

In search of a conservation limit for the Allier A. salmon population: how and what for?

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In search of a Conservation Limit for the Allier A. Salmon population: How and what for?

Etienne Prévost

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St Pée s/ Nivelle

NASCO Conservation Limit

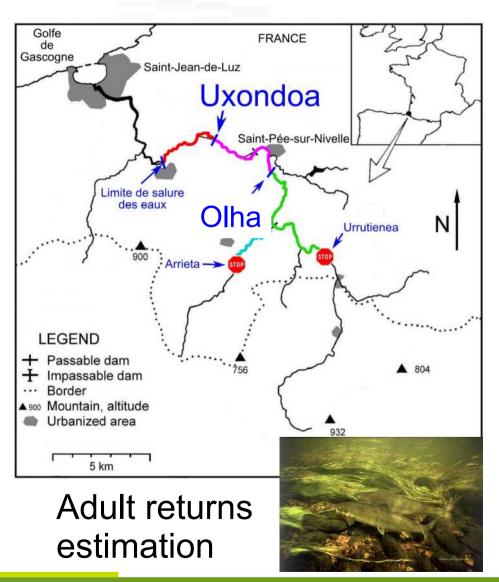
- Conservation Limit is a Biological Reference Point
 - BRP: Abundance benchmark against which population status can be assessed
- Conservation Limit (CL): abundance level above which population should be maintained
 - If falling below, remedial management action should be taken
- NASCO CL: spawning escapement producing MSY
 - Derived from Stock-Recruitment analysis
- An illustration using the Nivelle R. data series





The Nivelle R.:

the southernmost Index River in Europe





Uxondoa trapping station

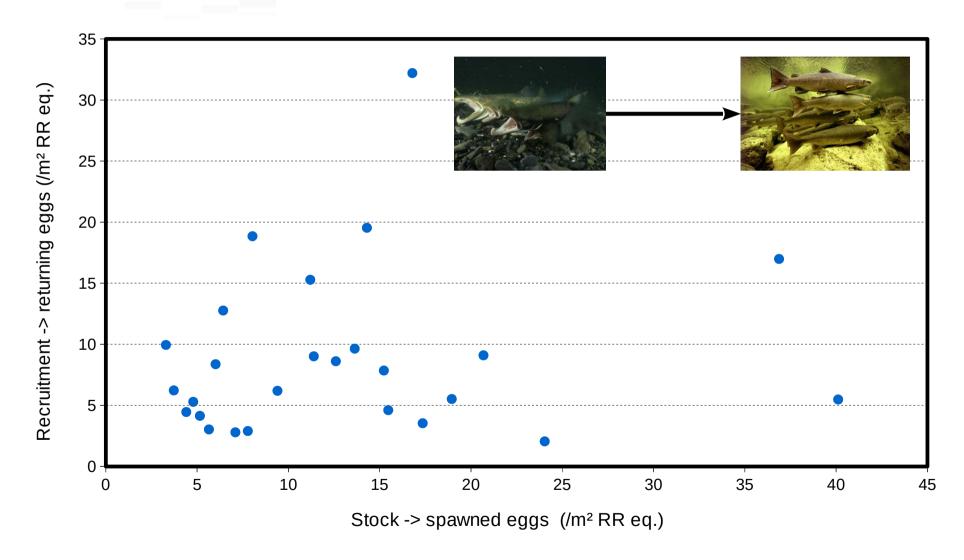
Redd counts



Olha trapping station

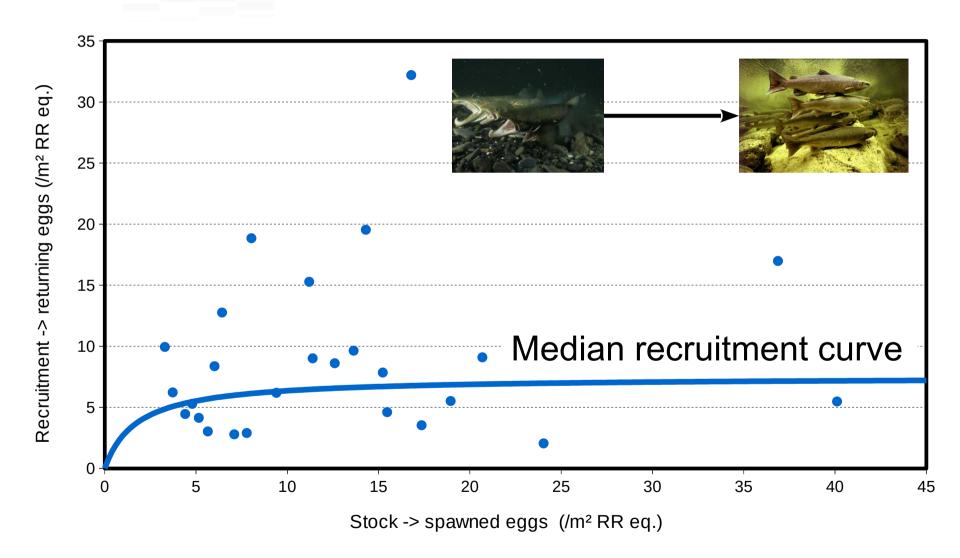






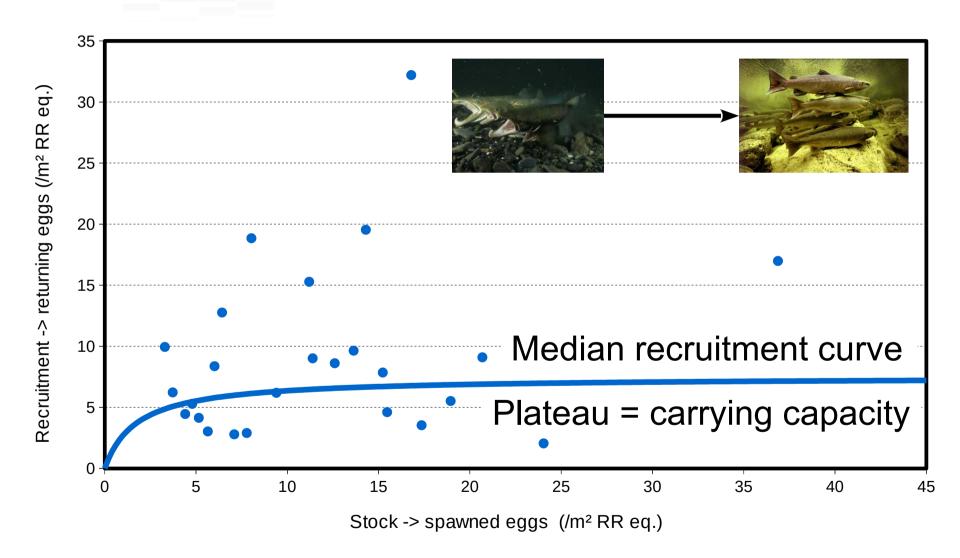






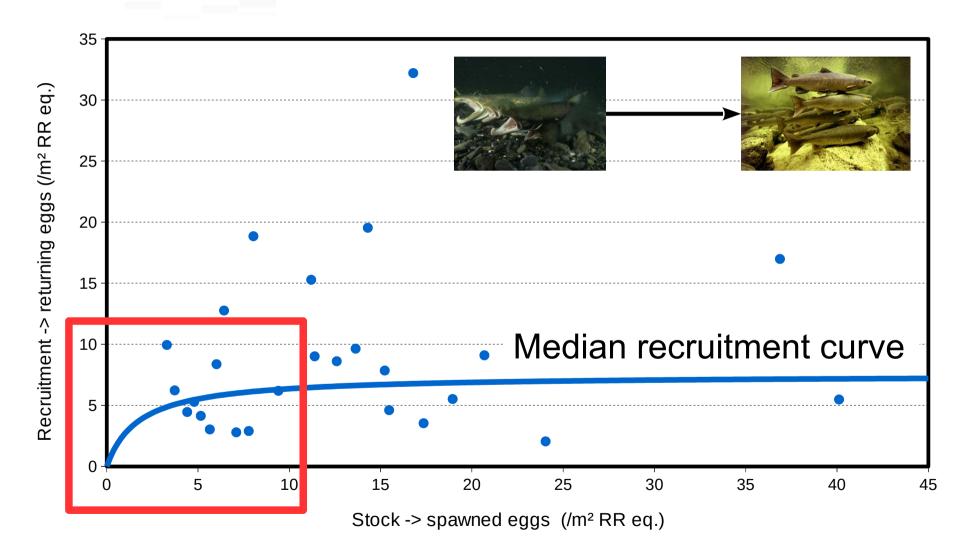






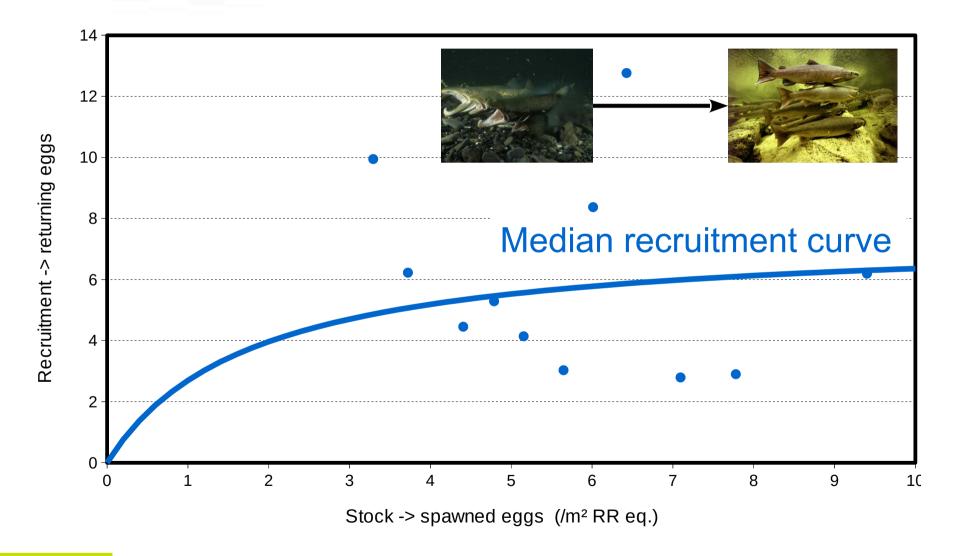






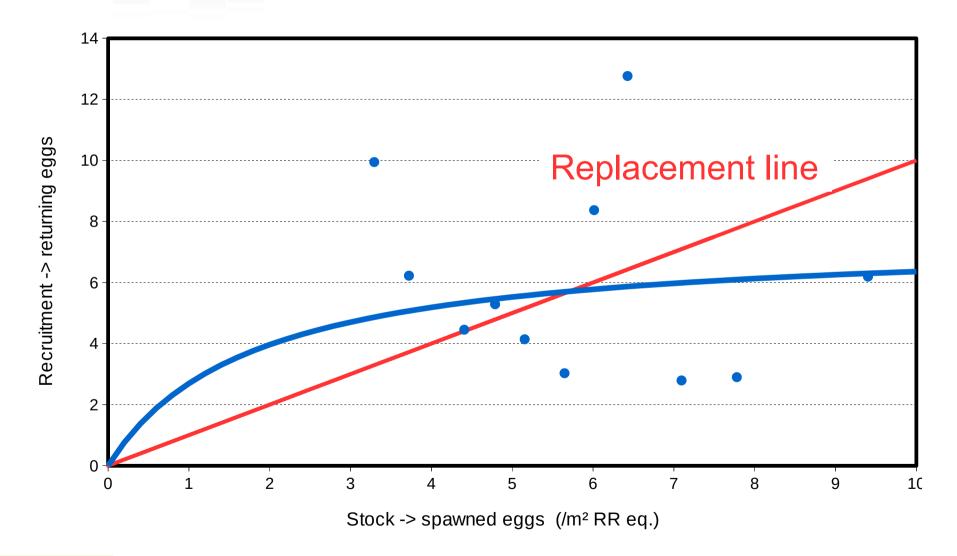






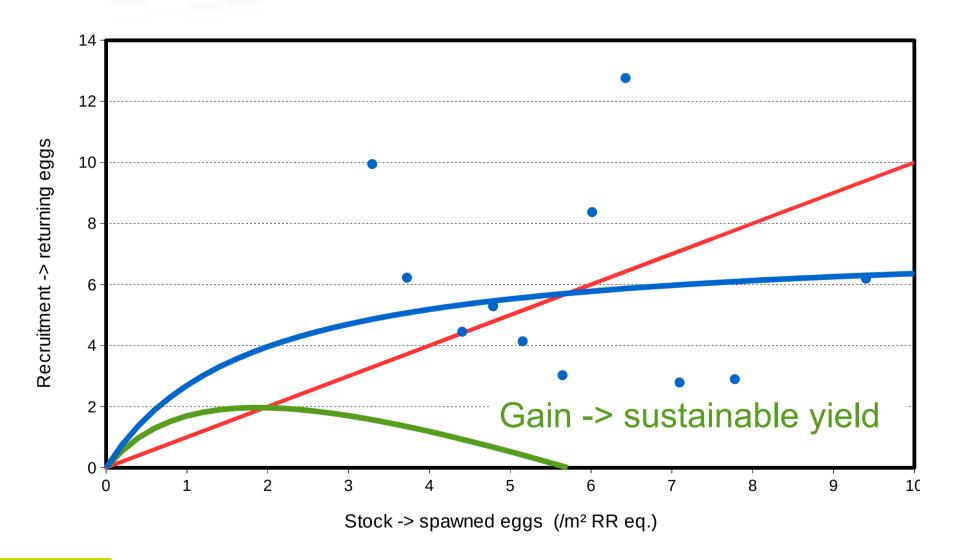






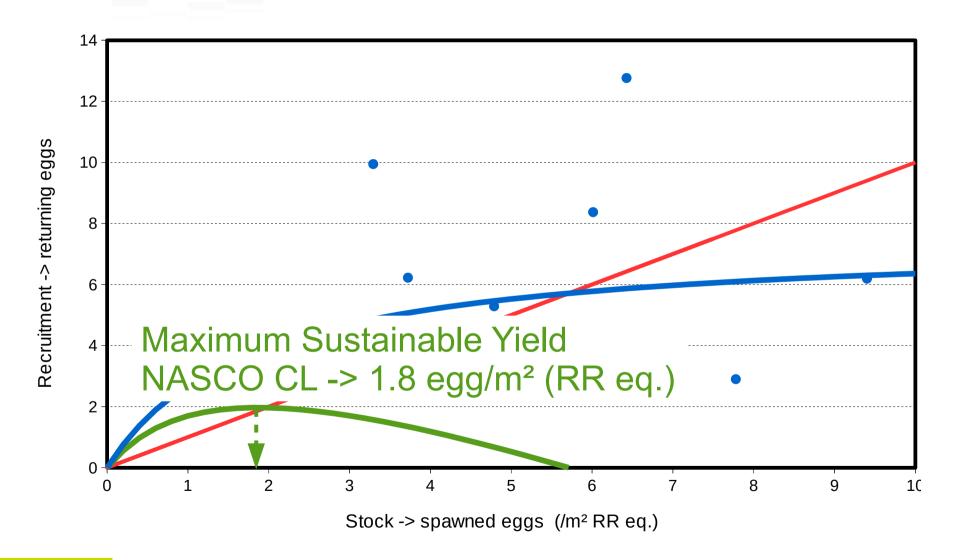
















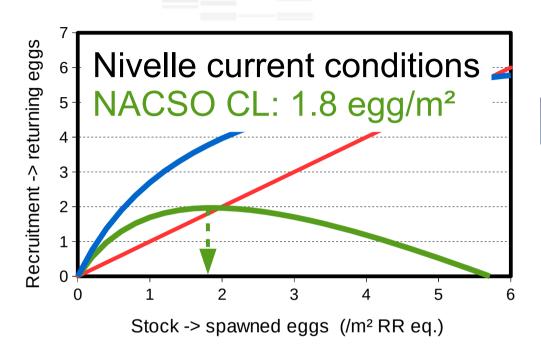
Troubles with NASCO CL definition

- Assume catches (at sea and in rivers) are well known or negligible
 - Generally not true
 - E.g. in the Nivelle: significant but unknown coastal exploitation
- Spawning stock producing MSY: is this relevant to conservation?
 - Rather aims at fisheries exploitation optimization
- What if survival (e.g. at sea) drops?





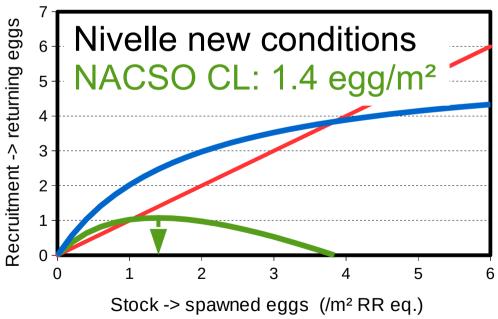
Evolution of NASCO CL if sea survival drops



Recruitment curve flattens

→ NACSO CL decreases









CL definition: time for a change?

- NASCO CL: based on fisheries optimization principle
 - when times become harder for salmon CL should be revised downward
 - for populations below replacement (i.e. non viable; e.g. Allier): NASCO CL is not defined
- Fisheries optimization ≠ Conservation
- But how can we define Conservation?
- An operational (and partial) proposal: conservation should ensure that wild juvenile recruitment does not fall too low
- Associated CL definition: spawning escapement threshold that ensure wild juvenile recruitment does not fall too low





The Nivelle R.: the southernmost Index River in Europe

Uxondoa trapping station



Spawning



Olha trapping station



escapement



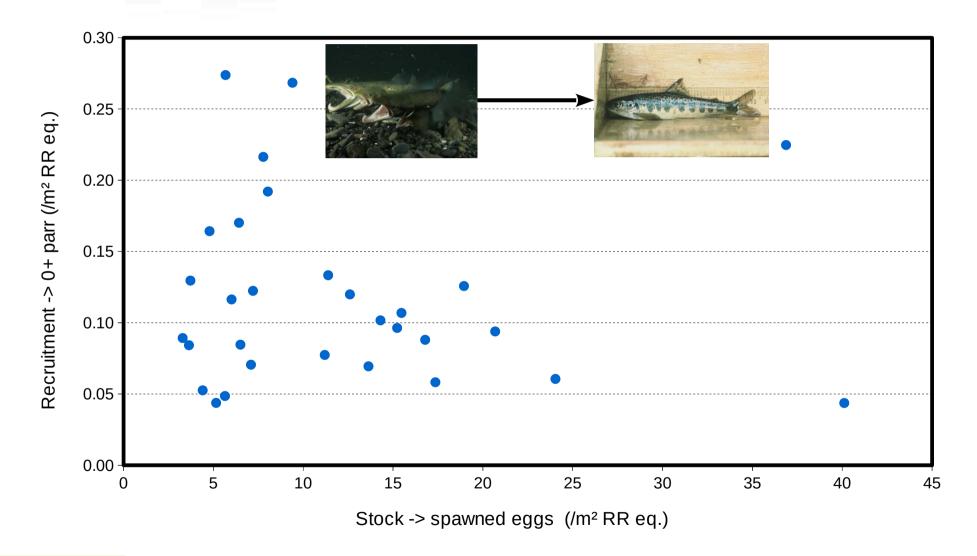
Juvenile (0+ parr in the fall) recruitment



Electrofishing

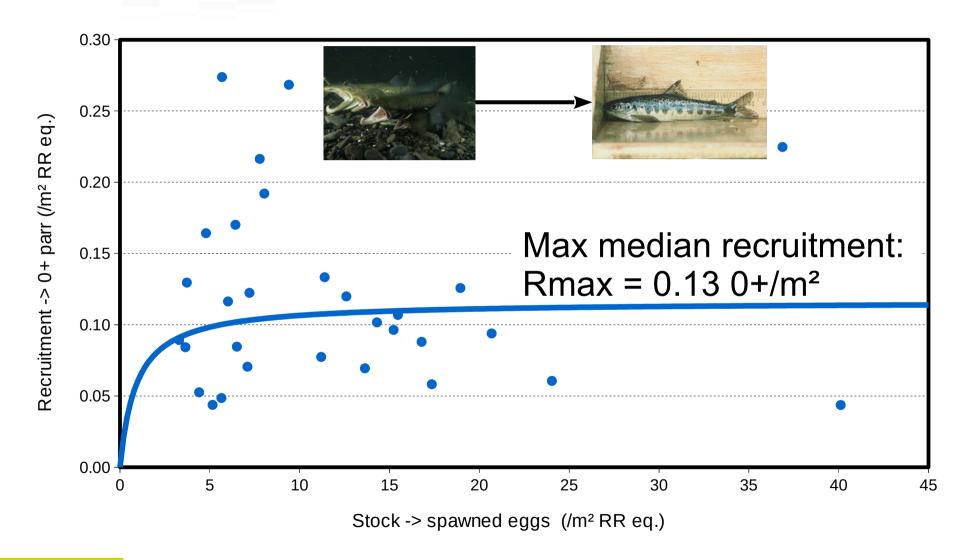






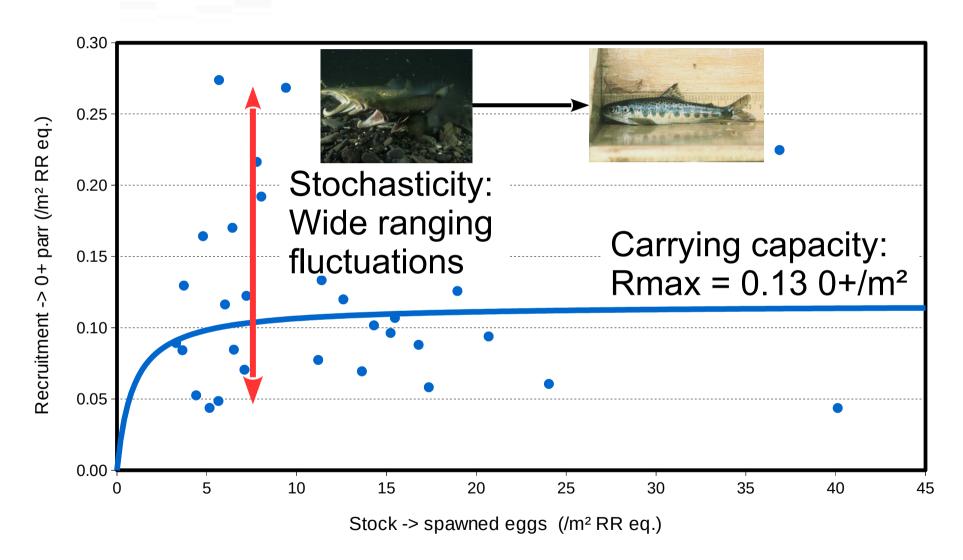
















CL definition: time for a change?

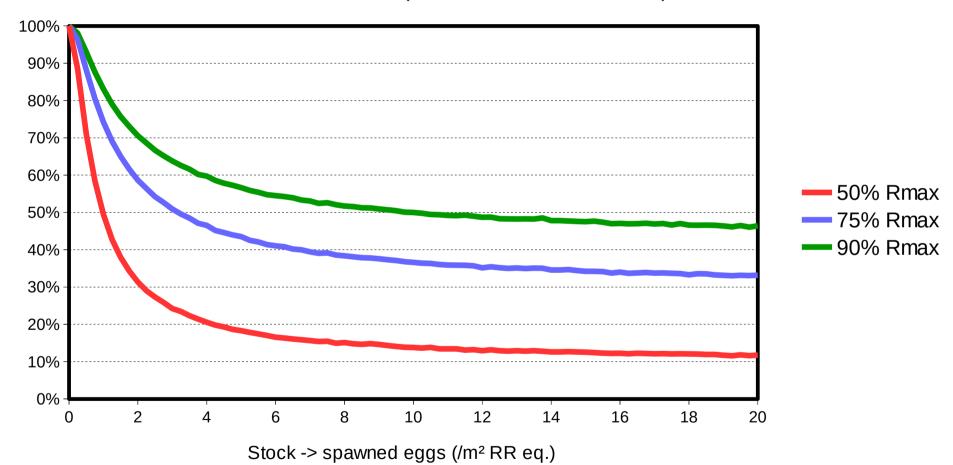
- Acknowledge recruitment stochasticity (uncertainty)
- Modified CL definition: spawning escapement threshold that ensure a <u>low probability</u> of wild juvenile recruitment falling too low
 - Conservation aims at controlling the risk of low recruitment
- But what is low recruitment?
 - A management decision
 - An operational proposal: set as a proportion of the carrying capacity (Rmax)
- And what is low probability?
 - A management decision
- Scientific advice: produce (risk) plots that help management decision





Risk plot for 3 options of low recruitment level

Risk: Proba(Recruitment < X% of Rmax)

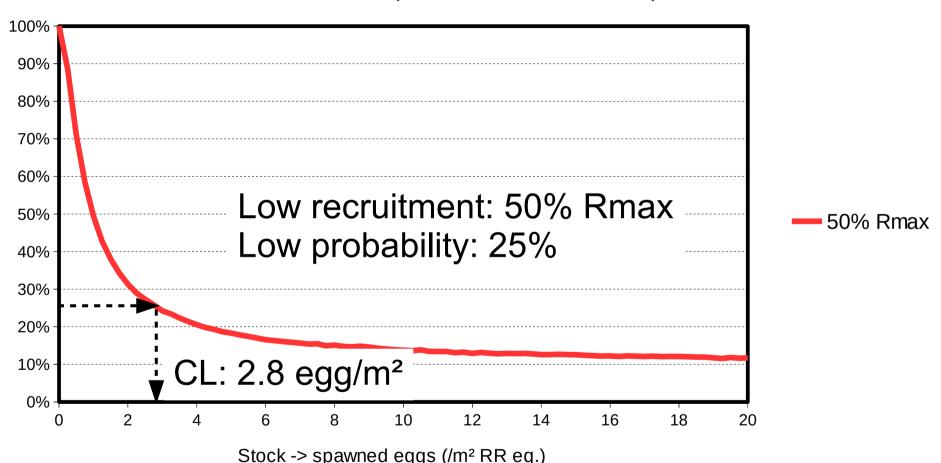






Risk plot: an example of management decision

Risk: Proba(Recruitment < X% of Rmax)



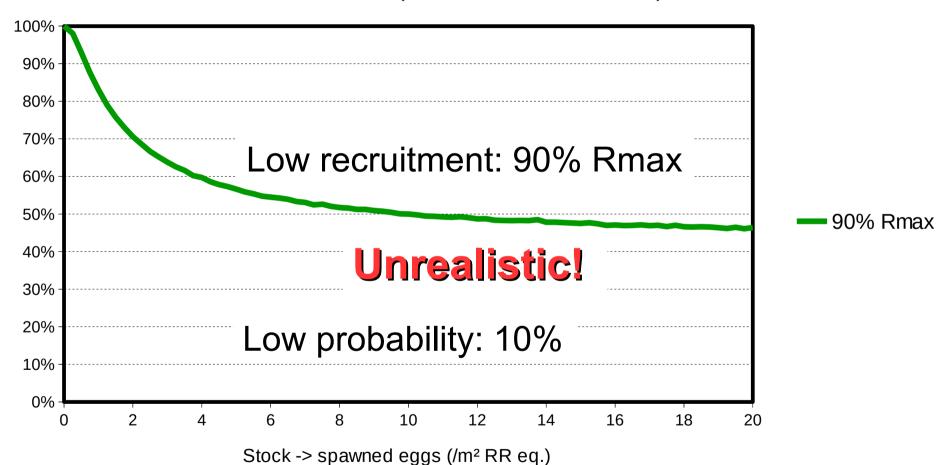
New CL definition adopted by DFO for A. Salmon stocks in Canada (apart from Québec)





Risk plot: being too risk averse is not realistic

Risk: Proba(Recruitment < X% of Rmax)







New CL approach: pros & cons

PROs

- Based on a conservation principle/definition in a risk control context
- Identify the risk of low recruitment level as a management decision
 - Easier to communicate to management stakeholders (?)
- Uses scientific and fisheries independent data only
- Not sensitive to changes in density independent mortality (e.g. at sea)

CONs

- CL estimation sensitive to recruitment rate at low spawning escapement
 - A quantity usually difficult to estimate from SR data
- Do not take into account potential density dependence of survival after the juvenile recruitment stage considered





CL for the Allier A. Salmon population?

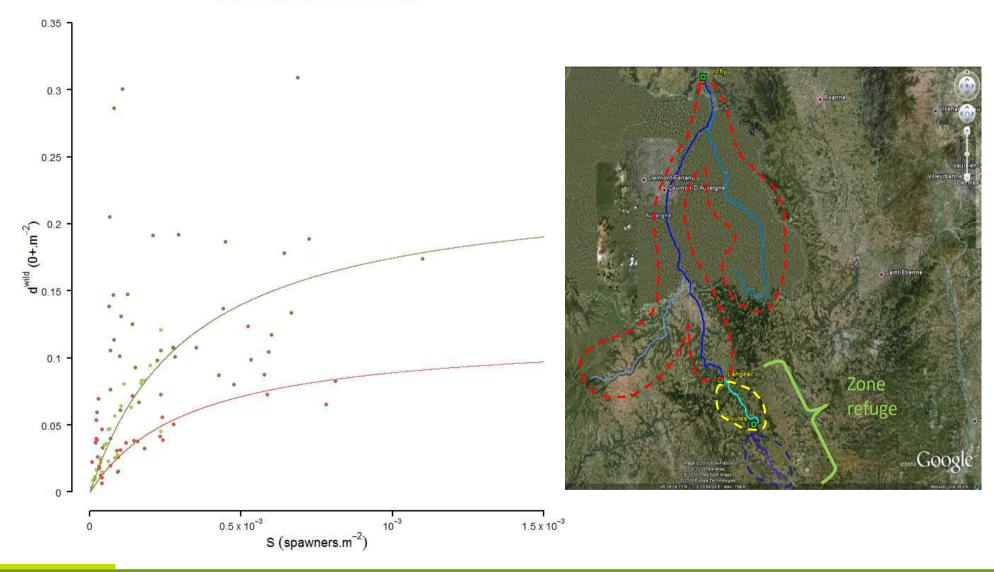
- NASCO CL: not an option
 - Population currently below replacement
- Definition of a new CL based based on a low risk of low recruitment: can be done
 - The Allier salmon population model (INRA LOGRAMI) includes a density dependent SR sub-model





A CL for the Allier A. Salmon population?

wild 0+ density dependence relationship







CL for the Allier A. Salmon population?

- NASCO CL: not an option
 - Population currently below replacement
- Definition of a new CL based based on a low risk of low recruitment: can be done
 - The Allier salmon population model (INRA LOGRAMI) includes a density dependent SR sub-model
 - Plots of risk of low recruitment vs number of spawners reaching
 Vichy can be produced
 - Management (stakeholders) should decide on the definition of low recruitment and low risk (probability)





CL for the Allier A. Salmon population: so what?

- CL is a useful benchmark for assessing conservation status of the population
 - Caution: CL is purely demographic → makes no consideration of genetics
 - CL does not "generate" management measures: it helps assessing consequences of management measures
 - Given the model available for the Allier salmon, a CL is not a necessity: we can directly assess conservation achievement (provided we agree on an operational definition of conservation)
- Retrospective (up to present) assessment:
 - What is current conservation status of the population?
 - Have past management measures improve conservation?
- Prospective assessment:
 - Predicted evolution of conservation according to various management options (habitat improvement and/or stocking)
 - Beyond viability → identification of exploitable surplus (if any)





A (fictitious) illustration of the use of CL for the Allier A. Salmon population?

