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A Simple Iterative Solution to the Catch Equation

by

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Abstract: A simple method of estimating stock size at age and fishing mortality rates from catch at age data based on the near linearity in fishing mortality of the square root of the ratio of catch at age n to the surviving number of fish at age $n+1$ is presented.

Definitions:

- C_n — Catch of fish from a year-class at age n
 F_n — Instantaneous rate of fishing mortality on the year-class in year n
 M — Instantaneous rate of natural mortality
 P_n — Stock size in numbers of the year-class at the beginning of year n
 \exp — Exponential function

Analysis:

The catch equations of Beverton and Holt (1957):

$$C_n = \frac{F_n}{F_n + M} (1 - \exp(-F_n - M)) P_{n+1}$$

and $P_{n+1} = P_n \exp(-F_n - M)$

allow C_n to be expressed as

$$C_n = \frac{F_n}{F_n + M} (\exp(+F_n + M) - 1) P_{n+1} \quad (1)$$

so that if P_n and C_n are known, F_n may be obtained by solving equation (1)

If a starting value F is assumed for the fishing mortality in the last year of fishing, a population estimate for the final year may be obtained by:

$$P = \frac{F+M}{F} C_{\text{final}} \quad \text{if survival to the next year is negligible}$$

$$\text{or } P = \frac{F+M \times C_{\text{final}}}{F(1-\exp(-F-M))} \quad \text{if some fish survive.}$$

Figure 1 shows $\sqrt{C_n/P_{n+1}}$ as a function of F_n for differing values of M . Observe that for $F_n > 0.05$, the curves are nearly linear.

Because of the near linearity shown in Figure 1, it is possible to solve equation 1 for F_n if C_n , P_{n+1} , and M are known by taking the square root of both sides and applying successive linear interpolations or extrapolations (method of regula falsi) until F_n is obtained with sufficient accuracy.

When F_n is known, P_n may be obtained as

$$P_n = \frac{F_n + M}{F_n(1-\exp(-F_n - M))} C_n$$

so that it is possible to obtain successively estimates of P_n and F_n for all years beginning with the last.

A program has been written for the Hewlett-Packard 9821A calculator employing this method. Initial estimates of $F_n = 0.3$ and $F_n = 1.3$ are used for the first interpolation. In successive iterations, the latest estimate of F_n replaces the previous estimate farthest from the new estimate. Iterations continue until $\sqrt{C_n/P_{n+1}}$ is estimated within 10^{-4} . Negative estimates of F_n are replaced by 0.001.

Tests of the program indicate very rapid convergence in estimates of F_n with only three to six iterations required in most cases.

HP 65 Program:

A program has been written for the HP65 programmable pocket calculator implementing the above method. The program is stored on two magnetic cards. The first contains the initialization for a year class. The estimated rates of natural and fishing mortalities and the catch of the oldest fish are input and the population size of oldest fish is output and stored for further analysis. The program on the second card calculates F_n and P_n the rate of fishing mortality in year n and population size of the year class in year n using the catch in year n and the population size in year $n+1$ for a given year class. The user inputs an underestimate and overestimate of F_n and the program improves these estimates by successive linear interpolations (method of regula falsi) until sufficient accuracy is obtained.

Tests of the program showed that in the range $0.01 \leq M \leq 1$ and $0.001 \leq F \leq 1$ convergence was achieved in about 30 seconds with a maximum error of one part in 10^4 for P_n and F_n if the initial estimates of F_n were within a factor of 10 of the true value.

The program listings follow.

Conclusion:

The new method enables precise solutions of the catch equation to be obtained quickly and easily.

Reference:

Beverton, R. J. H., and S. J. Holt (1957), On the dynamics of exploited fish populations. Fish Invest. Series II, Vo. XIX.

HP-65 Program Form

Title VP Initialize

Doubleday's Method

Page 1 of 2

SWITCH TO W/PRGM. PRESS **1** **PRGM** TO CLEAR MEMORY.

[illegible]

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TO RECORD PROGRAM INSERT MAGNETIC CARD WITH SWITCH SET AT W/PRGM

Programmer W. Doubleday Date _____

G 5

HP-65 Program Form

Title Virtual Population: Doubleday's Method

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SWITCH TO W/PRGM. PRESS **f** **PRGM** TO CLEAR MEMORY.

KEY ENTRY	CODE SHOWN	COMMENTS	KEY ENTRY	CODE SHOWN	COMMENTS	REGISTERS
LBL	23		X<Y	3522	update F	R1 <u>M</u>
A	11		GTO	22		
RCL 6	3406	C_n	2	02		R2 <u>F</u>
RCL 3	3403	P_{n+1}	RCL 2	3402		
\div	81		STO 5	3305		
f	31		GTO	22		
$\sqrt{}$	09		A	11		R3 <u>P_{n+1}</u>
STO 7	3307		LHL	23		
RCL 5	3405		2	02		
RCL 4	3404		60 RCL 2	3402		R4 <u>F_1</u>
-	51		STO 4	3304		
X	71		GTO	22		
RCL 4	3404		A	11		R5 <u>F_2</u>
B	12		LBL	23	$\sqrt{C_n/P_{n+1}}$	
RCL 5	3405	New F	B	12		R6 <u>C_n</u>
X	71		STO 2	3302		
-	51		RCL 1	3401		
RCL 5	3405		+	61		
B	12		STO 8	3308		R7 <u>$\sqrt{C_n/P_{n+1}}$</u>
RCL 4	3404		70 f-1	32		
X	71		1n	07		
+	61		1	01		R8 <u>used</u>
RCL 5	3405		-	51		
R	12		RCL 2	3402		
RCL 4	3404		X	71		R9
B	12		RCL 8	3408		
-	51		\div	81		
\div	81		f	31		
STO 2	3302		$\sqrt{}$	09		
30 R	12		80 RTN	24		
RCL 7	3407		LBL	23	Output	
-	51		1	01		
8	35		RCL 2	3402		
ABS	06		R/S	84	F	
EEK	43		RCL 1	3401		
CS	42		+	61		
5	05		ent	41		
X<Y	3524	Convergence Test	CS	42		
GTO	22		f-1	32		
40 1	01		90 1n	07		
RCL 2	3402		CS	42		
RCL 4	3404		1	01		
-	51		+	61		
8	35		\div	81		
ABS	06		RCL 2	3402		
RCL 2	3402		\div	81		
RCL 9	3405		RCL 6	3406		
-	51		X	71		
8	35		STO 3	3303	P_n	
50 ABS	06		100 RTN	24		

HEWLETT
PACKARD

9320-0616

TO RECORD PROGRAM INSERT MAGNETIC CARD WITH SWITCH SET AT W/PRGM.

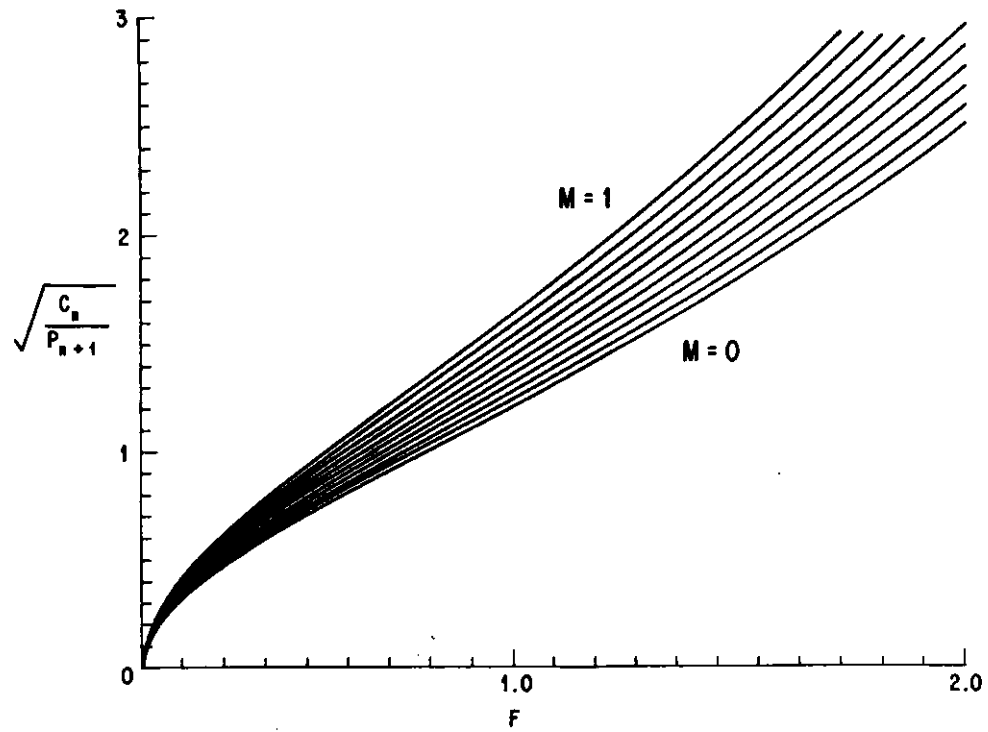


Fig. 1. $\sqrt{\frac{C_n}{P_{n+1}}}$ as a function of F for M between 0 and 1.

