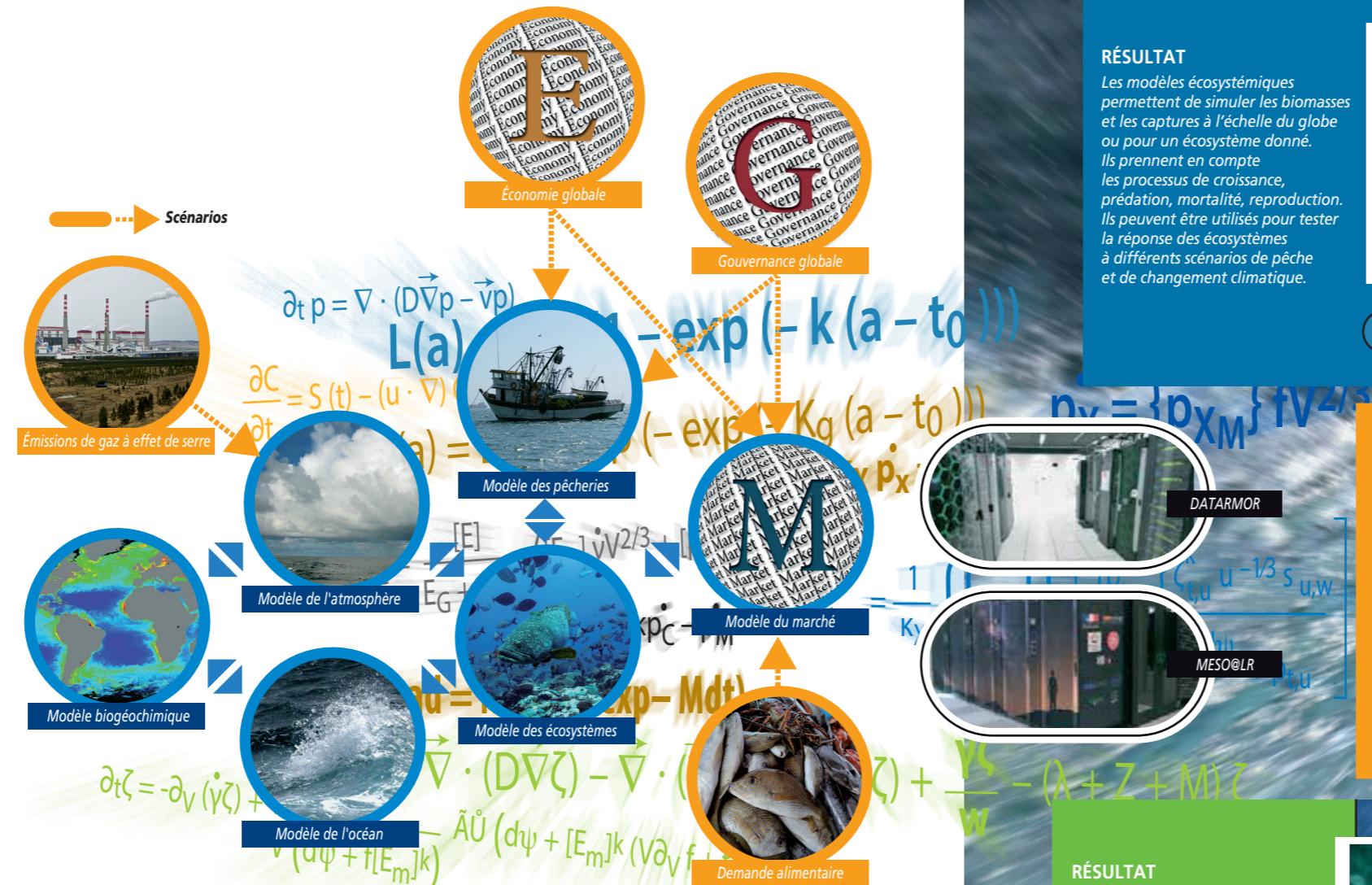


AMÉLIORER  
NOTRE COMPRÉHENSION  
DE L'IMPACT DU CHANGEMENT  
GLOBAL SUR LES ÉCOSYSTÈMES  
MARINS EST UN ENJEU CRUCIAL  
POUR LA PROTECTION DE LA  
BIODIVERSITÉ ET POUR LES PAYS  
QUI DÉPENDENT FORTÉMENT  
DES NOMBREUX SERVICES  
ÉCOSYSTÉMIQUES FOURNIS,  
TELS QUE LA PÊCHE  
ET L'AQUACULTURE.  
L'OBJECTIF DU SCENARIO LAB  
EST DE CONTRIBUER  
À CETTE COMPRÉHENSION.

- Le Scenario Lab en pratique :
- ▶ 1 Serveur central
  - ▶ 20 Stations légères
  - ▶ 1 Calculateur GPU
  - ▶ Accès aux HPC Meso@LR et Datarmor
  - ▶ Salles de réunion modulables (30 m<sup>2</sup>, 100 m<sup>2</sup>, 80 m<sup>2</sup>)
  - ▶ 2 Écrans tactiles

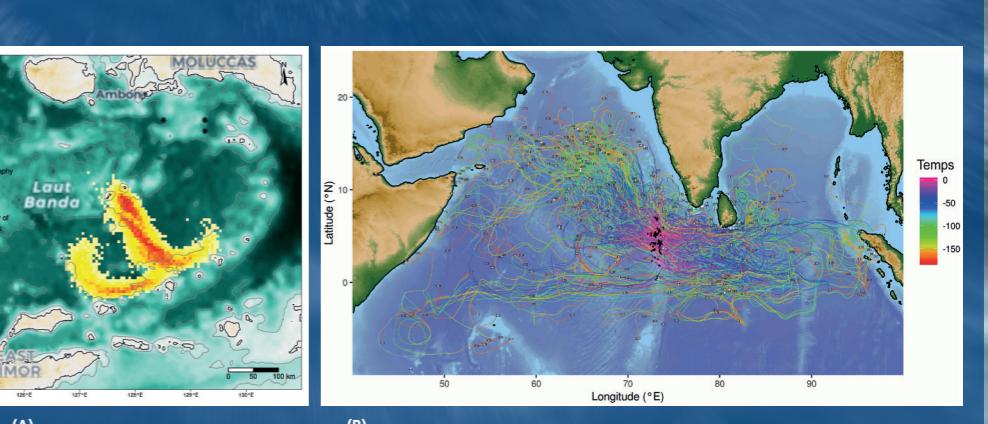
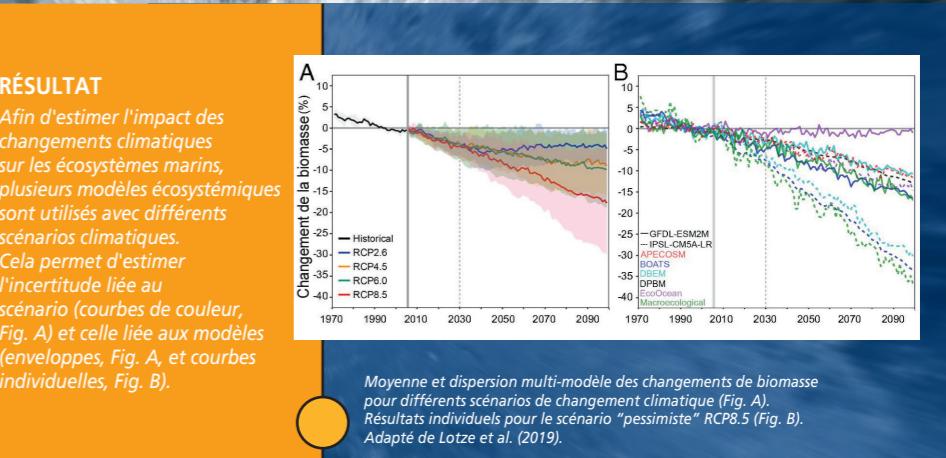
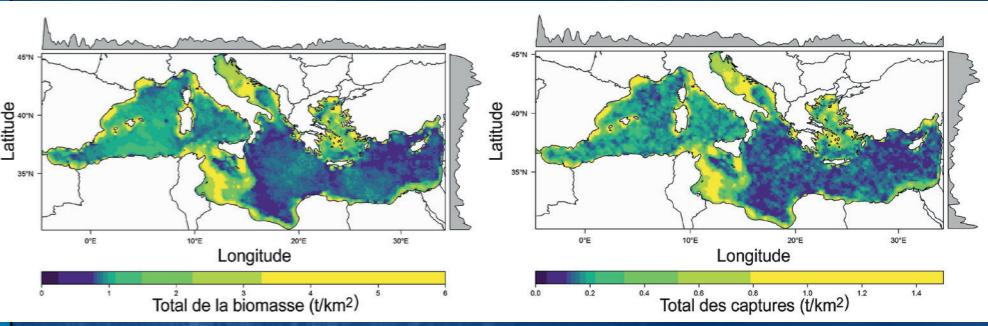


La plateforme Scenario Lab a pour vocation la co-construction de scénarios écosystémiques avec les parties prenantes (décideurs, acteurs de la pêche, du tourisme, ...), qui seront ensuite déployés et analysés sur des calculateurs haute-performances. Les résultats seront ensuite partagés avec les parties prenantes, afin de parvenir à des solutions limitant les impacts sur le milieu marin. De plus, des formations seront proposées sur l'utilisation des différents modèles développés au sein de l'UMR MARBEC :

[www.apecosm.org](http://www.apecosm.org)  
[www.ichthyp.org](http://www.ichthyp.org)  
[www.osmose-model.org](http://www.osmose-model.org)

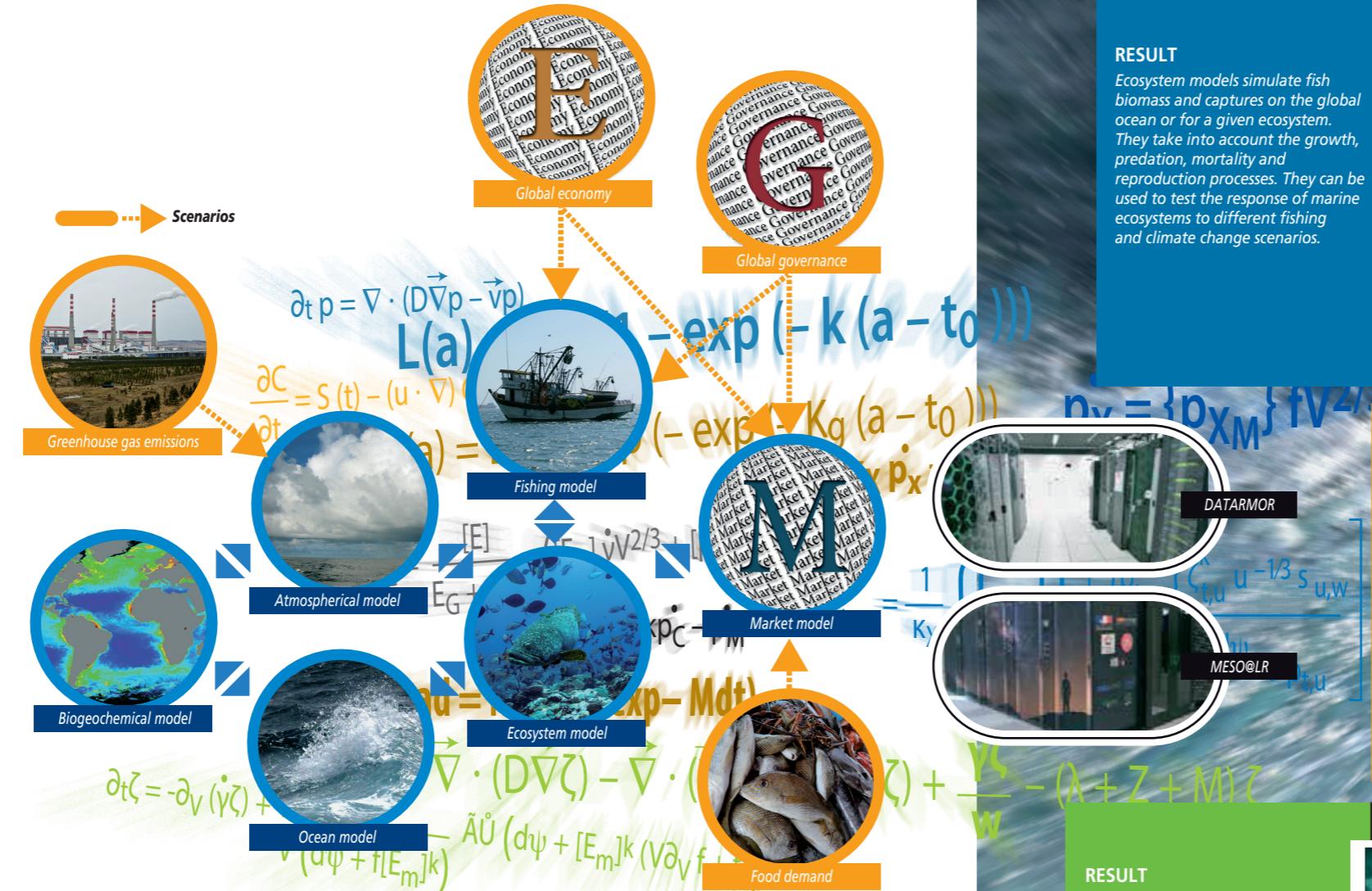
Credit photos : IRD T. Vergoz, C. Maes, H. Bataille, M. Wach, S. Andrefouet, S. Ruitton

**RÉSULTAT**  
Les modèles écosystémiques permettent de simuler les biomasses et les captures à l'échelle du globe ou pour un écosystème donné. Ils prennent en compte les processus de croissance, prédation, mortalité, reproduction. Ils peuvent être utilisés pour tester la réponse des écosystèmes à différents scénarios de pêche et de changement climatique.



IMPROVING OUR  
UNDERSTANDING OF GLOBAL  
CHANGE IMPACTS ON MARINE  
ECOSYSTEMS IS A CRITICAL  
ISSUE FOR THE PRESERVATION  
OF BIODIVERSITY AND FOR  
THE COUNTRIES THAT DEPEND  
ON THE NUMEROUS ECOSYSTEM  
SERVICES THAT THEY PROVIDE,  
SUCH AS FISHERIES AND  
AQUACULTURE. THE AIM OF THE  
SCENARIO LAB IS TO CONTRIBUTE  
TO THIS UNDERSTANDING

- Scenario Lab in practice:
- ▶ 1 Main server
  - ▶ 20 Light stations
  - ▶ 1 GPU workstation
  - ▶ Access to the Meso@LR and Datarmor HPC
  - ▶ Modular meeting rooms (30 m<sup>2</sup>, 100 m<sup>2</sup>, 80 m<sup>2</sup>)
  - ▶ 2 Tactical screens



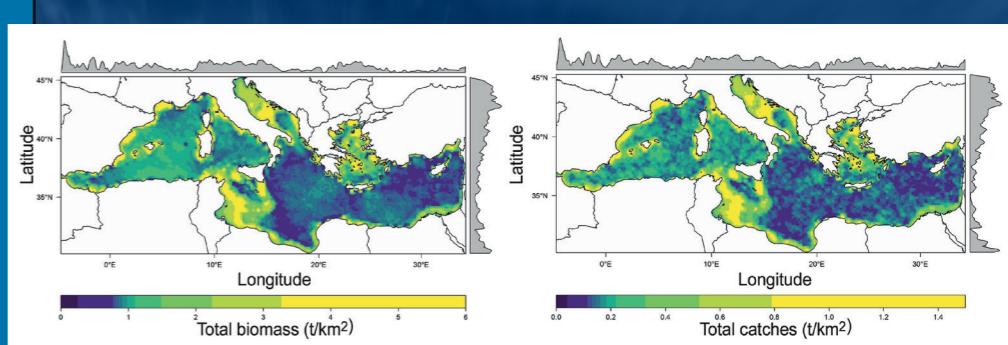
The Scenario Lab platform aims at the co-construction of ecosystemic scenarios in association with stakeholders (decision-makers, fishing industry, tourism industry). These scenarios will be deployed and analysed on high-performance computational platforms. The results will then be shared with the stakeholders, in order to find solutions that limit the impacts on the marine system. Beside, training sessions will be proposed for the different marine ecosystem models developed at UMR MARBEC:

[www.apecosm.org](http://www.apecosm.org)  
[www.ichthyop.org](http://www.ichthyop.org)  
[www.osmose-model.org](http://www.osmose-model.org)

© photos: IRD T. Vergoz, C. Maes, H. Bataille, M. Wach, S. Andrefouet, S. Ruitton

## RESULT

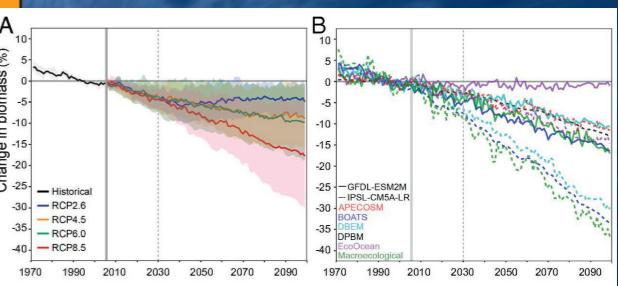
Ecosystem models simulate fish biomass and captures on the global ocean or for a given ecosystem. They take into account the growth, predation, mortality and reproduction processes. They can be used to test the response of marine ecosystems to different fishing and climate change scenarios.



Total Biomass (left) and catches (right) simulated by the Mediterranean configuration of the Osmose model (Moullé et al., 2019).

## RESULT

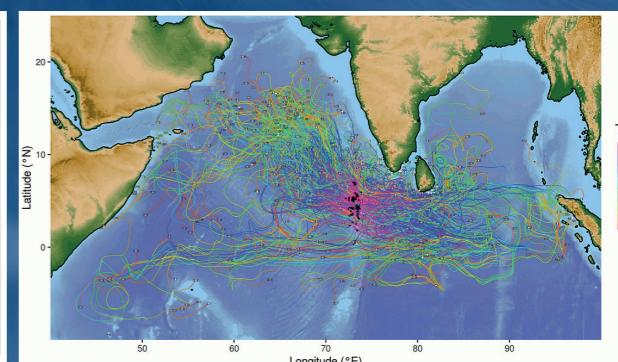
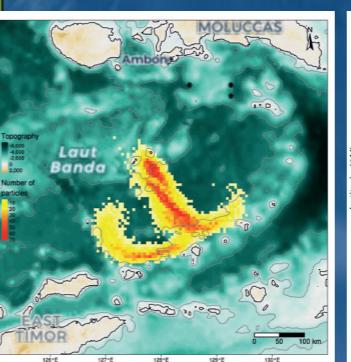
In order to assess the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems, several ecosystem models can be used in association with different climate change scenarios. It allows to assess the uncertainty related to the scenario (curves, Fig. A) and the one related to the models (shadings, Fig. A and individual curves in Fig. B).



Multi-model mean and spread of fish biomass change for different climate change scenarios (Fig. A). Individual results for the worst-case scenario RCP8.5 (Fig. B). Adapted from Lotze et al. (2019).

## RESULT

The Ichthyop Lagrangian model simulates the 3D trajectories of eggs and larvae of marine species. It takes into account the transport by the ocean currents, the diffusion, the buoyancy and the larval growth. It allows to determine where do the larvae go, and where do they come from (back-tracking). It also permits to better understand the connectivity between release and recruitment zones.



(A) Density (Fig. A) and trajectories (Fig. B) obtained with the Ichthyop Lagrangian model.