



Developing ocean ecosystem indicators for marine turtle juvenile recruitment

NMFS

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Director's Office

Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center

NOAA Fisheries





Incorporating Climate Science in Applications of the U.S. Endangered Species Act for Aquatic Species

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Abstract: *Aquatic species are threatened by climate change but have received comparatively less attention than terrestrial species. We gleaned key strategies for scientists and managers seeking to address climate change in aquatic conservation planning from the literature and existing knowledge. We address 3 categories of conservation effort that rely on scientific analysis and have particular application under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA): assessment of overall risk to a species; long-term recovery planning; and evaluation of effects of specific actions or perturbations. Fewer data are available for aquatic species to support these analyses, and climate effects on aquatic systems are poorly characterized. Thus, we recommend scientists conducting analyses supporting ESA decisions develop a conceptual model that links climate, habitat, ecosystem, and species response to changing conditions and use this model to organize analyses and future research. We recommend that current climate conditions are not appropriate for projections used in ESA analyses and that long-term projections of climate-change effects provide temporal context as a species-wide assessment provides spatial context. In these projections, climate change should not be discounted solely because the magnitude of projected change at a particular time is uncertain when directionality of climate change is clear. Identifying likely future habitat at the species scale will indicate key refuges and potential range shifts. However, the risks and benefits associated with errors in modeling future habitat are not equivalent. The ESA offers mechanisms for increasing the overall resilience and resistance of species to climate changes, including establishing recovery goals requiring increased genetic and phenotypic diversity, specifying critical habitat in areas not currently occupied but likely to become important, and using adaptive management.*

Keywords: climate change, conservation planning, effects analysis, population models, recovery planning, risk assessment, vulnerability

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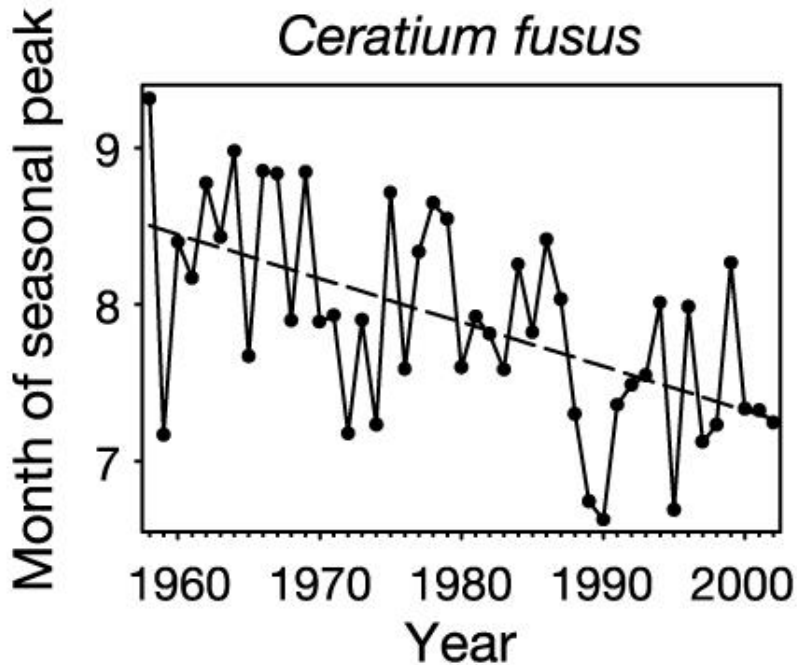
Conservation Biology, Volume 27, No. 6, 1222–1235

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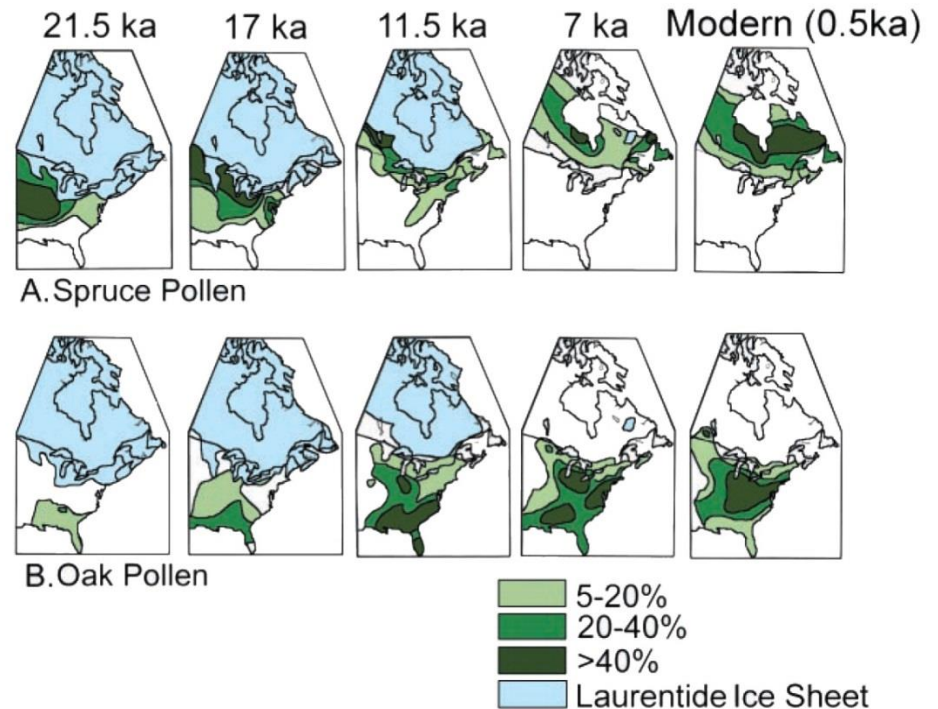
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Being Climate Ready

Climate envelopes



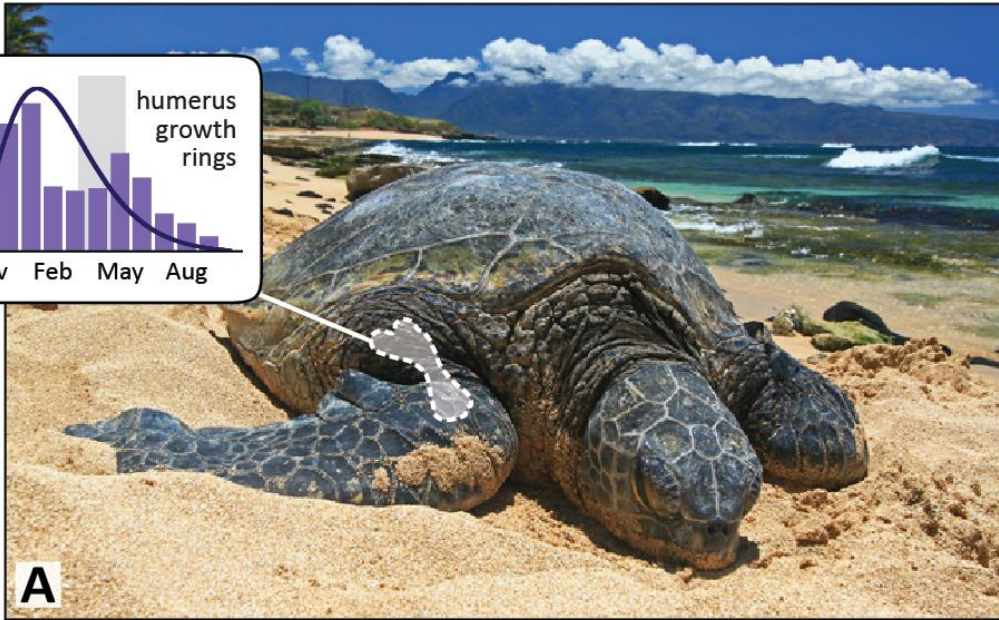
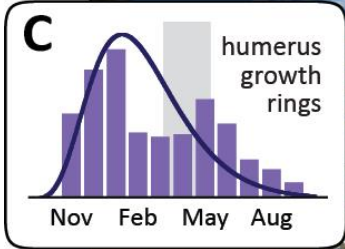
Edwards & Richardson (2004)



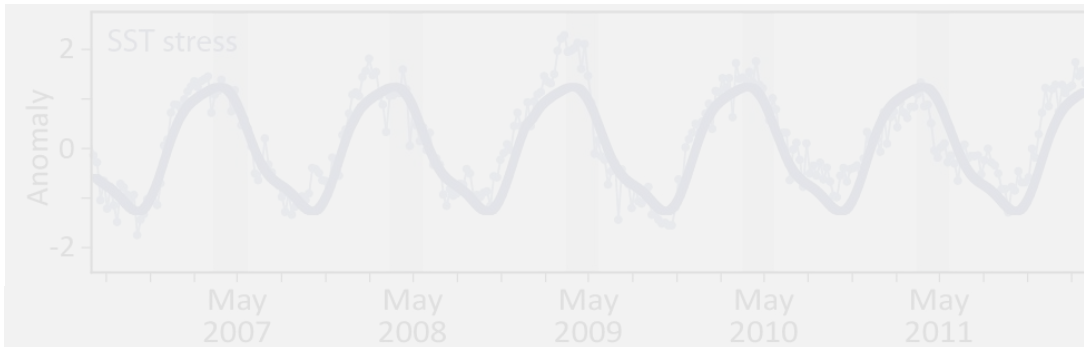
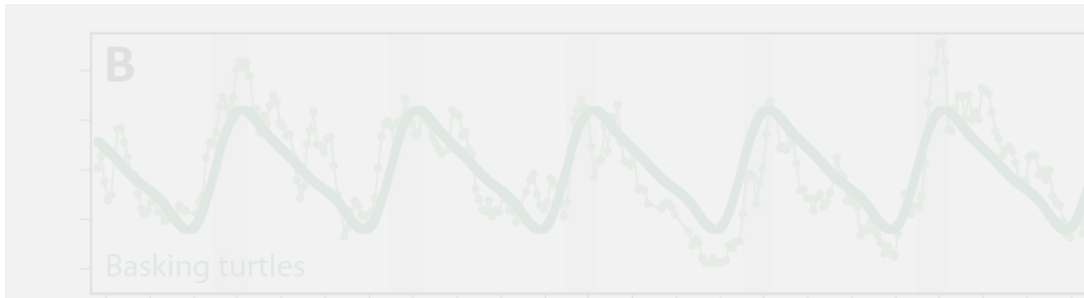
Davis & Shaw (2001)

Climate envelopes





Climate envelopes



If turtles were a country...

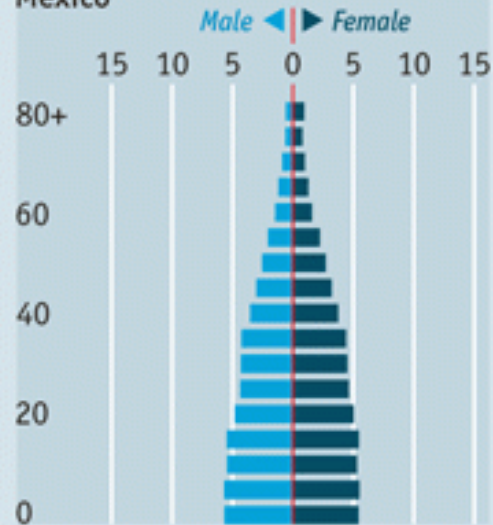
Ageing Asia, middle-aged Americas, youthful Africa

Population by age group, 2010, m

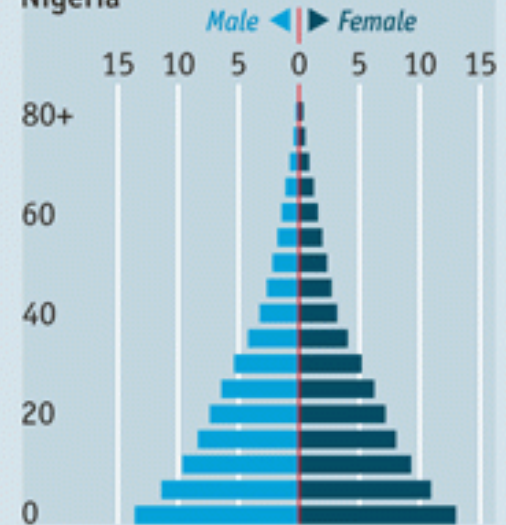
Japan



Mexico

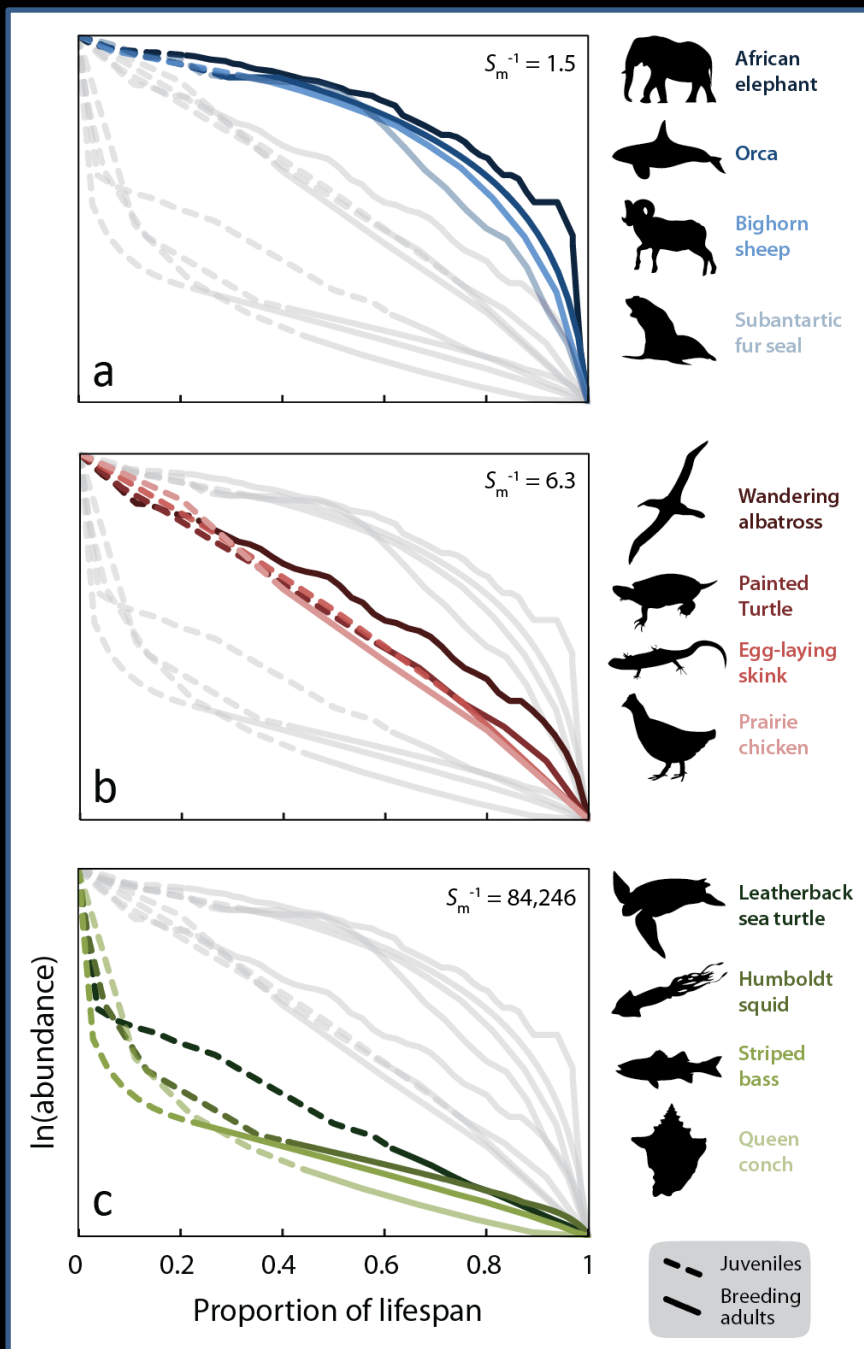


Nigeria

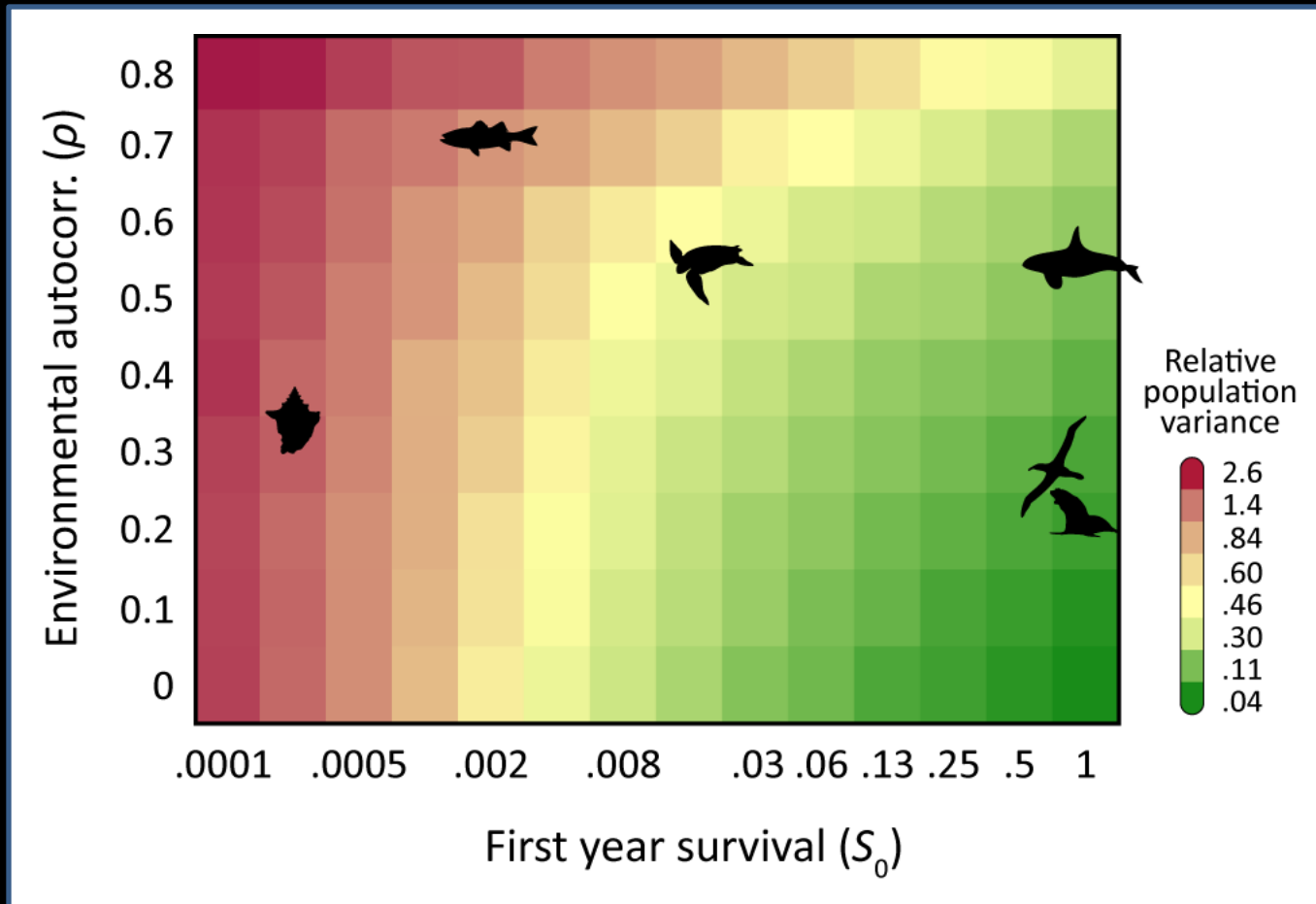


Source: UN

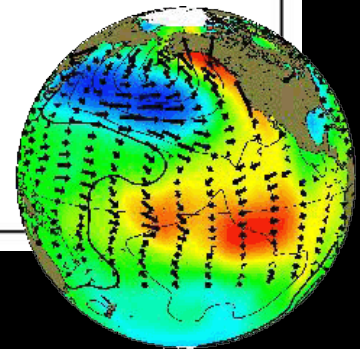
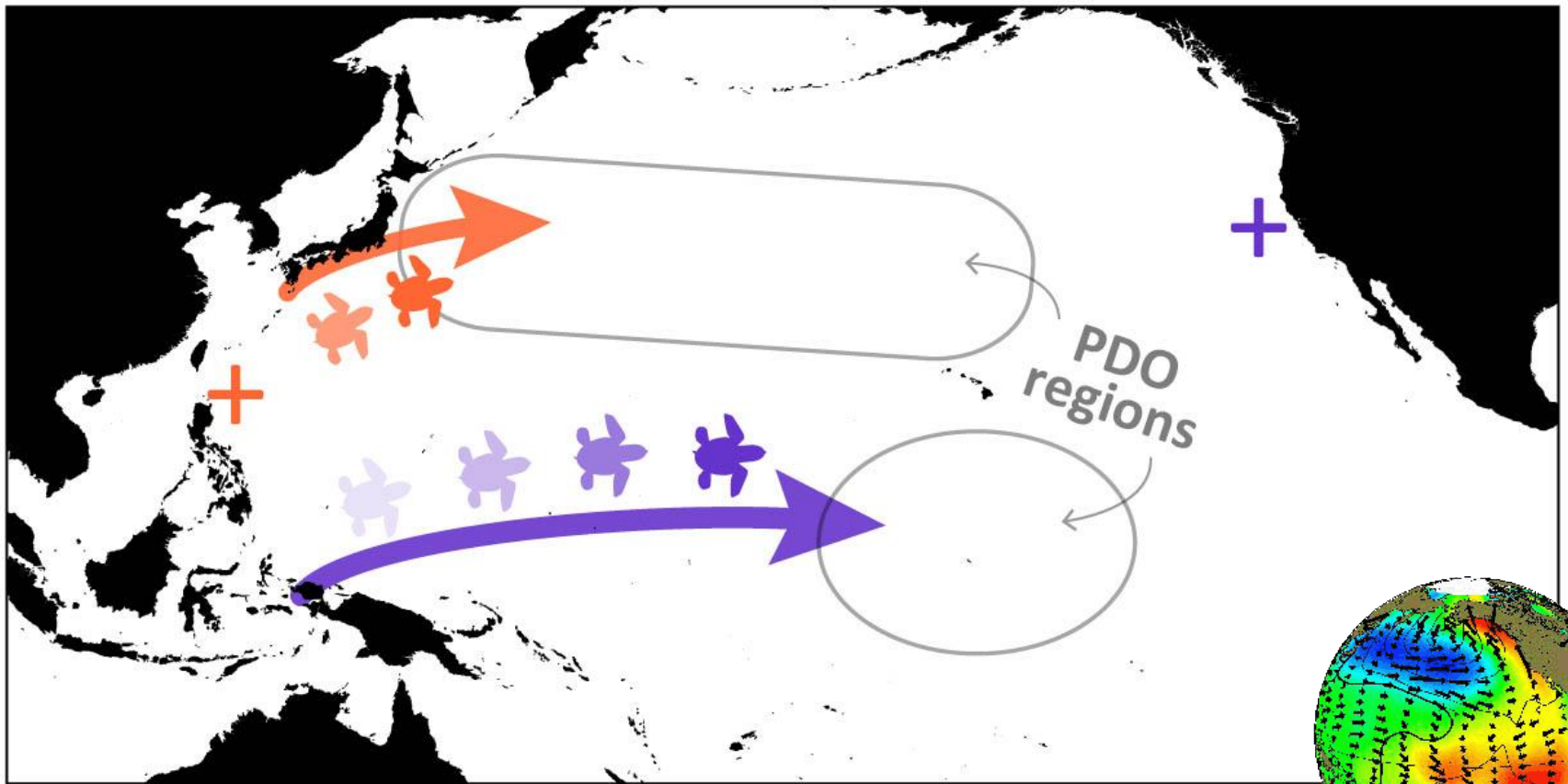
Climate Sensitivity



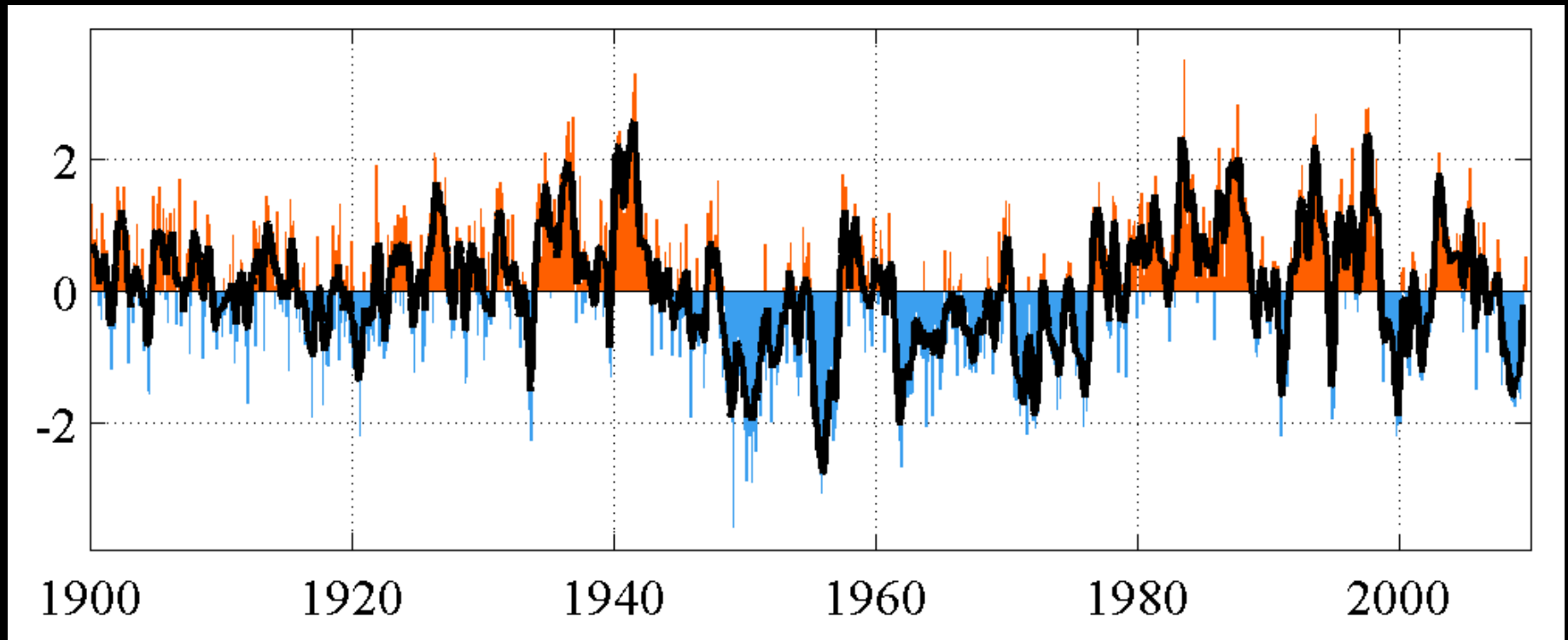
Climate sensitivity



Spatial structure



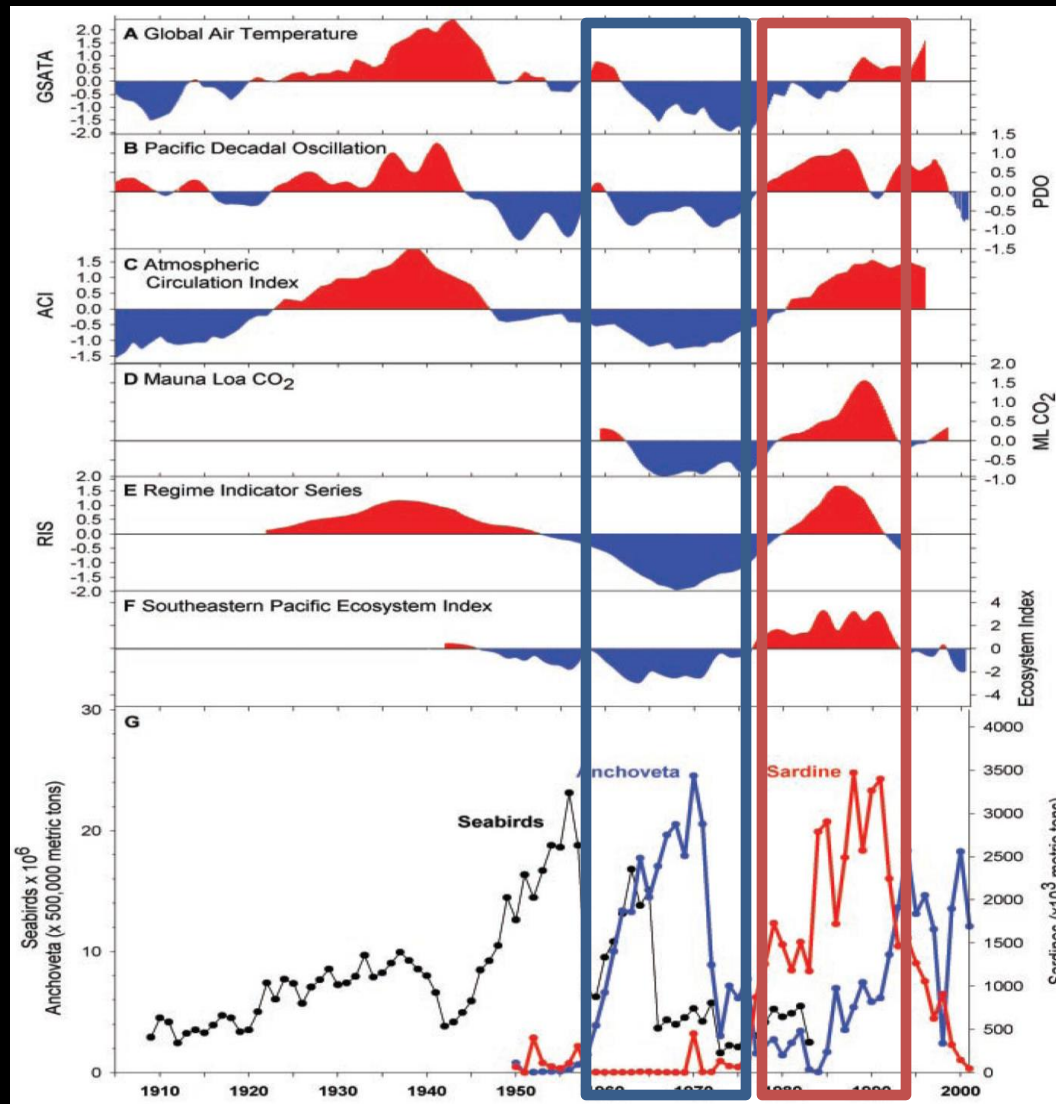
Temporal structure



Mantua (1997)

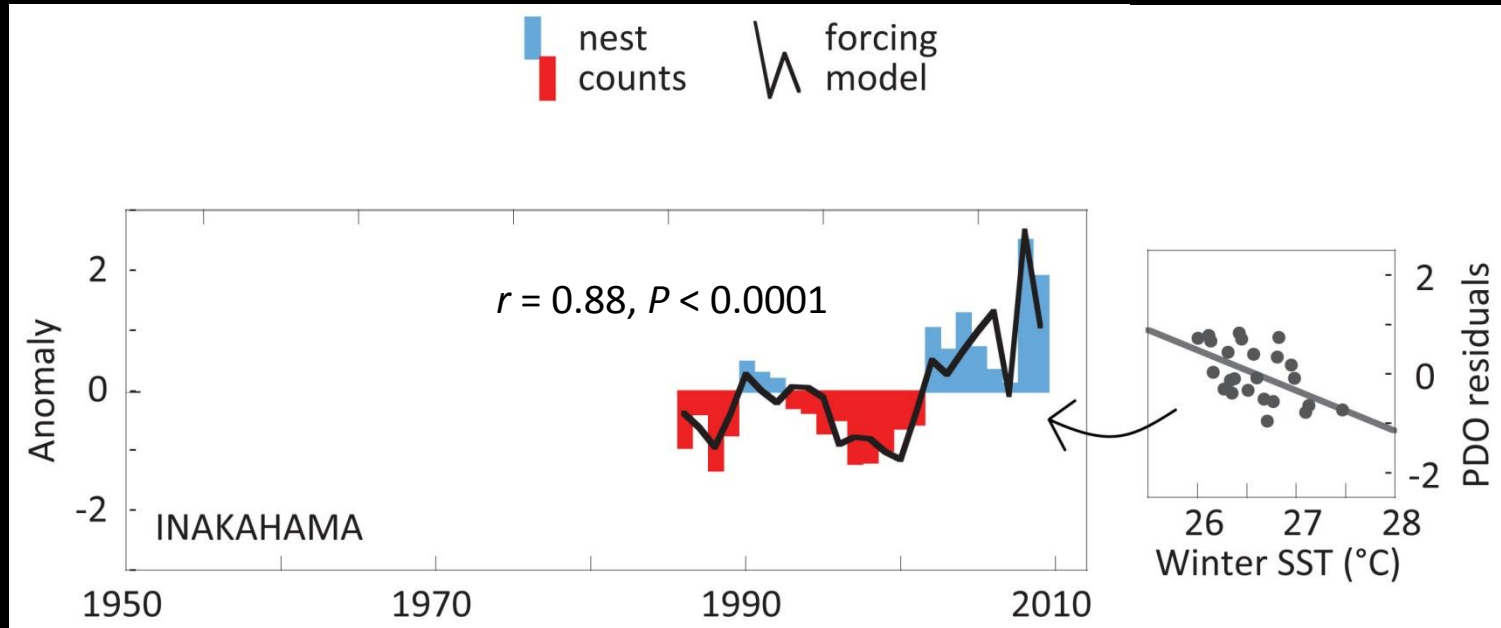
Survival follows climate

Pacific
salmon
sablefish
flatfish
gadids
anchoveta
sardine
capelin
shrimp
seabirds

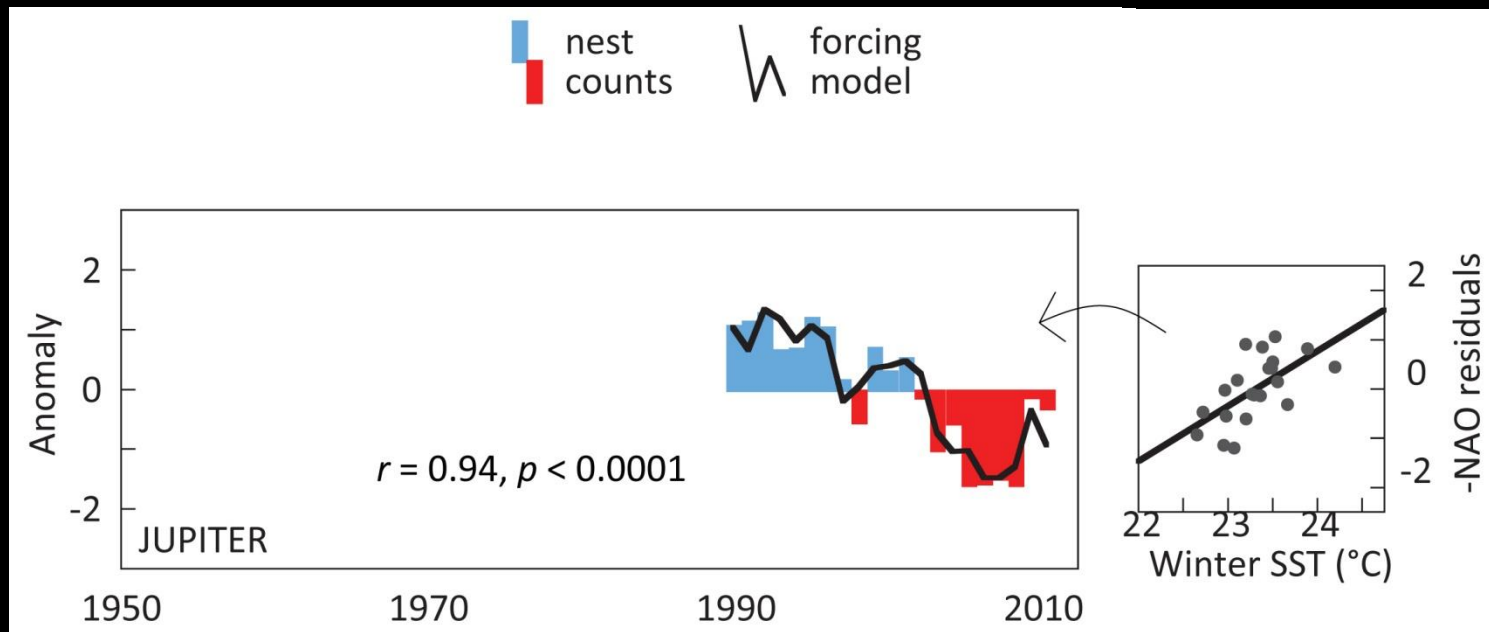


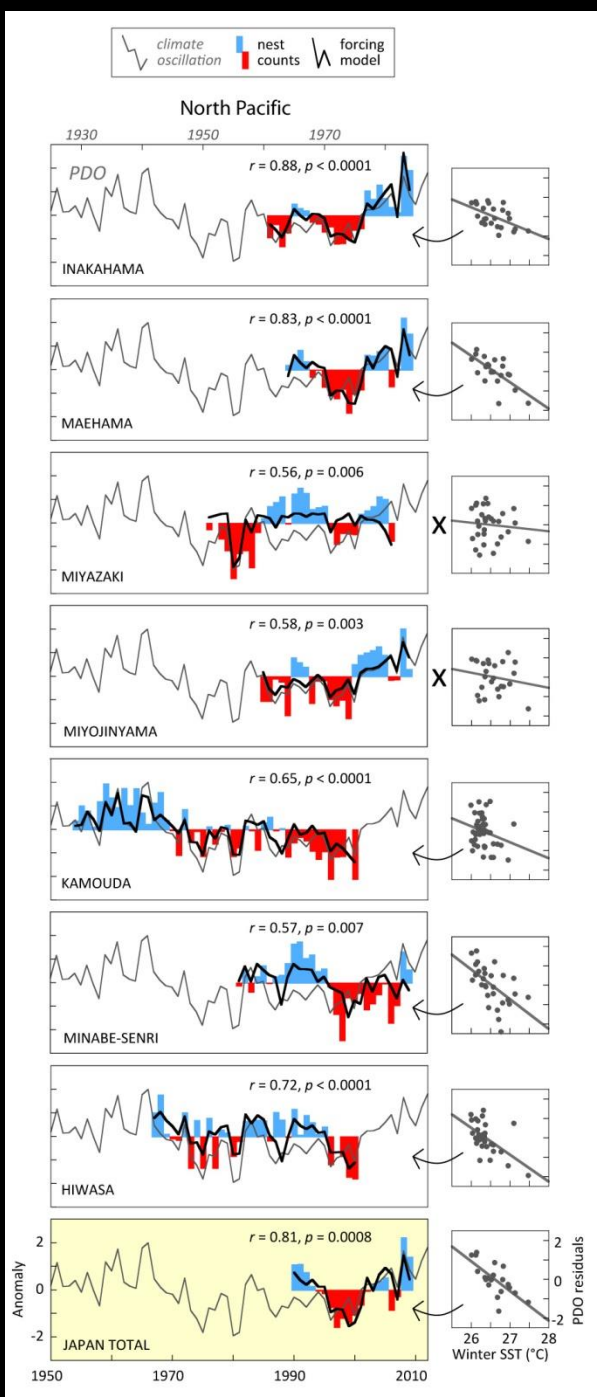
Atlantic
salmon
gadoids
herring
plankton
cod
Lobster
shrimp
snow crab
striped bass

Japan loggerheads



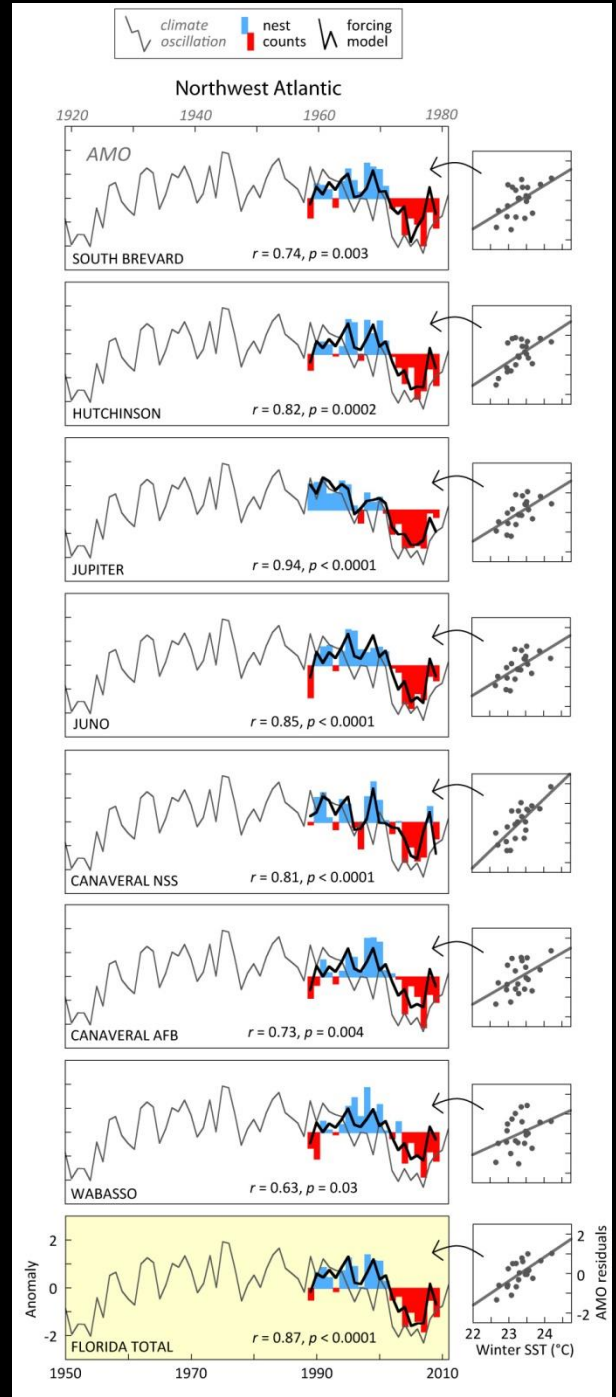
Florida loggerheads



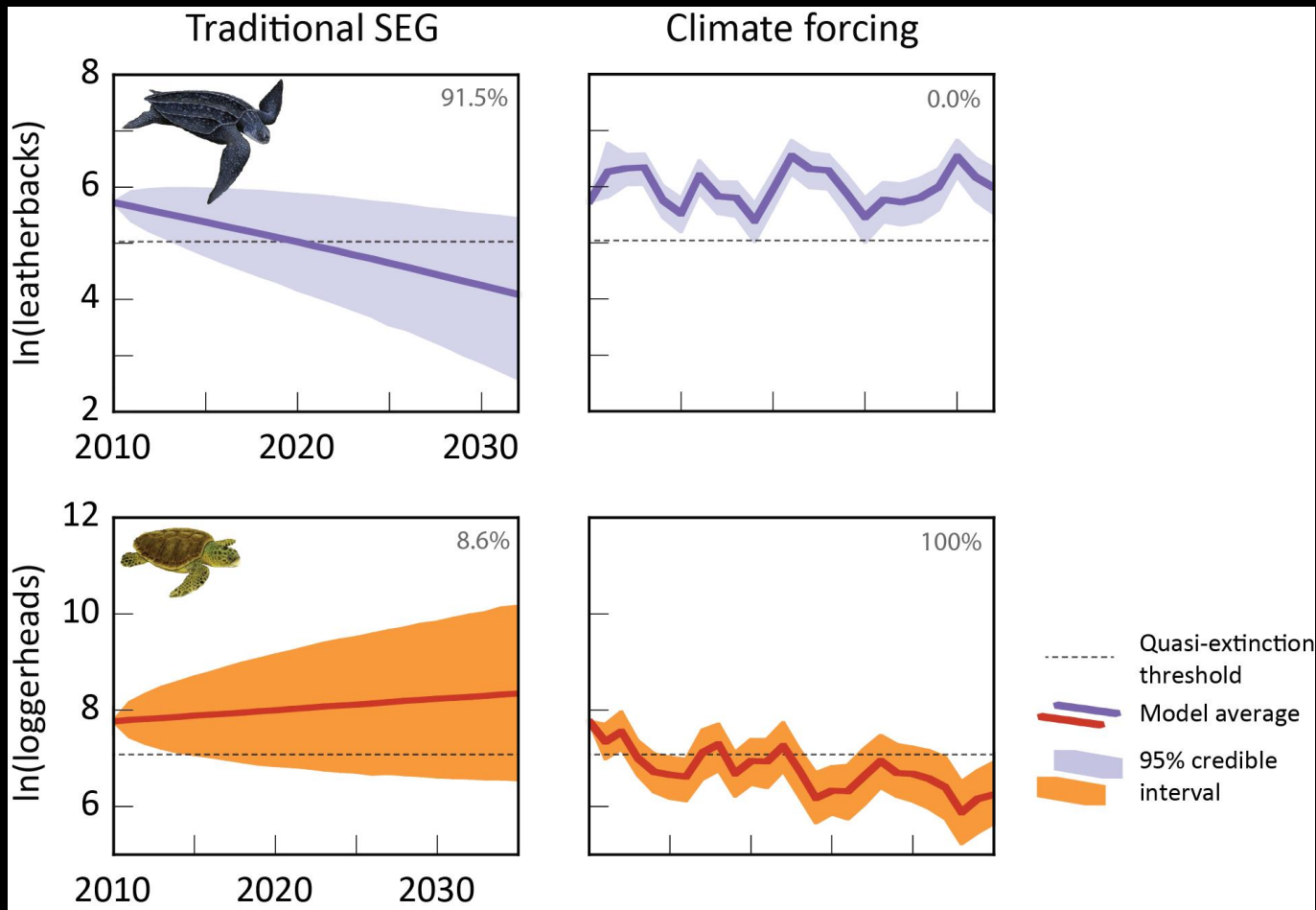


← Pacific

Atlantic →

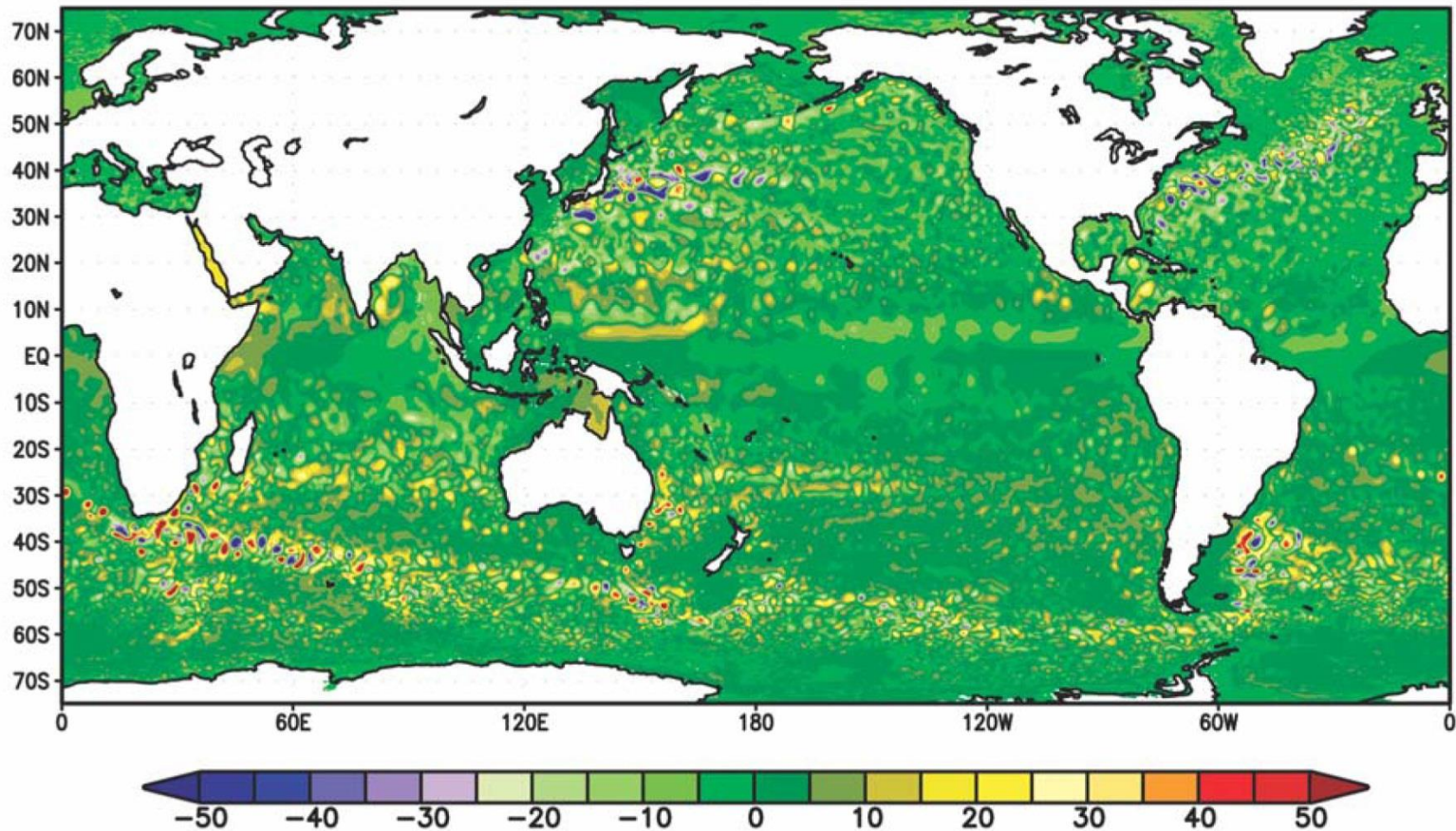


Climate-based PVA

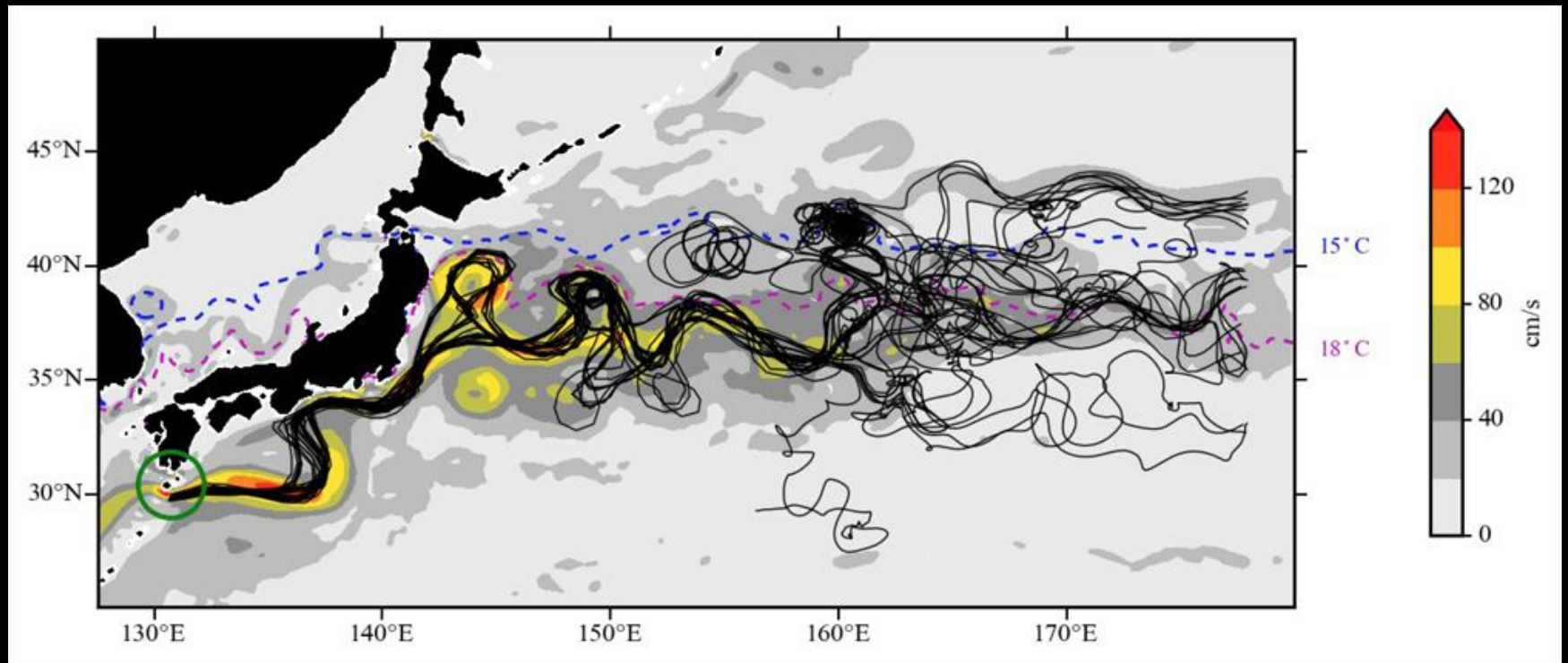


OFES models

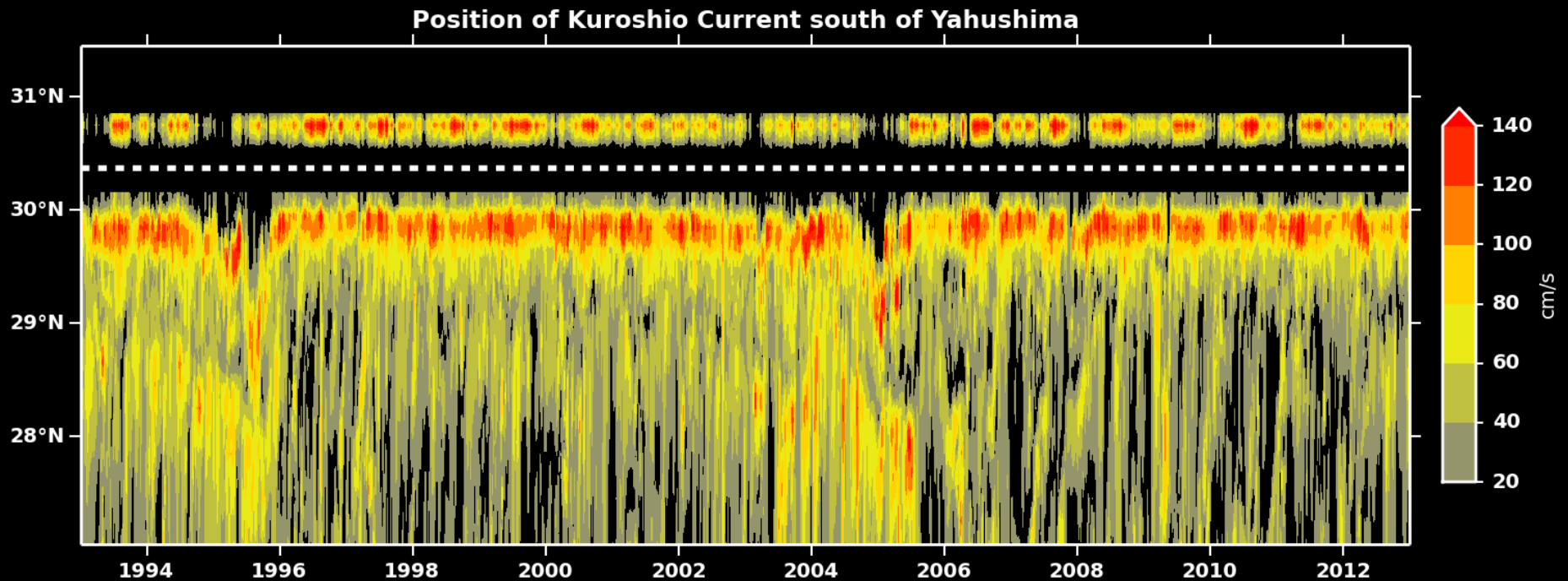
SSH Anomaly 04/01/50



Kuroshio Current



Proximity of KC

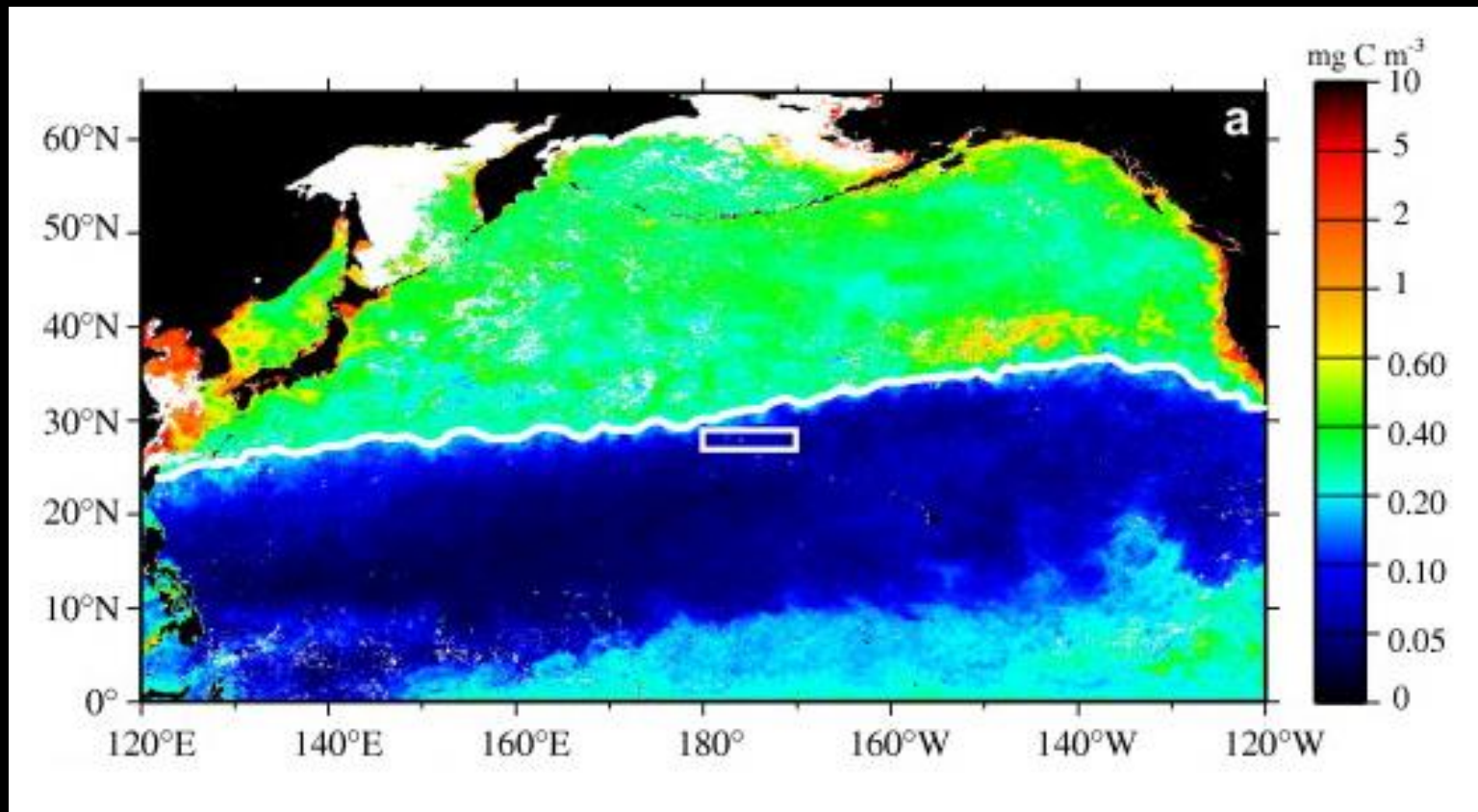


Ascani et al (*in revision*)

Trajectory releases



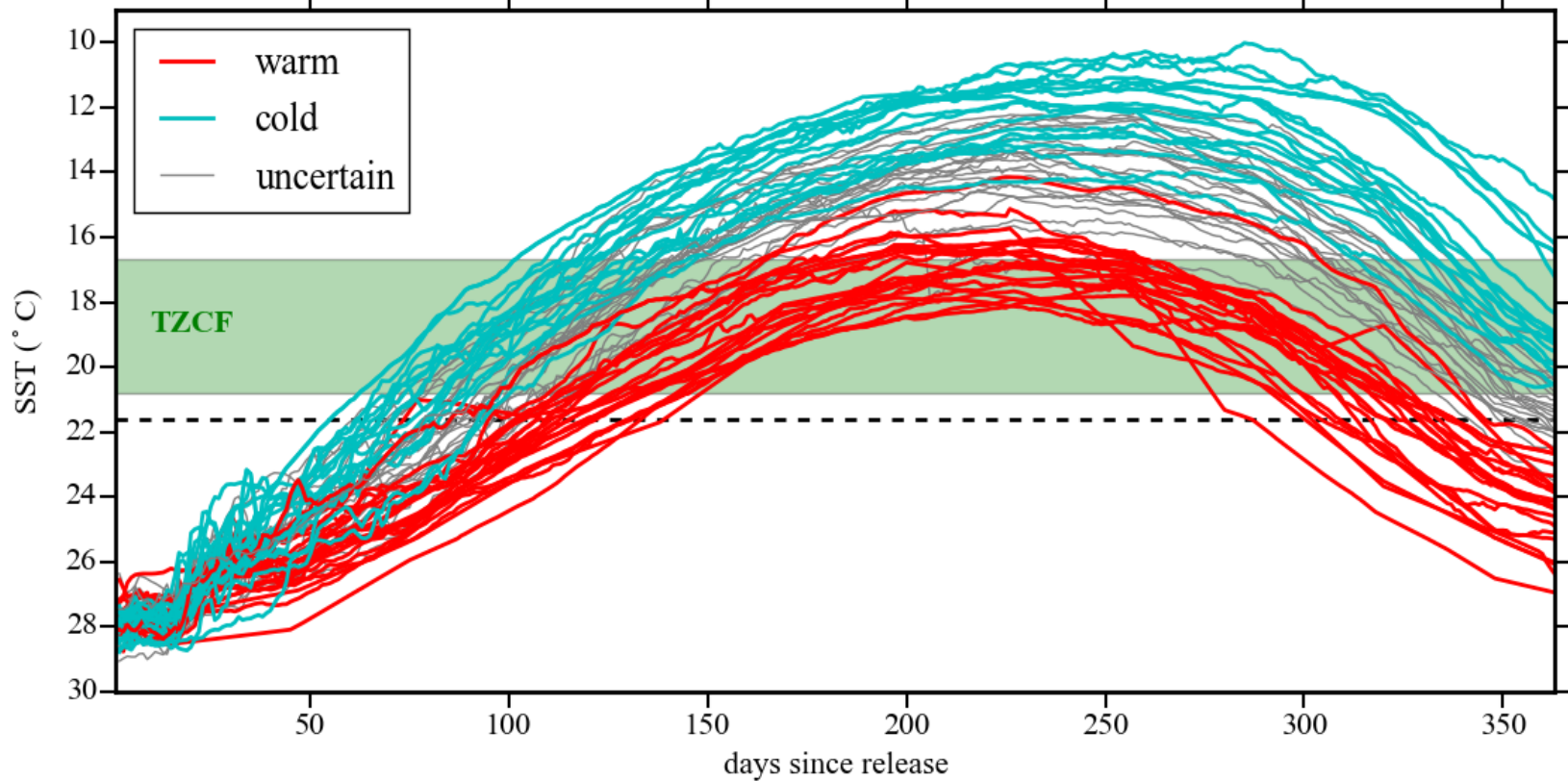
T Z C F



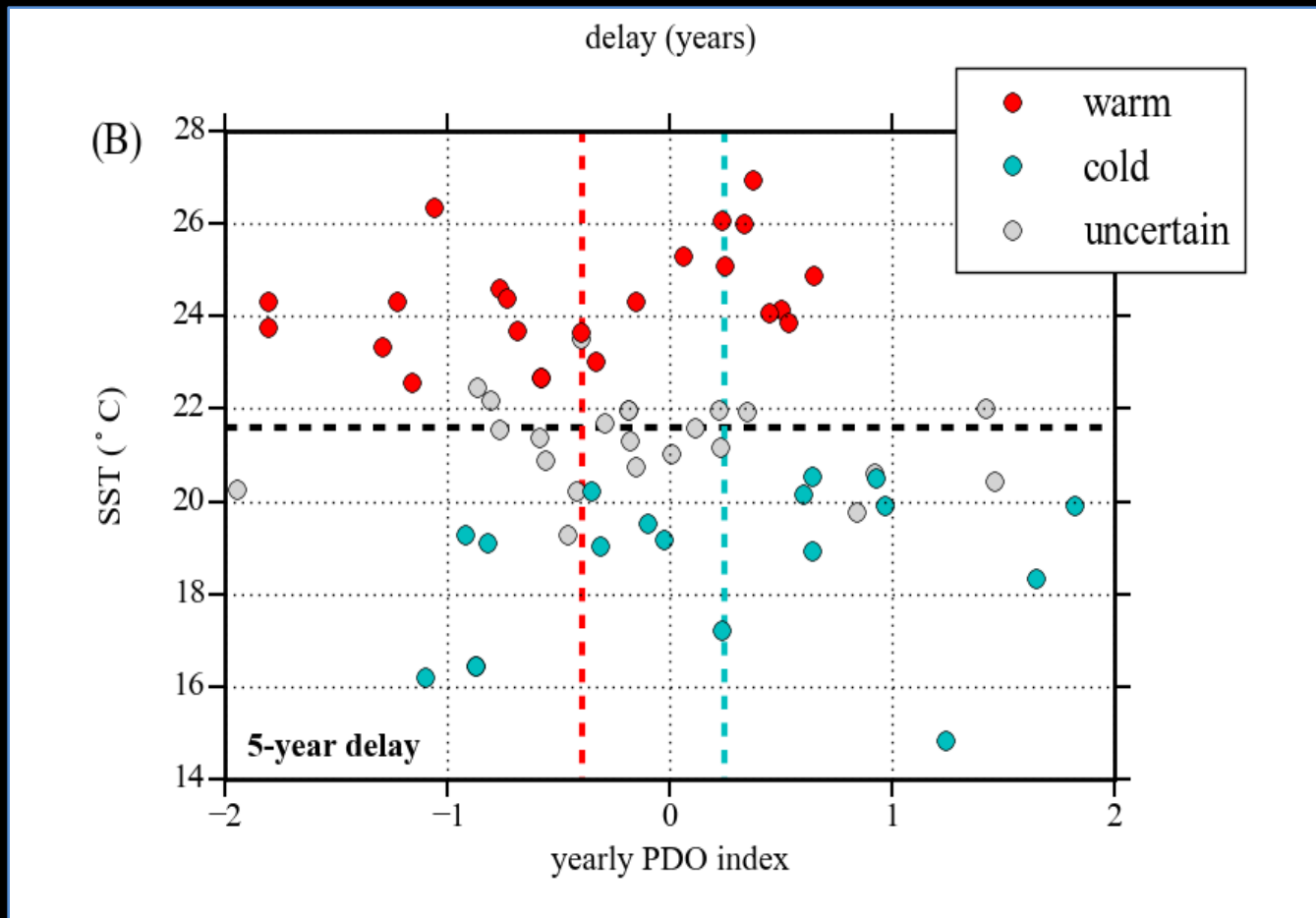
Polovina *et al* (2008)

Trajectory results

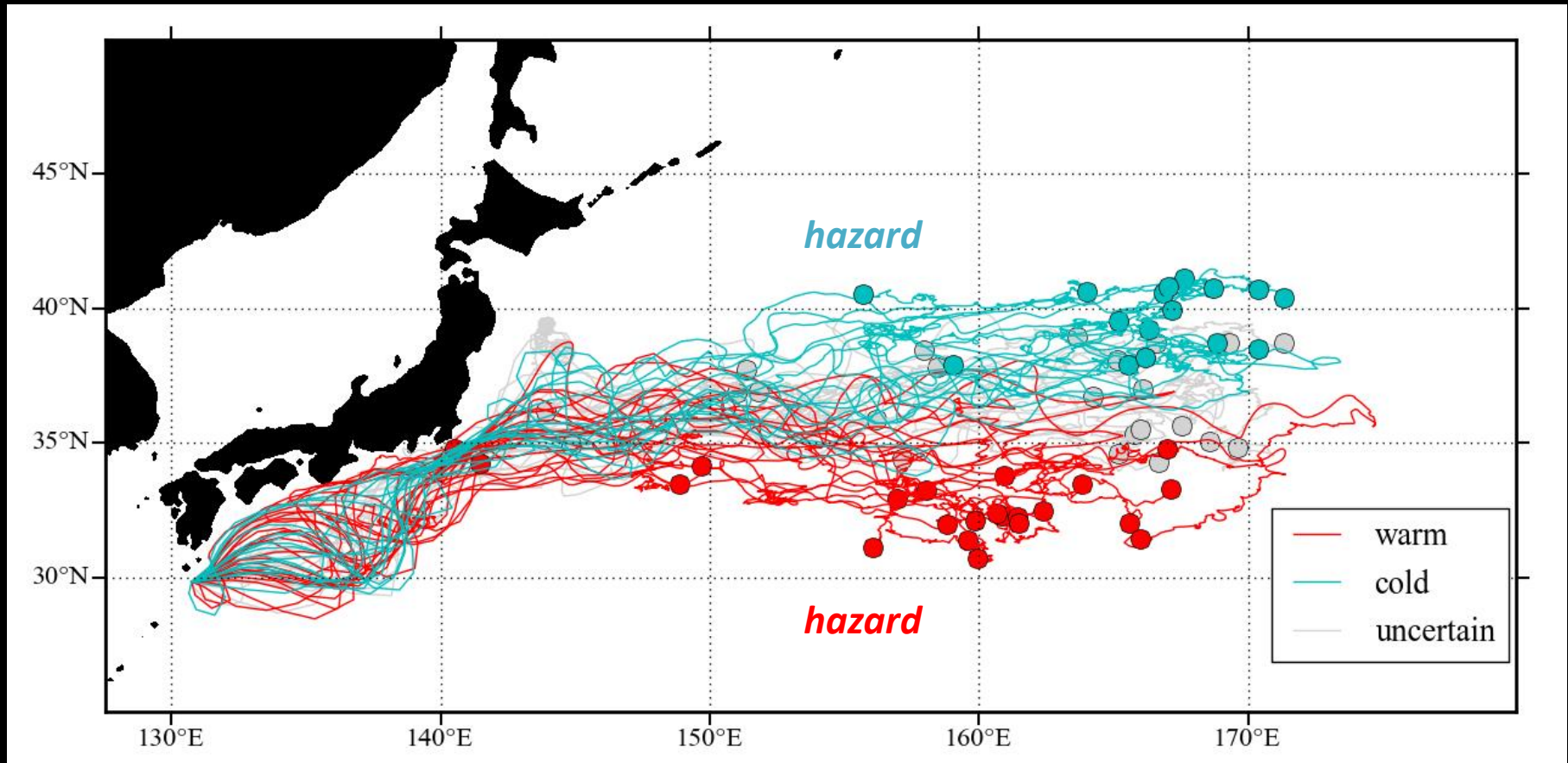
Record of median SST for each annual cohort



Trajectories + PDO



Trajectory results



$$MR * food = S$$

