**Pacific Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*)**

**Stock Status &Trends plus Management Advice and Implications**

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# SC14 2018 (STOCK ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED)

**Stock status and trends**

**SC14 noted that ISC provided the following conclusions on the stock status of Pacific bluefin tuna.**

The base-case model results show that: (1) SSB fluctuated throughout the assessment period, (2) SSB steadily declined from 1996 to 2010; and (3) the slow increase of the stock continues since 2011 including the most recent two years (2015-2016). Based on the model diagnostics, the estimated biomass trend for the last 30 years is considered robust although SSB prior to the 1980s is uncertain due to data limitations. Using the base-case model, the 2016 SSB (terminal year) was estimated to be around 21,000 t in the 2018 assessment, which is an increase from 19,000 t in 2014 (Table 6‑5 and Figure 6‑10).

Historical recruitment estimates have fluctuated since 1952 without an apparent trend. The low recruitment levels estimated in 2010-2014 were a concern in the 2016 assessment. The 2015 recruitment estimate is lower than the historical average while the 2016 recruitment estimate (15.988 million fish) is higher than the historical average (13.402 million fish) (Figure 6‑13, Table 6‑5). The uncertainty of the 2016 recruitment estimate is higher than in previous years because it occurs in the terminal year of the assessment and is mainly informed by one observation from the troll age-0 CPUE index. The troll CPUE series has been shown to be a good predictor of recruitment, with no apparent retrospective error in the recruitment estimates of the terminal year given the current model construction. As the 2016 recruits grow and are observed by other fleets, the magnitude of this year class will be more precisely estimated in the next stock assessment. The above average recruitment estimated in 2016 had a positive impact on the projection results.

Estimated age-specific fishing mortalities (F) on the stock during the periods 2012-2014 and 2015‑2016 compared with 2002-2004 estimates (the base period for the WCPFC Conservation and Management Measure) are presented in Figure 6‑11. A substantial decrease in estimated F is observed in ages 0-2 in 2015-2016 from the previous years. Note that stricter management measures in the WCPFC and IATTC have been in place since 2015.

The WCPFC adopted an initial rebuilding biomass target (the median SSB estimated for the period 1952 through 2014) and a second rebuilding biomass target (20%SSBF=0 under average recruitment), without specifying a fishing mortality reference level.[[1]](#footnote-1) The 2018 assessment estimated the initial rebuilding biomass target to be 6.7%SSBF=0 and the corresponding fishing mortality expressed as SPR of F6.7%SPR (Table 6‑6). SPR is the ratio of the cumulative spawning biomass that an average recruit is expected to produce over its lifetime when the stock is fished at the current intensity to the cumulative spawning biomass that could be produced by an average recruit over its lifetime if the stock was unfished. Because the projections include catch limits, fishing mortality is expected to decline, i.e., Fx%SPR will increase, as biomass increases. The Kobe plot shows that the point estimate of the SSB2016 was 3.3%SSBF=0 and the 2016 fishing mortality corresponds to F6.7%SPR (Figure 6‑12). Table 6‑7 provides an evaluation of stock status against some common reference points. It shows that the PBF stock is overfished relative to biomass-based limit reference points adopted for other species in WCPFC (20%SSBF=0) and is subject to overfishing relative to most of the common fishing intensity-based reference points.

Figure 6‑13 depicts the historical impacts of the fleets on the PBF stock, showing the estimated biomass when fishing mortality from respective fleets is zero. Historically, the WPO coastal fisheries group has had the greatest impact on the PBF stock, but since about the early 1990s the WPO purse seine fleets, in particular those targeting small fish (ages 0-1), have had a greater impact, and the effect of these fleets in 2016 was greater than any of the other fishery groups. The impact of the EPO fishery was large before the mid-1980s, decreasing significantly thereafter. The WPO longline fleet has had a limited effect on the stock throughout the analysis period, because the impact of a fishery on a stock depends on both the number and size of the fish caught by each fleet; i.e., catching a high number of smaller juvenile fish can have a greater impact on future spawning stock biomass than catching the same weight of larger mature fish.

**SC14 noted the following stock status from ISC:**

Based on these findings, the following information on the status of the Pacific bluefin tuna stock is provided:

1. **No biomass-based limit or target reference points have been adopted to evaluate the overfished status for PBF. However, the PBF stock is overfished relative to the potential biomass-based reference points evaluated (SSBMED and 20%SSBF=0, Table 6-7 and Figure 6‑12).**
2. **No fishing intensity-based limit or target reference points have been adopted to evaluate overfishing for PBF. However, the PBF stock is subject to overfishing relative to most of potential fishing intensity-based reference points evaluated (Table 6-7 and Figure 6‑12).**

**SC14 noted that the total PBF catch in 2017 was 14,707 mt, 11% increase from 2016 and 9% increase from the average 2012-2016. PBF is caught by various fishing gears including purse seine, longline, set net, troll, pole-and-line, handline and recreational fisheries. The detailed catch information by fishery is available in ISC 2018 stock assessment (SC14-SA-WP-06).**

**Management advice and implications**

**SC14 advises the commission to note the current very low level of spawning biomass (3.3% B0), the current level of overfishing, and that the projections are strongly influenced by the inclusion of a relatively high but uncertain recruitment in 2016. The majority of CCMs recommended a precautionary approach to the management of Pacific Bluefin tuna, especially in relation to the timing of increasing catch levels, until the rebuilding of the stock to higher biomass levels is achieved. [adopted]**

**SC14 noted the following conservation advice from ISC:**

After the steady decline in SSB from 1995 to the historical low level in 2010, the PBF stock appears to have started recovering slowly. The 2016 stock biomass is below the two biomass rebuilding targets adopted by the WCPFC while the 2015-16 fishing intensity (spawning potential ratio) is at a level corresponding to the initial rebuilding target.

The 2018 base case assessment results are consistent with the 2016 model results. However, the 2018 projection results are more optimistic than the 2016 projections, mainly due to the inclusion of the relatively good recruitment in 2016, which is above the historical average level (119%) and twice as high as the median of the low recruitment scenario (which occurred 1980-1989).

Based on these results, the following conservation information is provided:

1. **The projection based on the base-case model mimicking the current management measures by the WCPFC (CMM 2017-08) and IATTC (C-16-08) under the low recruitment scenario resulted in an estimated 98% probability of achieving the initial biomass rebuilding target (6.7%SSBF=0) by 2024. This estimated probability is above the threshold (75% or above in 2024) prescribed by the WCPFC Harvest Strategy (Harvest Strategy 2017-02) (scenario 0 of Table 6‑8 to Table 6‑10; See also Figure 6‑14 and Figure 6‑15). The low recruitment scenario is more precautionary than the recent 10 years recruitment scenario.**
2. **The Harvest Strategy specifies that recruitment switches from the low recruitment scenario to the average recruitment scenario beginning in the year after achieving the initial rebuilding target. The estimated probability of achieving the second biomass rebuilding target (20%SSBF=0) 10 years after the achievement of the initial rebuilding target or by 2034, whichever is earlier, is 96% (scenario 1 of Tables Table 6‑7, Table 6‑8, and Table 6‑9; Figure 6‑14 and Figure 6‑15). This estimate is above the threshold (60% or above in 2034) prescribed by the WCPFC Harvest Strategy. However, it should be recognized that these projection results are strongly influenced by the inclusion of the relatively high, but uncertain recruitment estimate for 2016.**

The Harvest Strategy adopted by WCPFC (Harvest Strategy 2017-02) guided projections conducted by ISC to provide catch reduction options if the projection results indicate that the initial rebuilding target will not be achieved or to provide relevant information for potential increase in catch if the probability of achieving the initial rebuilding target exceeds 75%. The projection results showed that the probability of achieving the initial rebuilding target was above the level (75% or above in 2024) prescribed in the WCPFC Harvest Strategy. **Accordingly, the ISC examined some optional scenarios with higher catch limits, which can be found in Appendix 1 of the PBF 2018 stock assessment report (SC14-SA-WP-06).**

**Research Needs**

Given the low SSB, the uncertainty in future recruitment, and the influence of recruitment on stock biomass, monitoring of recruitment and SSB should be strengthened so that the recruitment trends can be understood in a timely manner.

Table 6‑5. Total biomass, spawning stock biomass and recruitment of Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis) estimated by the base-case model, where coefficient of variation (CV) measures relative variability defined as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean.



Table 6‑6. Spawning stock biomass and fishing intensity of Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis) in 1995 (recent high biomass), 2002-2004 (WCPFC reference year biomass), 2011 (biomass 5 years ago), and 2016 (latest) to those of the adopted WCPFC biomass rebuilding targets. SPR is used as a measure of fishing intensity; the lower the number the higher the fishing intensity that year.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **initial rebuilding target** | **Second rebuilding target** | **1995  (recent high)** | **2002-2004 (reference year)** | **2011  (5 years ago)** | **2016  (latest)** |
| Biomass (%SSBF=0) | SSB median1952-2014 = 6.7% | 20% | 10.4% | 7.1% | 2.1% | 3.3% |
| SPR | 6.7% | 20% | 5.1% | 3.4% | 4.9% | 6.7% |

Table 6‑7. Ratios of the estimated fishing intensities mortalities (Fs and 1-SPRs for 2002-04, 2012-14, 2015-16) relative to potential fishing intensity-based reference points, and terminal year SSB (t) for each reference period, and depletion ratios for the terminal year of the reference period for Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis).

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Table 6‑8. Future projection scenarios for Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis).

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\*1 F indicates the geometric mean values of quarterly age-specific fishing mortality during 2002-2004.

\*2 The Japanese unilateral measure (transferring 250 mt of catch upper limit from that for small PBF to that for large PBF during 2017-2020) would be reflected.

\*3 Fishing mortality for the EPO commercial fishery was assumed to be high enough to fulfill its catch upper limit (F multiplied by two). The fishing mortality for the EPO recreational fishery was assumed to be the F2009-11 average level.

\*4 In scenario 0, the future recruitment were assumed to be the low recruitment (1980-1989) level forever. In other scenarios, recruitment was switched from low recruitment to average recruitment from the next year of achieving the initial rebuilding target.

Table 6‑9. Future projection scenarios for Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis) and their probability of achieving various target levels by various time schedules based on the base-case model.

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\*1 In scenario 0, the future recruitment were assumed to be the low recruitment (1980-1989) level forever. In other scenarios, recruitment was switched from low recruitment to average recruitment from the next year of achieving the initial rebuilding target.

Table 6‑10. Expected yield for Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis) under various harvesting scenarios based on the base-case model.

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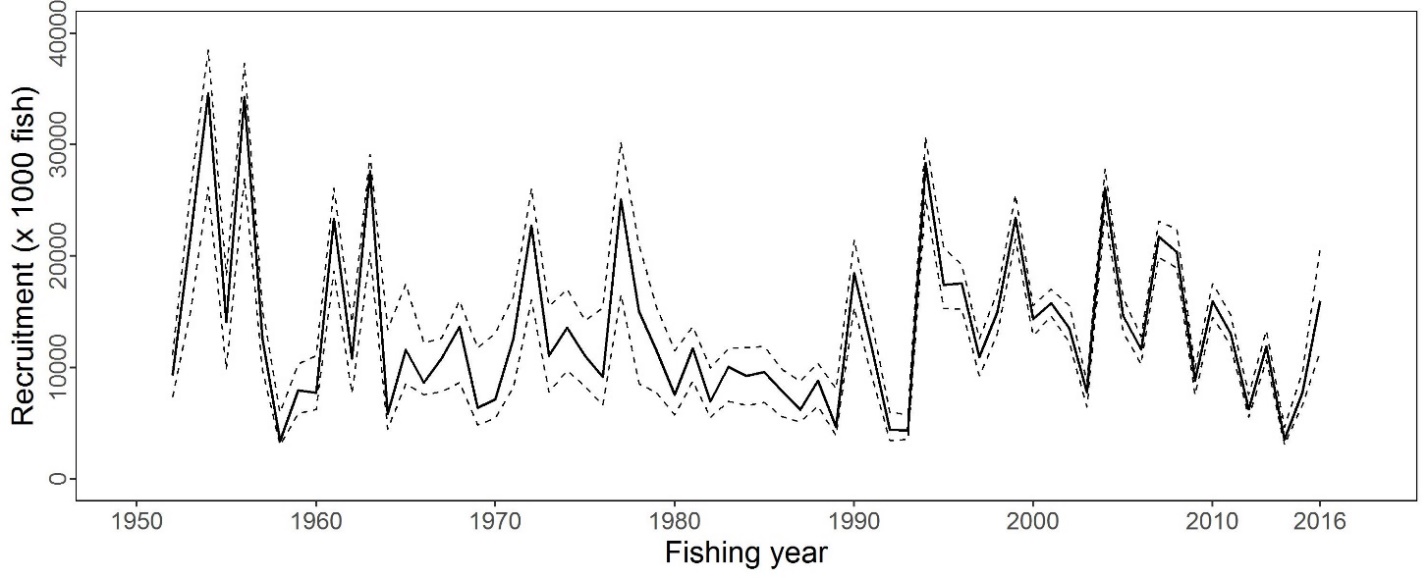
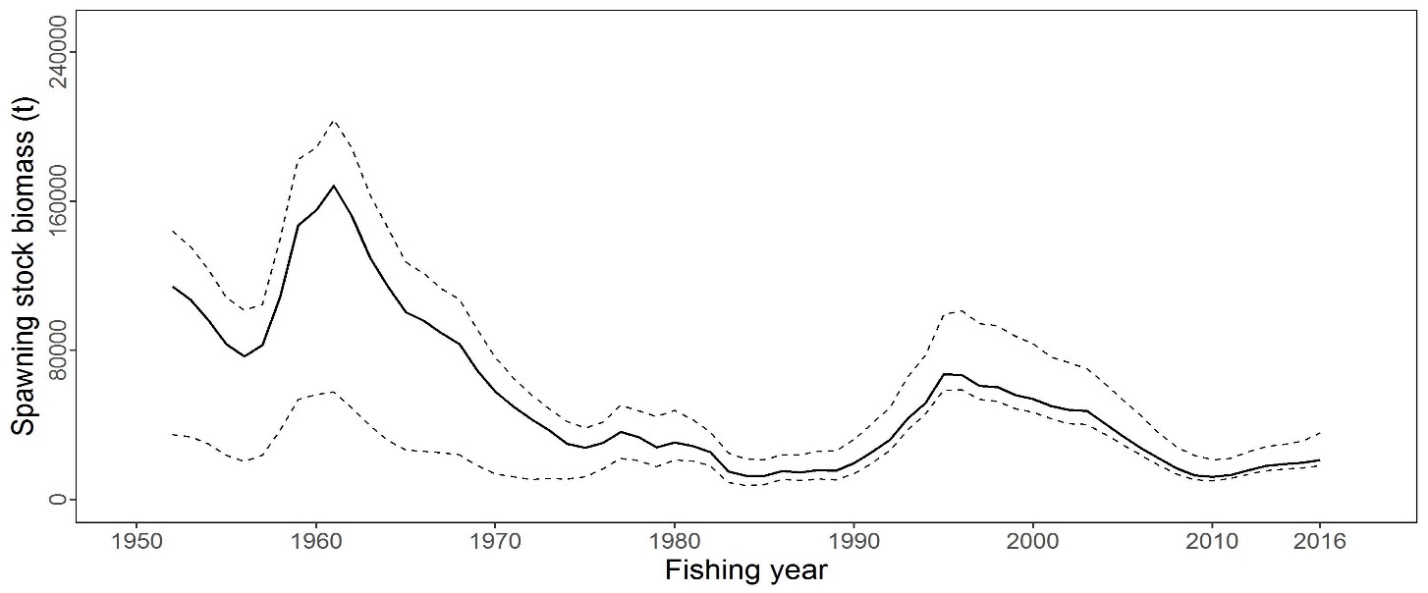
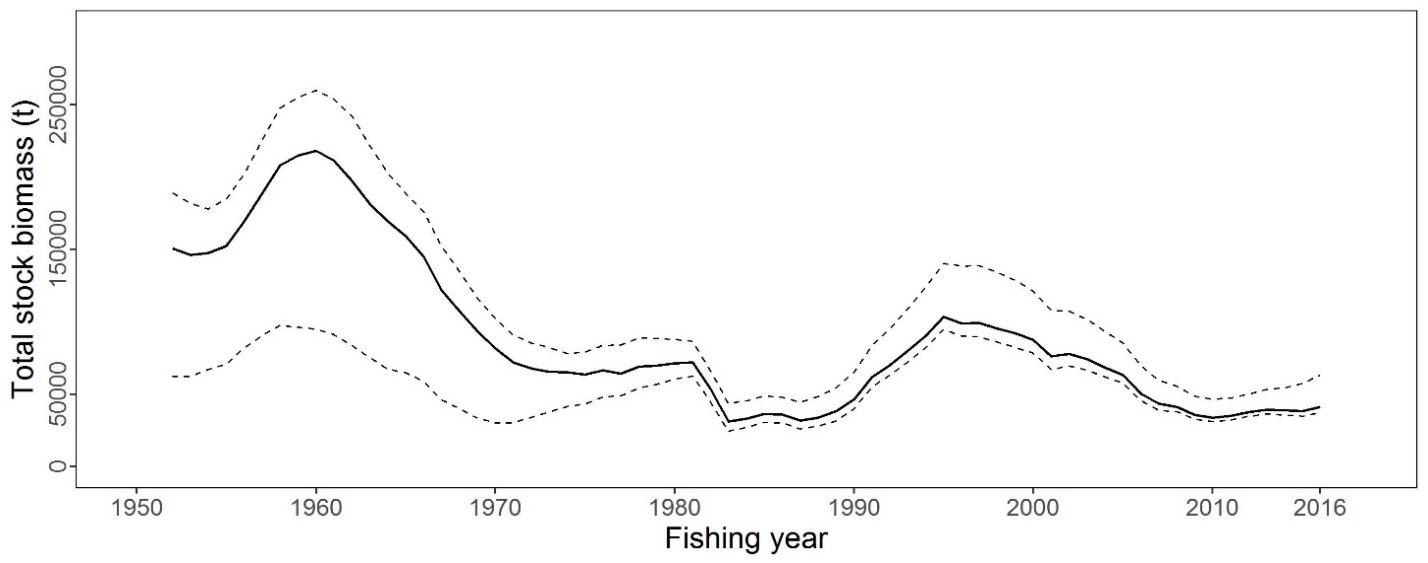


Figure 6‑10. Total stock biomass (top), spawning stock biomass (middle) and recruitment (bottom) of Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis) from the base-case model. The solid lines indicate point estimates and the dashed lines indicate the 90% confidence intervals.

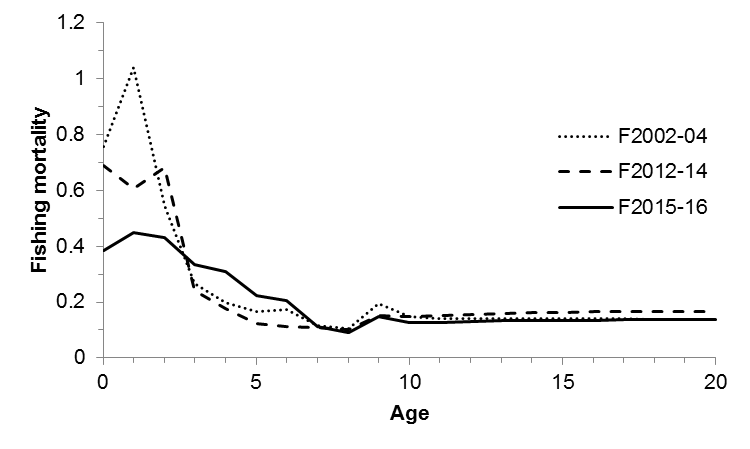
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Figure 6‑11. Geometric means of annual age-specific fishing mortalities of Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis) in 2002-2004 (dotted line), 2012-2014 (dashed line), and 2015-2016 (solid line).

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Figure 6‑12. Kobe plots for Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis). X axis shows the annual SSB relative to 20%SSBF=0 and the Y axis shows the spawning potential ratio as a measure of fishing intensity. Solid vertical and horizontal lines in the left figure show 20%SSBF=0 (which corresponds to the second biomass rebuilding target) and the corresponding fishing intensity, respectively. Dashed vertical and horizontal lines in both figures show the initial biomass rebuilding target (SSBMED = 6.7%SSBF=0) and the corresponding fishing intensity, respectively. SSBMED is calculated as the median of estimated SSB over 1952-2014. The left figure shows the historical trajectory, where the open circle indicates the first year of the assessment (1952) while solid circles indicate the last five years of the assessment (2012-2016). The right figure shows the trajectory of the last 30 years, where grey dots indicate the uncertainty of the terminal year.

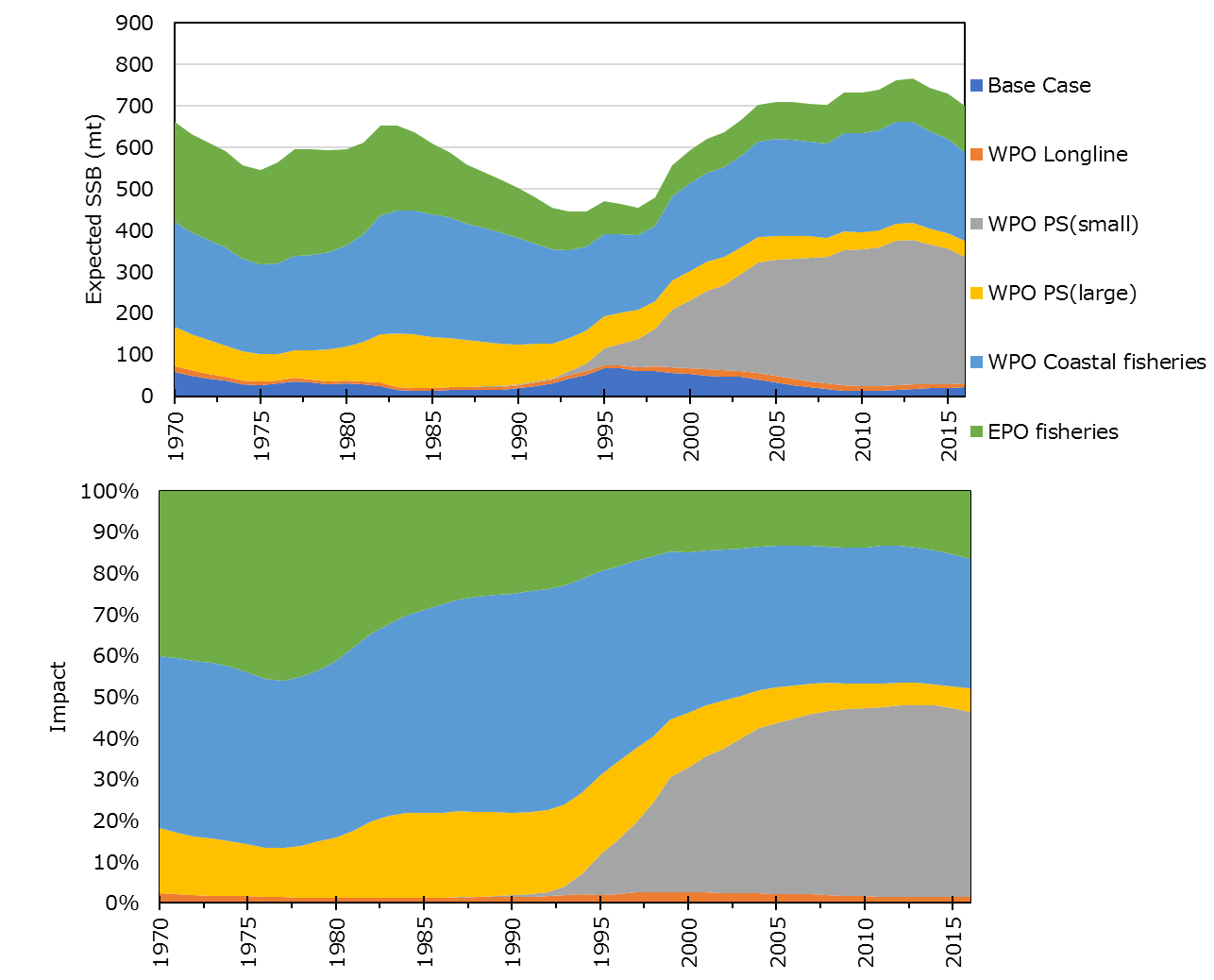
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Figure 6‑13. Trajectory of the spawning stock biomass of a simulated population of Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis) when zero fishing mortality is assumed, estimated by the base-case model. (top: absolute impact, bottom: relative impact). Fleet definition; WPO longline: F1, F12, F17. WPO purse seine for small fish: F2, F3, F18. WPO purse seine: F4, F5. WPO coastal fisheries: F6-11, F16, F19. EPO fisheries: F13, F14, F15.

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Figure 6‑14. Comparison of future SSB of Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis) under the current management measures assuming low recruitement using the 2016 assessment (scenario 2016 lowR), assuming low recruitment using the 2018 assessment (scenario 0), and assuming a shift of the recruitment scenario from low to average after achieving the initial rebuilding target using the 2018 assessment (scenario 1).

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Figure 6‑15. A projection result (scenario 1 from Table 4) for Pacific bluefin tuna (Thunnus orientalis) in a form of Kobe plot. The X axis shows the SSB value relative to 20%SSBF=0 (second rebuilding target) and the Y axis shows the spawning potential ratio as a measure of fishing intensity. Vertical and horizontal solid lines indicate the second rebuilding target (20%SSBF=0) and the corresponding fishing intensity, respectively, while vertical and horizontal dashed lines indicate the initial rebuilding target (SSBMED = 6.7%SSBF=0) and the corresponding fishing intensity, respectively.

# Useful References

SC14-SA-WP-06 Stock Assessment of Pacific Bluefin Tuna (Thunnus orientalis) in the Pacific Ocean in 2018. <https://www.wcpfc.int/node/31024>

For current information related to Northern Stocks Working Group Reports and the ISC Plenary Report:

<http://isc.fra.go.jp/reports/isc/isc18_reports.html>

# Previous Assessments

SC12-SA-WP-07 Pacific Bluefin Stock Assessment. <https://www.wcpfc.int/node/27559>

SC10-SA-WP-11 Stock Assessment of Bluefin Tuna in the Pacific Ocean in 2014. <https://wcpfc.int/node/19201>

SC9-SA-WP-10 Stock assessment of Pacific bluefin tuna in 2012 (Rev 1). <https://wcpfc.int/node/4731>

1. The IATTC has adopted the first rebuilding target, the second target is to be discussed at a future IATTC meeting. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)