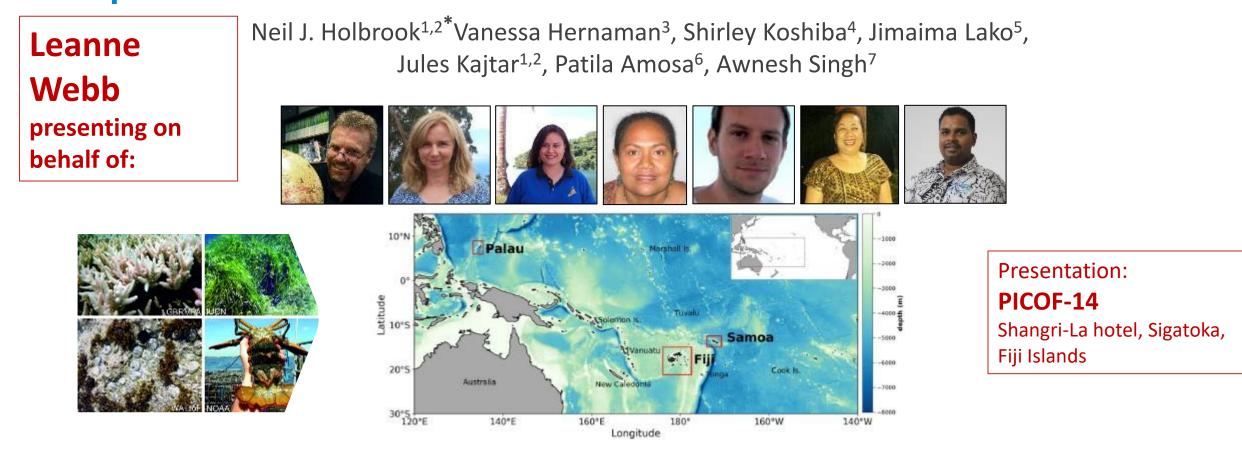








### Impacts of marine heatwaves on tropical western and central Pacific Island nations and their communities



<sup>1</sup> Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia | <sup>2</sup> Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Climate Extremes, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia | <sup>3</sup> Climate Science Centre, CSIRO Oceans and Atmosphere, Aspendale, Victoria, Australia | <sup>4</sup> Palau International Coral Reef Center, Koror, Republic of Palau | <sup>5</sup> School of Biological and Chemical Sciences, The University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji | <sup>6</sup> Faculty of Science. The National University of Samoa. Apia, Samoa | <sup>7</sup> Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development. The University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji

# Background

- Pacific Island countries are among the most vulnerable in the world to climate change (The World Bank 2013)
- Marine heatwaves (MHWs) can significantly impact ecosystems (tropical coral reefs, seagrass and kelp habitats) and species, with flow-on effects to human communities and livelihoods
  - MHW occurrences, intensity and duration are increasing with climate change! (e.g. Oliver et al. 2018, 2019; Frölicher et al. 2018)
- **Ciguatera fish poisoning** incidences have an association with **temperature** (Llewellyn 2010; Skinner et al. 2011)
- Accurate climate predictions (Dunstan et al. 2018) and climate change projections are important for planning, responses and to build adaptation strategies



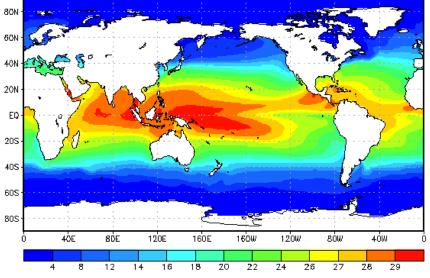
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A hidden danger lurks among the reefs. Beware of Ciguatera

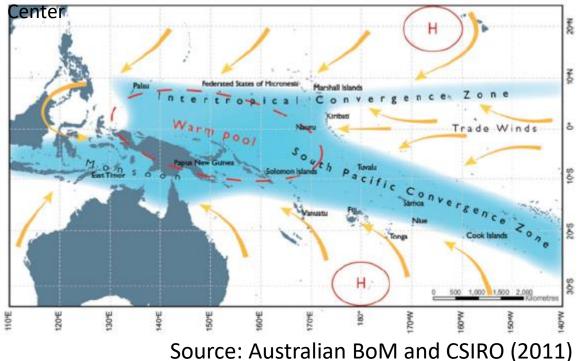
> Tiny algae can produce toxins that concentrate in the organs and flesh of large carnivorous reef fish (such as barracuda, hogfish, red snapper and groupers). Ciguatoxic fish doesn't look of taste bad. https://thefisheriesblog.com/2012/05/28/ the-latest-on-ciguatera-fish-poisoning/

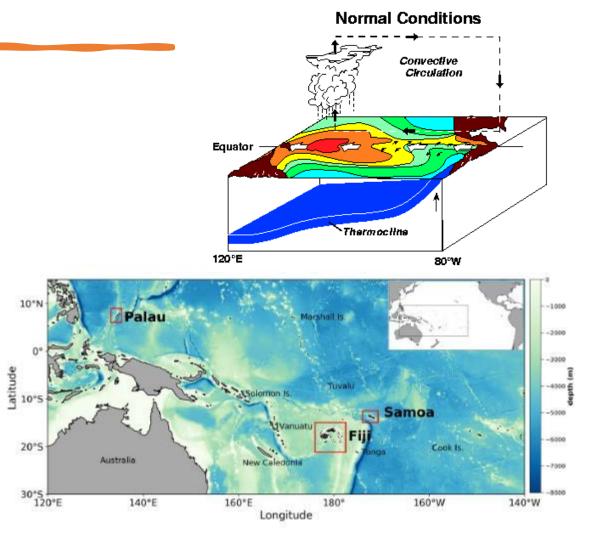




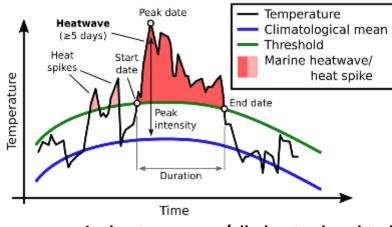
## SST, mean circulation, ITCZ and SPCZ Tropical western and central Pacific Ocean (TWCPO)





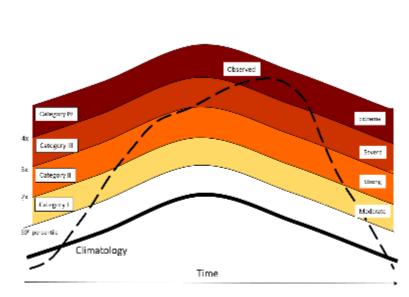


# Marine heatwave and intensity categorisation definitions



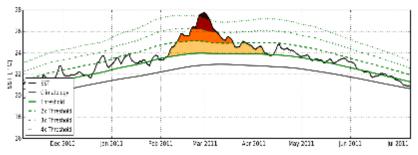
www.marineheatwaves.org/all-about-mhws.html

Hobday et al. (2016), Prog Oceanogr

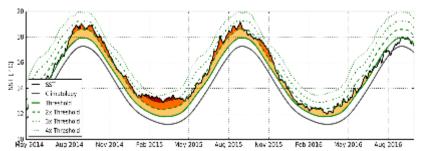


Hobday et al. (2018), Oceanography

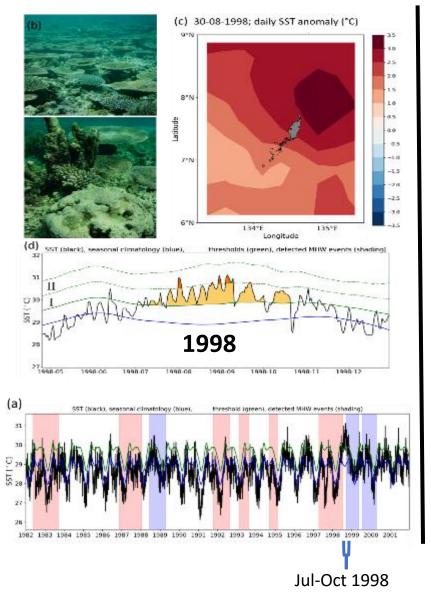
### Western Australia 2011

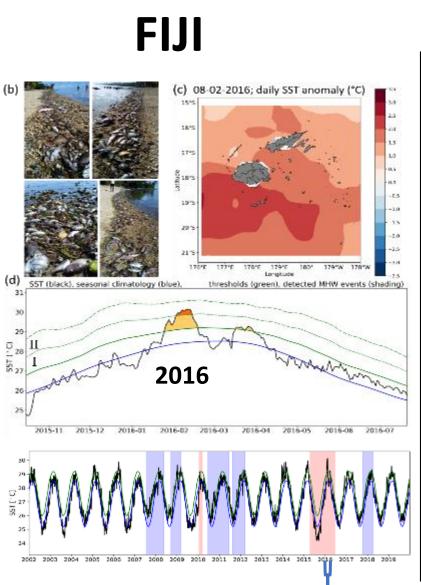


### Northeast Pacific 2014-16

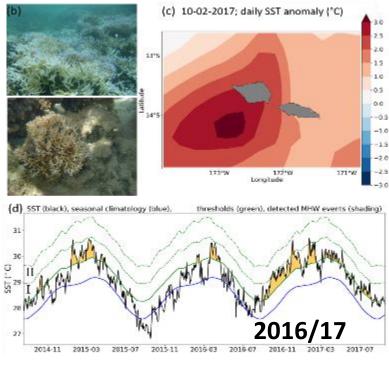


## PALAU MHW events on Pacific Islands and their communities



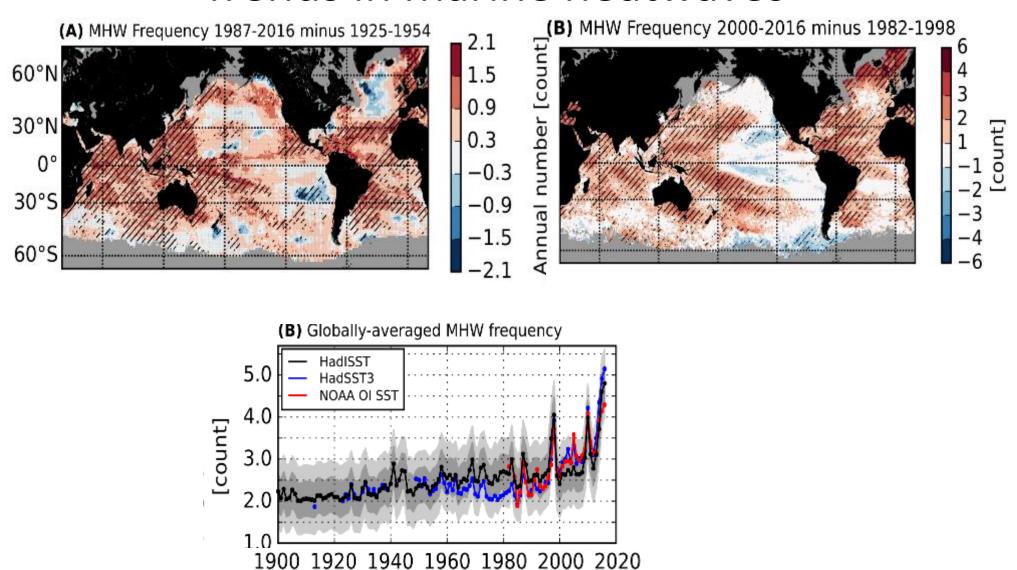


## SAMOA



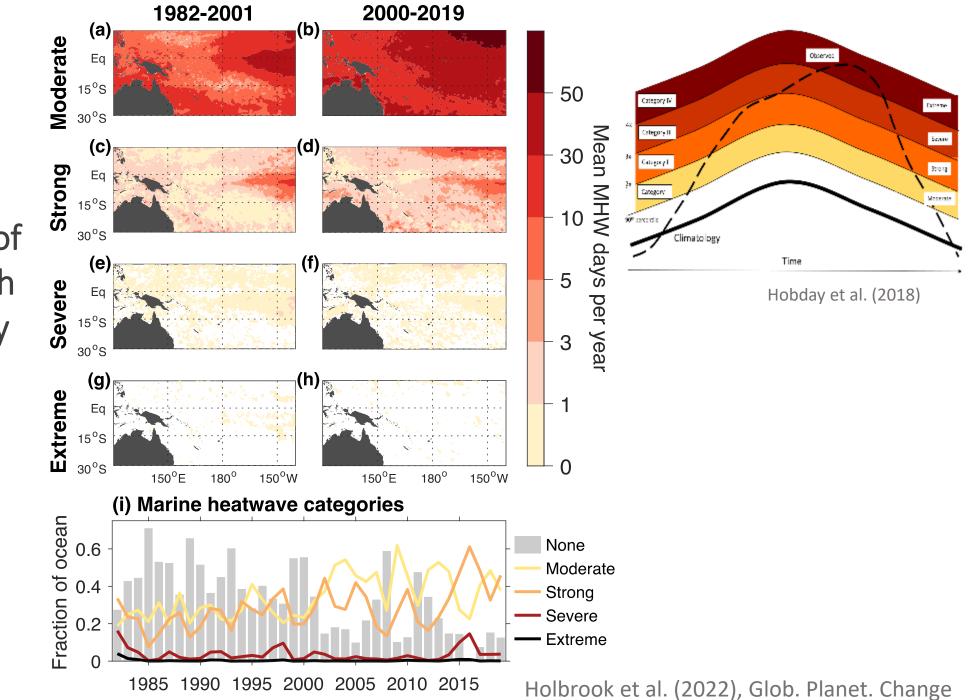
Jan-Feb 2016 Holbrook et al. (2022), Glob. Planet. Change

# Trends in marine heatwaves

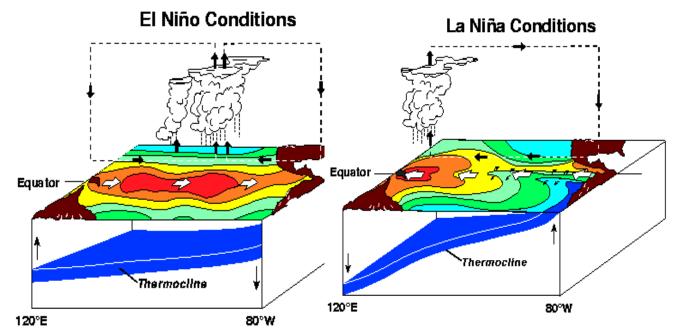


Oliver et al. (2018), Nature Communications

Observed counts of MHW days in each intensity category

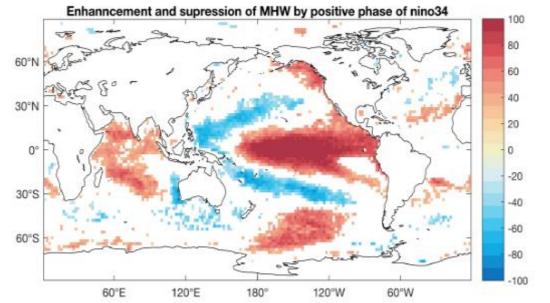


# El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) centre of action in the Pacific

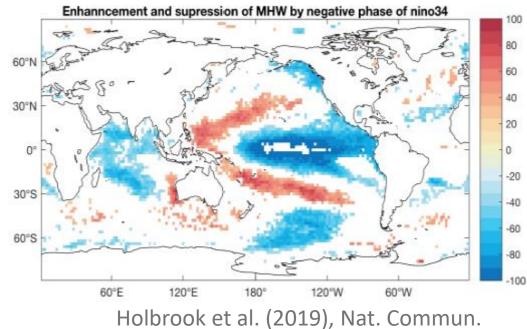


https://www.pmel.noaa.gov/elnino/what-is-el-nino https://www.pmel.noaa.gov/elnino/what-is-la-nina

### Percentage change in MHW days (El Niño)

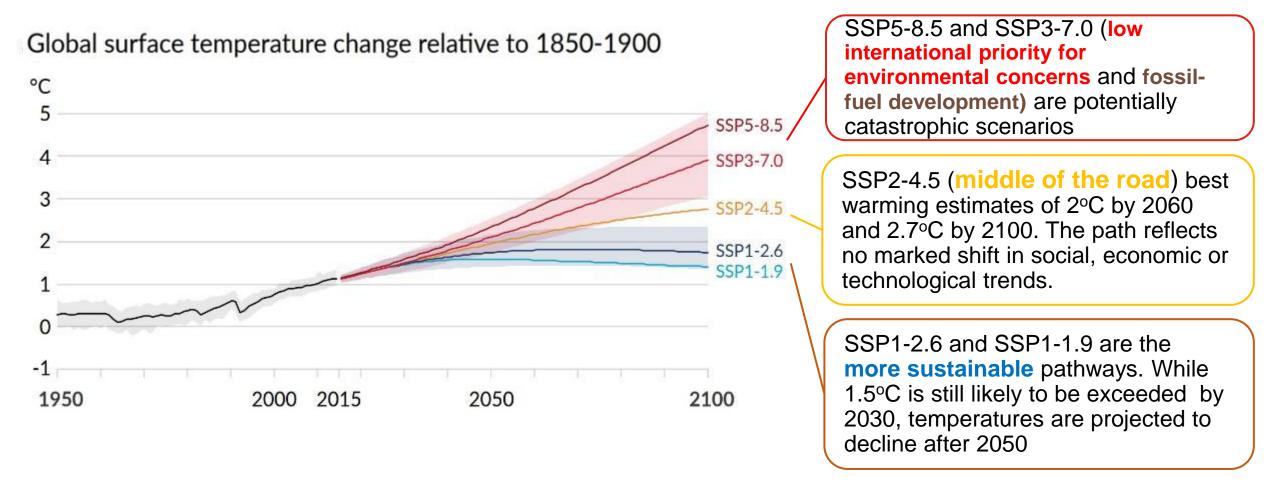


### Percentage change in MHW days (La Niña)

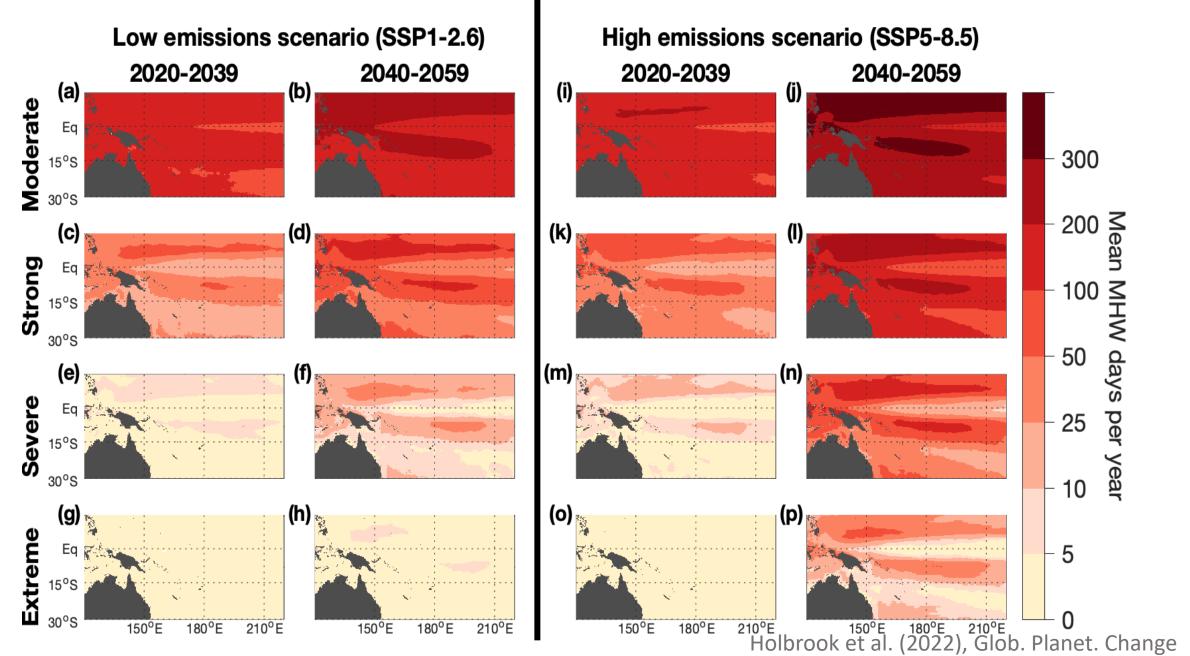


# Projected global surface temperature change according to Shared Socioeconomic Pathways

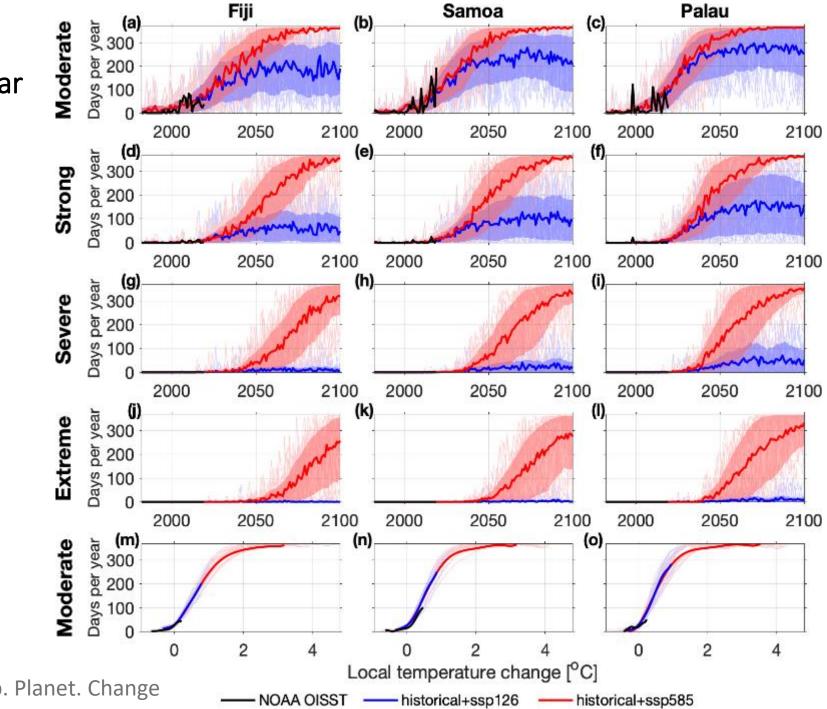
The Paris Agreement (2015) aimed to limit warming to well below 2°C, and preferably below 1.5°C



## MHW category change patterns: CMIP6 under SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5



## CMIP6 projections on MHW days per year



Holbrook et al. (2022), Glob. Planet. Change

# Key Messages

- MHWs in the TWCPO region have increased in occurrence and intensity over the past 40 years leading to tangible ecosystem and fisheries impacts
- MHW projections under SSP5-8.5 would be expected to have serious implications for food security, livelihoods and health of communities in Pacific Island countries (PICs)
- Adaptation options for PIC communities to strong or higher category MHWs may be insufficient in the future without aggressive emissions reduction
- Low emissions scenario (SSP1-2.6) will be important going forward!



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#### Acknowledgments

- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
- Workshops@SPREP in Apia, Samoa (23-26 Sep 2019, 28-31 Oct 2019)
- Azarel Mariner (SPREP), Geoff Gooley (CSIRO)
- Australia-Pacific Climate Partnership
- NESP ESCC, NESP CS Hub, CLEX



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Holbrook NJ, V Hernaman, S Koshiba, J Lako, JB Kajtar, P Amosa and A Singh, 2022: Impacts of marine heatwaves on tropical western and central Pacific Island nations and their communities. *Global and Planetary Change*, **208**, 103680.

## Thank you for listening!

Leanne Webb CSIRO, representing Neil Holbrook Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.



neil.holbrook@utas.edu.au





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