



# East Coast Climate Change Scenario planning: Biological drivers of change

Dr. Janet Nye

University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill  
Department of Earth Marine and Environmental Sciences  
Institute of Marine Sciences  
Morehead City, NC

# Response of organisms to climate change

## Direct effects

- Shift in spatial distribution
- Population productivity
- Phenology
- Changes in community assemblages

## Indirect effects

- Changes in food availability
- Changes in habitat availability
- Change in trophic, competitive or mutualistic relationships
- Increase in disease incidence and susceptibility
- Changes in emergent properties of food webs and ecosystems

# Response of organisms to climate change

## Direct effects

- Shift in spatial distribution
- Population productivity

# Two mechanisms of species distribution shifts

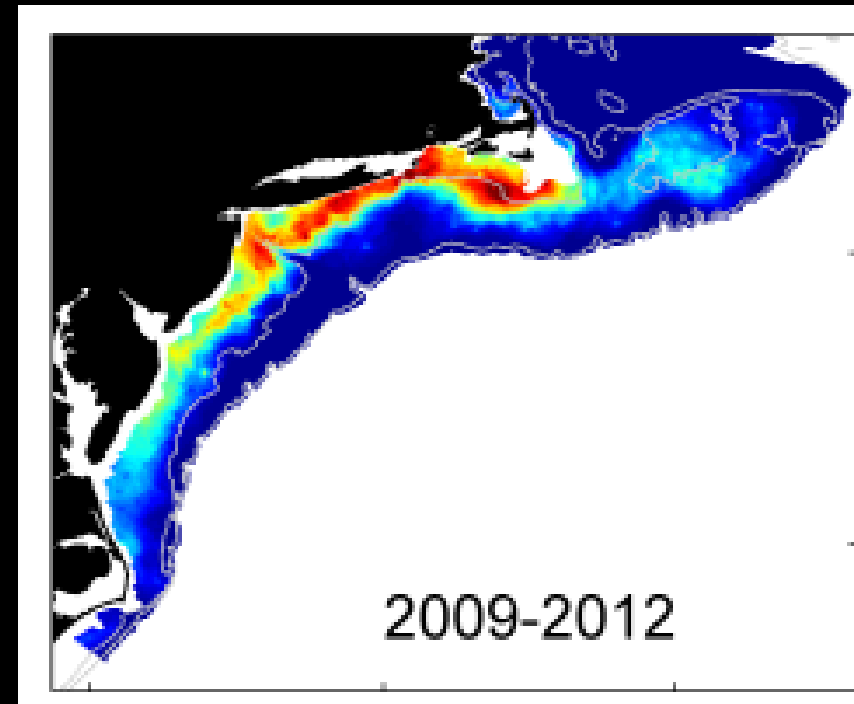
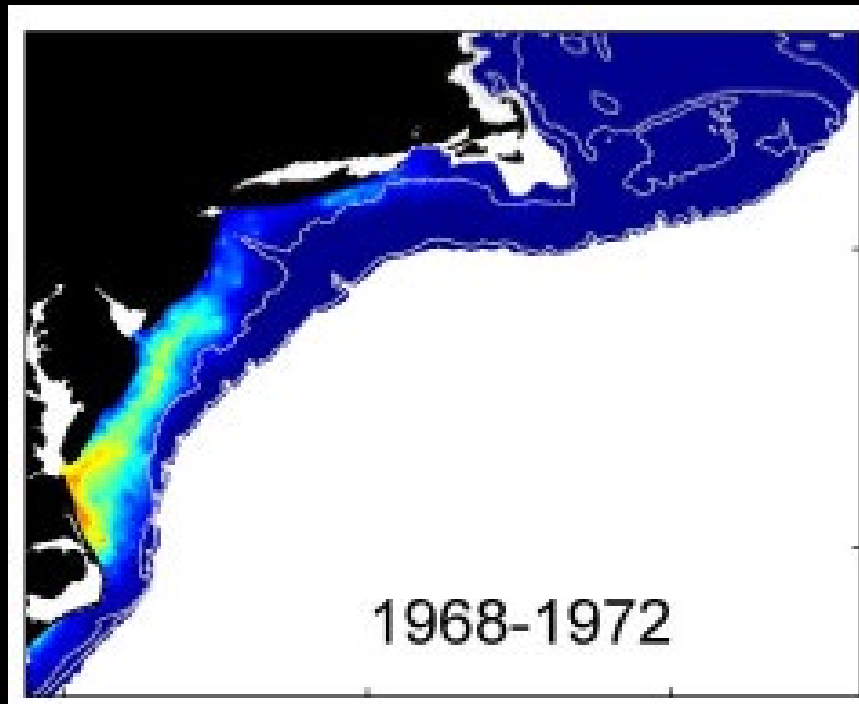
Movement/migration



Population productivity



# Most species have shifted their distribution

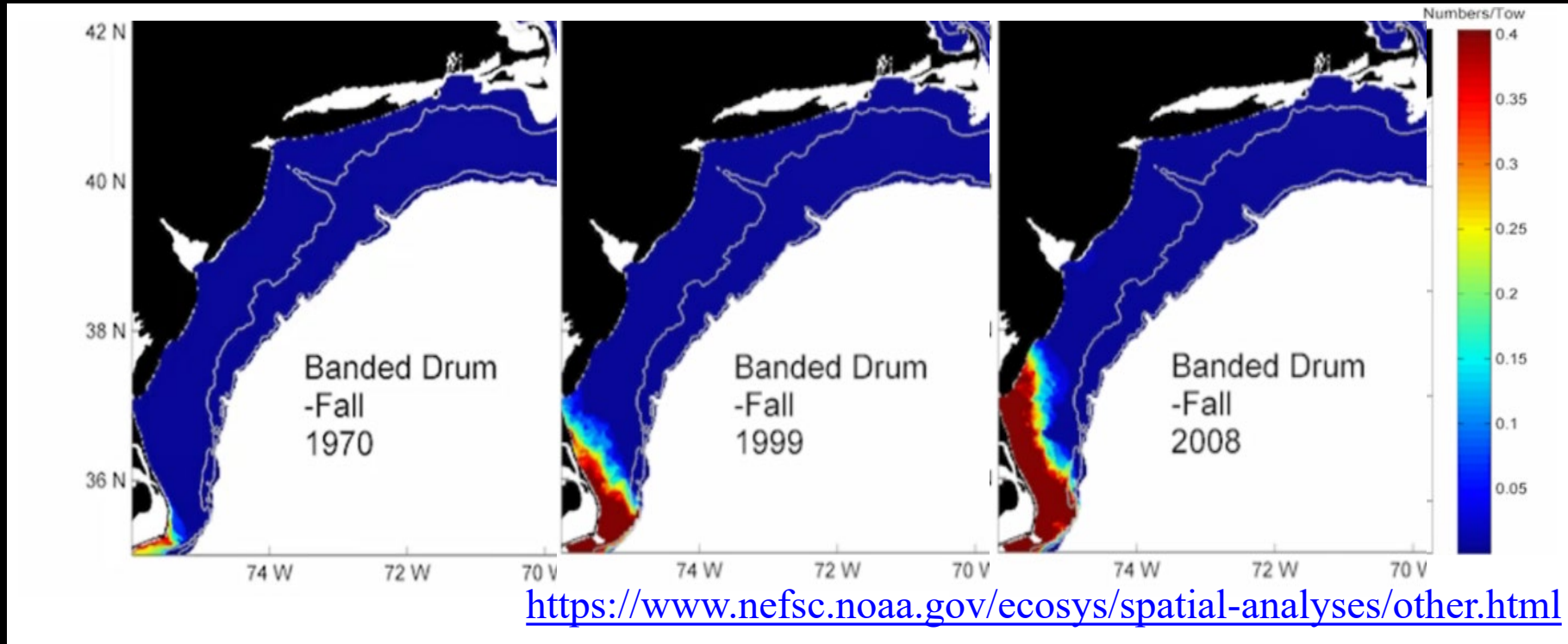


*NOAA NEFSC*

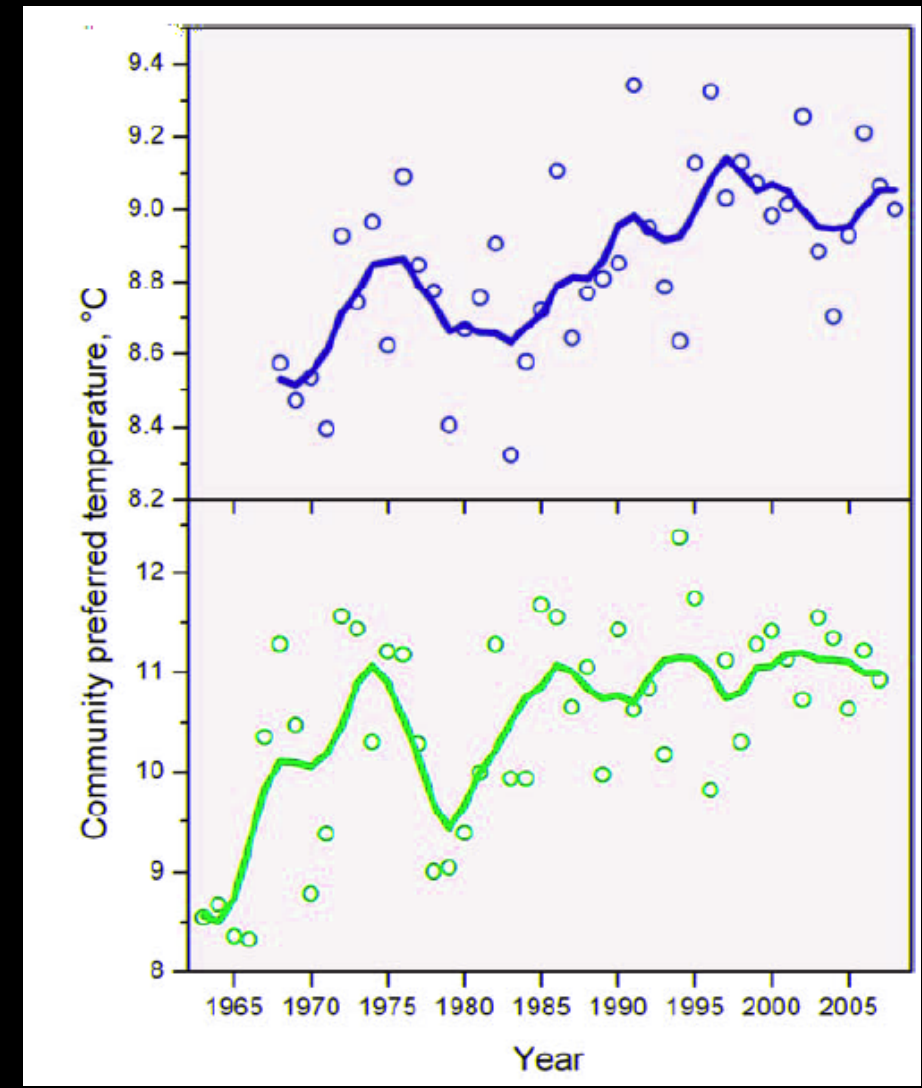
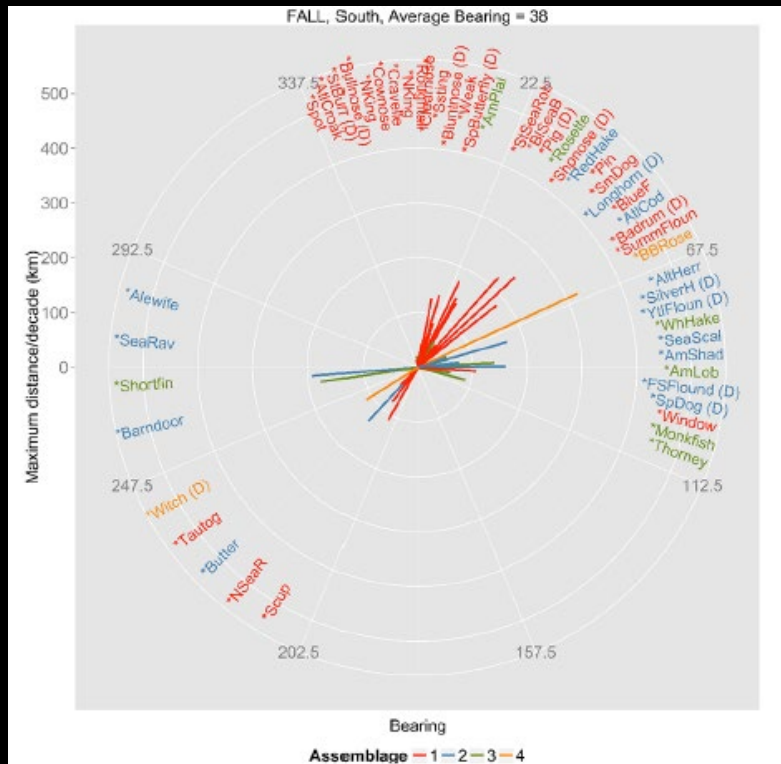


*Nye et al. 2009 MEPS, Pinsky et al. 2013, many others*

# Most species have shifted their distribution

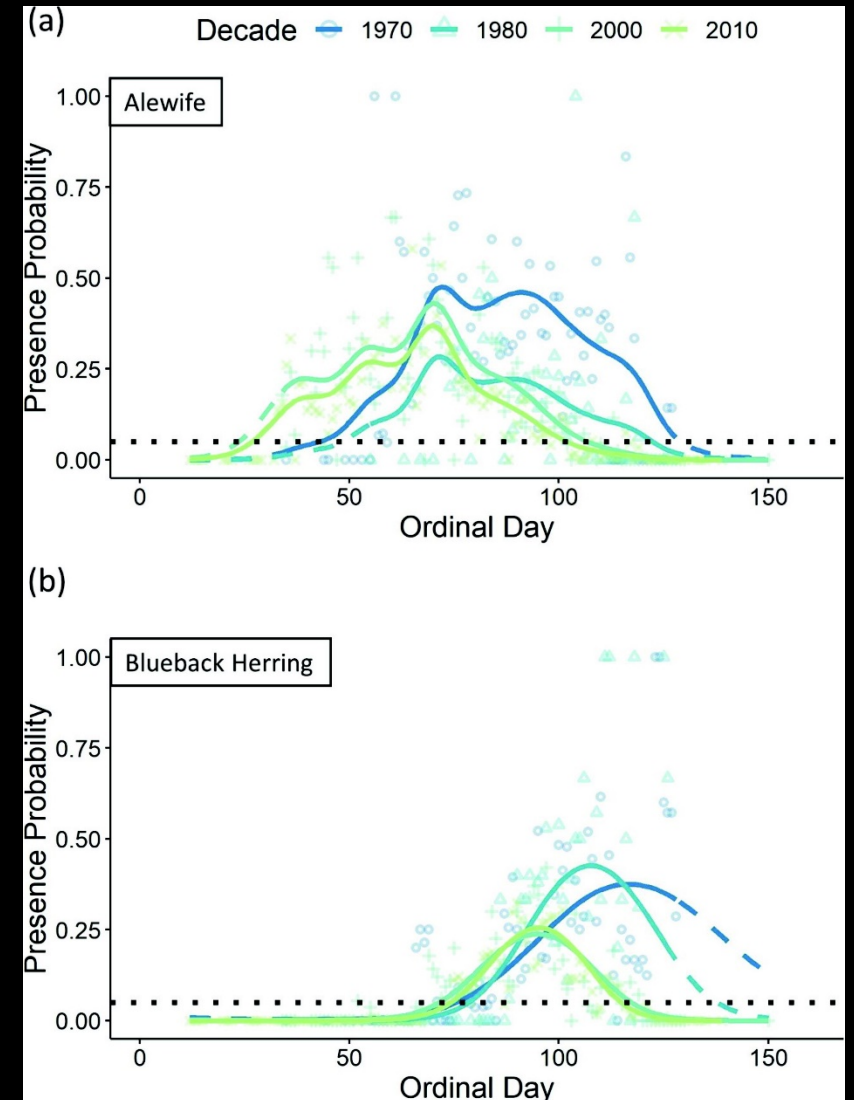
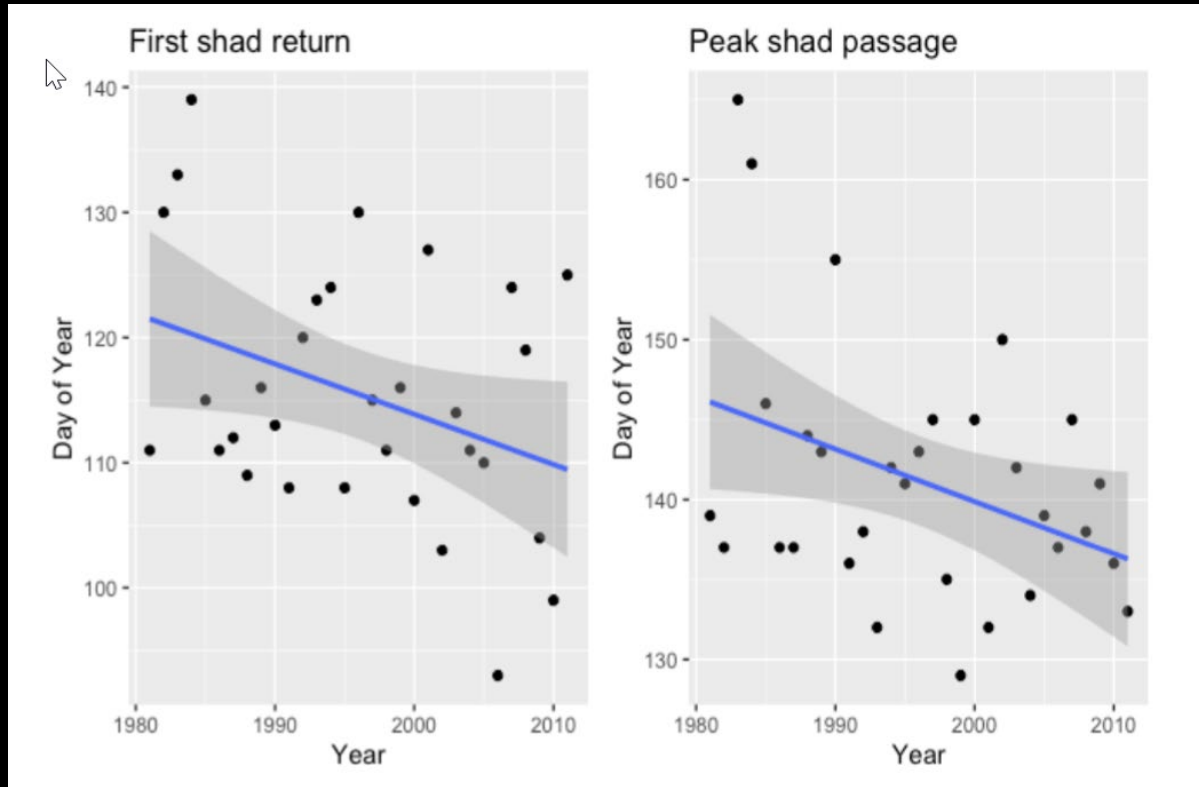


# Tropicalization of marine communities



Lucey and Nye 2010, Kleisner et al 2016, NEUS ESR 2009

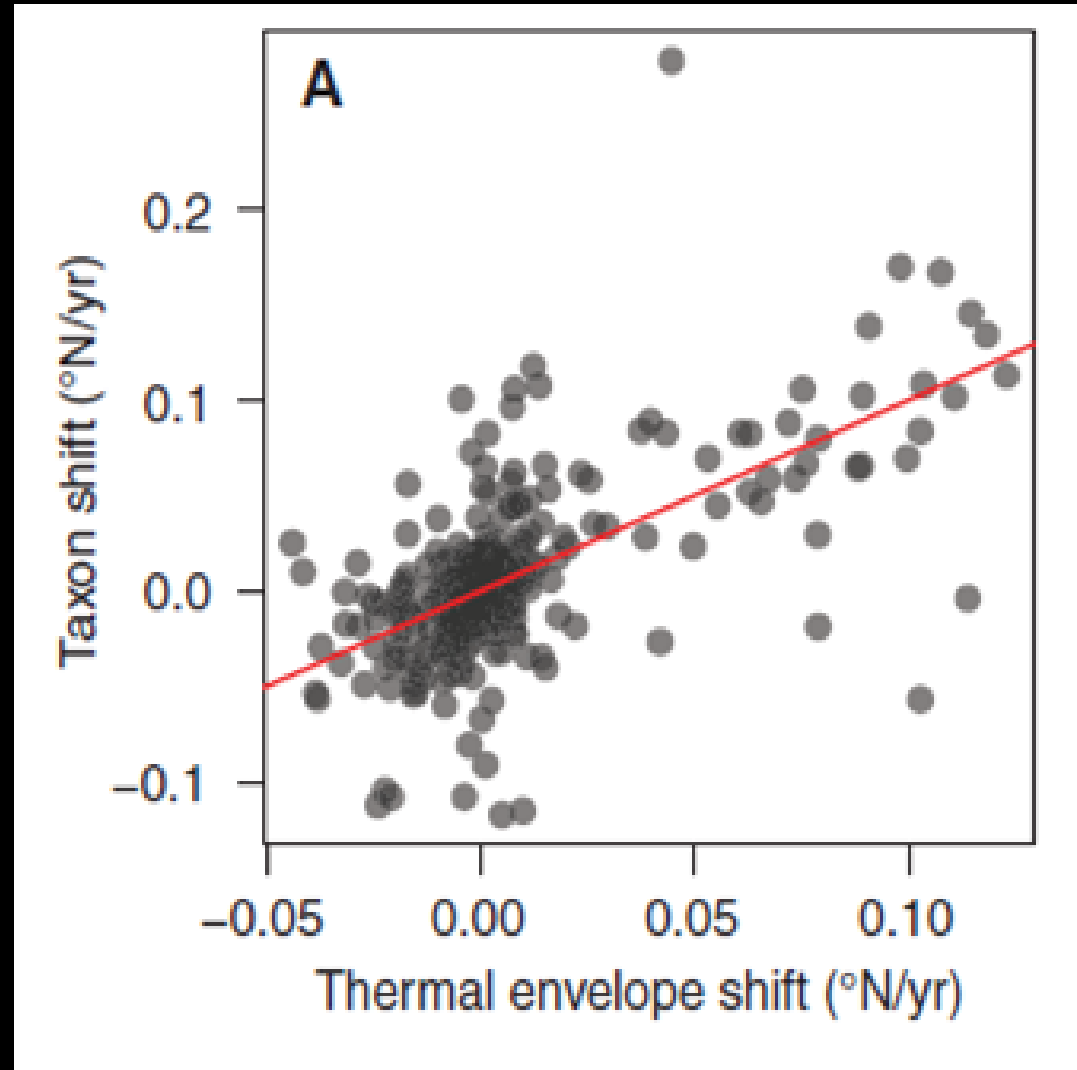
# Changes in migration timing



Peer and Miller 2014, Lombardo et al. 2019, Cobb 2020

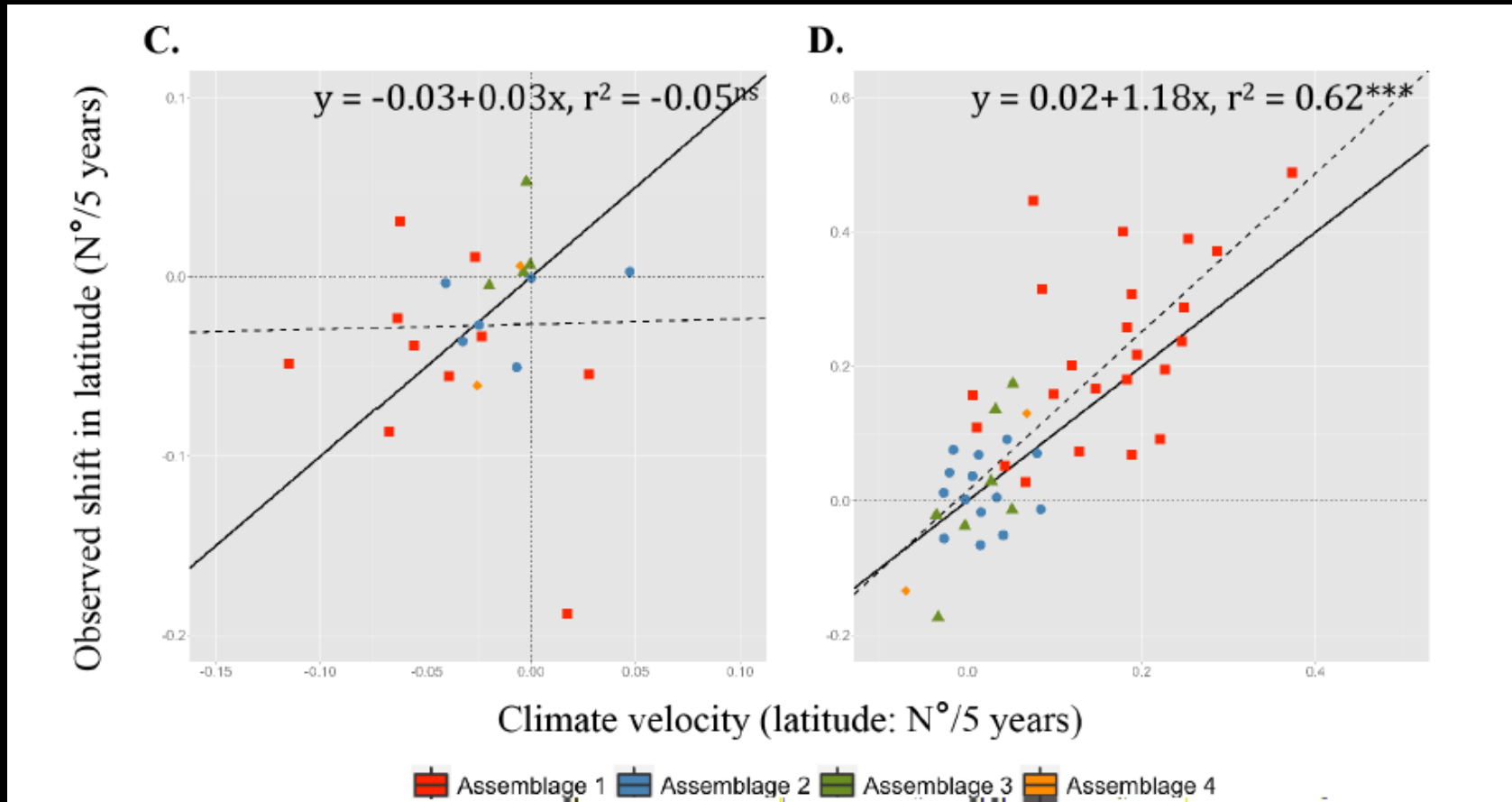


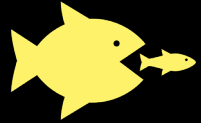
# Temperature drives species shifts



Pinsky et al. 2013 Science

# Temperature drives assemblage shifts



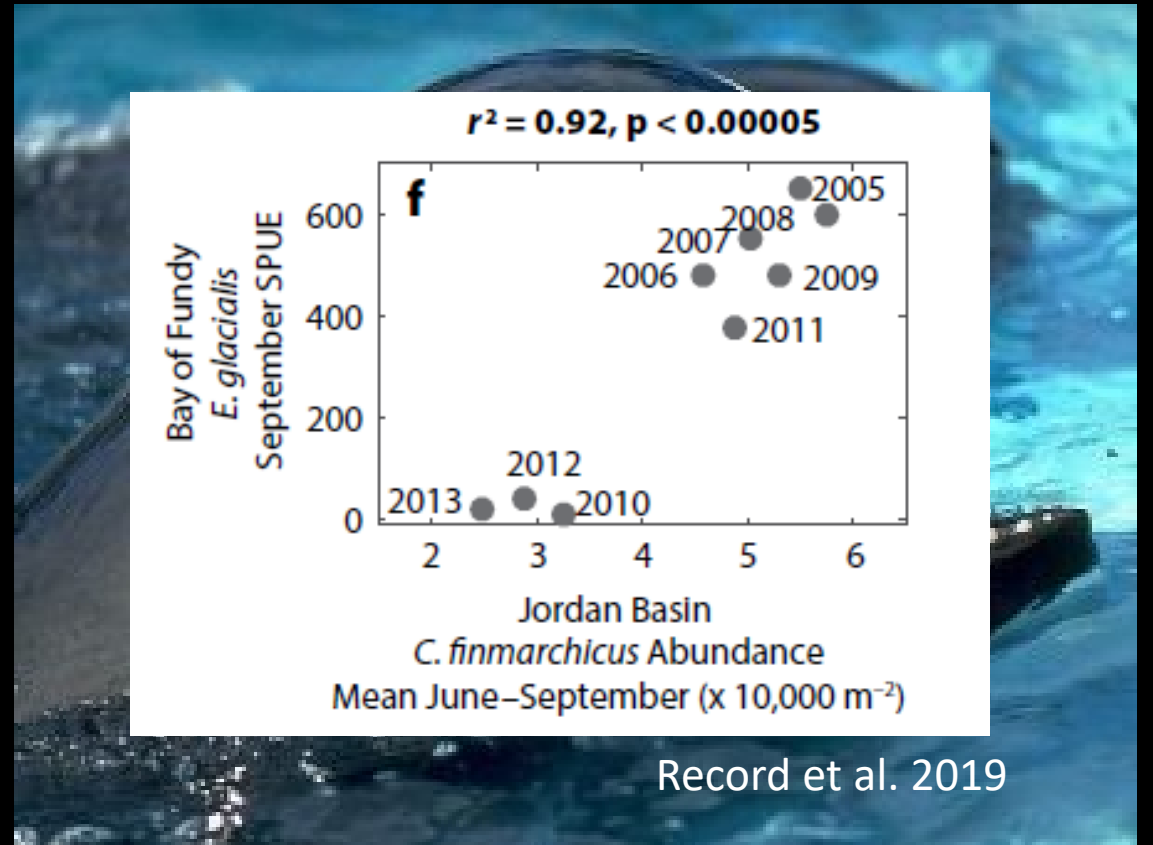


# Will predators follow their prey?



Taken under NOAA/NMFS Permit #15415

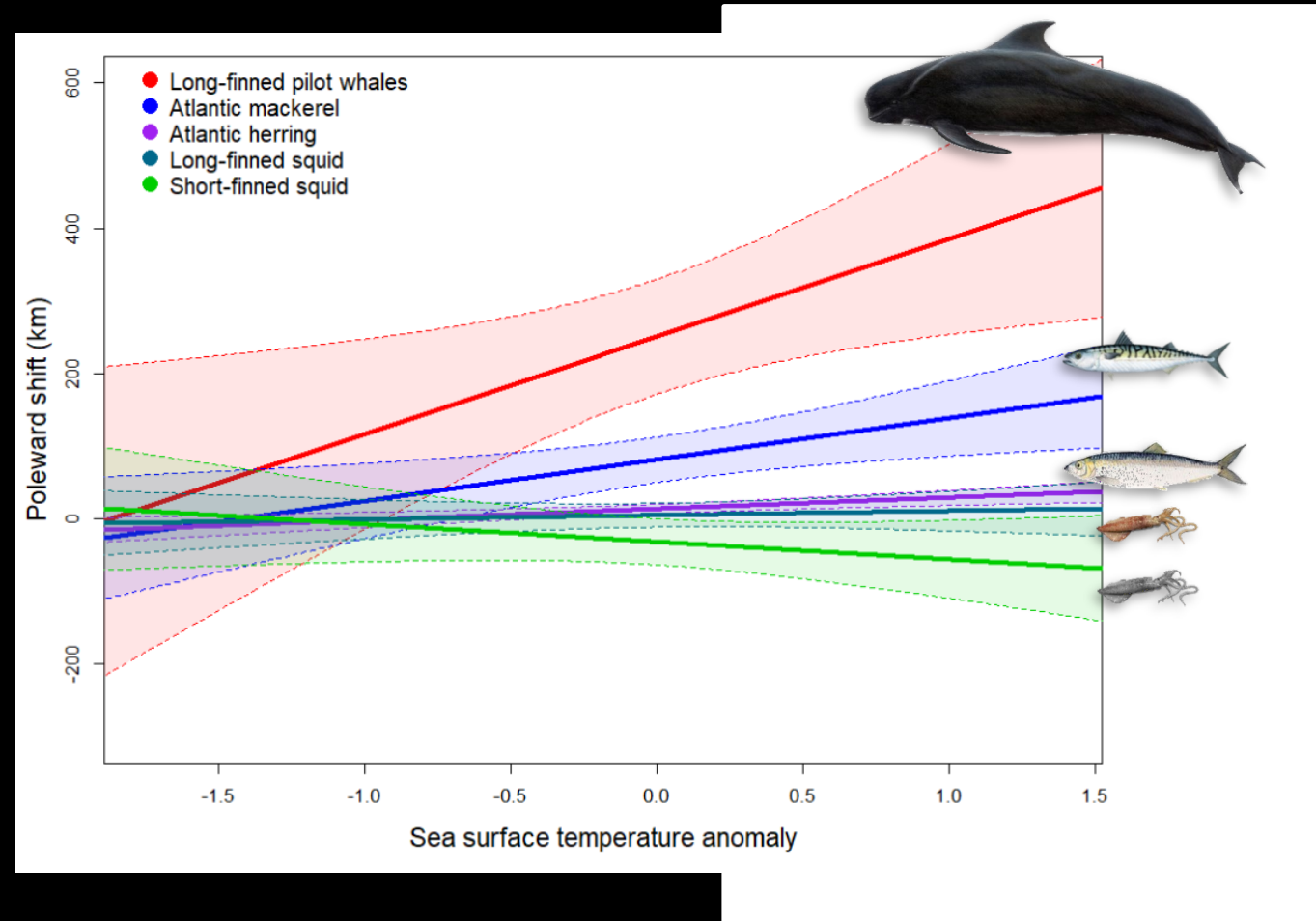
North Atlantic right whale



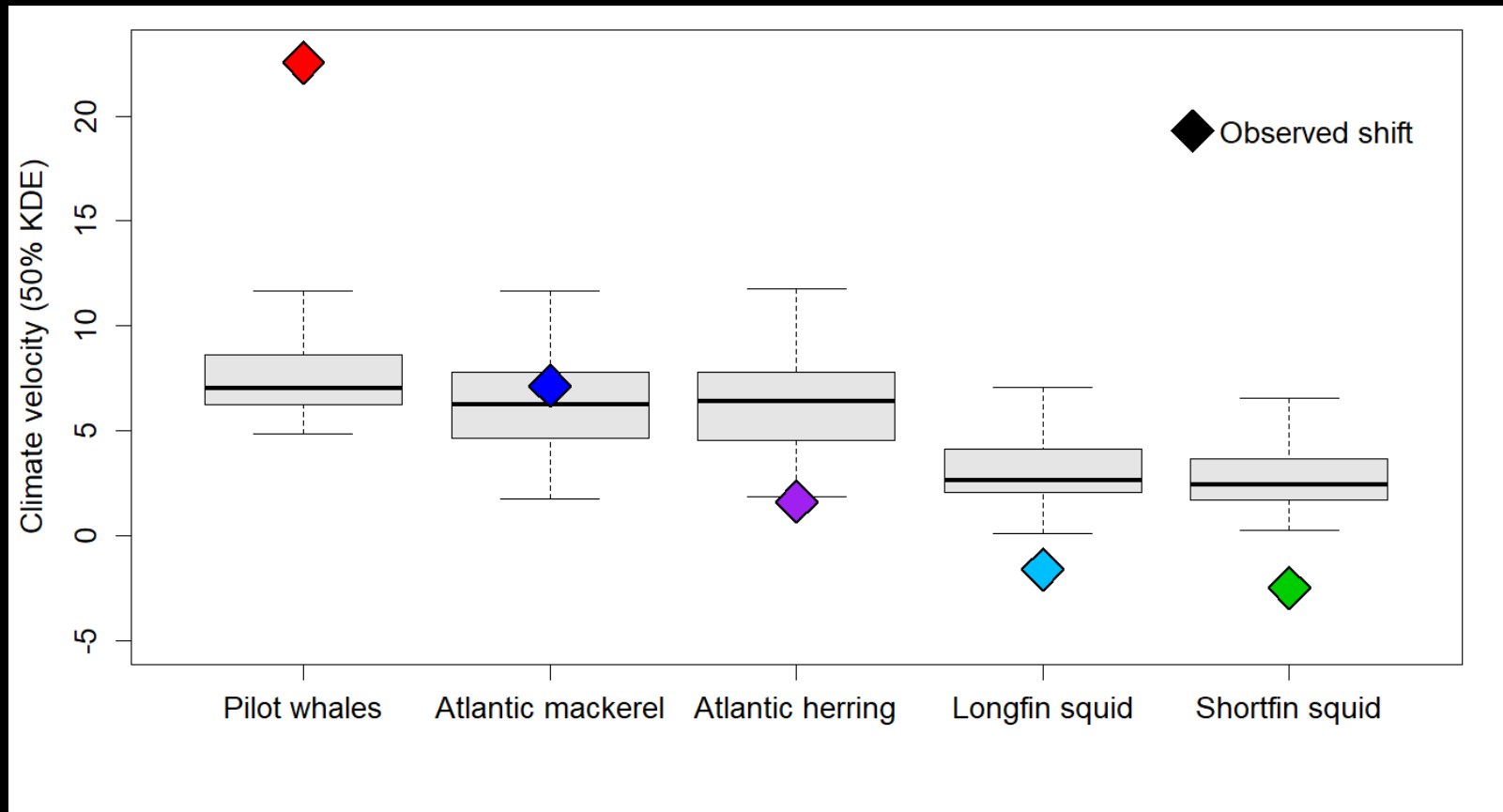
Record et al. 2019

Long finned pilot whale

# Will predators follow their prey?

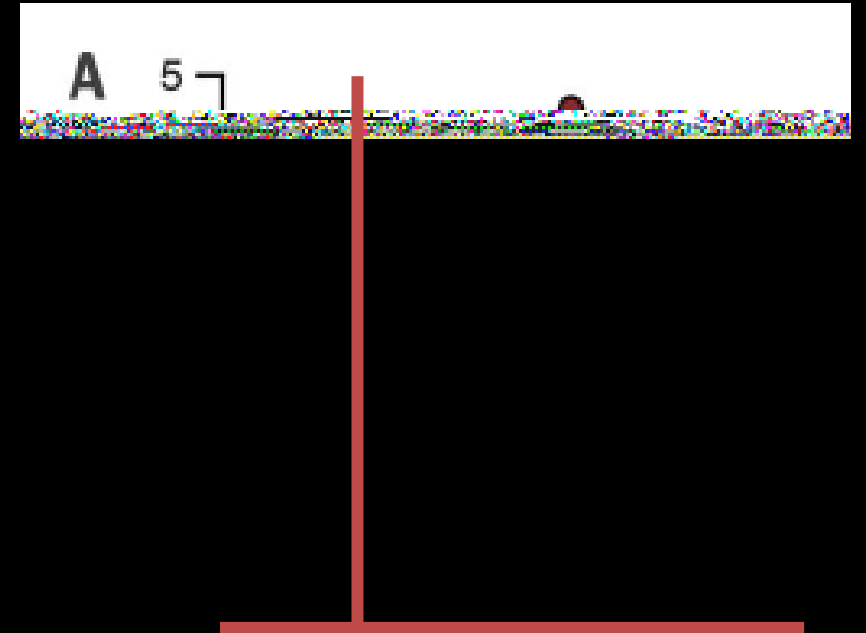


# Mismatches between climate velocity and shifts



# Changes in stock productivity

More and larger negative influences of warming for overfished populations and rapid temperature increase



# Changes in stock productivity



Larger and more significant responses  
of populations with fast life histories

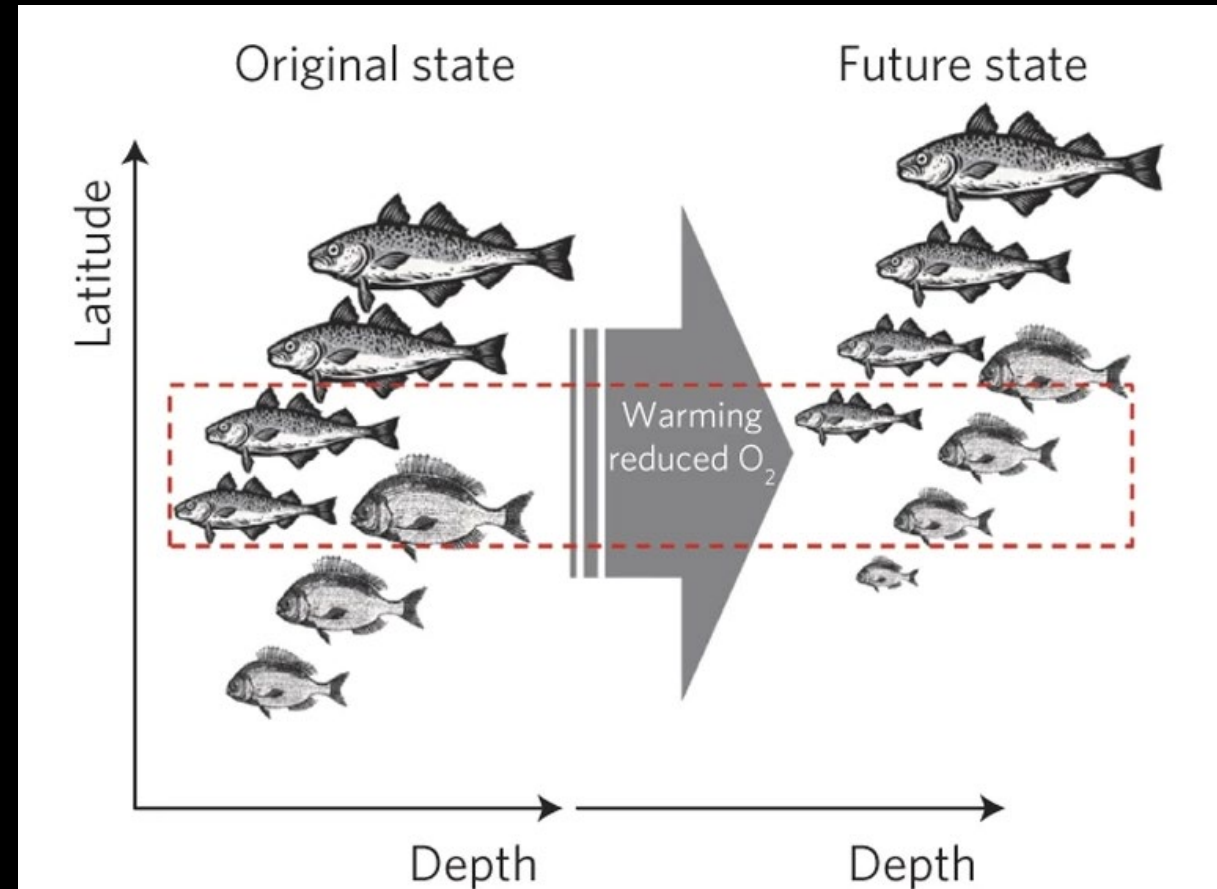
# Changes in stock productivity



Negative influences of species at the southern extent of their range

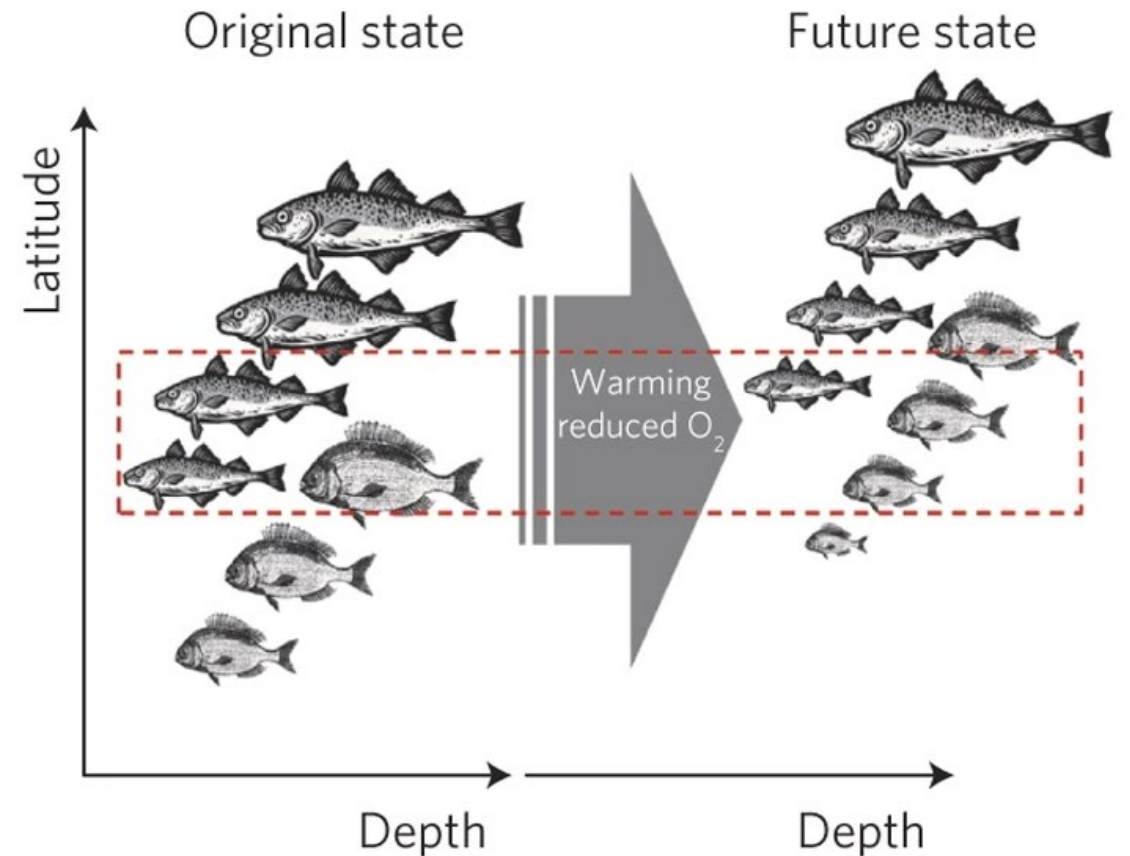
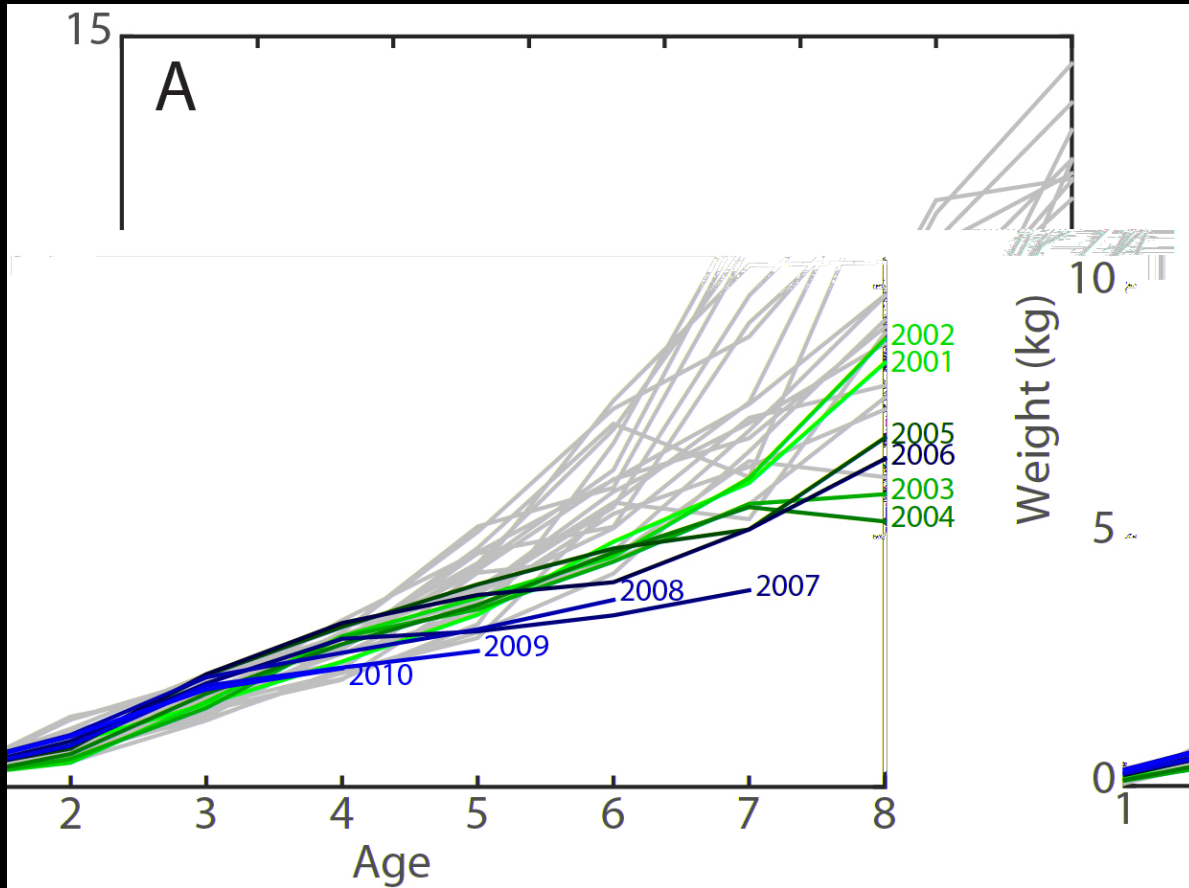


# Smaller body size



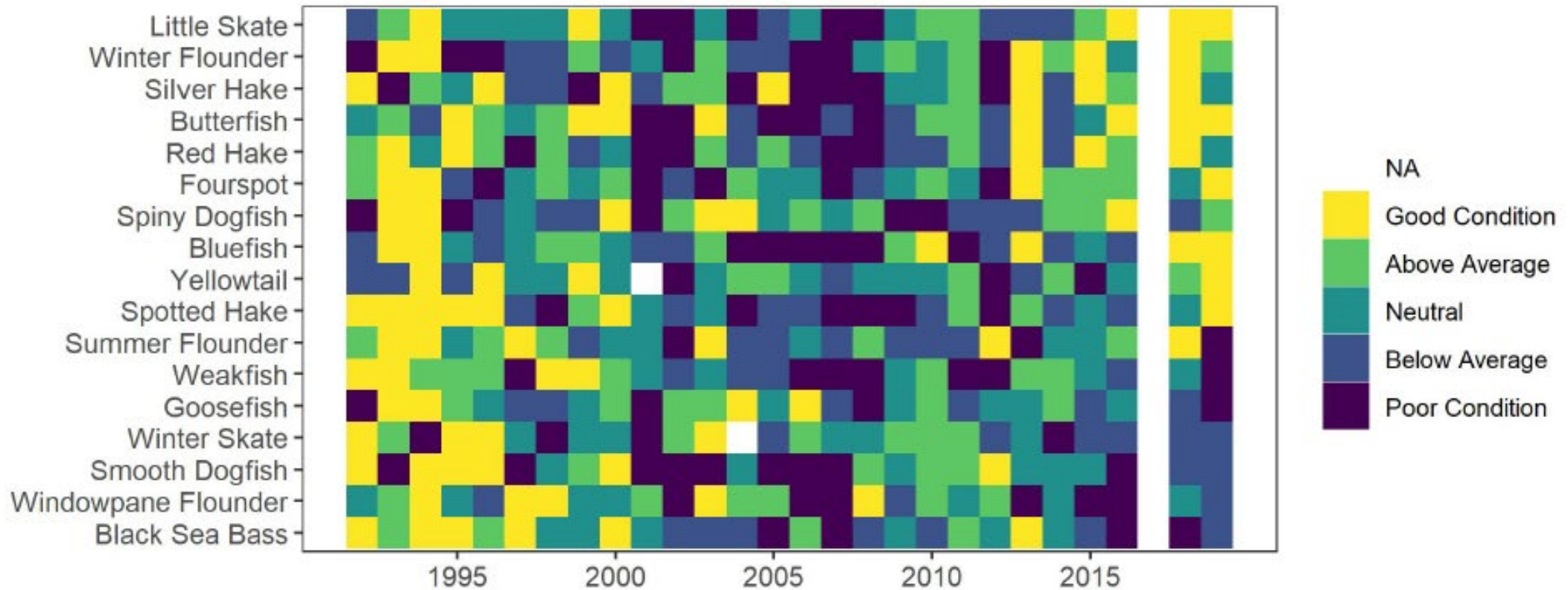
Cheung et al. 2012 – Shrinking of fishes..., Natural climate change

# Smaller body size

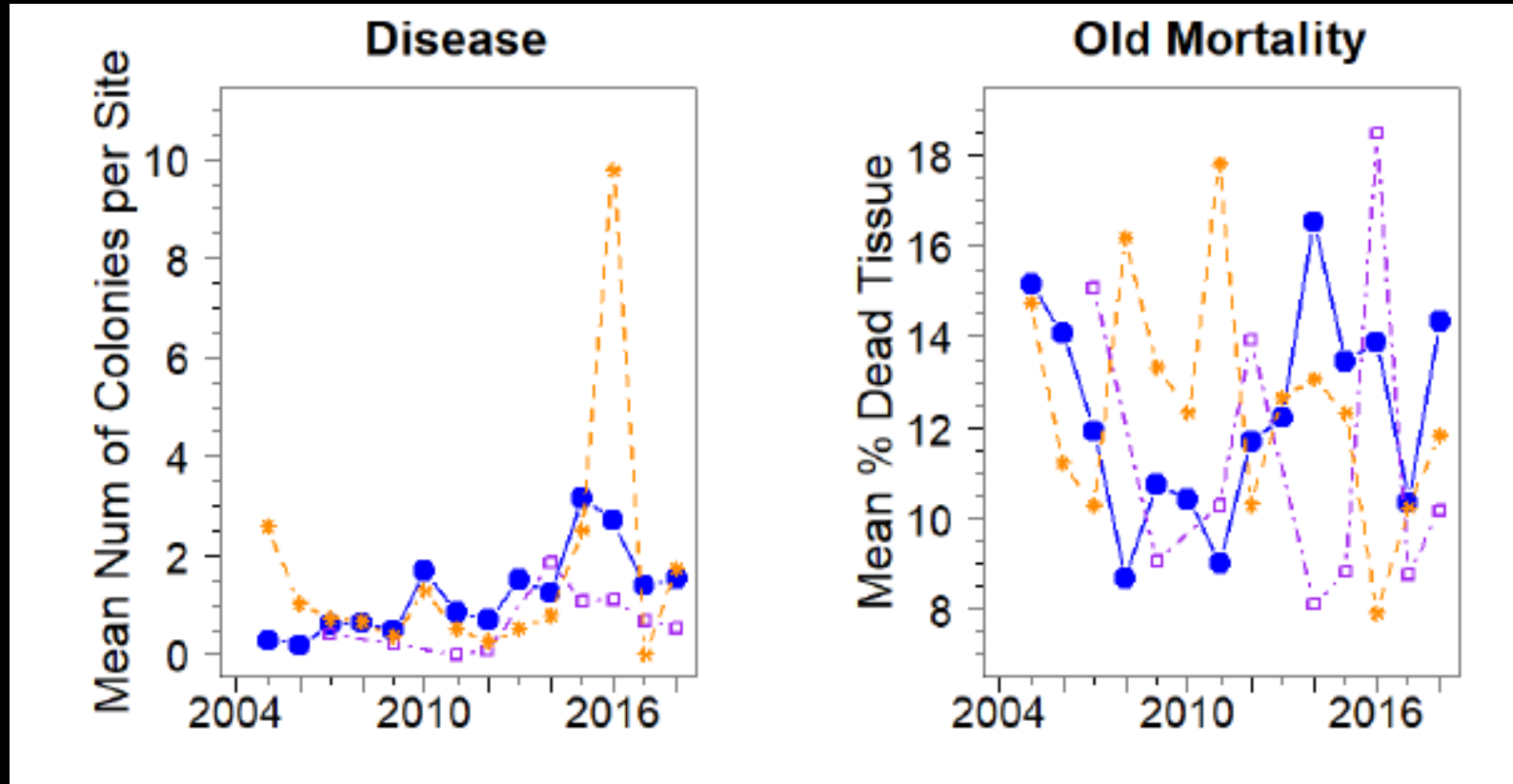


Cheung et al. 2012 – Shrinking of fishes..., Natural climate change

# Changes in body size and condition

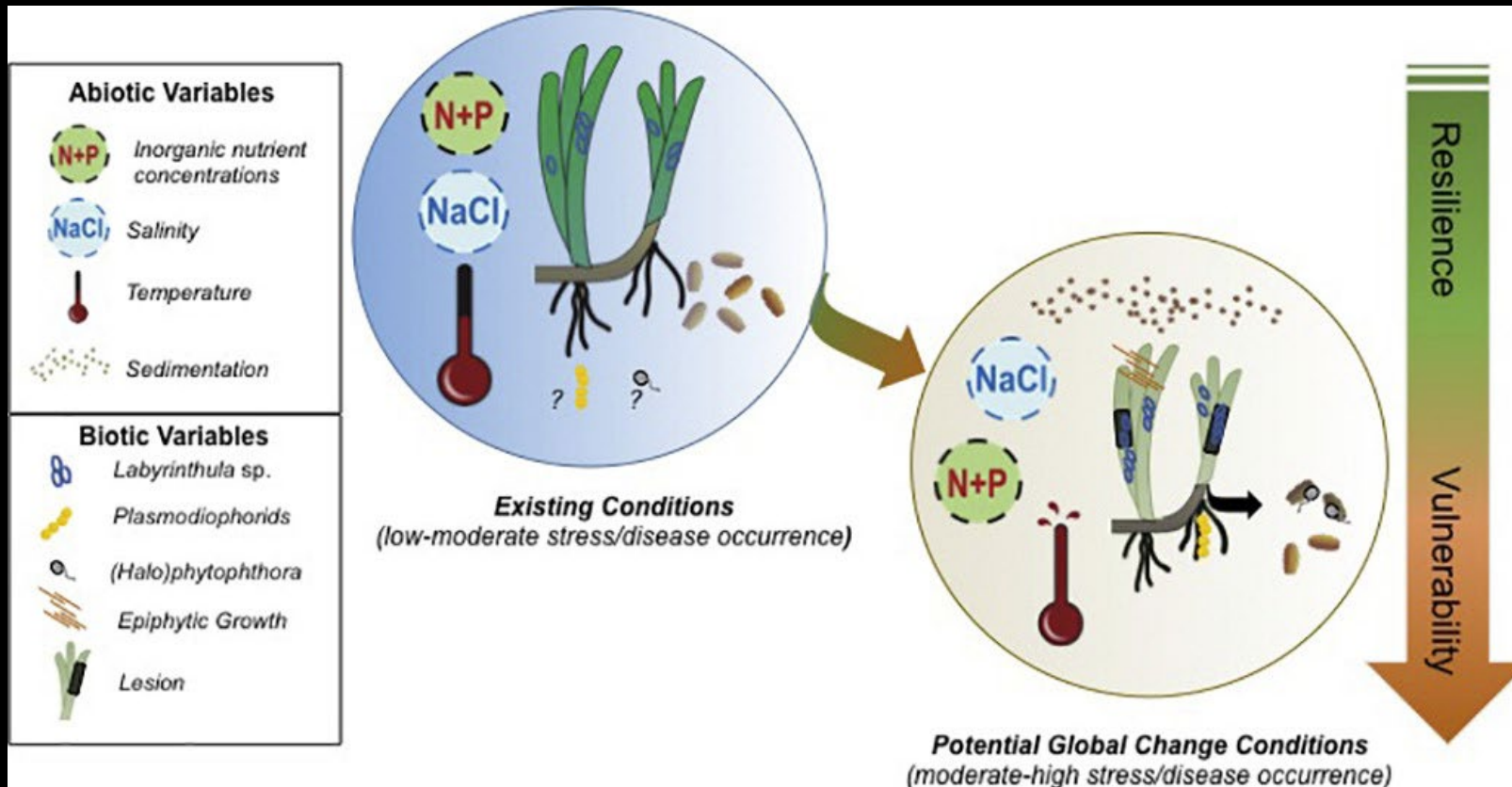


# Disease








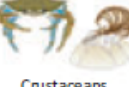




US South Atlantic Ecosystem Status Report 2021

# Disease



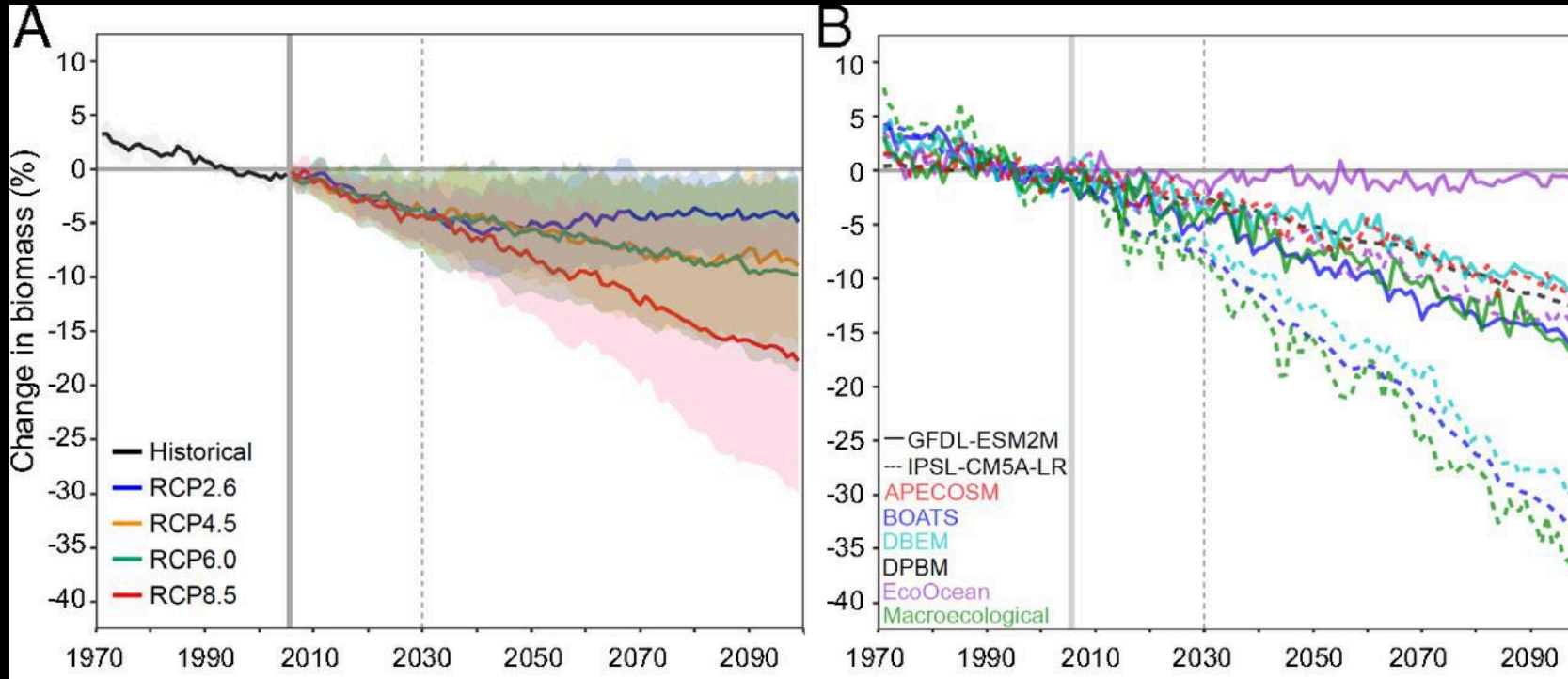
# Ocean acidification

- Temperature seems to have a stronger effect than acidification
- The combined effect of temperature, hypoxia and ocean acidification can be synergistic
- Multistressor studies are needed

Taxa	Response	Mean Effect	
 Calcifying algae	Survival		Not tested or too few studies
	Calcification		Enhanced <25%
	Growth		95% CI overlaps 0
	Photosynthesis	-28%	Reduced <25%
	Abundance	-80%	Reduced >25%
 Corals	Survival		Not tested or too few studies
	Calcification	-32%	Reduced >25%
	Growth		95% CI overlaps 0
	Photosynthesis		95% CI overlaps 0
	Abundance	-47%	Reduced >25%
 Coccolithophores	Survival		Not tested or too few studies
	Calcification	-23%	Reduced <25%
	Growth		95% CI overlaps 0
	Photosynthesis		95% CI overlaps 0
	Abundance		95% CI overlaps 0
 Mollusks	Survival	-34%	Reduced >25%
	Calcification	-40%	Reduced >25%
	Growth	-17%	Reduced <25%
	Development	-25%	Reduced <25%
	Abundance		95% CI overlaps 0
 Echinoderms	Survival		Not tested or too few studies
	Calcification		Not tested or too few studies
	Growth	-10%	Reduced <25%
	Development	-11%	Reduced <25%
	Abundance		Not tested or too few studies
 Crustaceans	Survival		Not tested or too few studies
	Calcification		Not tested or too few studies
	Growth		Not tested or too few studies
	Development		Not tested or too few studies
	Abundance		Not tested or too few studies
 Fish	Survival		Not tested or too few studies
	Calcification		Not tested or too few studies
	Growth		Not tested or too few studies
	Development		Not tested or too few studies
	Abundance		Not tested or too few studies
 Fleshy algae	Survival		Not tested or too few studies
	Calcification		Not tested or too few studies
	Growth	+22%	Enhanced <25%
	Photosynthesis		Not tested or too few studies
	Abundance		Not tested or too few studies
 Seagrasses	Survival		Not tested or too few studies
	Calcification		Not tested or too few studies
	Growth		Not tested or too few studies
	Photosynthesis		Not tested or too few studies
	Abundance		Not tested or too few studies
 Diatoms	Survival		Not tested or too few studies
	Calcification		Not tested or too few studies
	Growth	+17%	Enhanced <25%
	Photosynthesis	+12%	Enhanced <25%
	Abundance		Not tested or too few studies

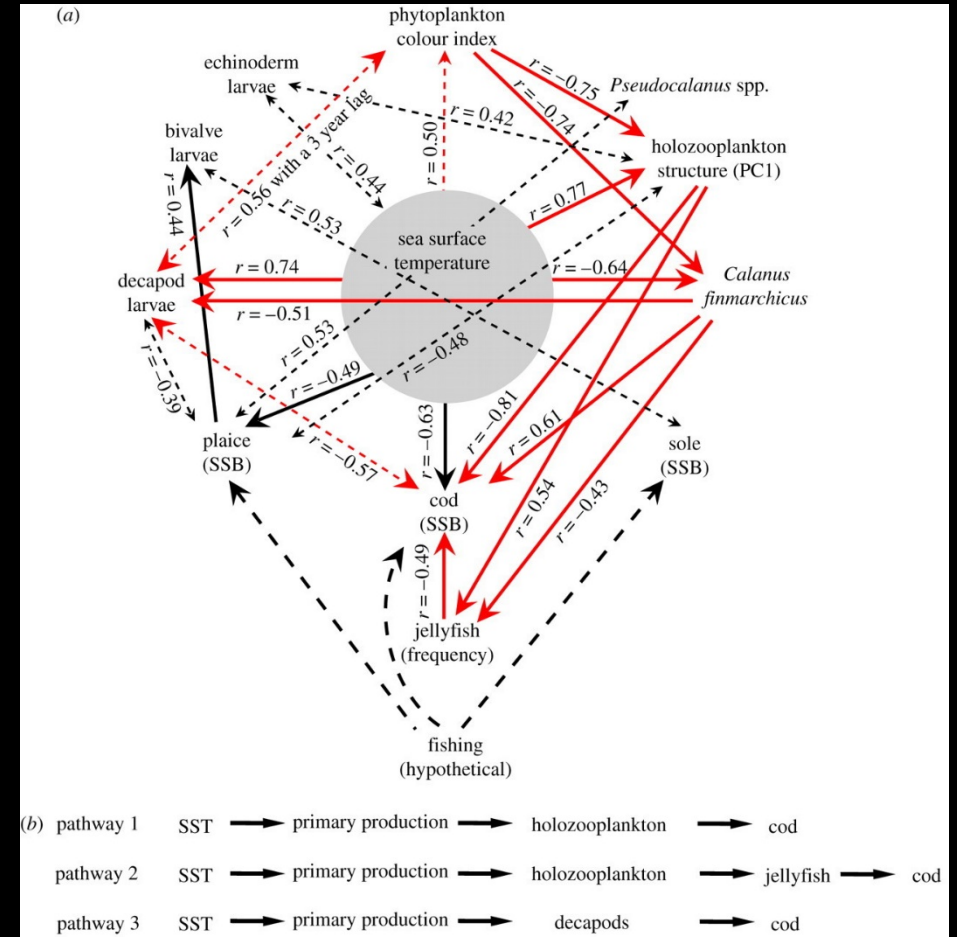
Kroeker et al.  
2013

# Declines in primary productivity



# Trophic amplification

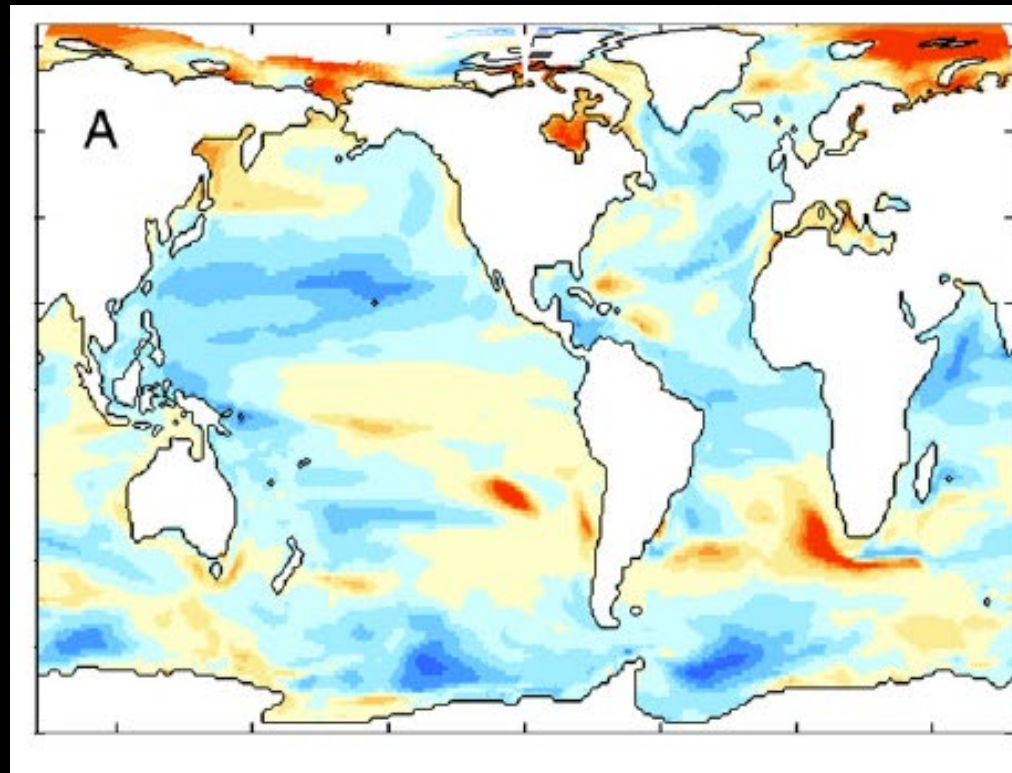
Intensification of stressor through indirect trophic pathways in the food web



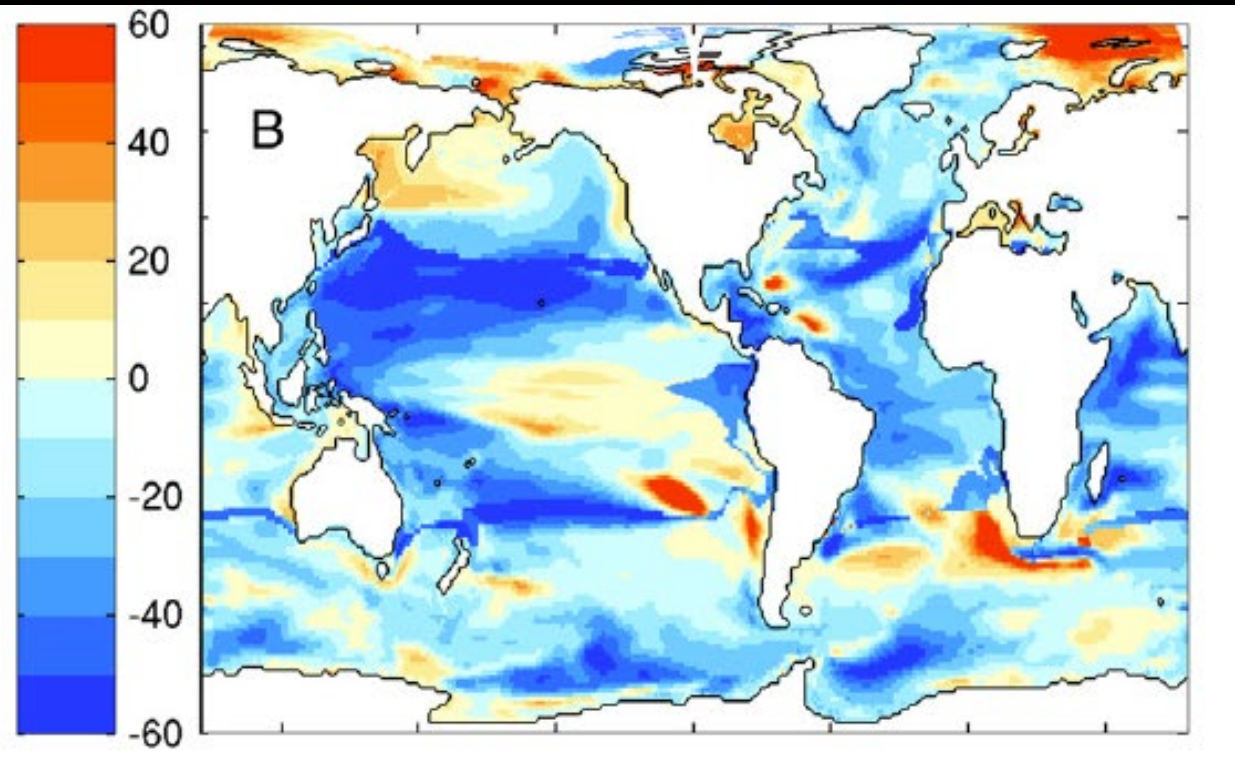


# Trophodynamic factors amplify the effects of declines in primary productivity

Net Primary Productivity

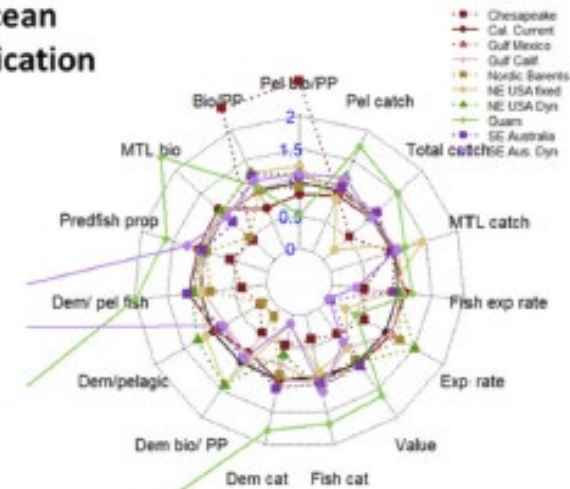


Fish Catch

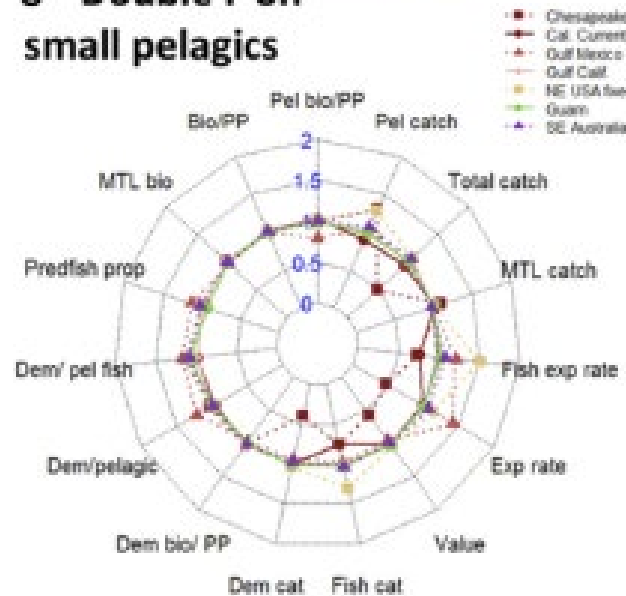


# Trophic amplification

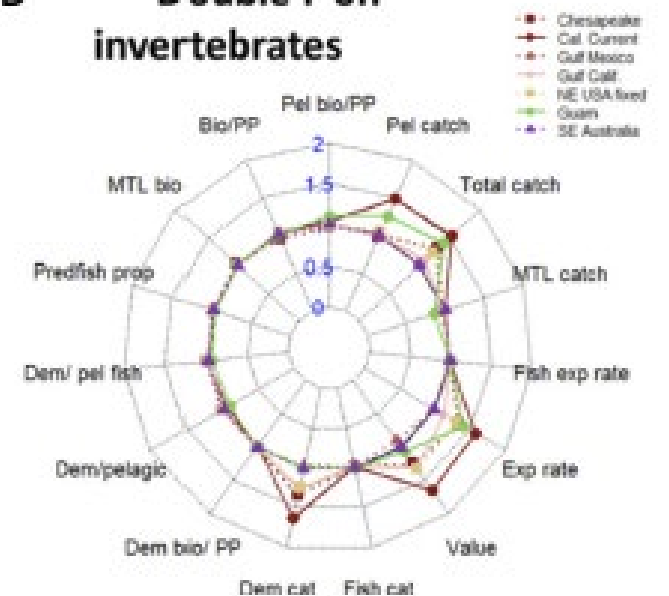
**A Ocean acidification**



**C Double F on small pelagics**



**D Double F on invertebrates**



Thanks for listening

Now let's discuss!

# Vulnerability assessments and trait-mediated responses

