

Eastern Bering Sea Ecosystem Status Report

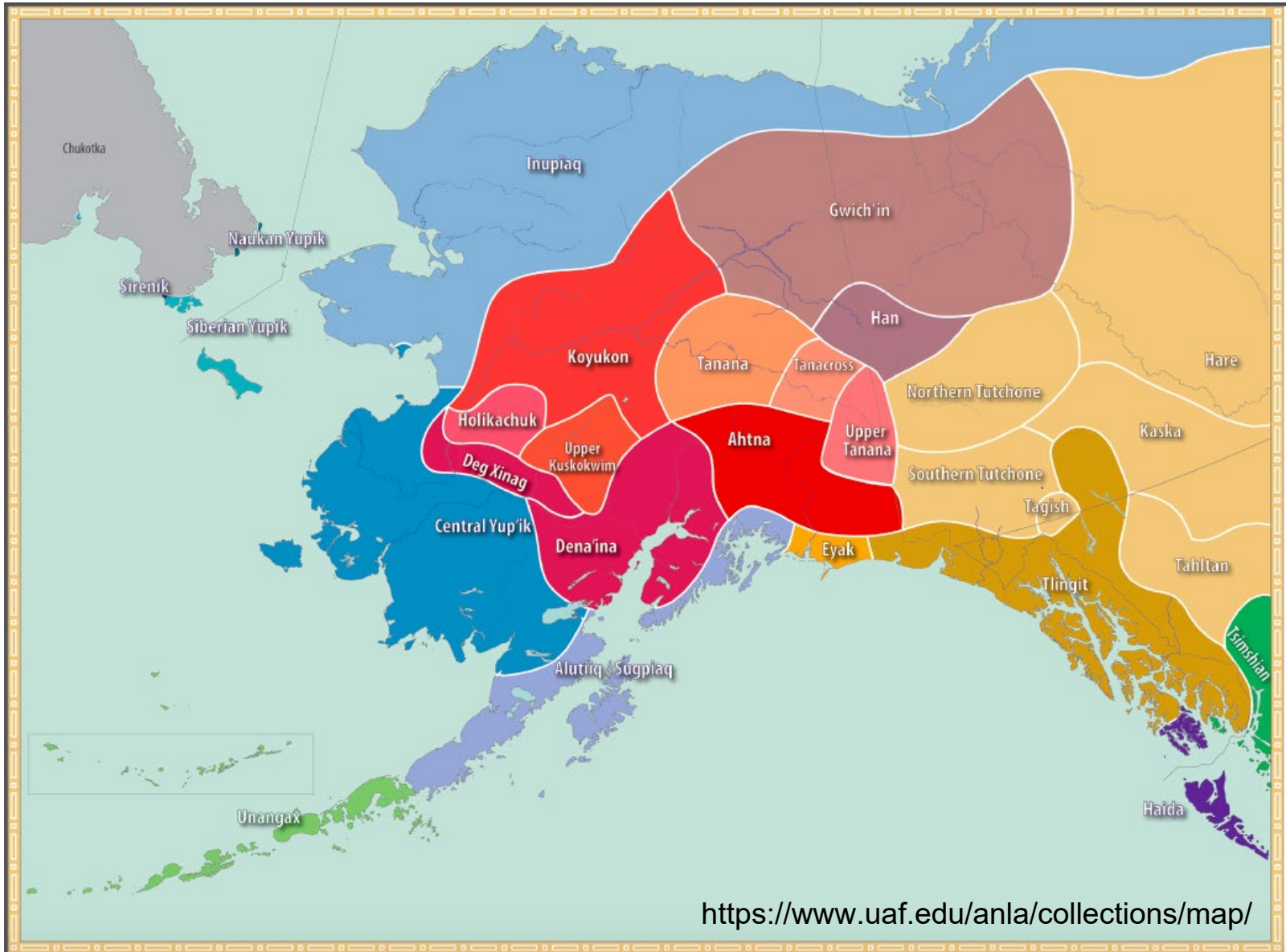
North Pacific Fishery
Management Council

December 13, 2021

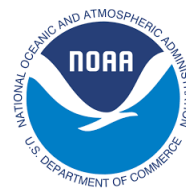


Elizabeth Siddon

Land Acknowledgement



2021 Contributors



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Thank you!

2021 BSAI Risk Tables

7 full assessments for BSAI (+ Alaska-wide Sablefish):

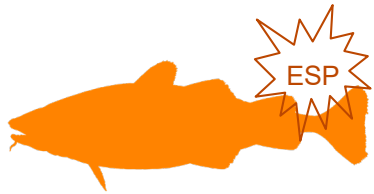
- 4 recommended an ecosystem risk level of 1.
- 4 recommended an ecosystem risk level 2 (details below).



EBS Pollock



Prolonged warm phase, lack of cold pool, and carrying capacity concerns in the NBS



EBS Pacific cod



Prolonged warm phase, reduced prey availability and increased metabolic demands, and carrying capacity concerns in the NBS



AI Pacific cod



Persistent warm conditions and lower prey quality resulting in reduced fish condition



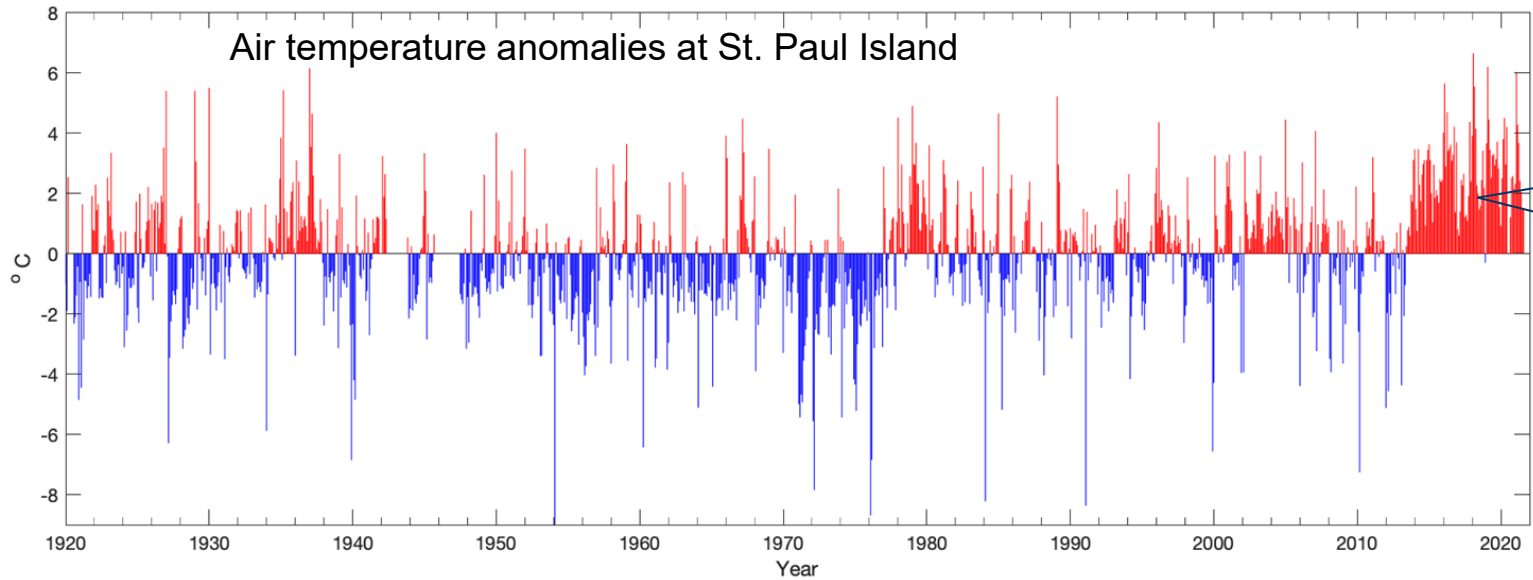
Yellowfin sole



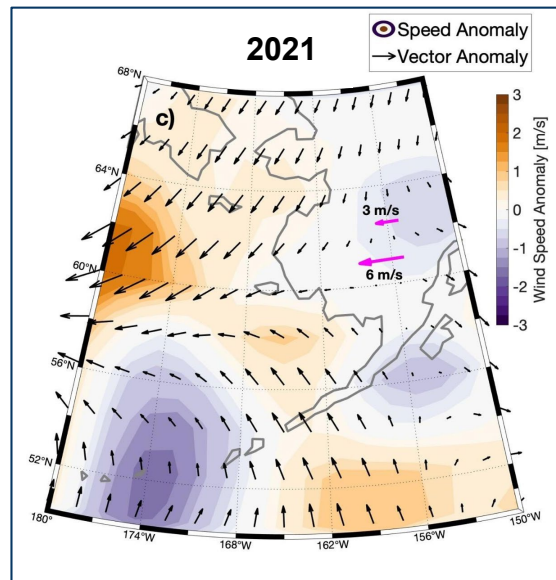
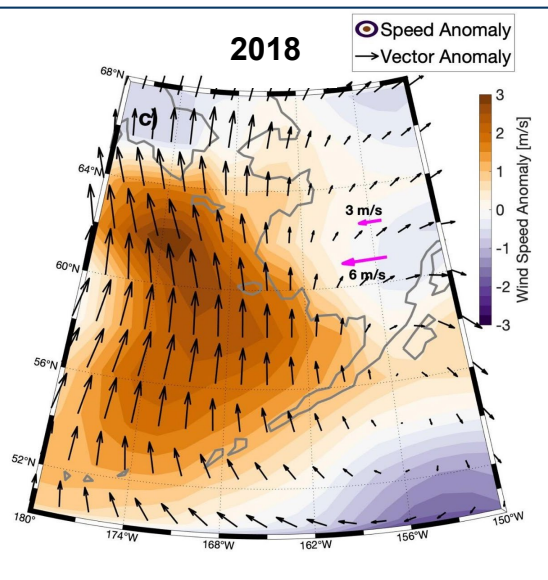
Bottom temps may exceed thermal tolerance, carrying capacity concerns in the NBS, declines in fish condition from 2019

Bering Sea climate

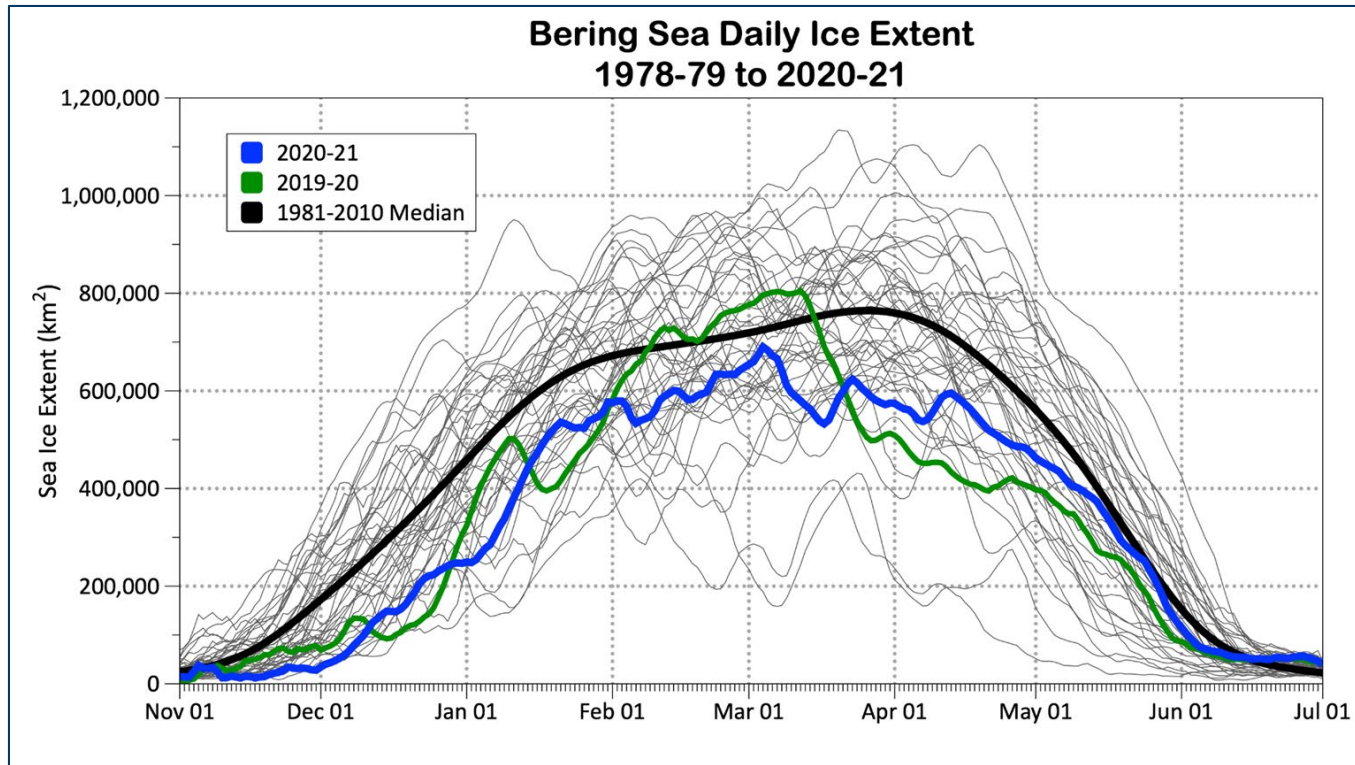
Overland & Wang, Hennon



Increased duration & magnitude



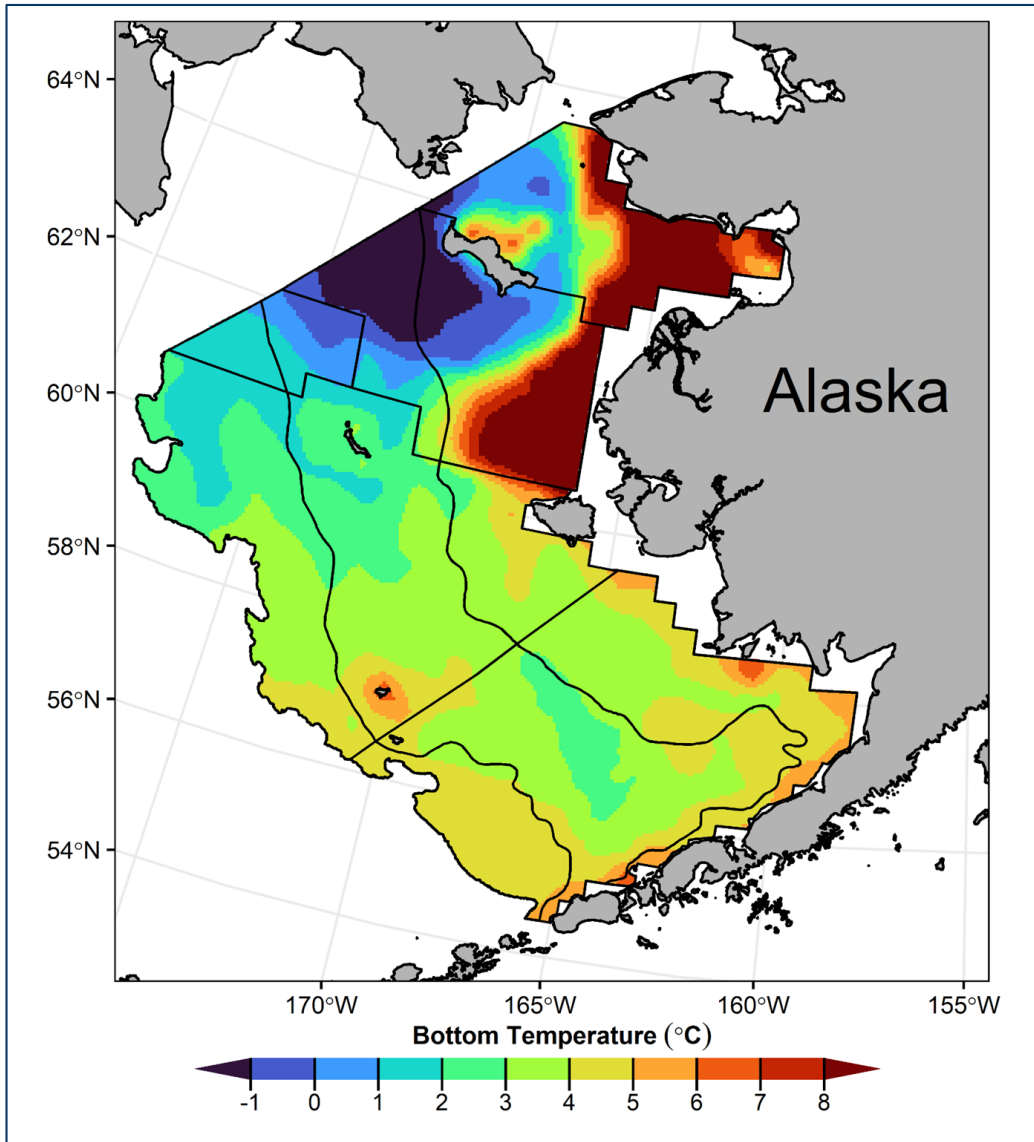
- Persistent warm phase since 2014
- Winds in Feb 2018 and 2019 were from the south
- Winds in Feb 2021 were from north in NBS and from the south in SEBS



- Delayed freeze-up ('new normal')
- Ice advance stalled at end of January
- Ice was steady February through early April
- Wind pattern in Jan-Mar resulted in decoupled ice dynamics between the NBS and SEBS

2021 bottom temperatures

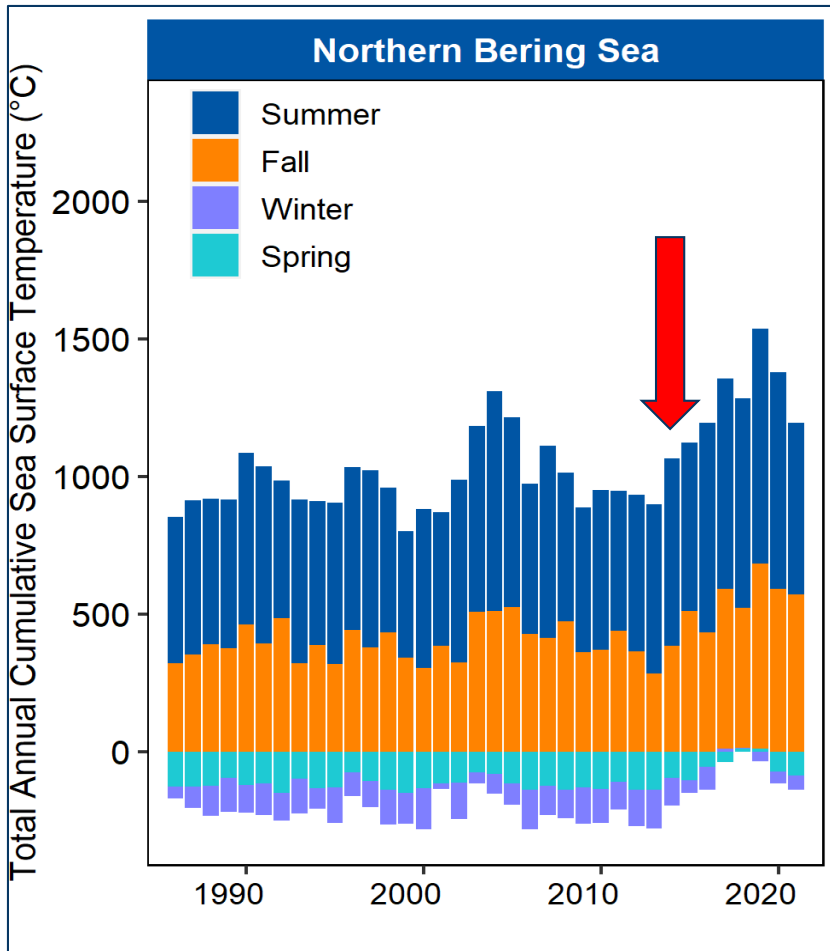
Rohan & Barnett



- Cold pool restricted to northwest of survey area
 - May have imposed some barrier to migration
- Extremely warm bottom waters on the northern inner shelf
 - Partially due to survey timing
- 2021 cold pool was 4th lowest on record
- >1SD below the time series mean

NBS cumulative impacts

Watson & Callahan

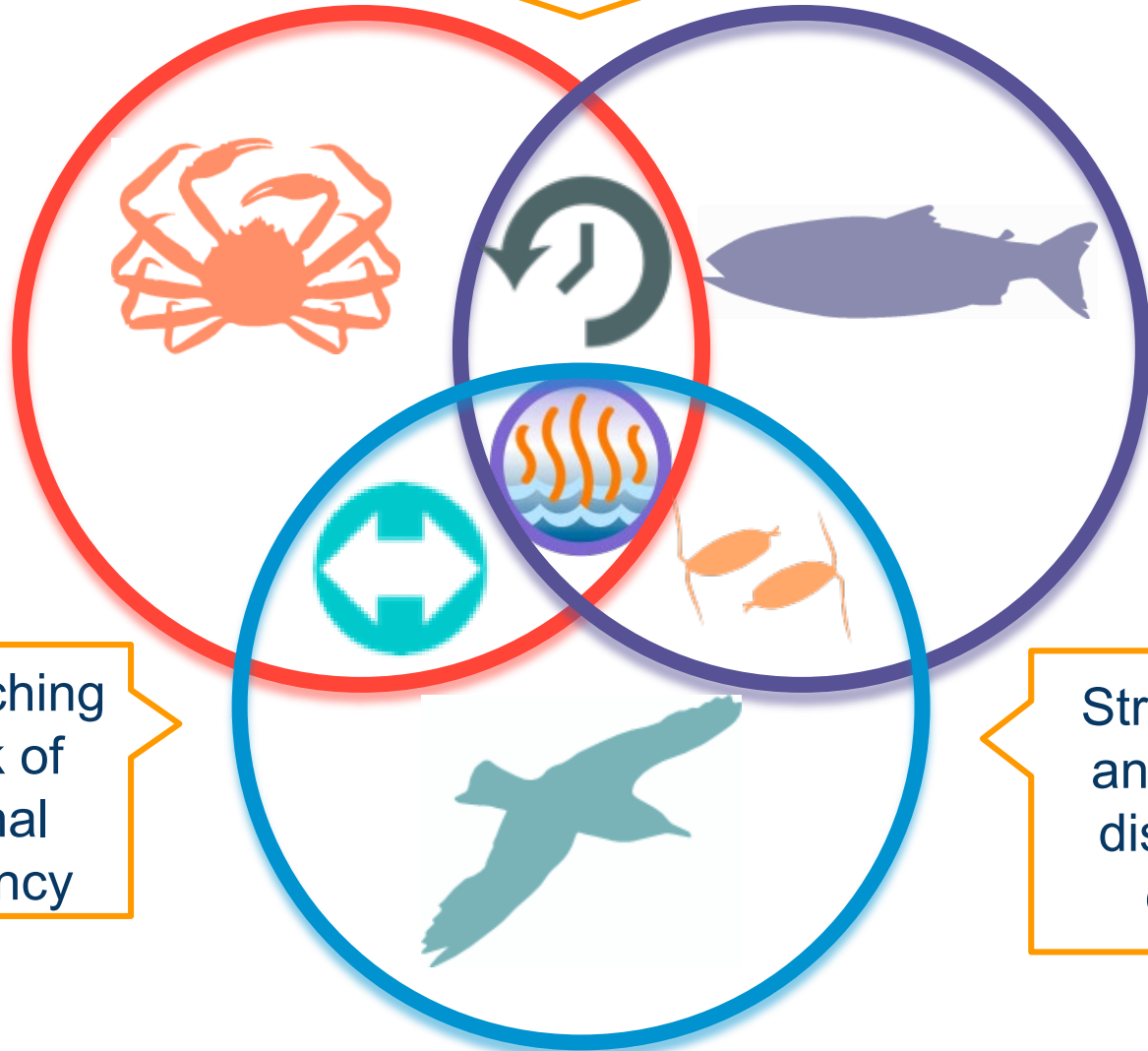


- Cumulative impacts of current warm phase
- Ecosystem 'shock' of lack of sea ice in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019
- Food web dynamics and carrying capacity concerns:
 - Snow crab
 - AYK salmon run failures
 - Seabird die-offs & reproductive failures
 - Shift of groundfish & invertebrates



Are there common threads?

Cumulative impacts of thermal exposure and metabolic demands

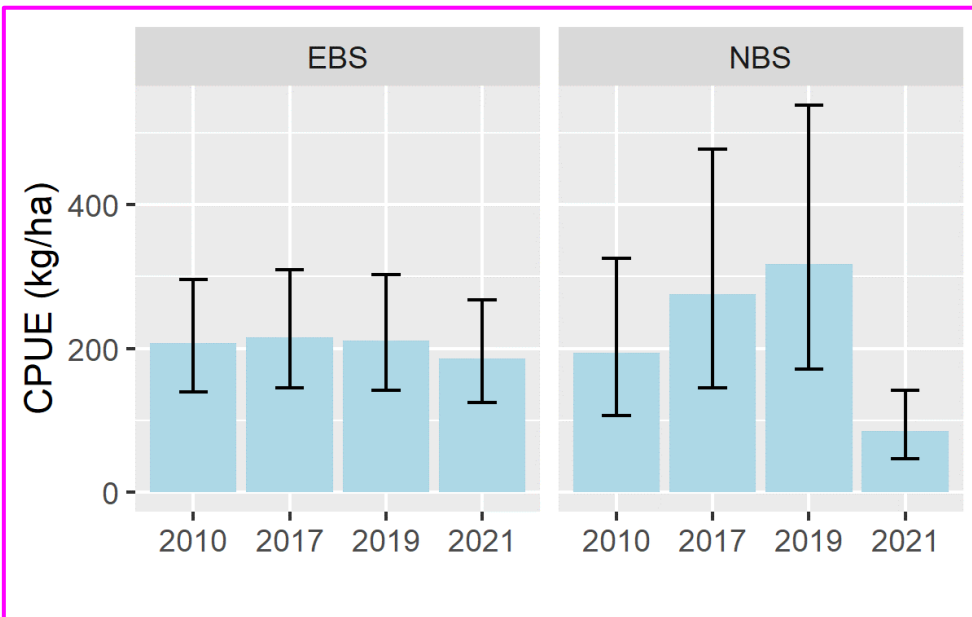
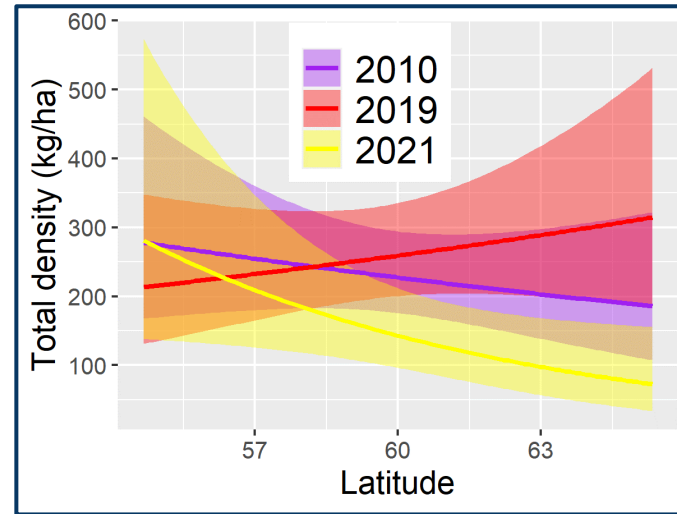
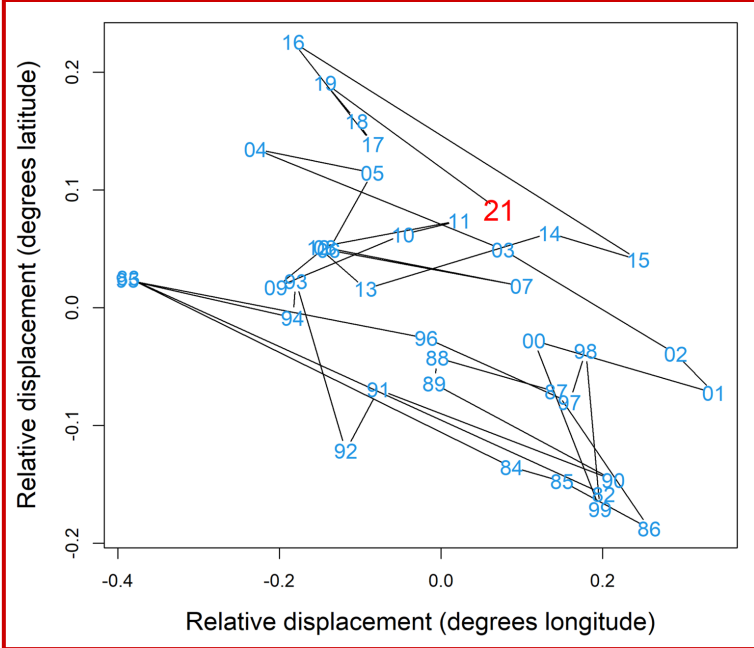


Prey switching and lack of functional redundancy

Stratification and vertical distribution of prey

Shifts in groundfish & invertebrate distribution

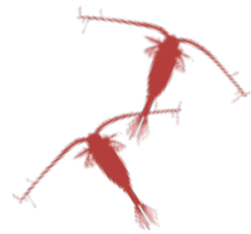
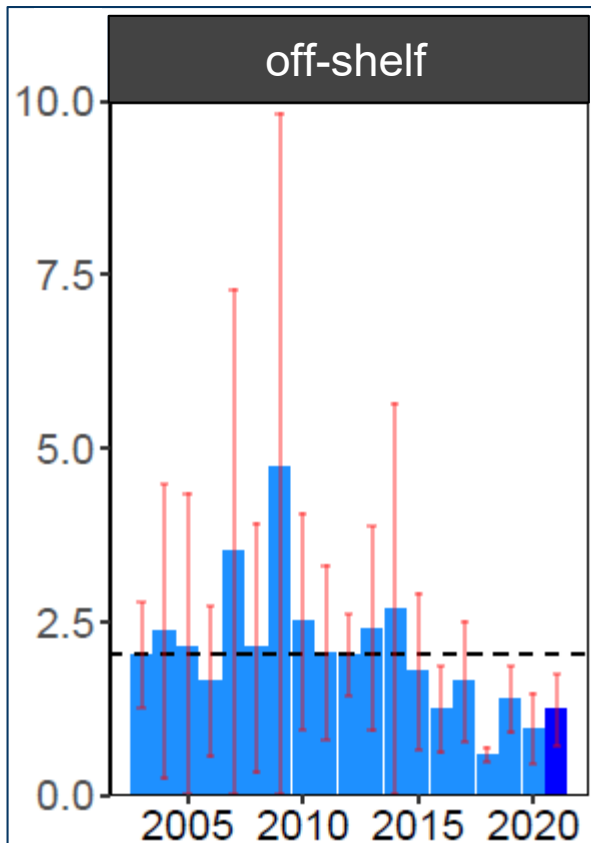
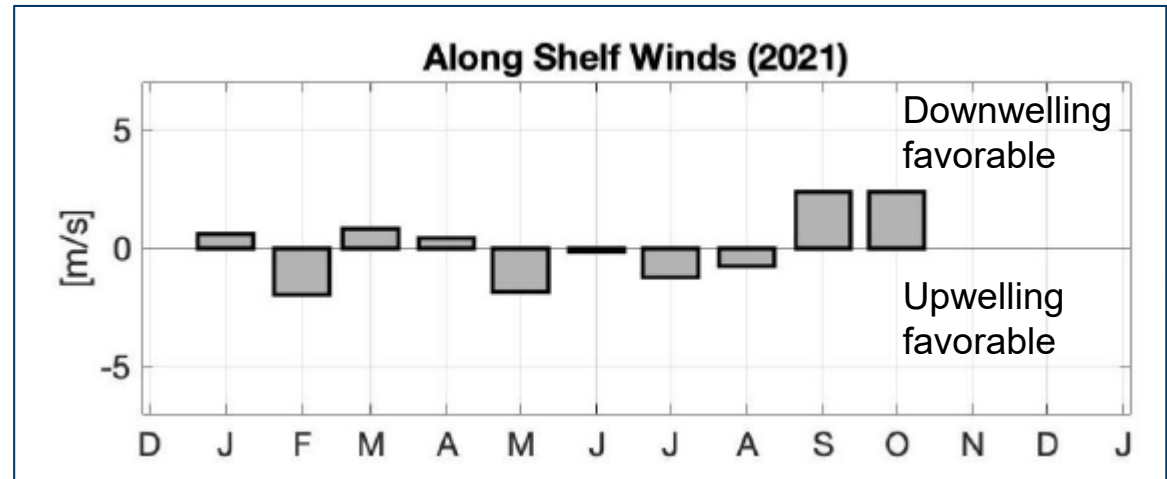
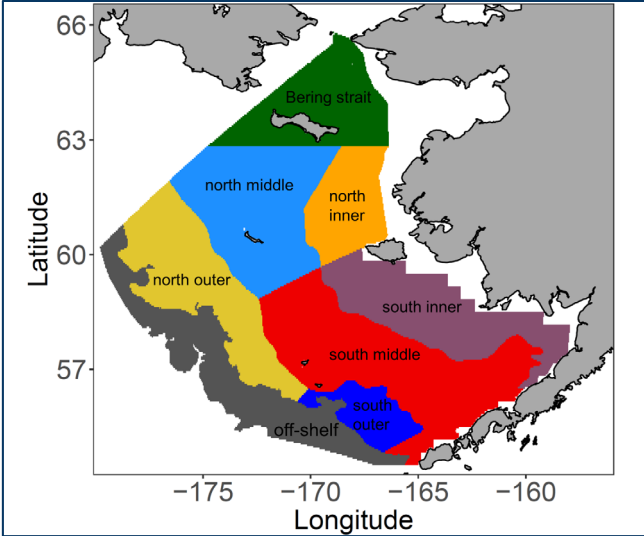
Mueter & Britt



- The distribution of species shifted back to the southeast from 2019 to 2021
- Latitudinal trend had shifted northward, but this reversed in 2021
- Total CPUE in the NBS increased between 2010 and 2019, then decreased substantially between 2019 and 2021

Lower trophic productivity

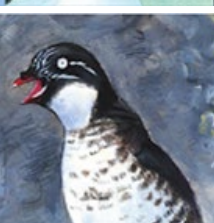
Nielsen et al., Hennon, Kimmel et al.



- Southern shelf had below-average chlorophyll-a biomass
- The off-shelf region (the “green belt”) had below average values, continuing a trend since 2014
- Along-shelf winds through 2021 were variable (i.e., not consistently upwelling or downwelling favorable conditions)
- *Calanus* spp. appeared to be developing more slowly due to the relative colder temperatures
- May have resulted in higher availability later in the year

Seabirds

Integrated Seabird Information

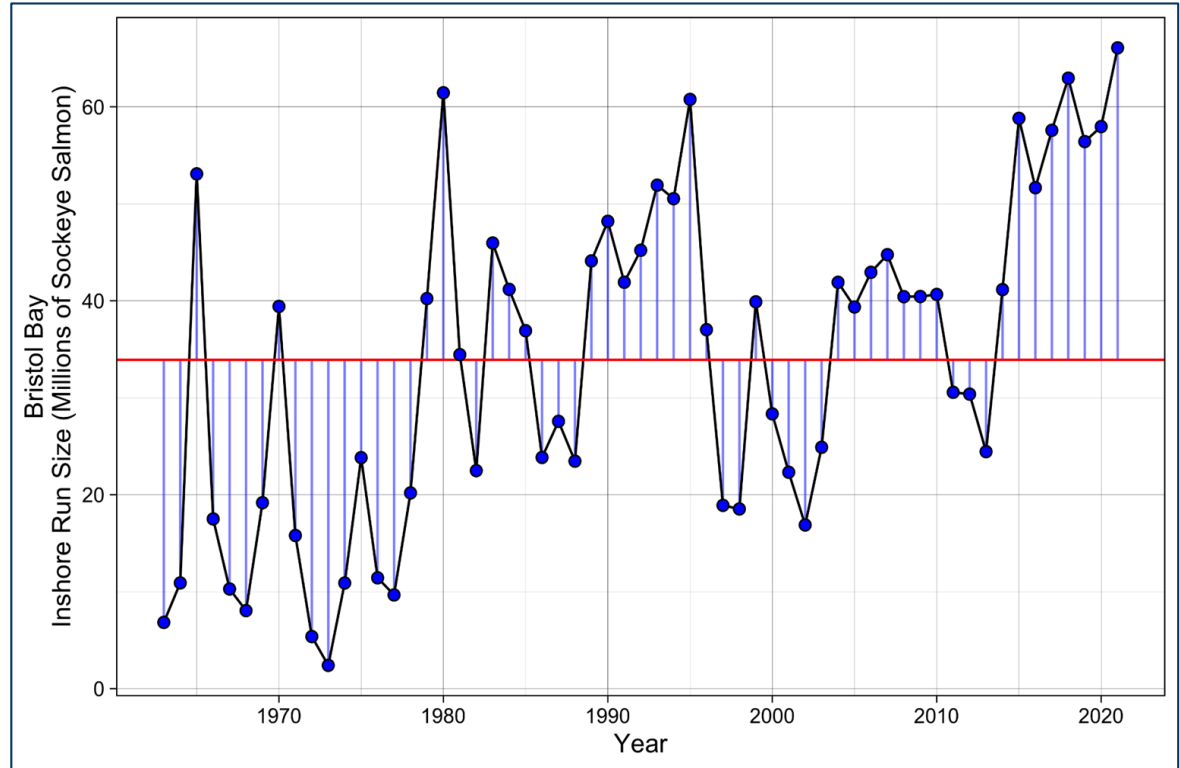


- On St. Paul Island, the timing of breeding and abundance of fish-eating birds (e.g., murre, puffin) appeared average
- Abundance of plankton-eating birds (e.g., least auklets) was lower than average
- Parakeet auklets have been declining; none were observed in 2020, but some were observed in 2021
- Ship-based surveys by USFWS in 2021 indicated average or slightly above average seabird densities across the SEBS
- Low-to-average encounter rate of carcasses (i.e., die-offs) at the Pribilof Islands in 2021

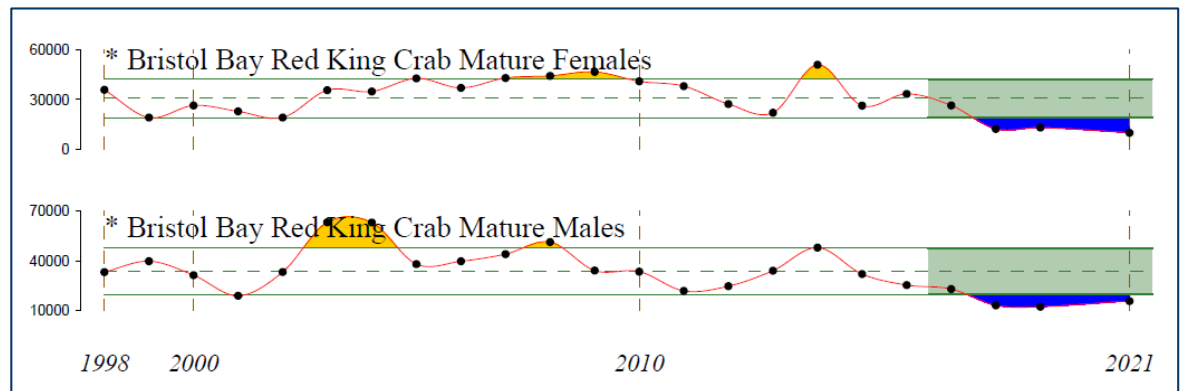
Bristol Bay sockeye salmon

Cunningham, Richar

- 2021 is the largest inshore run on record.
- Juvenile sockeye feed on zooplankton and age-0 pollock in warm years; adults feed on zooplankton and krill.

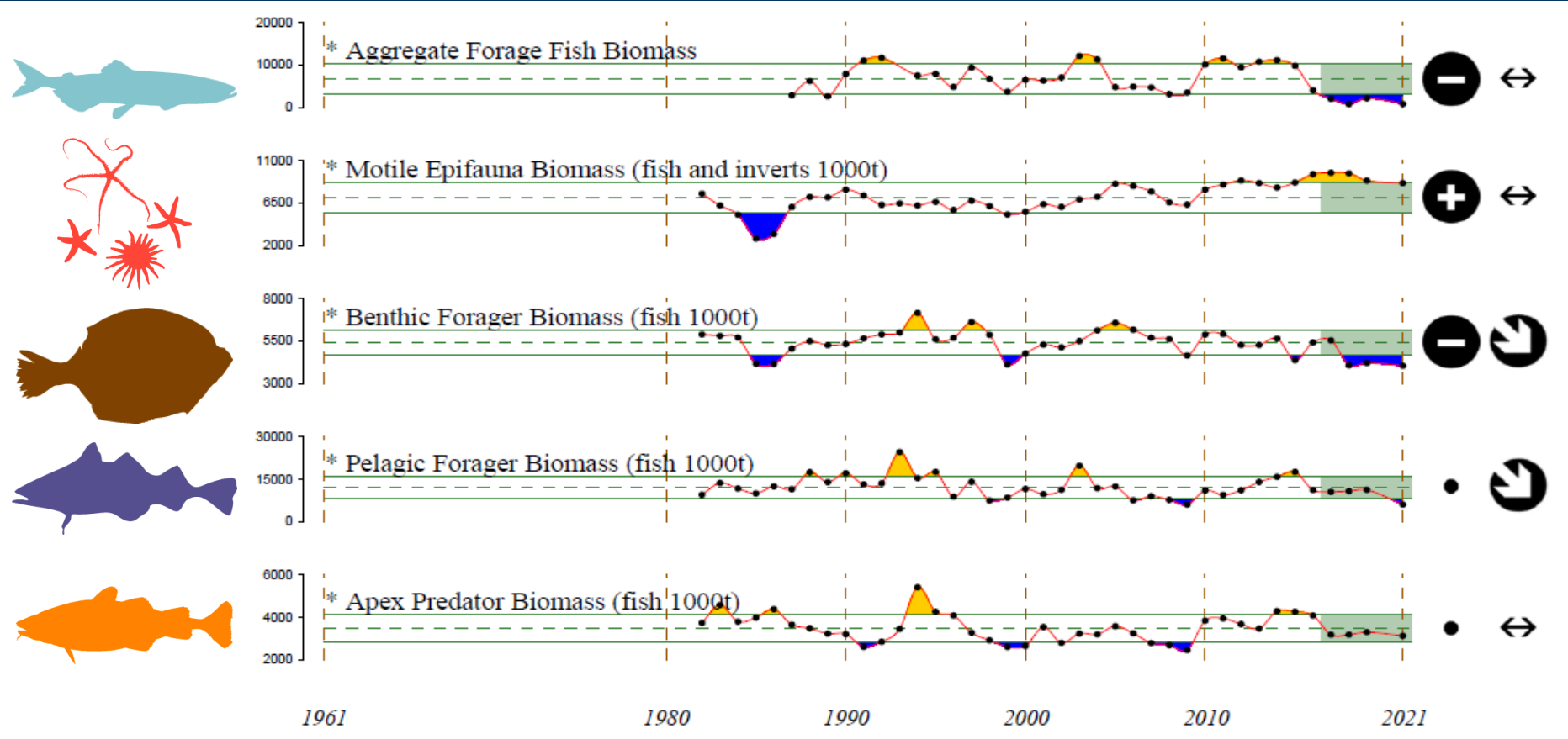


- Are there system-wide impacts?

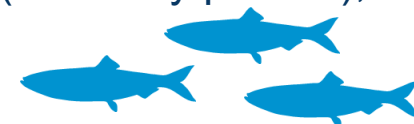


Functional guilds

Ormseth, Whitehouse

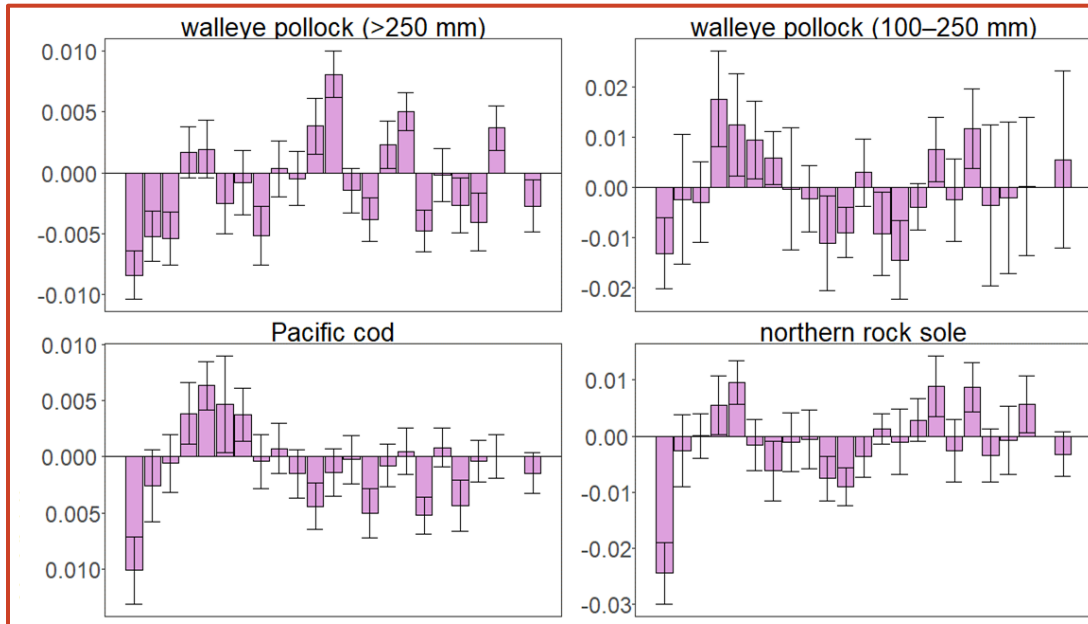


- Forage fish declined steeply between 2015-2017 and remain below their long term mean
- Motile epifauna peaked in 2017 and remain above their long term mean
- Benthic foragers are at lowest level over the time series
- Pelagic foragers dropped in 2021 to their second lowest value (driven by pollock); herring was the only species in the guild to increase in 2021
- Apex predators was within normal limits in 2021

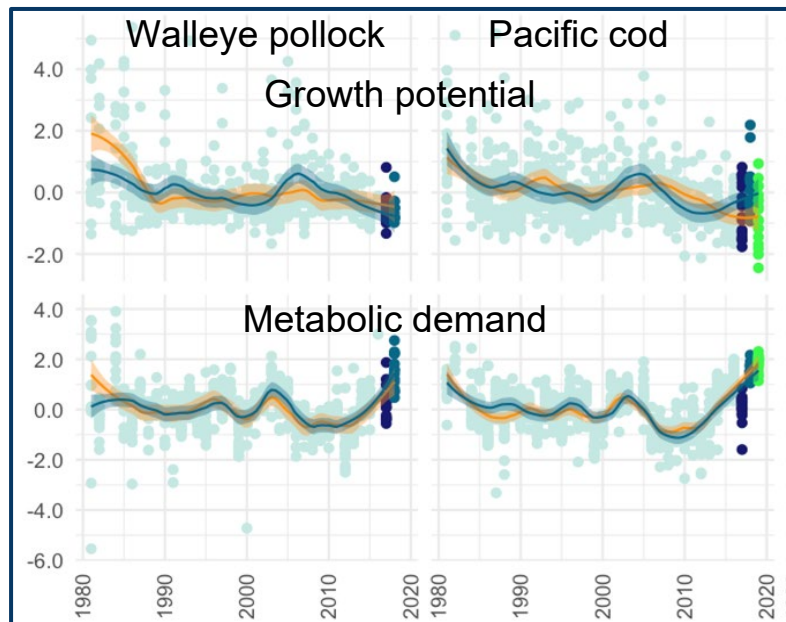


Fish condition

Rohan & Prohaska, Holsman et al.



- In 2021, fish condition (based on L/W residuals) was negative for most species, but positive for small pollock



- Fish have encountered warmer waters in recent years
- Metabolic demand has increased but foraging rates and prey energy have decreased
- This has led to a decline in fish growth potential

Summary and Implications



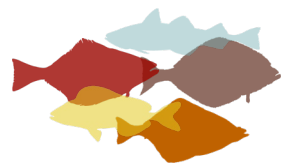
The eastern Bering Sea has been in a persistent warm phase since 2014; 2021 sea ice extent was near the long-term average, with thicker ice in the NBS and thinner/less ice in the SEBS; cold pool extent was 4th lowest of the time series.

Implications: Cumulative impacts of continued warm conditions over the shelf



Crab population declines, salmon run failures, and seabird die-offs & reproductive failures all connected to the NBS marine environment.

Implications: Concerns about carrying capacity of the NBS

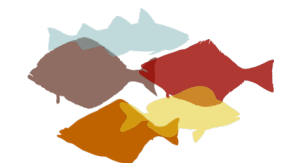


Groundfish shifted to the southeast between 2019 and 2021, with the latitudinal trend reversing to the south in 2021. Total CPUE in the NBS decreased substantially between 2019 and 2021.

Implications: Changes in fish distributions may result in biomass outside the shelf ecosystem (outside the EEZ) and may indicate limitations of productivity in the NBS



Lack of sea ice over the southern shelf contributed to salinization with *impacts to stratification and vertical mixing*. Reduced chl-a biomass and weak upwelling conditions may limit productivity and combined with an above-average coccolithophore bloom in 2021 *suggests poor bottom-up trophic pathways to support juvenile and forage fishes*. Indications that *Calanus* spp. were developing slowly *indicating lipid-rich prey may have been available in late summer*



Guilds for forage fish, benthic foragers, and pelagic foragers all below their long term means; groundfish condition was negative for many species, although positive for small pollock; thermal experience has increased resulting in increased metabolic demands.

Implications: cumulative impacts of continued warmth evident across indicators; fish will need to eat more prey, use energetic reserves, or move to energetically favorable foraging grounds.

Full presentations to SSC available at:

Aleutian Islands: Full SSC presentation [AI powerpoint](#), [AI audio](#) (@11:30), [AI inBrief draft](#)

Eastern Bering Sea: Full SSC presentation [EBS powerpoint](#), [EBS audio](#) (@1:28:56) [EBS inBrief draft](#)

Gulf of Alaska: Full SSC presentation: [GOA powerpoint](#), [GOA audio](#) (@54:50), [GOA inBrief draft](#), [GOA ESR 2020 Outreach Video](#)

Full reports, pdf: https://apps-afsc.fisheries.noaa.gov/Plan_Team/2021/assessments.htm

Question to Council members:

In the future, would you like to receive the full SSC presentation or an abbreviated version?

Full presentation as presented to the SSC (Dec 3, 2021)

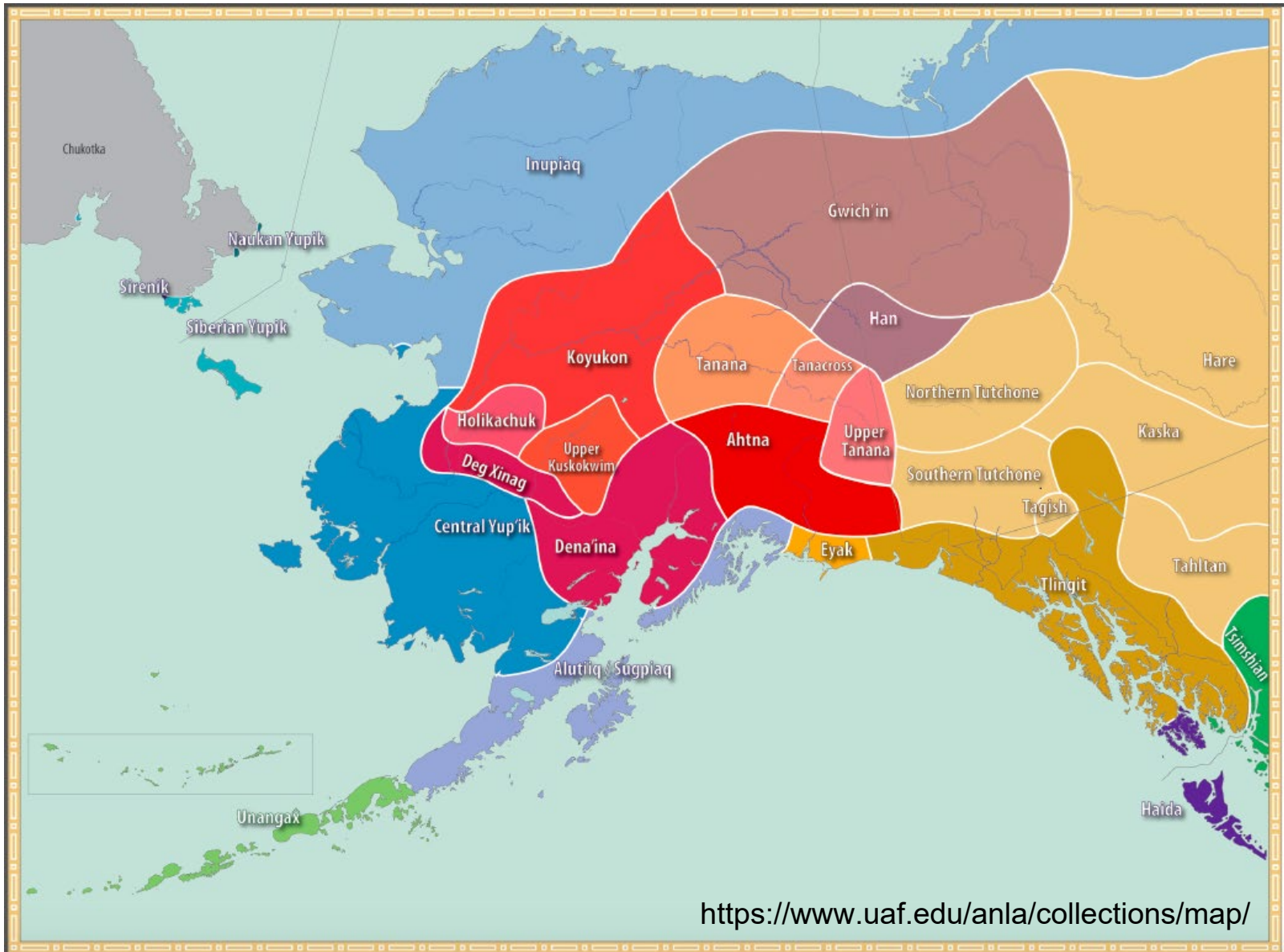
Eastern Bering Sea Ecosystem Status Report

NPFMC
Scientific & Statistical
Committee
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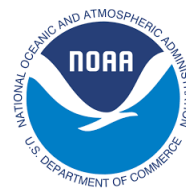


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Thank you!

Response to SSC Comments

The SSC commends and greatly appreciates these efforts and supports development of similar activities that incorporate local and traditional knowledge (LK/TK) and collaborations where possible.

The SSC recommends that the ESR authors pursue the systematic and consistent incorporation of LK and TK as relevant to ecosystem status reports.

The ESR editors are equally appreciative to the efforts of partners who have, and continue to, provide local and traditional knowledge (LK/TK) that better our understanding of ecosystem dynamics in the region. We continue to explore and invite partners to contribute to the ESRs while also awaiting advice on the systematic and consistent incorporation of LK and TK through the Bering Sea LK/TK/S Task Force.

The combined climate section and the combined seabird section were both excellent and much easier to digest. The SSC greatly appreciates these efforts to streamline the ESR without losing important information.

In 2021, we again present synthesized sections for the Physical Environment and Integrated Seabird Information.

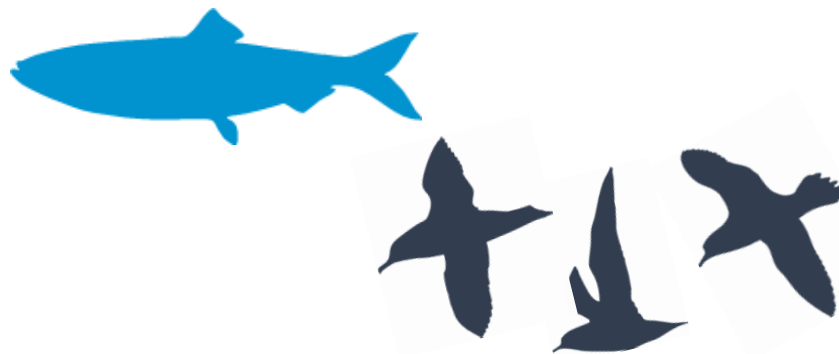
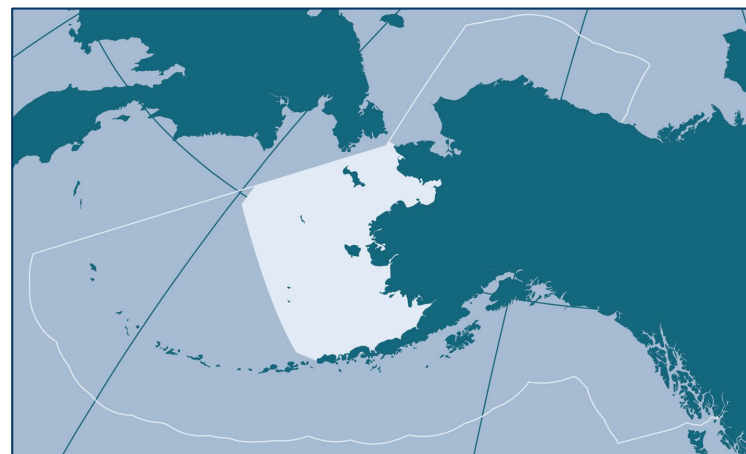
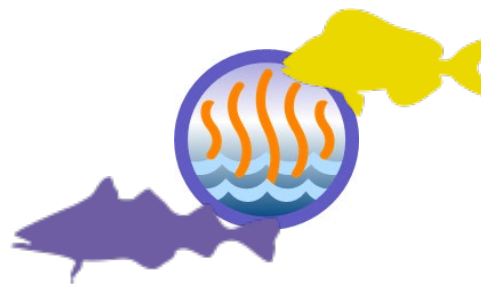
The SSC suggests that the use of the ROMS model for predicting specific indices in 2020, such as the extent of the cold pool or measures of mean bottom temperatures, continue to be validated with appropriate comparisons of hindcasts with data available from the bottom trawl surveys.

In 2021, we include a “Noteworthy” contribution focused on ROMS bottom temperature output, including information and references on model skill and validation.

Editorial Comments (n=13)

See ESR Appendix for specific responses.

1. Summary of BSAI risk tables
1. 2021 Ecosystem Status
1. Update on topics from 2019 and 2020
1. SST forecasts for 2022
1. Summary and Implications



1. 2021 BSAI Risk Tables

7 full assessments for BSAI (+ Alaska-wide Sablefish):

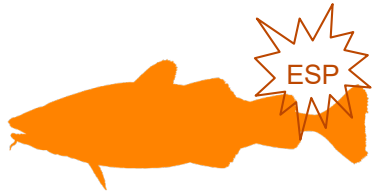
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Prolonged warm phase, lack of cold pool, and carrying capacity concerns in the NBS



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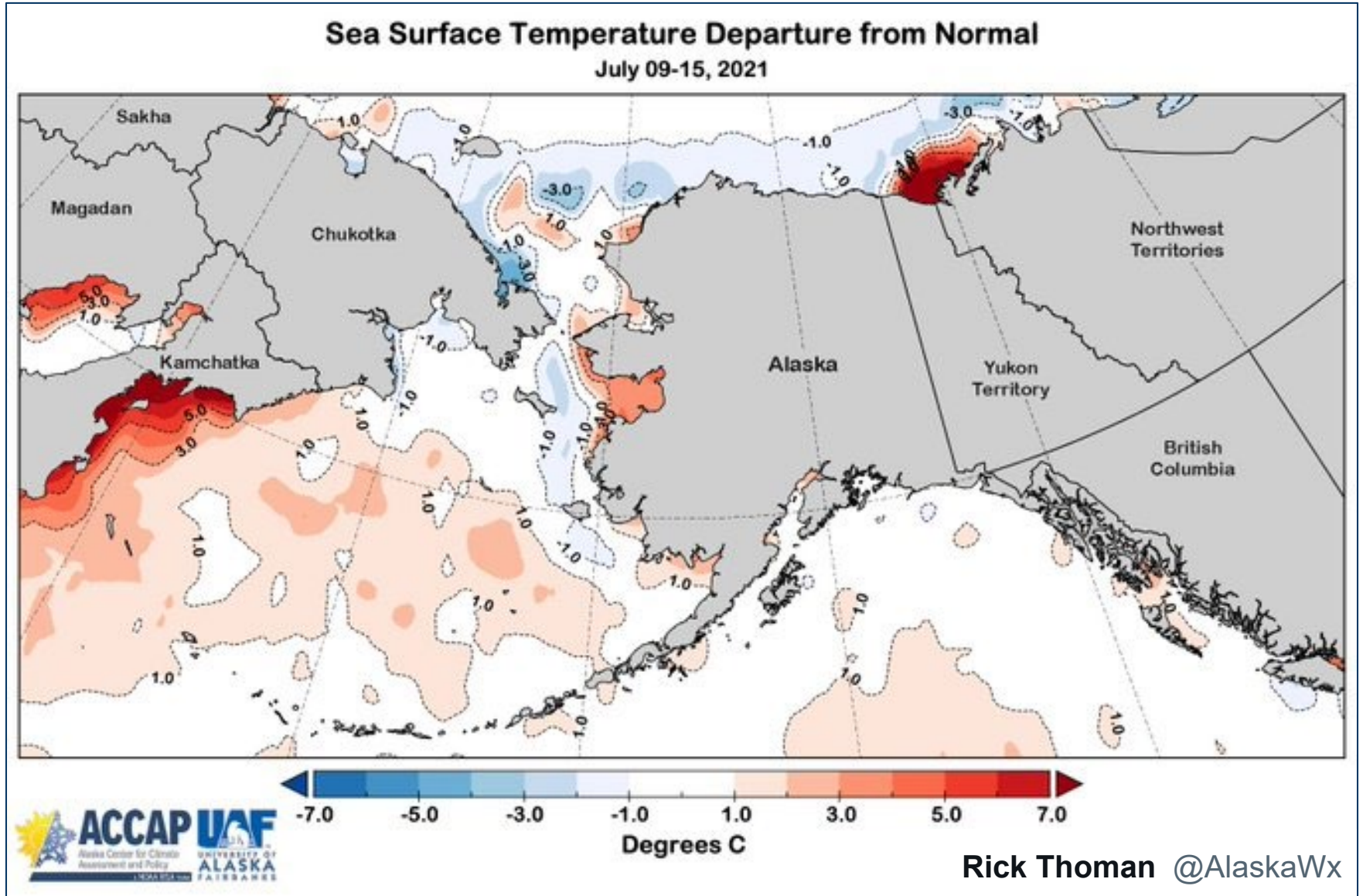


Yellowfin sole



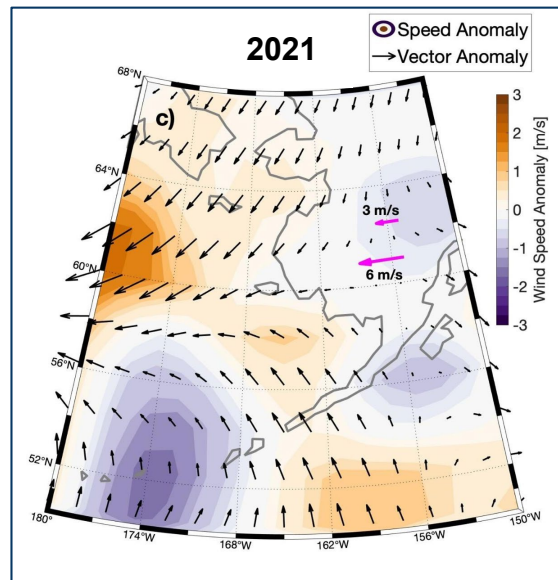
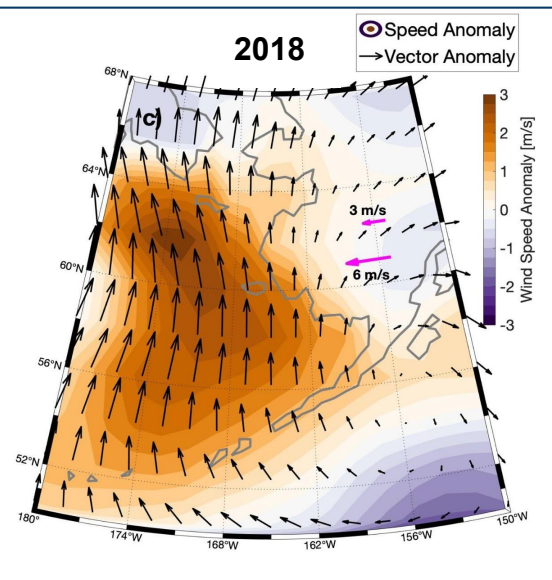
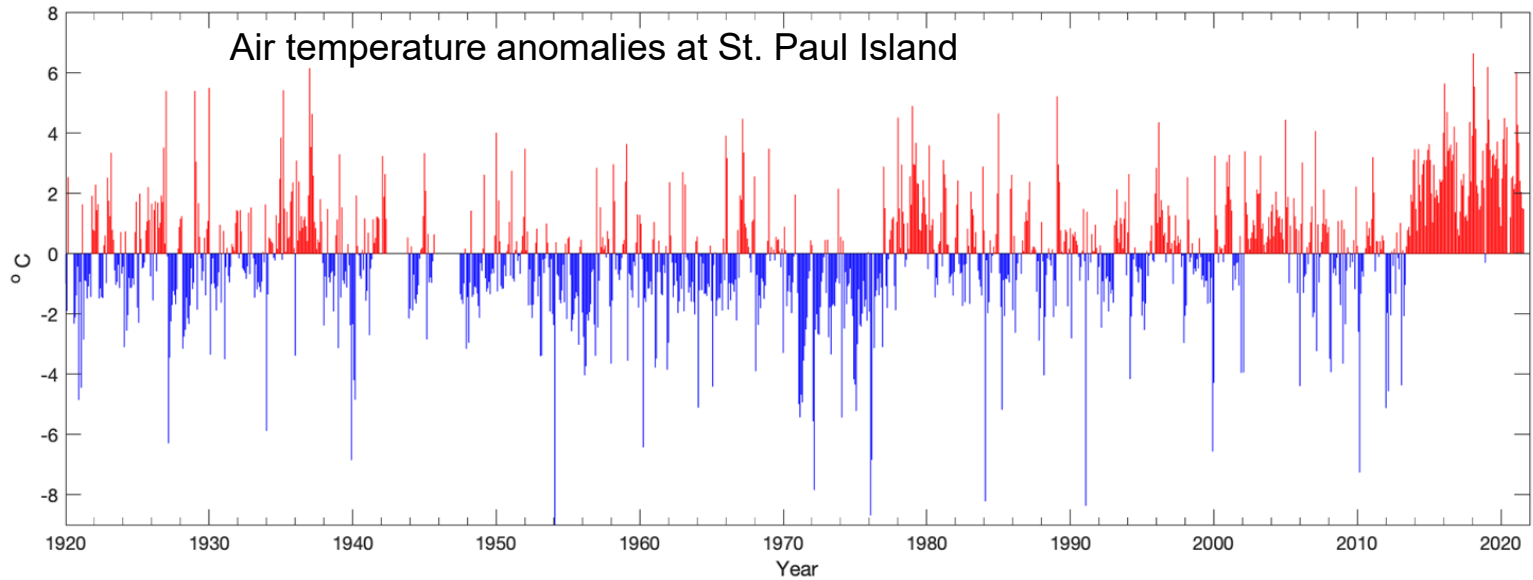
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2. 2021 Ecosystem Status

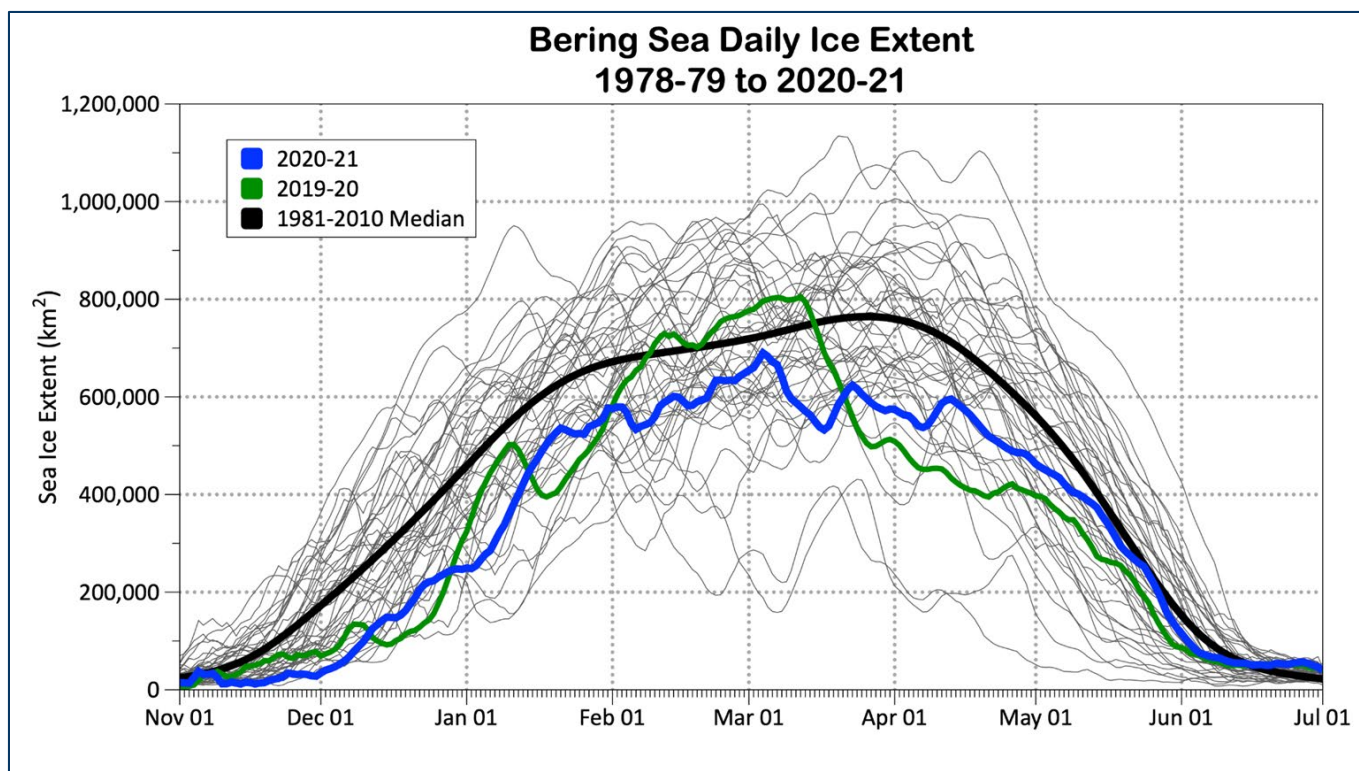


Sea ice dynamics

Overland & Wang, Hennon



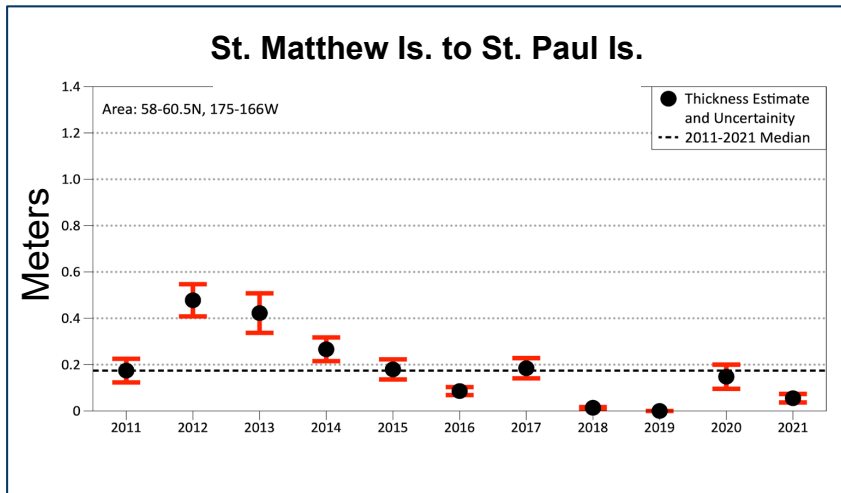
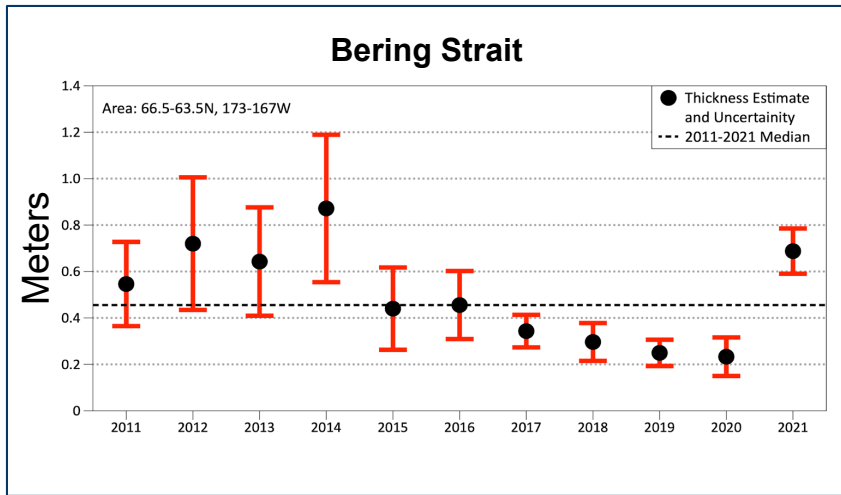
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Sea Ice Thickness

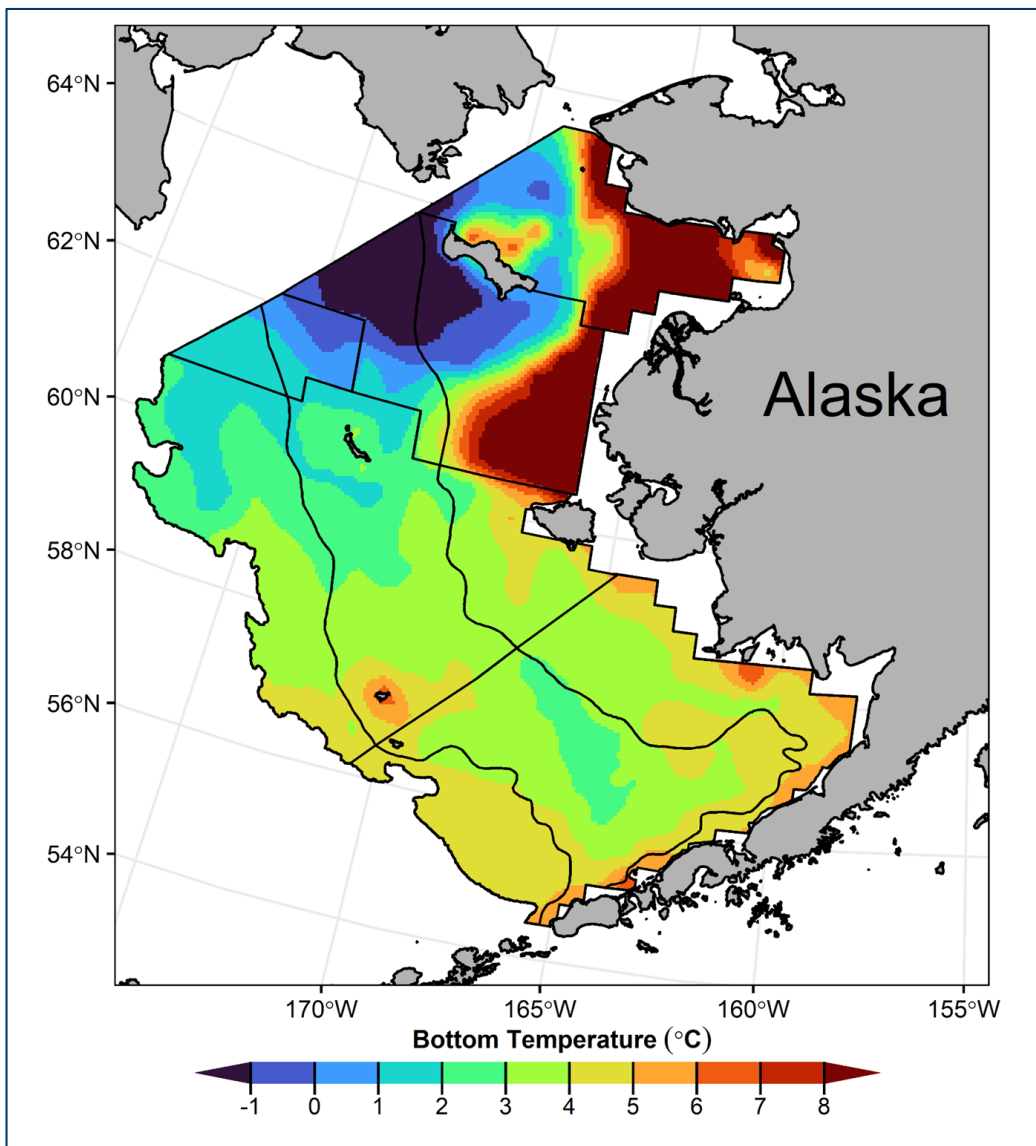
Thoman



- 3rd week of March
- Ice thickness is related to duration of ice over the shelf
- *Implications* for:
 - ice-associated algae
 - stratification
 - cold pool extent
- Northern and western areas had **increased** ice thickness in 2021.
- South of St. Matthew Is. continued to have **decreased** ice thickness in 2021.

2021 bottom temperatures

Rohan & Barnett

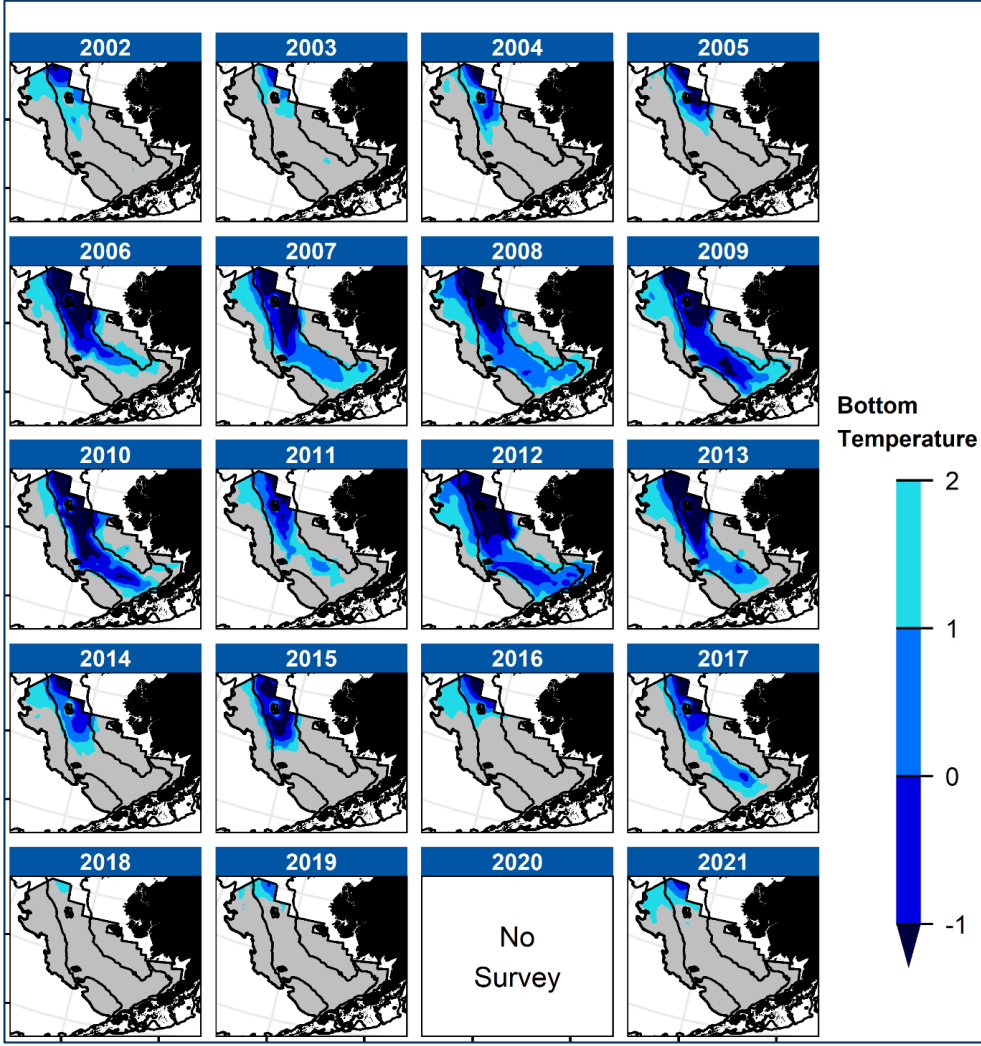
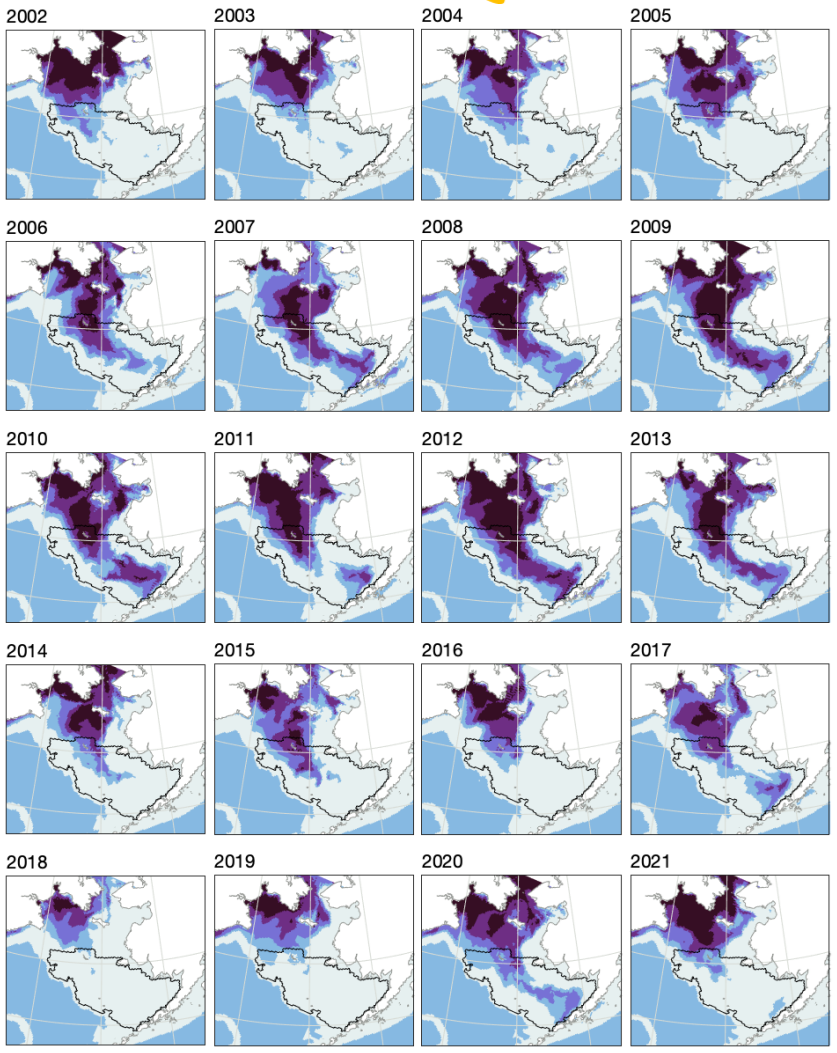
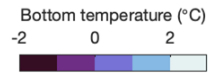


- Cold pool restricted to northwest of survey area
 - May have imposed some barrier to migration
- Extremely warm bottom waters on the northern inner shelf
 - Partially due to survey timing

2021 cold pool

Kearney, Rohan & Barnett

Bering10K ROMS hindcast
Extracted July 1 each year

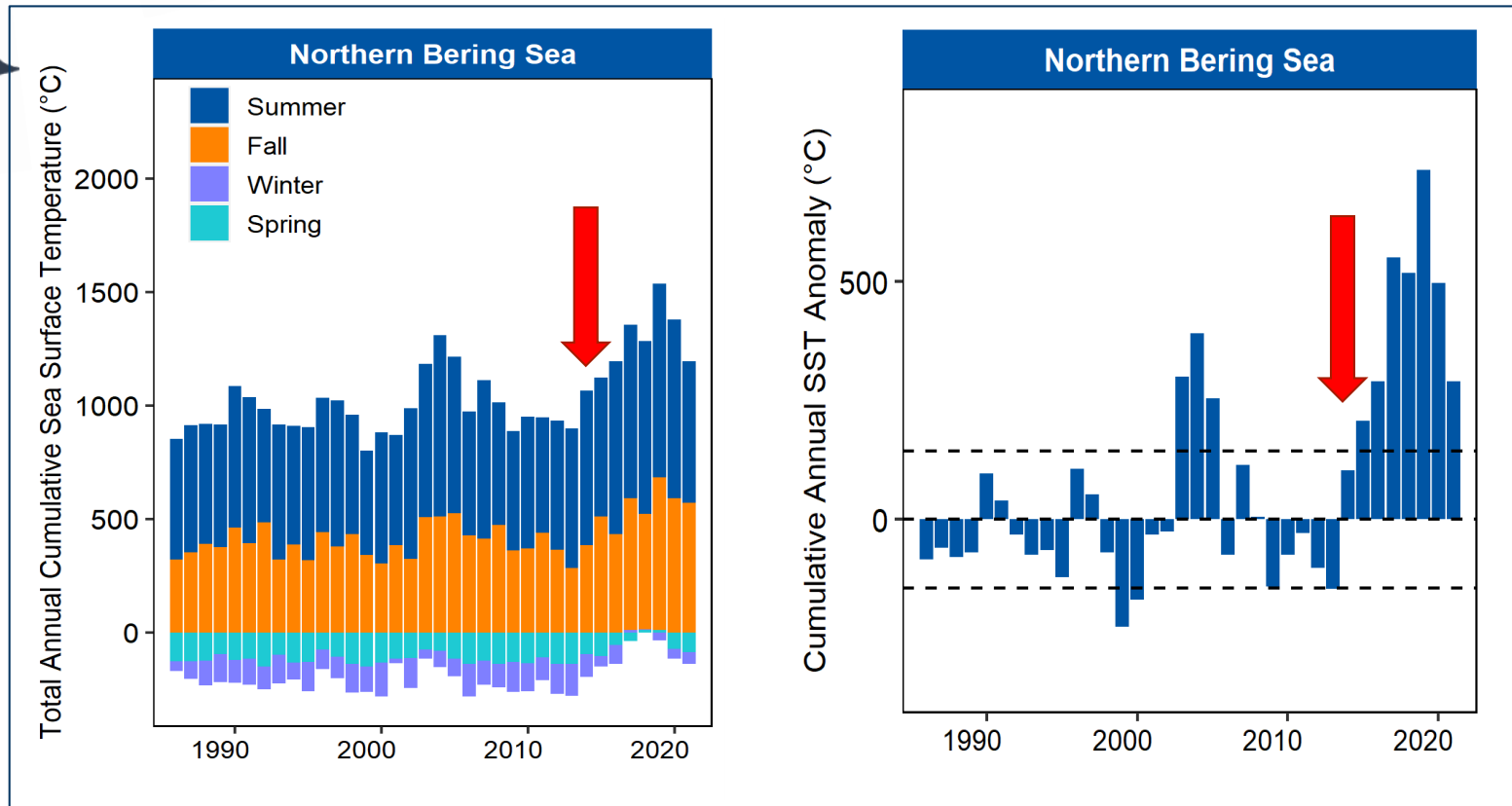


- 2021 resembles 1982 and 2004
- Warmer than average, but not extreme

- 2021 cold pool was 4th lowest on record
- >1SD below the time series mean

NBS: cumulative impacts

Watson & Callahan



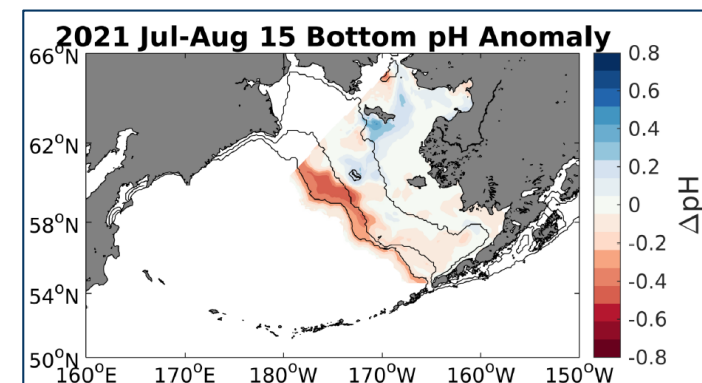
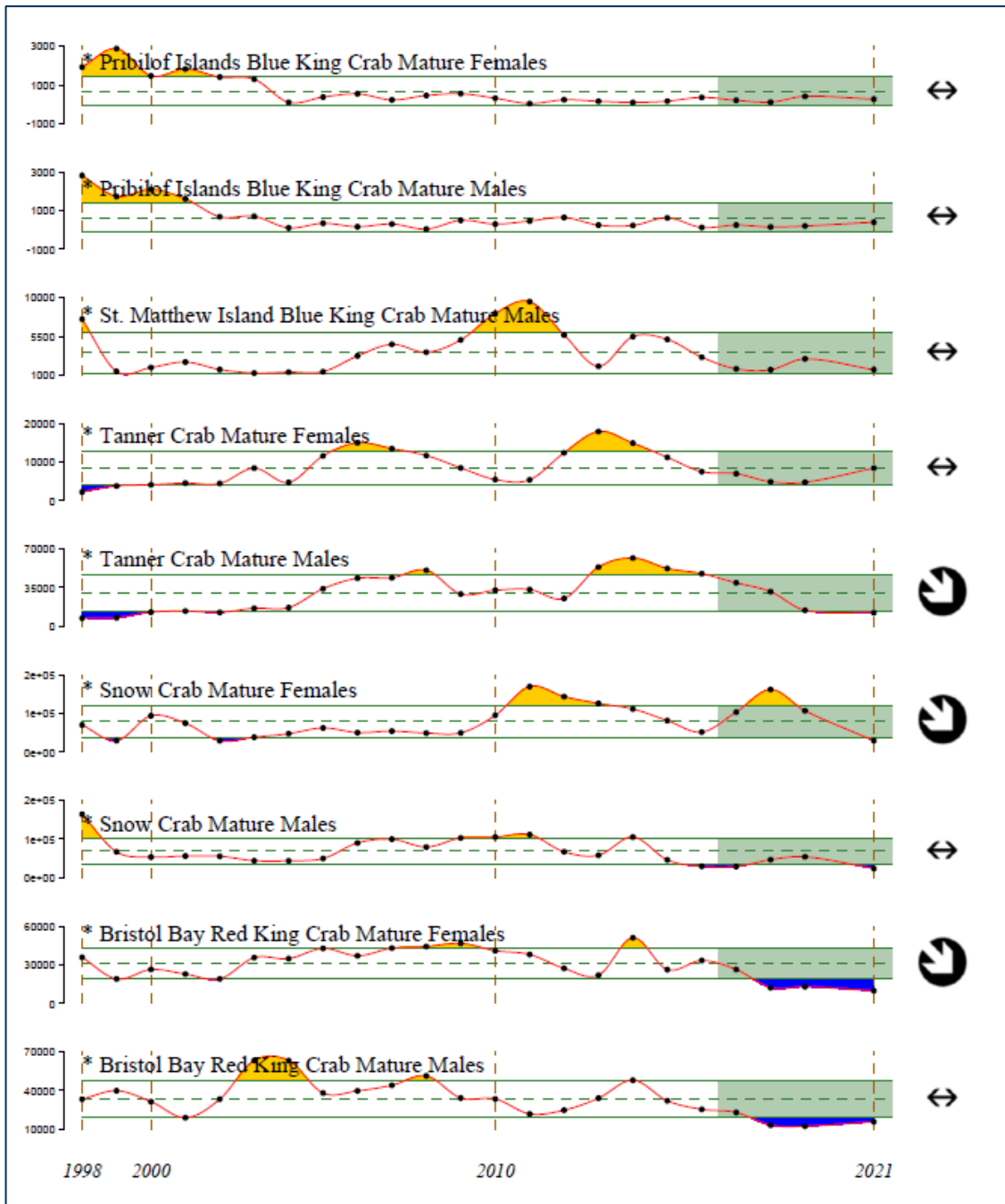
- Cumulative impacts of protracted warm phase
- Ecosystem 'shock' of lack of sea ice in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019
- Food web dynamics and carrying capacity concerns
 - Northward shift of fish distributions
 - Shearwater die-offs
 - Gray whale UME



NBS: crab declines

Richar, Pilcher et al.

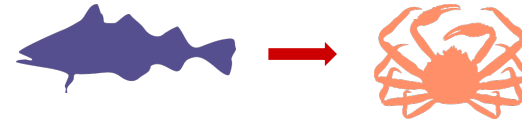
- Ecosystem explanations:
 - Predation
 - Disease
 - Temperature effects
- Persistent lower pH on outer shelf is result of changes in circulation, not OA
- At this time, no evidence that crab declines are linked to OA



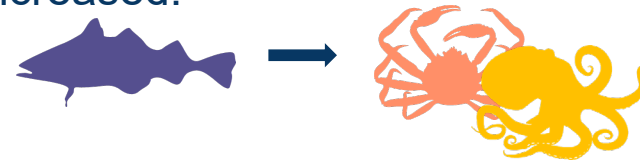
Adult Pacific Cod Food Habits

Aydin

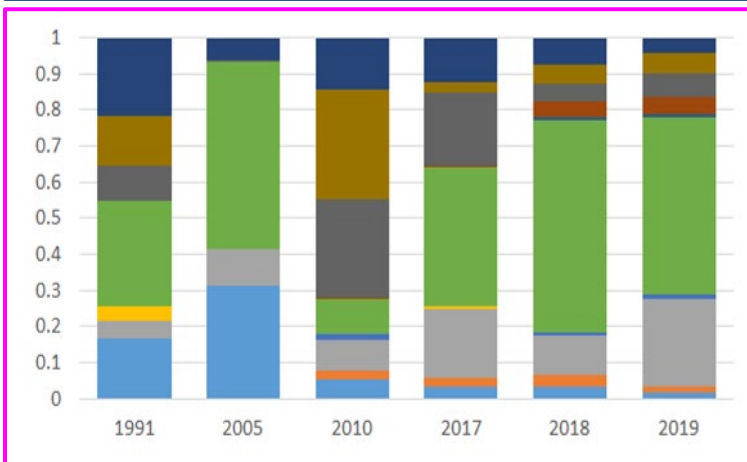
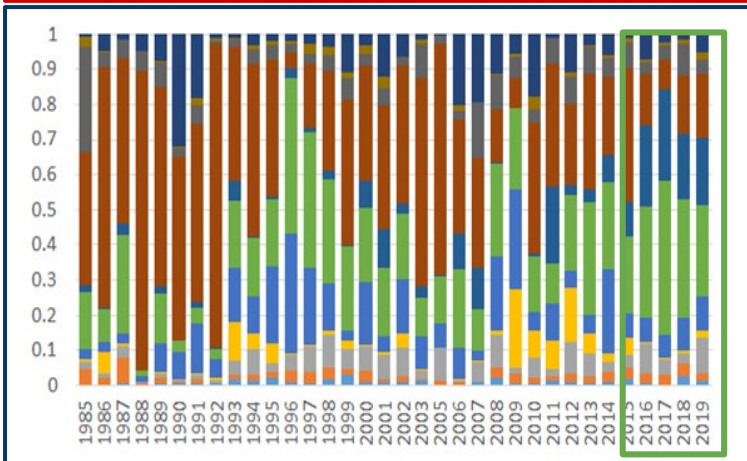
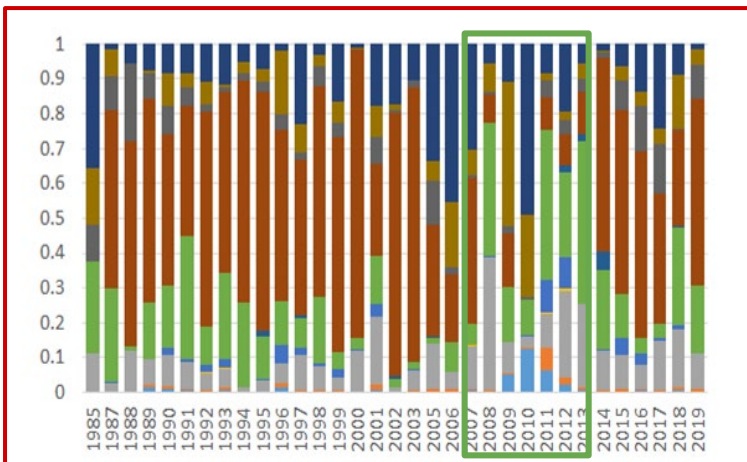
- Southeast middle: pollock are dominant, except in 2008-2012 when replaced by *Chionoecetes*.

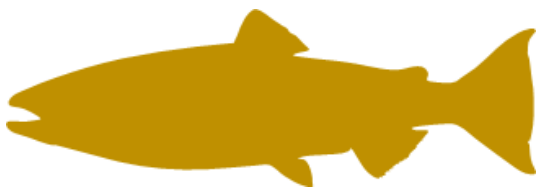


- Northwest outer: pollock are dominant, but in 2016-2019 *Chionoecetes* and octopus increased.



- NBS: For most years, *Chionoecetes* (primarily ID'd as snow crab) are dominant.

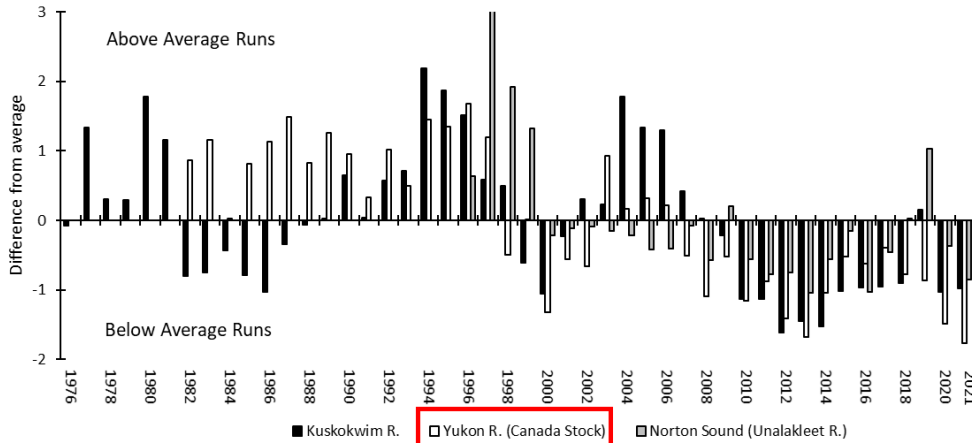




NBS: salmon run failures

Liller

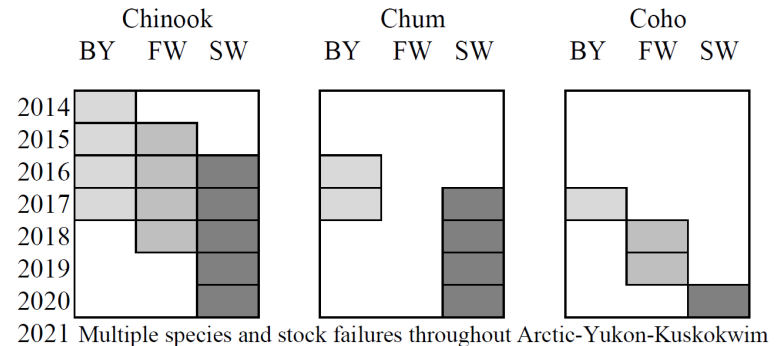
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim
Chinook Salmon Abundance Index



Yukon R. Chinook Salmon (Canada Stock)



- Chinook, chum, and coho salmon
- Yukon River
 - All directed gillnet fisheries were closed in 2021
- AYK chum run failures portend continued low chum abundance in coming years
- Reflect poor conditions in the marine environment since 2016
- ADF&G addressing through wide range of research initiatives





2021 Seabird Report Card



Region	Annual monitoring site	Red-faced cormorants	Glaucous-winged gulls	Common murre	Thick-billed murre	Horned puffin	Tufted puffin	Red-legged kittiwakes	Black-legged kittiwakes	Northern fulmar	Fork-tailed storm-petrels	Leach's storm-petrels	Parakeet auklets	Least auklets	
Chukchi Sea	Cape Lisburne	As part of Covid 19 safety measures, refuge field staff and the R/V Tiglax operated under quarantine and did not visit communities, so we were unable to survey sites in the Pribilof Islands and Cape Lisburne.													
	Pribilofs														
Bering Sea	Hall			☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	🥚						😊	

Eggs represent overall productivity relative to the long-term average. White eggs indicate productivity derived from monitoring data; colored eggs indicate productivity based on anecdotal observations.

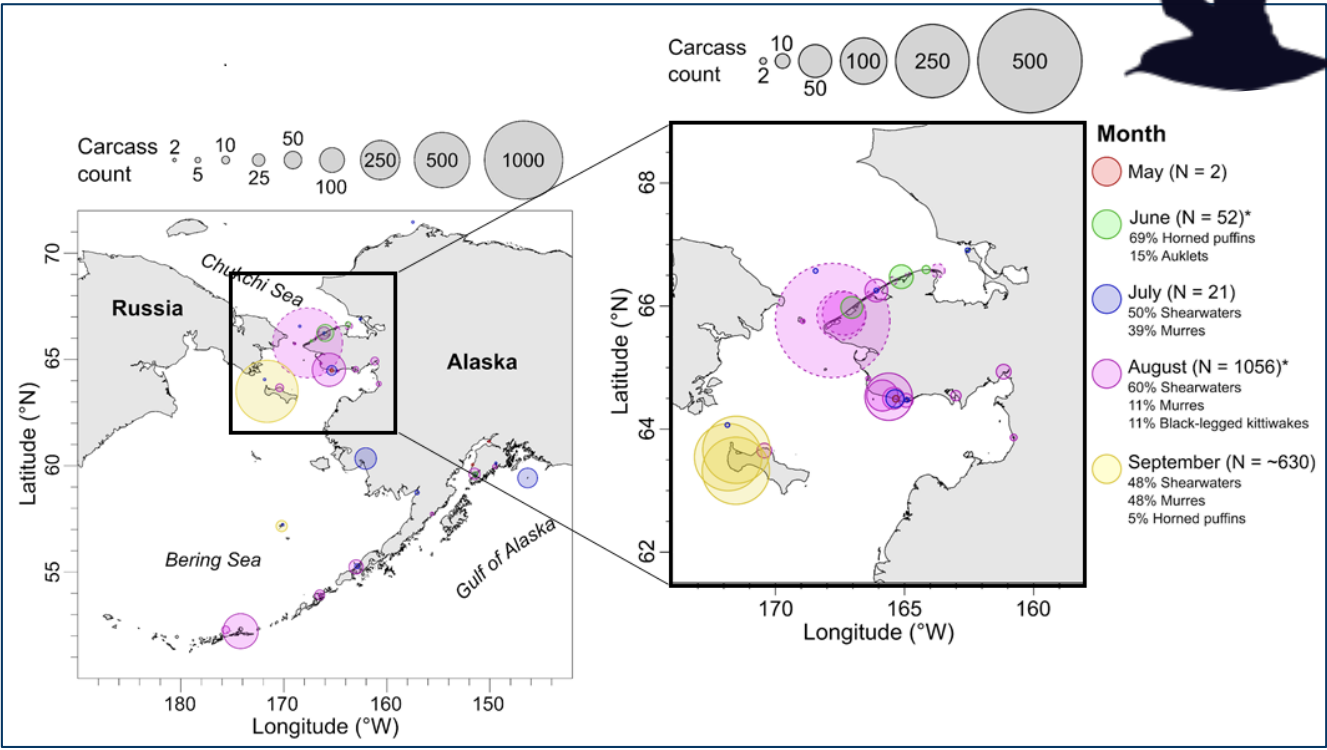
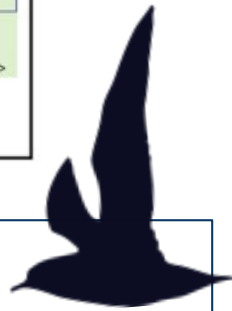
<<< Primarily fish eaters <--> Primarily zooplankton eaters >>>

Way above average! Average Below average Complete failure

NBS: Seabirds

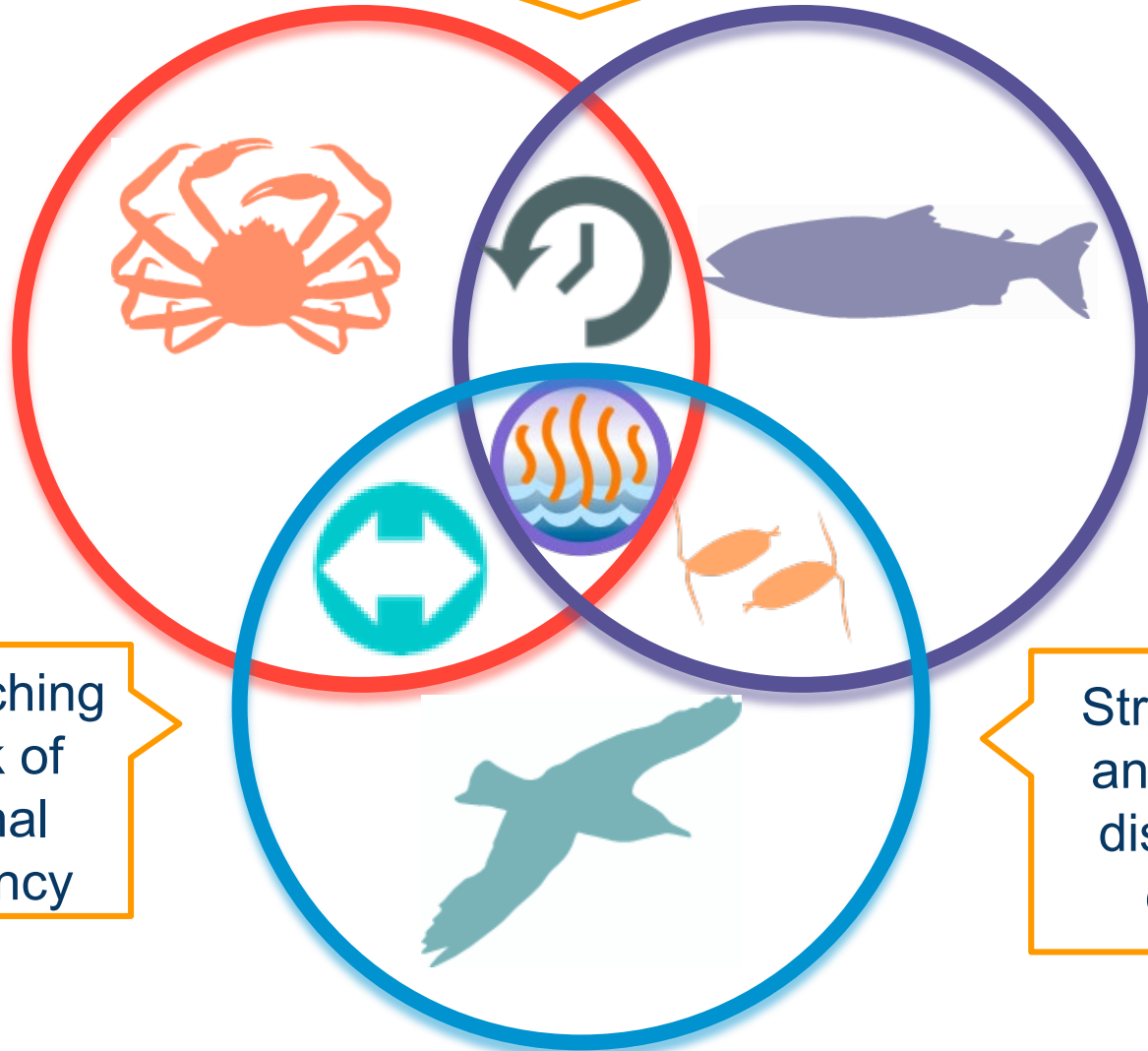
Integrated Seabird Information

- Seabird die-offs highest in the NBS
- Zooplankton-eaters
 - Shearwaters (migrant)
 - Kittiwakes
- Fish-eaters
 - Murres
 - Puffins
- Reproductive failures for most species
- Least auklets hatched and fledged chicks



Are there common threads?

Cumulative impacts of thermal exposure and metabolic demands

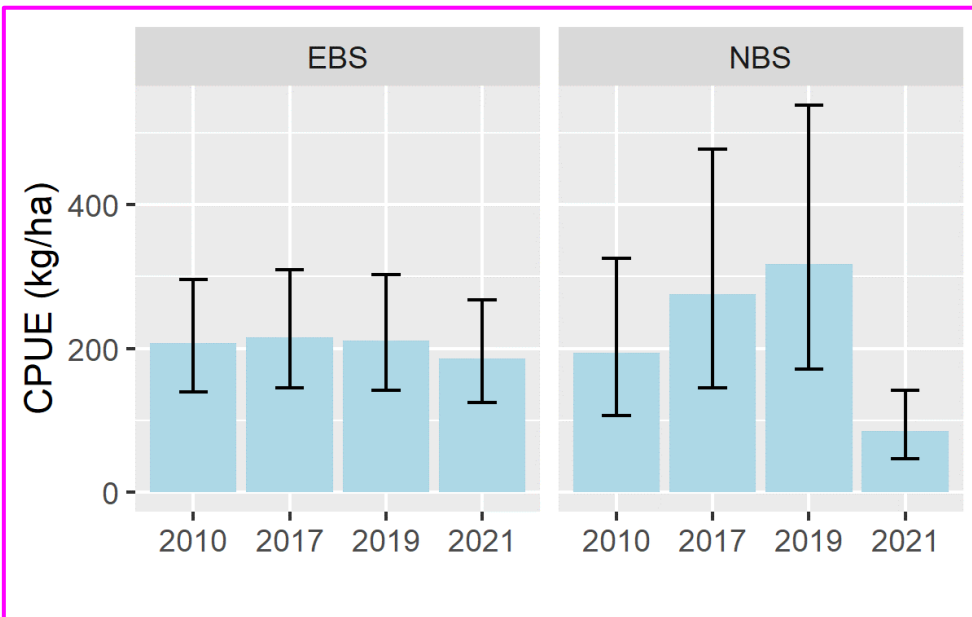
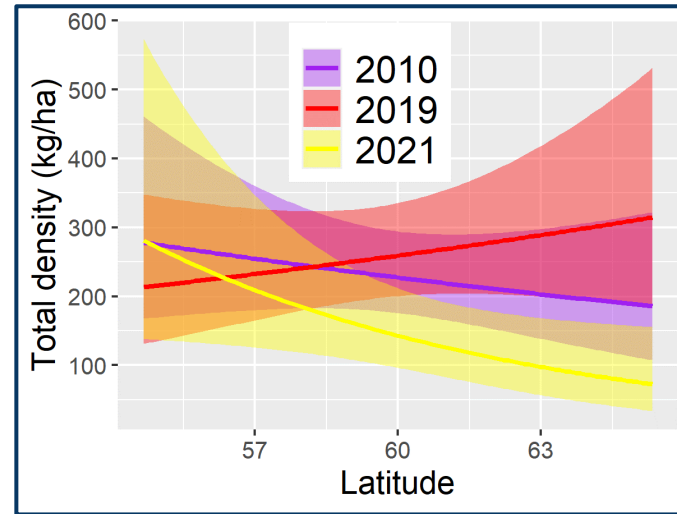
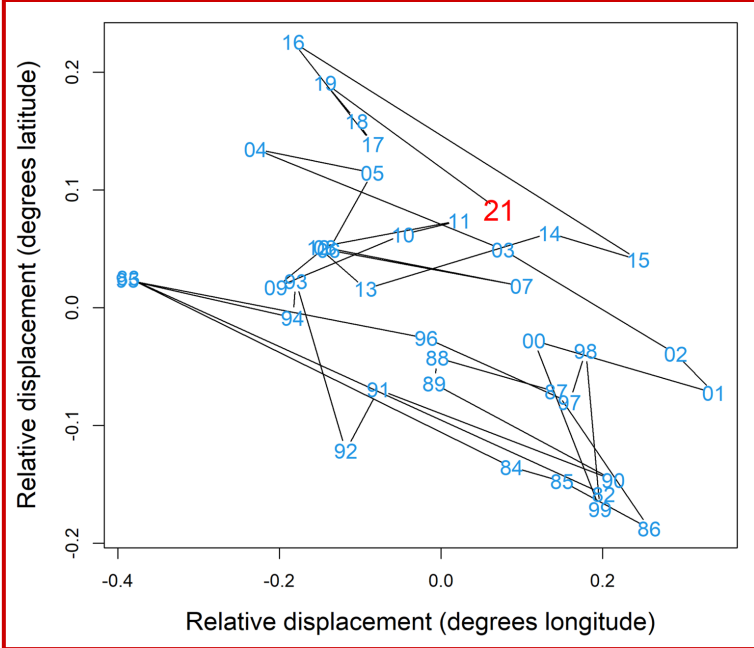


Prey switching and lack of functional redundancy

Stratification and vertical distribution of prey

Shifts in fish and invertebrate distribution

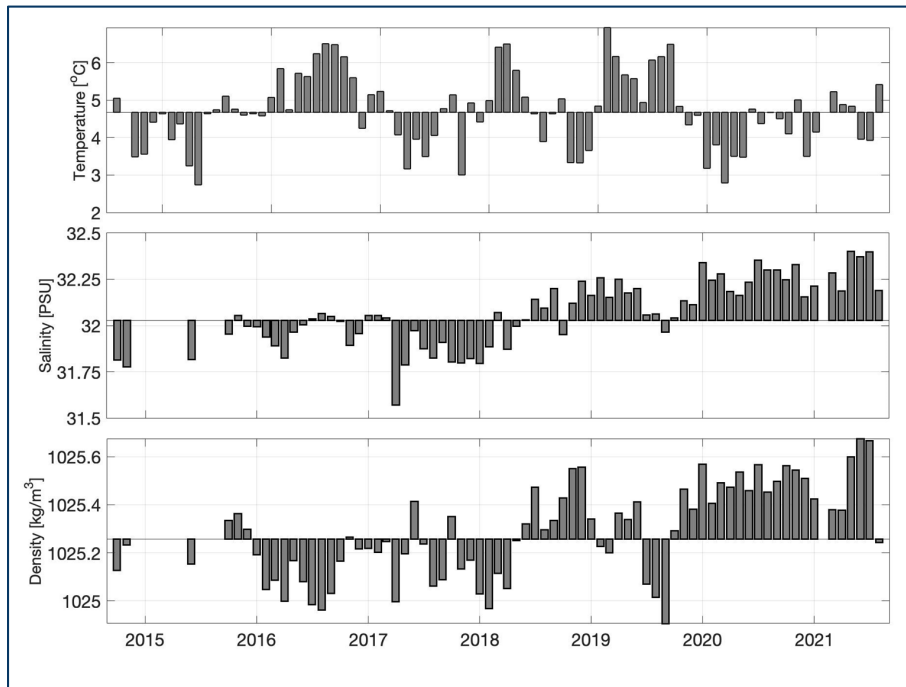
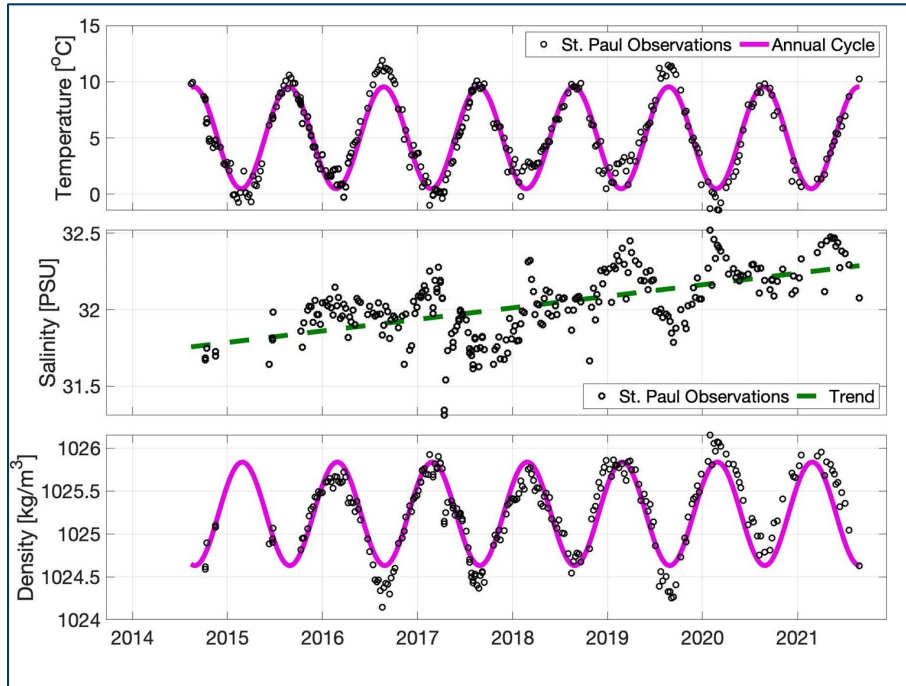
Mueter & Britt



- The distribution of species shifted back to the southeast from 2019 to 2021
- Latitudinal trend had shifted northward, but this reversed in 2021
- Total CPUE in the NBS increased between 2010 and 2019, then decreased substantially between 2019 and 2021

SEBS: physical variables

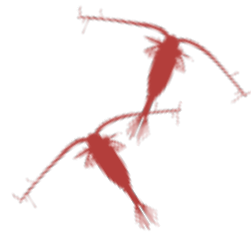
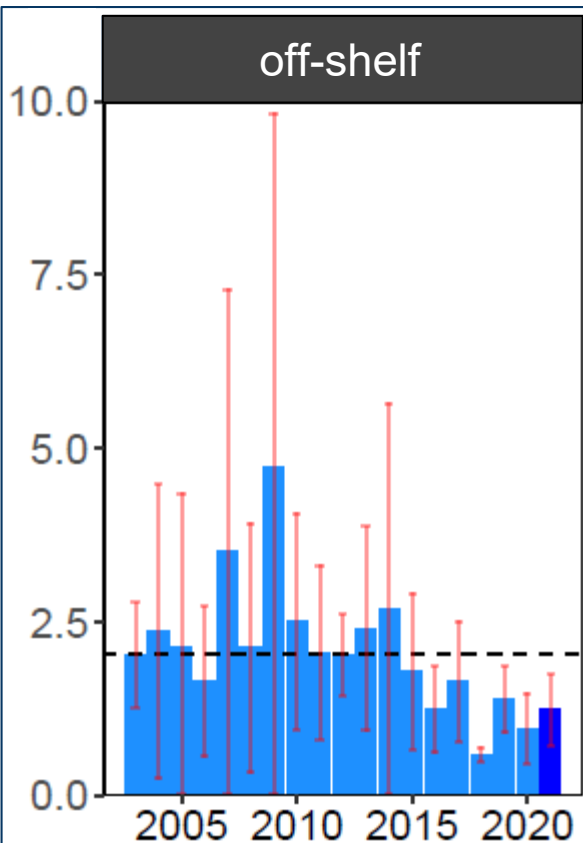
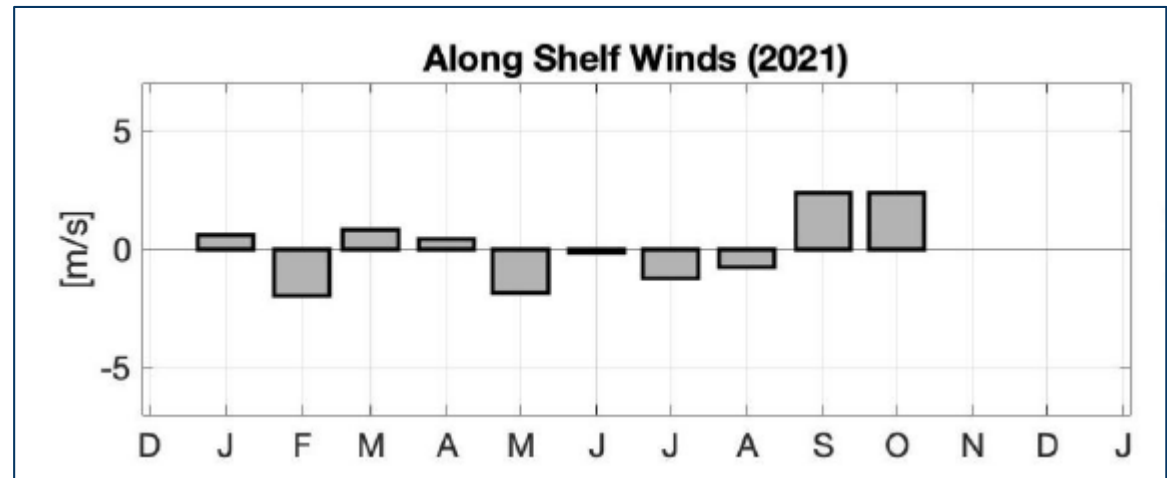
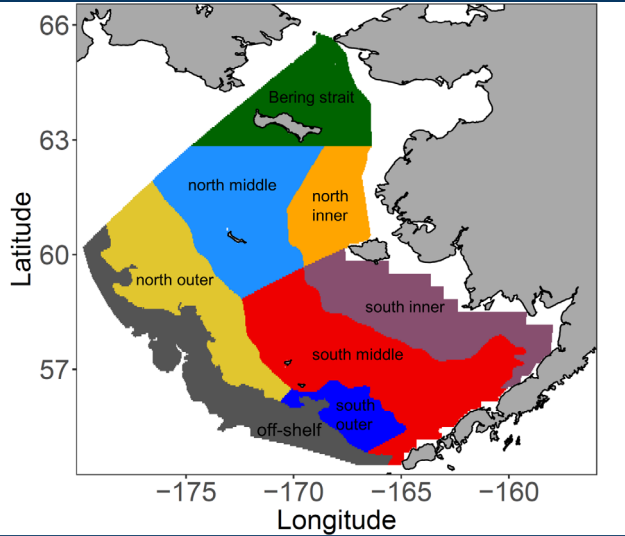
Danielson & Divine et al.



- Community-led monitoring at St. Paul Island since 2014, start of current protracted warm period
- Salinity shows an increasing trend over the time period, in part due to lack of ice melt
- The long-term increase in density at St. Paul Island is driven by the increase in salinity
- *Implications* for water column stratification and vertical mixing

SEBS: lower trophic dynamics

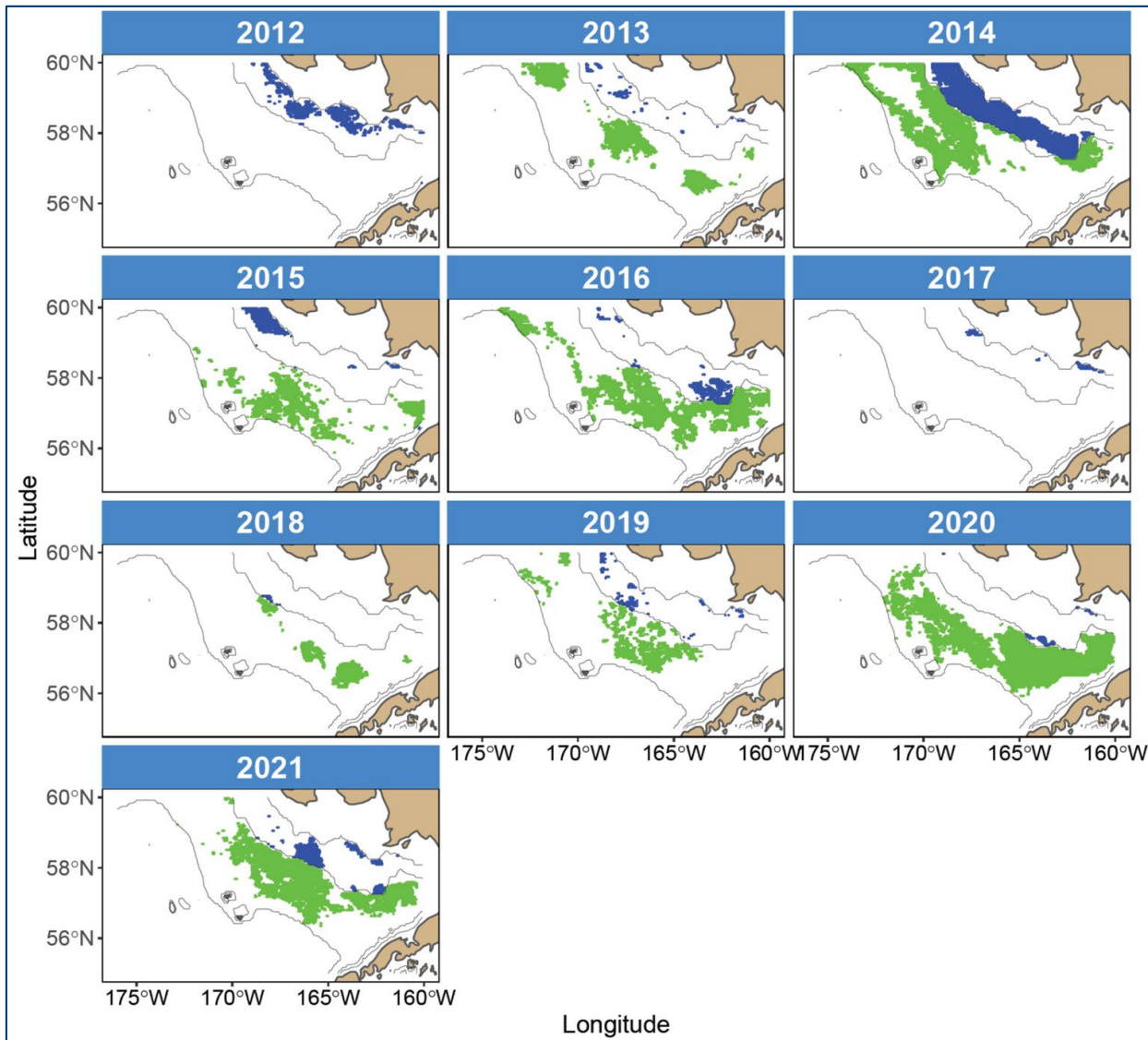
Nielsen et al., Hennon, Kimmel et al.



- Southern shelf had below-average chlorophyll-a biomass
- The off-shelf region had below average values, continuing a trend since 2014
- Along-shelf winds through 2021 were variable (i.e., not consistently upwelling or downwelling favorable conditions)
- *Calanus* spp. appeared to be developing more slowly due to the relative colder temperatures
- May have resulted in higher availability later in the year

SEBS: lower trophic dynamics

Nielsen et al.



- Cocolithophore bloom index was low in 2018 and 2019, but higher in 2020 and 2021
- Stratification determines bloom strength
- Higher during years with very low **or** very high stratification
- *Implications:* coccolithophores result in longer trophic chains, may be a less desirable food source, and can reduce foraging success for visual predators

SEBS: Seabirds

Integrated Seabird Information

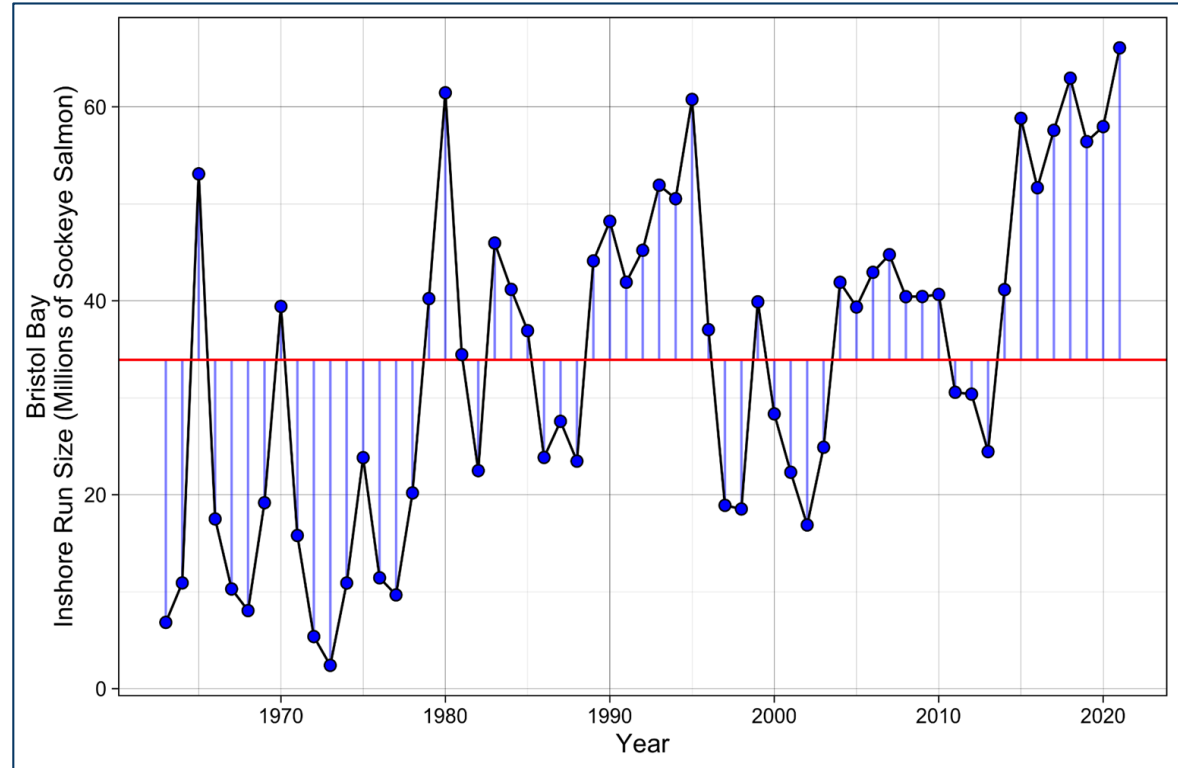


- On St. Paul Island, the timing of breeding and abundance of fish-eating birds (e.g., murrelets, puffins) appeared average
- Abundance of plankton-eating birds (e.g., least auklets) was lower than average
- Parakeet auklets have been declining; none were observed in 2020, but some were observed in 2021
- Ship-based surveys by USFWS in 2021 indicated average or slightly above average seabird densities across the SEBS
- Low-to-average encounter rate of carcasses (i.e., die-offs) at the Pribilof Islands in 2021

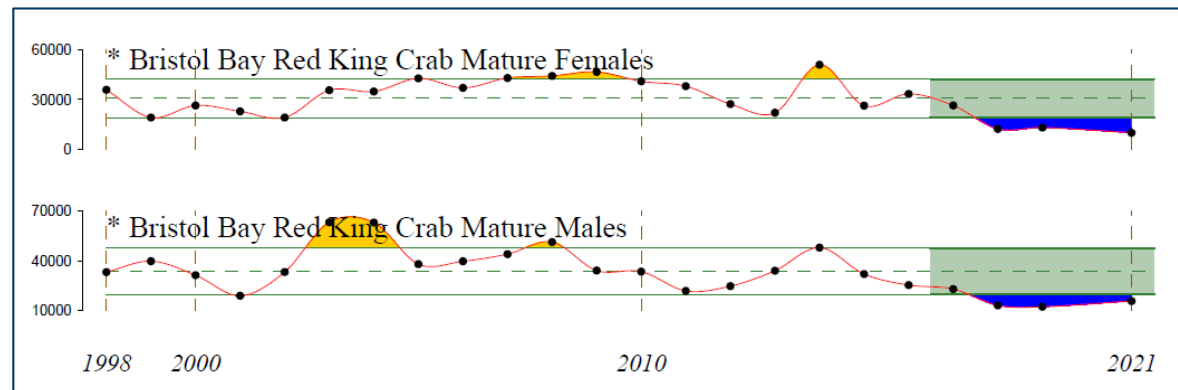
SEBS: Bristol Bay sockeye salmon

Cunningham, Richar

- 2021 is the largest inshore run on record.
- Juvenile sockeye feed on zooplankton and age-0 pollock in warm years; adults feed on zooplankton and krill.

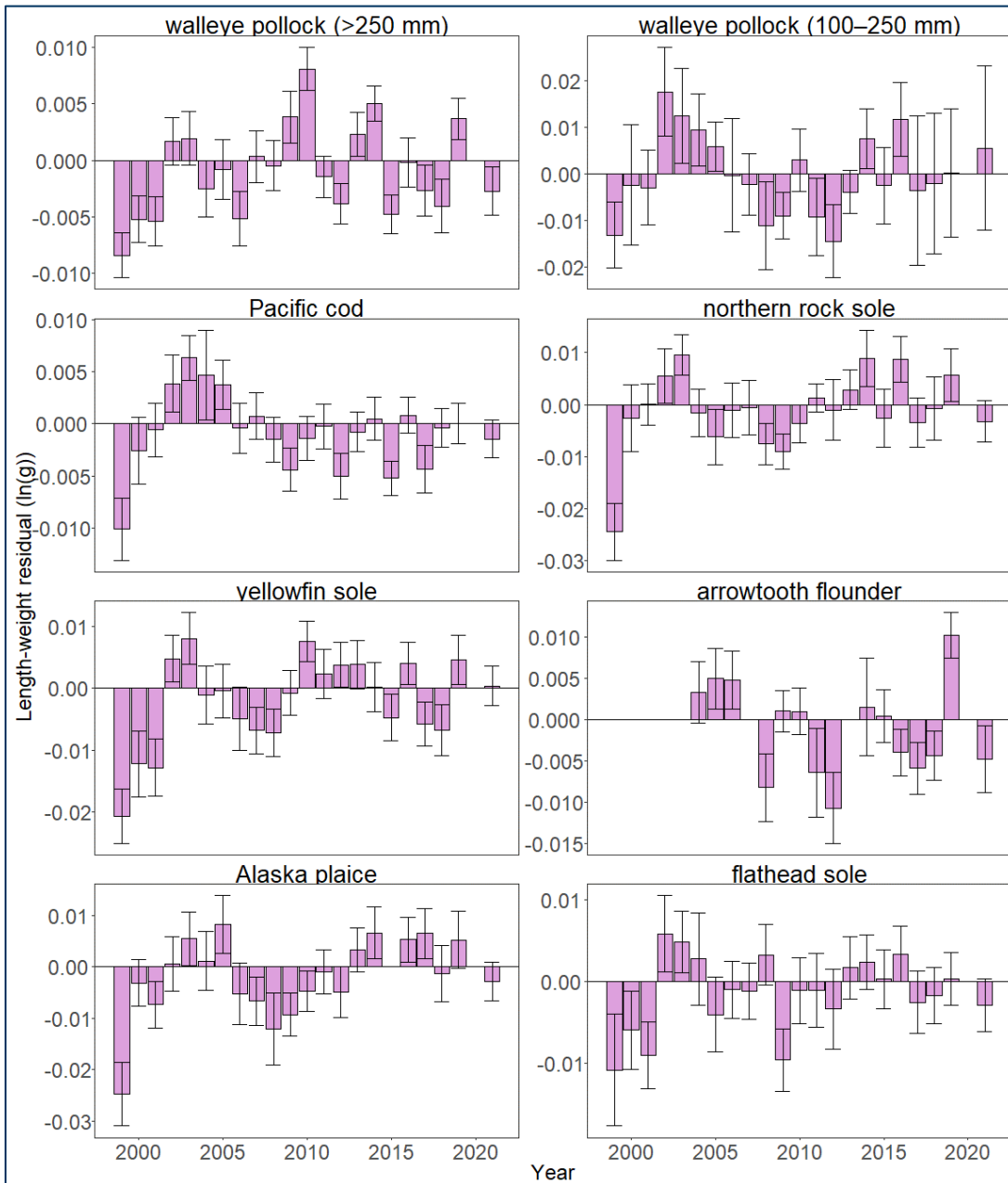


- Are there system-wide impacts?



SEBS: fish condition

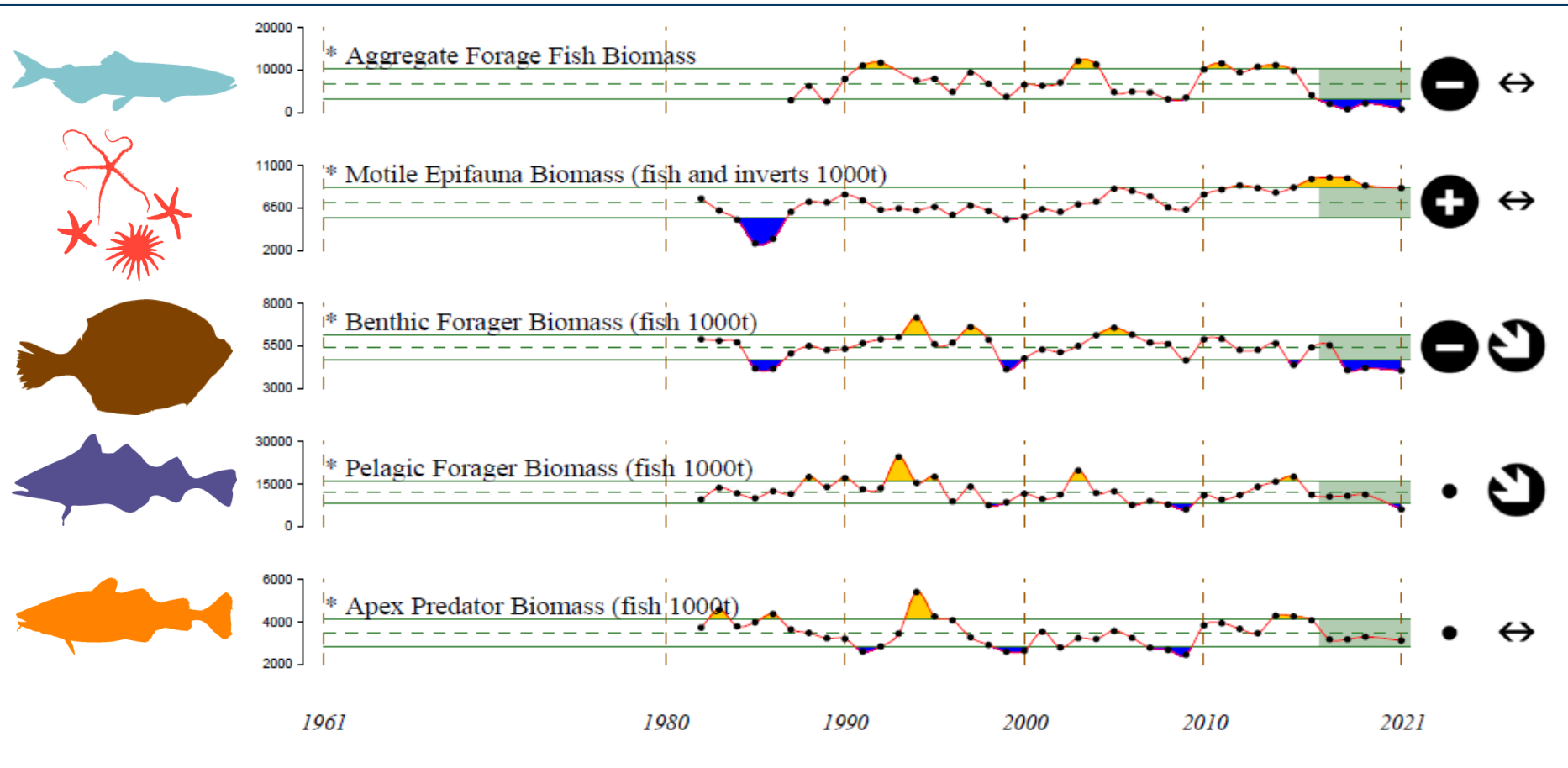
Rohan & Prohaska



- In 2019, an upward trend in condition was observed for most species relative to 2017-2018
- In 2021, negative residuals were observed for most species, neutral for Yellowfin sole, and positive residuals for small pollock

SEBS: functional guilds

Ormseth, Whitehouse

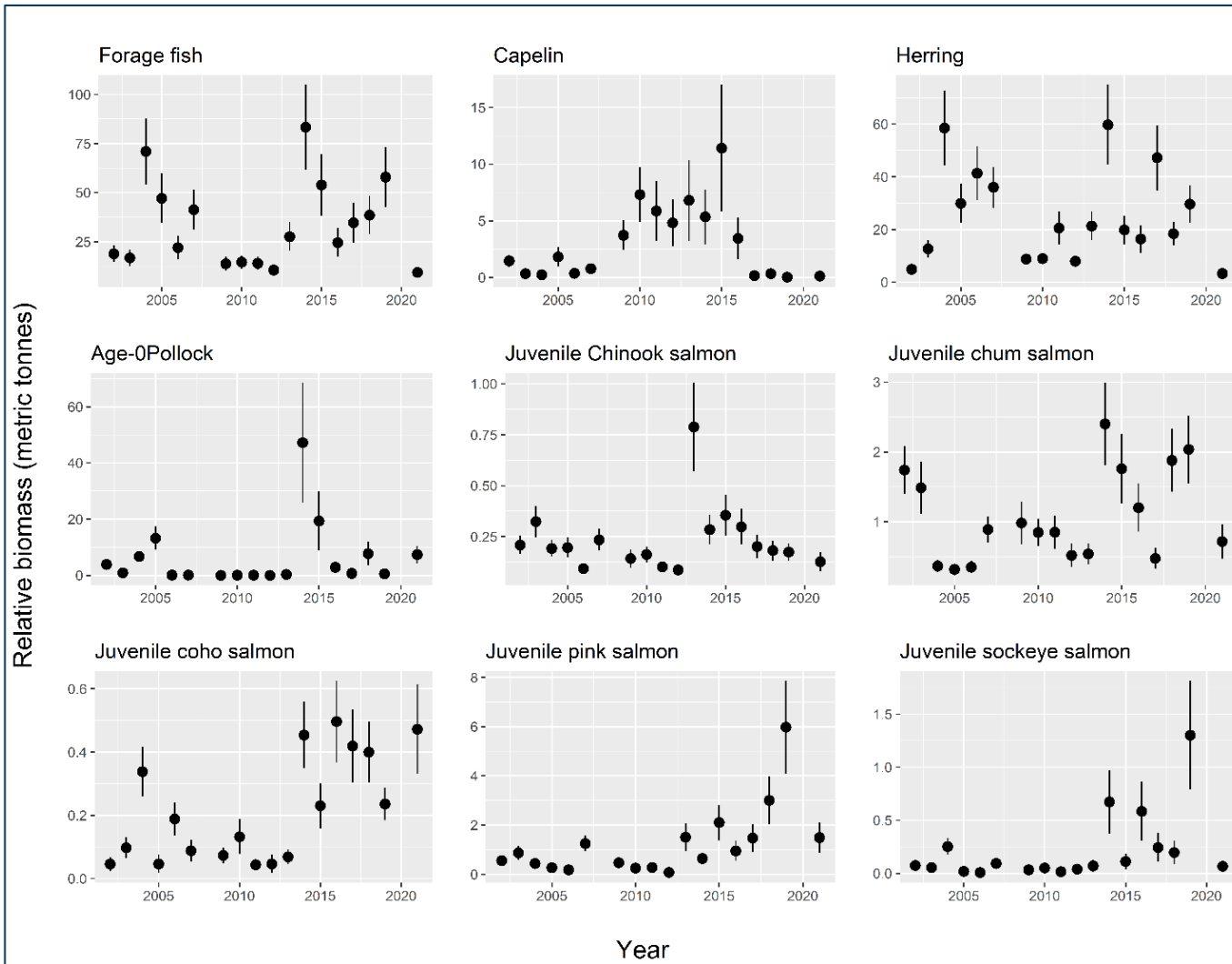


- Forage fish declined steeply between 2015-2017 and remain below their long term mean
- Motile epifauna peaked in 2017 and remain above their long term mean
- Benthic foragers are at lowest level over the time series
- Pelagic foragers dropped in 2021 to their second lowest value (driven by pollock)
- Apex predators was within normal limits in 2021

Forage Fish Report

Ormseth

NBS Surface Trawl Survey (provided by Yasumiishi)



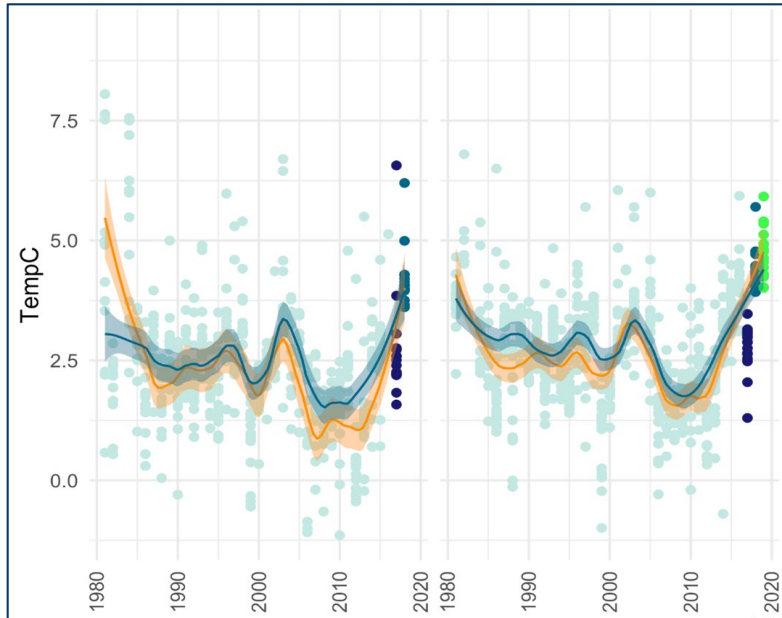
- Forage availability has declined, except possibly for herring (based on ADF&G survey)
- Declines have coincided with warmer temperatures and reduced sea ice extent
- Decline in forage availability may have contributed to other substantial changes in the Bering Sea.

SEBS: bioenergetics

Holsman et al.

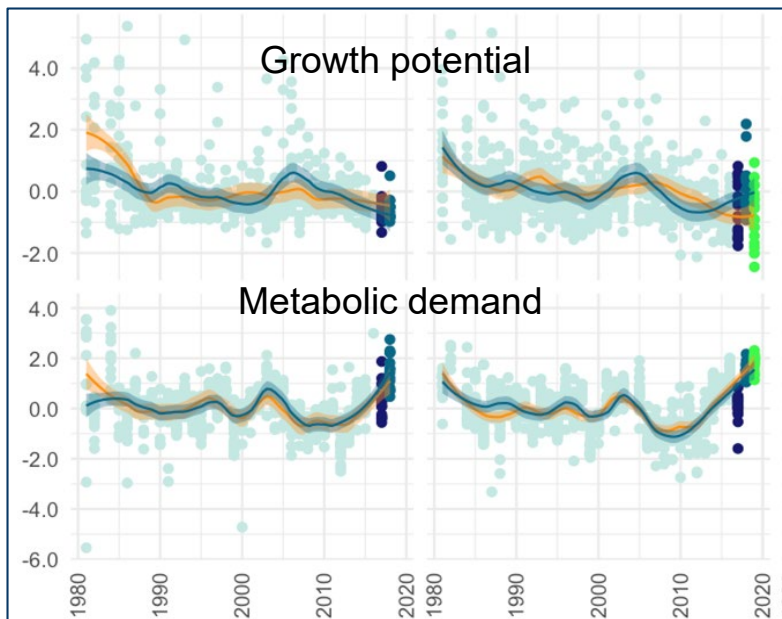
Walleye pollock

Pacific cod



- The thermal experience has increased in recent years, especially for Pacific cod

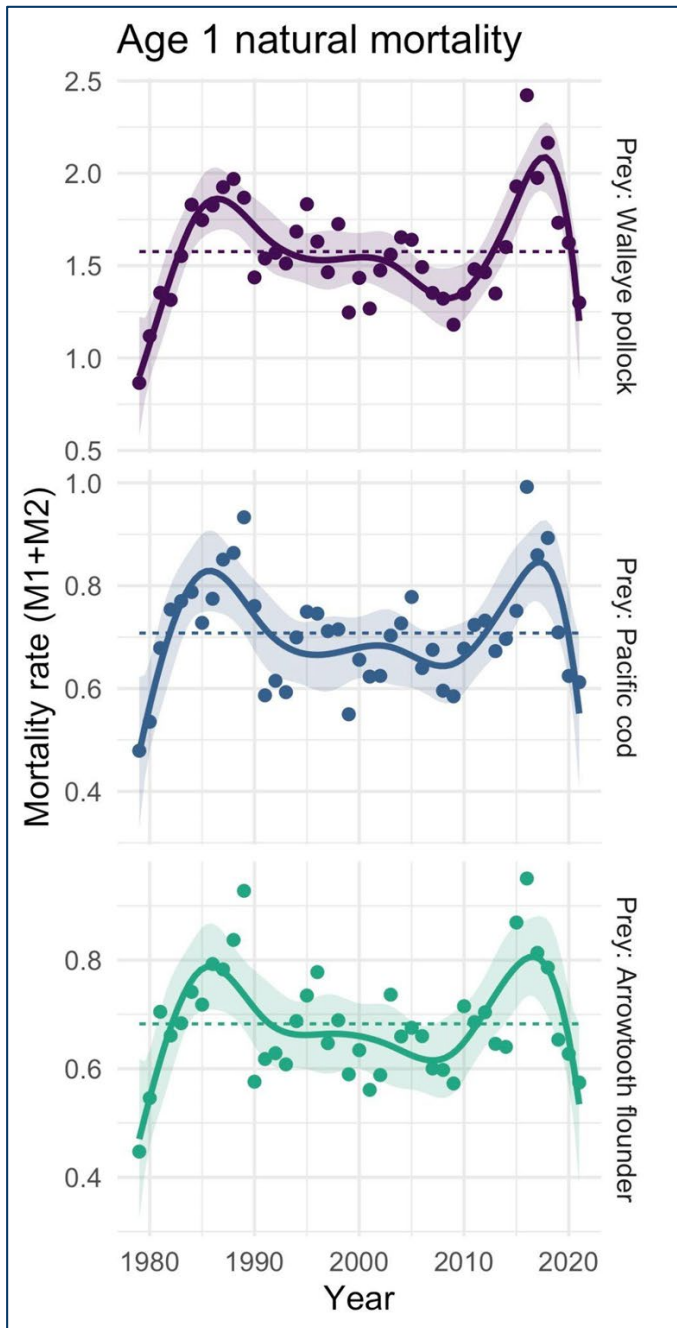
- Metabolic demand has increased while foraging rates and prey energy have decreased



- *Implication:* combined, this has led to a decline in growth potential, especially for juvenile and adult pollock and juvenile Pacific cod

Southeastern Bering Sea

Holsman et al.



- Estimates of age-1 natural mortality continue to decline from the peak in 2016, and remain below the long-term mean
- Warm temperatures lead to high metabolic demand of predators
- But declines in total predator biomass result reduced predation relative to 2016
- *Implication:* improved top-down conditions for juvenile groundfish survival in 2020

3. Topics from 2019 and 2020

- **Ice seal Unusual Mortality Event** (Mahoney et al.)



- Increased mortality in 2018-2019 coincided with reduction in sea ice habitat and potential competition for prey

- **Gray Whale Unusual Mortality Event** (Keogh & Savage)

- Gray whales strandings dropped ~50% in 2021
- Closure of the UME has been discussed; will reassess in early summer 2022



- **Herring bycatch and PSC limit** (Buck et al.)

- The 2016 year class is estimated to be the largest since 1982
- The 2020 pollock A season may have encountered these age-4 Togiak fish, partially explaining the increase in incidental catch



- **Seabird bycatch** (Krieger & Eich)

- Bycatch decreased 52% from 2019 to 2020, but...
 - COVID-19 reduced fishing days
 - Shift from hook-and-line to pot gear
- Spectacled and Steller's eiders takes
 - Result of species' shifts in response to warming waters?



4. SST projections for 2022

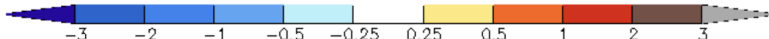
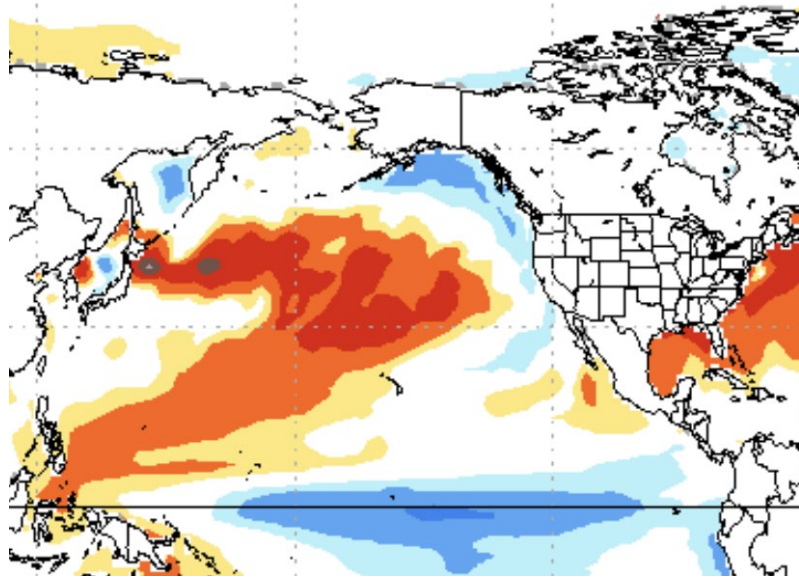
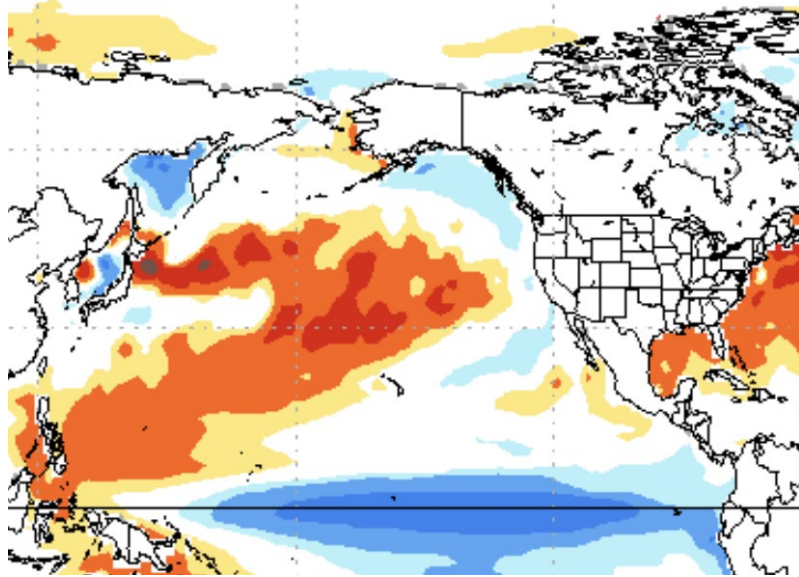
Bond

December 2021 - February 2022

High SLP over western Bering Sea resulting in decreased warmth over SEBS; consistent with La Niña winters.

February - April 2022

Near-normal temperatures in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands with neutral La Niña conditions.



5. Summary and Implications



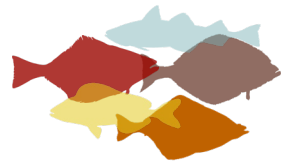
The eastern Bering Sea has been in a persistent warm phase since 2014; 2021 sea ice extent was near-normal, with thicker ice in the NBS and thinner/less ice in the SEBS; cold pool extent was 4th lowest of the time series.

Implications: Cumulative impacts of continued warm conditions over the shelf



Crab population declines, salmon run failures, and seabird die-offs & reproductive failures all connected to the NBS marine environment.

Implications: Concerns about carrying capacity of the NBS

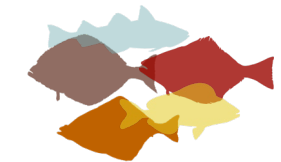


Groundfish shifted to the southeast between 2019 and 2021, with the latitudinal trend reversing to the south in 2021. Total CPUE in the NBS decreased substantially between 2019 and 2021.

Implications: Changes in fish distributions may result in biomass outside the shelf ecosystem and may indicate limitations of productivity in the NBS



Lack of sea ice over the southern shelf contributed to salinization with *impacts to stratification and vertical mixing*. Reduced chl-a biomass and weak upwelling conditions may limit productivity and combined with an above-average coccolithophore bloom in 2021 *suggests poor bottom-up trophic pathways to support juvenile and forage fishes*. Indications that *Calanus* spp. were developing slowly *indicating lipid-rich prey may have been available in late summer*



Groundfish condition was negative for many species, although positive for small pollock; guilds for forage fish, benthic foragers, and pelagic foragers all below their long term means; thermal experience has increased resulting in increased metabolic demands.

Implications: cumulative impacts of continued warmth evident across indicators; fish will need to eat more prey, use energetic reserves, or move to energetically favorable foraging grounds.