

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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- **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?

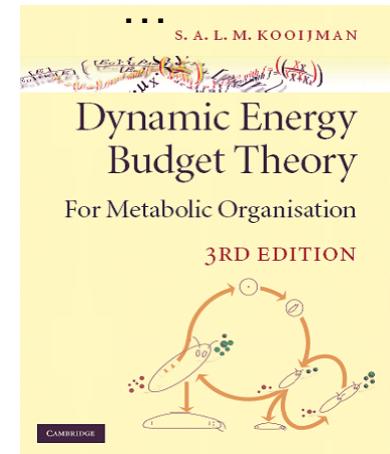
Spatial / time scales of these processes

vs

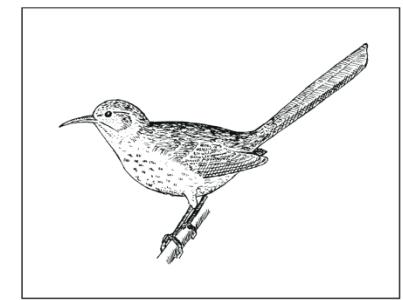
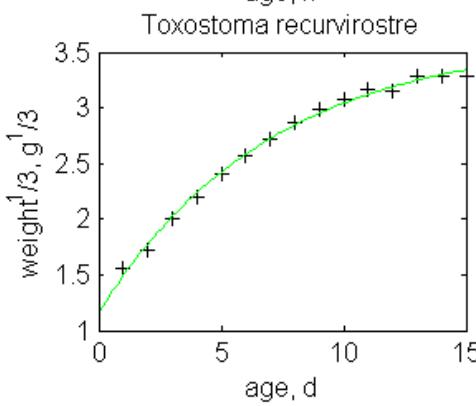
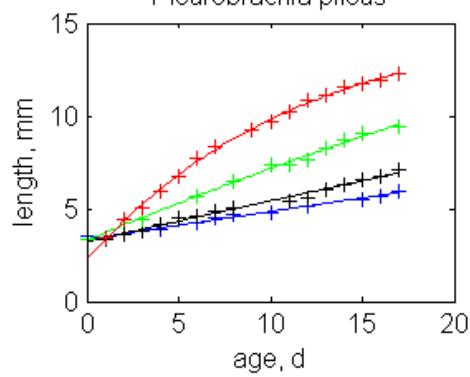
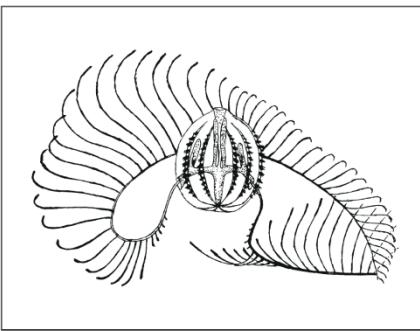
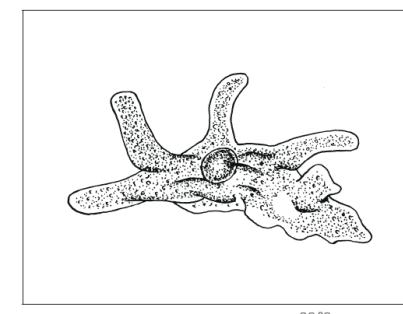
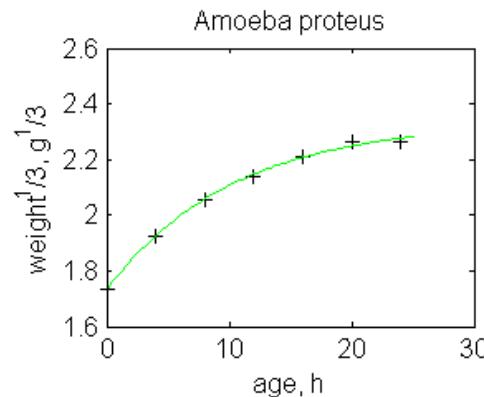
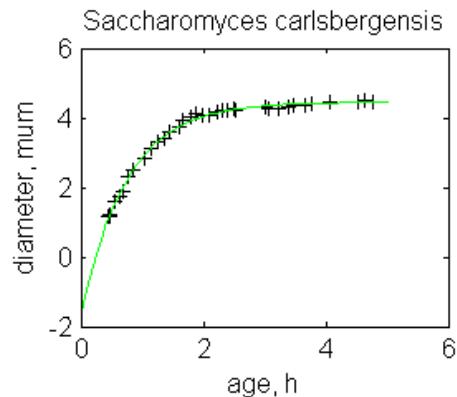
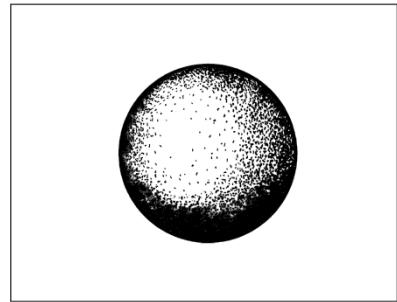
Spatial grid / time step of hydro-biogeochemical models

A bit of history

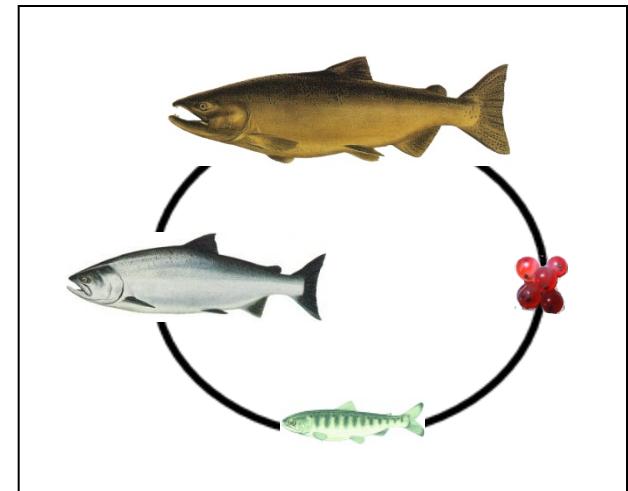
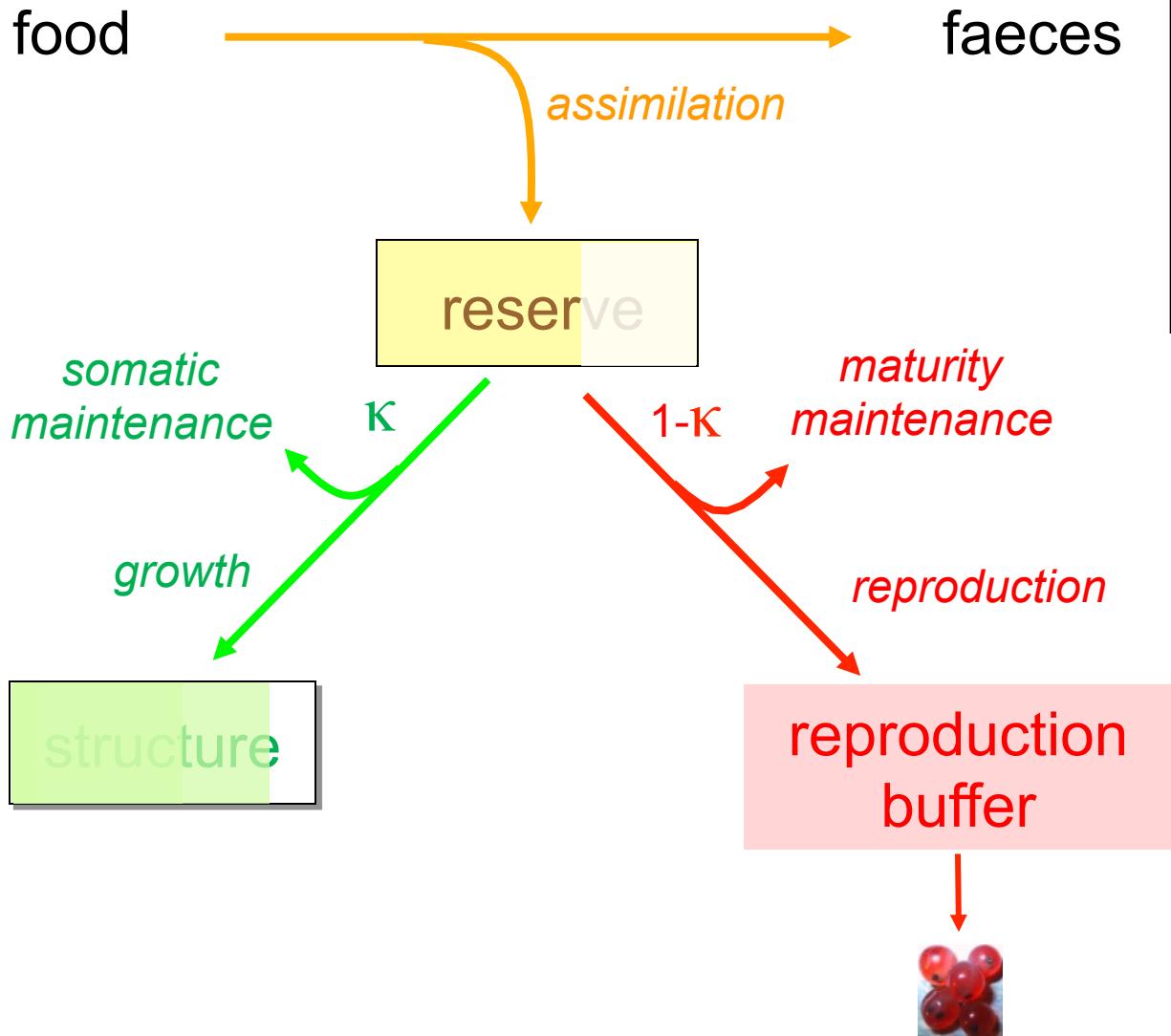
- Bas Kooijman, in 1979
- Two questions :
 - How can we quantify the effect of toxic compounds on Daphnia reproduction?
 - Which effect has a small decrease in individual reproduction on the dynamics of the population?



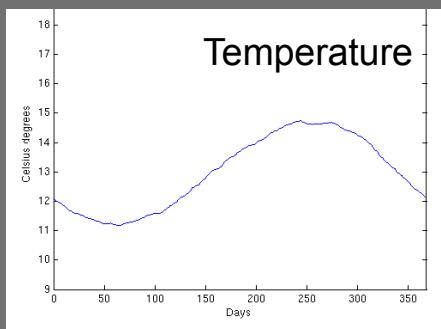
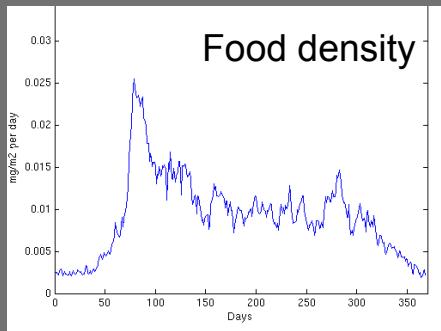
Observations : Asymptotic growth



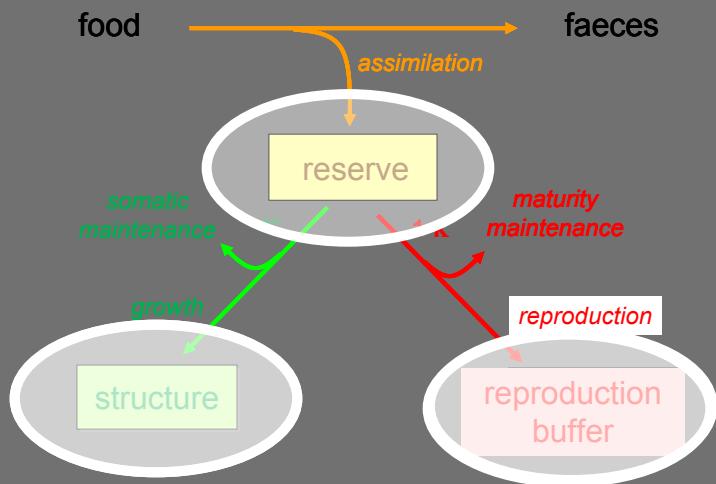
Life events in a standard DEB model



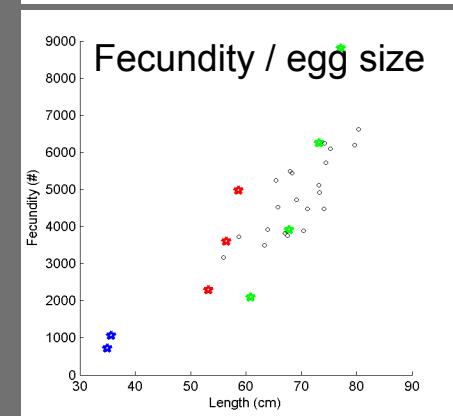
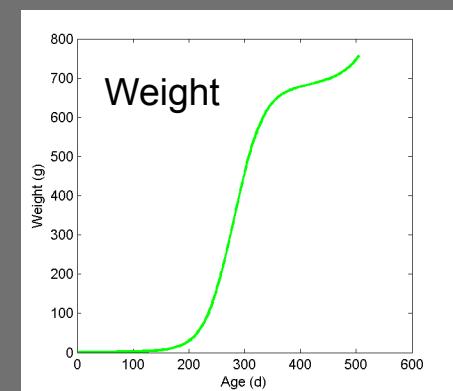
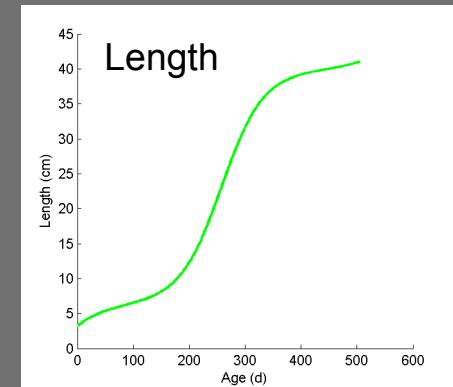
Model simulations



INPUTS



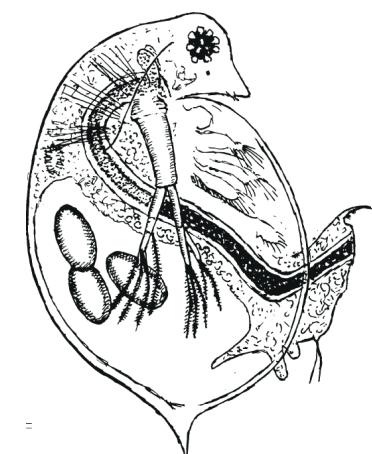
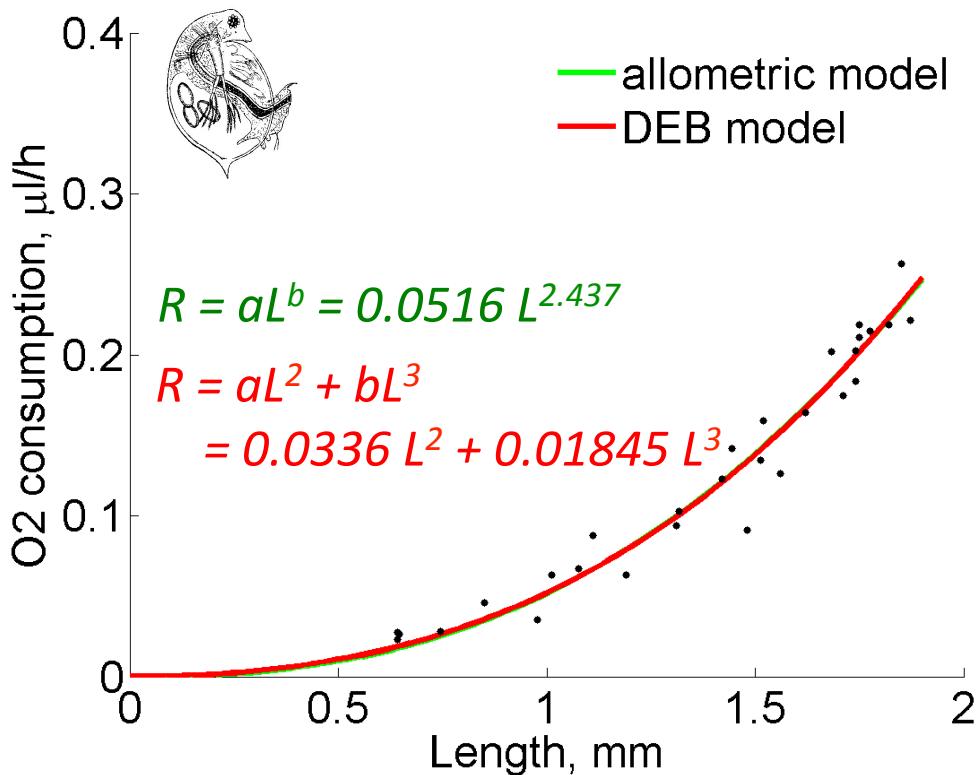
DEB MODEL



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. Niabit^{1,*}, Marko Jueup^{2,3}, Tin Klanjacek^{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

Issues / Challenges?

FOOD

• State

• DEB
emp
calib
(but

• Spec
repr
novc

somatic
maintenance

growth

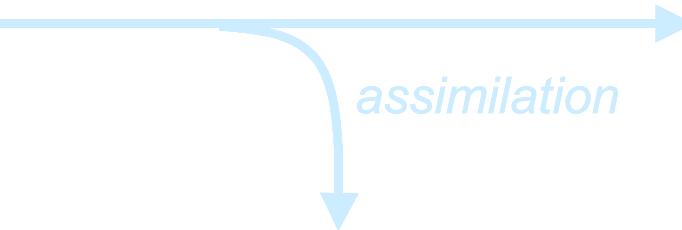
structure

reserve

maturity
maintenance

maturation
reproduction

maturity
offspring



κ

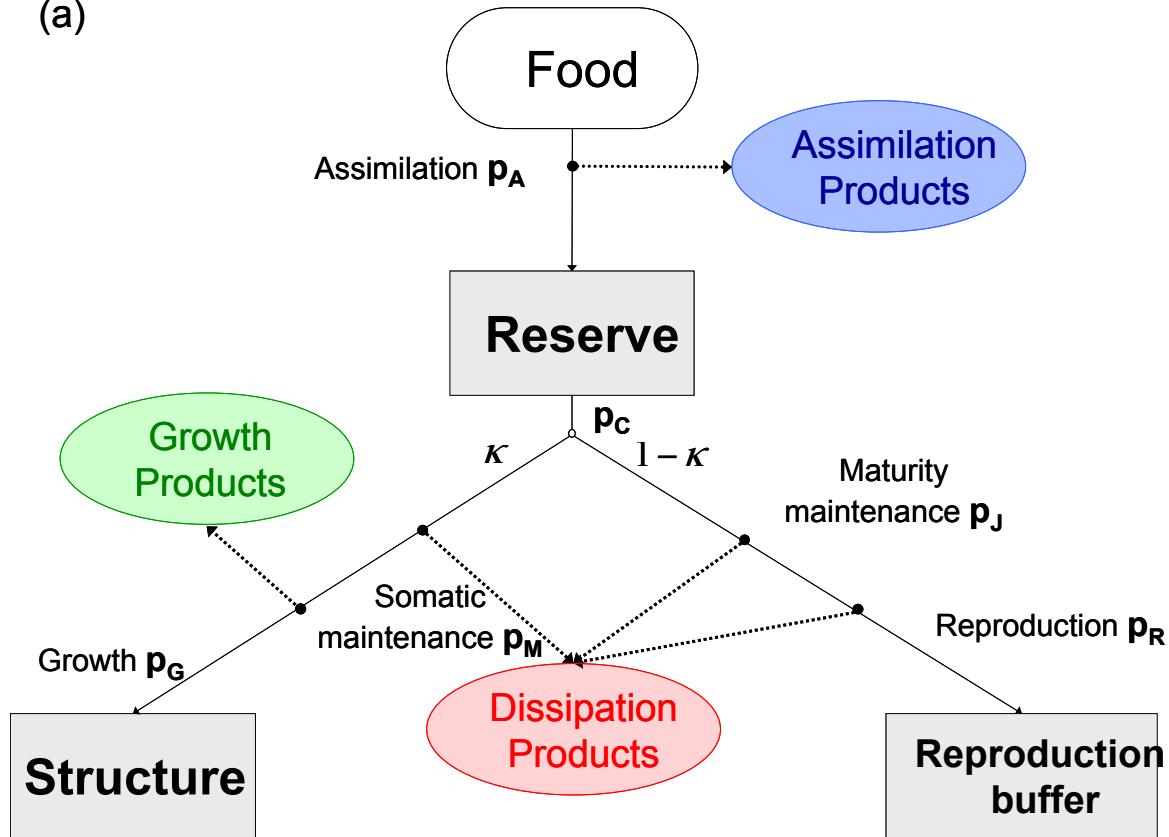
$1-\kappa$

?

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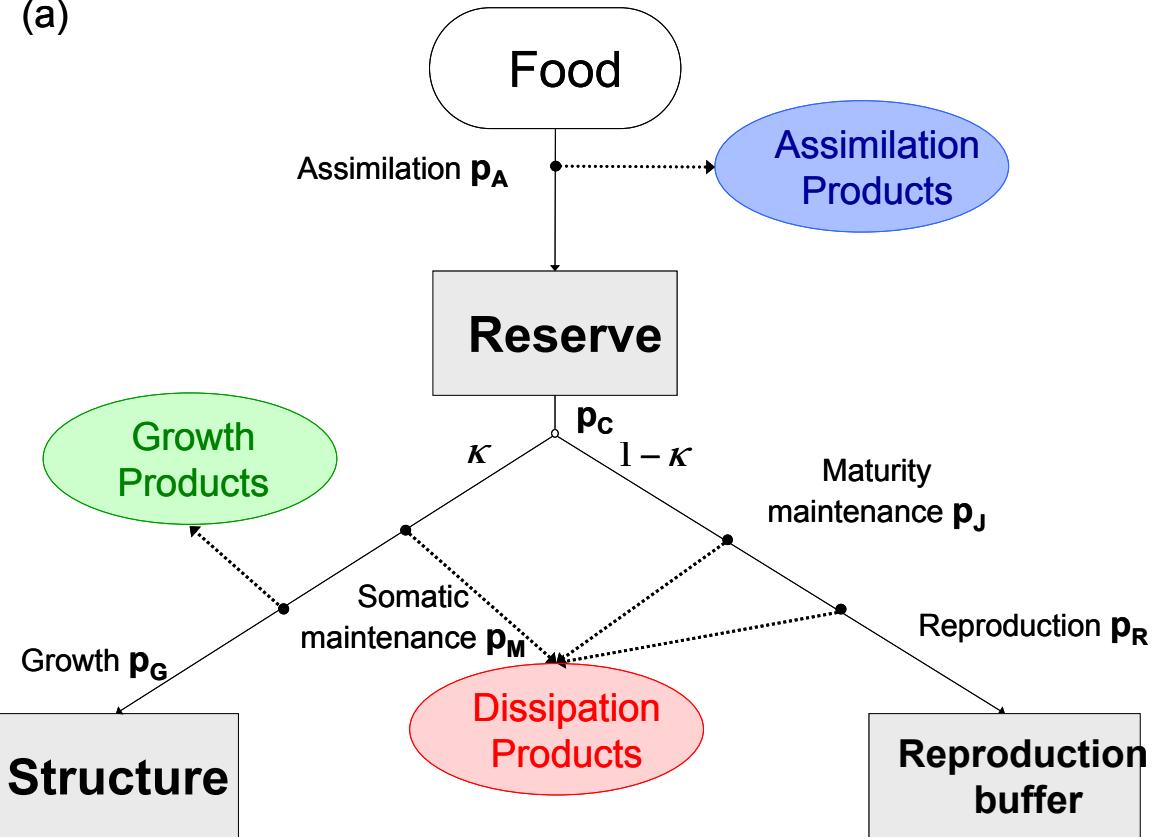
metabolic products in DEB models

(a)

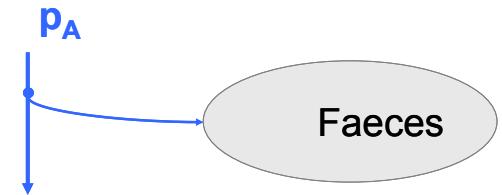


Biocarbonate = metabolic product

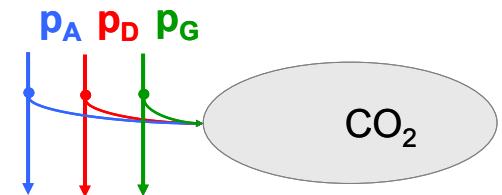
(a)



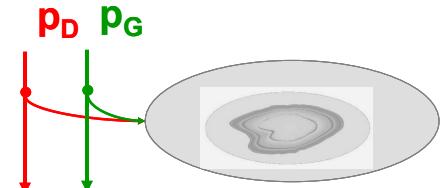
(b)



(c)



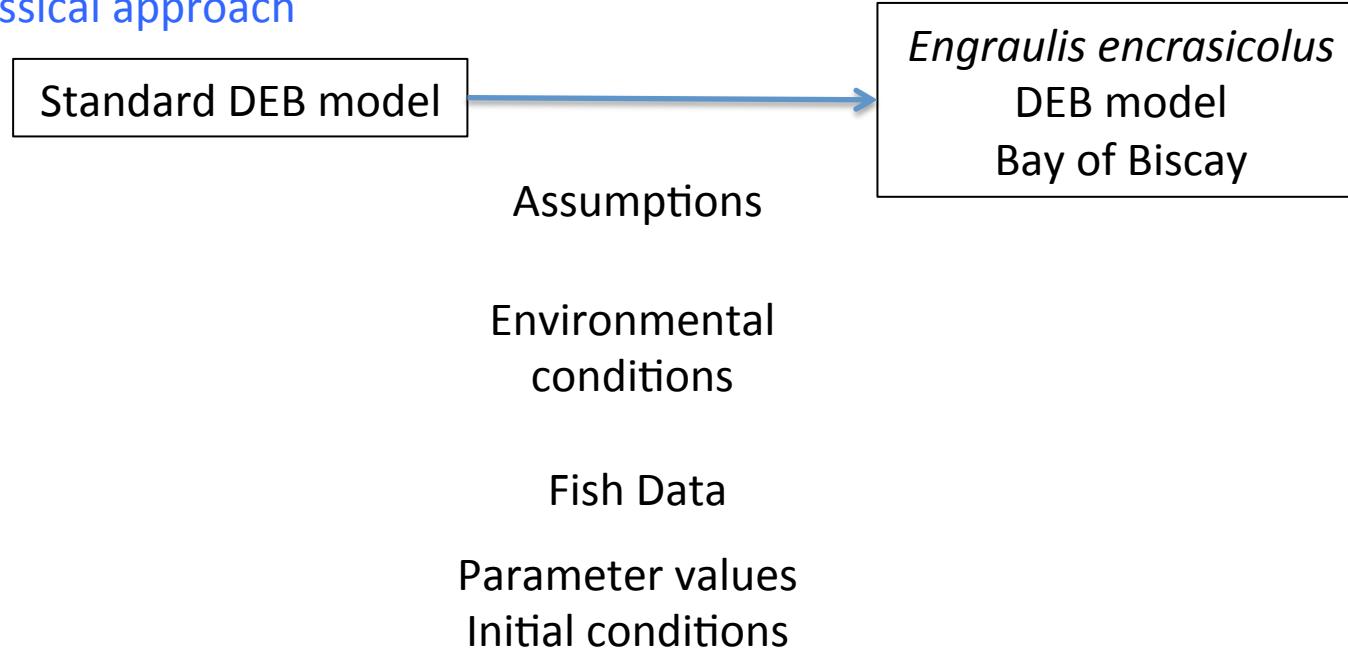
(d)



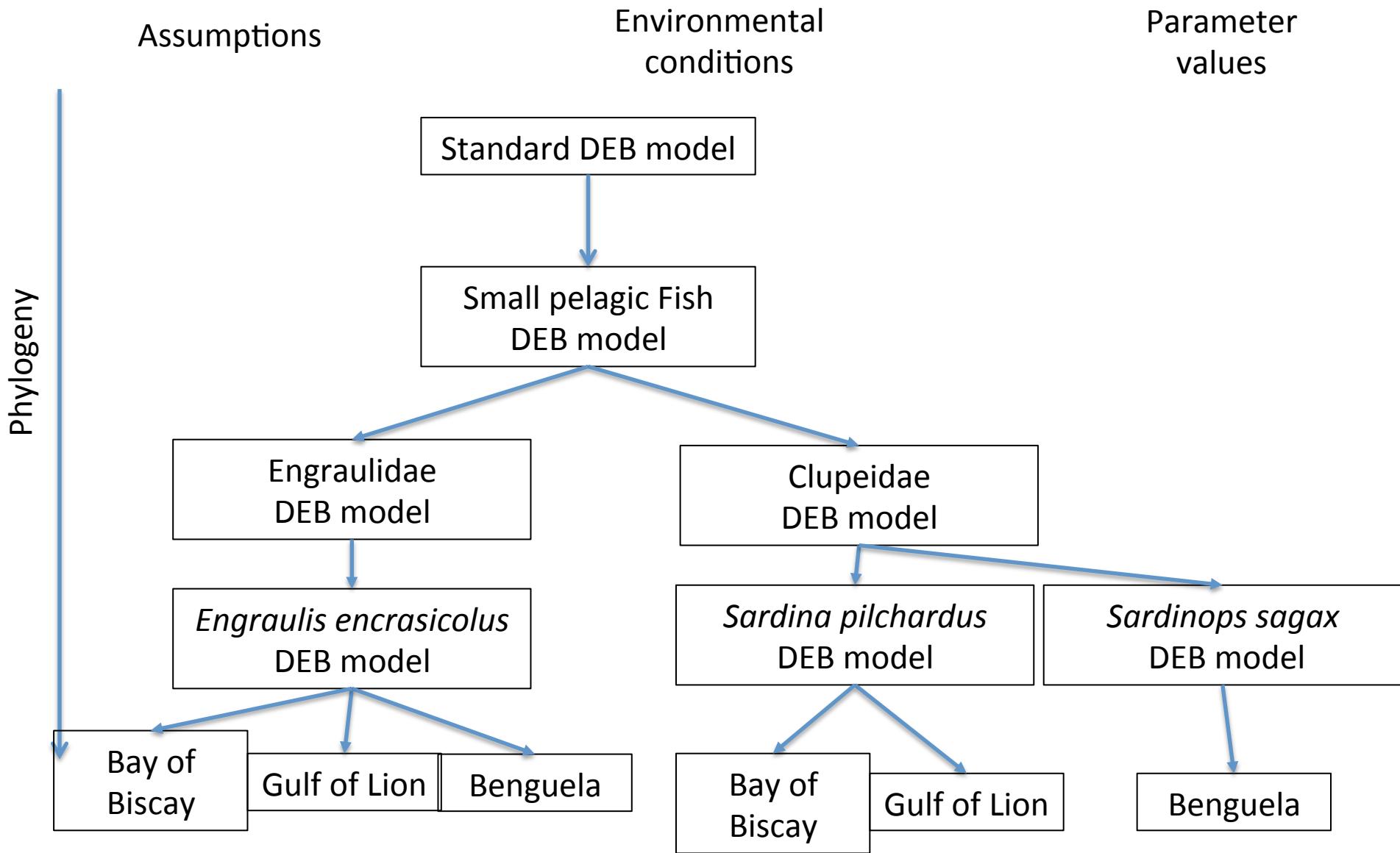
How to go beyond?

- 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



Amp Collection : currently 600 entries

Species list: taxonomic view

phylum	class	order	family	species	common name	type	MRE	SMSE	complete	data
Porifera	Demospongidae	Haplosclerida	Chalinidae	<i>Halictora eculata</i>	Mermaid's glove	std	0.022	0.039	2.0	am Web Wsp Rl H-Ww
Cnidaria	Cubozoa	Chiroptida	Chiroptidae	<i>Chironex fleckeri</i>	Sea wasp	abj	0.152	0.262	2	ab Lb Lp U Wl Rl H-L
Cnidaria	Hydrozoa	Anthomedusae	Hydridae	<i>Hydra viridissima</i>	Green hydra	sf	0.069	0.083	2.5	ab ap Vb Vp Vl Rl H-V H-N
Cnidaria	Siphonophorae	Serraeconesae	Pelagiidae	<i>Peragia noctiluca</i>	Mauve stinger	abj	0.230	0.304	3	lo Lb Lp ap am Li Wdl Rl RQ L-Ww L-Wd L-WN L-WC L-Ww LR L-V L-R L-R Ww-R
Ctenophora	Tentaculata	Lobata	Bolopidae	<i>Mnemiopsis leidy</i>	Sea walnut	abj	0.203	0.256	3	ab ap am Lb U Lp Li Wd0 Wdl Rl H-N
Ctenophora	Tentaculata	Lobata	Bolopidae	<i>Bolinopsis mikado</i>	Japanese comb jelly	abj	0.220	0.243	2.5	am Lb Lj Lp Li Wd0 Wn0 Wsp Wdl Rl L-Wd L-Ww Wd-JN T-R
Ctenophora	Tentaculata	Cydippida	Mertensidae	<i>Callianira antarctica</i>	Antarctic comb jelly	abj	0.326	0.490	1	U Wdl L-Wd L-WC L-WN Wd-JO Ws-JN
Ctenophora	Tentaculata	Cydippida	Pleurobrachidae	<i>Pleurobrachia pilea</i>	Sea gooseberry	abj	0.139	0.174	3	ab am Lb Lp U Wdl Rl RQ H-L T-L F Ww-JD,T
Ctenophora	Tentaculata	Cydippida	Pleurobrachidae	<i>Pleurobrachia bachei</i>	Sea gooseberry	abj	0.183	0.241	5	ab ap Lb Lp U Wd0 Wdl Rl H-X L-N,X L-JD,T L-Wd
Ctenophora	Nuda	Beroidae	Dendidae	<i>Beroe gracilis</i>	Melon comb jelly	abj	0.219	0.262	3	ab ap am Lb U Wdl H-L L-Ww Ww-JD
Ctenophora	Nuda	Beroidae	Dendidae	<i>Beroe ovata</i>	Comb jelly	abj	0.289	0.508	2	lo Lb Lp U Wd0 Wdl Rl Ws-JD Ws-R,X L-Ww H-Ww L-Ww Ww-JD,T
Chaetognatha	Sagittidae	Aphragmophora	Sagittidae	<i>Sagitta hipida</i>	Arrow worm	abj	0.998	0.158	2.5	ah ap am Lb Lp Li Rl JX H-L H-N
Acanthocephala	Archacanthocephala	Moniliformida	Moniliformidae	<i>Moniliformis dubius</i>	Worm	std	0.214	0.208	2	ap am Li Wdl GSI HM_N sM_DNA m_M_RNA
Rottleria	Monogenea	Plomida	Asplanchnidae	<i>Asplanchna gridlei</i>	Rottler	std	0.157	0.142	3.5	Vb >V_f X-ap X-am X-Vg X-VI X-Rl
Rottleria	Monogenea	Plomida	Brachionidae	<i>Brachionus plicatus</i>	Rottler	std	0.288	0.407	2.5	ab ap am Web Wsp Wdl Rl JC JX K
Gastropoda	Gastropoda	Chaetodontida	Chaetodontidae	<i>Aequiaphiona polysticta</i>	Harlequin	std	0.119	0.021	2.3	ab ap am Lb L-J U Wbs Wwl Rl
Patellogastropoda	Turbellaria	Ticidae	Dugesidae	<i>Schmidtea polychaeta</i>	Freshwater flatworm	abj	0.033	0.033	2	ab ap am Lb Lp U Web Wsp Wdl Rl
Brachopoda	Rhynchocoelida	Terebratulida	Terebratulidae	<i>Magellania fragilis</i>	Brachiopod	std	0.037	0.057	1.2	ab ap am Lb Lp U Rl L-Wd H-L
Phoronida	Phoronida	Phoronidae	Phoronidae	<i>Phoronis pallicornis</i>	Horseshoe worm	std	0.065	0.078	1	ab am Lb Lp U Wdl Rl H-L
Bryozoa	Gymnolaemata	Chelostomatida	Flustridae	<i>Flustra foliacea</i>	Broad-winged hornwack	std	0.017	0.022	1.5	ap am Li H-L H-Wd
Annelida	Polychaeta	Scaleida	Capitellidae	<i>Capitella teletia</i>	Worm	std	0.061	0.056	1.5	am U H-L H-N
Annelida	Polychaeta	Capitellida	Arenicola	<i>Arenicola marina</i>	Lugworm	std	0.433	0.453	2.5	ab ap am Lb Lp U Web Wsp Wdl Rl Rb Rb H-Wd
Annelida	Ciliata	Haplodistida	Lumbricidae	<i>Dendrobena veneta</i>	Earth worm	std	0.184	0.305	1.8	ab ap am Lb Lp U Rl L-Wd H-L
Annelida	Ciliata	Haplodistida	Lumbricidae	<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>	Common earthworm	std	0.090	0.073	2.5	ab ap am L Wwb Wsp Wwl H-Ww >N
Annelida	Ciliata	Haplodistida	Lumbricidae	<i>Odontoscolex punctatus</i>	Earthworm	std	0.111	0.104	2.5	ab ap am U Wws Wsp Wwl H-Ww >N
Annelida	Ciliata	Haplodistida	Lumbricidae	<i>Aporrectodes longa</i>	Black-headed worm	std	0.089	0.076	2.5	ab ap am U Wws Wsp Wwl H-Ww >N
Annelida	Ciliata	Haplodistida	Lumbricidae	<i>Electaria felixa</i>	Redworm	std	0.148	0.153	2.5	ab ap am Lb Lp U Wbs Wsp Wdl Rl Rb H-Ww
Mollusca	Polyplacophora	Neolitophida	Ischnochitonidae	<i>Leptochiton chilensis</i>	Common chiton	abj	0.042	0.044	2.8	ap am Lp U Ws,J Ws,L Rl >L
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Venerida	Candidae	<i>Ceratoderma edule</i>	Common cockle	abj	0.045	0.054	2.5	ab ap am Lb Lp U Wsp Wdl Rb Rb
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Venerida	Candidae	<i>Ceratoderma glaucum</i>	Lagoon cockle	abj	0.020	0.024	2.5	ab ap am Lb Lp U Wsp Wdl Rb Rb >L
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Myida	Myidae	<i>Mya arenaria</i>	Soft-shell clam	abj	0.346	0.256	2.8	ab ap am Lb Lp U Wsp Wdl Rb Rb >L L-Ww H-Wd H-WdR
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Venerida	Tellinidae	<i>Macoma balthica</i>	Baltic mactan	abj	0.172	0.274	2.2	ab ap am Lb Lp U Wsp Wdl Rb Rb >L >L
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Venerida	Solenidae	<i>Ensis directus</i>	Atlantic jackknife clam	abj	0.242	0.256	3.5	ab ap am Lb Lj Lp Li Wds Wdl GSI Fm H-L L-Ww L-F L-JO
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Venerida	Ruditapes	<i>Ruditapes philippinarum</i>	Manila clam	abj	0.117	0.117	2.2	ab ap am Lb Lp U Web Wsp Wdl Wdl Rl >L
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Unionida	Echyrididae	<i>New Zealand freshwater mussel</i>	abj	0.015	0.021	2.3	am Lp U Web Ws,L Rl >L	
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Unionida	Unionidae	<i>Anadonta cygnea</i>	Swan mussel	abj	0.082	0.095	2	ap am L Web Rl H-L L-Ww L-Wd
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Unionida	Hyridae	<i>Wetmorella canaliculata</i>	Freshwater mussel	abj	0.048	0.050	2	ap am Lp U Wbs Wsp Wdl Rl >L
Mollusca	Bivalvia	Venerida	Arctidae	<i>Arctica islandica</i>	Ocean quahog	abj	0.146	0.130	2.5	ab ap am Lb Lj Lp Li Wds Rl >L L-W

http://www.bio.vu.nl/thb/deb/deblab/add_my_pet/species_list.html

Small pelagic fish entries : 6

CONTEXT	COLLECTION	WIKI					
	notopterus	teatnerback					
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

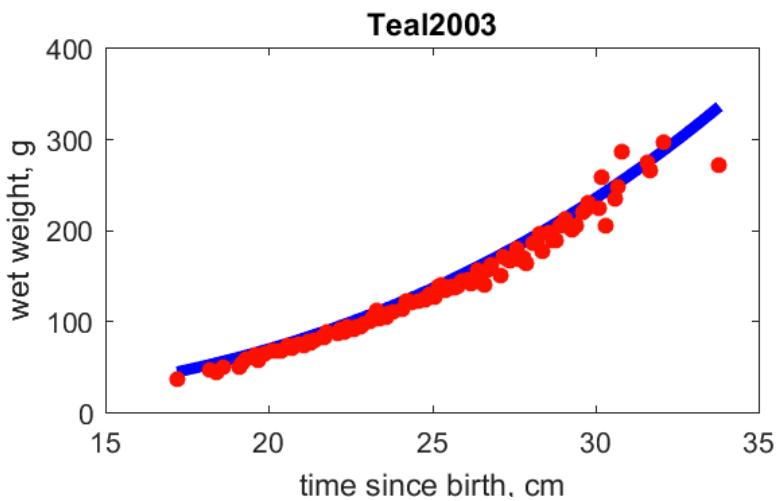
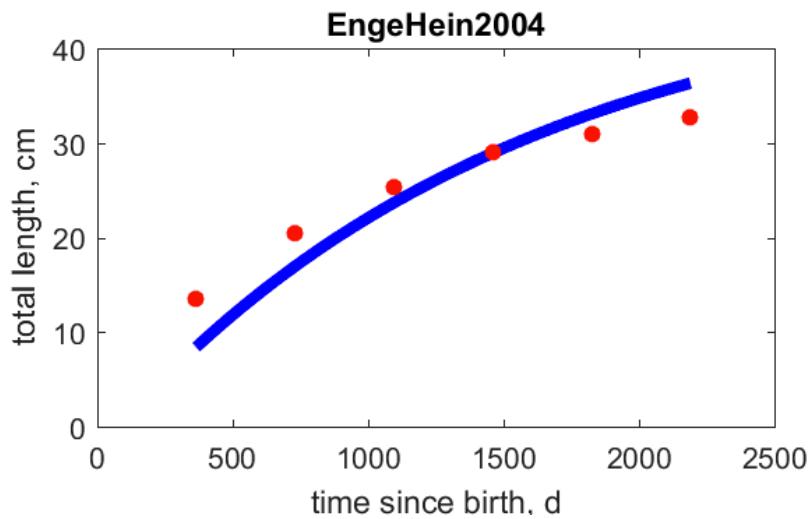
Zero-variate data						
Data	Observed	Predicted	(RE)	Unit	Description	Reference
ab	27	28.55	(0.05726)	d	age at birth	Geff2002
aj	177	172.7	(0.02418)	d	age at metam	Blax1968
ap	1460	1338	(0.08331)	d	age at puberty	EngeHein2004
am	8030	8018	(0.001482)	d	life span	fishbase, Lea1930
Lb	1.1	1.056	(0.03971)	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

[Predictive data](#)

Atlantic herring entry



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
- 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

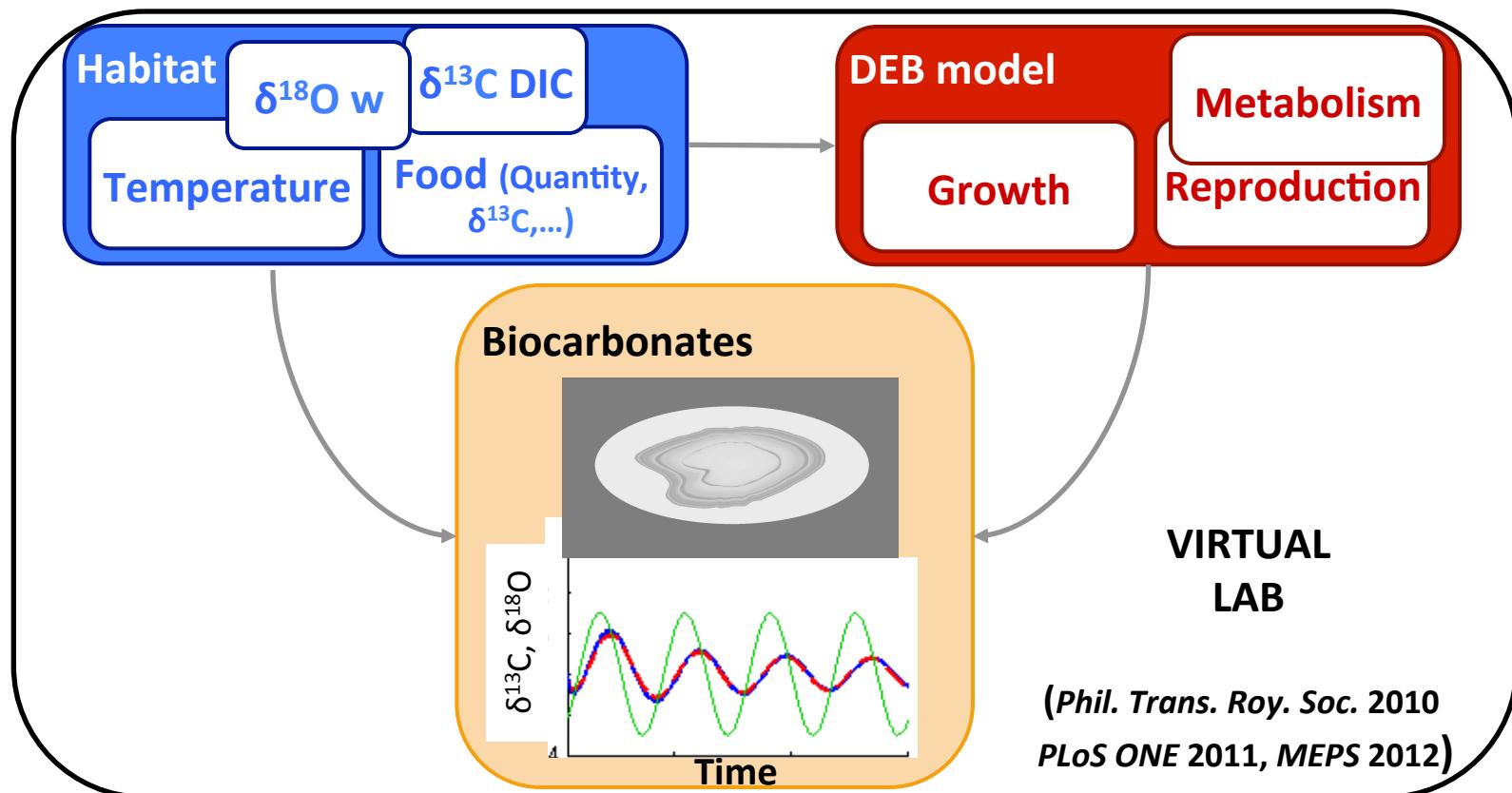
Understand

B) Life history reconstruction

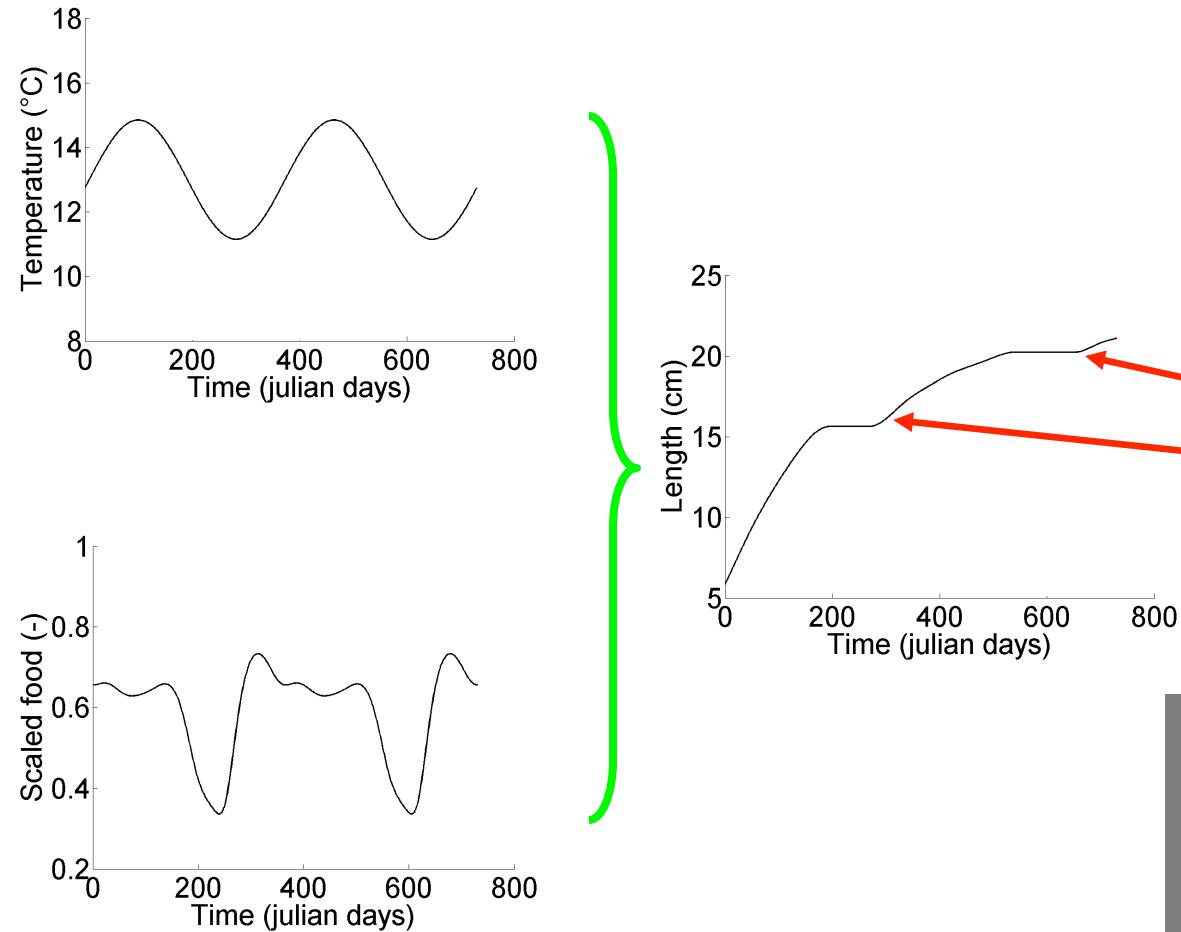
Improve

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

Predict



Otolith modeling : individual history



DEB model

