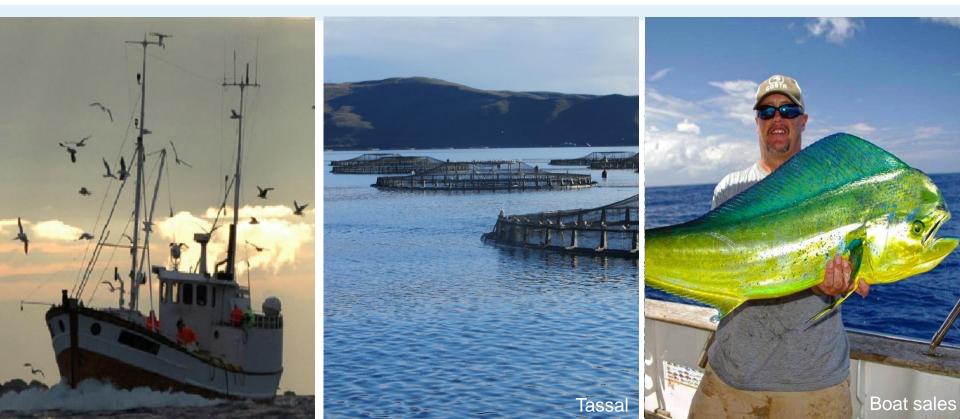
Forum for Operational Oceanography 25-27 July 2017



## Spatial management of fisheries in a changing ocean – using operational oceanography

#### Claire Spillman, Alistair Hobday

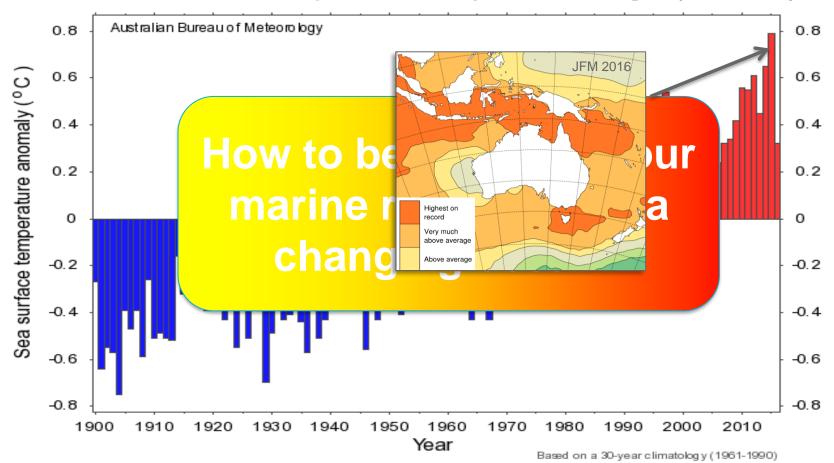
Jason Hartog, Paige Eveson, Stephanie Brodie

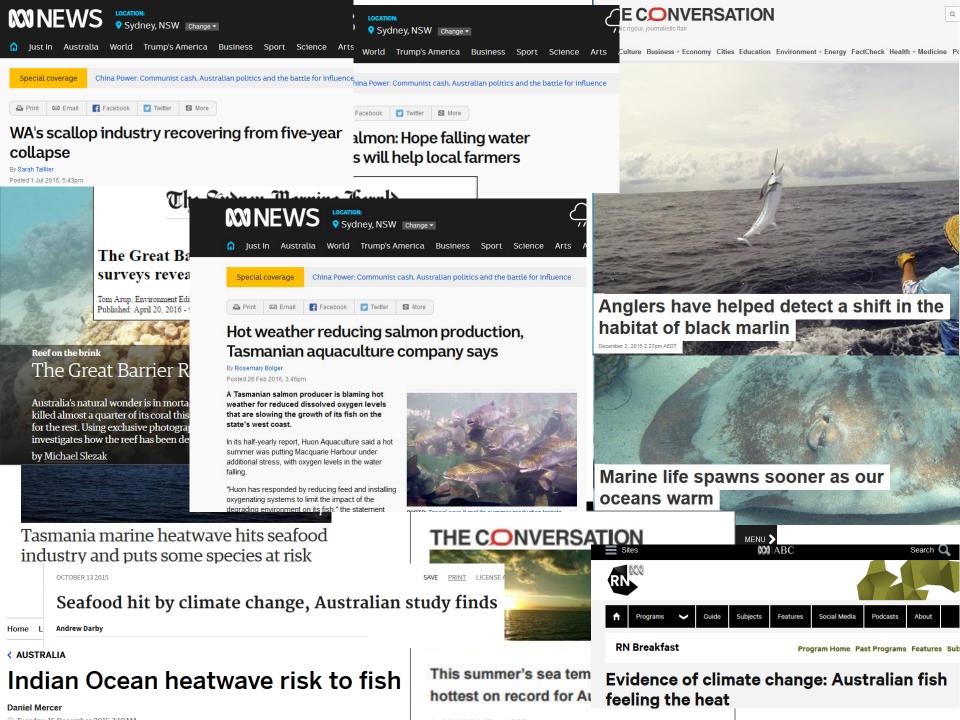




### Warming oceans

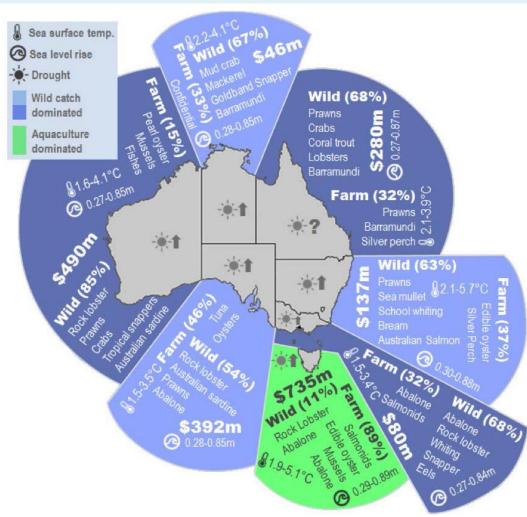
Summer sea surface temperature anomaly - Australian Region (1900-2017)







# Climate change impacts on fisheries & aquaculture



Hobday et al 2008, Frusher et al 2014, Savage & Hobsbawn 2015, Pearson & Connolly 2017

- Changing habitat distributions
- Changes in growth rates
- Altered migration timing and routes
- Altered food availability
- Changes in spawning
- Reduced number and quality of offspring
- Altered swimming performance
- Disease risk

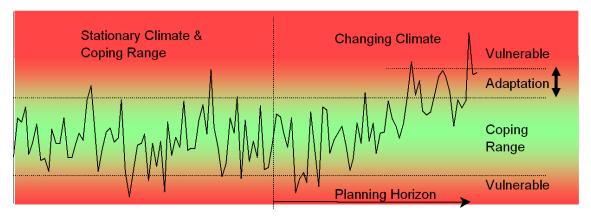


## Climate variability vs climate change

## In marine management & industries, coping with climate variability is often "business as usual"...

Coping with climate variability is <u>responsive</u> adaptation Cost effective? Efficient? Opportunity?

> Climate change is a new factor Can it be managed as for climate variability?



Anticipating climate variability & change is proactive adaptation



### Management decision timescales

### Weather timescales: 1-7 days

Minimal warning time

**Reactive management** 

### Seasonal timescales: 2 weeks-9 months

Early window for implementation of strategies to minimise impacts and maximise opportunities

### **Climate forecasting: 10 – 100s years**

Long term planning

Seasonal timescale most useful for proactive management. Business performance and industry resilience could be improved with predictions about future conditions.



DEPTH (m): 0.5058



### Australian Community Climate & Earth System Simulator - Seasonal

TIME : 01-MAY-1996 12:00 DATA SET: cplhco.1d.mersea.grid T regular 10°S 26 25 2.322 20°S 20 18 17 30°S 16 15 40°5 · 150°E 110°E 120°E 130°E 140°E 160°E LONGITUDE Temperature (degC)

- ACCESS-S1 replaces POAMA as Bureau operational system in 2017
- UKMO collaboration
- Dynamical global coupled ocean-atmosphere model
- Ocean grid 25km x 25km
- Assimilates satellite & *in situ* SST, *in situ* T&S profiles, altimetry & satellite sea ice
- ACCESS-S2 operational 2019

Animation: Xiaobing Zhou. Ocean model: NEMO/NEMOVAR (Waters et al 2015)



# Seasonal forecast product development

#### **Essential ingredients:**

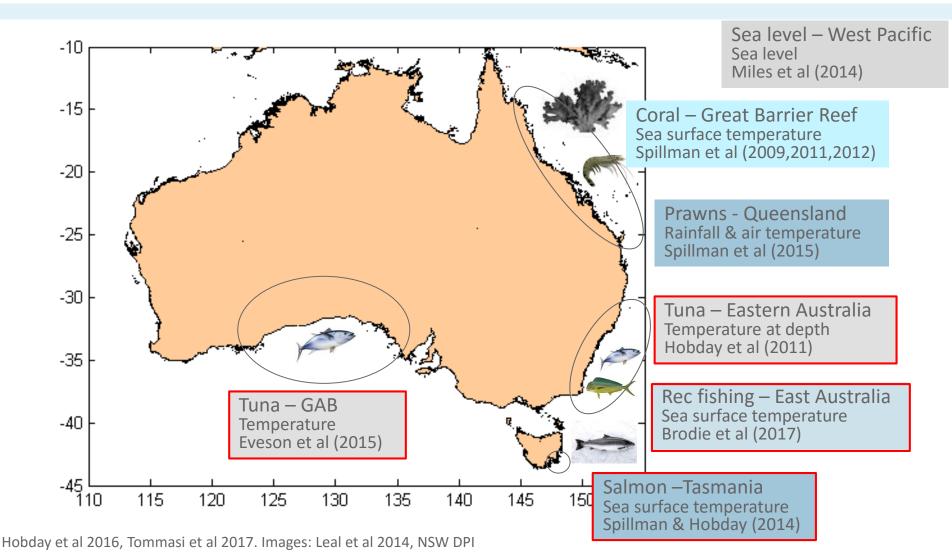
- Strong industry engagement
- Clear understanding of user issues, skills & requirements
- Skilful model forecasts
- Appropriate forecast delivery
- Ocean & fish observations

#### **Critical information:**

- What management decisions are made and when?
- Spatial & temporal scales?
- Variable of interest?
- Minimum skill level required?
- Level of operational support?

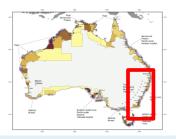


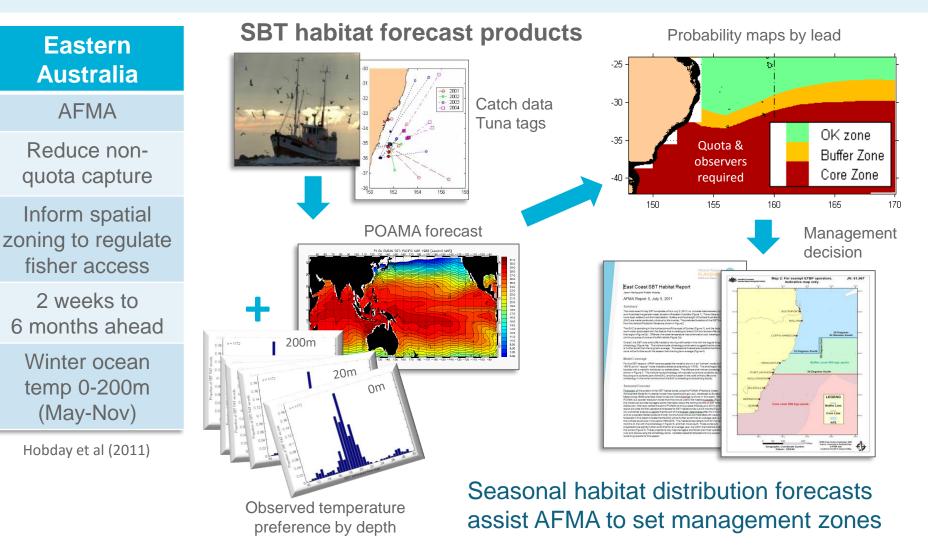
# Marine seasonal forecasting applications





## 1. Southern bluefin tuna

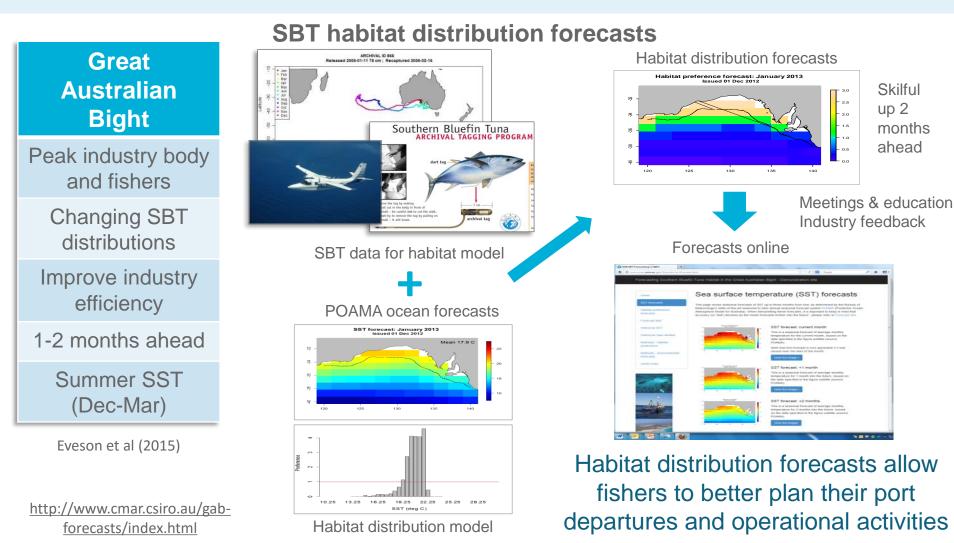






## 1. Southern bluefin tuna







## 2. Salmon aquaculture



Skilful

months ahead

up 3

Probability of falling in each tercile based

on 33 members

TERCILES

Lower Middle

Upper

Forecast issued: 20001101

Meetings & education

Industry

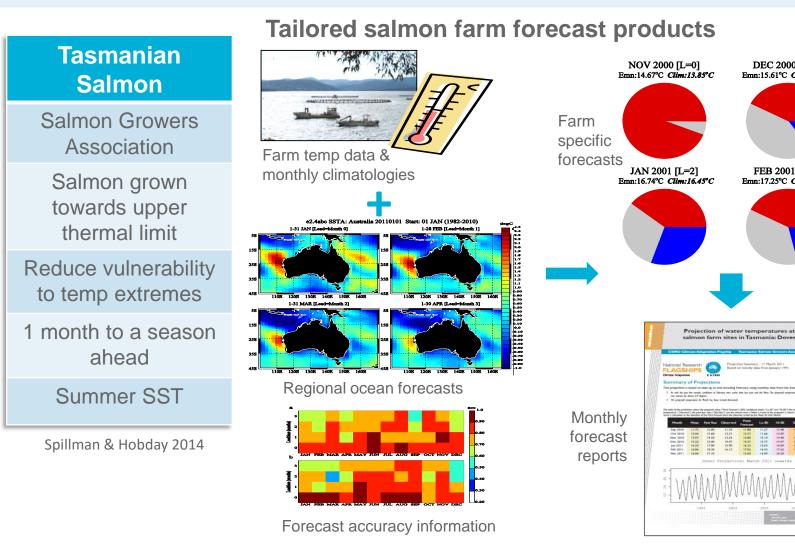
feedback

DEC 2000 [L=1]

Emn:15.61°C Clim:15.14°C

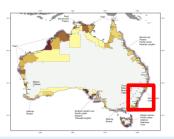
FEB 2001 [L=3]

Emn:17.25°C Clim:16.81°C





## **3. Recreational fishing**



#### East Coast **Dolphinfish**

**NSW DPI Fisheries Enhancement Team** 

Enhanced recreational fisheries

Assist planning and retrieval of Fisheries **Aggregation Device** (FAD) arrays

1 month to a season ahead

Summer ocean temp (Oct-May)

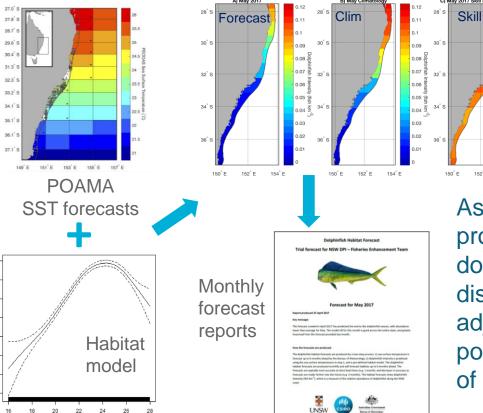
Effect of  $SST_0$ 

SST<sub>0</sub>(°C)

Brodie et al (2017)

#### **Dolphinfish distribution trial forecast products**

- Geographic spatial forecasts of dolphinfish habitat (fish km<sup>-2</sup>)
- Latitudinal summary identifying the location of fish density peaks



Assisted FAD program to identify dolphinfish distribution, & adjust the positions & density of FAD arrays

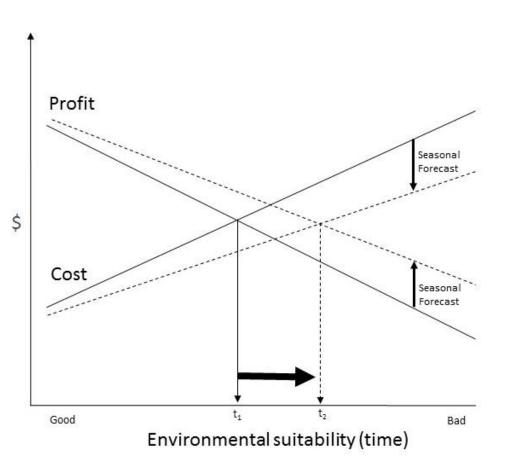
0.6 Skil

152<sup>°</sup> E

154<sup>°</sup> F



# Using seasonal forecasts to reduce vulnerability



Using seasonal forecasting, businesses should be able to reduce costs and increase profits (relative to no forecast), such that they can remain profitable under less suitable environmental conditions for longer (until  $t_2$ ).

Beyond this point, conditions are such that relocation (or another adaptation option) is necessary.

Hobday et al. in review



# The future will be different..

- Climate change is leading to a future where past experience is of reduced value
- Past patterns will not be repeated: novel combinations of physics, chemistry, and biology
- Dynamical seasonal forecast products valuable tools for proactive marine management
- Improves efficiency and enhances resilience of industry to climate variability and change







## Thank you

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Bureau of Meteorology