

Unique zooplankton diversity in the deep Nansen and Amundsen basins of the Arctic Ocean

Anette Wold¹, Haakon Hop¹, Camilla Svensen², Janne E. Søreide³, Sanna Majaneva⁴, Mateusz Ormanczyk⁴ and Slawomir Kwasniewski⁴

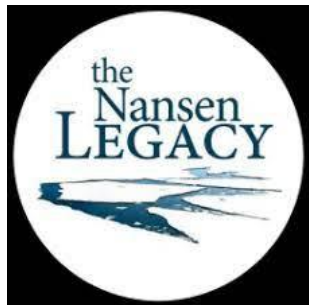
¹ Norwegian Polar Institute, Tromsø Norway

² Department of Arctic and Marine Biology, UiT the Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway

³ University Centre in Svalbard, Longyearbyen, Norway

⁴ Akvaplan Niva, Tromsø, Norway

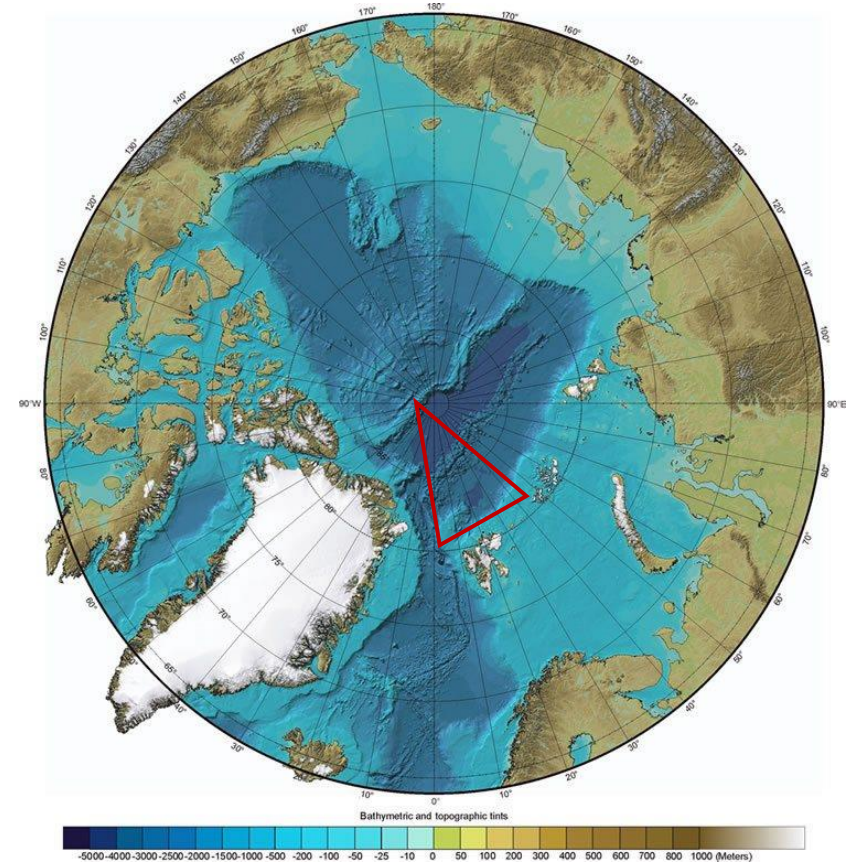
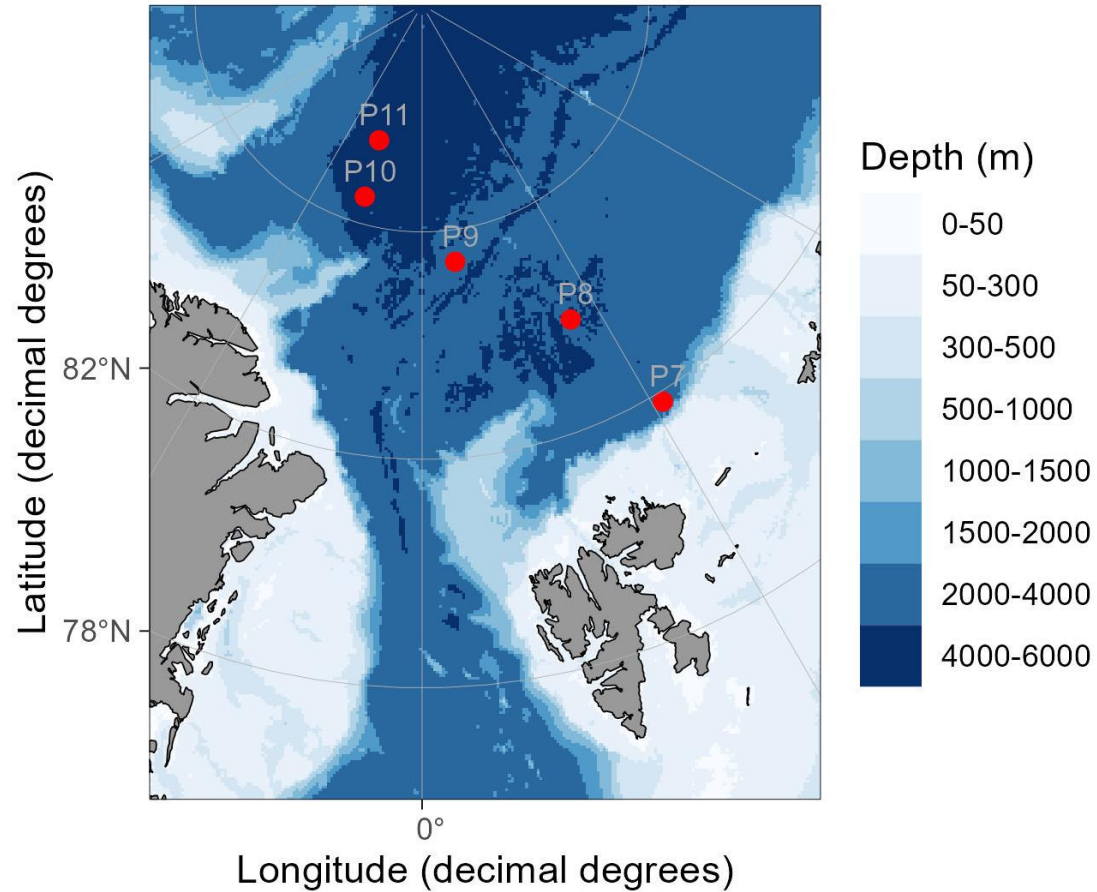
⁵ Institute of Oceanology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Sopot, Poland





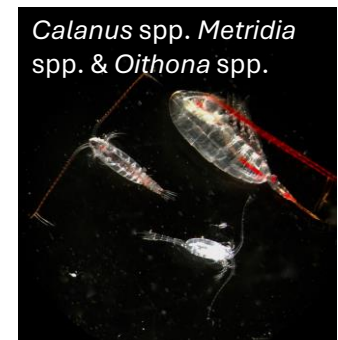
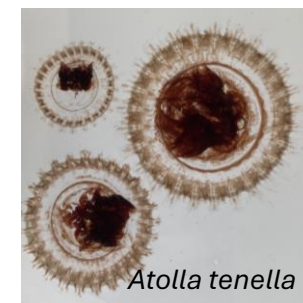
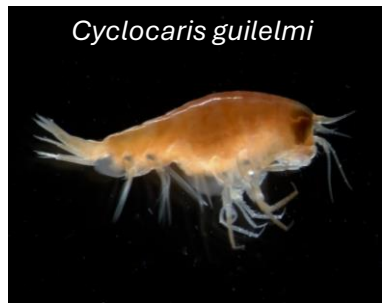
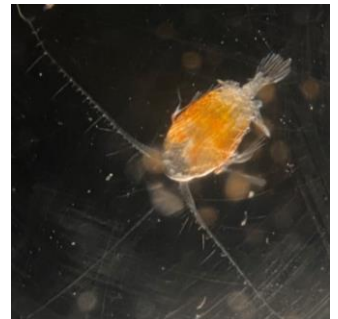
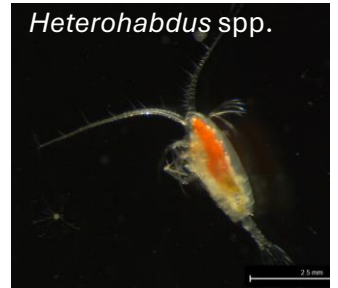
Arctic Ocean August and September 2021

Nansen Legacy JC2-2 Cruise



Why study the zooplankton community of Nansen and Amundsen Basins?

- Arctic Ocean (AO) impacted by climate change
 - Upper 2000 m of AO expected to warm twice the global mean rate
 - Increased inflow of Atlantic water into the Nansen Basin
 - Improve the species inventory
- How do these changes affect the plankton communities?
 - Will the advection of Atlantic species lead to a shift in the zooplankton communities?
 - Will changes in zooplankton have cascading effects on higher trophic levels?
- What does this study provide?
 - Inventory of the current status of the zooplankton composition in Nansen & Amundsen Basins based on the Nansen Legacy research
 - Comparison of the results with the classic works from 1993-1998 (Kosobokova & Hirche 2009, Kosobokova et al., 2011)



Methods

Mesozooplankton

MultiNet Midi 64 μm & 180 μm
bottom-surface: 5 depth layers



Mesozooplankton

MultiNet Mammoth 180 μm
bottom-surface: 9 depth layers



Macrozooplankton

MIK net 1500 μm
1000 m - surface

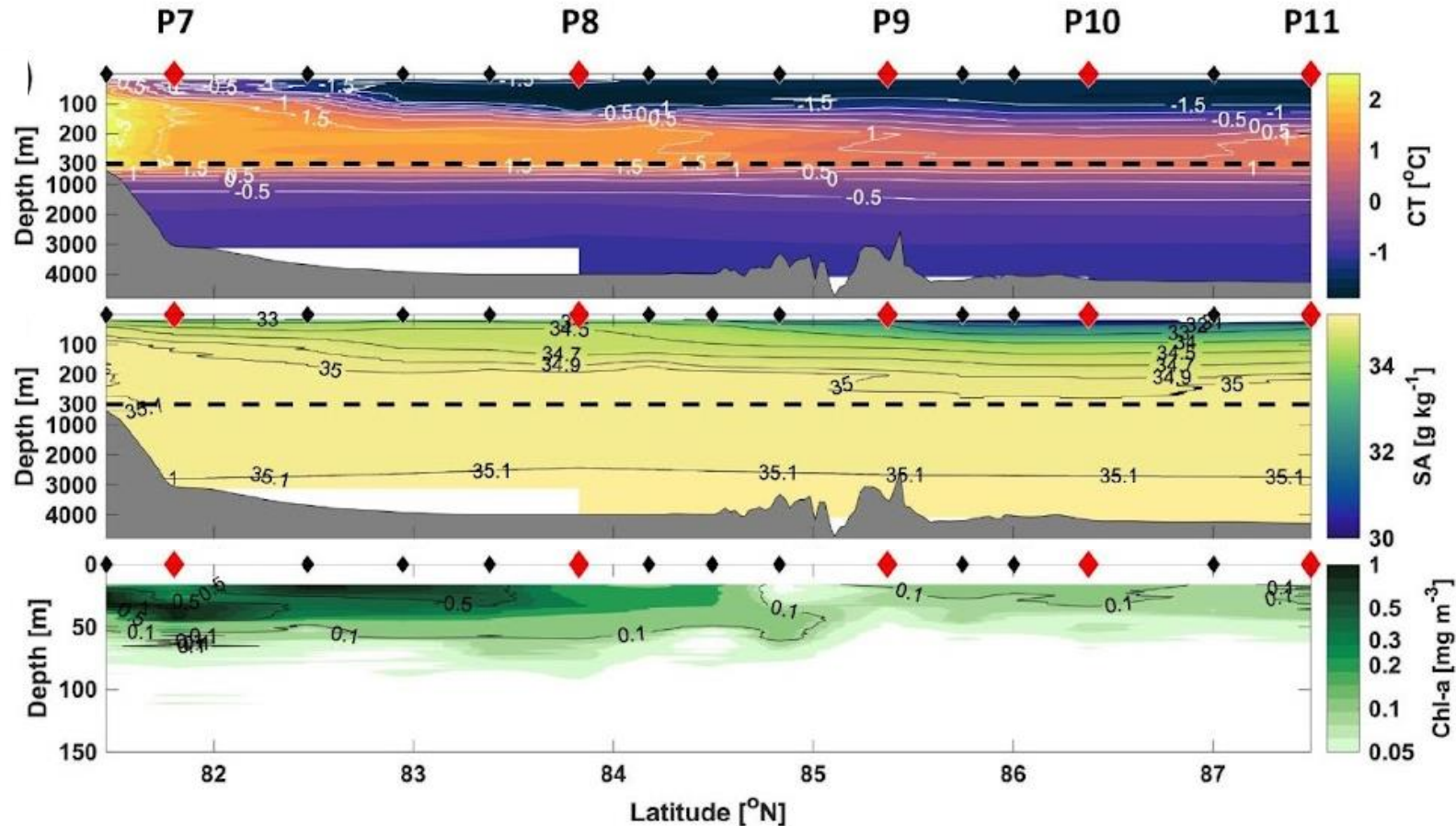


- The use of three complementary nets made it possible to examine a wide size spectrum of zooplankton.
- Examination of the samples to provide high taxonomic resolution.

Sample examination at IO PAN
by Mateusz Ormanczyk and
Sławomir Kwasniewski



Physical properties along the transect



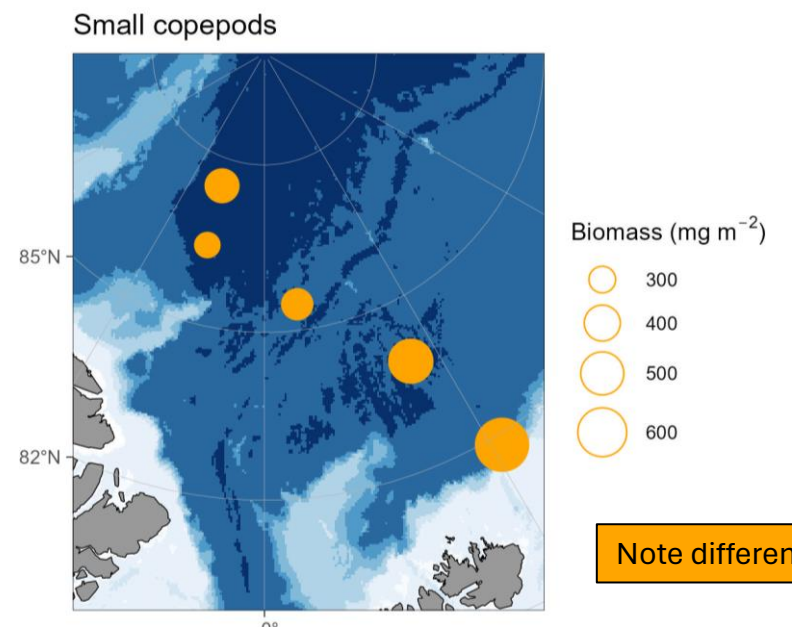
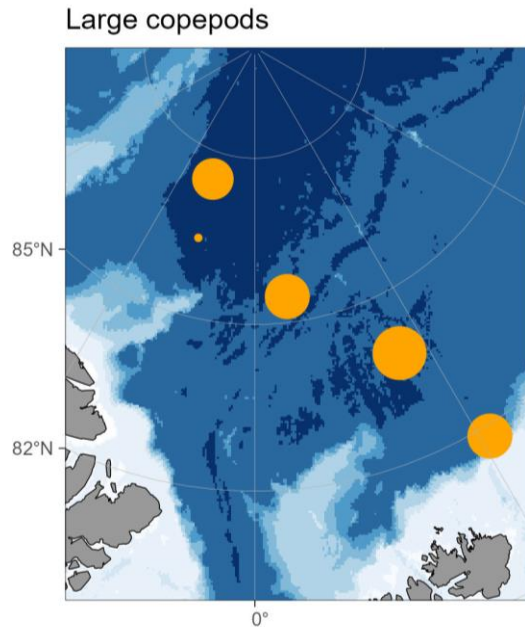
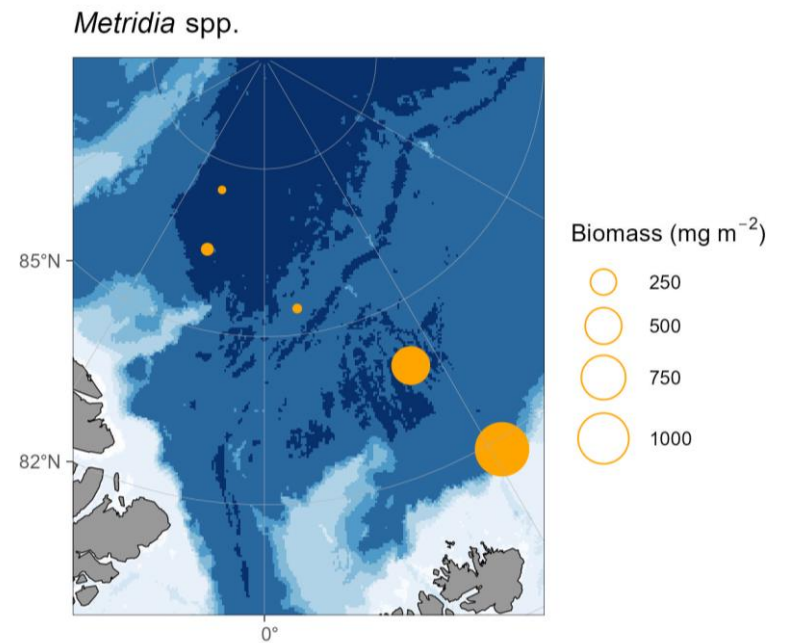
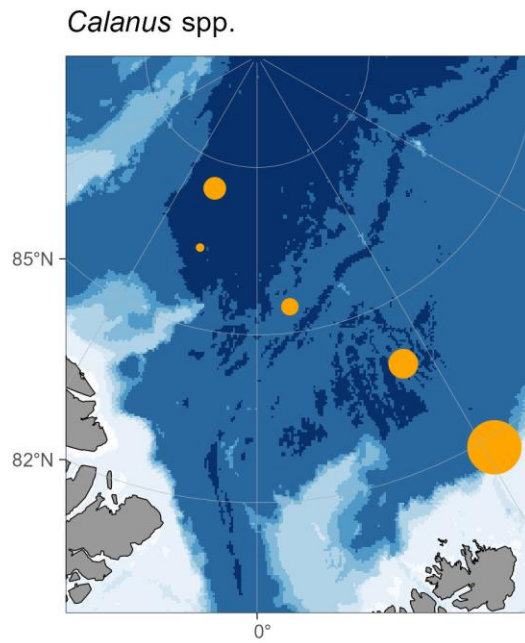
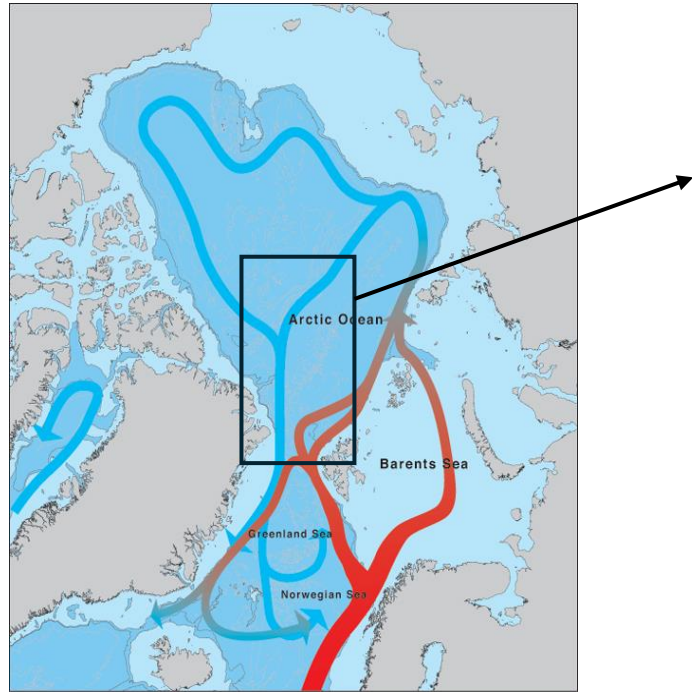
Nansen Basin

Strong influence of AW
High nutrient concentration
Blooms in late spring/early summer

Amundsen Basin

Influence by Trans Polar Drift → riverine water from Sibir
Primary production restricted to leads
Blooms in late summer

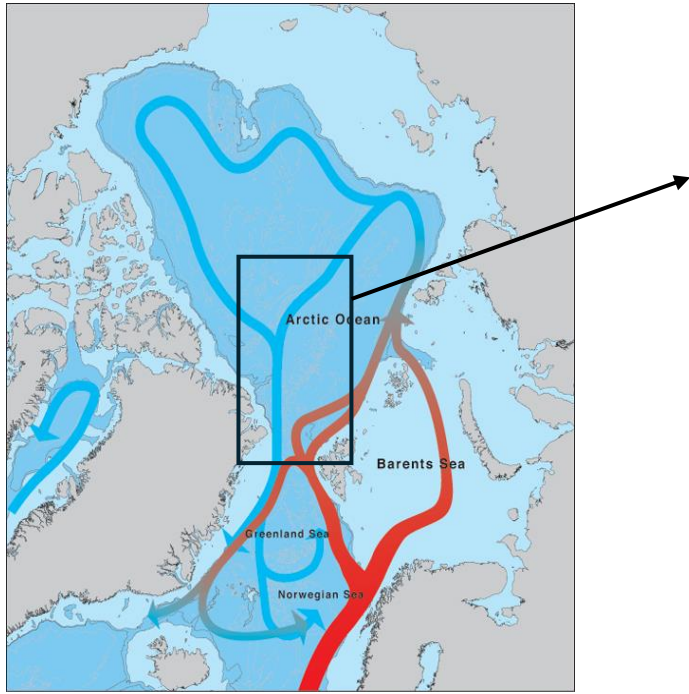
Biomass (mg DM m⁻²) of copepods based on Multinet data



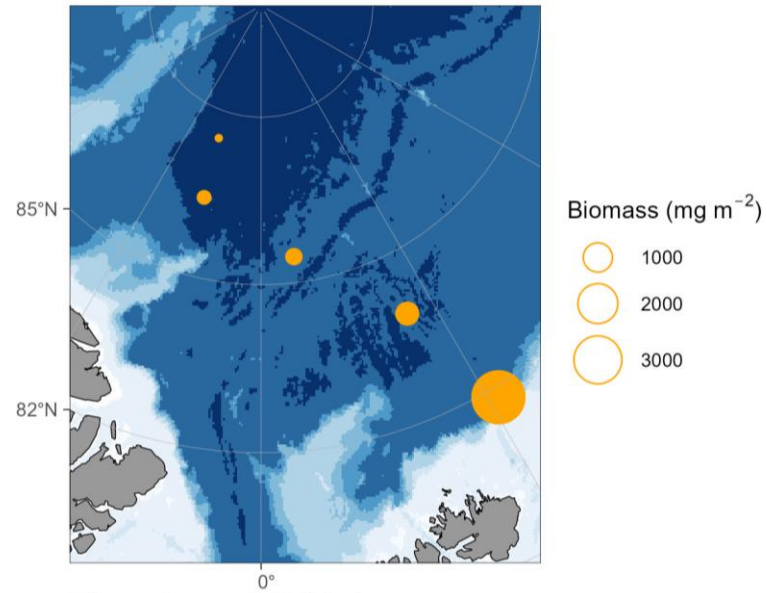
Note different scale

➤ The advection of Atlantic species *Calanus finmarchicus*, *C. glacialis* & *Metridia longa* contributes to the biomass of the southern Nansen Basin

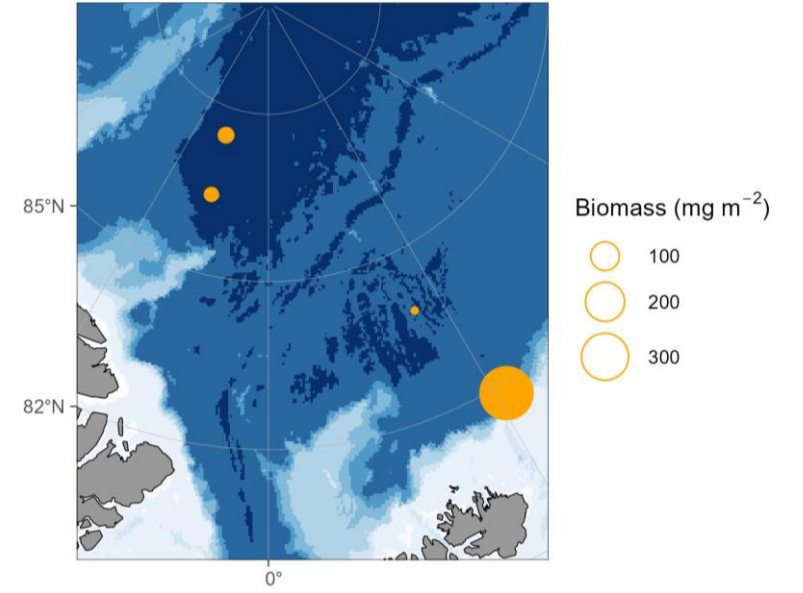
Biomass (mg DM m⁻²) of Macrozooplankton taxa based on Multinet & MIK



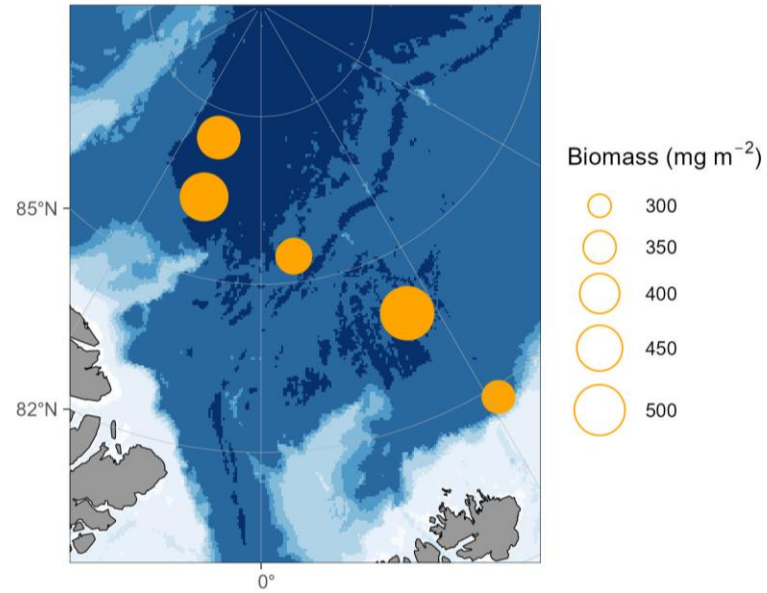
Chaetognaths



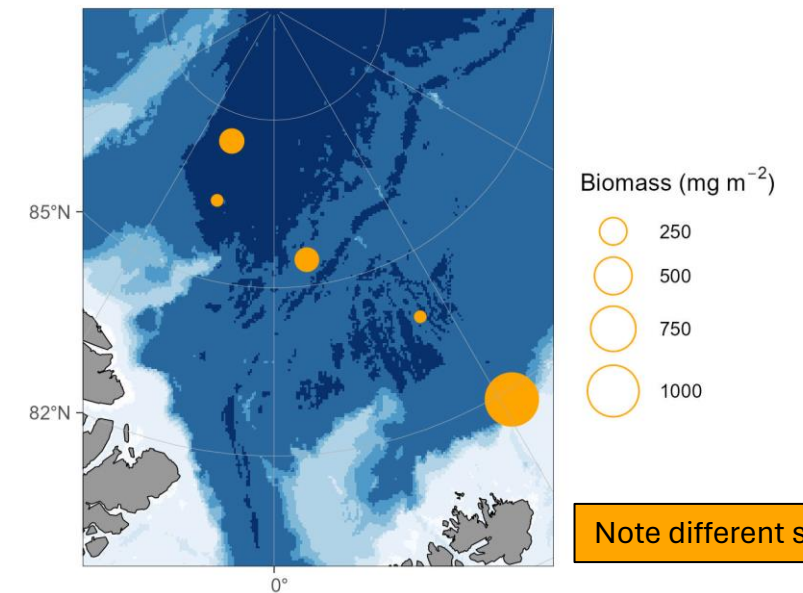
Euphausiids



Ctenophores & Cnidarians

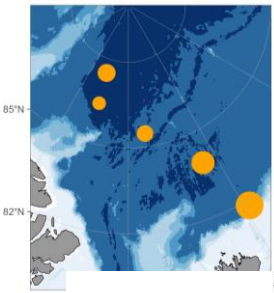


Amphipods

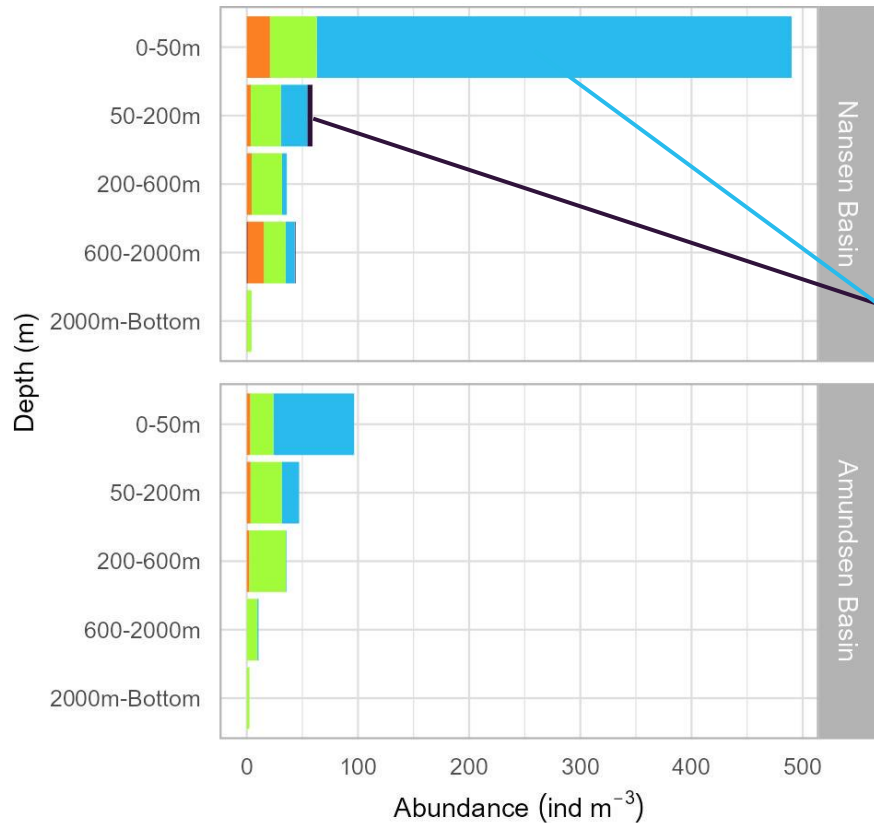


➤ Chaetognaths and euphausiids have contribute to the biomass in the southern Nansen Basin

Small copepods – species composition & depth distribution

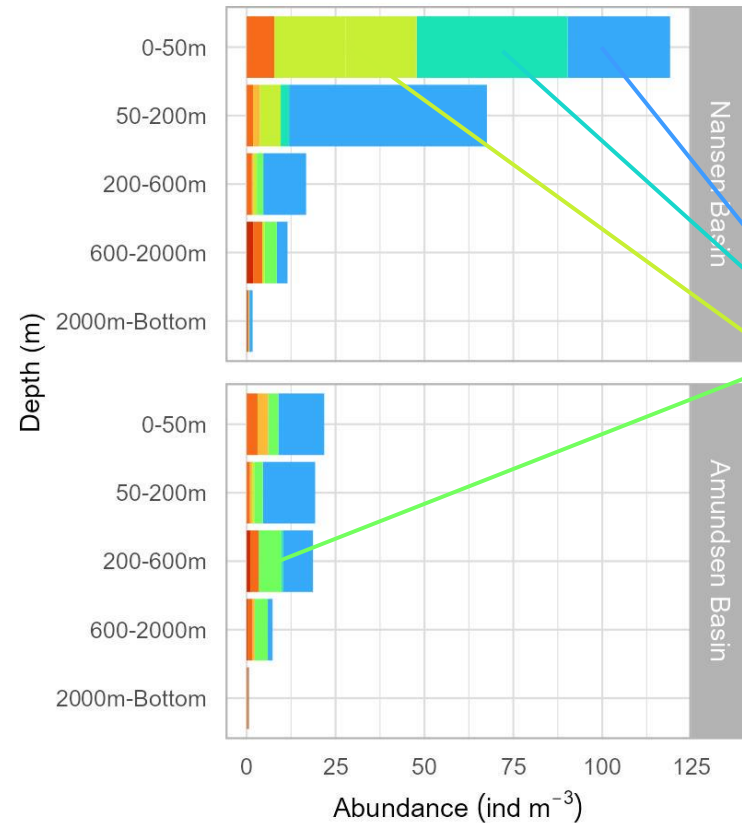


Small cyclopoid copepods



- *Oithona atlantica*
- *Oithona similis*
- *Oncaea* spp.
- *Triconia borealis* AF
- *Triconia conifera* AF

Other small copepods



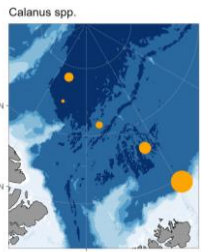
- Bradfordian indet.
- *Hyalopontius typicus*
- *Microcalanus* spp.
- *Microsetella norvegica*
- *Neomormonilla minor*
- *Pseudocalanus* spp.
- *Scolecithricella minor*
- *Spinocalanus* spp.
- *S. horridus/elongatus*
- *S. magnus*

Rare species (not quantified)

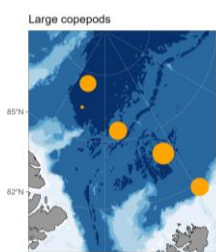
- Amundsen Basin:**
- Atrophia glacialis*
 - Bathyskorus bouilloni*
 - Discoidae indet.
 - Haloptilus acutifrons*
 - Lensia* spp.
 - Marrus orthocanna*
 - Mimocalanus damkaeri*
 - Paraheterorhabdus compactus*
 - Tharybis groenlandica*
 - Xanthocalanus* spp.

- *O. similis* high numbers in surface water in NB
- *O. atlantica* & *T. conifera* only in NB
- Relative high abundance (> 2000 ind m⁻³) of cyclopoid nauplii in AB (not shown in figure)

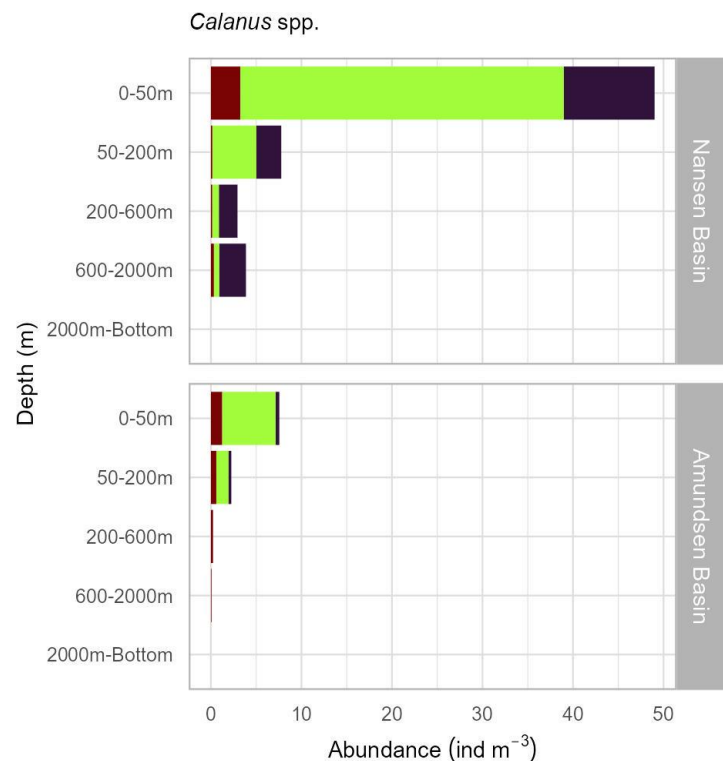
- *Microclanaus* spp., *Microsetella norvegica* & *Pseudocalanus* spp.: high numbers in surface waters in NB
- Many «rare species» not quantified in AB



Calanus spp.

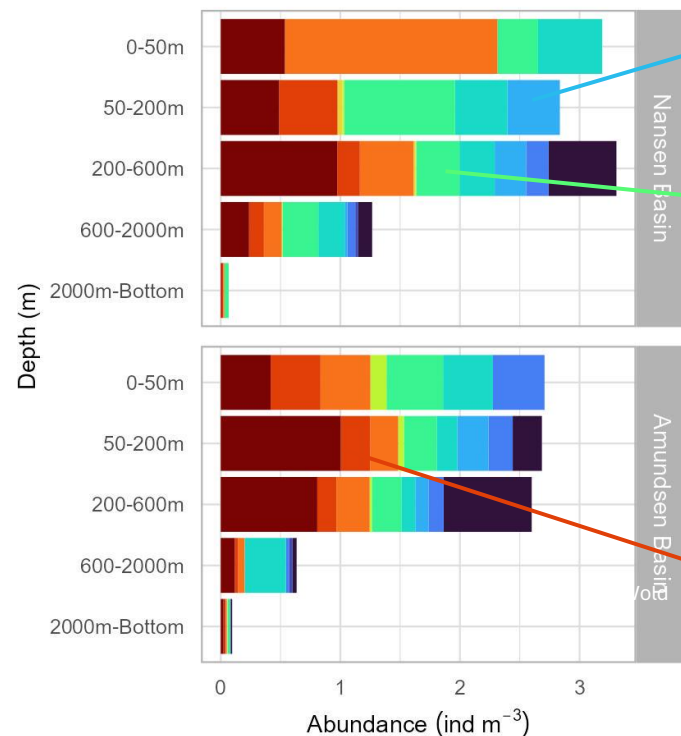


Other large copepods

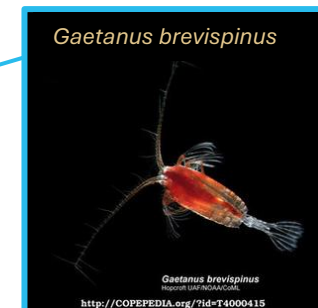


- *Calanus finmarchicus*
- *Calanus glacialis*
- *Calanus hyperboreus*

Other large copepods



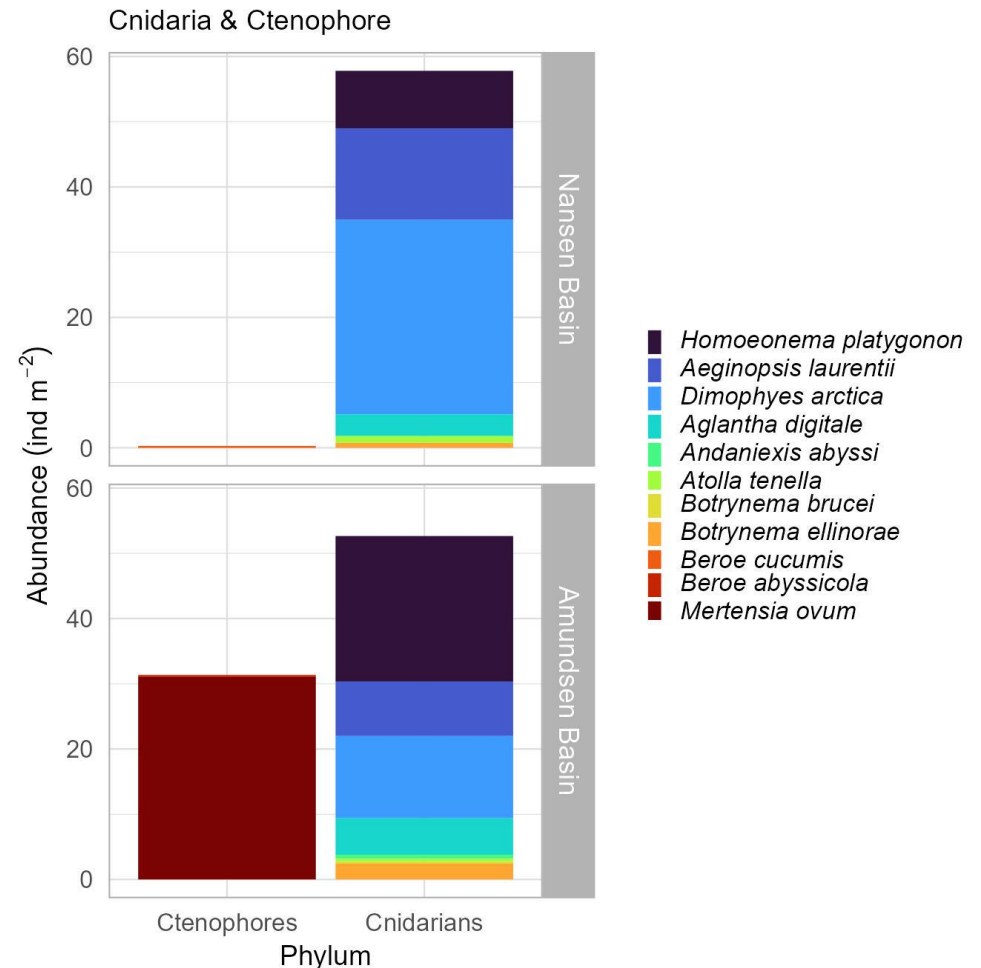
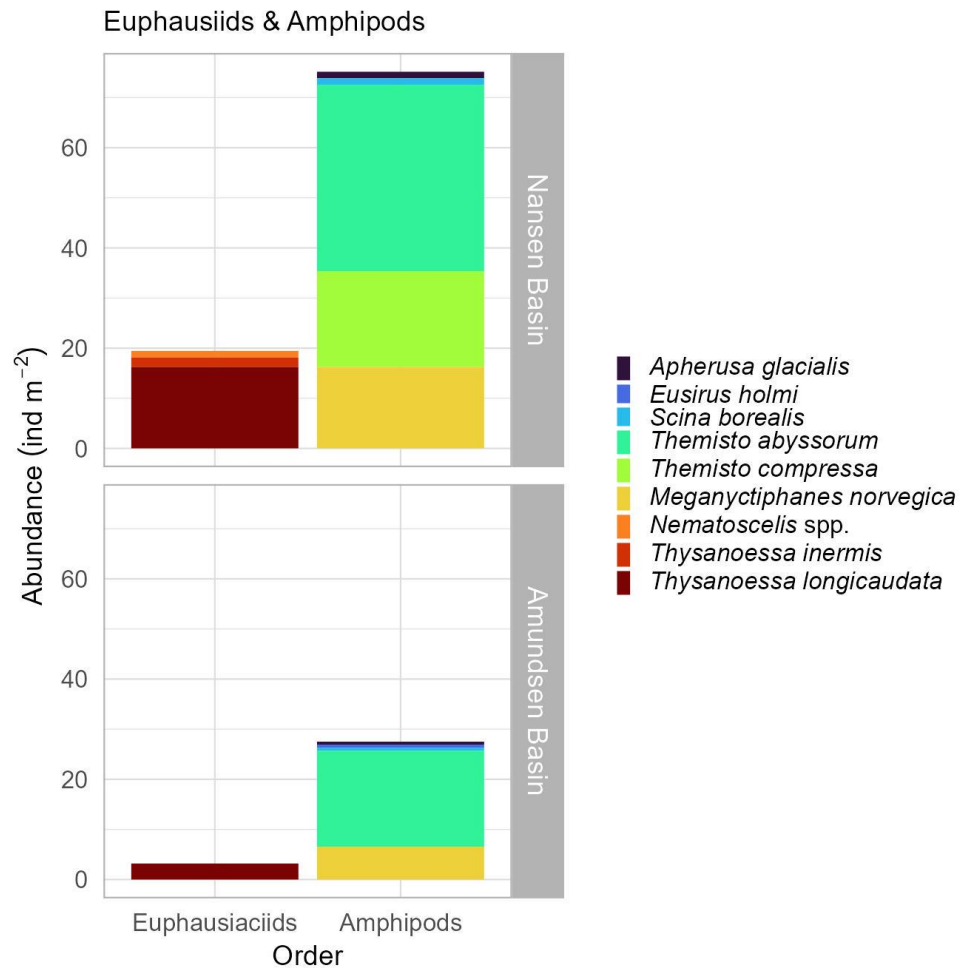
- Aetideidae
- *Aetideopsis rostrata*
- *Gaetanus brevispinus*
- *Gaetanus tenuispinus*
- *Heterorhabdus norvegicus*
- *Paraeuchaeta* spp.
- *Paraeuchaeta barbata*
- *Paraeuchaeta glacialis*
- *Paraeuchaeta norvegica*
- *Paraheterorhabdus compactus*
- *Scaphocalanus brevicornis*
- *Scaphocalanus magnus*
- *Scaphocalanus polaris*
- *Spinocalanus antarcticus*



➤ High abundance of *C. finmarchicus* & *C. glacialis* in surface water of NB

➤ High diversity of large copepods at all depths, with lower abundance in the deepest (<600 m) layers.

Amphipods, Euphasiids & gelatinous zooplankton



- Euphasiids mainly present in the south
- Amphipods present in both basins

- In addition species present in low numbers not quantified such as :
 - **Narcomedusae:** *Aeginopsis laurentii*, *Bathykorus bouilloni*, *Solmundella bitentaculata*
 - **Trachymedusae:** *Sminthea arctica*, *Homoeonema platygonon*, *Plotocnide borealis*
 - **Siphonophora:** *Muggiaea bargmannae*, *Crystallophyes amygdalina*, *Marrus orthocanna*

Conclusions

- Highest biomass in the core of the Atlantic water inflow similar to what was observed in the period 1993-1998 (Kosobokova and Hirche, 2009).
- Sign of Atlantic influence in the northern part of NB, but not in AB
- Some less abundant species restricted to either NB or AB
- High biodiversity of copepods
- Part of a series of AO cruises
 - AO2022 Aug (Amundsen & Nansen Basin)
 - AO2023 Aug (Nansen Basin)
 - AO2024 Jul-Aug (Amundsen and Nansen Basin)



Species restricted to either NB or AB	
Nansen Basin	Amundsen Basin
Copepods	
<i>Metridia lucens</i>	<i>Disco triangularis</i>
<i>Pseudocalanus acuspes</i>	<i>Mimocalanus damkaeri</i>
<i>Pseudocalanus minutus</i>	<i>Brodskius arcticus</i>
<i>Oithona atlantica</i>	<i>Lubbockia glacialis</i>
<i>Triconia conifera</i>	<i>Jaschnovia brevis</i>
<i>Microsetella norvegica</i>	<i>Scaphocalanus polaris</i>
Amphipoda	
<i>Andaniexis abyssi</i>	<i>Lysianassidae indet.</i>
Euphausiacea	
	<i>Nematoscelis megalops</i>
Hydrozoa	
<i>Plotocnide borealis</i>	<i>Lensia conoidea</i>
<i>Nectadamas diomedeeae</i>	<i>Marrus orthocanna</i>
	<i>Crossota norvegica</i>
	<i>Beroe abyssicola</i>