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***Long term monitoring and sustained observations of krill populations and predator interactions using autonomous instruments***

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Long term monitoring of krill populations by the U. S. AMLR Program have provided much of the data needed to understand the linkages between environmental conditions and krill recruitment and population dynamics, and these data have been used to provide advice for CCAMLR to manage the krill fishery. Recent changes to the fishery, to the environment, and to funding streams has required fundamental changes to the long term monitoring and observations in this part of the Southern Ocean. The US AMLR Program has ended its ship-based program in favor of predator monitoring of krill demography from field camps, and a fully autonomous oceanographic program employing hybrid-drive, long-duration gliders equipped with multi-frequency sonars, and integrated moorings equipped with CTDs, ADCPs and wideband scientific echosounders (ADCP/E). Here we discuss the programmatic changes necessary to implement the program, and our expectations regarding data collection ,the potential for sustained observations, and the provision of data for Antarctic science and management.