

# RACE/REFM Seminar

February 24, 2015, 10–11 a.m.

NMML Conference Room

Bldg 4, Rm 2039



**NOAA**  
FISHERIES



**Matt Wilson**

## Ecology of small neritic fishes in the western Gulf of Alaska

### Linking predator selectivity to prey size and trophic transfer efficiency

Prey selection by juvenile pollock, capelin, and eulachon helps support the predator-dominated trophic structure of the Gulf of Alaska ecosystem. These fishes select zooplankton partly on body size. Selection by age-0 pollock and capelin resulted in steep (slope >1) logarithmic predator-prey size relationships. Selection by older pollock and eulachon resulted in low-slope (<1) logarithmic predator-prey size relationships. Observed predator-prey mass ratio theoretically implies that at 10 g these predators would produce about 75 mg for every 1 g produced by their prey, and that capelin and eulachon tend to be more efficient than pollock due to relatively low PPMR.

