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Complex response of aquaculture to Climate Change: the case study of oyster farming in Arcachon bay



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GLOBAL CHANGE

Climate Change

Anthropogenic
pressures

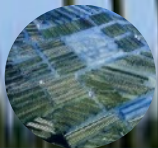


- The durability of an economical activity (such as oyster farming) depends on its ability to adapt to Climate Change
- Only if we understand all its subtle impacts on the provided Good (e.g. oyster) and its synergy with anthropogenic pressures

Oyster-farming in Arcachon Bay: the 'spat' crisis



- *Magallana gigas*, the Japanese oyster introduced for farming in 1970
- Oyster-farming is facing several 'crisis' ..due to its vulnerability to environment
- Arcachon bay: a **threaten spat producer** while oyster reproduction is better and better in others farming bays with Global Warming



Mondial oyster production
4th rank



1st aquaculture activity
98% *C. gigas*



4th national producer
1st european spat producer

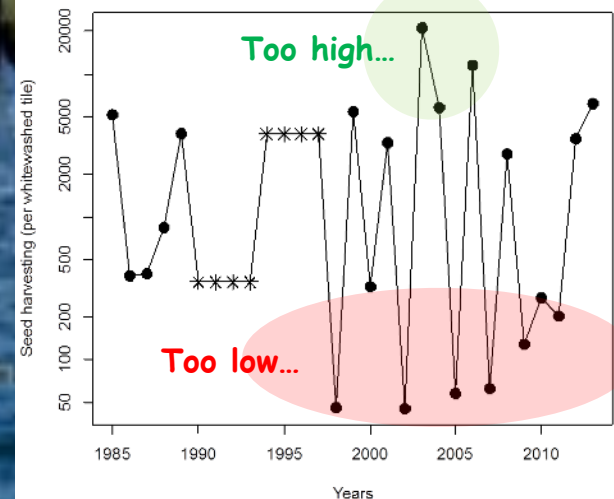


Wild oyster reefs



'Spat' collection

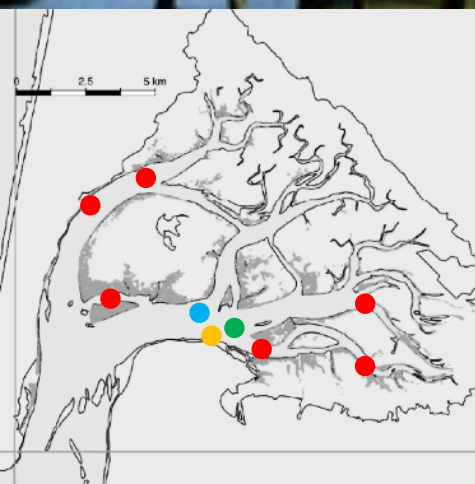
High fluctuations of spat harvest...



MAIN & TOOLS



- Understand the causes of these spat anomalies in Arcachon Bay using...
- all available data
 - ... several surveys since 1987
 - ... Spatial assessment of fecundity (2013),
- several tools: seasonal survey on 2 stations (2014)
 - ... Data analysis: Long-term series and multivariate analysis, DEB models, non linear regressions...
 - ... Environmental / food pressure: health indices, stable isotopes and fatty acids biomarkers



Ifremer National surveys

- Hydrology (ARCHYD)
- Daily water temperature
- Phytoplankton (REPHY)
- Larval sampling (VELYGER)

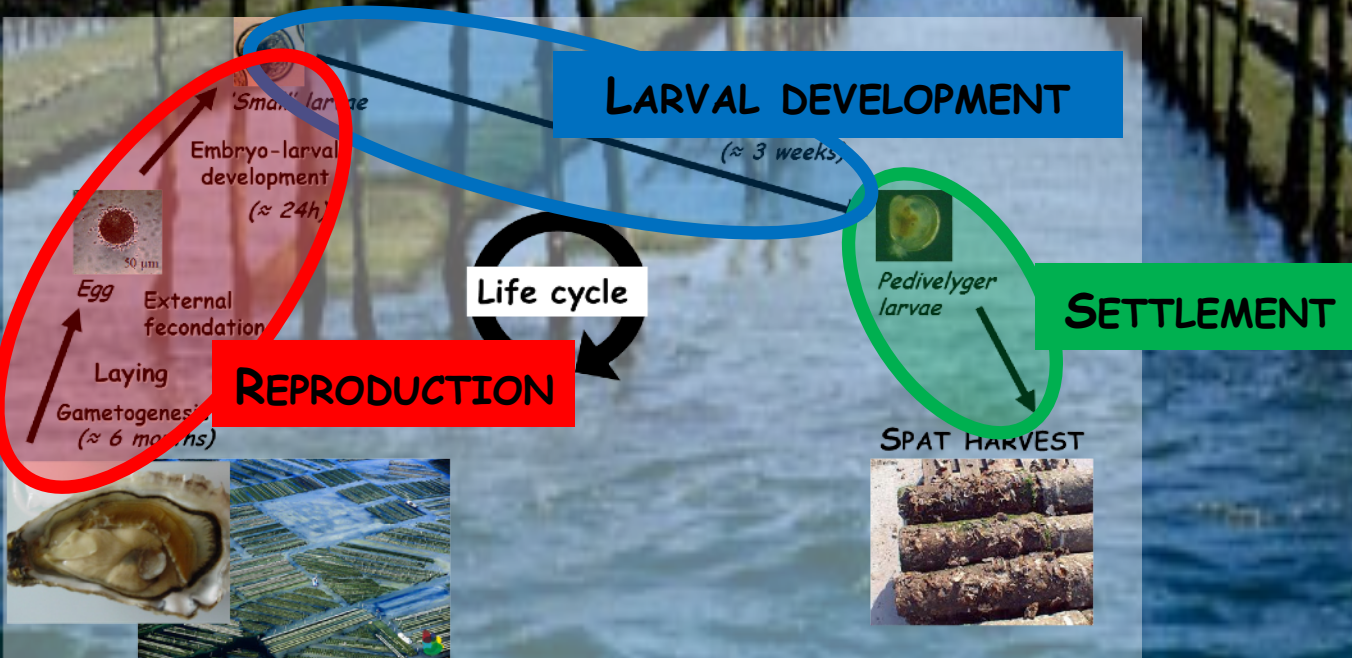
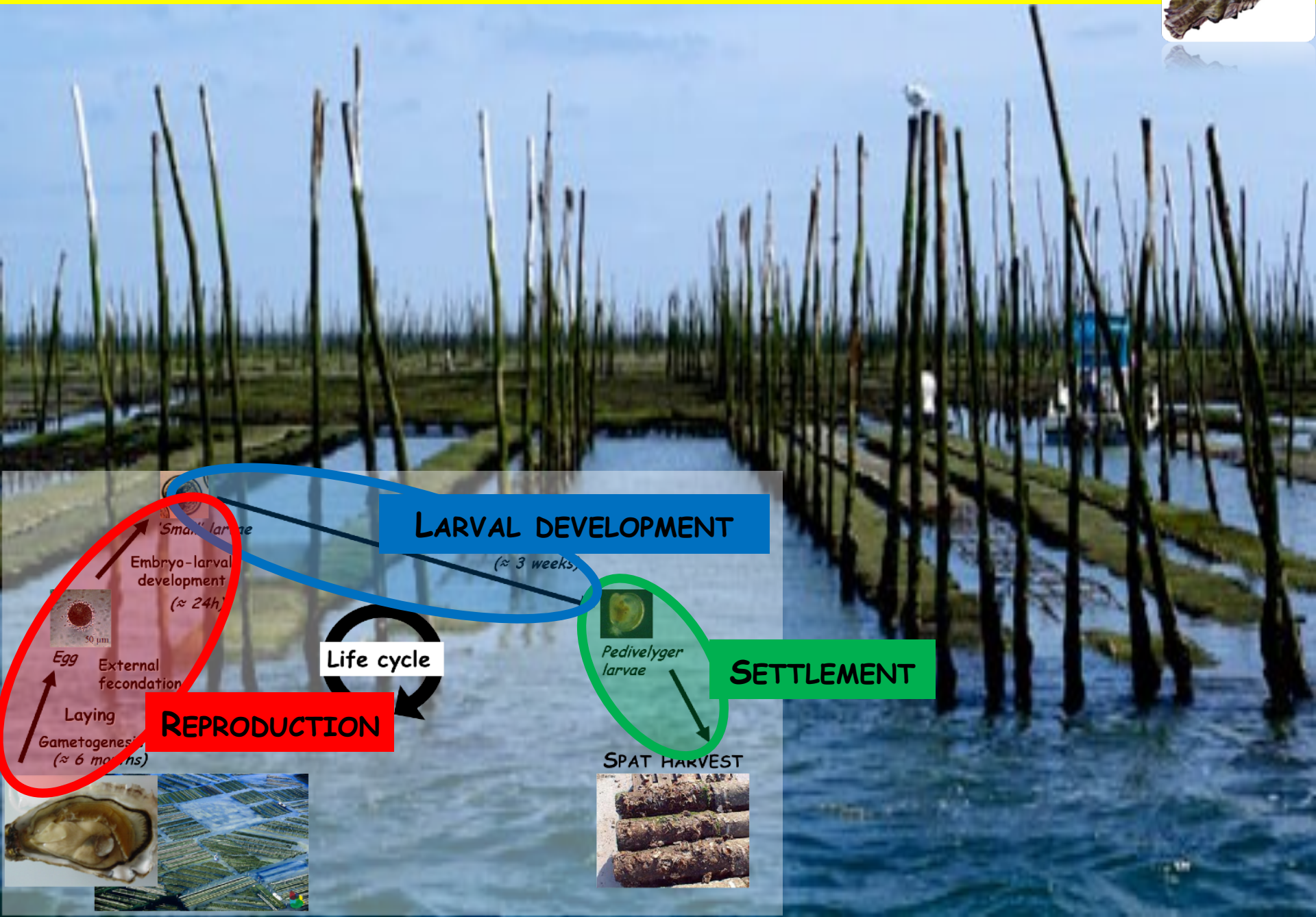


'Velyger' survey

- ✓ Annual laying dates
- ✓ Average abundances of small larvae / year and station

- Twice a week during summer
- Small larvae abundances
- Cohort analysis

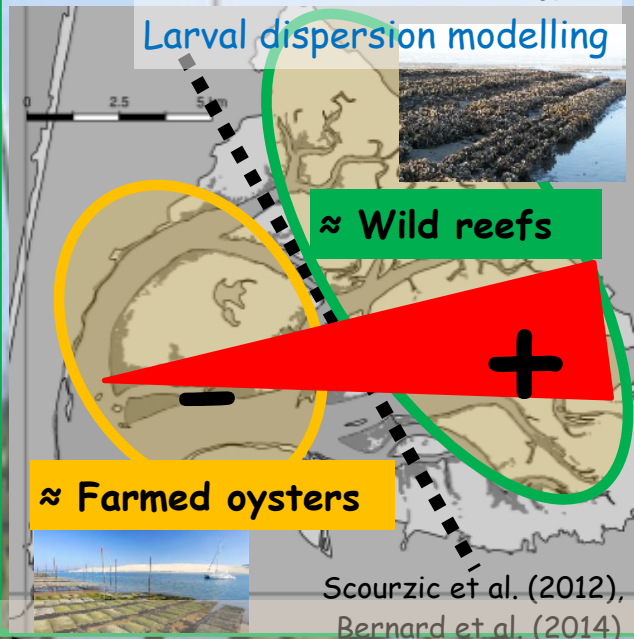
Which phase(s) of the life cycle are impacted?



What about SETTLEMENT?



Contribution to Settlement



- Settlement depends on the availability of large larvae
- Settlement is mainly guaranteed by the inner oyster stock, ie Wild oysters,

Settlement success

Classification tree - Success = 89%

Pedivelyger
larvae >190

Yes

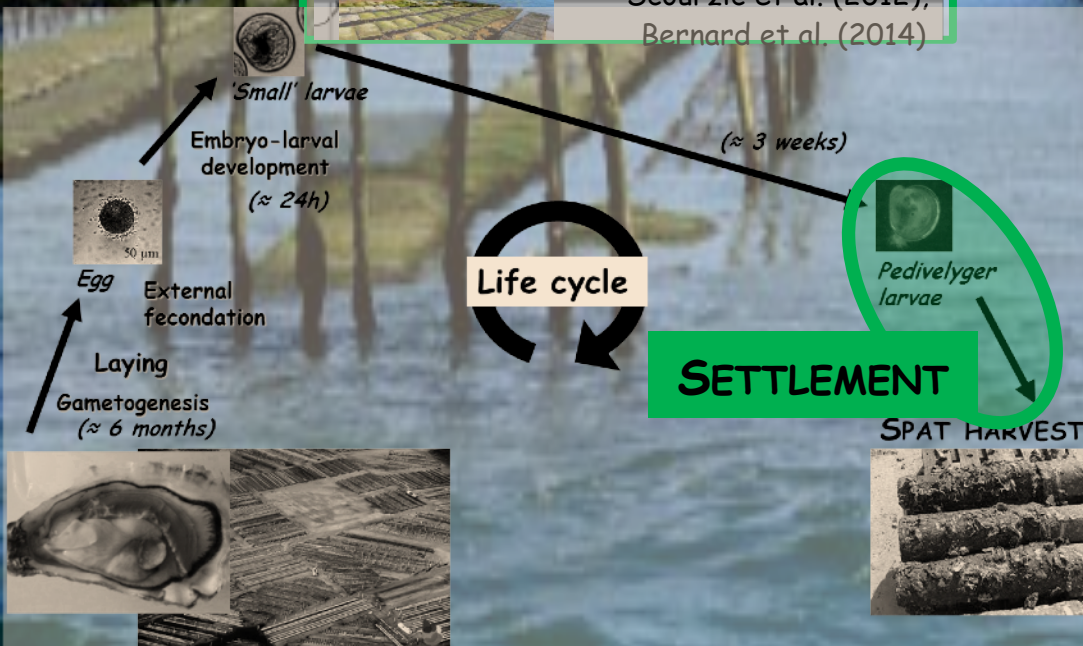
No

Pedivelyger
larvae >20

GOOD

MEDIAN

LOW

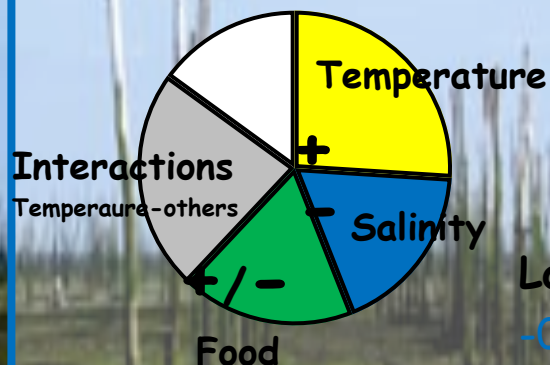


What about LARVAL DEVELOPMENT?



Factors contributing to larval survival

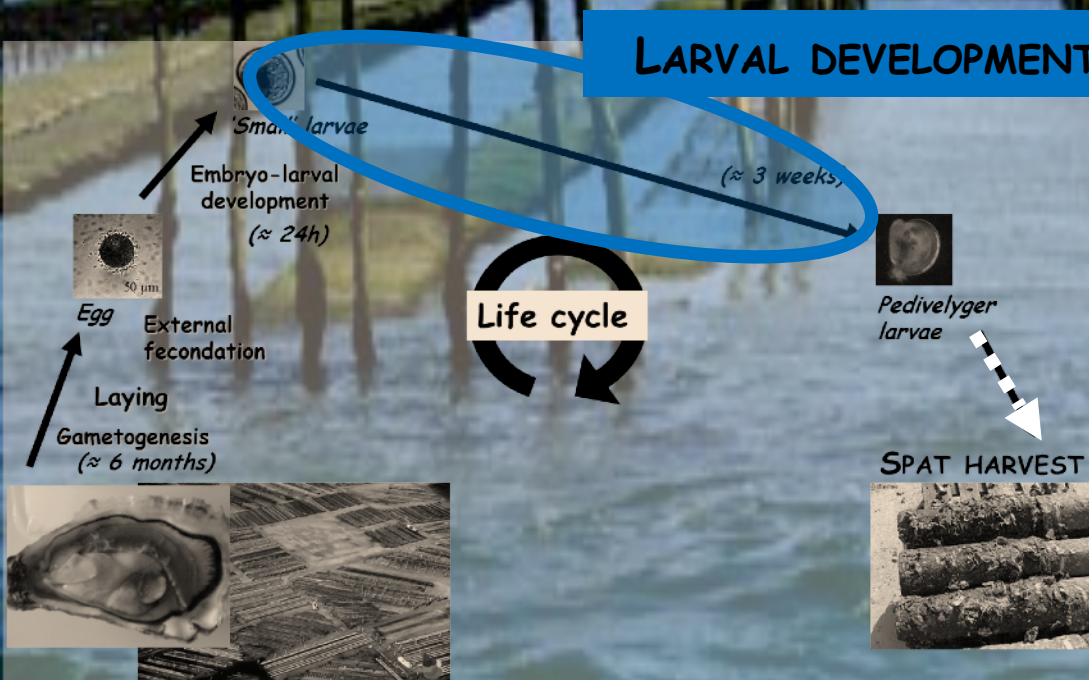
Multiple linear regression - Variance partitioning



$R^2 = 0,85$ (***)

$$\text{Log (Survival)} = 0,92 \text{ Temperature} \\ -0,81 \text{ Salinity} -0,24 \log(\text{Aglacialis}) \\ +0,48 \log(\text{Chaetoceros})$$

LARVAL DEVELOPMENT

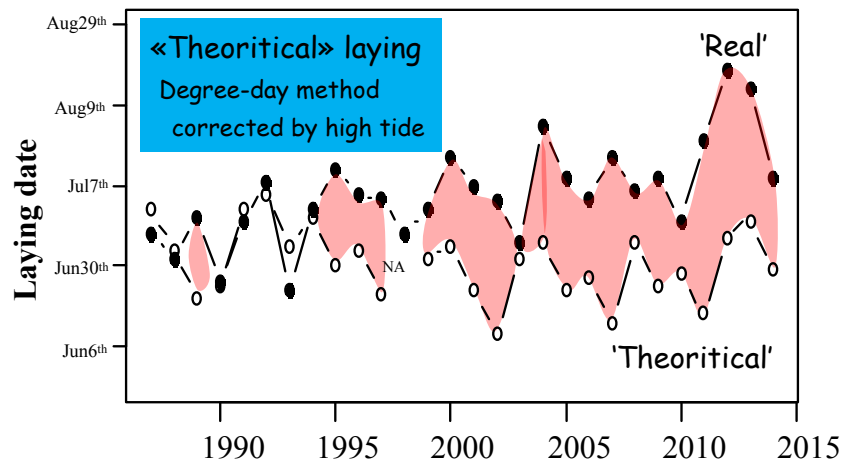


- Larval survival is mainly controlled by temperature
- Salinity and food quality may affect it negatively

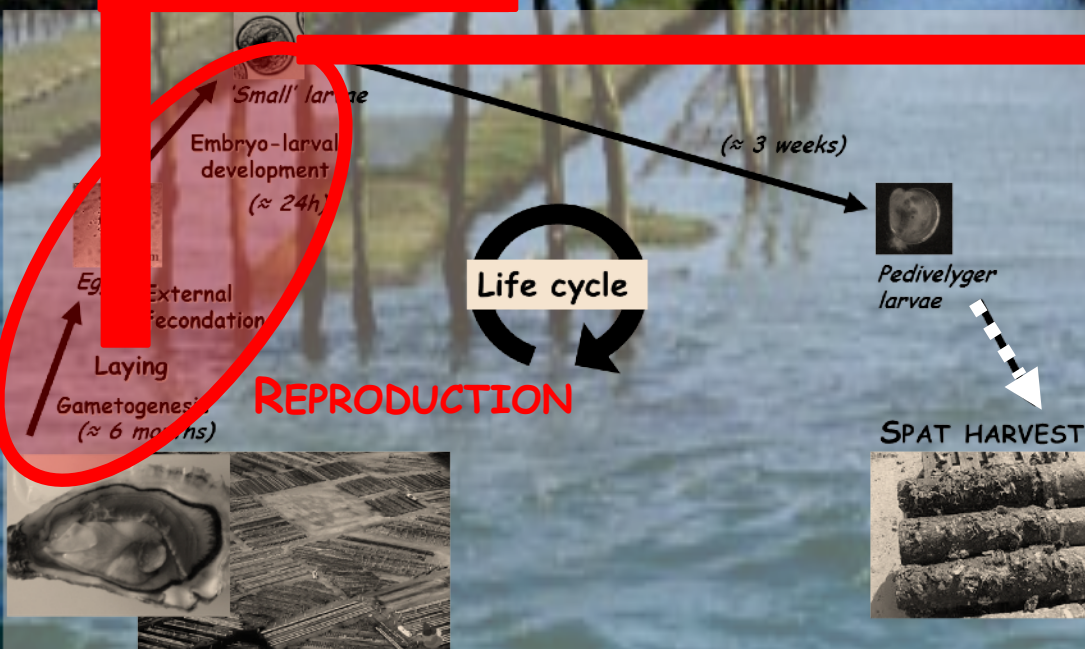
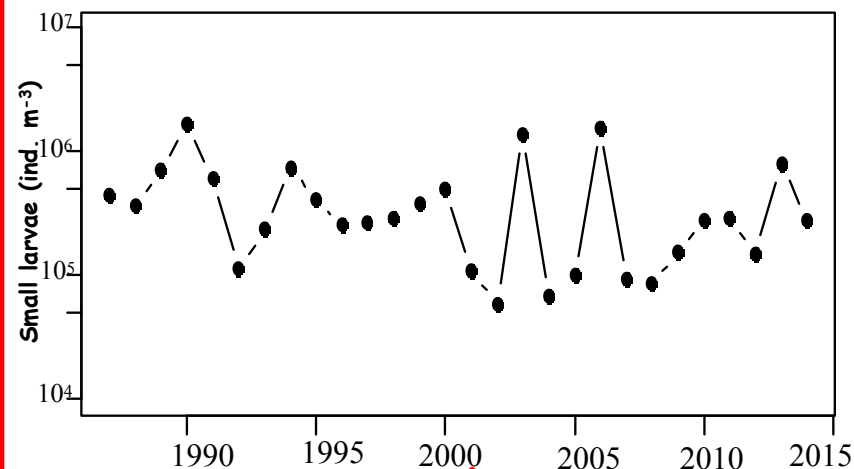
What about GENITOR REPRODUCTION?



Laying date and delay



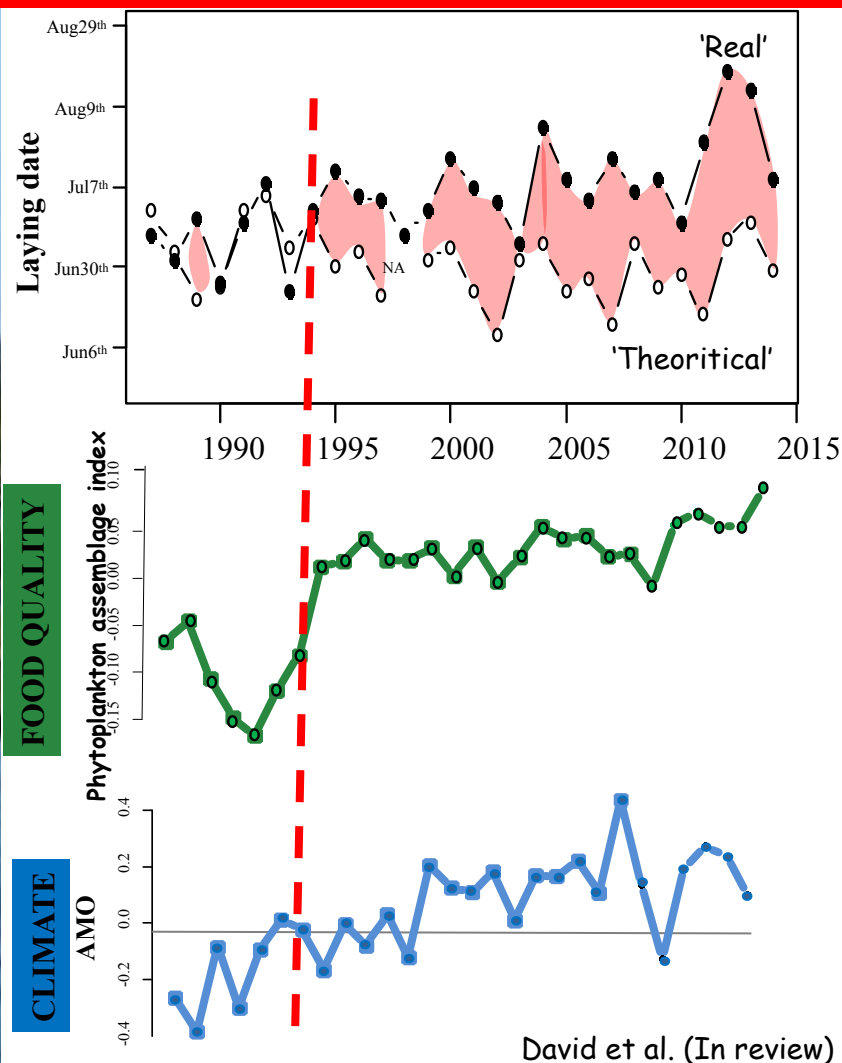
Laying effort



What about GENITOR REPRODUCTION?

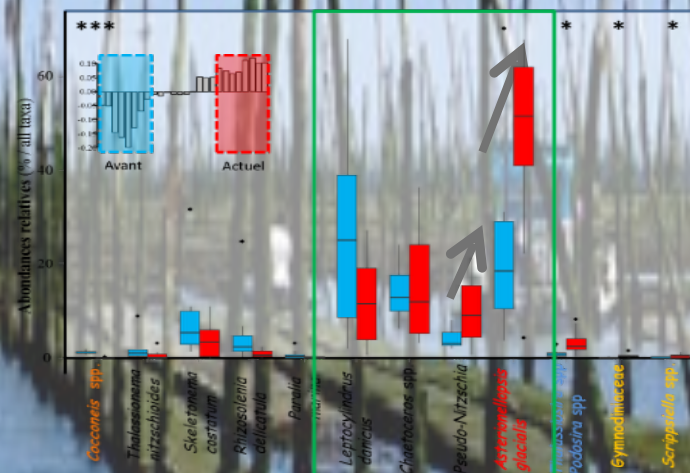


Laying date and delay



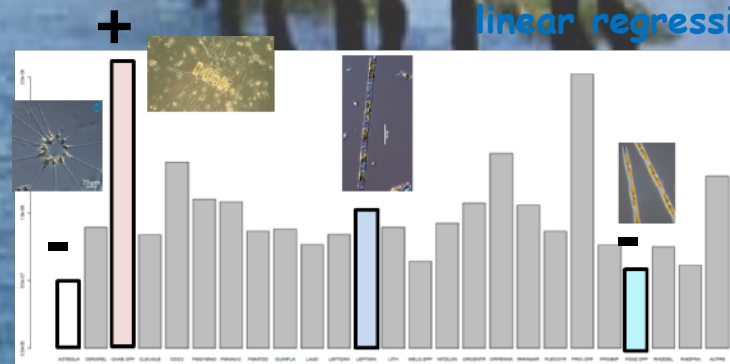
- Delays related to Climate change with a nowadays limitation by food quality

Change in phytoplankton assemblages



Species patability

Inverse DEB model coupled with non linear regression



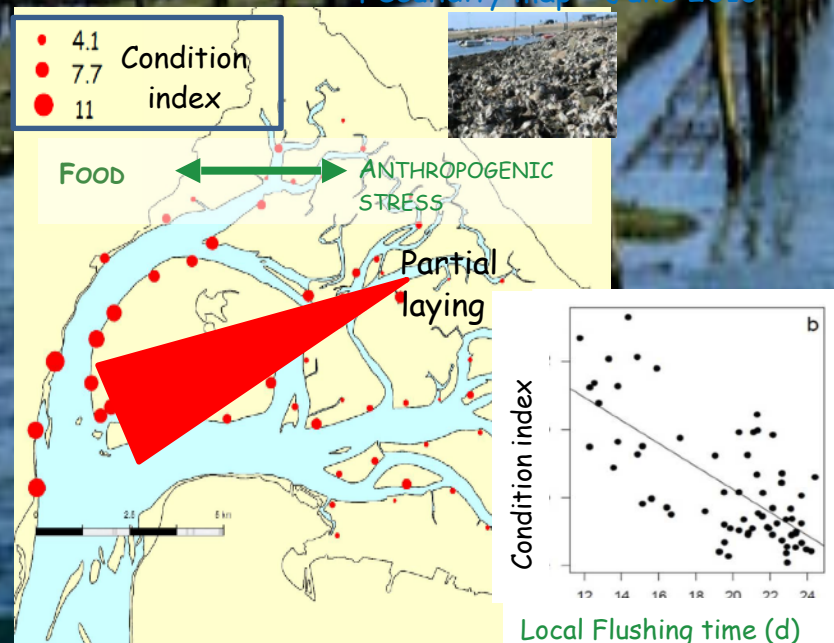
What about GENITOR REPRODUCTION?



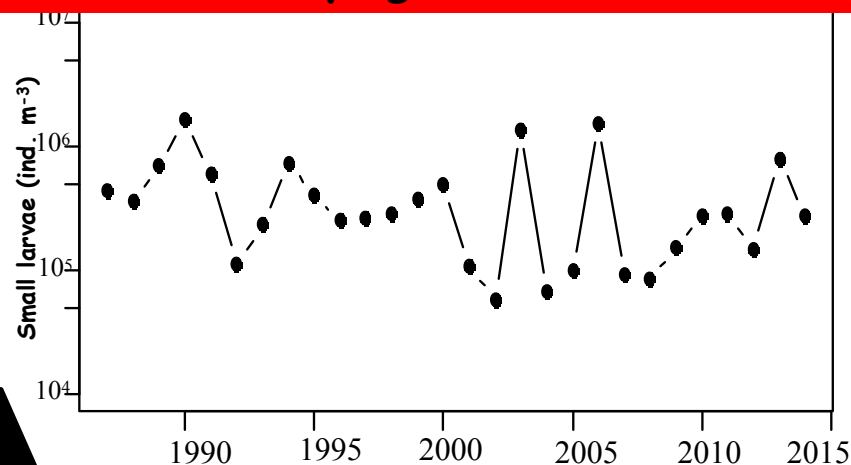
- Fecundity is higher in the outer part of the bay
- Lesser and lesser contribution of the inner part of the bay

Spatial assessment of fecundity

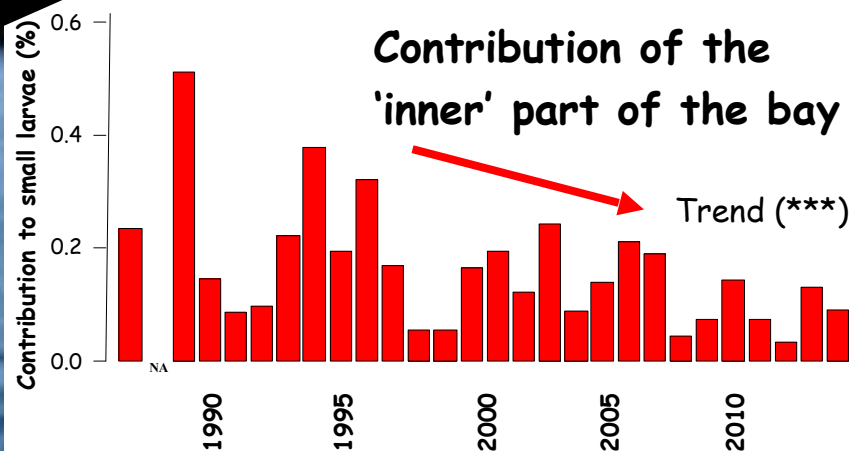
Fecundity map - June 2013



Laying effort

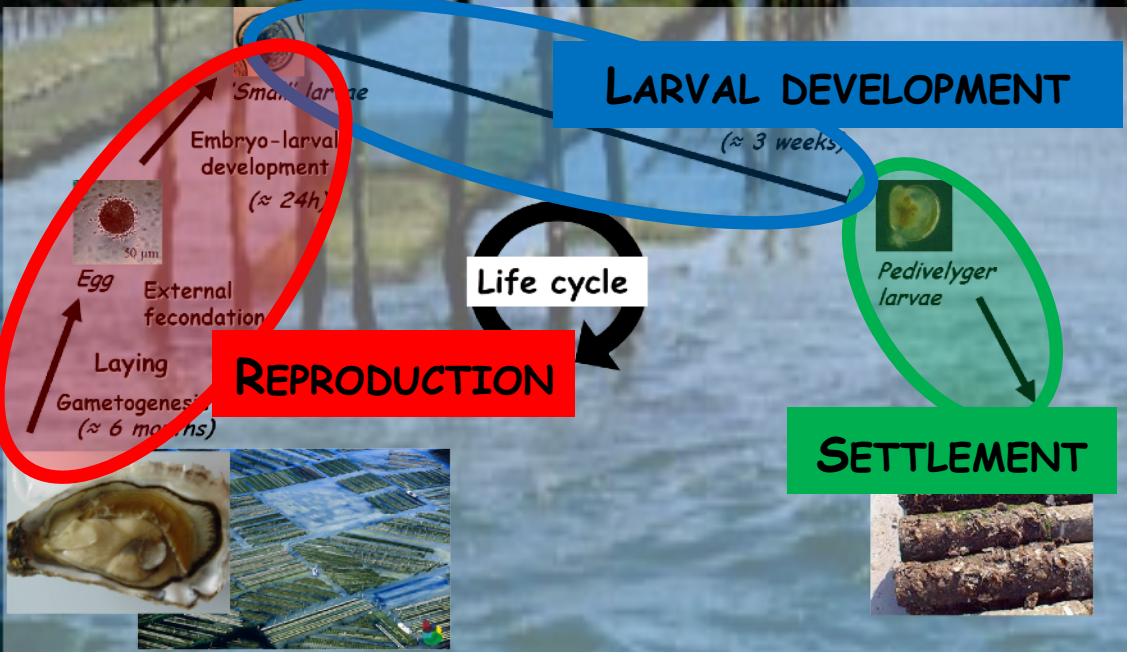
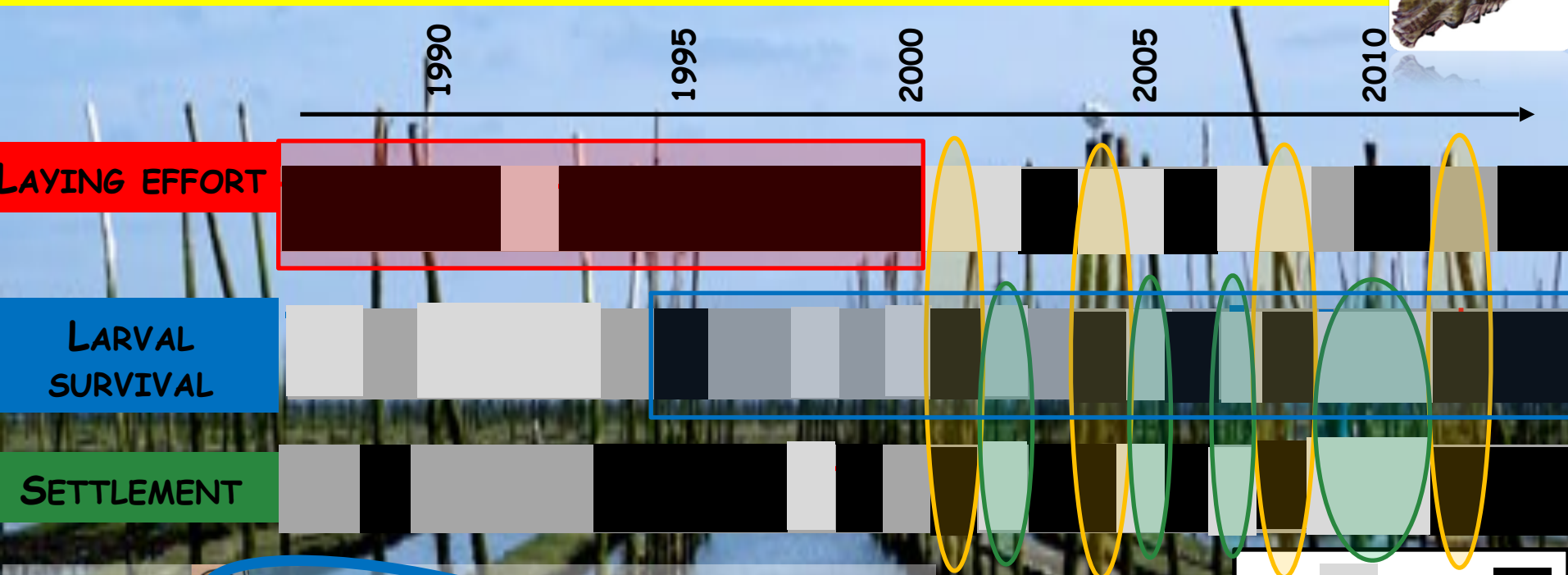


Contribution of the 'inner' part of the bay



Synergy between anthropogenic pressures and climate change

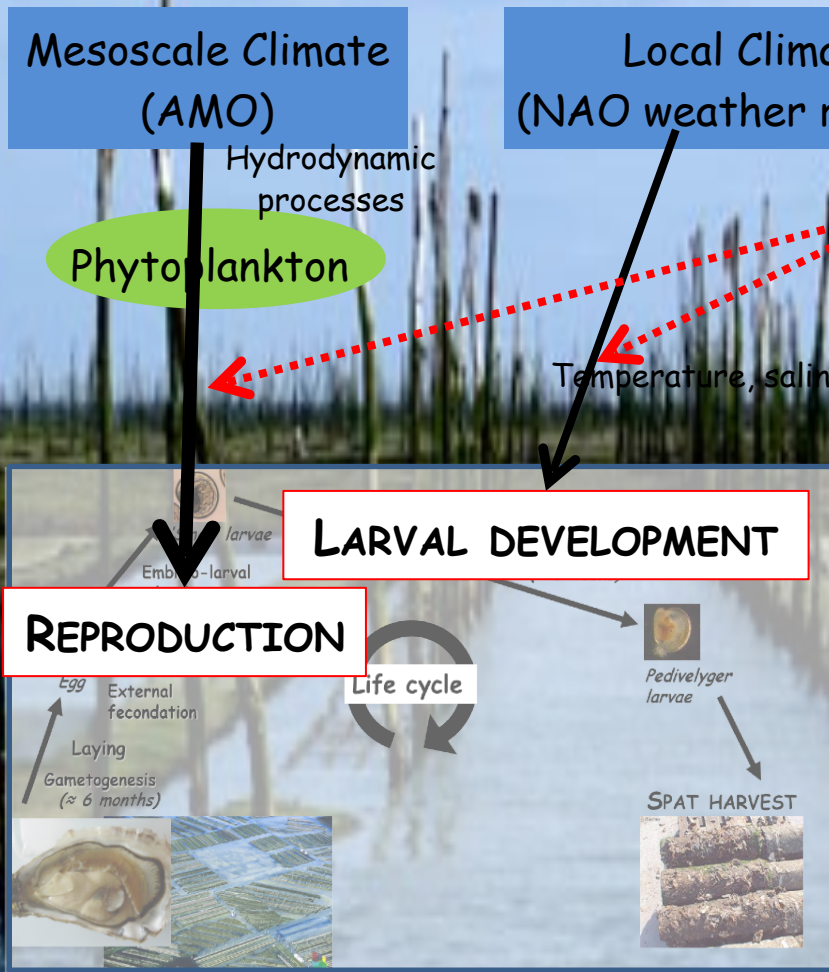
An integrated response due to a complex life cycle...



- More constrained interannual response than before
- Good survival may compensate low laying effort
- Low survivals explain low recruitments

...A higher dependence to larval survival

Conclusions & Perspectives



=> **Complex response to Climate Change**
...probably in synergy with anthropogenic pressures

• Sensitivity/adaptability of oyster-farming enterprises?

• What about others oyster farming bays?

