The Scientific Challenge of Establishing Appropriate Baselines for Restoration

Daniel Schindler

School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences

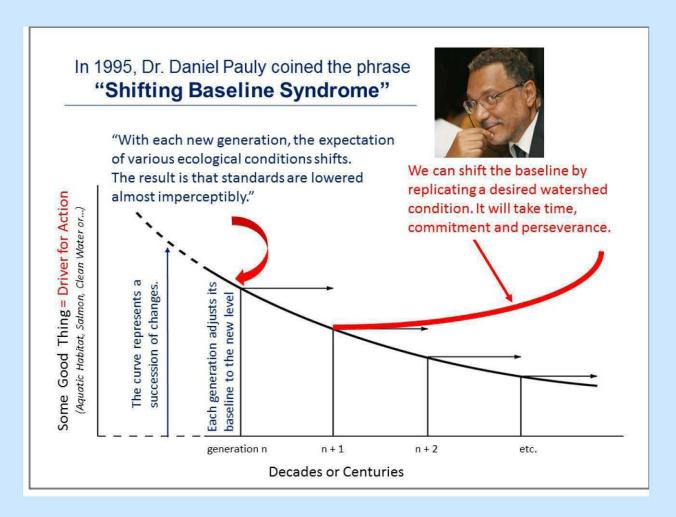
University of Washington

deschind@uw.edu





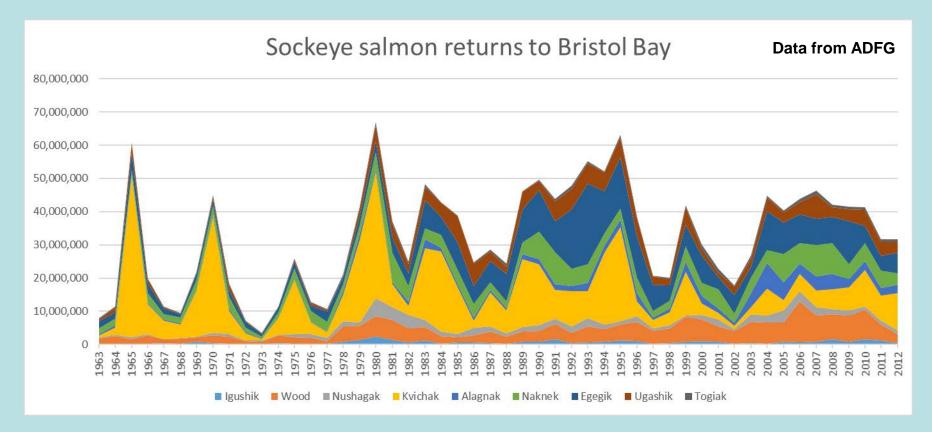
Shifting Baseline Syndrome















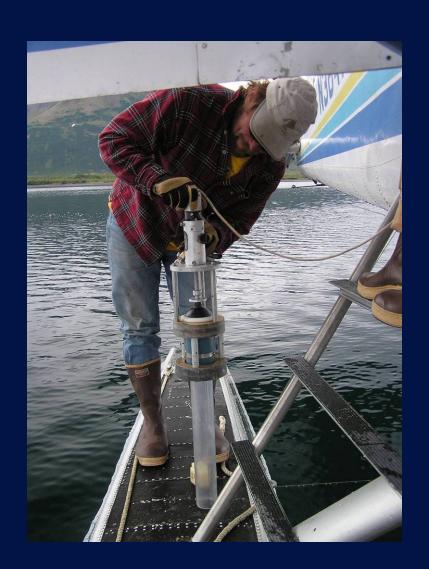


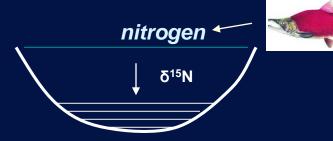
How variable and synchronous were sockeye salmon populations in the past?



Paleolimnology

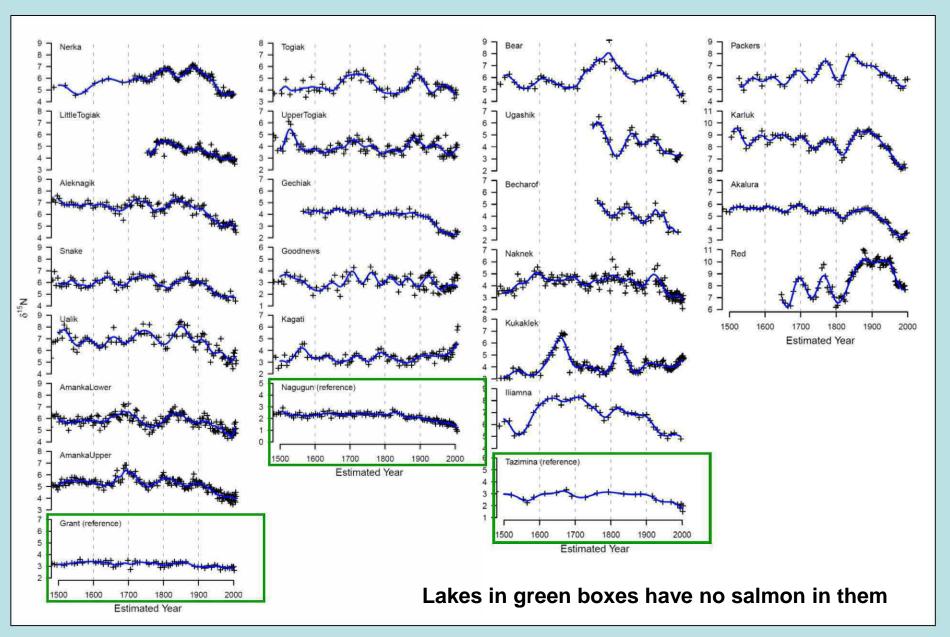
Lake sediments contain a biogeochemical archive that reflects salmon abundance (centuries to millenia)



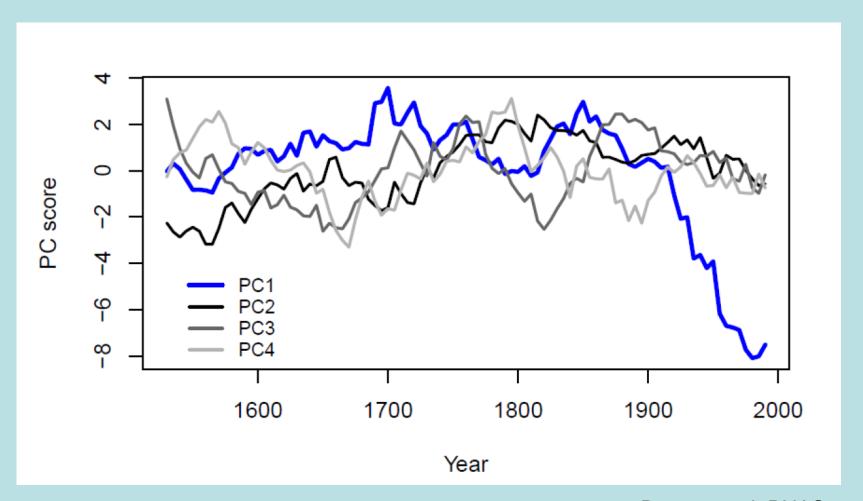




Variation in salmon returns to Alaskan lakes 1500-2000

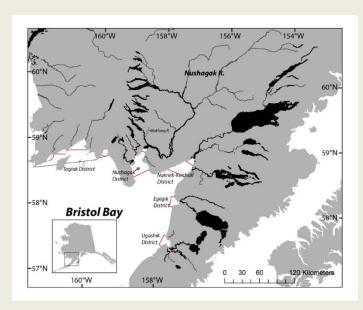


Weak coherence in salmon population dynamics among stocks in western Alaska (1500-present)



Chinook salmon – habitat use within watersheds (how consistent is production within individual tributaries?)





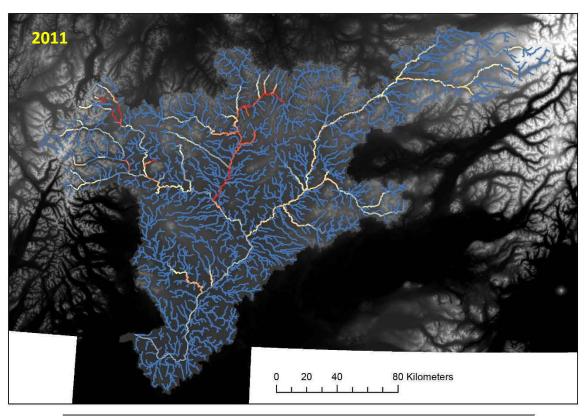


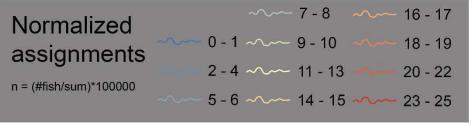
Chinook salmon production in the Nushagak River

Nushagak R. **2011** (n=255)



Brennan and Schindler, in press



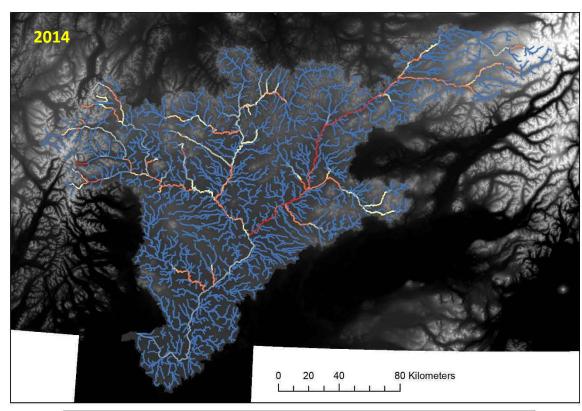


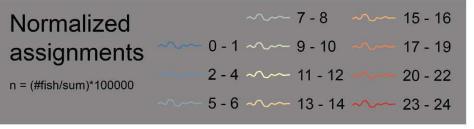
Chinook salmon production in the Nushagak River

Nushagak R. **2014** (n=279)



Brennan and Schindler, in press



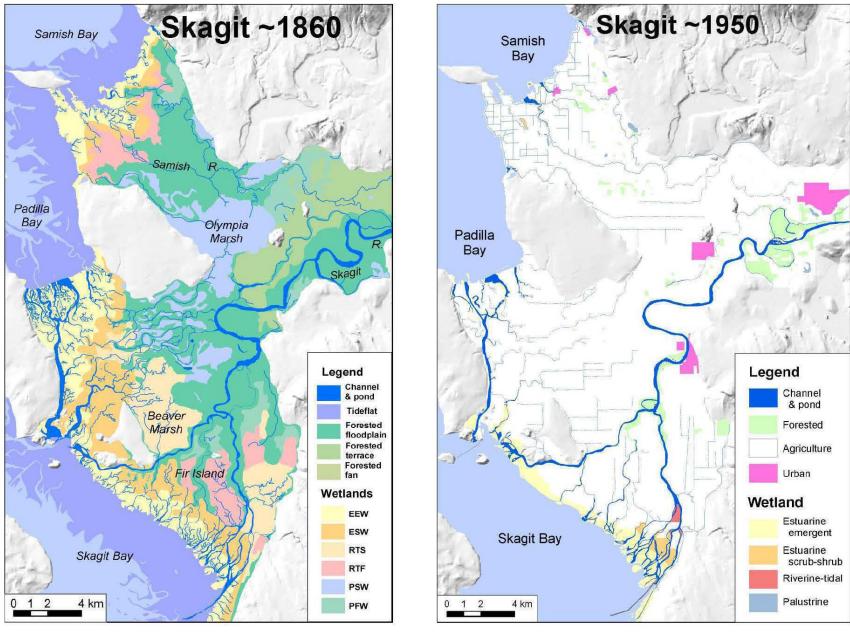




Chena River, Alaska

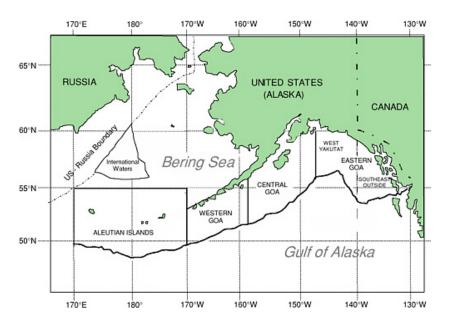


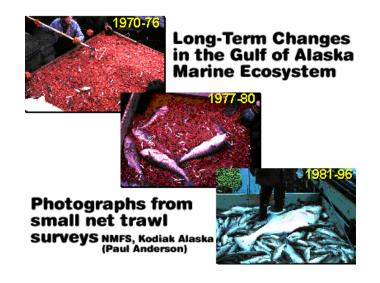
Courtesy of Chris Stark, UAF

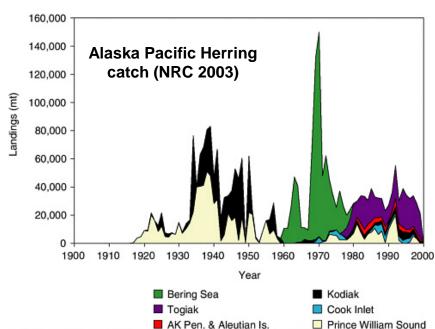


Collins, 2002

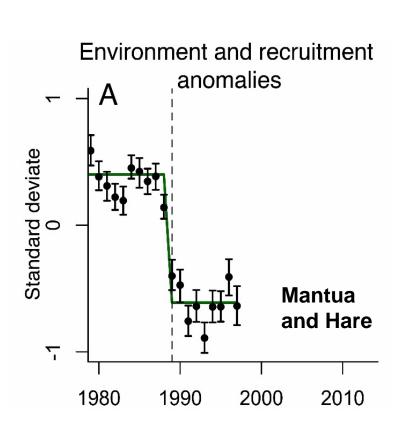
Ecosystems are continuously changing, sometimes smoothly, sometimes abruptly

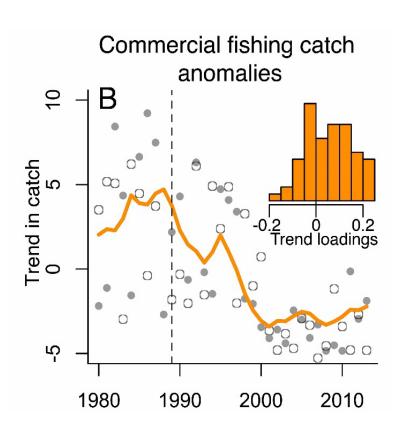






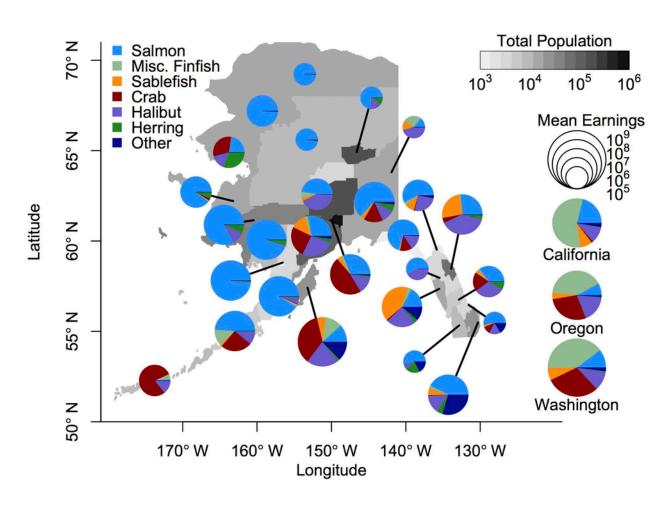
Regime shift in N. Pacific in 1989 caused massive changes in catch and composition of fisheries



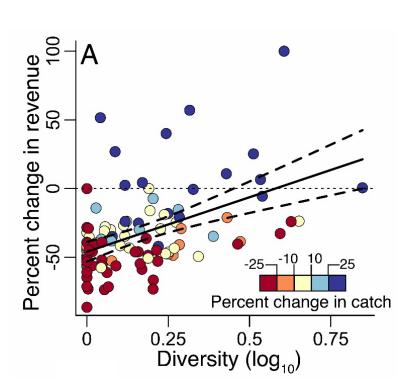


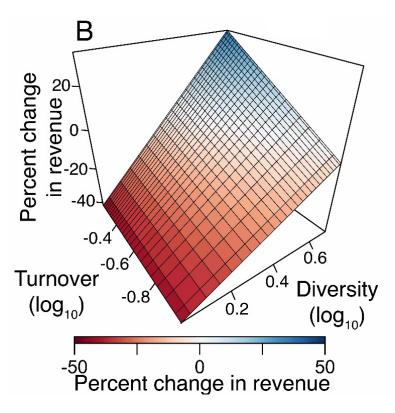


Wide variation in diversity of fisheries that Alaska communities participate in



Communities participating in several fisheries suffered little from regime shift; many that changed composition actually benefitted!





Cline, Schindler and Hilborn (in press)

data from AK - CFEC





