

recent studies, fish biomass in this zone could amount to 10 billion tonnes; ten times more than the biomass of all the other fish together. This makes it the largest known marine living resource unexploited to date by humankind.

But what species does this community consist of? What opportunities does its exploitation offer? How would such exploitation affect other marine organisms and ecosystems? What effect would its exploitation have on existing and unknown stressors from climate change? To answer these questions, the AZTI research centre in Spain is coordinating the SUMMER Horizon2020 project; an initiative that seeks to know more about this mesopelagic community, as well as the opportunities and risks represented by its exploitation.

More specifically, the project will establish a protocol to improve the accuracy of the mesopelagic fish biomass estimates, and will quantify the ecosystem services that it provides; namely, all the benefits that are or can be derived from these organisms, such as, for instance, source of food for aquaculture, or its function both in the trophic chain and in climate regulation.

“Within the framework of the project, we will also determine how these organisms contribute to atmospheric carbon dioxide sequestration, and we will explore the potential use of mesopelagic fish in fish meal and processed food industries, including as a source of bioactive compounds for pharmaceutical and nutraceutical products”, Xabier Irigoien, the scientific director of AZTI explains.

To achieve these objectives, the project will collect samples from the mesopelagic community, which currently serve as food for high trophic level organisms that have considerable economic and cultural importance, such as squid, tuna, sharks, manta rays, deep-water fish, marine birds and mammals.

The SUMMER objective: sustainable management

According to the latest report of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, by 2050 the world’s human population will have surpassed 10 billion and will need 70% more food than today. In this sense, it is noteworthy that the current consumption of fish is already at maximum sustainable levels. As such, the potential biomass of mesopelagic fish has awoken interest both as a source of food for aquaculture in the form of fish feed, as well as for the nutraceutical and pharmaceutical industries.

“To exploit this resource in a sustainable manner, we must have an adequate preliminary estimation of its abundance, of the ecosystem services that it provides, and

in turn, of the risks associated with its exploitation. We must provide an urgent answer to the lack of knowledge about essential aspects, such as the species that comprise this ecosystem, what the biomass is, or how they are spatially distributed”, Irigoien points out.

Furthermore, the role played by mesopelagic organisms in capturing CO₂ and sequestering it, and thereby playing a part in climate regulation, has still not been quantified. “The possible net benefits of its exploitation could be lower than the cost, due to its role as food for other species and its place in global climate regulation. Before commercially exploiting this ecosystem, we must assess all the other services it provides us”, the expert states.

About AZTI

AZTI leads the SUMMER project. The Research Centre specializes in the maritime-fishery value chain, performing strategic and applied research to generate new knowledge. It provides integral and innovative solutions that help to revitalise both existing businesses and new businesses that emerge from the research.

Its objective is to transform Science into Sustainable and Healthy Development. To this end, it has a team of qualified and motivated people who develop a relationship of symbiosis and strategic association with customers (public and private) to provide them with value and improve their competitiveness, thus contributing to economic and social development.

The work and research carried out by AZTI have placed it among the best institutes worldwide in the number of citations per article in several of its research areas. Likewise, it participates in the scientific committees of international management bodies that determine the management measures and fishing quotas in the different maritime zones for the sustainable use of resources.