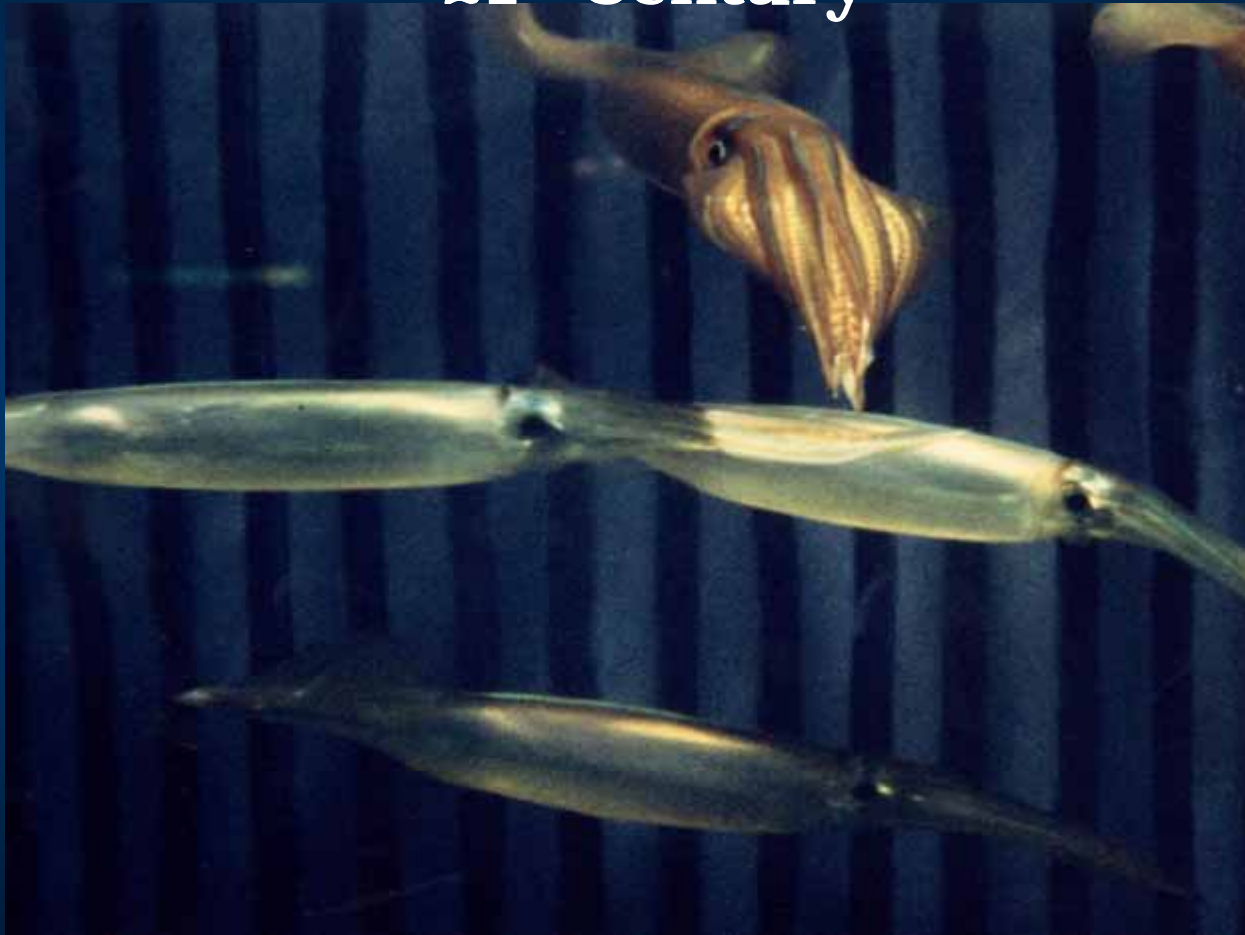


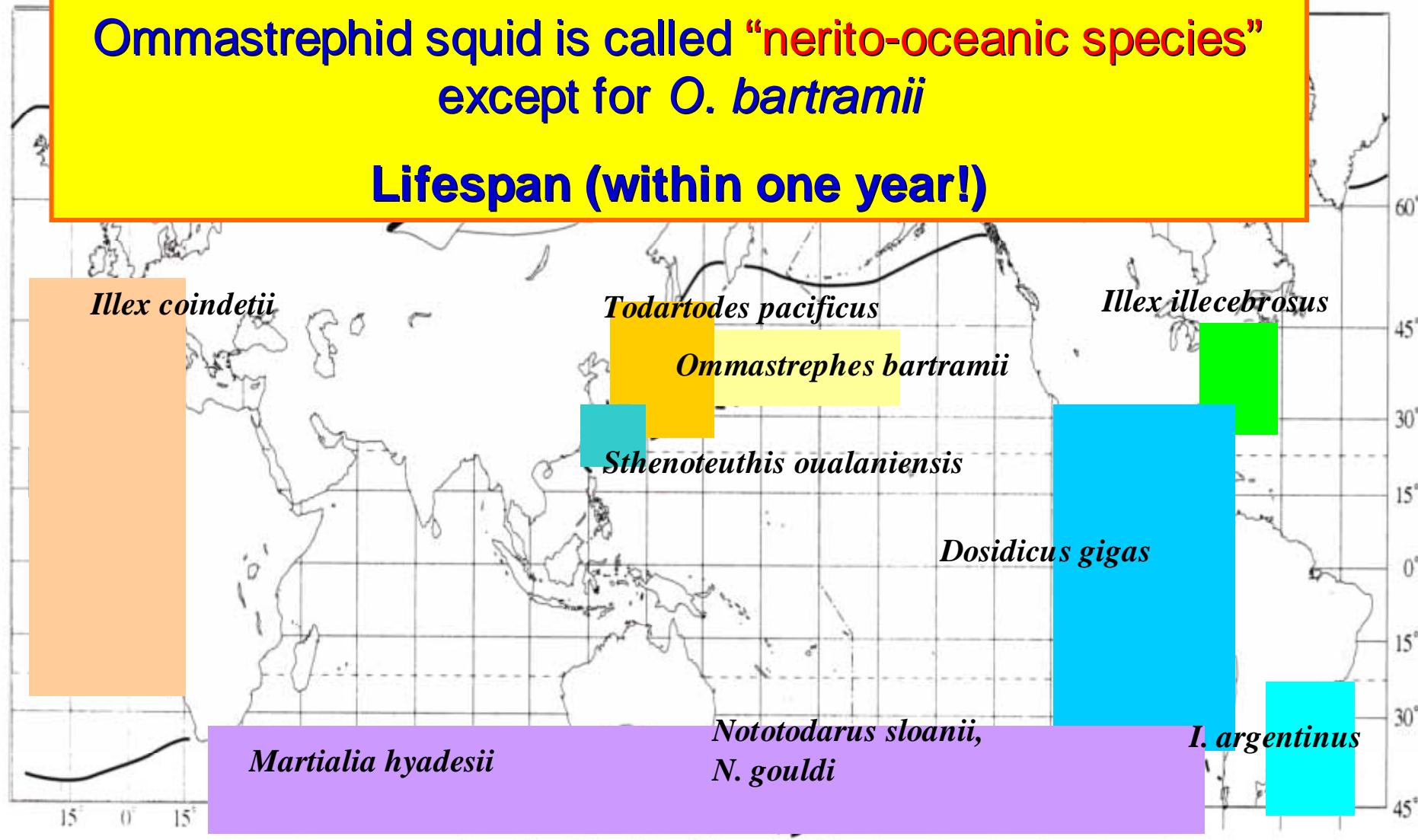
Prediction of life strategy and stock fluctuation of the Japanese common squid, *Todarodes pacificus*, related to climate change during the 21st Century



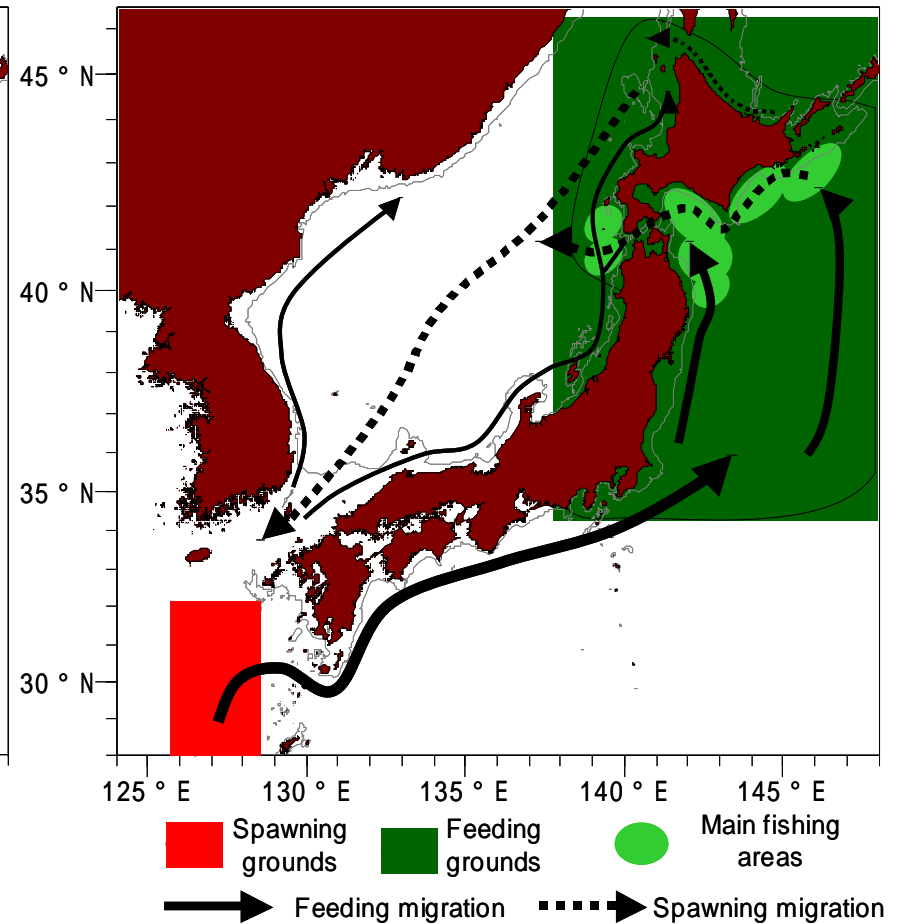
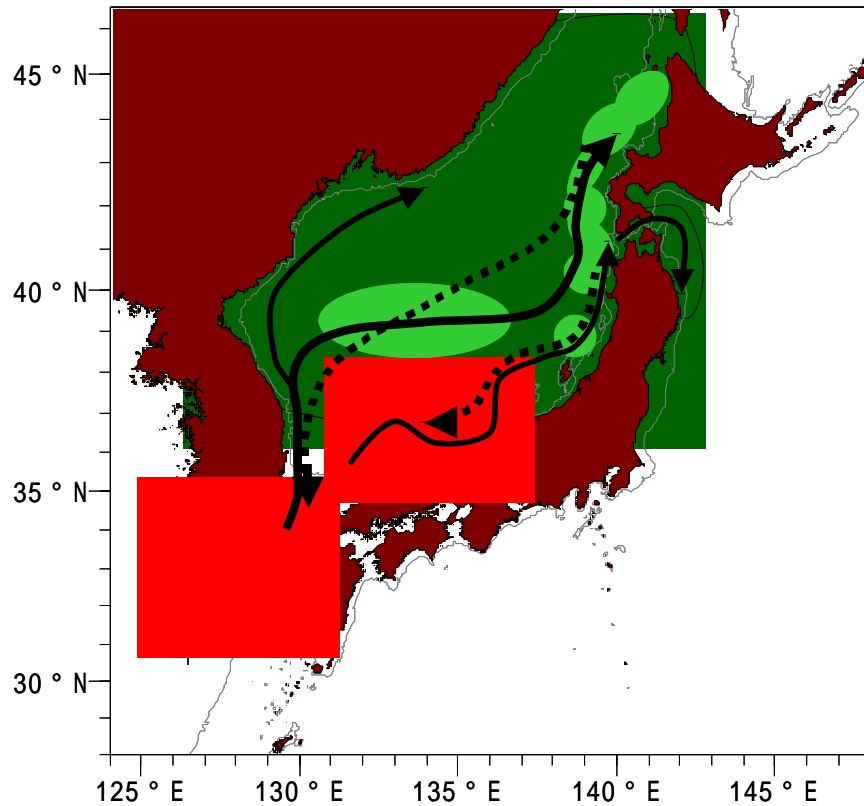
Y. Sakurai and M. J. Kishi, Hokkaido University

Ommastrephid squid is called “nerito-oceanic species”
except for *O. bartramii*

Lifespan (within one year!)



Main fishing grounds of ommastrephid squids (Okutani, 1995)



Spawning grounds and migration routes of *T. pacificus*

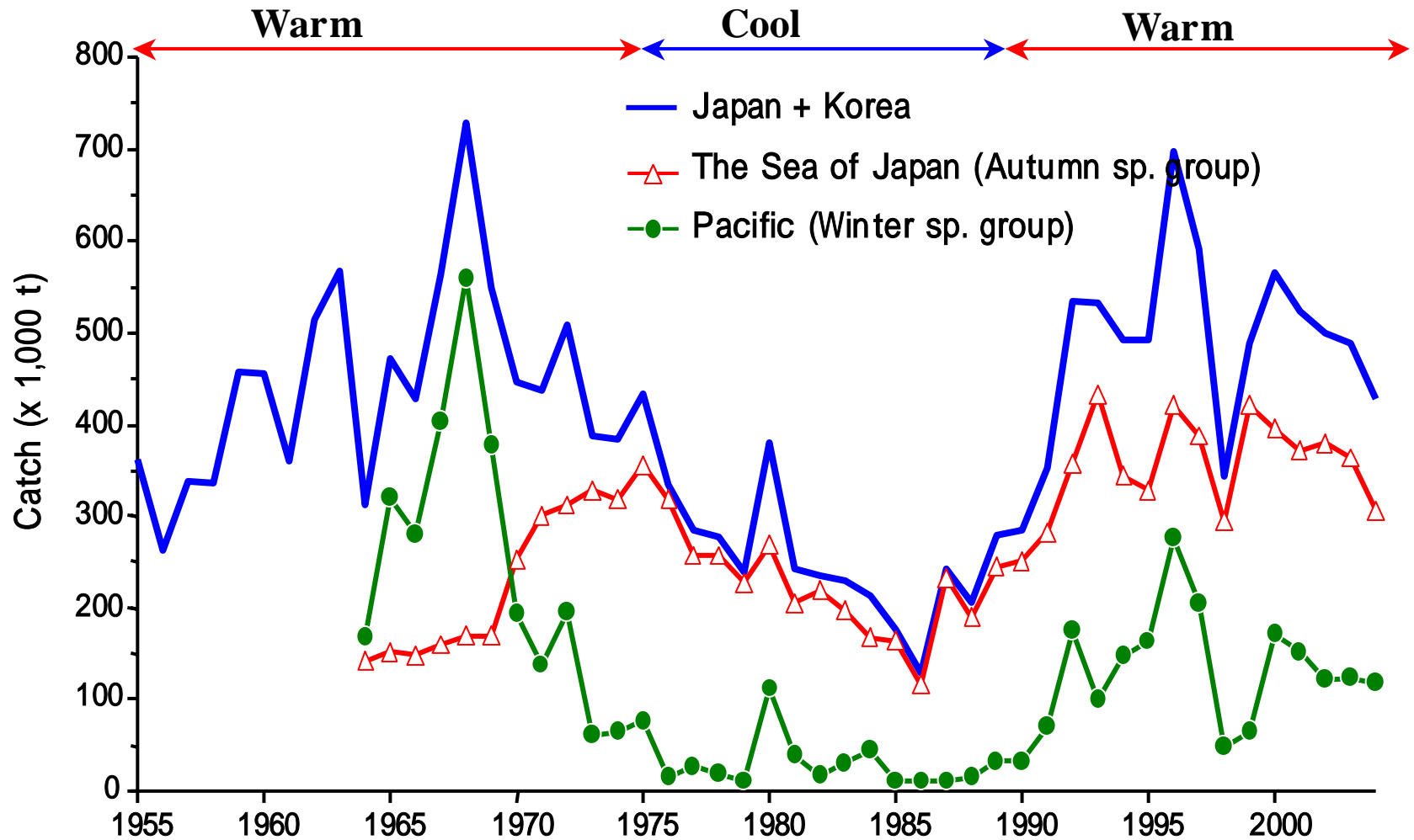
Background

- Recruitment success in *T. pacificus* depends largely on environmental conditions (e.g. SST, wind stress, MLD) at the spawning and nursery grounds
- Annual catches of *T. pacificus* decreased during the cool regime during the late-1970s and late-1980s, and increased after the late 1980s warm regime period.

(Sakurai et al., 2000, 2002)

Objective

- To present a new scenario for how life strategy and stock size of *T. pacificus* might change due to climatic forcing such as annual climate change, cool and warm regime shifts and global warming during the 21st Century.

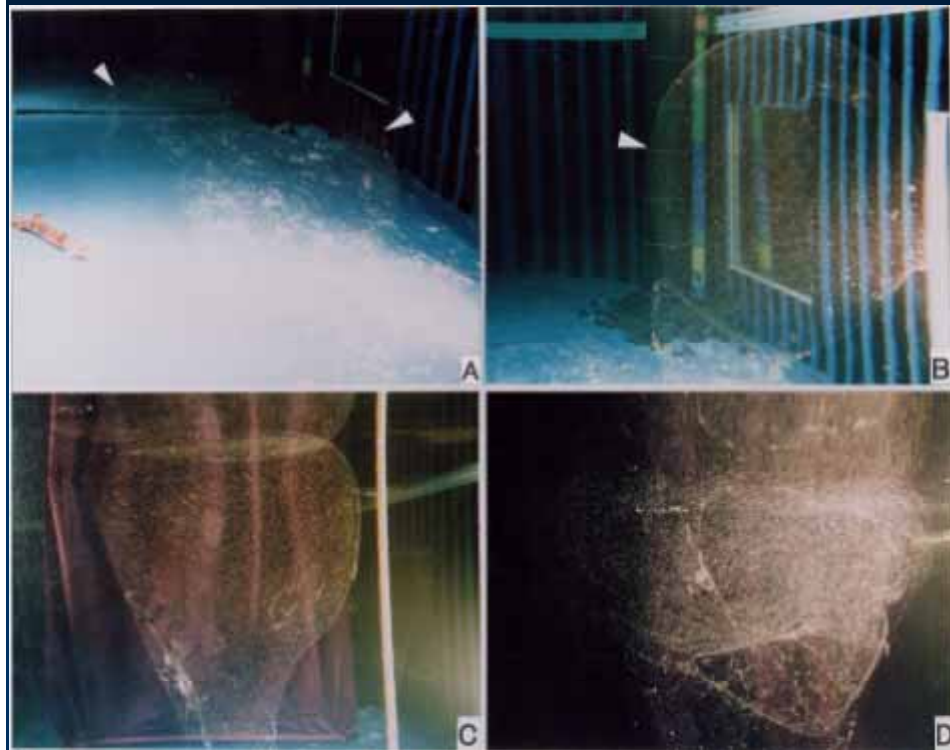
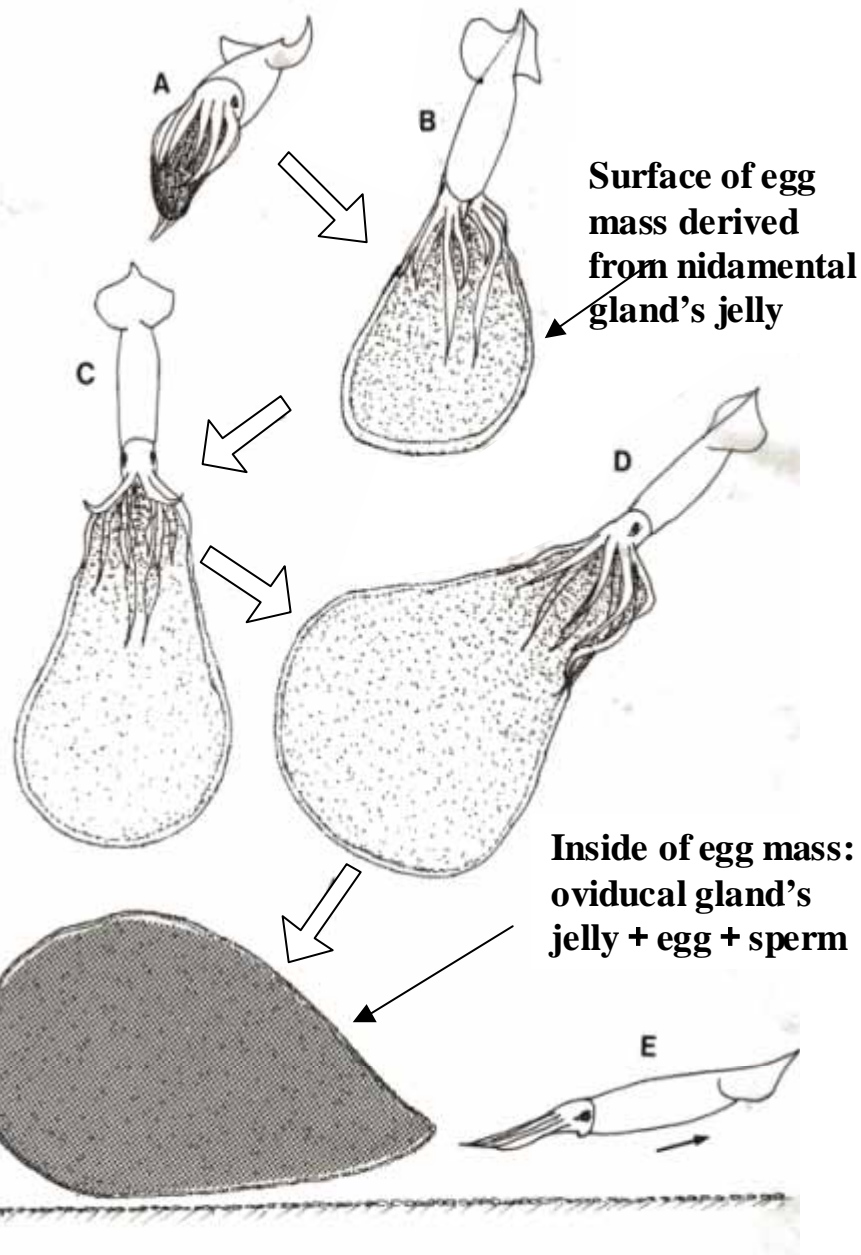


Annual fluctuation in common squid, *T. pacificus* catches of Korea and Japan during 1955 - 2004.

(Data derived from the Japan Sea Research Institute, Japan and the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Korea).

The new reproductive hypothesis of Japanese common squid, *T. pacificus* based on captive experiments and field surveys;

“The reproductive areas for spawning and occurrence of active hatchlings were formed the SST areas between 18-24 (especially 19.5-23) and within a specific range of bottom topography ranged from 100 m to 500 m, where the pycnocline (or thermocline) was well developed in the mid-water”



Egg mass of *T. pacificus* in captivity

A: just after spawning, B: after 4 hrs, C: 2 days, D: 5 days at 20

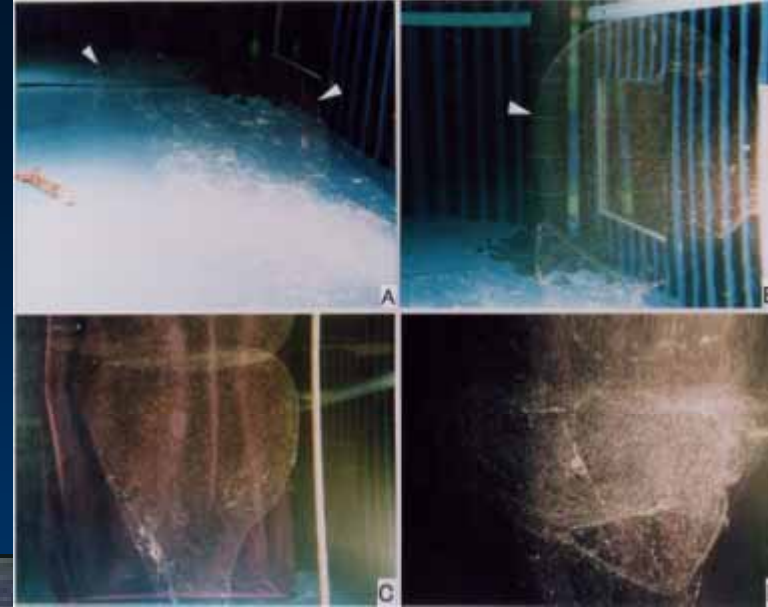
Spawning behavior of *T. pacificus*



Ripe female before spawning sitting on the bottom of captive

tank

Gelatinous sphere mass
resembling *T. pacificus* egg
mass (Depth:80m, Temp:21 ,
Oct. 18, 2003)

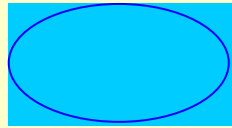


Egg mass of *T.
pacificus* in
captivity

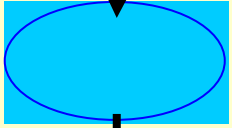


Weak wind stress

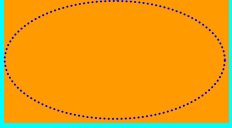
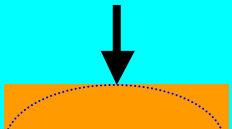
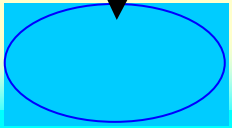
Shallow MLD



Warm water



cold water

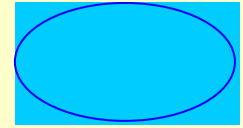


Continental slope

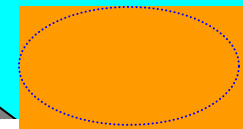
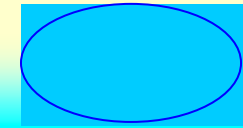
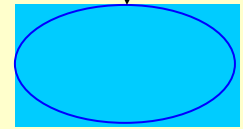
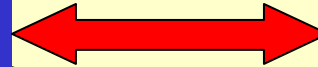
Strong wind stress

Deep MLD

Warm water



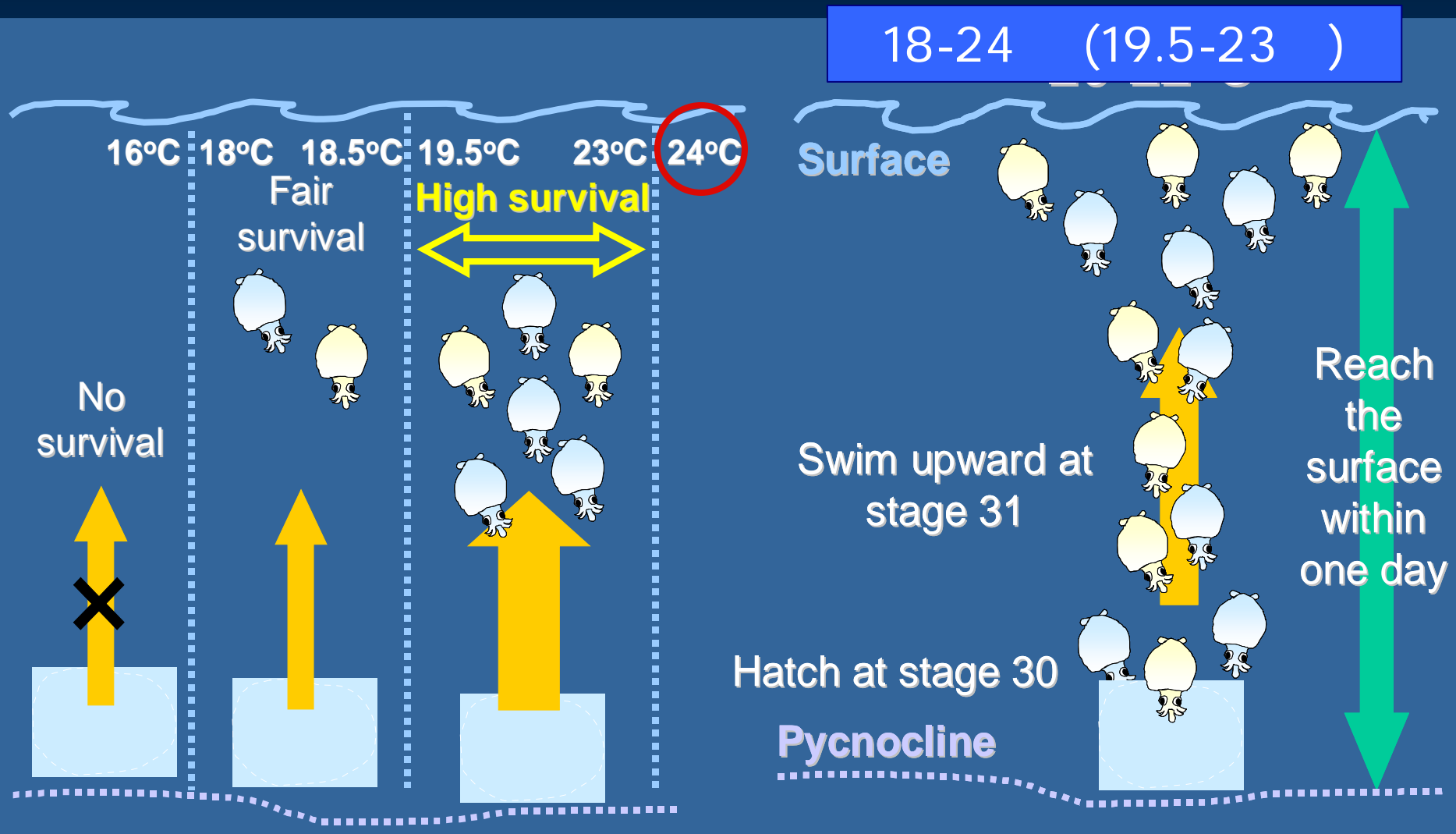
No survival
eggs

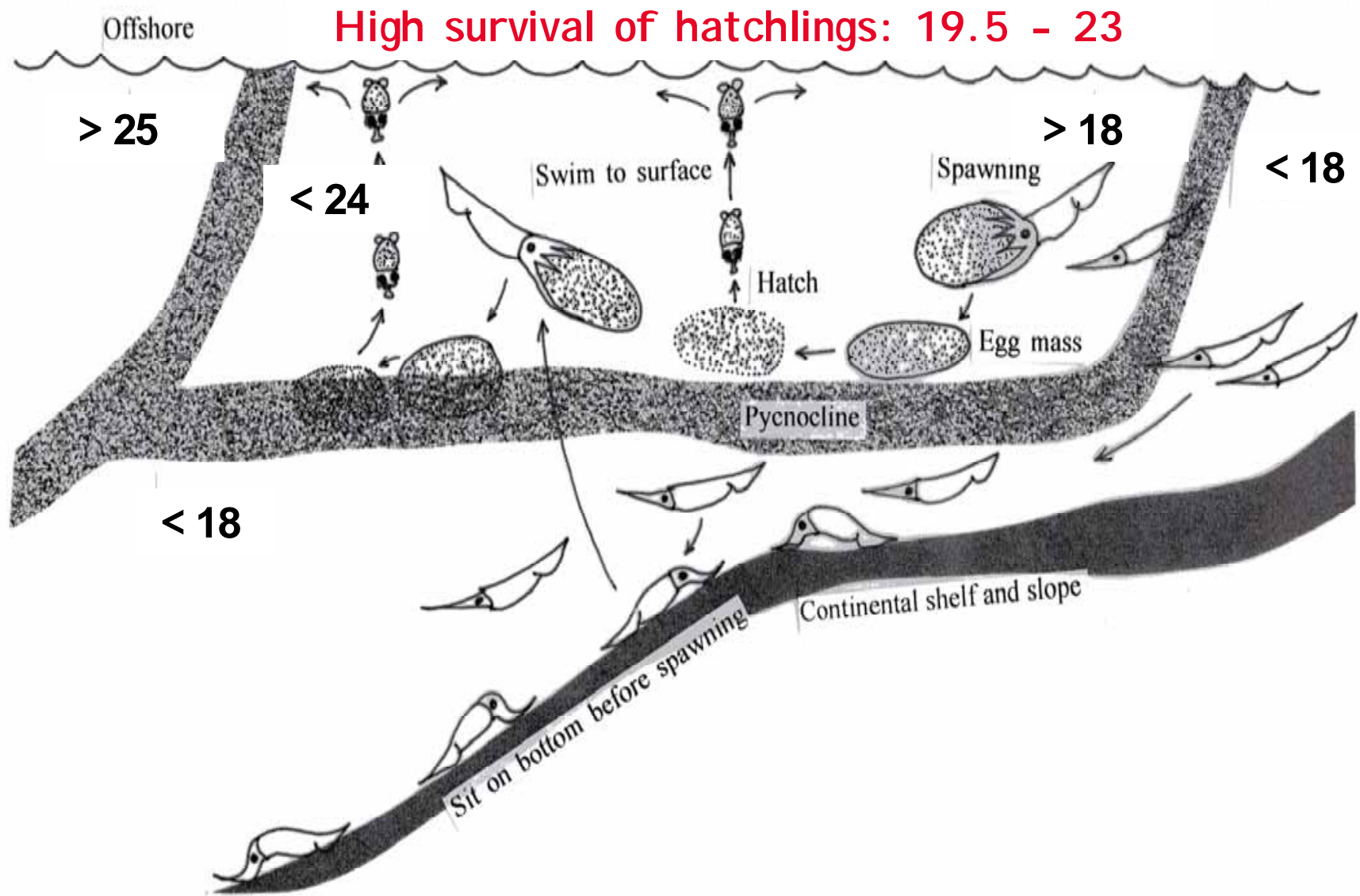


Continental slope

cold water

High survival of eggs and active hatchlings occur at 18-23 °C, and especially ranged between 19.5-23 °C, and can survive at the surface layer of 24 °C.



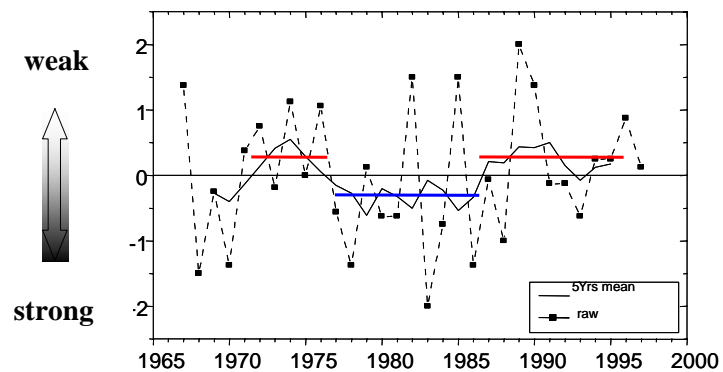
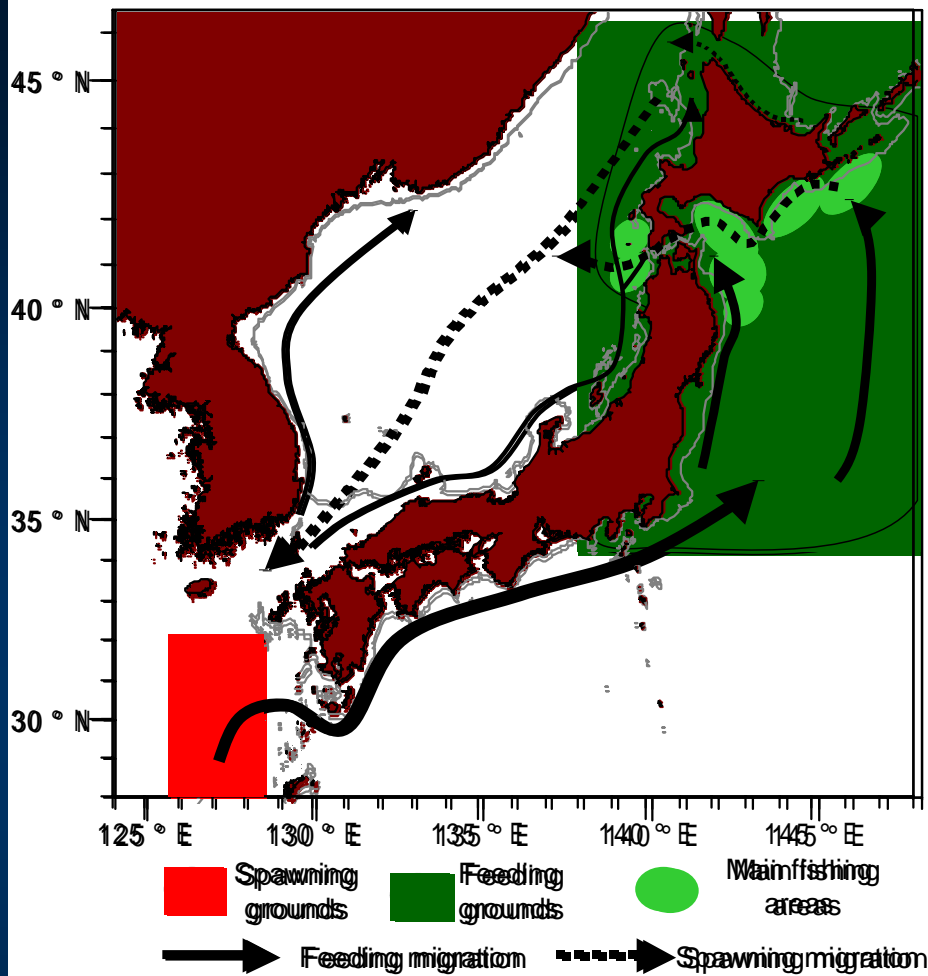


New Schematic view of reproductive processes of *T. pacificus*

Stock fluctuations of Japanese common squid (*Todarodes pacificus*) related to climatic regime shifts

Can we explain the following question?

- "Annual catches of *T. pacificus* decreased during the cool regime during the late-1970s and late-1980s, and increased during warm regime period after the late 1980s".
- How do changes of wind stress, sea and air temperature or MLD affect the success of reproduction?

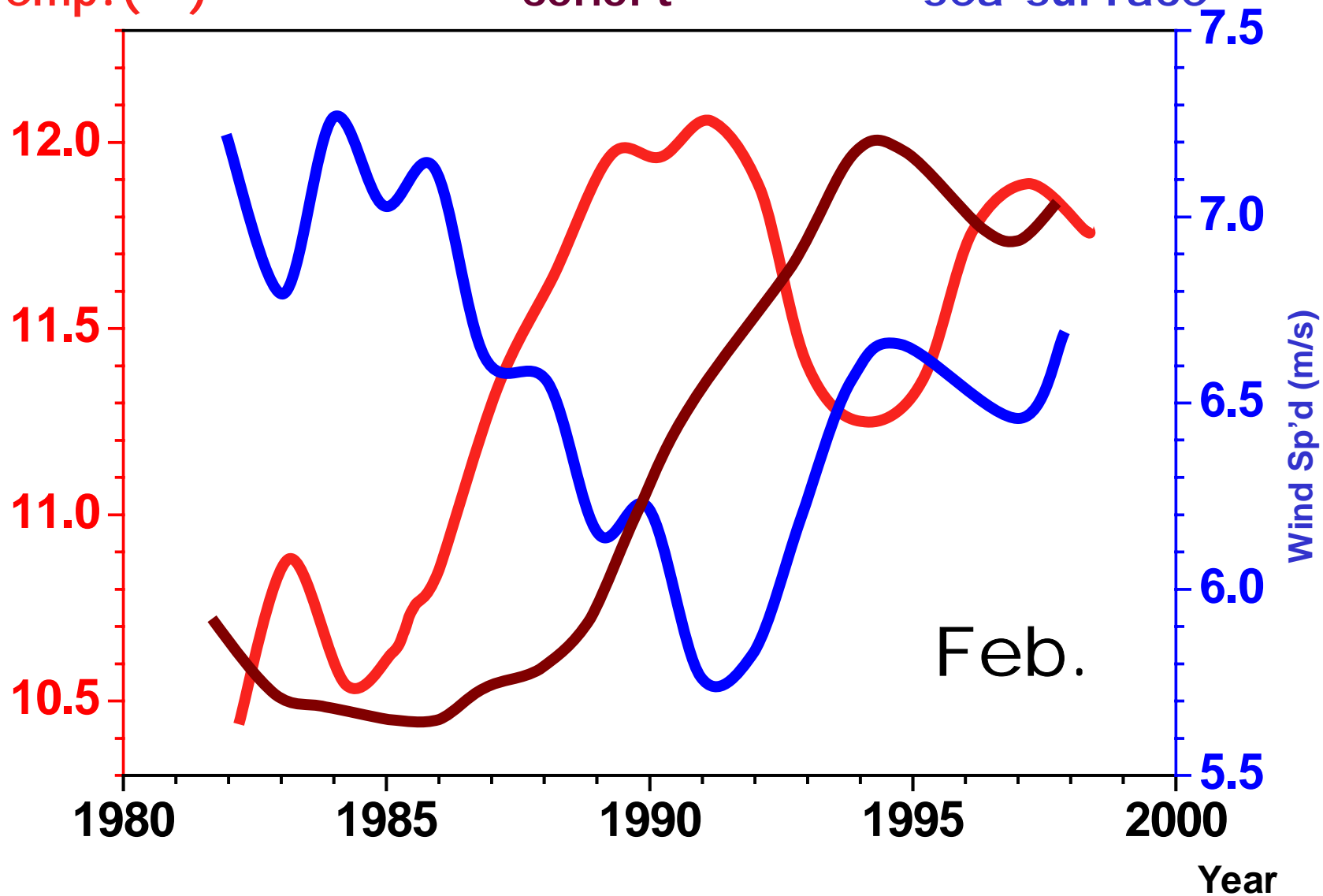


Annual change of Aleutian low pressure index.
(Nakamura and Honda, 2002)

Sea surface
temp.()

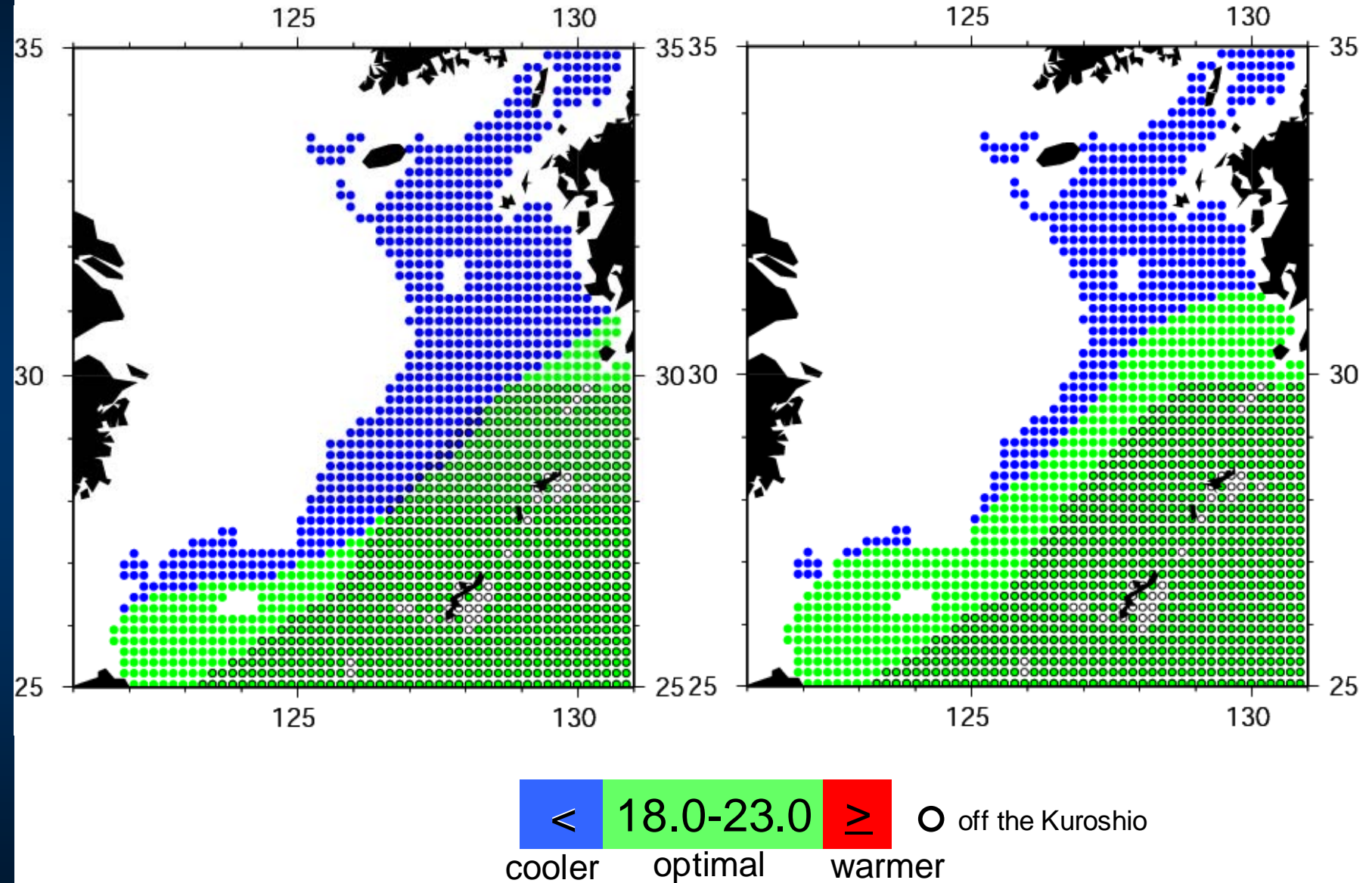
Catch of winter
cohort

Wind speed at
sea surface



Feb. Cool (1983-1989)

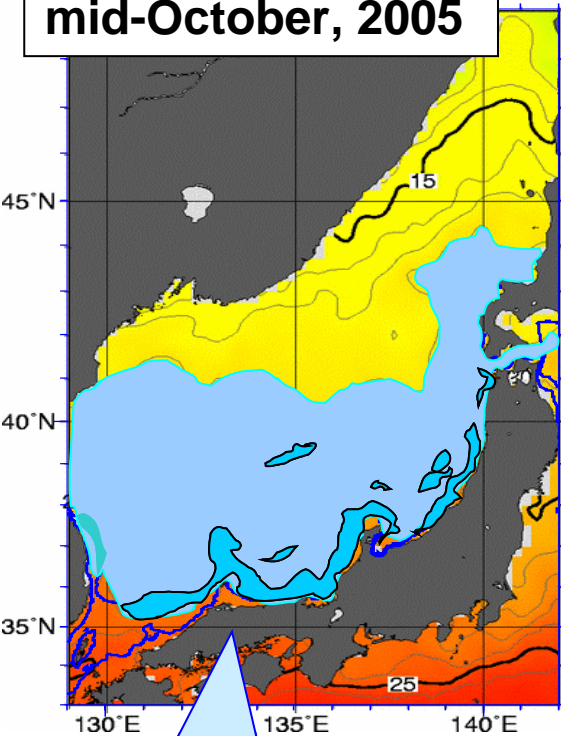
Feb. Warm (1990-2000)



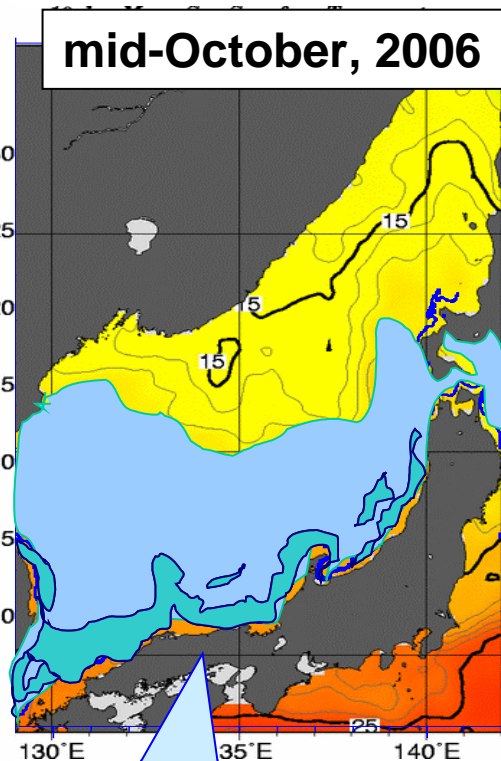
Stock fluctuations of Japanese common squid (*T. pacificus*) related to annual climate change

Can we predict the next year's stock level (poor or good) based on the new reproduction hypothesis?

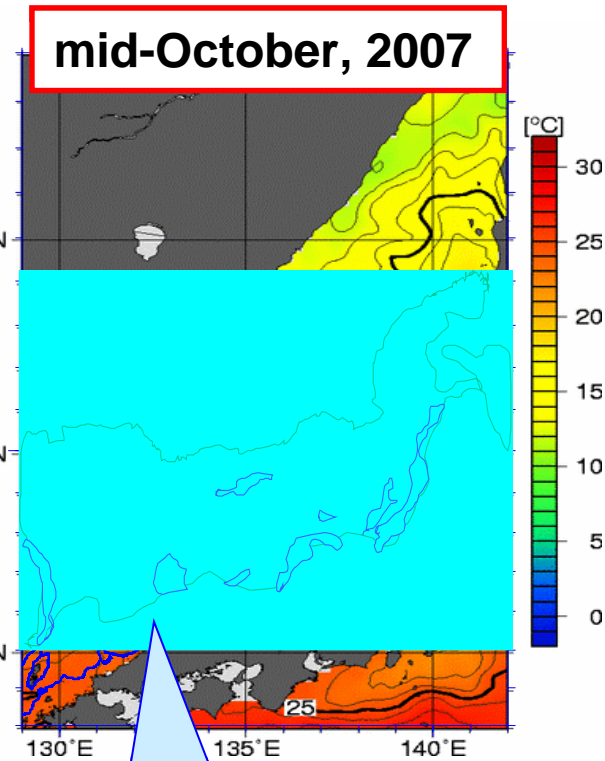
mid-October, 2005



mid-October, 2006



mid-October, 2007



Autumn
cohort of
2006

Prediction:

Poor (yes)

Autumn
cohort of
2007

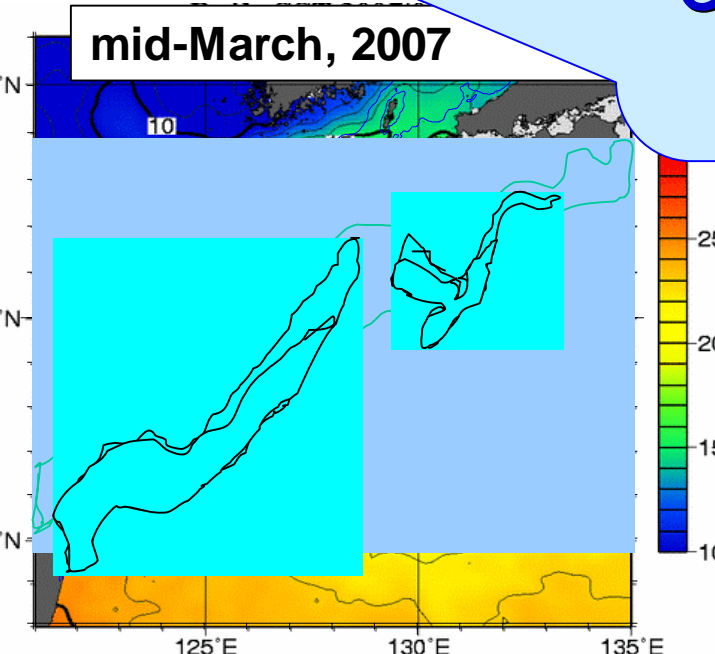
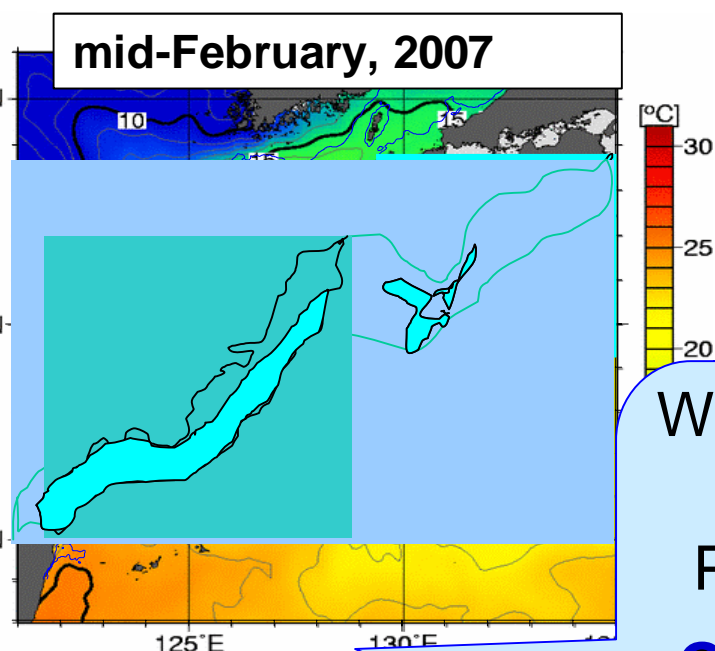
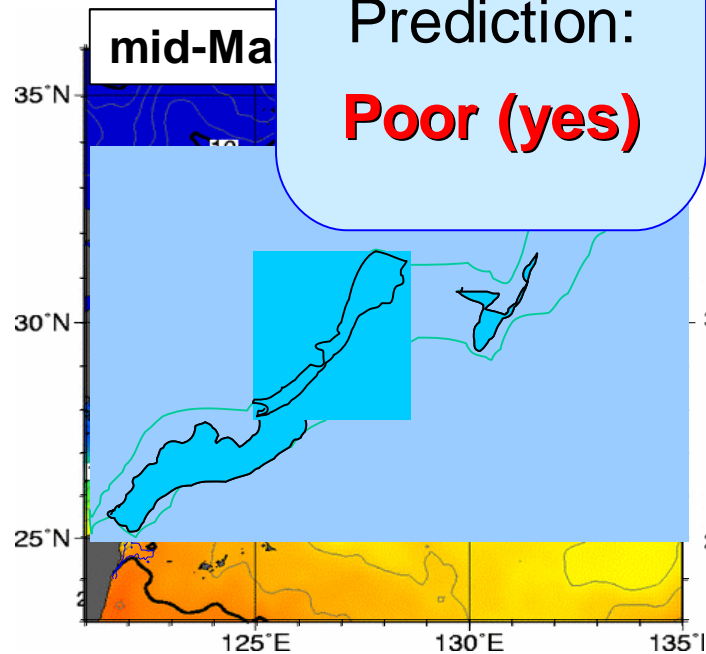
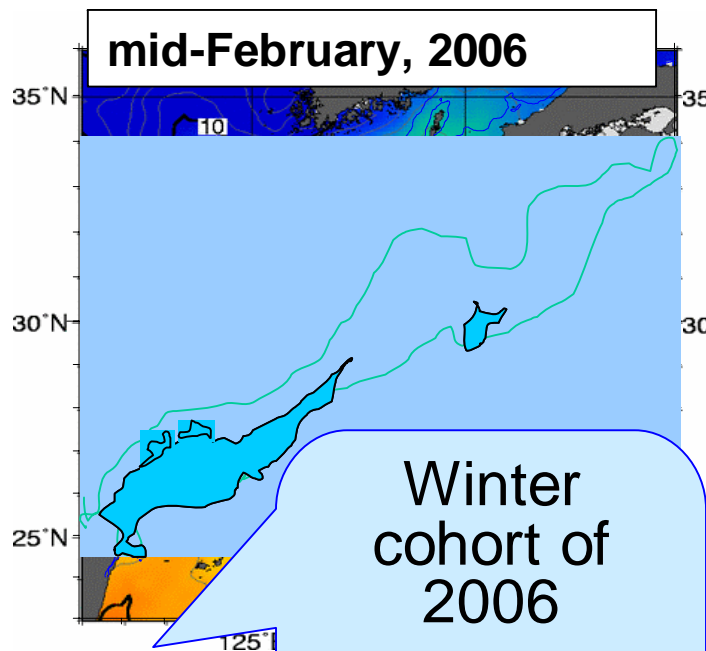
Prediction:

Good (yes)

Autumn
cohort of
2008

Prediction:

Poor (?)



Winter cohort of 2007

Prediction:

Good (yes)

Can we predict the life strategy and stock fluctuations of Japanese common squid (*T. pacificus*) related to the global warming scenario by IPCC during the 21th Century ?

Qualification of inferred spawning areas, *Todarodes pacifica* (Nakazima , 2007)

-Topography: each cell including water above 100 ~ 500m bottom depth along the coast (yellow cell in the figure)

-SST: 18 ~ 24

-January to December: at each month

Figure in each cell indicates the maximum depth.

Green cell: land area, orange cell: inferred spawning area, red cell: disappeared spawning area with global warming

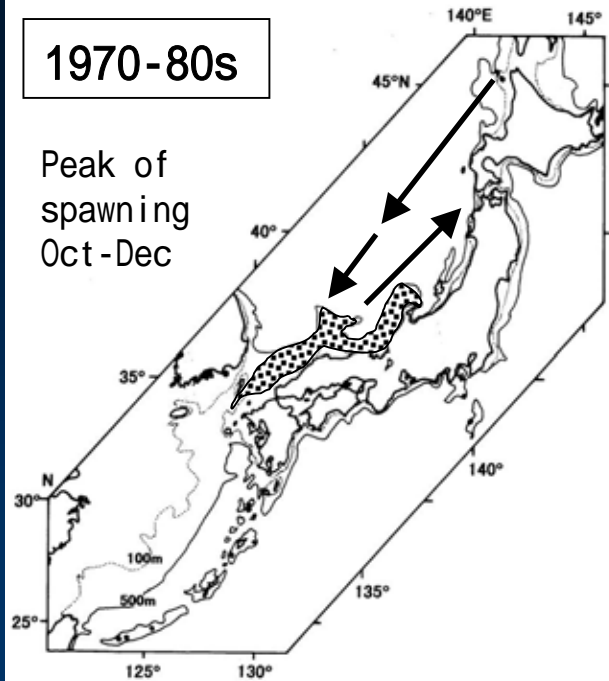
[illegible]

Inferred spawning areas of *Todarodes pacifica* is limited by the bottom depth of continental shelf and slope (100-500 m)



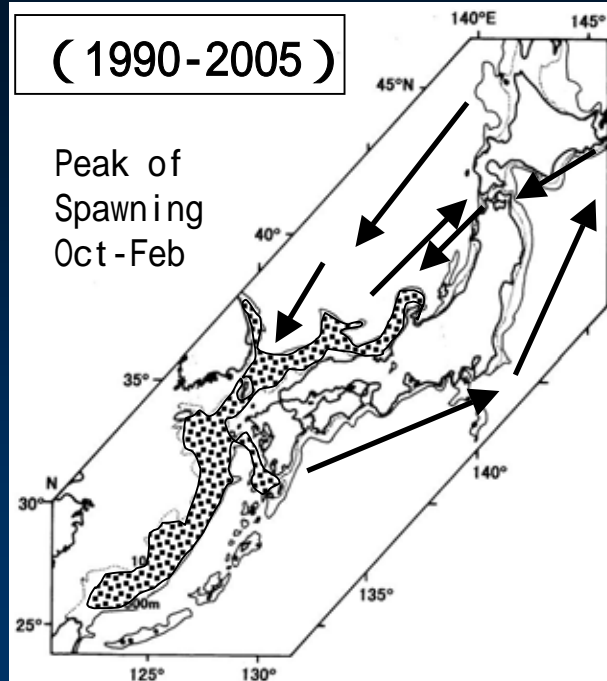
1970-80s

Peak of spawning
Oct-Dec



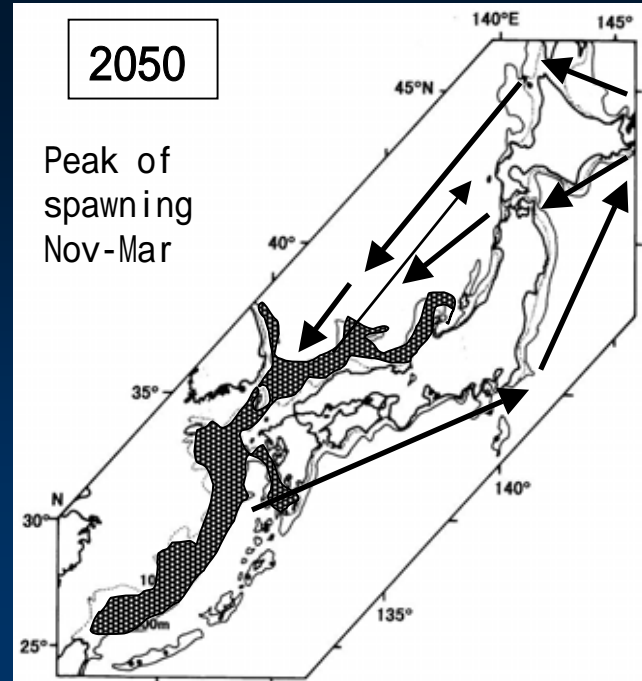
(1990-2005)

Peak of Spawning
Oct-Feb



2050

Peak of spawning
Nov-Mar



2099

Peak of spawning
Dec-Apr

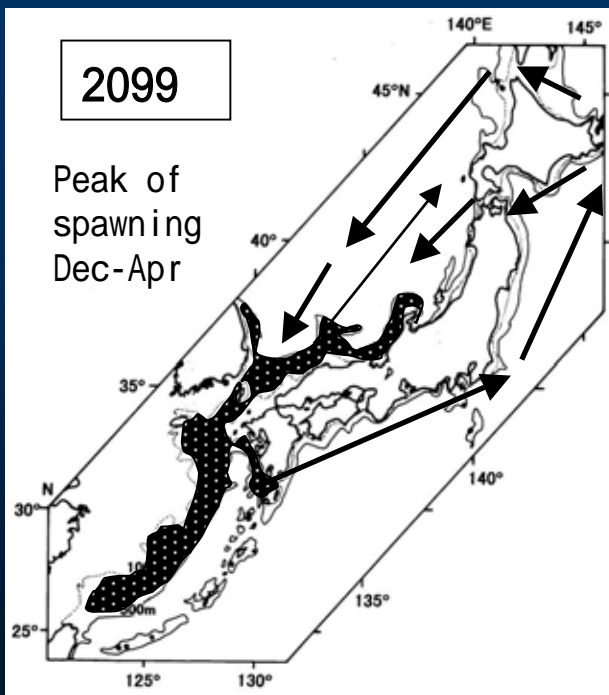


Fig. Predicted spawning periods, areas, and migration routes of *T. pacificus* during 1970-80s (cool regime), 1990-2005 (warm regime), 2050 (SST: 2 °C increase), 2099 (SST: 4 °C increase). Estimated environmental changes in waters around Japan based on the IPCC global warming scenario (Kawamiya et al., 2007)

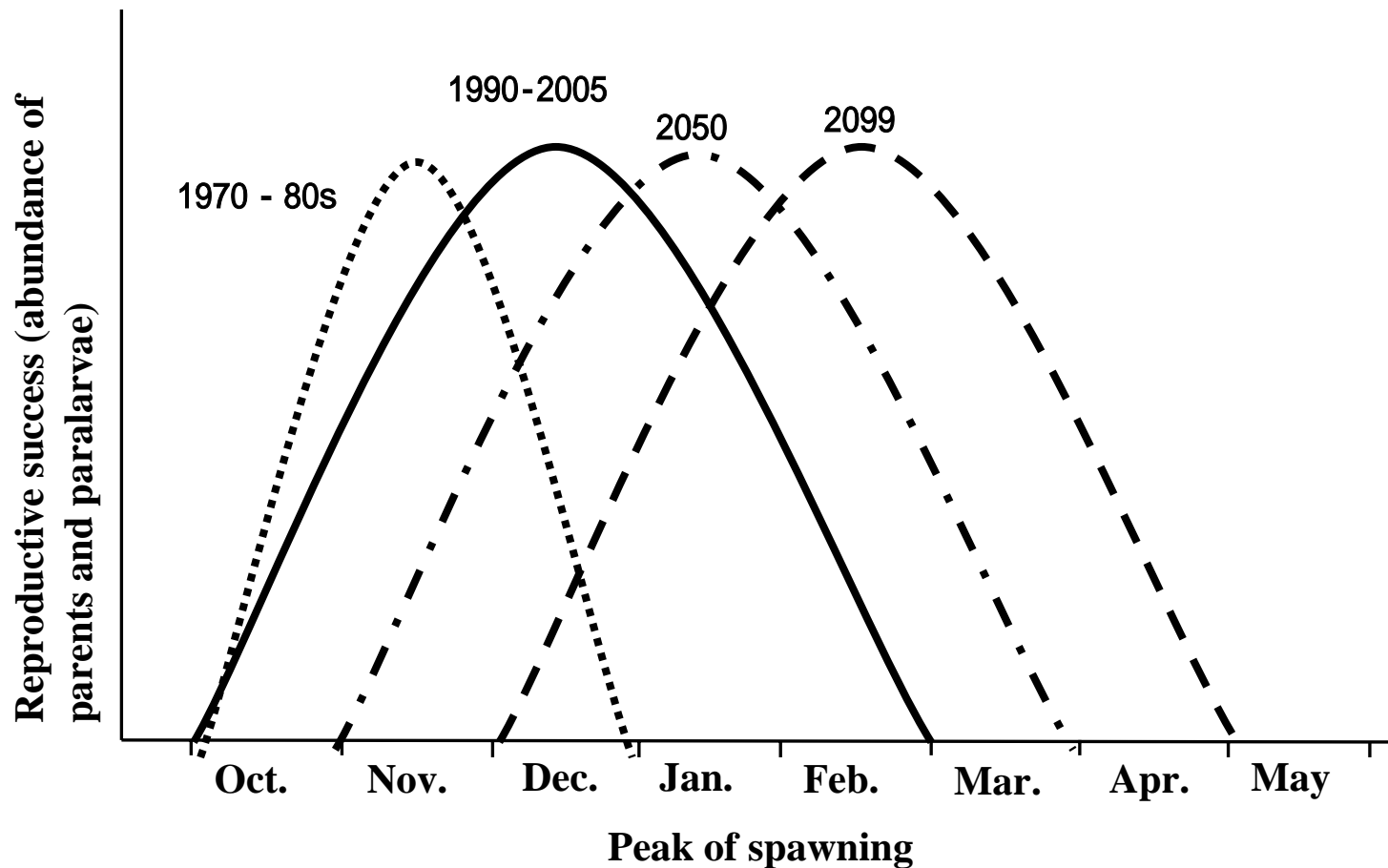


Fig. Predicted spawning periods of *T. pacificus* during 1970-80s (cool regime), 1990-2005 (warm regime), 2050 (SST: 2 °C increase), 2099 (SST: 4 °C increase). Estimated environmental changes in waters around Japan based on the IPCC global warming scenario (Kawamiya et al., 2007)