### Marine Top Predators as Climate and Ecosystem Sentinels



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# New conditions, new risks

CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION





### Key ecosystem ingredients:



Jacox et al. 2016 GRL

### Key ecosystem ingredients:





#### McCabe et al. (2016)



Key ecosystem ingredients:



379 AvgAnchovy In(CPUE+1) veAnchovy In/CPUE+1) 0.00 - 0.41 0.00-0.41 0.42 - 1.47 0.42 - 1.47 3 1.48 - 3.43 148-343 3.44 - 5.14 3.44 - 5.14 5.15 - 6.89 5.15 - 6.89 Sione 0 20 40 200 200 -122° -121° -122° -121° -124° -123° -124° -123° 2015 2016 27 AvgAnchovy In(CPUE+1) vgAnchovy In(CPUE+1) 0.00 - 0.41 0.00 - 0.41 0.42 - 1.47 0.42 - 1.47 1.48 - 3.43 3.44 - 5.14 5.15 - 8.89 Slope 20 40 -122° -122° -121° -121°

2013

38

2014

May-June Anchovy CPUE from trawls

Santora et al. in review Nature Communications





End result: unusual time-space overlap between foraging humpback whales and crab pots

Santora et al. in review Nature Communications





- Global Ocean Observing System
- What can animals measure and tell us about the environment?
- Direct measurements are useful, but what about ecosystem thresholds

Harcourt et al. 2019 F Mar Sci



"A sentinel species provides the perspectives and methodologies to tease apart the complexity of marine ecosystems." - Tabor and Aguirre 2004 *EcoHealth* 

"...where do we look for signals of how climate change influences ecosystems? Lakes and reservoirs are an important part of the answer." - Williamson et al. 2009 *Science* 

"Species dependent on sea ice, such as the polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*) and the ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*), provide the clearest examples of sensitivity to climate change." -Moore 2008 *J. Mammology* 

An ecosystem sentinel as a species that responds to ecosystem variability and/or change in a timely, measurable, and interpretable way, and can indicate an otherwise unobserved change in ecosystem structure or function



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# 2005 in the Northeast Pacific



Weise et al. 2006, GRL

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# 2005 in the Northeast Pacific



Sydeman et al. 2006, GRL

![](_page_20_Figure_0.jpeg)

# California Herring EBFM

Pacific Herring Range										12 11	$\boldsymbol{\wedge}$	the second
Care -											-	for boon by
Herring predator	S summer diet <sup>1</sup>	ner California diet	ter California diet	ıF (Sep-Dec) diet	F (Oct-Mar) diet	MB (Dec-Mar) diet	F (Mar-Apr) diet	Source - Winter diet central California (years)	and the second sec	<b>ISS u</b> 8 7 6	-	
	CC	Sumn	Wint	GO	ŐŐ	GOF-	GO		P-N-E		1979 1981 1983	1985 1985 1987 1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 1999 2003 2003 2003 2003 2003 2013 2013 2013
Chinook salmon	9%	4%	27%	3% (1-5%)	16% (5-27%)	29% (10-49%)	24% (9-39%)	1955 GOF [28]; 1980-86 GOF [29]		15	1-4	Timeseries of SFB herring SSB.
humpback whale	~13%	<b>x</b> <sup>2</sup>	~19%	~5%		~33% (26-40%)		1920, 1922 MB [66]; 1988, 1990 GOF [67]	alifornia	The	4	observed (solid black line with
common murre	7%	0%	6%		20% (12-28%)		28%	1974-75 Sep-Apr MB [68]; 1985-88 coastal GOF only [69]	lerring ishery	Int.	1	triangles) vs. predicted (dashed gray line with circles)
harbor seal	6%	8%	1%					1968-1973 cenCA [70]; 1991-2 SFB, MB, Elkhorn Slough [71-73]; 2007-8 SFB [74]			No.	
Pacific hake	11%	7%			83 predators			1989 (Jul-Sep) Pt. Conception - Cape Blanco [75]		***		LOA
rhinoceros auklet <sup>3</sup>	6%	1%	1%		eat CC herring			1974-75 Sep-Apr MB [68]	MMFS Office of Protected	Resources		Revenue and
California sea lion <sup>3</sup>	4%	1%	<1%					1998-9 Feb-Apr MB [76]; 2009 Nov-Dec MB (Thayer et al. unpubl. data)	TRANSPORT			

Thayer et al. in review Mar Policy

![](_page_22_Figure_0.jpeg)

California Herring

![](_page_23_Figure_0.jpeg)

California Herring

![](_page_24_Figure_0.jpeg)

California Herring

# Top predators in forage fish EBFM

### Harvest Control Framework Proposal

![](_page_25_Figure_2.jpeg)

## Conclusions

**CLIMATE & ECOSYSTEMS** GROUP

### Marine top predators offer a unique perspective into ocean processes, making them ideal sentinels.

![](_page_26_Figure_3.jpeg)

 Sperm whale Sooty shearwater California sea lion O Northern fur seal O Blue whale O Northern elephant sea O Thresher shark Yellowfin tuna Albacore tuna Blue shark Mako shark O White shark Loggerhead turtle O Mola mola O Pacific bluefin tuna Leatherback turtle Salmon shark Lavsan albatross

![](_page_26_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_6.jpeg)

# Conclusions

![](_page_27_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Marine top predators offer a unique perspective into ocean processes, making them ideal sentinels.
- Choosing appropriate sentinels can aid management in rapidly changing ecosystems

![](_page_27_Picture_4.jpeg)

# Conclusions

![](_page_28_Picture_1.jpeg)

- Marine top predators offer a unique perspective into ocean processes, making them ideal sentinels.
- Choosing appropriate sentinels can aid management in rapidly changing ecosystems
- As such, marine sentinels should be explicitly considered as a tool to support Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management

![](_page_28_Picture_5.jpeg)

# **Acknowledgements**

![](_page_29_Picture_1.jpeg)

THANKS, EH!

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![](_page_29_Picture_3.jpeg)