

# **North Pacific Research Boar**

Building a clear understanding of the North Pacific, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean ecosystems that enables effective management and sustainable use of marine resources.



**Presentation** 

to

**Bering Sea Inter-Agency Work Group** 

July 17, 2006

Clarence Pautzke
North Pacific Research Board
Anchorage, Alaska

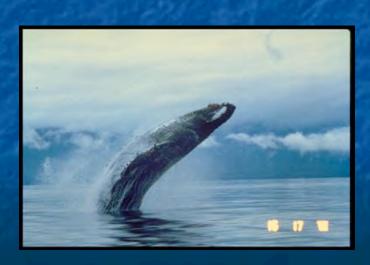
www.nprb.org







Research should address pressing fishery management issues or marine ecosystem information needs of the Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea and Aleutians, and Arctic Ocean





### **Ex-officio Members or Designees**

Alaska SeaLife Center
North Pacific Fishery Mgmt Council
Fishing Industry Representative
Secretary of Commerce
Alaska Dept of Fish & Game

Tylan Schrock (Chairman)\*\*
Stephanie Madsen (Vice Chairman)\*\*
David Benton, Marine Cons. Alliance, Juneau\*\*
Douglas DeMaster, NMFS\*\*
Earl Krygier\*\*

(\*\* Executive Committee)

Arctic Research Commission Office of Naval Research Oil Spill Recovery Institute Secretary of Interior Secretary of State U.S. Coast Guard Michele Longo Eder Robert Gisiner Nancy Bird Leslie Holland-Bartels, USGS Alexandra Curtis, DOS LT Alan McCabe

## **Appointed Members:**

Alaska

Fishing Industry
Oil and Gas
Alaska Native
Academia
Environment

Gerry Merrigan, Prowler Fish., Petersburg Pamela Pope, BP Exploration, Anchorage Robin Samuelsen, BBEDC, Dillingham Denis Wiesenburg, UAF, Fairbanks Dorothy Childers, AMCC, Anchorage

Washington

John Iani, Van Ness Feldman, Seattle Paul MacGregor, Mundt MacGregor, Seattle John Gauvin, Burien

Oregon

**Howard Horton, OSU, Corvallis** 

• 4 meetings			
<ul><li> Data systems manager</li><li> Draft &amp; submit science plan</li><li> \$3.3 million new research</li></ul>	2003	2002	2001
Receive NRC report	- W. W. W.	• 4 meetings	• 2 org. meetings
• Sci symposium 2004	<ul> <li>3 meetings</li> <li>Advisory Panel</li> <li>\$6.7 million</li> <li>research</li> <li>Sci Symposium</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Staff &amp; SOPPs</li> <li>Web site</li> <li>Science Panel</li> <li>\$1.2 million research</li> </ul>	
<ul><li> 3 meetings 2005</li><li> Sci symposium</li><li> \$ 6.1 million research</li></ul>			
• Implement science plan	2006		
<ul> <li>Program manager</li> <li>LTK Committee formed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>\$ 6.7 million research</li> <li>Develop \$12 million BSIERP</li> <li>GOA program manager</li> <li>Develop \$6 million GOAIERP</li> <li>LTK Program established</li> <li>Community workshops</li> </ul>	137 projects \$24 million  • Fellowship Program  • Assist. Program Manager  • Implement cooperative research program  • Ecosystem Modeling Committee	
	Collaboration with OSRI	Complete project-brow	sable website 4

## **Research Funds**

Dinkum Sands funds – 1997: 20% of interest

Total Research thru 2006 - \$24 million for 137 projects:

- \$1.2 million for 2002
- \$6.7 million for 2003
- **\$3.3 million for 2004**
- \$6.1 million for 2005
- \$6.7 million for 2006

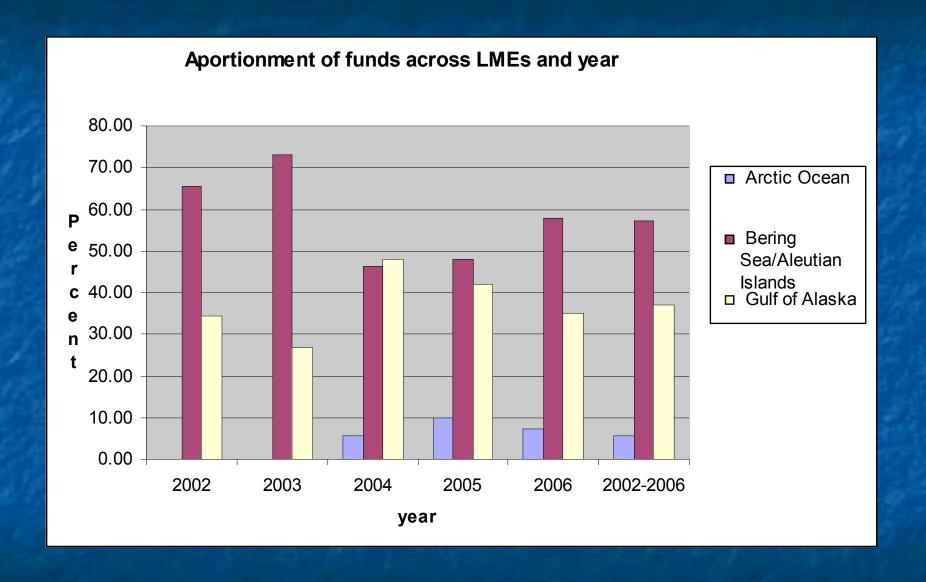


35 projects complete; 102 ongoing

Plan for about \$6-7 million annually plus appropriations if available

# Funding Proportion by LME

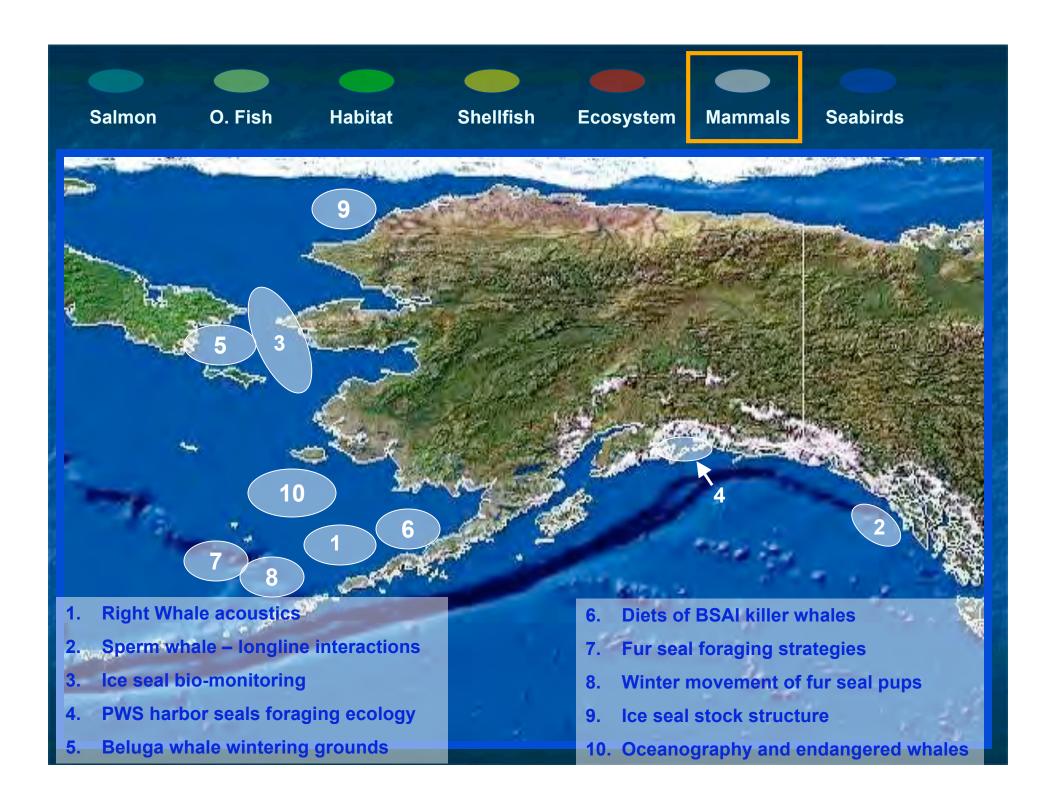
Year	Arctic Ocean	Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands	Gulf of Alaska
2002	0	65	34
2003	0	73	27
2004	6	46	48
2005	10	48	42
<u>2006</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>35</u>
2002-2006	6	57	37

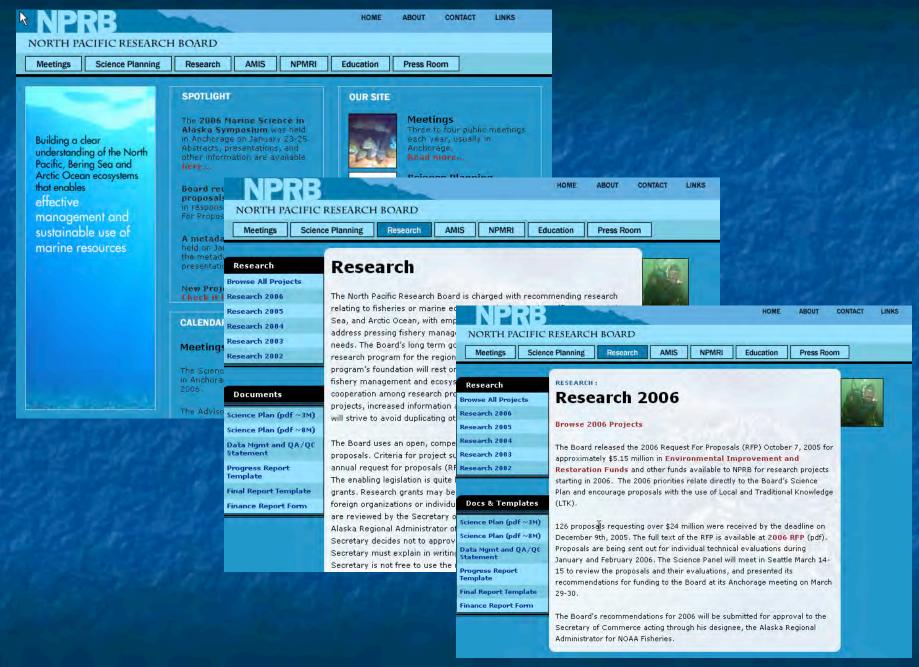


## **Institutions Receiving Over \$400,000**

<u>Institution</u>	NPRB Funding	<u>% Total</u>
NOAA Alaska Fisheries Science Center	\$5,688,260	24.2
University of Alaska	5,466,468	23.3
University of Washington	1,341,809	5.7
Alaska Dept of Fish and Game	937,684	4.0
Oregon State University	901,140	3.8
UAF-UAS	824,405	3.5
NOAA Pacific Marine Env. Lab.	820,630	3.5
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	680,571	2.9
U.S. Geological Survey	541,065	2.3
Moss Landing Marine Laboratories	514,398	2.2
PRBO Conservation Science	484,462	2.4
University of California - Scripps	479,505	2.0
Alaska SeaLife Center	443,948	1.9
Prince William Sound Science Center	400,022	1.7
NOAA Overall Total	6,860,487	29.2
University of Alaska Overall Total	6,433,537	27.4

Research Category	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	# Projects
Ecosystem Studies	\$6,202,977	26	34
Fish and Invertebrates	\$5,955,058	25	37
Habitat	\$2,715,664	11	12
Humans	\$1,231,816	5	14
Marine Mammals	\$3,788,661	16	23
Salmon	\$2,290,037	9	9
<u>Seabirds</u>	<u>\$1,986,646</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
Grand Total	\$24,170,859	100	138









#### Documents

Project Summary and Statement of Work:

Progress Report: Jul, 2003 Progress Report: Jan, 2004

Progress Report: Jul, 2004 Progress Report: Jan, 2005

Progress Report: Jul, 2005 Final Report: Dec, 2005

#### Factsheets

Sperm whale interactions with longline fisheries off Southeast Alaska

Sneaky Cetaceans: Arctic Science Journeys Radio

#### LMES

Gulf of Alaska

#### 309 Sperm whale and longline fisheries interactions in the Gulf of Alaska

Year funded: 2003

Start date: May 01, 2003 End date: Sep 30, 2005 Budget: \$184,518.00

Companion: 412

Sperm whales have learned to take sablefish, a natural prey, off longline gear in the Gulf of Alaska. Reports of depredation were first noted in 1978 and have steadily increased in frequency and severity, with a notable increase since the late 1990s likely due to the lengthening of the fishing season.

Because the amount of sablefish mortality caused by sperm whale depredation is unknown it presents fisheries managers with a difficult assessment problem. In Alaska, injury has not yet occurred, however, mortalities and serious injury of sperm whales have occurred in other areas of the world due to similar fisheries interactions. Through cooperative research with fishermen, government and scientists, our ultimate goal is to provide recommendations for strategies to reduce or eliminate denredation on longline gear by snerm

whales. Education the south and diurr

#### stock stri Marine Mammals

informati seabirds

depredat Fish and Fish Habitat

Invertebrates

#### Pollutants and Principal Contaminants

Janice St Humans

University Plankton, Ocean Processes, and Lower 1332 Sew Trophic Productivity Sitka AK 9

Phone: (9

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#### Project Audio

Sound and spectrogram from 9:27 AM, earlier in the day: The clicking of a distant whale, plus the sound made by the ishing vessel Cobra as it briefly engages its engine during a longling recovery. Half an hour later two whales were visually sighted next to the vessel.

Recording 2 From 11:33 AM May 8, 2004: sounds from two animals, one doing a 'regular" click, the othe "slow" click. The echoes that can be heard permit the nimals to be tracked i

EDUCATION: MARINE MAMMALS:

#### Sperm Whale and Longline **Fisheries Interactions in the Gulf** of Alaska (R0309, F0412)

For a print-friendly PDF version of this fact sheet, click here.

Jan Straley (University of Alaska), Dr. Aaron Thode (Scripps Institute of Oceanography)

#### Are Sperm Whales Thieves?

While many modern day fishermen share camaraderie with marine mammals, sometimes the animals take advantage of the situation. For example in the Gulf of Alaska, Sperm whales have learned how to "steal" black cod, halibut, and lingcod from longline fishing gear. This behavior has created a significant economic loss to the fishermen. Although some whales have become entangled in fishing gear, no mortality or serious injury has yet occurred. Depredation of longline gear by sperm whales has been occurring since at least 1978, and has increased in frequency since the mid 1990's. Fishermen have approached





#### Marine Mammals

(307)

## **ARCTIC** Science Journeys

Radio Script 2004



Longline fishermen in Southeast Alaska are helping biologists find out why some sperm whales, like this one near a fishing boat, are marauding fishemen's catch. (Courtesy Jan Straley)

#### Sneaky Cetaceans

INTRO: In the novel Moby Dick, Captain Ahab pursues a giant sperm whale in revenge for taking his leg. That was fiction. In reallife, some Alaska sperm whales would rather take a bite out of fishermen's catch. Sonva Senkowsky has more in this week's



Listen to story on

Download RealAudio

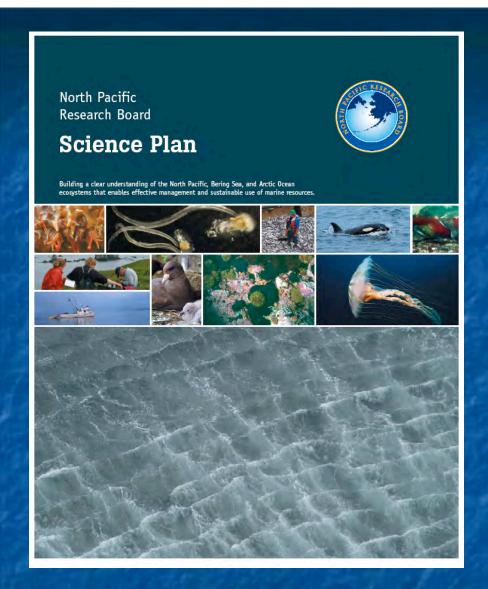
Search

Related websites

North Pacific Research Board

Guide to Marine Mammals of Alaska

Alaska Wildlife News Alaska Department of Fish and Game)

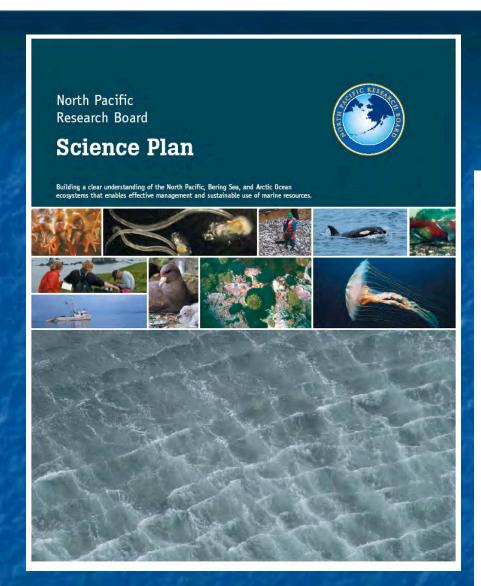


The Board's first Science Plan will guide its funding decisions over the next 5-7 years

## 5-7 year Science Plan

- Conceptual Foundation
  - Atmospheric and Oceanographic features
  - Ecosystem Dynamics
  - Human Dimensions
- Research Approaches
- Ecosystem Indicators
- Research Themes
  - Lower Trophic Level Productivity
  - Fish Habitat
  - Fish and Invertebrates
  - Marine Mammals
  - Seabirds
  - Humans
  - Other Prominent Issues
    - Contaminants
    - HAB
    - Aquaculture
    - Climate Change
    - Invasive Species

- Integrated Ecosystems Research
- Other Research Approaches
  - Local and Traditional Knowledge
  - Cooperative Research
  - Coordination
  - Education and Outreach
- Policies and Procedures
  - Data Management
  - Scientific Integrity
  - Specimen Archives
  - Intellectual Property Rights
  - Equipment Sharing



Science Plan promotes integrated ecosystem research

# The Board's first Science Plan will guide its funding decisions over the next 5-7 years...

Chapter 3
Research Themes
Integrated Ecosystem Research Programs

Integrated Ecosystem Research Programs Section Guide

Introduction

Examples of Existing IERPs

Opportunities for New IERPs Southeastern Gulf of Alaska Northern Gulf of Alaska

> Western Gulf of Alaska Aleutian Islands Southeastern Bering Sea Northern Bering Sea Chukchi/Beaufort Seas

Ecosystem Indicators

Implementation Strategies

133 =

## Bering Sea Integrated Ecosystem Research Program 2007-2013

- How is the Bering Sea ecosystem responding to climate variability and change?
- What processes regulate the production, distribution and abundance of upper trophic level organisms such as commercial/subsistence fish species and marine mammals?
- How well can these processes be quantified and can we separate the natural variability of the system from impacts of climate change and/or human intervention?
- Can we quantitatively tie together the lower and upper food webs?

## **BSIERP KEY ELEMENTS**

- Focus on climate change and ecosystem impacts within BSAI LME
- Focus on quantitative predictions and continuous interaction between field work and modeling, with definitive evaluative criteria for models
- Funding of \$12-12.5 million over 6 years
- One spin-up year, 3 major field seasons, 2 years for analysis and synthesis
- Vertical integration up through food web, including human impacts
- Multi-disciplinary and multi-agency research teams with academic and agency scientists and managers
- LTK Component
- Clear schedule and milestones and data management plan
- First of many 6-year modules to come

## 2006-2007 Schedule

## 2006

**September 20-22 Board approves release of 2007 RFP** 

October 6 Release 2007 RFP (BSIERP & non-IERP)

November 22 BSIERP pre-proposals due

December 8 Non-IERP full proposals due

December 15 Invite BSIERP full proposals

**2007** 

**January Science Symposium and Peer reviews** 

March 2 BSIERP full proposals due

**April 23-26 Board decision on ALL proposals** 

## **Ecosystem Modeling Committee**

### Membership:

- Dan Goodman (Chair), MSU
- Tim Barnett, Scripps
- George Hunt, UW
- Phil Mundy, ABL-NOAA
- Dick Beamish, DFO
- Andre Punt, UW
- Kerim Aydin, AFSC-NOAA
- Tom Royer, ODU
- Drafting Criteria for Model Review which will be included in RFP
- Full proposals must address the criteria
- Review modeling components of proposals (only those members not involved in proposals)
- May request adjustments
- Provide oversight as project proceed

# Funding Outlook

NPRB's research funding outlook through 2011: \$32 million

Bering Sea and Aleutians IERP (60% of 60%): \$12 million

Gulf of Alaska IERP (60% of 30%): \$6 million

Non-IERP Projects: \$15 million

Arctic Ocean: \$3 million