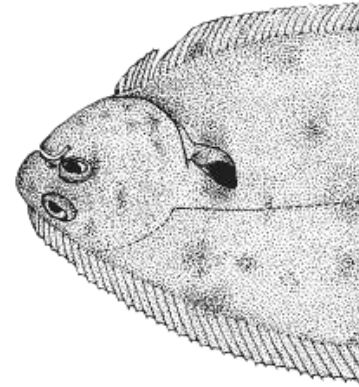


# Patterns of reproductive investment: a case study of common sole (*Solea solea*) in the North East Atlantic



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Tuan Anh Bui<sup>1,2</sup>, Marleen De Troch<sup>1</sup>, Jan Jaap Poos<sup>3</sup>, Karen Bekaert<sup>2</sup>,  
Klaas Sys<sup>2</sup>, Laura Lemey<sup>2</sup>, Jochen Depestele<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ghent University

<sup>2</sup>Flanders Research Institute for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (ILVO)

<sup>3</sup>Wageningen University and Research (WUR)

# Introduction

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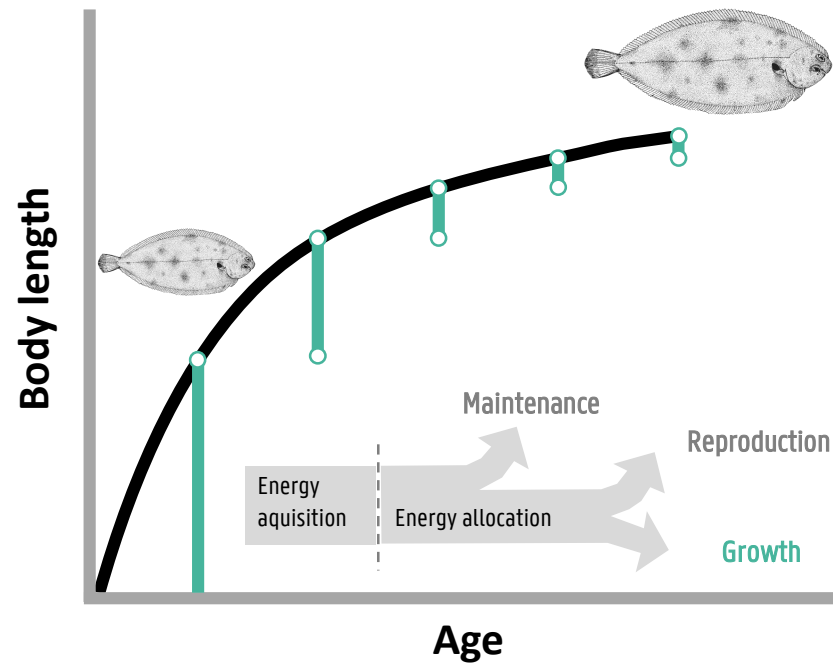
Otolith increments in common sole (*Solea solea*) reveal fish growth plasticity to temperature

Tuan Anh Bui<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Marleen De Troch<sup>a</sup>, Jan Jaap Poos<sup>c,d</sup>, Adriaan Rijnsdorp<sup>d</sup>, Bruno Ernande<sup>e</sup>, Karen Bekaert<sup>b</sup>, Kélig Mahé<sup>f</sup>, Kelly Díaz<sup>a</sup>, Jochen Depestele<sup>b</sup>

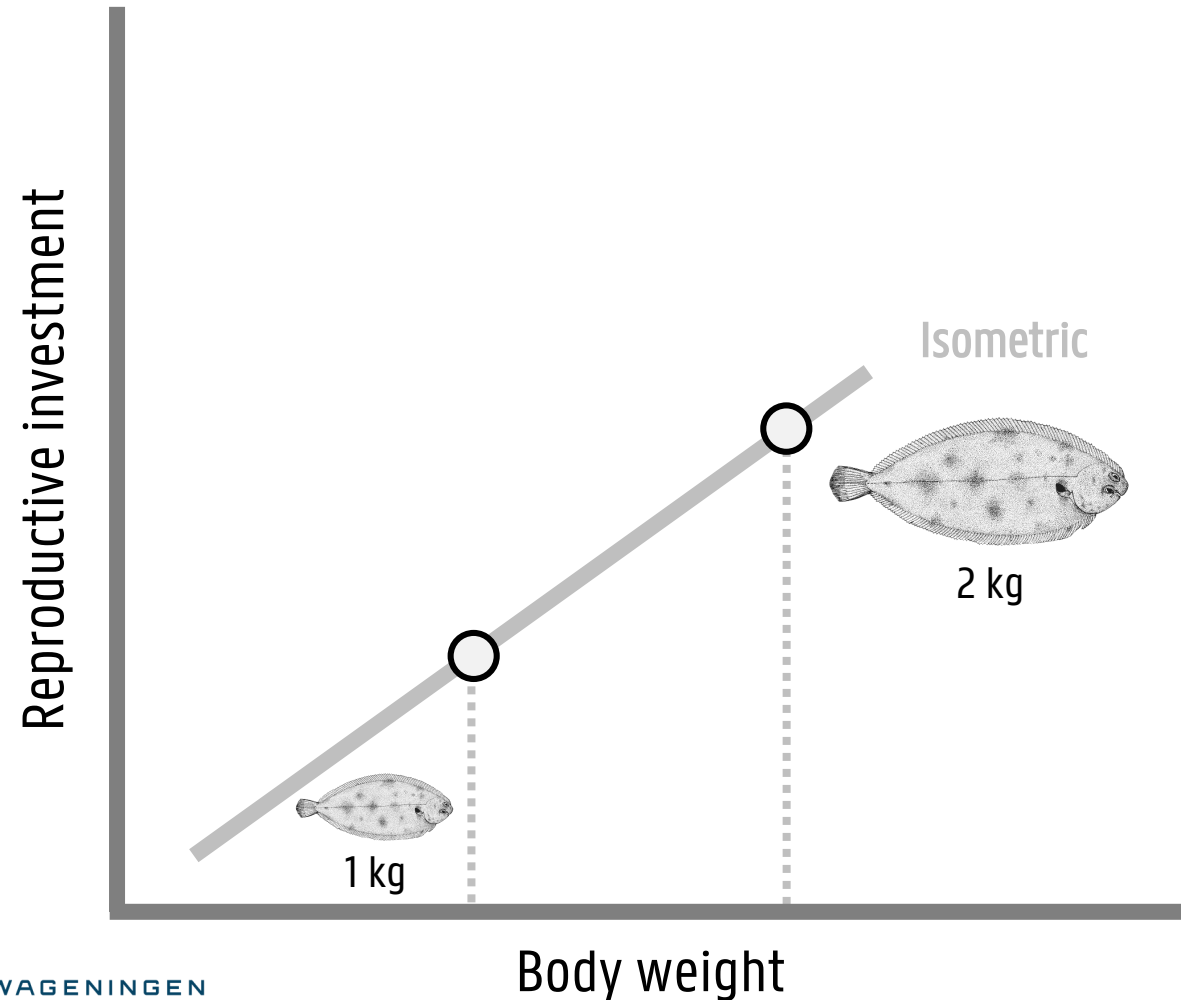
# Introduction

Otolith increments in common sole (*Solea solea*) reveal fish growth plasticity to temperature

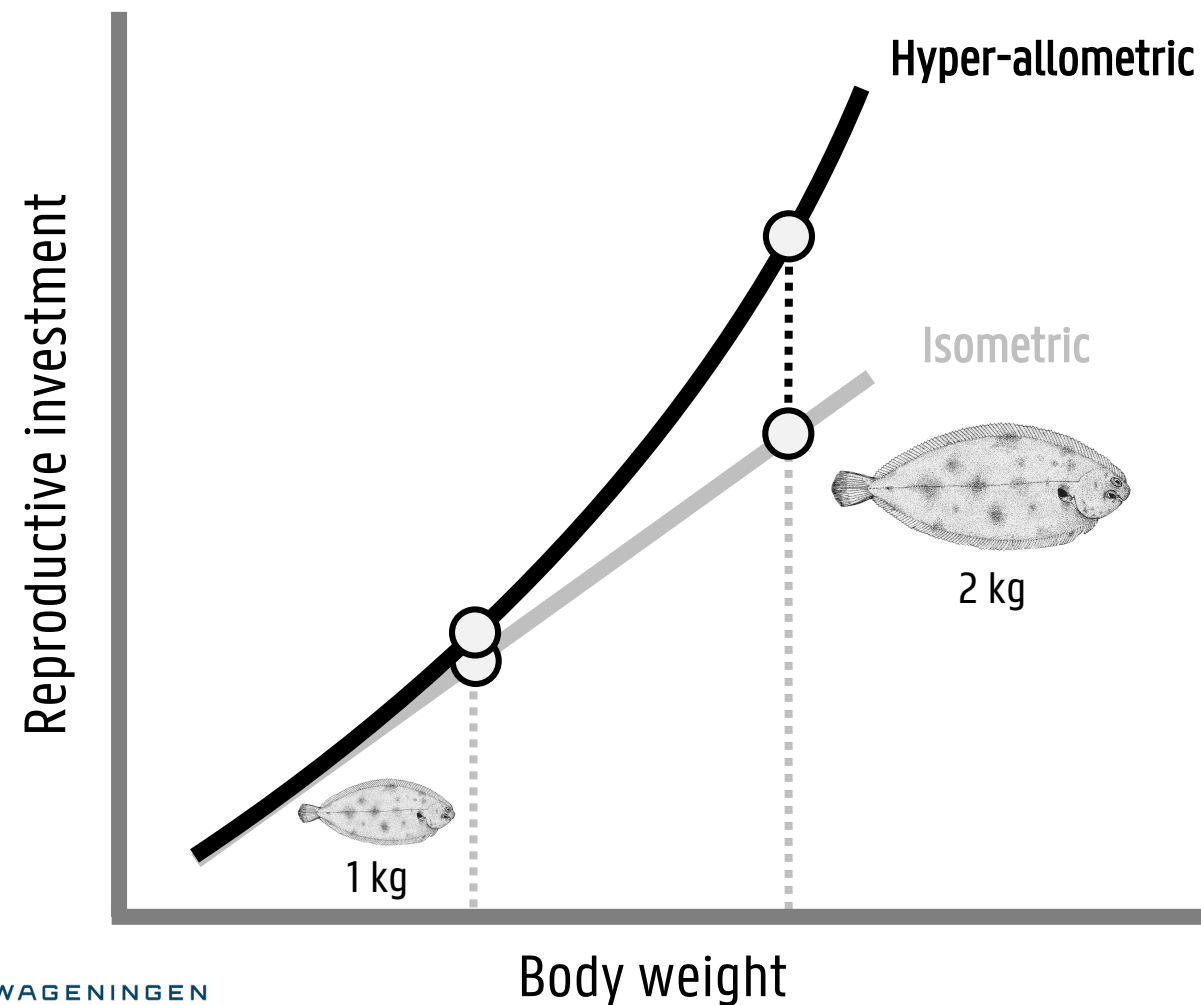
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# Q1. How reproductive investment scales with body size? \_\_\_\_\_



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# Q1 | Methods

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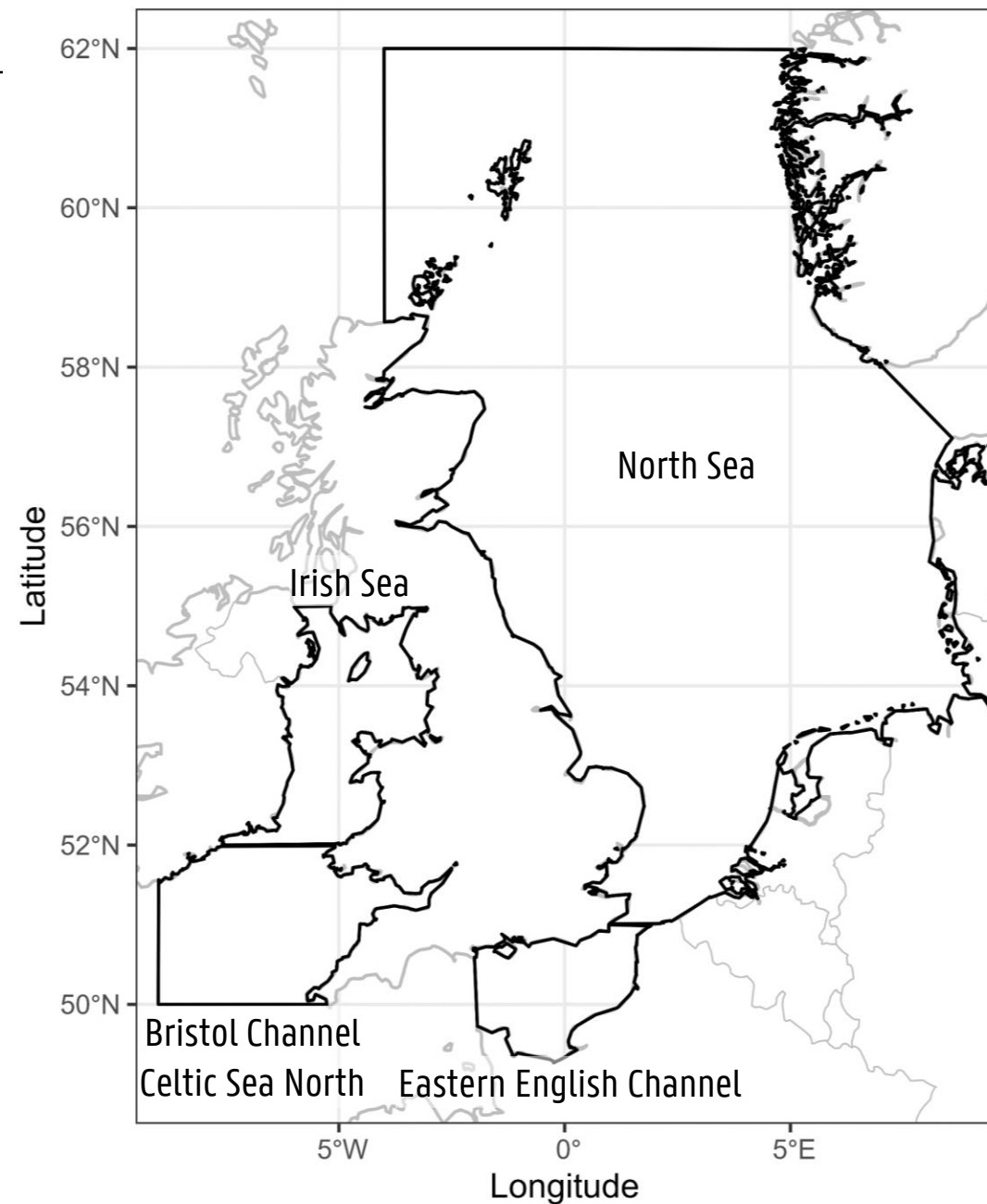
Gonad weight as a proxy of reproductive investment

- Female

# Q1 | Methods

Gonad weight as a proxy of reproductive investment

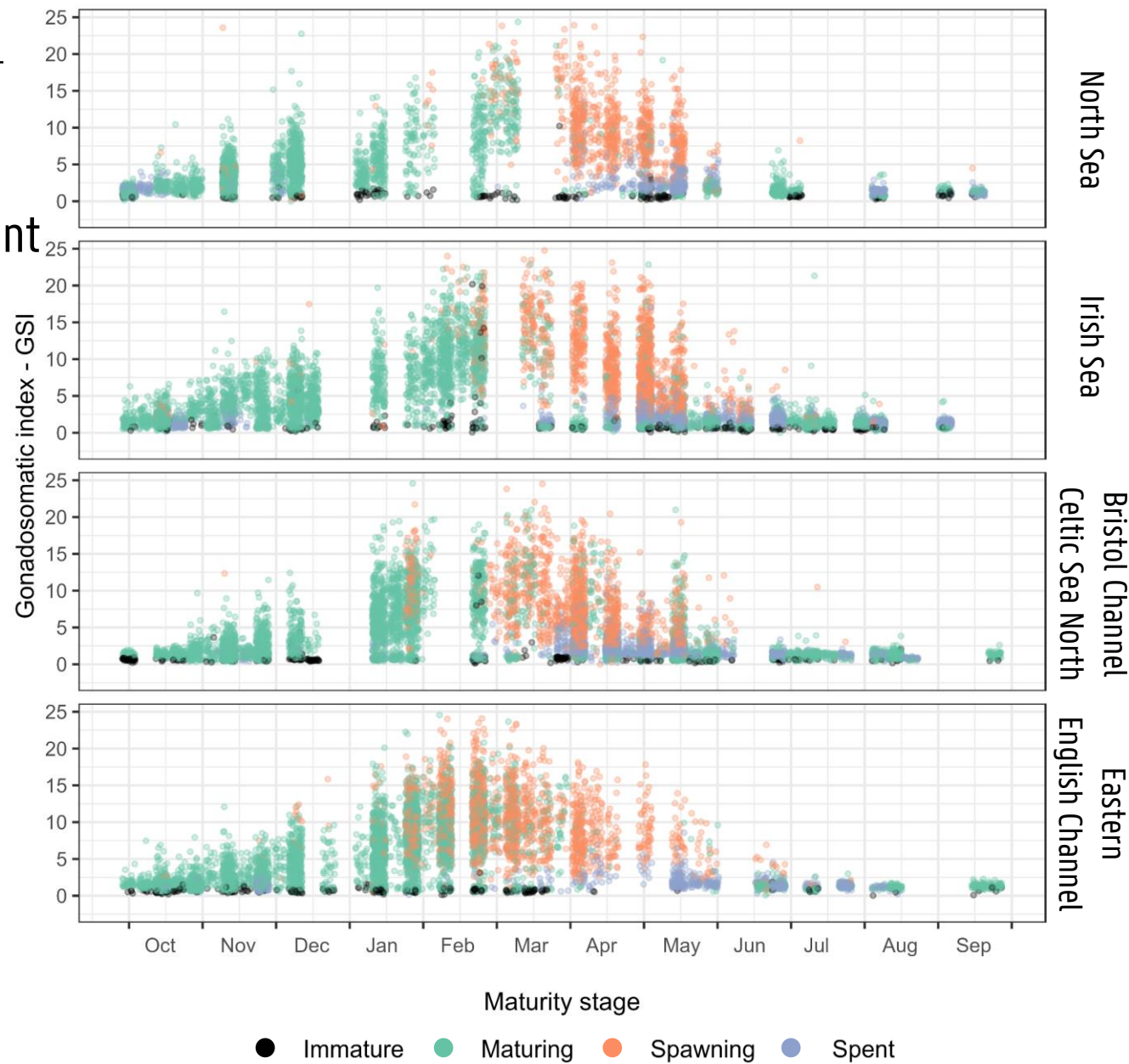
- Female
- 4 populations



# Q1 | Methods

Gonad weight as a proxy of reproductive investment

- Female
- 4 populations
- Maturity stage: Maturing, Spawning

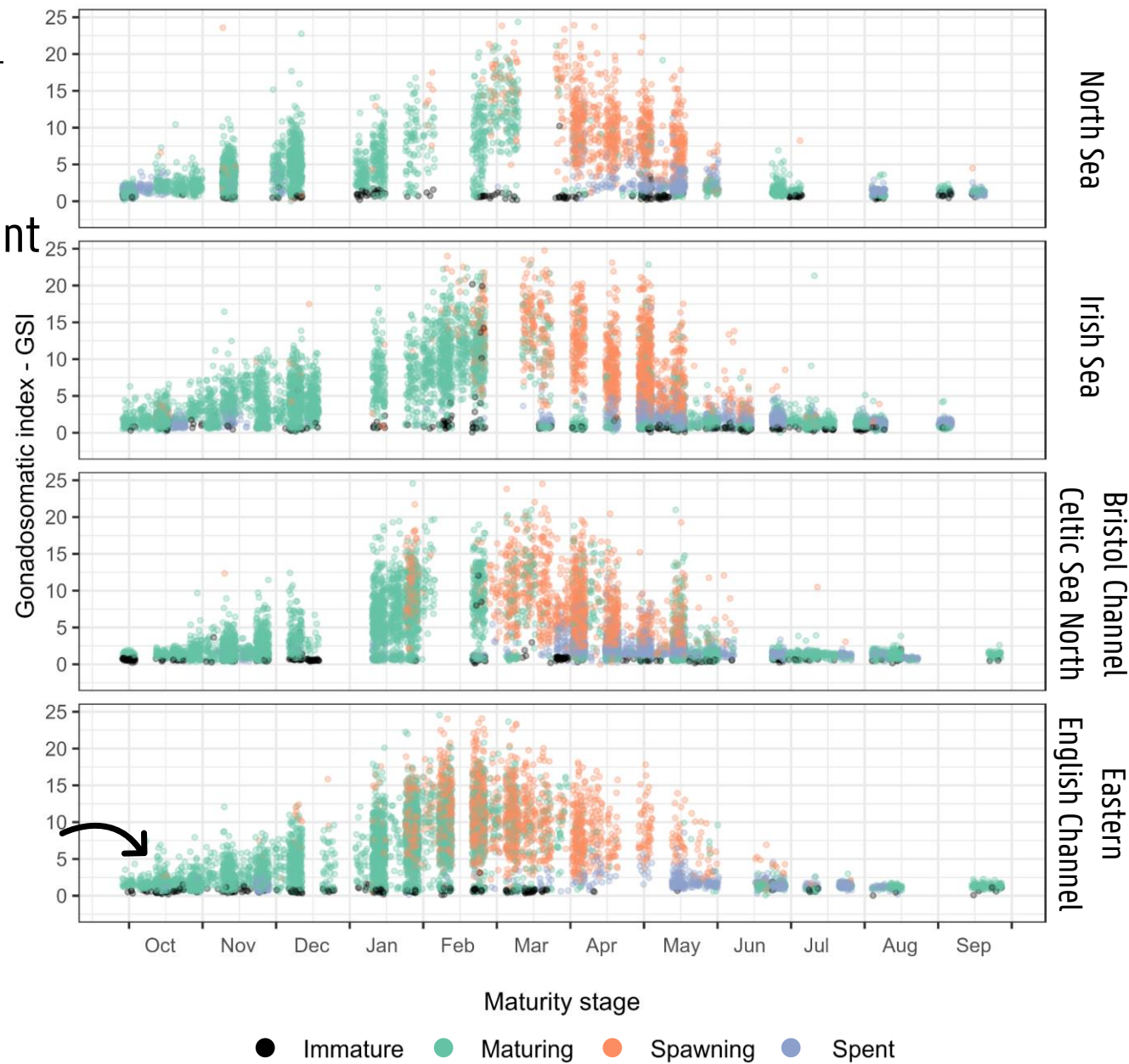




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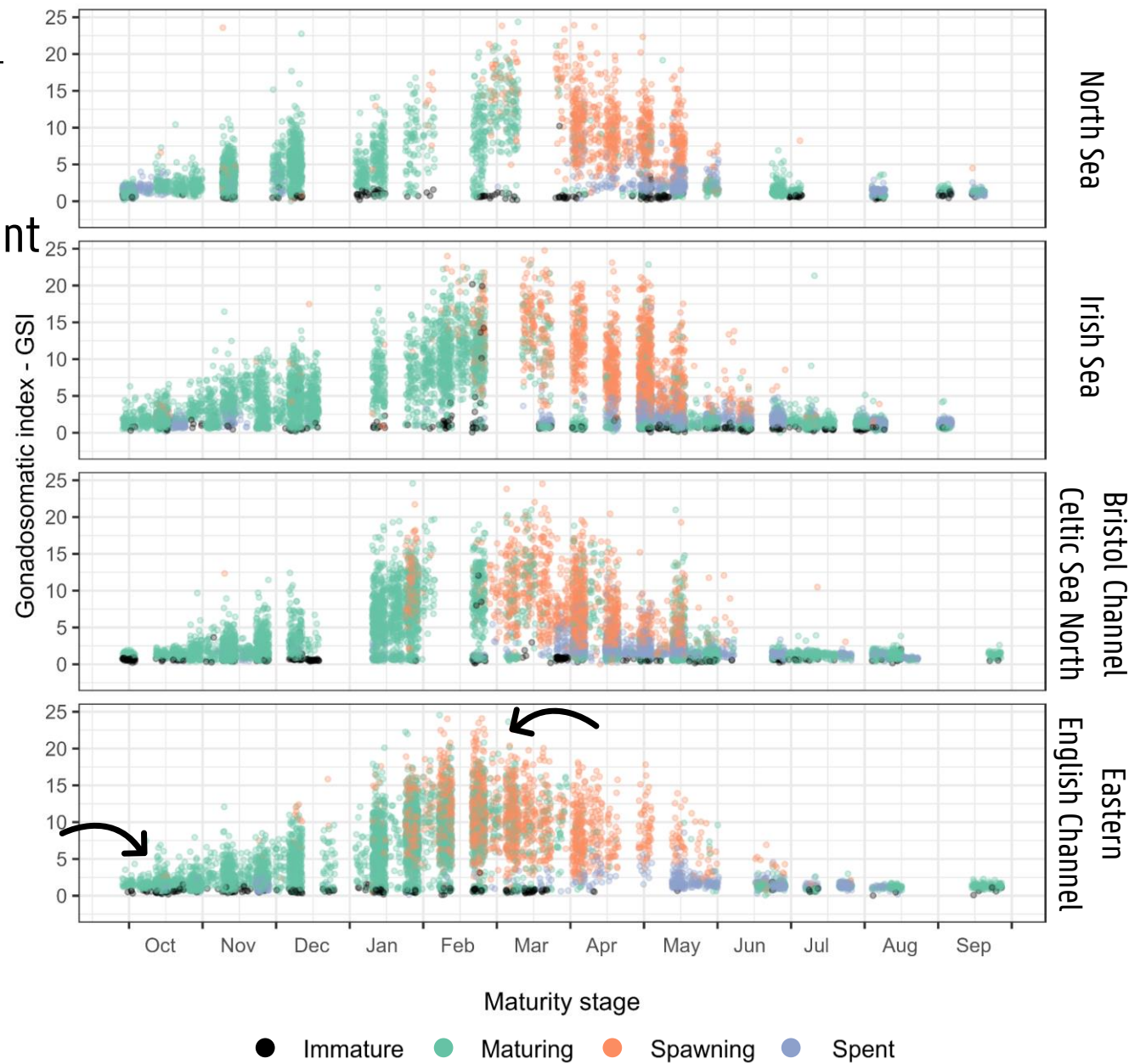
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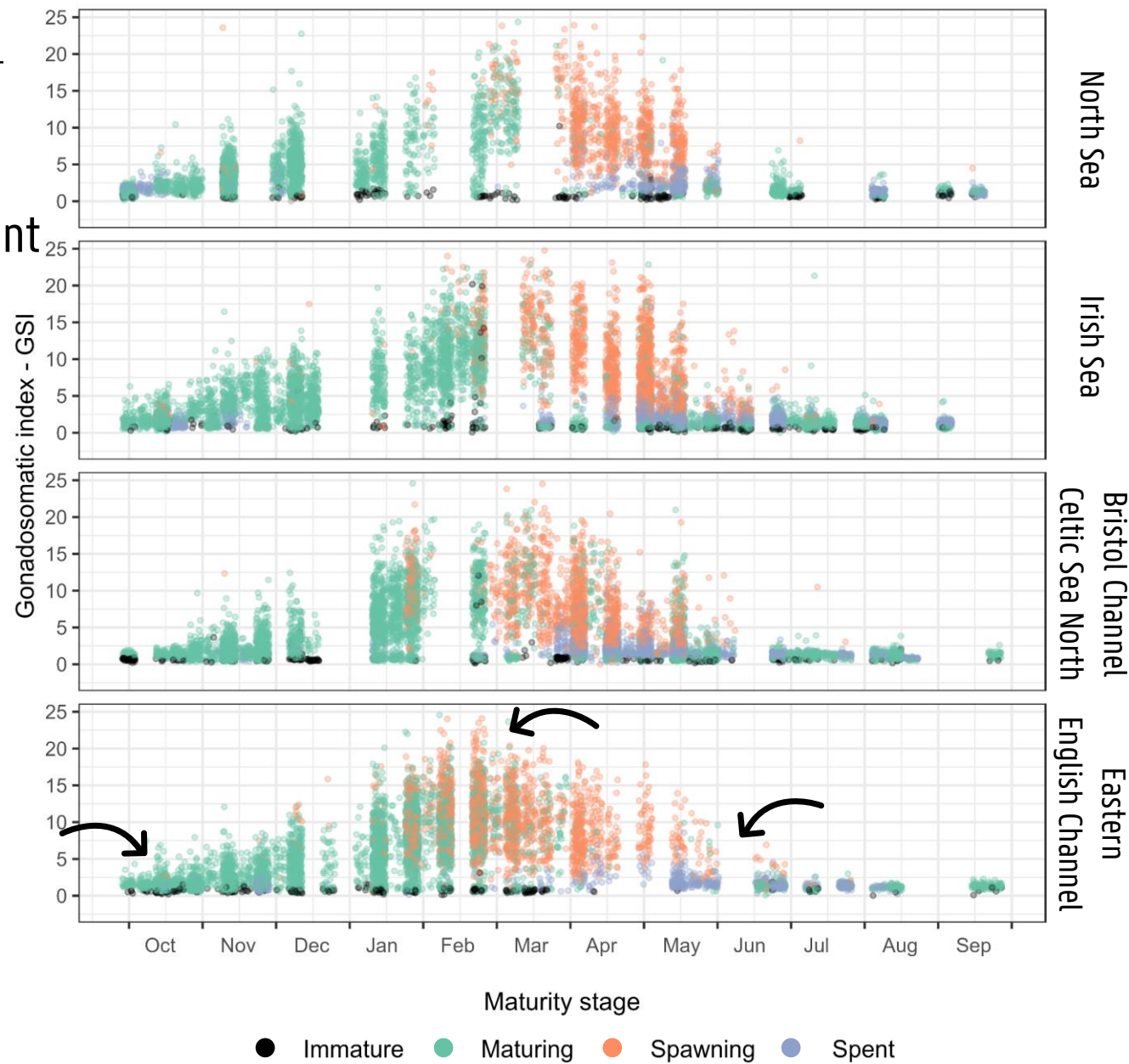
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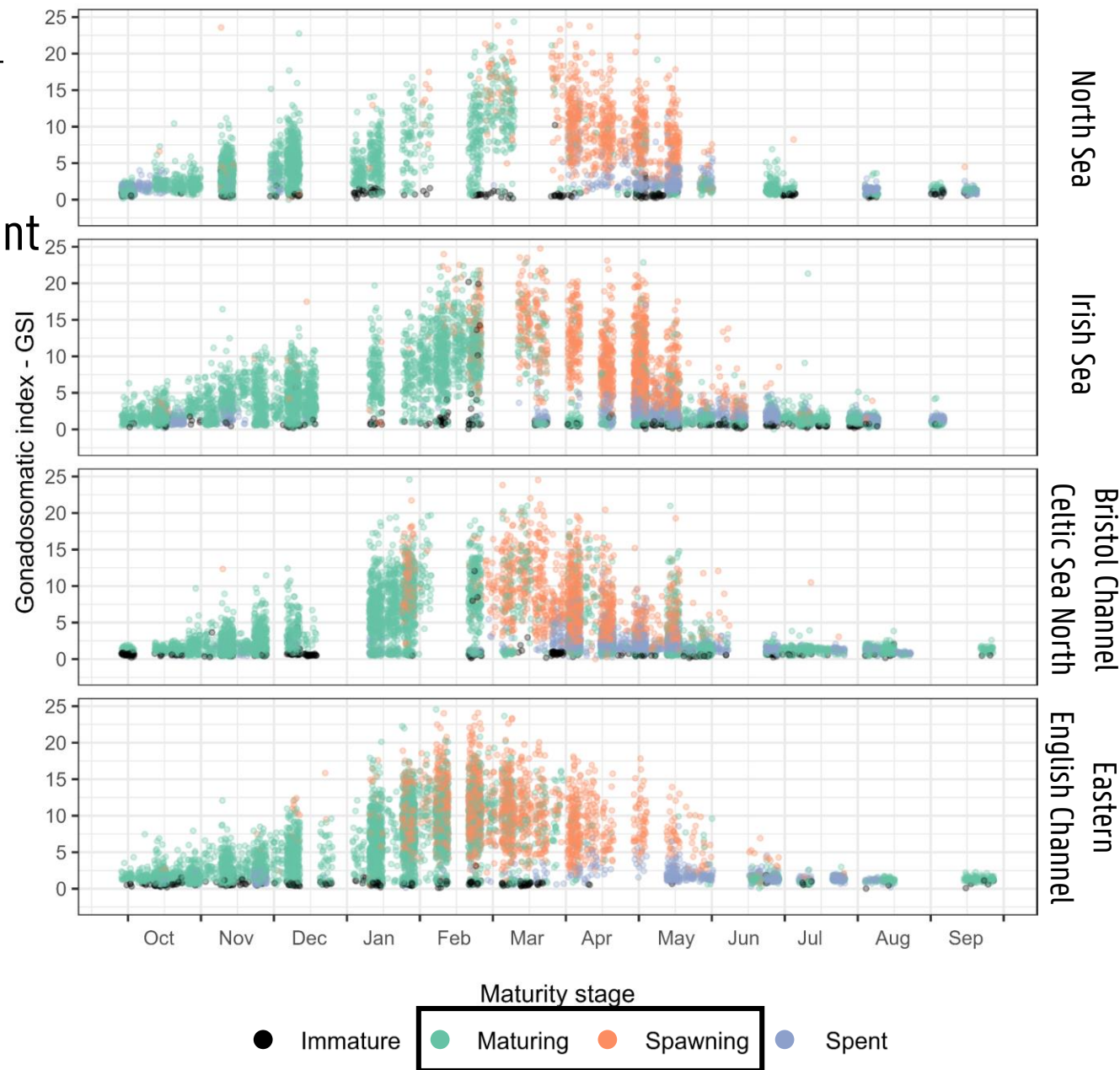




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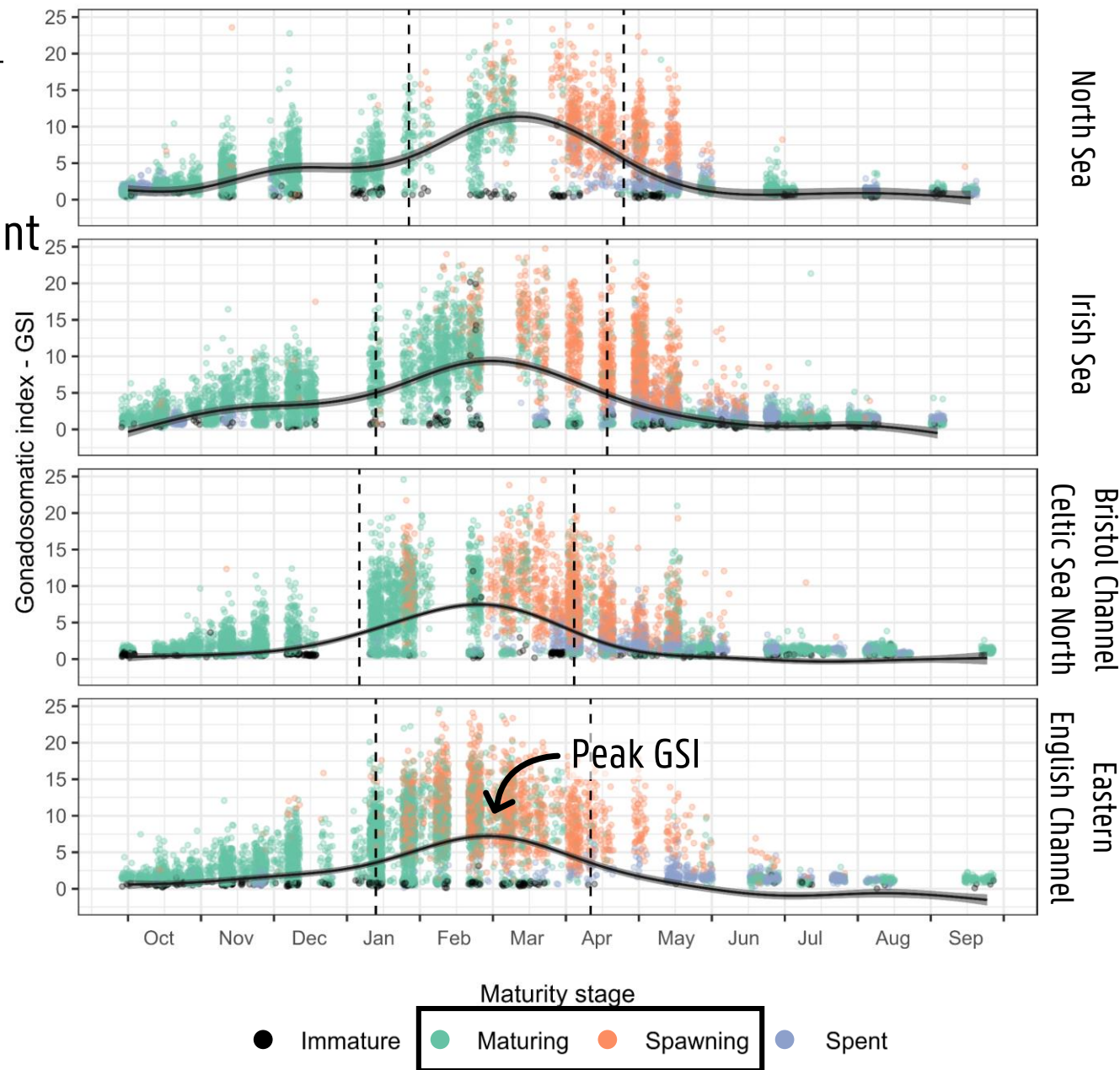
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Gonad weight as a proxy of reproductive investment

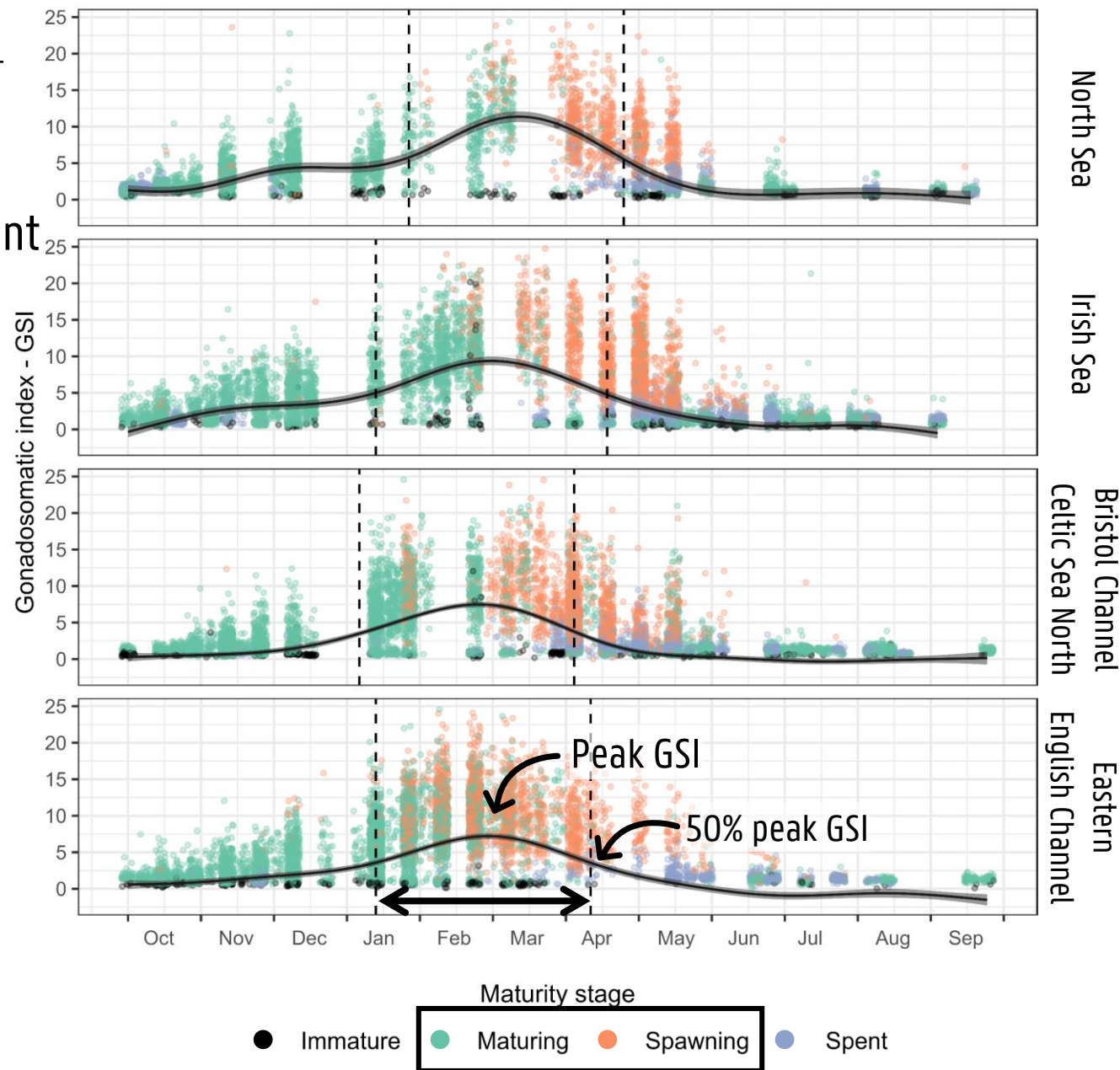
- Female
- 4 populations
- Maturity stage: Maturing, Spawning
- Period: average GSI  $\geq$  50% peak GSI



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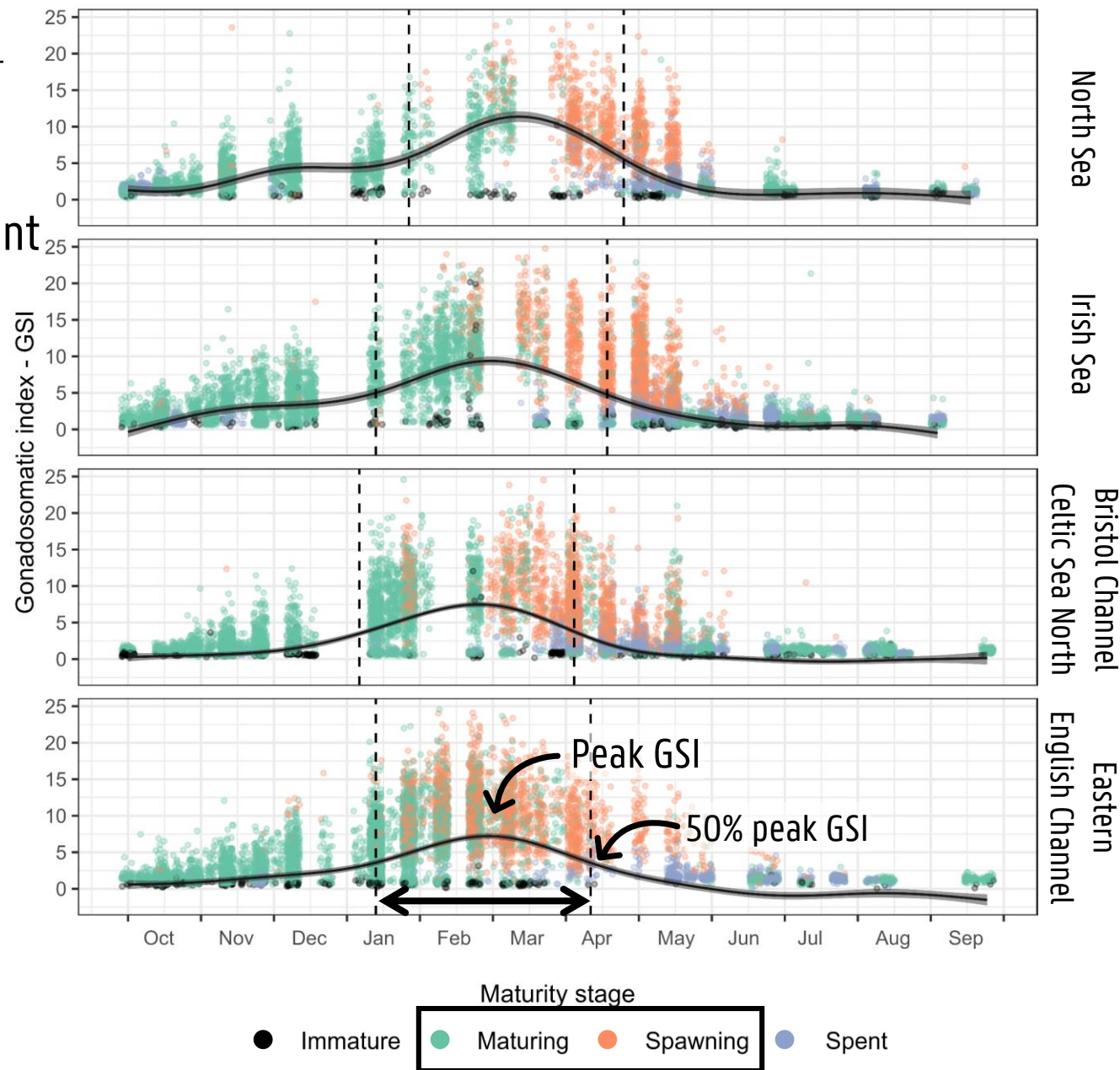


# Q1 | Methods

Gonad weight as a proxy of reproductive investment

- Female
- 4 populations
- Maturity stage: Maturing, Spawning
- Period: average GSI  $\geq$  50% peak GSI


Final dataset: 7906 observations (2004-2022)



## Reproductive investment scaling

$$W_{gonad} = aW_{body}^{\beta}$$

$\beta = 1$  isometric scaling  
 $\beta > 1$  hyper-allometric scaling






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$$\ln(W_{gonad}) \sim \ln(a) + \beta * \ln(W_{body}) + \beta_c * \ln(c) + \beta_m * m + a_w + a_y + \varepsilon$$

Body condition

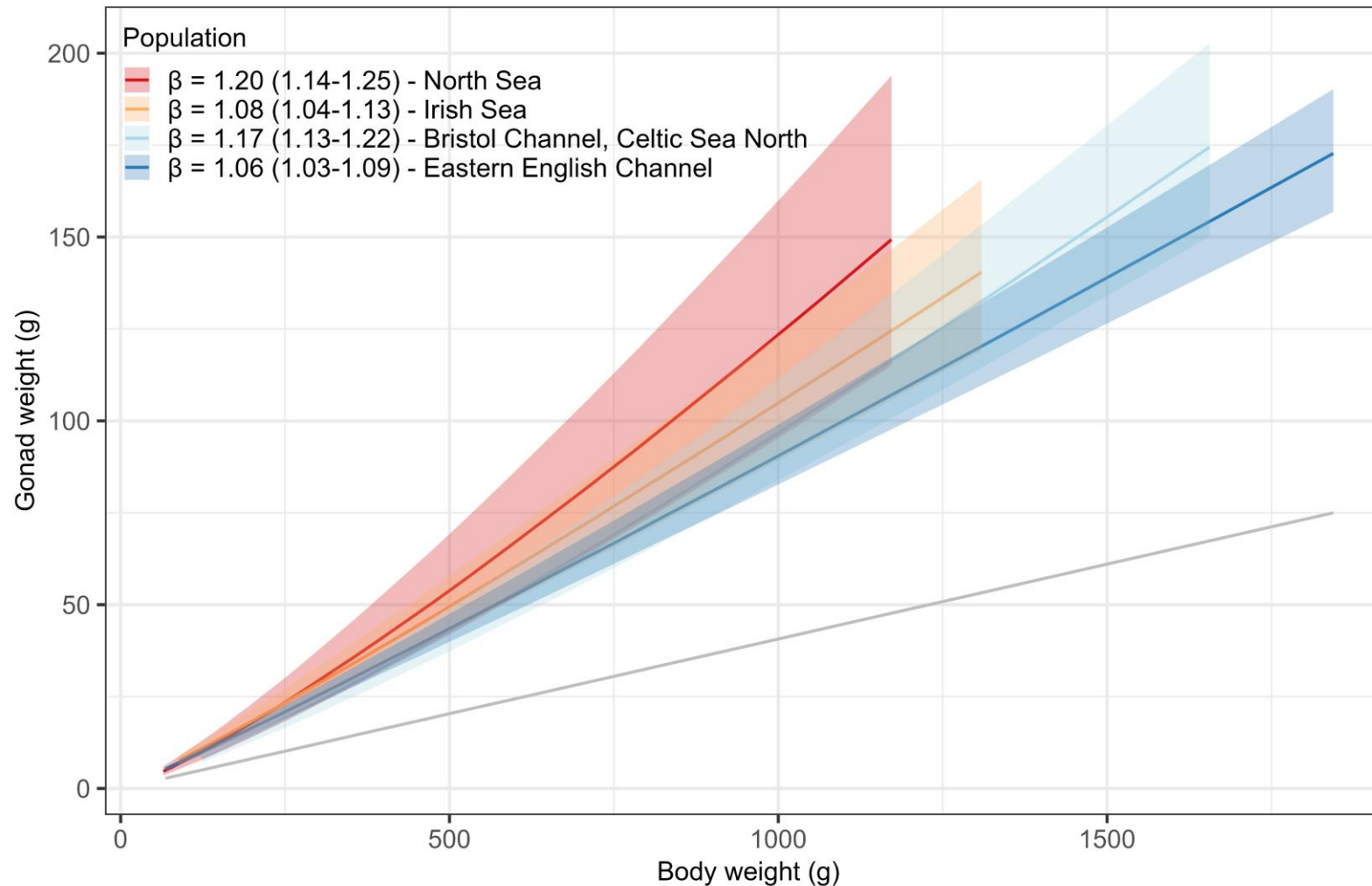
Week

Maturity stage

Year

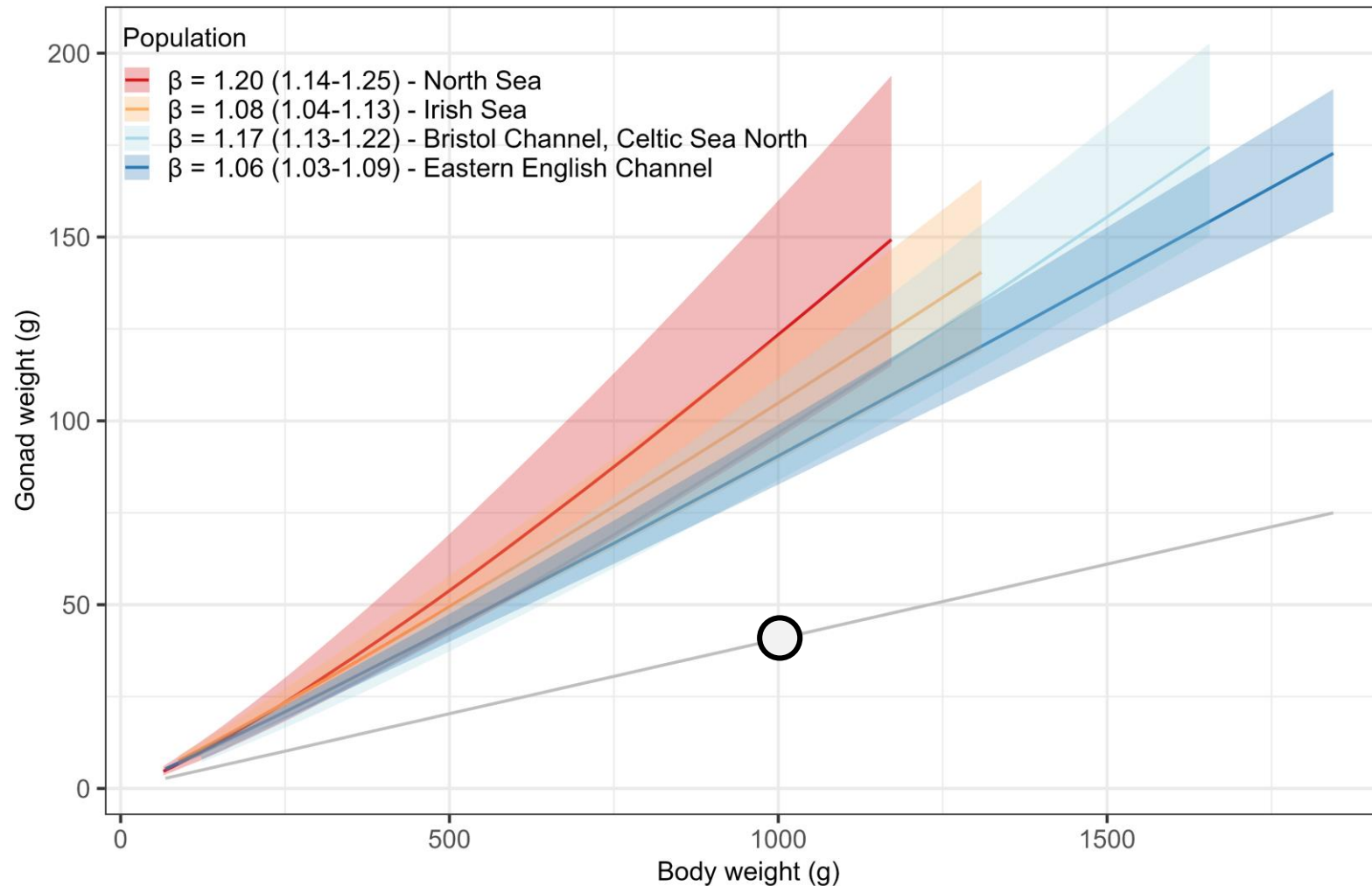
# Q1 | Results and Discussion

Reproductive investment scales **hyper-allometrically** with body size



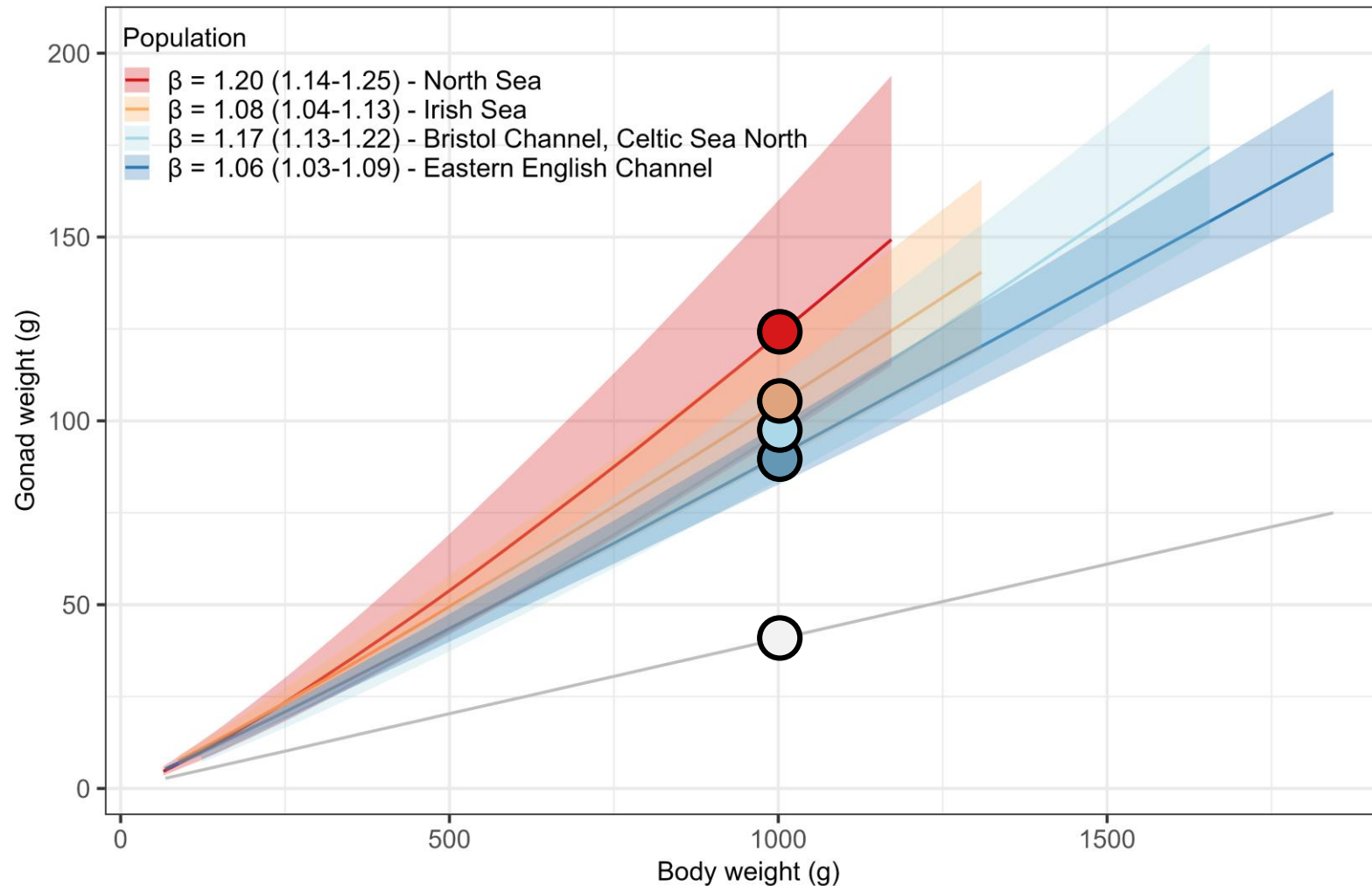
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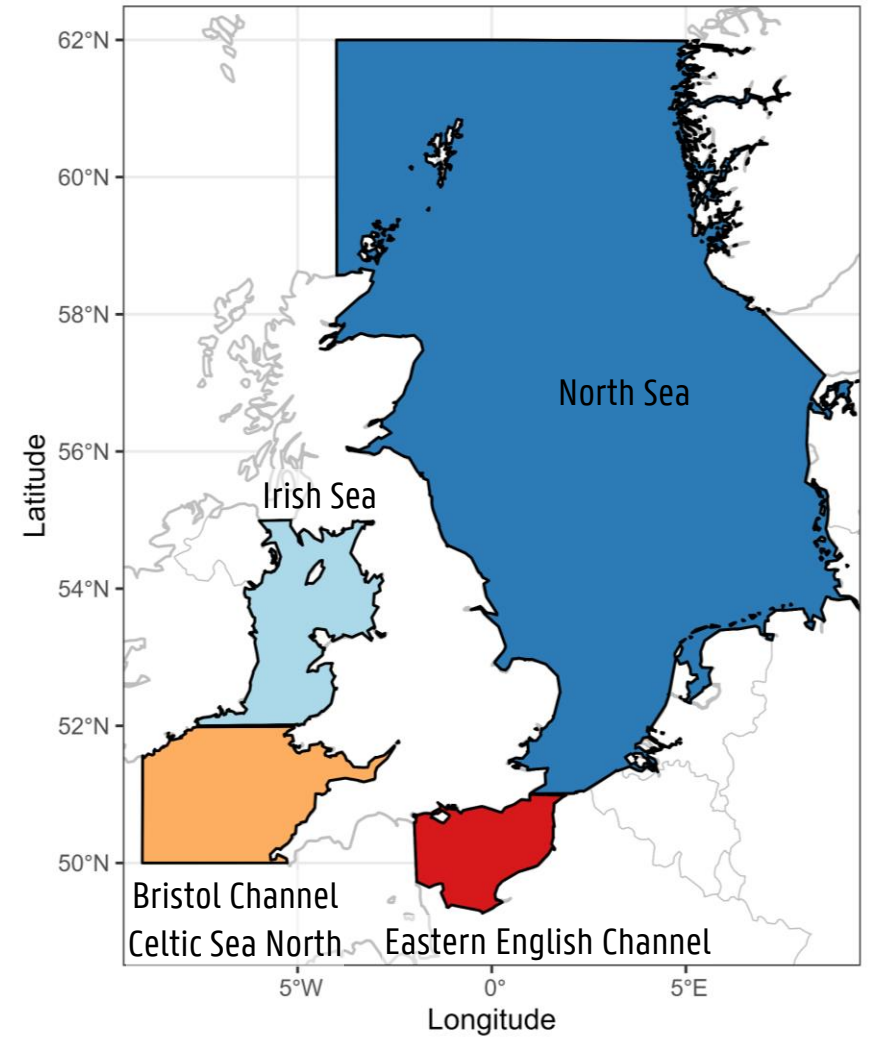
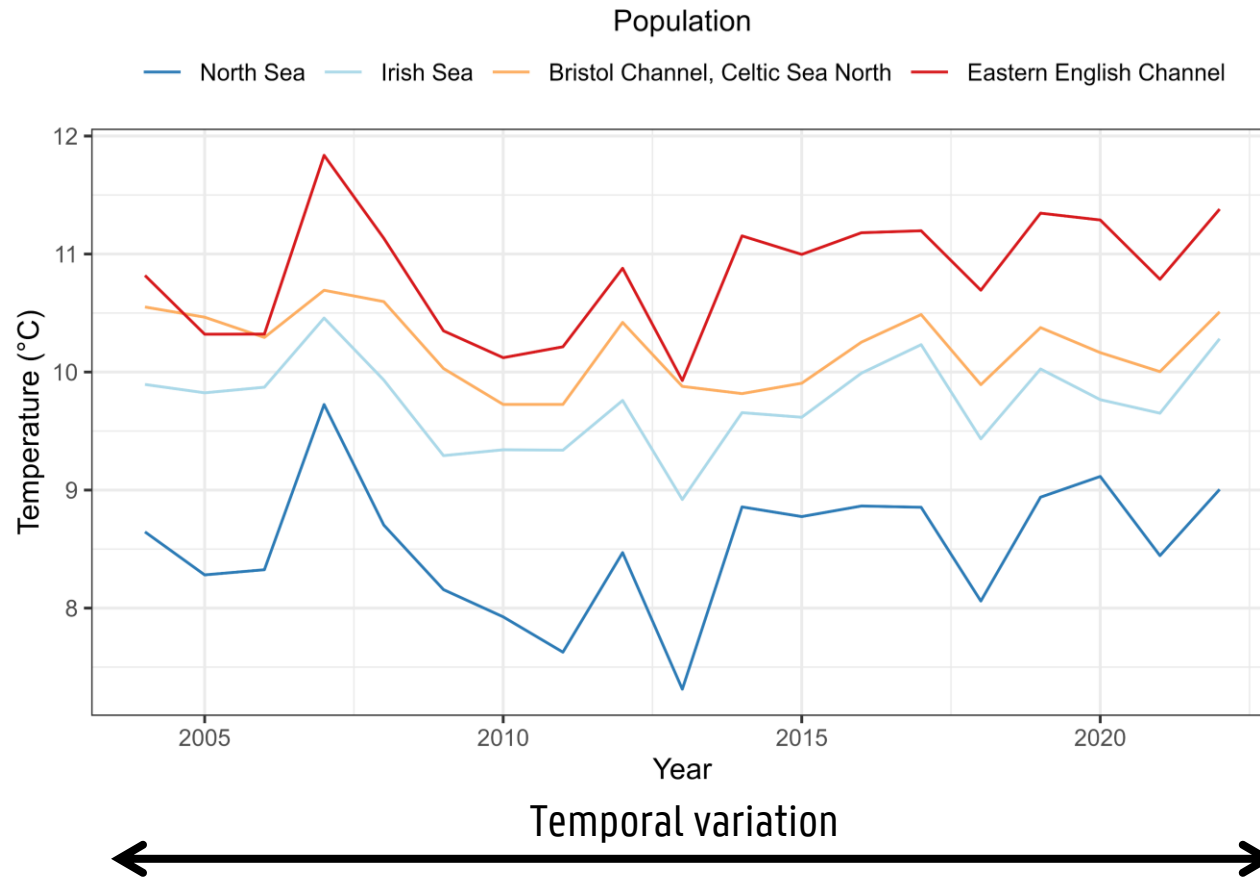
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## Management implication

Not account for hyper-allometric reproductive investment -> over-estimation of stock reproductive potential?

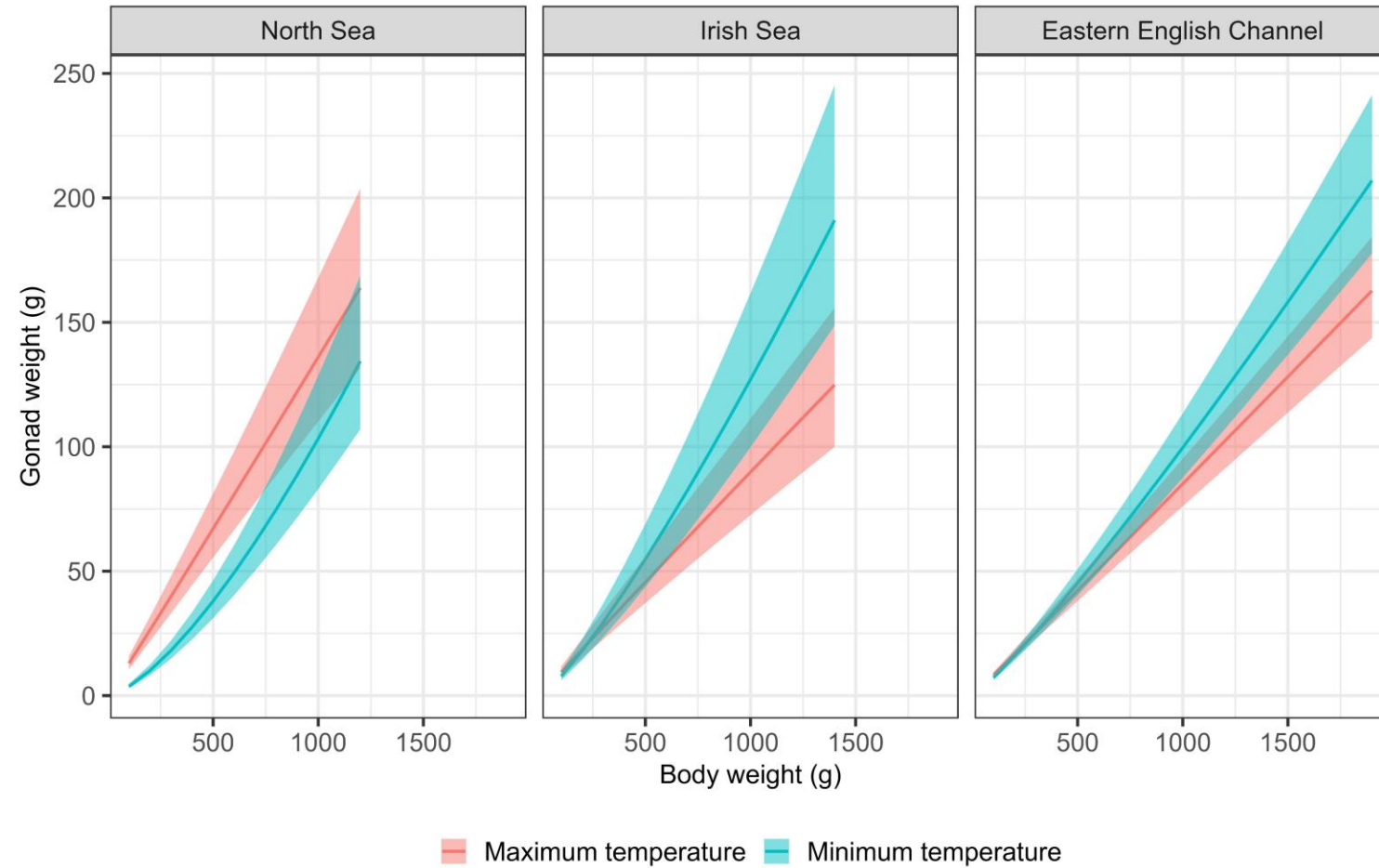
- Limited (< 10%)      Andersen et al. (2019)
- Significant (3-78%)      Marshall et al. (2021)

## Q2: How temperature affects reproductive investment?



## Q2 | Results and Discussion (preliminary)

### Temporal temperature variation



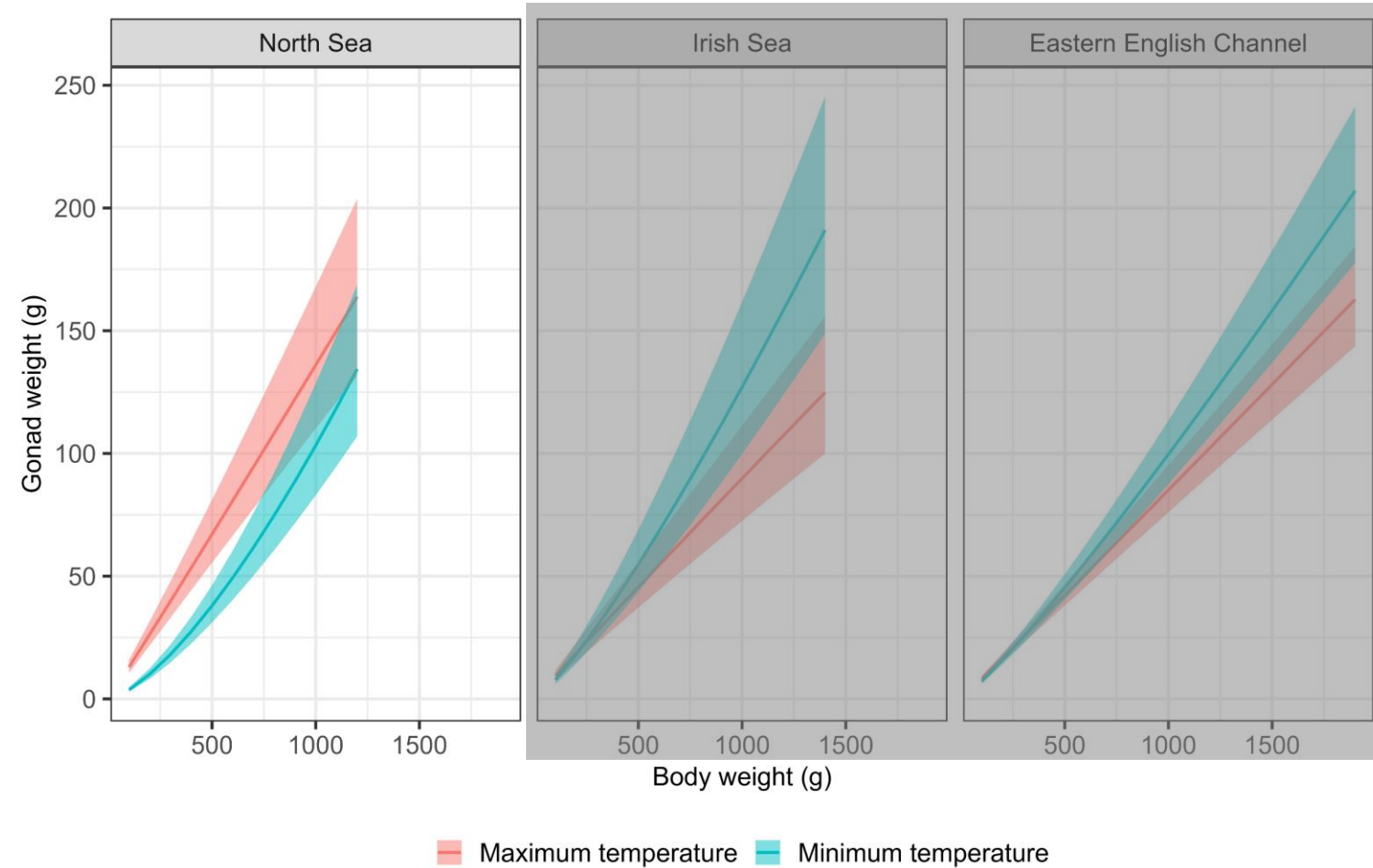


## Q2 | Results and Discussion (preliminary)

### Temporal temperature variation

#### North Sea

- ↑ food availability
- ↑ reproductive hormones synthesis
- growth-reproduction trade-offs

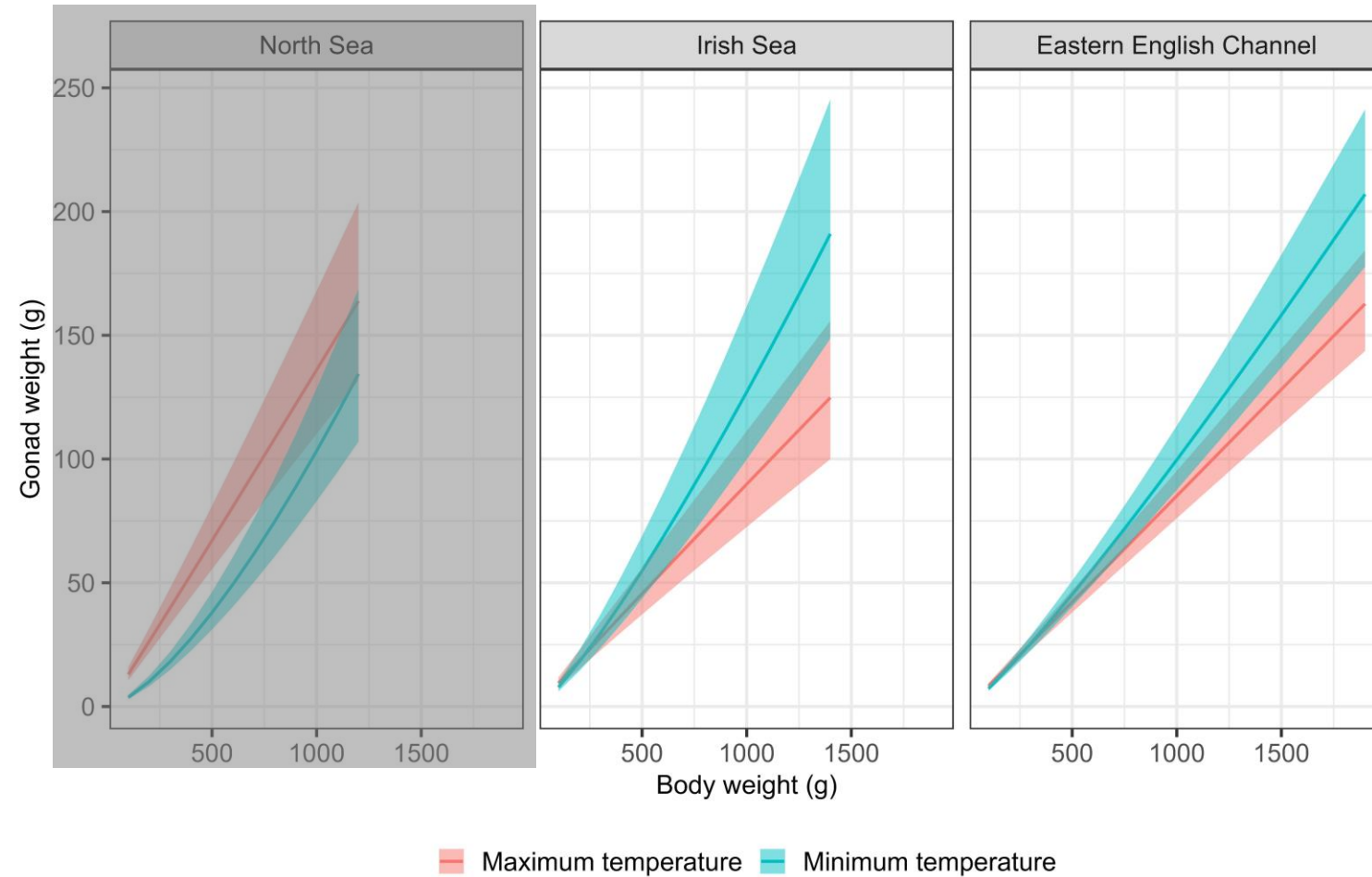


## Q2 | Results and Discussion (preliminary)

### Temporal temperature variation

Irish Sea, Eastern English Channel

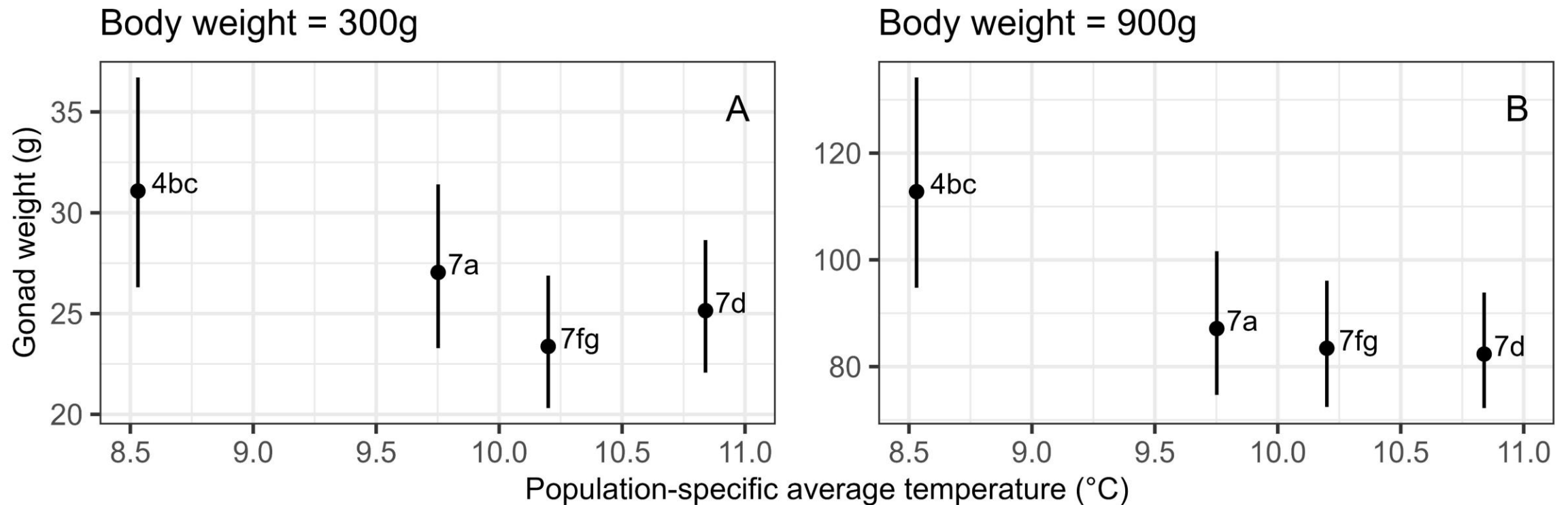
- ↓ reproductive hormones synthesis



## Q2 | Results and Discussion (preliminary)

### Spatial temperature variation

- Higher size-specific reproductive investment in North Sea population (4bc)
- No clear trend related to spatial temperature variation



# Conclusion

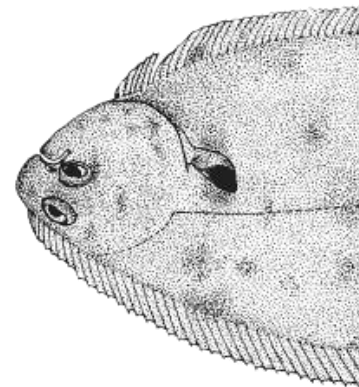
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- Q1: Sole's reproductive investment scales **hyper-allometrically** with body size
- Q2: Temporal temperature variation **affects** size-specific reproductive investment

# Future study

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- Implication of hyper-allometric reproduction for stock reproductive potential



# Thank you for your attention

Thanks to my supervisors: Marleen De Troch (UGent), Jan Jaap Poos (WUR), Jochen Depestele (ILVO)

Thanks to my ILVO colleagues: Karen Bekaert, Klaas Sys, Laura Lemey



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