

The trophic Amplification revealed : an Inter-model comparison study

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Agrocampus Ouest & Vetagro-Sup

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Virginie BORNAREL

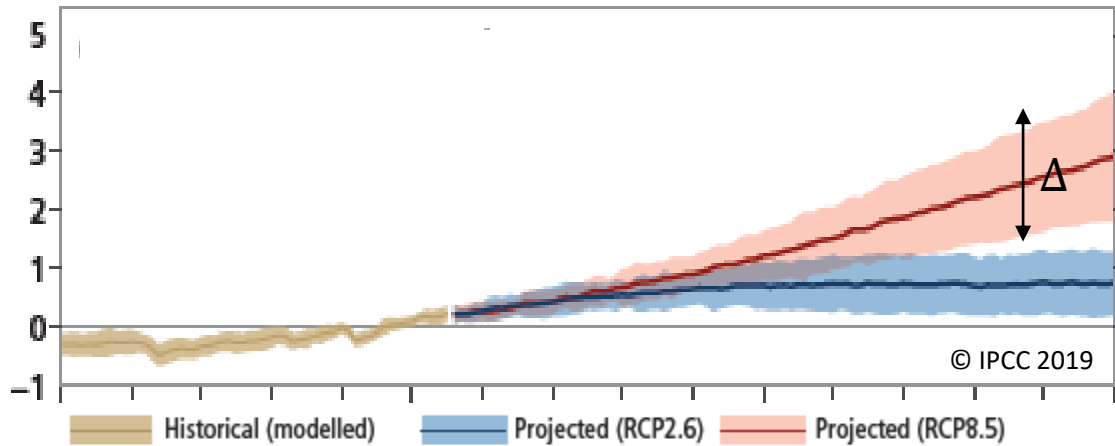
Colaboration : Pr. William CHEUNG



Climate change effects on marine food web

Global mean sea surface temperature

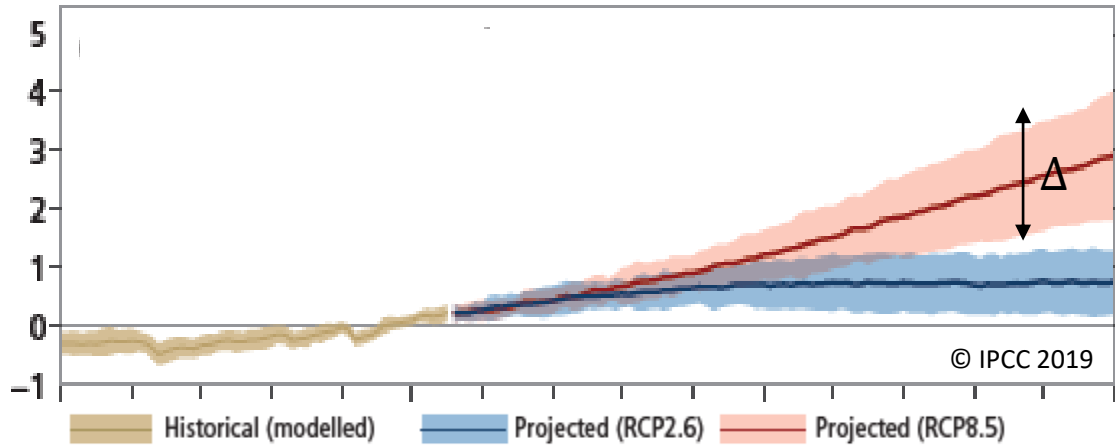
Change relative to 1986-2005



Sea temperature increase

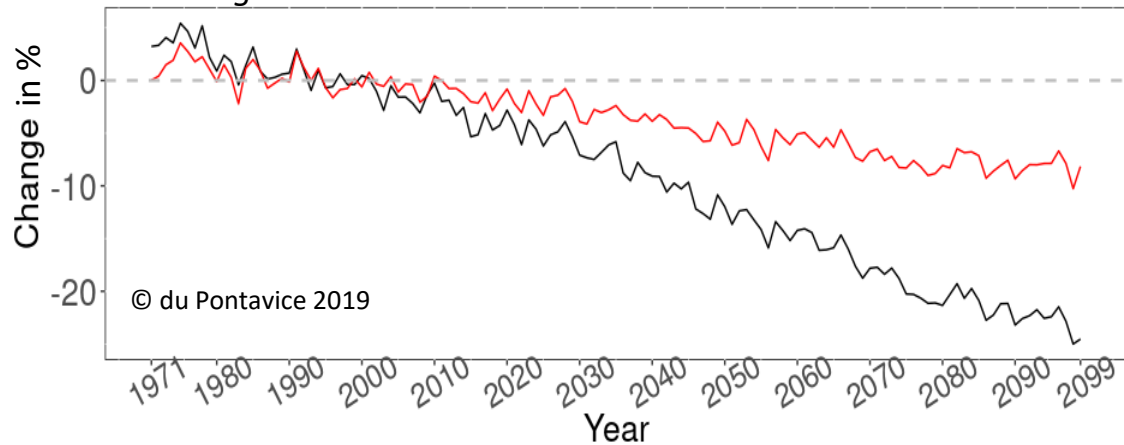
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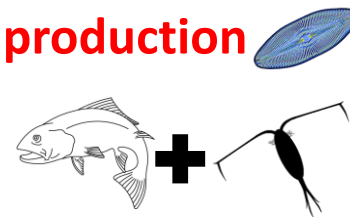
Global mean primary production and biomass
Change relative to 1986-2005



Primary production

overall decrease

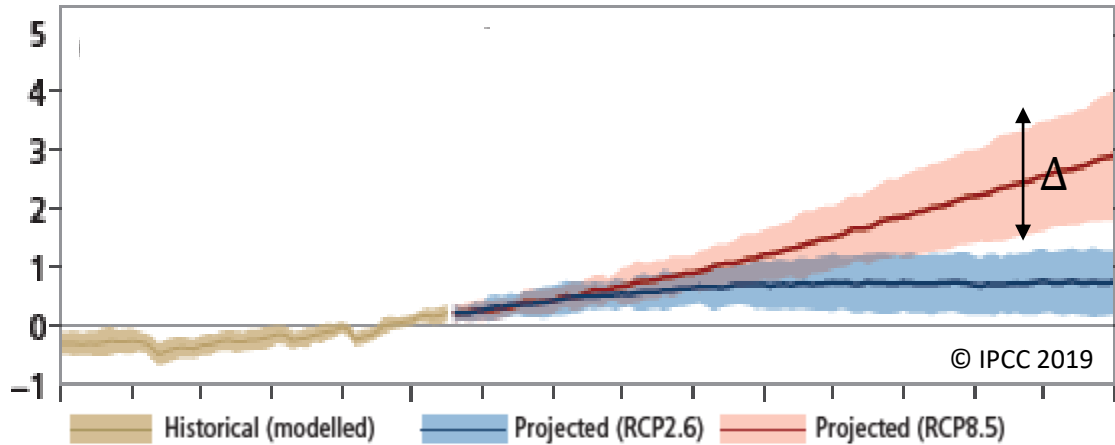
Biomass



stronger decrease

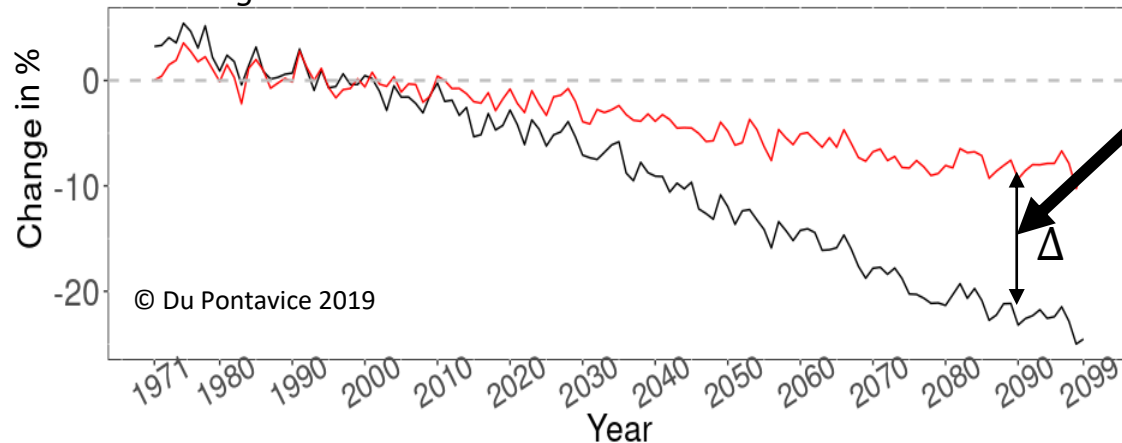
Climate change effects on marine food web

Global mean sea surface temperature
Change relative to 1986-2005



Sea temperature increase

Global mean primary production and biomass
Change relative to 1986-2005

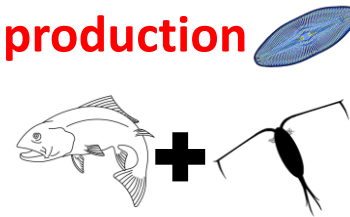


Trophic amplification

Primary production

overall decrease

Biomass



stronger decrease

Scientific question: repercussions/consequences of climate–induced NPP changes on biomass?

- What will be the temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses?

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- How are biomass responses driven by climate change?
- What are the processes at stake along the food web?

Challenges

- Ecological : Changes in ecosystem structure & functioning
- Fisheries : Impact on catch potential

What will be the temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses?

Material & Method

Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

2 climate models (Earth System Models)

NPP

Temperature

- IPSL
- GFDL

Material & Method

Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

2 climate models (Earth System Models)

NPP

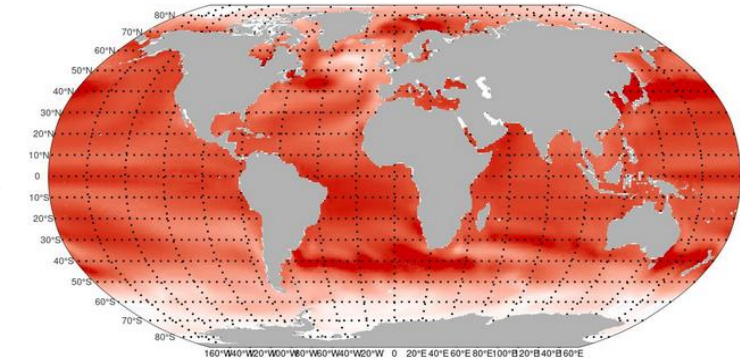
Temperature

- Spatial Resolution : 1°x1° cell (~40,000 cells)
- Time resolution : period 1970-2099
- Climate scenario:
 - RCP8.5 (“no mitigation” policy)

**IPSL
RCP8.5**

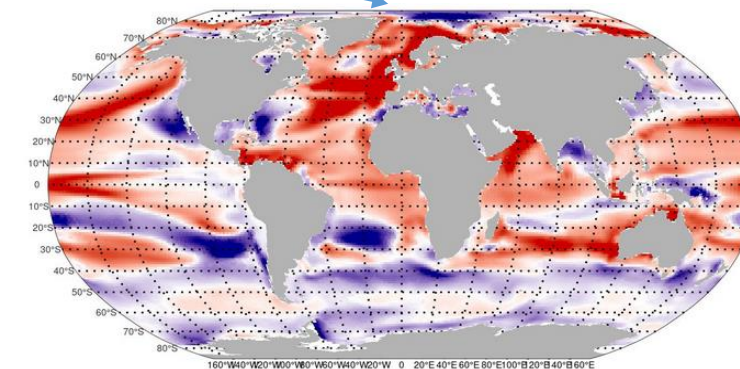
SST change (°C)

-2 0 2 4



NPP change (%)

-50 -25 0 25 50



2090-2099 relative to 1986-2005

Material & Method

Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

IPSL
RCP8.5

2 climatic models (Earth System Models)

NPP

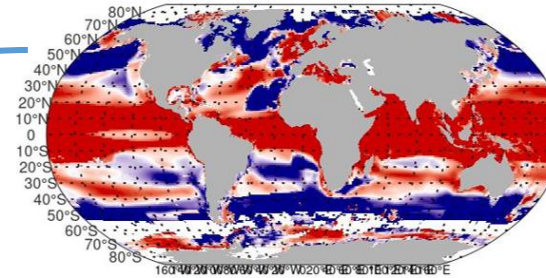
Temperature

7 marine ecosystem models

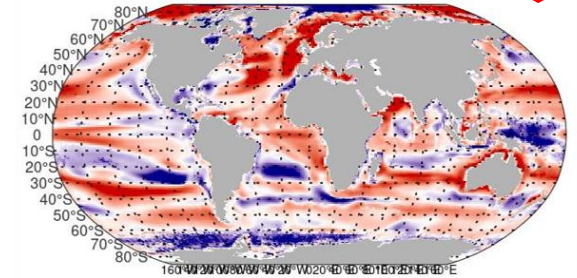
Consumer biomass (TL>2)

- Spatial Resolution of $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ cell (~40000 cells)
- For period 1970-2099
- Climate scenario:
 - RCP8.5

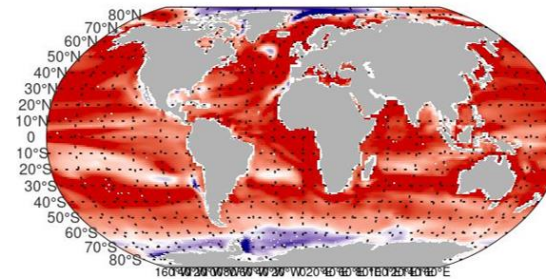
DBEM



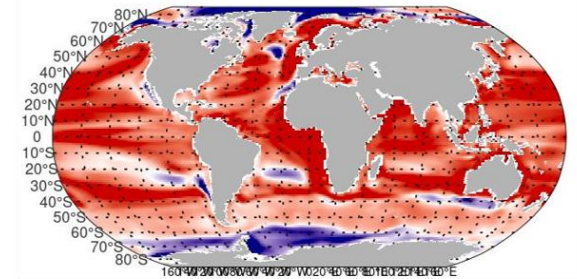
ECOCEAN



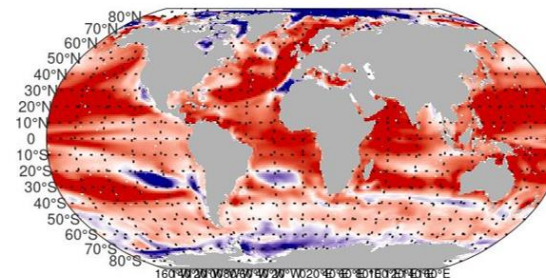
MACROECOLOGICAL



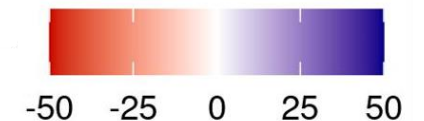
BOATS



ECOTROPH



Total consumer biomass change (%)



Consumer biomass change over
2090-2099 period relative
to 1986-2005

Material & Method

Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

2 climatic models (Earth System Models)

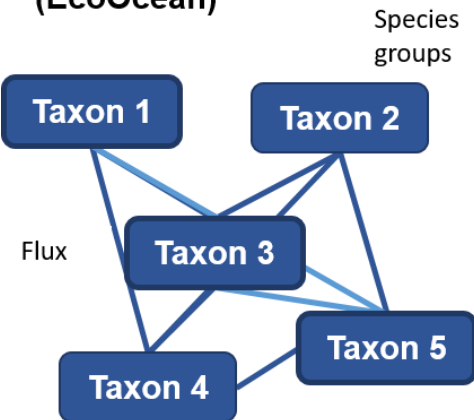
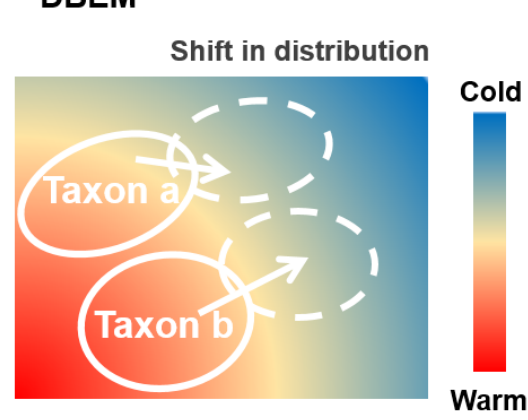
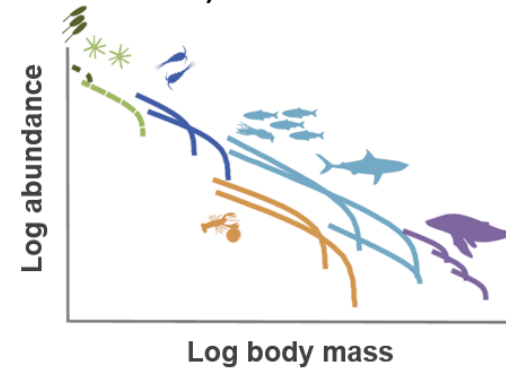
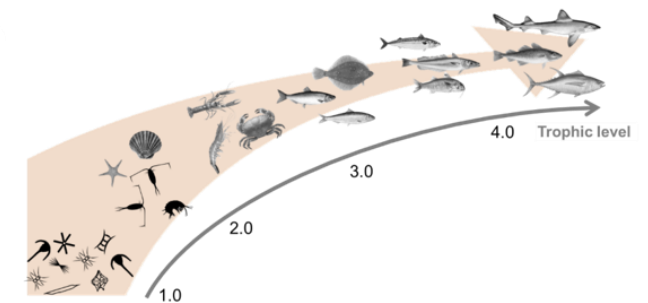
NPP

Temperature

7 marine ecosystem models

Consumer biomass (TL>2)

- Variable complexity and ecological approach:
 - ✓ Biological processes represented
 - ✓ Representation of biota
 - ✓ Interaction with environment

Trophodynamic model
(EcoOcean)Species distribution model
DBEMSize-structure model
(Macroecological & BOATS et
DBPM)Trophic level-based model
EcoTroph

Material & Method

Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

2 climatic models (Earth System Models)

NPP Temperature

7 marine ecosystem models

Consumer biomass (TL>2)

$$\text{Biomass change}_{y,i} = \frac{\text{Biomass}_{y,i} - \text{Biomass}_{1986-2005,i}}{\text{Biomass}_{1986-2005,i}}$$

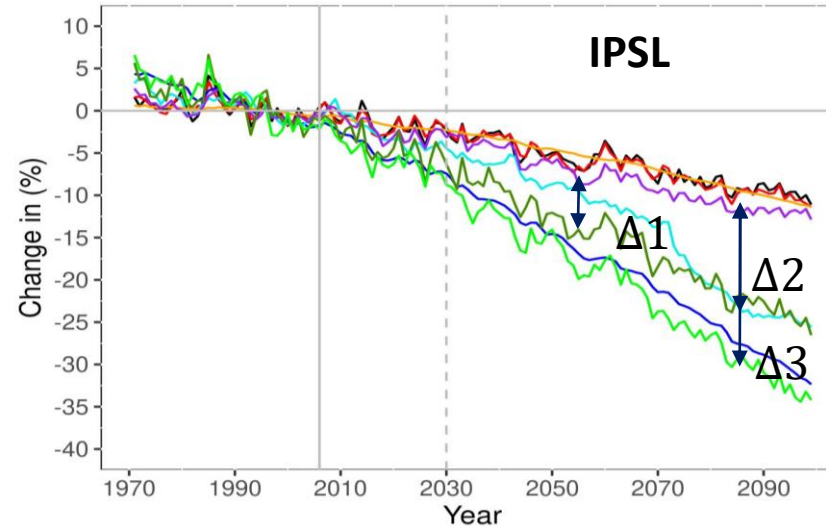
&

$$\text{Net Primary Production change}_{y,i} = \frac{\text{NPP}_{y,i} - \text{NPP}_{1986-2005,i}}{\text{NPP}_{1986-2005,i}}$$

Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

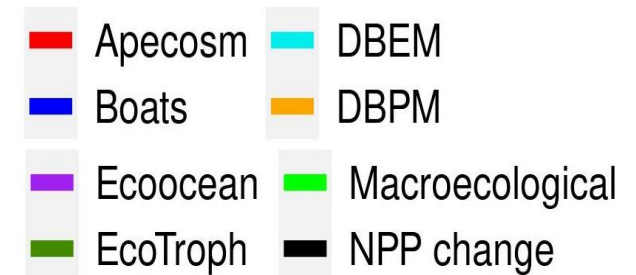
Result 1 Temporal dynamics

- Loss of primary production
- Greater loss of consumer biomass
- IPSL : -10% NPP change
→ Total consumer biomass change
∈ [-15%; -35%]



RCP8.5

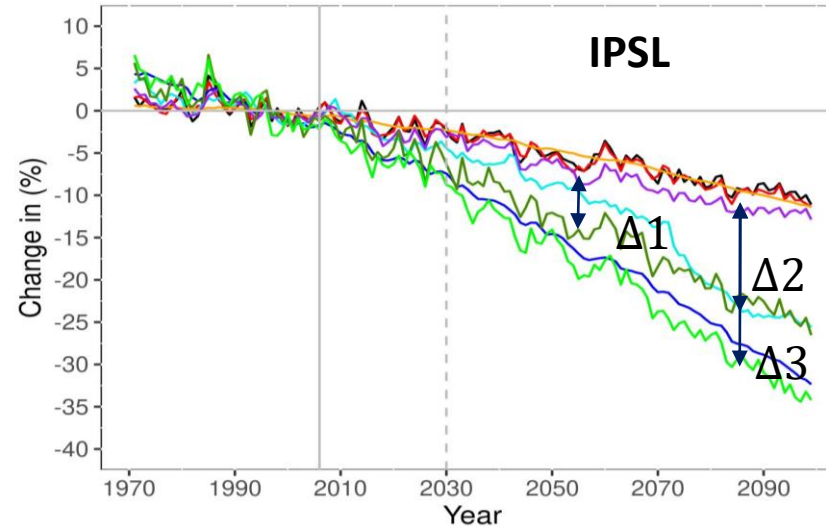
Biomass and NPP relative change relative to 1986-2005



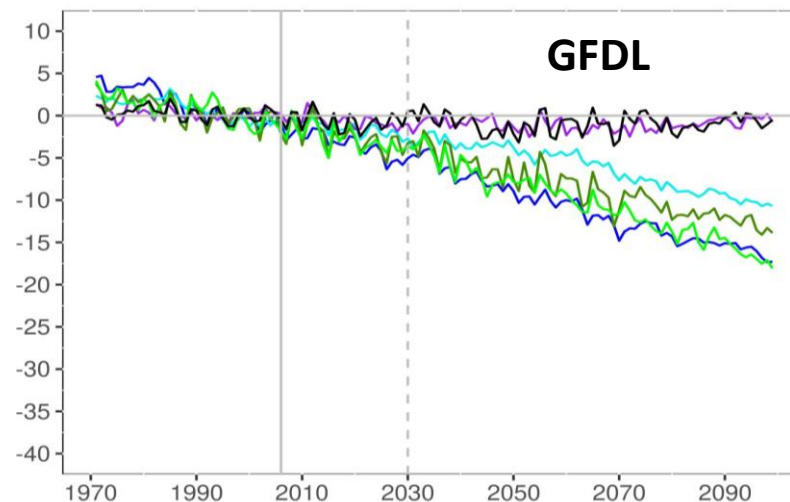
Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

Result 1 Temporal dynamics

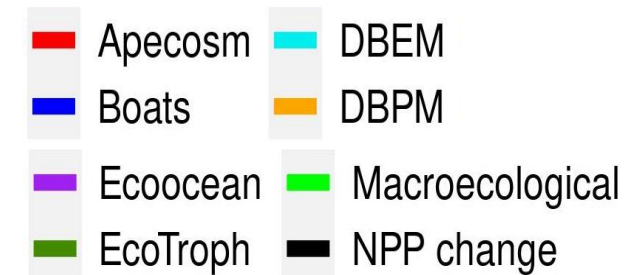
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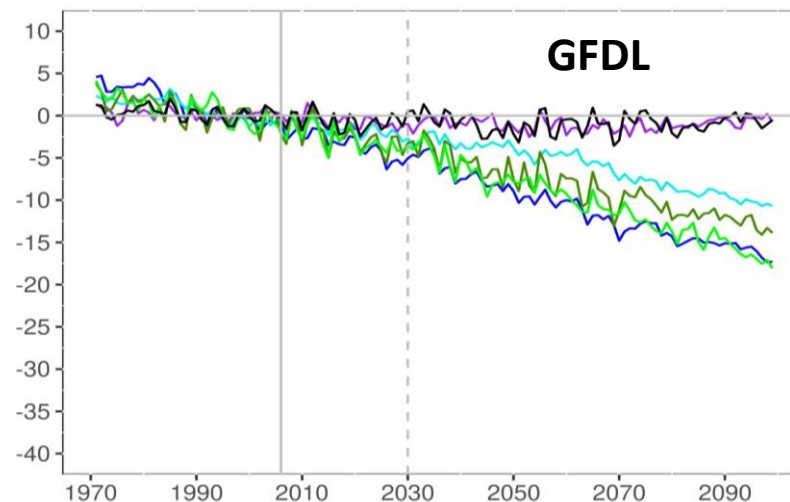
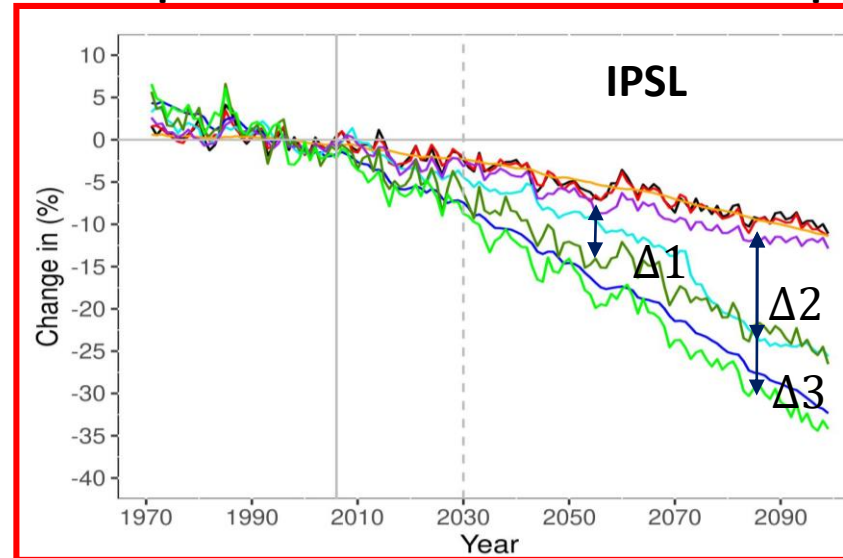
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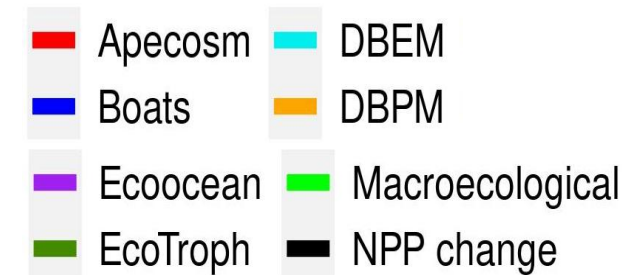
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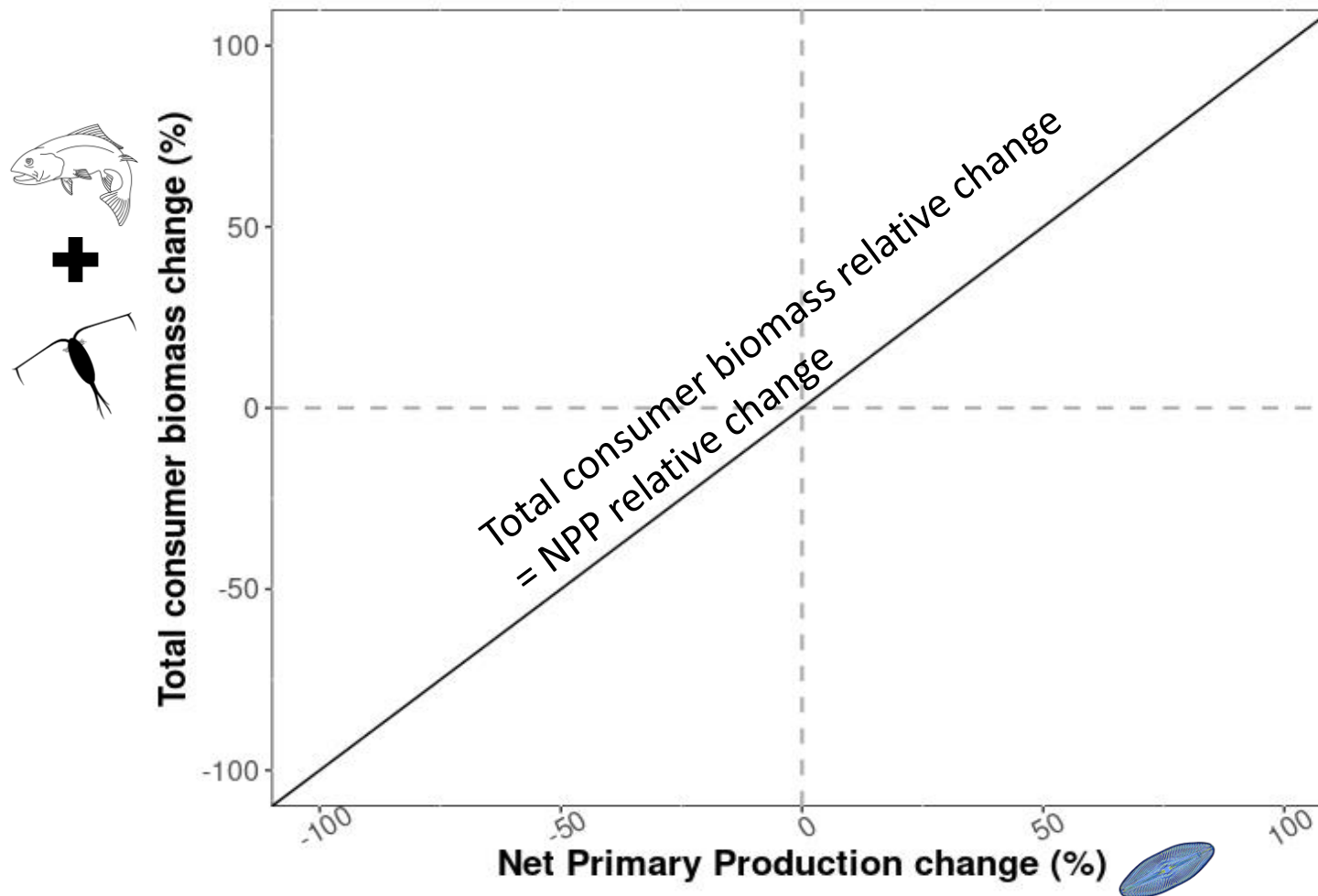


Biomass and NPP relative change relative to 1986-2005



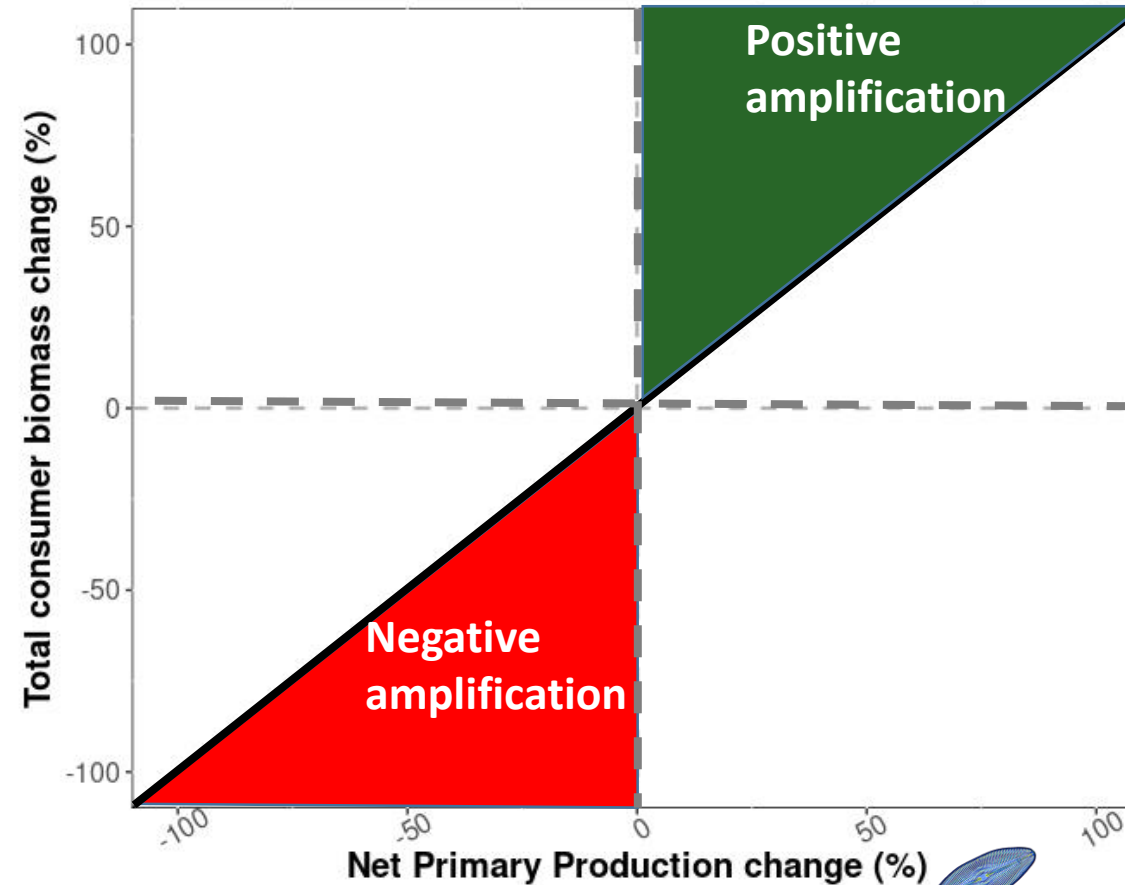
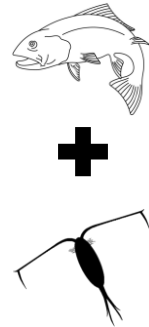
Material & Method

Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

Biomass responses types definition

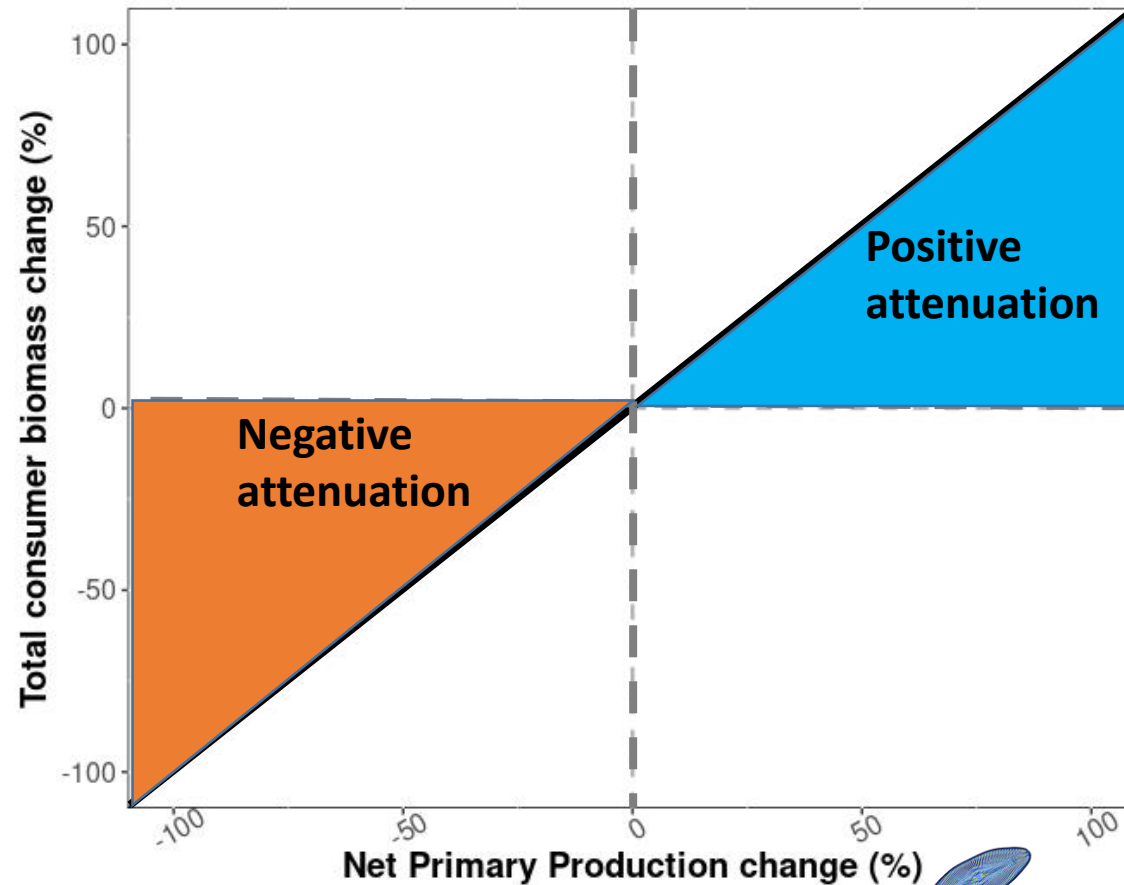
Material & Method

Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

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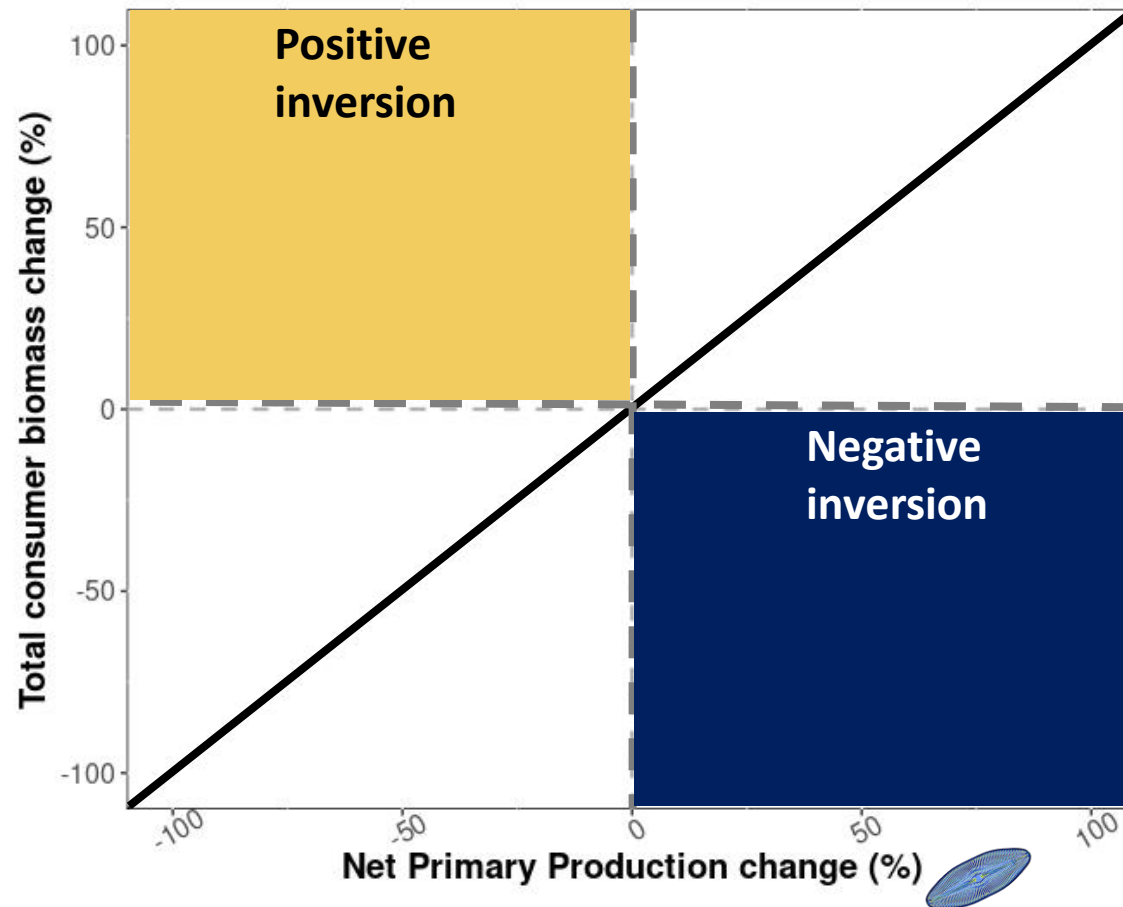
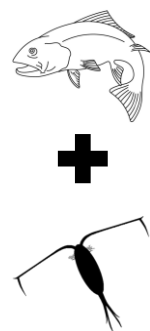
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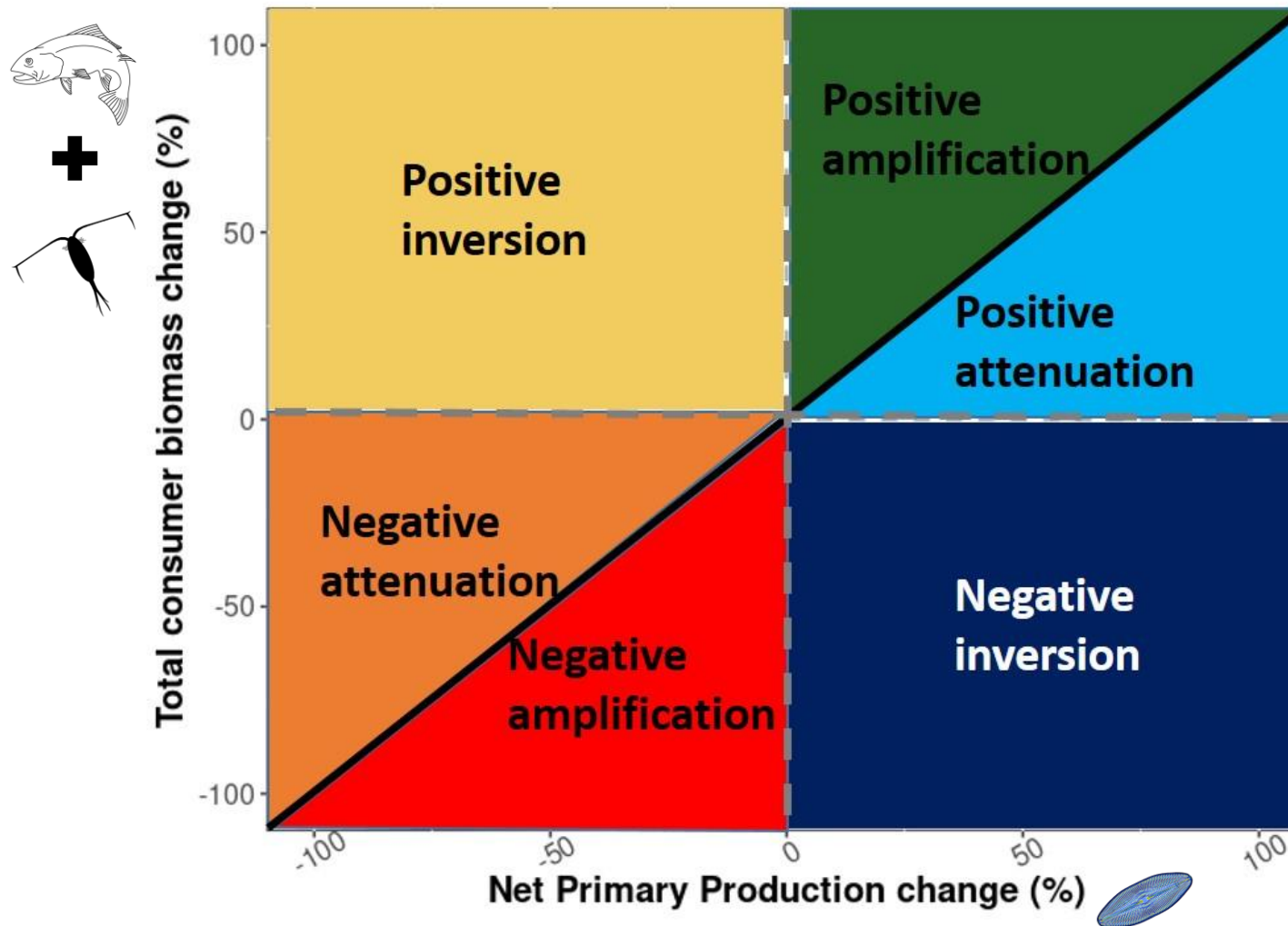
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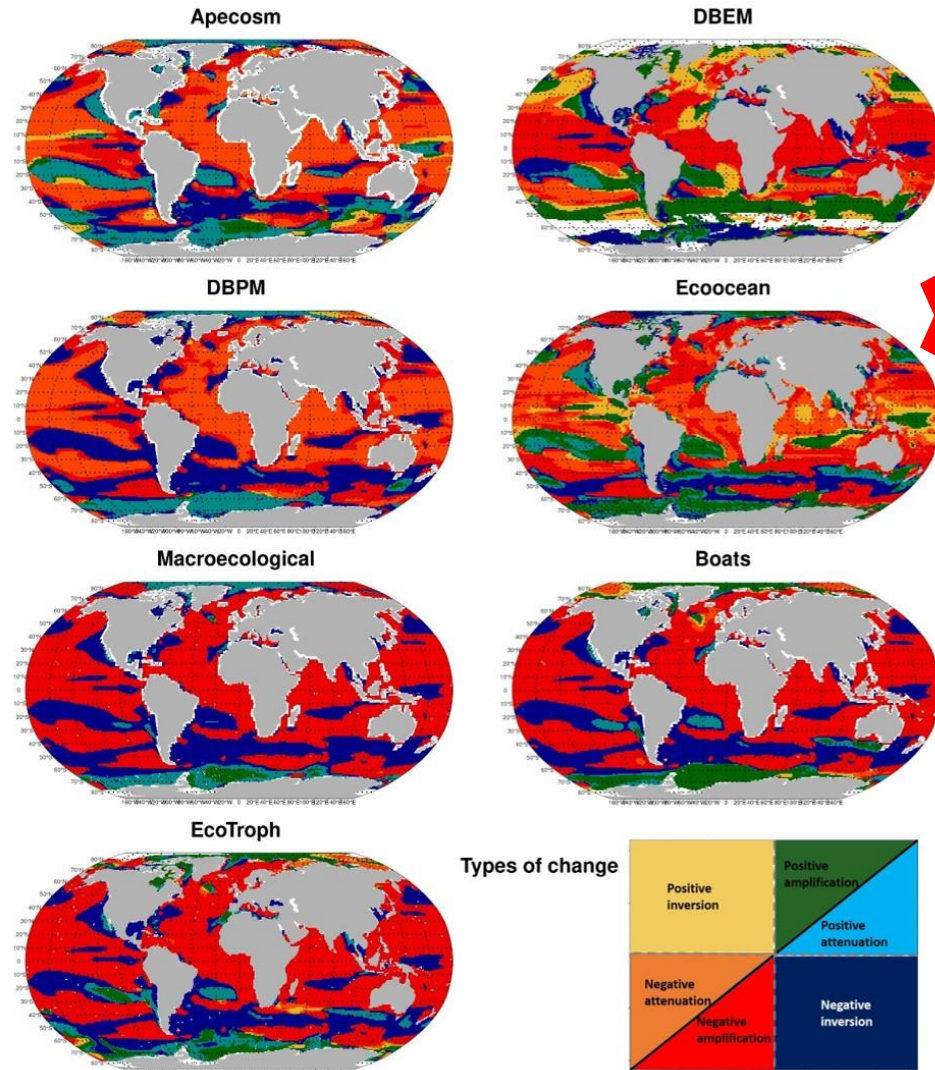
Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

Biomass responses types definition

Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

Result 2 Different ecological responses over space

- Mainly three types:
 - **Negative amplification**
 - **Negative attenuation**
 - **Negative inversion**

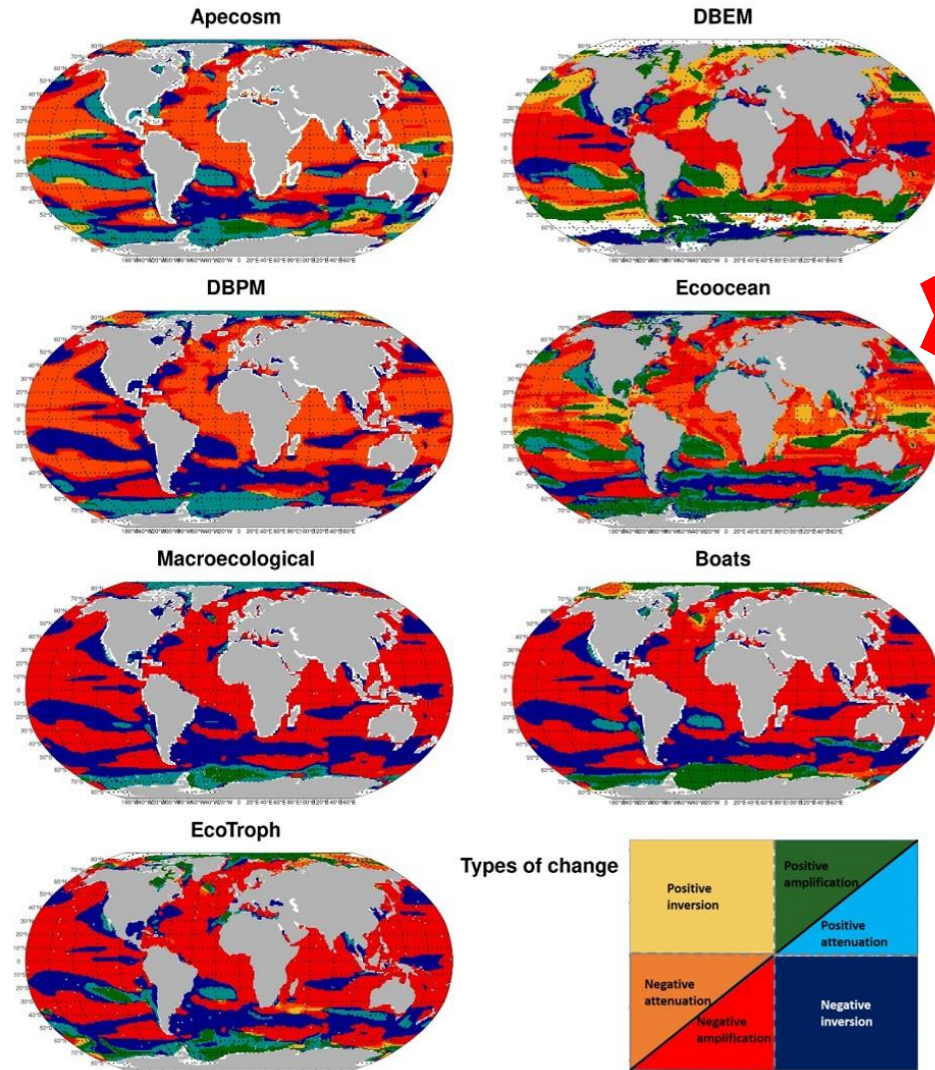


Biomass responses types distribution over 2090s relative to 1986-2005

Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

Result 2 Different ecological responses over space

- Mainly three types:
 - **Negative amplification**
 - **Negative attenuation**
 - **Negative inversion**
- Inter-marine ecosystem models variability



Biomass responses types distribution over 2090s relative to 1986-2005

Material & Method**Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses**

- Select cells with more than 4 given values
- Fixing threshold value for agreement to 4

Temporal dynamics and spatial distribution of biomass responses

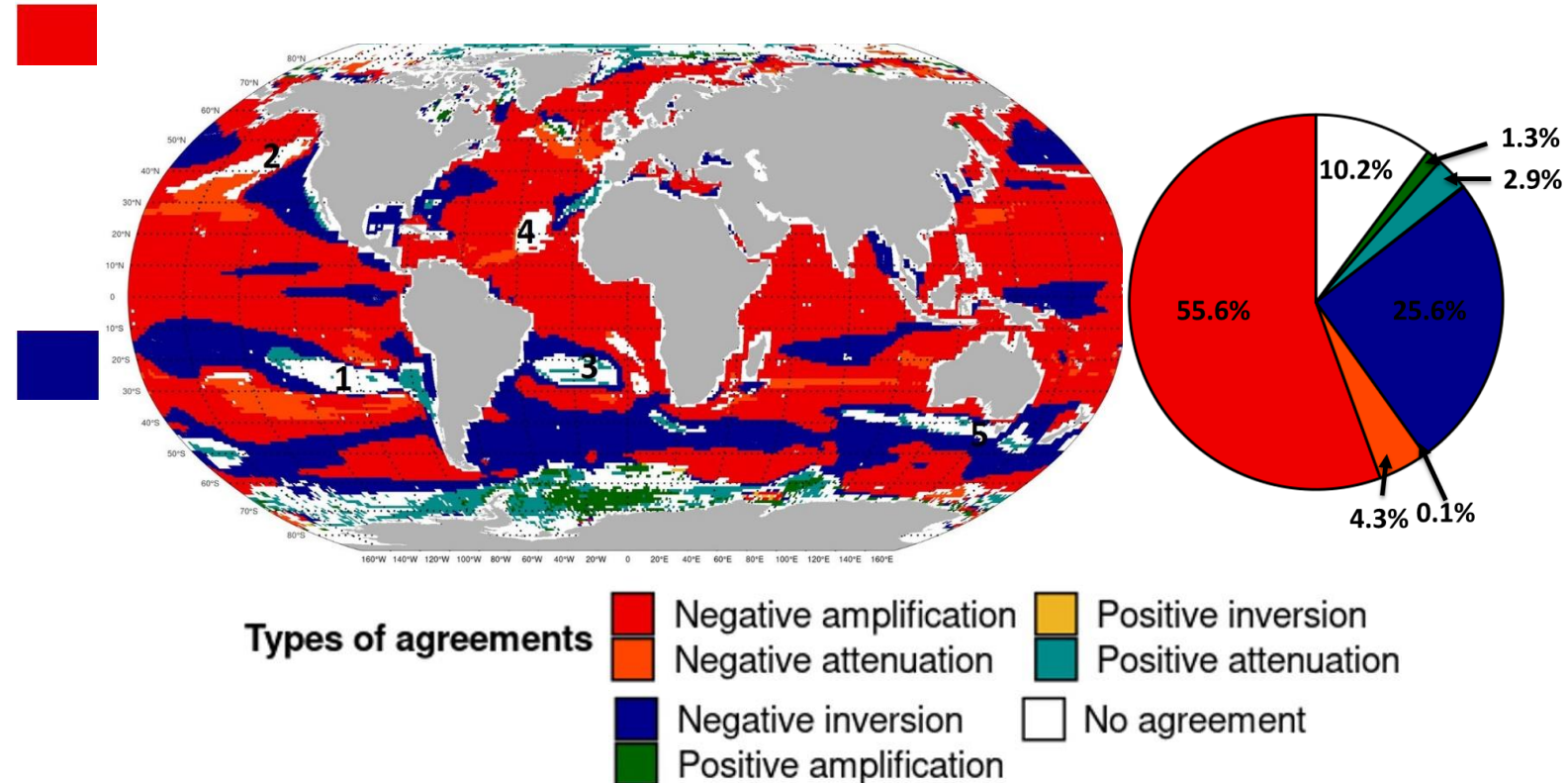
**IPSL
RCP8.5**

Result 3 Consistent response over space among ecosystem models

- 55.6% of negative amplification (red) :
 - NPP decrease
 - Biomass decrease > NPP decrease

Consistent for ≥ 4 ecosystem model
- 25.6% of negative inversion (blue) :
 - NPP increase
 - Biomass decrease

Consistent for ≥ 4 ecosystem model



MEMs biomass responses types agreement distribution over 2090s relative to 1986-2005

How are biomass responses driven by climate change?

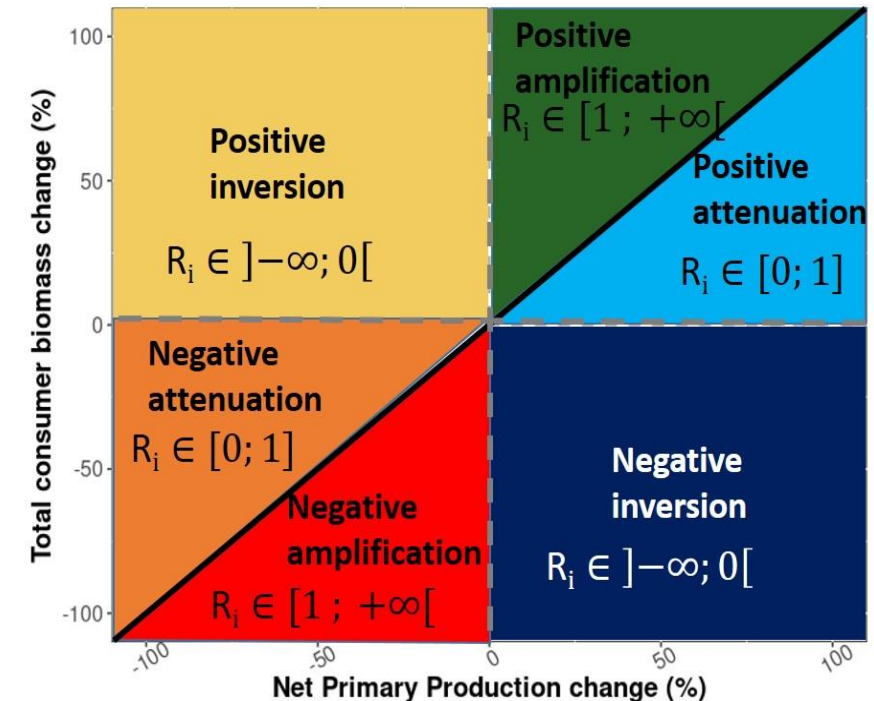
Material & Method

Biomass responses driven by climate change

Temperature effect biomass responses

- Analyse the relationship between sea temperature and ratio of consumer biomass change and NPP change:

$$R_i = \frac{\text{Total consumer biomass change}_i}{\text{Net Primary Production change}_i}$$



Material & Method

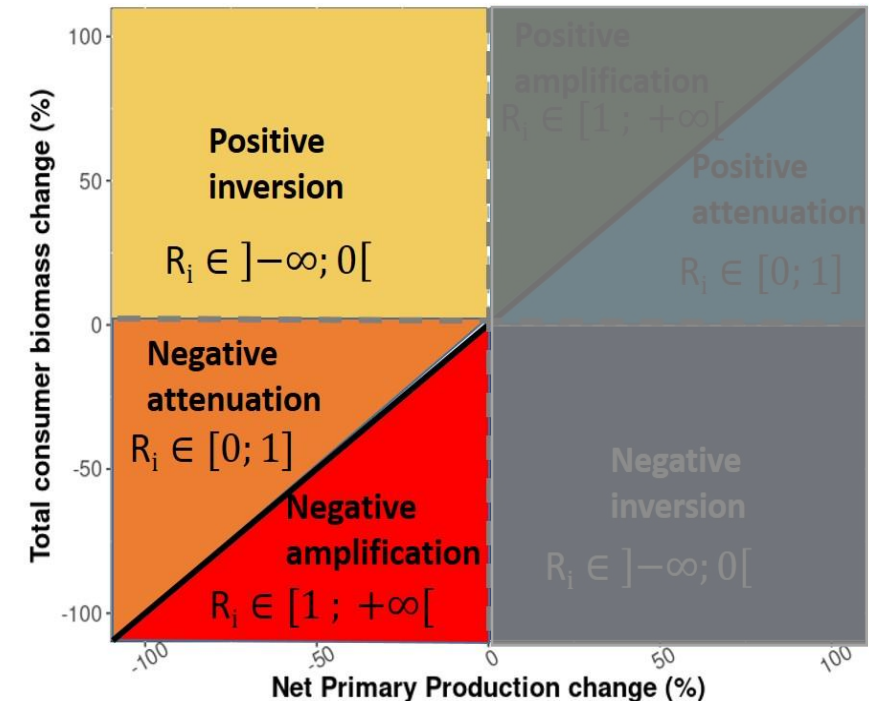
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- Focus on areas where NPP decrease between 2006 & 2099



Material & Method

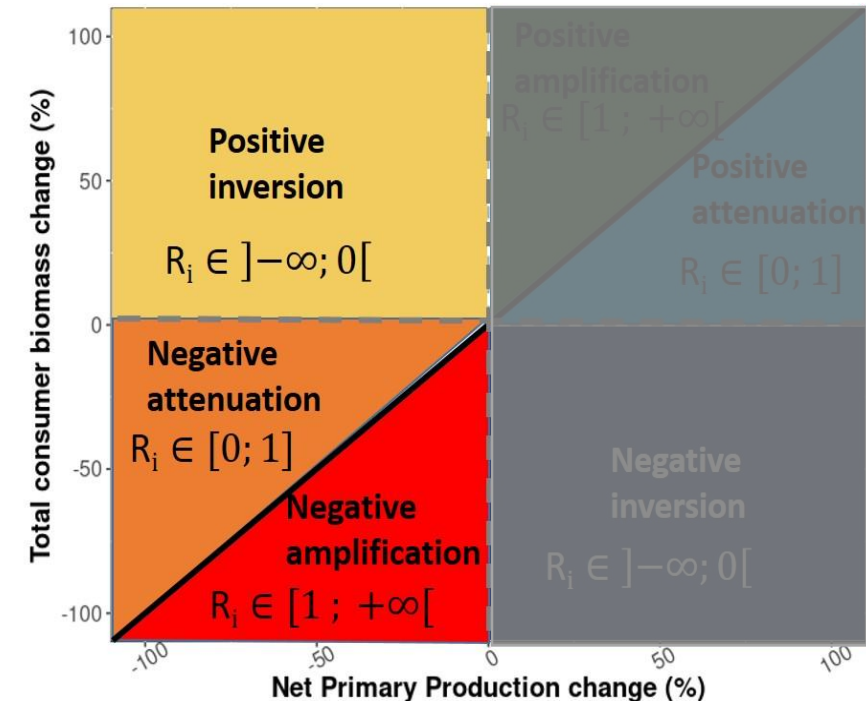
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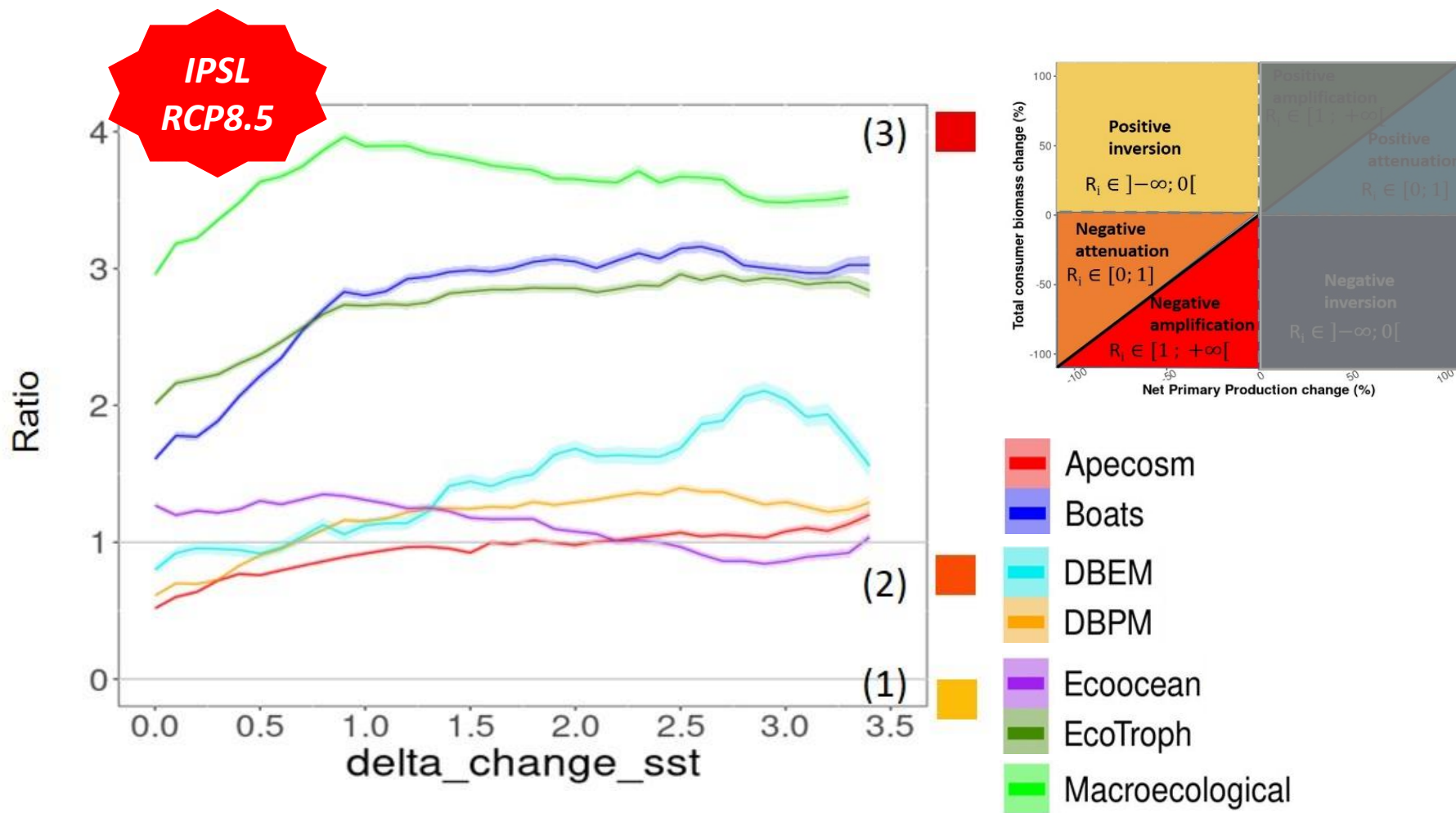
- Focus on areas where NPP decrease between 2006 & 2099
- Per MEM, per $+\Delta 0.1$ SST, R_i mean with associate standard error



Biomass responses driven by climate change

Result 4 Temperature effect on trophic amplification at the end of the 21st century

- Temperature thresholds



What are the processes at stake along the food web?

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Focus on EcoTroph

What are the processes at stake along the food web?

Focus on EcoTroph

1. Where does trophic amplification stand: production vs biomass?

What are the processes at stake along the food web?

Focus on EcoTroph

- 1. Where does trophic amplification stand: production vs biomass?**
- 2. How does trophic amplification in production propagate along the food web?**

Trophic amplification performs along the food web

Result 5

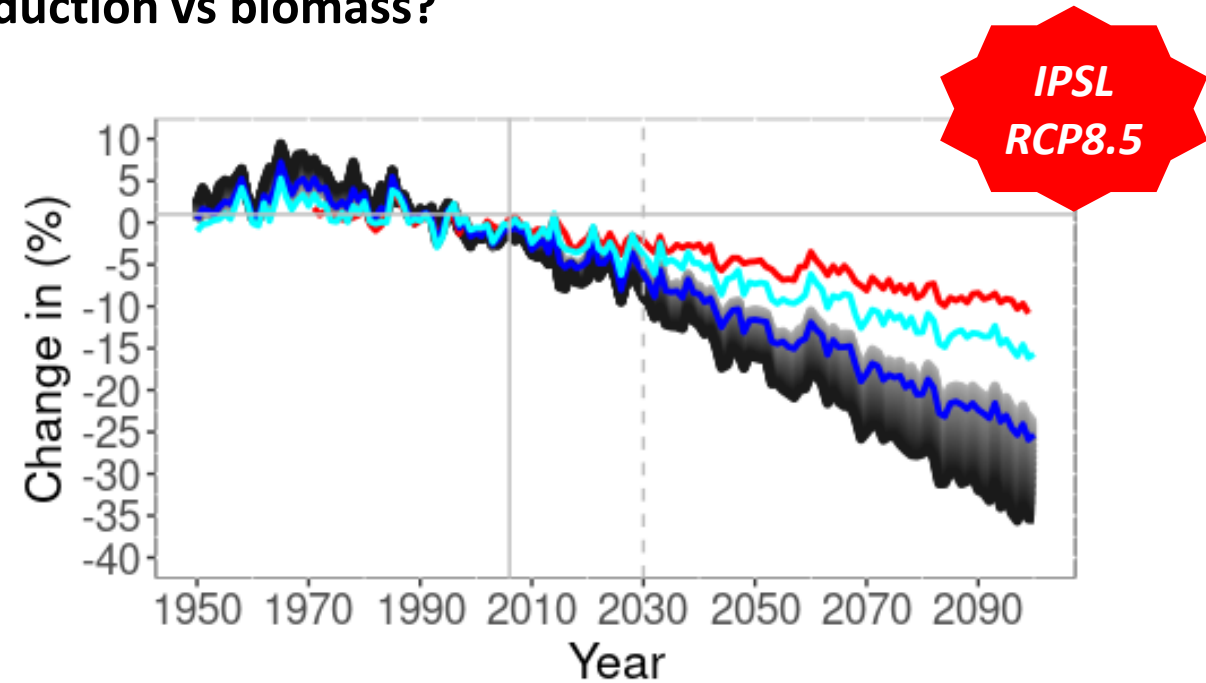
Where does trophic amplification stand: production vs biomass?

Decrease in production and even more in biomass

11% NPP decrease

16% total consumer production decrease

26% total consumer biomass decrease



Production vs biomass impact on trophic amplification process

Change in percent of: — Total consumers biomass — Total consumers production
 Consumers biomass change by trophic level 2 3 4 5 — Net Primary Production

Trophic amplification performs along the food web

Result 5

Where does trophic amplification stand: production vs biomass?

Decrease in production and even more in biomass

11% NPP decrease

16% total consumer production decrease

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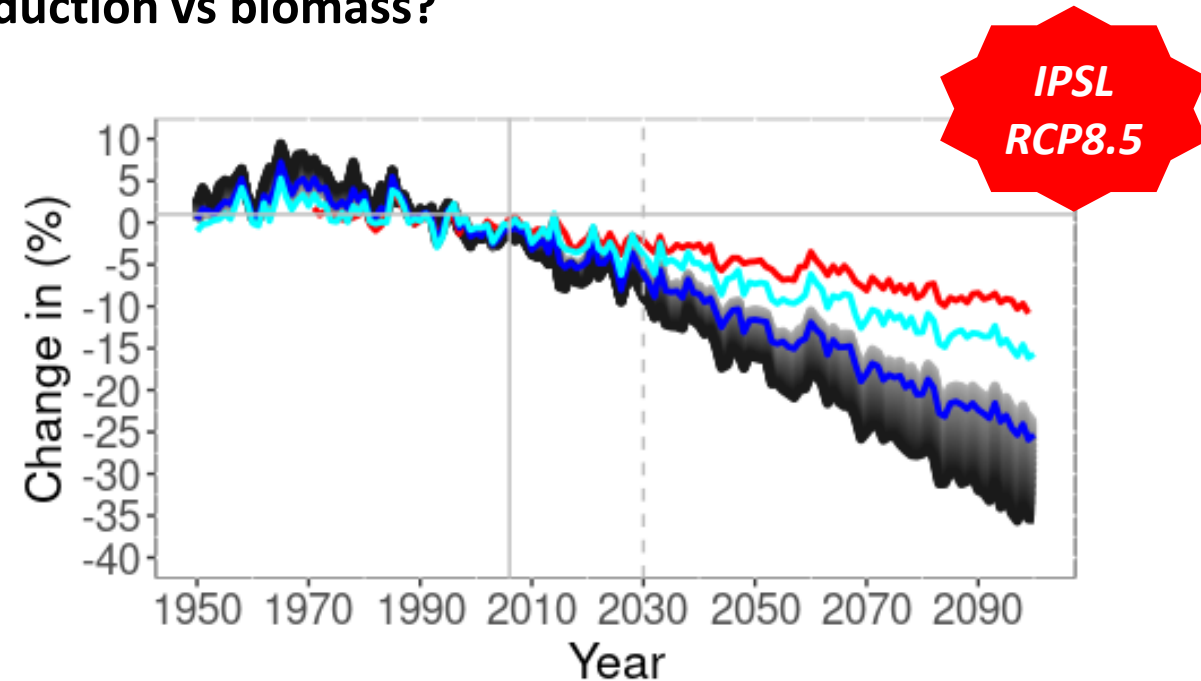
→ Major role of production/biomass conversion

$$P_{\tau} = B_{\tau} \times K_{\tau}$$

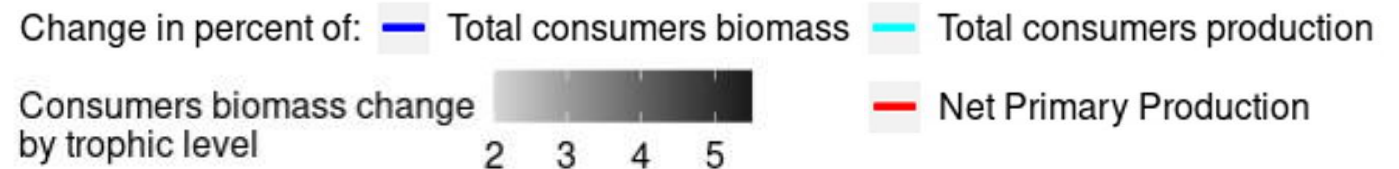
With P_{τ} the production of an trophic level

B_{τ} the biomass of an trophic level

K_{τ} the flow kinetic at an trophic level



Production vs biomass impact on trophic amplification process



Trophic amplification performs along the food web

Result 5 How does trophic amplification in production propagate along the food web?

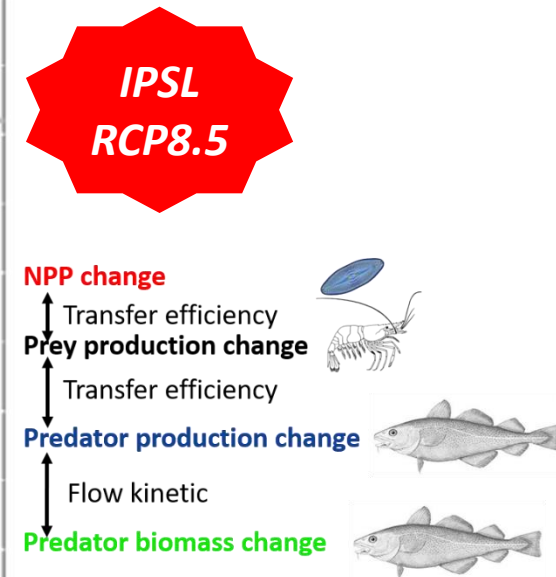
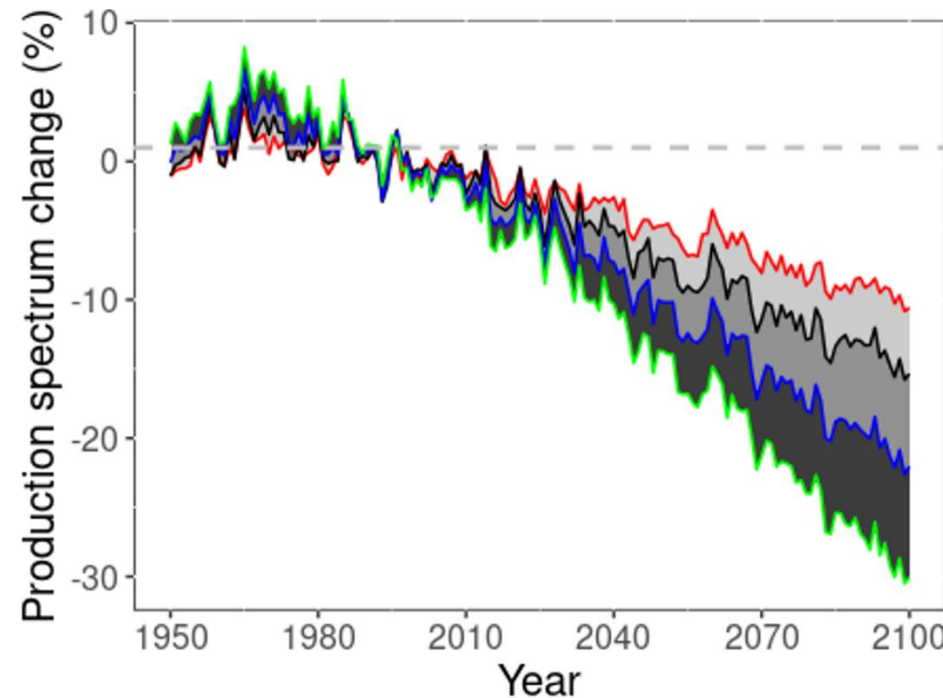
Decrease in production along the trophic chain

11% NPP decrease

15% Prey production decrease

20% Predator production decrease

30% Predator biomass decrease



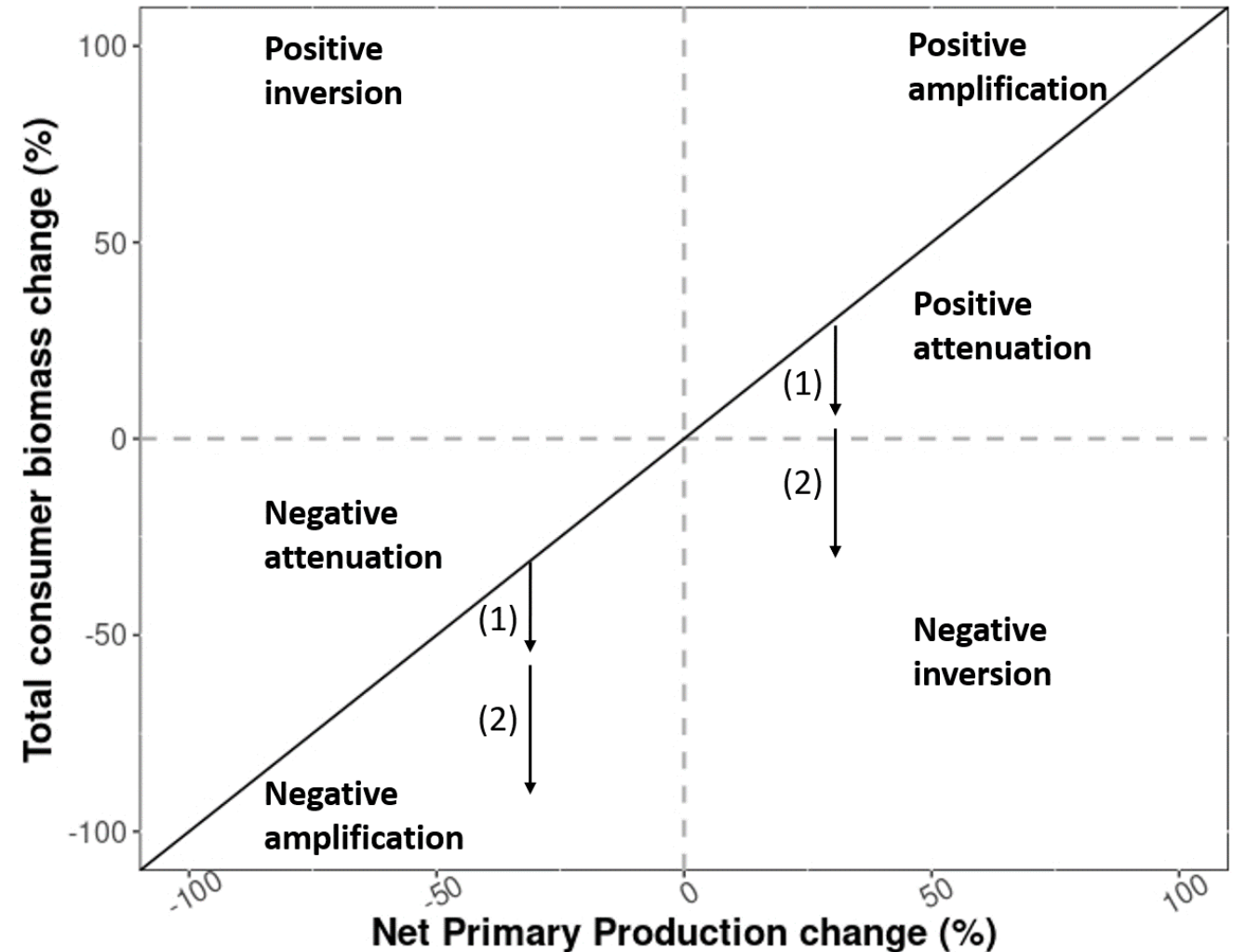
Trophic amplification propagation along the food web

Result 5

How does trophic amplification propagate along the food web?

- (1) Temperature induced decrease in transfer efficiency
 - (2) Kinetic affected by the temperature increasing
- Amplification of NPP decrease
→ Compensation of NPP increase

Trophic amplification performs along the food web

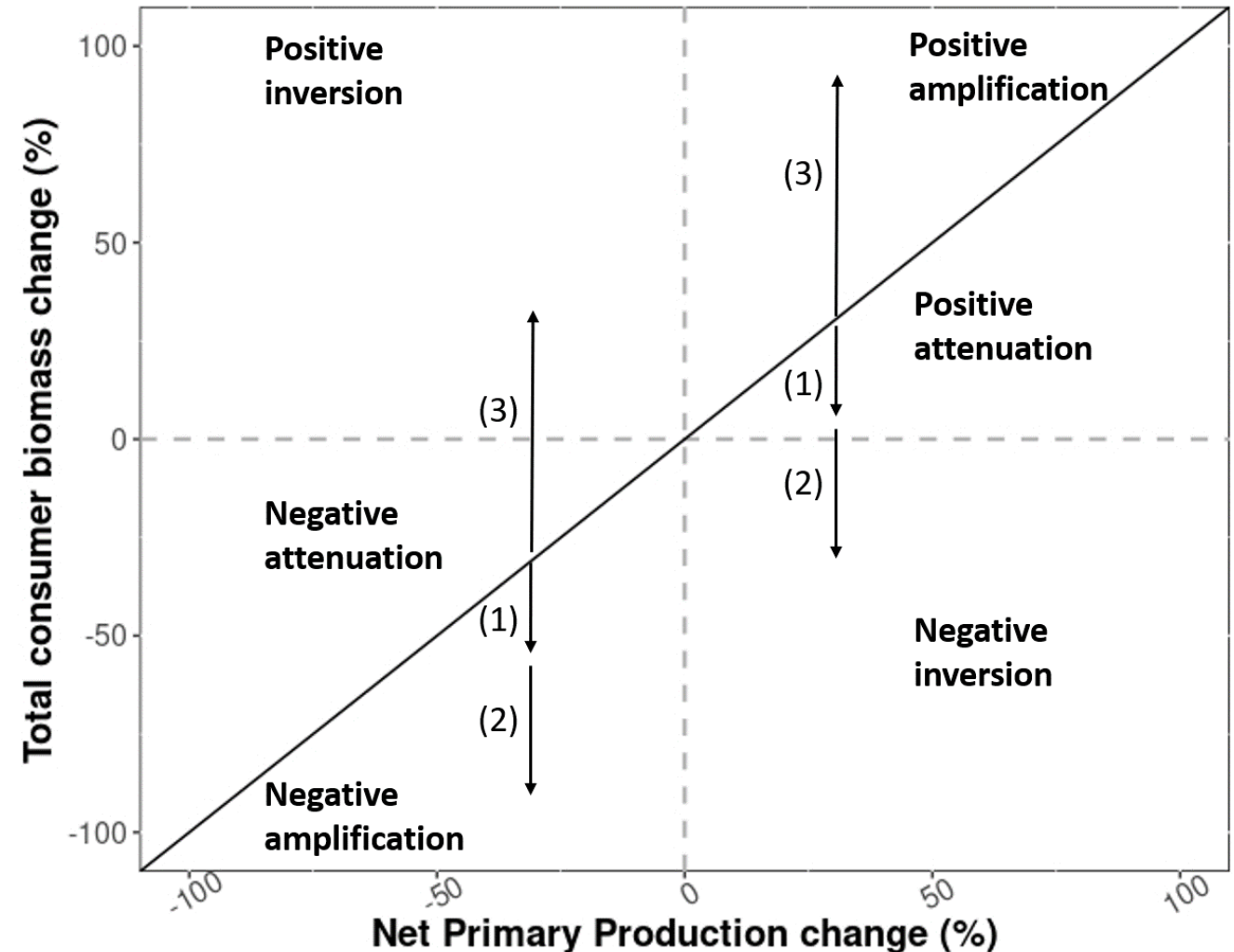


Result 5

How does trophic amplification propagate along the food web?

- (1) Temperature induced decrease in transfer efficiency
- (2) Kinetic affected by the temperature increasing
- (3) Increase in the TE of low trophic levels

Trophic amplification performs along the food web



Summary

- At global scale, decrease of total consumer biomass much larger than the decrease in NPP, is expected throughout the 21st century

Total consumer biomass change near 3x NPP change

Summary

- At global scale, decrease of total consumer biomass much larger than the decrease in NPP, is expected throughout the 21st century
- But different reaction process at local scale (ecosystem)

Projection of 55.6% and 25.6% ocean surface for negative amplification and negative inversion, respectively

Summary

- At global scale, decrease of total consumer biomass much larger than the decrease in NPP, is expected throughout the 21st century
- But different reaction process at local scale (ecosystem)
- Consistent patterns of biomass responses across MEMs

**Projection agreement of biomass responses type over
90% of ocean surface**

Summary

- At global scale, decrease of total consumer biomass much larger than the decrease in NPP, is expected throughout the 21st century
- But different reaction process at local scale (ecosystem)
- Consistent trophic amplification across 3 MEMs
- Process getting stronger and stronger by going up in trophic levels

Ways of improvement**1. New generation of Earth System Models**

- Better constraint of NPP and secondary production projection
- Consider other stressors such as the acidification and reduction in dissolved oxygen

Ways of improvement**1. New generation of Earth System Models**

- Better constraint of NPP and secondary production projection
- Consider other stressors such as the acidification and reduction in dissolved oxygen

2. Better understand of processes in each Marine Ecosystems Models

- DBEM does not account for trophic interaction
- EcoOcean do not directly account for ocean temperature change

Next Steps

Study consequences of trophic amplification induced ecosystem structure change on :

- On Ecosystems health and stability

Next Steps**Study consequences of trophic amplification induced ecosystem structure change on :**

- On Ecosystems health and stability
- On potential fisheries catches
 - Most of species with a trophic level above 3.5 are targeted ...
- On human
 - project less catches where country depend most of ocean resources

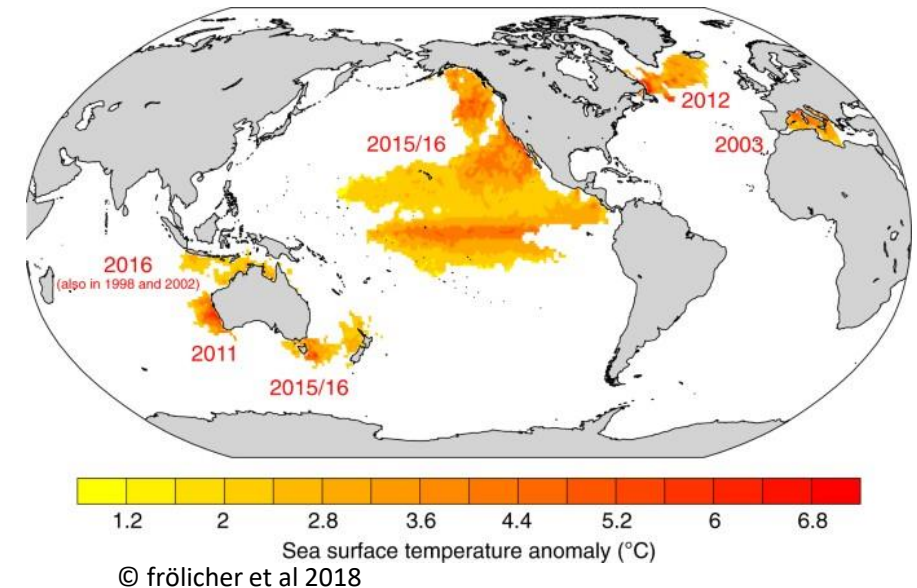
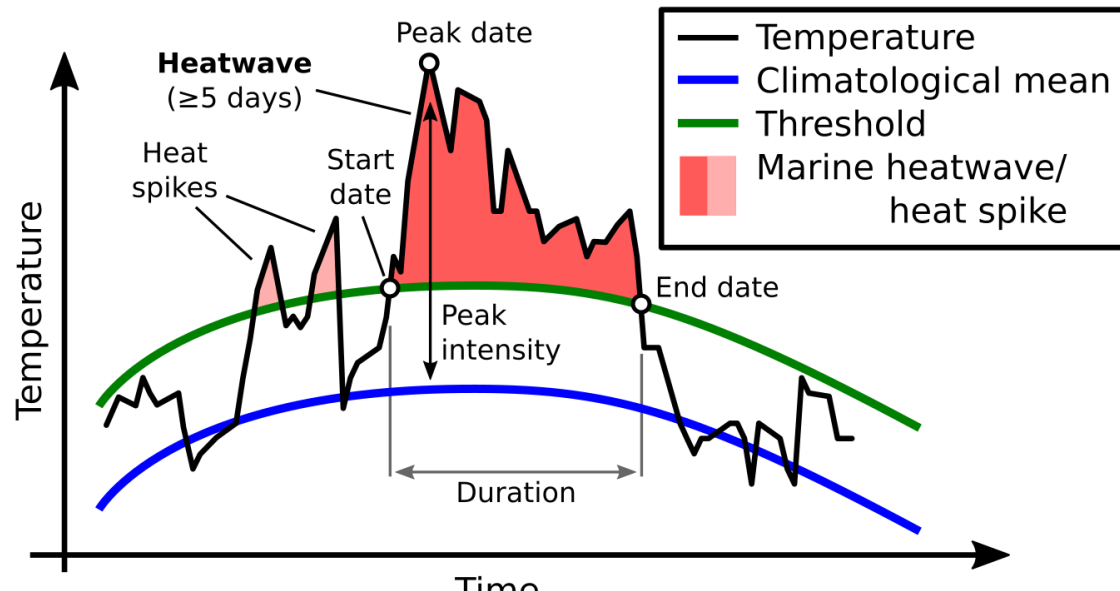
Current study (PhD)

PhD on Marine heatwaves (MHW) :

What will be the projected effects of MHWs added to climate change on marine ecosystems functioning and stability?

Exact PhD tittle:

Climate change, food webs, and fishery resources: dynamic modeling of the impact of extreme events such as marine heatwaves.



**Thank you for
your attention**