Climate Change & Commercial Fisheries in Chatham, MA

Gulf of Maine Research Institute

INTRODUCTION

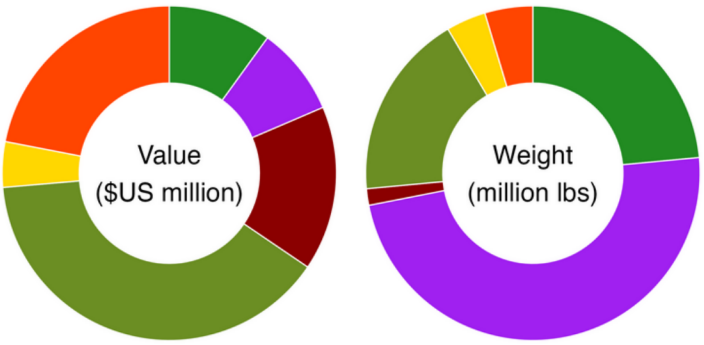
Climate change is altering the physical and chemical characteristics of our ocean and affecting marine ecosystems and fisheries. As environmental conditions continue to change, fishing communities may be affected by changes in the distribution and availability of species. This report summarizes the current status of fisheries in Chatham and shares information on changes in harvested species that may occur in the future. Used alongside the Climate Adaptation Resource Hub for Fishing Communities, this report provides information for understanding potential impacts on a fishing community, which can be used to consider ways to adapt to a changing climate.

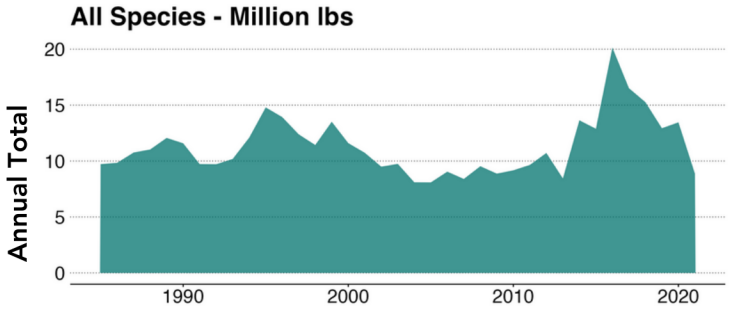
WHAT IS LANDED HERE?

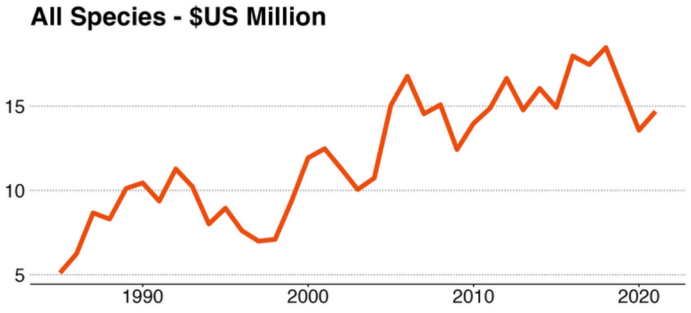
Commercial fisheries in Chatham landed an average of 13.3 million pounds of finfish and shellfish valued at $16 million per year from 2012-2021.* An annual average volume of over 617,000 pounds of American lobster were landed, valued at $3.5 million per year. Scallop was the second highest value species landed, contributing an average of $2.6 million per year. Winter skate and spiny dogfish also represented significant landings by volume, with over 6 million pounds of spiny dogfish being landed per year on average. While the total value of landings in Chatham have increased over time, the total volume saw a modest decline in the 2000s. The volume of landings peaked at 20 million pounds in 2016 but has decreased in the years since.

Species	Annual Average Value	Annual Average Volume
American lobster	$3,527,283	617,080 lbs
Sea scallop	$2,555,593	211,971 lbs
Winter skate	$1,604,700	3,122,278 lbs
Spiny dogfish	$1,376,942	6,434,773 lbs
Monkfish	$705,598	509,988 lbs
Other	$6,289,639	2,391,416 lbs

Above are the annual average value and volume for the top species landed at this port in each year from 2012-2021.







*Landings data were provided by NOAA Fisheries' Greater Atlantic Regional Fisheries Office. Due to confidentiality restrictions, some data may not be fully representative of the historical landings at a given location.

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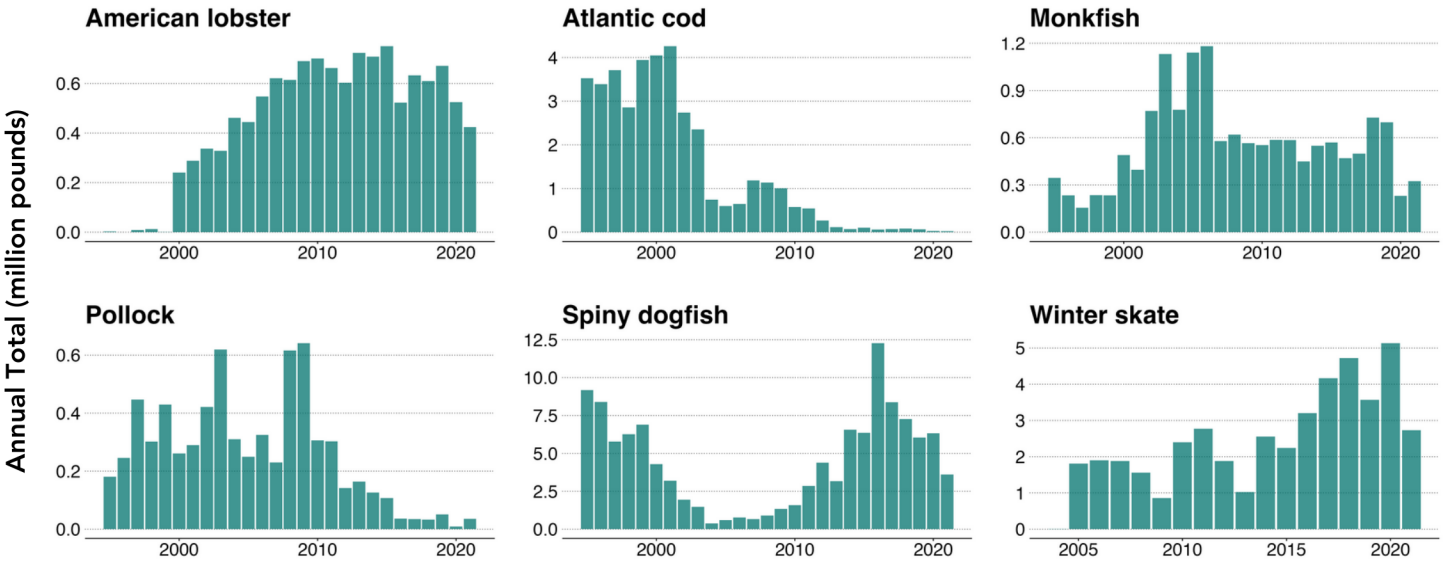
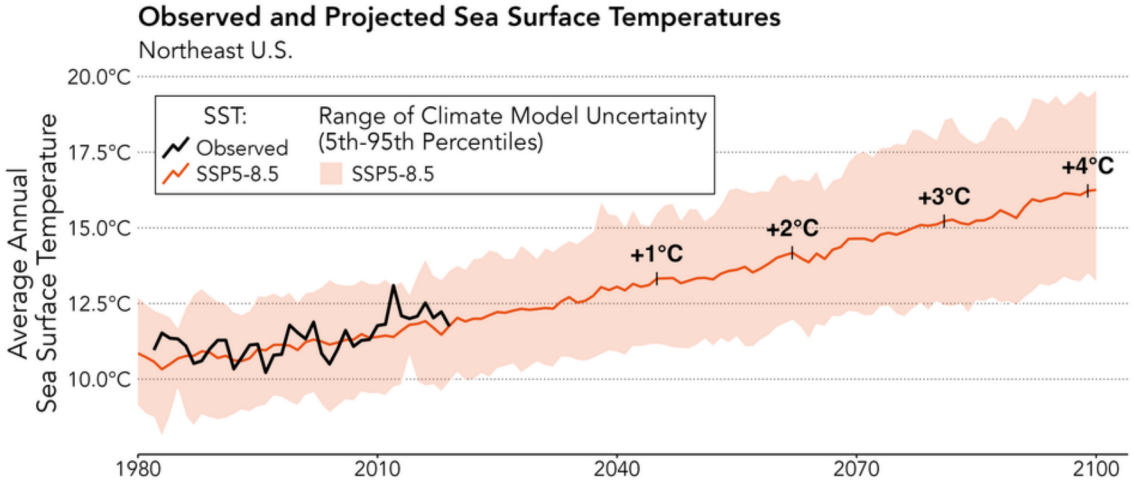
LANDINGS OVER TIME

Landings of Atlantic cod were high through the early 2000s but have declined substantially since. Pollock landings remained relatively stable through the early 2010s, with some intermittently high years, but they have declined since 2010. Monkfish landings increased through the early 2000s, stabilizing after 2007, but they have declined in the most recent years. Spiny dogfish landings dropped in the early 2000s and recovered in the 2010s. Winter skate landings have been rising since 2005. Lobster landings increased during the 2000s and have remained relatively stable through the late 2010s.



OUR CHANGING CLIMATE AND WARMING WATERS

Greenhouse gas emissions around the world are a primary contributor to the warming the planet has been experiencing over the past century. This warming affects the health and distribution of species that support fisheries in coastal communities. Scientists around the world use a common set of scenarios to project climate impacts into the future. These scenarios represent multiple global social and economic development patterns paired with different levels of greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere. The scenario representing the largest build-up of greenhouse gases, labeled SSP5-8.5, indicates global average temperatures will warm by approximately 4°C (7°F) above pre-industrial levels by the end of this century. We use this scenario to understand how species may respond to changes in ocean temperatures in the Northeast U.S. relative to those experienced during 2010-2019. These species projections allow us to explore different potential futures of fisheries and support decisions now that can buffer the severity of future climate change impacts on fishing communities.



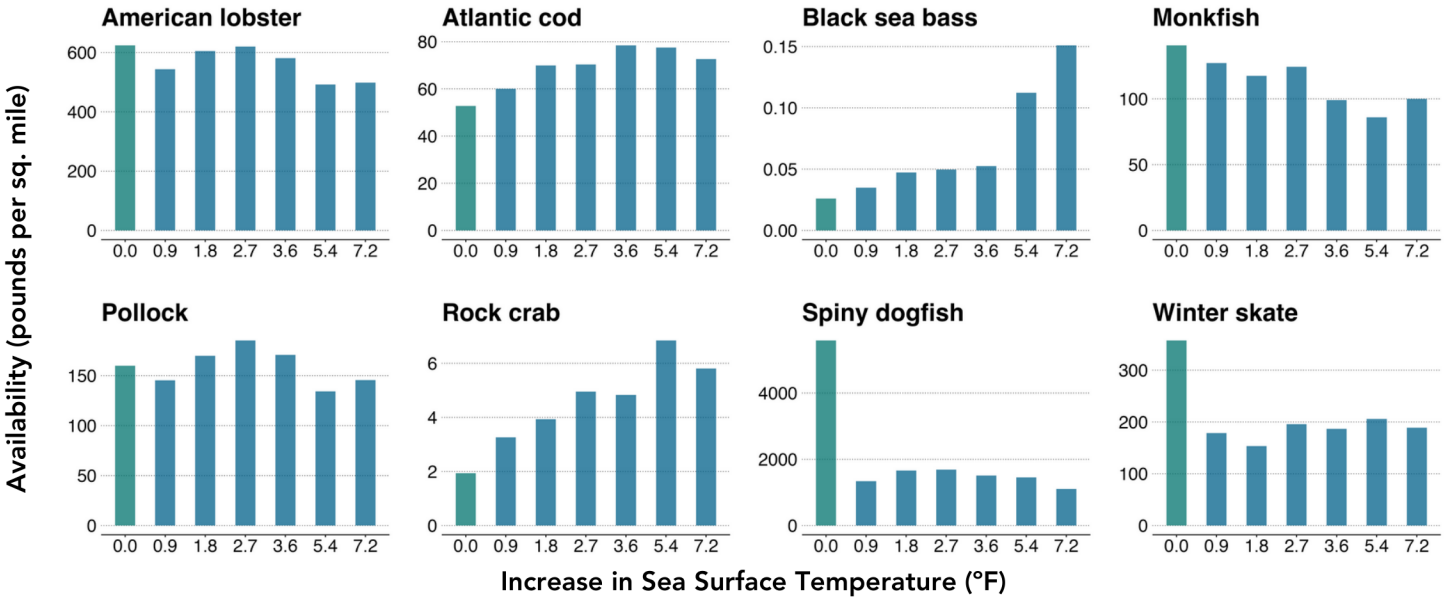
Temperature Crossing Points

Based on SSP5-8.5 Climate Projections

Celsius	Fahrenheit	As soon as
0.5°C	0.9°F	2034
1.0°C	1.8°F	2045
1.5°C	2.7°F	2056
2.0°C	3.6°F	2062
3.0°C	5.4°F	2081
4.0°C	7.2°F	2099

FUTURE CHANGES IN AVAILABILITY

As the abundance and distribution of certain species changes with warming waters, communities may need to respond to ensure the continuity of the fishing industry. By combining historical species observations with future climate information, we can estimate how the availability of certain species may change, and what new opportunities may emerge. Availability is given here as the total estimated weight of a particular species of fish in a given area, as modeled from bottom trawl survey data. Warming ocean temperatures may affect the availability of some commercial species in the waters near Chatham. The availability of Atlantic cod, black sea bass, and rock crab may increase with increasing ocean temperatures. Lobster and pollock may vary with different levels of warming, while monkfish, spiny dogfish, and winter skate are projected to decline as waters warm.



EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES AND ADAPTATION OPTIONS

Harvesting emerging species and diversifying catch are some ways individual harvesters can adapt to changing fisheries. In the table below, we outline other potential adaptation options spanning the different scales of the fishery system. As the climate continues to change, new impacts will take shape, requiring re-evaluation and revision of goals in order to respond to climate change. For more information on adaptation options in fishing communities, please visit the Climate Adaptation Resource Hub for Fishing Communities.

Individual Harvester Actions	Industry Actions
• Shifting fishing locations • Shifting harvested species • Diversifying livelihood (alternative fisheries, aquaculture, non-fishing jobs)	• Improving product handling • Developing supply chain capacity • Diversifying markets and building consumer demand
Management Measures	**Community Initiatives**
• Reassessing quota allocations • Altering permit access and availability • Developing adaptive reference points • Applying dynamic and ecosystem-based management	• Maintaining and securing shoreside infrastructure • Improving transportation networks • Developing local seafood initiatives • Conducting vulnerability and resilience assessments • Using early warning monitoring • Community adaptation and resilience planning

Projected Changes in Species Availability in Chatham

Values represent percent change in modeled species availability at potential levels of warming relative to *2010-2019* baseline conditions.
Species in gray had low availability *(<5 lbs/sq. mile)* during the baseline period.

	Increase in Sea Surface Temperature			
Species	0.9°F	1.8°F	3.6°F	5.4°F
Acadian redfish	−7.7%	−7.3%	−34.0%	−51.7%
American lobster	−12.9%	−3.0%	−6.9%	−21.2%
American plaice	−3.9%	−4.1%	−11.8%	−15.5%
Atlantic cod	13.9%	32.5%	48.7%	46.9%
Atlantic halibut	5.5%	1.6%	−3.8%	−15.0%
Atlantic herring	15.2%	1.7%	−24.8%	−2.5%
Atlantic mackerel	28.3%	49.4%	85.7%	71.3%
Black sea bass	34.3%	82.9%	103.0%	334.0%
Butterfish	−13.6%	−13.3%	5.1%	−10.1%
Deep sea red crab	−28.9%	−22.9%	−40.3%	−30.1%
Haddock	−16.2%	22.4%	−3.4%	−28.7%
Hagfish	45.7%	96.7%	94.1%	42.0%
Jonah crab	13.1%	−11.4%	−2.3%	−35.1%
Little skate	−42.9%	−42.7%	−34.2%	−36.5%
Longfin squid	45.2%	61.1%	−8.4%	162.1%
Monkfish	−9.5%	−16.4%	−29.5%	−38.8%
Ocean quahog clam	−29.9%	−16.2%	63.6%	−38.8%
Pollock	−9.1%	6.2%	6.9%	−16.1%
Red hake	32.3%	19.9%	4.6%	1.1%
Rock crab	68.7%	103.6%	149.7%	253.9%
Sand lance	−13.6%	−22.6%	−27.9%	−5.8%
Scup	−53.0%	−31.2%	4.0%	45.4%
Sea scallop	36.0%	27.1%	−8.1%	4.0%
Shortfin squid	−47.8%	−20.6%	−26.0%	−6.5%
Silver hake	4.6%	5.7%	1.2%	−15.6%
Smooth skate	−19.2%	−21.1%	−15.6%	−14.0%
Spiny dogfish	−76.0%	−70.3%	−72.9%	−74.0%
Summer flounder	1.3%	28.4%	59.6%	125.1%
Thorny skate	−18.3%	−13.2%	−19.9%	−32.5%
White hake	−15.6%	−8.6%	8.0%	5.1%
Windowpane	15.8%	35.1%	24.3%	50.5%
Winter flounder	12.0%	14.4%	15.8%	7.5%
Winter skate	−50.1%	−57.0%	−47.8%	−42.4%
Witch flounder	−2.2%	−23.2%	−32.3%	−27.6%
Yellowtail flounder	−23.8%	−38.4%	−40.2%	−36.9%

MAKING SENSE OF CLIMATE PROJECTIONS AND SPECIES DISTRIBUTION MODELS

The species results shown here were developed using a spatio-temporal species distribution model, which can estimate the current and future distribution of marine species through time and space. The model uses projected regional sea surface and bottom temperature data from the globally coordinated Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP6) and species data from bottom trawl surveys conducted by the Northeast Fisheries Science Center and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Estimated species biomass densities are then averaged over an area fished by vessels from the port of interest. This enables us to interpret local changes in availability of a species at a specific time or temperature.

LEARN MORE

For more information regarding climate change, species distribution change, fisheries adaptation options, and adaptation barriers and enablers, please visit:

gmri.org/adaptationhub

ASK QUESTIONS

For specific questions regarding your community, contact Kathy Mills at:

kmills@gmri.org

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Science. Education. Community.