

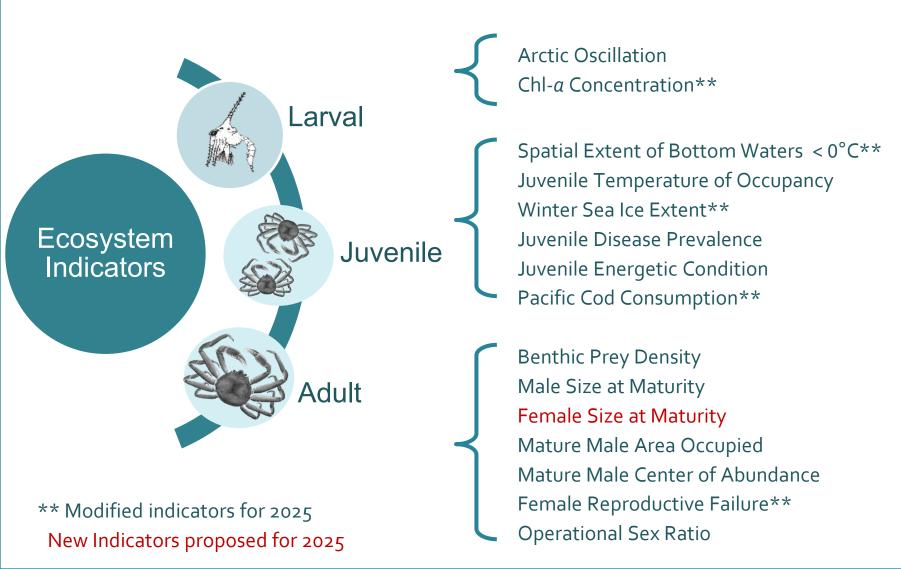
# Ecosystem & Socioeconomic Profile

Eastern Bering Sea Snow Crab Report Card

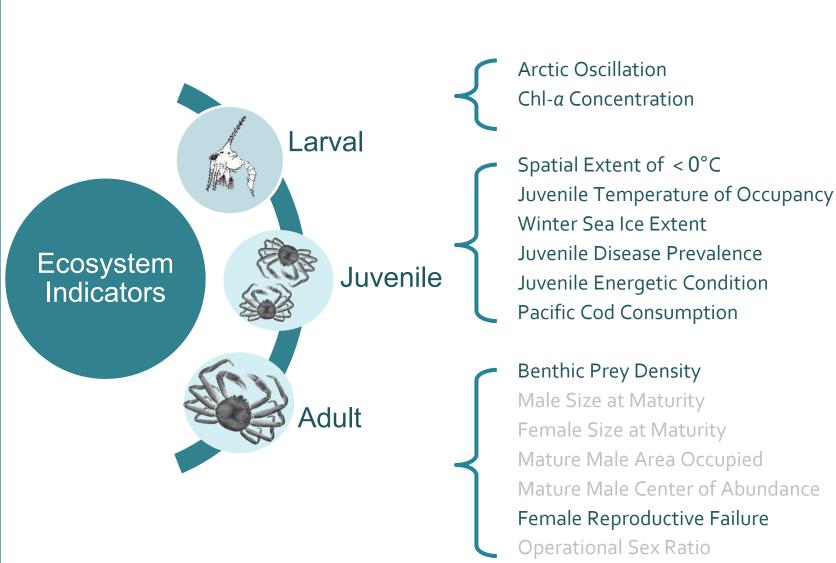
Erin Fedewa, Kalei Shotwell and Brian Garber-Yonts September 2025

ESP Contributors: Kerim Aydin, Matt Callahan, Louise Copeman, Ben Daly, Jean Lee, and Jens Nielsen

## **Ecosystem Indicator Suite**

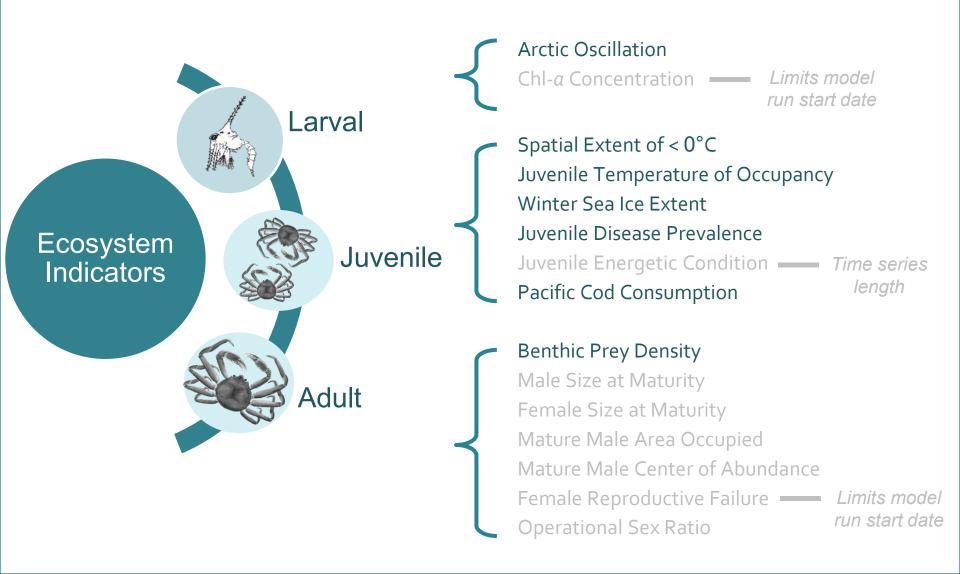


# Ecosystem indicator subsetting for importance analysis

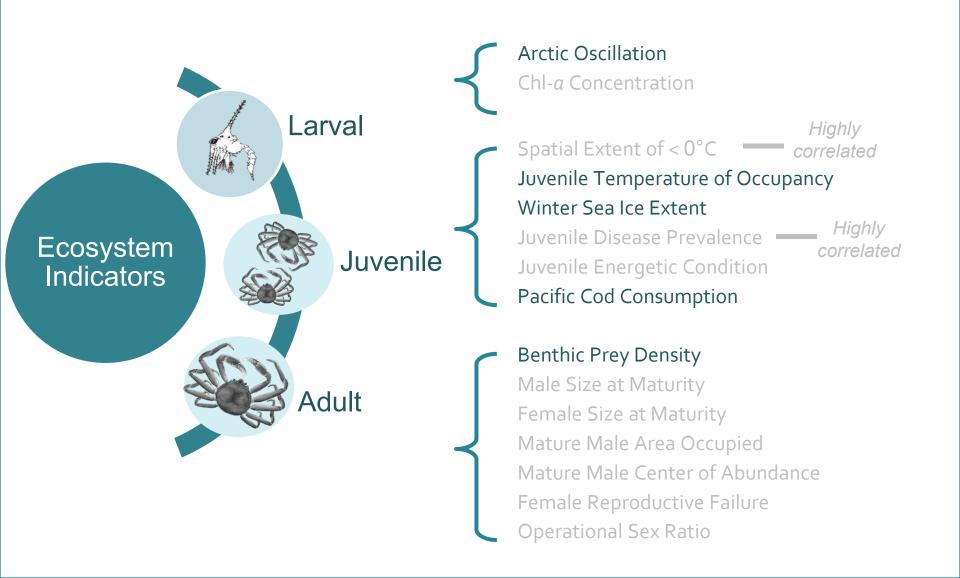


Not drivers of recruitment

# Ecosystem indicator subsetting for importance analysis



# Ecosystem indicator subsetting for importance analysis



#### Indicator Importance Testing:

Bayesian Adaptive Sampling

Indicator tested in BAS analysis	Lag Applied (years)	Rationale	
Arctic Oscillation	6	Hypothesized to affect larval stages	
Pacific Cod Consumption	3	Predation highest on 10-20 mm juvenile snow crab	
Sea Ice Extent	3	Early benthic juvenile stages highly stenothermic and dependent on iceassociated spring blooms	
Juvenile Temperature of Occupancy	1	Prior year most informative for survival	
Benthic Prey Density	1	Prior year most informative for survival	
Juvenile indicator Adult indicator			



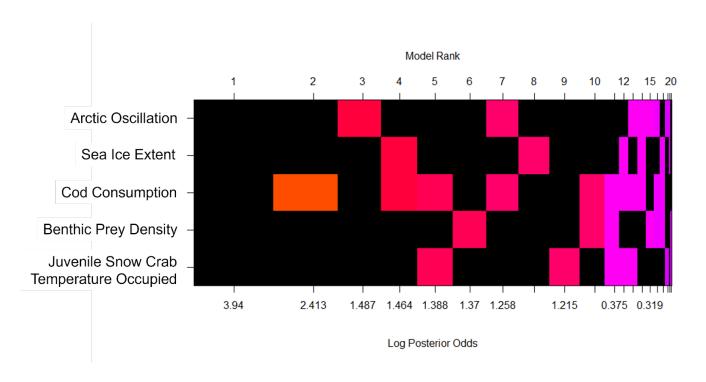
#### **Response Variable:**

Survey abundance of newshell male snow crab (65 – 80 mm CW)

Represents males ~ 6.7 - 7.7 years post-settlement, and 1 -2 molts away from terminal molt and recruitment to the fishery

# Indicator Importance Testing:

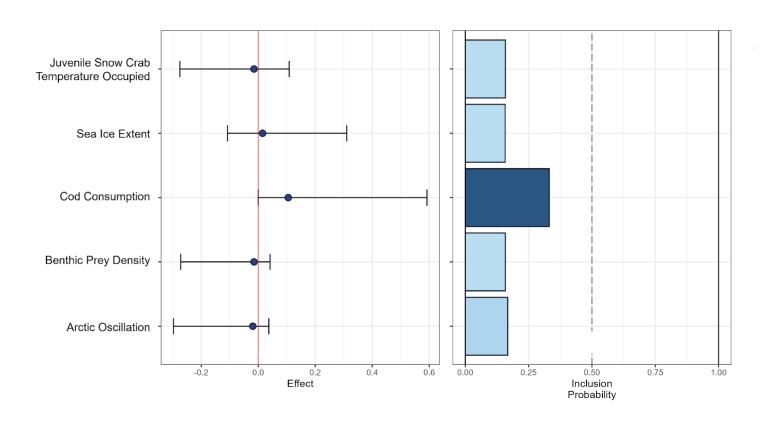
Bayesian Adaptive Sampling



The final model selected using BAS was the intercept-only model, indicating that the suite of ecosystem indicators tested had no predictive skill for estimating snow crab recruitment over the years evaluated (1989-2025)

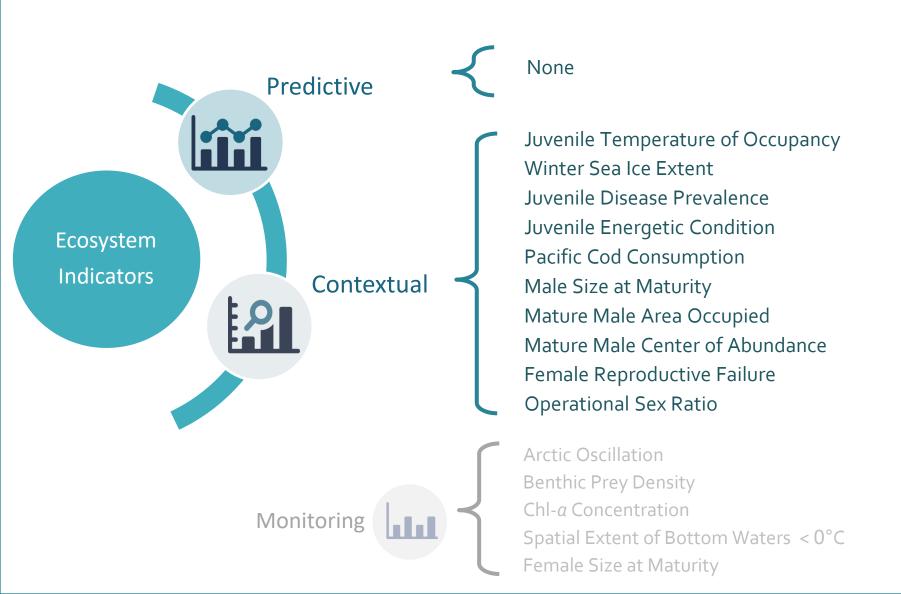
## Indicator Importance Testing:

Bayesian Adaptive Sampling



Credible intervals for all effect sizes overlapped zero, and marginal inclusion probabilities were < 0.5

### **Ecosystem Indicator Categorization**



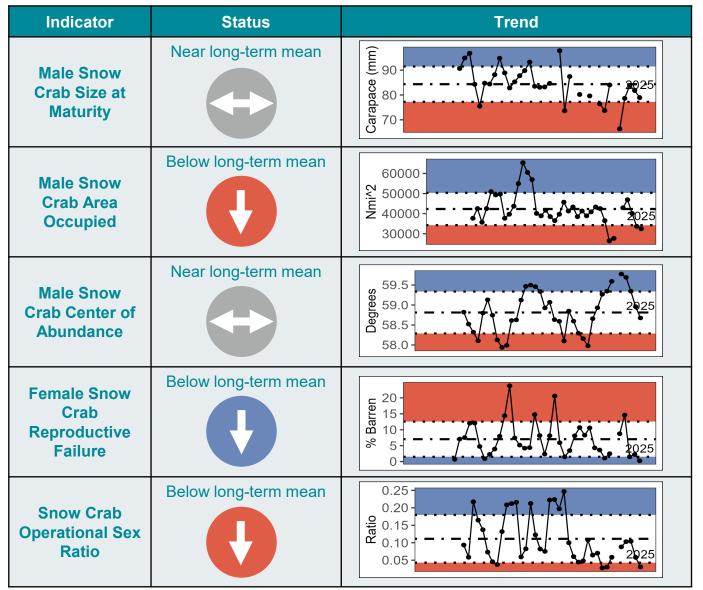
#### **EBS Snow Crab ESP Report Card**



21		
Contextual		

Indicator	Status	Trend
Juvenile Temperature of Occupancy	Near long-term mean	Degrees C 2025
Winter/Spring Sea Ice Extent	Near long-term mean	40- 30- 20- 10-
Juvenile Snow Crab Disease Prevalence	Near long-term mean	2- Levalence 1
Juvenile Snow Crab Energetic Condition	Near long-term mean	10 2025 N Aeight 2025 2025 8 20
Pacific Cod Consumption	Near long-term mean	2500- 2000- 9/8 1500- 0 1000- 500-

#### **EBS Snow Crab ESP Report Card**





**Contextual** 

#### Ecosystem Considerations to Inform ABC and TAC Decisions



• There were no ecosystem indicators that quantitatively predicted snow crab recruitment.



- Despite warm conditions and reduced sea ice extent in 2025, juvenile snow crab occupied temperatures < 1°C indicate that thermal thresholds were not likely exceeded and cold-water habitat was available.
- Bitter crab disease, Pacific cod consumption and juvenile snow crab energetic condition indicators have not reached concerning levels in recent years, suggesting suitable conditions for high survival and rebuilding.
- Range contraction and a southward shift in the mature male snow crab center of abundance has coincided with a decline in the size of the cold pool since 2022.
- Notable trends in growth and maturity include a directional downward shift in male size at terminal molt for the past three decades, and a substantial increase in female size at maturity from 2024 to 2025.
- The operational sex ratio was strongly female-skewed in 2025, although < 1% of mature females with empty clutches suggests high reproductive potential despite depressed abundances of large male snow crab.

## Next Steps

#### New Indicators in Development:

- Tanner/snow crab spatial overlap
- Spring bloom type (open water vs. ice-associated; Jens Nielsen)
- Refined cod consumption indicator (Jon Reum/Kerim Aydin)
- Refined benthic invert prey indicator (Jon Reum)

Continuing to refine ESP report card documents, intermediate stage analysis and report card graphics. Any and all feedback welcome on new templates!



