

Assessment of trawling impacts on benthic ecosystems with particular reference to shelf ecosystems

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Societal concern

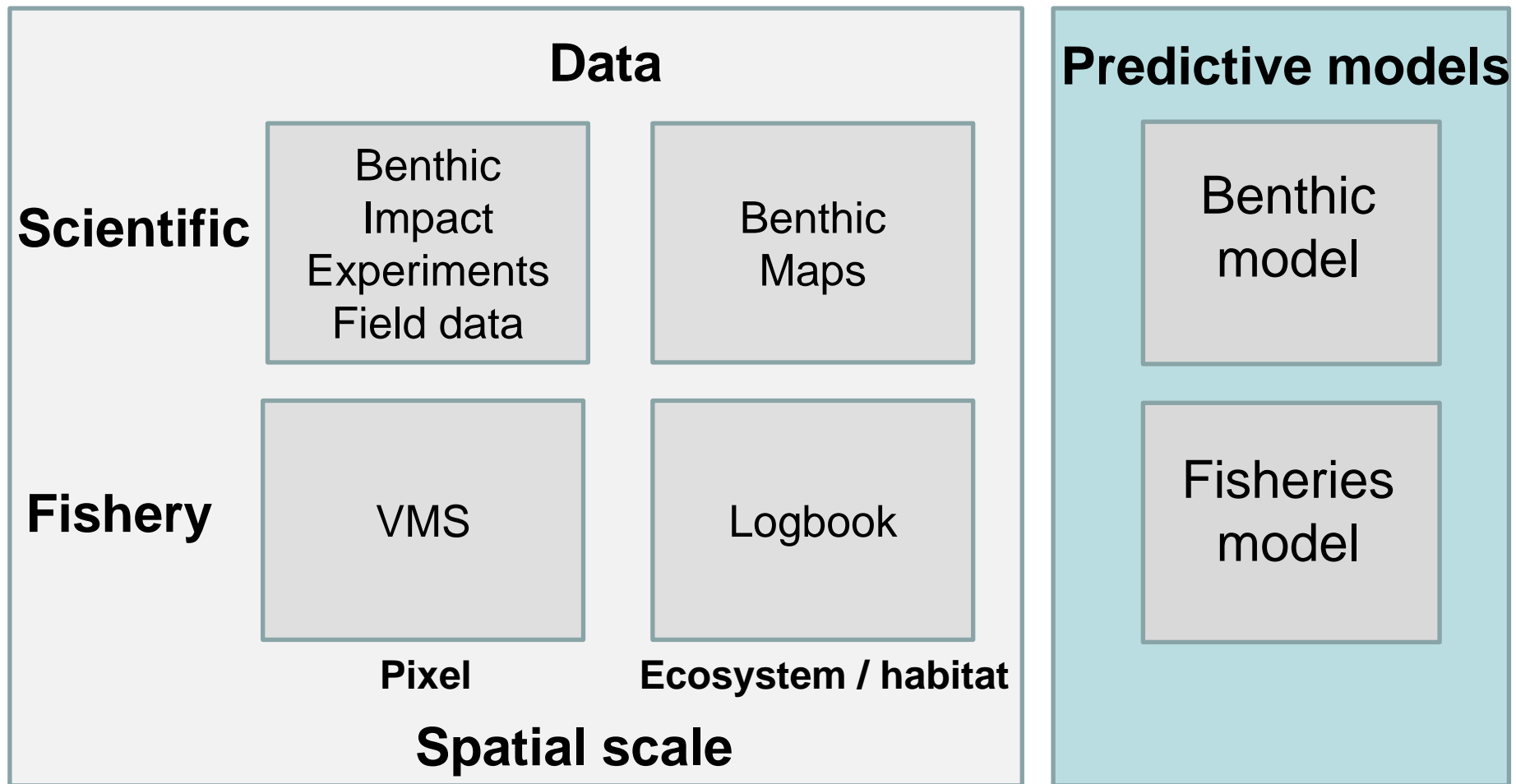
Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management

- Biodiversity conservation
- Loss of ecosystem services
 - ✓ Essential fish habitat (a place to live)
 - ✓ Fish production (food for fish)
 - ✓ Benthic – pelagic coupling
 - ✓ Nutrient regeneration
- How to incorporate the benthic ecosystem in the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management?

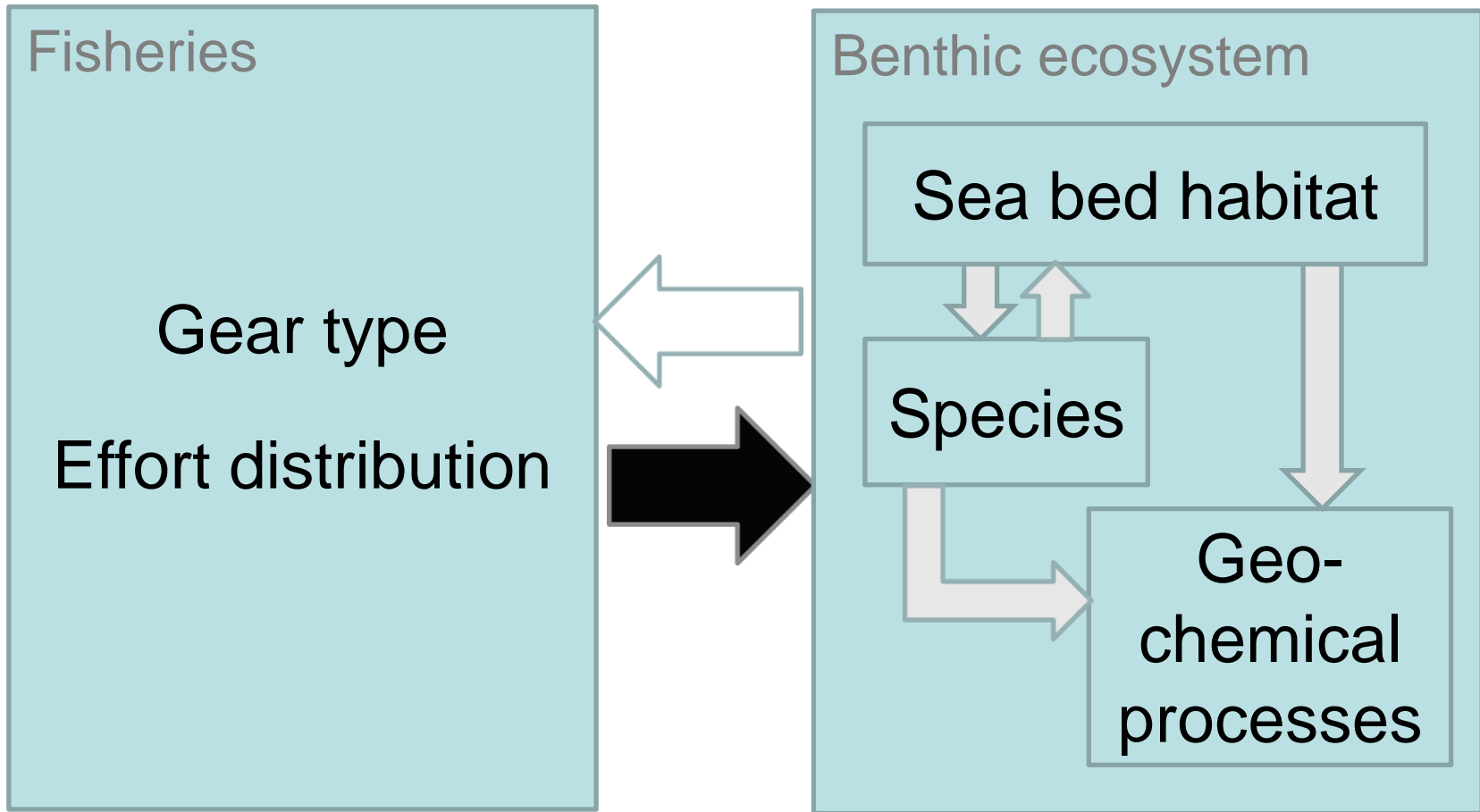


from observation to prediction

from pixel to management area

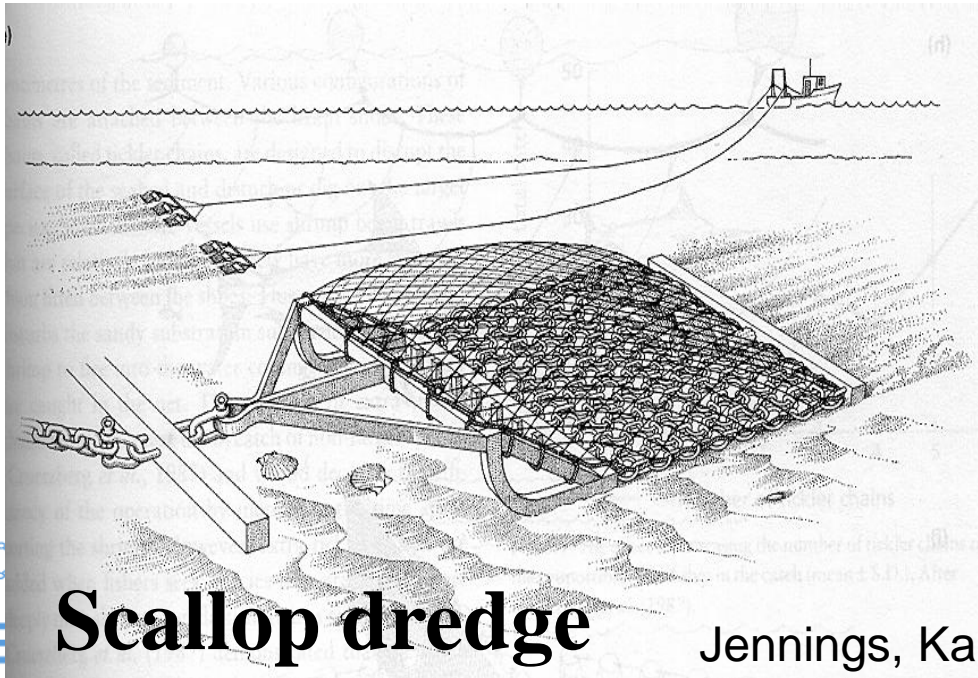
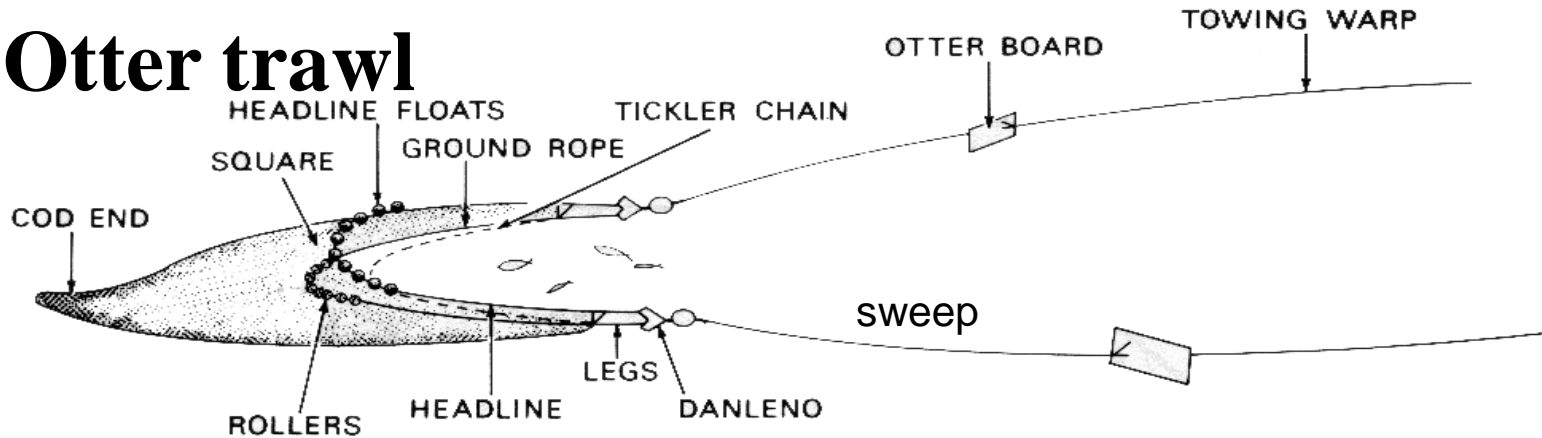


Trawling Impact Components

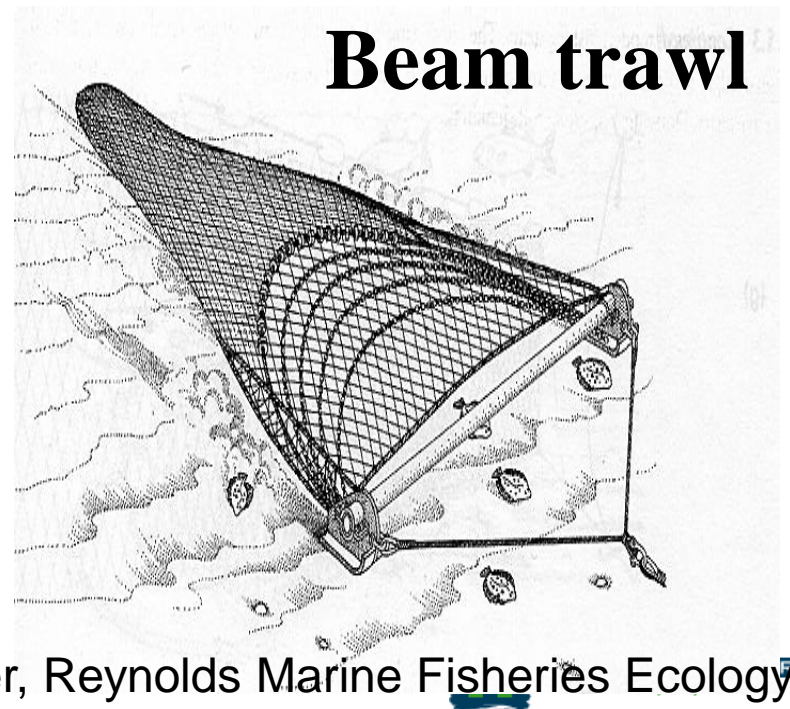


Gear types

Otter trawl

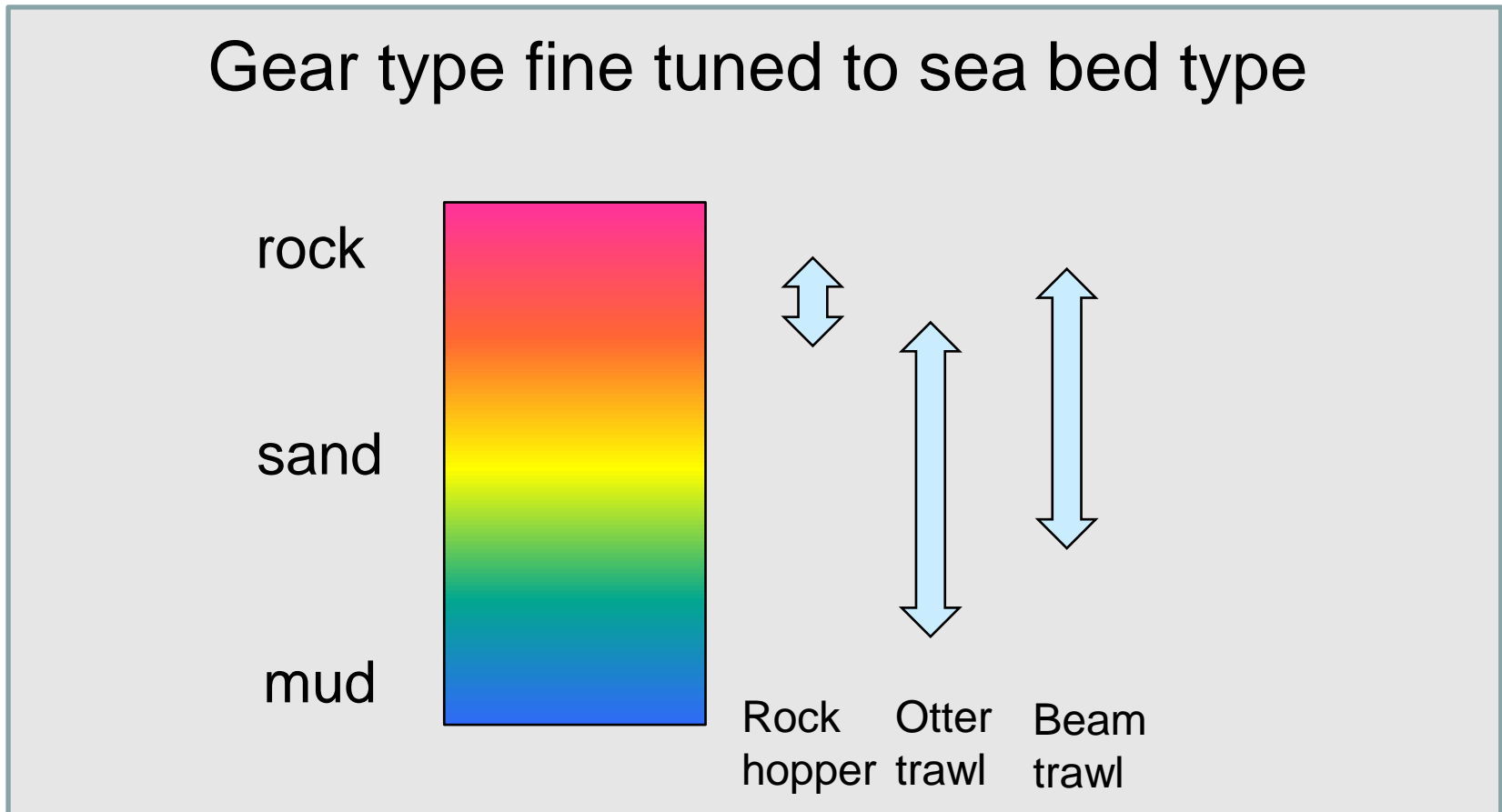


Scallop dredge

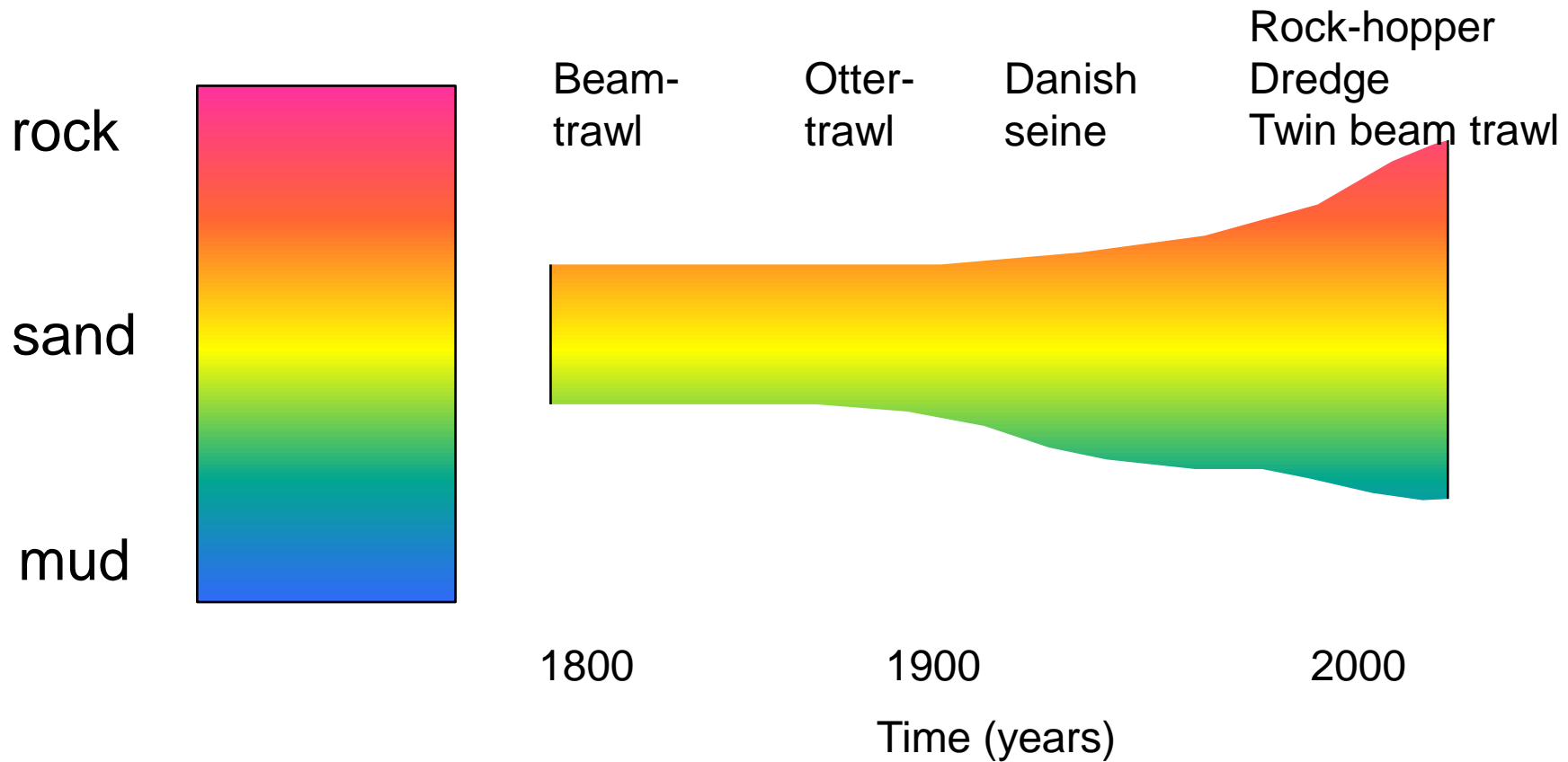


Beam trawl

Gear type – habitat relationship



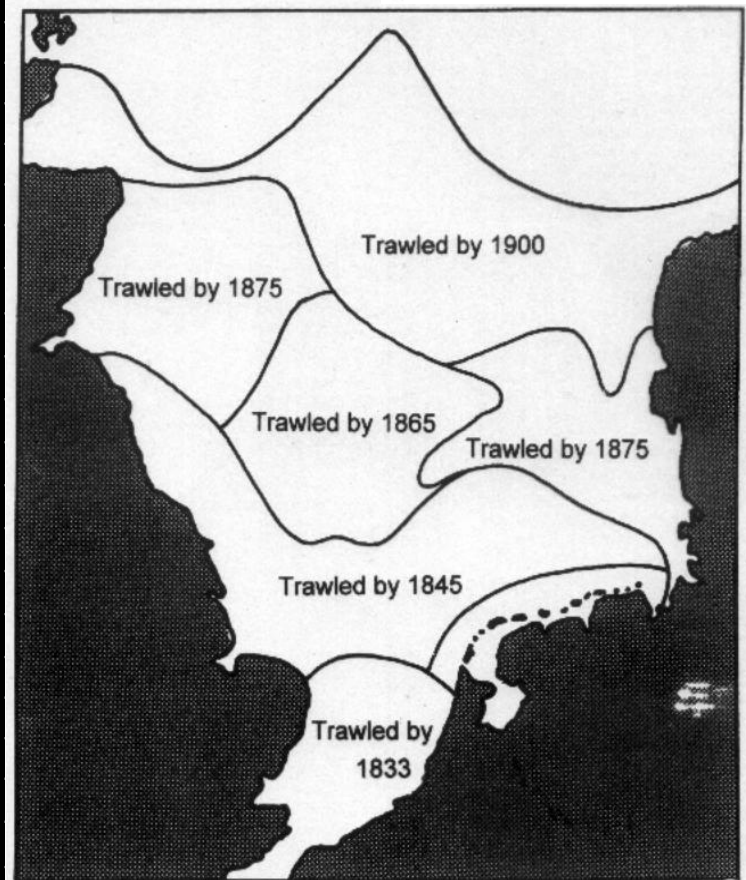
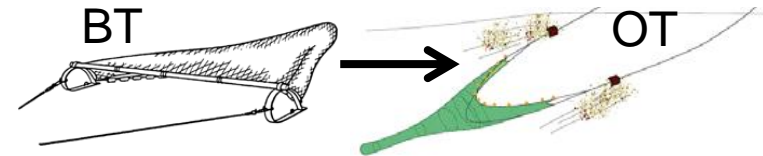
Evolution bottom trawl gear



Expansion bottom trawling North Sea

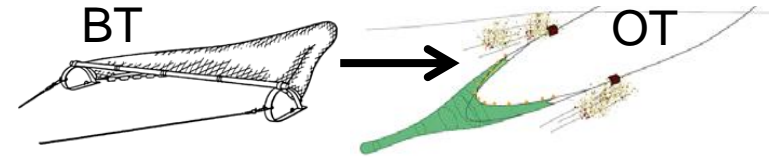
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | J | K | L | M | N | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 22 | | | | | | 240 | 279 | | | | | | | 22 |
| 21 | | | 245 | 176 | 538 | 358 | ### | | | | | | | 21 |
| 20 | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | | | | | | | 20 |
| 19 | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | | 105 | | | | | 19 |
| 18 | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | 685 | ### | | | | | 18 |
| 17 | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | 252 | | | | | 17 |
| 16 | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | | ### | | | | 16 |
| 15 | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | | | | 15 |
| 14 | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | 761 | ### | ### | | 14 |
| 13 | | 75 | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | | 13 |
| 12 | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | | 12 |
| 11 | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | | 11 |
| 10 | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | 908 | 10 |
| 9 | | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | | 9 |
| 8 | | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | 8 |
| 7 | | | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | 373 | 7 |
| 6 | | | | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | | 6 |
| 5 | | 50% | | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | 125 | | | 5 |
| 4 | | 90% | | | | ### | ### | ### | ### | | | | | 4 |
| 3 | | | | | | 656 | ### | ### | | | | | | 3 |
| 2 | | | | | | | ### | ### | | | | | | 2 |
| 1 | | | | | | | ### | ### | | | | | | 1 |

of UK effort **1924**



Expansion bottom trawling North Sea

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | J | K | L | M | N | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|----|
| 22 | | | | | | 240 | 279 | | | | | | | 22 |
| 21 | | | 245 | 176 | 538 | 358 | ### | | | | | | | 21 |
| 20 | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | | | | | | | 20 |
| 19 | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | | 105 | | | | | 19 |
| 18 | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | 685 | ### | | | | | 18 |



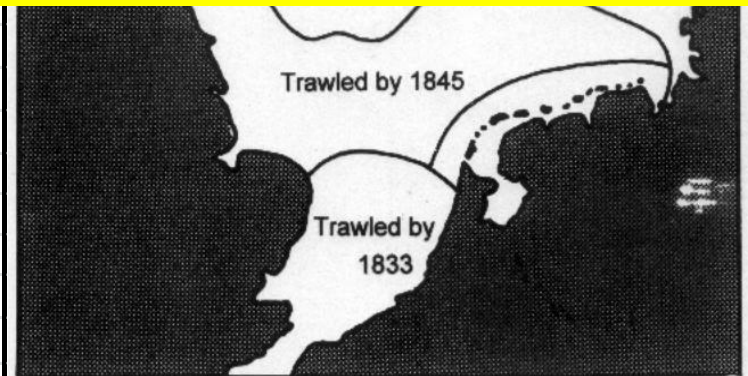
It remains a challenge to reconstruct the evolution of the impact of bottom trawl fisheries on various benthic habitats

Current status may be a shadow of the past

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 7 | | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | 373 | 7 |
| 6 | 50% | | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | 6 | |
| 5 | 90% | | | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | ### | 125 | | | | 5 | |
| 4 | | | | | ### | ### | ### | ### | | | | | | 4 | |
| 3 | | | | | 656 | ### | ### | | | | | | | 3 | |
| 2 | of UK effort | | | | | ## | ### | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 1 | | | | | | | ### | | | | | | | 1 | |

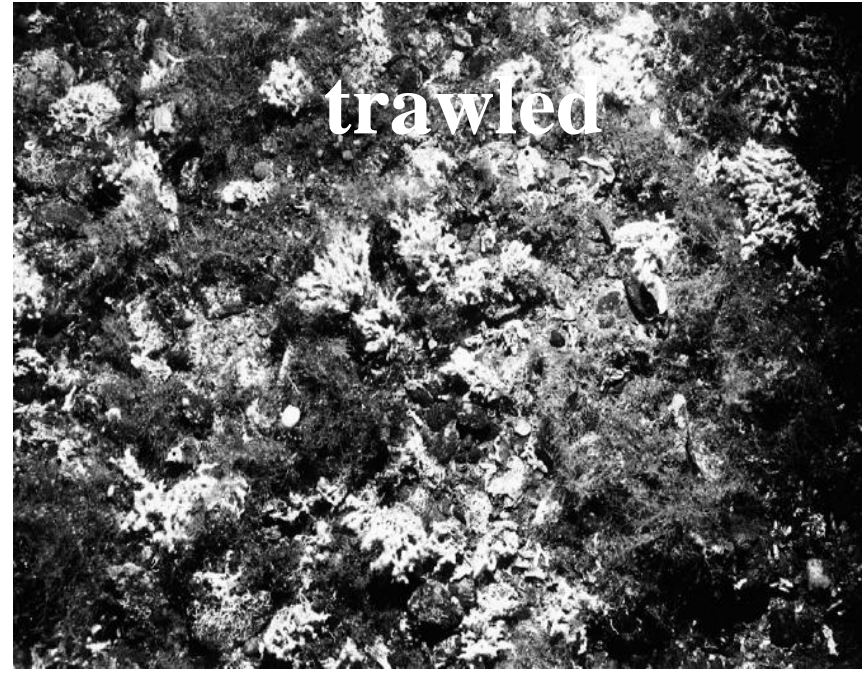
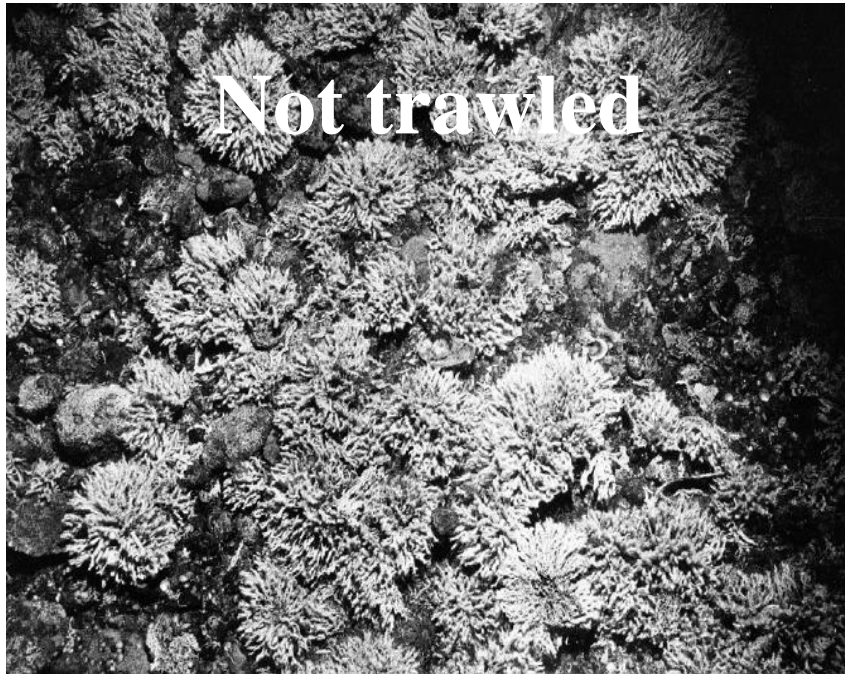
1924

Engelhard (CEFAS)



Field studies trawling impact

- BACI experiments (Before After Control Impact)
- Trawling gradient



Collie et al. 2000 ICES Journal of Marine Science, 57: 987–1001

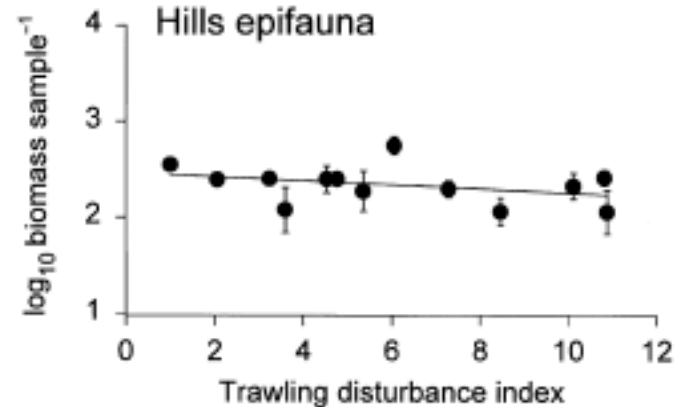
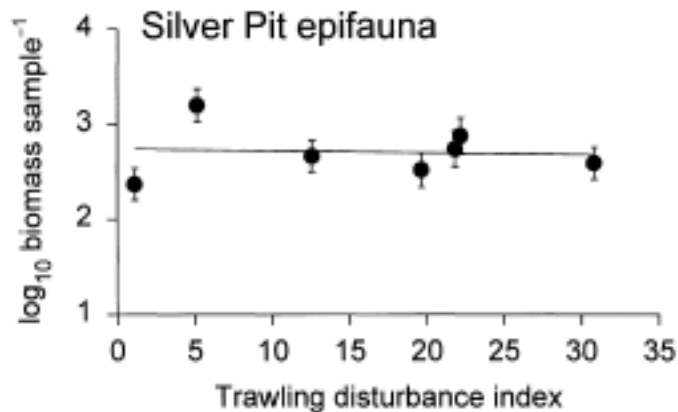
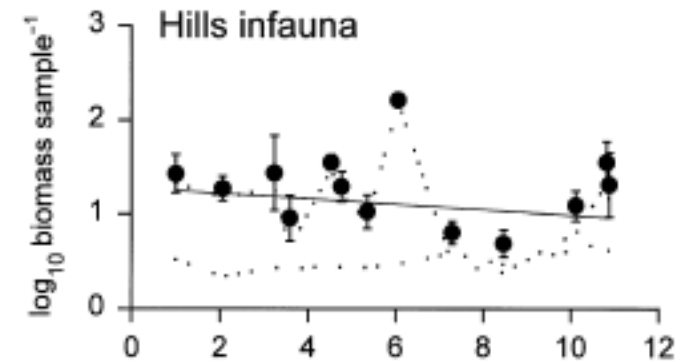
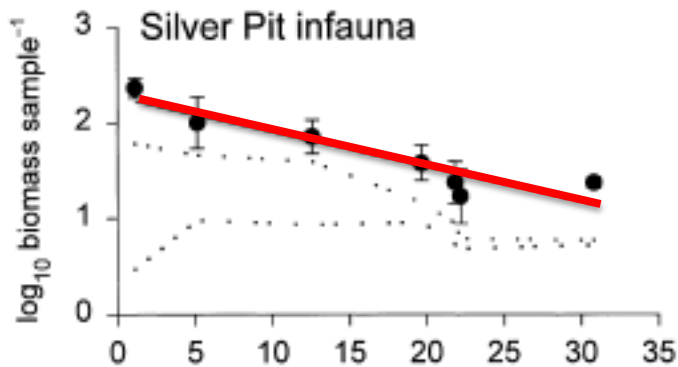
Field studies trawling impact

- BACI experiments (Before After Control Impact)

| ★ P<0.05 | Size (mm) | Gear type (m) | Mortality |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Bivalves | | | |
| | Length | | |
| | <i>Arctica islandica</i> | 12 | 20 |
| | <i>Corbula gibba</i> | 12 | 9 |
| | <i>Donax vittatus</i> | 4 | 10 |
| | <i>Mysella bidentata</i> | 12 | 4 |
| | <i>Nucula nitidosa</i> | 12 | 4 |
| | <i>Spisula spec. juv.</i> | 4 | 20 |
| | <i>Tellinomya ferruginosa</i> | 4 | 19* ★ |
| Gastropods | | | |
| | Height | | |
| | <i>Cylichna cylindracea</i> | 12 | 14 |
| | <i>Turritella communis</i> | 12 | 20* ★ |
| Echinoderms | | | |
| | Diameter | | |
| | <i>Amphiura sp.</i> | 12 | 9 |
| Crustaceans | | | |
| | Length | 12 | |
| | <i>Callinassa subterranea</i> | 12 | 4 |
| | Cumacea | 12 | 22* ★ |
| | Gammaridea | 12 | 28 |
| Annelids | | | |
| | Length | | |
| | <i>Pectinaria koreni</i> | 12 | 31* ★ |
| | <i>Magelona papillicornis</i> | 12 | 30* ★ |
| | <i>Scoloplos armiger</i> | 12 | 18 |
| | 24 spp. (excl. <i>Pectinaria</i>) | 12 | <0.5 |

Field studies trawling impact

- Trawling gradient



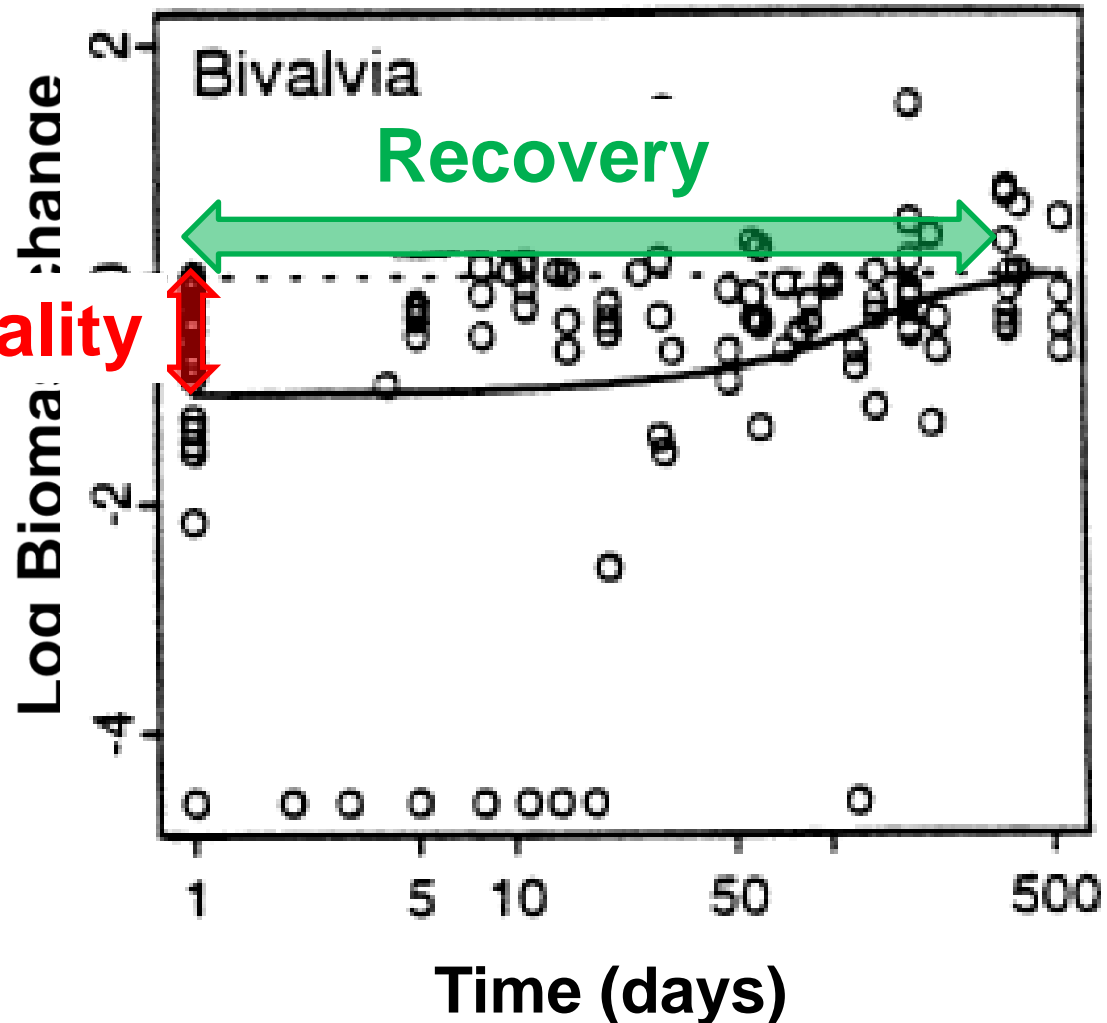
Meta-analysis trawling impact

- Direct mortality
- Recovery

Reviews:

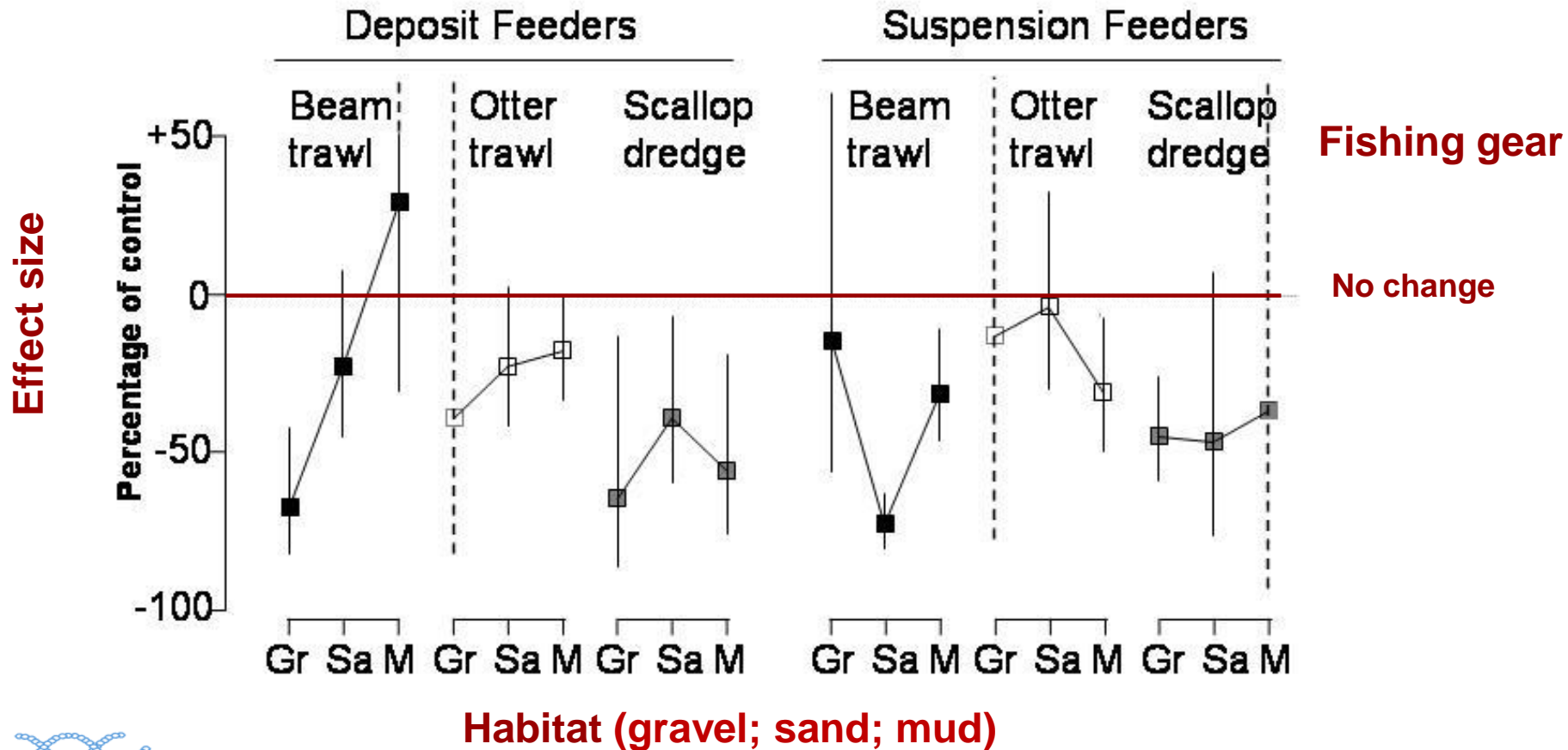
- Collie et al (2000)
- Kaiser et al (2006)

Mortality

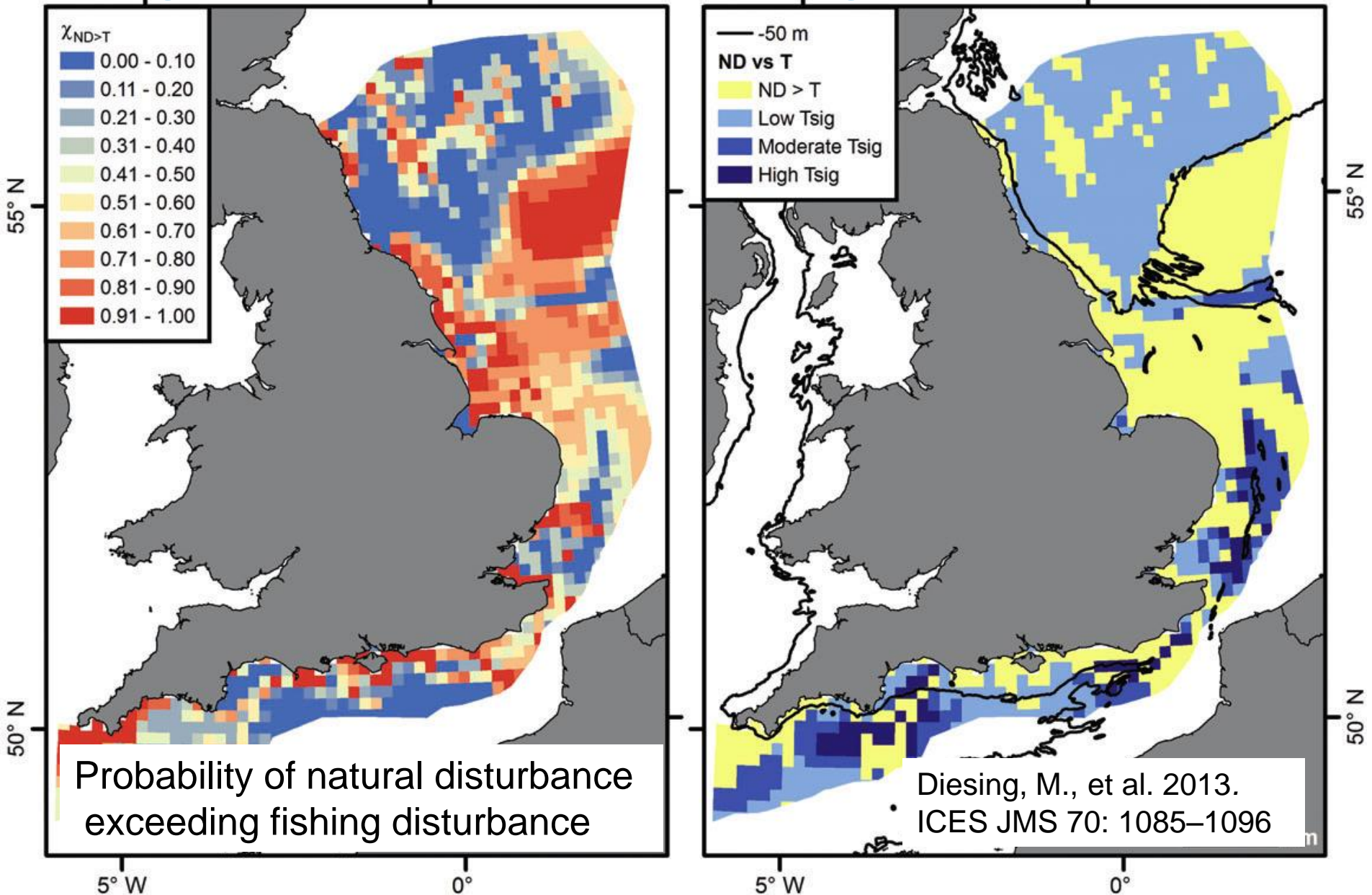


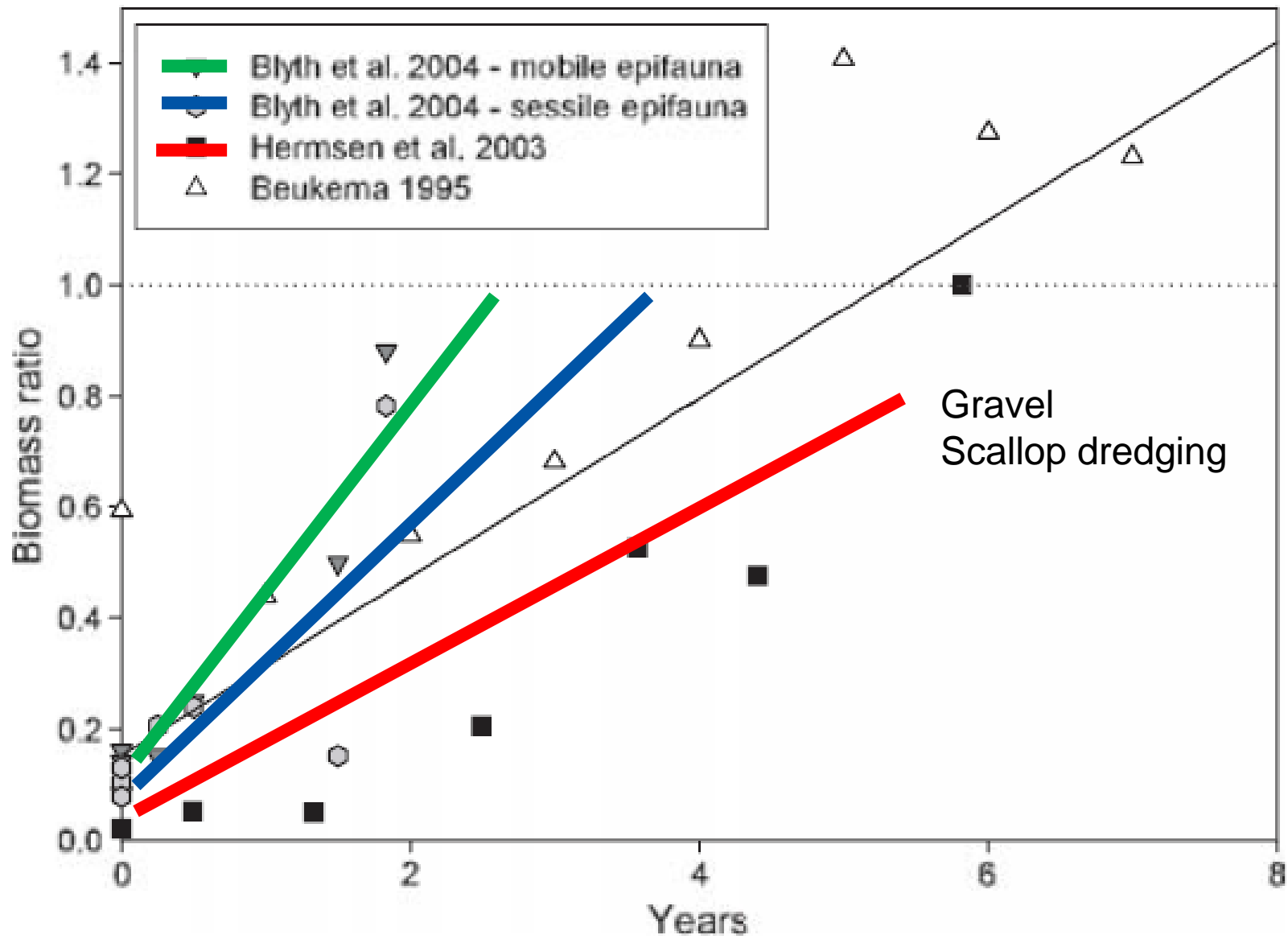
Trawling mortality: depends on gear, species, habitat

Biotic group



High natural vs trawling disturbance

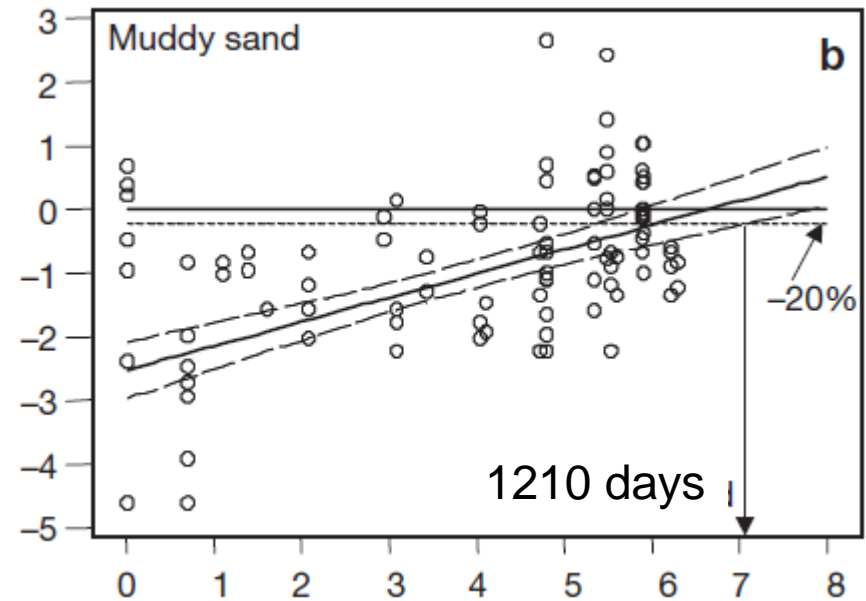
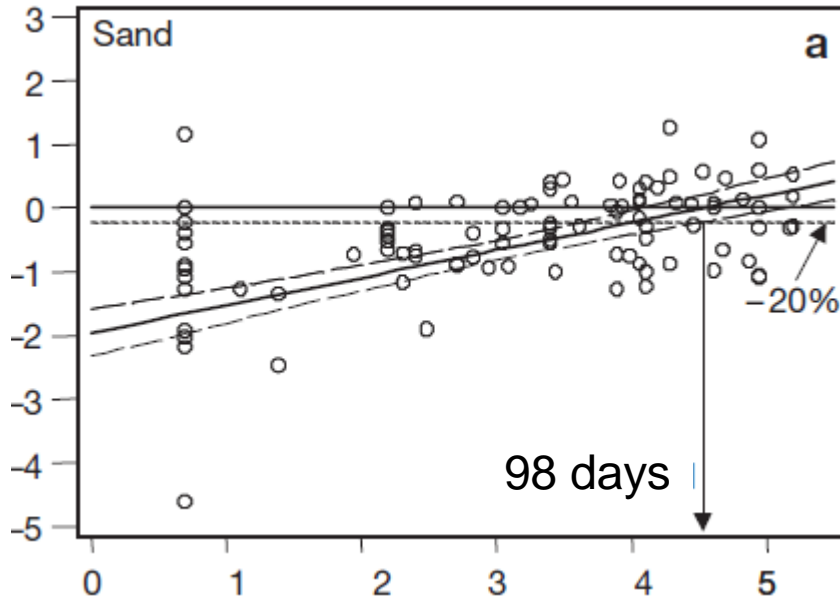




Recovery

Kaiser et al (2006): recovery rate is habitat dependent and is most rapid in less physical stable habitats.

Response $Y = \log_e(1 + [\% \text{ change from control}] / 101)$



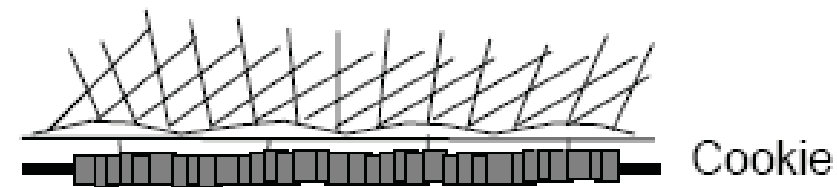
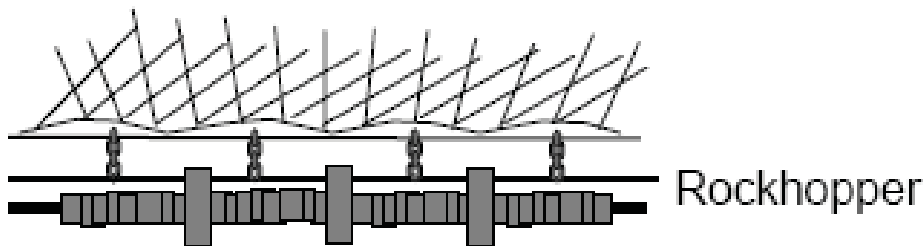
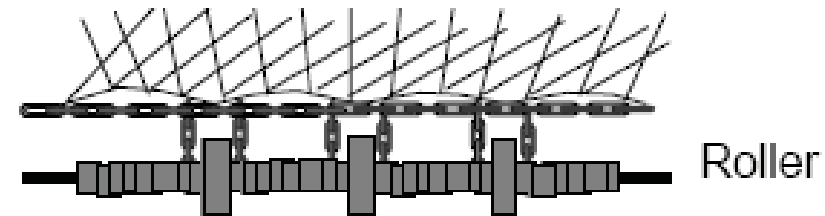
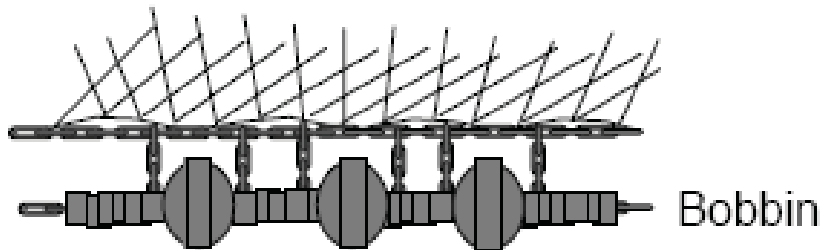
Annelida

Log_e(1 + time in days from fishing impact)

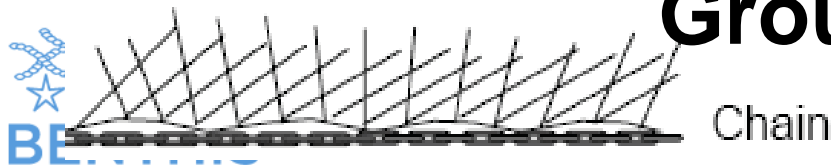
How to extrapolate experiments to all gears and all biota?

- Develop predictive tools to estimate the mortality & recovery imposed by the gear based on the characteristics of the gear, the habitat and the species
- Trait based approach
 - Fishing gear
 - Biota

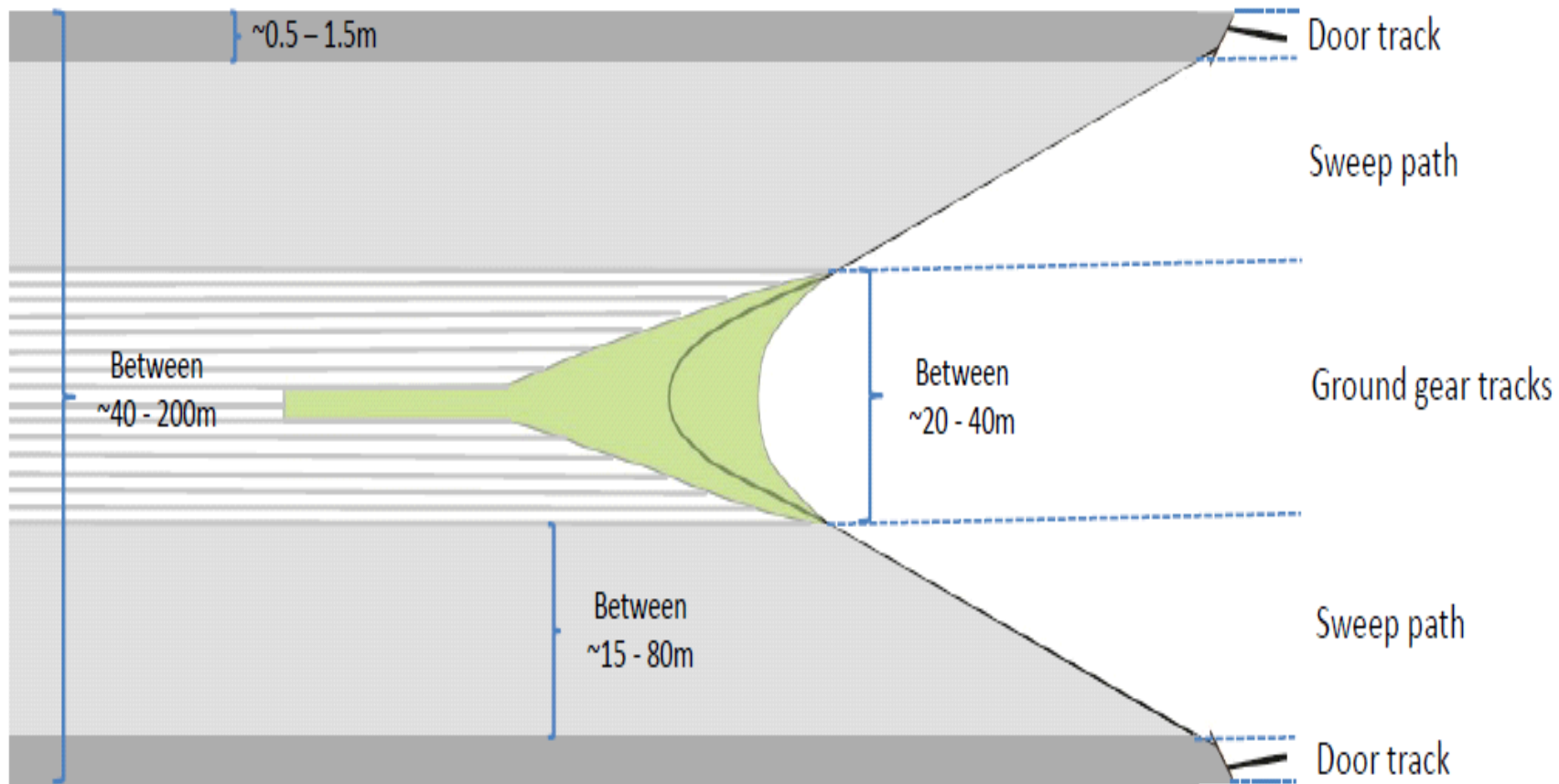
Gear traits: examples



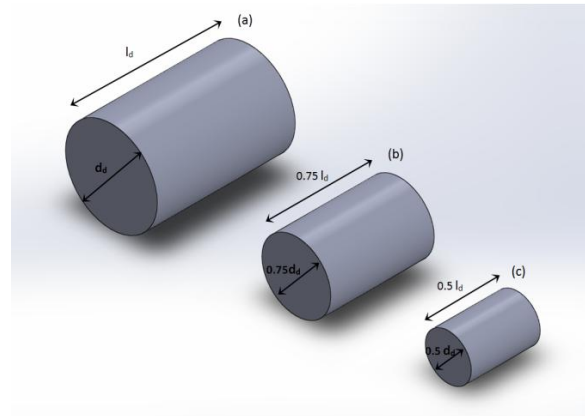
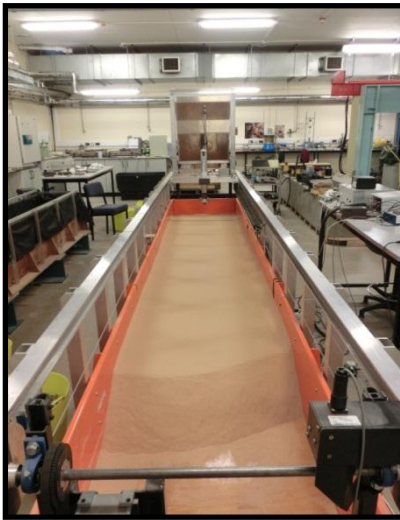
Ground ropes



from components to gear foot print



Physical modelling / experiments



- Model sediment displacement and penetration depth

Trait based classification of biota

- Population dynamic traits (**recovery dynamics**): longevity, body size, age at maturation, mode of reproduction
- Habitat (vulnerability to trawling): Epibenthos, infauna (shallow, deep)
- Morphology (vulnerability to trawling): Soft, Tunic, Exoskeleton, Crustose, Cushion, Stalked
- Living Habit (vulnerability to trawling): Tube-dwelling, Burrow-dwelling, Free-living, Crevice/hole/under stones, etc
- Mobility (**recovery dynamics**): Sessile, Swim, Crawl/creep/climb
- Bioturbation (**ecological function**): none, mixing, conveyor, ect
- Feeding (**ecological function**): Suspension, deposit, scavenger, predator, parasite

Benthic habitat map

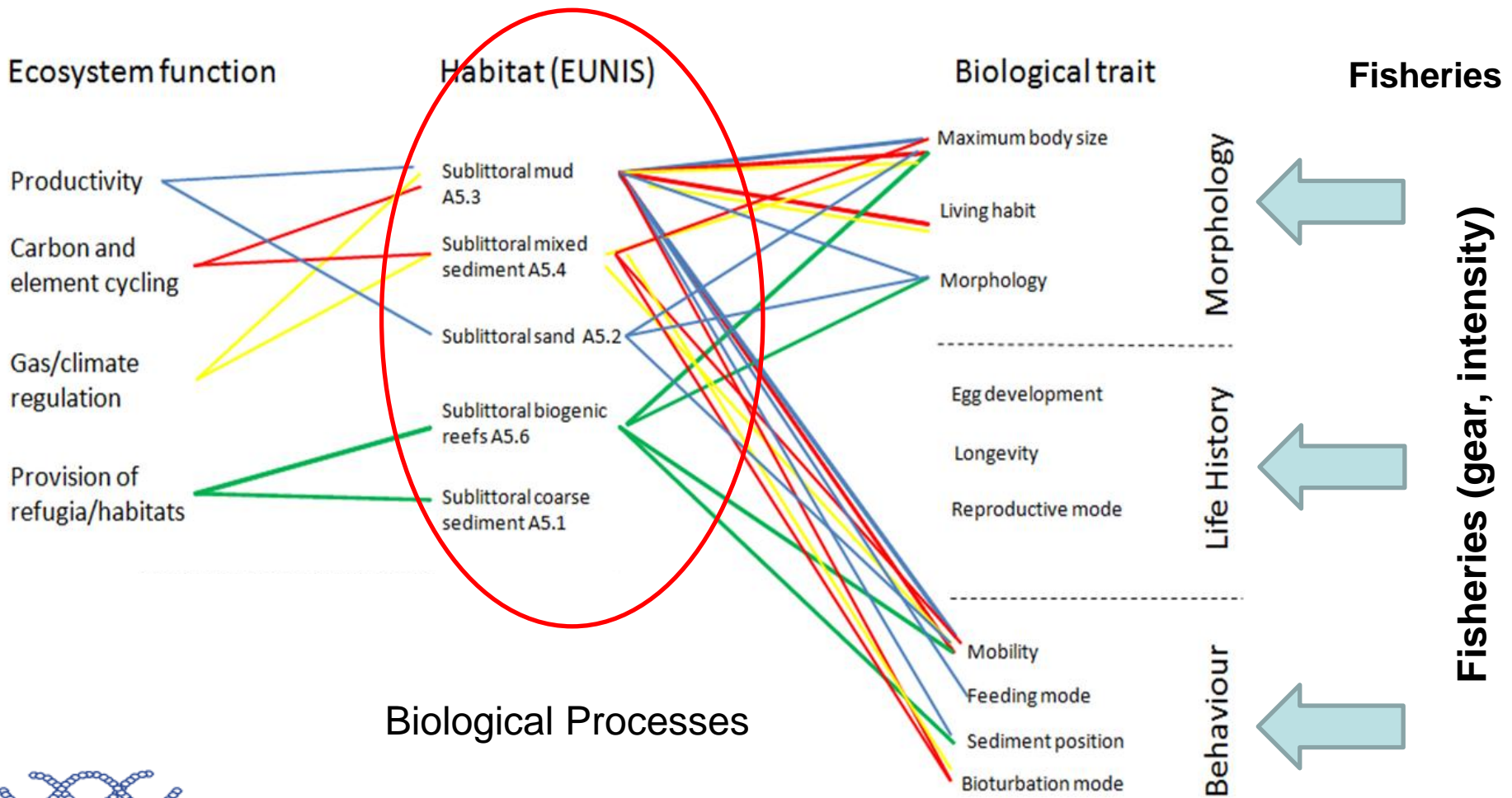
- Sea bed classification
 - Abiotic
 - Grainsize
 - Silt
 - Depth
 - Biotic
 - Biogenic structures

Eunis type 3

How are traits of benthos related to sea bed habitat types?



Link habitat – biological traits



Biological Processes

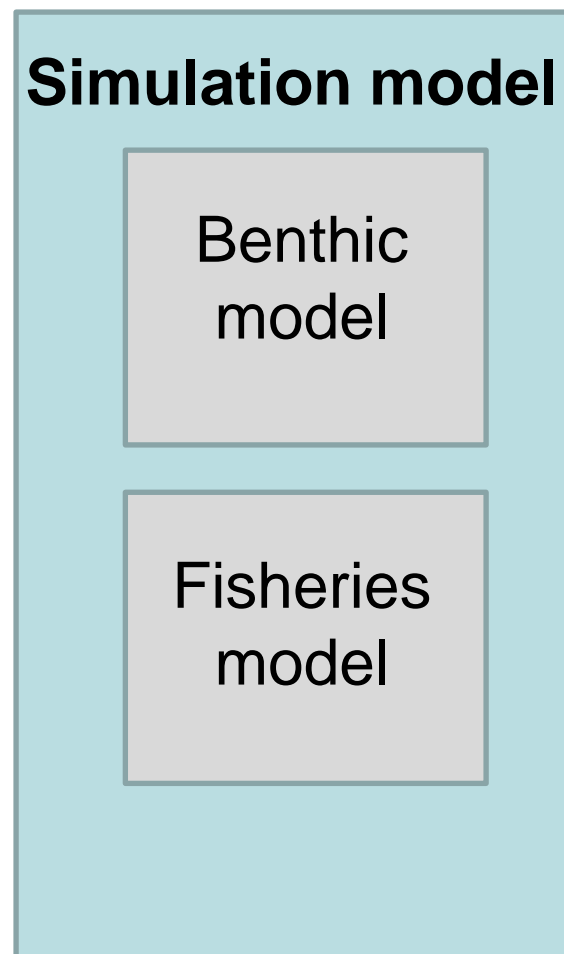
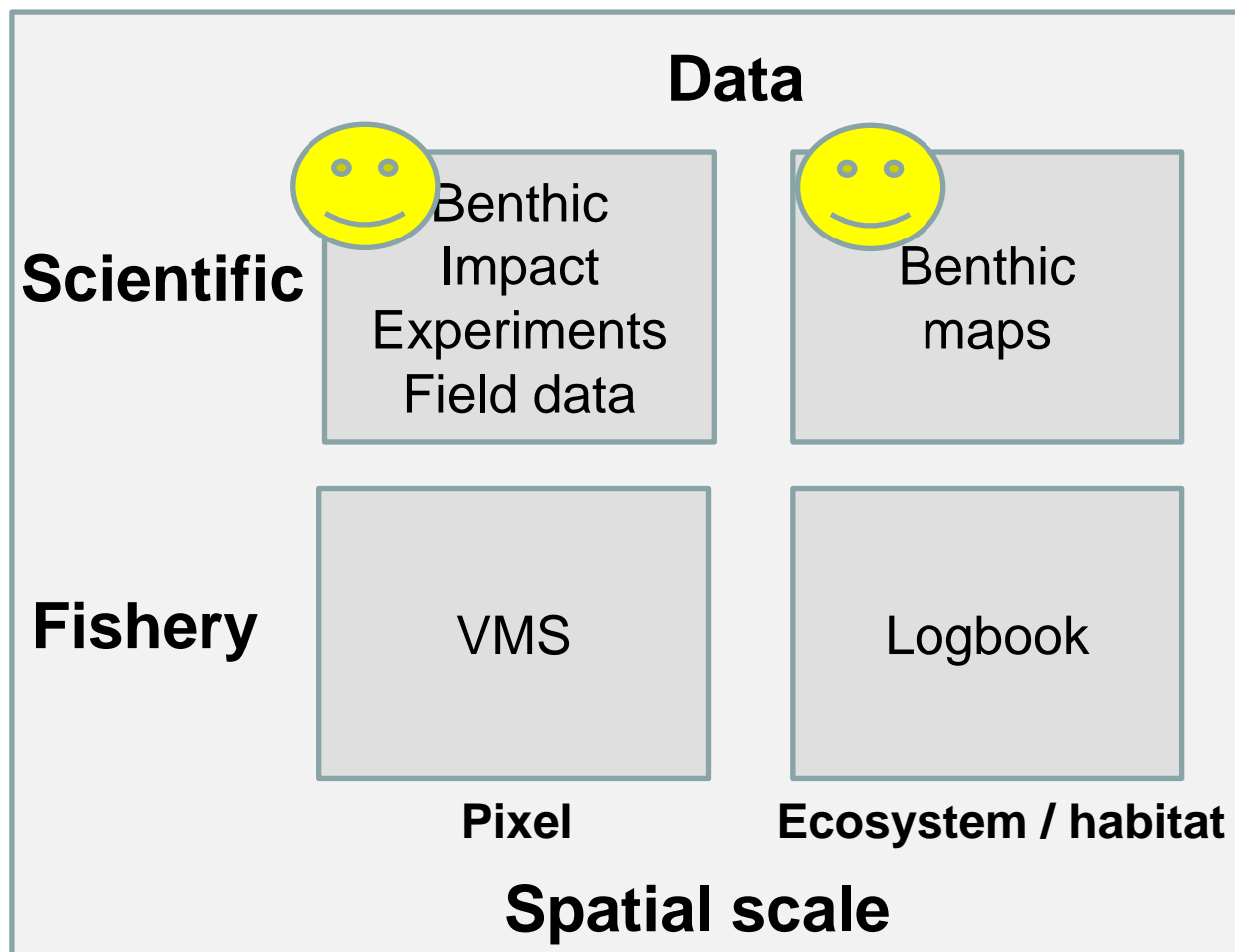
Bolam, Kenny et al (2013)

Habitat – traits – trawling - relations

Changes in trait composition attributed to fishing pressure
(green traits are winners, red traits losers)

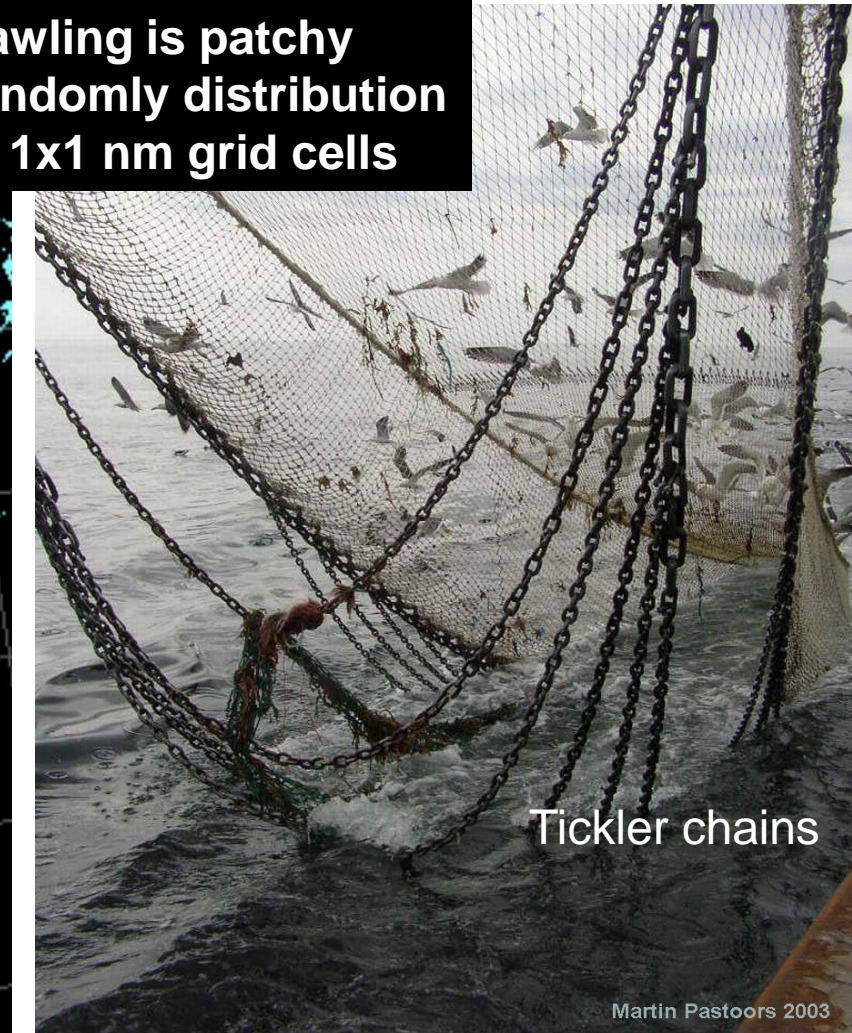
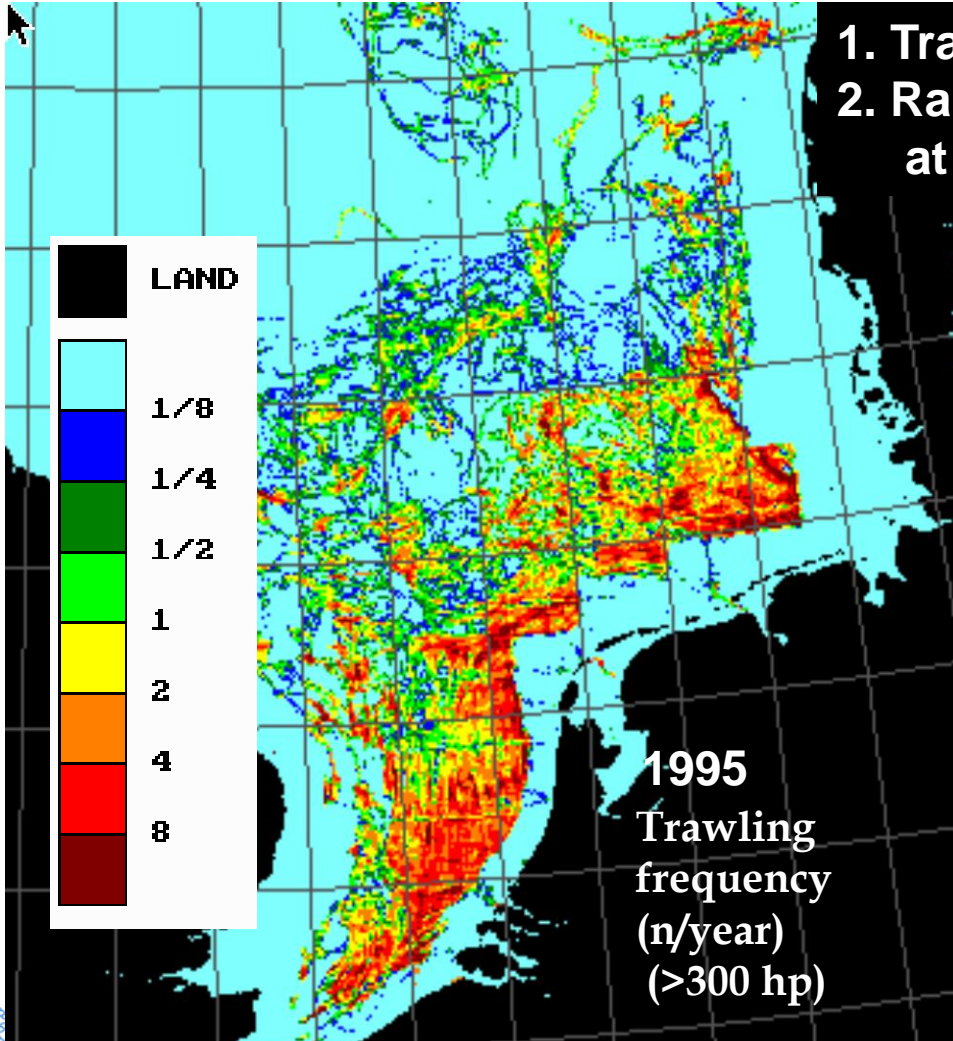
| Habitat | Bioturbation | Egg devel. | Feeding mode | Larval devel. | Living habit | Longevity | Max. size | Mobility | Morphology | Sediment Pos. |
|---------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| A5.13 | Upward conv | Direct dev Benthic eggs | Surface deposit Suspension Predators Scavengers | Planktonic | Tube-dwelling Free-living | <1yr | 200-500mm <10mm 10-20mm | Sessile | Tunic Stalked | X |
| A5.14 | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Sessile Crawlers | X | X |
| A5.15 | Downward conv Upward conv | X | X | Planktonic | Tube-dwellers Crevice | X | X | X | X | X |
| A5.23 | X | Direct devel | Surface deposit Suspension Predators Scavengers | lecithotrophic | X | X | X | Swimmers | Stalked | X |
| A5.24 | X | X | X | Planktonic Direct | X | X | X | Swimmers | Stalked | Surface-dweller |
| A5.25 | X | X | X | Lecithotrophic Direct dev | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| A5.26 | X | X | X | X | Free living | X | X | X | X | Surface-dweller |
| A5.27 | X | X | X | X | Attached Free-living | X | X | Swimmers | X | X |
| A5.35 | Upward conv Non-bioturbator | X | Scavengers | X | Epifaunal Attached | <1yr | X | Sessile Swimmers | Stalked Crustose | Surface-dweller 0-5cm 6-10cm |

from pixel to management area level from observations to predictions

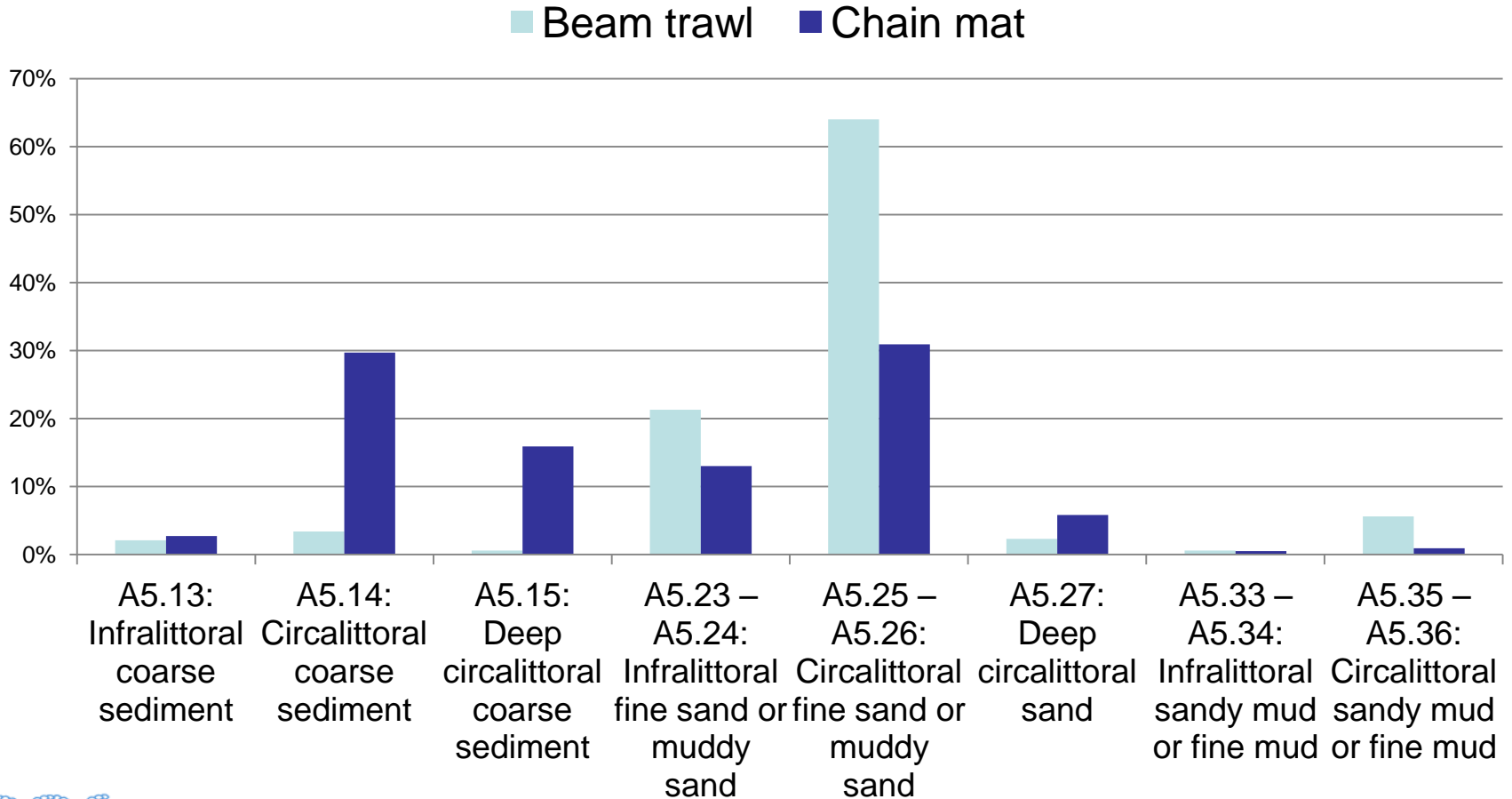


Fisheries data (VMS – Logbook)

1. Trawling is patchy
2. Randomly distribution at 1x1 nm grid cells

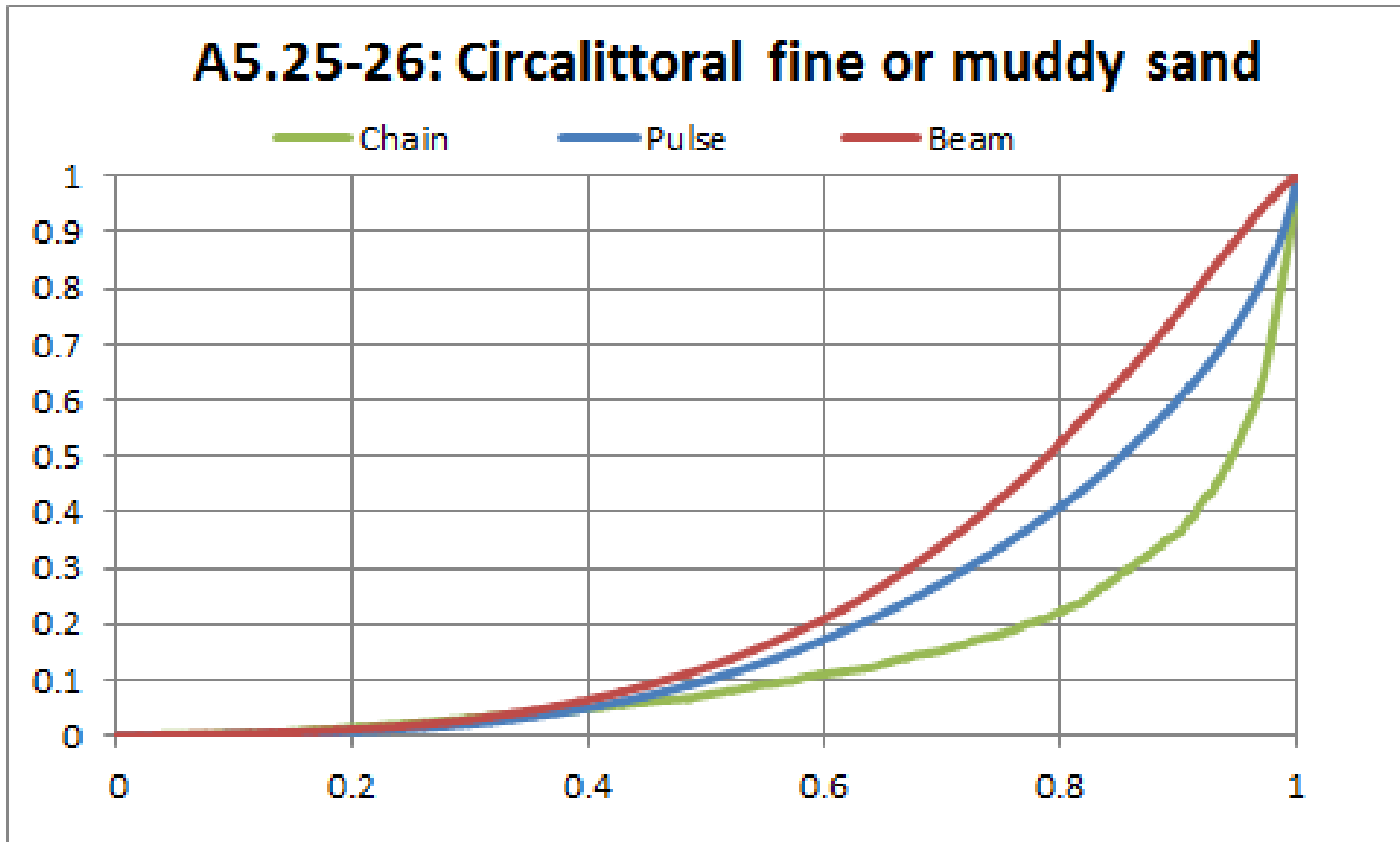


Trawling effort by habitat



Heterogeneous distribution within habitat

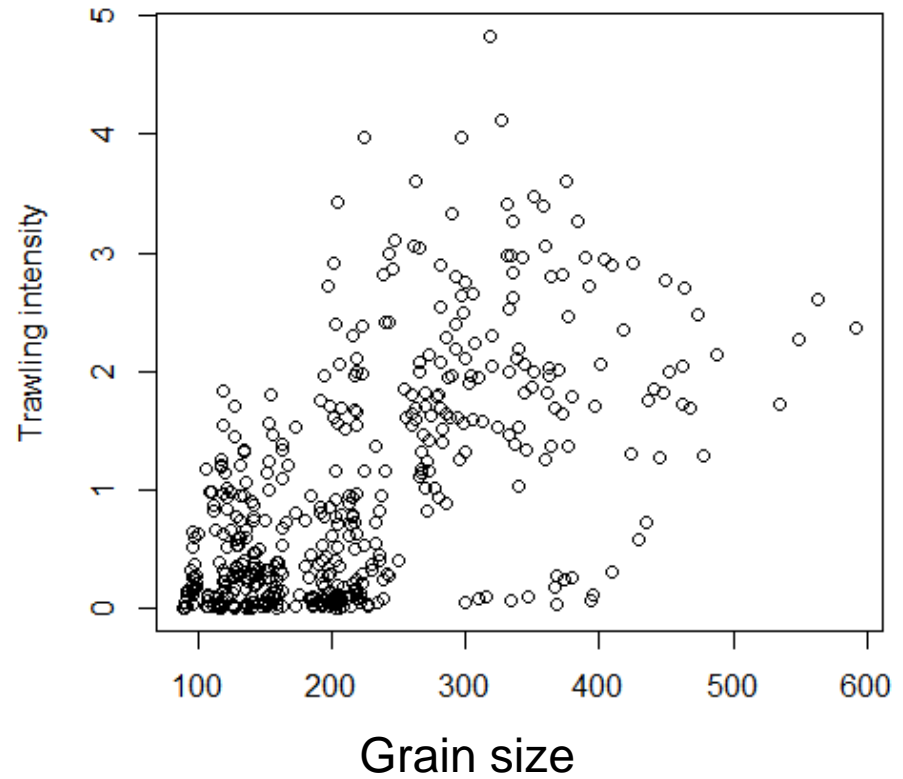
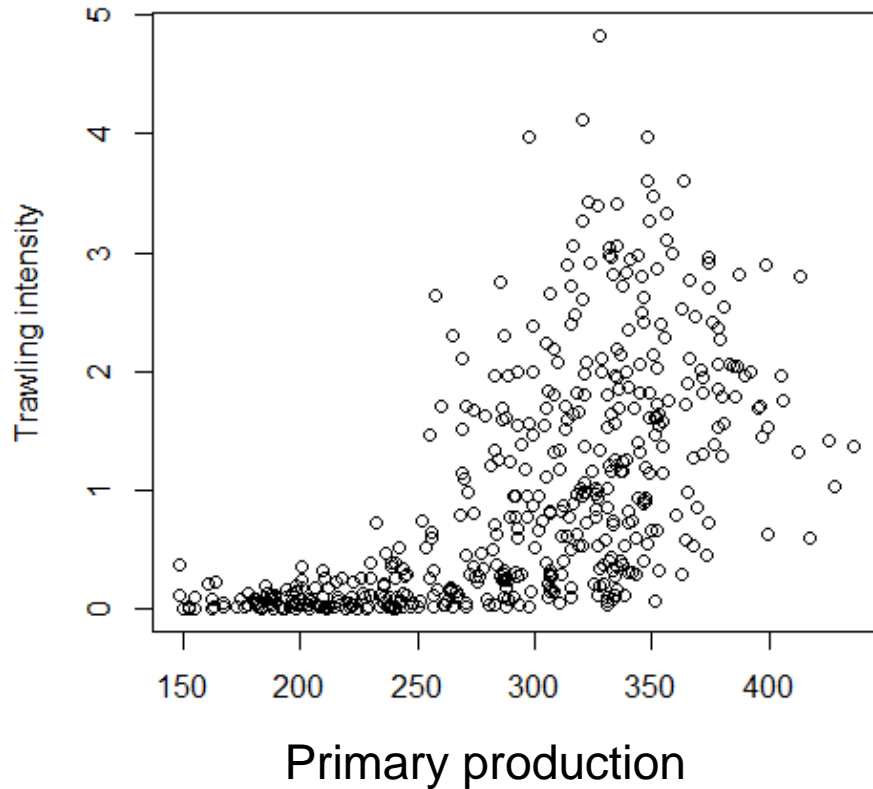
Proportion of trawling



Proportion of surface area trawled

Trawling related to Primary Production

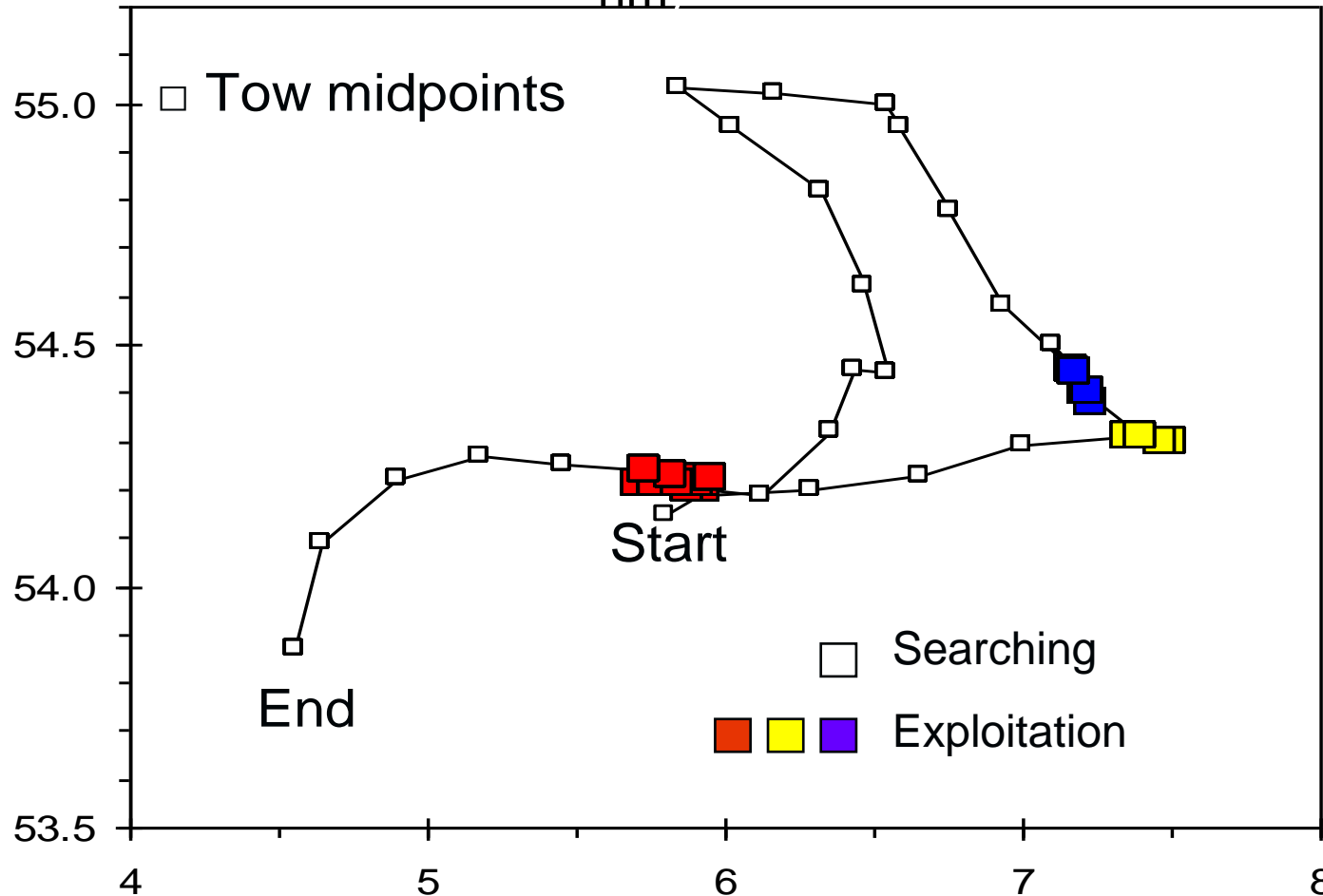
| | Correlation coefficient | P-value |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Depth | -0.562 | <0.001 |
| Grain size | 0.614 | <0.001 |
| Primary production | 0.613 | <0.001 |



Understanding fishing aggregations

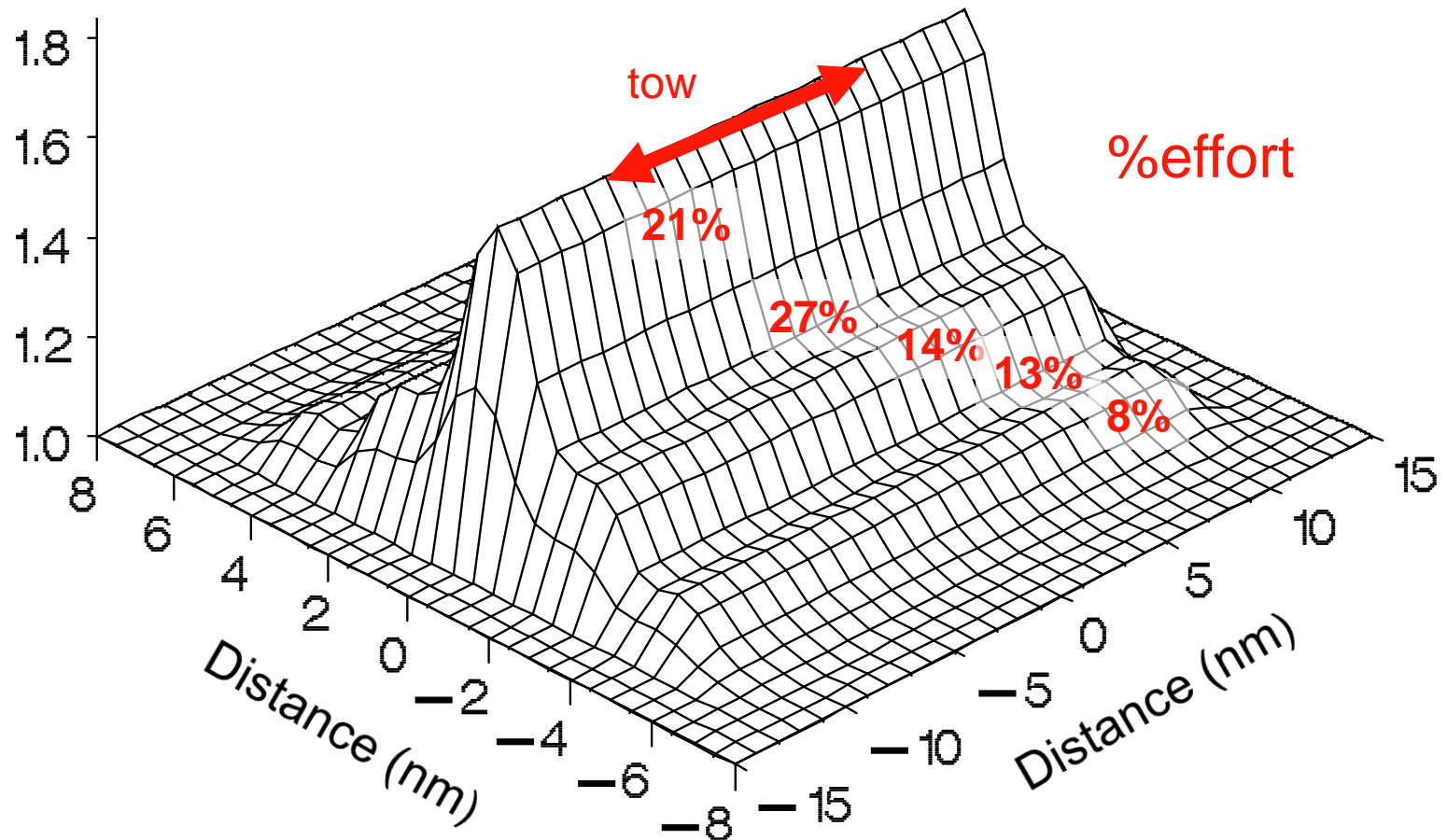
Fishing patterns within a trip

3 fishing grounds using cluster analysis (single linkage: $d=4$ nm)

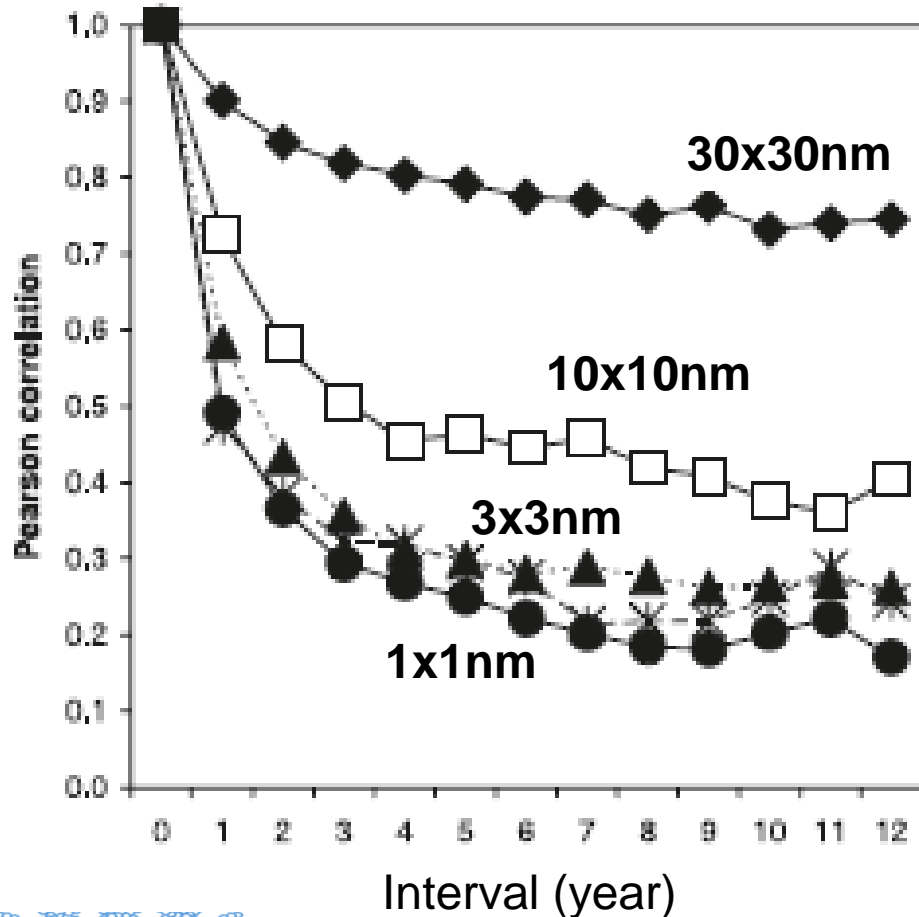


Catch rate and dimensions fishing hot spot

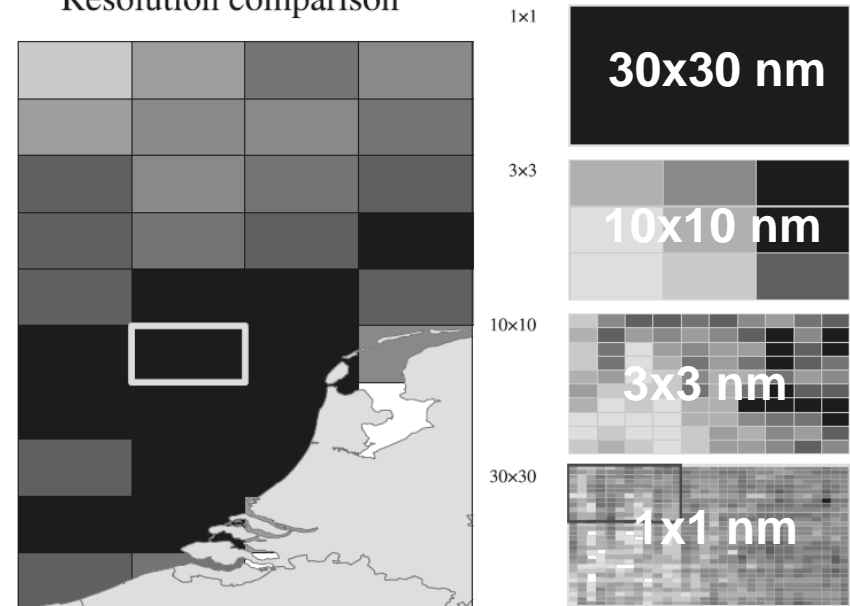
Catch rate



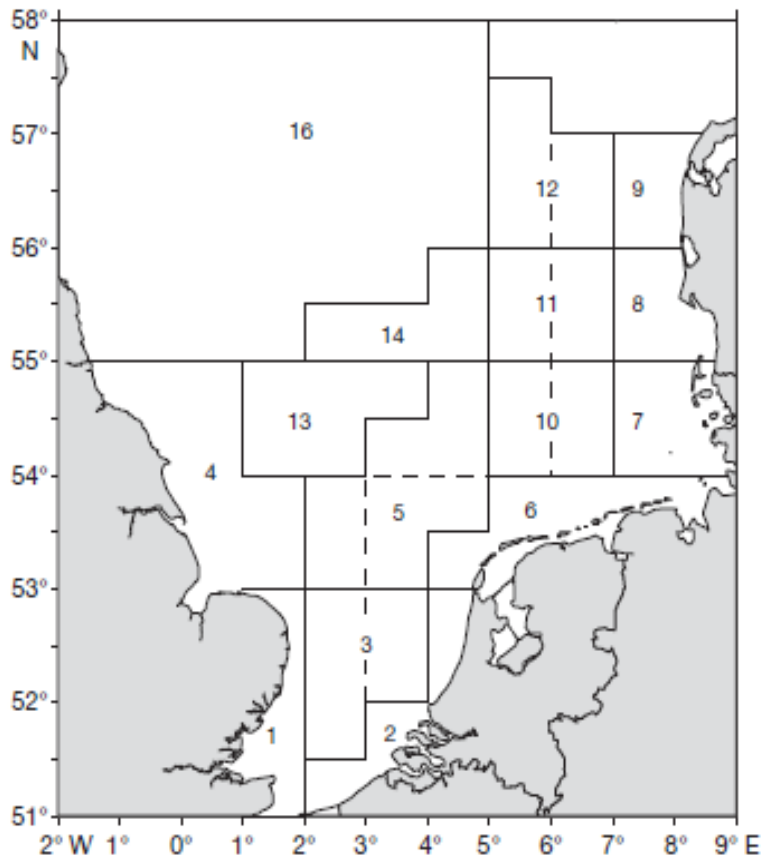
Spatial consistency in trawling hot spots



Resolution comparison



Modelling Distribution Fishing Effort

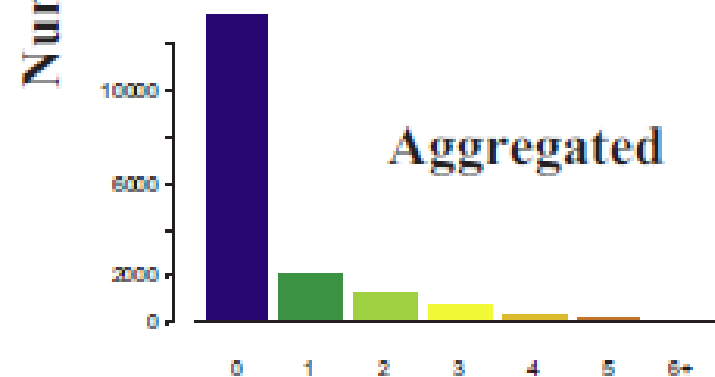
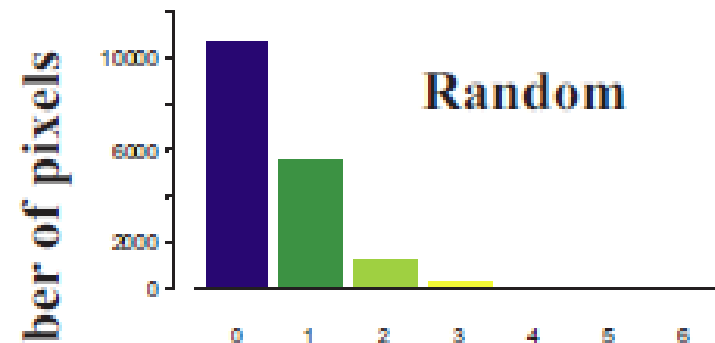
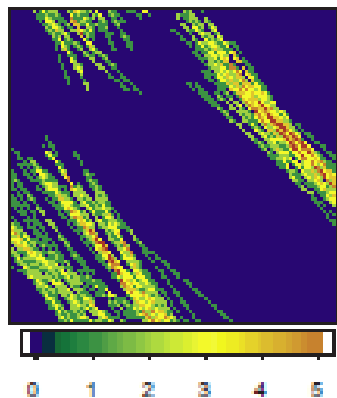
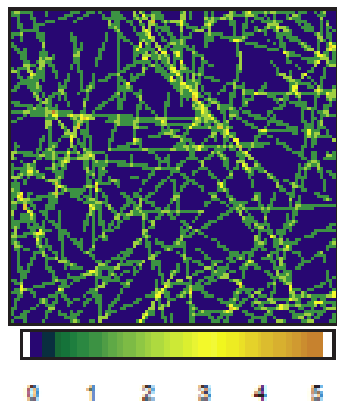


Effort allocation at scale of
(fishing areas $>30 \times 30$ nm)

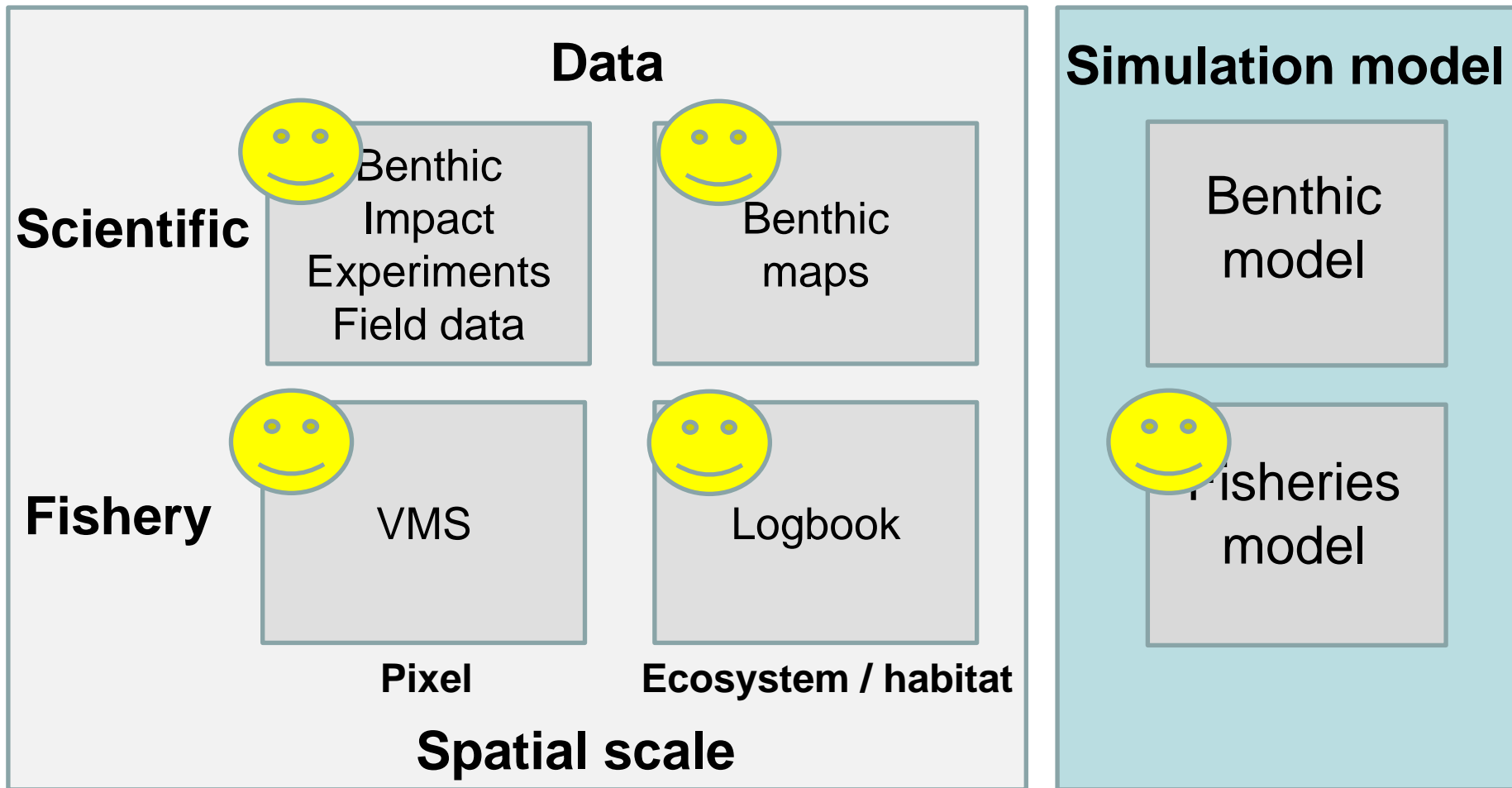
- RUM models (e.g. Hutton et al 2004 ICES JMS 61: 1443-1452)
- DSVM (e.g. Poos et al 2010 ICES JMS 67: 323-333)

Modelling Distribution Fishing Effort

- Effort allocation at pixel scale
 - Ellis et al 2014 Can J Fish Aquat Sci: 71(5)



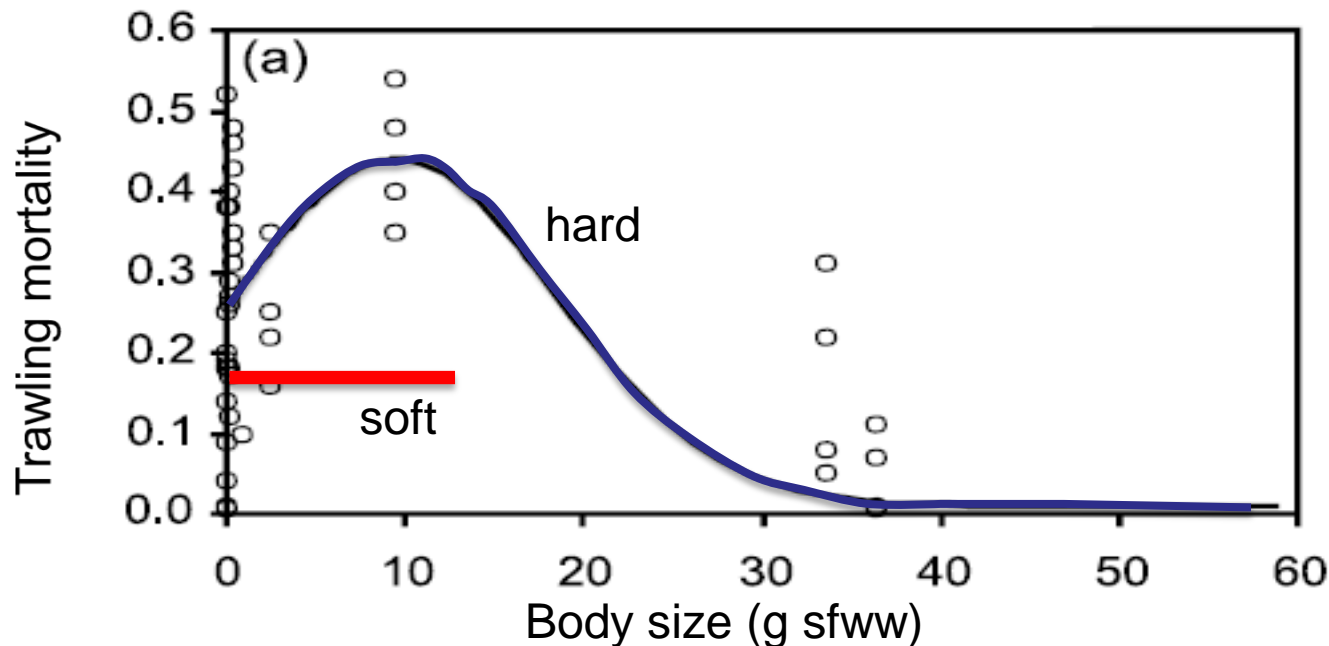
from pixel to management area level from observations to predictions



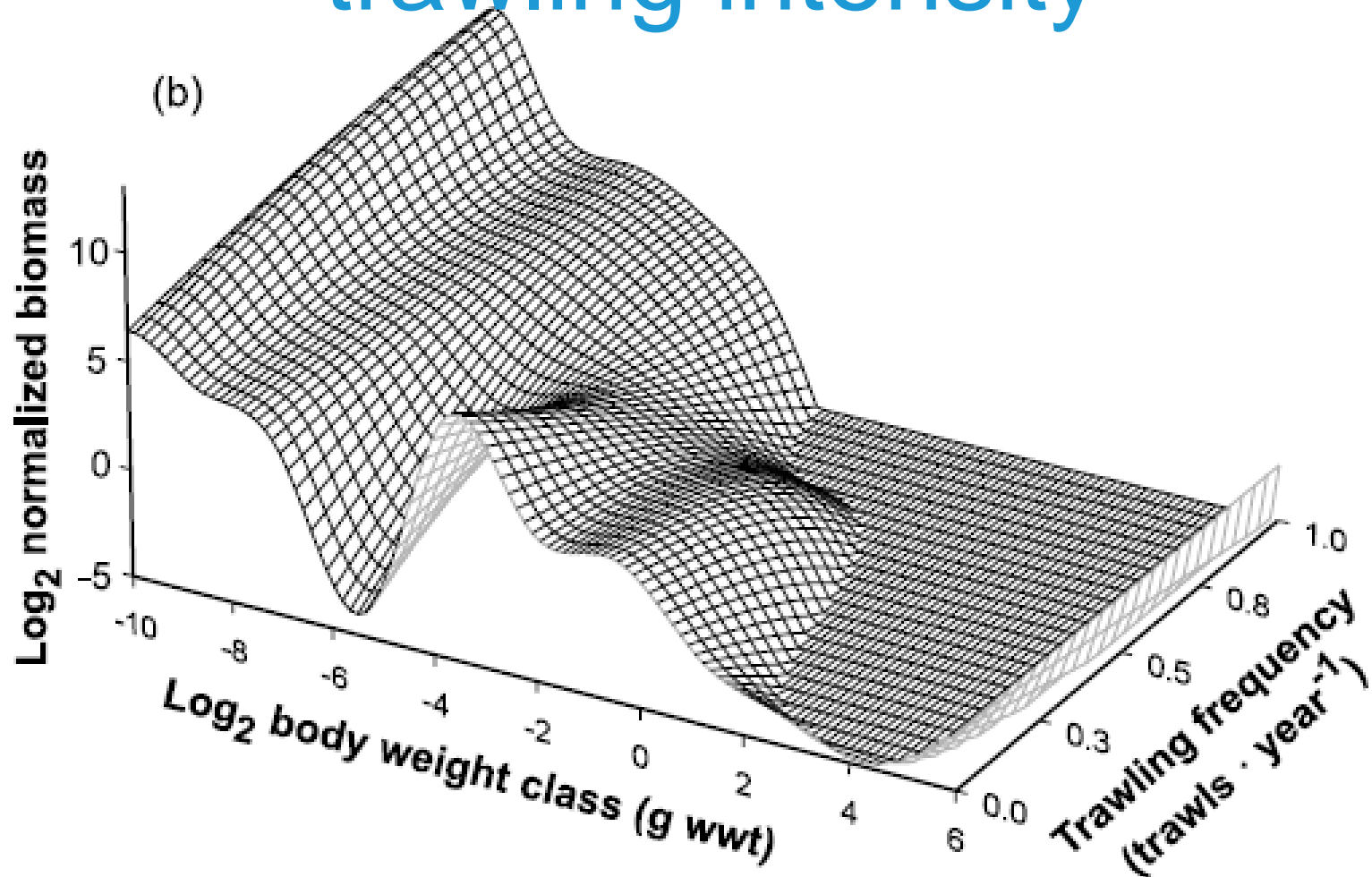
Modelling trawling impact benthos

- Three groups (**meio**, **soft** & **hard** species)
- Size structured
- Lotka-Volterra dynamics
- Food competition (α)

$$\frac{dB_i}{dt} = B_i r_i \left(\frac{C_i - B_i - \alpha_{ij} B_j}{C_i} \right) - B_i \text{Mort}_i$$

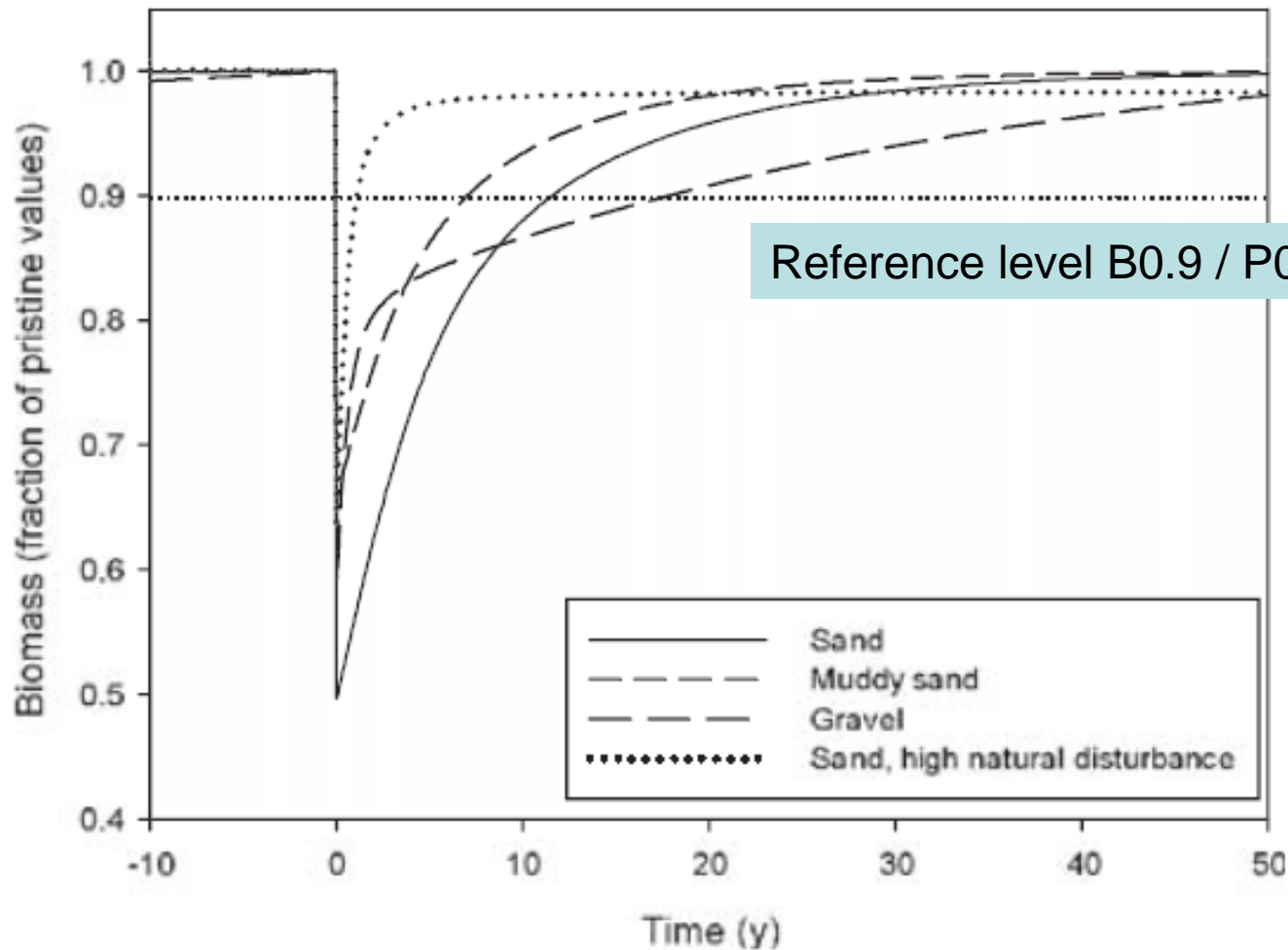


Biomass size spectrum – trawling intensity

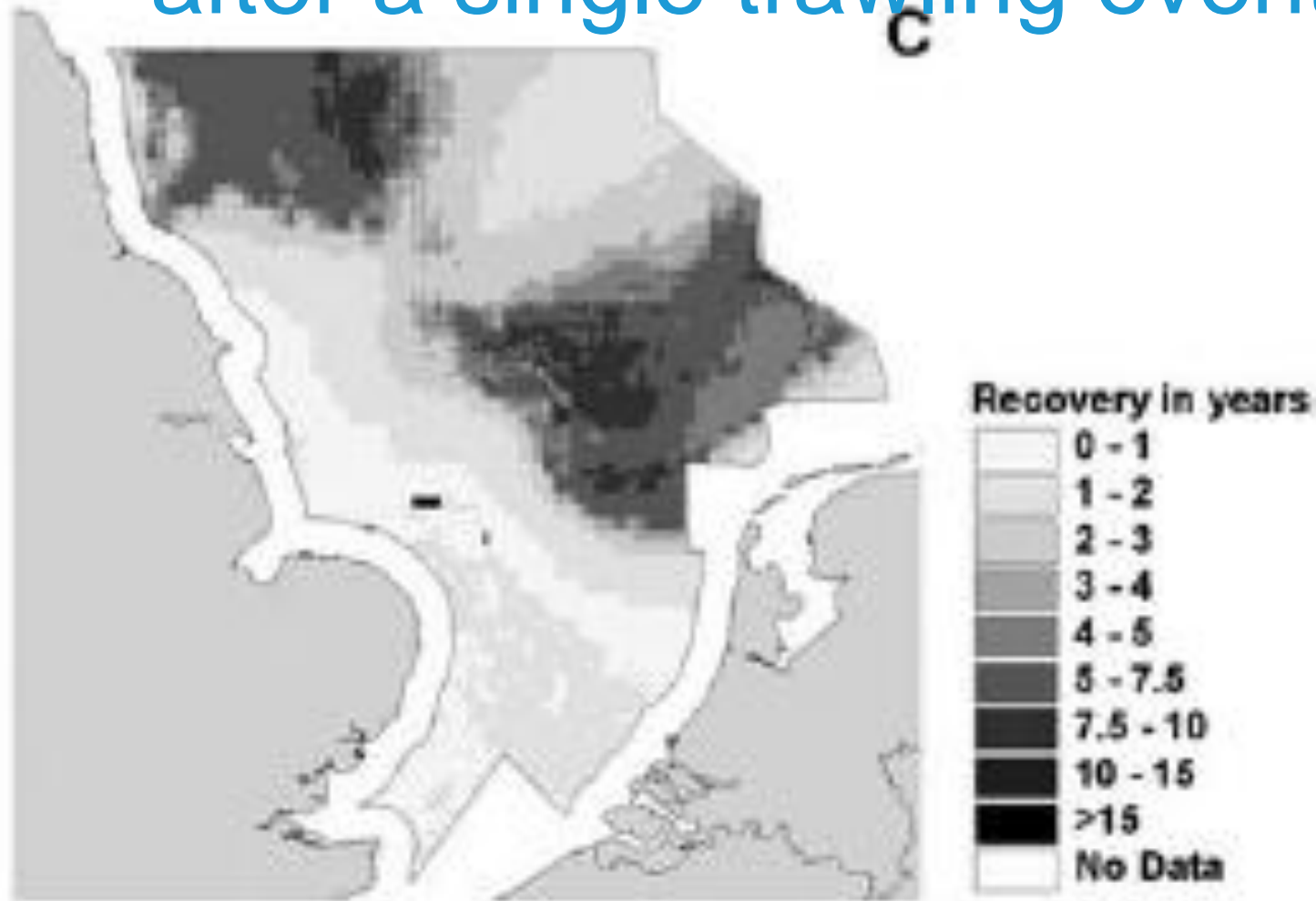


Duplisea et al (2002) CJFAS 59: 1785-1795

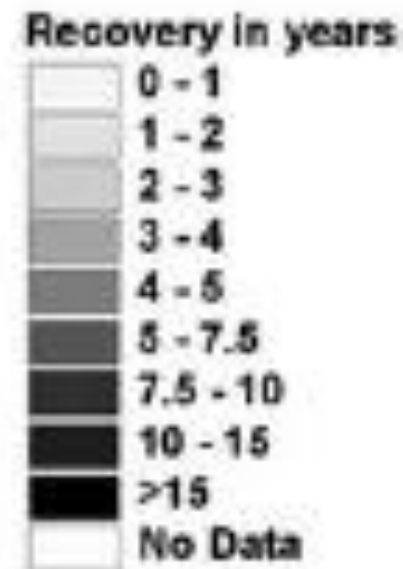
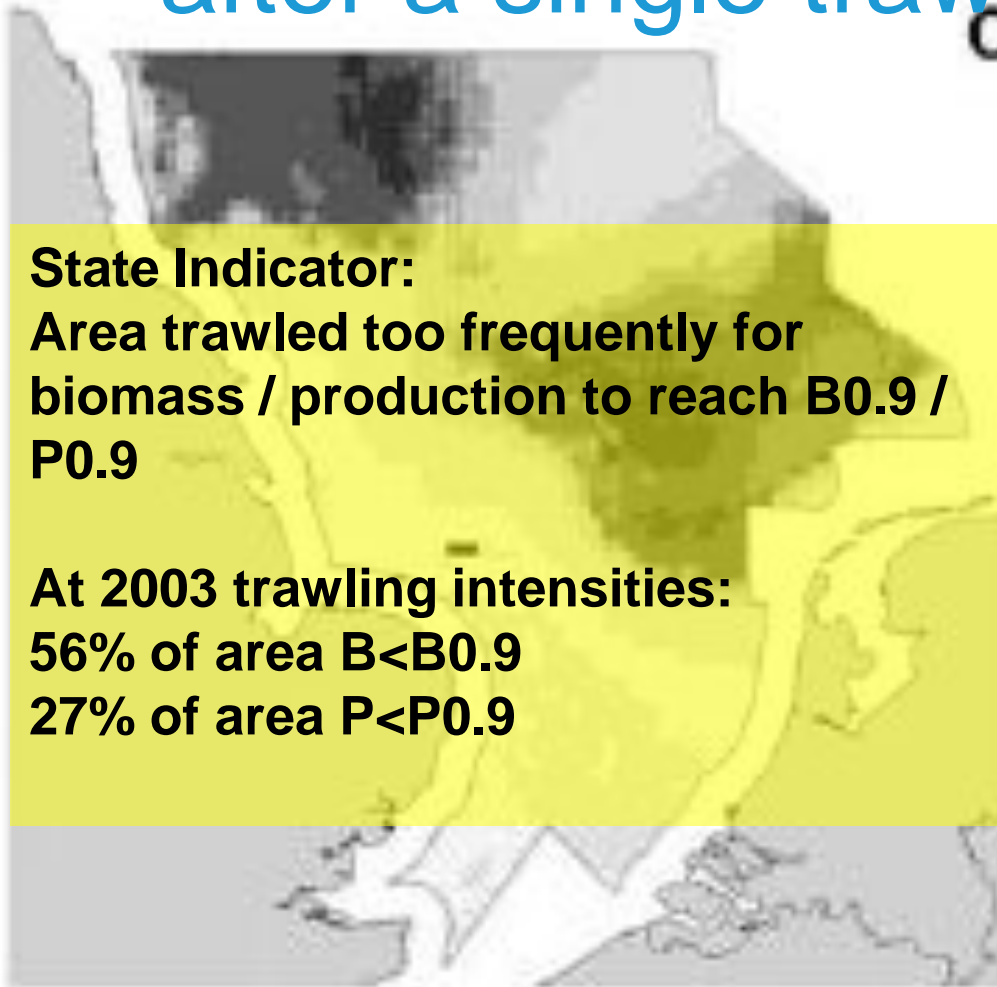
Modelled production recovery (years) after a single trawling event



Modelled production recovery (years) after a single trawling event



Modelled production recovery (years) after a single trawling event



Conclusion

Predicting trawling impacts benthic ecosystem

- **Biodiversity conservation**
 - ✓ **Species richness**
 - ✓ **Benthic biomass**
 - Habitat complexity
- Loss of ecosystem services
 - Essential fish habitat (a place to live)
 - Fish production (food for fish)
 - Benthic – pelagic coupling
 - Nutrient regeneration

Conclusions

Impact trawling on structure and function (analysis):

- Gear traits → Biota/Habitat traits → Indicators Benthic State

Benthic processes (modelling)

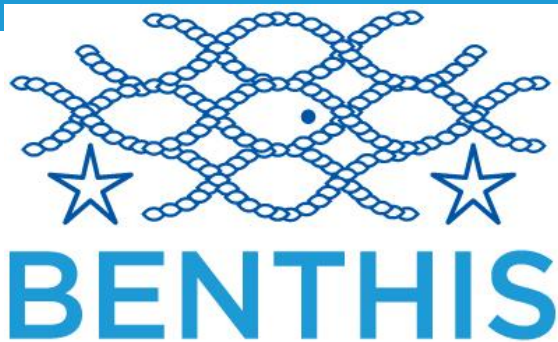
- role of species interactions (fish predation on benthos)
- Spatial dynamics of perturbation and recovery (growth, recruitment, immigration)

Fisheries

- Mechanisms underpinning the temporal consistency of small scale aggregations
- Historic reconstruction of trawling impact (shadow of the past?)

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WITTRUP SEAFOOD A/S

