

Transition Discard Rate Original Methodology

Dan Cales

Discard Methodology Peer Review

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$$TR_I = \alpha^I \cdot SR + (1 - \alpha^I) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=0}^I d_i}{\sum_{i=0}^I kall_i}, \quad I = 1 \text{ to } I_{\max}$$

Where

- TR is the transition rate
- I is the number of observed trips or subtrips within a stratum
- α is the exponential weight
- SR is the seed rate
- i is an observed trip or subtrip within a stratum
- d is the observed discard
- kall is the observed kept-all
- I_{max} is the maximum number of trips under the transition method before implementing the in-season method fully using observed discard rate data for the current fishing year.

$$TR_I = \alpha^I \cdot SR + (1 - \alpha^I) \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=0}^I d_i}{\sum_{i=0}^I kall_i}, \quad I = 1 \text{ to } I_{\max}$$

Exponential Weighting Method

Exponential Weight α

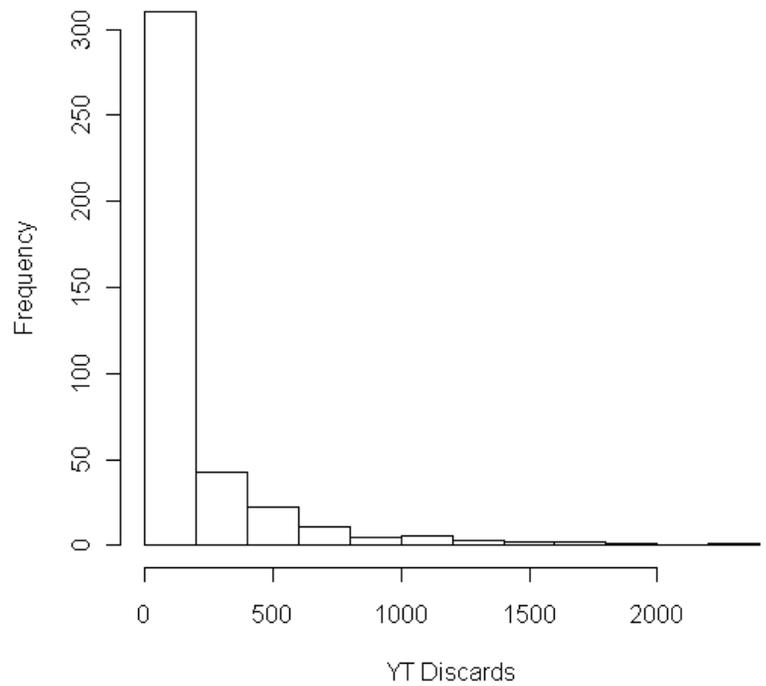
- α will range from 0 to 1
- Small α : Quickly shift from SR to Cum.
- High α : Slowly shift from SR to Cum.
- As I increases α expression decreases

$$\frac{\sum_{i=0}^I d_i}{\sum_{i=0}^I kall_i} = \frac{\frac{\sum_{i=0}^I d_i}{I}}{\frac{\sum_{i=0}^I kall_i}{I}}$$

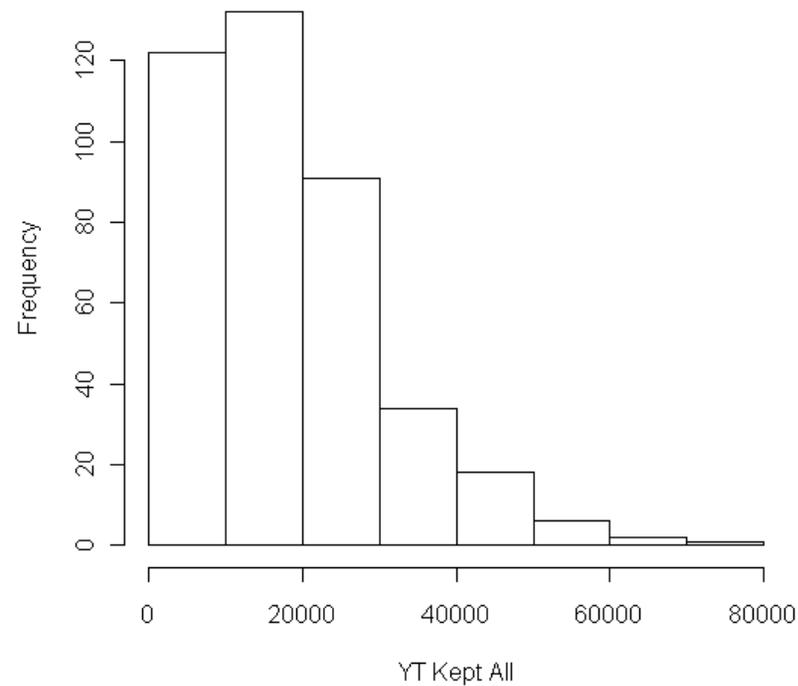
Benchmark Sample Size

- Discard rate is a ratio of means
- Means follow rules of central limit theorem (CLT):
 - As I increases means tend toward normality at approx. 60 trips and the ratio becomes stable
- Data: FY08 GBYT, large mesh, non-reg. discards, Kall on obs. trips, live weight

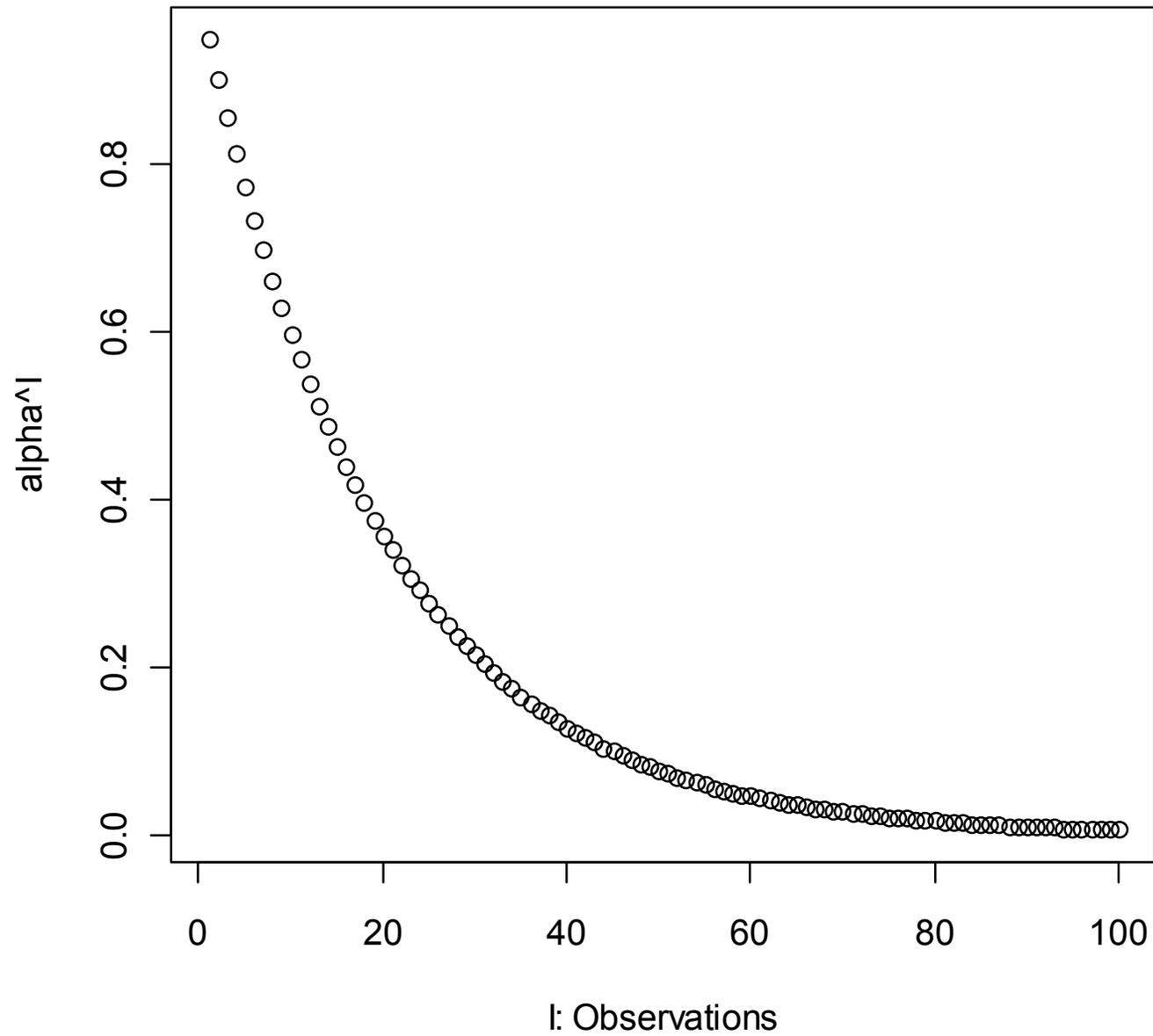
Histogram : YT Discards



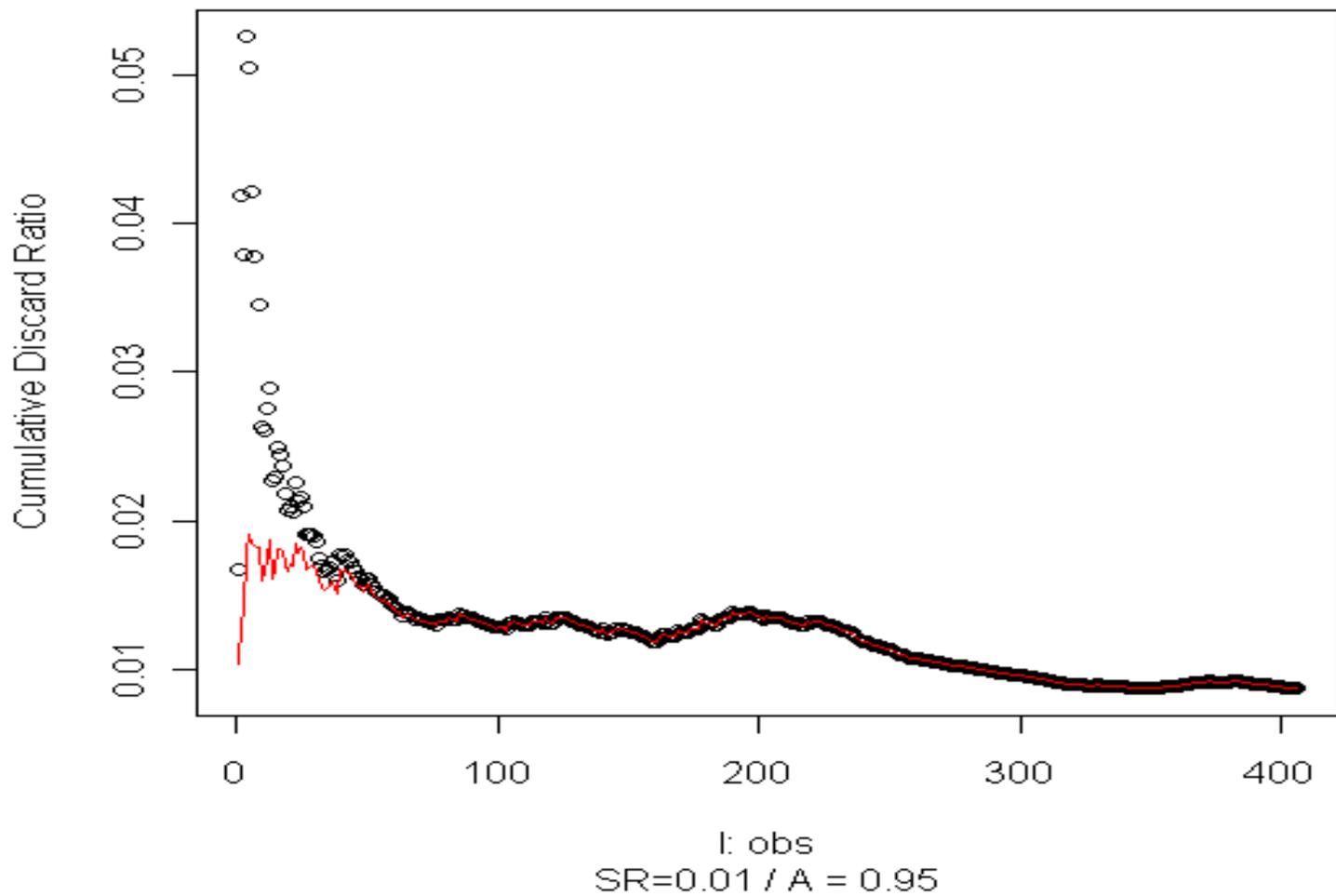
Histogram YT Kept All



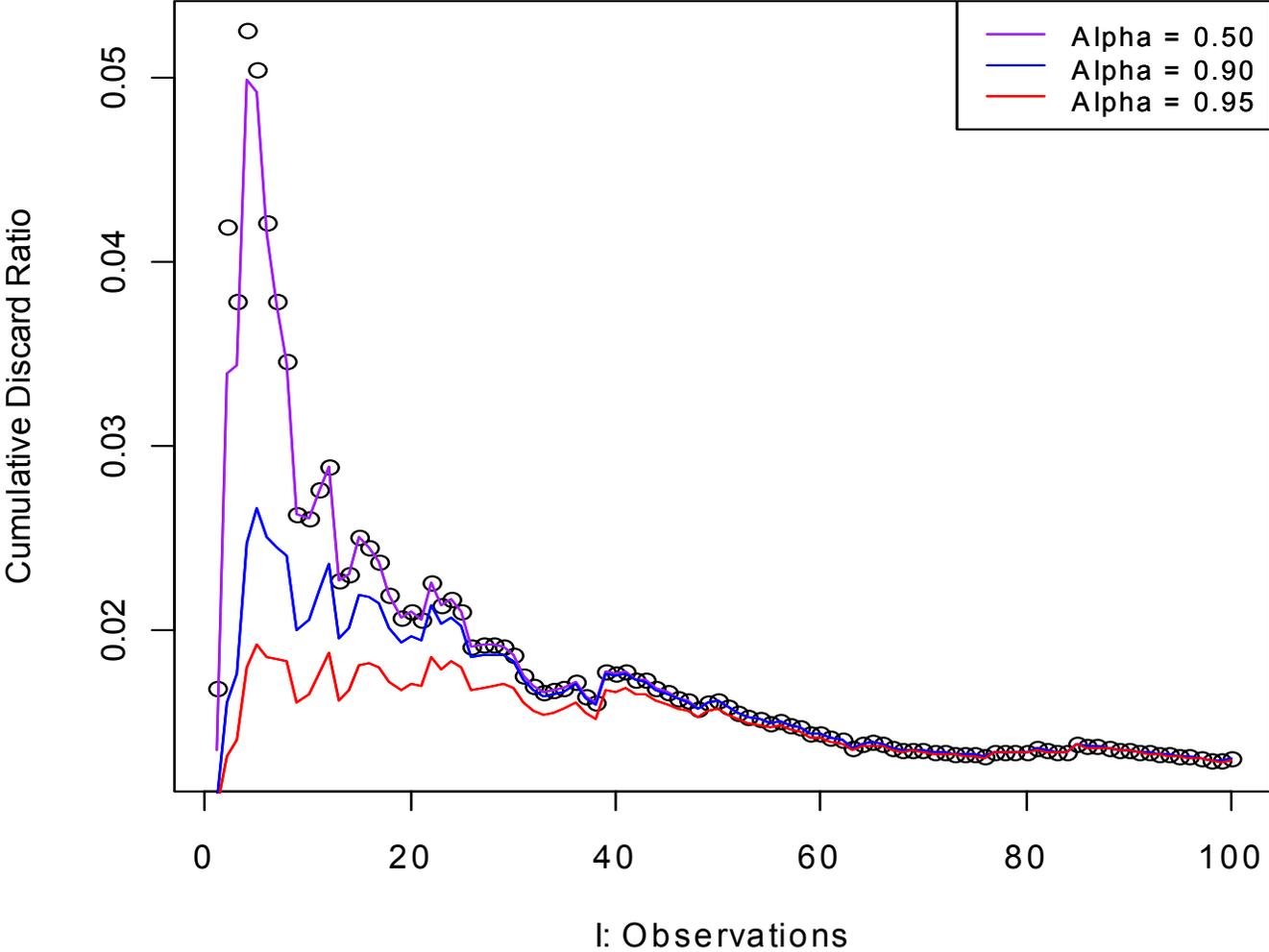
Smoothing Constant Behavior: Alpha = 0.95



Cumulative Discard Ratio: Observed YT

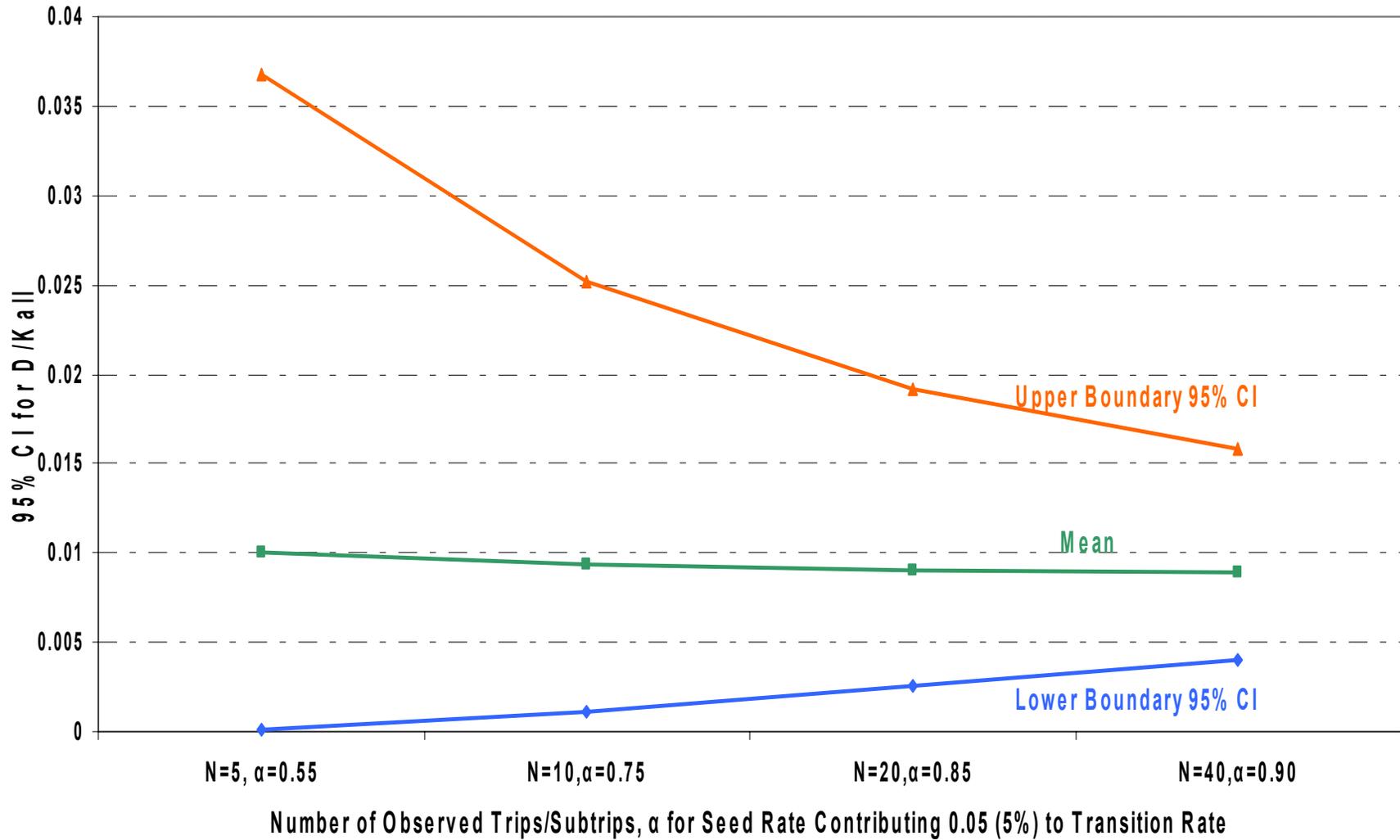


Cumulative Discard Ratio: Observed YT



95% Confidence Intervals for N Observed Trips/Subtrips

FY08 Georges Bank Yellowtail, Large Mesh Otter Trawl, Non-regulatory Discards Only



Pros/Cons

- High alpha – trust SR, keep influence for many observed trips
- Low alpha – don't trust SR, reduce influence quickly and shift to Cum. rate.
- $\alpha = 0.95$ (high alpha), SR influences for approx. $N = 60$ observed trips;
 - $\alpha = 0.85, N = 20$; $\alpha = 0.75, N = 10$; $\alpha = 0.55, N = 5$
- Tradeoff between N and variance of rate
- Many strata may not have enough observed trips. Look at grouping small strata. (e.g. grouping sector strata together into one gear group)