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Carrying Capacity – Tools, Results and User Perspectives Dublin 11 July 2007

Validating & Ground Truthing Models For Aquaculture

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Validating & Ground Truthing Models For Aquaculture

 Models are simplistic representations of complex systems

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- They attempt to replicate what we see in the real world
- They can be used to predict outcomes of various scenarios
- They need 'ground truth' and realistic parameters validation



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Validating & Ground Truthing Models For Aquaculture

Aquaculture models at SAMS predict solids output from fish farms and their benthic effects

- DEPOMOD for salmon
- CODMOD cod
- MERAMOD sea bass & sea bream
- TROPOMOD milkfish & tilapia
- MUSMOD mussels



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DEPOMOD - predicting solids deposition from salmon farms for regulatory use - using modelling to consent biomass of farm using the Allowable Zone of Effect (AZE) approach













Grid generation model Bathymetry

Data source

RoxAnn[™] survey



DEPON	MOD input dat	a for site investigation		
Grid generation model	Data source			
Bathymetry	RoxAnn [™] su	rvey		
Particle tracking model	Data source			
Hydrodynamic data	High quality	current meter data, mir	n. 15 day record (10 min	nute data)
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Grid generation model Bathymetry

Particle tracking model

<u>Data source</u>

RoxAnn[™] survey

Data source

Hydrodynamic data Food/faeces settling velocity

High quality current meter data, min. 15 day record (10 minute data) Normal distribution (e.g. faeces mean = 3.2 cm s^{-1} , s.d.= 1.1 cm s^{-1}) from experiments



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Grid generation model Bathymetry

Data source

RoxAnn[™] survey

Particle tracking model Data source

Hydrodynamic data

Food/faeces settling velocity

Random walk model

Particle numbers

Resuspension







DEPOMOD input data for site investigation			
Grid generation model	Data source		
Bathymetry	RoxAnn TM survey		
Particle tracking model	Data source		
Hydrodynamic data	High quality current meter data, min. 15 day record (10 minute data)		
Faeces settling velocity	Normal distribution (mean=3.2 cm s ⁻¹ , s.d.=1.1 cm s ⁻¹) from experiments		
Random walk model	k_h (0.1 m ² s ⁻¹) and k_z (0.001 m ² s ⁻¹) - Gillibrand & Turrell, 1997		
Particle numbers	$1.4*10^6$ particles started in a random position (x,y,z) in the cage		
Resuspension	Critical threshold value from field experiment $v_r \approx 9.5$ cm s ⁻¹		
Feeding model	Data source		
Food fed	1576 kg food d ⁻¹ for whole group (10 pens (16m*16m*15m) per group)		
Fish faeces wasted	15% (=100%-85% digestibility) of 91% (dry wt) of food fed		
No fish food wasted	According to diver observations only 1 trap contained food pellets		

Sediment traps for deployment inside (small blue traps) and outside of cages





After Pearson & Rosenberg

SPECIES

BIOMASS



DEPOMOD



Benthic component - Shetland cod farm



Ground truthing benthic data along gradient, workboat & winch



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Benthic component - Philippines tilapia farm



Ground truthing benthic data along gradient, canoe and sandals



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Benthic component Predictive curves for diversity indices





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