

### Potential future sources

# of raw material:

Whats new?



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#### A potential major new resource for utilization



Xabier Irigoien et al, 2014 NATURE Communications. Large mesopelagic fishes biomass and high trophic efficiency in the open ocean

\_ recent acoustic observations suggest a biomass of circa 10 BILLION metric tonnes





## **Mesopelagic Fish Globally**



**Fig. 3** World map of possible global distribution of myctophids species (marked as numbers) based on literature survey—Refer Table 1 for serial numbers against each species (Created using Adobe Illustrator)

#### Catul et al Rev Fish Biol Fisheries (2011)

#### Mesopelagics: Hard to catch but.....





FIGURE 1 Representative sample of mesopelagic fish including Maurolicus muelleri, Sergestes arcticus, and Benthosema glaciale and plankton e.g., Meganyctiphanes norvegica in the deep scatter layers of the Irminger Sea in November 2013.

# What a catch looks like

St. John et al 2016

#### Blue Growth from Mesopelagics Nutrition for Humans





# **Fish Meal Prices**



Data from FAO and IFFO

### Mesopelagic Fish Biomass = circa 10 billion metric tonnes Human population = 7.5 billion

Or circa 1.3 metric tonnes of mesopelagic fish biomass per human on the planet.

- Fish meal conversion factors of Naylor et al. (2009; i.e., raw material input: aquaculture circa 25% conversion efficiency
- Global aquaculture production = 67 million tons (FAO, 2014)
  - Requires circa 2.7 percent of global estimate of mesopelagic fish biomass
- Assume that 50% of the existing biomass (5 billion tons) goes to aquaculture
  - 5 billion tons of mesopelagic biomass = 1.25 billion tons of food for humans
  - Human population circa 7.5 billion = 4.6 kg of fish biomass per person per day
  - St. John et al 2016 Frontiers in Marine Science

#### Blue Growth: Pharmaceuticals from the Mesopelagic

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FROM THE MARCH 1999 ISSUE

# **Drugs From the Sea**

There's only one place left to find the next wave of supermedicines. Fortunately, it's where we should have been looking all along The marine environment has a vast array of functional chemicals and polymers...



## Other services are affected

- Regional studies have shown as much as 70% of the near the bottom organic carbon in deep oceans is a result of transport by mesopelagic species (Hudson et al., 2014).
- There is a major lack of knowledge of the global composition and distribution of mesopelagic diversity with up to a million undescribed species predicted
- The mesopelagic community supports pelagic species such as tunas, sharks, whales, swordfish as well as seabirds

# **Caution Caution Caution**

# Some Blue Knowledge Gaps to fill

To sustainably exploit the mesopelagic community we need knowledge on

(i) Population vital rates (e.g., recruitment, natural mortality and the effects of abiotic and biotic stressors on growth and survival) as the basis for determining population dynamics
★ ★★ Known Unknown

(ii) Stock assessments for management of the stocks. Known Unknown Some Blue Knowledge Gaps to fill (continued)

(iii) The role of climate change on stocks. Known Unknowns

(iv) The role of the community in the food web, and their influence on other fisheries and ecotourism. **Known Unknowns** 

(v) The role of individual species and the community on climate regulation . Known Unknowns

AND THE UNKNOWN UNKNOWNS ????



#### Marine Stewardship Council Certified sustainable seafood

MSC

**Fisheries** 

Standard

Many of the previous points are necessary /critical for gaining certification!!!

**Principle 1** Sustainable fish stocks Fisheries must operate in a way that allows fishing to continue indefinitely, without over exploiting the resources. Harvest Strategy Outcome (Management) PI 1.1.1: Stock Status PI 1.2.1: Harvest Strategy PI 1.2.2: Harvest Control PI 1.1.2: Stock Rebuilding Rules & Tools PI 1.2.3: Information/ Monitoring **Principle 2** PI 1.2.4: Assessment of Stock Status Minimising environmental impacts Fishing operations need to be managed to maintain the structure, productivity, function and diversity of the ecosystem upon which the fishery depends, including other species and habitats. ETP Species Habitats Primary Species Secondary Species Ecosystem PI 2.4.1: 0 PI 2.1.1: Outcome (O) PI 2.2.1:0 PI 2.3.1: 0 PI 2.5.1: 0 PI 2.3.2: M PI 2.4.2: M PI 2.1.2: Management (M) PI 2.2.2: M PI 2.5.2: M PI 2.1.3: Information (I) PI2.2.3:1 PI 2.3.3:1 PI 2.4.3:1 PI 2.5.3:1 **Principle 3** Effective management All fisheries need to meet all local, national and international laws and have an effective management system in place. **Fishery Specific** Governance and Policy Management System PI 3.1.1: PI 3.2.1: Legal and/or Customary Fishery Specific Objectives Framework PI 3.2.2: PI 3.1.2: Decision Making Processes Consultation, Roles & Responsibilities PI 3.2.3: **Compliance & Enforcement** PI 3.1.3: Long Term Objectives PI 3.2.4: Monitoring & Management Performance Evaluation

# Thanks for your attention!



#### **Questions always welcome!!!!**