

Announcements

Final countdown

3 classes left...

Brief presentations Nov. 28th

Final Exam December 5th @ 8am



Limited entry & controlled access fisheries

How can we do that

Preliminaries

- Total allowable catch (TAC) is still the rule
 - Once exceeded fishery is closed
 - How do you share the TAC?

TAC Allocation

1. Commercial Harvest
2. Recreational Harvest
3. Conservation

Equals the TAC

LIMITED ENTRY (CONTROLLED ACCESS)

1. License Limitations
2. Individual quotas

License limitations

Suppose you are moving to a limited access fishery. How do you determine how many licenses to issue? Need 2 parts

1. How many fish could be caught
2. How many fish are required for an average fisherman to live off of

License limitations

What are some of the issues with the previous approach?

Issues with this approach?

1. What do you do with fishermen that have to leave the fishery?
2. What fishermen get licenses?
3. New fishermen entering the fishery?
4. Can licenses be bought or sold? Or governmental control

Individual transferable quotas

Gives each fisherman a share (%) of the TAC

Transferable quotas can be

1. Bought
2. Sold
3. Leased

The screenshot shows a news article from the Alaska Daily News (adn.com). The article is titled "Prices for commercial halibut shares reach jaw-dropping level" and is categorized under "Business/Economy". It mentions that as Alaska's iconic halibut fishery wraps up this week, stakeholders are holding their breath to learn if the catch limit might ratchet up slightly once again in 2017. The article also notes that the halibut fishery ends Monday for nearly 2,000 longliners who hold halibut IFQs (Individual Fishing Quotas). The Alaska fishery will produce a catch of more than 20 million pounds if the fleet reaches its limit. Last year, the halibut haul was worth nearly \$110 million at the Alaska docks. For the first time in several decades, the coast-wide Pacific halibut harvest numbers increased this year by 2.5 percent to nearly 30 million pounds. Along with Alaska, the eight-month fishery includes the Pacific Coast states and British Columbia. Halibut populations may be stabilizing and recovering after a long decline that has upped the ante for catch shares. The fact that the dock price again hovered in the \$6- to \$7-a-pound range all season has fueled interest. That's particularly true in Southeast Alaska.

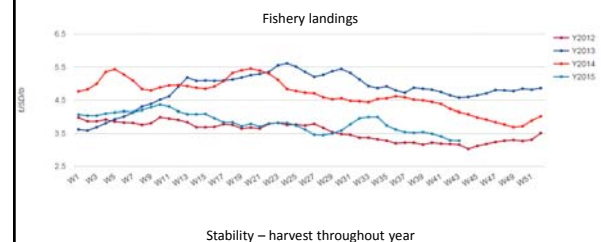
What is a fair quota?

Your guess is as good as mine....

No formal process

Every fishery is different

Major benefit of quotas



Catch quotas

Fishermen obeyed their quotas, so why did Maine cod stocks collapse?

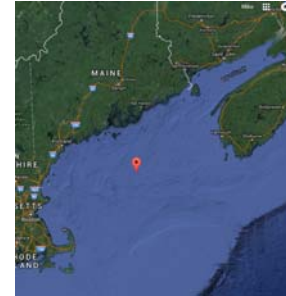
October 30, 2015 | [Canada, New England](#)

Dr. Andrew Pershing from the Gulf of Maine Research Institute (GMRI), lead author of the study released Thursday in *Science*, explained for the first time why cod stocks in the Gulf of Maine have decreased to 3 to 4 percent of sustainable levels, despite numerous harvesting restrictions in 2010 by fisheries managers. Fisheries published strict quota limits for fishermen without accounting for ocean warming in the Gulf of Maine. By not accounting for such an influential change, fisheries set quota ceilings that were too high and inadvertently endorsed severe overfishing. [Read the rest here](#). 13:09



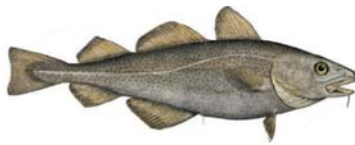
Gulf of Maine Cod

- Recovering stock
- Gulf of Maine has been increasing temperature



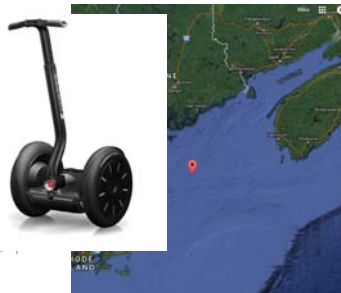
We are only as good as our models

"Our hypothesis is that feeding patterns for larvae have changed so fewer may have survived, and the warm water could make the young fish more available to predators." Quota models did not account for this...



Gulf of Maine Cod

- Recovering stock
- Gulf of Maine has been increasing temperature



Something we are wrestling with

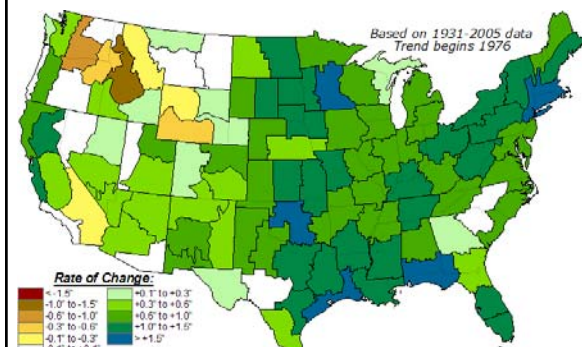
CLIMATE CHANGE & MANAGEMENT

Climate change & water

- Amount
- Temperature



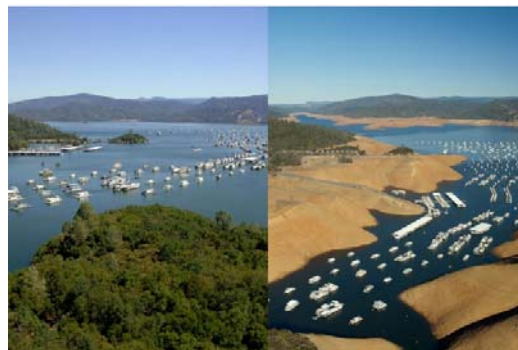
Precipitation trends



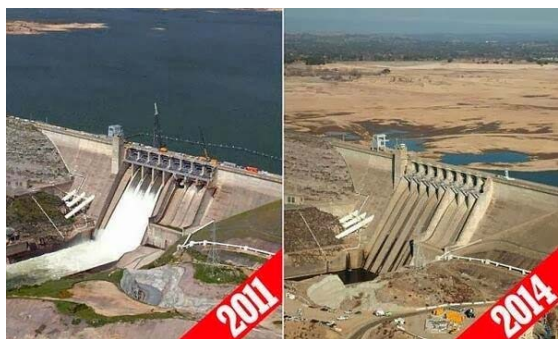
Amount

- Frequency of droughts
- Duration of droughts
- Changes/variability in precipitation
- Changes in snowpack

Amount



Amount





Politics and Social Issues

Politics & Social Issues

View the Politics and Social Issues Index

View Other Columns

California Fisheries in Crisis:
Impact of drought and illegal marijuana grows

Upcoming forum focuses on historic drought and marijuana grows and their devastating impact to California watersheds - Hearing set for July 1 in Sacramento

Senator Mike McGuire (D-North Coast), chairman of the Joint Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture, announced today that a hearing on the impacts of the drought and marijuana grows on fisheries will be held Wednesday, July 1 at the State Capitol in Sacramento.

"In our fourth year of this historic drought, we have to find ways to protect our fisheries from the impacts of the driest years on record, and the devastating impacts of rogue marijuana grows. The combination of the drought and rogue grows have resulted in unprecedented fish kills, have put endangered species on the brink in many

Read by: through

California Drought Has Wild Salmon Competing With Almonds For Water

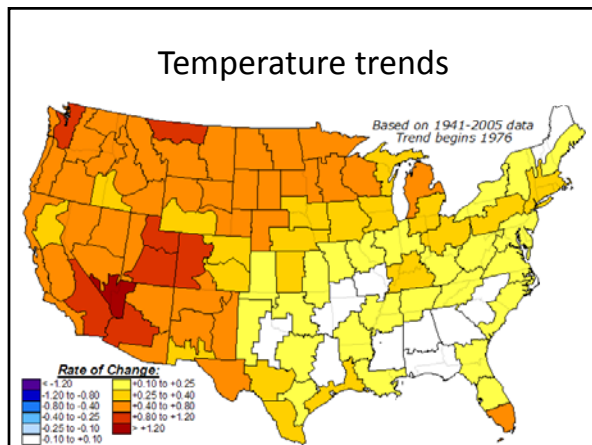
AUGUST 21, 2014 12:47 PM EDT

ALASTAIR ISLAND



A young Chinook salmon, called a smolt, near Yuba, Calif., on April 24, 2014. North Coast tribes and environmentalists fear that the drought and Chinook may not survive this year's low river flows and warm water.

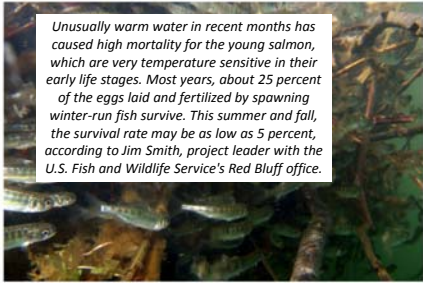
Not Recommended



Big Trouble Looms For California Salmon — And For Fishermen

NOVEMBER 06, 2015 1:28 PM EST

ALASTAIR ISLAND



Unusually warm water in recent months has caused high mortality for the young salmon, which are very temperature sensitive in their early life stages. Most years, about 25 percent of the eggs laid and fertilized by spawning winter-run fish survive. This summer and fall, the survival rate may be as low as 5 percent, according to Jim Smith, project leader with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Red Bluff office.

SHARE

Facebook Twitter Email

Not Recommended

Climate & us

El Nino shaping up nicely

12 hours ago 0 Comments



The numerical models continue to point to a strong El Nino event bringing the promise of heavy winter rains. About two months ago, I had some concerns that it may not bring abundant rainfall, a lot of these apprehensions have gone away, and here's why.

Last year, I and many others predicted abundant rainfall. Obviously, my prediction didn't come to pass — in large part because of decreasing sea-surface temperatures in the Niño 3.4 region (an area in the east-central equatorial Pacific) during the vital months of winter.

But this year, it's different — with each month's oceanographic observations and predictions, it is becoming more likely that sea-surface temperatures will peak during December, January and February, usually our wettest months.

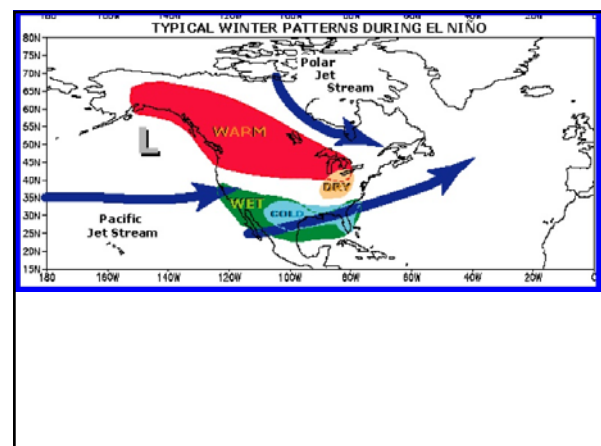
Another worry was the "blob" of anomalously warm seawater off the Pacific Northwest and what has been dubbed the Blob-alike. Resident Ridge of high pressure there. But that area of high pressure has weakened considerably. Consequently, the blob is just about gone.

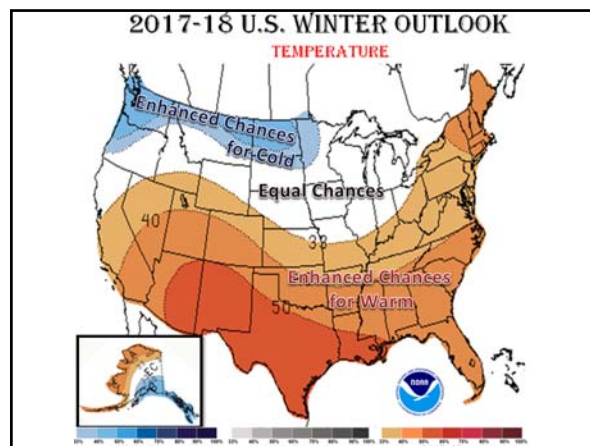
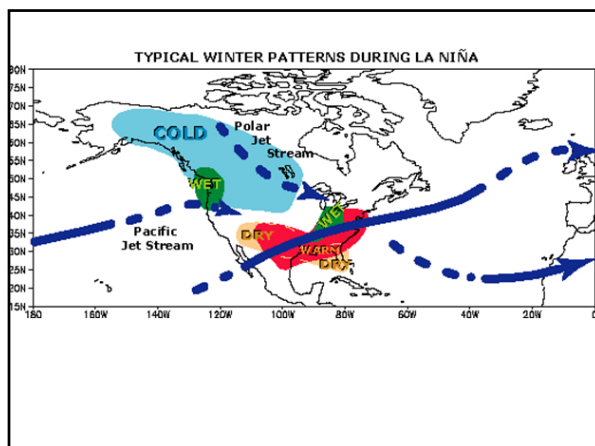
Many climatologists thought the southern branch of the polar jet stream that traditionally brings winter storms to our area would be driven north by the blob, keeping storms to the north of the Central Coast.

THE WEATHER CHANNEL

EL NINO

...IS SPANISH FOR...THE NINO.





Lake Whitefish



Lake Whitefish

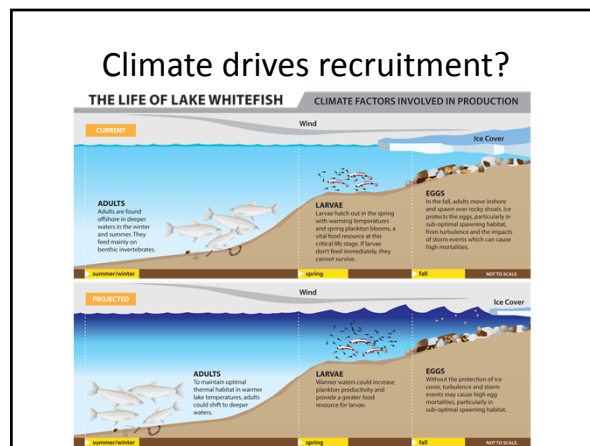
- Spawn in fall
- Hatch in spring

"Research has observed positive relationship between recruitment and spring temperatures and ice cover and a negative relationship between recruitment and fall temperatures and fall wind speed."

The other foot

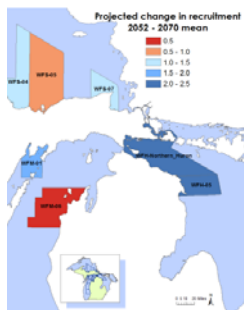
"However, warmer fall temperatures, more wind, and less ice cover may inhibit egg survival and, consequently, Lake Whitefish production."

Climate drives recruitment?

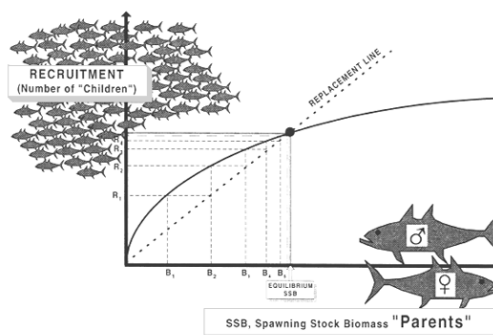


Results

"Potential for increased Lake Whitefish recruitment in the Great Lakes with climate change and some shift in the distribution of the fishery."



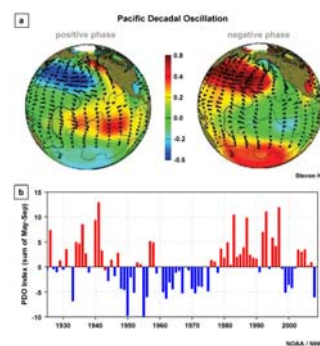
Spawners drive recruitment?



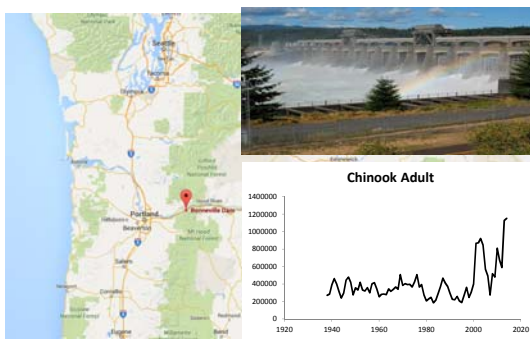
Disentangle climate and fishing?

- Tough to determine
- *"Temperature increased by 2 degrees and survival will decrease 5%"*
- Long time scales...

Pacific decadal oscillation



Pacific decadal oscillation



Salmon

- Columbia stocks
- Passing Bonneville Dam

