Emerging Theoretical Basis
for Monitoring the Changing States
(Health) of Large Marine Ecosystems


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
D. James Baker, Administrator
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Northeast Region
Northeast Fisheries Science Center
Woods Hole, Massachusetts

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Table of Contents

Workshop Objective .......................................................... 1
Overview and Background ................................................ 1
North Sea Ecosystem Case Study ........................................ 1
Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem Case Study ........................... 2
Theoretical Framework ..................................................... 3
Plankton Recorder Technology .......................................... 4
Data Analyses ................................................................ 4
Summary ........................................................................ 4

Appendices

Appendix A. Agenda and Attendees: Workshop on Changing States and Health of Large Marine Ecosystems, 11-12 July 1992, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York ................................................................. 7
Appendix C. General Summary: Long Time-Series Analysis and Interpretation in Terrestrial, Marine, and Freshwater Ecosystems, A Summer School at Cornell University, 21 June - 17 July 1992 ................. 17
Appendix D. Tentative Schedule, Organizers, Distinguished Lecturers, Cornell Participants, and Accepted and Confirmed Students: Long Time-Series Analysis and Interpretation in Terrestrial, Marine, and Freshwater Ecosystems, A Summer School at Cornell University, 21 June - 17 July 1992 ........................................................................................................ 19
Appendix E. Excerpt from a Keynote Address by the NOAA Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere Given at the Symposium on the Northeast U.S. Shelf Ecosystem: Stress, Mitigation, and Sustainability, 12-15 August 1991, University of Rhode Island, Narragansett, Rhode Island .................. 27

Tables

Table 1. Gaps in knowledge as identified in the 1987 quality status report of the North Sea Task Force ........................................ 2
Table 2. List of referenced papers at the Workshop on Changing States and Health of Large Marine Ecosystems, 11-12 July 1992, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York ........................................................................ 3
Table 3. Participating and lead countries to prepare the 1993 quality status report of the North Sea Task Force .................. 3
Table 4. Article II of the International Joint Commission Water Quality Agreement of 1978 ................................................. 4

Figures

Figure 1. Subregions of the North Sea by the North Sea Task Force based on the natural hydrographic variations of the North Sea, and lead countries for conducting pertinent ecological research activities in support of task force objectives ................................................................. 2
WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE

In a continuing effort to develop a strategy for monitoring the changing states of large marine ecosystems (LME), a workshop was convened at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, on 11 and 12 July 1992. The agenda and list of attendees are given in Appendix A. The workshop was a followup to an initial workshop held at the National Marine Fisheries Service, Narragansett, Rhode Island, on 23 April 1992. A summary report of the April workshop is given in Appendix B. The specific objective of the July workshop (hereafter "workshop") was to review the state of the art in ecological theory pertinent to how time-series data and information obtained from LMEs could be used to monitor the changing states of ecosystem health. It was hoped that at the conclusion of the workshop, the topic would have been developed far enough to reach a consensus on strategies for linking theory to a supporting field program.

The workshop coincided with a month-long series of summer school lectures and discussions at Cornell focused on ecosystem time-series data, analyses, and interpretation. Participants from these lectures (e.g., Simon Levin, John Magnuson, John Steele, Andrew Solow) joined in the workshop discussions. A general summary of the summer school lectures and discussions is given in Appendix C, and a list of summer school attendees, discussion leaders, and topics is given in Appendix D.

OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

During the morning session of the first day of the workshop, the discussions began with an overview of the interests of the NOAA Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere to develop characterizations of ecosystem-level change (Appendix E). Specific reference was made to the Northeast U.S. Shelf Ecosystem, and to the changes occurring within the system during the past three decades. The principal argument was for an acceptable method for monitoring the changing states of LMEs in a manner that allowed for a collapse of a large number of state-variables to a reduced group of indicators or indices of ecosystem change.

Following the overview remarks, background information was provided by Byron Norton on the relationship of policy to the research on ecosystem health being proposed by the contributors to the volume, "Ecosystem Health," to be published shortly by Island Press. The arguments for ecosystem health as a new paradigm for measuring and evaluating environmental gains and losses are based on the assumption that "society" has an obligation to protect the health and integrity of ecological systems. The premise for proceeding with the ecosystem health-integrity paradigm is that self-organizing systems maintain a degree of stable functioning across time that should not be destabilized through human activity. According to Norton, this premise is based on the recognition that: (1) processes are related in an unequal hierarchical organizational structure, (2) energy flows through the system in a manner that generates repetition and duplication, and (3) ecosystems are fragile in their capacity for absorbing disturbance. Until scale and perspective can be built into ecosystem theory, there can be no precise explanation of why particular indicators correlate with ecosystem characteristics.

Norton concluded that ecosystem-level management is distinguished by its concern for characteristics of the whole system that are not reduced by aggregated characteristics of its parts and that the idea of ecosystem health is valuable as it focuses on the entire system and away from particular interest groups. It is considered by Norton as a high priority to encourage partnership among biologists, economists, and the public. Since ecosystem health is both an evaluative and descriptive concept, both ecologists and economists must work to inform the public about management options. It is, therefore, according to Norton, a high priority to develop new methods of valuation that contribute to the dynamic process of defining and protecting ecosystem health.

NORTH SEA ECOSYSTEM CASE STUDY

The discussions that followed focused on case studies of ecosystems under stress. Hein Skjøldal provided convincing evidence of eutrophication around the coasts of the North Sea Ecosystem. He provided information on the flux of nitrates and phosphates, insights on the effects of elevated levels of nutrient inputs, and efforts underway to mitigate the stress on the ecosystem caused by eutrophication. The approach he outlined for the North Sea is indicative of the growing interest of governments to address the monitoring and management of LMEs. As described by Dr. Skjøldal, the environmental ministers (hereafter "council of ministers") of eight countries bordering on the North Sea (e.g., Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom) have since 1987 adopted a holistic ecosystems approach "to carry out work leading, in a reasonable time-scale, to a dependable and comprehensive statement of circulation patterns, inputs, and dispersion of contaminants, ecological conditions, and effects of human activities in the North Sea." Among the tasks to be addressed by a designated North Sea Task Force are nine topics including the need for more knowledge of general ecosystem effects on plankton, benthos, birds, fish, and mammals (Table 1).

A primary responsibility of the North Sea Task Force is the production of a holistic assessment of the North Sea and its subregions based on data acquired using internationally comparable methods, state-of-the-art modeling, and results of the latest research on the North Sea environment. The assessment is to be completed by the end of 1993. The subregions and lead countries are shown in Figure 1. A conceptual model for assessing the changing states of ecosystems developed by Dutch scientists (Ten Brink, Hosper, and Colijn) was described by Dr. Skjøldal. A bibliographic reference for the Dutch effort is given in Table 2. The ecosystem-level contributions to the North Sea quality status report are listed in Table 3. The North Sea Task Force has been requested by the council of ministers to develop

1. A need for better-quality input data.
2. An improved understanding of nutrient dynamics and, in particular, their relation to occurrences of exceptional algal blooms.
3. More epidemiological information and a greater understanding of the factors causing diseases in marine organisms, including fish, birds, and mammals.
4. An increased knowledge of the different ways in which classes of contaminants behave in the North Sea, and of those contaminants' sources and fates.
5. An assessment of the critical load of nutrients and persistent, bioaccumulable, and toxic substances (metals and organic compounds).
6. More information on the levels of contaminants in the marine environment obtained on an internationally comparable basis.
7. More knowledge of general ecosystem effects on plankton, benthos, birds, fish, and mammals, especially North Sea seal stocks.
8. Increased emphasis on quality assurance of mathematical models used in North Sea assessments.
9. Other specific problems: as examples, the problem of estimating inputs of contaminants to coastal waters from estuaries, and the significance of sediment movement in the context of contaminant transport.

techniques for treating the North Sea from a total ecosystems perspective. The discussions of the workshop were most pertinent to initiatives underway by the North Sea Task Force to define ecological objectives for describing the changing states of the North Sea.

GREAT LAKES BASIN ECOSYSTEM CASE STUDY

Dr. Henry Regier kindly provided the participants with his perspective on changing ecosystem states and the concept of ecosystem integrity as related to the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem. In this case, the fish component of the ecosystem was used as a surrogate for measuring change in the integrity or natural self-regulating processes leading to an "advanced state of self-integration or integrity" as described in the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement which called for restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem (see Regier (1992), Table 2). Article II of the International Joint Commission (IJC) Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978 is given in Table 4.

The number of management regimes that have broad objectives aimed at protection of the "integrity" or "wholeness" of the ecosystem is growing. However, the theoretical basis for quantifying the value judgements for "integrity" and "health" concepts remains in a highly developmental stage as one moves from single-species management theory to multispecies/community management, to total ecosystem-level management efforts. The IJC is a good example of a program that introduced successful mitigation efforts to improve the water quality of the Great Lakes, but is continuing to refine the health and integrity concept in relation to ecological theory. Several important
Table 2. List of reference papers at the Workshop on Changing States and Health of Large Marine Ecosystems, 11-12 July 1992, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Copies available from the authors.


papers were made available by Dr. Regier to the group. They are listed in Table 2.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The presentations by Simon Levin and John Steele on the state of the art in ecological theory in relation to indexing changing ecosystem states emphasized the importance of matching time-series measurements to the scale of events pertinent to the ecological problem being addressed. From the discussions at the Cornell Summer School on long time series, John Steele indicated that the variance in a data set increases with the length of record, and that it is not desirable to define a baseline and consider deviations from an earlier mean as an index to the consequence of external influences. However, he indicated that extended data sets provide the basis for improving the understanding of the underlying system. The long-term physical data on climate change extending from the little ice age through the Milankovich cycles were given as an example of the great utility of time-series data. From a biological perspective, the example given was the continuous plankton recorder (CPR) data sets and analysis, proving the value of extended biological and physical data sets for enhanced understanding of the biofeedback of North Atlantic plankton to climate change.


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<th>Subregion</th>
<th>Interested countries</th>
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<td>Norway (N)</td>
</tr>
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<td>All North Sea states</td>
<td>Germany (D)</td>
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<td>Area 7b</td>
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<td>France, United Kingdom (F/UK)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Area 10</td>
<td>Denmark, Germany, Netherlands (CWSS)</td>
<td>Common Wadden Sea Secretariat</td>
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Both Drs. Steele and Levin suggested that with regard to the theoretical basis for monitoring changing states of LMEs, the positive relations between space/time scales and aggregation theory support arguments for deriving emergent properties of ecosystems using the LME concept for aggregating ecosystem components. However, they caution that the losses of information on smaller scales need to be assessed. They agreed that models which contain multiple equilibria, such as bistable systems, can describe the essential features of certain systems including the spruce budworm and the switches in fish stock abundance. John Steele was of the opinion that, by implication, these simple models could serve as metaphors for more complex switches that can occur in community structure. The empirical evidence from the CPR data series provides a basis for recognizing alternate states in plankton communities, and thereby serves to broaden the use of stability, resilience, and diversity as ecosystem concepts.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the parties is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem. In order to achieve this purpose, the parties agree to make a maximum effort to develop programs, practices[,] and technology necessary for a better understanding of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem and to eliminate or reduce to the maximum extent practicable the discharge of pollutants into the Great Lakes System.

Consistent with the provisions of this agreement, it is the policy of the parties that:

(a) [the discharge of toxic substances in toxic amounts be prohibited and the discharge of any or all persistent toxic substances be virtually eliminated;

(b) [financial assistance to construct publicly owned waste treatment works be provided by a combination of local, state, provincial, and federal participation; and

(c) [coordinated planning processes and best management practices be developed and implemented by the respective jurisdictions to ensure adequate control of all sources of pollutants.

PLANKTON RECORDER TECHNOLOGY

Dr. Robert Williams described the use of instrumented CPRs for monitoring the changing states of plankton communities in the North Sea. The CPRs equipped with solid-state data loggers for temperature, salinity, depth, chlorophyll, nutrients, and light have been deployed from a commercial ship-of-opportunity on routes from Grimsby to Aberdeen, from Aberdeen to Stavanger, and from the southern North Sea to the Kattgat since 1988. The operations are conducted by the Plymouth Marine Laboratory of the Natural Environmental Research Council (NERC) of the United Kingdom, and by the Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Marine Science in Plymouth, England.

An undulating oceanographic recorder (UOR) has been in operation between Grimsby and Aberdeen since 1989. The project is supported by a contract from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food’s Lowestoft Laboratory to monitor conditions off the northeast coast of Great Britain where outbreaks of paralytic shellfish poisoning were caused by shellfish feeding on toxic dinoflagellates. A project funded under the Global Environmental Facility of the World Bank which will use instrumented CPRs and UORs for monitoring the changing states of the Gulf of Guinea Ecosystem is presently being developed. Instrumented CPRs and UORs will be deployed in studies of the Northeast U.S. Shelf Ecosystem in collaboration with NERC’s Plymouth Marine Laboratory.

DATA ANALYSES

The utility of alternative statistical approaches to describing ecosystem-level condition was addressed by Andy Solow. He suggested that while principal-component analyses were most often used for reducing large data sets into directions of change, other statistical approaches were available that include more information on the nature of relationships among parameters, including canonical analyses, lagged correlation analyses, and orthogonal smoothing techniques. The concept of collapsing many variables into a few indices for characterizing changing ecosystem states is a newly emerging discipline that will benefit from case-study analyses of long time series and data sets.

Dr. Solow will develop diversity and other related indices (e.g., stability, resilience, productivity, yield) using the Northeast U.S. Shelf Ecosystem data sets of the National Marine Fisheries Service. Examples of the extensive data sets available on the demography of marine mammals of this region and in adjacent ocean waters were presented by Gordon Waring. It was evident from Waring’s presentation that information on the seasonal movements of dolphins, seals, and whales was essential in developing strategies for minimizing bycatch of marine mammals by commercial fishermen. He described the development of sighting surveys to estimate marine mammal abundance levels, and presented a series of excellent overlays depicting how marine mammal species distributions can be interpreted as demonstrating spatial and temporal separations to reduce density-dependent competitive interactions.

SUMMARY

In summary, the North Sea case study, the Northeast U.S. Shelf study, and the Great Lakes case study provided examples of using empirical evidence to focus discussions on three key issues:

1. Does the aggregation theory support the concept of changing ecosystem states and emergent properties gained through the aggregation of state variables in LMEs?

2. Does the "integrity" concept introduced in the management of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem hold promise for indexing the health of LMEs?

3. Will the CPR and fish trawling surveys recommended by the report of the 1991 Cornell workshop on LME monitoring provide useful generic models for monitoring the changing states of LMEs [see Sherman and Laughlin (1992), Table B2]?
The discussions supported the LME approach as a "real benefit" for detecting changing states in biological communities. The use of the CPR and trawling surveys in detecting changing ecosystem states is validated by the results of useful case studies describing different ecosystem states based on fisheries and CPR studies. The general consensus was that indexing the health of ecosystems was a useful idea that should be retained, but that it should be considered a value judgment, best left to the managers of ecosystems based on the emergent ecosystem properties of, for example, productivity, diversity, yield, stability, and resilience, and that further effort was warranted for quantifying these properties.
## APPENDIX A

### Agenda and Attendees:

**Workshop on Changing States and Health of Large Marine Ecosystems, 11-12 July 1992, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York**

### AGENDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>11 July 1992 (morning)--Ecosystem Health:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Theory and Application to the LME Concept</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brief Overview</td>
<td>K. Sherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecosystem Health: An Emerging Management Concept</td>
<td>B. Norton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Changing States and Health of the Great Lakes Ecosystem</td>
<td>H. Regier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eutrophication in the North Sea Ecosystem</td>
<td>H. Skjoldal</td>
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<td>**11 July 1992 (afternoon)--Ecosystem Theory and Application for LMEs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scale and the Problems of Ecosystem Health</td>
<td>S. Levin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scale Selections for Biodynamics of Marine Ecosystems</td>
<td>J. Steele</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time-series and Ecosystem Perturbations</td>
<td>A. Solow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPR, Ocean Physics, and Ocean Climatology</td>
<td>R. Williams</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>12 July 1992 (morning)--Ecosystem Monitoring</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategies for Monitoring Recovery of Depleted Mammal Stocks</td>
<td>G. Waring</td>
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<td>Including Siting Surveys</td>
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<tr>
<td>LMEs and the Global Ocean Observing System</td>
<td>K. Sherman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drafting of Report: Changing States and Health of LMEs</td>
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</table>
ATTENDEES

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* Observers
APPENDIX B

Summary Report:

Workshop on the Health of Large Marine Ecosystems,
23 April 1992, National Marine Fisheries Service,
Narragansett, Rhode Island

WORKSHOP OBJECTIVE

The workshop was convened as a forum for a multidisciplinary group of scientists to examine the feasibility of developing a series of “indicators” or “indices” of changing states and health of LMEs to provide a quantitative basis for comparing “health” conditions among ecosystems. The 26 participants represented several disciplines, including ecological theory, mathematics, statistics, population biology, fisheries ecology, systems analyses, physiology & biochemistry, ecological modeling, philosophy of science, planktology, physical oceanography, and program planning. They also represented academic, government, and private institutional perspectives. A list of invited participants is given in Table B1. The agenda topics considered and a list of background papers for the workshop are given in Table B2.

PERSPECTIVE ON ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

Increasing attention has been focused over the past few years on synthesizing available information on factors influencing the natural productivity of the fishery biomass and general “health” of LMEs in an effort to identify principal, secondary, and tertiary driving forces causing major changes in ecosystem states and biomass yields. Ecosystem “health” is a concept of wide interest for which a single precise scientific definition is problematic. Ecosystem “health” is used herein to describe the resilience, stability, and productivity of the ecosystem in relation to ecosystem change. In present practice, assessing the health of LMEs relies on a series of indicators and indices (Costanza 1992; Rapport 1992; Norton and Ulanowicz 1992; Karr 1992). The overriding objective is to monitor changes in “health” from an ecosystems perspective as a measure of the overall performance of a complex system (Costanza 1992). The “health” paradigm is based on comparisons of ecosystem resilience and stability (Pimm 1984; Holling 1986; Costanza 1992), and is an evolving concept. Definitions of several variables important to the health of marine ecosystems are given in Table B3. Following the definition of Costanza (1992), to be healthy and sustainable, an ecosystem must maintain its metabolic activity level, its internal structure and organization, and must be resistant to external stress over time and space frames relative to the ecosystem (Table B3). These concepts were discussed at the workshop.

Discussion topics during the morning session were focused on the concept of ecosystem health. Introductory presentations were made by J. Garber of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and K. Sherman of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), followed by discussions of several aspects of ecosystem health dealing with: (1) scale issues and hierarchical perspectives of the “health” concept (B. Norton); (2) an operational definition of ecosystem health (R. Costanza); and (3) clinical ecology (D. Rapport). Norton emphasized the importance of solving boundary problems to include appropriate physiological (biological) parameters, economic considerations, and the importance of marshaling public policy elements if an ecosystem “health” paradigm is to be successful. He advocated the importance of what he referred to as a self-generating or “autopoiesis” concept as: (1) important for supporting arguments dealing with the long-term sustainability of ecosystems, and (2) a positive response to public awareness and support for maintaining or restoring ecosystem health. He also advocated that models should be developed to clarify what is to be protected. The summation view presented by Norton was that the concept of “ecosystem health” be utilized as a bridge linking marine science to public policy. His background paper with R. Ulanowicz (Norton and Ulanowicz 1992) is available from the senior author.

The perspective presented to the workshop by Costanza emphasized the utility of ecosystem health indices for marking progress in achieving a long-term view of sustainability. Among the measurements for making evaluations, the following ecosystem indices were considered by the participants as useful: (1) diversity, (2) stability, (3) yield (economic), (4) productivity, and (5) resilience. A single index of ecosystem health was advocated by Costanza consisting of an integration of ecosystem “vigor,” “organization,” and “resilience” (Table B4). The “ecosystem health” concept is considered by Costanza as an important policy issue to which scientists should be providing state-of-the-art indicators or indices that can be used as practical and quantitative means for comparing the changing states among ecosystems. His background paper (Costanza 1992) is available from the author.

CLINICAL ECOLOGY

A new perspective of clinical ecology, using the analogy to human health, was presented by Rapport. His analyses have focused on changes in ecosystem structure and function. The
Table B1. Invited participants at the Workshop on the Health of Large Marine Ecosystems, 23 April 1992, National Marine Fisheries Service, Narragansett, Rhode Island

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address 1</th>
<th>Address 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>Andy Bakun</td>
<td>Pacific Fisheries Environmental Group</td>
<td>Woods Hole Laboratory</td>
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<td>National Marine Fisheries Service</td>
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<td>Mark Berman</td>
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<td>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<td>Dan Campbell</td>
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<td>Robert Costanza</td>
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<td>EPA Northeast U.S. Shelf Ecosystem Perspective</td>
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<td>J. Kremer</td>
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<td>Ecosystem Health Indices</td>
<td>A. Robertson</td>
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**BACKGROUND PAPERS**


*Copies available from the authors.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<td><strong>STABILITY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Homeostasis</td>
<td>Maintenance of a steady state in living organisms by the use of feedback control processes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>A system is stable if, and only if, the variables all return to the initial equilibrium following their being perturbed from it. A system is locally stable if this return applies to small perturbations, and globally stable if it applies to all possible perturbations.</td>
<td>Binary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable</td>
<td>A system that can maintain its structure and function indefinitely. All nonsuccessional (i.e., climax) ecosystems are sustainable, but they may not be stable (see resilience below). Sustainability is a policy goal for economic systems.</td>
<td>Binary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilience</td>
<td>1. How fast the variables return toward their equilibrium following a perturbation. Not defined for unstable systems (Pimm 1984). 2. The ability of a system to maintain its structure and patterns of behavior in the face of disturbance (Holling 1986).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Resistance</td>
<td>The degree to which a variable is changed, following a perturbation.</td>
<td>Nondimensional and continuous</td>
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<td>Variability</td>
<td>The variance of population densities over time, or allied measures such as the standard deviation or coefficient of variation (i.e., standard deviation divided by the mean).</td>
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<td><strong>COMPLEXITY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Species richness</td>
<td>The number of species in a system.</td>
<td>Integer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connectance</td>
<td>The number of actual interspecific interactions divided by the possible interspecific interactions.</td>
<td>Dimensionless</td>
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<td>Interaction strength</td>
<td>The mean magnitude of interspecific interaction: the size of the effect of one species' density on the growth rate of another species.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evenness</td>
<td>The variance of the species' abundance distribution.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diversity indices</td>
<td>Measures that combine evenness and richness with a particular weighting for each. One important member of this family is the information theoretic index, H.</td>
<td>Bits</td>
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<td>Ascendency</td>
<td>An information theoretic measure that combines the average mutual information (a measure of connectedness) and the total throughput of the system as a scaling factor (see Ulanowicz 1992).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Perturbation</td>
<td>A change to a system's inputs or environment beyond the normal range of variation.</td>
<td>Varies</td>
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<td>Stress</td>
<td>A perturbation with a negative effect on a system.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsidy</td>
<td>A perturbation with a positive effect on a system.</td>
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<th>Component of health</th>
<th>Related concepts</th>
<th>Existing related measures</th>
<th>Field of origin</th>
<th>Probable method of solution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vigor</td>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Gross primary production, net primary production, &amp; gross ecological production</td>
<td>Ecology</td>
<td>Measurement</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>Gross national product</td>
<td>Economics</td>
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<td>System throughput</td>
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<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td>Scope for growth</td>
<td>Average mutual information predictability</td>
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<td>Ecology</td>
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interesting observation made by Rapport is that on the extremes of very "good" health or "very bad" health one can expect agreement among medical practitioners. However, it is within the range of these dramatic changes where the definition of health becomes more subjective. Earlier efforts to address this issue by Rapport et al. (1985) resulted in a proposed core group of systems describing structural and functional properties of ecosystems to serve as diagnostic indicators of stress or lack of stress on the system. The role of indexing was questioned by Rapport who favors the development of indicators and risk assessment methods rather than a single index to characterize the complexity of entire ecosystems.

The discussions on health indices and indicators was followed by a presentation by J. Steele on ecological theory and ecosystem states. If a medical analogy were to be used, he suggested that it would be prudent to consider the importance of the greater number of cold-blooded communities of organisms more directly connected to the physical environment in the ocean in contrast to warm-blooded terrestrial populations. The spatial coupling and responses to ecosystem changes are much more rapid in marine than terrestrial environments. The LMEs are considered by Steele as useful management units that represent systems that have coherence with regard to ecosystem structure and function. The background paper by Steele (1988) that addresses the biophysical scales of concern in examining ecosystem structure and function is available from the author.

Among the indices discussed by the participants were five that can be considered as useful measures of ecosystem health: (1) diversity, (2) stability, (3) yields, (4) production, and (5) resilience. The data from which to derive the five indices will be obtained from the LME "core" monitoring surveys recommended by the July 1991 workshop at Cornell University sponsored by NOAA/NMFS (Table B5).

**ECOSYSTEM HEALTH INDICES**

Among the indices discussed by the participants were five that can be considered as useful measures of ecosystem health: (1) diversity, (2) stability, (3) yields, (4) production, and (5) resilience. The data from which to derive the five indices will be obtained from the LME "core" monitoring surveys recommended by the July 1991 workshop at Cornell University sponsored by NOAA/NMFS (Table B5).

**WORKSHOP SUMMARY**

The afternoon session focused on discussions of the ecosystem health concept, including measurement parameters (J. Kremer), component models of predator-prey and community-level interactions (M. Fogarty and W. Gabriel), and options for applying ecosystem indices and/or indicators (all participants).

From the discussions kindly summarized by Kremer, several consensus issues emerged:
1. The pursuit of ecosystem health indices and indicators is useful and should be developed further in the LME context.

2. Component models of LMEs incorporating measurements of health indicators are more useful than single, large models that generally have limited prediction capability.

3. Models using health indicators should be developed that are directly applicable to management decisions. They should be simple in construction, allow for interaction with resource managers, and provide sufficient flexibility for testing hypotheses for a range of scenarios.

The topic of emergent properties was discussed for several ecosystems including the species shifts in the Great Lakes in response to excessive fishing mortality and the growing problem of eutrophication in the Baltic Sea. Other topics discussed included the importance of pathological indicators in studies of the Northeast U.S. Shelf Ecosystem and the North Sea Ecosystem for detecting the effects of pollutant stress on fish populations; other indications of pollution stress on the ecosystem are spatial gradient measurements of concentrations of contaminants (e.g., heavy metals, organochlorines, and the nutrients phosphate and nitrate) as reported by F. Thurberg, J. Paul, and A. Robertson.

Participants during the late-afternoon recapping session agreed that it would be useful to develop, as soon as possible, a series of indices or indicators that could be used to compare the changing states of health in LMEs, and to use theses indices or indicators to allow for more quantitative comparison of biofeedback responses to stress among ecosystems.

Although no single series of indices or indicators was found by the workshop participants as universally applicable to LMEs, several candidate components emerged from the discussion (including “integrity,” “organization,” “resilience,” and “vigor” as defined by Costanza in his background paper) that were considered promising for future application. The need for encouraging the collection of decadal time series of empirical information on key ecosystem components and processes was underscored by the participants as a prerequisite to useful comparisons of ecosystem health. In this regard, the results of the July 1991 Cornell University workshop on LME monitoring were considered by the participants as a useful starting point.

In summary, it was concluded by the participants that: (1) the concept of ecosystem health was a valid scientific pursuit; (2) indices or indicators of ecosystem health would provide a useful quantitative means for comparing changing states of LMEs; and (3) through the use of the “comparative method,” understanding of ecosystem response to natural and human-induced stress could be advanced.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Means of collection</th>
<th>Parameter to be monitored</th>
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| CPR/UOR transect             | Chlorophyll fluorescence
diatom/flagellate ratio | Diatom/flagellate ratio |
|                              | Zooplankton composition & biomass                             |
|                              | Copepod diversity                                            |
|                              | Salinity structure                                            |
|                              | Nutrients, including NO, as well as NO₃                      |
|                              | Pollution index (e.g., hydrocarbons, sewage)                 |
|                              | Temperature structure                                         |
|                              | Stratification index                                          |
|                              | Transparency                                                 |
|                              | Photosynthetically active radiation                           |
|                              | Rainfall or runoff                                           |
|                              | Wind strength & direction                                     |
| Trawl/hydroacoustic survey   | Stock assessment & biology                                    |
|                              | Distribution                                                 |
|                              | Abundance                                                    |
|                              | Length                                                       |
|                              | Age & growth                                                 |
|                              | Predator-prey interactions                                   |
|                              | Gross pathologic conditions                                  |
|                              | Physical oceanography                                         |
|                              | Temperature                                                  |
|                              | Salinity                                                     |
|                              | Chemical oceanography                                         |
|                              | Water samples for nutrients, productivity, & pollutants       |

*From UOR/instrumented CPR sensors.

†With a double-flash pump and probe system.
REFERENCES CITED


APPENDIX C

General Summary:

Long Time-Series Analysis and Interpretation in Terrestrial, Marine, and Freshwater Ecosystems, 
A Summer School at Cornell University, 
21 June - 17 July 1992

The time-series school dealt with a variety of concepts, but many of the lectures concerned the description and analysis of marine, freshwater, and terrestrial data sets. A major conclusion from the reviews by the lecturers is that, quite generally, the variance in a data set increases with the length of the record. This can be expressed in various ways: as autocorrelations, reddened power spectra, fractal dimension, and other indices. Thus, the "bad news" is that it is not usually possible to define a baseline and consider deviations from an earlier mean as indices to the consequences of external influences.

The "good news" is that extended data sets, because of the increased variance, provide the basis for greater understanding of the underlying system. Thus, we do not have a law of diminishing returns with increasing record length. Rather, the opposite is true. This can be seen clearly in physical records. For climate, the longer-term scales from the Little Ice Age through the Younger Dryas to the Milankovich cycles all add to our appreciation of present climate issues.

There are fewer examples in biology, but the CPR provides an outstanding illustration of enhanced understanding of physical biological interactions resulting from recent data additions to that long-term record. Comparisons of long series on fish populations from the west and east sides of the North Atlantic broaden our views of the relative roles of physical and human factors in influencing switches in stock abundances in both areas.

A more specific topic was the role of process models in enhancing the understanding of the underlying mechanisms. The Milankovich cycles are an excellent example of the importance of models in explaining time series. The periodicities provided by the space and time scales of ocean eddies are central to the description of plankton dynamics.

We do not have comparably long records in ecology, but many features of existing ecological time series suggest that simple models such as first-order autoregressive formulations are inadequate to capture the essence of the temporal patterns. Thus, process models are an essential component of the analysis and interpretation of ecological time series.

As one example of useful concepts, there was discussion of models that contain multiple equilibria. In particular, bistable systems can describe the essential features of certain terrestrial systems such as the spruce budworm, and of some of the switches in fish stock abundance. By implication, these simple models are a metaphor for more complex switches that can occur naturally in community structure. The existence of alternative states in communities, revealed by the long data sets such as the CPR, necessarily broaden concepts of stability, resilience, or diversity, and can increase the utility of these general ideas.

Because of the positive relations between space and time scales, the study of long time series focuses attention on the larger spatial scales. We had presentations on formal aggregation theory and its practical implications. There can be emergent properties at these larger scales, such as LMEs, and there are real benefits in such aggregation. But the consequent losses of information at smaller scales must be assessed. There is now a body of theory to handle these questions.

Lastly, there was considerable discussion of the use of past data, particularly in time series, to aid in the efficient planning of future surveys.

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APPENDIX D

Tentative Schedule, Organizers, Distinguished Lecturers, Cornell Participants, and Accepted and Confirmed Students:

Long Time-Series Analysis and Interpretation
in Terrestrial, Marine, and Freshwater Ecosystems,
A Summer School at Cornell University, 21 June - 17 July

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

WEEK 1

Sunday, 21 June

2:00 - 6:00 p.m.  Registration
8:00 p.m.  Reception

Monday, 22 June

9:00 - 10:00 a.m.  General Introduction  J. Steele/
10:30 - noon  Time Series: From Epidemics to Evolution  T. Powell
1:30 - 3:00 p.m.  Dynamical Systems I  C. Castillo-Chavez
3:30 - 5:00 p.m.  Five Student Presentations  J. Guckenheimer
5:00 - 7:00 p.m.  Mixer

Tuesday, 23 June

9:00 - noon  Analysis of Time Series  A. Solow
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.  LTER Program  J. Hobbie
3:30 - 5:00 p.m.  Five Student Presentations

Wednesday, 24 June

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.  Arctic Systems (long-term changes)  J. Hobbie
11:00 - noon  Dynamical Systems II  J. Guckenheimer
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.  Ocean's Role in Climate  J. Sarmiento
3:30 - 5:00 p.m.  Five Student Presentations

Thursday, 25 June

9:00 - noon  Coupled Models of Ocean
             Circulation and Ecology  J. Sarmiento
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.  Environmental Extinctions  S. Pimm
3:30 - 5:00 p.m.  Five Student Presentations

Friday, 26 June

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.  Long-term Population Variability  S. Pimm
11:00 - noon  Dynamical Systems III  J. Guckenheimer
2:00 - 3:30 p.m.  Working Groups Assigned  T. Powell
TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

WEEK 2

Monday, 29 June

9:00 - noon  Ocean's Role in Climate Change  W. Broecker
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.  Global Greening-Taking Place?  W. Broecker
3:30 - Groups

Tuesday, 30 June

9:00 - noon  Reconstruction of Past Vegetation and Climates from Pollen Data  T. Webb
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.  Physical/Biological Coupling: Comparison of Time Scales  J. Steele
3:30 - Groups

Wednesday, 1 July

9:00 - noon  How Long Is Long?  A. Solow
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.  Potential Impact of Orbital Forcing on Evolutionary Developments  T. Webb
3:30 - Groups

Thursday, 2 July

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.  Long-term Physical/Plankton Relationship  R. Dickson
11:00 - noon  Visualizing Marine Data  A. Michaels
3:30 - Groups

Friday, 3 July

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.  Long-term Ocean Flux Studies  A. Michaels
11:00 - noon  The Great Salinity Anomaly  R. Dickson
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.  Time-Series Techniques  T. Powell
3:30 - General Discussion

Saturday, 4 July  Party

WEEK 3

Monday, 6 July

9:00 - noon  How Do Ecosystems at the Land-Sea Interface Work?  J. Cloern
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.  Disturbance, Fire, and Giant Sequoia  T. Stohlgren

Tuesday, 7 July

9:00 - noon  Research in the Rockies: Hearing Ecotones?  T. Stohlgren
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.  Central Pacific Study: Short or Not?  E. Venrick

Wednesday, 8 July

9:00 - noon  California Current: Forty Years On  E. Venrick
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.  How Do Human Impacts Confound Ecosystem Variability?  J. Cloern
TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Thursday, 9 July

9:00 - noon  Marine and Terrestrial Time Series  J. Magnuson
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.  Handling Heterogeneous Data (?)  J. Vande Castle

Friday, 10 July

9:00 - 10:30 a.m.  Exploiting Fortuitous Records  J. Magnuson
11:00 - noon  Time Scales in LTER Programs  J. Vande Castle
2:00 - 4:00 p.m.  General Discussion  T. Powell

WEEK 4*

Monday, 13 July

9:00 - noon  Time Scales for Terrestrial Management  D. Pimentel
2:00 - 3:00 p.m.  Large Marine Ecosystem Management  K. Sherman

Tuesday, 14 July

9:00 - noon  Time Scales: Ecology vs. Evolution  S. Levin

Wednesday, 15 July

9:00 - noon  Commentaries  C. Castillo-Chavez et al.

Thursday, 16 July

All Day  Working Groups

Friday, 17 July

All Day  Student Presentations  T. Powell
Evening  Party

* Most of the time this week will be open for working groups, presentations, and discussions.
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APPENDIX E

Excerpt from a Keynote Address by the NOAA Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere

Given at the Symposium on the Northeast Ecosystem: Stress, Migration, and Sustainability, 12-15 August 1991, University of Rhode Island, Narragansett, Rhode Island

"Which brings me to the subject of large marine ecosystems. The growing interest in developing and applying the concept of large marine ecosystems represents one such strategy of monitoring and understanding the health of the coastal ocean. And, a point I continue to make to those concerned about the health of the world ocean is that we need to concentrate on the ocean edges, the coastal oceans. The effects of humankind on the ocean will first and most intensively be seen along the coasts and in the near offshore. To the extent that they are healthy, I believe we can be relatively sanguine about the health of the vast central ocean regions.

The concept of LMEs begins by defining coherent systems characterized by distinctive physical, chemical, and oceanographic features, productivity, and community trophodynamics. It gives us a well-defined regional unit for research, monitoring, and management, allowing us to focus on the health of entire marine ecosystems. This is a critical first step.

We in government, both state and federal, have much to answer for. Traditionally, coastal zones and their resources have been studied and managed by a wide range of single-function agencies and institutions concerned with fisheries, or transportation, or conservation, or water quality, or waste disposal, or recreation, or minerals management and development, and more. This practice of working independently, within agency boundaries, can lead, and has led, to significant progress, but it is often an inefficient approach to address the interrelated, multidisciplinary issues facing our coastal oceans.

I believe the LME concept has much to offer in this respect. LMEs are relatively large areas of 200,000 square kilometers, or more, and are typically located in waters adjacent to land masses, therefore encompassing the areas under greatest stress from overexploitation, pollution, and habitat alteration. Taking an ecosystem approach highlights the interrelatedness of the different parameters of each system and encourages cooperative dialogs across traditional disciplinary boundaries. I believe that this is not only a good idea, but it is essential if we are sincere in our desire to address this increasingly complex suite of coastal ocean issues—issues such as coastal zone management, pollution reduction, fisheries productivity and sustainability, and habitat protection.

I do not want to suggest there is no room for the individual specialist any more than there is no room for the individual agency requirement. An LME approach to understanding and managing the coastal ocean is no panacea, but I do believe it can help. The problems here are seldom single-issue, single-answer problems. In this respect particularly, the holistic approach inherent in the LME concept encourages us in the right direction.

In an address at MIT last fall, I made a proposition. (I had tried it out previously in Monaco with representatives from a number of different European countries. Some of you may have heard it already, but let me reiterate it here again, because I still like it.)

If one set out to design a coastal ocean monitoring system to monitor the health of the ocean, are LMEs an appropriate geographical unit? If they are, would it be useful to organize a set of regional programs, each designed for a specific LME? Each nation, or set of nations, bordering on an LME would be responsible for the design and implementation of the program. The goal of the programs would be to monitor the system and understand how the system works, what its normal parameters are, and how humans are perturbing the system.

Those responsible for the program of each LME could meet locally on a regular basis. Perhaps every few years representatives from each region could come together internationally to compare notes and report on the health of all of the LMEs. By doing this, they would, in effect, be reporting on the health of the ocean."
