



NOAA
FISHERIES

Northeast
Fisheries
Science Center

Integrating ecosystem and climate effects

TOR # 6

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TOR 6

Does the Center have in place an effective process for taking ecosystem and climate change factors into consideration in the stock assessment process?

Presentation outline

Ecosystem and climate processes: overview

Do we have the data for integration?

Do we have the analytical tools for integration?

Do we have an effective process for integration?

Successes, Challenges, Solutions

Why include ecosystem and climate effects?



“Would you please elaborate on ‘then something bad happened’?”

Presentation outline

Ecosystem and climate processes: overview

Do we have the data for integration?

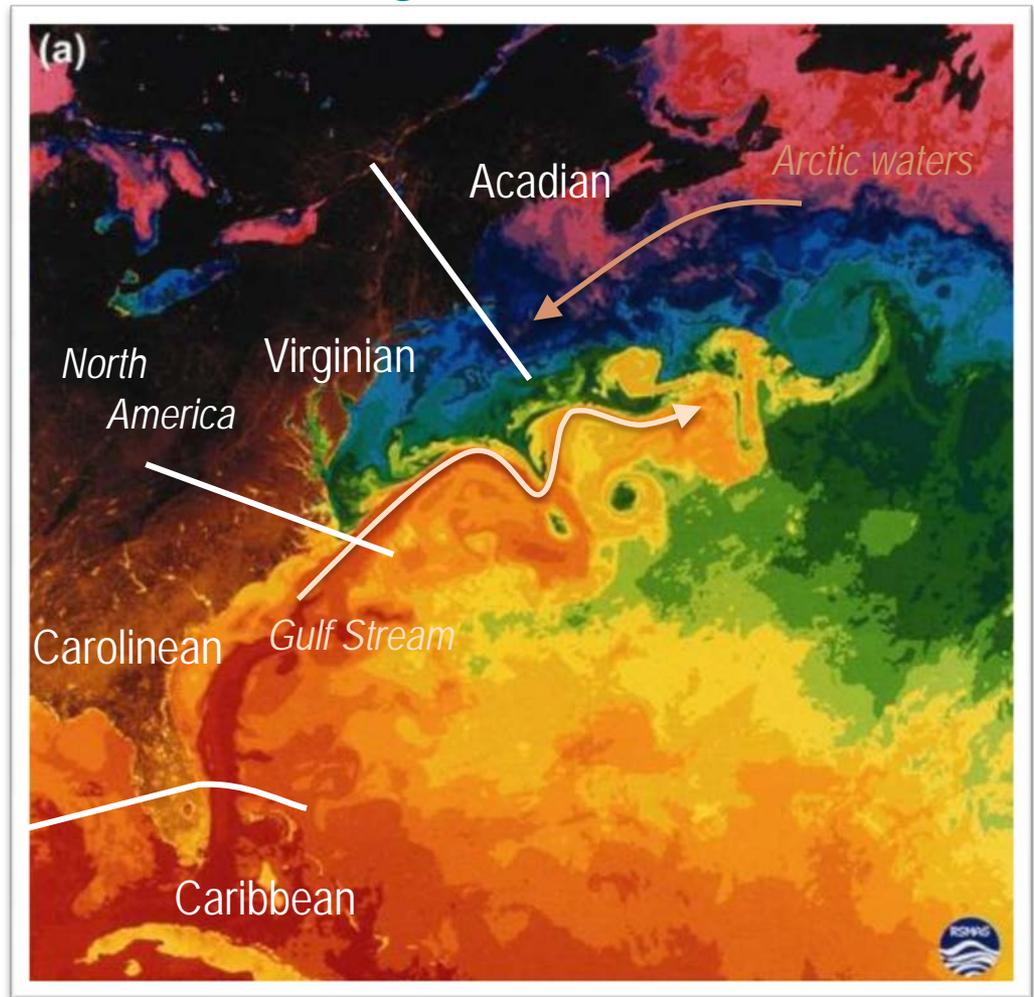
Do we have the analytical tools for integration?

Do we have an effective process for integration?

Successes, Challenges, Solutions

US East Coast Marine Ecosystems

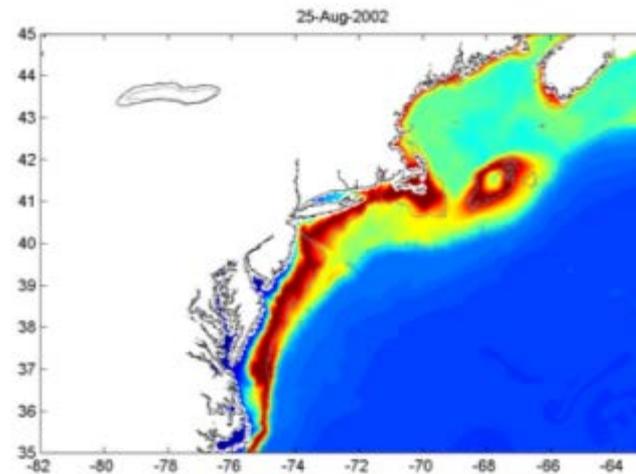
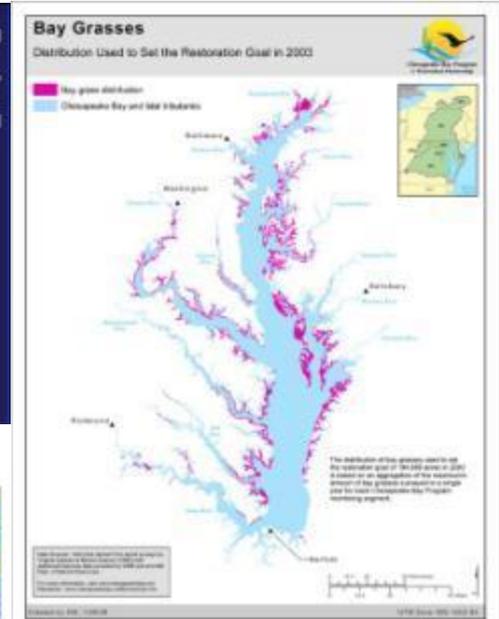
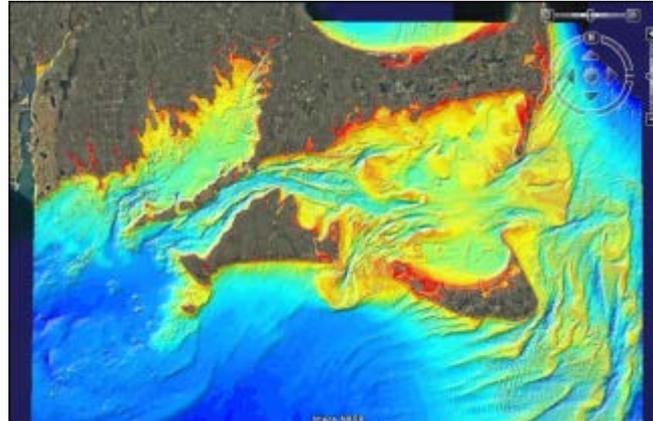
- Contrasting provincial conditions, species
- Strong seasonality
- Range of scales important



After Talley et al., 2011

Wide range of linked habitats

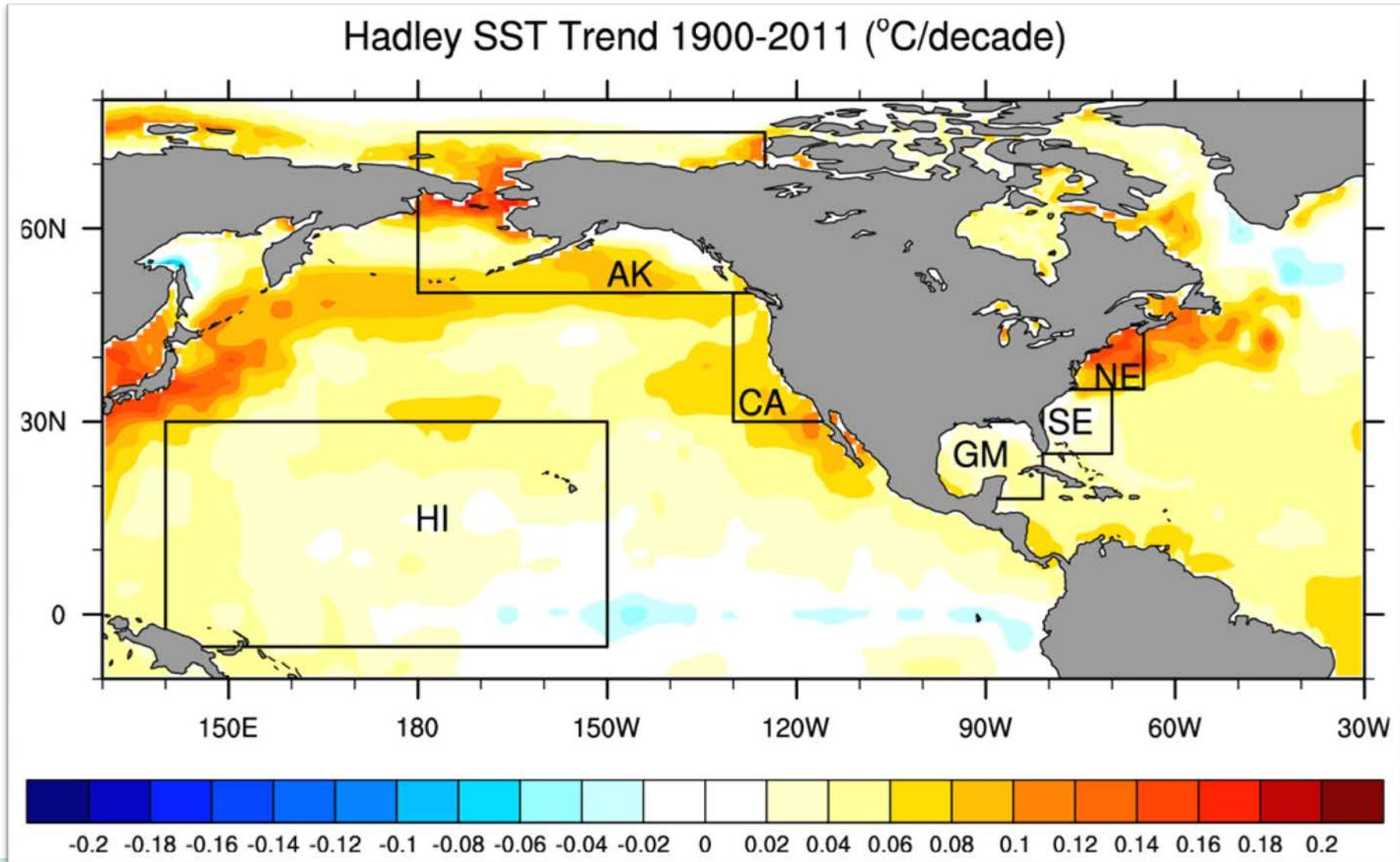
- Aquatic-marine
- Benthic-pelagic
- Shallow-deep
- Permanent-intermittent



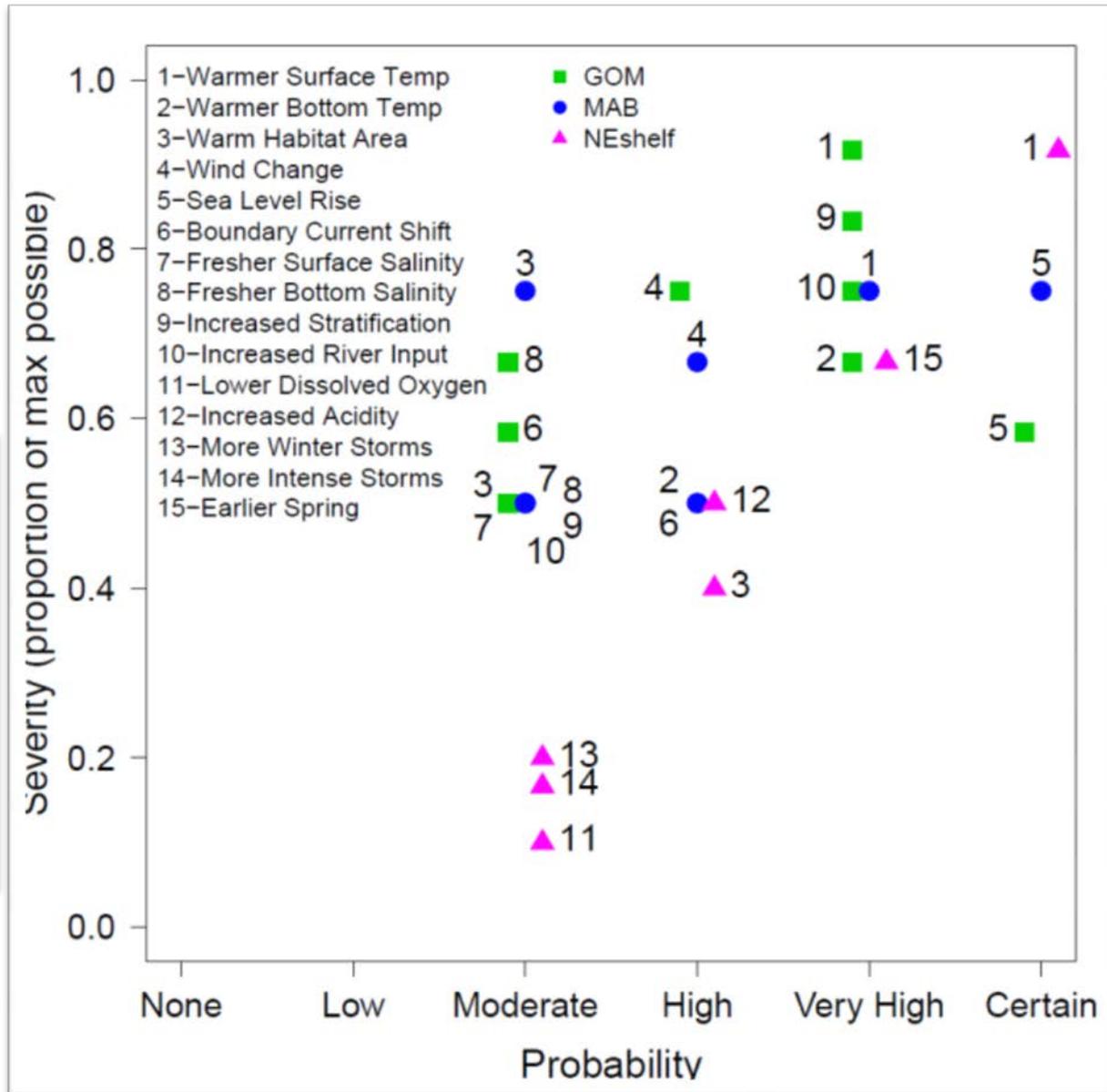
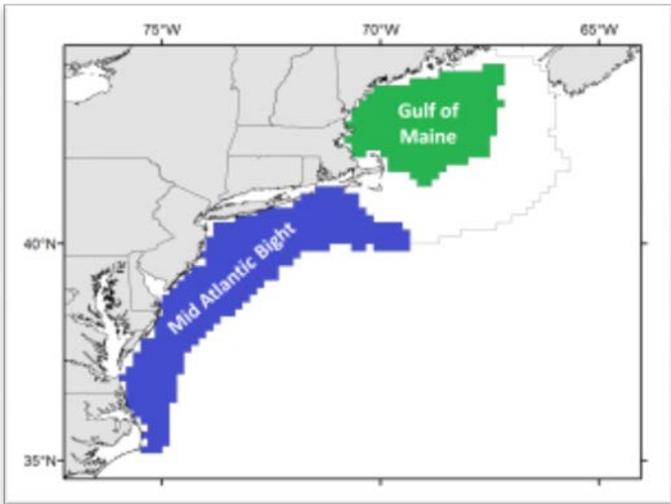
http://www.myroms.org/cstms/wiki/images/c/cb/Model_map.png
http://www.chesapeakebay.net/maps/map/bay_grasses_distribution_used_to_set_the_restoration_goal_in_2003
<http://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/explorations/13midatlantic/logs/may17/may17.html>
<https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/ecosystems/habitat/funding/projects/fy2012-projects>

Strong climate change signal

Courtesy Michael Alexander (NOAA/ESRL/PSD), Jamie Scott and Antonietta Capotondi (CIRES)



Climate risks vary at the regional scale



Gaichas, Link, and Hare 2014 ICES JMS

Human dimensions: a comparison



Alaska

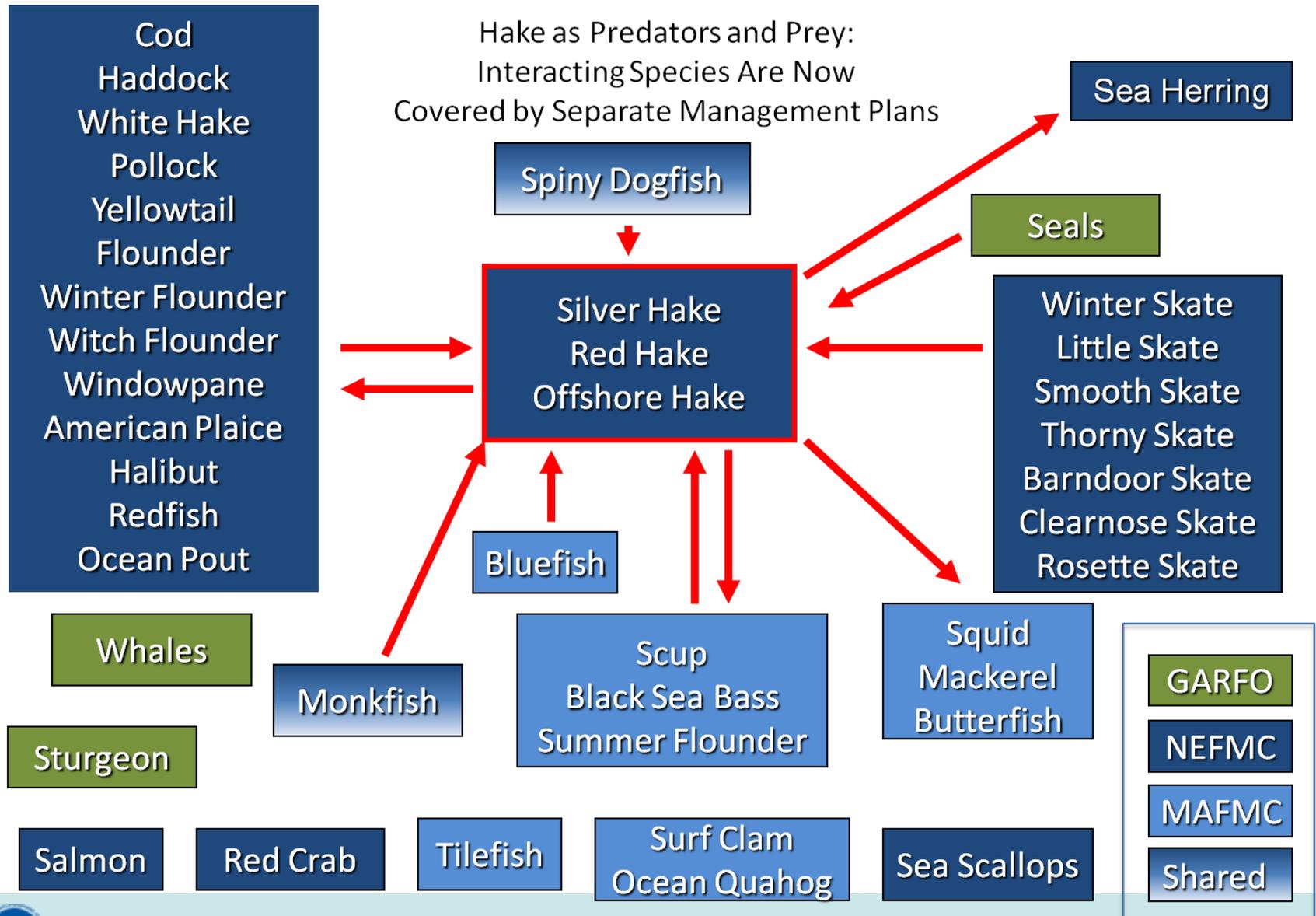
vs.



Northeast US

marine shelf area	1,000,000 square km	250,000 square km
human population	0.71 million (0.6 m coastal)	74 million (60 million coastal)
total economic production	\$49 billion	\$4 trillion (New England \$802 billion)
2012 landings	2.4 million tons	0.6 million tons
2012 fisheries revenue	\$1.7 billion	\$1.2 billion
2012 seafood jobs	56 thousand	305 thousand (MA 107 thousand)

Fishery management plans in conflict?



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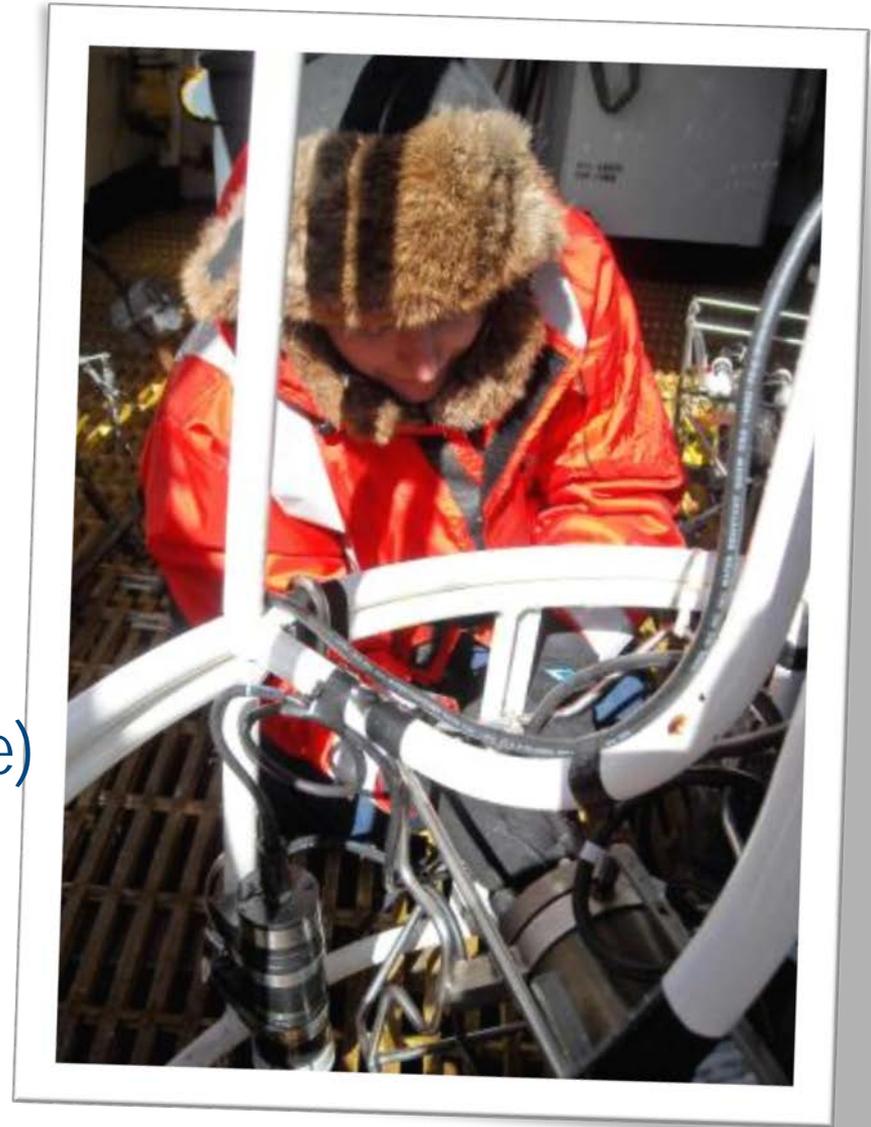
Do we have the analytical tools for integration?

Do we have an effective process for integration?

Successes, Challenges, Solutions

Yes. Lots.

- Oceanographic (physical, chemical)
- Plankton (phyto-, zoo-)
- Fish food habits
- Fish range shifts
- Seabirds & marine mammals
- Synthetic products
 - Data (much publicly available)
 - Peer-reviewed papers
 - Ecosystem advisories
 - Ecosystem Status Report
 - Climate website



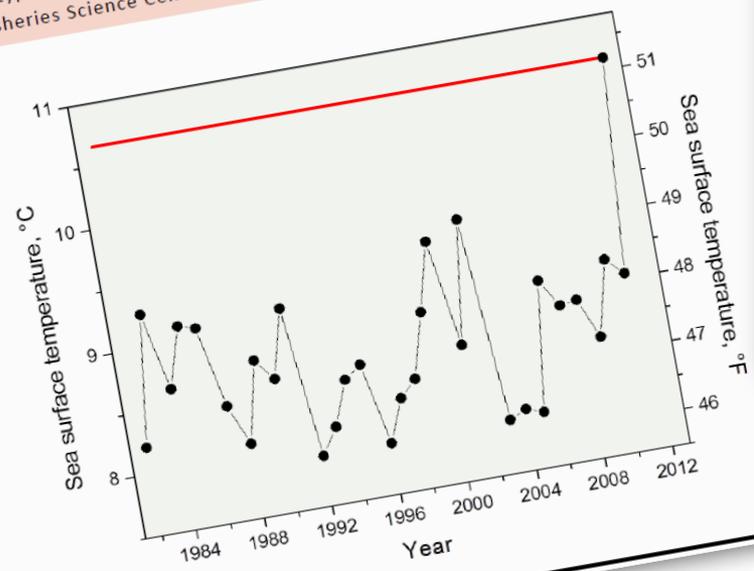
Climate and ecosystem data

- Past (and current) states based on observations
- Summarized in NEFSC Ecosystem Status Report and Ecosystem Advisories
- Many NEFSC observation programs affected by recent budget shortfalls



Ecosystem advisories: in use

Figure 2: A Warming Ocean Ocean temperatures in the Northeast during the first half of 2012 were the warmest on record. It was 51°F in 2012 (denoted by the red line) but has typically been below 48°F in the past three decades. Source: NOAA Northeast Fisheries Science Center



Ecosystem Advisory
for the Northeast Shelf
Large Marine Ecosystem

Summary of Conditions for the Northeast Shelf Ecosystem

- Sea surface temperature (SST) in the Northeast Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem during the first half of 2012 moderated compared to the record high temperatures that occurred in 2012; however, temperatures remain above the long-term mean based on both contemporary satellites remote sensing data and ship-board measurements.
- This moderating effect was not uniform over the ecosystem. The northern ecoregions of the Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank remained relatively warm whereas the Middle Atlantic Bight cooled to a greater extent.

THE NEW NEW ENGLAND

HOW CLIMATE CHANGE JEOPARDIZES THE NORTHEAST'S ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

October 25, 2012

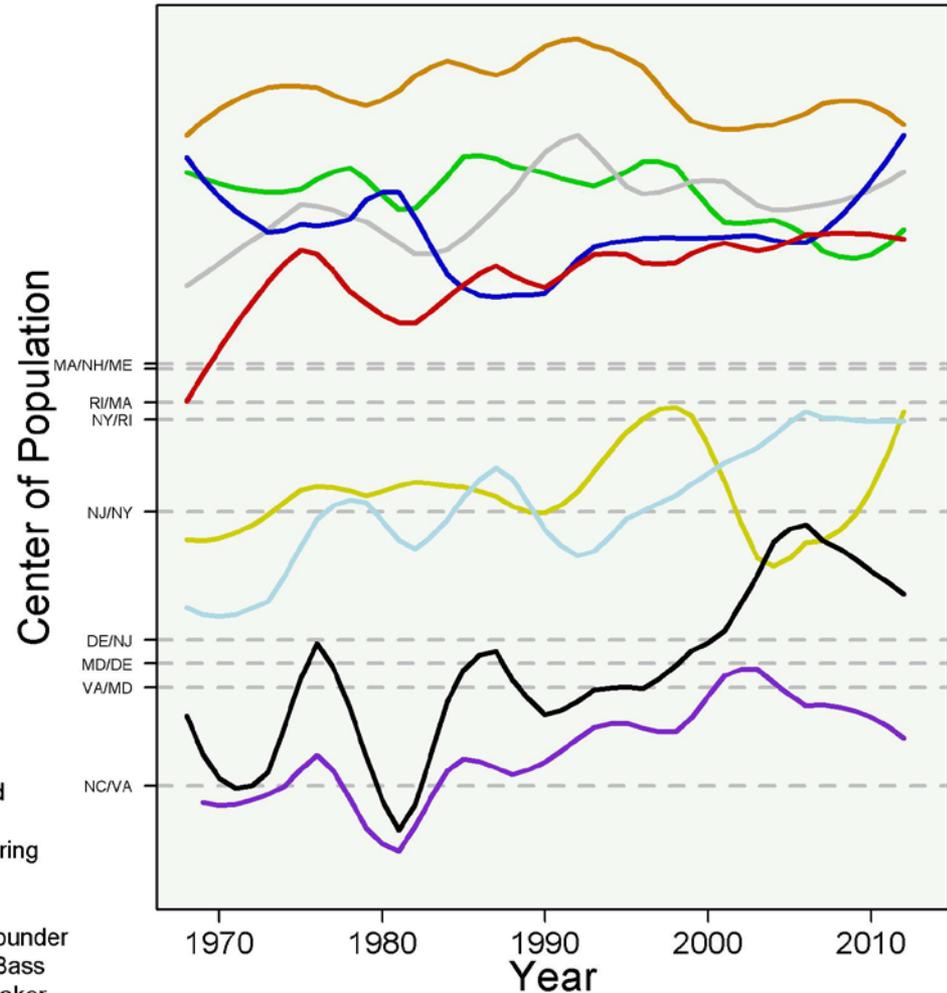
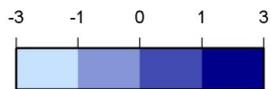
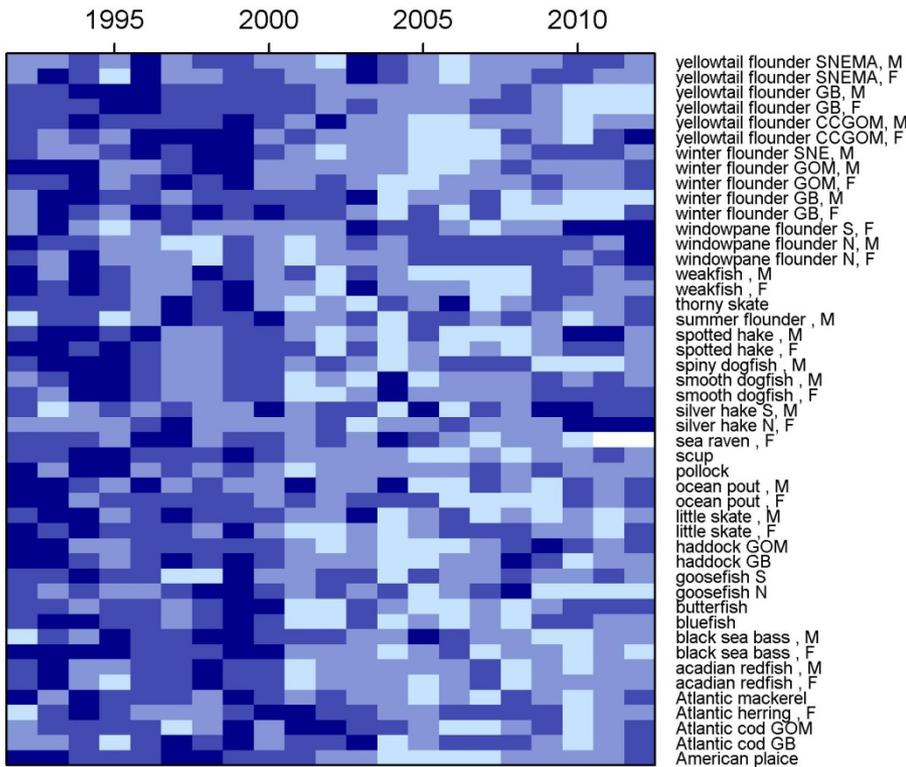
NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMITTEE • DEMOCRATS
RANKING MEMBER, EDWARD J. MARKEY

Fish food habits data extensive

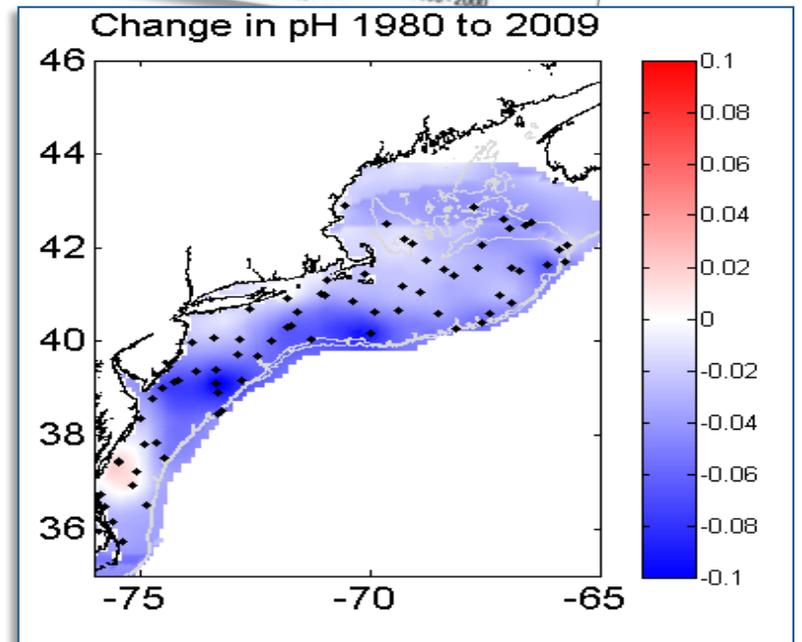
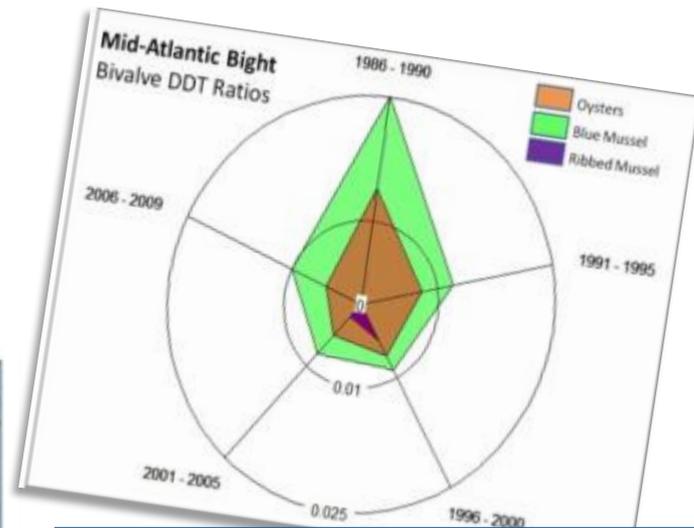
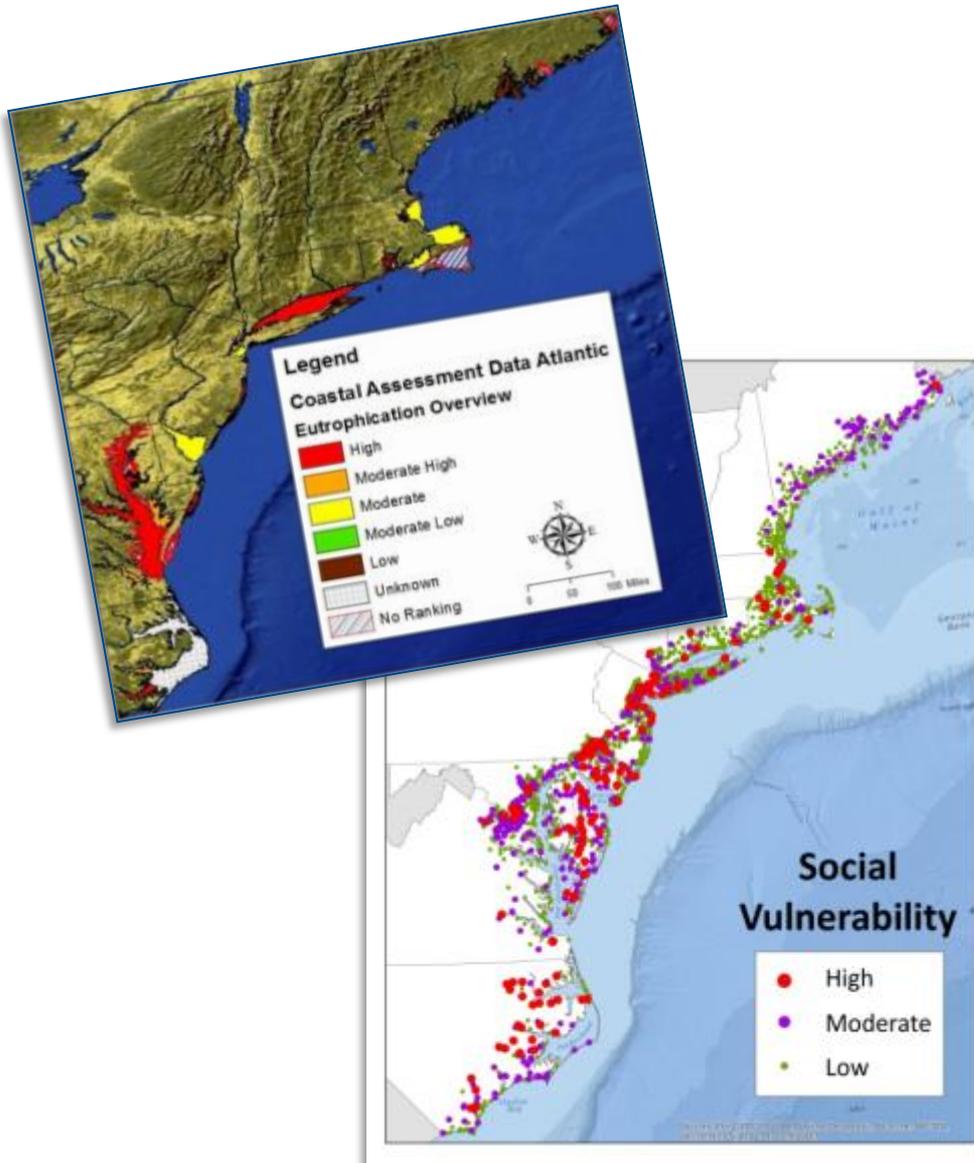
- External program review 2009
- Quantitative data 1973 → present from surveys
- Cape Hatteras, NC → Nova Scotia, Canada
- 150+ species, 40+ with >1000 stomachs
- 550,000+ stomach samples in database
- 1,300+ prey items
- Predator size range 1 cm to 2 m
- Prey size range 0.1 mm to 1 m



Fish condition, distribution changes in ESR



Other ecosystem data summarized in ESR



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Successes, Challenges, Solutions

A spectrum of tools, a spectrum of uses



Stock/Single Species

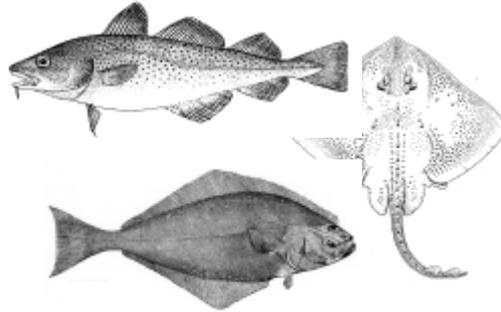


SS models

SS assessments with add-ons: explicit M2 or habitat or climate considerations

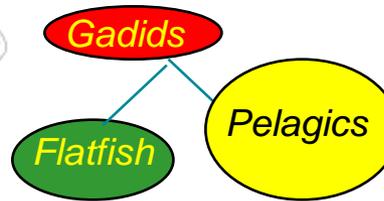
Multiple SS assessments in "harmony"

Multi-species



Multi-species assessments

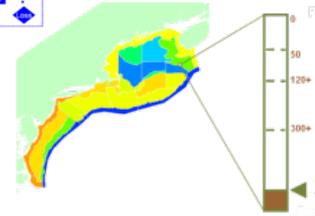
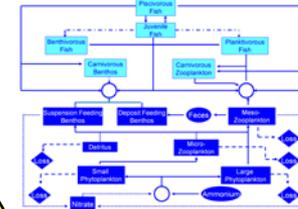
Aggregate Biomass



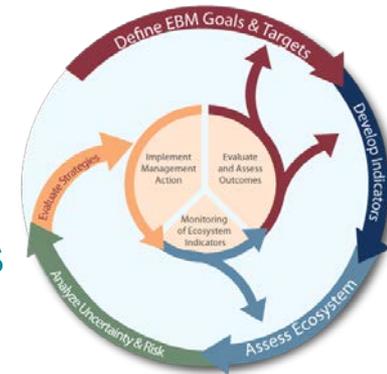
Functional group models

Integrated ecosystem assessments

Ecosystem



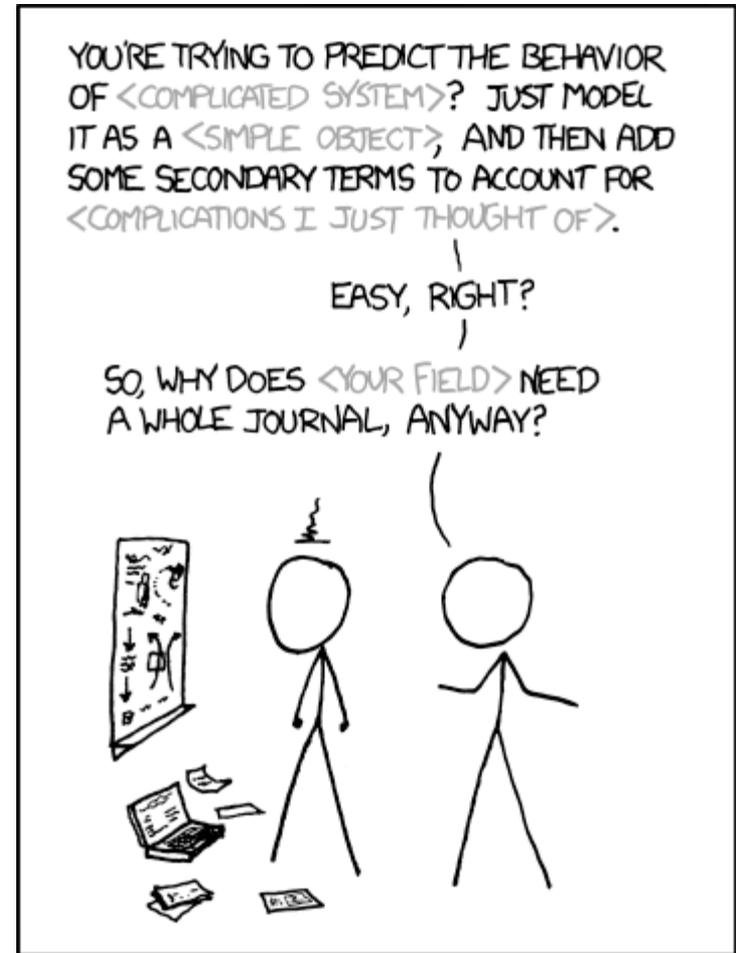
Whole system models



Many exist at NEFSC, more in development

- Multispecies and ecosystem models CIE review 2011
- Single species with add-ons
 - Herring
 - Butterfish
 - SNE Yellowtail
- Multispecies assessment: pilot project for Georges Bank

<http://xkcd.com/793/>



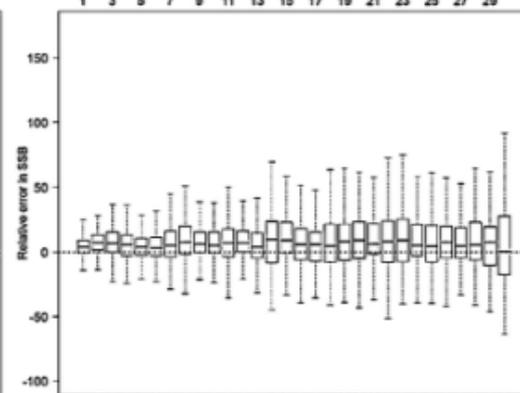
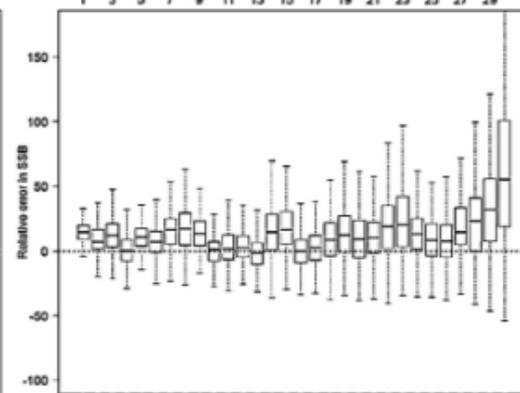
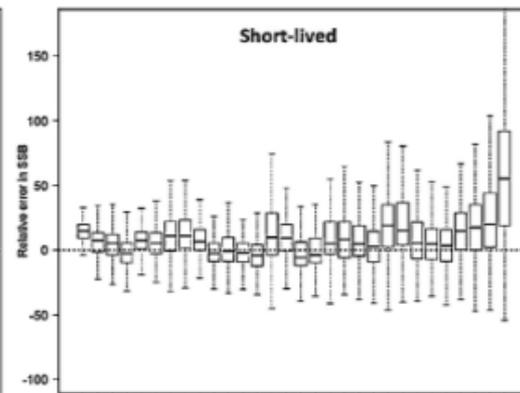
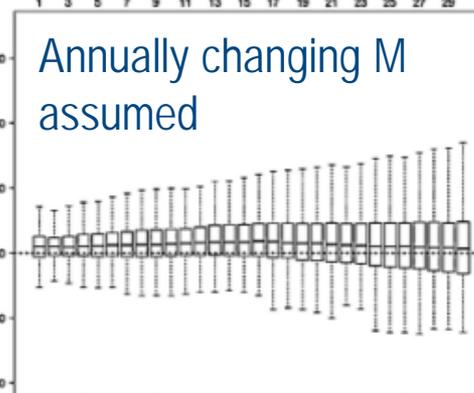
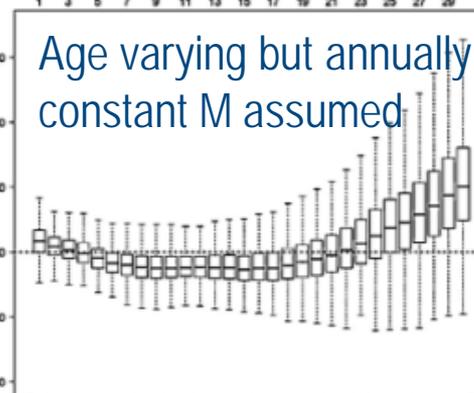
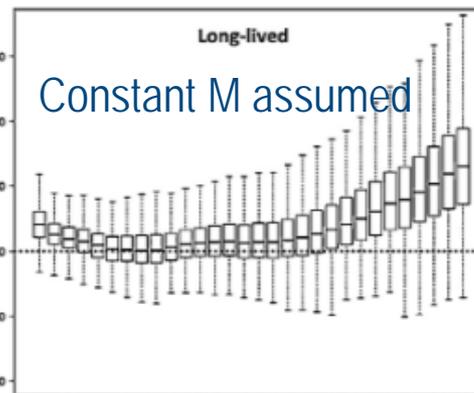
LIBERAL-ARTS MAJORS MAY BE ANNOYING SOMETIMES, BUT THERE'S *NOTHING* MORE OBNOXIOUS THAN A PHYSICIST FIRST ENCOUNTERING A NEW SUBJECT.

Is changing natural mortality important?

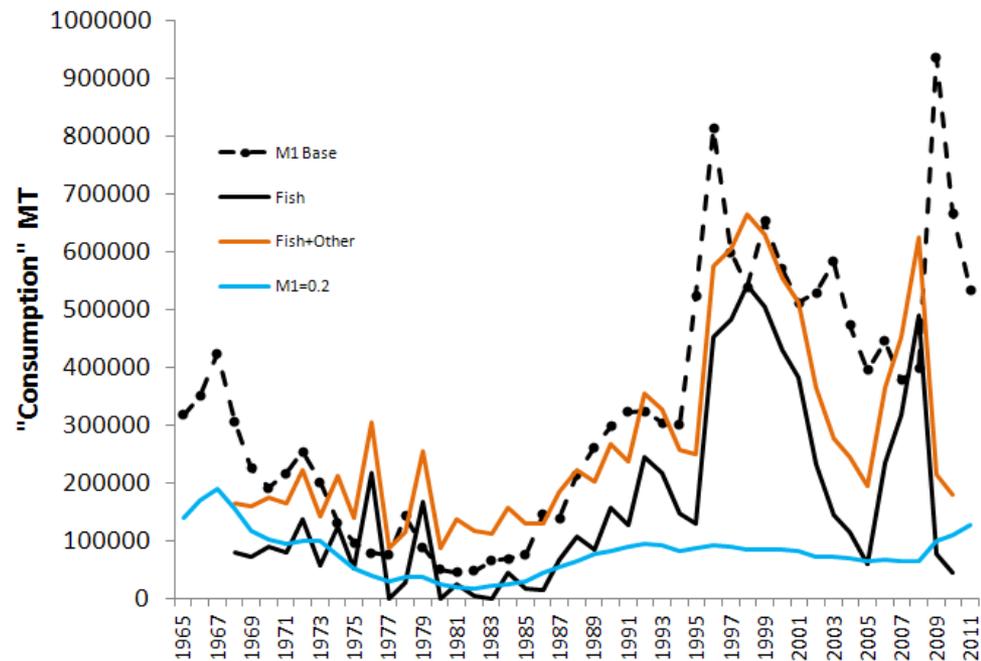
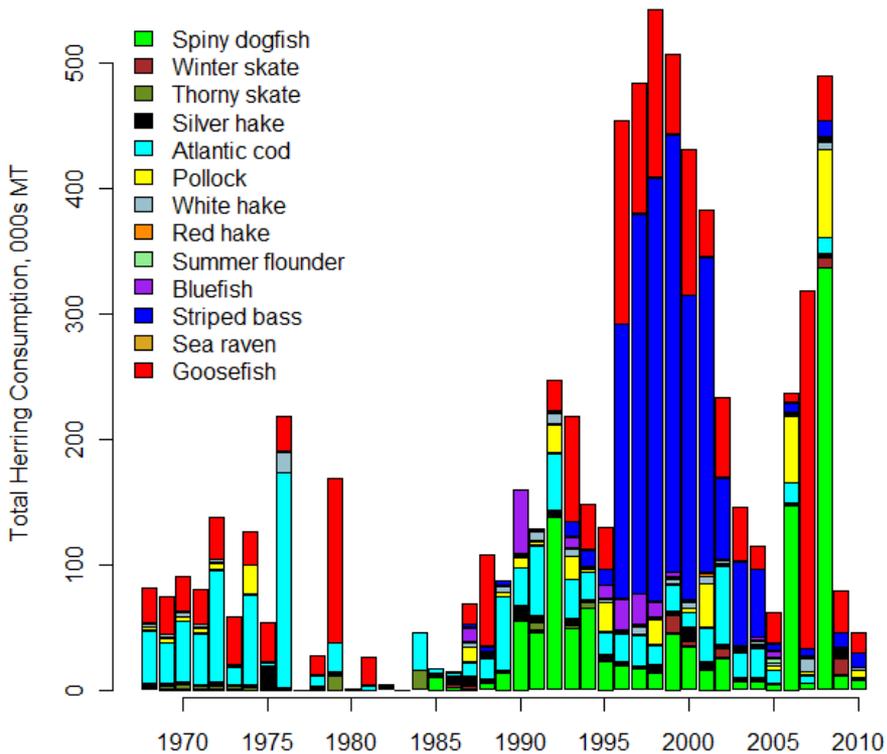
Yes!

Deroba and Schueller 2013 Fish Res

Relative error in SSB when true M is increasing



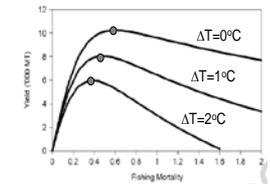
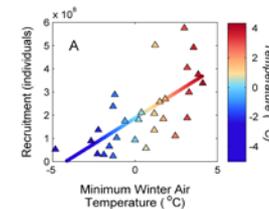
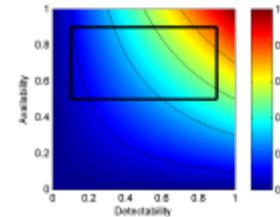
Herring assessment: predation evidence → increased recent M



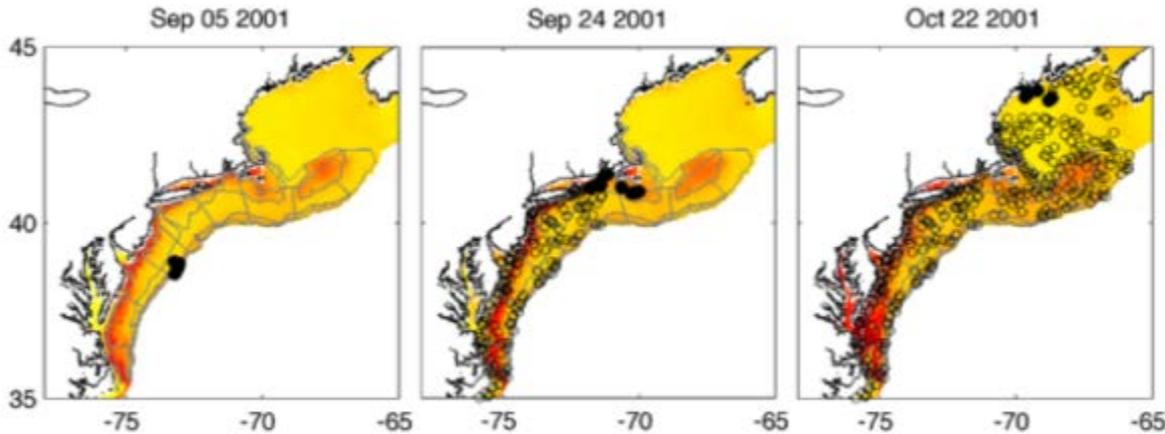
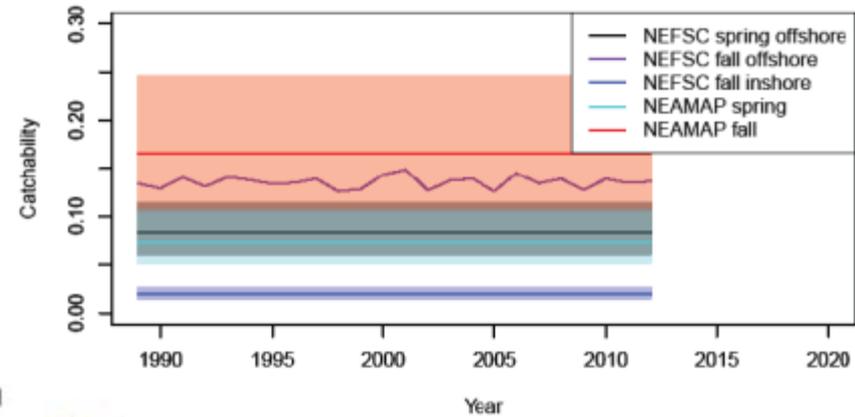
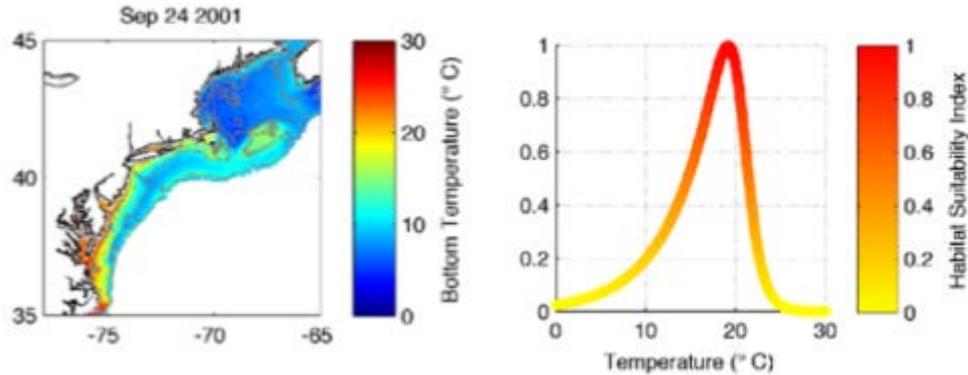
Deroba et al. 2012 SAW /SARC 54

Climate effects research for assessments

- Butterfish – temperature driven q's
- MA-SNE yellowtail flounder - cold pool volume and recruitment
- Northern shrimp – temperature dependent distribution and productivity
- Atlantic croaker – temperature dependent recruitment
- Atlantic cod – temperature dependent recruitment and distribution
- GOM Atlantic cod – change in prey changed catchability in the fishery



Butterfish assessment: thermal habitat change → survey q



Adams et al. 2014 SAW /SARC 58

MA SNE Yellowtail Flounder Assessment: Reference points shift under climate change?

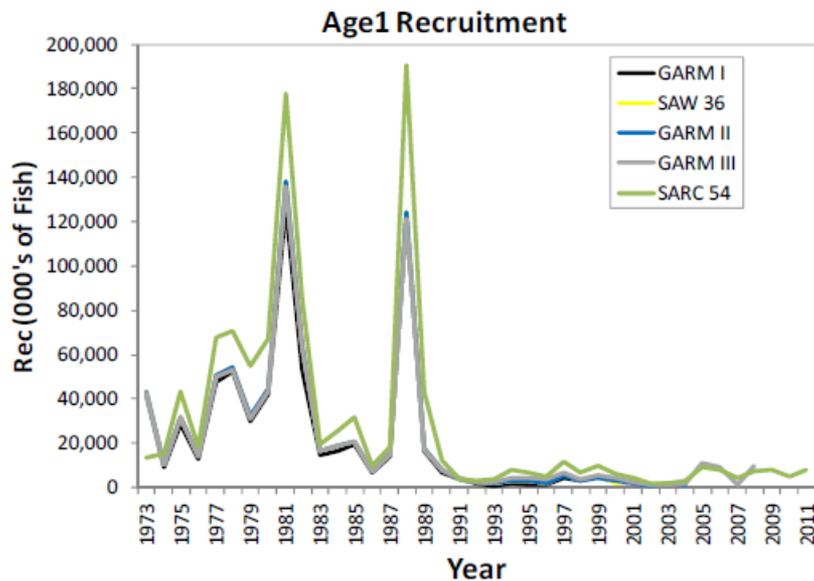
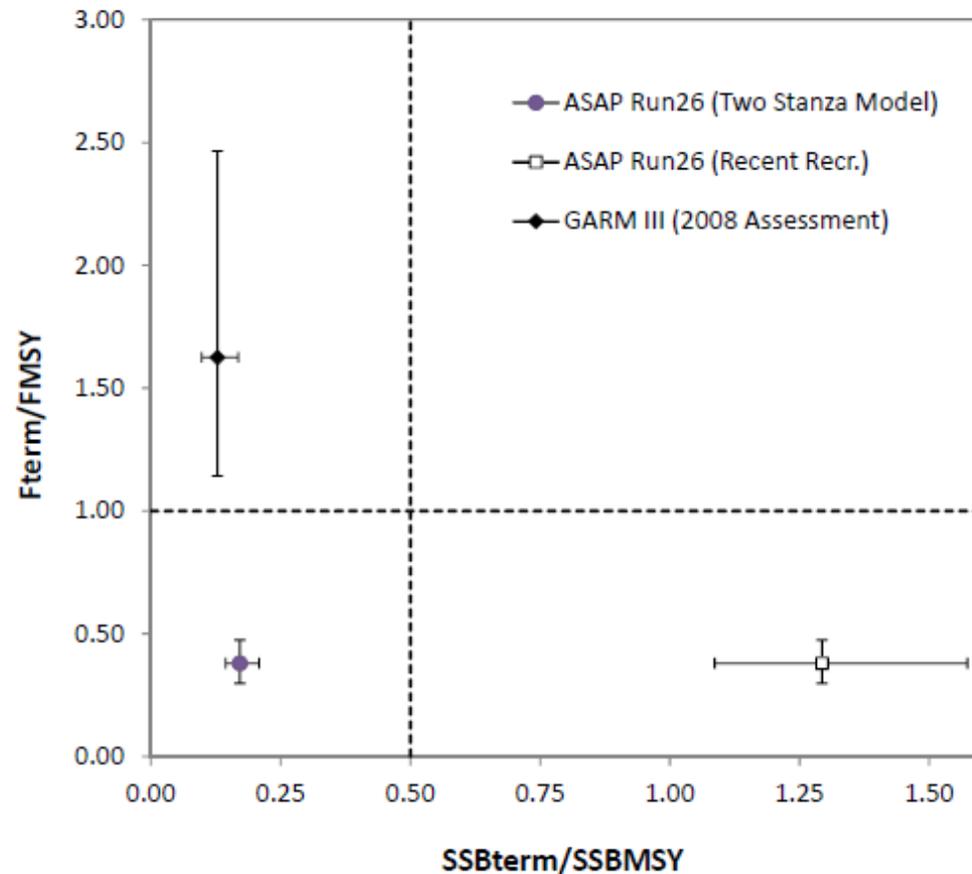


Figure B104. Comparison of age 1 recruitment from previous Southern New England mid-Atlantic yellowtail stock assessments including estimates from the 2012 ASAP base Model 26 model assessment updates.



Alade et al. 2012 SAW /SARC 54

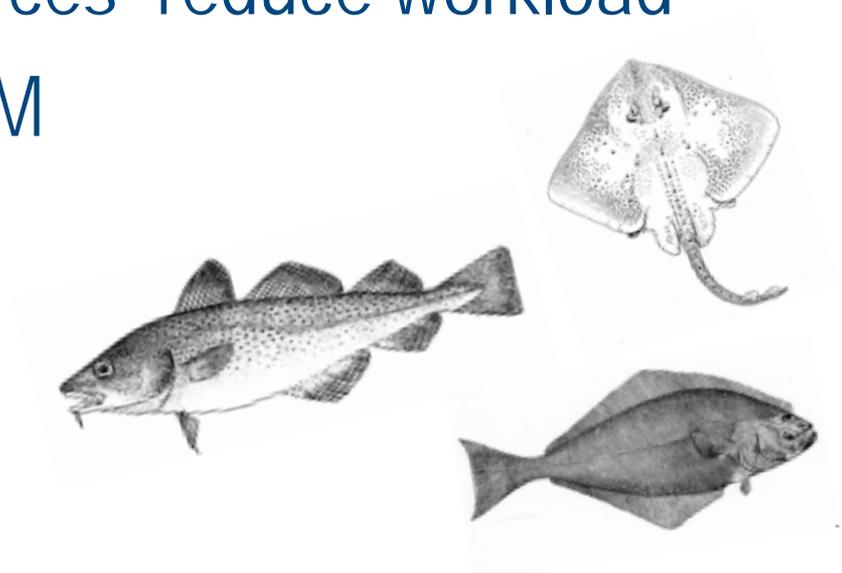
Single-species assessments with add-ons

- Useful but limited by resources and mechanistic understanding
- 50+ managed fishery species; numerous climate and ecosystem factors
- Adding on to each single species assessment is a HUGE task



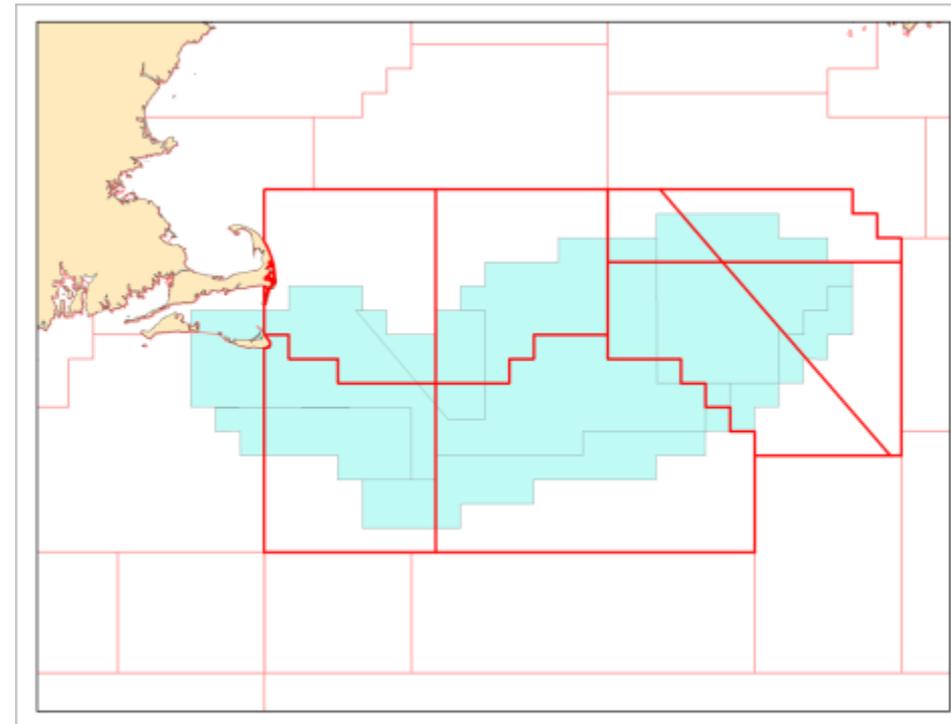
Why Take a Multispecies Approach?

- Bridge from traditional assessment → ecosystem
- Includes biological and technological interactions
- Can't get single species OY from all simultaneously
- More efficient use of resources—reduce workload
- Councils interested in EBFM

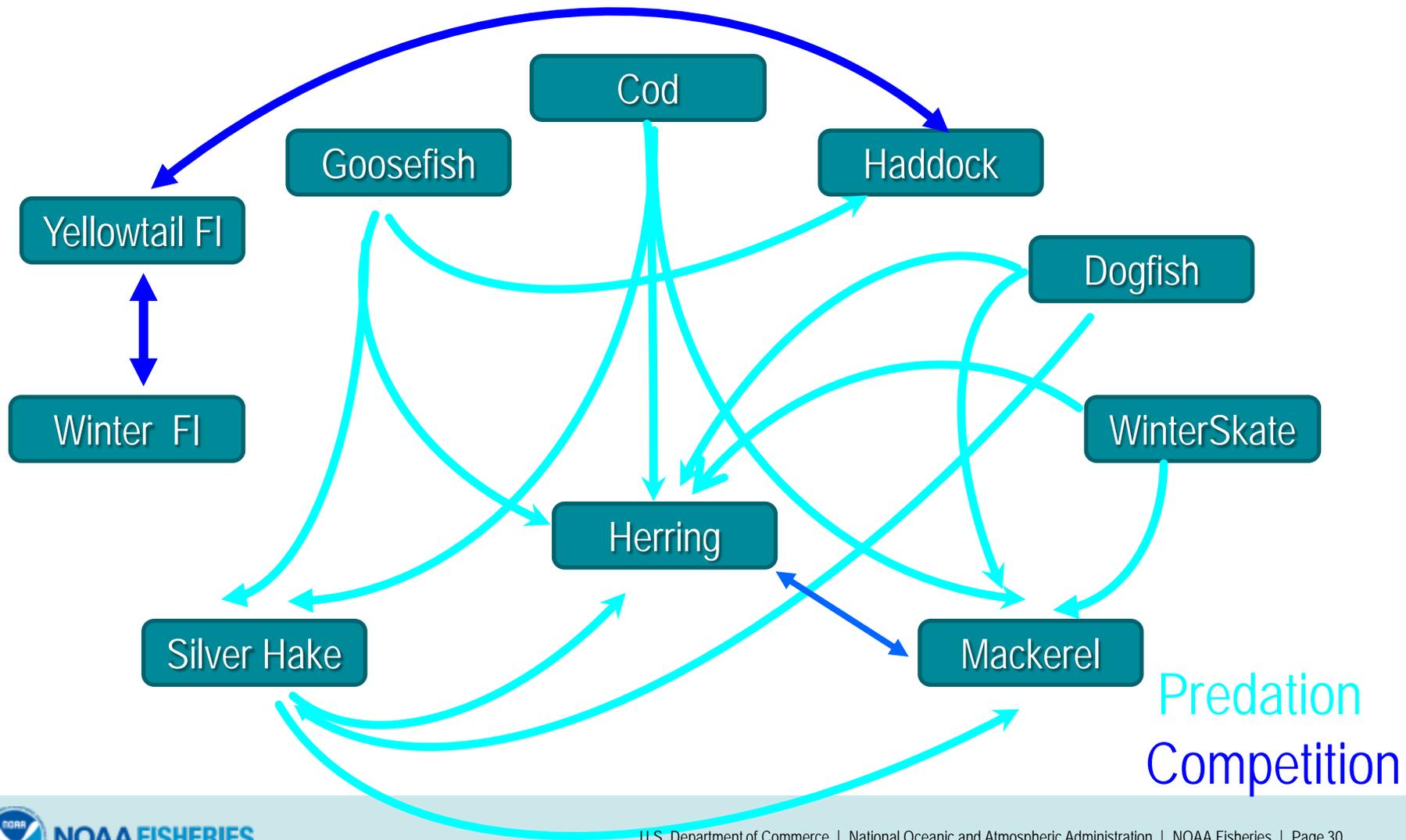


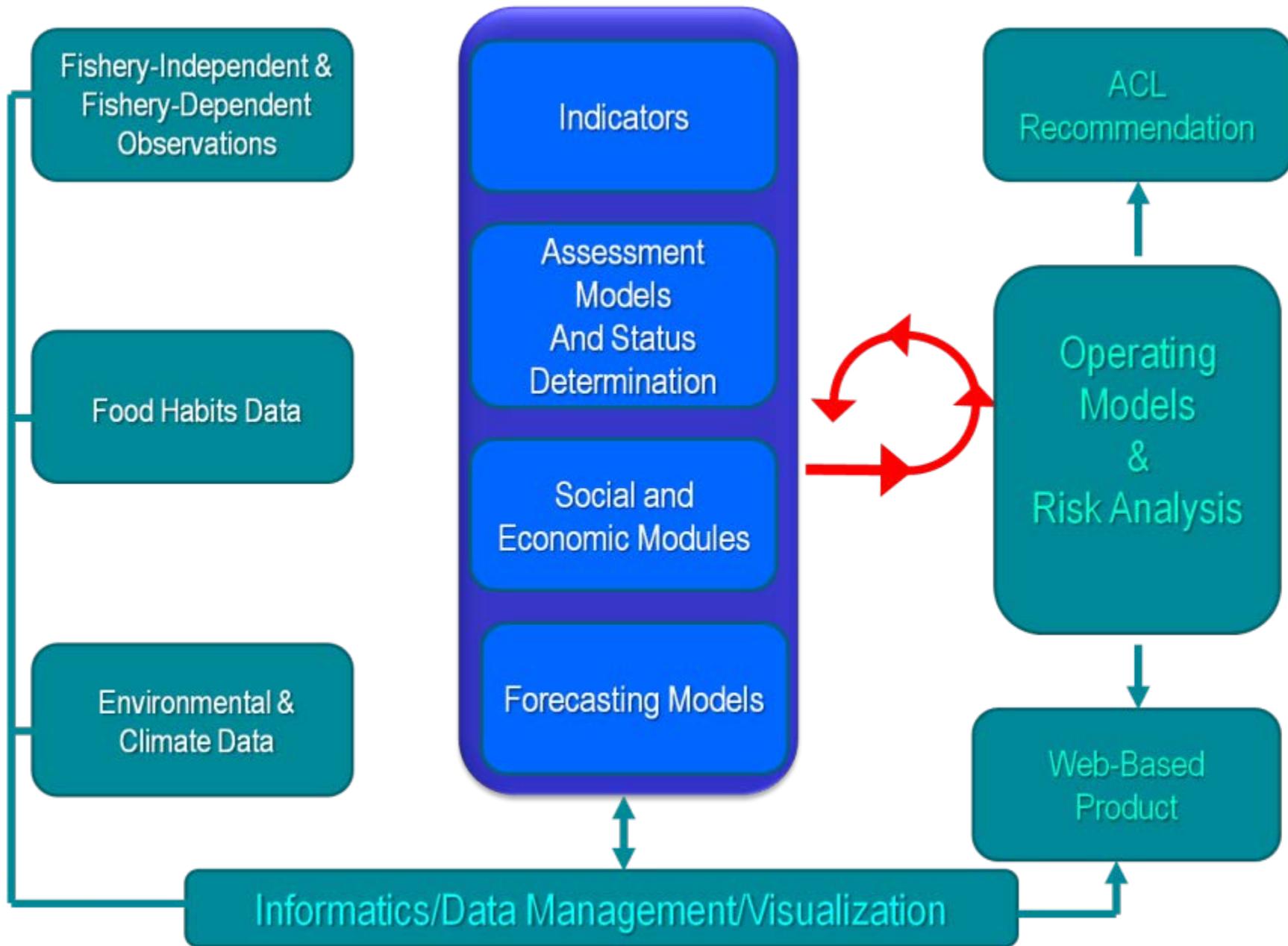
Multispecies assessment: Georges Bank

- 10 interacting species, 1 spatial footprint
- Standardized data pulls
- Simulation testing of
 - Each assessment model (multiple structures)
 - Multi-model inference
 - Ecosystem indicators
 - Management procedures
- Harvest advice ultimate goal



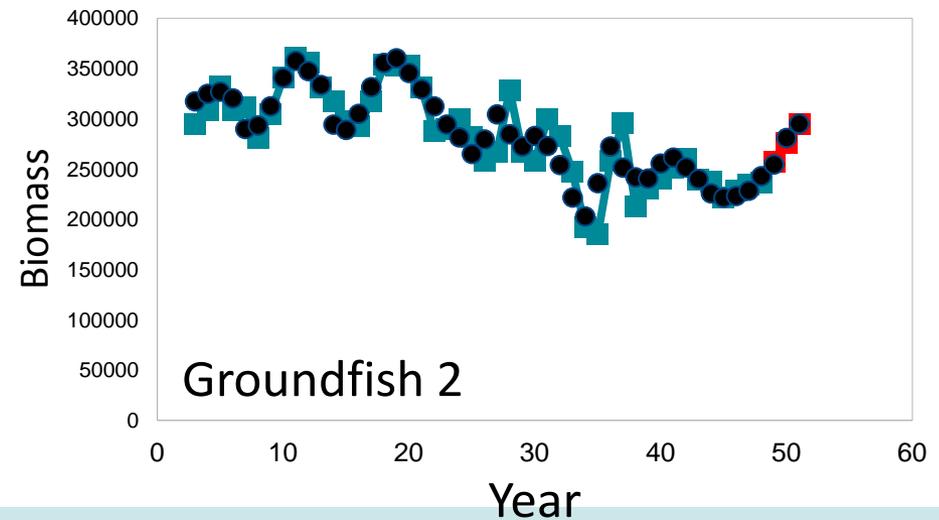
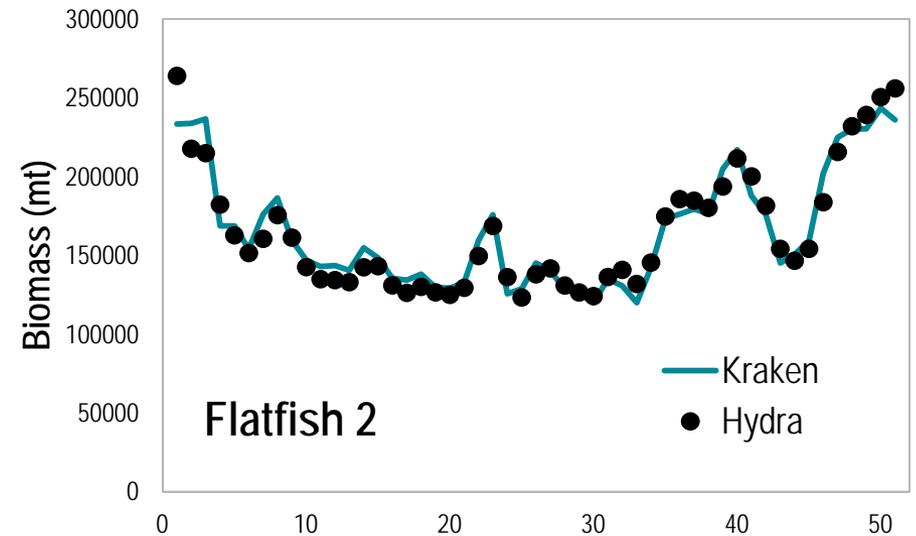
Food Habits Data to Guide Model Structure, Model Inputs, Auxiliary Data





Preliminary fits to simulated data—no error

- Production model fit to size structured operating model output
- Non-linear time series prediction from size structured operating model output



Presentation outline

Ecosystem and climate processes: overview

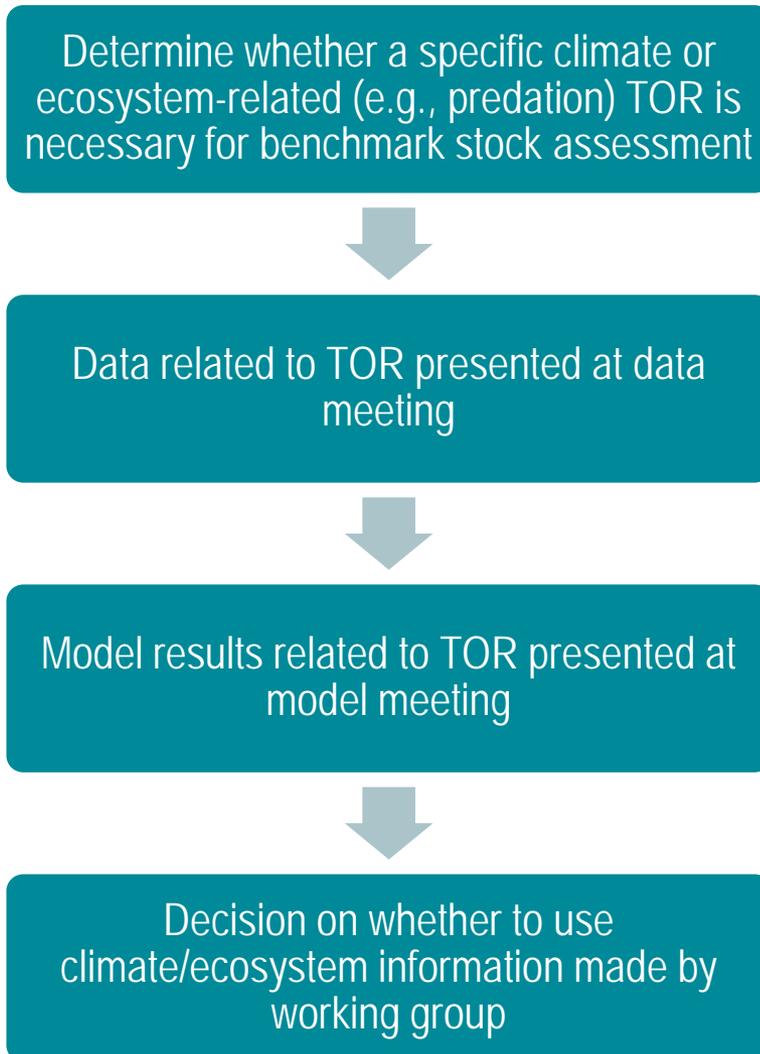
Do we have the data for integration?

Do we have the analytical tools for integration?

Do we have an effective process for integration?

Successes, Challenges, Solutions

Current integration process: a Center-wide effort



NEFSC is developing generic climate and ecosystem TORs for consideration in **EVERY** assessment

By the numbers (benchmark SAW/SARC)

Year	Assessments with ecosystem/climate specific TORs	Assessments with ecosystem/climate effects integrated	Total assessments
2014	3	1	3
2013	0 (+3*)	0	4
2012	2 (+2*)	2	4
2011	3 (+1*)	0	5
2010	4 (+1*)	0	7

*no explicit TORs for ecosystem or climate information, but could integrate based on TORs regarding M change, stock id, migration, etc.

Some explanation

- “Integrated” = used in assessment, altering outcome
- Ecosystem/climate TORs nonstandard to date
 - Some were information-only
 - Most phrased “If possible...” “If time permits...”
- Nationwide, assessments formally integrating ecosystem and climate effects are rare
- One assessment is a lot of work already, and this is an (often large) addition of data, analysis, review

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Successes, Challenges, Solutions

TOR 6

Does the Center have in place an effective process for taking ecosystem and climate change factors into consideration in the stock assessment process?

Having a formal process is a good start.
There is a lot of room for improvement...

Successes

NEFSC Ecosystem and climate data are excellent

Spectrum of high quality analytical tools

Already integrated in several stock assessments

Ecosystem/climate scientists in Council processes

Collaborative multispecies assessment in progress

Challenges

Climate change critical here, difficult to predict

Ecological interactions → reference points, advice?

Budget cuts to ecosystem observation surveys

Assessment production system at (over) capacity

Management / review system already complex

Solutions

Stabilize funding for ecosystem monitoring surveys

More joint research ecosystem/climate \leftrightarrow assessment

Pilot projects testing alternative assessment methods:

- Multispecies approaches streamline assessments
- Multimodel inference addresses uncertainty
- Simpler, indicator-based management procedures
- Simulations and management strategy evaluations for model & alternative reference point performance
- Address spatial issues (data, models, management)

A satellite image of the ocean and coastline, showing a large body of water with a dark blue center and lighter blue, textured areas near the shore. The land is visible on the left side, showing a mix of green and brown colors. The text "Questions?" is overlaid in white, sans-serif font.

Questions?

Thank you