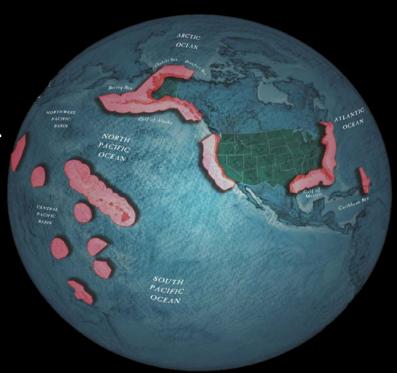
Oceans and Marine Resources in a Changing Climate

Roger Griffis¹, Jennifer Howard², Anne Hollowed³

- 1. NMFS, Science and technology
- 2. Conservation International
- 3. NMFS, Alaska Fisheries Science Center



Technical Report to the 2014 U.S. National Climate Assessment

U.S. Global Change Research Act (1990)

PURPOSE:

Develop and coordinate <u>a comprehensive and integrated</u>

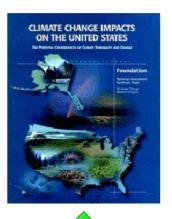
<u>United States research program</u> to assist the Nation and the world to understand, assess, predict, and respond to human-induced and natural processes of global change.

CHARGE:

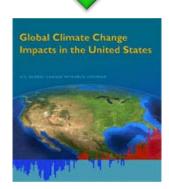
Produce <u>a report on the environmental, economic, health and</u>
<u>safety consequences of climate change</u> on the nation (=

National Climate Assessments) every four years.

2000: 1st U.S. National Climate Assessment



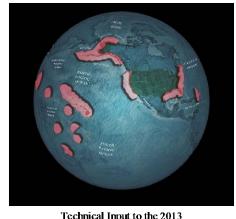
1990: Global Research Act



2009: 2nd National Assessment

2012: Marine Technical Input Report





Technical Input to the 2013
National Climate Assessment



2014: 3rd National Assessment

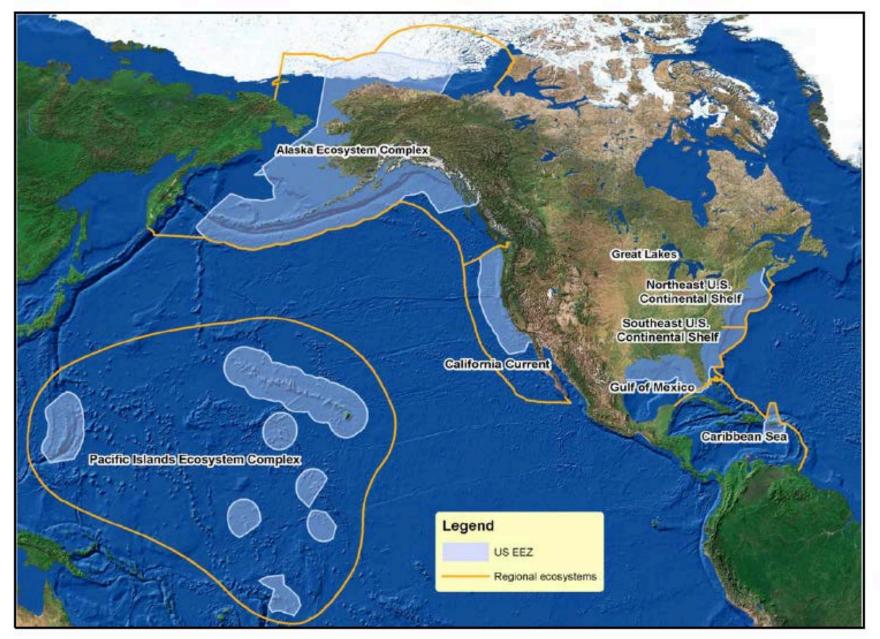




2014-2017:
Sustained
Assessment
Activities
(e.g., National

Climate Indicator System)

US Marine and Coastal Ecosystems



Why care about climate impacts on US ocean ecosystems?

- There is much at risk:
 - Food: 1.5 billion people (world-wide)
 - Fisheries Jobs: 1.3 million (US)
 - Fisheries economies: \$200 B in sales/income impacts (US)
 - Coastal economies: 58 % US GDP
 - Coastal populations: 50 % US population (164 million)
 - Coastal infrastructure: harbors, roads, rail, airports, power etc
 - Public health: diseases, harmful algal blooms
 - National security: international stability, relations
- Climate change is already impacting ocean ecosystems and services
- These impacts are expected to increase.

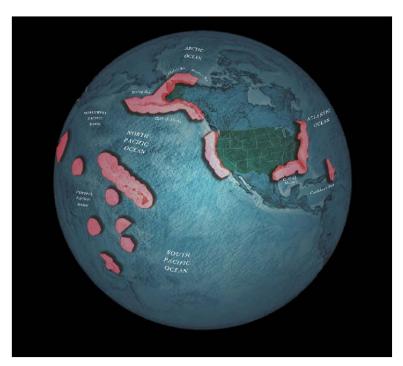








Oceans and Marine Resources in a Changing Climate



Technical Input to the 2013
National Climate Assessment



Climate Driven Physical and Chemical Changes in Marine Ecosystems



Impacts of Climate Change on Marine Organisms



Impacts of Climate Change on Human Uses of the Ocean and Ocean Services



International Implications of Climate Change



Ocean Management Challenges, Adaptation Approaches, and Opportunities in a Changing Climate

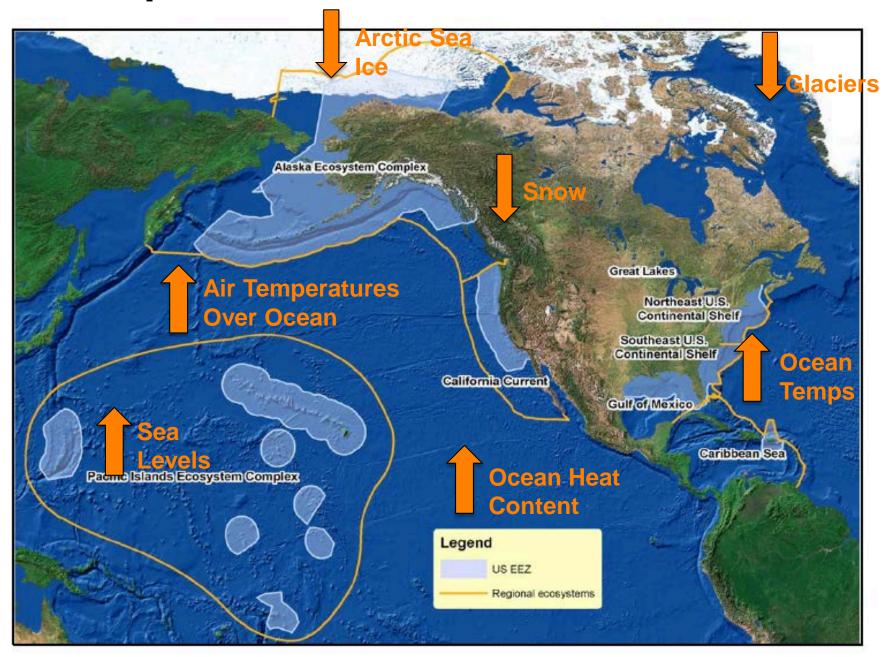


Sustaining the Assessment of Climate Impacts on Oceans and Marine Resources

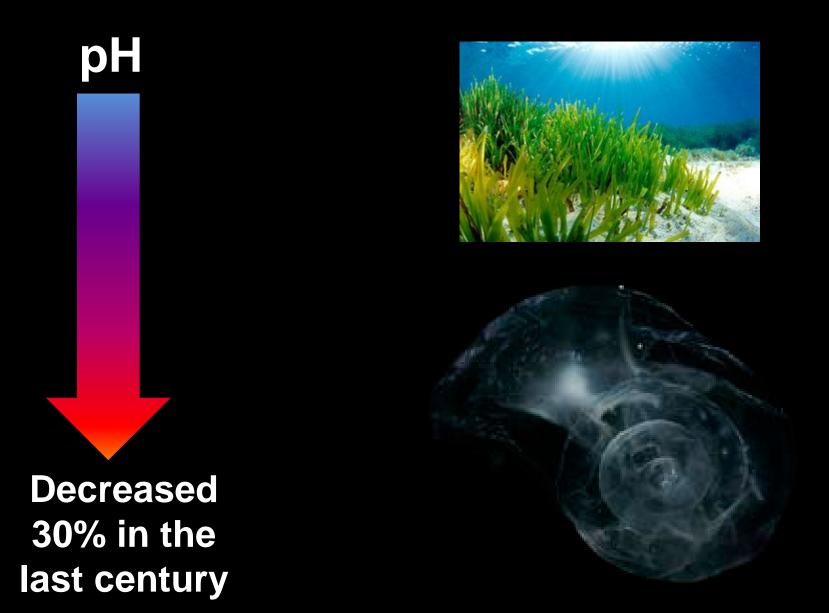
Author Team



Impacts on U.S. Ocean Conditions



Ocean Acidification = the other CO₂ problem



Impacts on U.S. Marine Resources

growth,
reproduction, health
and phenology

Shifts in species distributions and ranges

Climate change interactions with non-climate stressors

Alterations in species interactions

Winners and Losers

Increased impacts seen in high latitude and tropical areas

Tipping points resulting in rapid ecosystem change

Impacts on Human Uses of the Ocean



Impacts on U.S. International Activities



- Highly migratory species management
- Protected species conservation
- International partnerships
- Regional Fisheries
 Management
 Organizations
 (RFMOs)
- Opening of the Arctic
 - Transportation
 - Shipping
 - Pollution
 - Security
- Food security

Challenges for Ocean Resource Management

- Lack of institutional support, governance, and mandates to prepare for and respond to climate impacts (ie., take adaptation action).
- Lack of institutional capacity and guidance on how to take action.
- Lack of key information on locally and regionally specific climate projections.
- Lack of tools to support assessments and monitoring.
- Lack of awareness, stakeholder support, and engagement.
- Uncertainty about risk and vulnerability.
- Lack of economic resources and budgetary constraints

Adaptation Approaches

Long term monitoring

Marine spatial planning (MPAs)

Regulation of non-climate stressors

Climate Ready Fisheries management

Incorporation of climate-related informati into ocean and marine resource management activities:

- Water quality protection
- Protected Species Conservation
- Fisheries Management
- Habitat protection and restoration



Opportunities and Emerging Frameworks

National / Federal

- President's
 Council on
 Climate
 Resilience
- National Fish,
 Wildlife, and Plant
 Climate
 Adaptation
 Strategy
- National Ocean Policy

Regional / State

- West Coast
 Governors
 Alliance on Ocean
 Health
- State of California Climate Adaptation Strategy
- MassachusettsClimate ChangeAdaptation Report

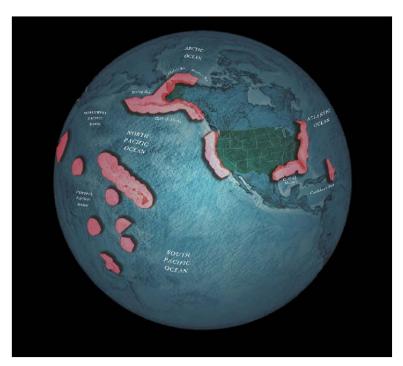
Non-Governmental

- Alaskan Marine
 Arctic
 Conservation
 Action Plan for
 the Chukchi and
 Beaufort Seas
 (TNC)
- A Climate Change
 Action Plan for
 the Florida Reef
 System (The
 Florida Reef
 Resilience
 Program)

How to Sustain and Improve the Assessment?

- INDICATORS: Establish a core set of indicators to track climate impacts on marine ecosystem conditions.
- ASSESS ECOSYSTEM CHANGES: Conduct regional-scale assessment of current and projected impacts of climate change.
- INCREASE THE PRODUCTION, DELIVERY AND USE OF INFORMATION: Increase the productions, delivery and use of climate-related information in marine resource management.
- STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS: Strengthen domestic and international collaborations to track, project, and respond to climate impacts on ocean ecosystems.
- ASSESS MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS: Track the effectiveness of mitigation and adaptation efforts over time at regional to national scales.

Oceans and Marine Resources in a Changing Climate



Technical Input to the 2013
National Climate Assessment



Climate Driven Physical and Chemical Changes in Marine Ecosystems



Impacts of Climate Change on Marine Organisms



Impacts of Climate Change on Human Uses of the Ocean and Ocean Services



International Implications of Climate Change



Ocean Management Challenges, Adaptation Approaches, and Opportunities in a Changing Climate



Sustaining the Assessment of Climate Impacts on Oceans and Marine Resources

For more information:

2014 U.S. National Climate Assessment

http://www.globalchange.gov/ncadac

