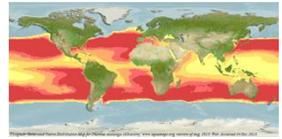


Review and cartography of scientific literature on *Thunnus alalunga*

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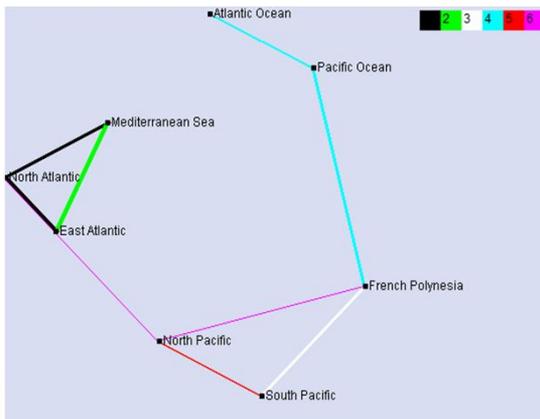
Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) is an economically valuable species worldwide. However information on this species is sparse in some scientific fields according to oceans. This disparity has been revealed from bibliometric analysis. Here, we presented the clustering map and the classification of scientific fields by ocean.



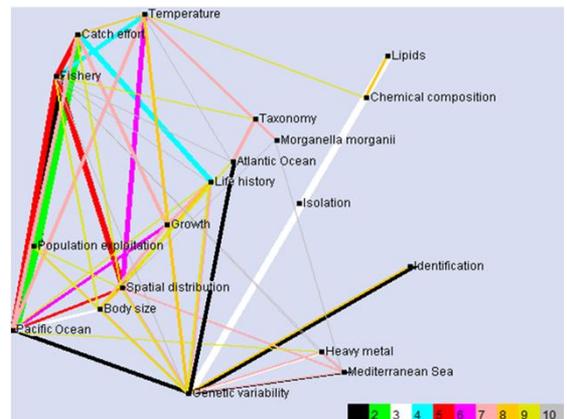
T. alalunga

Present in most regions of the world
(www.aquamaps.org)

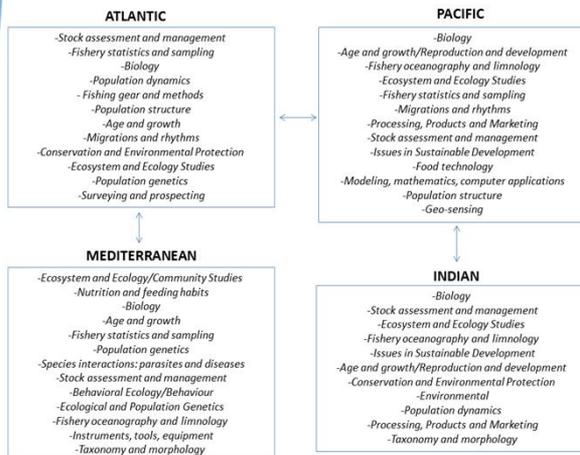
Materials & Methods: Articles, books, reports, and conference papers (more than 443) from the databases PASCAL, ASFA, Web of Science, Medline, and Bibliomer were reviewed using the species name (*Thunnus alalunga*) as the keyword. The Stanalyst station (INIST-CNRS) was used to analyze the multidisciplinary bibliographic database.



Clustering by ocean with the linking power from higher (1) to lower (5): black (1), green (2), white (3), blue (4), and red (5).



Clustering of the main keywords with the linking power from higher (1) to lower (5): black (1), green (2), white (3), blue (4), and red (5) etc.



Research fields classification by oceans discrimination.

Results: Biology and fisheries was identified as a common research field for all oceanic regions, followed by structure/migration and environment. A link was highlighted between the Atlantic and Mediterranean. The structure often through the migration studies, was investigated in the Pacific, Atlantic, and weakly in Mediterranean. In the Indian Ocean this research field does not appear. Furthermore, the studies on the reproductive biology and ecology of Albacore in the Indian Ocean is scarce showing a real lack of studies in the major scientific fields for this Ocean.

Conclusion:

One of the most common problems in fisheries is the definition of management units.

This definition requires knowledge on the species in term of the biology, ecology, and spatial structure. In views to the weakness of these research fields in the Indian Ocean, the 2 years European Union project GERMON (Genetic stRucture and Migration Of albacore tuna) was developed to fill in most of the gaps in terms of connectivity and stock structure of this species at the south Atlantic and south-western Indian Oceans scale.