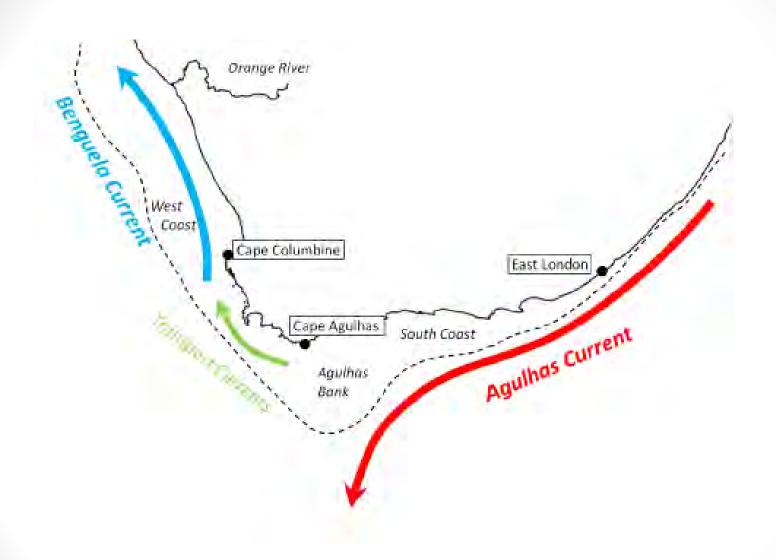
Modelling impacts of climate change on fisheries in the southern Benguela system

Kelly Ortega-Cisneros and Kevern Cochrane
Department of Ichthyology and Fisheries Sciences



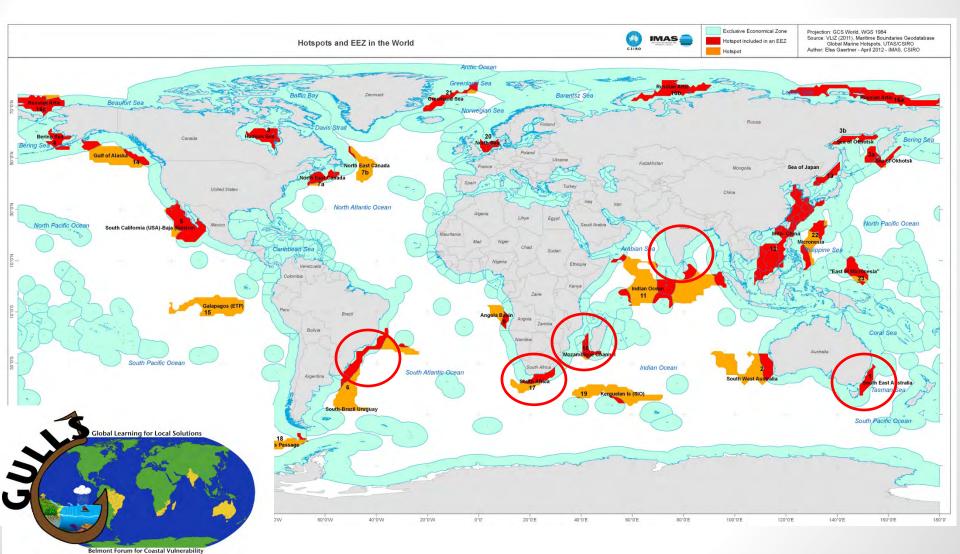
A Belmont Coastal Vulnerability Theme Project

Global learning for local solutions: Reducing vulnerability of marine-dependent coastal communities (GULLS)



Southern Benguela system

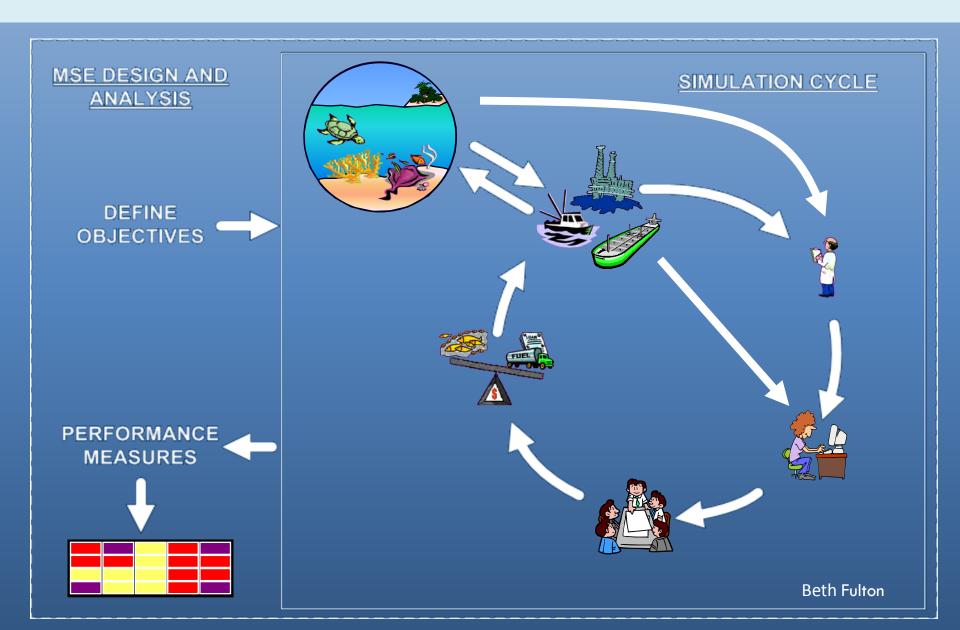
Marine Global Hotspots



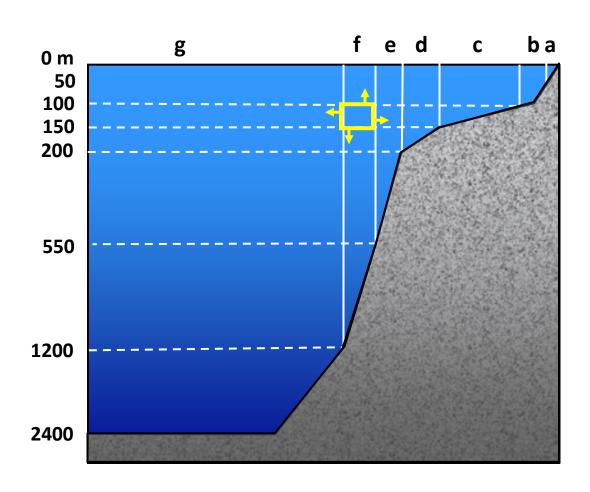
Aims

• Explore the impacts of climate change and variability on the abundance and distribution of key species, and their implications for management of selected fisheries.

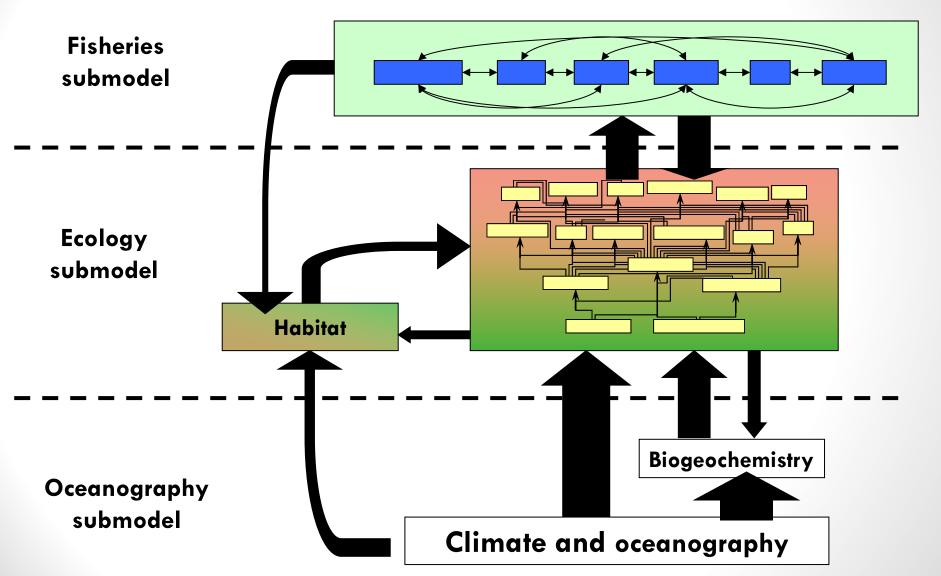
Atlantis



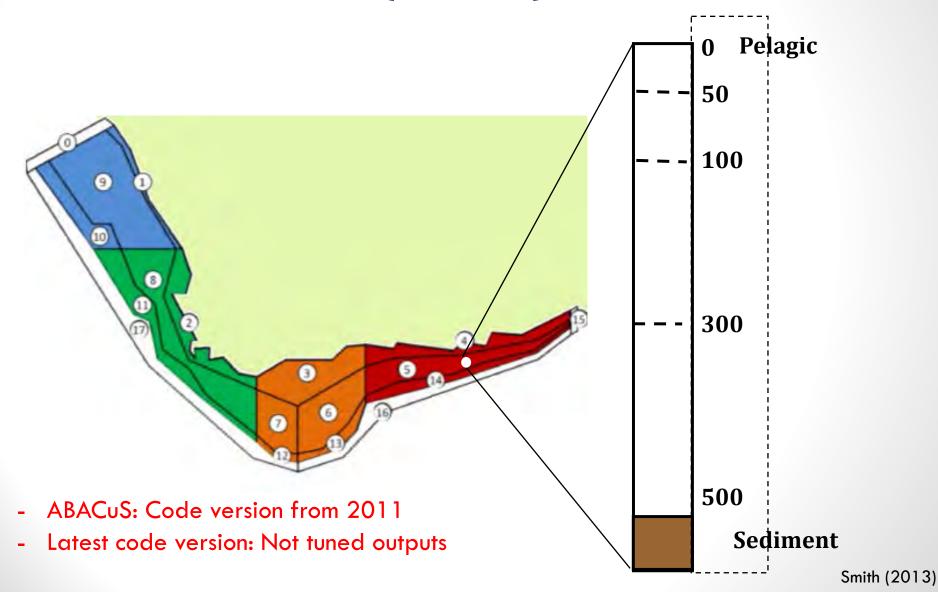
Atlantis - Geography



Atlantis - Submodels

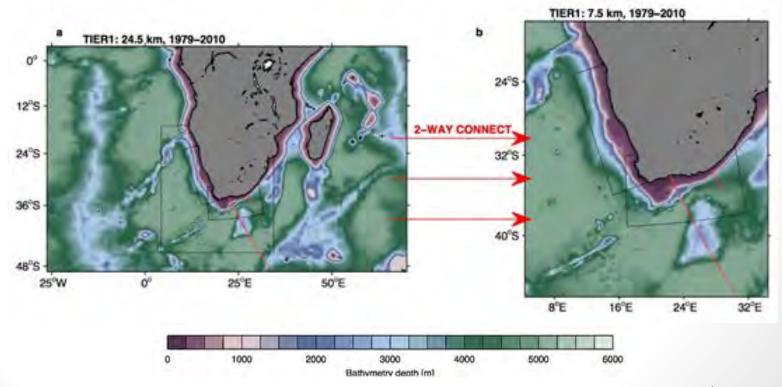


Atlantis on the Benguela and Agulhas Currents (ABACuS)



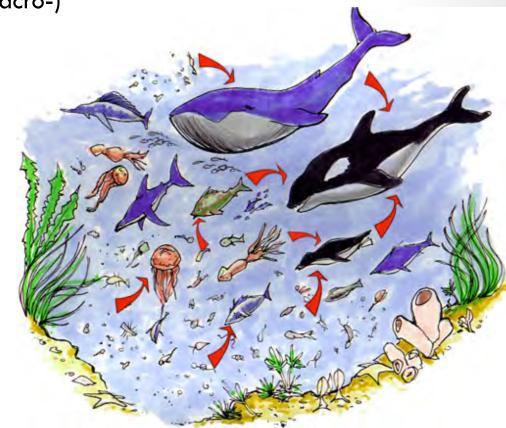
Hydrodynamics

- ABACuS: ROMS 1993, constant temperature, salinity
- Updated: ROMS 1990-1999, seasonal variability $1/12\,^\circ$ resolution



Biology

- Detritus, bacteria
- Small phytoplankton, large phytoplankton, macroalgae
- Invertebrate (biomass pools): 6
- Zooplankton (micro-, meso- and macro-)
- Macrozoobenthos, meiobenthos
- Squid



Biology

19 functional groups





8 single species groups



18 Vertebrates (age structured groups, condition: structural and reserve weight)

Fisheries

Small Pelagics

Anchovy
Sardine
Horse mackerel
Round herring

Line fisheries

Large pelagic fish
Snoek
Pelagic-feeding demersal
fish
Benthic- and pelagic-

feeding chondrichthyans

Demersal

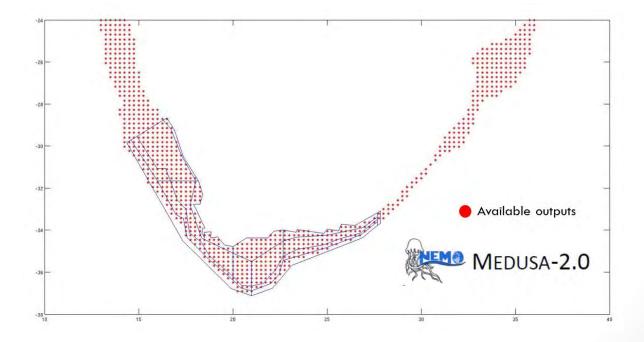
Shallow-water hake
Deep water hake
Cape horse mackerel
Other demersal fish
Benthic-feeding demersal
chondrichthyans

Squid

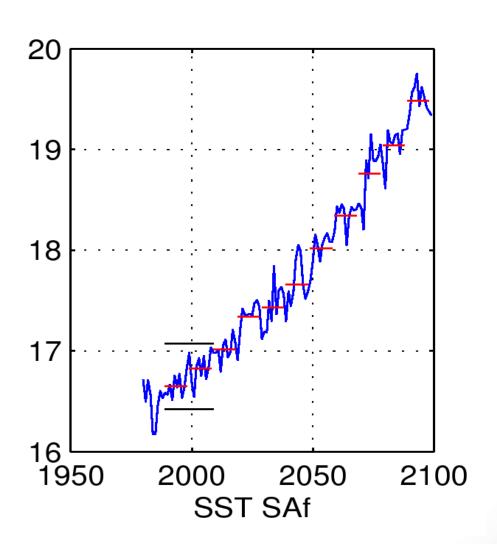
Chokka squid
Cuttlefish
Flying squid

Climate change scenarios

- Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 scenario
- Coupled biogeochemical NEMO-MEDUSA 2.0 model
- 100 years time series (2000-2099)
- Fishing and management scenarios

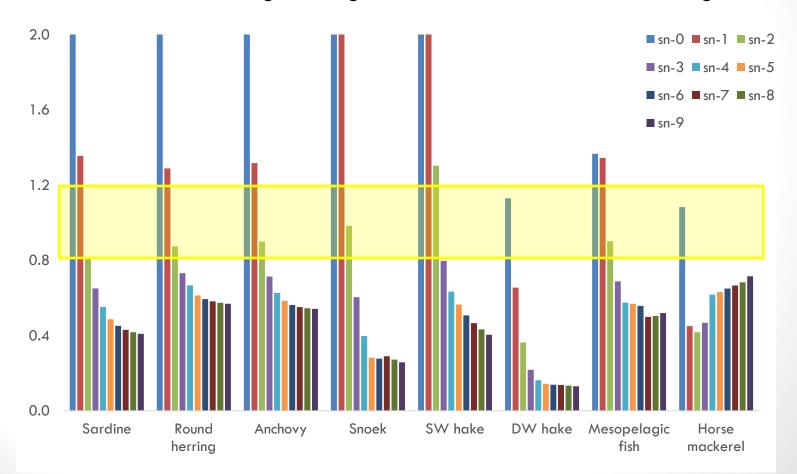


Annual and decadal averaged SST Southern Benguela RCP 8.5



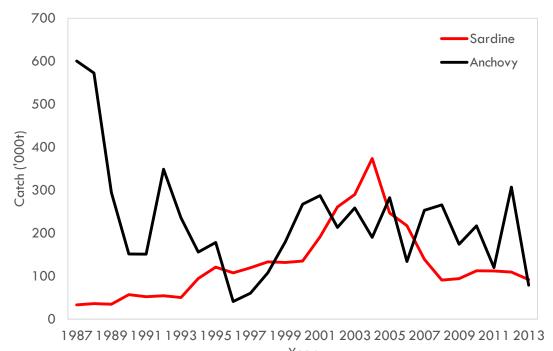
Next Steps: Model calibration

- Prevent groups from going extinct
- Have vertebrates growing at a reasonable size-at-age



Next Steps: Model calibration

- For species with historical data, the model must recreate observations of abundance from surveys or assessments
- For species with no historical data, the model should yield reasonable time series of abundance
- Capture observed spatial distributions



Thanks!!!





