## Biological threshold application for forecasting sustainability of estuarine calcifiers in the Salish Sea

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### Background: Need For Application of Biological OA Endpoints

- Global climate change is rapidly changing in the highly productive and economically valuable coastal and estuarine ecosystems
- Managers are investing \$\$ in OA research and monitoring
  - Predictive capacity of the ecologically and economically important species and biodiversity loss is currently limited
- Regionally important anthropogenic factors require addressing economically implications at the regional scales
  - linkages with the local economies based on the marine resources, fisheries, etc.
- We need scientific consensus on approaches to interpretation that can provide a consistent basis for communication and coordinated actions.

# Ecologically and economically important calcifiers in the Salish Sea

### We Have Criteria for Selection of Taxa

- Sensitivity to OA
- Ubiquitous distribution
- Representative Habitat, e.g.

Pelagic/Benthic

- Data availability
- Management endpoint: Valuable role in ecosystem or commercially important

### Pteropods, Echinoderms and Dungeness crabs



## **Basis for Selection of Three Focal OA Taxa**

#### Habitat/Sensitivity <u>Taxa</u>

Pteropods

Pelagic Calcifying Zooplankton Extreme sensitivity to OA

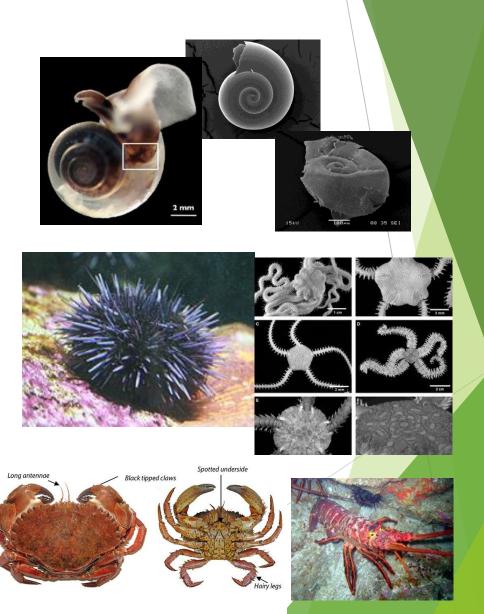
Permanent distribution and ecosystem role in Salish Sea

Echinoderms Shallow to deep-water pelagic and epibenthic

Ecosystem role in Salish Sea

Dungeness crabs Shallow to deep-water pelagic and epibenthic

Economic role in Salish Sea



Thresholds Can Be Applied to Model Output to Visualize Potential Habitat At Risk AND the Impact of Nutrient Loading

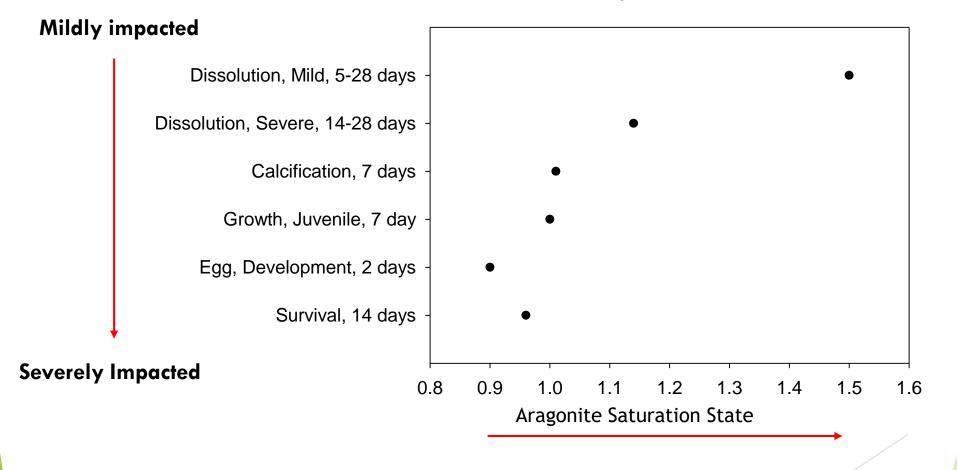
We Have Undertaken a Synthesis of Thresholds With a 4-step Approach

Sequential steps:

- Data collection and literature review
- Meta-analyses
- Breakpoint analyses
- Expert consensus

## **OA Thresholds for Pteropods**

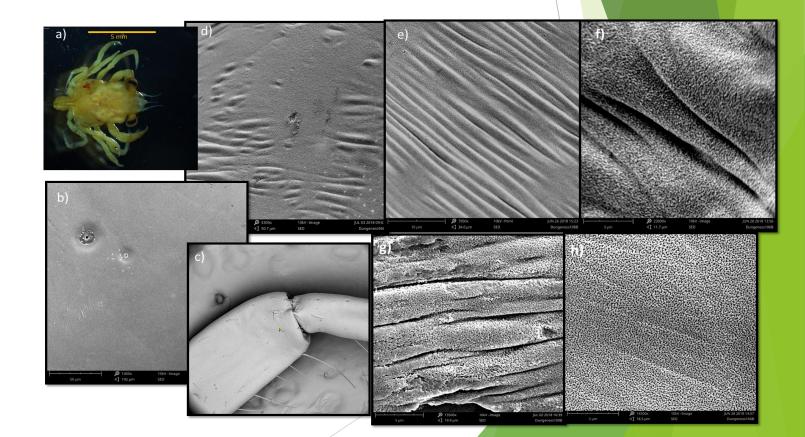
#### 6 Thresholds with Magnitude and Duration



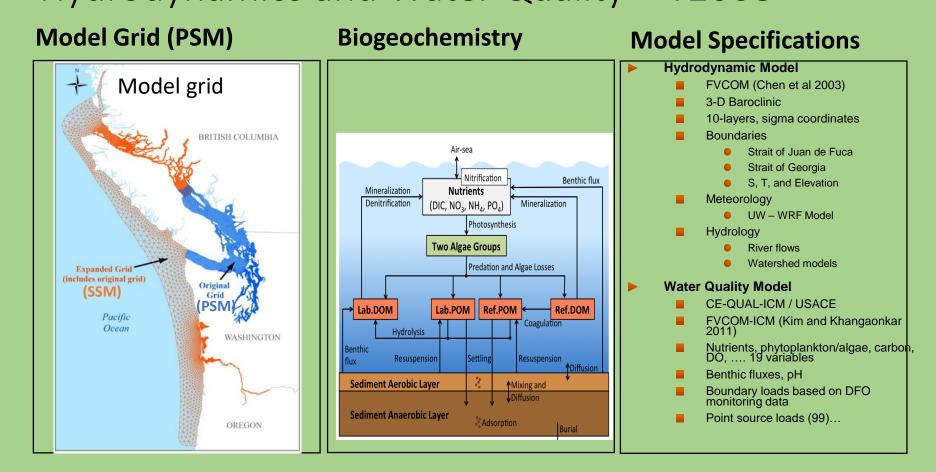
#### Bednarsek et al., 2019, Frontiers in Marine Science

## Echinoderm and Dungeness crab thresholds

- The same set of threshold was selected for larger echinoderm groups
- For decapods, SCCWRP will host a workshop later this year.
  - For now, application of threshold based on the Dungeness crab dissolution (ΔpH = 7.8)



Salish Sea Model – PNNL / Ecology / EPA Hydrodynamics and Water Quality - Y2008

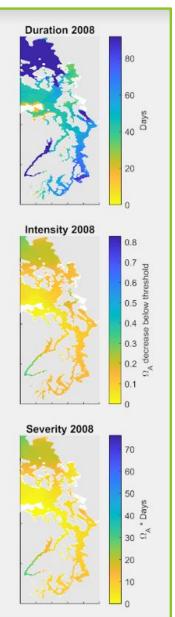


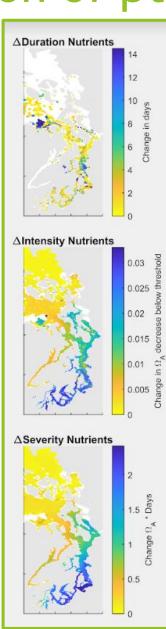
Salish Sea Model – <u>http://salish-sea.pnnl.gov/</u> Khangaonkar et al. 2011 a,b, 2012, 2013, 2016, 2017] Pelletier at al. 2017 a,b, Bianucci et al 2018, Khangaonkar et al 2018

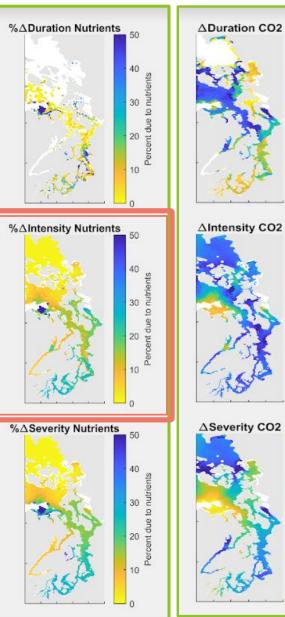
## Model scenarios

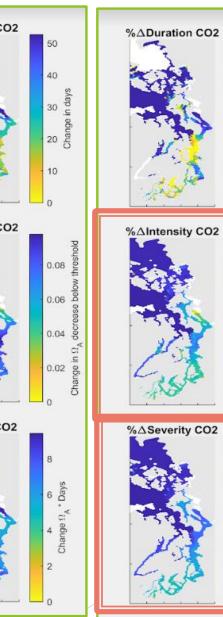
- 1. Realistic conditions during 2008 (magnitude, duration and severity)
- 2. Explicit representation of human nutrient sources

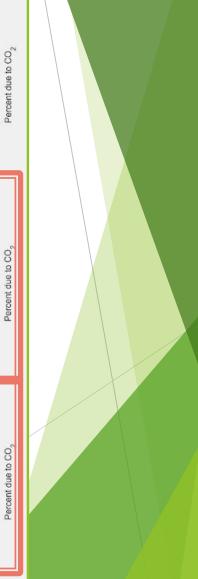
## Application of pteropod threshold (survival, $\Omega=0.95$ for 14 days)



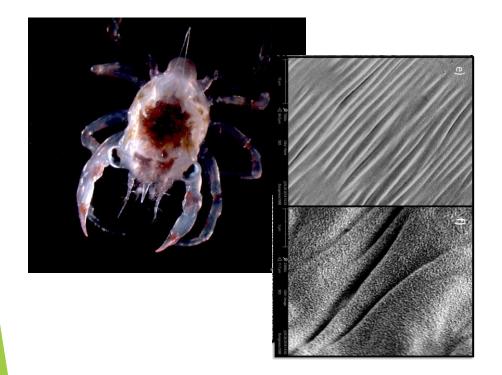




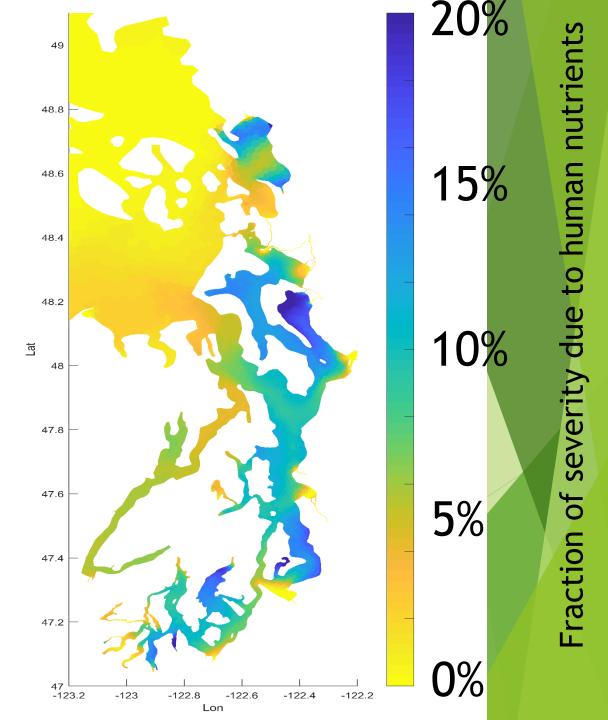




## Increase in crab dissolution during May-Jun due to human nutrients



Part of the Puget Sound has been closed to Dungeness crab fishing in due to collapse of the population!



## Conclusions

- Echinoderm thresholds are crossed in the same regions but so far, only for the most sensitive, physiological impairments.
- Nutrients contribute up to 30-50% towards deterioration of the conditions below the thresholds and might play a role in the population dynamics of the larval Dungeness crab.

## Thank you!

► For additional questions, contact

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