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When 1+1 can be >2: Uncertainties compound when simulating climate, fisheries and marine ecosystems.

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#### **ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT**

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2	and marine ecosystems.
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20	Abstract
21	Multi-disciplinary approaches that combine oceanographic, biogeochemical,
22	ecosystem, fisheries population and socio-economic models are vital tools for
23	modelling whole ecosystems. Interpreting the outputs from such complex models
24	requires an appreciation of the many different types of modelling frameworks being
25	used and their associated limitations and uncertainties. Both users and developers of
26	particular model components will often have little involvement or understanding of
27	other components within such modelling frameworks. Failure to recognise limitations
28	and uncertainties associated with components and how these uncertainties might

- 29 propagate throughout modelling frameworks can potentially result poor advice for
- 30 resource management. Unfortunately, many of the current integrative frameworks do
- 31 not propagate the uncertainties of their constituent parts. In this review, we outline the
- 32 major components of a generic whole of ecosystem modelling framework
- 33 incorporating the external pressures of climate and fishing. We discuss the limitations
- 34 and uncertainties associated with each component of such a modelling system, along

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