# Sea otters as apex predators in Southeast Alaska



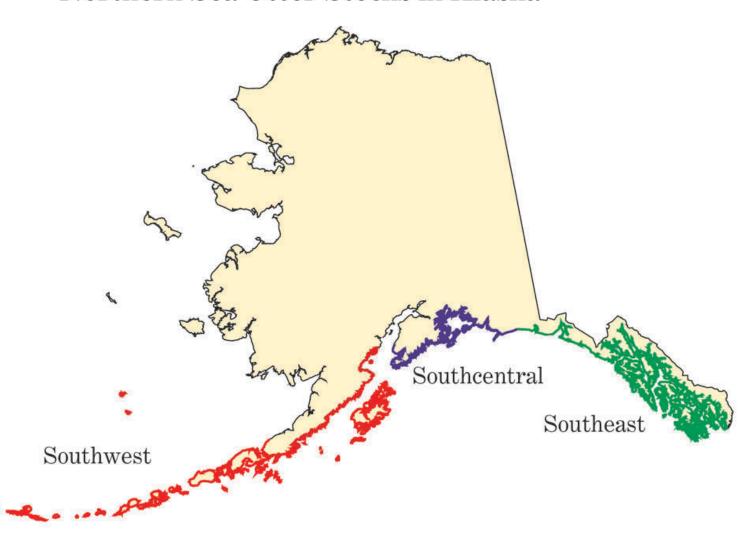
Ginny Eckert<sup>1</sup>, Sean Larson<sup>1</sup>, Zac Hoyt<sup>1</sup>, Verena Gill<sup>2</sup>, Sunny Rice<sup>1</sup>

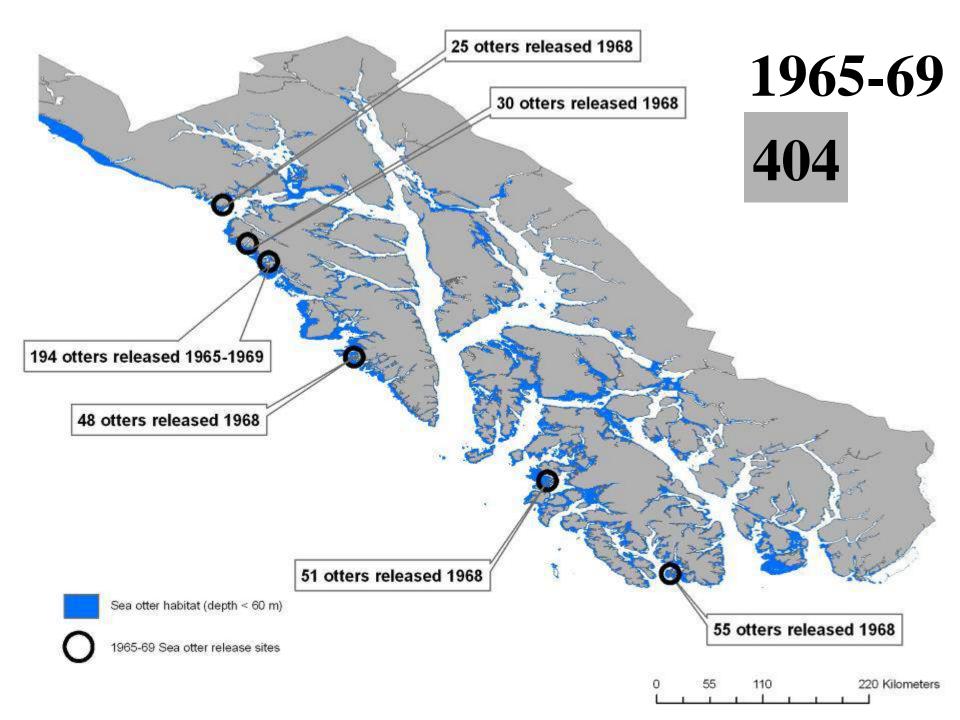
<sup>1</sup>School of Fisheries & Ocean Sciences, UAF & <sup>2</sup>USFWS



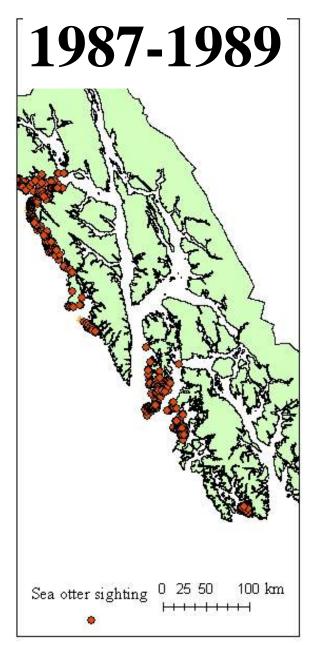


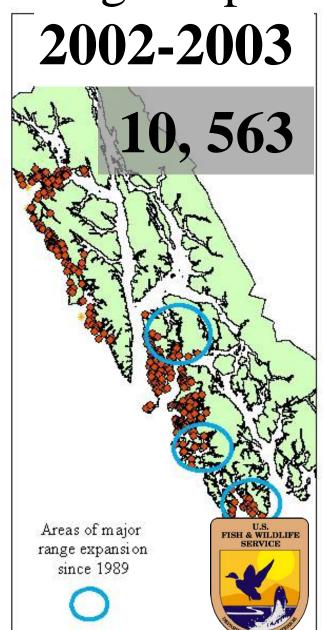
#### Northern Sea Otter Stocks in Alaska

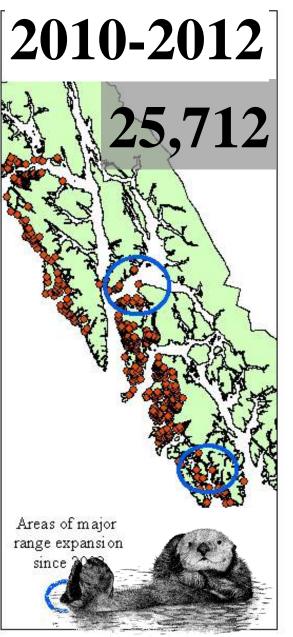


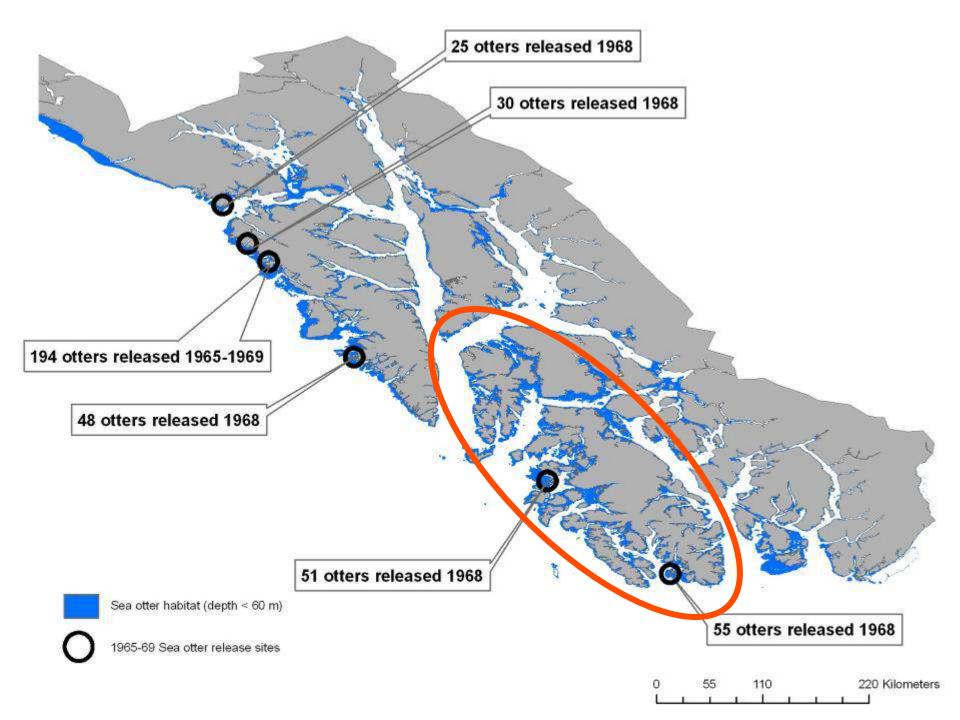


# Range Expansion

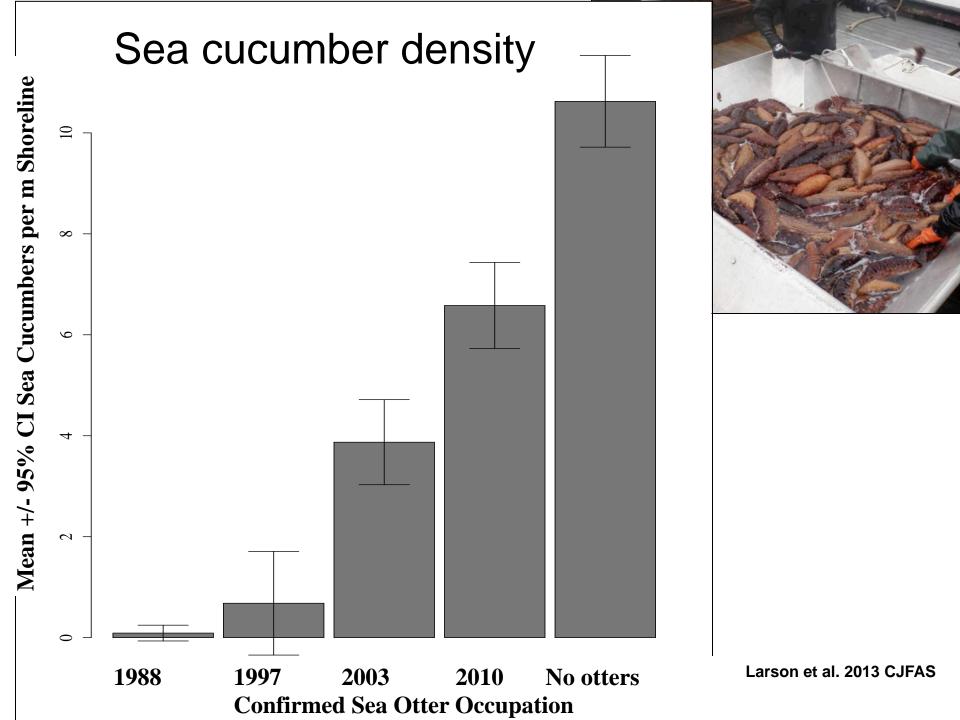






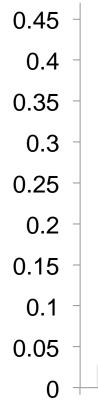


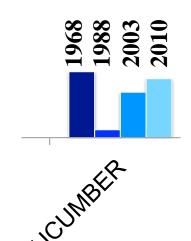




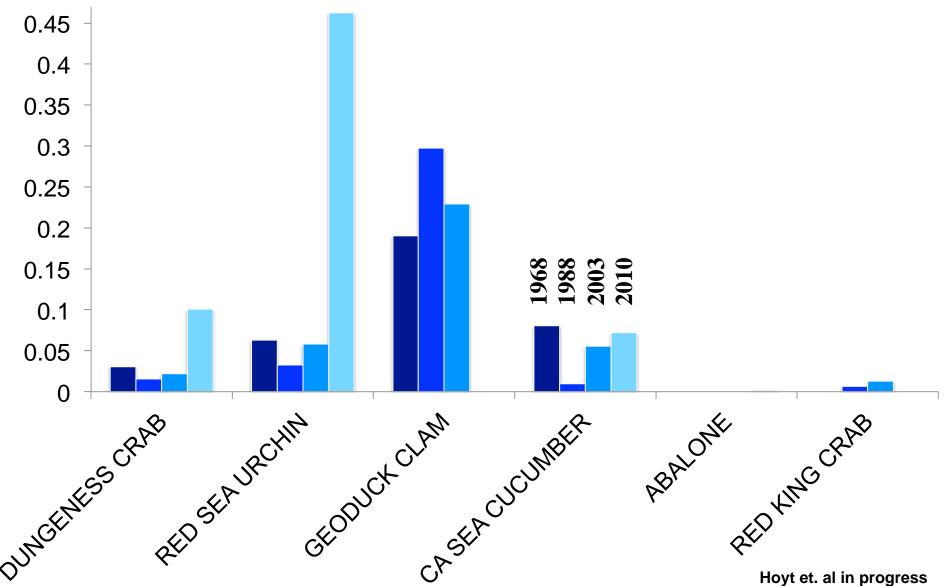


### Preliminary diet composition 2010-2012 Commercially important species as a function of sea otter colonization

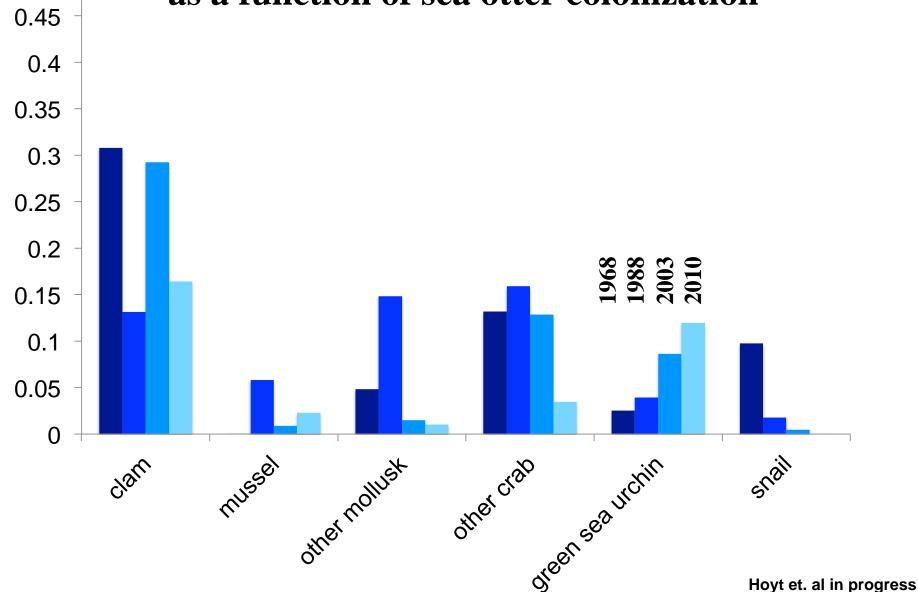




### Preliminary diet composition 2010-2012 Commercially important species as a function of sea otter colonization



Preliminary diet composition 2010-2012 Non-commercially important species as a function of sea otter colonization



### Sea otters greatly affect shellfish populations

Declines in sea cucumbers can be attributed to sea otters.

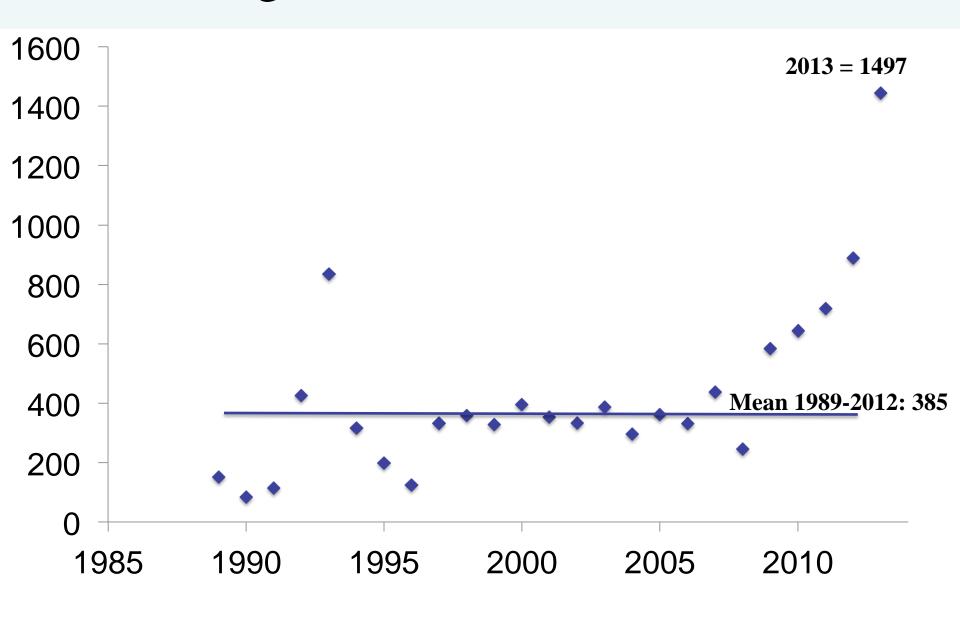
Commercially important species - a large proportion of the diet

Highly desired species – urchins & Dungeness crab – eaten first

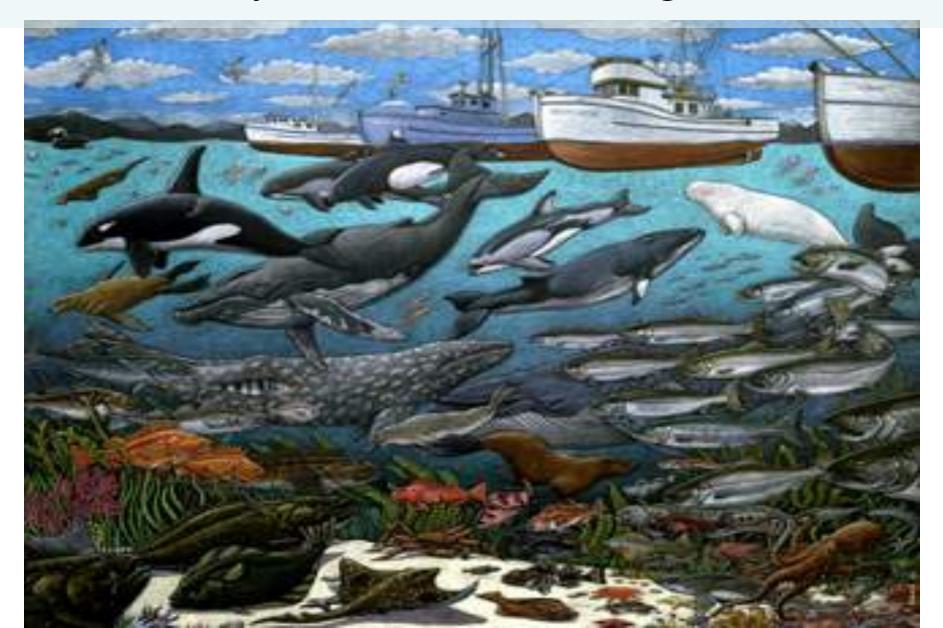




# Legal harvest of sea otters



# Ecosystem Based Management

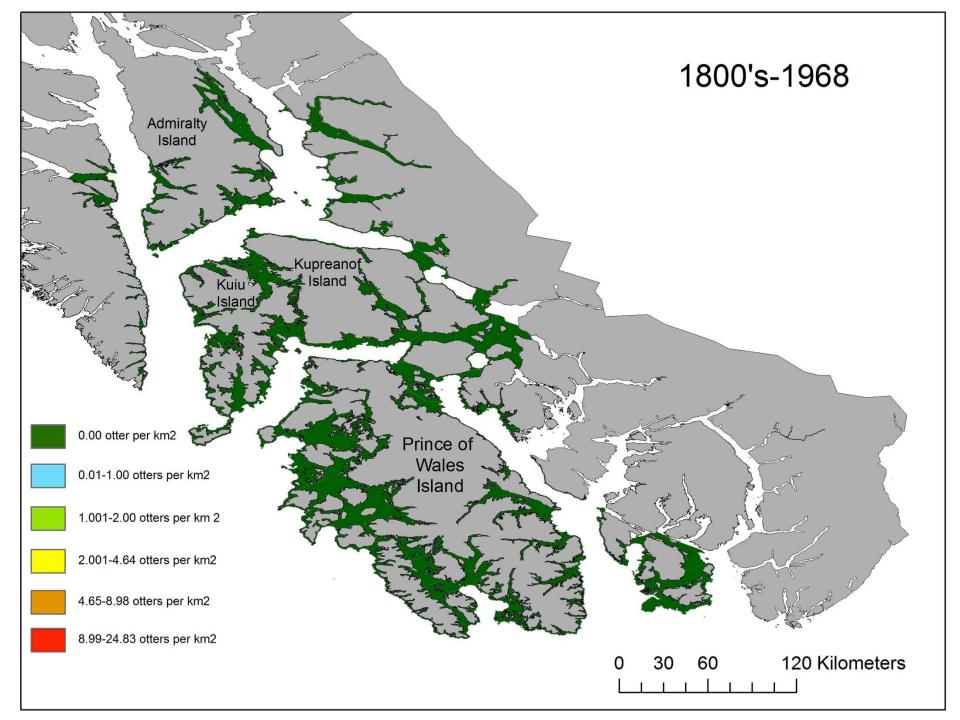


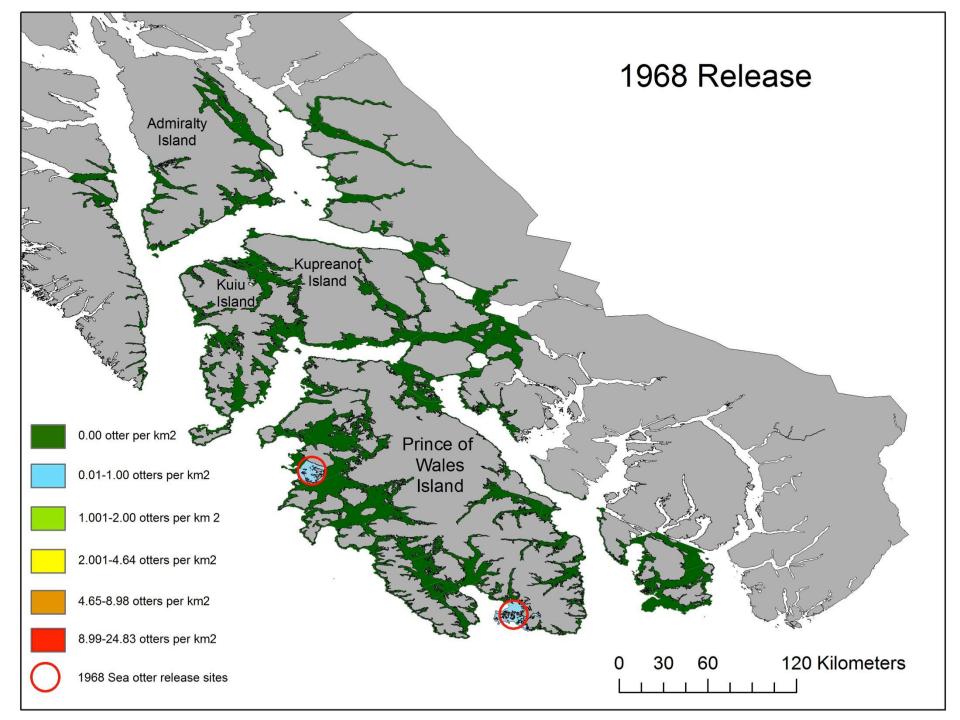
- 1. Sea otters were absent for hundreds of years.
- 2. Reintroduction & now 25,000
- 3. They greatly reduce shellfish populations
- 4. Need ecosystem-based management

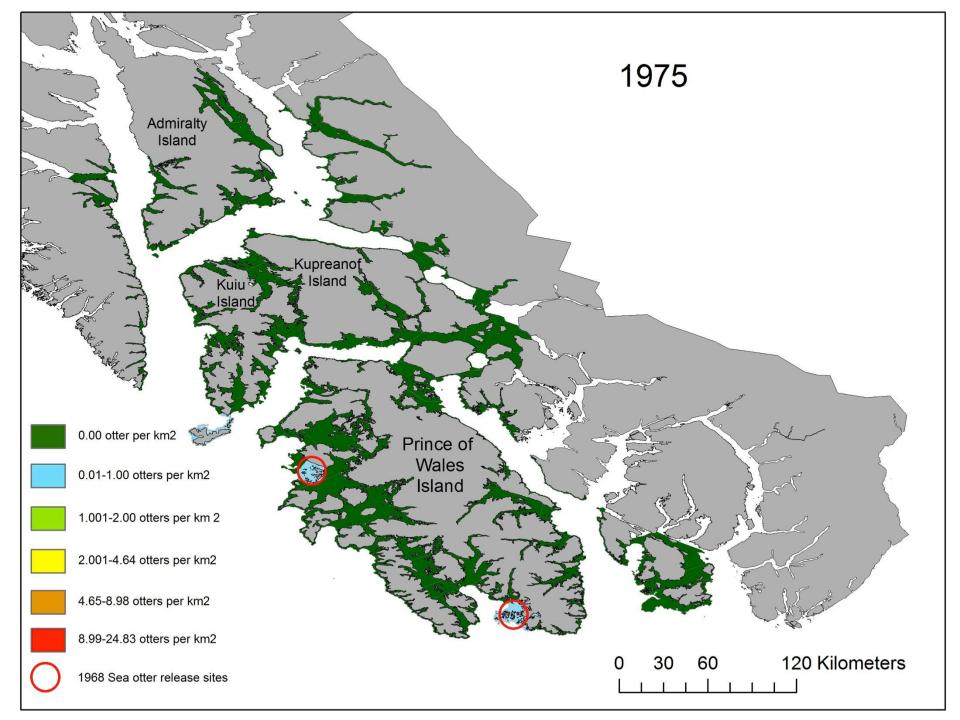


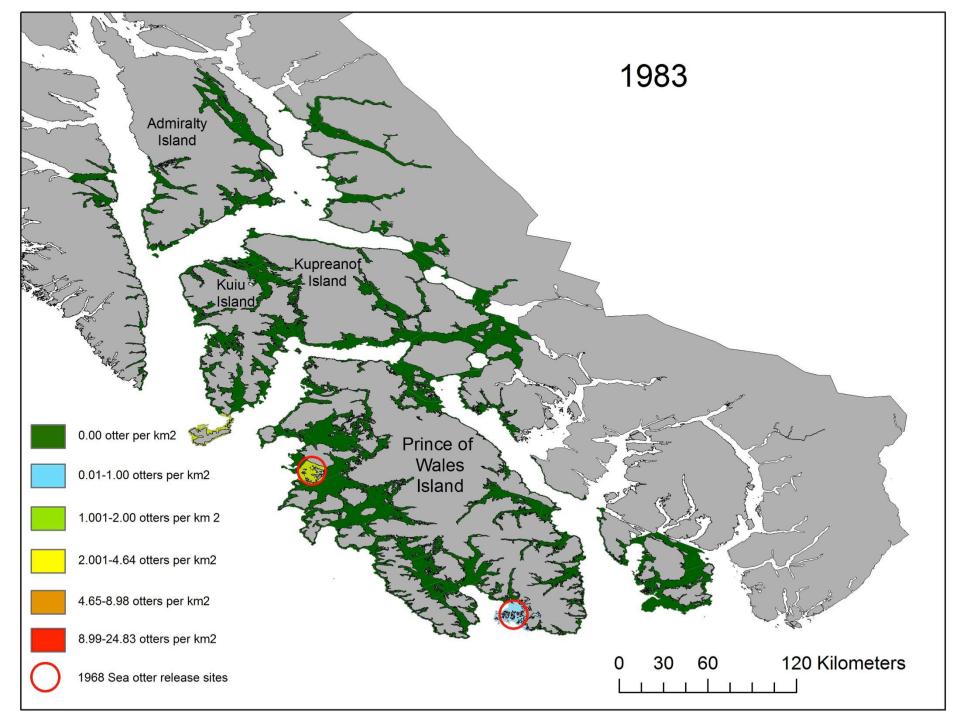
## Sea otter movement study

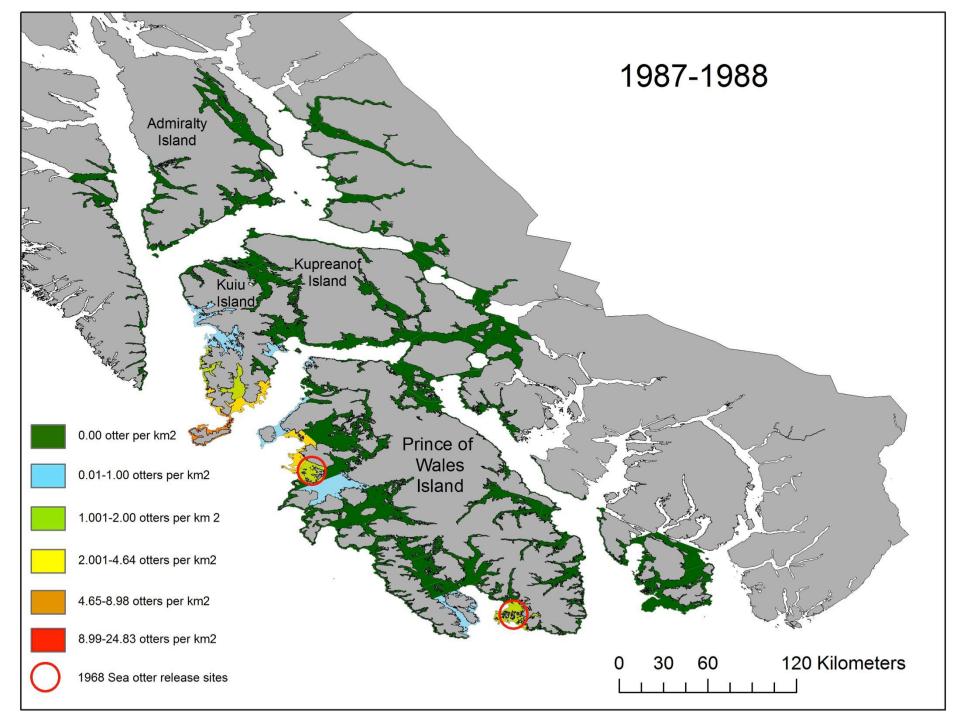


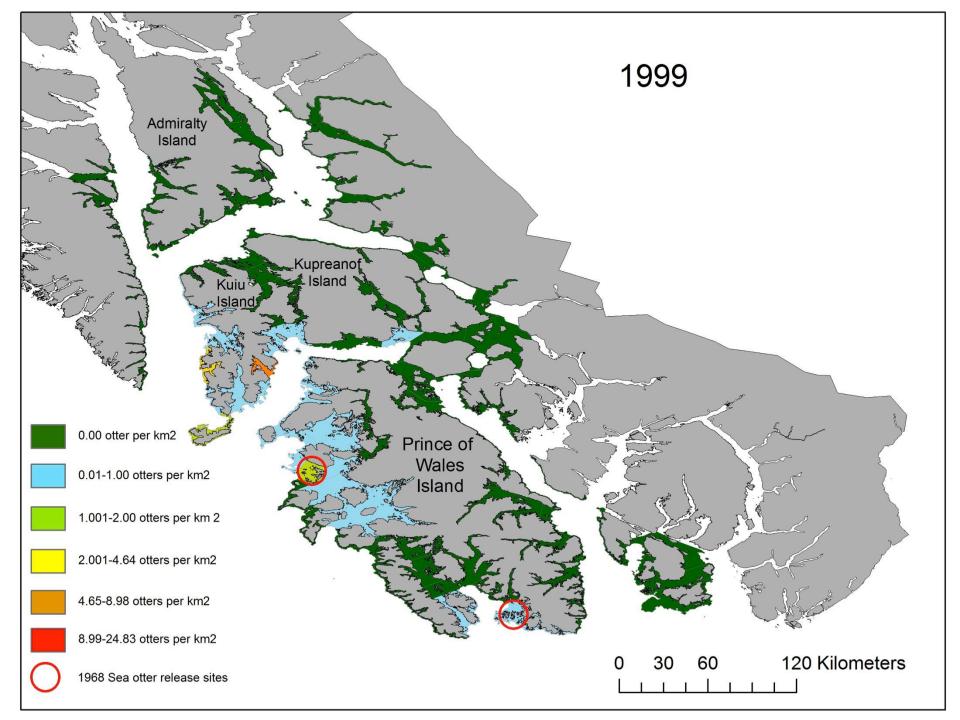


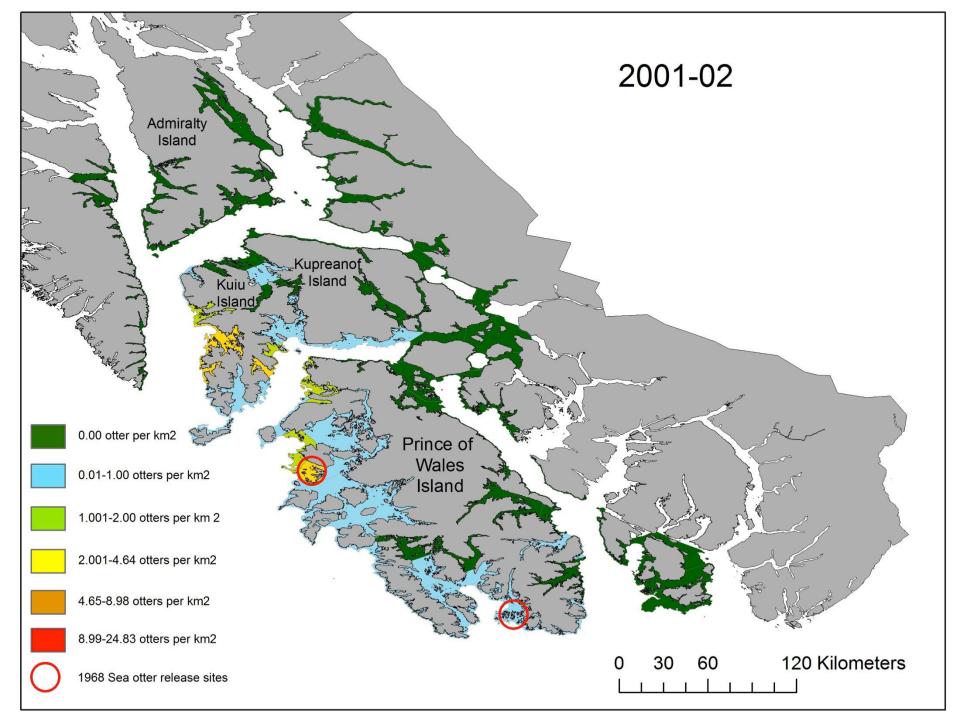


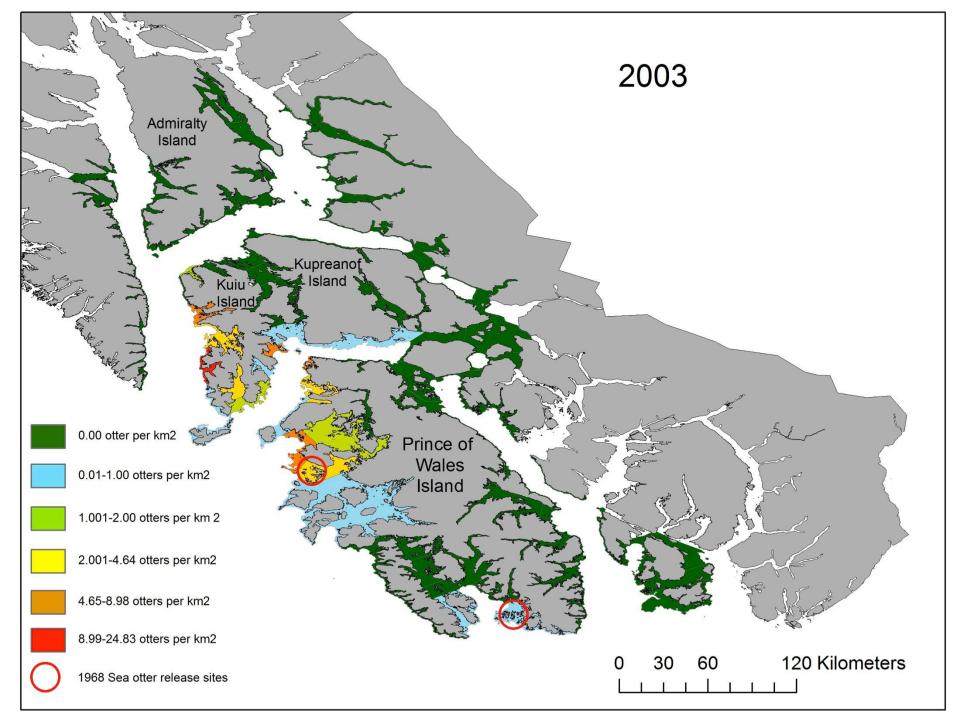


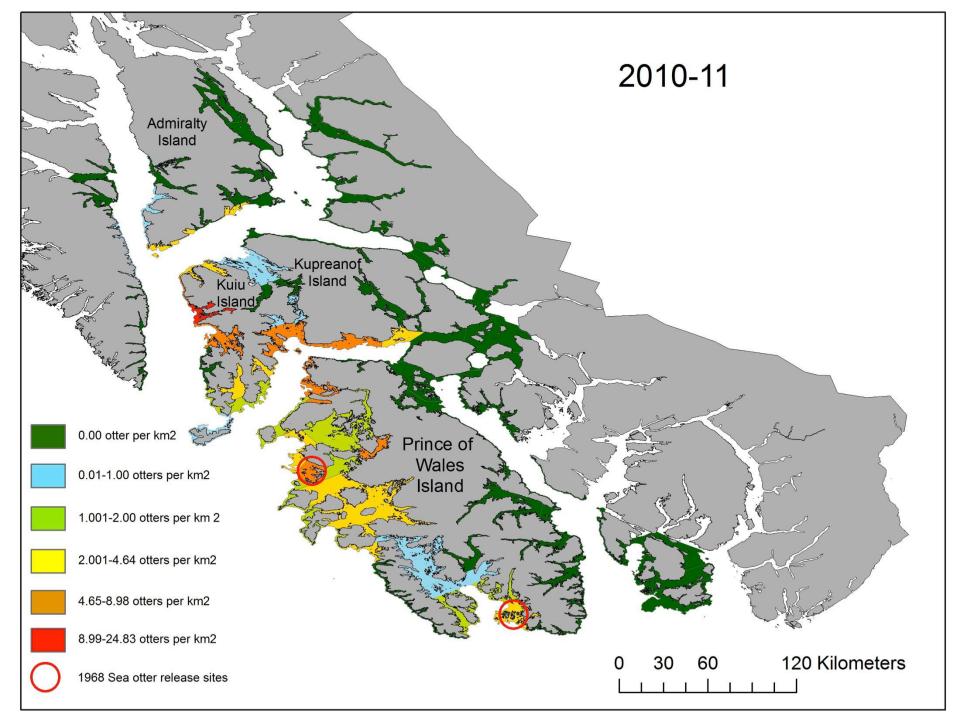












#### Fisheries affected in southern SE AK & exvessel value 2010-2011

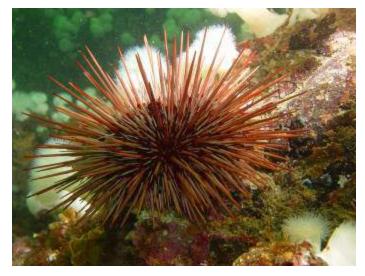


Dungeness crab

Metacarcinus magister



Sea cucumber Parastichopus californicus



Red sea urchin Strongylocentrotus franciscanus



Geoduck clam

Panopea abrupta