

Development of an Agent-Based Bio-Economic Model of Eastern Pacific Tropical Tunas Fisheries (POSEIDON)

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Poseidon overview

P Process based
O Ocean system
S Simulator for
E Evolving
I Integrated
D Domains and
O Operational
N Needs



1 On land

Understand the impact of market forces, governance systems, and enforcement capacity



2 Above water

Understand fishermen behavior to:

- how, when, why fishers use, share, and trust information to make decisions
- Understand fishers' ability to fish selectively and response to economic changes



3 Below water

Understand multispecies fishery biology and ecosystem; and use model to identify minimum complexity needed to represent fishery





US West Coast Groundfish



Indonesia Deep Water Snapper



Eastern Pacific Ocean Tropical Tuna

Evaluate behavior algorithms



Adapt to data-challenged, real-world fishery



Work directly with IATTC to develop operating model – evaluate FAD management strategies



EPO Fishery

Applying POSEIDON for EPO tuna management:

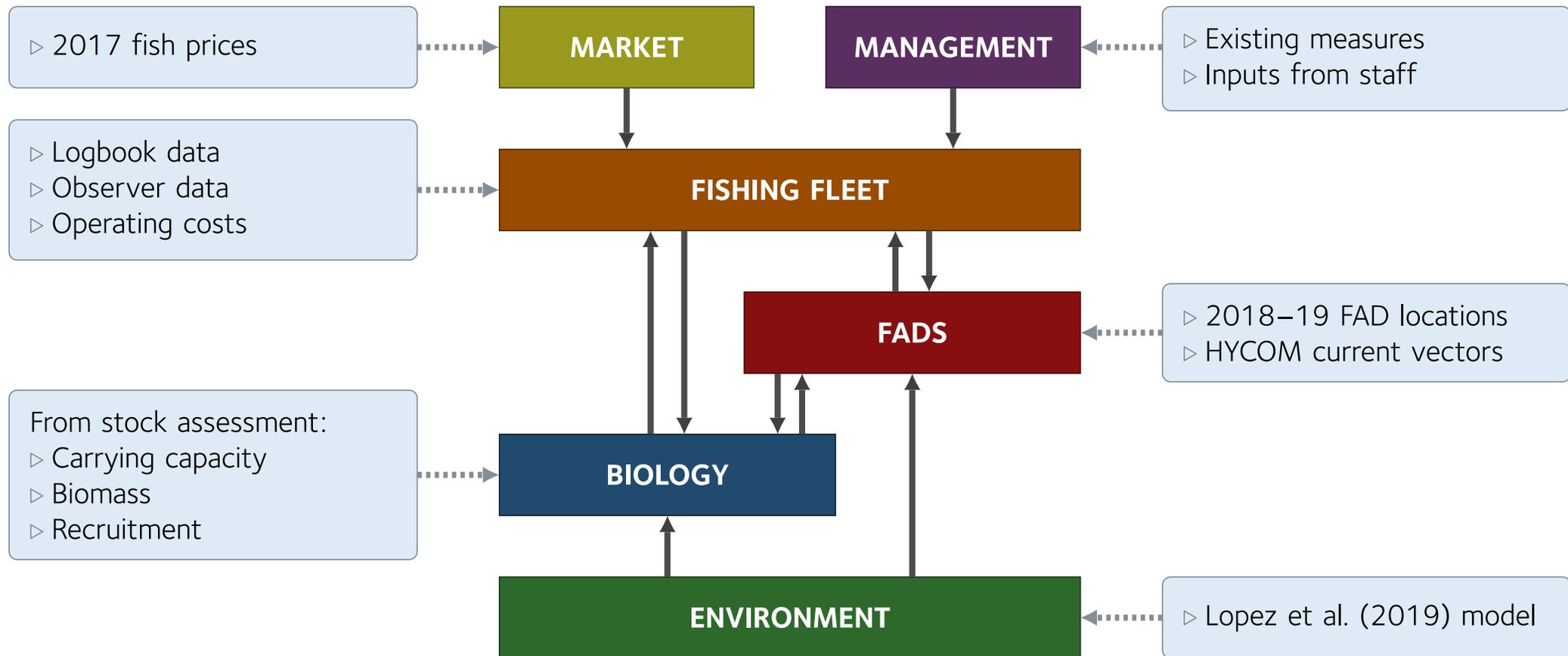
Challenges for management:

- Highly dynamic fishery with changing technology and growing FAD use
- Multispecies
- Spatial dynamics are important
- Need for quick evaluation of multiple management alternatives
- Social and economic impacts important for member states in evaluating policies

POSEIDON is a decision-support tool that:

- ✓ Uses adaptive behavior, allowing for introduction of novel policies/conditions
- ✓ Explicitly models technical interactions across multiple species
- ✓ Models space explicitly
- ✓ Enables quick, flexible simulation of management measures
- ✓ Outputs social, economic, and biological outcomes

Model Inputs

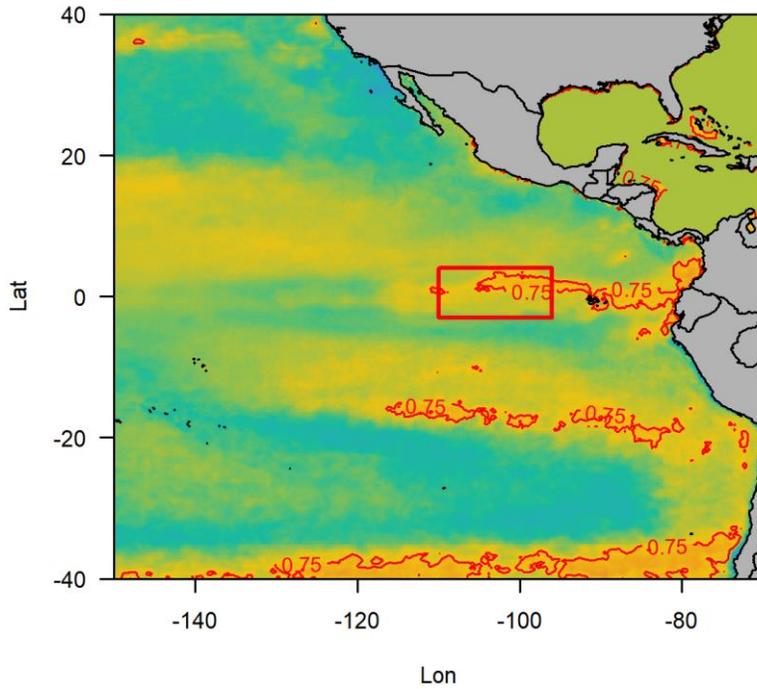




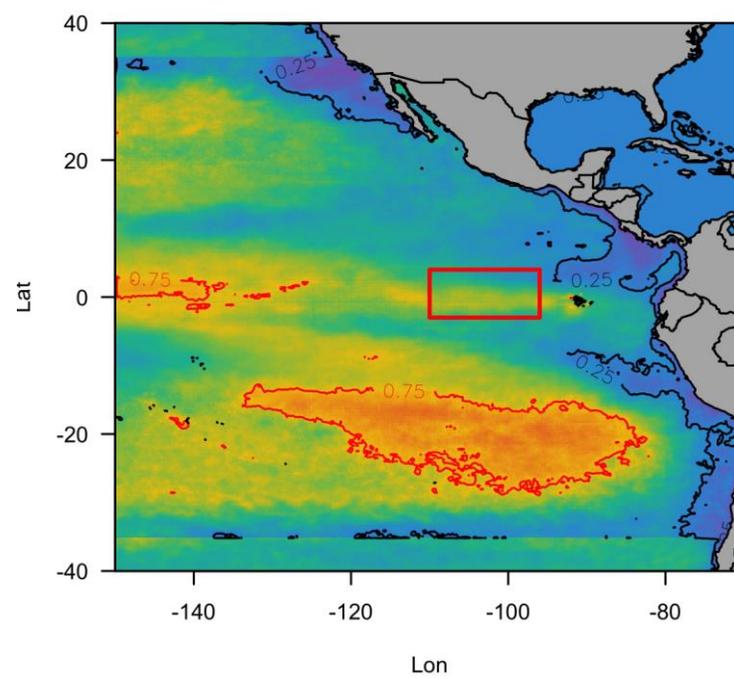
Model
components

Species distribution maps (juv. + adult)

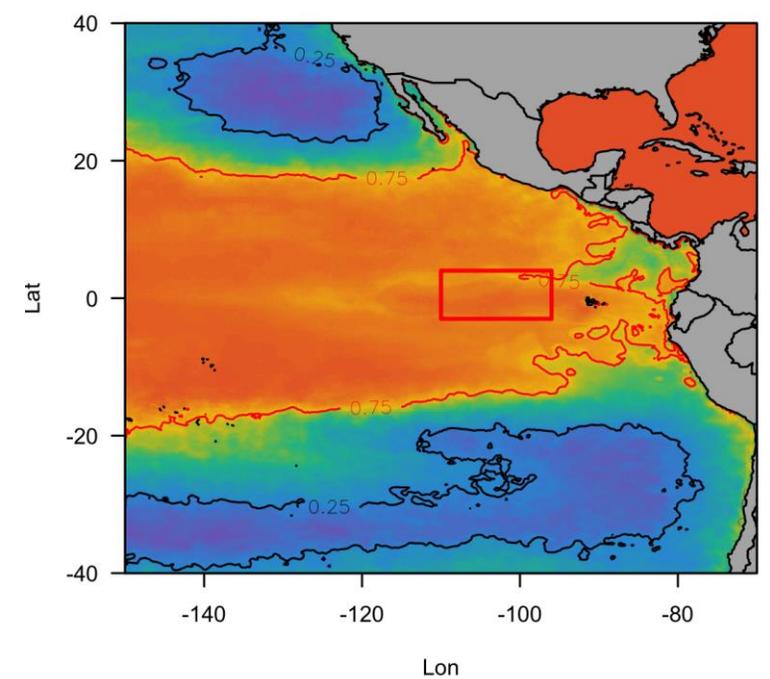
YFT

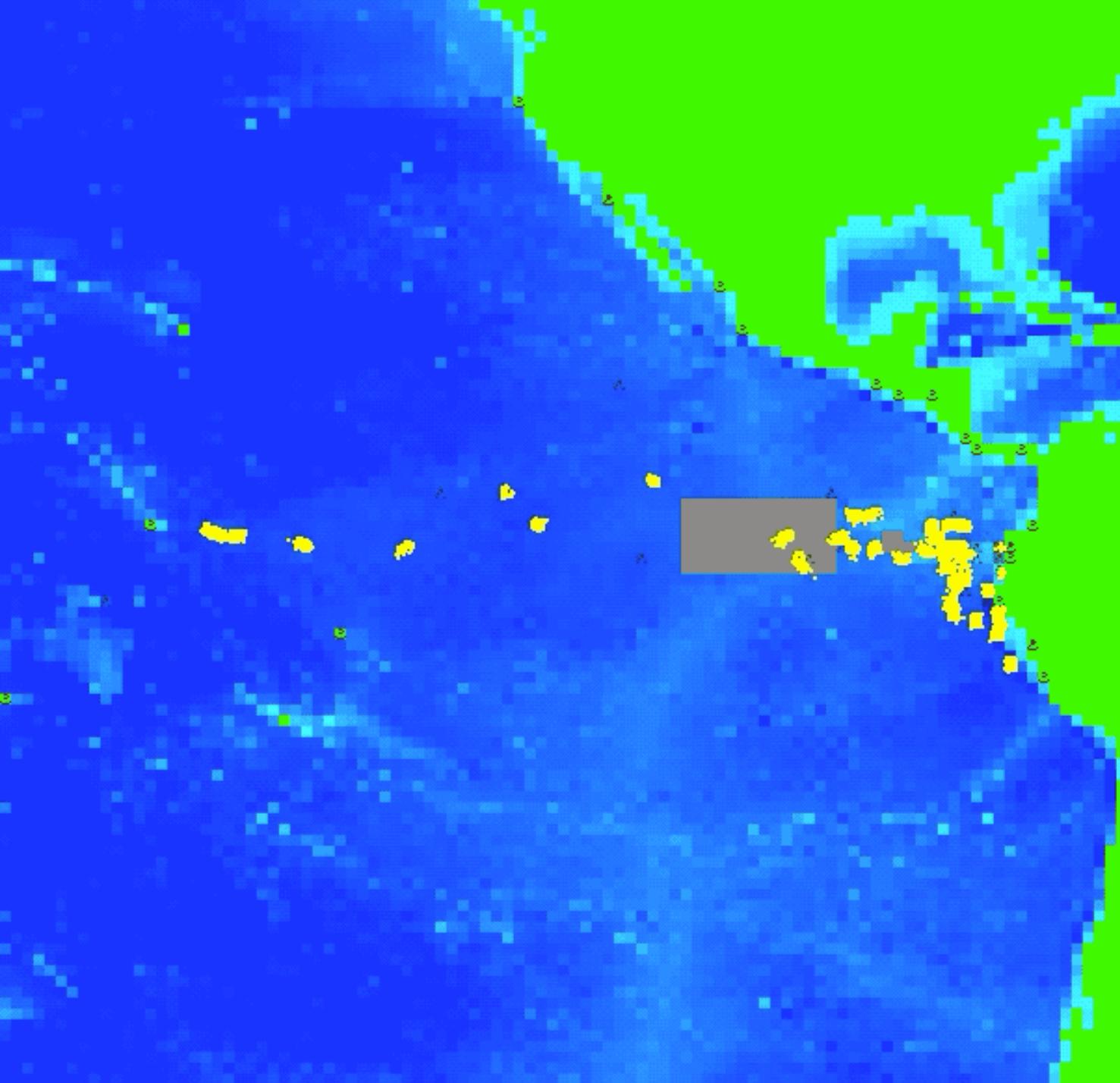


BET



SKJ





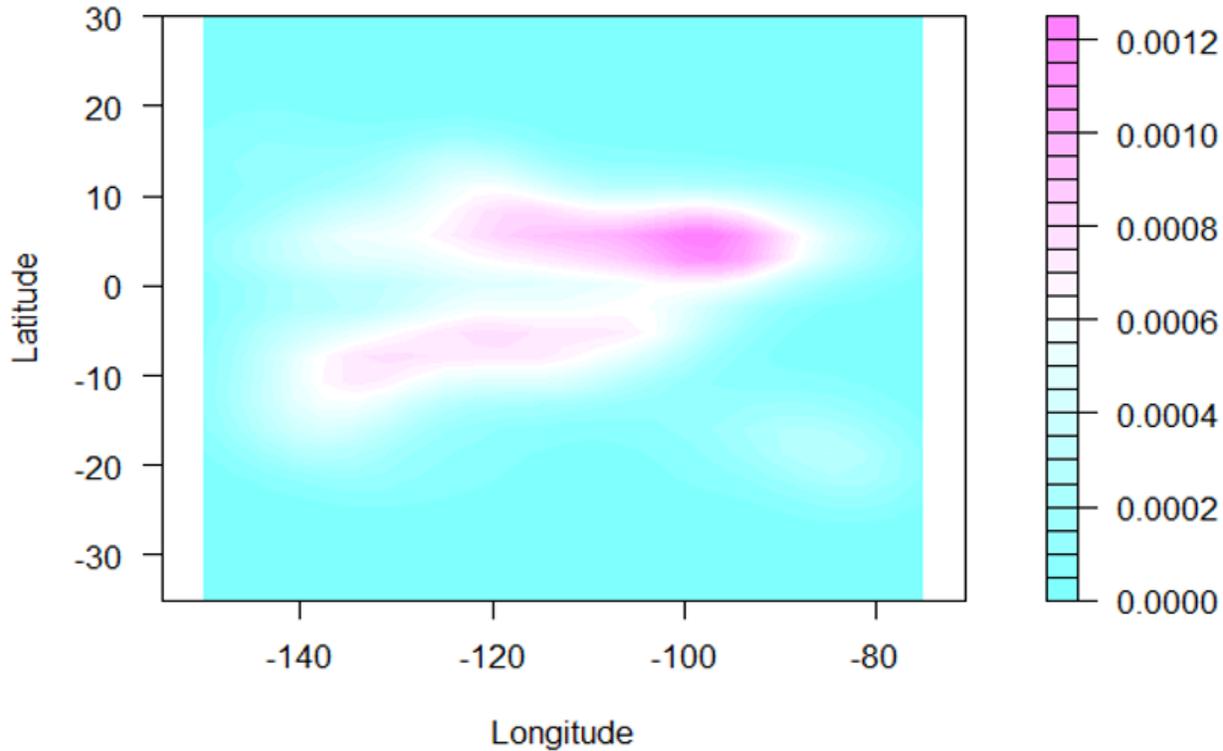
FAD drift simulation

POSEIDON needs a drift model that:

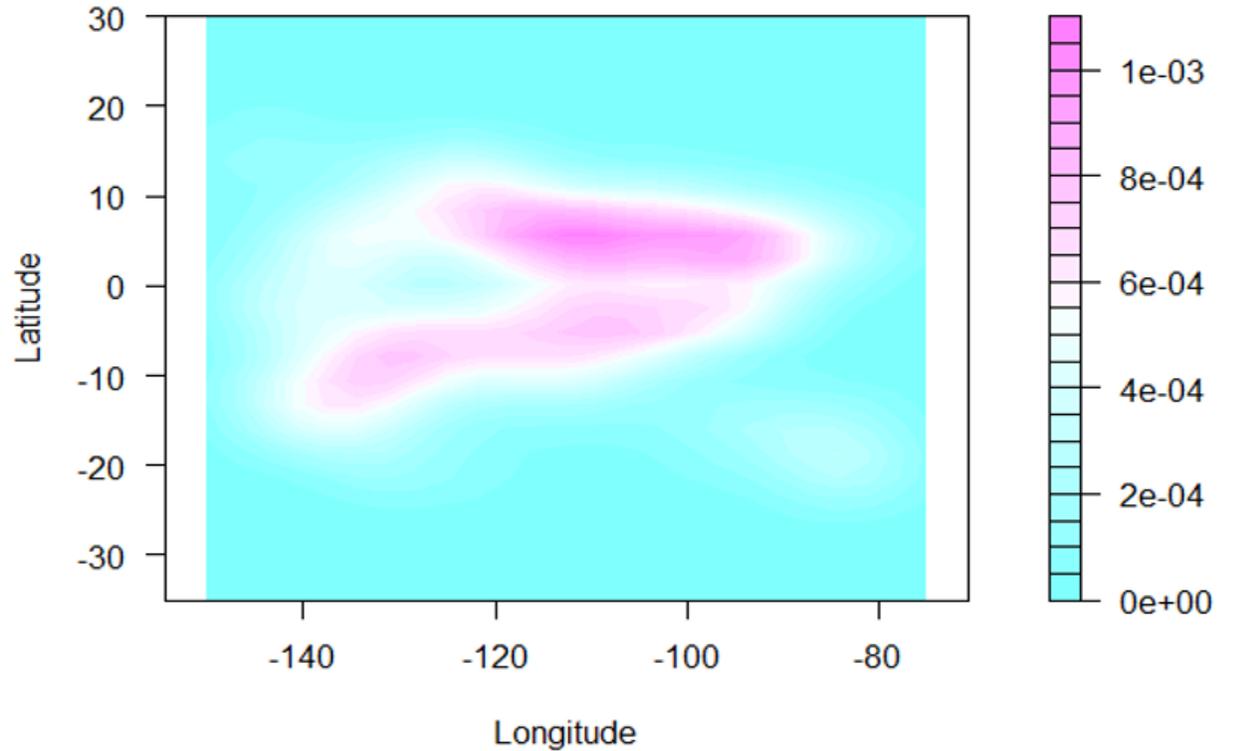
- reproduces realistic FAD distributions at a coarse scale
- varies trajectory seasonally and by environmental regime given deployment locations

FAD densities, real vs. modeled

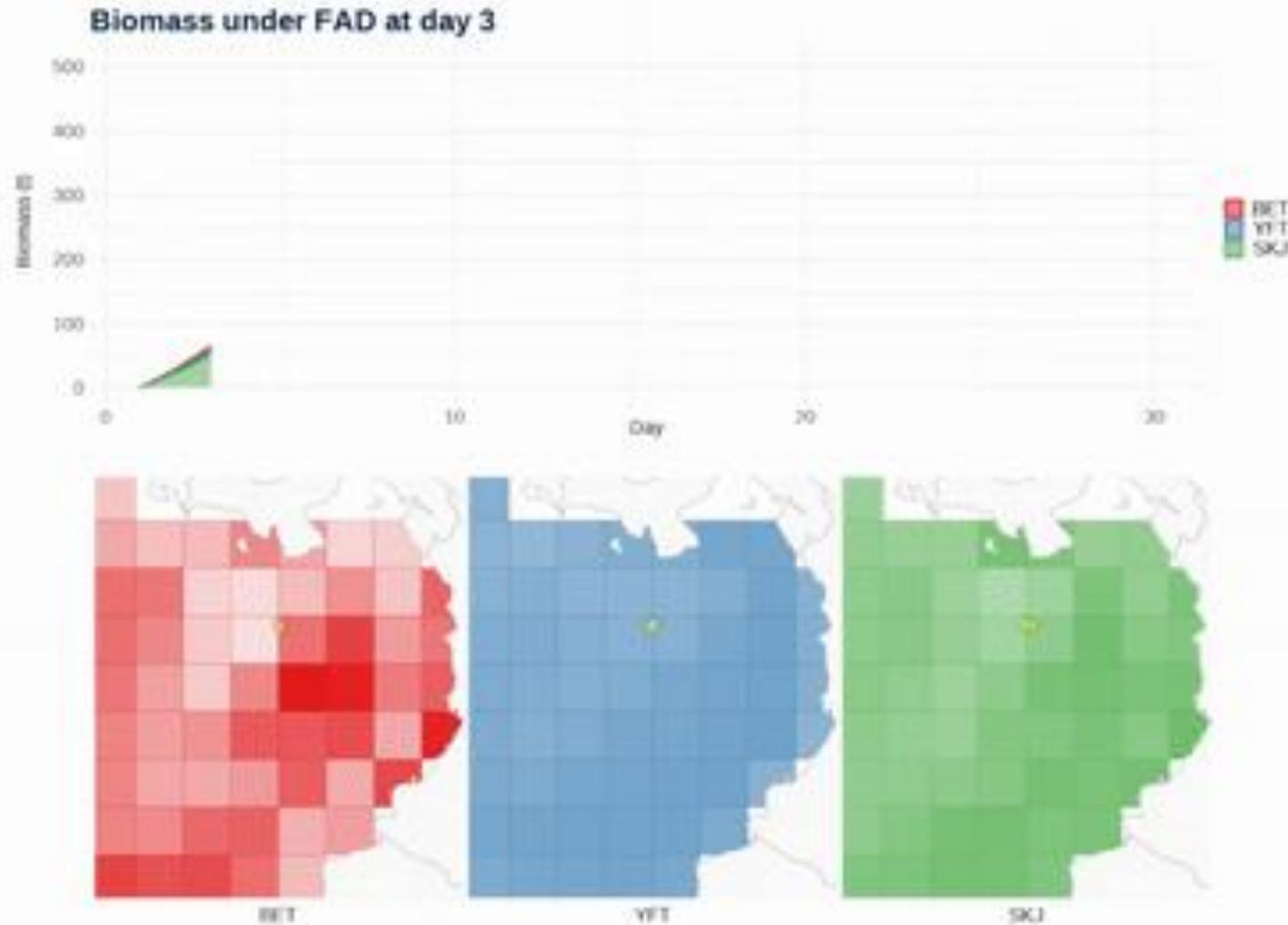
25 Day Drift Dispersion (Real)



25 Day Drift Dispersion (Modeled)



The life-cycle of a simulated FAD



Calibrated parameters (provisionary)

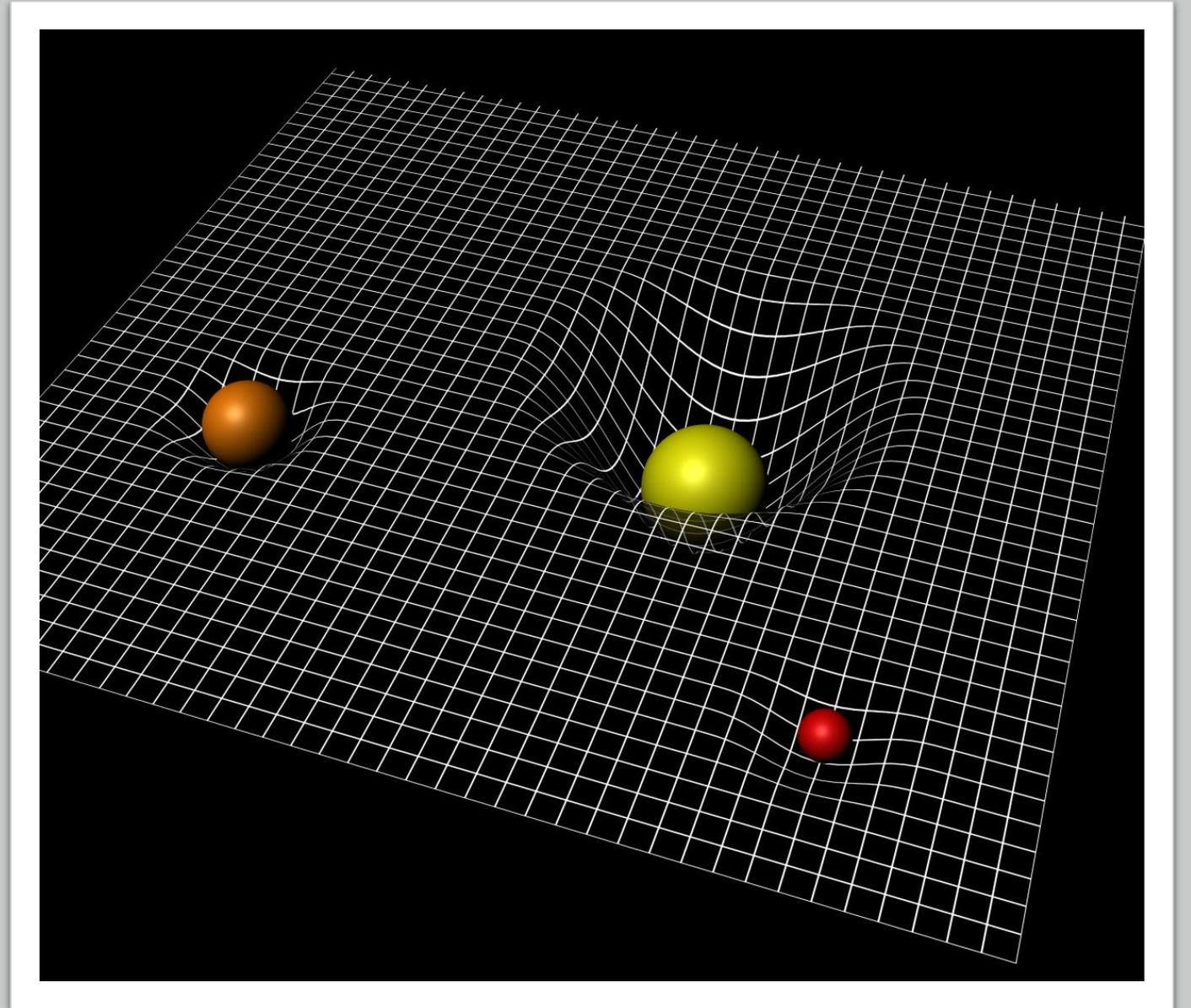
BET attraction rate	0.0682
SKJ attraction rate	0.0452
YFT attraction rate	0.0335
Fish release chance	0.0188

Empirical parameters

FAD capacity for BET	254.70 t
FAD capacity for YFT	278.37 t
FAD capacity for SKJ	387.00 t

Gravity field

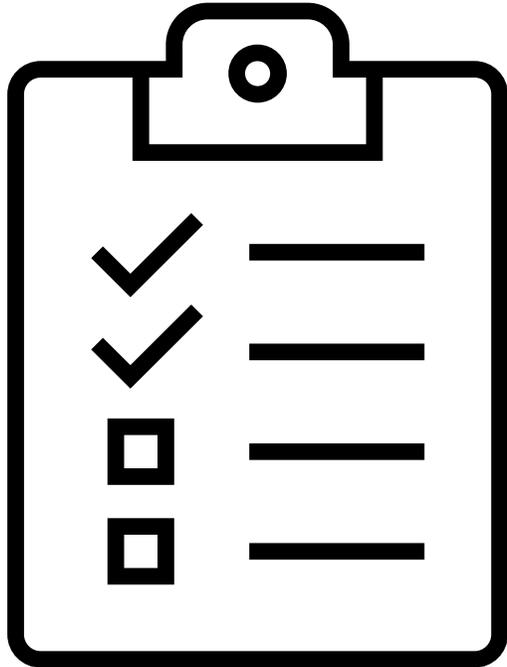
- Destination strategies
 - Generate realistic boat trajectories
 - Include more adaptive behavior
 - Based on relative cell values updated daily
- Fishing strategies
 - Represent different fishing strategies
 - UNA, DEL, FAD





Diagnostics

Diagnostics



- Unit testing (700 tests)
- Calibration
 - 2017 aggregate targets
 - Total catch (per set type)
 - CPUE (per set type)
 - Number of actions (deployments, sets)
 - Trip duration
 - 2018 prediction
- Validation
 - 2017 spatialized
 - 2018 spatialized prediction



What can ABM do for management ?

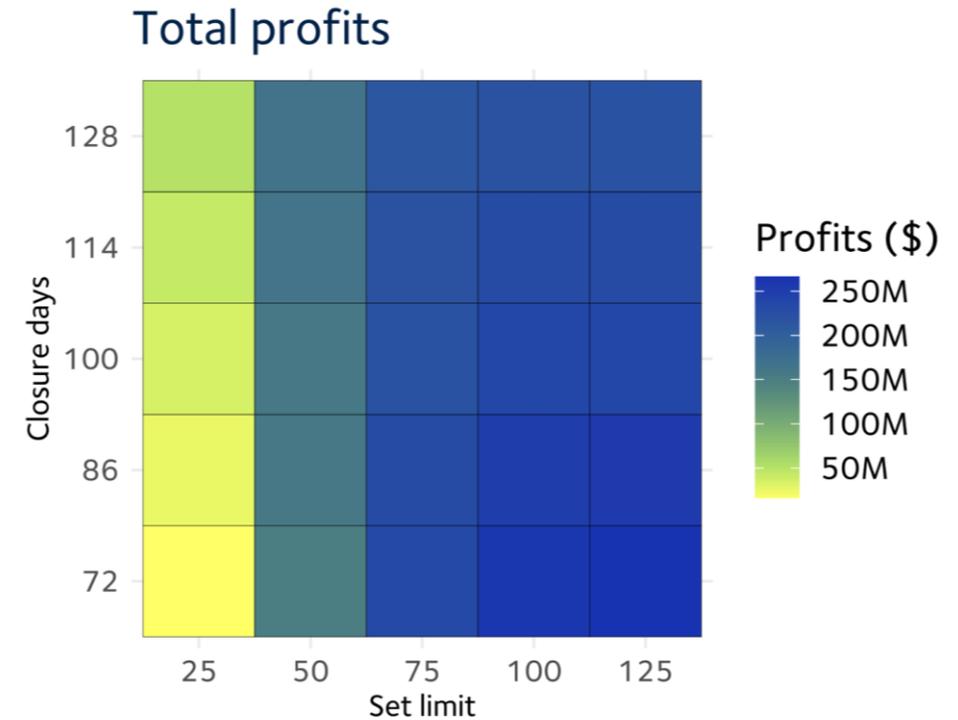
Possible simulation to inform management issues

Evaluate policy for multispecies management

Define science-based FAD limits

Avoid bycatch hotspots

Reduce FAD loss or drift to sensitive habitats



Thank you

OXFORD
MARTIN
SCHOOL



GORDON AND BETTY
MOORE
FOUNDATION

the David &
Lucile **Packard**
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Design
partners

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Photo: Far