

**INDICES OF ABUNDANCE FOR LARGE BLUEFIN TUNA, *THUNNUS THYNNUS*, FROM THE U.S.
MANDATORY PELAGIC LONGLINE FISHERY IN THE GULF OF MEXICO AND OFF THE
FLORIDA EAST COAST**

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SUMMARY

Indices of abundance of large bluefin tuna from the pelagic longline fishery in the Gulf of Mexico and off the Florida east coast were derived from a selected subset of vessels which consistently caught bluefin tuna between 1987 and 1992.

RESUME

Les indices d'abondance des grands thons rouges de la pêcherie palangrière pélagique dans le golfe du Mexique et au large de la côte orientale de Floride ont été calculés à partir d'un sous-jeu sélectionné de bateaux qui ont constamment capturé du thon rouge entre 1987 et 1992.

RESUMEN

Se obtuvieron índices de abundancia de grandes atunes procedentes de la pesquería pelágica de palangre del Golfo de México y de la costa este de Florida, de un subconjunto seleccionado de barcos que capturaron atún rojo de forma constante entre 1987 y 1992.

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to provide standardized CPUE for bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) and off the Florida east coast (FEC) for possible use by the SCRS in its stock assessments. This is a continuation of the work by Farber and Turner (1991); it differs from the earlier work in some aspects of the analytical methods.

Large bluefin tuna are caught in the GOM and off the FEC as bycatch by longline vessels fishing for other species of tuna or for swordfish. Although bluefin are considered to be bycatch in this fishery, examination of the data indicated that some vessels have above average catch rates for bluefin tuna. Vessels which consistently catch the most bluefin were identified and catch and effort information from those vessels was used to estimate indices of abundance.

Materials and Methods

U.S. Atlantic fishing vessels which land swordfish have been required to provide daily records of effort and catch since October 1986. Six complete years of data (1987 to 1992) are now available. Since swordfish landings are made by a variety of gear types over a wide geographical area, it was necessary to exclude effort not relevant to catch of bluefin. This was accomplished by defining a subset of times and areas and vessels where bluefin are most likely to be caught.

Examination of the data indicates that catch of large bluefin is primarily reported by longline boats in the GOM and the FEC between January first and the end of May. Therefore these analyses are restricted to those areas and times. In addition, vessels having a greater than average likelihood of catching bluefin were identified by ranking vessels by the number of large bluefin reported caught in the National Marine Fisheries Service Northeast Regional database (NER). The NER was used because it should represent a census of landed bluefin. The NER, however, does not include information on effort associated with the catch of bluefin, while the logbook data set does. Vessels were ranked over all years and for each year from 1987 to 1992. A vessel ranking among the top 30 vessels over all years and among the top 30 in three individual years was considered for inclusion in the analysis. Fourteen vessels met this criterion. Twelve vessels were included in the analyses after close examination of the self reported catch and effort indicated catch information from two vessels was unreliable in the early years.

Two related approaches were used to estimate indices of abundance, both applications of general linear models (GLM). We replicated the method applied by Farber and Turner (1991), in which the log-transformed daily catch rates reported in the logbook data set are modelled as a function of categorical and continuous variables, and in which a constant (a value of 1) was added to each observation to allow log-transformation of the zero catch rates and inclusion of these data into the modelling. In addition to using a +1 transform, following from Porch and Scott (SCRS/93/75) a constant equal to 10 times the maximum observed CPUE was also added prior to logging the observations. We also applied the delta-lognormal approach described by Lo et.al. (1992) in which the log-transformed positive catch rates (without any constant added) and the proportion of observations (days fishing) for which there was a positive catch were modelled separately to produce an index as:

$$\hat{I} = \hat{C} * \hat{S} - [\Psi_c e^{\beta_c}] [\Psi_s e^{\beta_s} - 1],$$

where \hat{I} represents the estimated annual index value, \hat{C} , the annual standardized positive catch rate, and \hat{S} the annual standardized proportion of days fished for which there was success in catching bluefin. Following Lo et.al. (1992), a value of 1 was added to the observed S values to permit inclusion of 0 values in modelling the log-transformed observations. In the above equation, β_c and β_s , represent the log-scale, standardized GLM estimates of marginal mean (LSMEAN) CPUE and proportion of days fished on which bluefin were caught, and Ψ_c and Ψ_s , the log-transformation bias adjustments for β_c and β_s , respectively. Variance in \hat{I} was estimated via the delta method (Seber 1982). The appropriate equations for estimating this variance and calculating the log-transformation bias adjustment terms are provided in Lo et.al. (1992) and are not repeated herein. The log-transform bias adjustment was applied to both the Delta-lognormal and added constant transform methods.

Variables Investigated

As in the earlier analysis, bluefin caught included fish both reported kept and discarded. This was done to decrease the possible effects of U.S. regulatory changes which restricted longline landing of bluefin tuna during open season to two fish per trip from 1987 to 1991 and one fish per trip in 1992 and required release of all bluefin after season closure. In 1992 in addition to the 1 bluefin per trip restriction, boats were required to have at least 1134 kg of other species on board before a landing a bluefin.

Variables included in the analyses and thought to influence catch of bluefin were year, area, season, vessel, swordfish catch rate, yellowfin tuna catch rate, depth, and hooks per mile.

Nominal statistics indicated that bluefin catch rates were consistently lower off the FEC than in the GOM (Figure 1) and consistently lower after the season was closed (Figure 2). Season closure dates vary considerably between years (Table 1) with very early (February) closures in 1989 and 1990 and late (April) closures in 1991 and 1992. Lower reported catch rates after season closure may be due to under reporting of discarded bluefin and/or to a change in effort.

Bluefin tuna are considered to be more like yellowfin tuna than like swordfish in respect to feeding behavior. Swordfish are more likely to be caught at deeper depths and at night rather than in the day. No consistent relationships between bluefin and yellowfin catch rates (by area and season) were observed, however bluefin catch rates varied inversely with catch rates of swordfish (Figure 3).

Model Development

Four models were developed using a GLM approach similar to Cramer et.al. (1991). In all cases determination of the importance of main effects and interactions were made primarily on the basis of proportion of the total sums of squares explained by the variables. This was done because in many cases the residuals did not appear to be normally distributed.

The first model was developed using all data from the 12 vessels to predict the natural log of the catch rate. A value of one was added to each record before log transformation so that zero values could be transformed. Only records with positive catch rates were used in the second model so it was not necessary to add one to bluefin catch rates. The third model was developed by creating a new dependent variable equal to natural log of the proportion of sets resulting in a catch of bluefin within each year, area, season and vessel. As in model one it was necessary to add one to these proportions in order to accommodate cases in which zero catch was made. The results of the second and third models were combined using the Delta-lognormal method (Lo et.al. 1992) to produce a single index. The fourth model used a constant equal to 10 times the maximum observed CPUE (a value of 233 in this case). This value was added prior to logging the observed CPUE.

Results and Discussion

Models 1, 3 and 4 were similar and reflect relationships already observed. Both area, season, and the interaction between area and season were judged significant. As observed in Figures 1

and 2, bluefin catch rates were consistently higher in the GOM than off the FEC and higher during open seasons than during closed seasons. Swordfish catch rate was significantly negatively related to bluefin catch as suggested by Figure 3. Success rate also varied significantly between vessels and a significant vessel season interaction was found in both models. Vessel season interaction was dropped from model 1 since missing cells resulted in inestimable marginal means (LSMEAN) in the model with vessel*season interaction.

Model 2, developed using only positive sets, was somewhat different from models 1, 3 and 4. Significant variables in model 2 include year, vessel, hooks per mile, and depth. No significant interactions were found. Bluefin catch rate was negatively correlated with increases in depth and increases in hooks per mile.

Final Models:

Model 1: $R^2 = 0.14$

$\ln(\text{bftcr}+1) = \text{year area season ves swocr area*season}$

Model 2: $R^2 = 0.36$

$\ln(\text{bftcr}) = \text{year ves hpm depth}$

Model 3: $R^2 = 0.64$

$\ln(\text{ppos}+1) = \text{year area season ves swocr area*season season*ves}$

Model 4: $R^2 = 0.12$

$\ln(\text{bftcr}+233) = \text{year area season ves swocr area*season}$

Variable descriptions: bftcr = bluefin tuna catch rate (bluefin/1000 hooks), ves = vessel, swocr = swordfish catch rate (swordfish/1000 hooks), hpm = hooks per mile, ppos = proportion of sets catching bluefin tuna

The index of annual abundance estimated using the delta-lognormal method GLMs showed a similar pattern to the added constant transformation GLMs. The resulting index values from the delta-lognormal method were slightly more precise and the residual patterns generally less skewed than in the case of the +1 transformation (Figures 4 and 5, and Table 2). Tables 3-9 present the results of the GLM fits to the data and a description of the residuals of the fits. Each index was complicated by changes in fishery regulations in 1992, apparent shifts in effort, and possible under reporting of discarded fish. Analyses were conducted discounting the 1992 data (the period for which a new regulation was put into effect). Results are summarized in Table 2.

Literature Cited

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Farber, M. I. and S. C. Turner. 1991. An exploratory data analysis of bluefin tuna longline bycatch reported on mandatory swordfish logbooks during 1987-1990 in the Gulf of Mexico and off the Florida East Coast. SCRS/91/104.

Lo, N.C., L.D. Jacobson, and J.L. Squire. 1992. Indices of relative abundance from fish spotter data based on delta-lognormal models. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 49:2515-2526.

Porch, C.E. and G.P. Scott. 1993. A numerical evaluation of GLM methods for estimating indices of abundance from west Atlantic bluefin tuna catch per trip data when a high proportion of the trips are unsuccessful. ICCAT Working Document SCRS/93/75.

Seber, G.A.F. 1982. The estimation of animal abundance and related parameters. Oxford University Press, New York, NY, 654 pp.

Table 1: Date of season closure in years 1987 to 1992.

YEAR	CLOSURE DATE
1987	MARCH 22
1988	MARCH 15
1989	FEBRUARY 18
1990	FEBRUARY 27
1991	APRIL 8
1992	APRIL 10

Table 2: Indices of abundance for large bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico and off the Florida East Coast. Abs represents estimated catch/1000 hooks; Rel represents relative CPUE relative to 1987; CV represents estimated Coefficient of Variation. Fits were made using all data and only data from 1987-1991 (No 1992).

	+1 TRANSFORM			Delta-Lognormal			+10MAX TRANSFORM		
	Abs	Rel	CV	Abs	Rel	CV	Abs	Rel	CV
a: All Data									
1987	0.67	1.00	.09	0.86	1.00	.07	0.87	1.00	.11
1988	0.36	0.54	.13	0.27	0.32	.16	0.40	0.46	.27
1989	0.50	0.75	.10	0.47	0.54	.10	0.65	0.75	.16
1990	0.46	0.68	.13	0.51	0.59	.12	0.68	0.78	.19
1991	0.64	0.96	.10	0.81	0.95	.07	0.92	1.06	.13
1992	0.23	0.34	.20	0.19	0.22	.19	0.06	0.07	2.10
b: No 1992									
1987	0.71	1.00	.09	0.90	1.00	.07	0.90	1.00	.11
1988	0.36	0.51	.13	0.26	0.29	.15	0.38	0.43	.29
1989	0.51	0.72	.11	0.49	0.54	.09	0.65	0.72	.17
1990	0.49	0.69	.13	0.55	0.62	.11	0.72	0.79	.19
1991	0.68	0.97	.10	0.85	0.95	.07	0.97	1.07	.14

Table 3. GLM on catches +1

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	F Value	Pr > F
Model	20	109.94090871	16.85	0.0001
Error	1994	650.54322736		
Corrected Total	2014	760.48413607		

	R-Square	C.V.	LBF Mean
	0.144567	202.3498	0.28227523

Source	DF	Type III SS	F Value	Pr > F
YR	5	22.72500480	13.93	0.0001
AREA	1	7.84779571	24.05	0.0001
SEASON	1	12.30192392	37.71	0.0001
ID	11	32.75134921	9.13	0.0001
SWOCR	1	5.49631444	16.85	0.0001
AREA*SEASON	1	1.83345482	5.62	0.0179

Parameter	Estimate	T for H0: Parameter=0	Pr > T	Std Error of Estimate
INTERCEPT	0.0810103583	1.19	0.2331	0.06792266
YR	87 0.3082476822	6.85	0.0001	0.04497643
	88 0.1016404521	2.18	0.0296	0.04669778
	89 0.1987377870	4.35	0.0001	0.04565310
	90 0.1747574937	3.63	0.0003	0.04816749
	91 0.2922133744	6.52	0.0001	0.04485128
	92 0.0000000000			
AREA	2 0.1208164982	2.46	0.0141	0.04917778
	3 0.0000000000			
SEASON	1 0.1220616819	2.34	0.0195	0.05221936
	2 0.0000000000			
ID	5792 -.4133281103	-5.34	0.0001	0.07741679
	6060 -.1473366627	-2.41	0.0163	0.06125996
	6137 -.2232156469	-3.41	0.0007	0.06543961
	61650 -.1266319633	1.49	0.1377	0.08526892
	6352 -.2307792384	-3.97	0.0001	0.05817943
	6467 -.1861897855	-2.85	0.0044	0.06529729
	6467 -.0067457782	-0.11	0.9123	0.06127493
	6503 -.0992151059	-1.60	0.1104	0.06212420
	6889 -.0375187552	-0.54	0.5882	0.06928990
	9025 -.4096773071	-6.48	0.0001	0.06320583
	9079 -.1725363374	-1.98	0.0483	0.08733527
	90820.0000000000			
SWOCR	-.0028296290	-4.10	0.0001	0.00068940
AREA*SEASON	2 1 0.1541230026	2.37	0.0179	0.06501415
	2 2 0.0000000000			
	3 1 0.0000000000			
	3 2 0.0000000000			

Table 4. Studentized Residuals +1 transform CPUE

	N	2015 Mean	Sum Wgts	2015 Std Dev	Variance	Skewness	Kurtosis
	0.000019	Sum	0.037752	1.000601		2.472205	

SRESID MIDPOINT	FREQ	CUM FREQ	PERCENT	CUM PERCENT
-3.0	0	0	0.00	0.00
-2.5	0	0	0.00	0.00
-2.0	0	0	0.00	0.00
-1.5	28	28	1.39	1.39
-1.0	300	328	14.89	16.28
-0.5	701	1029	34.79	51.07
0.0	559	1588	27.74	78.81
0.5	61	1649	3.03	81.84
1.0	66	1715	3.28	85.11
1.5	124	1839	6.15	91.27
2.0	79	1918	3.92	95.19
2.5	63	1981	3.13	98.31
3.0	34	2015	1.69	100.00

Table 5. GLM on proportion positives

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	F Value	Pr > F
Model	31	31.31589841	113.19	0.0
Error	1983	17.69794445		
Corrected Total	2014	49.01384286		

R-Square 0.638919 C.V. 59.15672 POS Mean 0.15969672

Source	DF	Type III SS	F Value	Pr > F
YR	5	4.84828498	108.65	0.0001
AREA	1	0.50870711	57.00	0.0001
SEASON	1	3.18697075	357.09	0.0001
ID	11	4.25628338	43.35	0.0001
SWOCR	1	0.13670151	15.32	0.0001
AREA*SEASON	1	1.11299661	124.71	0.0001
SEASON*ID	11	3.05564670	31.13	0.0001

Parameter	Estimate	T for H0: Parameter=0	Pr > T	Std Error of Estimate
INTERCEPT	0.0379077110	2.54	0.0112	0.01492541
YR	0.1334172675	17.72	0.0001	0.00752714
AREA	0.0074578265	0.95	0.3422	0.00784958
SEASON	0.0719433601	9.36	0.0001	0.00768281
ID	0.0636189334	7.89	0.0001	0.00806423
SWOCR	0.1133556718	15.16	0.0001	0.00747918
AREA*SEASON	-0.0254167004	-2.24	0.0249	0.01132319
SEASON*ID	0.0505298732	2.63	0.0086	0.01922027
YR	0.0000000000			
AREA	0.0000000000			
SEASON	0.0000000000			
ID	0.0000000000			
SWOCR	0.0000000000			
AREA*SEASON	0.0000000000			
SEASON*ID	0.0000000000			

Source	DF	Type III SS	F Value	Pr > F
YR	5	0.00315528	10.17	0.0001
AREA	1	0.00103696	16.72	0.0001
SEASON	1	0.00148776	23.98	0.0001
ID	11	0.00532426	7.80	0.0001
SWOCR	1	0.00075121	12.11	0.0005
AREA*SEASON	1	0.00020362	3.28	0.0702

Table 6. GLM on positive catches

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	F Value	Pr > F
Model	18	39.54655275	10.94	0.0001
Error	348	69.88880425		
Corrected Total	366	109.43535700		

R-Square 0.361369 C.V. 36.73315 LBFCR Mean 1.21998922

Source	DF	Type III SS	F Value	Pr > F
YR	5	4.44786660	4.43	0.0006
AREA	1	12.68247131	5.74	0.0001
ID	11	7.45432557	37.12	0.0001
DEPTH	1	2.04773538	10.20	0.0015

Parameter	Estimate	T for H0: Parameter=0	Pr > T	Std Error of Estimate
INTERCEPT	2.442949800	11.42	0.0001	0.21397089
YR	0.256611875	3.00	0.0029	0.08546530
AREA	0.229623141	2.23	0.0263	0.10294074
ID	0.064257509	0.67	0.5040	0.09605970
DEPTH	0.220884467	2.17	0.0306	0.10173308
AREA*SEASON	0.320097747	3.92	0.0001	0.08157858
SEASON*ID	0.000000000			
YR	5792-0.081589327	-0.49	0.6264	0.16746129
AREA	6060-0.156927382	-1.47	0.1412	0.10641854
ID	6137-0.380515587	-3.05	0.0024	0.12462174
SWOCR	6165-0.002303285	-0.02	0.9858	0.12976855
AREA*SEASON	6352-0.087562264	-0.68	0.4972	0.12883742
SEASON*ID	6467-0.154179449	-1.23	0.2198	0.12542020
YR	6467-0.278148447	-2.24	0.0255	0.12400917
AREA	6503-0.290798209	2.03	0.0434	0.14346972
ID	6889-0.294606600	-2.34	0.0198	0.12584823
SWOCR	9025-0.435913220	-3.06	0.0024	0.14244117
AREA*SEASON	9079-0.103048128	0.63	0.5314	0.16447458
SEASON*ID	9082-0.000000000			
YR	-0.047379161	-6.09	0.0001	0.00777674
DEPTH	-0.002343902	-3.19	0.0015	0.00073404

Table 7. Studentized Residuals Proportion Positive

	2015	Sum Wgts	2015
N	0.000031	Sum	0.063272
Mean	1.000578	Variance	1.001157
Std Dev	0.173005	Kurtosis	2.285352

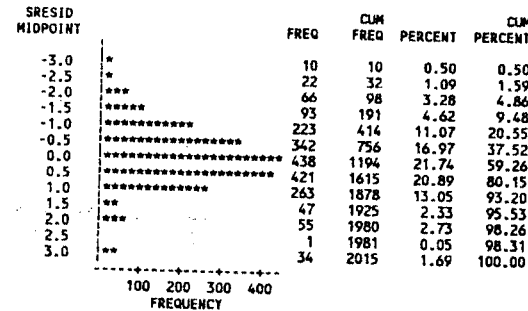


Table 8. Studentized Residuals Positive CPUE

	367	Sum Wgts	367
Mean	-0.00023	Sum	-0.08416
Std Dev	1.001333	Variance	1.002668
Skewness	1.082041	Kurtosis	1.349154

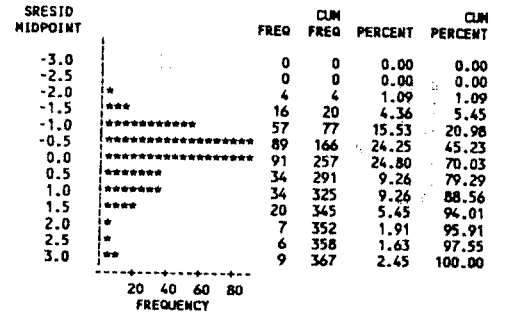


Table 9. GLM on catches +10max_CPUE

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	F Value	Pr > F
Model	20	0.01537215	12.39	0.0001
Error	1994	0.12368799		
Corrected Total	2014	0.13906014		

R-Square 0.110543 C.V. 0.144401 LBFM Mean 5.45420709

Source	DF	Type III SS	F Value	Pr > F
YR	5	0.00315528	10.17	0.0001
AREA	1	0.00103696	16.72	0.0001
SEASON	1	0.00148776	23.98	0.0001
ID	11	0.00532426	7.80	0.0001
SWOCR	1	0.00075121	12.11	0.0005
AREA*SEASON	1	0.00020362	3.28	0.0702

Parameter	Estimate	T for H0: Parameter=0	Pr > T	Std Error of Estimate
INTERCEPT	5.452934978	5822.24	0.0	0.00093657
YR	0.003469817	5.59	0.0001	0.00062017
AREA	0.001473627	2.29	0.0222	0.00064391
SEASON	0.002548523	4.05	0.0001	0.00062950
ID	0.002668610	4.02	0.0001	0.00066417
SWOCR	0.003701211	5.98	0.0001	0.00061844
AREA*SEASON	0.000000000			
SEASON	0.001462494	2.16	0.0311	0.00067810
ID	0.000000000			
SWOCR	0.001377683	1.91	0.0558	0.00072004
AREA*SEASON	0.000000000			
SEASON*ID	5792-0.005772187	-5.41	0.0001	0.00106748
AREA	6060-0.002642326	-3.13	0.0018	0.00084470
ID	6137-0.004573786	-5.07	0.0001	0.00090233
SWOCR	6165-0.000421399	-0.36	0.7201	0.00117575
AREA*SEASON	6352-0.003920421	-4.89	0.0001	0.00080222
SEASON*ID	6467-0.003244867	-4.89	0.0001	0.00090037
YR	6467-0.002111296	-3.60	0.0003	0.00084491
AREA	6503-0.001907498	-2.50	0.0125	0.00085662
ID	6889-0.001741005	-2.23	0.0261	0.00095542
SWOCR	9025-0.006124914	-1.82	0.0686	0.00087153
AREA*SEASON	9079-0.003553337	-7.03	0.0001	0.00120425
SEASON*ID	9082-0.000000000	-2.95	0.0032	0.00000951
YR	-0.00033081	-3.48	0.0005	0.00089647
DEPTH	0.001624212	1.81	0.0702	0.00000000
AREA	0.000000000			
ID	0.000000000			
SWOCR	0.000000000			
AREA*SEASON	0.000000000			
SEASON*ID	0.000000000			

FIGURE 1: BLUEFIN TUNA CATCH RATES BY YEAR AND AREA

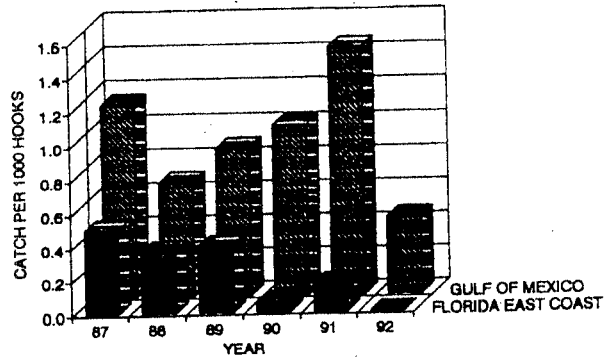


FIGURE 2: BLUEFIN TUNA CATCH RATES BY YEAR AND SEASON

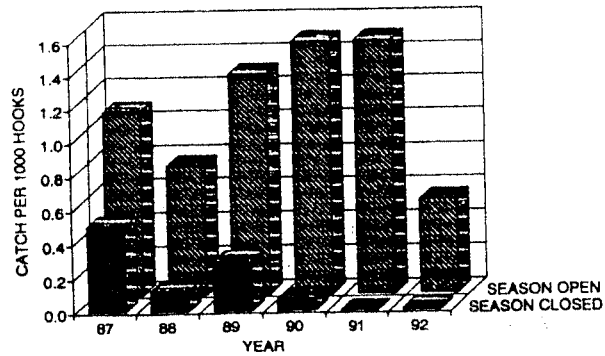


FIGURE 3: CATCH RATES BY AREA AND SEASON

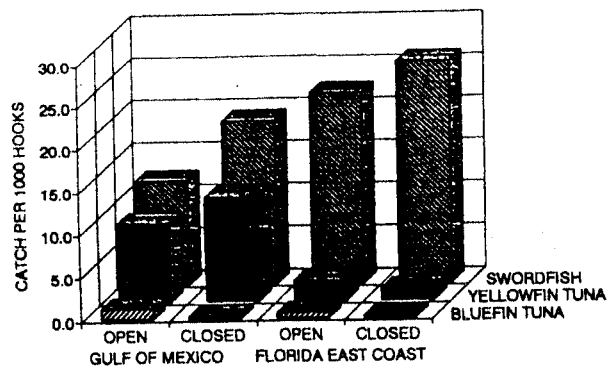


FIGURE 4a: INDICES OF ABUNDANCE 1987 - 1992

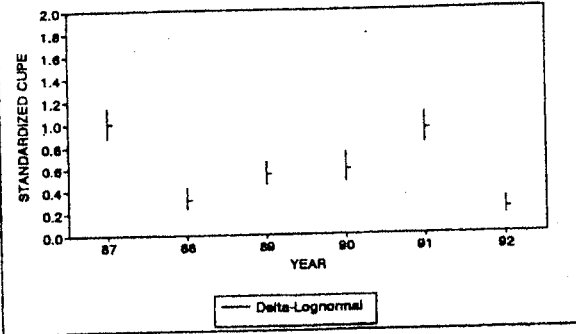


FIGURE 4b: INDICES OF ABUNDANCE 1987 - 1992

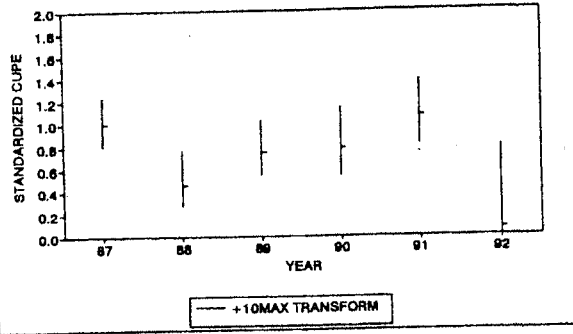


FIGURE 4c: INDICES OF ABUNDANCE 1987 - 1992

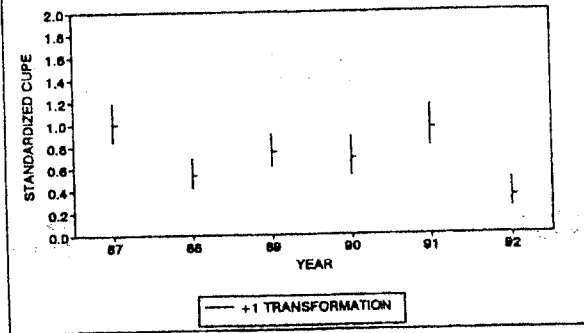


FIGURE 5a: INDICES OF ABUNDANCE 1987 - 1991

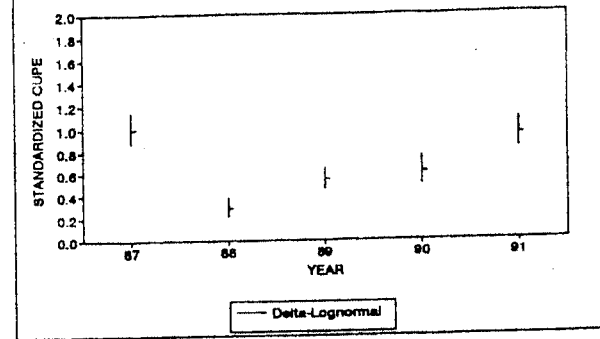


FIGURE 5b: INDICES OF ABUNDANCE 1987 - 1991

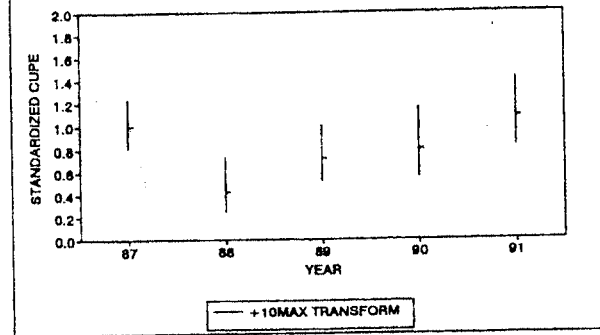


FIGURE 5c: INDICES OF ABUNDANCE 1987 - 1991

