

Scientific data through Port Monitoring

Current status of scientific data collected through Port Monitoring

18TH REGIONAL TUNA DATA WORKSHOP (TDW-18) 8-12 APRIL 2024, NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA

Scientific data through Port Monitoring



What, How and Why ?

What has been done ?

A history lesson on data collected so far ...

Not only useful for science !

Examples of uses in national compliance

Where to from here ?

Transition from forms to ER and EM A broader Port Monitoring data collection regime

Scientific data collected through Port Monitoring What ?

Port Sampling data

- Individual fish lengths and weights at the trip level
- Target: sample 20% of trips / year

Unloadings/Transhipment data

- Total trip catch by species
- Number and <u>Measured</u> weight for LL
- (Product destination also collected)
- Target 100% coverage









Scientific data collected through Port Monitoring How? SPC / FFA REGIONAL LONGLINE PORT

Port Sampling data

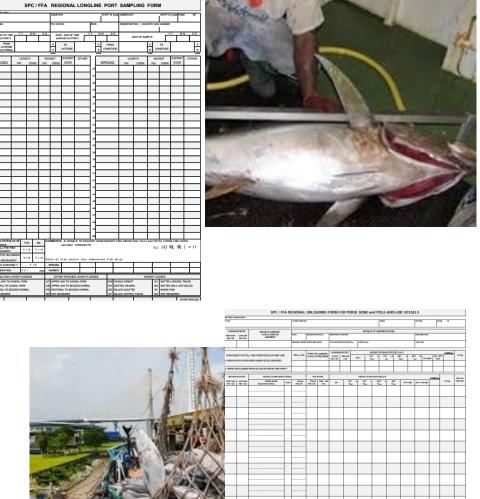
- **Regional SPC/FFA Data Collection forms**
- Transitioning to E-Reporting (OnShore)

Unloadings/Transhipment data

- Regional SPC/FFA Data Collection forms
- Potential for E-Reporting* and E-Monitoring

* OnShore in use







Scientific data collected through Port Monitoring Why?

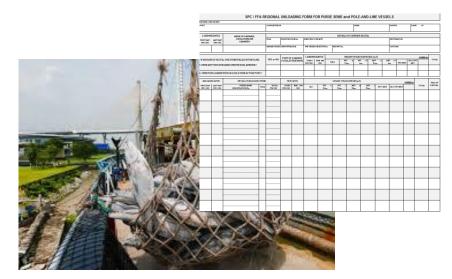
Port Sampling data

- SIZE DATA Direct input for stock assessments
- Best opportunity to obtain size data of retained catch
- Independent data to check logs/unloads

Unloadings/Transhipment data

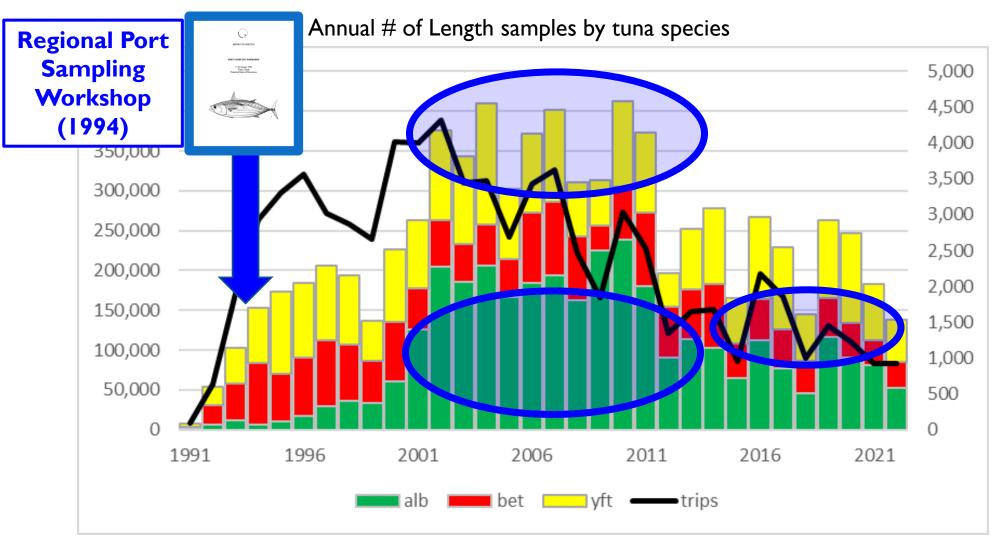
- Used to adjust logbook declarations
 [LL measured weight → logbooks]
- Used to verify logbook species catch
 Ensures accuracy of data for assessments







Scientific data through Port Monitoring Trends in Longline Port sampling data

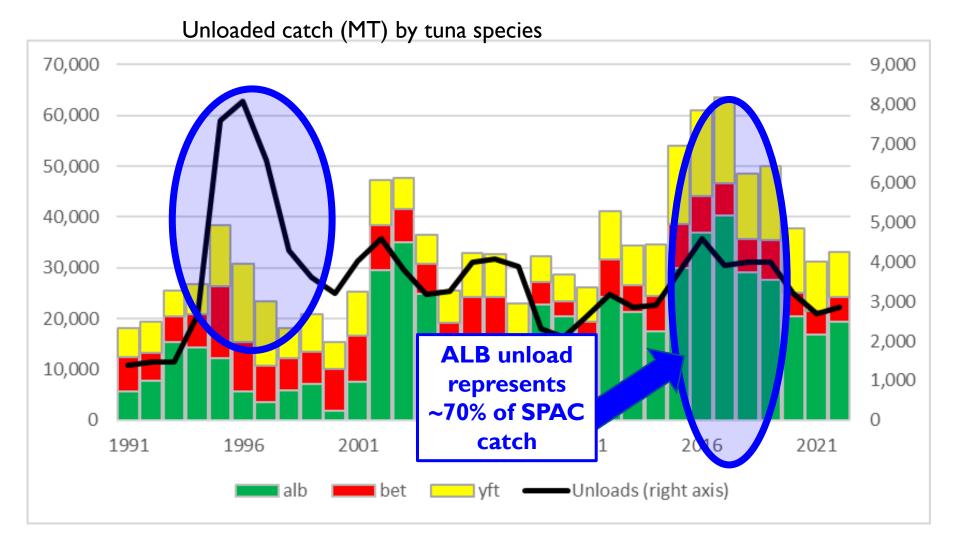


Pacific

Communauté Communauté du Pacifique

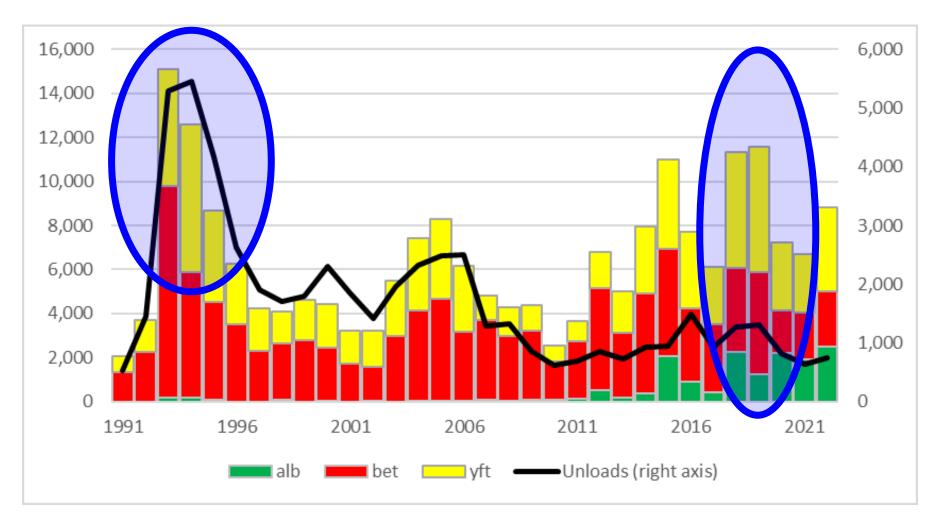
Scientific data through Port Monitoring Trends in Longline Unloadings data



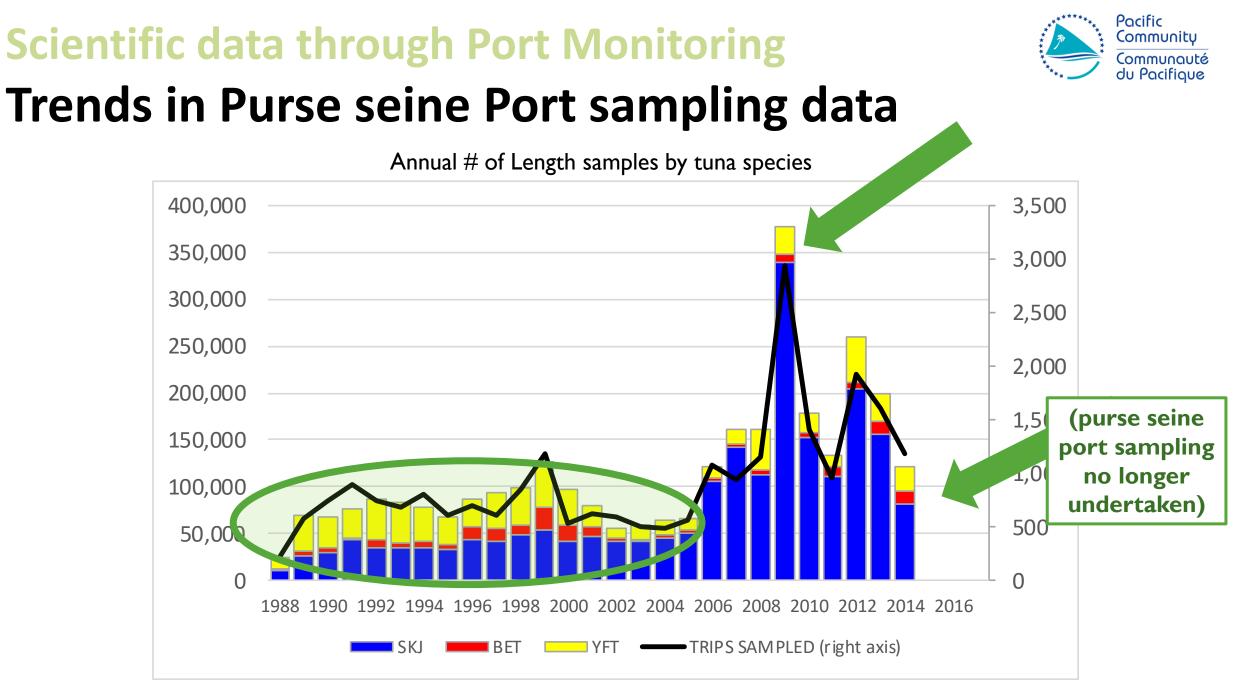


Scientific data through Port Monitoring Trends in Longline Unloadings data (tropical)

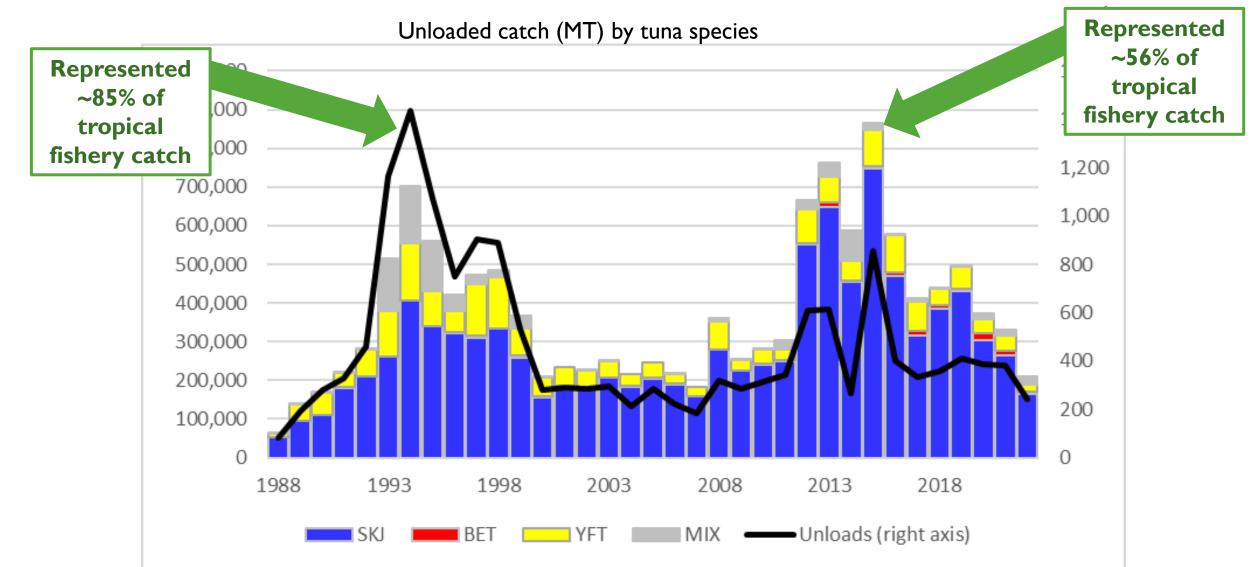
Unloaded catch (MT) by tuna species



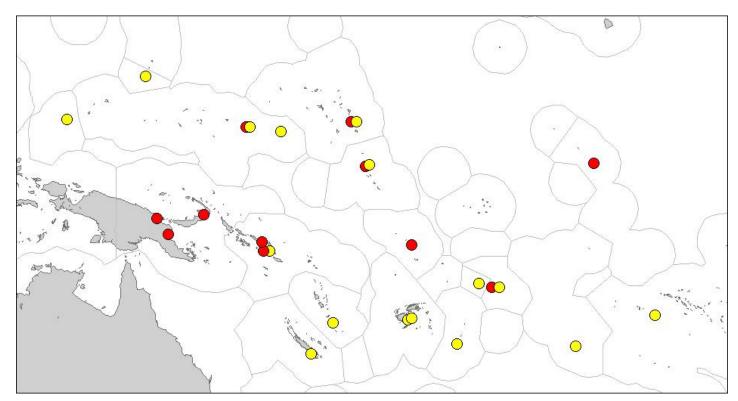
Pacific Community Communauté du Pacifique



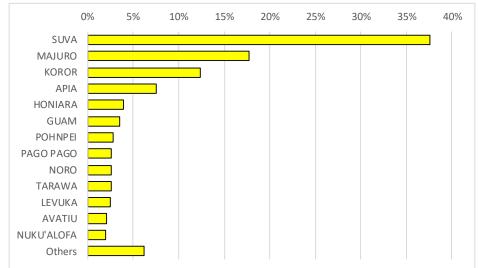
Scientific data through Port Monitoring



Scientific data through Port Monitoring Key ports

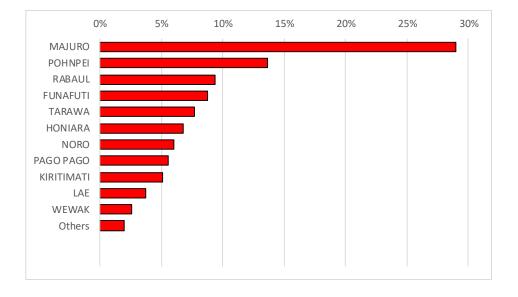


Key unload ports for LL (yellow) and PS (red) ports based on recent activity

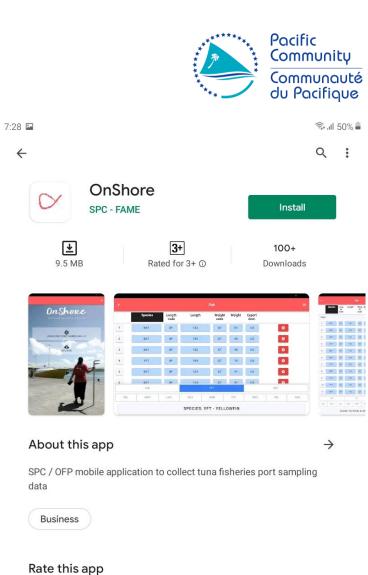


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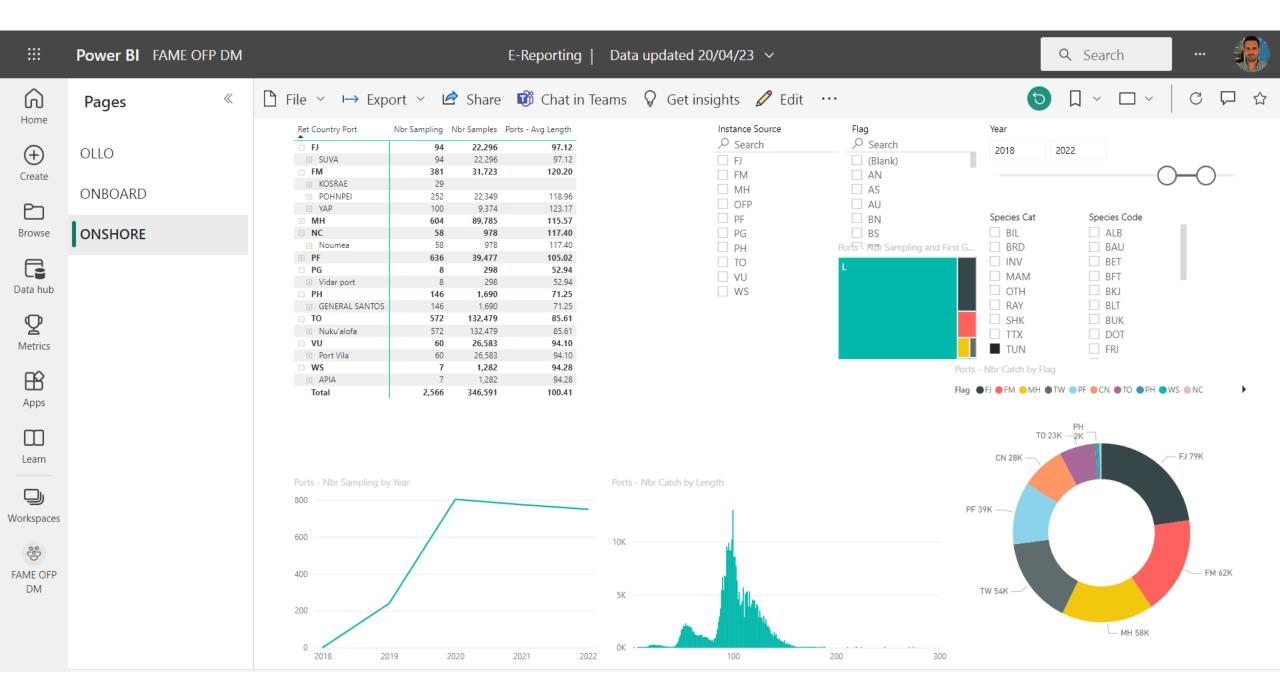




Tell others what you think

Write a review

Ratings and reviews 🛈



Scientific data through Port Monitoring Assist in National Compliance...

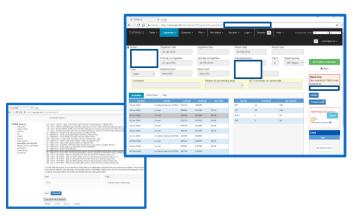


EXAMPLE : Using UNLOADINGS to verify Longline LOGBOOKS

% of trips : Logbook under-reporting by >= 10%						
Tuna	ALB	BET	YFT			
21%	8%	33%	41%			

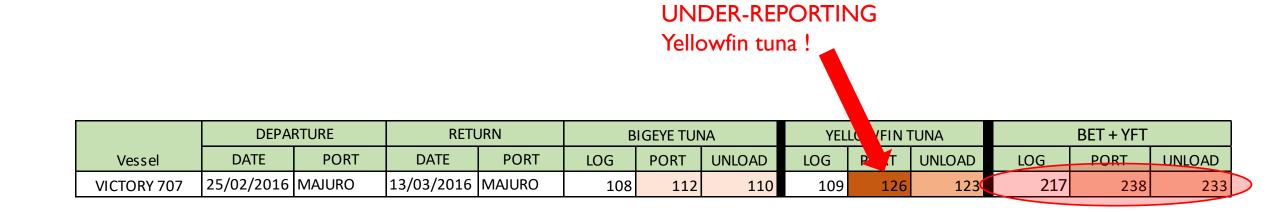
Under- / Over-reporting						
(Unload vs Logbook - %)						
TUNA	ALB	BET	YFT			
5%	0%	19%	17%			

Ramifications for under-reporting and mis-reporting... Tools to assist member countries ...



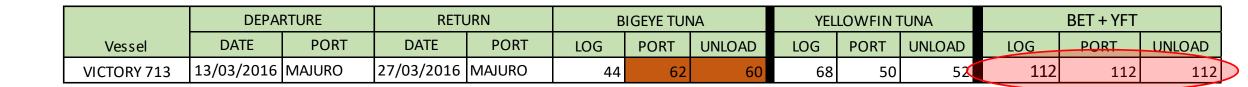
Scientific data through Port Monitoring Assist in National Compliance...





TUFMAN 2 Report imported into EXCEL [Longline catch in number] EXAMPLE : Using UNLOADINGS and PORT SAMPLING data to verify Longline LOGBOOKS

Scientific data through Port Monitoring Assist in National Compliance...

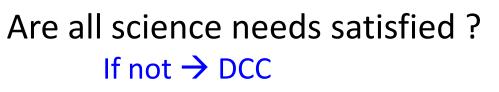


MIS-REPORTING Bigeye tuna as Yellowfin tuna !!

TUFMAN 2 Report imported into EXCEL [Longline catch in number] EXAMPLE : Using UNLOADINGS and PORT SAMPLING data to verify Longline LOGBOOKS



Scientific data through Port Monitoring Where to from here...



Transition to E-Reporting and E-Monitoring

Efficiencies, remove human error wherever possible ER for port sampling, but perhaps ER and EM for unloadings ?

Continual effort to address gaps in coverage and data quality

Comprehensive, standardised DQC systems (e.g. Tufman 2 and DORADO tool) Use "alerts" rather than "reports" to identify issues

Data collected for science is also useful for compliance, management, etc. Verifying catch, monitoring = reduction in IUU, issue of trend of HS transshipments Secretariat of the Pacific Community Port Sampling Manual Oceanic Fisheries Programme





PORT SAMPLING LONGLINE VESSELS

Aim:

- For longline fresh sashimi vessels: The aim of the sampler is to identify and to record the length measurements of every fish that is unloaded and, where possible, to enumerate all other fish that are not presented for unloading.
- For longline freezer vessels: The aim of the sampler is to identify and to record the length measurements of 150 randomly sampled fish that come from an identified time-area strata.



FRESH SASHIMI GRADE VESSELS – SAMPLING PROTOCOL

- Every fish onboard should be recorded. This should be done by measuring every fish that is unloaded and by counting any other fish that is not presented for unloading or is retained onboard. Samplers need to go onboard the vessel every time to confirm if any fish have been kept Onboard
- But be aware that sometimes they may unload fish for different markets at different times. You should be present for the entire unloading — even if it happens on separate days.
- Weight measurements should be collected in addition to length measurements. Do not collect weight measurements only.



FREEZER GRADE VESSELS – SAMPLING PROTOCOL

- Freezer grade vessels unload large numbers of tuna and so measuring every fish is difficult.
- Randomly sample 150 fish from the 'block' of fish you have identified.
- Samplers should try to identify fish that were caught in the same 5° x 5° area and the same calendar month. In practice, this means identifying the fishing area and date of capture of the catch in each the hatches. Use the vessel's logsheet to identify the vessel's fishing area.

LESS THAN IDEAL WELL CHOICES



If you cannot find a hatch containing fish from the same $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ area and caught in the same month you can broaden your search to:

Choice	Ist Choice	2nd choice	3rd choice	4th choice
Fishing area:	5° x 5°	5° x 10°	10° x 10°	10° x 20°
Fishing month	: I month	l quarter		