

Developing Small Pelagic Fish DEB (Dynamic Energy Budget) modules for IBMs in spatial population dynamics studies

Why? How? Issues/Challenges?

Laure Pecquerie



Take-home messages

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- More data types by **designing experimental protocols together**
 - **We can only tackle this problem as a community** (experimenters, fielders and DEB modellers)
- **Otoliths are key** to improve and validate IBMs (...until we find a way to tag these fish) → Otolith data <-> **Otolith model in IBMs**

Why using DEB models in IBMs

- Full life cycle model, no discontinuity, (probably) less parameters
- Growth, Reproduction AND Development as a function of food and temperature conditions
- + other forcing functions and tracers: contaminant, parasites, $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, O_2 , ...
- Individual parameters -> multi-generation simulations, selection, eco-evo processes

Issues / Challenges?

We won't be able to include all the processes we believe are at play

- **Model structure depends on the research question**
Ecotoxicology, Aquaculture, Ecology questions may lead to different models within the same framework
- Spatial population dynamics – bioenergetic module for IBM module – we need the simplest model possible

Do we need :

- Spawning dates according to environmental conditions (seasonal / interannual variability) ?
- Age at which swim bladder is functioning? (vertical migration)
- Digestion processes or constant assimilation efficiency?

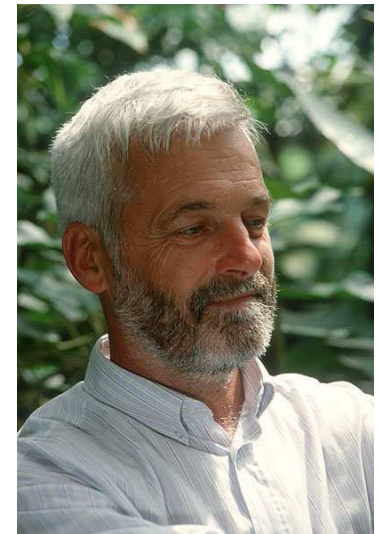
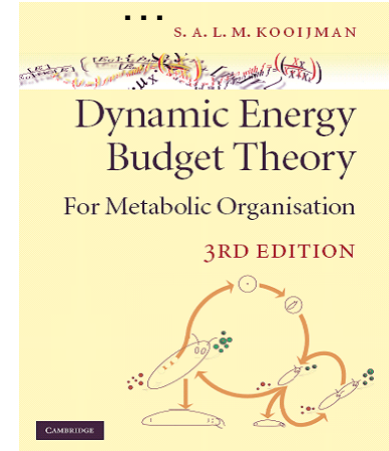
Spatial / time scales of these processes

vs

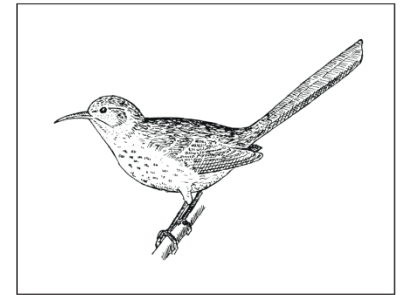
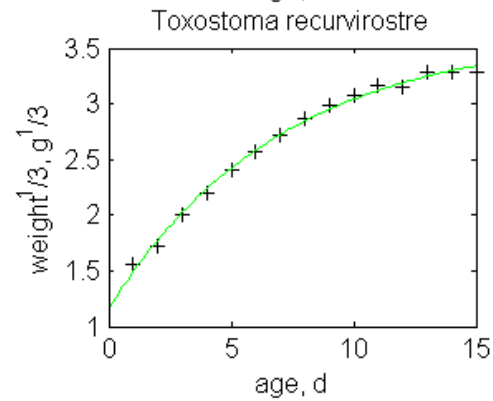
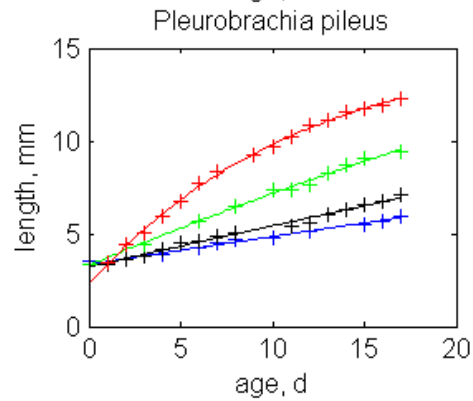
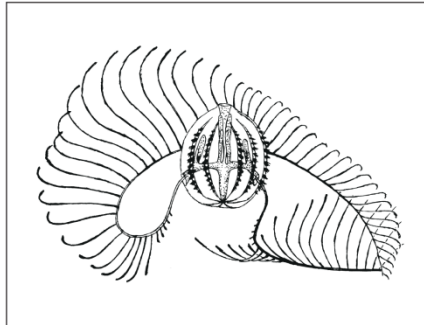
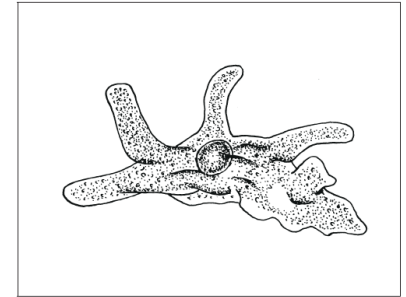
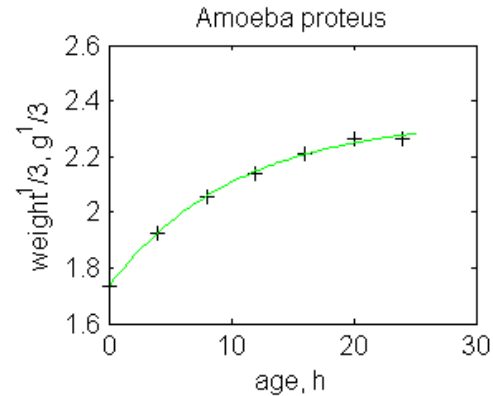
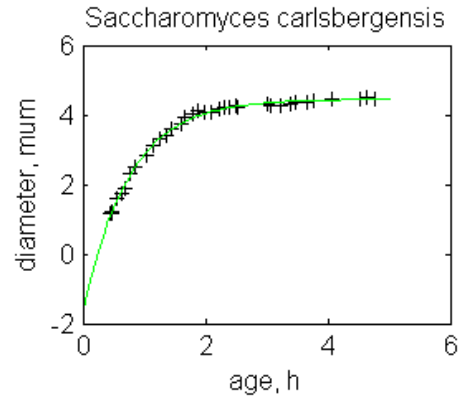
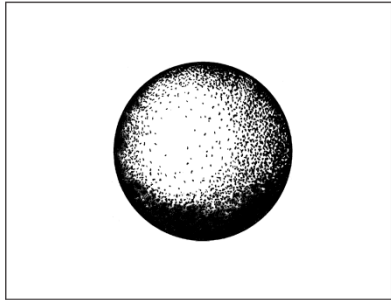
Spatial grid / time step of hydro-biogeochemical models

A bit of history

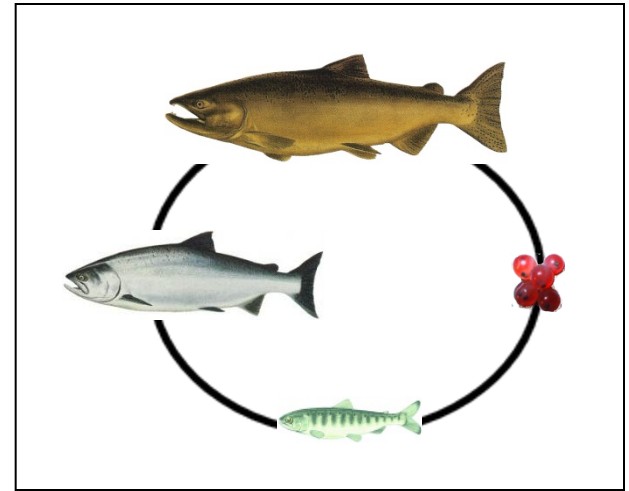
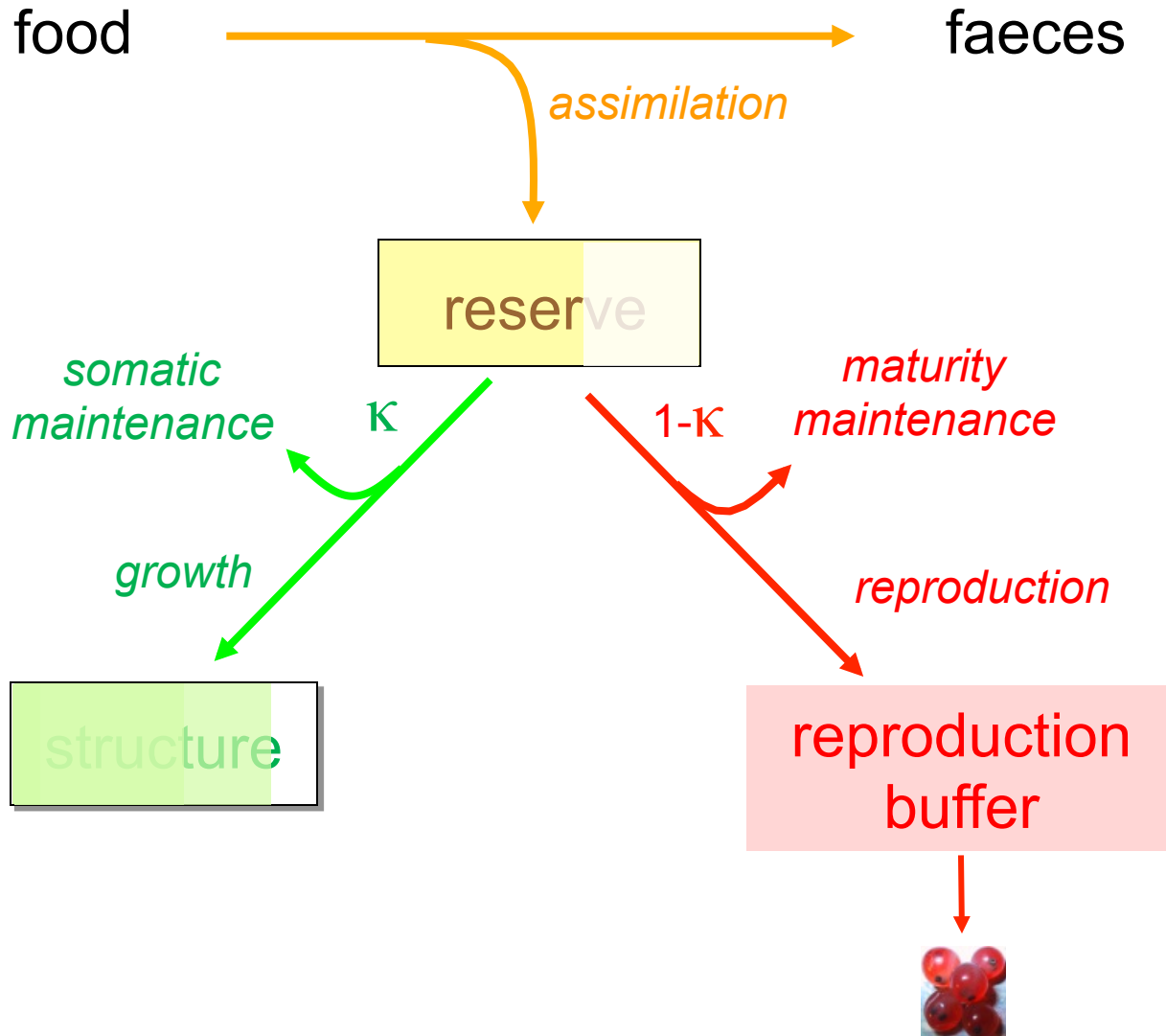
- Bas Kooijman, in 1979
- Two questions :
 - How can we quantify the effect of toxic compounds on *Daphnia* reproduction?
 - Which effect has a small decrease in individual reproduction on the dynamics of the population?



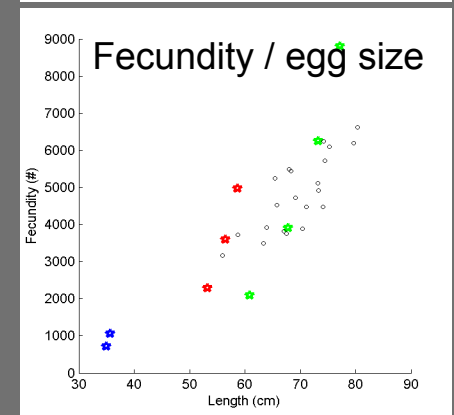
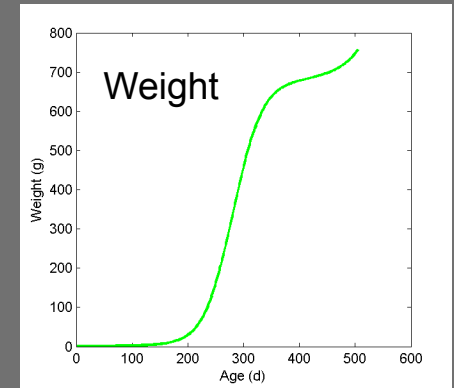
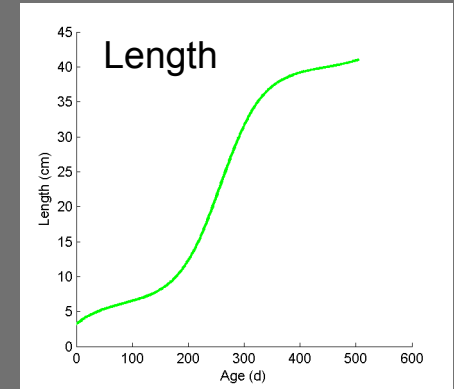
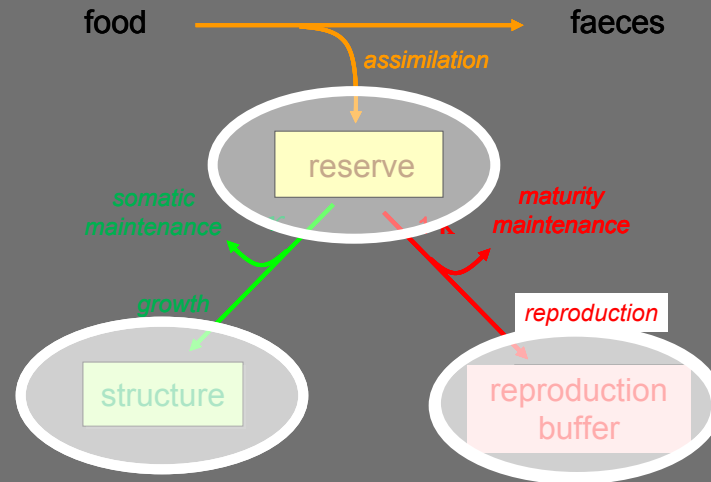
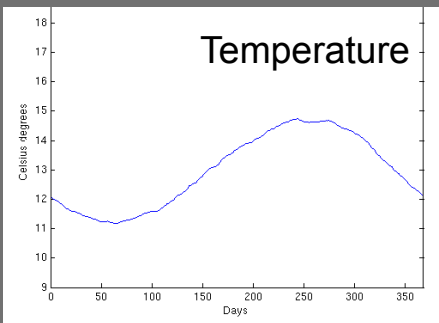
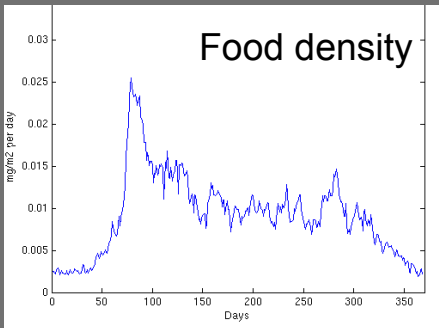
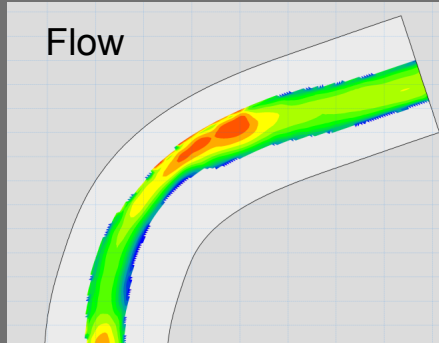
Observations : Asymptotic growth



Life events in a standard DEB model



Model simulations



INPUTS

DEB MODEL

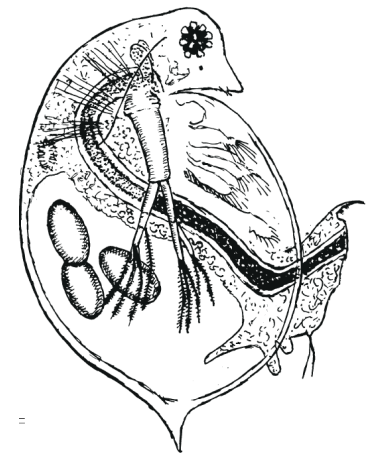
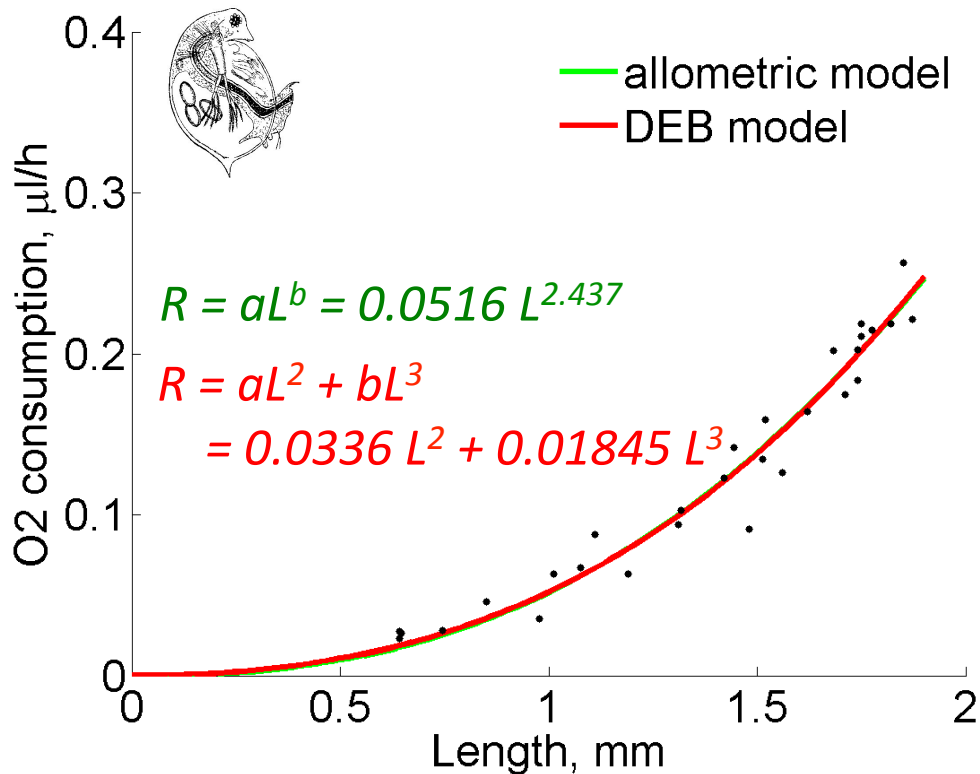
OUTPUTS

Modelling approach

- Oxygen consumption

- Empirical $\rightarrow R = aL^b$

- Theoretical $\rightarrow R = aL^2 + bL^3$ (Kooijman, 2000)



Daphnia pulex
d'après Kooijman (2000)

Issues / Challenges?

- State variables do not correspond to observables/data
- DEB and traditional bioenergetic models have different emphases / processes, thus different data needs for calibration
(but ways to link them)

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REVIEW

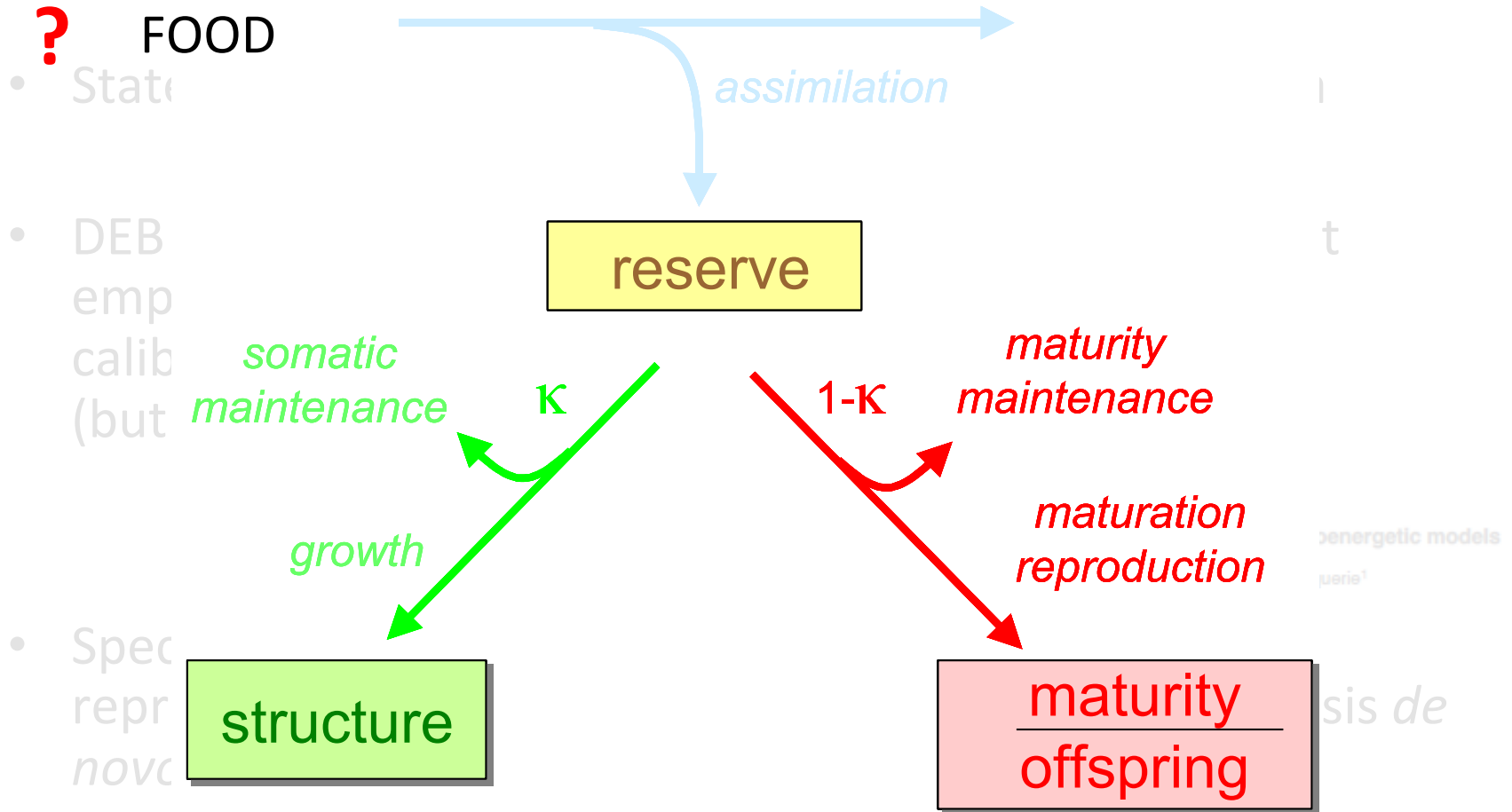
Integrating dynamic energy budget (DEB) theory with traditional bioenergetic models

Roger M. Niabet^{1,*}, Marko Jusup^{2,3}, Tin Klanjčec^{1,2} and Laure Pecquerie¹

- Specific to SPF: we hardly observe feeding and full reproduction investment (batch spawner / vitellogenesis *de novo*)

→ Several parameter sets provide similar fits

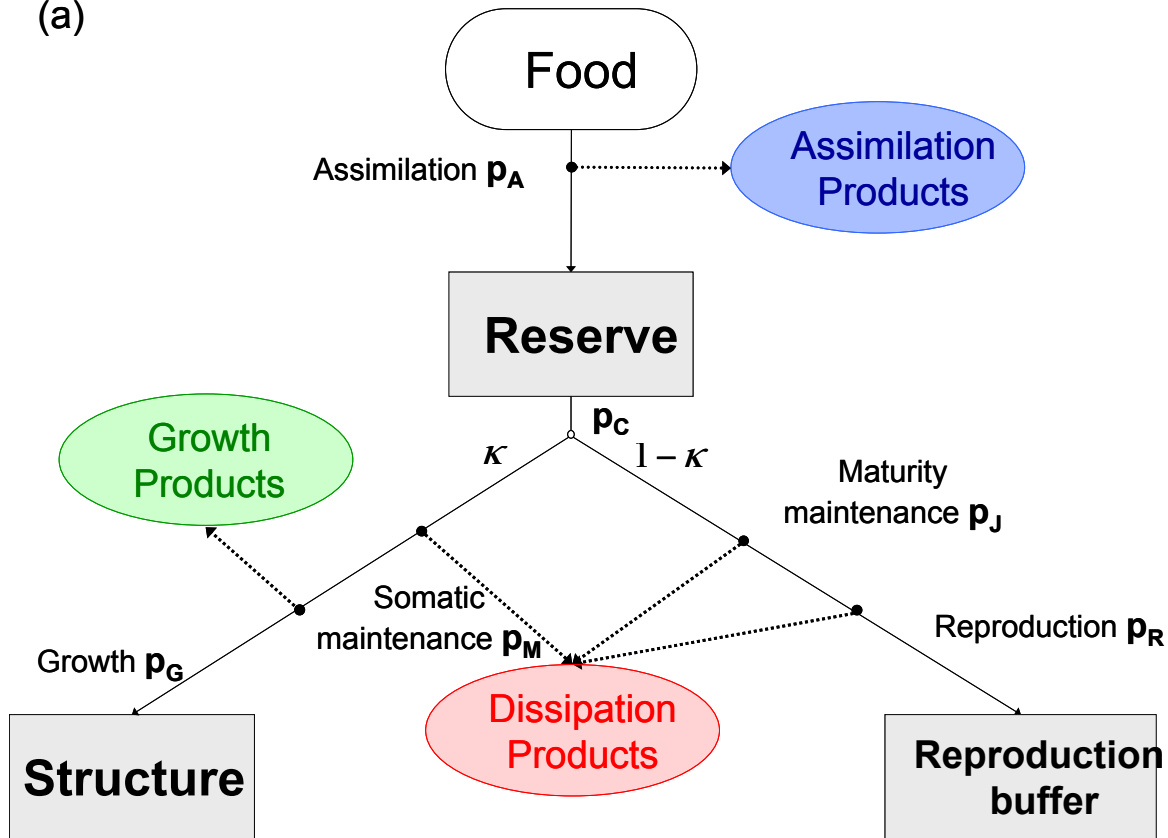
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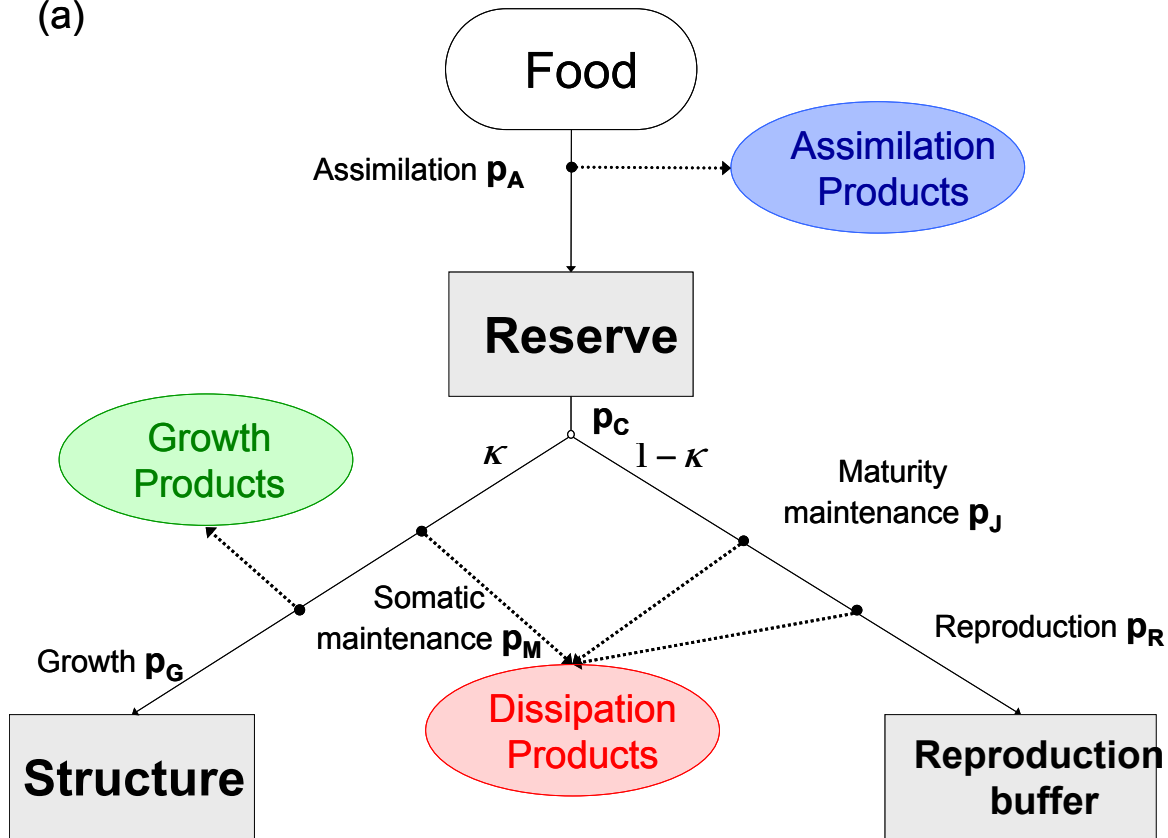
metabolic products in DEB models

(a)

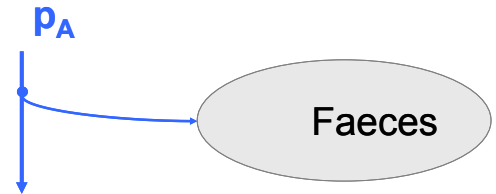


Biocarbonate = metabolic product

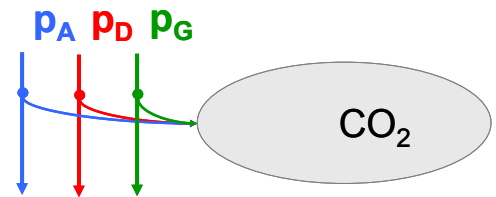
(a)



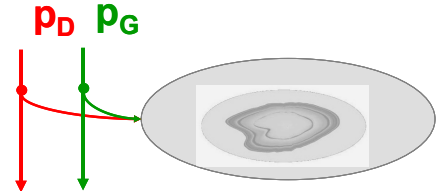
(b)



(c)



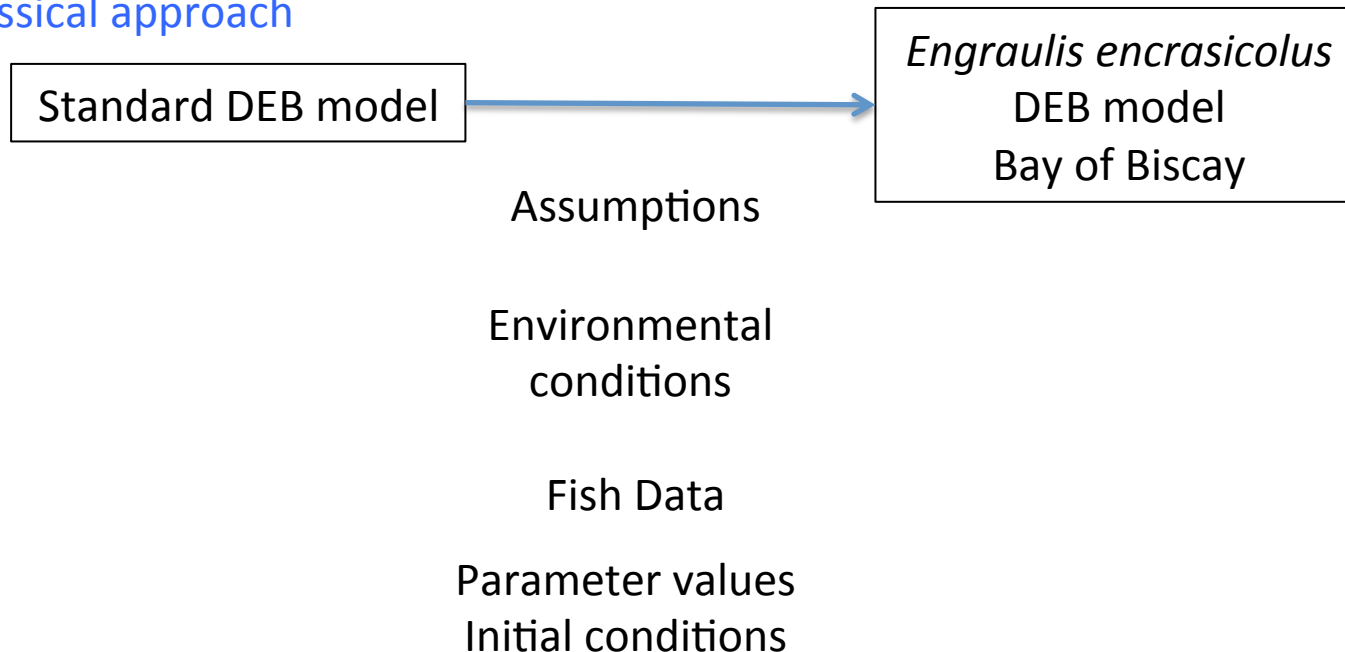
(d)



How to go beyond?

- Taking into account phylogeny in DEB parameter estimation for small pelagic fish will reduce uncertainty in parameter estimates.
- **Multi-species estimation procedure** under development

Classical approach



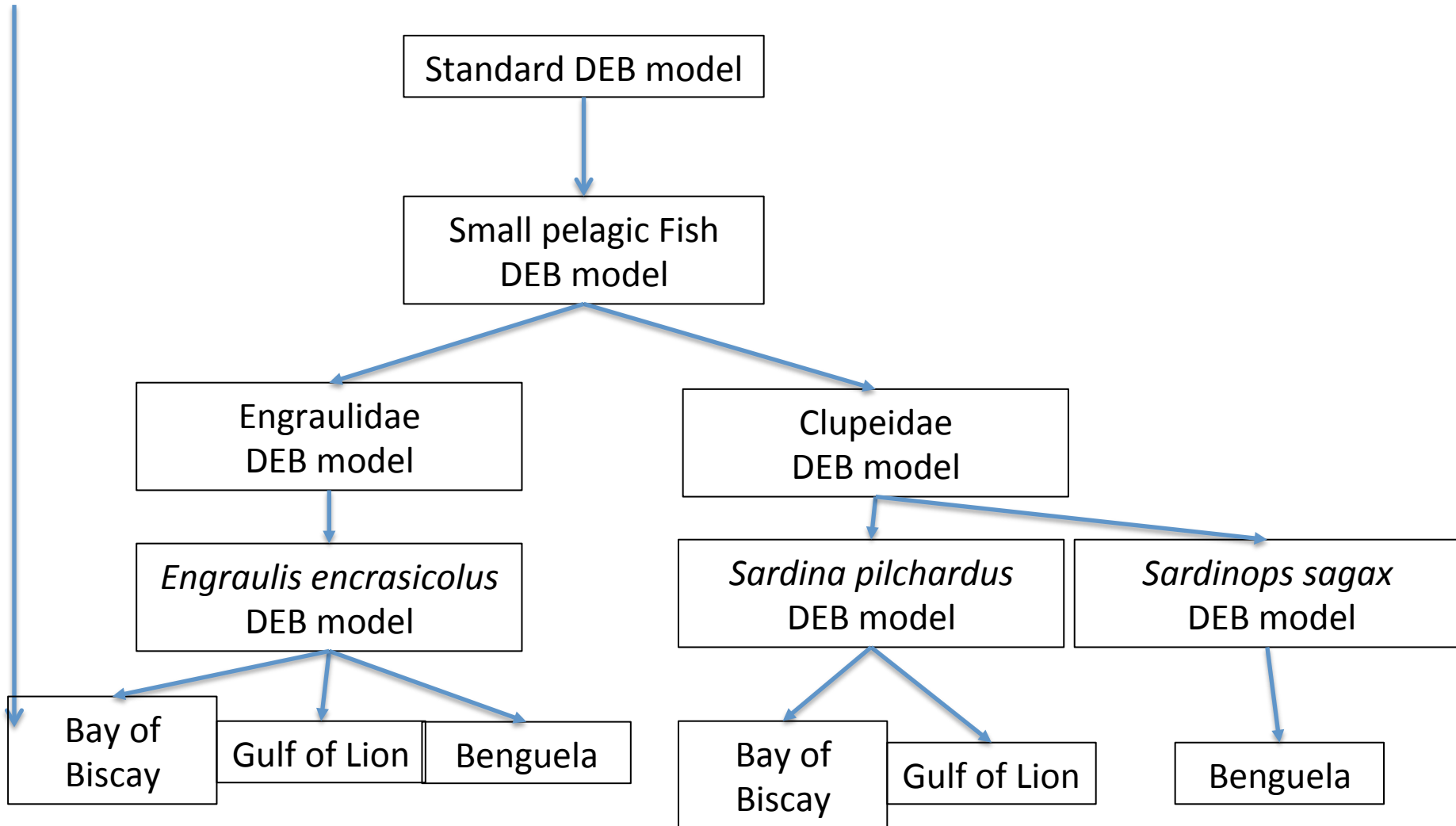
New approach

Assumptions

Environmental
conditions

Parameter
values

Phylogeny



Small pelagic fish entries : 6

CONTEXT	COLLECTION	WIKI				
	notopterus	teatherback				
Arapaimidae	Arapaima gigas	Pirarucu	std	0.095	0.100	2.5
Hiodontidae	Hiodon tergisus	Mooneye	std	0.026	0.033	2
Clupeidae	Sardina pilchardus	European pilchard	abj	0.086	0.091	2.5
Clupeidae	Sardinella aurita	Round sardinella	abj	0.101	0.096	2.5
Clupeidae	Sprattus sprattus	Sprat	abj	0.180	0.311	2.5
Clupeidae	Clupea harengus	Atlantic herring	abj	0.079	0.079	2.7
Clupeidae	Alosa sapidissima	American shad	abj	0.163	0.141	2.5
Engraulidae	Engraulis encrasicolus	European anchovy	abj	0.256	0.351	2.7
Chirocentridae	Chirocentrus dorab	Dorab wolf herring	abj	0.107	0.138	2.5

Atlantic herring entry



CONTEXT

COLLECTION

WIKI

Clupea harengus (Atlantic herring):

Results

Code

Predictions & Data

Model: **abj**

COMPLETE = 2.7

MRE = 0.079

SMSE = 0.079

Zero-variate data

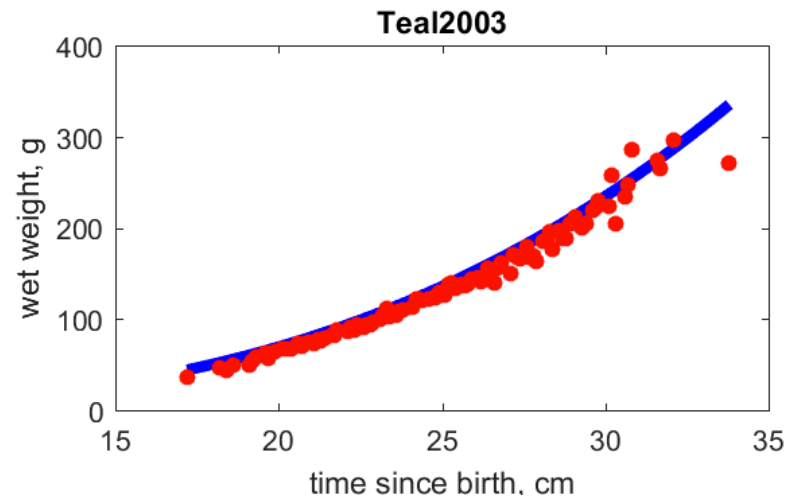
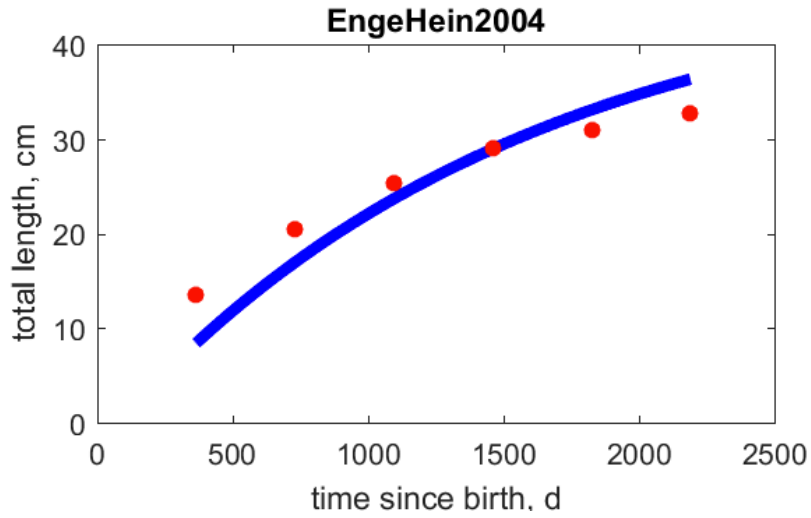
Data	Observed	Predicted	(RE)	Unit	Description	Reference
ab	27	28.55	(0.05726)	d	age at birth	Geff2002
aj	177	172.7	(0.02418)	d	age at metam	Blax1968
ap	1460	1338	(0.08331)	d	age at puberty	EngeHein2004
am	8030	8018	(0.001482)	d	life span	fishbase, Lea1930
Lb	1.1	1.056	(0.03971)	cm	total length at birth	Geff2002
Lp	29	34.15	(0.1775)	cm	total length at puberty	EngeHein2004
Li	45	48.18	(0.07061)	cm	ultimate total length	fishbase, BigeBrad1963
Wi	1050	970.7	(0.07548)	g	ultimate wet weight	fishbase, Koli1990
Ri	54.79	54.65	(0.002694)	#/d	maximum reprod rate	fishbase

Uni-variate data

Dataset	Figure	(RE)	Independent variable	Dependent variable	Reference
tL	see Fig. 1	(0.09636)	time since birth	total length	Teal2003
tL_N	see Fig. 2	(0.1063)	time since birth	total length	EngeHein2004
tW	see Fig. 3	(0.2227)	time since birth	wet weight	Teal2003
LW	see Fig. 4	(0.06919)	time since birth	wet weight	Teal2003

Pseudo data

Atlantic herring entry



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- **Multi-species estimation procedure** under development
- **Modelling otolith growth, opacity, $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ in IBMs**

Why modelling otolith formation?

→ To embrace and take advantage of these multi-factor interactions to improve our interpretation and use of these unique archives

A) Calibration of proxies

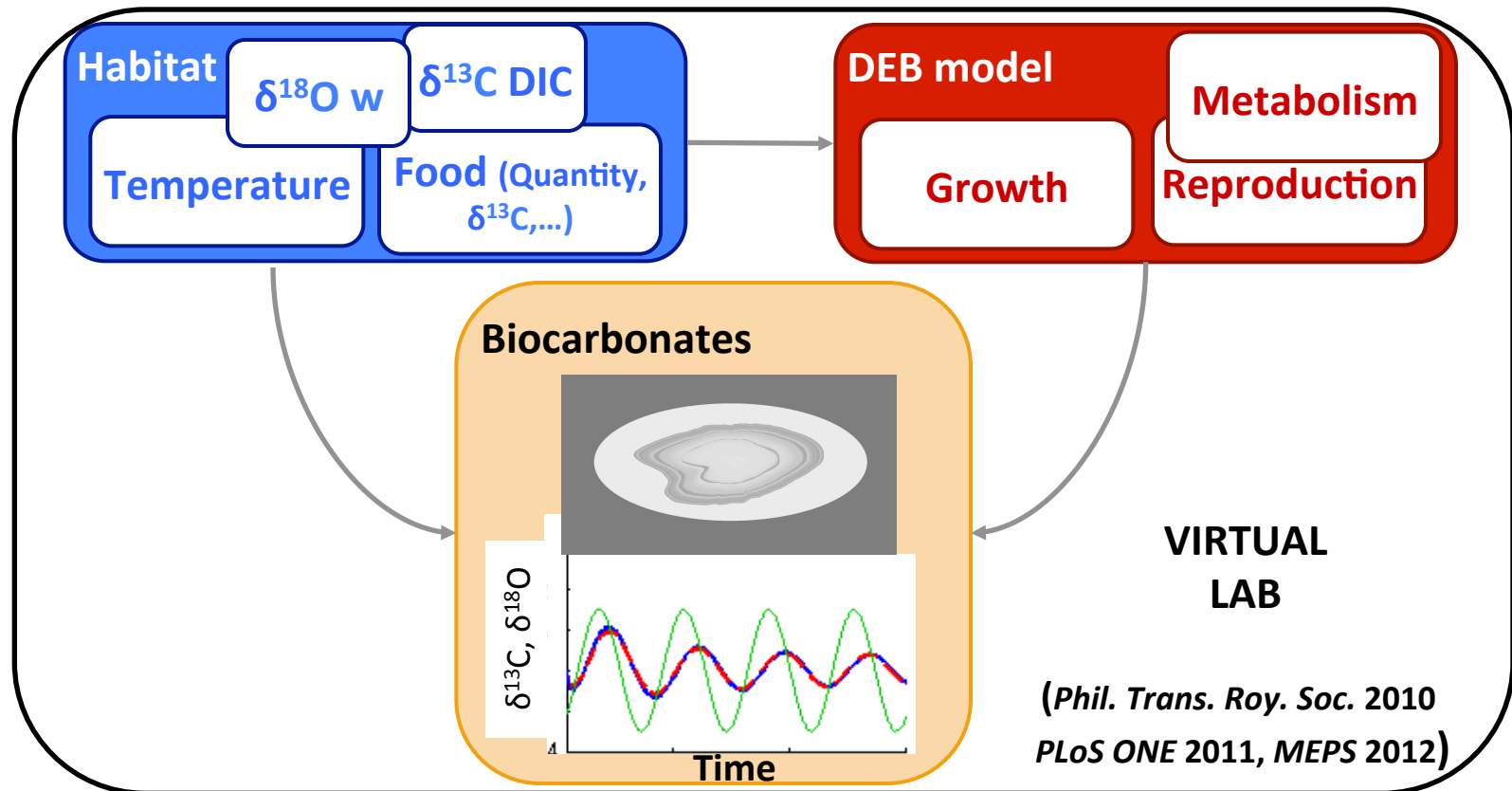
Understand

B) Life history reconstruction

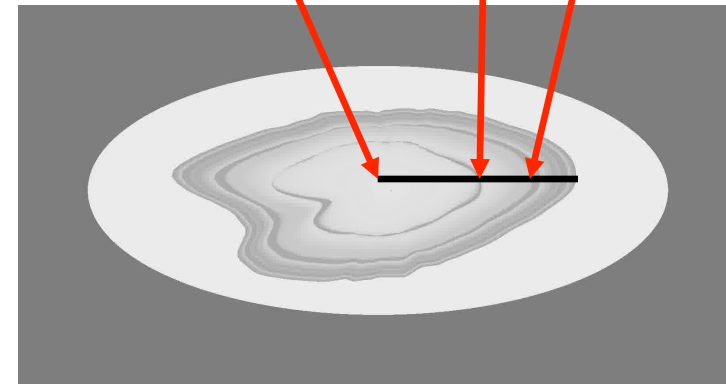
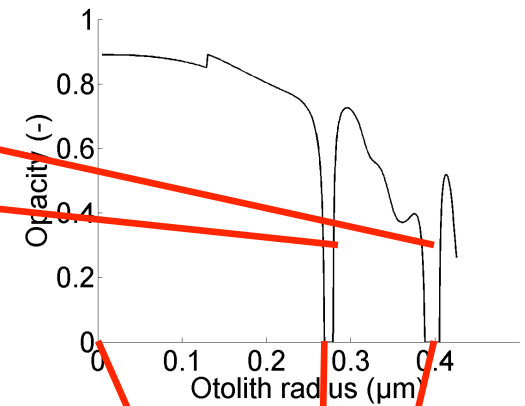
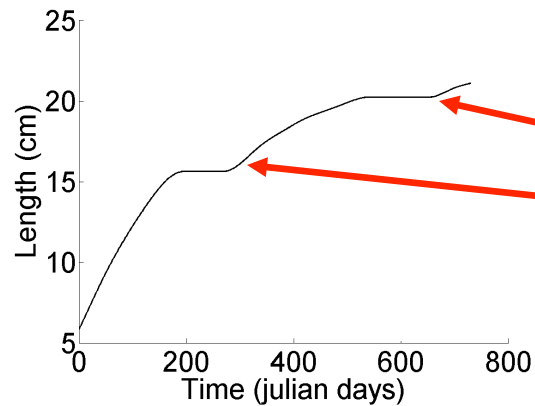
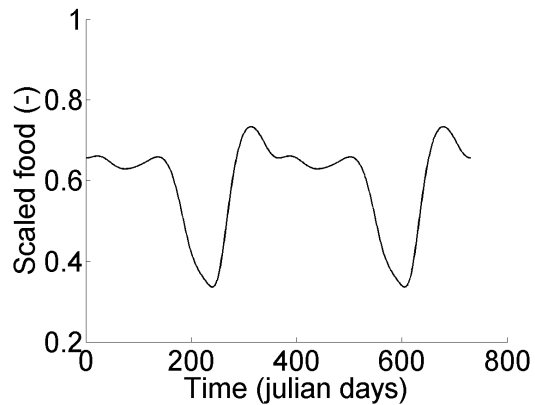
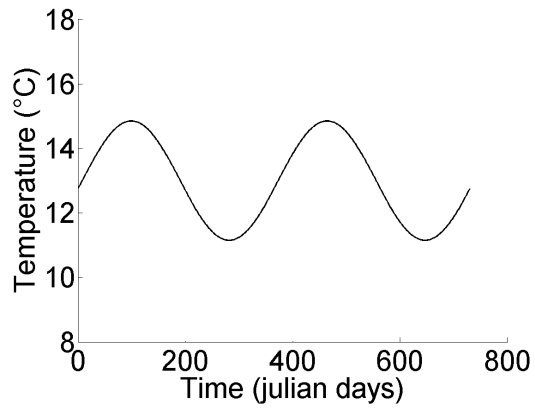
Improve

C) Environmental scenario studies
(2D, 3D models)

Predict



Otolith modeling : individual history



↑
DEB model