

Can we trust commercial catch declarations data to map fish spatio-temporal distribution and identify fish essential habitats?

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Context

Marine spatial planning

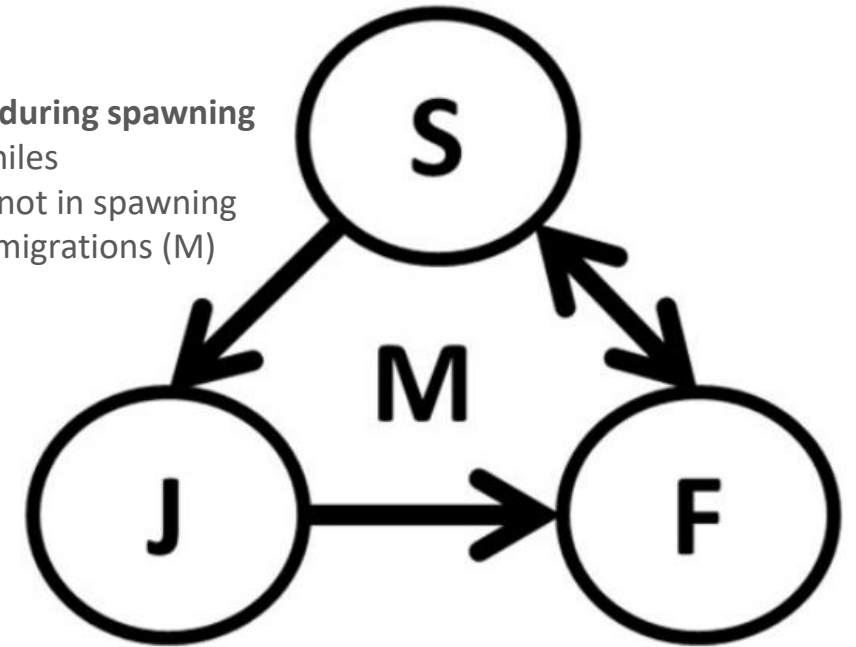


Lack of knowledge on:

Fish Essential habitats

Fish Spatio-temporal distribution
(at fine temporal scale – e.g. month)

S = mature adults during spawning
J = immature juveniles
F = feeding adults not in spawning
Arrows represent migrations (M)

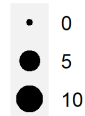
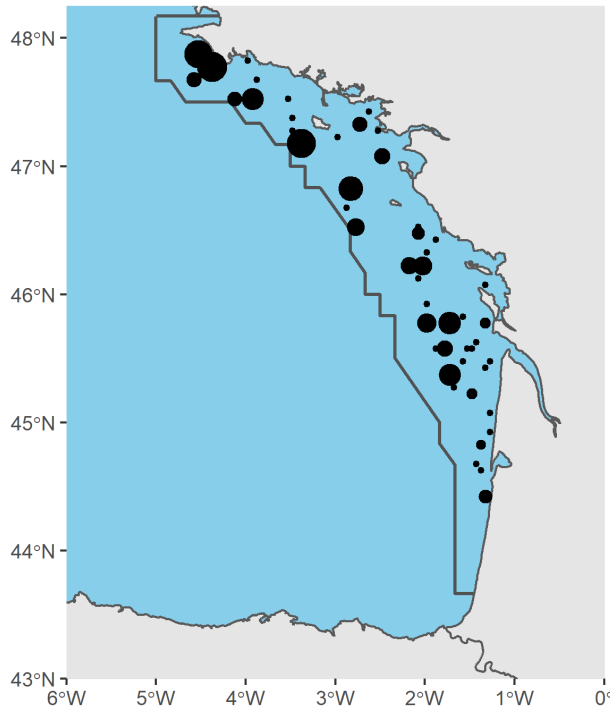


Common life-history stages of fish

Brown et al. (2018)

Data sources

Scientific survey data



Orhago survey
(common sole)



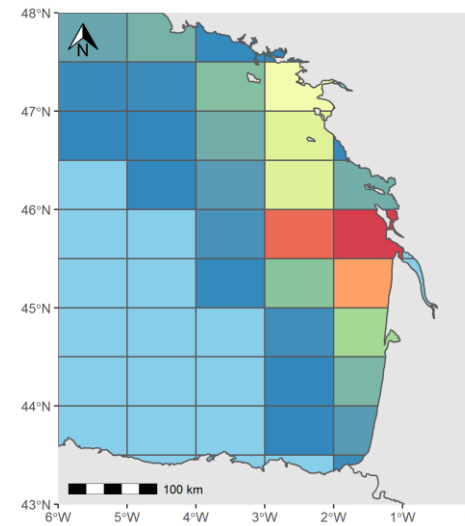
Standardized high
quality data



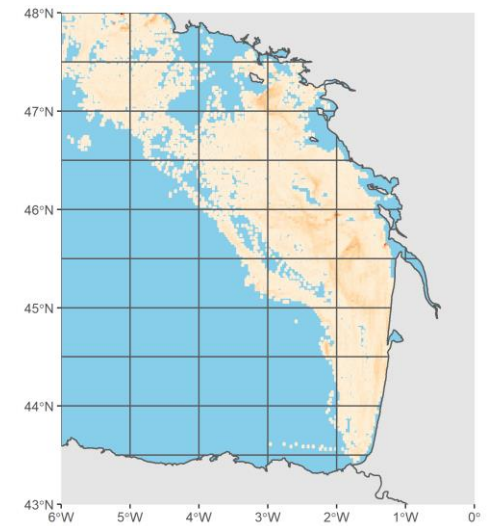
Sparse sampling in
space and/or time
Expensive

Commercial data

Logbook data
(landings)



VMS data
(fishing locations)



X

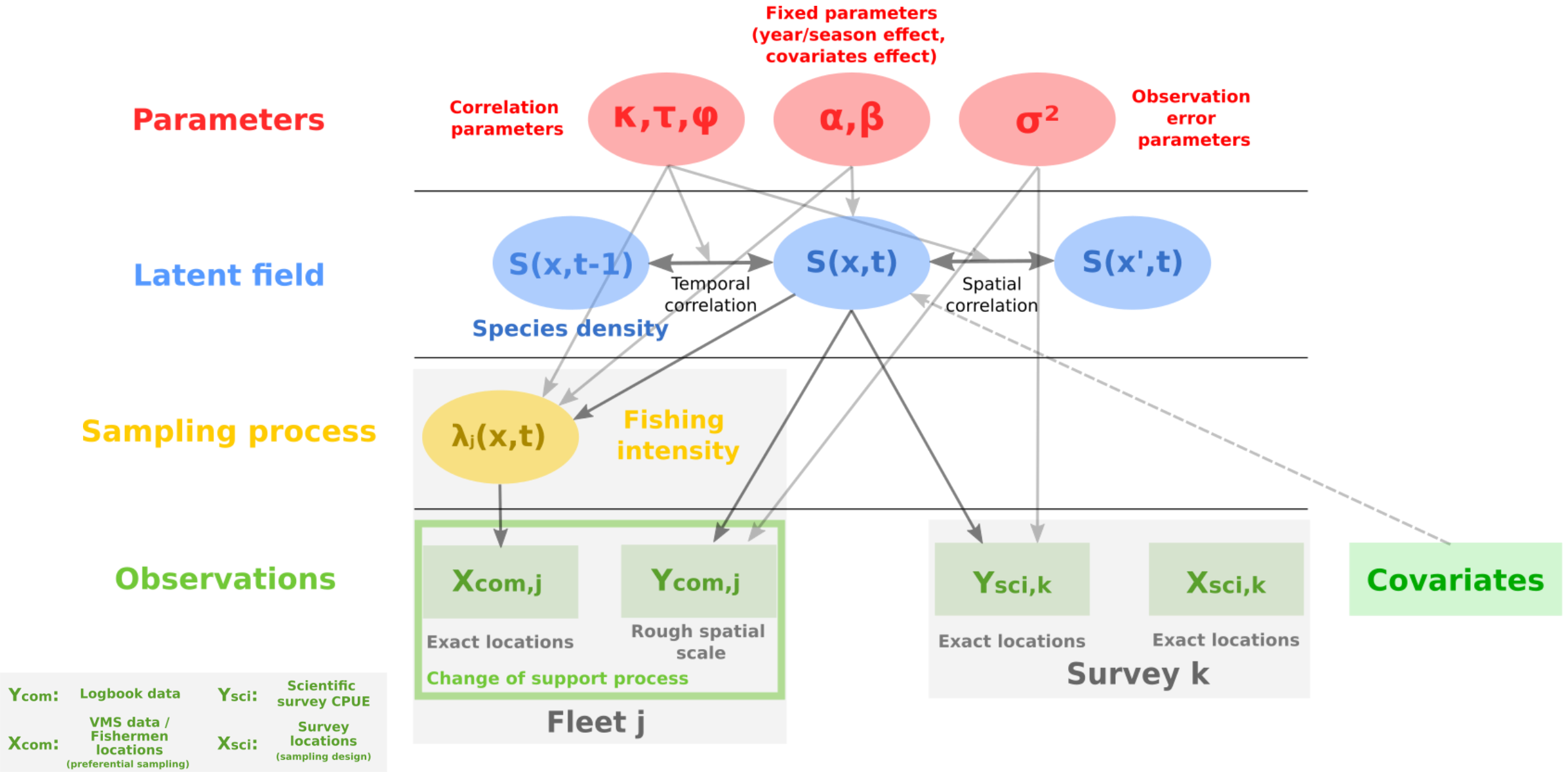


Huge quantity of data
Full year coverage

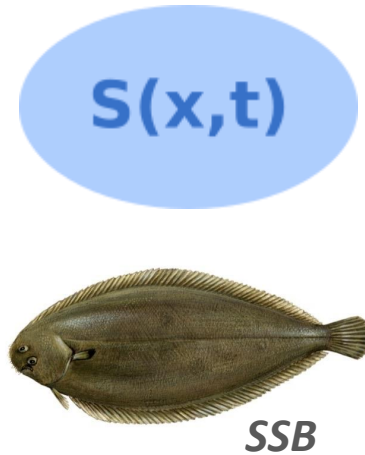
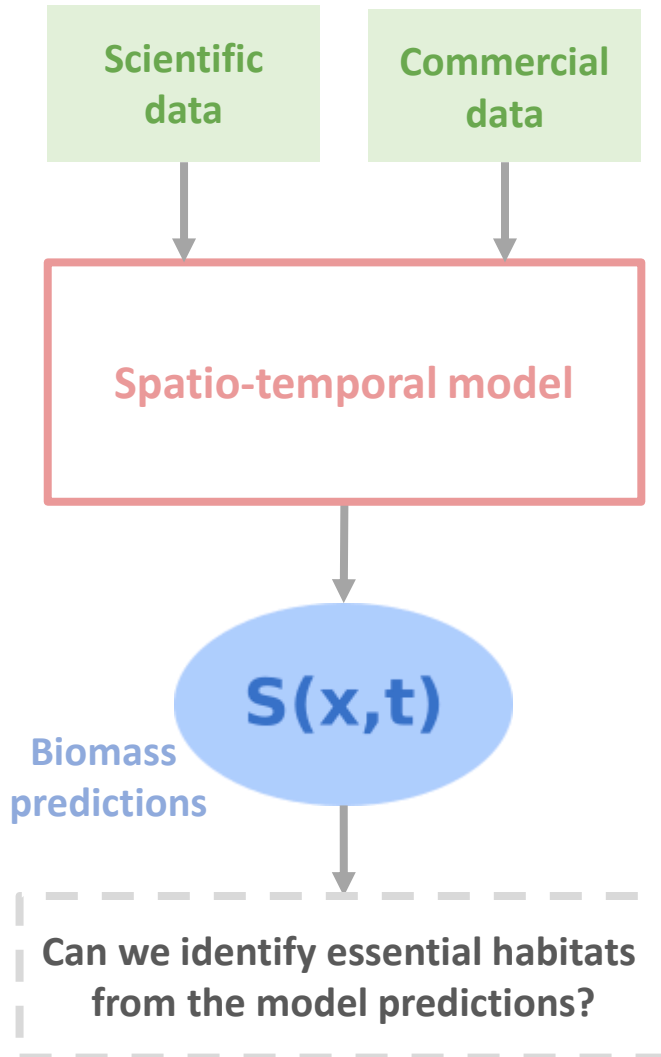


Preferential sampling
Non-homogeneous fleets
Rough spatial scale

Conceptual framework



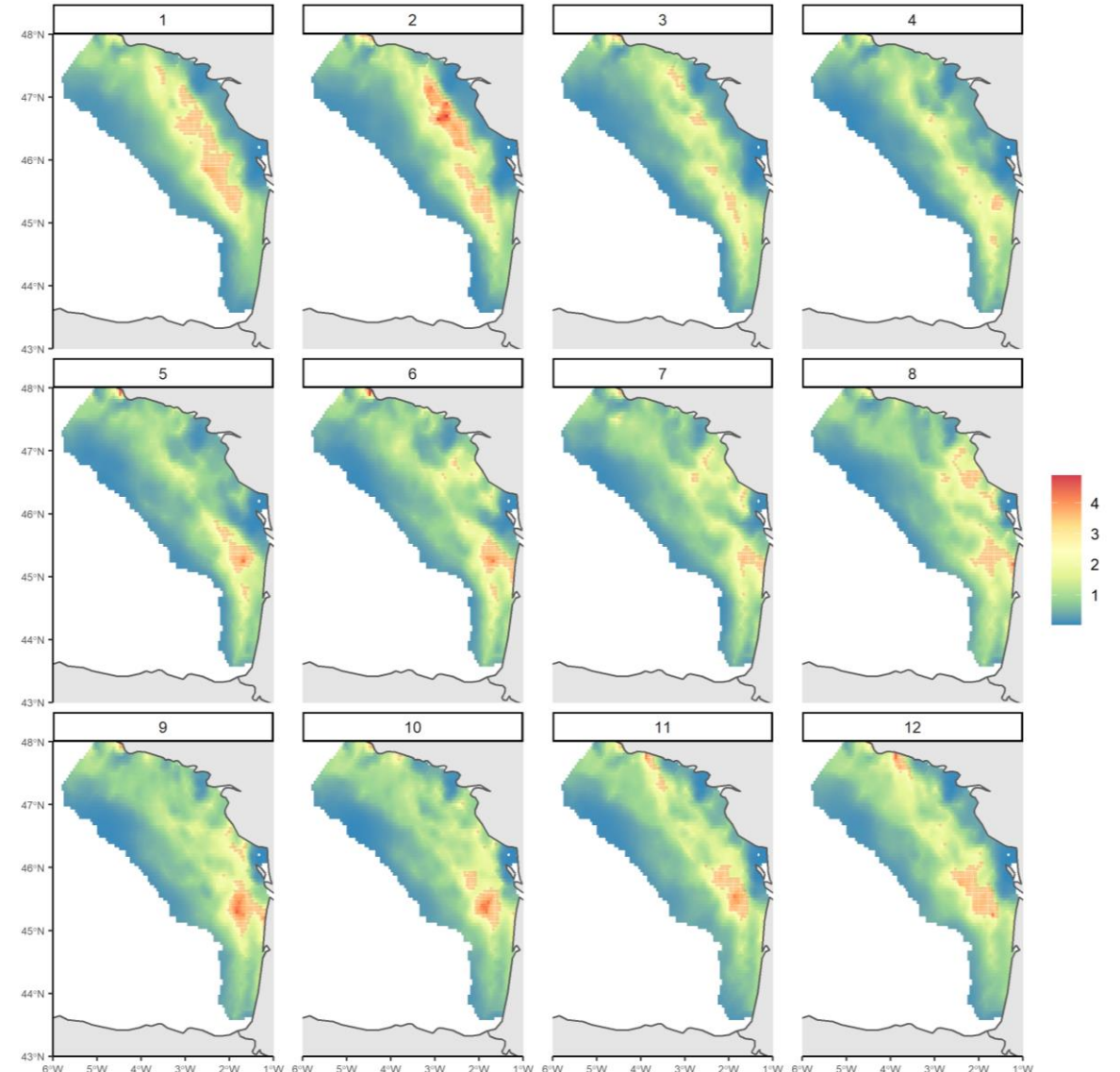
Model biomass predictions



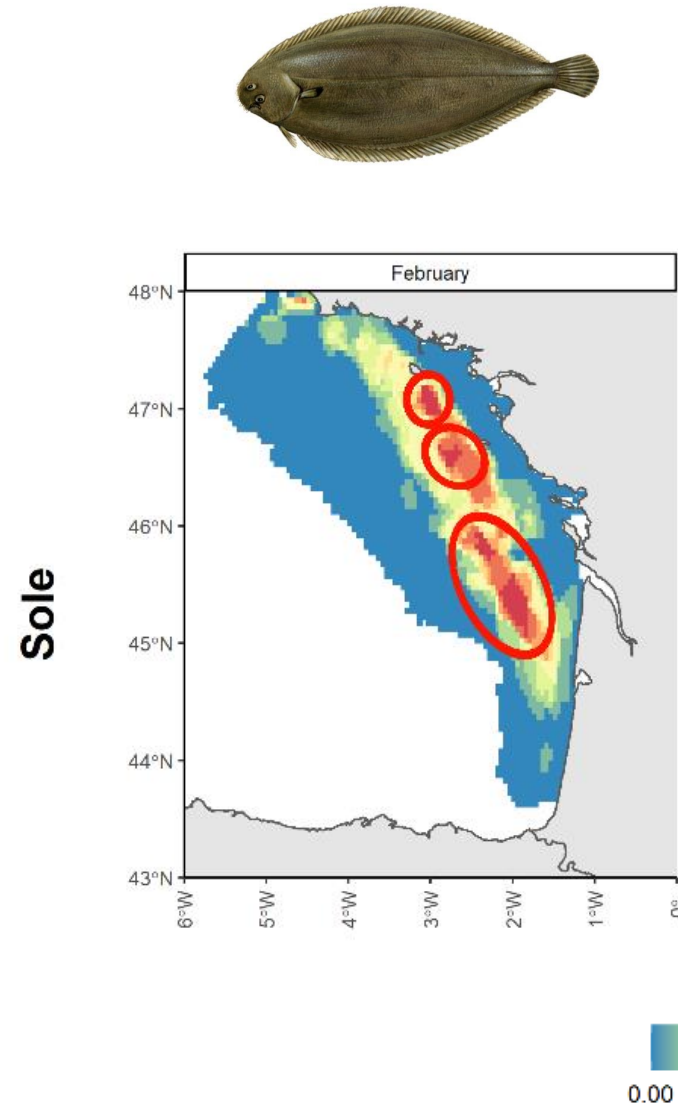
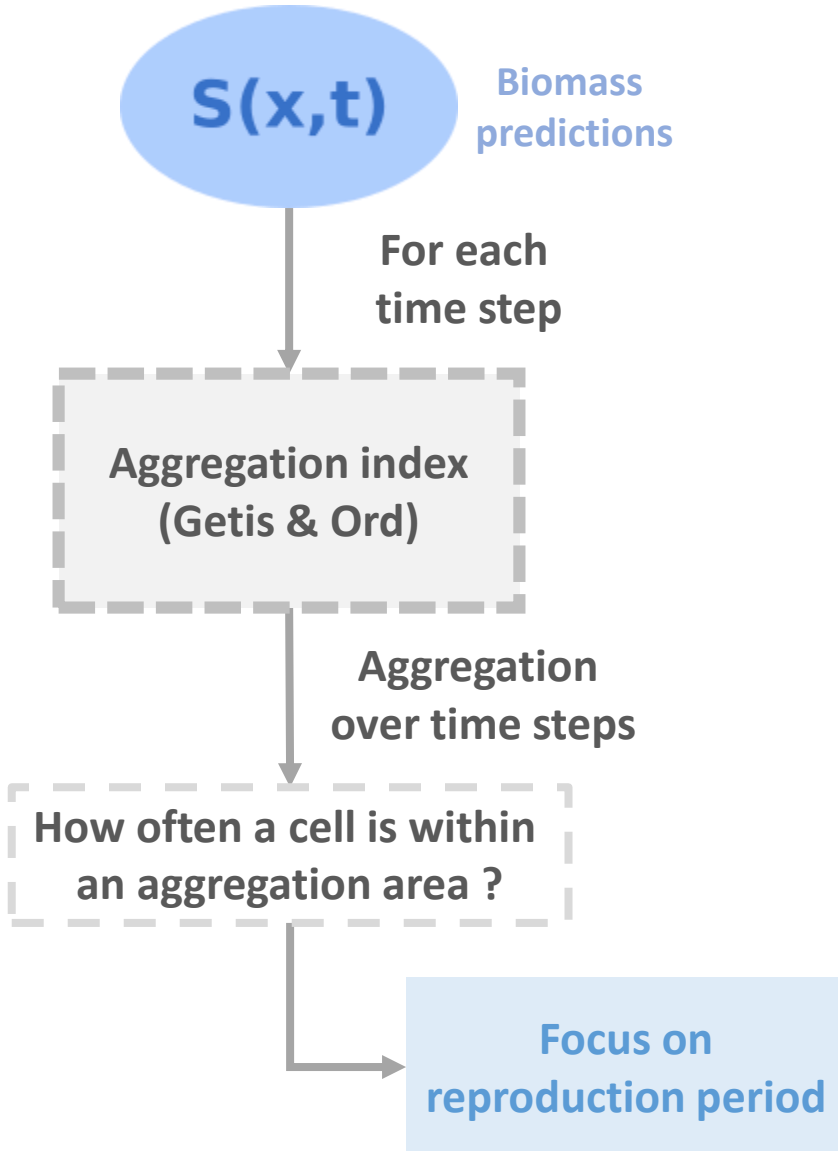
Mean monthly map of biomass

(sole, 2008 – 2018,
fleets: OTB_DEF,
OTB_DEF, OTT_DEF)

Red areas: 90% quantile

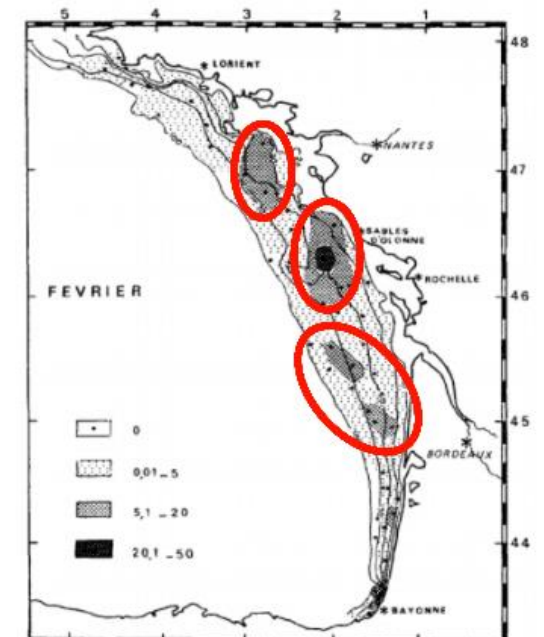


Identifying spawning grounds



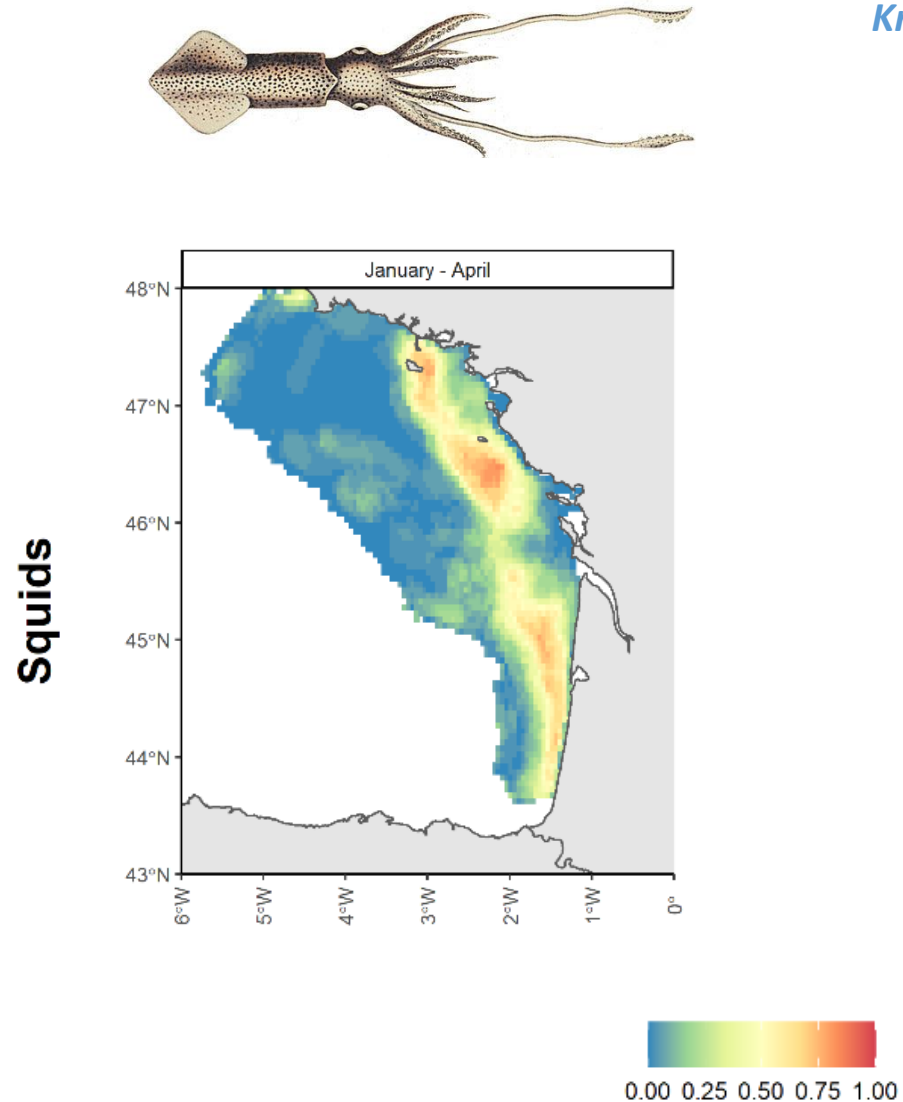
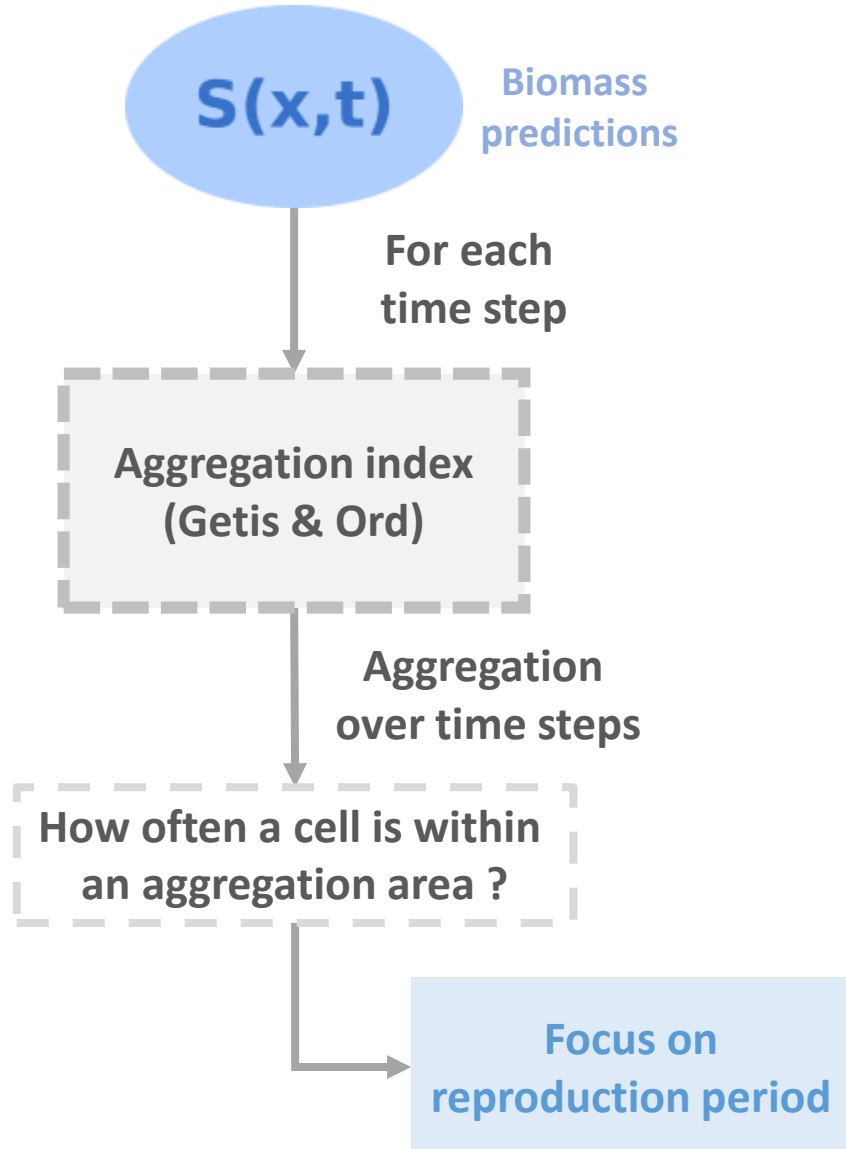
Knowledge on reproduction

Egg and larvae survey available



Arbault et al. (1986)

Identifying spawning grounds



Knowledge on reproduction

Only information on the reproduction period

Spatio-temporal pattern analysis

⇒ What are the spatial patterns that structure the spatio-temporal distribution of fish?

⇒ Can we interpret these in regards to fish ecology?

Empirical Orthogonal Functions (EOF)

$$\vec{s}_t^* = \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k(t) \vec{p}^k + \vec{n}_t$$

Diagram illustrating the EOF equation with labels:

- \vec{s}_t^* : Champ de biomasse Normalisé
- $\alpha_k(t)$: Indices temporels
- \vec{p}^k : Patrons spatiaux
- \vec{n}_t : Variabilité résiduelle

Dans une **EOF**, les indices α_k et les patterns \vec{p}^k sont construits tel que

- la variance résiduelle \vec{n}_t soit minimale
- les patrons \vec{p}^k soient orthogonaux

≡ ACP



Sole



Hake

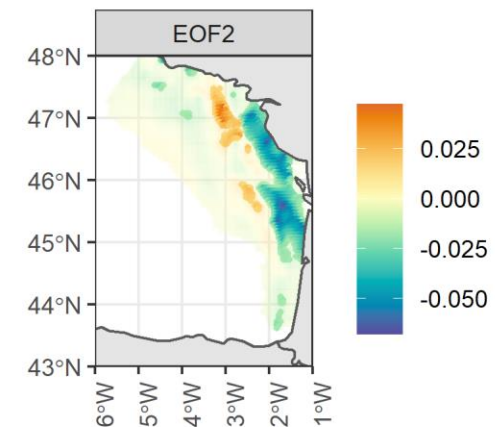
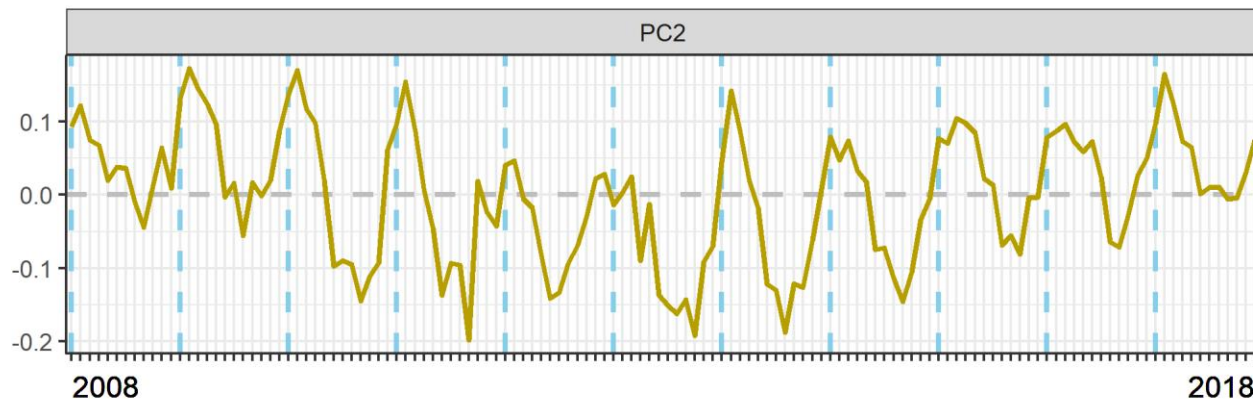
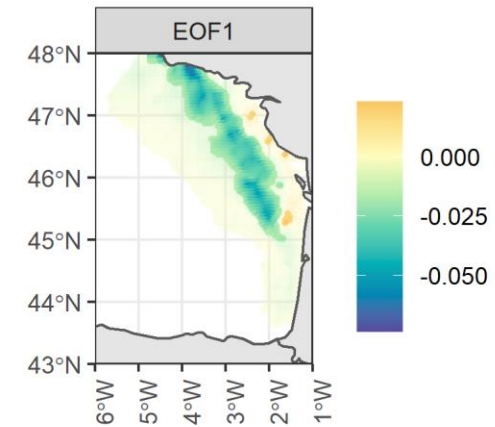
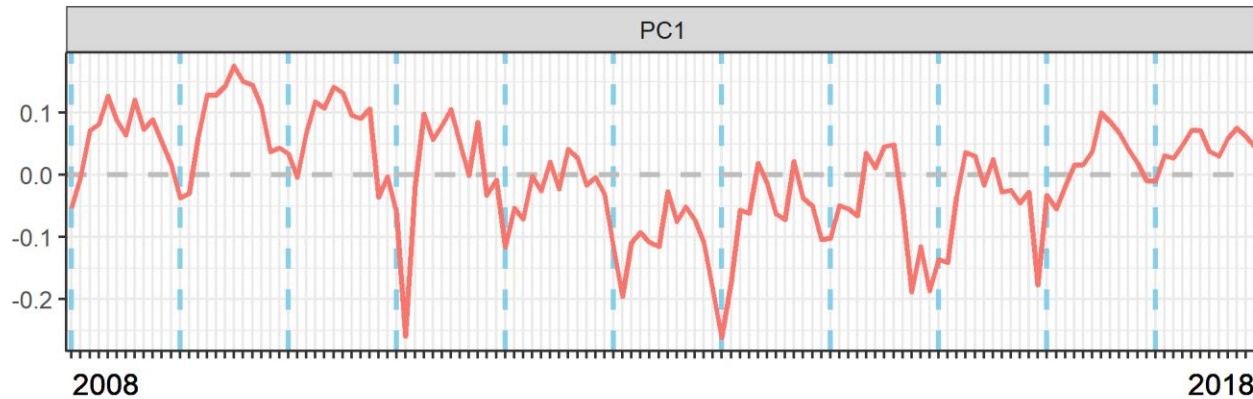


Sea bass

Spatio-temporal pattern analysis



Sole



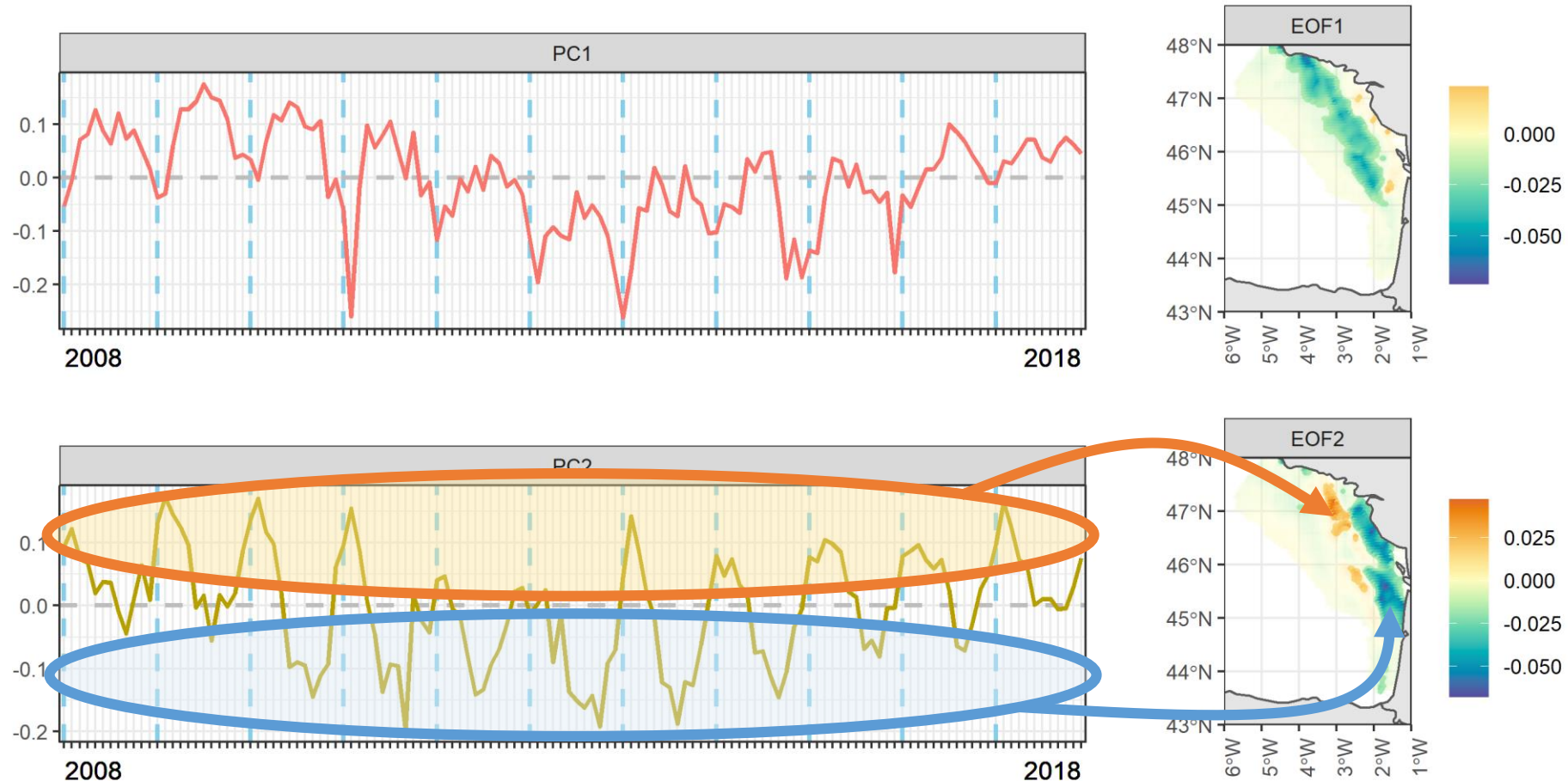
Blue dashed line: January

EOF

Spatio-temporal pattern analysis



Sole



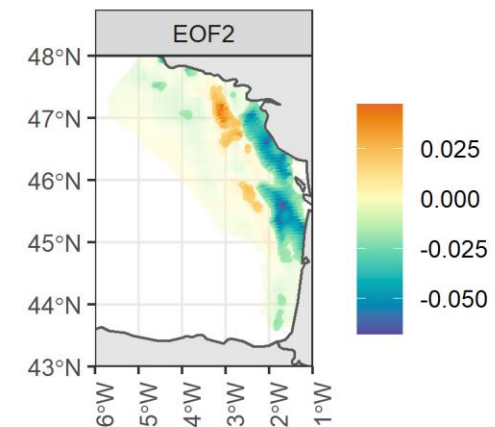
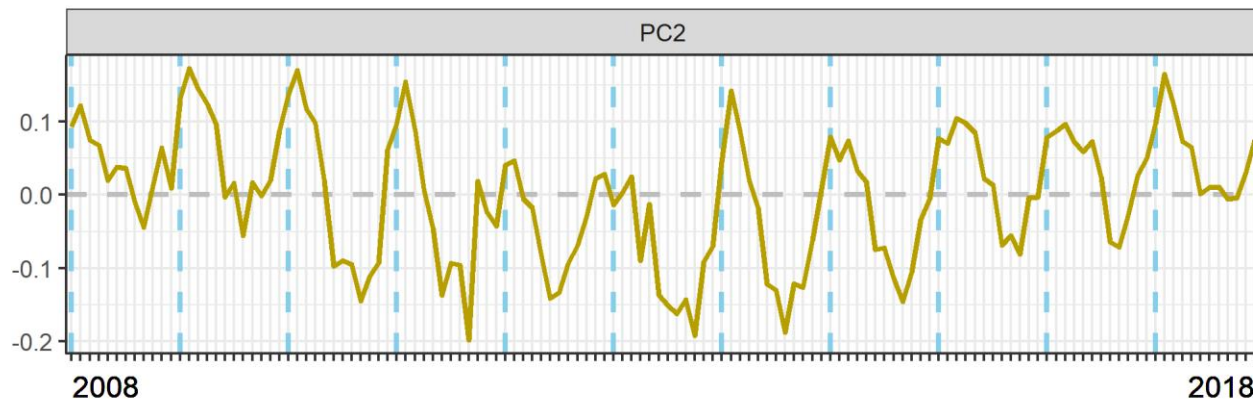
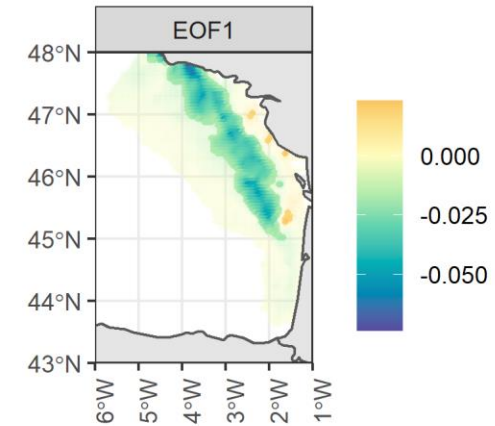
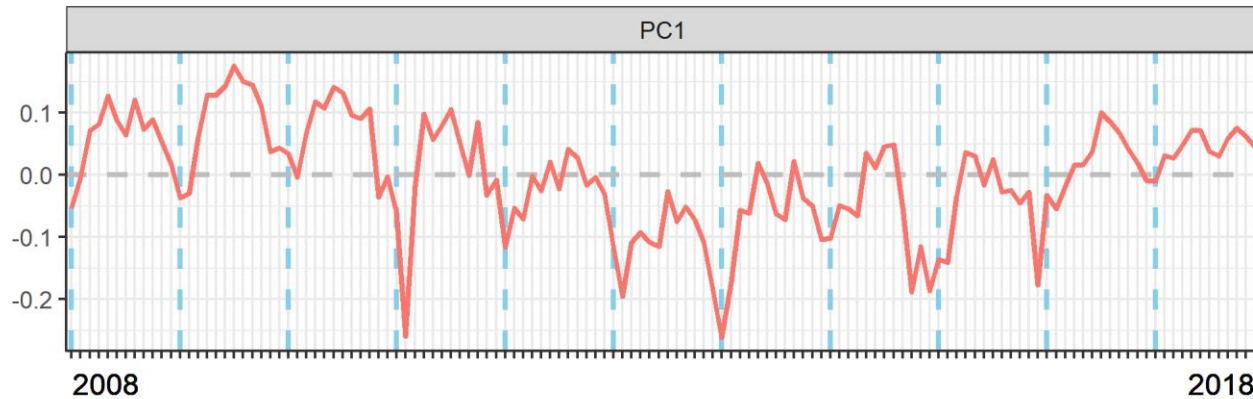
Blue dashed line: January

EOF

Spatio-temporal pattern analysis



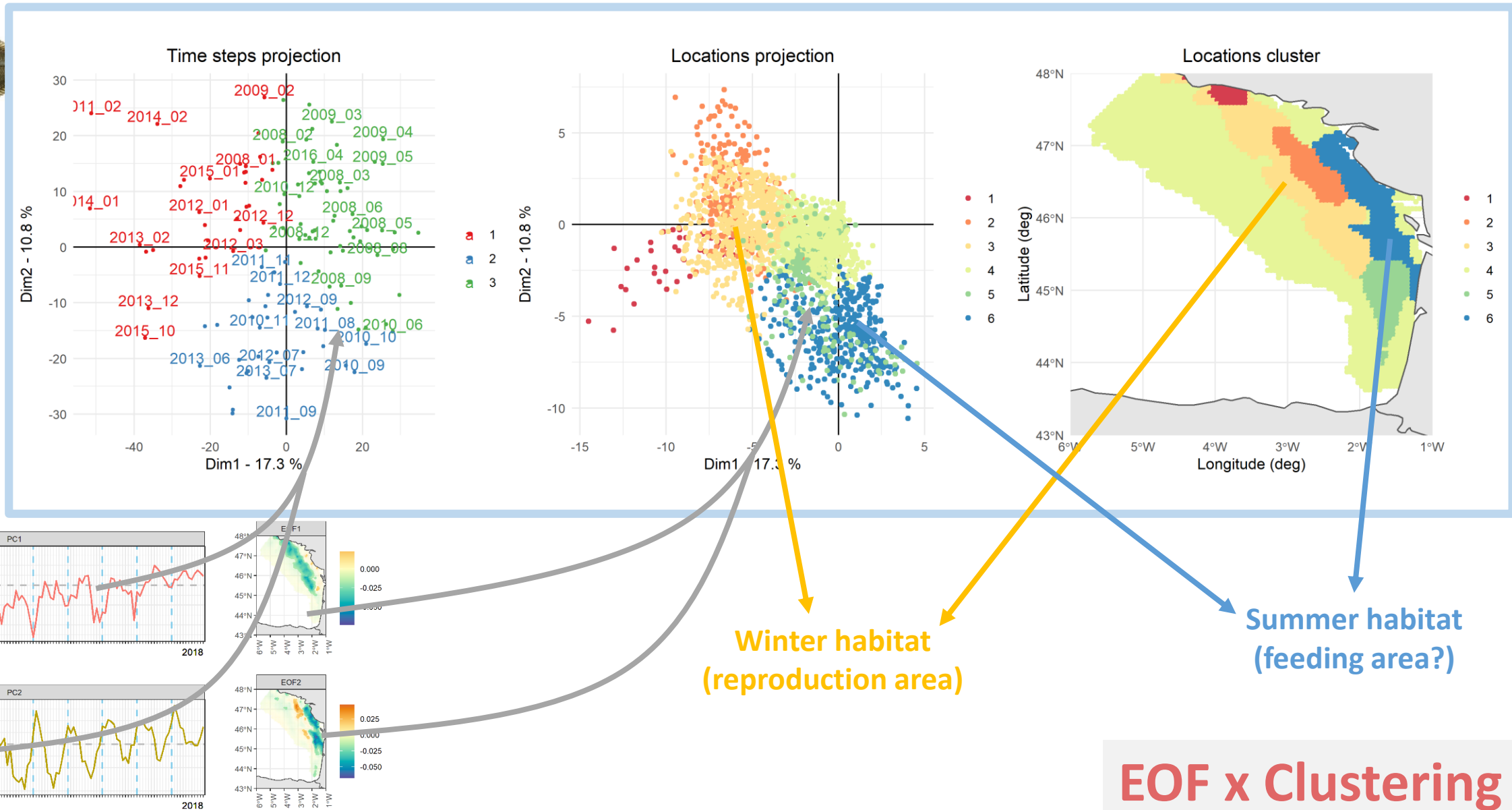
Sole



Blue dashed line: January

EOF

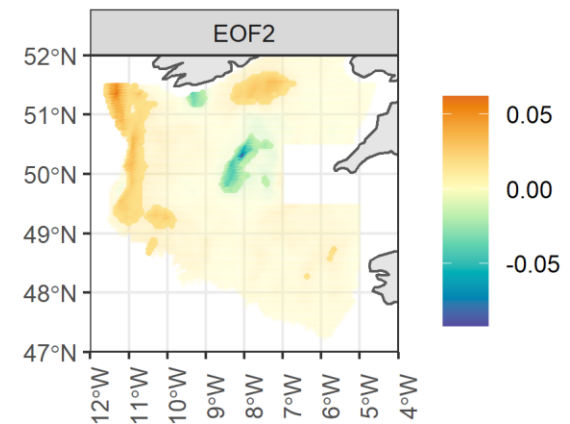
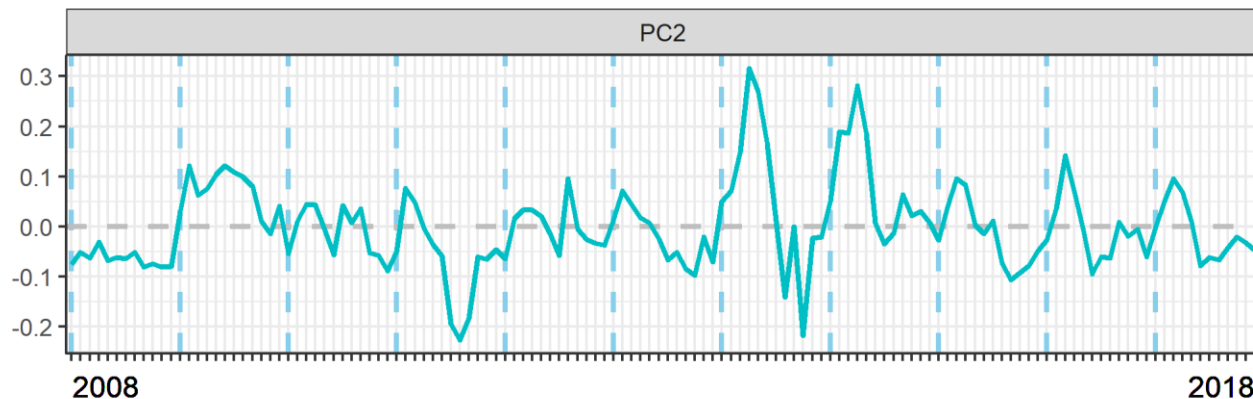
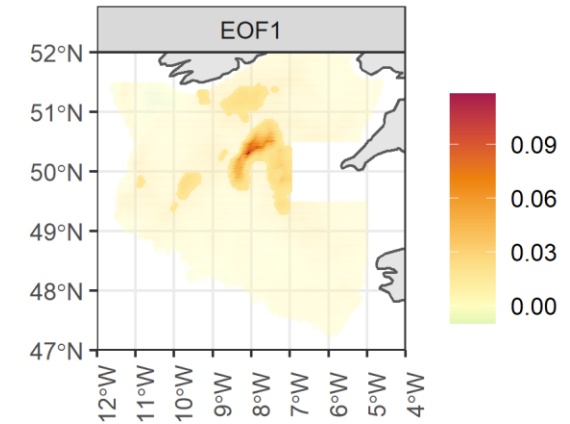
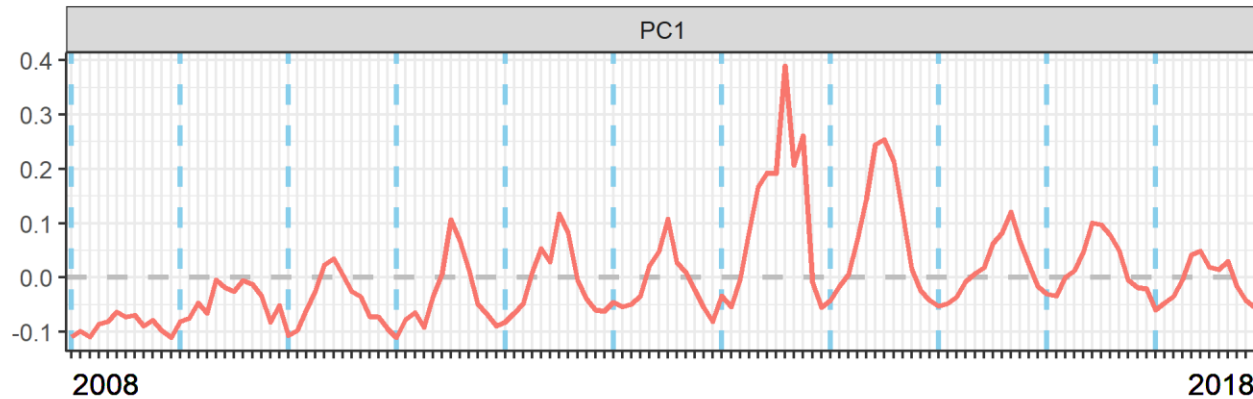
Spatio-temporal pattern analysis



Spatio-temporal pattern analysis



Hake – Celtic Sea

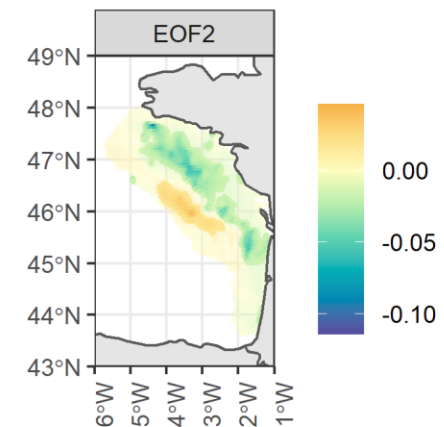
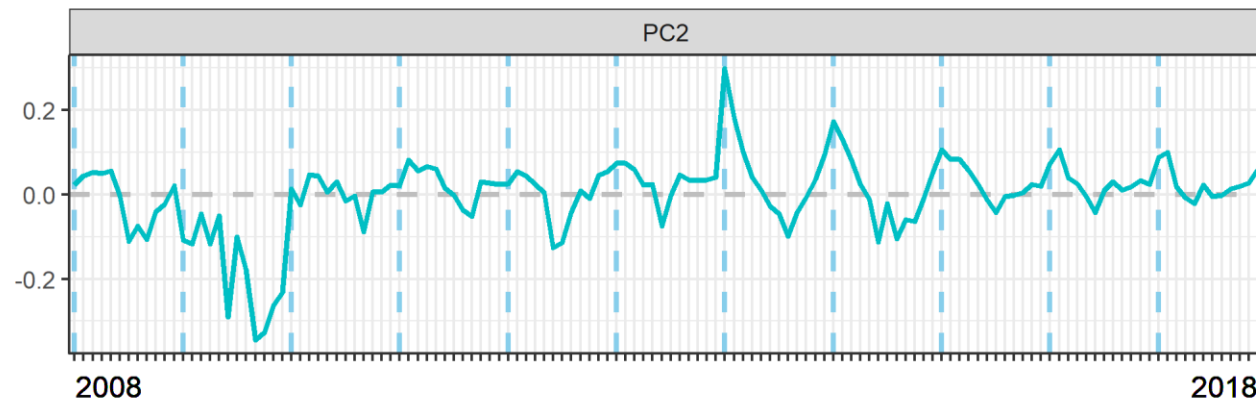
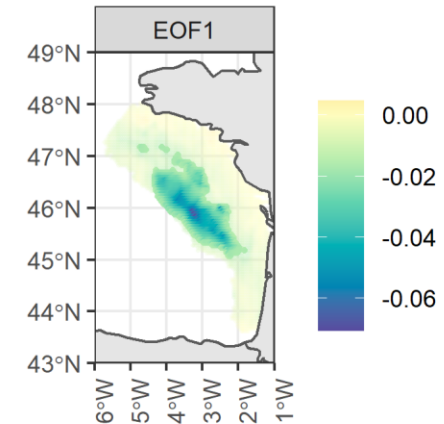
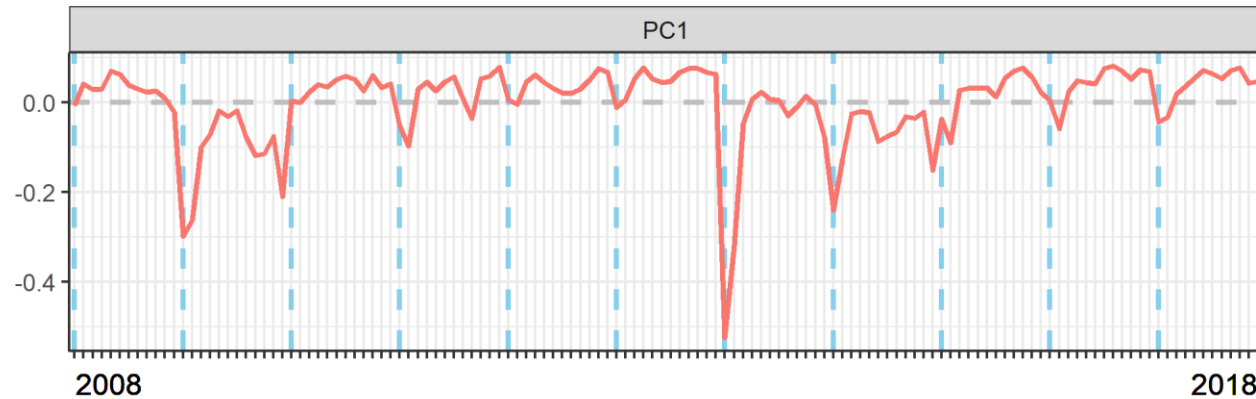


Blue dashed line: January

Spatio-temporal pattern analysis



Hake – Bay of Biscay

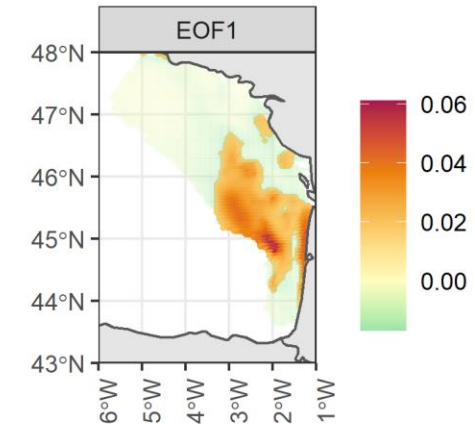
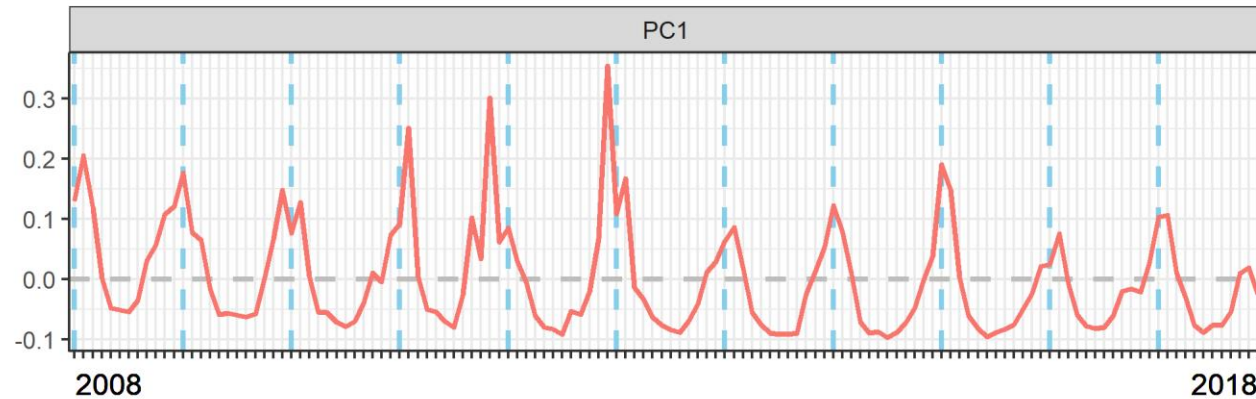


Blue dashed line: January

Spatio-temporal pattern analysis



Sea bass



⇒ Seasonal pattern that coincides with the ecology of reproduction of the species

Discussion

- A framework:



- Can we identify essential habitats from the model outputs?

Persistent aggregation areas

- ⇒ Match with the literature knowledge of spawning areas
- ⇒ Requires to have an **a priori on the spawning season**

Spatio-temporal pattern analysis

- ⇒ **Seasonnality** of spatial patterns
- ⇒ **Identification of specific areas** that can be interpreted as essential habitats

- Limits:

Only indirect observations of spawning areas / habitats

- ⇒ Need for additional information to interpret the model outputs (expert knowledge, on-field data)

Logbook data limits
No discards / species aggregation (e.g. anglerfish)

- ⇒ Integrate obsmer data to provide the missing part of information

Perspectives



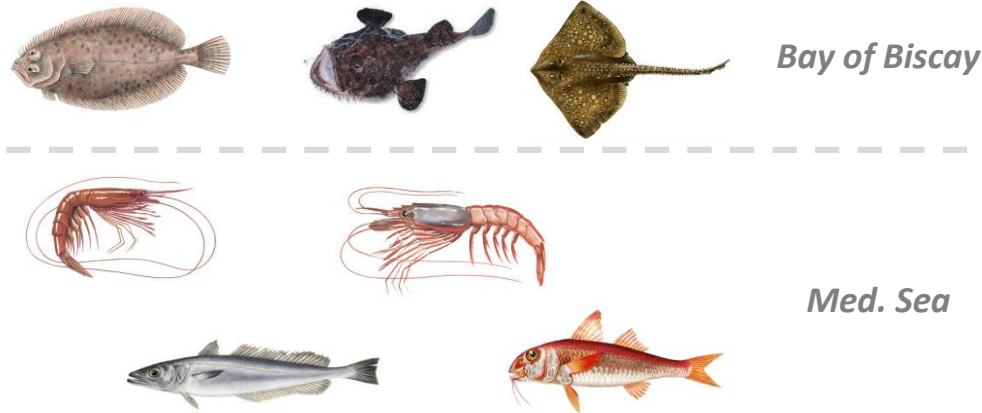
MACCO project

Application to data-poor species



CSTEP WG
Closure areas

Use for marine spatial planning



Bay of Biscay

Med. Sea

Identification of
potential closure areas
+
Model parameterization
to assess these closure areas



For more details on the framework

Alglave, B., Rivot, E., Etienne, M. P., Woillez, M., Thorson, J. T., & Vermard, Y. (2022). Combining scientific survey and commercial catch data to map fish distribution. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 79(4), 1133-1149.

Alglave, B., Vermard, Y., Rivot, E., Etienne, M. P., & Woillez, M. (*under review*). Identifying fish spawning grounds by combining catch declarations and scientific survey data.

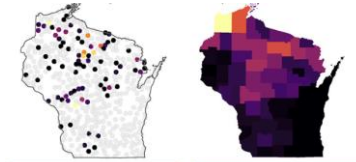
Other fields of application

Terrestrial ecology

Harvest records
(declarations data)

x

Camera-trap data
(scientific data)



Camera
submodel
 $Y_{1i} \sim f(\lambda_i)$

Harvest
submodel
 $Y_{2i} \sim f(\lambda_i)$

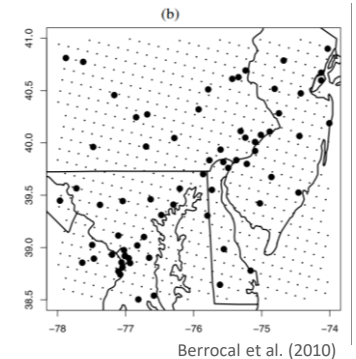
Gilbert et al. (2021)

Air pollution

Outputs of
numerical model
(massive rough data)

x

Monitoring
networks data
(spase high quality
data)



Berrocal et al. (2010)

And others: epidemiology, climate science, etc.

A blue and yellow fishing boat is shown from a front-three-quarter view, moving through the ocean. The boat has a blue upper hull and a yellow lower hull. It is equipped with various fishing gear, including buoys and a crane. Numerous seagulls are flying around the boat, some perched on its structure. The sky is bright and clear, and the water is a deep blue with white foam from the boat's wake.

Thank you for your attention!

If any question/suggestion/proposition: Baptiste.alglave@agrocampus-ouest.fr

References

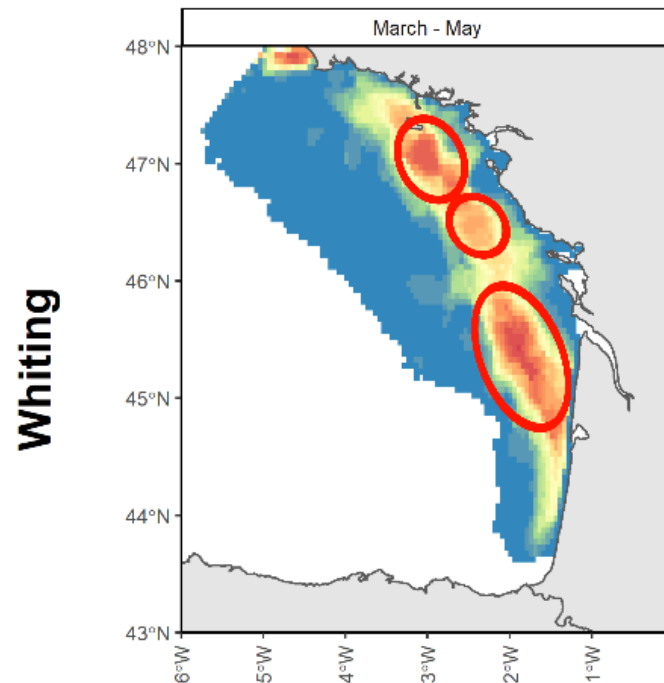
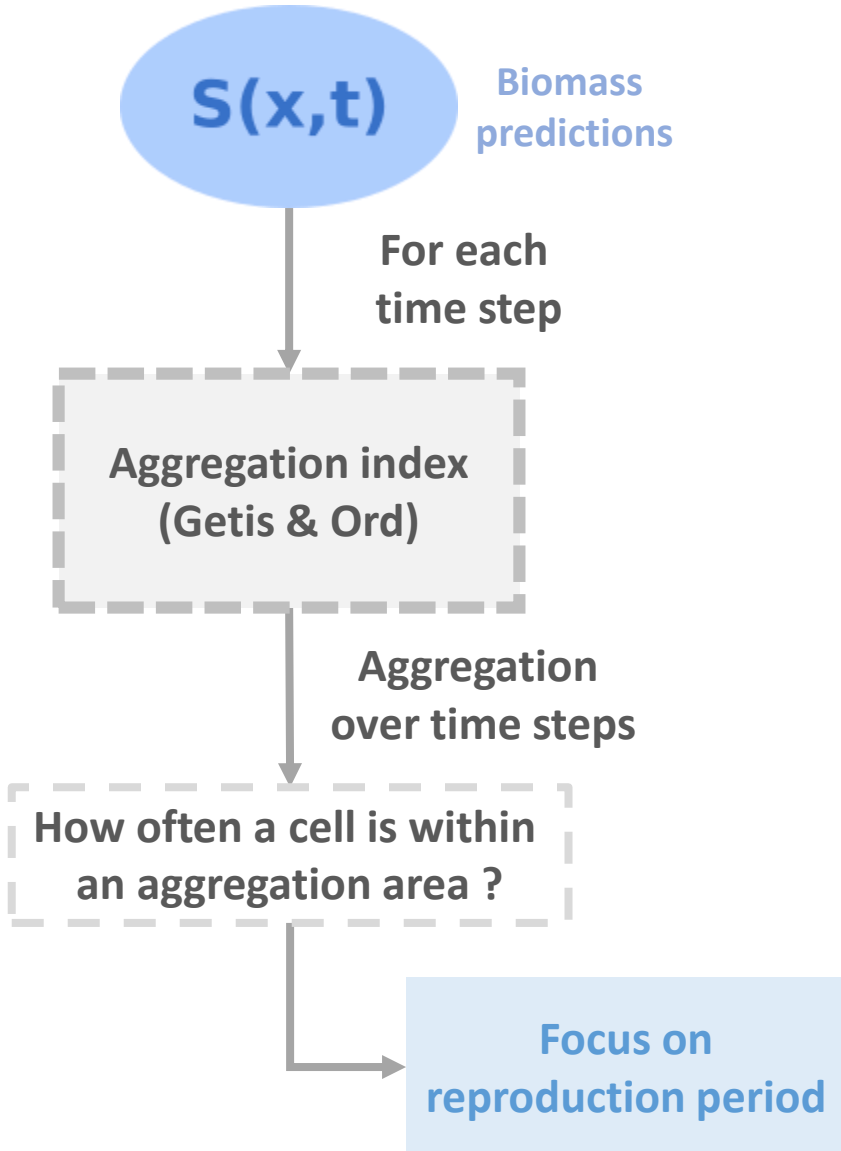
Berrocal, V. J., Gelfand, A. E., & Holland, D. M. (2010). A spatio-temporal downscaler for output from numerical models. *Journal of agricultural, biological, and environmental statistics*, 15(2), 176-197.

Brown, E. J., Vasconcelos, R. P., Wennhage, H., Bergström, U., Støttrup, J. G., van de Wolfshaar, K., ... & Le Pape, O. (2018). Conflicts in the coastal zone: human impacts on commercially important fish species utilizing coastal habitat. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 75(4) , 1203-1213.

Gilbert, N. A., Pease, B. S., Anhalt-Depies, C. M., Clare, J. D., Stenglein, J. L., Townsend, P. A., ... & Zuckerberg, B. (2021). Integrating harvest and camera trap data in species distribution models. *Biological Conservation*, 258, 109147.

Appendix

Identifying spawning grounds



Knowledge on reproduction

Trawl survey of mature individuals

