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Alaska Fisheries
Science Center

Ecosystem shifts in Alaska's Large Marine Ecosystems: implications for Pacific halibut and other groundfishes

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NOAA/Alaska Fisheries Science Center

PICES; October 18, 2019

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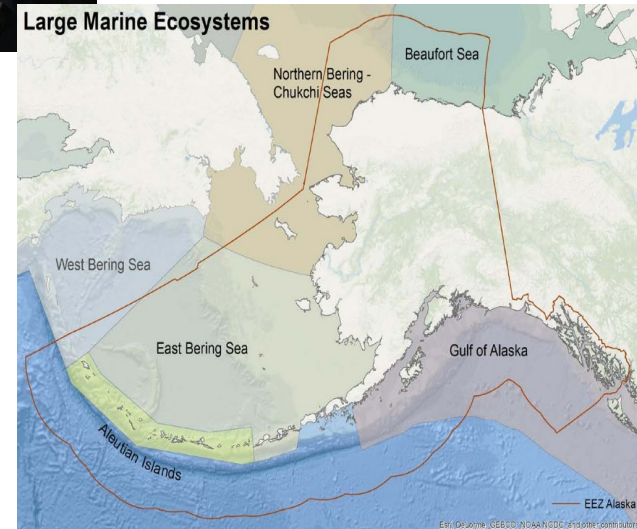
INTRODUCTION

Who? EcoFOCI Program

Fisheries, ecosystem dynamics, and climate change

Where? Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, Northern Bering Sea, Chukchi Sea, Beaufort Sea

What? General oceanography, algae, zooplankton, young fish



OBJECTIVES / APPROACH

Changing physical conditions in Alaska's LMEs

Atmospheric, Climate, Oceanographic

Ecosystem changes

Anomalous events vs Regime shifts

Effects on Fisheries and Management

Future?

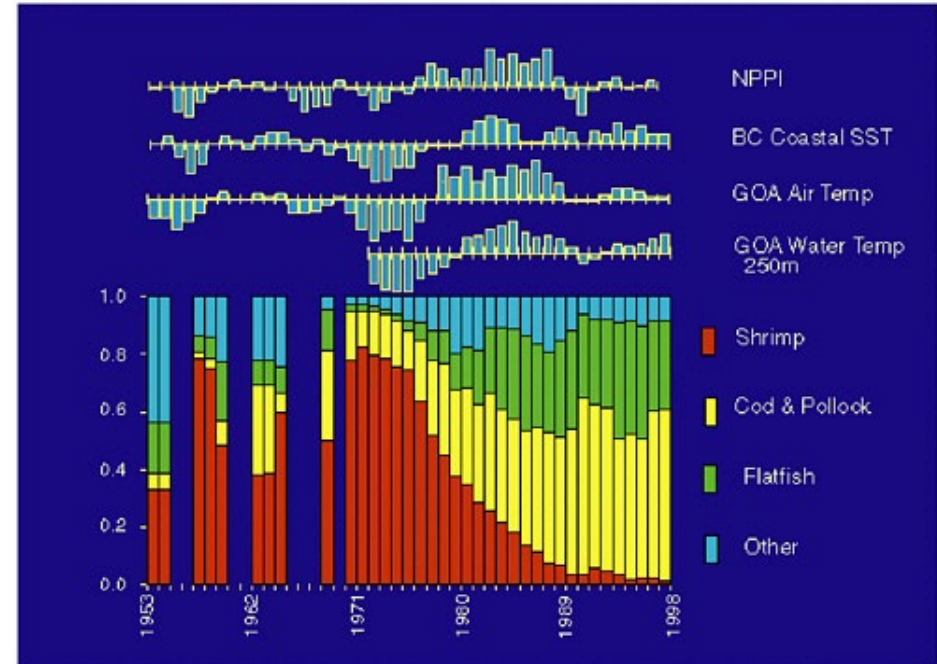
W GULF OF ALASKA – REGIME SHIFT

Regime shift and ecosystem reorganization
(1977 gadoid outburst)

Multi-year phenomenon that has persisted

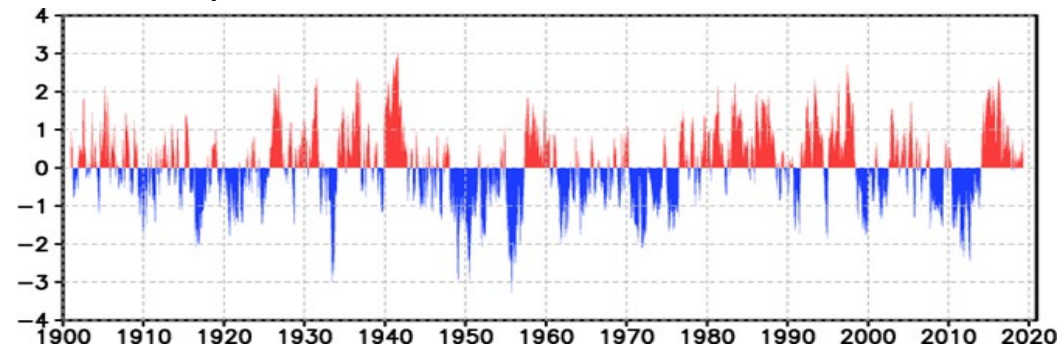
Hypothesized related to physical shifts –
PDO alternations

Presumed to be cross trophic, bottom up
- time series data for LTL is less robust



Anderson and Piatt

Monthly PDO Index



W GULF OF ALASKA – ANOMALOUS EVENTS

Anomalous event – One-offs
Marine heat waves (BLOB: 2015, 2019?)

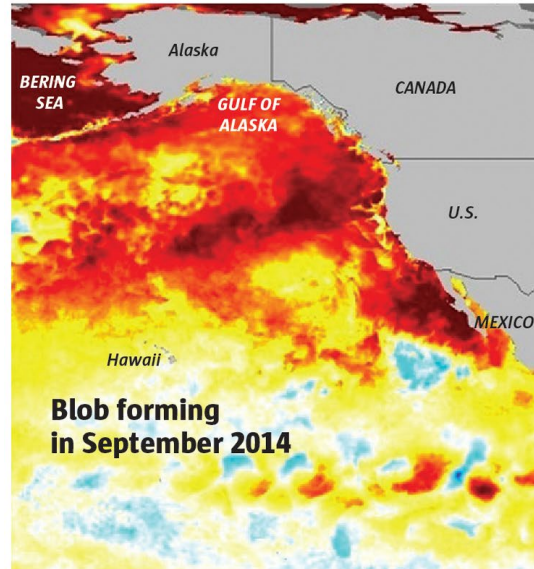
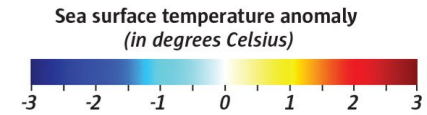
Intense, punctuated, ocean heating events

Short term phenomenon, transient

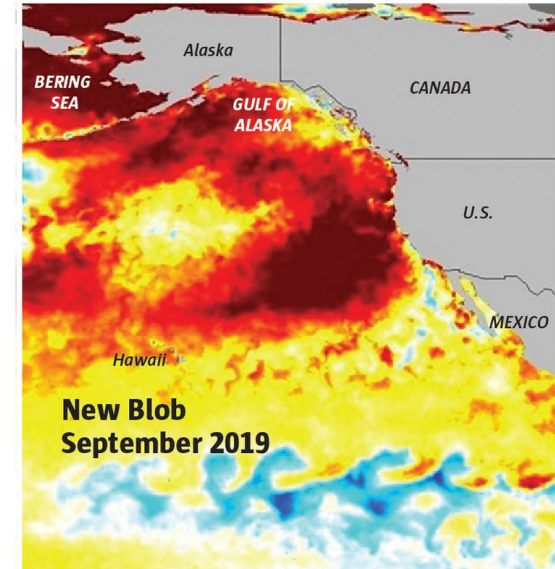
Hypothesized related to physical shifts – high pressure over Pacific Basin

New marine heat wave forms off West Coast

A similar event began to take shape in 2014, resulting in dire conditions for sea life including salmon. It's not yet known whether the warm conditions this year will continue or dissipate.



Source: NOAA

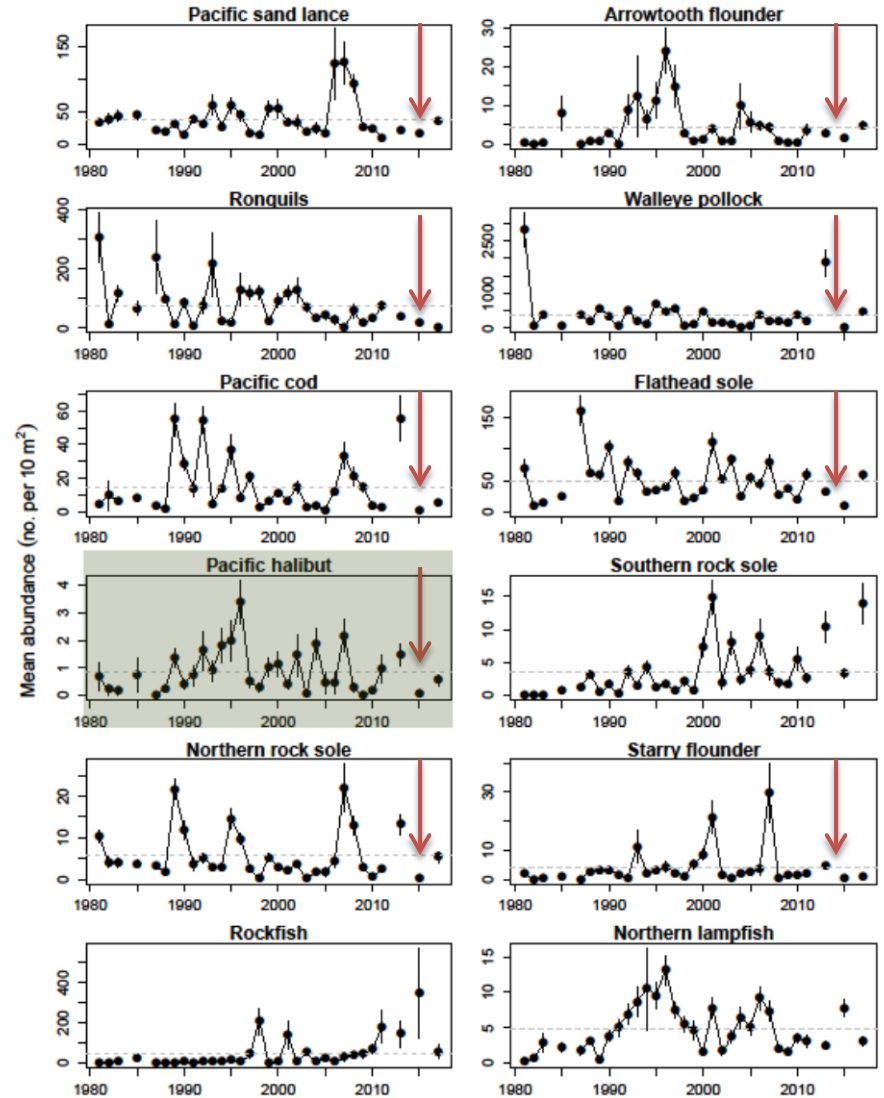
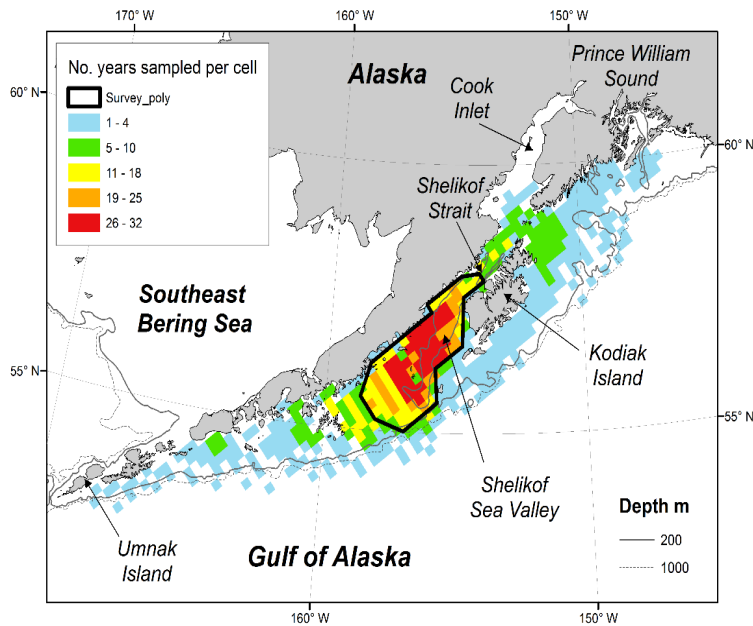


MARK NOWLIN / THE SEATTLE TIMES

Two “one offs” – cascading effects
How do we evaluate whether these may be leading to regime shift?

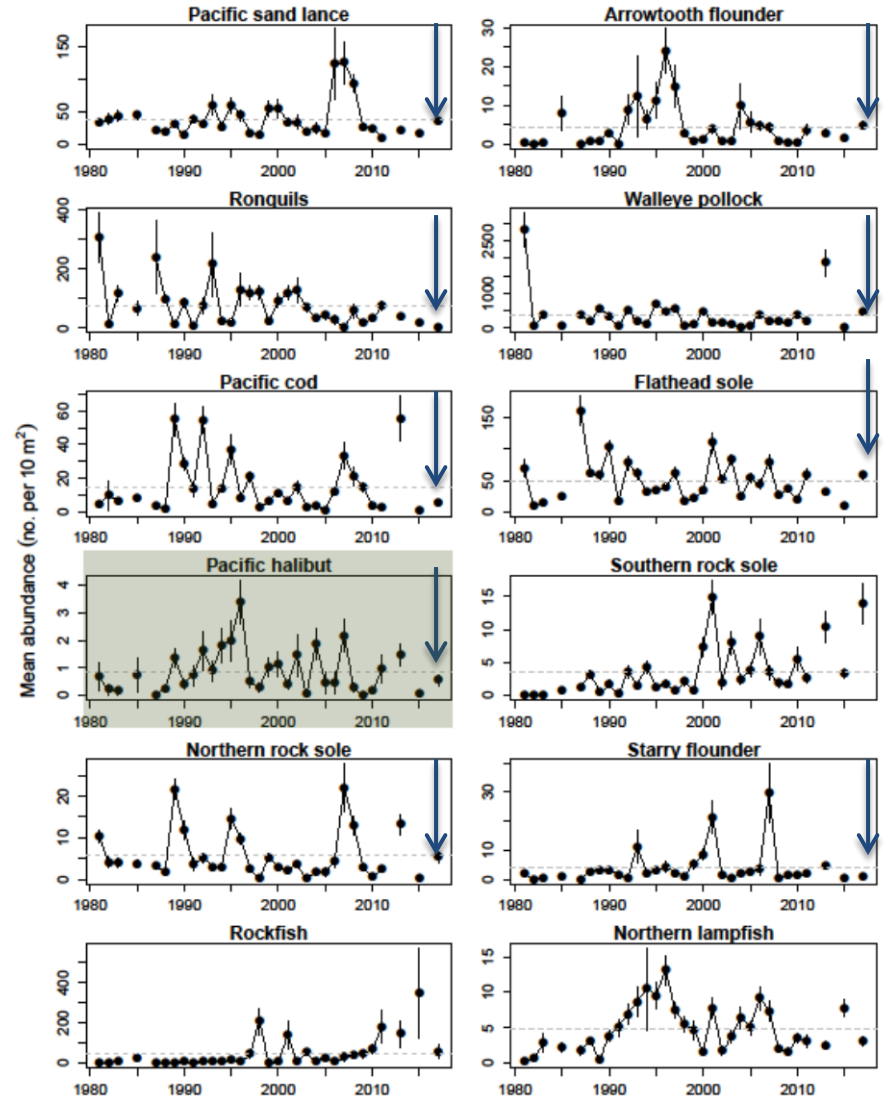
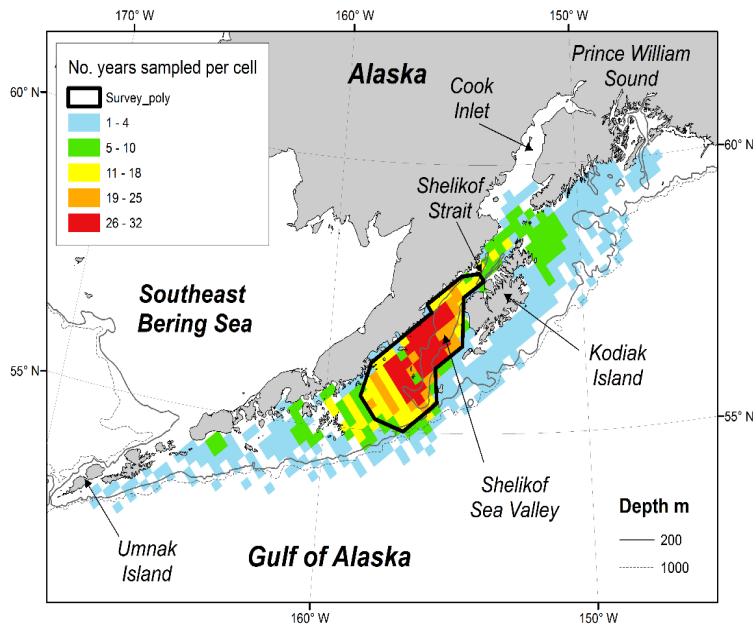
W GULF OF ALASKA – larval fish production

2015 – Blob 1



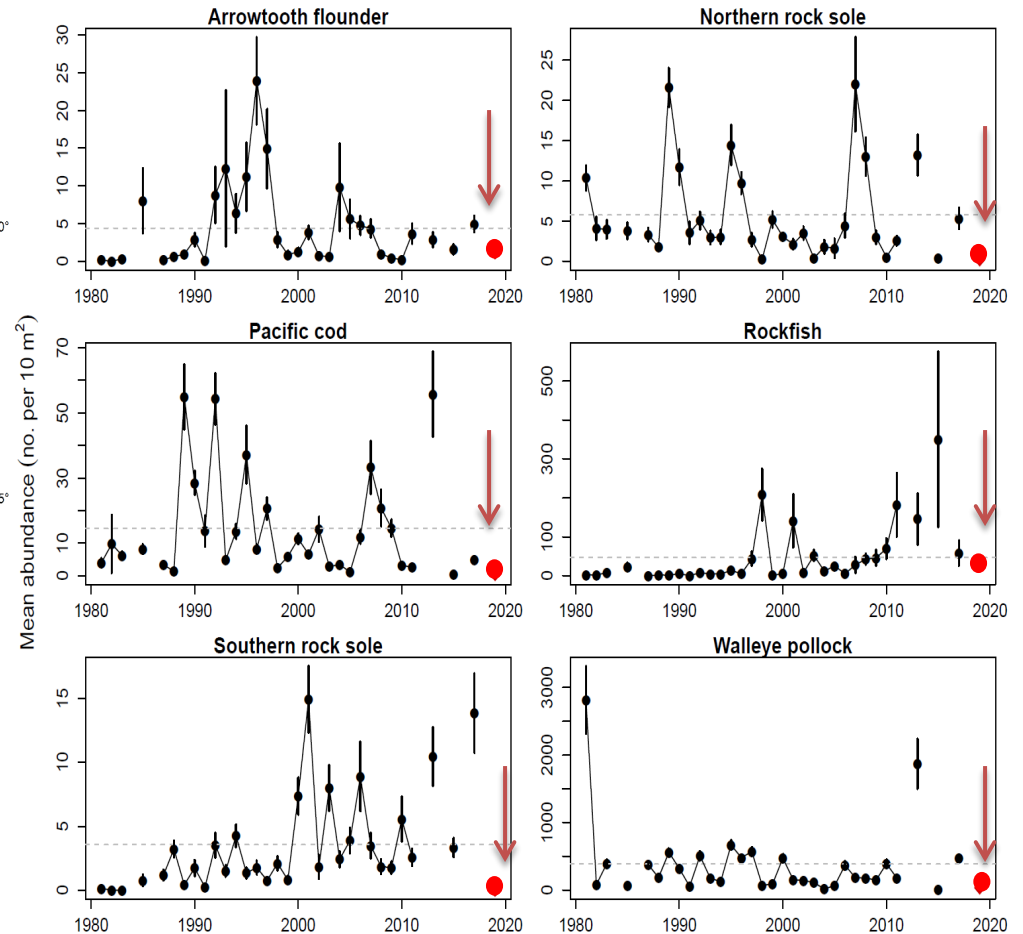
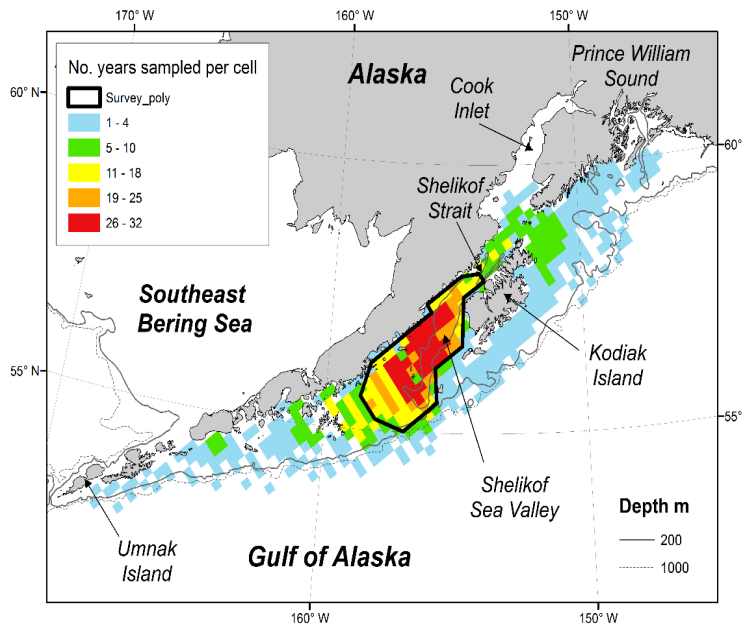
W GULF OF ALASKA – larval fish production

2017 – no Blob



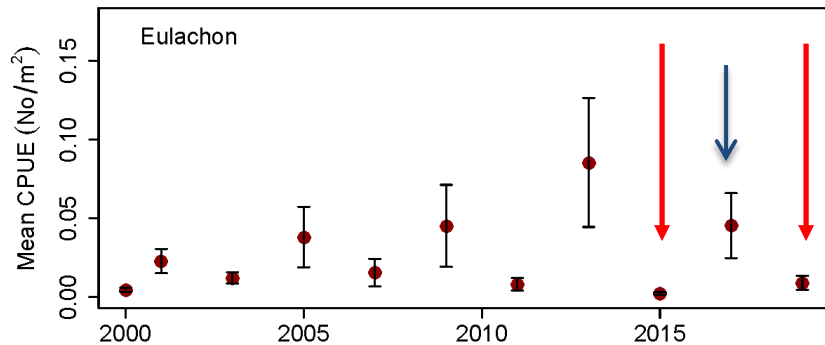
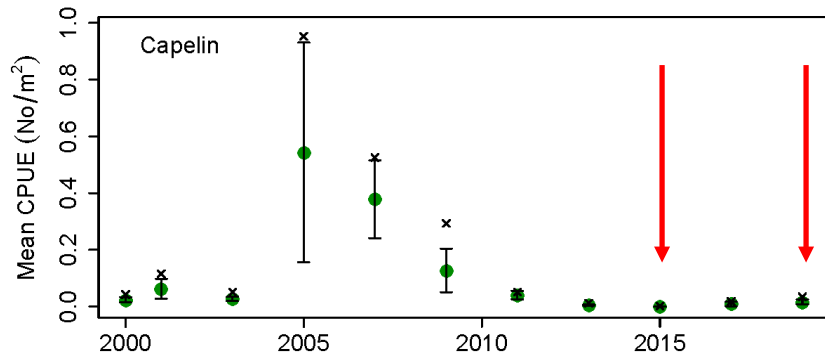
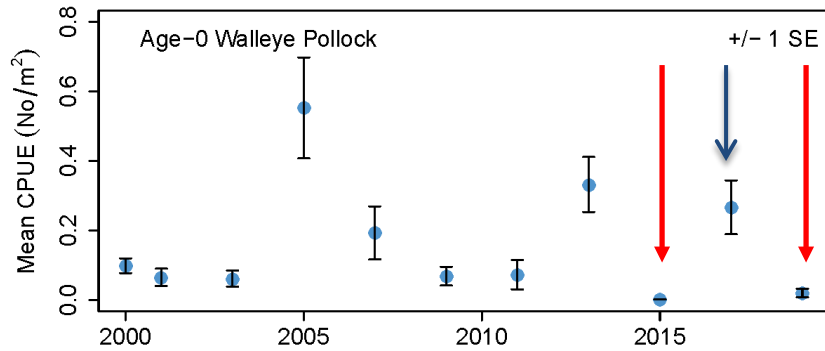
W GULF OF ALASKA – larval fish production

2019 – Blob 2



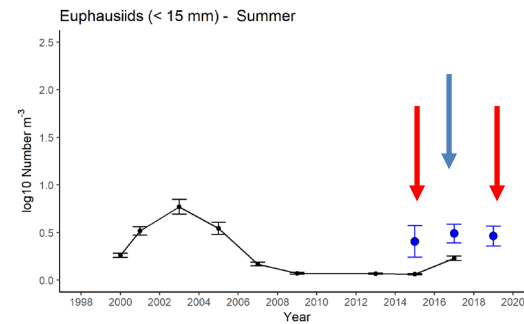
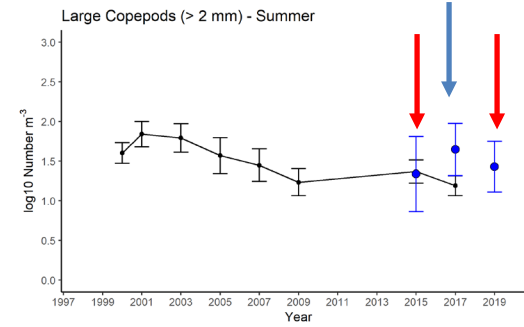
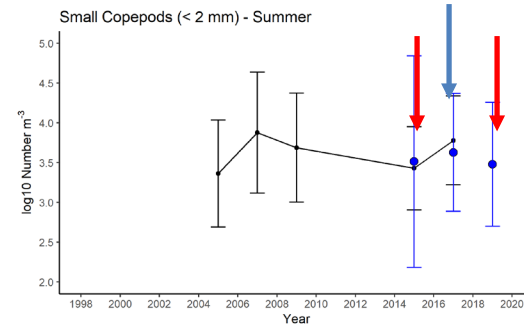
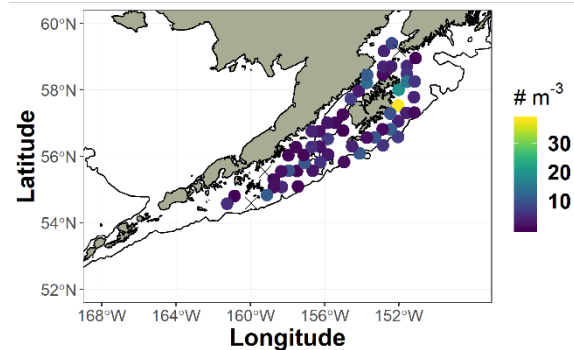
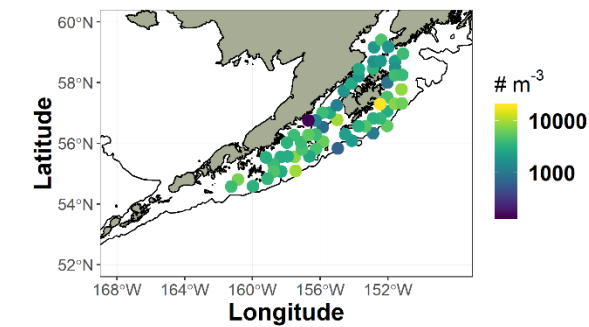
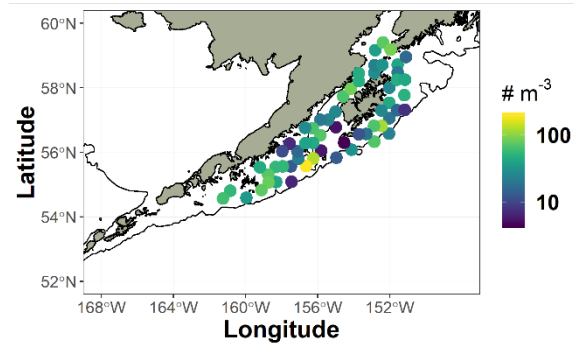
A. Deary, L. Rogers

W GULF OF ALASKA – juvenile fish production



W GULF OF ALASKA – zooplankton

2019



W GULF OF ALASKA – Regime change?

Warming occurred over 2 years, but not consecutive

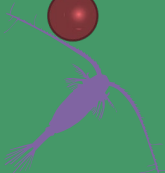
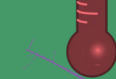
Cross-trophic shifts – zooplankton, fish

Changes in fish production (larvae, juveniles)

Erratic occurrences of lower latitude species

(e.g., subtropic sp); GF spatial shifts

UME - seabirds, mammals



No evidence of regime shift yet, but what happens as one-offs get more frequent?

W GULF OF ALASKA – management impacts?



Adoption of ecosystem indicators into stock assessment - Physical, single species/stock, aggregate, cross-trophic

Species-specific risk tables

Assessment Model Consideration	Population Dynamics Consideration	Ecosystem Consideration	Fishery Performance Consideration
Level 1: Normal	Target species biomass is maintained above minimum acceptable stock	No apparent ecosystem-wide perturbations	No apparent fisheries-wide perturbations
Level 2: Slightly increased concern	Stock levels are above minimum acceptable stock	Some evidence of ecosystem-wide perturbations, but not consistent across all species	Some evidence of ecosystem-wide perturbations, but not consistent across all species
Level 3: High concern	Stock levels are below minimum acceptable stock	Significant evidence of ecosystem-wide perturbations	Significant evidence of ecosystem-wide perturbations
Level 4: Extreme concern	Stock levels are well below minimum acceptable stock	Extreme evidence of ecosystem-wide perturbations	Extreme evidence of ecosystem-wide perturbations

More conservative TAC

IPHC – PMEL CTD collaboration

Support for new oceanographic mooring (Semidi Islands)



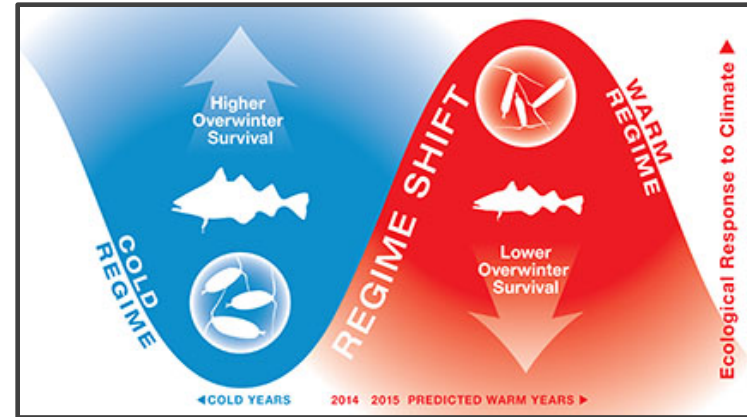
SE BERING SEA – REGIME SHIFT?

Ecosystem reorganization (2001-2005)
Oscillating Control Hypothesis

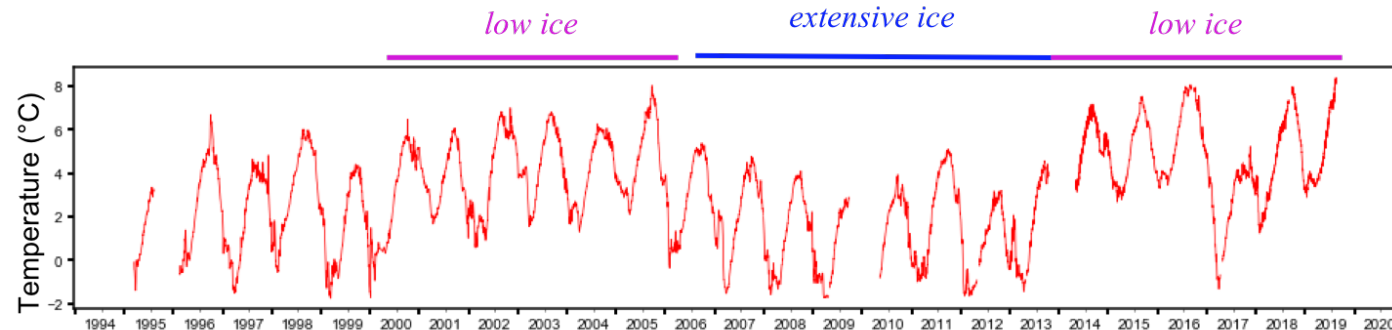
Hypothesized related to physical shifts – SE shelf sea ice

Multi-year phenomena - stanzas

Warm – Cold oscillations

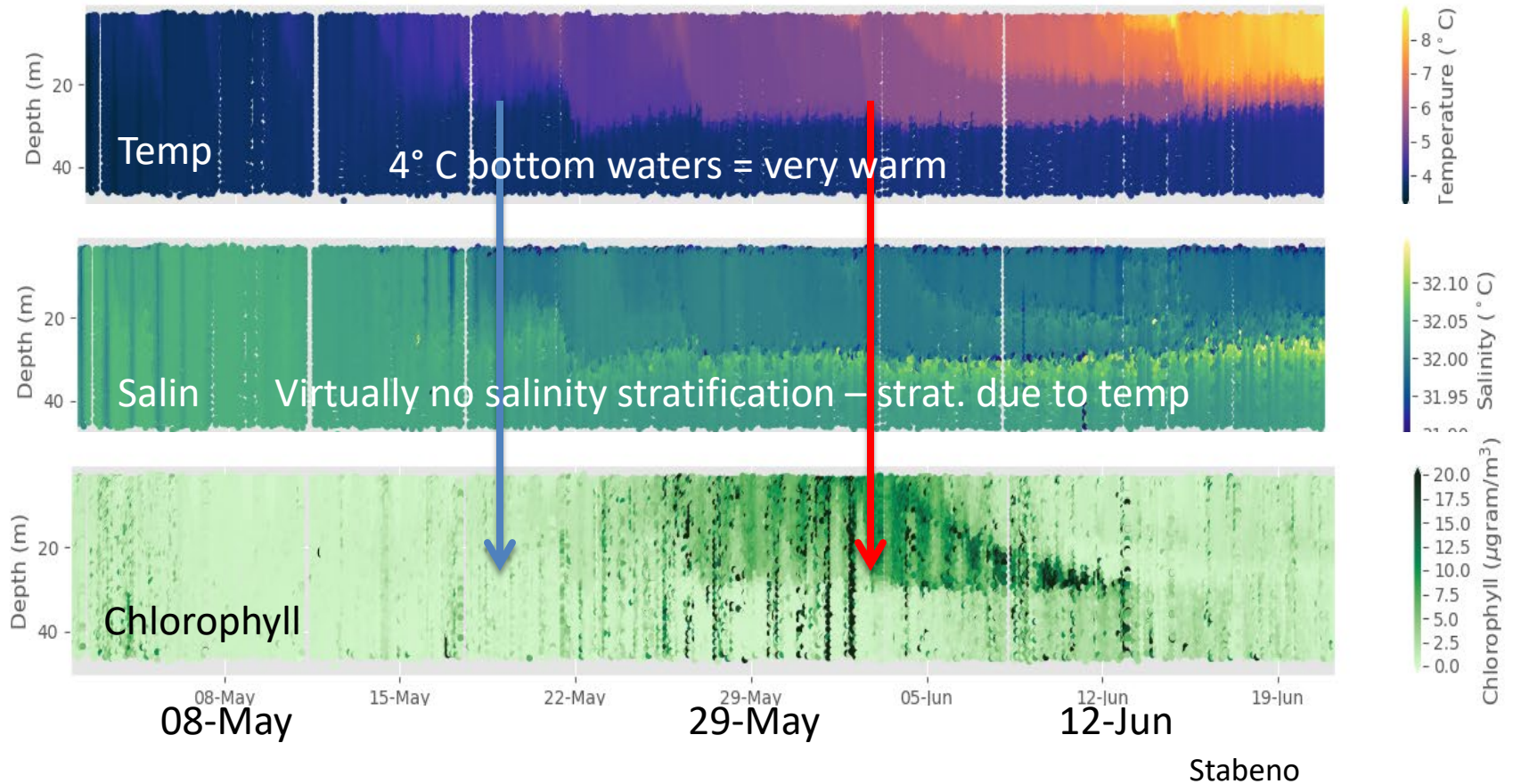


Baier, Duffy-Anderson



Stabeno

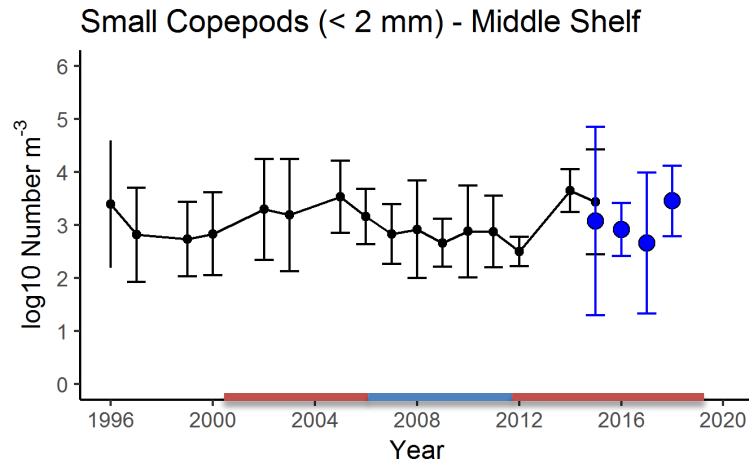
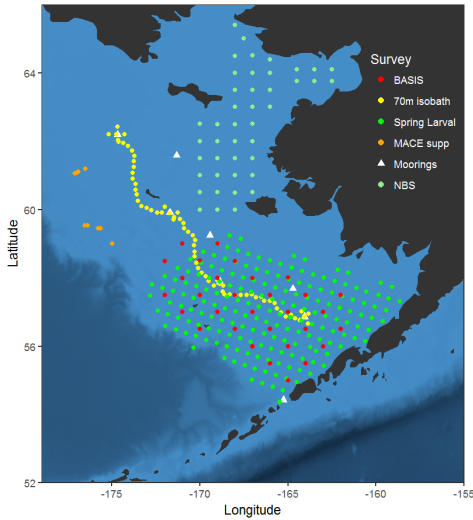
SE BERING SEA – stratification & phytoplankton (M2 mooring, 2019)



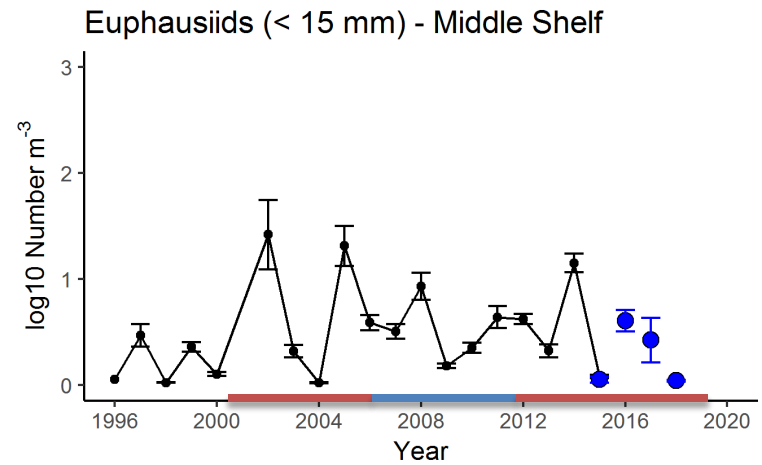
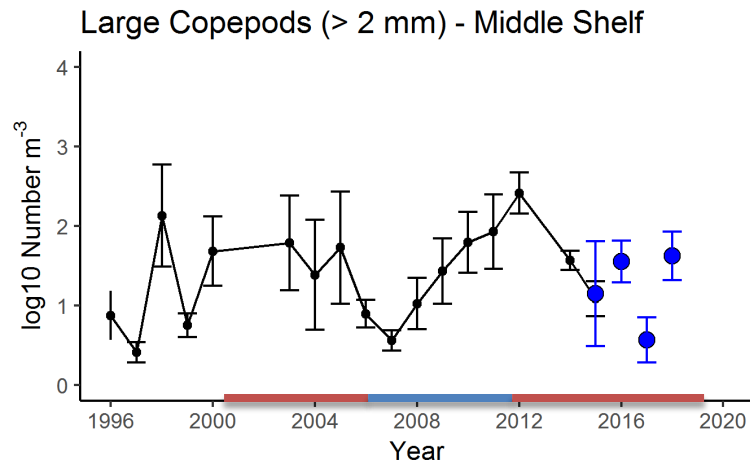
Strong wind mixing

Bloom started late

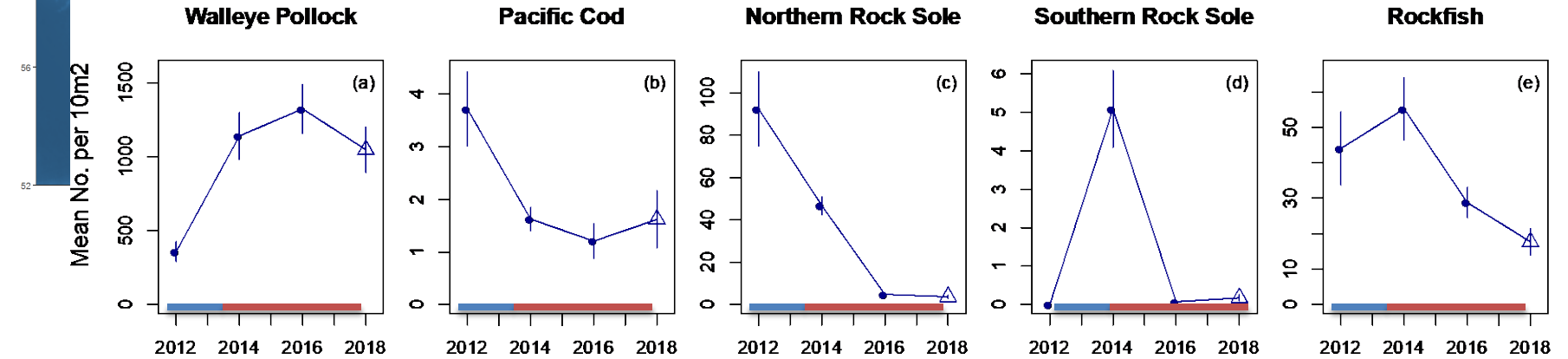
SE BERING SEA – zooplankton



Kimmel



SE BERING SEA – larval fish production

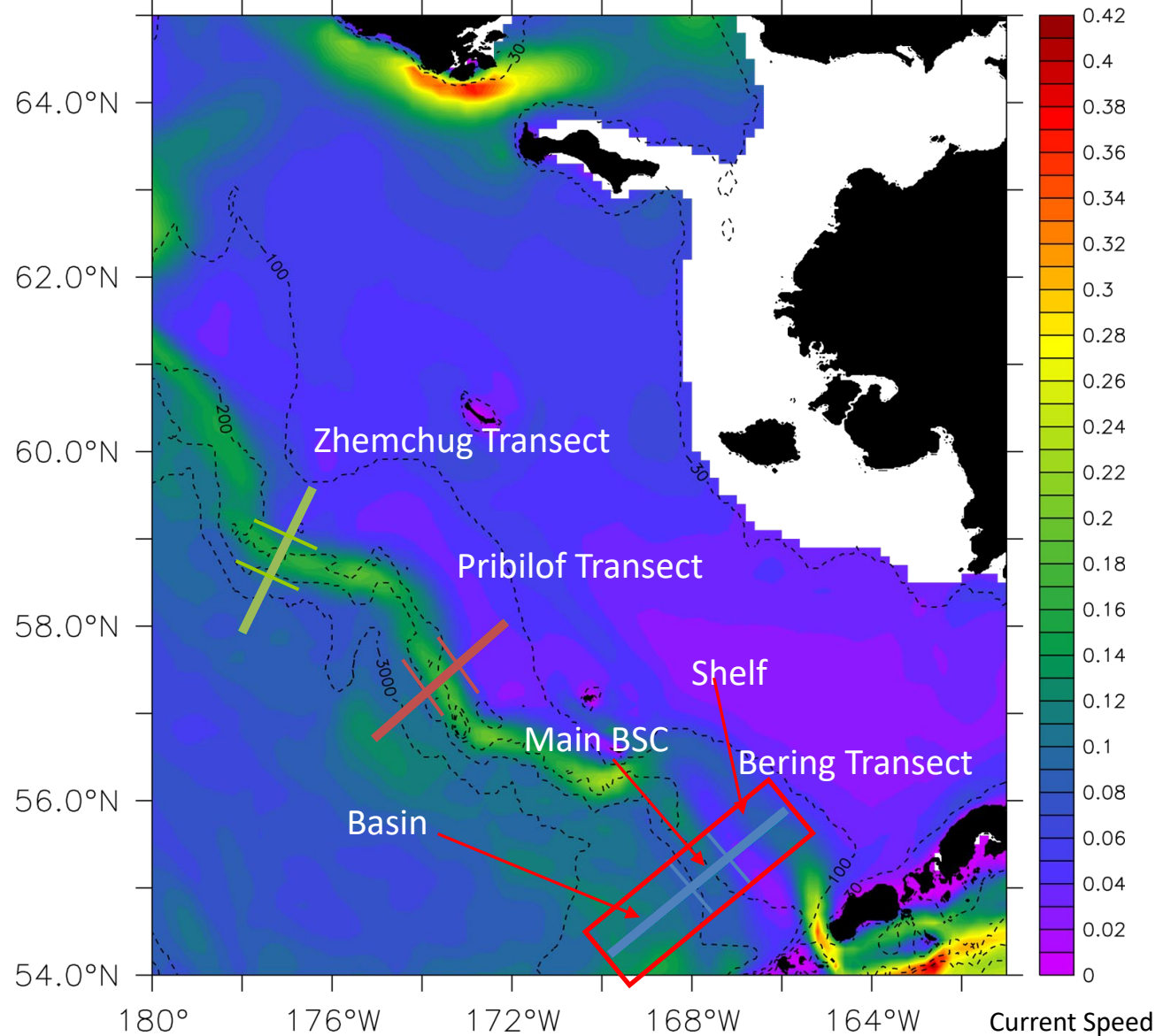


Rogers, Porter

SE BERING SEA – oceanographic shifts

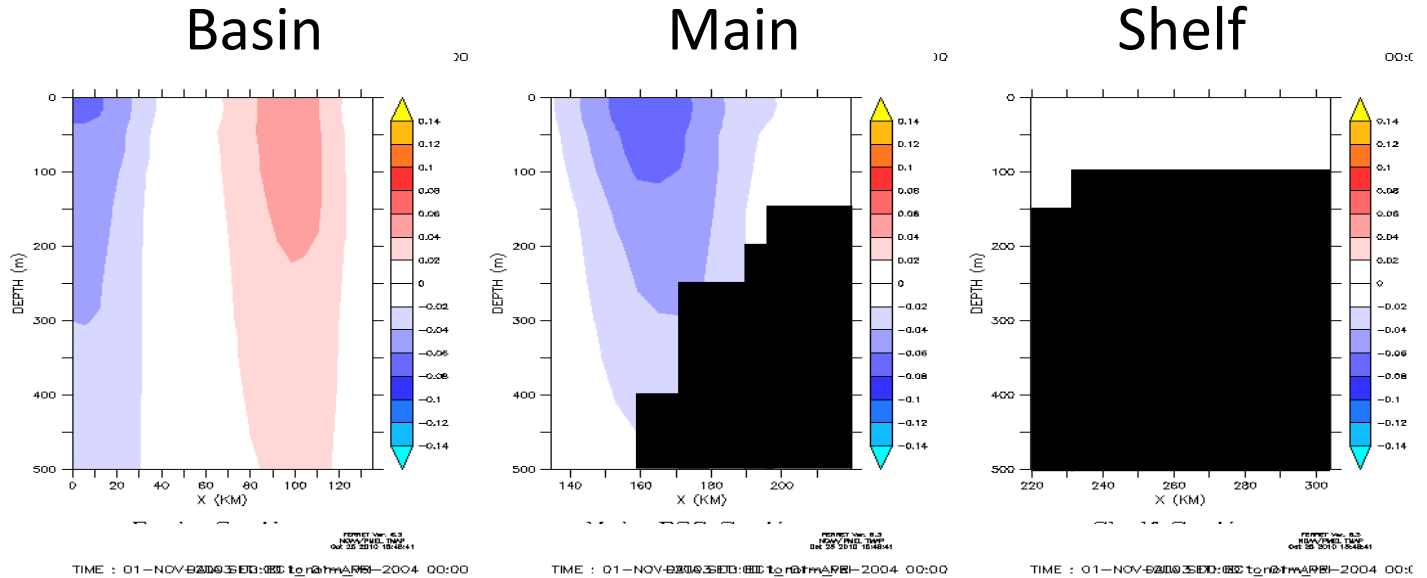
Warm – Cold oscillations

Oceanographic variations
Influence on connectivity?

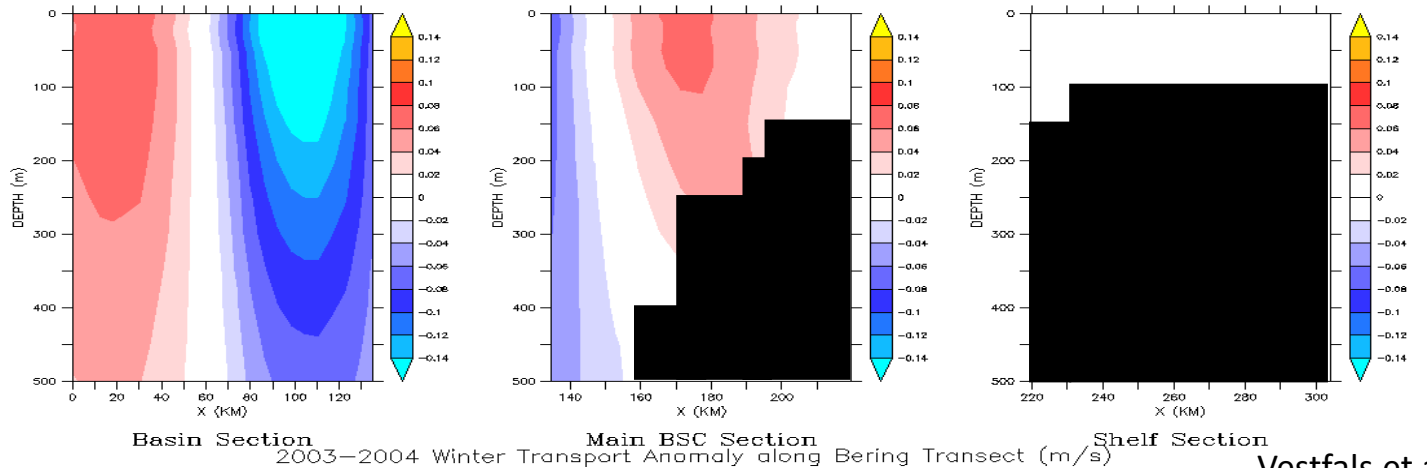


SE BERING SEA – oceanographic shifts

Cold
Year
1999

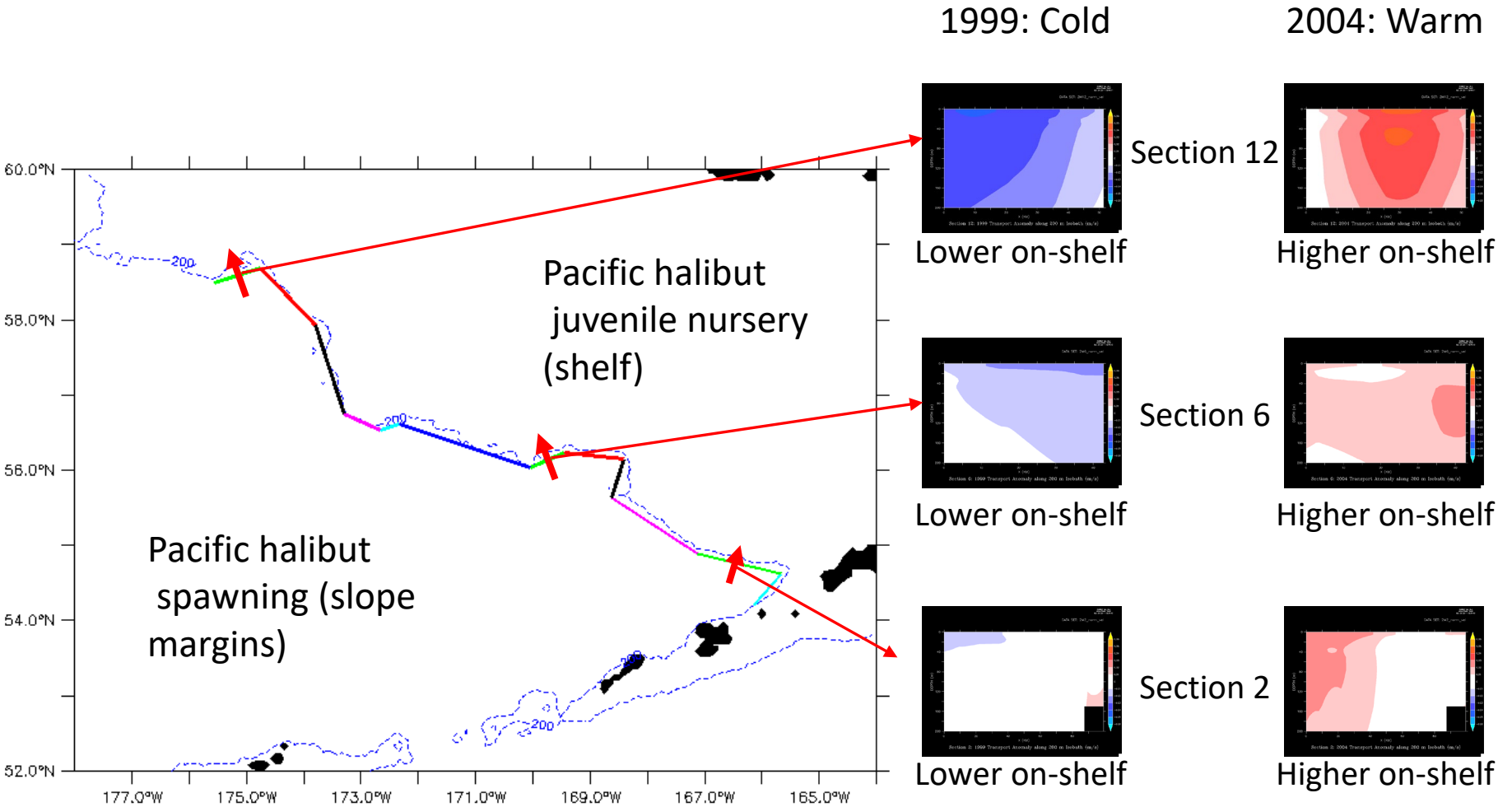


Warm
Year
2004



2003–2004 Winter Transport Anomaly along Bering Transect (m/s)

SE BERING SEA - connectivity

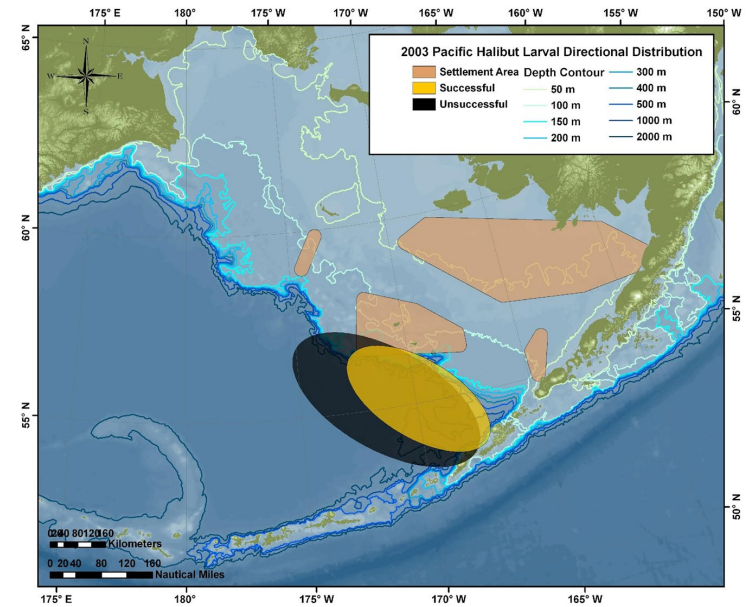
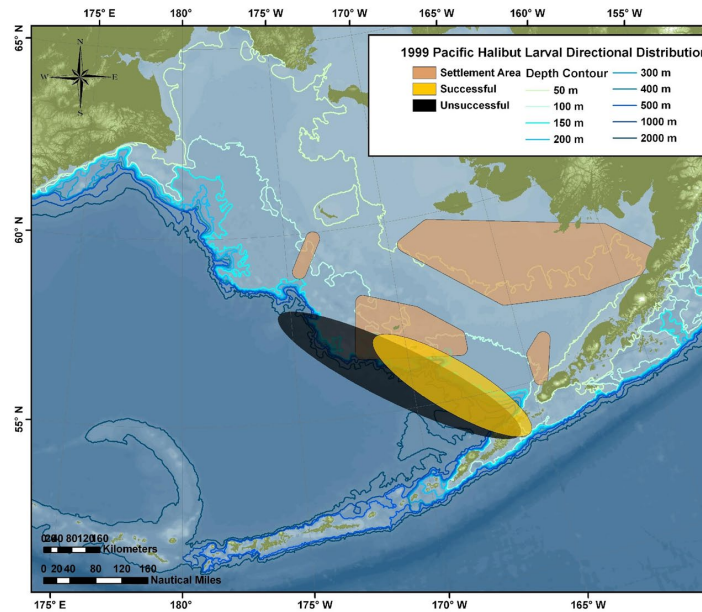


SE BERING SEA – settlement success

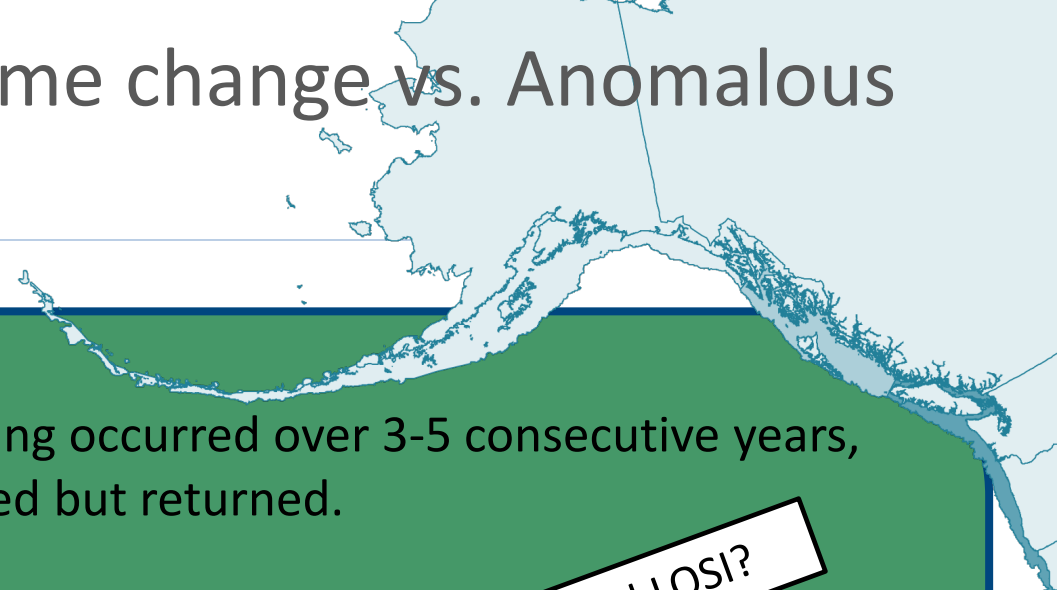
PACIFIC
HALIBUT

Cold Year
1999

Warm Year
2004



SE BERING SEA – Regime change vs. Anomalous events?



Historical warming occurred over 3-5 consecutive years, ecosystem shifted but returned.



Cross-trophic shifts – phytoplankton blooms, zooplankton



Changes in fish abundance; recruitment;

Historical changes in oceanography, connectivity/settlement
Evidence is equivocal

No evidence for regime shift yet, but what happens with continued LOSI?



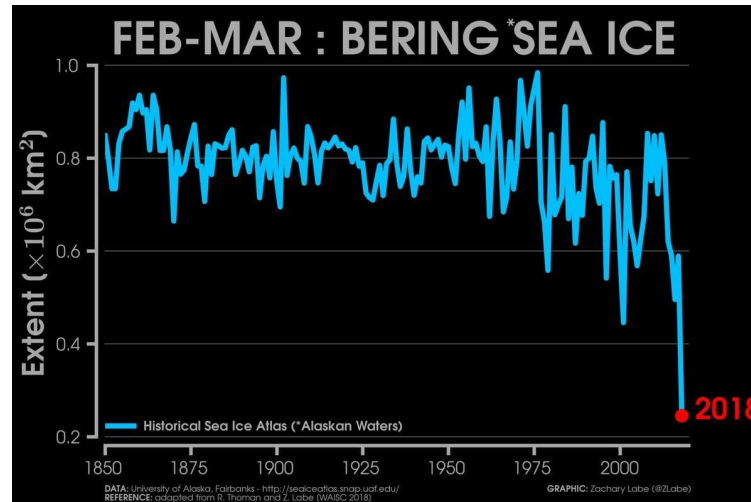
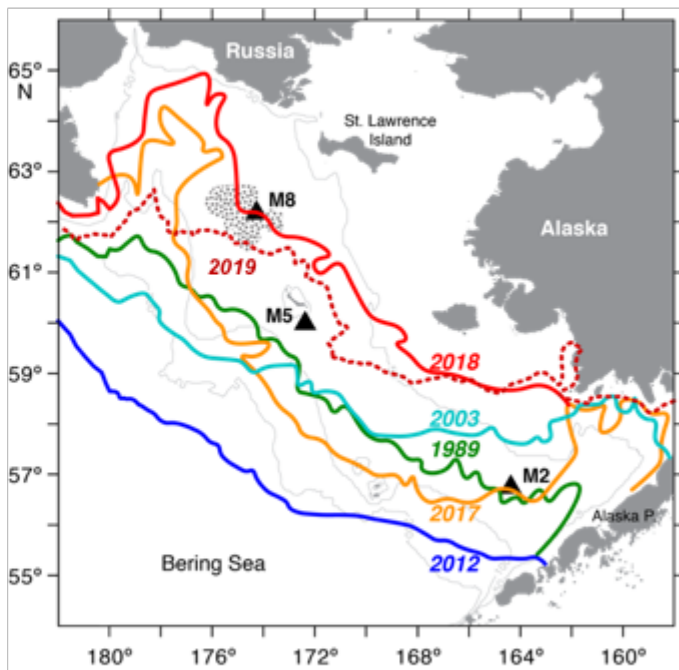
Spatial shifts in fish abundance

Shifts in distribution (E-W, vertical position in water column, but return to prior conditions)

NORTHERN BERING SEA – REGIME SHIFT?

Winters of 2018 and 2019
unprecedented

Dates of Maximum Ice Extent		
31 January 1989	21 March 2003	20 March 2012
3 April 2017	17 March 2018	25 January 2019



Z. Labe

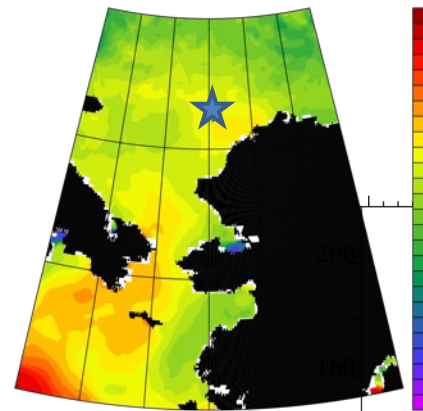
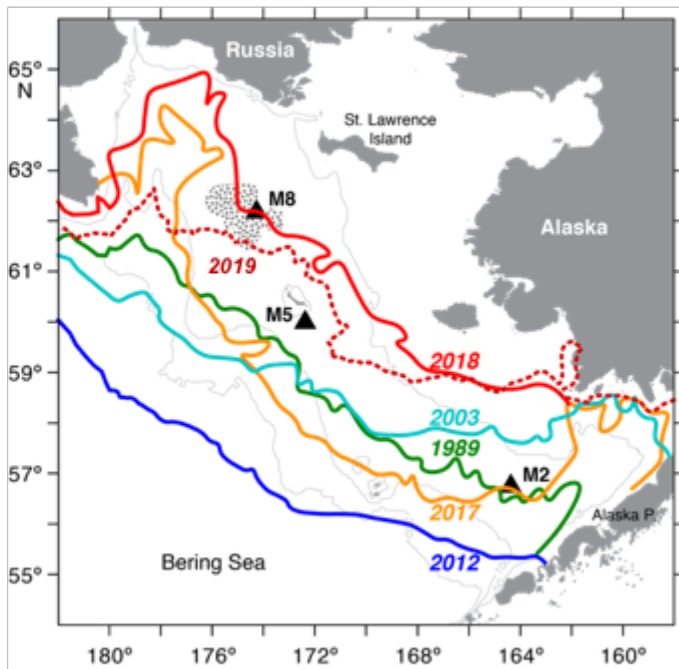
P. Stabeno

NORTHERN BERING SEA – physics

Bering freeze up depends on Chukchi freeze up

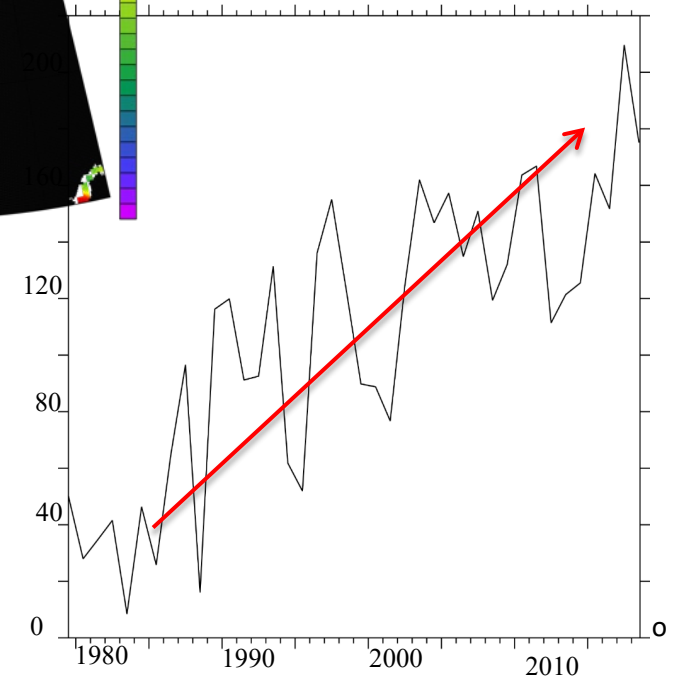
Winters of 2018 and 2019 unprecedented

Dates of Maximum Ice Extent		
31 January 1989	21 March 2003	20 March 2012
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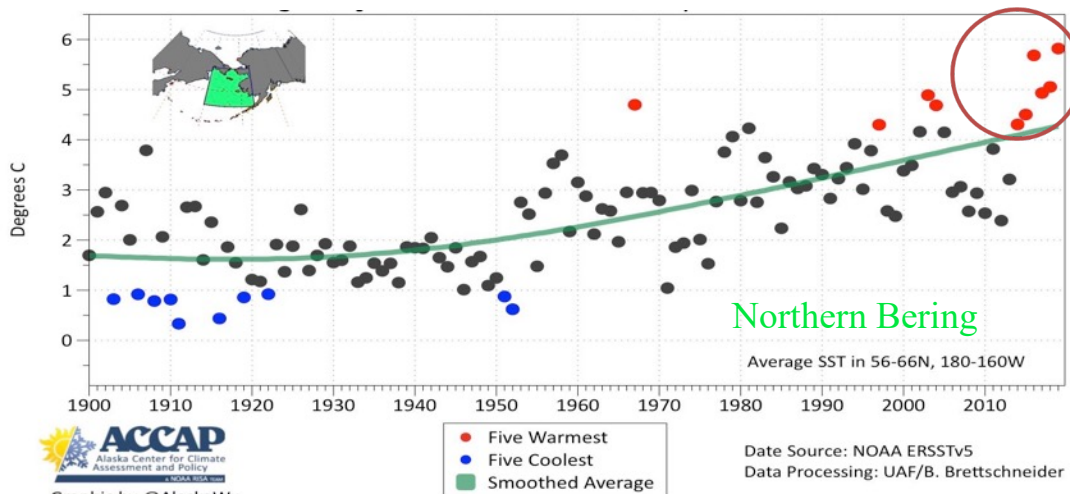
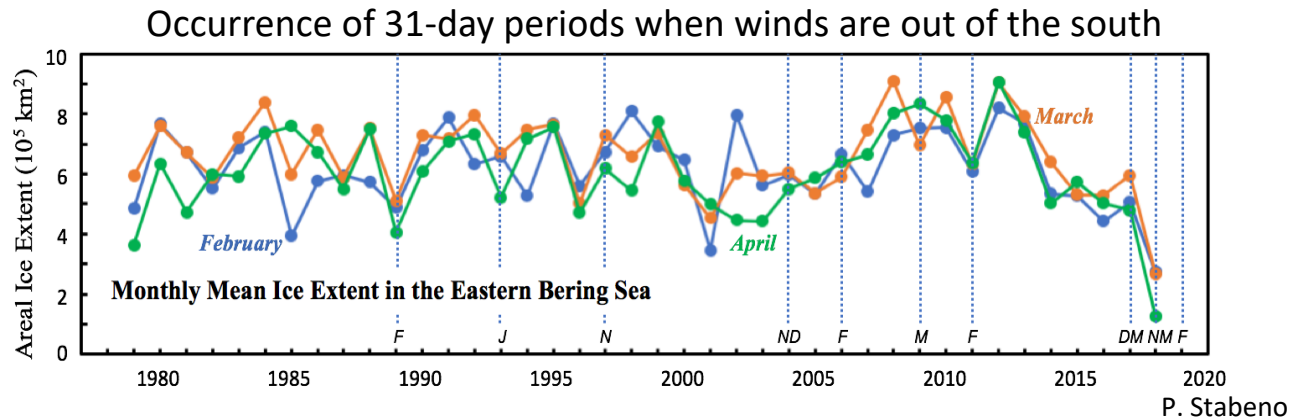
Number of days with
ice concentration < 30%

P. Stabeno



NORTHERN BERING SEA – physics

**Why is winter ice not advancing southwards?
Winds, Ocean Temperature**



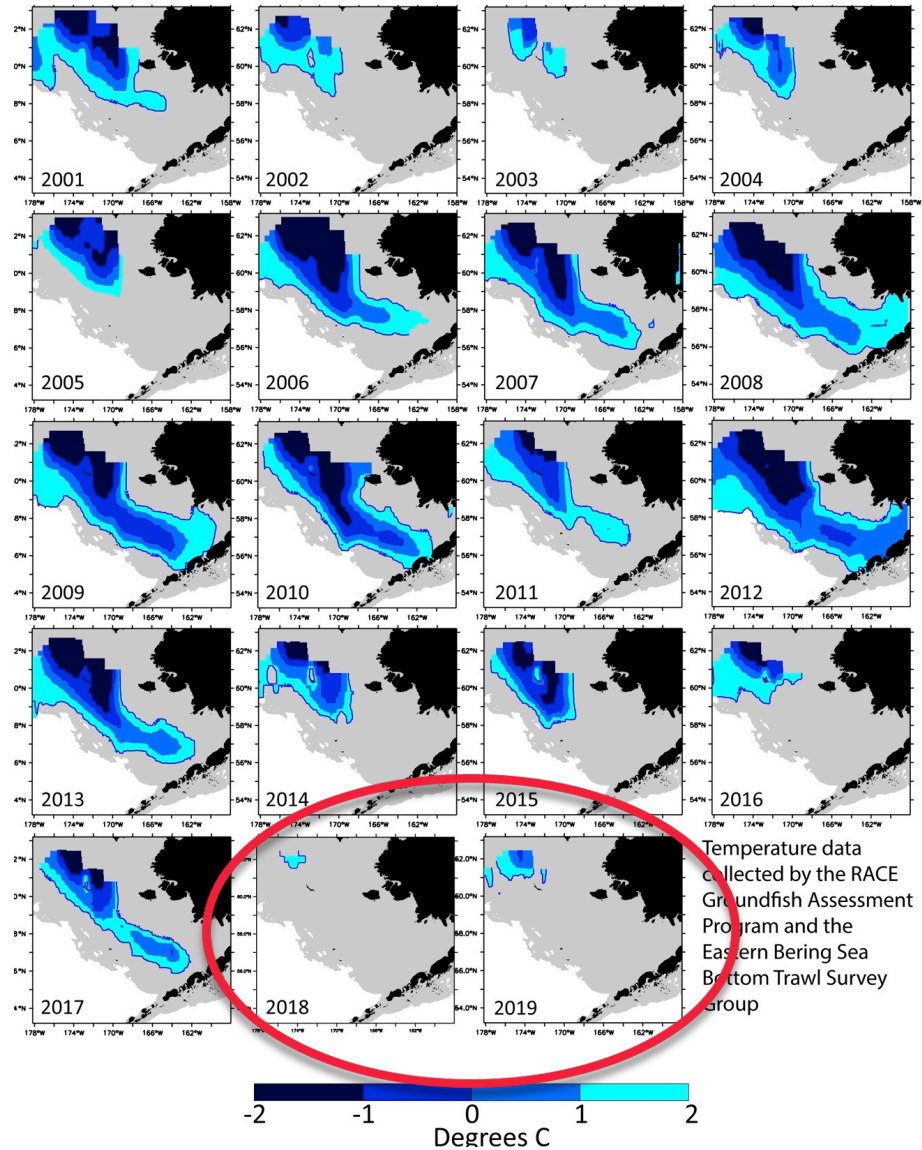
-NBS never been warmer
-6 of 10 warmest springs in the past 120 years occurred in the last 6 years

DOUBLE WHAMMY

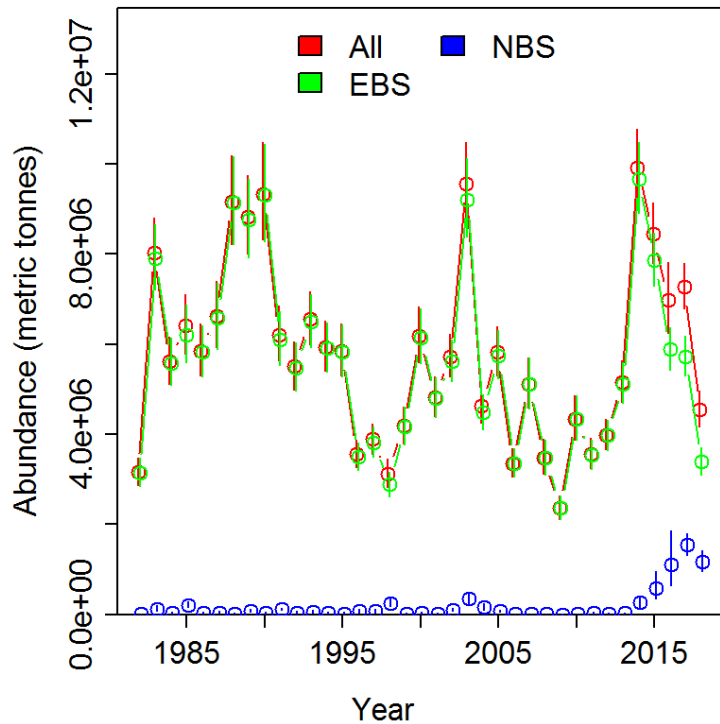
NORTHERN BERING SEA - physics

Changes in summer NBS Cold Pool

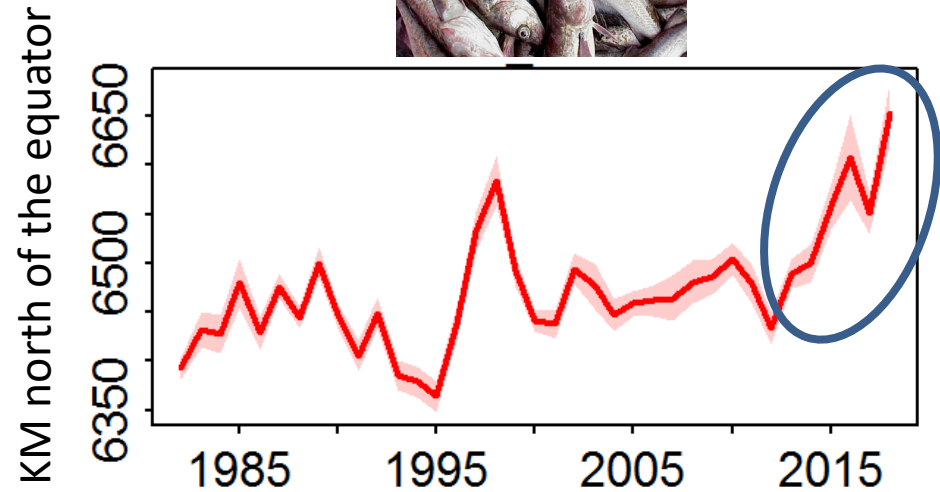
Influence on Fish?



NORTHERN BERING SEA – spatial shifts



WALLEYE
POLLOCK



J. Thorson

**>30 km/year; fastest ever
observed for a commercial stock!**

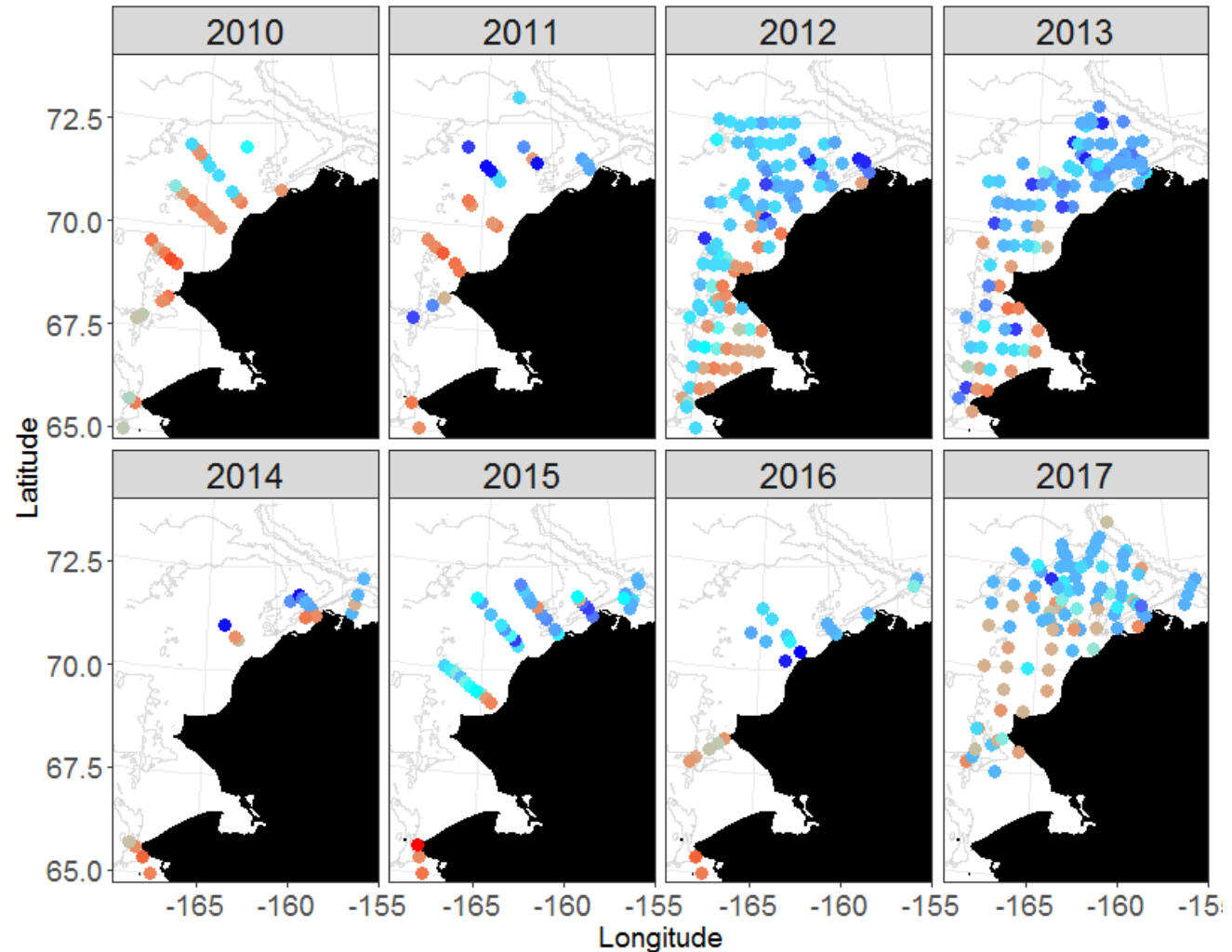
Thorson, Lauth, Wilson,
Logerwell

NORTHERN BERING SEA – community changes

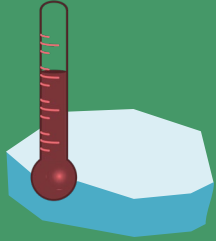
LARVAL FISH COMMUNITIES

Red = warm water fishes
(ex: walleye pollock, YFS,
Bering flounder)

Blue = cold water fishes
(ex: Arctic cod,
Greenland halibut,
longhead dab)



NORTHERN BERING SEA – Regime change vs. Anomalous events?



Does lack of sea ice in the Arctic and NBS change things?



Cross-trophic shifts – phytoplankton bloom timing, zooplankton



Communities are changing, spawning by low latitude species
Colonization?



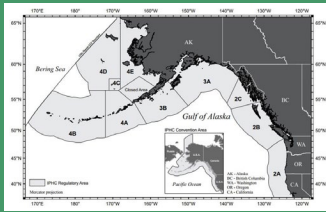
Spatial shifts in fish distributions – NBS and further? Will they ever come back?

SOUTHEAST & NORTHERN BERING SEA – management impacts?



Adoption of ecosystem indicators into stock assessment - Physical, single species/stock, aggregate, cross-trophic

Periodic evaluation of management areas



Ecosystem surveys

High Arctic sampling (NBS, Chukchi, Beaufort)



ALL TOGETHER – TAKE AWAYS

A light blue map of the state of Alaska is positioned in the upper right corner of the slide, showing the coastline and major islands.

Changing physical conditions in Alaska's LMEs Ocean heating, loss of sea ice, oceanographic variations

Ecosystem changes

Anomalous events vs. Regime shifts

Single year vs. multi year stanzas

Cross-trophic changes

Still haven't located the tipping point – where's the Point of No Return?

Effects on Fisheries and Management

Managers have mitigation tools

Process studies and monitoring

Incorporate ecosystem thinking - assessments, population models, management areas

THANK YOU

PICES, Session Organizers
Colleagues, Collaborators
Command and crews of vessels
Lab teams

Funding – NPRB, NSF, NOAA, OSU, IPHC, PCCRC,

