Maximizing marine fisheries production under climate change will require fisheries management reforms that account for shifting productivity (i.e., how much fish can be sustainably caught) and that maintain this accounting while stocks shift between national waters. In this web application, we leverage [Free et al. (2020)](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0224347) – which quantifies the national-scale benefits of implementing climate-adaptive fisheries reforms – to examine food and nutritional outcomes under two potential fisheries management scenarios: (1) business-as-usual (BAU) fisheries management, in which current harvest rates degrade to open access as stocks shift into new waters; and (2) climate-adaptive fisheries management, in which economically optimal harvest rates are maintained as stocks shift into new waters.

Maximizing the potential for mariculture under climate change will require policies that promote sustainable mariculture expansion and technological advances that increase the availability and efficiency of feed used for fed-mariculture species. In this web application, we leverage [Free et al. (2022)](https://rdcu.be/cUcS9) – which explores whether coordinated reforms in fisheries and mariculture could increase seafood production per capita under climate change – to examine the potential for mariculture to add to the food and nutritional production of the ocean under two cross-sector policy scenarios: (1) business-as-usual feed practices, in which the availability of the forage fish used for mariculture feed is determined based on BAU fisheries management and the efficiency with which forage fish are converted to farmed fish is based on moderate advances in feed technology (2030 FIFO ratios); and (2) reformed feed practices, in which the availability of forage fish is determined based on climate-adaptive fisheries management and the efficiency with which forage fish are converted to farmed fish is based on progressive advances in feed technology (2050 FIFO ratios).