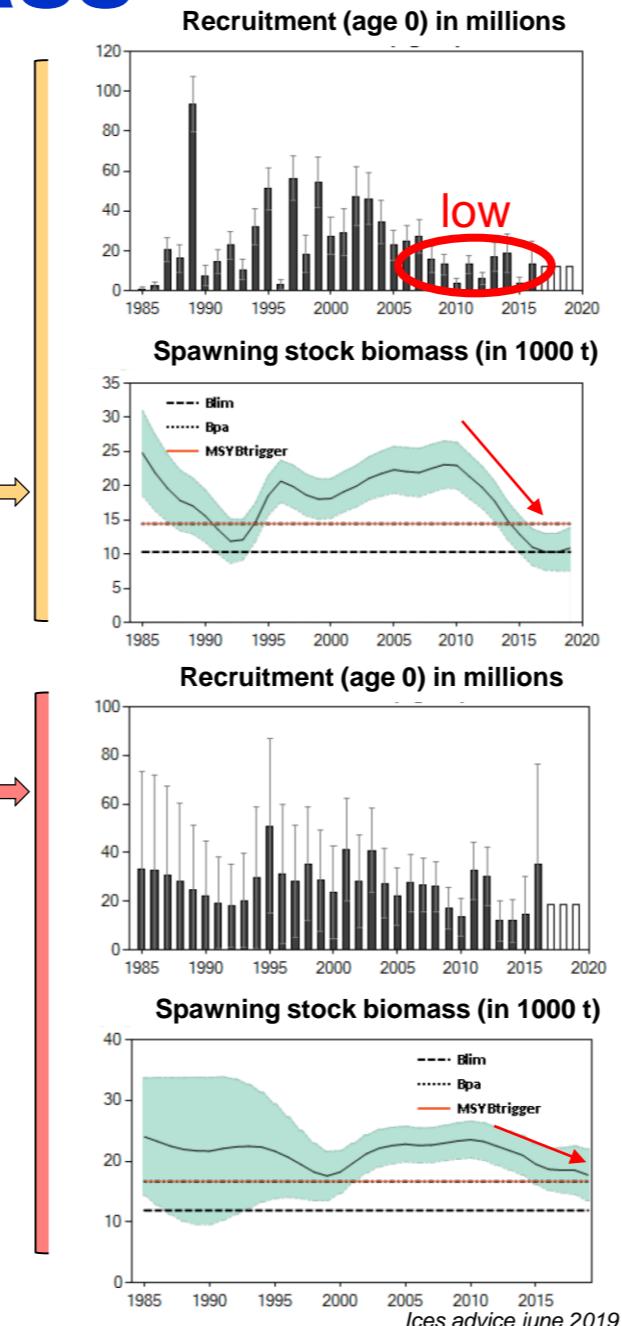
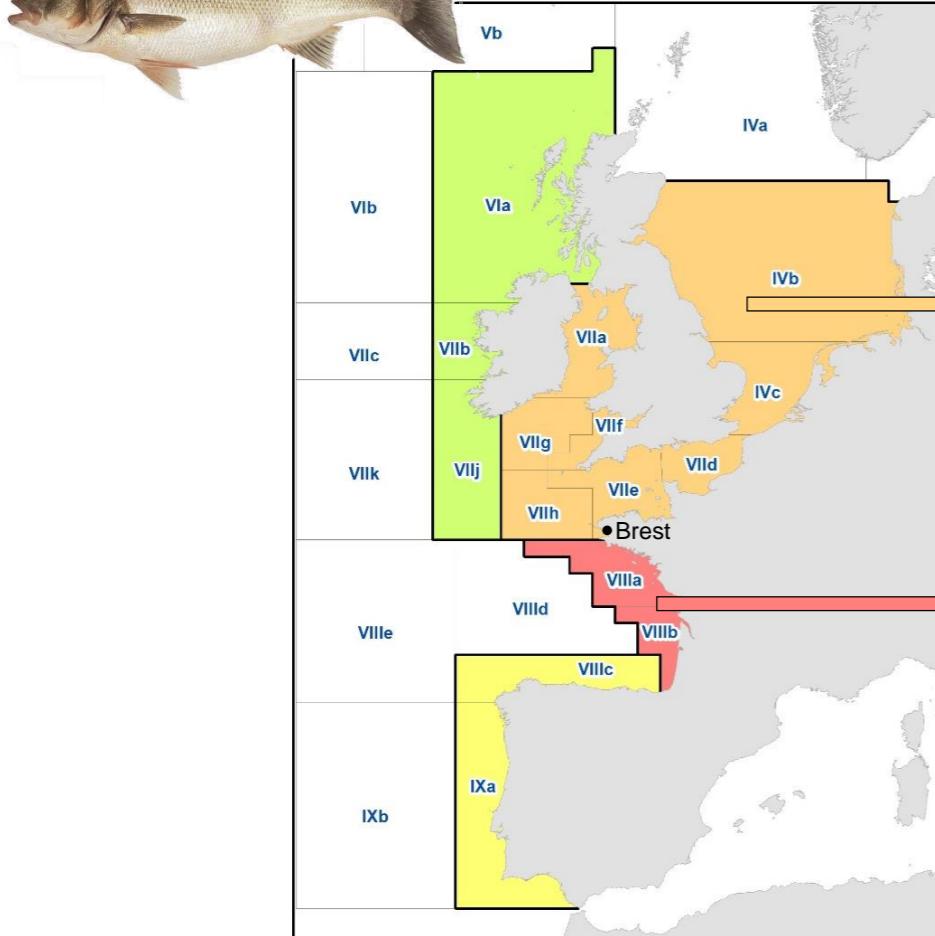
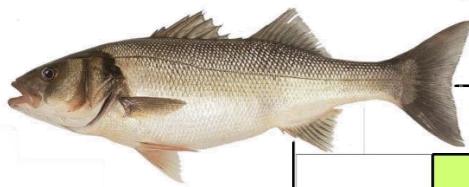


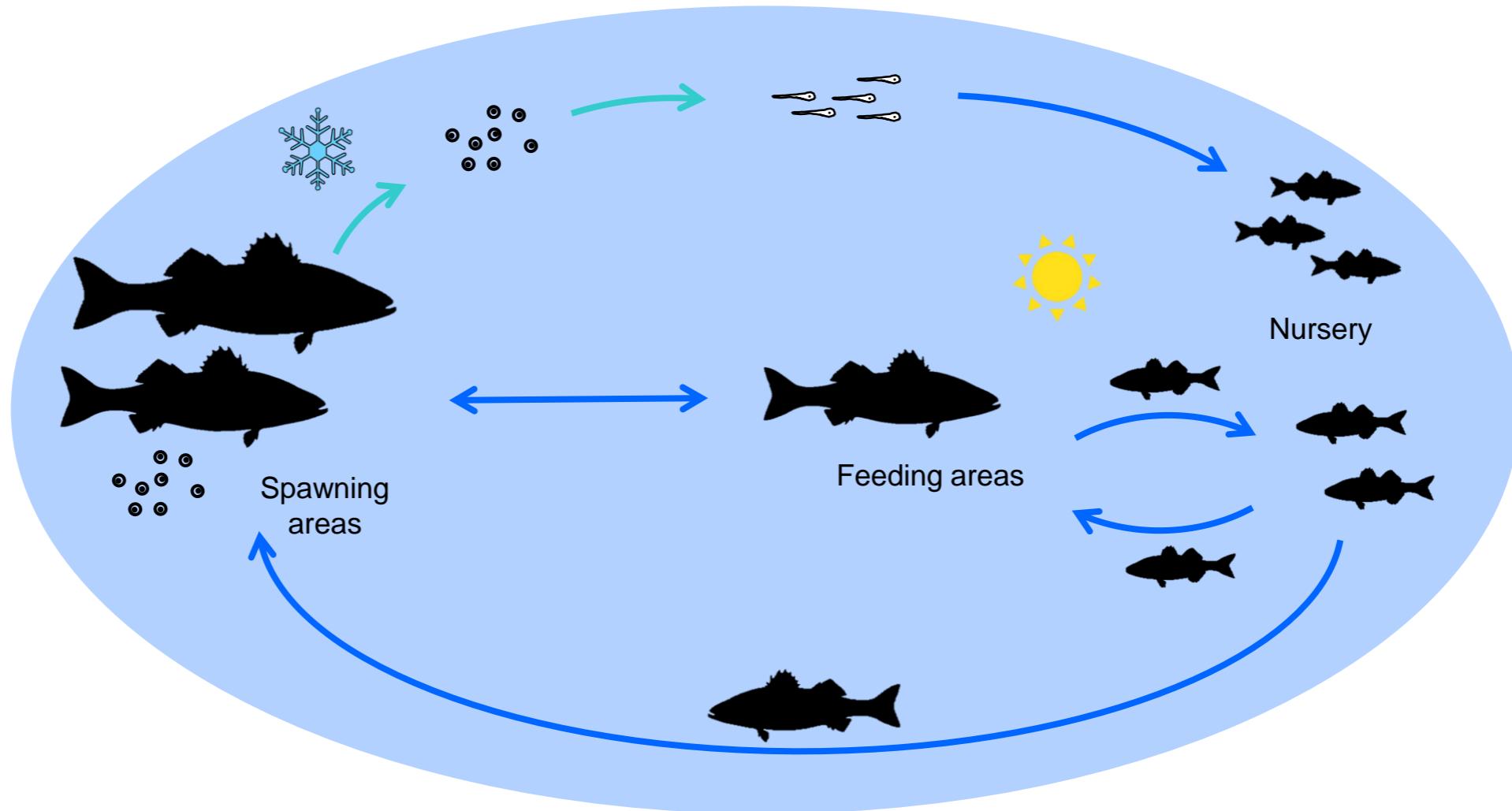
Revealing biocomplexity of seabass life cycle and connectivity with multidisciplinary approaches

The European seabass

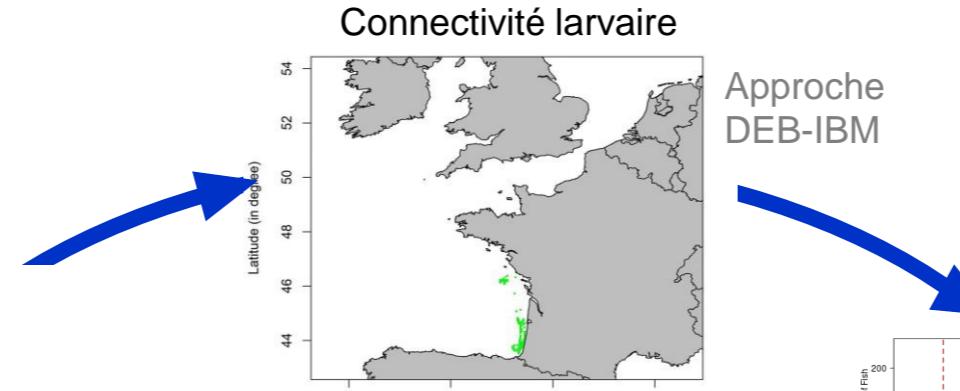
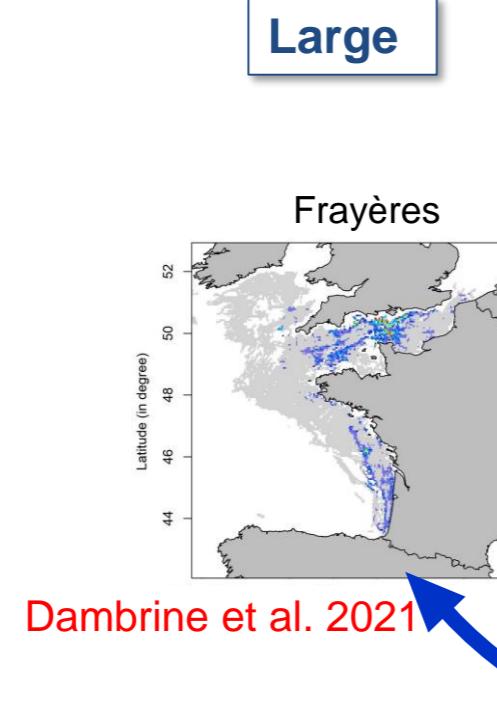


- A strong socio-economic weight in France : professional and recreational fishing
- Decreasing trends for two seabass stocks
- Northern stock is in a worrying state
 - High fishing pressure
 - Series of low recruitments
- Management measures since 2015
- **Knowledge gaps in the population structure and connectivity → consequences on its actual states and its management**

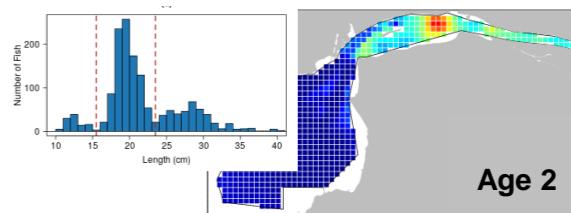
Seabass life cycle



Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity

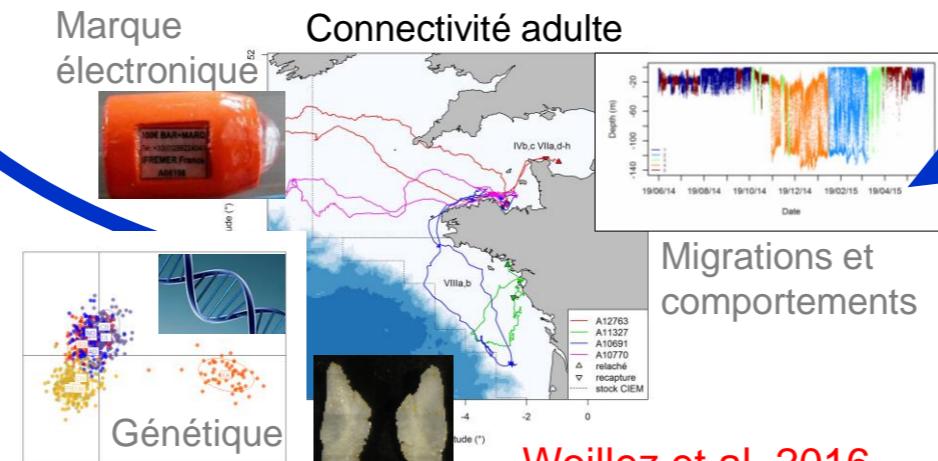


Approche
DEB-IBM



Estimation
d'abondance
Roy et al. 2022

Gagnaire et al. in prep



Migrations et
comportements

Côte

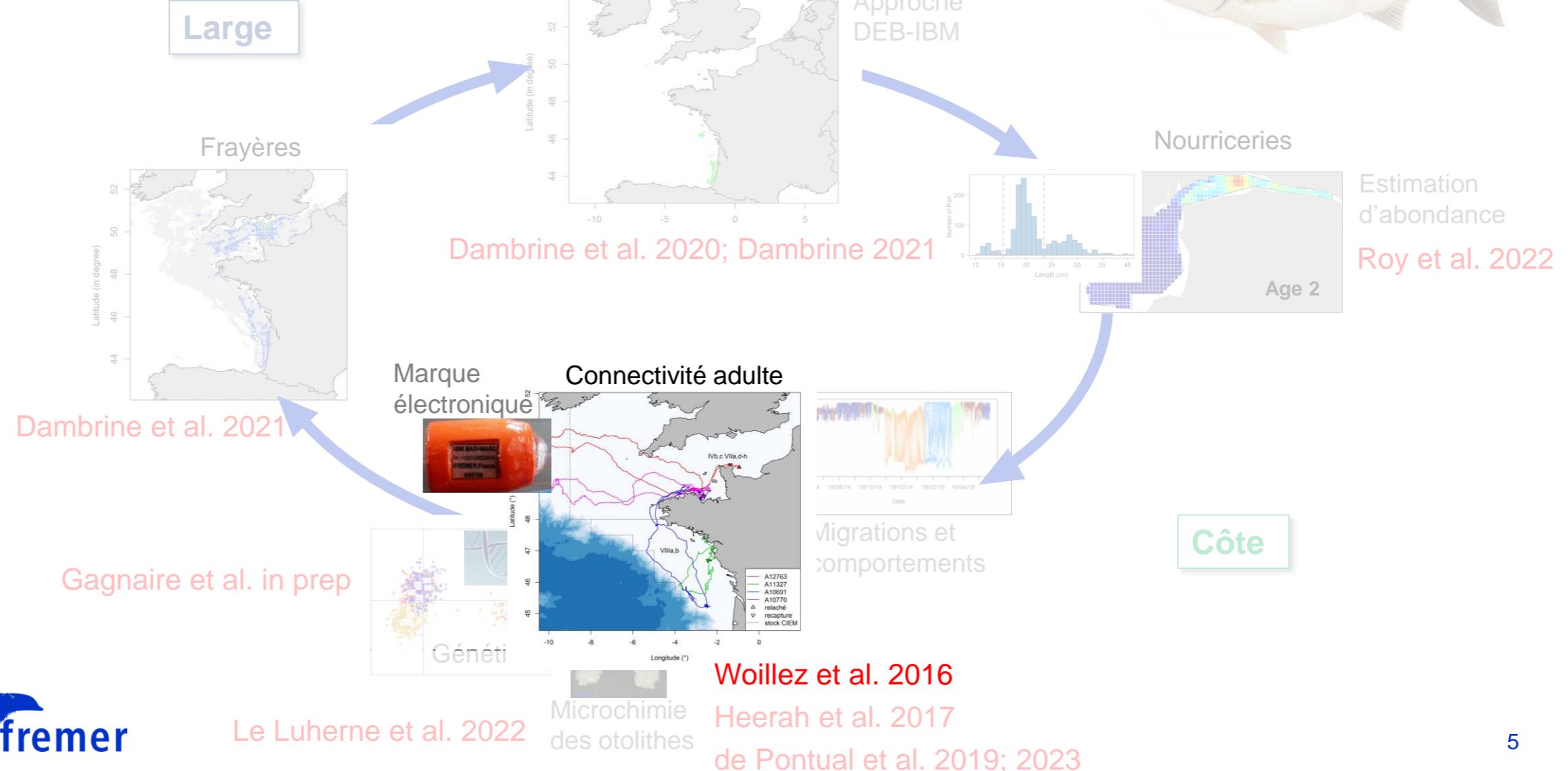
Woillez et al. 2016
Heerah et al. 2017
de Pontual et al. 2019; 2023



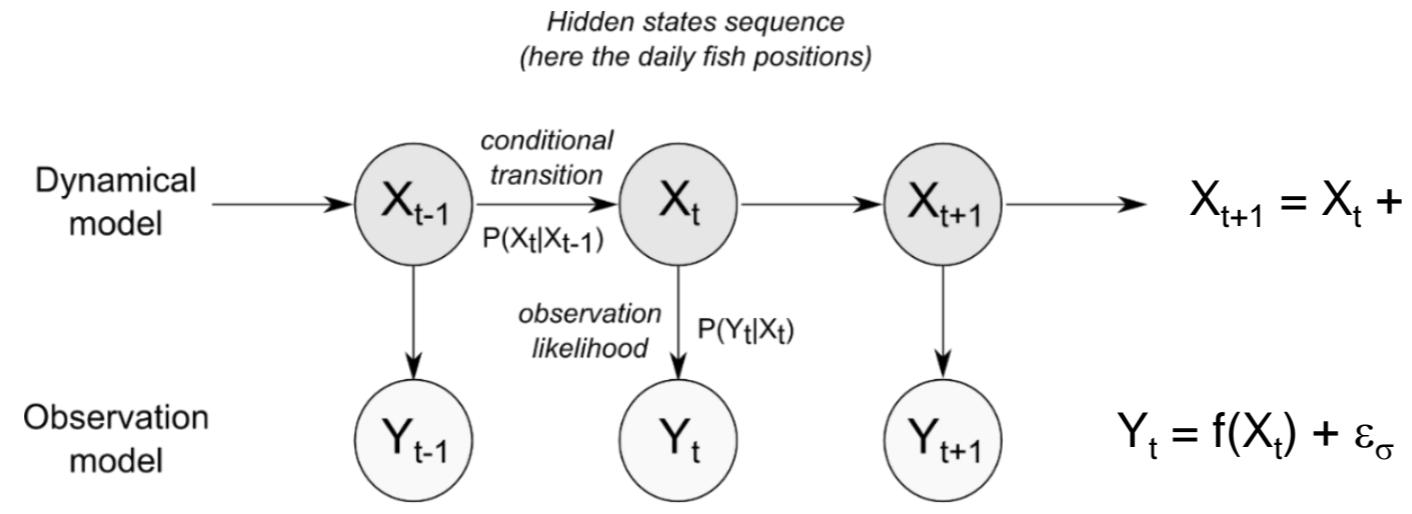
Le Luherne et al. 2022

**Microchimie
des otolithes**

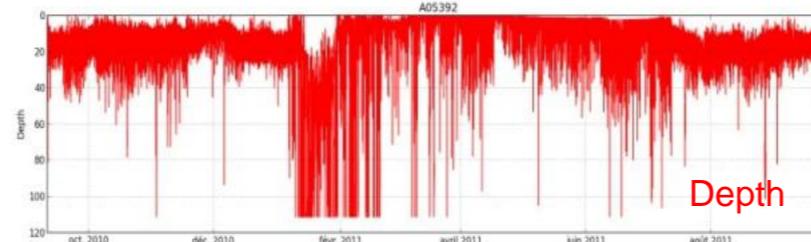
Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity



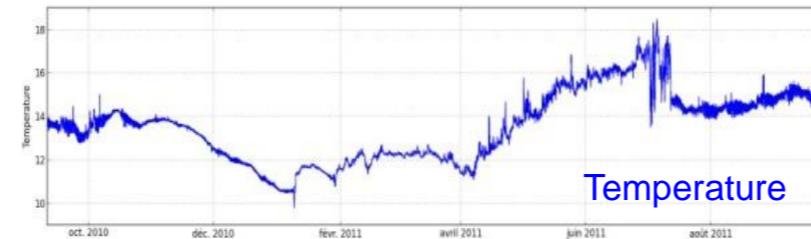
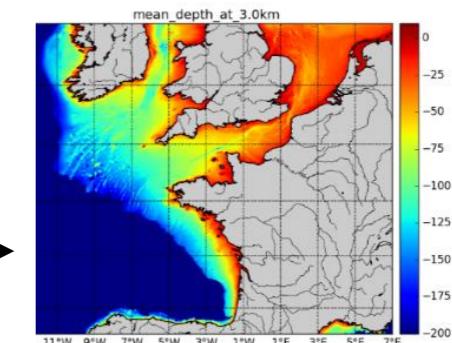
Track reconstruction using Hidden Markov Model



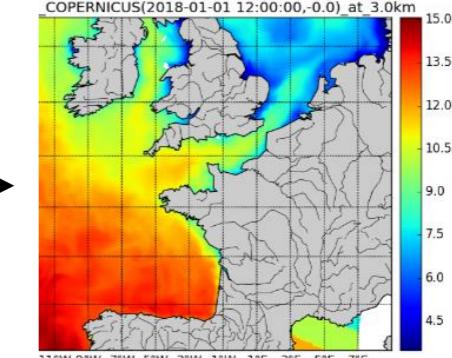
Observations sequence
(here the temperature and depth conditions)



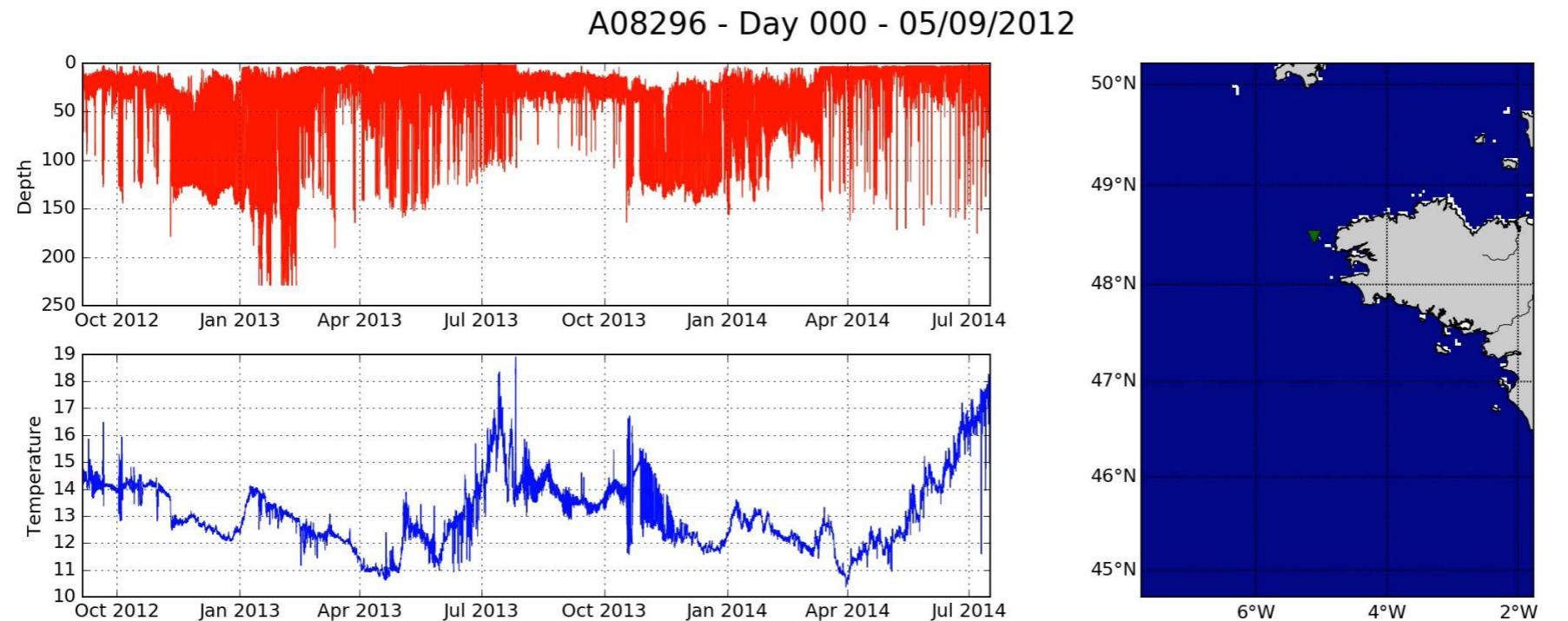
Bathymetry constraints



Temperature at depth



Reconstructed track example



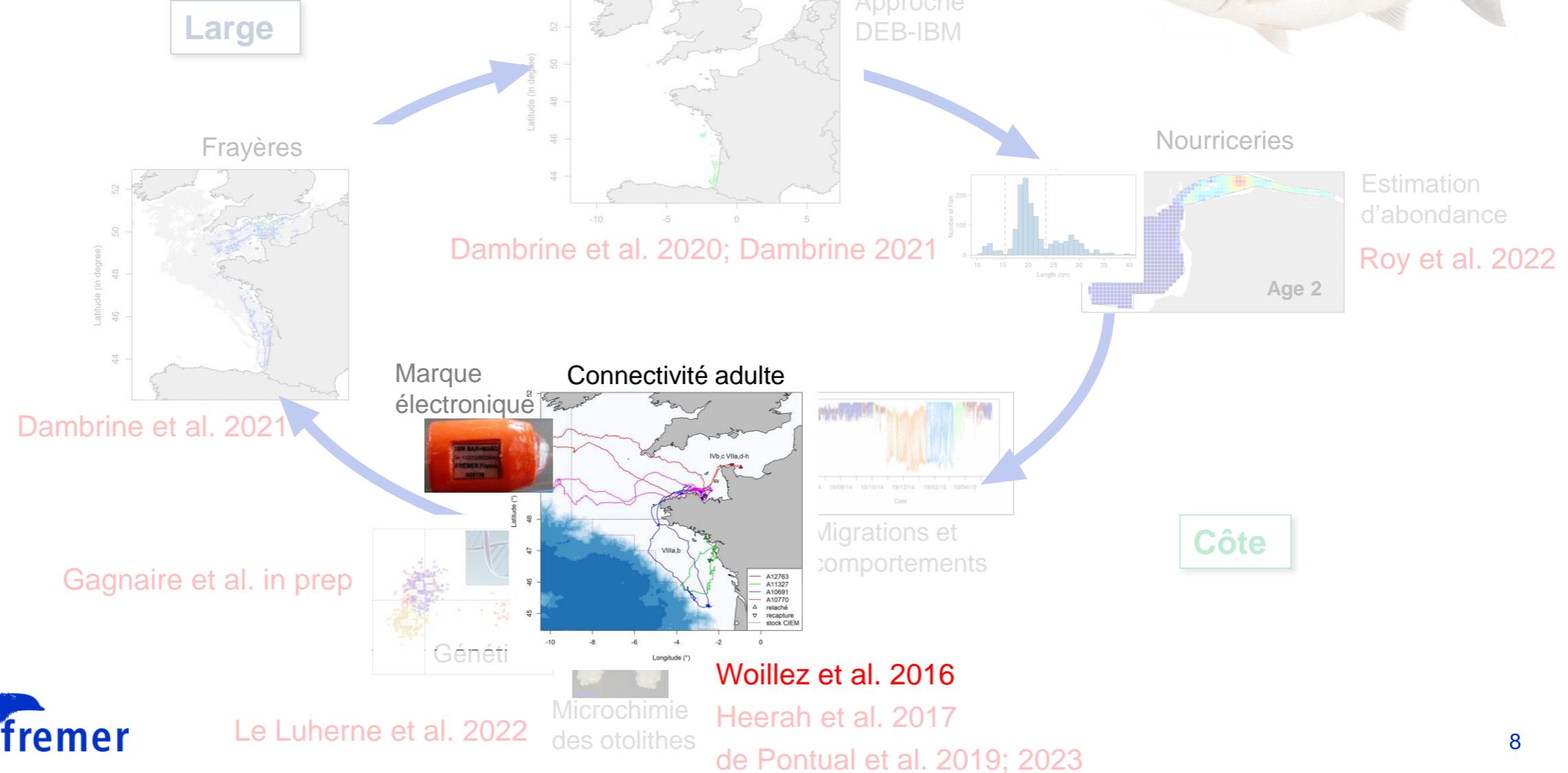
 Daily *a posteriori* probability distribution of fish position

- A fish tagged in summer in Iroise Sea
- Migrates the following winter to the Bay of Biscay
- Returns the following summer to the Iroise Sea
- Migrates again the 2nd winter in the Bay of Biscay

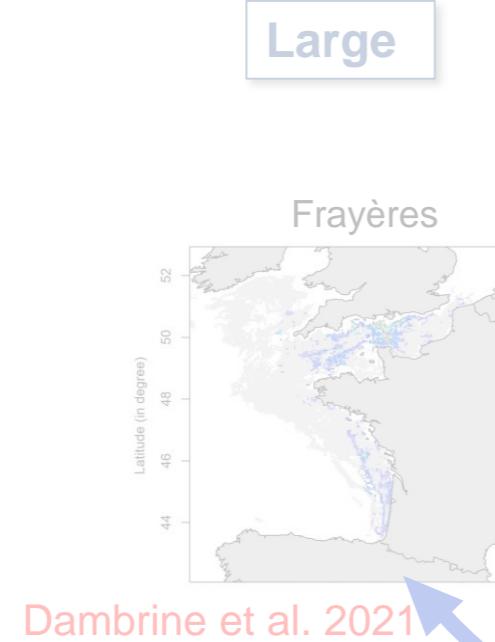
Mouvements are
not random



Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity



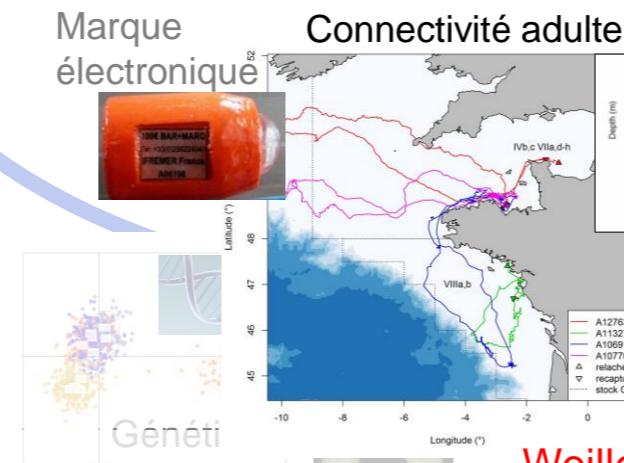
Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity



Gagnaire et al. in prep

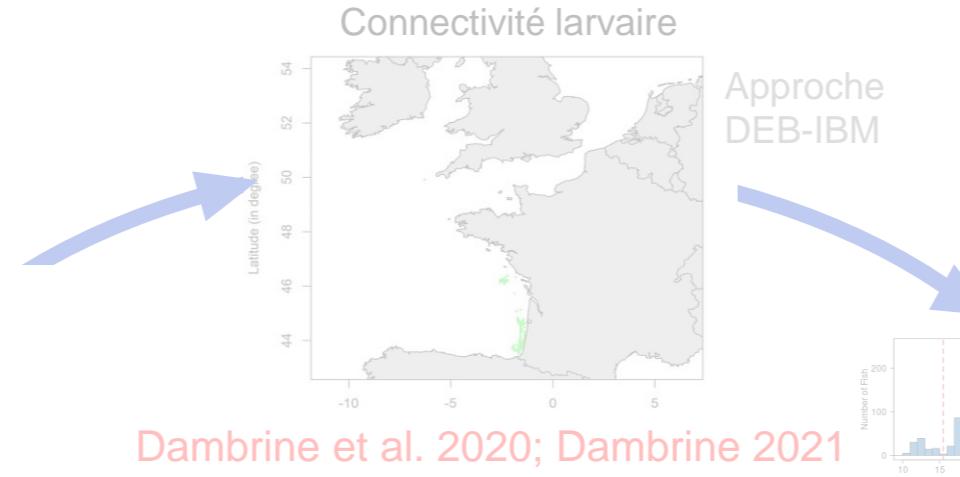
Le Luherne et al. 2022

Large

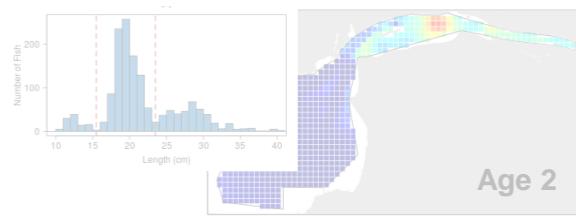


Microchimie des otolithes

Woillez et al. 2016
Heerah et al. 2017
de Pontual et al. 2019; 2023



Approche DEB-IBM

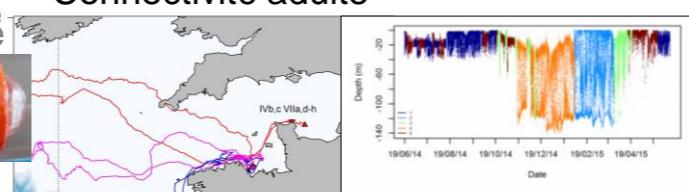


Estimation d'abondance
Roy et al. 2022

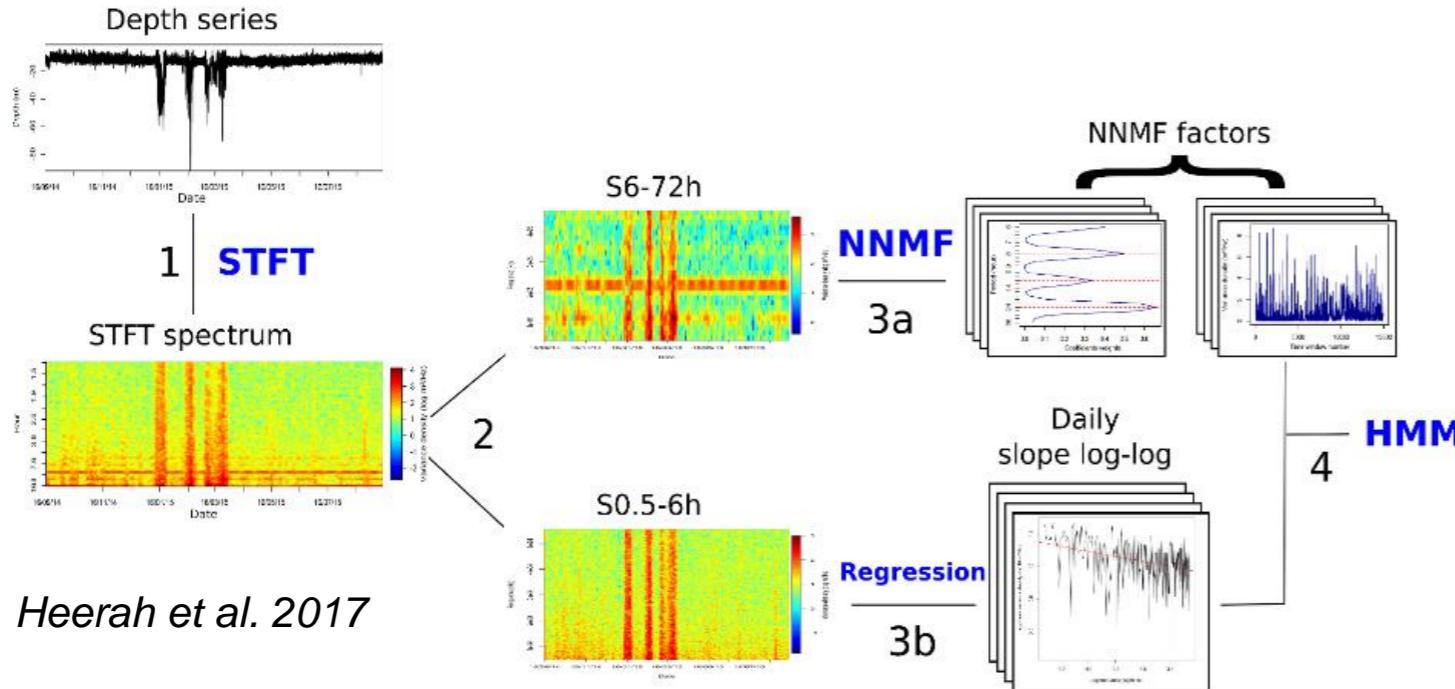


Côte

Migrations et comportements



Vertical behaviour using spectral analysis



Short term fourier transform

Extraction of cyclic patterns and activity levels.

Segregation of different movement scales

6-72h: daily movements

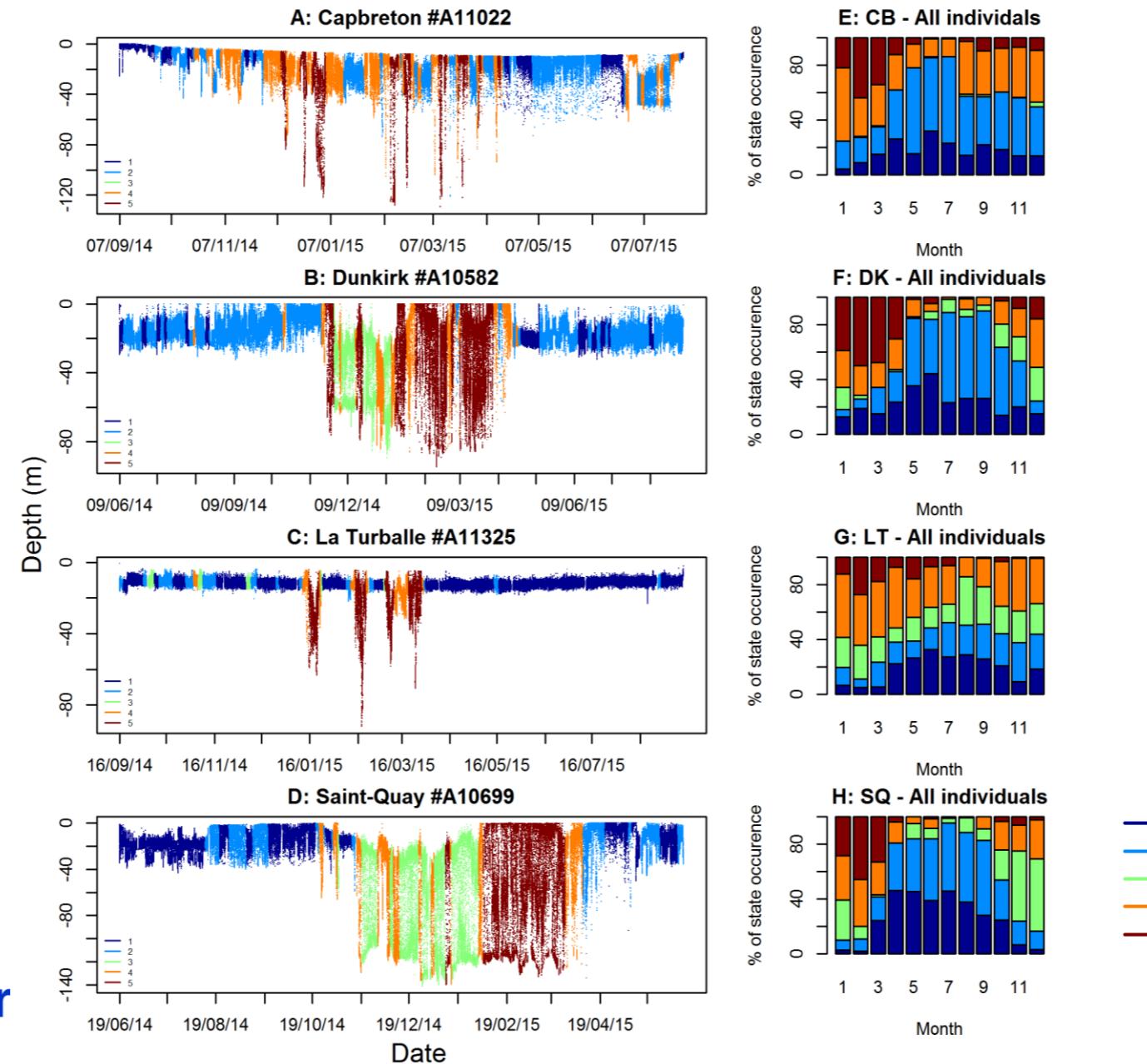
0.5-6h: fine scale movements.

Dimension reduction methods

- the NNMF summarizes daily patterns in 9 factors;
- calculation of fine scale movement randomness.

Segmentation with Hidden Markov Model
Into 5 behaviours

Depth series and behavioural classes



Behavioural states are well defined and appear at similar times throughout annual cycles

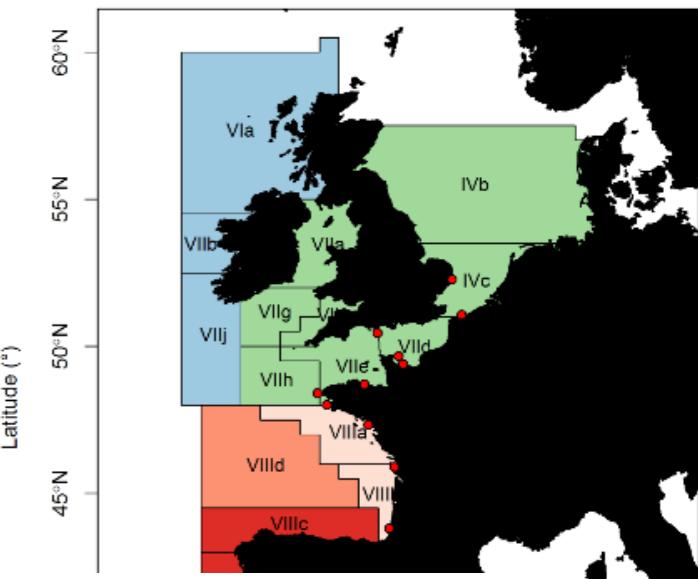


Could be related to seasonal functional behaviour: feeding, migrating, spawning

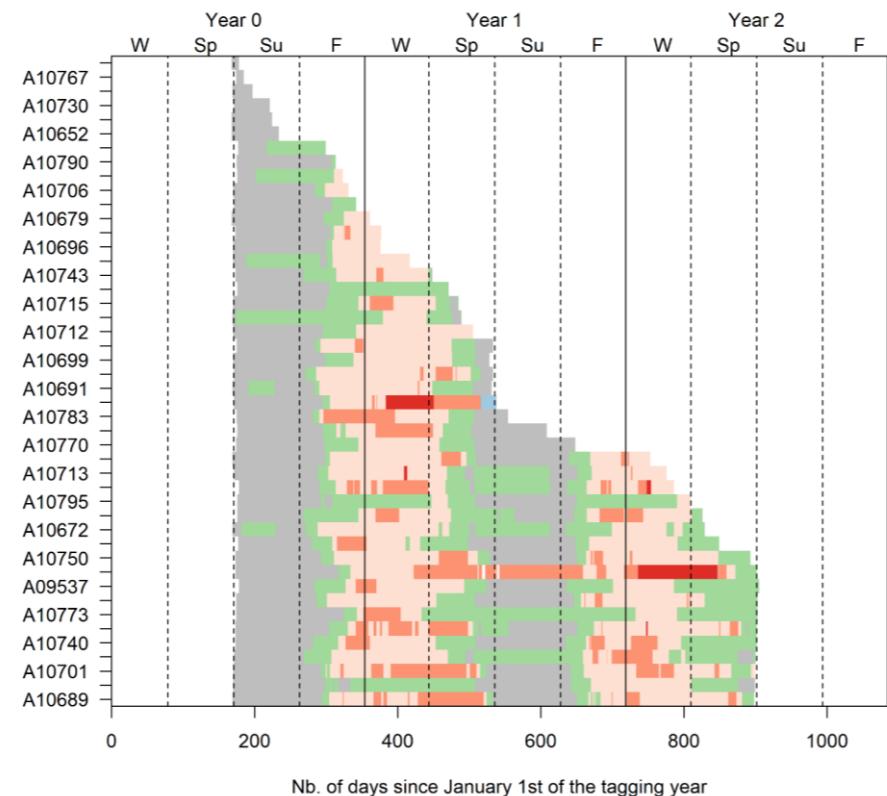


Migration strategies

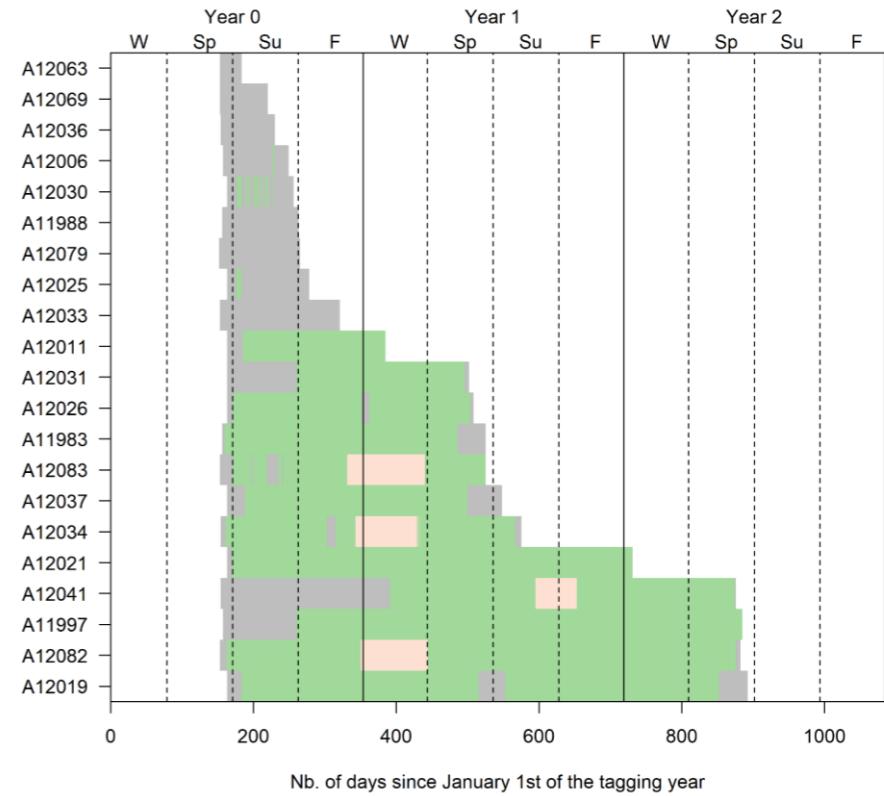
- 1220 adult sea bass tagged; >400 tag returns and >350 track reconstructions
- Behavioural differences: sedentary individuals vs. migratory behavior
- Confirmation of loyalty to spawning and summer feeding grounds for a majority of individuals
- Migration strategy calling into question current stock limits



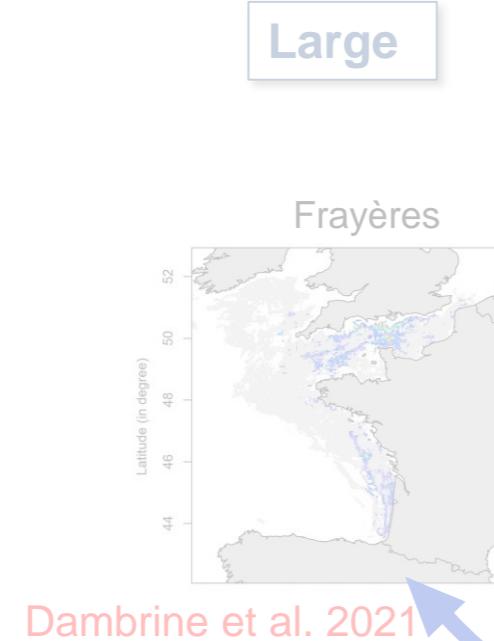
Saint Quay Portrieux



Port-en-Bessin



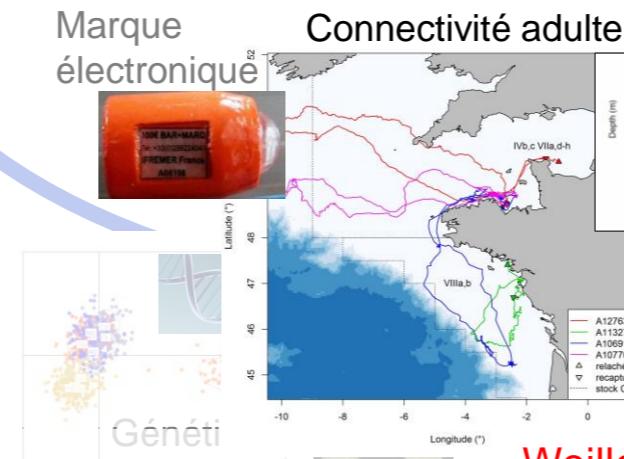
Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity



Gagnaire et al. in prep

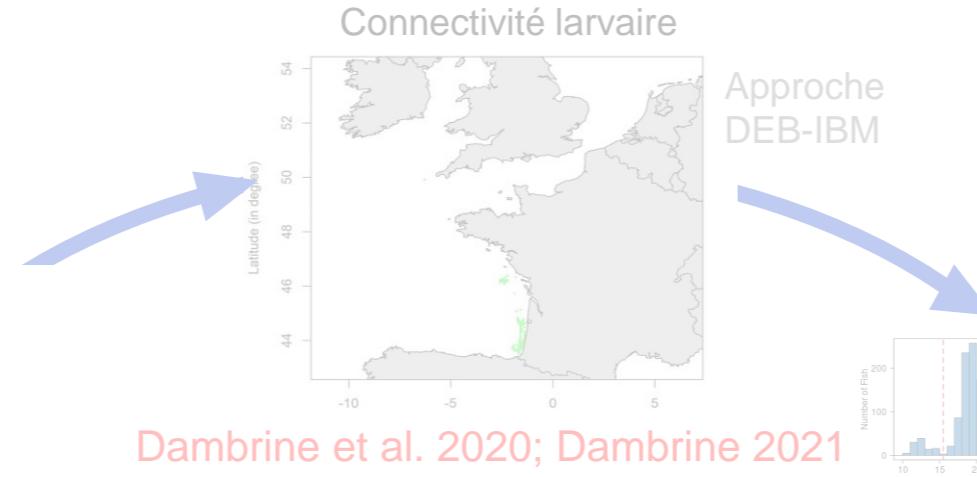
Le Luherne et al. 2022

Large

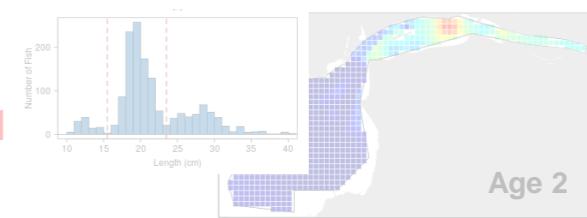


Microchimie des otolithes

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Approche DEB-IBM

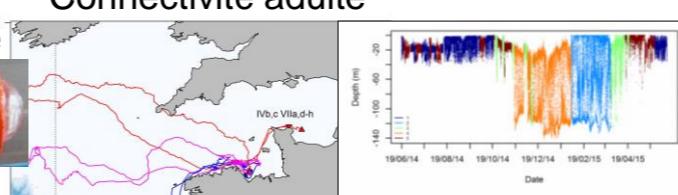


Estimation d'abondance
Roy et al. 2022

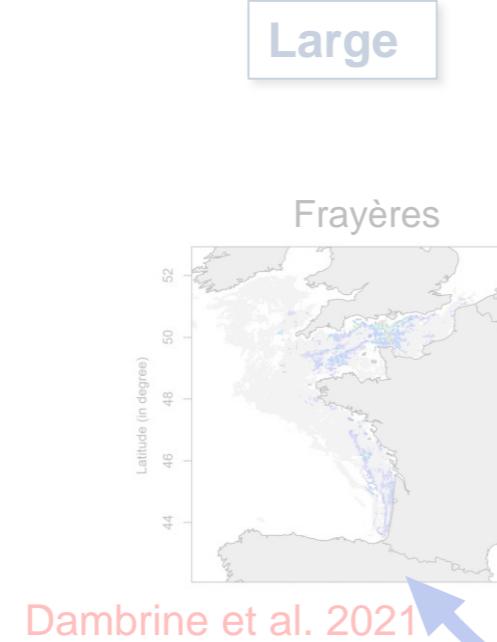


Côte

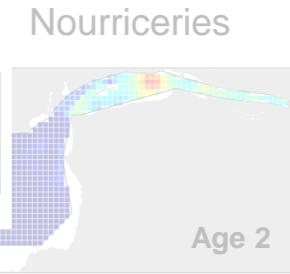
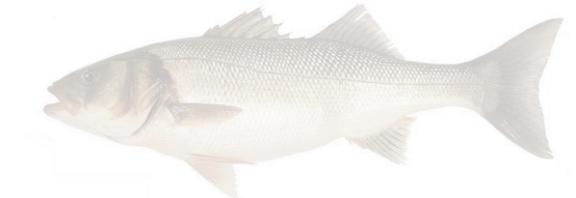
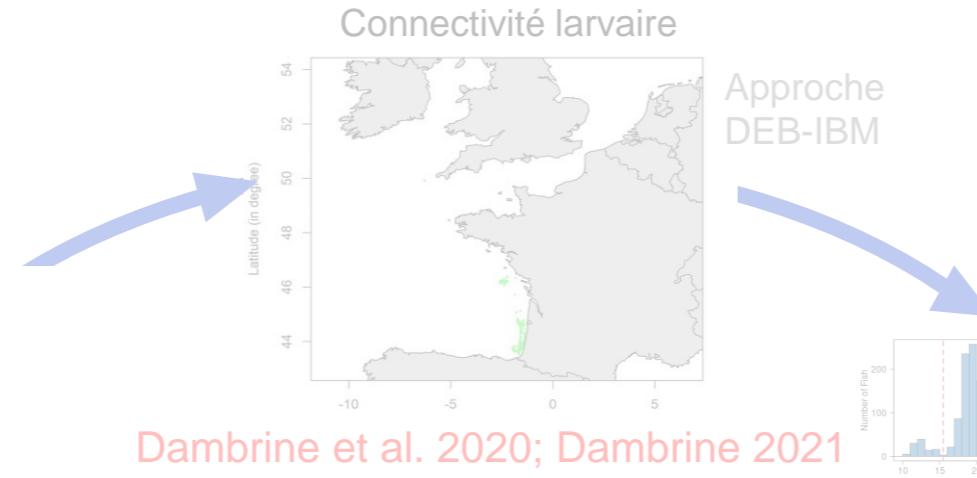
Migrations et comportements



Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity

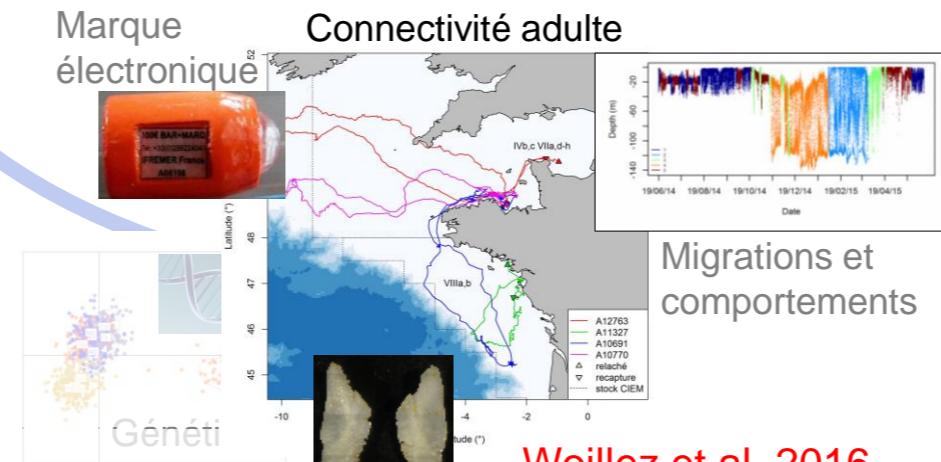


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Estimation d'abondance
Roy et al. 2022

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Côte

Microchimie des otolithes

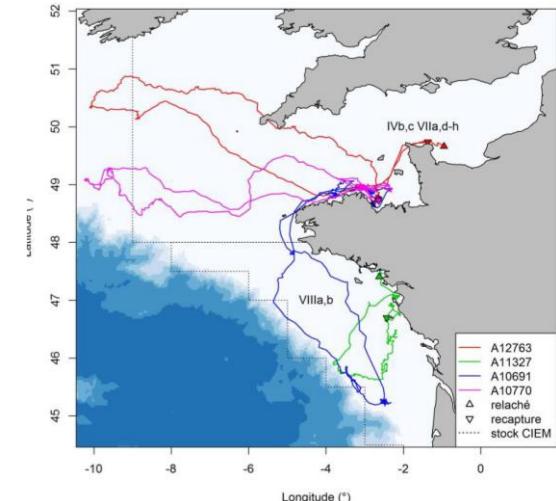
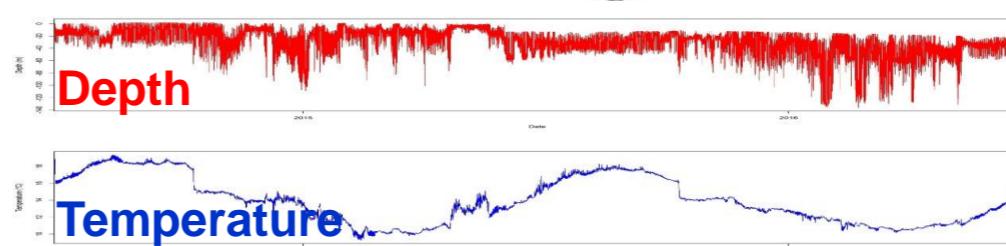
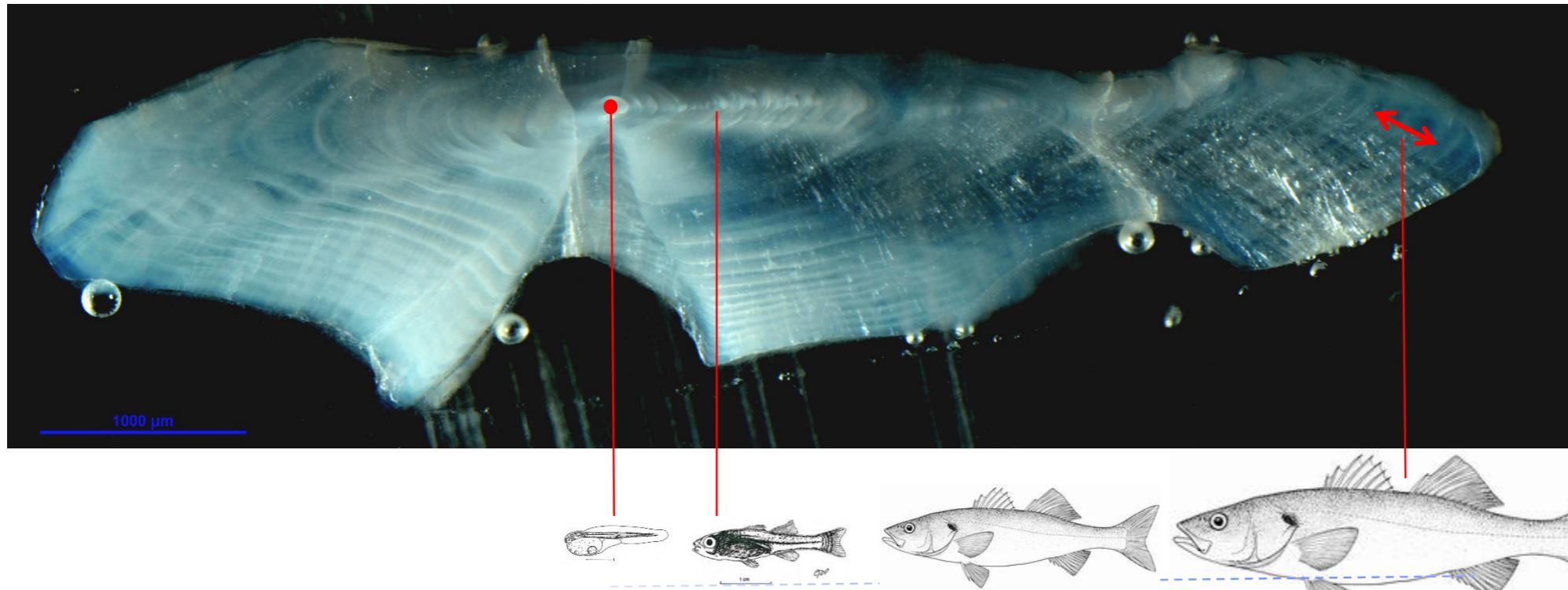
de Pontual et al. 2019; 2023



Retrospective analysis using microchemistry

Coupling otolith and data storage tag

LA ICPMS concentrations ^{31}P , ^{55}Mn , ^{66}Zn , ^{88}Sr , ^{138}Ba and SIMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (proxy of temperature)



Adult fidelity to spawning grounds and homing

Random Forest classification model ^{55}Mn , ^{66}Zn , ^{138}Ba

Out of Bag estimate of error rate: 19.12%

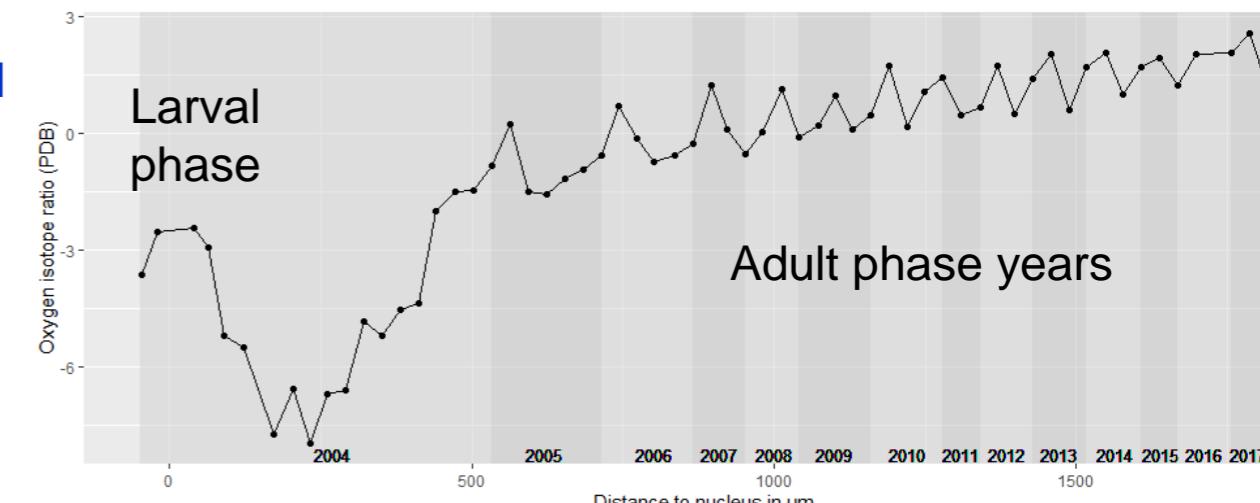
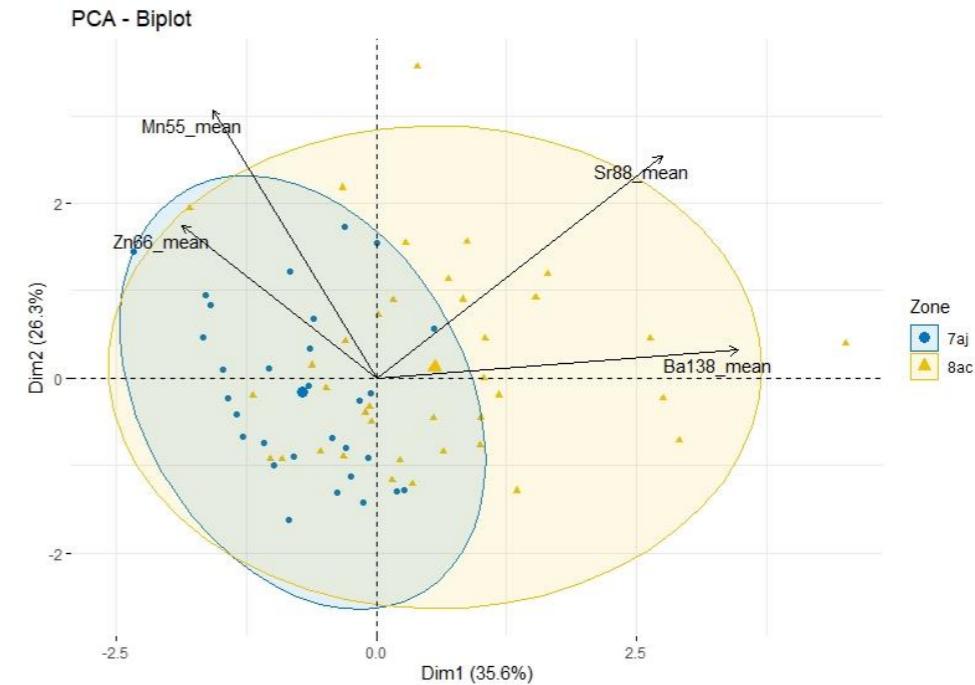
Confusion matrix

	EC	BOB	class.error
EC	24	6	0,20
BOB	7	31	0,18

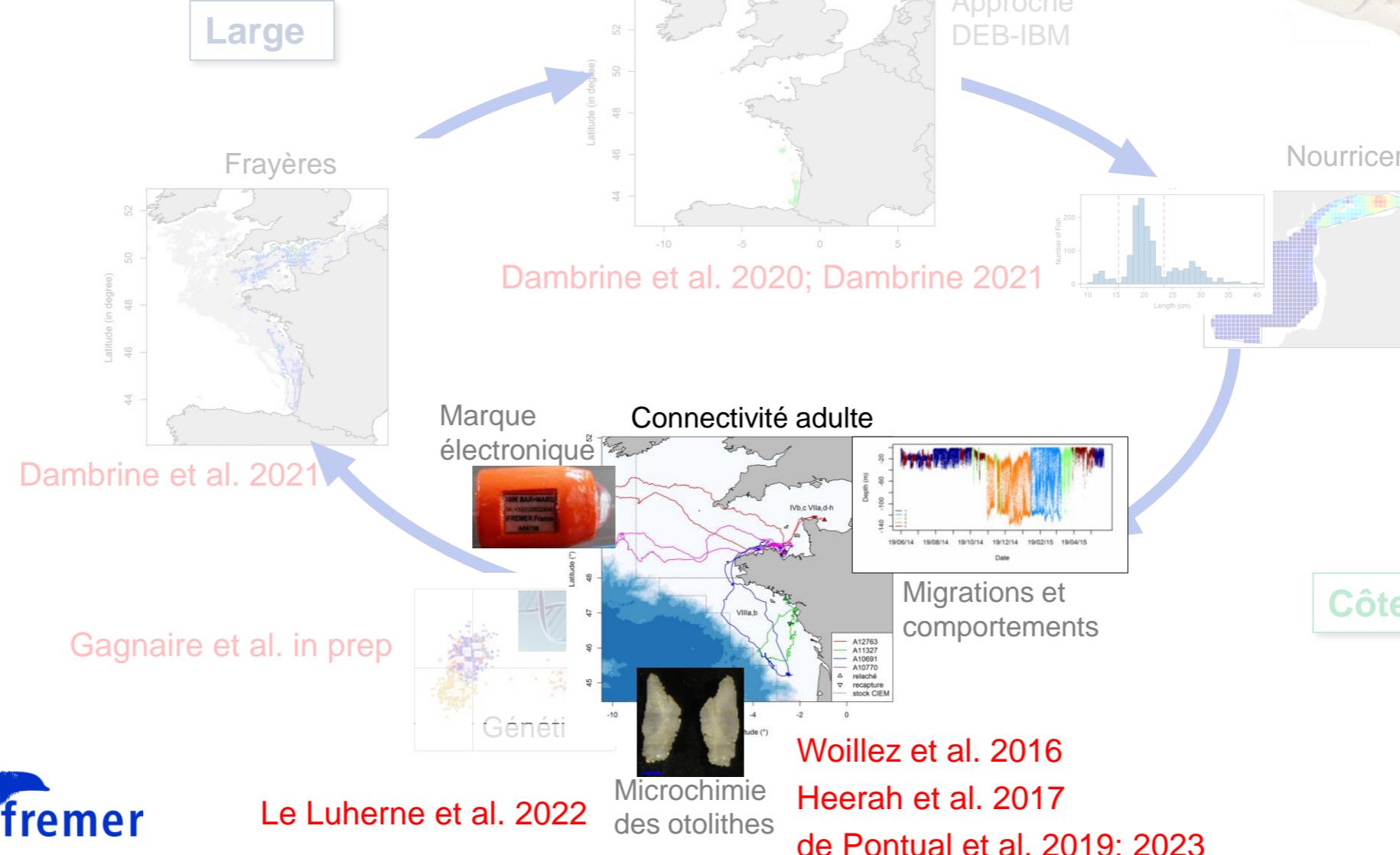
Reallocation of winter spawning grounds not tracked by DSTs with this classification model :

Fidelity 27 seabass/35 = 77,14 % of fidelity to spawning ground
Of which 12 seabass attributed to BOB, and 15 seabass attributed to EC. Stock mixing in Northern Brittany.

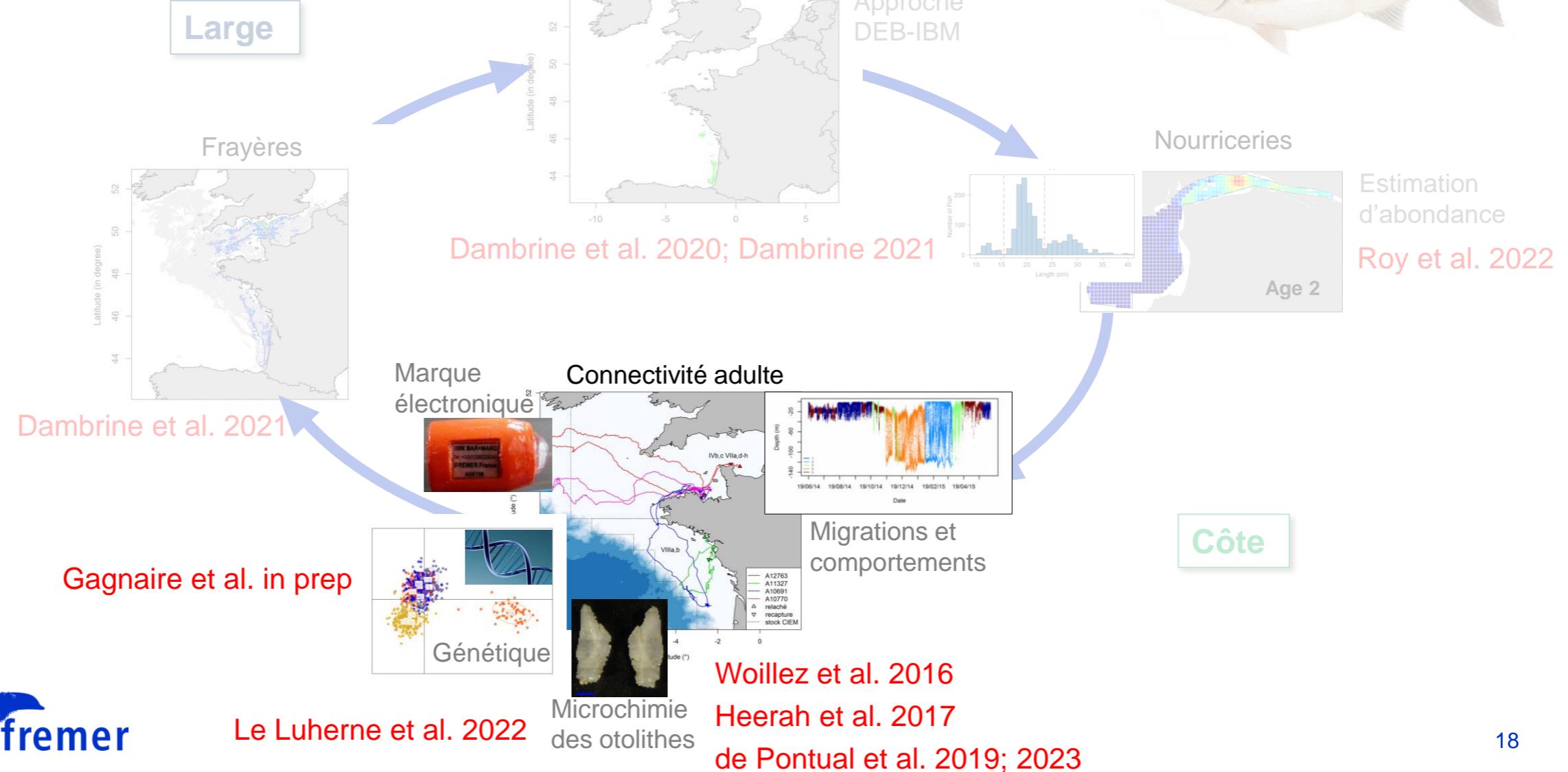
Do fish loyal to a spawning ground have a larval signature characteristic of their ground ? Results not conclusive...



Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity



Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity



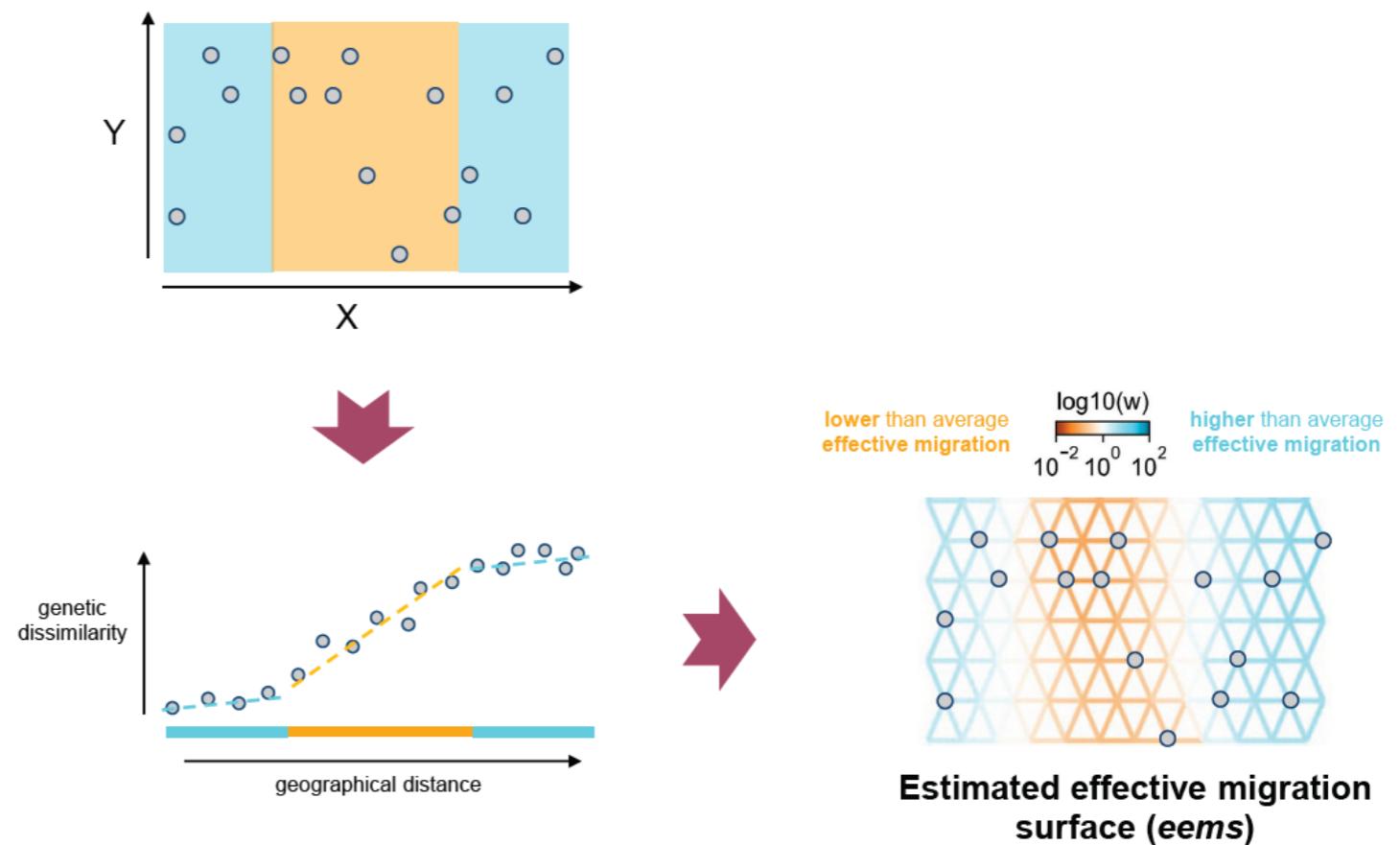
Consequences of the fidelity to essential fish habitats on the genetic structure

Introgression of Mediterranean alleles into Atlantic population

Use a model of migration and genetic drift
(Marcus et al. 2021)

Infer non-homogeneous gene-flow on a geographic map

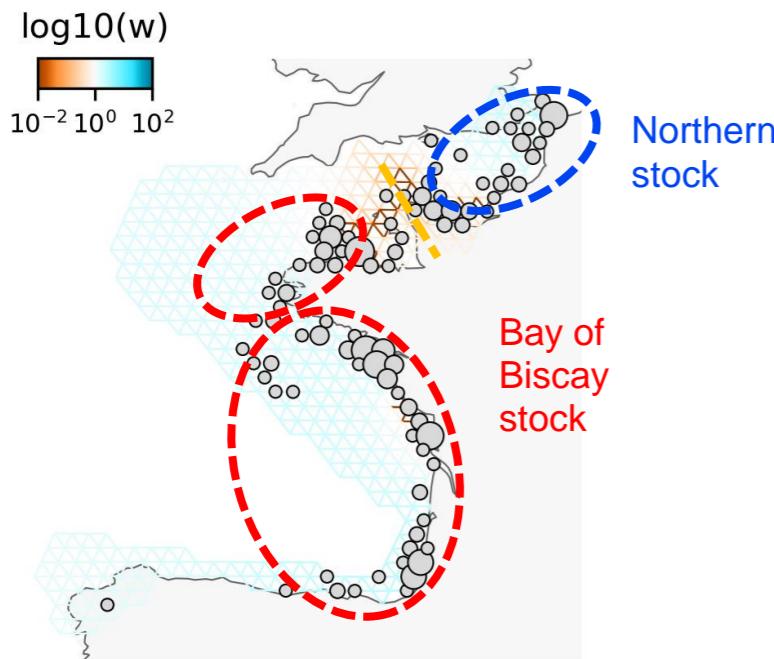
Regions with **low effective migration indicate reduced gene flow over time**



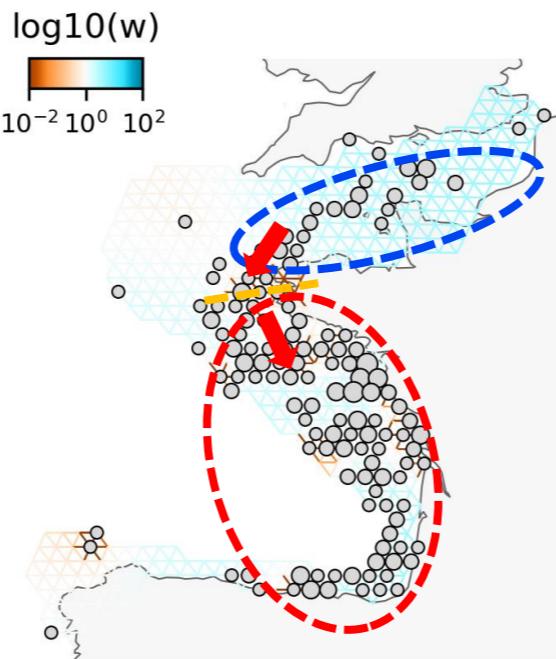
Spatial genetic structure

Combining genetic and tagging data

Using 320 reconstructed positions during
SUMMER 1



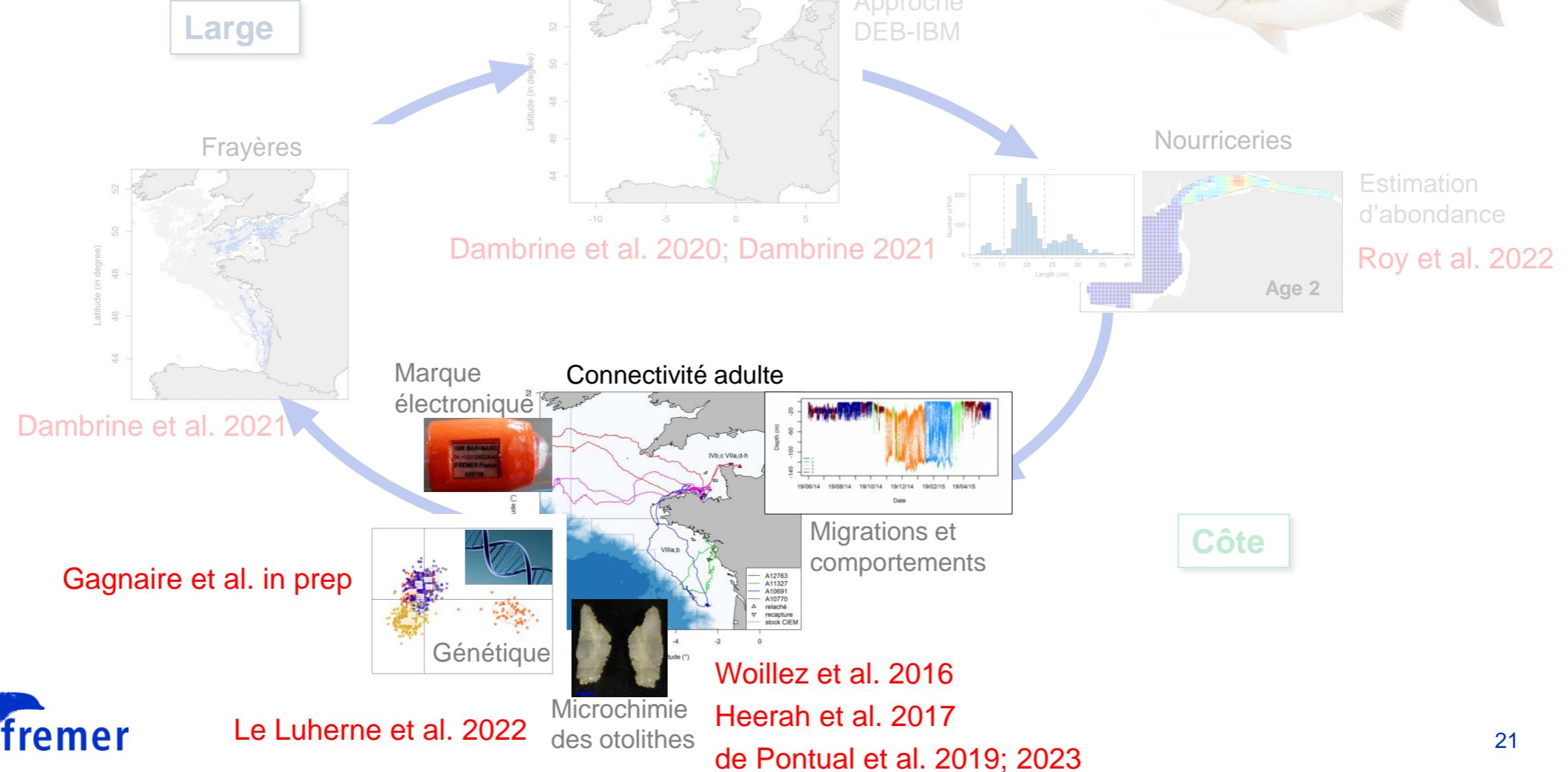
Using 248 reconstructed positions during
WINTER 1



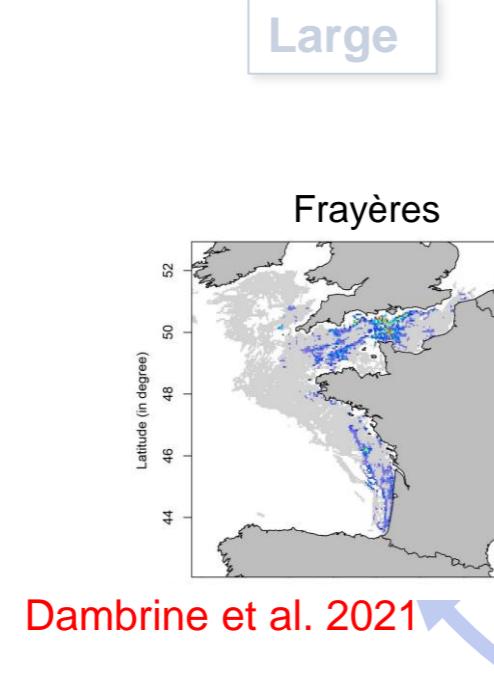
Dynamic spatial structure due to seasonal migrations

The Bay of Biscay stock seems to extend to the western Channel during the feeding season

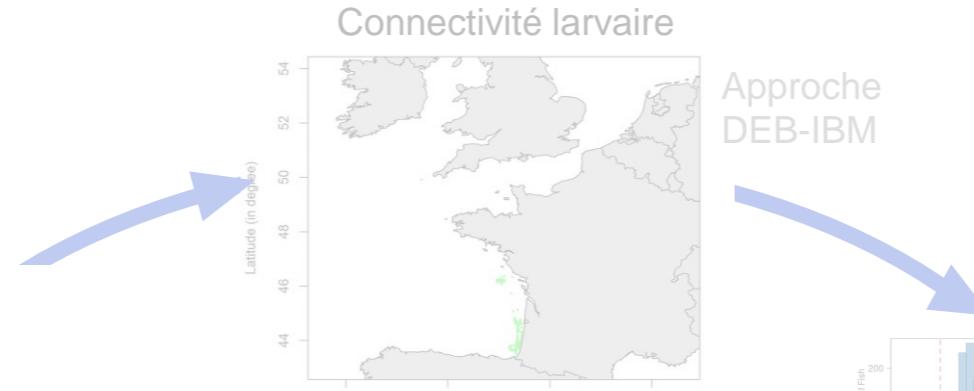
Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity



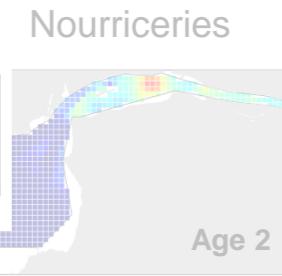
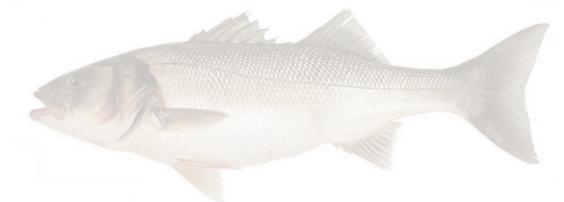
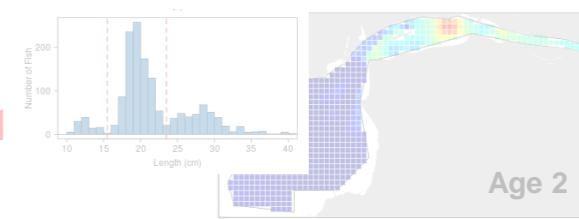
Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity



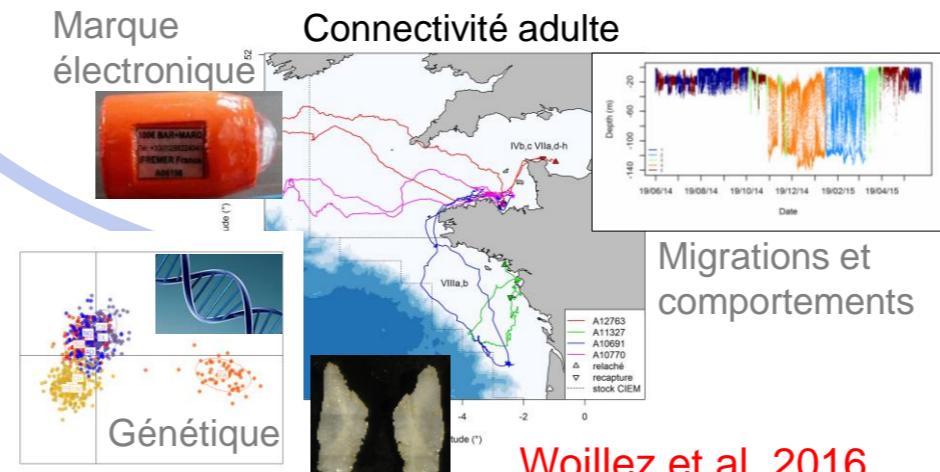
Gagnaire et al. in prep



Approche
DEB-IBM



Estimation
d'abondance



Le Luherne et al. 2022

Microchimie
des otolithes

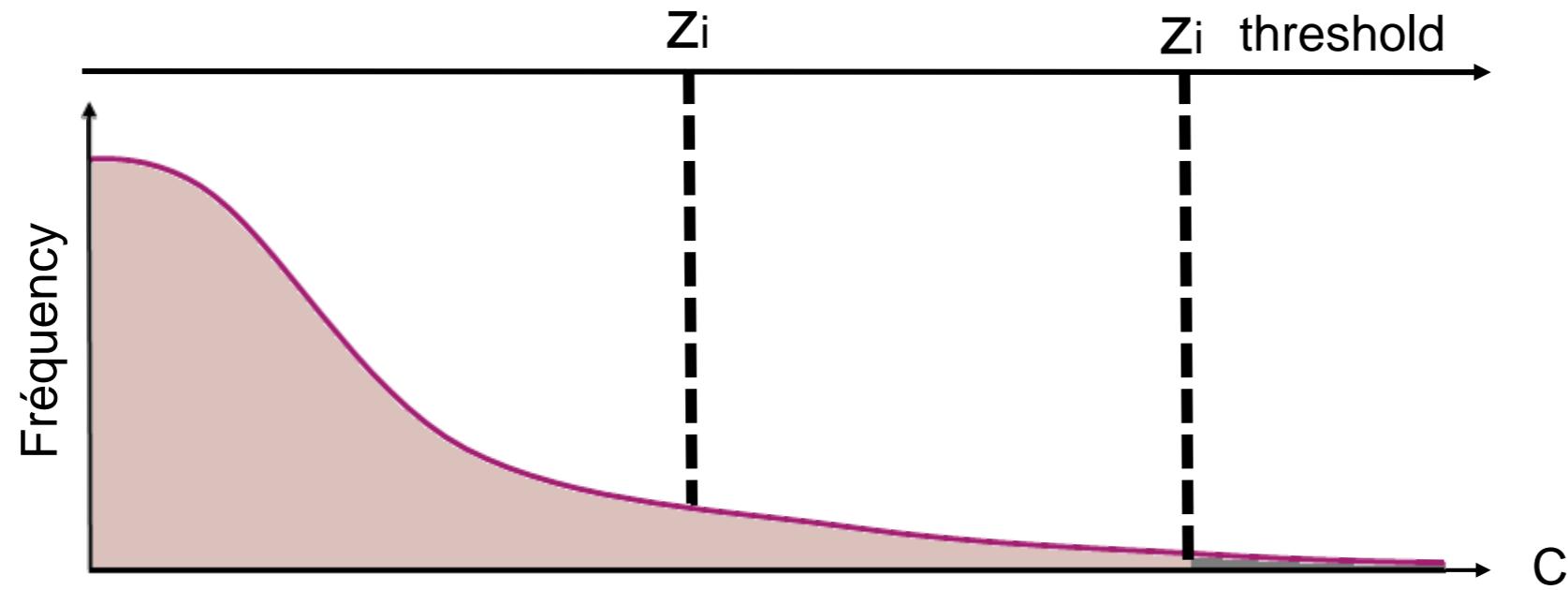
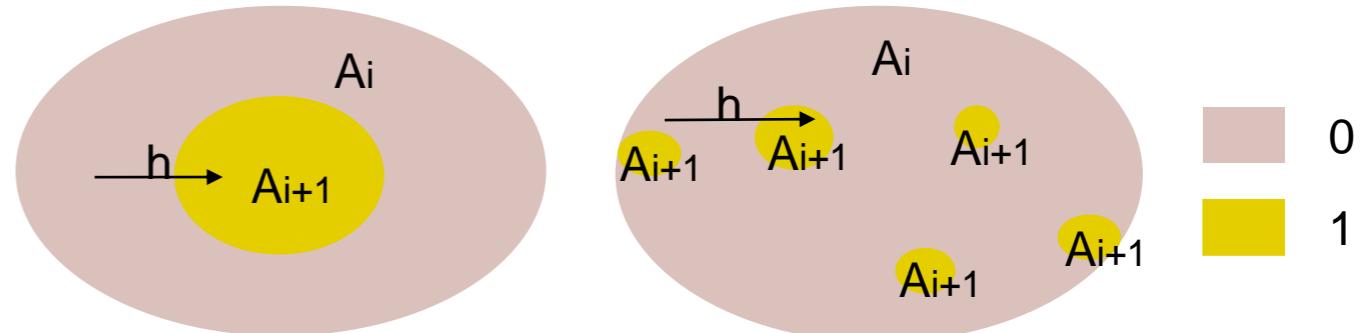


Characterize the spatial distribution of fishery hot spots

No dedicated scientific surveys

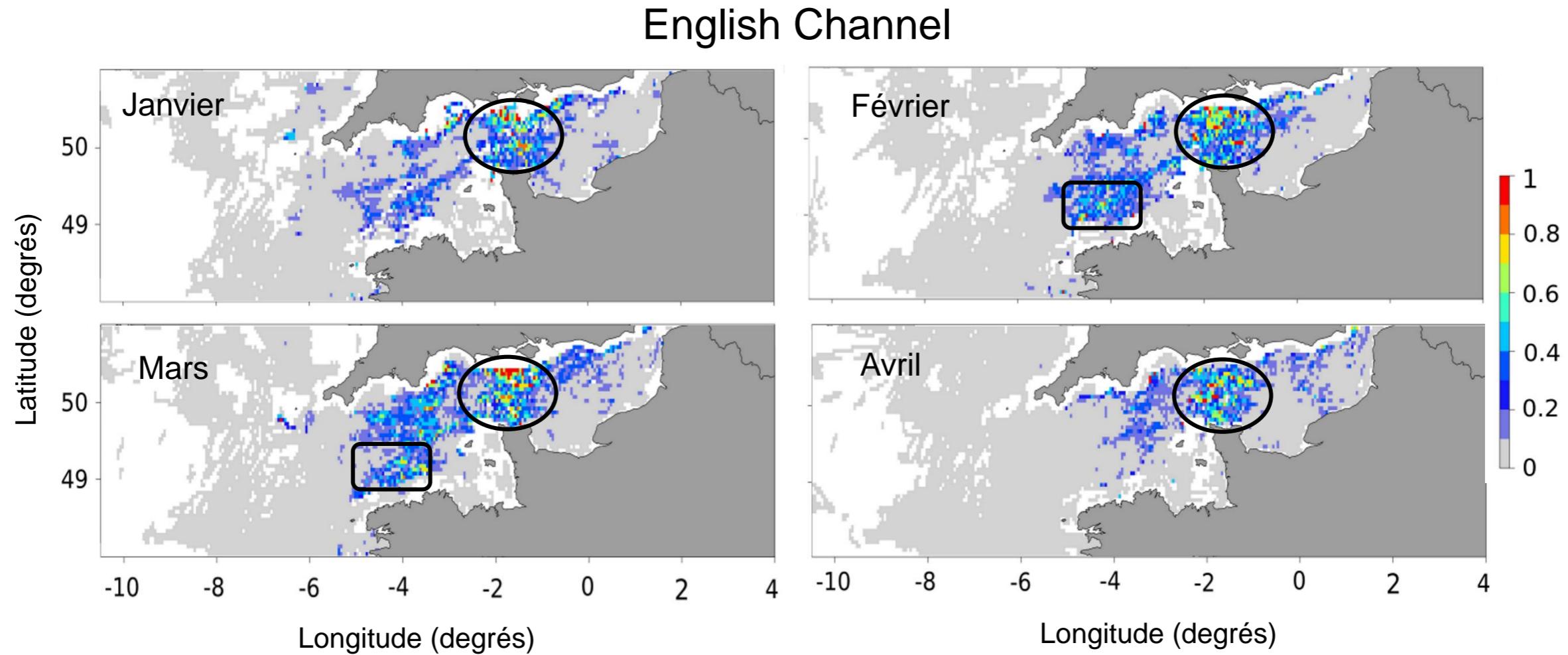
Data from geolocalised fishing boats

Seabass aggregate in winter for reproduction

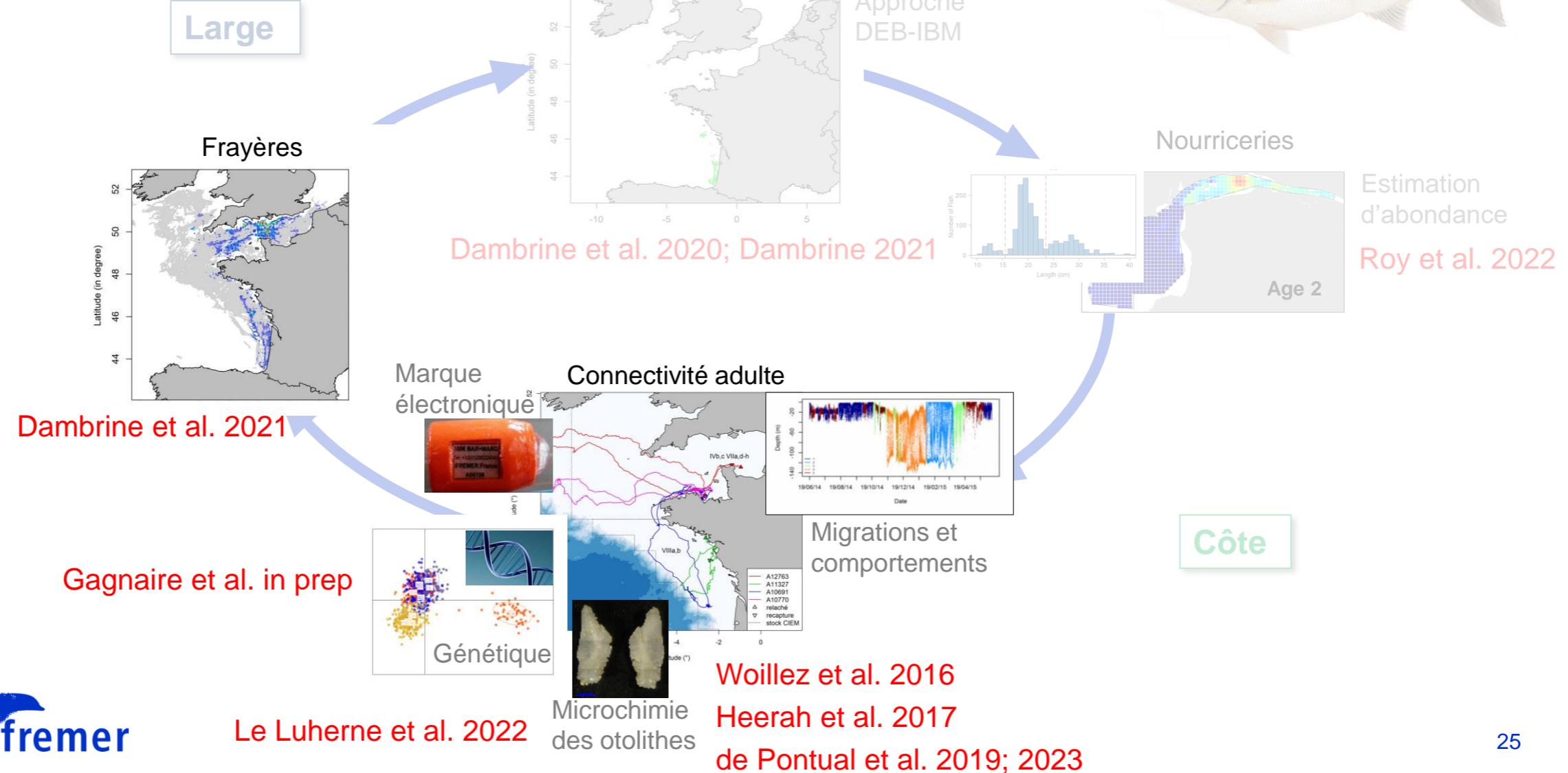


4 criteria based on
geostatistical structural
tools (simple and cross
variograms)

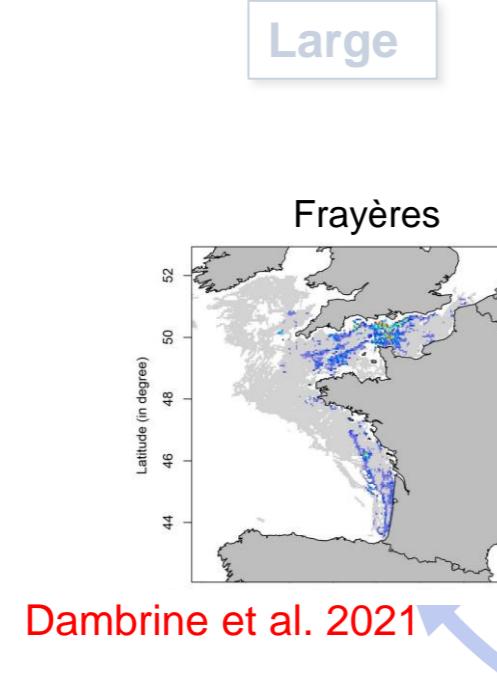
Mapping of spawning grounds



Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity



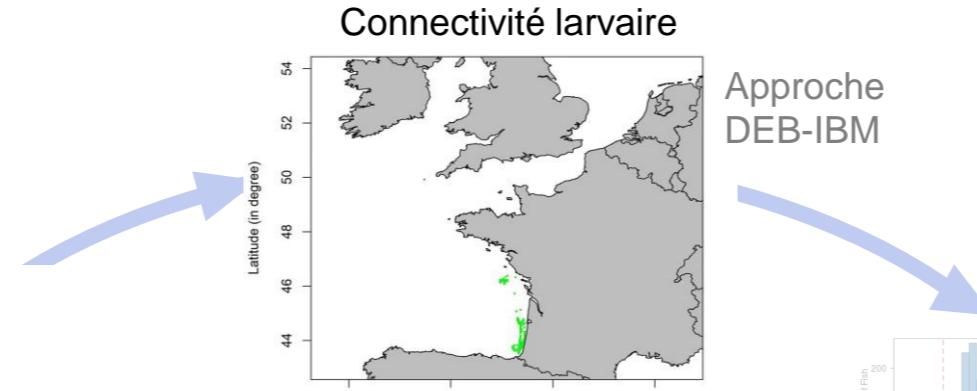
Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity



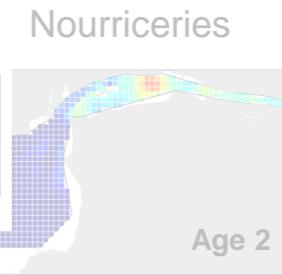
Gagnaire et al. in prep

Le Luherne et al. 2022

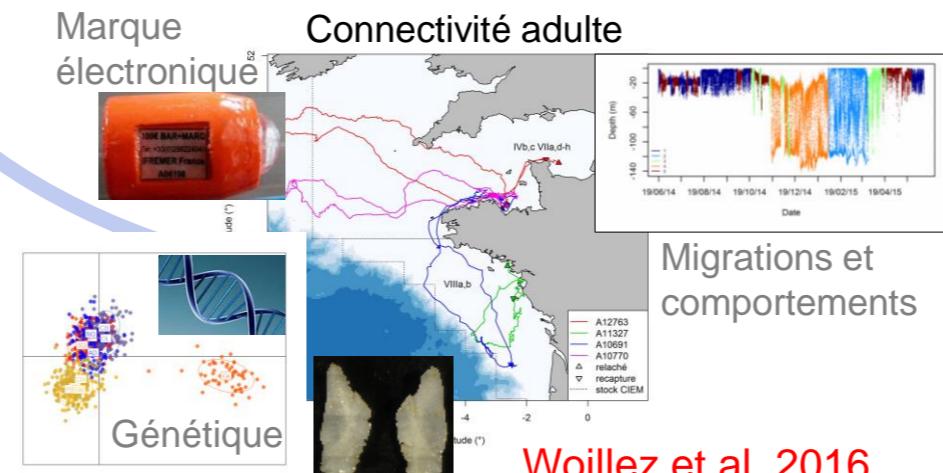
Large



Approche DEB-IBM



Estimation d'abondance
Roy et al. 2022



Woillez et al. 2016

Heerah et al. 2017

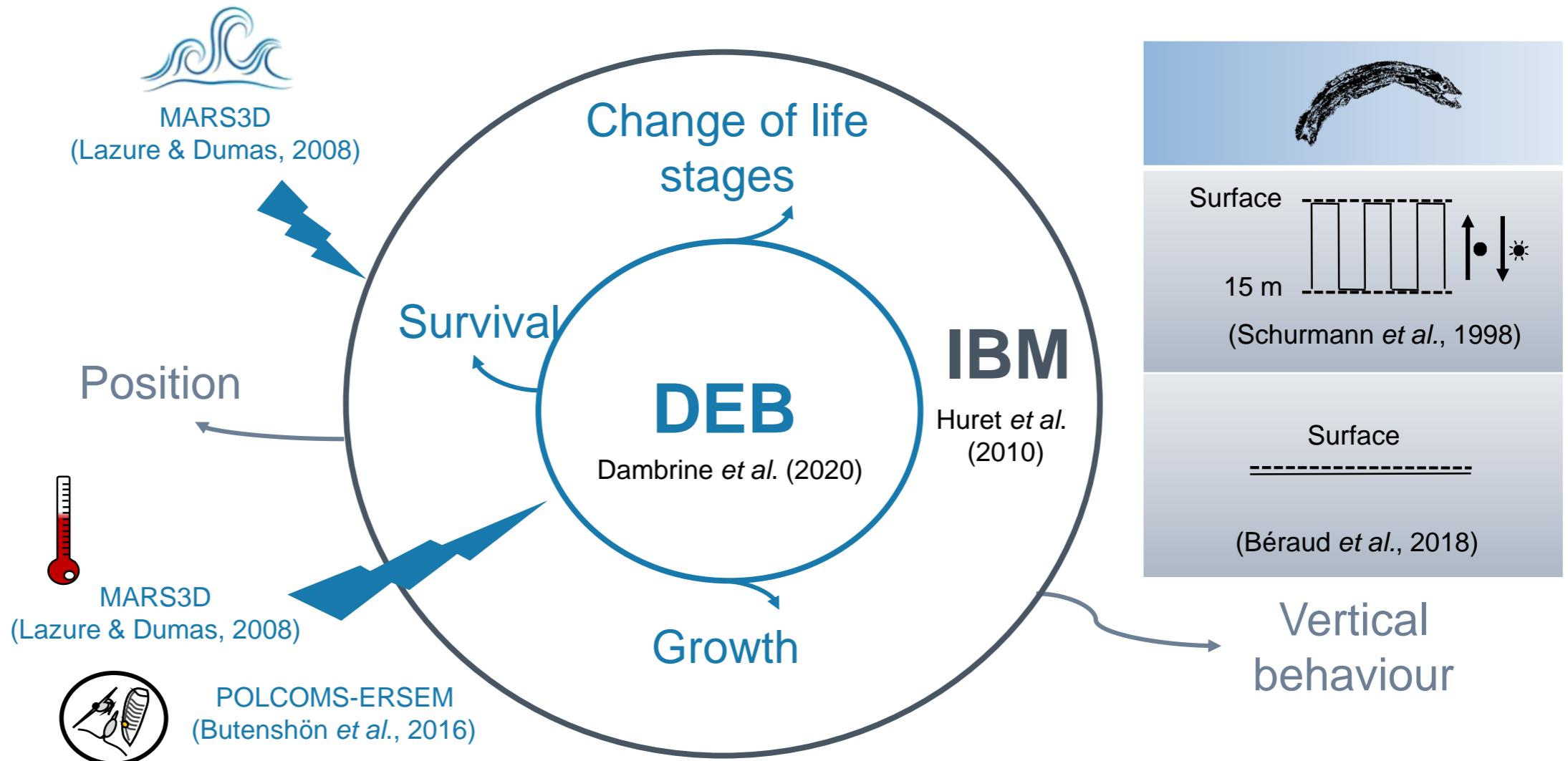
de Pontual et al. 2019; 2023

Microchimie des otolithes

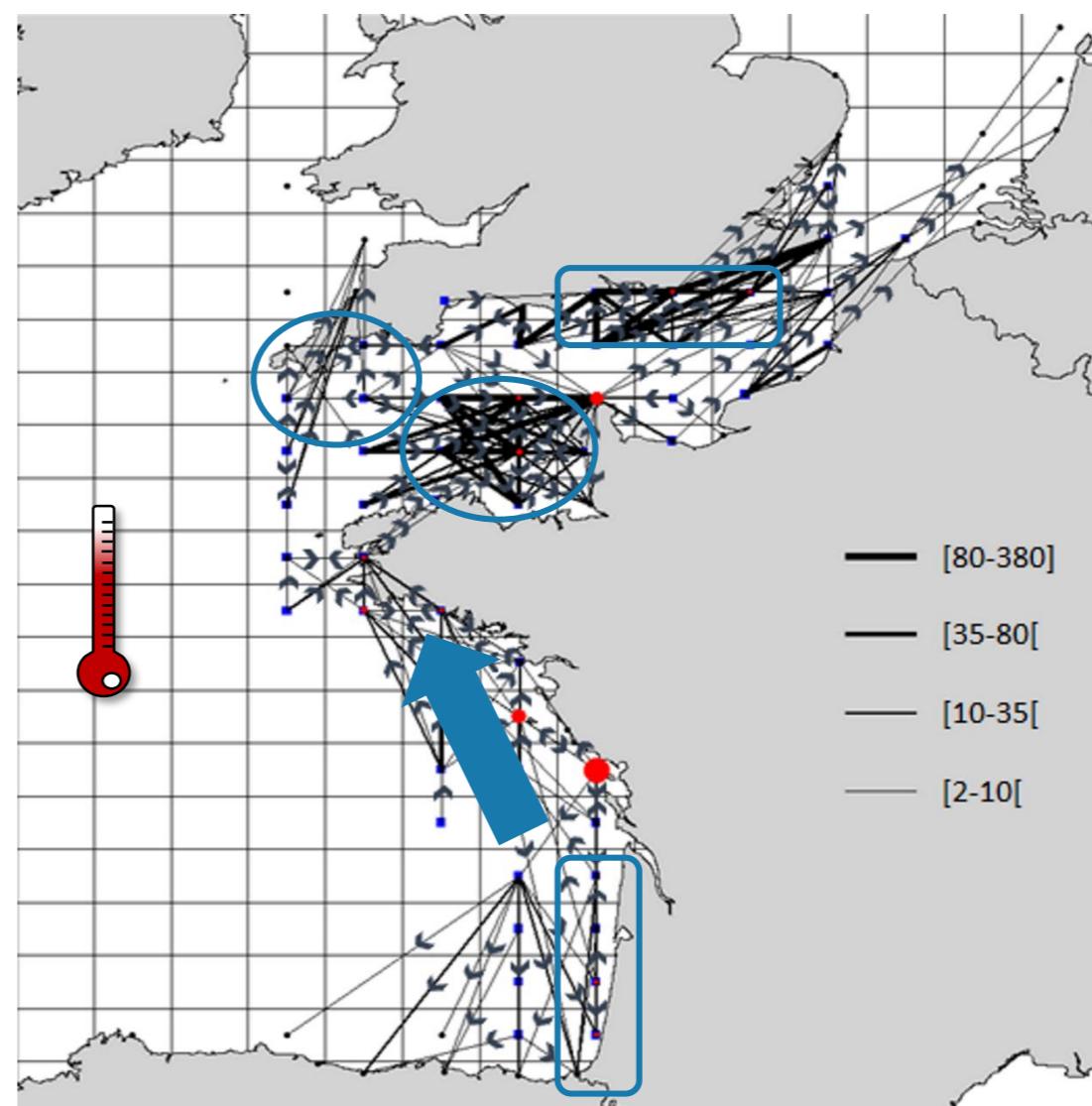
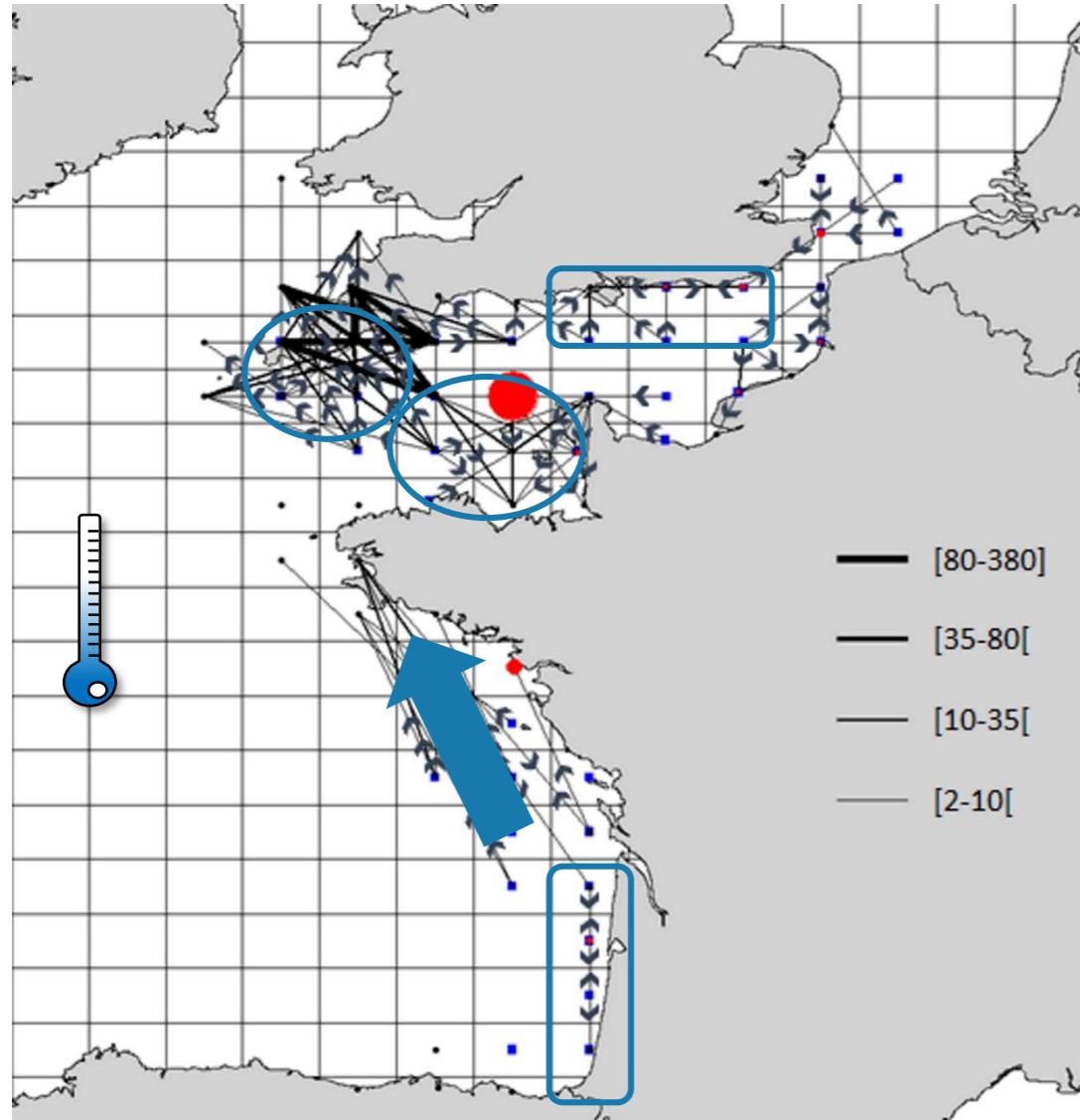
Côte



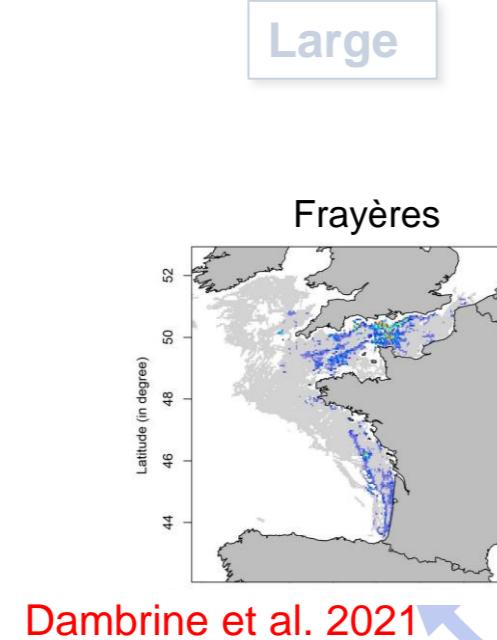
Modelling egg and larvae drift



Identify important spawning-nursery pairs



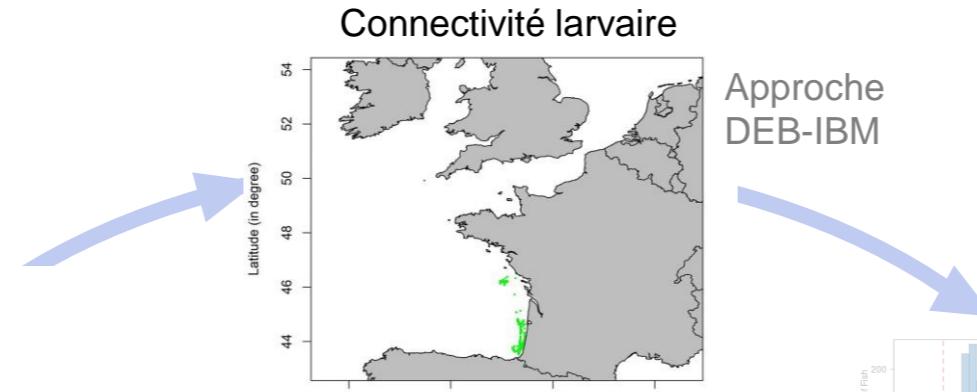
Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity



Gagnaire et al. in prep

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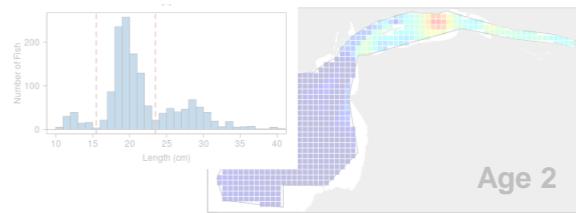
Large



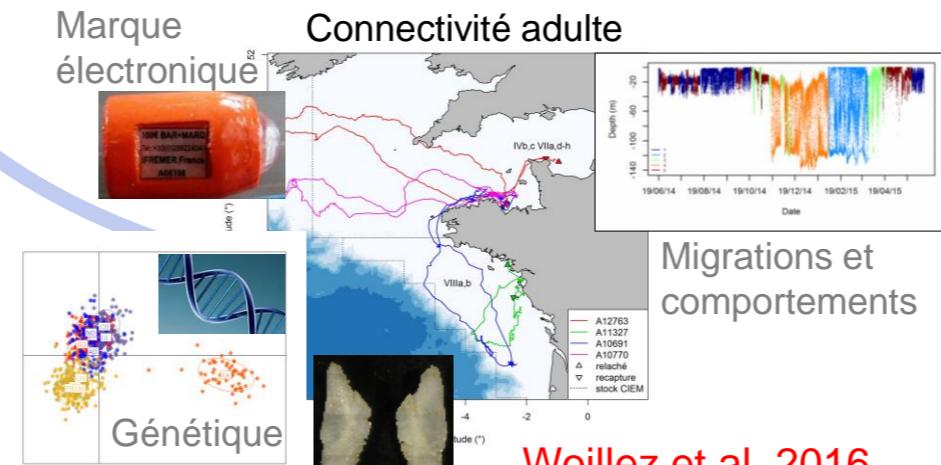
Approche DEB-IBM



Nourriceries



Estimation d'abondance
Roy et al. 2022

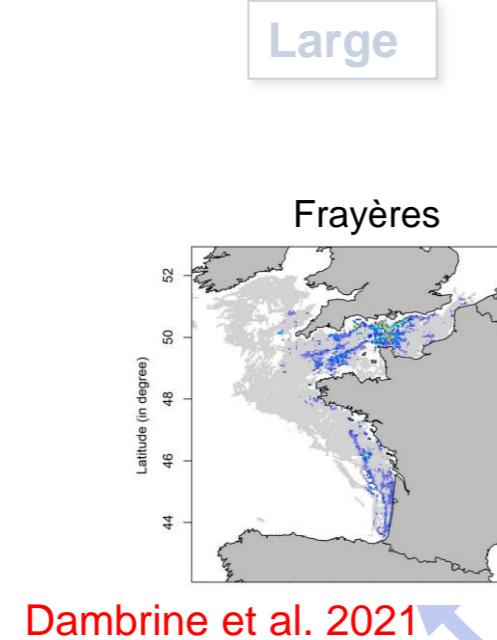


Côte

Woillez et al. 2016
Heerah et al. 2017
de Pontual et al. 2019; 2023



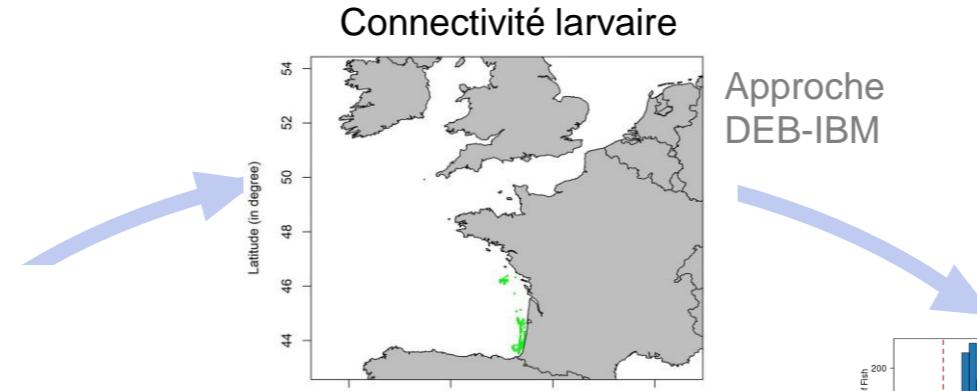
Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity



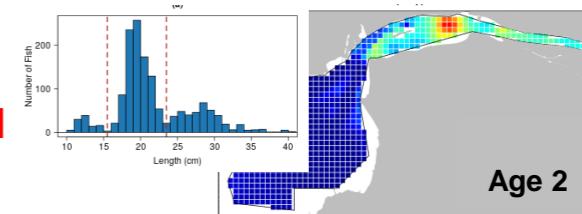
Gagnaire et al. in prep

Le Luherne et al. 2022

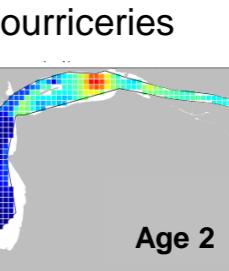
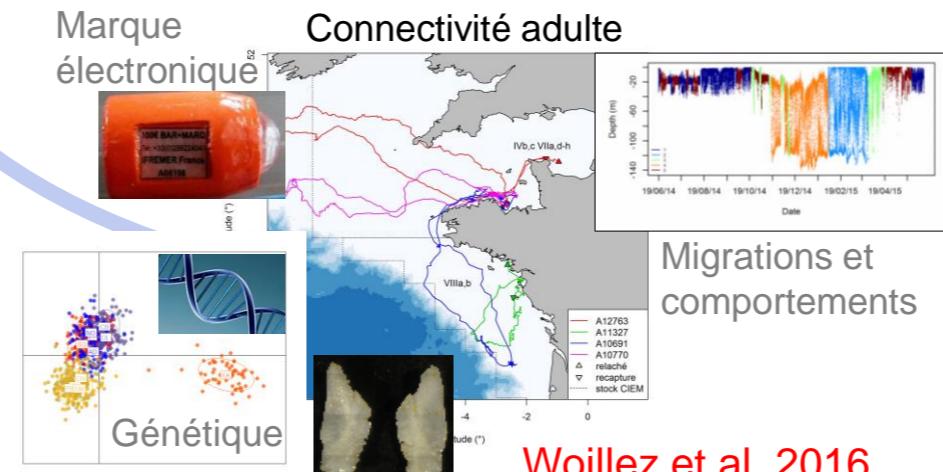
Large



Approche DEB-IBM



Estimation d'abondance
Roy et al. 2022



Estimating abundance using Geostatistics

Juvenile seabass are found in estuaries

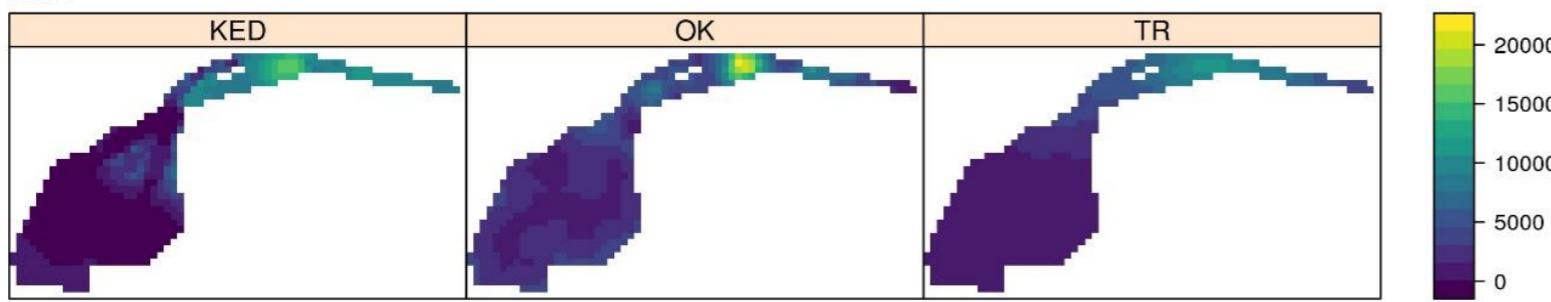
Estuaries characteristics				
	Morphology (not convex)	Gradient (non stationnarity)	Dynamic (temporality)	
Projection				
Transitive kriging (TR)	✗	✓	✗	✗
Projected transitive kriging (TRp)	✓	✓	✗	✗
Ordinary kriging (OK)	✗	✗	✗	✓
Projected ordinary kriging (OKp)	✓	✗	✗	✓
Kriging with external drift (KED)	✗	✗	✓	✓
Projected kriging with external drift (KEDp)	✓	✗	✓	✓



Maps, estimation of abundance and uncertainty

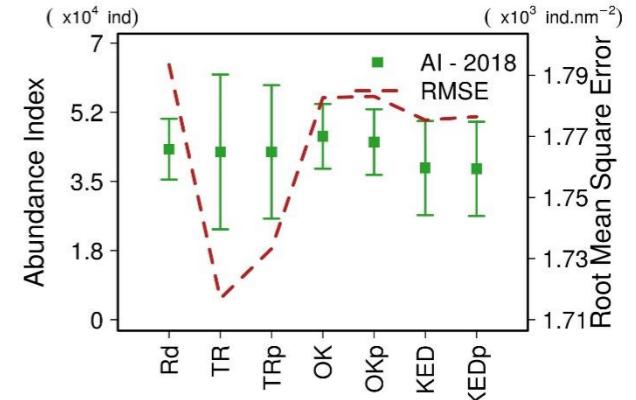
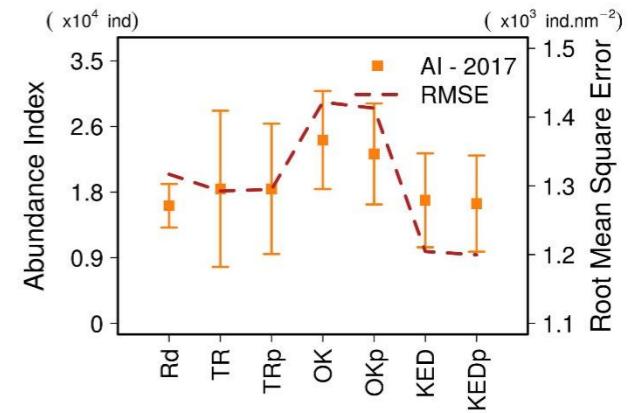
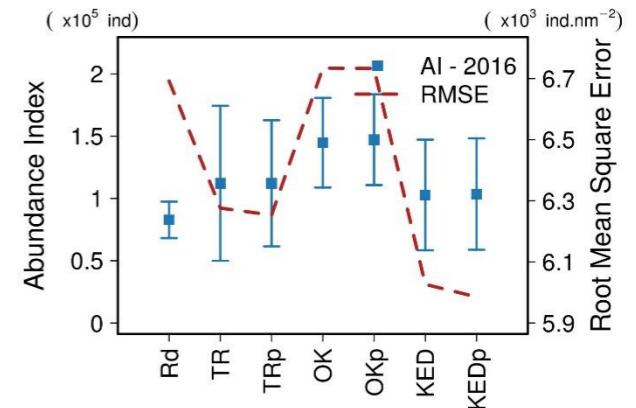
Geostatistical methods allow to map juvenile distribution

2016

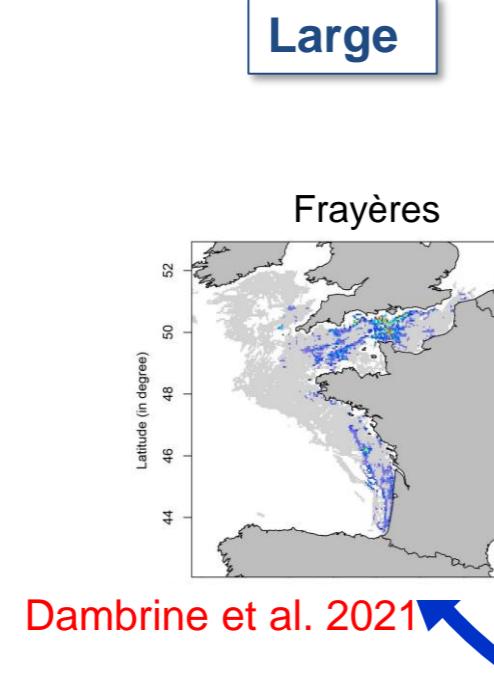


Better predictive capabilities than the stratified random estimator, however their CVs are higher

The stratified random estimator underestimates the different uncertainties and leads to over-optimistic confidence intervals.

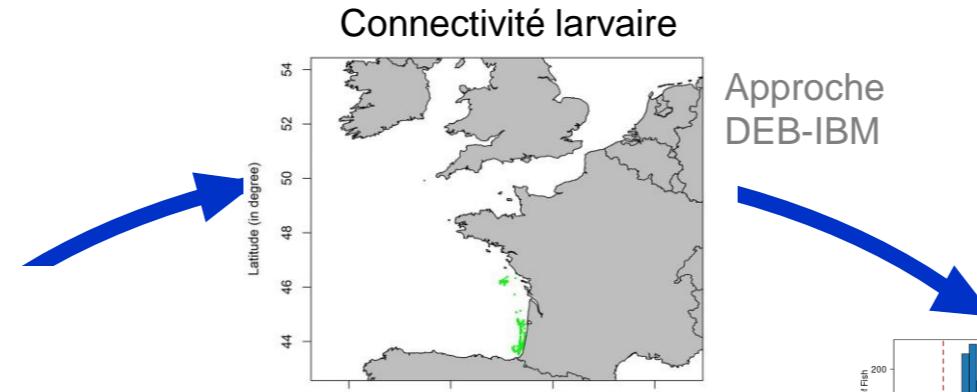


Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity

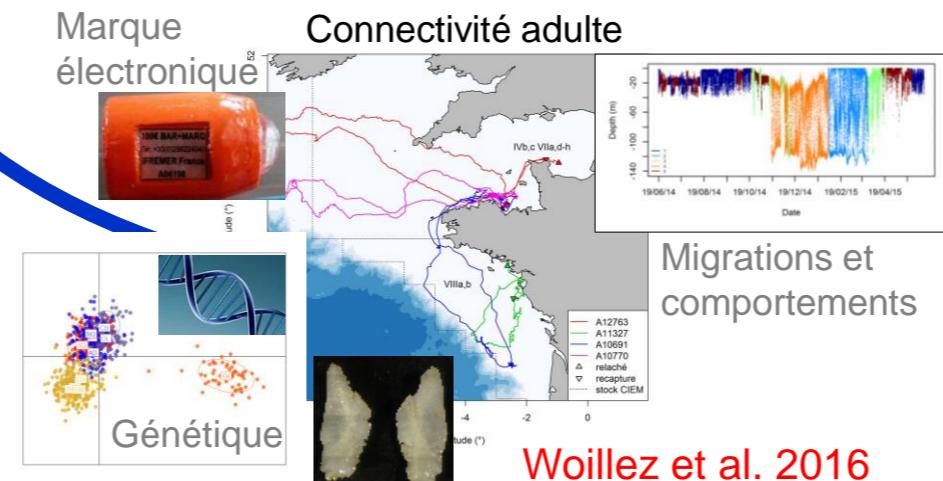
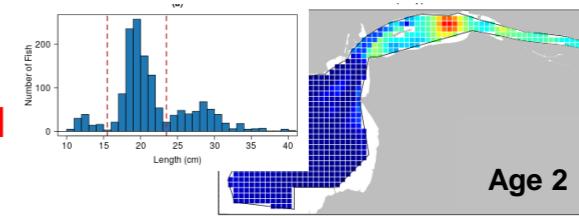


Gagnaire et al. in prep

Le Luherne et al. 2022

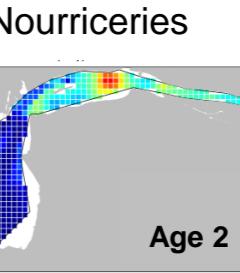


Approche DEB-IBM

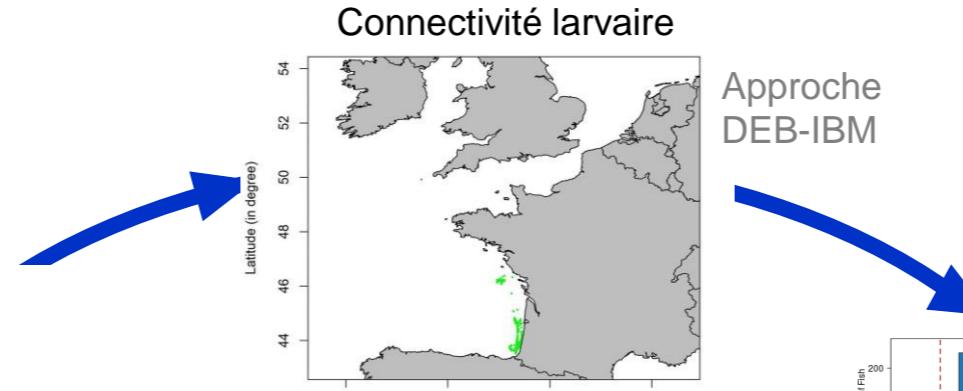
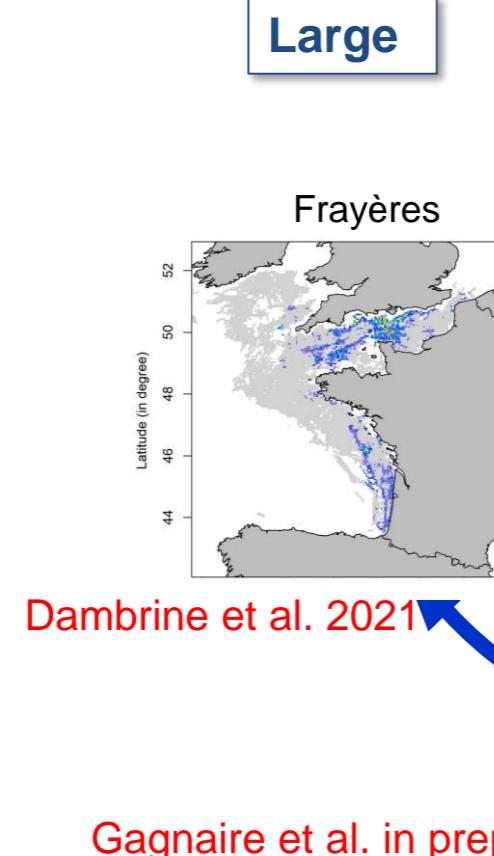


Génétique

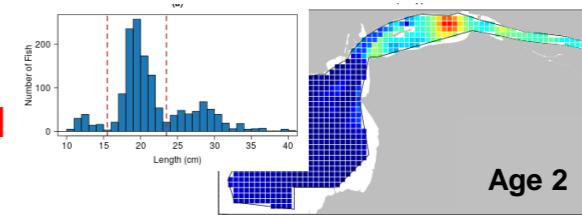
Microchimie des otolithes



Research on seabass life cycle and connectivity

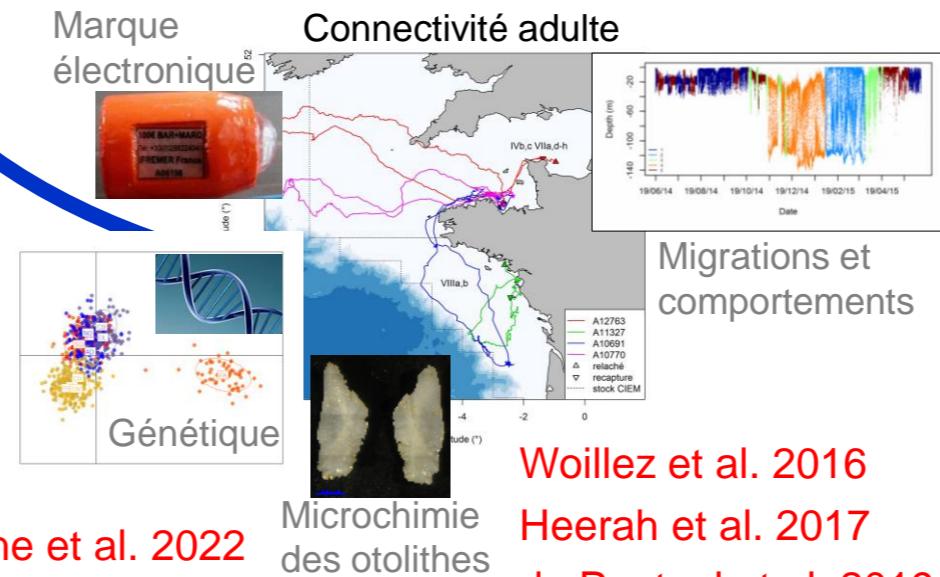


Approche
DEB-IBM



Estimation
d'abondance

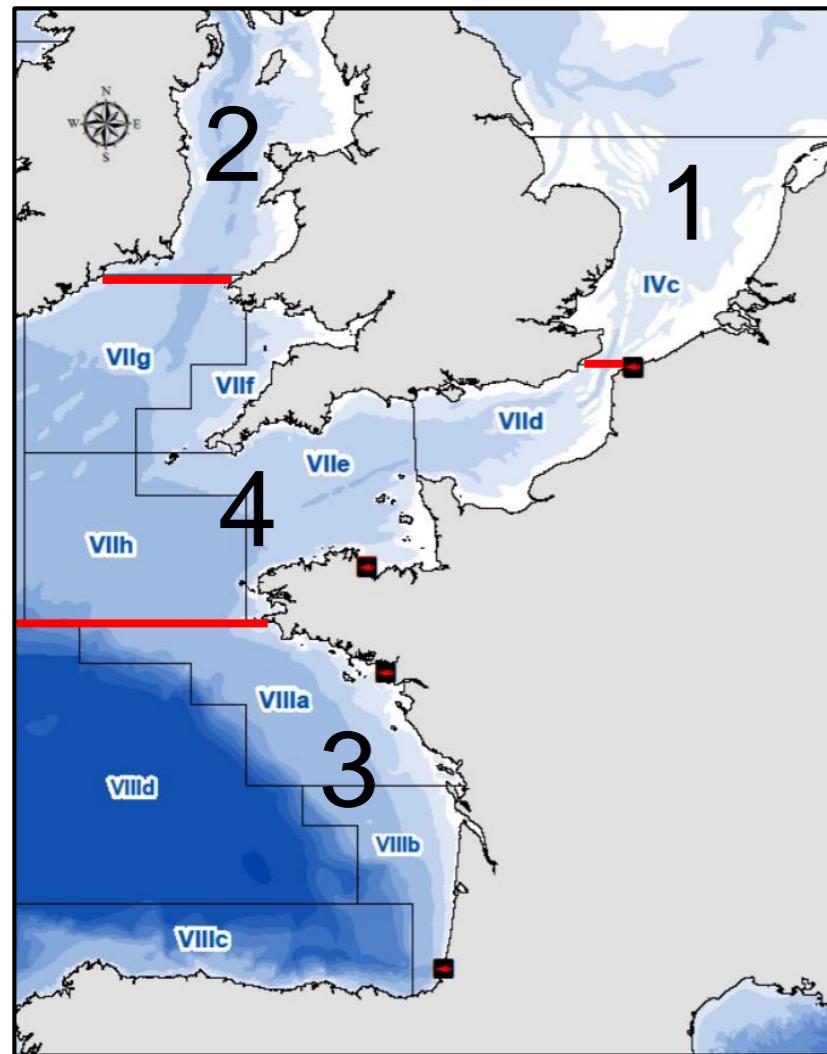
Roy et al. 2022



Contribution to
expertise



Estimating migration rates for the population dynamics model from individual trajectories (from the Hidden Markov Model)



In the context of an ICES benchmark workshop (revision of stock definition)

To analyse the trajectories and estimate movement rate, discretisation of the data:

In space : 4 areas, several hypothesis defined by the benchmark:

- 1 = North sea
- 2 = Irish Sea
- 3 = Bay of Biscay
- 4 = Mixing area (Channel + Celtic sea)

In time : 2 time step sizes:

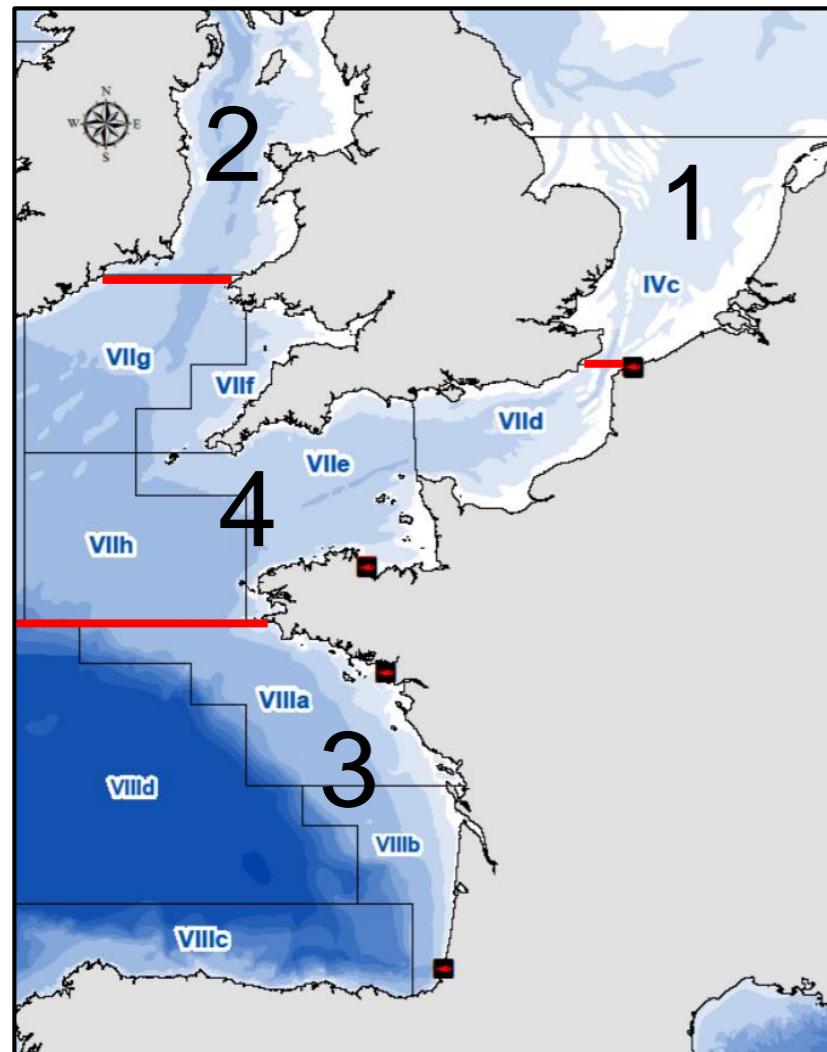
Semester : Winter = 1/10 to 31/03 ; Summer = 1/04 to 30/09

Trimester : Winter = 1/01 to 31/03 ; Spring = 1/04 to 30/06

Summer = 1/07 to 30/09 ; Autumn = 1/10 to 31/12

→ to look at seasonal movements

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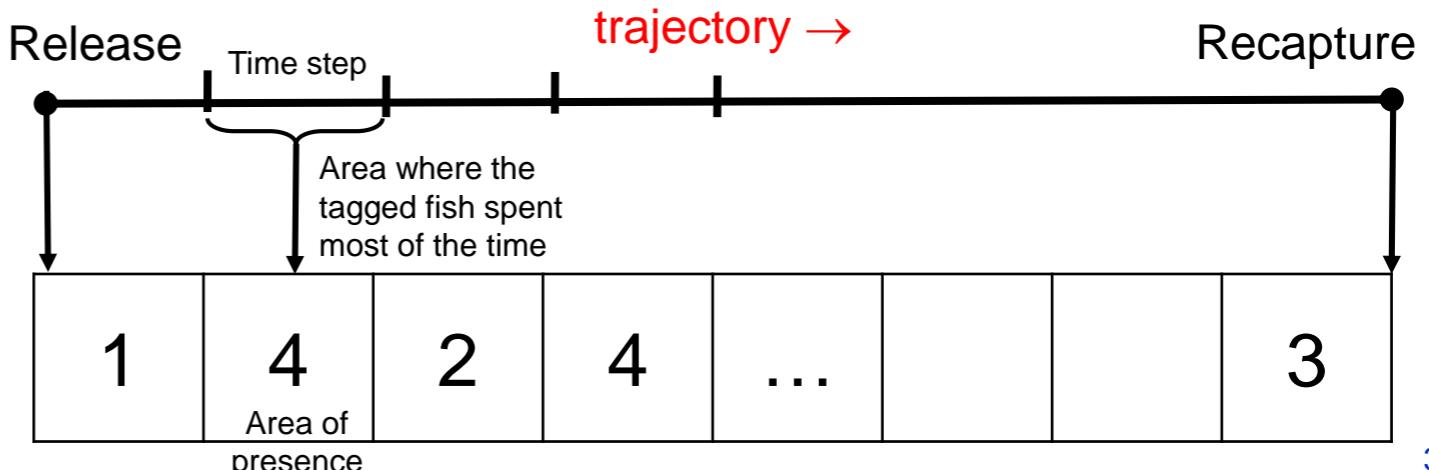
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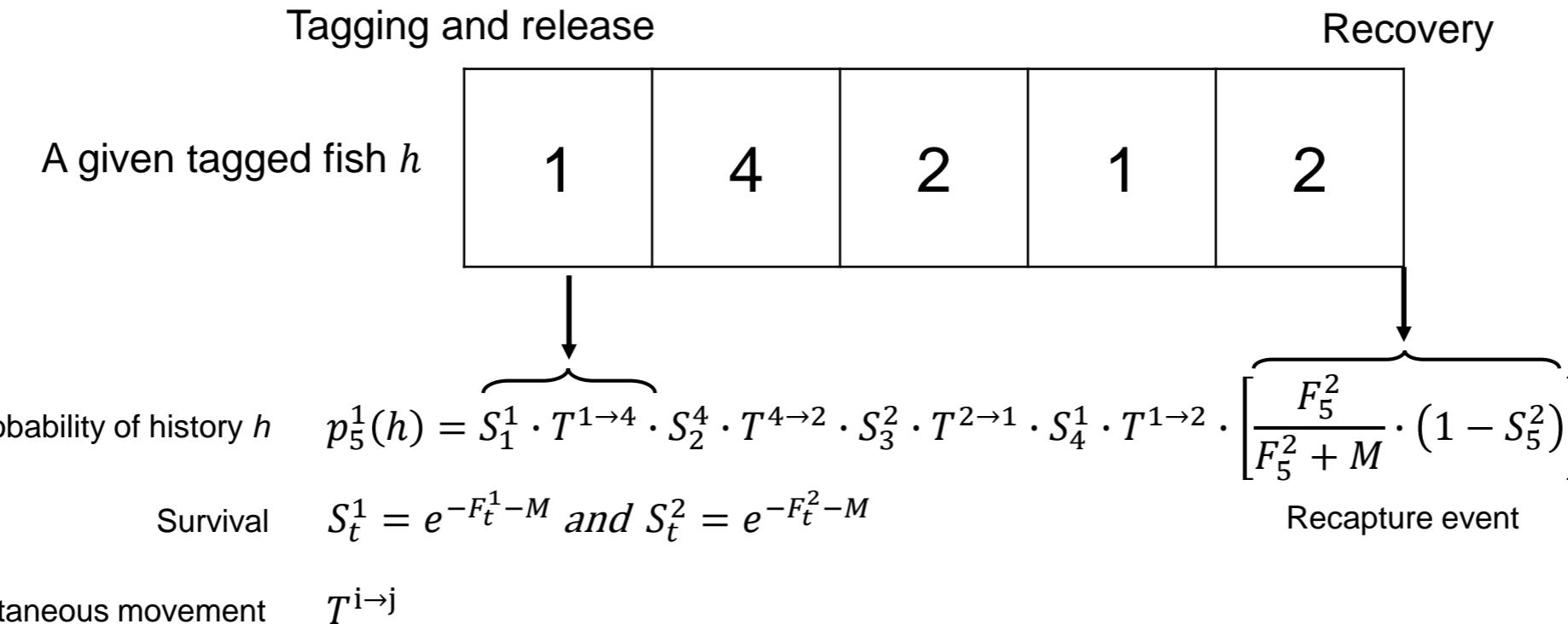
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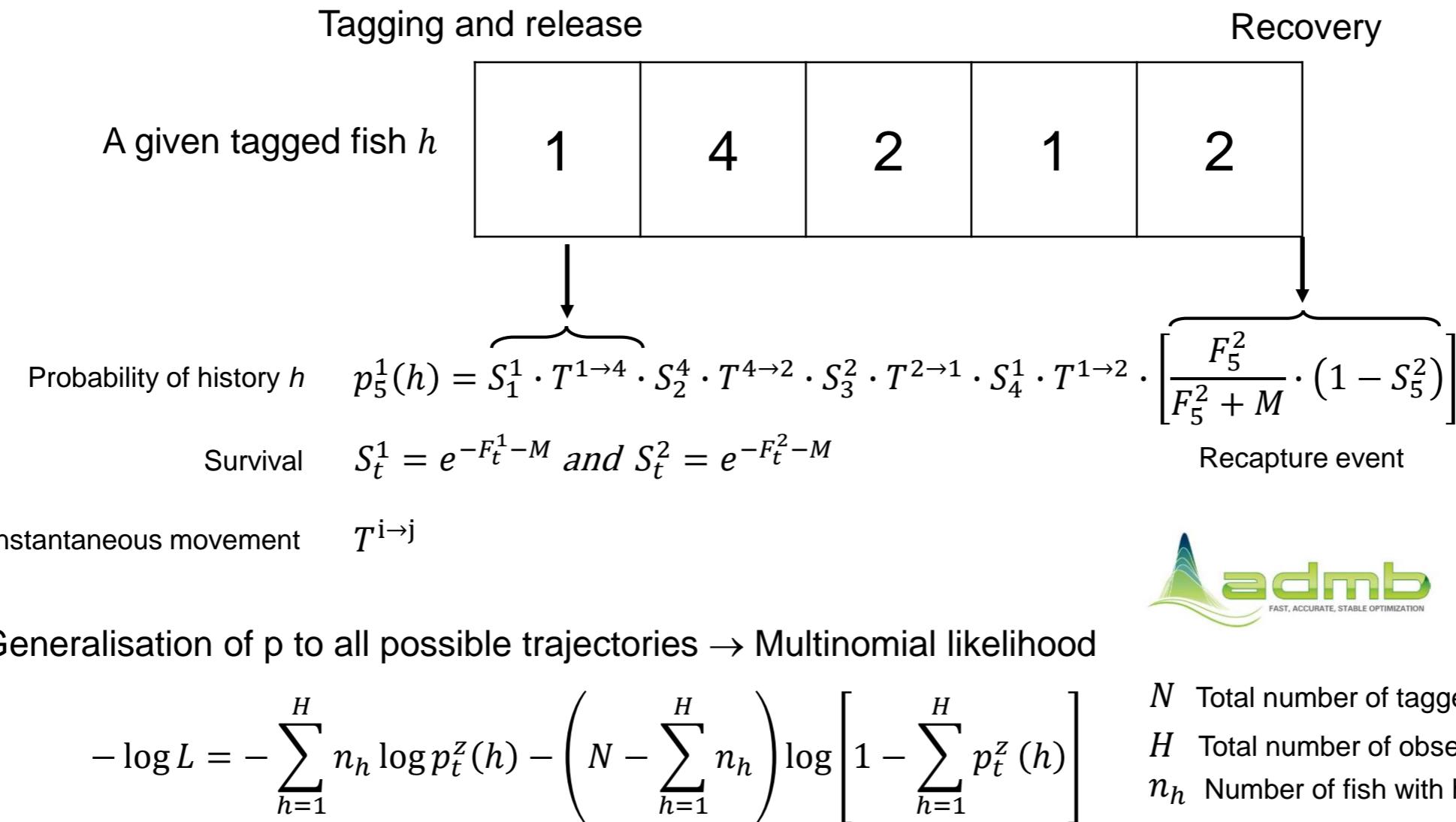
Spatial model of tagged fish: multistate capture-recapture model

Arnason, 1973; Hestbeck et al., 1991; Lebreton et al., 1992; Brownie et al. 1993; Eveson et al. 2012



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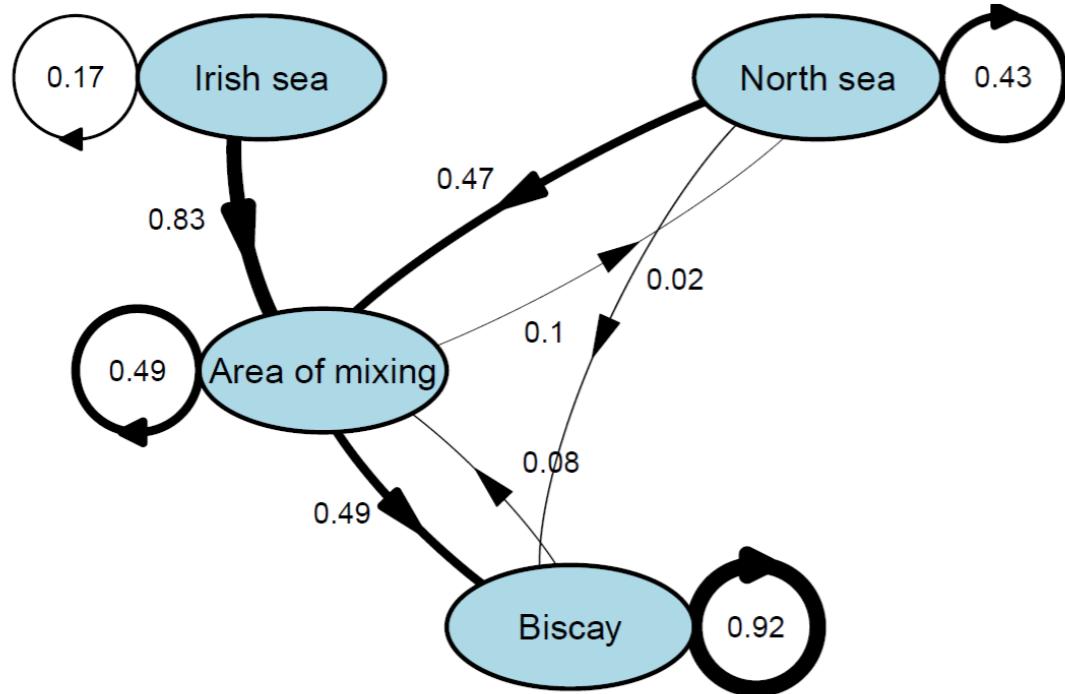


Optimisation with
AD model builder

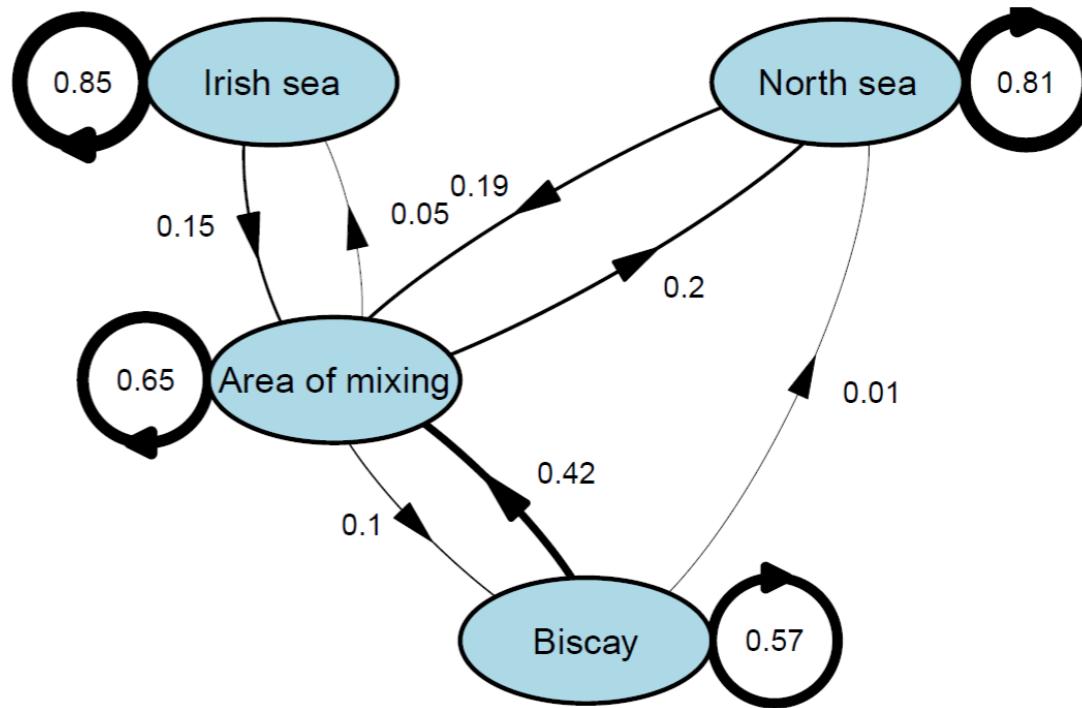
N Total number of tagged fish
 H Total number of observed history
 n_h Number of fish with history h

Results – Movement rates

Movement rates by semester – begining of winter – H2



Movement rates by semester – begining of summer – H2



ICES benchmark workshop february/november 2024 will use those estimates.

Parameterisation of a spatialised version of the current population dynamics model used by ICES (Stock Synthesis) and examine several hypothesis on spatial stock structure.

Bayesian approach ?

Perspectives

Upscaling the response at the individual scale to the population scale across space and time

Forecast populations spatial dynamics under different climate and fishing scenarios

Integrating this new knowledge into stock assessment and forecast models to provide reliable scientific advice to achieve an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF)





Thanks for your attention