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Age truncation and portfolio effects in Puget Sound Pacific herring

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Speaker

Margaret Siple, Andrew O. Shelton, Tessa B. Francis, Dayv Lowry, Adam P. Lindquist, and Timothy E. Essington

Portfolio effects and age truncation in Puget Sound Pacific herring

Siple MC¹, Shelton AO, Francis TB¹, Lowry D, Lindquist AP, Essington TE¹ ¹University of Washington ²NOAA ³WA Department of Fish & Wildlife



My goal today

I. Spatial dynamics



II. Demographic changes



Insights about ecology and management Possible next steps













Siple & Francis 2016 5



Biomass

Time



*Multivariate state-space model



Pacific herring are **1.92** times more stable as several subpopulations



Mean biomass





Take home points so far

Herring populations in Puget Sound fluctuate **independently**, at localized scales but seem to share regional drivers

Spatial diversity is a buffer for predators

But what are demographic drivers?



Does natural mortality vary more in time or in space?





Tavish Campbell

Methods

Age-structured population model

Trawl surveys in spawning areas





Adult mortality has increased since 1972



*Bayesian age-structured model

Shifts in age structure



Year



Consequences

- 1. Spatial diversity acts as a buffer¹
- 2. Mortality increases are broad pattern²

3. Age truncation may also impact:
Increases in population variability³
Timing and location of spawning⁴

¹Siple & Francis 2016 ²Si

²Siple et al. 2017

³Anderson et al. 2008

⁴Francis unpubl., MacCall et al. submitted

What does this mean about herring ecology and management?

- Big, broad drivers, local responses
- Local responses could be environmental OR behavioral! (see Eleni's talk!)
- Spatial structure will be important for management

Thank you

Collaborators and coauthors

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