



Abundance and recruitment data for Undaria pinnatifida in Brest harbour, France: Model versus field results

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Data Article

Abundance and recruitment data for *Undaria pinnatifida* in Brest harbour, France: Model versus field resultsJames T. Murphy^{a,b}, Marie Voisin^a, Mark Johnson^b,
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ABSTRACT

The data presented in this article are related to the research article entitled "A modelling approach to explore the critical environmental parameters influencing the growth and establishment of the invasive seaweed *Undaria pinnatifida* in Europe" [1]. This article describes raw simulation data output from a novel individual-based model of the invasive kelp species *Undaria pinnatifida*. It also includes field data of monthly abundance and recruitment values for a population of invasive *U. pinnatifida* (in Brest harbour, France) that were used to validate the model. The raw model output and field data are made publically available in order to enable critical analysis of the model predictions and to inform future modelling efforts of the study species.

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Specifications table

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Subject area | Biology |
| More specific subject area | Computational modelling of invasive macroalgae |
| Type of data | Tables |

DOI of original article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jtbi.2016.01.038>E-mail address: james.murphy@nuigalway.ie (J.T. Murphy).<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.02.075>2352-3409/© 2016 Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

| | | |
|----|--------------------|---|
| 55 | How data was | <i>Field survey, Individual-based model</i> |
| 56 | acquired | |
| 57 | Data format | <i>Raw</i> |
| 58 | Experimental | <i>Field data: 64 aluminium panels set-up one metre below the water surface</i> |
| 59 | features | <i>attached to pontoons in harbor setting.</i> |
| 60 | Data source | <i>Brest harbor, Brittany, France.</i> |
| 61 | location | |
| 62 | Data accessibility | <i>Data is available with this article</i> |

66 Value of the data

- 67 This data facilitates the data collection of other researchers attempting to follow the same technique or to evaluate future methods for analysis of the data.
- 68 There are limited public datasets available on the monthly abundance/recruitment of field populations of *U. pinnatifida* despite their importance for understanding invasion dynamics.
- 69 Environmental parameters included so that the quantitative relationship between the population 70 dynamics and environmental factors can be explored.
- 71 • Allows researchers to independently verify the model predictions versus field results.

75 76 77 78 1. Data

79 Tables 1–4 display raw model output and field data for populations of *Undaria pinnatifida* growing
80 in a harbour setting. Model results are from simulations carried out using a spatially-explicit,
81 individual-based model of *U. pinnatifida* population dynamics. A description of this model can be
82 found in the associated research article [1]. Field data are from populations of invasive *U. pinnatifida*
83 growing in Brest harbour, France, which were surveyed during 2005 and 2006 [2].

84 85 86 **Table 1**

87 Raw model output from simulation of *Undaria pinnatifida* population. Abund=No. of sporophyte agents; Recruit=No. of new
88 sporophyte agents (< 1 month old); Gameto=No. of gametophyte agents; Spores=total no. of spores in the environment;
89 Temp=water temperature (°C); Solar=Solar radiation (Megajoules m⁻² h⁻¹); D.L.=day length (day light hours).

| 90 Month | Abund | Recruit | Gameto | Spores | Temp | Solar | D.L. |
|----------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| 91 1 | 0 | 0 | 4000 | 0 | 9.73 | 0.38 | 8.89 |
| 92 2 | 0 | 0 | 3704 | 0 | 9.22 | 0.65 | 10.17 |
| 93 3 | 40 | 40 | 3263 | 0 | 9.75 | 0.92 | 12.06 |
| 94 4 | 192 | 178 | 2943 | 0 | 11.12 | 1.12 | 13.95 |
| 95 5 | 171 | 84 | 3249 | 9.3E+09 | 13.15 | 1.24 | 15.39 |
| 96 6 | 66 | 15 | 10349 | 3.7E+10 | 15.35 | 1.27 | 16.01 |
| 97 7 | 13 | 12 | 12702 | 2.2E+09 | 16.89 | 1.24 | 15.62 |
| 98 8 | 16 | 13 | 12440 | 2.6E+09 | 17.54 | 1.12 | 14.30 |
| 99 9 | 78 | 75 | 11986 | 2.8E+09 | 17.05 | 0.93 | 12.47 |
| 100 10 | 190 | 167 | 11884 | 8.4E+09 | 15.59 | 0.67 | 10.58 |
| 101 11 | 287 | 221 | 11704 | 4.9E+09 | 13.46 | 0.40 | 9.09 |
| 102 12 | 279 | 151 | 10746 | 6.6E+08 | 11.39 | 0.27 | 8.49 |
| 103 13 | 319 | 153 | 9569 | 1.7E+03 | 9.78 | 0.38 | 8.89 |
| 104 14 | 565 | 359 | 8358 | 0 | 9.18 | 0.65 | 10.17 |
| 105 15 | 762 | 445 | 7329 | 0 | 9.68 | 0.92 | 12.06 |
| 106 16 | 859 | 421 | 6660 | 0 | 11.20 | 1.12 | 13.95 |
| 107 17 | 745 | 184 | 9933 | 7.5E+10 | 13.20 | 1.24 | 15.39 |
| 108 18 | 282 | 34 | 44969 | 1.8E+11 | 15.25 | 1.27 | 16.01 |

217

Table 4

218 Time-lagged relationship between water temperature (2 months prior to recruitment) and appearance of *Undaria pinnatifida*
 219 recruits. Field results from Brest harbour, France 2005/2006 [2].

| Field results | | Model predictions | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Temperature (°C) | Rel. recruitment | Temperature (°C) | Rel. recruitment |
| 15.55556 | 0 | 8.53486 | 0.46355 |
| 16.8254 | 0 | 8.61046 | 1 |
| 16.24339 | 0 | 8.99722 | 0.38914 |
| 16.56085 | 0.109804 | 9.09356 | 0.894427 |
| 15.50265 | 0.054902 | 9.10606 | 1 |
| 13.38624 | 0.054902 | 9.46605 | 1 |
| 10.68783 | 0.27451 | 9.50739 | 0.36236 |
| 9.550265 | 0.705882 | 9.50883 | 0.4125 |
| 8.597884 | 1 | 9.56146 | 0.948414 |
| 8.518519 | 0.253394 | 9.75142 | 0.939139 |
| 10.13228 | 0.063348 | 10.0466 | 0.972851 |
| 12.59259 | 0 | 10.169 | 0.080891 |
| 15.55556 | 0.058824 | 10.2278 | 0.343358 |
| 16.8254 | 0.294118 | 10.3061 | 1 |
| 16.24339 | 0.294118 | 10.3095 | 0.4375 |
| 16.56085 | 0.352941 | 10.5467 | 0.085973 |
| 15.50265 | 0.176471 | 10.5475 | 1 |
| 13.38624 | 0.352941 | 10.7031 | 0.821991 |
| 10.68783 | 0.352941 | 10.7978 | 0.995475 |
| 9.550265 | 1 | 11.3494 | 0.912921 |
| 8.597884 | 0.647059 | 11.3703 | 0.077715 |
| 8.518519 | 0.235294 | 11.7769 | 0.075 |
| 10.13228 | 0.058824 | 11.8359 | 0.082369 |
| 12.59259 | 0 | 12.5988 | 0.040688 |
| 15.55556 | 0.1 | 12.675 | 0.649281 |
| 16.8254 | 0 | 12.8818 | 0.054299 |
| 16.24339 | 0.2 | 12.8941 | 0.343891 |
| 16.56085 | 0.3 | 13.1087 | 0.098315 |
| 15.50265 | 0.2 | 13.2682 | 0.36985 |
| 13.38624 | 0.1 | 13.3292 | 0.308791 |
| 10.68783 | 0.2 | 13.3819 | 0.025 |
| 9.550265 | 0.3 | 13.4321 | 0.054749 |
| 8.597884 | 1 | 14.9062 | 0.273887 |
| 8.518519 | 0.4 | 15.12 | 0.384615 |
| 10.13228 | 0.2 | 15.2796 | 0.389513 |
| 12.59259 | 0.11 | 15.3819 | 0.033368 |
| 15.55556 | 0.22291 | 15.5398 | 0.051102 |
| 16.8254 | 0 | 15.6025 | 0.332042 |
| 16.24339 | 0.055728 | 15.798 | 0.048689 |
| 16.56085 | 0.055728 | 15.8213 | 0.085973 |
| 15.50265 | 0.278638 | 15.9455 | 0.098423 |
| 13.38624 | 0.278638 | 16.0195 | 0.146067 |
| 10.68783 | 0.780186 | 16.2086 | 0.427464 |
| 9.550265 | 0.823529 | 16.3575 | 0.33782 |
| 8.597884 | 1 | 16.388 | 0.315177 |
| 8.518519 | 0.373702 | 16.6228 | 0.524098 |
| 10.13228 | 0.124567 | 16.8302 | 0.179462 |
| 12.59259 | 0 | 16.9061 | 0.424956 |
| 15.55556 | 0 | 17.0483 | 0.149321 |
| 16.8254 | 0.072874 | 17.1102 | 0.356742 |
| 16.24339 | 0.364372 | 17.2186 | 0.149317 |
| 16.56085 | 0.291498 | 17.2403 | 0.520599 |
| 15.50265 | 0.218623 | 17.2976 | 0.506787 |
| 13.38624 | 0.364372 | 18.0803 | 0.321267 |
| 10.68783 | 0.437247 | | |
| 9.550265 | 1 | | |
| 8.597884 | 0.615385 | | |

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Table 4 (continued)

| Field results | | Model predictions | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Temperature (°C) | Rel. recruitment | Temperature (°C) | Rel. recruitment |
| 8.518519 | 0.488688 | | |
| 10.13228 | 0.325792 | | |
| 12.59259 | 0 | | |

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280 2. Experimental design, materials and methods
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283 Field data was collected from the port of Brest in France during the 2005/06 growing season:
284 during this field experiment, 64 aluminium panels were set-up one metre below the surface, a depth
285 optimal for the recruitment of the *U.pinnatifida*, and the settlement and length of each individual was
286 recorded every month.287 Simulations were carried out using an individual-based model with environmental parameters
288 (light, temperature and day length) representative of Brest harbour, France. Surface water tempera-
289 ture data for the port of Brest (2003–06) were obtained from a SOMLIT (Service d'Observation en
290 Milieu Littoral, INSU-CNRS, Brest) buoy situated a few hundred metres from the marina [2,3]. Mean
291 global solar irradiance data for the region were obtained using the CalSol online application (Institut
292 National de L'Energie Solaire, CEA-CNRS) [4].
293294
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302
303304
305 **Appendix A. Supplementary material**306 Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2016.02.075>.
307308
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