

Exploring the ecological consequences of discarding

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Discarding...

Returning unwanted catch to the sea

- too small
- no value
- no quota
- catch composition rules

Discarding => solve the by-catch issue!



© bowsawblogger



...fishing mortality...

Discarding causes mortality, due to :

- The catch process
- The time spend on deck
- Increased exposure to predation
- The incapacity to reach a suitable habitat



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Uncertainty on survival rates hence on total fishing mortality



...and the Landing Obligation



"Implemented" (2015 – 2019) for all commercial species under TACs, or under minimum sizes in European waters :

- Reduction of wasteful practices to the minimum
- Promoting more selectivity
- More reliable catch data

Concerns : Mixed fishery and choked species Artisanal fleets and the handling of unwanted catch

Alteration of food webs?



The fate of discards in marine ecosystems



From Oro et al, 2013 Ecology Letters



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2 potential consequences:

- Food shortage
- Altered exploitation (through new constraints for
- fishing fleets)

=> changes in the relative abundance of different species or group of species?

Testing those with a foodweb model

The Atlantis modelling framework







The Atlantis Eastern English Channel model







Girardin, 2015





The scenarios





Discards survival = 0



Results

Not discarding vs Discarding





BSS CET CRA DAB DEP ECH GAD LBE LBT OFF PLE SB SHK SHP SMD SOL SXX WHE proportion in diet

Realised diet in the baseline run

1.00

0.75-

s 0.50 -

0.25 -

0.00

9

Results





Multi-model approach

remer

Azore

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Also Toni Quetglas (IEO), Robin Cook, Michael Heath (Strathclyde Uni), George Triantaphyllidis, Athanassios Tsikliras (Nays Ltd), Telmo Morato, Ambre Soszynski (UAz), Eider Andonegi (AZTI), Didier Gascuel (Institut Agro)



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What about it?

Uncertainties remain about :

- discards flows into the system (flows from quota species are best known, but sampling is still quite low)

- Models ability to capture discards – scavengers interactions



Exploratory runs

Run number	Short title	Description		
1	Baseline			
Availability of	discards to consumers			
2	Full access	Availability values (P _{dis cons}) set to 1 for identified discards consumers		
3	Less consumers	s consumers Number of discard consumers reduced to 2 : crabs and deposivores		
4	Specialised consumer	Crabs have reduced access to other food than discards		
Discards flows	flows			
7	Max discards	Upper range of all estimated discards flow		
8	Max discards + Invert	Upper range of all estimated discards flow + invertebrate discards added		
9	Invert	Invertebrate discards added		
Discard comp	artment dynamic			
5	No breakdown Discards accumulate instead of being degraded into detritus (table S1)			
6	Reduced breakdown	Reduced degradation rate of discards into detritus		

$$C_{dis,cons} = f(CR_{cons}, p_{dis,cons}, B_{dis})$$

Msc Sophie Leforestier



Availability of discards to consumers

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Discards flows

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Raising discards for fish and commercial invertebrates





Raising discards for non-commercial invertebrates

Discards flows

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Discards compartment dynamics

Run N°	Short title	Description
Discard compartment dynamic		
5	No breakdown	Discards accumulate instead of being degraded into detritus
6	Reduced breakdown	Reduced degradation rate of discards into detritus

SUS

ZOC ZOG









3e+06-

2e+06-

1e+06 -

Discards compartment dynamics

Run N°	Short title	Description
Discard compartment dynamic		
5	No breakdown	Discards accumulate instead of being degraded into detritus
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	Discards -					
	Refractory detrital -					
	Labile detrital -					
	Pelagic bacteria -					
	Benthic bacteria -					
	Phytoplankton -					
G	Selatinous zooplankton -			•		
Ca	arnivorous zooplankton -					
	Zooplankton -					
	Echinoderms -					
	Bivalves -					
	Scallops -					
	Deposit feeder -					
	Suspension feeder -					
	Whelke -			_		
	Shrimns -					
	Crabs -					
	Labstara -					
	Constitution of the second factor					
2	Small demersal lish-					
0	Other Gadolds -					
	Mugilidae -					
	Gurnards -					
	Sparidae -					
	Clupeidae -					
	Mackerels -					
	Other flatfish -					
	Common Dab -					
	Plaice -					
	Common Sole -					
	European Seabass -					
	Large Bottom fish -					
	Pollack-					
	Whiting -					
	Cephalopods -			-		
	Sharks -					
	Rays and Dogfish -					
	Atlantic Cod -					
	Seals -					
	Toothed cetaceans -					
	Seabirds -					
		-100	-50	0	50	100
				%		

No breakdown

Reduced breakdown

On the importance of discards as a food source and the likelihood of food shortages

Unlikely at the scale studies (seabirds)

Corroborated by results from complementary approaches



The nature and role of detritus

Discards = 1 group Detritus = 2 groups



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- Dynamic and productivity of benthic invertebrates
- Importance of terrestrial inputs



Impact of fishing on non-commercial benthic invertebrates



Lakshmannan et al 2021



Boussarie et al 2020







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