# Introduction

The role of oceanographic and other environmental or ecosystem parameters on the productivity of the world’s fish stocks has long been established. Increasingly, such parameters are explicitly incorporated into fisheries stock assessments (**???**, Holsman et al. [2016](#ref-Holsman2016)), risk assessments (Gaichas et al. [2014](#ref-Gaichas2014)); ecosystem reports (**???**, **???**, **???**), or other documents used by the U.S. Regional Fishery Management Councils to guide decision making. Meanwhile, a growing trend in the development of dynamic ocean management tools seeks to incorporate environmental information in near real-time to inform stakeholders for bycatch avoidance (**???**, Hazen et al. [2018](#ref-Hazen2018)), harmful algal blooms (Harley et al. [2020](#ref-Harley2020)), avoiding interactions with protected species (<https://oceanview.pfeg.noaa.gov/whale_indices/>), and more. Thus, as NOAA moves towards a broader adoption of ecosystem-based fisheries management and dynamic ocean management, the accessibility of ecosystem information becomes increasingly critical.

# References

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