



# Ecosystem modeling for habitat management

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NOAA/NMFS/Habitat Conservation - Chesapeake Bay Office

EFH Summit  
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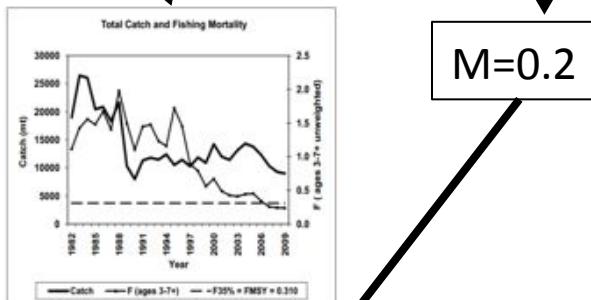
# Habitats and Fish Stocks

...are inextricably linked.



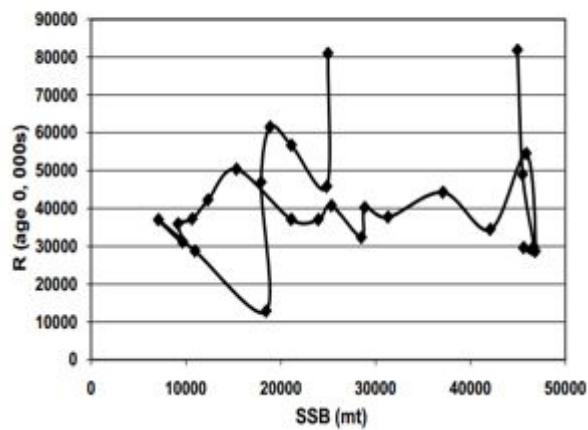
But habitat science/management  
and science/management  
often are not.

$$Z = F + M$$



$$M=0.2$$

Summer flounder S-R Data  
for 1983-2009 Year Classes



Population model equations:

$$(T2.2.1) N_{t+1} = \frac{N_t}{e^{\lambda_t}} + \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} Z_{t+j} N_t + F_{t+j} - \lambda_t \left( \frac{N_t}{e^{\lambda_t}} \right)^2$$

$$(T2.2.2a) N_{t+j} = N_{t+j-1} - Z_{t+j-1}$$

$$(T2.2.2b) N_{t+j} = N_{t+j-1} - Z_{t+j-1} + N_{t+j-1} - Z_{t+j-2}$$

$$(T2.2.3) N_t = \sum_j N_{t+j} e^{\lambda_t}$$

$$(T2.2.4) Z_{t+j} = M + F_{t+j}$$

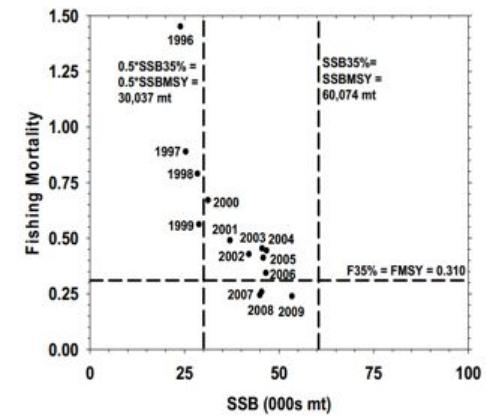
$$(T2.2.5) F_{t+j} = \alpha_j Z_{t+j} e^{\lambda_t}$$

Catchability model equations:

$$(T2.2.6) \text{White water: } \log_e \varphi_{t+j} = \log_e \bar{Z}_f + \beta_{t+j} \lambda_t - \lambda_t \left( \frac{N_t}{e^{\lambda_t}} \right)^2$$

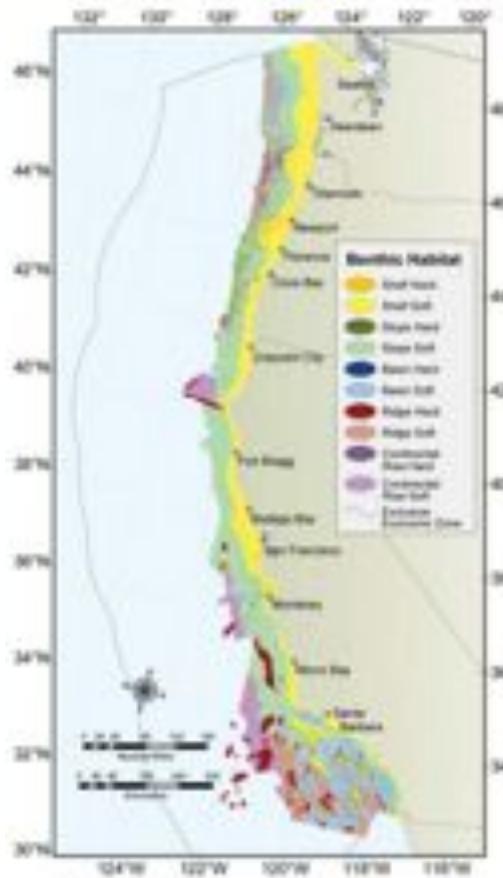
$$(T2.2.7a) \text{First under anadromous: } \log_e \varphi_{t+j} = \lambda_t \left[ \log_e \bar{Z}_f - \frac{\sigma_f^2}{1-\rho_f^2} \right]$$

$$(T2.2.7b) \log_e \varphi_{t+j-1} = \log_e \bar{Z}_f + \sqrt{\left( \log_e \varphi_{t+j} - \log_e \bar{Z}_f \right)} + \sigma_f$$



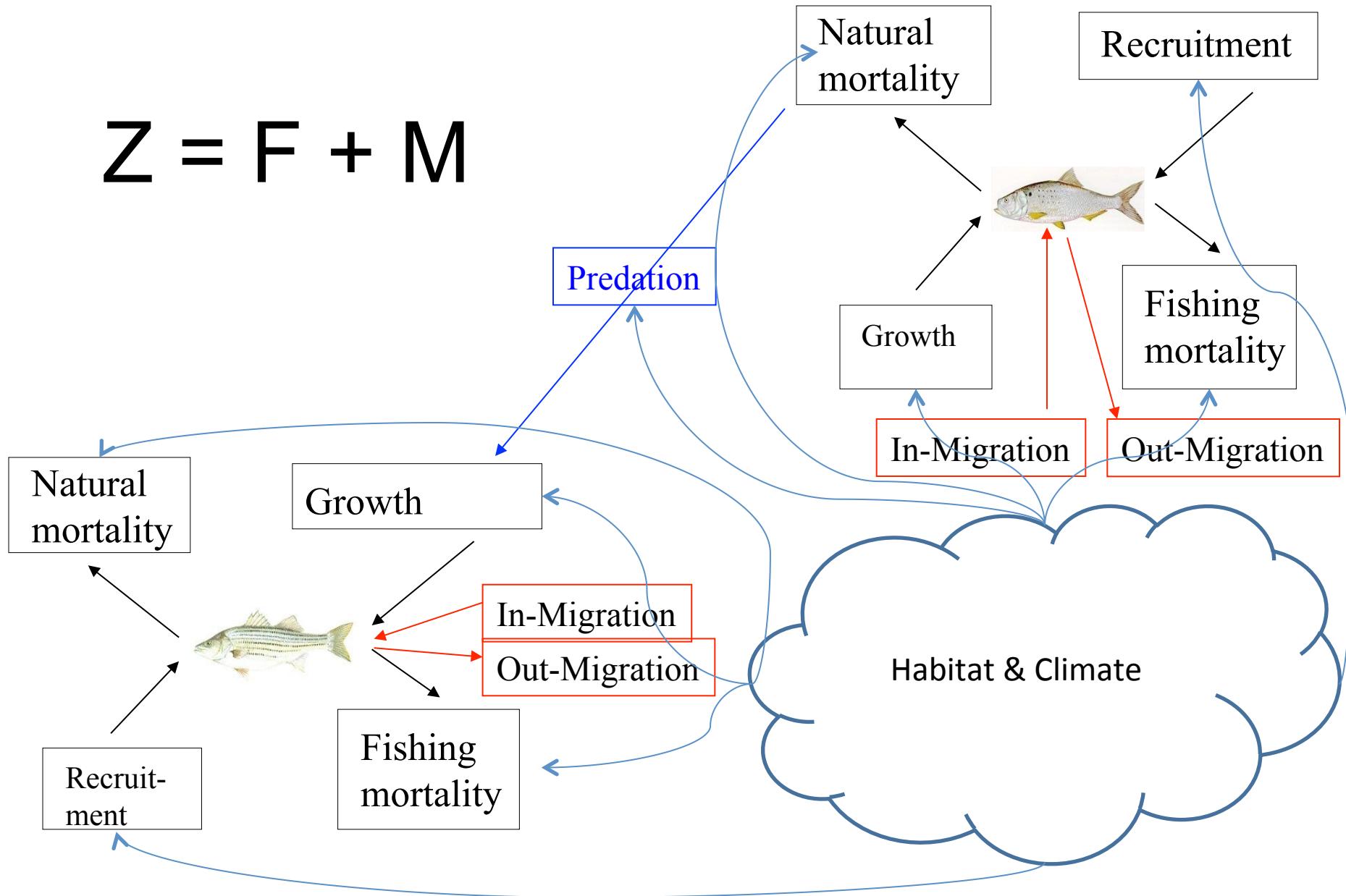


Habitat includes the physical, chemical, biological, and geological components of both benthic and pelagic realms.



# Processes which control fish population levels

$$Z = F + M$$



# Bridging the Gap

- Fisheries science/management can inform habitat science/management, and vice versa.
- Doing so requires
  - making habitat science/management more quantitative and scaleable
  - making fisheries science/management more spatial and integrative
  - Ecosystem Modeling

# Levels of Model Use to Inform LMR Management

## Tactical

- Fish Stock Assessments
  - Harvest Policy: strategy for %take
  - Status: Overfishing? Overfished?
  - Forecast: What catch would implement the policy
  - Account for scientific uncertaintySpecific Impacts on Non-Target Species, Habitat
- BINDING ON REGULATORY PROCESS
- Time-scale: 1-5 years

## Heuristic

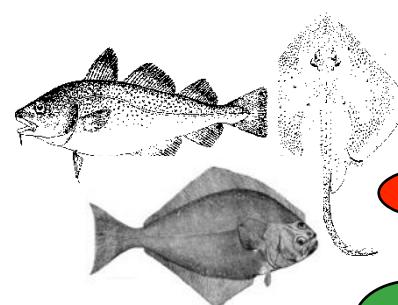
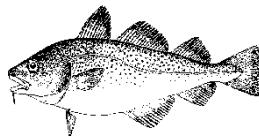
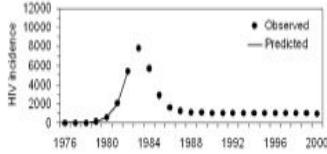
- Understanding Ecosystem Functioning
- Relative Importance of Different Processes
- Advancing Scientific Theory

## Strategic

- Assessing Tradeoffs
- System Level Emergent Properties & RPs
- Evaluating Alternate Stable States
- Cumulative Impacts on Non-Target Species, Habitat
- General “What If” Scenarios and Gaming, Long Term Trends
- Time-scale: Decades

# Spectrum of Modeling For LMR Management Process

$$L(R_0) = \prod_{t=1}^T \left( \frac{j_t}{\sum_{j=t}^T g_j j_{t-j}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{R_0} \right)^{\sum_{j=t}^T g_j j_{t-j}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{R_0} \right)^{T-t \sum_{j=t}^T g_j j_{t-j}}$$



Age/size  
Models  
w/  
external  
factors

Multi-  
species  
Models

Biophysical  
Models

Aggregate  
Biomass  
Models

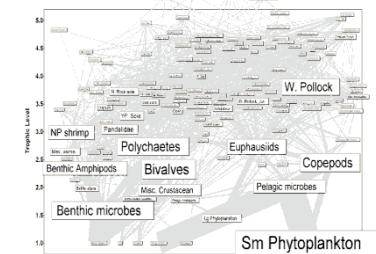
Food  
Web  
Models

Bioge-  
Full  
chemical System  
Models

Data-limited  
Calculations

Biomass  
dynamics

Age/Size  
Structured  
Models



Stock Assessment/Single Species Models

Ecosystem Assessment/Multi-species model

**MANAGEMENT  
SUBMODEL**

**ASSESSMENT & POLICY DECISIONS**

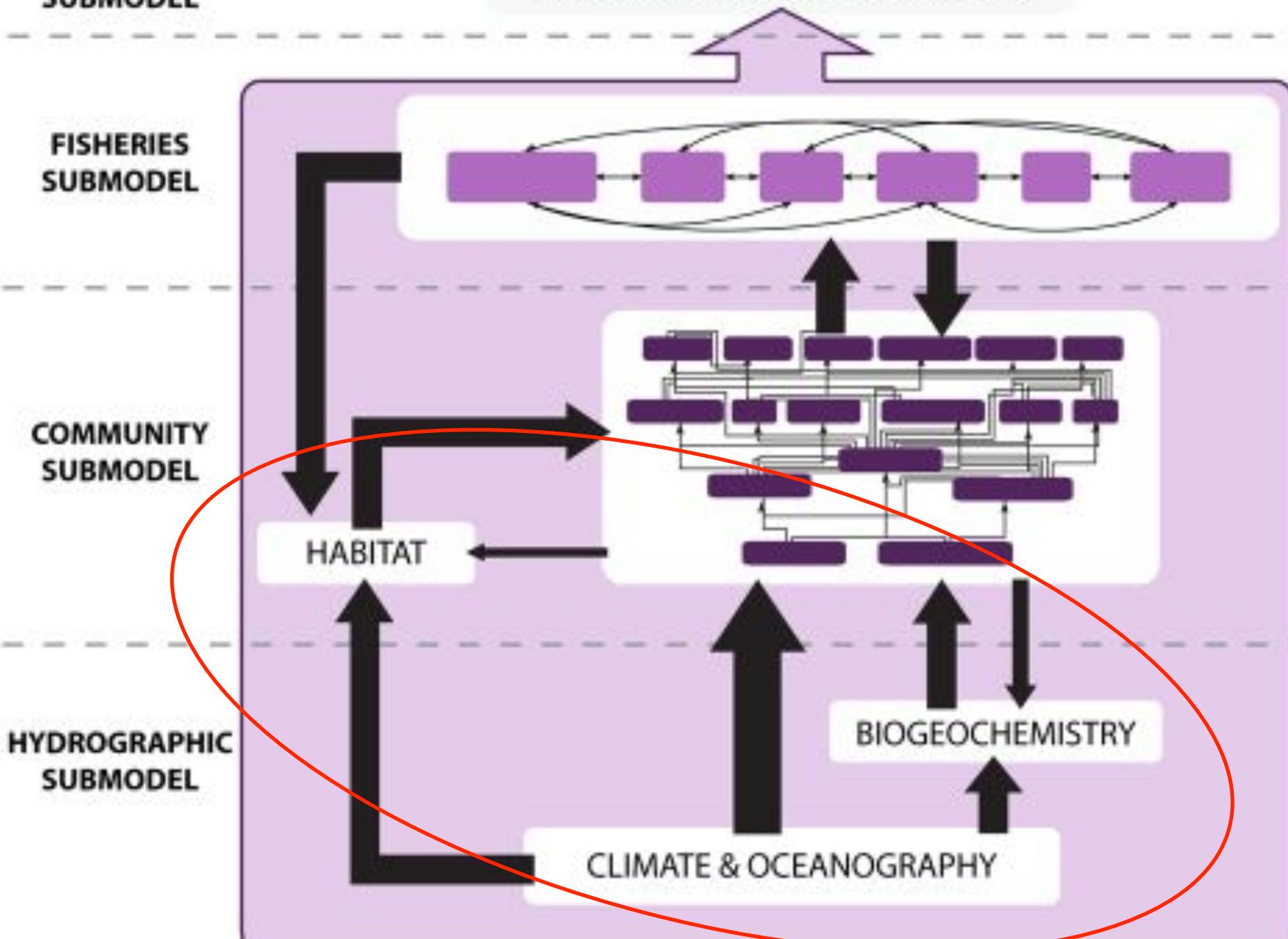
**FISHERIES  
SUBMODEL**

**COMMUNITY  
SUBMODEL**

**HYDROGRAPHIC  
SUBMODEL**

**CLIMATE & OCEANOGRAPHY**

**BIOGEOCHEMISTRY**

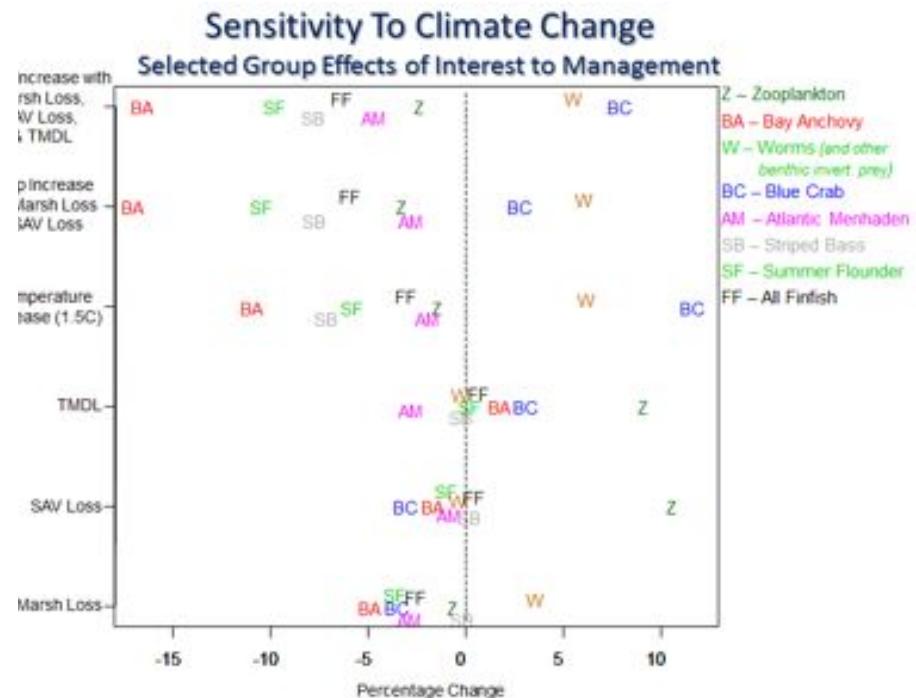
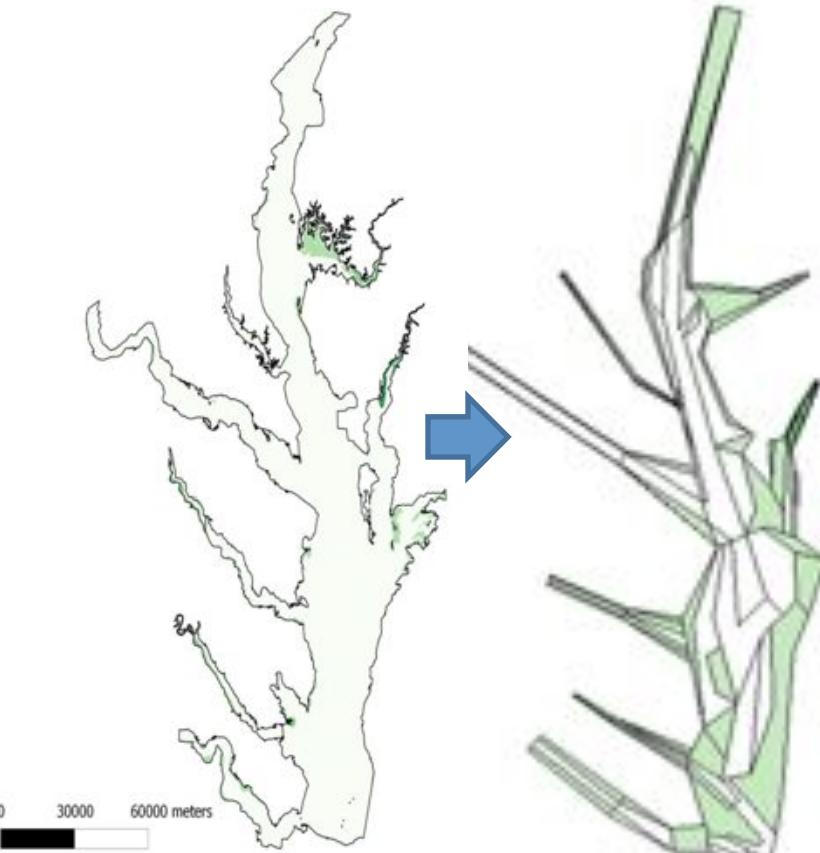


# Chesapeake Marsh – Summer Flounder



Chesapeake Marsh

Chesapeake Atlantis Model



# Guam Atlantis Ecosystem Model



# Coastal Louisiana Restoration – Multiple Ecosystem Models



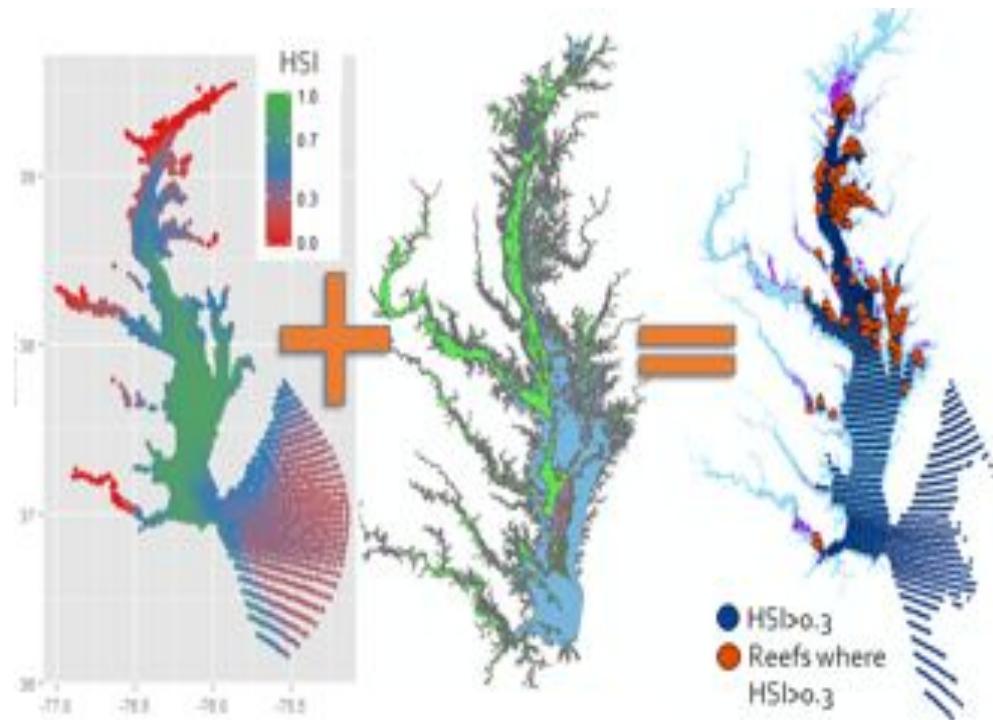
Complex Aquatic System Model (CASM)

Ecopath with Ecosim (EwE)/Ecospace



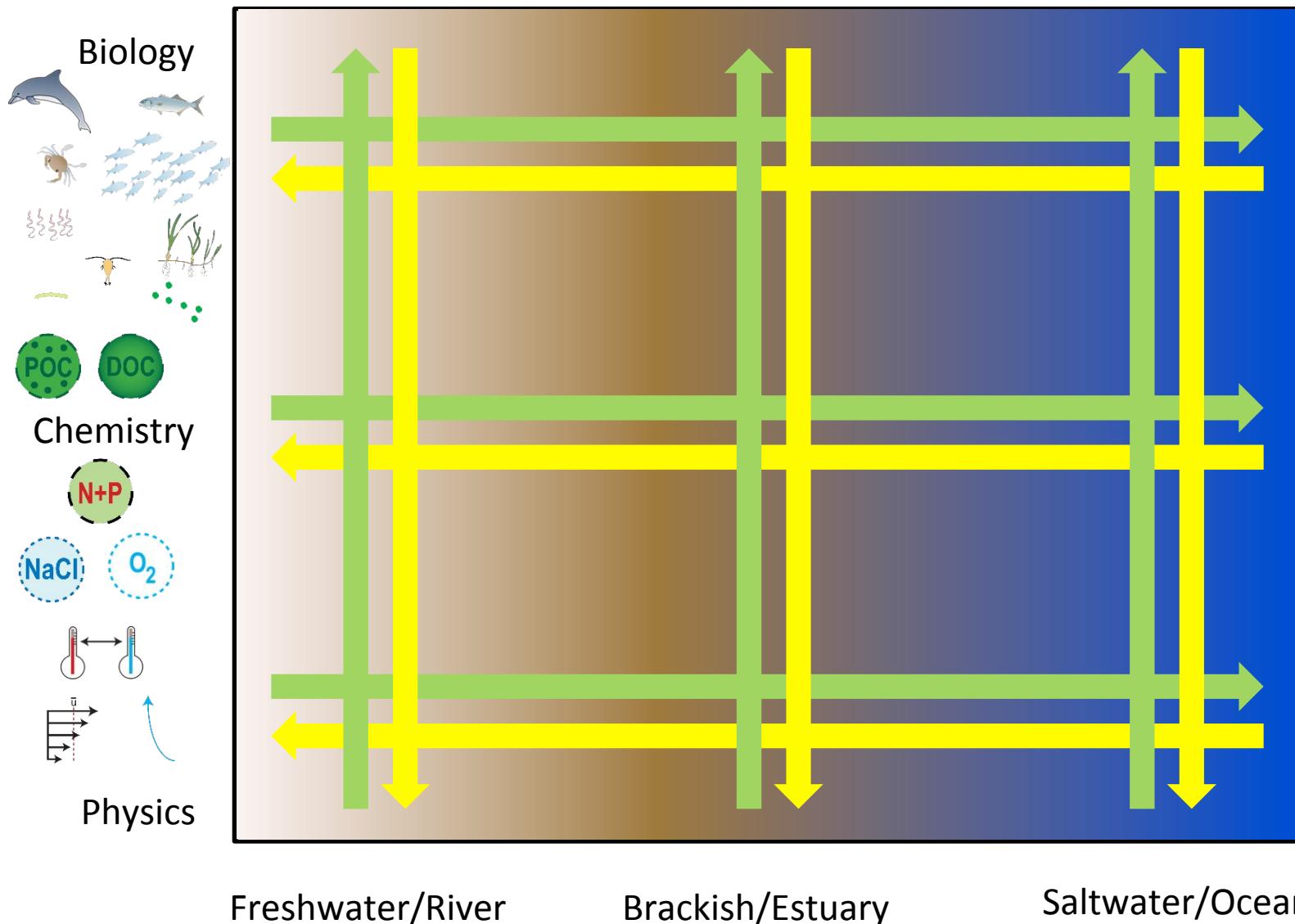
# **EXTRA SLIDES**

# Oyster Reef Ecosystem Services – black sea bass

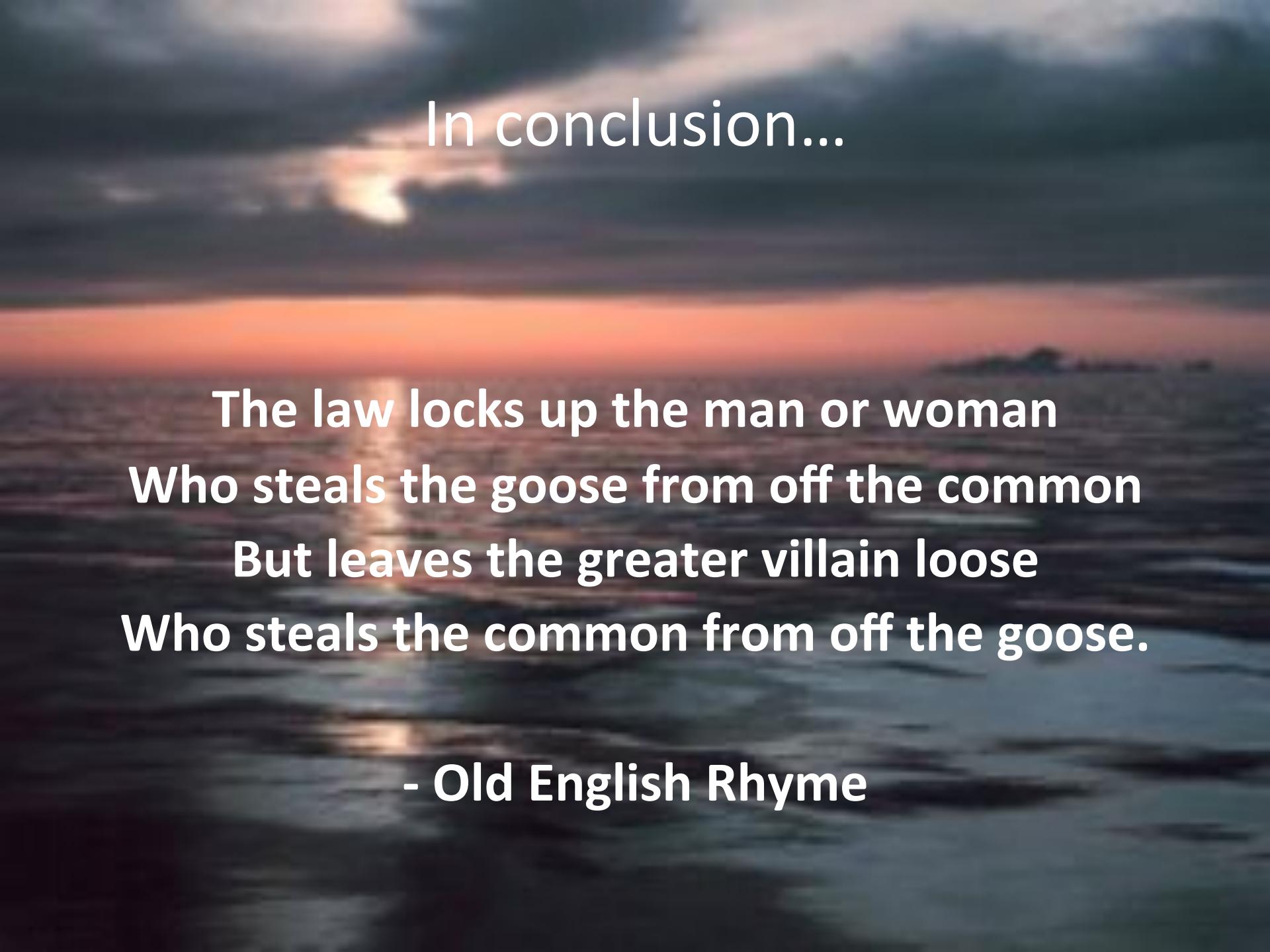


Laura Almodovar, University of Maryland – Easter Shore

# NART: River-to-marine integrated ecosystem modeling



Icons from: Integration and Application Network, University of Maryland  
Center for Environmental Science ([ian.umces.edu/imagelibrary/](http://ian.umces.edu/imagelibrary/))



In conclusion...

The law locks up the man or woman  
Who steals the goose from off the common  
But leaves the greater villain loose  
Who steals the common from off the goose.

- Old English Rhyme