



Modeling Carrying Capacity: Presentation of Conceptual Diagram

WGAR

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Carrie Byron

carrriebyron@mail.uri.edu

Ecologists
Modelers

Working
Group

Policy
Regulators

Ecopath

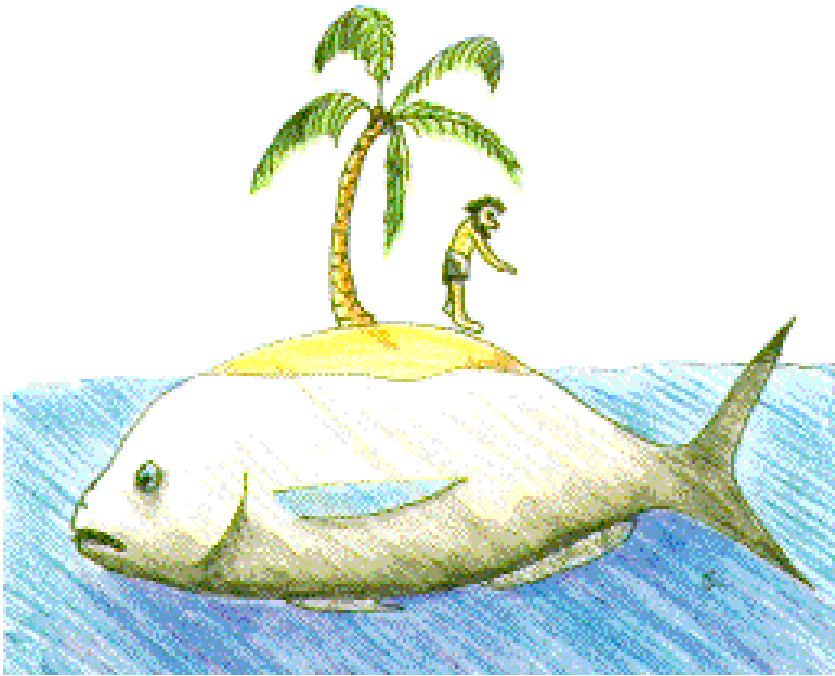
Ecological C.
C.

Social
C. C.

Long-term
Plan

No fish
is an
Island

Ecopath



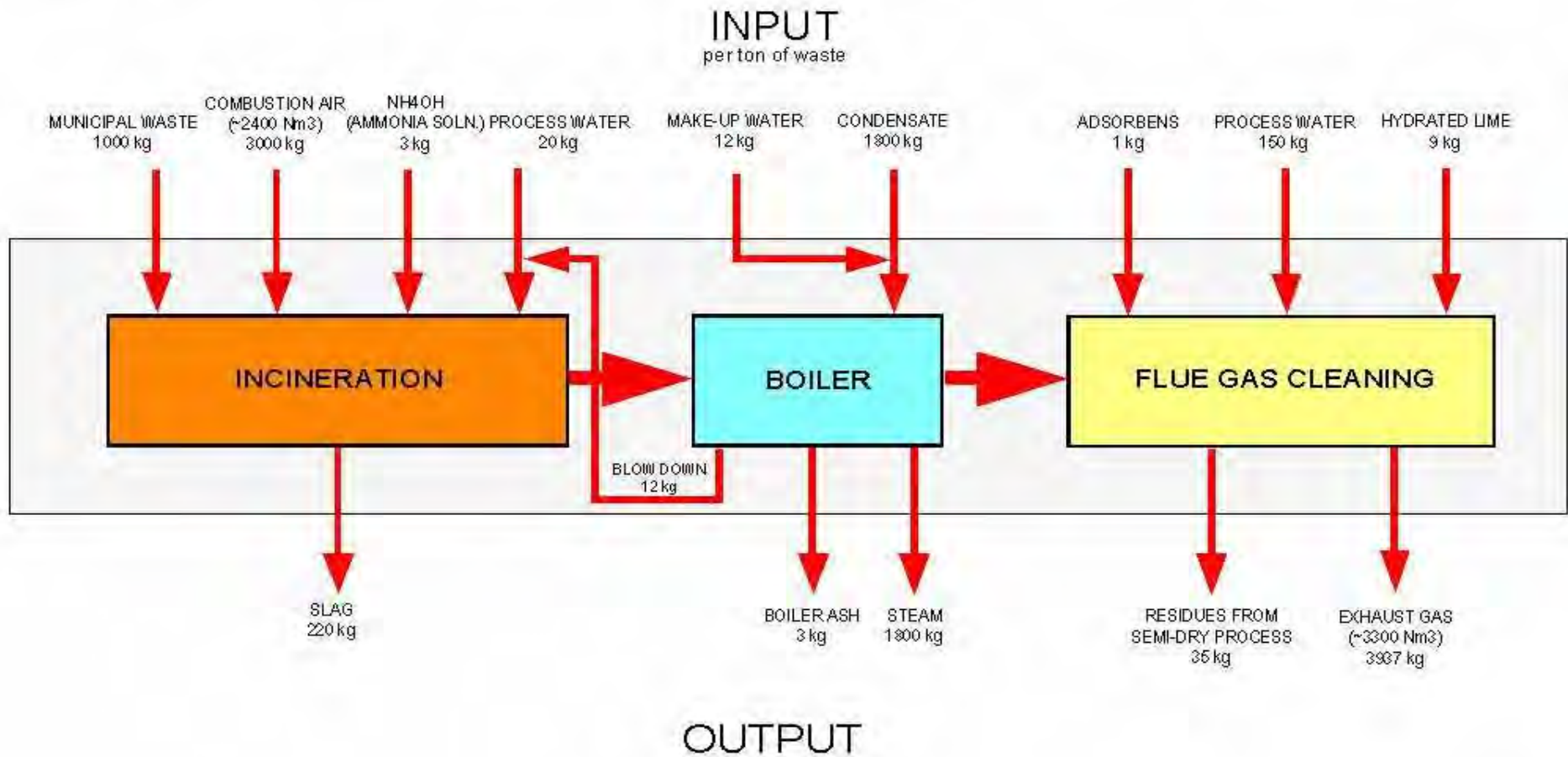
.....
It signifies that all living organisms are linked together. In the oceans, for example, despite our great impact, we are only one of many predators. We must learn to behave responsibly in a realm where we are the intruders.

www.ecopath.org

- Snapshot in time
- Food-web based
- Mass balance model



MASS BALANCE



Carrying Capacity

65 t km² yr⁻¹

310 t km² yr⁻¹

Ecological

Production

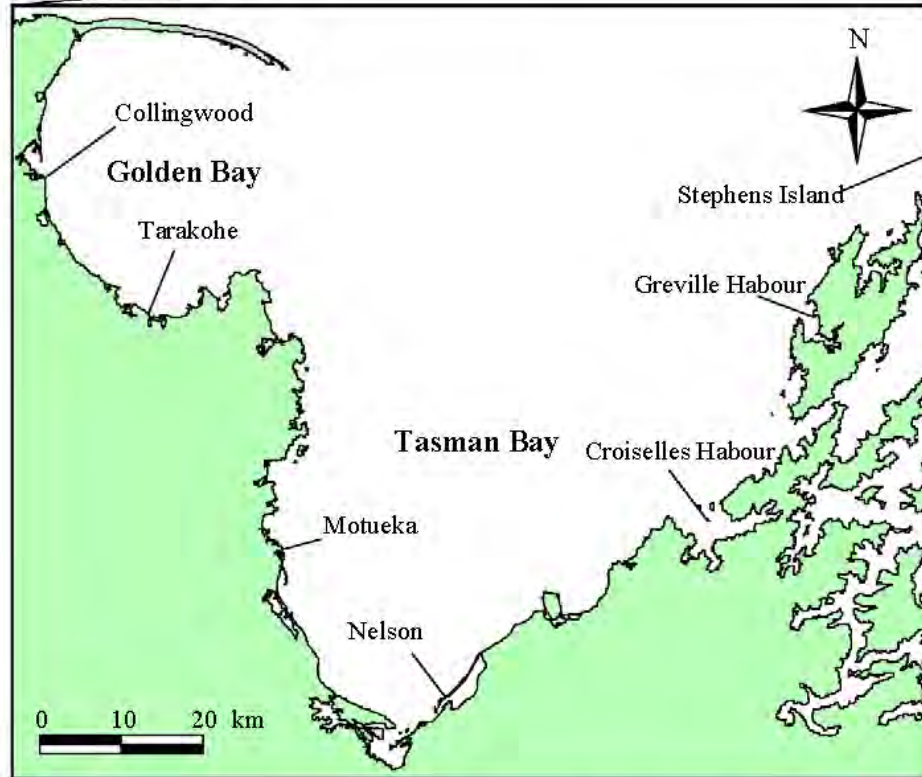


Fig. 1. Map showing Golden and Tasman Bays, northern end of the South Island of New Zealand.

Limit aquaculture to 5 percent of R.I. waters, experts say

Providence Journal Sunday, March 2, 2008



Journal file photo / Bill Murphy

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of several oysters. The oysters are clustered together, showing their characteristic rough, textured shells in various shades of brown, grey, and green. The lighting is somewhat dramatic, highlighting the ridges and grooves on the shells.

Procedure

1. Identify Groups
2. Estimate Parameters
3. Estimate Confidence Intervals
4. Balance Equations

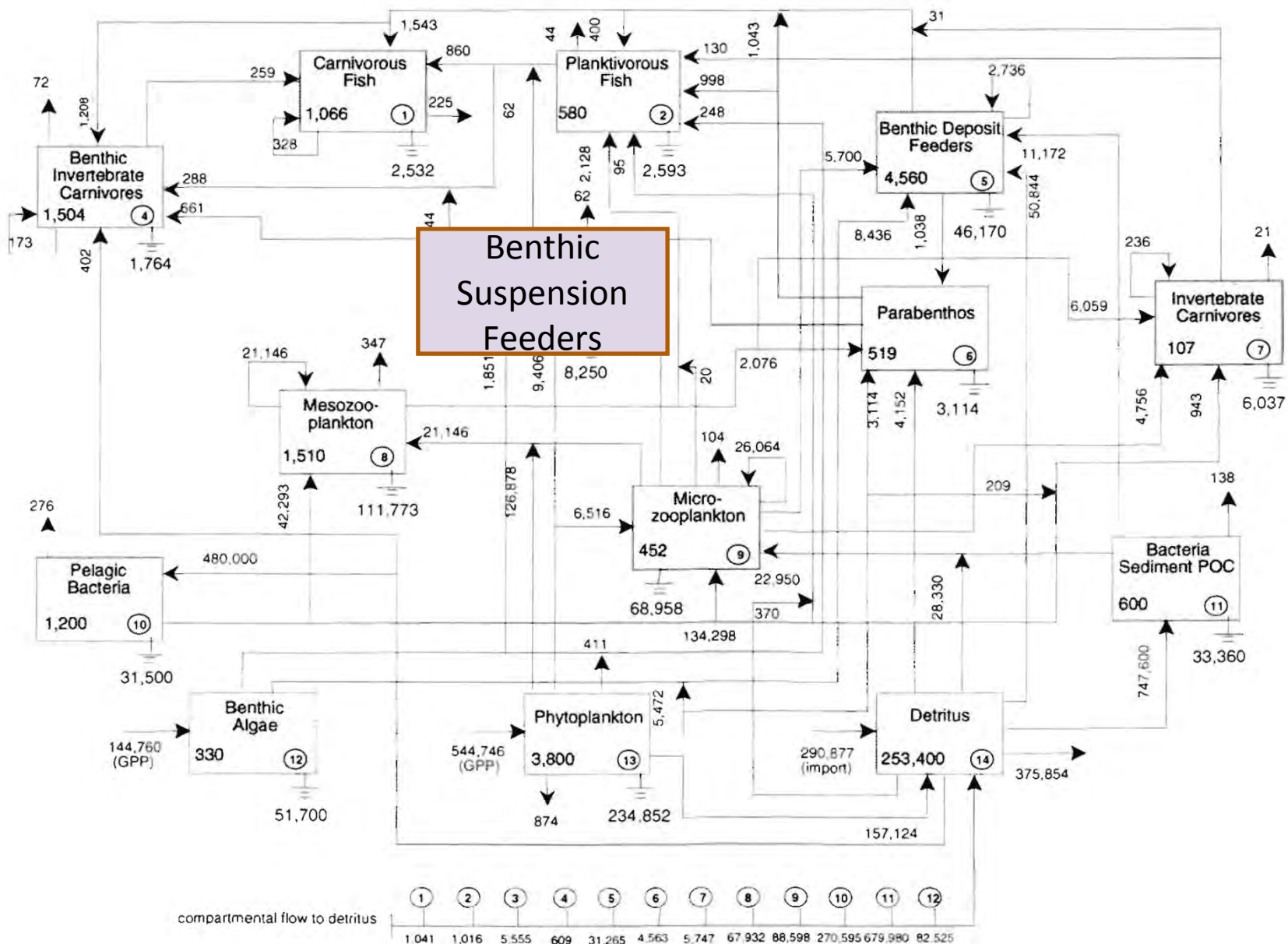
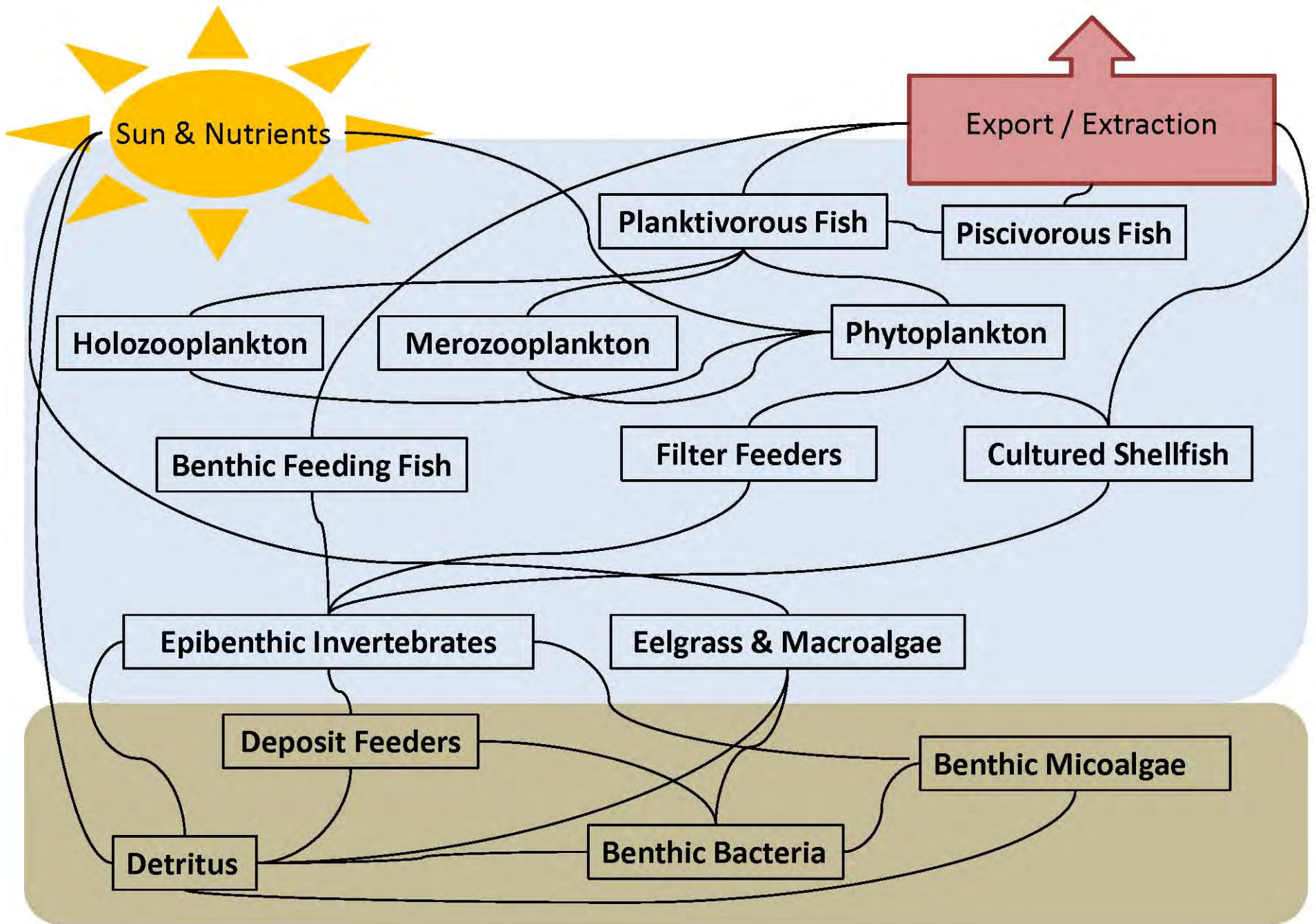
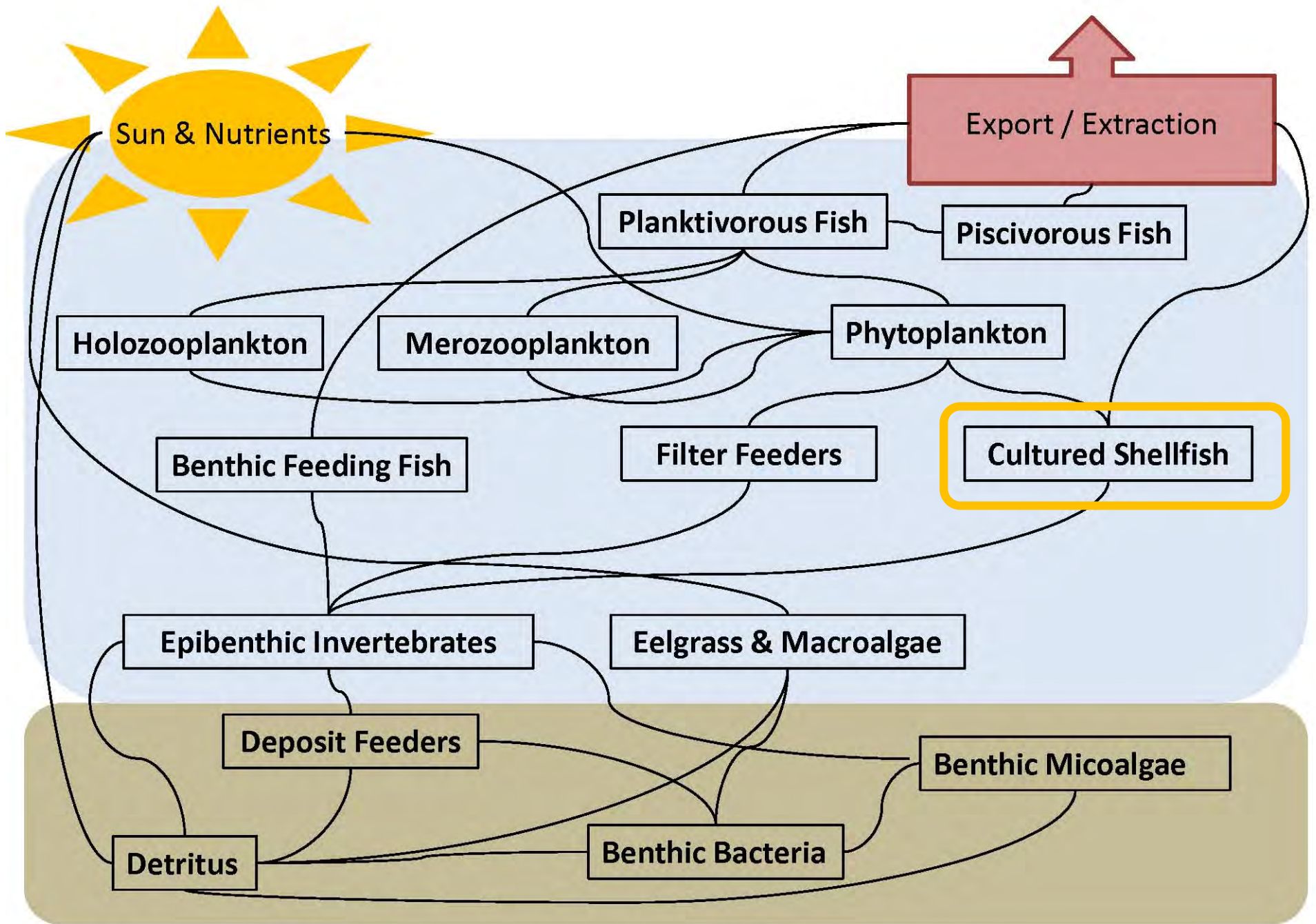


Fig. 2. Average annual energy flow (mg C m⁻² yr⁻¹) and compartmental biomass (mg C m⁻²) in Narragansett Bay







Functional Group	Species Common Name
Detritus	
Benthic Microalgae	Diatoms, diatoms, cyanobacteria
Benthic Bacteria	
Deposit Feeders	Polychaete Worms
	Benthic copepods
Eelgrass & Macroalgae	Eelgrass
	Red algae
	Green algae
Epibenthic Invertebrates	Crabs
	Grass shrimp
	Amphipods
	Juvenile lobster
	Mud snail
Benthic Feeding Fish	Tautog
	Cunner
	Black Sea Bass
	Scup
	Winter Flounder

Filter Feeders	Oysters
	Clam
	Slipper limpet
	Ascidians, Tunicates, Sea Squirts
	Clam
	Annelid worms
Cultured Oysters	Oysters
Phytoplankton	
Holozooplankton	Pelagic Copepods
Merozooplankton	Crustacean larvae (Nauplii)
	Bivalve larvae
	Fish larvae
Planktivorous Fish	Silversides
	Menhaden
	Mummichog
	Striped Kilifish
	Sheepshead Minnows
	Ctenophores
	Lions Mane Jelly
Piscivorous Fish	Bluefish
	Striped bass

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of several oysters. The shells are dark, textured, and show some signs of being opened, with some revealing the inner flesh. The lighting is somewhat dramatic, highlighting the textures of the shells.

Procedure

✓ Identify Groups

2. Estimate Parameters

3. Estimate Confidence Intervals

4. Balance Equations

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of several oysters. The shells are dark, textured, and show some signs of wear and discoloration, with some areas appearing lighter and more reflective. The oysters are piled together, creating a dense, natural-looking texture.

2. Parameters

1. Biomass

2. .

3. .

4. .

5. .

6. .

7. .

8. .

9. .

A close-up photograph of several oysters, showing their shells and some of the meat inside. The oysters are piled together, and the lighting highlights their textures and colors, ranging from dark brown to light tan.

2. Parameters

1. Biomass
2. Production/biomass ratio
3. .
4. .
5. .
6. .
7. .
8. .
9. .



2. Parameters

1. Biomass
2. Production/biomass ratio
3. Consumption/biomass ratio
4. .
5. .
6. .
7. .
8. .
9. .



2. Parameters

1. Biomass
2. Production/biomass ratio
3. Consumption/biomass ratio
4. Ecotrophic efficiency
5. .
6. .
7. .
8. .
9. .



2. Parameters

1. Biomass
2. Production/biomass ratio
3. Consumption/biomass ratio
4. Ecotrophic efficiency
5. Catch rate
6. .
7. .
8. .
9. .



2. Parameters

1. Biomass
2. Production/biomass ratio
3. Consumption/biomass ratio
4. Ecotrophic efficiency
5. Catch rate
6. Net migration rate into pond
7. .
8. .
9. .

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of several oysters. The oysters are clustered together, showing their characteristic rough, textured shells in various shades of brown, grey, and green. The lighting is somewhat dramatic, highlighting the ridges and grooves on the shells. The overall tone is dark and naturalistic.

2. Parameters

1. Biomass
2. Production/biomass ratio
3. Consumption/biomass ratio
4. Ecotrophic efficiency
5. Catch rate
6. Net migration rate into pond
7. Biomass accumulation rate
8. .
9. .

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of several oysters. The oysters are clustered together, showing their characteristic rough, greyish-brown shells. Some oysters are open, revealing a lighter, more textured interior. The lighting is somewhat dramatic, with highlights on the edges of the shells and deep shadows in the crevices between them. The overall color palette is muted, dominated by greys, browns, and some hints of green and blue from the oyster's flesh or the surrounding environment.

2. Parameters

1. Biomass
2. Production/biomass ratio
3. Consumption/biomass ratio
4. Ecotrophic efficiency
5. Catch rate
6. Net migration rate into pond
7. Biomass accumulation rate
8. Food assimilation rate
9. .

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of several oysters. The oysters are clustered together, with their shells showing various shades of brown, grey, and green. The lighting is somewhat dramatic, highlighting the textures of the shells and the gills of some of the oysters. The overall tone is dark and naturalistic.

2. Parameters

1. Biomass
2. Production/biomass ratio
3. Consumption/biomass ratio
4. Ecotrophic efficiency
5. Catch rate
6. Net migration rate into pond
7. Biomass accumulation rate
8. Food assimilation rate
9. Diet composition

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of several oysters. The oysters are clustered together, showing their characteristic scalloped edges and various colors ranging from dark brown to light tan. The lighting is somewhat dramatic, highlighting the textures of the shells.

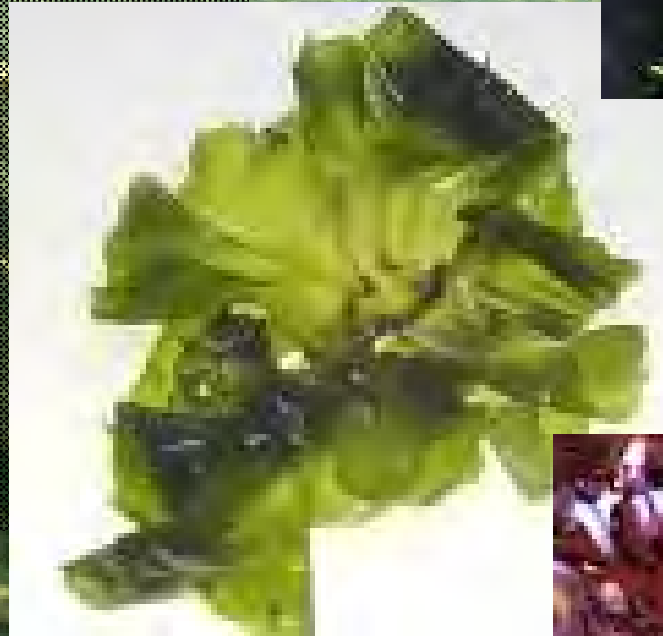
2. Parameters

1. **Biomass**
2. **Production/biomass ratio**
3. **Consumption/biomass ratio**
4. Ecotrophic efficiency
5. Catch rate
6. Net migration rate into pond
7. Biomass accumulation rate
8. Food assimilation rate
9. **Diet composition**

Pond Data

- Peer Review Literature

- Macro-algae
- Eelgrass
- Productivity
- Physical
- Flushing rates



www.pubs.usgs.gov

www.horta.uac.pt

www.cybercolloids.net

www.solpugid.com/cabiota/ulva_lobata.jpg

Pond Data

- **DEM**
 - Larval fish : Quonnie, Pt. Judith, Ninigret, Winnapaug
 - Finfish : Quonnie, Pt. Judith & Potters
 - Shellfish : RI aquaculture, Narr Bay Quohogs
- **Pond Watchers**
 - Primary Productivity
- **RI South Shore Sea Grant Project**
 - Physical
- **MapCoast**
 - Habitat

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Narragansett Bay Data

- **DEM**
 - Fish Trawl
 - Juvenile Fish Seine
 - Quohog
- **GSO**
 - Fish Trawl (crabs)
 - Primary Productivity
- **NOAA**
 - Primary Productivity

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4. Balance Equations

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Procedure

- ✓ Identify Groups
- ✓ Estimate Parameters
- ✓ Estimate Confidence Intervals

4. Balance Equations



4. Balance Equations

Production =

predation

+ fishery

+ other mortality

+ biomass accum.

+ net migration

4. Balance Equations

Production =

predation

+ fishery

+ other mortality

+ biomass accum.

+ net migration

Consumption =

production

+ unassimilated food

+ respiration



Results form: displays mass-balance solution

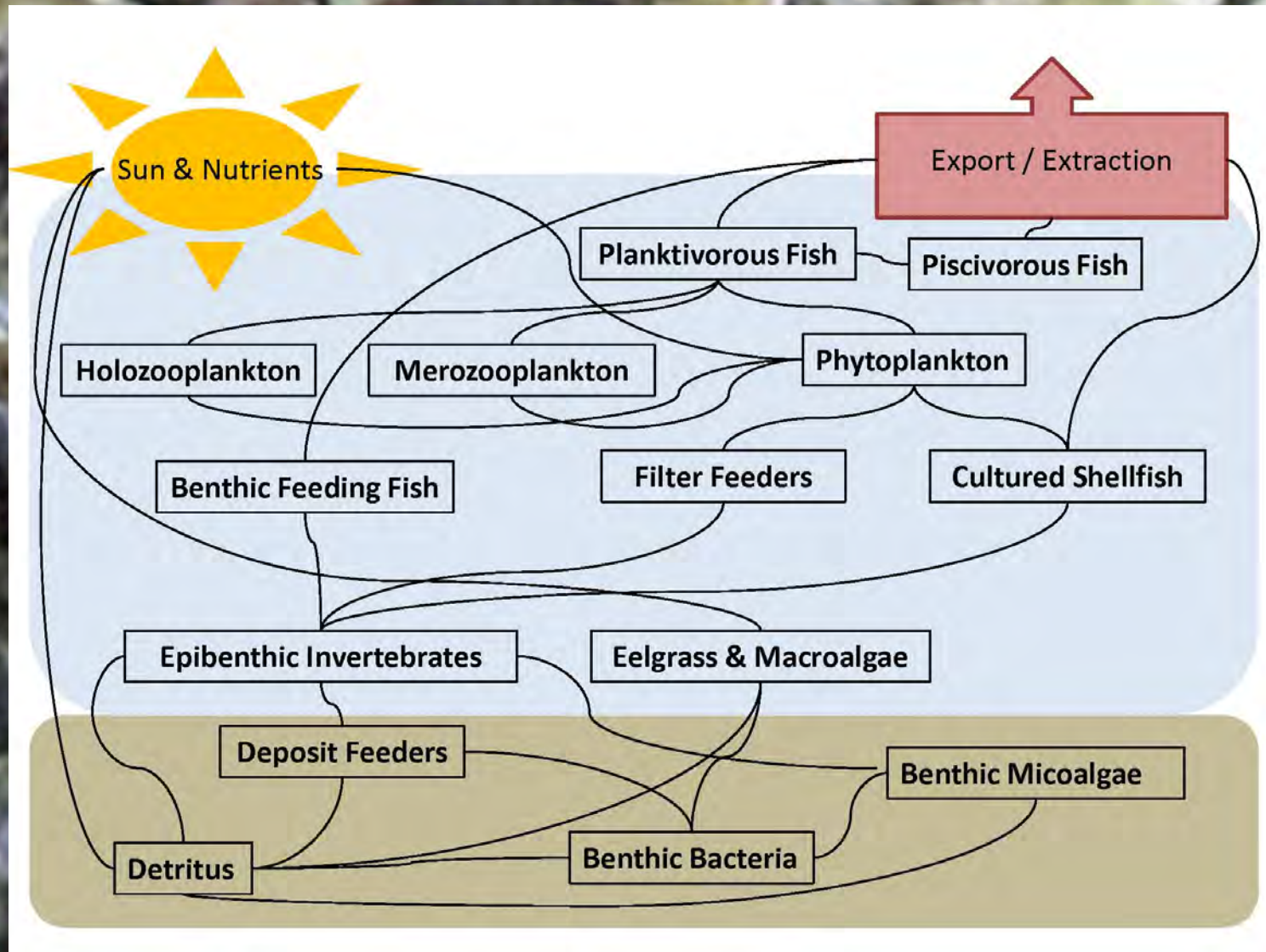
	Group name	Trophic level	Habitat area	Biomass in habitat area (kCal/m ²)	Biomass (kCal/m ²)	Prod./biom. (/year)	Cons./biom. (/year)	Ecotrophic efficiency	Production / consumption
1	Carnivorous Fish	3.71	1.000	1066.000	1066.000	1.495	3.871	0.206	0.386
2	Planktivorous Fish	3.20	1.000	580.000	580.000	3.807	8.276	0.520	0.460
3	Benthic Suspension Fe	2.39	1.000	1504.000	1504.000	3.872	9.356	0.035	0.414
4	Benthic Invertebrate Ca	3.31	1.000	4560.000	4560.000	0.244	0.631	0.388	0.387
5	Benthic Deposit Feeder	2.31	1.000	407.000	407.000	93.833	207.273	0.181	0.453
6	Parabenthos	2.44	1.000	519.000	519.000	13.998	20.000	0.372	0.700
7	Invertebrate Carnivores	3.66	1.000	107.000	107.000	57.617	114.047	0.064	0.505
8	Mesozooplankton	2.55	1.000	1510.000	1510.000	66.019	140.042	0.315	0.471
9	Microzooplankton	2.95	1.000	452.000	452.000	330.093	482.651	0.405	0.684
10	Pelagic Bacteria	2.00	1.000	1200.000	1200.000	373.750	400.000	0.396	0.934
11	Bacteria Sediment POC	2.00	1.000	600.000	600.000	1190.400	1246.000	0.048	0.955
12	Benthic Algae	1.00	1.000	330.000	330.000	282.000	-	0.113	-
13	Phytoplankton	1.00	1.000	3800.000	3800.000	81.580	-	0.490	-
14	Detritus	1.00	1.000	253400.000	253400.000	-	-	0.712	-



Results form: displays mass-balance solution

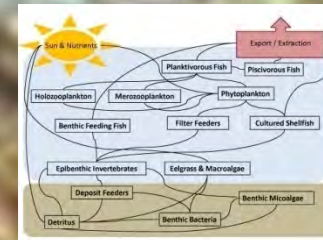
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Calculate Carrying Capacity



Modelers will present the..

1. conceptual food-web diagram



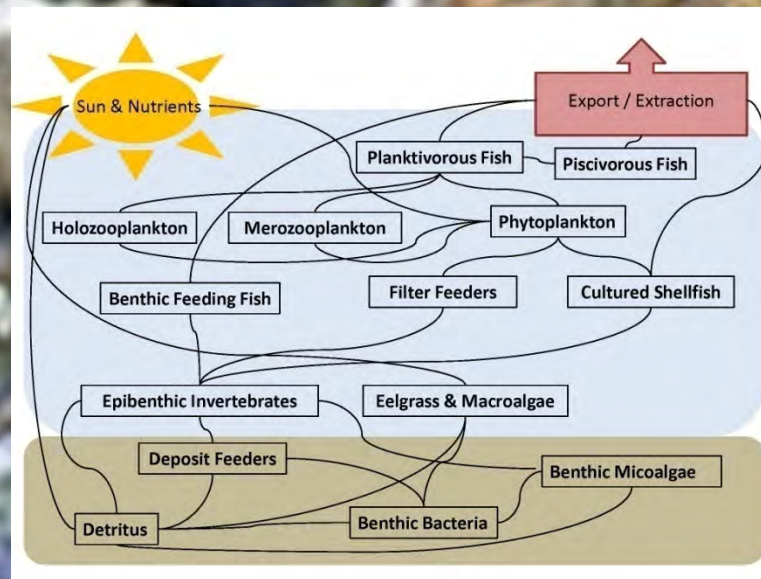
2. sources of data used for parameter inputs to the model

3. balanced and validated model

4. ecological carrying capacity

Questions

- Point of clarification
- Discussion on conceptual diagram



- Other comments/concerns

