

## Quantification of land-sea nutrient fluxes supplied by allis shad across the species' range

Camille POULET, Betsy L. Barber-O'Malley, Géraldine Lassalle and Patrick Lambert

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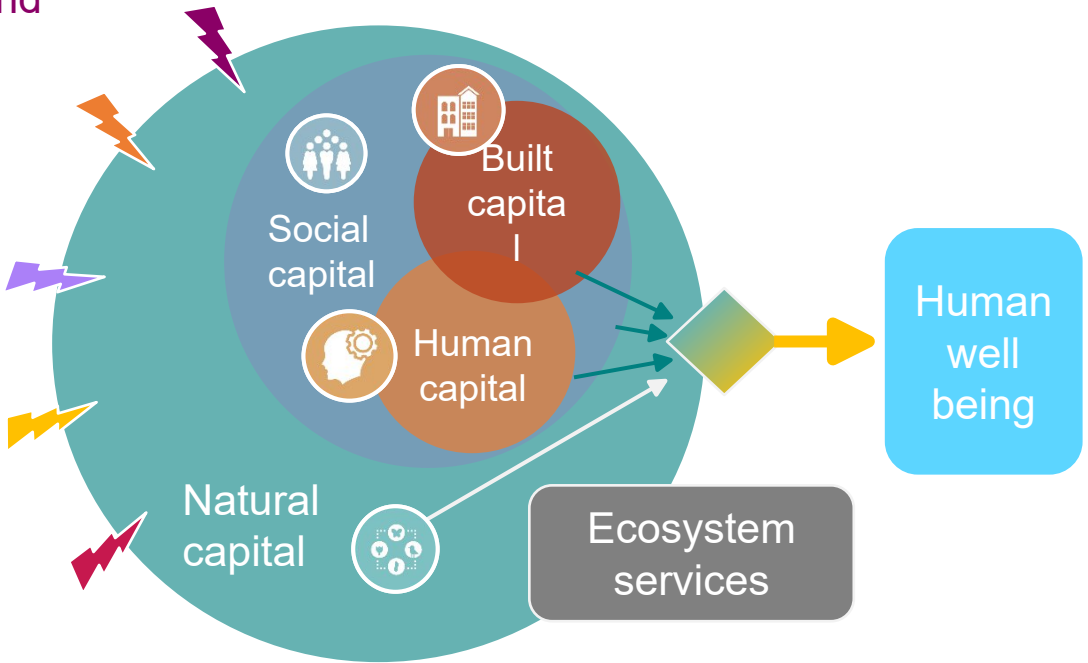


**LOCAL AND GLOBAL INITIATIVES:**

HOW SCIENCE SUPPORTS MANAGEMENT ACTIONS ON DIADROMOUS FISH

# INTRODUCTION

-  Changes in land and sea use (habitat loss and degradation)
-  Species overexploitation
-  Pollution
-  Invasive species
-  Climate change



(WWF 2020 Report)

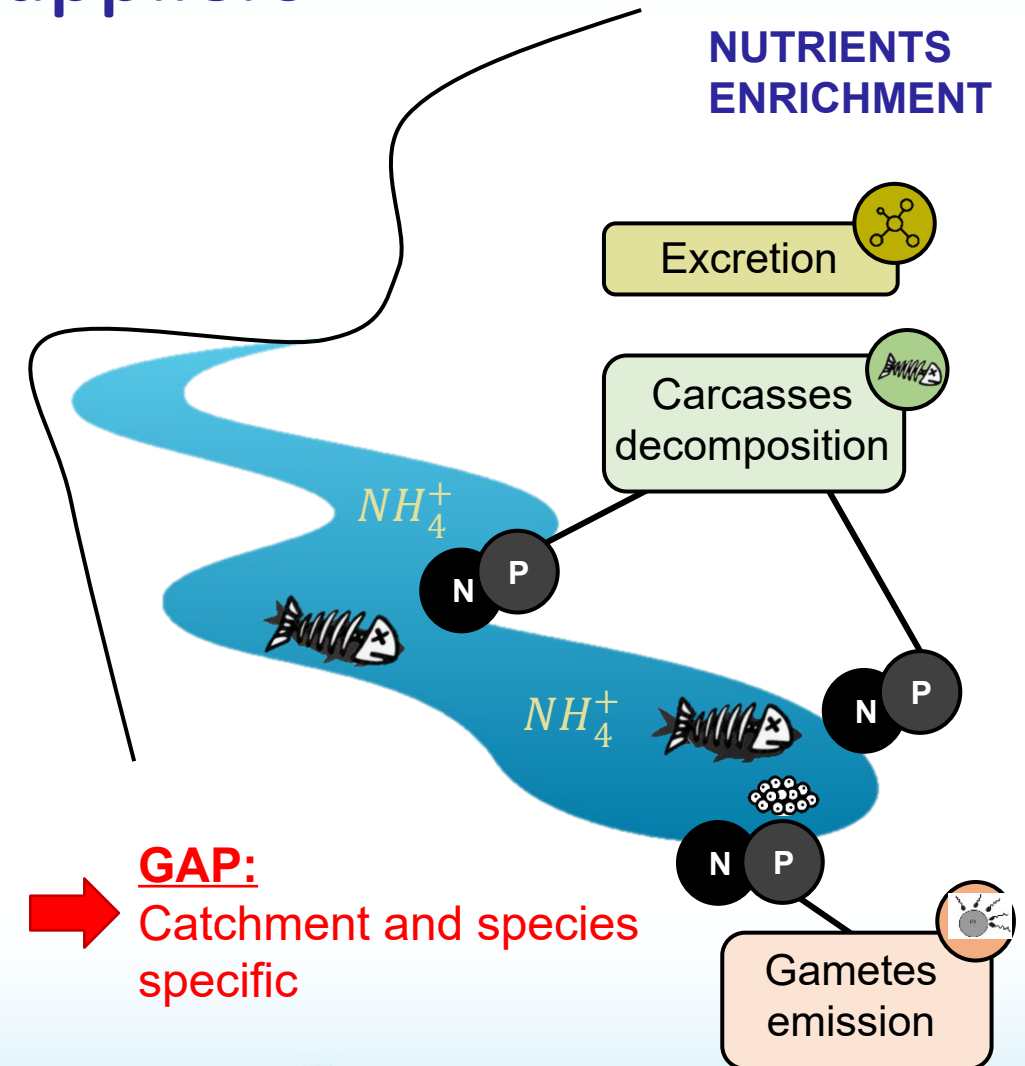
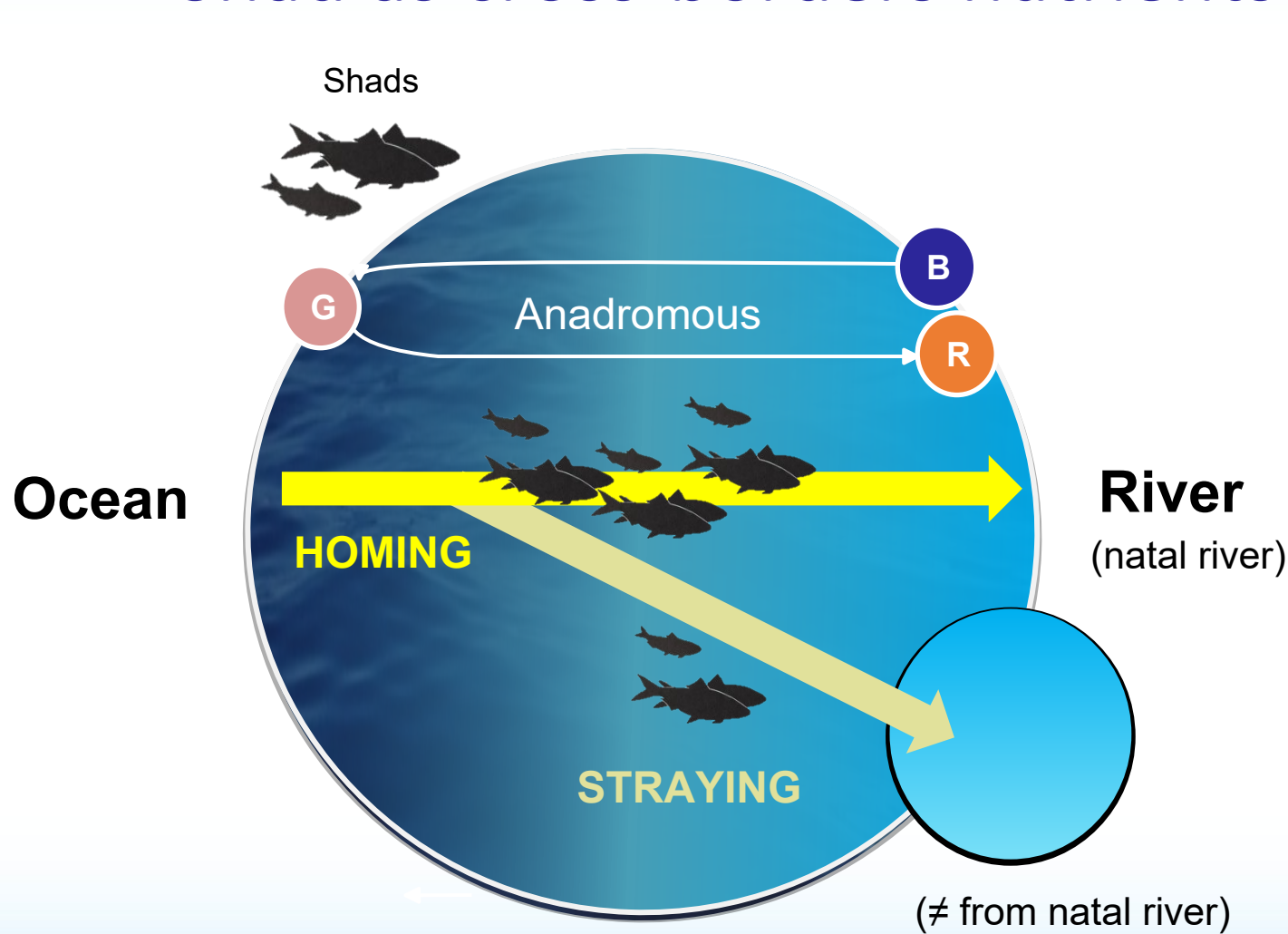
Costanza et al. (2014)



Adapted from Limburg et al. (2009)

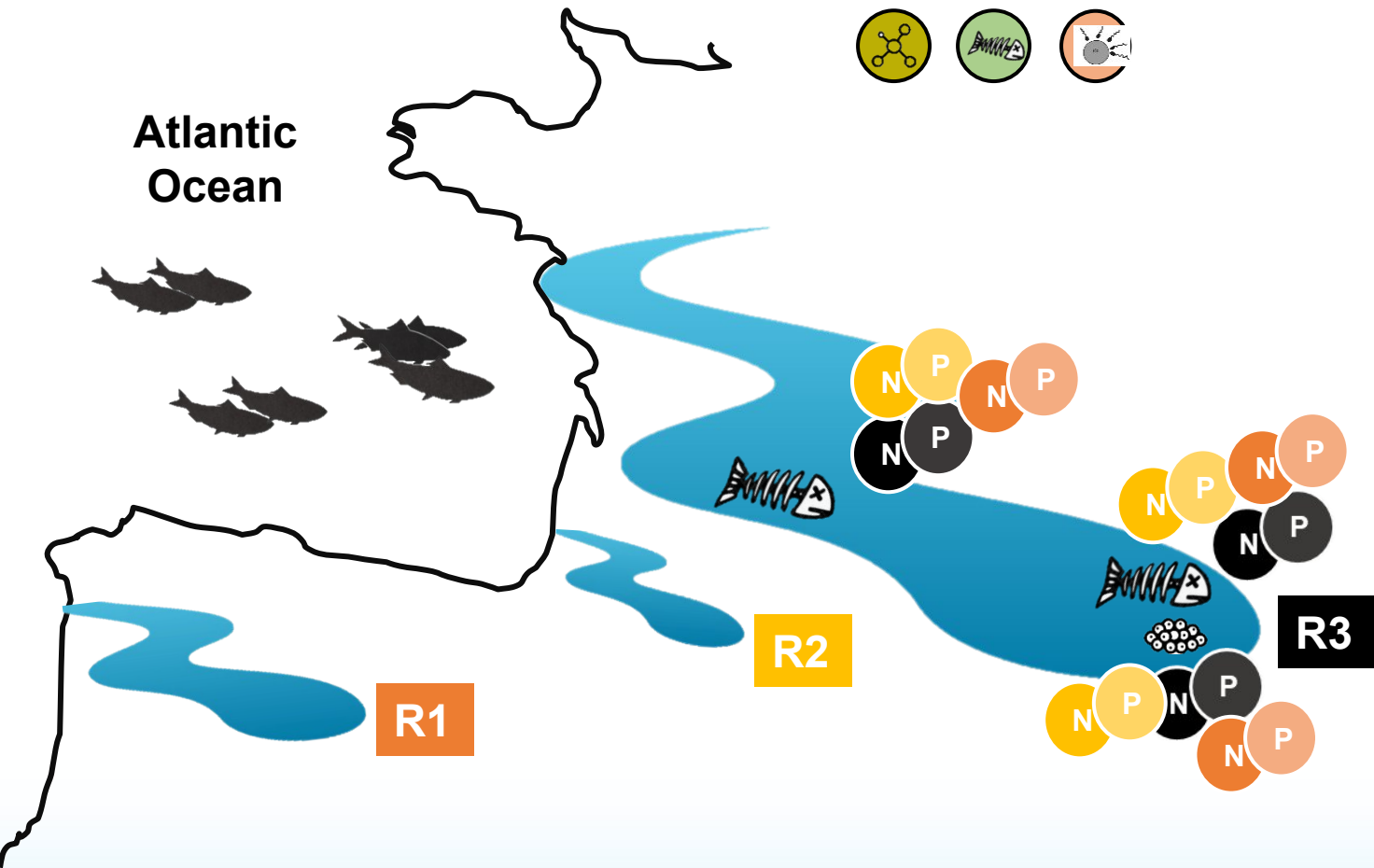
# INTRODUCTION

## Shad as cross-borders nutrients suppliers



# INTRODUCTION

## Objectives



Source-sink dynamics

Provide a first estimates of the potentiel for allis shad to transport N and P into European rivers

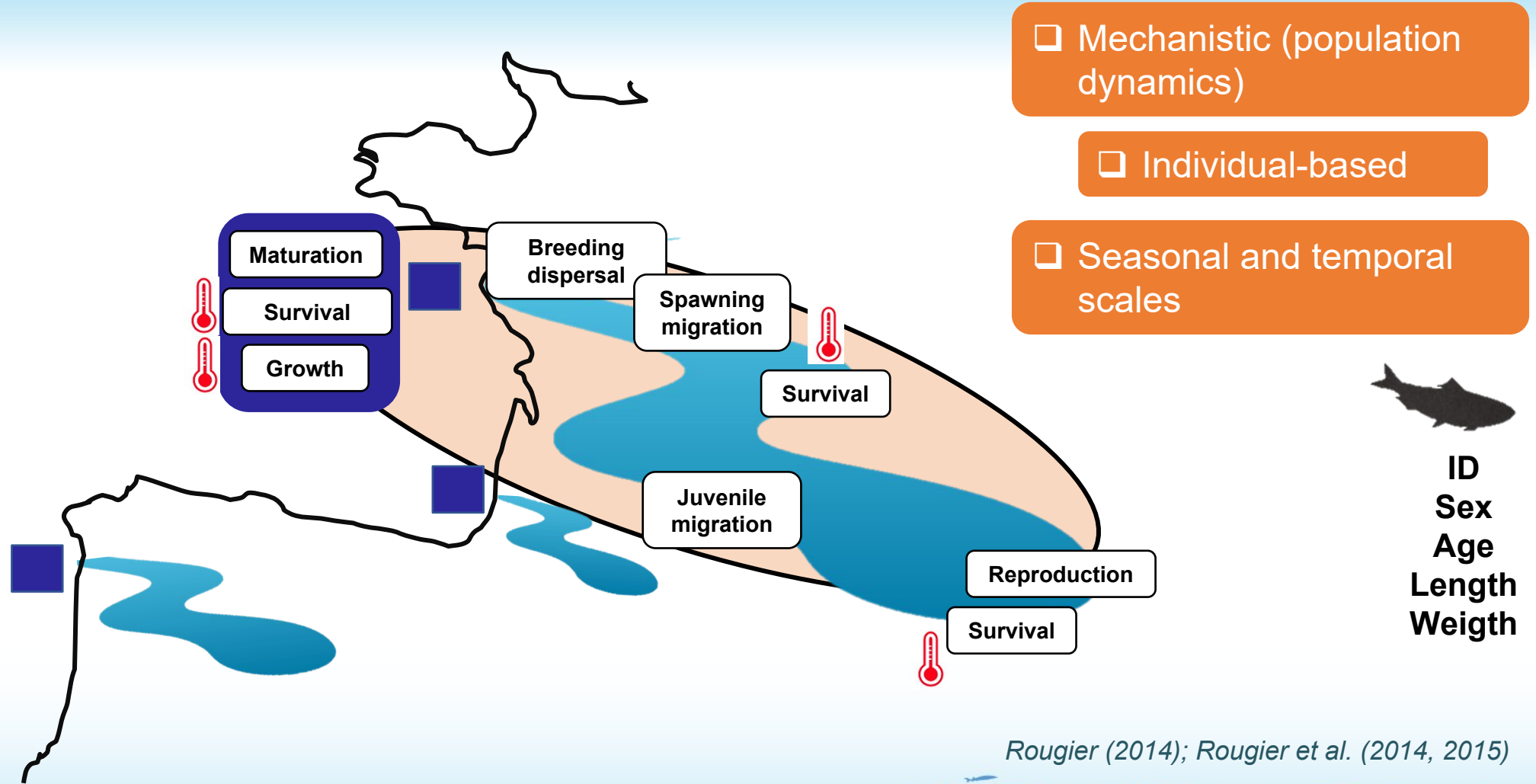
Nutrient balance (Adults import and out-migrating juvenile exports)



*Poulet et al. (2021)*

# METHODS

## Species distribution model (GR3D)



Mechanistic (population dynamics)

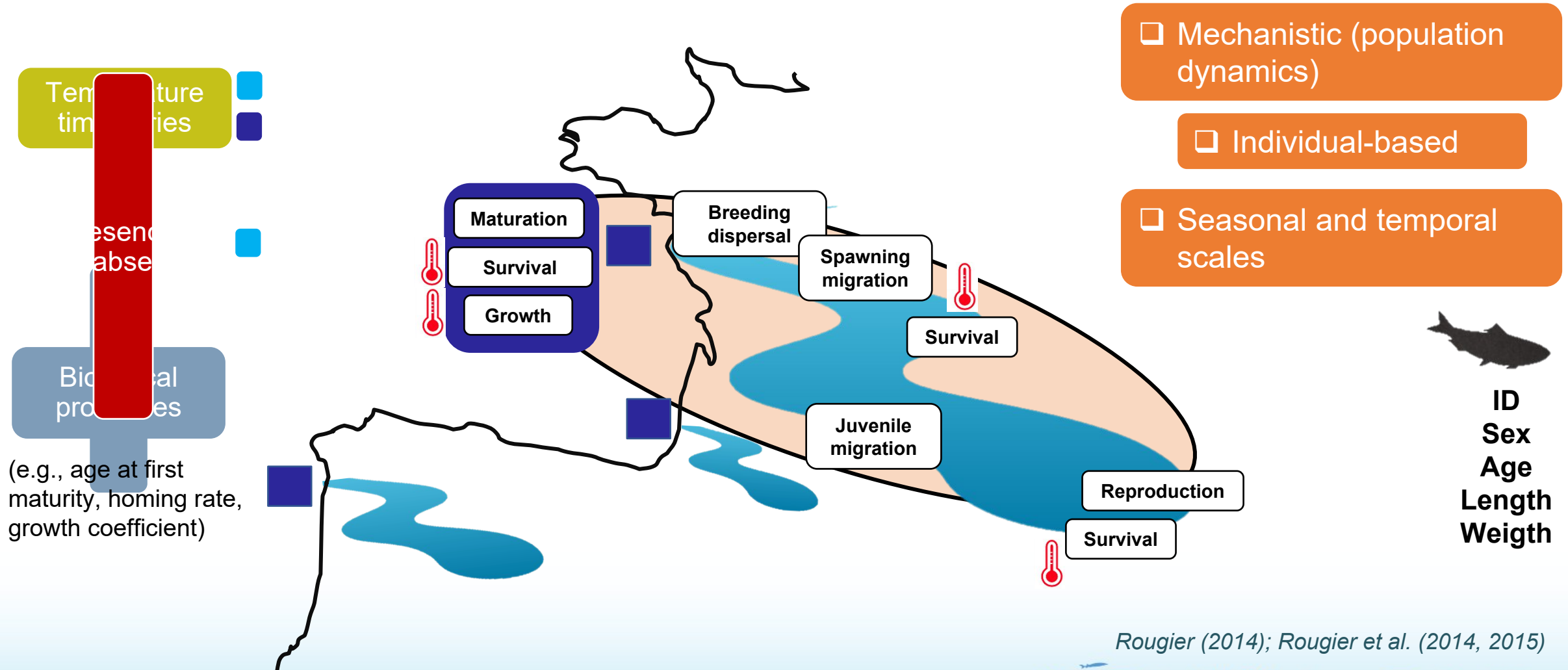
Individual-based

Seasonal and temporal scales

Rougier (2014); Rougier et al. (2014, 2015)

# METHODS

## Species distribution model (GR3D)

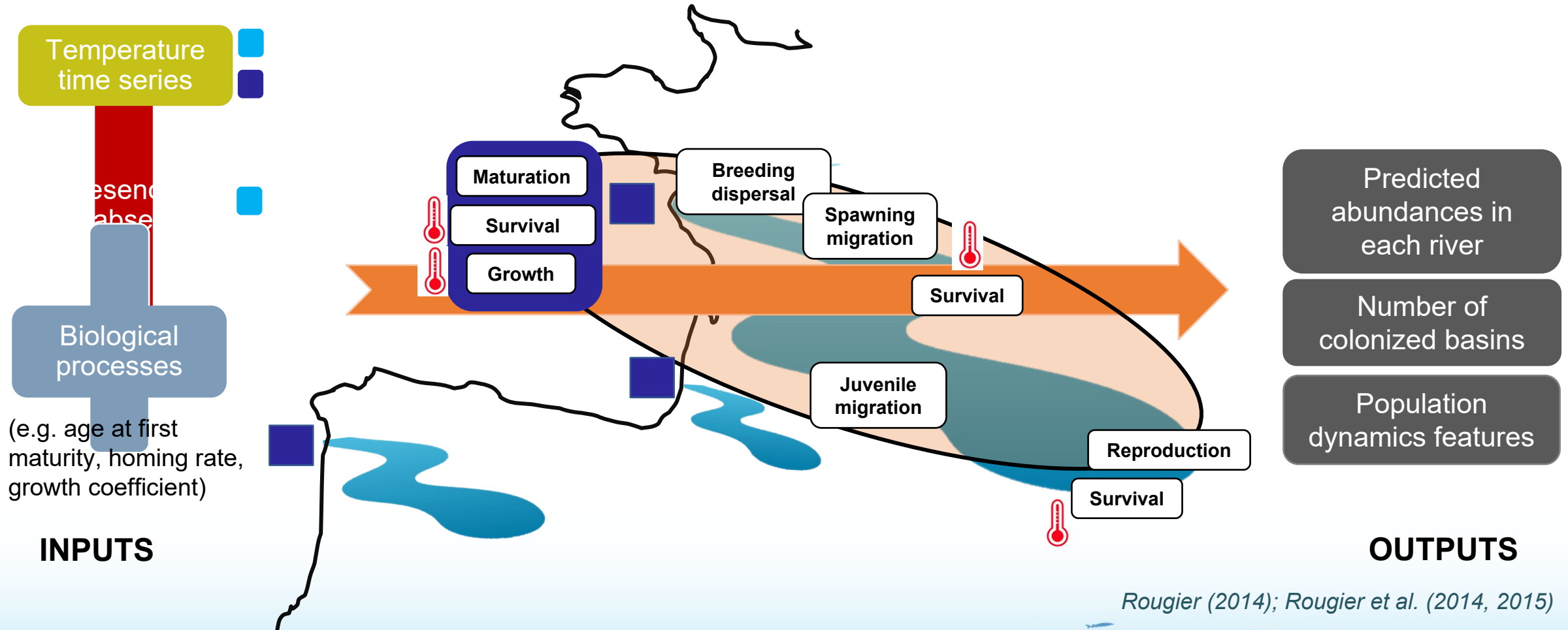


Rougier (2014); Rougier et al. (2014, 2015)



# METHODS

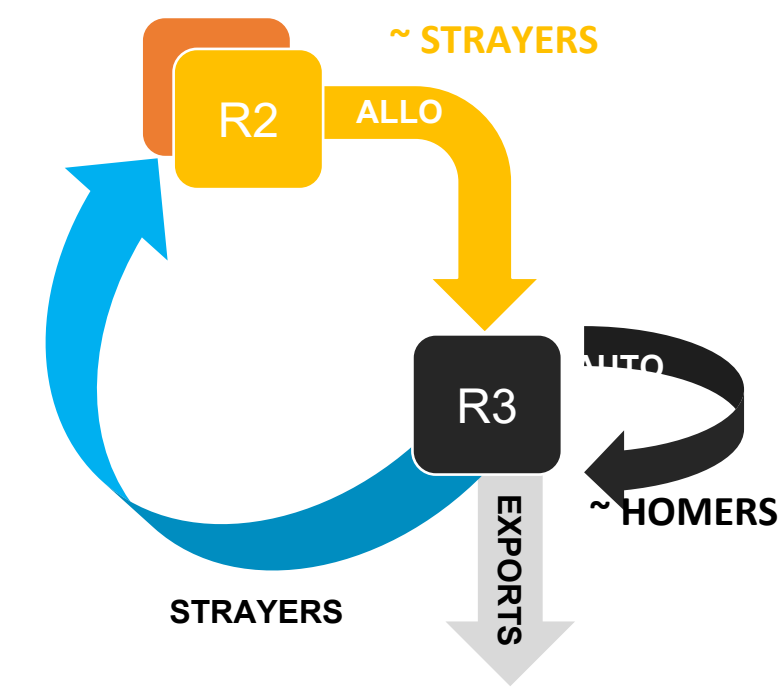
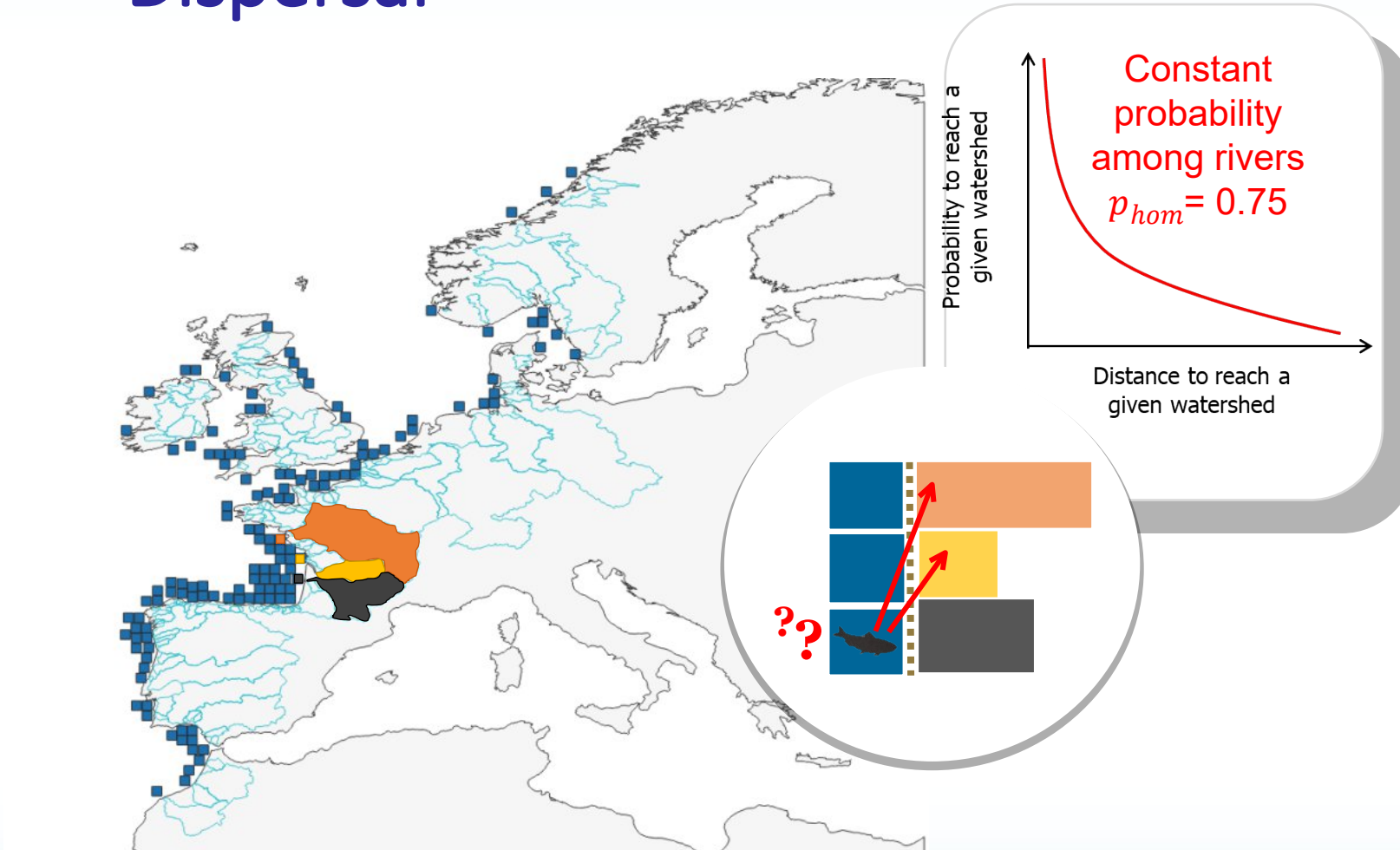
## Species distribution model (GR3D)



Rougier (2014); Rougier et al. (2014, 2015)

# METHODS

## Dispersal

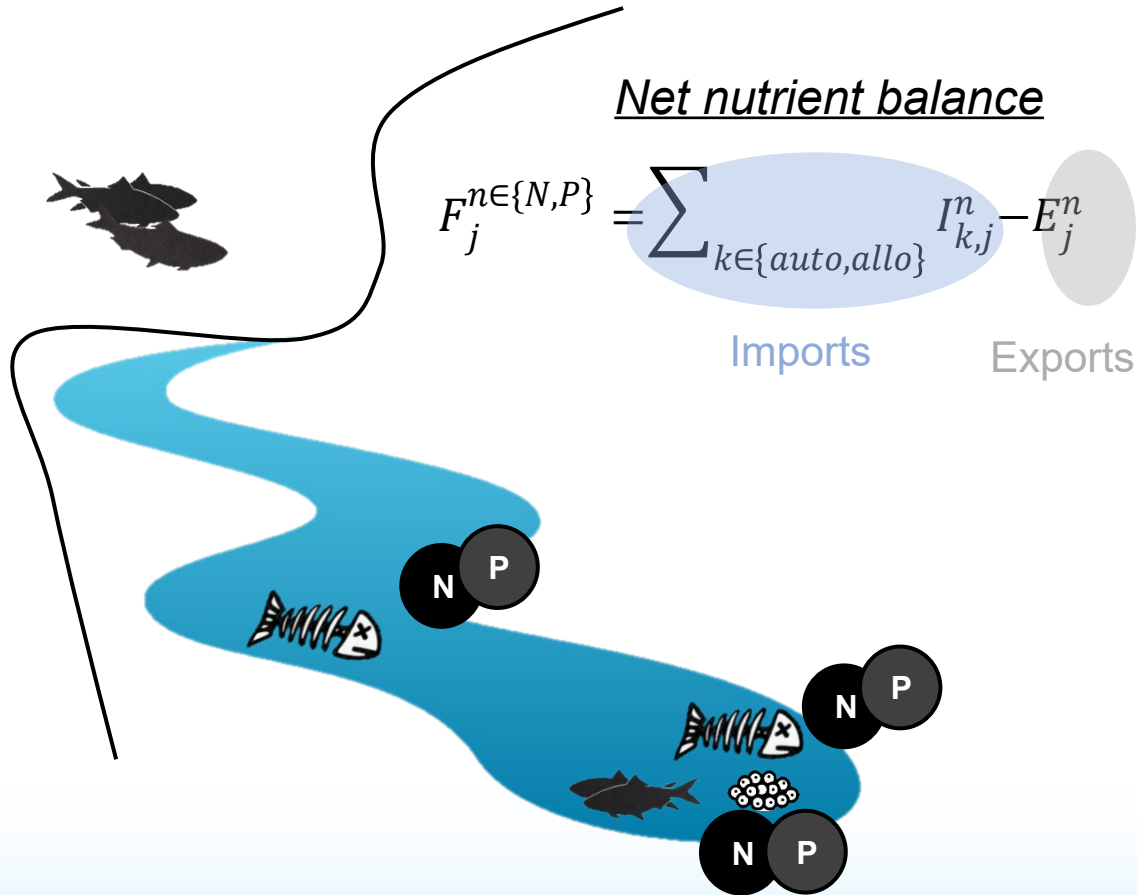


Poulet et al. (2021)



# METHODS

## Nutrients routine



### Adult imports

$$I_{k,j}^n = Id_{k,j}^n + IS_{k,j}^n$$

$$Id_{k,j}^n = \sum_{s \in \{male, female\}} Nd_{k,s,j} \times W_s \times (\eta_s^n + RT \times \tau^n)$$

$$IS_{k,j}^n = \sum_{s \in \{male, female\}} NS_{k,s,j} \times W_{g,s} \times (\eta_{g,s}^n - RT \times \tau^n)$$

Abundances    Weight    Nutrient content    Residence time    Excretion rate

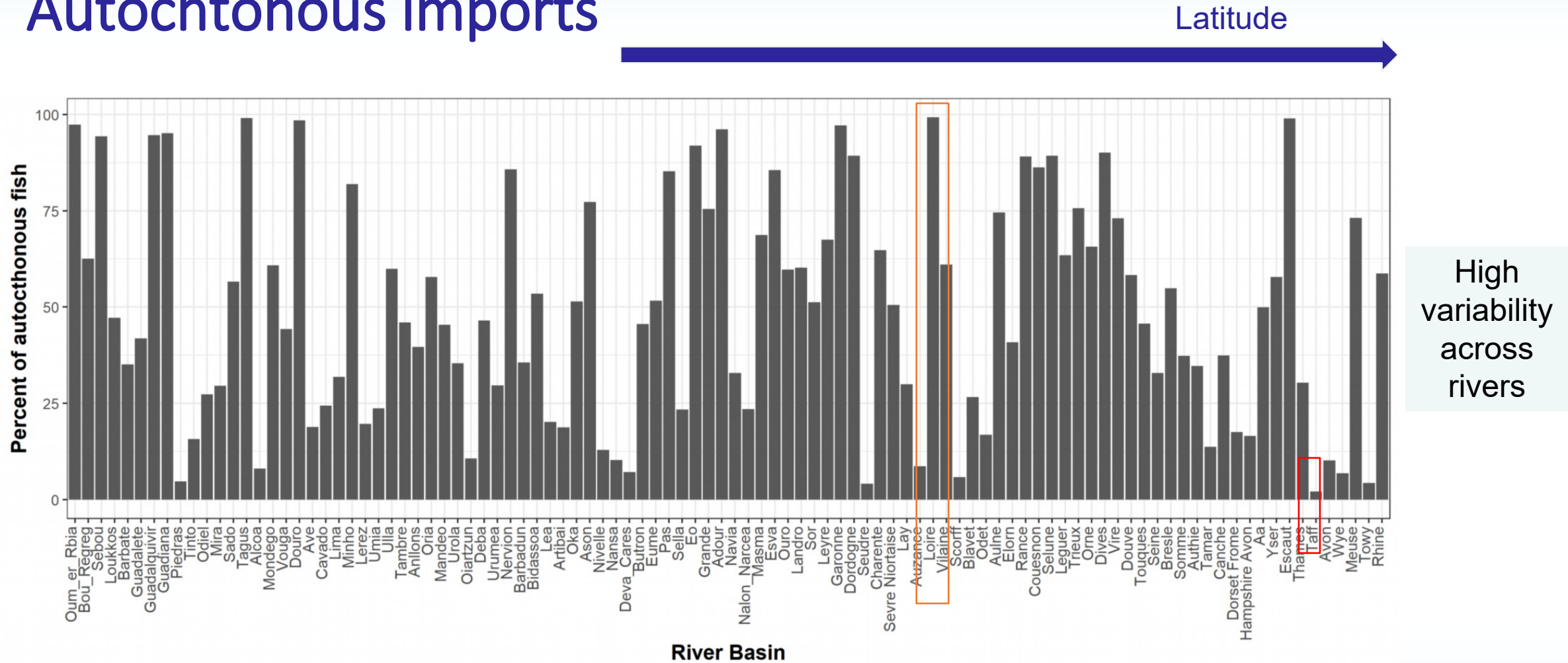
### Juvenile exports

$$E_j^n = No_j \times W_o \times \eta_o^n$$

Poulet et al. (2021)

# RESULTS

## Autochthonous imports

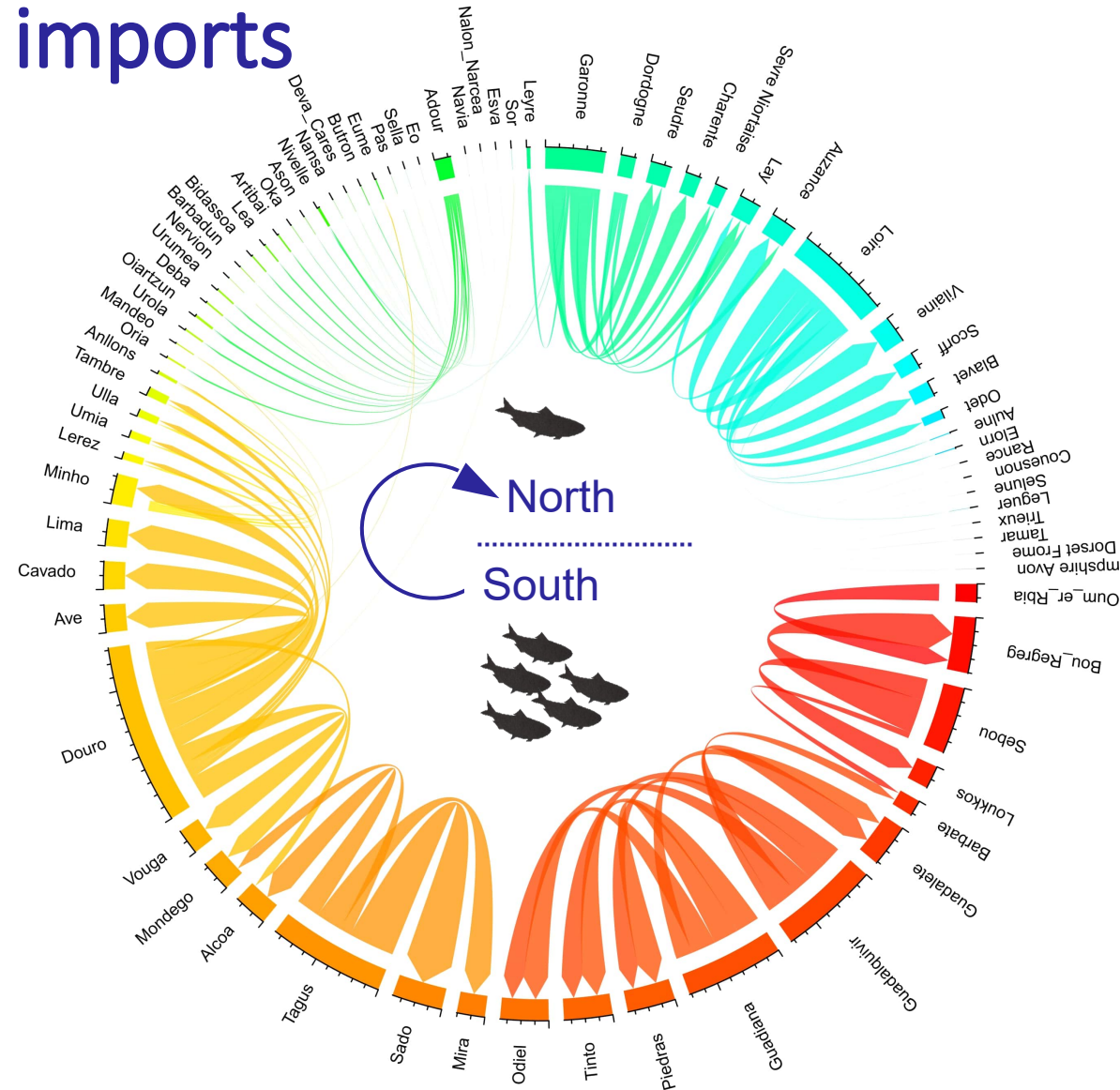


Poulet et al. (2021)

# RESULTS

## Allocthonous imports

- Each river basin supports the provision of ecosystems services in other locations
- Driving by size, location and the number of neighboring basins



## RESULTS

N

$$8 \times 10^6 \text{ to } 1.2 \times 10^4 \text{ kg N} \cdot \text{km}^{-2} \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$$

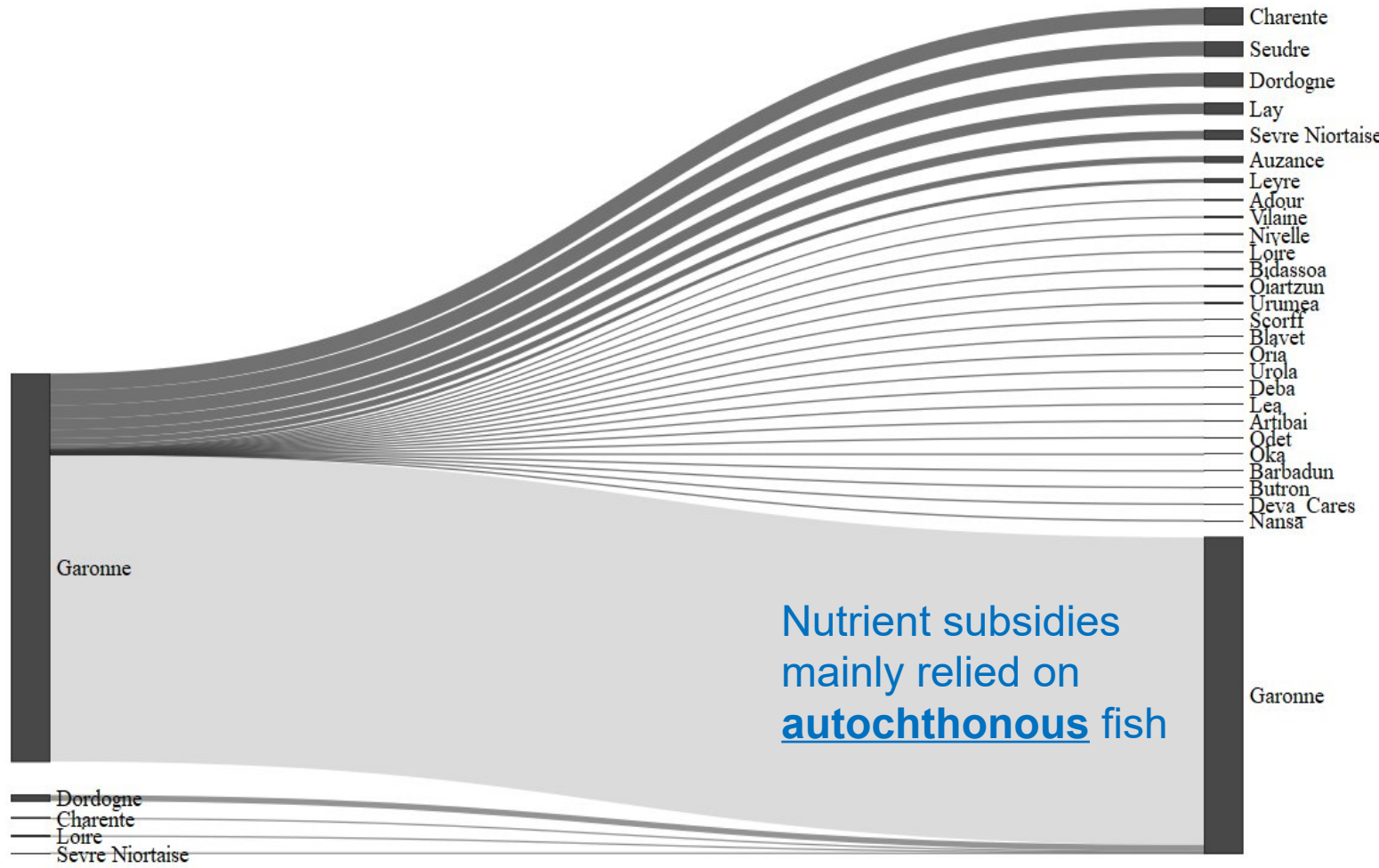
P

$$1.4 \times 10^6 \text{ to } 2.1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg P} \cdot \text{km}^{-2} \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$$

Poulet et al. (2021)

# RESULTS

## Focus on the Garonne River



Nutrient subsidies mainly relied on **autochthonous** fish

### RESULTS

N

$0.324 \text{ kg} \pm 0.048 \text{ kg N} \cdot \text{km}^{-2} \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$

P

$0.055 \text{ kg} \pm 0.008 \text{ kg P} \cdot \text{km}^{-2} \cdot \text{year}^{-1}$



Low compared to American shad and inputs from upstream (Haskell 2018; Romero et al. 2013)

# CONCLUSION

❑ Low contribution compared to other related species and inputs from upstream *(e.g., Haskell 2018; Romero et al. 2013)*

➔ BUT... Concentrated in space and time

❑ Substantial flow of strayers delivering nutrient subsidies in several rivers

➔ Cross-border cooperative management efforts instead of catchment specific measures *(Semmens et al. 2011; 2018; www.diades.eu)*



# PERSPECTIVES

Provide an economic assessment related to these estimates

*Short-term*

- ❖ Replacement coast (e.g., Morton et al. 2017)
- ❖ Compensate the loss of shad-derived nutrients imported into inland waters by organic fertilizers

Project these estimates under climate change scenarios

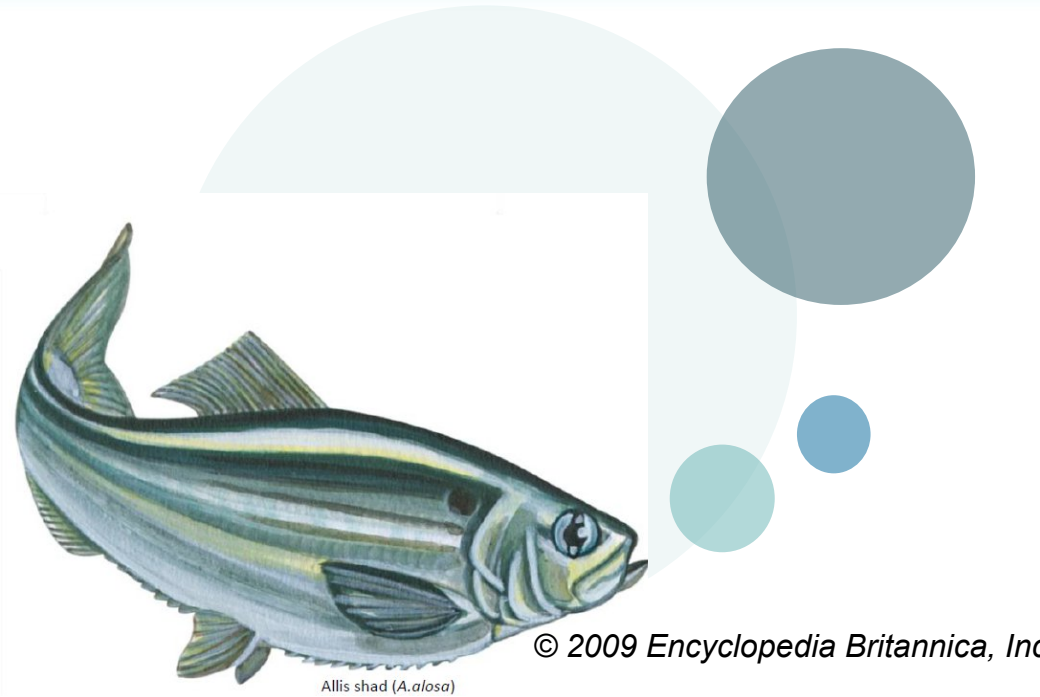
*Long-term*

Expected to be reduced by the end of the century considering the predicted reduction in fish body and population sizes

(Daufresne et al. 2009; Twining et al. 2017 )

Should we maintain our efforts to ensure a sustainable regulating a service ?

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



Poulet, C., Barber-O'Malley, B.L., Lassalle, G., and Lambert, P. 2021. Quantification of land–sea nutrient fluxes supplied by allis shad across the species' range. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.*: 1–15. NRC Research Press. doi:10.1139/cjfas-2021-0012.

<https://cdnsiencepub.com/doi/full/10.1139/cjfas-2021-0012>

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