

# The value of cephalopods to global marine fisheries

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# Impacts of harvesting forage species

- Fishing through marine food webs
- Ecological and economic importance of forage species
- Potential trade-offs and conflicts from the simultaneous harvest of predators and prey populations





**Fishes**

**Marine Mammals**

**Seabirds**



**Crustaceans**

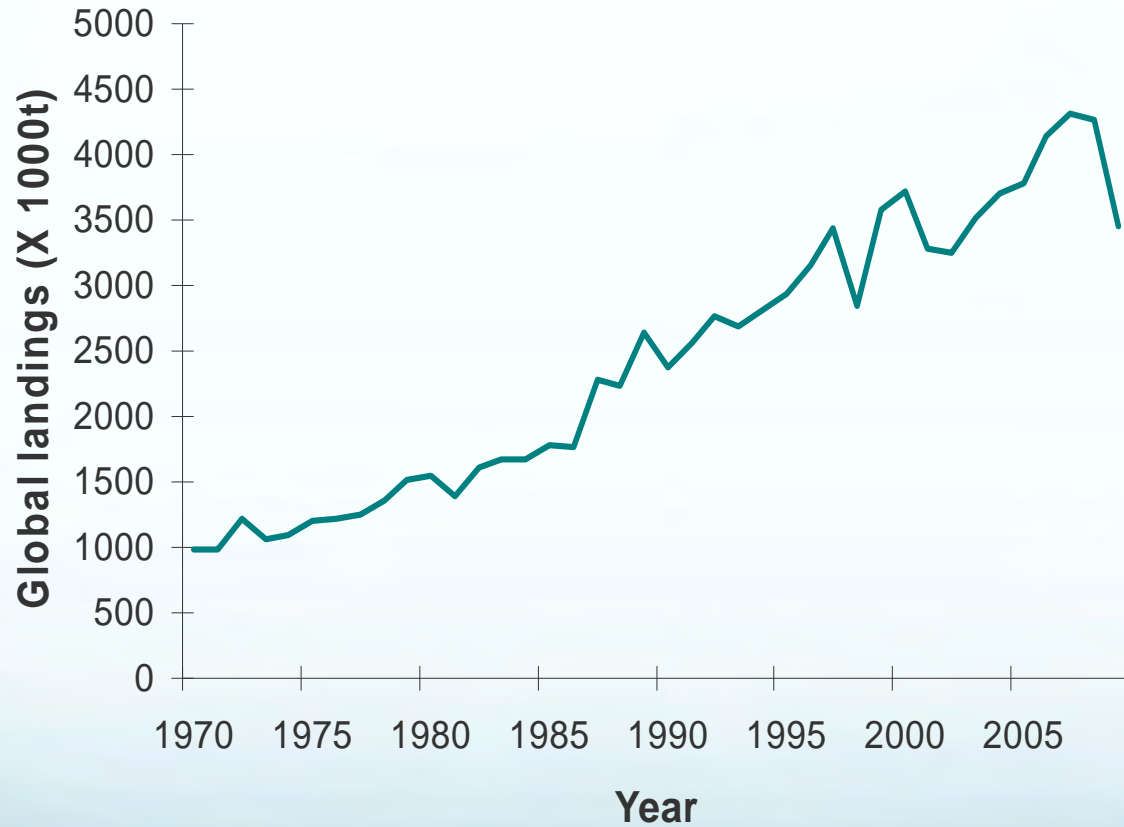
**Fishes**

**Cephalopods**



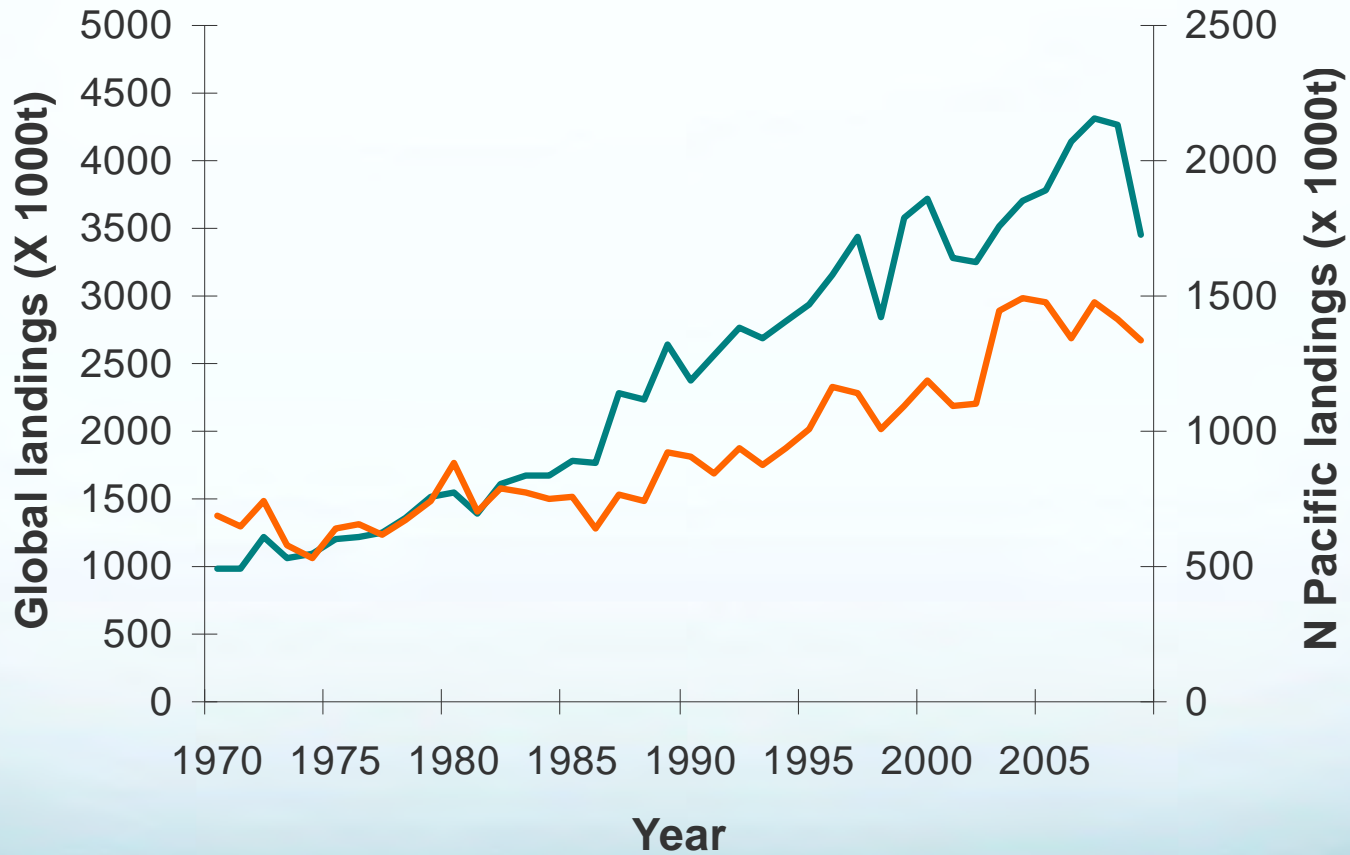


# Global Cephalopod Landings





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# Trade-offs in cephalopod fisheries?



# Valuation of cephalopods

**Landings (MT)**

**Landed value (\$)**



**Commodity Supportive**

**Commodity Supportive**



# Commodity contribution

Summed tonnage (MT) and monetary value (\$USD) of all cephalopods landed in an ecosystem

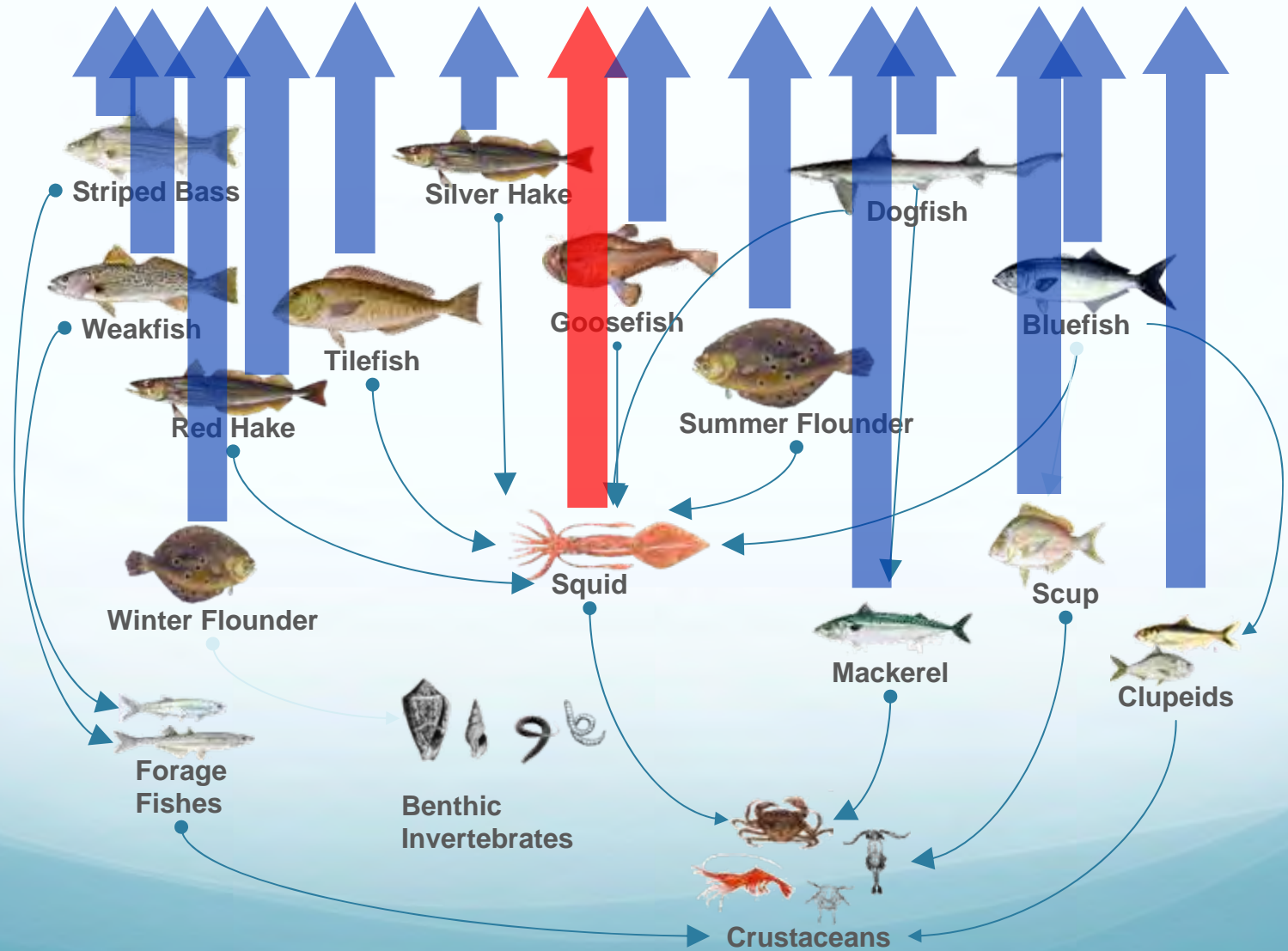




# Supportive contribution

Portion of landings and landed value of other species that rely on cephalopods for their production

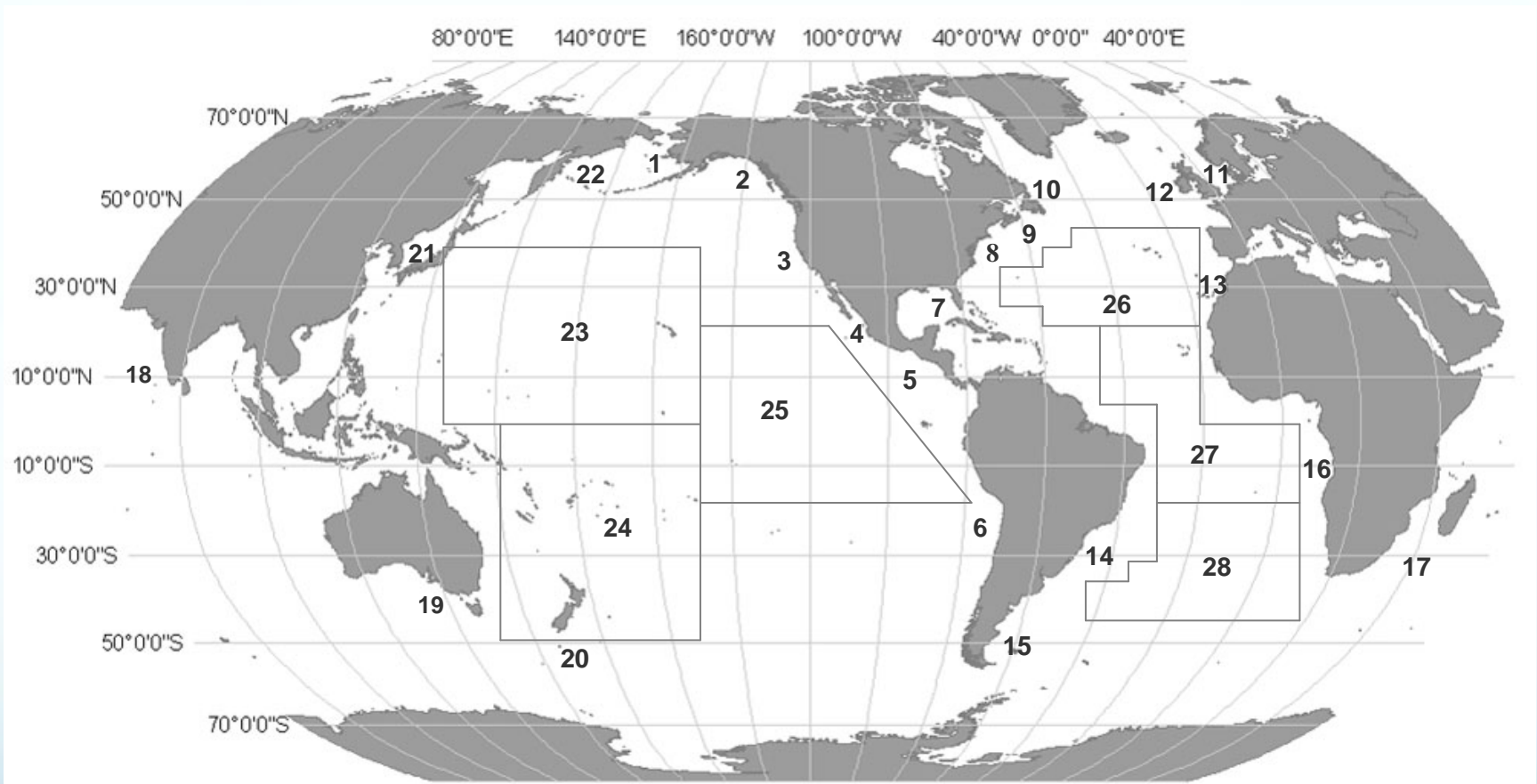




# Objectives

- What are the **commodity** and **supportive** contributions of cephalopods to fisheries landings and landed values?
- Change in contributions between historical (1960-1970) and contemporary (1990-2004) periods?
- Biophysical factors that dictate the magnitude of their contributions?

# Large Marine Ecosystems



LME landings and market values estimated  
by Reg Watson and Rashid Sumaila



# Point Estimates of Supportive Contribution (MT)

Species list	Average Landings	Cephalopod in diet	Supportive contribution
Tuna	6,000 MT	10 %	600 MT
Hake			
Squid			
Pollock			
Dogfish Mackerel	<b>Total landings (MT)</b>		<b>Total supportive contribution (MT)</b>

The diagram illustrates the calculation of supportive contribution for different species. It is organized into a table with four columns: Species list, Average Landings, Cephalopod in diet, and Supportive contribution. The first row shows Tuna with 6,000 MT average landings and a 10% cephalopod content in its diet, resulting in a supportive contribution of 600 MT. Below this, Hake, Squid, and Pollock are listed in the species list column, but their corresponding values in the other columns are blank. Three vertical arrows point downwards from the Tuna row to the bottom of the table, indicating that the values for the other species are not provided. At the bottom of the table, Dogfish and Mackerel are listed in the species list column. The 'Average Landings' column for these species is labeled 'Total landings (MT)' in orange, and the 'Supportive contribution' column is labeled 'Total supportive contribution (MT)' in orange. A horizontal line separates the individual species data from the summary totals.

# Point Estimates of Supportive Contribution (\$)

Species list	Average Landed Value	Cephalopod in diet	Supportive contribution
Tuna	\$ 2 million	10 %	\$ 200,000
Hake			
Squid			
Pollock			
Dogfish Mackerel	<b>Total landings (\$USD)</b>		<b>Total supportive contribution (\$USD)</b>

# Data

- Food habits data for each taxonomic group (% M or V)
- Diet data for taxonomic groups in the specified ecosystem
- Multiple estimates of the predators' diet composition
- Applied the same diet data for contemporary and historical periods

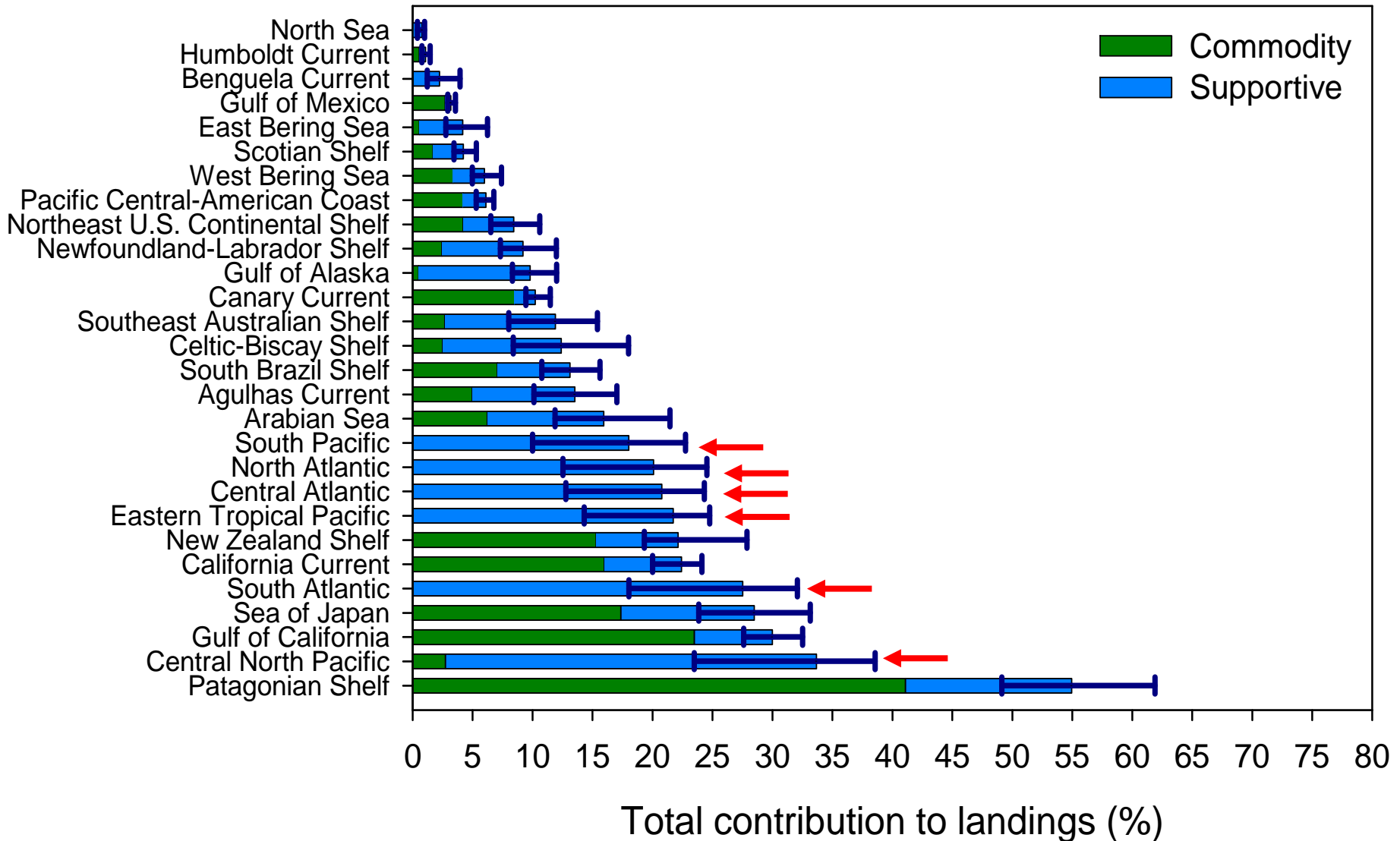


# Results

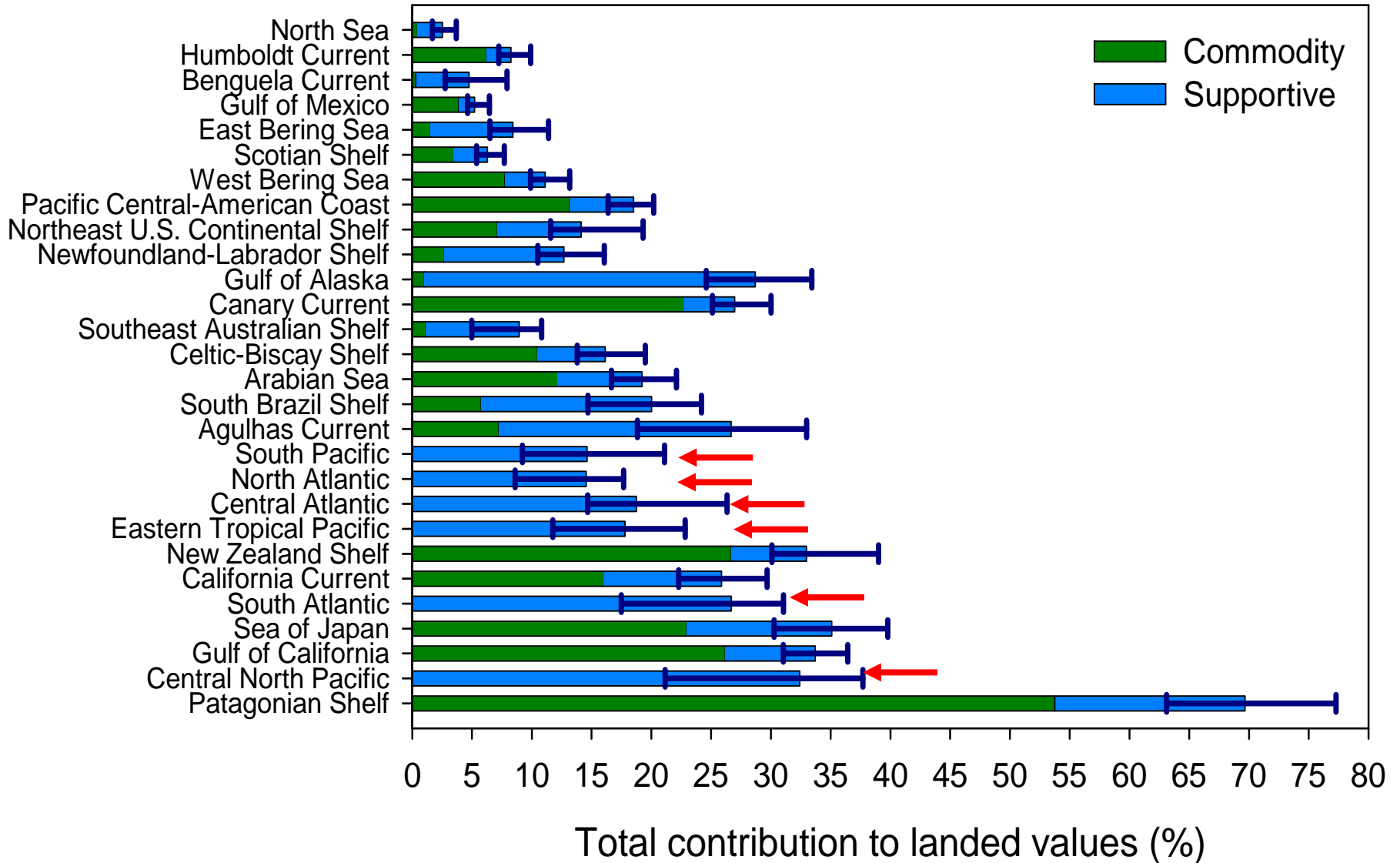
- **What are the commodity and supportive contributions of cephalopods to fisheries landings and landed values?**
- Change between historical (1960-1970) and contemporary (1990-2004) periods?
- Biophysical factors that dictate the magnitude of their contributions?



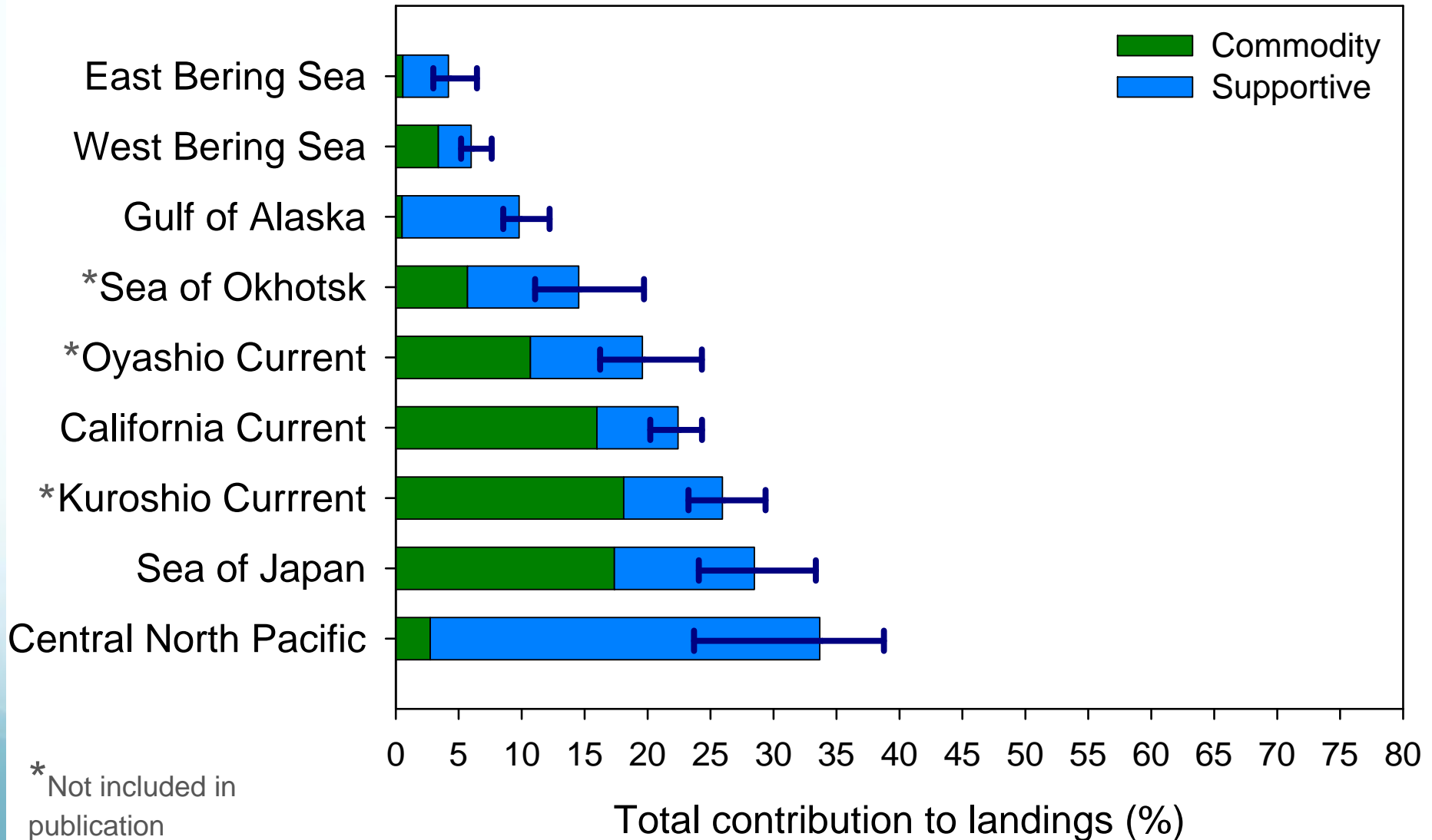
# Contribution to Global Landings (%)



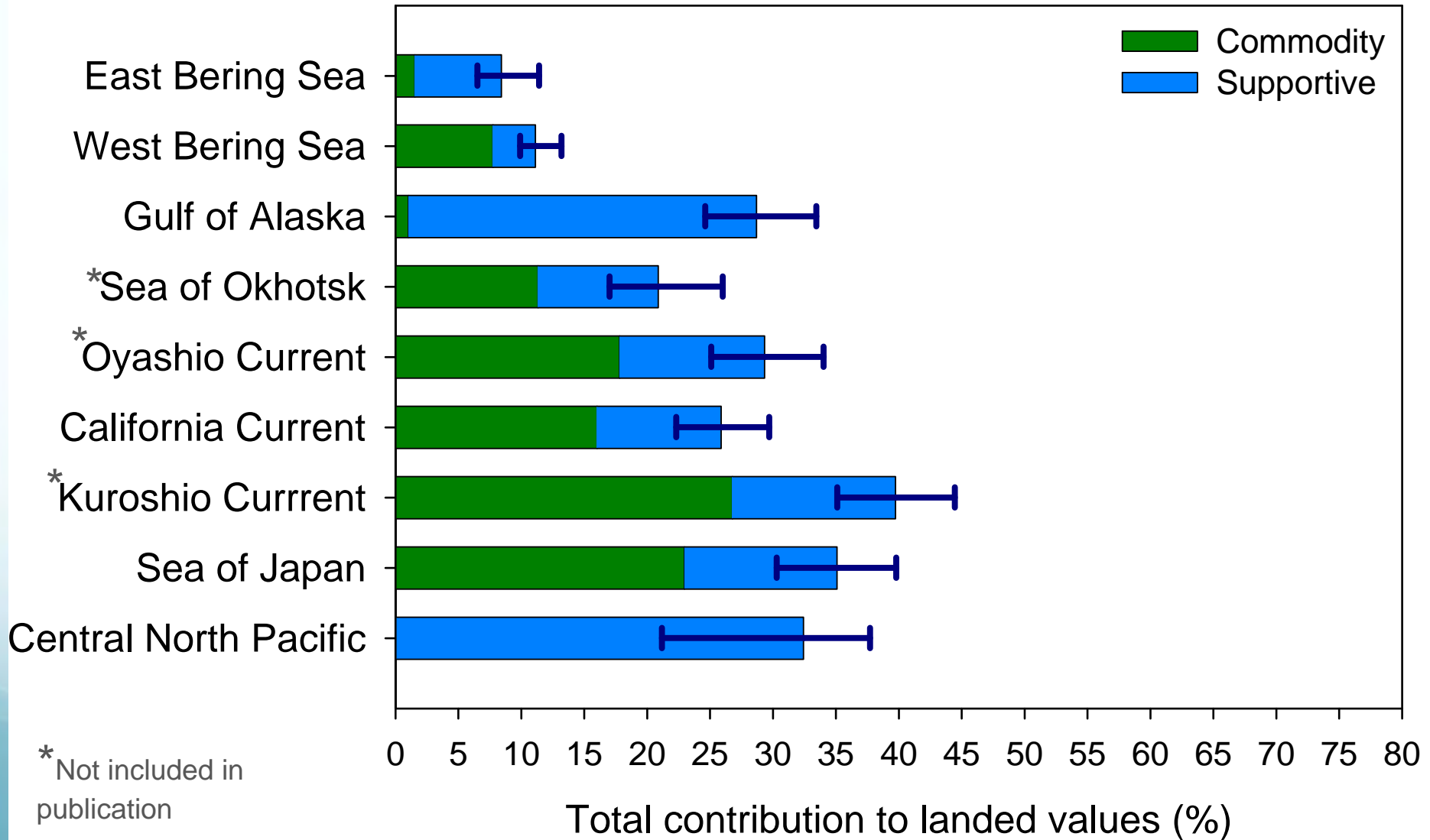
# Contribution to Global Landed Value (%)



# North Pacific Ocean Landings



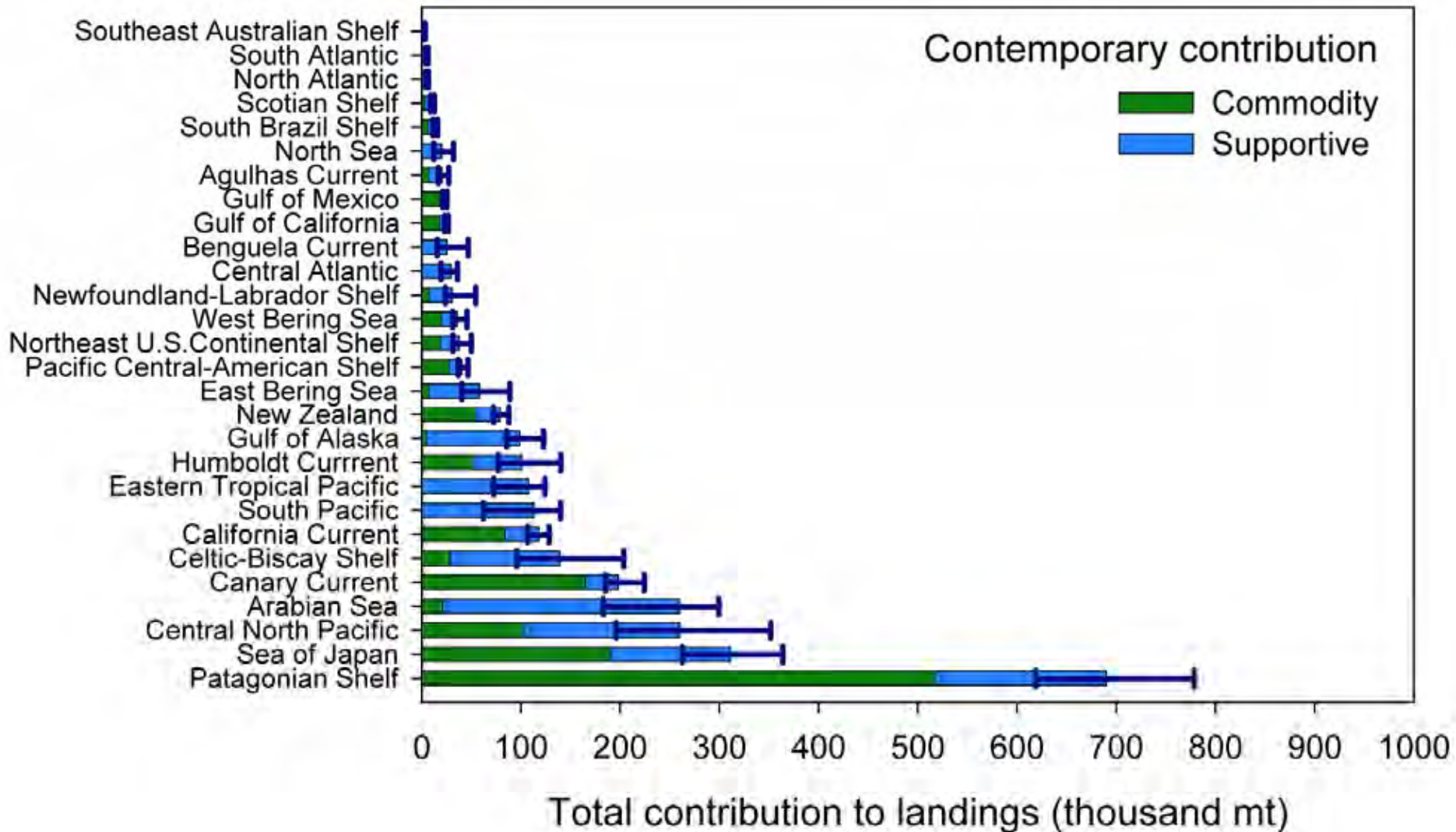
# North Pacific Ocean Landed Value



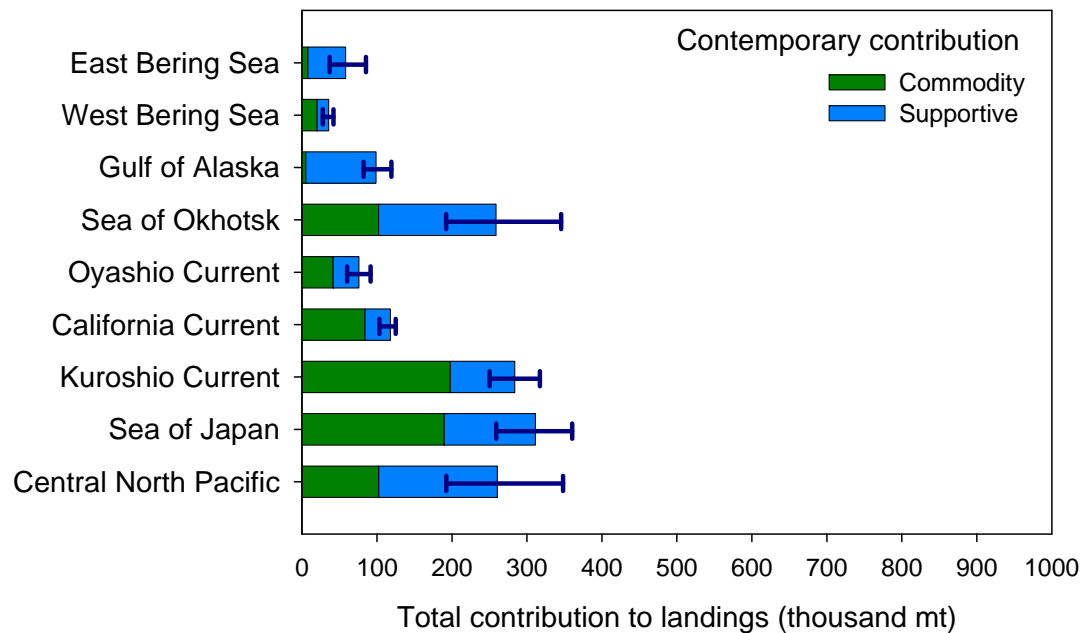
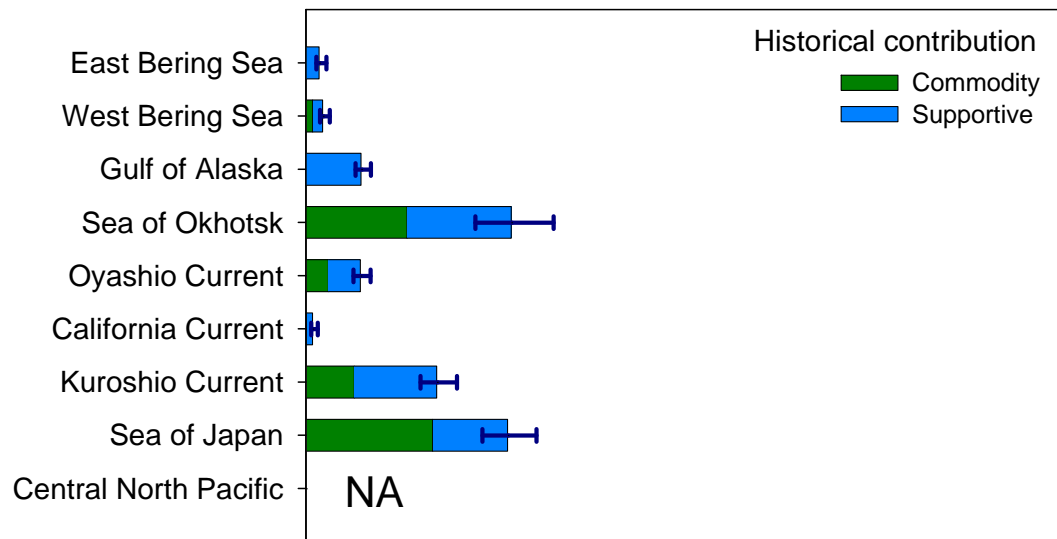
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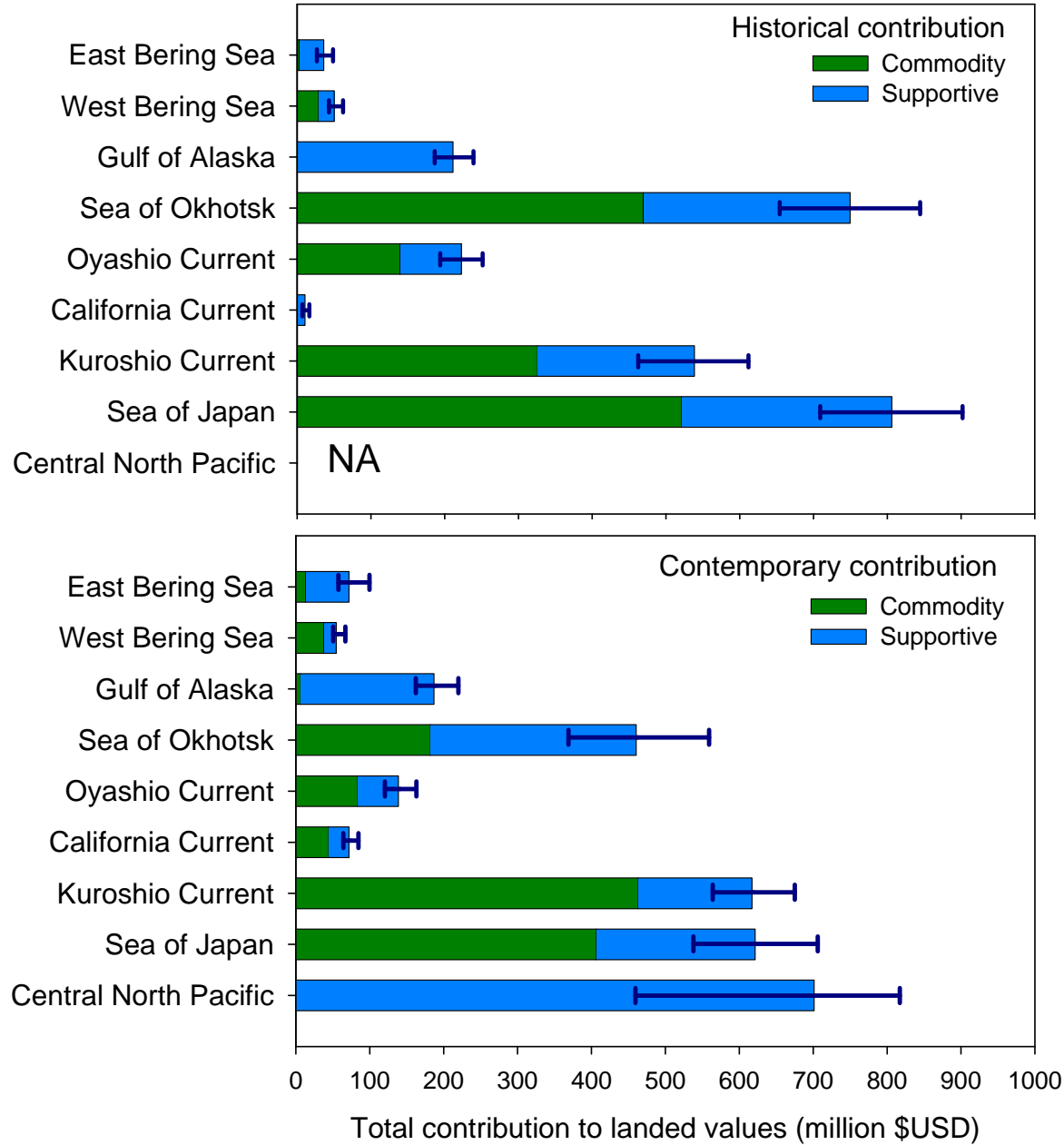
# Historical vs. Contemporary Global Landings (MT)



# North Pacific Ocean Landings (MT)



# North Pacific Ocean Landed Values (\$)

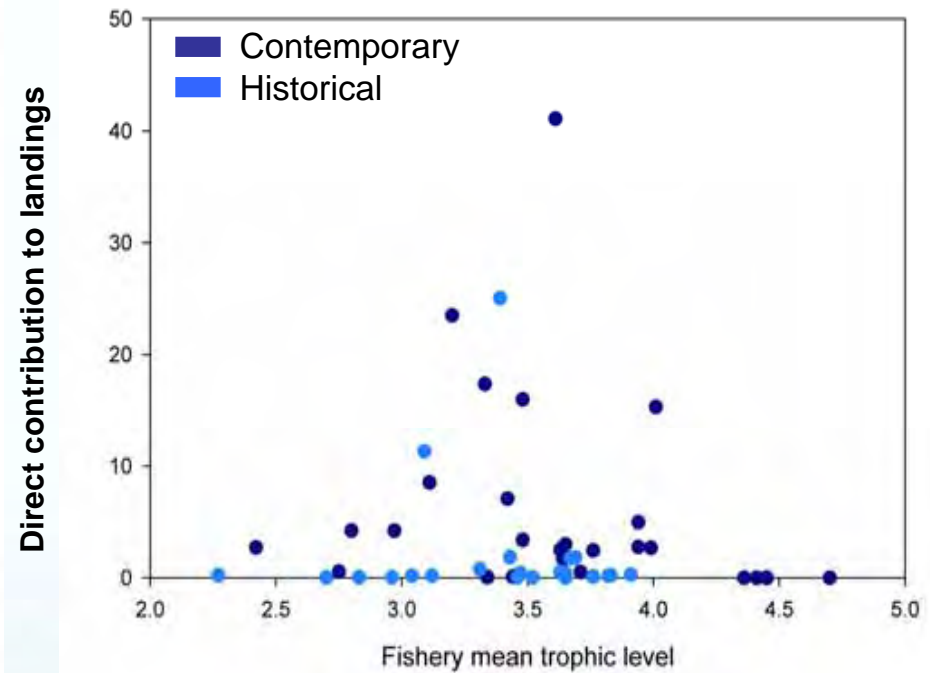
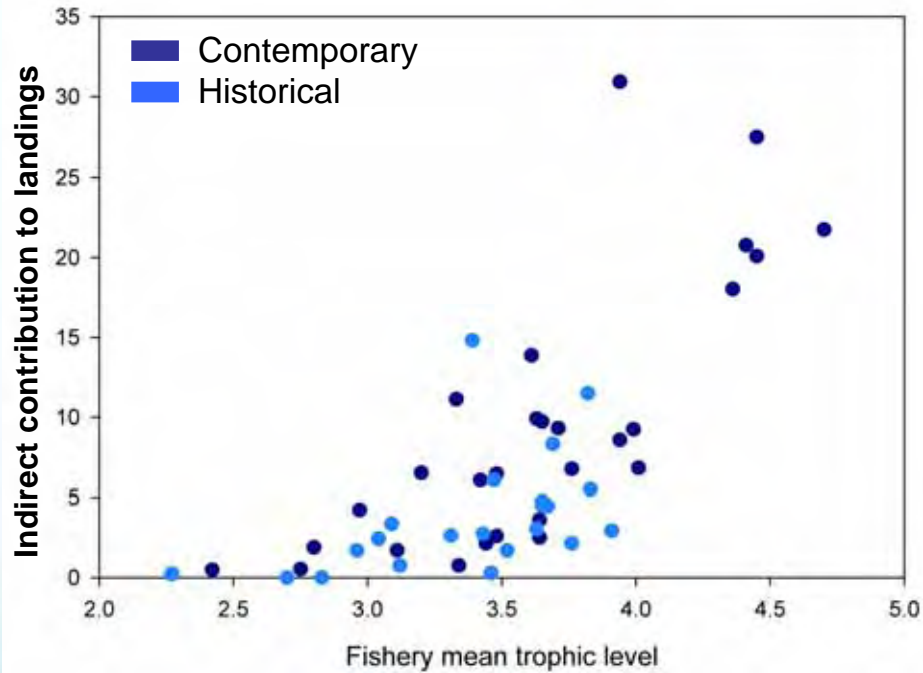




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- What are the commodity and supportive contributions of cephalopods to fisheries landings and landed values?
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- **Biophysical factors that dictate the magnitude of their contributions?**
  - Mean TL of ecosystem, Mean TL of catches, Primary production

# Fishery mean TL is important driver



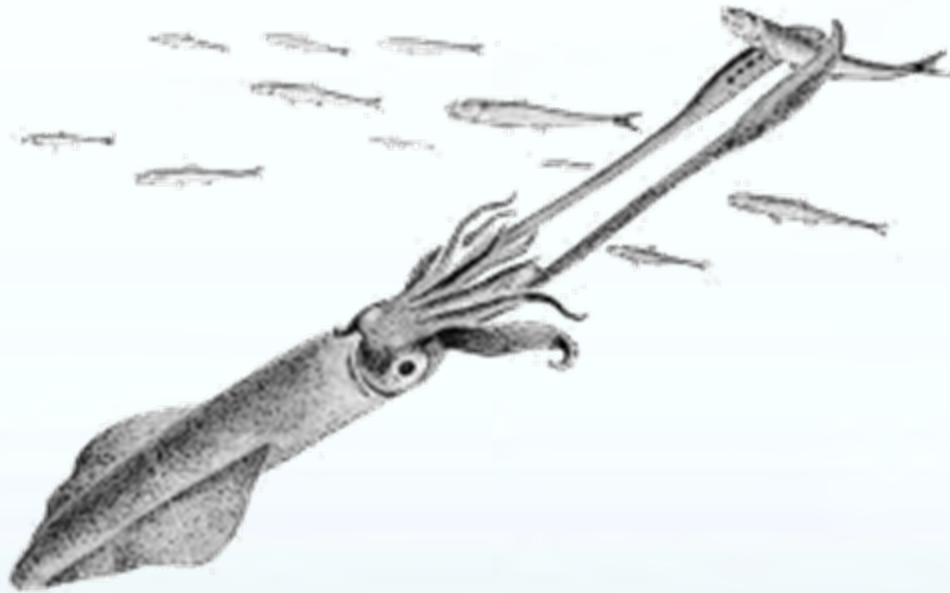
# Summary

- Total contribution: as much as 55% of landings and 70% of landed values
- Supportive: highest in open ocean systems  
Commodity: highest in coastal systems
- North Pacific ecosystems among the highest in terms contribution to MT and \$USD
- In most ecosystems contributions have increased over time, exceptions are seen in the North Pacific systems
- Magnitude of contribution influenced by the nature of the fishery (i.e. mean TL)

# Conservation Value



# Impact as predator



# Concluding Remarks

- In general, current demands have no historical precedent
- Ecosystems where cephalopods are highly exploited as target resource and ecological support service warrant further attention
- Considering the value of cephalopods, in addition to other forage, is important for ecosystem-based management

