

Panel 3: Southern temperate tunas



ALBACORE South Atlantic

Last assessed in 2013 with data up to 2011




CONTENTS

- Context of South ALB
- Executive Summary (*)
 - Fishery Indicators and biology
 - Status of stocks
 - Outlook
 - Effects of current regulations
 - Management recommendations
- Research and Statistics
 - Recommendations
 - Work plan

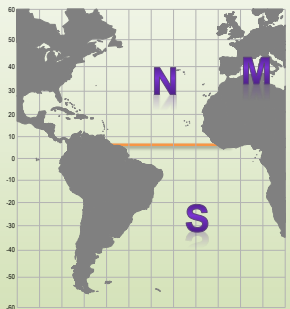
(*) See section 8.4 of SCRS report



Biology
Fisheries
ALB



CONTEXT




3 management units

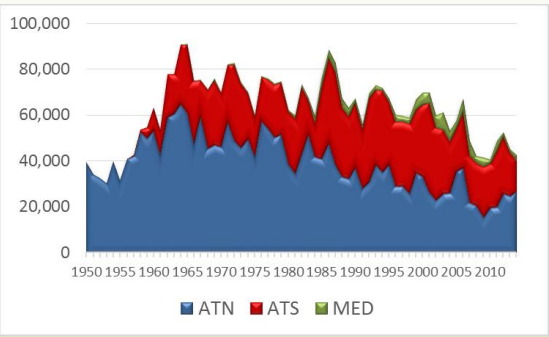
Albacore, Atún blanco, Germon	
Scientific name	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
Distribution	Widely distributed in temperate and tropical waters; from 45-50 °N to 30-40 °S (less abundant in surface waters between 10°N and 10°S)
Spawning grounds	In subtropical western areas of both hemispheres and throughout the Mediterranean Sea (spring and summer)
Maturity	Atlantic: 90 cm (age 5) / Mediterranean: 62 cm (age 3)
Life span	Atlantic: 15 years / Mediterranean: 9 years
Maximum size	Atlantic: 130 cm (40 kg) / Mediterranean: 95 cm (15 kg)
Natural mortality	Assumed M=0.3

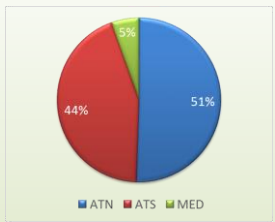
- Environmental variability has a potential strong impact on ALB stocks

3

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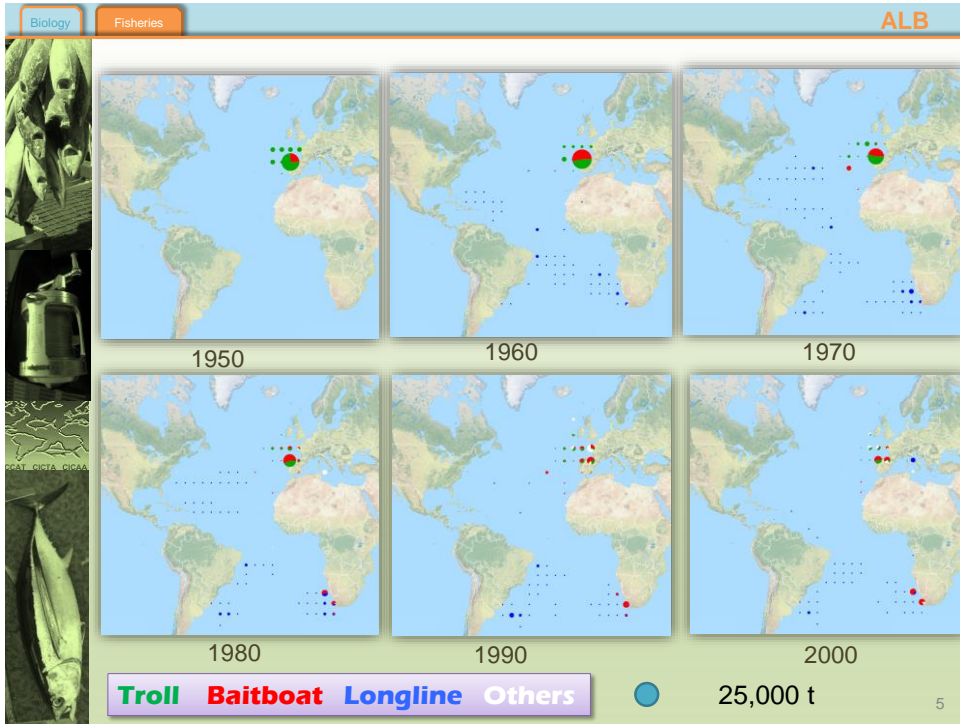




(average 2010-2014)

- Atlantic & Mediterranean ALB represents **20% of the world production** of ALB (average years 2009-2013).
- in recent years North and South Atlantic ALB production is almost equivalent (average years 2010-2014).

4



ALB - S

Fisheries Stock status Outlook Effects of current regulations Management recommendations

Stock Status

South Atlantic Albacore assessment 2013

ALB - S

Fisheries Stock status Outlook Effects of current regulations Management recommendations

Fishery Indicators

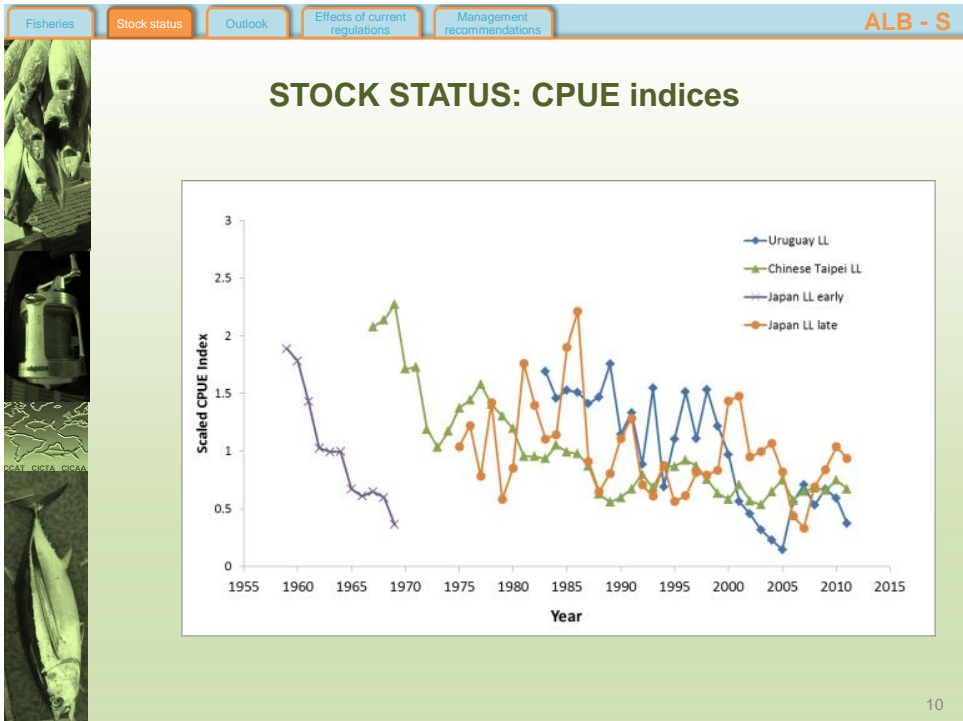
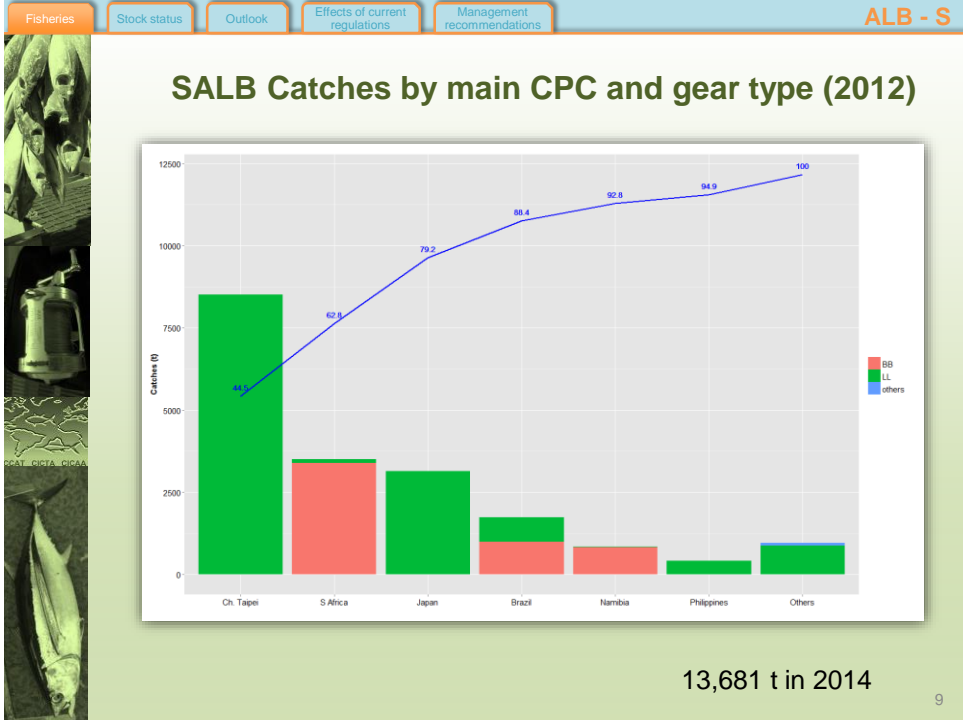
SALB Catches by main CPC and gear type

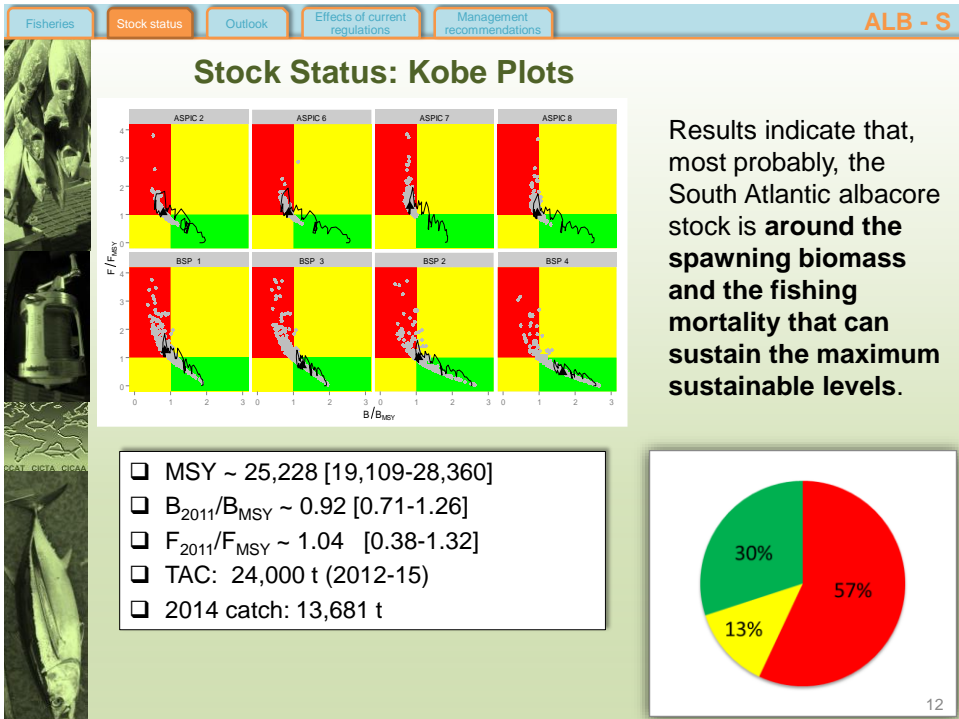
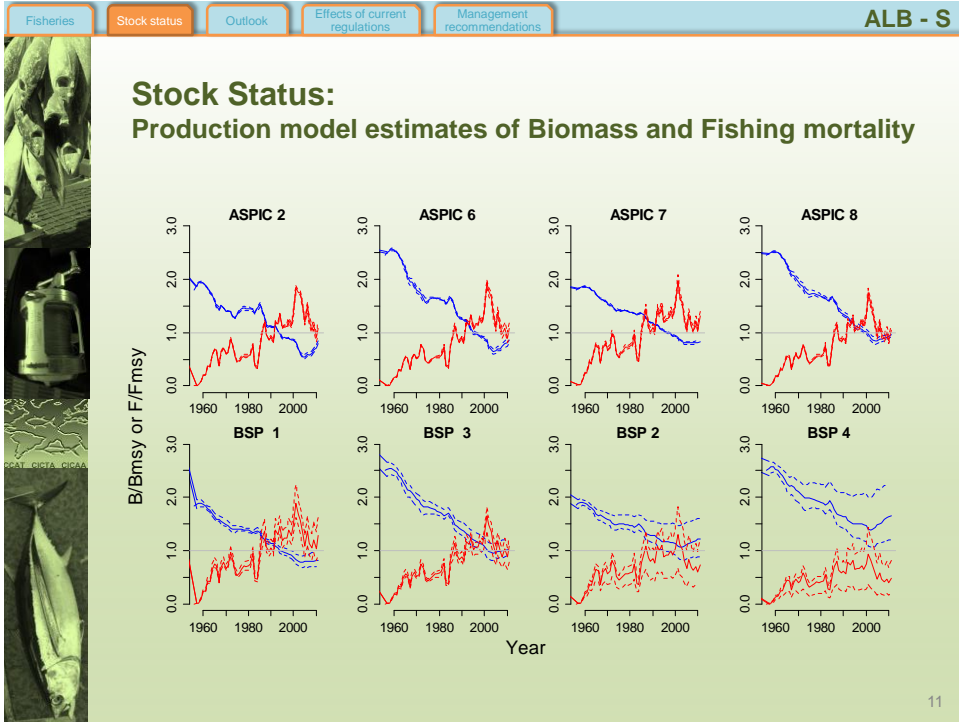
13,681 t in 2014

(average 2010-2014)

- LL mainly catch larger albacore (60 cm to 120 cm FL).
- BB mainly catch juvenile and subadult fish (70 cm to 90 cm FL).
- Recently there has been opposite trends in targeting of effort longline effort to Albacore with recent strong declines for Chinese Taipei but recent increases for Japan

8





Fisheries
Stock status
Outlook
Effects of current regulations
Management recommendations
ALB - S

Outlook: K2SM

TAC/Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
14000	0.47	0.58	0.64	0.69	0.73	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.83	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.87
16000	0.47	0.56	0.61	0.66	0.70	0.72	0.75	0.76	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.84
18000	0.46	0.53	0.58	0.62	0.64	0.67	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.78
20000	0.45	0.51	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.70
22000	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.63
24000	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53
26000	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
28000	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28
30000	0.29	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19
32000	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15
34000	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12

→

- Projections at the 2013 TAC (24,000 t) showed that probabilities of being in the green area would be higher than 50% only after 2020
- Lower TAC values would provide higher probabilities of being in the green area by 2020.
- Larger TACs would not provide larger than 50% probability in the timeframe analyzed.

13

Fisheries
Stock status
Outlook
Effects of current regulations
Management recommendations
ALB - S

Outlook: K2SM

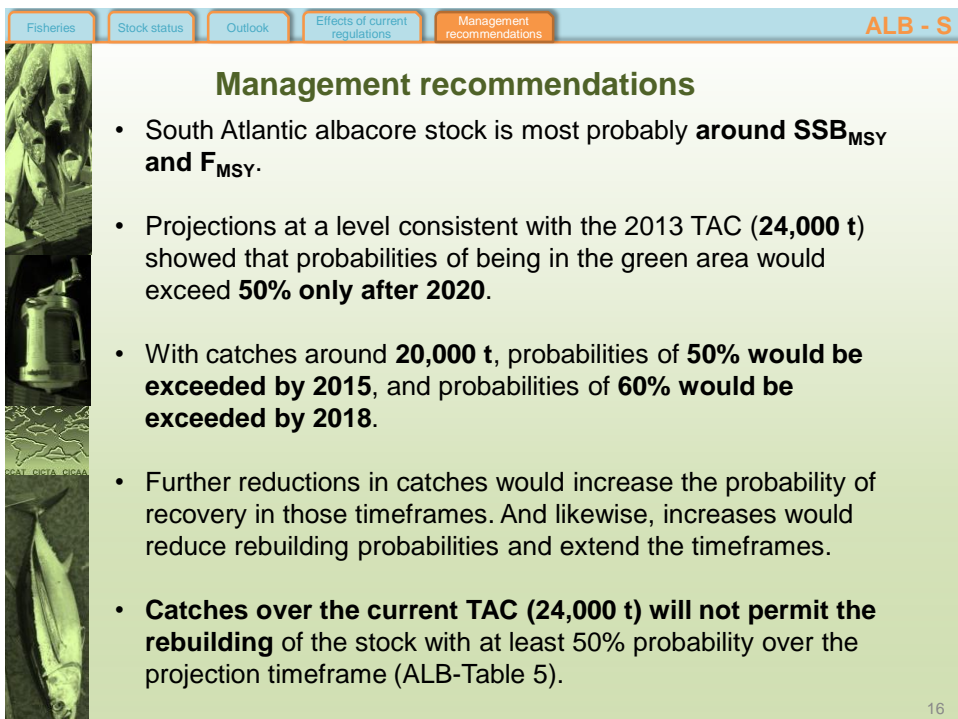
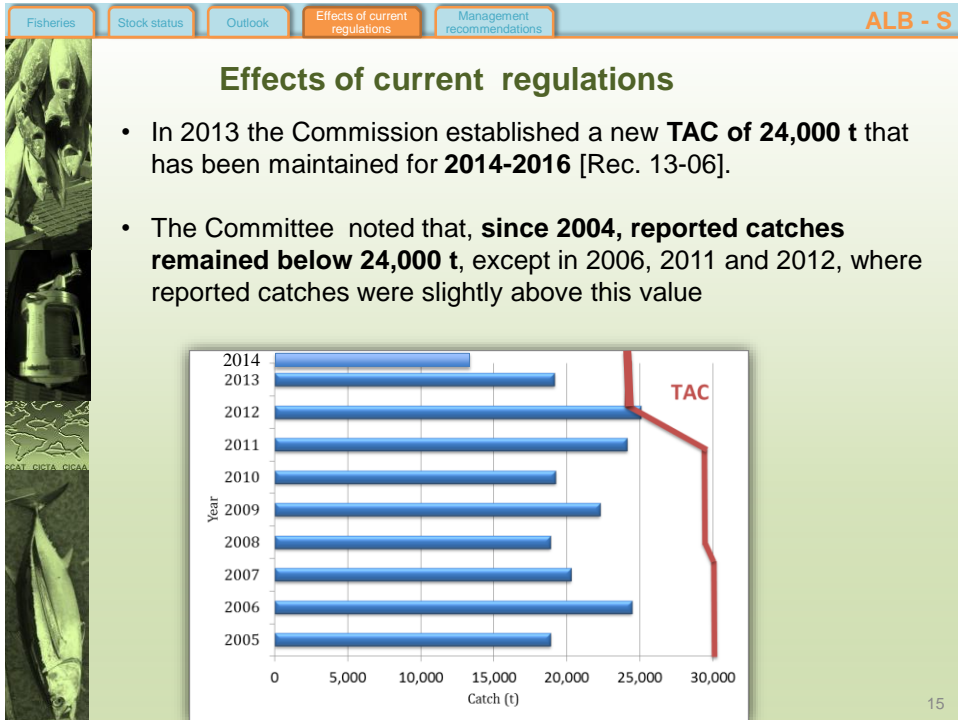
TAC/Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
14000	0.47	0.58	0.64	0.69	0.73	0.76	0.79	0.81	0.83	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.87
16000	0.47	0.56	0.61	0.66	0.70	0.72	0.75	0.76	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.84
18000	0.46	0.53	0.58	0.62	0.64	0.67	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.74	0.76	0.77	0.78
20000	0.45	0.51	0.55	0.58	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.70
22000	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.63
24000	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53
26000	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
28000	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.28

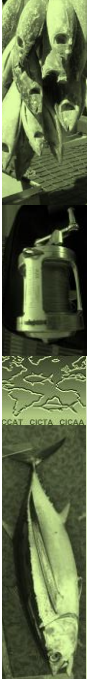
0.75 Fmsy	0.47	0.54	0.60	0.64	0.68	0.70	0.73	0.75	0.78	0.81	0.82	0.84	0.85
0.8 Fmsy	0.47	0.53	0.58	0.61	0.64	0.68	0.69	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.80	0.81
0.85 Fmsy	0.46	0.51	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.63	0.66	0.68	0.70	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.76
0.9 Fmsy	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.69
0.95 Fmsy	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.62
1.0 Fmsy	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21

→

- Projections at Fmsy, without considering implementation errors, suggested that the stock biomass would not rebuild with a probability higher than 50% before 2026 if perfectly implemented.
- Probabilities >50% of rebuilding could be obtained from 2017 when projected at 0.95*Fmsy

14

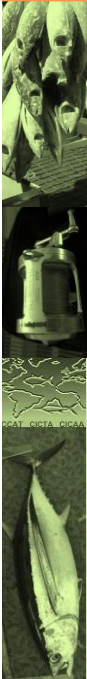




ALB Research recommendations

- Several research lines should be pursued:
 - Further elaboration of the **MSE framework** be developed for albacore to include a more complete set of uncertainties and help direct research Programme.
 - **Biological parameters** used in the assessment should be reviewed and updated with more recent observations
 - Studies on the **effect of environmental variables on CPUE** trends of surface and other fisheries.

17



ALB WG WORK PLAN



- The ALB Species Group proposes to prepare the next assessments for these stocks [proposed for 2016], by **reducing uncertainty around datasets and parameters** on one hand, and **developing robust management procedures that cope with the uncertainty that remains**.
- Assessments of ALB will require:
 - external expertise to support analyses because of limited capacity available within the working group
 - More CPCs to take advantage of ICCAT funds to attend assessments to ensure broader participation

18