A systematic review and metaanalysis on the effects of mobile bottom fishing on the benthos



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Trawling Best Practices Group http://trawlingpractices.wordpress.com/



Trawling Best Practice Project

http://trawlingpractices.wordpress.com/

Trawling

Finding common ground on the scientific knowledge regarding best practices

HOME

STUDY COMMITTEE PROJECT PROPOSAL

PROPOSAL MEETINGS

DATASETS

RESULTS COMMENTS



Photo: Allan Hicks

One of the most contentious issues in management of marine fisheries is the use of mobile bottom contact gears, trawls and dredges. About 25% of world fish catch comes from the use of these gears and catch from trawls is an important element i food security in much of the world. At present, a continental shelf area approximately equivalent to 3 times the arr of Brazil is affected by mobile bottom contact gear. Trawls can dramatically

WHAT'S NEW

The report from the second meeting of the working group is now available click here

MEMBERS ONLY





Systematic Review: A tool for evidence based practice

- A method used commonly in medical science and only relatively recently in ecology
- Aims to summarise, appraise and communicate results and implications from a collection of primary research
- A systematic Review should be

Repeatable
 Reducing the risk of bias



Systematic Review

LIMITATIONS	ADVANTAGES
Need a well-defined	Can use all previous types of
question	synthesis
Need access to literature	Can be updated
(incl. grey)	Transparent, objective,
Can be relatively costly	repeatable: robust to criticism
	Formal methodology to follow
	Minimization of bias
	Systematic search and capture of
	evidence
	Critical appraisal of quality of
	evidence



Process Flow





Research Questions: Stakeholder Engagement...

- Stakeholder consultation
 - 1:1 discussion (WWF, MSC, industry groups)
 - Formal consultative process



- 108 separate questions
- 4 categories (ecosystem productivity; Direct effects; Operational; Management indicators)
- 22 questions were highlighted as answerable by the TBP project
- All 22 questions were used to shape the primary and secondary research questions for the systematic review

Primary Research Question

To what extent does mobile bottom fishing affect the numerical abundance or counts, biomass and diversity of benthic biota?





UNIVERSIT

Image taken from: "IESA-FAO.ORG; Water and Agriculture. Posted on 17.02.2014" Taken on 16.06.14 http://iesa-fao.org/macrozoobenthos-indicator-environmental-pollution.html PRIFYSGOL

Secondary Research Questions

How does the following influence the effect mobile bottom fishing has on marine benthic

biota...

1. Gear

2. Habitat

Images of trawl gear taken from Jennings et al. 2001 © S. R. Jennings

3. Gear x Habitat



Video From: Bangor University, Fisheries and Conservation Science Group – Harriet Solmonsen http://fisheriesconservation.bangor.ac.uk/vidimg.php.en?m enu=9&catid=10958&subid=0



Secondary Research Questions:



Secondary Research Questions:

4. How might species diversity affect the resilience (including recovery potential) of a community to bottom fishing activities?





fauna OR *benth* OR scaveng* OR by\$catch OR maerl OR coral* OR biota OR biogenic OR (hard AND bod*) OR (soft AND bod*) OR *flora* OR *invertebrate* AND

trawl OR ((bottom OR mobile OR towed OR commercial OR benthic OR demersal) AND fishing) OR harvest* OR *dredg* OR digging OR (bait AND collect*) OR *raking OR scallop drag* OR dragging

AND

(experiment* OR comparative OR BACI OR ((differ* OR known OR gradient OR range OR vari* OR change OR contrasting OR distinct) AND (fishing OR trawling OR dredging OR dragging OR disturbance) AND (pressure OR level OR amount OR frequencies OR intensities OR histories)) OR ((trawled OR fished OR disturbed OR harvest* OR heavily OR within OR impact OR inside OR after OR following OR treatment OR trial) AND (un\$trawled OR non\$fished OR un\$fished OR un\$disturbed OR un\$harvested OR non\$harvested OR lightly OR outside OR before OR prior OR adjacent OR control OR reference OR protected OR MPA OR closed)))





Comparator

- 3 Websites
- 23 Databases
- 35 Specialist sources

- 61 sources

PRIFYSGOL BANGO UNIVERSITY



Sensitivity Specificity

- 98 different search "phrases" were tested for suitability using Web of Science
- Web of Science produced c. 20,000 references, all of which were exported
- Each website differs adapt the search string accordingly
- Overall 7 different variations of the search string was used
- All searching must be recorded to ensure repeatability and transparency



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- Repeatable
- Reliable
- Robust



Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria





Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

Relevant subjects(s): Marine benthic biota (flora and fauna)

Types of exposure: Experimental or comparative bottom fishing activities

Types of comparator: No or less exposure to bottom fishing gear

Types of outcome: Measurable effect (i.e. change and no change are both effects, so non-significant results will be included) in a component of benthic biota (species, taxon, trophic group etc.)



Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

- The Kappa statistic formal measure of agreement between reviewers
- Tests the level of consistency with the inclusion/exclusion criteria
- Applicable usually on the abstract and full text stage
- We have tested the kappa statistic also with the title

stage

90.4 - 0.59FAIR AGREEMENT0.6 - 0.74GOOD AGREEMENT0.75 +EXCELLENT AGREEMENT







Critical Appraisal

Design – (BACI, CI...)
Outcome measures – appropriate and accurate?
Baselines measure – appropriate and present?
Comparator – suitable and present?
Randomisation – between treatments
Heterogeneity – were the groups being compared fundamentally different in essence?
Level of replication – is this suitable, are replications confounded

Internal Validity – Study Quality External validity – Generalisability

Understand potential bias, how this impacts the effect shown in the study and assess the impact on the overall conclusions

Gold Standard not always achieved – compromise is often necessary Bias does not mean poor research



Critical Appraisal

Table 3 Variables assessed and criteria used for critical appraisal of included studies

		Low Susceptibility to Bias	High Susceptibility to Bias					
Study design	Study season, length	Long (>3 months) study period, multiple seasons	Short (<3 months) study period, winter measurement					
	Intervention timescale	Long-term intervention maintained for multiple years	Intervention in place for <2 years					
	Replication, randomisation	Replication at level of intervention, large sample size (>3), some degree of randomisation in sample selection	Pseudoreplicated, low sample size (<3), no randomisation					
	Control matching	Control and treatment/exposure samples well-matched (i.e. close in proximity but low chance of spillover effects)	No evidence of matching, potentially influential differences between treatment and control					
	Clarity and detail of methods	General study design very clear and repeatable	Some missing information					
Specific methodology	Eddy covariance measurement details	Full description of methodology, accounting	Some missing methodological detail, no accounting for wind direction/speed					
	Flux chamber measurement details	Full description of methodology, measurement disturbance mitigation measures	Some missing methodological detail, no mitigatio for measurement disturbance					
	Soil porewater/air measurement details	Full description of methodology, representative sampling	Some missing methodological detail, sampling unlikely to be representative of variability in environment					
	Surface water measurement details	Full description of methodology, representative sampling	Some missing methodological detail, sampling unlikely to be representative of variability in environment					
Bias	Potential measurement bias	Measurement bias unlikely or evidently not present	Bias likely as a result of methodology					
	Presence of confounders	No obvious confounders stated or evident, or stated but adequately accounted for	Confounders stated and unaccounted for or likely to be present					
	Unclear classification give	n to any study where substantial details within the met	hods are either unclear of missing.					

Haddaway et al. 2014 Environmental Evidence 3: 5









Analysis...Effect size

$$d = \frac{\overline{x_1} - \overline{x_2}}{S_{within}}$$

$$S_{within} = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S^2 + (n_2 - 1)S^2}{n_{1+}n_2 - 2}}$$

$$Vd = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{n_1 n_2} + \frac{d^2}{2(n_1 + n_2)}$$

- $\overline{x_1}$ Sample mean (control)
- $\overline{x_2}$ Sample mean (treatment)
- n_1 Sample size (control)
- *n*₂ Sample size (treatment)
- S_1 Std Dev (control)
- S₂ Std Dev (treatment)

 $SEd = \sqrt{Vd}$



Analysis...Effect size

Hedgers g – Correction factor for small sample sizes "J"

$$J = 1 - \frac{3}{4df - 1}$$

$$g = J \times d$$
$$Vg = J^2 \times Vd$$

$$SEg = \sqrt{Vg}$$



Summary





Summary

- A systematic review and meta-analysis is a timely update from previous reviews (Collie et al. 2000 & Kaiser et al. 2006)
- Experimental AND comparative studies will be used
- The whole process is repeatable, reliable and robust and transparency is paramount throughout
- Stakeholders have been involved in the question formulation
- SR & MA is an appropriate method for summarising large bodies of information the results of which can be used as a management tool for decision making in policy and management



