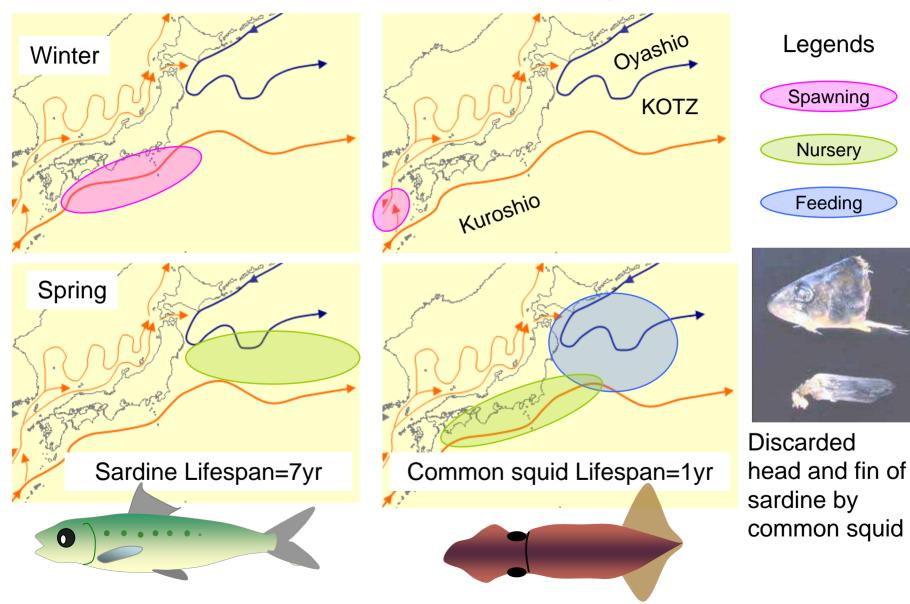
Mechanisms of population dynamics of Japanese sardine and Japanese common squid in the Kuroshio/Oyashio Current System, with a speculation on their future



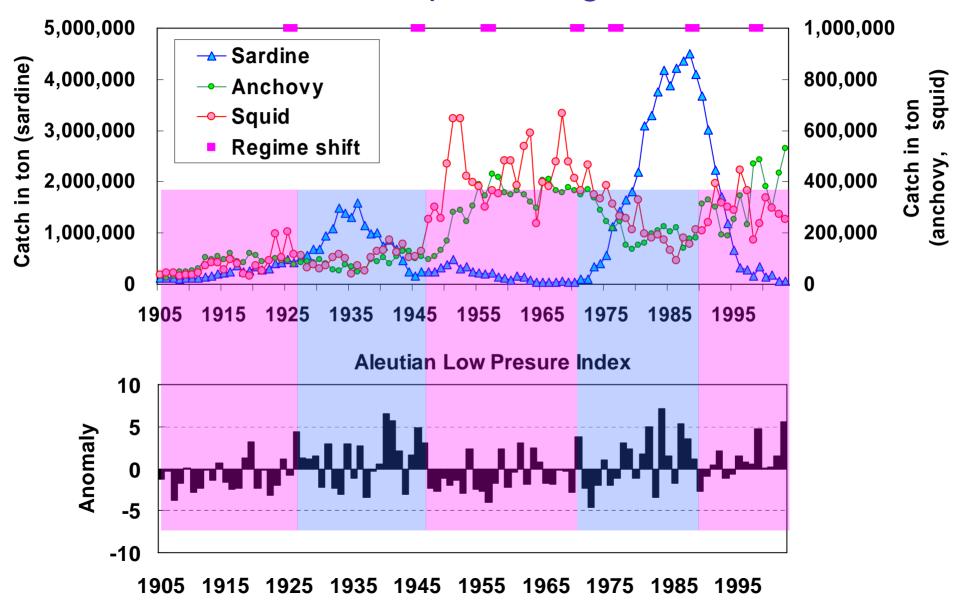
Akihiko Yatsu, Hiroshi Nishida, Ken Mori (FRA, Japan), Yasunori Sakurai (Hokkaido Univ, Japan), and Sanae Chiba (JAMSTEC)

May 2008 Gijon

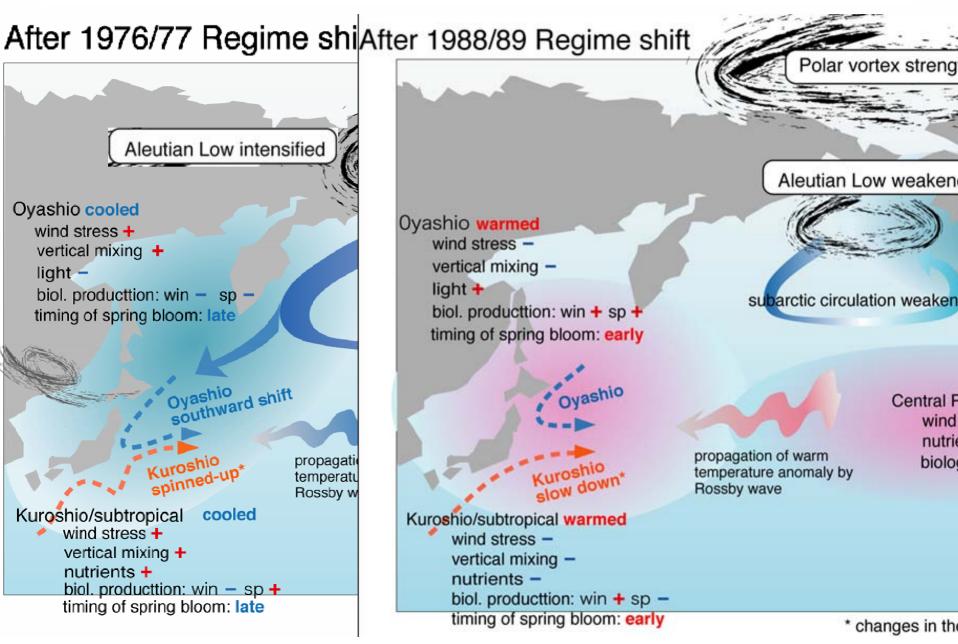
Migration and interactions of Japanese sardine and common squid



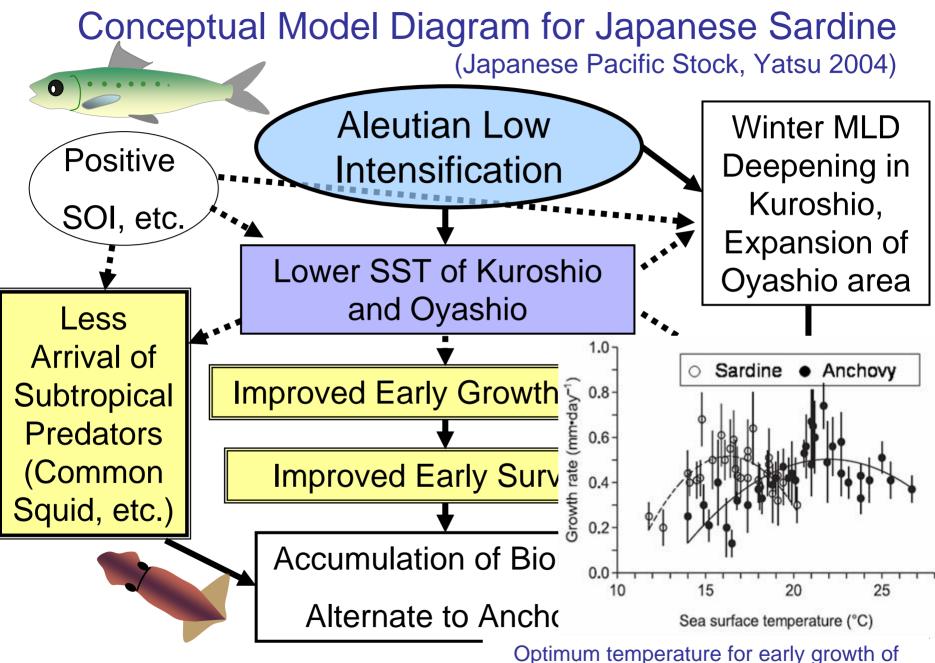
Japanese catch of Japanese sardine, anchovy, and common squid during 1905-2003



Wintertime climate and production in Oyashio and Kuroshio



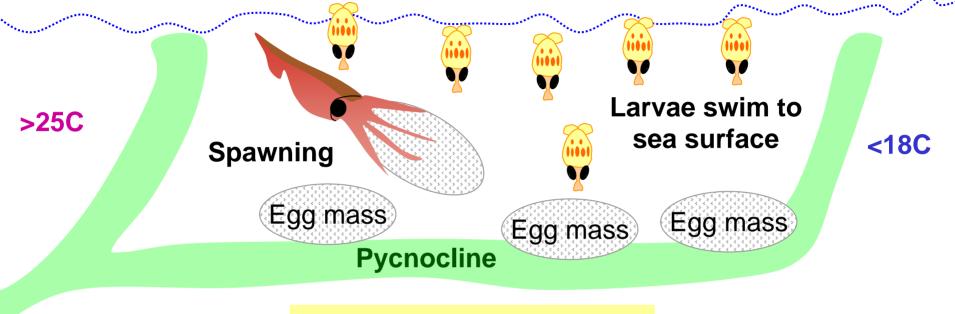
(modified from Chavez et al 2003. * information of the western North Pacific added by Chiba)



sardine and anchovy (Takasuka et al., 2007)

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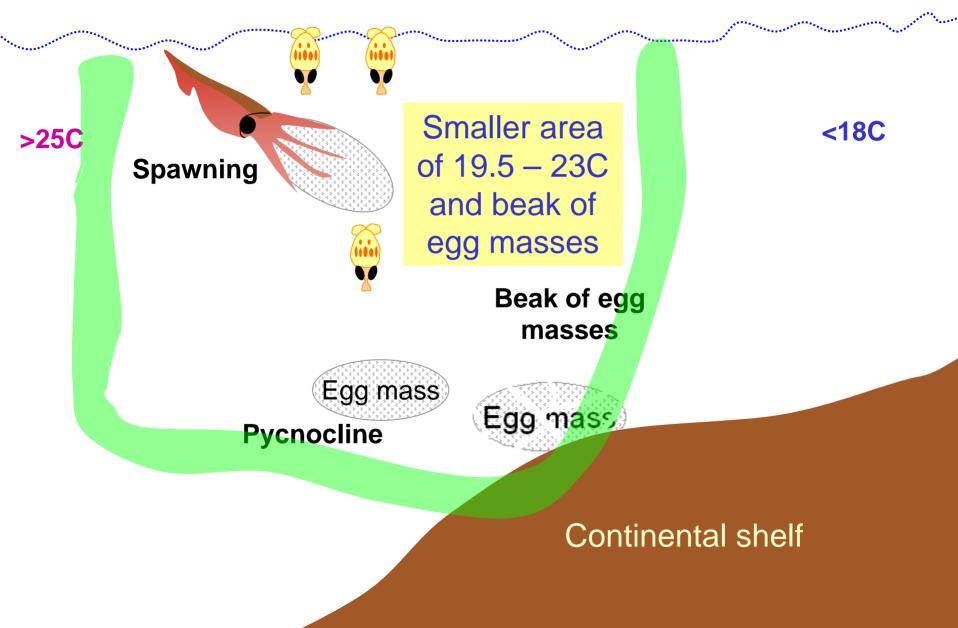
Conceptual reproductive model of common squid in East China Sea – warm winter (Sakurai, in prep)

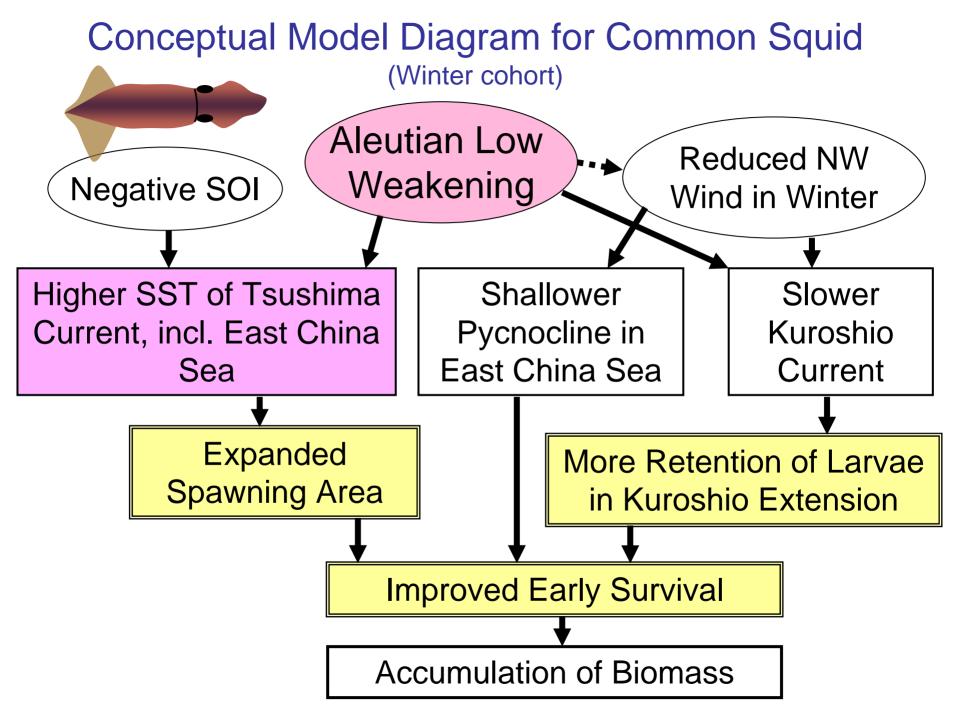


High survival of larvae: 19.5 – 23C

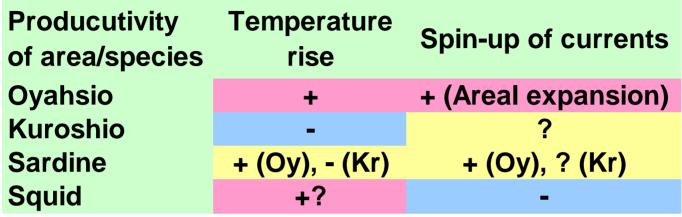
Continental shelf

Conceptual reproductive model of common squid in East China Sea – cool winter (Sakurai, in prep)

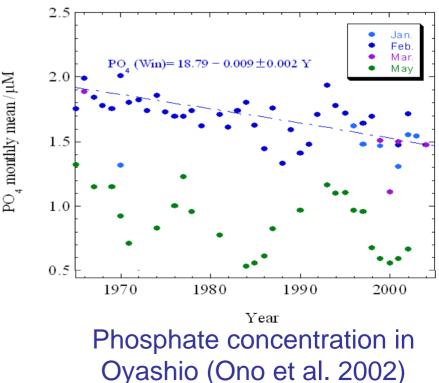




Possible effects of global warming in Kuroshio(Kr) and Oyashio (Oy)



- Productivity of Oyashio will decrease due to freshening
- More temperature rise will delay the spawning period of squid, and subsequently may cause a temporal mismatch with blooming



Problems in Predicting Changes

- Each species will react differently, according to the ability of tolerance and adaptation in terms of distribution, life-history and productivity.
- Such different responses of each species will increase uncertainties, through ecological interactions that have never been observed before.
- Therefore, predictions of resiliency of species and ecosystems with "newcomers" is difficult.

