

Estimating moult timing in lobsters – A Bayesian Approach

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Introduction

- Southern Rock Lobster (SRL) is a highly valuable living marine resource
- In the Tasmanian Rock Lobster Fishery ~1000 tonnes are harvested annually
- Spatial / environmental variation in growth and biology





Background (When to Harvest)

- Southern Rock Lobster (SRL) live export of a high-grade product
- Quota managed fishery → license to take a certain amount
- They shed their shell to grow (moulting)
- Newly moulted + Live export = increased mortality
- Seasonal fishing closures should coincide to mitigate this risk

<u>Commercial capture-tag release data</u>



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Moulting

- Females: April to June
- Males: August to September

- Size change (carapace length)
- Evidence of limb regeneration
- Evidence of pleopod regeneration
- Evidence of sexual maturity change (female)



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Indications of moulting

- Size change (carapace length)
- Evidence of limb regeneration
- Evidence of pleopod regeneration
- Evidence of sexual maturity change (female)

Aim to use these "indicators" to estimate "when" moulting has occurred

Method: Data (When to Harvest)

- Capture-tag-recapture data used to filter records
 / animals for time periods ≤ 18 months
- Generated data created to <u>validate</u>
 <u>methodology</u>
- Results following will discuss the North-west



Location	Sex	Qty	Growth (mm)		Qty Damage		Qty Pleopod		Qty Maturity	
			\bar{x}	sd	0	1	0	1	0	1
North-west	Female	1979	5.9	6.4	24	12	114	47	-	277
North-west	Male	2061	10.4	8.3	41	7	130	60	-	-

- A Hidden Markov Model was created in STAN (within R)
- Hidden states in the model represent whether a lobster has moulted
- Moulting is never directly observed but inferred from the data

Probability of having moulted

Unobserved outcome of whether MOULTING occurred

$$p_i = 1 - \prod_{j=1}^{12} (1 - p_j)^{t_{i,j}}$$

 $M_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\theta_i)$

Expected moult periods (from literature)

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```
for (iLobster in 1:nLobsters){
    //Expression for moulting (time periods as months)
    real probNotMoulted = 1;
    real probmoulted;
    for (iPeriod in 1:nPeriods){
        probNotMoulted*=pow((1-p[iPeriod]),atLiberty[iLobster,iPeriod]);
    }
    probmoulted=1-probNotMoulted;
```

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Example lobster



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Evidence (Capitals) are observed

GROWTH ($\mathbf{D}_{i} \sim \begin{cases} \text{Bernoulli}(\mathbf{d}_{m}) & \text{if } M_{i} = 1\\ \text{Bernoulli}(\mathbf{d}_{n}) & \text{if } M_{i} = 0 \end{cases}$ DAMAGE $\mathbf{P}_{i} \sim \begin{cases} \text{Bernoulli}(\mathbf{p}_{m}) & \text{if } M_{i} = 1 \\ \text{Bernoulli}(\mathbf{p}_{n}) & \text{if } M_{i} = 0 \end{cases}$ PLEOPOD

$$\mathbf{F}_{i} \sim \begin{cases} \text{Bernoulli}(\mathbf{f}_{m}) & \text{if } M_{i} = 1\\ \text{Bernoulli}(\mathbf{f}_{n}) & \text{if } M_{i} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Probability of having moulted

Unobserved outcome of whether **MOULTING occurred**

$$\theta_i = 1 - \prod_{j=1}^{12} (1 - p_j)^{t_{i,j}}$$

 $M_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\theta_i)$

$$\mathbf{G}_{i} \sim \begin{cases} \mathcal{N}(\mu_{m}, \sigma_{m}) & \text{if } M_{i} = 1\\ \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_{n}) & \text{if } M_{i} = 0 \end{cases}$$

FEMALE MATURITY

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```
GROWTH
```

```
\mathrm{G}_i \sim egin{cases} \mathcal{N}(\mu_m,\sigma_m) & 	ext{if } M_i = 1 \ \mathcal{N}(0,\sigma_n) & 	ext{if } M_i = 0 \end{cases}
```

```
//MOULTED & GROWTH INCREMENT EVIDENCE
target += log(
    //Likelihood of moulting
    exp(
       bernoulli_lpmf(1 | probmoulted) +
       normal_lpdf(obsGI[iLobster] | growth_mu, growth_sigma)
    )+
    //Likelihood of NOT moulting
    exp(
       bernoulli_lpmf(0 | probmoulted) +
       normal_lpdf(obsGI[iLobster] | 0, nogrowth_sigma)
    )
);
```

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Results: Generated (When to Harvest)

• N=1000 animals used for generated data (representative of female moult behaviour)

Results: Fishery (When to Harvest)

• Proportion of animals receiving some benefit from the closure

Conclusion (When to Harvest)

Flexible framework

- Time period pooling
- Suitable for a broad range of species

<u>Recommendations</u>

- Review closure timings
- More rigor required in complete data records (missed opportunities in data)
- Time-boxing data to better understand temporal change / half-decadal changes

