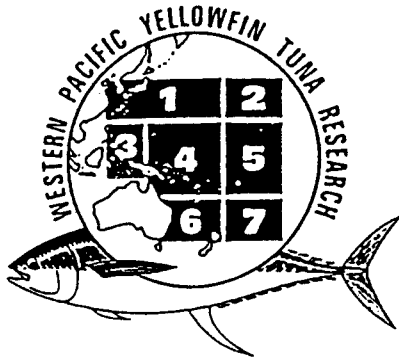




Nadi, Fiji
June 18-20, 1997

**Updated CPUE of Central and Western Pacific Yellowfin Tuna
from Taiwanese Distant-Water Fisheries**

by

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Working paper for the 7th Meeting of the Western Pacific Yellowfin Tuna Research Group,
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Updated CPUE of Central and Western Pacific Yellowfin Tuna from Taiwanese Distant-Water Fisheries

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Introduction

Taiwan's distant-water tuna longline (or simply Taiwanese longline) vessels have been fishing in the Pacific Ocean since 1963, with the target species being albacore (Sun and Yeh 1992, 1993a, 1994). Taiwan's distant-water tuna purse seine (Taiwanese purse seine) vessels have been operating in the western Pacific since 1982, with the target species being skipjack and yellowfin tuna (Sun and Yeh 1992, 1993b, 1994).

The purpose of this paper is to update the standardized catches per unit effort (CPUE's), which have been studied by Sun and Yeh (1994), for yellowfin tuna caught in the central and western Pacific by the two fleets mentioned above. The standardized CPUE's may then find possible use in the stock assessments of the Western Pacific Yellowfin Tuna Research Group (WPYRG).

The general linear modeling technique was applied to estimate annual CPUE's of the longline and purse seine data for the periods 1967-1995 and 1988-1996, respectively.

Materials and Methods

Taiwanese longline fishery

Catch was represented by the number of fish taken, and effort was expressed in number of hooks used. These variables were presented by month in a 5°x 5° square area during the period 1967-1995. The nominal CPUE value represented catch in number of yellowfin per 1000 hooks.

The detailed procedure for standardization of the Taiwanese longline CPUE using the general linear model (GLM) method (Kimura 1981, Allen and Punsly 1984, Draper and Smith 1986) was described by Sun and Yeh (1993a). The main effects chosen to

implement the GLM analyses were year, month, WPYF area, spawning season-area, and the catch rates of albacore and bigeye tuna treated as class variables (new effects added, compared to Sun and Yeh, 1994. Also added is the interaction term between month and WPYF area).

The multiplicative model used in this analysis is

$$\ln(CPUE_{ijklmn} + 1) = \mu + Y_i + M_j + A_k + S_l + ALB_m + BET_n + M_j A_k + \varepsilon_{ijklmn}$$

where

$\ln$	is the natural logarithm;
$CPUE_{ijklmn}$	is the nominal catch rate (no. of fish / 1000 hooks) in year i , month j , WPYF area k , spawning season-area l , albacore catch rate m , and bigeye catch rate n ;
μ	is the overall mean;
Y_i	is year i ;
M_j	is month j ;
A_k	is WPYF area k ;
S_l	is spawning season-area l (peak or nonpeak);
ALB_m	is albacore catch rate m ;
BET_n	is bigeye catch rate n ;
$M_j A_k$	is the interaction between month and WPYF area;
ε_{ijklmn}	is the error term, NID $(0, \sigma^2)$.

Taiwanese purse seine fishery

For the Taiwanese purse seine fishery, catch was expressed as the tonnage of fish caught, and effort was represented by the number of days fished. These variables were presented by month in a 5°x 5° square area during the period 1988-1996. The nominal CPUE value represented catch in tonnage of yellowfin per day.

The detailed procedure for standardization of the Taiwanese purse seine CPUE using the GLM method was also described by Sun and Yeh (1993b). The main effects chosen to implement the GLM analyses were year, month, WPYF area, set type, spawning season-area, and the catch rate of skipjack treated as a class variable (new effect added, compared to Sun and Yeh, 1994).

The multiplicative model used in this analysis is

$$\ln(CPUE_{ijklmn} + 1) = \mu + Y_i + M_j + A_k + T_l + S_m + SKJ_n + \varepsilon_{ijklmn}$$

where

$\ln$	is the natural logarithm;
$CPUE_{ijklmn}$	is the nominal catch rate (mt / day fished) in year i , month j , WPYF area k , set type l , spawning season-area m , and skipjack catch rate n ;
μ	is the overall mean;
Y_i	is year i ;
M_j	is month j ;
A_k	is WPYF area k ;
T_l	is the set type l ;
S_m	is spawning season-area m (peak or nonpeak);
SKJ_n	is skipjack catch rate n ; and
ε_{ijklmn}	is the error term, NID(0, σ^2).

Data preparation and calculation employing SAS Statistical Software, Version 6.04, were performed on personal computer.

Results and Discussion

Taiwanese longline fishery (*Ow-albacore*).

The total number of observations for this analysis is 8,018. The frequency distribution of the standardized residual for all variables' combined effects is shown in Figure 1A. The combined distribution of the standardized residual is very close to that of the normal distribution.

The results of using the GLM analysis of variance (ANOVA) to examine the logged catch rate for differences among variables (year, month, area, spawning season-area, and the catch rates of albacore and bigeye tuna) are shown in Table 1a. All of the main variables as well as the whole model are statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). The rate of variability explained by the model (i.e. R^2) is 0.57.

Figure 2a shows the least square mean (LSM) estimates of annual CPUE and their associated relative 95% confidence limits. There is a downward trend of CPUE after 1971 until 1977. An increase is apparent during the 1978-1980 period, followed by a decrease during 1981-1984 and a slight increase during 1985-1988. The CPUE decreased again in 1989, and from 1989 to 1995, the level maintains a low, stable

condition.

Figure 3a compares the standardized CPUE with the nominal CPUE. The trend is similar although after 1980 the standardized CPUE is generally slightly higher than the nominal CPUE.

Table 2a shows the analysis of variance results when the same Taiwanese longline CPUE data was fitted to the model used in Sun and Yeh, 1994. The results indicate that adding catch rates of albacore and bigeye did improve the fit of the model, but not much. This result was not what we would expect when we compare it to the work of Miyabe (1994), in which the inclusion of bigeye catch rate increases r-square from 40% to 90% for Japanese longline data.

Taiwanese purse seine fishery

The total number of observations for this analysis is 2,016. After the first run of ANOVA, the results indicate that two main variables, area and spawning season-area, are statistically insignificant ($p > 0.5$). They were therefore removed from the model.

The results of ANOVA for the altered model are shown in Table 1b. The remaining four variables (year, month, set type, and skipjack catch rate) as well as the whole model are statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). The rate of variability explained by the model (i.e. R^2) is fairly low (0.21). The overall distribution of standardized residual (Figure 1B) is close to the normal curve.

Figure 2b shows the LSM estimates of annual CPUE and the lower and upper 95% confidence limits. The CPUE has increased since 1991 to a maximum of 4.5 mt per day in 1993. Afterward, the CPUE decreased sharply to the lowest level of 0.8 mt per day in 1996.

In the Taiwanese purse seine fishery (Figure 3b) the standardized CPUE and the nominal CPUE have similar trends, although the nominal CPUE between 1992 and 1995 is significantly higher.

Including skipjack catch rate only slightly improves the model fitting (Tables 1b and 2b) as was similarly shown in the Taiwanese longline fishery when adding albacore and bigeye.

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Table 1a. Analysis of variance results for the GLM model fitted to the yellowfin CPUE data from Taiwanese longline fishery.

Number of observations in data set = 8018

General Linear Models Procedure

Dependent Variable: LNCPUE

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	97	4486.34261299	46.25095477	106.64	0.0
Error	7920	3435.14735910	0.43373073		
Corrected Total	8017	7921.48997210			

R-Square	C.V.	Root MSE	LNCPUE Mean
0.566351	51.43247	0.65858236	1.28047986

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
YEAR	28	752.41693332	26.87203333	61.96	0.0
MONTH	11	14.57037538	1.32457958	3.05	0.0004
AREA	4	423.01506247	105.75376562	243.82	0.0001
SPAWN	1	53.83805259	53.83805259	124.13	0.0001
ALB	5	104.75502973	20.95100595	48.30	0.0001
BET	4	208.64509500	52.16127375	120.26	0.0001
MONTH*AREA	44	132.82376967	3.01872204	6.96	0.0001

Table 1b. Analysis of variance results for the GLM model fitted to the yellowfin CPUE data from Taiwanese purse seine fishery.

Number of observations in data set = 2016

General Linear Models Procedure

Dependent Variable: LNCPUE

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	26	558.39333936	21.47666690	20.00	0.0001
Error	1989	2135.64433064	1.07372767		
Corrected Total	2015	2694.03767000			

R-Square	C.V.	Root MSE	LNCPUE Mean
0.207270	86.03179	1.03620831	1.20444811

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
YEAR	8	238.93827500	29.86728438	27.82	0.0001
MONTH	11	51.59261179	4.69023744	4.37	0.0001
SETTYPE	3	114.71214630	38.23738210	35.61	0.0001
SKJ	4	30.67848824	7.66962206	7.14	0.0001

Table 2a. Analysis of variance results for the GLM model (of 1994) fitted to the yellowfin CPUE data from Taiwanese longline fishery.

Number of observations in data set = 8018

General Linear Models Procedure

Dependent Variable: LNCPUE

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	44	3992.70023806	90.74318723	184.15	0.0
Error	7973	3928.78973403	0.49276179		
Corrected Total	8017	7921.48997210			

R-Square	C.V.	Root MSE	LNCPUE Mean
0.504034	54.82085	0.70196993	1.28047986

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
YEAR	28	1148.75197635	41.02685630	83.26	0.0
MONTH	11	50.40357303	4.58214300	9.30	0.0001
SPCAREA	4	1465.37838234	366.34459559	743.45	0.0
SPAWN	1	231.50688365	231.50688365	469.82	0.0001

Table 2b. Analysis of variance results for the GLM model (of 1994) fitted to the yellowfin CPUE data from Taiwanese purse seine fishery.

Number of observations in data set = 2016

General Linear Models Procedure

Dependent Variable: LNCPUE

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	22	527.71485112	23.98703869	22.07	0.0001
Error	1993	2166.32281888	1.08696579		
Corrected Total	2015	2694.03767000			

R-Square	C.V.	Root MSE	LNCPUE Mean
0.195883	86.56052	1.04257652	1.20444811

Source	DF	Type III SS	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
YEAR	8	278.52060270	34.81507534	32.03	0.0001
MONTH	11	51.51724518	4.68338593	4.31	0.0001
SETTYPE	3	141.32624192	47.10874731	43.34	0.0001

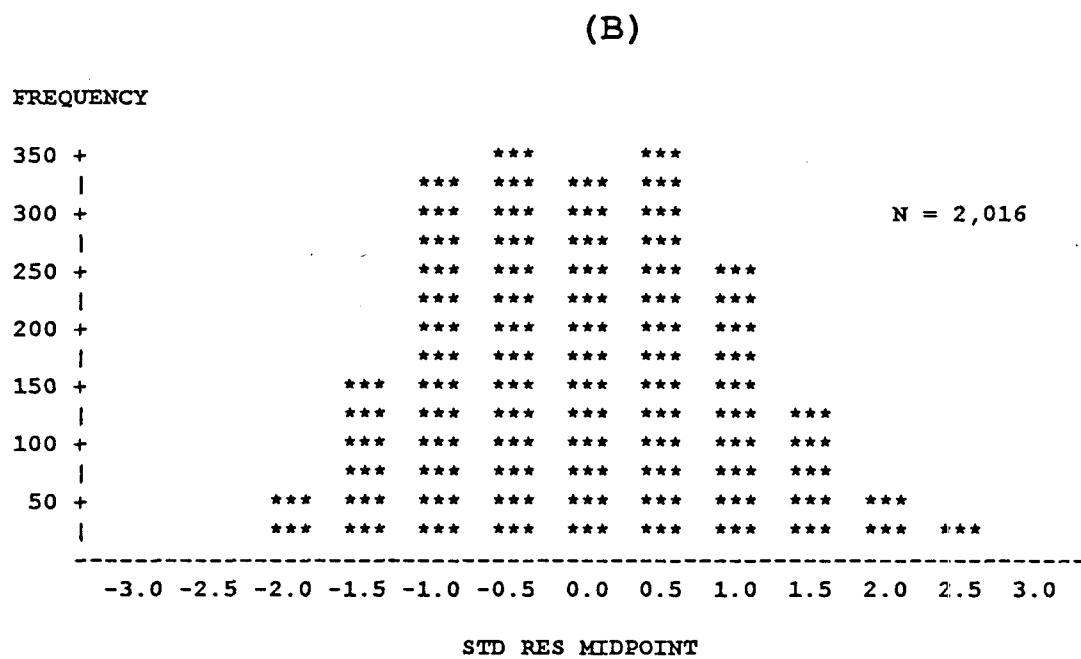
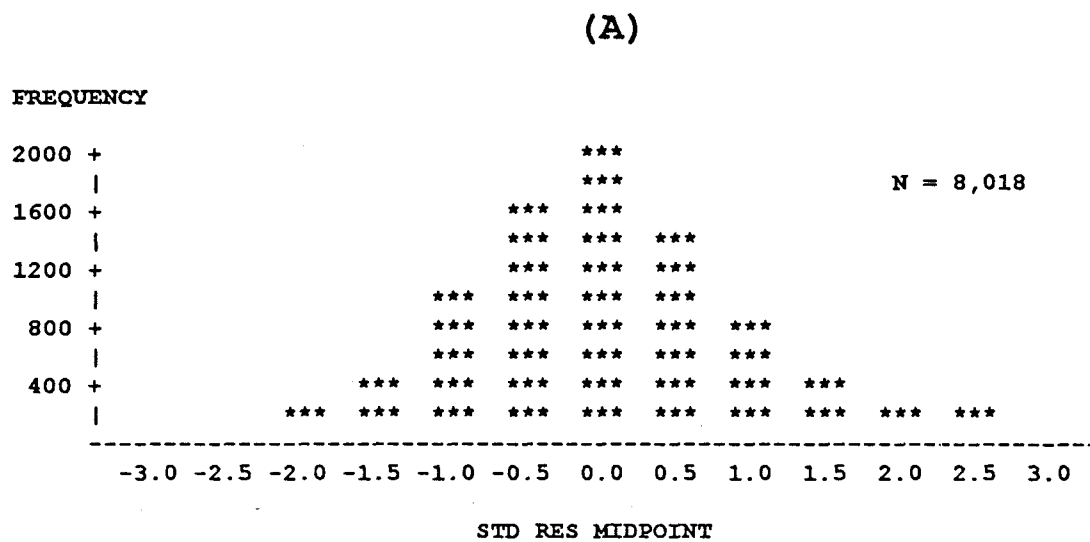


Figure 1. Distribution of standardized residuals of the models fitted to the yellowfin CPUE data from (A) Taiwanese longline, and (B) Taiwanese purse seine fishery in the western Pacific Ocean.

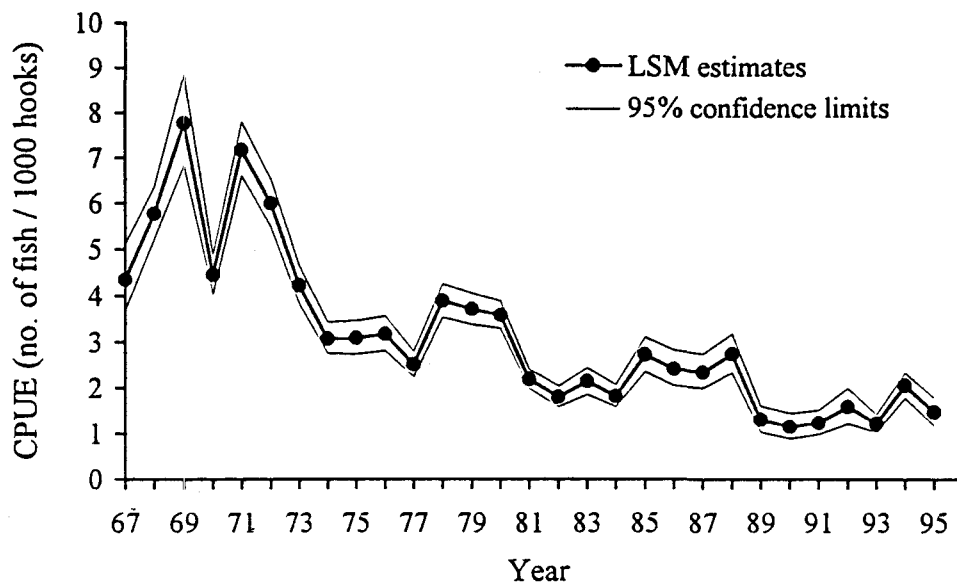


Figure 2a. Least square mean estimates and 95% confidence limits of standardized yellowfin CPUE for Taiwanese longline fishery in the western Pacific, 1967-1995.

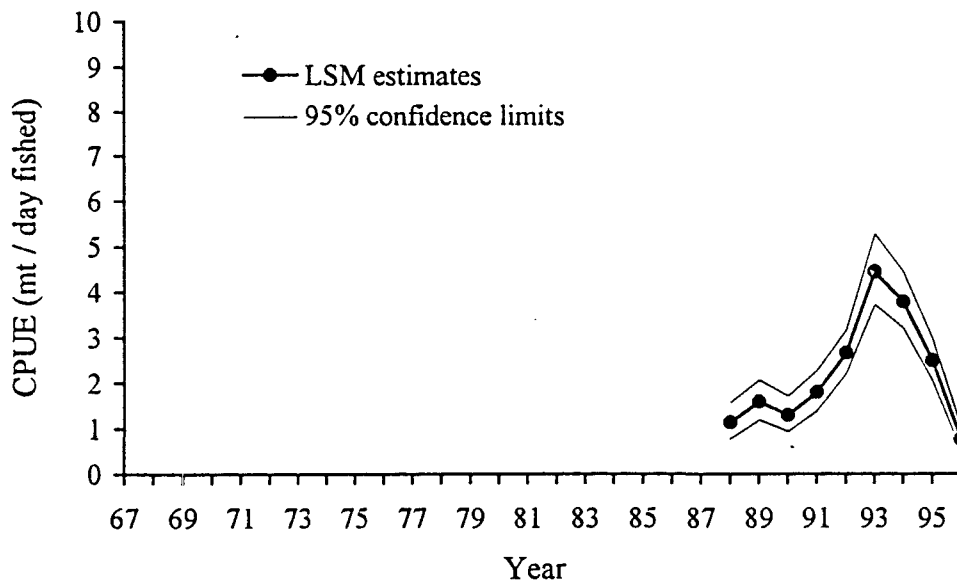


Figure 2b. Least square mean estimates and 95% confidence limits of standardized yellowfin CPUE for Taiwanese purse seine fishery in the western Pacific, 1988-1996.

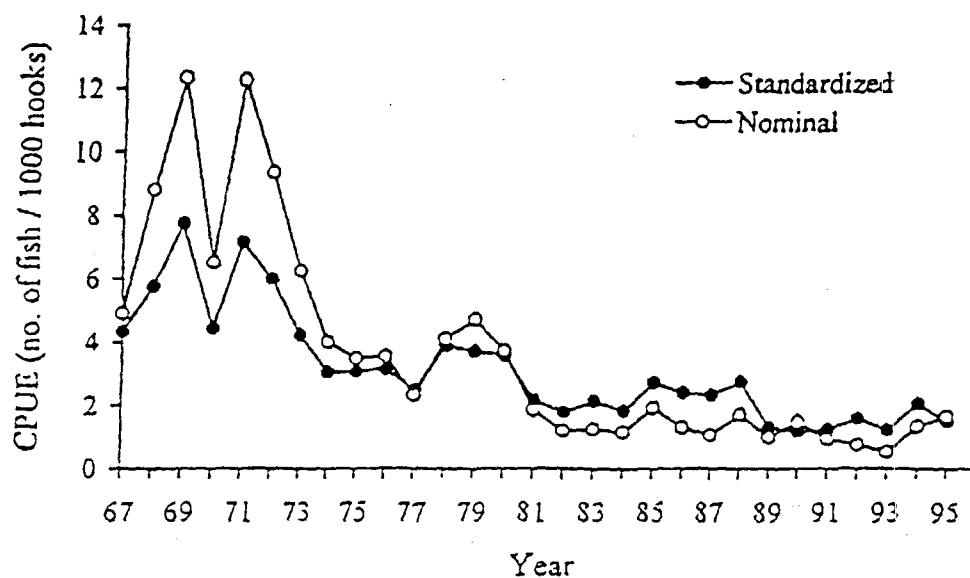


Figure 3a. Standardized and nominal yellowfin CPUE for Taiwanese longline fishery in the western Pacific, 1967-1995.

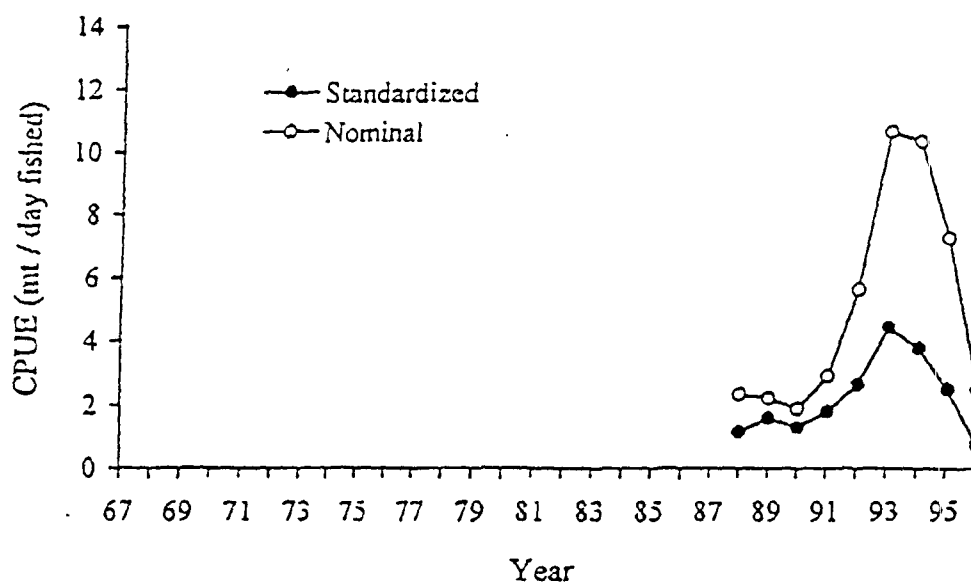


Figure 3b. Standardized and nominal yellowfin CPUE for Taiwanese purse seine fishery in the western Pacific, 1988-1996.