



Cumulative and interactive effects of human uses and climate change: a point of view based on networks

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⁷ CNR, Sesto Fiorentino, Italy

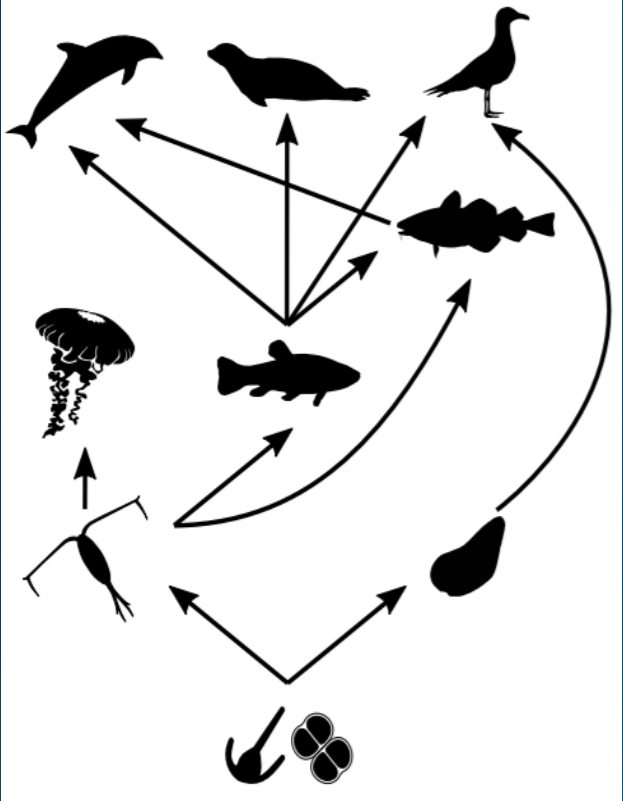
⁸ GEOMAR, Kiel, Germany

⁹ LEMAR, Plouzané, France

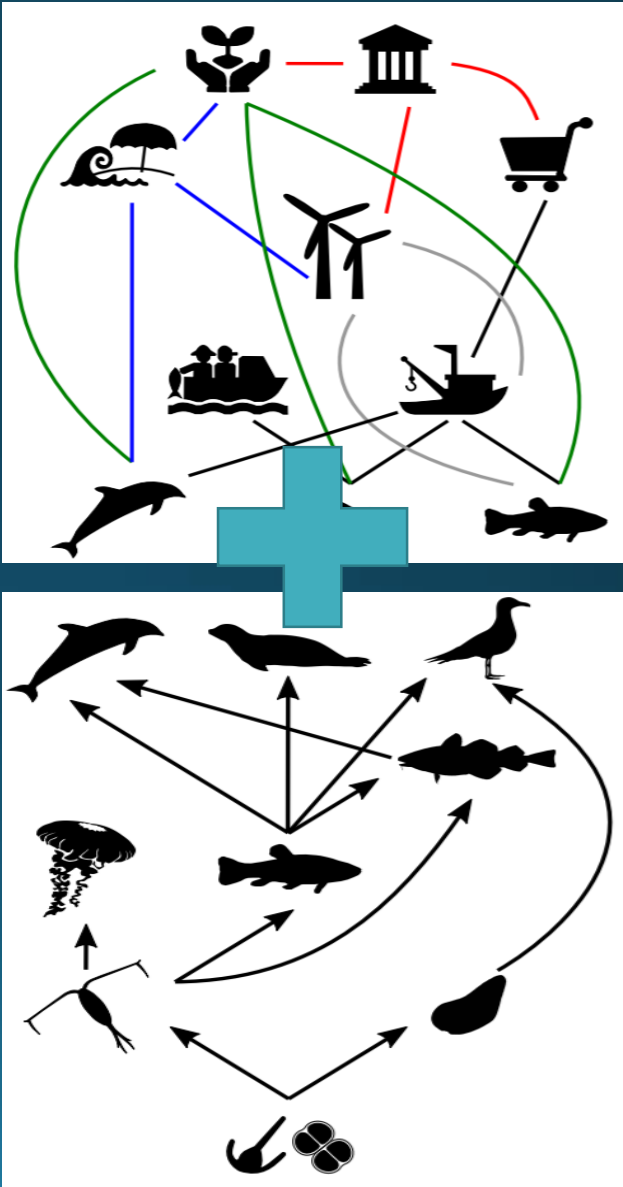
¹⁰ LOG, Wimereux, France



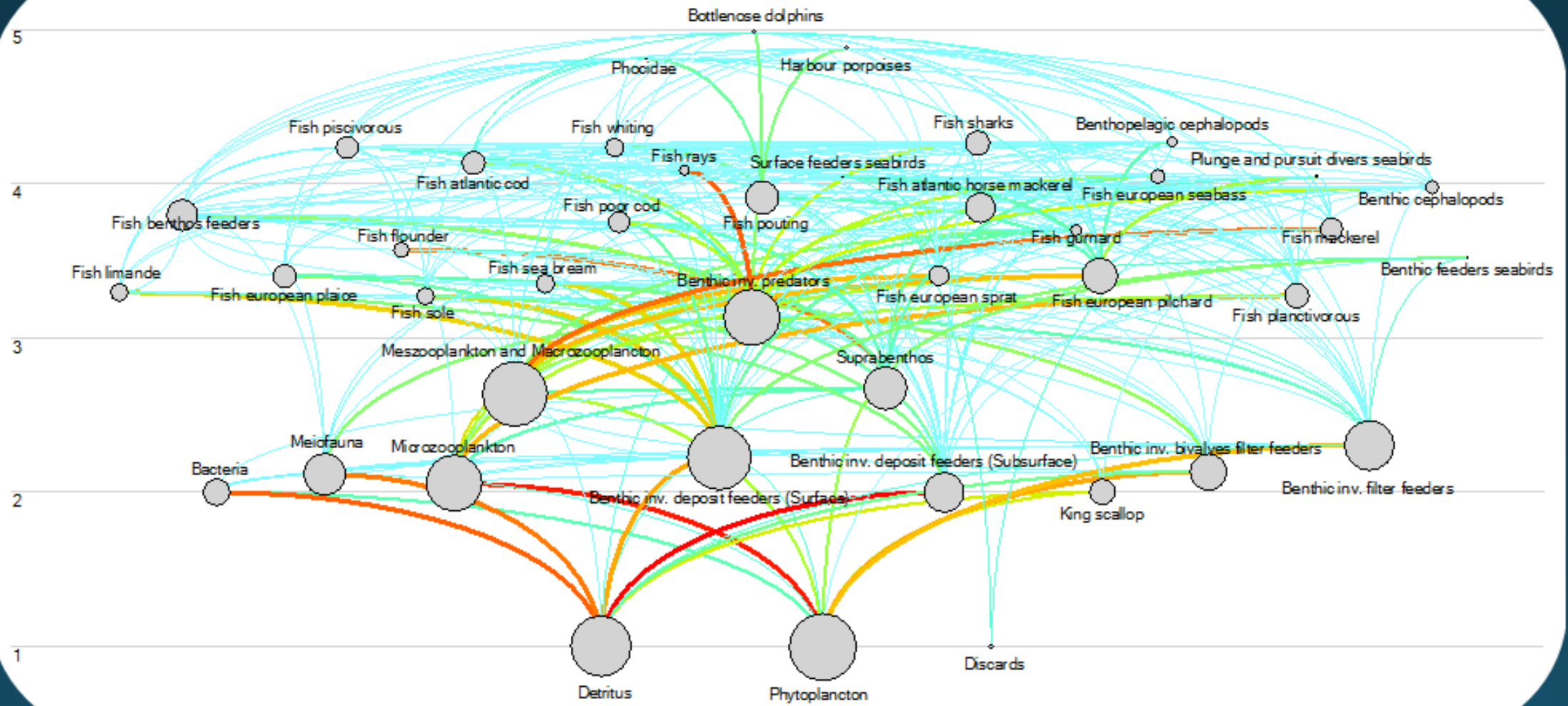
Trophic network



Social-ecological system network



Trophic Network



Trophic Network



A « spaghetti plate » according to Pimm, 1982

⇒ A need for indices that characterize the food web functioning

⇒ Ecological Network Analysis development (Patten, Ulanowicz)

Various origins:

Ecological concepts (Odum)

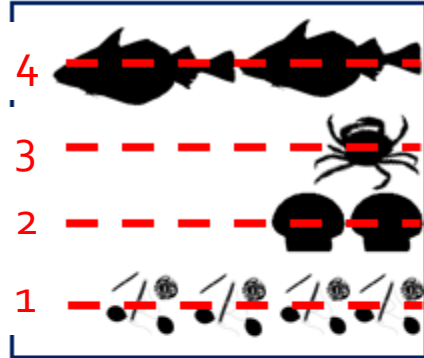
Graphs theory and topology

Information theory (Shannon)

Input-Output analysis (Leontief)

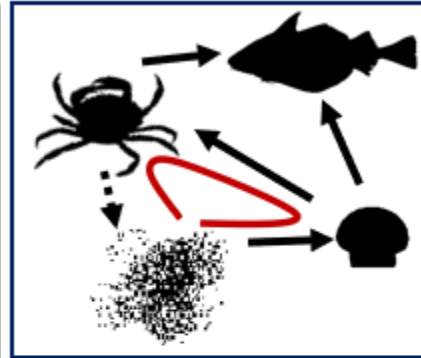
Pimm, S. L. 1982. Food webs. Springer, Dordrecht.

ENA indices, from theory to ecosystem health indicators



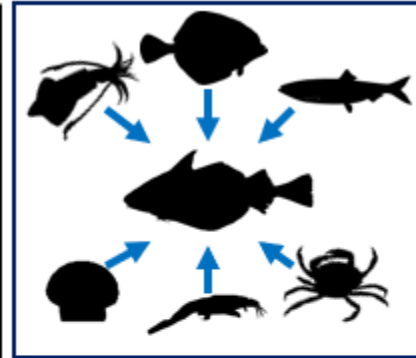
Mean Trophic Level (MTL2):

Mean trophic level of the network's groups.



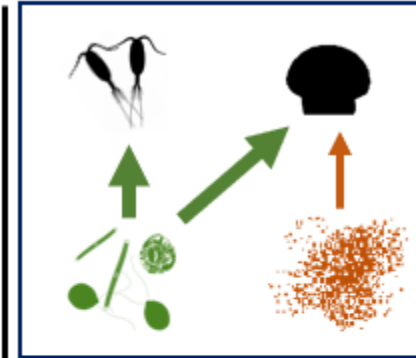
Finn Cycling Index (FCI):

Fraction of recycled energy (Finn, 1980).



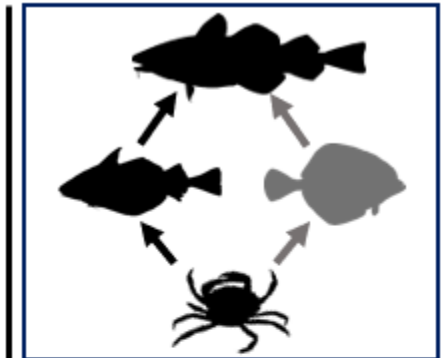
System Omnivory Index (SOI):

Level of omnivory of the system (Libralato, 2013).



Detritivory on Herbivory (D/H):

The ratio of Detritivory over Herbivory.



Relative flow redundancy (R/DC):

Redundancy of the flows in the system (Ulanowicz and Norden, 1990).

Functioning and organization

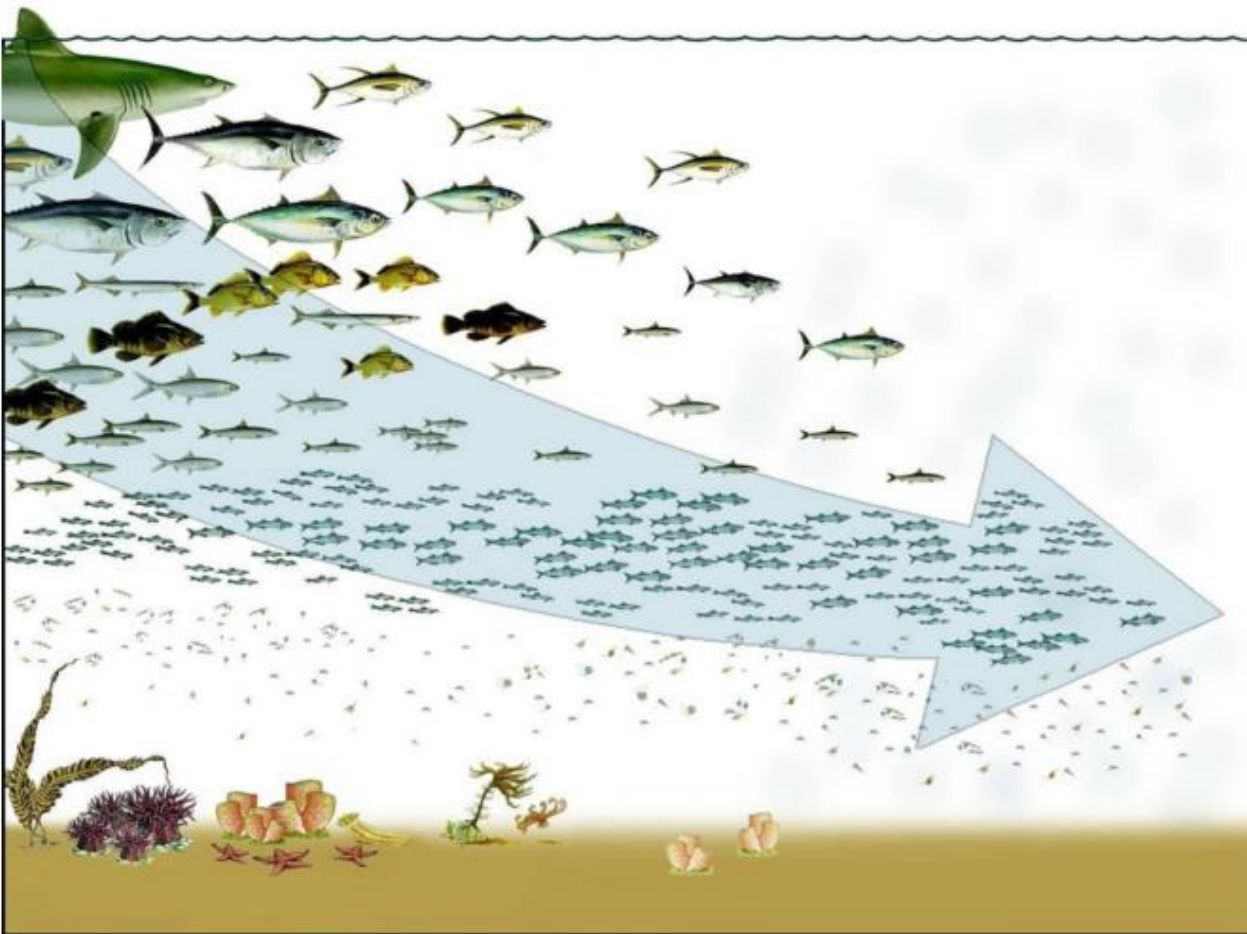


Ecological resilience
Ecological theories



Candidate indicators
of ecosystem health

ENA indices, from theory to ecosystem health indicators



"Fishing Down the Food Webs" (Pauly et al., 1998)

Ecological paradigm
"fishing down the food web"

The mean trophic level
expected to decrease
in response to fishing.

⇒ MTL proposed as indicator of
ecosystem's health

Pauly, et al. 1998, Science
Arroyo et al. 2019, ICES J Mar Science

ENA indices, from theory to ecosystem health indicators

Marine Strategy Framework Directive / OSPAR - COBAM : expert groups created in December 2011

COBAM = Correspondence Group on the
Coordination of Biodiversity
Assessment and Monitoring

Expert groups

Birds

Fish and
cephalopods

Mammals
and reptiles

Benthic
habitats

Pelagic
habitats

Non-indig.
species

Food
Webs

ENA
opens a window
on research

Functional indicators
(based on fluxes)
Holistic indicators
(everybody in)

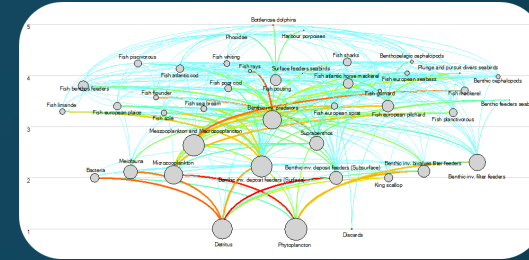
Lead 2011-2016
Nathalie Niquil / Isabelle
Rombouts / Georges Safi
Present lead Ulrike Schüchel

ENA indices, from ecological theories to ecosystem health indicators

Ecological Network Analysis

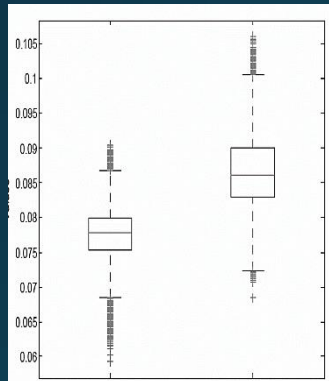
Numerical indices
of emergent properties

The static way:
Ecopath => one ENA value

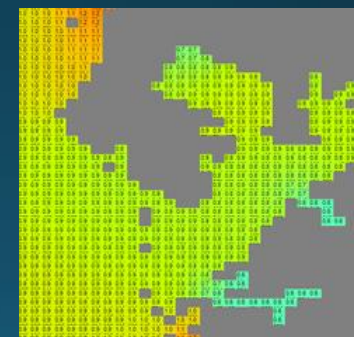
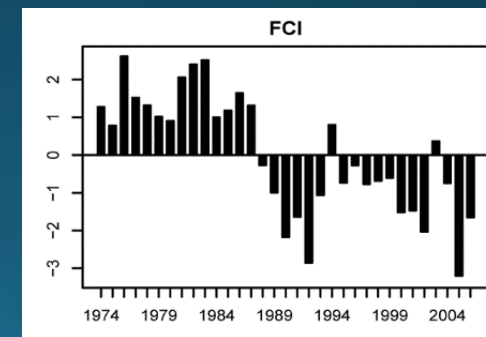


The statistical way:
LIM-MCMC => ENA
Mathematical optimization
Statistical comparisons
(Cliff's delta)

The dynamic and spatial way:
Ecosim / Ecospace => ENA time series and maps



FCI (recycling)



A new rapid R library samplelim

Article Girardin et al. 2024, at <https://hal.science/hal-04455831>

Code: <https://github.com/pregnault/samplelim>

Applications to study impacts

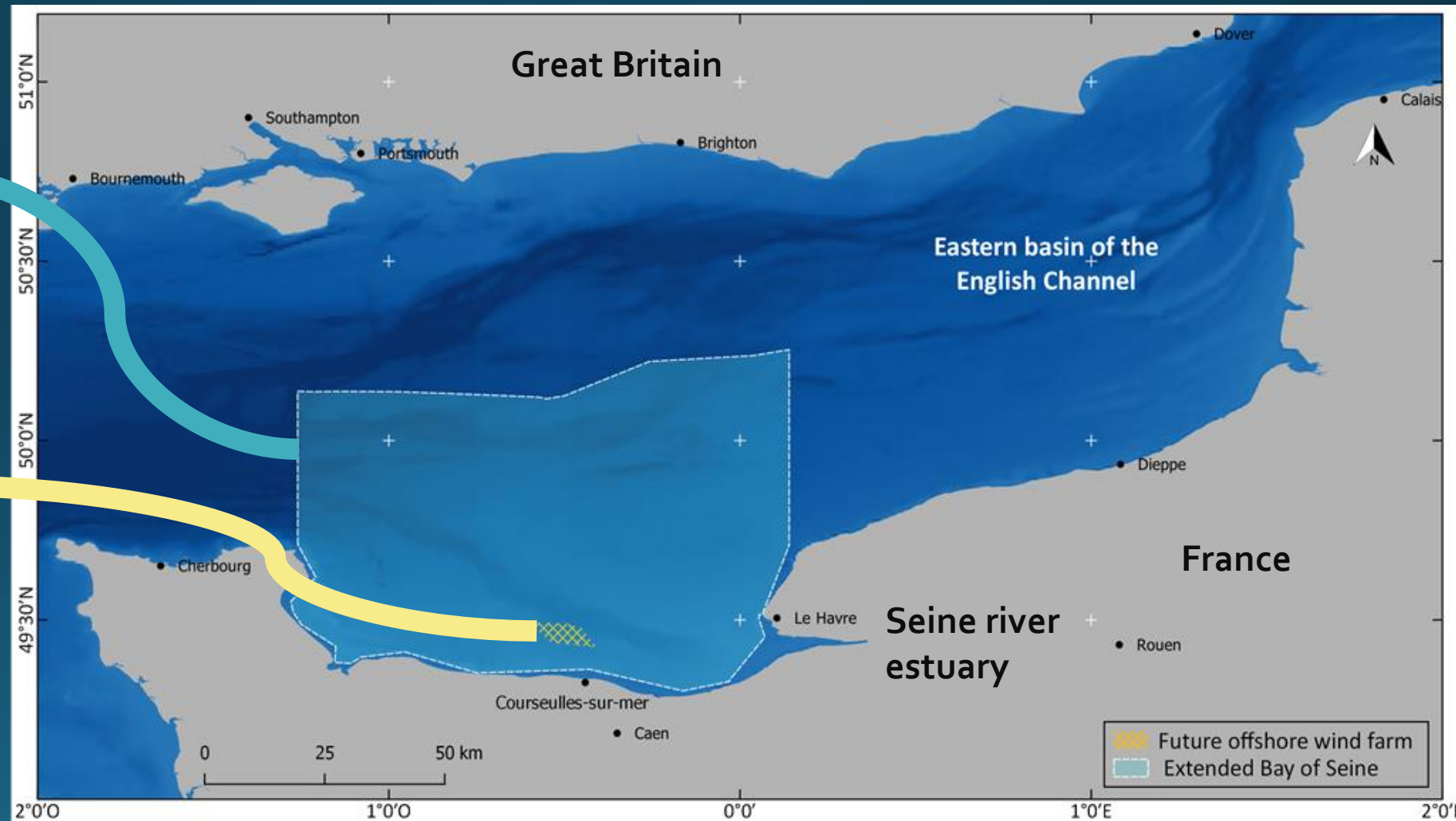
The offshore wind farm project of the Baie de Seine

Extended Baie de Seine:

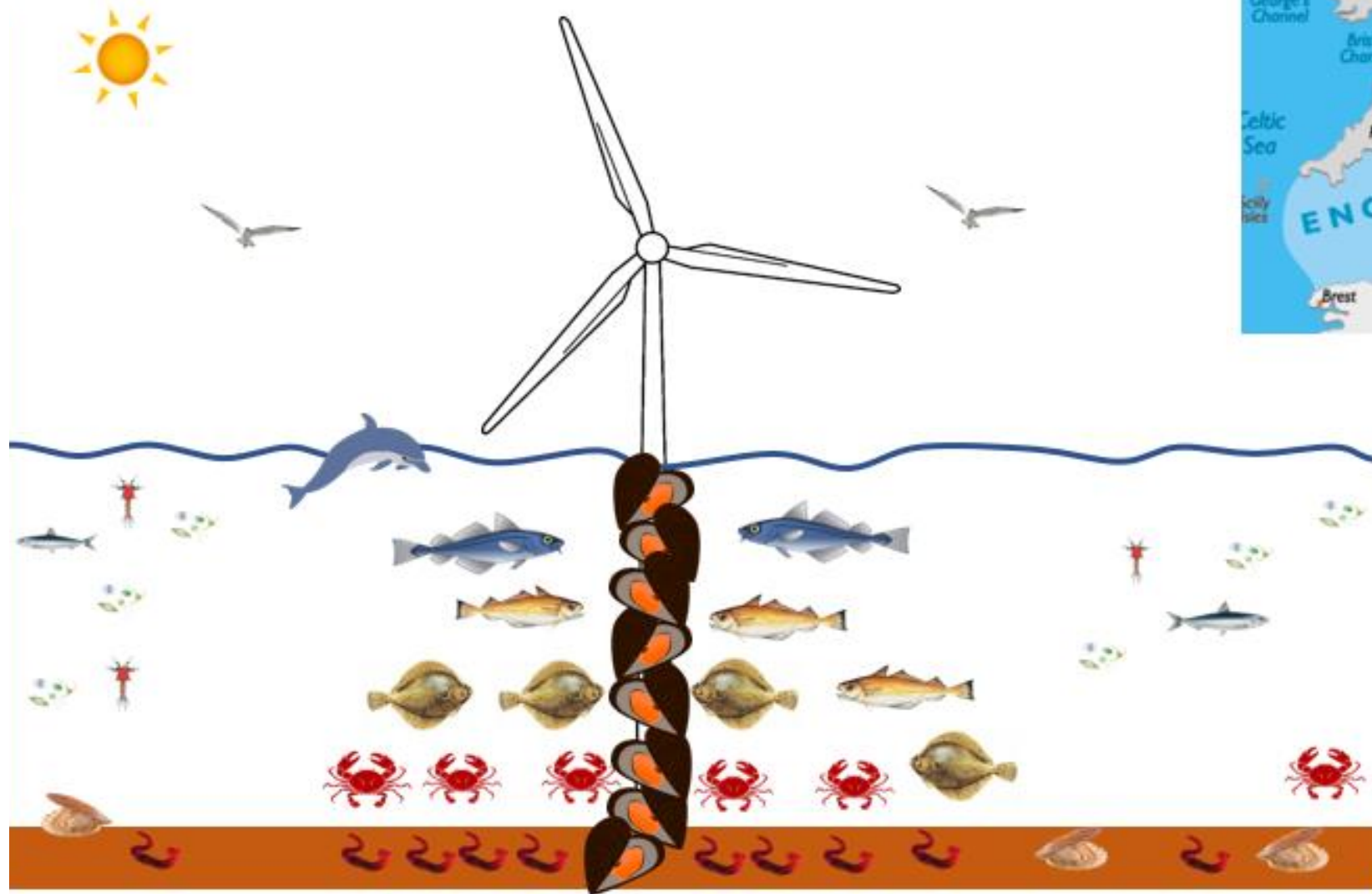
Ecopath
Ecosim 2000 – 2015
Ecospace
Present vs
OWF after 30 years

Offshore wind farm:

LIM-MCMC
Present vs
OWF after 30 years



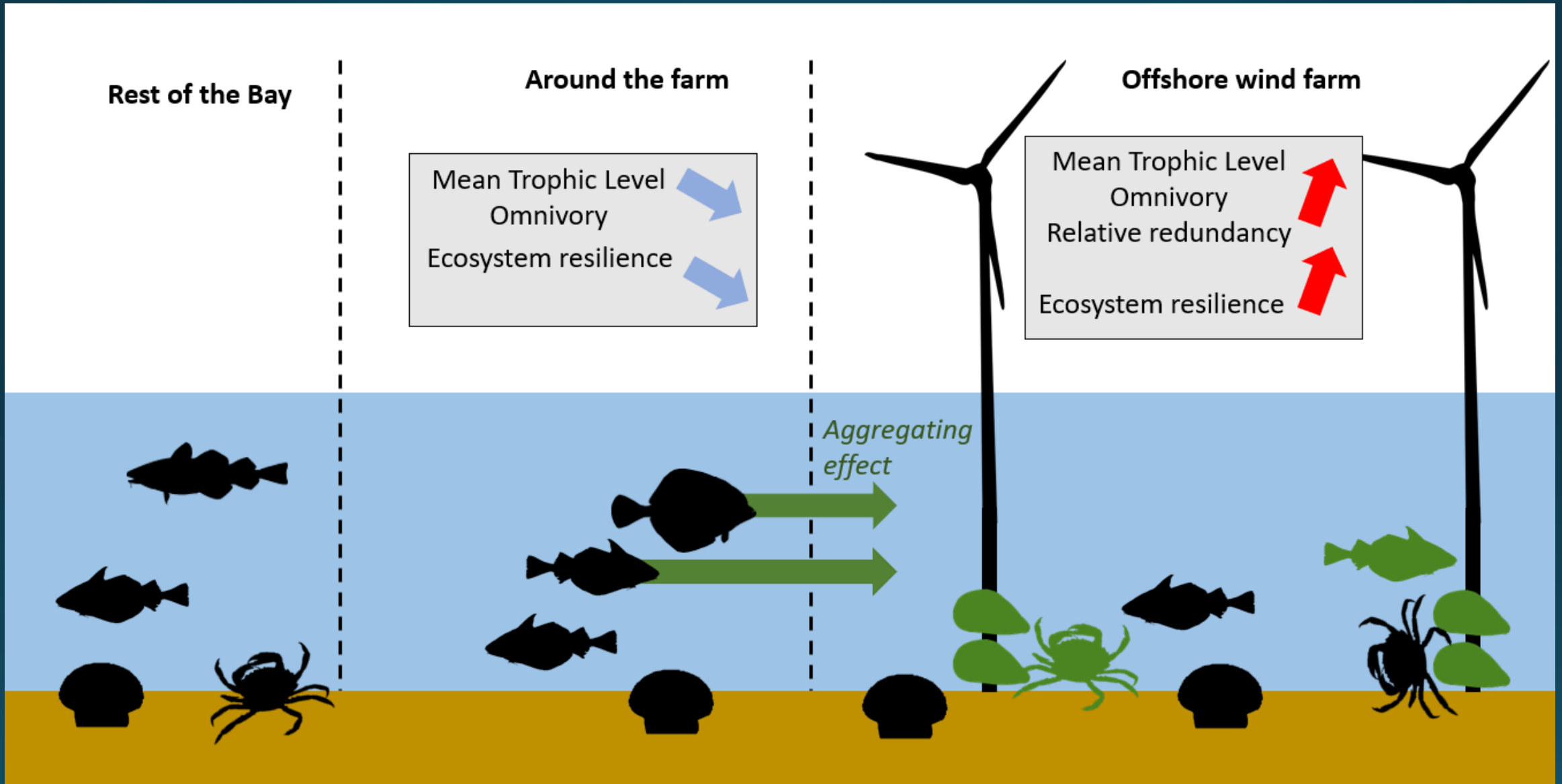
The offshore wind farm project of the Baie de Seine



Baie of Seine

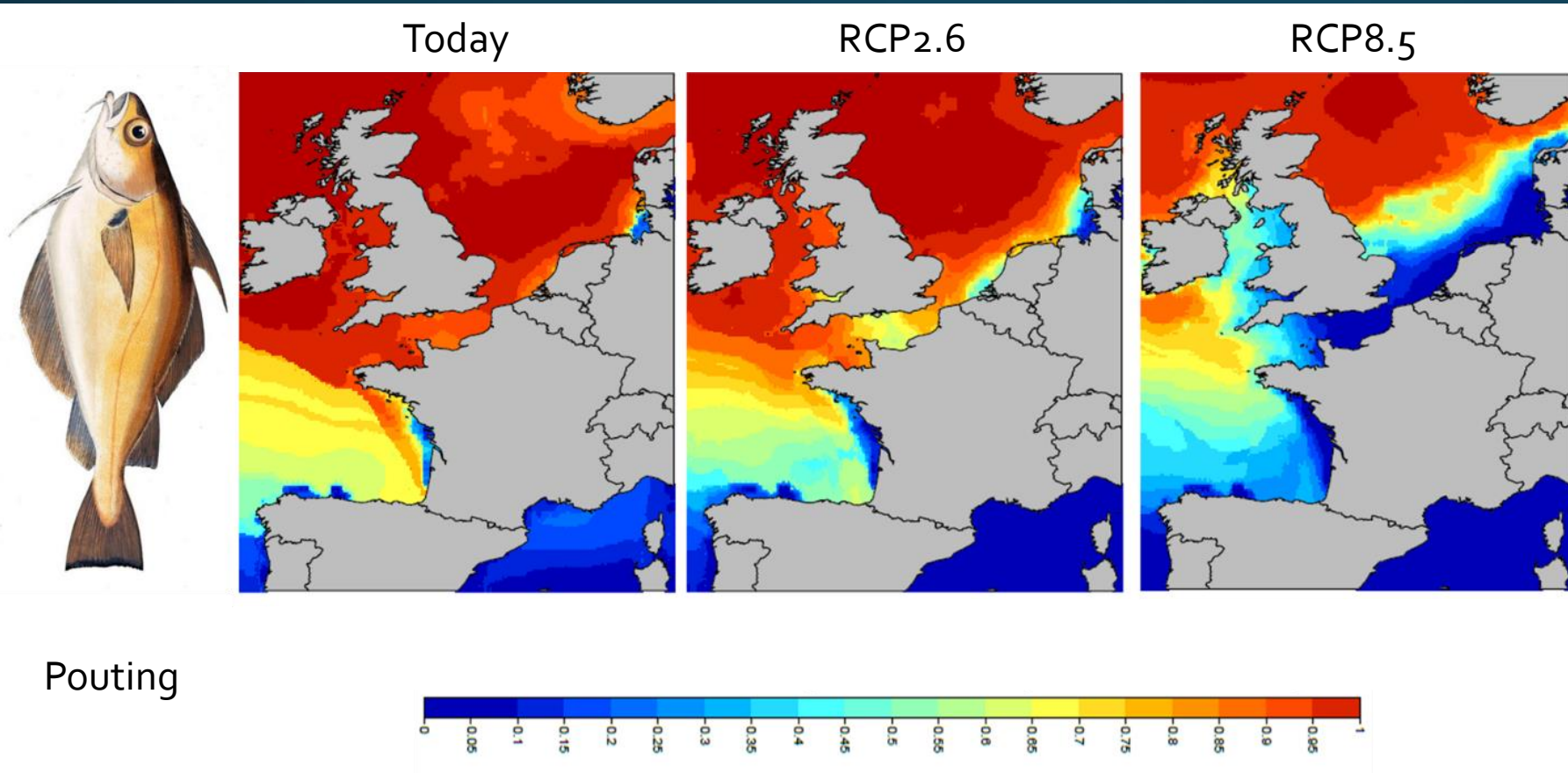
Artificial reef effect

The offshore wind farm project of the Baie de Seine



Scenarios of climate change effects on species distribution

Species habitat suitability: niche modeling



Correlative model:

Species occurrence data

*

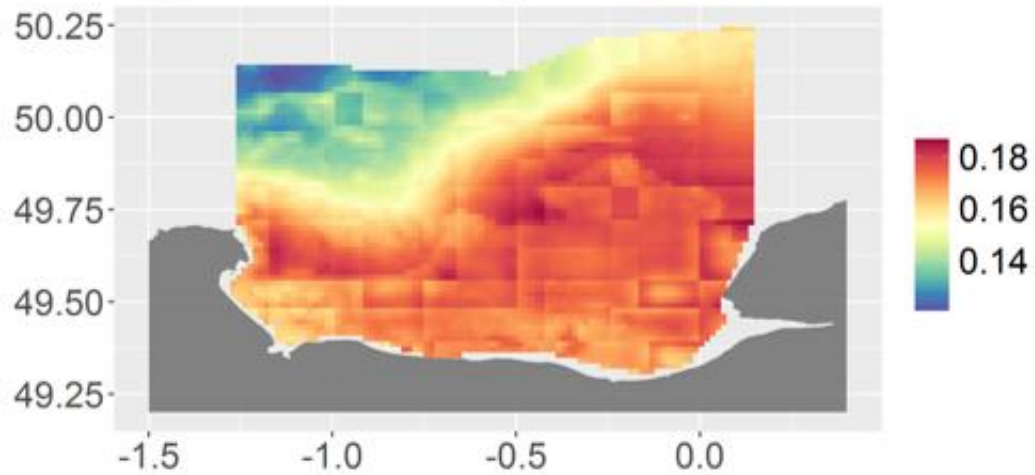
T° and Salinity
projections according to
IPCC scenarios

Changes in the habitat
suitability estimated for
72 species

Scenarios of climate change effects on species distribution

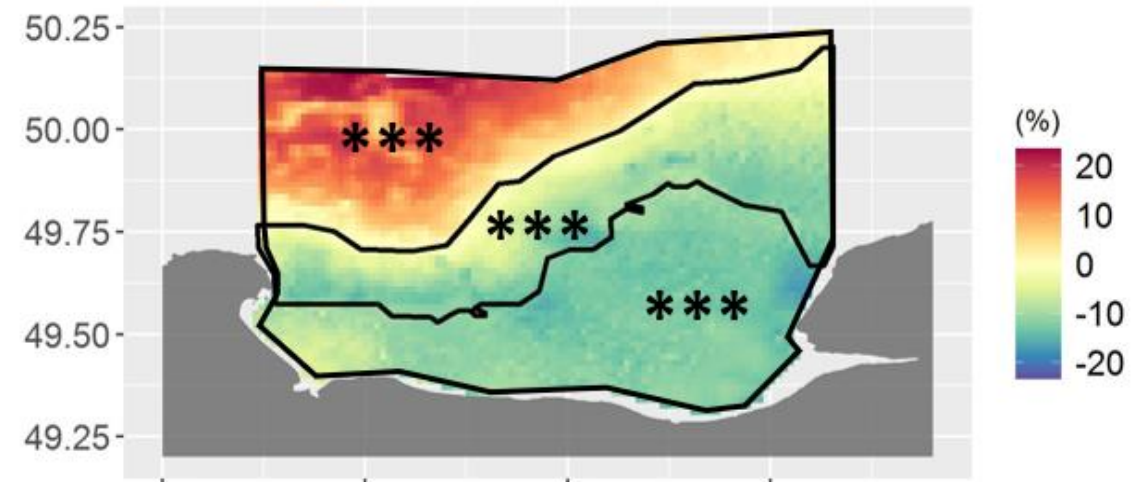
Present situation 2020

System omnivory SOI



Climate change 2100

RCP 8.5



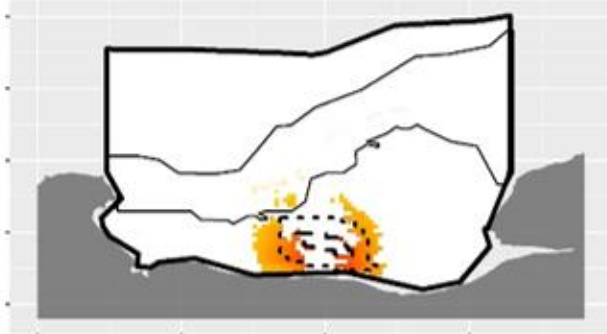
* = **Small** changes; ** = **Medium** changes; *** = **Strong** changes based on Cliff's delta

Significant change of all ENA indices

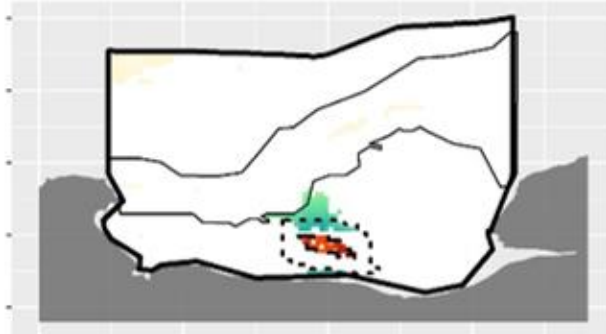
Cumulative effects of climate change and offshore wind farms

System Omnivory Index

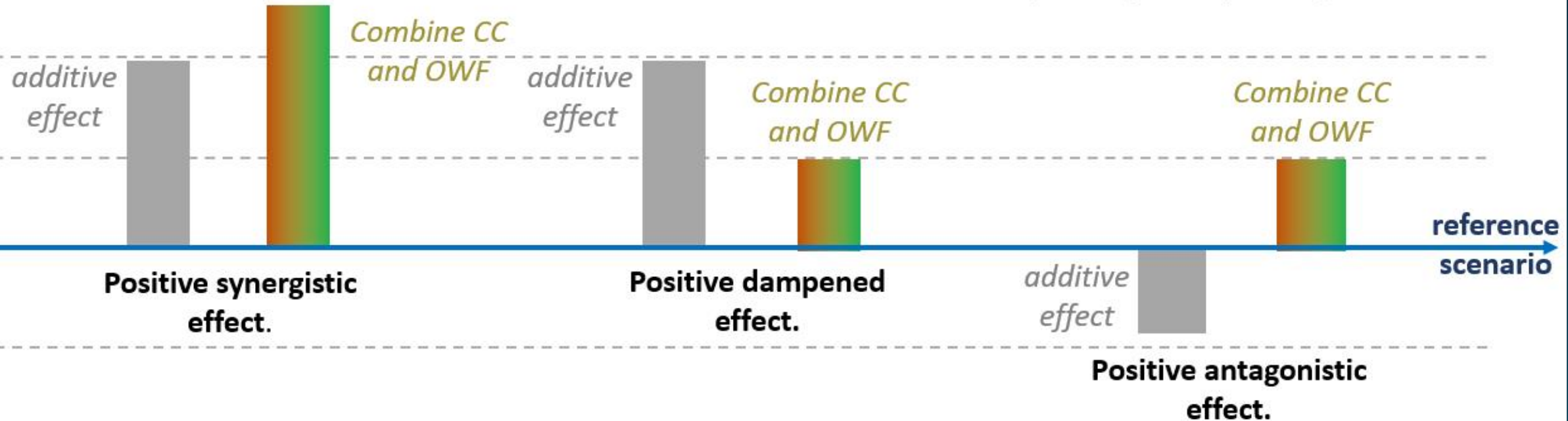
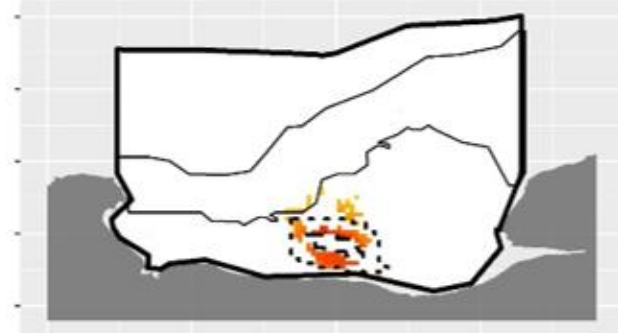
Mean synergistic effect



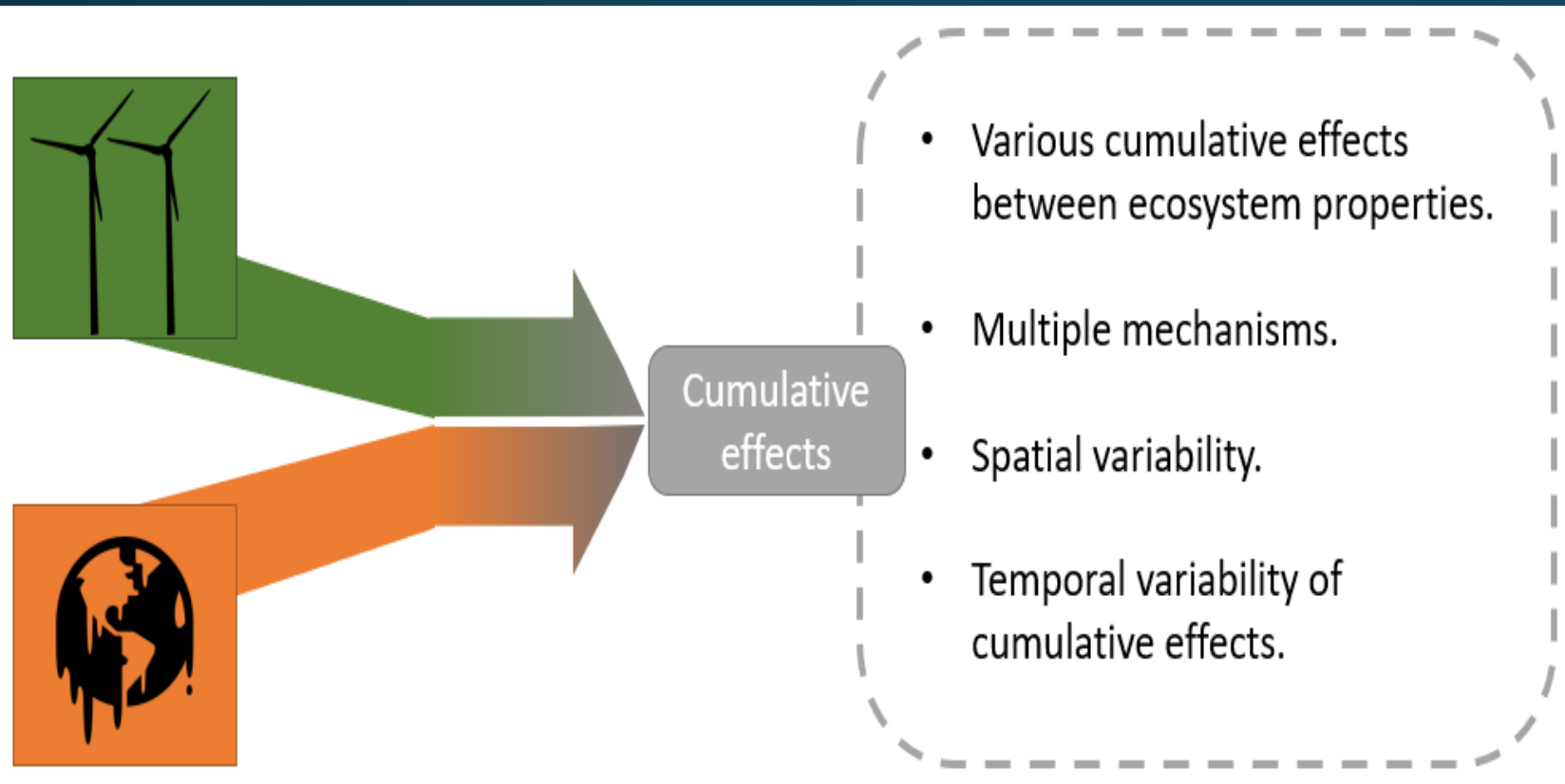
Mean dampened effect



Mean antagonistic effect



Cumulative effects of climate change and offshore wind farms: trophic networks



Application to ecosystem services
⇒ Regulation (redundancy)
⇒ Provisioning
⇒ Cultural

Attachment to the ecosystem under study ?

Participatory scenarios of the future

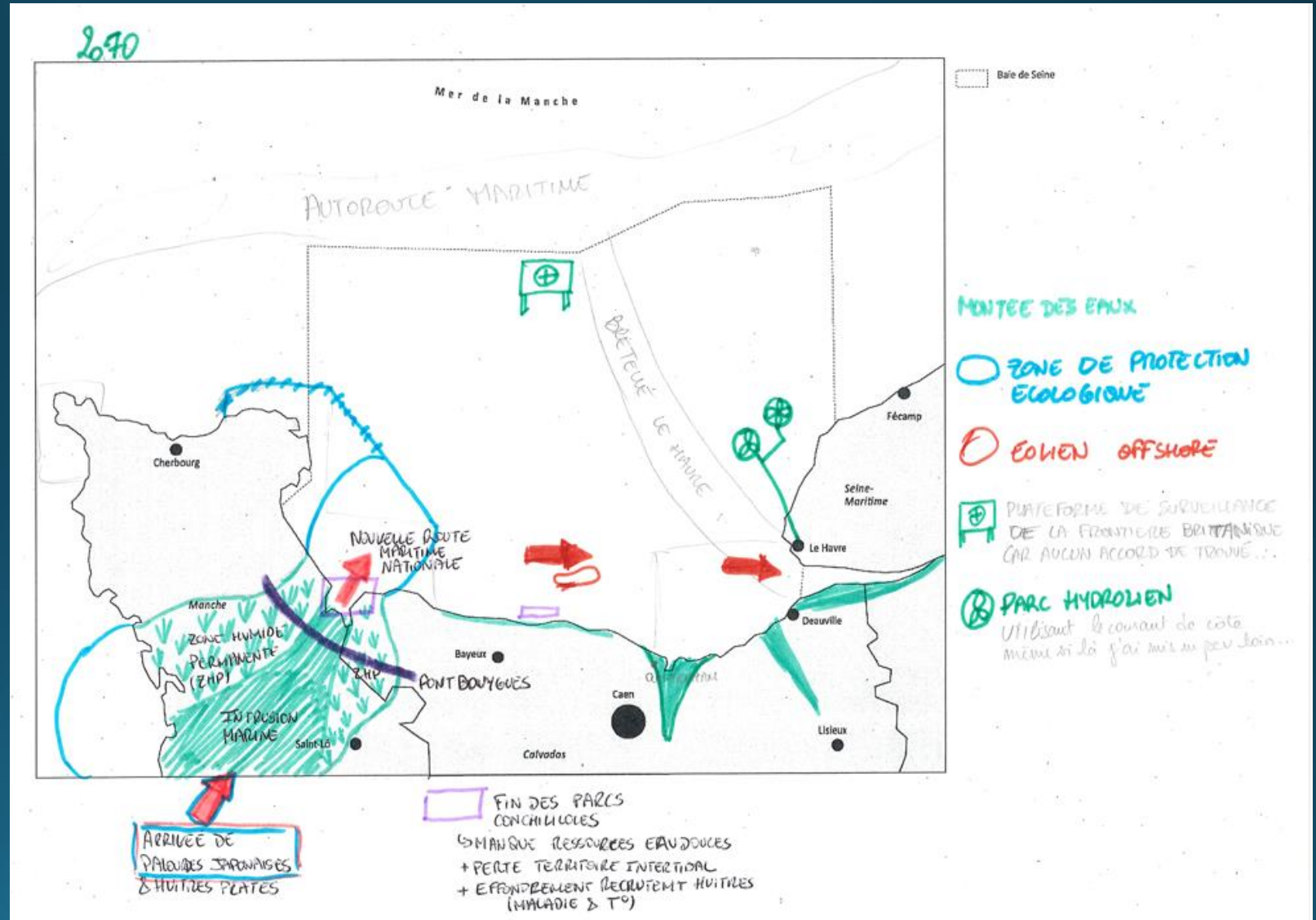
Project Sensitroph (coordination Nathalie Niquil & Joanne Clavel)

From the shore to the sea: what sensitive detours for ecosystem models?



Fondation
de
France

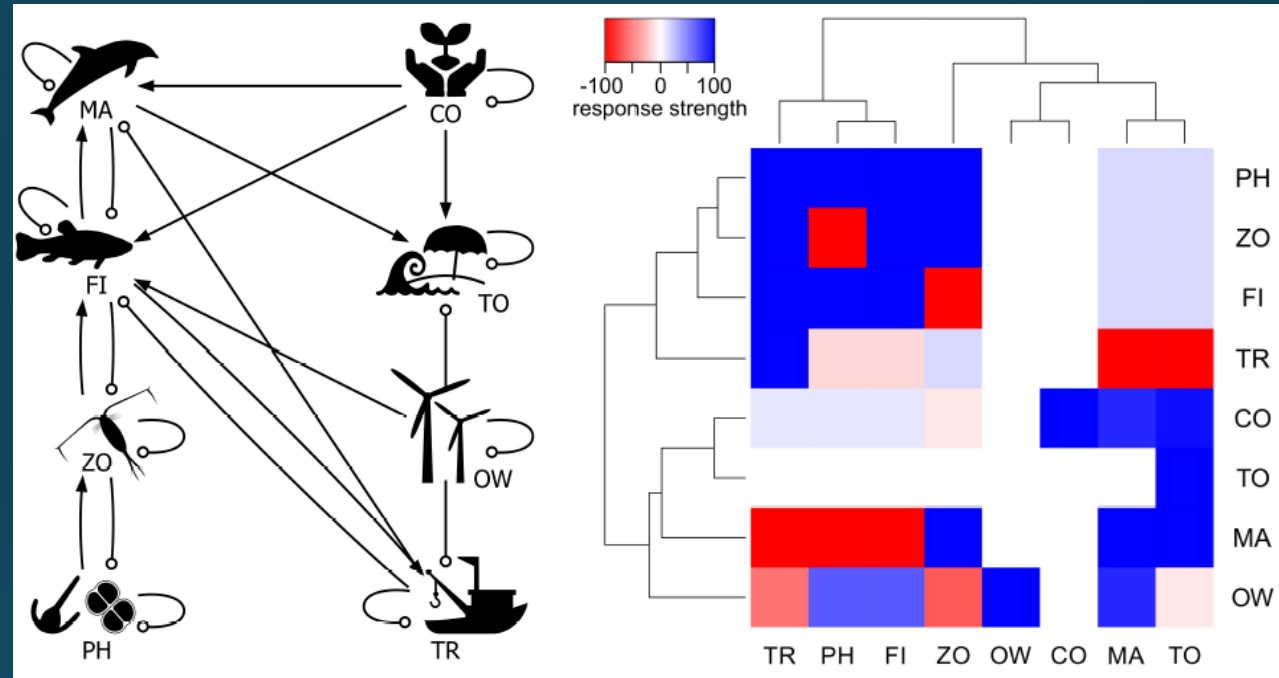
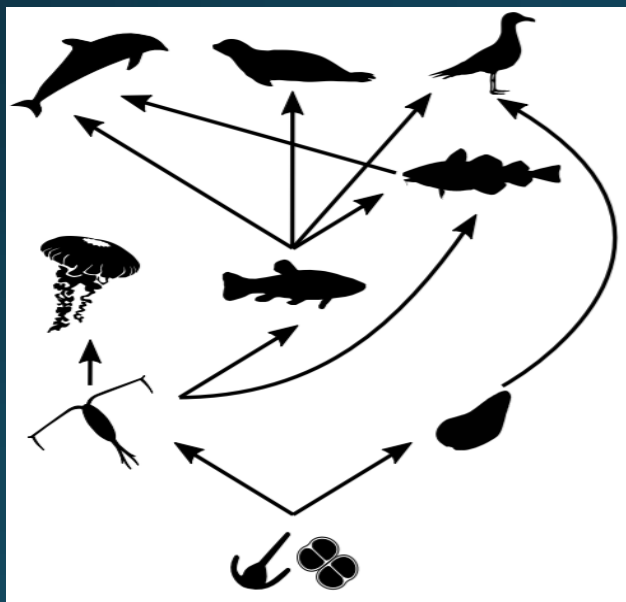
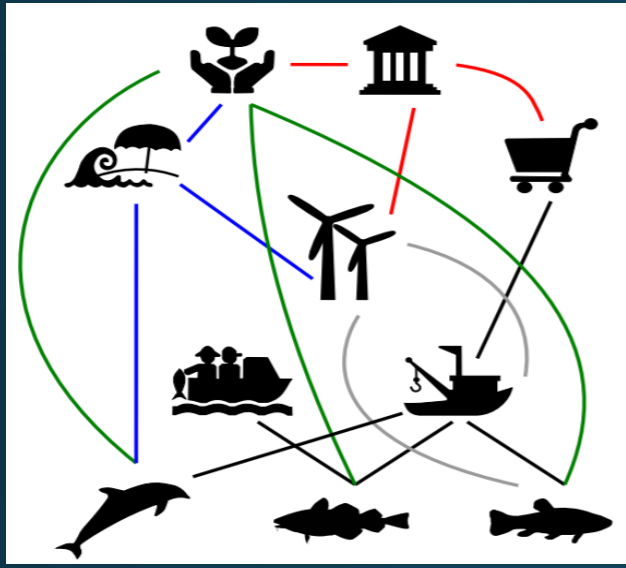
- Semi-structured interviews
- Observations
- Questionnaire (1500 responses)
 - Attachment
 - Perception of complexity
 - Dreams of sea...
- School: dancing the food-web
- Participative workshops
 - Writing workshop based on seashore promenades
 - Stories of the past and the future
 - Map drawing



Cumulative effects of climate change and offshore wind farms: trophic networks

- Caution: purely trophic point of view
=> to be weighed against other impacts, e.g. noise, impacts, habitat changes
- Caution: a special site with a long history of human pressures
- Importance of spatial planning. Depending on the zone, do we want to preserve the original biodiversity or adopt a "gardener's attitude"? (Sato-Umi like)

Cumulative effects of climate change and offshore wind farms: SES networks



Loop analysis

Table of predictions,
similarities, trade-offs...

- ⇒ Qualitative modelling (0 / +1 / -1)
- ⇒ Emergence of a new SES with offshore floating turbines in South Britany
- ⇒ More details at a coffee break

Positive influence →
Negative influence ●

Cumulative effects of climate change and offshore wind farms: SES networks

- To gather partners around a table / participatory modelling
- Press perturbations => generation of weighted predictions
- Quick testing of various management strategies
- Identification of compartments that behave in synchronous way
- and of antagonistic goals (trade-offs)
- Classification of press perturbations / similarities and potentially synergistic effects.

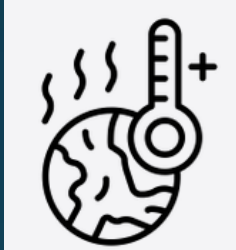
So what ?

Networks

Theories and paradigms



Local



Global

Cumulative scenarios

Other studies:
Benthic mesocosms
Physiological processes

Normandy

A huge local demand for participatory research

Scenarios of the future

Complexity well considered

How to adapt to change ?

How to use these scenarios and knowledge ?

Japan

An ancient tradition of practices increasing coastal habitat diversity

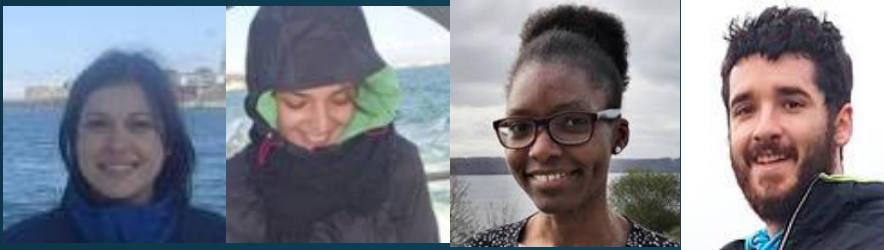
“Sato-Umi” = management of coastal seas by local communities for high productivity while maintaining high biodiversity

A research direction

What is the transposability of Sato-Umi experiences to European ecosystems and local communities ?

How to combine modelled scenarios and action ?

Special "merci" to the young researchers who contributed to this work



Aurore Raoux Emma Araignous Rhoda Fofack-Garcia Pierre Bourdaud



Quentin Noguès Ghassen Halouani Maud Thermes Théo Grente

cnrs

Thank you !

nathalie.niquil@unicaen.fr



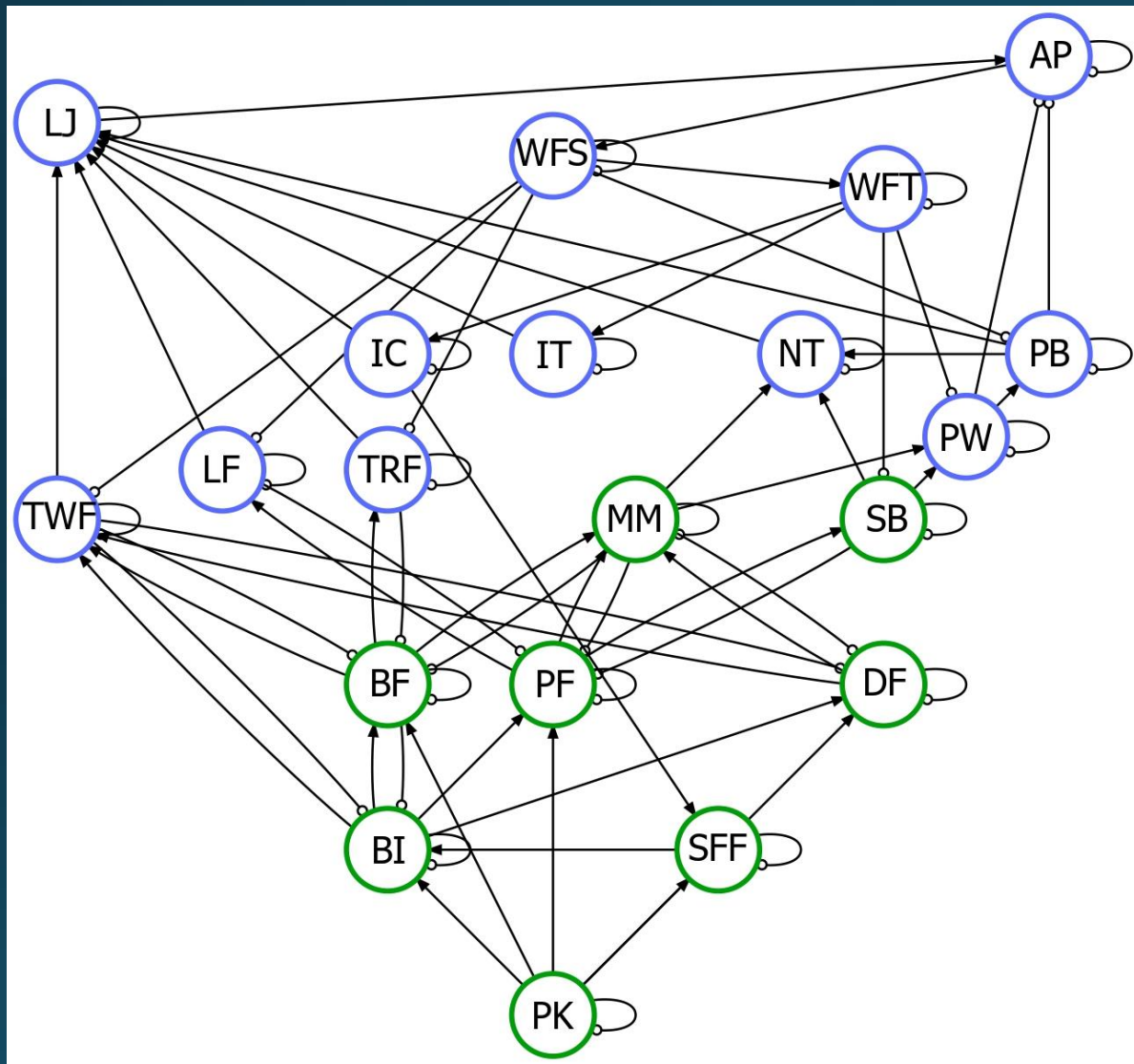
Tanka
de Kumagai Ryûko
藁野をどこまでもゆくこのさきは海でありしとうことは忘れて
Sumireno wo / doko made mo yuku / kono saki wa /
umi de ari shitô / koto wa wasurete
Le champ de violettes s'étend toujours,
on en oublie que là devant c'est la mer, bien sûr

« As I walk through Tono, I forget that the first step is the sea. »

Projects ECAPRHA TROPHIK APPEAL WINDSERV NESTORE SENSITROPH



Fondation de France



WFS	WF surface
WFT	WF turbines
LJ	Local jobs
AP	Approval processes
IC	Infrastructures & cables
IT	Industrial tourism
NT	Nature tourism
PB	Pleasure boating
PW	Perceived wildness
TWF	Trawl fisheries
TRF	Trap fisheries
LF	Line fisheries
MM	Marine mammals
SB	Seabirds
BF	Benthic fishes
PF	Pelagic fishes
DF	Demersal fishes
BI	Benthic invertebrates
SFF	Sessile filter feeders
PK	Plankton

