COVID-19 and the Environment: Ocean Impacts

Josh Kohut

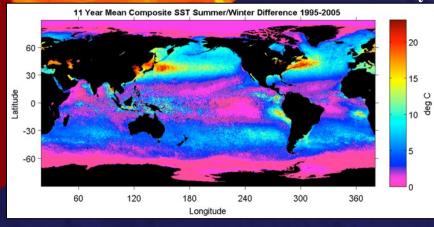
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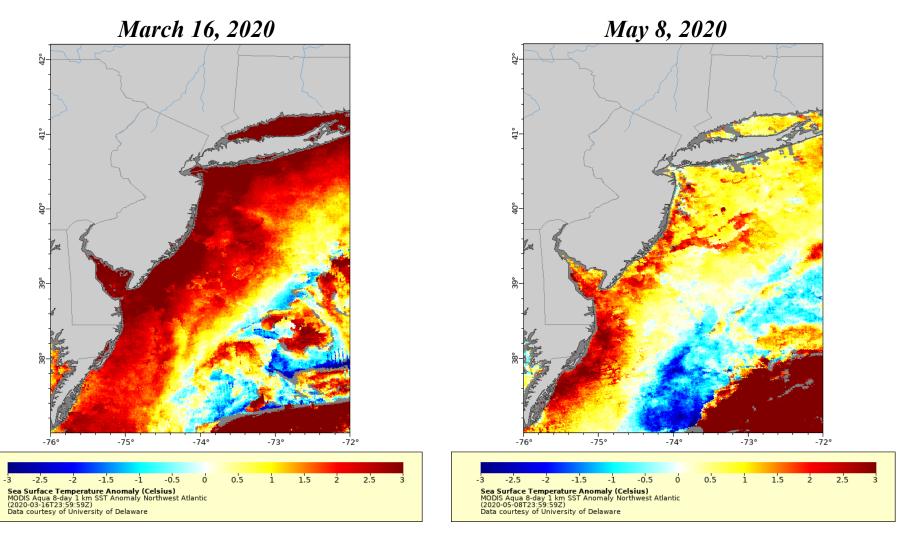
The Oceanography off the New Jersey Coast

Ocean Seasonality





Coastal Ocean Sea Surface Temperature Departures



Data provided by MARACOOS Partner, University of Delaware



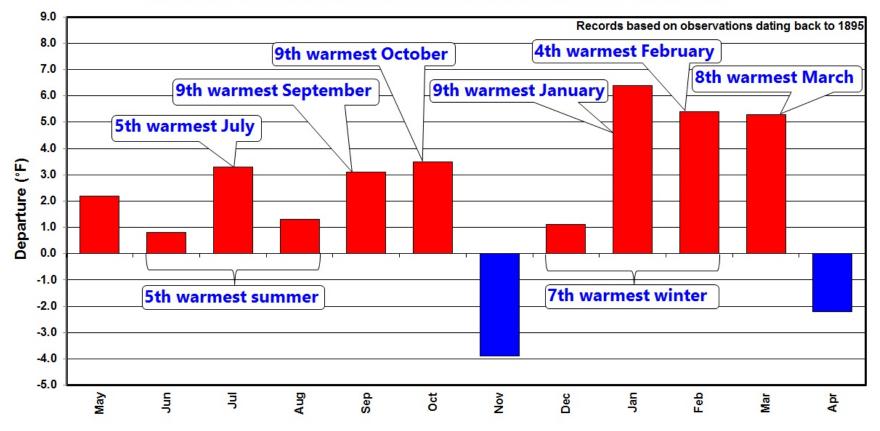




New Jersey Air Temperature Departures

NJ Monthly Temperature Departures (May 2019 – April 2020)

Departures calculated from differences between observed monthly temperatures and 1981-2010 monthly averages



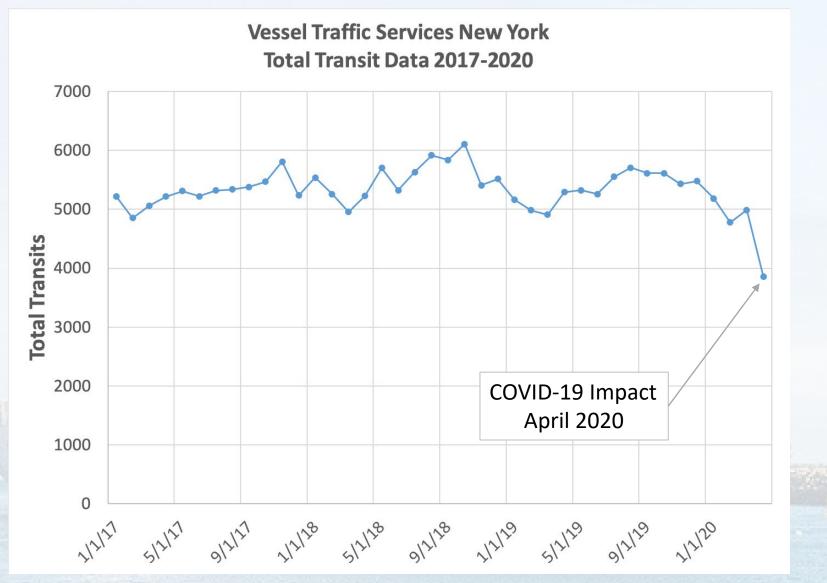
Month

Data provided D. Robinson (NJ State Climatologist)









Data provided by Mr. Darin Mathis, Coast Guard Navigation Center

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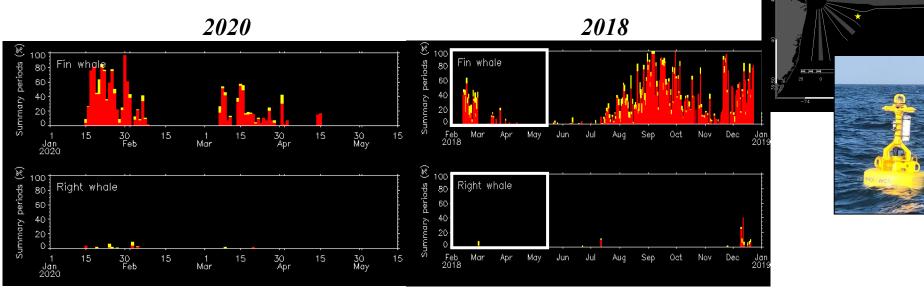






Reduction of vessel traffic leads to a reduction of ship noise contributions to the ocean soundscape

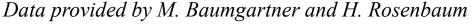
What is the impact?







Northern Right Whale





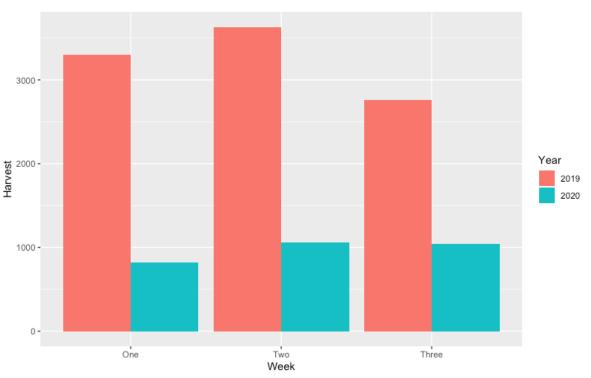


COVID-19 mitigation reduces commercial and recreational fishing effort

What is the impact?

Delaware Bay NJ oyster harvests

- Commercial fishing continues but at reduced effort
 - Reduced Markets
 - Fishers are redefining supply chains
- Recreational fishing continues but at reduced effort
 - Charter boats are not operating
 - Limited beach access



Data provided by J. Morson, Rutgers HSRL







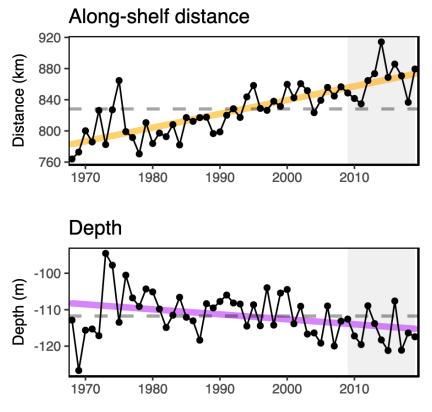
COVID-19 mitigation reduces access for ocean research and monitoring

What is the impact?

- Many research facilities are closed or operating at greatly reduced capacity
 - Observer program is waived
 - Federal surveys and research cruises postponed or cancelled

• Uncertain effort and funding jeopardizes ocean data time series.

Aggregate Species Distribution



Courtesy of NOAA/NEFSC State of the Ecosystem Report 2020: Mid-Atlantic



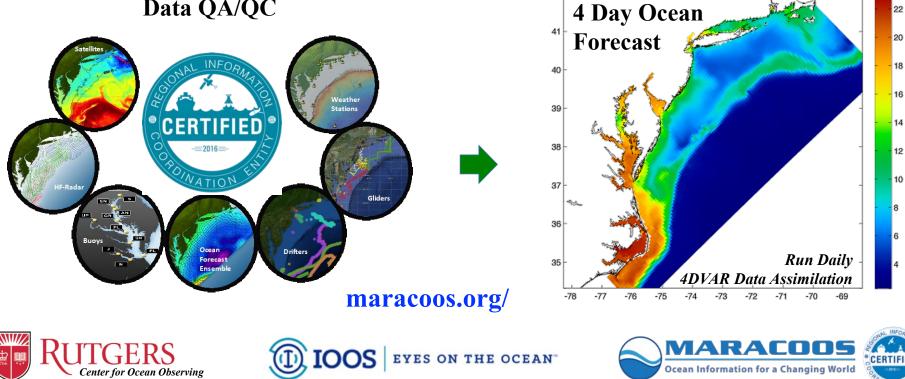


MARACOOS: Mid-Atlantic Regional Association Coastal Ocean Observation System



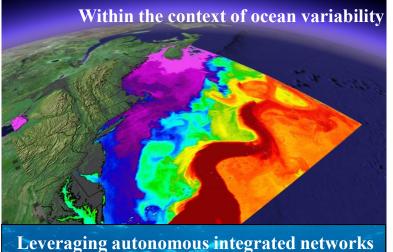
Data QA/QC

Leadership



Understanding the marine ecological impacts of COVID-19

- What is the impact once people abruptly change the way they interface with the ocean?
- How does the coupled natural and social economic system respond?
- To do this we must continue to monitor:
 - Ocean conditions
 - Movements of species
 - Abundance of species
 - Linked socio-economic systems





"This unique view into the relative stillness we find ourselves in is only possible because of the existing baseline knowledge that NOAA has built over decades of monitoring, modeling and research."

- Craig McLean, assistant administrator for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research and acting chief scientist, NOAA.



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