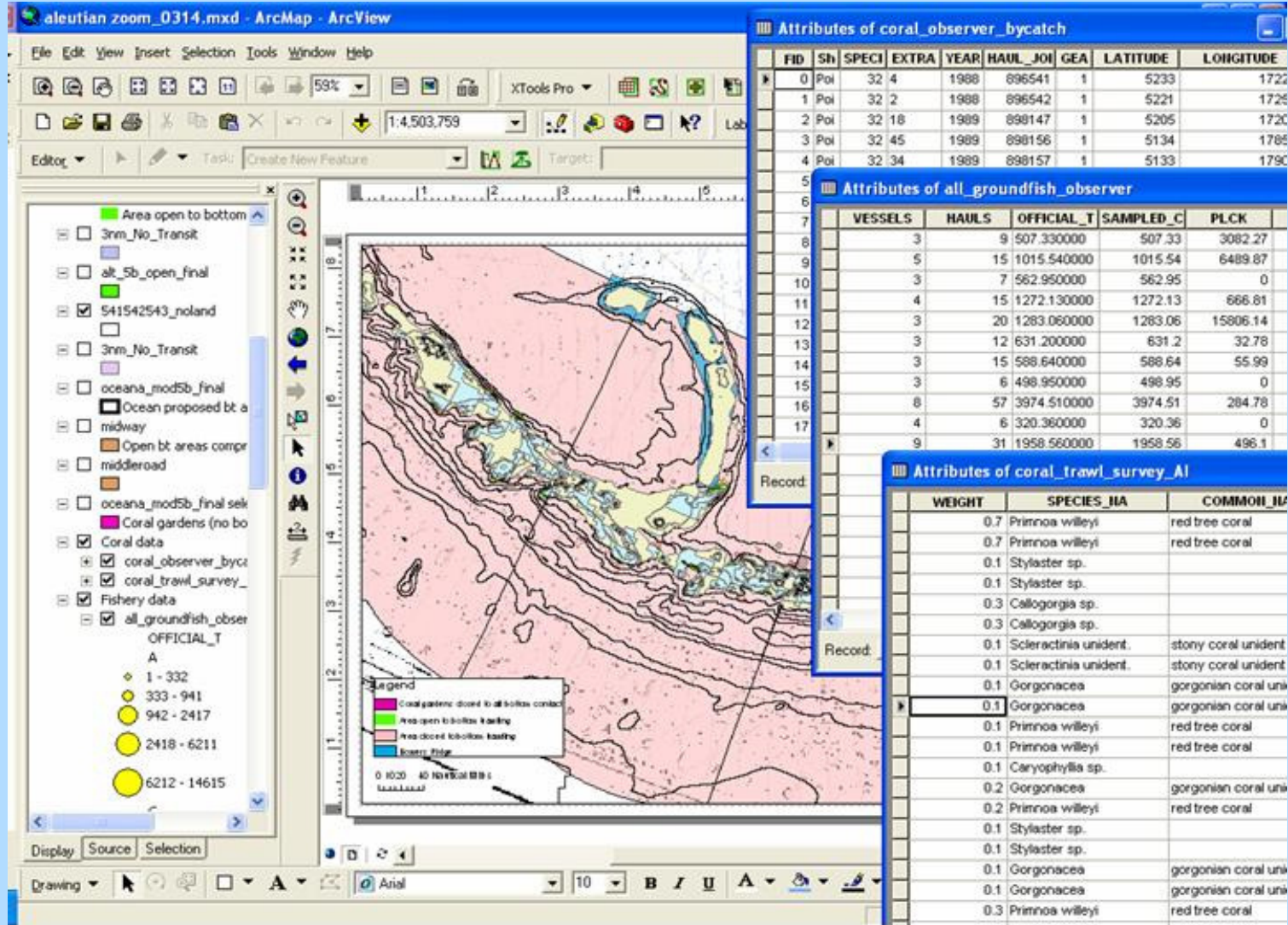


**Hiding within these mounds of data is
knowledge**



A Method for Identifying Important Ecological Areas in the Arctic

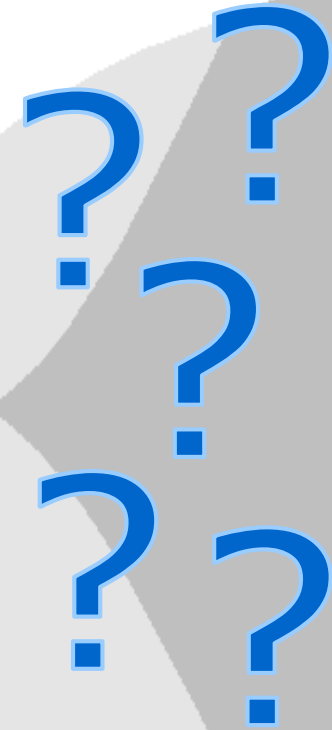
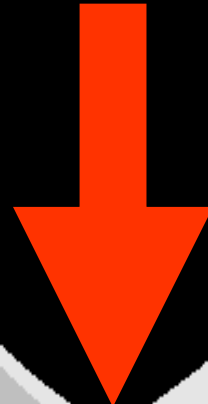
Jon Warrenchuk
Brienne Mecum
Molly Zaleski - Oceana

Jeff Short - JWS Consulting

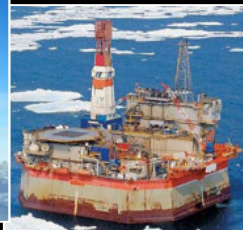
The Challenge

Climate Change

2018



2050



A Practical Approach for Marine Spatial Conservation is Urgently Needed

Scientific consideration important...but equally so is policy context

State assumptions clearly

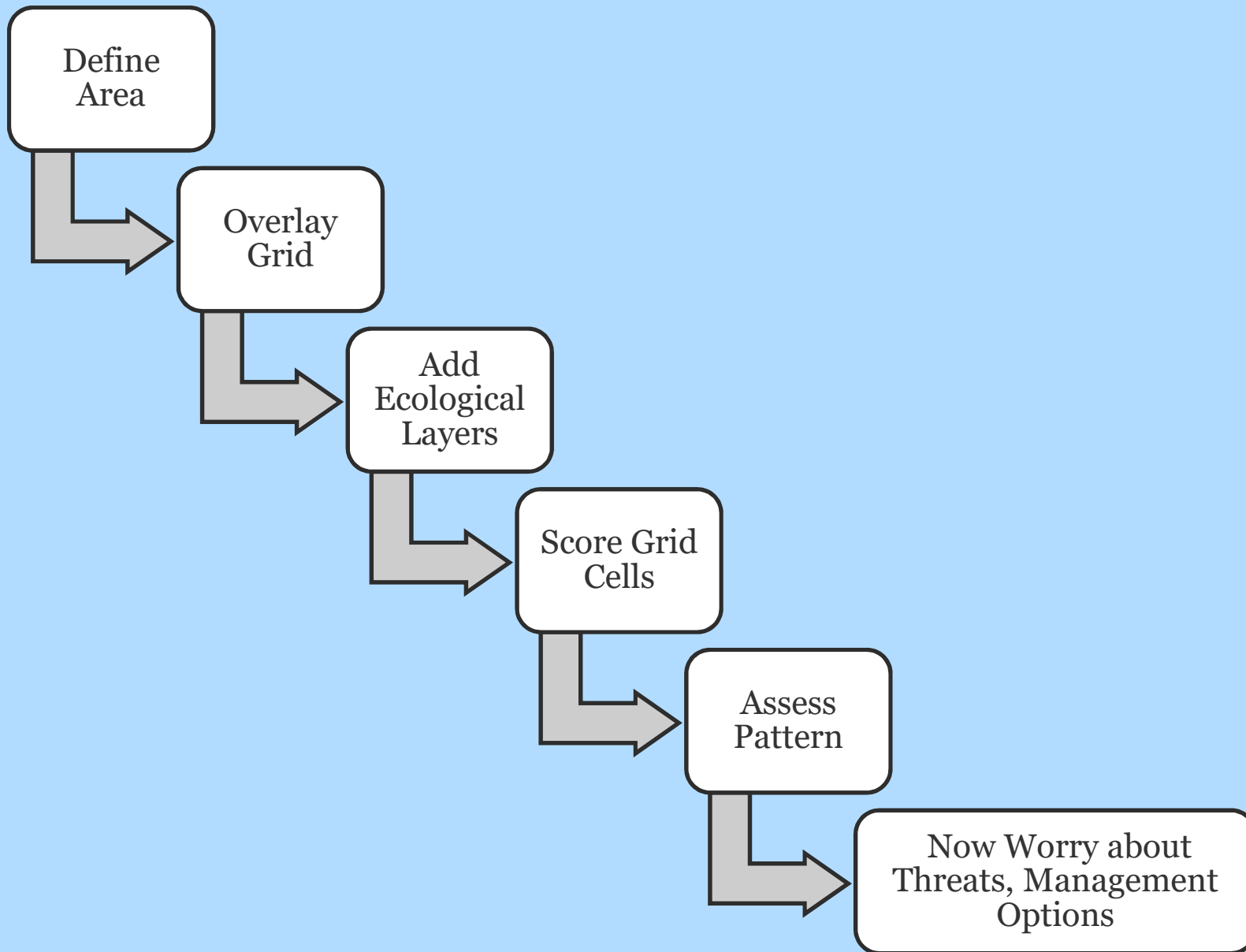
Results dependent on spatial scale

Live with the data we have

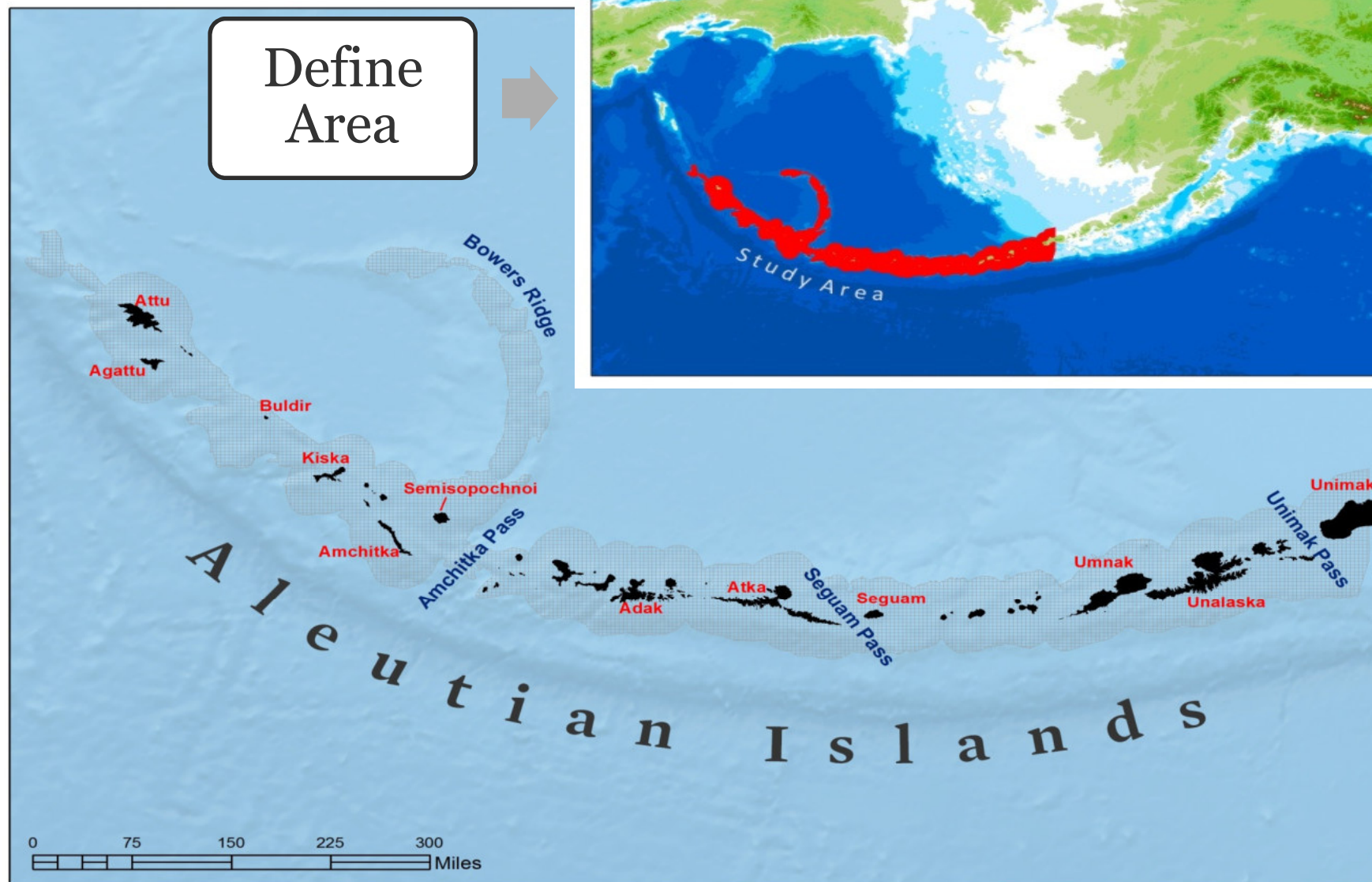
Identifying what's important is a negotiation

Important Ecological Areas

Geographically delineated areas which by themselves or in a network have distinguishing ecological characteristics, are important for maintaining habitat heterogeneity or the viability of a species, or contribute **disproportionately** to an ecosystem's health, including its productivity, biodiversity, function, structure, or resilience



Define Area

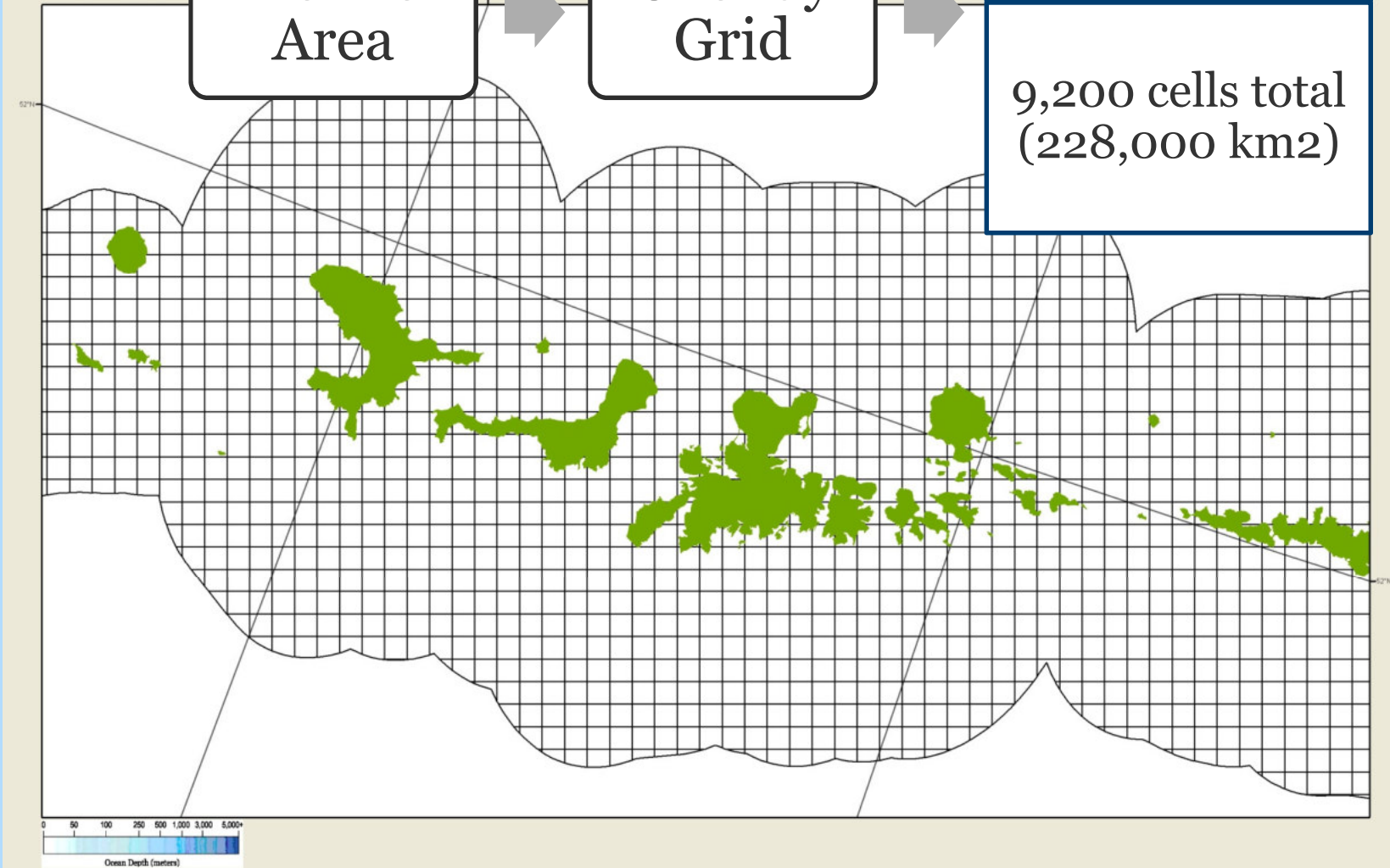


Define
Area

Overlay
Grid

5km X 5 km
square grid cells

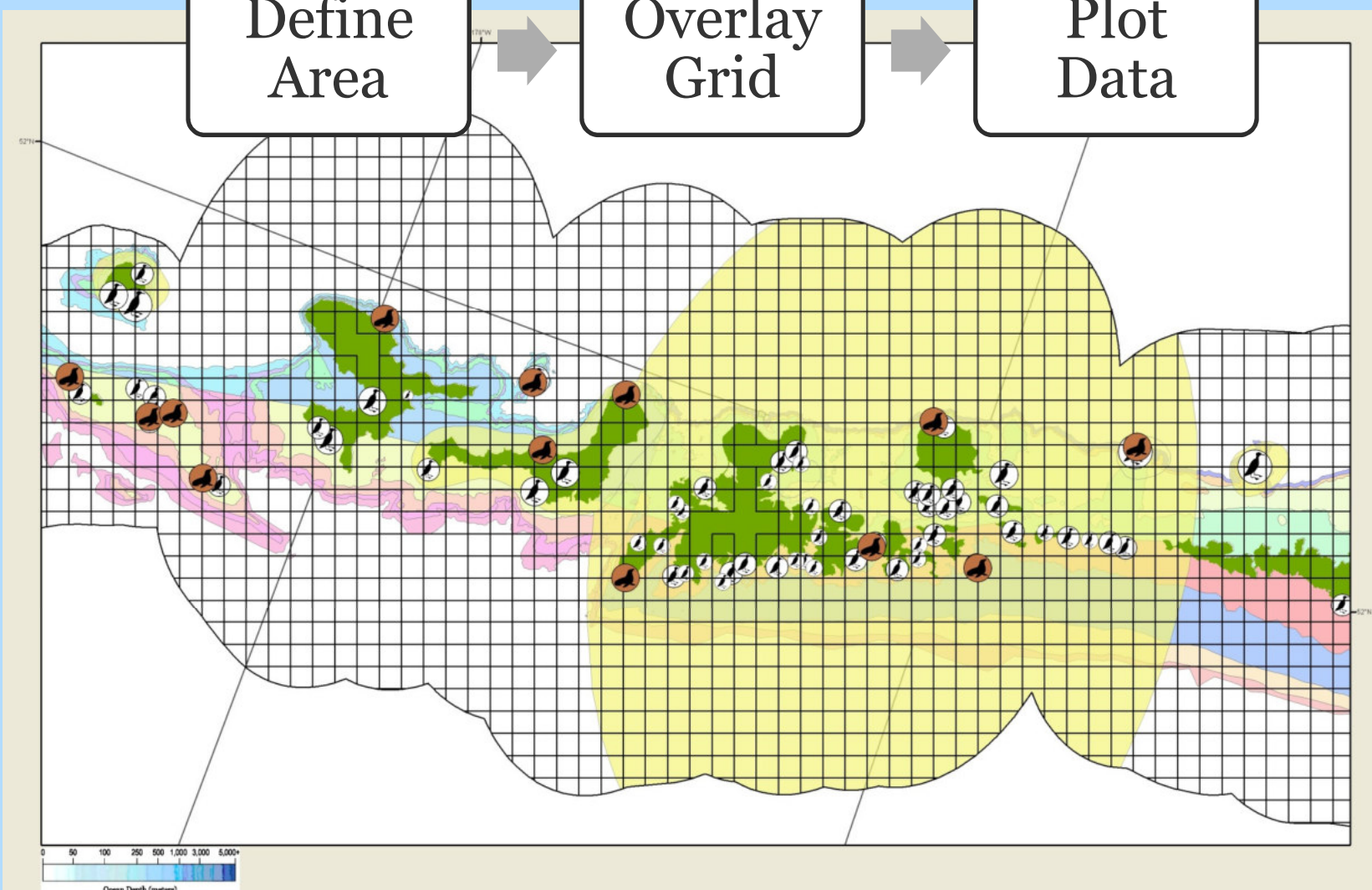
9,200 cells total
(228,000 km²)



Define Area

Overlay Grid

Plot Data



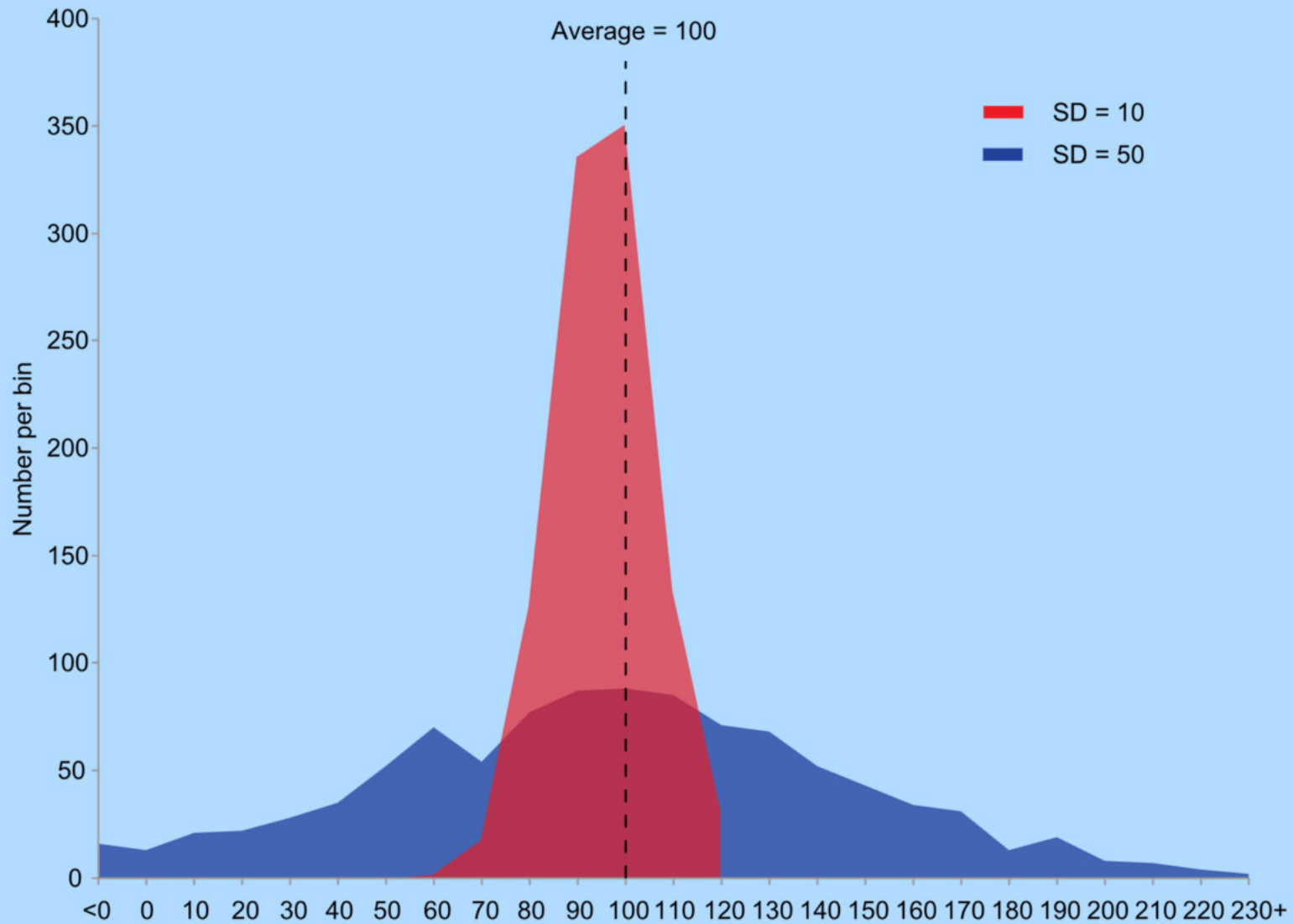
IEA Analytical Approach

Focus:

- › “contribute disproportionately”

Key Challenge:

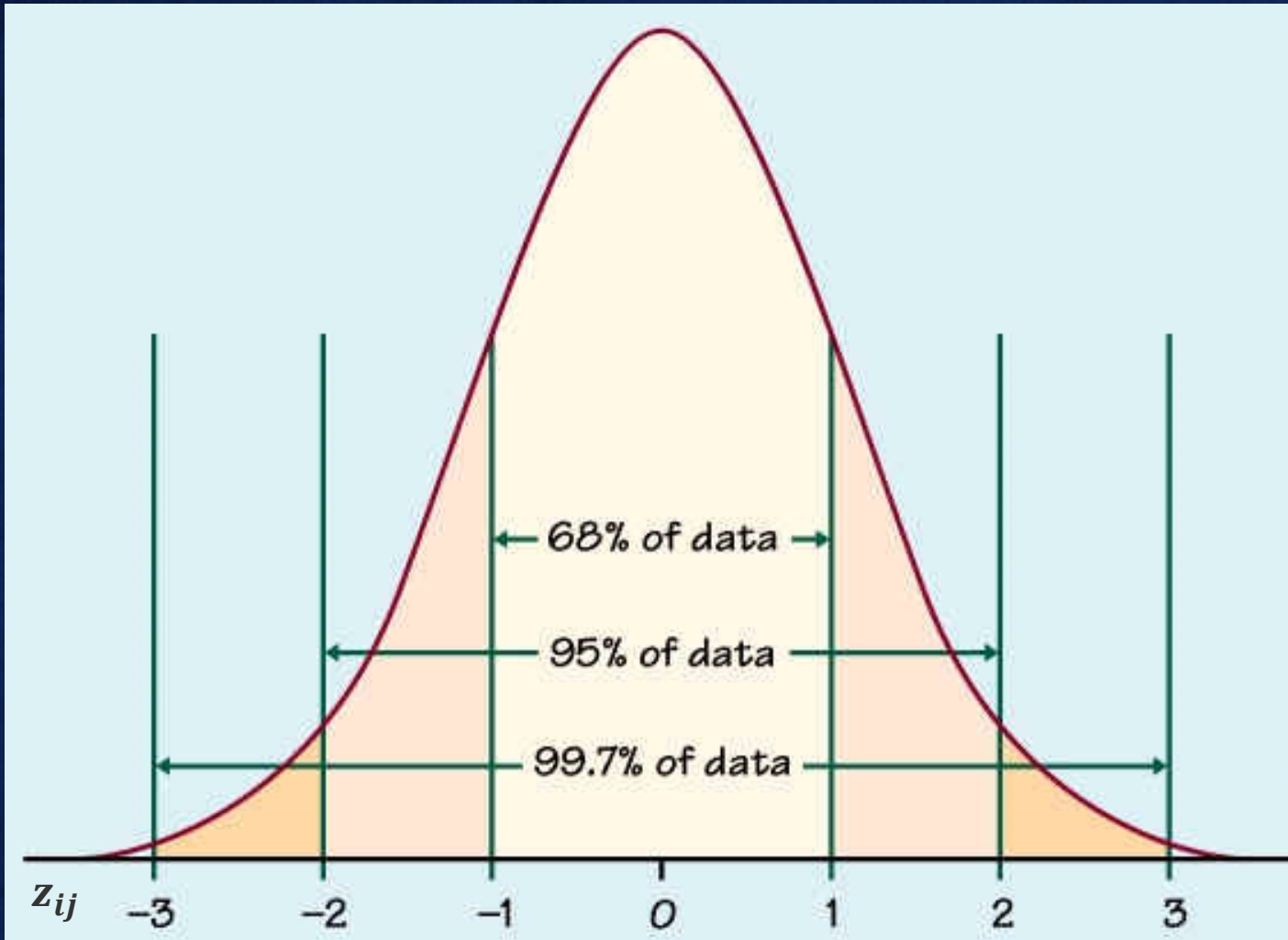
- › How to combine different types of information?
- › How can a single measuring stick be created?
 - > Standard deviates



Step 1 – Standard Deviates

$$z_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i}{\sigma_i}$$

Where (x_{ij}) is the value of grid cell j for the i^{th} ecological feature, \bar{x}_i is the mean of the ecological feature across all grid cells, and (z_{ij}) is the standard deviate.



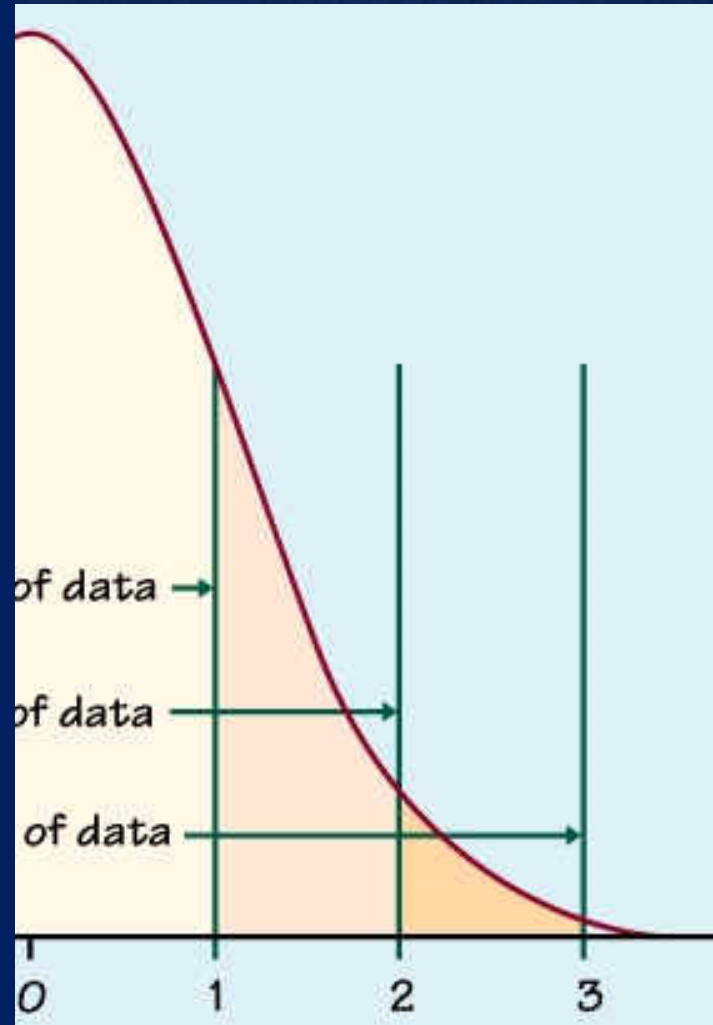
Step 2 – Ignore data below the mean

If $(x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i) \geq 0$ then

$$z_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i}{\sigma_i}$$

and if $x_{ij} - \bar{x}_i < 0$ then

$$z_{ij} = 0$$

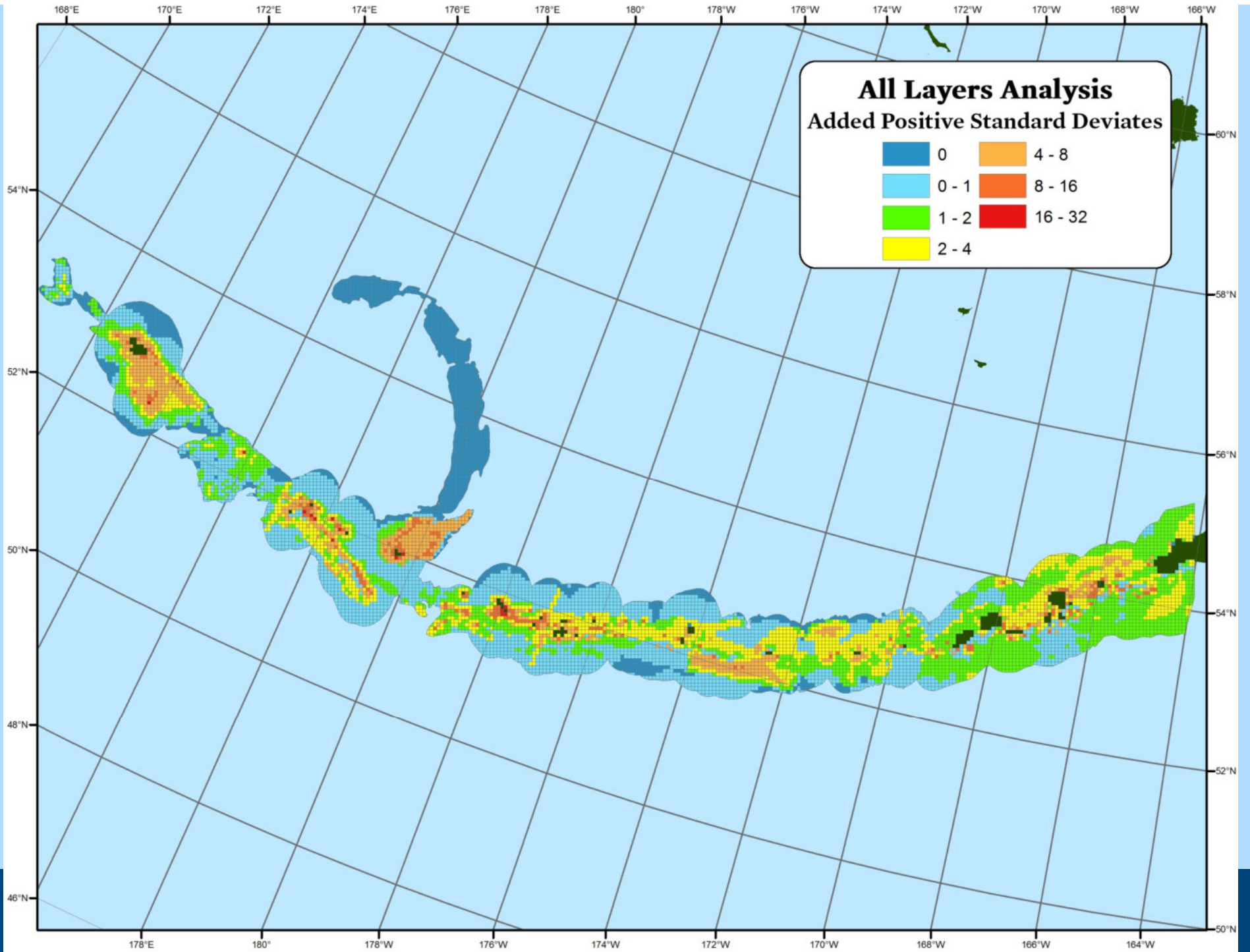


Compositive Additive Index

Adding it all up...

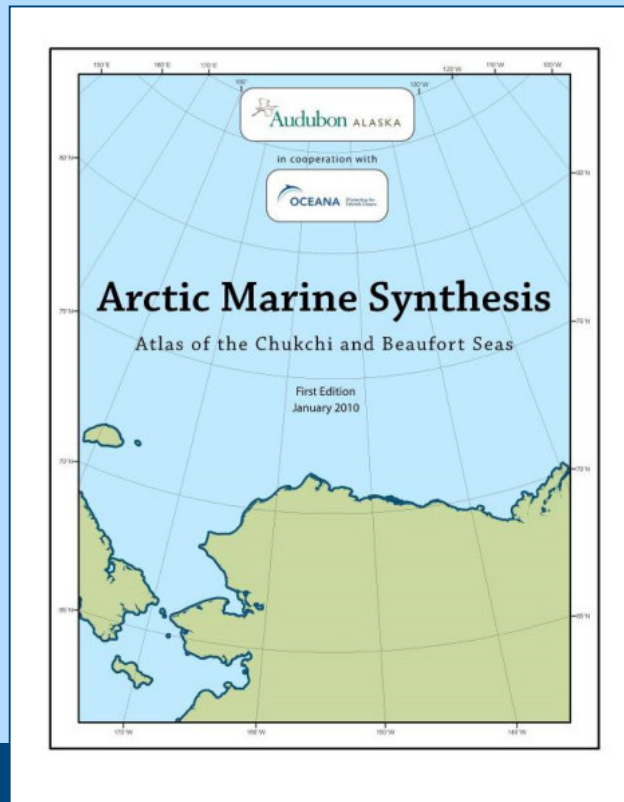
$$H_j = \sum_i z_{ij}$$

Where H_j is the sum of ecological feature standard deviates for the j^{th} grid cell.



Identification of IEAs

- › Identify Ecological Features
- › Gather Information



ECOLOGICAL ATLAS OF THE BERING, CHUKCHI, AND BEAUFORT SEAS



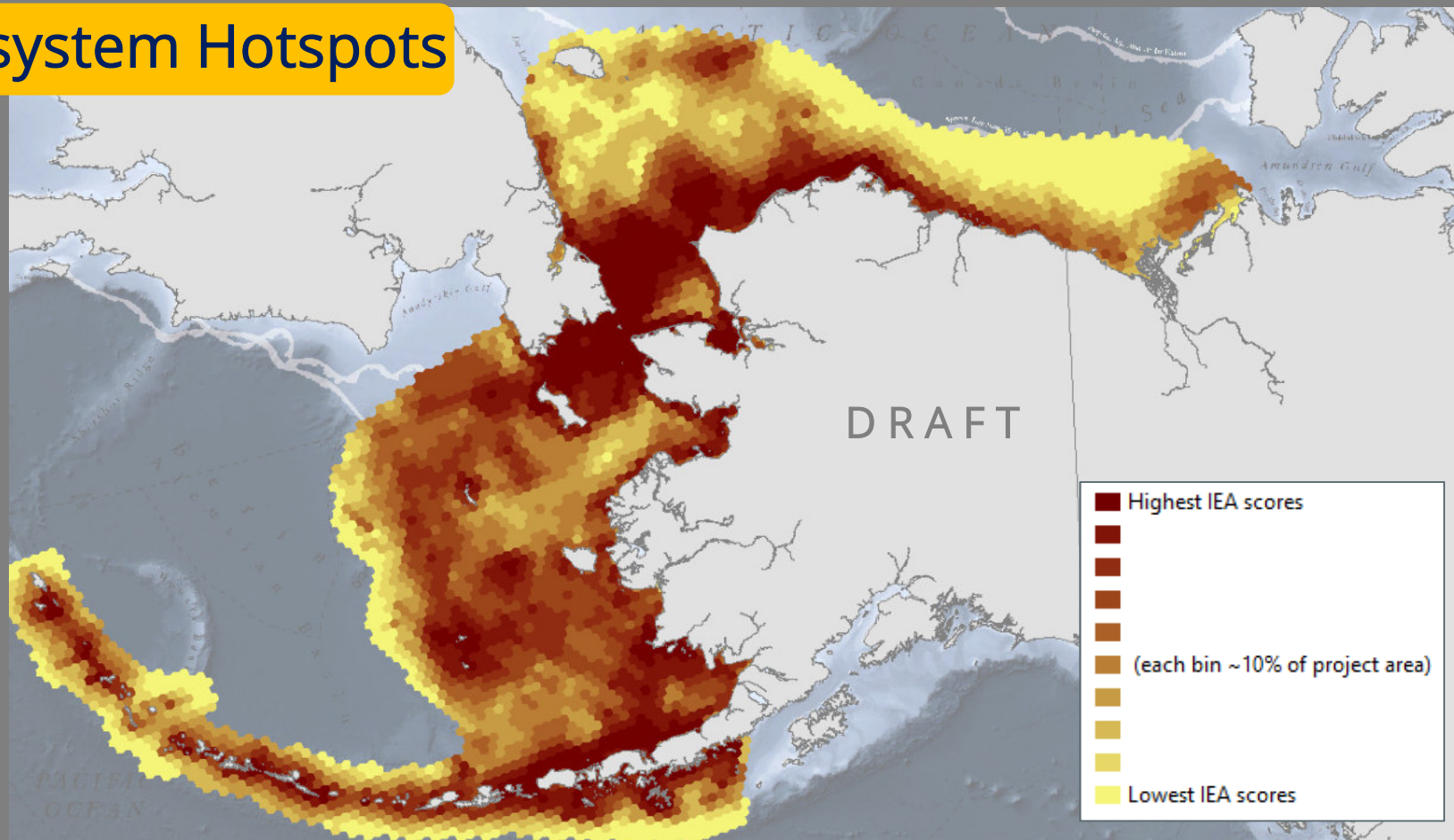
Bering Strait

Marine Life and Subsistence Use Data Synthesis

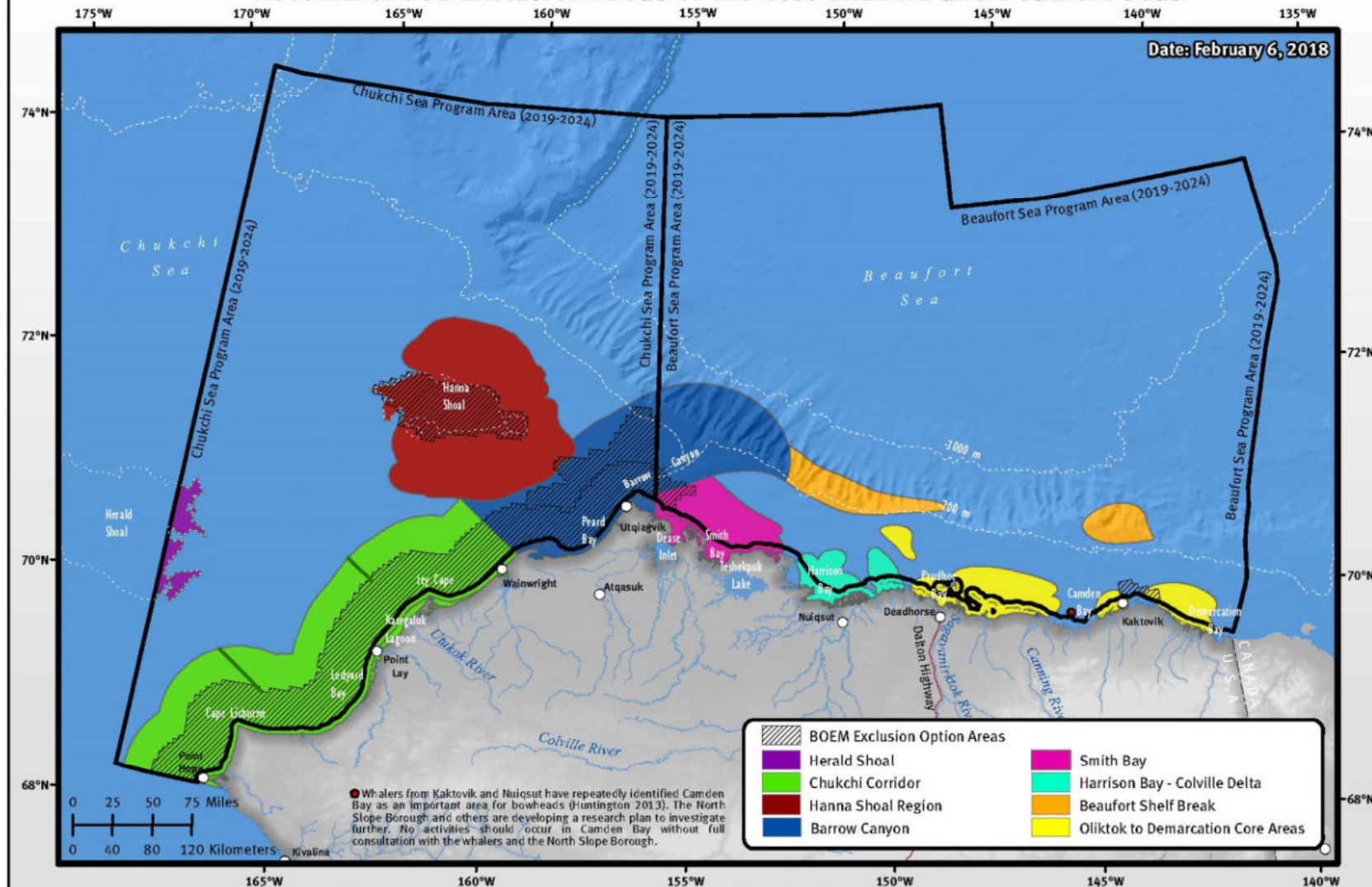


Identify Patterns

Ecosystem Hotspots



Recommended Exclusion Areas of the U.S. Chukchi and Beaufort Seas



Subsistence use exclusions should be determined in consultation with the communities and hunters.

These exclusion recommendations were drawn using the following wildlife and habitat areas:

Beluga whale fall core areas: (1) Audubon Alaska and Oceana 2016. Based on: (a) NOAA Fisheries 2015.

Beluga whale summer core area (Barrow Canyon): (2) Hauser et al. 2014.

Bowhead whale fall core areas: (3) Audubon Alaska and Oceana 2016. Based on: (a) NOAA Fisheries 2015.

Gray whale summer/fall core areas: (4) Audubon Alaska and Oceana 2016. Based on: (a) NOAA Fisheries 2015.

Hanna and Herald Shoal: (5) -40 m isobaths, Audubon Alaska 2015a. Based on: (a) IBCAO v3, Jakobsson et al. 2012.

Important Bird Areas: (6) Audubon Alaska 2014b. Based on: (a) Drew and Platt 2013. (b) Smith et al. 2014a,b.

(c) Walker and Smith 2014.

Marine bird watchlist species breeding season core areas: (7) Audubon Alaska 2014b. Based on: (a) Drew and Platt 2013. (b) Smith et al. 2014b. (c) Walker and Smith 2014.

Walrus concentration areas: (8) Summer foraging, 50% isopleth, Jay et al. 2012. (9) Walrus Use Area, USFWS 2013.

Thank You!

Oceana Pacific team

Audubon Alaska

Oak Foundation

Packard Foundation

Campion Foundation

Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association

Kawerak, Inc.

