

# Research on Effects of Climate Change on tuna: the example of Atlantic bluefin tuna and marine heat waves



**CSIC**

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS

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# Results from several EU projects finished and EU data framework collection



TUNIBAL

## Illustrations and infographics



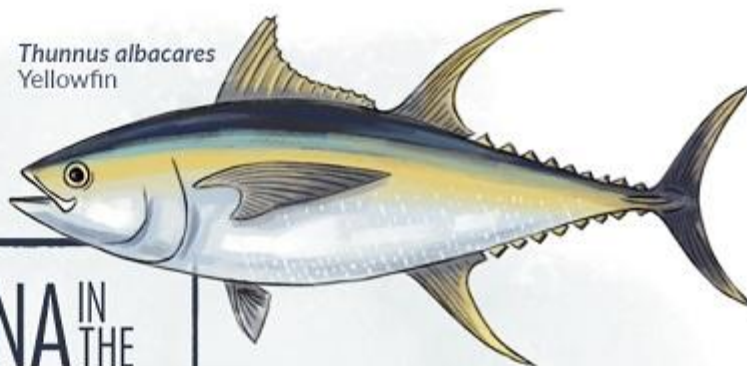
Planettuna.com

Illustrator: Flavia Gargiulo

*Euthynnus alletteratus*  
Little tunny



*Thunnus albacares*  
Yellowfin



*Sarda sarda*  
Bonito, atlantic bonito



*Thunnus obesus*  
Bigeye tuna



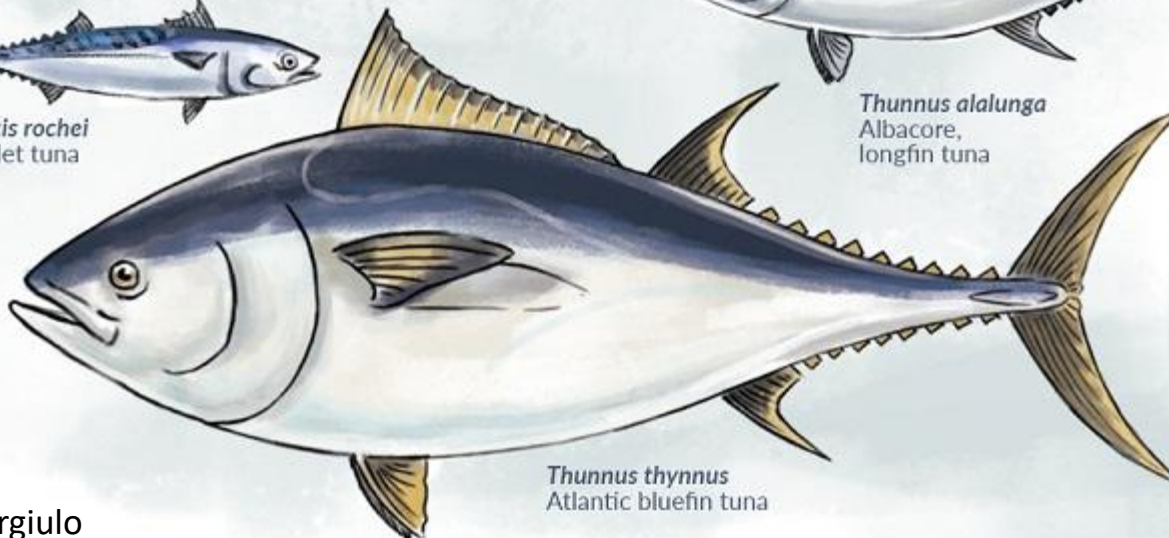
*Katsuwonus pelamis*  
Skipjack tuna



*Auxis rochei*  
Bullet tuna



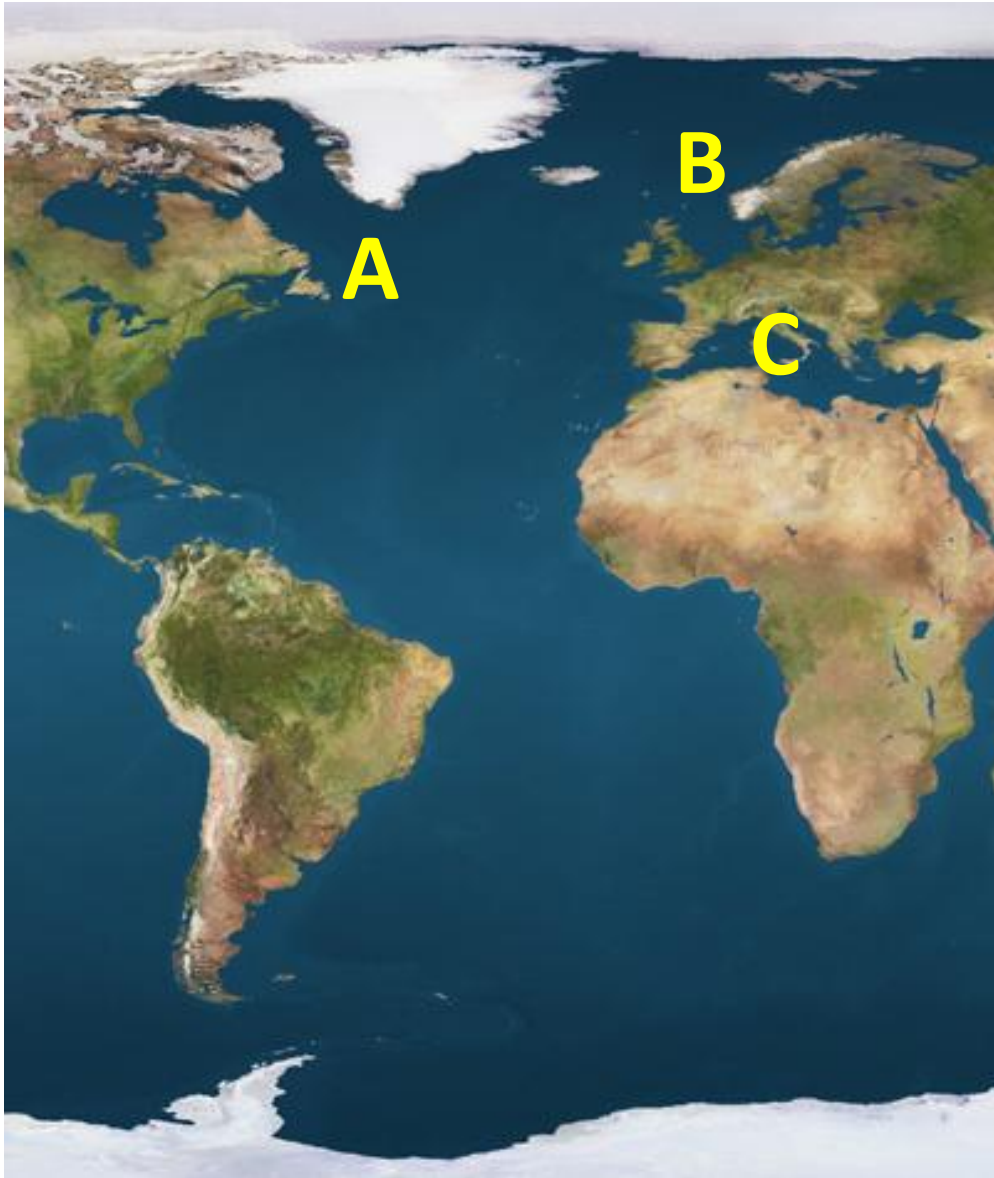
*Thunnus alalunga*  
Albacore,  
longfin tuna



*Thunnus thynnus*  
Atlantic bluefin tuna

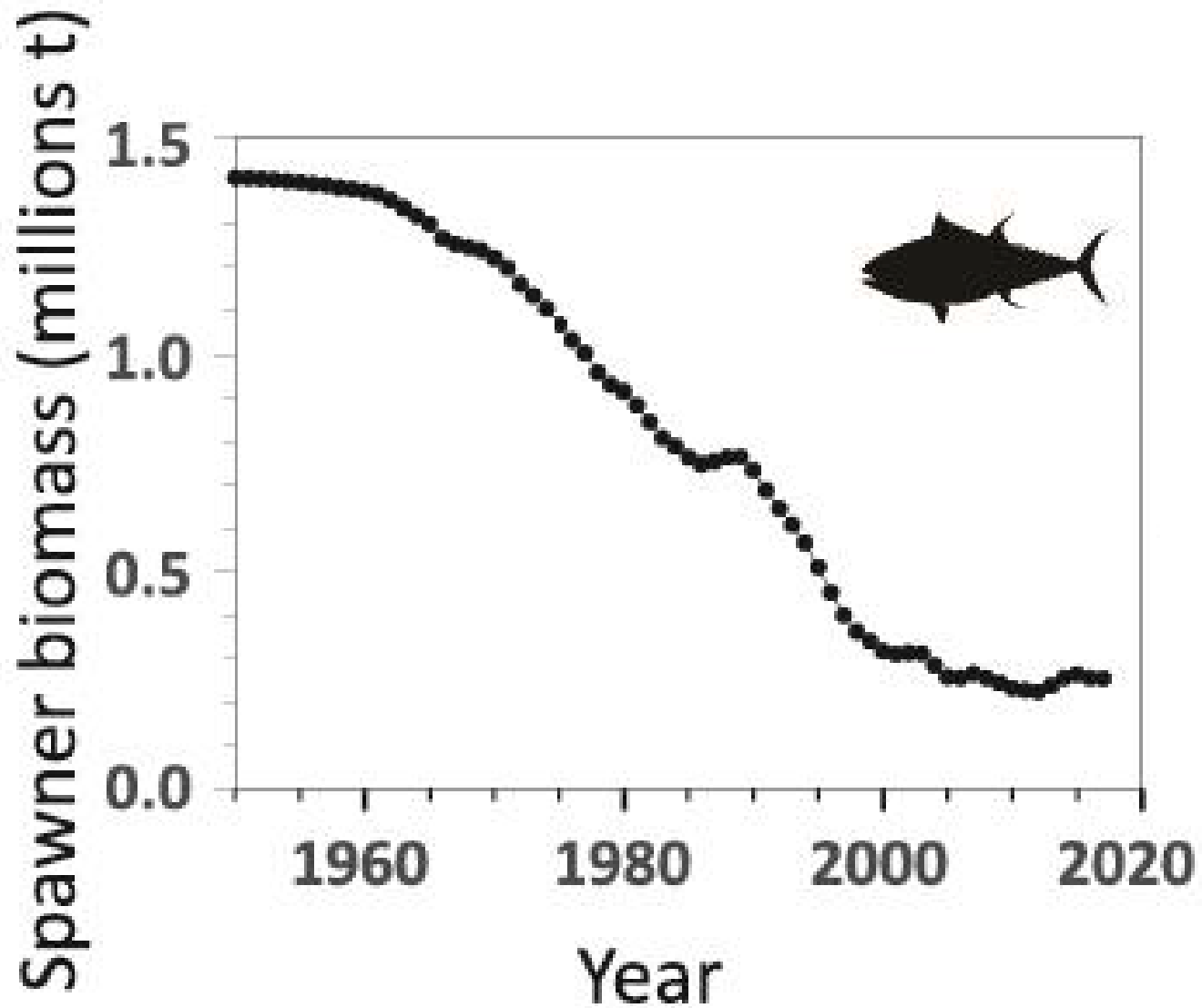
# TUNA IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

# Some changes in ecology of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna



- A. Summer range expansion to new areas 2012+
- B. Return to summer habitat after 50 years
- C. Tipping point:  
Recruitment associated to mesoscale oceanography and marine heatwaves

# Overfishing of bigeye tuna in the Atlantic Ocean

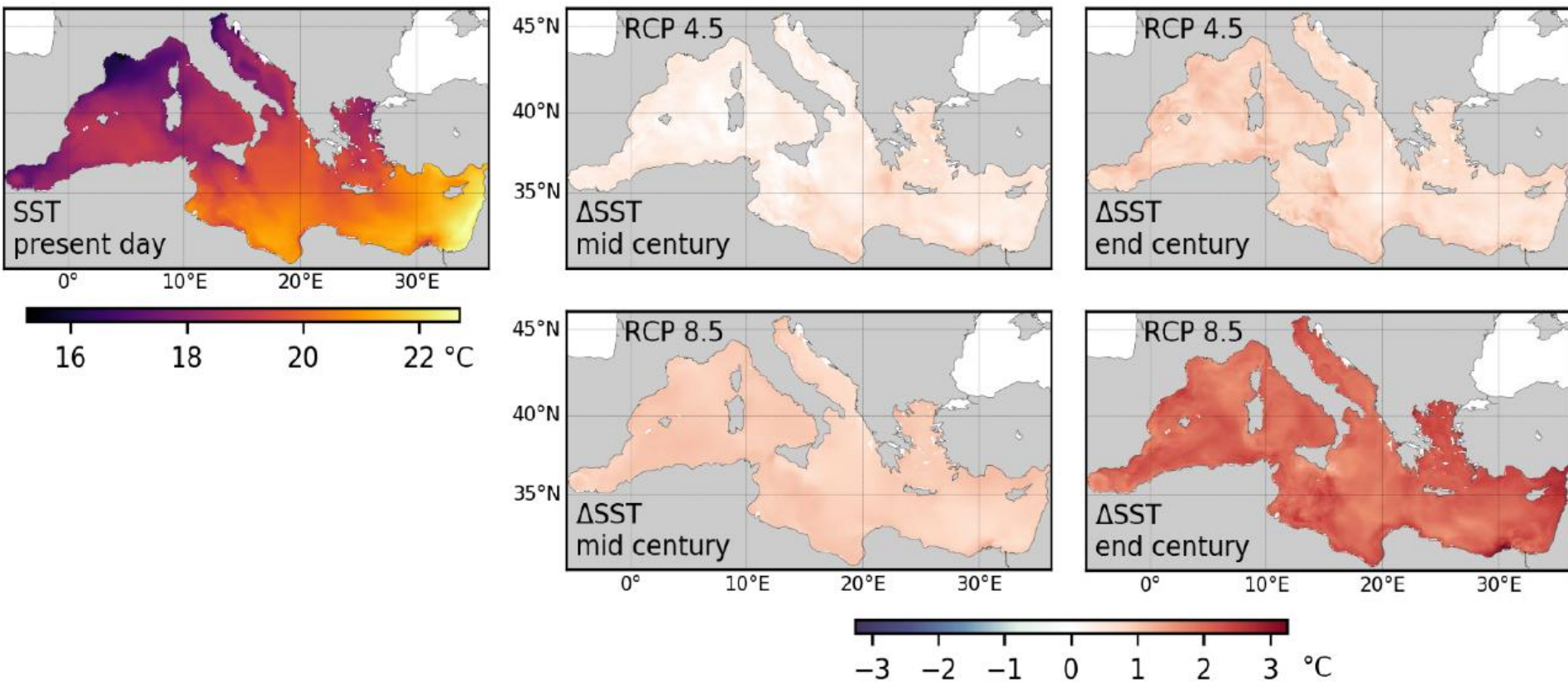


Source of data: ICCAT.

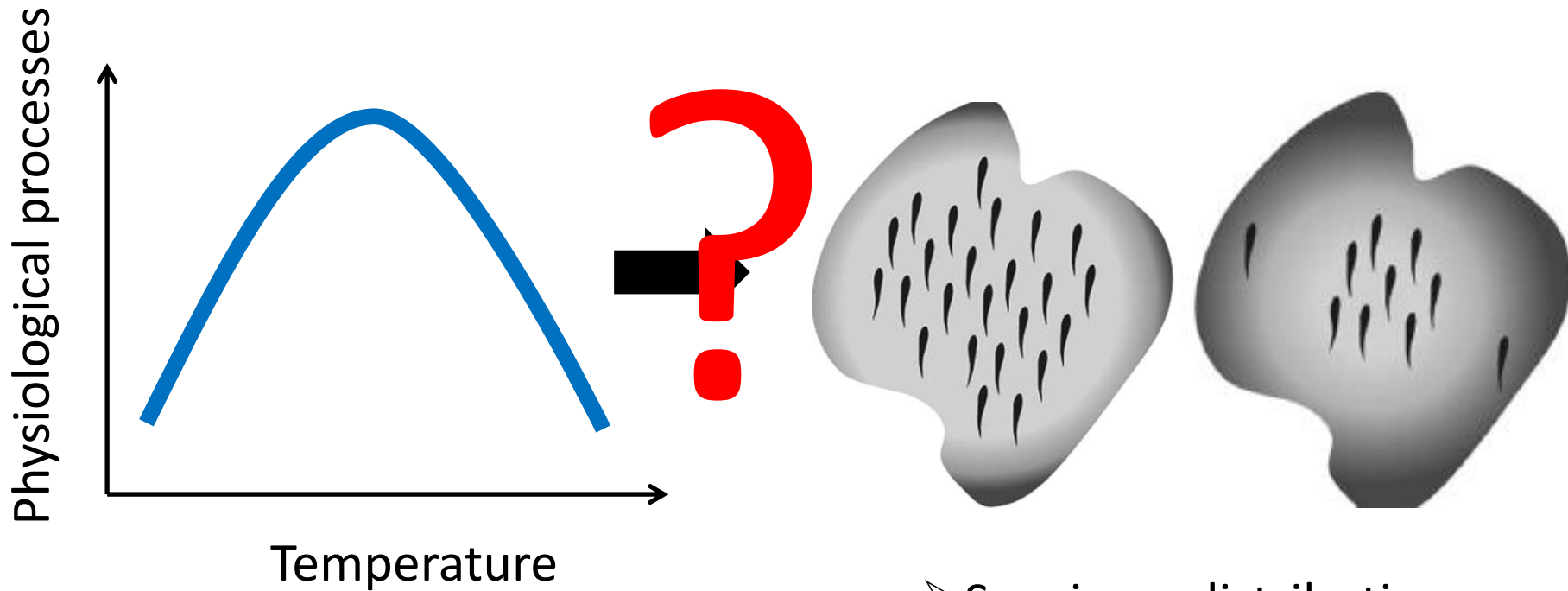
The reasons are often unresolved but are believed to be due to complex interactions between exploitation and **climate/ocean variability**



# Climate change: increasing temperatures



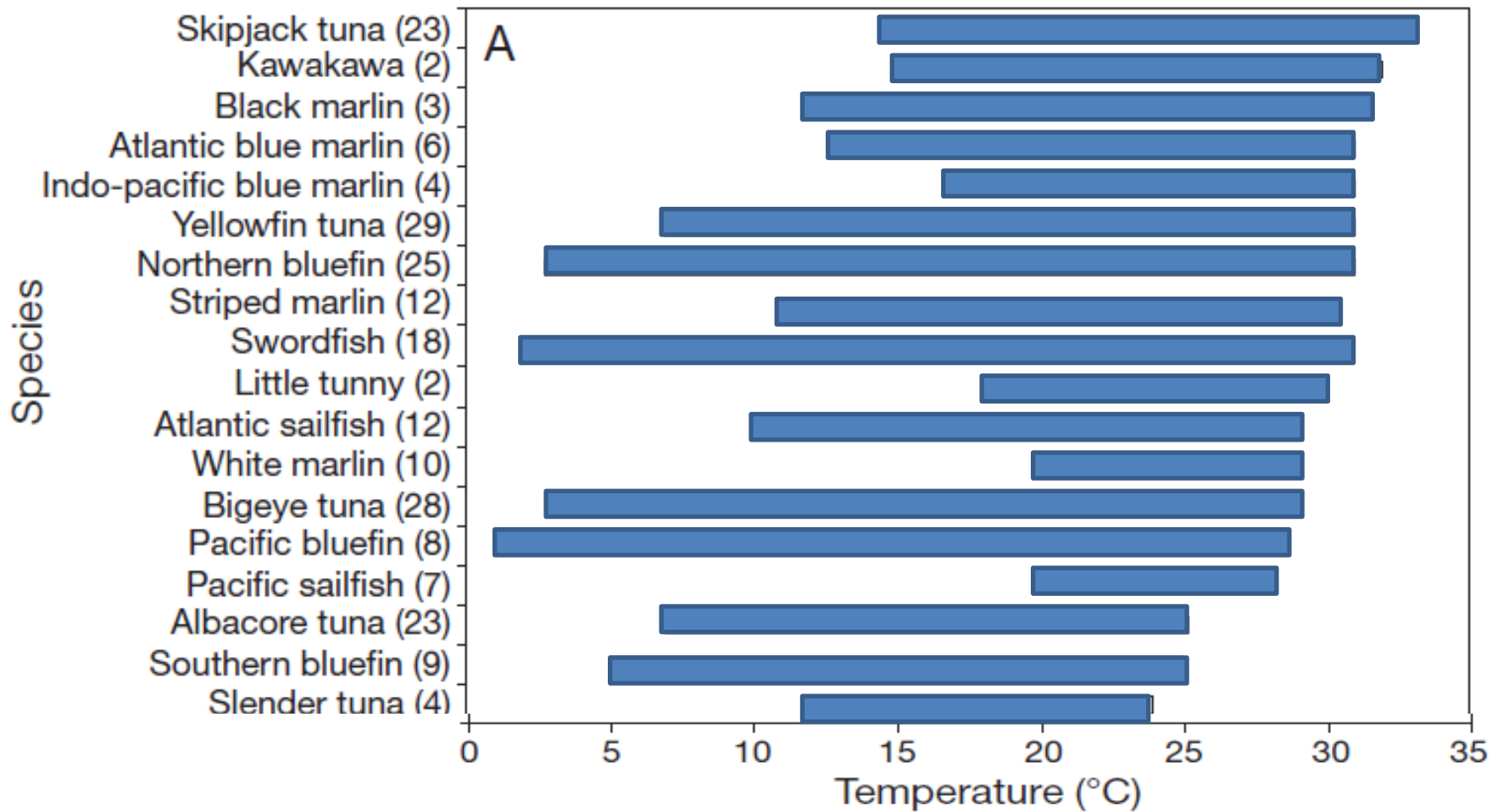
# Underlying processes that can trigger changes in ADULTS



- Species redistribution according to adaptability
- Timing of life history events
- Survival

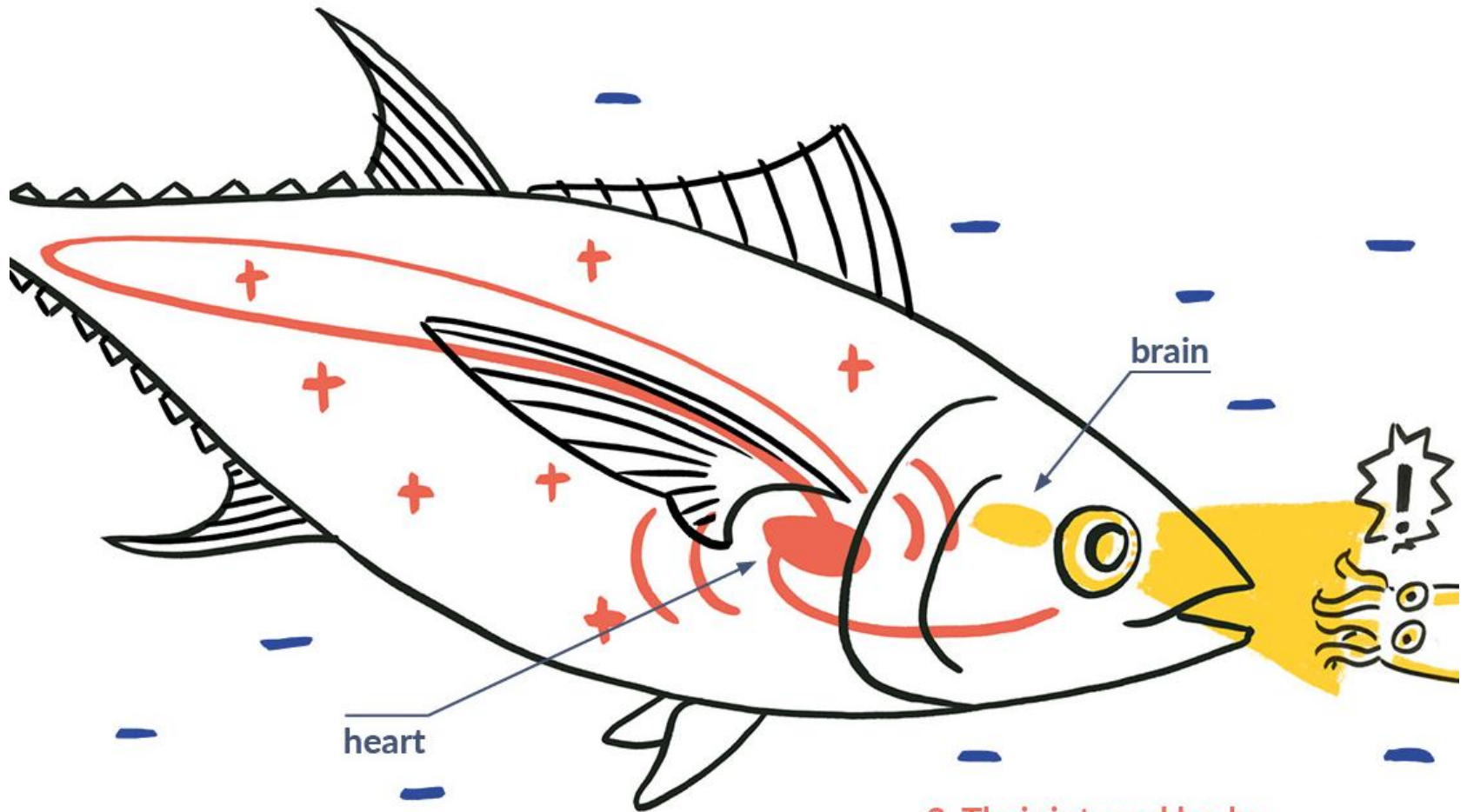


# Wide thermal range: overall temperatures



Adapted from Boyce et al. 2008

# Endothermy



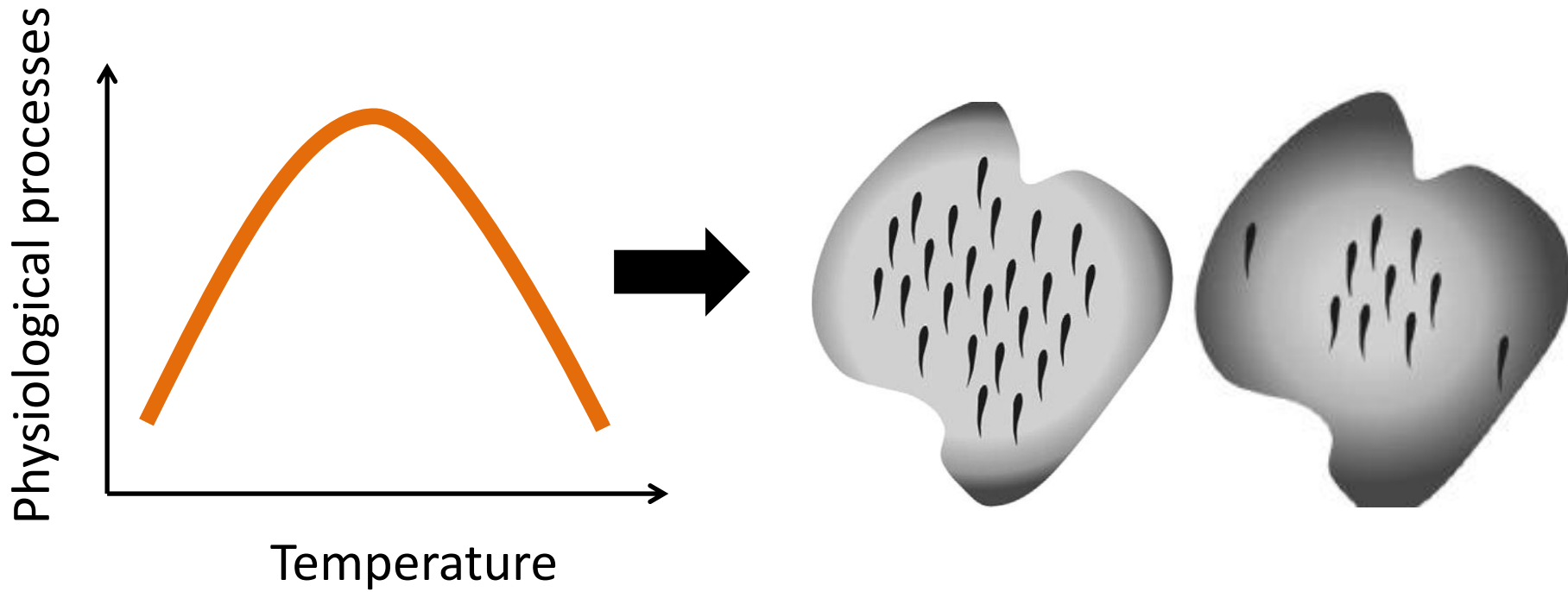
3. Their internal body temperature is higher than that of the surrounding water.

*Thunnus obesus*

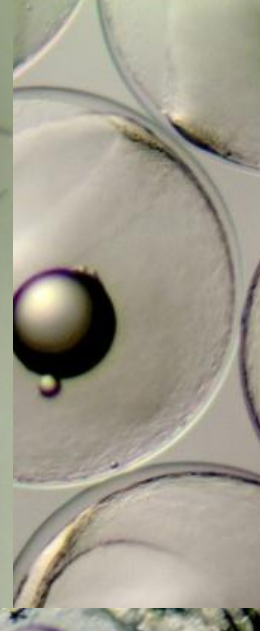
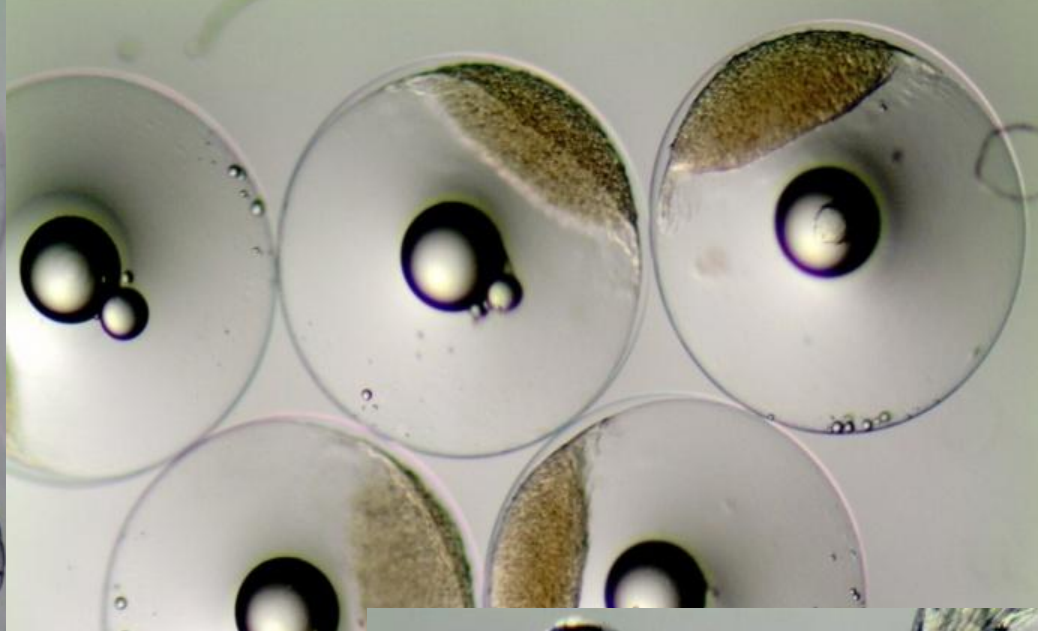
# DIVING WITH BIGEYE TUNA

The diagram illustrates the diving behavior of a Bigeye Tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). It includes a cross-section of the ocean showing depth markers at 50 and 100 meters. A large graph plots Depth (M) on the Y-axis (0 to 400) against Time of the Day on the X-axis (00:00 to 12:00). The graph shows three distinct diving patterns: a red line for shallow dives (0-100m) associated with 24-30°C, a yellow line for intermediate dives (100-200m) associated with 12-24°C, and a blue line for deep dives (200-400m) associated with temperatures below 12°C. The fish is labeled *Thunnus obesus* Patudo.

# Underlying processes that can trigger changes in EGGS and LARVAE

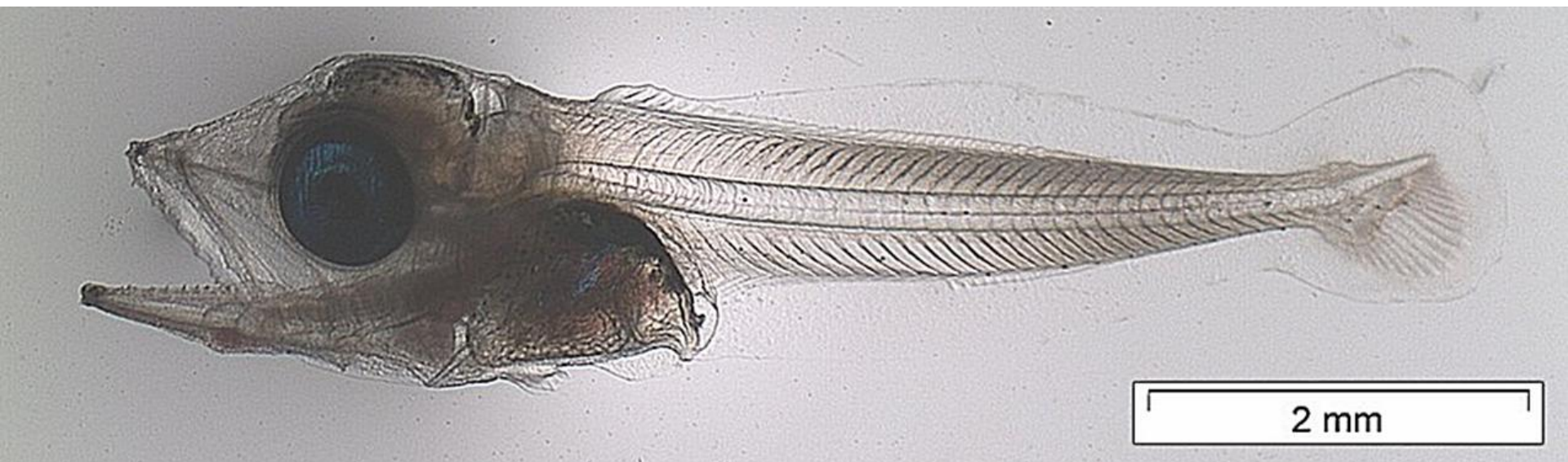






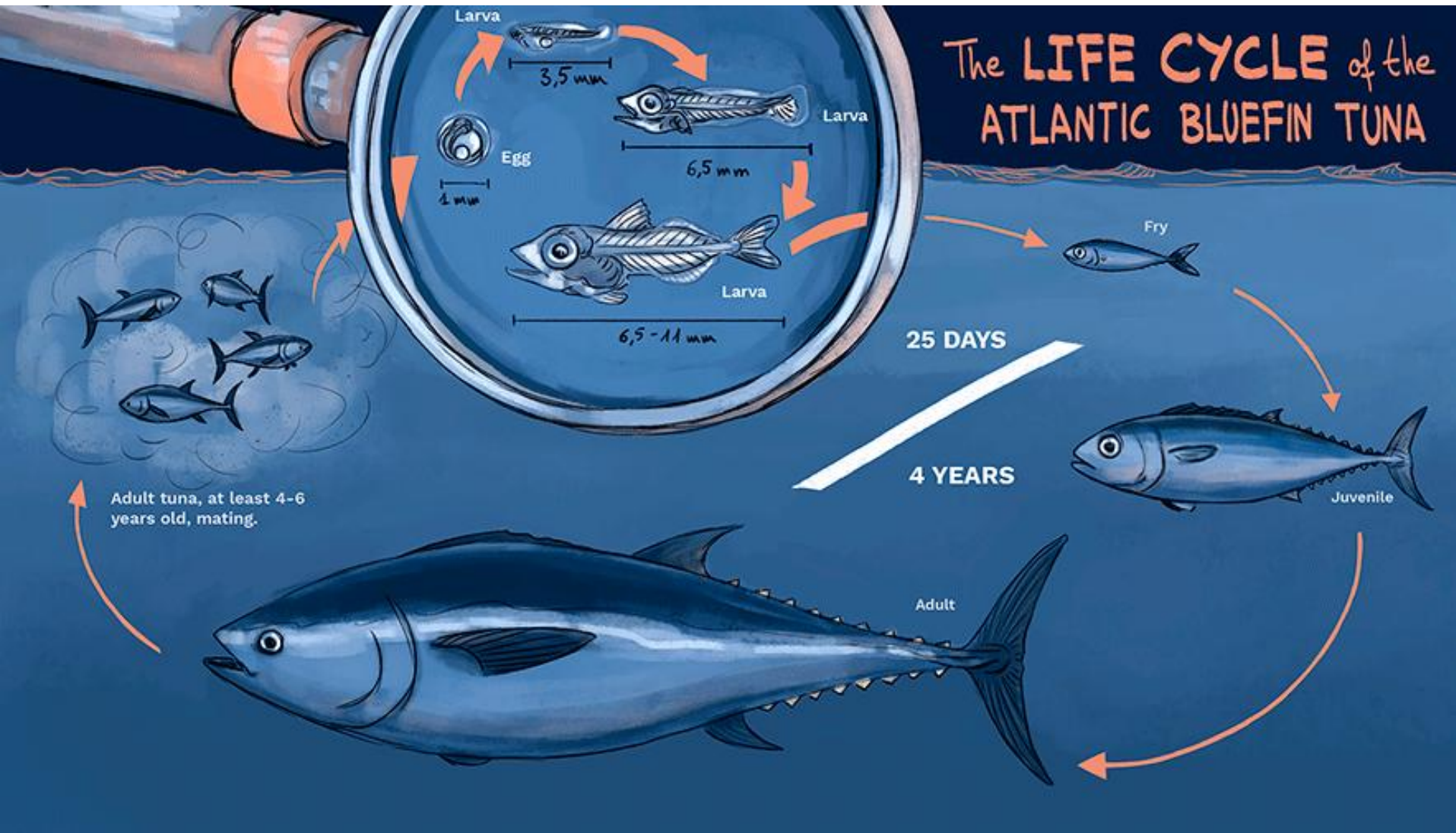
500  $\mu$ m

500  $\mu$ m

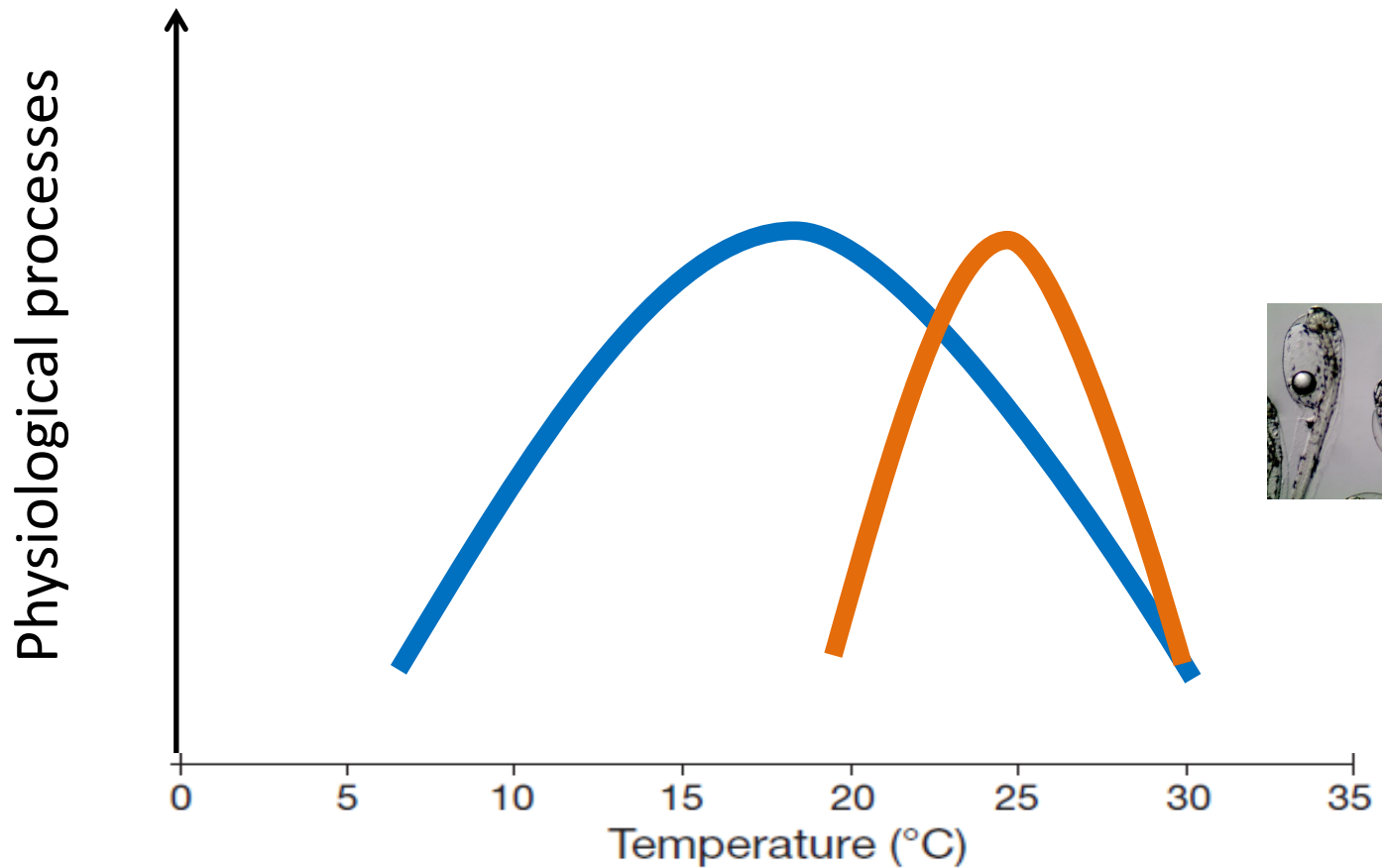




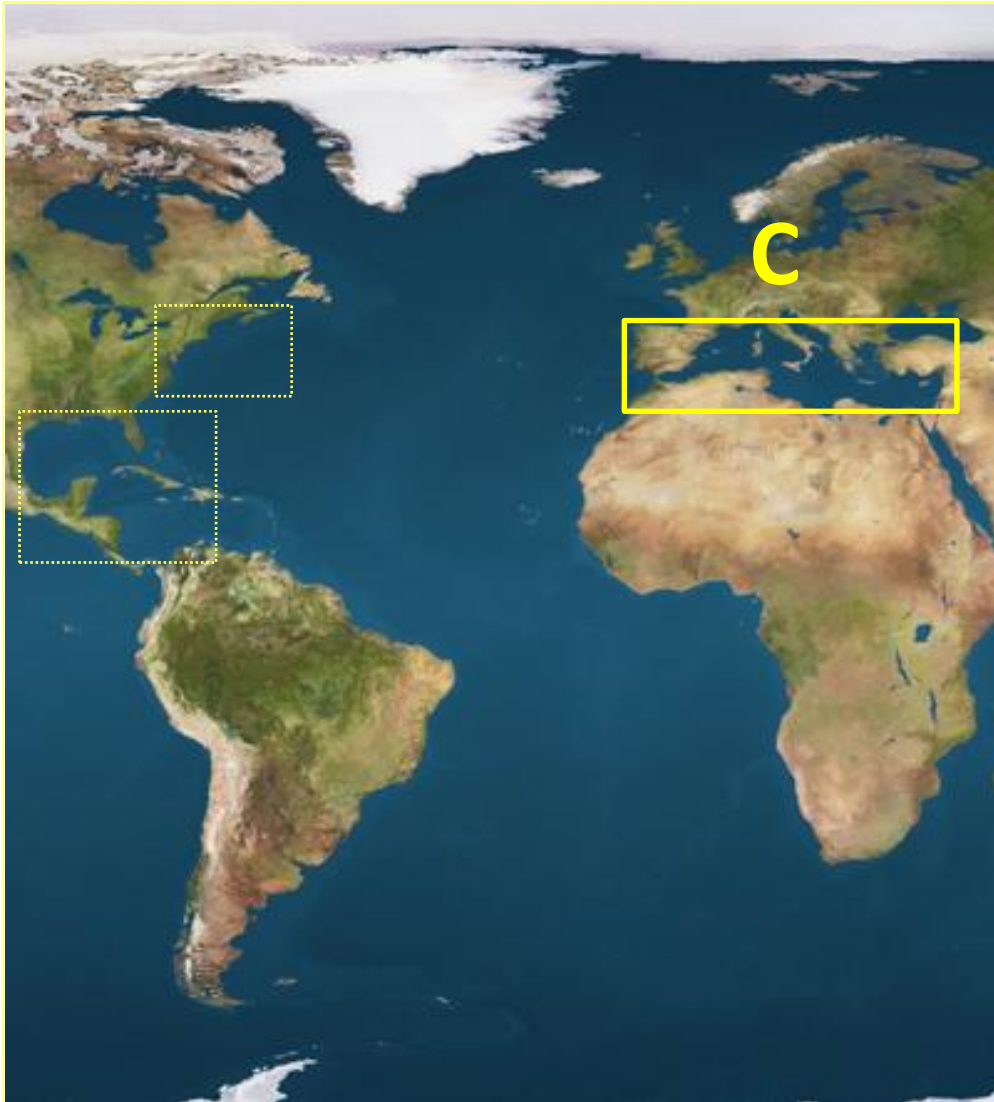
# The LIFE CYCLE of the ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA



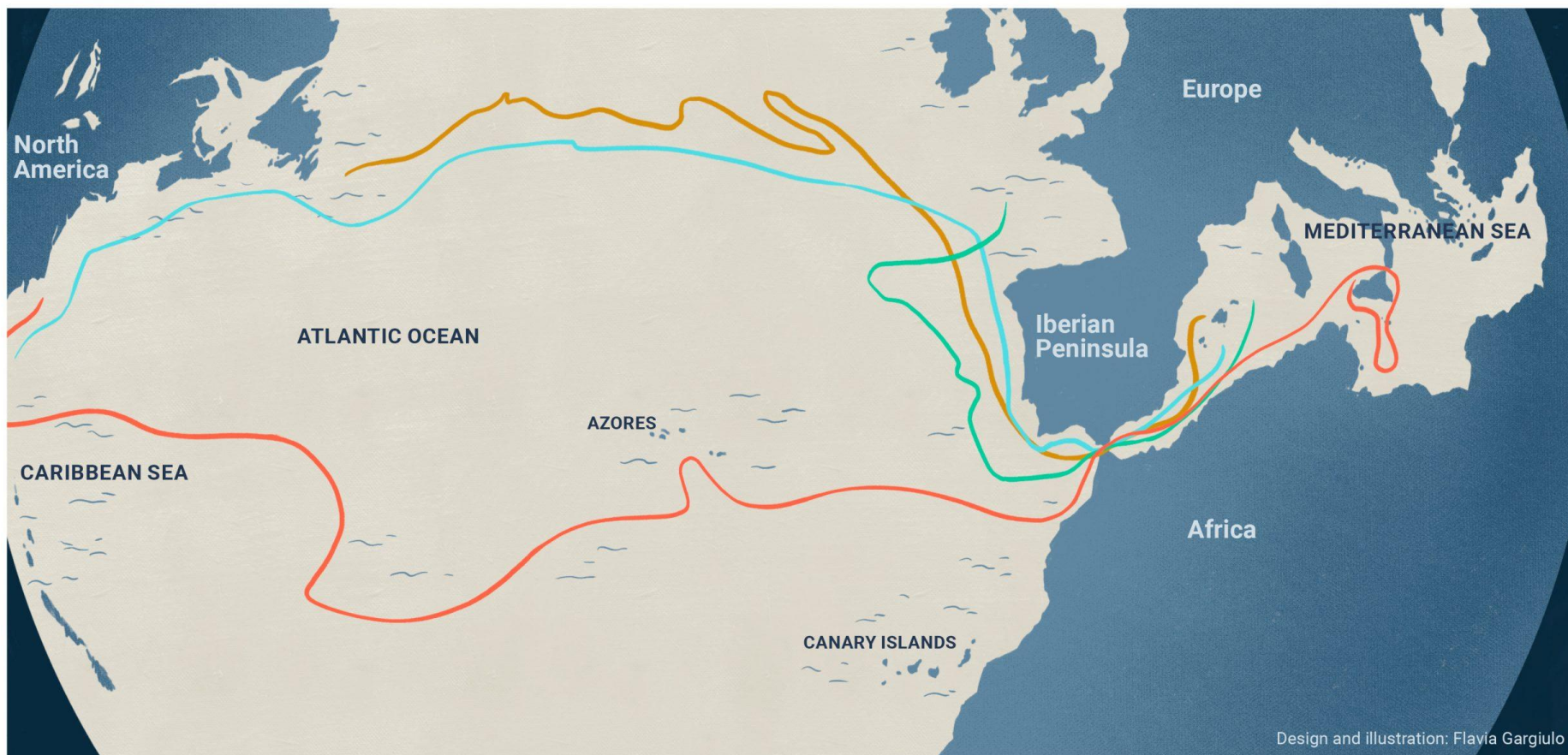
Tuna typically spawn in some of the warmest temperatures worldwide because of the eggs and larva



# The Mediterranean Sea is one major spawning area for bluefin tuna







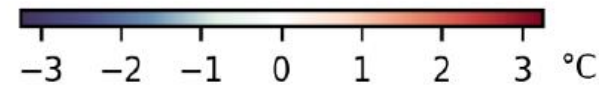
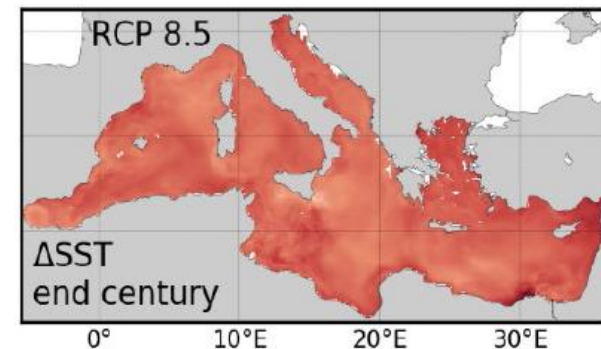
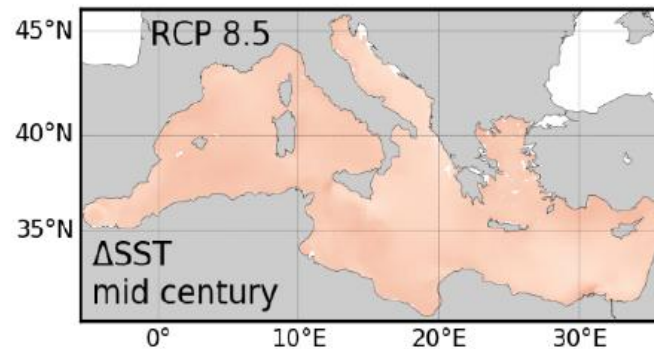
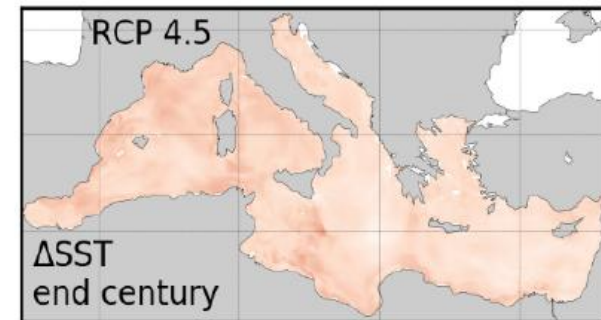
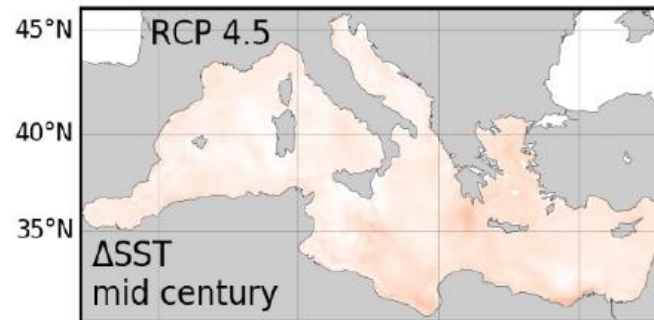
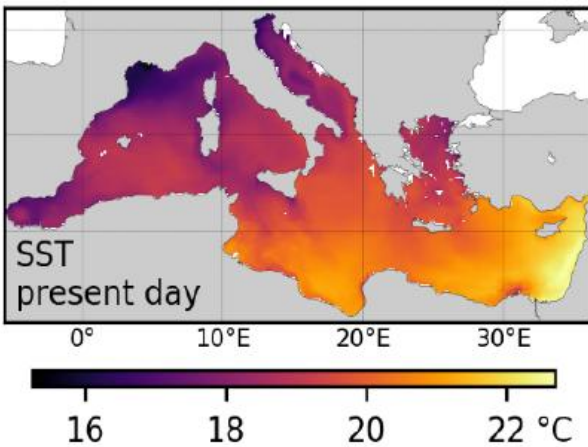
## The great Atlantic bluefin tuna migration

Some examples of routes that have been monitored over periods of several years.

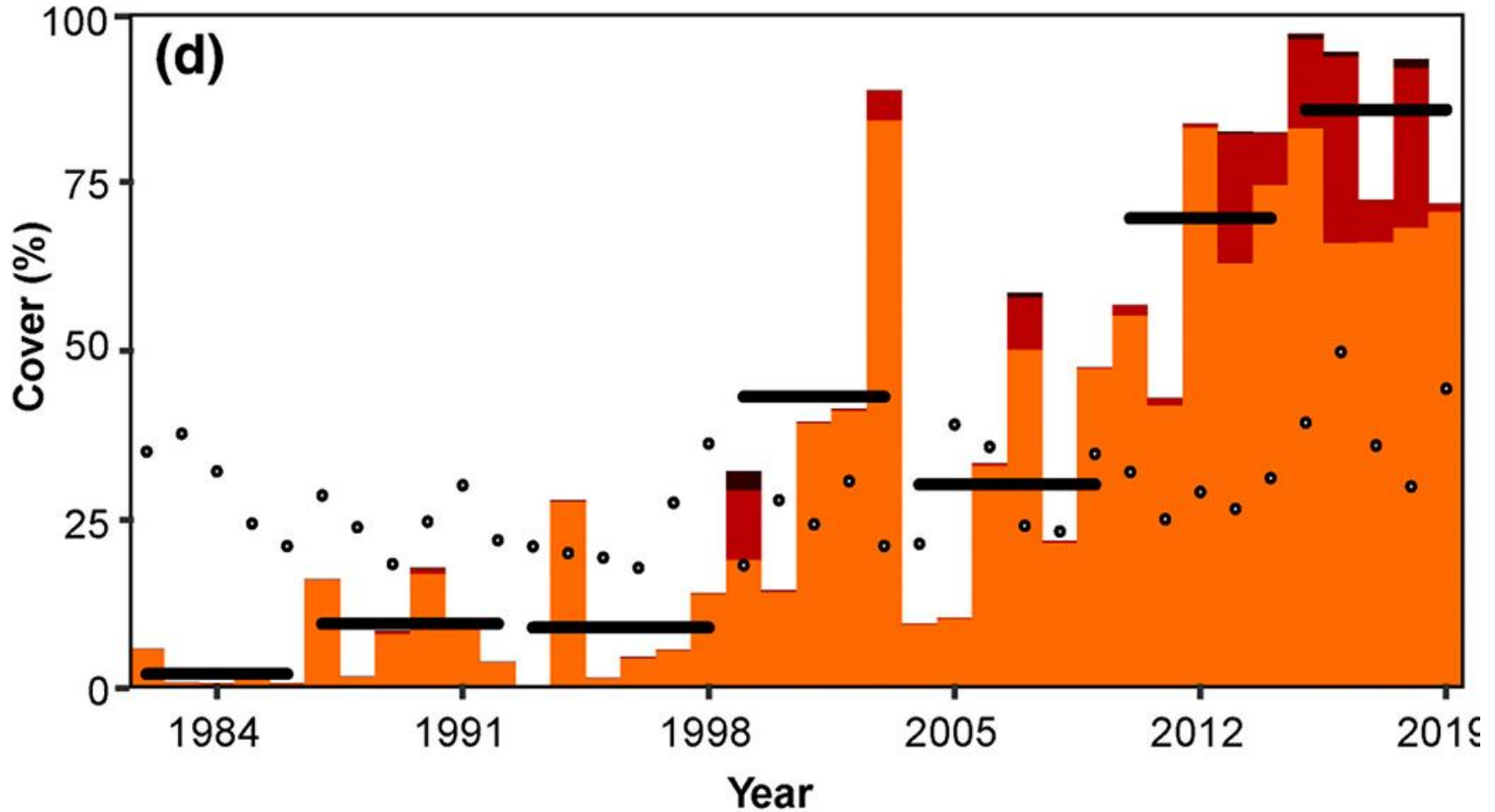
- Entry route to Mediterranean, 1999.**  
Rooker et al. 2007. Reviews in Fisheries Science, 15, 265-310.
- Entry route to Mediterranean, 2001.**  
Rooker et al. 2007. Reviews in Fisheries Science, 15, 265-310.
- Exit route from Mediterranean, 2013.**  
Badia et al 2016. Peer J Preprints 4:e1813v1.
- Entry route to Mediterranean, 2004.**  
Data supplied by Molly and Tim Molly Lutcavage and Tim Lam.



# The Mediterranean sea is warming



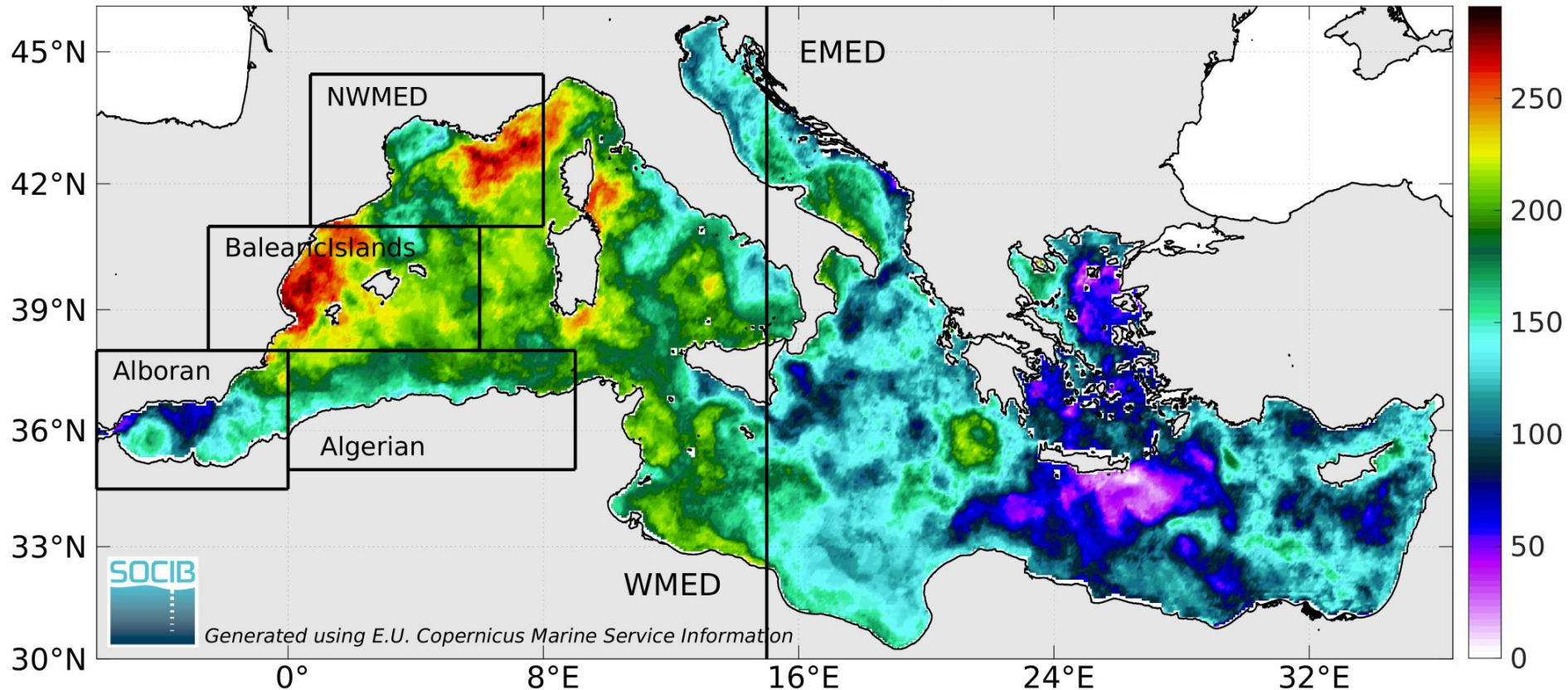
# Marine heatwaves in the Med: min 5 days, 3—4°C above average



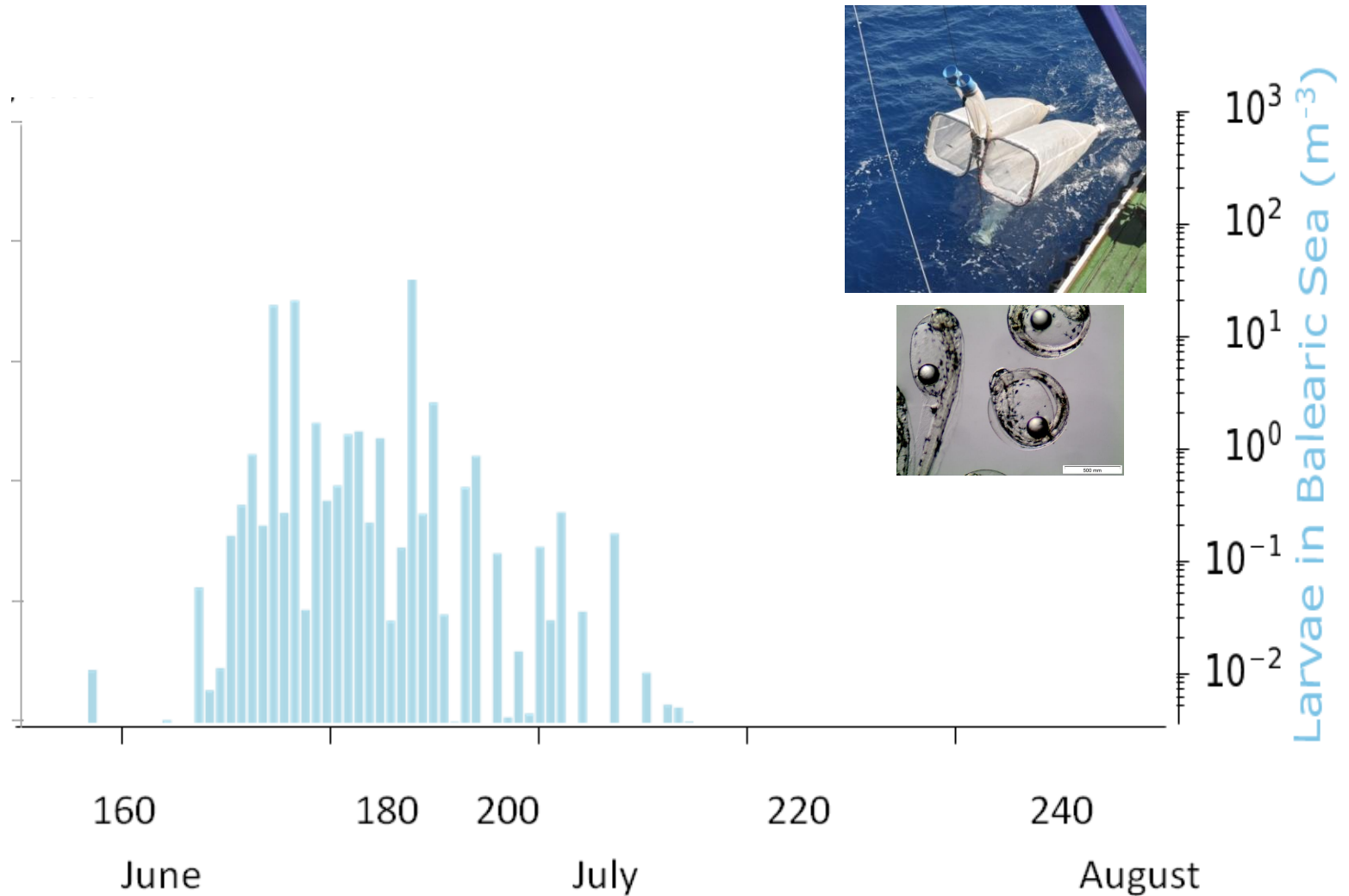


# Marine heatwaves in the Med

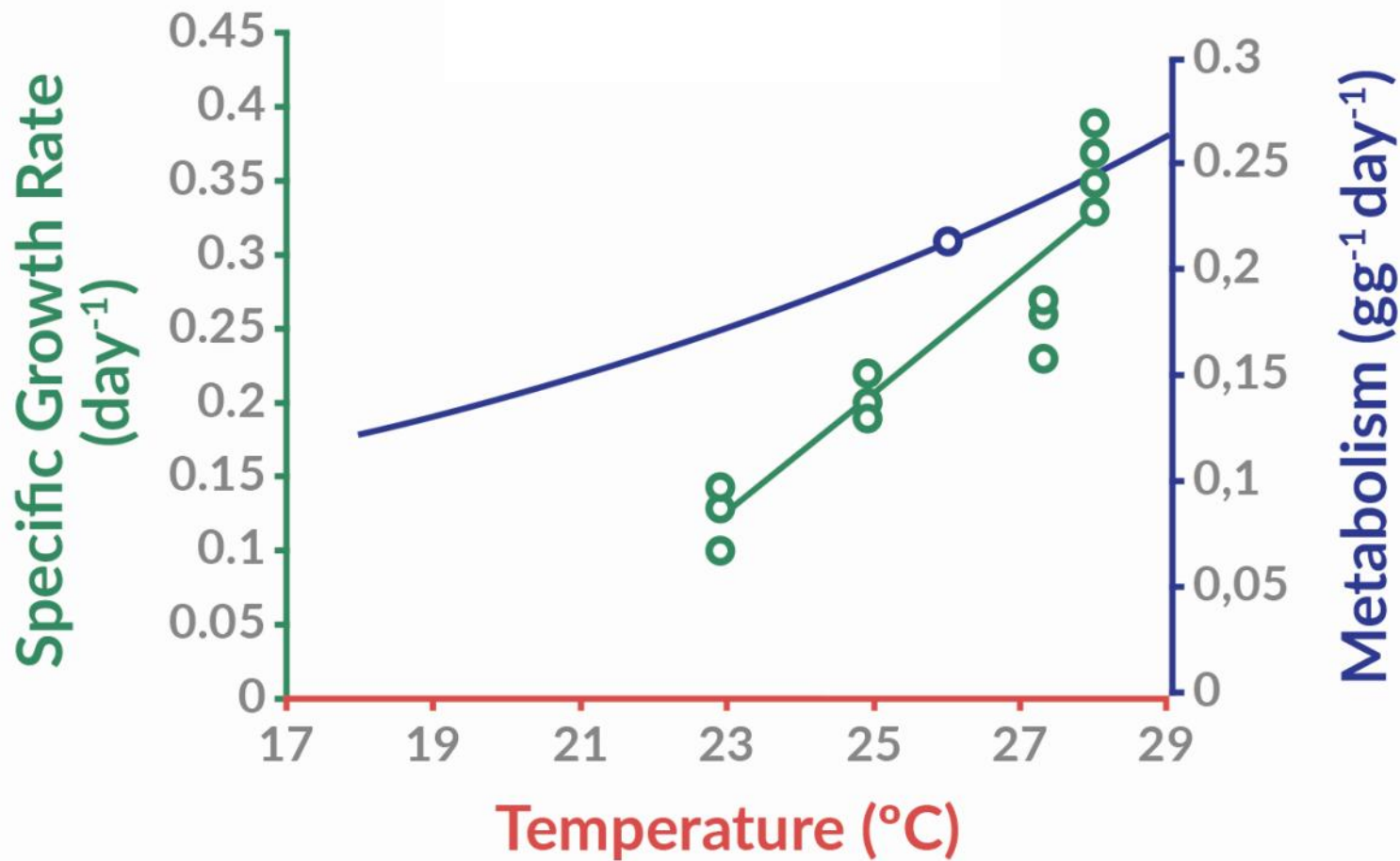
**Marine heat wave total days - 2022**



# Marine heatwaves: often over a restricted time period relevant for the egg/larval stages



# High temperatures increase larval growth, metabolism



# High temperatures increase larval growth, metabolism and food needs



Nauplia



Copepod

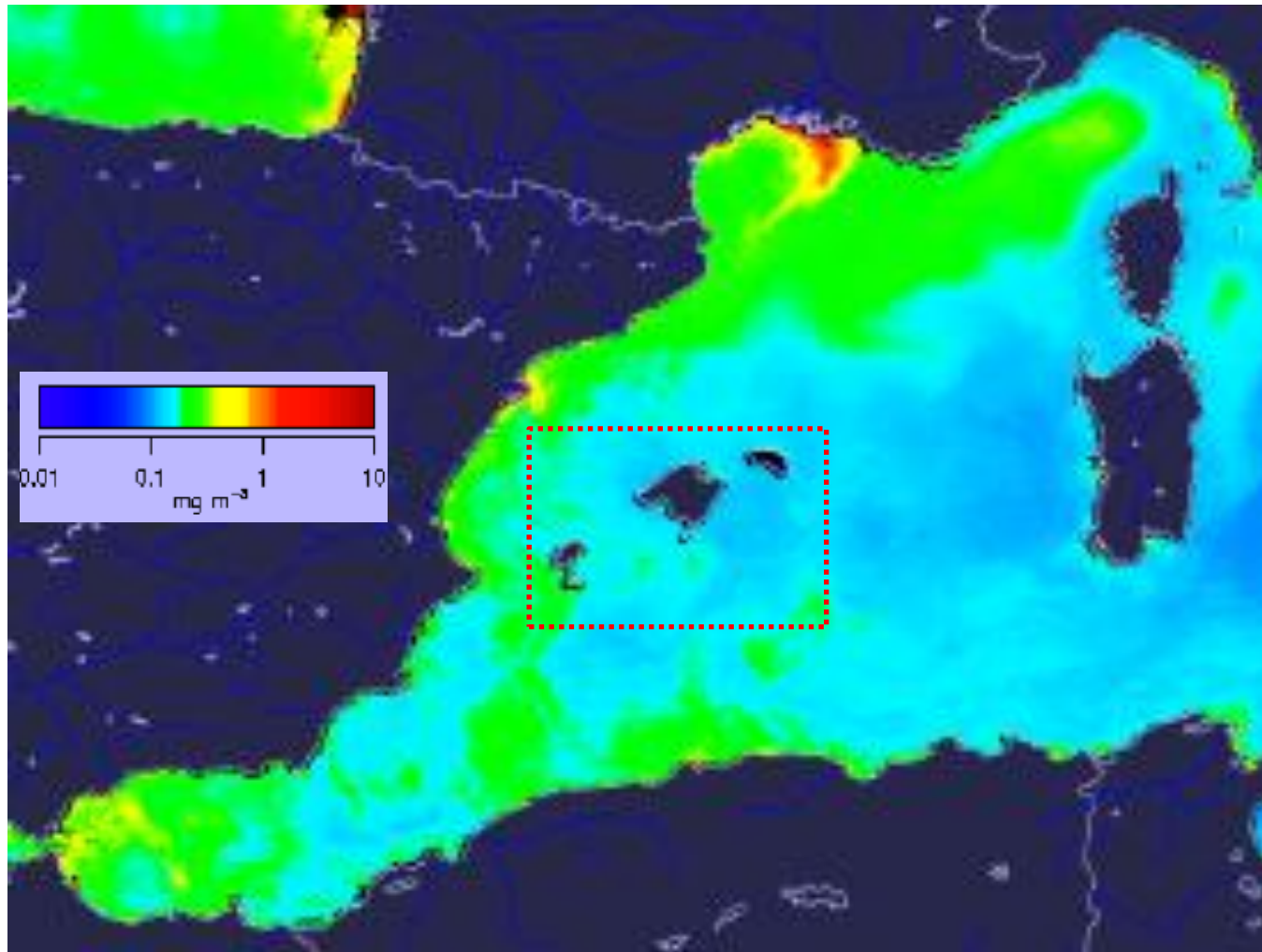


Cladocera



Tuna larvae  
(yolk sac and preflexion)

# Low food availability in spawning areas

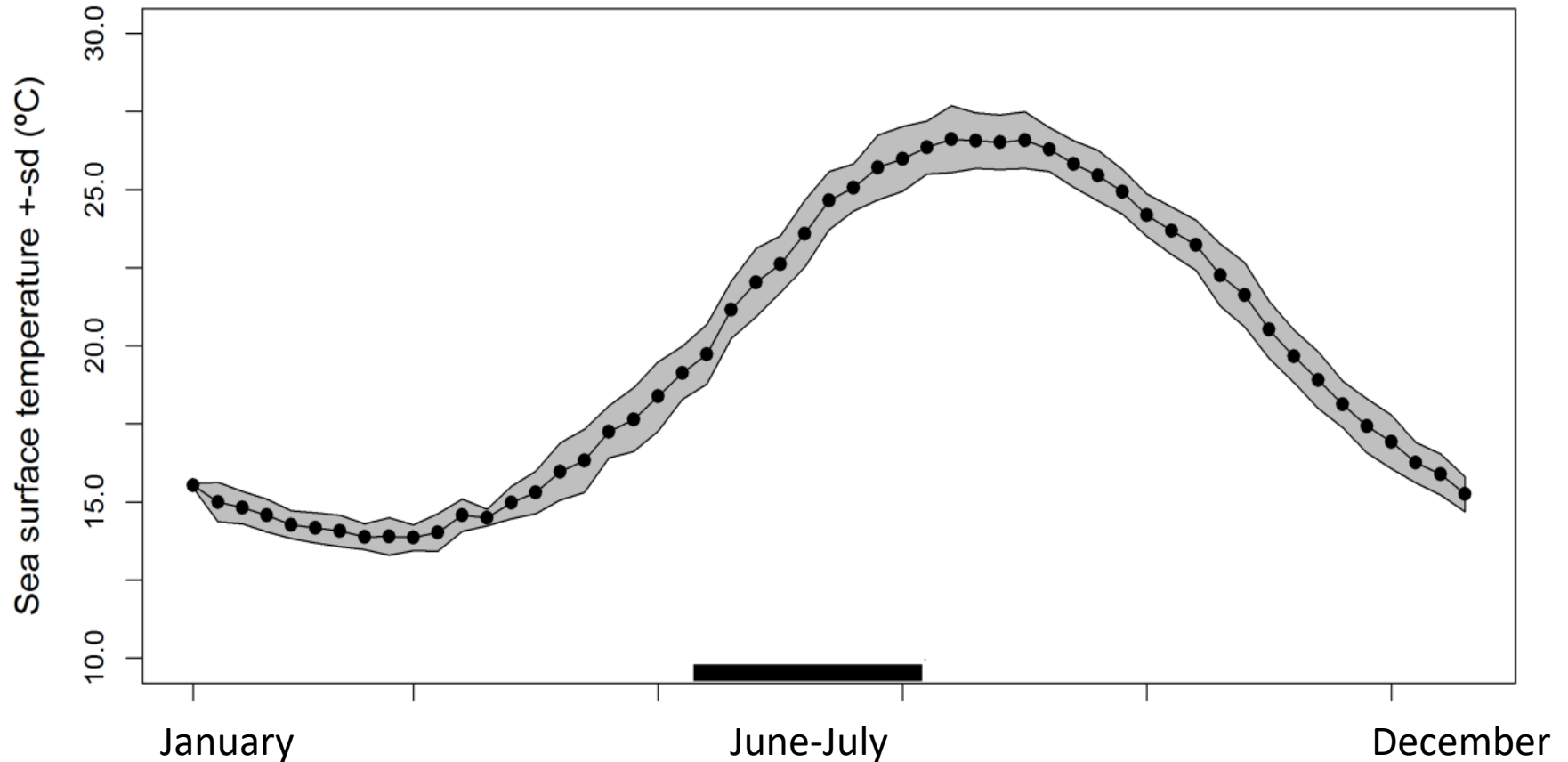


Newport line summer zoop biomass: 25-50  $\text{mg DW m}^{-3}$ . High values  $\sim 60 \text{ mg DW m}^{-3}$

Food and temperature determines the timing of reproduction and the survival of Bluefin tuna



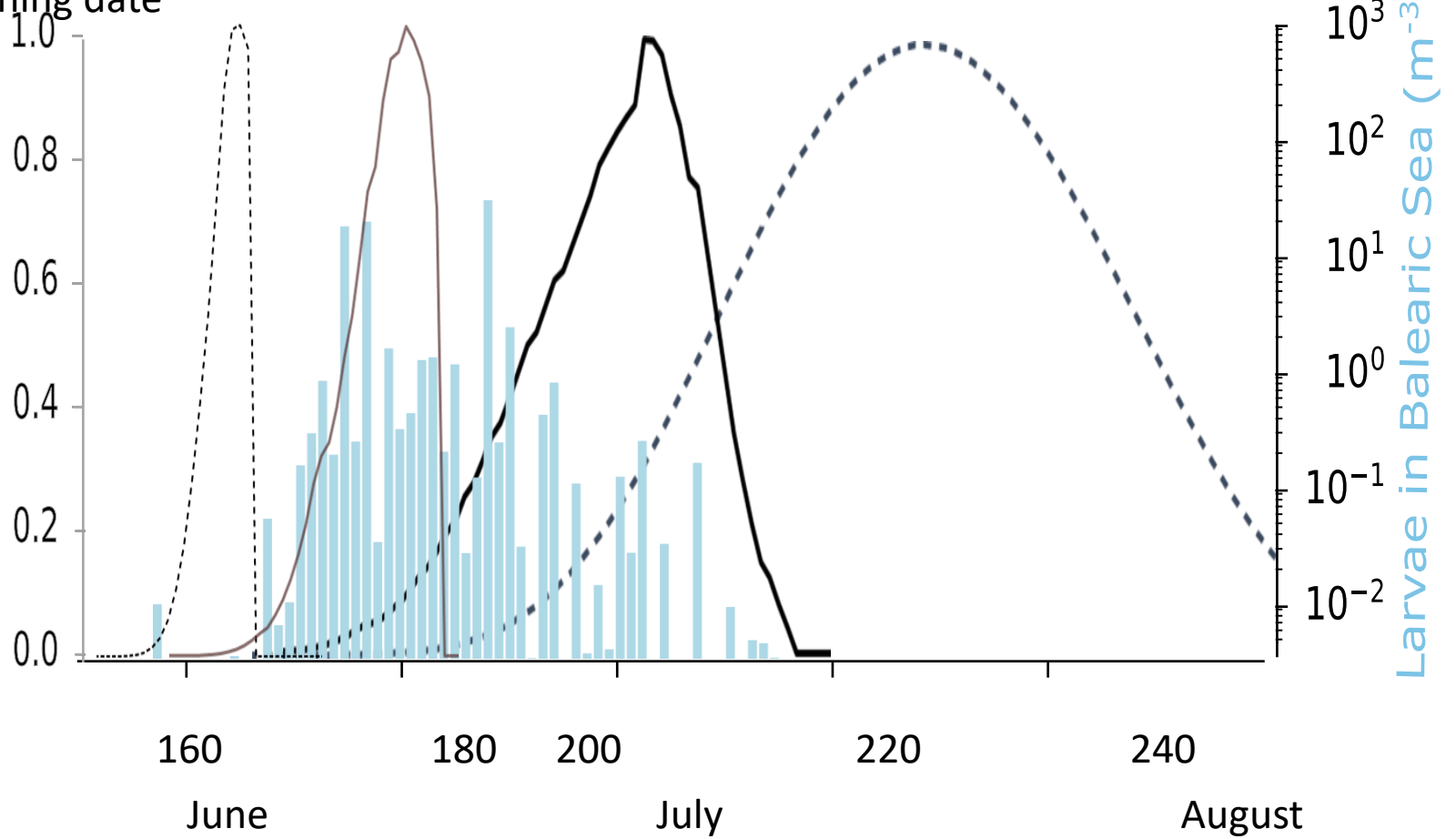
# Tuna spawning when temperatures rise



Relative egg  
fitness at  
spawning date

Increasing food limitation

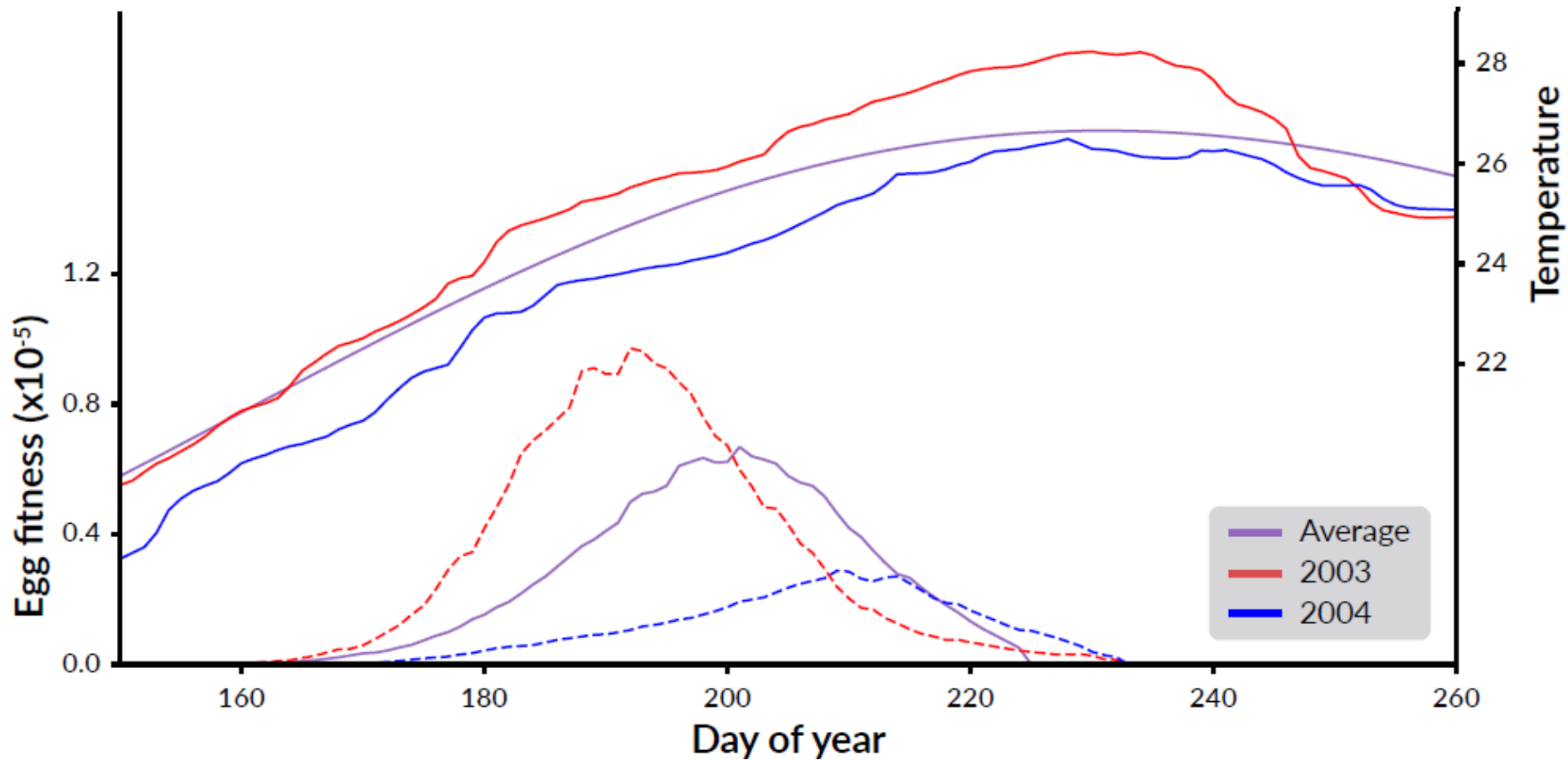
No food limitation



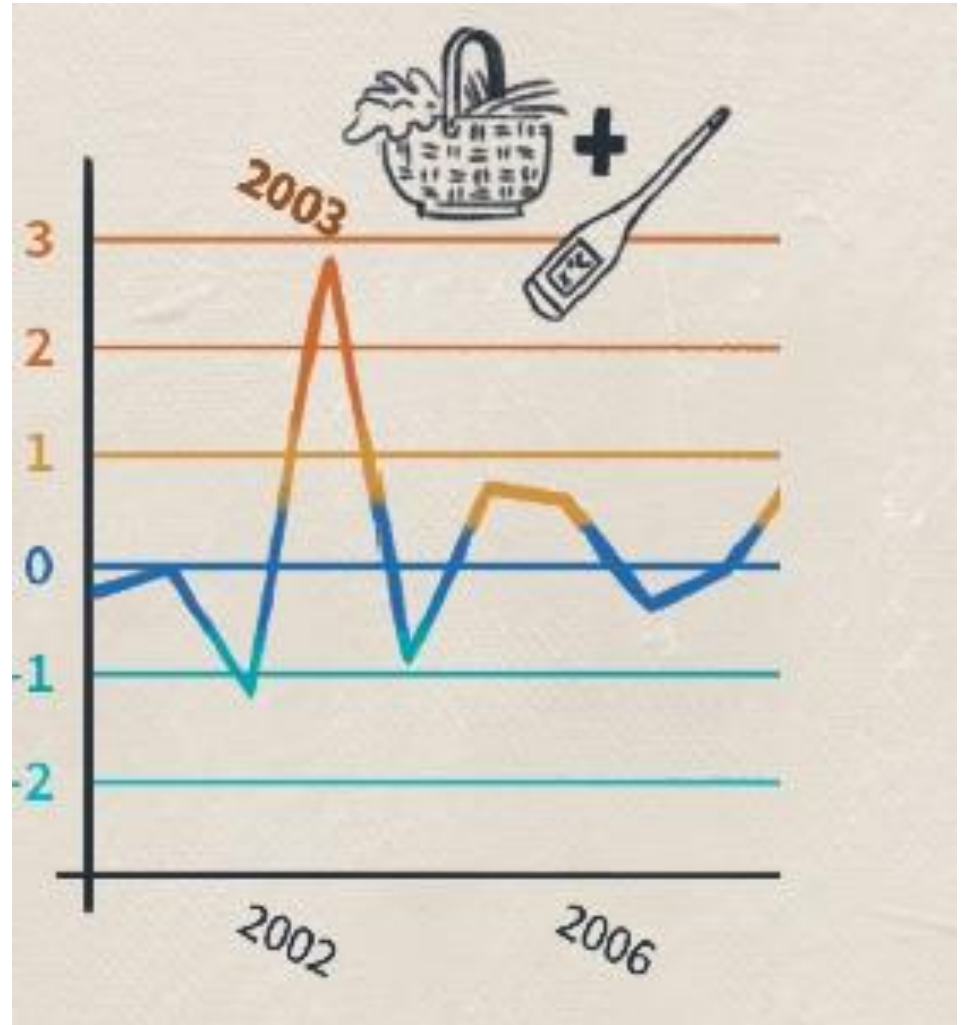
The mechanism:

With very warm temperatures the energy needs  
exceed the larvae feeding rates

# Warm years (red) vs “cold” years (blue)



# Reasons for recovery of Atlantic Bluefin tuna



# Could strong recruitments affect tuna migrations later in life?



B. Return to summer habitat after 50 years: tuna are assigned to the Med (220-250 cm, 12-15 years)

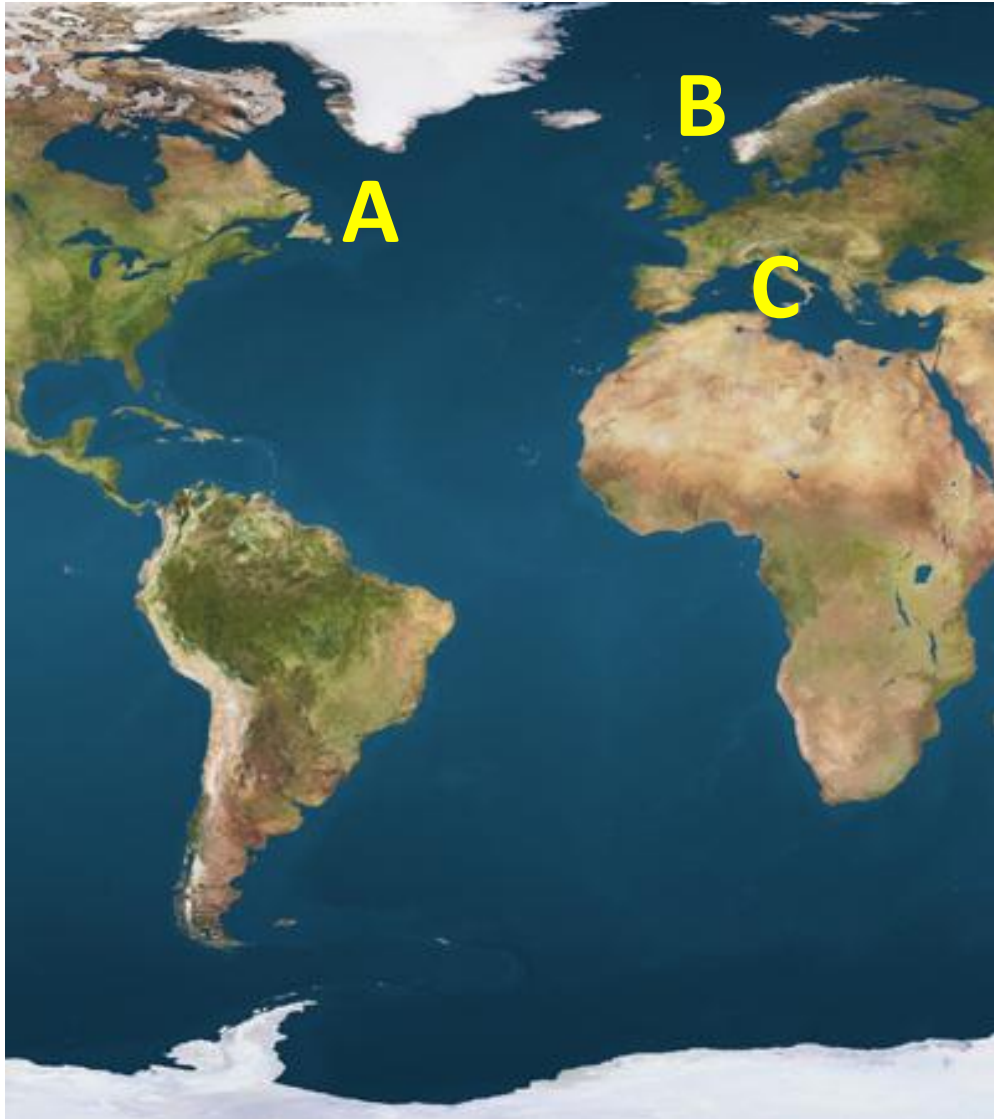


# Could strong recruitments affect tuna migrations later in life?



- A. Summer range expansion to new areas 2012+: part of tuna in the Slope sea are assigned to the Med

# The Mediterranean Sea

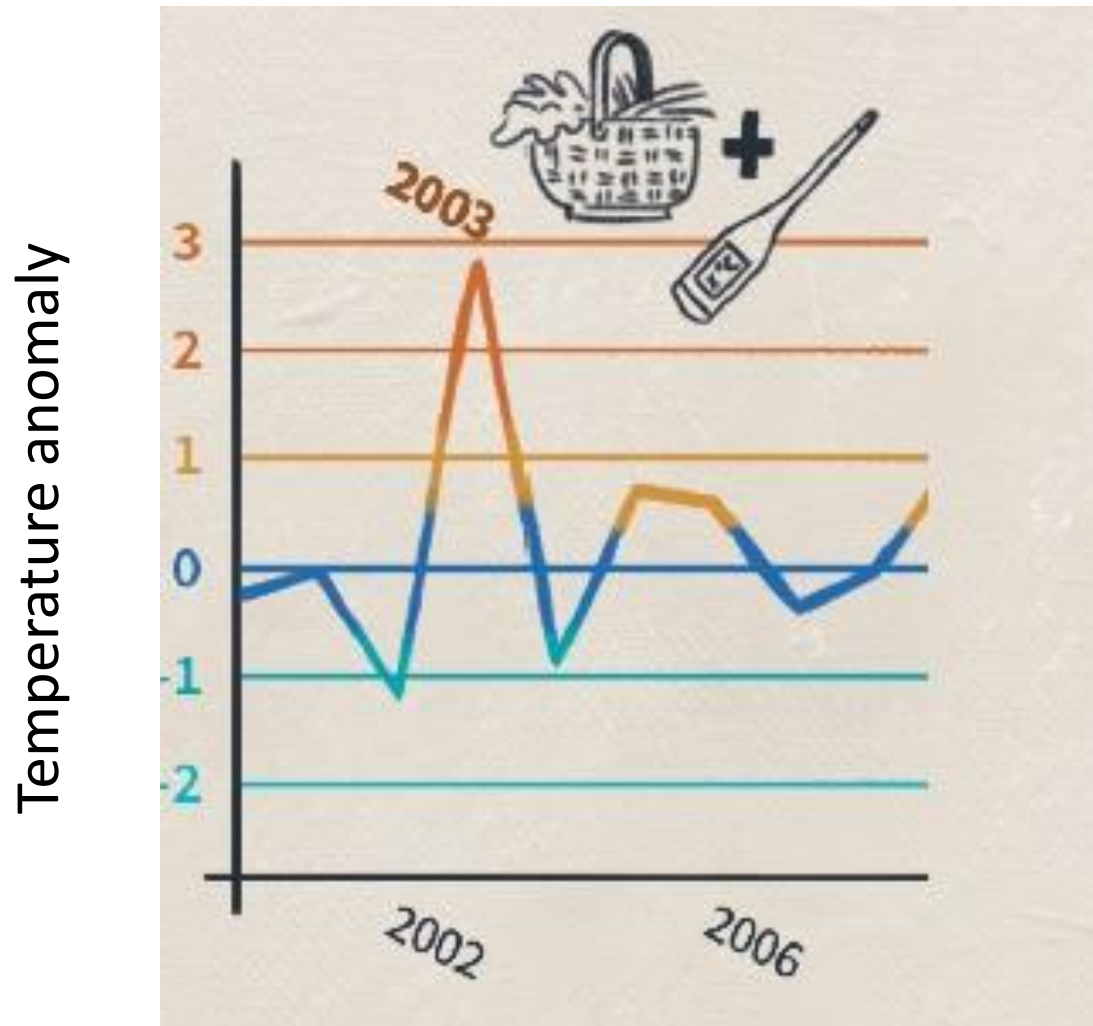


A. Summer range expansion to new areas 2012+

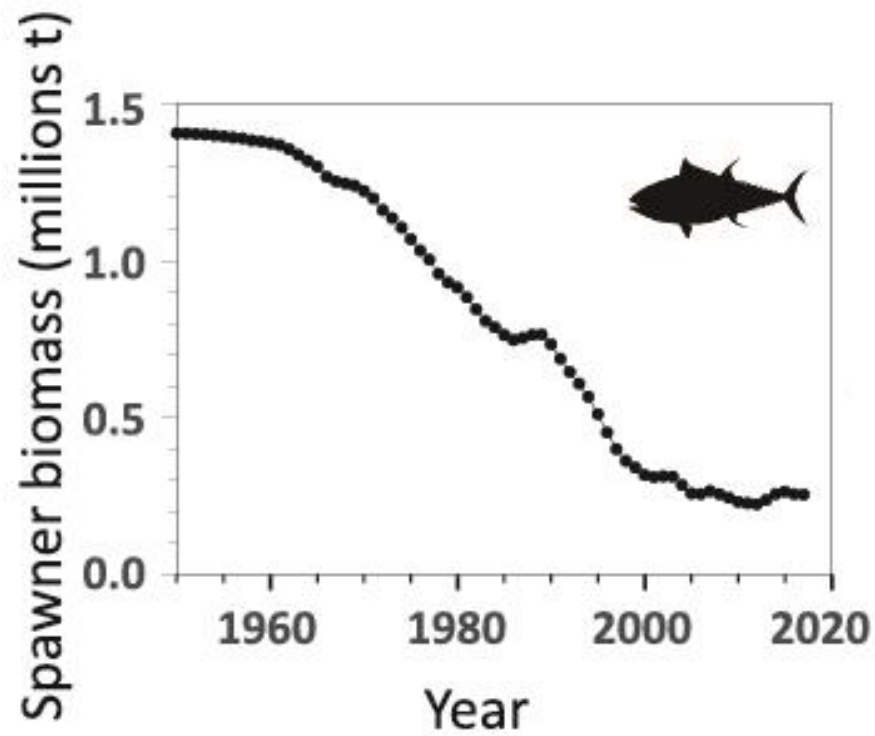
B. Return to summer habitat after 50 years

**C. Recruitment associated to mesoscale oceanography and marine heatwaves**

# Can we generalize the effect of heatwaves on bluefin tuna recruitment?



# What about bigeye tuna?

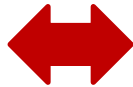
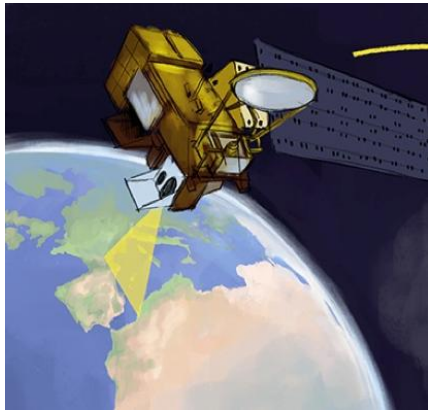
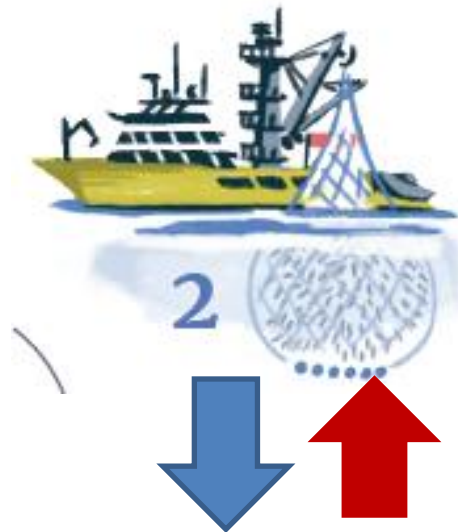


?

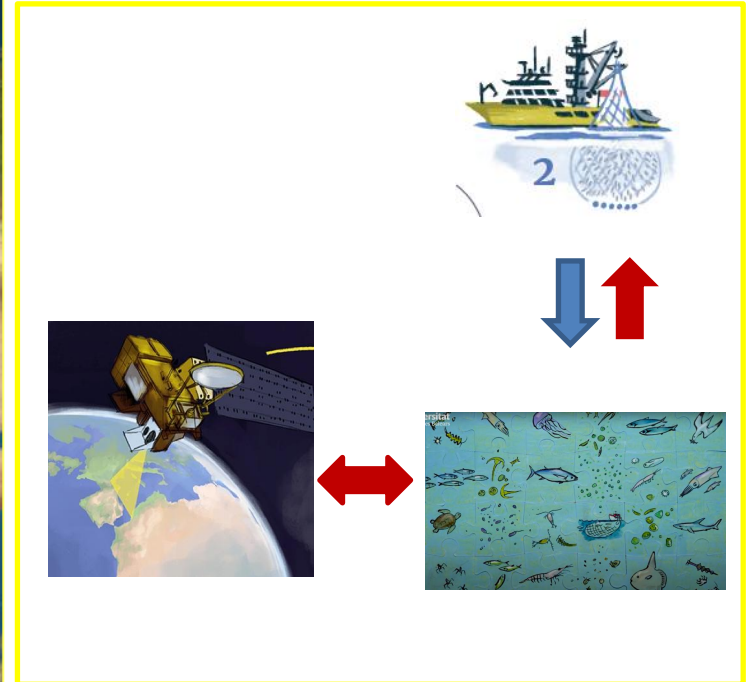


# Subcommittee on ecosystems

## Ecosystem Report Card



# Mediterranean observatory



# Resolution by ICCAT on climate change (2022)



It is necessary to evaluate the impact of changing oceanographic conditions resulting from climate change when managing tuna stocks, species, and ecosystems

# Future operating model reconditioning in Bluefin tuna MSE



It may include more explicit environmental linkages to specific biological process, which might allow for incorporation of climate change scenarios as well as the potential development of climate-informed management procedures, responding to ICCAT Rec 22-13



# The IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (2021)

Chapter 3 raises warnings about the vulnerability of marine ecosystems to future increases in the intensity and duration of marine heat waves.

The report also flags the need to assess potential phenological shifts and trophic mismatches in key marine species.

# Summary

- Identify species, ecosystem and environmental tipping points and underlying processes that can trigger changes in ecosystem productivity.
- Mediterranean: main spawning ground can control populations in the feeding grounds of the north and central Atlantic oceans
- Process-based knowledge and mechanistic understanding of processes
- Early life history in life cycles
- Monitoring environmental and ecological changes
- Heatwaves are difficult to predict
- Assessments: Work on the new ICCAT resolution and keep insisting on including environmental variability in the assessments.
- Improve communication

# Particular thanks to collaborators for today's presentation

Oyvind Fiksen

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Melissa Martin

Daniel Ottmann

Francisco Javier Abascal

Asvin Perez-Torres

Pilar Tugores,

Aurelio Ortega,

Fernando de la Gándara

Mar Santandreu,

Nelly Calcina

People in PERSEUS, CERES, PANDORA, TUNIBAL

People in Planet Tuna



Thank you!