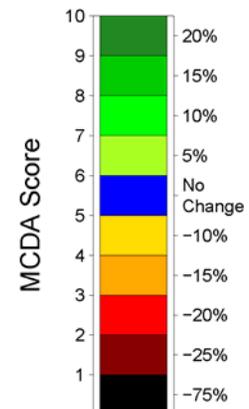


## Weighting and combined PM score

**Table 2.1:** Harvest Strategy performance measures and weights for this assessment.

	TARGET CPUE	CPUE4	CPUE1
PM SCORE	a	b	c
PM WEIGHT	0.65	0.25	0.10
PM TOTAL	$a \times 0.65$	$b \times 0.25$	$c \times 0.10$
COMPOSITE INDEX SCORE	$\Sigma((a \times 0.65) + (b \times 0.25) + (c \times 0.10))$		

- Control rule applied to composite score
  - PM weights give more influence to the highest weighted PM
  - Composite score close to 5 → No change in TACC
  - Composite score < 4.5 → TACC reduction **required**
  - Composite score > 6 TACC increase **may** occur



## Initial findings

- Lots of reports, reviews and recommendations
- Many previous recommendations not yet implemented:
  - Routine fishery monitoring other than CPUE e.g. length frequency
  - Formal fishery-independent monitoring including recruitment surveys
  - Include dive logger data in CPUE standardisation
  - Formal environmental data collection
- Improve the existing process (MCDA – Harvest Strategy)
- Work towards co-management

## My recommendations

- Aimed at encouraging co-management
  - Industry
  - DPIPWE
  - IMAS
- Improve the current system
  - Data inputs
  - Analyses
  - Decision rules

## 1. Accept the MCDA as a foundation for management

- A good foundation which requires improvement
- Empirical harvest strategies can work well

## 2. Re-establish a stakeholder review process

- Stakeholder input (e.g. FRAG) valuable
- Need an effective review process
- Capture stakeholder views in assessment and management



### 3. Improve CPUE input to the MCDA

- Total reliance on dive-docket CPUE
- Heavy weighting on target CPUE (mean CPUE since 1992)
- Doubling up of the last year's CPUE (Gradient 1 and 4)

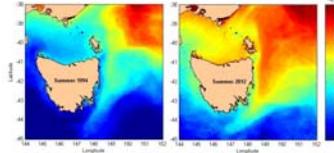
### 3. Improve CPUE input to the MCDA

- Many factors affect CPUE e.g. weather, dive conditions, experience
- Daily CPUE can remain the same by shifting effort
- Dive logger data can provide finer-scale information
- Opportunity to improve CPUE standardisation
- Confusion over application of “meta” and “control” rules

## 4. Consider additional factors for CPUE standardisation

- Add standardised dive-logger CPUE to current dive docket CPUE

- Include more factors in dive docket (e.g sea temperature)



- Identify climate-change impacts

“Rapid warming in SE Australia is synonymous with increased ocean temperature, salinity, sea levels and currents; decreased pH and rainfall; and more frequent extreme weather events”

- Slower growth / more disease / sea urchin barrens

## 5. Dive logger data a useful input to MCDA

- Dive profiles (time on site) can be useful indicators
- Can provide additional information on relative abundance
- Fine-scale spatial information of diver dynamics and changing behaviour



## 6. Settle the LML issue

- Size at Maturity
- Growth rates
- Reproductive capacity
- Spawning biomass
- SAM? SAM+2? SAM+3?
- Hold a workshop to sort it out once and for all

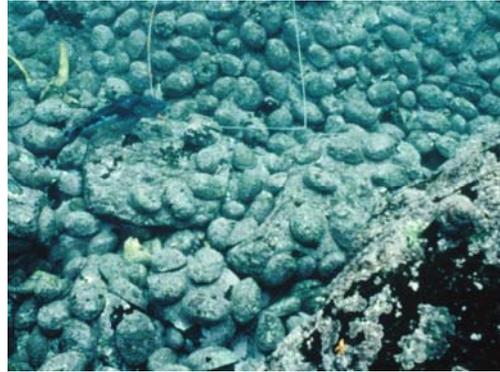


## 7. Changing LMLs affects CPUE analysis

- Changing the size limit will alter CPUE and affect the MCDA
- Changing LMLs will alter spatial distribution of effort
- Capture any LML change in CPUE standardisation

## 8. Develop a fishery-independent abundance index

- How can fishery independent data be best used in assessment?



## 9. Settle on an appropriate survey method

- Lots of methods with pros and cons
- Trade off precision and cost (of surveys)
- Good surveys require lots of replication
- Power to detect change in change in abundance
- **Timed-swims a good option**
  - Involve industry in survey site selection



## 9. Settle on an appropriate survey method

- Juvenile surveys useful in recruitment forecasting



Timed swims



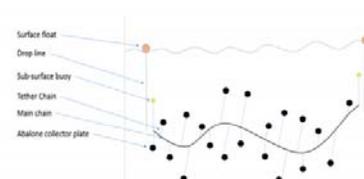
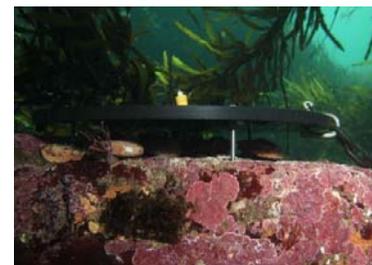
Post-settlement monitors



- Maybe a bit of both required?

## 10. Incorporate fishery independent abundance measures in the MCDA

- Establish a time-series of data
- Include size (length) data
- Use as indicators for the MCDA?



## 11. Re-evaluate the MCDA reference period

- The “target CPUE” has the greatest weighting in the MCDA (65%)
- A “dynamic” reference point linked to 1992 data (and later years)
  - Is this what we want?
  - If CPUE is falling then the target CPUE will also reduce
  - Can affect stock rebuilding
- What is the most appropriate benchmark CPUE time-series?
  - Does it have to be the same for each Block?

## Further work

- Integrate other projects e.g.
  - review of Harvest Strategy (Little)
  - MSE testing (Dichmont)
- Consider my recommendations
- Hold final workshop to prioritise research and management initiatives
- Industry education following revised MCDA process



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For discussion.....