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APPENDIX B

Age-structured fisheries data

Data on the age-at-catch are available for 14 years in Lake Geneva, 21 years in Lake Bourget, 19 years in Lake Neuchâtel, and six years in Lake Annecy (Goulon and Guillard, 2020, 2022; Nusslé, 2021; Jacquet *et al.*, 2022).

These data were used to define the time-lag applied to the two abundance proxies. We applied a three years lag for Lakes Geneva, Neuchâtel, Bourget, and Aiguebelette, presenting similar fisheries activities. The age-structured data from the Lakes Geneva, Bourget and Neuchâtel display fisheries dominated by the age-class of 3+ and 2+, with interannual variations. We chose to apply a three years time lag as the 3+ cohorts represents more than 10% of annual landings, with mean percentage over the period of approximately 40% over the studied period (0.41 for Lake Neuchâtel, 0.40 for Lake Bourget and 0.37 for Lake Geneva).

No reliable data were available for Lake Aiguebelette. Thus, according to local experts, the same time-lag was applied.

The same approach was applied for Lake Annecy, which lead us to apply a four-year time lag, even though the 5+ cohorts tend to dominate the recent annual landings.

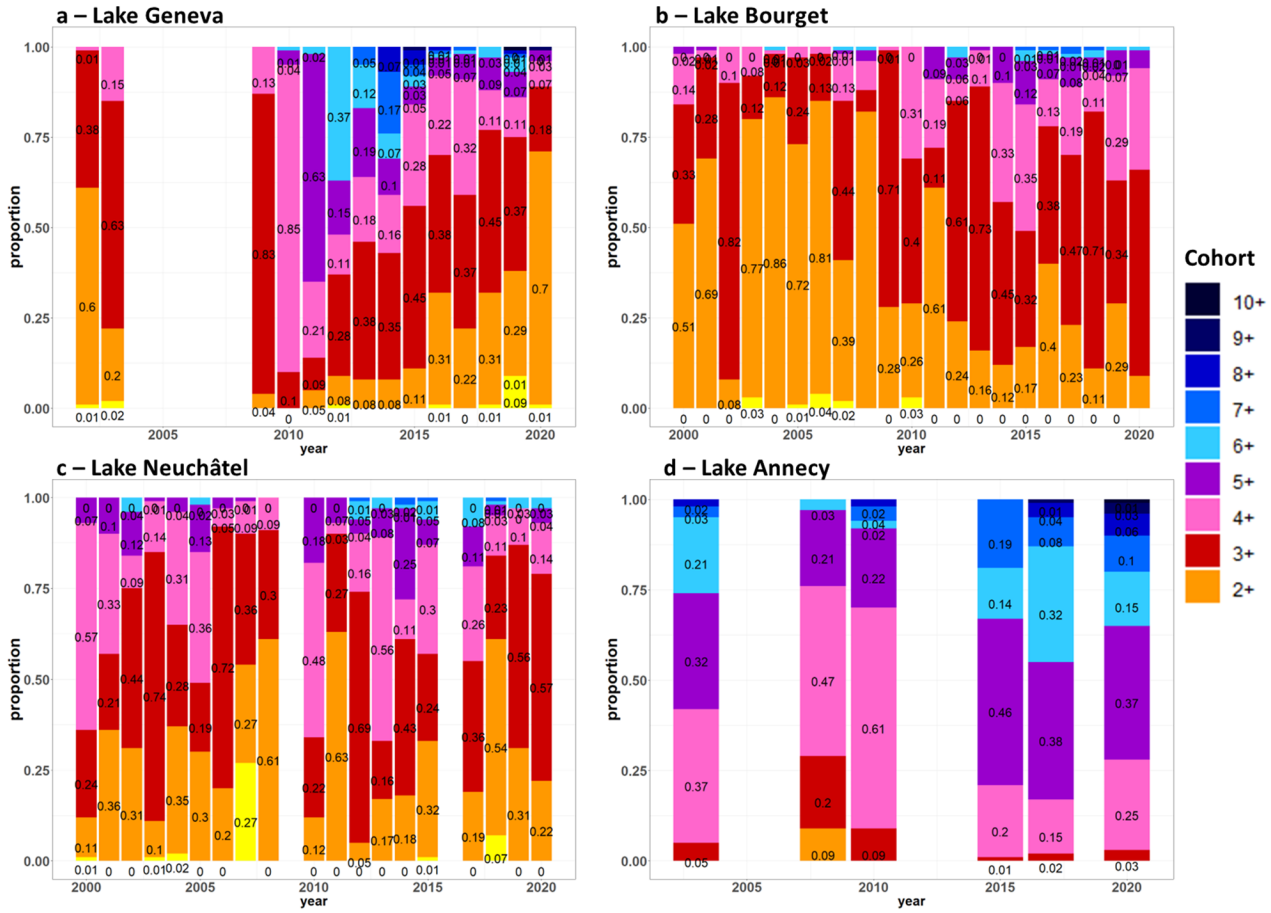

Fig. B1. Age-structure of the annual landings for Lake Geneva (a), Lake Bourget (b), Lake Neuchâtel (c) and Lake Annecy (d).