

Distribution of fish on the northeast US shelf influenced by both fishing and climate

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Black sea bass (*Centropristis striata*). Credit: NEFSC/NOAA

Scientists studying the distribution of four commercial and recreational fish stocks in Northeast U.S. waters have found that climate change can have major impacts on the distribution of fish, but the effects of fishing can be just as important and occur on a more immediate time scale.

The four species studied - black sea bass, scup, summer flounder, and southern New England/Mid-Atlantic Bight winter flounder - have varied in abundance and have experienced heavy fishing pressure at times over the past 40 years. Scientists examined the distribution of the four species using Northeast Fisheries Science Center (NEFSC) research trawl survey

data collected between 1972 and 2008. Generalized additive models were used to determine if the distributions of the four species had changed over time, and if these changes reflect changes in temperature or fishing pressure.

The researchers found that black sea bass, scup, and summer flounder exhibited significant poleward shifts in distribution in at least one season. The shifts in [black sea](#) bass and scup were related to temperature, while the shift in summer flounder was related to a decrease in fishing pressure and an expansion of the population age structure. The southern New England/Mid-Atlantic Bight stock of winter flounder showed no change in distribution.

"The study combined a range of resources at the Center, long-term oceanographic data and trawl survey data," said Richard Bell, a National Research Council research associate working at the NEFSC's Narragansett Laboratory in Rhode Island and lead author of the study. "Using these data, we demonstrated how a combination of fishing and climate can influence the distribution of marine [fish](#). It is not one or the other."

Increasing ocean temperatures have significantly affected marine life, inducing shifts in distribution and changes in abundance. Climate change alters the distribution of suitable habitats, forcing organisms to move to a more favorable area of their range or attempt to survive under less than ideal conditions. Fishing reduces the abundance of marine populations and truncates their size and age structure, which can lead to range contractions or shifts.

Fishing typically removes the larger fish from a population. Larger, older summer flounder are typically found further north, and as exploitation reduced the numbers of summer flounder in the 1980s and 1990s, larger fish were preferentially harvested by the fishery. The remaining summer

flounder population, dominated by smaller fish, subsequently became centered further south. The northward shift of the stock in recent decades was linked to an increase in the number of larger, older fish as the population has rebuilt.

"The fish were not shifting northward with warmer conditions, but simply re-colonizing their former habitat areas," said Bell.

Northerly shifts in scup and [black sea bass](#) are linked to increases in temperature and are more tied to climate than fishing.

The study suggests multiple factors specific to individual species need to be considered when developing management regulations for living marine resources. The management of each of the four species analyzed in this study is based on spatial allocations, and shifts in stock distributions can cause a mismatch between the distribution of fish and the catch allocations for different regions and states.

Findings from the study were published online in the *ICES Journal of Marine Science*.

Provided by NOAA Headquarters

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