

Linking Northeast Pacific recruitment synchrony to environmental variability

Megan Stachura^{1,2}, Tim Essington¹, Nate Mantua³,
Anne Hollowed⁴, Melissa Haltuch⁵, Paul Spencer⁴,
Trevor Branch¹, and Miriam Doyle⁶

¹University of Washington, School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences

²National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of Sustainable Fisheries

³National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center

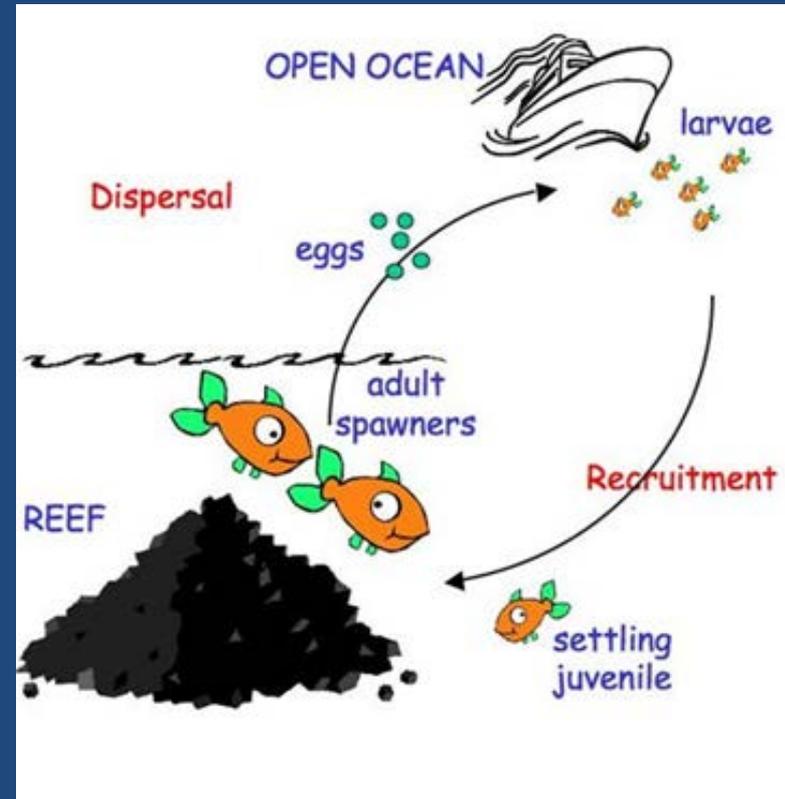
⁴National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Fisheries Science Center

⁵National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Fisheries Science Center

⁶University of Washington, Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Oceans

Recruitment

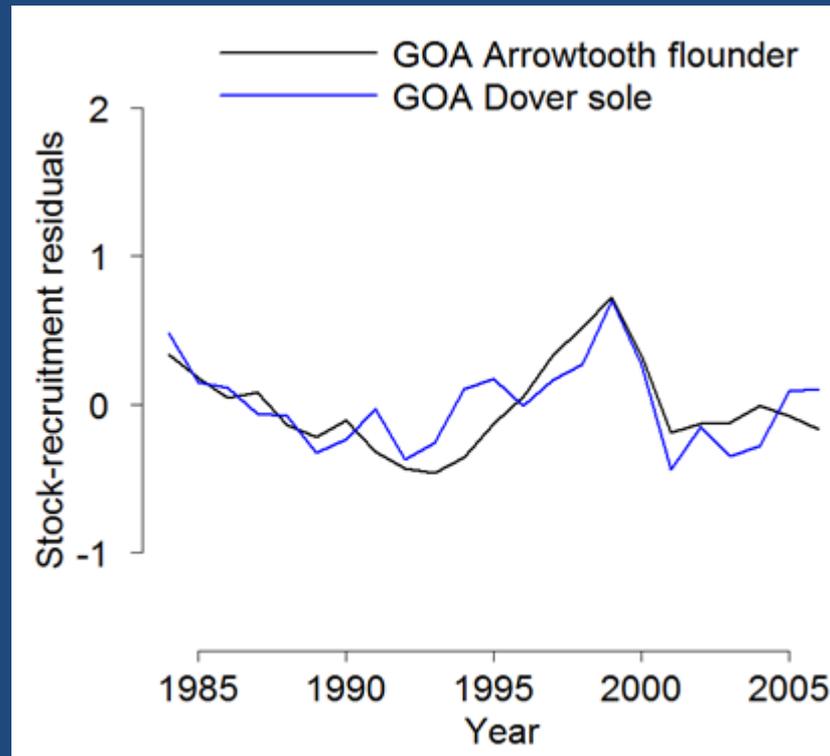
- A yearly estimate of the number of fish in a population that survive to reach the age where they can typically be caught
- For some stocks recruitment is highly variable from year to year
- Impacted by number of spawning fish, egg production, and survival during early life stages
- Few identified environmental drivers are robust over time



http://www.brighthub.com/environment/science-environmental/articles/52572.aspx#imgn_1

Recruitment Synchrony

- Previously identified synchrony in recruitment of Northeast Pacific marine fish
- Ecosystem-wide associations between environmental and biological variability



Hypothesis

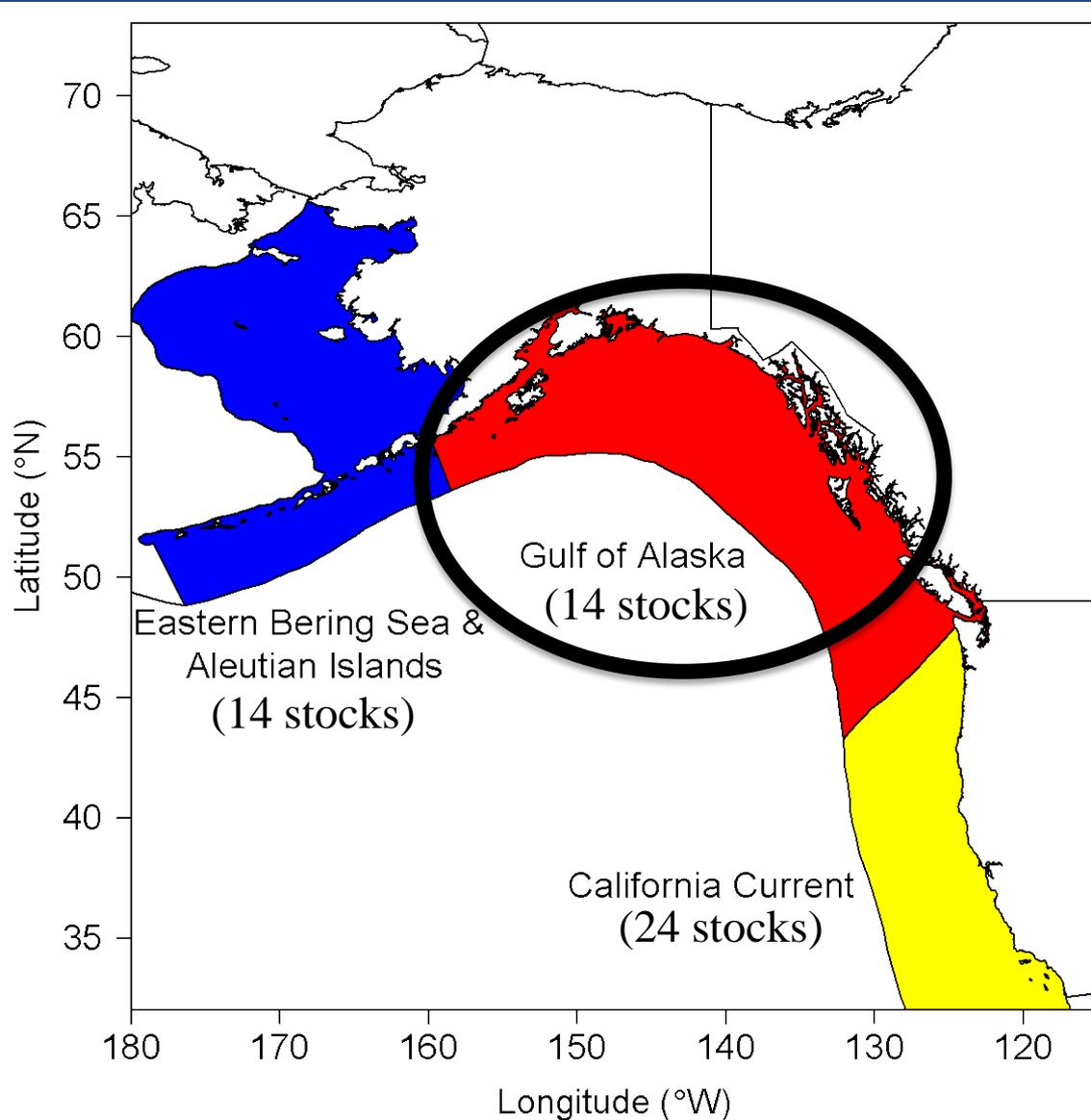
Synchronous recruitment dynamics of stocks within ecosystems are due to ***shared sensitivity to common environmental drivers***



Approach

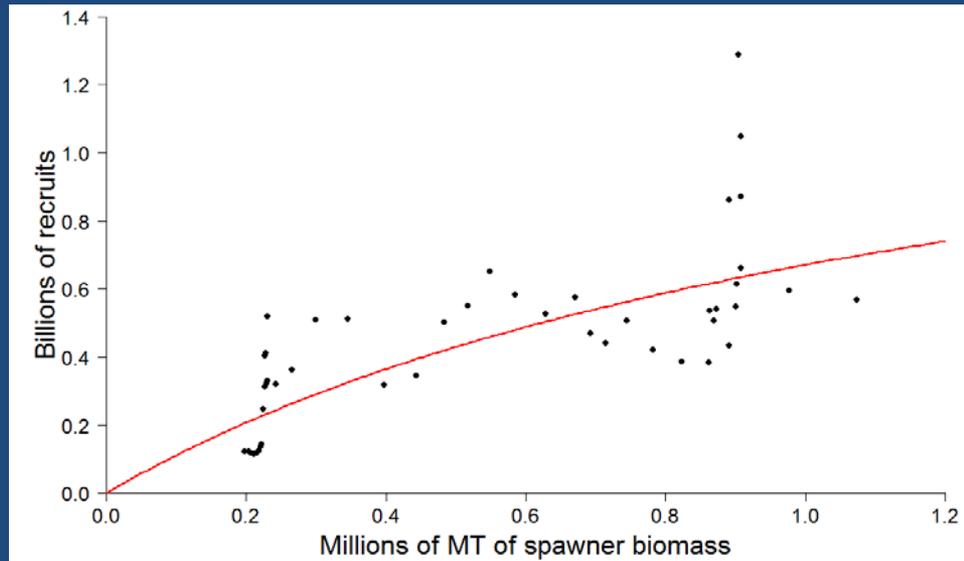
1. Verify recruitment synchrony
2. Identify stocks with similar susceptibility to environmental processes
3. Identify important environmental processes
4. Model environmental influences on recruitment

Recruitment Data



Recruitment Data

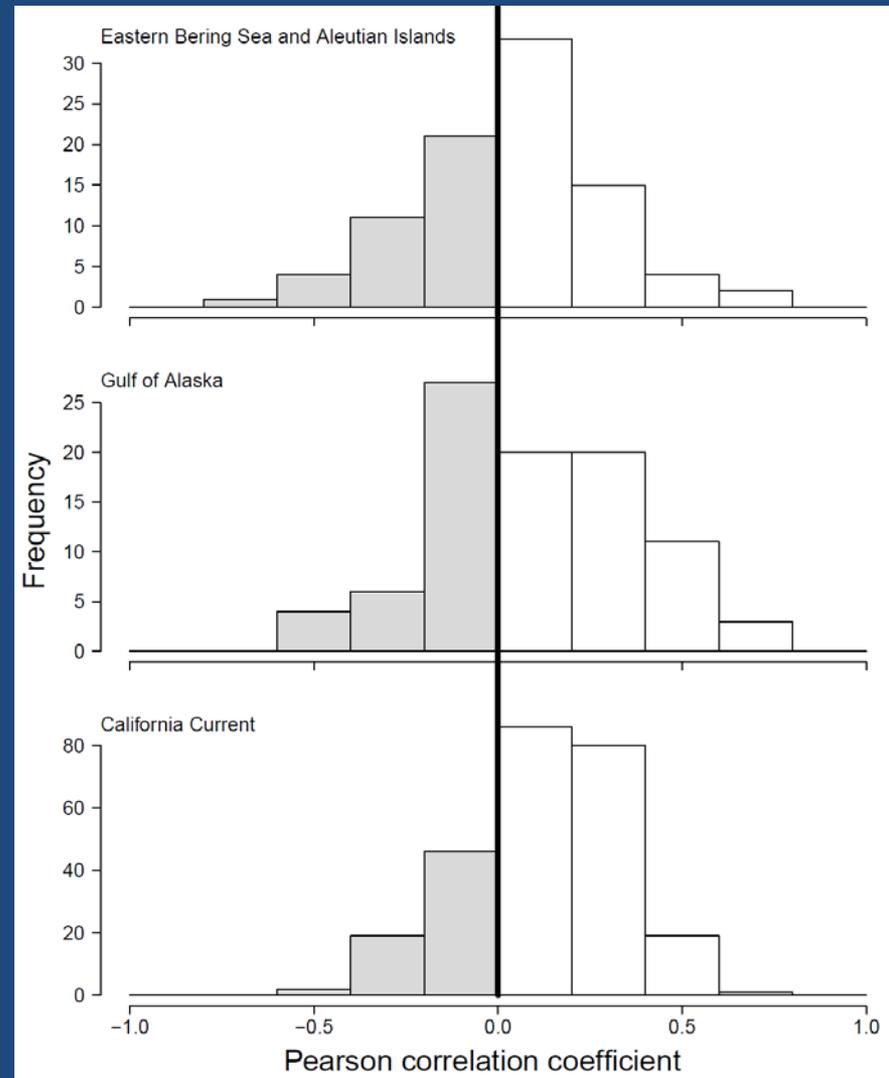
- Removed effects of spawners on recruitment to focus on environmental drivers
- Used residuals from stock-recruitment relationship for analyses



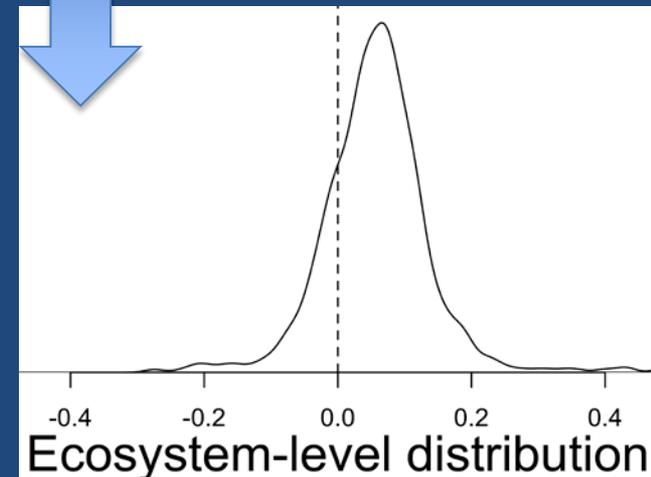
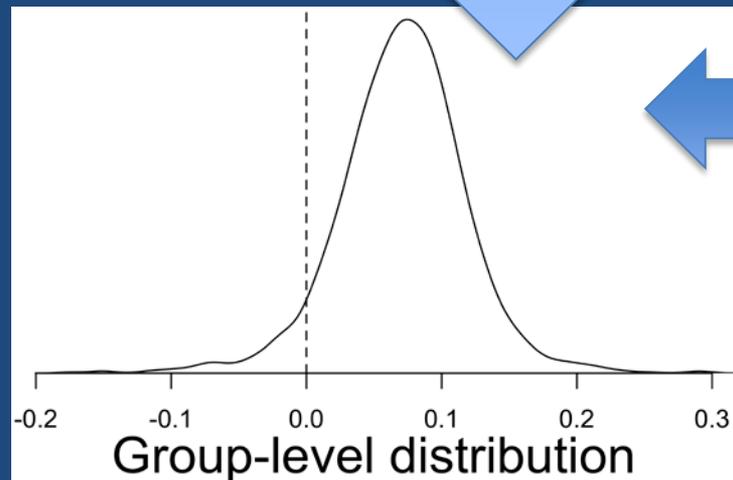
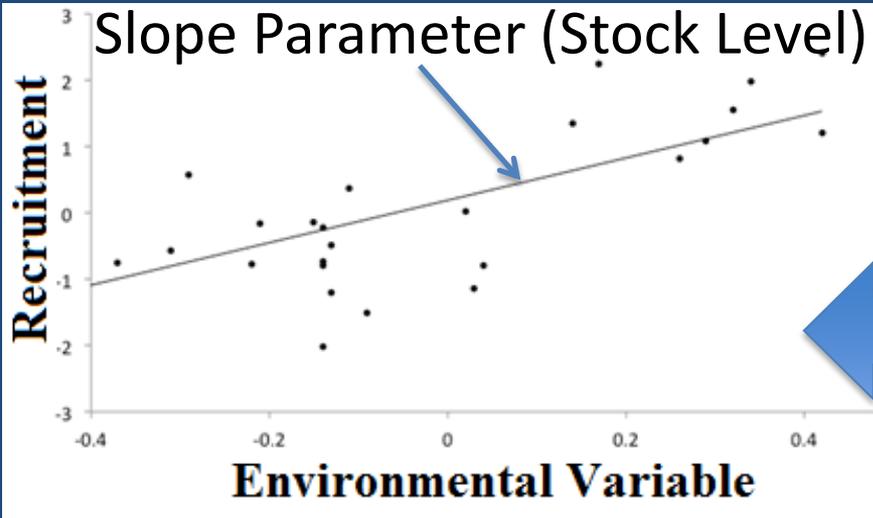
Gulf of Alaska arrowtooth flounder Beverton-Holt
spawner-recruitment model fit

Recruitment Synchrony

- Correlations between stocks



Bayesian Hierarchical Models

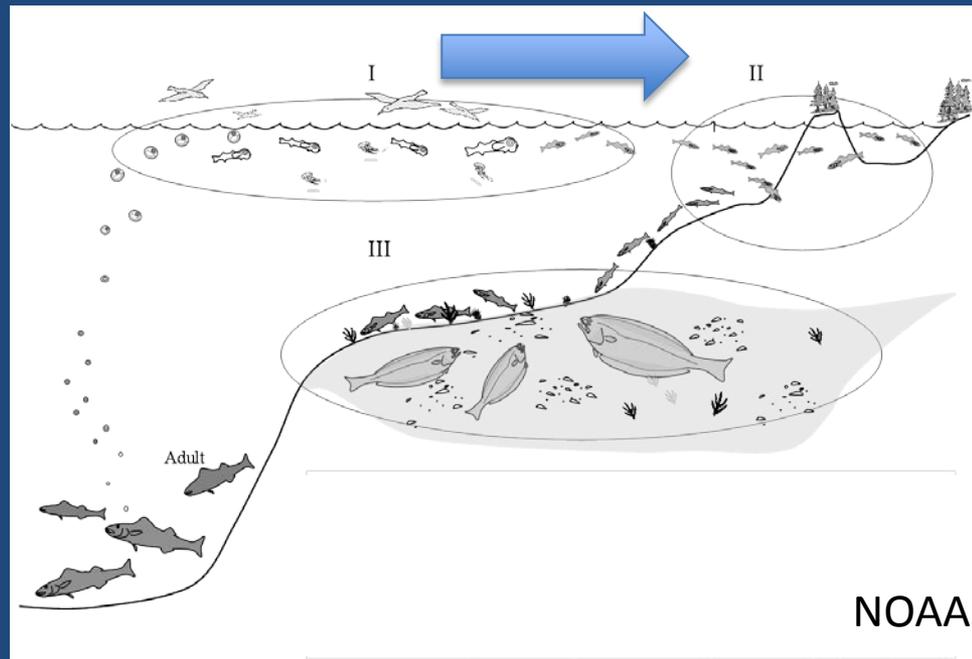


Stock Grouping

- Compiled early life history information
- Workshop of experts
- Considered many different groupings

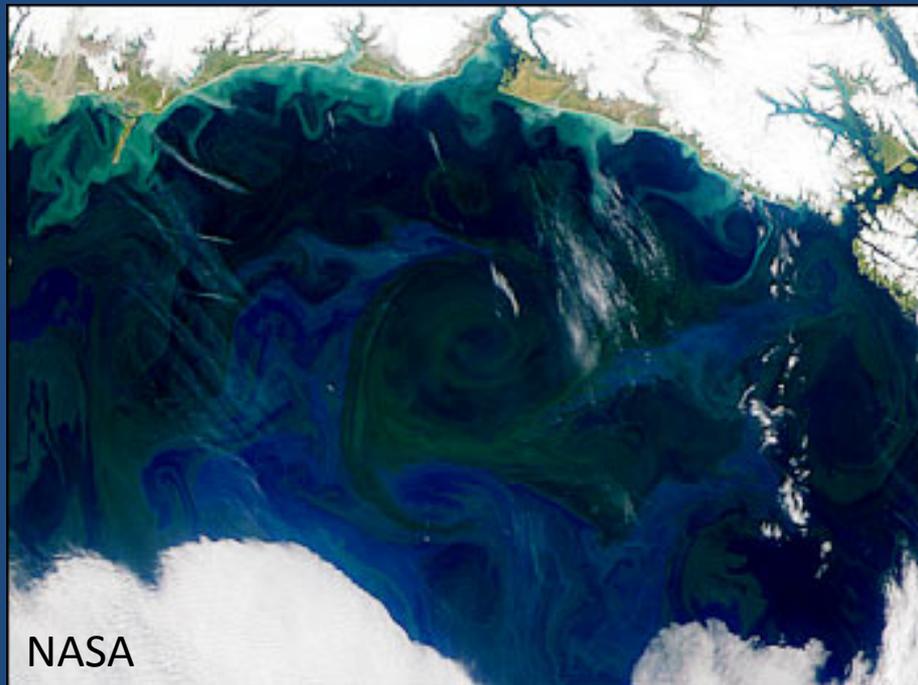
Cross-shelf transport group

- Arrowtooth flounder
- Dover sole
- Pacific halibut
- Rex sole
- Sablefish



Retention group

- Walleye pollock
- Pacific cod
- Flathead sole



Coastal group

- Seymour Canal Pacific herring
- Sitka Sound Pacific herring



Robert Lundahl

Parental investment group

- Dusky rockfish
- Northern rockfish
- Pacific ocean perch
- Rougheye & blackspotted rockfish



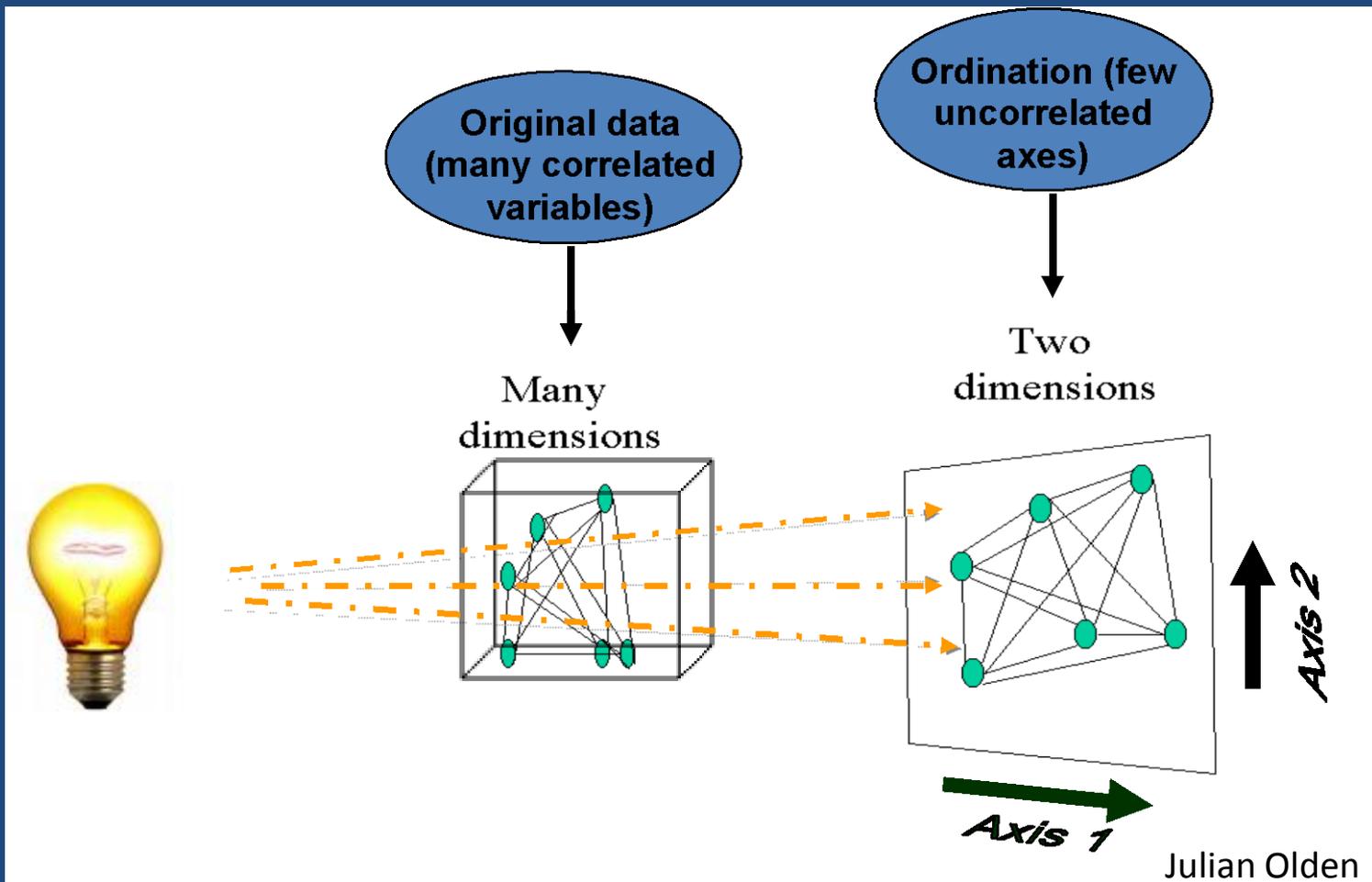
Environmental Variables

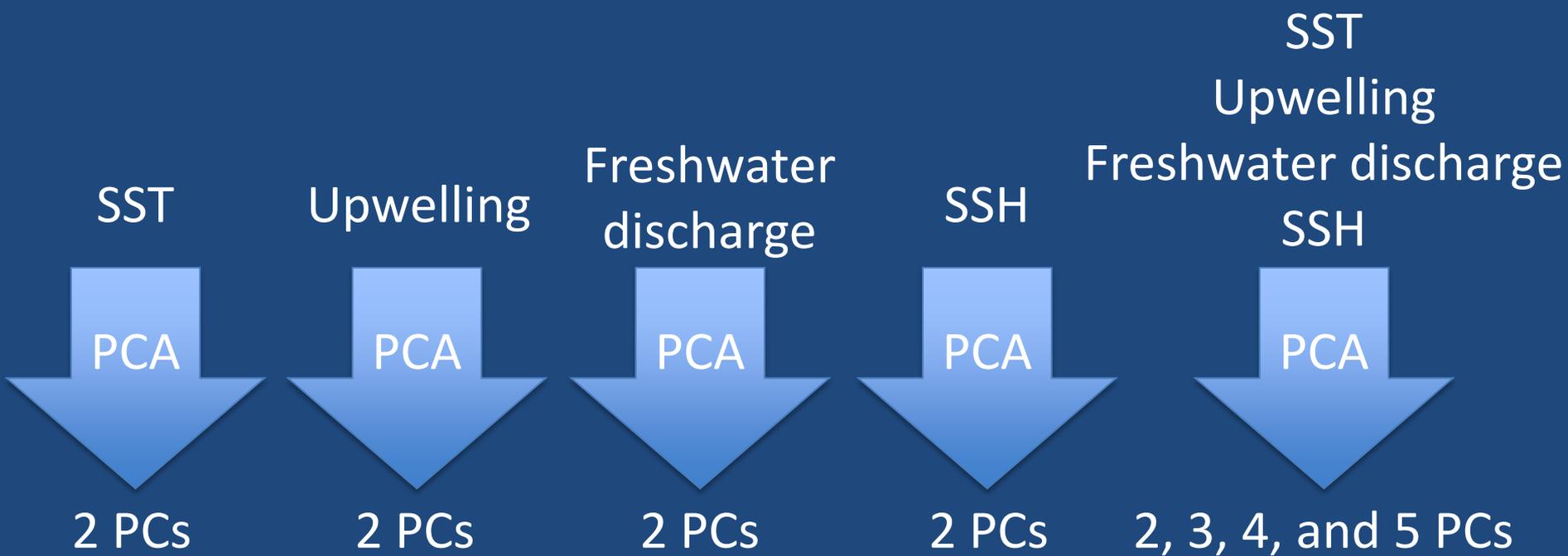
Environmental Variables

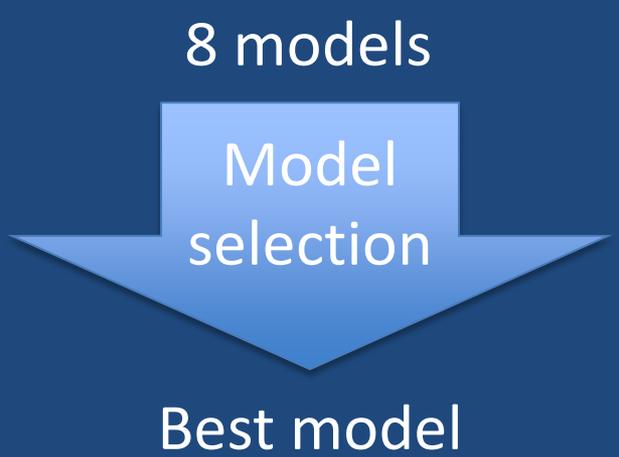
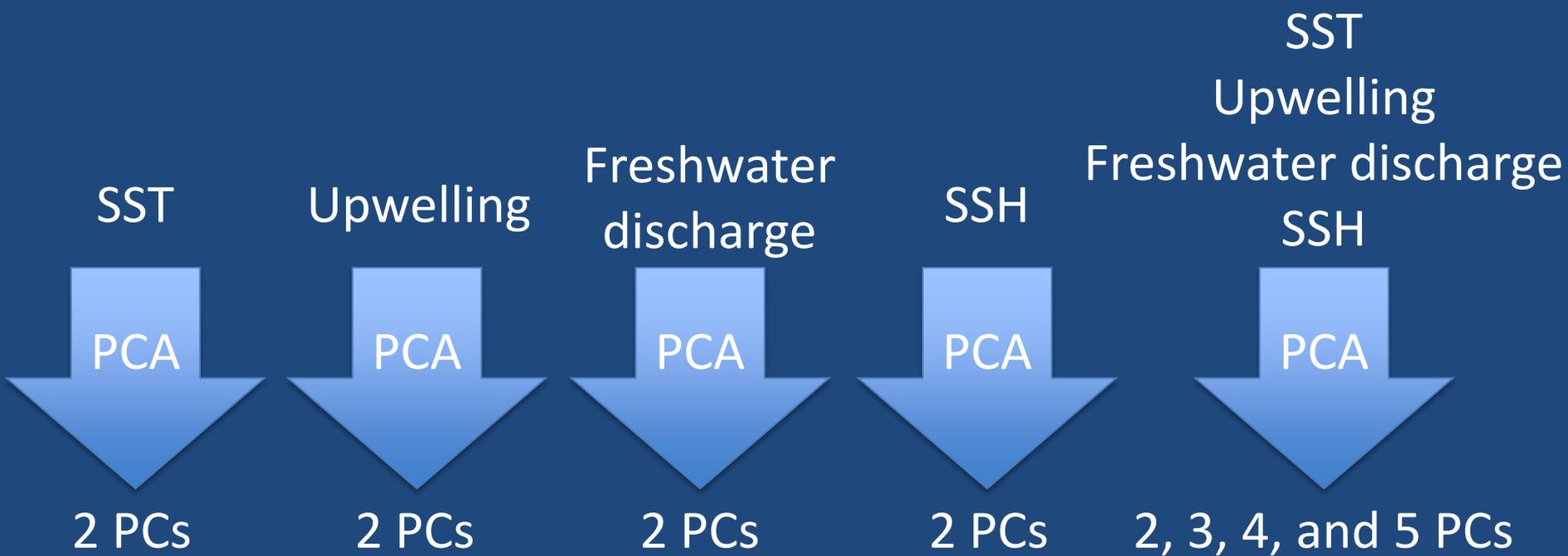
- Sea surface temperature (SST): 16
- Upwelling: 4
- Freshwater discharge: 4
- Sea surface height (SSH): gridded data

Environmental Variables

- Principal component analysis to explain a large portion of the variance as a smaller number of uncorrelated time series







GOA Best Model: Sea Surface Height

Gulf of Alaska

- Cross-shelf transport
- Arrowtooth flounder
- Dover sole
- Pacific halibut
- Rex sole
- Sablefish

Retention

- Flathead sole
- Pacific cod
- Walleye pollock

Coastal

- Seymour Canal Pacific herring
- Sitka Sound Pacific herring

Parental investment

- Dusky rockfish
- Northern rockfish
- Pacific ocean perch
- Rougheye & blackspotted rockfish

parameter

GOA Best Model: Sea Surface Height

Gulf of Alaska

Cross-shelf transport
Arrowtooth flounder
Dover sole
Pacific halibut
Rex sole
Sablefish

Retention

Flathead sole
Pacific cod
Walleye pollock

Coastal

Seymour Canal Pacific herring
Sitka Sound Pacific herring

Parental investment

Dusky rockfish
Northern rockfish
Pacific ocean perch
Rougheye & blackspotted rockfish

parameter

GOA Best Model: Sea Surface Height

Gulf of Alaska

- Cross-shelf transport
- Arrowtooth flounder
- Dover sole
- Pacific halibut
- Rex sole
- Sablefish

Retention

- Flathead sole
- Pacific cod
- Walleye pollock

Coastal

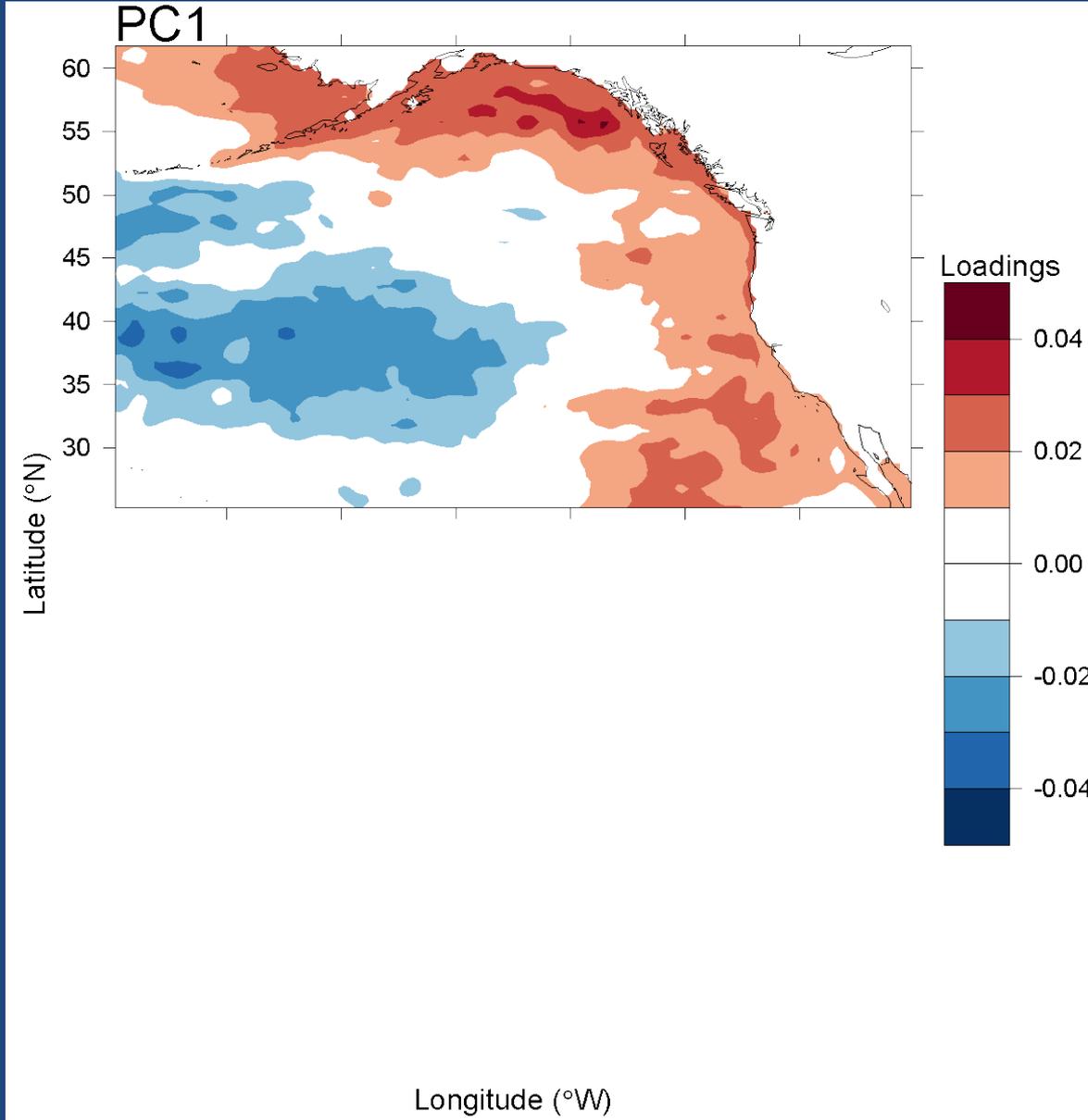
- Seymour Canal Pacific herring
- Sitka Sound Pacific herring

Parental investment

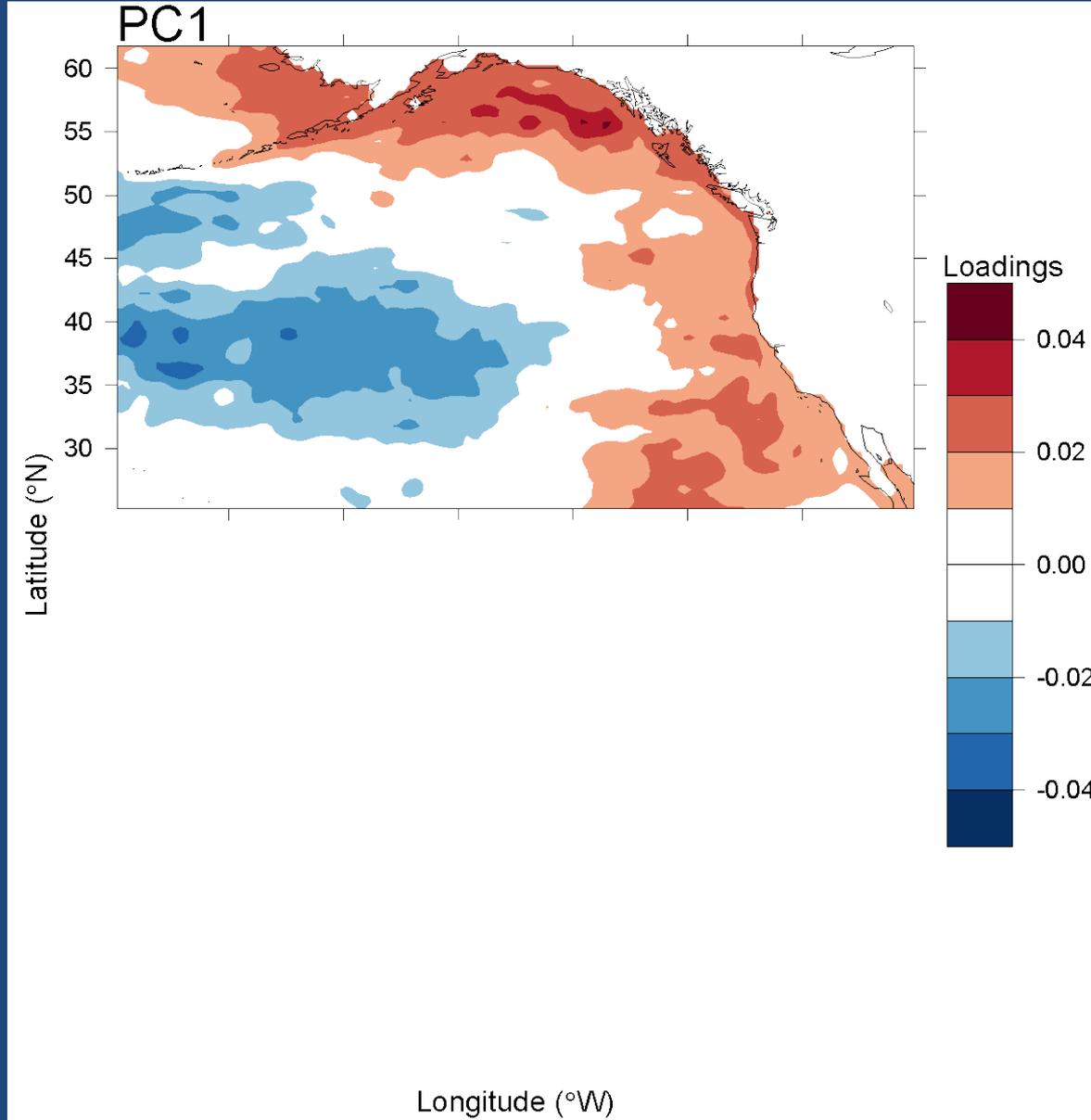
- Dusky rockfish
- Northern rockfish
- Pacific ocean perch
- Rougheye & blackspotted rockfish

parameter

Sea Surface Height Loadings on PCs



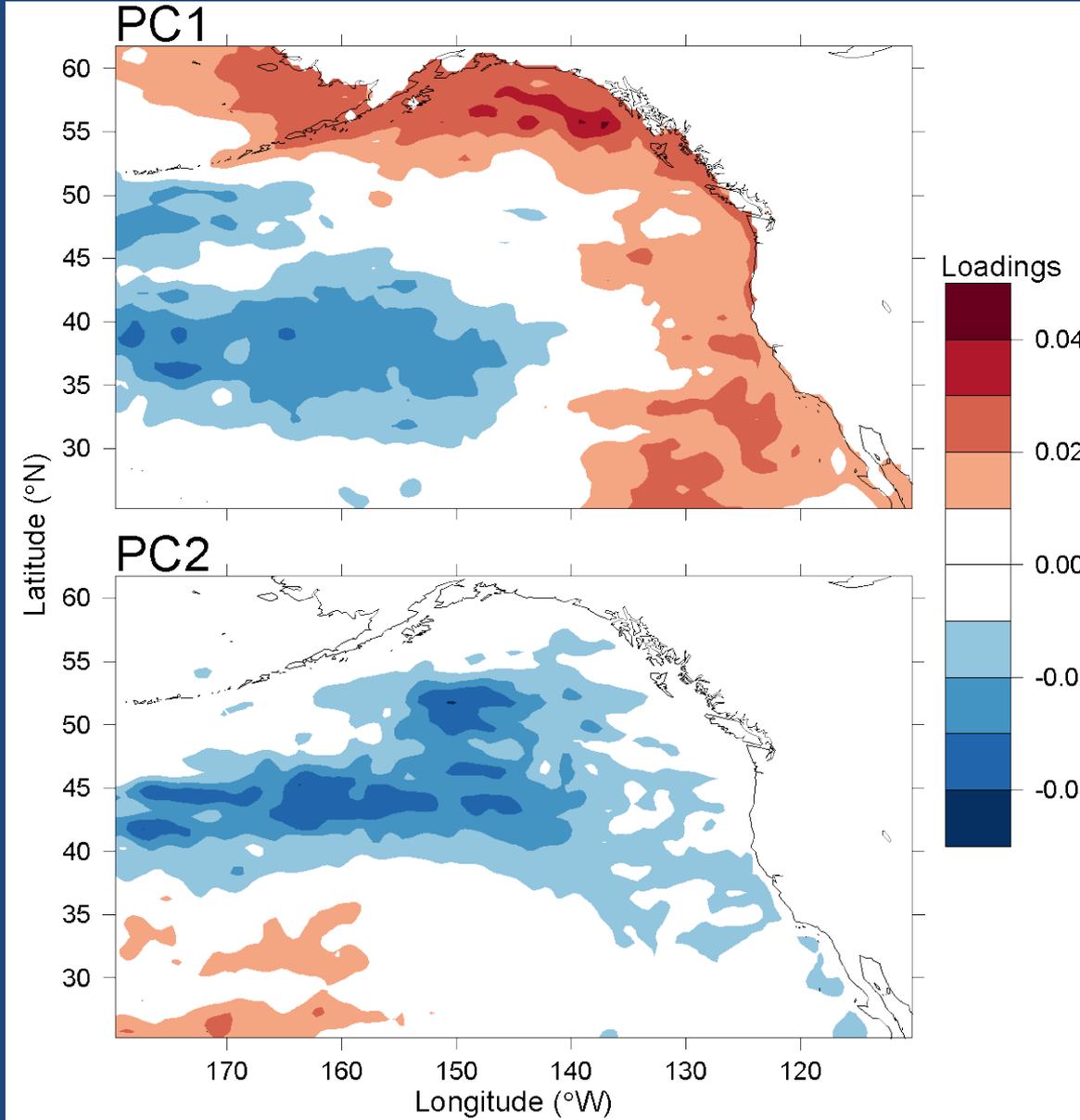
Sea Surface Height Loadings on PCs



PC1

- Onshore transport
- Increased eddy activity

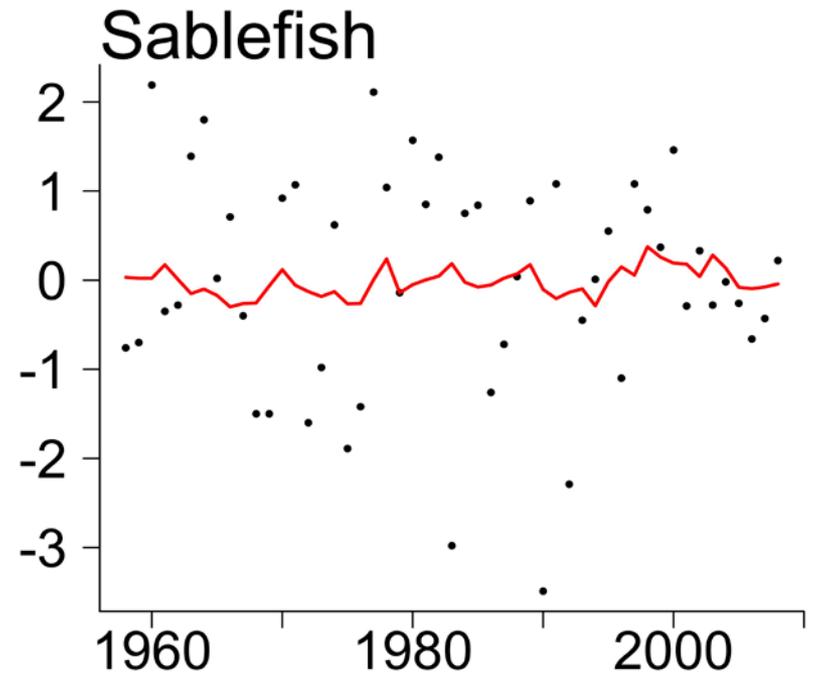
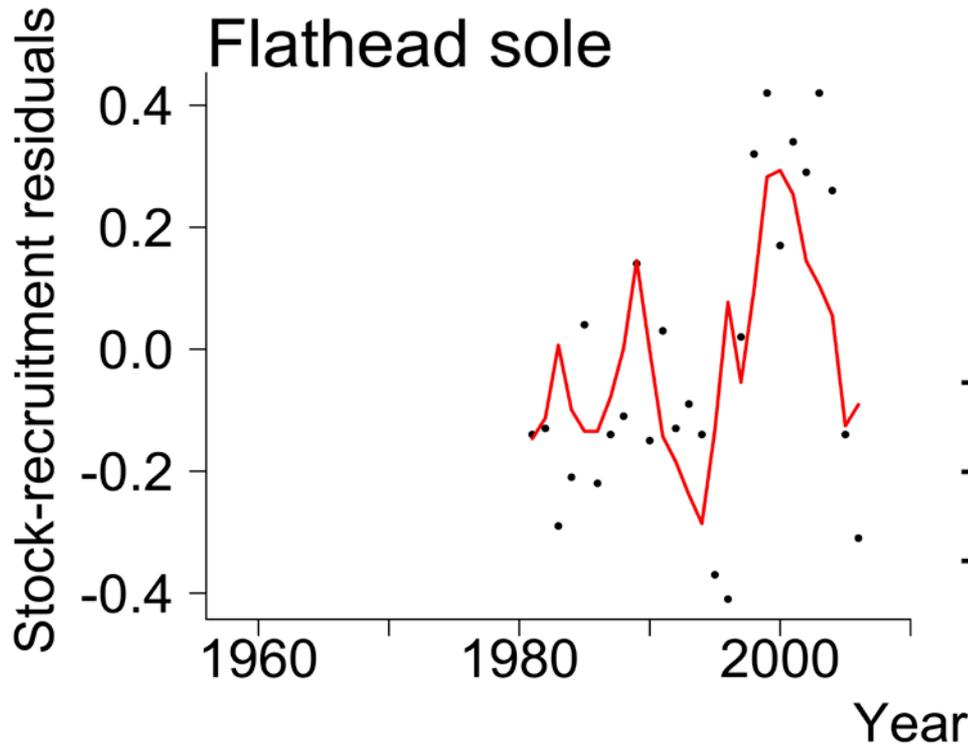
Sea Surface Height Loadings on PCs



PC2

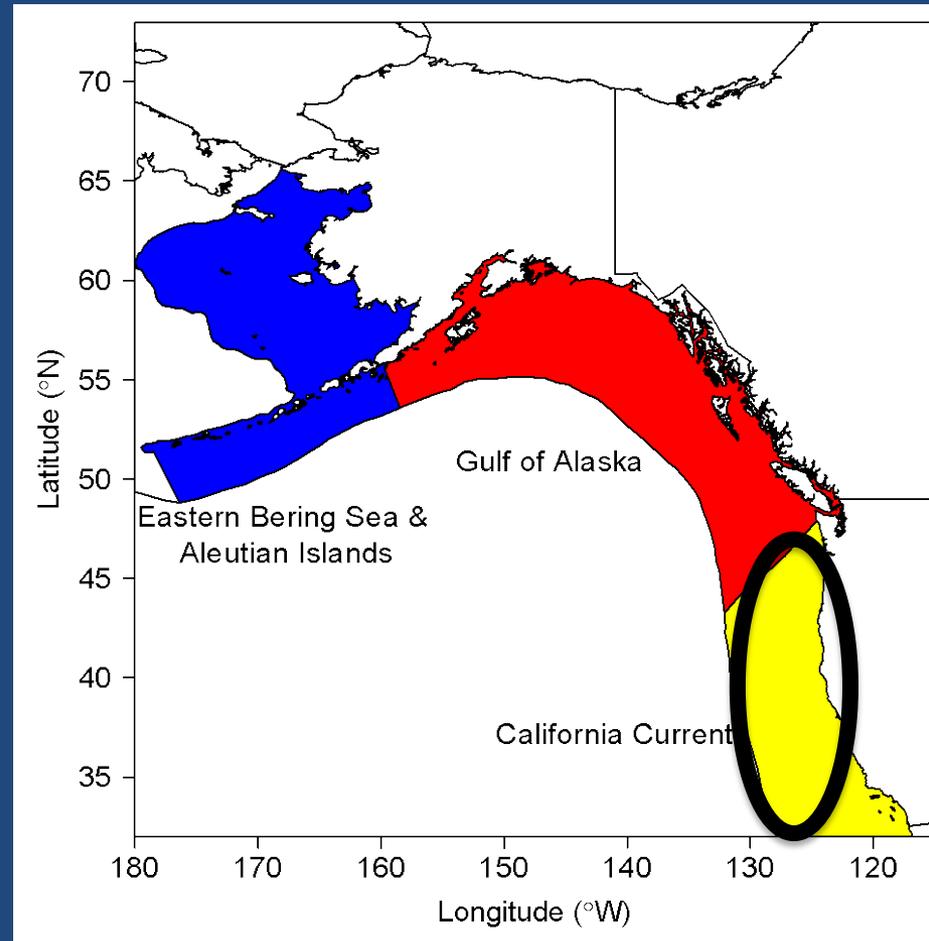
- Increased offshore upwelling

GOA Sea Surface Height Model Fits



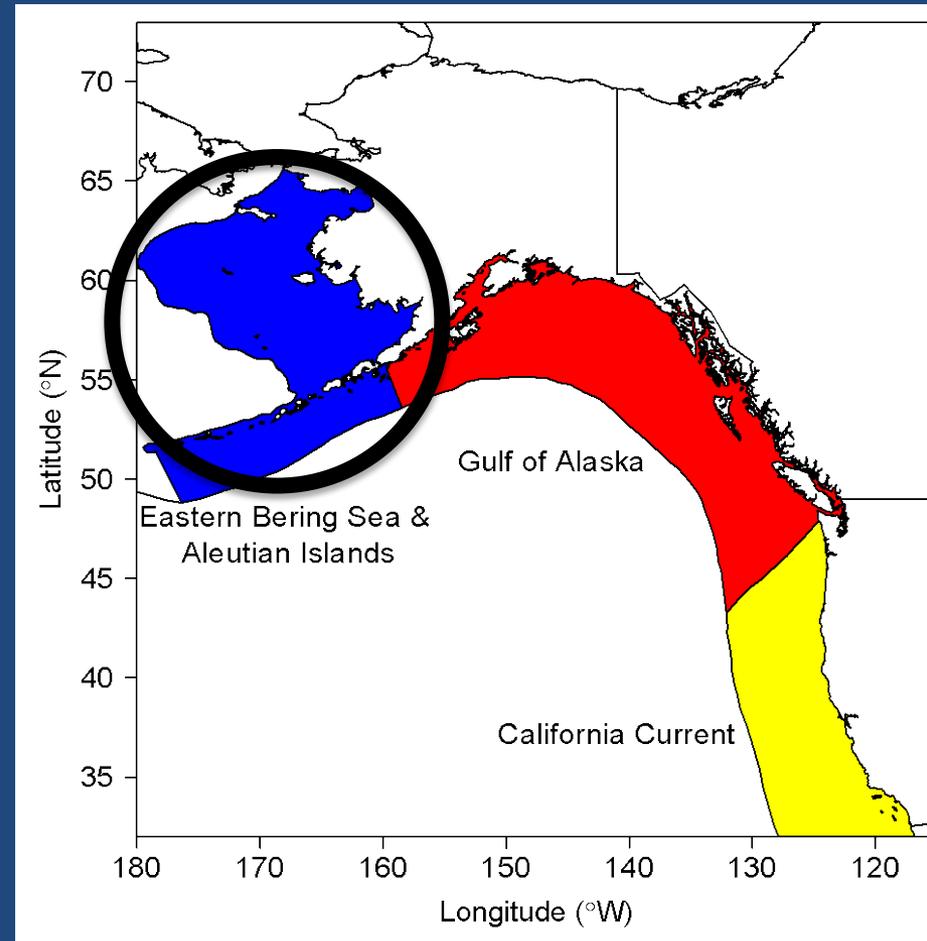
California Current

- Best model: sea level
- High recruitment associated with:
 - High upwelling the year of spawning
 - Low upwelling the year before spawning



Eastern Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

- Best model: all environmental variables considered
- Not simple to separate out the driving processes



Evaluating Stock Grouping

- Tested best model without separate groups
 - Support for grouped model, especially in the Eastern Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands
- Other grouping structures may improve the fit
 - More early life history information

Conclusions

- Synchrony in Northeast Pacific recruitment
 - Use methods that draw strength from this synchrony
- Some evidence for similar environmental influences within defined groups
- Environmental variables showed common influence on recruitment for several stocks
 - GOA: sea surface height
 - CC: sea level

Thanks!



Fisheries and the
Environment (FATE)



Conclusions

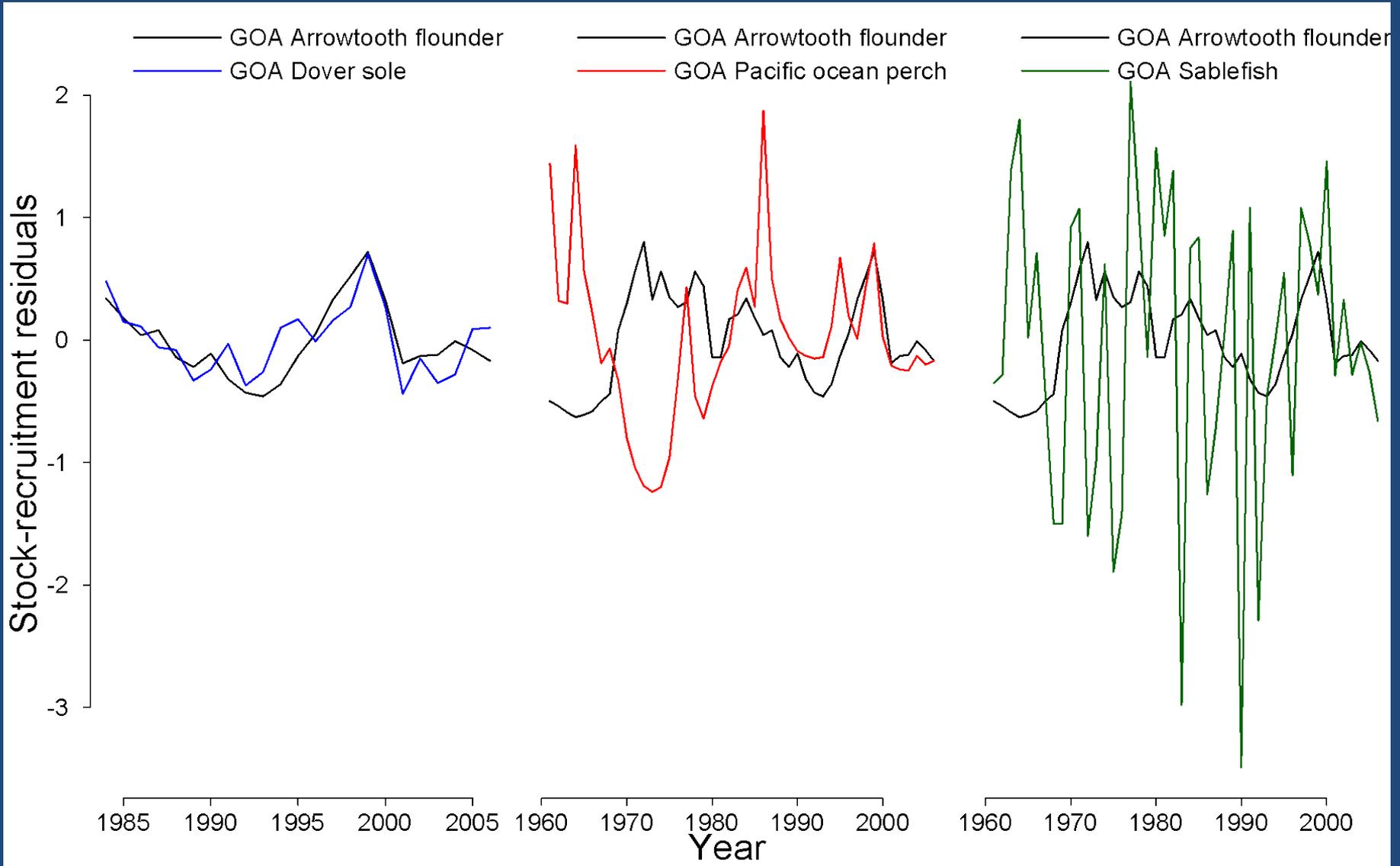
- Synchrony in Northeast Pacific recruitment
 - Use methods that draw strength from this synchrony
- Some evidence for similar environmental influences within defined groups
- Environmental variables showed common influence on recruitment for several stocks
 - GOA: sea surface height
 - CC: sea level

Extra Slides

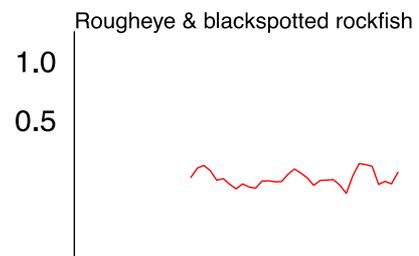
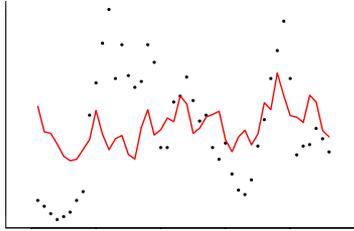
+

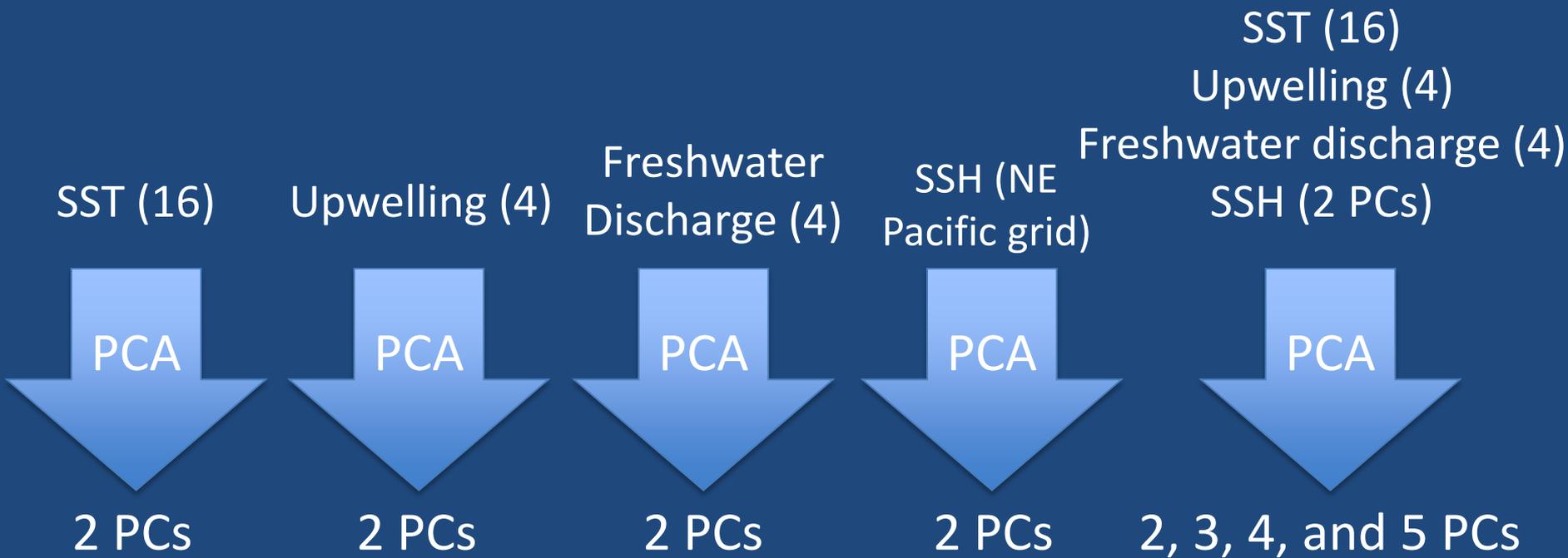
-

0

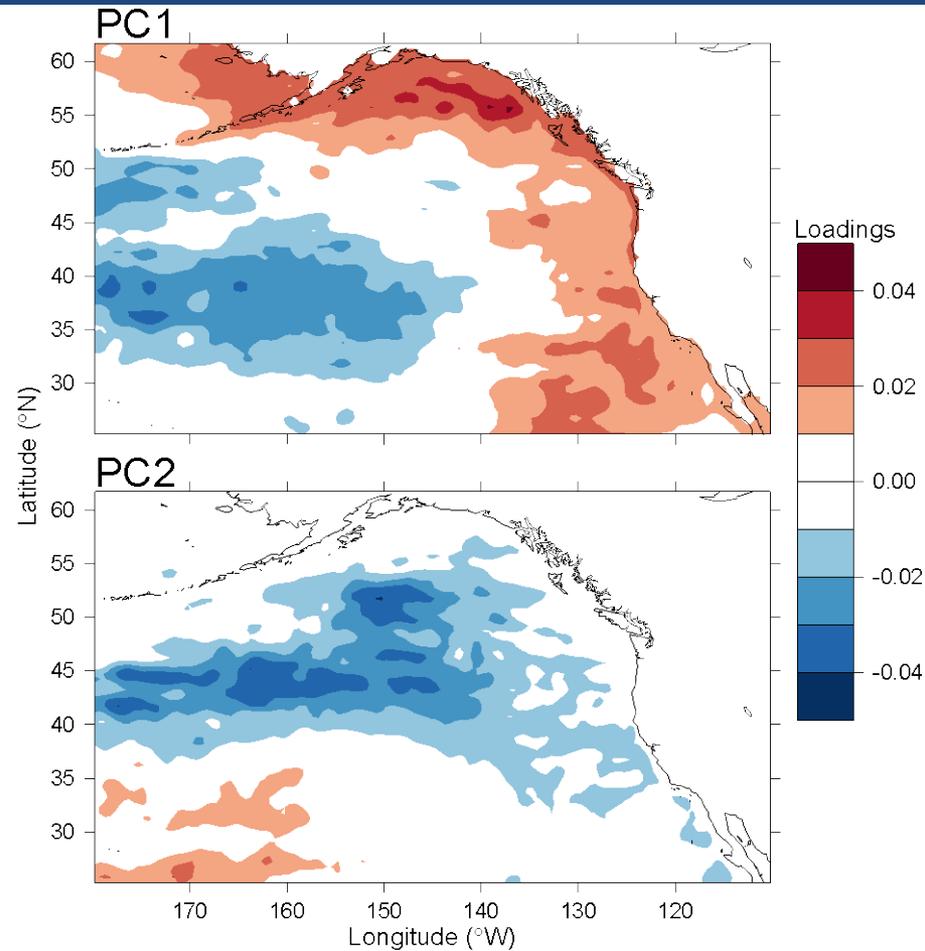
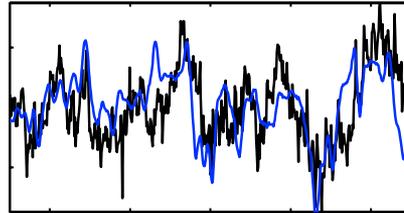


GOA SSH Model Fits





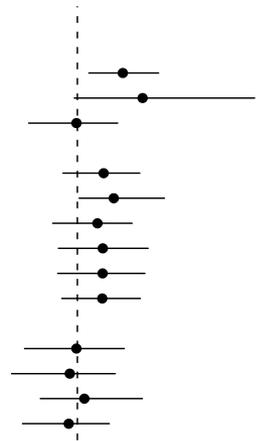
PC1 correlation with the PDO is 0.82
PC2 correlation with the NPGO is 0.72



Di Lorenzo et al., 2008

BSAI All Variables 5 PCs Model

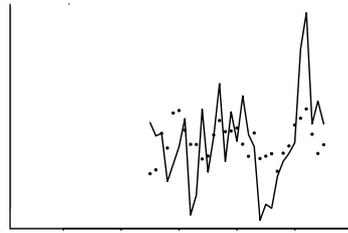
Cross-shelf transport
Alaska plaice
Arrowtooth flounder
Greenland turbot
Yellowfin sole
Retention
Flathead sole
Northern rock sole
Pacific cod
Togiak Pacific herring
Al walleye pollock
EBS walleye pollock
Parental investment
Atka mackerel
Northern rockfish
Pacific ocean perch
Rougheye & blackspotted rockfish



Parameter

BSAI Model Fits

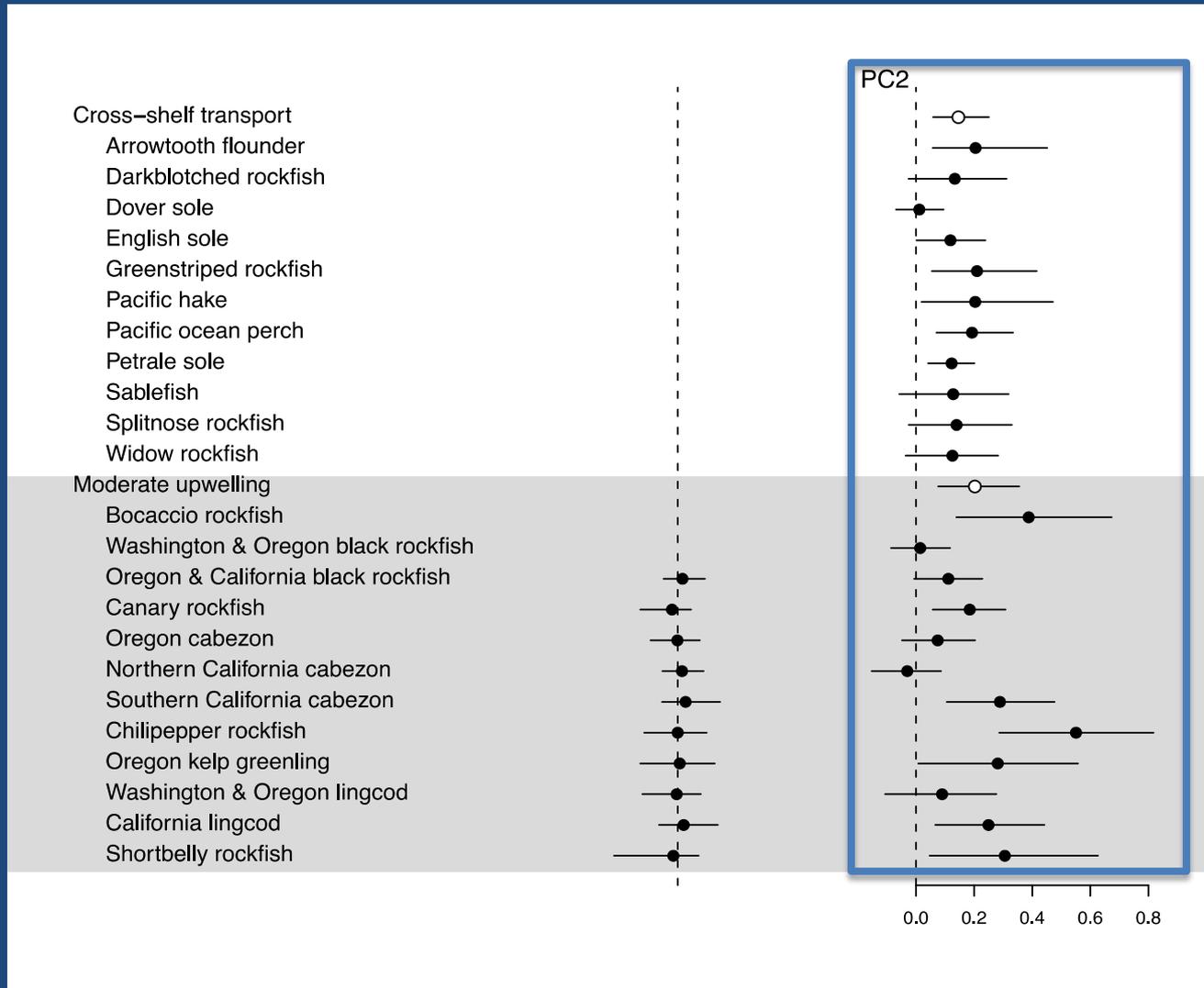
Stock-recruitment residuals



Year



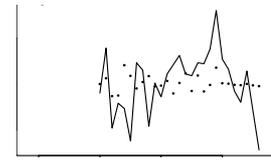
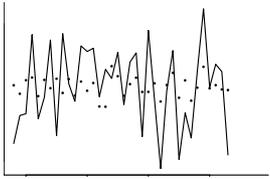
CC Sea Level Pressure Model



California Current

- Higher recruitment for many stocks was related to low upwelling the year before spawning and high upwelling the year of spawning
 - Higher productivity the year of spawning
 - Reduced competition and cannibalism (e.g. hake)
 - Rockfish may skip spawning during bad years and put more energy into spawning in subsequent years

CC Model Fits



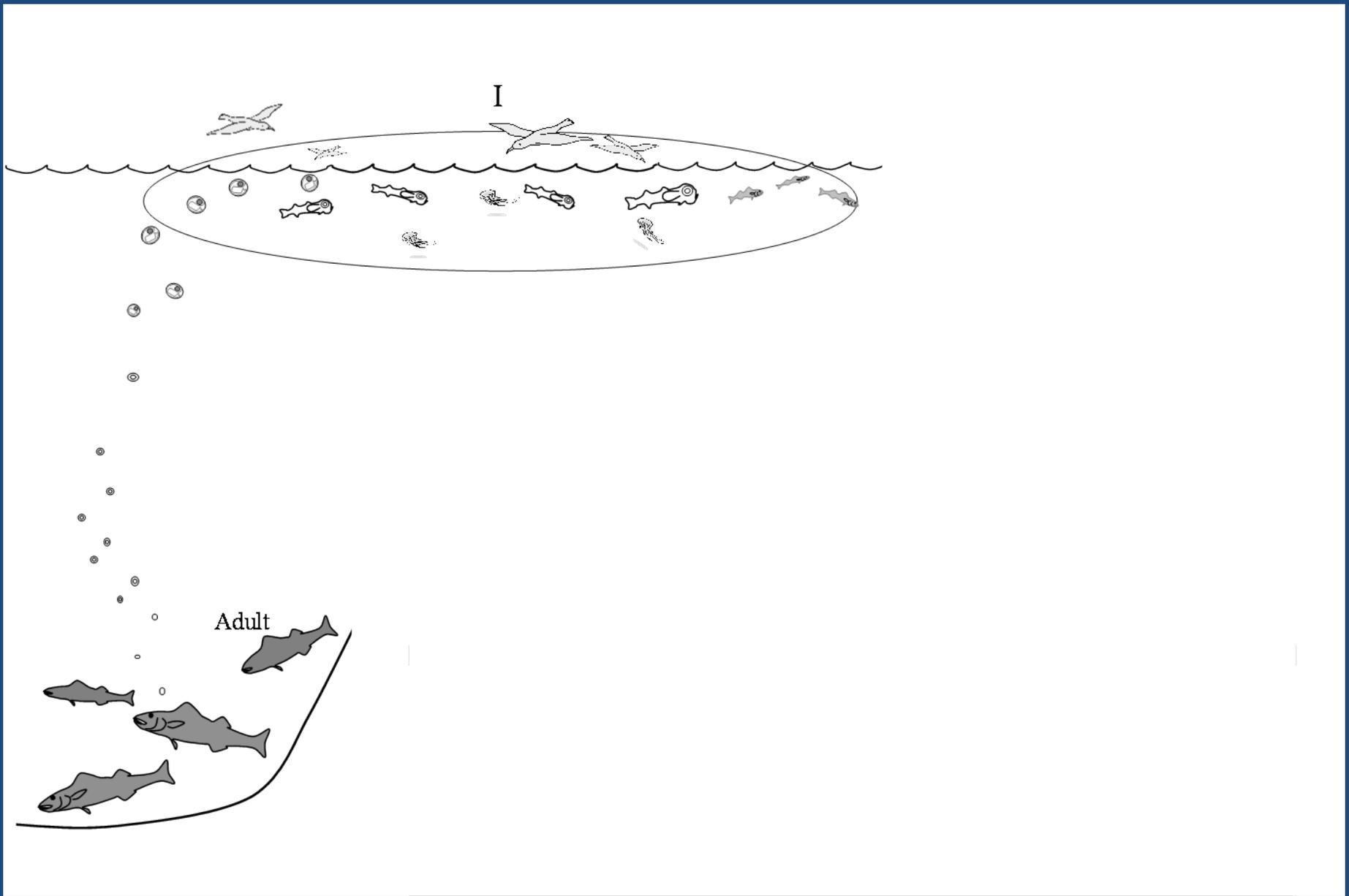
ment residuals

Rockfish Maternal Effects

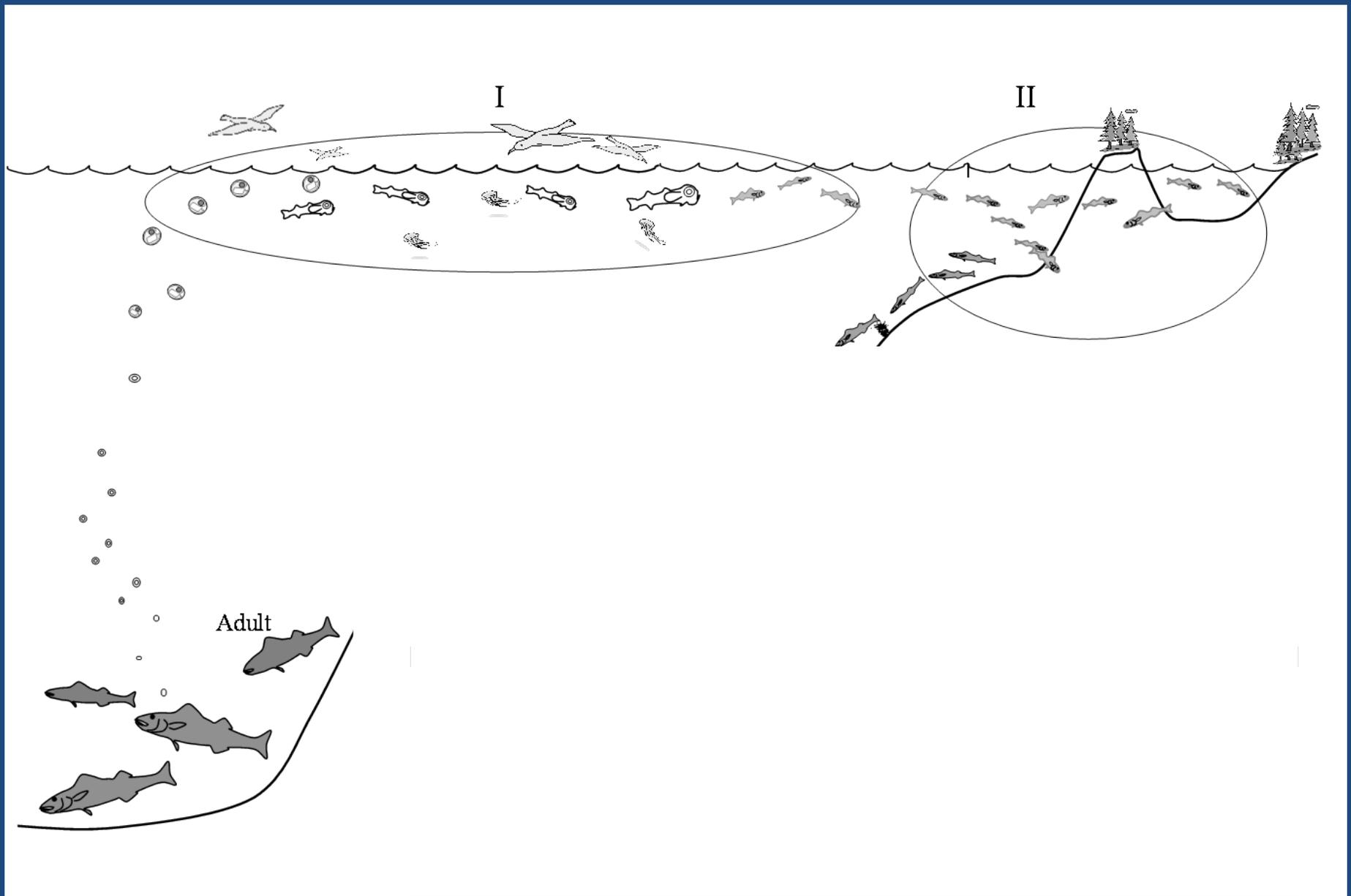
- Accounted for SSB effects, but not other maternal effects
- Maternal age and size important to fecundity, parturition date, oil globule size, growth rate, and starvation resistance for several CC rockfish species
- More important in the CC than GOA and BSAI

Recruitment Data Quality

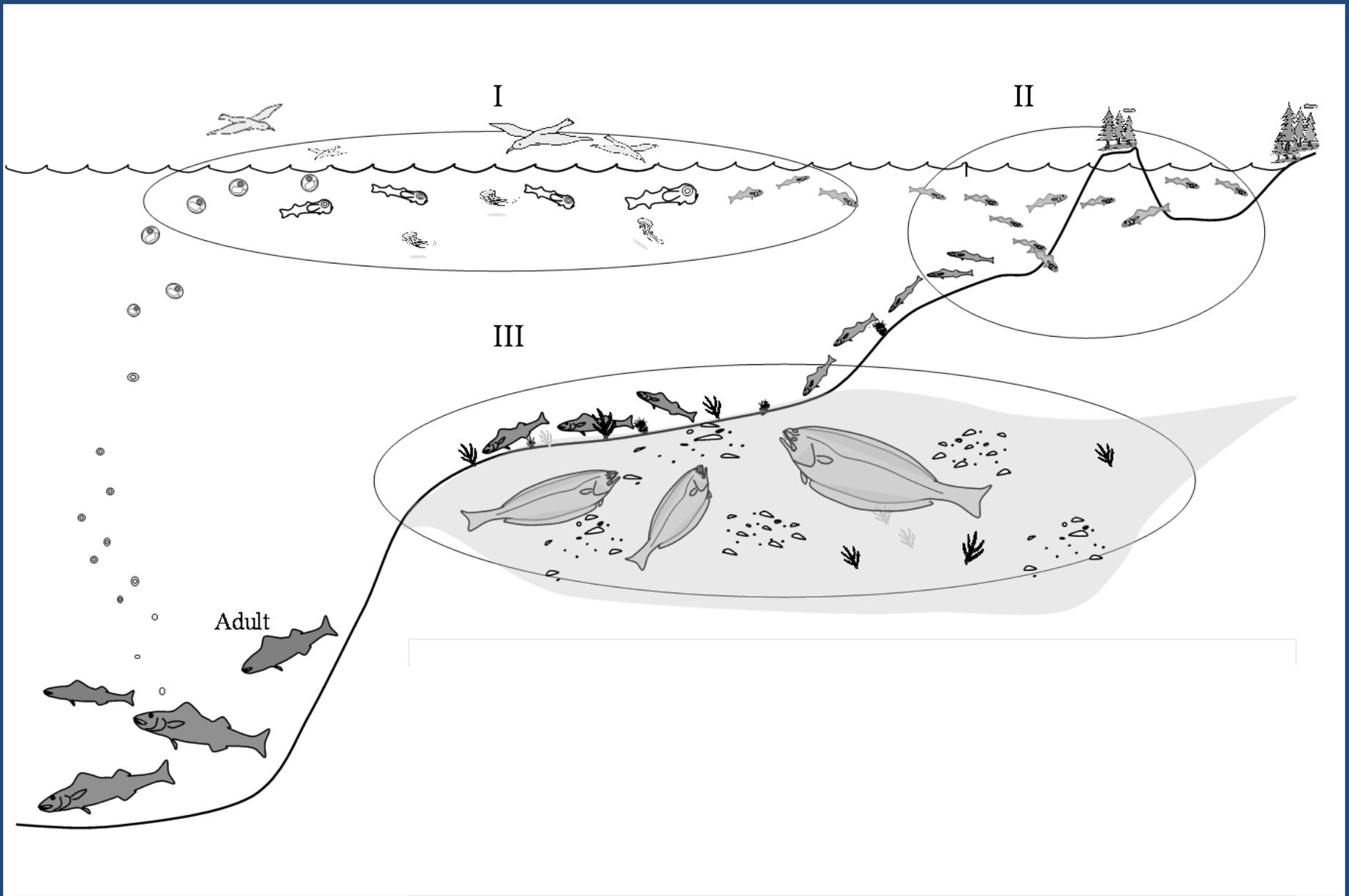
- Recruitment and spawning stock biomass values estimates from stock assessment models
- Only used estimates from periods for which adequate information was available for recruitment estimation
- Uncertainty in the recruitment and spawning stock biomass estimates not accounted for



Sablefish life history (NOAA, 2010)



Sablefish life history (NOAA, 2010)



Sablefish life history (NOAA, 2010)

Bayesian Hierarchical Modeling

- Data rich stocks inform data poor stock
- Modeled recruitment as a linear function of environmental variables
- Parameters drawn from a distribution, defined by the group level mean and variance

