



Fish Biology and Sustainability

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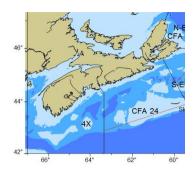




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Sustainability and Sustainable Fishing

"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of <u>future generations</u> to meet their own needs."

Bruntland Report for the World Commission on Environment and Development

Achieving sustainability requires fishing practices that do not cause fish populations to decline over time



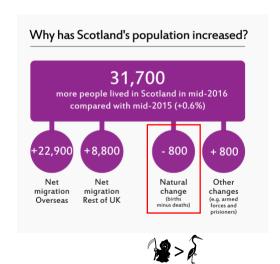


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Population decline happens when population growth rate is negative







For the business of fishing, biomass is a more relevant measure than population growth rate



- 1. estimate total stock biomass
- 2. estimate fraction of total stock biomass that can reproduce



- 3. determine fraction of mature stock that can be sustainably removed
 - that fraction needs to ensure that population does not decline in the short term, i.e., population growth is positive







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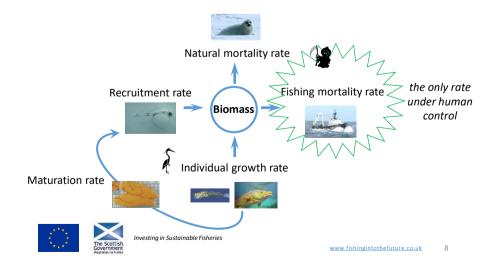
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Population growth rate depends on 5 key rates







Estimating rates requires estimating age





Is this a small, old cod or a big, young cod?







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Outline

Factors

determining

population

growth rate



Presentation before lunch

- individual growth rate
- maturation rate
- recruitment rate
- natural mortality rate
- fishing mortality
- **Biological Reference Points**



Takeaway sustainability message

Discussion after lunch

- why did North Sea cod recover so quickly (good management or good biology?)
- · why are North Sea haddock getting smaller? (good or bad for sustainability?)
- · why are North Sea cod spawning earlier? (good or bad for sustainability?)
- what biological characteristics and ecological conditions are good for sustainability?





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Individual growth rates

Individual growth is the production of new tissue

Increase in length Fixed tissues: skeleton, circulatory and nervous

tissue

Condition Storage tissues: fat, muscle

Reproduction Gonads

Individual creates and destroys tissue in response to activities and environment





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Factors impacting growth rates

- Genetics
- Environment
 - · food quality & quantity
 - temperature
- Behaviour and biology
 - activity pattern
 - sexual differences
 - hierarchical behaviour
 - competition







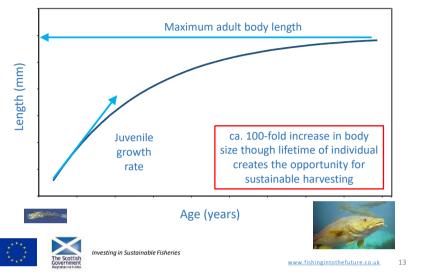
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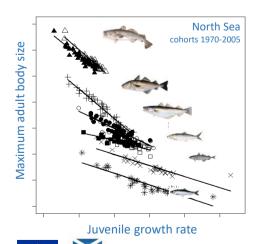
Growth rates







A more subtle factor impacting growth SUBTAINABLE UR PIS



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900 200 Length (mm) 200 300 400

cohorts that are faster

growing as juveniles have smaller adult body sizes

North Sea haddock

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4 6 Age (years)

Is the secret of growing big growing slowly?

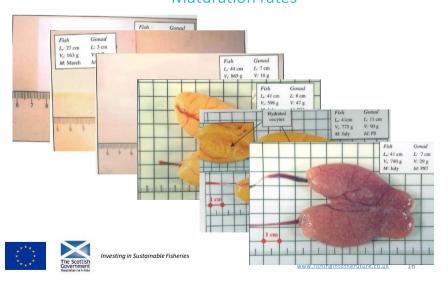


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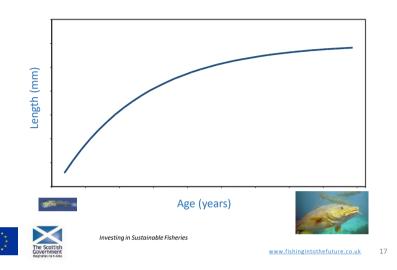
Maturation rates







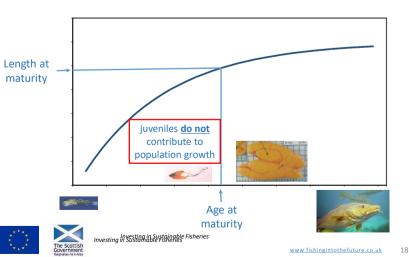
Maturation is an expression of individual growth







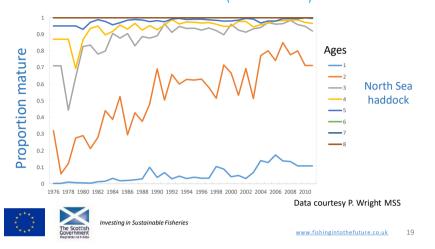
Maturation is an expression of individual growth







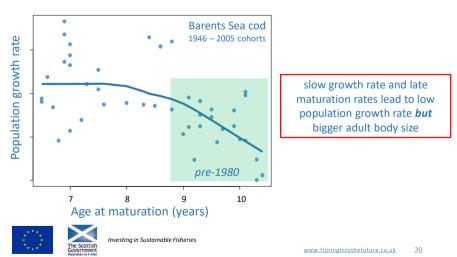
Many stocks are maturing at younger ages & smaller sizes (faster rate)







Maturation rate is key to population growth rate



Does early maturation help to protect against population decline?

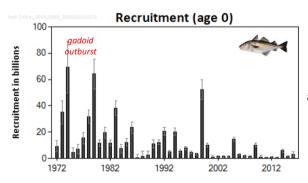


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Recruitment rate



"Recruitment since 2000 has been characterized by a low average level with occasional larger year classes."

Data for N. Sea haddock from ICES WGNSSK 2016





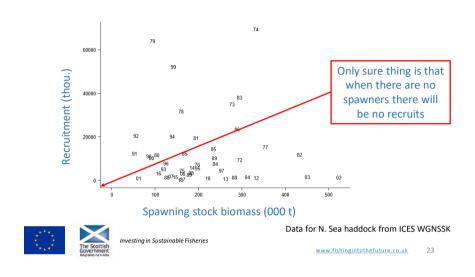
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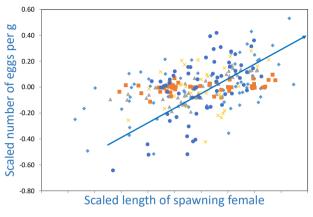
Stock recruit relationship



The lack of a clear relationship between spawning stock biomass and recruitment is the **rock** against which the ship called Fisheries Science founders



Bigger females produce proportionally more eggs



per gram body weight large females produce about 2X the number of eggs that the small females do

• NEA cod • 3NO cod • 3LNO plaice × NS haddock • NS plaice

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Protecting BOFFFs "big old fat female fish"



- produce more eggs per g body weight
- produce more batches of eggs over a longer period of time
- produce eggs that are better quality

Fishing should ensure that BOFFFs are well represented in the population





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Natural Mortality



- mortality rates highest for smallest fish species
- within a cohort mortality is highest during larval and juvenile stages
- in collapsed fish stocks predation on larger size classes can be substantial enough to prevent stock recovery





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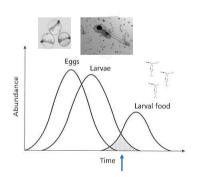
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Larval survival is dependent on feeding success

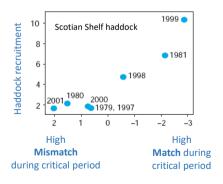


Shaded area shows overlap in time ("match") between first-feeding larvae and their food: "critical period"





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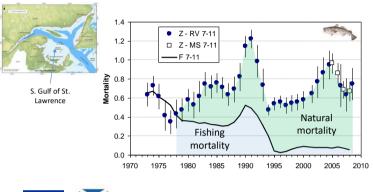


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Closed fisheries give scientists a unique opportunity to study natural mortality







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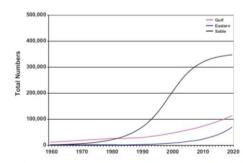
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Is the exponential population growth of seals the reason?





 $\textbf{Fig. 4.} \ \ Gulf, Eastern Shore and Sable grey seal herd total numbers during 1960-2020 \\ as estimated and predicted using the population models.$

Population size of seals on the East coast of Canada





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Simple rule for sustainable fisheries: take less than nature does by ensuring that fishing mortality is less than the natural mortality

Age	Natural Mortality
0	1.024
1	1.188
2	0.581
3	0.357
4	0.340
5	0.337
6	0.252
7	0.219
8	0.201
9	0.200
10	0.201
11	0.219
12	0.219
13	0.219
14	0.219
15+	0.219

Biological Reference Point for fishing at MSY

 $F_{MSY} = 0.19$

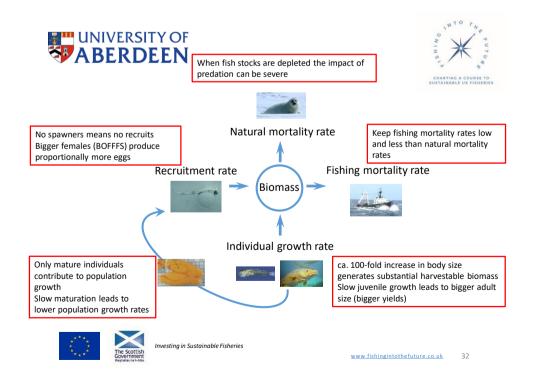
2016 ICES assessment for North Sea haddock





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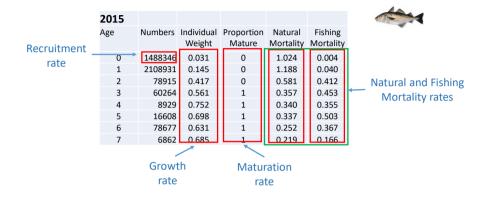
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How do these five rates enter the ICES stock assessment?







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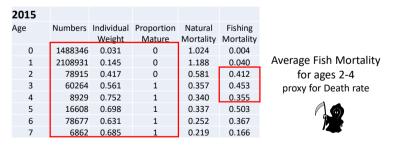
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How does the ICES assessment represent population growth?



Spawning Stock Biomass proxy for Birth rate





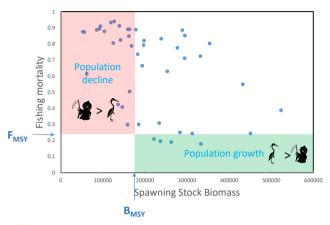
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Fish are a renewable resource that do not require human effort or inputs to <u>grow</u> a globally important food protein





Sustainability is increasingly a positive message for fishing

Sustainable fishing practices provides security for investment



Buckie yard celebrates first new-build fishing boat in years (P&J May 31 2017)

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Questions?







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Discussion after lunch

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- why are North Sea cod spawning earlier? (Good or bad for sustainability?)
- what biological characteristics and ecological conditions are common to sustainable fisheries?