



Pêches et Océans
Canada

Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Integrating macroalgae & wild bivalve populations to improve an ecosystem model

Romain Lavaud^{1,2,3}, Thomas Guyonnet¹, André Nadeau¹, John Davidson¹, Ramón Filgueira², Luc Comeau¹, Marc Ouellette¹, Cindy Crane⁴, Jeff Davidson⁵, Réjean Tremblay³

¹ Gulf Fisheries Center, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Moncton, NB, Canada

² Marine Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS, Canada

³ Institut des Sciences de la Mer - UQAR, Rimouski, QC, Canada

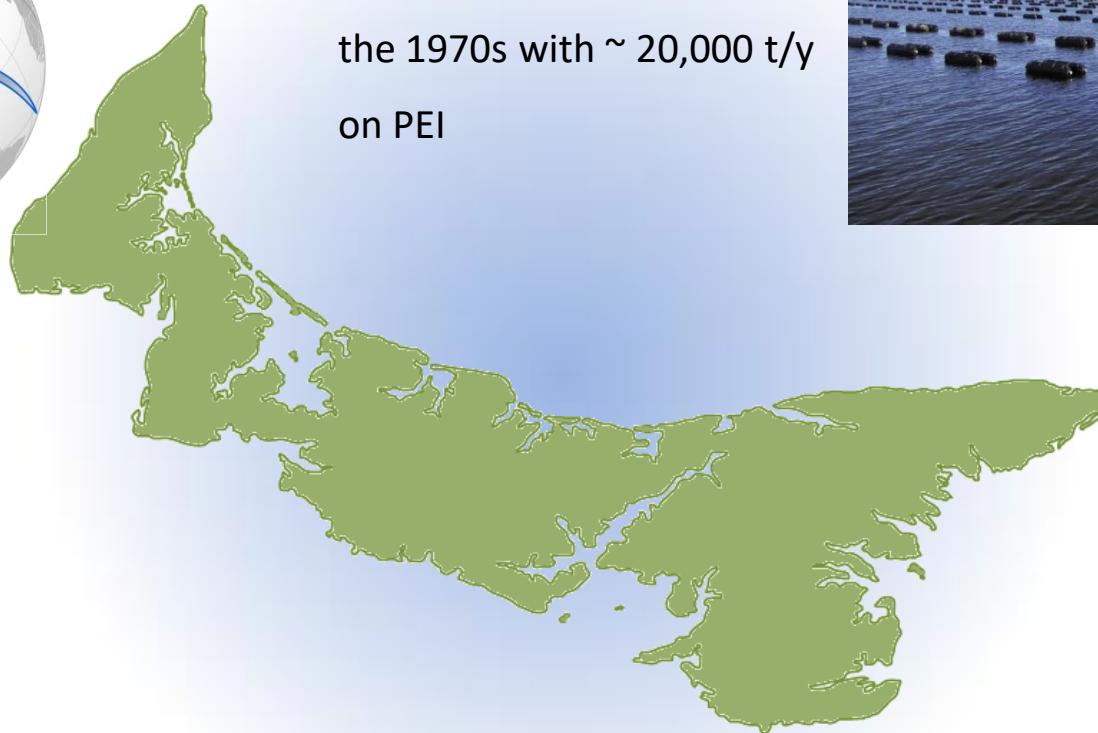
⁴ PEI Department of Communities, Land and Environment, Charlottetown, PE, Canada

⁵ University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, PE, Canada



DEB2019 1-12 April 2019 / Brest (France)

INTRODUCTION

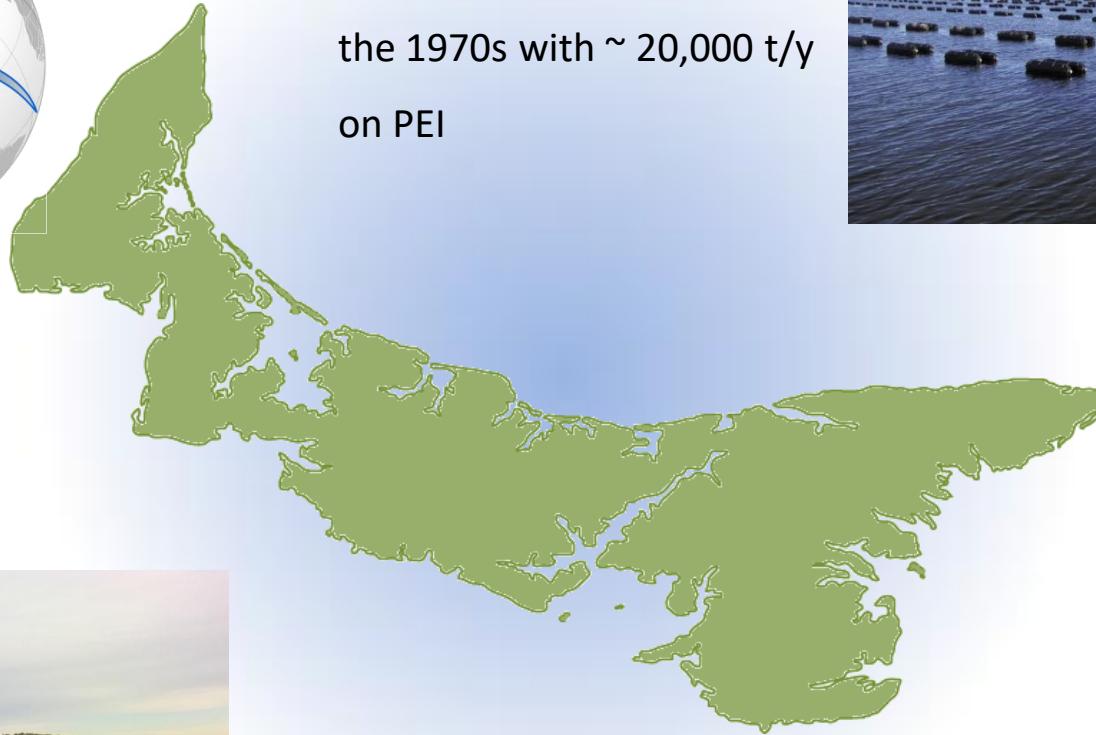


Aquaculture activities

- Important industry since the 1970s with ~ 20,000 t/y on PEI



INTRODUCTION



Aquaculture activities

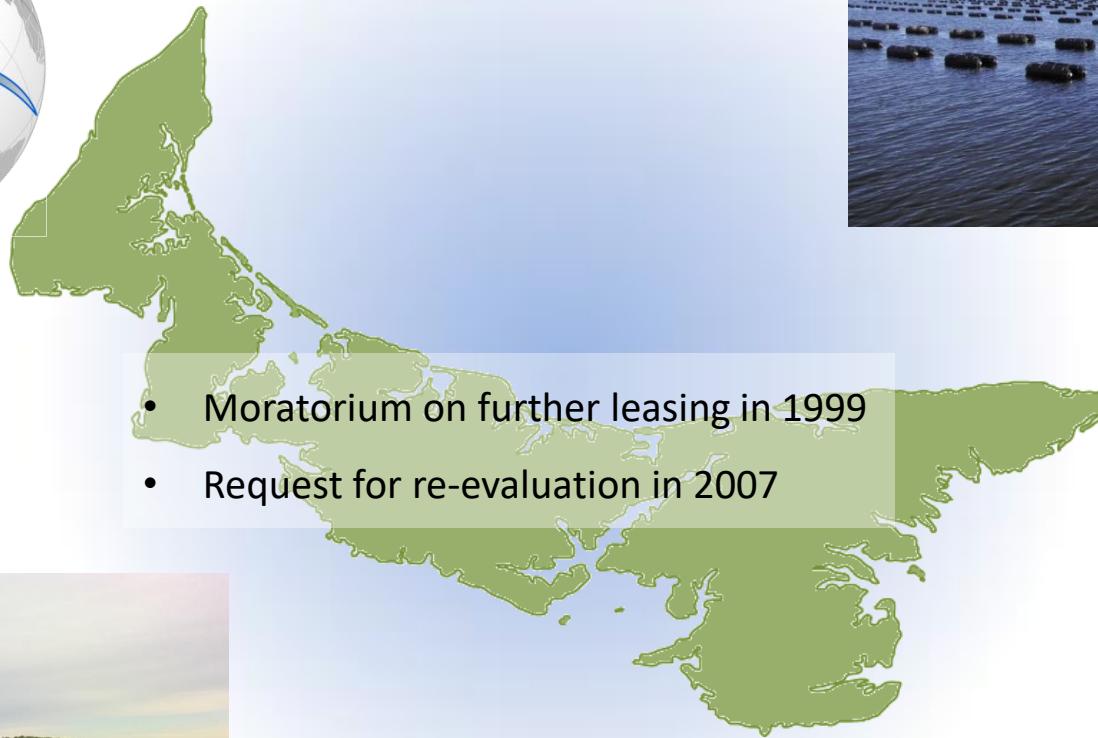
- Important industry since the 1970s with ~ 20,000 t/y on PEI



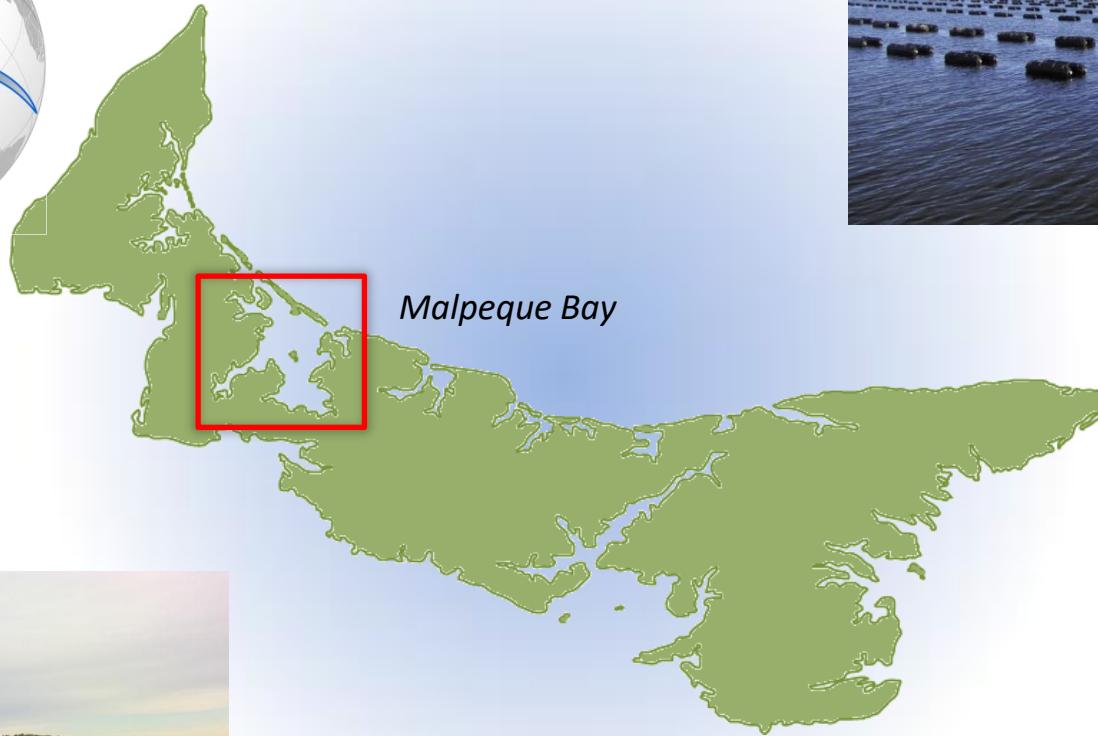
Agriculture

- Nutrient run-off from fertilizers (N and P)
- Contributes to coastal eutrophication (Shaw et al. 1998; Sharp et al. 2003)

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION





Sea lettuce – *Ulva lactuca*



Sea lettuce – *Ulva lactuca*



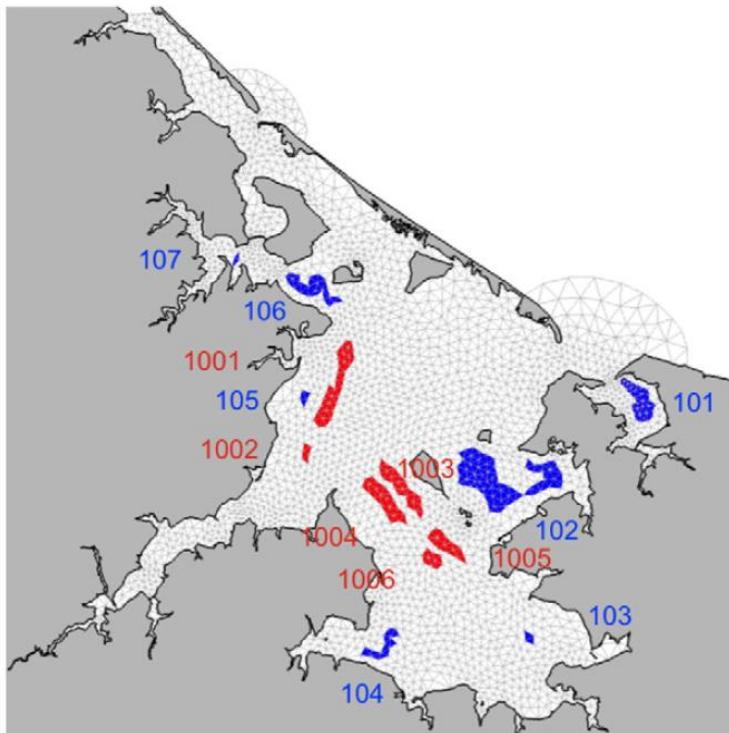
Romain Lavaud – DEB2019 – 12 April 2019



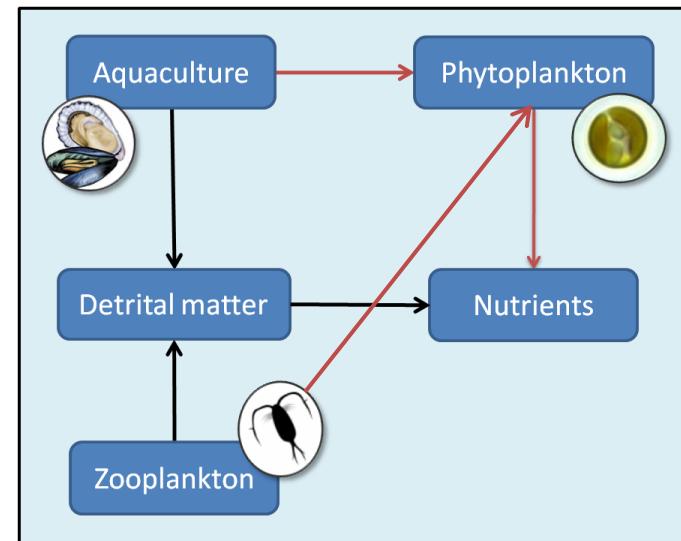
Romain Lavaud – DEB2019 – 12 April 2019

INTRODUCTION

- Marine spatial planning: projected expansion scenarios
Ecosystem modeling (Carrying capacity)



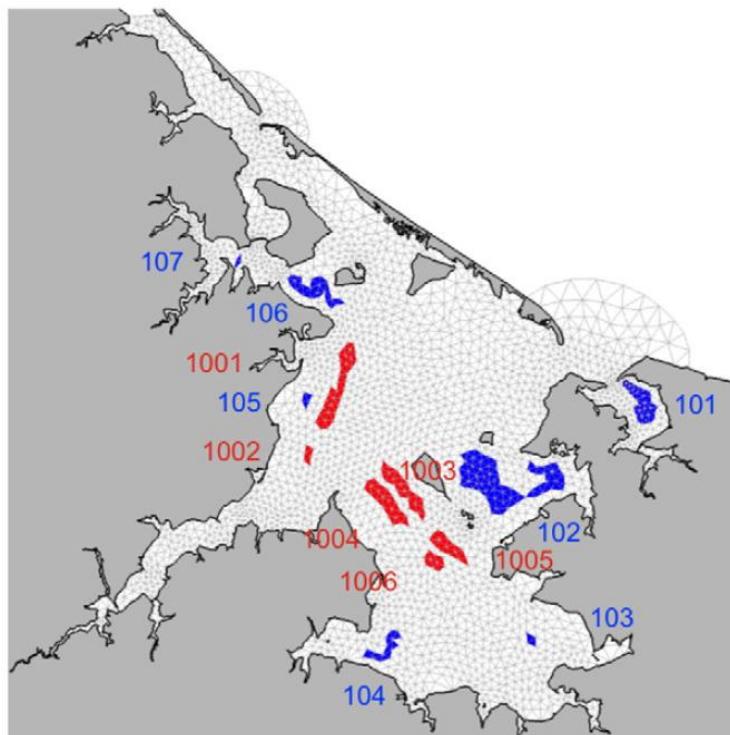
Current and projected leases



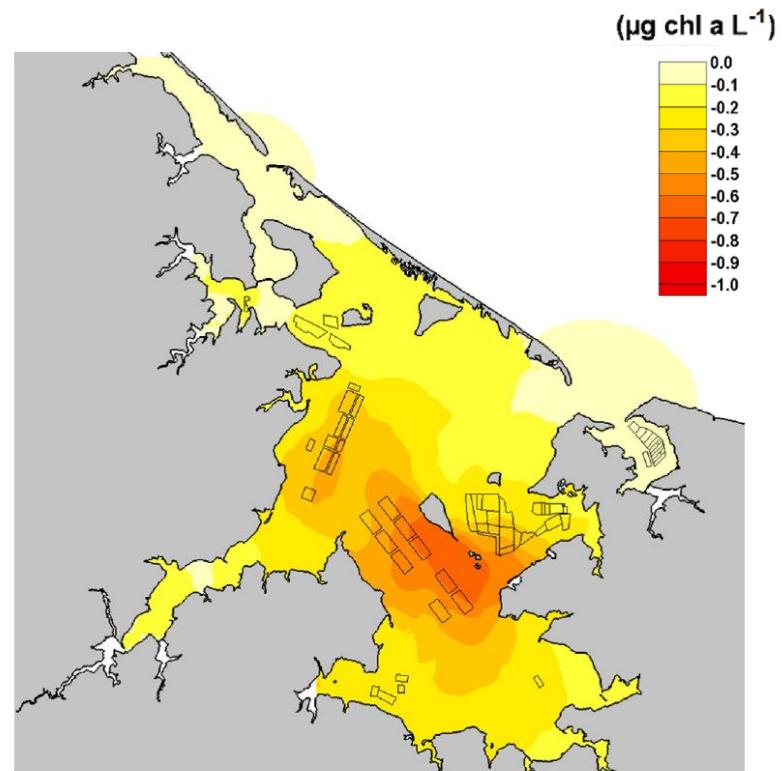
→ + → -

INTRODUCTION

- Marine spatial planning: projected expansion scenarios
Ecosystem modeling (Carrying capacity)



Current and projected leases

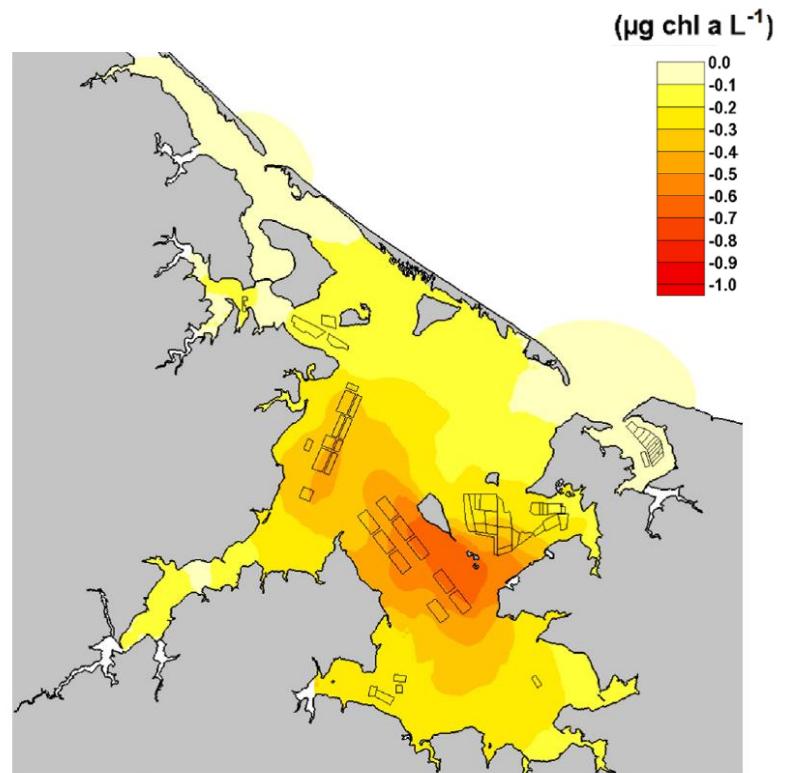
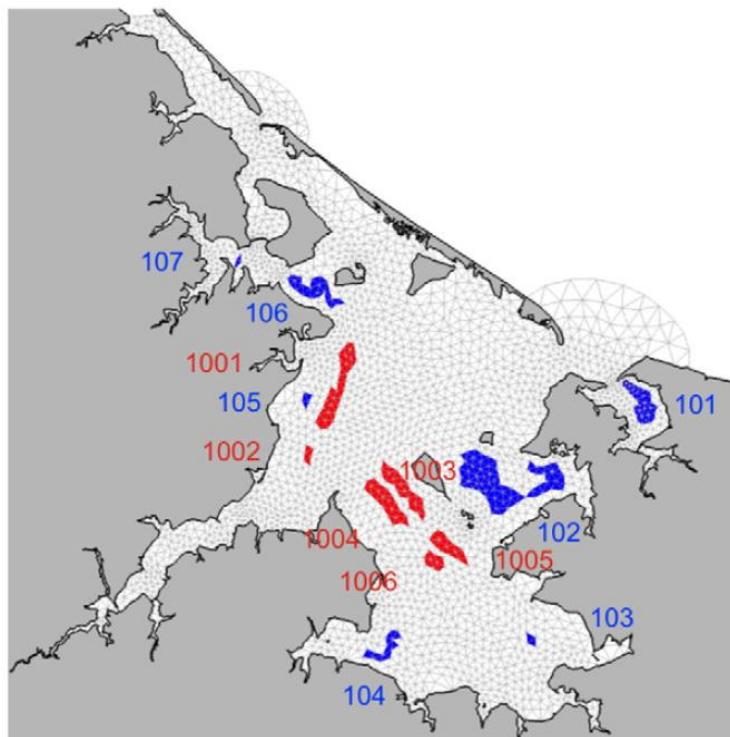


Change in phytoplankton

Filgueira et al. (2015)

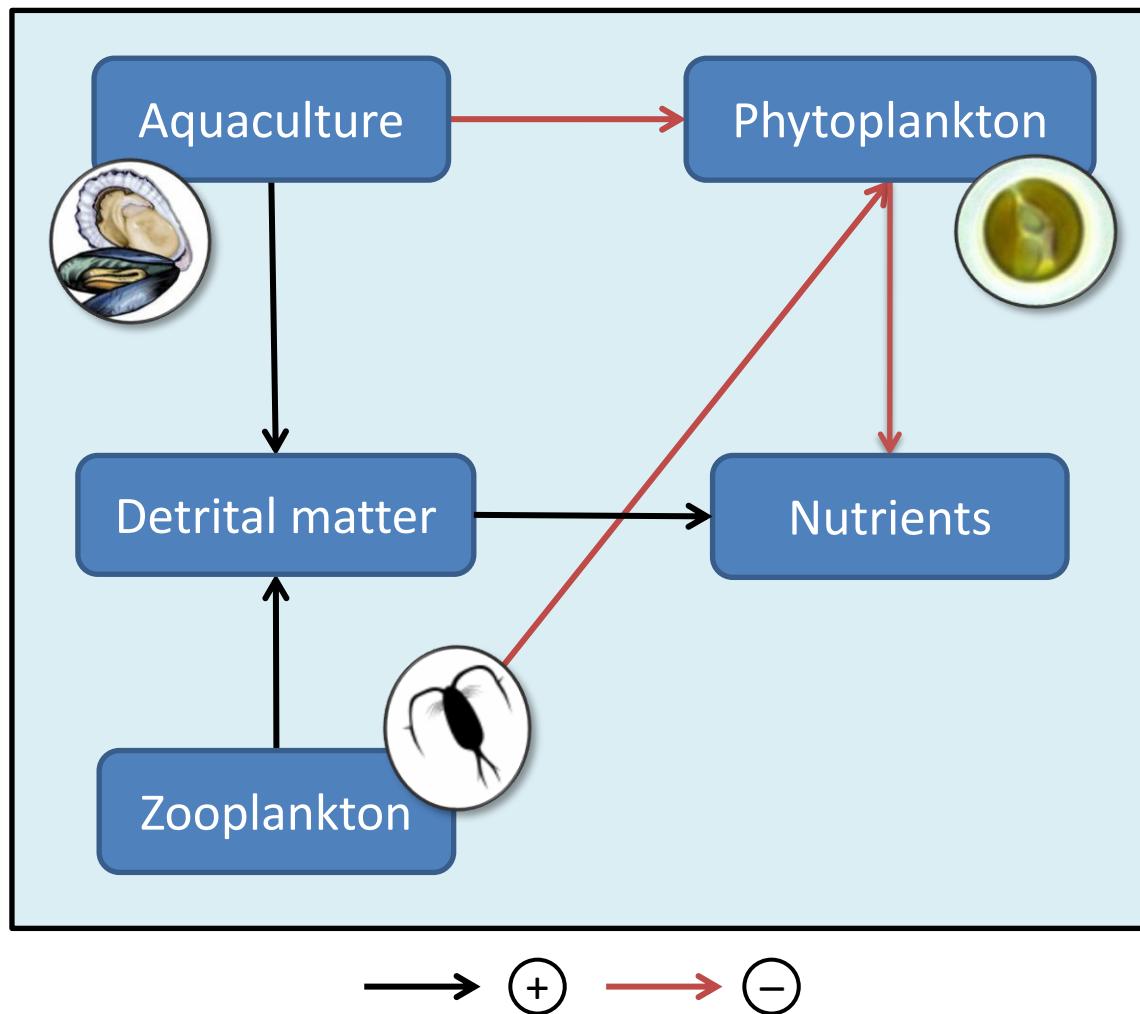
INTRODUCTION

- Marine spatial planning: projected expansion scenarios
Ecosystem modeling (Carrying capacity)

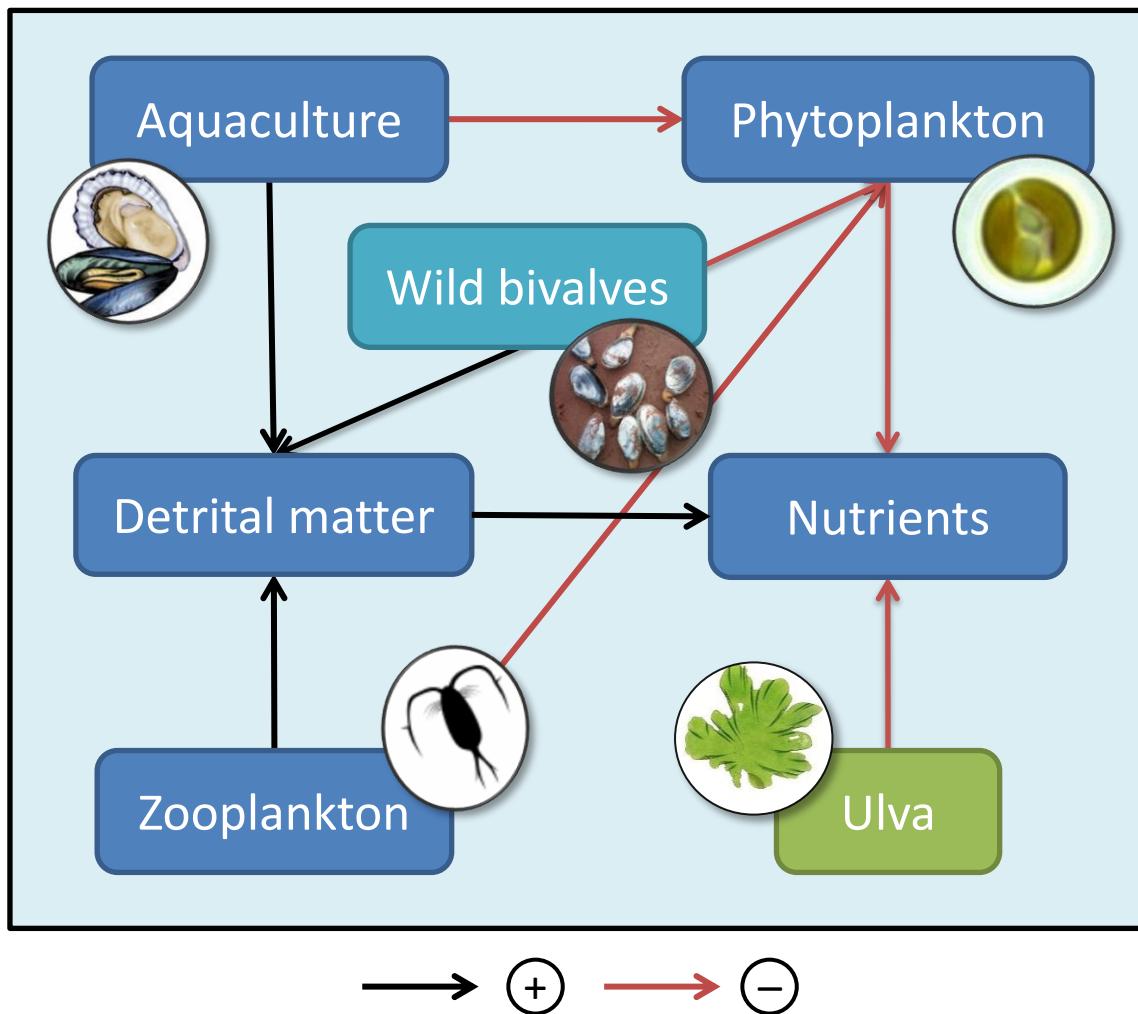


Can we improve model outputs by including other components of the ecosystem?

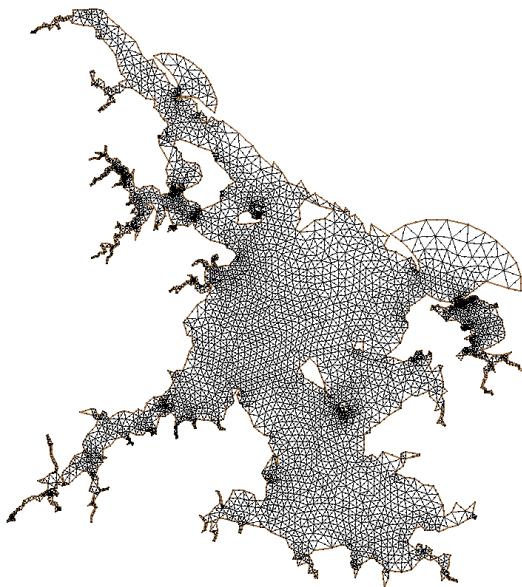
METHODS



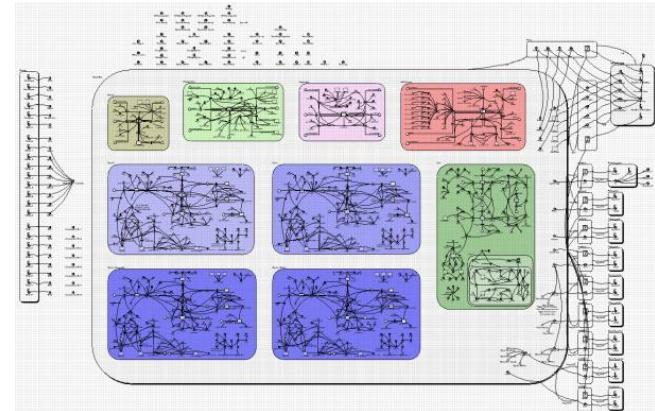
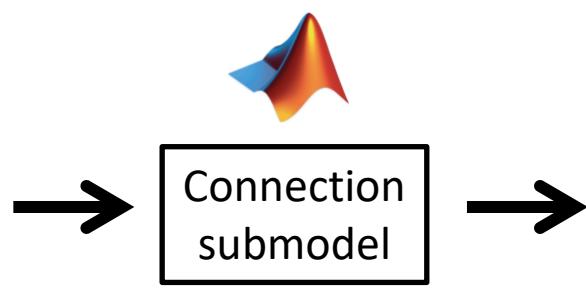
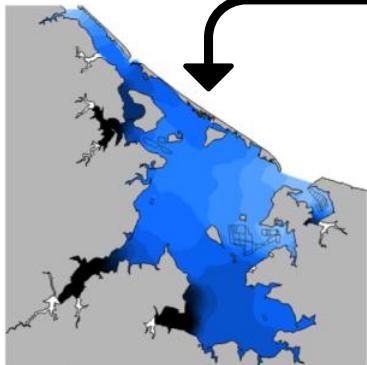
METHODS



METHODS



SMS



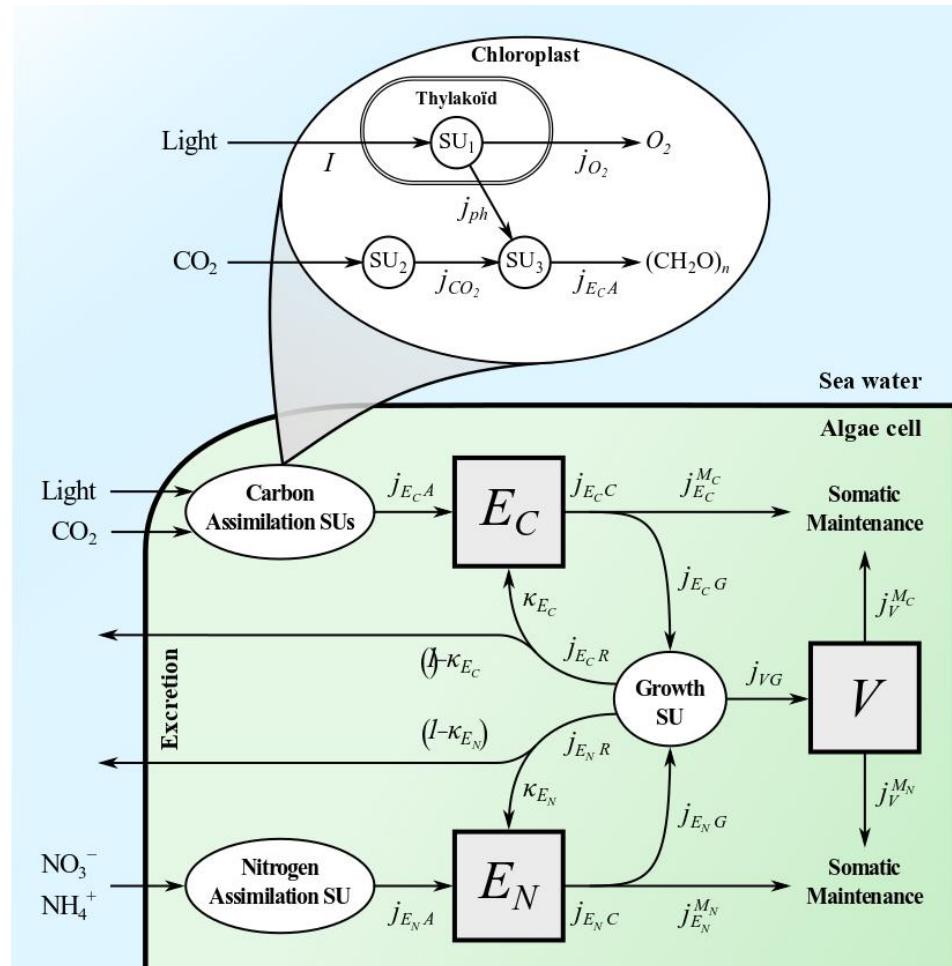
Simile

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
T	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	T	A	B	C	D	E
2	1	Time	0	300	300	300
3	2	1	3	4	5	
4	3	2	1	300	300	300
5	4	3	1	294.603902	294.603985	294.603924
6	5	4	2	288.656711	288.657219	288.656864
7	6	5	3	281.503257	281.504539	281.503671
8	7	6	4	273.573431	273.575674	273.574196
9	8	7	5	265.285159	265.288479	265.28634
10	9	8	6	256.906987	256.91145	256.90863
11	10	9	7	248.62924	248.634878	248.631377
12	11	10	8	240.615452	240.622271	240.618099
13	12	11	9	232.859662	232.867649	232.862825
			10	225.384005	225.393133	225.38768
				225.417825	225.400413	225.46

METHODS

DEB model with 2 reserves, adapted from a phytoplankton model

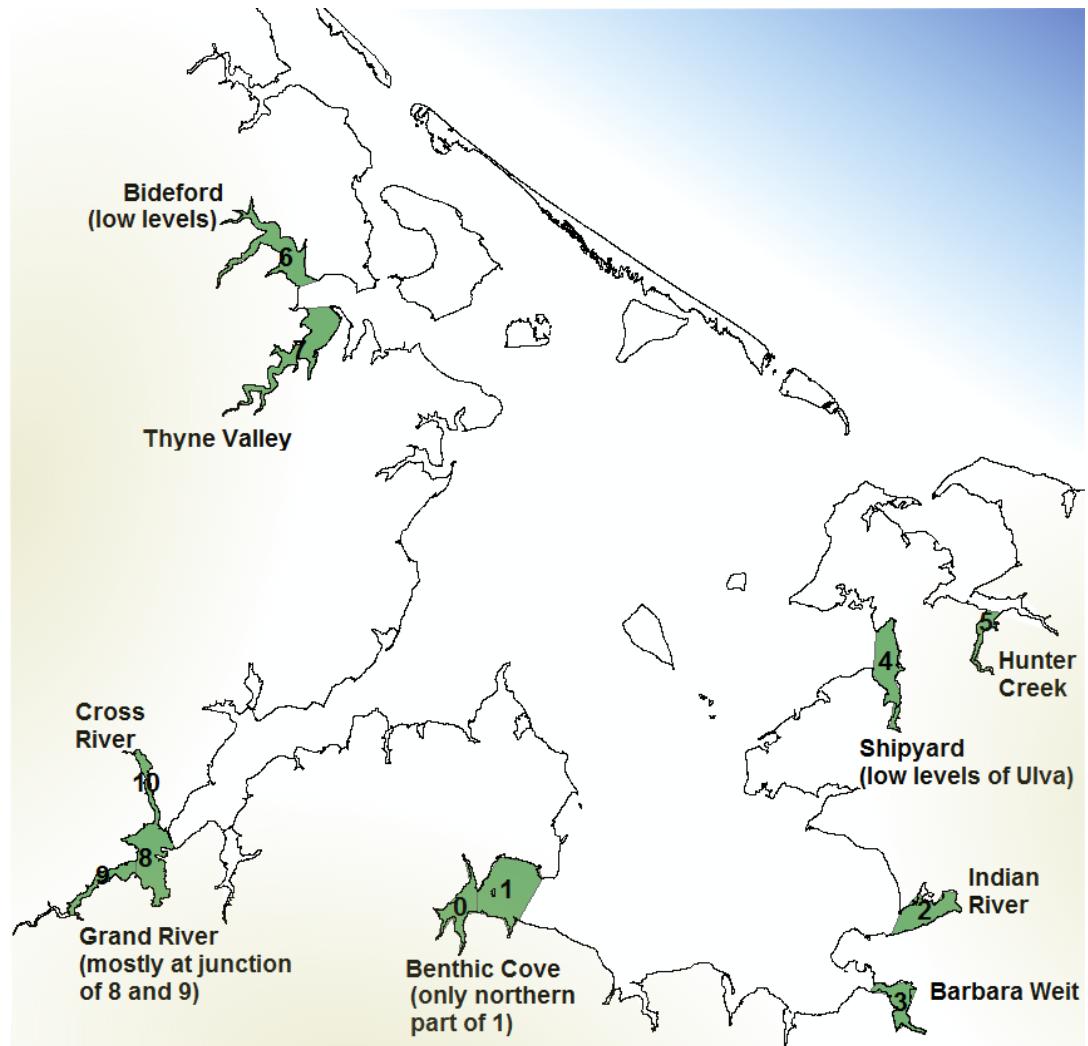
- 3 state variables (V , E_C , and E_N)
- SU dynamics :
 - Photosynthesis (C + light)
 - Growth (V1-morph)
- Shading module based on density
- Parameter calibration on literature data
- Model validation on field data



Lavaud et al. (in prep.)

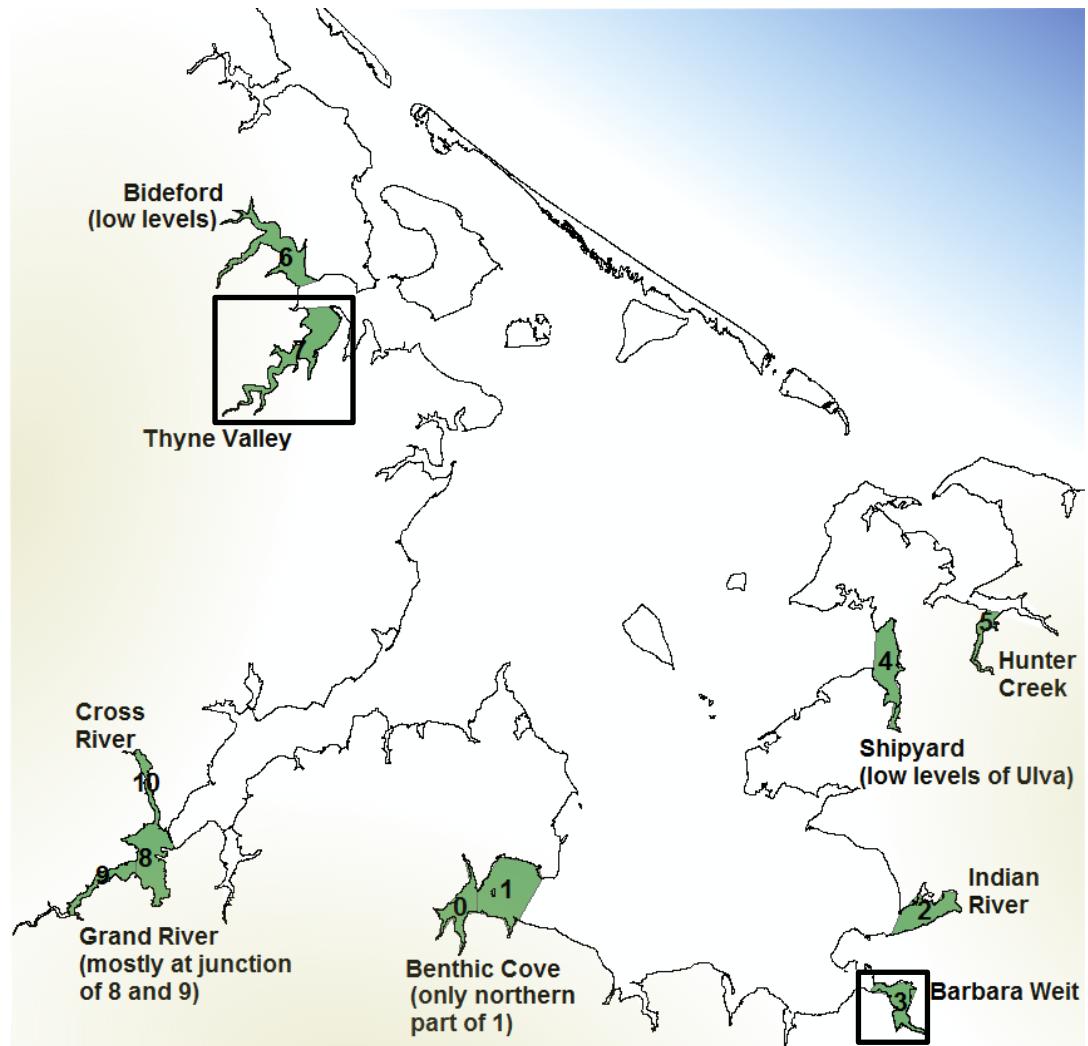
METHODS

- Field study
 - Spatial (2016)



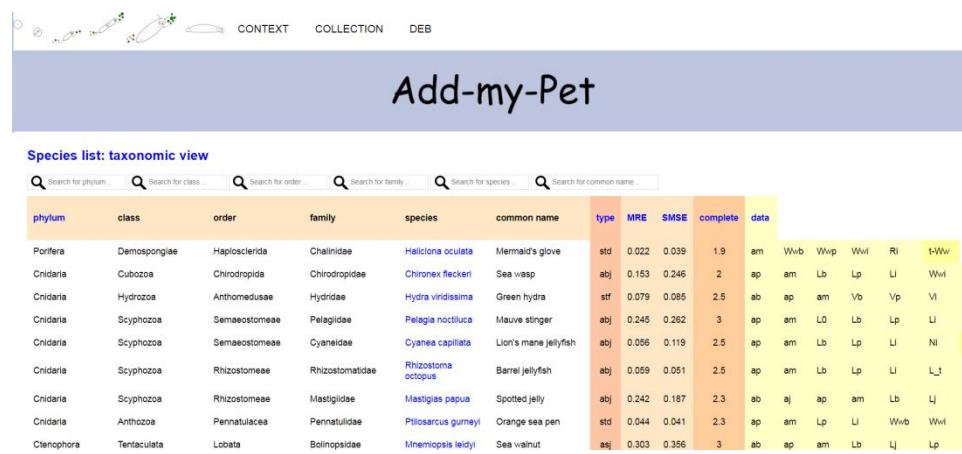
METHODS

- Field study
 - Spatial (2016)
 - Temporal (2017)



METHODS

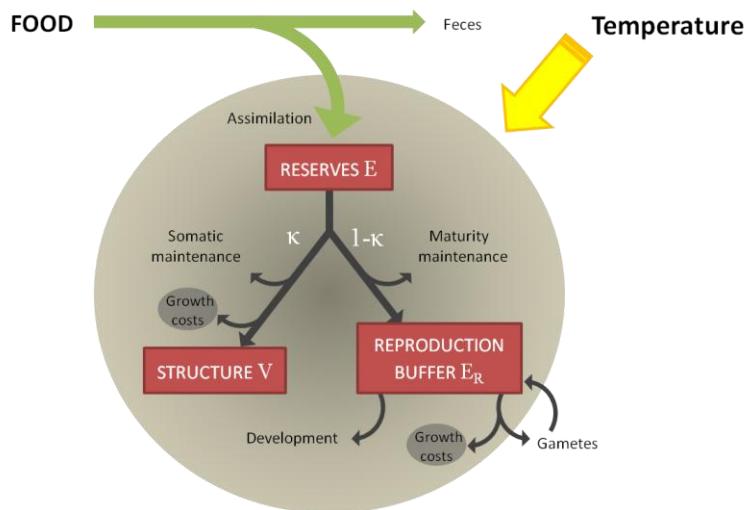
- Standard individual DEB models for wild bivalves



Add-my-Pet

Species list: taxonomic view

phylum	class	order	family	species	common name	type	MRE	SMSE	complete	data
Porifera	Demospongidae	Haplosclerida	Chalinidae	<i>Haliciona oculata</i>	Mermaid's glove	std	0.022	0.039	1.9	am Wwb Wwp Wwf Ri t-Ww
Cnidaria	Cubozoa	Chirodropida	Chirodropidae	<i>Chironex fleckeri</i>	Sea wasp	abj	0.153	0.246	2	ap am Lb Lp Li Wwf R
Cnidaria	Hydrozoa	Anthomedusae	Hydridae	<i>Hydra viridissima</i>	Green hydra	stf	0.079	0.085	2.5	ab ap am Vb Vp Vi R
Cnidaria	Scyphozoa	Semaeostomeae	Pelagiidae	<i>Pelagia noctiluca</i>	Mauve stinger	abj	0.245	0.262	3	ap am L0 Lb Lp Li W
Cnidaria	Scyphozoa	Semaeostomeae	Cyaneidae	<i>Cyanea capillata</i>	Lion's mane jellyfish	abj	0.056	0.119	2.5	ap am Lb Lp Li Ni t-
Cnidaria	Scyphozoa	Rhizostomeae	Rhizostomatidae	<i>Rhizostoma octopus</i>	Barrel jellyfish	abj	0.059	0.051	2.5	ap am Lb Lp Li L-1 W
Cnidaria	Scyphozoa	Rhizostomeae	Mastigidae	<i>Mastigias papua</i>	Spotted jelly	abj	0.242	0.187	2.3	ab aj ap am Lb Lj L
Cnidaria	Anthozoa	Pennatulaceae	Pennatulidae	<i>Ptilosarcus gurneyi</i>	Orange sea pen	std	0.044	0.041	2.3	ap am Lp Li Wwb Wwf R
Ctenophora	Tentaculata	Lobata	Bolinopidae	<i>Mnemiopsis leidyi</i>	Sea walnut	asj	0.303	0.356	3	ab ap am Lb Lj Lp L



Softshell clam



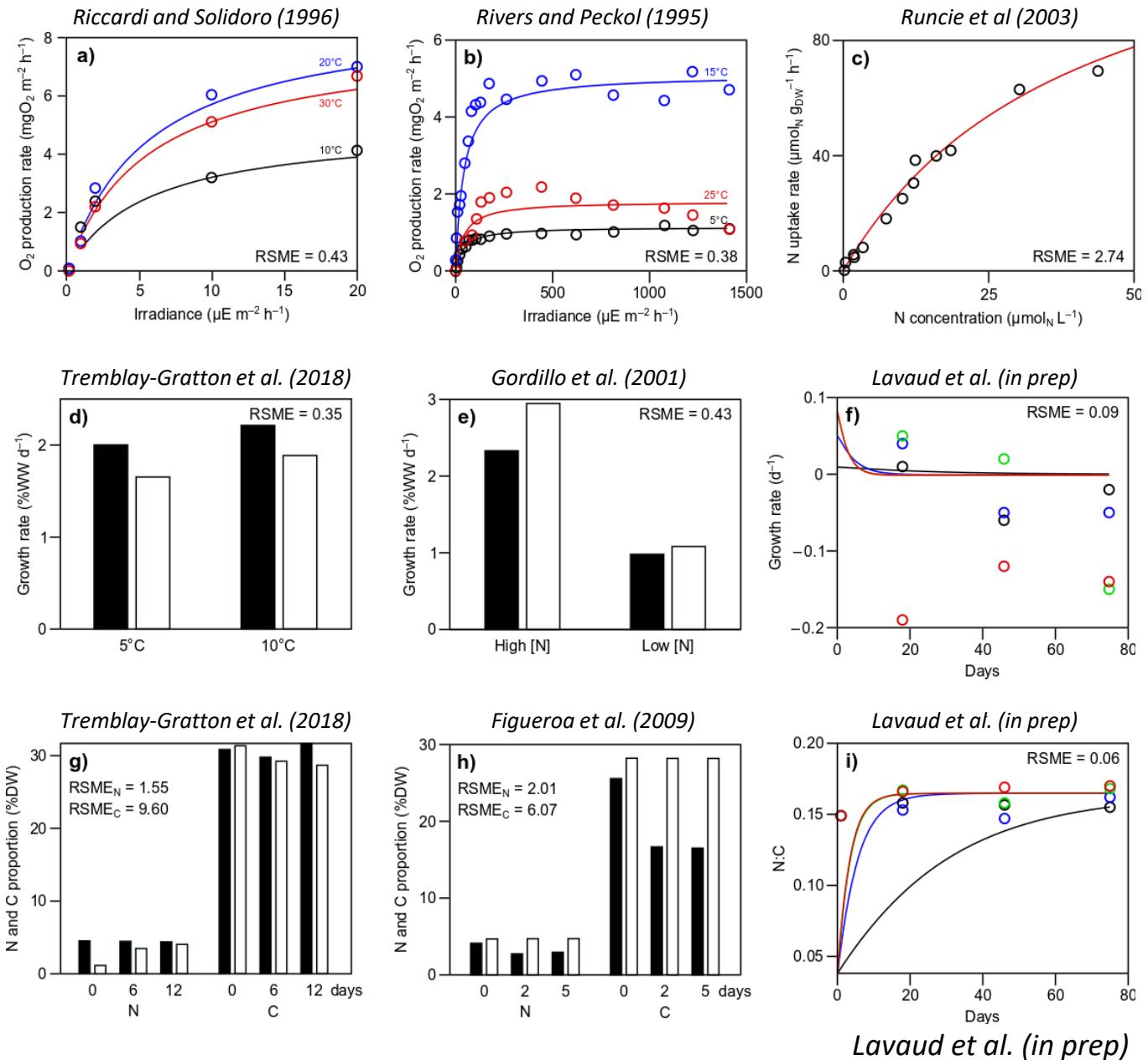
Eastern oyster



RESULTS

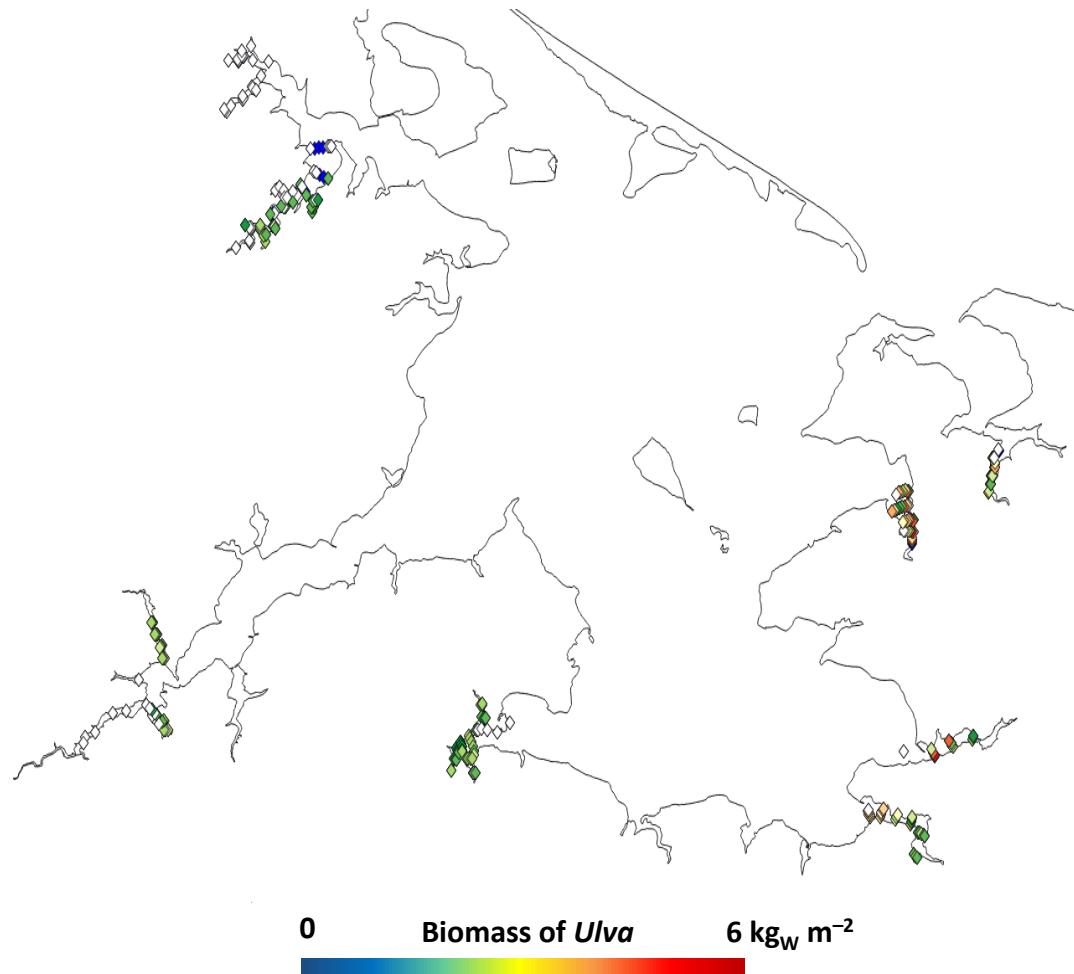
RESULTS

- Parameters calibration



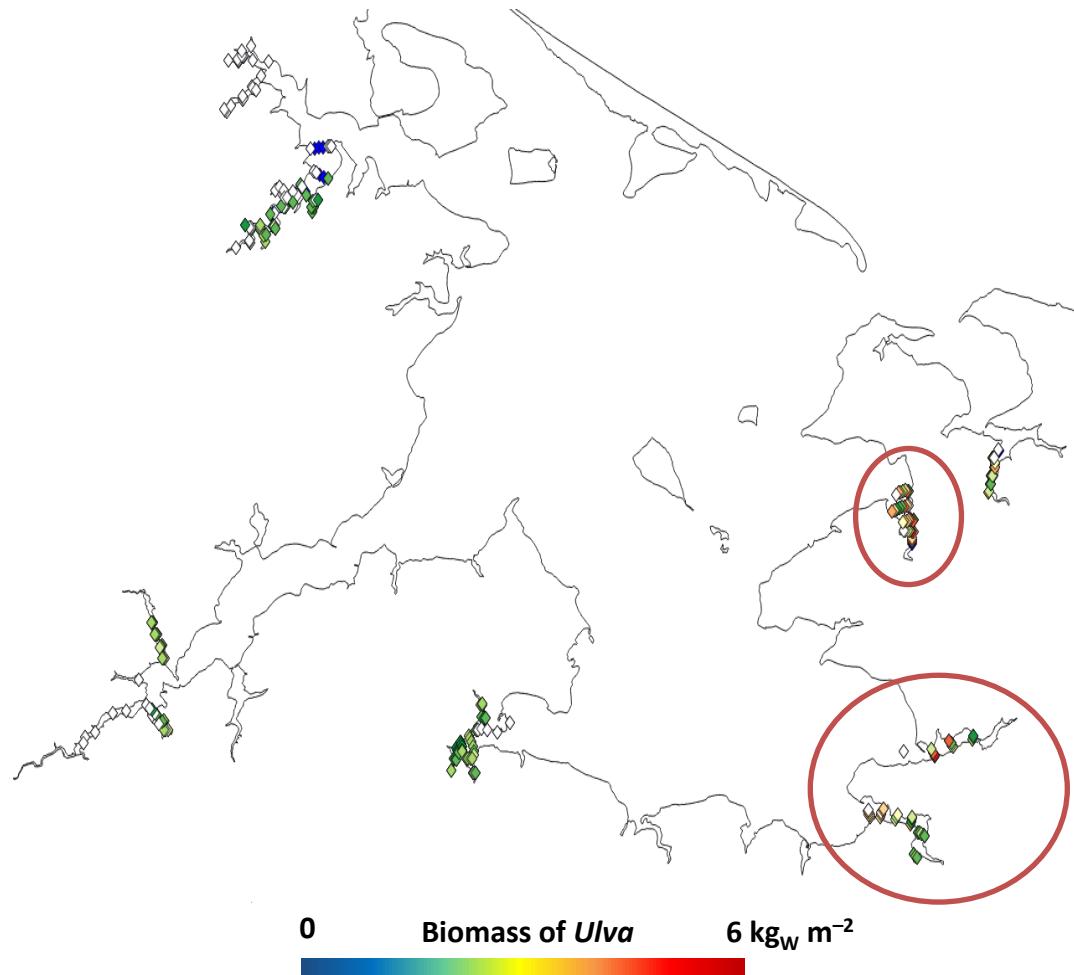
RESULTS

- Spatial field study



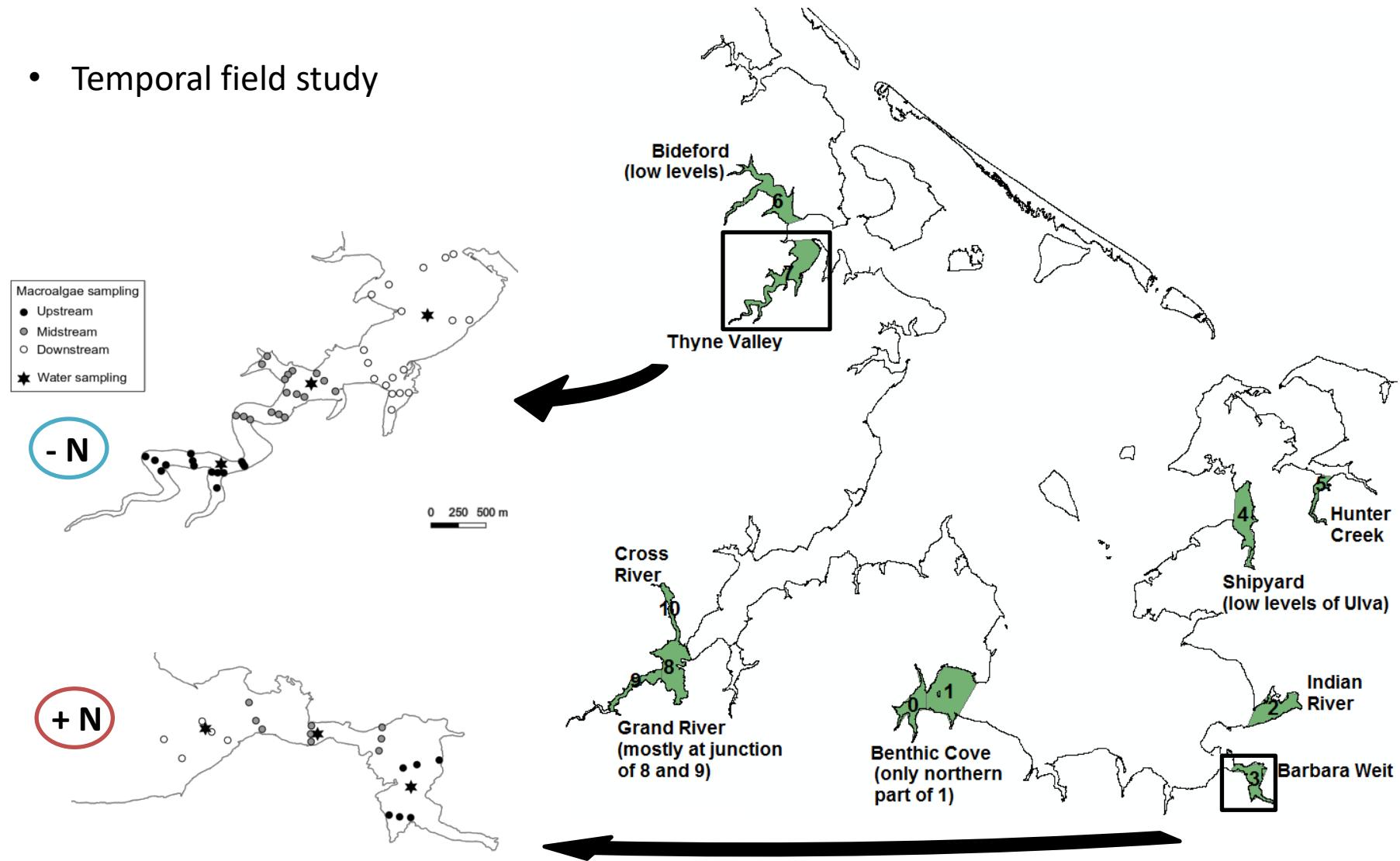
RESULTS

- Spatial field study



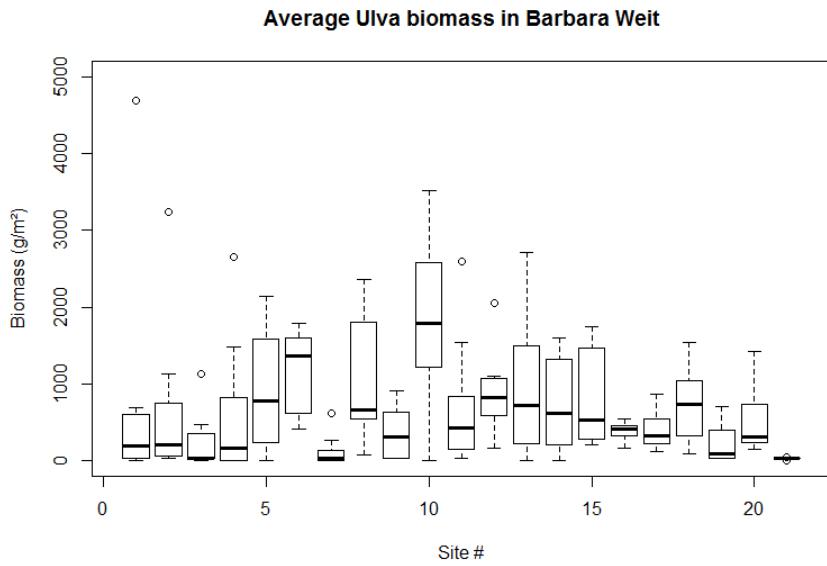
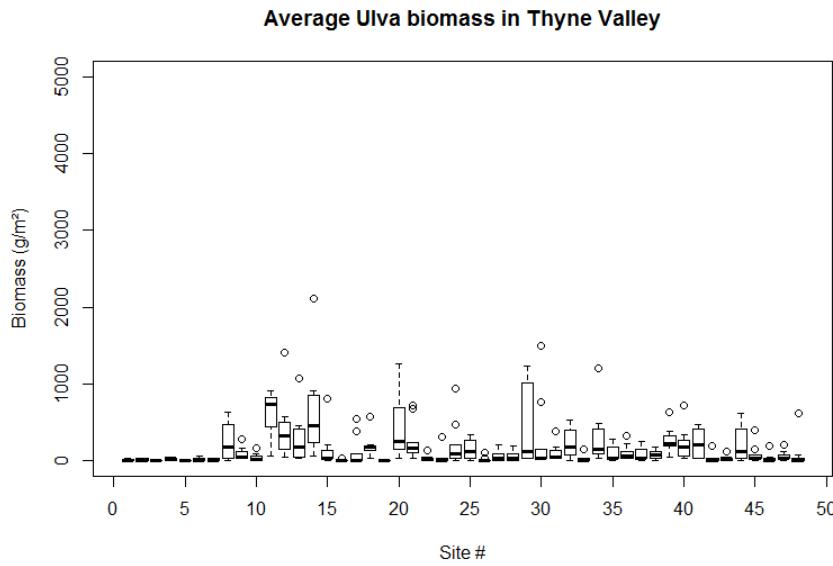
RESULTS

- Temporal field study



RESULTS

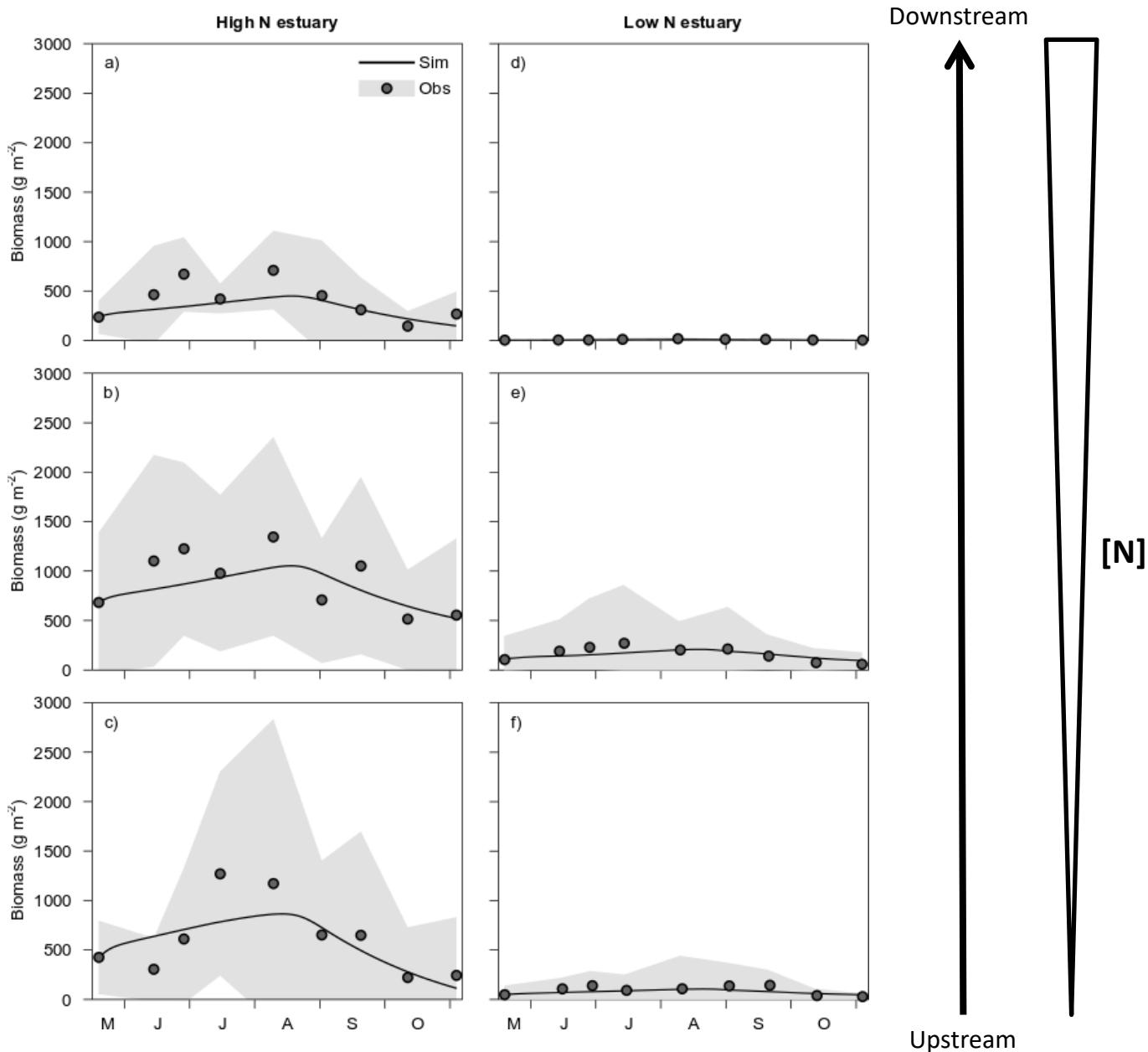
- Temporal field study



- Weak relationship with local nutrients concentrations: $R^2_{\text{Nitrogen}} = 0.40$, $R^2_{\text{Phosphate}} = 0.38$
- Strong spatial heterogeneity (limitation of sampling technique)
- Need to keep in mind the influence of wind, current, and the status of degradation (floating mats)

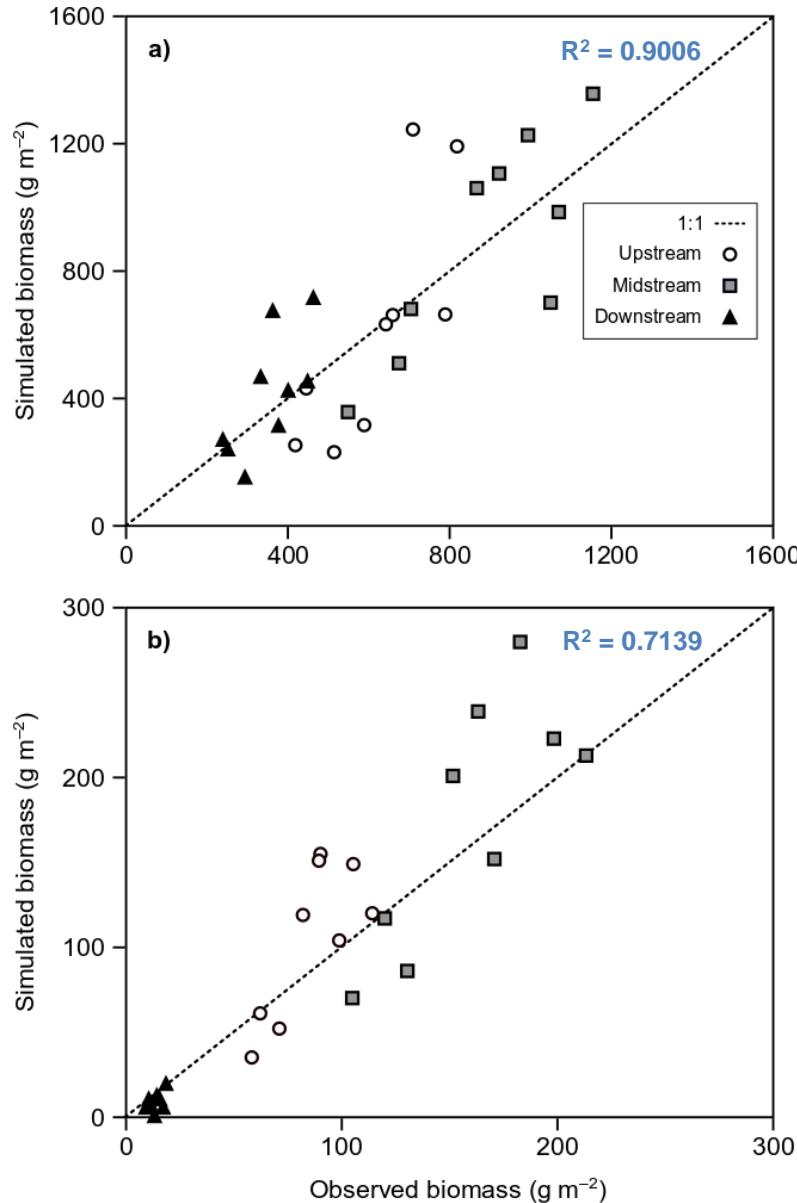
RESULTS

- Model validation



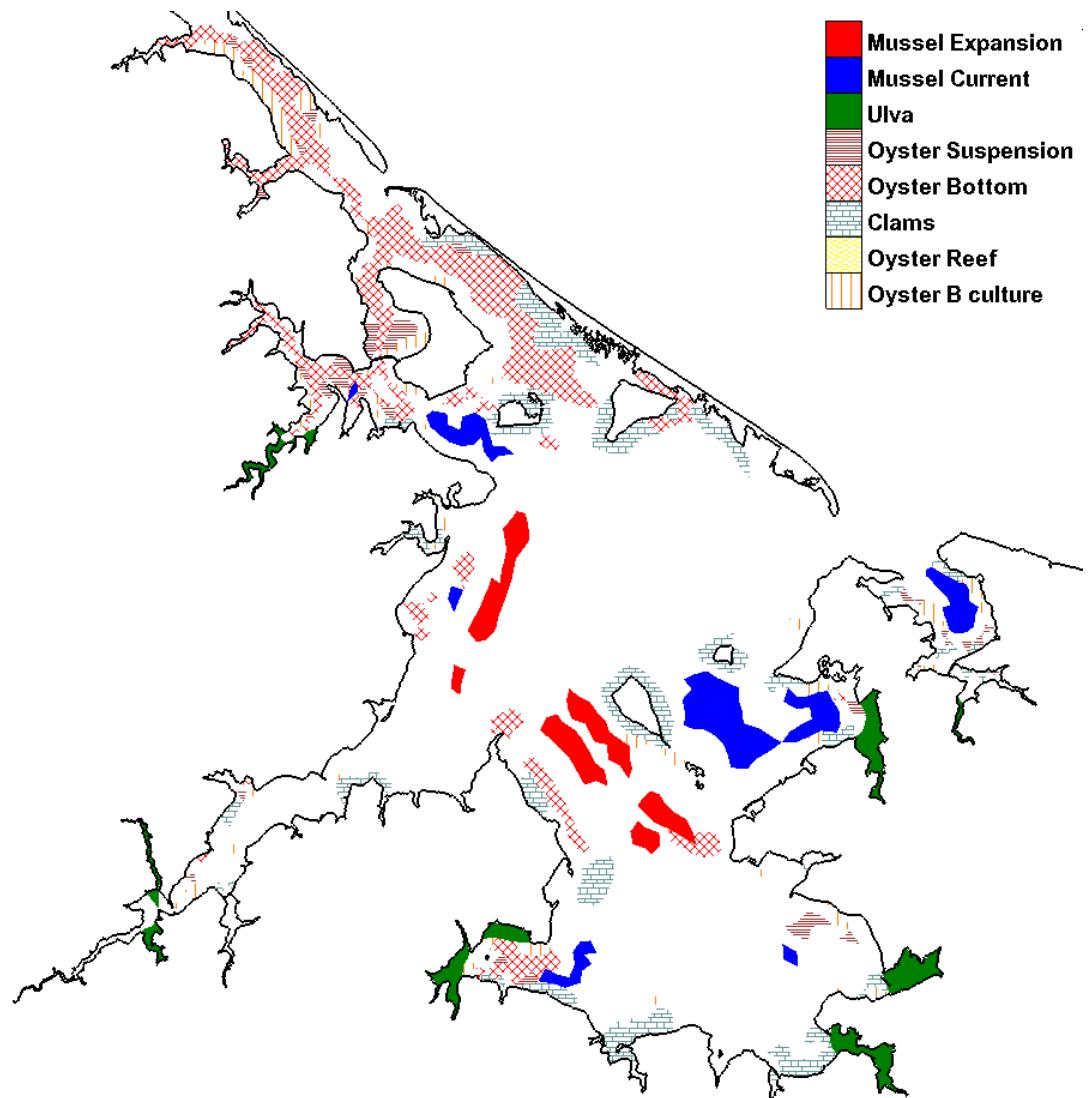
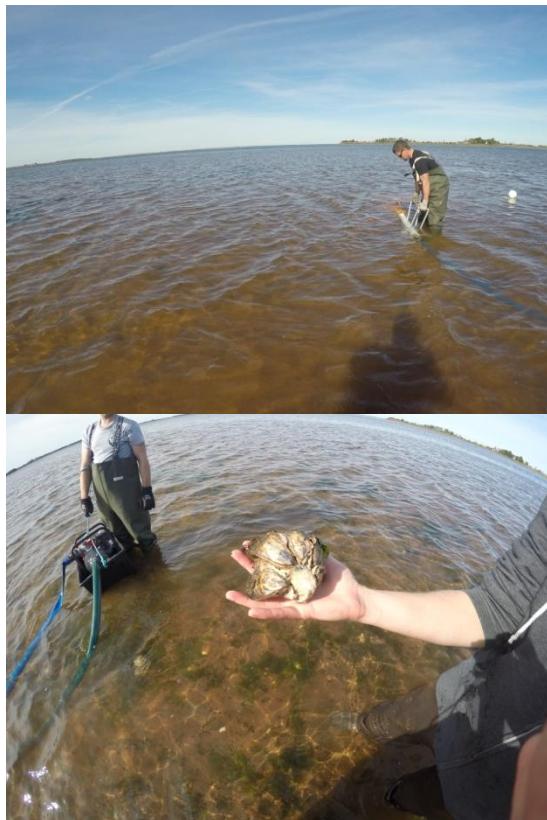
RESULTS

- Model validation



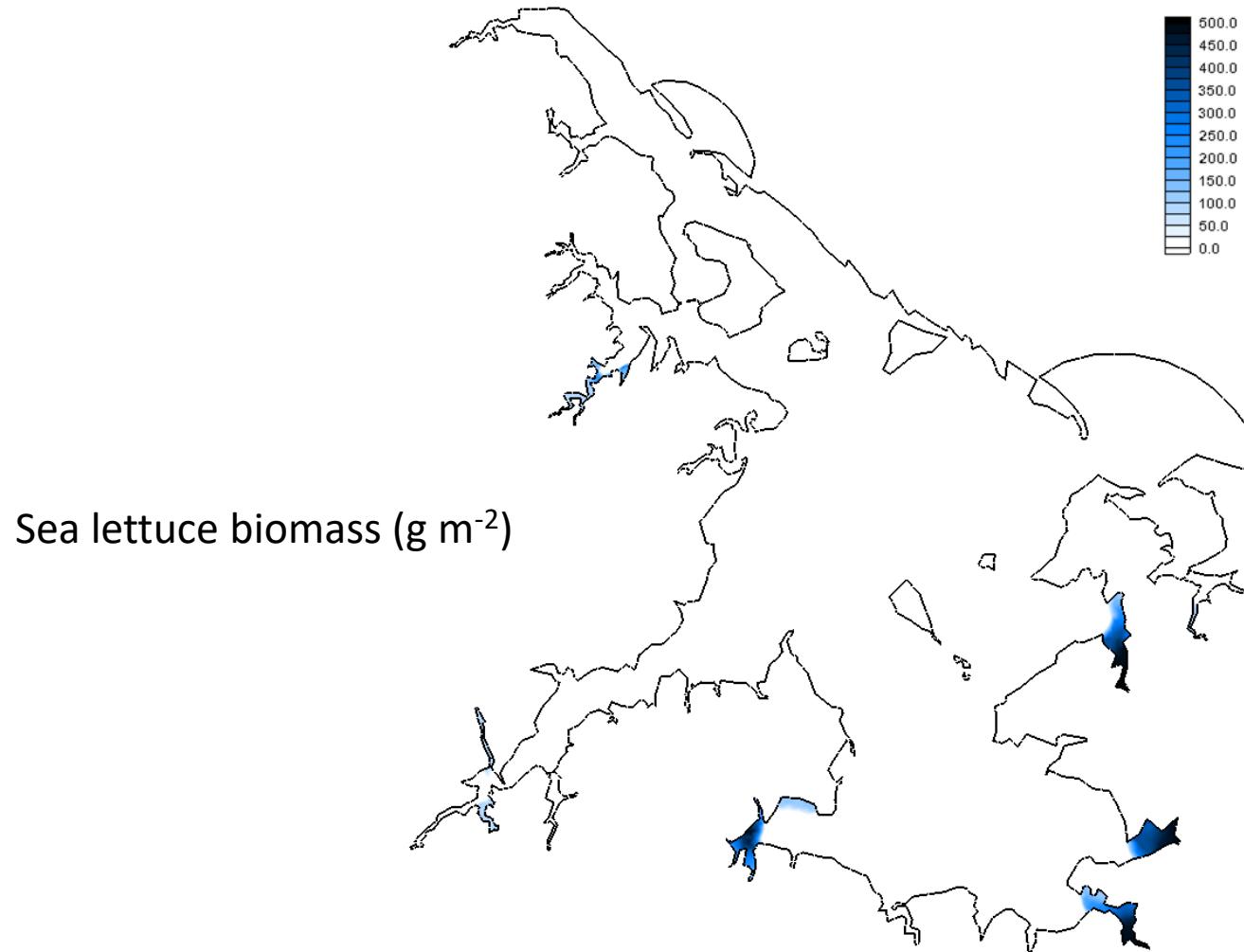
RESULTS

- Wild bivalve populations



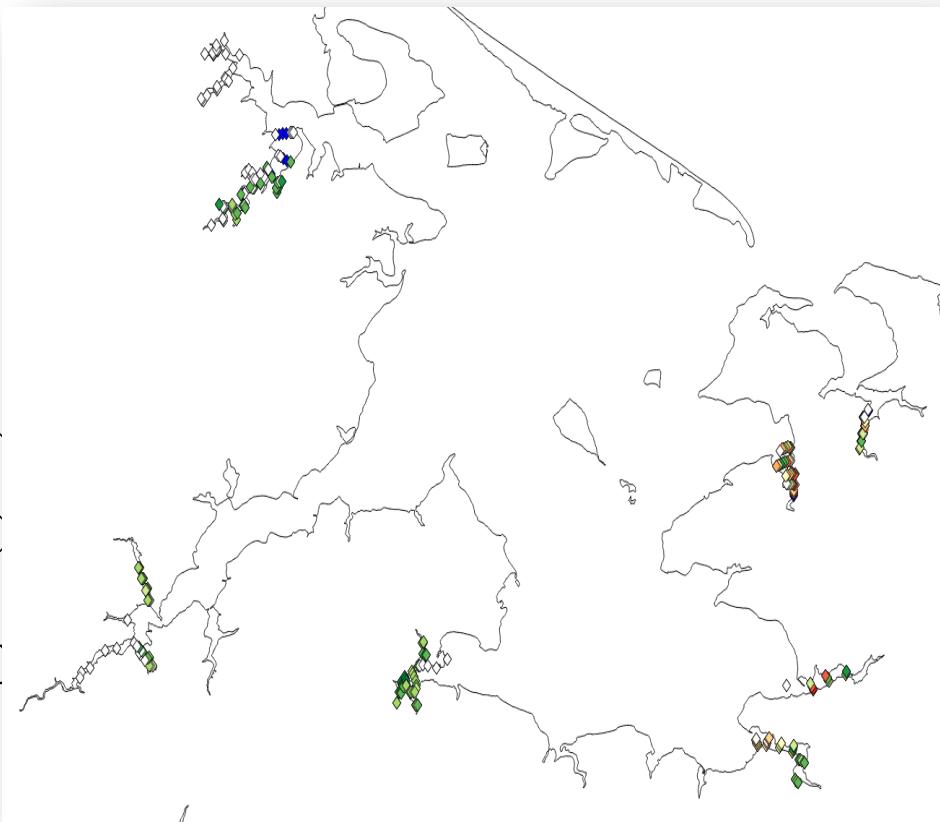
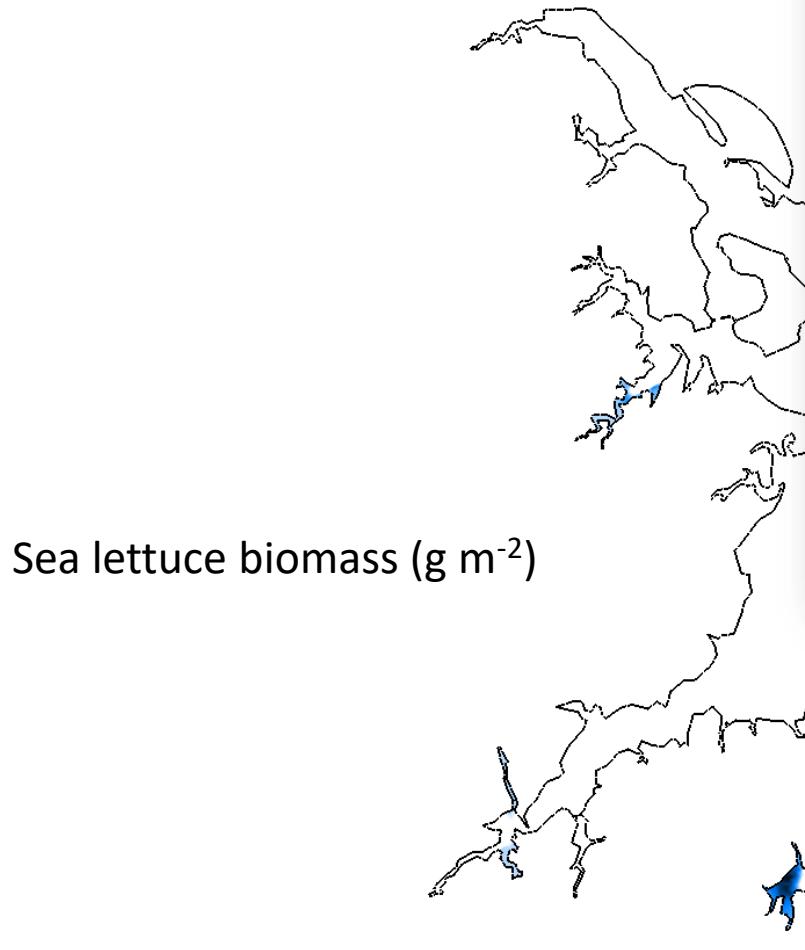
RESULTS

- Ecosystem model simulations



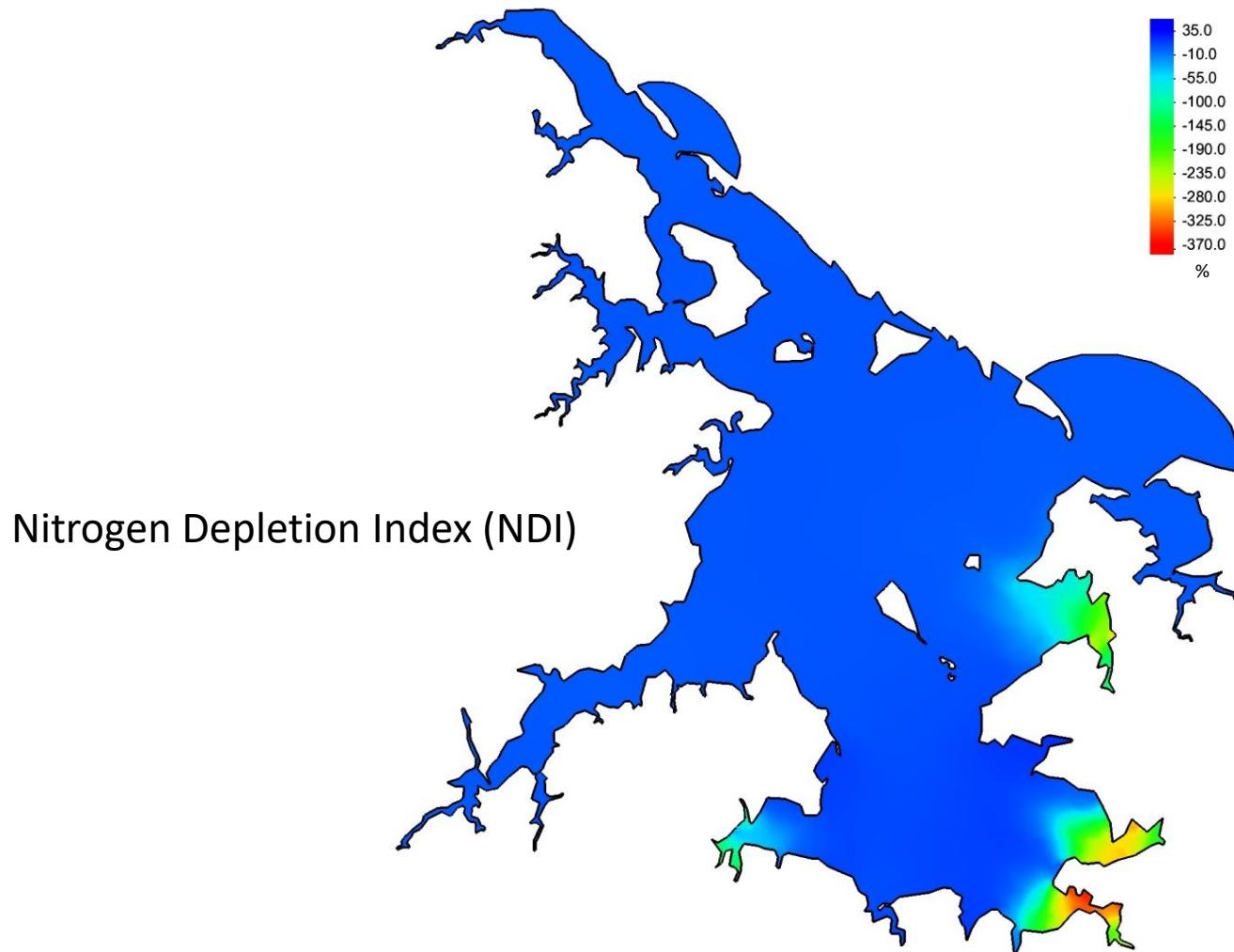
RESULTS

- Ecosystem model simulations



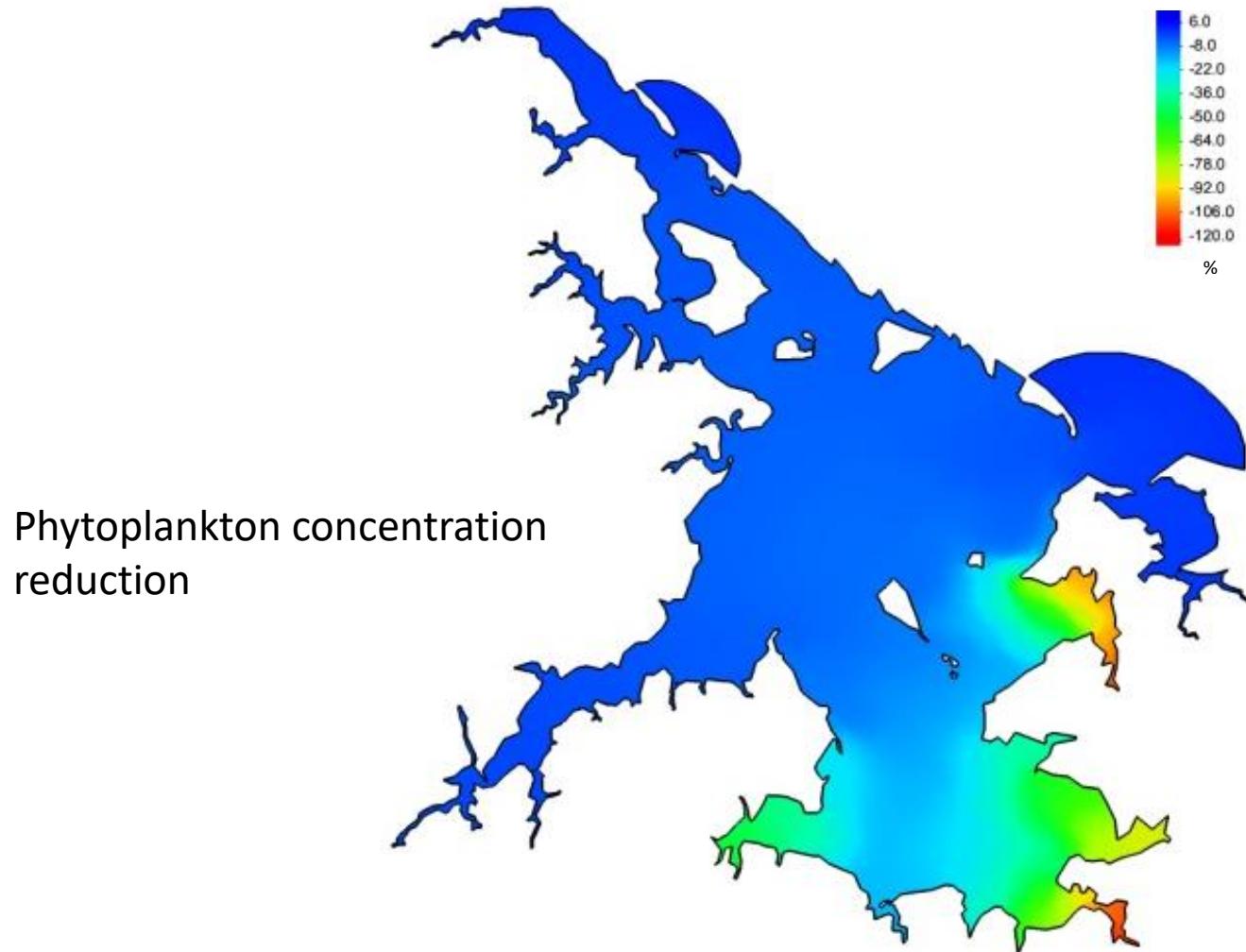
RESULTS

- Ecosystem model simulations



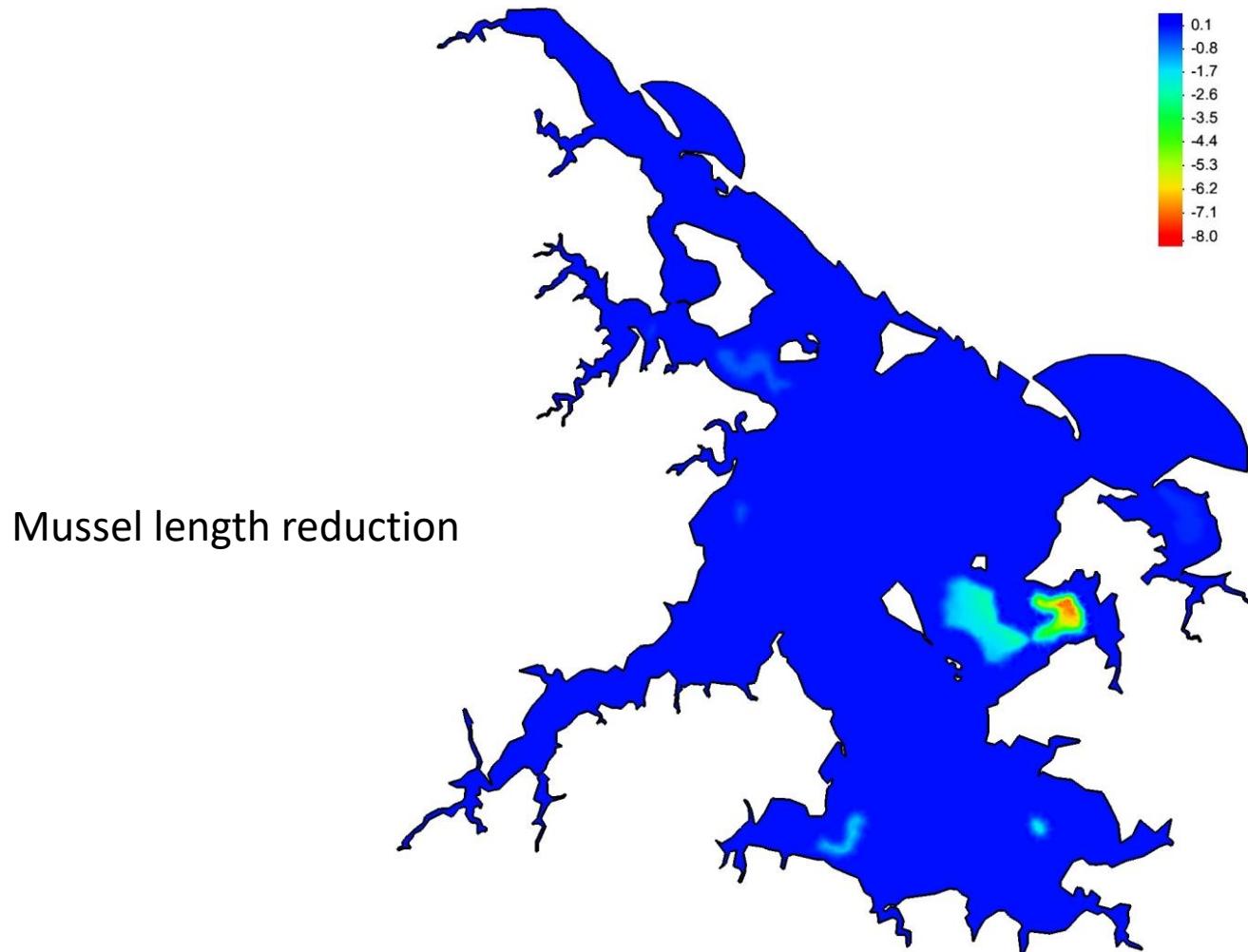
RESULTS

- Ecosystem model simulations



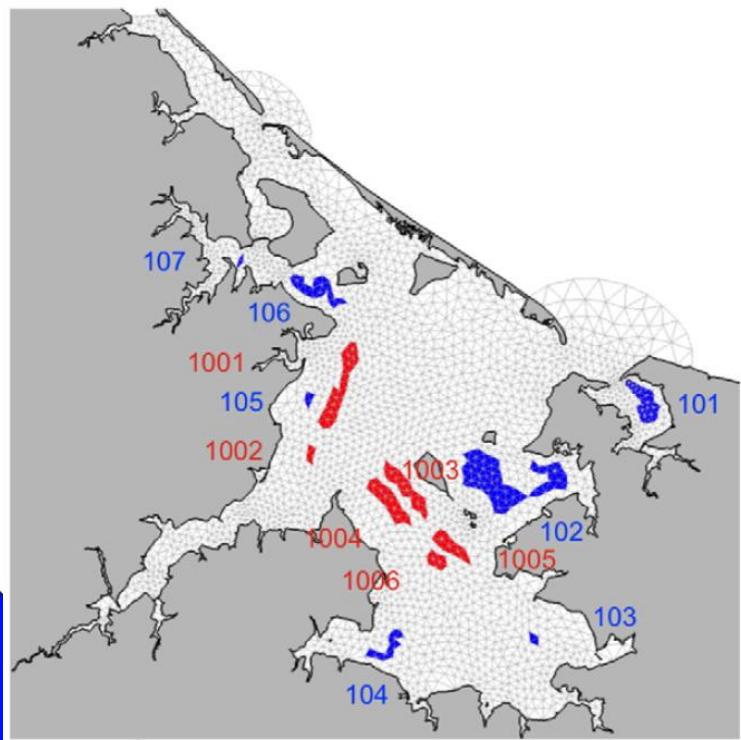
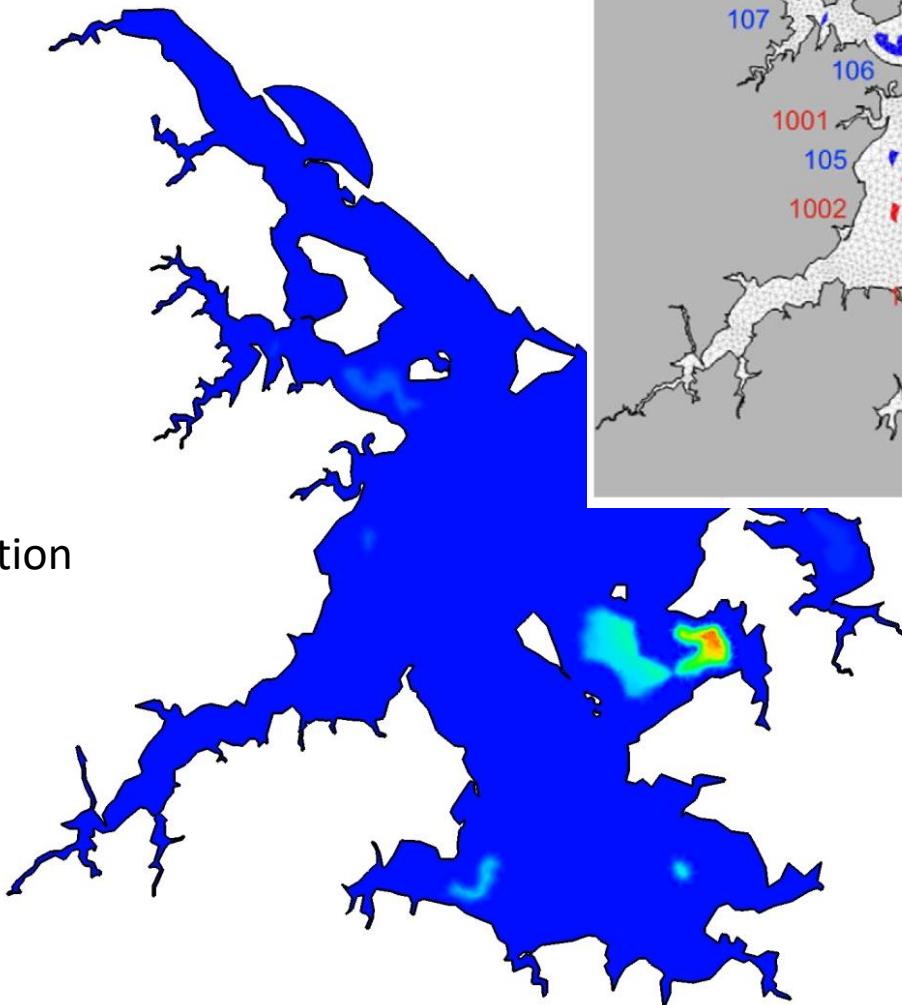
RESULTS

- Ecosystem model simulations



RESULTS

- Ecosystem model simulations



Mussel length reduction

CONCLUSIONS

- High spatial variability of sea lettuce distribution. Temporal variability as well but the dynamics are similar in all systems.
- *Ulva* DEB model validated
- Check restored coherence with phytoplankton data with more observation
- Still working on the interpretation of potential impacts on wild bivalves populations

CONCLUSIONS

- High spatial variability of sea lettuce distribution. Temporal variability as well but the dynamics are similar in all systems.
- *Ulva* DEB model validated
- Check restored coherence with phytoplankton data with more observation
- Still working on the interpretation of potential impacts on wild bivalves populations

PERSPECTIVES

- Test a more accurate/complex model including more nutrients, more detailed carbon assimilation (photoinhibition)
- Test the model in other locations (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, ...)
- Development of an identical model for sugar kelp in Rhode Island
- Application in Integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA)



Pêches et Océans
Canada

Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Thank you



Program for Aquaculture Regulatory Research

Dalhousie University

Laura Steeves, Leah Strophe

François Villeneuve, Line McLaughlin



ULVA

Starvation experiment to estimate maintenance rates for each substrate (N and C)

- Negative growth rate
- Weight loss
- Respiration rate

