#### Fisheries Management Law & Economics Final Recap & Review Joel Markis Asst Professor **Fisheries Technology** University of Alaska Southeast



**Fisheries Technology** 

#### Outline

- Housekeeping
- Recap
- Questions???

#### Final This Week!

- Study guide Available Tonight!
- Exam Available Tomorrow 12/8
  - Review your old exams!
  - One week to complete
    - Due Wed 12/14 @ 5:00pm
- Exam Format CUMULATIVE! 200 pts
  - Multiple choice, fill in blank, short essay
- Contact Instructional Services (eLearning Support) to schedule proctor

student.info@uas.alaska.edu

907-747-7700

#### **Course Evaluations**

#### • Please Fill Out!!



# **Emerging Management Techniques**

- Genetics in Fisheries Management
  - What is DNA?
  - What are Microsatellites? (SSR's)
    - Genes lie on strands of DNA
    - SNP's are single nucleotide mutations of (polymorphisms)
- With enough of these SNP's (which vary throughout populations) we can identify fishery stocks (or even single individuals if we use enough SNP's
- This information
  - Allows for better targeting of fishery
  - Allows for more predictable forecasts
  - We can identify where fish were going if intercepted at high seas (chinook bound for Y/K)

#### **Fisheries Observers**

- What is a Fishery Observer?
- What do they do?
- What type of information do they collect?
- Issues
  - Recruitment and retention
  - Observer health and safety
  - Data accuracy, precision, and bias
  - Expensive
- Electronic Monitoring (EM)
  - Comprised of: Cameras, GPS, Magnetic rotation Sensor, Hydraulic pressure sensor
  - Collect: Data about catch and discards, Vessel location, Fishing activity
  - Pros: improved safety, 24 Hr operation, digital record, less bias, less expensive
  - Cons: Species identification, weight and biological sample collection, video review

# Cool Stuff

- Cam Trawl (Video inside trawl net)
  - Potentially, computers identify species, estimate weight
- HabCam (towed video sled)
  - Video survey of benthic habitats (Primarily scallops)
  - Pros:Less damage to habitat, go over habitats you can't trawl
- Acoustics (Listening for fish or other species)
  - Fish make noises
    - Listening to Cod sex in the Atlantic
  - Sperm whales listen to noises (what are they listening for)
    - What do sperm whales do? (how do they interact with the fishery)
    - What are they cued into?
- Hydroacoustic Surveys (Sonar)
  - Used to estimate populations of cod and herring
    - Otherwise would have to trawl (reduce mortality and bycatch)
  - Can get biomass estimates

#### Cool Stuff 2

- Stationary Video Camera Array
  - 3D stereo camera arrays
  - survey fish populations on deep reef habitats
  - Difficult or destructive to survey using traditional means.
  - Determine fish lengths make stock assessments.
- Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV)
  - Can track fish species (collect WQ and all sorts of other data)
    - Sharks don't like
- Game of Drones
  - What are some of the benefits of drones?
  - What are some of the things we can look at using drones

#### PWS MGMT

- Central theme = to achieve a constant level of escapement regardless of run strength
- PWS Salmon is managed to meet escapement goals (these are ranges, high and low)
- Biological Escapement Goal (BEG) the escapement that provides the reatest potential for maximum sustained yield
  - BEG's are developed from the best available biological information and should be scientifically defensible on the basis of available biological information
- Sustainable Escapement Goal (SEG) the level of escapement, indicated by an index or an escapement estimate, that is known to provide for sustained yield over a 5 to 10 year period,
  - SEG's are used in situations where a BEG cannot be estimated (less data) (more conservative)
- Escapement goal ranges should allow for uncertainty in
  - Measurement techniques
  - Variability in assessments of stock size
  - Climate and oceanographic variability
  - Varying abundance of populations within stocks

#### PWS MGMT

**PWS Stock Assessments** - how many fish are there

3 techniques – all are estimates

Escapement - Weirs, towers (best), sonar, mark-recapture (good), aerial surveys (ok) Harvest – or 'catch' measured using paper (or electronic) fish tickets from fisherman Age Composition – primarily from scale samples (like tree rings)

- Know about scale ages

Test Fishery – Provides run strength info, Sex ratio, and stock composition (where are fish headed)

- Stock Assessments allow managers to set or fine tune Sustainable Escapement Goals (Usually Range)
- Management is done using EO's

# Bering Sea King Crab

- Management is Cooperative between State and Feds
  - Feds develop regs and mgmt plans / conduct surveys
  - ADFG implements regs
  - BOF allocates resources
- 3 S Harvest Strategy (sex, size, season)
  - Know the benefits of these
  - There are numerous other mgmt. measures used be generally familiar with these

# Bering Sea King Crab

Know about pre 2005 management v.s after 2005 (what happened) **Rationalization** 

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What is it and what are some pros and cons Derby style before rationalization Know some pros and cons of rationalization Pro – safer, less bycatch, better management, less ghost pots Cons – Less permits, less boats, less jobs, fairness, loss of lifestyle

# Bering Sea King Crab

#### **Crab Stock assessments**

- Types of information Life History, abundance, catch = stock status
- Trawl and pot surveys
- Types of biological data collected
- Sex, size, shell condition (age)
  - Other data is also collected and goes into stock assessment model (observer, port sampler)
- Stock assessments allow managers to make population estimates and set harvest limits.
- Harvest limits are variable and based on biomass (more crabs = more harvest)

# SE Sac Roe Herring

- Managed solely by the state ADF&G
- Numerous types of information go into assessments
  - Aerial Survey of Spawn
  - What's being mapped and how is it recorded?
- Spawn Deposition Dive Survey (Spawning biomass estimate)
  - How do they know where to dive
  - What are they looking for
- Samples for AWL

#### SE Sac Roe Herring

- Cast net samples
  - Provides estimate of spawning population age composition
- Commercial fishery samples
  - Where do these come from? What is measured
- Winter test fishery samples error check of model performance
- Other fecundity, juvenile sampling lets managers know when roe is ripe

Information from assessment goes into ASA model (what's this)

- This gives a forecast and allows managers to set harvest limits

What management practices are used to regulate the fishery? (regulatory Framework)

- Economics is science that studies production, distribution and consumption of goods and services in an economy
- Microeconomics (small elements)
  - Basic elements in the economy
  - Individual agents and markets
  - Interactions (outcomes of interactions)

Macroeconomics (large elements) Analyzes the entire economy

- Taxation, Stimulus, Unemployment

- Law of Demand All else equal, as price of a product increases, quantity demanded falls
  - Inversely Related
  - Know graph and be able to draw
  - Be able to predict what will happen in different circumstances (demand will shift)
- Law of Supply All else equal, an increase in price results in an increase in quantity supplied
  - Positively related
  - Know graph and be able to draw
  - Be able to predict what will happen in different circumstances (supply will shift)

- Supply and demand both are related
  - Understand shortages and surpluses
  - Understand what equilibrium is and how economies move in this direction
  - Be able to predict how various fisheries related activities or changes will impact the supply and demand curves
- Rather than memorizing fisheries economic statistics be able to interpret the various charts and tables and imagine how they might be related
  - **Crab Rationalization and Economics** you should know a fair amount about this at this point and be able to identify the pros and cons and be able to point out the elements of rationalization
    - Who benefited?
    - what did rationalization change?
    - What does it do for management?

#### • Herring Economics

- No need to memorize economic statistics of herring in Sitka
- Think about what rationalization of herring might look like
- What would change? Who would benefit?
- Salmon in Alaska
  - Supply and it's impact on fish?
- Good things in the future
  - Global demand likely to grow
    - Population Growth
    - Growing Incomes
    - Health Benefits of fish
- Wild salmon are limited in supply
  - Limits to farmed salmon growth

Disease problems

• Limits to fish meal food sources

#### • Challenges in the future

- Resource uncertainty
- Farmed salmon flood markets
- Other species compete with Alaskan (wild and farmed)
- Economic uncertainty
- Other fishery economics questions
  - Marketing, hatcheries, management by economics etc..
  - Think how these topics might be influenced by or might influence economics.

#### • Pebble Mine project

- Large porphyry copper, gold, and molybdenum mineral deposit
- Located on state land in Bristol Bay near Lake Iliamna and Lake Clark
- Know a little about mining timelines in AK (10 15yrs before operation starts)
- The Deposit
  - Broken into East and West deposits
  - Ore typically contains < 1% copper by volume</li>
  - ~80 billion lbs of Copper, 5 b of Molybdenum and some gold

#### The Mine

- 10.7 Billion tons of Ore proposed Biggest mine in AK by far!
- Footprint larger than Anchorage
- Open Pit style of mine
  - Know how this mining works
  - Tailings go into tailings dams (some are Large)

- Permitting
- Lots of organizations involved and permits required
- Pros & Cons to Pebble
- Know these
- Anti
  - Sustainable vs not
  - F&WL too important
  - Discharge of toxins
  - 75% of mines pollute
  - Owned by outside
  - Not that much tax revenue

- Pro
  - Tax revenue
  - Lots of jobs for construction & Operation
  - Provide domestic resources for manufacturing
  - New mining is safe
  - No net loss policy for fish
- Current status
  - On hold after loosing funding late 2013
  - EPA imposed section 404 of Clean Water
- Tailings dam Failures
  - Mount Polly 2014
  - AFS issues statement in opposition

- Adaptive / Co-Management
  - Sharing management among user groups
- Historical
  - Closed systems
  - Managed in communities
  - Colonial power & lords led to gvmt mgmt. of community lands

#### Steps in Adaptave/Co-Management

- Bring together stakeholders
- Set goals, objectives & Plan
- Implement a plan
- Monitor effectiveness
- Re-evaluate & Start over

- Glen Canyon & Susitna Hydro projects
  - Who are users?
  - Applying adaptive management
- Groups involved in Adaptave management
  - Know some of these

#### Thank You !

- HAVE A GOOD BREAK!
- See you next Semester!!