







Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries *Refugia* in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand

REPORT

Training-workshop on the Introduction of Ecopath with Ecosim Program for the Assessment and Management of Fisheries Resources

Bangkok, Thailand 29th November – 3rd December 2021

Prepared by

Ms. Ratana Munprasit

REPORT OF THE TRAINING-WORKSHOP

Training-workshop on the Introduction of Ecopath with Ecosim Program for the Assessment and Management of Fisheries Resources was financed by the Project entitled Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries *Refugia* in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand. It was organized virtually via Zoom Platform by the Department of Fisheries on 29th November – 3rd December 2021. The training-workshop was instructed by 2 experts: Prof. Tuanthong Jutagate, Ph.D. from the Faculty of Agriculture, Ubon Ratchathani University and Dr. Elizabeth Ann Fulton from CSIRO - Division of Marine and Atmospheric Research. There were 15 participants from the Department of fisheries attended the training-workshop. Agenda and a list of participants are shown in Annex 1 and 2, respectively.

The course aimed to introduce to the fisheries technical officers in the Department of Fisheries a basic functional understanding of what the model of Ecopath and Ecosim (EwE) does and how to use it for assessment and management of fisheries resources. It was introduced that EwE was a free ecological/ecosystem modeling software suite with three main components: Ecopath — a static, mass-balanced snapshot of the system; Ecosim — a time dynamic simulation module for policy exploration; and Ecospace — a spatial and temporal dynamic module primarily designed for exploring impact and placement of protected areas. The Ecopath software package can be used to

- Address ecological questions;
- Evaluate ecosystem effects of fishing;
- Explore management policy options;
- Analyze impact and placement of marine protected areas;
- Predict movement and accumulation of contaminants and tracers (Ecotracer);
- Model effect of environmental changes; and
- Facilitate end-to-end model construction.

Each day of the training-workshop was a mix of an introductory lecture and then handed on practice with the model. The course included:

Day 1: Introduction to Ecopath (by Dr. Fulton; ANNEX 3);

Hands on: creating an Ecopath model;

Hands on: exploring Ecopath output;

Day 2: Introduction to Ecosim (by Dr. Fulton; ANNEX 4);

Hands on: fitting Ecosim;

Hands on: exploring Ecosim;

Day 3: Hands on: Ecosim extras (ANNEX 5);

Hands on: let's fix an Ecopath model;

Hands on: what is Ecosim telling us;

Day 4: Introduction to Ecospace (by Dr. Fulton; ANNEX 6);

Hands on: creating an Ecospace model;

Hands on: exploring Ecospace output;

Day 5: The use of Ecopath with Ecosim Program for the assessment and management of fisheries resources (by Prof. Jutagate; ANNEX 7);

Hands on: questions and answers.

According to the evaluation and recommendation for the training-workshop, most of the participants got much more new knowledge and were highly satisfied with the course. Participants agreed that the program was significantly benefit for providing the information for fisheries resources management in Thailand and for their research works on fisheries stock assessment. There were comments that the regular workshop would provide more clarifying details than those from the online one.

Agenda

Date	Time (Bangkok)	Content
29 th Nov 2021	9:30 am	Introduction to Ecopath
	10:30 am	Break
	10:45 am	Hands on: creating an Ecopath model
	11:45 am	Break
	12:00 pm	Hands on: exploring Ecopath output
	12:30pm	Day 1 End
30 th Nov 2021	9:30 am	Introduction to Ecosim
	10:30 am	Break
	10:45 am	Hands on: fitting Ecosim
	11:45 am	Break
	12:00 pm	Hands on: exploring Ecosim
	12:30 pm	Day 2 End
1 st Dec 2021	9:30 am	Hands on: Ecosim extras
	10:30 am	Break
	10:45 am	Hands on: let's fix an Ecopath model
	11:45 am	Break
	12:00 pm	Hands on: what is Ecosim telling us
	12:30 pm	Day 3 End
2 nd Dec 2021	9:30 am	Introduction to Ecospace
	10:30 am	Break
	10:45 am	Hands on: creating an Ecospace model
	11:45 am	Break
	12:00 pm	Hands on: exploring Ecospace output
	12:30 pm	Day 4 End
3 rd Dec 2021	10:30 am	The use of Ecopath with Ecosim Program for the assessment and management of fisheries resources
	11:30 am	Break
	11:45 am	Hands on – questions and answers
	12:30 pm	Close

List of Participants

Lecturers

1.	Prof. Tuanthong Jutagate, Ph.D. (Mr.)	Lecturer for the Faculty of Agriculture, Ubon Ratchathani University
2.	Ms. Elizabeth Ann Fulton, Ph.D.	Research Scientist for the CSIRO - Division of Marine and Atmospheric Research
Train	ing Participants	
1.	Ms. Praulai Nootmorn	Senior Expert in Marine Fisheries, Department of Fisheries
2.	Ms. Ratanawalee Phoonsawat	Senior Expert in Ecology, Department of Fisheries
3.	Ms. Suphalak Ruaylap	Fisheries Technical Officer, Rayong Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center, Department of Fisheries
4.	Ms. Narakorn Somwanthana	Fisheries Technical Officer, Rayong Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center, Department of Fisheries
5.	Ms. Nipa Kulanujaree	Fisheries Technical Officer, Samut Prakan Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center, Department of Fisheries
6.	Ms. Nuengruetai Yoknoi	Fisheries Technical Officer, Chumphon Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center, Department of Fisheries
7.	Ms. Pakjuta Khemakorn	Fisheries Technical Officer, Songkhla Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center, Department of Fisheries
8.	Mr. Chalaempol Keawmun	Fisheries Technical Officer, Narathiwat Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center, Department of Fisheries
9.	Mr. Sichon Hoimuk	Fisheries Technical Officer, Phuket Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center, Department of Fisheries
10.	Mr. Montri Sumontha	Fisheries Technical Officer, Ranong Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center, Department of Fisheries
11.	Ms. Issarapon Jithlang	Fisheries Technical Officer, Satun Marine Fisheries Research and Development Center, Department of Fisheries
12.	Ms. Wannalai Pooyam	Fisheries Technical Officer, Fishing Ground Development ant Rehabilitation Group, Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division, Department of Fisheries
13.	Mr. Weerapol thitipongtrakul	Fisheries Technical Officer, Fisheries Resources Assessment Group, Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division, Department of Fisheries
14.	Ms. Thanawan Somjit	Fisheries Technical Officer, Marine Diversity and Biology Group, Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division,
		Department of Fisheries
15.	Ms. Pawanrat Buaroi	Fisheries Technical Officer, Fisheries Resources Assessment Group, Marine Fisheries Research and Development Division, Department of Fisheries

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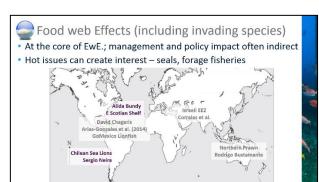
ANNEX 3 Presentation of the Introduction to Ecopath



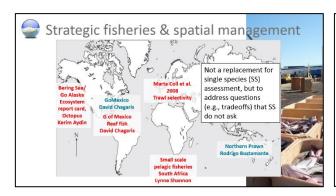


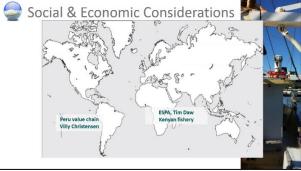


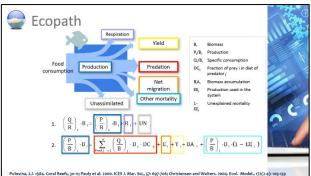




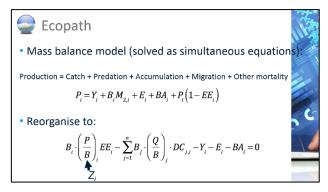


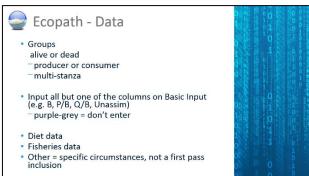


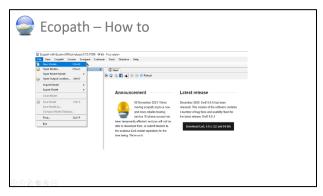


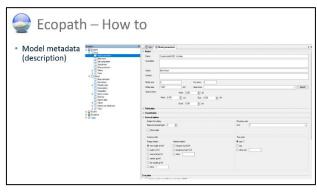


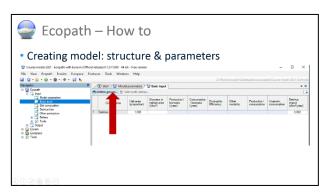


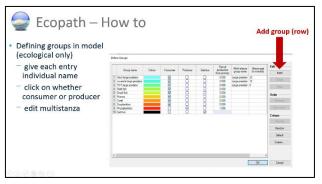


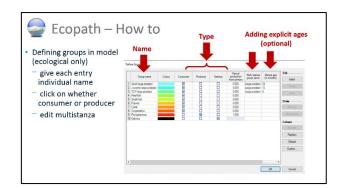


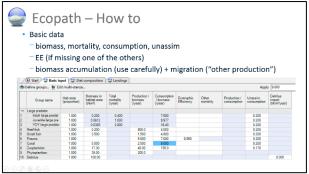


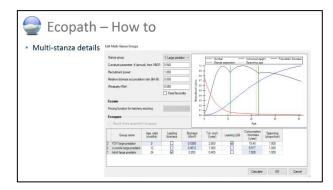


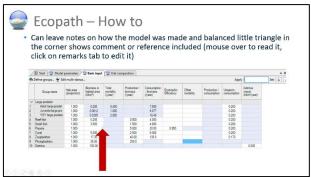


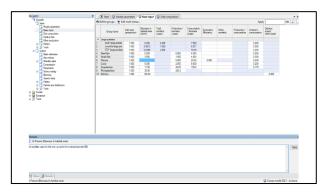


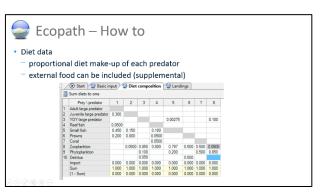


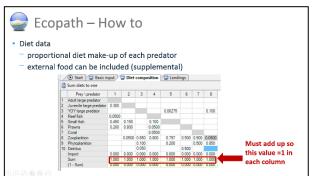


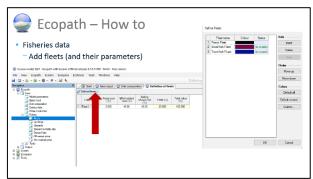


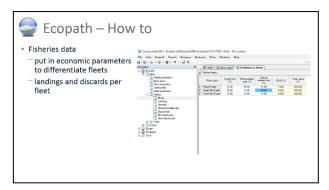


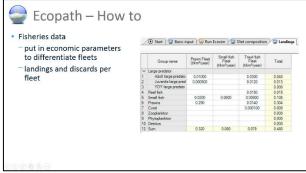


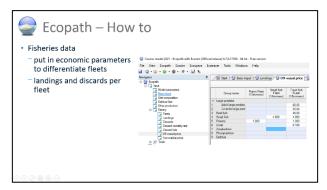


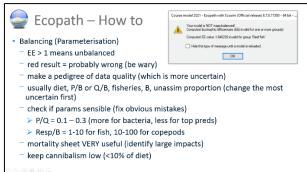


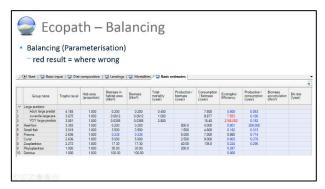


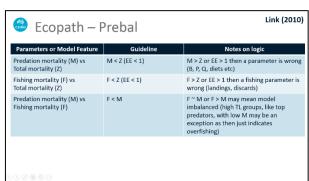


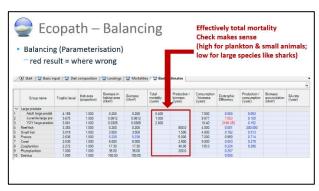


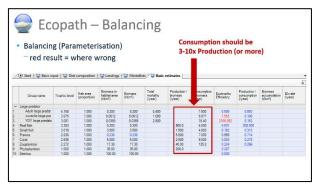


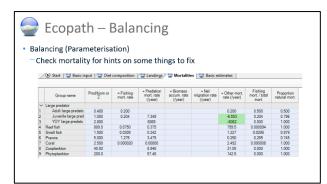


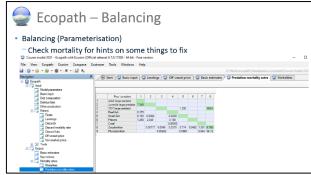


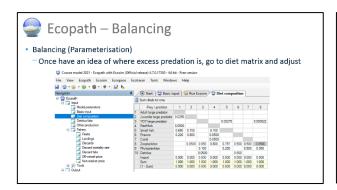


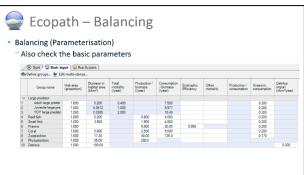


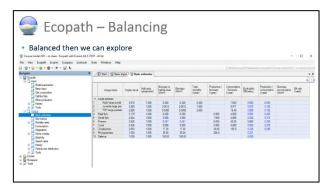


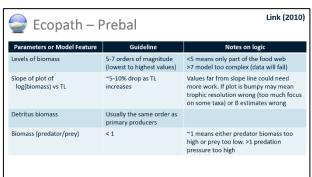


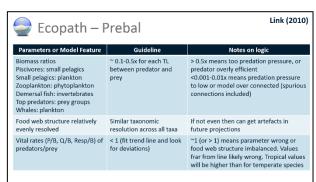


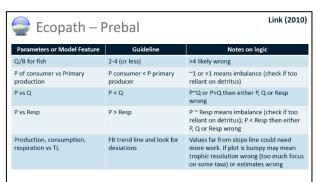


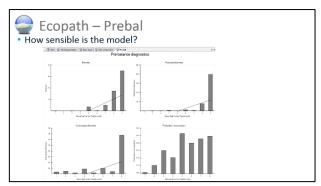


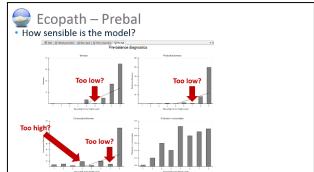


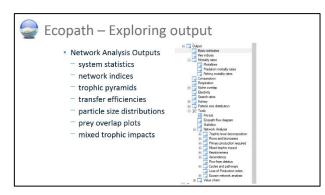


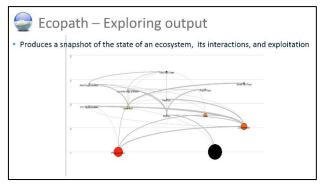


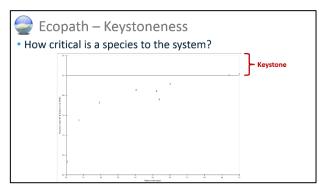


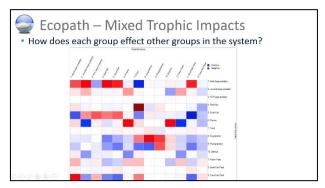








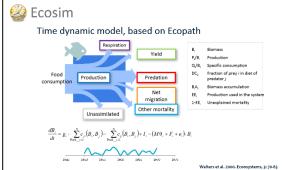


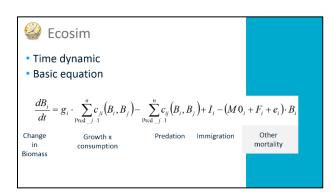


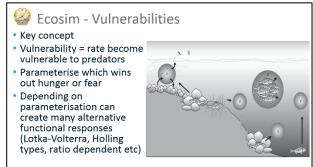


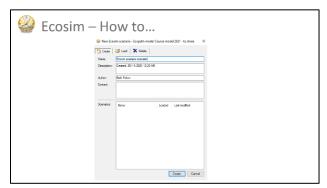
Presentation of the Introduction to Ecosim

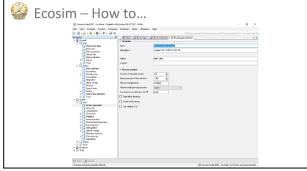


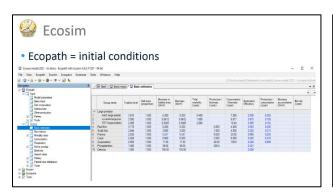


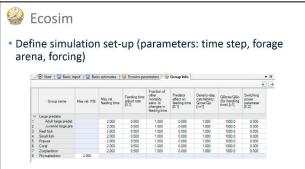


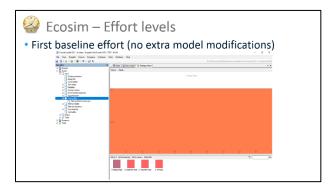


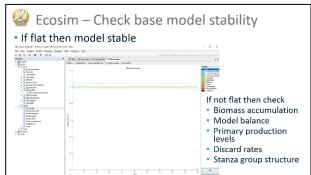


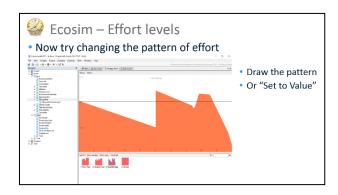


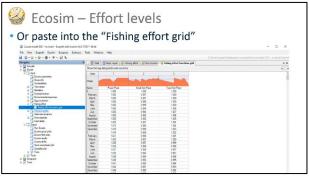


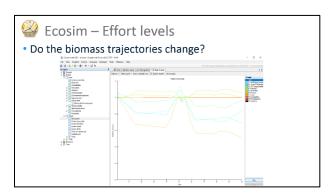


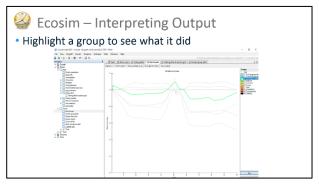


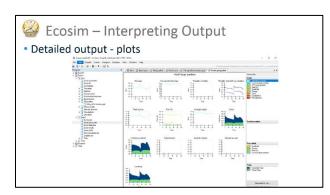


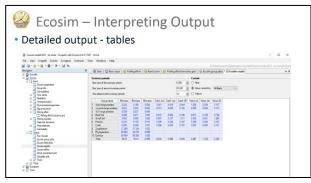


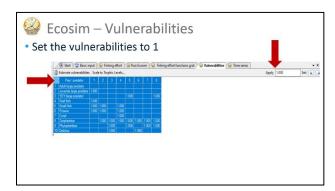


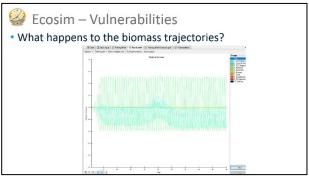


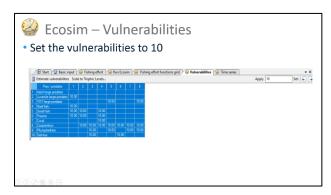


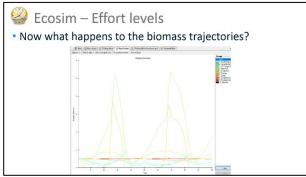


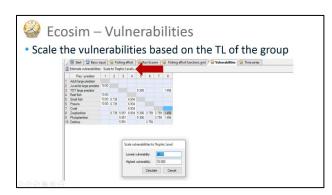


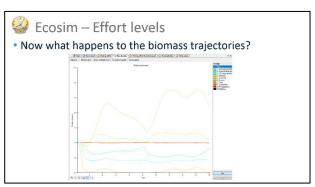


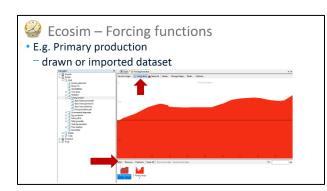


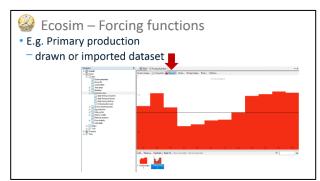


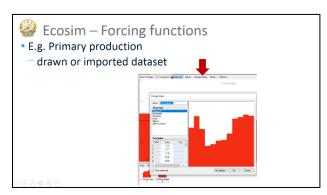


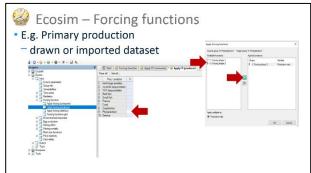


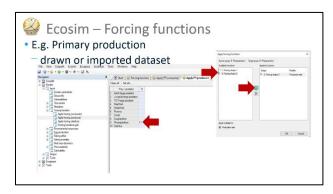


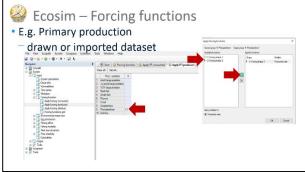






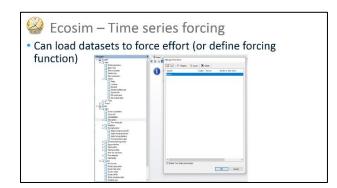


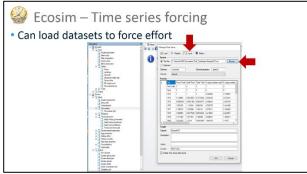


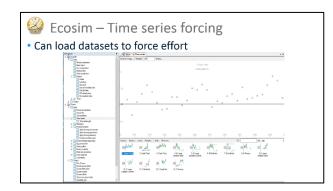


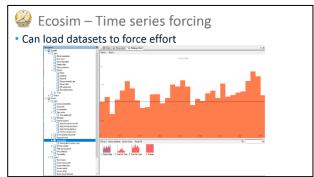


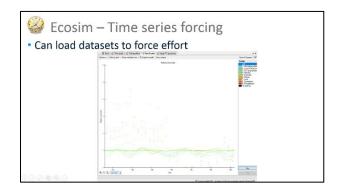


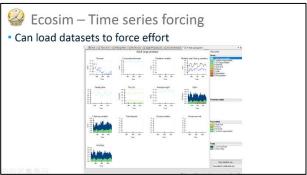








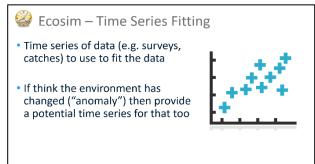


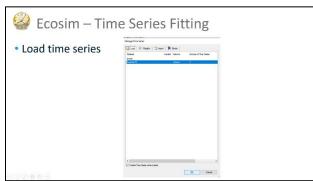


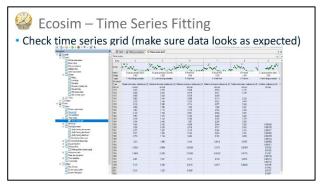


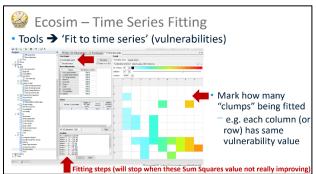
Presentation of Ecosim Extras

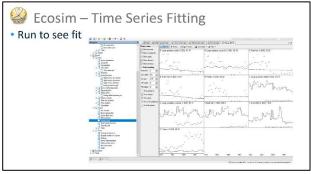




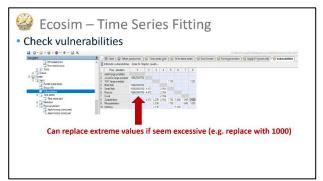


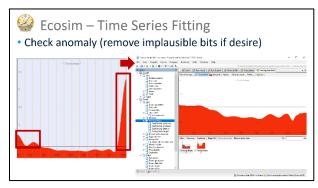


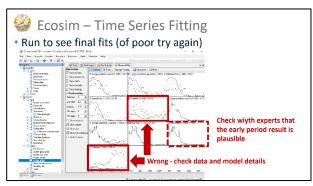


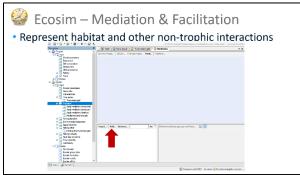




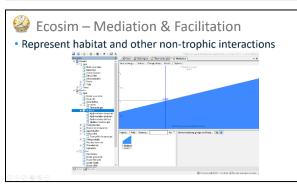


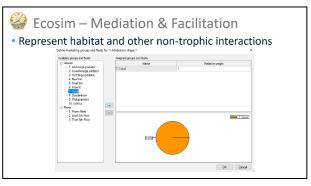


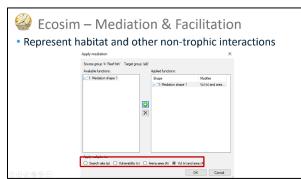


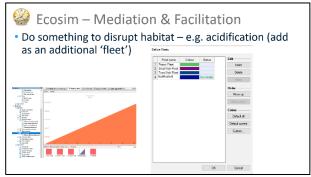


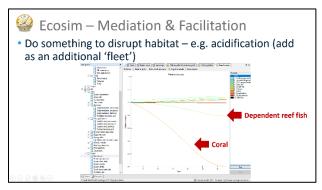


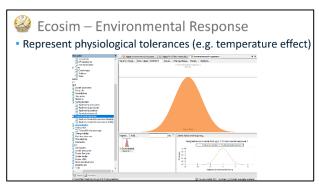


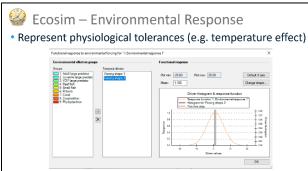


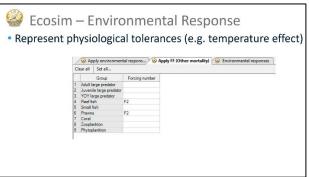


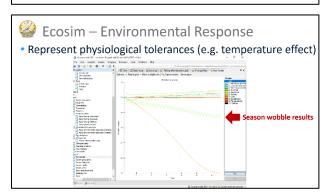


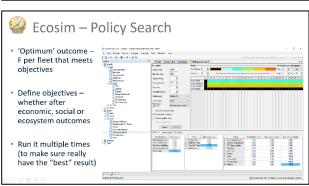


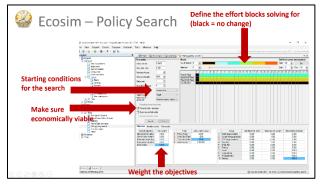


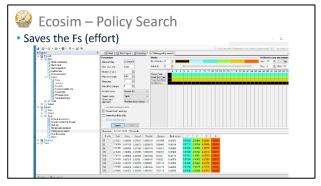


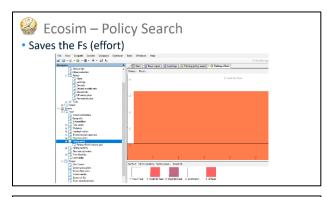


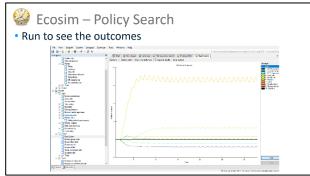


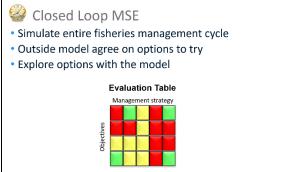


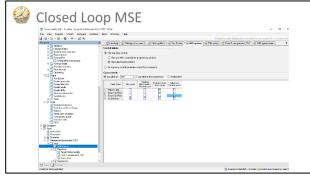


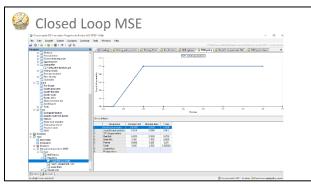


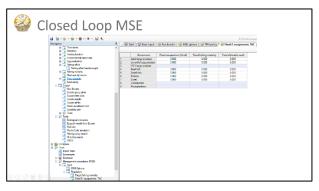


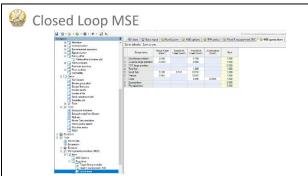


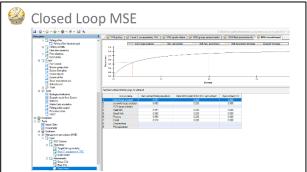


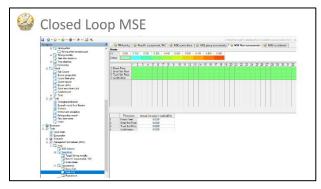


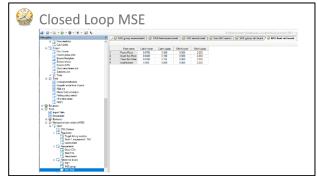


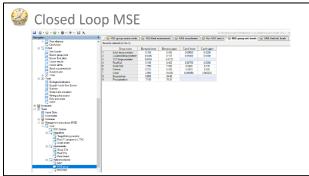


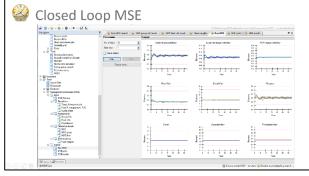


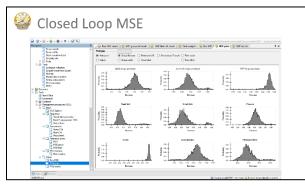


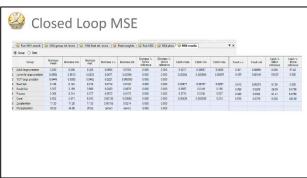


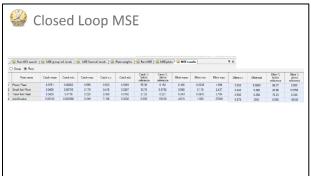














Presentation of the Introduction to Ecospace





Ecospace

Time dynamic spatially explicit model

- Distribution of marine species and fishing
- Explore management options, e.g. impact of MPAs
- Explore ecosystem impacts of fishing
- Explore ecosystem impacts of environmental
- Explore ecosystem impacts of habitat change

Combinations of the above



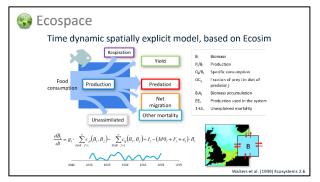


👺 Ecospace potential

A spatial, meso-scale version of Ecosim

- Executes Ecosim dynamics per grid cell
- Links cells through movement of organisms, and fishing effort
- Includes
- spatial variation in productivity and cost of fishing
- species niche model
- Groups move through dispersal, advection, and
- Can trace uptake and propagation of contaminants







👺 Ecospace vs Ecosim

 Ecospace uses all Ecosim data that does not require an explicit spatial dimension

Used by Ecospace

- Vulnerabilities
- Mediation
- Price elasticity
- Fishing effort (magnitude)

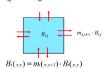
Not used by Ecospace

- Forcing functions
- PP anomalies
- Fishing mortality
- Time series (maybe in future)





For each cell, functional groups can migrate to neighbouring cells if conditions are better

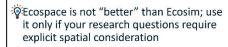


- Emigration rates (m_i) from a given cell per functional group depend on cell suitability (niche model), and response of organisms to predation risk and feeding condition
- Swim from undesirable to preferred habitat



Ecospace

- Ecospace builds on Ecopath and Ecosim
- Ecopath constraints: ensure parameters are compatible and realistic (Link 2010)
- Ecosim: ensures temporal behaviour sensible







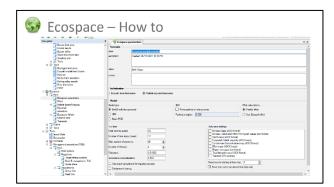
Ecospace data needs

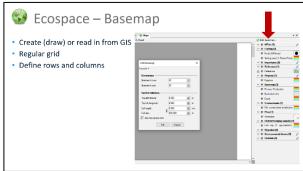
- Basemap (depth, PP)
- · Dispersal rate of each functional group Habitats and habitat preferences and/or
- · Environmental conditions and preferences

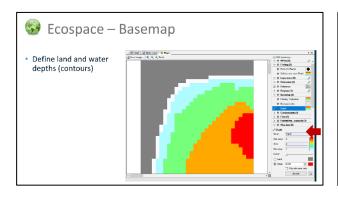
Optional

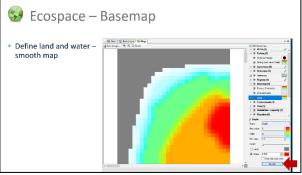
- Relative dispersal rate in 'bad' habitats
- Vulnerability to predation (or grazing) outside 'preferred' habitat
- Relative feeding rate in bad habitat
- Fishing grounds and closures
- Migration, advection
- Sailing costs distance from port

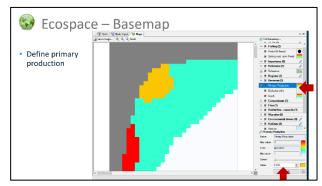


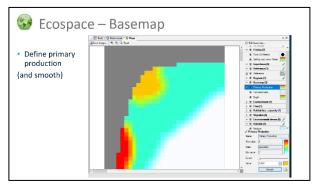


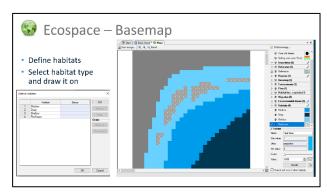


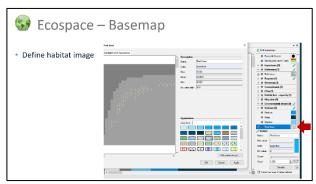


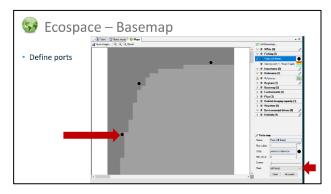


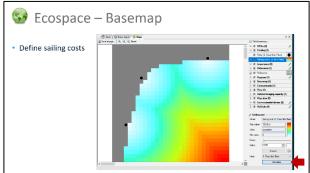


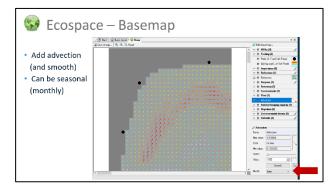


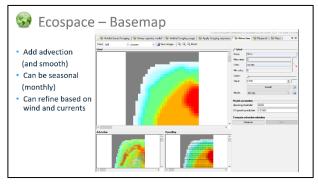


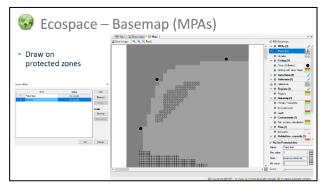


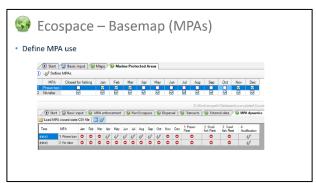


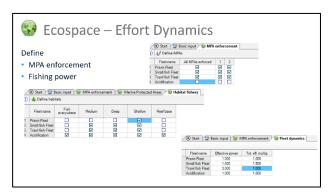


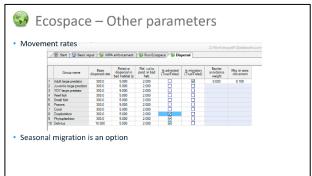




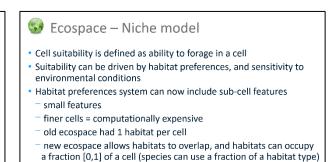








🚱 Ecospace – Niche model **Traditional Ecospace** New Ecospace (EwE 6.4+) Yes/no habitats Fractional habitats Yes/no habitat preferences Fractional habitat preferences **Environmental responses** Data exchange framework Best known Much more powerful Used by the majority of Ecospace papers Publications have started coming





😘 Ecospace – Niche model

Total habitat usage in a cell = sum of the usage of each fraction of habitat in that cell

$$C_h = C_{h1} + C_{h2} + C_{h3}$$

where C_{hi} = Area_{hi}*pref_{i,hi}



Define habitat use (click in a cell to give option to load from csv)



Group \ habitat #		All	Medium	Deep	Shallow	Reef base
1	Adult large predator		0.500	0.500		
2	Juvenile large predator		0.500		0.300	0.200
3	YOY large predator				0.800	0.200
4	Reef fish				0.100	0.900
5	Small fish	1.000				
6	Prawns				1.000	
7	Coral					1,000
8	Zooplankton	1.000				
9	Phytoplankton	1,000				
10	Detritus	1.000				

Species envelope model (bridging the gap between SDM and food web models)



Ecospace – Niche model

Total habitat usage in a cell = sum of the usage of each fraction of habitat in that cell

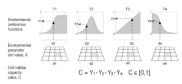
$$C_h = C_{h1} + C_{h2} + C_{h3}$$

where Chi = Areahi*prefihi

🚱 Ecospace – Niche model

Habitat capacity

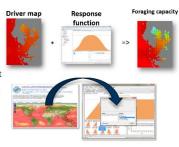
- Uses maps of environmental conditions
- Species have unique responses to these conditions
- Dynamic habitat model predicts how productive individual cells are for each species

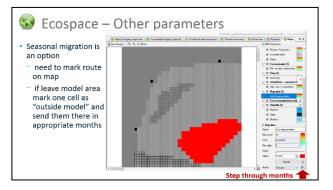


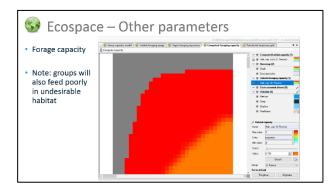
Ecospace – Niche model

Environmental driver

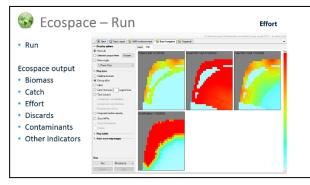
- Ability to forage a cell can be derived from any combination of environmental factors (e.g. salinity, temperature, ...)
- Environmental factors affect the area of a cell that a species can use for foraging
- Factors are multiplicative
- Get values from literature (lab experiments), Aquamaps



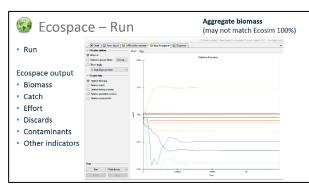


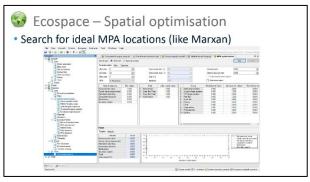


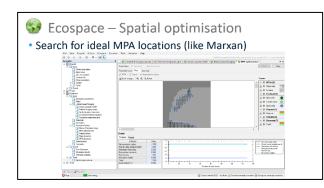


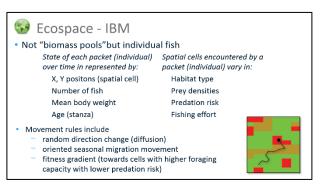


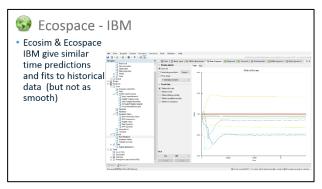


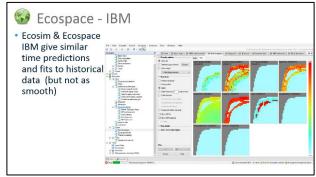


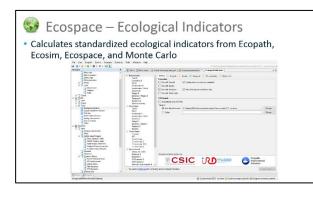


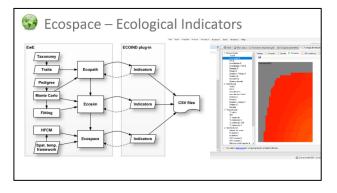


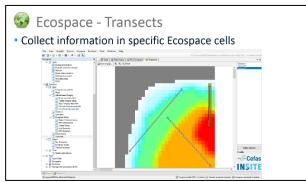


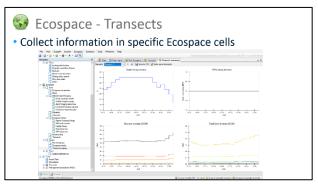


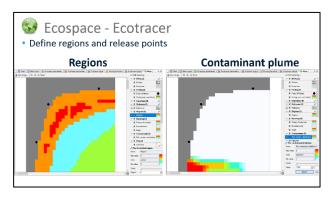








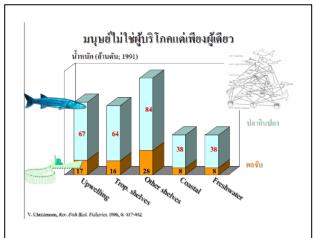


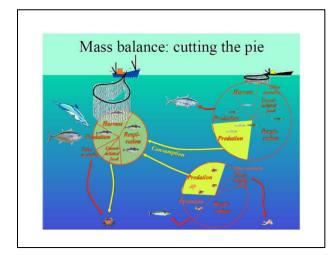


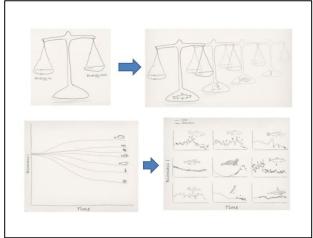


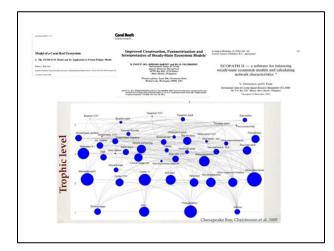
Presentation of the Use of Ecopath with Ecosim Program for the Assessment and Management of Fisheries Resources

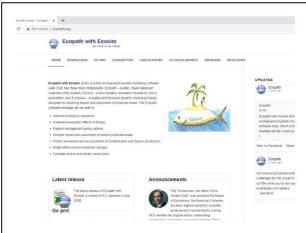


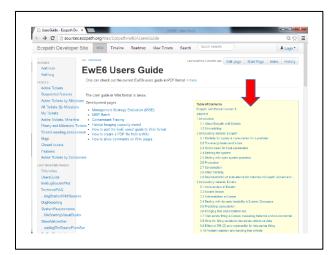


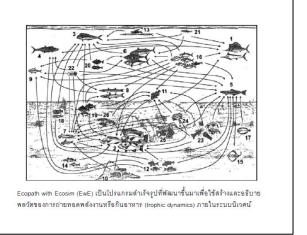


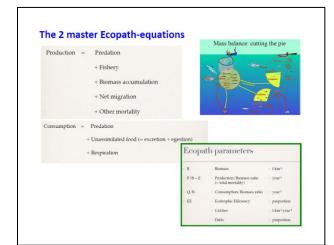




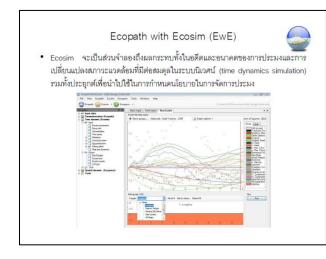


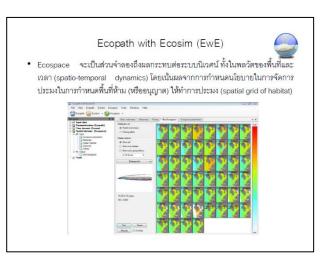




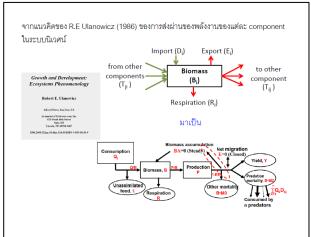


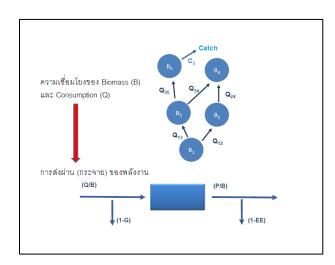


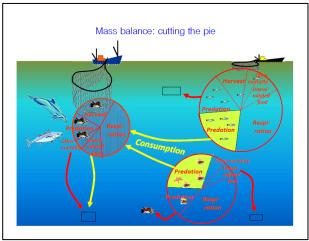


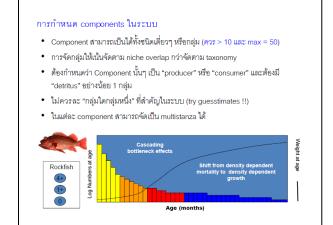


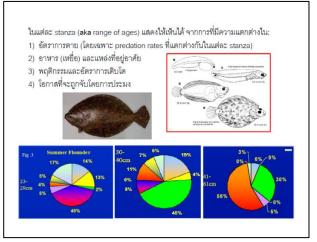












ข้อมูลหลักเพื่อนำเข้าในโปรแกรม EwE (ส่วน Ecopath)

ข้อมูลหลักเพื่อการวิเคราะห์ Ecopath ได้แก่ Biomass (B), สัดส่วนของ Production/Biomass (P/B), ลัดส่วนของ Consumption/Biomass (Q/B), Ecotrophic efficiency (EE) และ องค์ประกอบ ของอาหารในกระเพาะ (DCs) โดยสามารถทิ้งข้อมูลหนึ่งข้อมูลใดให้โปรแกรมคำนวณให้ได้

1), B, P/B, Q/B, EE, DCs, ... 2), B, P/B, Q/B, EE, DCs, ... 3), B, P/B, Q/B, EE, DCs, ... 4), B, P/B, Q/B, EE, DCs, ...

อย่างน้อย 3 ใน 4 ตัวแปรใน [่ ต้องใส่ใน ข้อมูลนำเข้าของแต่ละ component รวมทั้ง DC ที่ต้องมีและ catch (option for Ecosim)

โดยความง่าย (สะดวก) ในการประมาณค่าแต่ละ parameter หรือข้อมูลดังนี้:

P/B and Q/B > B > DCs >> EE

ดังนั้นปรกติ EE จึงเป็น parameter ที่ประมาณค่าโดยโปรแกรม

Data requirements for Ecopath models

Any number of living and detritus groups, and fisheries:

• B Biomass (t-km-2) • P/B Production / Biomass (year-1) (year-1) • Q/B Consumption / Biomass • EE Other mortality (proportion) • Diets (proportions) (t·km⁻² ·year⁻¹) Catches

Accepts ranges for basic input, diets and catches

มวลชีวภาพ (Biomass: B)

- <liใช้วิธีการประมาณผลต่อหน่วยพื้นที่ (การลำรวจ VS การประมง) หน่วยหลักที่ใช้ คือ ตัน ต่อ ตารางกิโลเมตร (t-km²) แสดงผลออกมาในรูปค่าเฉลียในรอบปี
- สามารถเลือกได้ทั้งข้อมูลที่เป็นน้ำหนักเบียกหรือน้ำหนักแห้ง (but consistency)
- มวลชีวภาพของกลุ่ม detritus ควรจะต้องใสในข้อมูลนำเข้า ในขณะที่ถ้าไม่ทราบมวล
 ชีวภาพของ component อื่นๆ อย่างน้อยต้องมีค่าประมาณของ top predator
- แสดงผลมวลชีวภาพต่อพื้นที่ที่ component นั้นๆ อาศัยอยู่ (2 options)

Biomass VS Production VS Catch (or Yield) VS Landing (and Discard)



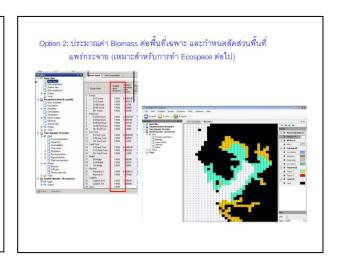
Option 1: ประมาณค่า Biomass ต่อพื้นที่ทั้งหมด (กรณี widely distribute)





- Spratelloides delicatulus biomass, sampling in lagoon: 3 t / km²
- Spratelloides delicatulus biomass, sampling elsewhere: 0 t / km²
- Lagoon area: 1 km²
- Total area: 24 km²

Spratelloides delicatulus biomass input: (3 / 24) = 0.125 t / km²



ด้วยทุ่นจำลอง Ecopath เป็นทุ่นจำลองแบบลลิต โดยปรกติจะเป็นการอธิบายการเปลี่ยนแปลงเฉพาะ ในรอบปีใดๆ และอาจจะต้องใช้หลายทุ่นจำลองเพื่ออธิบายการเปลี่ยนแปลงเนี่ยงจากมี fluctuation โดยเฉพาะ Biomass (และมีผลต่อเนื่องไปยัง parameters อื่นๆ)

Population

Year

Period 2

Period 3

Biomass

ผลผลิตต่อมวลชีวภาพ (Production/Biomass: P/B)

- จากคำจำกัดความ ΔB = Production Mortality ดังนั้น Production= ΔB + Mortality
- ดังนั้นถ้า B เข้าใกล้สมดุลและ ΔB เปลี่ยนแปลงช้าๆ (เข้าใกล้ศูนย์) จะได้ว่า

Production = Mortality

- ประเมินได้จาก length converted catch curve (โดยใช้ FiSAT) หน่วยเป็นต่อปี หรือจาก
 Z = M + F โดย M จาก Pauly's empirical model (1980) และ F = Catch/Biomass
- ในกรณีที่ component ของเราเป็น "กลุ่ม" จะต้องใช้ค่าเฉลี่ยน้ำหนัก (weighted average) ของแต่ละตัวใน component (กล่าวคือ คุณ Z_g ด้วย B_g/B) มารวมกัน









Pauly D. (1980) On the interrelationships between natural mortality, growth parameters, and mean environmental temperature in 175 fish stocks. Journal de Conseil, ConseilInternational Pour L'Exploration de la Mer 39, 175–192

P/B - Production/biomass

- P/B = Z = F + M
- From eatch composition data using standard stock assessment methodologies;
- Natural mortality of fish from Pauly's (1980) empirical equation:

$$M = K^{0.65} + L_{\infty} \text{--} 0.279 + T^{0.463}$$

- F = catch / biomass
- $P/B = K(L_{\infty}-L_{avg})/(L_{avg}-L_{fc})$ [B&H57]

Z from FishBase' Tools / Life history

Life History Data on *Rastrelliger kanagurta*Indian mackerel



การบริโภคต่อมวลชีวภาพ (Consumption/Biomass: Q/B)

Growth (VBGF)

W_t = W_o· (1-e^{-K(t-t0)}) b

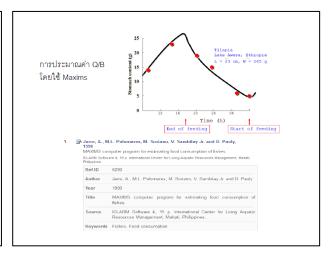
component.......

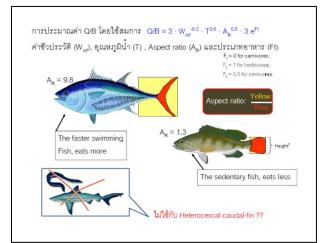
Mortality
N_t = R·e^{-M(t-t}r)

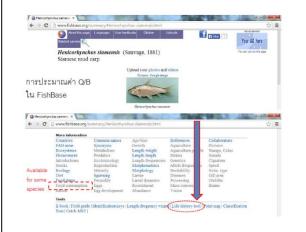
t

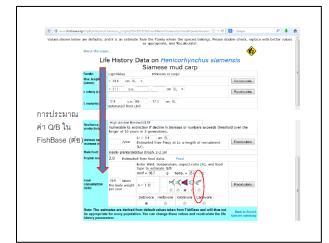
Gross food

conversion (K₁)









Production / Consumption

- P/Q typically varies between .05 and .30;
- May be lower for baleens and higher for very small organisms;
- Smaller individuals of a species are generally more efficient, i.e. have higher P/Q
- 'Travels well'
- If P/B changes so should Q/B, hence P/Q changes
- If P/Q is entered then either P/B or Q/B is calculated

Ecotrophic Efficiency: EE

• EE เป็นค่าสัดส่วนของผลผลิตของ component ใดๆ ที่ถูกใช้ประโยชน์จาก component อื่นๆ ในระบบ (predation) หรือ ถูก export ออกนอกระบบ (การประมงหรือ emigration)

 $\mathbf{EE}_i = \frac{\sum_{j} M_{ij} + F_i}{PB_i}$

- ค่า 1-EE จะเป็นการตายด้วยสาเหตุอื่น (other mortality)
- ค่า EE มักเข้าใกล้ 1 โดยปรกติระหว่าง 0.6 (ผู้ล่าที่ไม่ใช่เป้าหมายหลักการประมง) ถึง 0.95 ใน component ขึ้นๆ ยกเว้น กลุ่ม phytoplankton ระหว่าง 0.1 – 0.5 (ในกรณีเกิด การ bloom), พืชน้ำ ≈ 0.1 และ top predator ที่ไม่ถูกทำการประมง = 0
- โดยปรกติ EE จะเป็นค่าพารามิเตอร์ที่ให้โปรแกรม Ecopath ประมาณ
- EE ของ detritus จะประมาณจากโปรแกรม Ecopath เท่านั้น

Ricker, W.E. Food from the Sea. In Resources and Man. Division of Earth Sciences, National Research Council. San Francisco, W.H. Freeman & Co., 1969, pp. 87-108 5797. Ridenhour, R.L. Hake Fishery Development.

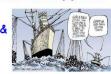
Ecotrophic Efficiency: EE (ต่อ)

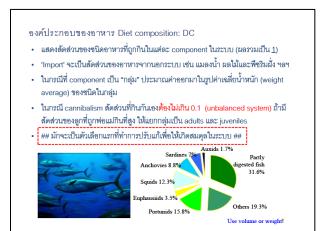
• EE, เป็นค่าที่แสดง "สมดูลของ component ใดๆ ในระบบ" ถ้าค่า EE>1.0 จะเป็นไป ไม่ได้และแสดงให้เห็นถึงข้อผิดพลาดของพารามิเตอร์นำเข้าบางตัว

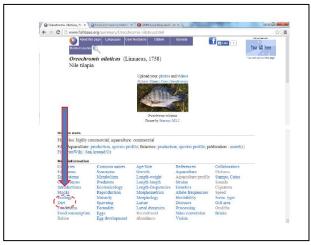
• วิธีการแก้ไขแนะนำดังนี้

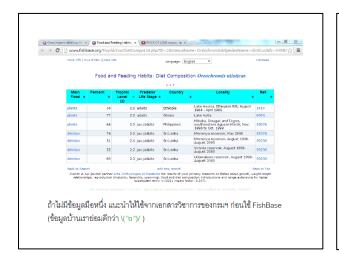
- เพิ่มคำประมาณของมวลชีวภาพของ component นั้น (B_i)
- เพิ่มคำประมาณของ P/B ของ component นั้น (P/B_i)
- ลดค่าประมาณของ Q/B ของ predator ที่กิน component นั้น (Q/B,)
- ลดลัดส่วนของ component นั้นใน DC ของ predator (1 ชนิดหรือมากกว่า)
- ลดค่าติดลบของ Biomass accumulation (BA)
- BUT. Remember which data are the more reliable.

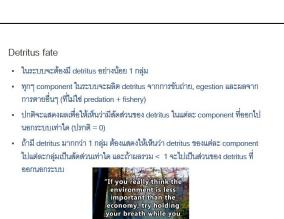
EE =











ผลผลิตอื่น (Other Productions)

- จะหมายถึงส่วนที่ทำให้เกิดเปลี่ยนแปลงของผลผลิตในแต่ละ component นอกเหนือจาก catch และ mortality (ดูสมการพื้นฐานของ Ecopath)
- จะใส่หรือไม่ใส่ในโปรแกรมก็ได้ ขึ้นอยู่กับสภาวะของระบบ และเมื่อใส่จะมีผลการ ประเมินผลใน Ecosim (ระมัดระวังการใส่ข้อมูลและแปลผล) โดยสมดุลในระบบจะ เปลี่ยนแปลงถึงแม้นว่าไม่มีการเปลี่ยนแปลงของระดับประมง
 - (n) การอพยพ (migration) ทั้งเข้า (immigration) และออก (emigration) จาก ระบบ หน่วยเป็น t·km² ·year¹ หรือใช้เป็นอัตราชองการอพยพออก (year¹)
 - (ฃ) Biomass accumulation (BA) ถ้ามีหลักฐานหรือข้อพิสูจนที่แน่ขัดว่ามีการ เปลี่ยนแปลงของมวลชีวภาพเกินไปกว่าสมคุล เช่น overfish ของ component นั้นๆ หรือ อื่นๆ ในรอบปี (หรือช่วงระยะเวลาที่ทำการวิเคราะห์โมเคล) BA มีหน่วย เป็น t · km² -year¹ หรือบอกเป็นอัตรา (year¹) โดยค่า 0 แสดงว่าไม่มีการ เปลี่ยนแปลง และคำติดลบ (-) แสดงถึง biomass depletion

Migration Immigration and emigration are rates (t·km⁻²·year⁻¹); Net migration enters into the production equation (Master Eq. I); Migration is picked up by Ecosim and can be modeled in Ecospace

Biomass accumulation (BA)

- Ecopath is <u>not</u> a steady-state model, biomasses can change over time period modeled;
- B_{acc} is entered as rates (t · km⁻² ·year⁻¹) or relative to B;
- Use B_{acc} if you have data showing change in biomass at start and end of the year the model is for (start year for Ecosim);
- If B_{acc} values are entered, Ecosim will show change over time even without any change in fishing.

Non-assimilated food (U)

· Remember the Ecopath Master Equation (II):

$$Q = P + R + U$$

- · Q and P are estimated first
- · Respiration (R) is then calculated as

$$R = (Q - P) - U$$

i.e.; changing U only impacts R

 The default value of 20% for U is generally acceptable, except for herbivores and detritivores where 40% leads to more reasonable R/B ratios.

ข้อมูลการประมง (Fishery data)

- สามารถแยกได้ถึง 10 กองเรือ (หรือกลุ่มเครื่องมือ)
- พารามิเตอร์ในกลุ่มนี้จะแบ่งเป็น
 - (ก) กลุ่มที่เป็นข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับค่าใช้จ่ายและรายได้ ซึ่งมักจะใช้ประเมินต่อเนื่อง ใน Ecosim หรือ Ecospace ดังนั้นโดยปรกติ set เป็นค่า default (Fixed cost, Effort related cost และ Sailing related cost ให้เป็น 0 % ในขณะที่ Profit และ Total value ให้เป็น 100%) รวมทั้ง
 - (ฃ) กลุ่มที่เป็นข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับราคา ได้แก่ Market price, Non-market-prize และ Off-vessel price ซึ่งโดยปรกติ set เป็นค่า default ที่ 0
 - (ค) กลุ่มที่เป็นข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผลจับ: Landing, Discard และ Discard fate ซึ่ง เพื่อวิเคราะห์ Ecopath ควรคิตเป็น single fleet หรือ single gear ดีที่สุด ✓ ✓ ✓

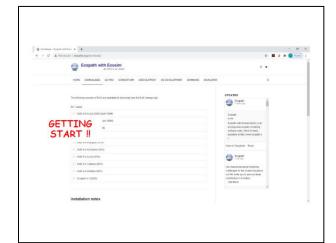
Fish landing ©

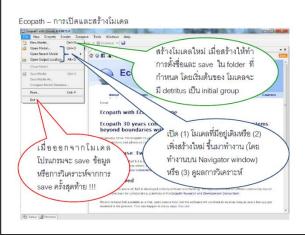


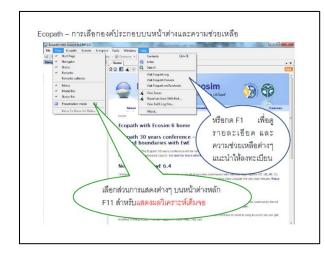
Landings VS Discards

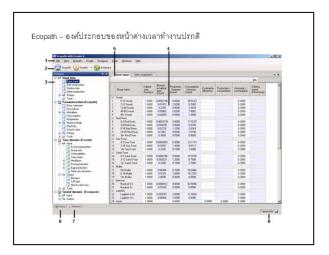
- Catch = landings + discards แต่กรณีประมงน้ำจืดไทย บางกรณี Catch = landings
- แต่ถ้ามี discards ถึงไม่มีข้อมูล การไม่ใส่ข้อมูลจะมีผลต่อการแปลผล (try guessing!)
- การนำเข้าข้อมูล landing และ discard จะแยกตาม "กองเรือ" หรือ "เครื่องมือ" แต่ถ้า วิเคราะห์เฉพาะ Ecopath แนะนำ single fleet หรือ single gear
- ในกรณีที่ประกอบกับ Ecosim และ Ecospace และใส่ข้อมูลราคาสัตว์น้ำ ถึงแม้นว่าสัตว์ น้ำบางชนิคจะมีราคาที่ 0 ก็ให้ถือว่าเป็น landing ไม่ใช่ discard (จะมีผลต่อการ simulation โดยเฉพาะในกรณีที่ discard ข้อนกลับมาเป็น detritus ไม่ได้ export)
- ทั้ง landing และ discard มีหน่วยเป็น tkm² .year¹ โดยคิดต่อพื้นที่ทั้งหมด ไม่เฉพาะ habitat area (เปรียบเทียบกับกรณี Biomass)







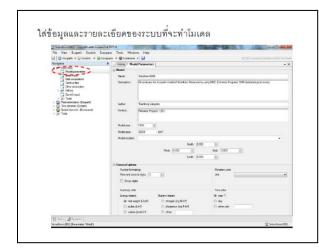


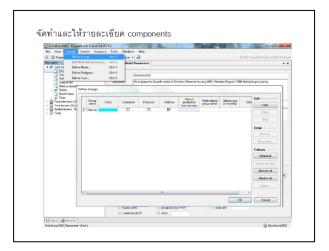


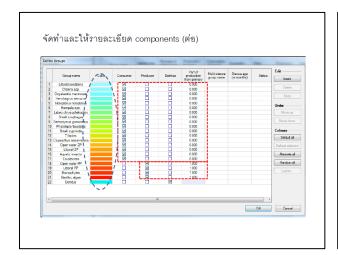
Ecopath - องค์ประกอบของหน้าต่างเวลาทำงานปรกติ

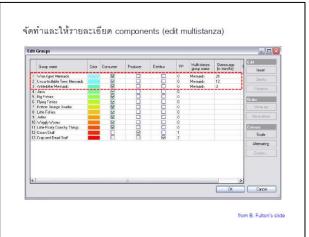
- Menu bar จะประกอบไปด้วย File, View, Ecopath, Ecosim, Ecospace, Tools, Windows และ Help ซึ่งผู้ใช้สามารถ "เปิด", "ปิด" หรือ "บันทึก" โมเดลที่ได้สร้างไว้
- 2. Shortcut เพื่อเข้าสู่โมเดล Ecopath, Ecosim หรือ Ecospace ที่สร้างไว้แล้ว
- Navigator window เป็นหัวใจในการที่จะเลือกหน้าต่างในการทำงาน โดยเลือก click บน item ที่ จะเลือกมาทำงาน โดย node ของ item ที่มีสีเขียว-แสดงส่วนของหน้าต่างที่เป็นข้อมูลนำเข้า และ สีฟ้า-แสดงส่วนของหน้าต่างที่แสดงผล
- 4. Main screen หน้าต่างหลักของการทำงานในการนำเข้าข้อมูลหรือแสดงผล
- 5. Tab-bar เพื่อเลือกหน้าต่างมาดู/ ทำงาน
- Status tab ให้ข้อมูลของการทำงาน โดยผู้ได้จากการเอา mouse ไปชี้ โดยมีผลการทำงาน 3 รูปแบบ คือ ผลการทำงานทั่วไป (Information messages); ข้อสังเกตหรือข้อผิดพลาดที่เกิดขึ้น (Warning massages) และ ปัญหาผิดปรกติของโปรแกรม (critical massages)
- 7. Remark tab ใส่รายละเอียดหรือ comments ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับระบบหรือโมเดล
- 8. Status bar แสดงชื่อโมเดลที่ทำงานอยู่

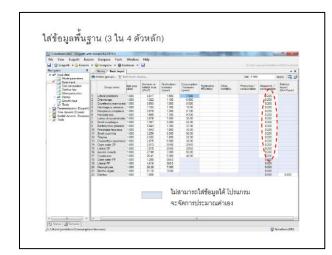


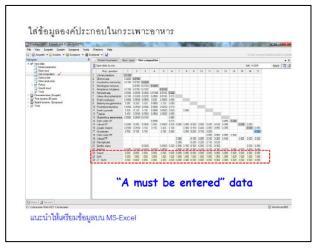


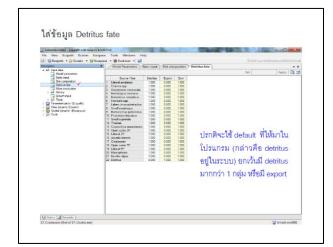


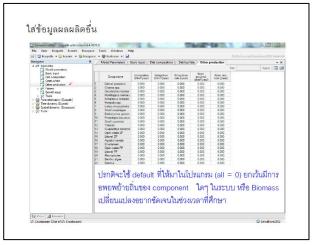


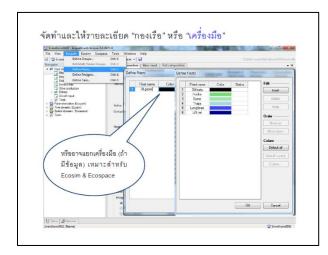


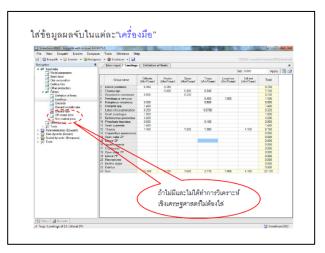


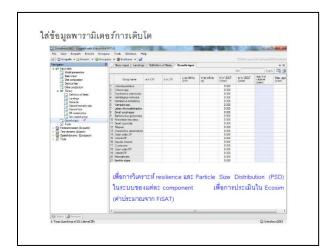


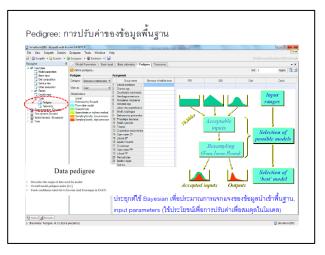


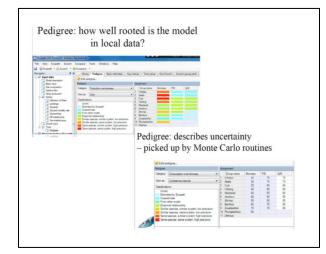


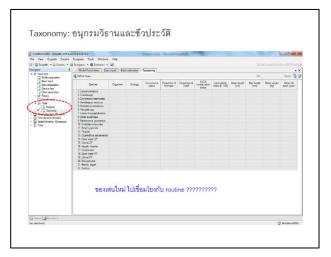


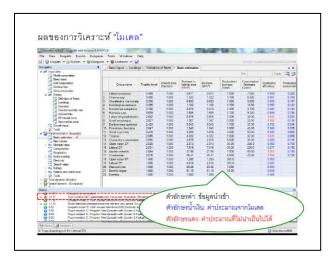


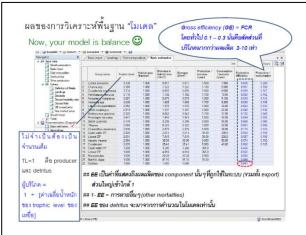


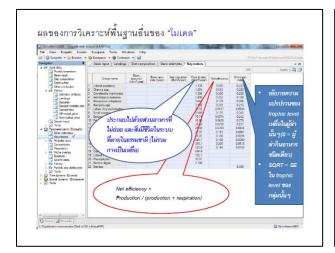


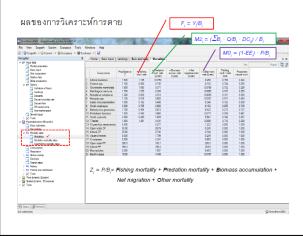


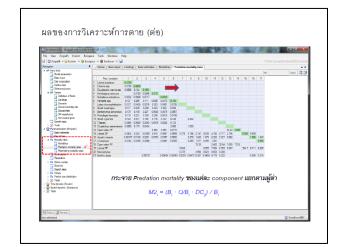


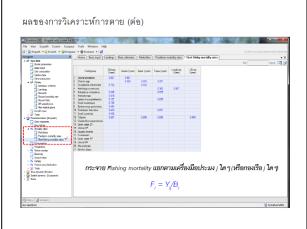


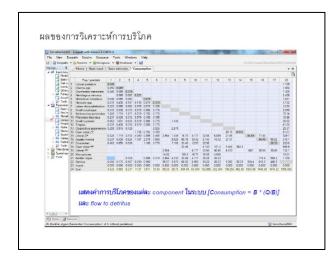


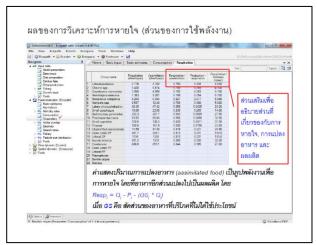


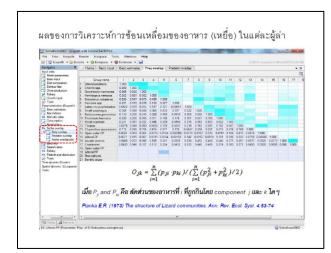


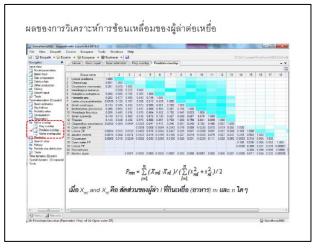


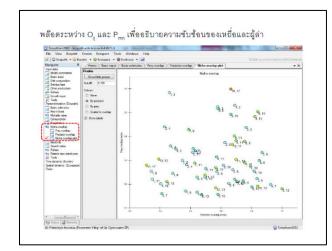


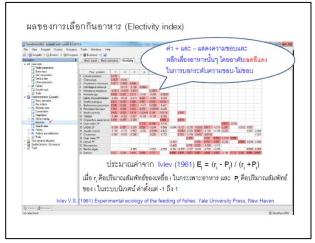


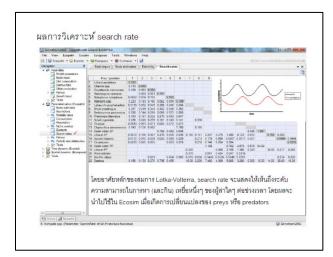


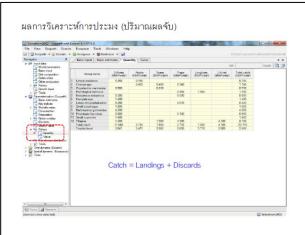


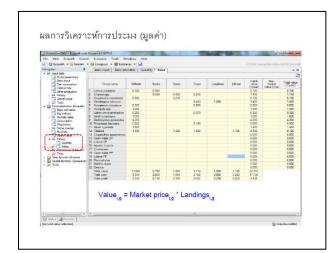


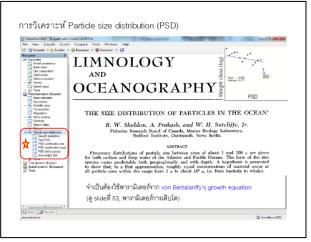


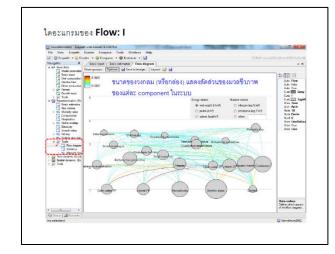


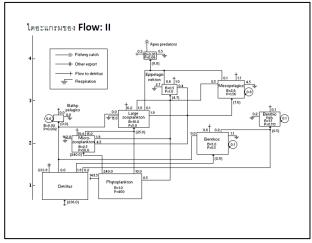


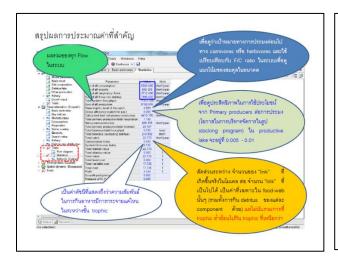


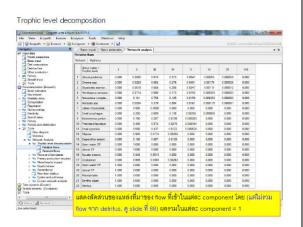


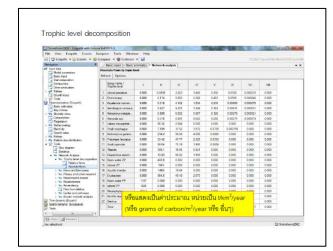


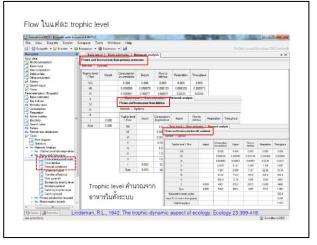


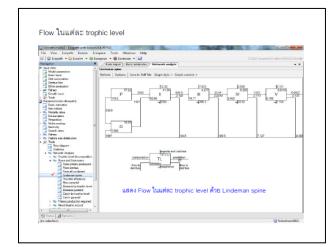


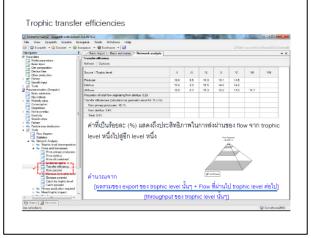


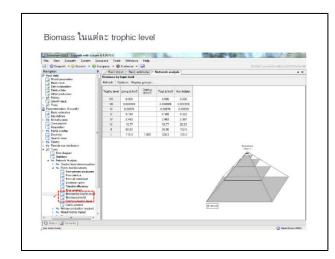


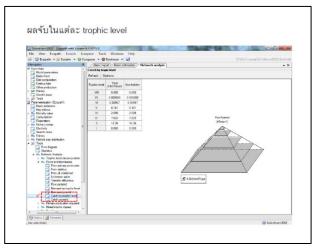


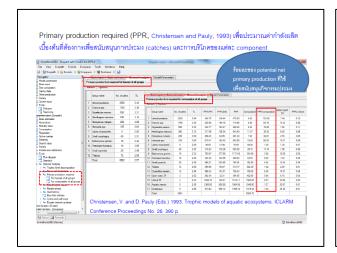


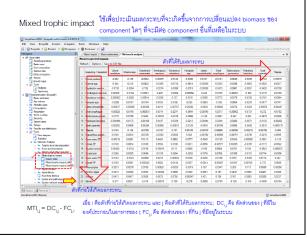


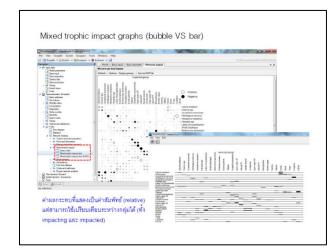


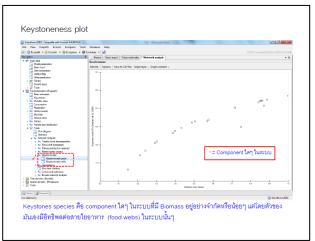


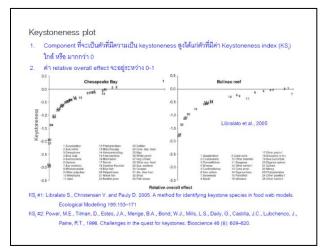


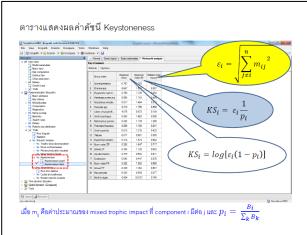


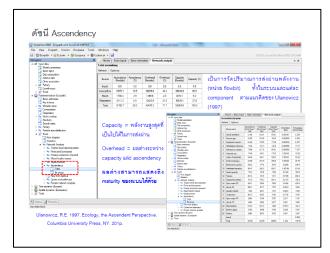


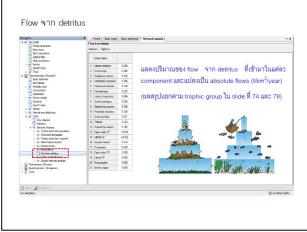


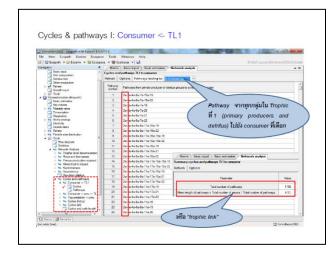


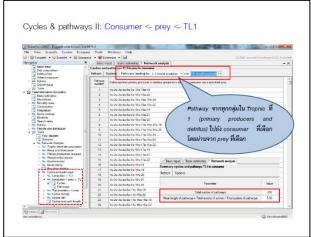


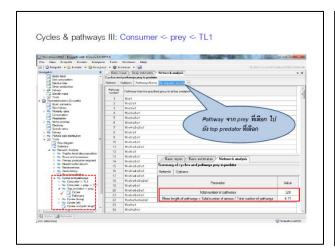


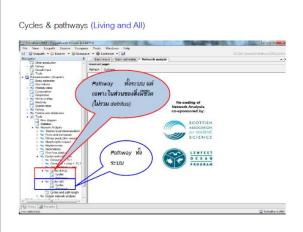


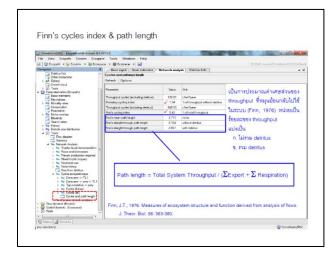


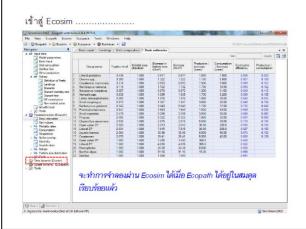












ANNEX 8 Training-workshop Atmosphere









