# Channeled Whelk Fishery Update 

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## MarineFisheries

Commonwealth of Massachusetts


## Emerging Issues

- Status of Conch Fishery
- Channeled whelk stock assessment
- Gauge increase schedule
- Projected impact to fishery from gauge increase


## Fishery Profile

License Trends

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Issued | 151 | 147 | 145 | 144 | 143 | 141 | 139 |
| Fished | 78 | 84 | 87 | 90 | 83 | 83 | 82 |
| Did Not Fish | 69 | 57 | 54 | 53 | 58 | 56 | 54 |
| Did Not Report | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |

Catch and Value Trends

| 20 | 2006 | 2,420,481 | \$3,104,430 | \$1.28 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2007 | 2,496,497 | \$2,466,229 | \$0.99 |
|  | 2008 | 2,701,409 | \$3,212,108 | \$1.19 |
| 2014: increased gauge to $27 / 8$ " | 2009 | 2,847,042 | \$3,720,139 | \$1.31 |
|  | 2010 | 2,505,855 | \$3,961,252 | \$1.58 |
| 2015: increased gauge to 3 " | 2011 | 3,042,868 | \$6,117,755 | \$2.01 |
|  | 2012 | 3,649,270 | \$6,274,224 | \$1.72 |
| 2016: No changes | 2013 | 2,305,408 | \$5,699,013 | \$2.47 |
|  | 2014 | 1,921,067 | \$4,866,462 | \$2.53 |
| 2017: adopted the "any orientation" method and enacted a $27 / 8$ " gauge (functional gauge increase) | 2015 | 1,971,478 | \$4,814,498 | \$2.44 |
|  | 2016 | 1,971,153 | \$4,876,260 | \$2.47 |
| 2018: No changes | 2017 | 1,280,971** | \$3,683,232 | \$2.88 |
|  | SOURCE: SAFIS Dealer Reports **preliminary estimate |  |  |  |

## Fishery Profile



## Fishery Profile



## Fishery Profile



## Fishery Profile



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## Fishery Profile



## Fishery Profile



## Fishery Profile

## Sea Sampling Data


-Truncation in size of commercial channeled whelk catch observed in sea sampling data
-Less larger whelk
-In 2017 only 2\% of the whelk observed in commercial seasampling were above the size at 50\% maturity

## Fishery Independent Data

Channeled Whelk Abundance MDMF Spring Survey, Regions 1-2 B. Bay/V. Sound/N. Sound/South of MV


Black line: GAM fit.
Grey line: timeseries median.

Channeled Whelk Abundance
MDMF Fall Survey, Regions 1-2
B. Bay/V. Sound/N. Sound/South of MV


Black line: GAM fit.
Grey line: timeseries median.

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## Size at Maturity


-2010-2011 Nantucket Sound females reach 50\% maturity at $37 / 8$ "
-2015 preliminary results show no significant changes
-Still no female mature at minimum legal size

## DMF Whelk Stock Assessment

- Whelk are the only species we manage unilaterally
- Historically we have relied on empirical data to manage the fishery
- Biological data -size at maturity
- Fishery independent data - trawl survey trends
- Fishery dependent data - catch, effort, size distribution
- Given the increasing importance of the fishery and the warning signs we have been observing in our data we decided to develop a formal stock assessment
- With help from Dr. Gary Nelson we developed stock assessment for Channeled Whelk


## DMF Whelk Stock Assessment

- Channeled whelk are challenging to assess
- Somewhat data limited compared to other higher profile species like lobster, scallops, and groundfish
- Many of the biological parameters like maturity and growth are just being worked out
- Not many examples of stock assessments of marine snails available in the literature
- Adopted a "shotgun" approach
- Use multiple methods and compare results to look for agreement
- Agreement among methods suggests results are robust
- Disagreement among methods suggest uncertainty in stock status


## DMF Whelk Stock Assessment

- Goal
- Develop estimates of fishing mortality (F)
- Develop estimates of stock biomass (B)
- Develop a suite of commonly used reference points to assess stock status


## Stock Assessment Methods

## Biomass Based Methods

- Catch MSY
- Biomass dynamics based model
- Relies on catch data only
- Produces MSY estimate
- Depletion-based stock reduction model
- Biomass dynamics based model (delayed-difference reparameterized Pella-Thompson)
- Estimates the carrying capacity (K) necessary to have sustained an observed time series of catch resulting in recent stock biomass levels
- Produces MSY, $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$, and $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$ estimate
- Non-equilibrium biomass dynamics model
- Standard biomass dynamics model
- Uses catch and catch per unit effort data
- Estimates MSY, F, B, $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$, and $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$


## Stock Assessment Methods

## Abundance-based Methods

- Catch Curve Analysis
- Uses glm to fit a slope of catch at size data to estimate total mortality ( $z$ )
- Natural mortality M is assumed to be 0.16
- Simple but instructive
- Delury Model
- Depletion model
- estimates the recruitment and population sizes that must have occurred to produce the observed pattern in catch at size
- Generates estimates of fishing mortality (F), abundance (A), and Recruitment (R)
- Statistical catch-at-age model
- Age-based and projects the population numbers-at-age forward through time given model estimates of recruitment and age-specific total mortality.
- Uses catch data and trawl survey data
- Provides estimates of F, SSB and R


## Stock Assessment Methods

## Reference Points

- Yield per Recruit Analysis (YPR)
- Used to estimate $F_{\max }$ and $F_{0.10}$
- Uses growth and average weight at age parameters
- Spawner per Recruit Analysis (SPR)
- Used to estimate $\mathrm{F}_{40 \%}$ (often used as a proxy for $\mathrm{F}_{\text {MSY }}$ )
- Uses growth, average weight at age, and size at maturity parameters


## Stock Assessment Results

 Trends in Biomass and AbundanceDBSRA
Accepted


Delury


BDM


SCA


## Stock Assessment Results

Trends in Fishing Mortality


Delury


SCA

Fishing Mortality


## Stock Status

Biomass-Based Management Metrics

| Method | Parameter | Value | 2016 Estimate | Overfishing Occuring | Stock Overfished |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Catch MSY | MSY | 1,200,000 | 1,971,153 | Y |  |
|  | $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$ | 21,900,000 | 5,726,235 |  | Y |
|  | $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$ | 0.07 | 0.19 | Y |  |
| Depletion-Based Stock Reduction Analysis | MSY | 1,600,000 | 1,971,153 | Y |  |
|  | $\mathrm{B}_{\text {MSY }}$ | 20,800,000 | 6,178,509 |  | Y |
|  | $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$ | 0.09 | 0.17 | Y |  |
| Biomass Dynamics | MSY | 1,300,000 | 1,971,153 | Y |  |
|  | $\mathrm{B}_{\text {MSY }}$ | 21,400,000 | 12,157,546 |  | Y |
|  | $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{MSY}}$ | 0.06 | 0.10 | Y |  |

## Stock Status

## Number-Based (F) Management Metrics

| Method | Reference Point | Value |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| YPR | $\mathrm{F}_{\max }$ | 0.23 |
|  | $\mathrm{~F}_{0.10}$ | 0.14 |
| SPR | $\mathrm{F}_{40 \%}$ (FMSY proxy) | 0.09 |


| Method | $\mathbf{F}_{\text {Terminal }}$ | $>\mathrm{F}_{\max }$ |  |  |  |  | $>\mathrm{F}_{0.10}$ | $>\mathrm{F}_{40 \%}$ (FMSY proxy) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Catch Curve | 0.58 | Y | Y | Y |  |  |  |  |
| Delury | 0.60 | Y | Y | Y |  |  |  |  |
| SCA | 0.32 | Y | Y | Y |  |  |  |  |

## Summary

-At current minimum legal size no female whelk are mature
-Life history traits make them especially prone to depletion
-Trawl survey trends - declining
-Rapid escalation of catch and effort
-Truncation of size of commercial catch
-Biomass is declining and below $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{MSY}}=$ Overfished
-Fishing mortality is increasing and above $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{MSY}}=$ Overfishing
-Stock is in poor condition

## Next Steps

- Gauge Increase Schedule
- 2017 - method of measurement changed to "any-orientation" method using a $27 / 8$ " chute gauge
- 2018 - no changes
- 2019 - scheduled to increase chute gauge size to correspond with $1 / 8$ " minimum size increase

Estimate of percentage of keepers by weight for next three $1 / 16$ " gauge increases compared to current gauge size.

| Gauge size | $\mathbf{2 7 / 8 "}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 5 / 1 6 "}$ | $\mathbf{3 "}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 / 1 6 "}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage keepers by weight | $100 \%$ | $85 \%$ | $73 \%$ | $63 \%$ |
| Percentage lost by weight | $0 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 7 \%}$ | $37 \%$ |

- $N=1487$ whelk measured using all gauges
- Used 2017 sea sample data from Nantucket and Vineyard Sound $N=7,377$
- Weight used from weight at width curve generated from maturity data $\mathrm{N}=789$

| Gauge sizes in $1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ increments and the whelk size at which $50 \%$ are legal. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gauge Size (inches) | $27 / 8$ | $215 / 16$ |  | 3 | 3 1/16 | $31 / 8$ | 3 3/16 | $31 / 4$ | 3 5/16 | $33 / 8$ | 3 7/16 | $31 / 2$ | 3 9/16 | 35/8 |
| Size at 50\% legal | $31 / 16$ | $31 / 8$ |  | 3/16 | $31 / 4$ | 3 5/16 | $33 / 8$ | 3 7/16 | $31 / 2$ | 3 5/8 | $311 / 16$ | $33 / 4$ | $313 / 16$ | $37 / 8$ |

- Based on measurement of 1487 channeled whelk this is the size at which $50 \%$ of whelk are legal at each $1 / 16$ " gauge increment.
- The size at which $50 \%$ will be legal is most similar to the size at which $50 \%$ of females will be mature at a gauge size of $35 / 8$ ".

-proportion of keepers at size for 15 different gauges in $1 / 16$ " increments
- 99 mm is the size at which $50 \%$ of females are sexually mature


## Questions?



