



PERÚ

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IMARPE  
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# Jack Mackerel Benchmark Workshop (SCW16)



SPRFMO  
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation



Use of acoustic data collected by fishing vessels for estimating the abundance/biomass of anchovy and Chilean jack Mackerel in Peru

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## INTRODUCTION

Acoustic data collected by industry fishing vessels has been systematically used in Peru since 2008 for estimating the abundance/biomass of anchovy, Jack mackerel and mackerel.

All data was collected using Simrad ES60/70/80 sounders operating at a single frequency (120 Khz) Split beam.

Sounders were calibrated following ICES standards.

CSV files were created by exporting from Echoview data from cells, regions and regions by cells by species.

It was assumed that this data is “unbiased” due to fish migration, fish avoidance, wrong detection etc.

It was used a Elementary Sampling Distance Unit (ESDU) of 1.0 n.mi. NASC values were measured for every ESDU.

It was used a stratification of NASC values (zeroes included) in square areas of 6 by 6 and 15 by 15 minutes of latitude and longitude (so that in a complete degree there are 10 x 10 or 4 x 4 squares).

Then it has been calculated the mean NASC ( $m^2/n.mi.^2$ ) of fish in every square.

Microsoft Word ribbon: Portapapeles, Fuente (Aptos Narrow, 11), Alineación, Número, Estilos, Celdas, Edición, Complementos, Adobe Acro...

AN2 =UNIRCADENAS(;;UNIRCADENAS(;;TEXTO((ABS(ENTERO(AL2+1)))));0);SI((-ABS(ENTERO(AL2+1))+AL2)>0.75;"75";SI(-(ABS(ENTERO(AL2+1))+AL2)>0.5;"50";SI((-ABS(ENTERO(AL2+1))+

Table with columns S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR. Row 1: Ping\_E, Ping\_M, Dist\_S, Dist\_E, Dist\_M, VL\_start, VL\_end, VL\_mid, Week, Date\_S, Time\_S, Date\_E, Time\_E, Date\_M, Time\_M, Lat\_S, Lon\_S, Lat\_E, Lon\_E, Lat\_M, Lon\_M, CODE, Exclude\_belo, Program\_ver, Processing\_v, Processing\_e.

## Coding of every NASC values in the “cells” and “regions by cells” datasets; example:

Latitude: -11.213456    Longitude: -77.368712  
Code:    112                    +                    773 = 112773

Used equations:

$TS = 20 * \log L - 66$ ; dB (Peña 2008, for Jack mackerel)

$TS = 30 * \log L - 89$ ; dB (Simmonds et al. 2009 for anchovy)

$\sigma = 4 * \pi * 10^{TS/10}$ ; m<sup>2</sup>

$W_i = a * L^b / 1'000,000$  Ton ; L: fish size (cm); a and b from literature

a = 0.02341

b = 2.94

$B_i$  :Biomass per square (ton)

$B_i = NASC_i / \sigma_{ij-1} * w_{ij} * A_i * \cos(Lat_i) * P_{ij}$

B: Total biomass

$B = \sum B_i$

$A_i$  : Area of every square “i” (n.mi.2) , 6 x 6 or 15 x 15 n.mi.

$Lat_i$ : mean Latitude of every square

$P_{ij}$ : corresponding fraction per square “i” and “j” fish size Interval (1 cm) being 1.0 the sum of all  $P_{ij}$

The available data include fish length data by sets, also oceanographic data.

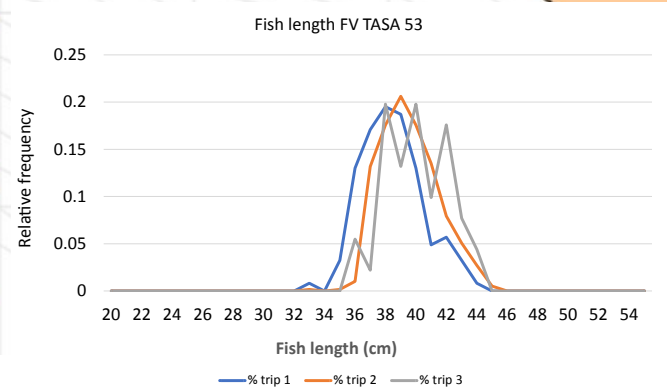
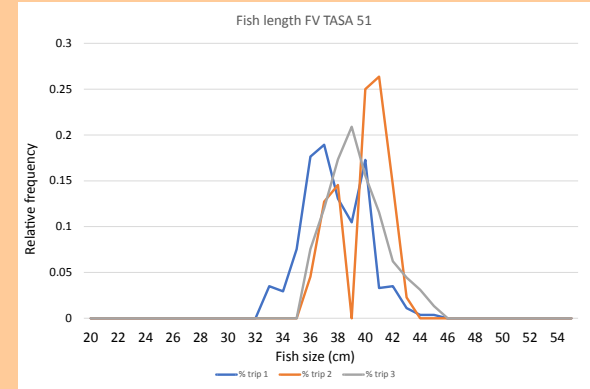
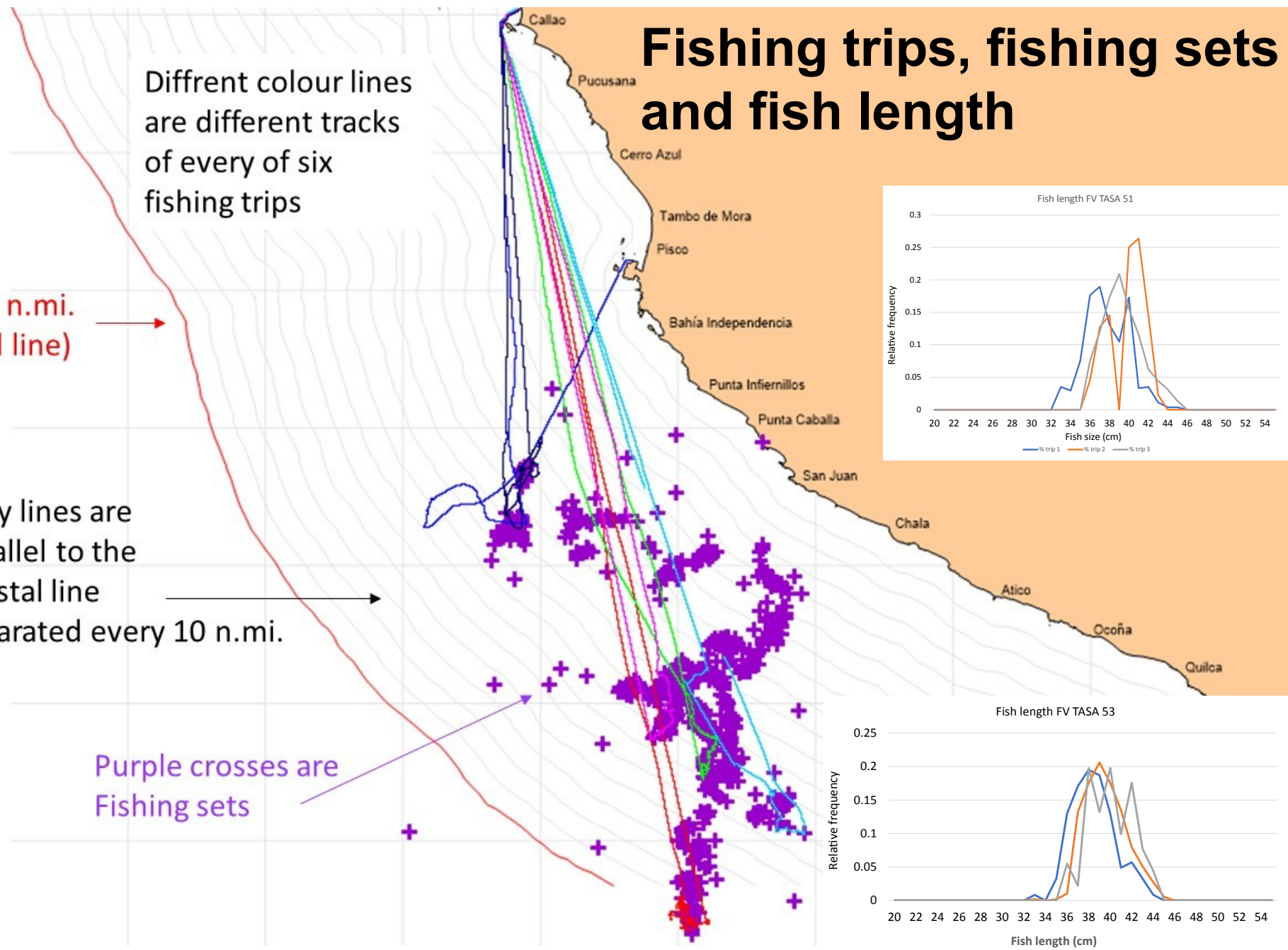
# Fishing trips, fishing sets and fish length

200 n.mi.  
(red line)

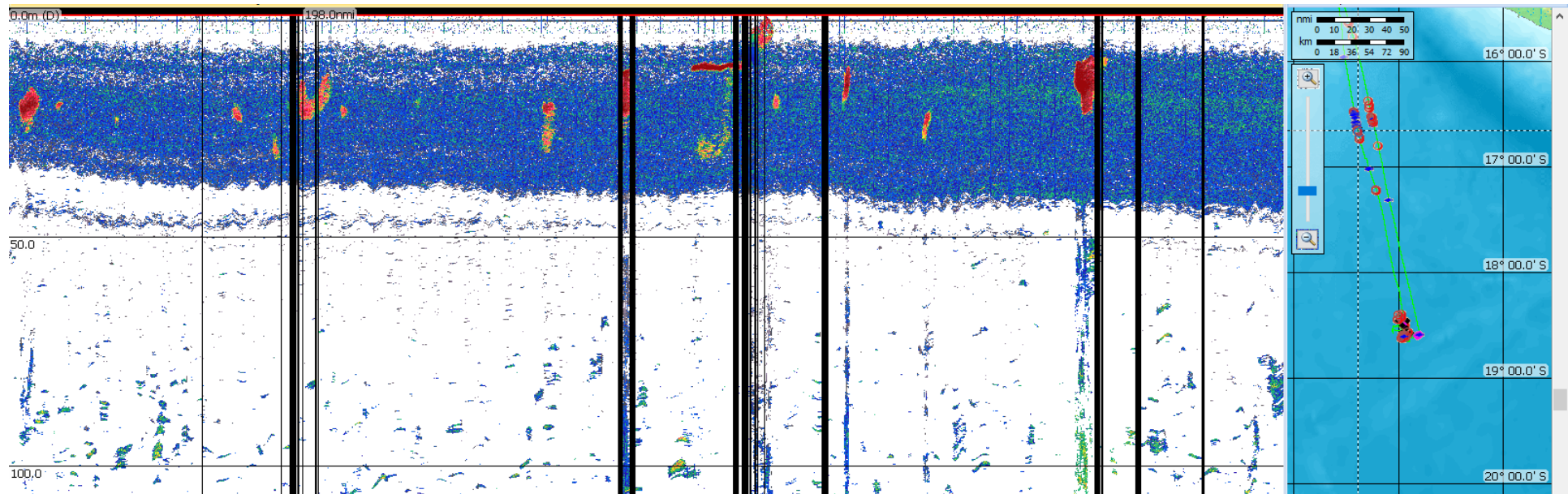
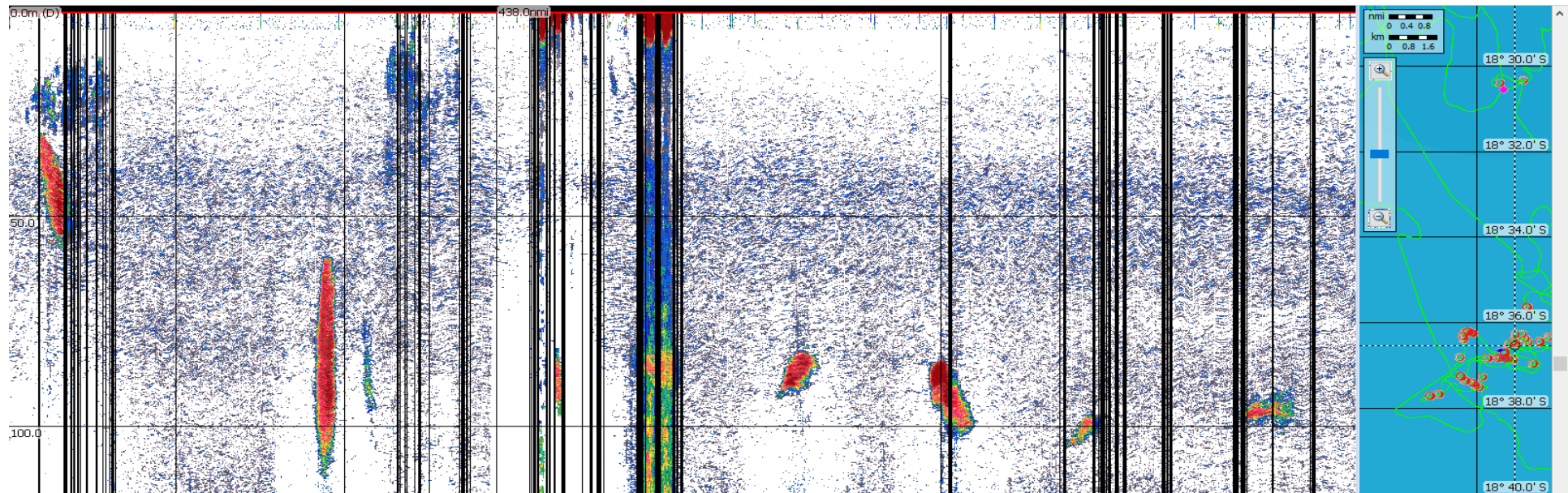
Grey lines are  
parallel to the  
coastal line  
separated every 10 n.mi.

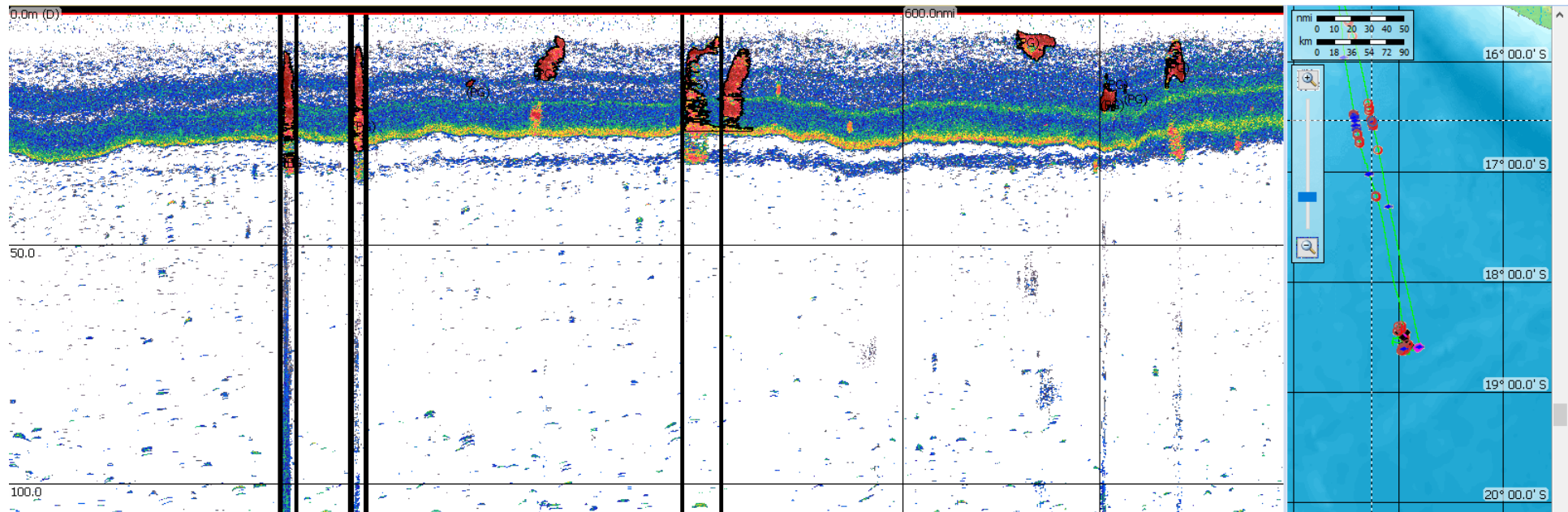
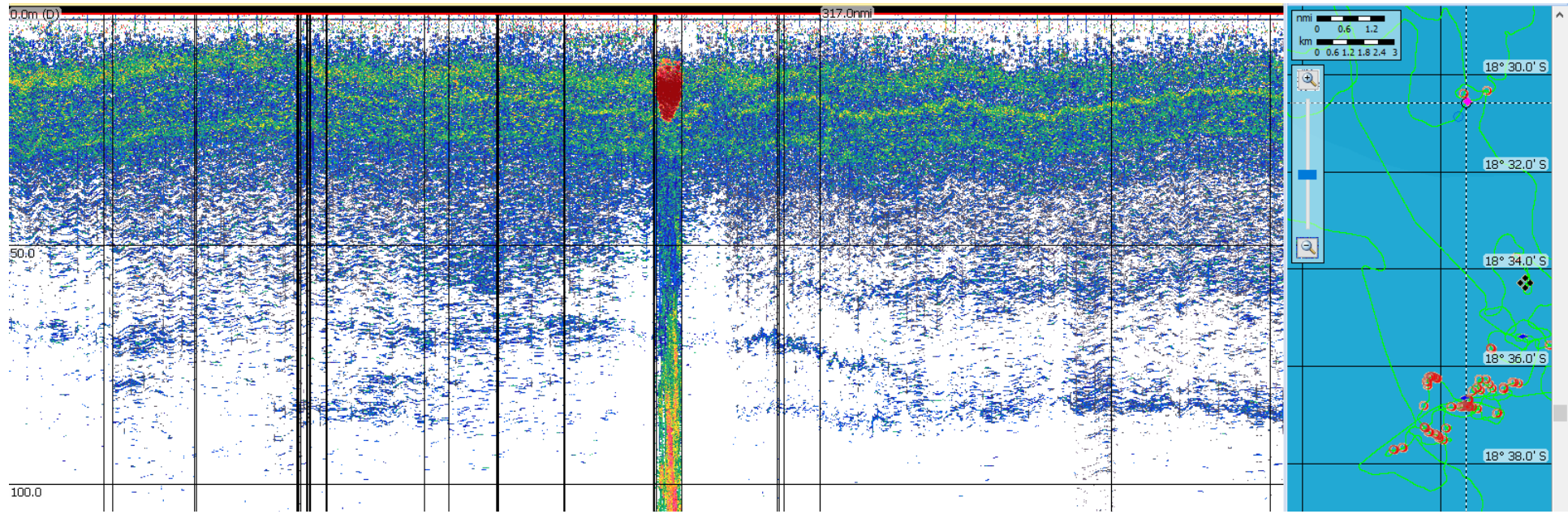
Purple crosses are  
Fishing sets

Different colour lines  
are different tracks  
of every of six  
fishing trips

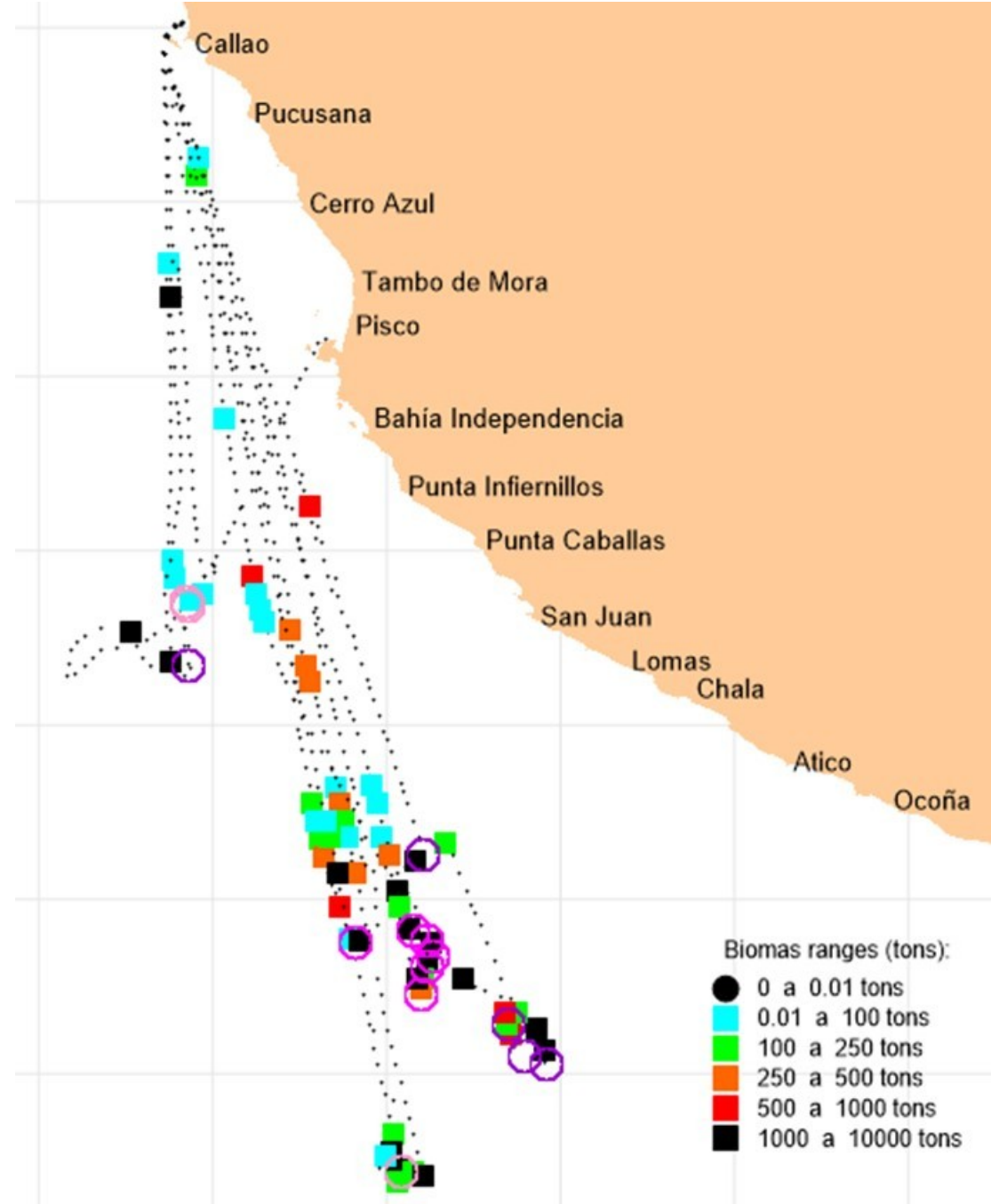


# Sample echograms (Echoview 12.1)



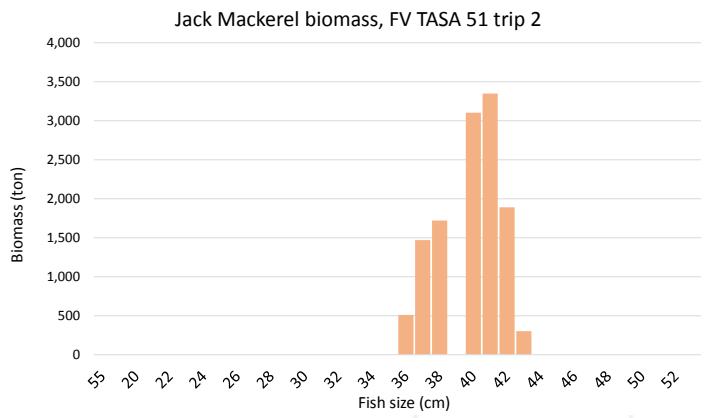
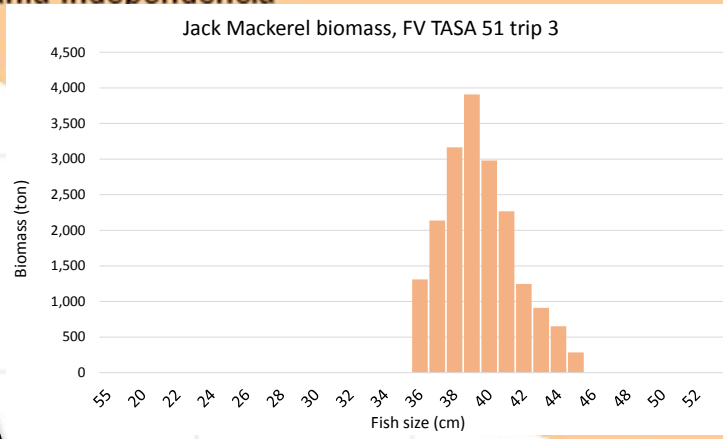
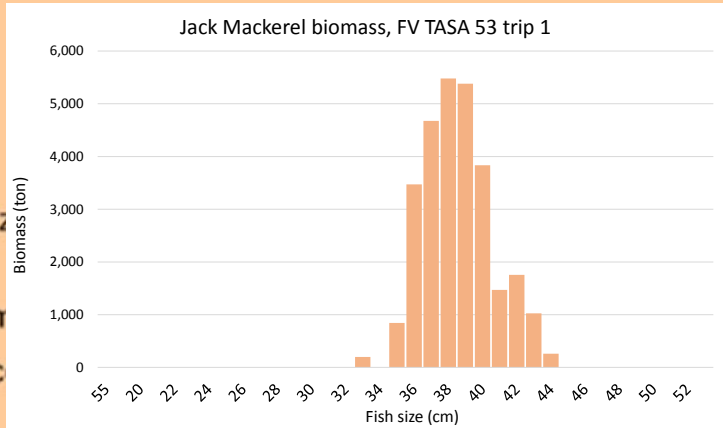
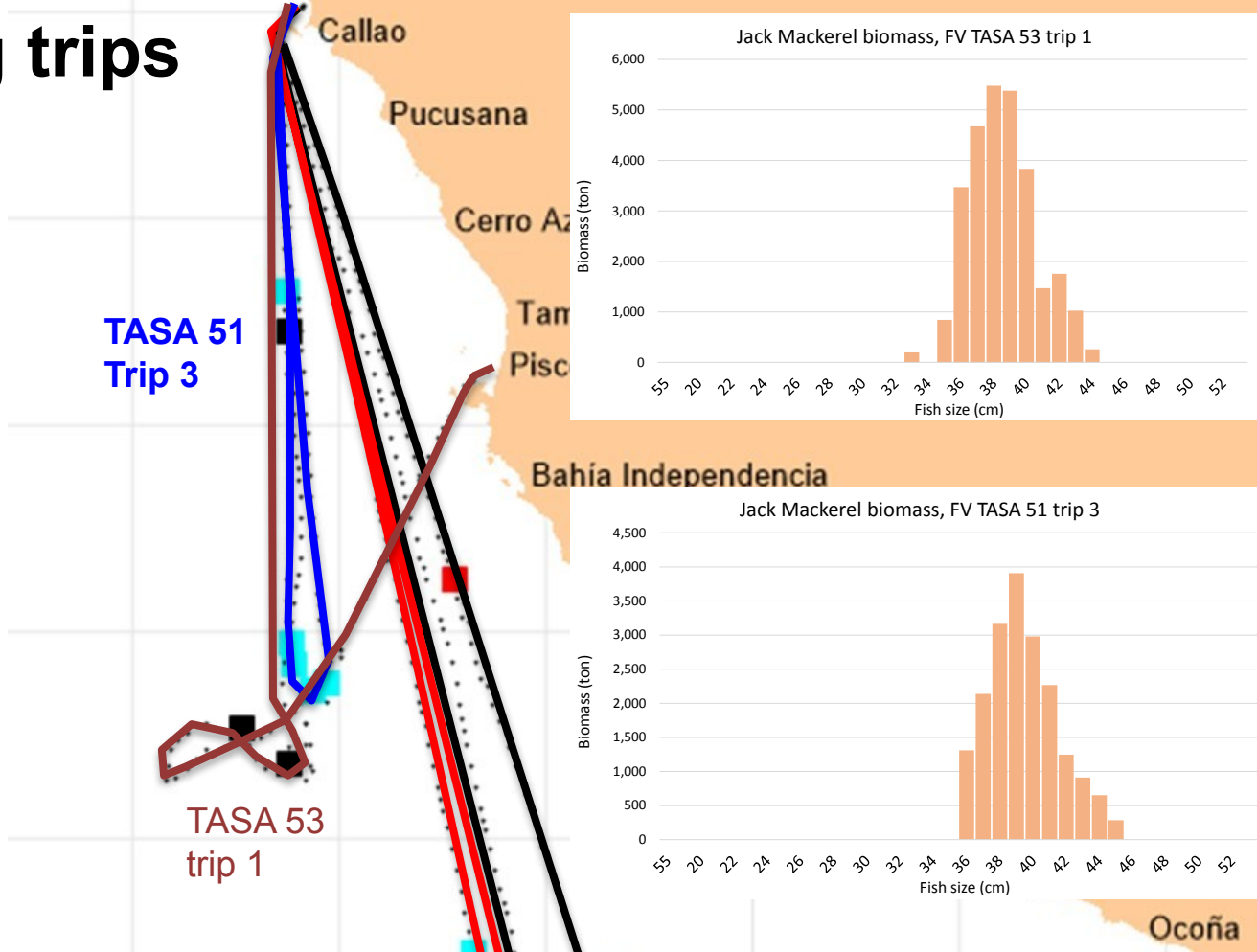


# Squares

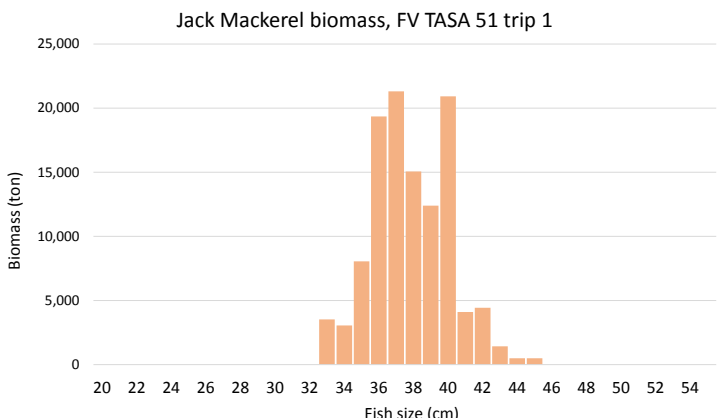


Colour circles indicate fishing sets made by FV TASA 51 and TASA 53 during the selected trips

# Fishing trips

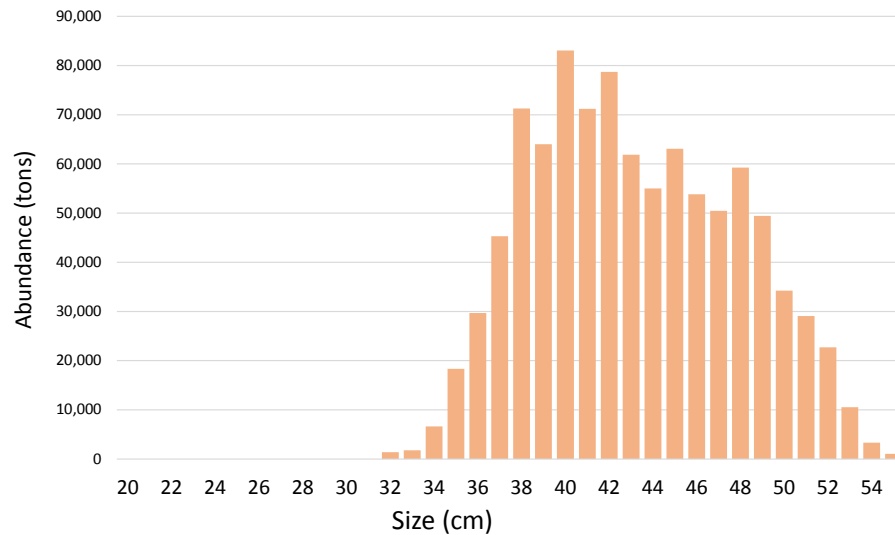
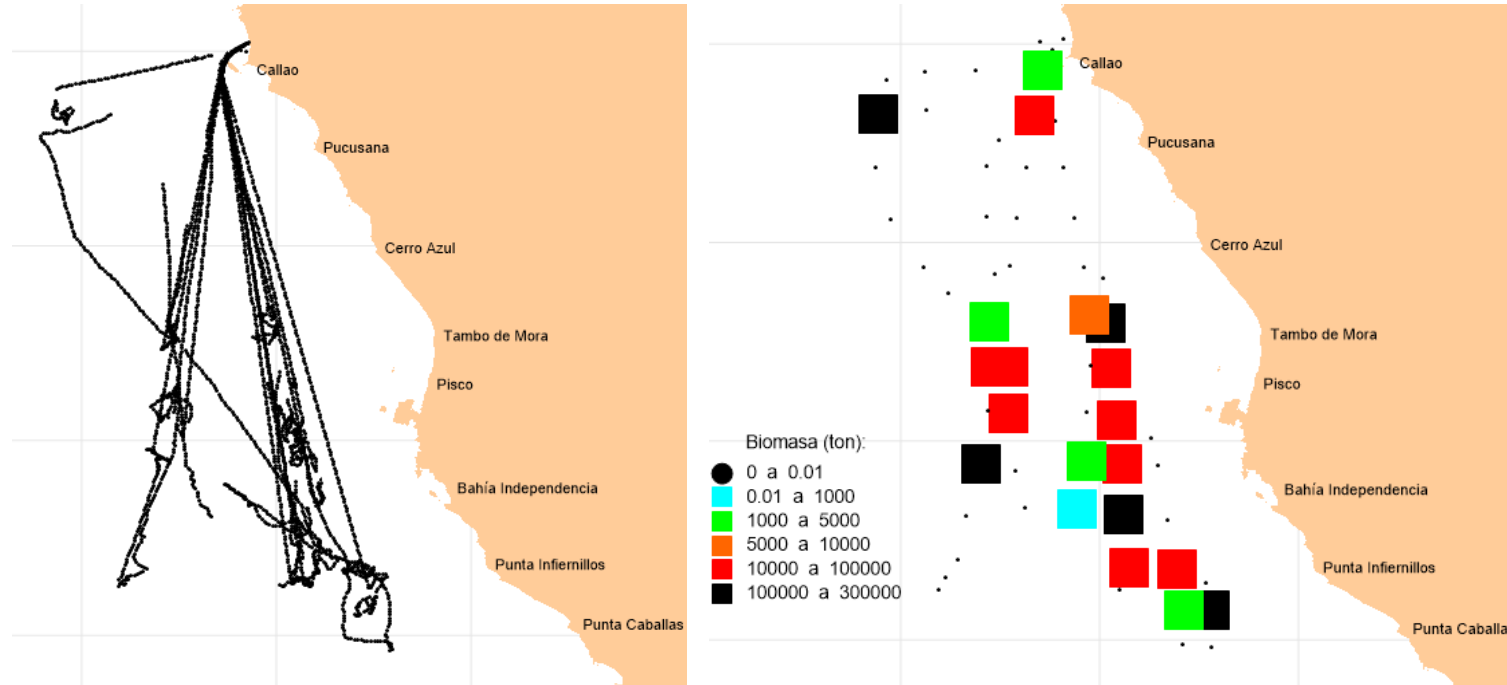


**TASA 51 trip 2**



**TASA 51 trip 1**

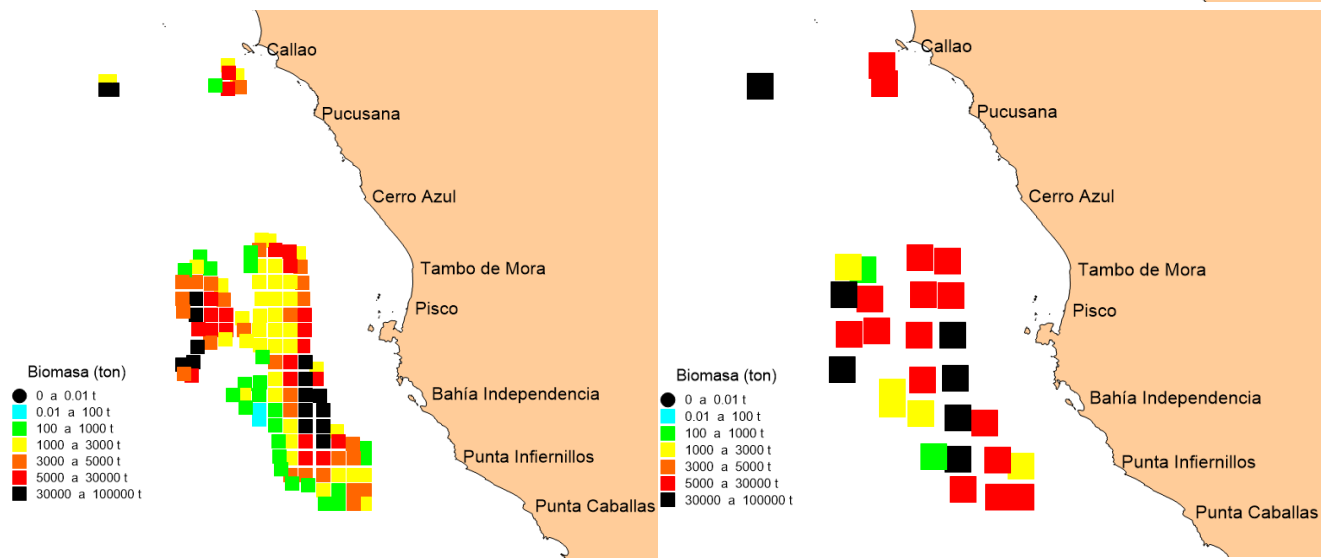
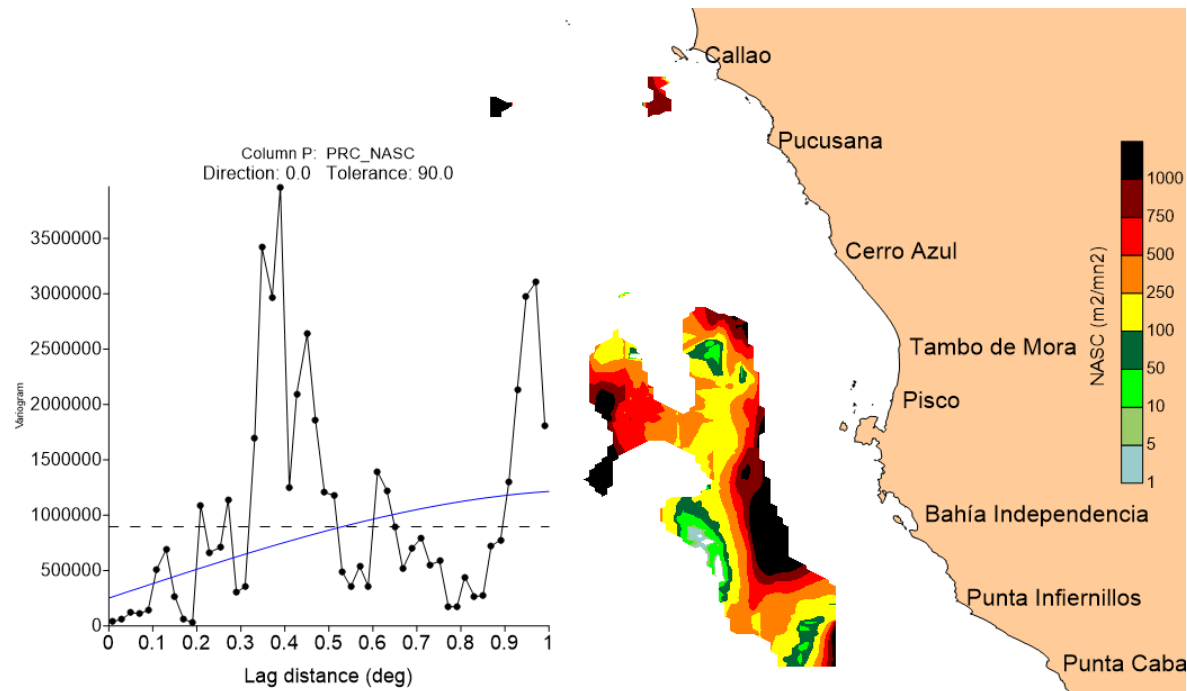
## Acoustic abundance of Jack mackerel calculated by statistical squares.

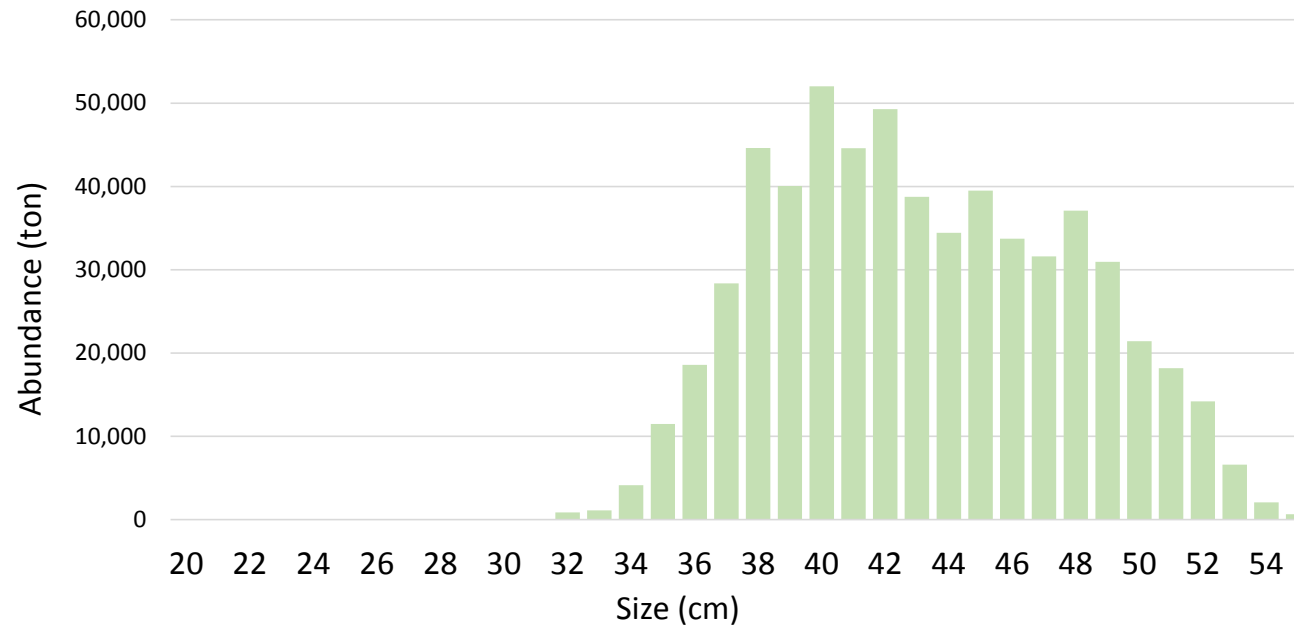


### RESULTS

Number of squares:	20.00 units
Area :	4,369.97 n.mi.2
Total NASC:	16,973.62 m2/n.mi.2
Mean NASC per square:	848.68 m2/n.mi.2
Standard deviation:	1,370.55 m2/n.mi.2
Number of ESDUs:	2,453.00 unidades
Weigthed mean NASC:	781.21 m2/n.mi.2
Weigthed variance:	61,732.05 unidades
Conversion factor:	0.26 ton/m2
Mean density:	200.83 ton/n.mi.2
Demnsity variance:	4,079.70 unidades
<b>Coefficiente of variation (CV):</b>	<b>31.80 %</b>
<b>Abundance method 1:</b>	<b>965,286.48 ton</b>
Abundance method 2:	877,617.55 ton
Difference:	9.08 %
<b>Confident limits:</b>	<b>0.82 %</b>

# Jack mackerel abundance using kriging and stratification by squares of 6 by 6 and 15 by 15 n.mi.

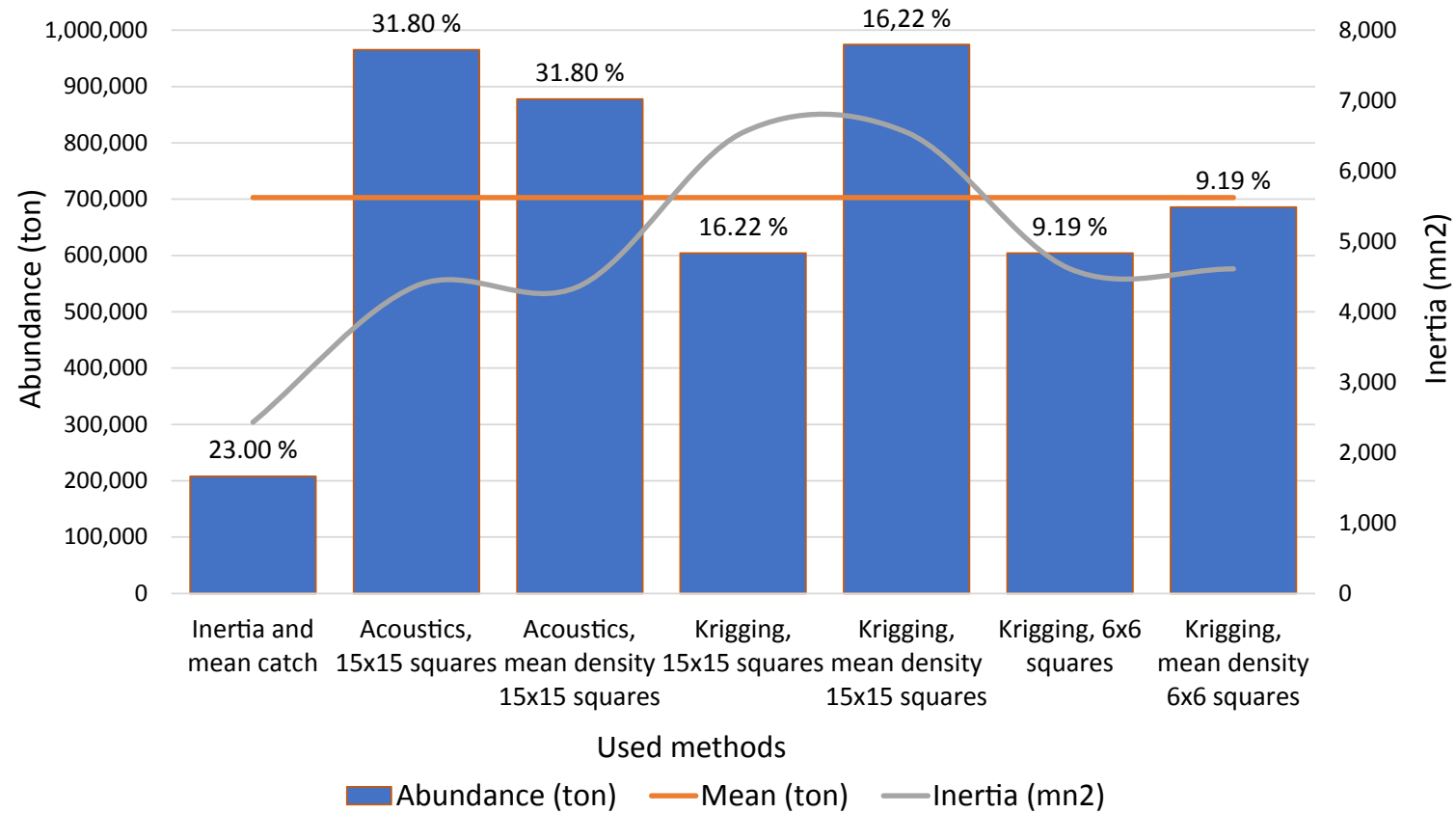




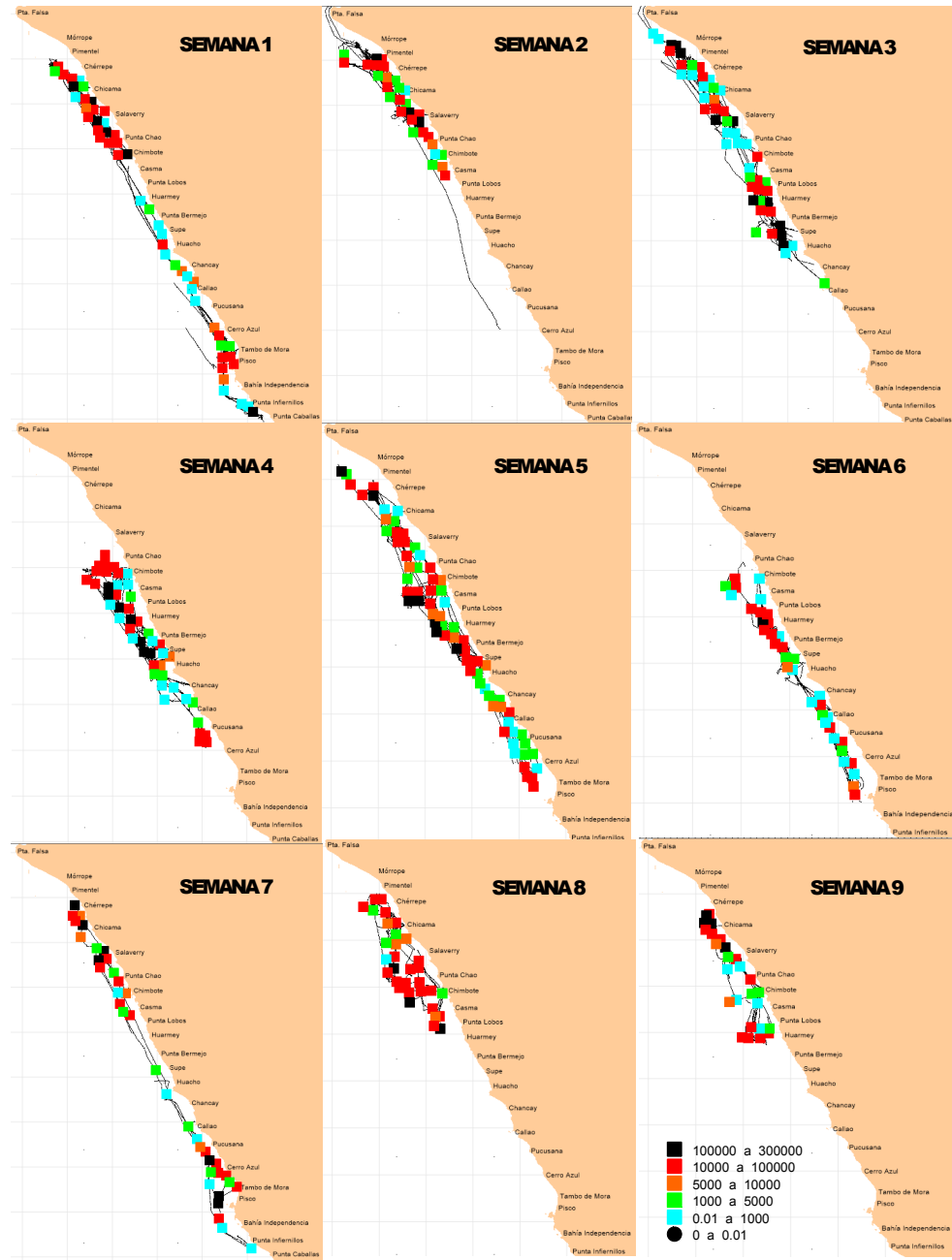
RESULTS

	Squares 15x15 n.mi.	Squares 6x6 n.mi.
Number of squares:	30.00	132.00 units
Area :	6,551.33	4,611.50 n.mi.2
Total NASC:	20,494.56	88,661.54 m2/n.mi.2
Mean NASC per square:	683.15	671.68 m2/n.mi.2
Standard deviation:	787.96	763.37 m2/n.mi.2
Number of ESDUs:	2,365.00	2,365.00 unidades
Weigthed mean NASC:	578.57	578.57 m2/n.mi.2
Weigthed variance:	8,807.08	2,827.65 unidades
Conversion factor:	0.26	0.26 ton/m2
Mean density:	148.74	148.74 ton/n.mi.2
Demnsity variance:	582.04	186.87 units
Coeffi ciente of variation (CV):	16.22	9.19 %
Abundance method 1:	604,336.99	604,336.99 <b>ton</b>
Abundance method 2:	974,418.49	685,895.67 ton
Difference:	62.02	88.11 %
Confident limits:	5.63	0.07 %

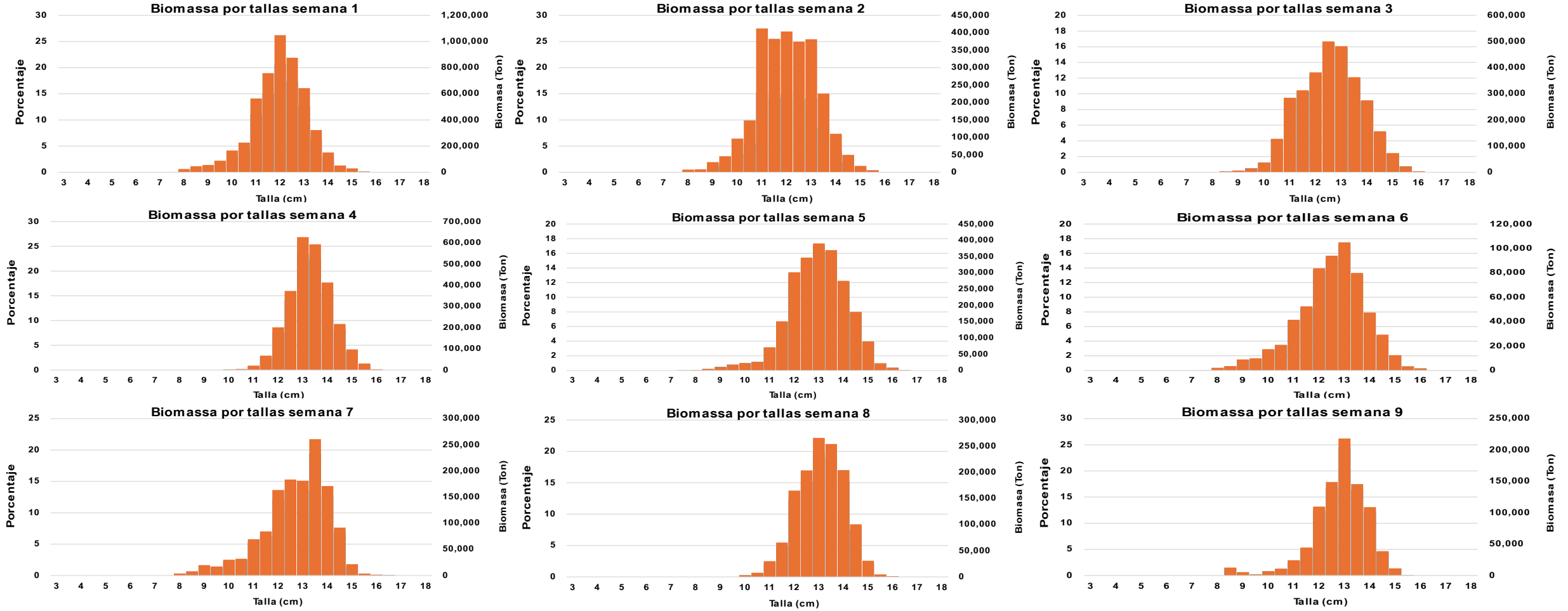
## Synthesis of jack mackerel abundance estimates through various assessment methods for a single week



# Sample case for anchovy



# Biomass by sizes and weeks



### Detailed biomass by weeks

<b>Parametros</b>	<b>Semana 1</b>	<b>Semana 2</b>	<b>Semana 3</b>	<b>Semana 4</b>	<b>Semana 5</b>	<b>Semana 6</b>	<b>Semana 7</b>	<b>Semana 8</b>	<b>Semana 9</b>	<b>Unidades</b>
Número de cuadrados positivos:	54.00	34.00	52.00	48.00	69.00	35.00	37.00	32.00	26.00	unidades
Area con anchoveta:	11,934.95	7,577.03	11,556.28	10,619.00	15,274.31	7,722.59	8,170.21	7,119.52	5,780.11	n.mi.2
NASC:	56,939.27	30,079.28	33,670.73	28,780.30	25,088.74	6,827.66	14,838.95	14,548.47	9,715.51	m2/n.mi.2
NASC promedio:	1,054.43	884.68	647.51	599.59	363.60	195.08	401.05	454.64	373.67	m2/n.mi.2
Desviación estándar:	2,094.37	1,506.14	1,109.01	911.80	616.64	323.31	629.71	622.71	500.62	m2/n.mi.2
Número de UBM's con anchoveta	5,291.00	7,782.00	8,310.00	7,972.00	11,320.00	6,798.00	2,183.00	2,755.00	2,860.00	unidades
NASC promedio ponderado:	4,041.65	2,408.41	1,366.51	845.90	512.19	159.14	1,644.85	1,245.09	1,745.80	m2/n.mi.2
Varianza ponderada:	3,132.70	164.11	114.90	71.80	20.37	8.56	1,922.85	328.77	582.16	unidades
Factor de conversión:	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	ton/m2
Factor k medio:	4.76	4.77	4.59	5.50	4.88	4.77	5.12	7.16	4.77	t/m2/n.mi.2
Densidad media:	1,530.01	911.73	517.31	320.23	193.89	60.24	622.68	471.34	660.89	ton/n.mi.2
Varianza de la densidad:	448.94	23.52	16.47	10.29	2.92	1.23	275.56	47.12	83.43	unidades
Coeficiente de variación (CV):	1.38	0.53	0.78	1.00	0.88	1.84	2.67	1.46	1.38	%
<b>Biomasa metodo 1:</b>	<b>5,060,246.75</b>	<b>2,702,592.66</b>	<b>3,049,491.65</b>	<b>2,649,429.01</b>	<b>2,292,827.50</b>	<b>614,433.91</b>	<b>1,343,698.76</b>	<b>1,337,264.79</b>	<b>888,555.15</b>	<b>ton</b>
Biomasa método 2:	18,260,645.45	6,908,224.98	5,978,149.47	3,400,477.44	2,961,609.75	465,229.53	5,087,405.33	3,355,733.79	3,820,039.31	ton
Diferencia:	-260.86	-155.61	-96.04	-28.35	-29.17	24.28	-278.61	-150.94	-329.92	%
Límites de confianza:	8.98	9.80	5.92	4.15	4.31	5.07	10.53	8.45	15.82	%
Biomasa adultos	3,127,903.46	1,570,653.67	2,259,614.67	2,554,059.09	1,986,489.79	457,115.01	1,079,167.39	1,230,370.91	782,232.45	ton
Porcentaje adultos	61.81	58.12	74.10	96.40	86.64	74.40	80.31	92.01	88.03	%
Biomasa juveniles	1,932,343.30	1,131,938.99	789,876.98	95,369.93	306,337.72	157,318.90	264,531.37	106,893.89	106,322.70	ton
Porcentaje juveniles	38.19	41.88	25.90	3.60	13.36	25.60	19.69	7.99	11.97	%

## CONCLUSIONS

- Results are only representative of regions where the vessels operate.
- Ideally few vessels should be used because:
- Fishing trips must be carefully selected to avoid double or multiple overestimation since these are random (not systematic) trajectories (fish moves and those detected could be detected again in a different square).
- Data must also be separated in time units (days, weeks) to reduce all possible biases.
- It has been found (Vargas 2012) that often catches were obtained where no acoustic echotraces were observed, which is an evidence of fish avoidance to vessels (underestimation).
- Fish length data must also carefully collected and assigned to the right squares.
- Juveniles are poorly represented in results due to strong restrictions from PRODUCE regarding the catch of juveniles of all species.



# SPRFMO

South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation