A summary of the South African sardine resource and fishery

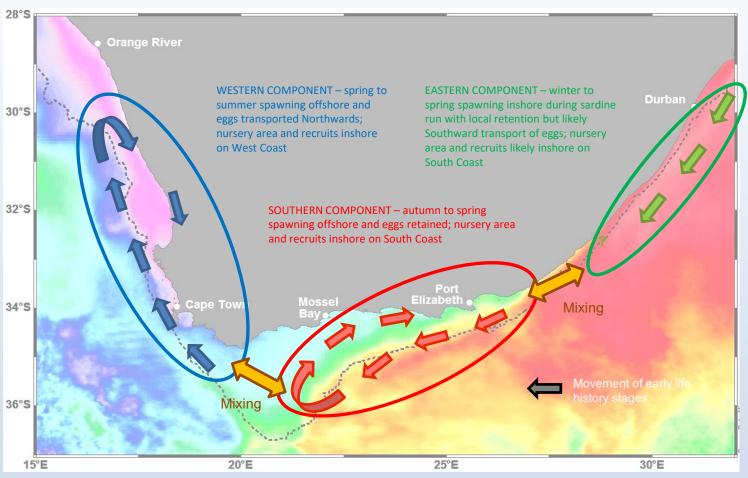
MARAM International Stock Assessment Workshop
Cape Town
2nd December 2019

Carryn de Moor and Janet Coetzee





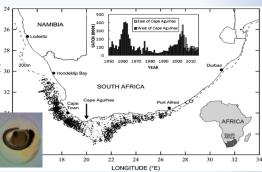
South African Sardine Distribution and Stock Structure



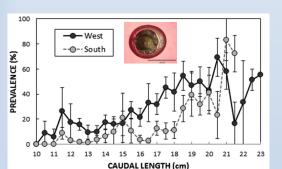
The South African sardine population is hypothesized to comprise multiple components, with semi-discrete stocks off the west, south and east coast that are not isolated but show some degree of mixing

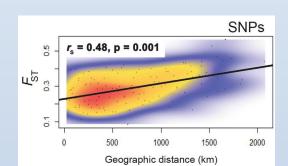
South African Sardine Distribution and Stock Structure

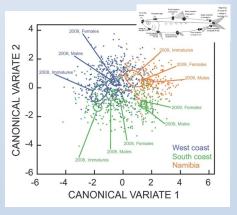
 The sardine multi-stock hypothesis was developed based on observations of significant spatial differences in a variety of sardine characteristics, including:



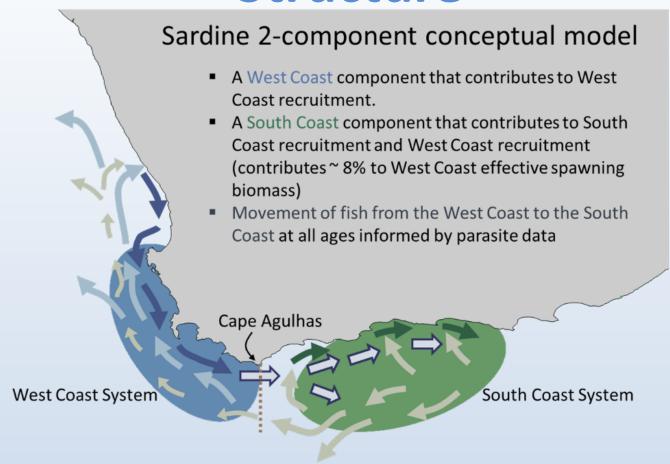
- Life history characteristics (distribution patterns, spatially-separated spawning areas, different spawning seasons (Coetzee et al 2008; de Moor et al 2017)
- Phenotypic meristic (e.g. gill raker and vertebral number; van der Lingen et al 2010; Idris et al 2016) and morphological (e.g. body shape, otolith shape) characteristics (Groenewald et al 2019)
- Genetics single nucleotide polymorphisms or SNPs (Teske et al 2018)
- Parasite biotag loads (van der Lingen et al 2015; Weston et al 2015)

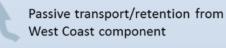


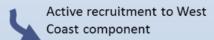


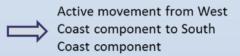


South African Sardine Distribution and Stock Structure

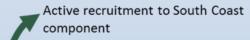




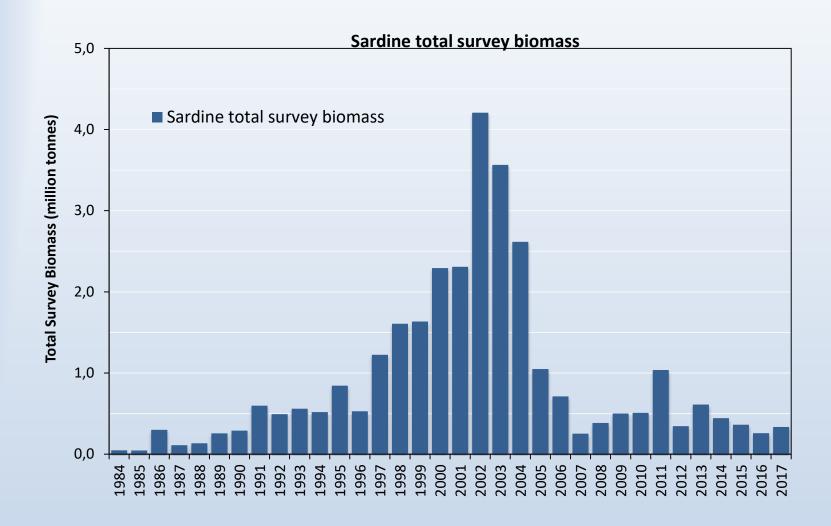


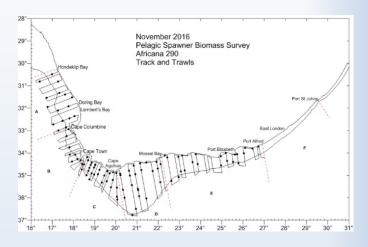




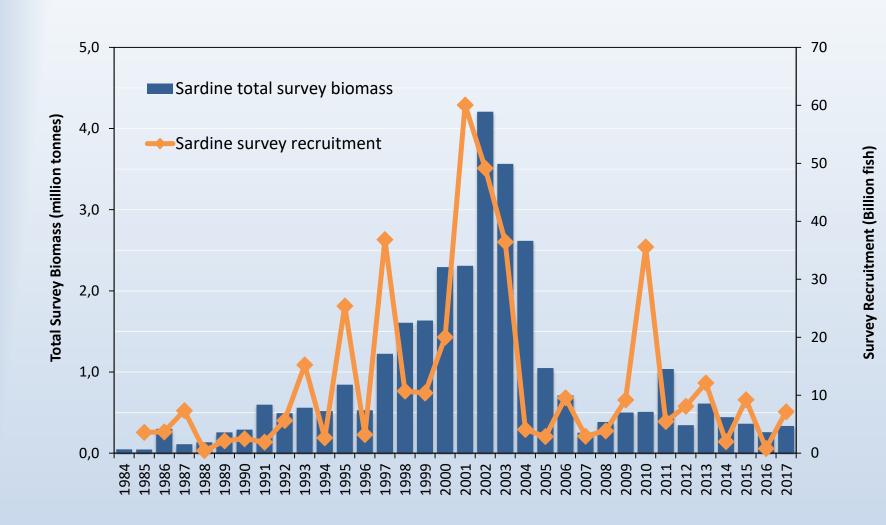


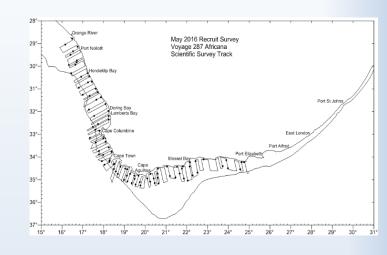
Hydroacoustic Survey Estimates of Biomass



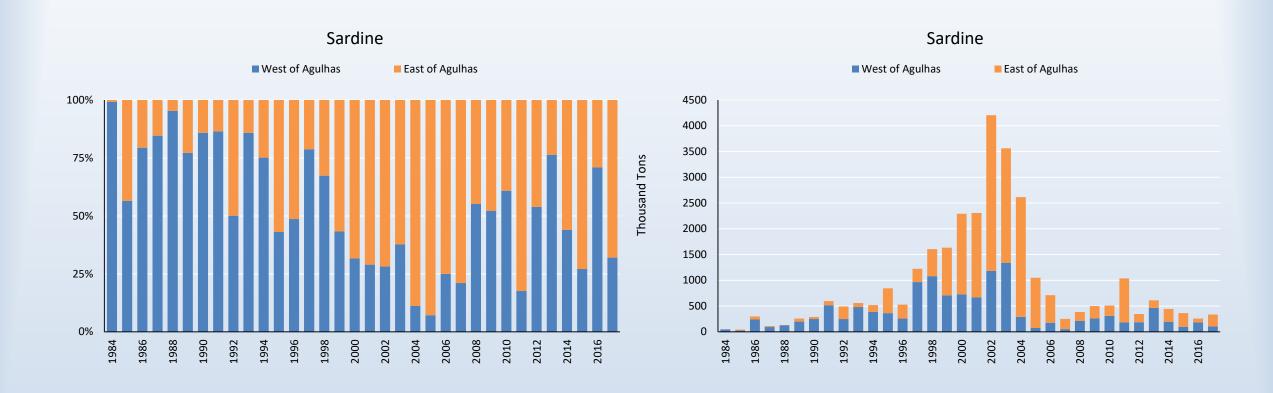


Hydroacoustic Survey Estimates of Biomass





Hydroacoustic Survey Estimates of Biomass



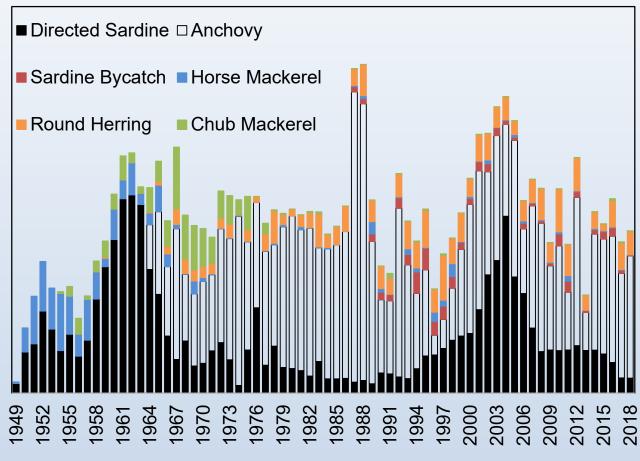


History of Fishery



Small pelagics purse-seine fishery:

- Largest by landed mass
- 2nd largest by value

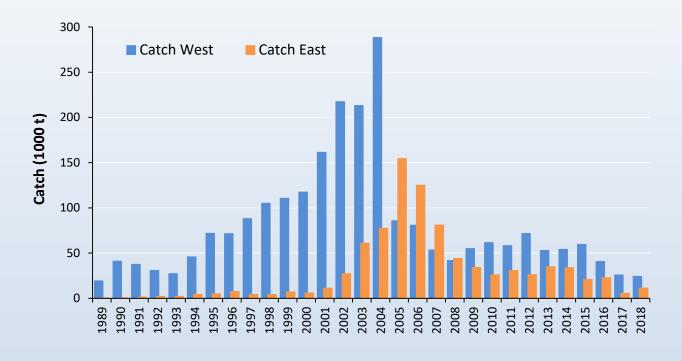






History of Fishery

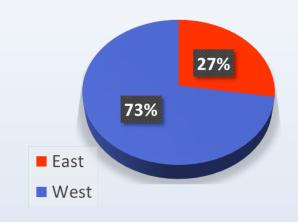






Sardine have also been commercially harvested off the south coast since the 1990s

Sardine Fishery Background



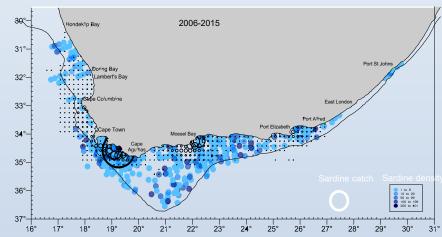
109 long-term rights issued 2006-2020

- 86 active rights holders in 2016
- Rights range from 0.05% 15% of the TAC
- Rights to 73% of the TAC is held by RHs from the West Coast

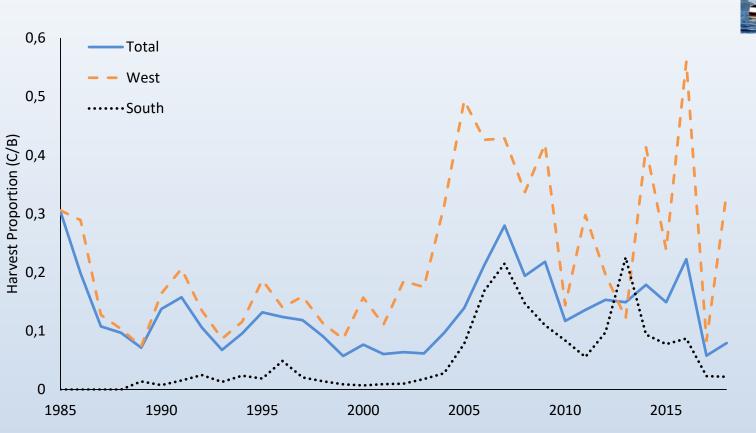
80% of the catch is canned

- 6 canning factories (5 on west coast)
- small pack and freeze processors (bait and human consumption)





Spatial Distribution of Directed Sardine Catches

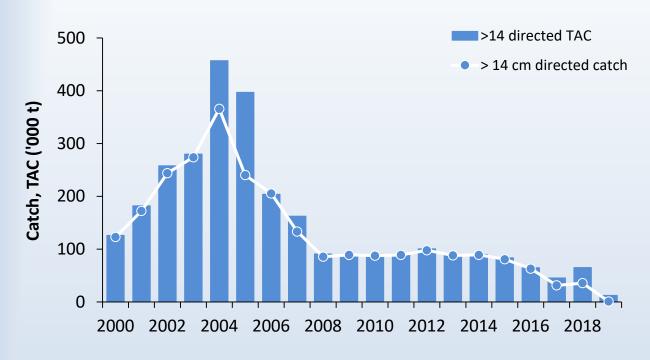


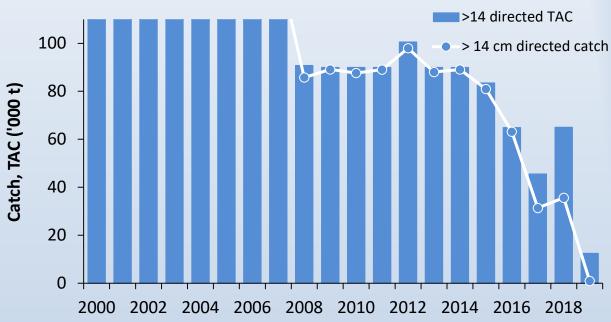


Harvest proportion on west component much higher

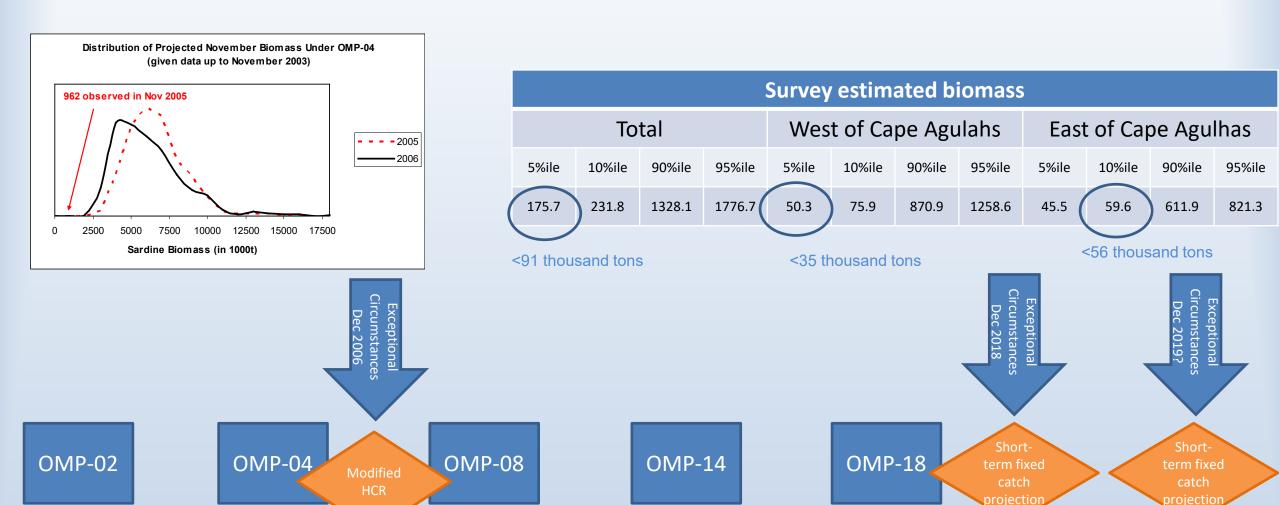
Of concern given poor recruitment to west component in recent decade if this is a "feeder" to both coasts

Directed Sardine Catch v TAC





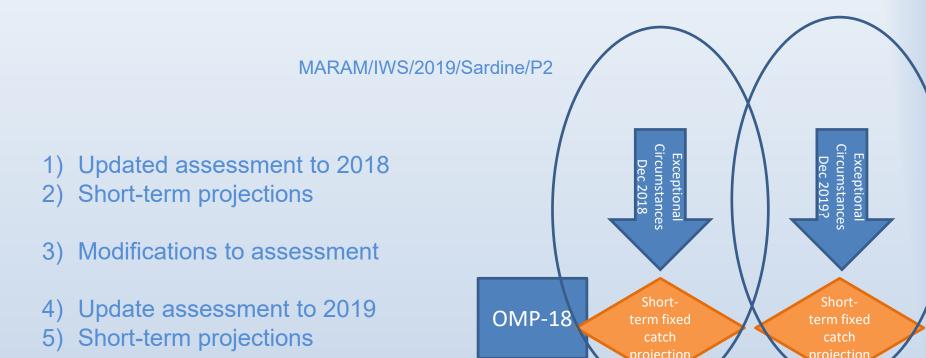
OMPs and Exceptional Circumstances Directed sardine TAC and sardine TABs



OMPs and Exceptional Circumstances Directed sardine TAC and sardine TABs

Uncertainties and Associated Concerns...

MARAM/IWS/2019/Sardine/P3



Assessment Details

- Age-structured production method framework, incorporating key elements of Statistical catch-at-age and Integrated Analysis methods
- Fit to survey estimates of recruitment and total abundance, catch data and length frequencies and parasite prevalence-at-length
- Estimate time-invariant growth curve with variability about length-atage

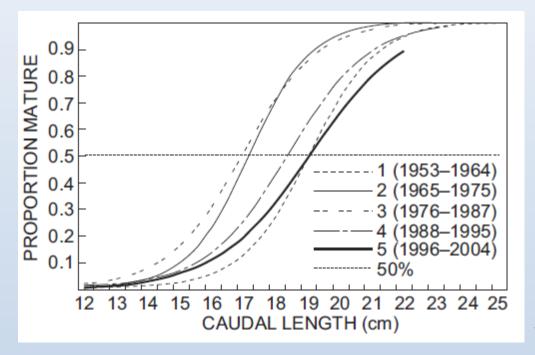
Biomass "currencies"

Total biomass:

model estimated biomass (all $N \times w = B$)

Spawner biomass:

model estimated biomass contributing to spawning (N x w x f = B^{sp})



Biomass "currencies"

Total biomass:

model estimated biomass (all $N \times w = B$)

Spawner biomass:

model estimated biomass contributing to spawning (N x w x f = B^{sp})

• Effective spawner biomass:

model estimated biomass on which recruitment to the west/south component is assumed to be dependent

• Survey estimated ("observed") biomass:

biomass estimated by the survey; typically an underestimate for sardine $(B^{obs} = k*B)$

Biomass "currencies"

