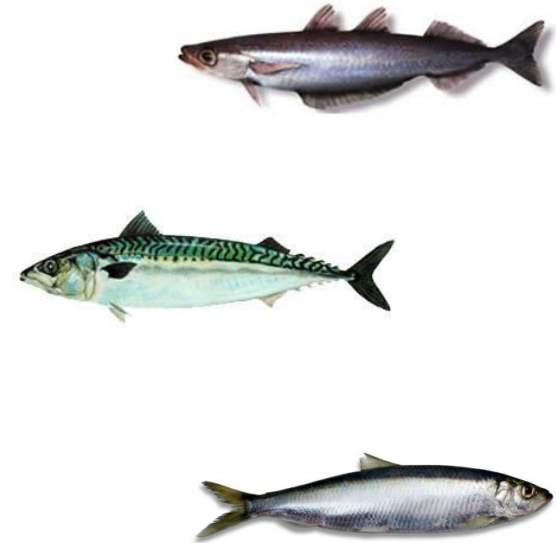
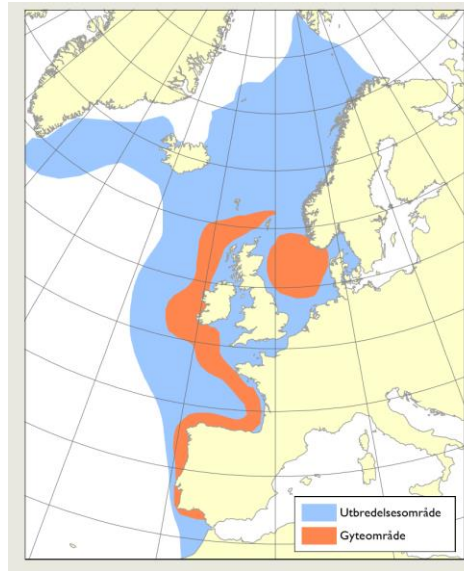
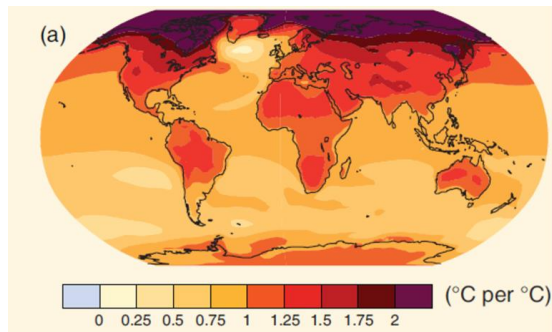


The Northeast Atlantic pelagic fisheries case study in Climefish



Kjell Rong Utne – Erik Mousing – Solfrid Hjøllo - Morten Skogen
IMR

Eufishmeal, Copenhagen 11 okt 2018



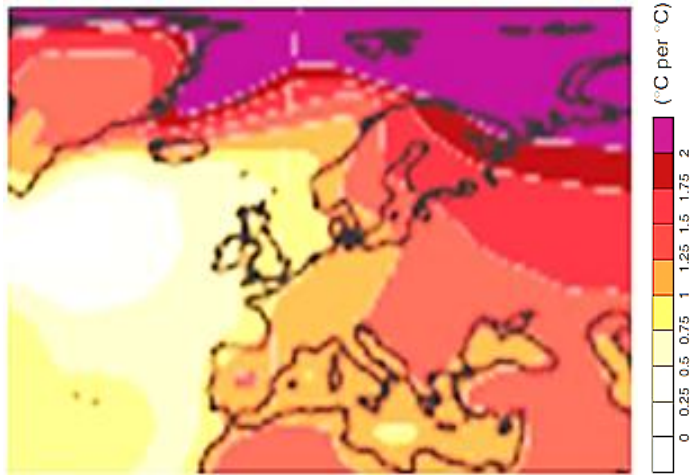
ClimeFish

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation action under grant agreement no.677039



CLIMEFISH:

Climate change → how it affects aquaculture and fisheries

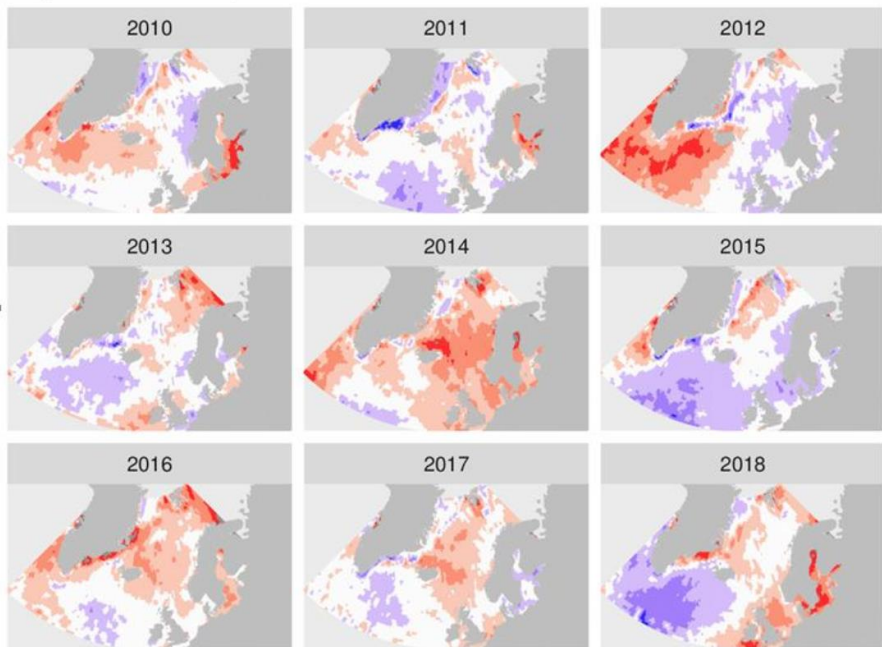


- Understand risk and opportunities
- Develop strategies to handle the effect of climate change
- Develop decision support framework for management

Sea surface temperature anomaly in comparison to the average for July 1990-2009.



July SST anomaly



Anomaly +/- 0.25

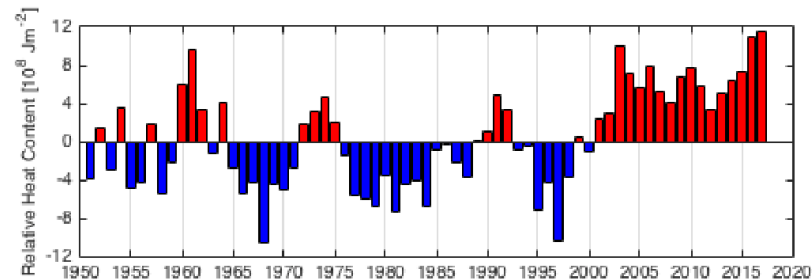
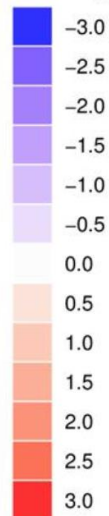
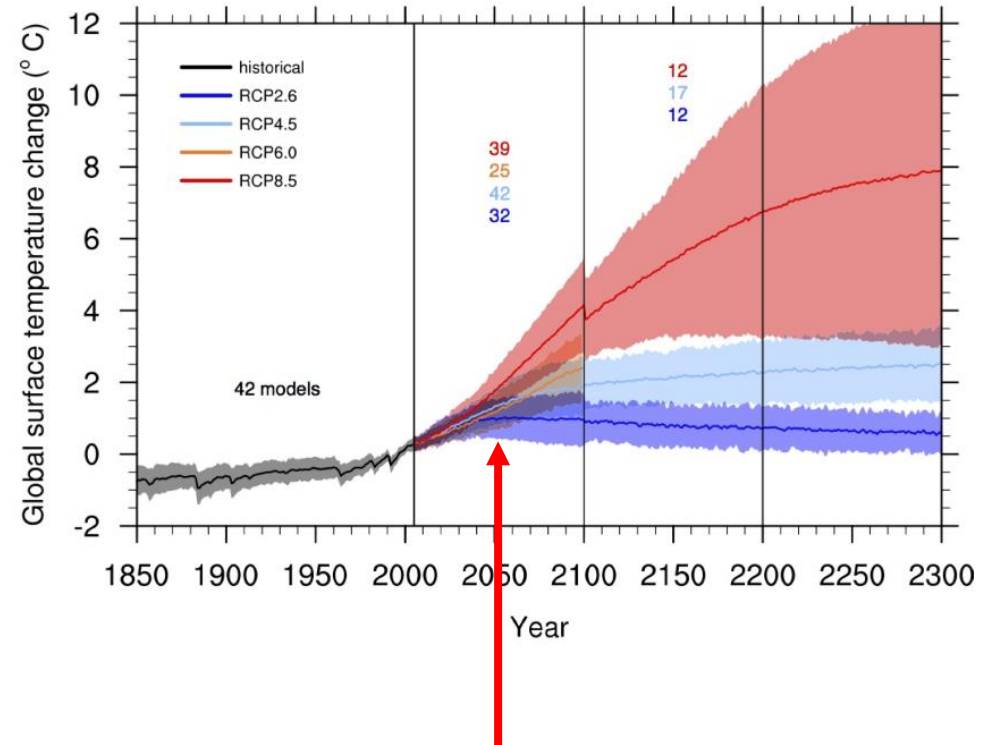
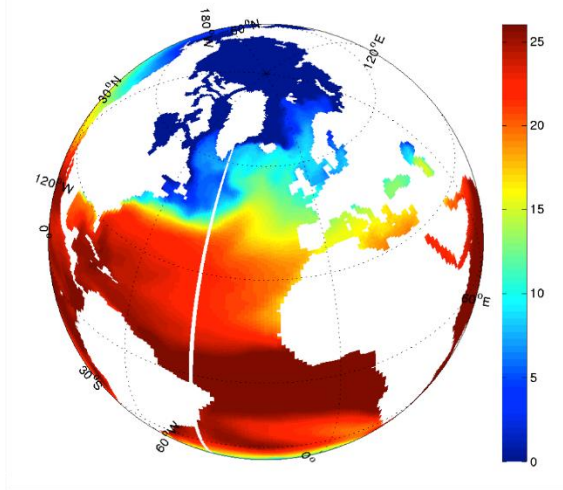


Figure 6.1. Time-series of anomalies of heat content of the Atlantic waters in Norwegian Sea (source: http://www.imr.no/temasider/klima/klimastatus/norskehavet/norskehavet_2/nb-no).

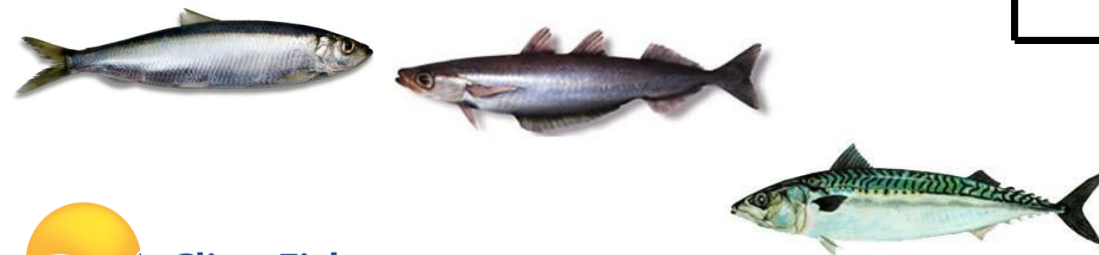
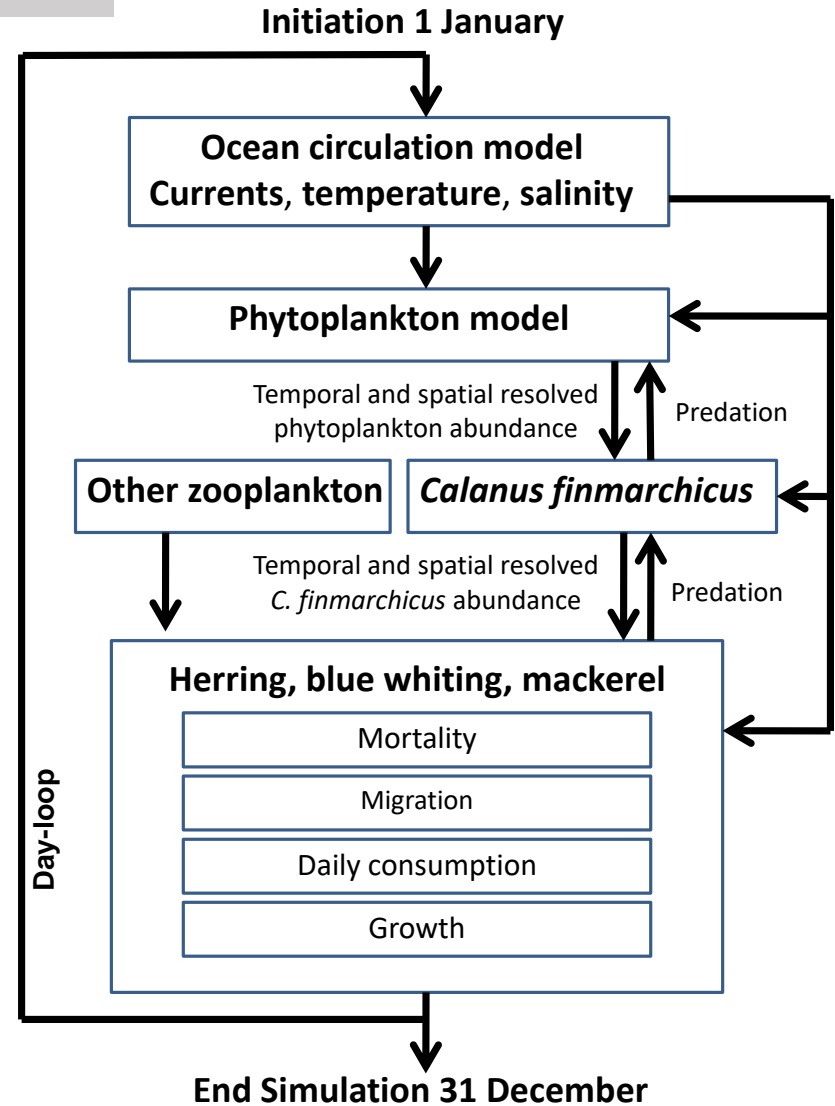
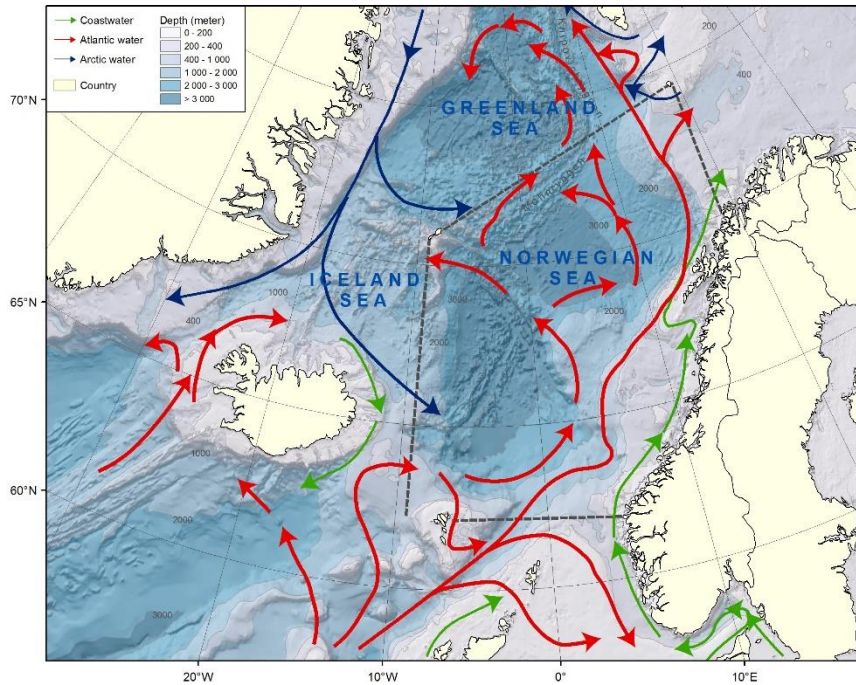


Climate models

- IPCC have global scenarios for the future state of the ocean



NORWECOM – ECOSYSTEM MODEL




NORWECOM – ECOSYSTEM MODEL



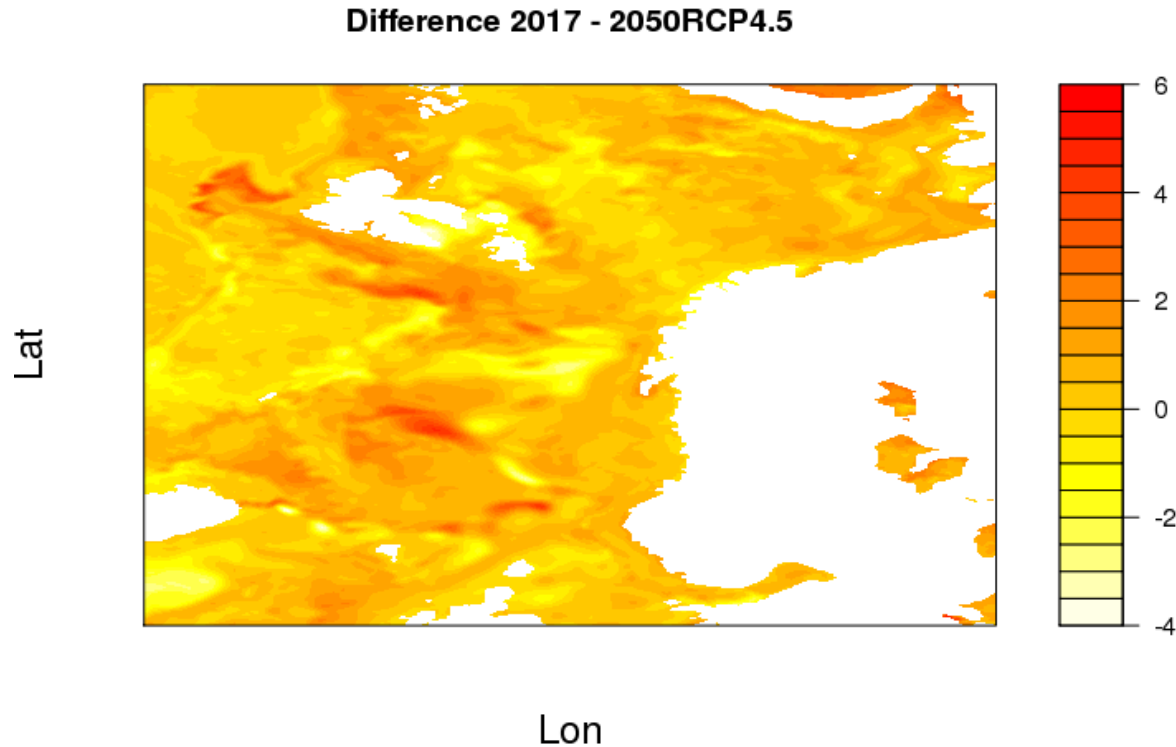
MODEL RESULTS – YEAR 2010-2020 and 2050-2060 RCP 4.5 (RCP 8.5)

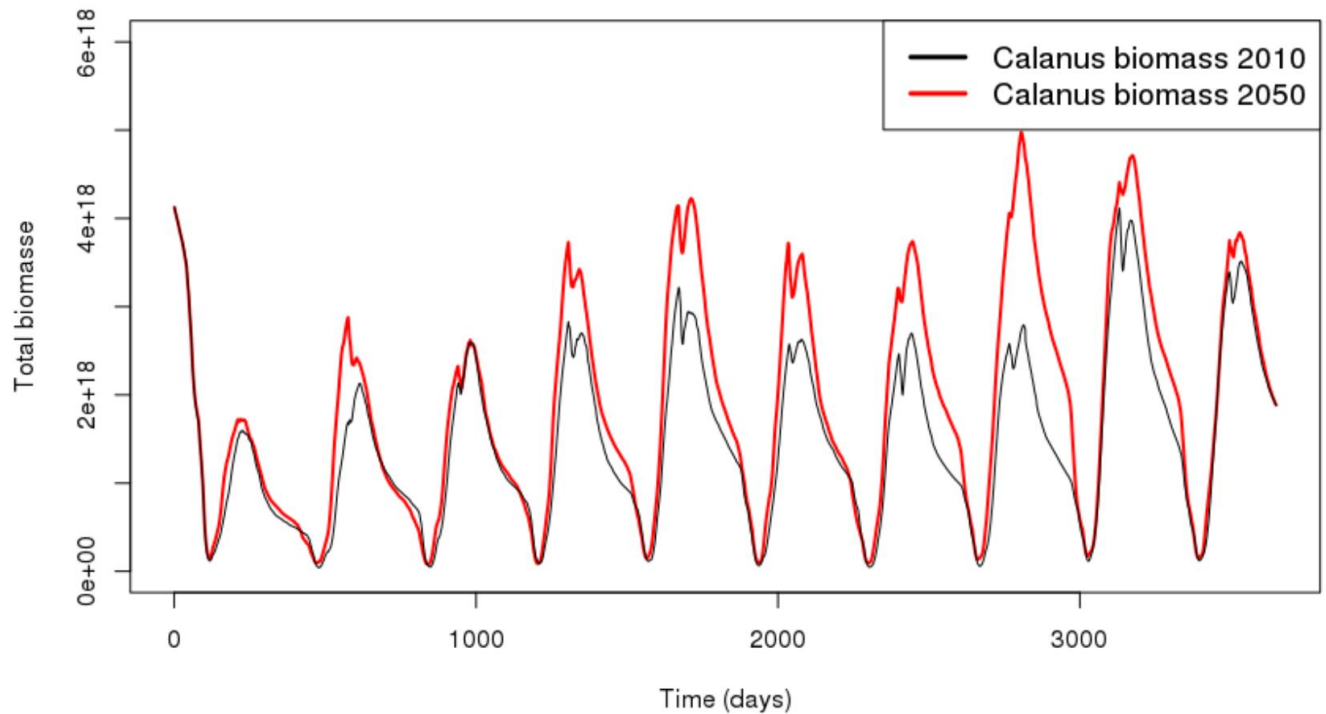


Water temperature

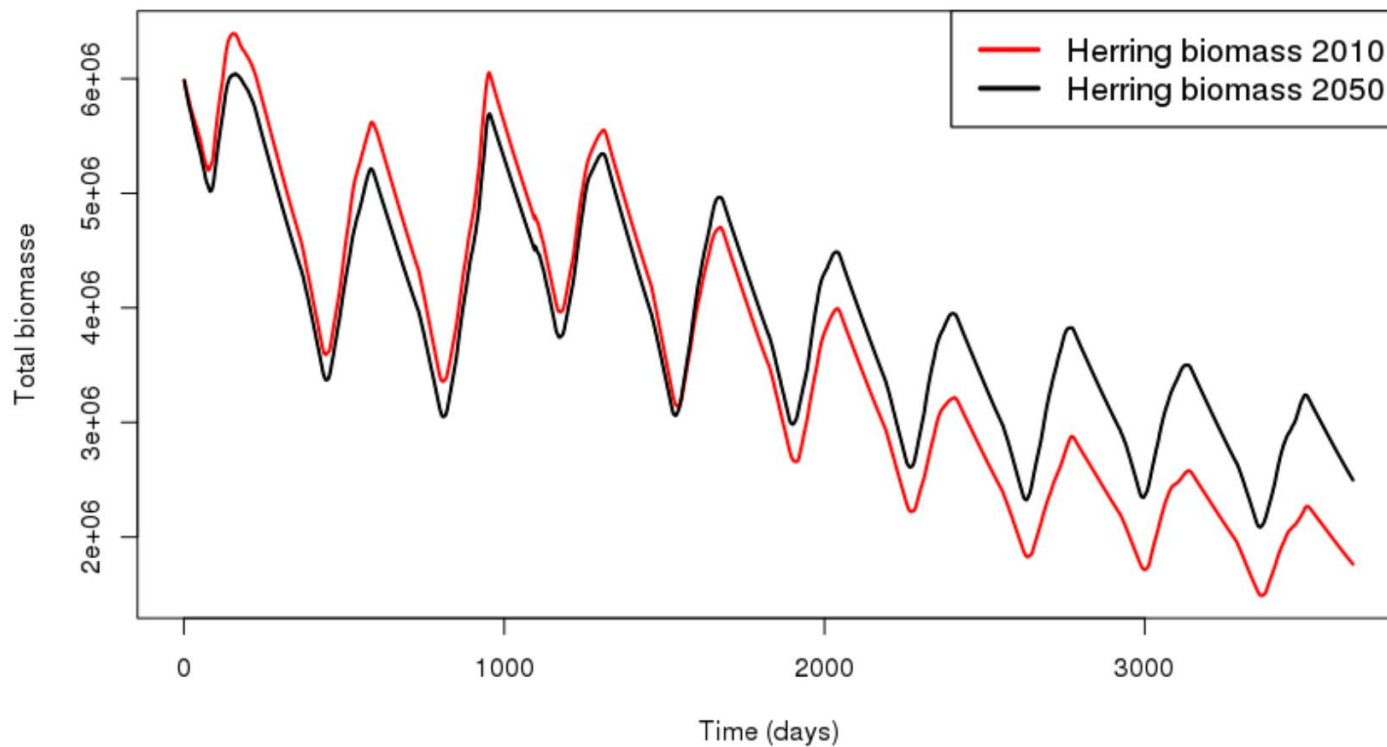
~0.5 °C 

But with large spatial and interannual variation!





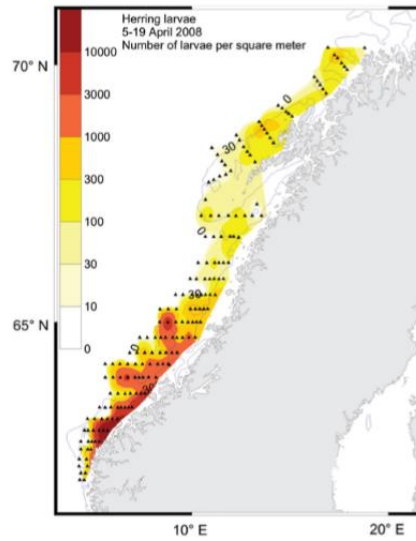
~ 27 % increase in calanus finmarchicus



~ 6 % increase for herring

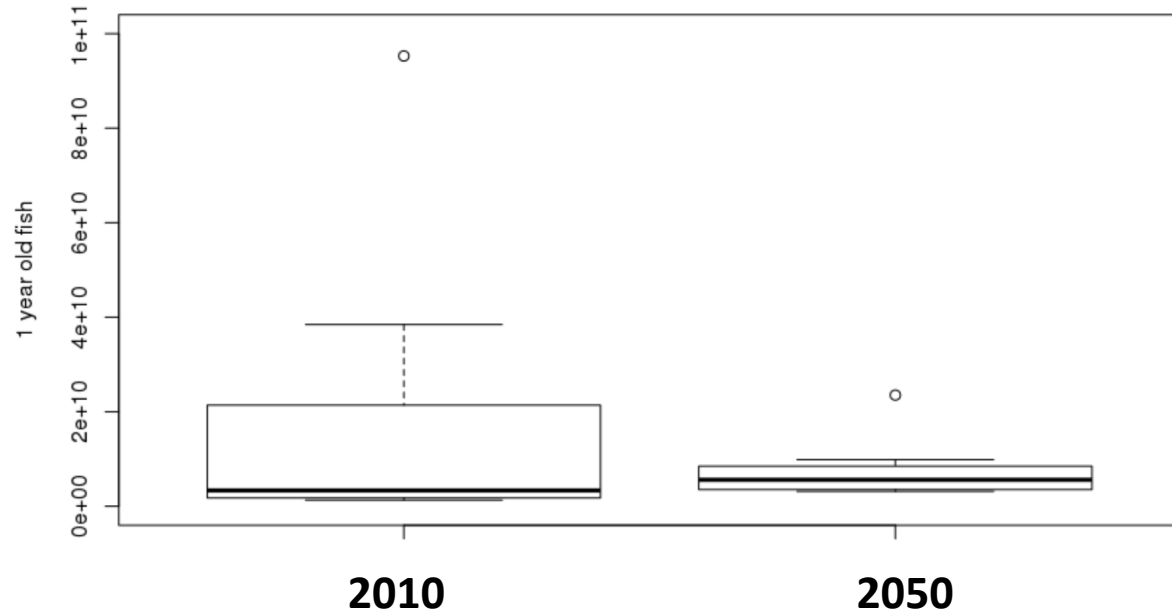


Recruitment



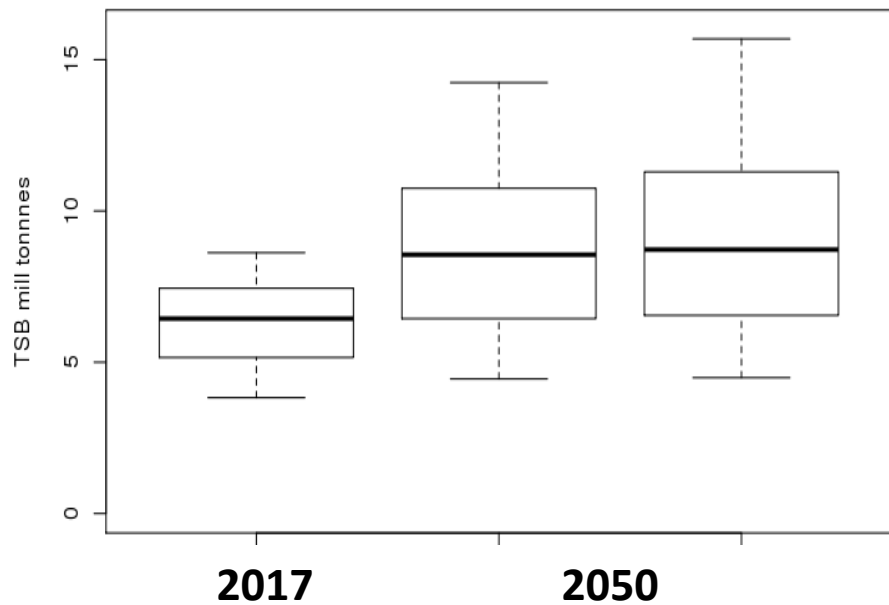
- Highly variable recruitment

Model predictions:

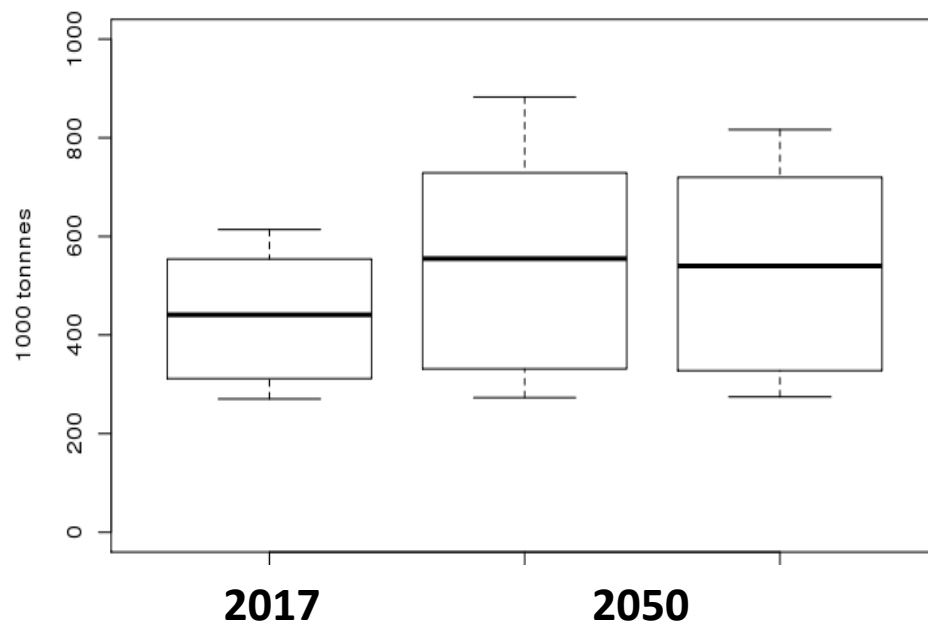




Stock biomass



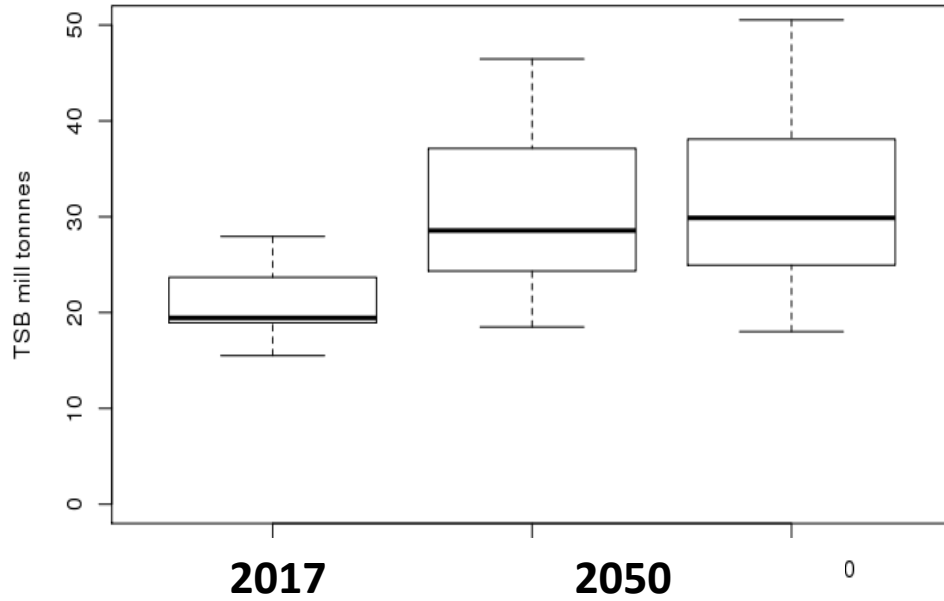
Landings



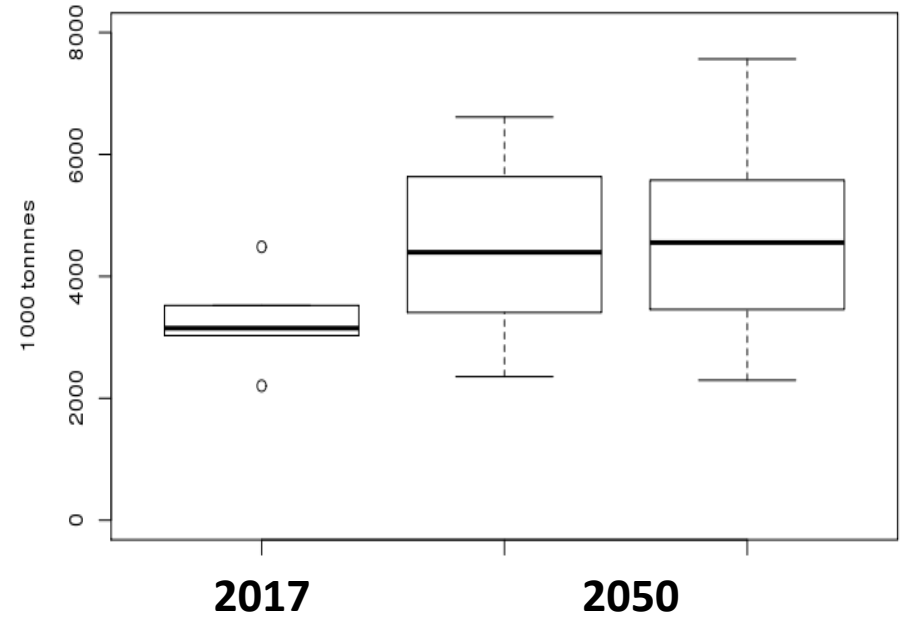
Increase 41-48 %



Stock biomass

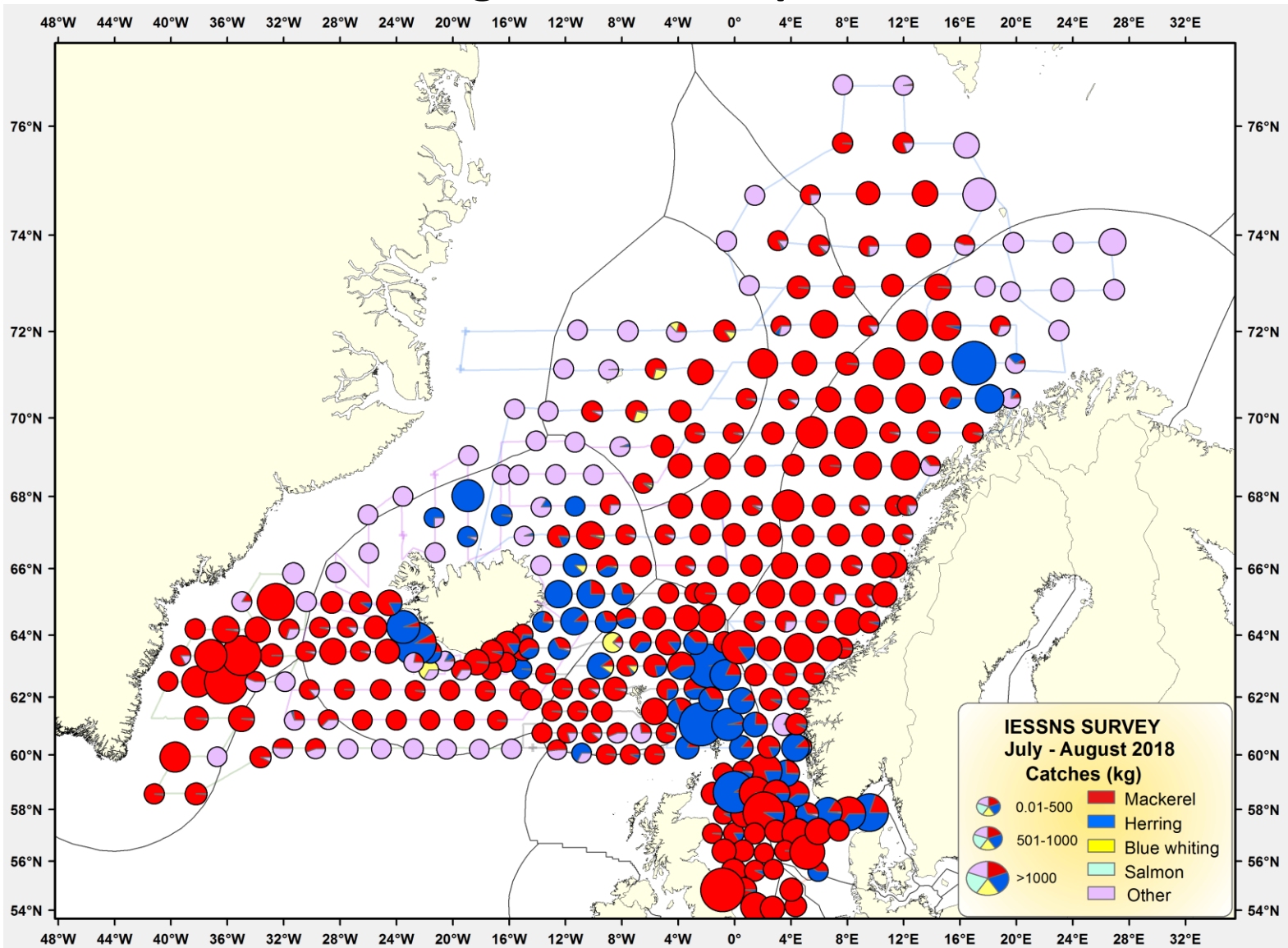


Landings



Increase 47-53 %

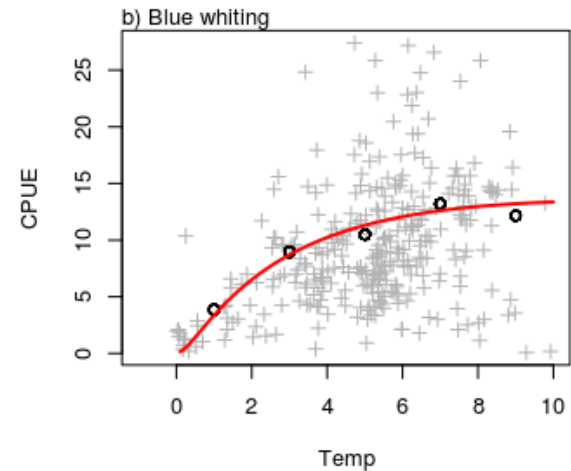
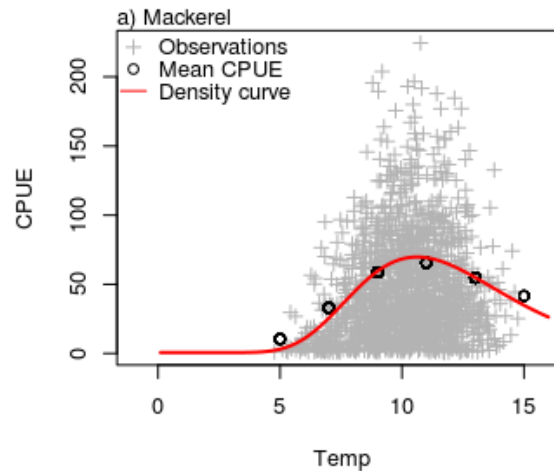
What about migrations and spatial distribution?



Modelling fish migration

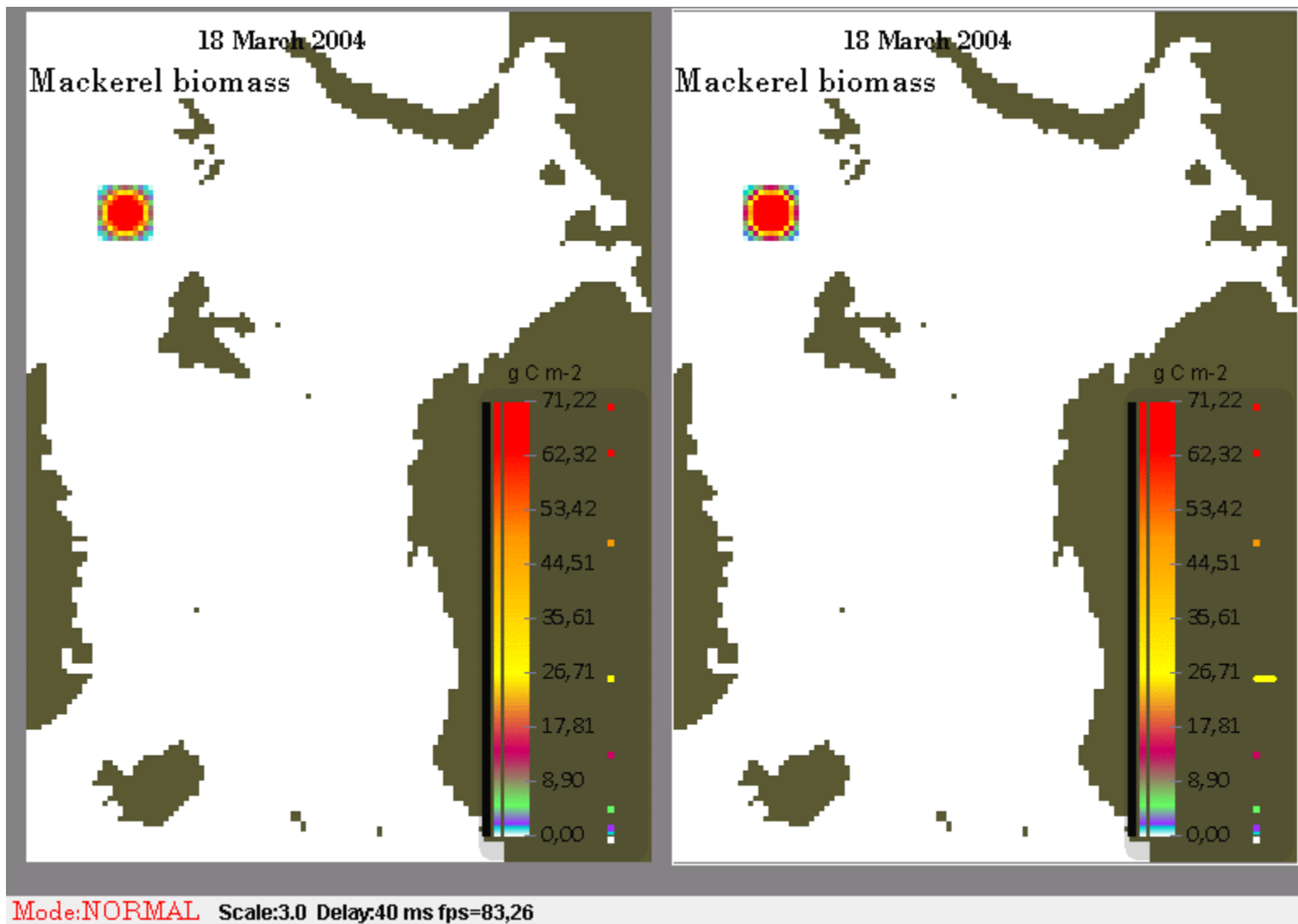
Simple rules based on observations

- Temperature
- Prey
- Depth



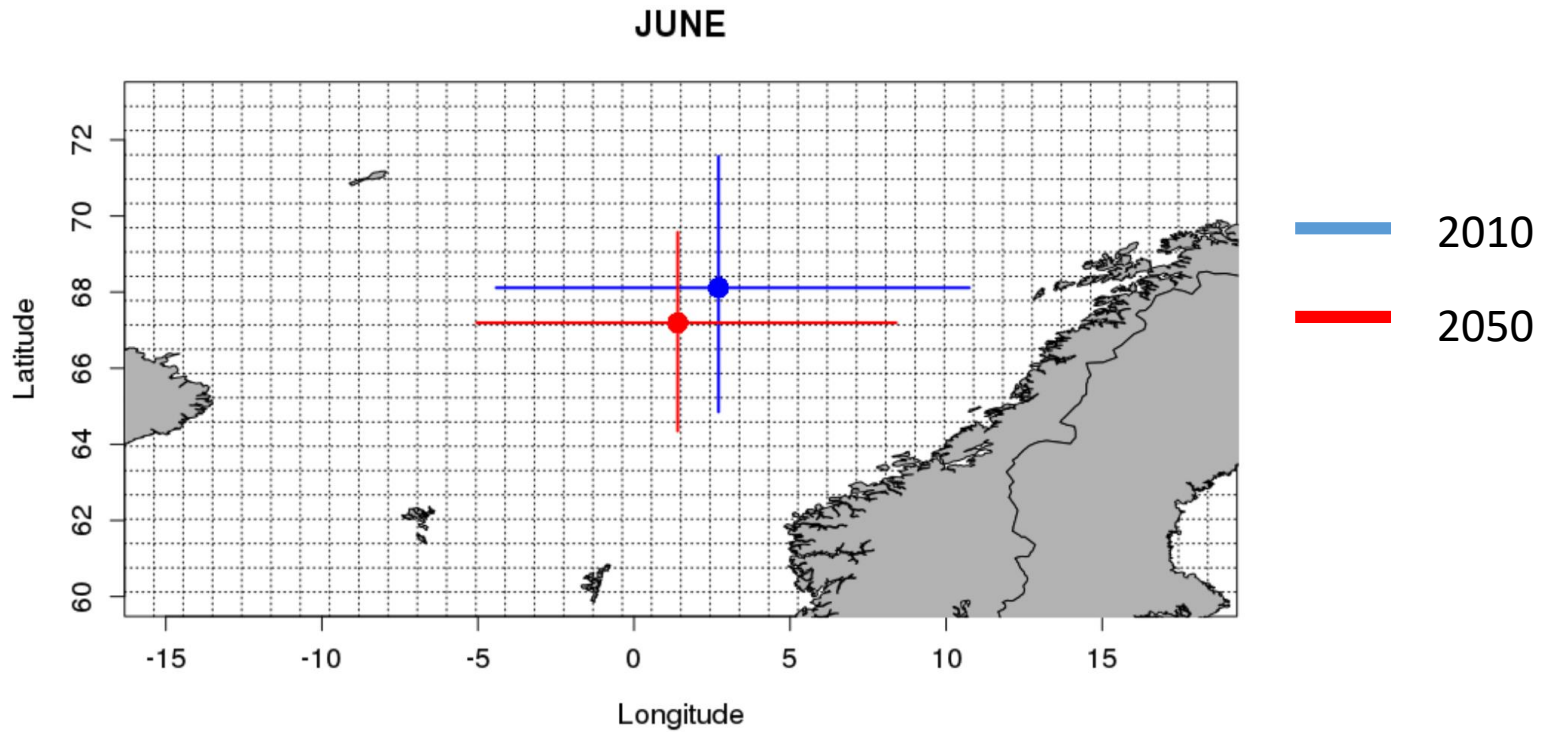


Example of habitat dependent migration

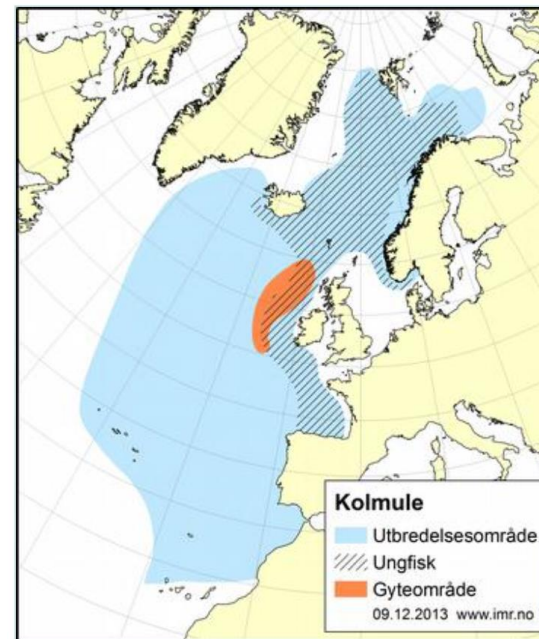
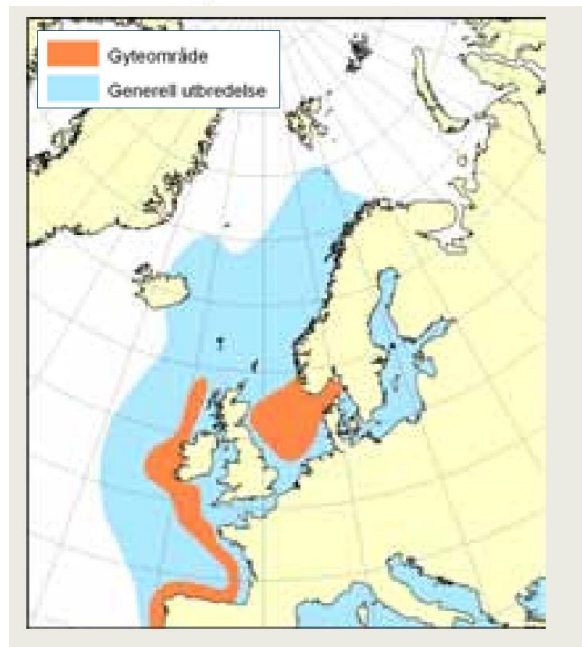




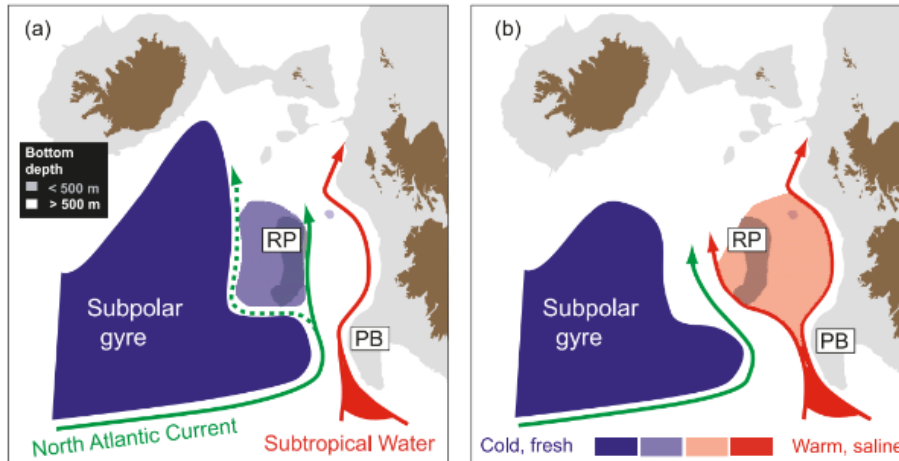
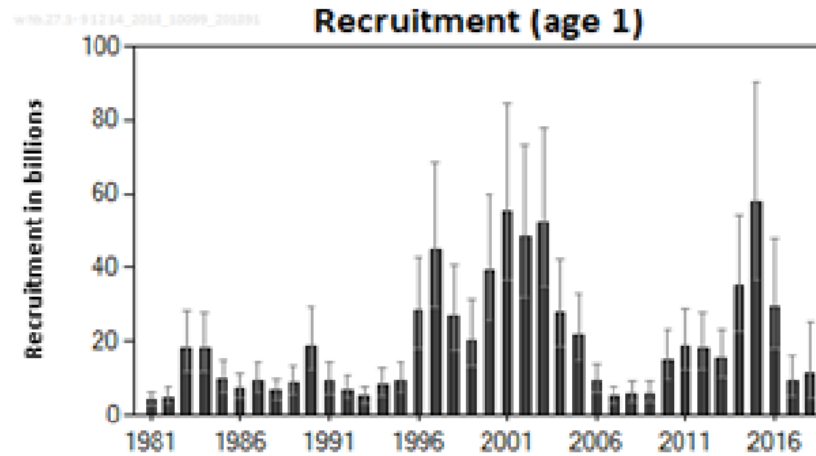
Centre of gravity – geographic distribution



- More zooplankton == more pelagic fish ?
- Recruitment is a key issue!



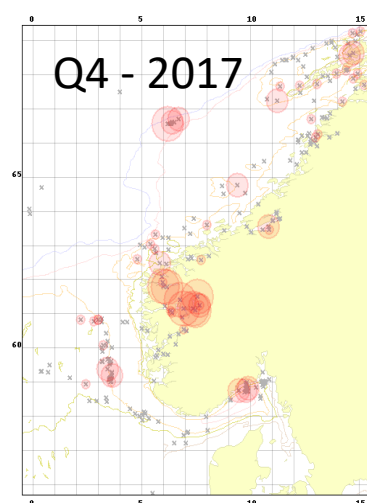
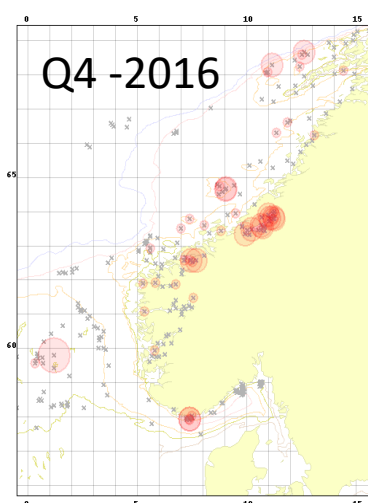
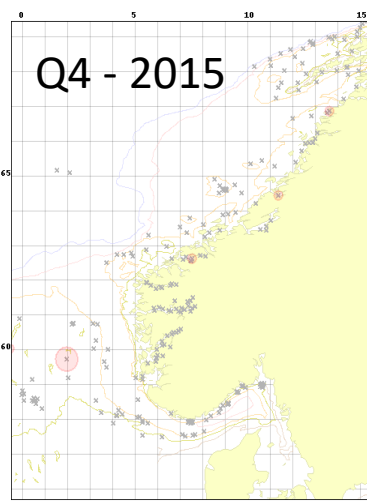
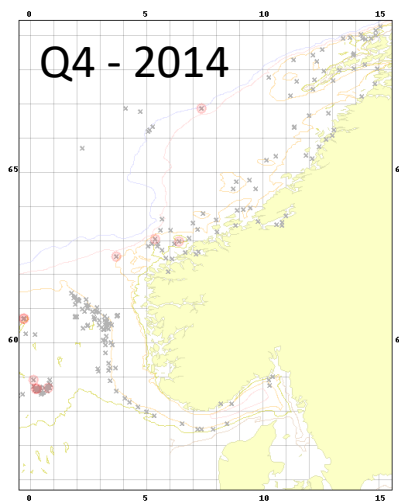
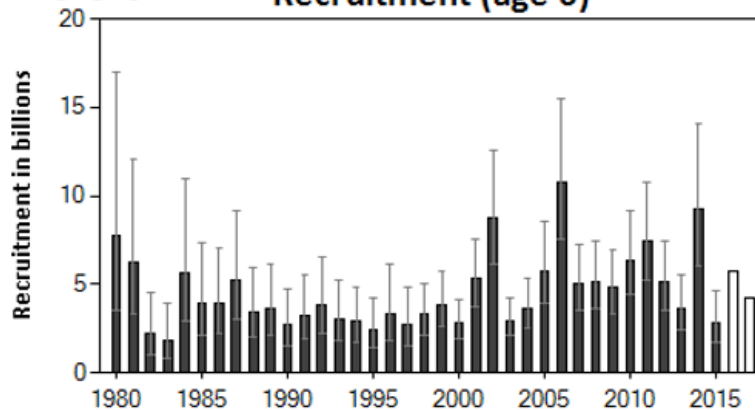
Recruitment



Spawning area is regulated by SPG (Hatun et al 2009)

mac27.nes_2017_9079_20179121004

Recruitment (age 0)



  < 25 cm

Summary

- **Climate changes -> vary between species, areas, processes etc**

Model simulations:

- **More zooplankton in the Norwegian Sea**
 - **More pelagic fish in the Norwegian Sea**
 - **Working on migration and the spatial distribution**
-
- **Recruitment is a key process only partly handled by the model**



Thank you for the attention



-   University of Tromsø, The Arctic University of Norway
-   Federation of European Aquaculture producers
-   Universidad de Concepción
-   Biology Centre Czech Academy of Sciences
-   International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
-   Syntesa
-   Brabdeburg University of Technology Cottbus-Senftenberg
-   Hellenic Center for Marine Research
-   National Agriculture Research and Innovation Centre
-   Matis Ltd
-   The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
-   University of Venice
-   The Institute of Marine Research in Norway
-   The Norwegian Institute of Food, Fisheries and Aquaculture Research
-   Centro Tecnológico del Mar
-   The Spanish National Research Council
-   University of Stockholm
-   University of Aberdeen
-   University of Stirling
-   Nanyang Technological University

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