

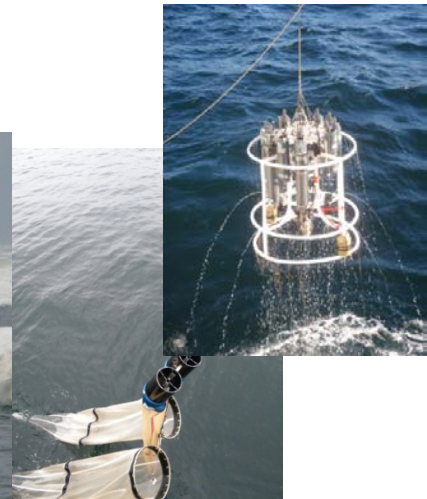
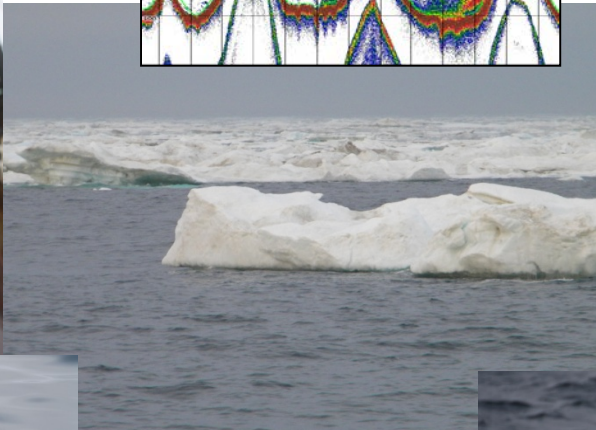
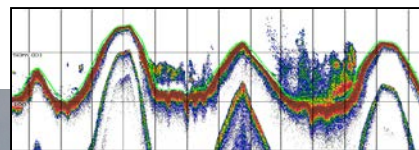


**NOAA
FISHERIES**

Presented By

Ed Farley

**Alaska Fisheries
Science Center
Auke Bay Laboratories
Juneau, Alaska**



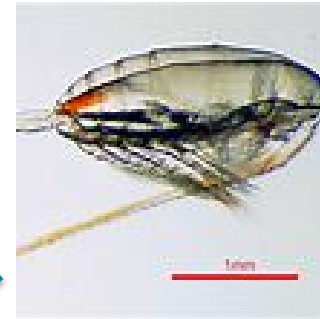
© A. Catherine Pham/USFWS

Sea Ice Impacts **FAT** (LIPID) Available to Fish



Large Zooplankton

Fish Food!



Supplement Facts		
Serving Size: 2 Soft Gels		
Servings Per Container: 30		
	Amount Per Serving	%DV
Calories	10	
Calories from fat	10	
		20%
Calanus Oil* (from the marine crustacean <i>Calanus finmarchicus</i>)	1000mg	†
Wax Ester (W3)	500mg	†
Unsaturated Fatty Alcohols	340mg	
Omega-3 Fatty Acids	320mg	†
	1mg	

* Percent Daily Values (%DV) are based on a 2000 calorie diet.
† Daily Value not established.

Other Ingredients: Gelatin, glycerin and water. Contains: Crustacean shellfish (*Calanus finmarchicus*).
No artificial colors or flavors. No yeast, starch or gluten.

Omega 3 benefit to Humans

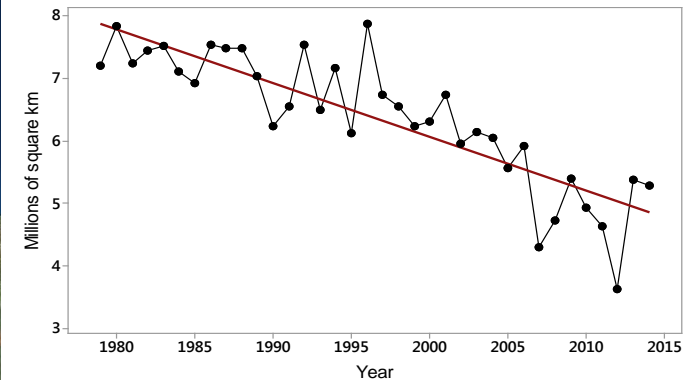
- Ease Depression
- Lower Cholesterol
- Eliminate Joint Pain
- Promotes Weight Loss
- Reduced Risk of Heart Disease



Sea Ice In Arctic and Subarctic Ecosystems



Declining Sea Ice Extent (Sept)



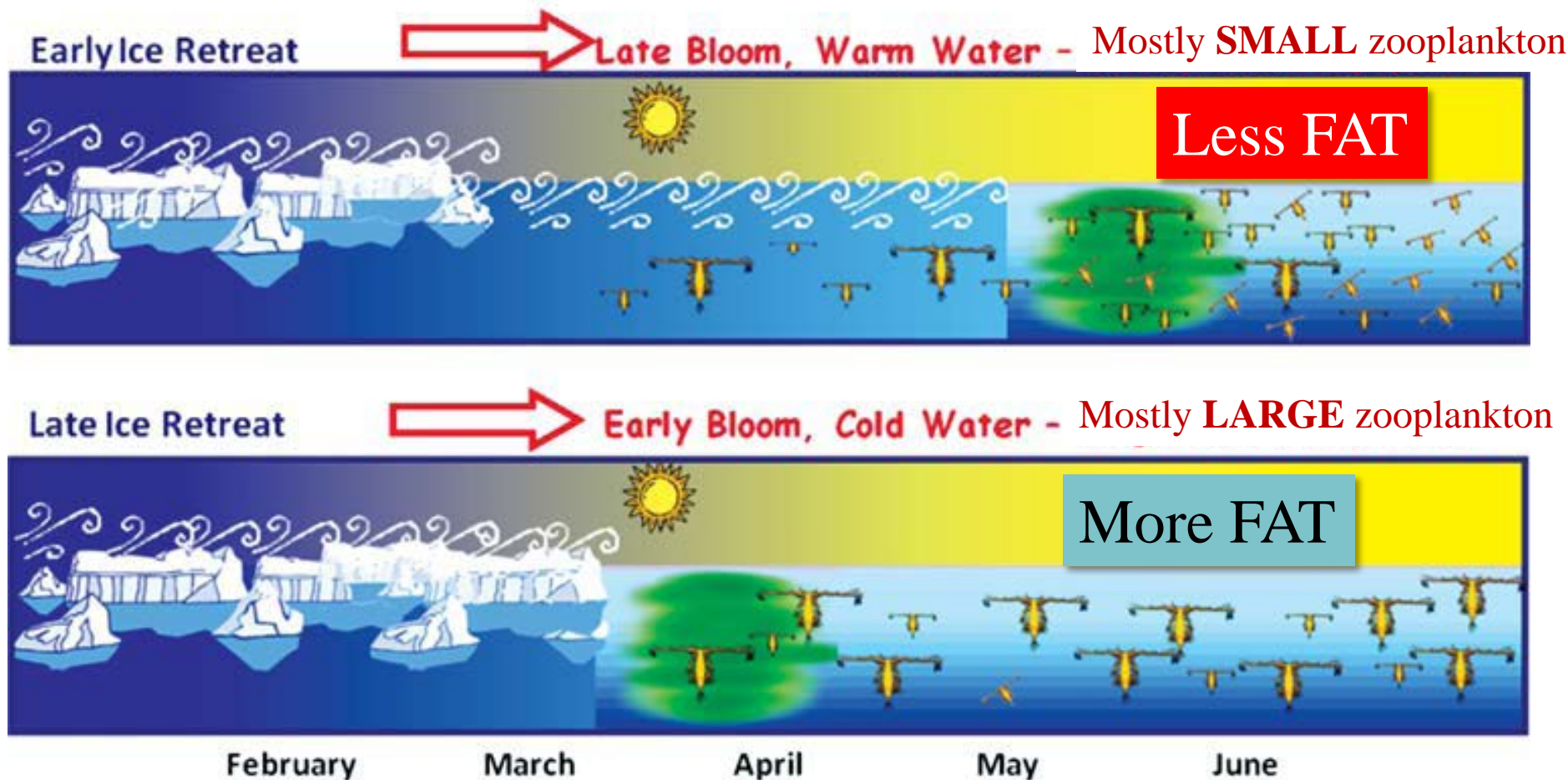
Sea Ice Extent/Duration (Spring)



Adapted from Large Marine Ecosystems of the Arctic area, Revision of the Arctic LME map, Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Arctic Council, May 15, 2013.



Time of Sea ice Retreat and Zooplankton (Fish Food) Fat Content



Hunt, G. L, K.O. Coyle, L.B. Eisner, E.V. Farley, R.A. Heintz, F. Mueter, J.M. Napp, J.E. Overland, P.H. Ressler, S. Salo, and P.J. Stabeno. 2011. *Climate impacts on eastern Bering Sea foodwebs: a synthesis of new data and an assessment of the Oscillating Control Hypothesis.*

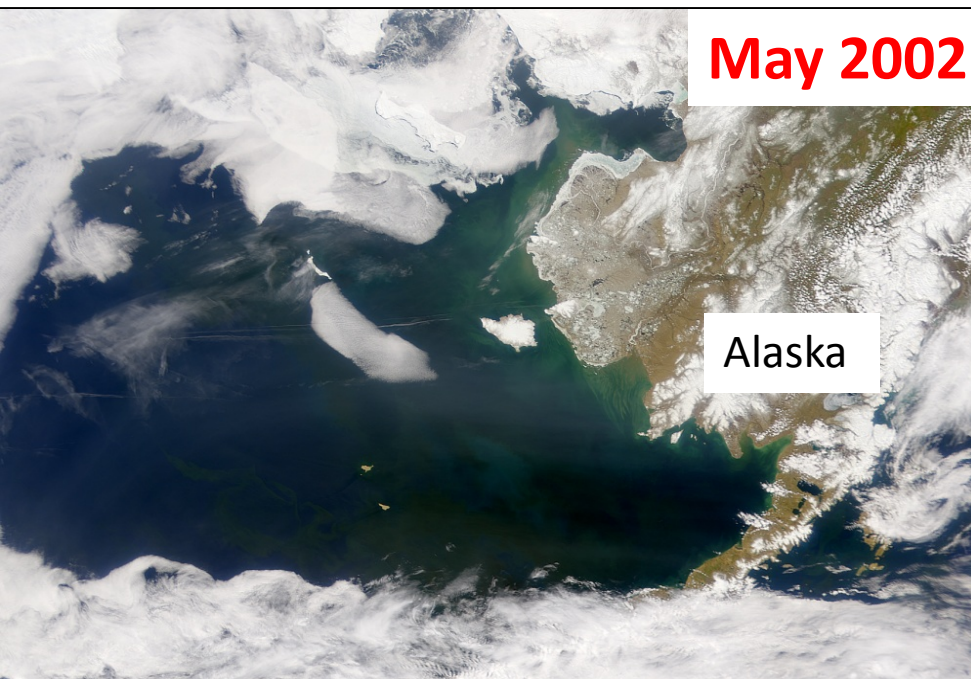




Example: Spring Ice Extent

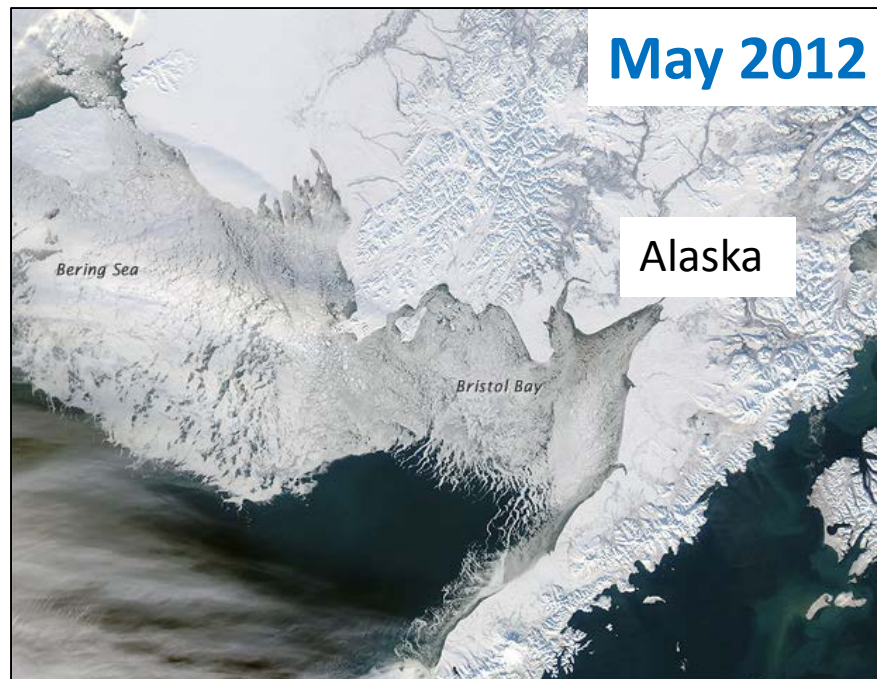
Early Ice Retreat

2002 to 2005

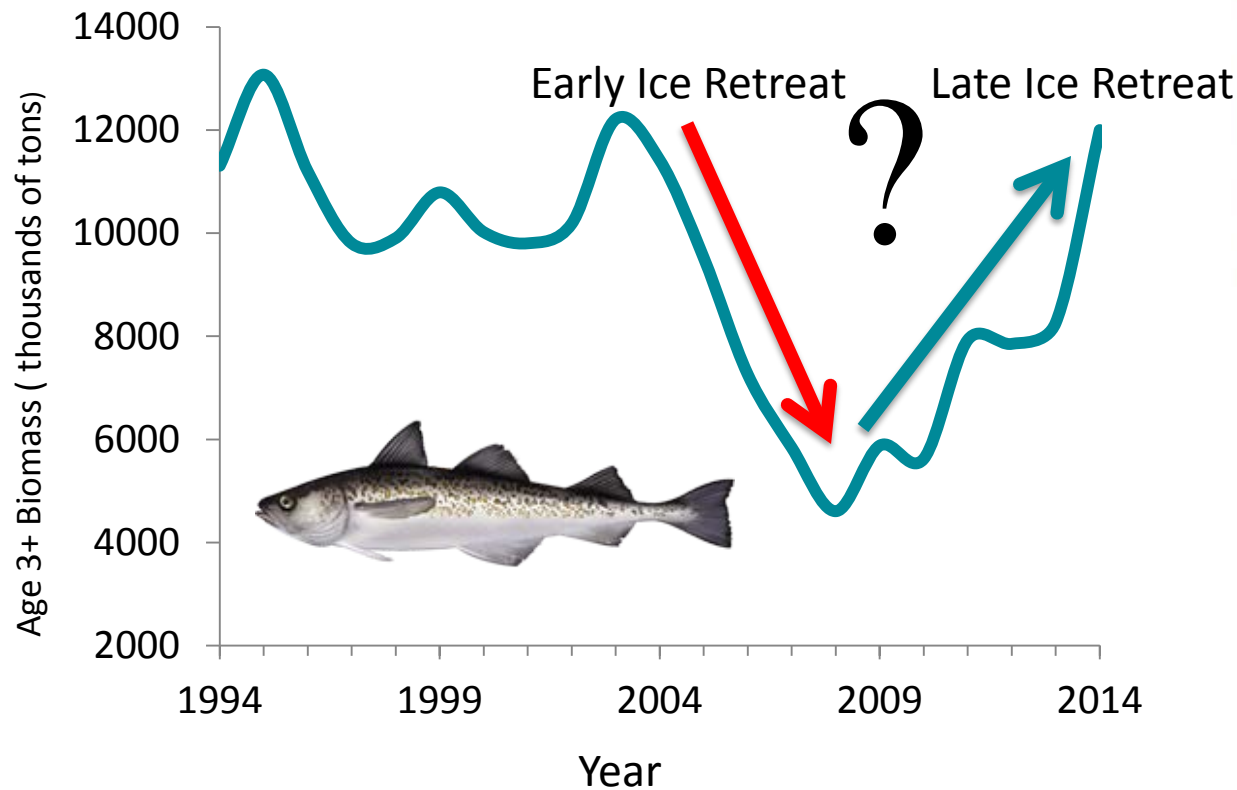


Late Ice Retreat

2007 to 2012



Sea Ice Extent and Walleye Pollock Fishery



The chartered fishing vessel Vesteraalen. (Photo by Jay Orr)



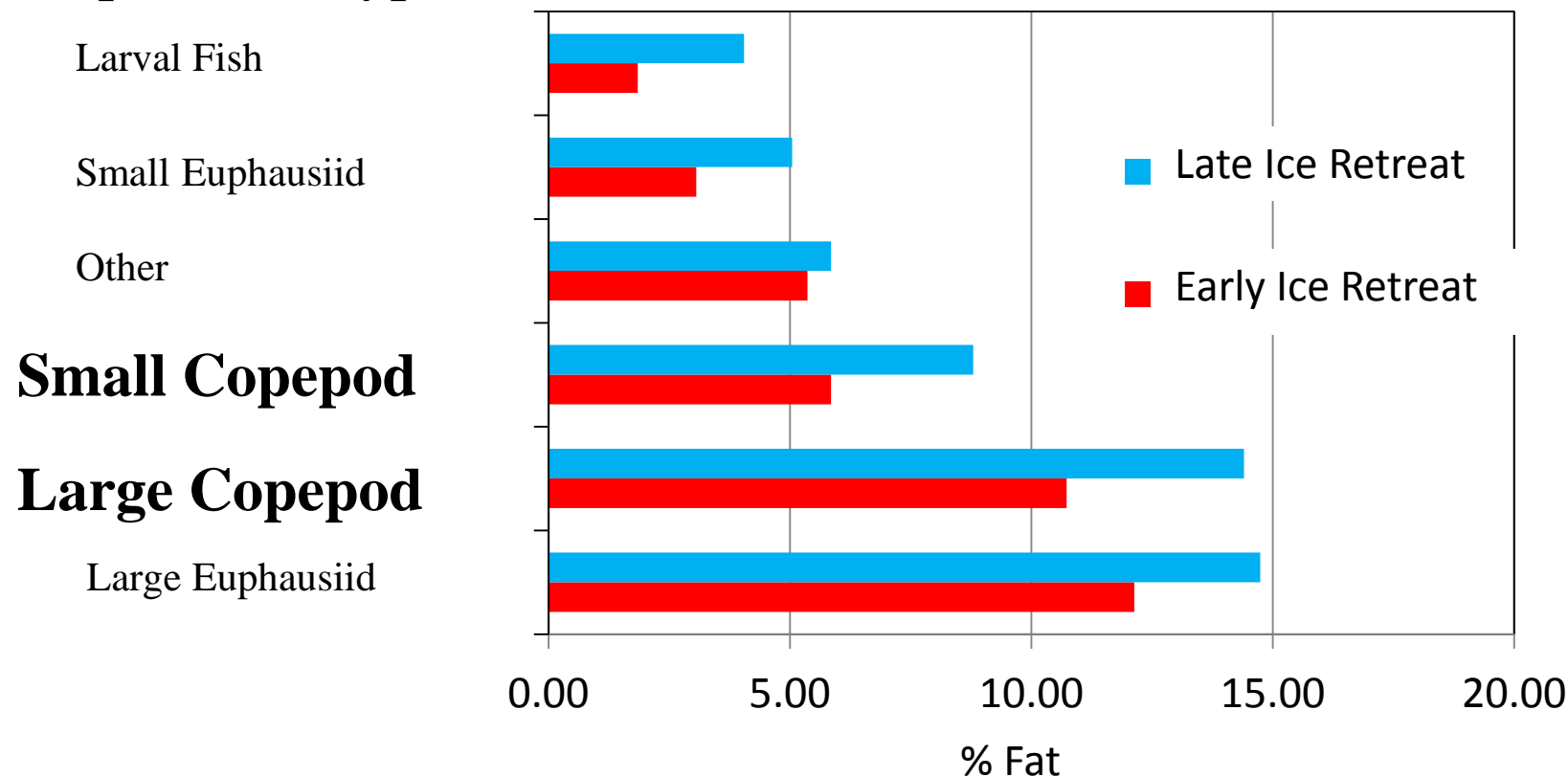
❖ Commercial value = \$497.0 million (2012 McDowell Group)

❖ 40% drop in available pollock catch from 2004 to 2008



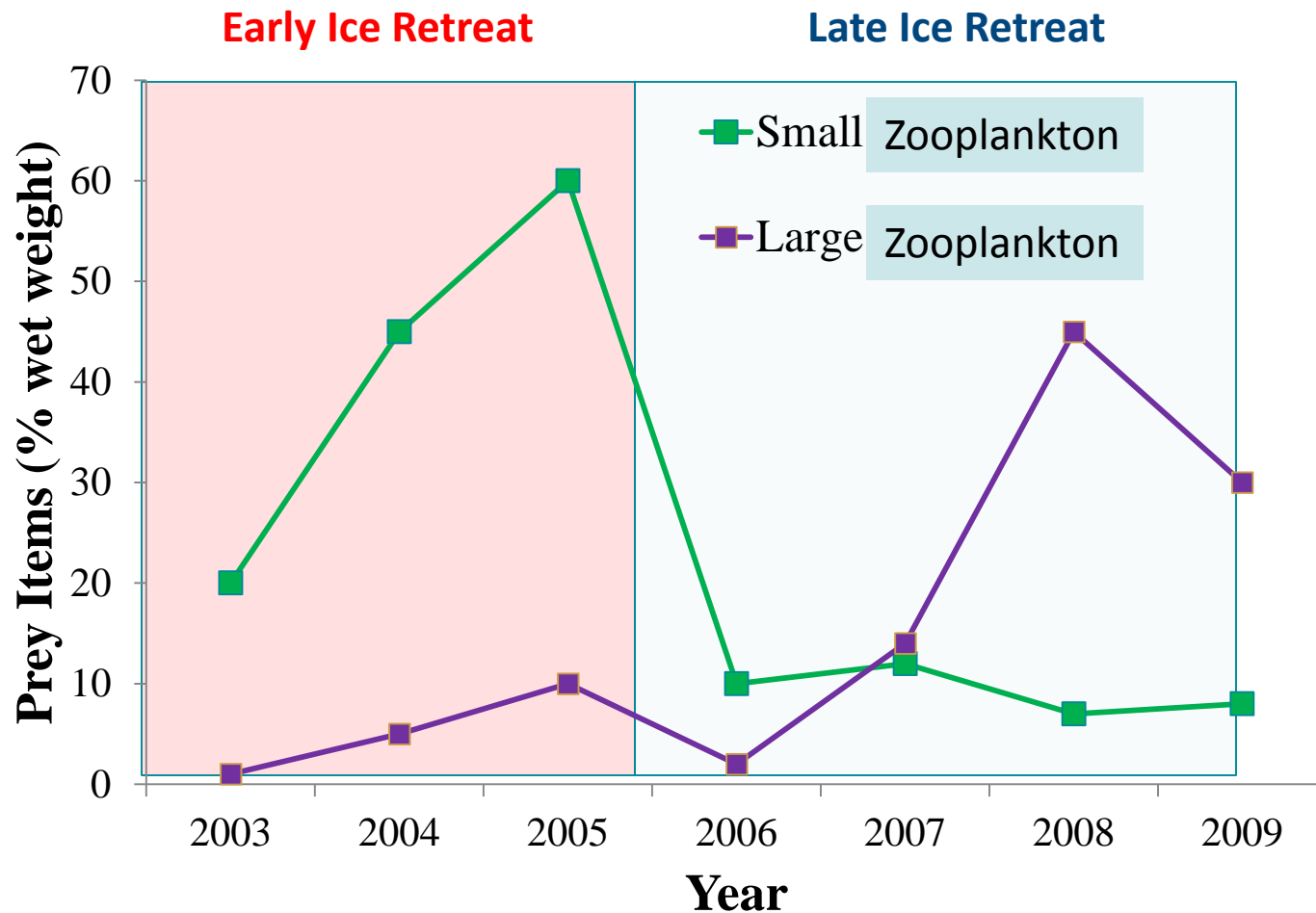
Late Ice Retreat = Higher **FAT** Content in Zooplankton

Zooplankton Type



Heintz, R.A., E.C. Siddon, E.V. Farley, Jr., and J.M. Napp. 2013. Correlation between recruitment and fall condition of age-0 pollock from the eastern Bering Sea under varying climate conditions. *Deep Sea Res. II* 94:150-156.

Shifts in Walleye Pollock Diet



Coyle, K.O., L.B. Eisner, F.J. Mueter, A.I. Pinchuk, M.A. Janout, K.D. Cieciel, E.V. Farley, and A.G. Andrews. 2011. Climate change in the southeastern Bering Sea: impacts on pollock stocks and implications for the oscillating control hypothesis. *Fish. Oceanogr.* 20:139-156.



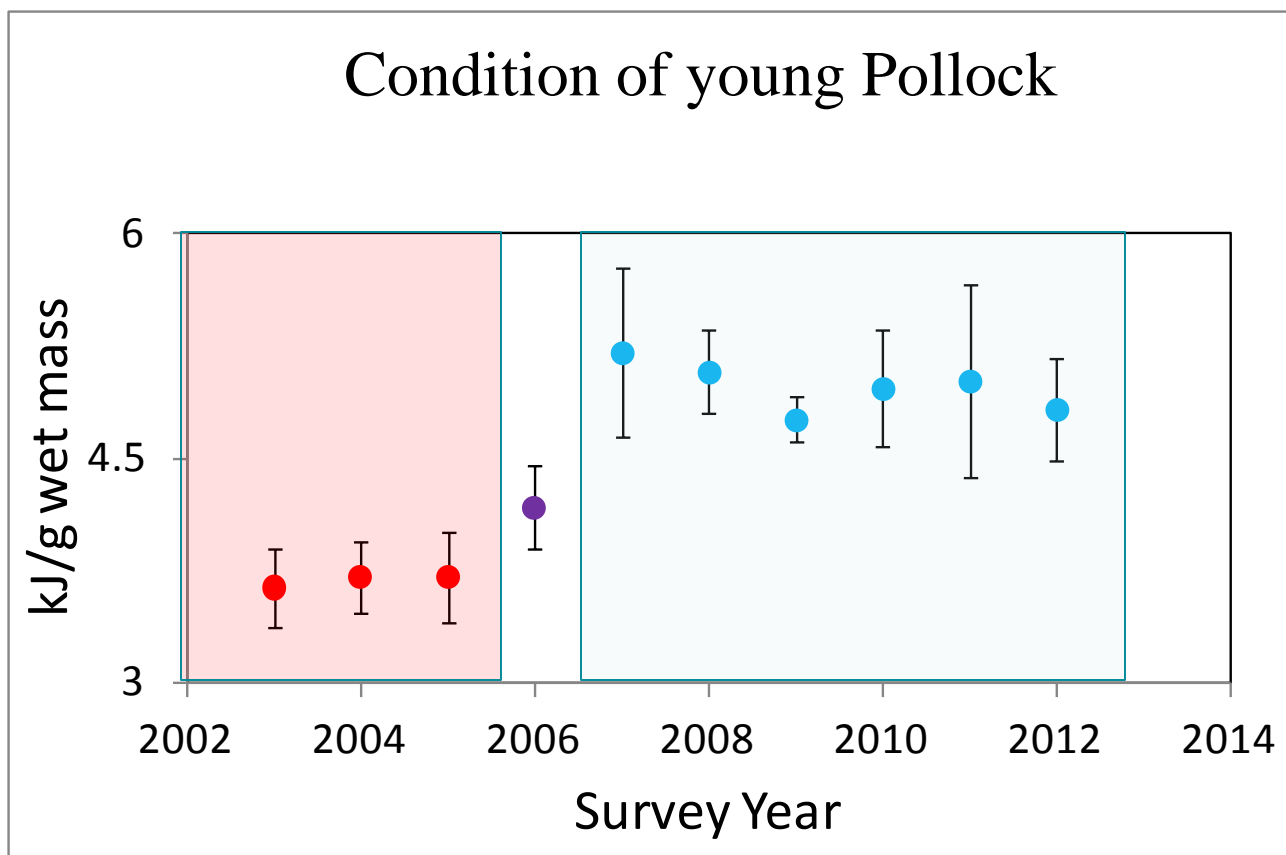


You are what you eat!

Early Ice Retreat

Late Ice Retreat

Condition of young Pollock

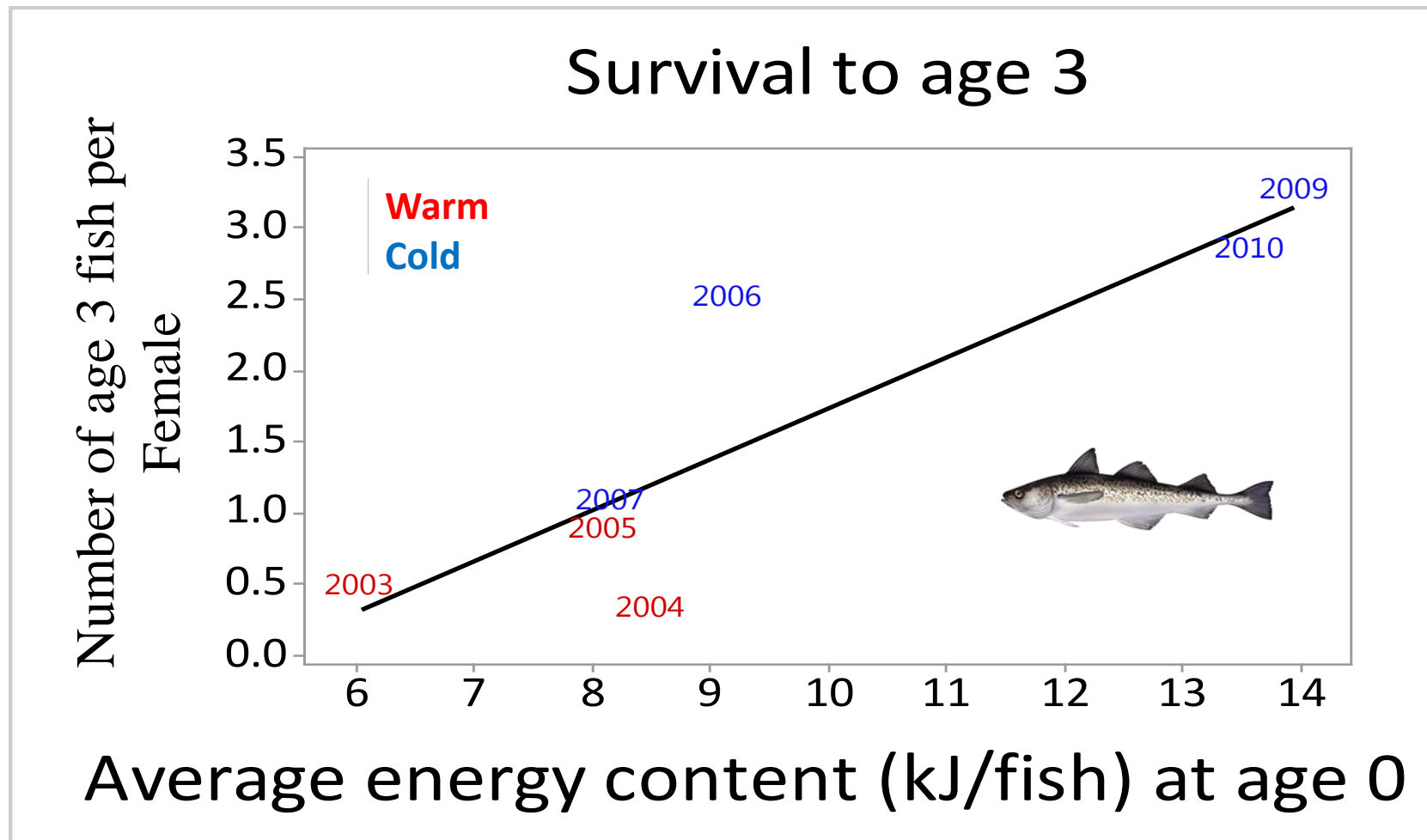


Fish store more FAT during years with Late Ice Retreat

Heintz, R.A., E.C. Siddon, E.V. Farley, Jr., and J.M. Napp. 2013. Correlation between recruitment and fall condition of age-0 pollock from the eastern Bering Sea under varying climate conditions. *Deep Sea Res. II* 94:150-156.



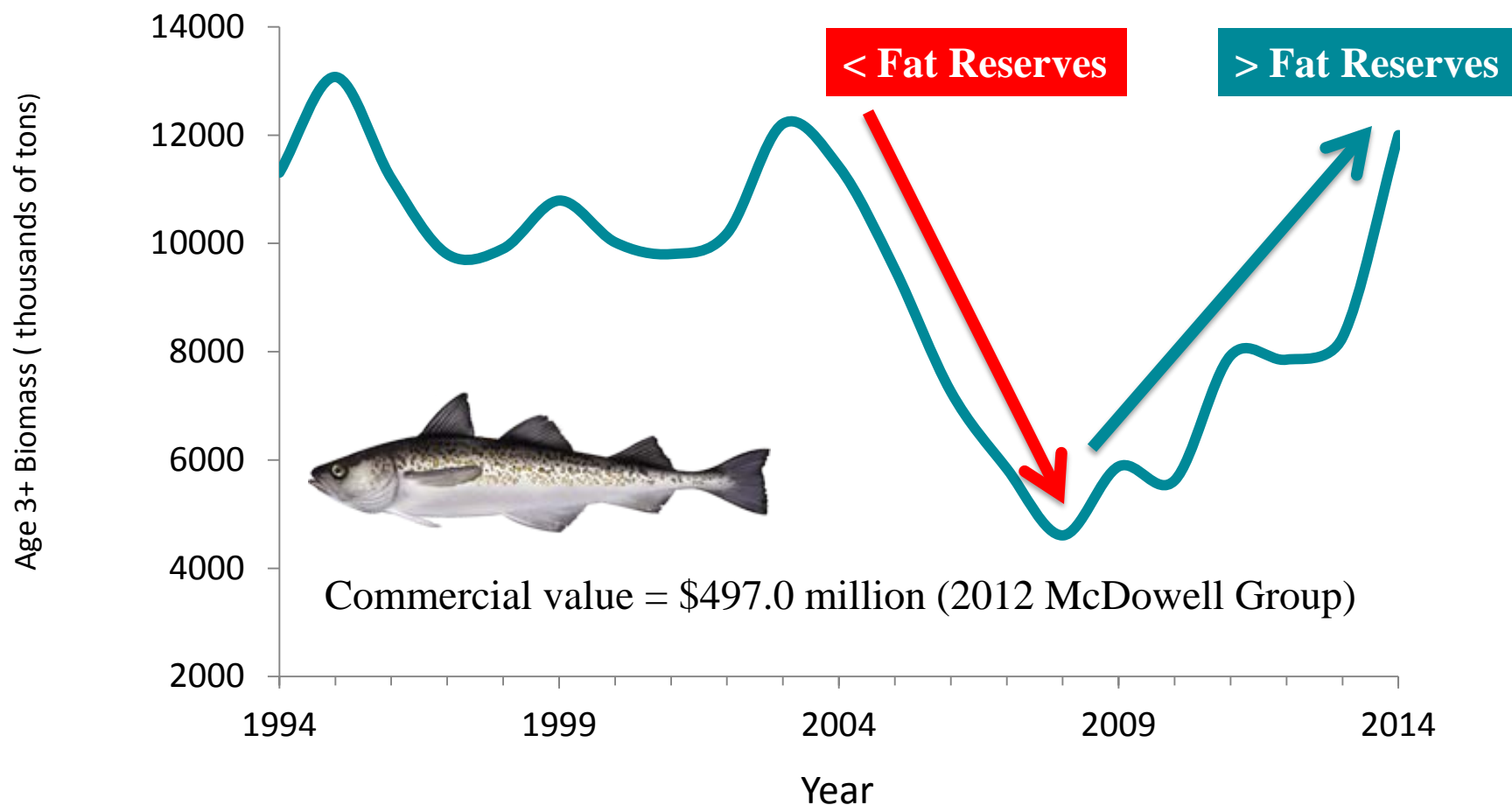
Amount of **FAT** stored before winter = Higher Survival



Heintz, R.A., E.C. Siddon, E.V. Farley, Jr., and J.M. Napp. 2013. Correlation between recruitment and fall condition of age-0 pollock from the eastern Bering Sea under varying climate conditions. *Deep Sea Res. II* 94:150-156.



Timing of Sea Ice Retreat = Fish Food Quality = Walleye pollock survival



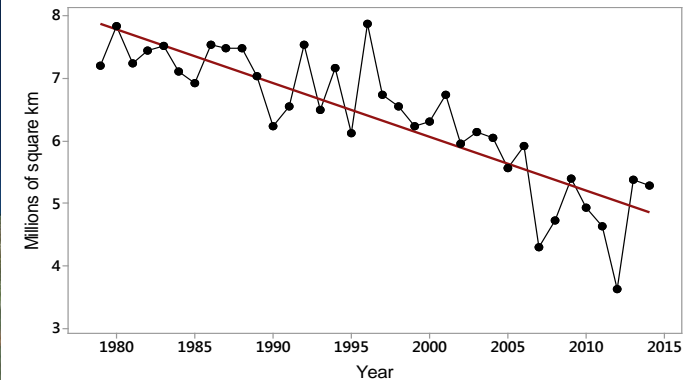
Ianelli, J.N., T. Honkaleto, S. Barbeaux, S. Kotwicki, K. Aydin, and N. Williamson. 2013. Assessment of the walleye pollock stock in the eastern Bering Sea. NPFMC Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation report.



Sea Ice In Arctic and Subarctic Ecosystems



Declining Sea Ice Extent (Sept)



Sea Ice Extent/Duration (Spring)



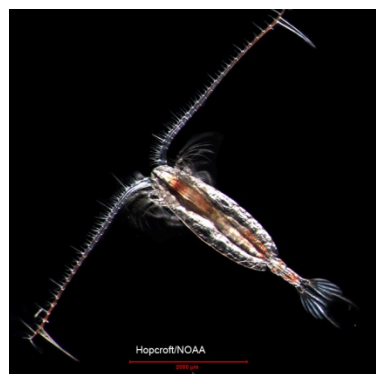
Adapted from *Large Marine Ecosystems of the Arctic area, Revision of the Arctic LME map, Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Arctic Council, May 15, 2013.*



In the Arctic, It's Survival of the **Fattest**



Polar Bear



Zooplankton



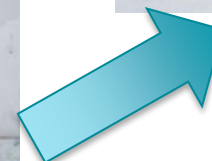
Food Web



Arctic cod



Ice seals

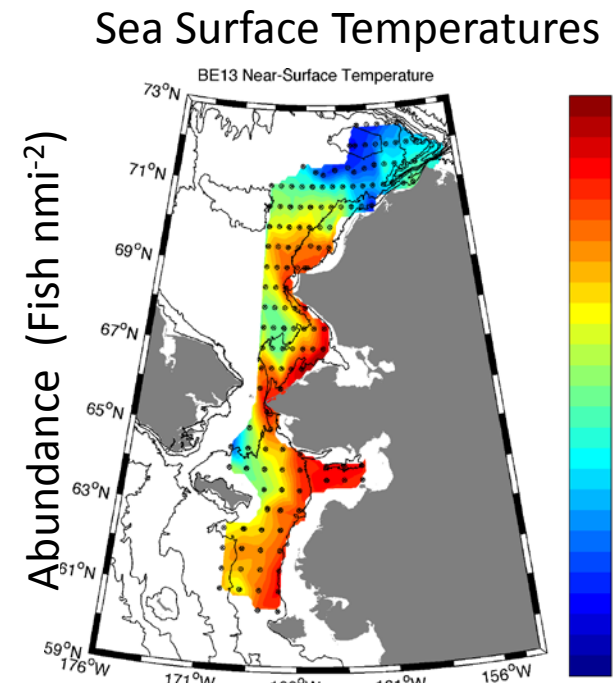
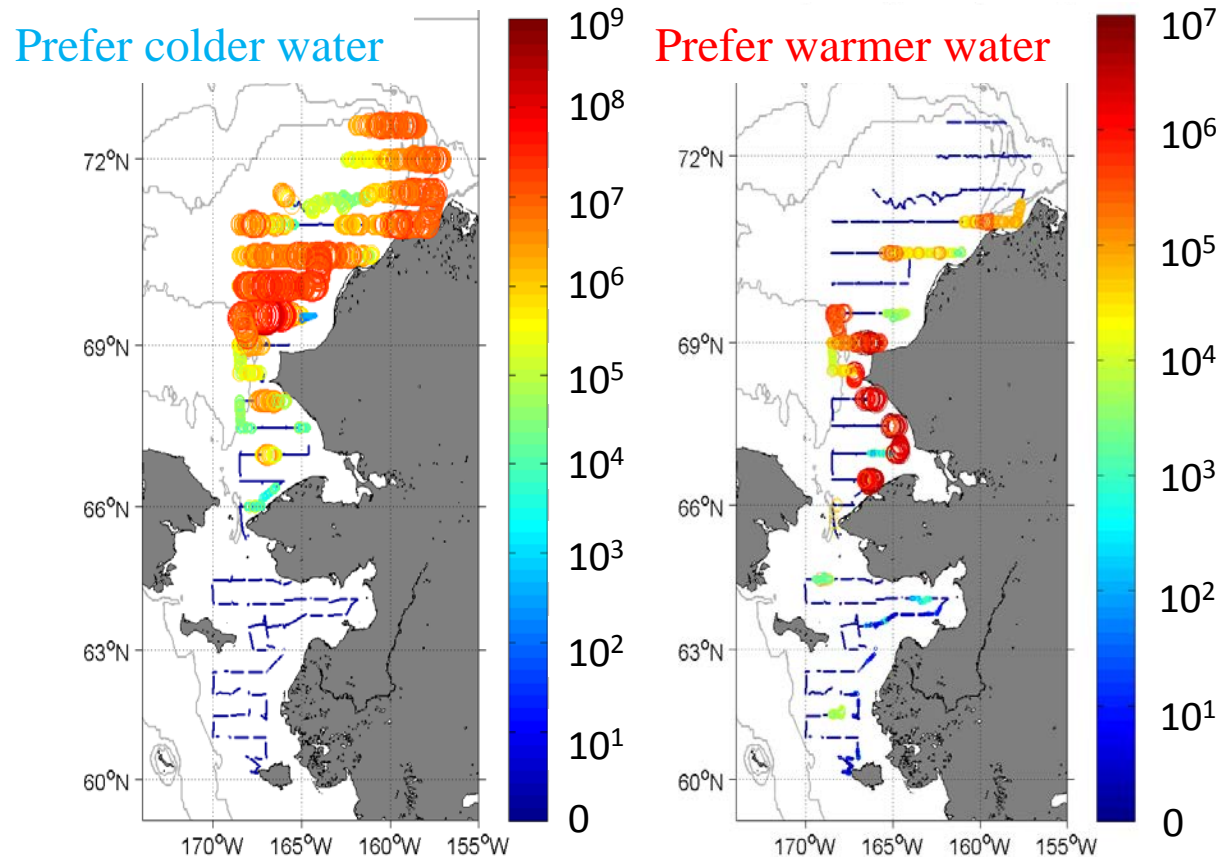


Summer Distribution and Abundance of Young Arctic and Saffron Cod



Arctic cod
($2.6 \cdot 10^{11}$ fish)

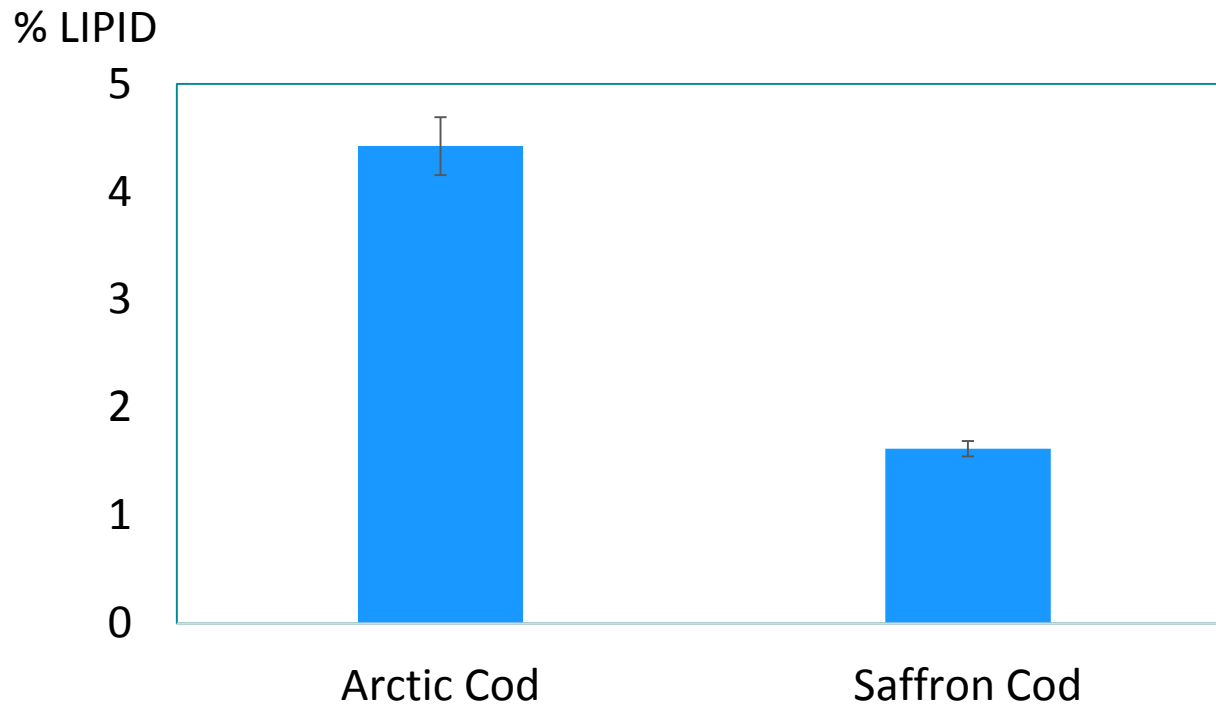
Saffron cod
($6.5 \cdot 10^9$ fish)



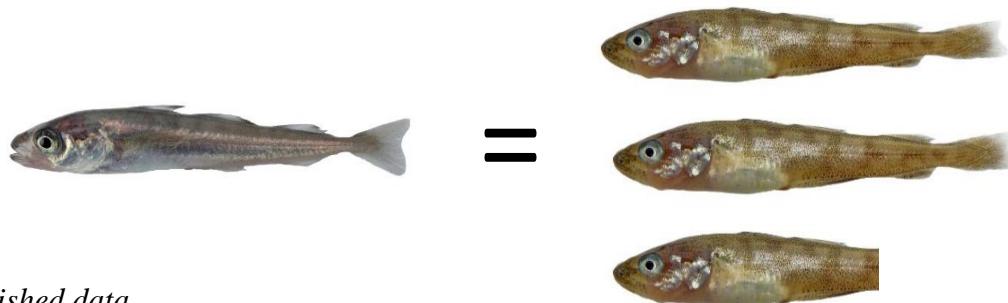
Data are from the Arctic Ecosystem Integrated Survey - see <https://web.sfos.uaf.edu/wordpress/arcticeis/> for more information



Fat Content of Cods

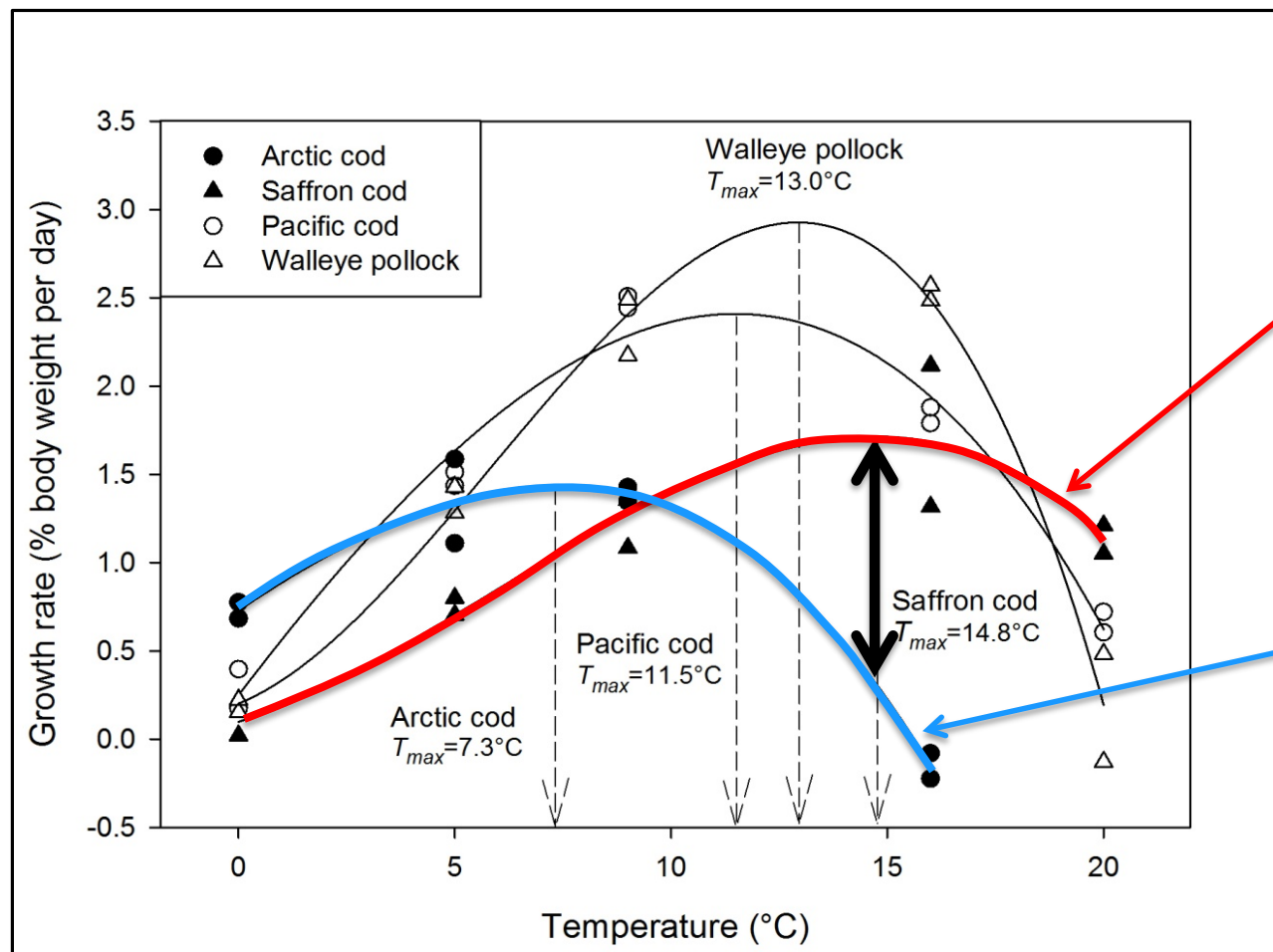


Predators must consume 2.7x the Saffron Cod to get the same lipid as 1 Arctic Cod



Heintz & Vollenweider Unpublished data

Growth Response in Relation to Temperature



Saffron cod

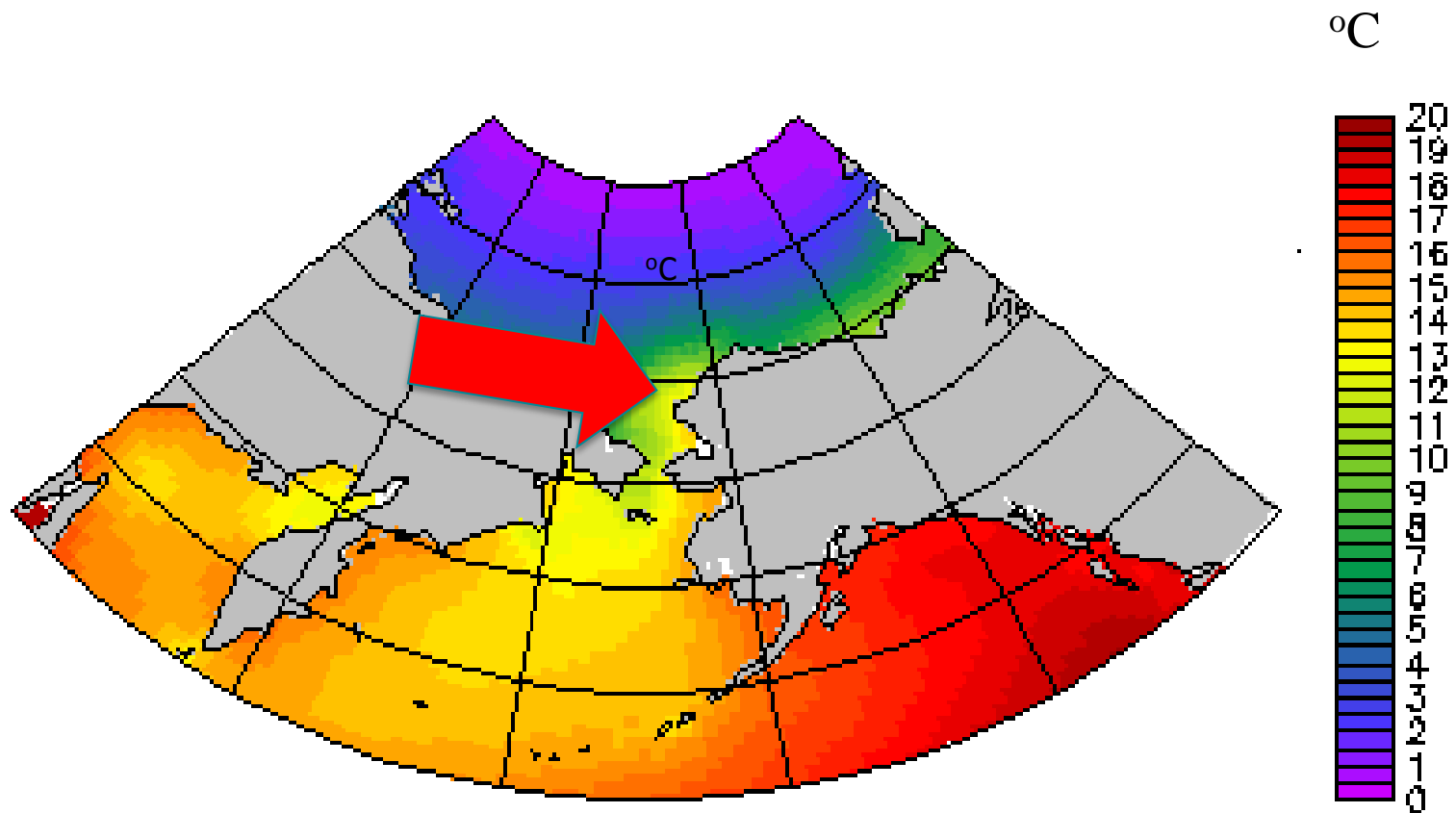


Arctic cod

Ben Laurel, In Review



Summer Sea Surface Temperature Model Projections 2081 to 2100



Water will be too warm for Arctic Cod?

Courtesy of Muyin Wang, Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, Seattle, WA

Conclusion

Reduced sea ice extent and duration in Alaska's Arctic and Subarctic ecosystems will limit the available **HIGH FAT** prey that Fish and Mammals require for good health and survival.

This has the potential of affecting some of the most important commercial fisheries in Alaska and could impact marine mammal populations in the Arctic that Alaskan's depend on for food.

