



Jack Zamary & Kevin Fraley

# Arctic Fisheries and Coastal Lagoons

An aerial photograph showing a vast, flat landscape of coastal wetlands and lagoons. The terrain is a mix of dark blue water, light brown sandbars, and green vegetation along the edges. The horizon is flat, suggesting a coastal or deltaic environment.

# Introduction

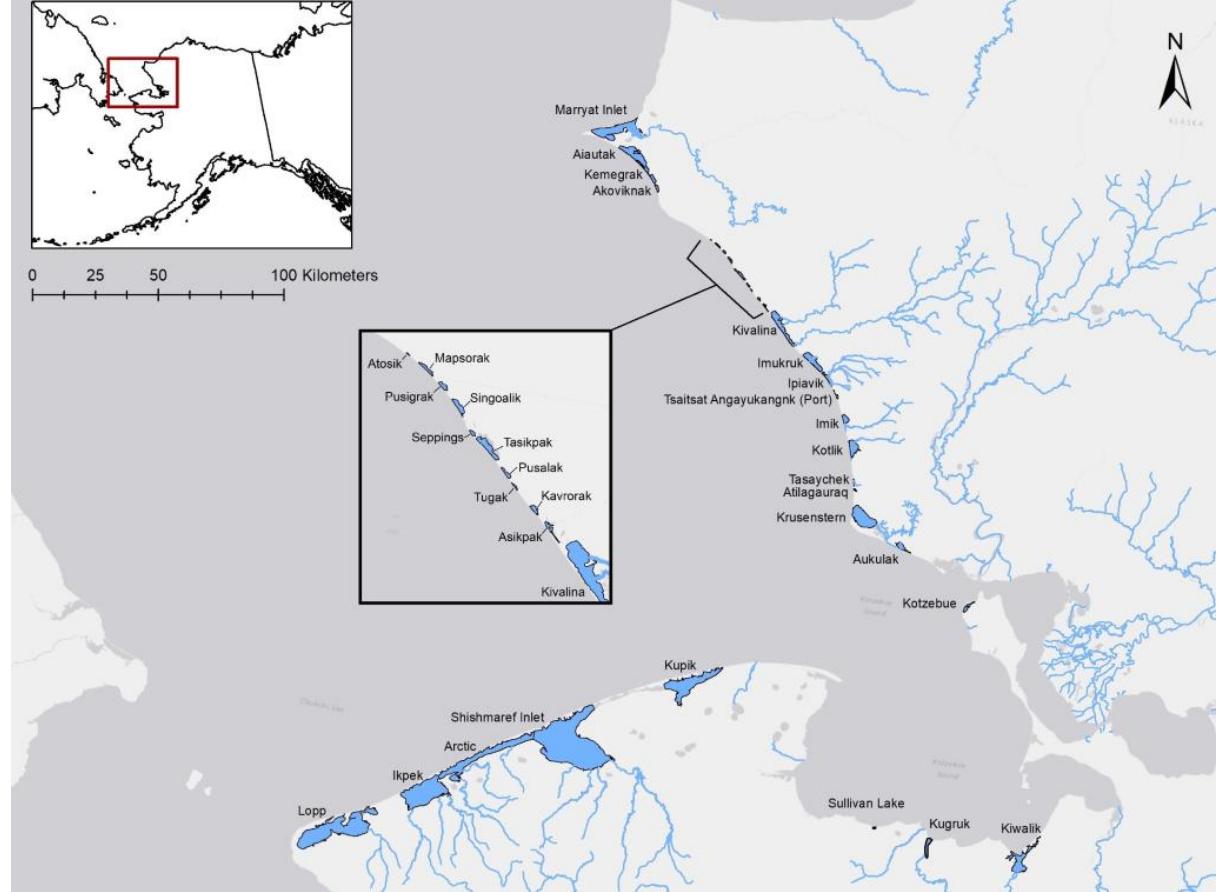
**Project Partner:** Wildlife Conservation Society

**Study Area:** Arctic Beringia Region (Coastal Lagoons)

**Study Topics:** Lagoon connectivity, ice coverage, algal blooms (monitoring environmental factors)

**Project Objective:** Identify changes in habitat characteristics and fish ecology to share findings with local fishing communities to promote sustainable fishing and prevent illness from fish catch

# Study Area



# Current Project Timeline

## Fall 2024:

- Literature review
- Ice coverage scripts
- Connectivity analysis
- Initial Experience Builder development

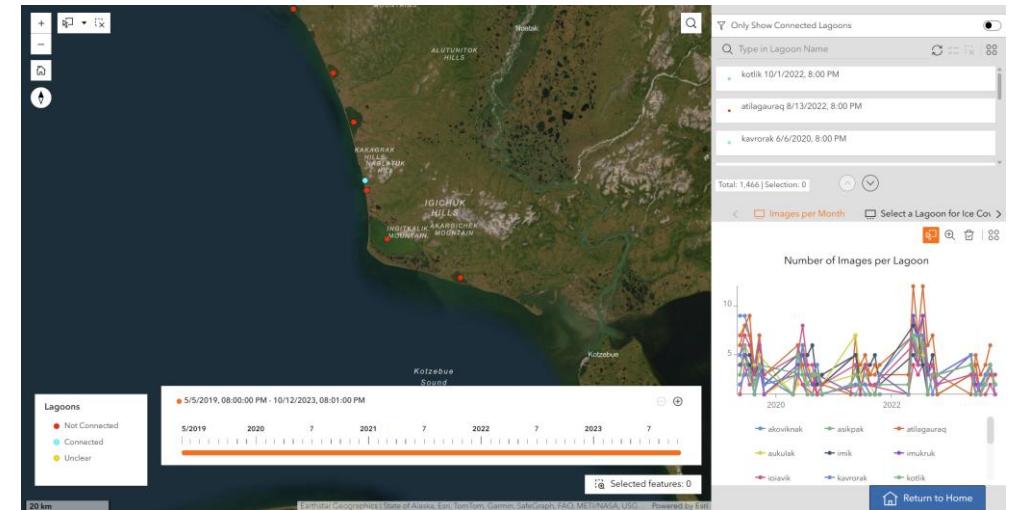
## Spring 2025:

- Continued ice coverage analysis
- Continued Experience Builder development
- Initial algal bloom research and script development

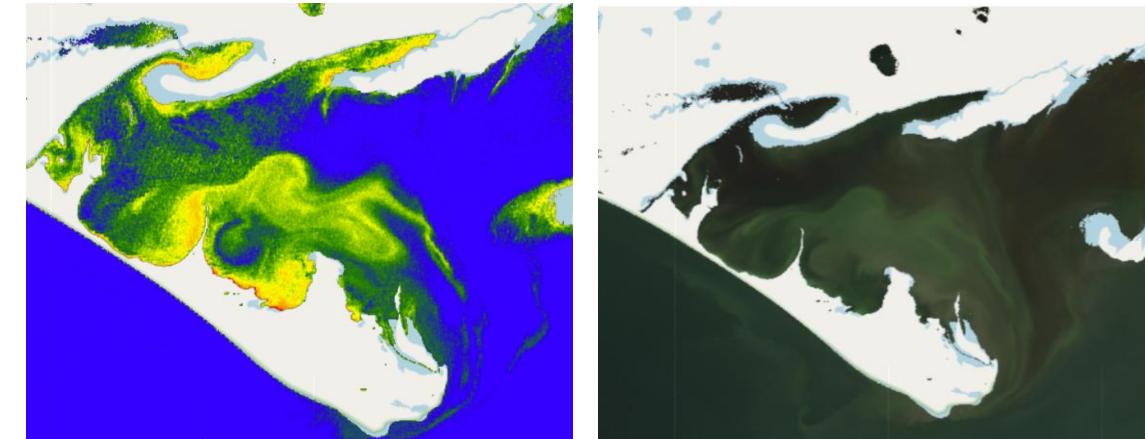
## Fall 2025:

- Algal bloom analysis
- Experience Builder Updates
- GitHub Repository Creation

Experience Builder Web App



NDCI values applied to Sentinel-2 Satellite Imagery of Sisualik Lagoon



# Algal Bloom Analysis



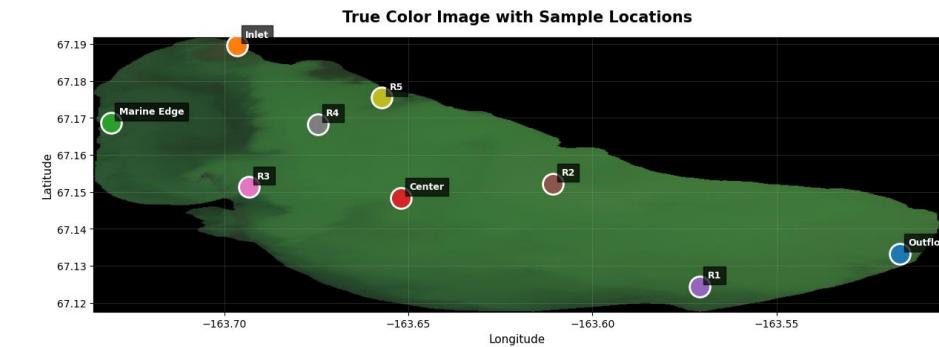
- Compare field samples to satellite data to create an index for classifying bloom severity
- We found a positive relationship between Blue Green Algae (Ug/L) and the Normalized Difference Chlorophyll Index ( $p = 0.004$ ,  $R = 0.638$ )
- Jenks natural breaks were used to split data in groups of none, low, moderate, and high BGA in association with algal bloom severity
- None:  $< 0.0553$ , Low:  $0.05553 - 0.0725$ , Moderate:  $0.0725 - 0.1874$ , High:  $> 0.1874$
- Calculations (Sentinel-2 Bands):

Normalized Difference Chlorophyll Index Calculation:

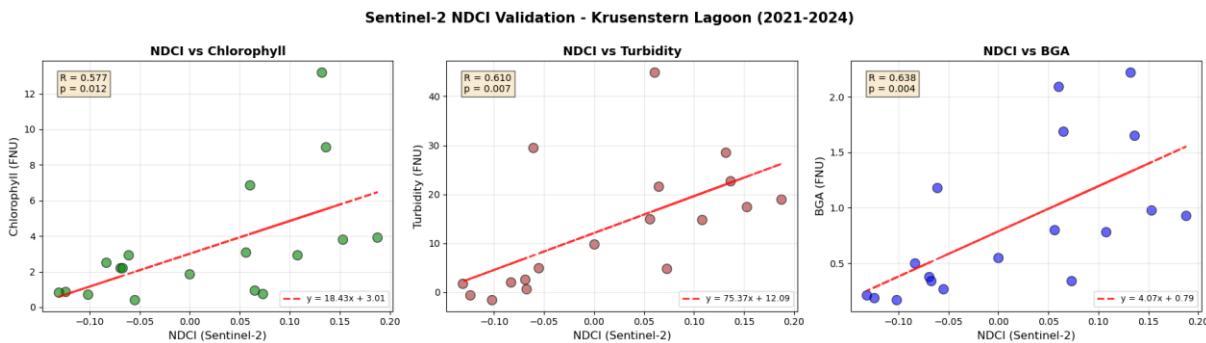
$$NDCI = \frac{B5 - B4}{B5 + B4}$$

Normalized Difference Chlorophyll Index Calculation (Wavelength):

$$NDCI = \frac{705nm - 665nm}{705nm + 665nm}$$

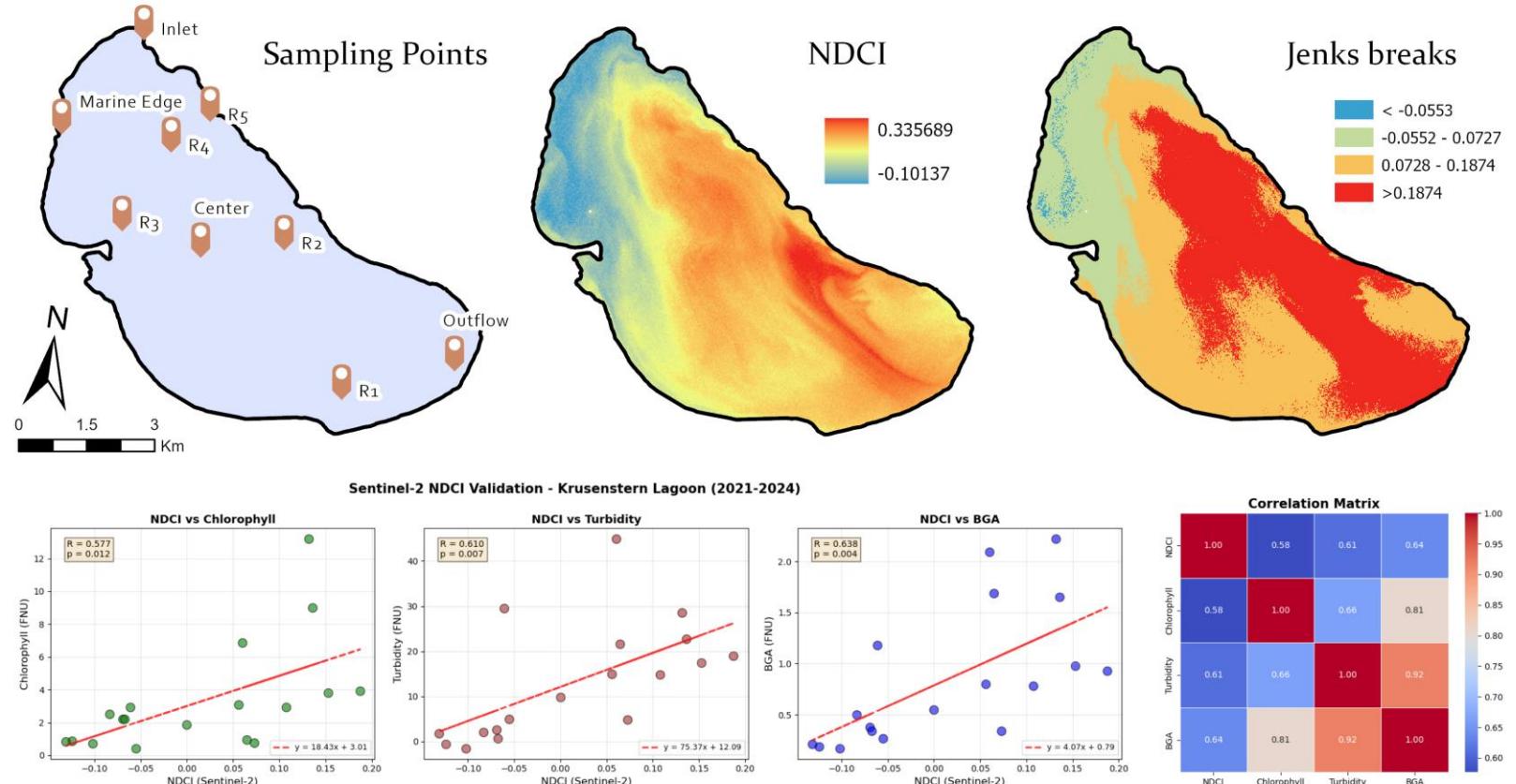


Date	Location	Turbidity (FNU)	Chlorophyll (FNU)	BGA (FNU)
06/22/2021	Center	2.06	2.5	0.5
06/22/2021	R3	-0.63	0.86	0.19
06/22/2021	Marine Edge	-1.53	0.74	0.17
06/22/2021	R2	0.62	2.23	0.34
06/22/2021	Inlet	1.73	0.82	0.21
08/21/2021	Outflow	19.9	9.36	1.87
08/21/2021	R1	13.13	7.54	1.78
08/21/2021	Center	20.24	7.52	1.96
08/22/2021	R3	5.89	3.22	1.21
08/22/2021	Marine Edge	8.89	5.12	1.55



# Initial Assessment of Harmful Algal Blooms in Krusenstern Lagoon

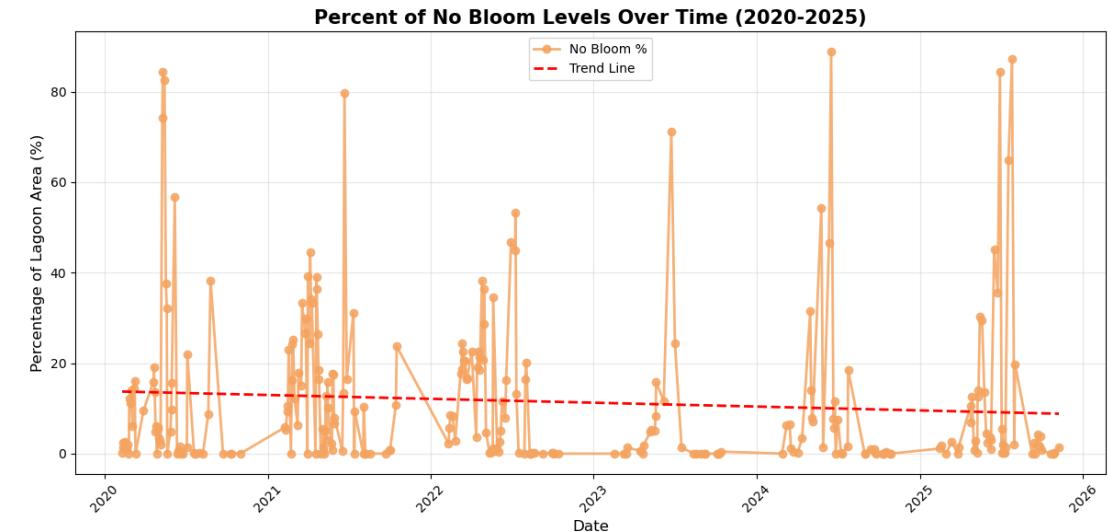
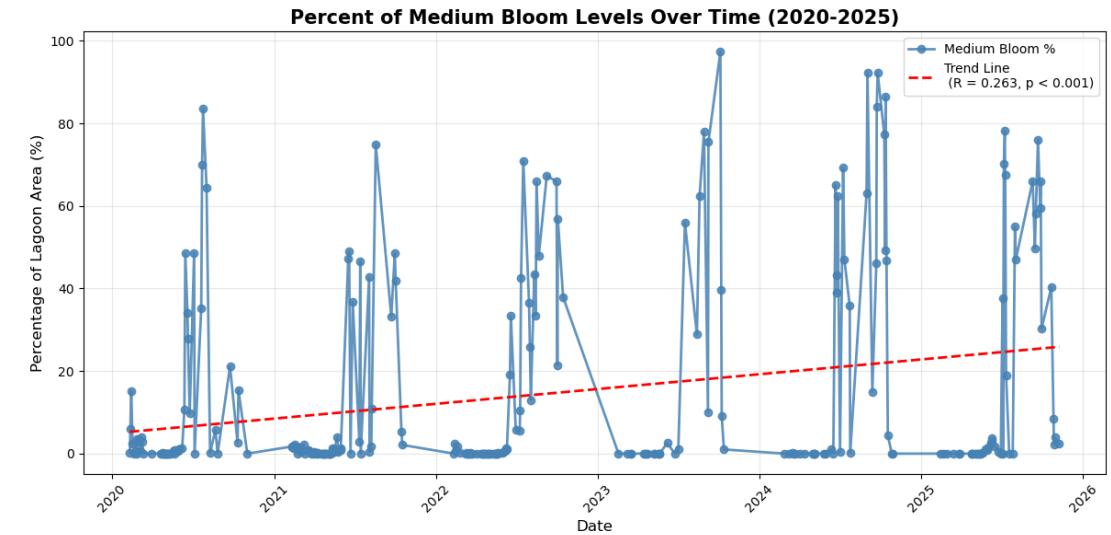
Krusenstern Lagoon provides critical habitat for fish, birds, and marine mammals vital to Indigenous food security. Field samples (2020-2024) were compared to Sentinel-2 imagery to validate the Normalized Difference Chlorophyll Index (NDCI) as a proxy for algal bloom detection. A strong correlation ( $R = 0.638$ ) between NDCI and blue-green algae enabled classification of bloom severity into four categories using Jenks natural breaks: none, low, medium, and high.



Credits: Jack Zamary, author | Data courtesy of ESA Sentinel-2 Satellite | maps projected in Alaska Albers Equal Area Conic | Created 12/11/2025.

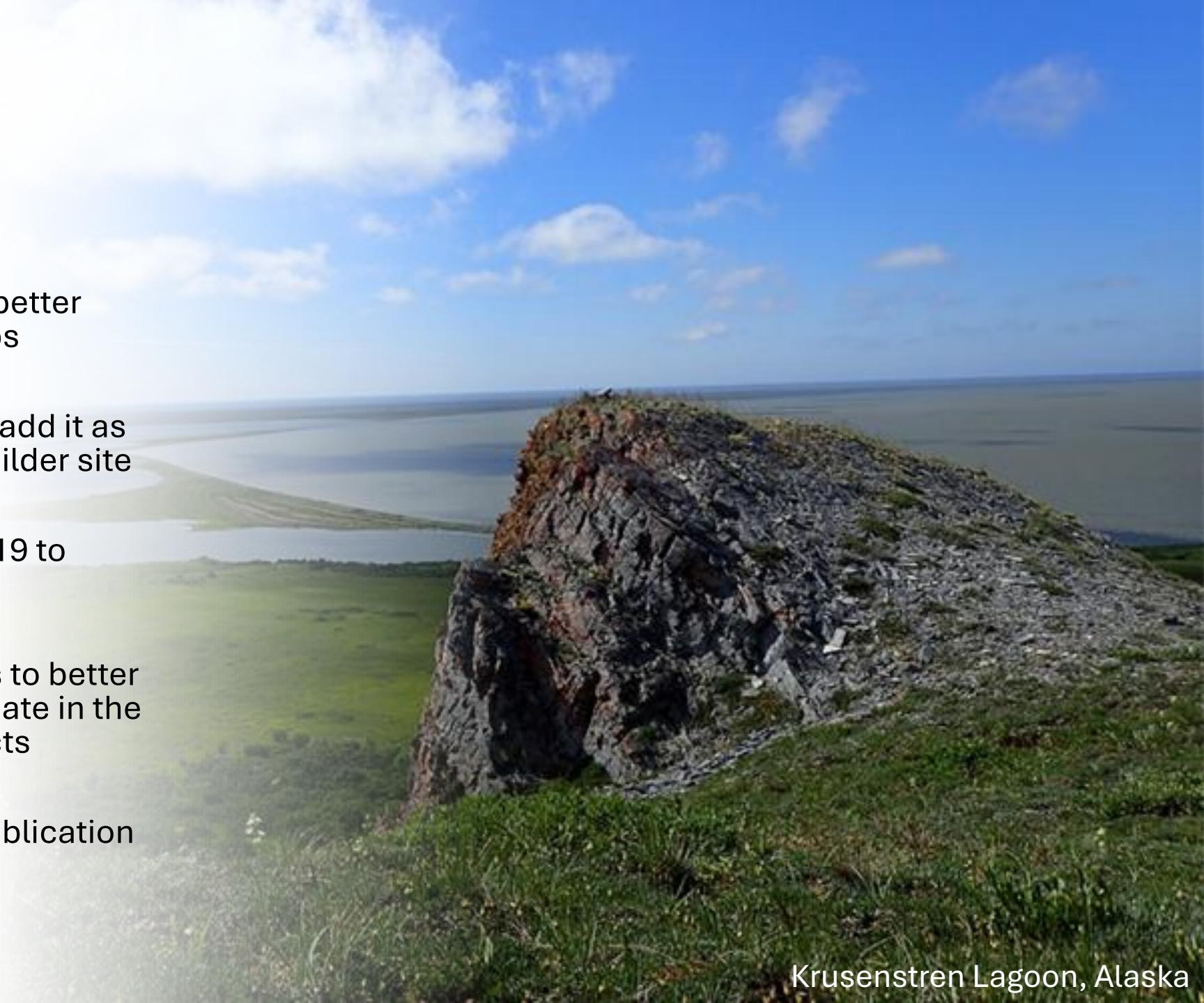
# Initial Time Series Results

- Slight positive trend in medium bloom percentage over time ( $\text{NDCI} = 0.0725 - 0.1874$ ) and a slight negative trend in no bloom levels ( $\text{NDCI} < 0.0553$ )
- $R = 0.263, p < 0.001$



# Looking Ahead

- GitHub repository allows for better collaboration for future groups
- Finalize agar bloom data and add it as a metric to the Experience Builder site
- Collect data from 2017 – 2019 to complete analysis
- Further analyze bloom trends to better understand the warming climate in the arctic and its ecological effects
- Work towards an article or publication highlighting the change



Krusenstern Lagoon, Alaska



# Thank You

A special thanks to Professor Rose, Kevin Fraley, the  
Wildlife Conservation Society and IIC for their  
continued support on the project