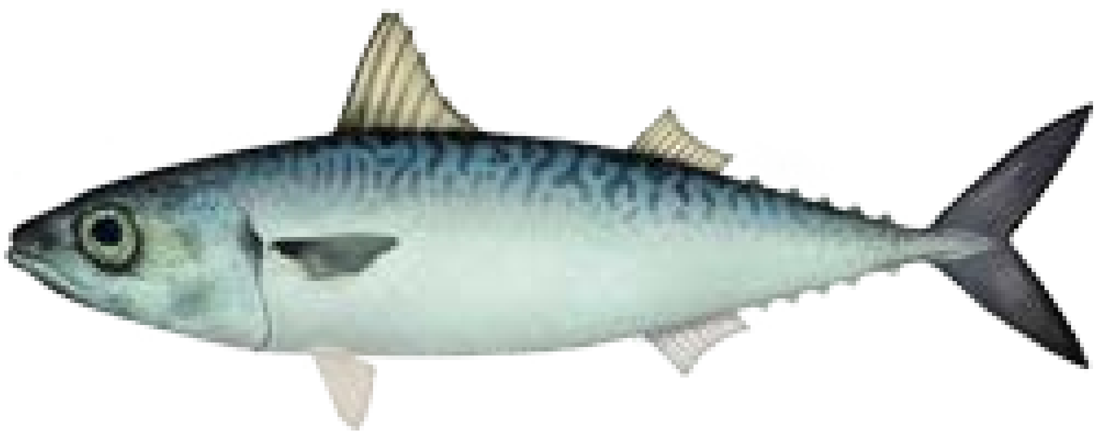
PICES W3 [D-504], Sep 22, 2017, 11:40-12:05

Individual-based model of chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) covering from larval to adult stages to project climate-driven changes in their spatial distribution in the western North Pacific



Sukgeun Jung

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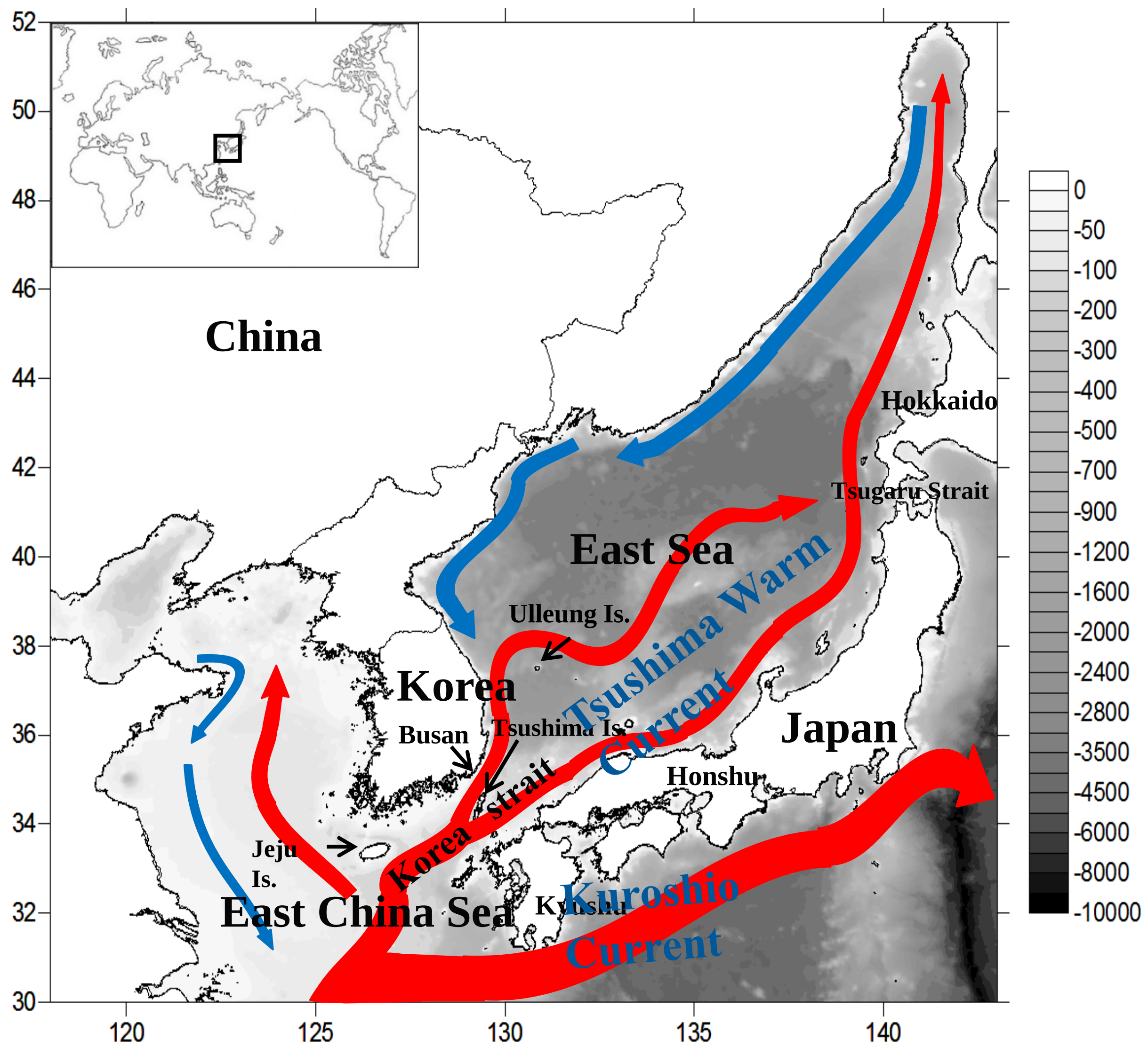
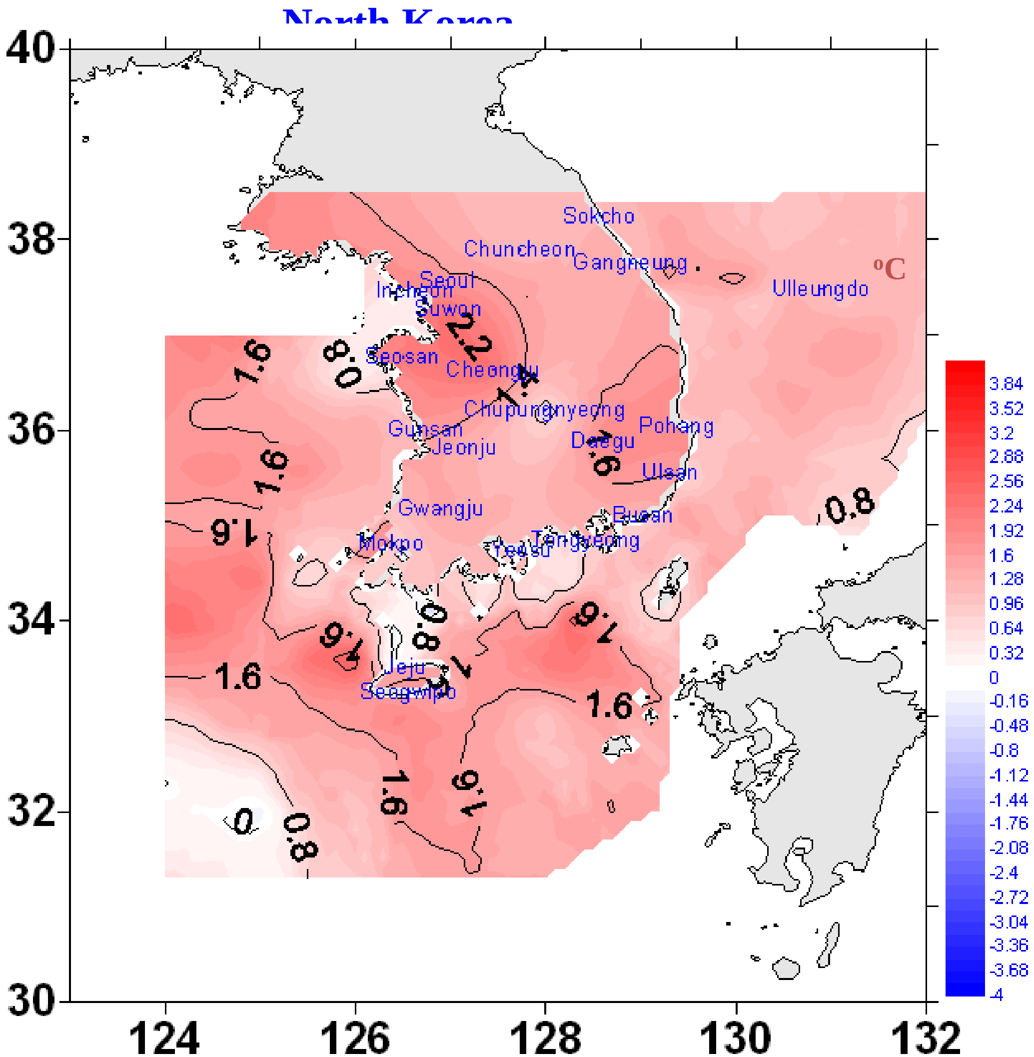
The study area and its topography.

The scale bar denotes water depth (m).

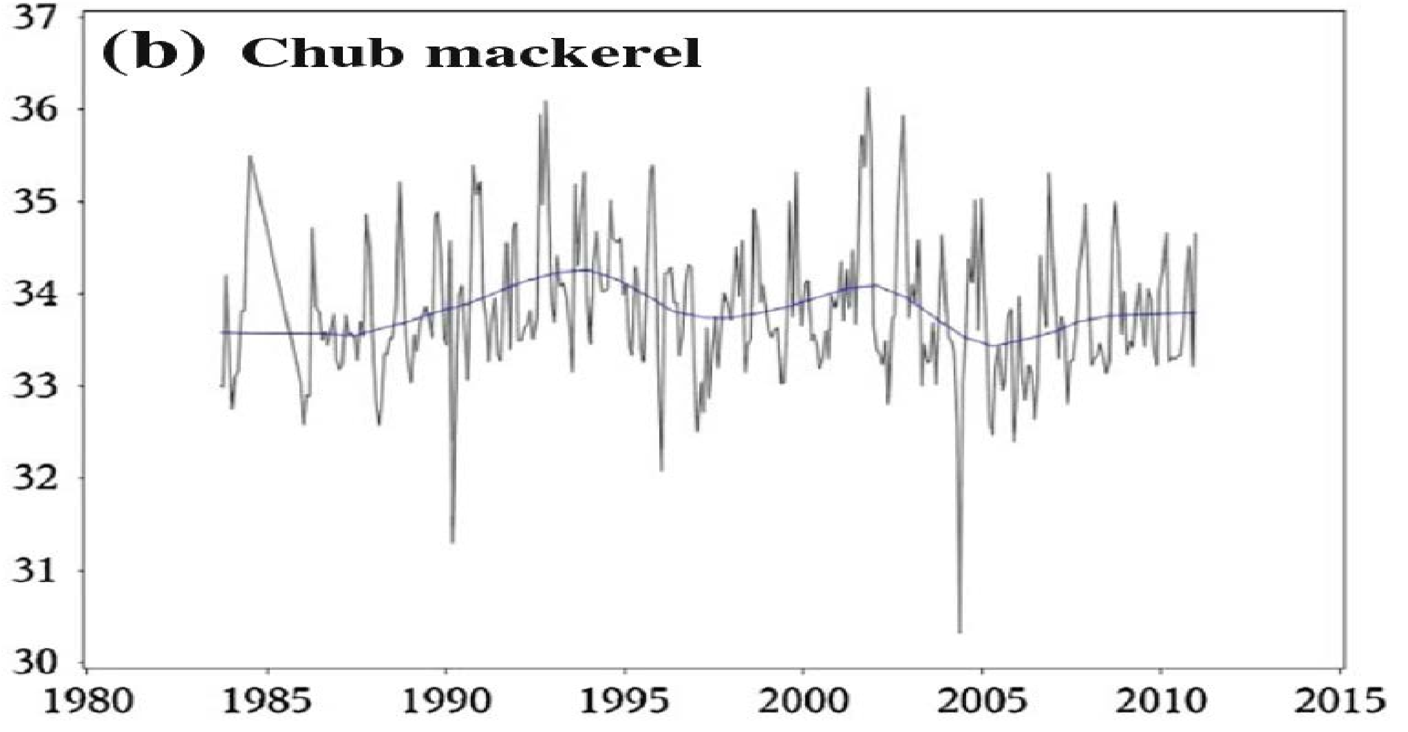


Linear trend of temperature change (^oC) in the land and sea surface (1968-2010)



c.f. Jung, S., 2008. Spatial variability in long-term changes of climate and oceanographic conditions in Korea. J. Environ. Biol. 29, 519-529.

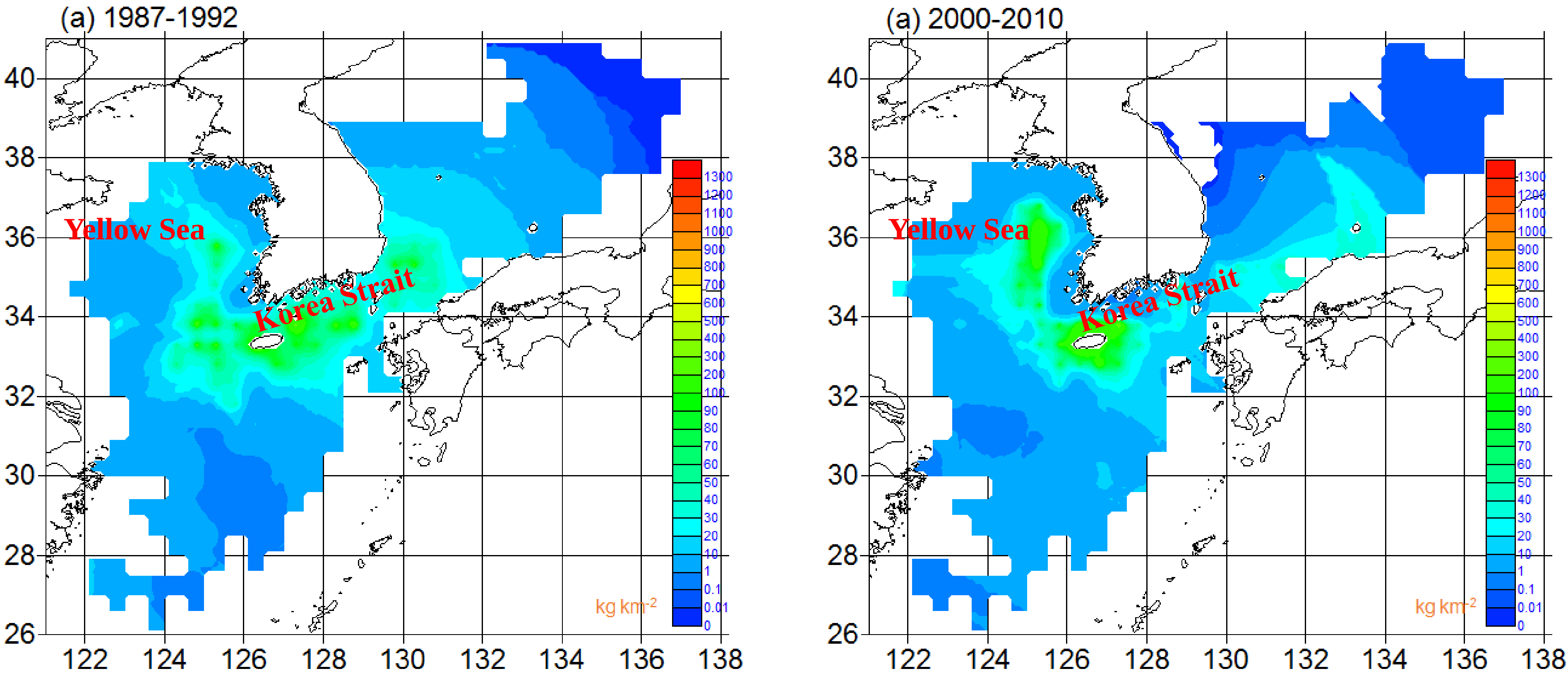
Biomass-weighted, monthly mean latitudes of the catch distribution of mackerel (1984-2010)



From Jung, S., Pang, I.-C., Lee, J.-h., Choi, I., Cha, H.K., 2014. Latitudinal shifts in the distribution of exploited fishes in Korean waters during the last 30 years; a consequence of climate change. Rev. Fish Biol. Fish. 24, 443-462.

Also c.f.: Yasuda, T., Yukami, R., Ohshimo, S., 2014. Fishing ground hotspots reveal long-term variation in chub mackerel *Scomber japonicus* habitat in the East China Sea. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 501, 239-250.

Average catch of chub mackerel by Korean fishers



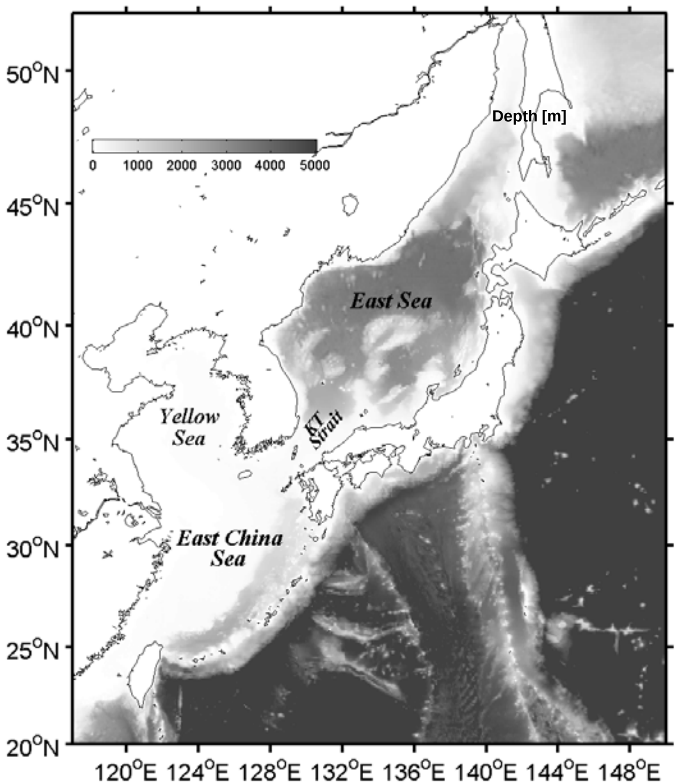
Question

- Will the major fishing grounds of chub mackerel shift northwestward toward the Yellow Sea by global warming?

Outline

1. ROMS for projecting oceanic conditions in the 2050s
2. Bio-physical coupling, individual-based model for predicting spatial distributions of young-of-the-year and exploitable chub mackerel

Western North Pacific model domain and description



✓**ROMS 3.4**

✓**North Western Pacific (117~150˚E, 20~52˚N)**

✓**Horizontal and vertical resolutions: ~8 km and 30 sigma layers**

✓**Initial & lateral boundary conditions:**

- Global MPI ECHAM5 RCP2.6 and RCP 8.5 Senario monthly mean values at boundaries (2006~2050)

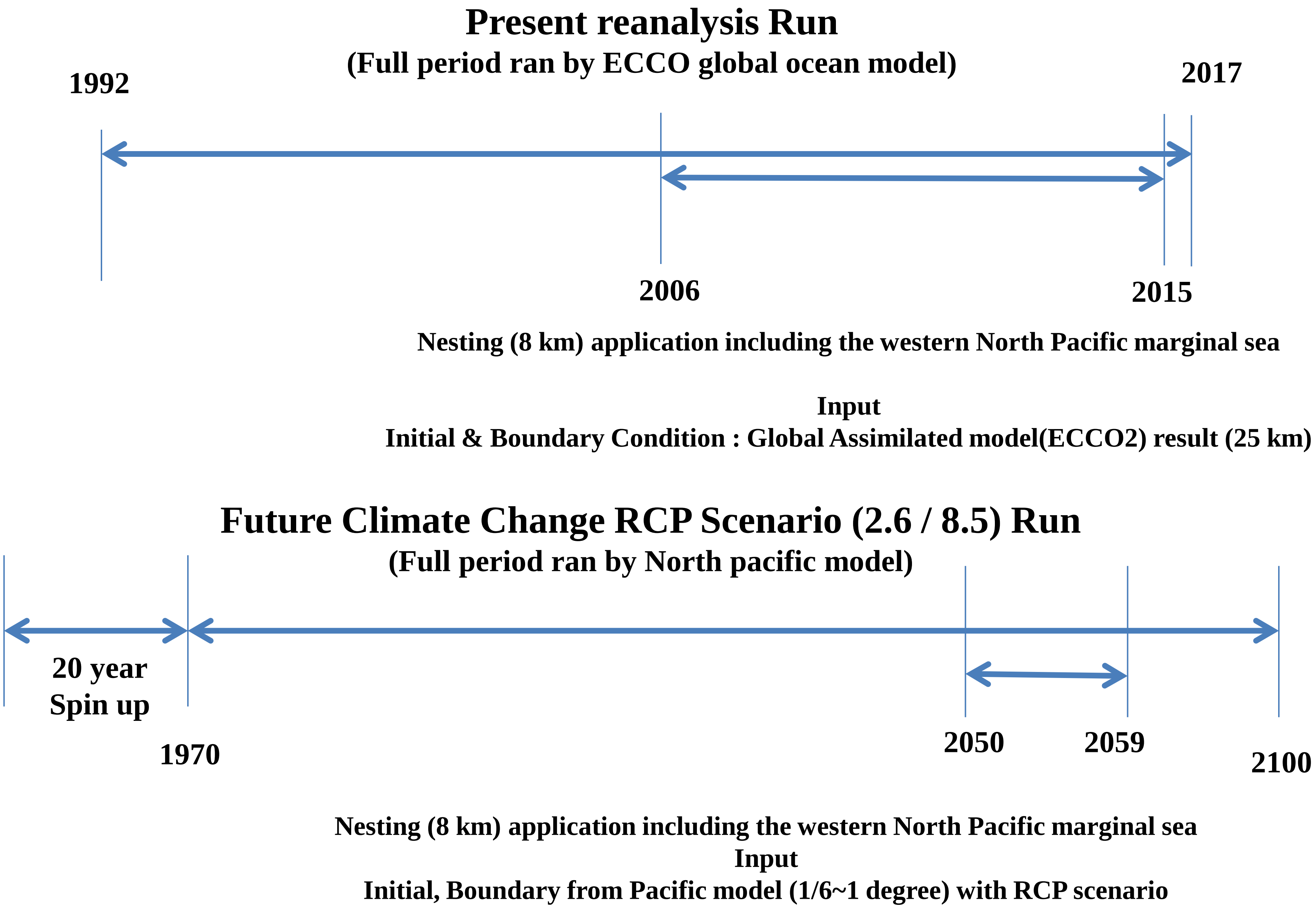
✓**Atmospheric forcing:**

-Wind➔Global MPI ECHAM5 RCP2.6 and RCP 8.5 Scenario daily mean values (2006~2050)

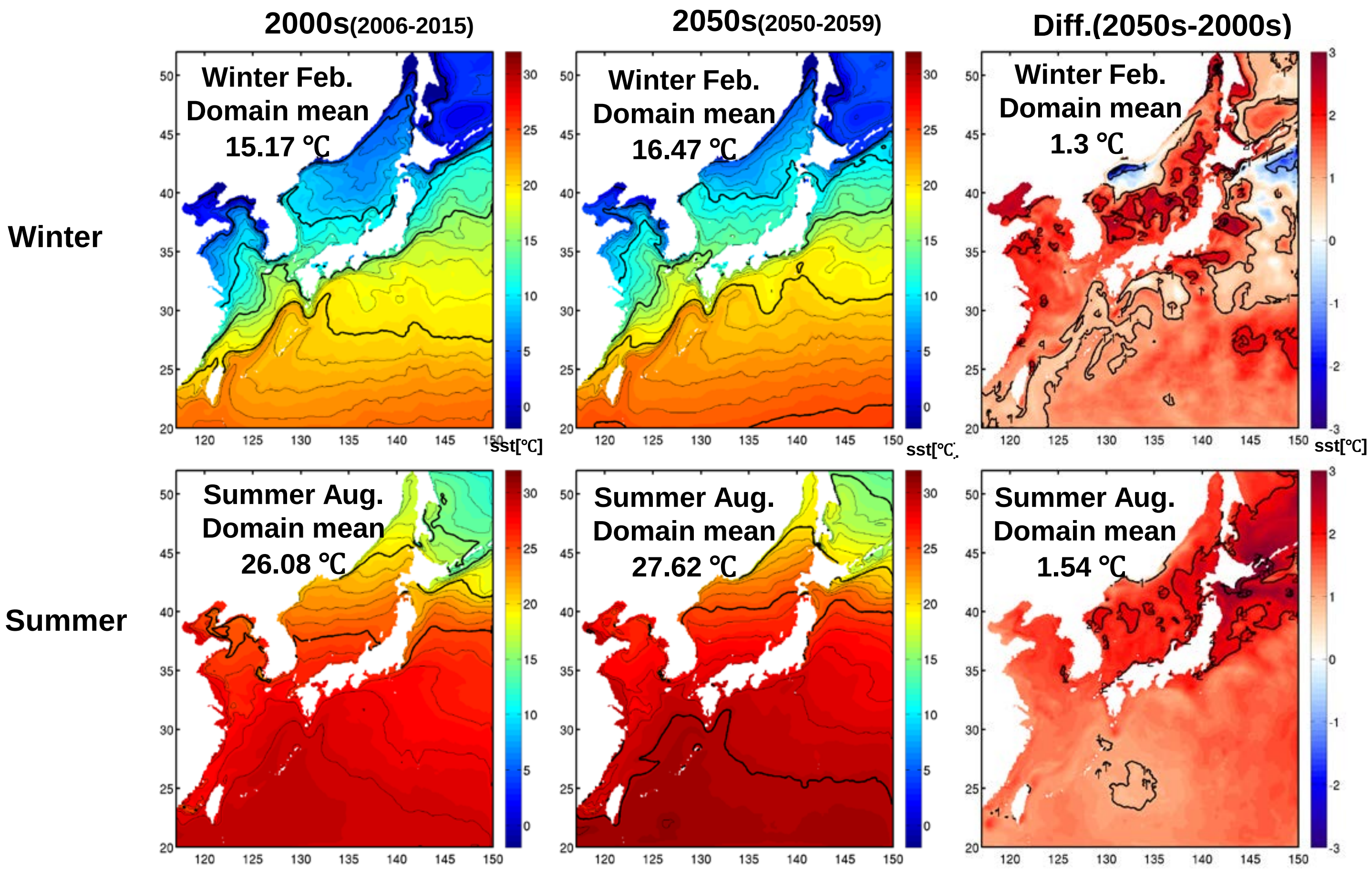
-Heat flux➔Global MPI ECHAM5 RCP2.6 and RCP 8.5 Scenario monthly mean values (2006~2050) using bulk formula

✓**Realistic Changjiang River discharge [Senjyu et al., 2006]**

✓**Tidal forcing: 10 constituents from Global tidal model (TPXO6)**


Present reanalysis Run
(Full period ran by ECCO global ocean model)
1992
2017
2006
2015
Nesting (8 km) application including the western North Pacific marginal sea
Input
Initial & Boundary Condition : Global Assimilated model(ECCO2) result (25 km)
Future Climate Change RCP Scenario (2.6 / 8.5) Run
(Full period ran by North pacific model)
20 year
Spin up
1970
2050
2059
2100
Nesting (8 km) application including the western North Pacific marginal sea
Input
Initial, Boundary from Pacific model (1/6~1 degree) with RCP scenario

Sea surface temperatures hindcasted and projected by the ocean circulation model for the 2000s and 2050s by the RCP8.5 scenario.



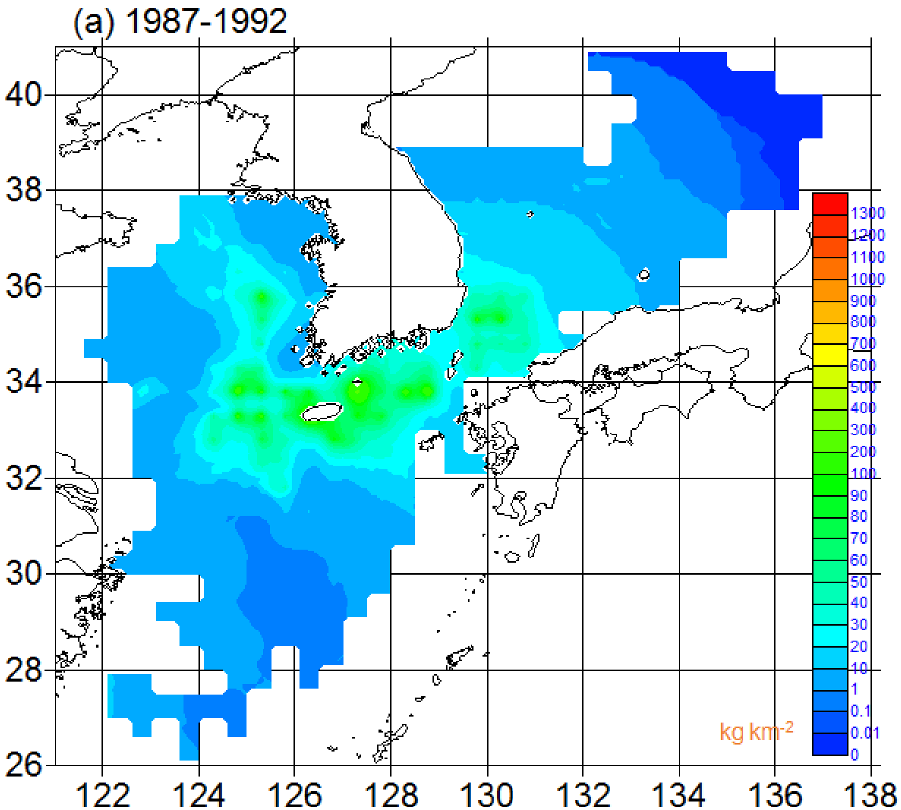
Overall, temperature increases , especially in the Japan/East Sea

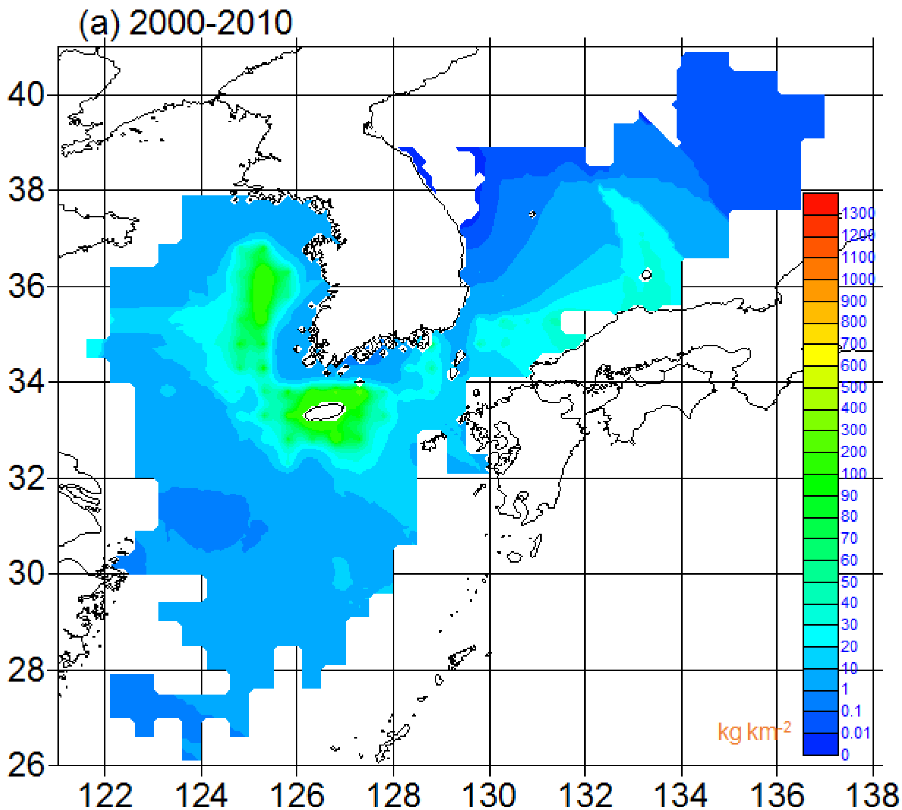
Individual-based model:
Chub mackerel

Biological model for young-of-the-year mackerel

- Spawning
- Growth
- Horizontal and vertical movement
- Survival

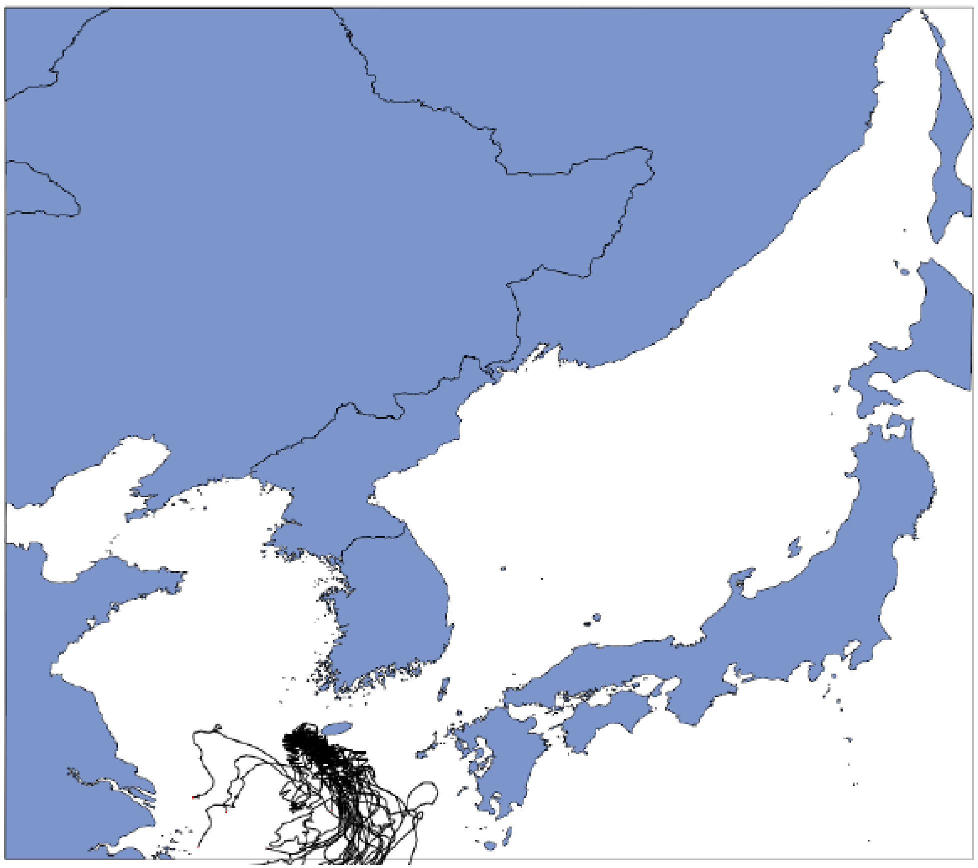
Average catch of chub mackerel by Korean fishers



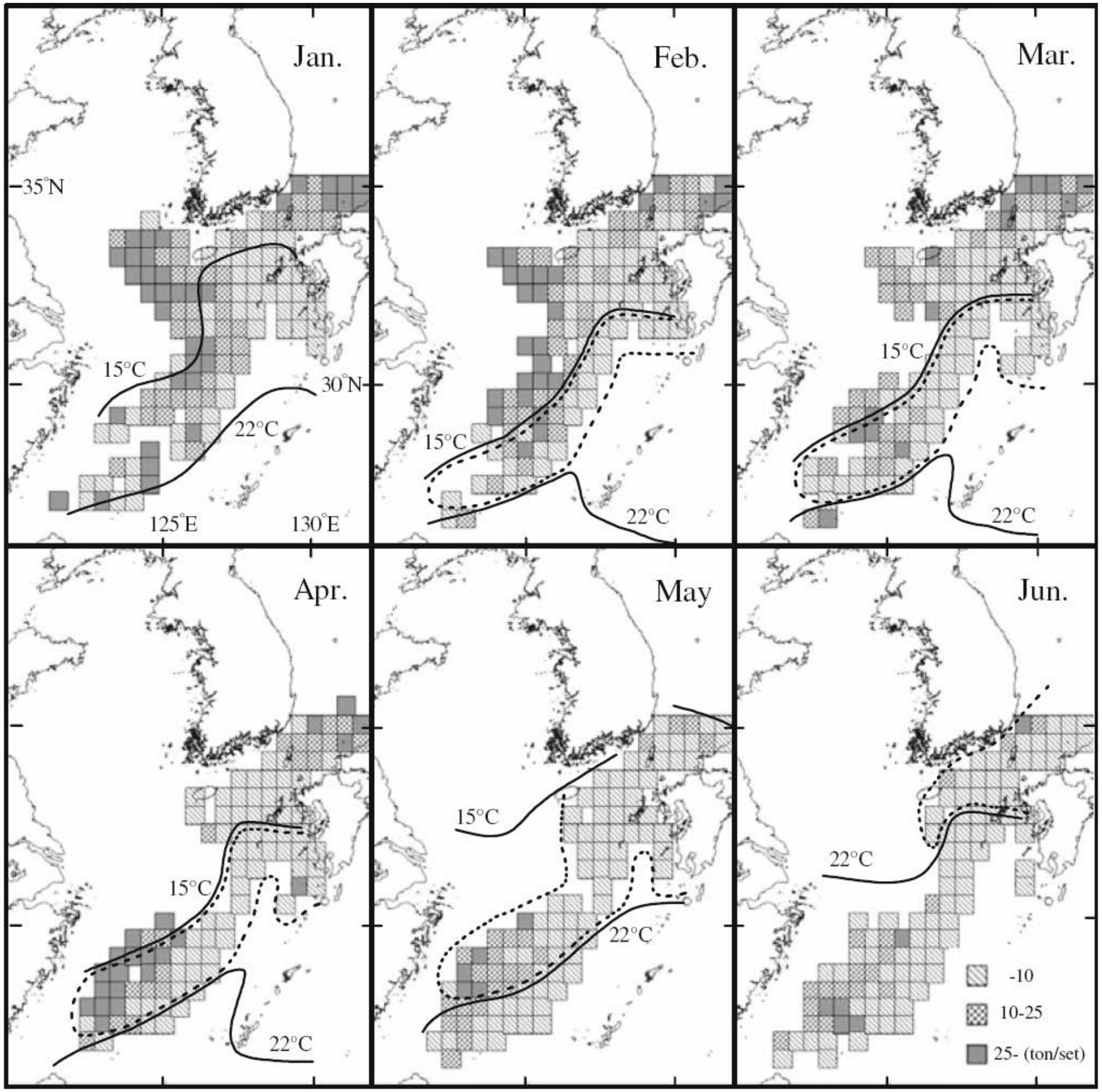


Backtracking of the spawning site of a larval mackerel individual collected near Jeju island

, 2006–2015, Point of backtrack: 33 N 125.5 E, Length = 150 mm, Day: 11–15



Spawning grounds



From:
Yukami, R., Ohshimo, S., Yoda, M., Hiyama, Y., 2009. Estimation of the spawning grounds of chub mackerel *Scomber japonicus and spotted mackerel Scomber australasicus in the East China Sea based on catch statistics and biometric data. Fish. Sci. 75, 167-174.*

Growth equations

- Larval stages: Laird-Gompertz growth function
  - Data from Hunter & Kimbrell (1980)
  - $\alpha = a \exp(b \cdot wtemp)$

    where a = 0.0028, b = 0.097
  - Daily growth rate:

$$\mathbf{dL/dt = \alpha \cdot L_t \cdot \ln(L_t/L_\infty) \cdot \ln(L_\infty/L_0) / \ln(L_0/L_\infty)}$$

where L_∞= 38.51 cm, L_0 = 0.31 cm (length at hatching)

- Juvenile & adult stage: von Bertalanffy growth function
  - Data from Hwang & Lee (2005)
  - Daily growth rate:

$$\mathbf{dL/dt = K (L_\infty - L_t)}$$

where K = 1.023 yr^{-1}

Vertical movement

- Stokes' law
- **Terminal Velocity of Sphere Falling in a Fluid**

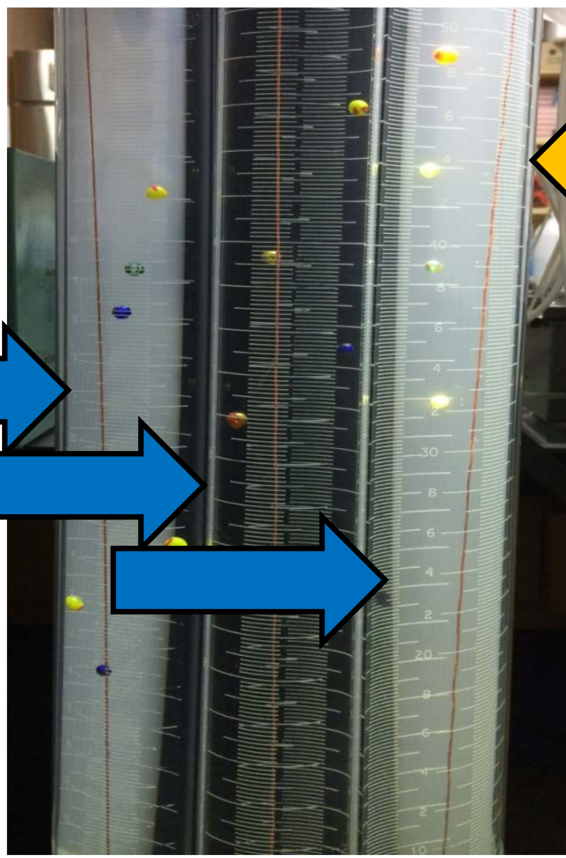
$$V = \frac{2}{9}\frac{(\rho_p - \rho_f)}{\mu} g\, R^2$$

where *V* is the flow settling velocity (m/s), *g* is the gravitational acceleration(m/s^2), ρ_p is the mass density of the particles (kg/m^3), ρ_f is the mass density of the fluid (kg/m^3) and μ is the dynamic viscosity(kg /m*s).

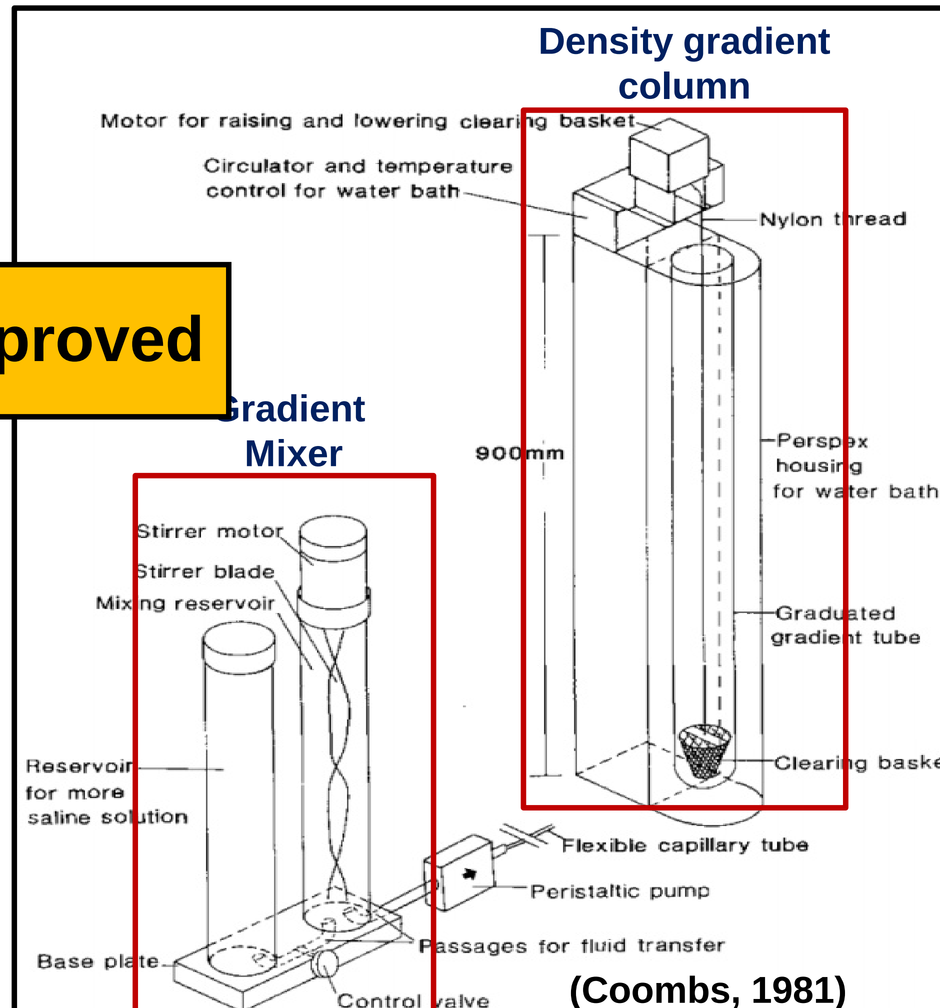
Methods for specific gravity measurement

– **A Density-gradient column for determining the specific gravity of fish eggs.**

3 columns

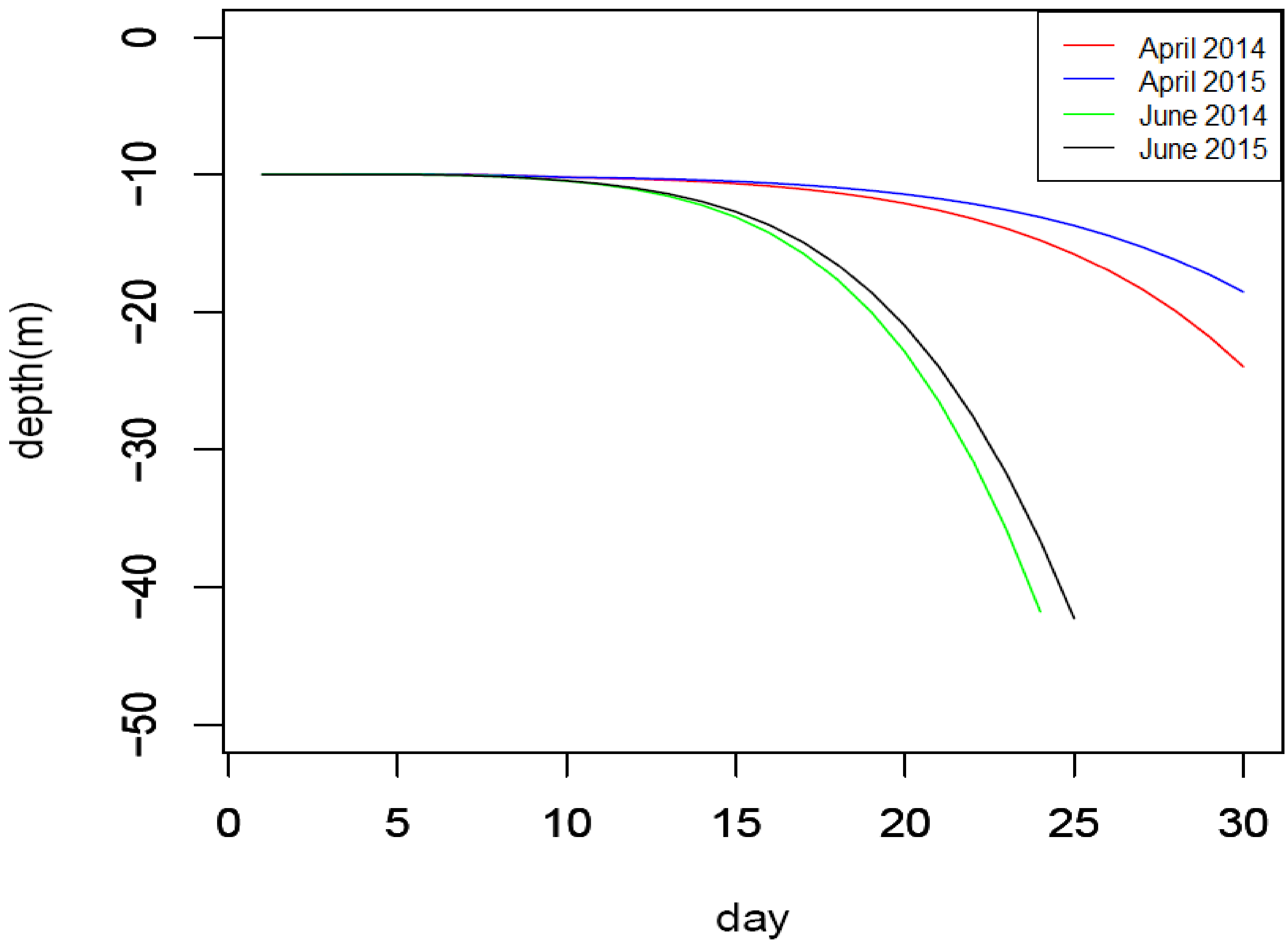


Improved



(Coombs, 1981)

Vertical movement of mackerel larvae



Leslie matrix for deriving size-dependent survival rate

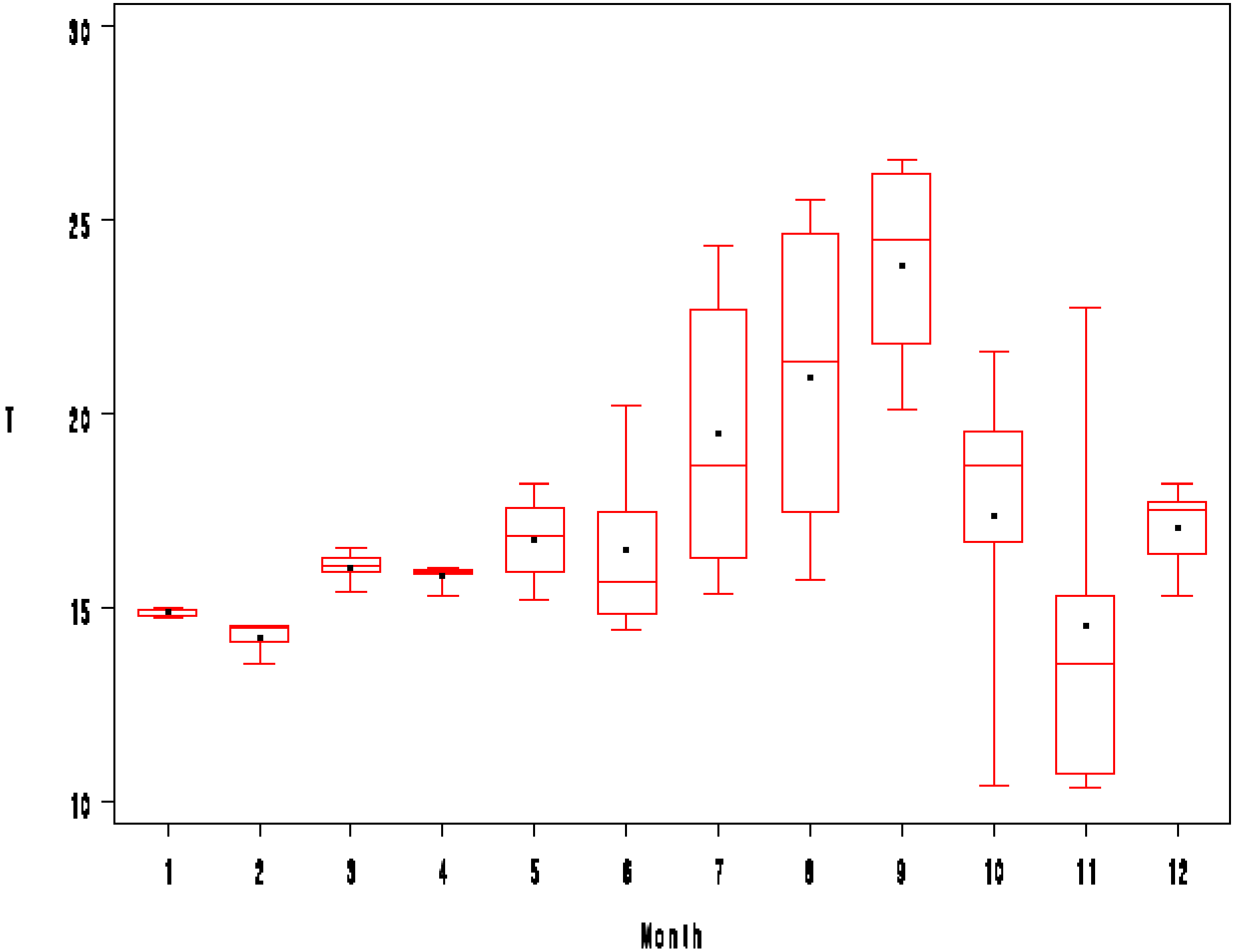
$$N(t+1)=\begin{bmatrix} n_0(t+1)\\ n_1(t+1)\\ n_2(t+1)\\ \vdots\\ n_5(t+1)\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} f_1S_0 & f_2S_1 & \cdots & f_5S_4 & f_6S_5\\ S_0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0\\ 0 & S_1 & \cdots & 0 & 0\\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots\\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & S_4 & 0\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} n_0(t)\\ n_1(t)\\ n_2(t)\\ \vdots\\ n_5(t)\end{bmatrix}=LN(t)$$

Parameter	Description
$n_k(t)$	Number of age k mackerel at time t (yr)
f_k	Average effective fecundity of female mackerel at age k
S_k	Survival rate from age k to $k+1$ of mackerel

Survival

- Leslie matrix and a steady-state hypothesis (Jung et al., 2009)
- Size-dependent natural mortality
  - $M_t = M_\infty L_\infty / L_t$
  - $M_\infty L_\infty = q = 0.10$ (cm/day)

Estimated optimal temperature ranges of adult chub mackerel by month



Swimming speed

a = 36.6 + (T- 18) x (31.4 – 36.6)/(24-18)
b = 0.168 + (T - 18) x (0.308-0.168)/(24-18)

$U = a + b\ L_t$ (cm/s)

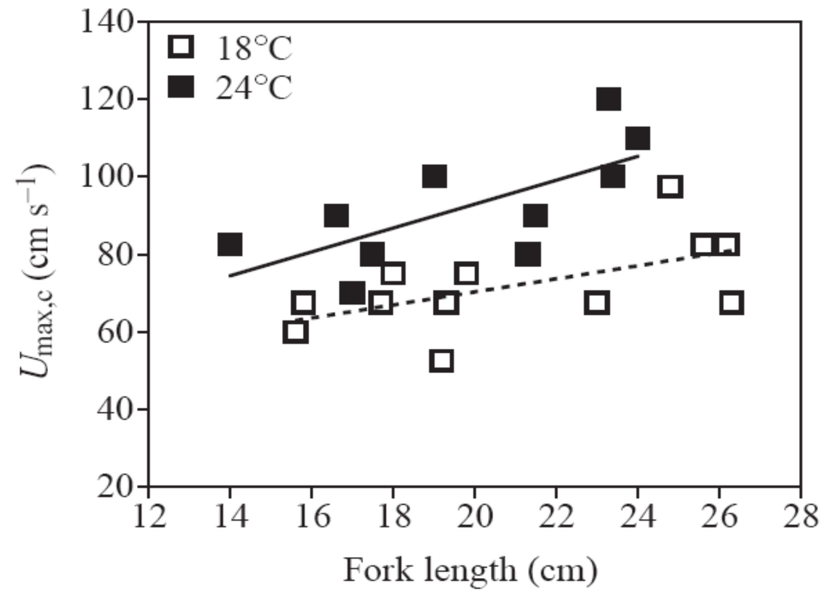
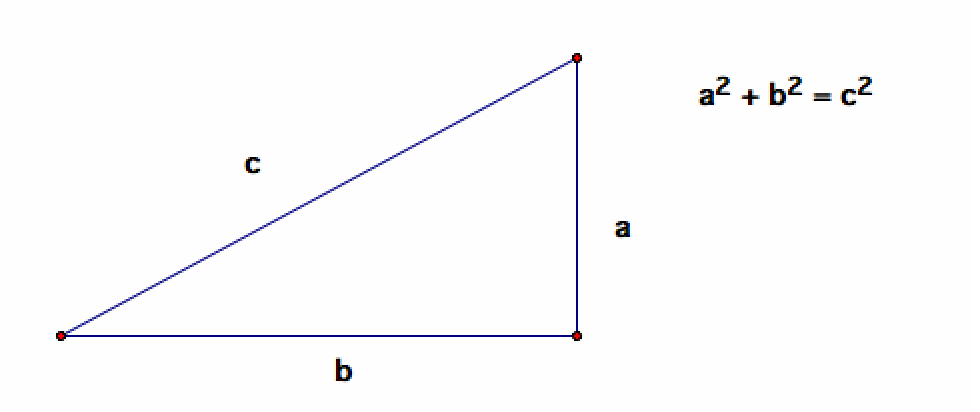


Fig. 1. Maximum continuous swimming speed ($U_{max,c}$) *versus* fork length (*FL*) in chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) acclimated to 18 °C (open squares) or 24 °C (filled squares) measured at the respective acclimation temperature. The lines are the best-fitting linear regressions (with coefficients ± S.E.M.): $U_{max,c}$=(0.168±0.075)*FL*+(36.6±16.0), r^2=0.33, *N*=12, *P*=0.049, at 18 °C (dashed line); $U_{max,c}$=(0.308±0.114)*FL*+(31.4±22.9), r^2=0.48, *N*=10, *P*=0.027, at 24 °C (solid line). At a given *FL*, $U_{max,c}$ was significantly greater at 24 °C (ANCOVA; *P*=0.001), but $U_{max,c}$ increased with *FL* at the same rate at the two temperatures.

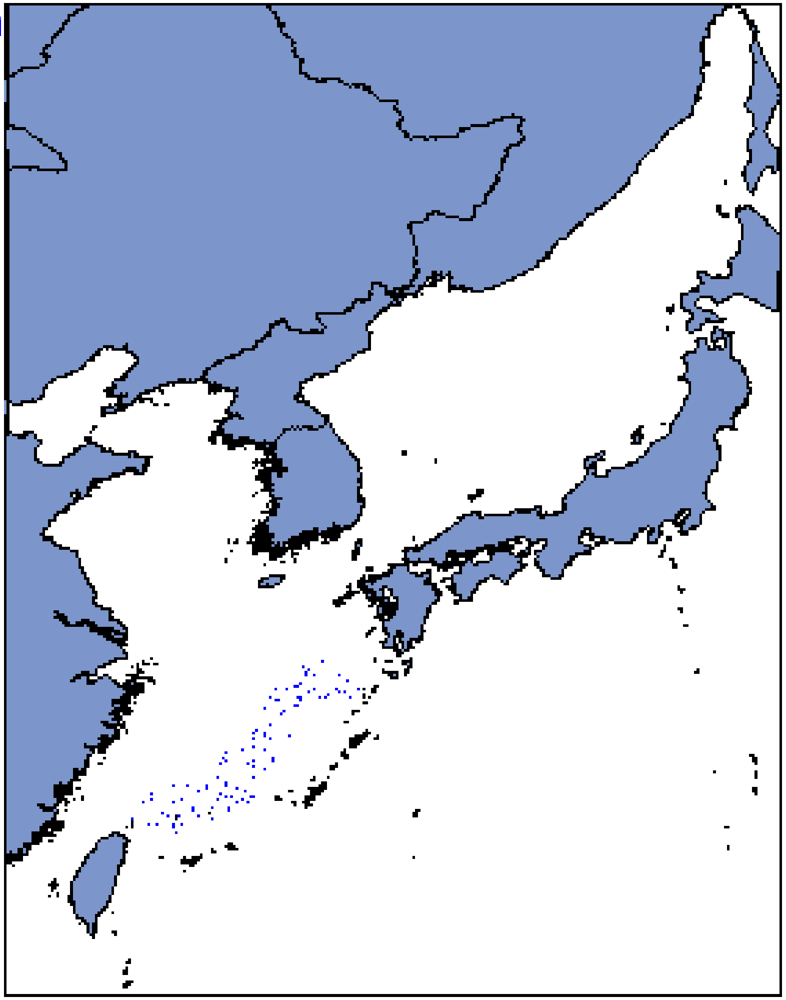
Dickson, K.A., Donley, J.M., Sepulveda, C., Bhoopat, L., 2002. Effects of temperature on sustained swimming performance and swimming kinematics of the chub mackerel *Scomber japonicus. J. Exp. Biol. 205, 969-980.*

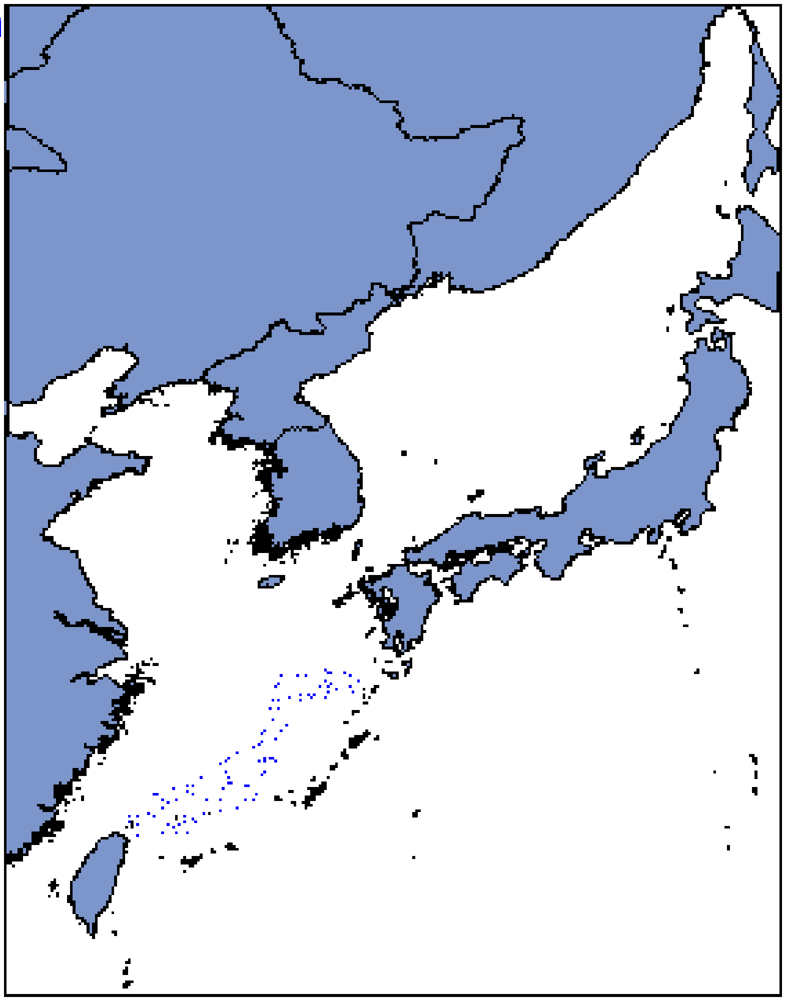
Horizontal migration

- $\Delta Tx = T_{x+0.1} - T_x$
  $\Delta Ty = T_{y+0.1} - T_y$
  $Ux = U \sqrt{\Delta Tx^2/(\Delta Tx^2 + \Delta Ty^2)}$
  $Uy = U \sqrt{\Delta Ty^2/(\Delta Tx^2 + \Delta Ty^2)}$



Predicted Mackerel Biomass
2006 vs. 2056 RCP 8.5

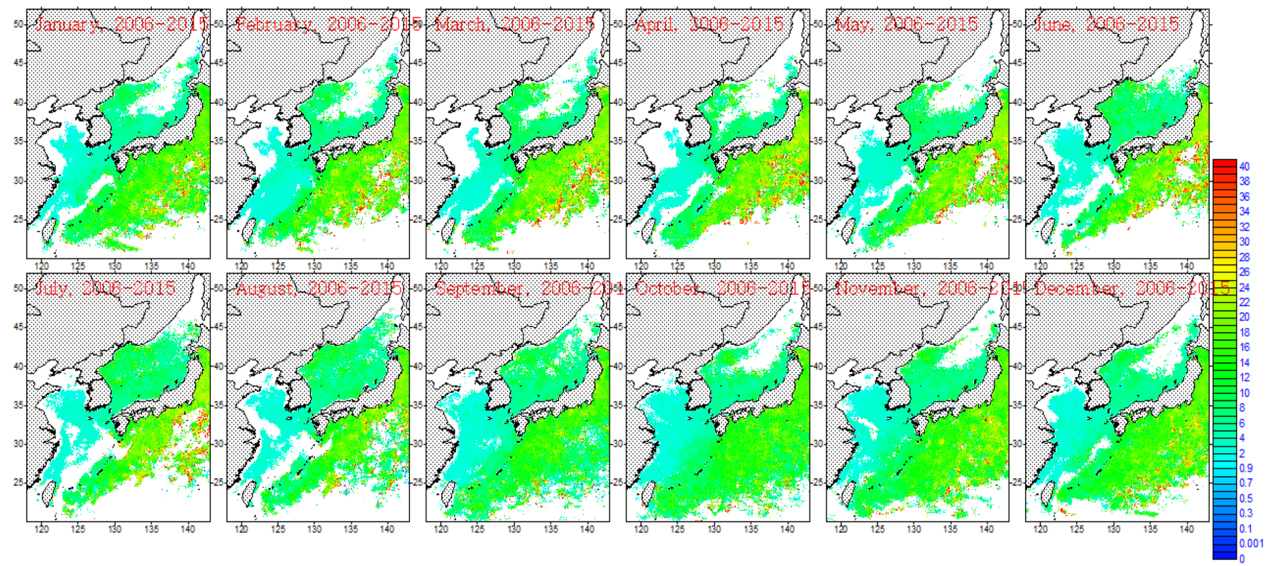




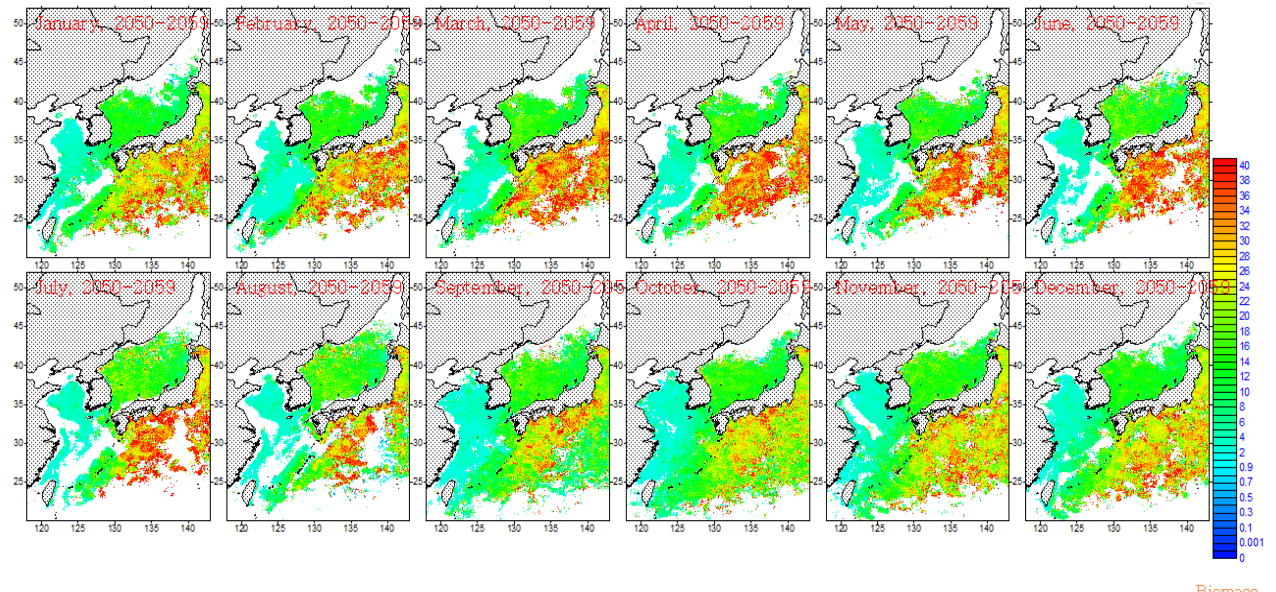
● larva, ● recruits(> 15 mm), ● age 0 juvenile: ● age 1, ●: age 2

Predicted the young-of-the-year mackerel biomass based on RCP 8.5

2006-2015

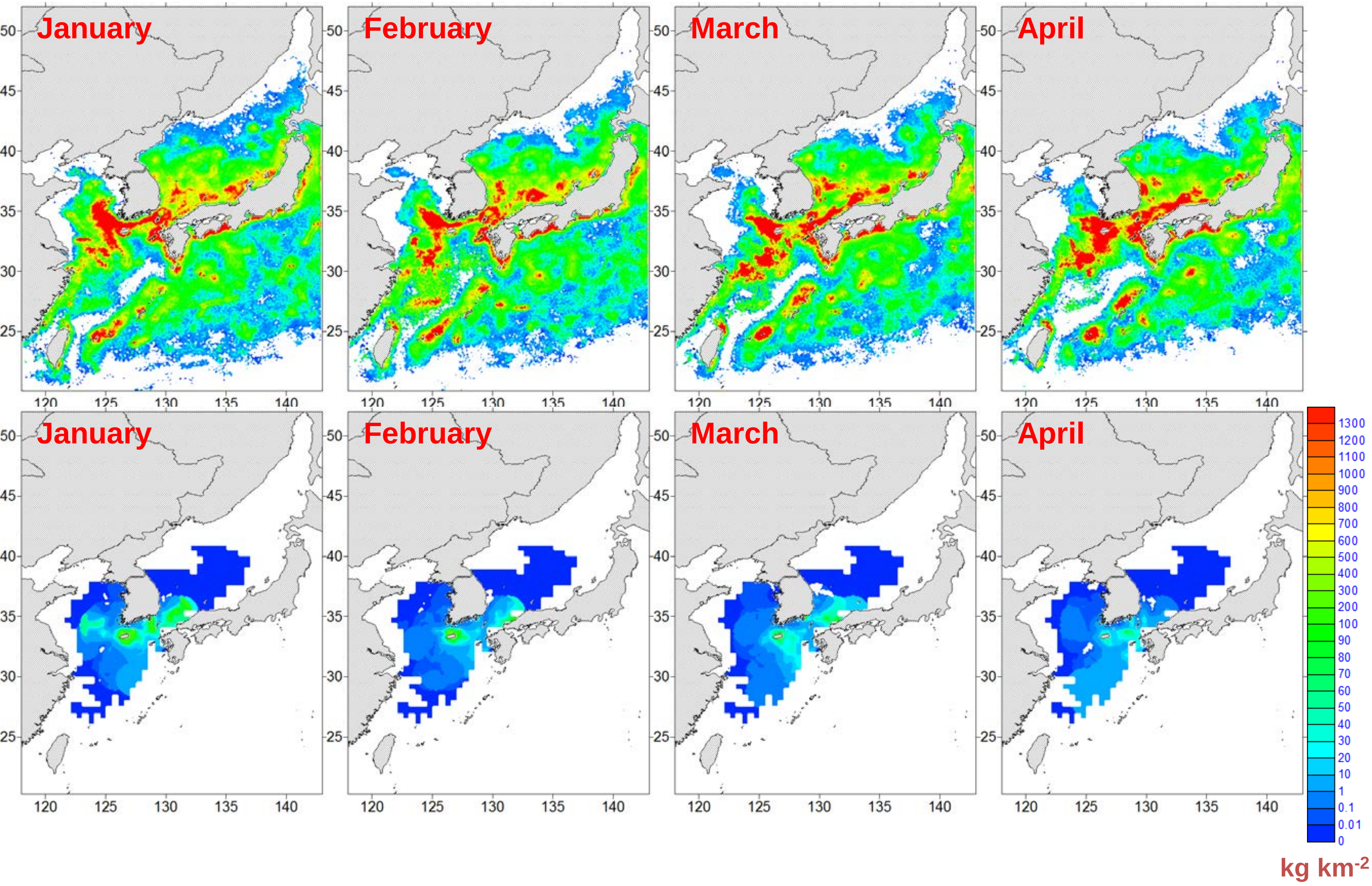


2050-2059

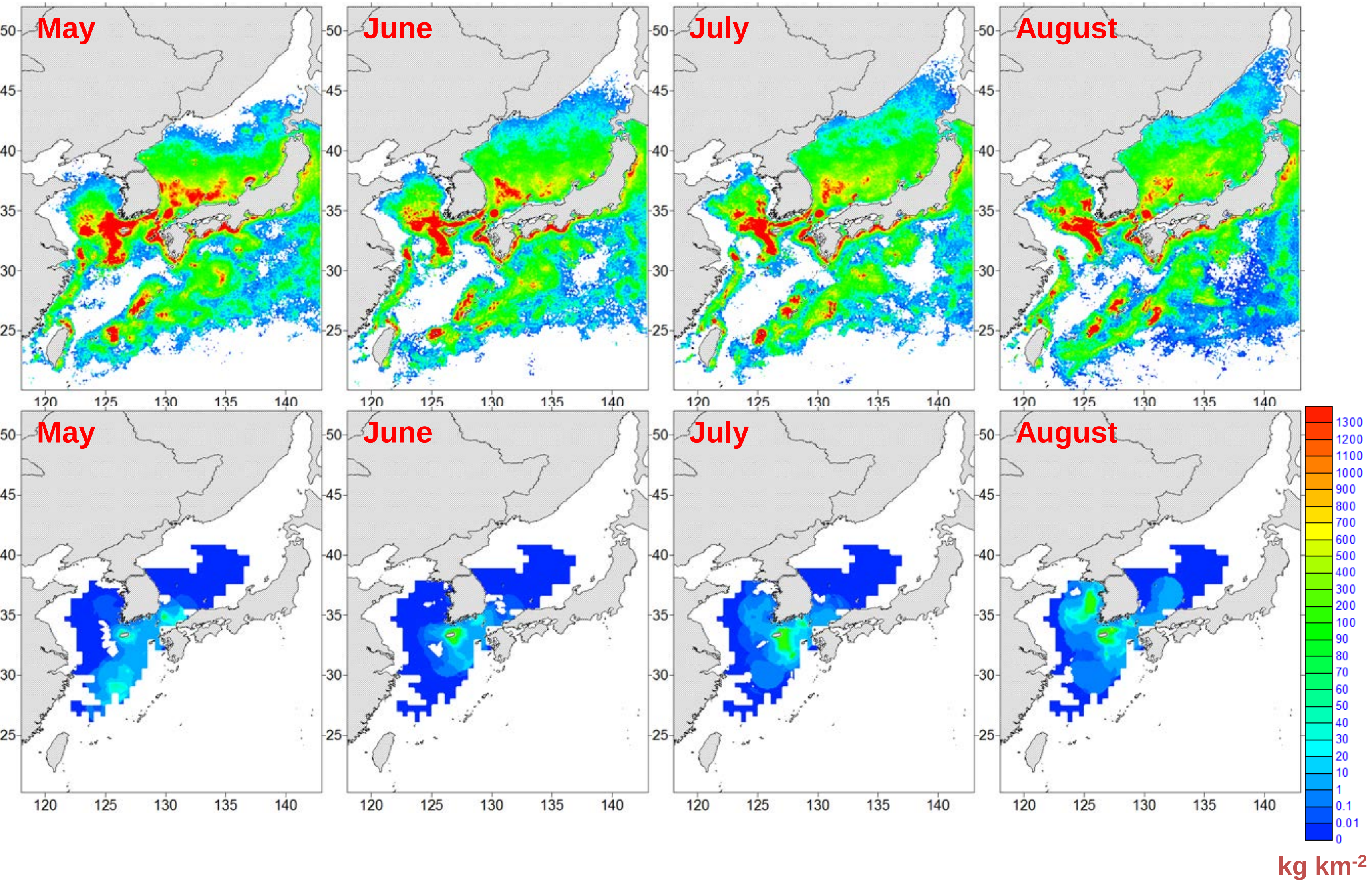


Model prediction and validation by comparing with commercial catch data

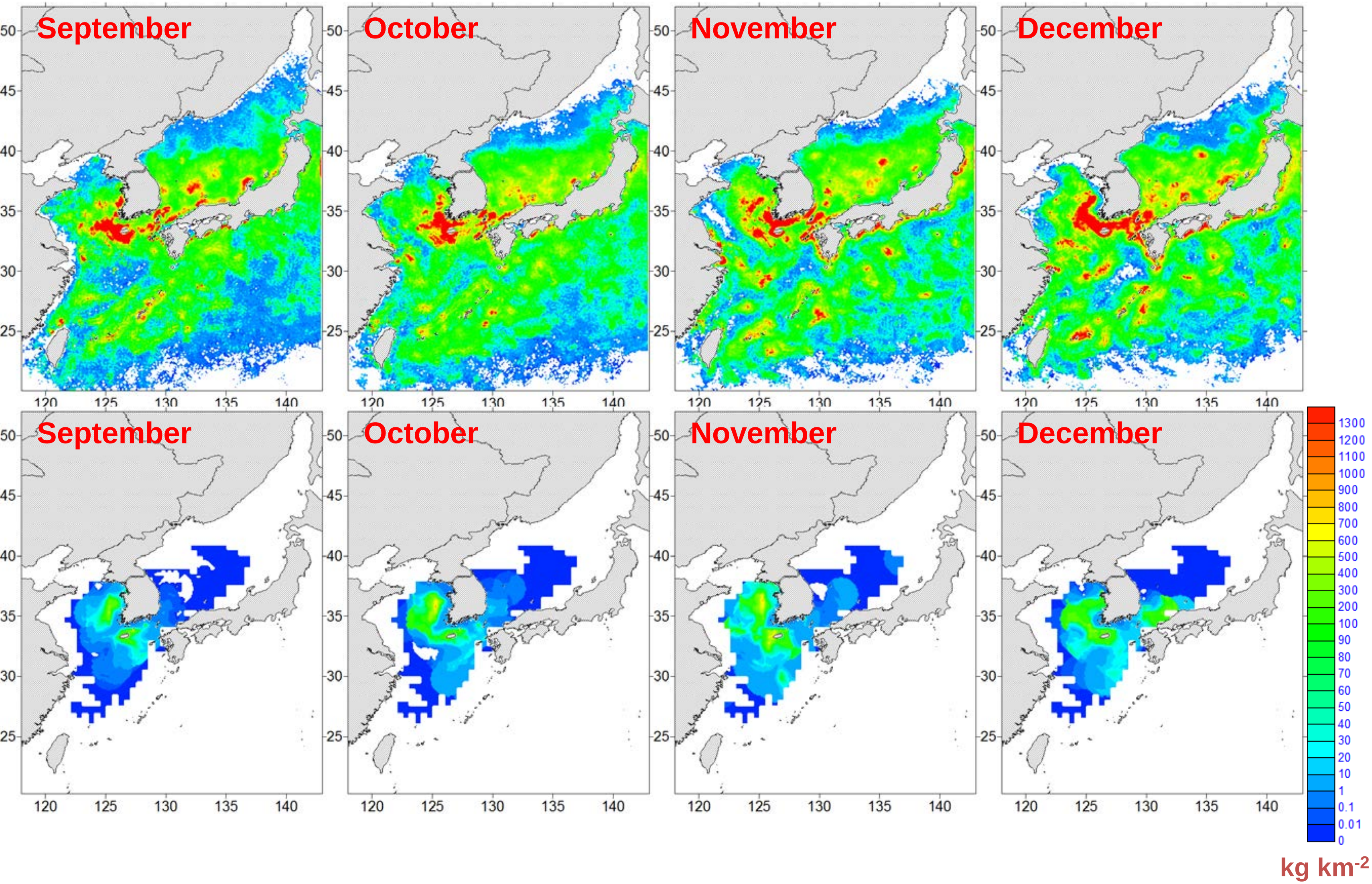
Predicted vs. Observed Catch of Mackerel



Predicted vs. Observed Catch of Mackerel



Predicted vs. Observed Catch of Mackerel



Summary

- Projection for the 2050s
  - Larva: Survival will be enhanced in overall
  - Juvenile: The distribution will be shifted northeast to the Japan/East Sea
- The results are preliminary, and the model is still at the early stage of development.

Problems and Future works

- Poor prediction of deep-layer or bottom water temperatures by the ocean circulation model
  - Data assimilation
  - Better understanding of interactions between the mixed and deep layer, especially in the Japan/East Sea
- Comprehensive ichthyoplankton surveys in the region
- Model validation and improvement
- International cooperation and feedback

Acknowledgements

KEI
Korea Environment Institute

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