



ACLIM 2.0

**BUILDING PATHWAYS TO RESILIENCE THROUGH EVALUATION OF
CLIMATE IMPACTS, RISK, & ADAPTATION RESPONSES OF MARINE
ECOSYSTEMS, FISHERIES, & EBS COASTAL COMMUNITIES**

Presented by Alan Haynie, Jon Reum, and Al Hermann
on behalf of the ACLIM Team

ACLIM2 Team



**Building Pathways To Resilience Through
Evaluation of Climate Impacts, Risk, &
Adaptation Responses of Marine
Ecosystems, Fisheries, & EBS Coastal
Communities**

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www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/ecosystems/alaska-climate-integrated-modeling-project



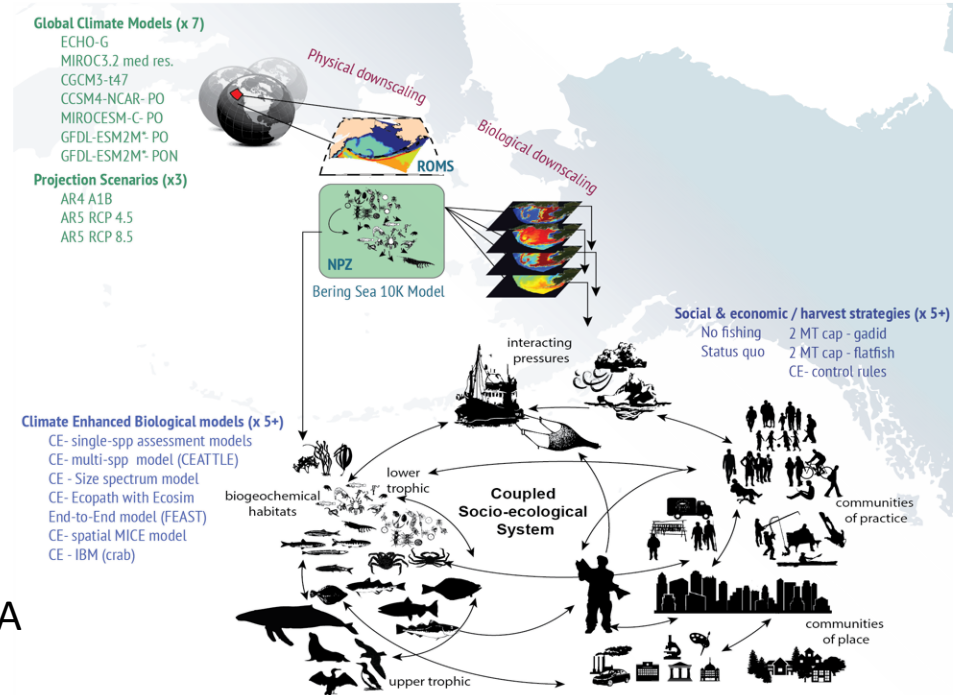
The Alaska Climate Integrated Modeling Project

Operational suite of coupled socio-ecological models for climate fisheries hindcasts, forecasts, projections and Management Strategy Evaluation


www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/ecosystems/alaska-climate-integrated-modeling-project



NOAA COCA
AFSC



Hollowed et al. 2020. Frontiers in Mar. Sci. doi: 10.3389/fmars.2019.00775



ACLIM1 findings

Mark Holtsman

Downscaling is needed

Projections based on global climate models may underestimate future variance

Ecological projections need to account for trophic interactions

Accounting for predation changed the direction of projections from increases (single-sp model) to declines (multi-sp)

Mitigation is lower risk

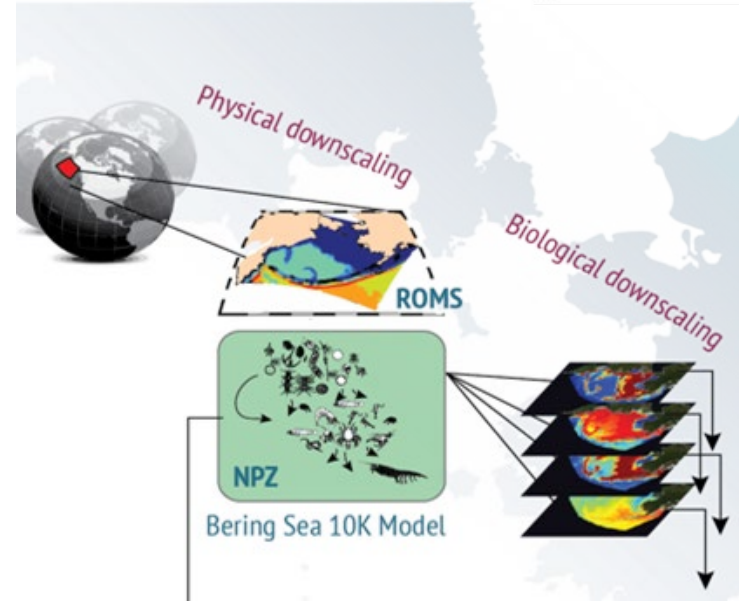
Most pollock and cod scenarios crashed under business as usual emissions (RCP8.5) by 2100; carbon mitigation (RCP 4.5) may lessen or prevent declines

Adaptation through fisheries management

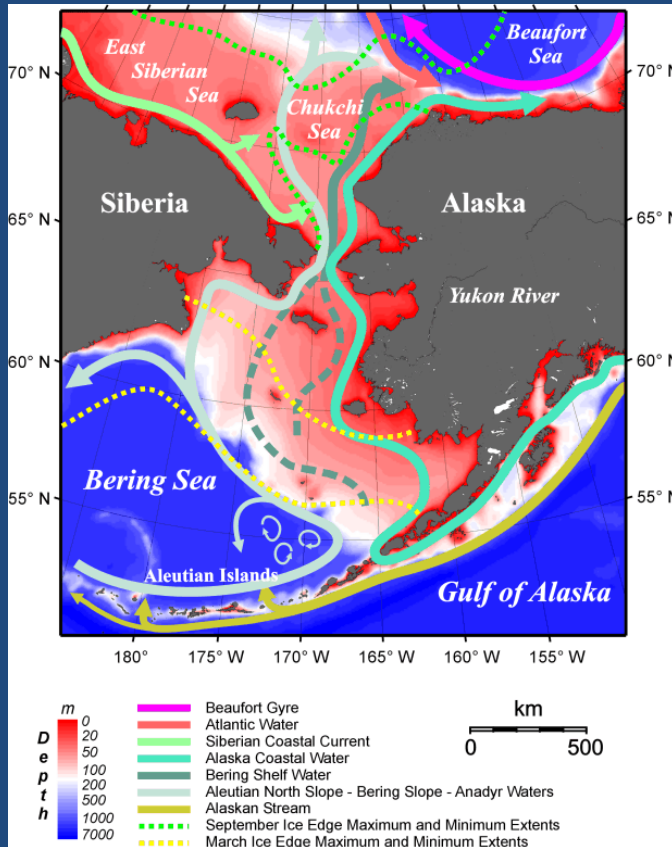
Changing harvest rates through management can help lessen climate impacts, to a point. EBFM can forestall climate declines and provide critical time to adapt.

Examine the past and future of the Bering Sea through **dynamical downscaling**

- NOAA uses numerical models to assimilate data and create a dynamically consistent map of temperatures, winds and currents at **global** scales. These models are used in weather prediction (“50% chance of rain...”). Similar types of global models (but without data assimilation) are used by IPCC for multidecadal climate projections
- We use the output from these large-scale hindcast, forecast, and projection models to drive smaller-scale, **regional** dynamical models. For estimates of past or present states, the data assimilated by the global model has a strong influence on the regional model results.



What is unique about the Bering Sea?



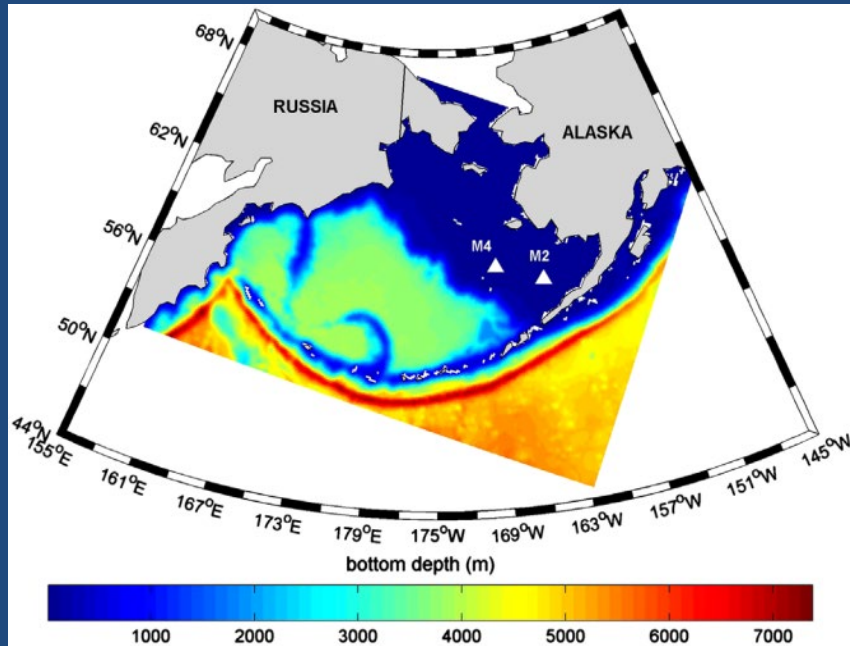
– Physical

- Seasonal ice pushed south by the winds
- Tidal mixing sets up distinct physical and biological domains

– Biological

- Ice plankton are a major food source to higher trophic levels
- Benthic food chain is a major player

The Bering10K regional model

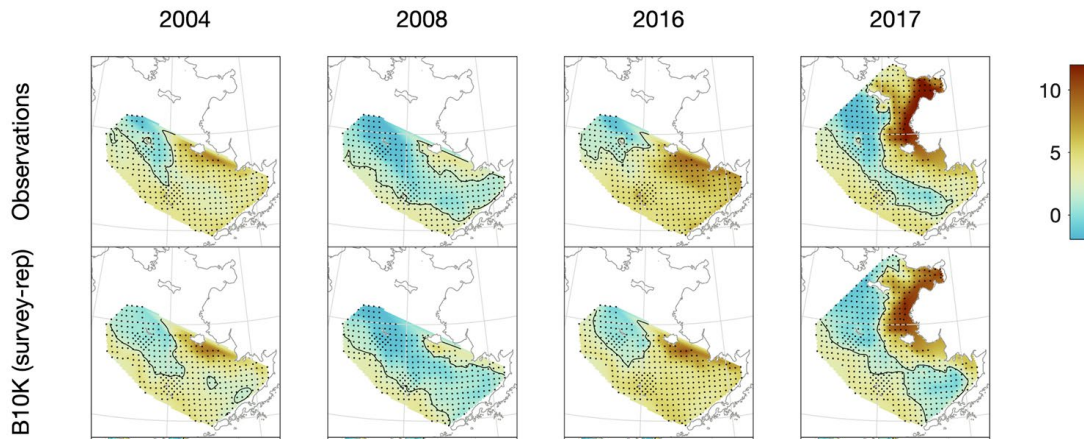
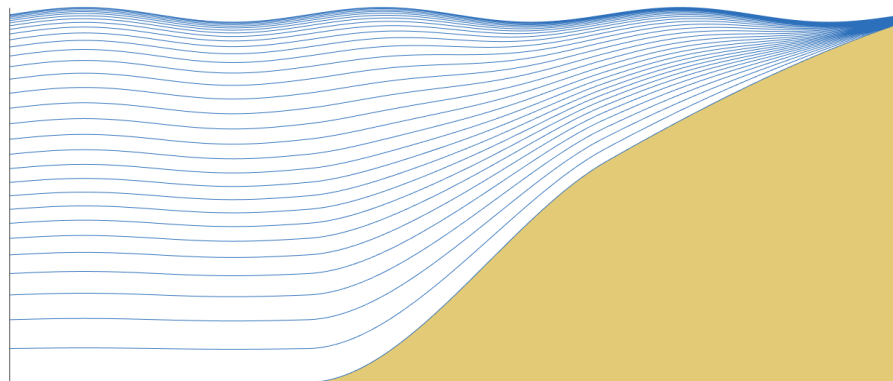


- Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS)
- 30 layers, 10-km grid
Includes ice and tides
- Details in Kearney et al. (2020) and Hermann et al. (DSR2, 2013, 2016)

What is ROMS, exactly?

ROMS is a free-surface, terrain-following, primitive equations model”

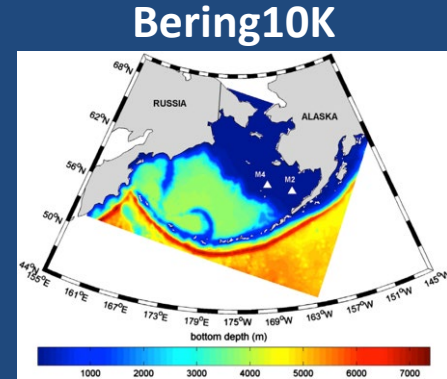
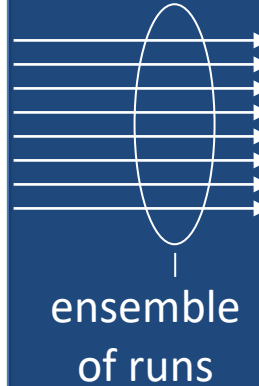
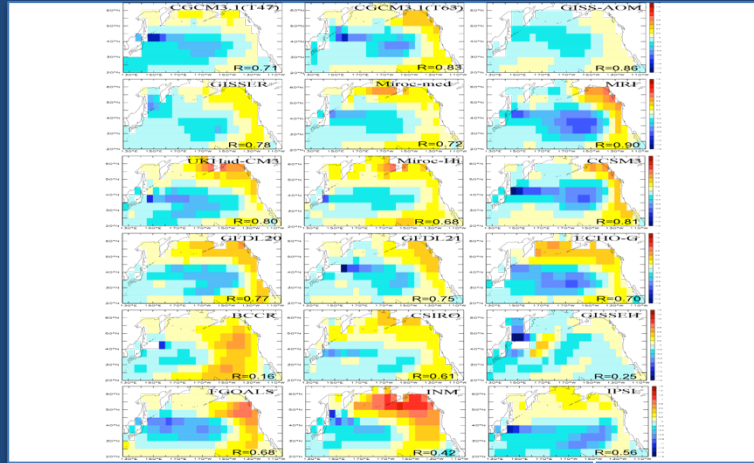
ROMS has realistic ocean physics based on comparisons to observed properties such as bottom temperature



Climate models

provide BCs/ICs to

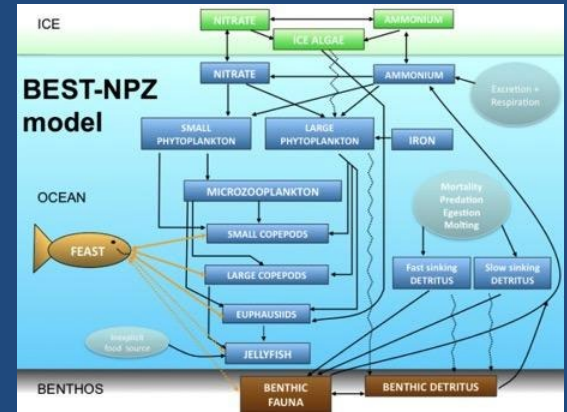
regional coupled models



NPZ

Statistical methods

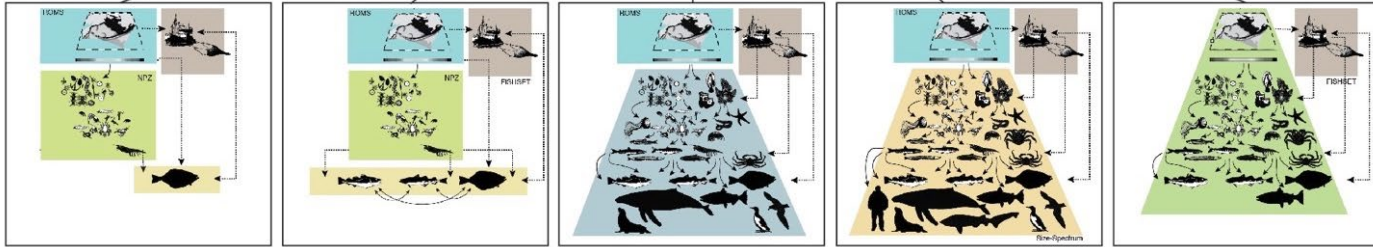
GOAL: seasonal to multidecadal projections of physics and biology in the Bering Sea



D. Pilcher has added carbonate!

Climate projections

Ecological models



Single species

Multispecies

Size spectrum

Ecopath

Spatial IBM
food web

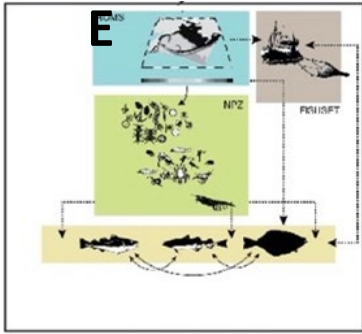
Increasing model complexity

Faster

- Anticipate possible futures
- Test management strategies
- Characterize uncertainty

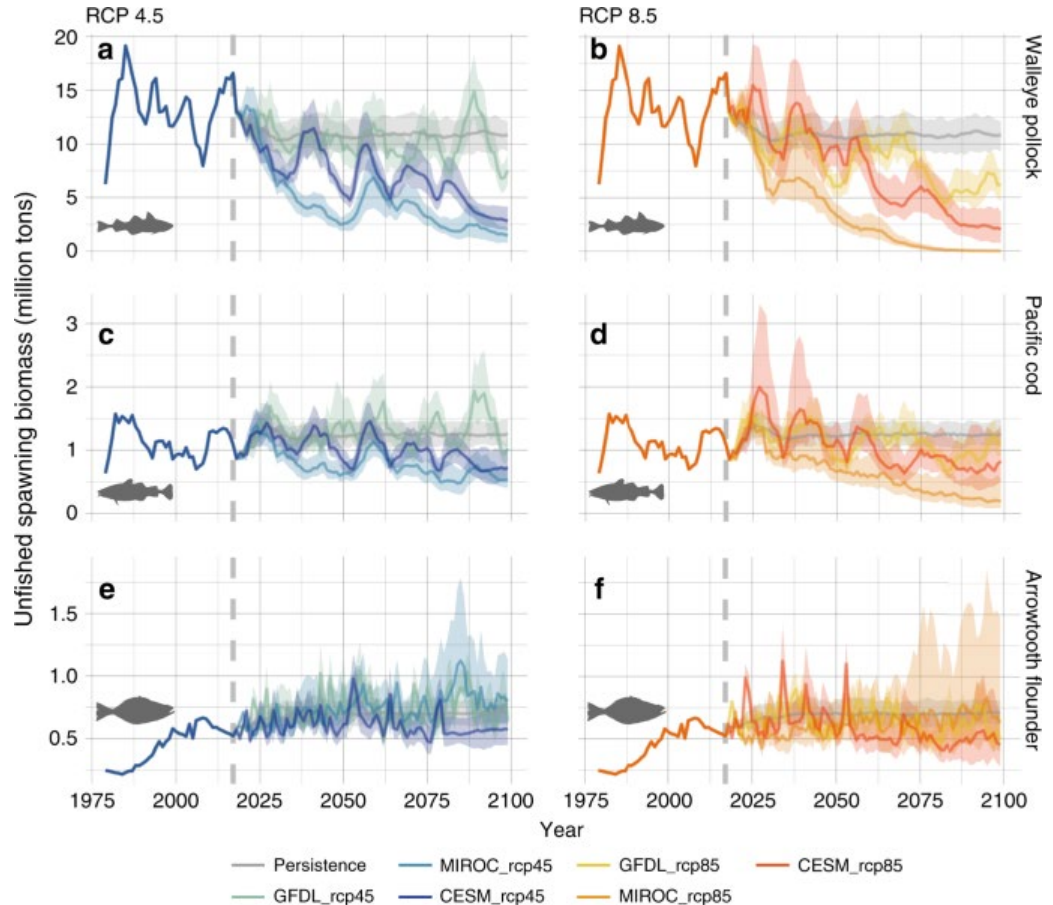
Test management strategies

CEATTL



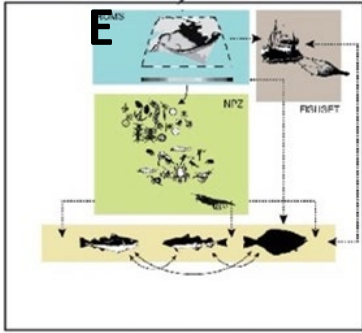
Take home message : EBFM (2mt cap) reduces climate change impacts and risk to fisheries

Holsman et al. (2020) *Ecosystem-based fisheries management forestalls climate-driven collapse. Nat Comm*



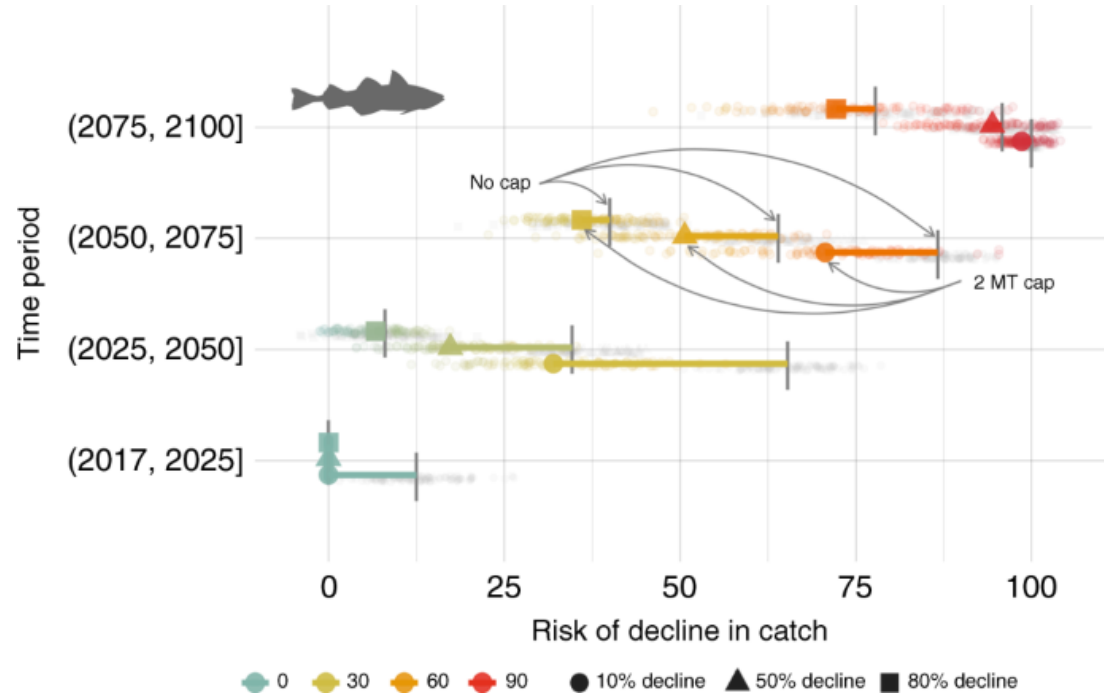
Test management strategies

CEATTL



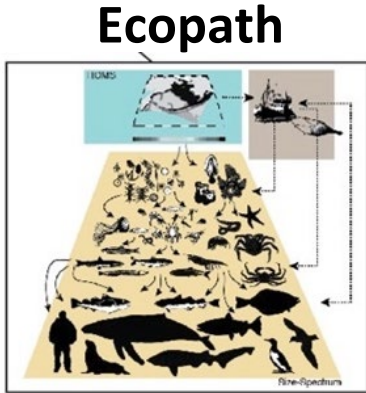
Take home message : EBFM (2mt cap) reduces climate change impacts and risk to fisheries... but climate change overwhelms benefit around 2050+

Holsman et al. (2020) Ecosystem-based fisheries management forestalls climate-driven collapse. Nat Comm

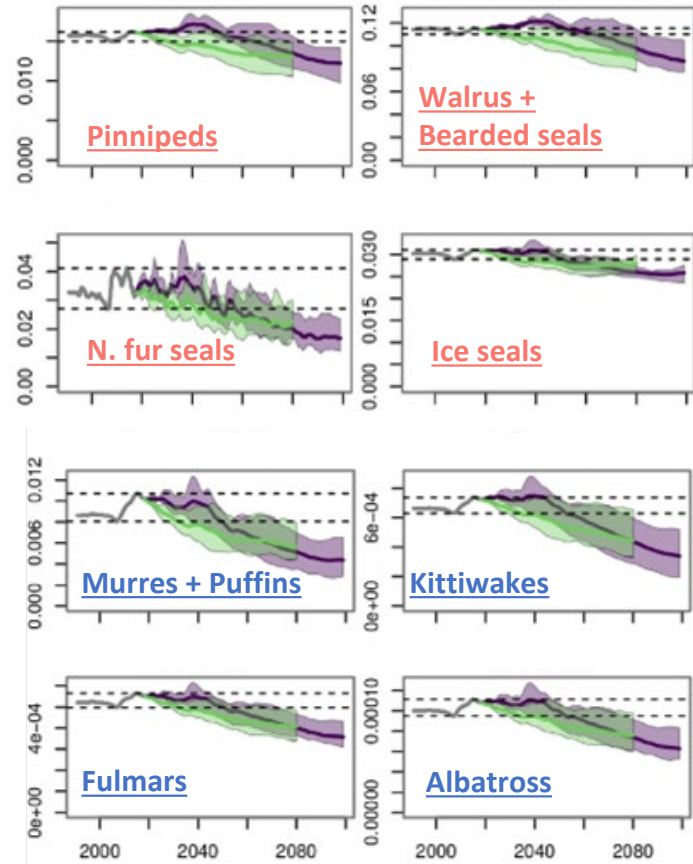
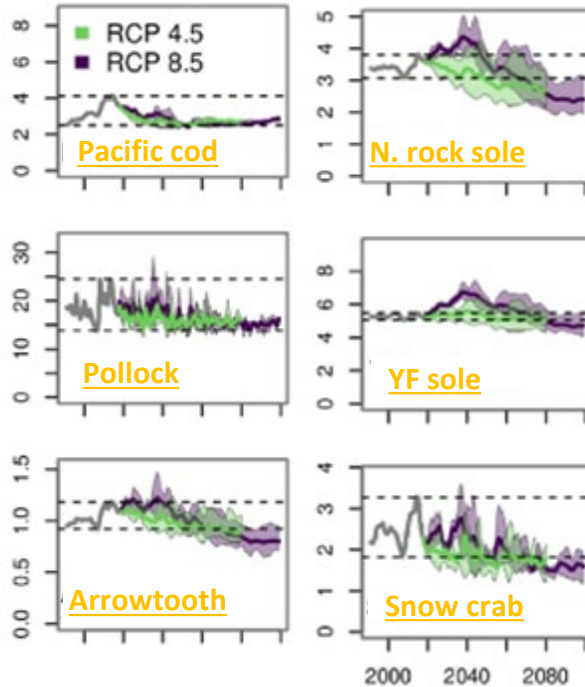


Community-wide responses

■ RCP 4.5 Moderate emissions
■ RCP 8.5 High emissions



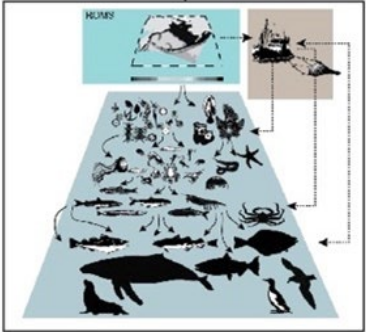
Biomass (t km⁻²)



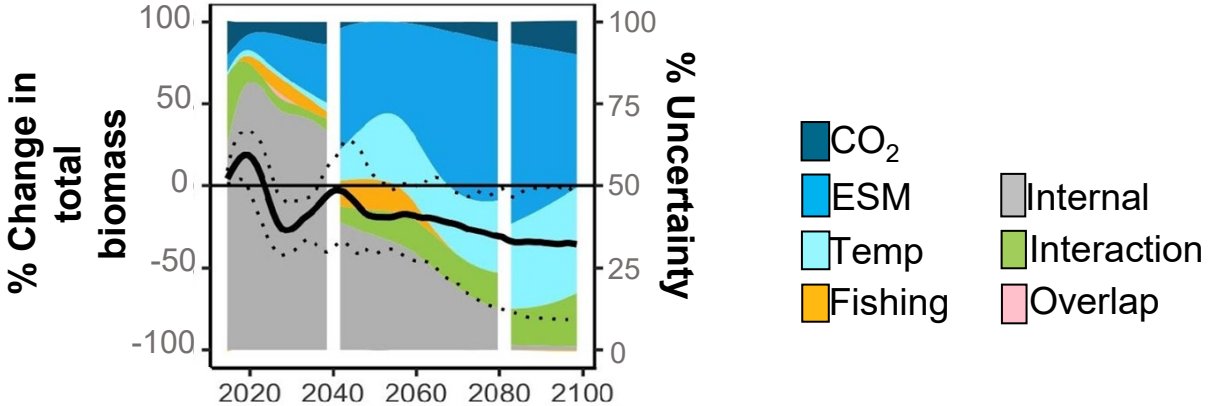
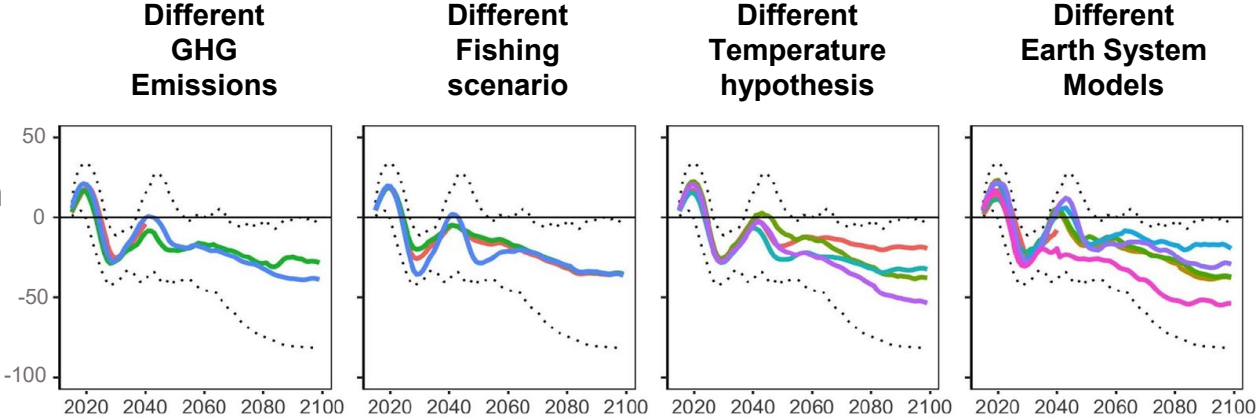
Whitehouse et al. (2021)
 Bottom-up impacts of
 forecasted climate change on
 the eastern Bering Sea food
 web. *Frontiers Mar. Sci.*

Characterize uncertainty

Size spectrum

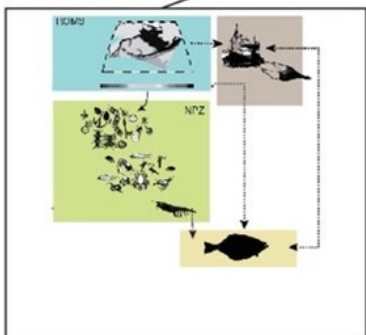


% Change in total biomass



Reum et al. (2020) Ensemble projections of the eastern Bering Sea food web under climate change. *Frontiers Mar. Sci.*

Single species

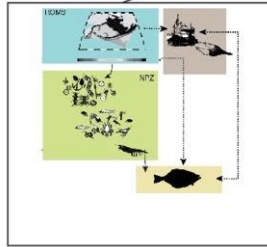


CE Single species	Model (lead)	Pollock	Pacific cod	ATF	N. Rock sole	YF sole	Snow Crab	Salmon	Other
	Spencer	X							
	Holsman	X							
	Holsman		X						
	Holsman			X					
	Punt				X				
	Spies					X			
	Szuwalski						X		
	Yasumiishi							X	

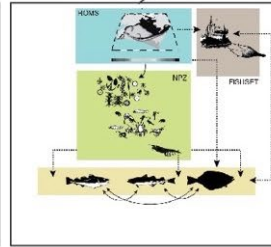
Multi-species	Model (lead)	Pollock	Pacific cod	ATF	N. Rock sole	YF sole	Snow Crab	Salmon	Other
	Ecopath (Whitehouse)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	~60
	Mizer (Reum)	X	X	X	X	X	X		~10
	CEATTLE (Holsman)	X	X	X					

Climate projections

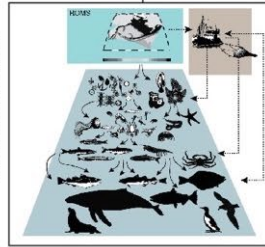
Ecological models



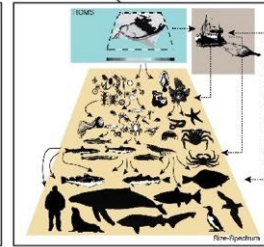
Single species



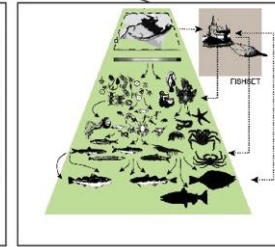
Multispecies



Size spectrum



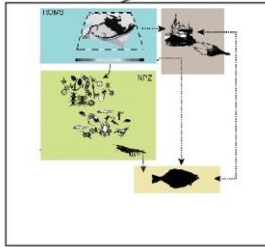
Ecopath



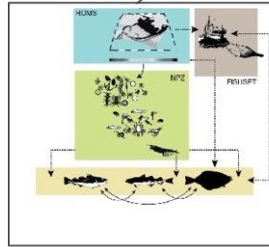
Spatial IBM
food web

Climate projections

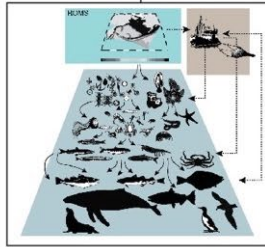
Ecological models



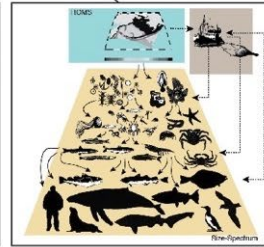
Single species



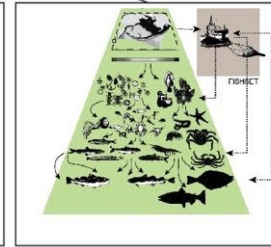
Multispecies



Size spectrum



Ecopath



Spatial IBM food web

ACLIM utilizes economic models of different complexity

- For some models: only need effort and catch response to abundance
- Building more realistic fleet dynamics models to couple with spatial biological models.

FishSET Spatial Economics Toolbox for Fisheries

FishSET's goal is to enable NOAA Fisheries economists and social scientists to better inform policy decisions by predicting how a variety of factors might influence fisher behavior.

Many modeling challenges exist. While predictive models are valuable tools for sustainable fisheries management and conservation, challenges to their development include preparing, integrating & updating many data sources, choosing appropriate models, and interpreting results.

FishSET provides:

1. Superior data organization, analysis, and integration for spatial models.
2. Best management practices for data, modeling, and model comparison.
3. Many models in a single toolbox for ease of model comparison and use. Combines several fisheries economics modeling approaches in one toolbox.

FishSET facilitates better and more expedient analyses to improve marine resource management.

What tools are in the FishSET toolbox?

Data Tools

- Data Management & Integration Tool**
Facilitates the development and integration of datasets for spatial modeling
- Monte Carlo Tool**
Simulates real fisheries data while preserving confidentiality, allowing better model testing and comparison.
- Data Analysis & Mapping Tool**
Enables graphical and geographic data viewing and reviews data for spatial modeling

Model Tools

- Model Design & Selection Tool**
Enables modeling of different combinations of variables and models
- Modeling Tool**
Runs standard, catch-edge, and user-designed models
- Model Comparison & Reporting Tool**
Provides an extensive comparison of model performance and summarizes data, models, and results

Policy Tools

- Policy Simulation Tool**
Predicts harvest choices and estimates policy impacts

ACLIM Socioeconomic Scenarios

ALCIM 1.0 Scenarios

1. No Fishing
2. Current Ecosystem Management with 2 Million ton cap (Status Quo)
3. Increased Pollock-cod share of total allowable catch— max 10% increase the cap
4. Increased Flatfish share of TAC (Flatfish Dominated) – large flatfish increase

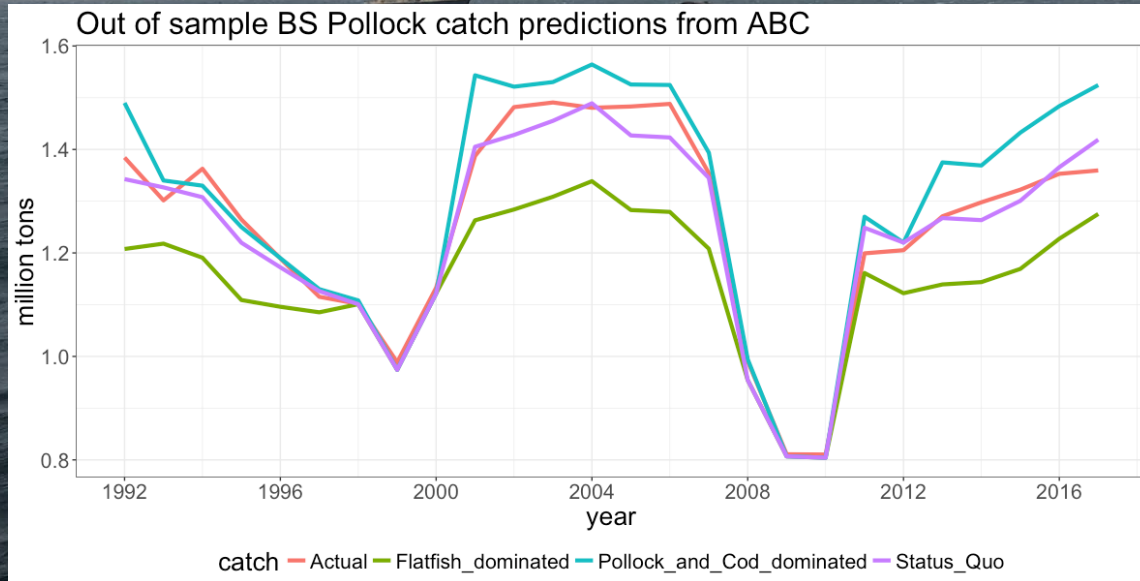
ACLIM 2.0 Scenarios, Now being developed. Examples:

- 2 million ton cap changes + / -
- Changes in bycatch avoidance technology, allowing higher harvests
- Changes in size-based targeting
- Changes in fishing location/gear
- Price and cost changes.

Council Discussion in October.

ABC To TAC And Commercial Harvest (ATTACH)

- Predicts TAC and harvest under current & alternative policies.
- Accurately captures management & fishing behaviors in the BSAI
- Allows ACLIM (& other) evaluate alternative policies performance





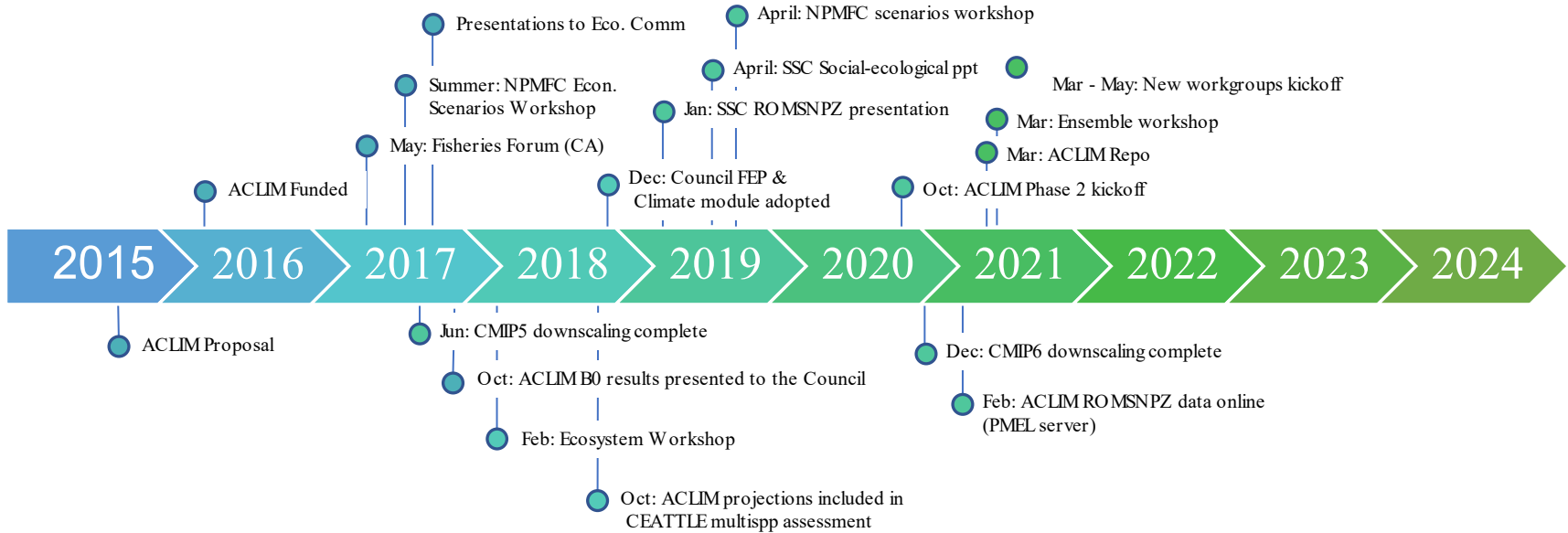
Community and Socio-cultural Questions

(Wise, Haynie, Kasperski, Seung, Hayes, et al.)

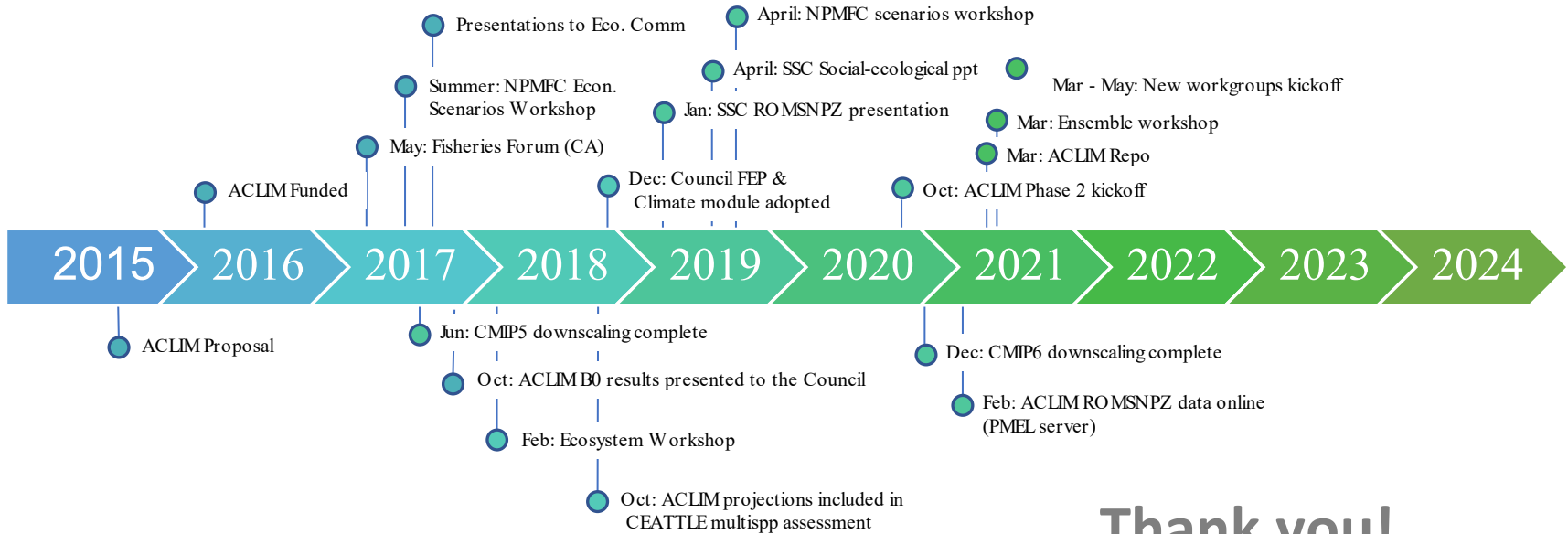
- **What are the community and regional economic impacts of changing catch compositions and market changes?**
- **How will groundfish and Community Development Quota (CDQ) dependent communities be affected by climate change?**
- **How do changes in salmon runs affect communities?**
 - If salmon runs increase (decrease), how will communities dependent on salmon respond?
 - What are some of the key concerns for communities highly reliant on salmon.
 - How do adaptive responses differ for communities engaged in commercial harvest versus subsistence?



Timeline



Timeline



Thank you!
Questions?





ACLIM support

- ACLIM 1.0 funding:
 - Fisheries & the Environment (FATE)
 - Stock Assessment Analytical Methods (SAAM)
 - Climate Regimes & Ecosystem Productivity (CREP)
 - Economic and Human Dimensions Program, AFSC, OAR
 - NMFS Economics and Human Dimensions Program
 - NOAA Integrated Ecosystem Assessment Program (IEA)
 - NOAA Research Transition Acceleration Program (RTAP)
 - Alaska Fisheries Science Center
- ACLIM 2.0 funding:
 - NOAA's [Coastal and Ocean Climate Applications \(COCA\) Climate and Fisheries Program](#)
 - NOAA Integrated Ecosystem Assessment Program (IEA)
 - Alaska Fisheries Science Center

Collaboration support:

MAPP Bering Seasons & FATE EFH

- NPRB & BSIERP Team
- GOA-CLIM Team
- AFSC REEM, REFM, RACE
- ICES PICES Strategic Initiative on climate change and marine ecosystems (SICCME/S-CCME)
- NPFMC Climate change task force, the Ecosystem Committee of the NPFMC

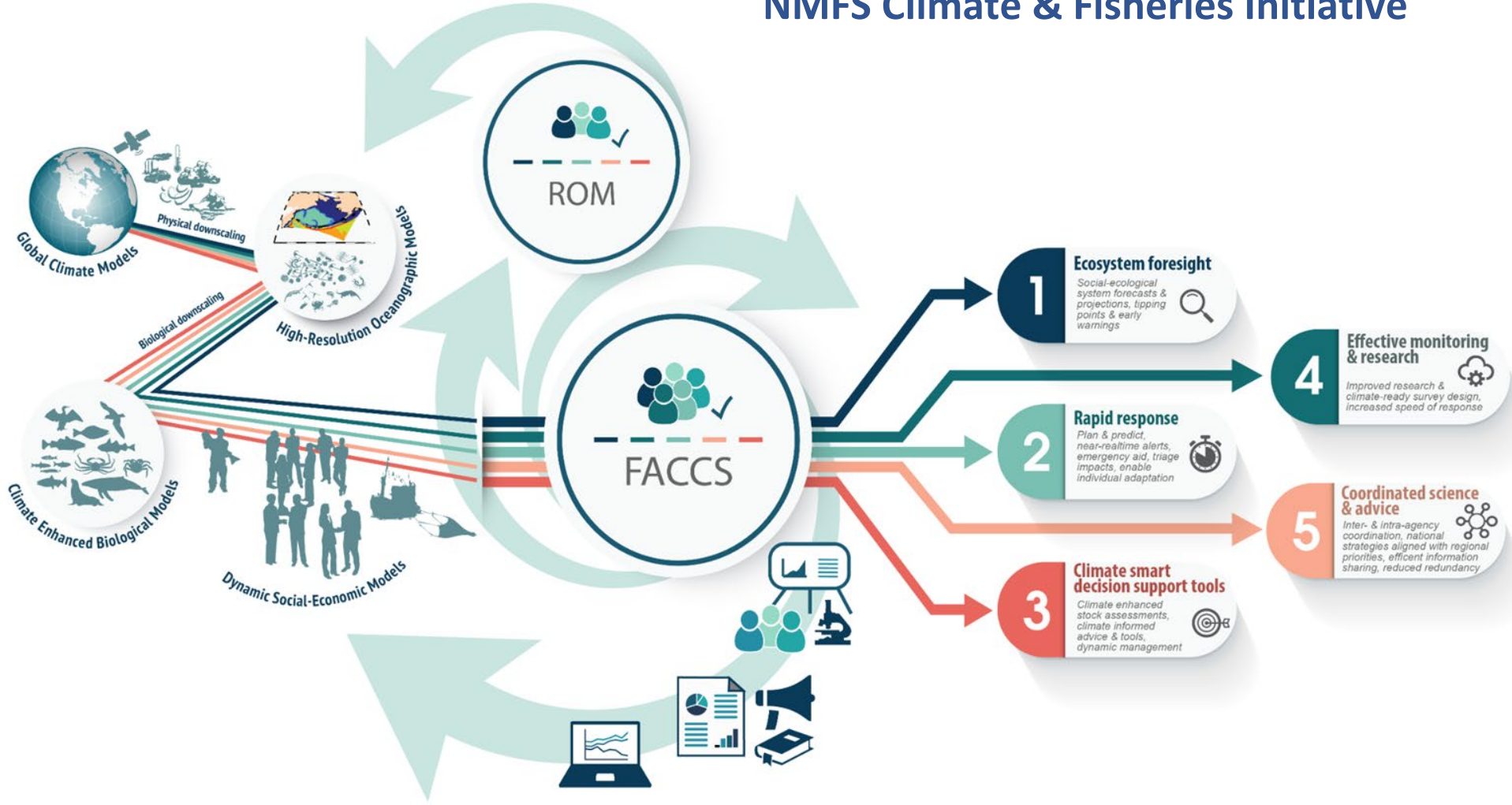
ACLIM1 Publications:

1. (in review) Torre, M. , W. T. Stockhausen, A. J. Hermann, W. Cheng, R. Foy, C. Stawitz, K. Holsman, C. Szuwalski, A. B. Hollowed. (In Review). Early life stage connectivity for snow crab, *Chionoecetes opilio*, in the eastern Bering Sea: evaluating the effects of temperature-dependent intermolt duration and vertical migration. *Deep Sea Research II*,
2. (in review) Whitehouse, G. A., K. Y. Aydin, A. B. Hollowed, K. K. Holsman, W Cheng, A. Faig, A. C. Haynie, A. J. Hermann, K. A. Kearney, A. E. Punt, and T. E. Essington. Bottom-up impacts of forecasted climate change on the eastern Bering Sea food web. *Frontiers in Mar. Sci*.
3. (2020) Holsman, K.K., A. Haynie, A. Hollowed, J. Reum, K. Aydin, A. Hermann, W. Cheng, A. Faig, J. Ianelli, K. Kearney, A. Punt. (2020) Ecosystem-based fisheries management forestalls climate-driven collapse. *Nature Communications*. DOI:10.1038/s41467-020-18300-3
4. (in review) Thorson, J., M. Arimitsu, L. Barnett, W. Cheng, L. Eisner, A. Haynie, A. Hermann, K. Holsman, D. Kimmel, M. Lomas, J. Richar, E. Siddon. Forecasting community reassembly using climate-linked spatio-temporal ecosystem models. *Ecosphere*
5. (Accepted) Szuwalski, W. Cheng, R. Foy, A. Hermann, A. Hollowed, K. Holsman, J. Lee, W. Stockhausen, J. Zheng. Climate change and the future productivity and distribution of crab in the Bering Sea. *ICES JMS*
6. (2020) Reum, J. C. P., J. L. Blanchard, K. K. Holsman, K. Aydin, A. B. Hollowed, A. J. Hermann, W. Cheng, A. Faig, A. C. Haynie, and A. E. Punt. 2020. Ensemble Projections of Future Climate Change Impacts on the Eastern Bering Sea Food Web Using a Multispecies Size Spectrum Model. *Frontiers in Marine Science* 7:1–17.
7. (2020) Hollowed, A. B., K. K. Holsman, A. C. Haynie, A. J. Hermann, A. E. Punt, K. Aydin, J. N. Ianelli, S. Kasperski, W. Cheng, A. Faig, K. A. Kearney, J. C. P. Reum, P. Spencer, I. Spies, W. Stockhausen, C. S. Szuwalski, G. A. Whitehouse, and T. K. Wilderbuer. 2020. Integrated Modeling to Evaluate Climate Change Impacts on Coupled Social-Ecological Systems in Alaska. *Frontiers in Marine Science* 6. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2019.00775>
8. (2019) Holsman, KK, EL Hazen, A Haynie, S Gourguet, A Hollowed, S Bograd, JF Samhuri, K Aydin, Toward climate-resiliency in fisheries management. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*. 10.1093/icesjms/fsz031
9. (2019) Hermann, A. J., G.A. Gibson, W. Cheng, I. Ortiz1, K. Aydin, M. Wang, A. B. Hollowed, and K. K. Holsman. Projected biophysical conditions of the Bering Sea to 2100 under multiple emission scenarios. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, fsz043, <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsz043>
10. (2019) Reum, J., JL Blanchard, KK Holsman, K Aydin, AE Punt. Species-specific ontogenetic diet shifts attenuate trophic cascades and lengthen food chains in exploited ecosystems. *Okios* DOI: 10.1111/oik.05630
11. (2019) Reum, J., K. Holsman, KK, Aydin, J. Blanchard, S. Jennings. Energetically relevant predator to prey body mass ratios and their relationship with predator body size. *Ecology and Evolution* (9):201–211 DOI: 10.1002/ece3.4715

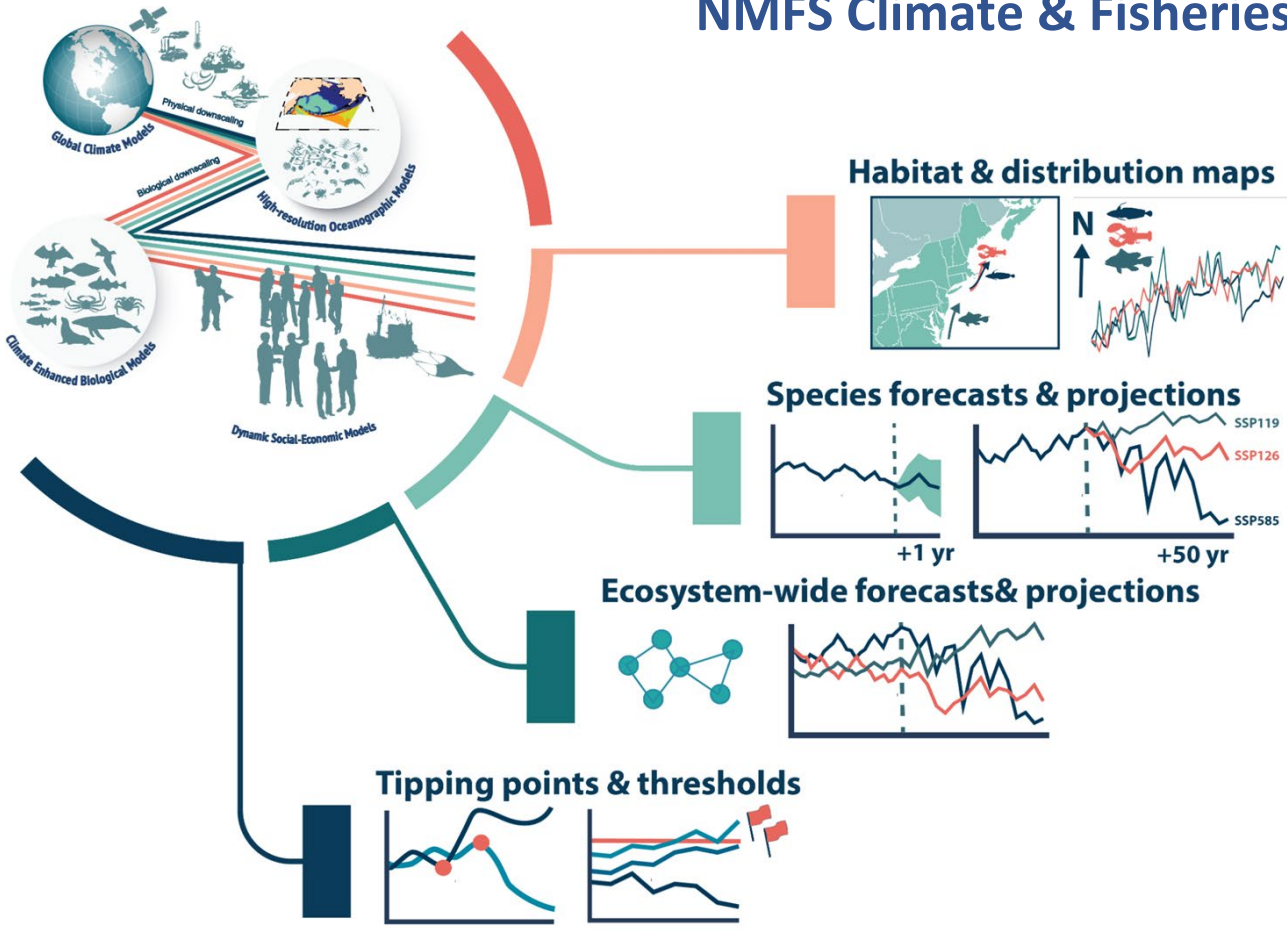
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- IPCC : UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- NOAA : National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- NMFS : National Marine Fisheries Service
- Council : North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
- CE - : “Climate Enhanced” -
- GCM : General Circulation Model (Global in scale)
- RCP : Representative (carbon) Concentration Pathway
- FEP : Fisheries Ecosystem Plan
- ROMS : Regional Ocean Modeling System
- NPZ : Nutrient Phytoplankton Zooplankton Model
- CEATTLE : Climate Enhanced Assessment with Temperature and Trophic Linkages & Energetics Model
- FEAST : Forage and Euphausiid Assessment in Space and Time model
- SES : coupled Social-Ecological System

NMFS Climate & Fisheries Initiative



NMFS Climate & Fisheries Initiative



Regional Action Plans (RAPs)

NOAA FISHERIES

Highlights from the
**Alaska Regional Action Plan
for the Southeastern Bering Sea**
NOAA FISHERIES CLIMATE SCIENCE STRATEGY

The Need for Action

Alaska is on the front lines of climate change. While temperatures are anticipated to increase globally, the largest changes are expected in the Arctic including the Bering Sea.

The Bering Sea is one of the world's largest and most biologically productive semi-enclosed seas. To reduce impacts and increase resilience of the region's valuable marine resources and the communities that depend on them, decision-makers need information on what's changing, why it's changing and how to respond.