# Does forage fish abundance affect predator productivity?

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## Yes, predators depend on forage fish



Forage fish link the energy produced by plankton to large bodied fishes, birds, and mammals and play a critical role in marine food webs.

Fisheries of forage fish are among the largest in the world and demand for products derived from forage fish is increasing.

Some scientists have argued for precautionary management to protect forage fish and allow for predators to remain abundant and productive.



## No, predators follow and switch prey easily

Other scientists have argued that there is no evidence that predator productivity depends on forage fish biomass and have offered the following explanations:

- 1. Forage fish population size is highly variable
- 2. Predators and fishermen are not always competing
- 3. Predators are flexible and can prey switch and move



### **Our approach**



# and predator diet composition data

The analysis workflow described below uses the North Pacific albacore tuna stock as an example. Albacore tuna Thunnus alalunga North Pacific Ocean



Step 3. Fit surplus production

 $200 ] SP_t = rSSB_t \left(1 - \frac{SSB_t}{SSB_0}\right)$ 

150

 $\theta > 0 =$  forage fish  $\uparrow$  productivity

 $\theta < 0 =$  forage fish  $\downarrow$  productivity

600

Biomass (1000s mt)

### Step 2. Link predator and prey time series

Option #1: Abundance of primary prey (e.g. Northern anchovy)

Option #2: Weighted abundance of all contributing prey (e.g. five species index)

#### **Example results**

