

MareFrame

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WP2: Select and apply analytical methods

Final meeting, December 12, 2017 Brussels



This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no. 613571

Objectives of WP2

What were the objectives and how have they been met?

Main: Integration of novel critical processes and supporting State of the art data into EAFM process



- 1. Collect and identify new technological information**
- 2. Evaluate this information**
- 3. Define the functions needed to implement this information into assessment models (raw data, processes, likelihood functions, management measures, etc).**
- 4. Identify and recommend areas of future data collection for optimum implementation of the models.**

Structured in 4 Tasks (with 5 milestones) to produce 5 Deliverables.



Main Challenges

KBBE.2013.1.2-08: Innovative insights and tools to integrate the ecosystem-based approach into fisheries advice

*“...The first objective of the project is to make the best use of new tools and **technologies such as genetics, microchemistry, and isotope analyses** to develop **new knowledge** on population distribution, spatial patterns of spawning components, stocks structure and definition, habitat preferences, species interactions (including food-web and predator-preys interactions), migration patterns, and some biological parameters such as, growth and fecundity ...”*

Mareframe-WP2 designed an **experimental approach** for novel data considering both, **technological** and non-technological data



Legacy – What now?

What are the most significant results of the project and how to make sure they will be exploited after the project end

1. Internal: Contribution to model development in CSs



2. External:

1. Protocol for novel data implementation (Del 2.4)



2. Report with conclusions of the evaluation of the novel information used (Del 2.5)



Legacy – 1 (internal)

1. Many different data types:
 1. Biological (ages, sex, abundance)
 2. Fisheries dependent (effort, knowledge, VMS)
 3. Environmental (**microchemist**, climate, oceanography)
 4. Diet (**isotopes** and stomach)
 5. **Genetics (clos-kin, connectivity)**
2. 7 CS
3. 5 different model types (GADGET, EwE, Atlantis, CSM, MSPM)



Legacy 2 – Del 2.4. Protocols

| Case Study | Data types | Protocol (Del 2.4) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Baltic Sea | diet effort zooplankton | A1: diet, effort, zooplankton in EwE; A2: diet and effort in GADGET A3: diet in MSPM |
| North Sea | isotopes fishing knowledge | B1 (isotopes and knowledge) in CSM |
| NWW - Iceland Waters | genetics (close-kin) whale diet oceanographic | C1: close-kin GADGET C2: whale diet in GADGET? C3: oceanographic in Atlantis |
| NWW – West Scotland | ocean (temp and NAO) | D1: temperature and NAO in EwE |
| SWW – IP | hake genetics sex ratios at length anchovy microchemistry | E1: hake genetics in GADGET E2: hake sex ratios in GADGET E3: microchemistry in GADGET |
| Med Waters – SoS | isotopes VMS Biogeochemical data | F1: Isotopes, VMS and Biogeo data in Atlantis |
| Black Sea | turbot diet | G1 Diet in EwE |
| Chatham Rise – NZ | isotopes diet mesopelagic composition | H1: iso, diet and mesopelagics EwE and in ATLANTIS |

- 14 different protocols were written

- They describe the final implementation of the novel data into models within each case study (CS)

- These protocols can be useful to the scientific community to implement similar data in ecosystem models.



Legacy 3 – Del 2.5. Conclusions

| Data Type | Baltic S. | | | NS | | NWW-IW | | NWW-WS | SWW-IP | Med-SoS | Black S. | NZ-CR | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----|------|-----|-----|-------------|--------|----------|--------|---------|----------|-------|--------------|----------|
| | Gadget | EwE | MSPM | CSM | ALL | GADGET-like | GADGET | ATLANTIS | EwE | GADGET | ATLANTIS | EwE | Ecopath Like | ATLANTIS |
| Biological (ages, sex, abundance) | | X | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Fisheries dependent (effort, knowledge, VMS) | X | X | | | X | | | | | | X | | | |
| Environmental (microchemist, climate, oceanography) | | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | | | |
| Diet (isotopes and stomach) | X | X | X | X | | | X | | | X | X | X | X | X |
| Genetics (close-kin, connectivity) | | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | |

- Critical report to evaluate the utility of novel information (D2.5).
- It will consider the usefulness of each information type in improving the ecosystem models,
- Recommendations to improve future data collection.



Publications

- Elvarsson, B. P. 2015. Evaluating stock structure hypotheses using genetically determined close relatives: a simulation study on North Atlantic fin whales. ICES Journal of Marine Science, 72 (2): 661-669. doi: 10.1093/icesjms/fsu140.
- Perez et al. (in prep.) Questions and answers about the use of genetics for stock assessment and management. European hake as an example.
- Contribution to others through novel data implementation into models:
- Baltic CS. Diet data in the Baltic Sea species.
- Pope, J.G., Hegland, T.J. Ballesteros, M., Nolde Nielsen, K. (in prep). The N Dimensional Potato: A simple approach to finding feasible solutions to fisheries systems where different Stakeholder Groups have conflicting objectives.





Thanks!

