

Project Team

Mike Jacox, Steven Bograd, Elliott Hazen, Stephen Stohs (*NOAA/SWFSC*)

Barb Muhling, Desiree Tommasi, Mer Pozo Buil, James Smith, Jon Sweeney, Stephanie Brodie, Stefan Koenigstein, Heather Welch (*NOAA/SWFSC and UC Santa Cruz*)

Mike Alexander (*NOAA/ESRL*)

Enrique Curchitser (*Rutgers U*)

Christopher Edwards, Jerome Fiechter (*UC Santa Cruz*)

Amber Himes-Cornell (*FAO, Italy*)

Ryan Rykaczewski (*U South Carolina*)

Gwendal Le Fol (*Independent consultant*)

Tim Frawley (*California Sea Grant*)

Collaborators

Alan Haynie, Anne Hollowed, Kirstin Holsman (*NOAA/AFSC*)

Alistair Hobday (*CSIRO, Australia*)

Charlie Stock (*NOAA/GFDL*)

Stephanie Green, Natasha Hardy (*U Alberta*)

Larry Crowder (*Stanford*)



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SANTA CRUZ



RUTGERS



UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

Objective

To develop an end-to-end framework to identify climate-resilient management strategies for the CCLME and evaluate the impacts of climate change on US-managed marine species and fishing communities in the CCLME.

Key elements of the proposed work plan

1. **Produce regional climate projections for the CCLME**, using output from global climate models to force a high resolution regional ocean model (ROMS) coupled with a biogeochemical model;
2. Use these projections in conjunction with ecological and socio-economic models to **predict productivity and distribution changes for managed species in the CCLME, and the socio-economic impacts of these changes on fishing communities;**
3. **Evaluate current catch advice and spatial management strategies** for the Pacific sardine, albacore, and swordfish fisheries given the potential future impacts of climate variability and change;
4. Use management scenarios to **explore possible policy and management responses to climate change and resultant socioeconomic impacts on fishery participants and fishing communities;**

1. Management Objectives / Stakeholder Priorities

Minimize bycatch (Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan)

Maintain sustainable harvest levels (HMS FMP)

Minimize adverse impacts on fishing communities (HMS FMP)

Consideration of economic and ecological impacts of dynamic closures

2. Performance Metrics

Bycatch rates (leatherback turtles)

Swordfish catch and landings

Socioeconomic metrics (fisher profit, harvester and processor engagement)

3. Management Strategies / Scenarios

No closures

Static closures

Dynamic closures with EcoCast

1. Management Objectives / Stakeholder Priorities

- Promote efficiency and profitability (Coastal Pelagic Species FMP)
- Prevent overfishing, provide adequate forage for predators (CPS FMP)
- Stability of catch (boom/bust cycles, temperature sensitivity)
- Switching between coastal pelagic species (e.g., sardine → market squid)

2. Performance Metrics

- Biomass and catch mean, variability, and frequency above/below thresholds
- Ecosystem metrics (e.g., availability to upper trophic levels)
- Socio-economic metrics (revenue, harvester and processor engagement)

3. Management Strategies / Scenarios

- Status quo harvest guideline (HG)
- Alternative options for environmentally informed HG
- Not environmentally informed

1. Management Objectives / Stakeholder Priorities

HMS FMP objectives (as for swordfish)

Albacore as “insurance” fleet (not limited entry)

Understanding migration dynamics and impact of prey availability

Understanding changes in distribution (offshore/inshore and north/south)

2. Performance Metrics

International albacore Management Strategy Evaluation

Landings by port

Socio-economic metrics (revenue, harvester and processor engagement)

3. Management Strategies / Scenarios

No limited entry

Total allowable catch/effort at international level

West coast implementation of international TAC/TAE

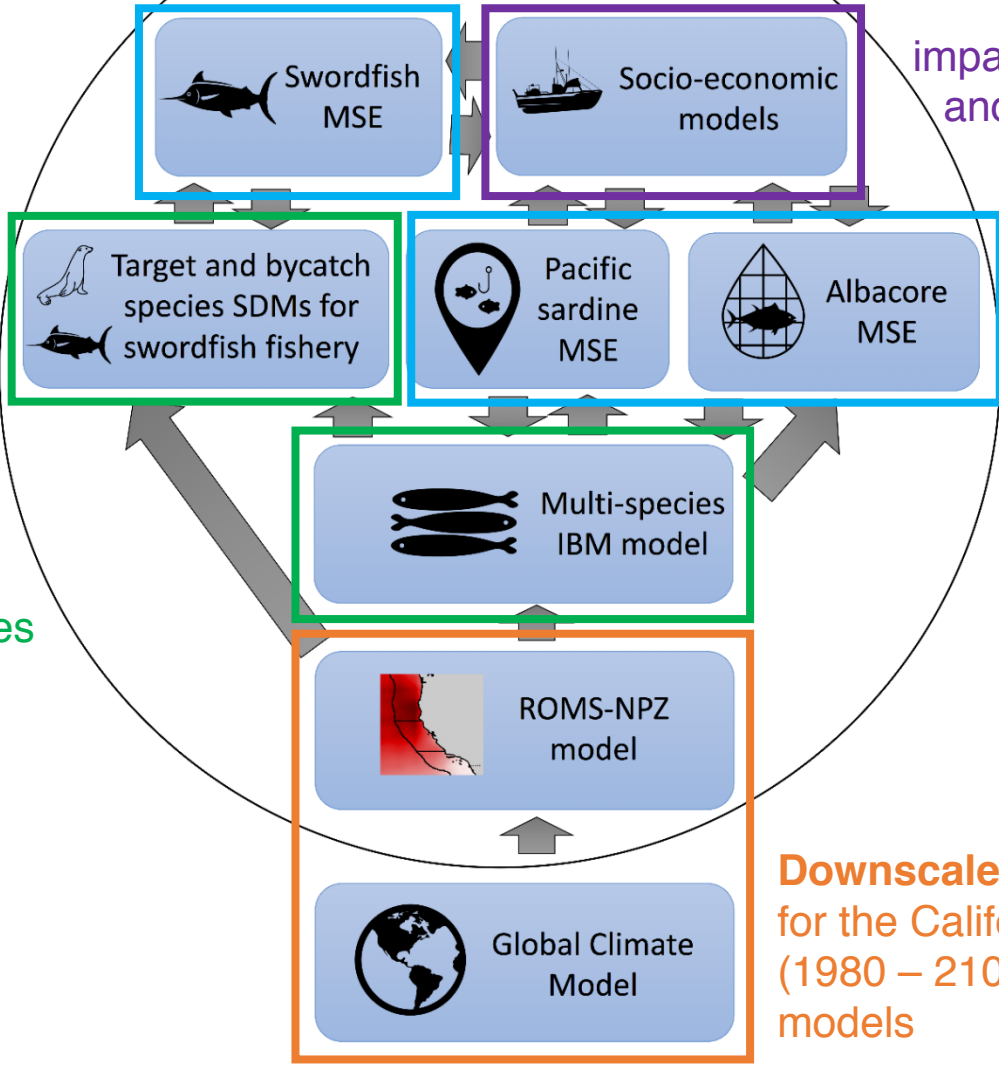
Management Strategy Evaluations

(e.g., spatial/temporal closures, harvest guidelines)

Socio-economic Analyses

(e.g., community reliance and vulnerability, economic impacts of distribution shifts and changing abundance)

Integrated Ecosystem Assessment



Biological Models

for sardine, albacore, swordfish, and multiple prey and bycatch species

Downscaled Ocean Projections for the California Current System (1980 – 2100) from multiple climate models

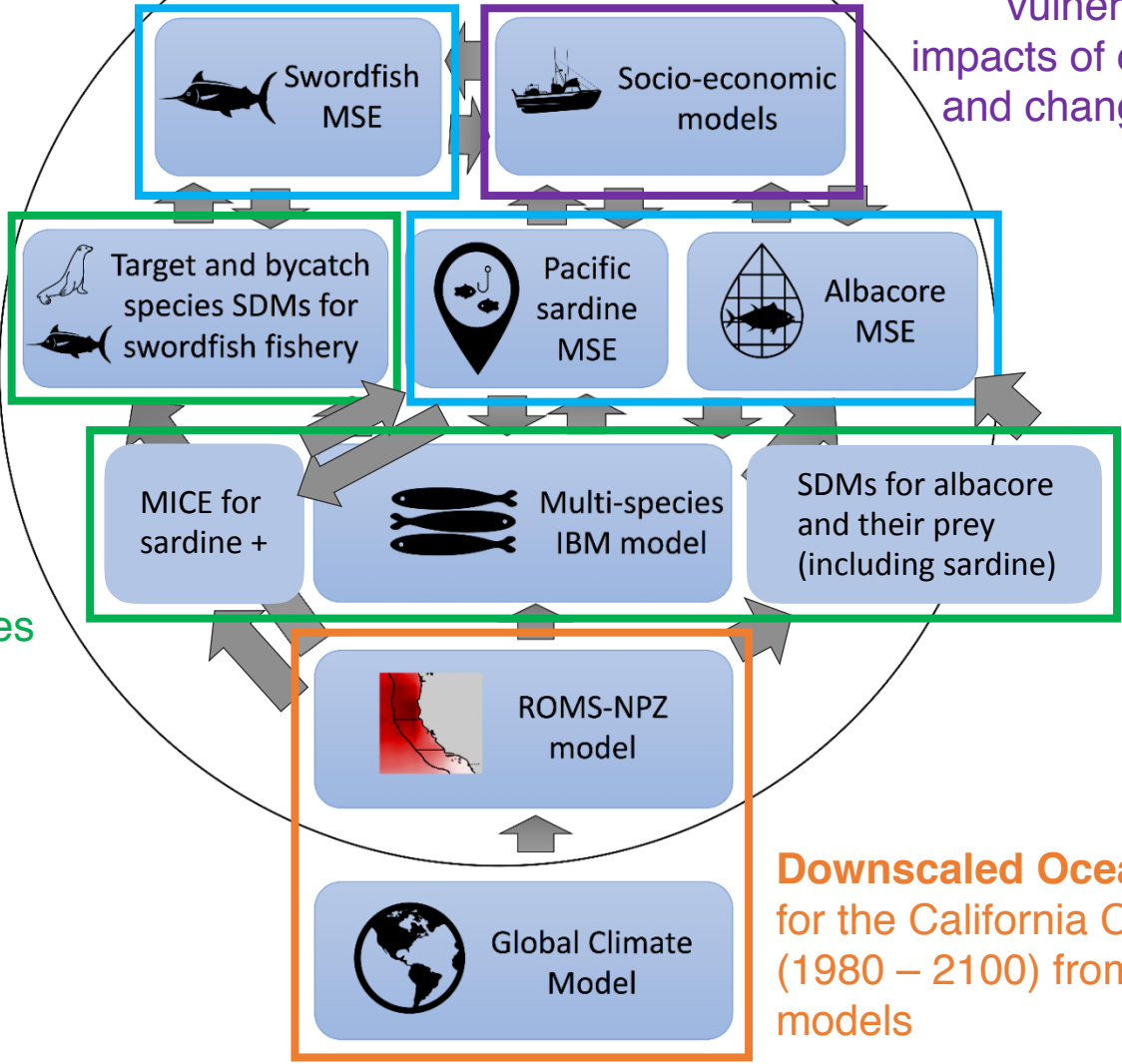
Management Strategy Evaluations

(e.g., spatial/temporal closures, harvest guidelines)

Socio-economic Analyses

(e.g., community reliance and vulnerability, economic impacts of distribution shifts and changing abundance)

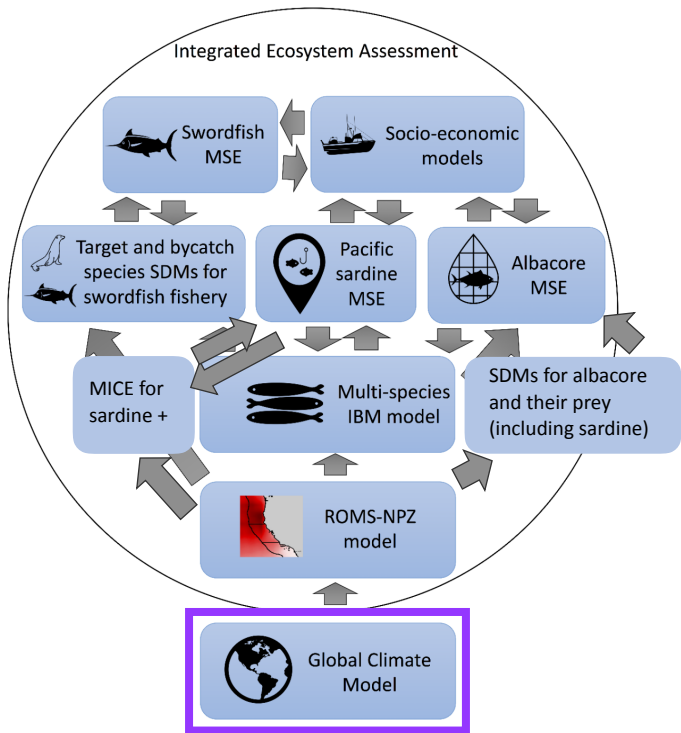
Integrated Ecosystem Assessment



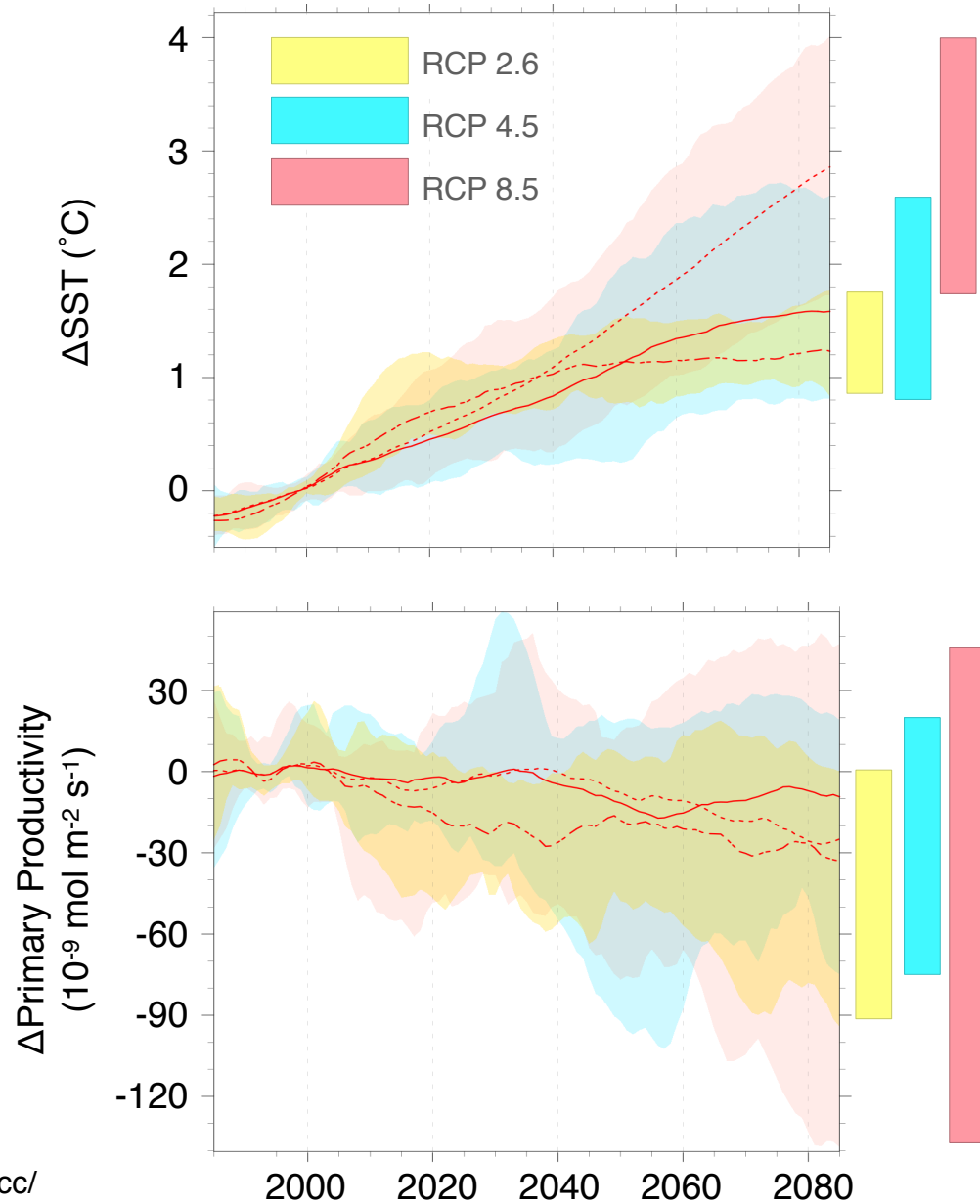
Biological Models

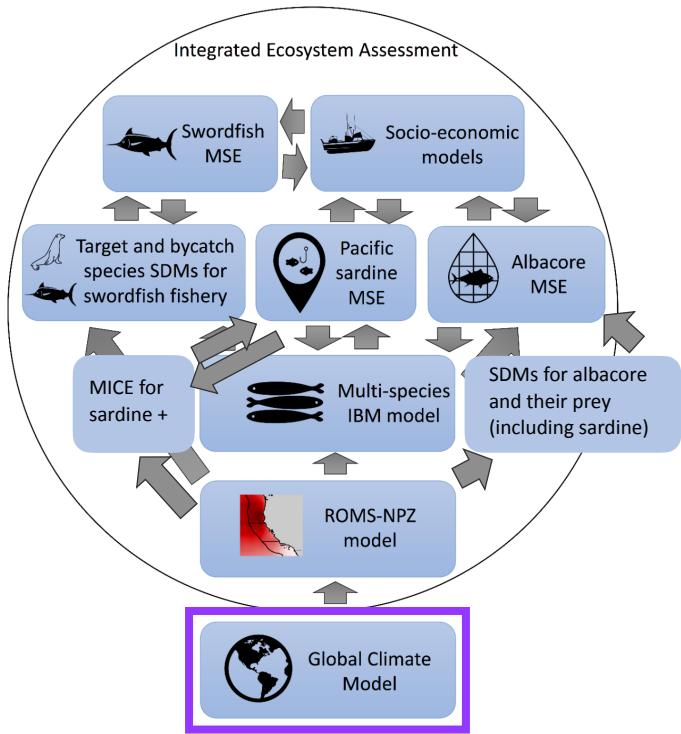
for sardine, albacore, swordfish, and multiple prey and bycatch species

Downscaled Ocean Projections for the California Current System (1980 – 2100) from multiple climate models

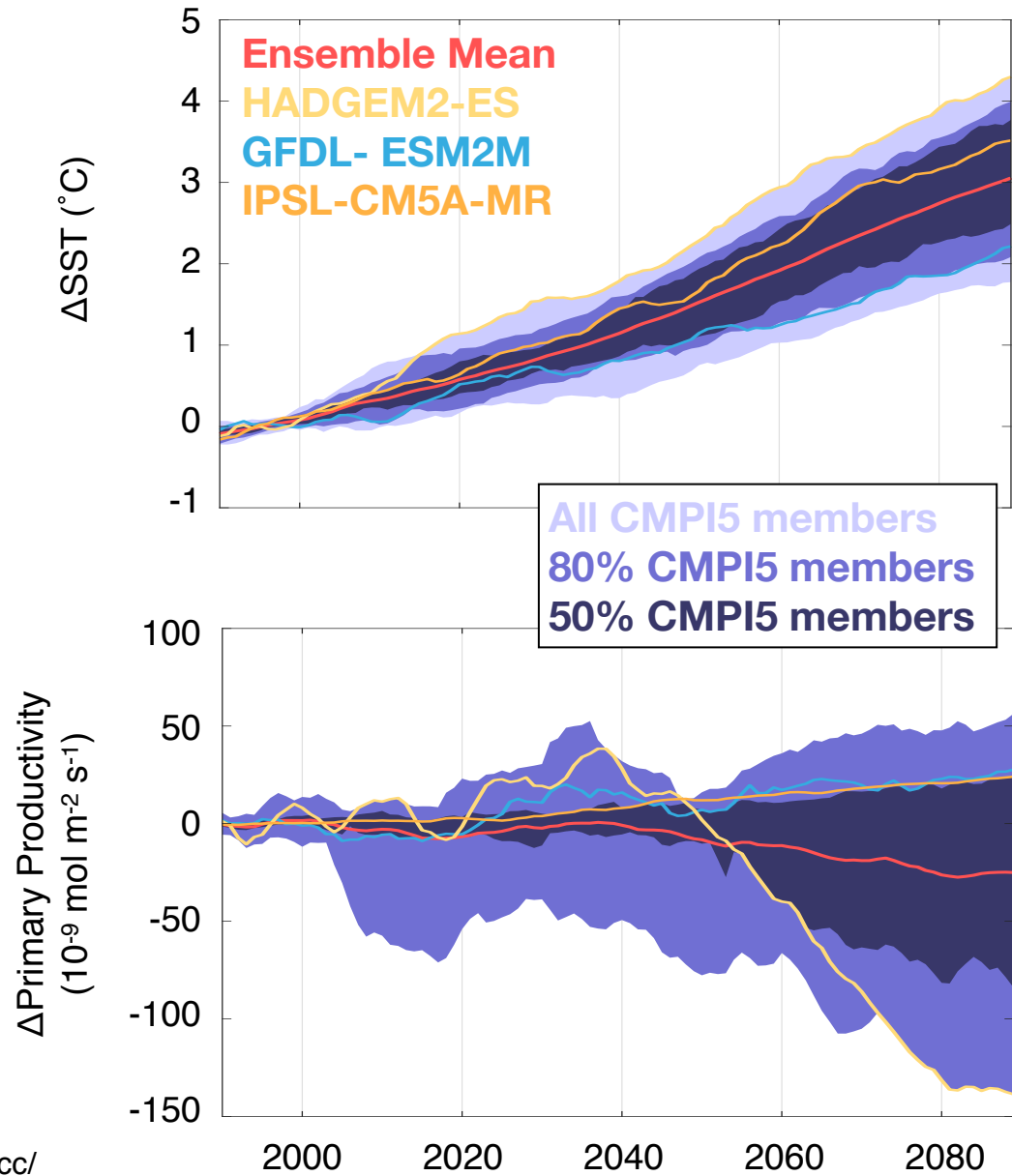


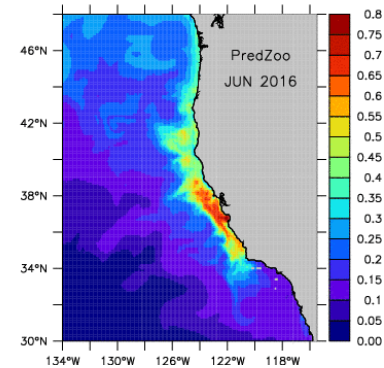
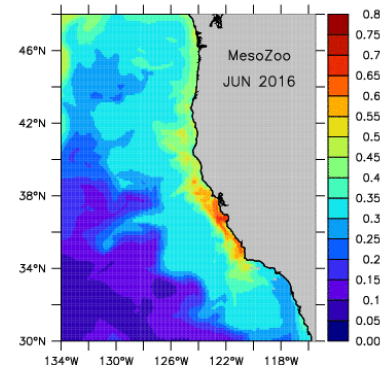
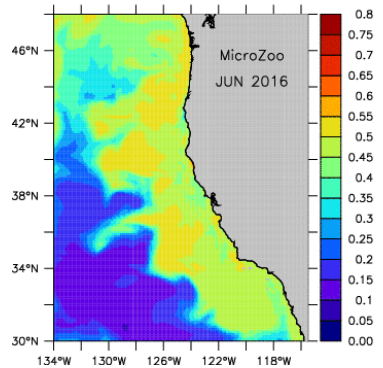
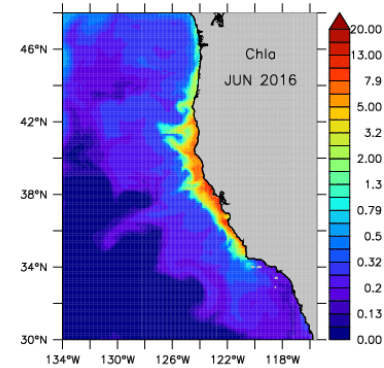
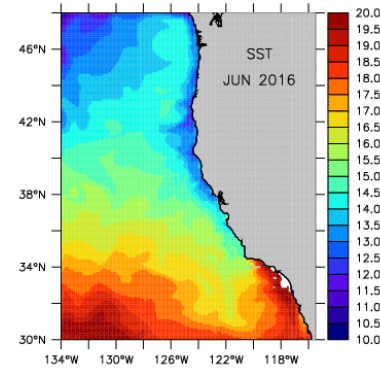
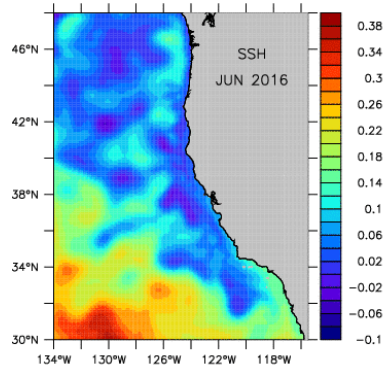
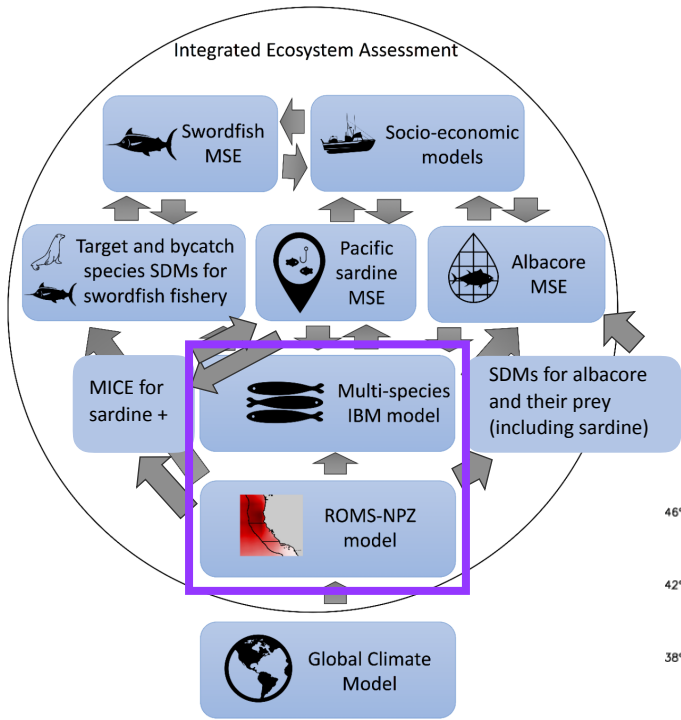
<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/ipcc/>

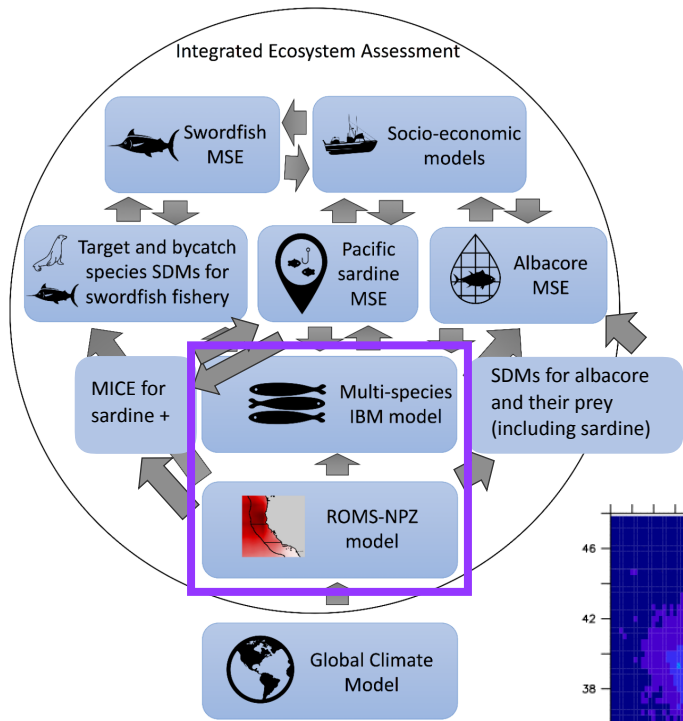




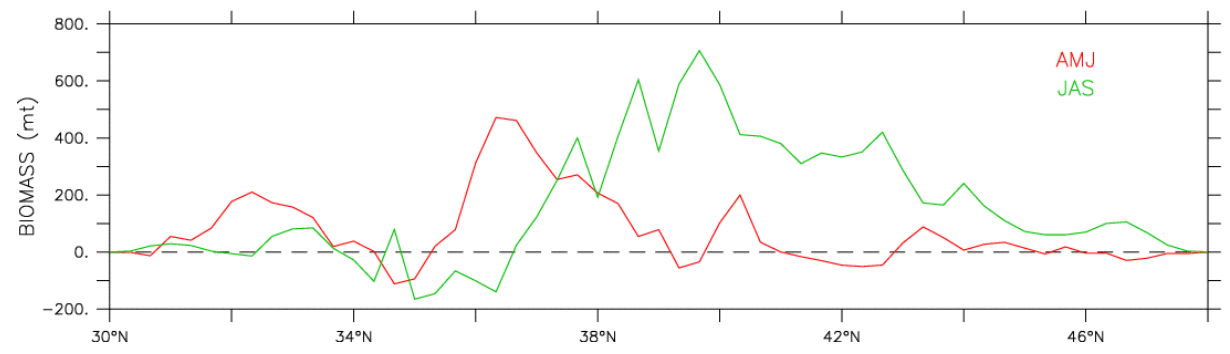
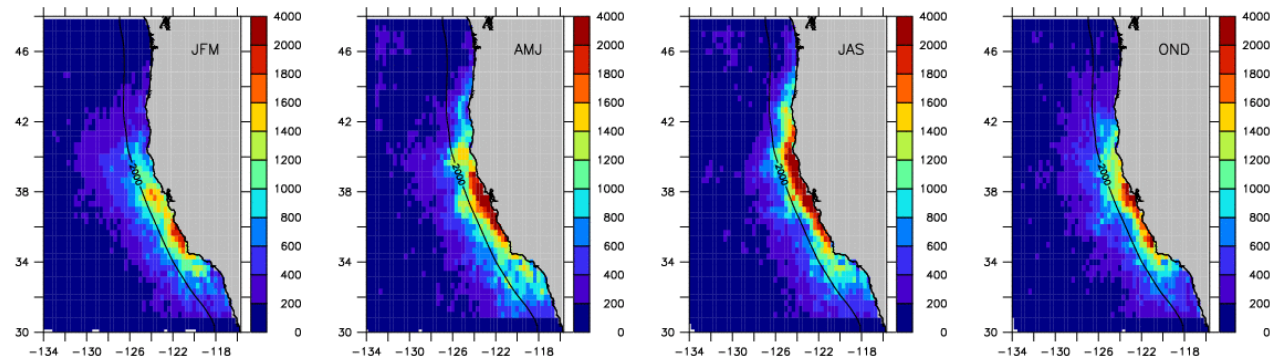
<https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/ipcc/>

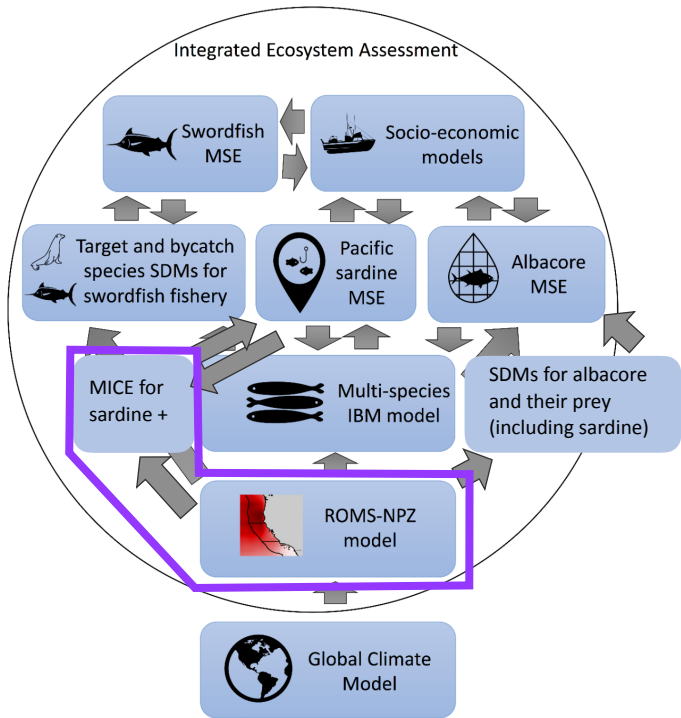




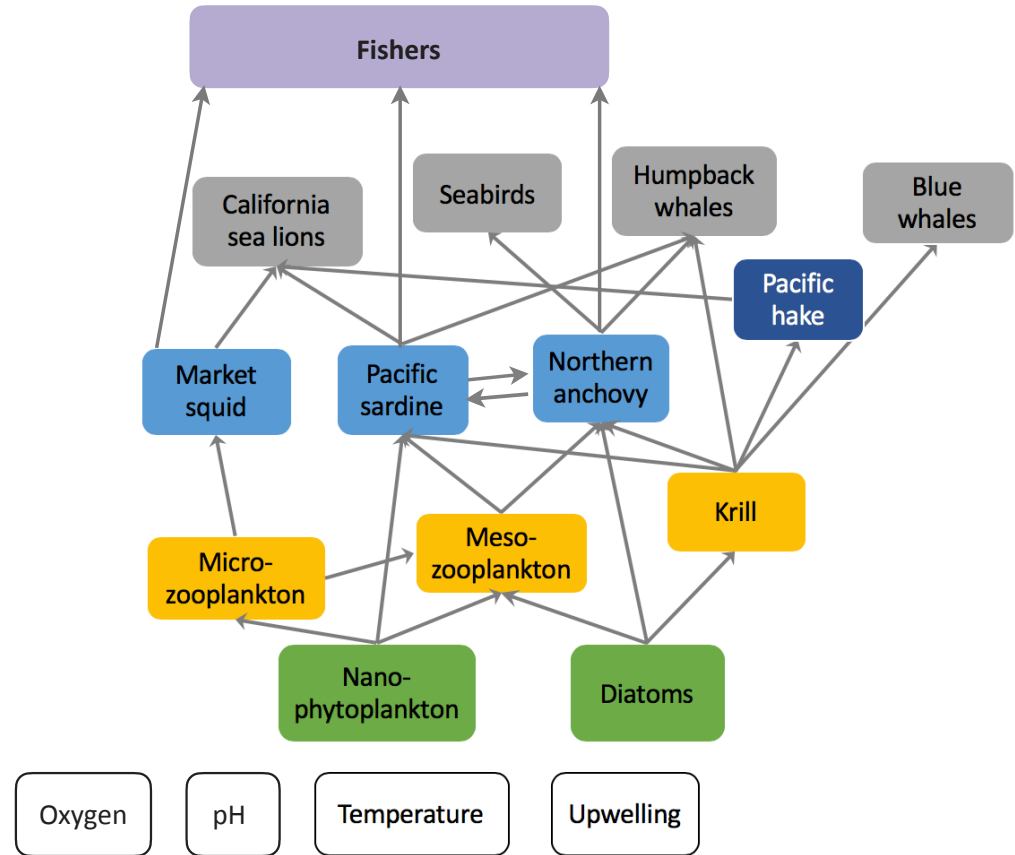


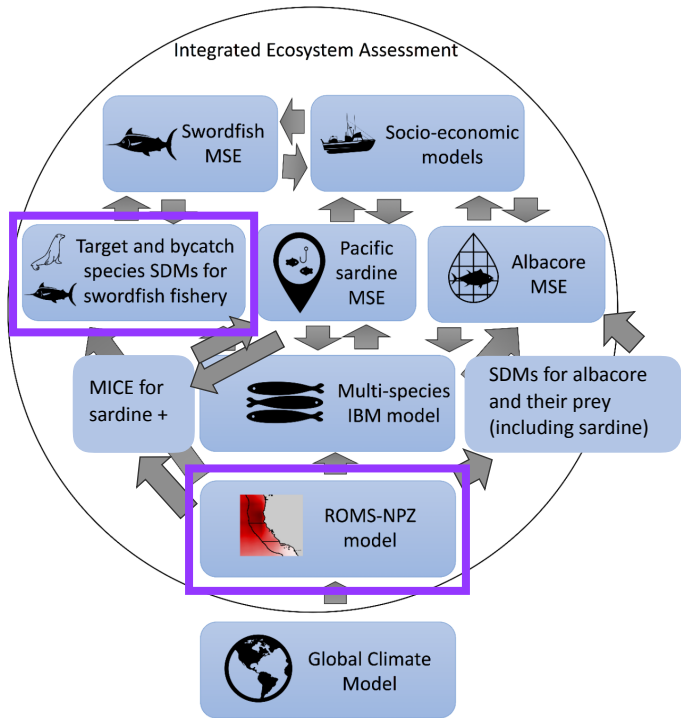
Sardine Biomass and Distribution



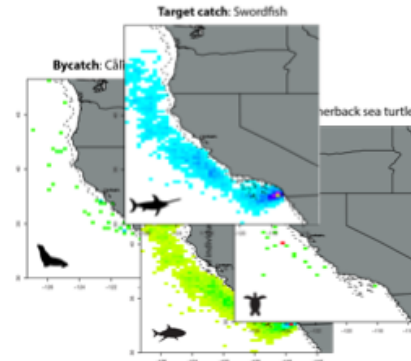


Model of Intermediate Complexity for Ecosystem assessment (MICE)

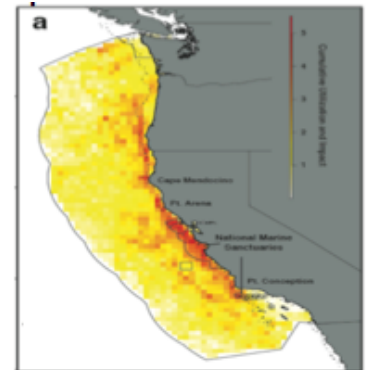




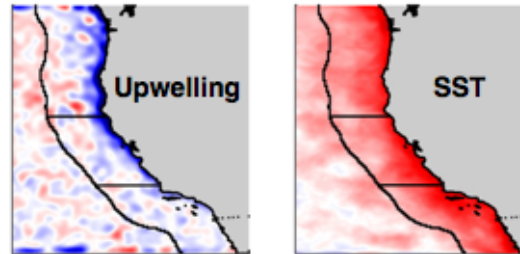
Fishery Observer Data



Species Distribution Models

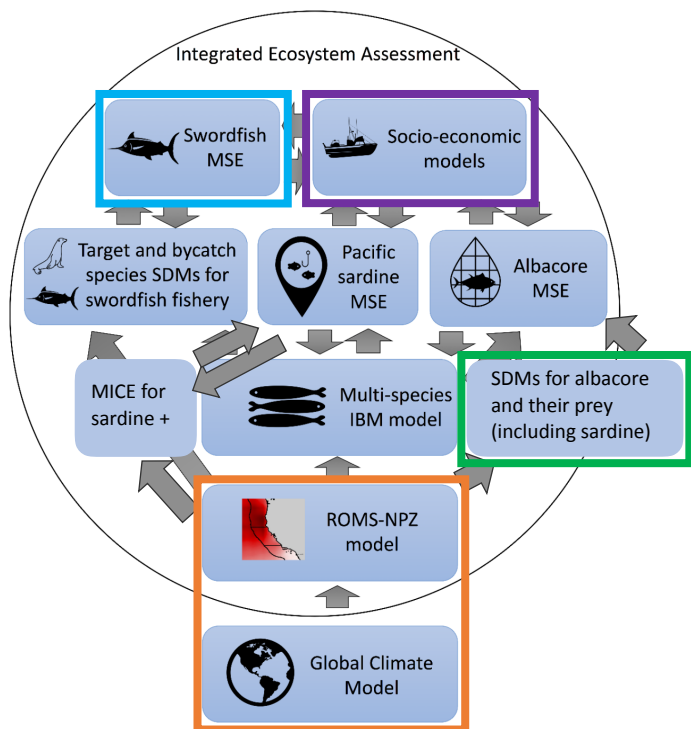


Regional Ocean Model



Tracking/Survey Data





Mer Pozo Buil:

Dynamically downscaled climate projections for the California Current System

Barb Muhling:

Albacore and prey species distribution modeling in the California Current

James Smith:

A simulation comparing dynamic and static closures in the drift gill net swordfish fishery

Steve Stohs:

Socio-economic analyses