



NOAA
FISHERIES

2020 State of the Ecosystem

Mid-Atlantic



Total commercial fishery landings were scaled to ecosystem productivity. Primary production required to support Mid-Atlantic commercial landings has been declining since 2000.



Engagement in commercial fishing has declined since 2004 for medium to highly engaged Mid-Atlantic fishing communities. This may be related to the overall downward trend in commercial landings since 1986 and the decline in total revenue since 2004.



2018 retained recreational catch in the Mid-Atlantic was the lowest observed since 1982. There is also a similar, although less steep decline in recreational fishing effort. The party/charter sector is expected to continue to shrink. Recreational species catch diversity has been maintained by increased catch of South Atlantic and state managed species.



Habitat modeling indicates that summer flounder, butterfish, longfin squid, and spiny dogfish are among fish species highly likely to occupy wind energy lease areas. Habitat conditions for many of these species have become more favorable over time within wind lease areas.



There are no apparent trends in aggregate biomass of predators, forage fish, bottom feeders, and shellfish sampled by trawl surveys, implying a stable food web. However, we continue to see a northward shift in aggregate fish distribution along the Northeast US shelf and a tendency towards distribution in deeper waters.



Forage fish energy content is now being measured regularly, revealing both seasonal and annual variation in energy of these important prey species due to changing ecosystem conditions. Notably, Atlantic herring energy content is half what it was in the 1980-90s.



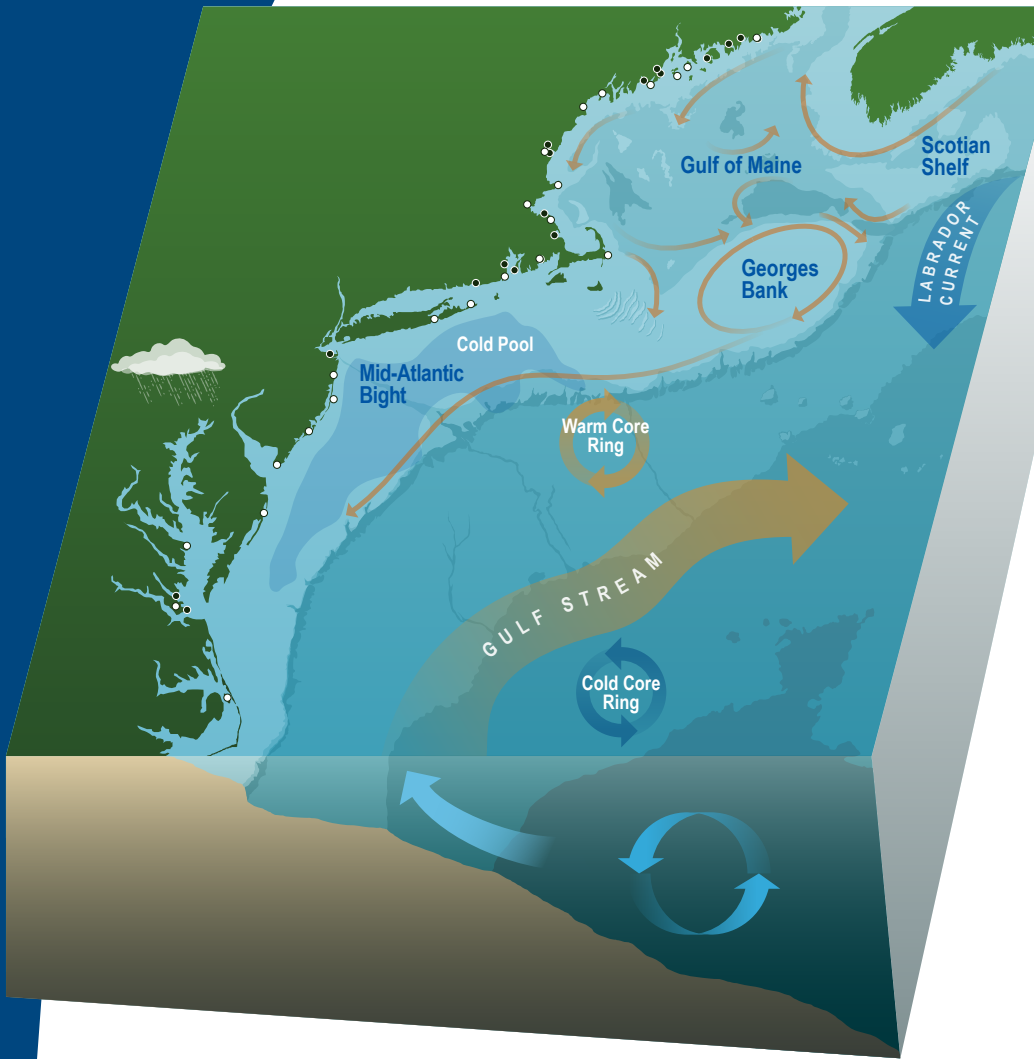
Nearshore habitats are under stress. Heavy rains in 2018-2019 resulted in unprecedented fresh water and high nutrient flow into the Chesapeake Bay, driving low oxygen, increased oyster mortality, and spread of invasive catfish in this critical Mid-Atlantic nursery habitat. Sea level rise is altering coastal habitats in the Mid-Atlantic, driving declines in nesting seabirds on Virginia islands.



The Northeast US shelf ecosystem continued to experience warm conditions in 2019, with changes in ocean circulation affecting the shelf. The Gulf Stream is increasingly unstable, with more warm core rings resulting in higher likelihood of warm salty water and associated oceanic species such as shortfin squid coming onto the shelf.



The intensity and duration of marine surface heatwaves are increasing, and bottom temperatures both in the seasonal Mid-Atlantic cold pool and shelfwide are increasing. Warmer temperatures increase nutrient recycling and summer phytoplankton productivity.



The Northeast US Shelf is one of the most productive marine ecosystems in the world. Changes in climate, nearshore, and oceanographic processes as well as human uses affect productivity at all trophic levels and impact fishing communities and regional economies.

Research Spotlight

Fish condition, “fatness”, is an important driver of population productivity. Condition is affected by changing habitat (e.g. temperature) and ecosystem productivity, and in turn can affect market prices. We are investigating potential factors influencing fish condition to better inform operational fishery management decisions.

