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Evaluating how food webs and the fisheries they support are affected by fishing closures in temperate Western Australia

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Motivation

Rationale:

- Explore the ecosystem impacts of fishing



Goal:

- Evaluate how food webs and the fisheries they support are likely to be influenced by fishing closures
- Investigate how changes in abundance of key fished species (e.g. rock lobster, snapper, dhufish) are likely to influence other species

Applications:

- Dynamics of target species
- Commercial vs Recreational fishing
- Climate variability scenarios
- Provide useful ecosystem indicators

Ecopath model : 2006

30°

- **Boundaries of the model:**
Marine Park to 30m depth
Area = 823 km²

- **Period: Average year 2006 (2003-2008).**

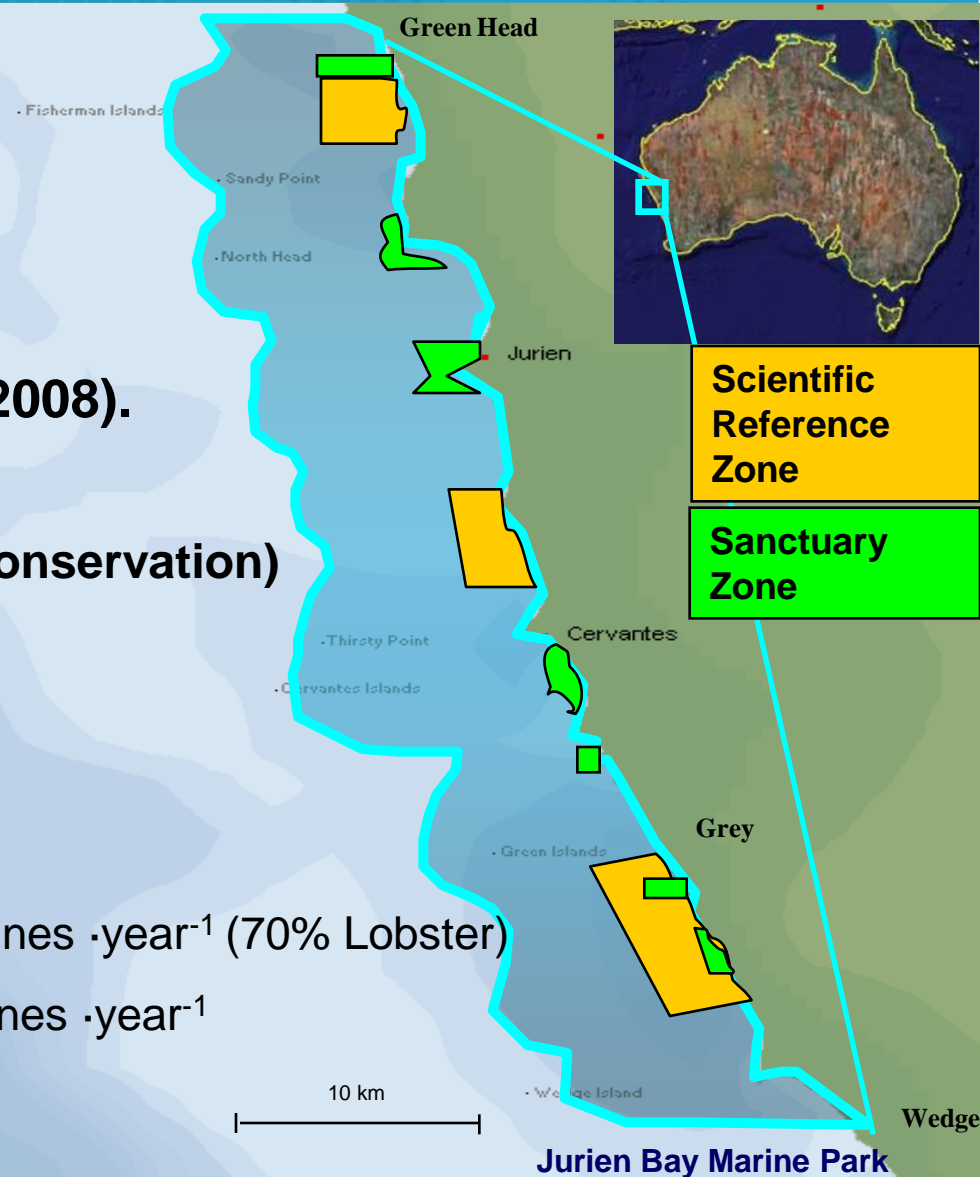
Management Zones

(WA Department of Environment and Conservation)

- 80 groups (> 200 species)

- **Fishing gears**

{	8 commercial ~480 tonnes ·year ⁻¹ (70% Lobster)
	6 recreational ~ 38 tonnes ·year ⁻¹



Scientific Reference Zone

Sanctuary Zone

10 km

Jurien Bay Marine Park

Wedge

31°

Functional groups

- Fish = 24
- Special interest = 10
- Invertebrates = 19
- Primary producers = 11
- Zooplankton = 4
- Non-Fish = 5
- Non-Living = 7



Iconic/special interest

- Pink snapper
- Dhufish
- Baldchin grouper
- Breaksea cod
- Foxfish
- King wrasse
- 4 stages of rock lobster

Ecopath & Ecosim core equations:

1) Mass-balance (within groups):

$$B_i \cdot (P/B)_i = Y_i + \sum_{j=1}^n B_j \cdot (Q/B)_j \cdot DC_{ji} + E_i + BA_i + B_i \cdot (P/B)_i \cdot (1 - EE_i)$$

Production = Yield + Predation + Biomass Acc. + Migration

2) Conservation of energy (between groups):

$$B \cdot (Q/B) = B \cdot (P/B) + (1 - GS) \cdot Q + (1 - TM) \cdot P + B \cdot (Q/B) \cdot GS$$

Consumption = Production + Respiration + Unassimilated food

3) Biomass dynamics:

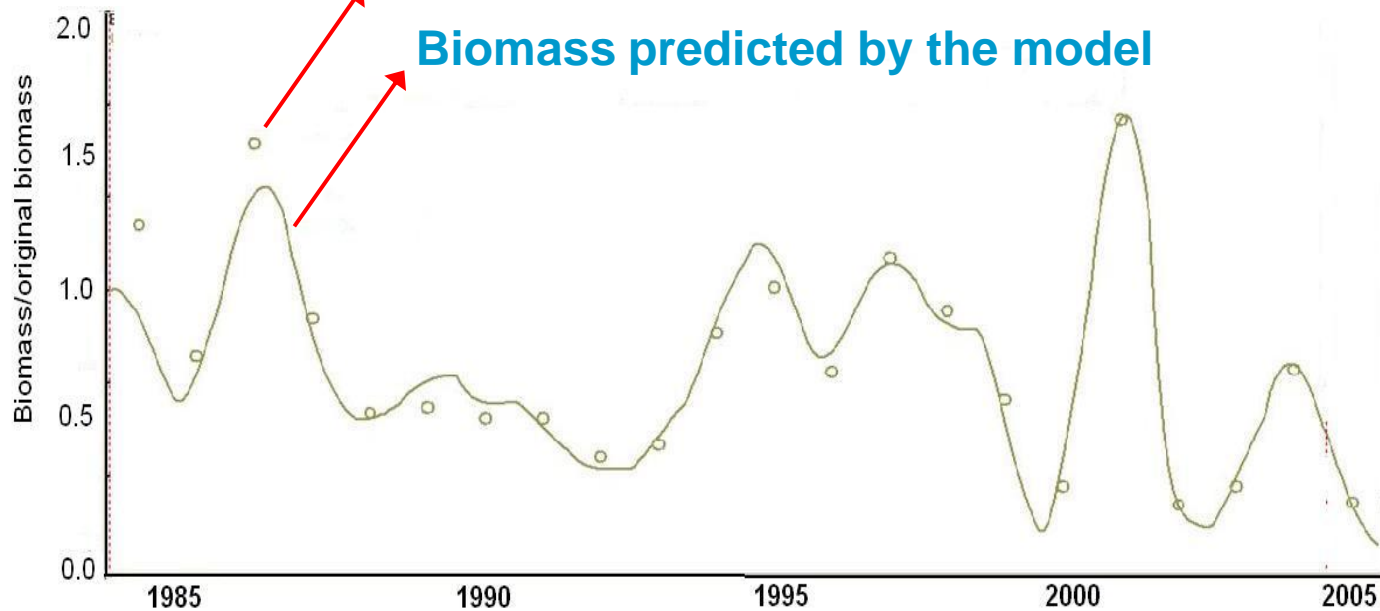
$$\frac{dB_i}{dt} = g_i \sum_j C_{ji} - \sum_j Q_{ji} + I_i - (M_i + F_i + e_i) B_i$$

D Biomass = Growth + Immigration - Predation - Mortality

Model Calibration: Wester Rock Lobster (data from Department of Fisheries, WA)

Biomass estimated by depletion analysis

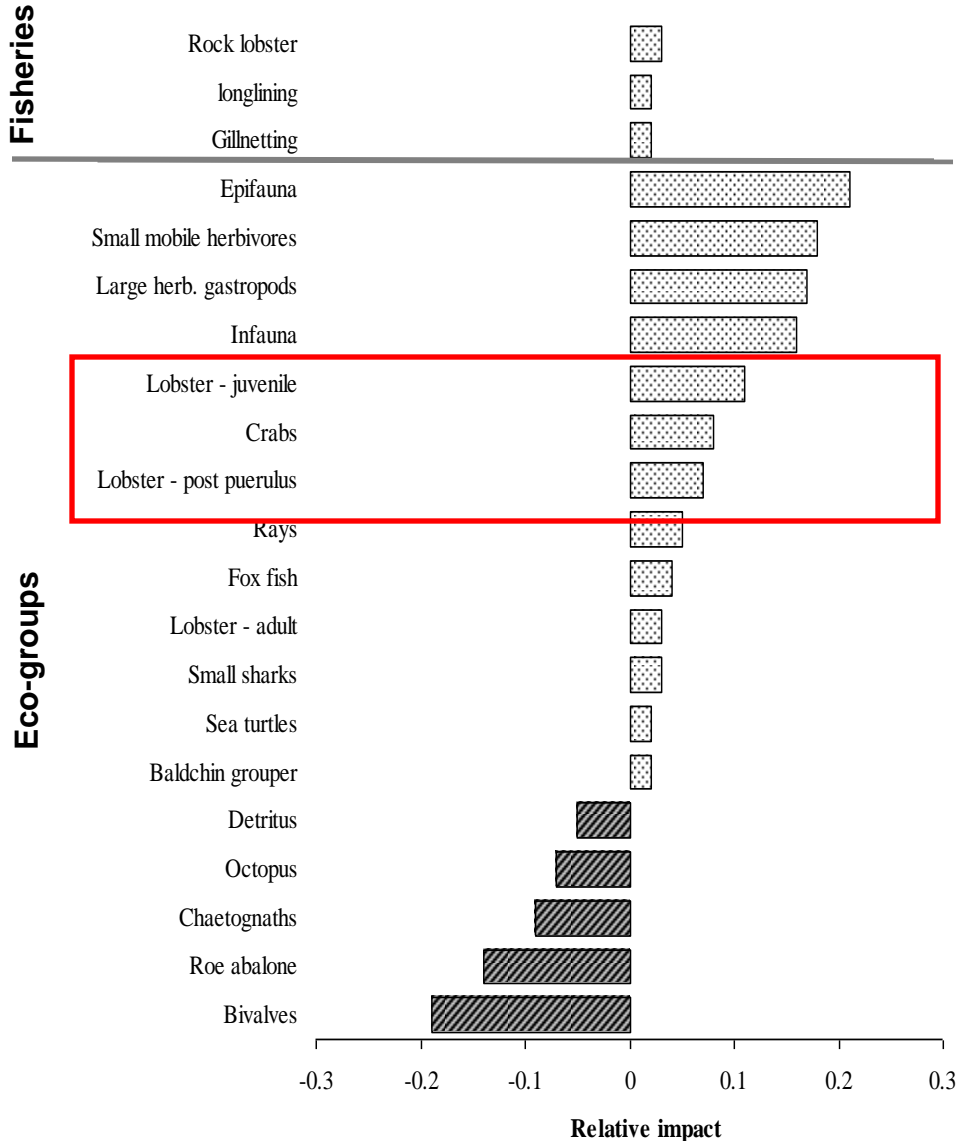
Biomass predicted by the model



Panulirus cygnus

- Model captures general variability
- Model can reproduce known history

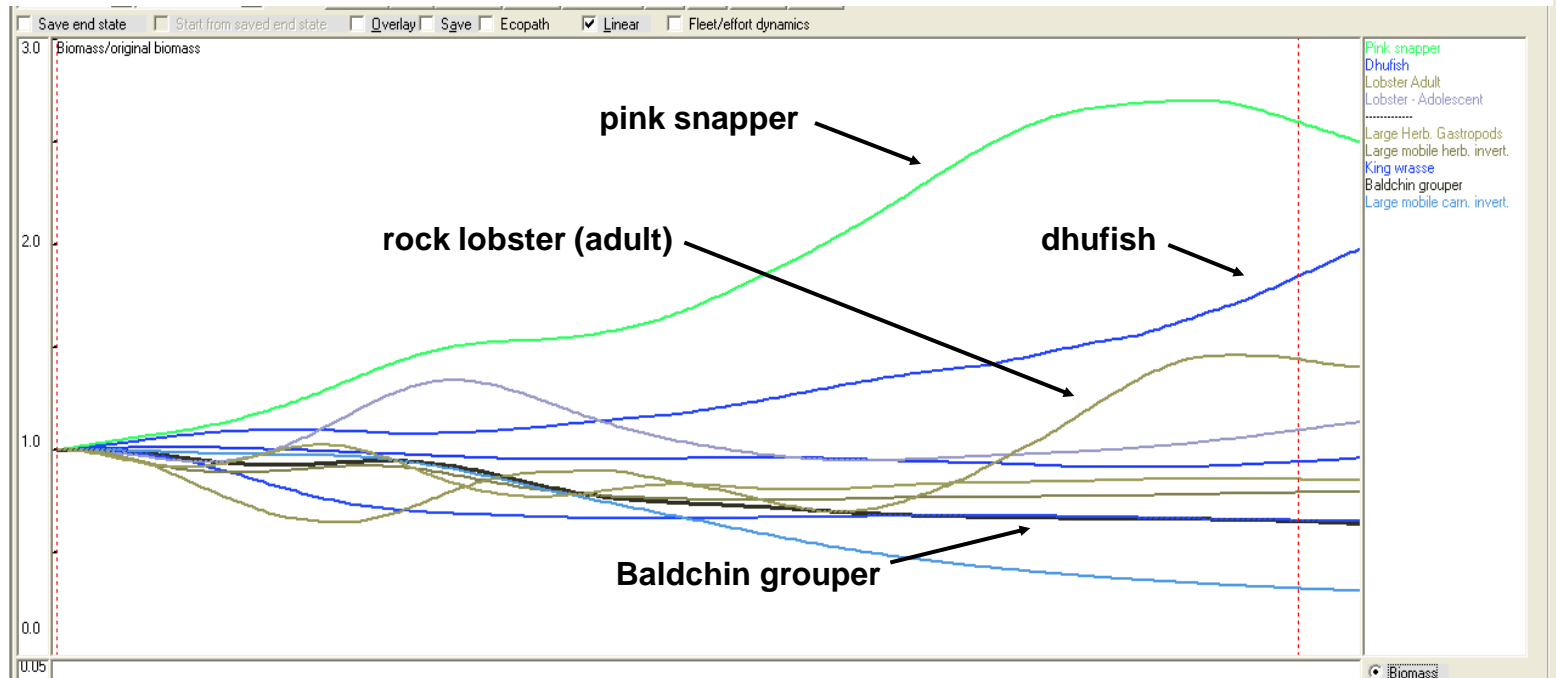
Results: trophic role of *Ecklonia* (kelp)



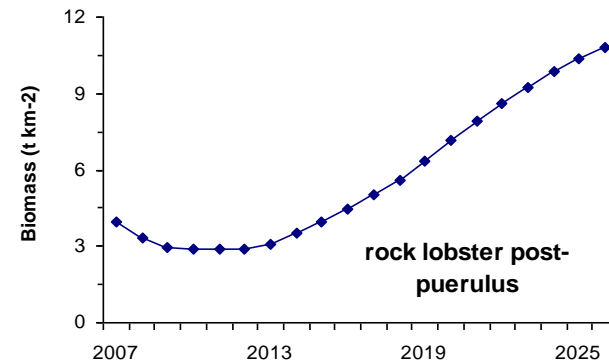
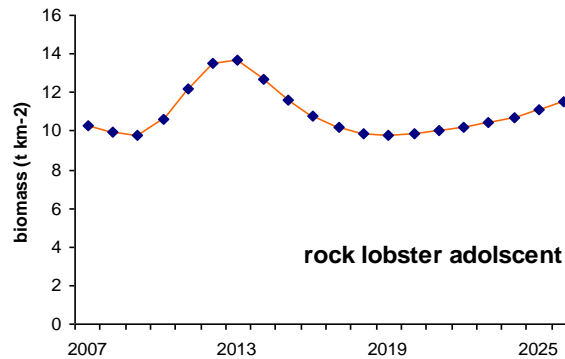
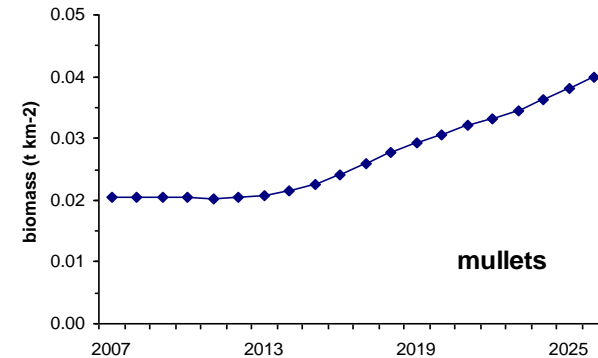
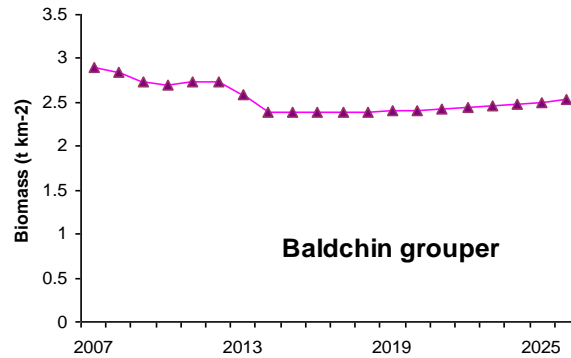
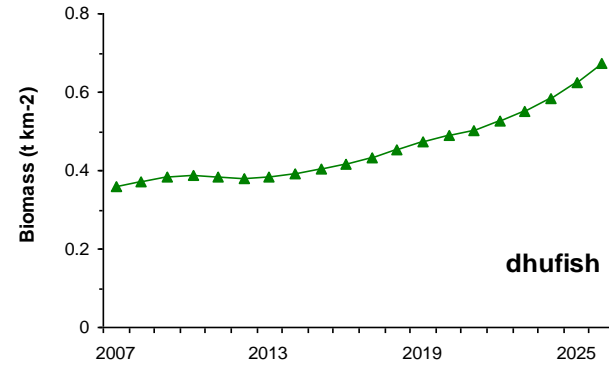
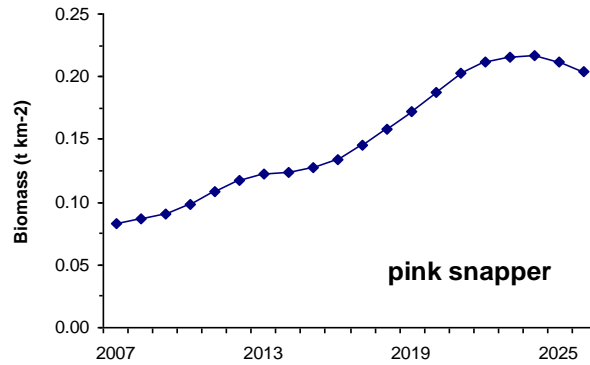
Ecklonia sp (kelp)

- *Ecklonia*, seagrasses and macroalgal assemblages are the major sources of habitat and food for marine invertebrates and fish.
- *Ecklonia* provided substrata for food (epiphytes and epifauna) and shelter from predators.

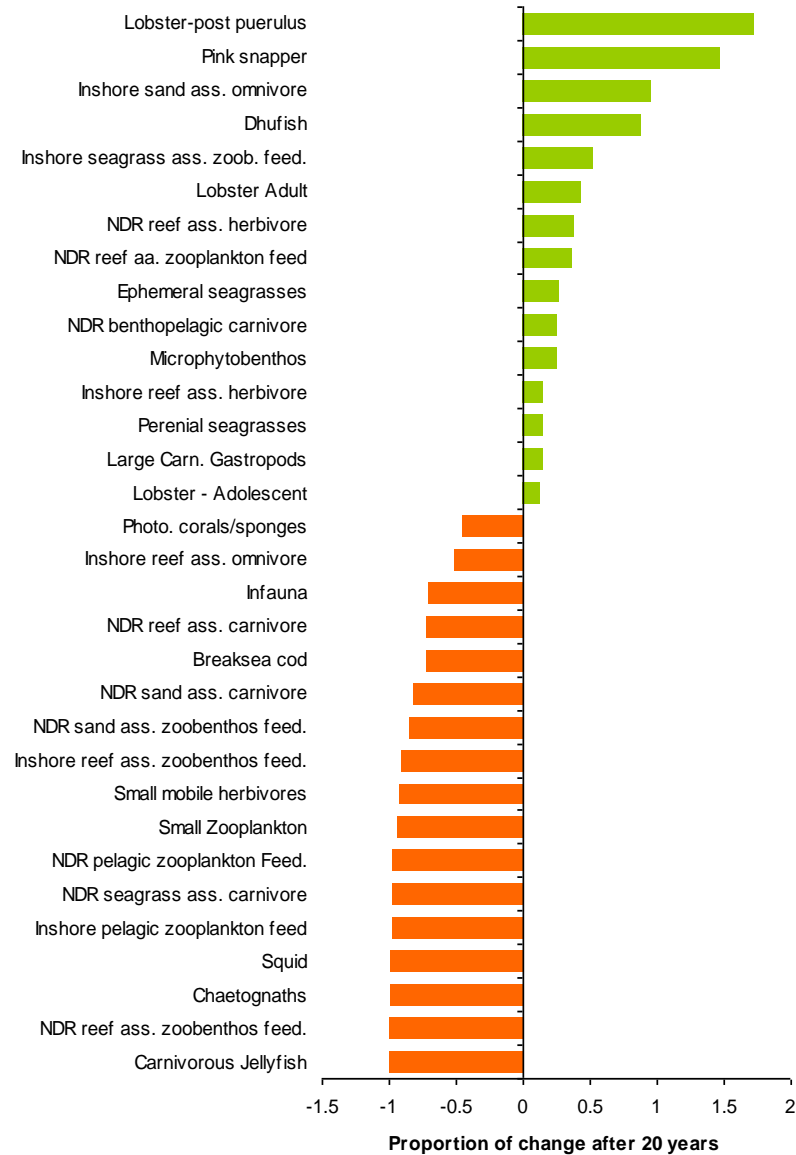
Ecosim scenario: Reduction of F by 50% over 20 years (2.5% year⁻¹) of dhufish and pink snapper



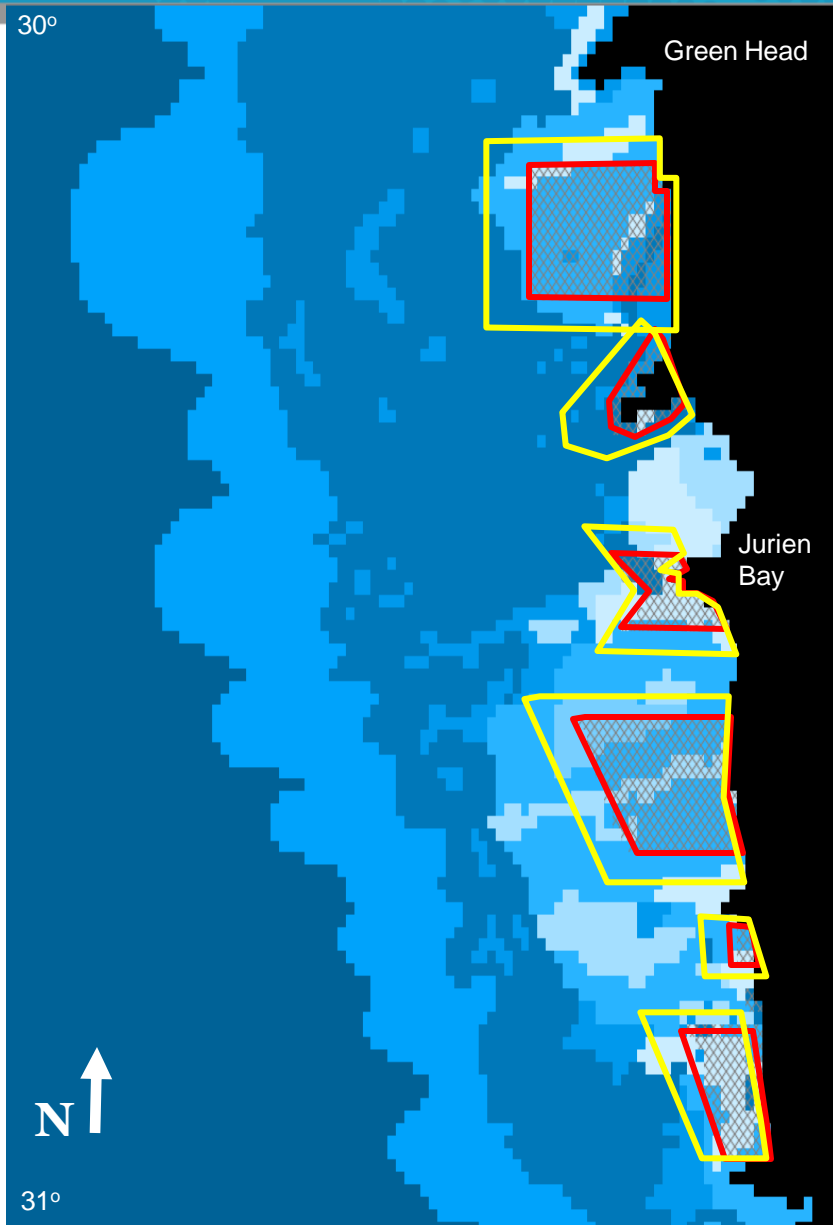
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Ecosim scenario: Reduction of F by 50% over 20 years (2.5% year⁻¹) of dhufish and pink snapper



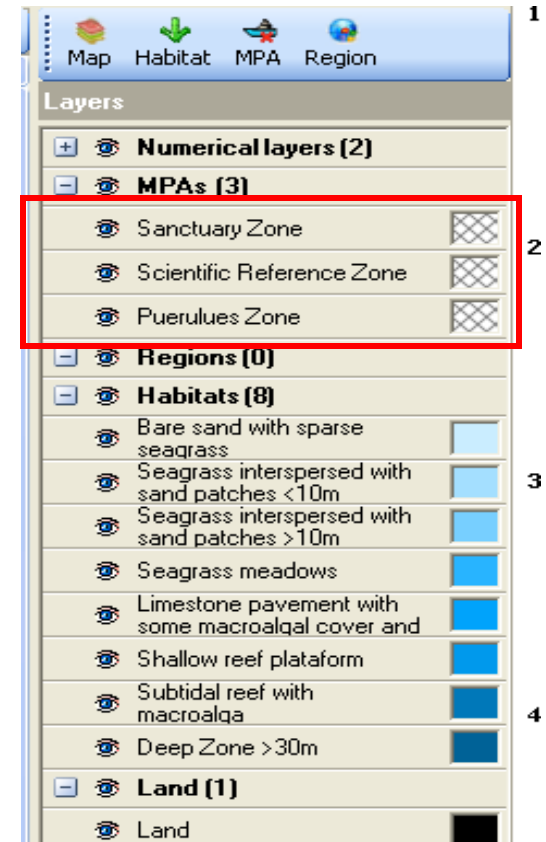
Ecospace: Spatial modelling of Jurien Bay



Scenario 1: ~10% of the park

Scenario 2: No fishing closures

Scenario 3: Fishing closures up to 30%



Ecopath models are like cubism art....abstract, ambiguous, with random angles, but (probably/possibly) realistic.



Picasso, 1913

Thank you

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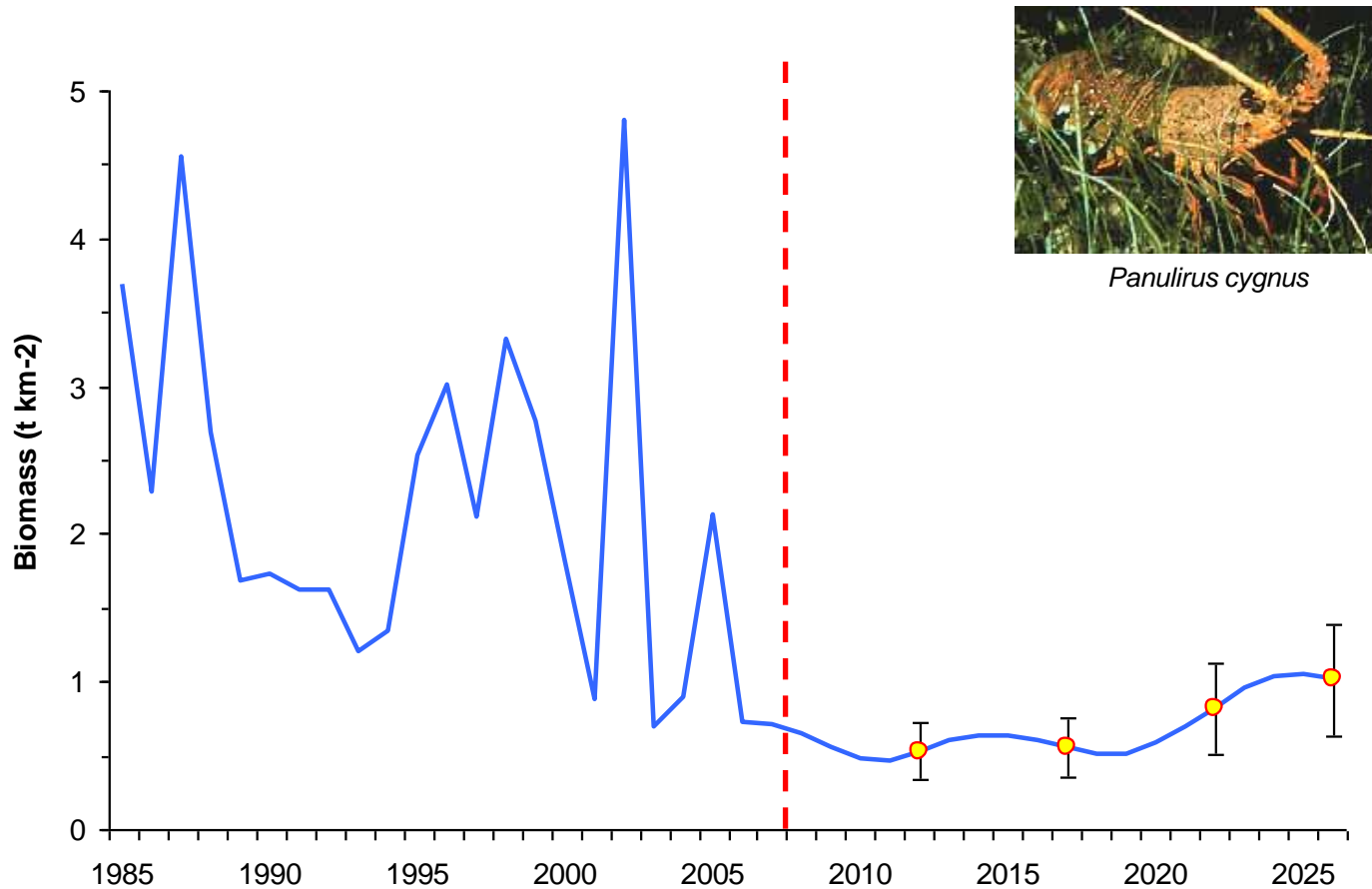
Email: hector.lozano-montes@csiro.au

Web: www.cmar.csiro.au



Scenario: Reduction of F by 50% (2.5% year⁻¹) of dhufish, pink snapper & baldchin grouper

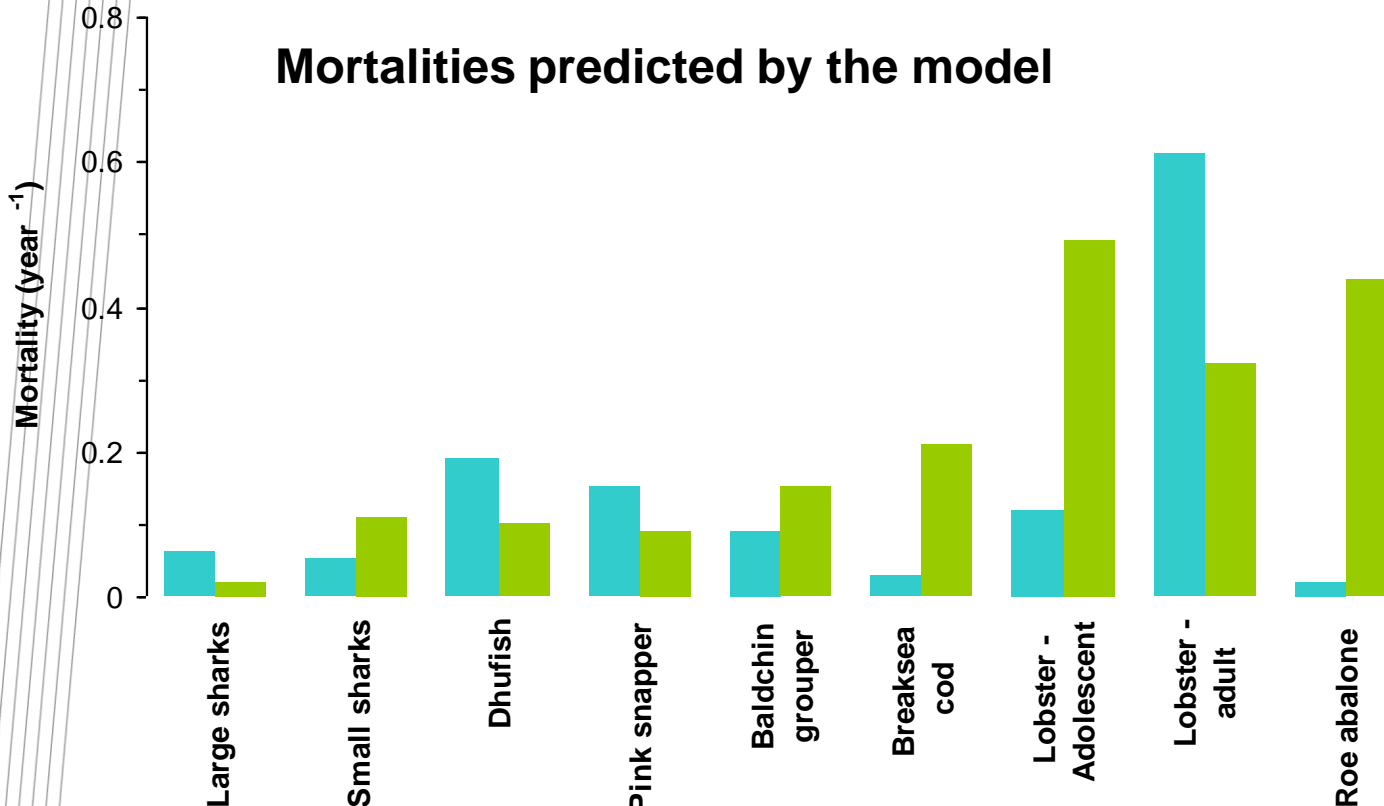
Western Rock Lobster



Panulirus cygnus

Model's Performance: Mortalities

Mortalities predicted by the model



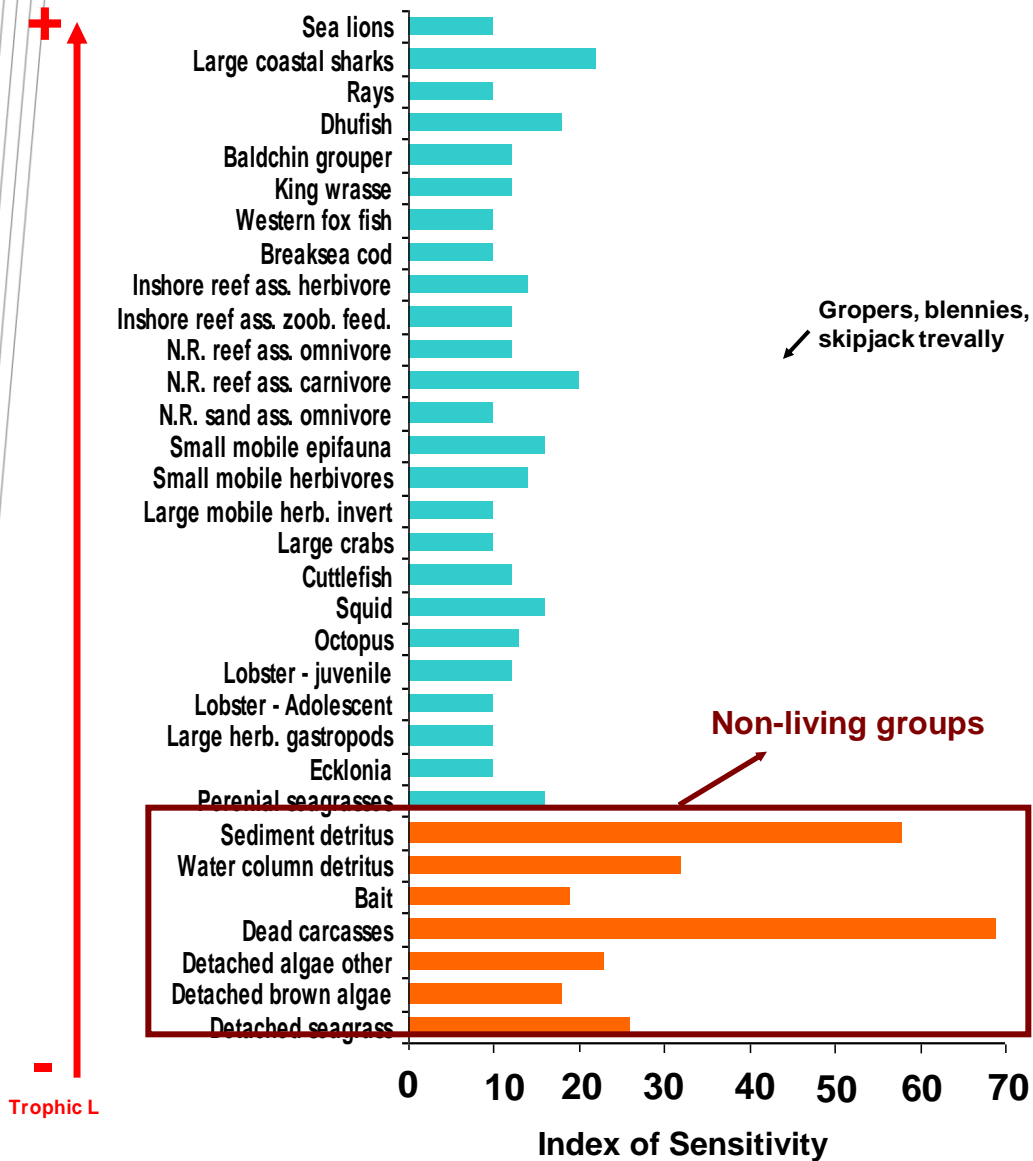
■ Fishing mortality (F)
■ Natural Mortality (M)

Production = Fishery yield + Natural Mortality

$$P/B = Z = F + M_2$$

$$F = C/B$$

Sensitivity Analysis - (change biomass of each living group)



- **Index of Sensitivity** = the number of groups affected ($\pm 30\%$) by **50%** of biomass for each group.

- The Ecopath model is relatively **insensitive** to parameter values for most **living** groups (only 34 groups produced Index sensitivity >10).

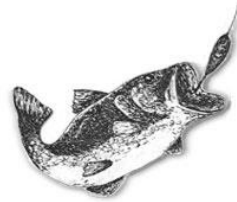
- Changes in parameters of Dead carcasses and sediment detritus exert **the greatest** influence (living groups) in the system.

- The importance/sensitivity of the model to **sediment detritus** emphasises the ultimate desirability of developing **Atlantis** type model.

Ecosystem attributes of Jurien Bay

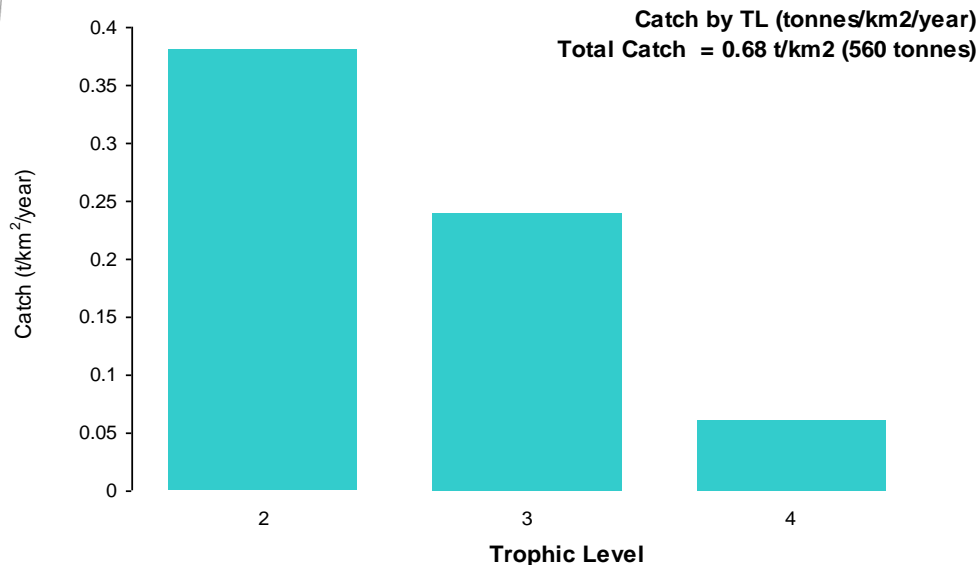
- Jurien Bay is a relatively complex ecosystem.
- Medium/High productive system. More energy produced than respired within the system (*Primary Production/Respiration = 1.23*).
- Dynamic system. There is a low-medium level of biomass accumulation (*Primary Production/ Biomass= 1.68*).
- Low rates of cycling (*proportion of flows originated from detritus ~ 10%*)
- Ecosystem dominated by the benthic community (*Ratio of biomass benthic/pelagic groups = 1.27*).
- Ecosystem function related to *Bottom-up control*, but wasp-waist predator-prey and top-down interactions were identified.
- This ecosystem could be considered in an Intermediate-Low development stage, dominated by lower trophic levels. (*overall network analysis results*).

Trophic structure and fisheries



- Mean trophic level of the catch = 2.96
- Gross Efficiency (Catch/Primary Production) = 0.00041
- Total Catch = 0.68 t/km^2 (560 tonnes taken within the park in 2005, where almost 90% was removed by commercial fishing)

Jurien Bay Marine Park



Some of these attributes could be used as 'indicators' to identify overfishing in the future.

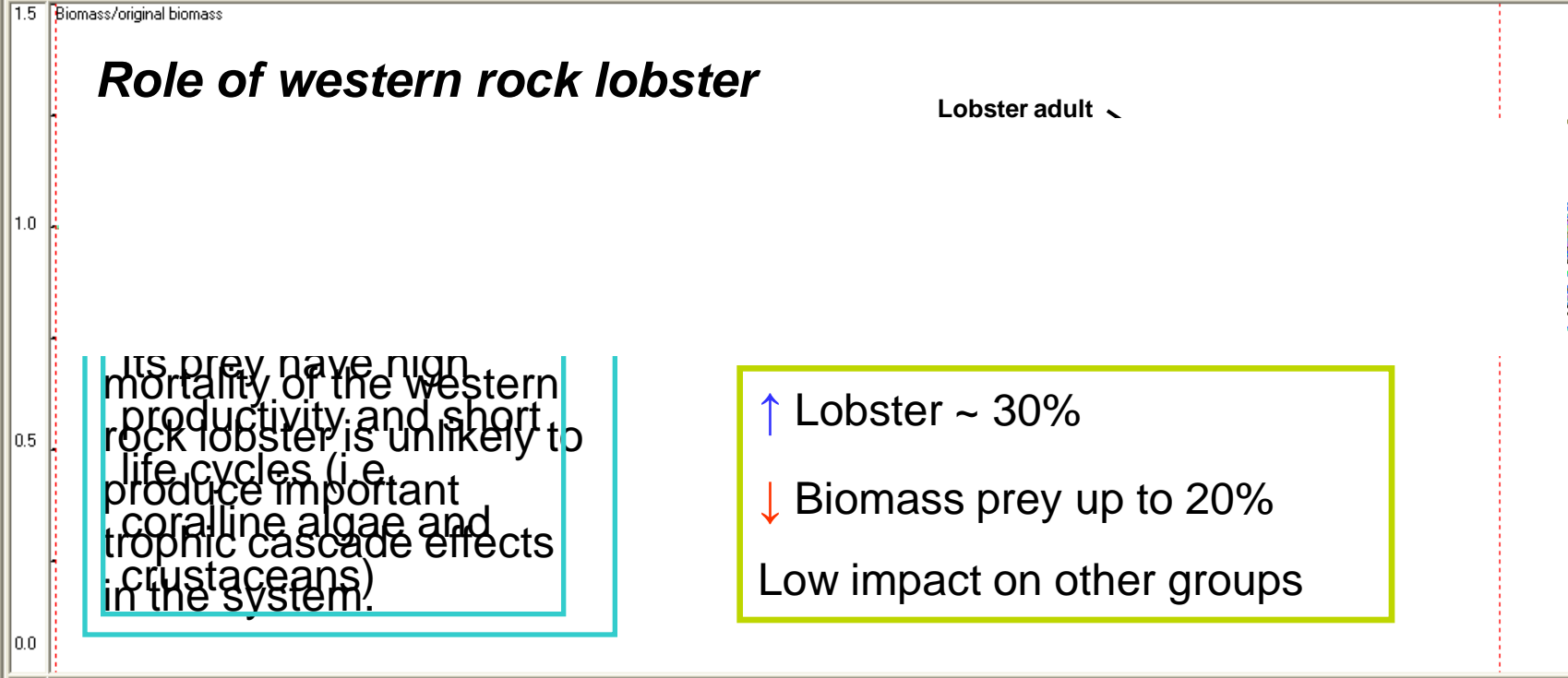
Outline: Results from Ecosim

Ecosim

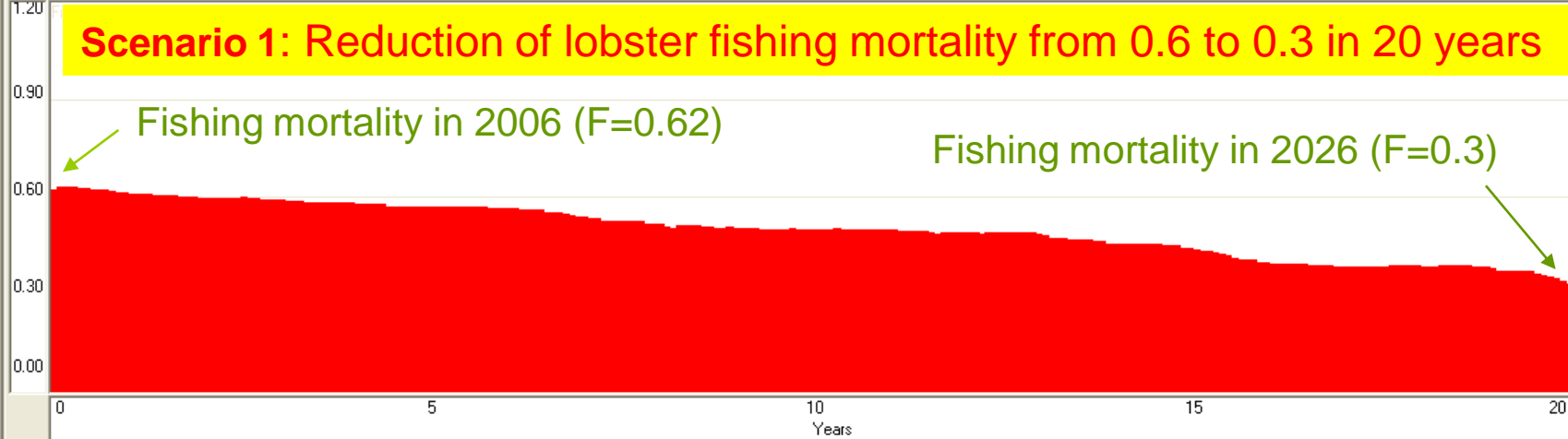
- Scenario evaluation:

Workshop November, 2007: Participants + Steering group

Scenario	Species	Fishing effort (%) year ⁻¹		Duration (years)	Rationale
		Commercial (C)	Recreational (R)		
1	Lobster	↓ 2.5	↓2.5	20	Ecological role
2	Lobster	↑2.5	↑2.5	20	Ecological role
3	Pink snapper	↑15	↑15	20	Ecological role
4	Pink snapper	↓ 2.5	↓2.5	20	Ecological role
5	All	↓ 2.5	↓2.5	20	Impact of fisheries and closure areas
6	All	Close	↓2.5	20	Impact of fisheries and closure areas



- Lobster Adult
- Small coastal sharks
- Small Gastropods
- NDR seagrass ass. carnivore
- Inshore reef ass. omnivore
- Inshore reef ass. zoobenth
- Infauna
- NDR sand ass. carnivore
- Chaetognaths
- Small mobile herbivores
- Photo. corals/sponges
- Dhufish
- Inshore ass. carnivore
- Squid
- Rays
- Inshore seagrass ass. omniv
- Inshore seagrass ass. zoob.
- Detached seagrass



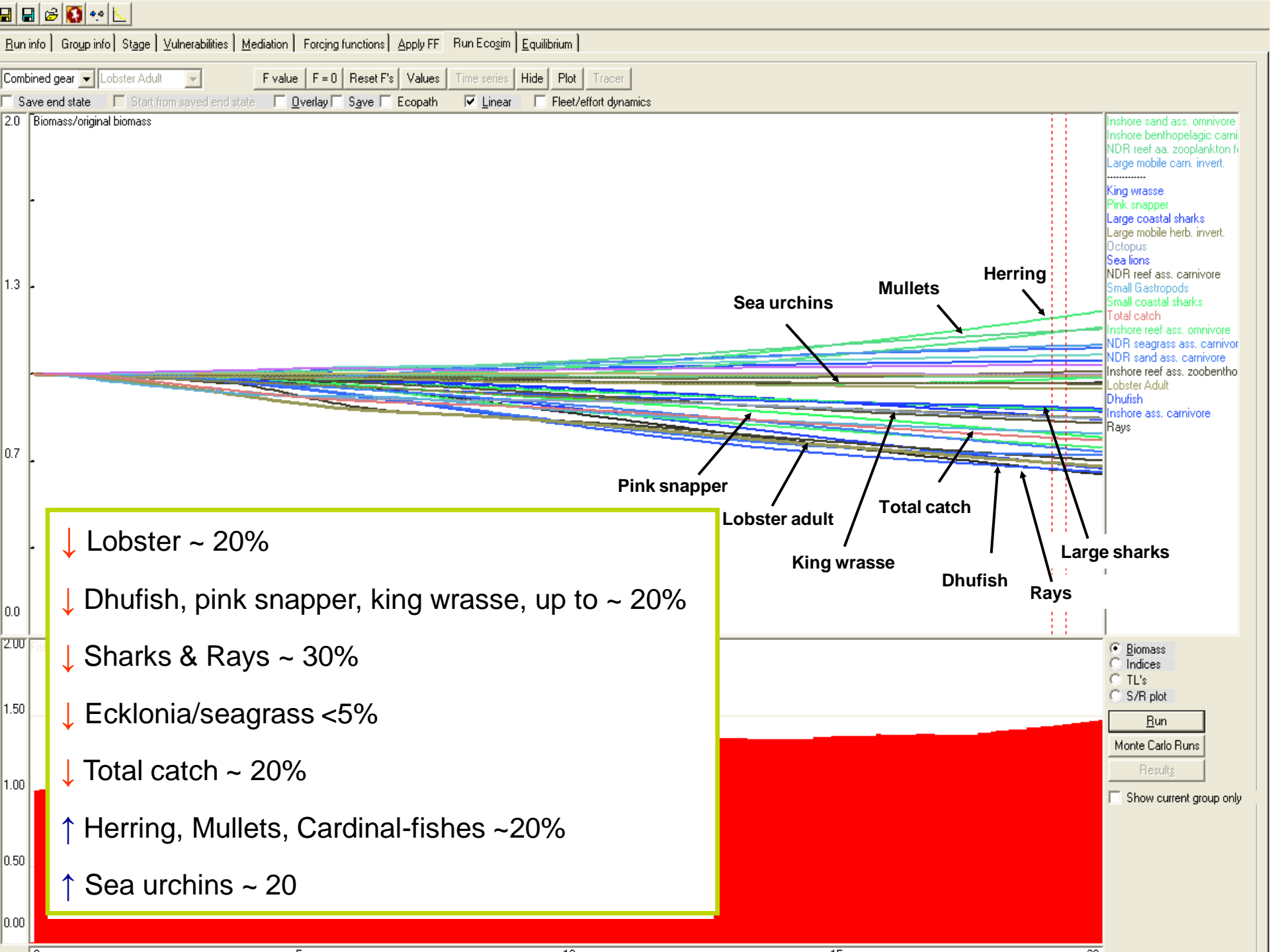
- Biomass
- Indices
- TL's
- S/R plot

Run

Monte Carlo Runs

Results

Show current group only



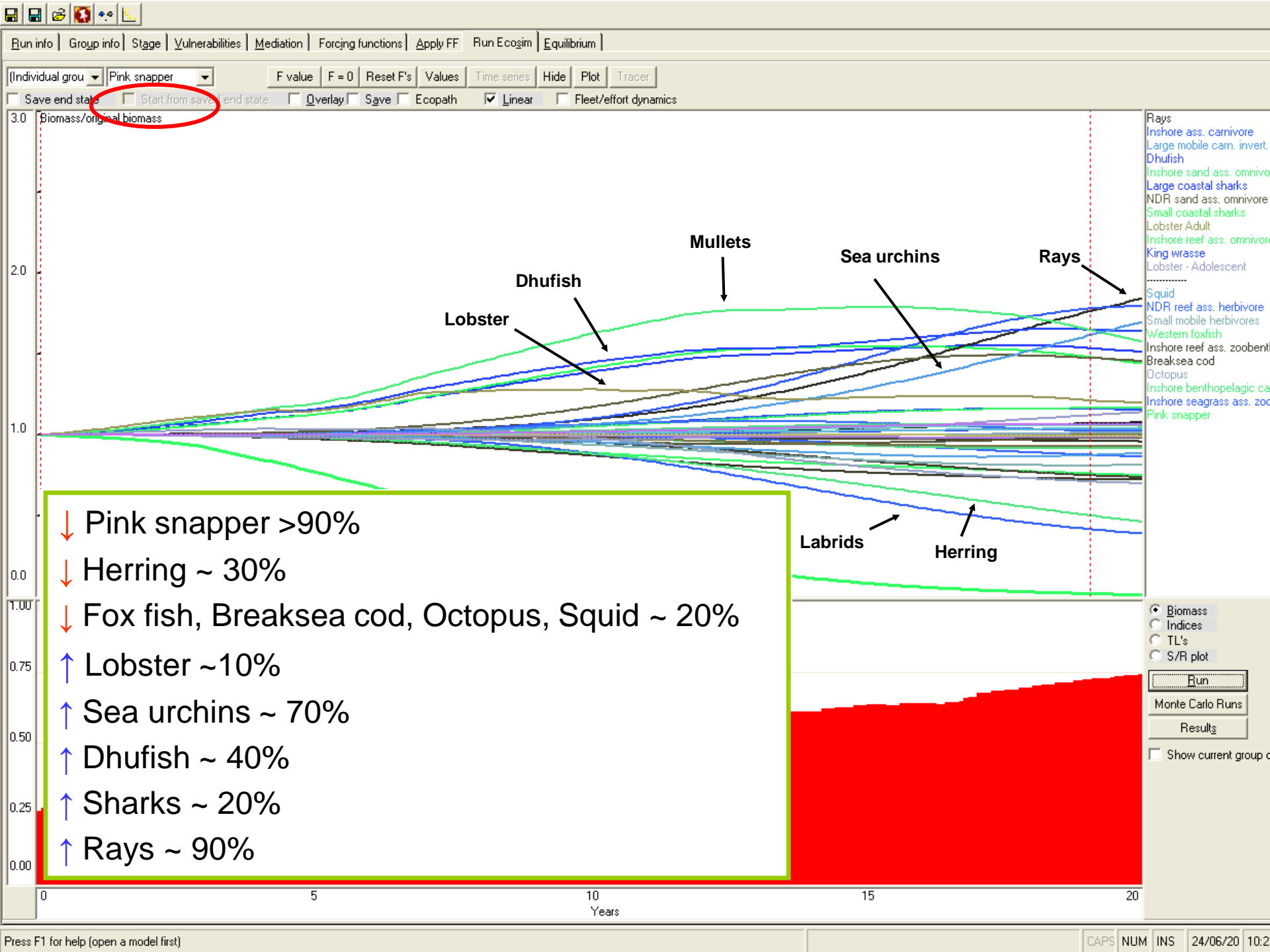
↓ Lobster ~ 20%
 ↓ Dhufish, pink snapper, king wrasse, up to ~ 20%
 ↓ Sharks & Rays ~ 30%
 ↓ Ecklonia/seagrass < 5%
 ↓ Total catch ~ 20%
 ↑ Herring, Mulletts, Cardinal-fishes ~ 20%
 ↑ Sea urchins ~ 20

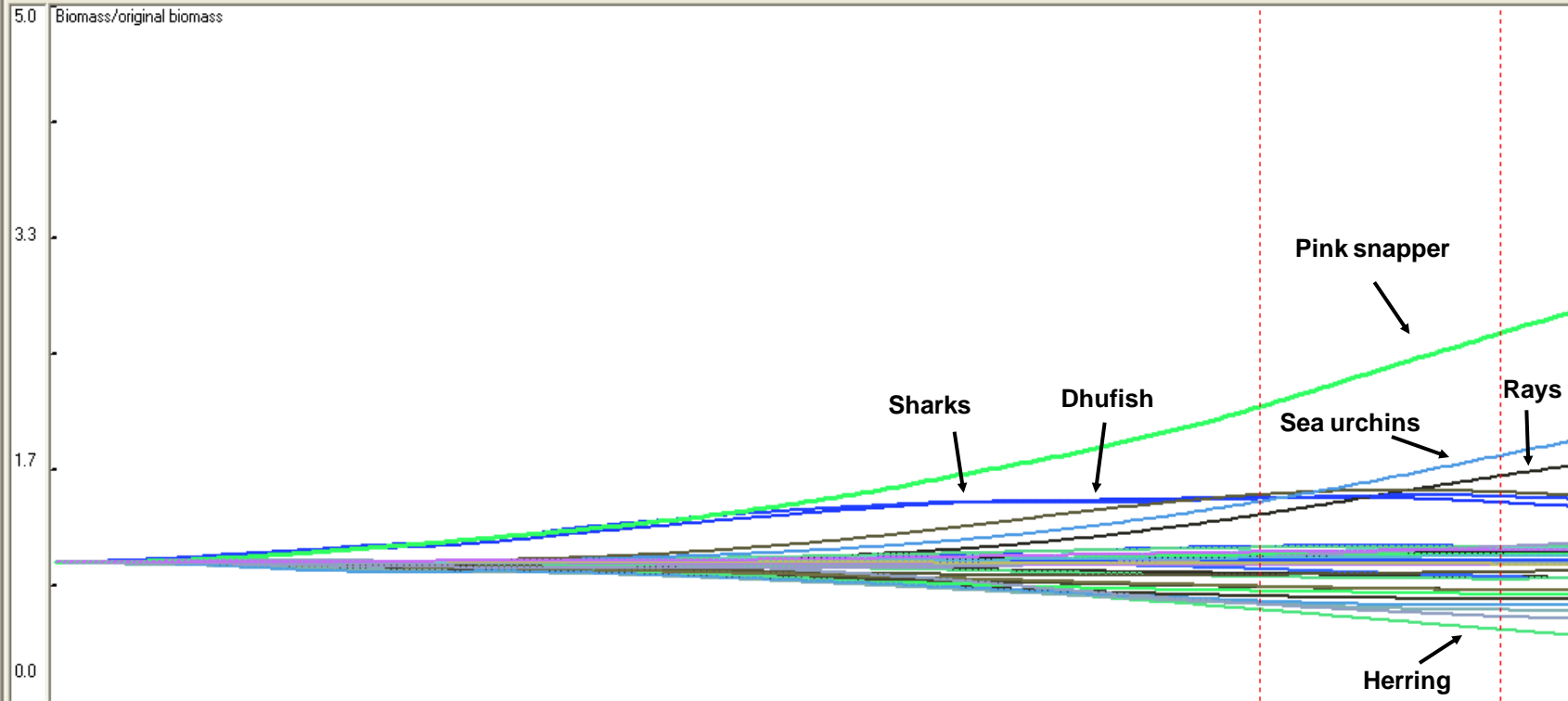
- Inshore sand ass. omnivore
- Inshore benthopelagic carn
- NDR reef aa. zooplankton fi
- Large mobile cam. invert.
-
- King wrasse
- Pink snapper
- Large coastal sharks
- Large mobile herb. invert.
- Octopus
- Sea lions
- NDR reef ass. carnivore
- Small Gastropods
- Small coastal sharks
- Total catch
- Inshore reef ass. omnivore
- NDR seagrass ass. carnivor
- NDR sand ass. carnivore
- Inshore reef ass. zoobenth
- Lobster Adult
- Dhufish
- Inshore ass. carnivore
- Rays

Sea urchins
 Mulletts
 Herring
 Pink snapper
 Lobster adult
 King wrasse
 Total catch
 Dhufish
 Rays
 Large sharks

Biomass
 Indices
 TL's
 S/R plot

Show current group only





- Pink snapper
- Large mobile carn. invert.
- Rays
- NDR sand ass. omnivore
- Dhufish
- Large coastal sharks
- Lobster - Adolescent
- NDR reef aa. zooplankton f
- King wrasse
-
- Balchin grouper
- NDR reef ass. herbivore
- NDR reef ass. omnivore
- Inshore seagrass ass. omniv
- Infauna
- Western foxfish
- Breaksea cod
- Squid
- Small mobile herbivores
- Octopus
- Inshore benthopelagic carni

↑ Pink snapper ~ 2.5x
 ↑ Sea urchins ~ 70%
 ↑ Dhufish & Sharks ~ 30%
 ↓ Squid, Octopus ~ 40%
 ↓ Baldchin grouper, Breaksea cod, Western Foxfish < 20%
 Lobster no change

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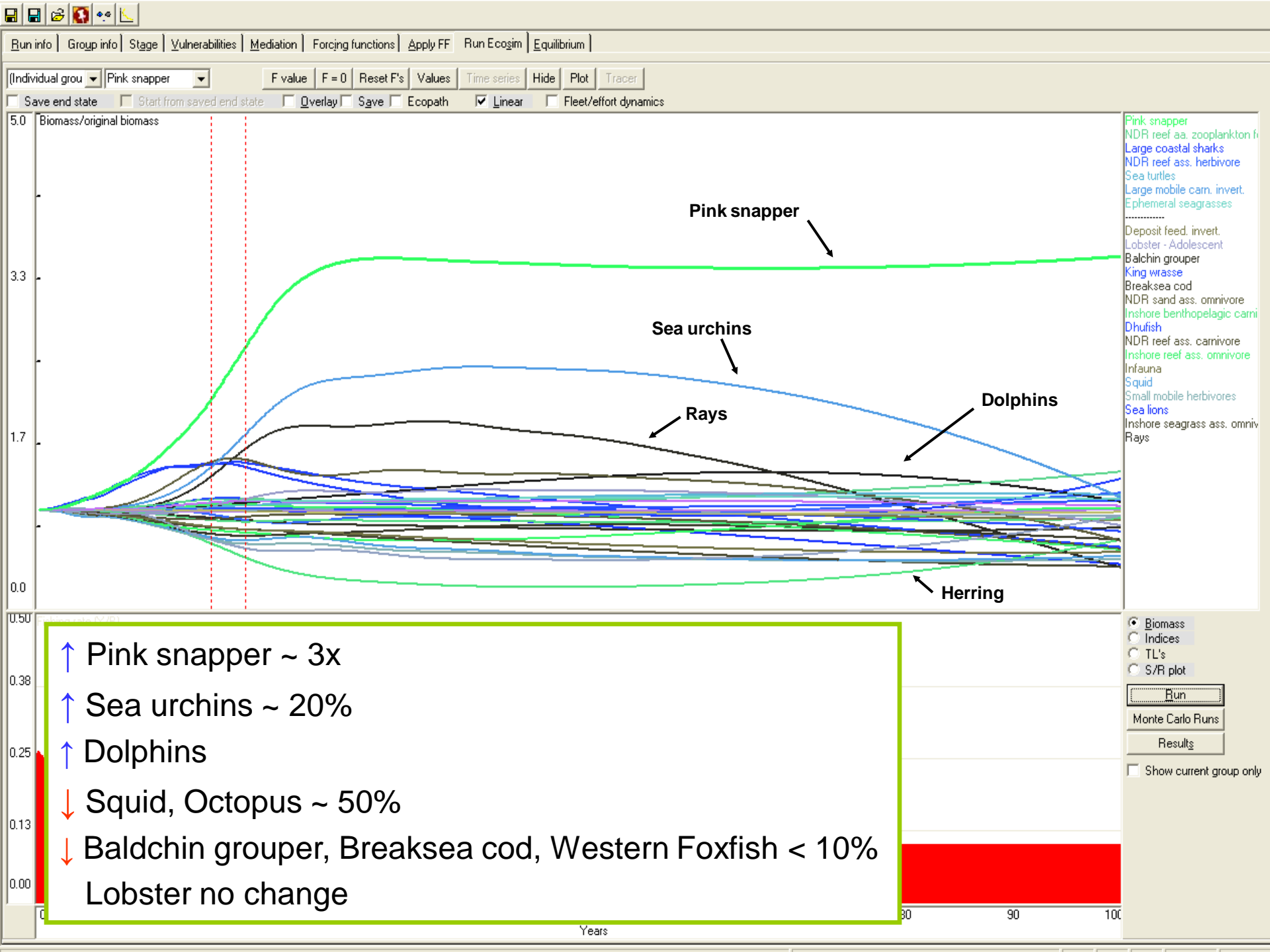
Run

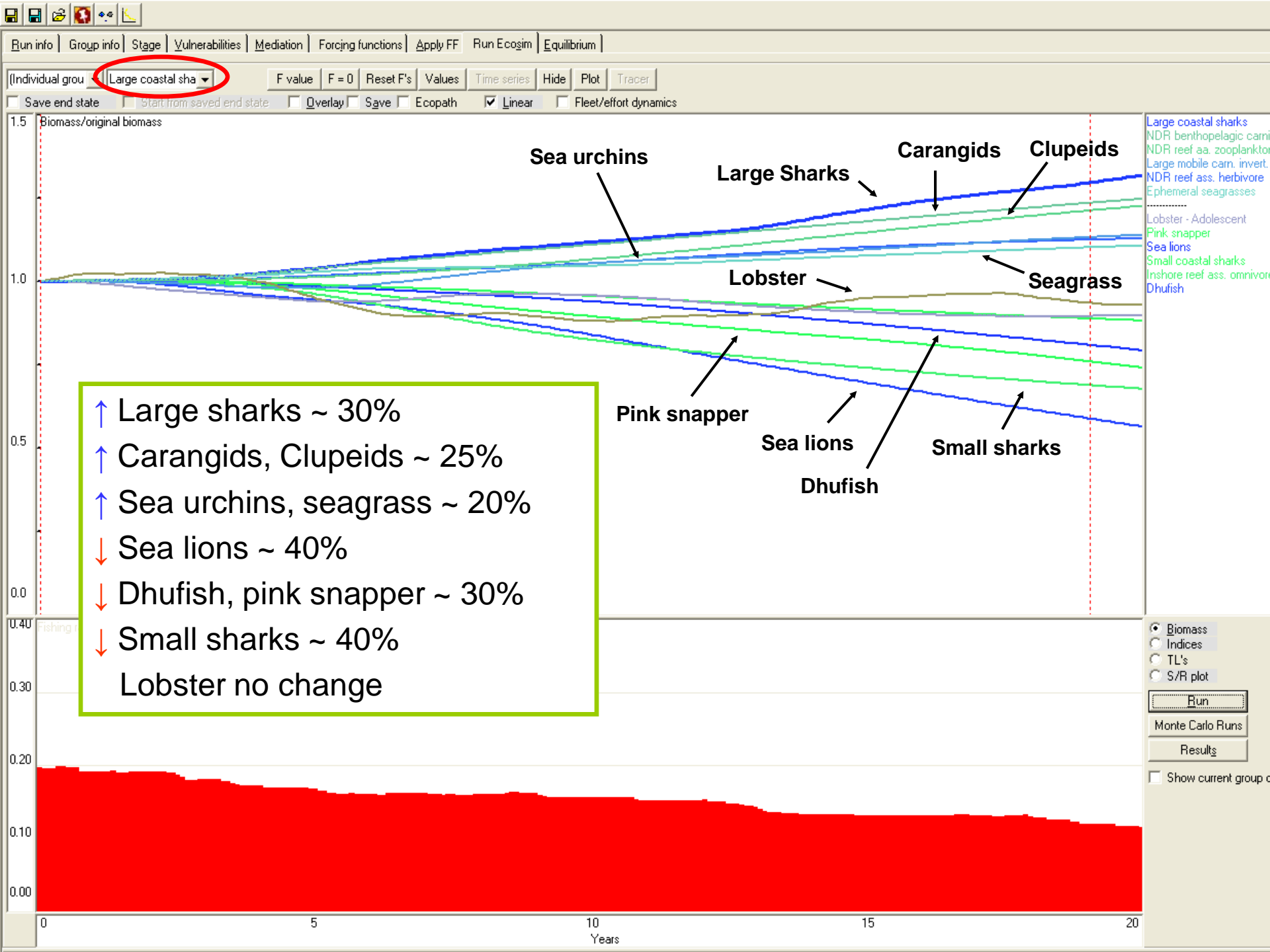
Monte Carlo Runs

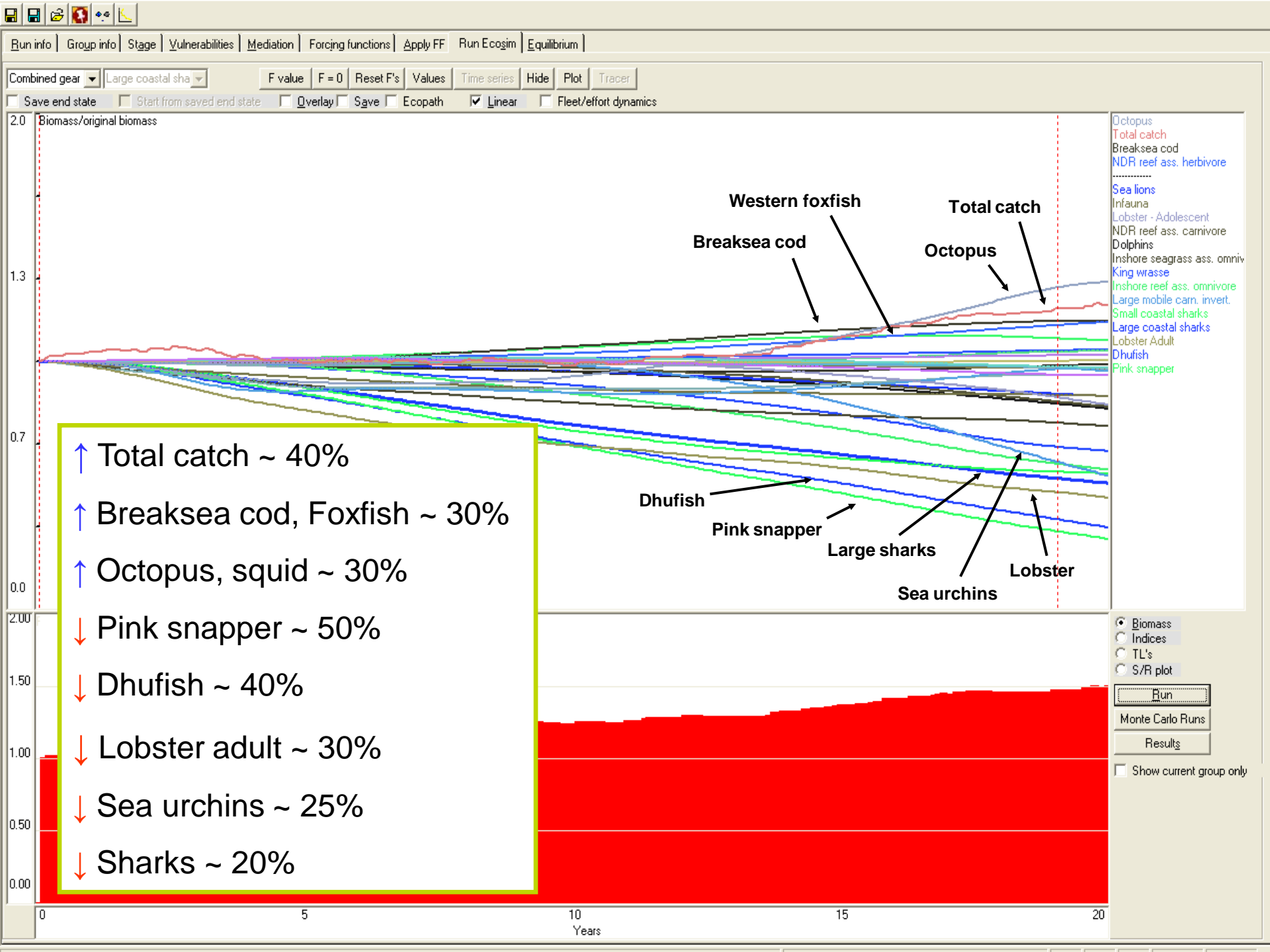
Results

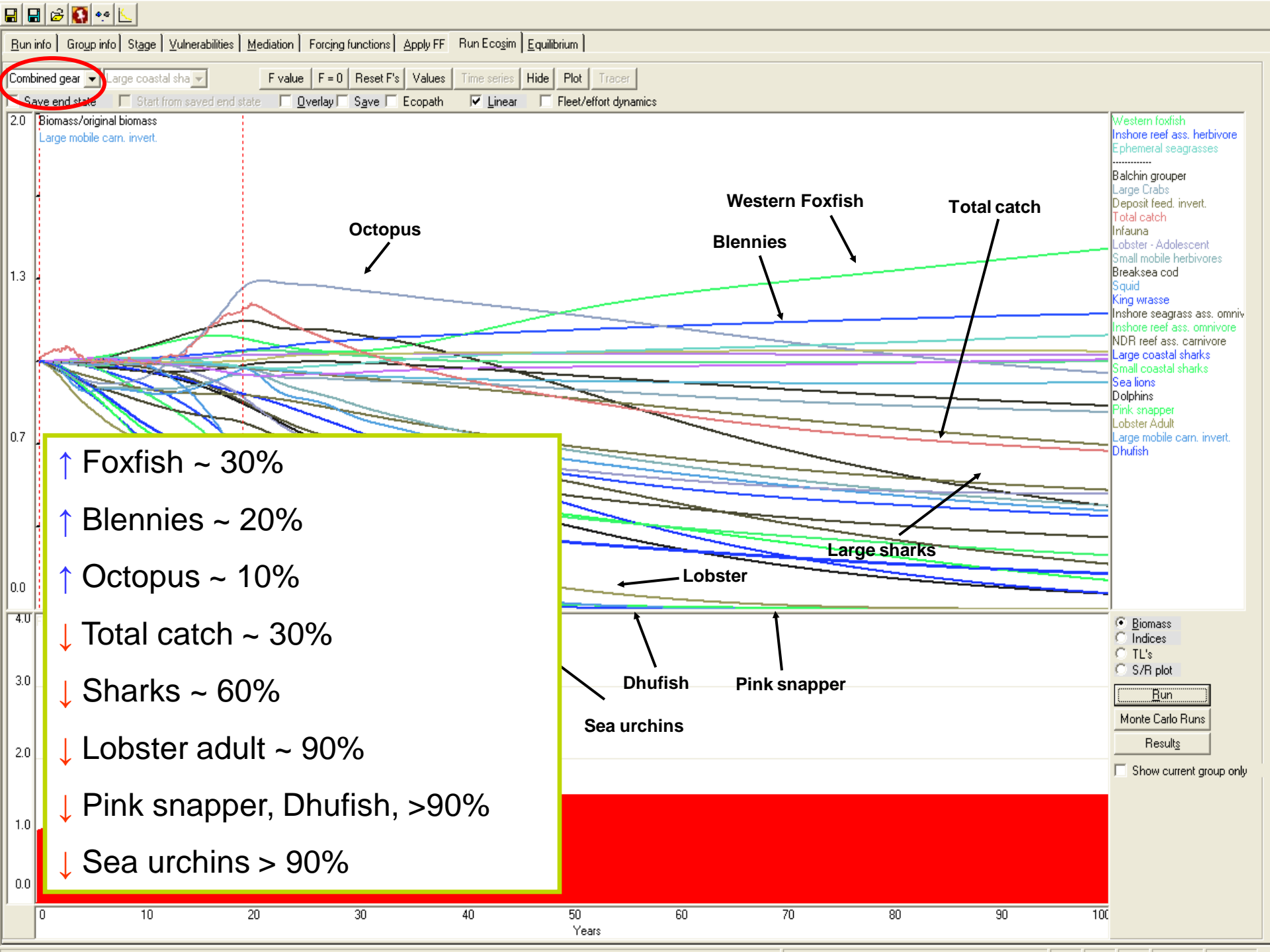
Show current group only

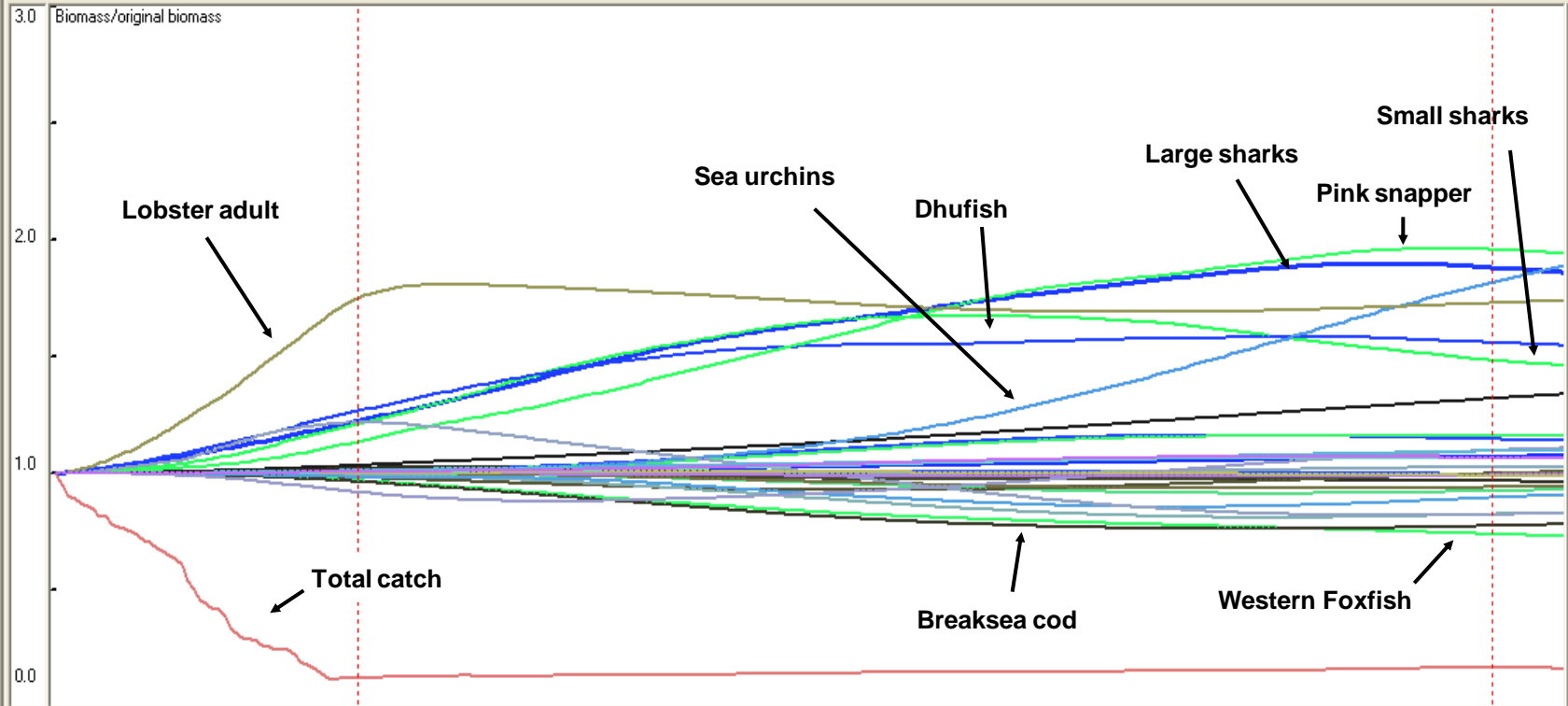




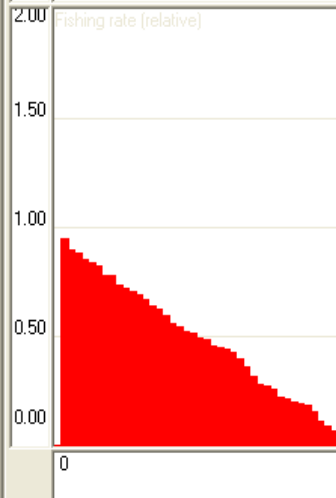








- Pink snapper
- Large coastal sharks
- Large mobile carn. invert.
- Lobster Adult
- Dhufish
- Small coastal sharks
- Dolphins
- Inshore reef ass. omnivore
- King wrasse
- Lobster - Adolescent
-
- Small mobile herbivores
- Octopus
- Breaksea cod
- Western foxfish
- Total catch



↓ Total catch ~ 90%

↑ Lobsters ~ 80%

↑ Pink snapper ~ 100%

↑ Dhufish & Sharks ~ 50%

↑ Sea urchins ~ 70%

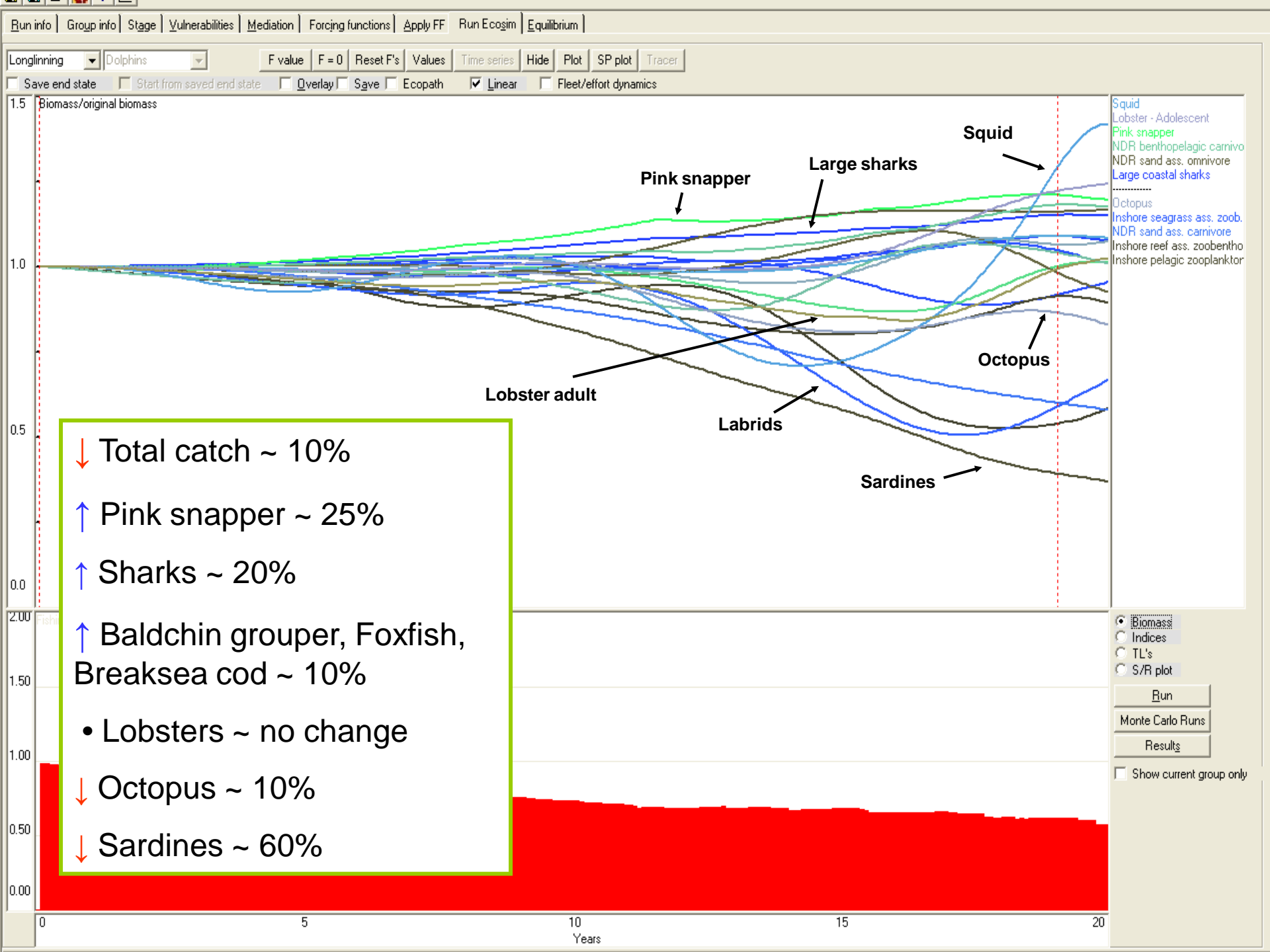
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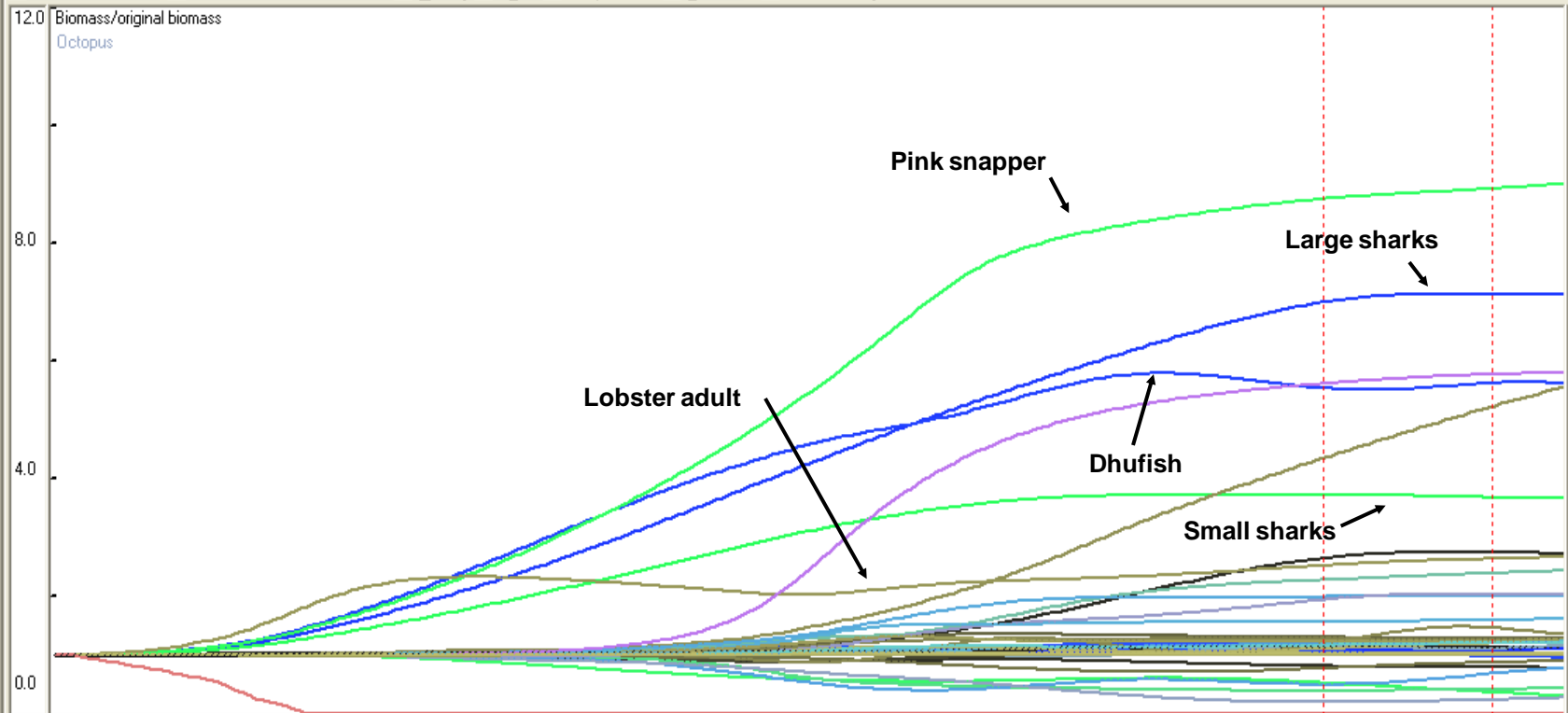
Run

Monte Carlo Runs

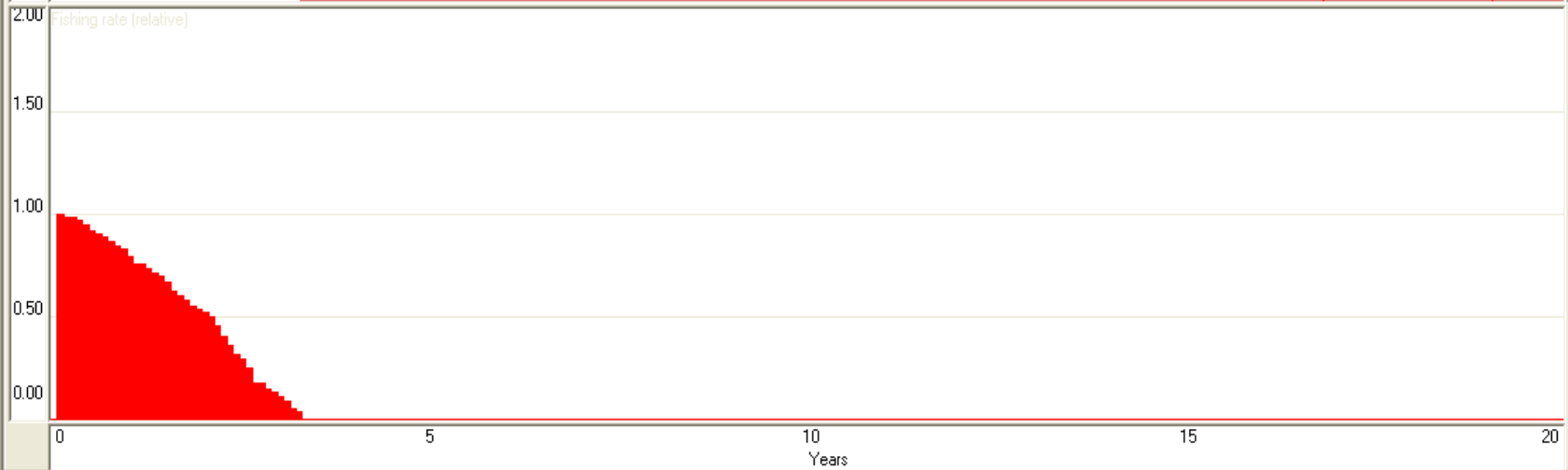
Results

Show current group only





- Pink snapper
- Large coastal sharks
- Turfis
- Dhufish
- Lobster-post puerulus
- Small coastal sharks
- Rays
- Lobster Adult
- Photo. corals/sponges
- Lobster - Adolescent
- Lobster - Juvenile
- Small Gastropods
- Cuttlefish
- NDR seagrass ass. omnivor
- Large mobile herb. invert.
- Large Herb. Gastropods
- Large mobile carn. invert.
- Inshore reef ass. herbivore
- Sea turtles
- Sargassum
- Low algae
- Large Crabs
- Dolphins
-
- Infaua
- Balchin grouper
- Squid
- NDR reef ass. omnivor
- Western foxfish
- Octopus
- Total catch



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Run

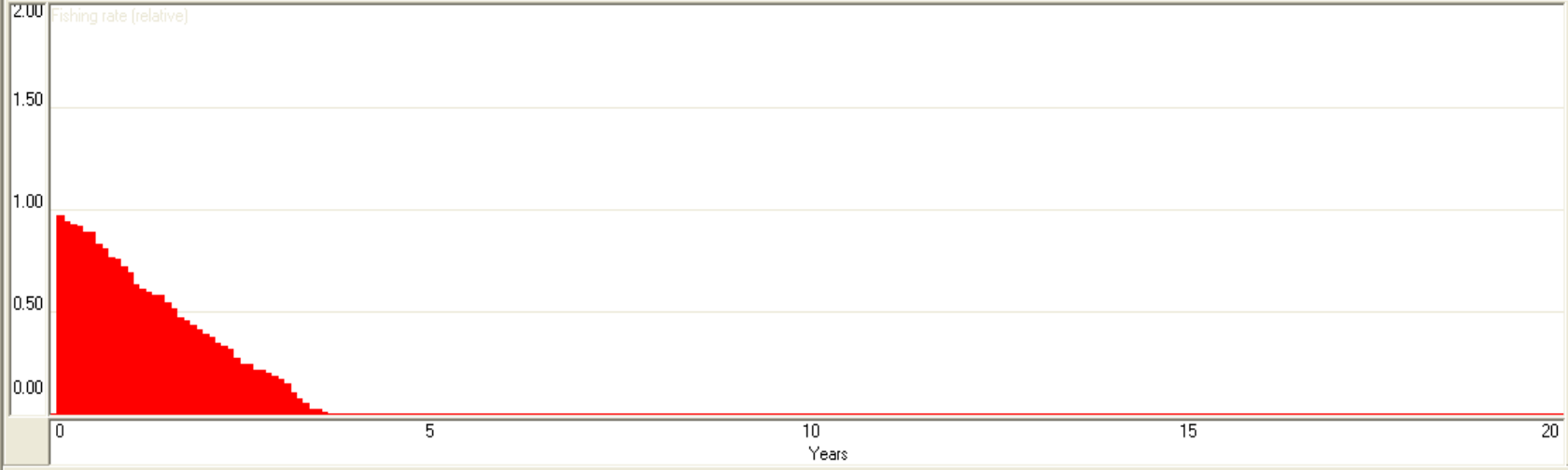
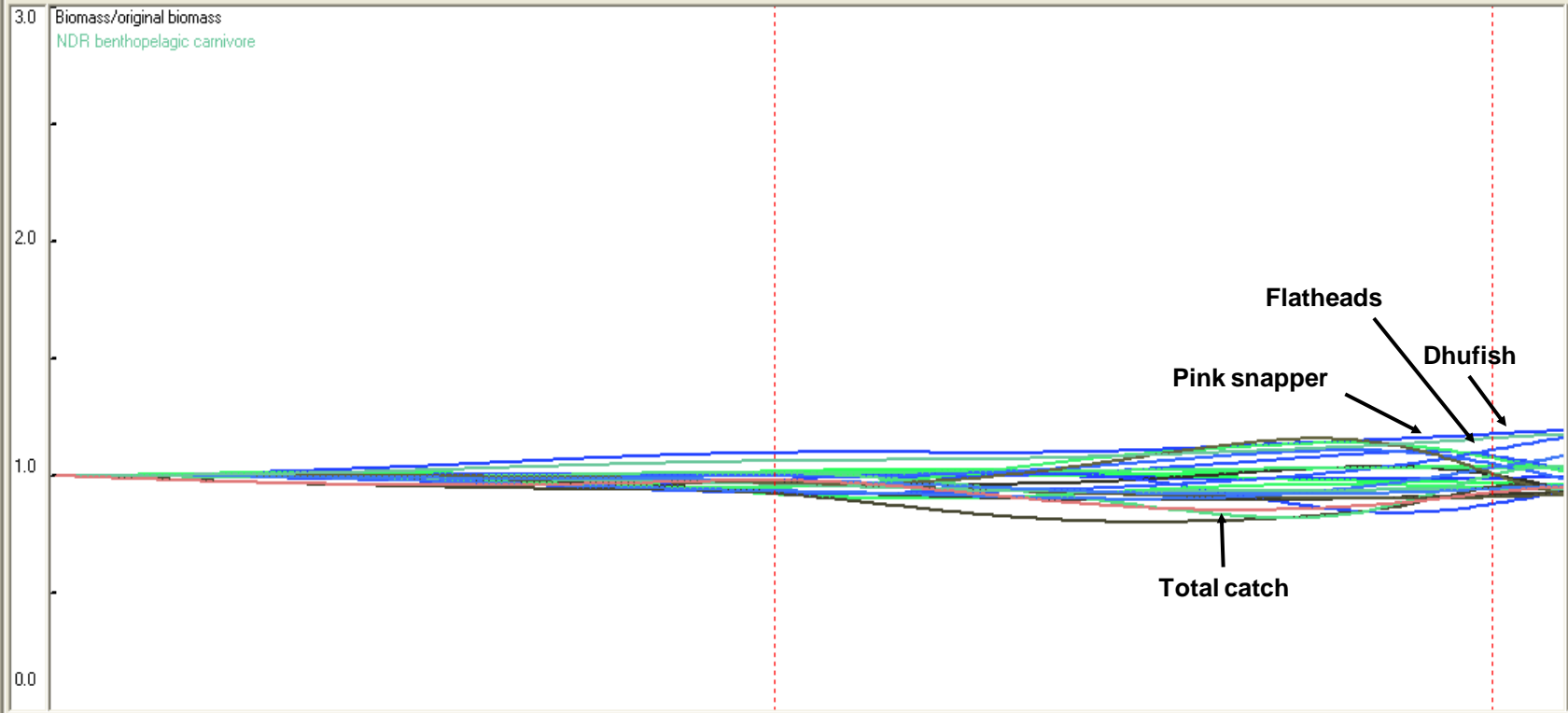
Monte Carlo Runs

Results

Show current group only

Rec. Boat Angl Dolphins F value F = 0 Reset F's Values Time series Hide Plot SP plot Tracer

Save end state Start from saved end state Overlay Save Ecopath Linear Fleet/effort dynamics

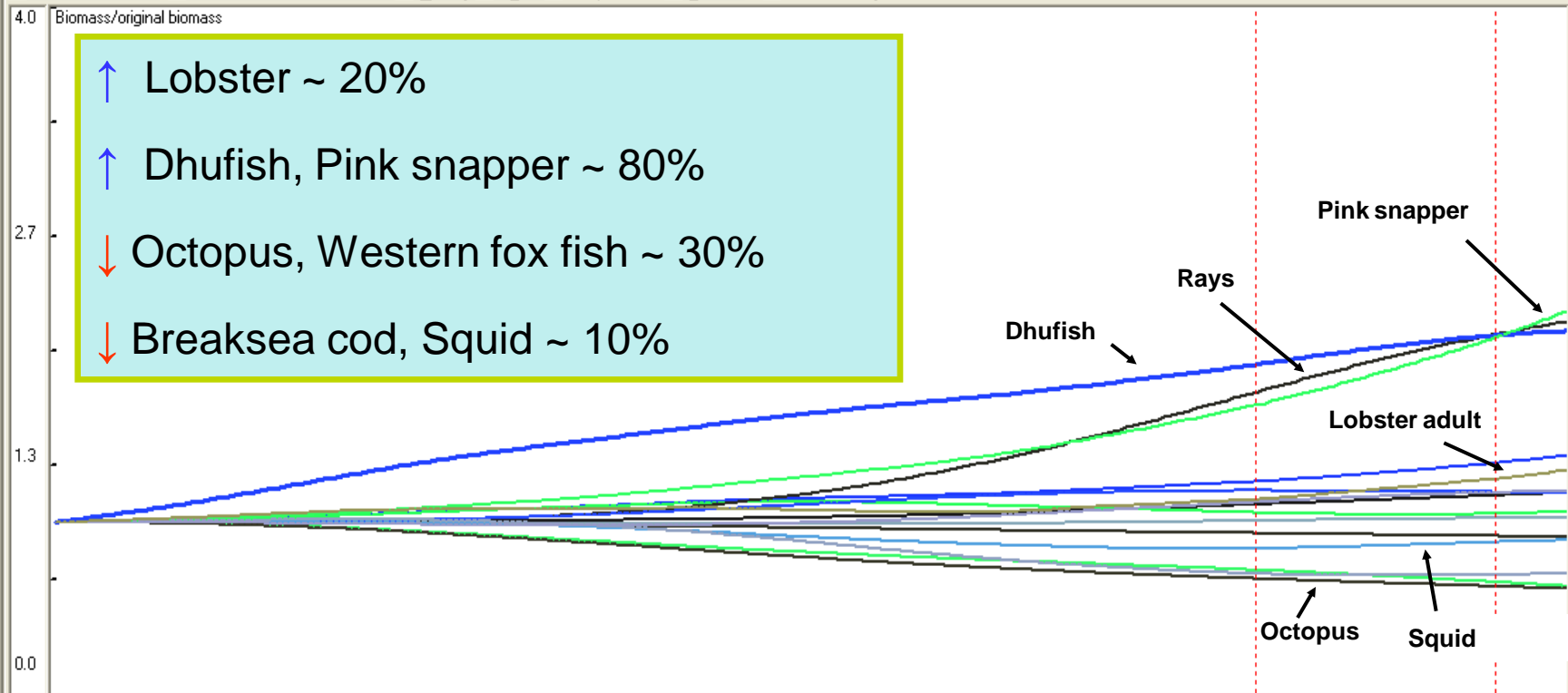


Dhufish
NDR benthopelagic carnivore
Inshore ass. carnivore

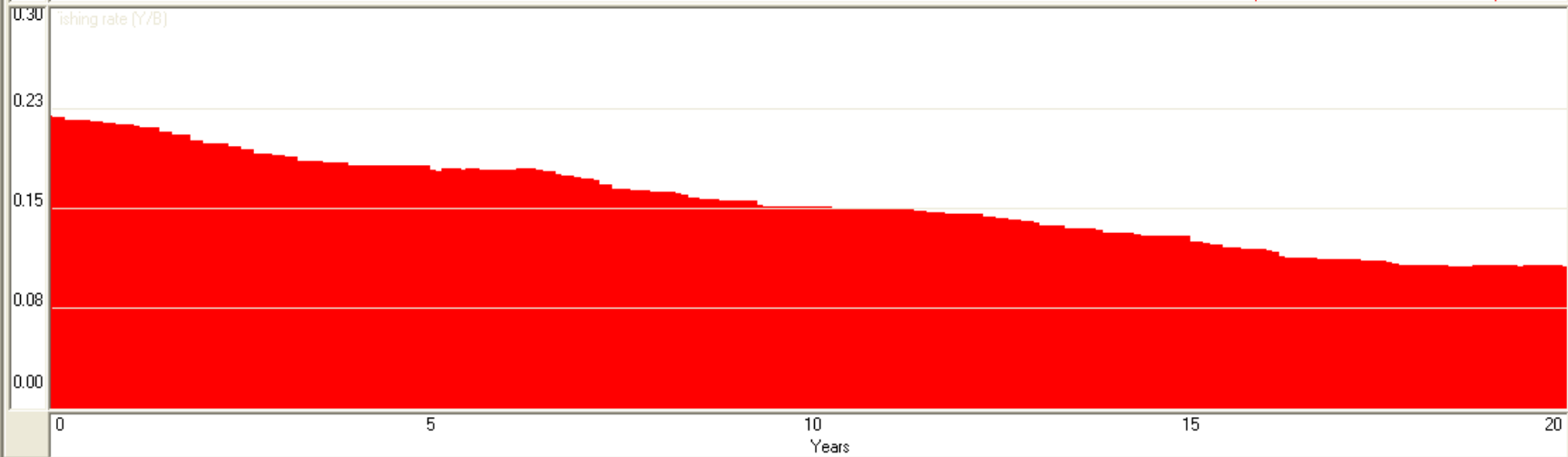
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Show current group only

↑ Lobster ~ 20%
↑ Dhufish, Pink snapper ~ 80%
↓ Octopus, Western fox fish ~ 30%
↓ Breaksea cod, Squid ~ 10%

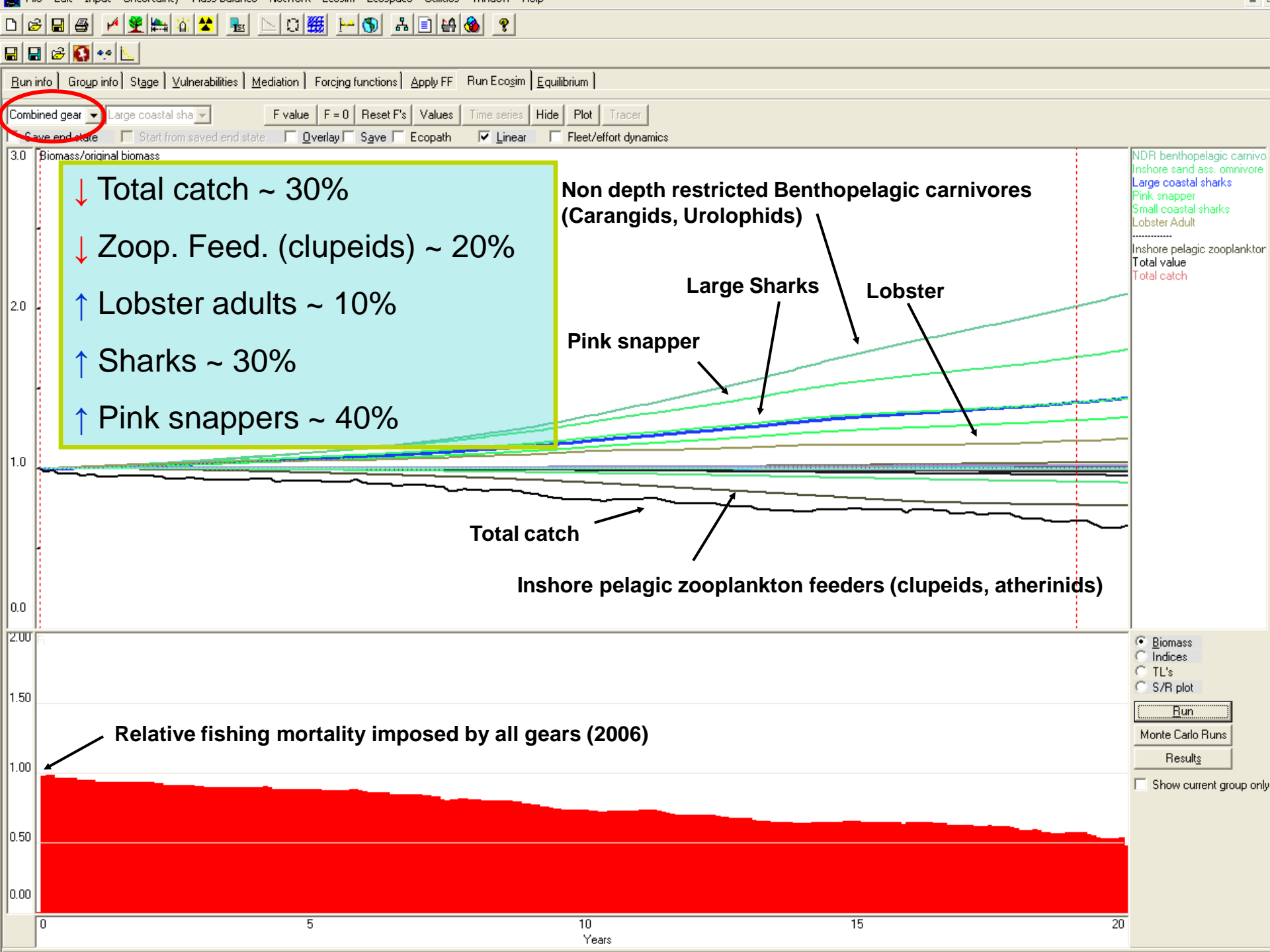


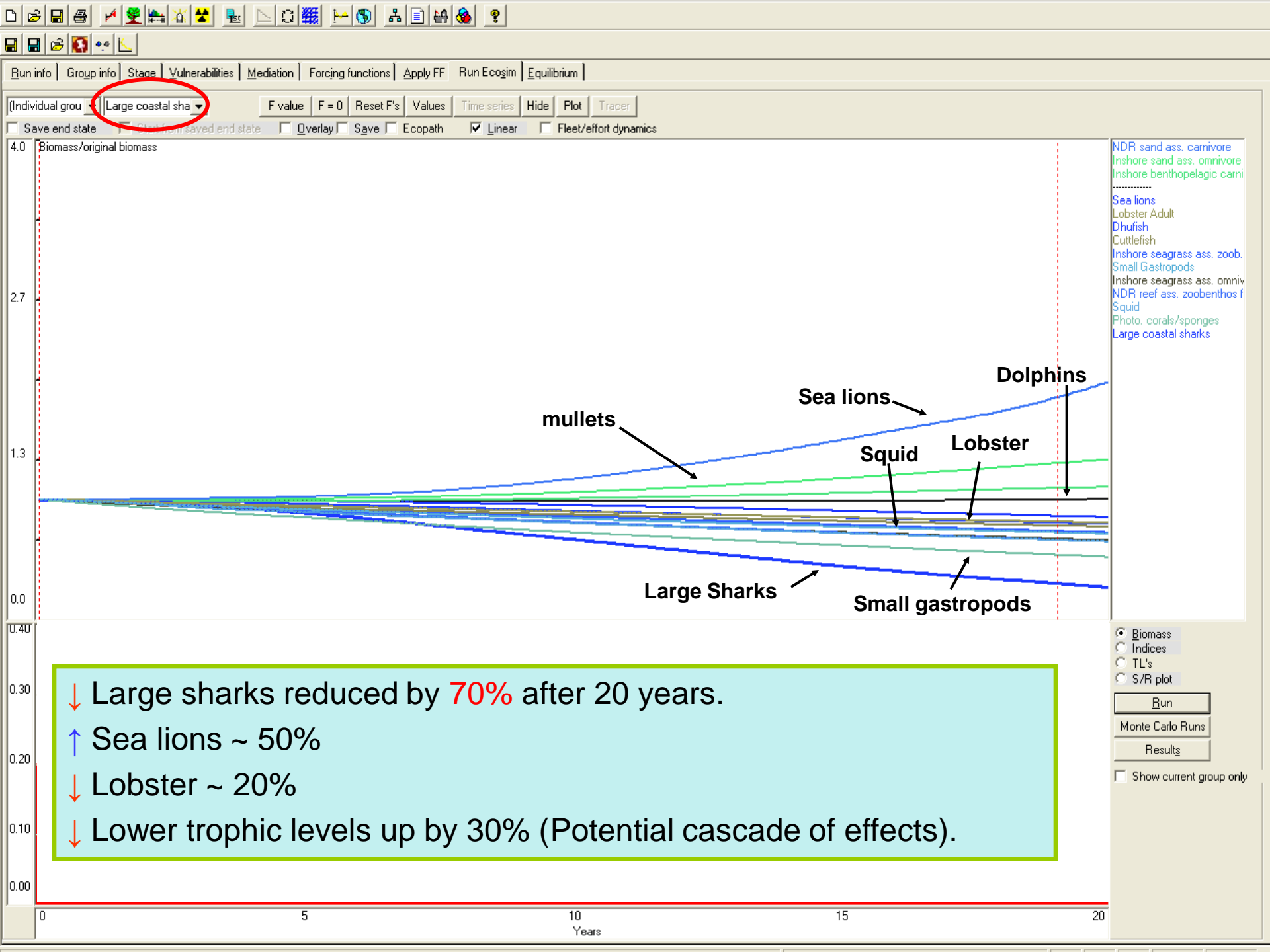
- Pink snapper
- Rays
- Dhufish
- Large coastal sharks
- Lobster Adult
- Lobster - Adolescent
- King wrasse
- Dolphins
- Squid
- Octopus
- Western foxfish
- Breaksea cod



- Biomass
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Results

Show current group o





Jurien Bay trophic structure

Energy flow in Jurien Bay

Total system flow was 22,067 ton km⁻² year⁻¹

