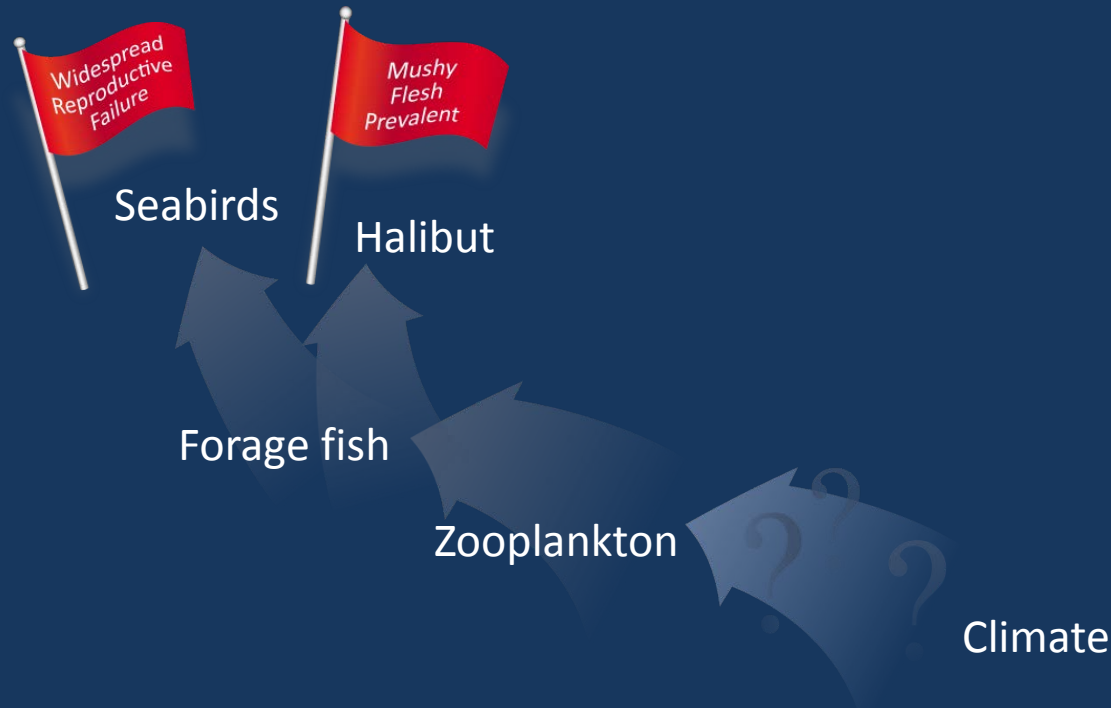


RED FLAGS OR RED HERRINGS REVISITED

Using ecosystem indicators to track ecosystem status in the Gulf of Alaska



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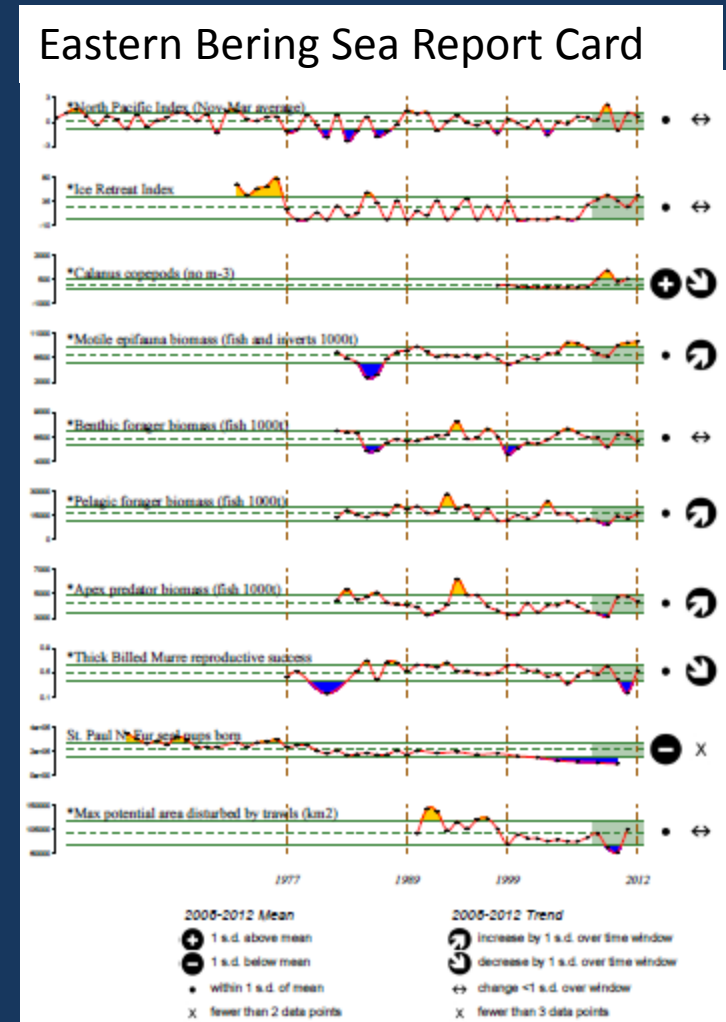
Outline

- Marine ecosystem indicators in Alaska
- What ecosystem indicators *indicated* about the Gulf of Alaska ecosystem in 2011
- Have predictions of poor year classes held up?



Ecosystem Indicators for Fisheries Managers

- Indicator = time-series that measures an ecosystem component
- NOAA follows 100's of ecosystem indicators that are evaluated annually to inform fisheries managers
- Developed by NOAA and other researchers
- Trends monitored for early signs of ecosystem change that may have management implications
- Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management



Why a Suite of Indicators?

Synthesis – more than the sum of
its parts

1. Provide stronger links between ecosystem research and management
2. Spur new understanding of connections between ecosystem components

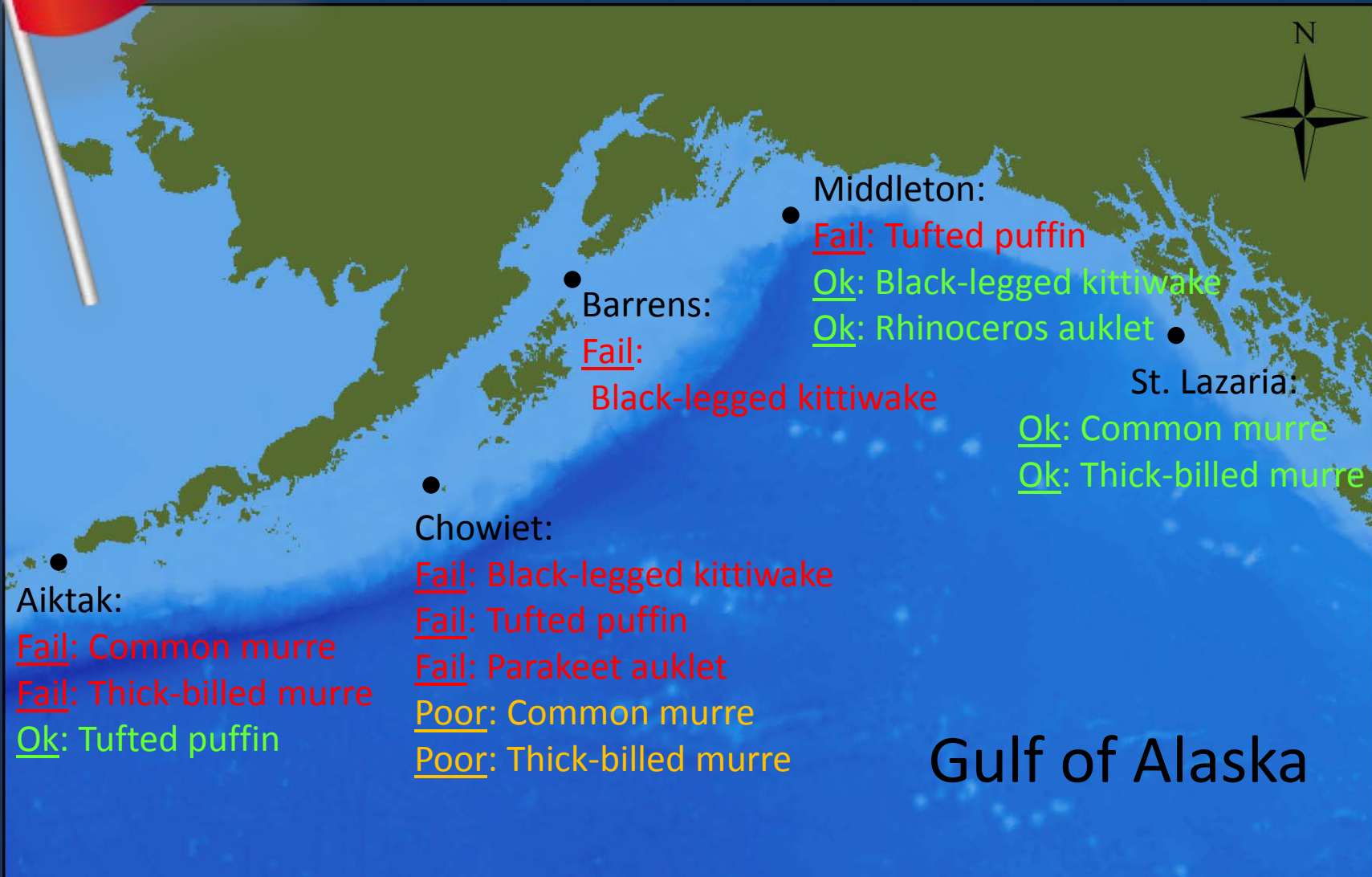
Goal

Present the status of ecosystem indicators that cumulatively suggest anomalous conditions occurred in 2011



Widespread
Reproductive
Failure

Red Flag #1: Seabirds



Gulf of Alaska

Red Flag #2: Halibut



*Mushy
Flesh
Prevalent*

Reoccurrence of “Mushy” Halibut Syndrome

- First detected in GOA in 1998
- Also seen 2005 and 2012
- Hypothesized nutritional deficiency
- Stomachs contain crab rather than forage fish



What Do They Indicate?

Widespread
Reproductive
Failure

Seabirds

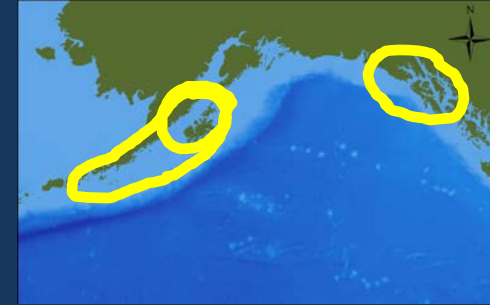
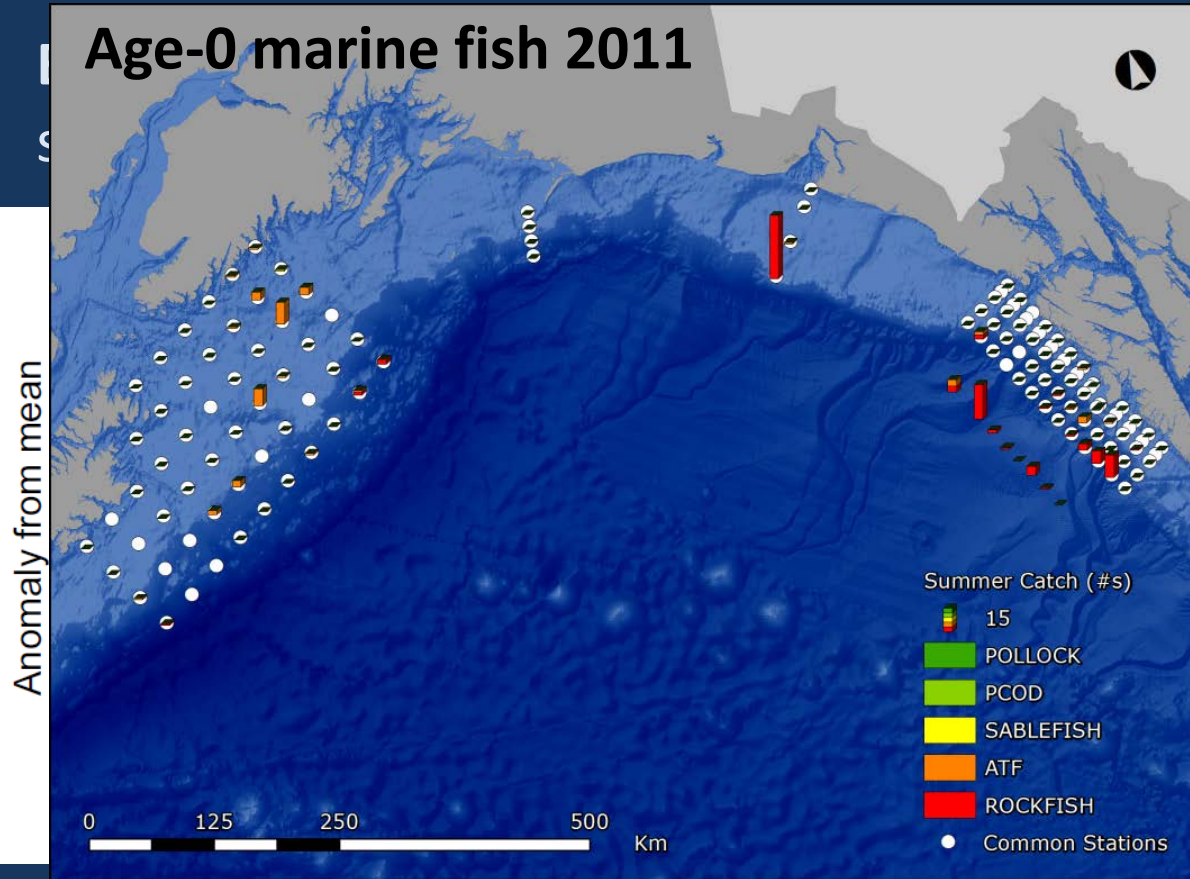
Mushy
Flesh
Prevalent

Halibut

- Both are attributed to poor foraging conditions

Forage Fish?

Forage Fish



- Consistent with other GOA surveys (Moss et al., 2012)
- Winter age-1 pollock (2011 year class) survey estimates low
- Percent juvenile pink salmon catch rates in SE Alaska 2nd lowest in 15 years (Orsi et al. 2012)

Widespread
Reproductive
Failure

Seabirds

Mushy
Flesh
Prevalent

Halibut

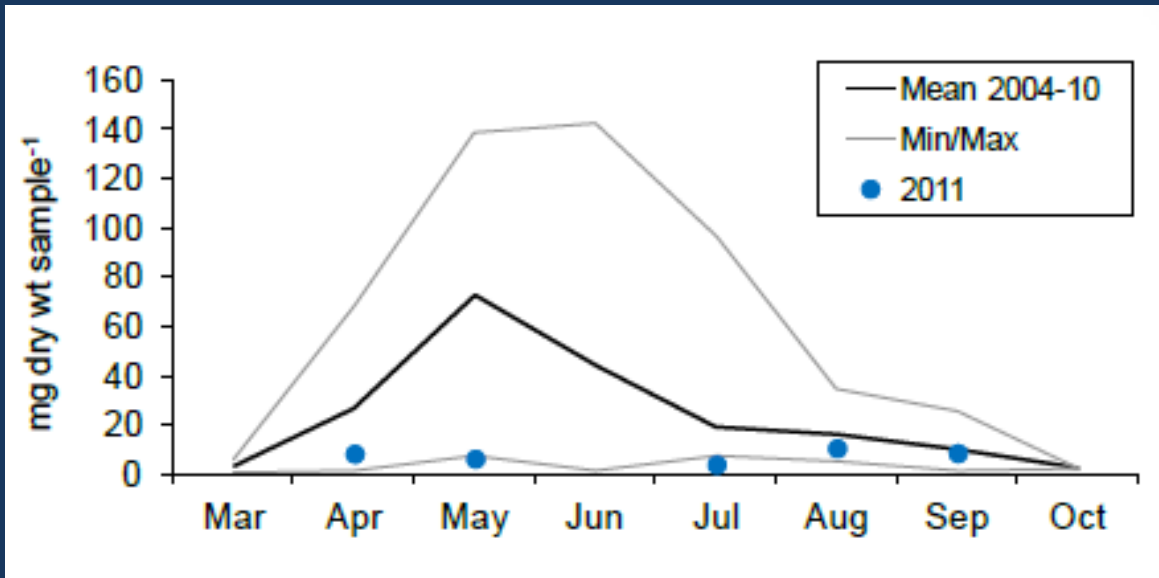
Forage fish

Zooplankton?



Zooplankton

Very low zooplankton biomass sampled by Continuous Plankton Recorders (Batten 2012)



- Also, high abundance of salps in eastern GOA





Seabirds



Halibut



Forage fish



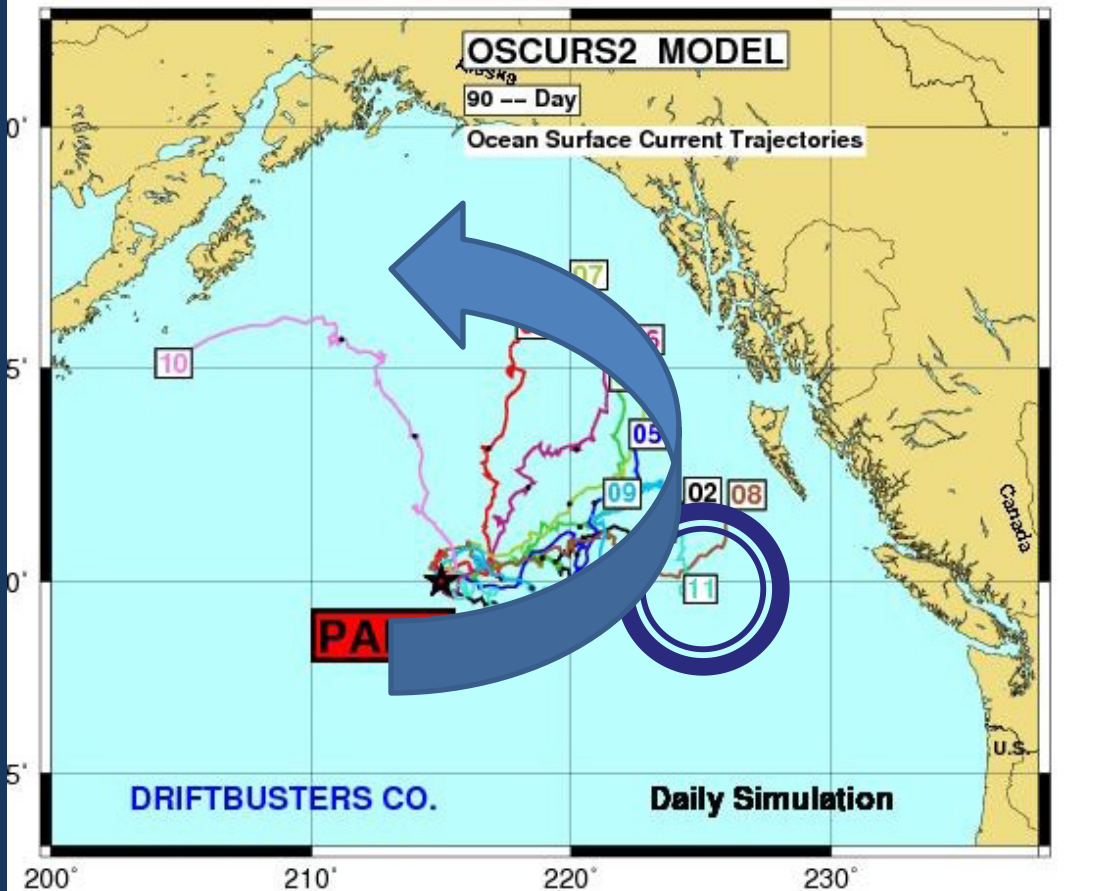
Zooplankton



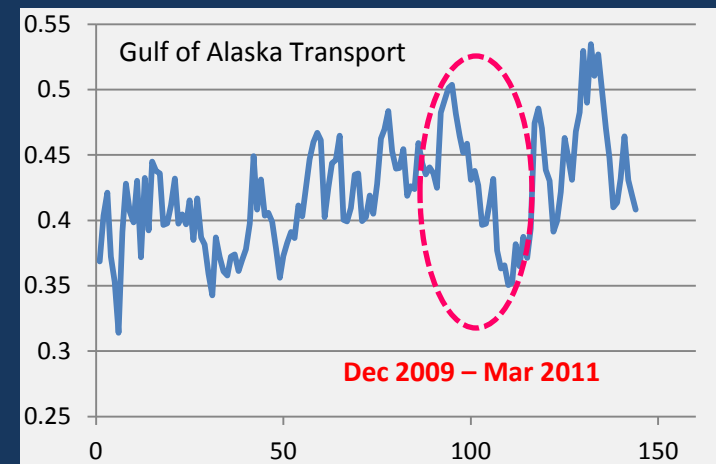
Climate?

Climate

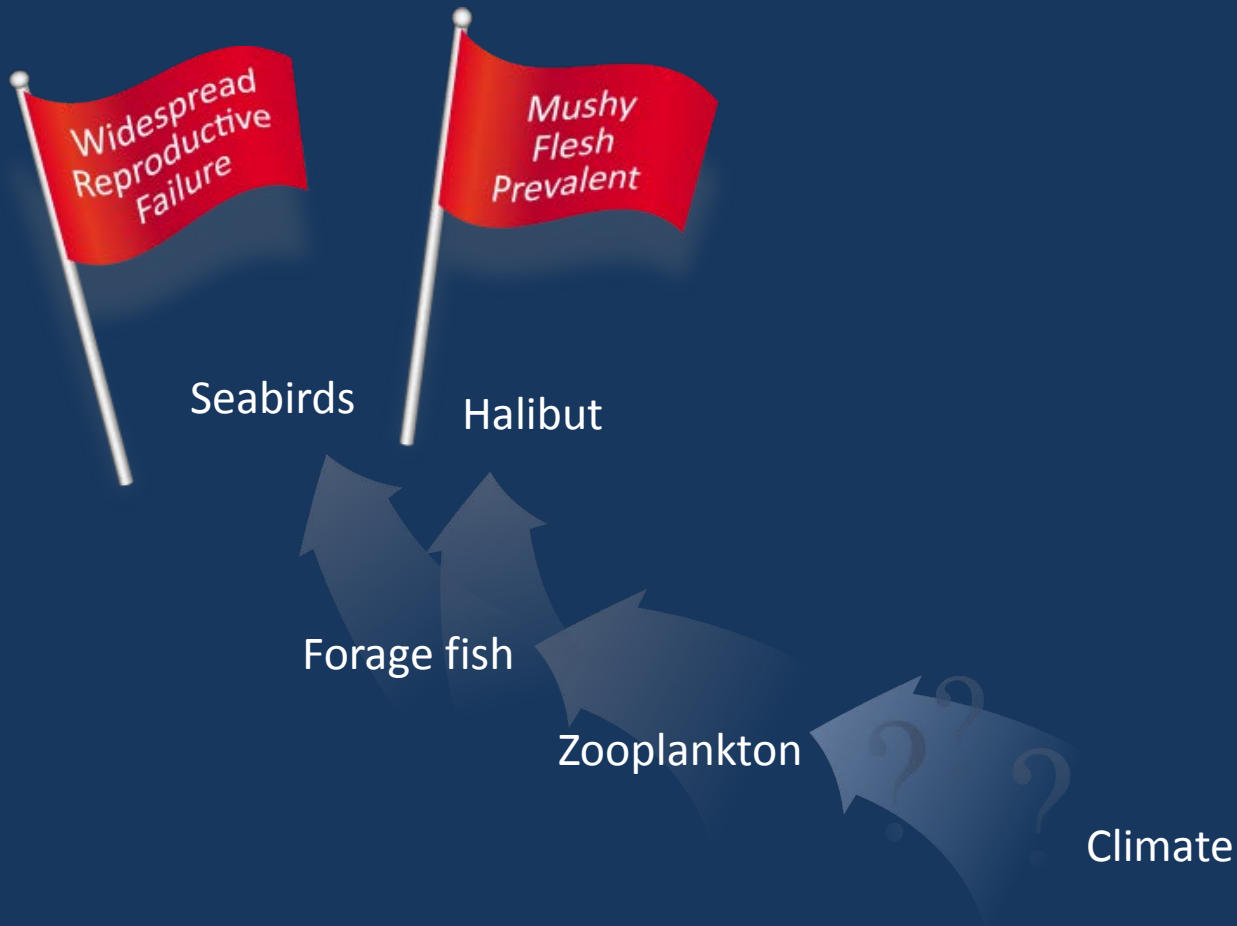
PTI Trajectories , Winters 2002 to 2011



- PAPA Trajectory Index unusually east and southernmost since 1993 (Stockhausen and Ingraham 2012)
- Decline in poleward branch of the Alaska Current (Bond 2012)



Has a similar pattern occurred in other years?



Has a similar pattern occurred in other years?

	Seabirds	Halibut	Forage Fish	Pink Salmon	Zoops	Climate
1995	High		Med			Med
1996			Low			Med
1997			Low	Low		Med
1998	Low	Mushy	Low	High		High
1999			Low	Low		Med
2000			Low	Med		Med
2001			Med	Med		Med
2002	High		Med	Med		Low
2003			Med	Med		Med
2004	Med		Med	Med	Low	Med
2005	Med	Mushy	Low	Low	High	Med
2006	High		Med	Low	Med	Med
2007	Med		Low	Low	High	Med
2008			Med	Low	Med	Med
2009	Med		Low	Low	Low	Med
2010	High		Med	Med	High	Med
2011	Low	Mushy	Low	Low	Low	Low
2012	High	Mushy	Low	Med	High	High

Conclusions and a Prediction

- **Synthesis** of indicators' status across multiple trophic levels **can reveal broad-scale changes** in the environment that may have important biological and management implications.
- **Upper trophic organisms** such as seabirds and halibut serve as integrative indicators that **can provide near-real time cues** of environmental state.
- **Changes in bottom-up forcing factors** may have negatively influenced productivity during 2011.
- Thus, **2011 may be a poor year class for forage fish and forage-fish eating predators.**

Testing prediction

- Was 2011 a poor year class for forage fish and forage-fish eating predators?

Forage fish:

- Sandlance, Herring, etc ??
- Pollock: poor (similar to record small year classes of 2001-2003; lowest since pre-1970)

Predators:

- Halibut: TBD 2017 (appear in survey at age 6-8)
- Arrowtooth: TBD 2014 (age-3 recruits)
- Birds:??

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