Implications of climate change on harvestable, marine resources

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Climate vulnerability (impact) assessment

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

FISH and FISHERIES

Highly mixed impacts of near-future climate change on stock productivity proxies in the North East Atlantic

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HISTITUTE OF THE RESERVE

Fish and Fisheries

2022

- A joint effort by 43 IMR research scientists within stock assessment, ocean climate, ecology and physiology
- Both data-poor and data-rich stocks
- Hybrid solution: expert scorings + mechanistic studies
- Done in a coherent fashion
- Reviewed 799 publications
- 39 stocks; 84% of landings in the NE Atlantic (2018)
- Supporting Information file (208 pp.)

"the resulting synopsis (50-82°N) contributes substantially to global assessment of major fisheries"

Earlier approaches of special interest





Bueno-Pardo et al. 2021

Observed longterm trends in ocean temperature



Global trend (SST anomaly, 1850-2018)

Regional trend – Barents Sea (0-200 m, 1900-2018)

Regional trend – North Sea (0-100 m, 1958-2008)





Climate exposure

Projected change (**RCP 4.5**) in *sea surface temperature** and *ice concentration* from **2010 to 2041**

Sea temperature

Ice concentration





*studying also trends in temperature at 100 and 500 m, as well as bottom temperature

Climate exposure, cont'd

Projected change (**RCP 4.5**) in *pH* and *gross secondary plankton production** from **2010 to 2070** in different polygons in the Northeast Atlantic

Polygons



Sensitivity attributes (life-history-based adaptive capacity) of the 39 studied stocks: Scoring: 1 = low; 2 = moderate; 3 = high; 4 = very



Particularly sensitive:

ELHS = Early-life history survival and settlement requirement
CRS = Complexity in reproductive strategy
SC = Spawning cycle (adopting criteria in Hare et al., 2016)



Directional effect (sensitivity attributes + climate exposure) for the 39 studied stocks



Relative scale for directional effect

negative: below -1 neutral: between -1 and 1 positive: above 1

Seeing four patterns related to productivity:

- Species that suffer
- ✤ No clear response
- Species that thrive
- Mixed responses within the same species



"The currently outlined directional effect patterns characterizing the 39 assessed North East Atlantic stocks with either declining, neutral or increasing productivity appeared **closely linked to their thermal window of tolerance**"





"However, further in-depth examinations revealed that 32 out of 39 stocks showed presence of individual sensitivity attributes with high or very high scores, that is with mean values between 3 and 4 —factors that might become critical or even more critical if greenhouse gas emissions are not reduced in the future"







Summing-up

Based on

- RCP 4.5
- Until 2050 ("drivers" to 2070)
- 13 sensitivity attributes, e.g., reproduction, species interactions
- 9 climate exposure factors, e.g. temperature at relevant depth, secondary production

A complex, mixted picture

- Arctic species, as polar cod
- Cold-temperate species in south, as North Sea cod
- Warm-temperate, widelydistributed species, as Atlantic mackerel
- Warm-temperate species from south, as European hake
- Cold-temperate species in north, as NE Atlantic cod

References

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- Species. <u>https://www.hi.no/en/hi/temasider/species</u>



Final remark:

We foresee that this work should be repeated at some later stage when the knowledge about climate projections and effects has further increased.





Røst, Lofoten. 7 April 2018. Photo: osk