Adaptations of fishing communities to rapid climate velocities

Malin Pinsky

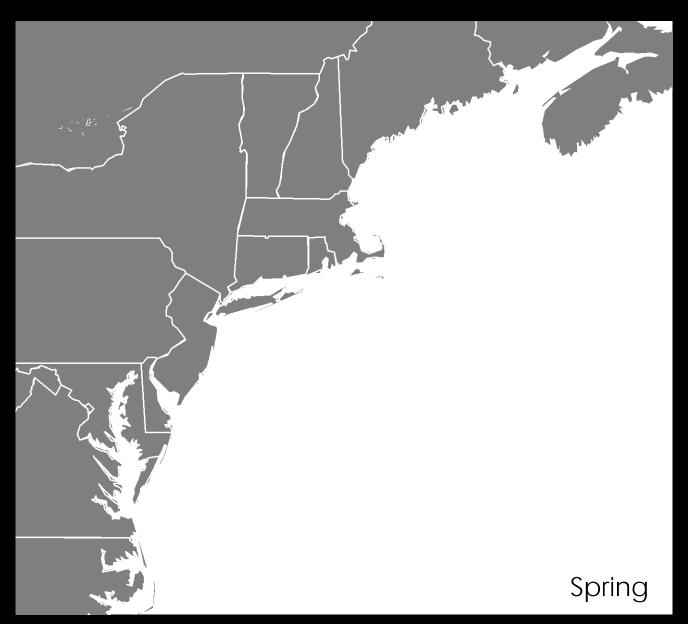
Kevin St. Martin, Talia Young, Emma Fuller, Kaycee Coleman, Eli Fenichel, Bonnie McCay, Simon Levin



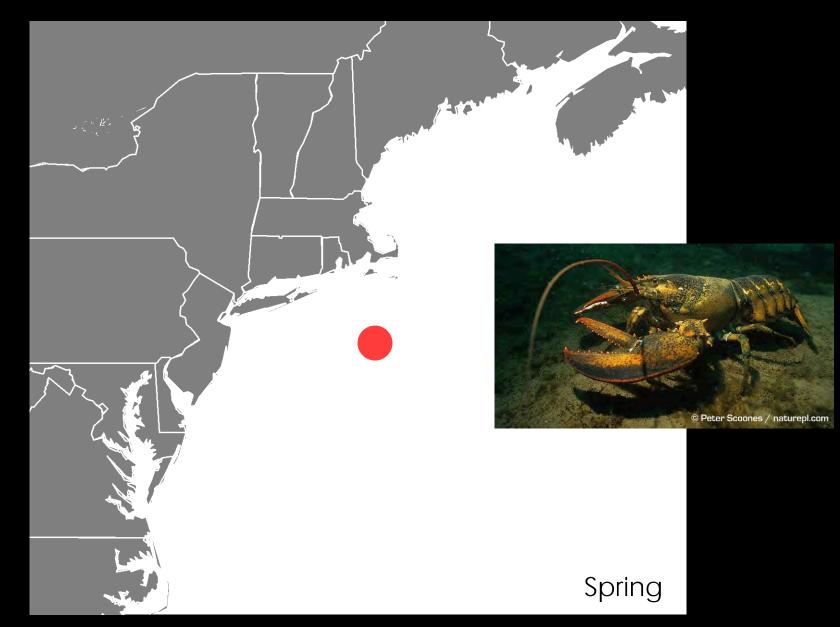




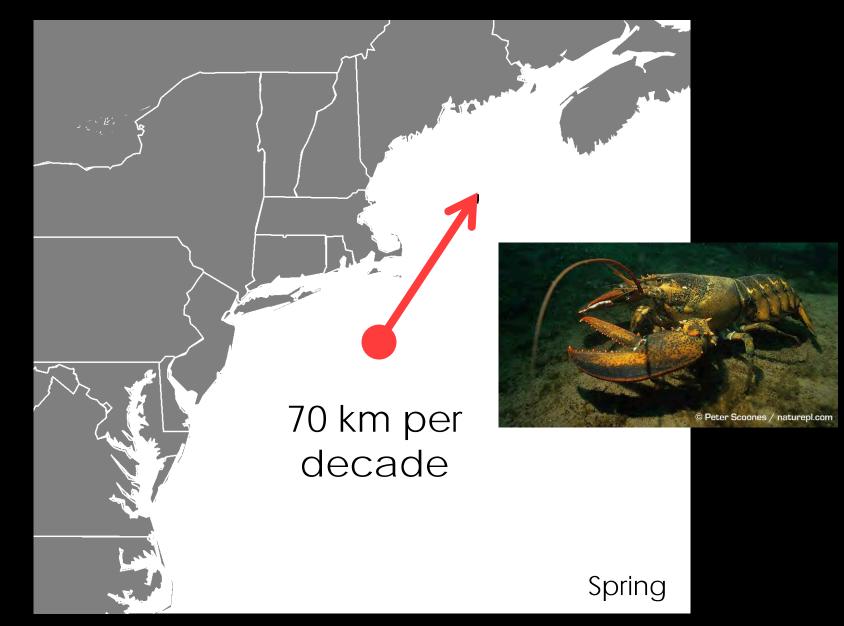
Distribution shifts 1968-2008

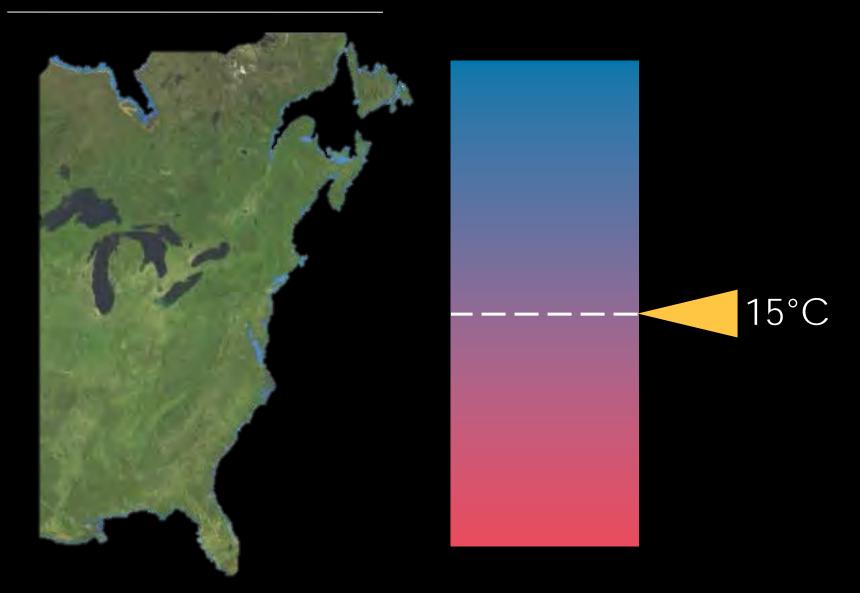


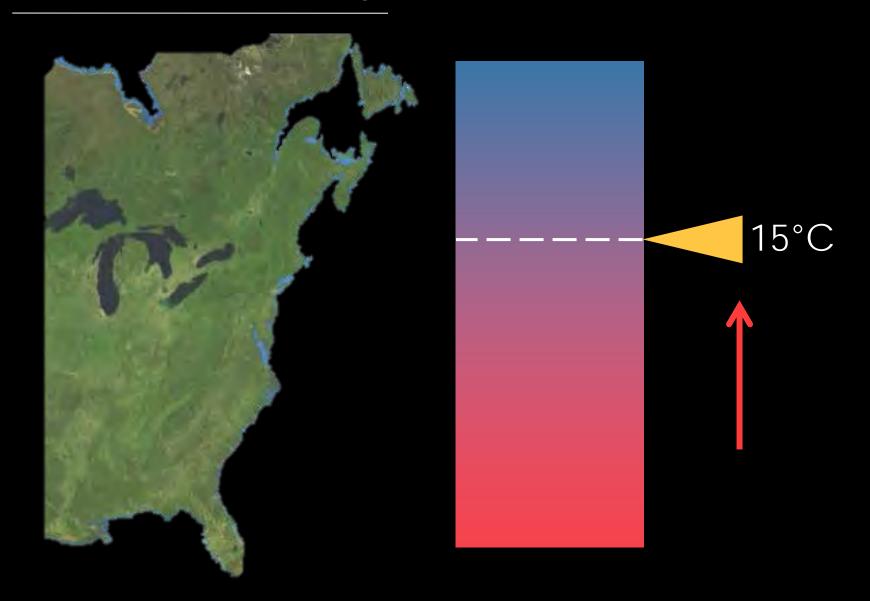
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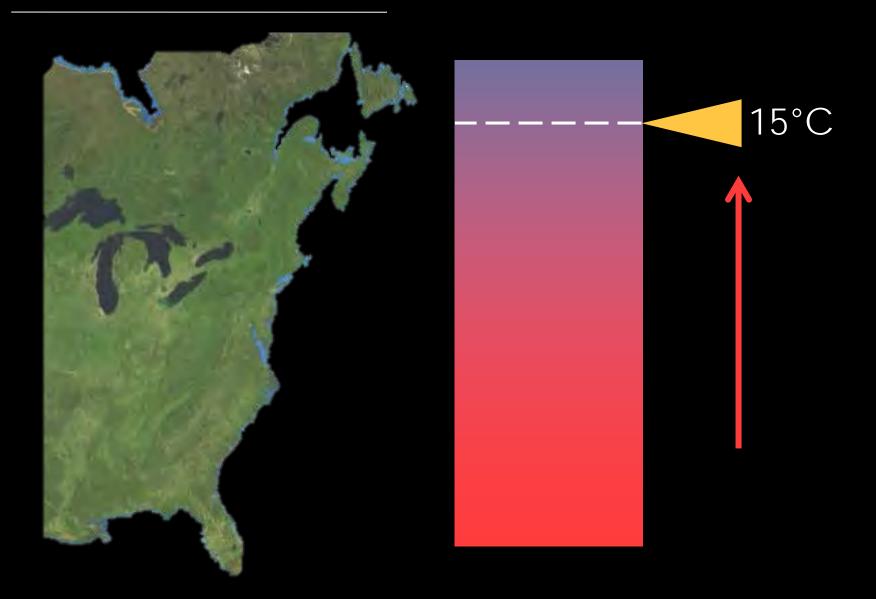


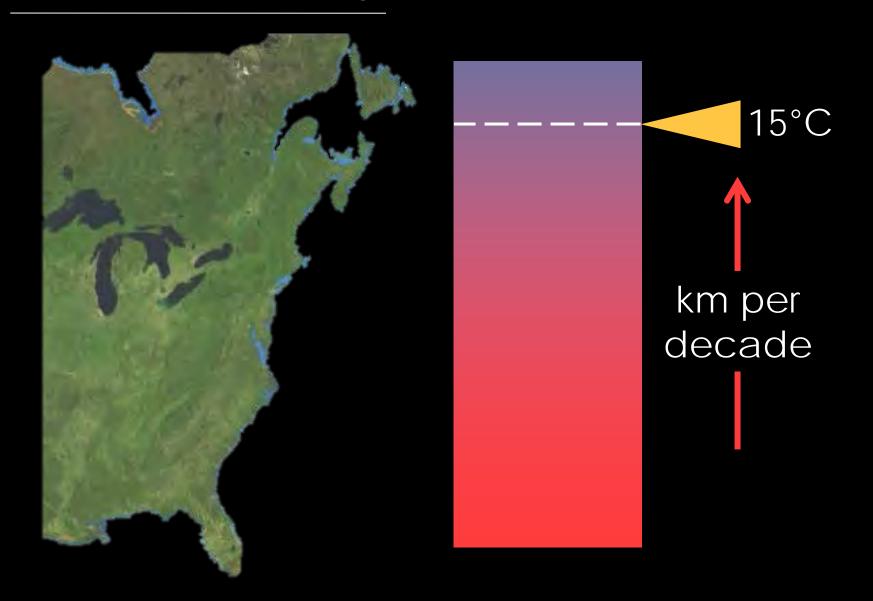
American Lobster 1968-2008



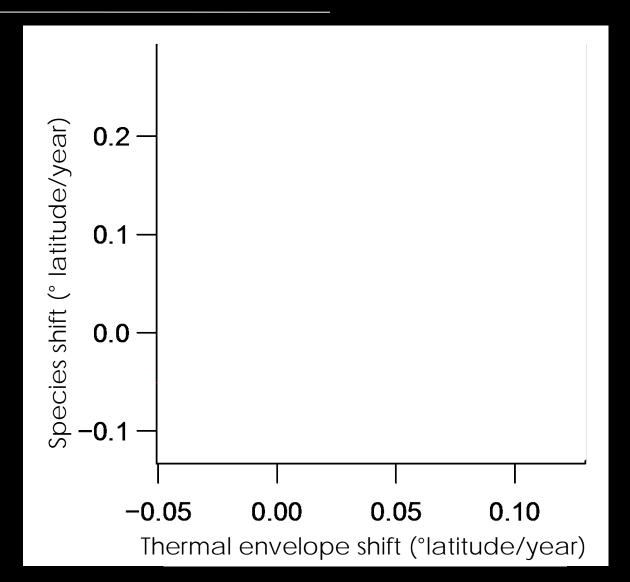




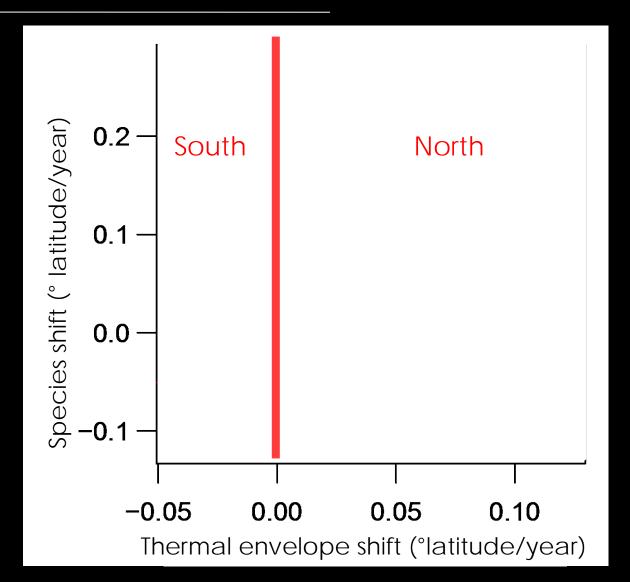




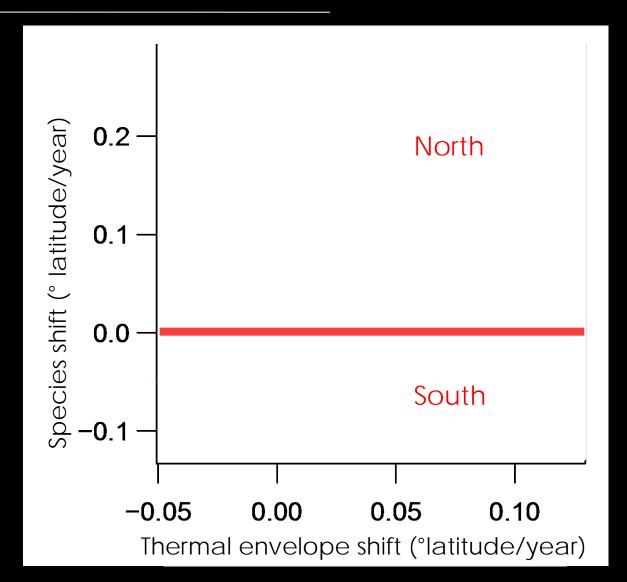
Across 325 taxa...



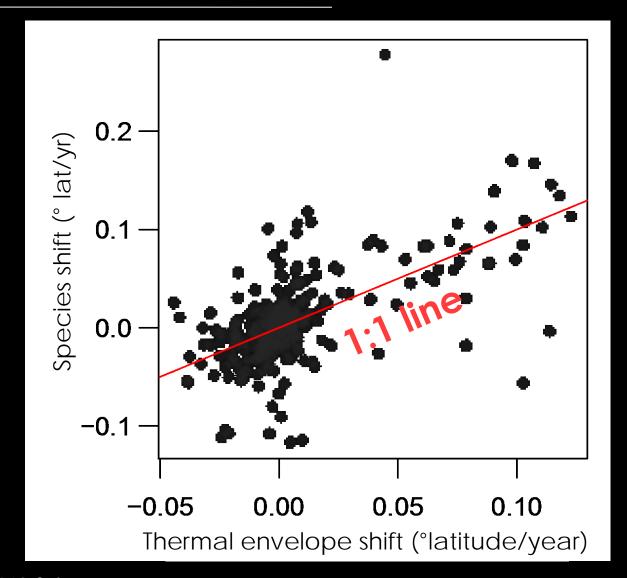
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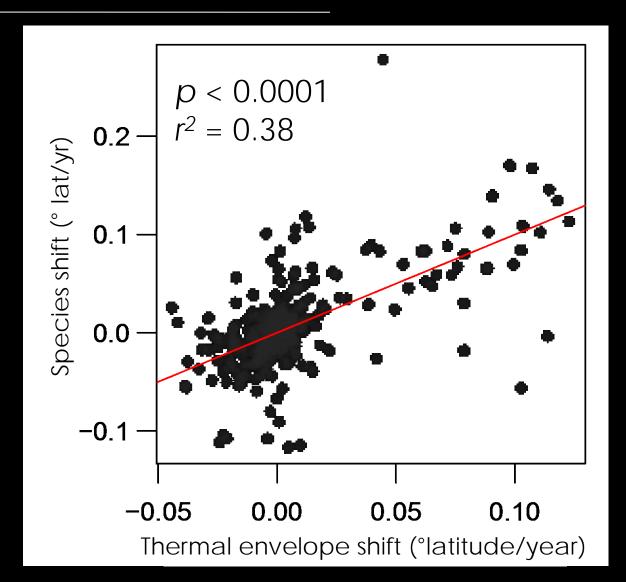
Across 325 taxa...



Species follow climate velocity



Species follow climate velocity



How do people adapt?



How do people adapt?







Does adaptation feed back?









Interdisciplinary Teams

Coastal SEES





Kevin St. Martin Geography



Bonnie McCay Anthropology



Eli Fenichel Economics



Simon Levin Ecology & Evolution



Mike Fogarty Fisheries

Interdisciplinary Teams

Coastal SEES



Summer flounder sea Grant





Kevin St. Martin Geography



Bonnie McCay Anthropology



Eli Fenichel **Economics**



Chris Kennedy **Economics**



Janet Nye Ecology



Hyemi Kim Climate



Simon Levin **Ecology & Evolution**



Mike Fogarty **Fisheries**



Ken Able Ichthyology



Olaf Jensen **Fisheries**



Joel Fodrie Ecology

Are fisheries moving?

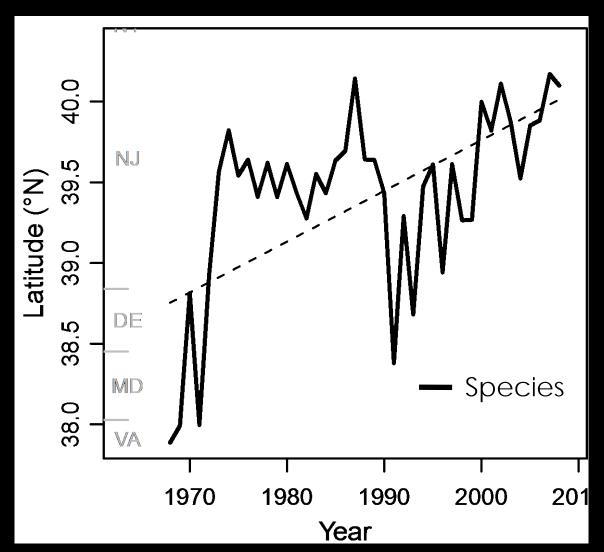
- Are fisheries moving?
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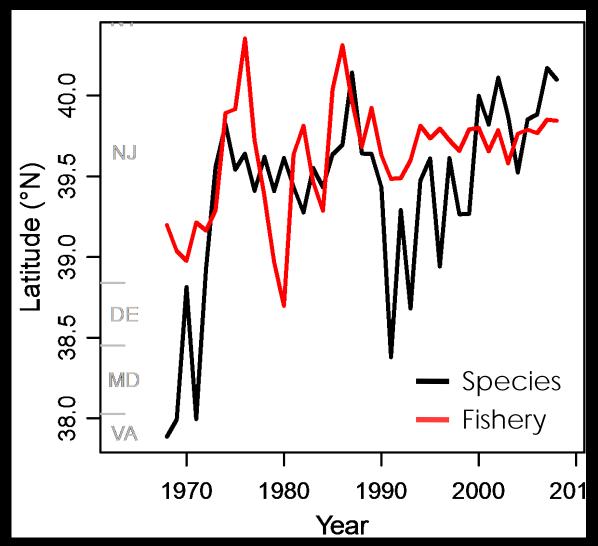
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Poleward shift of summer flounder



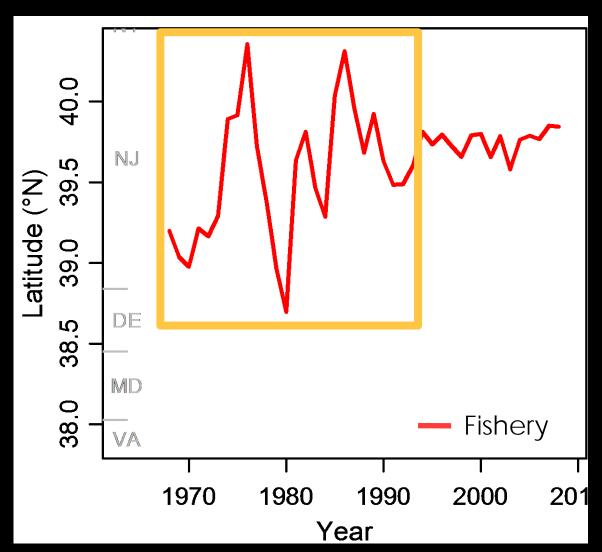


Fishery landings shift as well



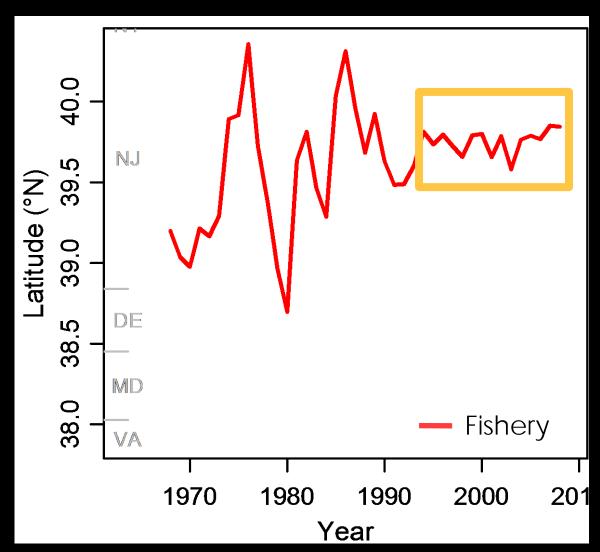


Early: high variability in fishery



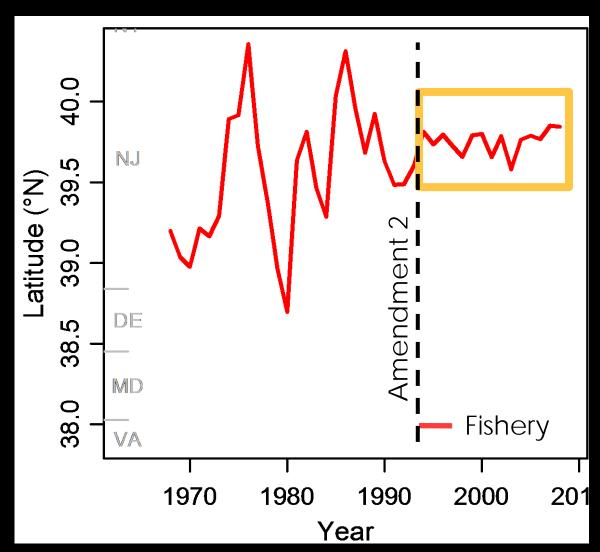


Late: low variability in fishery



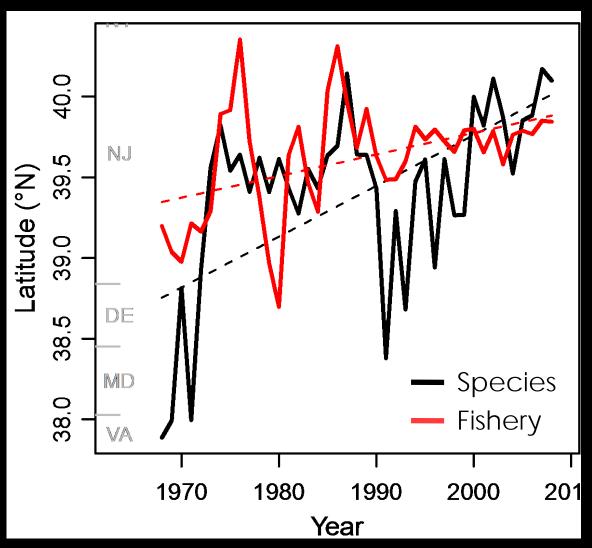


State quotas implemented





Fishery landings shift more slowly



68% slower



Fisheries lag behind fish

Red hake 75% slower

Summer flounder 68% slower

American lobster 87% slower

Yellowtail flounder 85% slower

Summary

- Fisheries often lag behind the fish
- How is fishing behavior changing?
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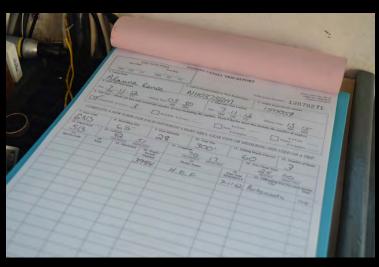
Emma Fuller Princeton

Talia Young Rutgers

Kaycee Coleman Rutgers

Trip reports for the Northeast US

- Fishing trips 1996-2013
- Amount of each species caught
- Gear used
- Location fished





Fishing communities

Port + gear



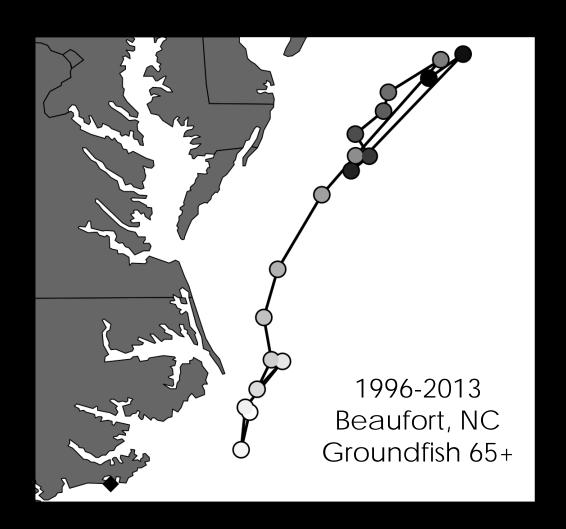
Cutler, ME Traps & pots



New Bedford, MA Dredge

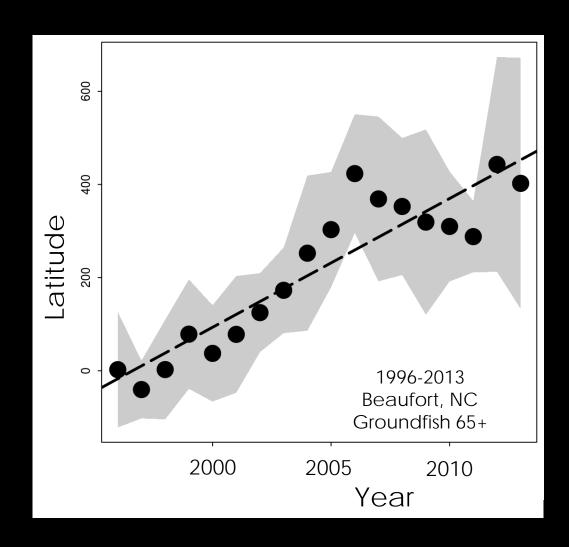
How are communities changing?

In space



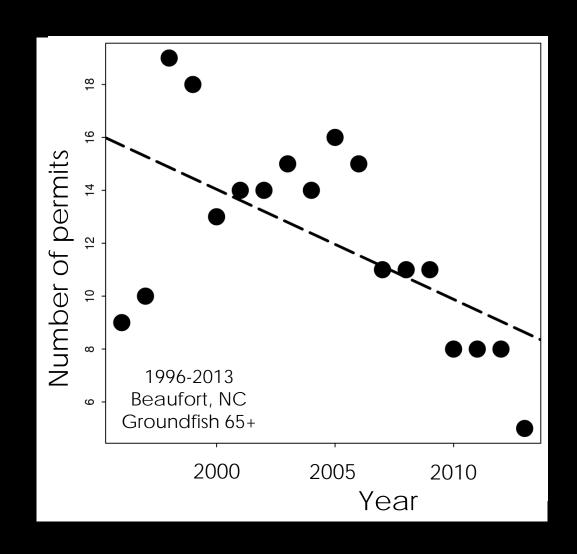
How are communities changing?

• In space



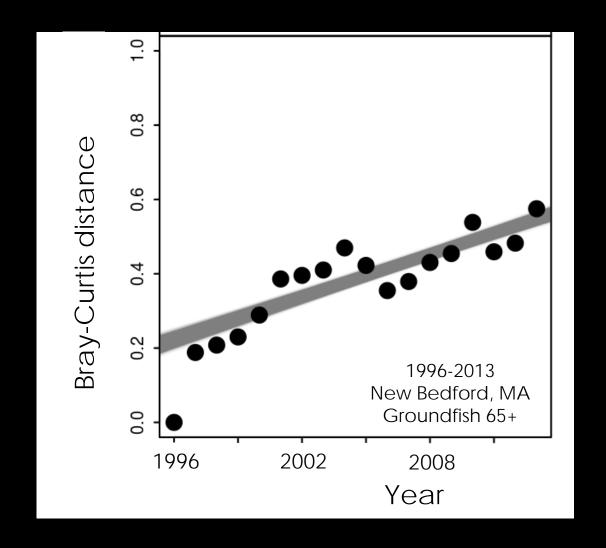
How are communities changing?

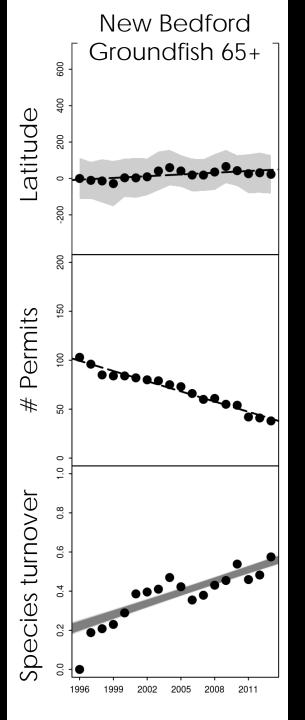
- In space
- In effort

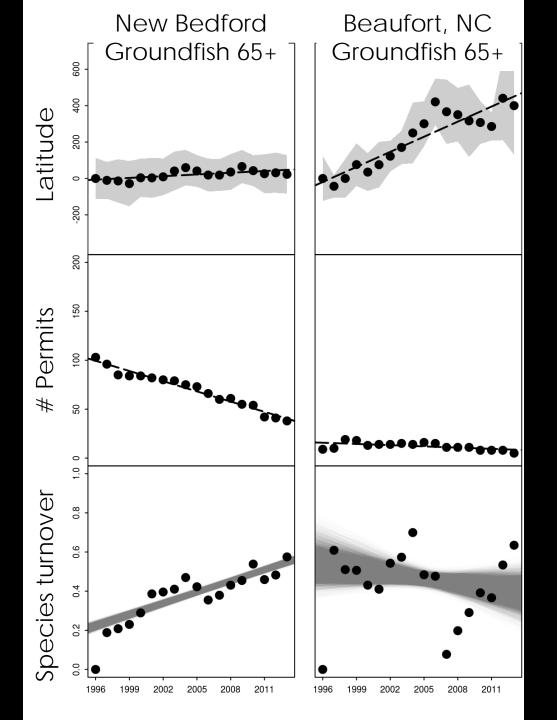


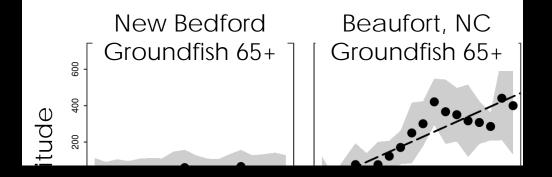
How are communities changing?

- In space
- In effort
- In species



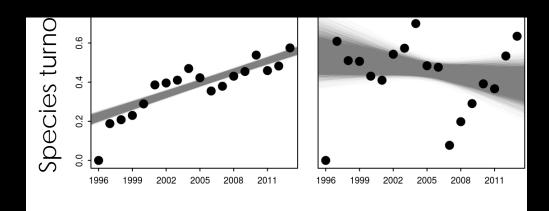






What are the drivers?

- Regulations?
- Economics?
- Climate?



Fishing community interviews



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Harvest and climate velocity

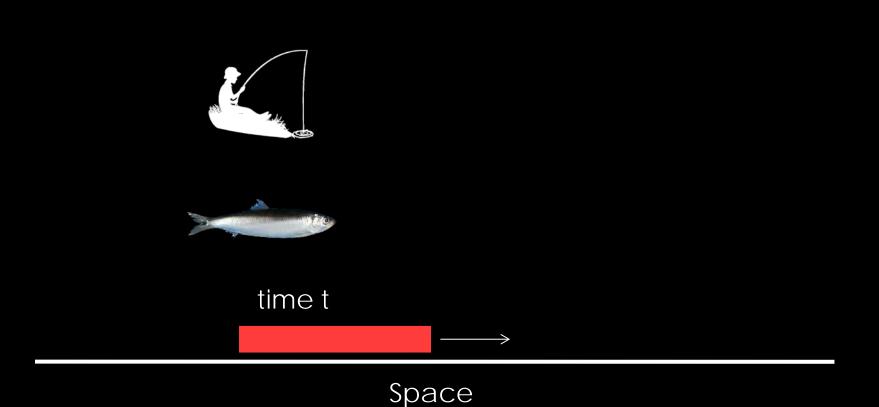




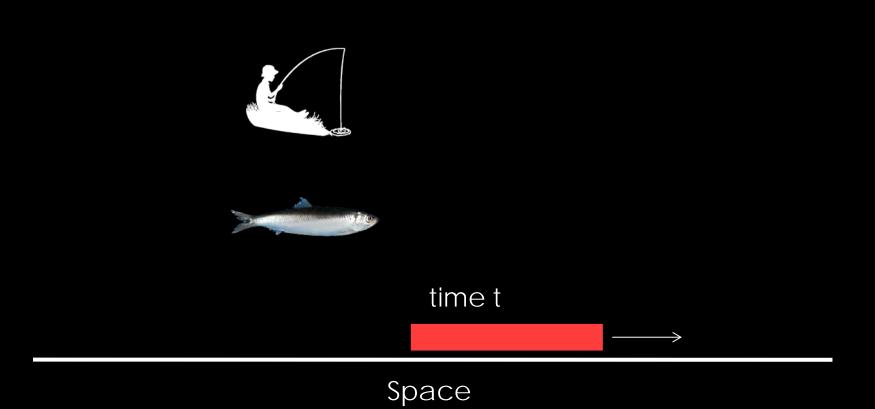
time t

Space

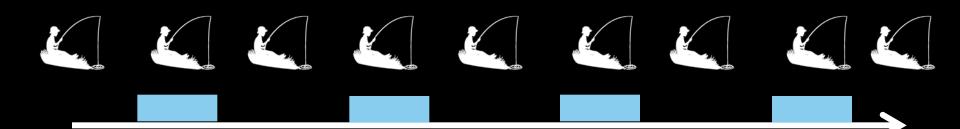
Harvest and climate velocity



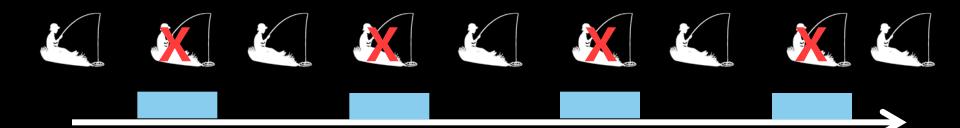
Harvest and climate velocity



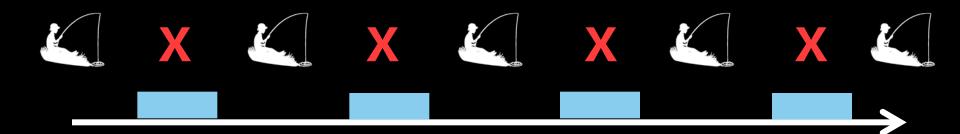
Solution: protected areas?



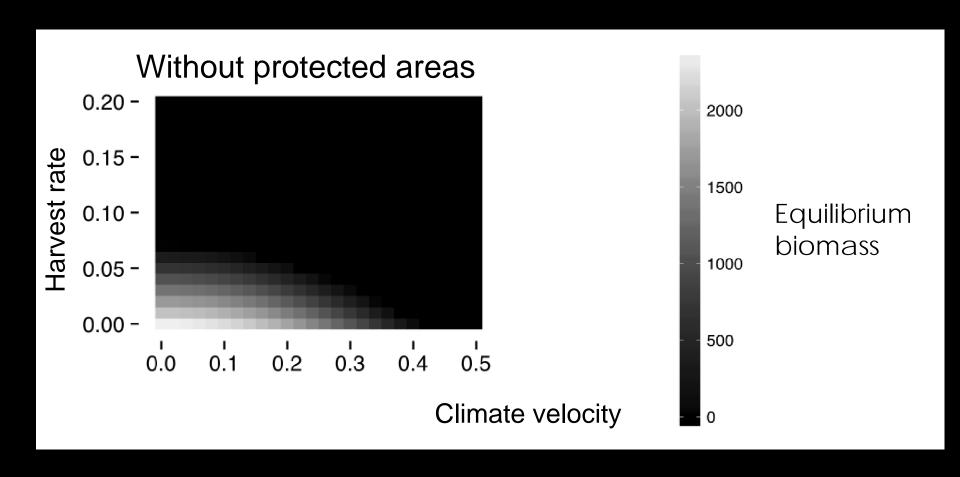
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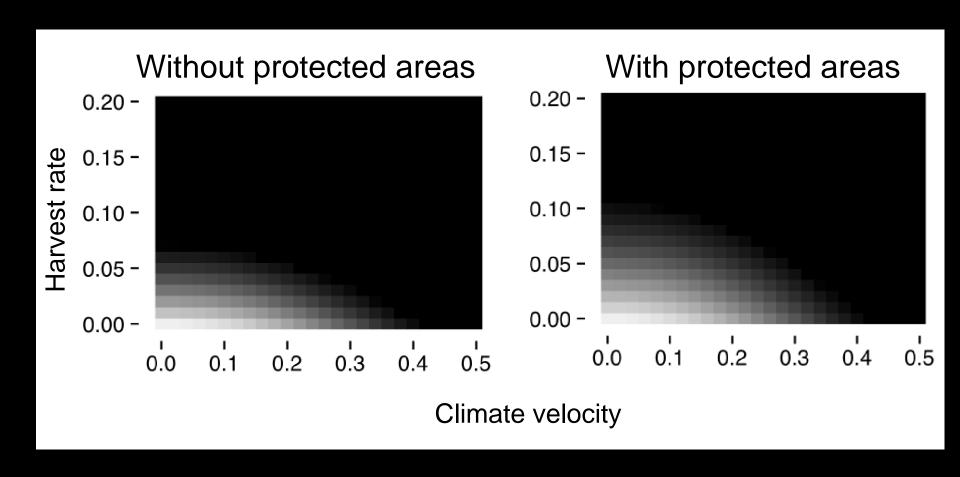
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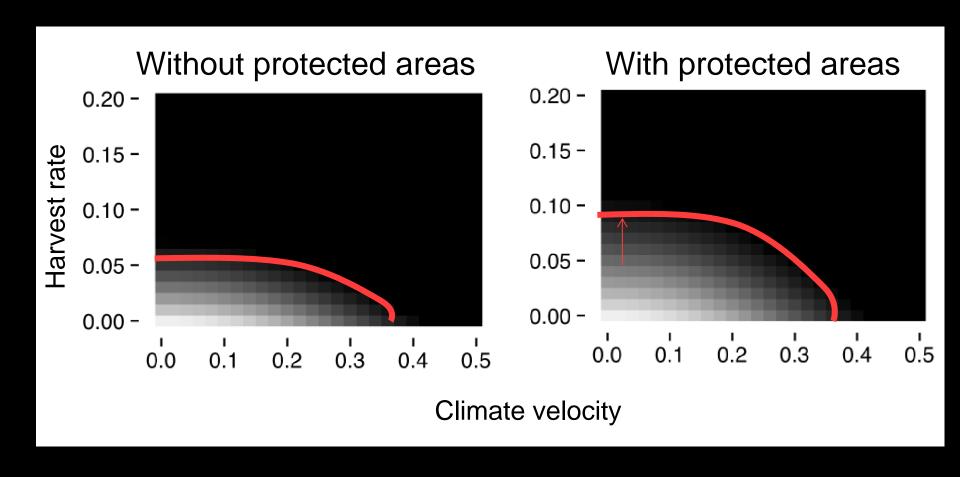
PAs reduce harvest impacts



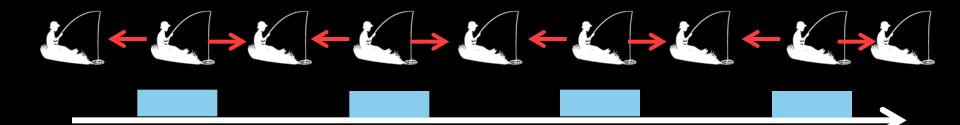
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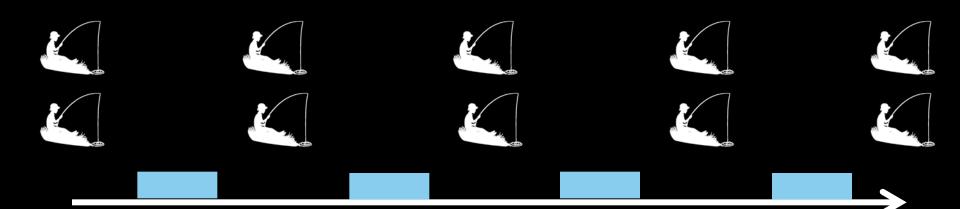
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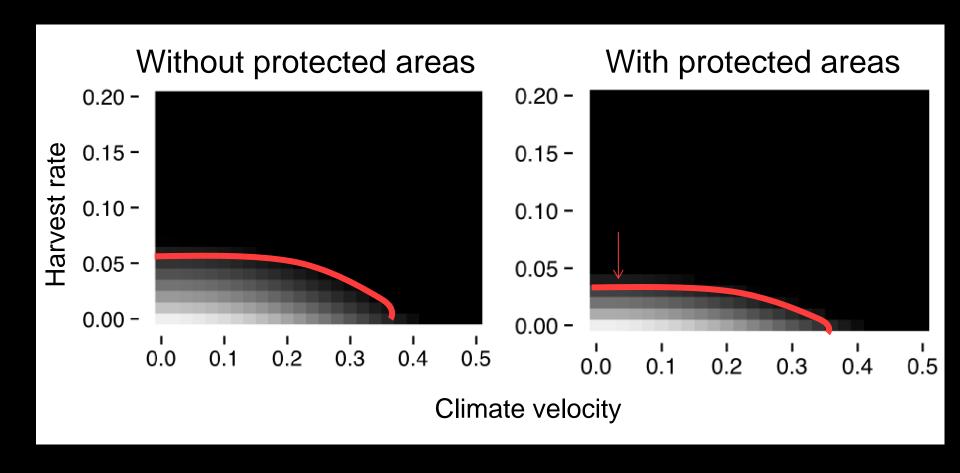
Harvest displaced by PAs?



Harvest displaced by PAs?



Higher impacts with displaced effort



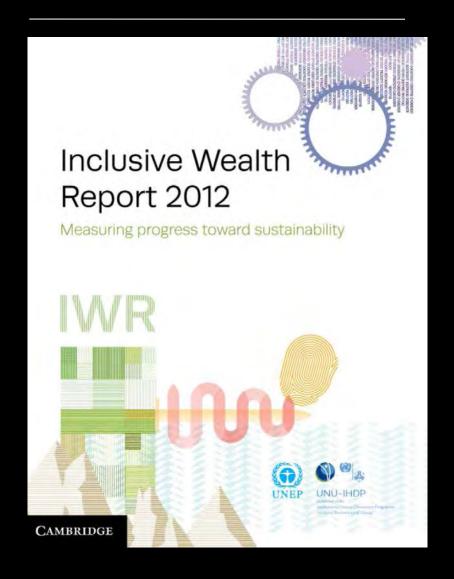
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Inclusive wealth



Partha Dasgupta Kenneth Arrow Kirsten Oleson Edward Barbier Steve Polasky Kevin Mumford

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Inclusive wealth

Natural capital

Built capital

Human capital



+



╁



Sustainability = non-declining

Natural capital

Built capital

Human capital



+



╁



Acknowledgments

Julie Olson
Enrique Curchitser
Sean Lucey
NOAA trawl survey personnel
Emily Klein
James Watson

Pinsky Lab















Summary

- Fisheries often lag behind the fish
- Adaptation in space, in species, and in effort
- Fisher response may determine utility of MPAs for climate adaptation
- Inclusive wealth concept can help define what counts as "sustainable"