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Hokkaido Research Organization Fisheries Research Department

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平成22年4月から、北海道立試験研究機関の独立行政法人化に伴い、北海道立水産試験場は地方独立行政法人北海道立総合研究機構のもとで再出発いたしました。

これまでの「北海道立水産試験場研究報告」(ISSN:0914-6830)は、「北海道水産試験場研究報告」(ISSN:2185-3290)として今後発刊して参ります。

また、北海道立総合研究機構水産研究本部の水産試験場は次の機関をもって構成されており、北海道水産試験場研究報告は、これらの機関における研究業績を登載したものです。

From April, 2010, the Hokkaido fisheries experiment station made a fresh start under the local independent administrative agency, the Hokkaido Research Organization, with the establishment of a new organization comprising former research institutes in Hokkaido Prefecture.

The previously published "Scientific reports of Hokkaido Fisheries Experiment Station" (ISSN:0914-6830) will be republished as "Scientific reports of Hokkaido Fisheries Research Institutes" (ISSN:2185-3290) in future.

In addition, the Fisheries Research Department of the Hokkaido Research Organization will now comprise the following seven local Fisheries Research Institutes. The study achievements of these institutes will be published in the "Scientific reports of Hokkaido Fisheries Research Institutes".

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Development of stock management evaluation procedure incorporating uncertainty from sampling error (標本誤差による不確実性を考慮した資源管理方策評価方法の開発)*1

Hiroshi YAMAGUCHI*2

Uncertainty is a central assignment of fish stock management. This study developed the stock management evaluation procedure incorporating uncertainty to provide the useful information for the members participating stock management. To evaluate stock management candidates, 30-year population dynamics, including uncertainties, were simulated. Errors in current stock size estimation by bootstrap methods, variability in future recruitment, and changes in future fishing mortalities were incorporated. The evaluation of stock management candidates were conducted through four axes performance indexes. The efficiency of the simulation model was examined through its application to real stock. The walleye pollock Theragra chalcogramma stock and the pointhead flounder Cleisthenes pinetorum stock were selected for simulation model. The ratios of measurement errors in abundance estimates were relatively small in both stock and the ratios were 1% to 59 %. The evaluation of stock management candidates were shown the similar tendency in both stock application. The severe regulation candidates were more effective than loose regulation candidates in the conservation performance. The utilization performance obtained in both stock showed their evaluation were different with differing period length. A quantitative evaluation procedure including the uncertainties from sampling error was developed in this study. This procedure could enrich discussions of the effects of a variety of management actions when stakeholders are considering various requirements of the stock.

KEY WORDS: management procedure, simulation, uncertainty, sampling error, walleye pollock, pointhead flounder.

Chapter 1

General Introduction

Fishery science has an important role to support world food supply. Fish contribute a significant amount of animal protein to the diets of people worldwide¹⁾, and stock management is a science-based method for sustainable use of natural fish stocks²⁾. The concept of sustainable development, a typical stock management objective, was first proposed in the early 1930s³⁾. The famous maximum sustainable yield (MSY) theory is a basic concept describing sustainable development of fishery, and is based on stock yield and fishing effort (Schaefer⁴⁾).

Studies on MSY-based stock management began decades ago^{3,5)}. Despite the availability of such

management tools, many of the world's fish stocks have been characterized as seriously depleted or in danger of depletion ⁶⁻¹⁰⁾ with global catches declining since late 1980's ¹¹⁾. Many of the same stock abundance categorizations have been reported for some Japanese fish stocks ¹²⁾. Fish stocks need to be properly managed, if their contribution to the nutritional, economic, and social well-being of the growing world'fs population is to be sustained ¹³⁾.

Since the adaptation of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in 1992, the concept of sustainable development has become more widely recognized in the field of stock management¹⁴⁾. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) released in 1995 stated that fisheries

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benefits should belong to people throughout the world, including both present and future generations, and fisheries should be conducted in a responsible manner¹⁵⁾. The CCRF was the first document to define formally a precautionary approach to fish stock management and to suggest its application to fisheries.

Moreover, the CCRF referred to a relationship between the precautionary approach and uncertainty, and Article 7.5 of the CCRF includes the statement: "In implementing the precautionary approach, states should take into account, inter alia, uncertainties relating to the size and productivity of the stocks, reference points,..." ¹⁶⁾.

Uncertainty is a key element of fish stock management¹⁷, and was defined as "the incompleteness of knowledge about the state or process of nature" ¹⁸. Uncertainties are placed into five error categories: (i) measurement error in observed quantities; (ii) process error in the underlying stochasticity of population dynamics; (iii) model error in the mis-specification of model parameter values; (iv) estimation error resulting from any of the above uncertainties and/or inaccuracy and imprecision in estimated model parameters; and (v) implementation error resulting from variability in the implementation of management policies¹⁹.

Fisheries managers often choose among alternative actions in an effort to achieve the desired social, economic, and biological objectives¹⁷⁾. In general, managers utilize information about current stock status and potential stock productivity that is provided by scientists. However, scientific information may include many uncertainties, and stock assessment uncertainties lead to risk in decision-making¹⁷⁾.

Since the complete removal uncertainties from scientific information is impossible, managers are required to make decisions in uncertain circumstances. Addition this, government generally has the role of decision maker, the reasons for reaching a decision should be available to the taxpayer. Quantification of the probability of management success and the relative risks between alternative actions is desirable. Such quantifications can enable disclosure to stakeholders and taxpayers how stock management decisions have been conducted face to uncertainties.

Various kinds of stakeholders, such as fishers, consumers, and industry members, may be active

participants in stock management. Stakeholders often disagree about the desirable goals of stock management. Building consensus among stakeholders is important for achieving sound stock management because the practice of management plan is conducted by fishers who are included as stakeholders. Furthermore from the viewpoint of concept of stock management as making a decision among various desires, consensus building among stakeholders is an important part of stock management. The quantification of uncertainties about stock status and stock forecasts by scientists can help build consensus among stakeholders. As mentioned above, the consideration of uncertainty has become an important part of the fisheries management decision making process²⁰⁾.

Computer simulations have been used for considering uncertainties in fish stock management since the 1990s. The Revised Management Procedure (RMP), developed by the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission (IWC)²¹⁾, led to the development of a simulation methodology. The energetic work of the IWC has been applied not only to cetaceans but also to fish population management, especially in South Africa 22,23) and Australia 24,25), and to the tuna stocks managed by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) 26,27). Most of these studies have used operating models that include various types of uncertainties and simulated fish populations on computers to evaluate management procedure performance, assessment precision, or sensitivity to population parameter estimates. Operating model can be used for developing more robust management procedures. However, it has not been well established and still relying on a trial and error process, especially in the specifications within the simulation models, the evaluation of the simulation results, and the criteria for selection of the most appropriate management action from the various simulation model outputs^{28,29)}.

In spite of the development of the simulation method, uncertainty has not been still well considered in the stock management procedures for a large part of the fisheries. The Japanese Fisheries Agency assesses 42 species and 80 stocks every year³⁰⁾. Although 27 of those assessments refer to

the uncertainty of stock management, only 16 use a simulation method. Furthermore, only one of the 16 simulation-modeled stock assessments considers estimation error uncertainty (type iv mentioned above). The other 15 assessments consider only variability in future recruitment, i.e., a process error within population dynamics uncertainty (type ii). Room is still left for improvement in the amount of consideration of uncertainties in the management of Japanese fisheries³⁰.

Although measurement error uncertainty (type i) is obviously exist in stock assessment, studies on this uncertainty was not found. Stock assessment is based on sample measurements, such as body length, body weight, and aging from commercial landed fish. It is difficult to measure sufficiently large samples because of the limitations in personnel numbers and/or budget. Although some measurements such as the body weight would have large individual variations, the small sample contrasted to the whole catch includes a large sampling error. To collect a random sample from a landed catch, much effort could be invested in sample planning and data manipulation. For example the fish sampling of landed fish was planned by a stratified sampling scheme in many cases; however, such sampling plans can be largely affected by poor or inconsistent landings, short fishing periods, and weather conditions. Furthermore it is difficult to conduct a sampling on target time or amount when daily fish landings varied or externally short fishing period. Thus, estimators from measurement of the samples always face to large sampling error.

For stock management, it is preferable to compare in future stock status from management candidates. Stock forecasts are based not only on the current stock size, but also on a stock-recruitment relationship and/or a fishing mortality coefficient, and those quantities are affected, directly or indirectly, by sampling error. While there may be several sources of errors in fish stock assessment, only sampling errors have room for improvement in reality. Thus, evaluation of sampling errors would help for considering the uncertainty within stock management.

In general, the process of estimating a fish stock quantity from sampling data is complex. A bootstrap method³¹⁾ can be used for such a complex data

collecting procedure. This method simply describes a sequence of calculations that incorporates re-sampling idea into the calculation sequence. Using this method, sampling errors in commercial fish landings can be quantified; thereby allowing evaluation of other errors, such as those in catch at age data or those in stock abundance estimates.

Stock management plan is built upon current stock status estimates. The consideration of uncertainty about the estimated current stock size in stock management planning is expected to reduce the risk of making a wrong choice of management actions and to add details to explanations of decision-making process. Simulation models are useful for assessing management actions.

The application of simulation studies to real stocks would reveal the efficiency of the simulation model. As adaptation to real stock, the walleye pollock Theragra chalcogramma stock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan (WPNJ) and the pointhead flounder Cleisthenes pinetorum stock in the northern Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk (PFJO) were selected for simulation model. The WPNJ stock is at a low level of abundance and one of the stocks was managed by total allowable catch (TAC) and a detailed monitoring procedure was conducted. On the other hand, the PFJO stock is at a relatively high level of abundance and commercial landings are restricted by fish size. Thus, simulation model efficiency could be tested from several viewpoints using these two differently managed stocks.

In this study, a simulation model that incorporated uncertainty from sampling errors and other types of uncertainties was developed in order to provide useful information for fish stock managers who make a choice among alternative management activities. In chapter 2, the methods of evaluating errors of virtual population analysis (VPA) abundance estimates were discussed. In chapter 3, the evaluation procedure that incorporates uncertainty from sampling error and other type of uncertainties were developed and performance indices were introduced to evaluate the management candidates face to various types of uncertainties. Also, the efficiency of the simulation model was examined through its application to two stocks of different status. In chapter 4, the WPNJ stock was analyzed using

the simulation model and management candidates involving the reduction of fishing pressures were evaluated. In chapter 5, the simulation model was applied to the PFJO stock to assess mesh size related management candidates. Based on the results in those chapters, the general performance of the simulation model and the role of simulation in producing effective scientific advice are discussed in chapter 6.

Chapter 2

The method of quantifying the error of VPA abundance estimates

2.1 Introduction

Fish stock abundances are commonly estimated by many management agencies to provide scientifically-based stock management recommendations³²⁾. When management decisions are based on quantitative estimates from assessment models, the uncertainty should be quantified³³⁾. Overestimation of abundance can lead to the risk of stock declines. By contrast, underestimation can lead to loss of potential harvest opportunities. Thus, accurate and precise stock abundance estimates is essential for sound and efficient stock management.

The many methods of stock abundance estimation have been developed. The quantifying error of abundance estimate was established in various methods. For example, the Delury method applies a simple liner regression to the catch per unit effort (CPUE) decrease as the cumulative catch increase and estimate initial stock abundance 34.35). The error of estimated abundance can be calculated by a general statistics approach 36,37). The production model estimates model parameters and stock biomass with yield data and CPUE 38,39). The parameter estimation in the production model used nonlinear least squares or maximum likelihood estimation. Thus the error of estimated stock biomass can obtained by a general statistical approach. VPA^{40,41)} has been widely applied to estimate the abundance of commercial fish stocks since its development⁴²⁾. The methods of quantifying the error of abundance estimates have been studied. However the method of quantifying the error of VPA is more complex than the other two methods because

VPA needs more information than the other two methods

In this chapter shows a method to quantify the error of abundance estimates by VPA.

2.2 The VPA procedure

VPA estimates stock numbers with terminal F, which is the coefficient of fishing mortality at largest age in the latest year, with natural mortality rate M and with catch at age data.

Catch at age calculation

The catch number calculation process is described as follows;

First, getting fish sample from all commercial size categories in an area in some period and measuring biological features such as body length, body weight, age, and so on. Second, catch at age data in a sampling area at the period were calculated as

$$C_{i,k,t,a,j} = P_{i,s,t,a,j} \cdot \frac{Y_{s,t,a,j}}{W_{s,t,a,j}}$$
 (2.1)

where $C_{i,s,t,a,j}$ and $P_{i,s,t,a,j}$ are the catch and the proportion of age i fish in all sampled fish respectively, in commercial size category s, in time t, and landed place a in year j.

 $Y_{s,t,a,j}$ and $w_{s,t,a,j}$ are the yield in weight and the average weight of sampled fish, respectively in commercial size category s, in time t, landed place a in year j.

Finally, catch at age *i* for the whole stock is obtained by summing those from each divided catch numbers as;

$$C_{i,j} = \sum_{s} \sum_{t} \sum_{a} C_{i,s,t,a,j}$$
 (2.2)

Stock numbers estimation

Stock numbers dynamics are described as

$$N_{i,j} = N_{i+1,j+1} e^{M_i + F_{i,j}}$$
 (2.3)

The coefficient of fishing mortality F_{ij} can be computed as

$$F_{i,j} = -\ln\left(\frac{N_{i,j}}{N_{i+1,j+1}}\right) - M_i \tag{2.4}$$

In general, one needs to assume that fishing mortality in the oldest age and latest year for estimating stock numbers in analytical solutions. For example, the fishing mortality in the oldest age class was assumed to be equal to in the second oldest age class.

$$F_{I,j} = F_{I-1,j} (2.5)$$

For example, the fishing mortality in latest year is assumed to the average former years

$$F_{i,J} = \frac{1}{n} \left(F_{i,J-1} + F_{i,J-2} + \dots + F_{i,J-n} \right)$$
 (2.6)

Given the initial value to the fishing morality coefficient in the oldest age in the latest year $F_{I,J}$, stock numbers and the fishing mortality coefficients in all age in all year were calculated. Finally, searching $F_{I,J}$ to satisfy equation (2.5), the final estimators of Ns and Fs were obtained.

2.3 The review of quantifying error of VPA abundance estimates method

Some reports have examined the effect of various errors separately^{43,44}. Pope⁴³ provided a theoretical solution to evaluate the precision of abundance estimates by VPA in a year class as follows

$$\operatorname{var}(N_{i}) = \operatorname{var}(C_{i}) \exp M + (\operatorname{var}(C_{i+1}) \exp(3M)) + \cdots + \left(\operatorname{var}(C_{i}) \left(\frac{\exp(2(t-i)M)(F_{i}+M)^{2}}{F_{i}^{2}}\right)\right)$$
(2.7)

where Ni is the abundance at age i, C_i is the catch at age i, M is the instantaneous coefficient of natural mortality, C_i is catch at terminal age t, and F_i is the instantaneous coefficient of fishing mortality at terminal age t.

Equation (2.7) assumed that the other parameters of VPA were exact and did not incorporate the variations in the terminal fishing mortality (F_i), while the current VPA method does not fix F_i .

On the other hand, Prager and MacCall⁴⁵⁾ evaluated the effects of simultaneous errors in the input parameters and also evaluated the effects of sampling errors on the estimates. They gave analytical solutions using the delta method.

The variance of catch number at age i in year j was calculated as

$$\operatorname{var}[C_{i,j}] = C_j^2 \cdot p_{i,j} \cdot q_{i,j} / n_j$$
 (2.8)

where $P_{i,j}$ was the proportion of aged fish belong to age class i. q=1-p In this equation, the proportions in the different age classes are distributed multinominally.

The variance of population number estimate provided as

$$\operatorname{var}[B(x)] \approx \sum_{k=1}^{r} \operatorname{var}[x_{k}] \cdot (\partial B / \partial x_{k})^{2}$$

$$+ 2 \sum_{k < l} \operatorname{cov}[x_{k}, x_{l}] \cdot (\partial B / \partial x_{k}) \cdot (\partial B / \partial x_{l})$$
(2.9)

where the function B was the population number estimate and x_k and x_l were usual needed for VPA.

To evaluate the precision of population estimates using the delta method, auxiliary parameters or assumptions about the standard errors of catches and terminal fishing mortality should be incorporated ⁴⁶⁾.

Numerical simulation provides an alternative approach to evaluate the error of VPA estimates. Some papers have used this method, but these studies were generally aimed at examining the performance of management procedures^{25,32)} or the variance of recruitment ⁴⁷⁾ rather than examining the precision of the abundance estimates from VPA.

2.4 The boot strap procedure

The bootstrap method³¹⁾ is often applied in statistical fields to quantify uncertainty. In fishery science, the bootstrap procedures were widely used in the genetic sciences⁴⁸⁻⁵⁰⁾ but few in stock assessment⁵¹⁻⁵⁴⁾.

Bootstrap method is a set of procedure with data generate and evaluation. Bootstrap method first generate data called "bootstrap sample" by "resampling" which is the sampling from the original data permitting replications. Normally the sample size of the bootstrap sample is equal to the original sample size.

A general procedure for evaluation of parameter θ is as follows:

1) Generate B independent bootstrap samples $\mathbf{x}_i(i=1,2,...,B)$ each consisting of n data drawn randomly with replication from the original sample; $\mathbf{x}_1,\mathbf{x}_2,...,\mathbf{x}_b,.....\mathbf{x}_B$

$$\mathbf{x}_{b} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{b,1} \\ x_{b,2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{b,n} \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.10}$$

2) Calculate the bootstrap replicate of the parameter or $\hat{\theta}_b$ statistic for each of the *b* bootstrap samples, \mathbf{x}_b .

$$\hat{\theta}_b = f(\mathbf{x}_b) \tag{2.11}$$

3) Estimate the interest quantities from B calculated parameter or statistic $\hat{\theta}_b$

For example, the mean of θ the bootstrap replicates of , which is the bootstrap estimate of statistic θ , θ_b is calculated as

$$\overline{\theta}_b = \frac{\sum_{b=1}^{B} \hat{\theta}_b}{B} \tag{2.12}$$

The bootstrap estimation is useful where the sampled population cannot be adequately expressed by a simple probability function, and especially where the underlying population distribution is unknown.

Various sources of errors are included in VPA, such as errors in fishing mortality, natural mortality, catch statistics and so on. Especially in the catch at age data, which are the most essential catch statistics in VPA, various kinds of sampling errors would be largely included because of the large deviations of body weight and small samples contrasted to the whole catch. These may create large errors in VPA estimates. While there may be several sources of errors, only the sampling errors have a room for improvement in reality. The current study focuses on the sampling error of catch at age data from sampled fish in markets that are fished by commercial fisheries and quantified the influence of sampling error on VPA estimates under the current monitoring procedure. In general, the process of data collection and calculation of catch at age from commercial fisheries is complex and in many cases, the distribution of population is unknown or sample may not be expressed by a simple probability function. Bootstrap method is suitable for quantifying the error of VPA abundance estimates.

2.5 Quantifying error of VPA abundance estimates by boot strap procedure

A non-parametric bootstrap method was applied to all data of measurements (the set of age, weight, and length of the fish) in every fish sample from the commercial landings.

Measurements data is described as

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{1,1} & D_{1,2} & \cdots & D_{1,\omega} \\ \vdots & D_{q,e} & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \cdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ D_{n,1} & \cdots & \cdots & D_{n,\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$
(2.13)

where $D_{q,e}$ is the data of *e*-th mesurement of *q*-th fish in the fish sample.

Bootstrap resampling applied to the set of fish measurements and bootstrap sample as:

$$\mathbf{B}_{k} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{1^{*},1} & D_{1^{*},2} & \cdots & D_{1^{*},\omega} \\ \vdots & D_{q^{*},e} & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \cdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ D_{n^{*},1} & \cdots & \cdots & D_{n^{*},\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$
(2.14)

where q^* is a number which is chosen randomly from 1 to n and k is the iteration number ($k = 1, 2, \dots, K$)

K set of bootstrap samples were produced from each fish sample. K catch at age data sets were obtained from the bootstrap samples as the replication of fisheries' monitoring procedures, which computes the catch number from fish sample measurements.

A total 1000 estimate of stock size at age for all calculate years were calculated by VPA from catch at age data set obtained by the bootstrap procedure. Evaluate the stock size error through applying a statistical method to K stock sizes at age.

Chapter 3

The simulation model

To evaluate variations in future population and fisheries dynamics, population forecast model, which includes errors in stock size estimates, recruitment variability and variability in future fishing mortality was developed.

3.1 Population dynamics

Population dynamics is described as equation (2.3). Equation (2.3) can describe using matrix as

$$\mathbf{N}_{j+1} = \mathbf{P} \cdot \mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{N}_j + \mathbf{R}_{j+1} \tag{3.1}$$

where N_i is the stock number in year j.

$$\mathbf{N}_{j} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{1,j} \\ N_{2,j} \\ \vdots \\ N_{I,j} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (3.2)

and $N_{i,j}(i=1,2,\dots,I)$ is the stock number in class i in year j. The succession matrix which shows the probability of fish in class l in a year belongs to class K in the next year; $\mathbf{P} = \{p_{l,K}\}$ is described as

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{1,1} & P_{1,2} & \dots & P_{1,I} \\ P_{2,1} & P_{2,2} & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ P_{I,1} & \dots & \dots & P_{I,I} \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.3)

In the age-based model, $P_{i+l,i}=1$ (i=1, 2,...,I) and the other elements are equal to zero i.e.

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \vdots \\ \vdots & \cdots & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.4)

The survival matrix S is described as

$$\mathbf{S}_{j} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{1,j} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & S_{2,j} & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & S_{I,j} \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.5)

where $S_{i,i}(i=1,2,...,I)$ is the survival rates described as

$$S_{i,j} = e^{\left(-M_i - F_{i,j}\right)}$$

where M_i is the coefficient of natural mortality at age i. $F_{i,j}$ is the coefficient of fishing mortality at age i in year j. The recruitment \mathbf{R}_i is described as

$$\mathbf{R}_{j} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{1,j} \\ R_{2,j} \\ \vdots \\ R_{I,j} \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.6)

In the age-based model; $R_{l,j}=N_{l,j}$, $R_{l,j}=0$ (i=2, 3, ..., I) i.e.

$$\mathbf{R}_{j} = \begin{bmatrix} N_{1,j} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.7)

The details of recruitment are mentioned in later chapters.

Abundance estimation procedures

Estimation procedures are different between agebased model (VPA) and length-based model (LPA). VPA estimate procedure has described in chapter 2.

LPA estimates stock numbers and model parameters, which yearly fishing strength and the

selectivity of length class fished, with minimizing the residuals sum of squares (RSS) between the observed catch numbers and the estimated catch numbers. The coefficient of fishing mortality at length class i in year j is described as;

$$F_{i,j} = f_i \times s_i \ (j=1, 2, ..., J; i=1, 2, ..., I)$$
 (3.8)

where f_j is the yearly fishing strength and s_i is the selectivity of length class i fish caught. Both f_j and s_i are the parameter of LPA.

The estimated catch number at length class i in year $j\hat{C}_{ij}$ is computed as;

$$\hat{C}_{i,j} = \hat{N}_{i,j} \frac{F_{i,j}}{(F_{i,j} + M_i)} \left(1 - e^{(-M_{i,} - F_{i,j})} \right)$$
(3.9)

Parameter estimation is estimated using nonlinear least squares method that minimized the RSS.

$$RSS = \sum_{i=1}^{J} \sum_{i=1}^{I} (\hat{C}_{i,j} - C_{i,j})^{2}$$
 (3.10)

As mentioned above the both population estimation procedures, VPA and LPA have the same procedure from data collection to estimate stock number, although final estimation technique is different. The point estimations were calculated from both VPA and LPA from catch numbers. The estimation errors for both VPA and LPA procedures were evaluated by a non-parametric bootstrap method applied to describe in Chapter 2.

3.2 Population forecast model

Stock size for initial value

The bootstrap method was applied to the data for all sampled fish measurements (the set of age, weight, and length of the fish) in every sample. All 1000 set of bootstrap samples were produced from each set of sample in all years, and each bootstrap sample set has the same number of fish measurements as the raw set of sample. One thousand catch at age/length class data sets were obtained from the set of bootstrap samples as the replication of the fisheries' monitoring procedures.

A total 1000 estimates of stock size at class and fishing mortality at class, in all years were calculated by population estimate model from catch at class data set obtained by the bootstrap procedure. These

estimates are used as the initial values, where the population forecast is start at, in the population dynamics and recruitment forecasts.

Population estimates performance

Performance index

In total, 1000 abundances were calculated by estimation procedures (VPA or LPA) from the catch at class data set obtained by the bootstrap procedure.

The relative deviations in the population estimates were calculated as;

$$RD_{i,j,k} = \frac{N_{i,j,k}^* - \hat{N}_{i,j}}{\hat{N}_{i,j}} \quad k=1,...,K$$
 (3.11)

where $RD_{i,j,k}$ is the relative deviation of an estimate at class i in year j, which is calculated from an point estimate, $\hat{N}_{i,j}$, and from the k-th bootstrap sample, $N^*_{i,j,k}$. The confidence intervals of the point estimate were computed using Efron's bias-corrected percentiles, which can remove the effect of the bias and skewness caused by the resampling $^{55-57}$. The bias-corrected percentiles were computed as follows:

1. A constant Z_0 is calculated to be the probit transform of Fr:

$$Z_0 = \Phi^{-1}(Fr) \tag{3.12}$$

where Φ^{-1} is the inverse, standard cumulative normal distribution, and Fr is the ratio for the case that $RD_{c,j,k}$ is negative.

2. The bias-corrected upper and lower limits for $1-\alpha\%$ confidence intervals were calculated as:

$$P_{\text{lower},\alpha} = \Phi(2Z_0 - t_\alpha)$$

$$P_{\text{unner},\alpha} = \Phi(2Z_0 + t_\alpha)$$
(3.13)

where Φ is the cumulative normal distribution function, and t_{α} is the critical value from the inverse normal curve for (1-a)% confidence intervals.

3. The upper and lower bounds of $(1-\alpha)\%$ bias-corrected confidence intervals (BCCI) were set as the $P_{upper,\alpha}$ and $P_{lower,\alpha}$ percentile of RDs.

The performance of population estimation procedures were evaluated from 80% BCCI and 50% BCCI.

Magnitude of effect of sampling error on population estimates

The abundance estimates include the process error, caused by the estimation procedure, and the measurement error caused by the estimated catch number from samples. Retrospective analysis is a tool for evaluating the magnitude of model error⁵⁸⁾. The retrospective analysis is the method to evaluate the trends in estimated abundance over time with dropping the recent data sequentially and estimating abundance with left data. A total 1000 retrospective analysis for 5 years were applied to 1000 abundance estimates from catch at class data set obtained by the bootstrap procedure. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to the output from retrospective analysis for separating the process error and the measurement error. The measurement error is explained as the effect of sampling error on abundance estimates in this study.

Stock numbers and biomass

Stock numbers can be calculated using population dynamics equations (eq. 2.3 or eq. 3.1) from the initial stock values.

The biomass in year j from the kth data set $B_{j,k}$ was calculated as

$$B_{j,k} = \sum_{i} N_{i,j,k} \cdot w_i \quad (i=1,2,...,l)$$
 (3.14)

where w_i was the average body weight at class i. The spawning biomass was calculated as

$$SB_{j,k} = \sum_{i=1}^{I} \left(N_{i,j,k} \cdot mr_i \cdot w_i \right) \tag{3.15}$$

where $SB_{j,k}$ was the spawning biomass in year j from the k-th data set mr, and w_i are the maturity rate in spawning season and the average body weight respectively at class i.

Recruitment

To simulate recruit variability, the future recruits are estimated by a non-parametric procedures. Kimoto *et al.*⁵⁹⁾ proposed a non-parametric stock-recruitment model, which was combination of the modified Marcov Matrix. It is described briefly as;

$$R = \begin{cases} r_1 z & v = 1\\ (r_2 - r_1)z + r_1 & v = 2\\ (r_3 - r_2)z + r_2 & v = 3\\ (R_{\text{max}} - r_3) \left(-\frac{\ln(z)}{\lambda} \right) v = 4 \end{cases}$$
(3.16)

where z is a random number from uniform distribution between 0 and 1. r_n is the interval limits of recruitment from recruitment-spawning biomass relationship. R_{max} is the maximum number of recruitment. v is the spawning biomass level from recruitment-spawning biomass relationship. λ is a constant and used 3.16⁵⁹. This method calculates the number of recruitment depending on the level of spawning biomass.

The other approach to calculate the future number of recruitment is using product of spawning biomass and a random chosen number of recruit per spawning biomass (RPS)¹²⁾.

The number of recruit in year y from kth data set R_{vk} is calculated as

$$R_{y,k} = RPS_{j^*,k} \cdot SB_{y,k} \tag{3.17}$$

where $RPS_{j^*,k}$ was the randomly chosen RPS in year j^* from a set of RPS values calculated from the kth data set. j^* is a randomly chosen year from past years $(j=1,2, \dots, J)$.

Future fishing mortality

Future fishing mortality and catch at class c was simulated as follows.

The management scenarios were tested as the regulating future fishing mortality in the simulation model. The future fishing mortality coefficient at class i that determines catch at class i is calculated as

$$FF_{i,y,k} = F_{i,j^*,k} \times RR_{i,y} \quad (y=1,2,...,Y)$$
 (3.18)

where $RR_{y,j}$ is the ratio of regulation at class i in year y determined from the selected management scenario. Fishing mortality in first forecast year used those in the latest value of initial value because of a time lag between assessment and implementation of regulation.

Fishing mortalities in first forecast year (v=1) were set equal to those in the latest year in the stock assessment (year J: called the current year) because of a time lag between assessment and implementation of regulation 60 .

$$FF_{i,v,k} = FF_{i,J,k}$$
 y=1 (3.19)

Catch numbers

The future catch at class i is calculated as

$$C_{i,j,k} = N_{i,j,k} \frac{FF_{i,j,k}}{\left(FF_{i,j,k} + M_i\right)} \left(1 - \exp\left(-FF_{i,j,k} - M_i\right)\right)$$
(3.20)

where $C_{i,j,k}$ is catch at class i in year j from the k-th data set, and $FF_{i,j,k}$ is the fishing mortality coefficient at class i in year j from the k-th data set.

Management scenarios

Testing management scenarios were expressed as ratio of fishing mortality regulation from the current fishing mortality estimated by the population number estimation procedures. Simulation without suppression of fishing mortality, referred to as current fishing mortality (CFM).

3.3 Performance measurements

Performance measurements are set for evaluating the validity of management procedures. Four main performance measurement indicators were used: conservation erformance, utilization performance, stability, and reliability ⁶¹⁾.

Biomass indexes for conservation performance

The biomasses in some period, for example 10, 20, and 30 years after, relative to the median of the biomass forecasted by the maintaining current fishing mortality (CFM) runs over the same period were computed as a conservation performance index. These comparisons were classified into five categories as; greater than twice the CFM value; 1.2 - 2 times; 0.8 - 1.2 times; 0.5 - 0.8 times; and less than 0.5 times the median biomass in the CFM run.

The bad performance measure in each simulation run was calculated as the lower 5th percentile of the minimum biomass in the simulation period divided by the median biomass in the current year, expressed as a percentage.

Yield indexes for utilization performance

The cumulative yields from some period, for example 10 years, 20 years and 30 years from each simulation run relative to the median of the cumulative yield in the CFM runs over the same period were computed as an utilization performance index. Yield

comparison with CFM runs was expressed using the same five categories as those described for biomass comparison.

The yields in the certain year relative to the yield of the current year and comparisons expressed using the previously mentioned five categories.

The bad performance measure in each simulation run was the lower 5th percentile of the minimum annual yield in the simulation period divided by the yield in the current year, expressed as a percentage.

Stability performance

The index of the annual changes of yield is drawn as AAV. AAV is defined as the average absolute change in yield divided by the average total yield, expressed as a percentage²⁴⁾.

$$100 \times \frac{\sum_{j} |Y_{j} - Y_{j-1}|}{\sum_{i} Y_{j}}$$
 (3.21)

where Y_i is the annual yield in year j.

In fishing ban scenarios, data for the first year to the last year of the full ban, and the next year following the end of the full ban were omitted for the calculation of AAVs to exclude the effects of extreme deviations, resulting from the fishing ban, on the stability performance index.

Reliability performance

While AAV relates to stability overtime within a replicate, reliability relates to inter-replicate variability⁶¹⁾. Inter-replicate coefficients of variation (CV) of the cumulative yield for some period are used as indexes of reliability performance.

Chapter 4

Application for walleye pollock stock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan

4.1 Introduction

WPNJ is one of the stocks managed by TAC in Japan. The Hokkaido National Fisheries Research Institute (HNFRI) has provided scientific recommendations for TAC, cooperating with the Hokkaido Fishery Experiment Station (HFES), which belongs to the Hokkaido local government⁶⁰. The data of WPNJ monitoring were collected by the fishery

monitoring procedure conducted by HFES with the budget of Japanese Fishery Agency. The data were accumulated over a long period, and monitoring procedures have been also well documented and population have been estimated by using VPA ⁶⁰⁾. Until today, only investigated variability in recruitment have been investigated as the uncertainty in the assessment of WPNJ⁶⁰⁾. Errors in population estimates or uncertainty about future fishing mortality have not been considered.

In this chapter, a simulation model, which incorporates errors in population estimates, recruitment variability, and variability in future fishing mortality, was developed for evaluation of WPNJ stock management candidates.

4.2 Materials

The simulation model was used for the WPNJ stock. The peak of the fishing season is in December and January. The spawning season is December to next March⁶⁰⁾. For convenience of data organization and assessment, the fishery year was defined as April to next March. Biological parameters, such as natural mortality at age, average body weight at age, and maturity rate at age were set at the same values used in HNFRI assessment⁶²⁾, and were shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Biological parameters of simulation model for walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan.

Age	Natural mortality rate	Average body weight (g) at	Spawning season maturity
		beginning of age	rate
2	0.30	134	0.12
3	0.25	229	0.33
4	0.25	326	0.64
5	0.25	425	0.87
6	0.25	485	0.96
7	0.25	545	0.99
8	0.25	570	1.00
9	0.25	578	1.00
10^{+}	0.25	688	1.00

4.3 Data

Catch at age data were collected by the fishery monitoring procedure conducted by Hokkaido Fishery Experiment Station (HFES). Catch at age data from 1991 to 2004 monitored by HFES were used. The WPNJ fishery consists of three fishery categories: (i) south coastal fishery (SC); (ii) mid-coastal fishery (MC); and (iii) trawl fishery (TR). The TR mainly aimed at younger age-classes. The older age-classes were fished by SC and MC using gill nets and longlines (Fig. 4–1).

Catch at age was estimated through the monitoring procedure based on the stratified sampling of fisheries. The three fisheries were regarded as the stratums. The times and locations of sampling were empirically selected to represent the stock.

A fish sample for aging (CFS) was obtained from commercially landed fish. The number of fish in a CFS was approximately 100, and CFSs were collected from all commercial size categories in a sampling port for each of the three stratums, every year. The number of commercial size categories and the number of sampling ports varied widely because of the differences in commercial size categories between the sampling ports and CFS data that resulted from events such as poor landings, weather conditions, and limitations in personnel numbers, and/or budget (Table 4-2). The missing samples were empirically extrapolated by the similar samples.

In 2004, for example, 2844 fish were aged and the weight-based sampling ratio was 0.004%.

4.4 Methods

Simulation

To evaluate variations in future population and fisheries dynamics, 1000 population dynamics series

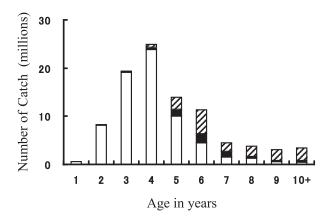


Fig.4-1 Catch at age in 2004 from the south coastal fishery (shaded box), mid-coastal fishery (■) and trawl fishery(□) for walleye pollock in northern waters of the Sea of Japan.

were forecasted, with 1000 sets of initial stock number at age, numbers of recruits per spawning biomass (RPS), and fishing mortality rates. Age at recruitment, i.e., youngest age in the calculation, was defined as age 2, because ages 0 and 1 were rarely caught. Age groups ?10 were pooled and referred to as 10+. Future population was forecasted for 30 years (2005 to 2034).

Stock size for initial value

The stock size at age of the WPNJ stock from 1991 to 2004 was estimated using VPA. Estimation errors were evaluated by a non-parametric bootstrap procedure.

Base case forecasting model

Stock numbers and biomass

Stock numbers > age 3 class was calculated as equation (3.1) in chapter 3.

The number of fish at 10⁺ was calculated as

$$N_{10^+,j,k} = N_{10^+,j-1,k} e^{\left(-M_{10^+} - FF_{10^+,j-1,k}\right)} + N_{10,j,k}$$
 (4.1)

where $N_{i,j,k}$ was the number of fish at age i in year j from the kth data set, M_i was the natural mortality coefficient at age i, and $FF_{i,j,k}$ was the fishing mortality coefficient at age i in year j from the kth data set. The biomass was calculated by equation (3.14)

The spawning biomass was calculated as

$$SB_{j,k} = \sum_{i=0}^{10^{+}} (N_{i,j+1,k} \cdot mr_{i-1} \cdot w_i)$$
 (4.2)

Table 4-2 Details of the sampling procedure for calculate the catch at age of walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan.

Fishery		SC			MC			TR			
Year	Sampling*1	Categories*2	Ports*3	Sampling	Categories	Ports	Sampling	Categories	Ports		
1991	5	2	3	1 or 2	1 or 2	3	10	1	1		
1992	5	2	3	2	2	2	8	1	1		
1993	5	2	3	1	2	2	6	1	1		
1994	4	2	3	1	2	2	5	1	1		
1995	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	1	1		
1996	5	2	3	1 or 2	2	2	7	1 or 2	1		
1997	4 or 5	2	3	2 or 3	2	2	5	1 or 2	1		
1998	5 or 6	2	3	3	1 or 2	2	4	1	1		
1999	5 or 6	2	3	1	2	2	5	1	1		
2000	5 or 6	2	3	2	1 or 2	2	7	1	1		
2001	3 or 5	1 or 2	3	3	2	1	3 or 6	1	2		
2002	3 or 5	2	3	2	2	1	5 or 4	1 or 3	2		
2003	4 or 5	2 or 3	3	3	2	1	4	1 or 3	2		
2004	3 or 5	2 or 3	3	4	2	1	4	1	1		

^{*1:} Frequency of the sampling (times per year).

SC, south coastal fishery; MC, mid-coastal fishery; TR, trawl fishery.

where $SB_{j,k}$ was the spawning biomass in year j from the kth data set, mr_i was the maturity rate in spawning season at age i, and w_i was the average body weight at beginning of age i. Since the spawning season is at the end of study year, the number of spawning individuals was approximated by VPA as the number of individuals in the next age class at the beginning of the next year.

Recruitment

Since a clear relationship between spawning stock size and recruitment has not been observed in the WPNJ stock ⁶⁰⁾, number of recruitment was the product of a randomly selected RPS and a spawning stock biomass forecast.

RPS was calculated as

$$RPS_{j,k} = \frac{N_{2,j+2,k}}{SB_{j-1,k}} \quad (j=1991...2002)$$
 (4.3)

Twelve RPS values were calculated from a set of 1991 to 2002 number of fish at age. Number of recruitment was determined by equation (3.17).

Management scenarios

Twenty-two management scenarios in three categories of management scenarios under

consideration were tested. Category 1 scenarios included regulations that suppressed fishing mortality for the whole fishery over all years. Category 2 scenarios regulated the fisheries separately, while category 3 scenarios banned fishing in earlier years and restarted fishing, with regulations, in the

Table 4-3 Management scenarios for walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan

Management scenario	Regulation of trawl fishery	Regulation of coastal fishery
Category 1-1	90%	90%
1-2	80%	80%
1-3	70%	70%
1-4	60%	60%
1-5	50%	50%
1-6	40%	40%
1-7	30%	30%
1-8	20%	20%
Category 2-1	100%	80%
2-2	80%	100%
2-3	80%	60%
2-4	60%	80%
2-5	70%	50%
2-6	50%	70%
Category 3-1	100%	Ban 5 yrs-100%
3-2	Ban 5yrs-100%	100%
3-3	Ban 3 yrs-100%	Ban 3 yrs-100%
3-4	Ban 5 yrs-100%	Ban 5 yrs-100%
3-5	Ban 10yrs-100%	Ban 10 yrs-100%
3-6	Ban 10 yrs-80%	Ban 10 yrs-80%
3-7	Ban 10 yrs-60%	Ban 10 yrs-60%
3-8	Ban 10 yrs-40%	Ban 10 yrs-40%

^{*2:}The number of commercial size categories.

^{*3:}The number of sampling ports.

remaining years. Within each category, larger scenario numbers indicate relatively more severe regulation. Management scenario details are shown in Table 4-3.

Future Fishing Mortality and catch at age

The future fishing mortality and catch at age was simulated as follows:

Relative performances of each fishery to the harvest were calculated. The ratio of the trawl fishery to the whole fishery at age i, RT_i was calculated as

$$RT_{i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1991}^{2004} TC_{i,j}}{\left(\sum_{j=1991}^{2004} TC_{i,j} + \sum_{j=1991}^{2004} CC_{i,j}\right)}$$
(4.4)

where $TC_{i,j}$ and $CC_{i,j}$ were the catch at age i in year j in the trawl fishery and in the coastal fishery, respectively.

The ratio of the coastal fishery to the whole fishery at age i, RC_i was calculated as

$$RC_i = 1 - RT_i \tag{4.5}$$

The ratio of regulation of fishing mortality coefficient for the combined fisheries at age i in year j $RR_{i,j}$ was calculated as

$$RR_i = RT_i \cdot \alpha + RC_i \cdot \beta \tag{4.6}$$

where a is the percentage of current fishing mortality for the trawl fishery and β the percentage in the coastal fishery were selected according to the management scenario(Table 4-3).

The fishing mortality coefficient at age and catch at age was calculated by equation (3.18), (3.19), and (3.20).

Performance measurements

The validity of management procedures were evaluated by the performance measurements described in chapter 3.

Additional analysis

Variation of recruitment assessment

The RPS from 1991 to 2002 were used for base case simulations in eq. (3.17); however, RPSs from 1981 to 2002 were also available from HNFRI assessments⁶⁰. Most of the RPSs during 1991 to 2002 were in the lower half of the RPSs from 1981–2002 (Fig. 4–2). To evaluate the effects of RPS period choice, three other RPS period options were tested.

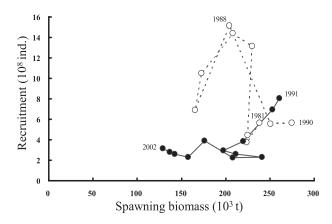


Fig.4-2 Relationships between recruitment and spawning biomass of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan. Recent values (solid lines, ●), former values (broken line, ○).

The $RPS_{j^*,k}$ in eq. (3.17) for the four RPS period options were

Recruitment base case: $RPS_{j*,k}$ randomly chosen from 1991 to 2002.

Recruitment option 1:

RPS_{i*k} randomly chosen from 1981 to 2002.

Recruitment option 2:

 $RPS_{j^*,k}$ randomly chosen from 1991 to 2002 for the first five years and from 1981 to 2002 for the 6th and following years.

Recruitment option 3:

 $RPS_{j^*,k}$ randomly chosen from 1991 to 2002 for the first ten years and from 1981 to 2002 for the 11th and following years.

RPSs from 1991 to 2002 were calculated from the *k*th data set of stock number at age, as used in the base case. RPSs from 1981 to 1990 were calculated from a set of point estimators of stock number at age. The same HNFRI RPS data set was used in all simulation iterations. A total of 92 scenarios (4 recruitment options and 23 management scenarios) were tested in the forecasting model.

Effects of simulation fluctuations

To evaluate the effects of fluctuations in the simulation model, modified base case trials were evaluated. The modified base cases were based on management scenario 1-5 with three fluctuation settings as follows and the outputs were compared to that of the base case trials (FULL).

(1) Variability of RPS (AR)

To exclude RPS variability, RPS^*_k in eq. (3.17) was fixed at the 1991 to 2004 average in kth data set as

$$RPS_{j^*,k} = \frac{\sum_{1993}^{2004} N_{2,j,k}}{\sum_{1990}^{2001} SB_{j,k}}$$
(4.7)

high, while the CVs of catch were high in the younger ages (ages 1 and 2) and older ages (ages 9 and 10+).

Error in catch at age

The frequency distributions of catch estimated by the bootstrap procedure from the data in 2004 are shown in Fig. 4-3. The major ages were 3-5 (the frequencies of each age were 0.21, 0.27, and 0.15, respectively). The distributions of catch from the bootstrap procedure were asymmetric. Fig. 4-4 shows the CV of the catch at age in

Table 4-4 The coefficient of variations (%) of the catch and abundance estimates of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan evaluated from the bootstrap procedure.

Cath a	ıt age		year											
age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	790	103	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	3	33	7	9	19
2	40	28	98	15	61	18	26	9	102	2	10	20	6	9
3	4	10	16	11	14	12	9	10	40	12	6	9	5	9
4	7	4	11	10	7	7	9	15	14	9	10	6	9	7
5	7	8	6	7	12	6	8	9	14	11	13	9	7	9
6	7	8	10	6	7	11	8	6	15	11	12	10	9	9
7	11	12	10	9	5	18	11	8	14	10	10	12	9	13
8	19	13	14	11	8	23	15	11	10	11	6	11	9	14
9	22	24	13	15	19	27	23	14	7	15	6	10	10	15
10+	24	15	18	16	15	9	26	17	11	15	6	11	9	11

Popula	ation a	t age				year								
age	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	5	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	4	7	7	9	9	20
2	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	4	7	7	9	9
3	2	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	4	7	7	9
4	4	3	5	5	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	5	9	7
5	5	5	4	5	6	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	10
6	5	6	6	6	7	6	4	4	5	5	7	8	10	10
7	7	8	8	8	8	9	7	5	6	5	6	8	10	14
8	13	9	10	10	12	13	10	9	6	6	6	6	10	15
9	15	16	11	11	16	24	15	10	12	7	8	7	8	16
10+	33	29	23	22	21	36	32	22	18	19	12	14	14	15

Bold indicates relatively higher CVs that were obtained from both catch and abundance in each year

(2) Fishing mortality (AF)

To exclude fishing mortality fluctuations, F in eq. (3.18) was fixed at the 1991 to 2004 average as

$$F_{i,j^*,k} = \frac{1}{14} \sum_{1991}^{2004} F_{i,j,k} \tag{4.8}$$

(3) Population estimation (PE)

Point estimators of stock size at age were used instead of the 1000 sets of stock size at age data produced by the bootstrap procedure.

4.5 Results

Error in stock size estimation

The CVs of catch at age and abundance estimates by age are shown in Table 4-4. The CVs in the abundance estimates in the latest year and the oldest age-class were

2004 using the bootstrap method. The CV ranged from 6.8% (age 4) to 18.9% (age 1). The CV of age 1 was much larger than those of other ages because fish at age 1 were rarely caught by these fisheries (Fig. 4–1). The CVs of the catch at age in the three fishing divisions are shown in Fig. 4–5. The CVs of the major age-classes were low. However, minor age-classes had relatively high CVs.

Error in abundance estimates

The BCCI of the abundance estimates using the bootstrap procedure in 2004 is shown in Fig. 4–6. The distributions became narrower with age. This tendency was similar to that of the CV of the catch at age (Fig. 4–4). Fig.4–7 shows the BCCI in the abundance estimates for the 1991 cohort. The variances were smaller, as cumulative calculations were made from age 10+ to age 1. Fig.4–8 shows the process error and measurement

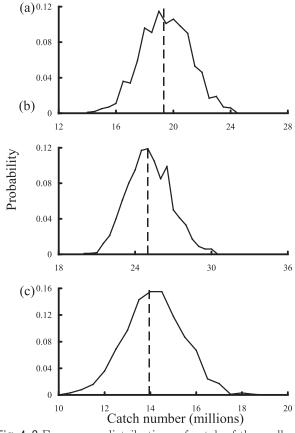


Fig. 4-3 Frequency distributions of catch of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan in 2004 for (a) age 3, (b) age 4, and (c) age 5, obtained using the bootstrap procedure. Vertical broken lines show the point estimates of catch at age.

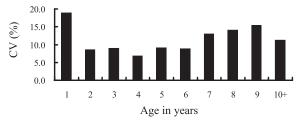


Fig.4-4 Coefficients of variation (CV %) for catch of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan in 2004 estimated using the bootstrap procedure.

error in abundance estimates in 1999. The ratios of measurement errors in abundance estimates were greater as age. The ratios were 2% to 59 %.

Simulation: Base case trial

Trends

Biomass abundances forecasted for each management scenario are shown in Fig. 4-9. The CFM run showed an abundance decrease. Category 1 management scenarios 1-6, 1-7, and 1-8 showed increases while scenario 1-5 showed stable abundances. Scenarios 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, and

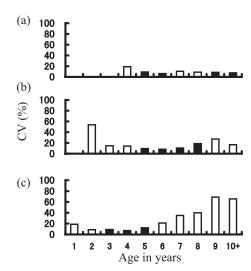


Fig. 4-5 Coefficients of variation (CV%) for catch of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan by fishery in 2004 for (a) south coastal fishery, (b) mid coastal fishery, and (c) trawl fishery, estimated using the bootstrap procedure(■, □), showing major age-class target by each fishery(■).

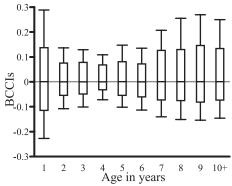


Fig. 4-6 Bias-corrected confidence intervals (BCCIs) for the 2004 estimated abundance of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan. Boxes indicate the 50 % BCCI and vertical lines with bars indicate 80 % BCCI.

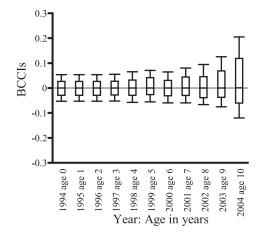


Fig. 4-7 Bias-corrected confidence intervals (BCCIs) for the 2004 estimated abundance of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan. Boxes indicate the 50 % BCCI and vertical lines with bars indicate 80 % BCCI.

1-4 showed decreases in forecasted biomass levels. All



Fig.4-8 The ratio of error on abundance estimates in 1999 by retrospective analysis for the process error (□) and the measurement error (■) of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan.

management scenarios in category 2 showed decreases while in category 3, all scenarios showed increases within the regulatory ban period, except for scenario 3-1 in which there was no ban in the trawl fishery and only a five-year ban in the coastal fishery.

Forecasts of yield for each management scenario are shown in Fig. 4–10. The yields in 2004 and 2005 were the same in all scenarios because of the time lag between stock assessment and implementation of regulations. In category 3 scenarios, some years beginning in 2006 showed zero or small yields, corresponding with the fishing ban period used in each scenario. During, the remaining years in the category 3 scenarios, and in the category 1 and 2 scenarios, the yield trends were similar to those observed in the biomass forecasts.

Biomass

The biomasses forecasts at 2014, 2024, and 2034 for each management scenario relative to the median of the biomass forecasted by the CFM run are shown in Fig. 4-11. The medians of all management scenarios compared with the CFM run were one (1) or greater. By 2014, the distribution of outputs shifted to larger biomass values as the amount of regulation alteration increased. In this distribution shift, the medians increased with the increases in regulations within the same category. Moreover, the outputs with larger relative biomass levels (more than two times than the median of the CFM biomass) increased and those with relatively similar biomass levels (0.8-1.2 times the CFM biomass) decreased with changes in the amount of regulation. Similar results

were observed at 2024 and 2034, but biomass levels relatively larger than in 2014 were forecast. Within scenarios, the distribution of outputs shifted to larger biomass levels as time progressed. The distributions of outputs in scenarios 3–5, 3–6, 3–7, and 3–8 produced relatively large biomass values at all time points.

The lower 5th percentile of the minimum biomass forecasted in each simulation scenario was divided by the 2004 median of biomass and expressed as a percentage (Table 4–5). In each category, the relative output minimums increased with the amount of regulation change, except in the change from scenario 3-2 to 3-3. Minimum biomass forecasts for each management scenario were larger than the output forecast for the CFM run.

Yield

Cumulative yields forecasted from 2005 to 2014, to 2024, and to 2034 for each management scenario relative to the median of the cumulative yield in the CFM run are shown in Fig.4-12. From 2005 to 2014, median outputs for all management scenarios relative to the CFM median were one (1) or less. However, from 2005 to 2024 and to 2034, most median outputs in each management scenario relative to the CFM value were one (1) or more. From 2005 to 2014, the distributions of outputs shifted to smaller cumulative yields as the amount of regulation change increased. From 2005 to 2024, the distributions of outputs for each management scenario did not show clear responses to increasing changes in the regulations. However, from 2005 to 2034, the median outputs for each management scenario became larger as the amount of regulation change increased. From 2005 to 2034, the distribution of outputs sifted to larger cumulative yields mostly corresponding to increases in the amount of regulation change. The outputs for scenario 1-7 showed the largest values in category 1 while the outputs for scenario 3-6 were the largest among the category 3 scenarios. Within scenarios, the distribution of outputs shifted toward larger cumulative yields as time progressed.

The yields forecasted at 2009, 2011, and 2016 for each management scenario relative to the yield in 2004 are shown in Fig.4-13. These data show the results after 3, 5, and 10 years of regulation change. The outputs in the first year or first few years after a fishing ban ended, such as scenario 3-3 at 2009, scenario 3-1, 3-2, and 3-4 at

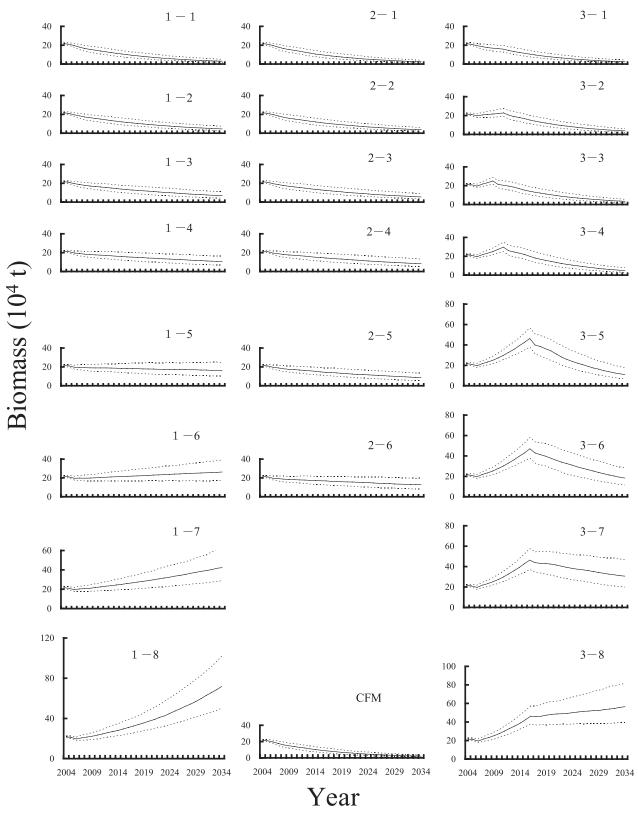


Fig.4-9 Forecasted biomass trajectories of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan for each of the various management scenarios. Median of forcast biomass (solid lines), tenth and ninetieth percentiles (broken lines).

2011, or scenario 3-5 to 3-8 at 2016, produced relatively large yields. At 2016, the outputs of scenario 3-5

produced the largest yield. The outputs of scenarios 3-6 to 3-8 produced smaller yields than scenario 3-5 because

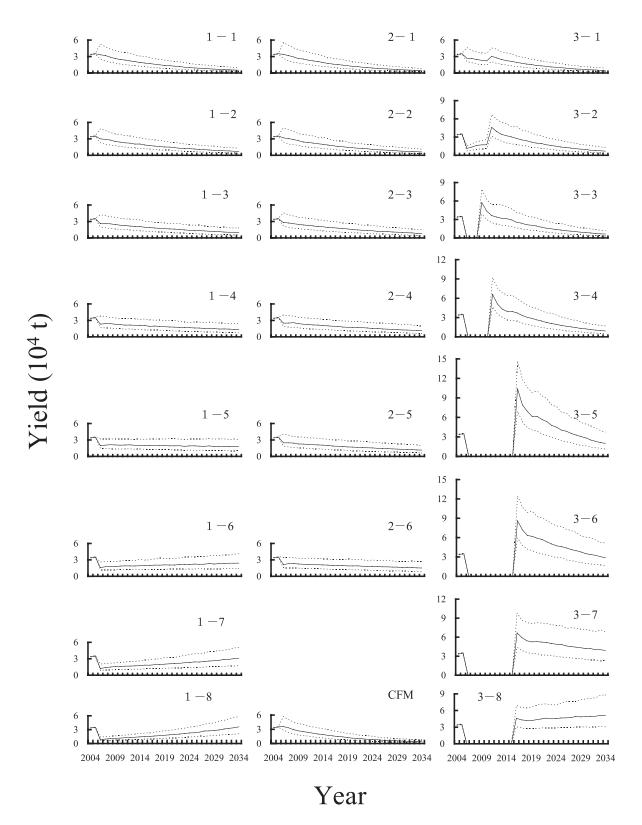


Fig.4-10 Forecasted yield trajectories of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan for each of the various management scenarios. Median of forcast biomass (solid lines), tenth and ninetieth percentiles (broken lines).

scenario 3–5 had no fishery regulation after the end of the 10-year ban. In scenarios 3–6 to 3–8 some regulations were added following the fishery ban period. The minimum yield forecasts produced in each scenario as a percentage of the 2004 yield are shown in Table 4–5. In categories 1 and 2, the forecasted minimum yields

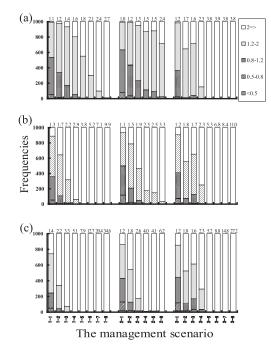


Fig.4-11 Forecasted biomass of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan in (a) 2014, (b) 2024, and (c) 2034 relative to the median of the biomass from the no regulation run. Numbers above each column are the median of outputs for each of management scenarios.

Table 4-5 Minimum biomass and yield in each scenario of walleye pollock management in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan

Management	Lower 5th	percentile		
Scenario	Minimum biomass ^a	Minimum yield ^b		
1-1	7.0	6.3		
1-2	10.5	8.3		
1-3	16.5	11.4		
1-4	25.9	15.9		
1-5	40.1	20.8		
1-6	60.3	25.3		
1-7	72.6	22.3		
1-8	79.1	15.0		
2-1	5.6	4.9 7.2 10.5		
2-2	8.6			
2-3	13.5			
2-4	20.8	13.8		
2-5	21.1	14.0		
2-6	31.9	18.3		
3-1	5.6	5.6		
3-2	8.8	8.7		
3-3	7.7	0		
3-4	11.4	0		
3-5	26.0	0		
3-6	44.8	0		
3-7	76.4	0		
3-8	79.4	0		
CFM*	4.4	4.5		

^aLower 5th percentile of the minimum biomass in the simulation period divided by the 2004 median biomass, expressed as a percentage. ^bLower 5th percentile of the minimum annual yield in the simulation period divided by the 2004 yield, expressed as a percentage.

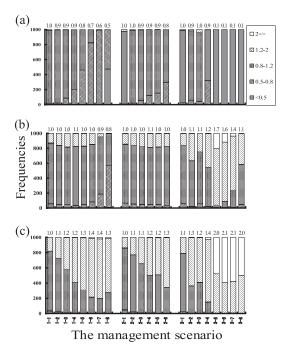


Fig.4-12 Forecasted cumulative yield of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan in (a) 2005? 2014, (b) 2005?2024, and (c) 2005?2034 relative to the median of cumulative yield from the CFM run. Numbers above each column are the median of outputs for each of management scenarios.

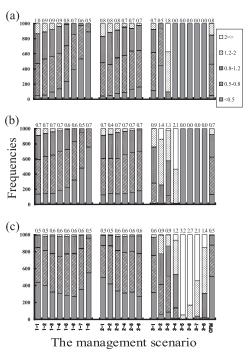


Fig. 4-13 Forecasted yield of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan in (a) 2009, (b) 2011, and (c) 2016 relative to the yield in 2004.

Numbers above each column are medians of out puts for each of management scenarios.

^{*} CFM: Current fishing mortality run.

Table 4-6 Coefficients of variations (%) for cumulative yield of walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan, by management scenario and period.

Management	From 2005 to	From 2005 to	From 2005 to
scenario	2014	2024	2034
1-1	9.4	12.7	15.0
1-2	9.4	12.5	15.0
1-3	9.6	13.1	16.0
1-4	9.1	12.7	15.9
1-5	9.8	13.6	17.4
1-6	10.0	13.7	17.5
1-7	9.9	13.8	18.0
1-8	9.6	13.6	17.7
2-1	9.7	12.7	14.7
2-2	9.6	13.0	15.3
2-3	9.8	13.0	15.8
2-4	9.4	13.1	16.6
2-5	9.7	13.2	16.1
2-6	9.3	12.9	16.2
3-1	9.9	12.9	14.8
3-2	10.8	13.8	16.0
3-3	11.8	13.9	16.1
3-4	13.1	14.8	16.9
3-5	1.7	16.8	19.3
3-6	1.7	17.3	20.0
3-7	1.7	17.7	20.3
3-8	1.7	17.7	20.3
CFM*	9.4	12.8	14.9

*CFM: Current fishing mortality run

became larger as the amount of regulation increased, except in scenarios 1-6 to 1-7 and 1-8. All indexes of minimum yield in categories 1 and 2 were greater than index for the CFM run. As full fishing ban regulations were implemented in category 3, the minimum yields were zero.

The relationships between biomass and cumulative yield over three forecast periods for each management scenario are shown in Fig.4-14. Clear trade-offs between biomass and yield were seen in the scenarios at 2014, but no clear trade-off was observed at 2024 and 2034, as the yields tended to remain stable or increase with increasing biomass.

AAVs were used as a stability performance measurement. Category 3 management scenarios showed high AAV values, averaging between 36.4 and 49.8 and standard deviations ranged from 6.0 to 7.4. No clear difference was seen in the AAV values among the scenarios in categories 1 and 2, which averaged between 33.2 and 35.5 with standard deviations ranging from 4.8 to 5.9. The AAV average in the CFM run was 35.3 ± 5.9 .

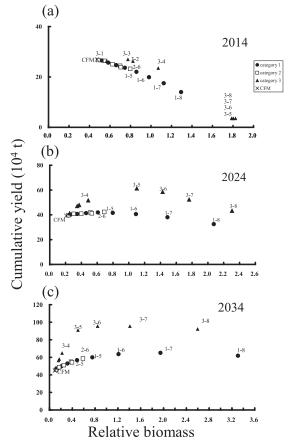


Fig.4-14 Relationships between cumulative yields and biomasses of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan in a) 2014, (b) 2024, and (c) 2034 for category 1 (●) category 2 (□) category 3 (▲) and CFM(×).

The biomasses are shown as the relative values, divided by the median of biomass in 2004.

Measurement indicators of performance reliability, the inter-replicate CVs of cumulative yields, for the periods from 2005 to 2014, to 2024, and to 2034, are shown in Table 4–6. Within each scenario, the CVs became larger as period duration increased. However, within the same period, the CVs did not show clear trends or clear differences among scenarios. CVs for scenarios 3–5, 3–6, 3–7, and 3–8 for 2005 to 2014 were small because the 10-year fishing bans were simulated in those scenarios.

Effects of recruitment assumptions

Generally, future trends in biomass abundance are affected by the recruitment assumptions. For example, Fig.4-15 shows the biomass trends for scenarios 1-5 and 3-5 using four recruitment assumptions. Recruitment options 1 through 3 forecasted increasing or increasing then stable biomass trends in both scenarios, while the

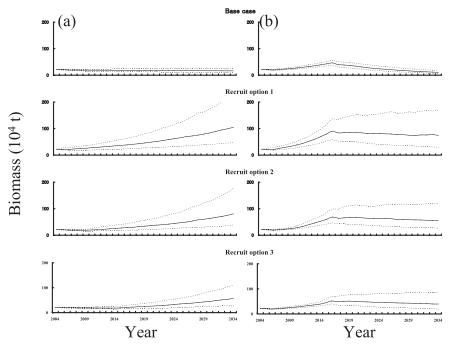


Fig.4-15 Comparison of biomass trajectories of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan for each of recruitment assumptions for management scenarios (a)1-5 and (b) 3-5. Median of forcast biomass (solid lines), tenth and ninetieth percentiles (broken lines).

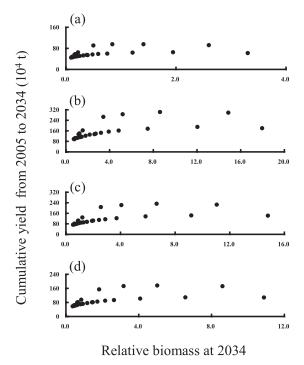


Fig.4-16 Comparison of the relationships between cumulative yield form 2005 to 2034 and biomass at 2034 of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan for (a) base case, and recruitment opions (b) 1, (c) 2 and (d) 3. The biomasses are shown as the relative values, divided by the median of biomass in 2004.

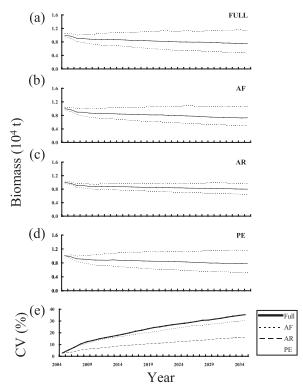


Fig.4-17 The differences of (a-d) biomass trajectories of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan among settings of fluctuations for management scenario 1-5. (e) Coefficient of variations of biomasses for each trial.

base case option showed stable or decreasing biomass forecasts.

The relationships between biomass in 2034 and the cumulative yield from 2005 to 2034 calculated for the

four recruitment assumptions are shown in Fig.4-16. Each recruitment assumption produced a similar initial increase in cumulative yield followed by a relatively stable yield at increased biomass levels. Each option produced different absolute cumulative yield values at higher biomass levels.

Effects of fluctuations in the simulation

Management scenario 1–5 was used in this assessment because the base case results from this scenario were moderate (Fig.4–9). Fig.4–17 shows the 2005 to 2034 trends for the base case (FULL) and the three fluctuation options, along with the CVs for each case. The trends were similar, but the CV in the AR trial was smaller than that in the other three trials. At 2034, the CVs for the AR, AF, and PE trials relative to the CV for FULL were 46%, 86%, and 92%, respectively.

4.6 Discussion

Error of abundance estimate

This study using a bootstrap procedure indicates that the CVs of the VPA estimates were high in the latest year and in the oldest age class. The CVs of abundance were smaller, as cumulative calculations were made from recent years to former years in the same cohort.

Although catch at age includes errors, the CVs of the abundance estimate become smaller as the errors accumulate in the result of the VPA calculation (Table 4-4). The CVs become smaller as errors accumulate, because in the VPA calculation, the catch at age accumulates from recent years to former years along a cohort. The catch at age error is thought to be caused by errors in aging or catch miss report 32.45. Then, errors in catch at age in the same cohort are independent. According to the central limit theorem, the CVs should become smaller as errors accumulate.

Therefore, the effect of the sampling error becomes smaller when the catch at age used for abundance estimates has accumulated for a few years. The sampling error directly affects the abundance estimates in the latest year and oldest age classes as a result.

The bootstrap method was applied to evaluate the precision of the catch at age and population estimates. The delta method is an alternative approach to evaluate the precision of the catch at age and population estimates. However, solutions using the delta method tend to be complex⁶³. Especially in complex situations, such as our

calculation of catch at age (Table 4–2), procedures using the delta method are difficult to develop. Moreover, to evaluate the precision of population estimates using the delta method, auxiliary parameters or assumptions about the standard errors of catches and terminal fishing mortality should be incorporated⁴⁶⁾.

However, the bootstrap procedure can be developed simply by describing the sequence of calculations and incorporating the resampling idea into the calculation sequence. One can directly assess error in the VPA estimates without auxiliary assumptions or additional information. This is why the bootstrap procedure was selected.

Another theoretical solution to evaluate the precision of abundance estimates in a year class was provided by Pope⁴³⁾. Equation (2.7) assumed that the other parameters of VPA were exact and did not incorporate the variations in the terminal fishing mortality (F_t), while the current VPA method does not fix F_t .

The average coefficient of variance on the estimated abundance by using the results of this study and equation (2.7) were 8.59 and 5.31, respectively, which suggest that equation (2.7) underestimated the coefficient of variation, especially in recent years. These results suggest that the bootstrap procedure is more valid than equation (2.7) in the evaluation of the precision of abundance estimates in the current VPA procedures.

Fig.4-5 shows that the minor age-classes have relatively high CVs of catch at age. However, these variations do not substantially affect the abundance estimates because these minor age-classes only comprise a minor contribution to the whole catch at age (Fig.4-1). Although the sampling ratio was less than 0.01% of weight in this monitoring program, the CVs of catch at age were almost 20% in most cases (Table 4-4). High CVs of catch at age were found in the youngest and secondyoungest age classes. These younger age classes were rarely landed in the fisheries. To improve the monitoring procedures in such cases, it is preferable to put greater effort into reducing the sampling error in the minor ageclasses rather than the major age-classes. The CVs of estimated abundance using VPA with catch at age data calculated using the bootstrap procedure are shown in Table 4-4. The CVs of the latest year and oldest age classes were high. The estimated abundances in the latest year and oldest age classes had greater CVs than their CVs of catch. It seems that increased errors in the latest year and oldest age classes result from the VPA assumptions (eqns 2.5 and 2.6). Further, the estimated abundances in these classes were computed directly from the catch data and sampling error directly affects the abundance estimates.

Examination of the 1994 cohort showed that the BCCIs were smaller as backward calculations were made (Fig.4-7). Similar results for other cohorts can be seen in Table 4-3. The large CVs of catches in former years do not affect abundance estimates. The effect of sampling error becomes smaller when the catch at age information for abundance estimation has accumulated for a few years.

The retrospective analysis showed that the measurement errors caused by the sampling error were smaller than the process errors in the all ages except the oldest age (Fig.4-8). The abundances estimated in younger age had smaller measurement error than in older age estimates. The abundances estimated in younger age were stabilized by data accumulation following years. Therefore the process error was large in the younger age class. The ratio of measurement error was 2 to 59 %. The effect of sampling error in abundance estimate was limited.

Simulation result

Conservation performance

The explicit decrease in biomass forecasted by the CFM run and the trends forecasted by the management category 3 runs, which showed temporary increases followed by decreases when fishing mortality returned to current levels, suggests that current fishing mortality levels exceed the level needed to maintain a sustainable biomass.

Two types of indices for conservation performance were introduced. The first index was based on the lower fifth percentile of minimum biomass observed in the simulation period, and the second was the output for each management scenario relative to the output of the CFM run. Both indices showed that any regulation change would be more conserving of the stock than the CFM. The minimum biomasses in all management scenarios were larger than that in the CFM run, and would reduce the risk of population collapse. Moreover, future biomass levels following changes to the regulations were expected to be larger than those in the CFM run.

Furthermore, the more severe the regulation change showed the greater the conservation of the stock. The more severe management scenarios in our study had larger minimum biomass levels in the simulation period (Table 4–5). Also, the distribution of biomass in each of the management scenarios shifted to larger biomass as the amount of regulation change increased (Fig. 4–11). According to these shifts, changing the regulation of the fishery would decrease the risk of population collapse.

Even relatively small regulation changes, as in scenarios 2-1 and 3-1, resulted in greater stock conservation than the CFM run, but the risk of future population decline remained (Fig. 4-9). In these scenarios, some outputs were 0.5?0.8 of CFM at all time points and increased as time progressed (Fig. 4-11). The probability that the biomass would be less than half of the median biomass in the CFM, increased in both scenarios, as time progressed. Both of these management scenarios only regulated the coastal fishery. The catch at age in the coastal fishery exceeded the trawl fishery only in age class 8 and older, a group with a relatively small biomass. Under such minor regulation change, although the future biomasses increased slightly more than that in the CFM run, variation in the biomass levels increased as time progressed. Thus, there was a risk of a population decrease than CFM and that risk increased with time. Other scenarios rarely showed a biomass smaller than the median biomass of the CFM run. More severe regulation than that in scenario 2-1 is desirable to avoid a critical decrease in biomass despite of regulation.

From the stock conservation viewpoint, any of the regulation changes considered here would conserve more WPNJ than the CFM approach, and the more severe regulations would provide greater stock conservation. Although the minor regulation changes were more stock conservative than CFM on average, there remained a risk of population decline.

Utilization performance

Cumulative yields forecasted in 2005–2014, 2005–2024 and 2005–2034 for each management scenario were used to evaluate utilization performance and are expressed in Fig.4–12. The evaluation showed that this index differed with differing period lengths. Simulation output indicated that lower cumulative yields occurred in the shorter periods with larger cumulative yields in the longer periods. Furthermore, in the shorter period, the more

severe regulations did not utilize as much of the WPNJ stock as yield. However, over longer periods, stock yield was more greatly utilized in the more severe regulation scenarios. Thus, the effect of regulation change on stock utilization was not observed in the short term but was obvious over the long term.

The yield forecasts relative to the current yield provide useful information for fishers on the amount of yield following regulation changes. Fig.4-13 shows the results after 3, 5 and 10 years of regulation change. Within the category 3 scenarios, the first year or years after a fishing ban had large yields. Fig.4-13 also showed the relatively low output of the CFM run. It tells the forecasted future utilization if the current fishery continues as it is, and activates the discussion of additional regulation.

The lower fifth percentile minimum yields throughout the simulation period (Table 4–5) can be interpreted as a guaranteed catch with 95% confidence⁶¹⁾. The suggestion of a guaranteed yield may be helpful when attempting to reach consensus among stakeholders.

Trade-off between conservation and utilization

An ideal management procedure should have good stock conservation and stock utilization performances. However, this study indicates a trade-off between conservation and utilization. The forecasts of yield shown in Fig.4–14 may be useful when discussing this trade-off. Fig.4–14 can be used to exclude extreme candidates. However, evaluations of this index differ depending on the time. Showing more than one timeframe in an evaluation enables multilateral discussion.

Stability performance

The AAVs of the management scenarios were used to evaluate stability performance. The AAVs of the category 3 management scenarios were higher than the AAVs of categories 1 and 2 because of the rapid decrease in yield after fishery ban implementation (Fig.4–10). Scenarios 3–7 and 3–8 showed relatively low AAV because of relatively flattened yield trends after a 10-year ban (Fig.4–10). Most management scenarios showed lower AAVs than the CFM run indicating that those management scenarios resulted in more stable performances than the CFM run.

Reliability performance

The inter-replicate CVs of the cumulative yield shown in Table 4-6 may be used to evaluate reliability

performance. After 30 years, the maximum variation in the index was 20.3% in scenario 3-8. Overall, the variation in the cumulative yield CVs was relatively small and there were small differences among all scenarios. These small differences suggest that the results of each simulation run may be regarded as equally reliable.

Recruitment

Estimation method

The randomly sampled RPS used in the future recruit calculation correspond to a process error involving population dynamics uncertainty (type ii). An alternative method of accounting for such stock-recruitment uncertainty would be to use a formalized relationship, for example, a Ricker's function⁶⁴. However, using an inappropriate function could introduce other process errors, including some bias or inaccurate trends. Therefore, randomly chosen RPS values, instead of using a theoretical function, was selected in this study.

Effects of recruitment assumptions

The future biomass forecasts were strongly affected by assumptions about recruitment (Fig.4–15). However, it is impossible to know which assumption is the nearest to reality. Therefore, there is no way to accurately predict future absolute biomass levels. Fortunately, the relationship between biomass and cumulative yield did not change markedly among the four recruitment assumptions used in the simulations (Fig.4–16). Thus, management scenario evaluation, at least the overall ranking of management candidates, would not be affected by recruitment assumptions; however, the absolute value of the biomass levels may be strongly affected.

Effects of fluctuations in simulation

The AR trial had a smaller biomass CV than the other simulation fluctuation trials (Fig.4-17). These data suggest that using average recruitment instead of stochastic variations in recruitment may lead to underestimating future variations, resulting in misinterpretation of the management procedure evaluation results.

At 2034, the ratios of CV for AR, AF and PE trials to the CV for FULL were 46, 86 and 92%, respectively. Thus, the uncertainty caused by recruitment variation most greatly affected the population forecasts in this simulation. Improved understanding of recruitment variation is essential for evaluation of management candidates.

Chapter 5

Application for pointhead flounder stock in the northern Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk stock

5.1 Introduction

The pointhead flounder stock in the northern Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk (PFJO) is an important stock for both coastal gill net and offshore trawl fisheries⁶⁵⁾. HFES annually assesses the PFJO stock and provides scientific advice to the Hokkaido local government⁶⁵. PFJO stock fishery yields after 1986 fluctuated from 2055 to 3361 tons and 2444 tons in 2004⁶⁶⁾. A limitation on landed fish size is the main stock management approach used in PFJO fishery, and because of a stock management agreement signed among fisheries associations in 1994, the two fisheries limit their landings to fish >180 mm in total length⁶⁶⁾. To meet stock management needs and avoid low unit prices when capturing small fish, the mesh size was increased in gill net fishery⁶⁵⁾.

LPA approaches have been developed since the late 1970's⁶⁷⁻⁷³. LPA provide estimates of stock numbers at length without the need to convert age data to length data. A length limitation managed fishery, such as that for the PFJO stock, requires estimates of biomass and/or stock numbers at length. LPA is an appropriate assessment method for stocks that have adopted or considered a length limitation regulation because of its expected precision without the conversion from age data to length data⁶⁹. PFJO was tried to assess by LPA⁶⁵. Furthermore the mesh selectivity of gill nets used in the PFJO fishery has been estimated⁷⁴. For those reasons, the PFJO stock was deemed suitable for evaluating management effect in this study.

5.2 Materials

The simulation model was used for the PFJO stock. The coastal gill net PFJO fishery operates each year from April to July and contributes about 38% of the annual PFJO yield and the trawl fishery operates each year from September to April and contributes about 55% to the annual PFJO yield⁶⁵. For convenience of data organization and assessment, the fishery year was defined as August to the next July⁶⁵. The biological parameters used in this study, such as

natural mortality rate at length, average body weight at length, and maturity rate at length, were set at the same values as that used in HEFS assessments^{65, 75, 76)} and are shown in Table 5–1.

Table 5-1 Biological parameters of simulation model for pointhead flounder in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk.

C:()	National months literate	Average body weight (g) at	Spawning season maturity
Size(mm)	Natural mortality rate	beginning of age	rate
180-200	0.25	58	0.12
200-220	0.25	81	0.37
220-240	0.25	109	0.72
240-260	0.25	143	0.92
260-280	0.25	184	0.98
280 ⁺	0.25	259	1.00

5.3 Data

Catches from 1985 to 2004 were classified into 6 length classes from 200mm to 280mm with an interval of 20mm, the data smaller 200mm were polled as-200mm length class, and the data over 280mm and larger were polled as 280+ length class. The length classes were assigned numbers from the smallest size class (length class 1) to the largest (length class 6). Catches in each length class were estimated using data collected by HEFS monitoring procedure with the budget of Japanese Fishery Agency. The procedure was based on stratified sampling of the two main fisheries, and the two fisheries were regarded as two strata. The times and locations of the sampling were empirically selected by HEFS to represent the stock. The fish samples were obtained once or twice each year in each fishery. Any sample periods or locations that were not sampled were empirically extrapolated from similar samples.

5.4 Methods

Simulation

To evaluate variations in future population and fisheries dynamics, 1000 population forecast iterations, with 1000 sets of initial stock numbers at length, numbers of recruits and spawning biomass plots, and fishing mortality rates, were performed. The future population was forecasted for 30 years (2005–2034).

Stock size for initial value

The PFJO stock size at length from 1985 to 2004 was estimated using LPA. One thousand catch at

length data set were produced using a non-parametric bootstrap procedure described in chapter 2. One thousand estimates of stock numbers at length and 1000 fishing mortality at length, from 1985 to 2004, were produced from replication of the LPA with one thousand catches at length. These estimates were the initial values in the population dynamics and recruitment forecasts.

The LPA performances were evaluated by the same criteria used in chapter 3.

The definition of recruitment

The LPA model does not require age data. Therefore, information on yearly recruits is not derived from a LPA assessment. However, the relationship between spawning biomass and recruitment is needed to estimate the number of future recruits. To fill this need, the numbers of recruits per year were estimated as follows. Because of the rare occurrence of age 0 and age 1 PFJO in the fisheries, recruitment was defined as the stock number at age 2. The smaller length classes were considered for yearly recruitments number estimation. The smaller 4 length classes were defined from 100mm to 180mm with an interval of 20mm and were assigned numbers from 100mm to 120 mm size class (length class S1) to 160mm to 180mm size class (length class S4). Therefore in recruitment estimation, total 10 length classes (S1-S4 and 1-6) were considered.

Here, the probability of age 2 fish in length class I was estimated as

$$SP_{l} = \int_{ll}^{ul} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^{2}}} e^{\frac{(x-el)^{2}}{2\sigma^{2}}} dx$$

$$(l = S1, S2, ..., S4, 1, 2, \cdots, 6)$$
 (5.1)

where el is the estimated length at age 2 and σ is the standard deviation at age two derived from PFJO growth curve estimated by Itaya and Fujioka⁷⁶⁾ ll and ul are lower size and upper size in length class l respectively. At length class –200mm (length class 1), ll was 180mm and at length class 280+mm (length class 6), ul was 300mm were set. The probability of age 2 fish in a year recruit to fishery in each size classes in the same year (after zero years) $RP_{l,0}$ was obtained as SP_l in length class 1 to 6.

$$RP_{l0} = SP_{l} (l=1, 2, 3, \dots, 6)$$
 (5.2)

The age 2 fish in smaller size class than 180mm should be considered because they recruit to fishery in the following years.

The probability of age 2 fish belong to length class l in after n years

 $RP_{l,n}$ was calculated as;

$$RP_{l,n} = \sum_{\kappa=S1}^{S4} RP_{\kappa,n-1} P_{\kappa,l} (l=1,2,3,...,6)$$
 (5.3)

where $P_{k,j}$ is the probability that a fish, which belongs to the length class K in a year, belongs to length class l in the next year (Table 5–2).

The probability of age 2 fish recruit in each length classes computed for five years because that the five years calculation can cover 99.9 % probabilities of the age 2 fish dynamics.

Table 5-2 The forward length transition probability of pointhead flounder in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Length				Length	transition prol	oability in in y	rear j+1			
class in year j	100-120	120-140	140-160	160-180	180-200	200-220	220-240	240-260	260-280	280+
100-120	0.00	0.03	0.23	0.45	0.25	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
120-140	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.31	0.42	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
140-160	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.37	0.36	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.00
160-180	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.40	0.30	0.08	0.01	0.00
180-200	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.25	0.39	0.23	0.05	0.00
200-220	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.31	0.37	0.17	0.03
220-240	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.35	0.32	0.14
240-260	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.36	0.37
260-280	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.63
280+	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

The first appear in fishery age 2 fish in each length class (length class 1 to length class 6) were calculated as;

$$NR_{l,j} = \sum_{n=0}^{5} R_{j-n} R p_{l,n} e^{(-n \cdot M)}$$
 (5.4)

where R_j was the number of age 2 fish in year j, defined as recruitment. M is natural mortality rate.

The first appeared stock number in each length class in year j $\dot{N}_{l,j}$ is defined as

$$\dot{N}_{l,j} = N_{l,j} - \sum_{\kappa=1}^{l} P_{\kappa,l} N_{\kappa,j-1}$$
 (5.5)

where $N_{l,j}$ is the stock number in the length class l in year j as estimated by LPA.

The recruitments in years R_j were then estimated using a nonlinear least squares approach that minimizes the *RSS*.

$$RSS = \sum (NR_j - \dot{N}_{1,j})^2$$
 (5.6)

Base case forecasting model

Stock numbers and biomass

Stock numbers and biomass were calculated by equation (3.1) and by equation (3.14), respectively.

The spawning biomass

The spawning biomass was then calculated as

$$SB_{j,k} = \sum_{l=1}^{6} (N_{l,j,k} \cdot mr_l \cdot w_l)$$
 (5.7)

where $SB_{j,k}$ was the spawning biomass in year j from the kth data set, mr_l was the maturity rate at midlength of length class l, and w_l was the average body weight at mid-length of length class l. Since the PFJO spawning season is at the end of the study year, the number of spawning individuals was the number of individuals at the beginning of the next year as estimated by LPA.

Recruitment

A clear relationship between spawning stock size and recruitment has not been reported for the PFJO stock⁶⁵⁾. Furthermore, the estimated recruitment in this study did not show a clear relationship between spawning stock size and recruitment. Thus, A non-parametric stock-recruitment model⁵⁹⁾ was used to estimate future recruitment as described in equation (3.16).

Management scenarios

The regulation limiting landed fish size is a key aspect of management in PFJO fishery. To that end, the gill net fishery has increased the mesh size to avoid small fish fishing. This study focuses on assessing further regulations that would raise landed fish size.

The mesh selectivity of gill nets in the PFJO fishery was studied by Wakayama et al⁷⁴. A mesh opening of 115 mm is the current mesh size for the PFJO gill net fishery and has been termed current mesh in this study. To evaluate changes to gill net mesh size, 4 additional sizes were considered. Along with the current mesh, mesh openings of 106mm, 121mm, 127mm, and 136mm were tested; referred to as mesh 1, mesh 2, mesh 3, and mesh 4, respectively (Table 5-3). Seven management scenarios were tested in the simulation model. Scenarios 1 to 4 regulated the coastal gill net fishery only, using meshes 1 to 4 individually over the full simulation period (Table 5-3). Scenarios 5 to 7 individually applied meshes 2 to 4 to the coastal fishery for the full simulation period, and an equivalent adjustment, described below, was added to the trawl fishery for the full simulation period (Table 5-3). Simulations without suppression of fishing mortality(CFM) were also performed.

Table 5-3 Management scenarios for pointhead flounder in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Management	Regulation of trawl fishery	Regulation of coastal		
scenario		fishery		
1	Non	Mesh 1 (106 mm)		
2	Non	Mesh 2 (121 mm)		
3	Non	Mesh 3 (127 mm)		
4	Non	Mesh 4 (136 mm)		
5	Equivalent to Mesh 2	Mesh 2		
6	Equivalent to Mesh 3	Mesh 3		
7	Equivalent to Mesh 4	Mesh 4		

Future fishing mortality and catch numbers at length class

To formalize the management scenarios, the relative efficiencies of each tested mesh size were calculated.

$$RE_{l,m} = \frac{SE_{l,m}}{SE_{l,c}} \tag{5.8}$$

where $RE_{l,m}$ is relative efficiency of mesh size m to the current mesh at mid-length of length class l. $SE_{l,m}$ is the selectivity of mesh size m at mid-length of length class l as estimated by the master curve for mesh selectivity in PFJO gill net and $SE_{l,c}$ is the selectivity of the current mesh at mid-length of length class l^{74} .

To formalize the management scenarios for coastal

fishery, the relative efficiency of the proposed mesh size m to the current mesh was used. However, this data could not be applied to trawl fishery because of the difficulty of regulation by fish length in the trawl fishery. To formalize the management scenarios for trawl fishery, average capture efficiency over various fish length classes were needed. Thus, the average length components of whole PFJO fishery were needed. The average length component LC_l was calculated as

$$LC_{l} = \frac{\sum_{j} C_{l,j}}{\sum_{l,j} C_{l,j}}$$
 (5.9)

where $C_{l,j}$ is the point estimate of the number caught in length class l in year j.

The average efficiency over length for each tested mesh size was then calculated as

$$ARE_{m,l} = \sum_{l} RE_{m,l} \cdot LC_{l} \tag{5.10}$$

Furthermore, the relative performance of each fishery to the total harvest by length class was needed to simulate the management scenarios. The ratio of the trawl fishery to the whole fishery at length class $l\ RT_l$ was calculated as

$$RT_{l} = \frac{\sum_{j=1994}^{2004} TC_{l,j}}{\left(\sum_{j=1994}^{2004} TC_{l,j} + \sum_{j=1994}^{2004} CC_{l,j}\right)}$$
(5.11)

where $TC_{l,j}$ and $CC_{l,j}$ were the catch at length class l in year j in the trawl fishery, and in coastal gill net fishery, respectively. After 1994, the landed fish were restricted to a total length of >180mm; thus, the 1994 to 2004 data were used in this calculation. The ratio of the coastal gill net fishery to the whole fishery at length class l RC_l was then calculated as;

$$RC_{I} = 1 - RT_{I}$$
 (5.12)

Finally, the regulation rate for the whole fishery for each of the 7 scenarios were calculated as

$$RR_{I} = \begin{cases} RC_{I} \cdot RE_{m,I} + RT_{I} & \text{(scenario 1 to 4)} \\ RC_{I} \cdot RE_{m,I} + RT_{I} \cdot ARE_{I,m} & \text{(scenario 5 to 7)} \end{cases}$$

(5.13)

The future fishing mortality and catch numbers at length class were calculated by equation (3.18), (3.19), and (3.20).

Performance measurements

Performance measurements were set for evaluating the management procedures as described in chapter 3.

Additional analysis

Effects of simulation fluctuations

To evaluate the effects of fluctuations in the simulation model, modified base case trials were run for management scenario 5 with three fluctuation settings. Outputs from base case trials were compared to outputs from each of the following three fluctuation options.

(1) Variability of recruit (AR)

To exclude recruit variability, using average number of recruit in each SB level.

The future recruitment estimation method used in the base case trial divided SB into 4 levels and estimate future recruitment in stochastic procedure. In AR trial, the average numbers of recruitment for 4 SB levels calculated from k-th data set and used in the AR trial instead of estimated number of recruitments stochastically in the base case trial.

(2) Fishing mortality (AF)

To exclude fishing mortality fluctuations, F in eq. (3.18) was fixed at the 1994 to 2004 average as

$$F_{i,j^*,k} = \frac{1}{11} \sum_{1994}^{2004} F_{i,j,k}$$
 (5.14)

(3) Population estimation (PE)

Point estimates of stock number at length were used instead of the 1000 sets of stock numbers at length data produced by the bootstrap procedure.

5.5 Results

Error in stock size estimation

The CVs of catch at length and abundance estimates by length were shown in Table 5-4. The CVs in the abundance estimates in the latest year were high.

Error in abundance estimates

The BCCI of the abundance estimates using the bootstrap procedure in 2004 is shown in Fig.5-1. The distributions became narrower with length. Fig.5-2 shows the process error and measurement error in abundance estimates in 1999. The ratios of measurement errors in abundance estimates were greater as length except for largest size class. The ratios were 1% to 29%.

Table 5-4 The coefficient of variations (%) of the catch and abundance estimates of the walleye pollock in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan evaluated from the bootstrap procedure.

	year																			
Length(mm)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Catch																				
-200	24.0	11.5	10.1	9.3	5.1	13.7	13.5	15.9	14.2	10.7	9.9	10.7	12.8	28.0	81.9	98.6	-	49.1	49.1	-
200-220	8.3	6.2	6.2	10.0	11.5	9.1	6.6	4.7	3.7	3.3	4.4	5.1	7.3	15.8	18.3	15.5	39.4	8.7	23.4	33.3
220-240	6.7	6.3	7.6	8.8	20.4	11.3	9.4	7.1	7.1	6.4	5.8	6.5	8.8	7.3	8.4	11.7	8.8	12.4	10.2	13.0
240-260	9.0	11.5	6.4	10.0	12.6	17.3	10.8	8.0	6.9	5.6	8.5	6.4	5.2	7.7	10.7	4.8	6.5	8.2	5.6	7.8
260-280	14.3	15.0	14.2	10.5	11.6	11.0	7.8	8.3	9.1	7.5	9.1	9.0	6.6	5.1	11.4	7.0	6.9	8.5	9.3	7.7
280+	12.3	13.9	15.1	22.8	25.3	20.2	22.1	19.1	9.5	11.3	10.9	7.0	9.3	6.9	8.9	5.3	9.0	6.4	5.4	8.4
	28																			
abundance																				
-200	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.3	6.1	6.1	8.9	_
200-220	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.6	35.5
220-240	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.3	6.2	14.3
240-260	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.1	6.4	5.2	6.5	5.5	5.2	6.3	7.0	8.8
260-280	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.4	5.7	5.7	6.1	7.5	8.3	11.0
280+	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.5	5.8	5.9	6.5	8.5	10.5	13.5

Bold indicates relatively higher CVs of tained from both catch and abundance in each year.

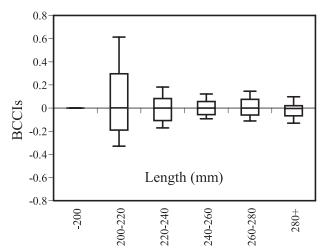


Fig.5-1 Bias-corrected confidence intervals (BCCIs) for 2004 abundance of pointhead flounder in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Simulation: Base case trial

Trends

Biomass abundances forecasted for each management scenario were shown in Fig.5-3.

The CFM run showed a flat biomass trajectory after three years decline in the median of the outputs and in the range between the tenth and ninetieth percentiles of the outputs, which indicates that the 80% confidence interval of the simulation outputs enlarged three times as 80% confidence interval at 2004 in first three years and showed a flat trajectory in following years. Scenarios 1, 2 showed the same trend as the CFM run (Fig.5–3). However, scenarios 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 showed slightly smaller biomass decrease than the other three scenarios. Forecasts of yield for each management scenario are shown in Fig.5–4. The yield trends were slight decrease as similar to those observed in the biomass forecasts (Fig.5–3) but small decreases and

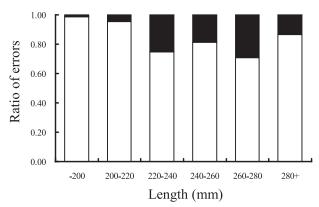


Fig. 5-2 The ratio of error on abundance estimates in 1999 by retrospective analysis for the process error (□) and the measurement error (■) of the pointhead flounder in the northern Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk.

increases were observed.

Biomass

The biomasses forecasts at 2014, 2024, and 2034 for each management scenario relative to the median of the biomass forecasted by the CFM run are shown in Fig.5-5. The medians of all management scenarios were equivalent to or greater than the CFM run. By 2014, the frequency distribution of outputs slightly shifted to larger biomass values in concert with the increase in the amount of regulation alteration from scenario 1 to 4 and from scenario 5 to 7. In this distribution shift, the medians also increased with the increases in regulations. Moreover, the outputs with relative larger biomass levels (>1.2 times the CFM biomass median) increased and those with relatively smaller biomass levels (< 0.5 times the CFM biomass median) decreased with changes in the amount of regulation. Similar results were observed at 2024 and 2034. The difference as time progress within the same

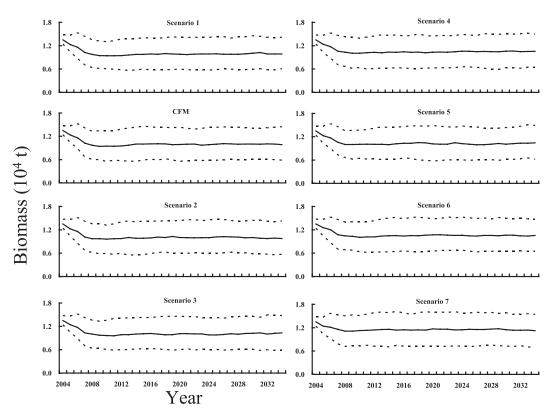


Fig.5-3 Forecasted biomass trajectories of pointhead flounder in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk for each of the various management scenarios. Median forcast biomass (solid line), tenth and ninetieth percentiles (broken lines).

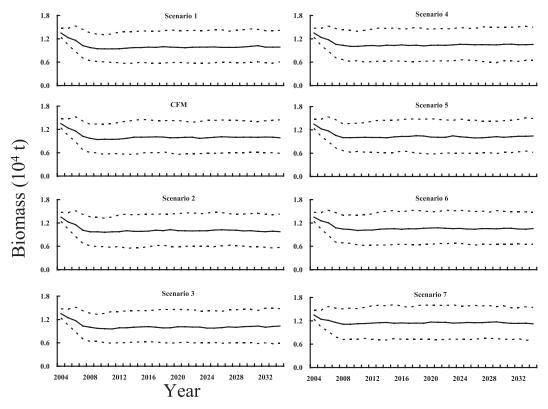


Fig.5-4 Forecasted yield trajectories of Pointhead flounder in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk for each of the various management scenarios. Median forcast biomass (solid line), tenth and ninetieth percentiles (broken lines).

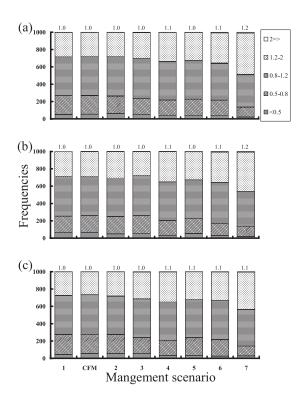


Fig. 5-5 Forecasted biomass of pointhead flounder in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk in (a) 2014, (b) 2024, and (c) 2034 relative to the median of the biomass from the CFM run. The numbers shown in each column were the median of outputs for each of management scenarios.

Table 5-5 Minimum biomass and yield in each scenario of pointhead flounder management in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Management	Lower 5th percentile						
Scenario	Minimum biomass ^a	Minimum yield ^b					
1	15.0	13.8					
CFM*	15.0	13.6					
2	14.2	14.0					
3	15.6	14.7					
4	16.1	15.0					
5	15.3	14.4					
6	18.3	15.9					
7	22.9	15.1					

^aLower 5th percentile of the minimum biomass in the simulation period divided by the 2004 median biomass, expressed as a percentage.

scenario were not found.

The lower 5th percentile of the minimum biomass forecasted in each simulation scenario was divided by the 2004 median of biomass and expressed as a percentage (Table 5-5). Those data show that the

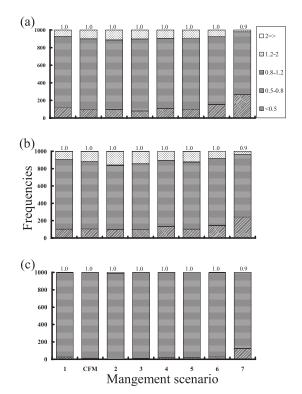


Fig. 5-6 Forecasted cumulative yield of Pointhead flounder in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk in (a) 2005 - 2014, (b) 2005- 2024, and (c) 2005- 2034 relative to the median of cumulative yield from the CFM run.

The numbers shown in each column were the median of outputs for each of management scenarios.

relative output minima increased with the amount of regulation change.

Yield

Cumulative yields forecasted for the periods 2005–2014, 2005–2024, and 2005–2034 for each management scenario relative to the median of the cumulative yield in the CFM run are shown in Fig.5–6. The median outputs for all management scenarios were equal to, or smaller than, the CFM median. From 2005 to 2014, the distributions of outputs shifted to smaller cumulative yields as the amount of regulation change increased, except in scenario 1 with a smaller mesh size. Similar results were observed from 2005 to 2024 and from 2005 to 2034. Within all scenarios, the differences as time progressed were not found (Fig.5–6).

The minimum yield forecasts produced in each scenario, as a percentage of the 2004 yield, are shown in Table 5-5. With the exception of scenario 1 and scenario 7, the forecasted minimum yields became

^bLower 5th percentile of the minimum annual yield in the simulation period divided by the 2004 yield, expressed as a percentage.

^{*} CFM: Current fishing mortality run.

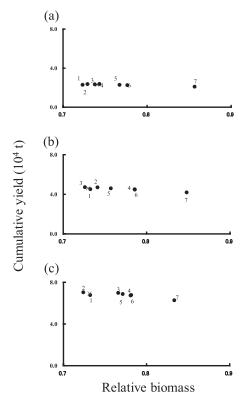


Fig. 5-7 Relationships between cumulative yields and biomasses of pointhead flounder in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk in (a) 2014, (b) 2024 and (c) 2034. The biomasses are shown as the relative value; divided by the median of biomass in 2004.

Table 5-6 Coefficient of variation for cumulative yield for pointhead flounder in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk, by management scenario and period.

management			
scenario	10 years	20 years	30 years
1	15.3	10.4	8.6
CFM	15.8	10.8	8.8
2	15.3	10.9	8.7
3	14.9	10.4	8.7
4	15.7	11.3	9.0
5	15.4	11.1	9.0
6	16.0	11.2	9.0
7	16.9	12.3	9.7

larger as the amount of regulation increased. All of the scenarios' indices of minimum yield were greater than the index for the CFM run.

The relationships between biomass and cumulative yield over three forecast periods for each management scenario are shown in Fig.5-7. This Figure suggests the presence of trade-offs between biomass and yield

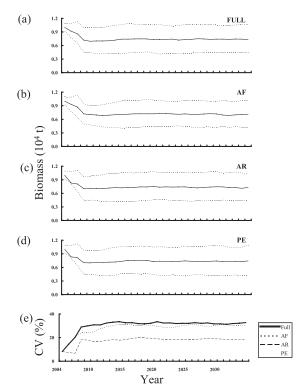


Fig.5-8 The differences of biomass trajectories of pointhead flounder in the northern waters of the Sea of Japan(a-d) and the Sea of Okhotsk among settings of fluctuations for management scenario 5. (e)Coefficient of variations of biomass for each trial.

in the scenarios at all time period.

AAV values were used as a stability performance measurement. No clear differences were observed in the AAV values for the various scenarios. Among the scenarios, the average AAV values ranged between 58.7 and 59.6 with standard deviations ranging from 8.6 to 9.2. The average AAV in the CFM run was 59.4 ± 9.1 .

As measurement indicators of performance reliability, inter-replicate coefficients of variation (CVs) of the cumulative yields for the periods 2005–2014, 2005–2024, and 2005–2034, were determined (Table 5-6). Within each scenario, the CVs became smaller as period length increased.

However, within the same period, the CVs increased as the amount of regulation increased.

Effects of fluctuations in the simulation

Management scenario 5 was selected for use in this assessment because its base case results reflected a moderate amount of regulation change (Table 5-3). Fig.5-8 shows the 2005-2034 trends for the base case (FULL) and the three fluctuation options, along with

the CVs for each trial. The trends were similar, but the CV in the AR trial was smaller than that in the other three trials. At 2034, the CVs using AF, AR, and PE fluctuation trials relative to the CV for the base case were 93%, 55%, and 99%, respectively.

5.6 Discussion

Conservation performance

The stable biomass trend after decline in first three years forecasted by the CFM run suggests that the current fishing mortality scenario is adequate to maintain a sustainable biomass in the PFJO stock. Scenario 1, using a smaller gill net mesh size than CFM represented a reduced amount of regulation from that in the current fishery, and the conservation performance of scenario 1 was equivalent to that in the CFM. It indicates that former mesh size increased to the current mesh size have a restricted effect to maintain a sustainable biomass in the PFJO stock. Two indices showed that any increase in mesh size regulation would conserve more of the PFJO stock than the CFM. First, the minimum biomass resulting from scenarios 2 to 4and scenarios 5 to 7 were larger than that in the CFM run, and would indicate a reduction in the risk of population collapse. Second, the future biomass levels achieved following additional mesh size regulation would be expected to be larger than those in the CFM run. Furthermore, the scenarios showed that the more severe the mesh size change, the greater the conservation of the stock. More severe management scenarios also produced larger minimum biomass levels in the simulation period (Table 5-5). Also, the distribution of the biomass within each of the management scenarios shifted to a larger biomass as the amount of regulation change increased (Fig. 5-5). Based on these results, increasing the regulation of the fishery would decrease the risk of population collapse.

Scenarios 2 to 4 only regulated the coastal gill net fishery. Even relatively small regulation changes, as in scenarios 2 to 4, resulted in greater stock conservation than the CFM run, but these were relatively small differences compared with CFM run (Table 5–5, Fig.5–5). However, the scenarios 5 to 7 in which the same strength of regulation was applied to the trawl fishery as that used in the coastal gill net fishery, showed more effective results than those shown by

scenarios 2 to 4 (Table 5-5, Fig.5-5). These results suggest that regulating both fishery types would lead to a greater conservation of the stock and lesser risk of population collapse. However, some simulation outputs were less than 0.5 of the median biomass in the CFM run at all time points suggesting that a risk of management failure remains, even under relatively severe management scenarios (Fig.5-5). Nevertheless, the risk of management failure decreased as the amount of regulation alteration increased. From a stock conservation viewpoint, any increase in mesh size with or without a similar trawl fishery restriction would conserve the PFJO stock more than the CFM approach. Furthermore, more severe regulation changes would provide greater stock conservation. Although the risk of management failure decreased as the severity of the regulation alteration increased, there was still risk of stock failure, even at the most severe management scenario tested.

Utilization performance

Cumulative yields forecasted for the periods 2005-2014, 2005-2024, and 2005-2034 for each management scenario were used to evaluate utilization performance (Fig. 5-6). The evaluation showed that the yield differed with different period length. Simulation outputs indicated that lower cumulative yields occurred in short periods while larger cumulative yields were forecasted over long periods. The more severe regulations did not use as much of the total PFJO stock as yield. In scenario 1, the simulation output showed a similar to CFM for the period 2005-2014, however the lesser use for the period 2005-2034. Therefore in the short period, the smaller mesh size than the current fishery can obtain equivalent in yield but smaller yield occurred in the long period. Furthermore in scenario 7, a simulation output was inferior to other scenarios observed in short period and the same simulation out put observed in long period but the differences from other scenarios became smaller. Thus, the effects of regulation change on stock utilization may not be observed over the short term, but they become obvious over the long term.

The lower 5th percentile of the minimum yields throughout the simulation period in scenario 7 was the smaller than scenario 6 out put despite of minimum yields became larger as the amount of regulation increased (Table 5–5). Scenario 7 represented the most severe regulation change in this study, and the results show that a severe regulation can prevent more utilization, despite of potential harvest remained.

Stability performance

The AAVs of the management scenarios were used to evaluate stability performance and showed little variation. The management scenarios considered in this study were based on changing gill net mesh size and, in some scenarios, altering the trawl fishery to a similar extent. The management scenarios in this study were considered relatively loose forms of regulation compared to a fishing ban regulation or a reduction in the number of the fishing fleets. The use of relatively loose regulation changes in these simulations may be the cause of the similarities in AAV values among the scenarios.

Reliability performance

The inter-replicate CVs of the cumulative yields were used to evaluate the differences in performance reliability (Table 5-6). After 30 years, the maximum variation in the index was 9.7% in scenario7. Overall, the variation in the cumulative yield CVs was relatively small and there were small differences among all scenarios. These small differences suggest that the results of each simulation run may be regarded as equally reliable.

Effects of fluctuations in simulation

The AR trial had a smaller biomass CV than the other simulation fluctuation trials (Fig.5-8). These data suggest that using average recruitment instead of stochastic variations in recruitment may lead to underestimating future variations, resulting in misinterpretation of the management procedure evaluation results. At 2034, the CVs using AF, AR, and PE fluctuation trials relative to the CV for the base case were 93%, 55%, and 99%, respectively. Thus, the uncertainty caused by recruitment variation most greatly affected the population forecasts in this simulation. Improved understanding of recruitment variation is essential for evaluation of management candidates.

Chapter 6

General discussion

It is widely recognized that there are various kinds of demand for fishery stock. Building consensus among stakeholders is the essence of fishery stock management. One role of the fishery scientist is to offer scientifically based information on the stock of interest. Furthermore, uncertainty is unavoidable in stock management. To conduct fishery stock management, a wide range of uncertainties should be considered. A simulation model that incorporated uncertainty from sampling errors and other types of uncertainties was developed in this study and provided useful information for fishery stock managements.

Uncertainties have been placed into five error categories: (i) measurement error in observed quantities; (ii) process error in the underlying stochasticity of population dynamics; (iii) model error in the mis-specification of model parameter values; (iv) estimation error resulting from any of the above uncertainties and/or inaccuracy and imprecision in estimated model parameters; and (v) implementation error resulting from variability in the implementation of management policies¹⁹.

This study considered errors in stock sizes estimated from catch-at-age data (WPNJ) or catch at length data (PFJO) by bootstrapping. The stock size estimation errors were investigated in relation to measurement error (type i) and estimation error uncertainties (type iv).

The randomly sampled RPS used in future recruit calculation in chapter 4 or the stochastic estimation in chapter 5 correspond to a process error involving population dynamics uncertainty (type ii). The RPS and the probabilities used in the stochastic approach used in this study were calculated from a bootstrapped 1000 stock number data set, a process which takes the measurement error (type i), process error in the population dynamics (type ii), and estimation error (type iv) into consideration.

On the other hand, uncertainties related to implementation error (type v) were not incorporate in this study. However, this study would be reducing this type of uncertainties. The consensus among stakeholders is important for implementation of stock management because the demands for fishery stock are varied among stakeholders. This study provides a variety of evaluations, and such evaluations would help building consensus among stakeholders. Therefore this study would be reducing the implementation uncertainties.

Also model error uncertainties (type iii) were not investigated in this study, but could be considered using sensitivity analysis. However, it was noted that some parameter errors, such as the specification of a natural mortality rate, did not affect the observed biomass and yield trends. Thus, simulation modeling in this study took into consideration several important and wide-ranging uncertainty types and should provide an appropriate level of understanding of the uncertainties involved in stock management.

Cooke⁶¹⁾ proposed four main axes of performance measurements to evaluate the validity of management procedures. The performance measurements used in this study corresponded closely to those four axes. Conservation performance indices are essential for evaluation of stock management candidates and can indicate the probability of sustainable stock utilization, without stock collapse, under some management candidate. As far as conservation performance, the severe regulation candidates were more effective than loose regulation candidates. In chapter 4, the scenario 3-1, relatively loose regulation, showed the probability of biomass decrease than biomass forecasted by no regulation scenario and became the same level were about 11 % and about 33 %, relatively in after 30 years. The comparing medians of outputs, it would be similar to the result from a deterministic method instead of simulation method, showed that the scenario brought 1.2 times biomass as forecasted by no regulation scenario. This deterministic information cannot give the subsist risk in management candidates but simulation results can give the risk in a quantitative way.

The utilization performance indices showed harvest levels from a stock using a particular management candidate. The utilization performance obtained in both chapter 4 and chapter 5 showed their evaluation were different with differing period length. Generally, there are different needs for amounts and timing of harvests requested by stakeholders. Some people may want

short-term benefits, while others may be interested in harvests over longer periods. The differences of this index among period length indicate that various pieces of information should be provided when attempting to obtain consensus among stakeholders on utilization of a stock.

The stability performance index indicates variation in annual harvest. In chapter 5, changing gill net size strategy showed the small difference among scenarios. However in chapter 4, although small differences among scenarios under the constant suppressing fishing mortality over period scenarios, the large variation were showed under fishing ban scenarios despite of excluding the effect of extreme deviations, resulting from the fishing ban. The rapid increase stock biomass with fishing ban and rapid decrease by strong fishing pressure brought higher AAVs. This type of variation can result in difficulties when planning business schedules, plant and equipment investments, and employment needs. For the consumer, it leads to price variation, and may destabilize the food supply. Thus, stability performance is important to most stakeholders and the external sever regulation like a fishing ban strategy is not preferable for stability performance.

The reliability performance indices show the reliability of the simulation outputs. In chapter 4 and chapter 5, the small differences observed among scenarios and periods suggested that each simulation run was equally reliable. Such calculates would be useful to managers when selecting among several management action candidates.

In chapter 4, three recruitment assumptions were tested and future biomass forecasts were found to be strongly affected by assumptions about recruitment. However, it was impossible to determine which assumption is the nearest to reality since there is no way to accurately predict future biomass levels. However, it was found that the overall ranking of management candidates was not markedly affected by recruitment assumptions, even though the absolute value of the biomass levels were strongly affected by recruitment assumptions. Therefore, the discussion for management can start without arguments of recruit assumption. Scientists should consider reasonable recruitment assumption and provide information on

how the evaluation of management candidates is affected by the assumptions.

The effects of fluctuations were evaluated in chapters 4 and 5. In both chapters, the uncertainty caused by recruitment variation most greatly affected the population forecasts rather than the uncertainty caused by sampling error. On the other hand, the effect of sampling error was observed definitely in stock size estimation by VPA and by LPA. Reducing sampling error improves stock size estimation precision. However when forecasting future population dynamics based on stock size estimation, future variations were affected largely recruitment variation rather than sampling error was quantified by this simulation study.

It is widely said that improving stock size estimation precision is essential for sound stock management. However this study quantified various uncertainties including stock management showed that improving stock size estimation precision is not directly connected to ensure sound management. At least, the two stock examined in this study were assessed sufficient precision in stock size estimation for forecasting future population dynamics. Improving recruitment variation is effective on stock management rather than improving stock size estimation precision. However assessment information for different stocks varies in their quality and quantity. Therefore, revealing the relative effects of different fluctuations through simulation should improve the evaluation of management candidates.

This study showed that various indices can be useful for evaluating different management scenarios. The trade off between the conservation and utilization were showed. The evaluation of management scenarios differed depending on the index selected and the period considered. Furthermore, there are various aspects of stock management that depend on how people derive benefits from the stock. Hilborn *et al.*¹⁷⁾ pointed out that stock managers should play a moderate role because there is no single user voice. Hilborn and Walters³⁸⁾ defined the role of the scientist in stock management as helping managers to make choices about dynamic fishery systems in the face of uncertainty. It is impossible to remove uncertainties in stock management completely, and

inaccurate forecasting of the future status of stocks is unavoidable.

An important duty of fishery scientists is to provide an estimate of the possible stock status based on the available scientific data, rather than trying to forecast a 'best estimate'. This study provides a method to evaluate management procedures from various viewpoints and provides the limitations of the results. Furthermore, even people out of a scientific specialty may have been concerned or easily understand about the influence of the sampling error on the estimation of interest quantity because that they know a direct observation is difficult for under sea living fishery stock. A quantitative evaluation procedure including the uncertainties from sampling error was developed in this study. This procedure could enrich discussions of the effects of a variety of management actions when stakeholders are considering various requirements of the stock.

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北海道日本海におけるマダラの資源状態について

星野 昇*

Evaluation of Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*) stocks in the Sea of Japan off Hokkaido.

Noboru HOSHINO *

The catch of Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*), one of the most important species in the coastal waters off Hokkaido in the Sea of Japan, has been decreasing in recent years. In this study, Pacific cod stocks were evaluated based on verification of catch fluctuation, estimation of catch-at-age in each fishery, and stock size by VPA. The catch trend in each fishery, except that in the coastal sea area off Souya, has been decreasing since 2000, especially for the offshore trawl fishery. The fishing season has changed to spring (February to April), resulting in a decrease in the ratio of the catch from December to January, which was the major fishing season previously. Stock size estimated using VPA fluctuated between 25,000 and 30,000 tons in the first half of the 1990s; however, it has been reduced to less than 10,000 tons in recent years. One reason for the decline in stock is that the stock-recruitment relationships (RPSs) for the 1994, 1995, and 1996 year classes showed a continuous change to a lower level. Although RPSs for the 1997, 2000, and 2005 year classes were at a higher level, their recruitment sizes did not have sufficient capability for enhancing the stock size because of the lower maternal stock size. These results suggest a necessity for the fisheries management plan to increase the spawning stock biomass.

キーワード:マダラ、日本海、漁獲動向、年齢組成、VPA、資源量、再生産関係

まえがき

北海道日本海においてマダラは主要な漁業資源のひとつである。その漁獲量は1991年に1万トンを超えたが、以降は減少が続き、近年は4,000トンを下回る低い水準で推移している(Fig.1)。特に沖合底曳き網漁業では、スケトウダラ、ホッケに次ぐ重要対象種であったが、最近では沿岸漁業による漁獲量を下回っている。漁獲量の減少の背景には資源量の減少があると考えられるが、同海域に分布するスケトウダラやホッケでは調査船調査による採集調査や魚群探知機調査などによるモニタリングを併用して、資源量の定量的評価が行われている¹⁾のに対し、マダラでは資源動向について理解が進んでいない。我が国では仙台湾を主産卵場とする東北地方太平洋側に分布する資源のみ定量的な評価が進んでいる²⁾。

北海道日本海産マダラの資源評価が困難であった背景

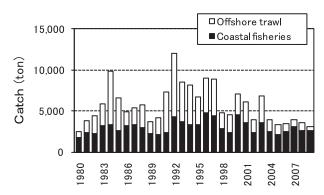


Fig.1 Change in annual catch of Pacific cod in the Sea of Japan off Hokkaido. Annual catch is the sum of the catch from April to the following March (Statistics: Hokkaido Suisan Gensei).

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については、星野³¹に詳記されている。すなわち、漁獲物が大型で高価なため、漁獲物標本調査における標本測定数が少ないうえに、漁獲物が洋上において独特な方法で箱詰めされた状態で出荷されることが多いため、市場における漁獲物測定調査などの一般的な方法がとれない。これに加え、北海道日本海産マダラでは耳石輪紋の構造が複雑で年齢査定が容易でないといわれている。星野³¹は、このような北海道日本海におけるマダラの出荷事情に応じた、少数標本に基づくAge-Length-Keyなどの推定方法を示したうえで、これまで行ってきた漁獲物標本調査データから妥当な漁獲物年齢組成を得ることができることを示した。また、マダラの年齢査定については、比較的高度な読輪技術を要するが、服部ら⁴が示した方法に基づいて観察者の訓練を行えば十分に査定可能であると思われる。

一方, VPA (コホート解析) による資源量推定については、いずれの漁業・海域・時期を、どの漁獲物標本組成で代表すればよいか、いわゆる「引きのばし」に関する考え方が未整理であることで、北水試における既存データの活用が進んでいなかったという事情が大きい。

そこで、北海道日本海における近年の資源動向を定量的に把握し、漁獲減の背景への理解と資源管理方策を検討するための情報を得ることを目的として、日本海においてマダラを漁獲する各海域・漁業の漁獲量変動傾向などを検討した。さらに、北水試における既存の標本データ(年齢など)や漁獲統計データを精査し、さらに活用方法の検討、新たな漁獲統計データの収集を進め、VPAによる資源量推定を行った。これにより、北海道日本海におけるマダラ資源動向の特徴について知見を得たので報告する。

材料と方法

本稿では、宗谷、留萌、石狩、後志、および檜山の各 支庁沿岸と、北海道日本海沖合の沖合底曳き網漁業の漁 場で漁獲されるマダラを対象とした。

1. 漁獲統計

各支庁の沿岸漁業による漁獲量統計値は、北海道水産 現勢に基づく。沖合底曳き網漁業の漁獲量統計値は、沖 合底曳網漁業漁場別漁獲統計年報(北海道区水産研究所) の、「中海区/北海道日本海」に記載の値に基づく。い ずれも、1980~2009年の期間を集計範囲とした。

漁獲物年齢組成を得るための銘柄別漁獲統計値は、稚 内機船漁業協同組合、小樽機船漁業協同組合、および余 市郡漁業協同組合の水揚げ伝票に基づき月別・銘柄別漁 獲統計に集計したものを用いた。集計期間は1990~2009 年とした。

2. 漁獲物年齢組成

1997~2009年に,稚内機船漁業協同組合,小樽機船漁業協同組合,余市郡漁業協同組合,船泊漁業協同組合に,主に冬季の盛漁期に水揚げされた漁獲物から標本を採集し,基本測定,耳石採取などを行った。標本収集を行った年・月は漁協により異なる。なお,この中には,水産庁の「我が国周辺水域資源調査推進委託事業」によって北海道区水産研究所に委託され北海道へ再委託された予算経費で購入した標本の測定データを含む。

耳石(扁平石)を、短径方向に核を通過するよう薄片を切り抜き、その断面を厚さ0.3mm程度まで研磨し実体顕微鏡で観察した(Fig.2)。日本海産マダラの耳石は、太平洋、オホーツク海のものに比べ、Fig.2 に向かって左側、すなわち短軸方向の成長量が小さい傾向にあり(星野、私信)、短軸方向の方が輪紋のコントラストが明瞭であるが、高齢個体については縁辺付近で輪紋が収束し読輪が困難になることがある。したがって、基本的には長軸方向を観察することとし、微細な成長線の成長方向が変化する部分(direction change)を見極め読輪した。これにより、服部4の示した個体成長の傾向と対比して大きな違いのない読輪結果を得ることができた。概ね漁獲物の全体長範囲から任意に抽出し、標本数は27~98個体(平均53個体)であった。ほぼ全個体について耳石による年齢査定を行った。

1990~2008年度について海域・漁業別年齢組成を推定した。盛漁期が秋から翌春にかけてであるので、7月1日を基準日(年齢更新日)とした。1997年度以降の年齢組成の推定は、星野³⁾の方法によった。すなわち、引きのばし対象の漁協・期間について、各銘柄別漁獲尾数分の体長データを当該漁協の全年の銘柄別測定データからランダム抽出して作り、Age-Length-Keyを用いて年齢に分解した。1996年以前は標本年齢データがなく、体長

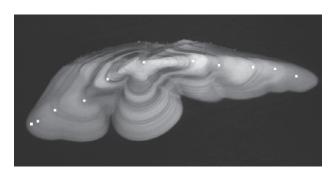


Fig. 2 Photograph of a sagittal otolith of a Pacific cod from the Sea of Japan off Hokkaido.

組成データのみであるため、1997~2002年度の沖合底曳 き網漁業によるAge-Length-Key平均値を用いて、それ ぞれの年の体長組成データを年齢組成に分解した。

3. VPA

上記2で推定した年別・年齢別漁獲尾数値に基づき VPAを行った。当資源については、資源量指数など VPAのチューニングに利用可能な情報がないので, I 型VPA⁵⁾を適用した。計算式は平松⁶⁾である。なお、事 前の設定条件として必要な最近年の年齢別F(漁獲死 亡係数) は過去5年平均とし, M(自然死亡係数) は田 内・田中7)により、これまでの年齢査定の最高齢として 出現した「10歳」を寿命と考え、2.5/10=0.25とした。最 高齢を7プラスグループ、最若齢(新規加入年齢)を2 歳とした。2003~2008年度は、7プラスグループと6歳 のFが等しいと仮定して計算し、それによって得られた

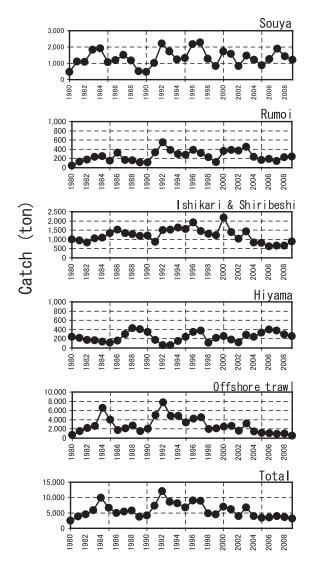


Fig.3 Changes in the annual catch of Pacific cod for coastal fisheries and offshore trawl.

2003~2008年度のF7+平均値0.856を, 1990~2002年度の F_{7+} とした。

結果

1. 漁獲動向

Fig.3に、各支庁および沖合底曳き網漁業の漁獲量推 移を1980年以降について示した。なお、石狩支庁の漁獲 量はわずかなので後志支庁と合算した。年変動の全体的 な傾向を対比すると、1990年代前半までは、宗谷、留萌 の両支庁および沖合底曳き網漁業(以下、沖底漁業)は 相似的な動向を、檜山支庁ではそれらと逆相を呈して いる。すなわち、宗谷、留萌、沖底漁業では1984年まで 増加傾向で、その後、減少傾向を示すものの1992年にか けて顕著な増加傾向となっている。檜山支庁では1985年 まで減少傾向が続き、その後は比較的高い水準となるが 1993年にかけて急減している。一方、石狩・後志支庁の 漁獲量は、これらの特徴が相殺されたような変動の少な い推移となっている。1990年代後半は、各海域・漁業で 1997年から1999年にかけて急減し、2000年は沿岸4支庁

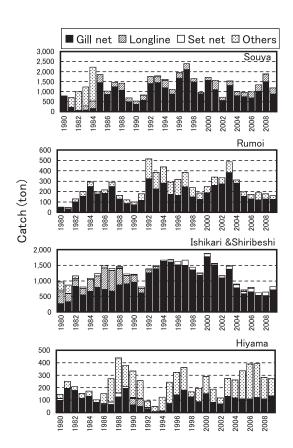


Fig. 4 Annual catch of Pacific cod in the coastal waters in terms of fishing gear.

で大きく増加したが沖底漁業では増加率が小さかった。2000年代前半は、留萌、石狩・後志、沖底漁業では減少傾向で推移しており、特に2003年から2004年の減少幅が大きかった。一方、宗谷支庁では変動しつつも一方向的な増減の傾向はみられず、檜山支庁では明瞭な増加傾向となっている。2000年代以降の北海道日本海産マダラの著しい漁獲減は、漁獲量の多い沖底漁業と後志支庁で顕著であり、海域全体の漁獲量の減少傾向は、多産海域である宗谷沿岸の比較的安定した漁獲量によって緩和され

ている状況と見てとれる。

Fig.4に、各支庁沿岸漁業の漁業種別漁獲量を示した。 近年は、宗谷、留萌、石狩・後志の各沿岸での漁獲量の 多くは刺し網漁業によるもので、留萌支庁のみ、えびこ ぎ網などその他の漁業による漁獲がある。檜山支庁は刺 し網漁業よりその他の割合が多くなっているが、これは 釣り漁業によるものが多い。

Fig.5に月別漁獲割合の年変化を各支庁沿岸漁業および沖底漁業について示した。宗谷、石狩・後志の沿岸漁

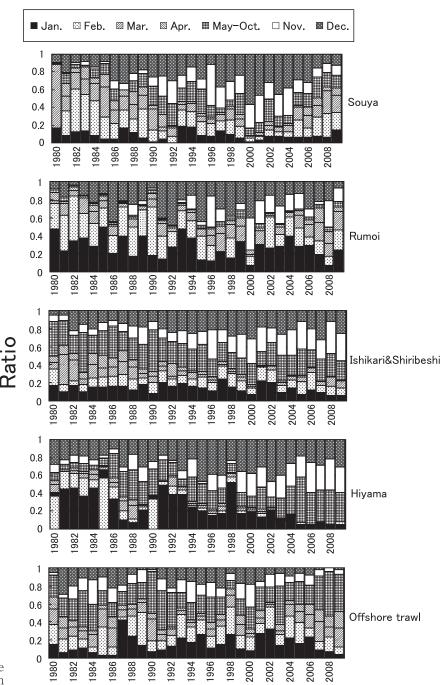


Fig. 5 Annual changes in the fishing season for each fishery.

業と沖底漁業について、2000年代以降の推移をみると、宗谷では11~12月の漁獲割合の減少、2~4月にかけての漁獲割合の増加が顕著に進行している。後志では、宗谷とは逆の傾向、すなわち2~4月の漁獲割合の減少と11~12月の割合の増加という傾向が進んでいる。沖底漁業は宗谷と同様に、従来の盛漁期であった12~2月の漁獲割合が減り、3~4月の漁獲割合の増加が顕著に進んでいる。沖底漁業については5~10月にかけての漁獲割合の増加も目立つが、その内訳は5月と10月の増加である。

2. 年別・年齢別漁獲尾数

上記の漁獲動向,漁業種,漁期などの特性に基づいて, 日本海マダラ漁業を4個の海域・漁業に大別し、それぞれの年別・年齢別漁獲尾数を1990~2008年度(7月1日 基準日)について推定した。

北部沖合域

稚内機船漁業協同組合所属の沖底船主体による漁獲で、当該漁協の漁獲物年齢組成を「稚内ノース場」、「利 尻周辺」、「武蔵堆」の3小海区における漁獲量で引きの ばした(Fig.6-a)。

北部沿岸域

大半を礼文町の水揚げが占める。漁場は礼文島周辺で

あり、北部沖合域と近接・重複する。2000年1月に船泊漁業協同組合に水揚げされた漁獲物成は、同年同月に稚内機船漁業協同組合に水揚げされた漁獲物と、体長約450mm以上で年齢-体長組成がほぼ同一であり、450mm以下の個体はほとんど漁獲対象となっていなかった。これを根拠に、当該海域の年別・年齢別漁獲尾数は、北部沖合域の頻度分布から450mm未満の階級度数を除去した年齢組成を、宗谷支庁管内の沿岸漁業漁獲量で引きのばした(Fig.6-b)。

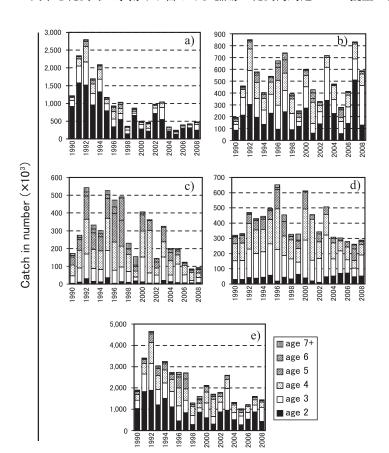
南部沖合域

小樽機船漁業協同組合所属の沖底船が主体であり、当該漁協の漁獲物年齢組成を、北部沖合域以外の小海区漁獲量の合計値で引きのばした(Fig.6-c)。

南部沿岸域

基本的には留萌支庁沖の海域が主漁場であり、後志および留萌管内の刺し網漁業と沖底漁業、えびこぎ網漁業などが漁場利用調整を行いつつ操業している。余市郡漁業協同組合の漁獲物年齢組成を留萌、石狩、後志、檜山の沿岸漁業漁獲量で引きのばした(Fig.6-d)。

年,年代によって各漁協の年齢組成を得られていない場合があり、その際は、他の海域の組成を当該海域の漁 獲量で引き伸ばすことで補完した。



Fishing year (from July to next June)

Fig.6 Annual changes in the catch-at-age of Pacific cod.

Graph a, Northern offshore; Graph b, Northern coastal waters; Graph c, Southern offshore; Graph d, Southern coastal waters; Graph e, Total number. 概観すると、南部海域の漁獲主体は3~5歳であるのに対し、北部海域では2歳魚の漁獲割合が高い傾向がある。全体としては、高齢化あるいは若齢化といった年齢組成の一方向的な変化は認められないが、漁獲量の推移同様に近年の尾数は約100~150万尾と低水準である(Fig.6-e)。

3. VPA

Fig.6-e の数値からVPAにより年別・年齢別資源尾数を計算した(Fig.7)。また、年齢別平均体重推定値を各年齢の尾数に乗じて資源重量に変換した(Fig.8)。各年級群の2歳初めの資源尾数すなわち新規加入尾数の推移をFig.9-a示した。各年級群の親資源重量を、t年発

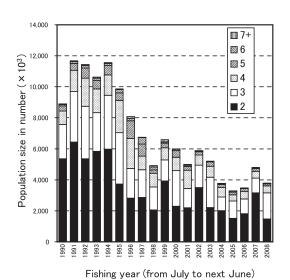


Fig.7 Annual change of population size in terms of number of Pacific cod estimated using VPA in the Sea of Japan off Hokkaido.

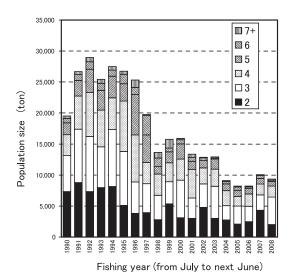


Fig.8 Annual change of biomass estimated by VPA.

生年級群に対して t-2年の3歳以上の資源重量と仮定して、その推移をFig.9-bに示した。ただし、2~3歳魚には未成魚が含まれているため、3歳、4歳の資源重量には任意の数値として0.5を乗じてから合算した。また、Fig.10には、再生産関係(親子関係)を表した。

資源は1990年代前半に1,000万~1,200万尾,重量にして2.5万~3万トンに達したが、その後激減し、近年は1990年代前半の3分の1程度の水準で推移している。新規加入尾数は1993~1996年級群で著しく低下しており、引き続いて産卵親魚量も1996年をピークに、以降は急速に低下し現在に至っている(Fig.9)。再生産関係は、1994、1995、1996年級群について全体傾向から大きく外れ低い水準となった。その後、1997、2000、2005年

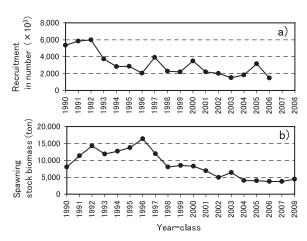


Fig. 9 Recruitment in number (Graph a) and spawning stock biomass (Graph b) estimated using VPA of Pacific cod in the Sea of Japan off Hokkaido.

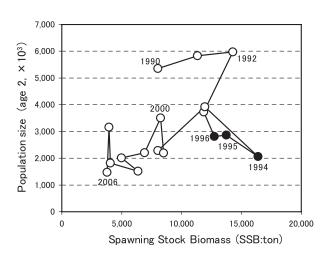


Fig.10 Relationship between spawning stock biomass (SSB, ton) and population size in terms of the number of age 2 of Pacific cod in the Sea of Japan off Hokkaido.

級群の再生産成功率はいずれも前年より大幅に好転して新規加入尾数が増加したが、資源量全体の増加にはつながっていない。Fig.11 に2歳時下および3~5歳時の平均下より求めた漁獲率の変化を示した。1990年代に比べ、どちらの漁獲率も高めに推移している傾向がみられる。さらに、年級群ごとの年齢別漁獲割合を示した(Fig.12)。例えば、1988年級群は2歳初めの資源尾数のうち2歳時に約20%、3歳時までに35%、最終齢までに約60%が漁獲されたということである。年級群豊度の水準が下がった1997年級以降のトレンドは、特に3歳の漁獲割合が高くなっていることがわかる。また、年級群ごとの2歳初め時点での%SPRの直線トレンドは負(傾き-0.006/年、p<0.05)の傾向が明瞭であった(Fig.13)。

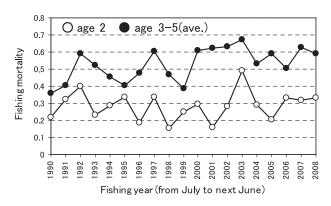


Fig.11 Change in fishing mortality (i.e., 1-exp($F_{a,l}$)) for age2 and age 3-5 average.

考察

漁獲量が低水準で推移している北海道日本海のマダラ 資源について、各海域・漁業の漁獲動向と漁獲物標本 の年齢査定結果に基づき、4個に大別した海域・漁業ご とに年別・年齢別漁獲尾数を推定し、その合計値から VPAにより資源動向を把握した。

VPAによる最近年の資源尾数計算値は1990年代の3 分の1程度に低下しており、1990年代後半から2000年代 初めにかけて, 資源量は大きく減少したことが示された。 特に1994~1996年級群の親から加入までの再生産成功率 が低く推移したことで、1990年代後半に新規加入尾数が 大きく減退した。これは初期減耗期における生息環境の 変化に起因するものと考えられるが、日本海マダラ資源 については、0歳魚の採集がほとんどできておらず、そ の詳細な検討は現状では困難である。一方、同海域のス ケトウダラ資源の再生産成功率にも、1993~1996年級群 に低水準の傾向が現れている1)。三宅ら8),板谷ら9)は, 日本海スケトウダラの生残に水温が影響している可能性 を指摘している。北海道日本海のマダラの産卵盛期は2 月(星野, 私信)で、沈性粘着卵を砂地に産する¹⁰⁾のに 対し、スケトウダラはマダラよりやや早い時期に分離浮 遊卵を産するので、スケトウダラと単純に比較すること はできないが、東北海域産のマダラでは清水ら11)が、浮 遊期と水温レジームとの関係性を見出している。また, 北海道日本海の水温は1990年前後から1990年代にわたっ て高水温レジームに入ったことが知られており¹²⁾,スケ トウラダラ、マダラとともに北海道日本海の最有用魚種 であるホッケの動向にも大きな影響を及ぼした可能性 を、星野ら13)が指摘している。これらのことから、北海 道日本海産マダラにおいても1990年代半ばの低い再生産 成功率には産卵期後の高水温傾向の影響が示唆される

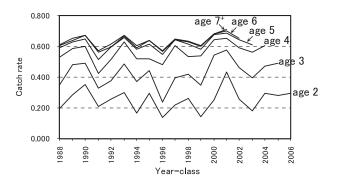


Fig. 12 Catch rate for number of recruitment by age.

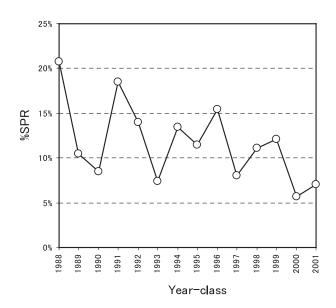


Fig. 13 Change in %SPR of age 2 fish for year-class.

が、マダラ卵仔稚魚に水温がどのように影響するのか、 もしくはスケトウダラやホッケなどバイオマスの大きな 資源とどのような種間関係で変動しているのか、これら 他魚種の状況も含めさらに解析を進める必要がある。

1994~1996年の再生産成功率が低かった時期を除くと、その他の年級群の再生産関係には正相関の傾向が認められる(r=0.75)。2000年代以降も再生産関係が悪化しているような状況はみられない。しかし、1997、2000、2005年など相対的に高い再生産成功率となる年が出現しているにもかかわらず、資源水準は回復していない。これは、資源が大きく減少して親魚量が少ない状態が慢性化しているため、不連続に生存条件の良い年があっても、連続して高豊度の加入がなく資源量が増加しない状態と考えられる。さらに、各年級群の新規加入尾数に対し3歳までに漁獲される割合が増加傾向にあり(Fig.11)、%SPR値も次第に低下(Fig.12)している。これらの結果は、漁獲管理により親魚量を確保する資源回復方策の必要性とその有効性を同時に示している。F削減率や許容漁獲量の算出などを早急に進める必要がある。

マダラ資源に対するVPAによる資源量推定は、東北太平洋海域の資源について、トロール調査結果を併用して行われている¹⁴⁾。それによると、東北太平洋海域の新規加入尾数(1歳)の年間変動率は最大で4.8倍程度と大きく変動しているのに対し、北海道日本海では Fig.7 に示したとおり 2歳資源尾数の年間変動率は最大でも 1.9倍と比較的変動幅が小さい。成松¹⁵⁾は東北太平洋マダラの変動要因のひとつに、0歳期成長量の密度依存性を挙げているものの、本海域と異なりあまり明瞭な親子関係は見出せないとしている。

本稿では、これまで資源評価の範囲として便宜的に設 定している海域、すなわち宗谷支庁稚内市から檜山支庁 にかけての沿岸域と沖合域における漁獲動向に対して VPAによる資源計算を行って、以上の結果を得た。し かし、この海域範囲が同一の再生産動向に基づいた資源 変動の単位とみなせるか不明瞭である。本種は、北米で の標識放流結果16分などに基づき、水平方向の移動範囲が せまく集団規模が小さいと考えられている。北海道日本 海における漁獲動向や漁獲物の年齢組成は海域間で一様 ではない (Fig.3, Fig.6) ので, サハリン海域やオホー ツク海, 本州日本海などに主産卵場のある資源の動向が 含まれている可能性もある。これについては、標識放流 試験や分子遺伝学的手法による集団構造の把握など、今 後の研究が待たれる。一方、Fig.3やFig.6に示した漁 獲動向の海域差は、北海道日本海のマダラ資源の移動・ 分散生態を反映したものである可能性が考えられる。北

部沖合域と北部沿岸域の漁獲物には2歳魚が比較的多く 含まれているのに対し、南部海域では少ない。さらに、 参考として Fig. 14 に、後志南端に位置する島牧村沖の 底建網で漁獲されランダムに抽出された標本の年齢 - 体 長関係を示した。単年の結果ではあるが、当該海域の年 齢組成は南部沖合・沿岸海域の年齢組成よりもさらに高 齢で若齢個体の漁獲が少ないことが現れている。また、 檜山の沿岸漁業は、他の海域とは異なる漁獲変動傾向を 示した(Fig.2)が、この動向は後志以北の海域で漁獲 量の高水準傾向が続くと、数年後に遅れて檜山海域の漁 獲量が高水準になるという時間遅れのパターンと見るこ ともできる。これらのことを併せ考えると、北海道日本 海のマダラ資源は浮遊期に分散した稚魚が北方から加入 し、成熟、加齢とともに次第に南部海域の根に付くよう な生態を持っている可能性を指摘できる。VPAの計算 結果である程度の再生産関係が検出されていることから も、当面は現行の資源評価範囲に基づいて資源計算を行 い、資源診断や資源管理技術の検討などを進めることが 必要かつ適当と考えられる。

本資源でVPAを行う場合の技術的問題はいくつかある。例えば、この資源の年齢組成が、もとより高度な読輪技術を要するうえに、他資源のモニタリングと比べ著しく少ない標本数より推定されていることにより、特に最高齢など高齢の年齢別漁獲尾数推定値が、読輪ミスや抽出誤差の影響を受けやすいという点が挙げられる。VPA後退計算では、年級群数が十分にあり、それらの漁獲尾数が最高齢に対し圧倒的に多い場合は、新規加入尾数など若齢部分の推定値に最高齢の下や漁獲尾数の影響はほとんど及ばなくなることは明らかである。しかし、本資源のような場合では、ある年級群の7プラスグループや6歳の尾数が著しく過小もしくは過大に推定される場合があると想定される。このとき、7プラスグループと6歳の下が等しいと仮定し計算を進めると、状況に

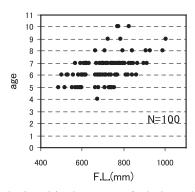


Fig.14 Relationship between fork length and age of Pacific cod caught by bottom set nets in southern coastal waters (Shimamaki, December and February 2007).

よっては、それより1年前の年級群の高齢部分推定値に 著しい誤差がもたらされ、当該年級群の全年齢推定値に その誤差が伝播する。その可能性があることから、本稿 では、2003年以降の計算のみこの仮定を用い、それ以前 については、2003年以降のF(7プラスグループ)推定 値の平均値を一律で与えた。本資源で、年別・年齢別漁 獲尾数推定値を用いて実用に耐えるVPAを行う際には、 年齢査定や引きのばし方法の「妥当性の程度」といった。 主観的な情報も重要である。

要約

近年、漁獲量が低水準で推移している北海道日本海産 マダラの資源状態を、漁獲動向の検討やVPAによる資 源量推定に基づき評価した。

漁獲量は宗谷地方の沿岸漁業を除いて2000年代以降減 少が続いており、特に沖合底曳き網漁業の漁獲減が著し い。これに伴って漁期の変化もみられ、沖合底曳き網 漁業などで従来の盛漁期であった冬季の漁獲割合が減 少し、産卵期後の3~5月の漁獲割合が増加している。 VPAによる資源量推定結果から、1990年代に2.5万~3 万トンあった資源は、1990年代後半に急減し、近年はお よそ3分の1の水準で推移している。その要因として, 1994~1996年の再生産成功率が低く、その間の新規加入 尾数が急減したことで資源量が減ったことが示された。 その後の再生産条件は良好で、正の相関関係がみられて いるが、親魚量が少ないことで豊度の高い年級群が連続 加入しないため資源が増加傾向とならない状況にあると 推察された。漁獲管理による親魚確保の方策が有効であ ると考えられた。

謝辞

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後志北部海域沿岸におけるイカナゴ稚魚漁業の特徴について

星野 昇*

Characteristics of juvenile sand eel (*Ammodytes personatus*) fishing in the north coastal waters off Shiribeshi, Hokkaido.

Noboru HOSHINO*

The catch of juvenile sand eel (Ammodytes personatus), one of the most important species in Shiribeshi, Hokkaido, has been decreasing in recent years, especially in northern Shiribeshi. The characteristics of the fishery products and catch fluctuations were investigated in order to understand the recruitment mechanism of sand eel stock in northern Shiribeshi. Using otolith (lapillus) increment analysis, the frequency distributions of hatch dates sampled in northern Shiribeshi were shown to be polymodal as is the case in southern Shiribeshi, suggesting that spawning intense on several occations during each fishing season. For each year, the mean individual growth rate in northern Shiribeshi was greater than that in southern Shiribeshi. Factor analysis for catch fluctuations at each fishing site in Shiribeshi indicated that the spawning site of northern Shiribeshi stock was in the coastal sea around Cape Syakotan. The decrease in the sand eel catch in northern Shiribeshi may be attributed to a decline of spawning sites around Cape Syakotan.

キーワード:イカナゴ、稚魚、後志、日周輪、礫石、因子分析、漁獲動向

まえがき

北海道後志地方では、4~6月にイカナゴ仔稚魚(通称コウナゴ)が漁獲される。集魚灯を海面に照らし集群したコウナゴを敷網で漁獲する。小樽市から島牧村にかけての沿岸域一帯(Fig.1)で漁業が営まれ、近年の漁獲量はFig.2に示すとおり、全体で約200~600トンの水準で推移している。積丹半島の東側範囲(後志北部海域)の漁獲量は、2006~2008年に過去最低の水準にまで低下し、漁業関係者や加工業者からは資源状態に対する不安の声があがっている。

後志地方のイカナゴ資源に関する最近の調査研究は、 後志南部海域、すなわち島牧村や寿都町にかけての海域 において、2000年前後から現在にいたるまで、漁獲物の モニタリングや漁期前調査などが進められてきた。その 中で、来遊親魚の年齢組成¹⁾、耳石解析による漁獲物の ふ化日組成と個体成長および海水温との関係²⁾などが明

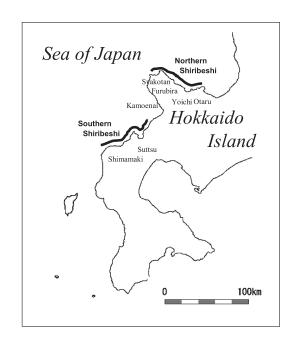


Fig.1 Fishing grounds of juvenile sand eel in Shiribeshi.

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らかにされている。一方、後志北部海域ではそのような 調査研究が行われておらず、漁獲対象となる資源の特性 には不明な点が多い。例年、後志北部海域で漁獲対象と なるのは、南部海域に比べ比較的大型の群で、漁期もや や遅くなる傾向のあることが知られている。しかし、そ の漁獲物の特徴や漁獲動向を後志南部海域と比較するな どの検討を行った事例はない。

イカナゴ漁業は春季のごく短い期間に集中して行われるが、操業経費がさほどかからず魚価も比較的高いので後志地方沿岸の漁家経営にとって依存度は高い。したがって、近年の後志北部海域における漁獲量急減の背景について研究を進めることは喫緊の課題であり、そのためには、最も基本的な情報として、漁獲動向や漁獲物の特徴に関する知見を得る必要がある。

そこで、2008~2010年の3か年に、後志北部海域の主要産地のひとつである余市町沖合で漁獲された漁獲物の耳石解析によるふ化日組成および成長傾向と、1985年以降の各産地の漁獲量や漁期の推移を、後志南部海域の特徴と比較しながら検討した。本稿では、得られたいくつかの結果に基づき、後志北部海域産イカナゴの資源生態的特徴と、ここ数年の減少傾向の背景について考察する。

材料と方法

1. 漁獲物の特徴

2008~2010年の3か年について、後志北部海域の主要産地である余市町沖で漁獲され、余市郡漁業協同組合に出荷された漁獲物の中から10kgを標本採集し、70%アルコールで保存後、よく混ぜ合わせてから一つまみ10~15g程度を抽出し、そのすべてを標本とした。標本処理の過程で耳石を破損した個体を除き、データ処理に供した標本数をTable 1に示す。また、比較のため、それぞれの年の同時期に後志南部海域の島牧、寿都沿岸において漁獲された漁獲物標本を用いた。標準体長をデジタルノギスを用いて0.01mm単位で計測した。

イカナゴ稚魚の扁平石に形成される輪紋については, ふ化輪の位置や輪紋の日周性が確認されている^{3,4)}。前述のとおり,後志北部海域産のイカナゴ稚魚は,体長40mm以上の比較的大型のものが漁獲主体となる傾向がある。イカナゴ稚魚の扁平石では,体長35mm前後から二次核状の組織が輪紋を覆うように形成され始め,輪紋の観察に際しては研磨などの処理が煩雑なうえに,ふ化輪付近や縁辺部の輪紋が著しく不明瞭になる。一方,本種の礫石は,扁平石より体成長に対する伸長は遅いものの,大型個体についても輪紋が明瞭に観察できる(Fig.3)。そこで,本研究では標本から礫石を採取しその輪紋数を計数

した。

礫石については、ふ化輪の特徴や輪紋の日周性は確認されておらず、観察された輪紋数をそのまま日齢と読み替えることはできない。そこで、Table 1 に示した標本のうち、2009年の後志南部海域の標本については、礫石

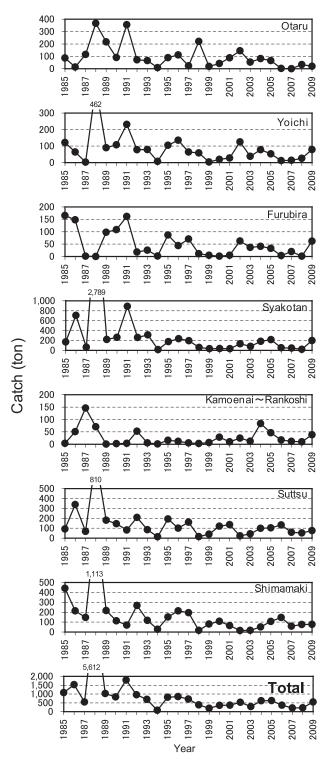


Fig. 2 Catch of juvenile sand eel in each fishing area off Shiribeshi (Statistics; Hokkaido Suisan Gensei).

と扁平石を採取し双方の輪紋数を計数した。礫石のふ化 輪の位置は、核から9~10μm付近に形成されているひと きわ明瞭な輪紋(Fig.3)とみなした。輪紋の計数につ いては、礫石、扁平石のいずれも耳石表面を0.05~0.1N の塩酸で輪紋や核が明瞭に観察できるまで浸漬した後. アルコール系樹脂で封入し、対物レンズ100倍の光学顕 微鏡の観察像をCCDカメラによりPCモニタに出力し, その画像上で行った。

各漁獲物標本のふ化日組成を次のように得た。2009 年後志南部海域の標本で得られた各個体の礫石と扁平石 の輪紋数の差のデータ群(結果の項Fig.4参照)から、 擬似乱数によって一つの値を抽出する。各漁獲物標本に ついて、得られた礫石の輪紋計数データ群から擬似乱数 によって抽出した値にこれを足すことで1個体分の日齢 を得て、それを採集日から減じて当該個体のふ化日を得 る。この工程を各漁獲物標本について1,000回繰り返し、 それぞれの標本のふ化日組成をブートストラップ標本組 成として得た。

2. 漁獲動向

各産地の漁獲動向にみられる相互の関連性をみるた め,「北海道水産現勢」の中から,各市町村のイカナゴ 漁獲量のうち「火光を利用する敷網(知事許可漁業)」 による漁獲量数値を集計し,因子分析(最尤因子推定法, varimax回転)を行った。因子分析のケース値には,t年 の漁獲量に対するt+1年の漁獲量(漁獲量の年増加率) を対数変換した値を用いた

また、各産地の漁期およびCPUEを把握するため、後 志北部海域については、北海道漁業協同組合連合会発行 の「鮮こうなご日報」の日別・産地別漁獲量および出漁 隻数を集計した。後志南部海域については、寿都町漁業 協同組合における荷受け伝票から日別漁獲量および出 漁隻数を集計した(後志地区水産技術普及指導所調べ)。 各産地の毎年の漁期を定量的に評価、比較するため、毎 年の漁獲総重量を1とした場合の累積漁獲量の日変化に 対しロジスティック曲線を適合させ、 Y軸数値が0.5に

Table 1 Sampling information for the sand eels used in this study.

Sampling	Sampling date	N	S.L	S.L.(mm)	
area	(Year/Month/Day)	14	mean	min-max	
North	2008/5/19	44	40.4	30.8-52.5	
South	2008/5/24	44	35.3	20.0-48.6	
North	2009/5/21	50	41.9	34.1-49.2	
South	2009/5/22	46	31.7	21.0-48.0	
North	2010/5/22	36	28.1	20.0-39.1	
South	2010/5/21	39	24.5	14.9-34.8	

対する日付値を「盛漁期」と考え、これらを産地・年ご とに求めて比較した。

結果

1. 漁獲物の特徴

Fig.4 に,2009年の後志南部海域の46標本について, 各個体の扁平石の輪紋計数値から礫石の輪紋計数値を 引いた値の頻度分布を示した。最頻値は0, すなわち, 礫石と扁平石の輪紋計数値が同じとなった個体が最も 多かった。しかし, 双方の輪紋計数値が異なる個体も 多く、最も大きく異なった個体で6本の差異が認めら れ、礫石の輪紋の方がやや少なく計数される傾向にあっ た。両耳石の輪紋計数値の差と体長の間には相関がなく (p>0.05), 小型で若日齢の個体でも計数値が大きく異 なる場合があった。以上のことから、礫石に形成される 輪紋については、ふ化輪とみなした輪紋の位置から縁辺 側に形成された輪紋は、概ね扁平石に形成される輪紋数、 すなわち日齢と対応するものではあるが、 主にふ化輪と みなした輪紋から縁辺方向に10_m程度の範囲における,

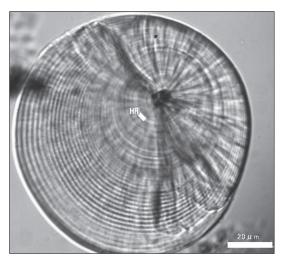


Fig. 3 Photograph of a lapillus of a juvenile sand eel. HR (hatched ring) indicates an increment formed at the hatch date.

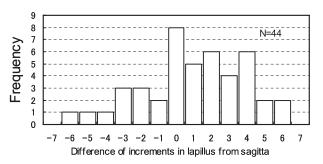


Fig. 4 Difference in the increment of lapillus from sagitta in the southern Shiribeshi sample in 2009.

やや不明瞭な観察域における計数精度の違いにより、礫石の方が少なく計数される傾向にあると考えられた。

そこで、3か年・2海域、計6標本のそれぞれについて、Fig.4の輪紋数差異のデータ群から擬似乱数により抽出した値を、礫石測定値のデータ群から擬似乱数により抽出した値に加算して日齢を得て、標本採集日から減じてふ化日推定値を得るという工程を1,000回くり返し、各標本のふ化日組成とした(Fig.5)。2008年の標本については、後志南部海域産が4月上旬にふ化した個体が最も多く、後志北部海域産では3月下旬、4月上旬、4月中旬の複数時期にモードがみられた。2009年の標本では、後志南部海域産が3月中旬から4月下旬にかけてほぼ毎旬にふ化日のモードがあるのに対し、北部海域産では3月下旬と4月上旬の2群が主体となっていた。2010年の標本では、2008、2009年に比べ両海域産とも期間前半

のふ化個体が少なく、4月中旬のふ化群が主体となっていた。これら3か年分の対比から、これまで不明であった後志北部海域産の漁獲物についても、基本的にはおおよそ旬ごとの間隔で集中的にふ化したいくつかのふ化群で構成されるという、後志南部海域における特徴²⁾と同様であることがわかった。ふ化時期の範囲についても後志南部海域と同様であるが、毎年の漁獲物の主体となっているふ化群は後志南部海域と異なる傾向があった。

Fig.6 に、ふ化時期(旬)ごとに採集時の体長平均値を示した。同時期にふ化した群を北部、南部両海域間で対比すると、ふ化から採集時までの成長量は、3か年とも後志北部海域産の方が大きい傾向が明瞭であった。2008年については後志北部海域産標本の採集日が5日遅いため、そのまま比べられないが、その間の成長量を0.7mm/day²と想定しても後志北部海域産の成長量が勝る。

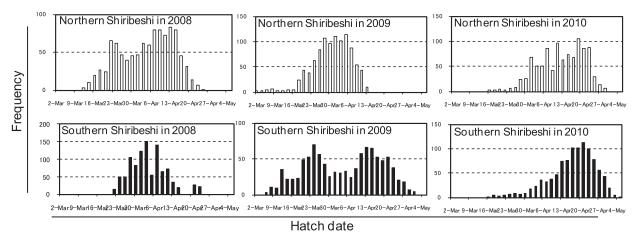


Fig. 5 Bootstrap distributions of hatch dates of the juvenile sand eel.

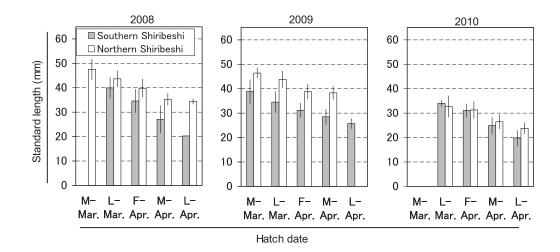


Fig.6 Mean values of body length estimated for each hatch-timing group. "F", "M" and "L" indicate the first, middle and last ten days of each month, respectively.

3か年とも期間後半にふ化した群の方が、海域間の差が 大きかった。2010年の3月下旬および4月上旬のふ化群 のみ両海域間で差がなかった(ANOVA, P>0.05)。また、 2010年はその他2か年と比べ、特に後志北部海域産で成 長量が著しく小さかった。

2. 漁獲動向

Fig.7に, 各地域の漁獲量年間増加率 (対数変換値) をケース値とした因子分析を、漁獲統計のある1985~ 2009年の全期間と、それを2分して、1985~1997、1998 ~2009年の2期間、それぞれについて行い、第一、第二 因子負荷量をヒストグラムで示した。第二因子負荷量ま での累積寄与率は65%であった。いずれの期間に対する 解析結果からも、後志管内各地域の漁獲量増減をもたら す共通因子として、積丹半島先端から西側にかけての範 囲(北部海域因子)と、寿都から島牧方面範囲(南部海 域因子) の2要素が検出された。1985~1997年の期間に ついては, 寿都~島牧方面の漁獲増減に北部海域因子が, 余市・小樽方面の漁獲増減に南部海域因子がいずれも同 方向のベクトルを持っており、それぞれの海域に漁獲増 をもたらす共通因子は、他方の海域の漁獲増と同調して いる。しかし、1998~2009年では、北部海域因子は寿都 ~島牧方面に無作用で、南部海域因子は積丹から余市・ 小樽方面に対し逆方向のベクトルを示しており、南部海

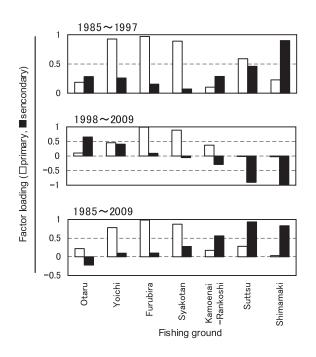


Fig. 7 Results of factor analysis for catch fluctuations of juvenile sand eel in the coastal sea area off Shiribeshi.

域で漁獲が前年を上回る年は、北海域ではむしろ減少す るといった傾向を示すものとなっている。

Fig.8に、毎年の延べ出漁隻数の得られている2001年 以降のCPUE (漁獲量/延べ出漁隻数)を北部海域,南 部海域について示した。ただし、両海域では漁獲物の主 体サイズや努力量あたりの漁獲効率などが異なることが 想定されるため、平均値に対し標準化した値で示した。 また、北部海域については、さらに小樽・余市海域と古 平・積丹海域に細分した値も示した。北部, 南部それぞ れの海域のCPUEの変化は基本的に同傾向で推移してい るといえるが、2002年や2010年に大きな差異がみられる など、必ずしも同調しない年がある。北部海域について は、小樽・余市海域と古平・積丹海域の増減の傾向は同 調的であるが、2005、2006、2008年には大きく乖離する など、異なる年もある。

Fig.9に、各地域の毎年の累積漁獲量推移にロジス ティック曲線を適合させて推定した,漁獲量が50%を 超過した日付の年推移を、4月20日を基準日として示し た。これを毎年の"盛漁日"とみなすと、北部海域の2 地域範囲の盛漁日は南部海域より5日間から10日間程度

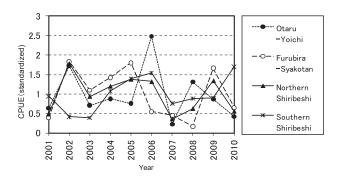


Fig.8 Change in the standardized CPUE for each fishing area.

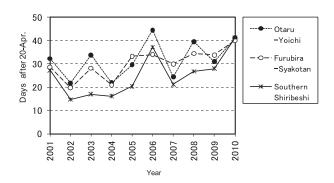


Fig. 9 Change in the major fishing season for each fishing area.

遅い傾向があり、その年変化は概ね同傾向で推移していることが示された。

考察

後志北部海域で漁獲されるイカナゴ稚魚資源については、漁期が後志南部海域より5~10日程度遅く(Fig.9)、また、例年の傾向として漁獲物が後志南部海域より大型である。これらのことから、北部海域で漁獲される資源は、南部海域に産し成長に伴って北部海域に移動してくる資源であるという考え方を持つ漁業関係者が多い。まず、その可能性について、得られた結果に基づき考察する。

北部海域の漁獲物が南部海域からの移動群を中心に構 成されているとすれば、北部海域産の漁獲物のふ化時期 は南部海域産のものより相対的に早くなるはずである。 しかし、本研究で対象とした2008~2010年の3か年につ いては、その傾向は認められなかった(Fig.5)。北部海 域(余市沖)で漁獲された漁獲物標本のふ化日組成は. 南部海域の例年の傾向である。ふ化の集中する時期が数 回あり、いくつかの「ふ化群」で漁獲物が構成されると いう特徴と基本的に同様であった。Fig.5に示した各年、 各海域のふ化日組成は、その年、その海域のふ化日組成 を代表するものではない。星野ら50が後志南部海域につ いて示すとおり、漁獲物組成は、例年、出漁日によって、 あるいは出漁船によってその都度大きく異なる。しかし 一方で、漁期後半であればその年に発生したふ化群の大 半は、ひとつの漁獲物標本のなかに確認できると考えて よい50。これらのことから、北部海域のふ化時期は、南 部海域に対して特に早いとはいえず、両海域で同様のふ 化時期であると考えられる。

また、北部海域の漁獲物は同じ時期にふ化した南部海域産の漁獲物に比べ、成長量が大きいということが示された(Fig.5)。もし、南部海域に産した資源が体成長とともに遊泳能力が高まることで、北部海域に移動するならば、採集時点で体長がさほど大きくはなっていない4月中旬など遅い時期のふ化群で、より顕著に認められた成長量の海域差は生じないはずである。ふ化から漁獲に至る間の海域特性が異なっていることが、海域間の成長差をもたらしていると考えるのが妥当であろう。

以上のことから、北部海域で漁獲対象となる資源は、 南部海域から移動してきたものが主体ではなく、北部海域沿岸に産した資源が基本となっている可能性が大きい。

海域間の成長差をもたらす要因については,星野ら²⁾が,南部海域産資源の成長について水温の影響を強く受

けることを示しているが、北部海域の表面水温には南部 海域と大きな違いは認められていないので、水温差のみ が成長差の主要因になっているとは考えにくい。また, 漁業関係者の多くは、北部海域は南部海域に比べ集魚灯 に蝟集する小型甲殻類など他の生物が多い傾向にあると いう。もし、北部海域の方が何らかの海洋環境条件の違 いなどにより小型生物の分布密度が高い傾向にあるとす れば、それは同時に、イカナゴ稚魚の主要餌生物といわ れる小型かいあし類60などの密度も高いということにな る。すなわち、餌環境の差が成長差をもたらしている可 能性もある。一方で、イカナゴ稚魚以外の生物量が多い 状況では、長時間の海面照射は他生物の混獲が増加し魚 価を下げる要因となるため、照射時間を短くすることに より、結果的に光に向かう遊泳能力の強い大型個体のみ が先に選択的に漁獲されている可能性もある。イカナゴ 稚魚は、日中は表層から中間層に、夜間は底層に分布し、 視覚依存の索餌行動をとるとされる70。操業は、夜間に 強い光を集中的に照射すると表層に向かって移動して同 時に蝟集した小型生物を摂食することを利用して漁獲し ている。そのため、分布水深が深い場合には、成長段階 の早い小型個体は集魚灯に蝟集されず底層付近に留まっ ている状態となっている可能性もある。成長の海域差を より詳しく検討する際には、これらのような視点を加え る必要がある。

Fig.8 に示したとおり、2001年以降のCPUEは、北部 海域、南部海域間で同様のトレンドを示している。ま た. 毎年の盛漁期も各海域で同調して推移する傾向があ る (Fig.9)。これらのことは、両海域に来遊する産卵群 は基本的に同一の資源変動下にあり、北部海域の産卵量 の多い年は南部海域でも多くなるといった傾向によっ て, 稚魚資源の加入量も同調して推移していることを示 唆している。その一方で、1985年以降の漁獲動向の因子 分析では、北部海域、南部海域それぞれの変動を特徴付 ける別個の因子が検出され、1998年以降の両海域の漁獲 量の年間増加率は、それ以前と比べ相反している傾向を 示した (Fig.7)。これには, 両海域のCPUE動向 (Fig.8) にも現れているように、2002年など漁獲状況が両海域で 大きく異なる結果となった年が反映されている。これら のことから, 毎年のイカナゴ稚魚の加入量は, 大局的に は後志沿岸一帯に来遊する親資源の豊度によって決定付 けられてはいるが、その多寡は必ずしも北部海域と南 部海域では同調しておらず、特に近年は、その傾向が明 瞭に現れている状況と考えられる。さらに、北部海域全 体のCPUEが南部海域と同様のトレンドを示すにもかか わらず、北部海域のうち、積丹・古平と余市・小樽の CPUE には相反するような推移をとっている。このこと

は、北部海域の稚魚資源は、年によって積丹・古平方面 と余市・小樽方面のいずれかに偏る傾向があることを示 していると考えられる。

後志海域においては、近年、親魚の漁獲がほとんどな いため、親魚の来遊実態については不明な点が多い。南 部海域では、高柳ら1)が2000年に刺し網による親魚の採 集調査を行っており、親魚群の年齢組成や産卵時期を把 握している。また、漁業者の証言によれば、島牧沖では 1~2月に親魚の群泳やクキ現象も認められるといい。 これらのことから、寿都~島牧周辺海域に産卵場が形成 されていることは確かである。一方、北部海域について は、1976~1977年に宮口8)が積丹半島付近における産卵 場の存在を、ホッケの胃中に含まれるイカナゴ卵の出 現状況から推定している。これによれば、1月中旬から 2月中旬にかけて神威岬および積丹岬沖の水深40~60m の砂礫地帯を産卵場と推定している。その後、最近まで に北部海域において同様の調査あるいは親魚の採集調査 はないが、宮口80の見解と本稿 Fig.7の解析結果に基づ き、 積丹岬周辺にかけても親魚の産卵が行われているも のと考えられる。さらに、小樽・余市と積丹・古平との CPUEの相反傾向から、小樽・余市海域にも産卵場があ り、年によっては積丹岬周辺の産卵場との間に親魚群来 遊量のトレードオフがあることも予想される。これらの ことを明らかにするためには、積丹町、小樽・余市方面 のいずれの海域でも漁期を通して継続的な標本採集を行 い、標本のふ化日組成などを追跡する必要がある。

以上をまとめると、積丹半島から島牧村にかけての海 域一帯に1~2月に親魚群が来遊し産卵を行うが、特に、 産卵の集中する海域は、積丹半島先端付近と寿都~島牧 の2海域に大別して捉えることができる。双方の海域の ふ化時期には明瞭な違いがないが、ふ化の集中する時期 に違いがみられたことから、おそらく産卵の集中する時 期にも海域間で差があるとみられる。寿都~島牧海域を 主産卵場とし発生した群は、島牧から岩内にかけての海 域で漁獲対象となる。積丹半島(先端から西側)を主産 卵場として発生した群は、積丹から小樽にかけての海域 で漁獲対象となる。そのため、双方の海域の漁獲量年変 動は同調的に推移するものの、毎年の漁獲主体となる資 源のふ化時期や成長傾向に海域間で差があるため、それ ぞれに固有の変動要素もみられる、という状況であると 推察される。

両海域ともに体長40mm台までは漁獲対象となるが、そ れより大きなサイズはあまり漁獲対象とならなくなるの が例年の傾向である。このサイズまで成長すると集魚灯 に寄らなくなり、潜砂行動をとるようになる⁹¹ことから、 漁獲対象となった資源は砂地の海底付近に分布域を移す

と想像される。石狩湾では、夏季に行われる他魚種の 調査で7cm程度まで成長した幼魚が採集されることがあ り、また5月頃には定置網類に1歳魚がまとまって混獲 されることもある。これらのことから、成熟までの期間 は、石狩湾、岩内湾、寿都湾などの砂地のある海域を基 本的な分布域としながら、比較的近海を索餌回遊してい ると考えられる。

その資源量の推移を定量的に解析するだけの情報はな いが、漁獲量は1980年代と比べ低水準で推移している。 さらに1950~70年代頃までは成魚(オオナゴ)を対象 とした漁業も盛んに行われていた¹⁰⁾。このような経過を 踏まえた漁業関係者の感覚としては、資源量が明らかに 減ってきているという意見が大半を占める。本種の資源 変動要因については、水温の影響11)、気象や海流の影 響12), 稚魚の親魚による捕食圧13)など, 本州産地におい ては明らかにされているが、当海域では検討の例をみな い。Fig.7で示したとおり、1980年代半ばから1990年代 半ばまでは、北部海域、南部海域それぞれの変動要素が、 他方の海域に同方向の影響をもたらしていたのに対し. 以降は、北部海域の変動要素は南部海域に及ばなくなり、 さらに南部海域の漁獲増があった年は、むしろ小樽・余 市海域では漁獲減となるといった傾向が現れている。こ れらのことから、資源量全体が漸減しているうえに、近 年は特に南部海域に来遊が偏るなどして、積丹半島の産 卵場への来遊規模がより小さくなっていることで北部海 域の漁獲減が進行した可能性が考えられる。両海域での 漁獲物や漁獲統計のモニタリングにくわえ、産卵期、卵 仔漁期に関わる海洋環境の影響などの検出作業も必要で ある。

要約

1. 近年、漁獲量減少の著しい後志北部海域におけるイカ ナゴ(稚魚)漁業の減少要因を理解するため、2008~ 2010年に余市沖で漁獲された漁獲物の特徴と、1985年以 降の漁獲動向を,後志南部海域と比較検討した。

2. 耳石(礫石)には扁平石と同様の日周性が認められ、 その日周輪解析から、後志北部海域産の漁獲物のふ化時 期の範囲は後志南部海域と同様で、いくつかの時期に段 階的にふ化した群で構成されていた。主体となっている ふ化群のふ化時期は、年間・海域間で異なった。

3. 後志北部海域の漁獲物の方が、南部海域の漁獲物より ふ化からの成長量は大きい傾向があった。

4. 漁獲動向の解析から、後志北部海域の稚魚資源は南部 海域と同じ資源変動範囲にある親魚により産み出されて いるが、北部海域で漁獲対象となる資源は、南部海域と

は異なり積丹半島周辺の産卵場から産み出された資源であることが示唆された。

5. 近年の特徴として、資源量の低下と産卵海域の偏重により、北部海域の産卵場から産み出される資源の規模が縮小傾向であり、これによって積丹町から小樽市にかけての漁獲減が目立つ状況となっていることが推察された。

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ガラモ場造成におけるウガノモク幼体着生用基質の設置条件に関する研究

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Construction of *Cystoseira hakodatensis* seaweed beds: study of optimal placement conditions for epiphytic substrata

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A study was conducted to examine the optimal placement conditions of epiphytic substrata for thalli of *Cystoseira hakodatensis* in the construction of seaweed beds off the coast of Noboribetsu, Hokkaido, Japan. The substrata were placed at various water depths in May 2009 by adjusting the height of plinth blocks. The density and growth of thalli on the substrata were measured, in addition to counting the individual numbers of herbivorous animals, in October and December. Observations of wave, littoral drift and light intensity were conducted in parallel. The density and growth of thalli tended to decrease with water depth, in association with increased littoral drift and a decline of light intensity. Temporal changes in light intensity seemed to be synchronized with those of wave action. Although two herbivorous limpets, *Omphalius rusticus* and *Acmaea pallida*, were found, their distribution was limited to certain substrata. It is suggested that a major factor limiting the density and growth of thalli is a decline of light intensity and an increase of littoral drift due to wave action. Accordingly, the substrata need to be placed at a depth where cumulative photon flux density remains at more than 0.7 mol/m²/day when constructing seaweed beds of *C. hakodatensis*.

キーワード:ウガノモク,幼体,初期成長,藻場造成,漂砂,光量子束密度

はじめに

ウガノモク Cystoseira hakodatensisは、褐藻綱ヒバマタ目ホンダワラ科に属する多年生の大型海藻であり、北海道から東北地方太平洋沿岸にかけて広く分布している $^{1)}$ 。本種は、北海道沿岸ではガラモ場と呼ばれる濃密な群落を形成し $^{2)}$ 、ウニ類など有用植食動物の餌料や生息場となるほか $^{3)}$ 、ハタハタ Arctoscopus japonicusの産卵場として機能している $^{2)}$ 。また、ガラモ場は、一般には葉上に生息する小動物を餌料として供給する餌場機能 $^{4-6)}$ や、藻体が創り出す複雑な立体構造により捕食者からの逃避場所を提供する隠れ場機能 $^{6.7)}$ を有しており、水産資源を含む海産魚介類の生息場として重要な役割を

果たしている。

こうした中、北海道ではウガノモクを産卵基質とするハタハタを対象として、2006年より登別市富浦海域において資源増大を目的とした産卵場整備のためのガラモ場造成事業を実施している。本事業では、造成手法として天然のウガノモク群落内に縦20cm×横20cmのコンクリート製基質(以下、プレートと表記)を複数設置し、これらに幼体を着生させ、約半年間生育させた後、プレートごと造成対象地へ移設して新たな群落を造成する基質移設法80を採用している。しかし、着生した幼体の生残率は低く、移設用プレートの基準としている生育密度(3個体/0.04㎡)を確保することが困難な状況にあり、幼体の生残率向上が課題となっている。

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一般にホンダワラ類幼体の初期減耗は極めて大き く9-11), その主要因として低塩分や光量不足による生育 阻害11-15), 漂砂による摩耗16), 波浪による剥離10,111), 植 食動物による食害9などが報告されている。このうち, 低塩分による生育阻害については、事業実施海域に河川 水の流入はないことから、幼体の減耗要因になっている とは考えにくい。しかし、光量不足による生育阻害と漂 砂による摩耗については、事業実施海域が砂泥底である ため、波浪等による物理的な底質攪乱に伴って発生した 濁りや漂砂が幼体の成長や生残に影響を及ぼしているこ とが予想される。また、波浪による剥離についても、事 業実施海域は漁港内に設定されており、比較的静穏な波 浪条件にあると推察されるものの、実態は不明であるこ とから、影響を検討しておく必要がある。さらに、植食 動物による食害については、植食性の小型巻貝類の生息 が近隣のウガノモク群落内で確認されており17)。これら による食害も幼体の減耗要因になりうると考えられる。

そこで本研究では、当該事業においてプレートに着生したウガノモク幼体の成長初期における密度および全長変化を観測するとともに、現場の波浪、漂砂および光環境と植食動物の生息実態を調査することにより、幼体の生育に適したプレートの設置条件を検討したので、その結果を報告する。

材料および方法

北海道登別市富浦地区では、2007年~2009年にかけて ハタハタ産卵場整備のためのガラモ場造成事業を実施し



Fig.2 An example of the device used for adjusting the depth of epiphytic substrata. Photograph indicates a 30-cm increase in the level of plinth block No.47.

ている。当該事業では、毎年5月に140枚のプレートを取り付けた縦 $2.8m \times$ 横 $2.8m \times$ 高さ0.2mのコンクリートブロック(以下、基盤ベースと表記)を富浦漁港内のウガノモク群落が形成された水深 $1.5 \sim 3.2m$ 域に51台設置し(Fig.1)、6月 \sim 7月の成熟期に放出される本種の幼胚を着生・生育させた後、翌年5月に基盤ベースを陸揚げするとともに、プレートを取り外し、これらを港外の岩礁帯に移設することによりガラモ場造成を図っている。

そこで、本研究では No.42~51の基盤ベースを試験対象とし、幼体の生育に適したプレートの設置条件を検討するため、2009年5 月にプレートの天端高を調整するための嵩上げ施設をNo.46~51の基盤ベース上に設置した (Fig.2)。嵩上げ施設の高さは、No.46と49については20 cm、No.47と50については30cm、No.48と51については50cmとし、No.46~48の天板上には35枚ずつ、No.49~

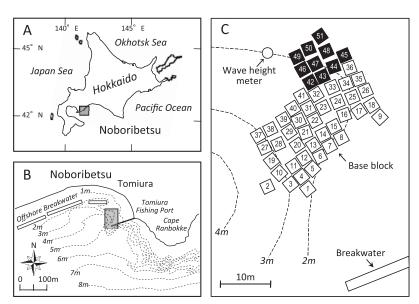


Fig. 1 Map showing location of the experiment area off the Tomiura coast, Noboribetsu, Hokkaido, Japan (A). Shaded portion indicates the experiment area (B). Squares labeled with Nos.1-51 represent plinth blocks with epiphytic substrata (C).

51の天板上には9枚ずつのプレートを取り付けた。また. No.42~45については、事業と同様、基盤ベース上にプ レートを140枚ずつ直付けした。

ウガノモク幼体の着生・生育状況と植食動物による食 害の程度を把握するため、2009年10月19日と12月16日に、 幼体の着生数、全長および植食動物の付着数を潜水によ り計数した。なお、No.46~48については西側2列(各 12枚)、No.49~51については全数(各9枚)、No.42~ 45については西側1列(各6枚)のプレートを計数の対 象とした。また、全長の計測については、各基盤ベース において最大10個体とした。

当該海域における波浪・流動環境を把握するため, 2009年11月17日~12月16日にかけて、No.49から西方向 に 5 m離れた場所に波高計 (Wave Hunter H201; アイ オーテクニック社製)を設置し、有義波高、有義波周期 および水位を1時間間隔で観測した。また、得られた値 を用いて、各プレート直上の底面波浪流速を微小振幅波 理論¹⁸⁾により算出した。

当該海域における漂砂の実態を明らかにするため,波 浪観測と同期間に、No.46~51については嵩上げ施設、 No.42~45については基盤ベースの4側面にセジメント トラップ(口径5cm, 長さ30cm)を, 開口部がプレート と同じ高さになるように1本ずつ設置し、プレート上 を浮遊する漂砂を採集した。採集した漂砂については、 80℃の恒温器で24時間乾燥させた後,重量を秤量し, 得られた値を設置日数で除することにより日堆積量を求 めたほか、乾燥試料の一部を篩分け法(湿式)により粒 径 1 mm以上, 0.5~1 mm, 0.25~0.5mm, 0.125~0.25mm, 0.063 ~0.125mmおよび0.063mm以下の6段階に区分し、その重 量組成から粒径分布累積曲線を作成することにより中央 粒径値を算出した。

プレート上の光環境を把握するため、2009年10月19日 ~12月16日にかけて各基盤ベースの中央部に位置する プレート上に水中照度計(HOBO Pendant Light Data Logger; Onset 社製) を設置し、照度および水温を10 分間隔で観測した。得られた値については、光源を昼間 の太陽光6,500K とした稲田の換算係数¹⁹⁾を用いて光量 子束密度に変換した。

結 果

1. プレートの設置水深と水温

プレートの設置水深を Table 1 に示した。No.46~51 および No.42~45上のプレートの設置水深は、それぞれ 0.56~1.62mおよび1.66~1.97mの範囲にあり、嵩上げ施 設の取り付けにより約1.4mの範囲にプレートを設置す

Table 1 List of placement depths of epiphytic substrata

Plinth block	Height of	Depth	Distance
1 IIIIIII DIOCK	raising	Depth	from bottom
No.42	=	1.97m	0.2m
No.43	=	1.88m	0.2m
No.44	_	1.77m	0.2m
No.45	_	1.66m	0.2m
No.46	0.2m	1.62m	0.4m
No.47	0.3m	1.48m	0.5m
No.48	0.5m	1.13m	0.7m
No.49	0.2m	1.47m	0.4m
No.50	0.3m	0.85m	0.5m
No.51	0.5m	0.56m	0.7m

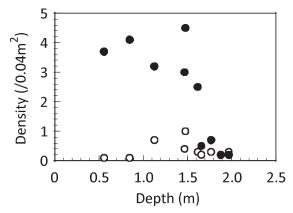


Fig. 3 Relationship between depth of epiphytic substrata and mean density of Cystoseira hakodatensis thalli in October (clear circles) and December (solid circles).

ることができた。ただし、No.46~51上のプレートの水 深は、基盤ベース自体の設置水深が各々異なっていたた め, 嵩上げ施設の高さを反映したものにはならなかった。 プレート上の水温は、計測開始時(10月16日)の14℃ から漸次下降し、11月3日には12℃、11月21日には 10℃, 12月14日には8℃となり, 計測終了時(12月16日) には7℃に低下した。

2. 幼体の密度と全長

プレートの設置水深とウガノモク幼体の平均密度の 関係を Fig.3 に示した。密度は、10月が0.1~1.0個体 /0.04㎡, 12月が0.2~4.5個体/0.04㎡の範囲にあった。 また、10月は設置水深と密度の間に有意な相関は認めら れなかったが (r = -0.116, P > 0.05), 12月は両者の間に負の相関が検出され (r = -0.770, P < 0.05), 設置水 深の浅いプレートほど密度が多くなることが示された。 なお、No.44~51の基盤ベースでは10月~12月にかけて 密度が増加していたため、今回の試験では幼体の減耗状 況を把握するためのデータを得ることはできなかった。

プレートの設置水深とウガノモク幼体の平均全長の

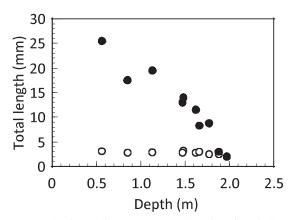


Fig. 4 Relationship between depth of epiphytic substrata and mean total length of *Cystoseira hakodatensis* thalli in October (clear circles) and December (solid circles).

関係を Fig.4に示した。全長は、10月が $2.0\sim3.2$ mm、12月が $2.0\sim25.5$ mmの範囲にあった。また、10月は設置水深と全長の間に有意な相関は認められなかったが($r=0.617,\ P>0.05$)、12月は両者の間に負の相関がみられ($r=-0.951,\ P<0.01$)、設置水深の浅いプレートほど幼体が大型化することが示された。

3. 植食動物の個体数

各プレート上で観察された植食動物の個体数を Table 2 に示した。確認された植食動物は、小型巻貝の一種であるコシダカガンガラ Omphalius rusticus およびユキノカサガイ Acmaea pallida の 2 種であった。個体数は両月とも少なく、10月は No.46と51において0.11~0.17個体/0.04㎡、12月は No.51において0.78個体/0.04㎡が確認されただけであった。

Table 2 Individual numbers of herbivorous limpets on epiphytic substrata

Plinth block	Oct 2009	Dec 2009
No.42	0	0
No.43	0	0
No.44	0	0
No.45	0	0
No.46	0.17 ± 0.39	0
No.47	0	0
No.48	0	0
No.49	0	0
No.50	0	0
No.51	0.11 ± 0.33	0.78 ± 1.30

Each value represents mean $(/0.04\text{m}^2) \pm \text{standard deviation}$

 Table 3
 Velocity of wave-induced current above epiphytic substrata

Plinth block	V	elocity (cm/	(s)
Fillitii block	Minimum	Mean	Maximum
No.42	7.5	26.4	119.3
No.43	7.6	26.9	120.9
No.44	7.7	27.4	123.0
No.45	7.9	28.0	125.2
No.46	7.9	28.3	126.0
No.47	8.1	29.1	128.9
No.48	8.7	31.6	137.9
No.49	8.1	29.2	129.1
No.50	9.2	34.0	148.7
No.51	9.9	37.3	162.7

Each velocity was calculated by using small-amplitude wave theory (based on data in Fig. 5)

4. 波浪・流動環境

有義波高と有義波周期の時系列変化を Fig.5に示した。有義波高および有義波周期は、それぞれ0.09~1.47

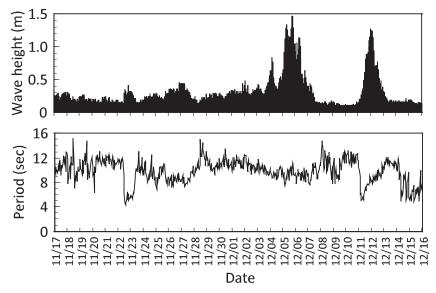


Fig.5 Hourly variation of significant wave height (upper) and period (lower) from November 17 to December 16, 2009 off the Tomiura coast.

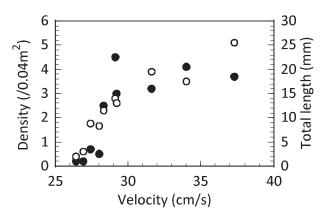


Fig.6 Relationship between velocity of wave-induced current above epiphytic substrata and the mean density (solid circles) and mean total length (clear circles) of *Cystoseira hakodatensis* thalli in December. Each velocity was calculated by using small-amplitude wave theory (based on data in Fig. 5).

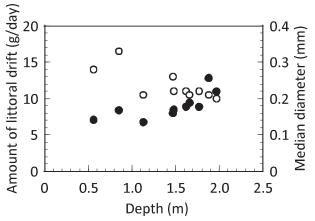


Fig. 7 Relationship between depth of epiphytic substrata and amount of littoral drift that accumulated in a sediment trap (solid circles), and mediam diameter (clear circles). Each trap was placed at the same depth as the upper surface of the epiphytic substrata from November 17 to December 16, 2009.

mおよび $4.3\sim15.1$ 秒の範囲にあった。また、11月23日、11月26日~27日、12月4 日~6日および12月11日~12日の4期間に有義波高の増大がみられた。

有義波高の最大値、平均値および最小値を用いて算出した各プレート上の底面波浪流速を Table 3 に示した。また、有義波高の平均値から求めた底面波浪流速と 12 月における幼体の平均密度および平均全長との関係を示したのが Fig. 6 である。有義波高の最小値、平均値および最大値から算出した底面波浪流速は、それぞれ7.5~9.9cm/s、26.4~37.3cm/sおよび 119.3~162.7cm/s の範囲にあり、設置水深の浅いプレートほど高い値となった。また、底面波浪流速と密度および全長の間には正の相関が認められ(それぞれr=0.708および0.923、ともにP

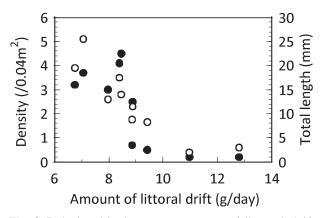


Fig. 8 Relationship between amount of littoral drift that accumulated in a sediment trap and mean density (solid circles), and mean total length (clear circles) of *Cystoseira hakodatensis* thalli in December.

< 0.05), 底面波浪流速が大きいほど密度が増加し,幼 体が大型化することが示された。

5. 漂砂の日堆積量と中央粒径値

プレートの設置水深と漂砂の日堆積量および中央粒径値の関係を Fig.7 に示した。日堆積量は $6.8 \sim 12.8 \mathrm{g/day}$ の範囲にあり、設置水深が深いプレートほど増加する傾向がみられた($\mathbf{r} = 0.737$, $\mathbf{P} < 0.05$)。また、中央粒径値は $0.20 \sim 0.33 \mathrm{mm}$ の範囲にあり、日堆積量と同様、設置水深が深いプレート上の漂砂ほど細かい粒径の砂で構成されていることが示された($\mathbf{r} = -0.765$, $\mathbf{P} < 0.05$)。漂砂の日堆積量と12月における幼体の平均密度および全長の関係を Fig.8 に示した。日堆積量と密度および全長の間には負の相関が認められ(それぞれ $\mathbf{r} = -0.743$ および-0.876,ともに $\mathbf{P} < 0.05$),漂砂量の増加に伴って密度が減少し、幼体が小型化する傾向が示された。

6. 光環境

積算光量子東密度の時系列変化を Fig.9 に示した。光量子東密度は,各基盤ベースともほぼ同様の変動傾向を示しており、10月26日~27日、11月1日、11月13日~16日、11月27日,12月5日~7日および12月12日~13日に著しく低下した。このうち、11月27日、12月5日~7日および12月12日~13日については,有義波高が高くなった期間とほぼ一致しており,特に 1m 以上の有義波高を記録した12月5日~6日および12月12日は光量子東密度が0となった。なお,No.42および43に設置した照度計は,回収時には砂に埋没していた。両者の時系列変化をみると,No.42では11月16日以降,No.43では12月6日以降に光量子東密度が0となっており,これらの日時に埋没したことが窺われた。

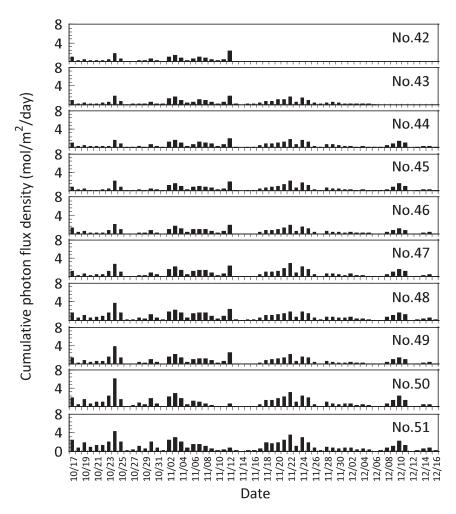


Fig. 9 Daily variation of cumulative photon flux density above epiphytic substrata from October 17 to December 16, 2009 off the Tomiura coast.

プレートの設置水深と積算光量子東密度の日平均の関係を Fig.10 に示した。また,積算光量子東密度の日平均と幼体の平均密度および全長の関係を整理したのが Fig.11 である。積算光量子東密度は設置水深の深いプレートほど低下するとともに,積算光量子東密度の低下に伴って密度が減少し,幼体が小型化する傾向がみられた(それぞれ r=-0.961, 0.842および0.965, すべて P<0.05)。

考 察

1. 試験設定の妥当性

本研究では、ウガノモク幼体の生育に適したプレートの設置条件を明らかにするため、嵩上げ施設を用いて種々の水深帯にプレートを設置することにより、食害、波浪、漂砂および光量の程度に勾配を設け、これら因子が幼体の密度と成長に及ぼす影響を評価した。基盤ベースの設置水深が同一ではなかったため、プレートは嵩上

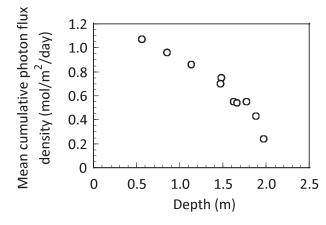


Fig. 10 Relationship between depth of epiphytic substrata and mean cumulative photon flux density from October 17 to Decemer 16, 2009.

げ施設の高さを反映した水深とはならなかったが、約1.4m幅の水深勾配を設定することができた。また、設置水深の浅いプレートほど幼体の密度が多く、成長が良好であることが確認されたことから、試験設定は妥当で

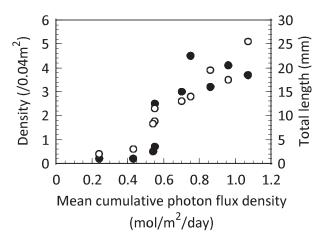


Fig.11 Relationship between mean cumulative photon flux density above epiphytic substrata from October 17 to December 16, 2009, and mean density (solid circles), and mean total length (clear circles) of *Cystoseira hakodatensis* thalli in December.

あったと考えられる。

プレートの設置水深とウガノモク幼体の密度および全長の関係を検討した結果、10月は両者の間に有意な相関は認められなかったが、12月は設置水深が浅くなるほど密度が高く、幼体が大型化することが示された。このことは、10月~12月の環境条件が幼体の生育に強く関与しており、この間の環境把握がプレートの設置条件の解明に重要であることを示唆している。

なお、本研究では、ほとんどのプレートにおいて10月~12月にかけて幼体の密度増加が認められた。これは、10月時点で確認できなかった小型の幼体が12月までに目視観察できるサイズに生育したことが原因と考えられる。このため、本研究の結果から成長初期における幼体の減耗とその要因を検討することはできなかったが、プレートの設置水深と12月時点での幼体の密度および全長との間に有意な負の相関が検出されたことから、幼体の生育に適した環境条件を評価する上では十分な結果が得られたものと判断される。

2. 食害の影響

本研究では、幼体に対する食害の程度を検討するため、 植食動物の種類およびプレートへの付着数を調査した。 その結果、確認された植食動物はコシダカガンガラとユ キノカサガイの2種であったが、分布は一部のプレート に限定されていたほか、個体数は0.11~0.78個体 /0.04 ㎡と僅かであった。これら巻貝の幼体に対する摂食量に ついては検討しなかったが、10月~12月にかけて幼体の 密度低下が確認されなかったことから、当該期間中の巻 貝による食害の程度は低いものと推察される。

なお、浅野ら200は、植食性小型巻貝のエゾチグ

サガイ Cantharidus jessoensis とエゾサンショウガイ Homalopoma amussitatum を用いてマコンブ幼体の生残に 及ぼす食害の影響を実験的に調べている。その結果によ ると、幼体の生残は葉長に依存しており、葉長5mm以下 では巻貝の密度が高いほど幼体の生残率は低下するが. 葉長 5mm以上になると巻貝による食害の影響は解消し, 幼体は密度を維持できることが示されている。本研究で 対象となったウガノモク幼体の全長は、10月が2.7~3.2 mmであった。また、12月の幼体の全長は3.9~25.5mmの 範囲にあり、設置水深の深いプレートの個体ほど小型化 する傾向がみられた。これらのことから、当該海域では 巻貝による食害の程度は全体的には低いと推察されるも のの, マコンブと同様, ウガノモク幼体にも食害に対す るサイズ依存性があるならば、成長初期の個体ほど、そ して設置水深の深いプレートの個体ほど食害の影響を受 けやすくなると考えられる。

3. 波浪の影響

ホンダワラ類幼体の減耗要因の一つとして、波浪による剥離の可能性が示唆されている 10,11 。そこで本研究では、波浪観測を行うとともに、プレート上の底面波浪流速を推算した。その結果、10月~12月における当該海域の波浪は、有義波高が1.5m以下で有義波周期が4~15秒程度の比較的静穏な条件にあることが分かった。また、プレート直上に作用する底面波浪流速は設置水深が浅くなるほど上昇し、最も深い水深帯のプレートでは7.5~119.3cm/s、最も浅い水深帯のプレート上では9.9~162.7cm/s と推定された。

一方、波浪によるウガノモクの付着限界を推定した報告によると 21)、底面波浪流速が162.7 cm/s の場合、全長 130 mm以下の藻体は基質から剥離されないことが示されている。本研究で観察されたウガノモクの全長は、12 月時点で最大25.5 mmであった。また、 $10 \text{月} \sim 12 \text{月}$ にかけて幼体の密度低下はみられず、設置水深が浅く底面波浪流速が大きなプレートほど幼体の密度が多くなる傾向もみられた。これらのことから、当該海域において波浪による剥離は幼体の減耗要因にはなっていないと考えられる。

4. 漂砂・光の影響

本研究では、セジメントトラップに堆積した砂を指標として漂砂の実態を検討した。その結果、設置水深の深いプレートほど砂の日堆積量が多くなるとともに、粒径が細粒化することが示された。波浪による底質攪乱に伴って発生する浮遊漂砂は、一般には海底に近いほど濃度や泥分含有率が高くなる²²⁾。したがって、海底に近い

プレートほど砂の堆積量は多く、粒径は細かくなることが予測される。本研究では、嵩上げ施設の効果により設置水深の浅いプレートほど海底から遠い距離に置かれていた(Table 1)。このため、設置水深の深いプレートほど漂砂量が多く、粒径が細粒化したものと考えられる。

こうした漂砂環境の中、ウガノモク幼体は漂砂の日堆 積量が多いプレートほど密度が低下するとともに、小型 化する傾向が認められた。この原因の一つとしては、浮 遊漂砂の増加に起因した光量低下による幼体の生育阻害 が考えられる。そこで、有義波高と積算光量子東密度の 時系列変化を照合した結果、両者には同調した傾向がみ られた。特に1m以上の有義波高を記録した期間は、積 算光量子東密度が0となった。このことは、光量低下の 主な要因が波浪による浮遊漂砂の発生であることを示唆 している。また、幼体は積算光量子東密度の低下に伴っ て密度が減少するとともに小型化したことを考慮する と、当該海域においてウガノモク幼体の生育を制限して いる主な要因は、波浪に起因した浮遊漂砂の増加に伴う 光量低下であると推察される。

このほか、漂砂の日堆積量の増加に伴って幼体の密度 が低下した原因として、漂砂による摩耗も疑われる。峰 ら²³⁾は、砂床上にシオミドロ科の海藻を付着させた基質 を設置し、各種振動流を作用させて漂砂による藻体の摩 耗状況を観察している。その結果によると、粒径0.3mm の砂を140cm/sの振動流下で作用させた時に浮遊漂砂の 衝突による藻体の摩耗が起こることが示されている。本 研究で計測された漂砂の中央粒径値は0.20~0.33mmの範 囲にあり、上述の報告とほぼ一致する。また、水深0.85m および0.56mに設置されたNo.50および51のプレート上 では、それぞれ最大148.7cm/sおよび162.7cm/sの底面波 浪流速が作用したことが試算されたことから、これらプ レート上の幼体については漂砂による摩耗の影響を受け ている可能性が示唆される。ただし、実際は10月~12月 の間に幼体の密度低下は確認されなかったことから、当 該海域において漂砂による摩耗は幼体の主な減耗要因に はなっていないと考えられる。

以上の結果を踏まえて、積算光量子東密度と幼体密度の関係をみると(Fig.11)、0.5mol/m²/day以下の条件では幼体の生育は見込めないことが分かる。なお、この値は、北海道釧路沿岸に分布し、同じ褐藻綱に属するナガコンブの夏季における日補償積算光量子東密度0.52mol/m²/day²²² ともほぼ一致している。また、北海道におけるウガノモクを対象とした藻場造成事業では、0.04m³当たり3個体以上の幼体が着生したプレートを移設に使用しているが、この密度を確保するには0.7mol/m²/day以上の日積算光量子東密度が必要であることが

理解できる。したがって、当該海域においてウガノモクを対象とした藻場造成を実施するに当たっては、0.7mol/m/day以上の日積算光量子東密度が保障される場所にプレートを設置する必要がある。また、近隣海域において同様の藻場造成を行う場合でも、今回得られた光量子東密度の値は、必要とする幼体の密度を確保する上で有効な基準になると考えられる。

要 約

北海道登別地区富浦漁港内に設置した基質プレートを 対象として、ウガノモク幼体の密度および全長の変化を 観察するとともに、波浪、漂砂および光条件と植食動物 の生息実態を把握し、幼体の生育に適した基質プレート の設置基準を検討した。その結果、幼体は設置水深の深 いプレートほど密度が低下するとともに、小型化する傾 向が認められた。また、設置水深の深いプレートほど漂 砂の日堆積量は増大し、日積算光量子束密度は低下した ほか、有義波高と日積算光量子東密度の時系列変化には 同調した傾向がみられた。さらに、幼体は、日積算光量 子東密度の低下に伴って密度が低下するとともに小型化 した。以上のことから、当該海域において幼体の生育を 制限している主な要因は、波浪に起因した漂砂の増加に 伴う光量低下であると推察され、本種を対象とした藻場 造成を行うに当たっては0.7mol/m/day以上の日積算光 量子東密度が保障される水深帯に基質プレートを設置す る必要があると考えられた。なお、植食動物としてコシ ダカガンガラとユキノカサが確認されたが、分布は一部 のプレートに限定されていたことから、幼体の減耗に及 ぼす食害の影響は小さいものと推察された。

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能取湖における貧酸素水塊の分布特性(短報)

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Spatial distribution of hypoxic water in Lake Notoro (Short paper)

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キーワード: 貧酸素水塊, ホタテガイ, 能取湖

まえがき

北海道オホーツク沿岸海域に位置する能取湖は、周囲32km,面積58.4km,最大水深23.1mの楕円形の湖であり、北東側にオホーツク海に通じる湖口を持っている¹⁾。主な漁業は、ホタテガイの種苗生産で年間5億円程度の生産がある。これは、1974年に湖口が開口され外海水の特徴が強くなったこと、半閉鎖的な環境であるのでホタテガイ浮遊幼生が高密度に存在することが影響していると考えられている²⁾。

能取湖におけるホタテガイの種苗生産は、採苗器に付着した殻長10mmほどの稚貝を網籠に収容して、3~14mの水深帯で中間育成を行い、翌春に1齢貝を出荷する工程で行われる。しかし、近年、夏季に湖内最深部を中心に形成される貧酸素水塊³⁾の上昇によるホタテガイ稚貝の斃死が問題となっており⁴⁾、貧酸素水塊の発生機構や分布特性が把握できれば、ホタテガイ種苗に対する被害を低減できる可能性がある。

瀬戸ら⁴は、能取湖において数値シミュレーションにより潮汐や風に伴う水塊の挙動特性を推察し、4ms⁻¹程度の南風により底層水が水深12mまで上昇すること、6ms⁻¹以上の南風で鉛直混合が促進されることを示した。品田ら³⁾の現場観測でも、風による鉛直混合が底層への酸素供給にとって重要であると示されている。この

ように能取湖における貧酸素水塊の発生機構については 明らかにされつつあるが、発生機構の調査は湖心部1点 の調査であるので、貧酸素水塊の分布特性については明 らかではない。貧酸素水塊の分布特性を明らかにするこ とは、ホタテガイ稚貝の養殖を安全に行う場所の選定に 役立つと考えられる。本研究は、断面観測を行うことに より、能取湖における貧酸素水塊の分布特査性を示すこ とを目的とした。

材料及び方法

調査は、能取湖湖心部の底層に貧酸素水塊が観測された2008 年 9 月 17日と2009 年 8 月 4 日に 9 定点で行った(図 1)。湖口(St.1)から湾奥部(St.G)までのラインを卯原内ライン、能取(St.A)から湖深部(St.D)までのラインを能取ラインとした。水温、塩分の鉛直分布はSTD(ACT20-D、Alec. Electronics Inc.)で、溶存酸素濃度の鉛直分布はポータブルマルチメータ(HQ30d、Hach Campany)で測定した。貧酸素水塊の定義に関しては、門谷 50 が2.9~4.3mgL $^{-1}$ 、柳 60 が0.036~3.6mgL $^{-1}$ と定義しているが、本研究ではホタテガイ稚貝の生存が困難になると実験的に示されている2mgL $^{-1}$ 以下の水塊を貧酸素

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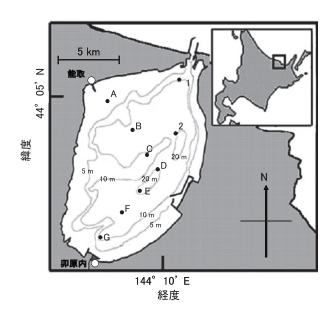


図1 調査地点

水塊とした4)。

結果及び考察

卯原内ライン(湖口から湾奥部:St.1からSt.Gまで)の断面図を図2に示す。水温は表層では両年とも約20℃であった。底層は2008年に16℃以下の水塊が16m以深にしか存在しないのに対し、2009年は16℃以下の水塊が6mにも認められた。塩分は両年で大きな違いが見られ、2008年は2009年にくらべ0.6ほど高かった。また、2008年は湖口から湖心にかけて33.8以上の水塊が底層付近で、33.6以下の水塊の上に存在していた。貧酸素水塊は、2008年にはSt.2から湾奥部(St.F)の底層に見られ、湾奥部(St.F)では12mまで上昇していた。2009年は湖心(St.D)から湾奥部(St.F)の底層に見られ、さらに最湾奥部(St.G)の底層(約6m)にも貧酸素水塊が迫っていた。

能取ライン(能取から湖深部: St. A から St. D まで)の断面図を図3に示す。水温、塩分は卯原内ラインとほぼ同様な傾向を示した。貧酸素水塊については、最も深い St. B の底層(16m)でも $4mgL^{-1}$ 程度であった。

以上の結果より、能取湖において貧酸素水塊は湖口に近い能取ラインにはほとんど分布せず、主に湖心部から湾奥部の底層に存在することが明らかとなった。特に、湾奥部では、2009年に観測されたように、水深 6m 付近にも貧酸素水塊が上昇してくる可能性が示された。同様な傾向は2007年にも認められており³、数値シミュレーションによっても夏季の南風による吹送循環流によって

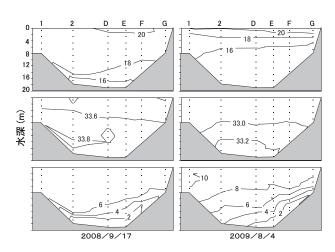


図2 湖口から卯原内(卯原内ライン)における水温(℃, 上段),塩分(中段),溶存酸素濃度(mgL⁻¹,下段) の鉛直断面図

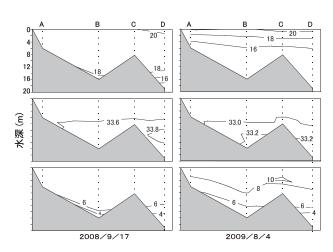


図3 能取から湖心部(能取ライン)における水温(℃, 上段),塩分(中段),溶存酸素濃度(mgL⁻¹,下段) の鉛直断面図

湾奥部の底層に貧酸素水塊が上昇することが示されている⁴⁾。また、湖心付近から西に向かい海底地形の隆起がみられるが(図 1)、今田ら⁷⁾が指摘しているように、この隆起が湖心から湾奥部の海水を停滞させ貧酸素水塊の分布にも影響を与えているのかもしれない。能取湖のホタテガイ稚貝の中間育成は、能取ラインの St.B 付近や卯原内ラインの St.F 付近で行われている。よって、St.F 付近の水域を利用する際には、St.B の水域を利用するのに比べ貧酸素水塊による漁業被害に注意を払う必要がある。

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2005・2006 年夏期に北海道南部〜東北沿岸海域に分布したスルメイカの発生時期について(短報)

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Hatching dates of the Japanese common squid, Todarodes pacificus, in the coastal waters of southern Hokkaido and Tohoku in summer 2005 and 2006 (Short Paper)

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キーワード: スルメイカ、平衡石、日齢、日本海

まえがき

スルメイカは、北海道において重要な漁業資源である。 スルメイカの系群は、発生時期で分けられると考えられ、その分布回遊について研究が行われてきた $^{1-5)}$ 。その分け方については多くの議論がされてきたが $^{6)}$ 、木所ら $^{5)}$ は「秋季発生系群:日本海を北上する $9\sim12$ 月発生群、冬季発生系群:太平洋を北上する $1\sim3$ 月発生群」と区分している。

近年では、平衡石を用いて日齢を推定する解析方法(以下、日齢解析法)によって、発生時期別の分布が明らかになってきている^{4,7-9)}。しかし、夏期の道南~東北日本海沿岸では時期的にも海域的にも秋季発生系群と冬季発生系群の分布が混在する可能性が示唆されてはいるものの¹⁻⁵⁾、発生時期を日齢解析法で推定された研究例はない。この海域では夏期以降も継続的にスルメイカ漁業が行われており、秋期の漁況を予測する上で、群構造を知ることは重要である。このため、夏期に道南~東北日本海沿岸に分布するスルメイカの発生時期を推定し、群構造を把握するため、本研究を実施した。

材料及び方法

発生時期を推定するために、2005年および2006年8 月下旬に、中央水産試験場調査船おやしお丸(178トン、

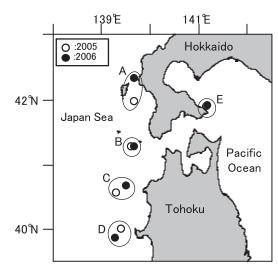


Fig. 1 Map of sampling points and area (A,B,C,D,E).

Table 1 Locations of Todarodes pacificus collection sites, date of collection, and numbers of measured and aged specimens.

Sam	Sampling Sampling date			Location		No.of measured No.of aged		
ar			N		E		specimens	specimens
	Α	Aug.24 2005	41°	59'	139°	40'	100	18
		Aug.27 2006	42°	20'	139°	41'	64	14
	В	Aug 29 2005	41°	17'	139°	37'	100	16
		Aug.26 2006	41°	17'	139°	40'	100	14
	С	Aug.28 2005	40°	35'	139°	18'	100	15
,		Aug.25 2006	40°	41'	139°	31'	99	14
	D	Aug.27 2005	40°	01'	139°	25'	100	16
		Aug.23 2006	39°	52'	139°	17'	81	15
	Е	Aug.22 2005	41°	55'	141°	08'	50	14
		Aug.23 2006	41°	55'	141°	09'	55	14

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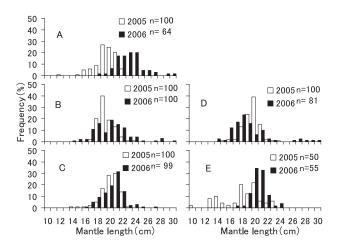


Fig. 2 Mantle length distributions of Todarodes pacificus in the waters off southern Hokkaido and Tohoku in summer 2005 and 2006.

2010年3月退任)および函館水産試験場調査船金星丸 (151トン)で自動いか釣り機によって漁獲されたスルメイカを標本とした。道南日本海の奥尻島東部海域 (A) および松前小島周辺海域 (B), 東北日本海の青森県久六島周辺海域 (C) および秋田県男鹿半島沖合 (D), そして道南太平洋の恵山岬沖合 (E) の5海域で標本を採取した (Fig.1, Table 1)。漁獲後スルメイカの外套長を1mm単位で測定し、1cm単位の外套長組成にまとめた。そして、各標本の外套長組成をおおむね比例するように、14~18個体の標本を選び、日齢解析用の検体とした。

日齢の解析は、中村¹⁰および坂口¹¹の手法を参考に、選んだ検体から平衡石を摘出し、スライドグラスに固定した状態で表面の研磨を行った。その後、光学顕微鏡(ORYMPUS 製、BX51)に接続した耳石輪紋計測システム(RATOCシステムエンジニアリング製)を用いて、3,000倍に拡大したモニター上で輪紋を計数した。平衡石の輪紋を3度計数し、その平均値を日齢とした。漁獲日から日齢を引いた値を発生日とした。解析結果は、年別海域別にデータを取りまとめた。

結果および考察

スルメイカの体サイズの変化を、外套長組成のモードで見ると (Fig.2), 2005年は19cm (A), 19cm (B), 21cm (C), 20cm (D), 20cm (E) であった。道南日本海の調査海域 A と B ではモードが小さい傾向であった。また道南太平洋の調査海域 E では13~14cmと小型スルメイカの漁獲も他の調査海域より多かった。2006年のモードは23と24cm (A), 20cm (B), 21cm (C), 18cm (D), 20cm (E)であり、東北日本海沿岸の調査海域 D が調査海域の中で最も小さかった。両年のモードを比べると、道南日本

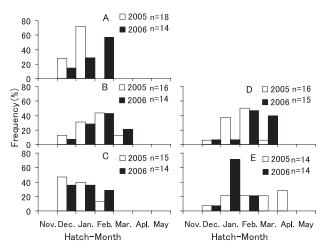


Fig.3 Estimated hatch-month distributions of Todarodes pacificus in the waters off southern Hokkaido and Tohoku in summer 2005 and 2006

海の調査海域 A と B では2006年が大きく, 東北日本海沿岸の調査海域 D では2005年が大きい傾向が見られた。

推定したスルメイカの発生日を月別にとりまとめ、調査海域別に比較した(Fig.3)。2005年の推定発生時期の範囲は、12月~4月、2006年では12月~3月であった。各調査海域別にスルメイカの主要発生月を見ると、2005年は1月(A)、2月(B)、12月(C)、2月(D)、4月(E)であった。同様に2006年は、2月(A)、2月(B)、12月と1月(C)、2月(D)、1月(E)であった。日本海側の調査海域では2006年の方が遅い時期に発生した群が多い傾向が見られたが、道南太平洋(E)では逆に2005年の方が発生時期の遅い個体が多かった。日本海側と太平洋側で発生時期が違う傾向が見られた。

坂口ら 9 は、北海道周辺に分布するスルメイカについて発生時期を調べ、 $11\sim12$ 月発生群と $2\sim5$ 月発生群に分け、1月発生の割合は少なかったと報告している。しかし、本報告では、1月に発生した個体も多かった。スルメイカは環境変動の影響を受け、年によって資源が大きく変動するため 50 、主要な発生月も年によって違いがあると考えられる。

また、坂口ら⁹は11~12月発生群と2~5月発生群は、それぞれ秋季発生系群と冬季発生系群に対応していることを示した。本報告では12月発生が主体となっているのは東北日本海沿岸の調査海域Cのみであり、2005年A海域を除き、12月およびそれ以前の発生群はいずれの年および海域でも少ない。このことから、2005年および2006年の夏期に、道南~東北日本海沿岸および道南太平洋では、秋季発生系群の分布は少なく、冬季発生系群の分布の割合が高かったと考えられる。

冬季発生系群は主に太平洋を北上して北海道周辺海域

に来遊すると考えられている1.50。しかし、夏期に佐渡 沖など本州側日本海沖合で標識放流したスルメイカが道 南日本海で再捕された例もあり12.13),日本海を北上する 冬季発生系群の存在も指摘されている⁷⁾。本報告の結果 を見ると、太平洋側のE海域と日本海側のA~D海域 の発生月は違う傾向を示している。2005年の日本海側で は12月~2月発生が主体であるのに対し、太平洋側では 4月発生が主体であった。2006年の日本海側では、C海 域を除くと、2月発生主体であるのに対し、太平洋側で はそれより早い1月発生が主体であった。したがって、 日本海側と太平洋側では同じ冬季発生系群でも発生時期 の異なる群が分布していたと考えられる。特に2006年の 東北日本海沿岸のD海域については、発生時期が太平 洋側よりも遅いだけでなく、他の日本海側の海域より外 套長が小さい。したがって、2006年のD海域には、日 本海を北上した冬季発生系群が分布していた可能性が高 いと考えられる。また、他の日本海側の海域でも、発生 時期や外套長が D海域と一部重複しているため、日本 海を北上する冬季発生系群が混在していたことが示唆さ れる。

2005年については、太平洋側の発生月範囲内に日本海 側もあることから、 発生時期からだけでは回遊経路の特 定はできない。しかし、日本海側と太平洋側で発生時期 の傾向が違うため、同じ冬季発生系群でも回遊経路が異 なる可能性があることについて検討する必要がある。

道南太平洋における夏期の発生時期については、坂口 ら9と本報告を合わせて3年分の情報が示されたが、3 年間とも発生時期の傾向が違っていた。このことは、こ の海域に分布するスルメイカの群構造には年変動がある ことを示すものである。

本報告では、夏期における道南~東北沿岸海域に分布 するスルメイカの発生時期を明らかにした。この海域に おける夏以降の漁況を予測する上で、日本海を北上する 冬季発生系群も考慮する必要があることを示した。また. この海域に来遊するスルメイカの発生時期には年による 違いがあることが示され、今後もより長期的に発生時期 を調べ、秋季発生系群と冬期発生系群から構成される群 構造の年変動を詳しく把握するとともに、その要因につ いて検討する必要がある。加えて、回遊との関係を調べ るためには、標識放流による移動解明が必要である。

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標本誤差による不確実性を考慮した資源管理方策評価方 法の開発

山口 宏史

漁獲物標本の測定結果にブートストラップ法を適用 し、1000組の資源尾数を算出した。

また、将来の加入量の予測には、変動を考慮し、将来の漁獲圧の変動も考慮した。得られている1000組の資源 尾数推定値を用いて、それぞれについて30年間の将来予 測を行った。

スケトウダラとソウハチの資源評価データを資源管理 方策評価方法に適用した。

管理方策案の評価は、資源保全に関する指標は、より 厳しい管理方策案がより優れた結果を示した。資源利用 に関する指標では、期間により効果の差が見られた。

本研究では、標本誤差の資源管理方策評価に与える影響を定量的に示す手法を提案できた。本研究で開発した 手法は資源管理における合意形成にとって有効であると 結論付けられた。

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後志北部海域沿岸におけるイカナゴ稚魚漁業の特徴について

星野 昇

後志北部海域におけるイカナゴ(稚魚)漁獲量の減少 要因を理解するため、漁獲物の特徴と漁獲動向を後志南 部海域と比較検討した。耳石(礫石)による日周輪解析 から、後志北部産の漁獲物のふ化期間は後志南部海域と 同様、段階的にふ化した複数の群で構成されていた。主 体となっているふ化群のふ化時期は、年間・海域間で異 なった。北部海域の漁獲物は南部海域より成長量が大き い傾向にあった。漁獲動向の解析から、北部海域で漁獲 対象となる資源は、積丹半島周辺が主産卵場になってい ることが示唆された。資源量の低下と産卵海域の南偏に より、北部海域の漁獲が減少していることが推察された。

北海道日本海におけるマダラの資源状態について

星野 昇

北海道日本海産マダラの資源状態を,漁獲動向の検討や VPA による資源量推定に基づき評価した。漁獲量は宗谷の沿岸を除いて2000年代以降減少が続いており,沖合底曳き網漁業の漁獲減が著しい。漁期の変化もみられ,沖合底曳き網漁業などでは3~5月の漁獲割合が増加している。 VPA による資源量推定結果から,資源は1990年代後半に急減し,その要因として,1994~1996年の再生産成功率が低く,その間の新規加入尾数が急減したことが示された。親魚量が少ないことで豊度の高い年級群が連続加入しないため資源が増加傾向とならない状況にあると推察された。漁獲管理による親魚確保の方策が有効であると考えられた。

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ガラモ場造成におけるウガノモク幼体着生用基質の設置 条件に関する研究

櫻井 泉,小野 勲,石田 英雄

北海道登別海域に設置したガラモ場造成用の基質プレートを対象として、ウガノモク幼体の密度と全長を計測するとともに、波浪・漂砂・光条件と植食動物量を調べた。その結果、幼体は光量が低い深所のプレートほど低密・小型となった。また、深所のプレートほど漂砂量が多く光量が低かったほか、有義波高と光量の変化は同調していた。さらに、植食動物の密度は低く、分布は一部のプレートに限られていた。以上のことから、幼体の生育を制限する主要因は波浪に起因した漂砂の増加に伴う光量低下と推察され、ガラモ場造成に際しては 0.7mol/㎡/day 以上の光量子東密度が保たれる場所にプレートを設置する必要があると考えられた。

能取湖における貧酸素水塊の分布特性(短報)

品田 晃良, 多田 匡秀 西野 康人, 川尻 敏文

能取湖で夏季に発生する貧酸素水塊の分布特性を海洋 観測で明らかにした。貧酸素水塊は湖口に近い水域には ほとんど分布せず、湖心部から湾奥部の底層に広く分布 することが分かった。これは、湖心付近から西に向かう 海底地形の隆起が原因で、湖心から湾奥部の海水が停滞 していることと関係しているかもしれない。よって、湾 奥部の水域を漁業で利用する際には、湖口に近い水域を 利用するのに比べ貧酸素水塊による漁業被害に注意を払 う必要がある。

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2005・2006年夏期に北海道南部~東北沿岸海域に分布し たスルメイカの発生時期について(短報)

> 佐藤 充, 澤村 正幸, 三橋 正基

夏期に北海道南部~東北日本海沿岸海域に分布するス ルメイカについて、日齢解析法による発生時期推定はま だ報告がない。そこで、2005・2006年に北海道南部~東 北日本海沿岸海域に分布したスルメイカの発生時期を調 べた。各標本の外套長組成を反映するように平衡石解析 個体を選び、平衡石の輪紋を日齢として計数し、発生時 期を推定した。採取した標本の外套長モードは2005年が 19~21cm, 2006年が18~24cmであった。主要発生月は, 2005年が12~4月、2006年が12~2月であった。分布 したスルメイカの発生時期から、秋季発生系群よりも冬 季発生系群の割合が多く分布していた。少なくとも2006 年の東北日本海沿岸海域には、日本海北上群と考えられ る冬季発生系群が分布していた。

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