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NEW YORK GOES BLUE

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for Oceana on World Oceans Day

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OCEANA is the largest international advocacy organization focused solely on ocean conservation. We run science-based campaigns and seek to win policy victories that can restore ocean biodiversity and ensure that the oceans are abundant and can feed hundreds of millions of people. Oceana victories have already helped to create policies that could increase fish populations in its countries by as much as 40 percent and that have protected more than 1 million square miles of ocean. We have campaign offices in the countries that control close to 40 percent of the world's wild fish catch, including in North, South and Central America, Asia and Europe. To learn more, please visit www.oceana.org.

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WE NEED A NATIONAL SHARK FIN BAN 20

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Cover photo: © Bryan R. Smith

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OCEANA Protecting the
World's Oceans

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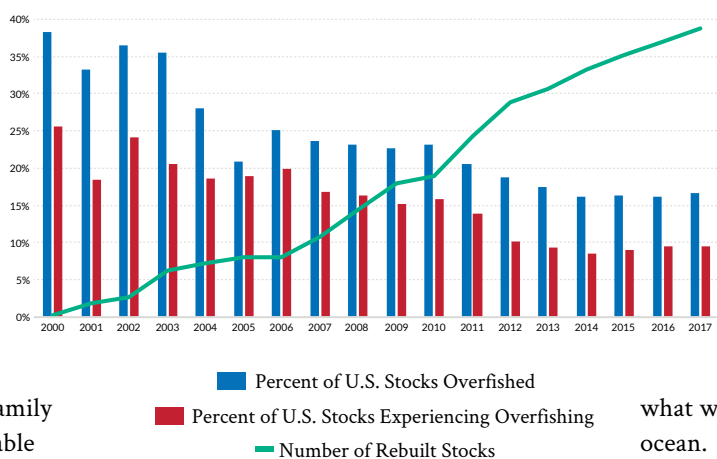
Now is a great time to be an ocean conservationist

Oceana was founded 16 years ago to make a fast, lasting and measurable improvement in ocean abundance. Our founders were familiar — one could say immersed — in the sea of scientific reports showing critical declines in global measures of ocean health. Oceans feed billions of people. They employ hundreds of millions, many very poor. Seafood is good for human health. And by providing an alternative to livestock production, an abundant ocean makes a huge contribution to the fight against global warming, freshwater depletion and habitat loss. The ocean greatly benefits our increasingly crowded planet, but at the end of the 20th century policymakers were standing idly by as polluters and industrial fishing interests killed it off.

Clearly the public interest required someone to coax, and if necessary, pull and push them into action. This would require an exclusive focus on the oceans — a focus that the big, diversified international conservation groups could not bring. So the Oak Foundation, Marisla Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Foundation, Sandler Family Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts came together and established Oceana. Today, these founders are joined by four dozen sophisticated conservation foundations, thousands of generous major donors, tens of thousands of online contributors and millions of activists that we call Wavemakers.

Oceana's job is to win nationally significant policy changes that will restore abundant oceans. We do this by running campaigns with three to five year deadlines. This focus on delivering a real outcome quickly keeps us practical and realistic. We don't "work on" saving the oceans — we hold ourselves responsible for winning, together with our allies, changes that will produce "in the water" results.

How are we doing? Since 2000, the American ocean has improved. Thanks to strengthening of the key national ocean fishery law (called the Magnuson-Stevens Act, after its primary authors, a Democratic senator from Washington State and a Republican senator from Alaska), and its successful implementation by the Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), key indicators are up. This is a bipartisan achievement, shared by the Bush and the Obama administrations, as well as Oceana and our conservation allies. We encouraged both these administrations — sometimes fiercely — to stand up for the public interest. You can see the data on the NOAA website. Highlights are shown in this chart:



Similar data can be presented for Europe, where Oceana also fields campaign teams. Chile, another top 10 global fishing nation, is taking big steps, including creating a fully protected ocean zone as large as Italy. With teams in Belize, Peru, Brazil, Canada and the Philippines, Oceana now covers nearly a third of the world's ocean productivity. We have it in our reach to deliver a globally significant improvement in ocean health.

Yet the laws that have delivered

this good news are now under attack in the United States and Europe. Bills have been introduced in the U.S. Congress that would weaken key provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Other bills threaten our coastal fisheries with oil spills that inevitably accompany offshore drilling. Even the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act face bills that would tear out their guts.

Whatever voters were seeking in the surprising elections of America's President Trump, the Philippines' President Duterte, the impeachment of Brazil's President Rousseff and the British choice to exit Europe, I am certain they did not want a return to overfishing and rampant ocean pollution. Yet destructive fishing

companies, big polluters and their friends in government have seized on this moment to undo the core laws that have protected and helped restore our ocean resources. The stakes have suddenly gotten bigger than ever for all of us. In 2050 there will be 2 billion more people on this planet. They will all want to eat. The future will long remember

what we now do to give them an abundant ocean. It is a great time to be an ocean conservationist.

Sincerely,

Andrew Sharpless
CEO
Oceana

To help you navigate Oceana's work, we're introducing icons for our five major campaigns. Look for them throughout the magazine to learn more about what Oceana focuses on.



**STOP
OVERFISHING**



**INCREASE
TRANSPARENCY**



**CURB
POLLUTION**



**PROTECT
HABITAT**



**REDUCE
BYCATCH**



OCEANA HALTS ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL OF MEGA PORT-MINING PROJECT NEAR WORLD'S LARGEST HUMBOLDT PENGUIN RESERVE

La Higuera, 600 kilometers (360 miles) north of Santiago, Chile, is home to small towns and a big penguin colony. The islands of the Humboldt Penguin National Reserve harbor around 80 percent of the global population of this species. Other nearby marine reserves boast sea otters and blue whales. But in 2016, a proposal for an industrial megaproject put this marine paradise at risk.

Andes Iron aimed to turn La Higuera into Chile's latest "sacrifice zone" by constructing open-pit mines, a desalinization plant and a commercial port. The byproducts of this development — pollution, habitat destruction and industrial ship traffic — threatened not only marine and land animals, but also local communities that rely on eco-tourism and sustainable shellfish harvesting.

Oceana fought to expose the proposal's legal flaws. Last January, an Oceana-commissioned report uncovered severe issues in its environmental impact statement. Among other shortcomings, independent experts reported that Andes Iron had downplayed the project's environmental harms and proposed inadequate mitigation measures.

After Oceana released its report, the regional Environmental Assessment Commission was split down the middle as to whether to approve or reject Andes Iron's proposal. On March 9, a local official cast a tie-breaker vote against the project, marking a major win for local communities and wildlife.

But the fight is not over. Andes Iron appealed the decision, and Oceana responded with its own appeal in May. Oceana has asked the ministerial committee in charge of the case to review new evidence that Andes Iron overlooked key environmental problems — chief among these the effects of increased ship traffic on local marine reserves. The future of this biodiversity hotspot is now up to the committee, which consists of officials in several federal ministries. A decision is expected later this year.





Tañon Strait is home to diverse corals.
©Oceana



PHILIPPINES ADOPTS VESSEL MONITORING REQUIREMENT IN TAÑON STRAIT TO COMBAT ILLEGAL FISHING

Tañon Strait, one of the largest marine protected areas in the Philippines, will become the country's first protected seascape to require monitoring technology for all commercial fishing vessels. Oceana advocated for this resolution, which is part of a broader push to tackle illegal commercial fishing in this biodiverse stretch of sea.



NEW PACT COMMITS NATIONS TO REBUILDING A HEALTHY MEDITERRANEAN SEA

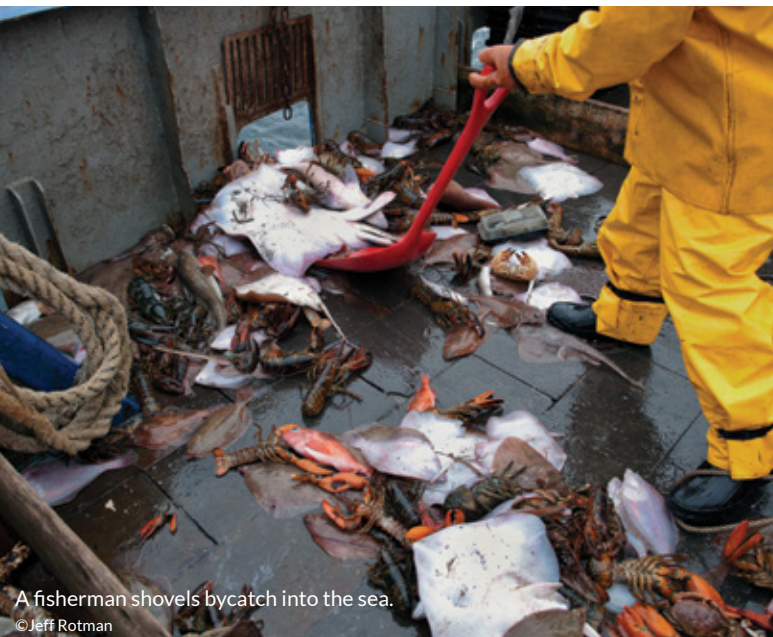
Leaders from across the Mediterranean gathered in late March to sign a historic political pact to address the region's fisheries crisis. The ministerial declaration, Malta MedFish4Ever, sets out a 10-year work program to ensure transparency, establish fisheries management plans, combat illegal fishing and support sustainable small-scale fisheries and aquaculture.

The Mediterranean Sea is home to more than 10,000 marine species and provides jobs for more than 300,000 people, with about 80 percent of its fleet belonging to small-scale fishermen. But overfishing — both legal and illegal — has taken an enormous toll, with over 90 percent of commercial fish stocks in the Mediterranean considered overexploited.



CALIFORNIA PASSES RULES PROTECTING HUNDREDS OF SPECIES OF FORAGE FISH

California joined Washington and Oregon in passing sweeping protections for forage fish in state waters. These regulations, implemented in April 2017, prohibit commercial fisheries from developing for currently unfished forage species within 5 kilometers (3 miles) of the California shoreline, unless it can be demonstrated that a new fishery will not harm the marine ecosystem. To read more about this story, turn to page 8.



A fisherman shovels bycatch into the sea.

©Jeff Rotman



Caleta Tortel, Chile

©Adwo



Dr. Pauly speaking at the National Symposium on Fisheries conference in Manila, the Philippines.

©Oceana



BYCATCH REPORT REVEALS MASSIVE WASTE IN CANADIAN FISHERIES

A recent Oceana report found that Canada is inadequately addressing bycatch, a serious threat to ocean wildlife. Bycatch happens when fishing vessels accidentally capture non-target species. The report uncovered insufficient regulations and big holes in Canada's fisheries data collection. As a result, even some of Canada's better-managed fisheries throw away as much as 45 percent of the animals they catch, including endangered sharks, whales and sea turtles.



SECRETARY ZINKE ANNOUNCES EXECUTIVE ORDER THAT AIMS TO EXPAND OFFSHORE DRILLING IN U.S. WATERS

Almost seven years to the day after the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill disaster—the largest in United States history—Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke announced an executive order aimed at expanding offshore drilling and seismic airgun blasting into new areas of the Atlantic and Arctic, and potentially even the Pacific and Eastern Gulf of Mexico. Oceana opposes expanding offshore drilling along with 125 East Coast municipalities, 1,200 elected officials and an alliance representing more than 41,000 coastal businesses.



CHILE AND OCEANA SIGN FIRST-EVER PACT TO COOPERATE ON LAND AND MARINE CONSERVATION

In early April, Oceana and Chile's National Forestry Corporation signed a pledge to work together on the marine and land conservation of state-protected wildlife areas in Patagonia. This agreement, the first of its kind in the country, will aim to coordinate coastal and marine protections around Caleta Tortel, a coastal village in southern Chile.



REPORT EXPOSES THOUSANDS OF SUSPECTED AT-SEA VESSEL RENDEZVOUS

A report using data from Global Fishing Watch (founded by Oceana, Google and SkyTruth) tallied over 5,000 suspected meet-ups between fishing boats and cargo vessels from 2012 to 2016. At-sea rendezvous, also known as transshipment, can save time and fuel but often masks criminal activity like fish laundering or human trafficking.

OCEANA BOARD MEMBER DANIEL PAULY AWARDED KNIGHT OF THE LÉGION D'HONNEUR

On July 14, Daniel Pauly was awarded Knight of the Légion d'Honneur, France's highest distinction. Pauly, a marine biologist at the University of British Columbia and the project leader of the Sea Around Us initiative, was honored for his contribution to the reputation of France's scientists.

A TIMELINE OF SUCCESS

2017

Legal reform makes the EU's external fishing fleet more transparent, accountable and sustainable

Hundreds of critical forage species safeguarded off the entire U.S. West Coast

New pact commits nations to rebuilding a healthy Mediterranean Sea

President Obama protects fish, whales and more from dangerous seismic airgun blasting in the U.S. Atlantic Ocean

Peru to publish vessel tracking data through Global Fishing Watch to help fight illegal fishing

U.S. takes action to protect West Coast sardines from overfishing for the third consecutive year

Key Chilean environmental assessment commission rejects massive coastal port and mining project near marine reserves

2016

Brazil's 'Red List' reinstated to protect 475 endangered aquatic species

Executive order to create the Northern Bering Sea Climate Resilience Area in Alaska

Scientists recommend management measures to control sardine overfishing in the Philippines

New prosecutors to boost law enforcement in Philippine protected areas

Government finalizes safety and prevention rules for U.S. Arctic Ocean exploration drilling

Court of Appeals orders Sernapesca to provide information about antibiotics used in the salmon farming industry in Chile

Pacific loggerhead conservation area in California closed to drift gillnets to protect sea turtles

Deep-Sea trawling ban protects 4.9 million square kilometers in European oceans

Chile announces density reduction plan for salmon industry

The Honourable Minister LeBlanc announces a big step forward for more transparent fisheries management in Canada

California moves to protect hundreds of forage fish species in state waters

1,400 square kilometers in Spain's Balearic Islands protected from destructive fishing

Oceana Brazil celebrates appointment of members to Fisheries Management Committee

Oceana wins pledge from Obama administration to issue new rule to save thousands of sea turtles in the United States

Forage fish in Oregon win significant protections

Chilean government officially decrees the creation of the Nazca-Desventuradas Marine Park

Oceana Wins Habitat Protections in the Strait of Sicily

Critical marine conservation measures for sharks and sea turtles approved in Brazil

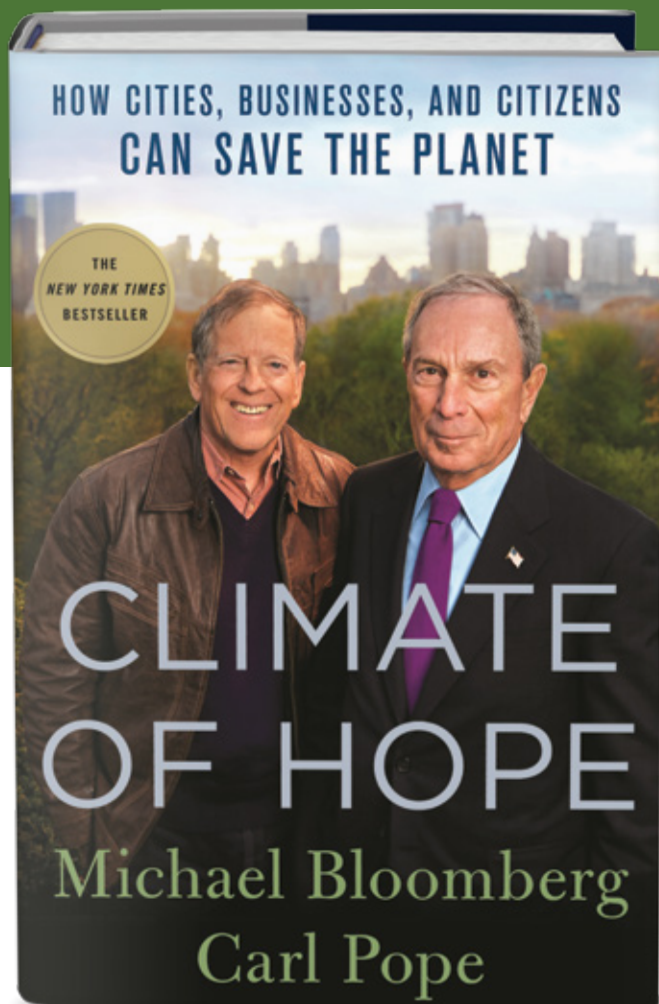
To see more victories, visit www.oceana.org/victories



Q&A:

MICHAEL BLOOMBERG

Climate change as a cause for optimism? It might sound counterintuitive, but former New York City mayor Michael Bloomberg wants to give us hope for the fight ahead. In the new book *Climate of Hope*, Bloomberg and co-author Carl Pope look at promising climate change solutions and lay out practical steps to achieve them. Tackling global warming will not only make us healthier and wealthier, they argue — but we can do it ourselves, right now, without waiting for the White House to catch up.



Why did you become involved in the fight against climate change?

To save lives. The biggest sources of the carbon emissions that are warming the planet also pollute the air we breathe — especially coal. That pollution leads to death and disease. In 2010, about 13,000 Americans were dying from coal pollution. Today, that number is down to 7,500, and the reason is that nearly half of U.S. coal plants have closed or switched to cleaner sources of power.

What was the motivation for writing *Climate of Hope*?

Carl Pope and I come from different political backgrounds, but we share a sense of optimism about our ability to fight climate change — and amidst all the doom and gloom you hear, we wanted to explain why. The book makes the case that we should

reverse the usual ways of thinking about climate change. Instead of focusing on top-down policies from Washington, we should focus on bottom-up actions by cities, businesses and citizens. Instead of scaring people with doom and gloom scenarios that are decades away, we should inspire them by showing the immediate health and economic benefits that come from taking action now. And instead of thinking about the issue as a single massive problem, we should look at it as a series of manageable challenges — each with a solution that will make our lives better and our economies stronger. When people find out about the immediate benefits that fighting climate change can bring to their everyday lives, they support action — but too few leaders are talking about those benefits. We hope our book begins to change that.

Given the recent political turmoil in the U.S., are you still optimistic about the future of our country and our planet?

Our ability to fight climate change doesn't depend on the White House or Congress. The U.S. is already halfway to our Paris commitment of reducing carbon emissions 26 percent by 2025, and Washington has had very little to do with that. The reason for the sharp drop in emissions is that cities, states, businesses and citizens understand the health and economic benefits of fighting climate change. They are taking action, and there's nothing Washington can do to stop them.

Following the federal government's decision to withdraw the U.S. from the Paris Climate Agreement, thousands of cities and business have come forward to affirm their commitment to helping the U.S. meet our Paris goal. Bloomberg Philanthropies is leading an effort to measure their collective potential to reduce emissions. With that data, we will create our own version of the Nationally Determined Contribution that every other nation submitted as part of the Paris Agreement. We're calling this commitment "America's Pledge," and just as every other nation has done, we will outline a plan for reaching our commitment and publicly reporting our progress, so that the world can hold us accountable. The American government may have withdrawn from the agreement, but the American people remain committed to our goal.

What climate change solutions are you most excited about?

Fighting climate change is one of our greatest opportunities for improving lives — especially in the world's cities. Parks and trees make cities more beautiful, and they also suck carbon and soot out of the air. Energy efficiency reduces emissions while cleaning the air and saving money. Bike lanes and mass transit make it easier to get around town while also shrinking city carbon footprints. These are just a few of the steps that help cities attract new residents and businesses while also strengthening the economy. In New York City, we cut our carbon footprint by 19 percent while also far outpacing the nation in job growth.

In your book, you note that markets are failing to reflect the benefits of switching to a low-carbon economy. What are the first steps we need to take to address these flaws?

Climate change poses serious risks to the economy, but right now, companies don't have the right tools to accurately measure those risks. That prevents them from taking protective measures and reduces the incentive to invest in things that will help protect them in the long term. Where risk data does exist, it isn't standardized from company to company. That means investors don't have a way to compare apples to apples and reward companies that are taking action. Bloomberg Philanthropies is supporting two important efforts underway to fix these flaws: The Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, which is focused on U.S. companies, and the global Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. Both groups have released sets of recommendations for helping companies measure and report risks, and we're working to help spread them.

What role does marine conservation play in fighting climate change?

Today, around three billion people depend on fish as a primary source of protein or income. Demand for fish is rising while fish stocks are shrinking, which poses serious public health and economic risks. Bloomberg Philanthropies is working with Oceana and other partners to help depleted fish populations rebound. Healthy fish populations aid the fight against climate change, because fish has a lower carbon footprint than beef and other types of meat.

Poor fishing communities in tropical nations will be among the hardest-hit as the world heats up. What are the most effective ways to help these communities?

In addition to reducing emissions, we can help those communities manage their fish stocks and protect coral reefs, something that we're working to do through our Vibrant Oceans partnership with Rare and Oceana. Those steps help make coastal areas more resilient to the possible impacts of climate change. At the same time, wealthy countries have pledged to provide \$100 billion each year to developing countries adapt to climate change — and we should make good on that promise.

What can Oceana's supporters do to help win this battle?

Help to change the conversation. Explain how fighting climate change protects people's health while at the same time strengthening economies, and explain how cities, businesses and citizens can lead the way. The more minds we can change, the more progress we can make.

A BIG DEAL FOR LITTLE FISH

Ten years in the making, a major win for West Coast wildlife could change how we protect the ocean

BY ALLISON GUY

From January through July, the Pacific Ocean's lonely Midway Atoll comes alive with hundreds of thousands of albatross families. Young adults flirt, established couples dance and gray-fuzzed chicks dot the grass like picnickers at a summer concert. When a breeze ruffles the greenery, hundreds of babies pop out of their nests to flap their stubby wings.

Among Midway's temporary residents is the Laysan albatross Wisdom. At 66, she's the oldest known wild bird. She's also one of the avian world's most skillful moms. Last February Wisdom hatched what's estimated to be her 30th or 40th chick — no small feat for an albatross. These birds lay just one egg a season, and both parents have to work around-the-clock for seven months to raise their chick to adulthood.

To load up on top-quality groceries for Baby, albatross parents have to travel very, very far: 3,000 miles, give or take. Many Midway nesters sail to the West Coast of the United States, where the powerful California Current fuels a glittering buffet of fish, squid and krill. These high-fat, bite-sized "bait fish" and their eggs make for perfect (if stinky) food for a growing chick.

Around the world, however, bait fish are falling victim to massive "reduction" fisheries that grind them up to feed farmed fish and livestock. A decade ago, it seemed like the California Current could become another casualty of the mounting demand for tiny fish. But last April, a final regulation put hundreds of bait species on no-fishing lists in ocean waters off California, Oregon and Washington.

Geoff Shester, Oceana's California campaign director and senior scientist, said this region-wide action is a sea change in how we manage the ocean. In the past, we've aimed to extract as many fish as a given stock could withstand without considering how this could derail ocean ecosystems. Now, Shester said, "we're beginning to recognize that some species are more valuable if we leave them in the water." This holistic strategy means more food for wildlife and fish, more reliable catches for fishermen and a better shot at shepherding the sea through climate change. It's also good news for albatross chicks.



Bait fish like sardines and anchovies can occur in vast profusions.





A Laysan albatross rests next to a seal on Midway Atoll
©Dan Clark/USFWS

TAKING THE BAIT

The California Current begins off British Columbia, runs south along the west coast of North America and heads out to sea off the Baja California Peninsula in Mexico. This nutrient-rich current sustains a diverse group of fish, krill and squid collectively known as “bait” or “forage” species. These animals range from the familiar — sardines and anchovies — to the bizarre. Eulachon, for example, are so oily that they can be dried and used as candles. And neon flying squid, Shester’s favorite, spit out jets of water to zip over the waves.

These little species help support one of the most biologically productive regions on the planet, so it’s not surprising that more

than albatrosses show up for the feast. Humpback, fin and blue whales migrate along this current, sieving up to a half-ton of food with every gulp. Salmon grow fat on the current’s forage species. And California’s most raucous residents — sea lions, that is, not celebrities — make a year-round living on this offshore bonanza.

Back in 2004, fishermen and scientists in California were growing concerned that krill, one of the current’s key players, could become the next target of commercial fishing. That scenario was already unfolding in Antarctica, where a burgeoning krill fishery had left many scientists alarmed. “They were just vacuum-sucking up the whole basis for the ecosystem,” Shester said.

Krill might be most familiar to consumers as krill oil supplements, but these crustaceans are primarily ground up and processed into oil and powdery meal for livestock feed. This mirrors what happens to forage species the world over. Small fish overwhelmingly fill animal troughs, not human bellies. In Peru, for example, only 2 percent of the millions of tons of anchovy landed each year winds up on dining tables. The rest is “reduced” into fishmeal and oil.

Californians worried that the development of a krill fishery could devastate the state’s marine

ecosystem. Krill not only famously feed whales, but also commercially valuable species including salmon, halibut and rockfish. The concerns about overexploitation were colored by past fisheries collapses on the West Coast, including a devastating sardine crash in the 1950s.

Commercial krill fishing was not some distant threat. For krill and other as-yet untouched forage species, Shester said, “It was only a matter of time before massive fisheries opened up.”

WHERE THERE’S A KRILL, THERE’S A WAY

In 2004, California marine sanctuary managers asked the West Coast’s regional fishery council to ban krill fishing inside sanctuary boundaries. But calls to protect krill didn’t pick up steam until two years later, said Ben Enticknap, Oceana’s Pacific campaign manager and senior scientist. Spurred by Oceana advocacy, the Pacific Fishery Management Council agreed on a region-wide krill ban at its March 2006 meeting. The ban covered all waters from shore out to 200 miles along the entire U.S. West Coast.

After this meeting, the council passed its recommendation for a krill ban to the federal fisheries agency, expecting it to approve and enact the rule. Enticknap explained that it’s vanishingly rare for the National Marine Fisheries Service not to take a regional council’s advice. But in a move that surprised many, the fisheries service “dug in its heels,” Enticknap said, and refused to implement the recommendation.

This was partially the fault of the administration at the time — President Bush was not known for his innovative approaches to conservation. But this was also the first time that a regional council recommended a catch limit of zero for a species on the basis of its importance to the ecosystem, Enticknap said. Some federal officials were afraid of the precedent the krill rule would set: Namely, that for certain vital species, the most you can sustainably harvest is nothing.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT

It took three years and a change of administration for the krill ban to take effect. With this, Enticknap said that Oceana got

***Around the world ...
bait fish are falling
victim to massive
“reduction” fisheries
that grind them up to
feed farmed fish and
livestock.***

OCEANA HAS HELPED TO PROTECT HUNDREDS OF SPECIES OF FORAGE FISH. GET TO KNOW SOME OF THEM:



LANTERNFISH

Named for their bioluminescent organs, lanternfish migrate from as deep as 1.2 kilometers (4,000 feet) to just 10 meters (30 feet) below the sea's surface every day.



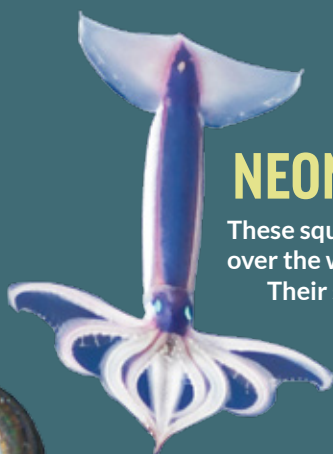
BRISTLEMOUTH

Scientists estimate that these fish may number in the quadrillions — that's a one followed by 15 zeros. This makes bristlemouths the most numerous vertebrate on earth.



PACIFIC SAURY

In Japanese, the literal translation of this species' name is "autumn knife fish," referring to the shape of its body and the timing of its peak season.



NEON FLYING SQUID

These squid use a jet of water to propel their bodies over the waves at 40 kilometers (25 miles) per hour. Their sail-like fins and tentacles help them coast for up to 30 meters (100 feet).

SAND LANCE

These eel-like fish bury themselves in sand to hide from predators or wait out strong tides.



SMELT

Like salmon, many smelt species live in the ocean and swim up rivers to reproduce. Unlike salmon, adult smelt don't die after spawning, and instead return to the sea.

exactly what it needed — a precedent.

Almost immediately, Oceana and its allies at other conservation groups lobbied members of the Pacific Fishery Management Council to protect other groups of as-yet unfished forage species.

The goal was to put these animals off-limits to new fisheries until data could prove that fishing any of them on a commercial scale would not hurt their predators or the rest of the West Coast ecosystem. All in all, the Oceana's proposals would protect around 70 percent of the forage species by weight off the West Coast, amounting to tens of trillions of individual animals.

This was a tall order for two reasons. The first was practical. The 320,000 square miles of West Coast waters are controlled by four separate entities: the federal government, and the states of California, Washington and Oregon. States control

TO PROTECT FORAGE FISH, WE HAVE TO EAT THEM

Ocean advocates often exhort consumers to eat more sardines, anchovies, herring and mackerel. So should we protect these species, or should we eat them? The answer is both. Because bait fish grow fast, reproduce quickly and can occur in enormous numbers under certain conditions, it's more inherently sustainable to harvest them than, say, big tuna or sharks. The problem is that each year, 20 million metric tons of forage fish are ground up to feed farmed fish, pigs and chickens, not humans. Several pounds of forage fish are needed to grow just one pound of meat. The solution is to transition to smaller, well-managed fisheries that create a top-quality product for human consumption. This way, fishermen could earn more money while catching far fewer fish. And by catching certain species only when they're abundant — and easing off or eliminating fishing pressure when they're scarce — we can ensure enough fish for humans and marine wildlife for years to come.



A Laysan albatross parent greets its chick on Midway Atoll.
©Dan Clark/US Fish and Wildlife Service

WHY ARE PACIFIC SARDINES IN SUCH BAD SHAPE?

In the early 1950s, overfishing and changing ocean conditions sent the region's sardines into a nosedive that took them 40 years to recover from. This collapse shuttered over 100 reduction plants in California, and an estimated 25,000 fishermen and seafood workers left the sardine fishery. In recent years, this pattern has repeated itself. In 2012, scientists warned that overfishing and unfavorable ocean conditions portended another crash. Despite these alarms, fishing rates skyrocketed. In mid-2015, the sardine population tumbled below the minimum population size legally required to allow commercial fishing, a 95 percent drop in ten years. The fishery has now been closed three years straight.



Southern Resident killer whales eat salmon, which in turn eat krill and other forage species.
©Miles Ritter

the ocean from the shore out to 3 miles, and the federal government manages the remainder out to 200 miles. Each of these governments would require a different strategy.

The second was philosophical. U.S. laws are generally set up to encourage the development of new fisheries, not prohibit them. Often, fishing is already well underway before scientists can figure out if it's sustainable. This sparks an acrimonious cycle of conservation groups, government and industry fighting over catch quotas, the effects of climate change and whether to fish at all if animals like sea lions and pelicans are starving, Shester said.

Enticknap agreed: "Too often we're in a situation where conservation actions are taken only in response to a crisis."

Reversing the burden of proof — from environmentalists proving harm to fishing industry proving no harm — helps to nip disaster in the bud. This proactive, ecosystem-based approach aims to better account for the dizzying web of interactions between all the ocean's animals, not just on a species-by-species basis.

Oceana's proposals found a receptive audience at the Pacific Fishery Management Council. In 2013, the council agreed on a comprehensive plan to add ecosystem considerations to its current management strategy. The first of these "ecosystems initiatives" was a doozy: protecting hundreds of unfished forage species in federal waters from California to Washington. In 2015, the council adopted this initiative, and the next year the National Marine Fisheries Service enacted it.

At around the same time Oceana initially approached the council, Shester and Enticknap were working with fish and wildlife agencies in Oregon and California to implement similar rules for state waters (Washington has had a precautionary forage fish management plan since 1998). Oregon's Fish and Wildlife Commission unanimously adopted a forage fish plan in 2016. And last Easter, the Oceana team got more than chocolate and eggs in its basket — the California Department of Fish and Wildlife followed Oregon's lead by finalizing its own forage fish regulations.

This holistic strategy means more food for wildlife and fish, more reliable catches for fishermen and a better shot at shepherding the sea through climate change.



Krill swarm near the ocean's surface.

©Richard Herrmann

BRINGING UP BABY

Oceana's work to better manage West Coast forage species is part of a long-term vision to expand ecosystem considerations for forage fish to the rest of the United States. The concept seems to be catching on: In March, fishery management bodies unveiled a proposed rule to protect several unfished forage species in the Mid-Atlantic.

Shester explained that the ultimate aim is to fish more like an ecosystem operates. Ocean predators have "millions of years of experience" switching from prey to prey as some dwindle and others multiply. The fishing industry, too, should stop targeting certain species as they become rare, and focus on more abundant alternatives. This tactic has helped marine animals weather changing climates, and it may aid us as our climate warms too. "Being able to fish more like the predators out there eat," Shester said, "that's really our challenge."

This holistic approach to fisheries means sustainable income for fishermen and dependable seafood for diners. But it also means that albatrosses — and the scientists that study them — have one less thing to worry about.

A month after California announced its decision to put hundreds of forage species off-limits to new fisheries, Wisdom's chick had become so active that it was getting hard to find. The nest was empty when Wieteke Holthuijzen, an environmental scientist numbering among Midway's 50 or so human residents, went out to snap a photo of the famous chick. But Holthuijzen wasn't particularly concerned. The 7-pound baby was no doubt nearby, and would come waddling back to the mud-walled nest once mom or dad arrived with dinner.



Eight-year-old Priscilla of Los Muermos spends her summers playing and helping her family collect seaweed. The red seaweed they harvest is sold mainly as a food thickener and dietary supplement. Family unity is an important part of this traditional coastal activity.

© OCEANA | Claudio Almarza

HEIRS OF THE SEA

In Chile, you're never far from the sea. The country is only 180 kilometers (110 miles) wide on average, but its coastline runs for 6,400 kilometers (4,000 miles). Though the ocean has defined life in Chile for centuries, coastal traditions are in danger of disappearing as society changes and fish dwindle. In 2014, Oceana Chile commissioned photographer and journalist Claudio

Almarza to document fishermen, seaweed collectors, craftspeople, entrepreneurs and families living on the country's coasts and islands. In 30 images, Heirs of the Sea reveals the grit, spirit and traditions of communities who rely on the ocean for survival.



In San Pedro Cove, a town on the edge of Chile's arid Atacama region, a razor clam collector uses her heels to feel out shellfish buried in the sand.

© OCEANA | Claudio Almarza



The dragon's head cowry is a type of sea snail found only on Rapa Nui, also known as Easter Island. Women use these snails to craft necklaces and traditional costumes.

© OCEANA | Claudio Almarza



Hugo González and Pedro Espinoza haul in a trap laden with Juan Fernández spiny lobster. The lobster fishery on this remote cluster of islands is the only one in Chile to have earned a Marine Stewardship Council eco-label. Juan Fernández lobstermen have followed sustainable harvesting practices for over a century.



Women wade into the surf to search for razor clams in San Pedro Cove.

© OCEANA | Claudio Almarza



A worker displays the results of a beach clean-up on Rapa Nui.

© OCEANA | Claudio Almarza



Fishermen untangle their catch in Coquimbo, a fishing port north of Santiago.

© OCEANA | Claudio Almarza

© OCEANA | Claudio Almarza



At dusk, housewives can regularly be seen collecting pelillo, a type of seaweed, on the beaches located south of Puerto Montt.

DON'T HAVE A COW

Eating fish instead of beef and other red meat reduces the risk of heart disease, cancer and diabetes. But switching to seafood isn't just good for your health — it also helps put the brakes on habitat loss, water shortages and climate change. That's because wild fish and farmed bivalves like clams and oysters produce modest amounts of greenhouse gases and use virtually no fresh water or arable land.



137 POUNDS

CO₂ emissions per
pound of beef protein

VS.

8.6 POUNDS

CO₂ emissions per pound of
fish protein from non-trawl fisheries



380 GLASSES

Amount of water needed to
produce a quarter-pound burger

VS.



0 GLASSES

Amount of water needed
to produce a wild fish fillet



How much space global beef production
occupied in 2013



**ANNUAL CO₂
EMISSIONS OF JAPAN**

How much CO₂ global beef production
emitted in 2013

90% VS. **12%**

of U.S. beef production is
consumed domestically

of U.S. seafood production
is consumed domestically



38%

How much of U.S. corn
production is used as
livestock feed

FRAGILE PRI

TO SAVE SHARKS, THE U.S. HAS TO S

BY AMY McDERMOTT



PREDATORS

TOP TRADING THEIR FINS

Sharks are bloodthirsty, dead-eyed machines — or so movies would have us believe. For many island and coastal cultures, however, sharks are heroes as often as they are villains.

In Hawaii, dead family members were given to the sea to transform into shark guardians. Sacred sharks protect fishermen on the Marshall Islands. And on the West Coast of the U.S. and Canada, many Haida claim the dogfish shark for their family crest.

These cultures understood that sharks are essential to the health and balance of the ocean. But this is a lesson we seem to have forgotten. Humans are now killing sharks faster than they can recover. Every year fins from as many as 73 million sharks end up on the global market, which is driving dozens of species to the brink of extinction.

Efforts to save sharks usually focus on one of the more brutal ways they're killed: hauled onto ships and stripped of their fins alive, then thrown overboard to die slowly. This practice, called finning, is illegal in the United States. We still import and export shark fins though, even from countries where finning continues.

The fin trade itself gets a lot less attention than inhumane fishing practices. But as long as fins are bought and sold here, sharks will keep dying globally to meet this demand.

A GRUESOME TRADE

Today, the fin trade threatens many species of sharks, whose dried appendages

end up in shark fin soup, a popular dish in some Asian cuisines. Losing these predators would be disastrous for the oceans and for people.

In the undersea world, sharks are regulators. They hold prey and competitors in check, and “keep things in a healthy balance,” said biologist Hannah Medd, founder of the American Shark Conservancy.

Above water, sharks regulate local economies too. Tourists spend hundreds of millions of dollars to see them in the wild every year. All that money sustains coastal hotels, restaurants, dive outfitters and more. In 2016, tourists spent \$221 million on shark encounters in Florida alone. That same year, the entire United States exported a paltry \$850,000 in fins.

The United States ostensibly knows the importance of sharks. Congress banned finning in 2000. Shearing off a shark's fins and dumping the body at sea is illegal. But fishermen can still fish for sharks for their fins in the U.S. today. The appendages just have to be attached to the whole, intact body when it arrives onshore.

So yes, brutally chopping sharks' fins off while they're still alive is illegal. But importing and exporting fins is still allowed, even while some populations decline. That keeps the fin market running.

“It's the demand for fins, not finning, that's the threat,” said Oceana campaign director Lora Snyder.

A FINISH FOR FINNING

Now, Oceana is taking aim at the whole U.S. shark fin market. New bills to ban all import and export are working their way through Congress. Some states, like California and Oregon, already have trade restrictions. Others don't. Patchwork laws across the country can be problematic, said Oceana marine scientist Mariah Pflieger.

“If there was a nationwide ban, then any fin would be illegal,” Pflieger said. “That would be a lot easier to enforce than the state-by-state thing we have going on right now.”

A nationwide ban would remove the U.S. from the fin trade, and reduce demand for fins collected in countries like China, Indonesia, Japan and Thailand, where finning is still allowed. The United States isn't the biggest player in the trade. But a ban here would send a strong message to the rest of the world: Stop wastefully killing sharks.

Getting countries like the United States out of the global shark fin trade will give these predators a chance to persist. Sharks have long been a symbol of protection in many societies. It's our turn to protect them.

GAG RULES: HOW FISHERIES LAWS SAVED A GULF GROUPEE

By Alayna Alvarez

The gag grouper might not be a household name, but it's considered some of the best eating in the Gulf of Mexico. This brown-and-gray spotted bottom-dweller can grow well over 4 feet long, and ranks among the highest-priced fish in the southeastern United States. Once abundant, gag grouper crashed in 2006 after years of overfishing coupled with a particularly devastating toxic algae bloom in 2005. Only when officials enacted drastic management interventions did this tasty fish start down the road to recovery.

Federal management of gag grouper started in 1984 with the implementation of a plan designed to rebuild declining reef fish stocks. Initial regulations prohibited several types of damaging fishing gear in stressed inshore areas. They also required catch reports for reef fish.

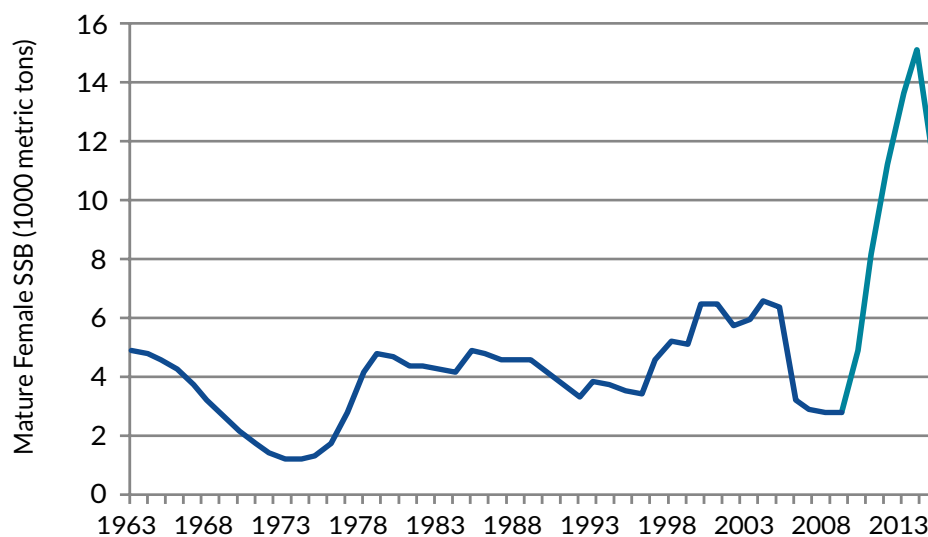
These measures, however, proved futile. During the 1990s and early 2000s, Florida's Gulf Coast saw a dramatic increase in the number of residents. Commercial and recreational fishing fleets expanded as well. Gag grouper plummeted in the mid-2000s, but overfishing wasn't the only reason why.

In 2004 and 2005, the Gulf of Mexico experienced runaway algae blooms known as red tides. These blooms deplete ocean oxygen and suffocate fish. About 18 percent of the gag grouper population died during the 2005 red tide. As a result, grouper struggled for the next several years. In 2009, the national fisheries agency declared gag to be overfished.

Gag grouper are particularly vulnerable to overfishing for two reasons. The first has to do with males. All gag begin their lives as females and change sex when they are around 3 feet long, at 10 or 11 years of age. Because of this, females often naturally outnumber males six to one. This sex ratio can grow even more skewed when fishermen selectively seek out the biggest



Gag Grouper Recovery 1963-2013



fish, which are almost always male. Male gag grouper also aggressively feed on bait, making them even easier targets for fishermen. If there aren't enough males, it's harder for females to find mates.

The second reason has to do with where and how grouper congregate. All gag grouper, male and female, gather in big groups at the same location year after year to spawn. Fishermen who harvest these spawning aggregations can destroy an entire breeding population. Gag grouper are also often caught on hooks set for other species like red snapper.

In 2012, fisheries officials implemented a gag grouper rebuilding plan that shortened fishing seasons from 10 months to two months for recreational fishermen and significantly lowered quotas for commercial fishermen.

These science-based measures had the intended effect. Gulf of Mexico gag grouper populations rebounded and were ultimately removed from the overfished list in 2014. Thanks to American fisheries laws, Gulf residents will enjoy blackened grouper sandwiches for years to come.

DANIEL PAULY AND GEORGE MONBIOT

IN CONVERSATION ABOUT “SHIFTING BASELINES SYNDROME”

Why is it that a young fisherman views his catch of a few scrawny sardines as natural, while an old-timer sees it as the sad scraps of an ocean once brimming with giant wildlife? Two decades ago, renowned fisheries expert Daniel Pauly introduced “shifting baselines syndrome” to explain our generational blindness to environmental destruction. In recent years the idea has found a particular advocate in George Monbiot, a respected environmental writer. Oceana spoke with Monbiot and Pauly to learn how much we’ve lost, and what it will take to make abundance the ocean’s new baseline.



DR. DANIEL PAULY

Dr. Daniel Pauly is one of the most prolific and widely cited fisheries biologists in the world. Born in France and raised in Switzerland, Daniel Pauly acquired a doctorate in fisheries biology in 1979 from the University of Kiel. After working in the Philippines through the 1980s and early 1990s, Pauly became a professor at the University of British Columbia Fisheries Centre in 1994, and was its director from 2003 to 2008. In 1999, Pauly founded, and since leads, Sea Around Us, a large research project devoted to identifying and quantifying global fisheries trends. He is the author or co-author of over 1,000 articles, books and book chapters on fish and fisheries.



GEORGE MONBIOT

George Monbiot studied zoology at Oxford and has spent his career as a journalist and environmentalist. His celebrated Guardian columns are syndicated all over the world. He is the author of the bestselling books *Captive State*, *The Age of Consent*, *Bring on the Apocalypse* and *Heat*, as well as the investigative travel books *Poisoned Arrows*, *Amazon Watershed* and *No Man’s Land*. His 2014 book, *Feral: Rewilding the Land, the Sea, and Human Life*, was shortlisted for the Great Outdoors Book of the Year award. Among the many prizes he has won is the United Nations Global 500 award for outstanding environmental achievement, presented to him by Nelson Mandela.

OCEANA: How did “shifting baselines” get its start?

PAULY: In 1995, I got an email from the editor of *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* asking me if I could help out. Somebody had failed to deliver a one-page script. They wanted an essay, anything, to fill in the space. I quickly wrote this thing based on what was floating in my head at the time.

OCEANA: Since then, why has “shifting baselines” gained traction in so many disciplines?

MONBIOT: It’s incredibly useful both in the immediate sense, in that it explains our attitudes to ecosystems and our failure to perceive the way in which they’ve changed, but also as an analogy, a metaphor, a homology for stuff that’s going on elsewhere. I’ve used it in the political sense to say: Why do people accept tyranny and despotism and the erosion of democracy? It’s because you normalize whatever surrounds you.

Shifting baselines has helped me to greatly understand the problem in my home country, the U.K. Conservation in this country has become indistinguishable from destruction, because what we’re conserving is an ecocidal system of sheep ranching. Sheep eat everything, and as a result there’s no birds, no insects. We’ve lost almost everything, and yet we regard that as normal and natural. This is a tremendous example of shifting baseline syndrome.

PAULY: I would like to make a point about what George just said. It is an anecdote about shifting baseline syndrome, and anecdotes are important. If you want to fight the loss of memory and knowledge about the past, you have to rely on past information. But past information is viewed by many fisheries scientists as anecdotal. There is no knowledge in the past, however secure, however sound, that they are willing to consider because it is not couched in the verbiage that is fashionable at present.

In other disciplines, for example astronomy, they will use the position of a star or an eclipse that was found in old documents in Sumerian or in Chinese. But fishery scientists would not accept a record of fish that was a bit bigger than at present, or a record of abundance that is not compatible with the present. They will say these are anecdotes; we cannot use that. But these are data. We have to get rid of this notion that the past is a provider of anecdotes and the present is a provider of knowledge.

OCEANA: How have you see shifting baselines syndrome play out in your own research?

PAULY: My catch reconstruction project indicates that the world’s fish catch is bigger than reported — that’s almost obvious. In the process we discovered another kind of bias that I was not aware of: I would call it the presentist bias. When the UN Food and Agriculture Organization records global fish catch, it corrects for missing data in the present but not in the past. And so we have the impression that everything is fine, while in fact the catches that we extract from the sea are in free fall.

MONBIOT: There’s a classic example of that here in the North Sea, where the baseline is 1970. And they say: Look, we’re doing great because we’re almost back up to the natural condition of stocks. But by 1970 there had been over a hundred years of mechanized fishing, which had been absolutely devastating.

PAULY: This is also the case for the U.S. The U.S. requires that stocks be rebuilt, but they usually use the ‘80s as a baseline. But in the ‘80s there was a huge foreign fishing fleet along the U.S.

45,000 YEARS OF MISSING MEGAFUNA

Why is the United States no longer home to mammoths and elephant-sized sloths? And why are 1,000-pound tuna and 18-foot sturgeon so rare? It’s not the normal state of things — it’s because humans have selectively killed megafauna for tens of thousands of years. As our baselines shifted, we forgot that truly natural, healthy ecosystems are ruled by giant animals.

45,000 TO 11,000 YEARS AGO

As prehistoric humans spread across Europe, Asia, Australia and the Americas, many animals weighing over 100 pounds disappeared. Three-ton wombats and 9-foot-long salmon are now extinct.



1600S TO 1800S

Europeans began targeting marine mammals that were once too remote or hard to hunt. Atlantic gray whales and 30-foot-long Steller’s sea cows disappeared.



1880S TO PRESENT DAY

Burgeoning human populations and fossil fuel-powered fishing vessels decimated the sea. Once-abundant giant fish like river sturgeon, bluefin tuna and goliath grouper are now endangered. The good news is that with science-based protections, these leviathans can rebound.



HOW MUCH CAN YOU CATCH FROM A DAY OF FISHING?

Decades of photographs from Key West, Florida, document the declining size and abundance of fish. On a typical day in the 1950s, a sport fisher could expect to snare several groupers longer than he or she was tall. Fifty years later, the biggest “prize” fish was a little over a foot long.

Photographs courtesy of Monroe Public Library

1950s:

Giant groupers dominate the catch. Smaller specimens are not worth keeping.



1960s & 1970s:

The biggest fish are no longer bigger than the fishermen.



1980s:

Giant grouper are gone. Snappers and smaller fish abound.



2000s:

The average catch is usually no longer than a foot.



© Loren McClenachan

Source: McCLENACHAN, L. (2009), Documenting Loss of Large Trophy Fish from the Florida Keys with Historical Photographs. Conservation Biology, 23: 636–643.

coastline. Stocks were overexploited. Some had collapsed. To use the '80s as a rebuilding goal is completely ludicrous if you think about it.

MONBIOT: What I think is so often missed is that the natural world in its natural state is a system of almost unbelievable abundance. Almost all ecosystems everywhere on earth, on land and at sea, were once dominated by enormous animals. Whales were everywhere, great sharks were everywhere. If you go back to the last interglacial period, Britain was dominated by the straight-tusked elephant, a beast so massive that it makes the African elephant look like a ballet dancer.

OCEANA: Can we restore ecosystems to this ancient state of abundance?

PAULY: I don't think it's likely that we can restore pre-contact, pre-human ecosystems. As soon as humans appear on the scene the large megafauna is annihilated, no matter if it is in Australia or North America. So, these animals are toast regardless. But we started the industrial age, in fisheries at least, as late as 1880. 1880 is an important date because it's the first time we used fossil energy to go after fish. That's when the first trawler was deployed around England. Even then, there was huge megafauna still in the sea.

Industrialization, at least in Europe and in Russia, is well-documented. We don't know about marine ecosystems 10,000, 20,000 years ago. But we sure know about 120 years ago. I think this is a politically defensible reconstruction of biomass that one can push. We should use this reconstruction at least as an aspirational goal.

MONBIOT: My only concern with that is when you read the accounts of the first European arrivals on the eastern seaboard of North America they encountered extraordinary marine life — these vast lobsters just there for the taking in the rock pools, these huge shoals of sturgeon moving up the rivers. If you go back far enough in Britain, it's the same thing.

PAULY: I'm just being pragmatic about it. For my catch reconstruction project I chose data from 1950, because industrial countries had just been through WWII, and most other countries had not yet begun to industrialize. This gives a nice contrast. But ultimately, it will always be an arbitrary decision.

OCEANA: So, is it enough to choose a set point in the past and aim for that?

MONBIOT: I would say that recognizing a baseline is itself not a policy, but it is something which can inform. We can use our understanding of paleoecology to guide us how far we can go towards that ideal. And in marine ecosystems, there is a very good compromise that can be struck, which is to create large marine reserves in which no commercial extractive activity takes place. It's one of those rare situations where large-scale conservation of resources is going to benefit everyone, even in the short term. It's a genuine win-win.

Take sea angling here in the UK. Even with our greatly depleted seas, and even though angling is a pretty dispiriting experience because there's so little to catch, it still brings in more income and employs more people than commercial fishing activities. It generates loads of economic activity that stays in the community: the bed and breakfasts, the cafes, the tackle shops. And on top of that you've got all the other things that you get from a pristine marine environment. You've got the dolphin watching, you got the snorkeling and the diving.

PAULY: In British Columbia, there was a whaling industry that operated from shore stations until the '60s. They killed all the humpback and gray whales that were there. But now we have a whale-watching industry that makes more money than the whaling industry ever made. We even have Japanese tourists coming to us! And the benefits are spread all along the coast, whereas before they were spread in the pockets of the owners of the whaling industry. If you were to rewild Britain and other places, you would have all kind of tourist-based economies that now don't exist.

OCEANA: If we manage to restore or "rewild" the ocean, what do we gain beyond economic benefits?

PAULY: The system becomes more resilient to change. That will be important with global warming coming. If there are more animals, there are more interactions, and it's the long-term stability of this interaction that prevents rapid change from happening.

To pick an example, in Tasmania there is an invasion of sea urchins from the Sydney, in the north, because marine animals are moving towards the poles. This invasion of sea urchins eats all the kelp. But if these kelp-eating sea urchins arrive in an intact marine reserve, they get consumed by the large fish, and the kelp is still standing. Whereas in areas where there are no large fish the sea urchins can eat the kelp and devastate the entire ecosystem.

OCEANA: Are there any emotional or spiritual gains from a rewilded ocean?

MONBIOT: Wonder, enchantment, a discovery of hidden aspects of ourselves, insight into living processes of the kind that is impossible in managed and degraded ecosystems, and the knowledge that we are not the only species to benefit from this transition.

But above all it gives us something even more endangered than Patagonian toothfish: hope. A positive environmental vision, with rewilding at its heart, is an essential antidote to the endless stream of depressing news about what's happening to the living world.

SEACHANGE SUMMER PARTY

Oceana celebrated the 10th Anniversary *SeaChange Summer Party*, co-chaired by Valarie Van Cleave and Elizabeth Wahler, on July 15, in Laguna Beach, California. Special guests Oceana Board Member Sam Waterston and Lily Tomlin joined in honoring this year's Ocean Champions, Anne Earhart, Herbert M. Bedolfe, III and the Marisla Foundation for their commitment to the oceans. The sold-out event, held at an estate overlooking the Pacific Ocean, raised \$1.2 million for Oceana and local marine conservation efforts.

Among the evening's guests were longtime Oceana Board Member Ted Danson, Alison Pill, Angela Kinsey, Oscar Nunez, Stephanie Cayo, Briana Evigan, Heidi Nazarudin, Christina Ochoa and Sally Pressman. Danson served as Master of Ceremonies, thanking the nearly 400 guests for helping Oceana win victories for healthier, more biodiverse and abundant oceans.

Oceana Board Vice Chair and SeaChange Co-Chair Valarie Van Cleave opened the evening with a reminder of SeaChange's purpose, saying, "I think all of us want to make sure our oceans are as wonderful for the next generation as they have been for ours."

Sam Waterston and Lily Tomlin shared the story of Scarlet — a beloved, locally known whale who gained recognition when she was spotted entangled in fishing gear.

"It's too late for Scarlet," said Waterston of the whale, which perished in April. "But we're winning policies that stop bad fishing practices, protect habitat, limit the use of destructive fishing gear, stop the dumping of waste and help to promote clean energy. And that will, hopefully, result in many more whales in the sea."

Oceana CEO Andy Sharpless recounted Oceana's victories of the past year and the ongoing campaigns. "Americans don't hunt whales, dolphins and sea turtles anymore. But we do kill them," Sharpless said. He explained that the mile-long swordfish drift gillnets used by approximately 20 commercial fishers off Southern California catch and injure untargeted whales, dolphins, seals, sea lions, sharks and other species. Sharpless vowed to continue Oceana's court challenge to the lifting of protections against this destructive gear in California.

Over the past decade, the annual SeaChange Summer Party has raised more than \$12 million to protect and restore the oceans. Many local and international businesses and philanthropists made the successful 10th anniversary celebration possible. For a full list of underwriters and partners, host committee members, auction items and more, visit: <http://seachangesummerparty.org>.



Ted Danson, Lily Tomlin and Sam Waterston

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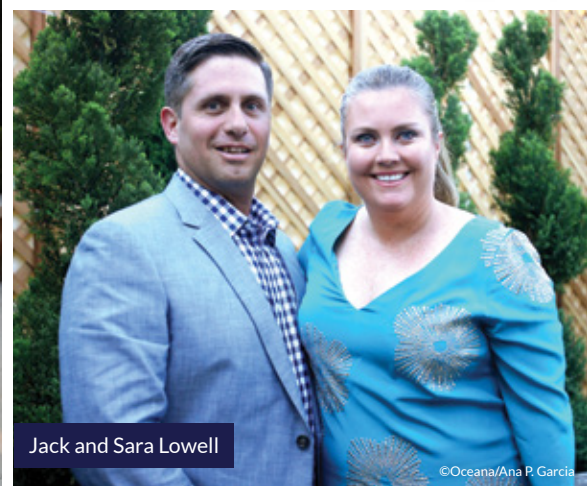
SeaChange Co-Chairs Elizabeth Wahler and Valarie Van Cleave

©Oceana/Ana P. Garcia



John Marder, Anne Shih, Elizabeth Segerstrom, Andy Sharpless, Britt Meyer and Mei Yen Chang

©Oceana/Ryan Miller



Jack and Sara Lowell

©Oceana/Ana P. Garcia



ROCK UNDER THE STARS

with **DON HENLEY** and friends

On July 17, nearly 200 guests attended *Rock Under the Stars with Don Henley and Friends*, a private concert featuring Don Henley, Jackson Browne and Bill Murray. The event was hosted by Oceana Board President Keith Addis and wife Keri Selig at their Hollywood Hills home, along with Mitch Glazer and Kelly Lynch. Ralph Lauren and Vanity Fair were Co-Presenting Partners.

Guests included Oceana Board members Ted Danson, Sam Waterston, Valarie Van Cleave, Jena King, Herbert M. Bedolfe, III and Jean Weiss. Also in attendance were Mary Steenburgen, Dean and Bridget Norris, Dylan McDermott, Brooklyn Decker, Anjelica Huston, Paul Scheer, June Diane Raphael, Sharon Lawrence, Ed Begley Jr., Peter and Tara Guber and Tony Thomopoulos. Keith Addis thanked the guests and the artists for their support of Oceana and their commitment to protecting the environment.

“Don Henley has been a leader in the fight to protect our environment,” remarked Addis from the stage. “He has consistently lent his voice to the cause of conservation. I want to thank Don Henley — and everyone who came tonight — for helping Oceana save the oceans and feed the world.”

The unforgettable evening of spectacular entertainment raised funds to benefit Oceana and The Walden Woods Project, which was founded by Don Henley to preserve the iconic landscape that inspired Henry David Thoreau.

Oceana CEO Andy Sharpless said, “Oceana is winning victories that help restore ocean ecosystems, providing a source of food and jobs for hundreds of millions of people around the world while protecting ocean life. In the U.S., it’s all at risk now. Every single law that protects the ocean is at direct risk from this Congress. We need your help. We can do it. This is one of those moments where you get to be alive, and you get to make a difference.”

Photographs: ©Oceana/Alex J. Berliner



Keith Addis, Don Henley and Ted Danson



Mitch Glazer and Kelly Lynch



Nadine Schiff and Fred Rosen



Lynn Waterston, Brooklyn Decker, Sam Waterston, June Diane Raphael and Paul Scheer



Don Henley performs for Oceana supporters.



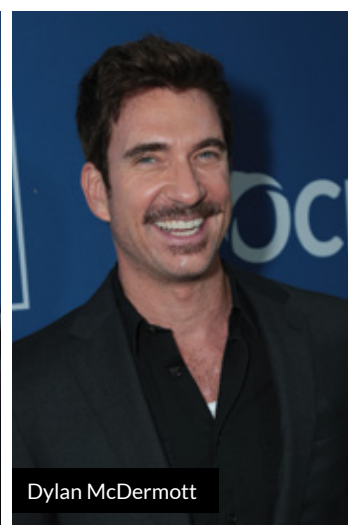
Jackson Browne performs for Oceana supporters.



Andy Sharpless



Ted Danson and Mary Steenburgen



Dylan McDermott



Dean Norris and Bridget Norris



Keith Addis, Keri Selig, Mitch Glazer and Kelly Lynch



Ed Begley, Jr. and Rachelle Carson



Tom Apostle and Sharon Lawrence



Bill Murray performs for Oceana supporters.



Danny Huston, Stella Huston, Anjelica Huston, Shannan Click and Jack Huston

SUSAN ROCKEFELLER AT OCEANIC GLOBAL

Oceana board member Susan Rockefeller is taking a creative approach to inspiring the next generation of ocean leaders. Rockefeller is an advisor and ambassador for Oceanic Global, a nonprofit that uses art, music and emerging technology to educate millennials about the problems impacting our oceans, and to offer solutions for driving positive change

Oceanic Global's first event took place on July 20th on Ibiza, the Spanish island famed for its nightlife and white beaches. Oceanic x Ibiza brought together hundreds of ocean advocates, artists, institutions, musicians and sustainable brands for talks, film screenings and a concert featuring international DJs.

Rockefeller acted as the keynote speaker at Oceanic x Ibiza's kick-off dinner on July 19th at the Nobu Hotel. She also spoke on two panels and gave interviews with local, national and international press on her involvement with Oceana and Oceana's partnership with Oceanic Global. Rockefeller brought attention to Oceana's policy-driven campaigns and provided information for listeners on how to get involved with Oceana's Wavemakers program.

"I was excited to represent Oceana at Oceanic x Ibiza," Rockefeller said. "Our partnership with Oceanic Global will allow us to engage a new demographic of ocean advocates and activate them towards Oceana's policy-driven efforts."

Oceanic x Ibiza is the first of the nonprofit's series of city-by-city immersive experiences. Oceanic Global has partnered with numerous local and global organizations to engage local communities and ignite global action.

Rockefeller's advocacy is informed by her deep-seated passion for conservation. "It's clear to me that we're all on one lifeboat on planet earth and we all need to navigate these challenging times together," she said. "We need both the wisdom of the experienced and the ingenuity of the young to maintain momentum and drive change."

For more information please visit
www.oceanic.global



Susan Rockefeller, Adrian Grenier and Lea d'Auriol at Oceanic Global in Ibiza



Susan Rockefeller speaking at Oceanic Global with Sajid Rahman and Dr. Austin Gallagher





© Richard Boll

DAN BARBER'S VETA LA PALMA MULLET ESCABECHE

From *The Perfect Protein* | Serves 4 as a first course

Dan Barber isn't just a chef, he's a food philosopher. His restaurant in upstate New York, Blue Hill at Stone Barns, is a culinary laboratory, ranch and farm where Barber pioneers new approaches to sustainable food. This recipe marries the quintessential Mediterranean dish escabeche with mullet from Veta la Palma, a unique, biodynamic fish farm in Spain's Iberian Peninsula. Veta la Palma has restored vast swathes of wetland that now attract 250 bird species.

Ingredients

- ¾ cup white wine vinegar
- ¼ cup champagne vinegar
- ½ cup salt
- ¼ cup sugar
- ½ cup white wine
- 4 cups water
- 1 tablespoon coriander seeds
- 1 teaspoon black peppercorns
- 3 sprigs fresh thyme
- 1 side mullet, cleaned of pin bones and skin removed

Directions

In a medium saucepan, combine the vinegars, salt, sugar, wine, water, coriander seeds, peppercorns and thyme. Place over medium-high heat and bring to a boil. Reduce the heat to low and let simmer for 2 minutes. Remove the pan from the heat and allow to cool to room temperature.

Cut the mullet into ½ inch-thick slices and arrange in a shallow glass or ceramic dish.

Heat just enough of the escabeche liquid to cover the slices and pour over the fish. Let the fish sit in the pickling liquid for about 1 minute. Remove the fish and place on a platter to serve. Serve the fish with a lightly dressed green salad and grilled bread.



Loic Gouzer, Oceana board member, free diving with a common mola or ocean sunfish.
Photo by Peter Correale



1350 Connecticut Ave. NW, 5th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20036 USA
phone: +1.202.833.3900
toll-free: 1.877.7.OCEANA

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Feather duster worms on
Bimini Island in the Bahamas.

©Oceana/Houssine Kaddachi

Go to Oceana.org and give today.

Oceana's accomplishments wouldn't be possible
without the support of its members.

You can help Oceana fight to restore our oceans with your financial contribution. Call us today at 1.877.7.OCEANA, go to our website www.oceana.org/give and click on "give today" or use the envelope provided in this newsletter. You can also invest in the future of our oceans by remembering Oceana in your will. Please contact us to find out how. All contributions to Oceana are tax deductible. Oceana is a 501(c)(3) organization as designated by the Internal Revenue Service.