



**NOAA
FISHERIES**



Integrated Ecosystem Assessment Program: *EA in Action*

Elizabeth Logerwell

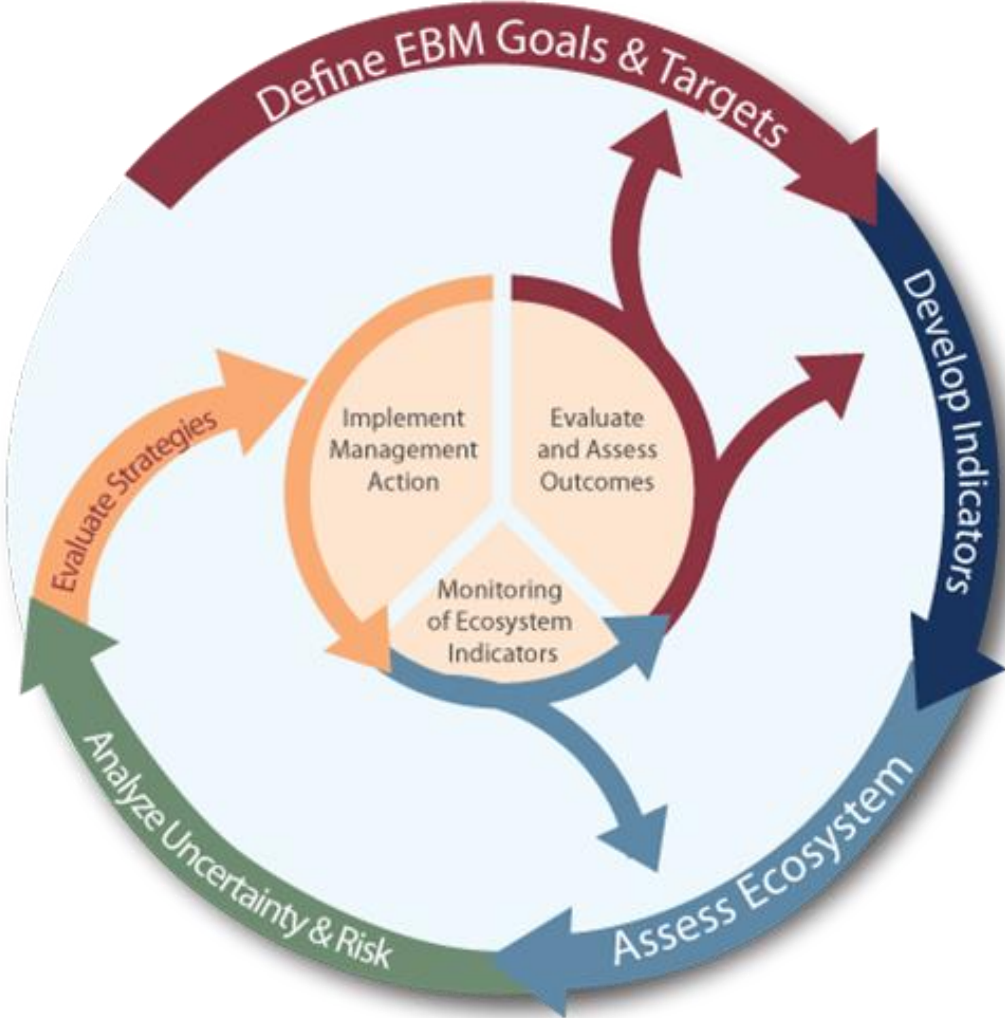
Second International Science and Policy Conference on

Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Management in the Arctic

Bergen, Norway

June 27, 2019

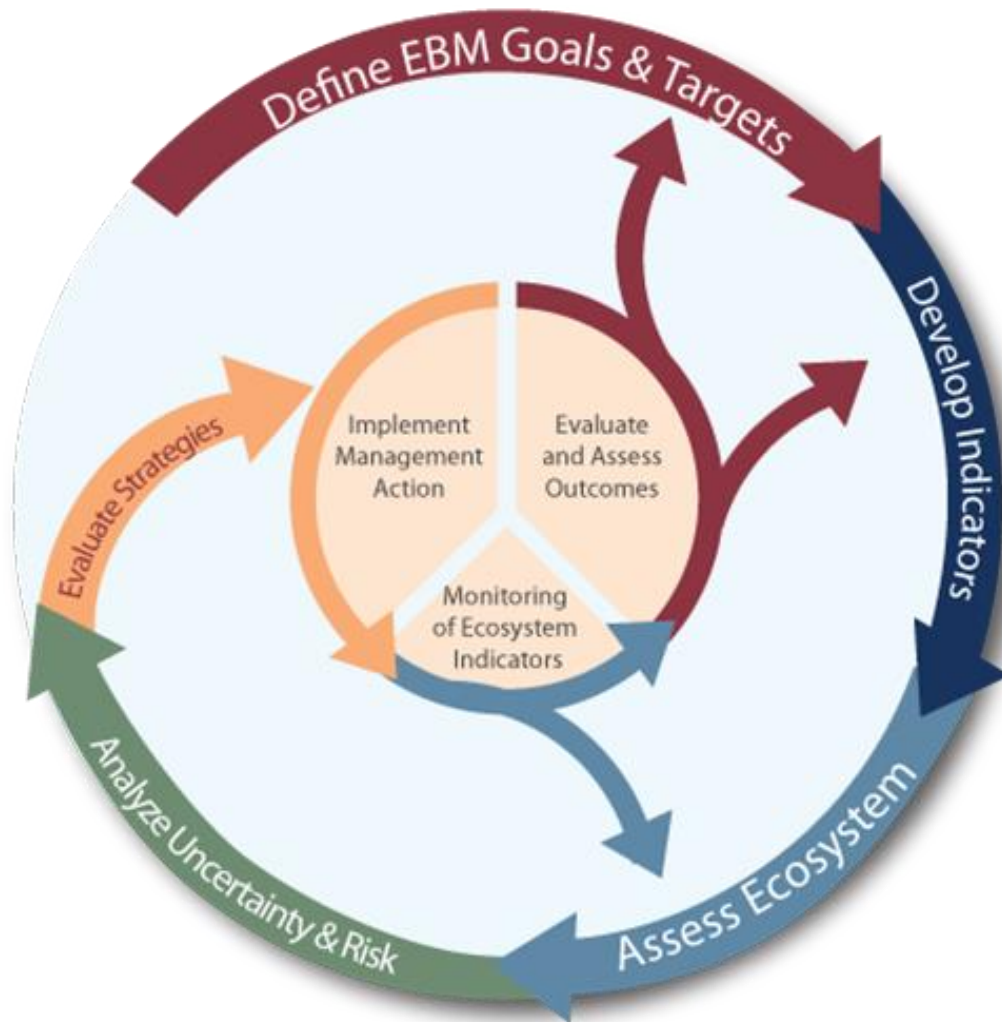
IEAs provide ecosystem science to meet the needs of managers and stakeholders



Guiding framework to implement ecosystem-based management while each step produces **valuable science** and **builds strong partnerships**

The Steps of the IEA Approach

NOAA Integrated Ecosystem Assessment



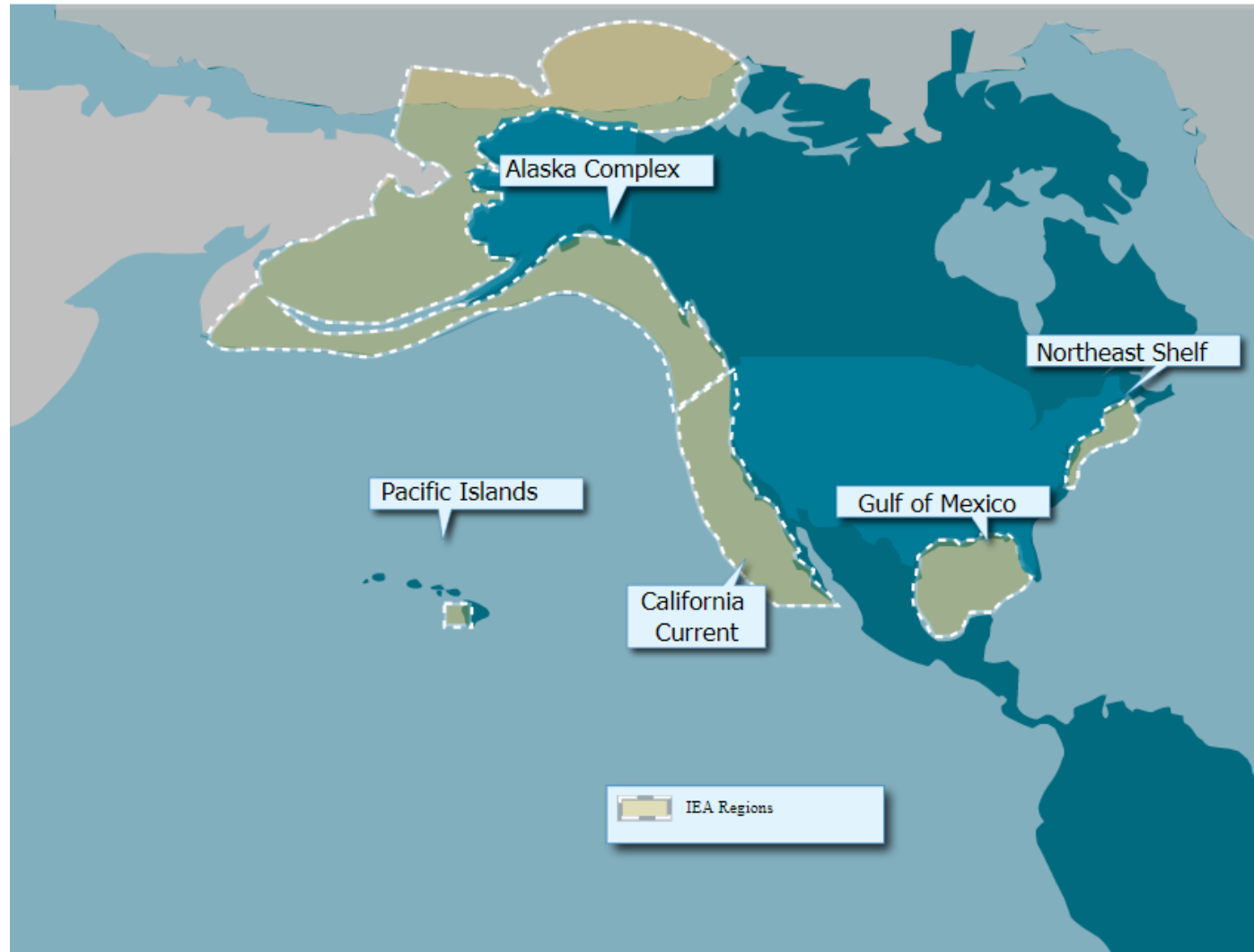
1. **Clearly define goals and the system of interest.**
2. **Identify, select and (when needed) develop indicators** that capture the status and trends of key ecosystem components defined in the first step of the approach.
3. **Assess the ecosystem**, which often results in Ecosystem Status Reports.
4. **Conduct a risk assessment.**
5. **Evaluate management strategies.**

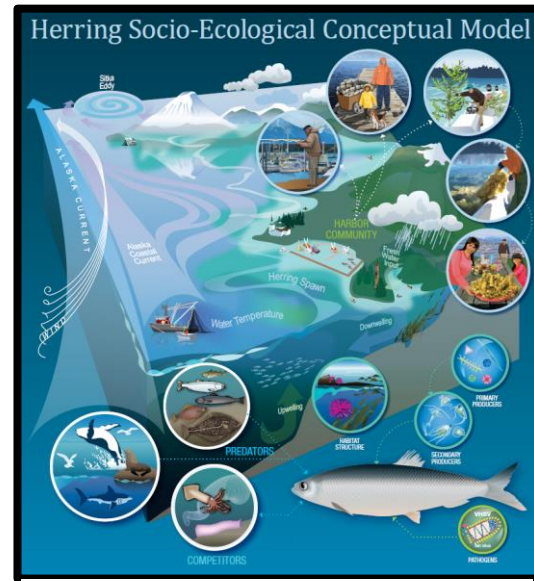
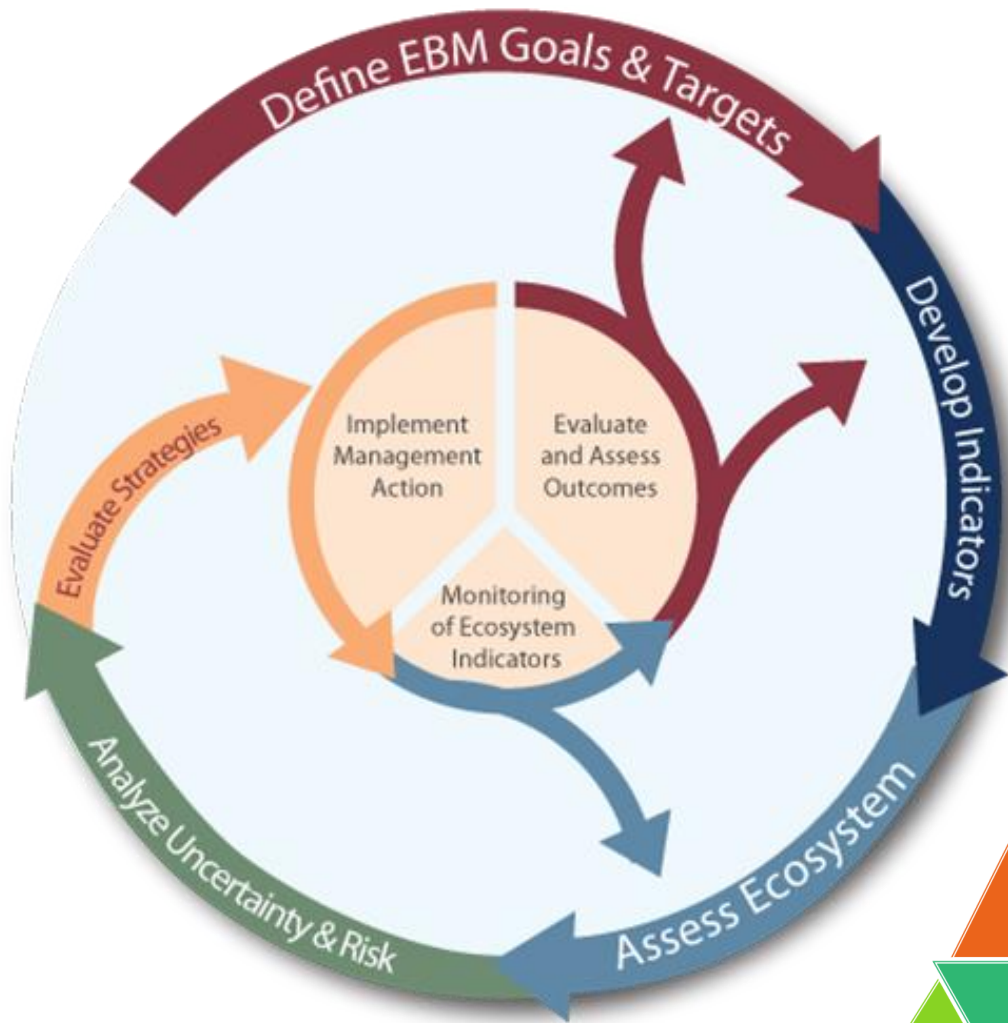


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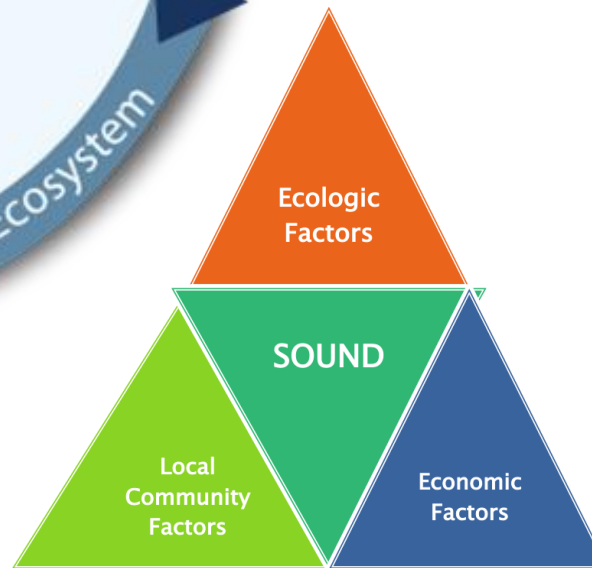


Implemented in 5 regions

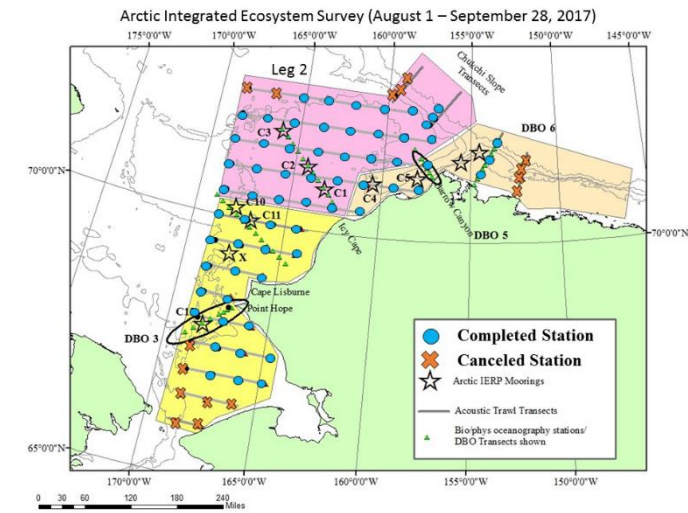




J. Rosellen-Druker



S. Moore



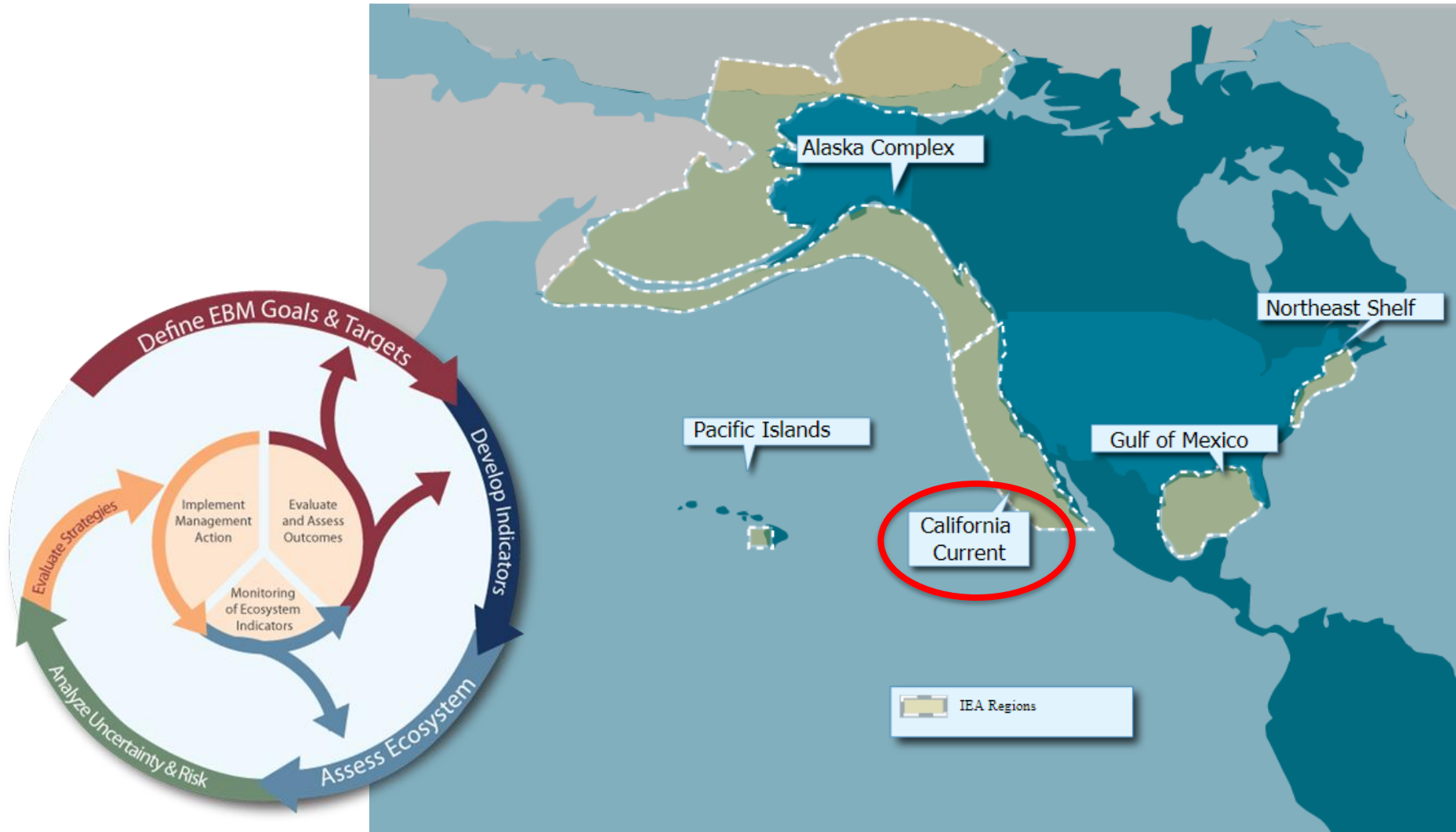
L. Eisner



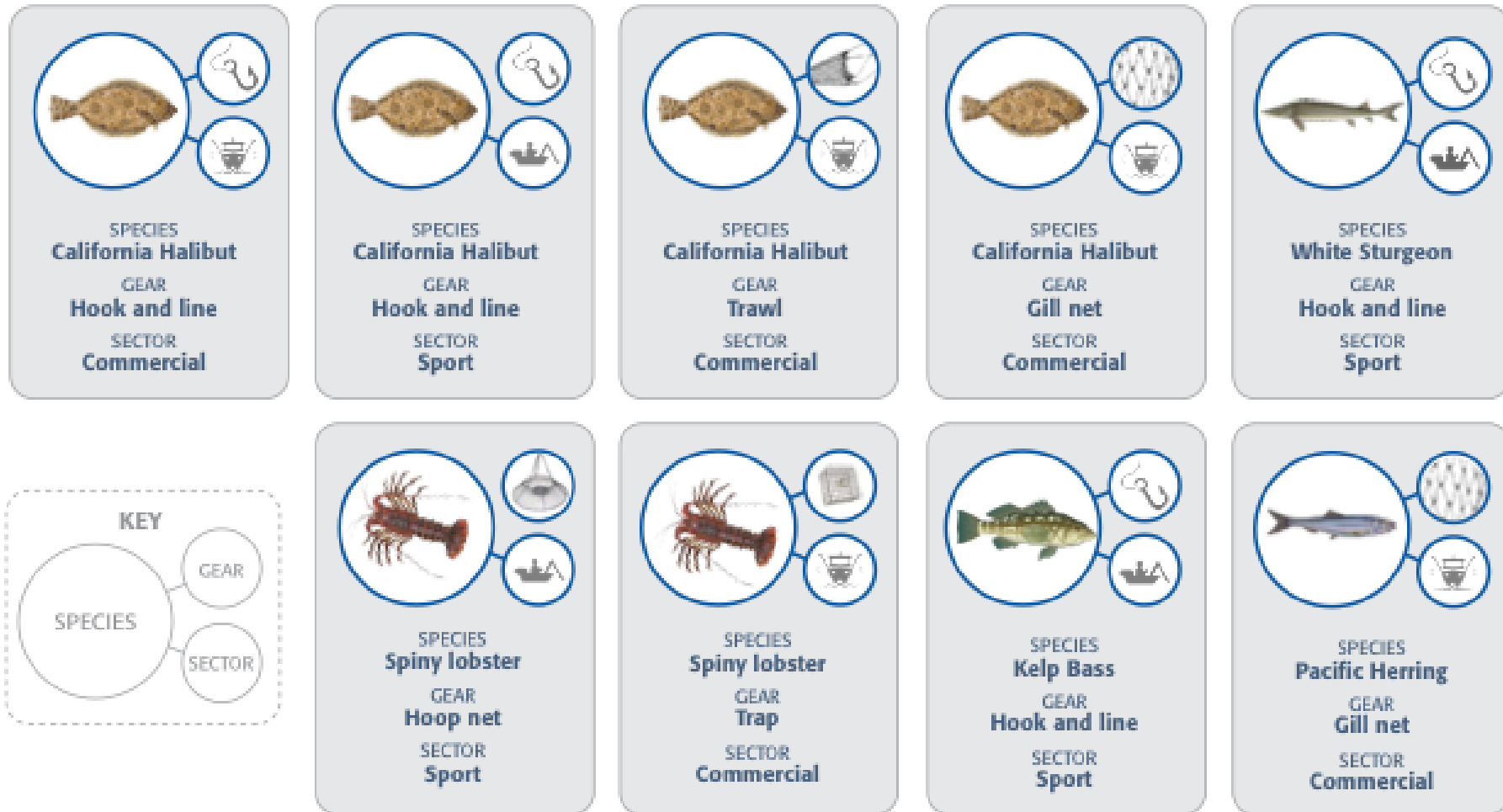
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Implemented in 5 regions



Pilot study focused on risk to target species from nine California fisheries



We also assessed risk to bycatch and habitats

A

BYCATCH GUILDS



- Marine mammals
- Marine birds
- Threatened or endangered species, and/or overfished rockfish
- Elasmobranchs
- Salmonids
- Flatfish
- Other rockfish
- Pelagic finfish
- Non-pelagic finfish
- Marine invertebrates

B

HABITAT GROUPS

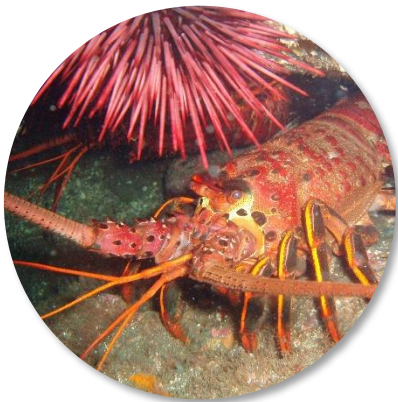


- Habitat-forming marine vegetation
- Habitat-forming marine invertebrates
- Estuaries
- Nearshore hard bottom (0-200m)
- Nearshore soft bottom (0-200m)
- Offshore hard bottom (>200m)
- Offshore soft bottom (>200m)
- Pelagic
- Hard bottom intertidal
- Soft bottom intertidal



Co-development of the risk tool

- Project team consisted of California state scientists and managers, and NOAA Fisheries scientists
- Convened 2 workshops with fishermen, scientists, eNGOS to solicit feedback and recommendations

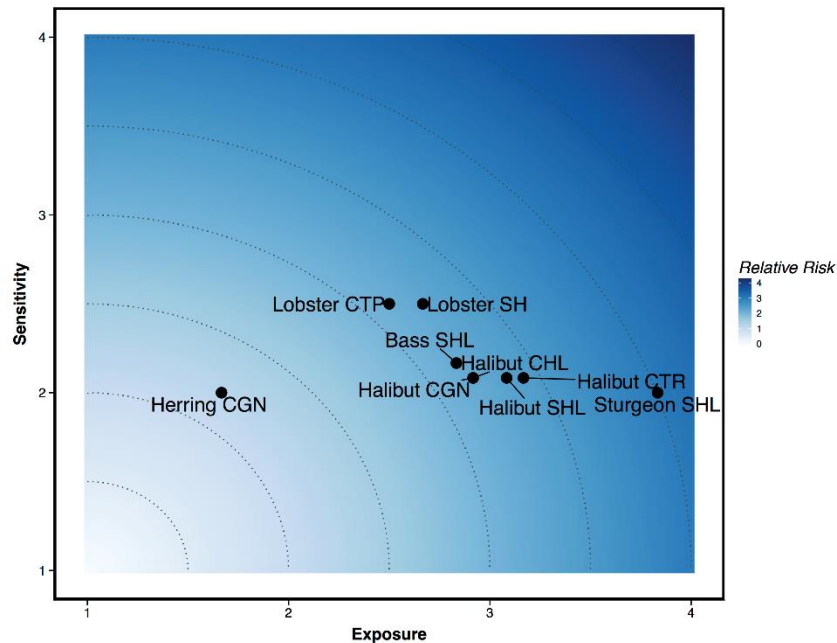


Screening tool to identify potential concerns

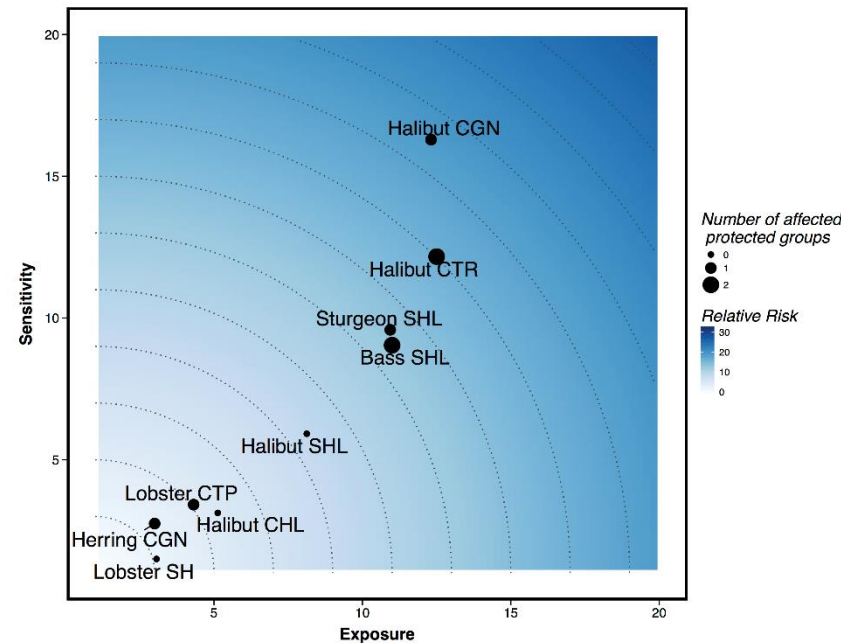
Fishery Key

- CGN - commercial, gill net
- CHL - commercial, hook & line
- CTP - commercial, trap
- CTR - commercial, trawl
- SH - sport, hoop net
- SHL - sport, hook & line

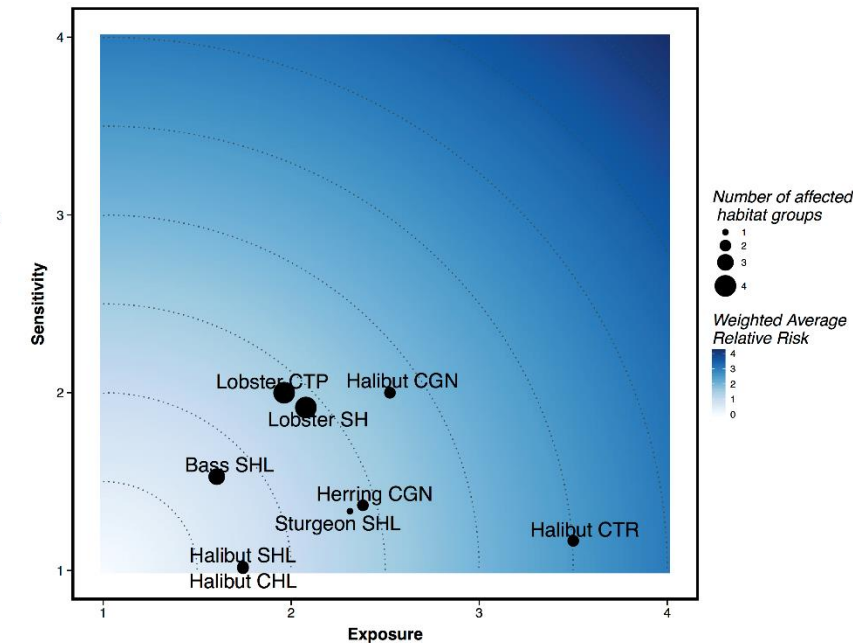
Risk to target species



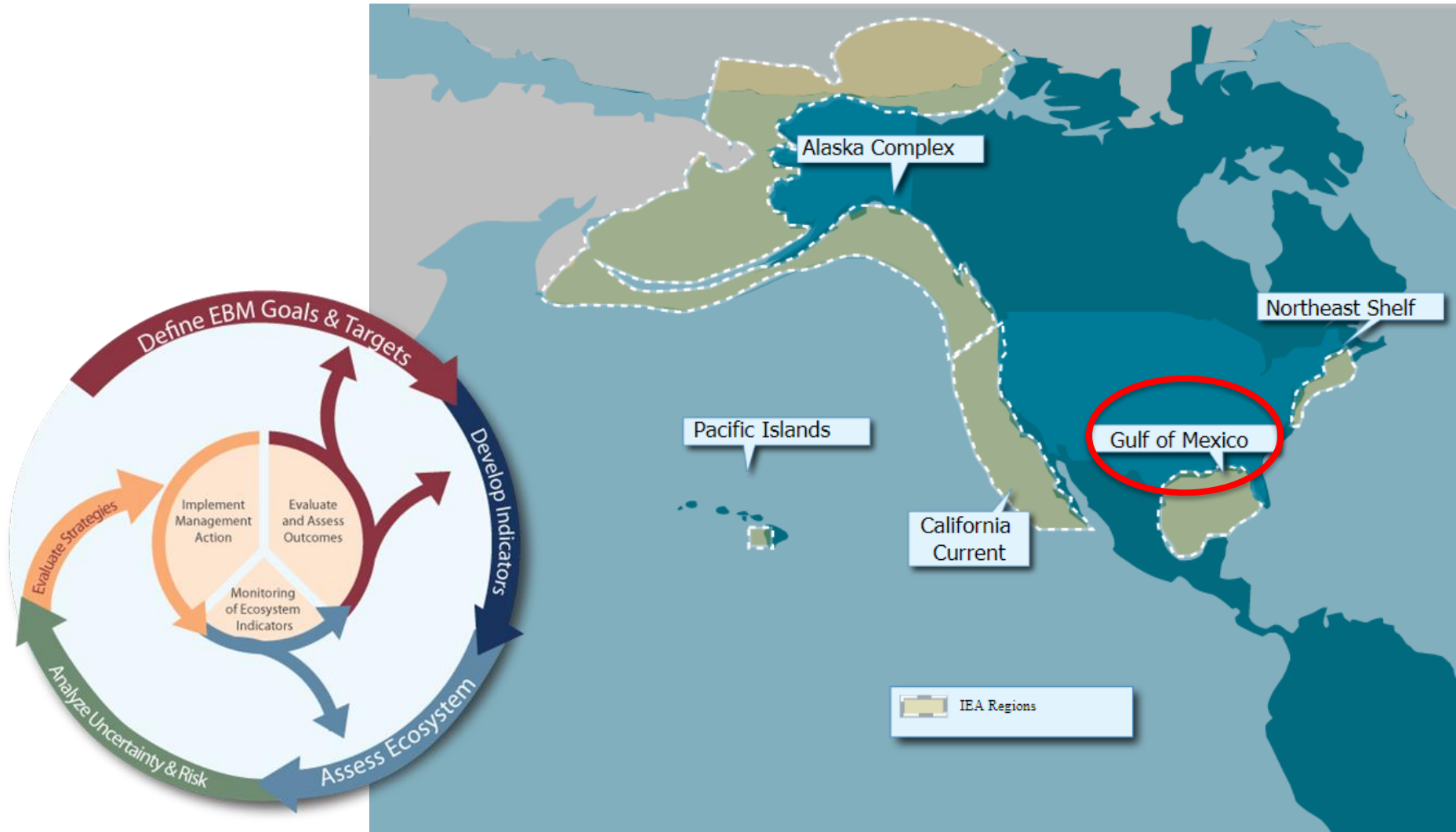
Risk to bycatch



Risk to habitats



Implemented in 5 regions



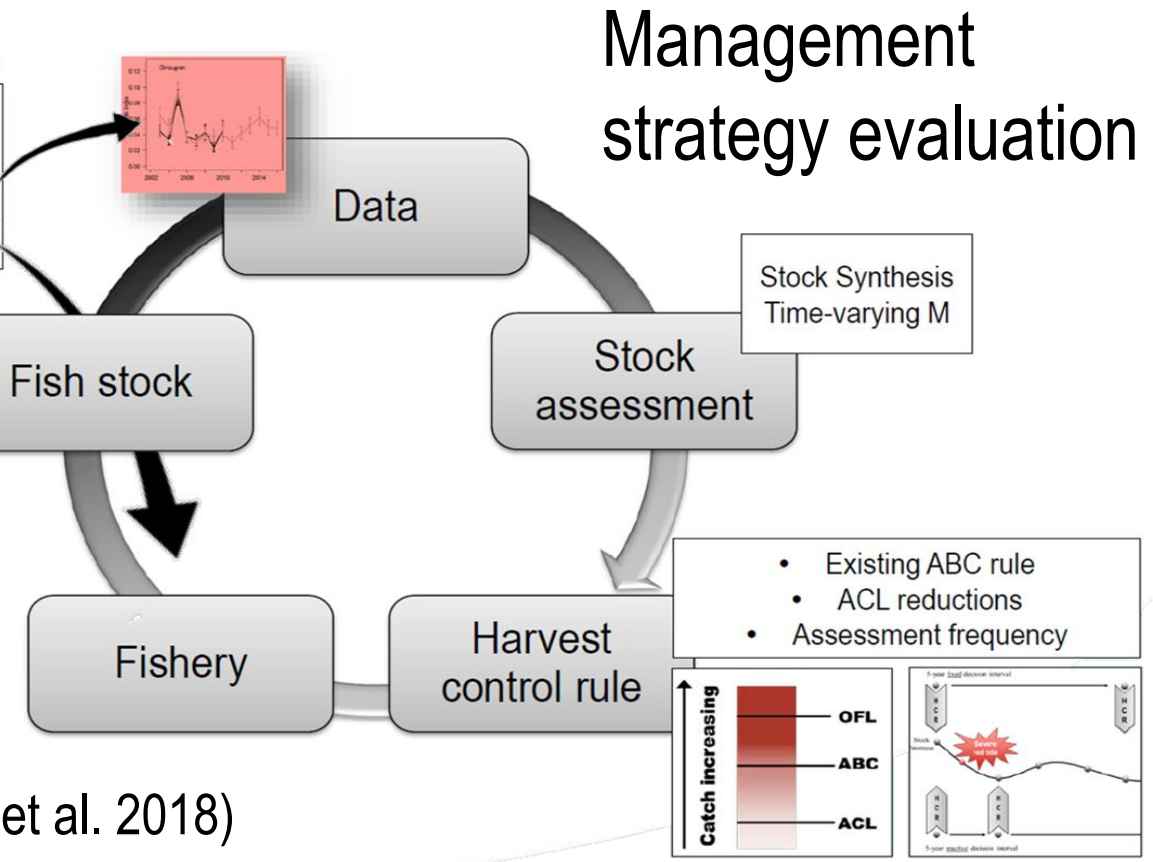
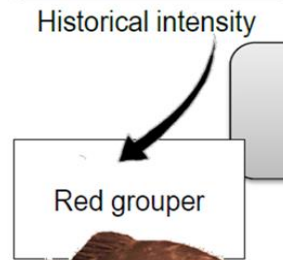
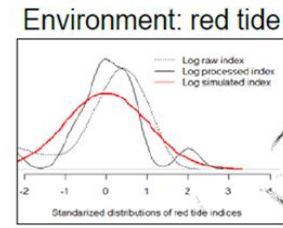
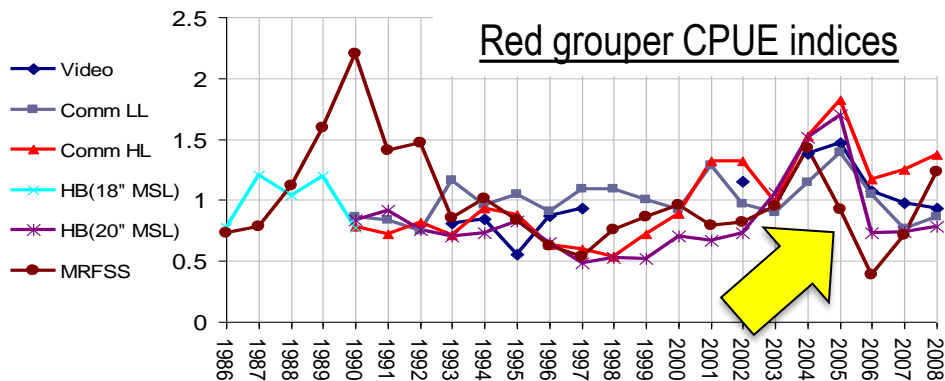
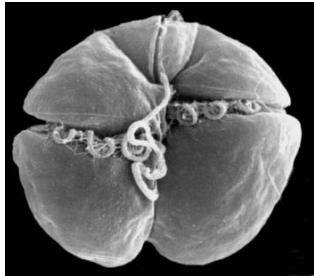
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Gulf of Mexico IEA: coping with episodic mortality events

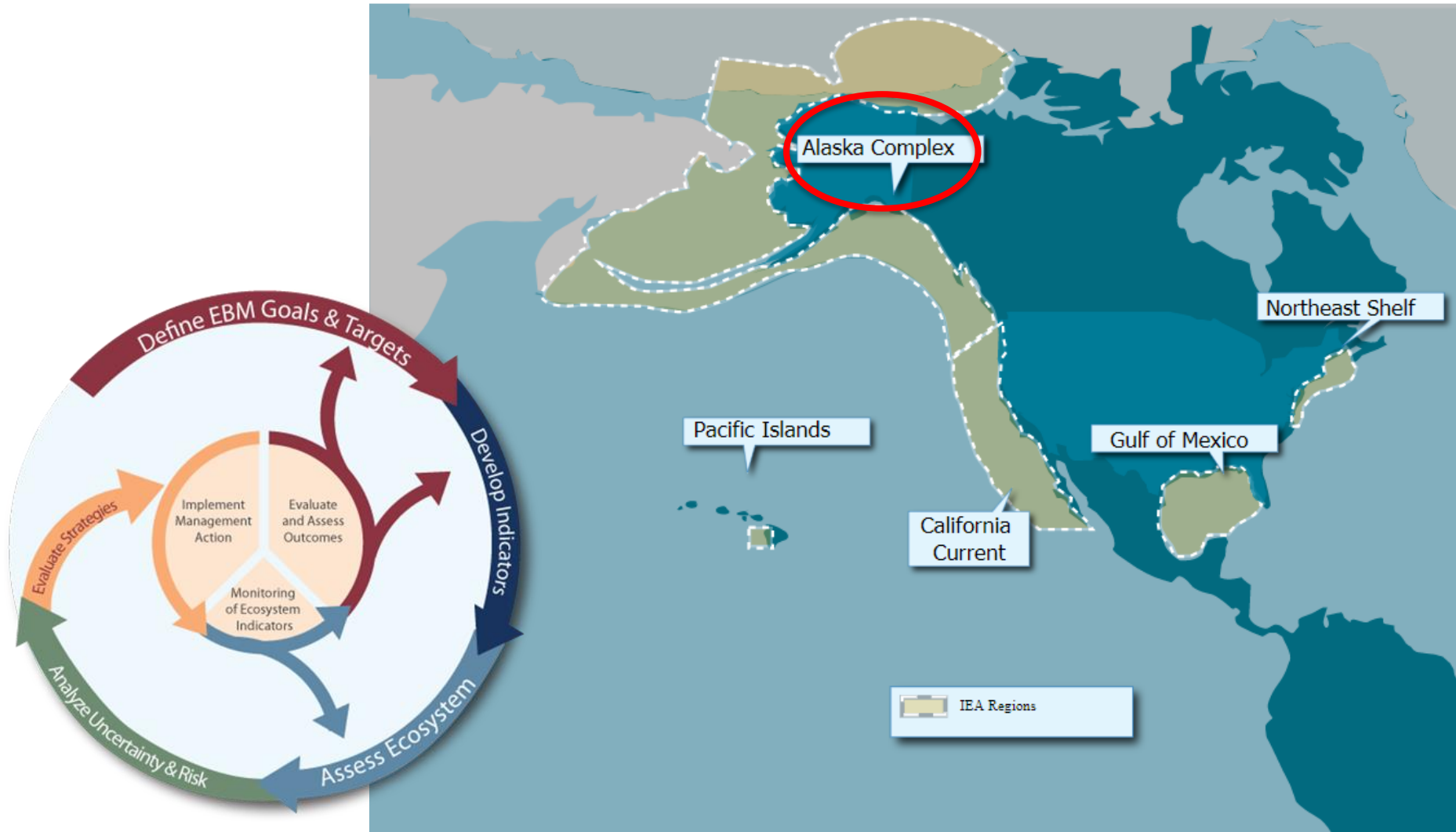
Are current harvest policies robust to possible future changes in frequency of “red tide” harmful algal blooms?

Karenia brevis
dinoflagellate

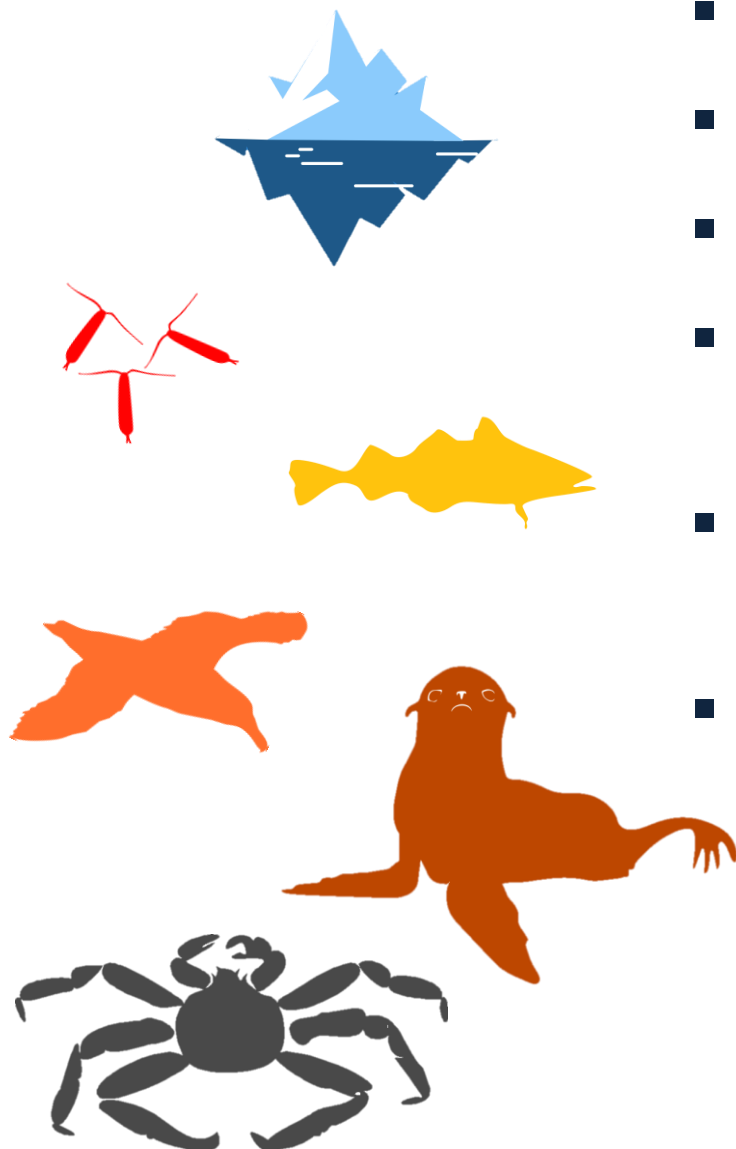


(Harford et al. 2018)

Implemented in 5 regions



2018 Bering Sea Walleye Pollock



- Lack of sea ice
- Low food abundance & quality
- Pollock biomass decreased
- Poor seabird reproduction and die-offs
- Fur seal pup production down at St. Paul; up at St. George
- Decrease in Red + Blue King Crab and Tanner Crab; increase in Snow Crab.



Warm conditions lead to **reduced productivity** and **insufficient food** resources

Example Risk Table 2018

EBS pollock



Assessment-related considerations	Population dynamics considerations	Environmental/ecosystem considerations
Retrospective analysis indicates no consistent biases in the assessment. The model tracks the available data well including multiple abundance indices. Of minor concern (presently) is the fact that the model estimate of declining abundance is somewhat less than that suggested by the survey data.	Near term recruitment likely to be below average. Spawning population has low diversity of ages and the mean age of the spawning stock (weighted by spawning output) at relatively low levels.	Unprecedented warm conditions in 2018 resulted in reduced production. Weak, delayed phytoplankton bloom, reduced biomass. Zooplankton prey base reduced. Unprecedented seabird die-off event and broad reproductive failures indicate insufficient prey resources
Conclusion: Level 1, No increased concerns	Conclusion: Level 2, substantially increased concerns	Conclusion: Level 2, substantially increased concerns

Overall score is Level 2: Substantially increased concerns. Author's recommended ABC = 70% of maximum permissible (30% reduction)



10 YEARS OF

Integrated
Ecosystem
Assessment



<https://www.integratedecosystemassessment.noaa.gov/>