

# Seasonal Climate Predictions to Improve Fisheries Management Decisions

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DESIREE TOMMASI, CHARLIE STOCK, KATHY PEGION, GABRIEL  
VECCHI, RICHARD METHOT, MICHAEL ALEXANDER, DAVID CHECKLEY

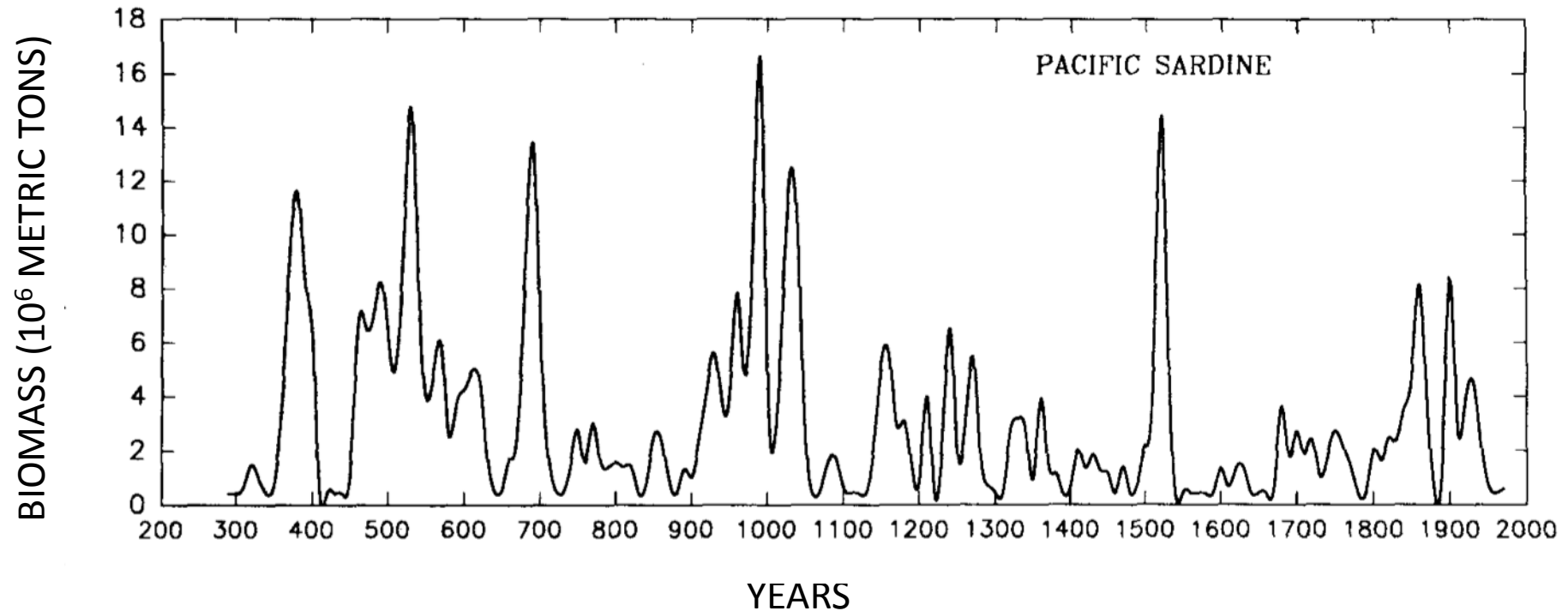


Princeton University  NOAA Fisheries  NOAA GFDL



# Climate variability affects fish dynamics

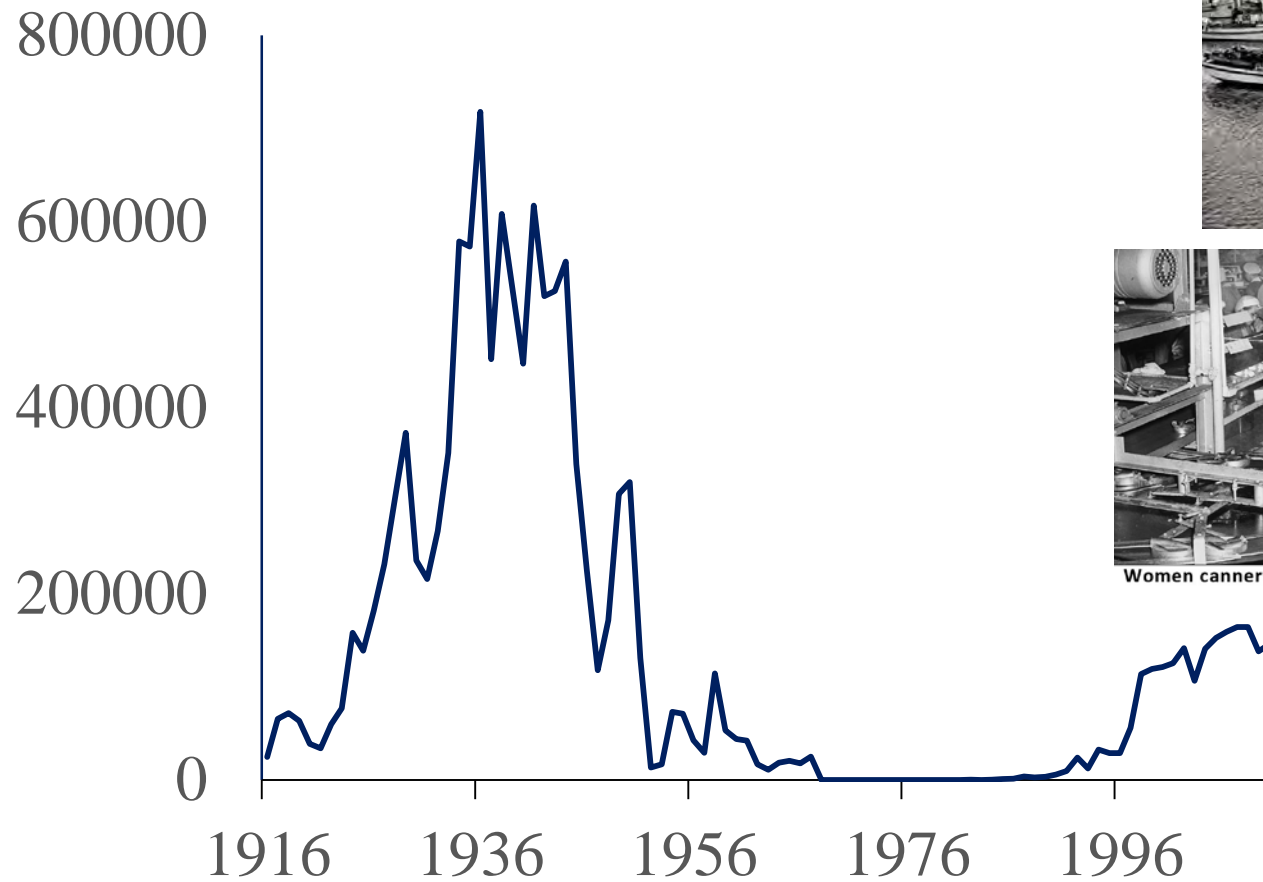
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Baumgartner et al. 1992

# Often unable to set adequate coping strategies

Pacific sardine Landings (mt)



Unloading sardines - 1920s



Women cannery workers on the line - 1949



End of an Era - Cannery Row. 1950



# Robust Pacific sardine-SST recruitment relationship

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Recruitment Anomaly

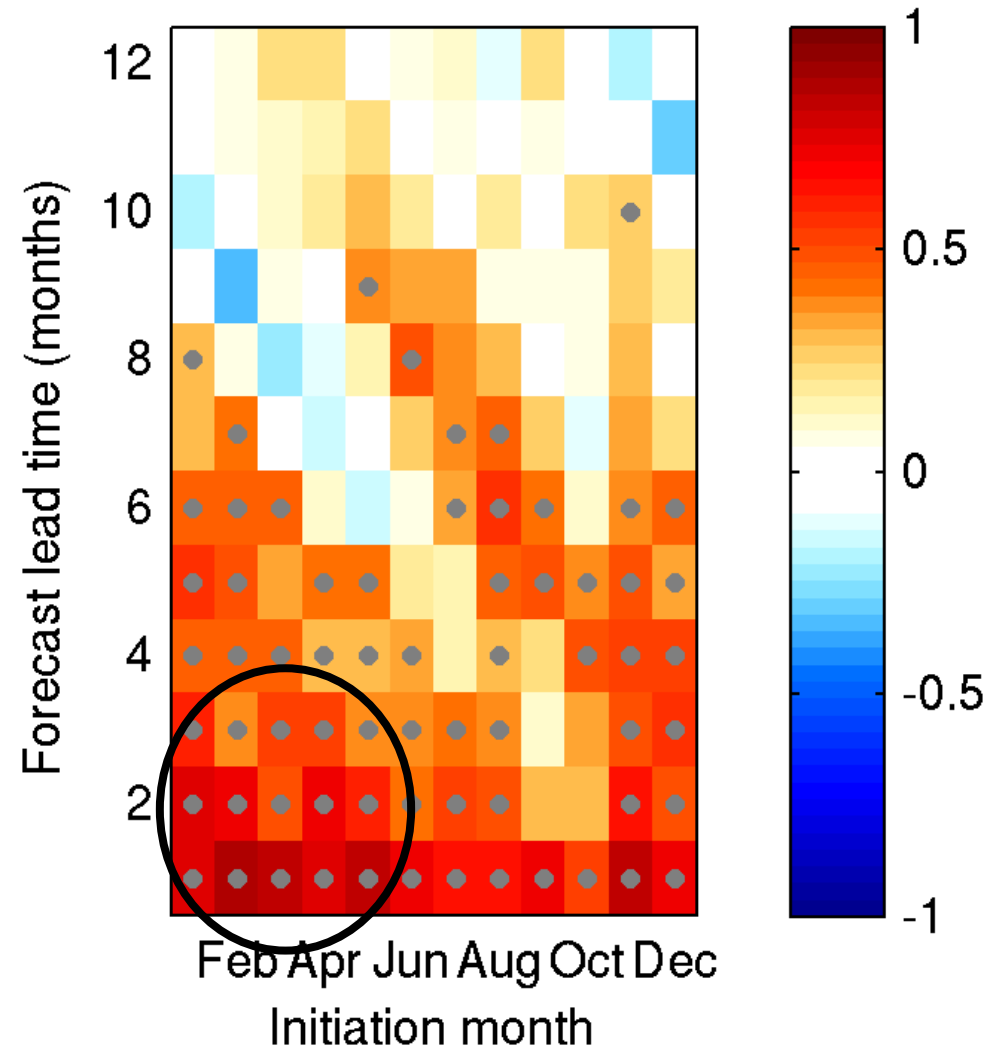
Poor recruitment of Pacific sardine when SST is low in southern California spawning grounds

SST

Lindegren and Checkley 2013

# Skillful SST forecast at a fishery relevant scale

Anomaly Correlation  
Coefficient  
between observations and  
GFDL FLOR model hindcast  
(reforecast) from 1982-2008





Can incorporation of climate predictions make management more effective in a dynamic environment?



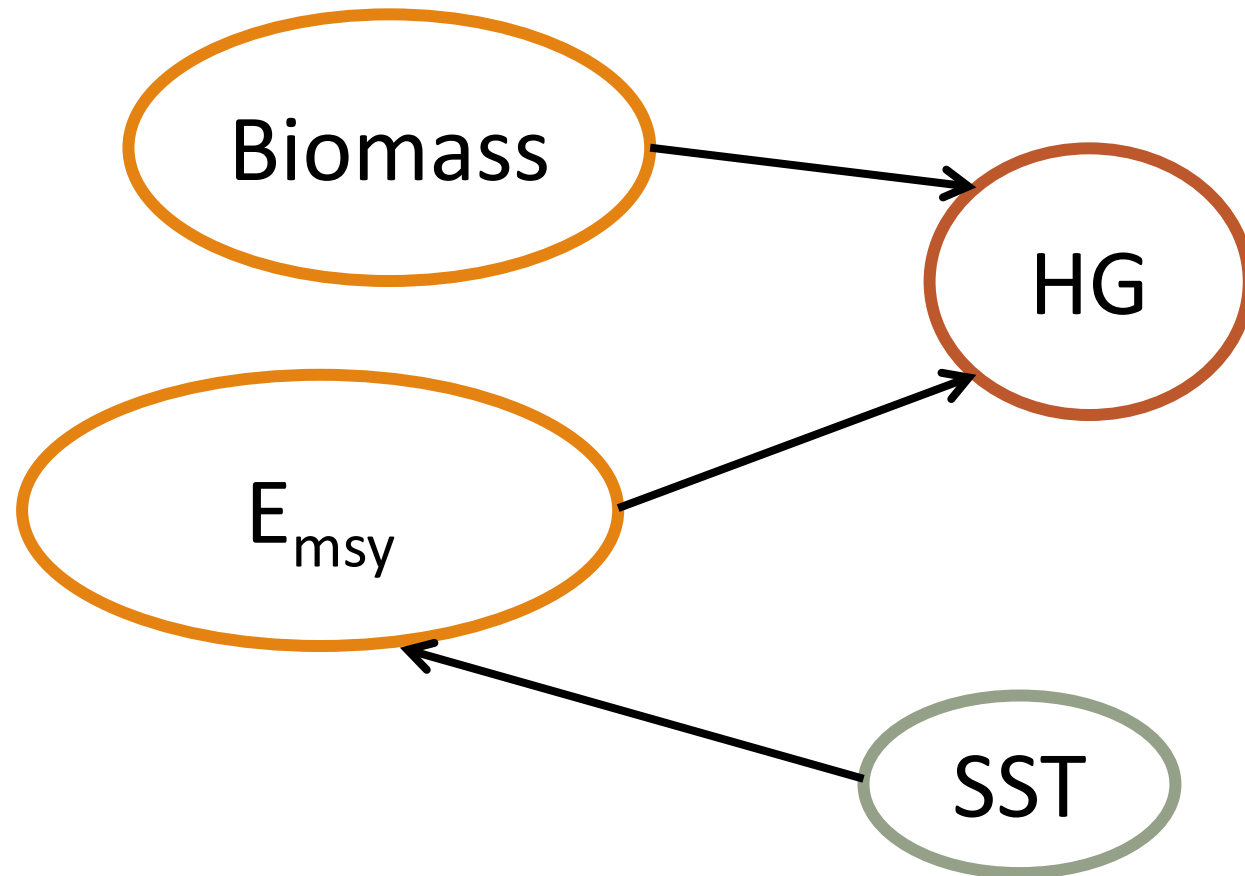




How many sardines  
will I allow to be  
caught next year?

# Set a Harvest Guideline (HG)

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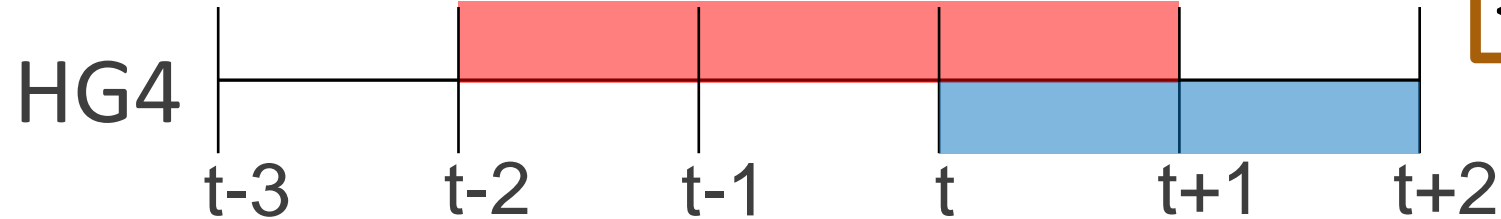
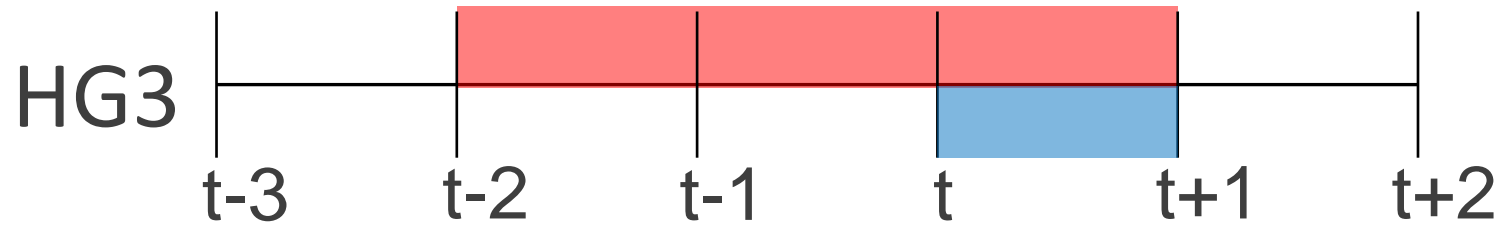
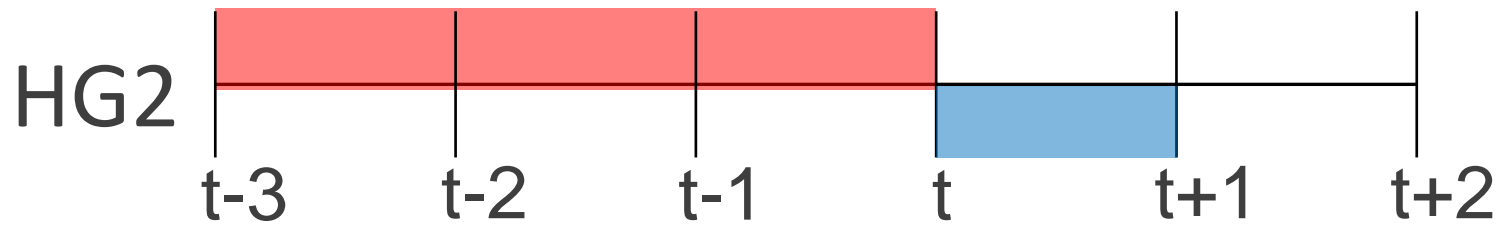




# Compared effectiveness of four different HGs

Environmental Considerations

HG1 – constant  $E_{msy}$  of 0.18



SST averaging window for  $E_{msy}$

Biomass

No harvest when biomass < 150,000 mt

# Methods

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- The effectiveness of HGs assessed through a **Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE)**
- Stock dynamics simulated from **1945-2008** to include low-productivity conditions, across **1000 realizations** of stochastic variability in recruitment and SST forecast error.



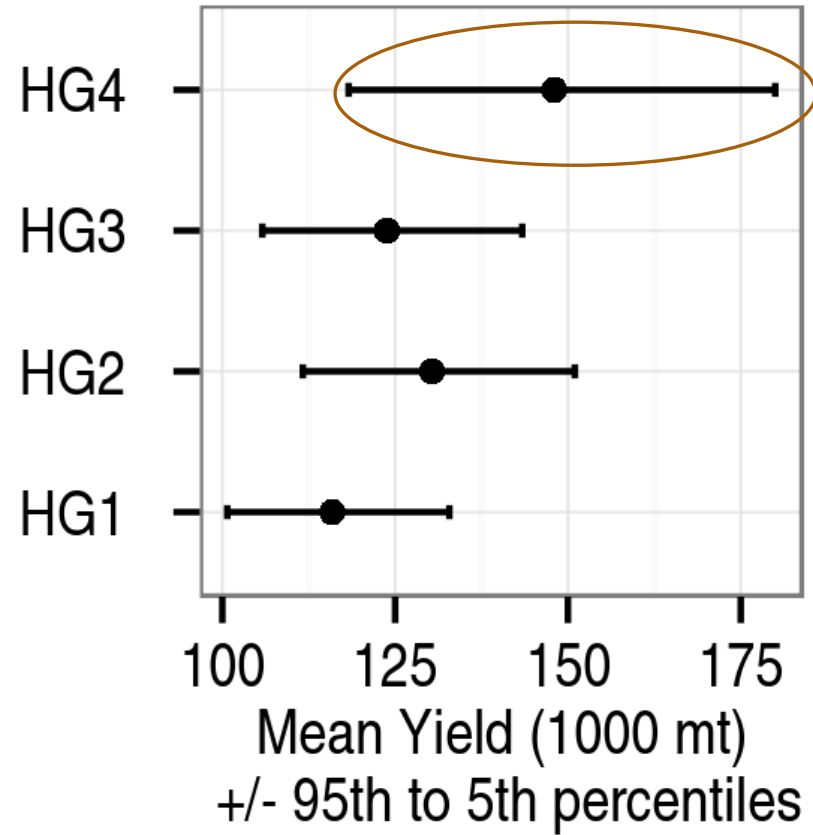
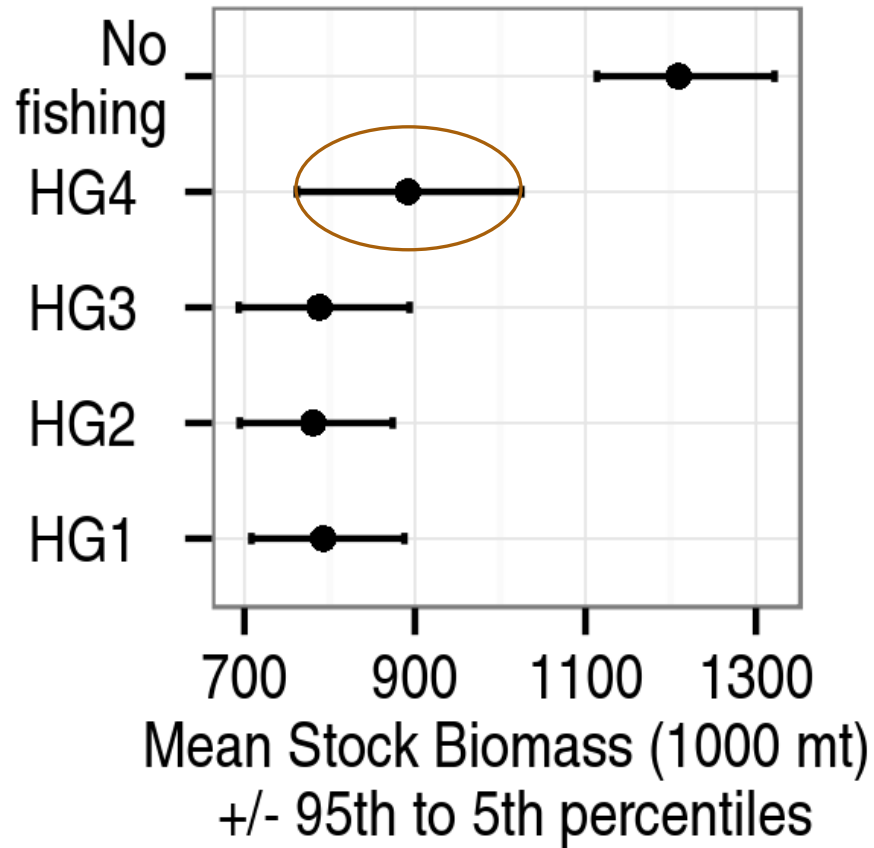
# Management effectiveness evaluated through 6 performance metrics:

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- Average and variability of the catch
- Average and variability of the stock biomass
- Probability of catch falling below 50,000 mt
- Probability of stock biomass falling below 400,000 mt

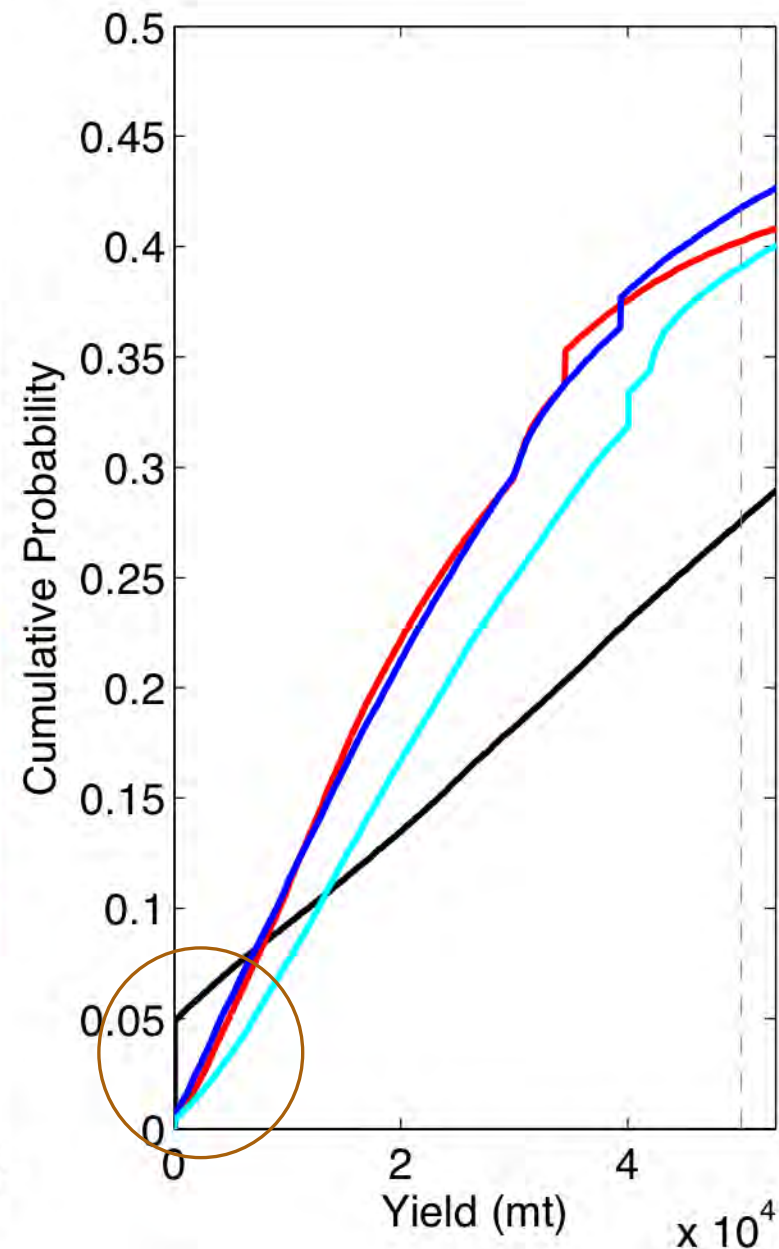
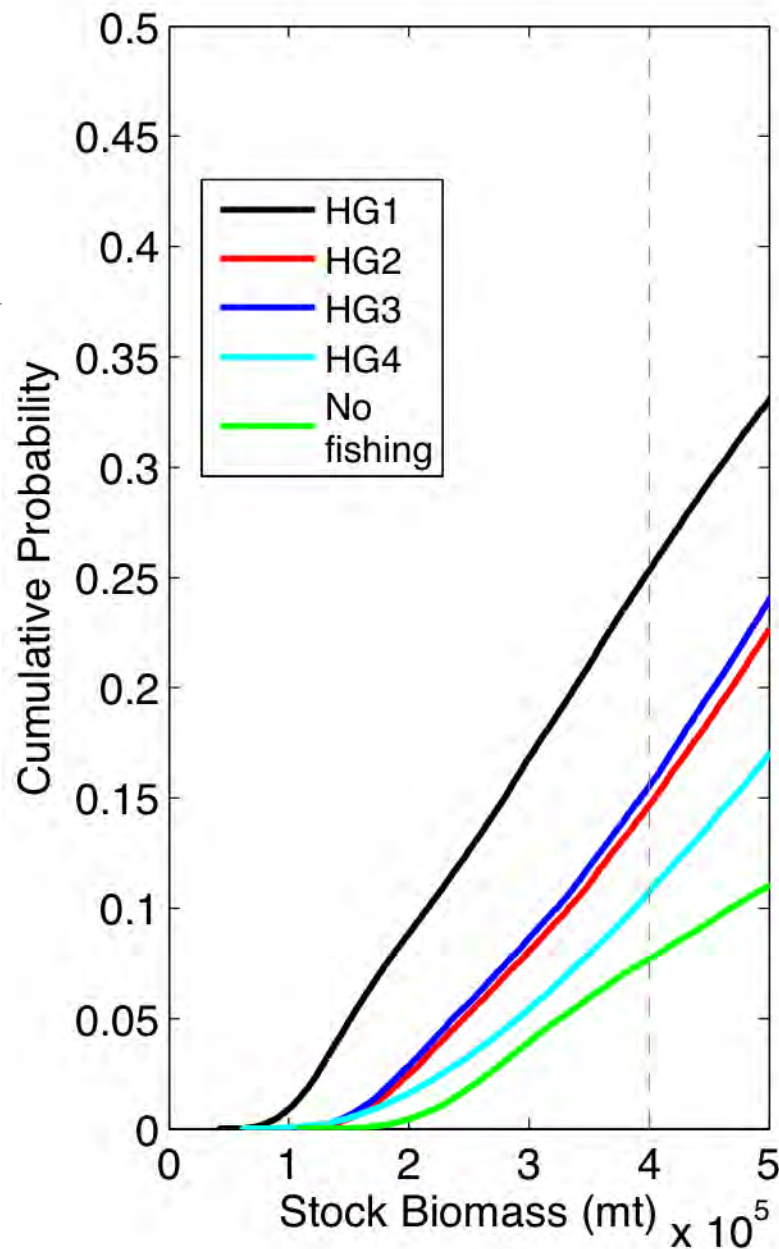


# Results



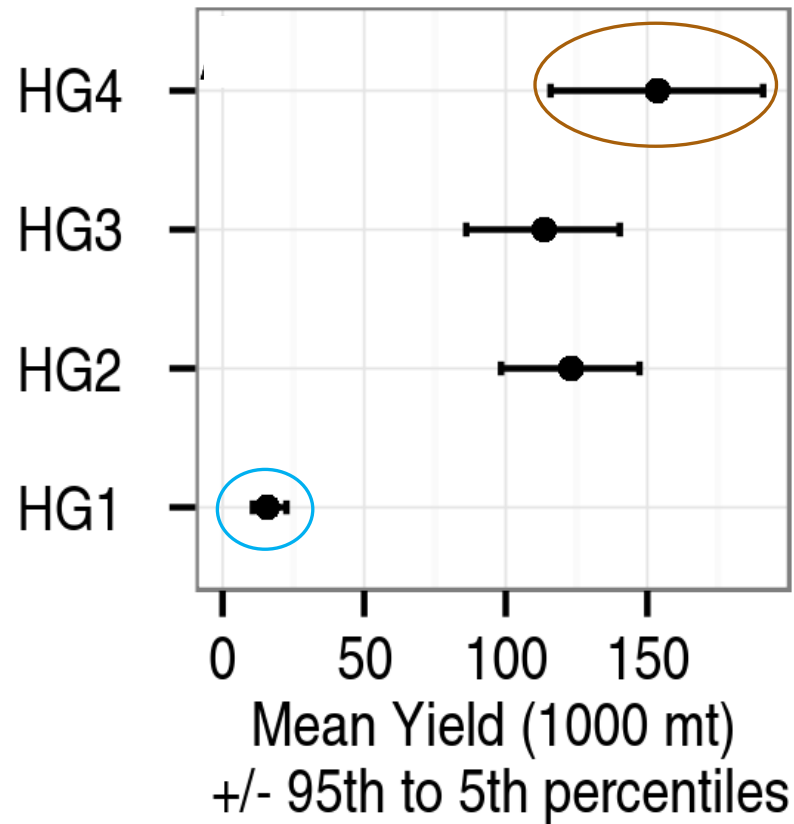
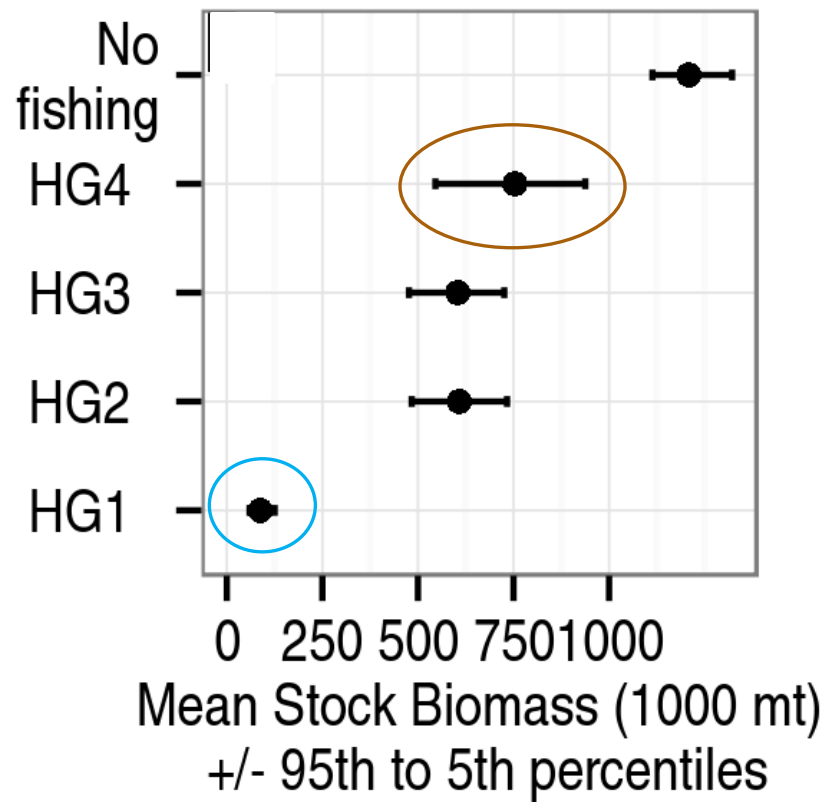
HG1 = no SST  
HG2 = past SST  
HG3 = forecast SST  
for fishing rate  
HG4 = forecast SST for  
fishing rate and  
biomass forecast

# Results



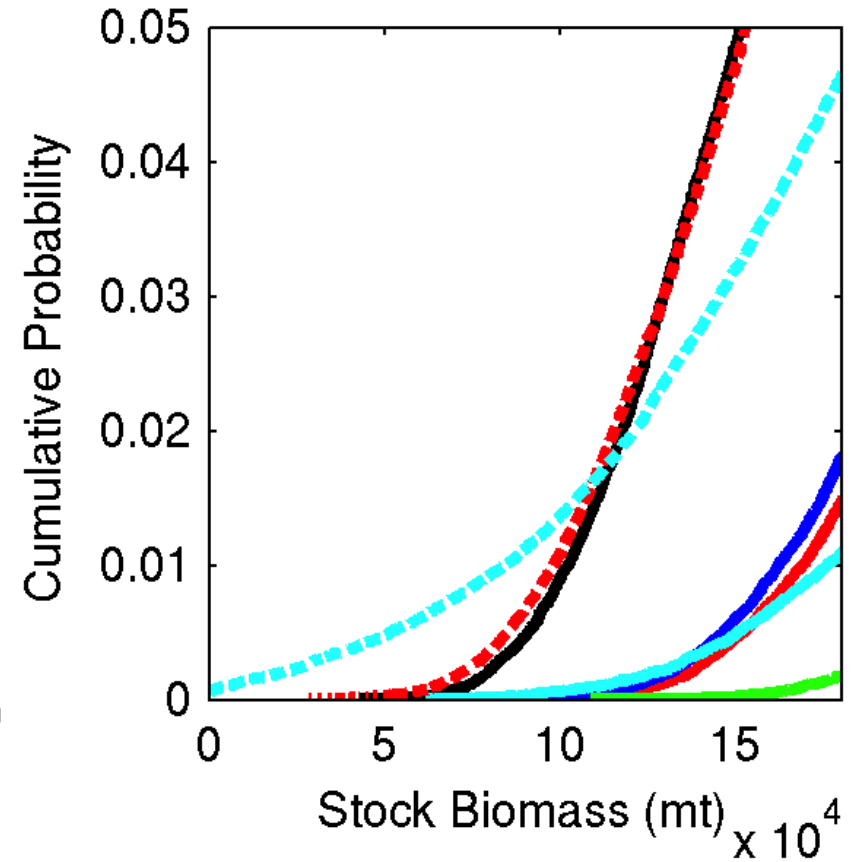
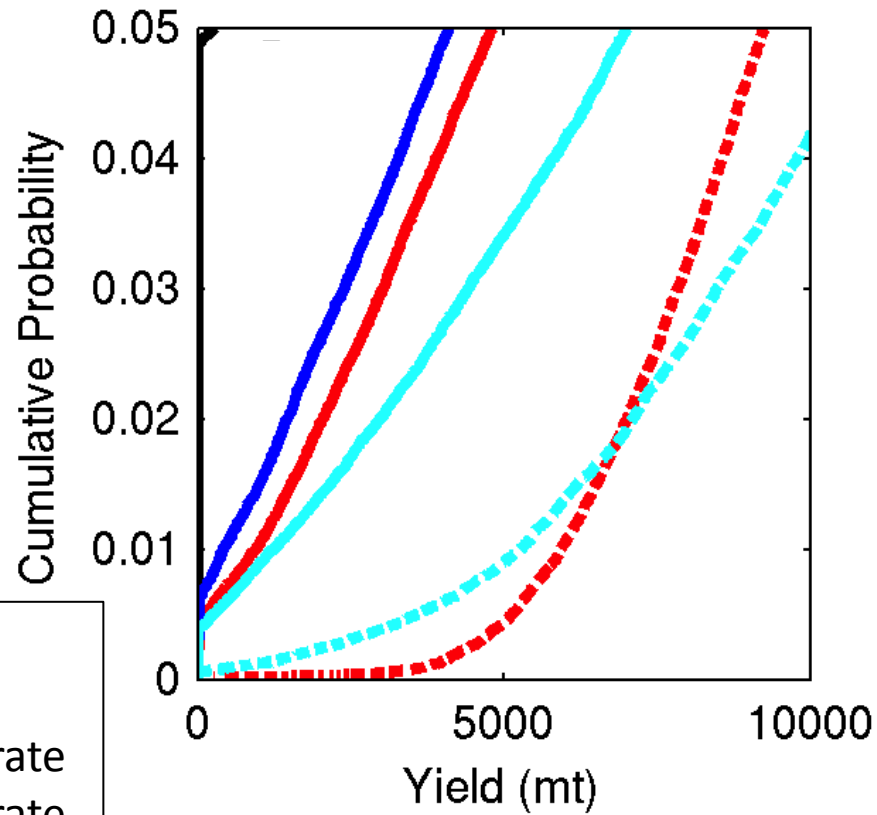
HG1 = no SST  
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HG3 = forecast SST for fishing rate  
HG4 = forecast SST for fishing rate and biomass forecast

# Tested robustness of results to removal of harvest cutoff



HG1 = no SST  
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# Tested robustness of results to removal of harvest cutoff



HG1 = no SST  
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# Conclusions

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- Using SST predictions to anticipate short-term changes in stock biomass leads to more effective catch targets.
- The forecast-informed HG has to be combined with a harvest cutoff at low biomass to mitigate the risk of collapse in the event of an erroneous forecast

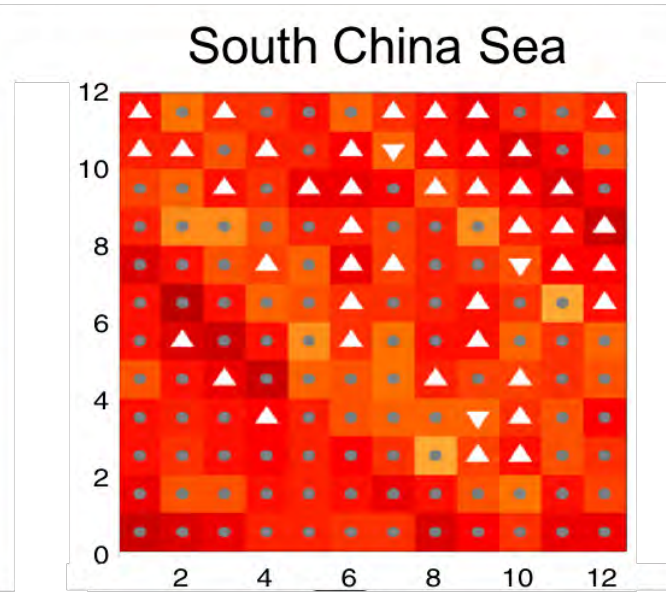
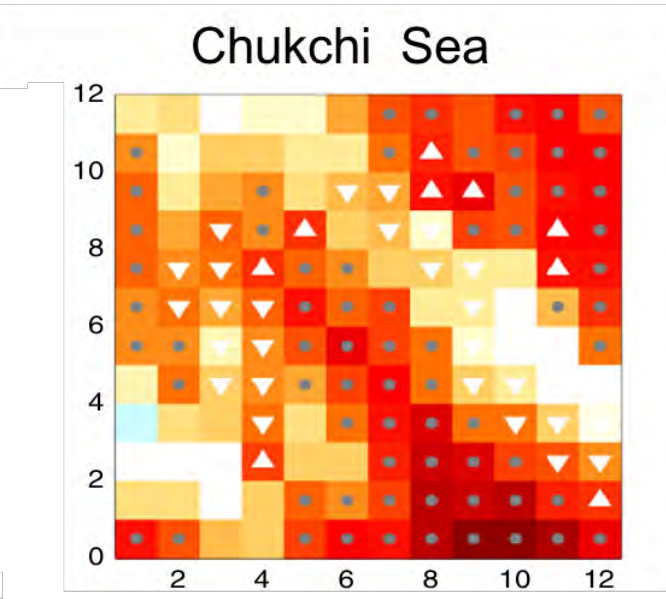
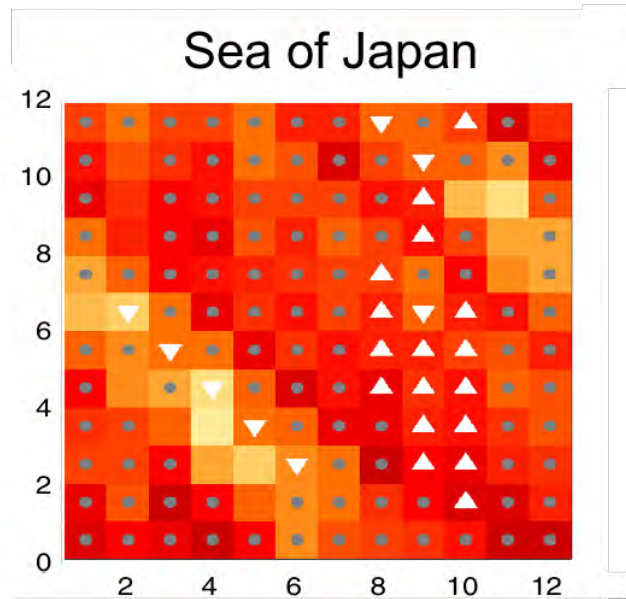
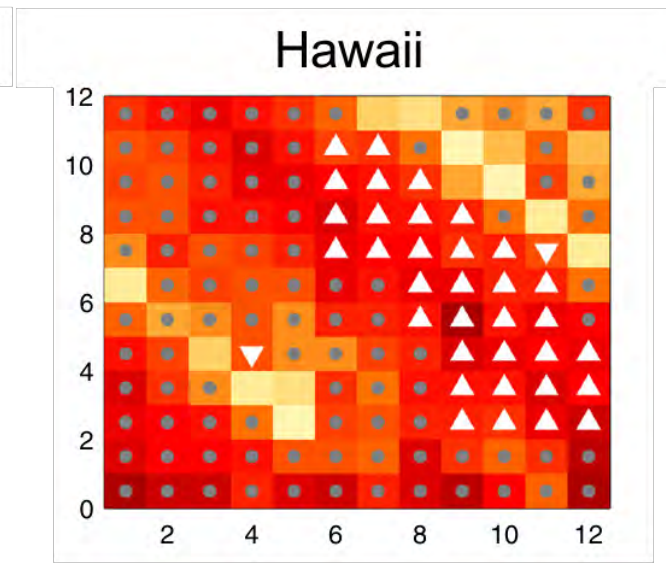
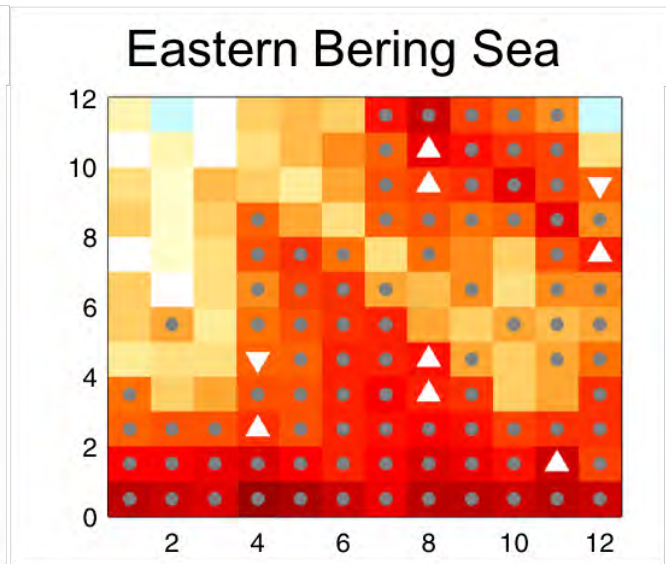
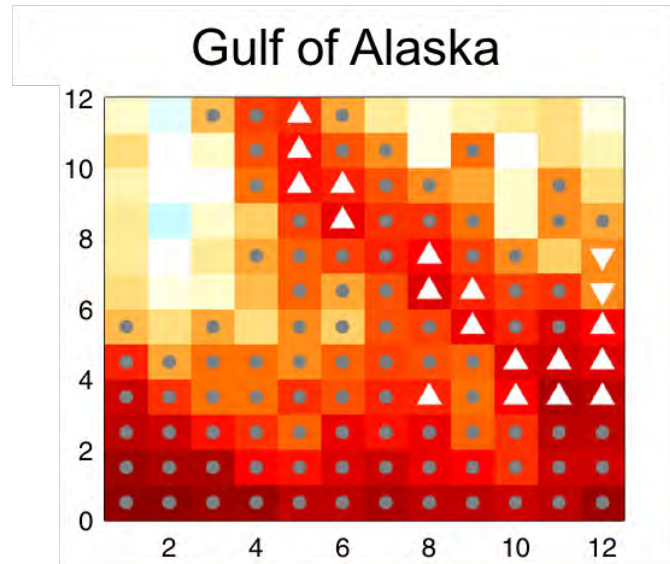
# Future Work

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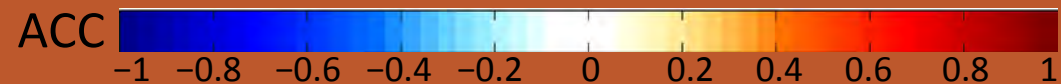
- Include full stock assessment model
- More mechanistic recruitment model
- Human dimension
- Upper trophic levels



Forecast lead (months)



Initialization month



# Thank you!

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For more information:

[Desiree.Tommasi@noaa.gov](mailto:Desiree.Tommasi@noaa.gov)

Tommasi et al., 2016. Improved management of small pelagic fisheries through seasonal climate prediction. *Ecological Applications*, doi: 10.1002/eap.1458



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