

Rebuilding exploited stocks under climate change

William W. L. Cheung

**Professor and Director
Institute for the Oceans and Fisheries
The University of British Columbia**



SolvingFCB



w.cheung@oceans.ubc.ca

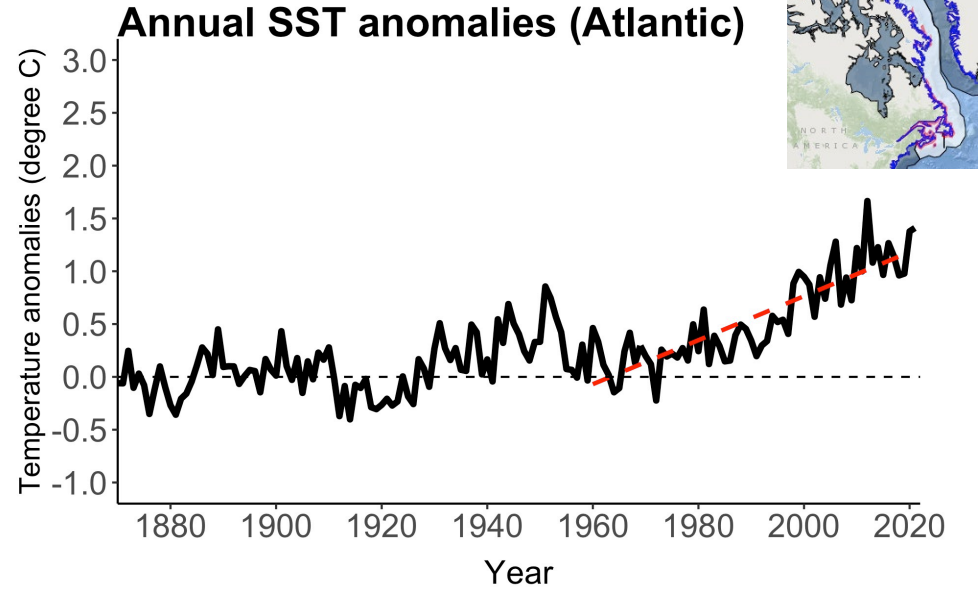
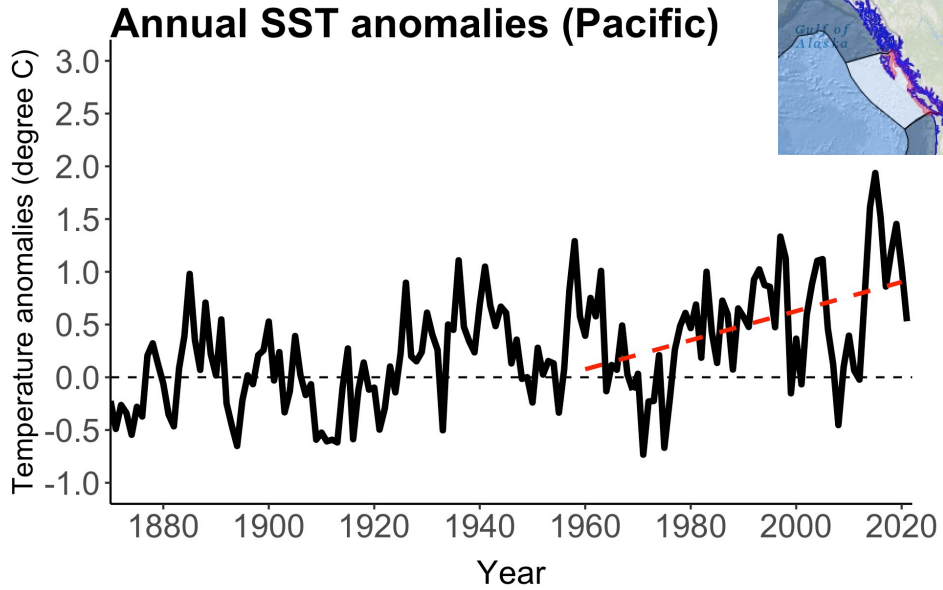
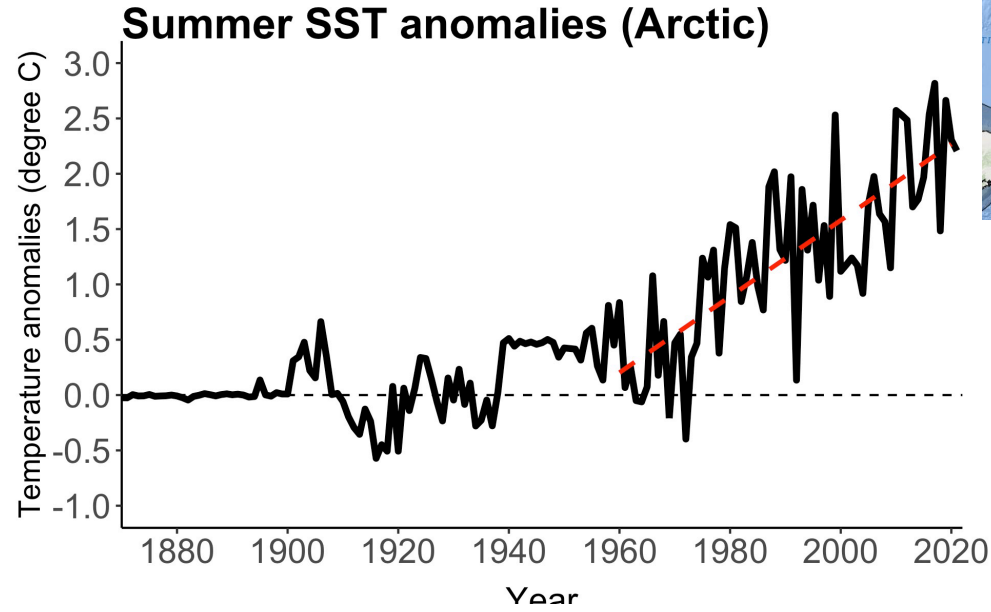


[@coru_ubc](https://twitter.com/coru_ubc)

“The ocean around us is changing...”

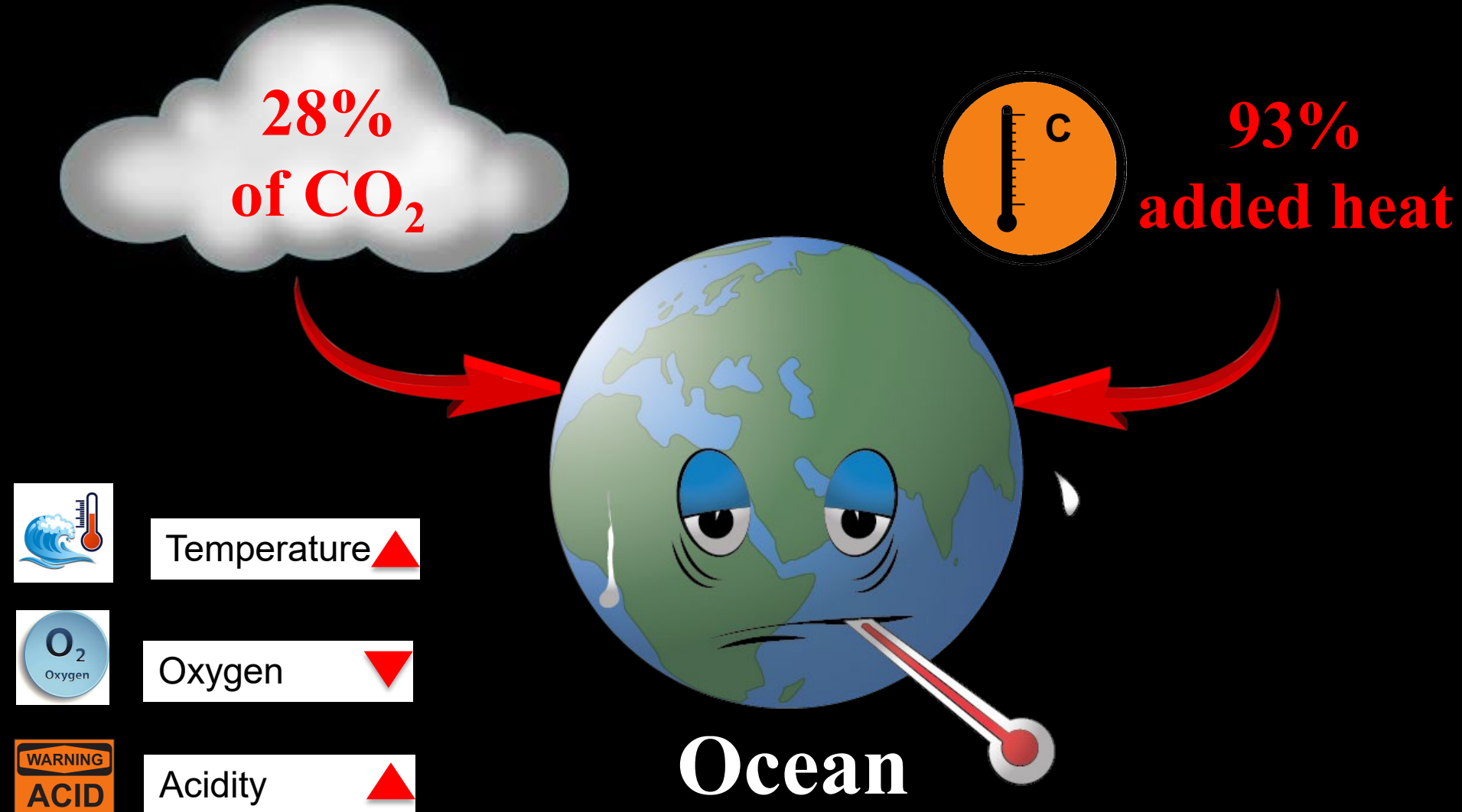


Canada's three oceans are warming rapidly, especially the Arctic



Data source: Hadley Centre SST

Human-induced climate change effects on ocean



Intensifying climate change is increasingly and adversely impacting many fish stocks and their catches while some are affected positively



Shifts in ecosystem structure

North America



Arctic



Species range shift



Change in timing (phenology)



Fisheries yield and aquaculture production



Confidence in attribution to climate change



High or very high



Medium

Impacts



Adverse and positive



Adverse




Projecting the future of stock rebuilding under climate change



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Global Change Biology WILEY

Rebuilding fish biomass for the world's marine ecoregions under climate change

William W. L. Cheung¹  | Juliano Palacios-Abrantes^{1,2}  | Thomas L. Frölicher^{3,4} | Maria Lourdes Palomares¹ | Tayler Clarke¹  | Vicky W. Y. Lam¹ | Muhammed A. Oyinlola^{1,5}  | Daniel Pauly¹ | Gabriel Reygondeau¹ | U. Rashid Sumaila^{1,6} | Lydia C. L. Teh¹ | Colette C. C. Wabnitz^{1,7} 

¹Institute for the Oceans and Fisheries, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

²Center for Limnology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA

³Climate and Environmental Physics, Physics Institute, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

⁴Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

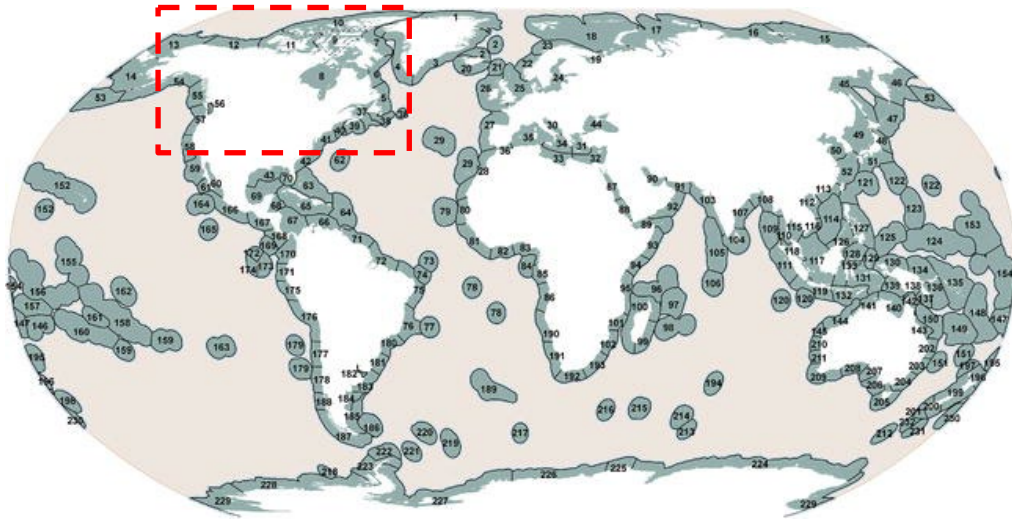
⁵Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique - Centre Eau Terre Environnement, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada

⁶School of Public Policy and Global Affairs, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

⁷Stanford Center for Ocean Solutions, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA

Source: <https://www.techrepublic.com/article/why-your-data-analysis-may-be-doomed-from-the-start/>

Many exploited fish stocks in the 9 marine ecoregions around Canada need to be rebuilt

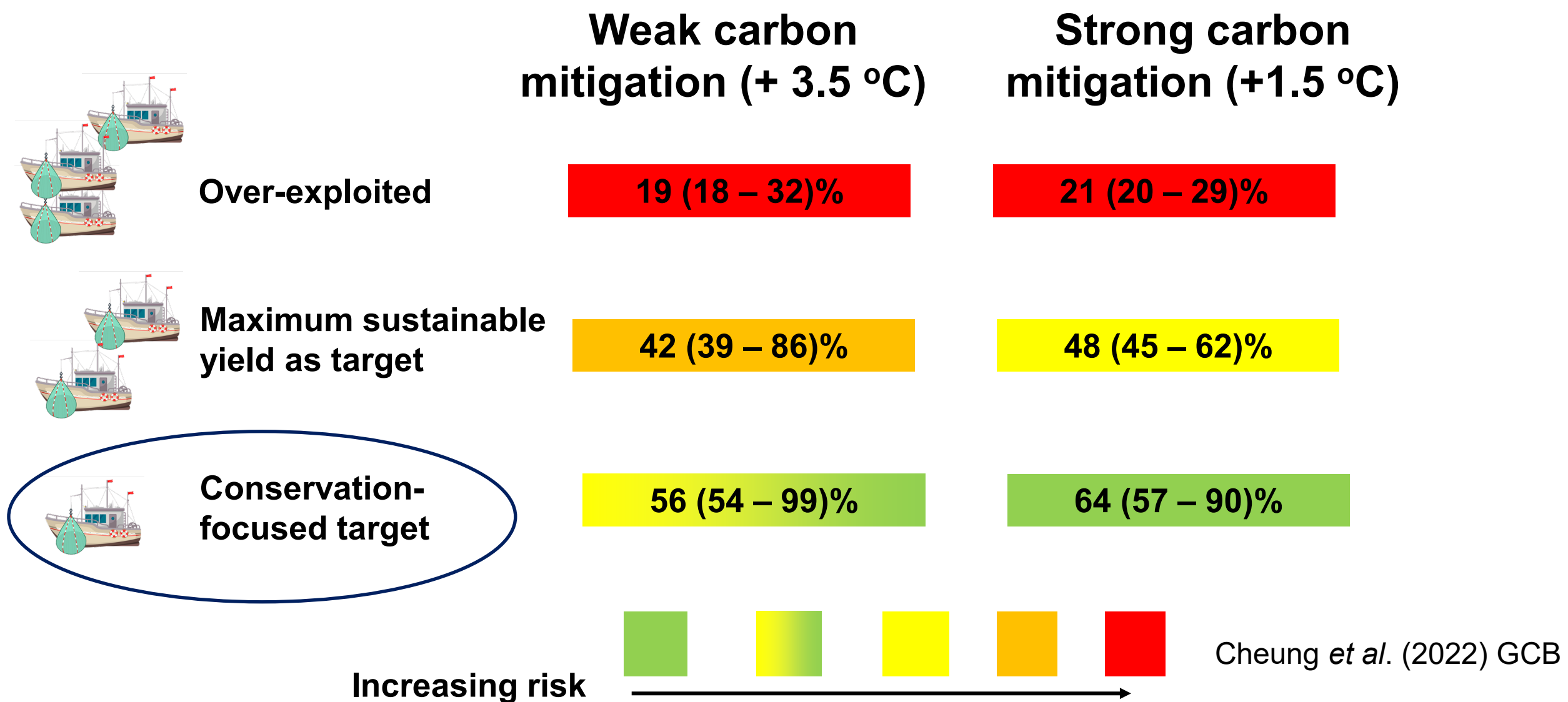


Source: Spalding et al. (2007) BioOne

- 42 out of the 58 assessed stocks (Palomares et al. 2020) are estimated to have current fishing above the level required to achieve maximum sustainable yield (MSY);
- All the assessed stocks are estimated to have biomass below MSY target.

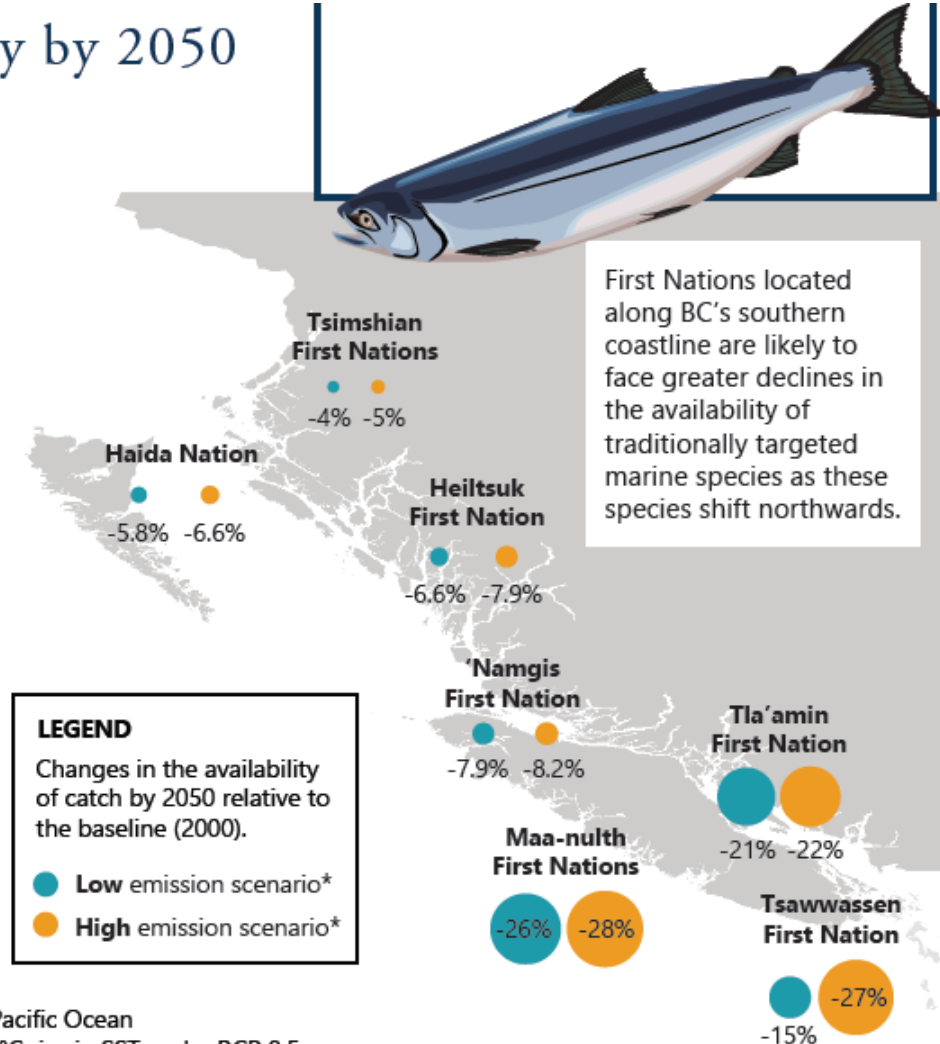
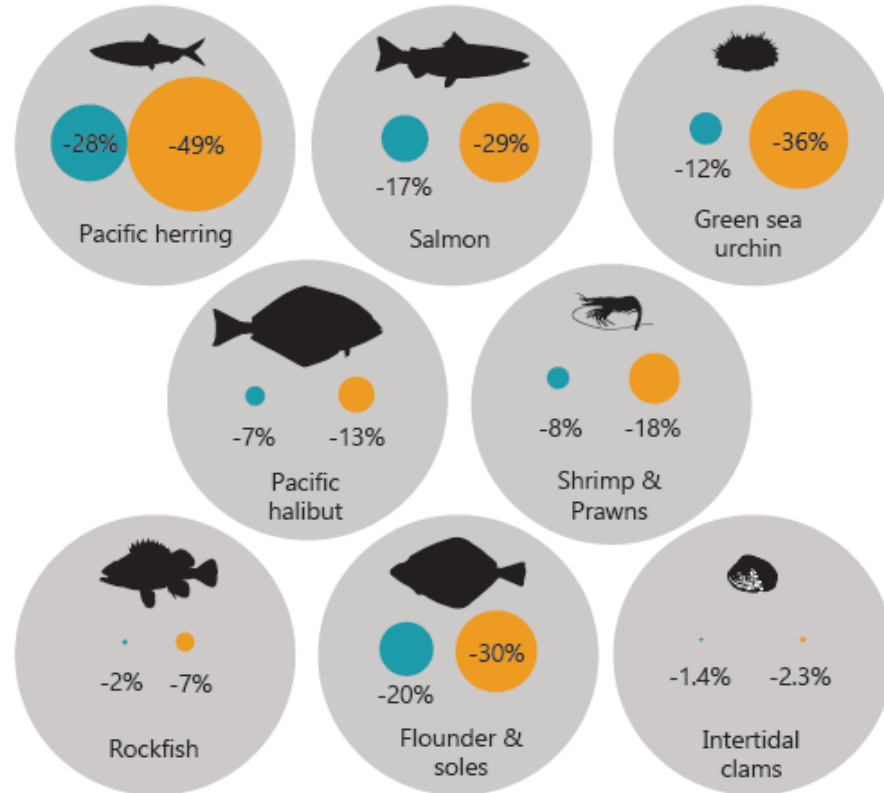
Based on data from Palomares et al. (2020) Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science.

Stock biomass of the 9 Canada's marine regions (relative to pre-industrial unexploited level)



Stock rebuilding helps build climate-resilience for coastal fishing communities

How might declines in catch availability by 2050 differ by fishery and by region?



First Nations located along BC's southern coastline are likely to face greater declines in the availability of traditionally targeted marine species as these species shift northwards.

LEGEND
 Changes in the availability of catch by 2050 relative to the baseline (2000).
 ● Low emission scenario*
 ● High emission scenario*

*Low emission scenario = 0.5°C rise in sea surface temperature (SST) in the Northeast Pacific Ocean (under Representative Concentration Pathway [RCP] 2.6) | High emission scenario = 1.0°C rise in SST under RCP 8.5.

Summary

- Conservation-focused biomass rebuilding plan, including managing fishing effort is needed to achieve rebuilding targets under climate change;
- Health fish stocks facilitate species and fisheries to adapt to climate change;
- Portfolio of ocean-based solutions are necessary, including sustainable fisheries management, transformation to low carbon ocean economy, and other ecosystem-based solutions.

Thank you

