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No more reason for ignoring gelatinous zooplankton in ecosystem assessment and marine management: Concrete cost-effective methodology during routine fishery trawl surveys

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Abstract :

Gelatinous zooplankton, including cnidarians, ctenophores, and tunicates (appendicularians, pyrosomes, salps and doliolids), are often overlooked by scientific studies, ecosystem assessments and at a management level. Despite the important economic consequences that they can have on human activities and on the marine foodweb, arguments often related to the costs of monitoring or their coordination, or simply negligence, have resulted in the absence of relevant monitoring programs. A cost-effective protocol has been applied on trawling from existing fishery surveys conducted by national laboratories in England and France. The testing phase has successfully demonstrated the adequacy of such a tool to sample macro- and mega-zooplankton gelatinous organisms in a cost-effective way. This success has led to the acceptance of this protocol into the French implementation of the EU's Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). Here, a protocol which can be applied to any trawl-based fishery survey and in any new large-scale monitoring program is provided. As an ecosystem approach to marine management is currently adopted, exemplified by the MSFD in Europe, gelatinous zooplankton should be monitored correctly to prevent a knowledge gap and bias to ecosystem assessments in future.

Highlights

► There is a clear gap in the monitoring of macro- and mega- gelatinous zooplankton. ► A cost-efficient method taking advantage of fish trawling has been successfully tested. ► A step by step protocol to record the bycatch of gelatinous zooplankton is provided here. ► Gelatinous zooplankton should be considered in ecosystem based marine management.

Keywords : Gelatinous zooplankton, Jellyfish, Monitoring, Trawl, Marine management, MSFD

1 Introduction

Gelatinous zooplankton (GZ) is comprised by species, with a planktonic stage (living in the water column) and characterized by a gelatinous body, of the phyla Cnidaria (classes Scyphozoa, Cubozoa, Hydrozoa and Staurozoa; with the term jellyfish comprising the first three classes), Ctenophora (classes Nuda and Tentaculata) and Chordata (class Appendicularia and Thaliacea). GZ are widely known for their amazing shape and colors, and due to their formation of dense aggregations (“blooms”) along coasts during spring and summer seasons and subsequent human health and economic consequences [1, 2, 3]. GZ are also of great importance as food for other animals including humans, and have potential medical applications. Nevertheless, their detrimental effects on tourism can be particularly important. For example, along the Salento coastline in Italy, first-aid services due to jellyfish stings reached a direct cost of 400,000 euros over a 5-year period [4]. Jellyfish aggregations became so common in the area that one wonders whether the coming year will be a “jellyfish year”. Oscillations in frequency of GZ blooms of 10-15 years [5] have been reported in the northwest Atlantic, but the current knowledge does not allow to effectively predict their seasonal onset and geographical dynamics. Behind this lack of information is a clear absence of long-term data sets [6, 7, 8].

Current GZ data collection activities are usually designed for specific short-term projects [9], or through citizen science initiatives (e.g. Marine Conservation Society of the UK jellyfish survey, JellyWatch, JellyRisk...) and only in rare instances are they included in national monitoring programs. As a result, the data available are generally scarce in terms of spatial and temporal coverage and often of limited use. Moreover, data collected near shore do not necessarily reflect the processes occurring offshore [10], and this constrains the potential ability to understand population dynamics. Beyond the jellyfish group, whose stinging cells have harmful effects on economic activities (fisheries, tourism), other GZ such as ctenophore or salp differ greatly in terms of morphology, phylogeny, biology, and physiology [11]. The lack of data on those organisms is detrimental to our understanding of ecosystem functioning and their role has been neglected, including in trophic models where they are often wrongly depicted as trophic dead-ends [12].

GZ have the potential to impact marine food webs at multiple levels. Predatory jellyfish and ctenophores often feed on both the same prey items as planktivorous forage fish and the juvenile stages of piscivorous ones [1, 13] having, thus, the potential to adversely impact fish recruitment through competition and predation [14, 15, 16]. In the most extreme case scenario, where high fishing pressure results in the collapse of fish stocks, newly available ecological niches could become occupied by jellyfish.

Jellyfish then, exerting top-down control on zooplankton to primary producers further reduces the availability of prey items for the depleted fish stocks (also known as the jellyfish ‘joyride’) [18, 19] implying important economic repercussions on weakened fisheries. As clear examples, the northern Benguela off Namibia and the Black Sea used to support abundant commercial fish stocks, which following overexploitation became fish-poor and dominated by GZ [20, 21]. In addition, numerous short-term and direct economic impacts of extensive aggregations of GZ have been reported worldwide, such as: clogging of fishery nets, aquaculture fish mortality, or obstruction of cooling systems of coastal desalination, nuclear and coal-fired power plants [22]. It has been also shown that jellyfish polyps can fix on artificial structures at sea, thus coastline development will provide more surface for settling of polyps [23].

A better understanding of the population dynamics of GZ and socio-economic effects would allow management measures to be implemented to prevent or mitigate their impacts (adaptation rather than transformational governance strategies, cf. [22]). Improved spatial planning of coastal development or the implementation of a tool to predict the risk of high jellyfish abundance on tourist beaches are examples of such management measures. Within ecosystem based management and assessment, indicators of ecosystem instability, could be developed based on GZ data since their populations have been shown to rise rapidly following disturbance [17, 22]. GZ do not however only represent negative impacts for ecosystems services. Jellyfish as a commercial food already supports an important market in Asia, which is likely to develop in other parts of the world [22]. Medical advances have also been made using some GZ components (i.e. collagen, chondroitin) and new applications have been discovered, such as the potential use of GZ mucus for nanoparticles depollution [24]. Improved ability to predict GZ population dynamics and distribution would also allow for the successful management of new economic resources. GZ also play a key ecological role in the marine ecosystem: they have been shown to represent an important food supply for key fish species such as blue fin tuna, in the western Mediterranean [25], as well as for spiny dogfish and benthic scavengers [26]; they can transfer nutrients to the benthos through the production of large fecal pellets [27], or through decomposition of jellyfish, particularly following a blooming event [28]; they can also provide shelters for small fish from predation by larger species [20] and can act as drifting carriers for several crustaceans and anemones. Whether having a detrimental or a positive impact on marine ecosystems and the services they provide, GZ should be included in research and monitoring.

Following the adoption of suitable monitoring of GZ, indicators should be developed that reflect the food web role of GZ and inform ecosystem assessments such as those required by the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) in Europe [29] or the Ecosystem Status Report in North America [30]. Previously, there has been concern by policy makers and managers that even if GZ are monitored, their

64 populations are unmanageable, so scarce monetary resources would be better spent on other monitoring.
65 Monitoring for GZ must be thus of minimal cost and ideally be coordinated with current fisheries surveys.
66 So far, very few cost-effective monitoring methods that can cover broad spatial coverage and replicate the
67 effort over time have been developed for GZ, either for scientific or management purposes [8]. There is
68 therefore a necessity to implement a methodological approach to enable such monitoring [31, 32, 8].
69 Monitoring should rely on internationally standardized approaches which would allow for quality
70 assurance and for comparisons across surveys. It will give the opportunity to the scientific community to
71 estimate and model the spatio-temporal distribution of GZ across large marine ecosystems in a way that
72 has not been possible previously [33, 34]. Ideally, GZ data should be obtained from surveys with dedicated
73 plankton sampling in place, which is the case for the Irish Sea Young Fish Survey and the quarter 1
74 International Bottom Trawl Survey of the North Sea in which GZ are caught using a midwater ring net (MIK
75 net), a standard gear for sampling fish larvae [17, 35]. However, the deployment of these nets requires
76 specific logistics, and dedicated staff on board. Trawl surveys targeting adult fish using pelagic trawls [14],
77 demersal trawls [36, 37] and even beam trawls [38] have been found to catch large GZ in abundance,
78 allowing for the most notable work on jellyfish dynamics [8]. Consequently, it has been recommended that
79 GZ should be routinely monitored on fisheries surveys [8]. This is particularly promising because data could
80 be acquired with high spatio-temporal coverage and following standardized practices [35].

81 There is currently no clear protocol for GZ in the scientific literature, which is mandatory if one
82 wants to expand monitoring to fishery surveys in an orderly manner. The heavy reliance by EU Member
83 States on previously developed monitoring programs meant that GZ were not monitored in many areas.
84 Fortunately, project (such as DEVOTES, DEvelopment Of innovative Tools for understanding marine
85 biodiversity and assessing good Environmental Status) and government funding have supported some
86 scientists to test the ability of fishing nets to sample GZ on current scientific surveys. Based on trawling
87 carried out by Cefas (UK) and by Ifremer (France), a robust protocol for GZ monitoring on routine fisheries
88 surveys has been tested since 2012 and 2014 respectively and is proposed here. This protocol has been
89 officially implemented in the MSFD monitoring program in France since 2017. The resulting methodology
90 for monitoring mega- and macro- gelatinous organisms is detailed here. The goal of the present paper is: 1)
91 To raise stakeholder awareness, at the political, scientific and management level, for the need of GZ
92 monitoring, 2) to provide a clear protocol, based on a successful trial phase, that can be directly used
93 during similar fishery surveys using fish trawling and 3) to open the discussion for adopting a harmonized
94 GZ data production in the frame of large scale efficient monitoring.

2 Main comments on the protocol and its testing phase

The full step-protocol provided here (supplementary material 1) should be laminated for use at sea. This protocol has been tested and improved through the testing phase during several fishery surveys within the English and the French EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone) by Cefas and Ifremer respectively (cf. Table 1).

Table 1. Details of the different fishery surveys in UK and France for the testing of the GZ protocol. The geographical scope is given according to the large regions considered within the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). Numbers marked with an asterisk (*) indicate that the protocol has not been entirely tested or not tested for the whole fishery survey of consideration.

Survey	Institute	Year	Dates	Geographical scope	Number of gelatinous occurrence/number of trawls
IBTS UK Q3	Cefas	2012	08/08 – 07/09	English Channel and North Sea	51/77
		2013	03/08 – 31/08		84/89
		2014	07/08 – 03/09		67/73
		2015	08/08 – 05/09		69/73
IBTS FR Q1 [39]	Ifremer	2015	10/01 - 25/01	English Channel and North Sea	12/90
		2016	21/01 – 19/02		9/91
CGFS [40]	Ifremer	2015	24/09 – 14/10	English Channel	22/91
		2016	24/09 – 08/10		47/73
EVHOE [41]	Ifremer	2014	02/11– 01/12	Bay of Biscay and Celtic Seas	89/156
			18/11 – 01/12		
		2015			30/42*

PELGAS	Ifremer	2015	29/04 -02/06	Bay of Biscay and Celtic Seas	17/25 *
[42]		2016	02/05 -31/05		46/149
MEDITS	Ifremer	2015	22/05 -27/06	Western	54/88
[43]		2016	21/05-24/06	Mediterranean Sea (Gulf of Lion and Corsica)	61/87
PELMED	Ifremer	2015	28/06 - 02/08	Western	6/52 *
[44]		2016	26/06-31/07	Mediterranean Sea (Gulf of Lion)	23/56

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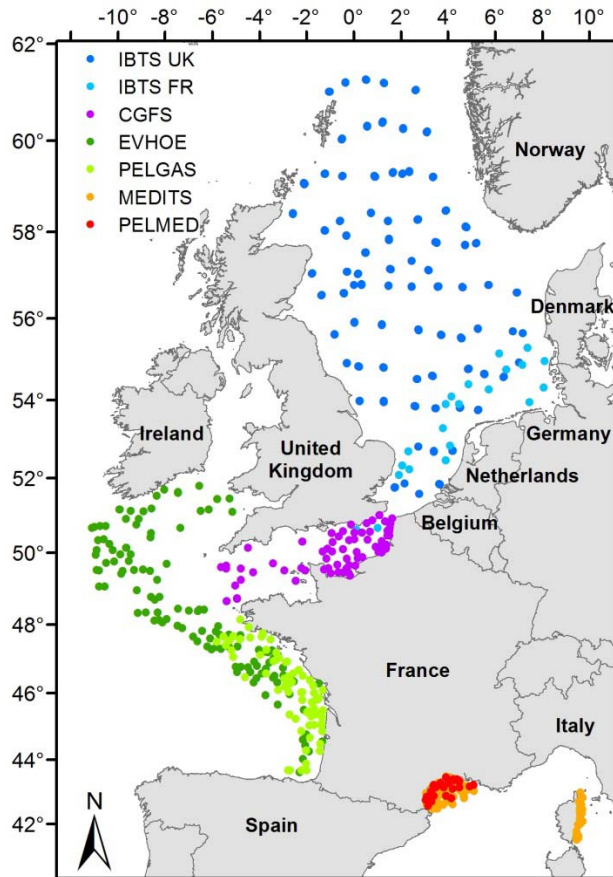
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Trawling positions where GZ were recorded are presented in Fig. 1. The testing phase within the French marine waters was implemented from 2014 to 2016 as part of the French implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, and from 2012 to 2015 within the English contribution to the quarter 3 International Bottom Trawl Survey. Both testing phases in English and French waters relied on existing fishery cruises and had to be adapted to fit within the ongoing fishery tasks without increasing significantly workload both in terms of time and human resources.



116

117 Figure 1. Location of stations where GZ organisms have been encountered with the present protocol for
 118 the different fishery surveys (IBTS: International Bottom Trawl Survey; CGFS: Channel GroundFish Survey;
 119 EVHOE: Evaluation Halieutique de l'Ouest de l'Europe; PELGAS: Oceanographic Pelagic Gascogne Survey;
 120 MEDITS: International bottom trawl survey in the Mediterranean Sea and PELMED: Pelagic Mediterranean
 121 survey).

122

123 To limit additional work for the implementation of the GZ protocol on existing fishery surveys, the
 124 proposed methodology is very similar to that used routinely for fish. For instance, at first volume of GZ was
 125 used as a proxy for biomass, but sea conditions, amount of GZ being at time very large and, adjustment to
 126 the fish tasks, required to switch to weight measurements. The list of basic equipment required is given in
 127 Table 2. Gloves should always be worn, and arms should be covered since all jellyfish species sting to some
 128 extent, even when dead. Glasses should be also used as a precaution during handling.

129

130

131

132

133 Table 2. Equipment required on board for the GZ protocol implementation

List of equipment required on board
<i>Gloves</i> ✓
<i>Glasses</i> ✓
<i>Paper</i> ✓
<i>Pen</i> ✓
<i>Containers (e.g. 60*30 cm in plastic)</i> ✓
<i>Weighting scale</i> ✓
<i>Fish ruler</i> ✓
<i>Plastic rulers (15 cm)</i> ✓
<i>Camera</i> ✓
<i>Steps-protocol sheet (laminated)</i> ✓
<i>Checklist of gelatinous zooplankton taxa (laminated)</i> ✓
<i>Identification manual (laminated)</i> ✓

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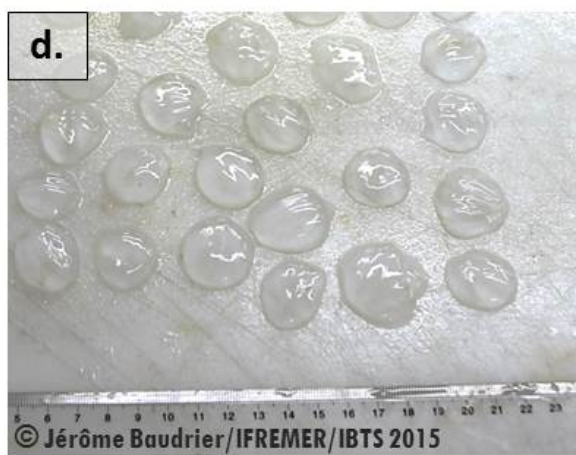
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A list of GZ taxa with abbreviation codes as well as an identification manual should be provided for each specific region, in addition to the protocol. Although the identification of macro- and mega- GZ does not require specific skills, GZ species are often unknown by the specialist fishery staff so they should familiarize themselves with the identification manual. Particularly, pictures of GZ in and out of the water need to be presented since the organisms appear quite different in the two states. Examples of pictures of organisms out of the water are shown in Fig. 2.



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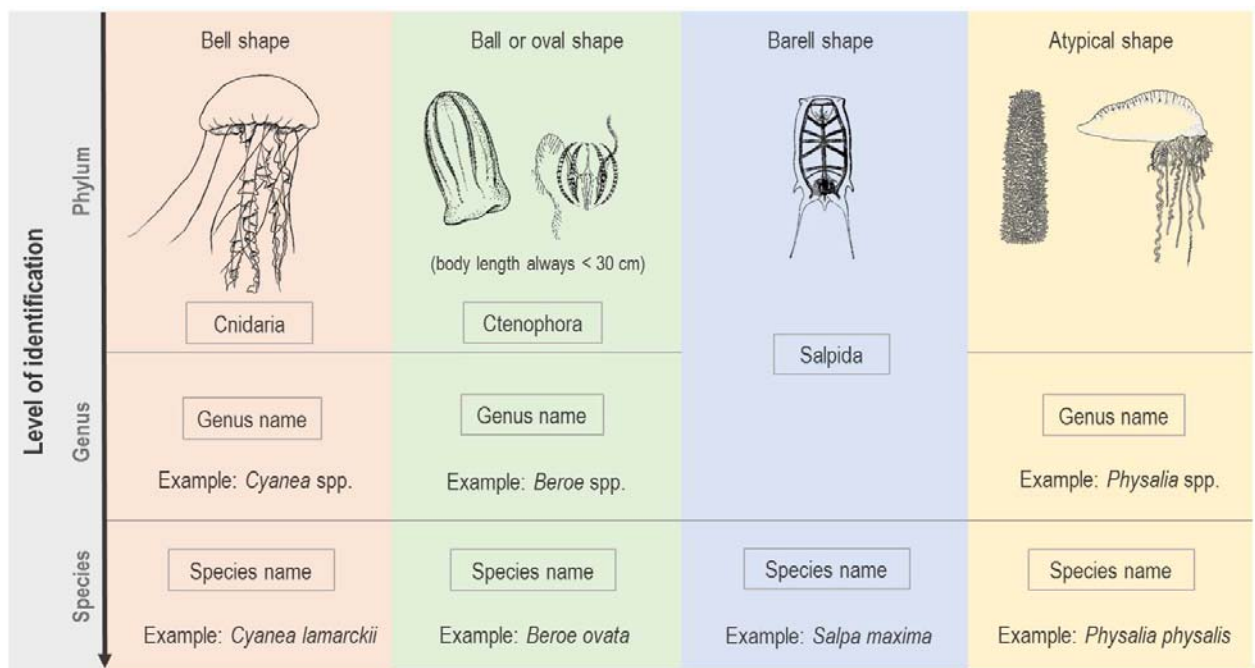
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Figure 2. Pictures “out-of-water” of common GZ organisms encountered through the trial phase on fishery surveys. a. *Cyanea lamarckii* (cnidarian), b. *Aequorea forskalea* (cnidarian), c. *Pelagia noctiluca* (cnidarian), d. *Pleurobrachia pileus* (ctenophore), e. nucleus and gut part of unidentified salps and f. *Soestia zonaria* (a specie of salp, well recognizable).

148 Basic information such as stinging strength, geographical distribution and main characteristics
 149 should be provided in the identification manual as well (cf. identification guide made for the French MSFD
 150 as an example, [45]). The checklist of the species/categories found in the French and English marine waters
 151 is also provided as an example (supplementary material 2). These types of manuals must be laminated, as
 152 done for the protocol sheet, for their use on board during the sorting steps.

153 The main improvements made to the protocol during the French testing phase (using a data entry
 154 software feeding into an official database, which is not the case for the UK GZ monitoring) concerned the
 155 taxa categories at different level of identification (Fig. 3).



157
 158 Figure 3. Classification of GZ into four large shape groups. The determination of organisms should be done
 159 down to the species level when possible.

160
 161 An “unidentified” category was initially created for species in good state that could not be
 162 determined on board and required later identification and/or validation by expert (pictures-based).
 163 However, “unidentified”, or other such temporary codes, can no longer be used when fishery data are
 164 imported into official databases and they also introduce bias in the database in the long-term. The testing
 165 of the present protocol concluded that these non-identified categories should be added as comments, in a
 166 specific comment box, related to the specific trawl number. They should be however treated as the other
 167 GZ taxa concerning the protocol steps (enumeration, weighing, and length measurements). An example of
 168 pictures and information to be noted for a non-identified species is provided on the last page of the step-

169 protocol sheet (supplementary material 1). During the protocol testing, a specific category was also
170 created for the organisms found in such a bad state that they cannot be identified to any level. This
171 category has been erased for the same reasons than the non-identified species category. It has been
172 decided to use the taxa “Cnidaria” and/or “Salpa” for all the GZ organisms in too bad state to be
173 determined (the presence of the nucleus of salps will indicate if a gelatinous mass is constituted mostly of
174 salps for instance).

175 It appeared, during the trial phase, important to include specific information on the trawl (i.e. trawl
176 type, duration of trawl (including net deployment/retrieval and net opening time), boat speed, and
177 maximum sampling depth)) (Table 3). These are essential to convert counts or mass into densities (ind km⁻³
178 ²) or biomass (kg km⁻²) of GZ. The surface or volume sampled by a fish trawl is in fact estimated from the
179 aperture of the net and the trawled distance. There is still no common acceptance on how sampled volume
180 in the case of GZ should be estimated and this will be discussed further in this paper.

181
182 The goal of the proposed methodology is to ensure data acquisition consistency across surveys by
183 operating a standardized protocol. It will allow the comparison of data obtained by different fish surveys
184 covering large spatio-temporal scales, necessary in understanding GZ dynamics. It is, thus, mandatory that
185 the methodological guidelines provided are followed without any modification to ensure the utmost
186 quality of the data acquired.

Survey and Basic trawl information

Survey	Boat	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Station name	Trawl number (if different)	Trawl type	Time	Latitude	Longitude	Duration	Mean speed (kt)	Fishing depth	Water depth (max.)	Total trawl catch weight
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Catch information

Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Trawl number	Taxa name	Taxa weight (non- countable organisms)	Taxa weight (countable organisms)	Total taxa weight (=taxa weight uncountable+countable)	Comments
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Length measurement information

Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Trawl number	Taxa name	Length class	Comments
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CTD information

Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Station name	Time	Depth	Temperature (°C)	Salinity	Fluorescence
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189 Table 3. Data required for each trawl for the monitoring of GZ organisms: basic trawl information, biological information and CTD information (when CTD is
190 run for the station)

3 Discussion and recommendations

This trial period took advantage of on-going fishery surveys and returned positive feedback and results. First, it confirmed that it is feasible to collect GZ from the fish trawls examined. Most of the caught GZ were in good enough condition to be identified to phylum, genus or down to species level, without requiring specific expertise in GZ taxonomy onboard. The different GZ taxa found and their representativeness in the total gelatinous catch (in term of biomass and number of individuals) within each type of survey are presented on Figure 4.

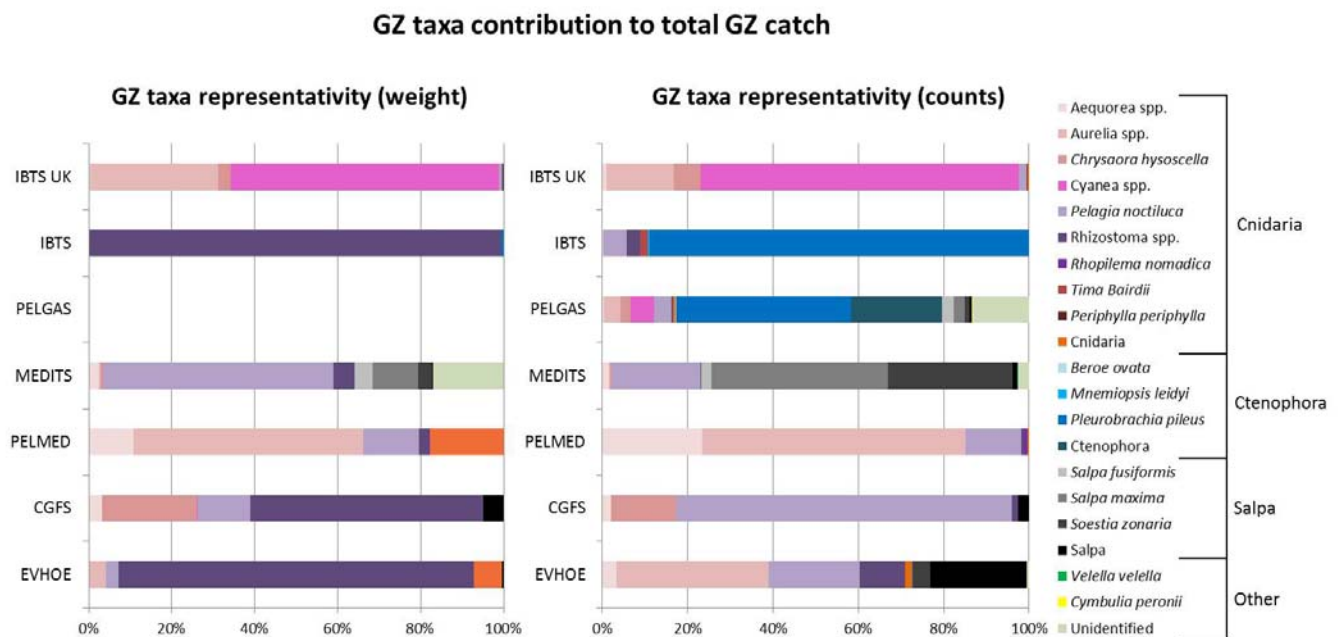


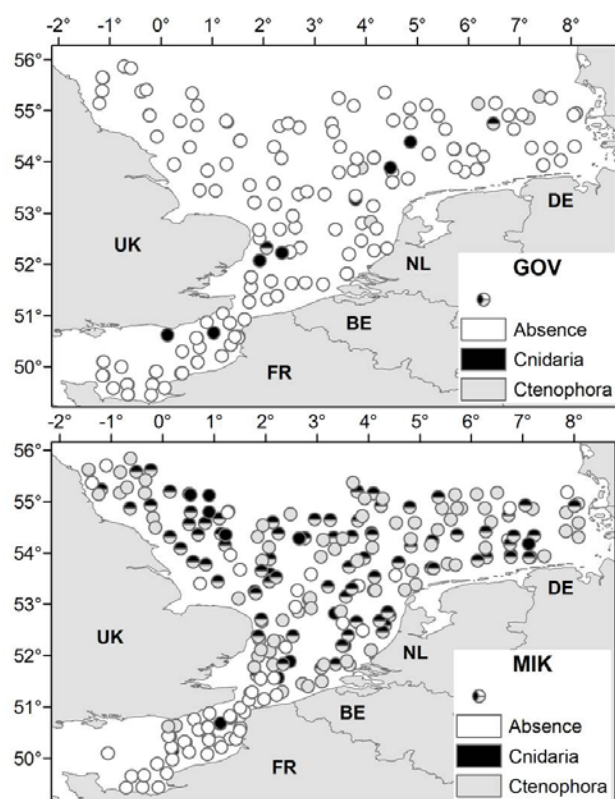
Figure 4. GZ taxa found and contribution of each GZ taxa to the total weight of GZ catch (on the left) and to the total count of GZ individuals (on the right) for the surveys of consideration (see. Fig. 1). The Cnidaria types are shown with colors from pink to brown, small-size Ctenophora species with a blue gradient and Salpa species with a grey gradient. Within the genus *Rhizostoma* spp. both *R. pulmo* and *R. octopus* have been found. Only the surveys where the step-protocol has been applied the same way have been used. GZ weight data for PELGAS are currently not available. These pre-results carry only informative values for GZ taxa presence and trends of representativeness since abundance- and biomass-based densities are not yet available (results are thus not comparable since surveys use different fishing trawls and have different spatio-temporal coverages).

212

213 The protocol has been tested on several surveys covering different spatial and temporal scales,
214 thus, demonstrating the adaptability of fishery survey protocols and staff. The time required to complete
215 the observation of GZ was found to be reasonable and compatible with the sorting workflow of most
216 fishery surveys. The ease at which it can be added to existing fishery surveys makes this protocol cost- and
217 time-effective. Today the opportunistic use of fishery surveys provides the only large spatio-temporal
218 sampling tool of GZ and so at low cost. New video systems have been developed and seem promising for
219 the monitoring of jellyfish [46], but their cost-effectiveness need to be addressed.

220 This sampling method has however limitations due to its opportunistic nature and because it was not
221 originally designed to target GZ. The main limitation is related to the fishing gear characteristics (e.g., mesh
222 size, mouth opening, trawling speed, and duration), which results in semi-quantitative rather than
223 quantitative data. During one of the French IBTS survey, MIK net sampling was realized in the same area as
224 the GZ protocol sampling. The diversity as well as the amount of small size GZ were systematically higher in
225 the MIK net (Fig. 5).

226



227

228 Figure 5. Absence and presence of the two main GZ taxa (Phylum), Cnidaria and Ctenophora, caught with
229 fish trawl (GOV; shown on the top) and with MIK nets (shown below) during the French IBTS fishery survey
230 (2015-2016).

231 This difference is mainly related to the high abundance of small size GZ organisms (<2cm) such as
232 small ctenophores (e.g. *Pleurobrachia pileus*), and small jellyfish found exclusively or in higher absolute
233 numbers in the MIK than in the trawls (Fig. 4). This is due to the smaller mesh size of the MIK (5 mm) [17]
234 in comparison to the trawl (minimum mesh size toward the cod-end is 25 mm among the trawls used in
235 this study). Even though small organisms can be abundant in the trawl, their biomass usually only
236 represents a few percentage of the total GZ catch, and therefore, they should be estimated in a qualitative
237 manner. Indeed, the trawling device may not be adequate for these small and more fragile gelatinous
238 organisms, as they are more likely to pass or to be extruded through the mesh, or to be damaged by the
239 rest of the catch during trawling. However, since very little information exists on the offshore distribution
240 of these small GZ size-classes, data obtained from the trawl remains very valuable in term of presence.

241 Clearly, a better picture of the GZ community would be obtained with specific nets which should be
242 used in addition to the opportunistic fish trawl sampling when the opportunity arises. MIK nets can filter
243 large volumes of water and can catch dispersed GZ, but they are typically heavy, and deployments are
244 restricted to those from large research vessels. The main advantage of the trawl sampling is its large
245 volume filtering capacity. As an example, the MIK net (for a deployment at 3 knots) samples ~10 times less
246 (5600 m³) than the GOV trawl net used on the North Sea IBTS survey (see ICES IBTSWG manual for details,
247 [9]). Therefore, the limitations of the opportunistic use of fish trawling, in term of ability to produce
248 reliable quantitative data, are compensated by the large spatio-temporal coverage of the surveys and the
249 large volume filtered by the trawl. The trawl is more suitable for horizontally and vertically dispersed
250 organisms, notably large GZ which are rarely caught in smaller devices [47]. Fish trawling is, thus, currently
251 the most efficient and cost-effective method to collect GZ organisms.

252 From a long-term monitoring perspective, improvements could be made to this sampling methodology
253 to increase cost-efficiency and the value of the data produced. The initial proposition took advantage of
254 existing fishery surveys and thus did not consider any specific seasonality or sampling areas relevant to GZ
255 monitoring. GZ are known to exhibit large inter- and intra-annual variability, mostly appearing in European
256 temperate waters between spring and late summer [1, 7] (cf. Fig. 3, the highest diversity of GZ species is
257 found in surveys conducted at the end of spring through autumn i.e., PELGAS, PELMED, MEDITS and CGFS).
258 A long-term study (over 50 years) in the Dutch Wadden Sea [7] highlighted no change in the timing of the
259 maximum abundance of scyphomedusae but a significant change in the timing of the first appearance.
260 Although, GZ species have been recorded during this testing in autumn and winter surveys (Fig. 3, CGFS,
261 EVHOE and IBTS surveys), a bespoke monitoring program for GZ should cover the start of spring and early
262 summer to capture the full population dynamics of the GZ. Since this is unlikely to occur, seasonality

263 should be recorded by either sentinel sites or, where those do not exist, then through citizen science
264 recording.

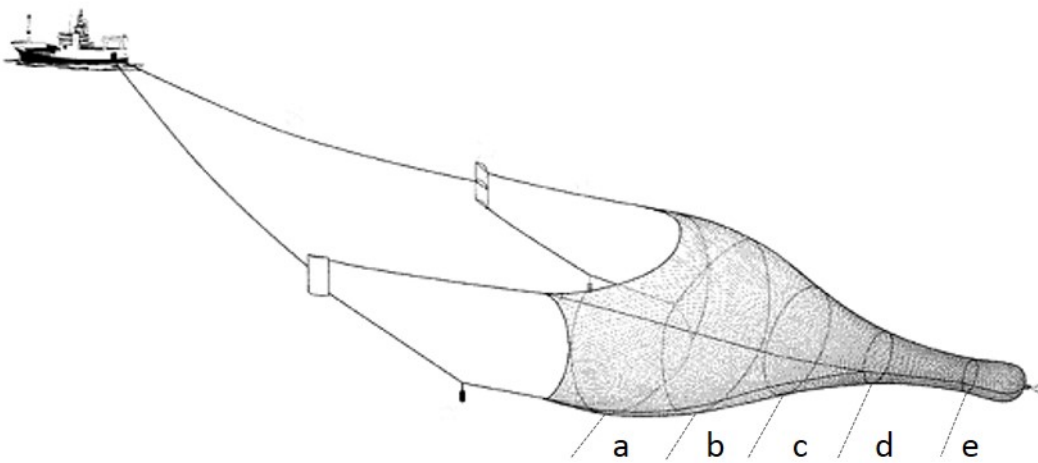
265 A second area of potential improvement is the geographical coverage. In the case of pelagic fishery
266 surveys, stations are selected according to the presence of potential shoal of fish, mainly pre-detected with
267 acoustic devices [48]. Observations from the present trial phase on demersal and pelagic fish surveys
268 suggested that when fish catches are large (total weight), caught GZ biomass tend to be less important.
269 This observation could be explained by competition for food or active avoidance of jellyfish by fish. Fish
270 stock detection by acoustic devices on pelagic surveys may imply that GZ are caught where they are not
271 abundant. The use and improvement of multibeam frequency acoustics systems toward the detection of
272 jellyfish might be a solution to test this hypothesis and potentially adapt the sampling strategy [49].

273 The morphology, mobility and thus behaviour of GZ in relation to the fishing trawl are different to that
274 of fish and this difference should be considered. Further technical operations should be performed, such as
275 the use of underwater camera attached to the trawl or the testing of different type of trawls (pelagic or
276 demersal, with or without large vertical opening). This would improve the understanding of the trawl net
277 impact on escape and clogging effects, and of the interaction of GZ, as well as fish, with the net at different
278 mesh sizes.

279 Another point to consider is the calculation of the trawl volume necessary to express GZ abundance.
280 Two main metrics need to be agreed upon by the scientific community to calculate the filtering trawl
281 volume for GZ: the trawl distance and the aperture of the trawl. For the trawl distance, direct distance
282 measurement using flow meter should be favoured but is often unpractical and even impossible to obtain
283 in a standardized fishery survey (the use of flow meter would risk altering the fish catchability). It is
284 therefore calculated indirectly from sampling time and the average speed of the ship. Sampling time for GZ
285 sampling has been considered previously from the start of the trawl deployment to the end of the retrieval
286 phase [37, 50], since GZ can be present in the entire water column [51, 52] and can be caught during both
287 ascent and descent of the net. However, other fishery technology experts state that trawl duration should
288 be calculated from the beginning to end of the haul, disregarding the shouting and hauling phases. This is
289 due to the fact that the trawl aperture geometry cannot be accurately estimated and may not be
290 effectively fishing for mobile species, particularly when the vessel speed is highly variable (Morandeau F.,
291 personal communication). Moreover, considering the beginning to the end of the haul would allow for the
292 same duration use as the one for fish densities calculation. Such duration would be more readily available
293 on most fishery surveys. A clear consensus is still to be found on this issue if a shared international protocol
294 is to be used. Some experimentation should be also conducted to monitor the net during deployment in

295 cases when GZ are known to be present in the area since there is a concern they may be advected into the
296 net when the vessel is moving at slow speeds, particularly if currents are strong. This issue can be
297 minimised through visual observations during deployment if GZ are occurring in surface layers.

298 Concerning the opening of the trawl, calculation of the effective mouth area (i.e. the level where the
299 mesh size is considered sufficient to catch efficiently the organisms) appears as the most appropriate
300 method [50, 53, 54] since pelagic target organisms are sampled based on net mesh. It must be kept in mind
301 that a trawl is made of diamond-meshed netting, with graded mesh sizes decreasing towards the cod end
302 (Fig. 6). Each trawl has different characteristics, and thus, design characteristics of the trawl should be
303 clearly provided and noted for each fishery survey where the GZ protocol is operated.



305
306 Figure 6. Typical shape of a pelagic fishing trawl made of diamond-meshed netting, with graded mesh sizes
307 decreasing towards the cod end (the different parts (here from *a* to *e*) have different mesh sizes and thus
308 different sampling efficiencies). The size of the aperture should be considered at the level where the mesh
309 size is considered to catch efficiently the organisms.

310
311 Effective mouth area is proposed to be calculated according to taxa size [50]. However, average taxa
312 size for specific GZ can be significantly different according to regions and stage of development and is often
313 related to season [55, 56]. Since measurement of GZ is also available in the proposed standardized
314 protocol, average size of each species could be used instead. Additionally, cut-off mesh size-categories
315 along the trawl could be identified in order to select the most appropriate or likely effective trawl mouth
316 aperture. Such approach would however ignore tentacles' length and their tangling effect with the net,
317 requiring potential adaptation when considering GZ organisms with long tentacles. Moreover, it also
318 ignores the channeling current effect that tends to lead passive organisms toward the cod-end. In contrast,

319 the reality of fish actively escaping the net, by forcefully swimming through the stretched mesh, is not
320 routinely accounted for in fishery surveys when expressing density. This point should find a clear consensus
321 within the scientific community to ensure data reliability and comparison between surveys.

322 One important point highlighted here is the lack of consensus within the scientific community on
323 which unit should be used to express GZ abundance. In the literature, several units are reported wet
324 weight biomass per surface area (WW kg km⁻²) [48], number of individual per surface area or volume (n
325 km⁻² or nm⁻³) [53, 14, 17, 31], weight proportion of total catch (%) [50], or median abundance per hour of
326 trawl (n h⁻¹) [57]. In most of those studies, these units are often derived from more or less complex
327 analytical and statistical processes (i.e. standardization, scaling factor consideration) to account for the
328 spatio-temporal span and patchiness of GZ and mostly to fit the purpose and the hypotheses of the study
329 [47, 17, 37, 7]. A common standardized calculation should be established at the earliest stage of any future
330 monitoring program. It will enable data comparisons between surveys and allow efficient future
331 management in marine regions shared between member states. It is recommended to count the number
332 of GZ organisms as well to measure their wet weight biomass per surface area or per volume. Indeed,
333 depending on the type of GZ organisms, counts or biomass might lead to different results (for example in
334 the case of damaged salps a good estimate of abundance can be attained while total biomass will be
335 underestimated).

336 It is fundamental that routine monitoring programs address management objectives and these aims
337 should be integrated in the design of the monitoring from the start. Monitoring programs should also allow
338 cross-comparison of data and assessment at different spatio-temporal scales. The use of different
339 methodologies between countries for instance, will prevent cross-comparison of data and hinder the full
340 understanding and management of a biological resource whose behaviour is not dependent on
341 administrative limits [58]. As mentioned earlier, there are few cost-effective monitoring programs for GZ
342 and the recent plea for increasing jellyfish monitoring [8] showed that none exists in Europe. The most
343 comprehensive EU marine environmental legislation, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, demands
344 an ecosystem approach to environmental management. However, as assessments are largely based on
345 existing data sources, gaps exist for less studied organisms such as GZ.

346 The present protocol testing has demonstrated that economic resources and operational difficulties of
347 implementation are no longer valid arguments for the absence of monitoring programs dedicated to GZ.
348 The French and English trials were run with very low budget over several years, only requiring negligible
349 consumables, travelling allowances and limited training for the staff operating on board the fishery surveys
350 (protocol implementation and identification training). These trials resulted in the successful

351 implementation of this observation protocol in the French MSFD monitoring program that will hopefully
352 inspire other EU coastal Member States. One of the biggest challenges during the testing phase was to
353 convince fisheries scientists of the usefulness and relevance of GZ monitoring based on trawl surveys.

354 As the number of observations increases and large scale or long-term data sets become available,
355 there is hope for increased scientific interest and understanding of GZ organisms. Brodeur et al. [8]
356 demonstrated that the best scientific advances in understanding GZ dynamics have been made thanks to
357 fishery surveys. The last obstacle of such monitoring is to raise awareness of managers and decision
358 makers that the implementation of an ecosystem approach requires the consideration of GZ. The lack of
359 data on those organisms has prevented the development of dedicated indicators within the MSFD
360 framework so far [59], and may result in the introduction of biases in the developed food-web indicators.
361 Hopefully, the preliminary results obtained applying the present protocol, when expressed as densities,
362 will constitute a base to develop potential GZ indicators and will be useful to understand and monitor GZ
363 dynamics.

364 At a time when there is still flexibility for improvements of MSFD monitoring programs in Europe, the
365 call for the monitoring of GZ should be taken seriously. Indeed, increases of human activities and
366 development of artificial structure in coastal areas providing habitat for the benthic stage of many jellyfish
367 [60, 61, 19], will potentially increase the interactions with humans [1, 62]. To anticipate future problems,
368 cost-efficient monitoring programs must be implemented urgently and be accompanied by parallel
369 scientific studies on GZ dynamics and role in the marine food-webs.

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