



NOAA Fisheries Draft Climate Science Strategy

Council Briefing | January 2015



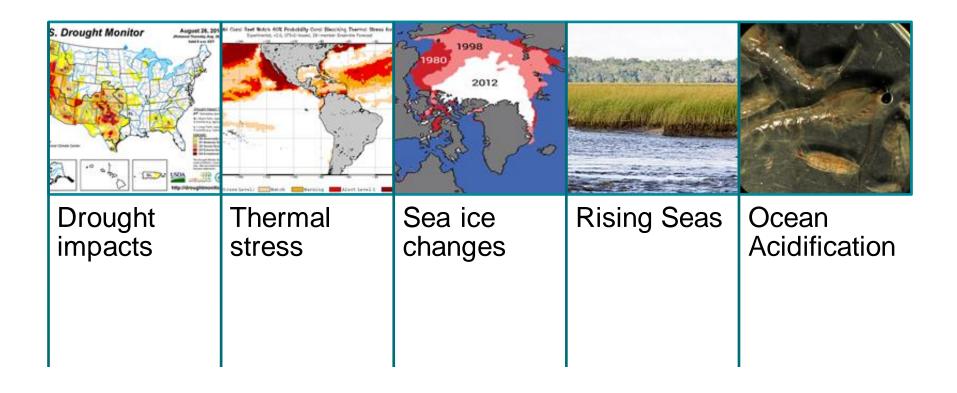


Our Changing Oceans

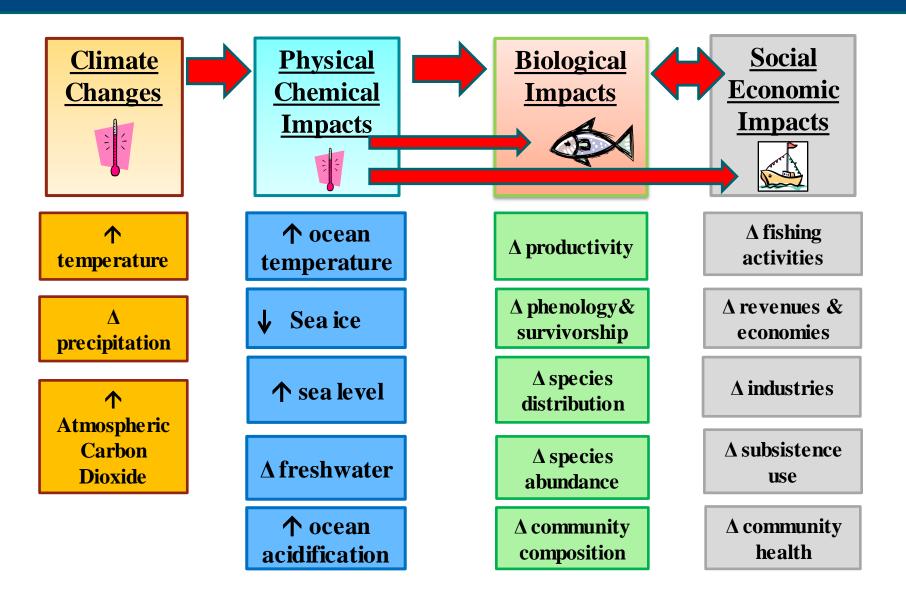
- Climate change and ocean acidification are profoundly altering ocean ecosystems.
- Negative impacts expected for fisheries globally.
- Positive impacts expected in high latitudes.
- Other stressors exacerbate impacts.
- Significant challenges for resource management in changing conditions.



Growing Challenges for Resource Management



Possible Impacts of A Changing Climate?





Some Implications for Fisheries Management?







Ecosystem Productivity
Habitats
Species Interactions



Population Impacts

Productivity (G, M, R, Mat)
Distribution



Fishery Impacts

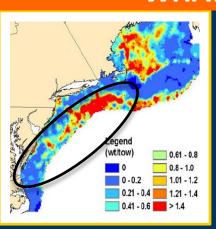
Stock Identification
Spatial Allocations
Bycatch / Discards
MMPA / ESA Interactions
Access to Emerging Stocks
Community Resilience

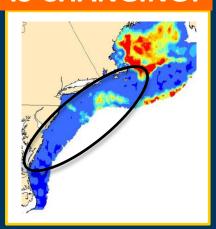
Biological Control Rules
Harvest Levels
Rebuilding Plans
Valuation / Sustainability
Business Plans
Economic Viability



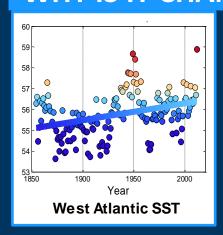
Key Information Requirements

WHAT IS CHANGING?





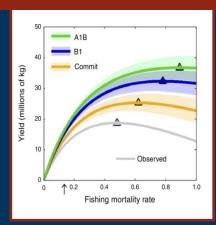
WHY IS IT CHANGING?





HOW WILL IT CHANGE?





HOW TO RESPOND?







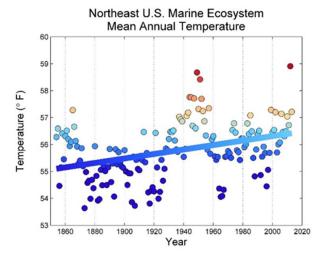


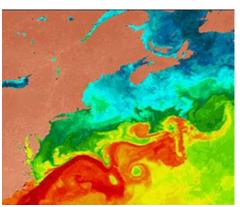
Observed or Projected Climate-related Changes in U.S. Marine Ecosystems



Northeast Climate-related Issues

Climate Change – a long-term change in part of the land-atmosphere-ocean system





- Temperature increasing
- Salinity decreasing
- Ocean acidification
- Wind patterns changing
- Precipitation increasing
- Streamflow increasing
- Lake ice out earlier
- Nutrients changing
- Sea level rising
- And more



Observed or Projected Changes in Oceanography

Ocean temperature: 1854-2010 +1.2°C

2006-2055 +1.2°C

Salinity: 1977-2011 -0.4 psu

2006-2055 -0.1 psu

Sea Level: 1977-2009 +0.4 feet

by 2100 +3-6 feet

Ocean Acidification: 1980-2009 -0.04 pH

2006-2055 -0.08 pH



Changes in Marine Resources

SNE-MA Yellowtail, cold pool volume, & recruitment

- Northern shrimp thermal considerations for distribution & productivity
- Croaker thermal relationship w/ recruitment, productivity and projected distribution
- Cod thermal and zooplankton relationships w/ recruitment, productivity and projected distribution
- Distribution change for 30+ spp.,
- Productivity change for 15+ spp.
- Does not include ecological interactions
- There are other examples from the NE

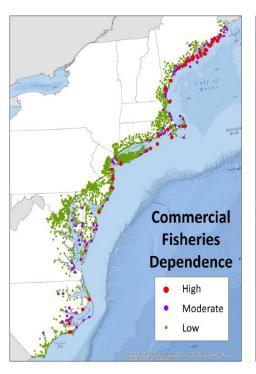


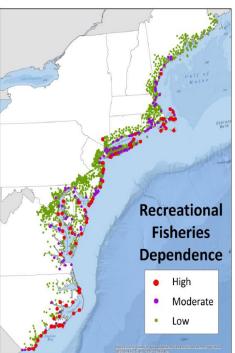


Implications for NE Fishing Communities?

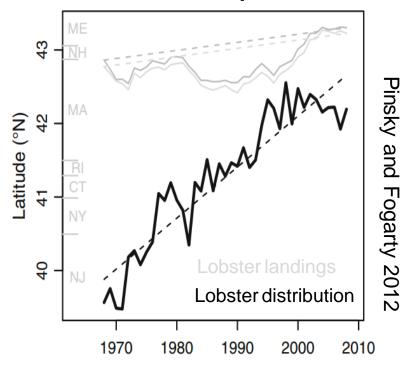
- Fisheries are complicated: sectors, gears, permits, etc.
- Interactions with climate change will be complicated

What is at risk?





What are responses?









Goal

 Increase the production, delivery and use of climate-related information to support NMFS and stakeholder decisions.

Content

 Identifies 7 key objectives to meet NMFS information requirements for resource management in a changing climate.

Intended use

 Help guide development of NMFS science enterprise at national to regional levels (e.g., regional action plans).



How do we improve the production, delivery and use of climate-related information required to fulfill NMFS mission?

Observations & Data

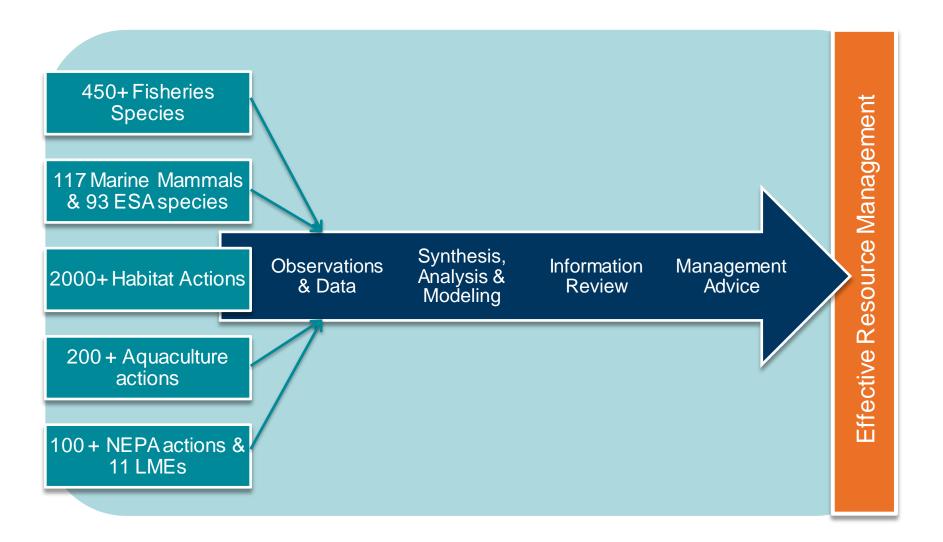
Synthesis, Analysis & Modeling

Information Review

Management Advice



Ocean Resource Management Process





Climate-Informed Reference Points Robust Management **Strategies** Adaptive Management Processes Robust Projections of Future Conditions Information on Mechanisms of Change Status, Trends and Early Warnings

Science Infrastructure to Produce and Deliver Actionable Information



Objective 1

Identify appropriate, climate-informed reference points.

Objective 2

Identify robust management strategies.

Objective 3

Implement adaptive decision processes that respond to changing climate conditions.



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Objective

Identify likely future states to plan for.

Objective

Identify mechanisms of climate effects to improve projections and responses.



Objective 1 Identify appropriate, climate-informed reference points. Objective 2 Identify robust management strategies. Objective 3 Implement adaptive decision processes that respond to changing climate conditions. Objective 4 Identify likely future states to plan for. Objective 5 Identify mechanisms of climate effects to improve projections and responses. Objective 6 Track trends and provide early warnings of change. Strengthen the science infrastructure required to fill Objective 7 these needs.



Recommendations Priority Near-term Actions

Conduct LMR climate vulnerability analyses in each region.
 Maintain and develop Ecosystem Status Reports to track change and provide early-warnings.
 Increase capacity to conduct climate-informed Management Strategy Evaluations



Recommendations Priority Near-term Actions

1 progress Conduct LMR climate vulnerability analyses in each region.
 2 progress Maintain and develop Ecosystem Status Reports to track change and provide early-warnings.

Increase capacity to conduct climate-informed Management Strategy Evaluations



Recommendations Short term (6-24 months)

Complete region-level action plans. Strengthen climate-related science capacity nation-wide. Increase resources for process-oriented research. Establish climate-ready terms of reference for ESA, MSFCMA, MMPA stock assessments and Biological Opinions, etc.







Request for Input

1. Climate Science Strategy

 Input requested thru March 31.

2. Regional Action Plans

- To be developed in 2015.
- Future call for input on regional needs & priorities.

www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/ecosystems/climate



Summary

WHY

 Growing demands and requirements for climate-related information.

GOAL

 Increase the production, delivery and use of climate-related information to support agency and stakeholder decisions.

REQUEST

 Provide input on the draft Strategy and future Regional Action Plans.



Thank you!

www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/ecosystems/climate

