

Differential response of copepods to climate across three regions of the North Pacific

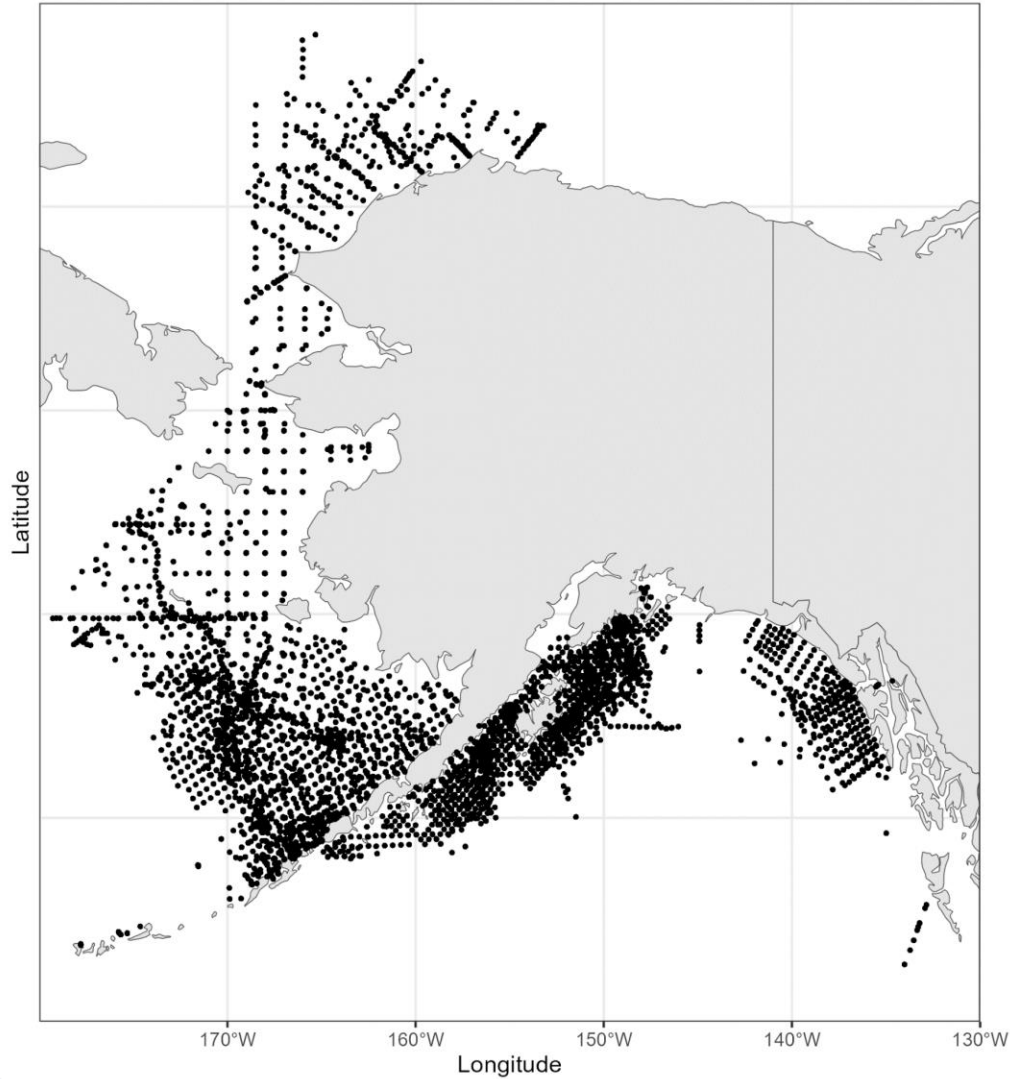
Julie Keister^{1,2}, David Kimmel², Amanda Winans¹, BethElLee Herrmann¹
and numerous collaborators!







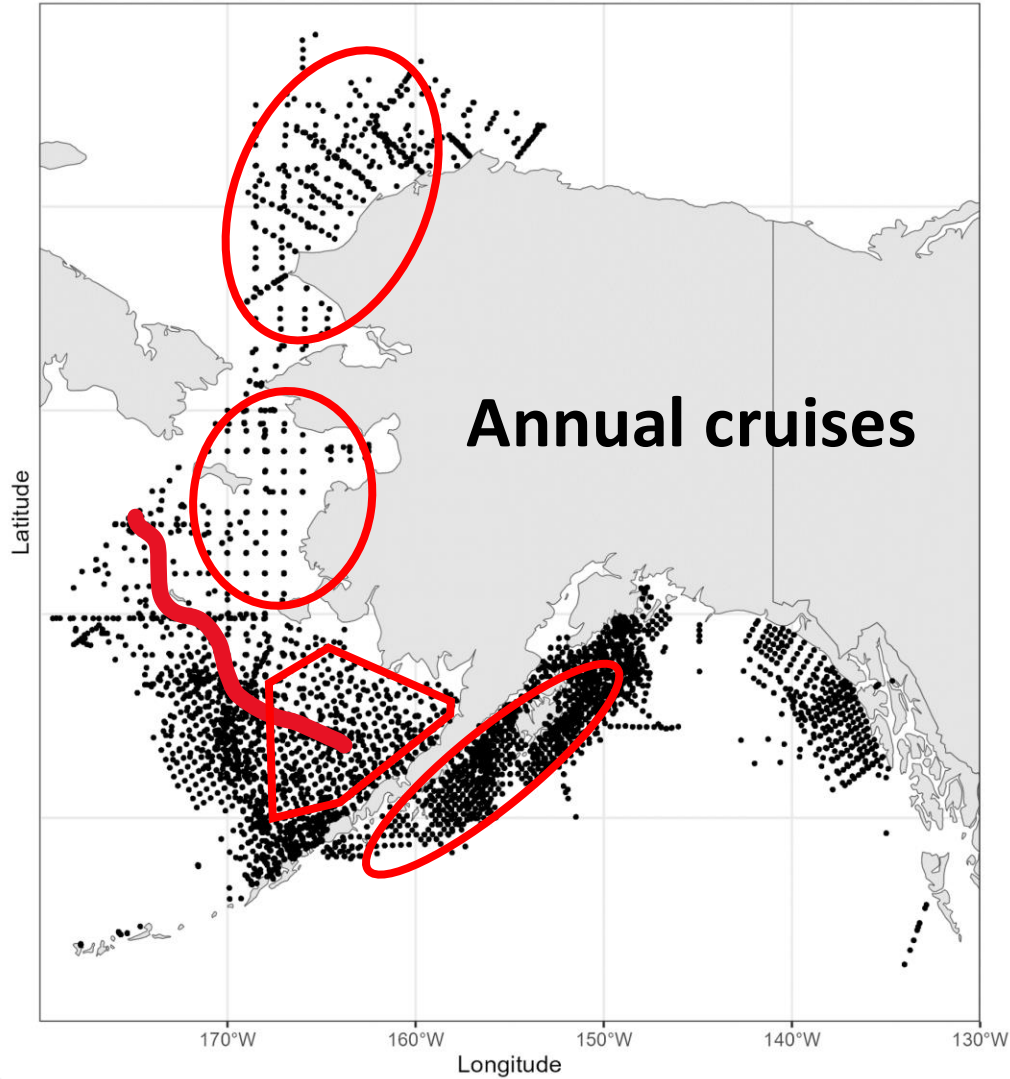
NOAA's Ecosystems and Fisheries-Oceanography Coordinated Investigations (EcoFOCI)



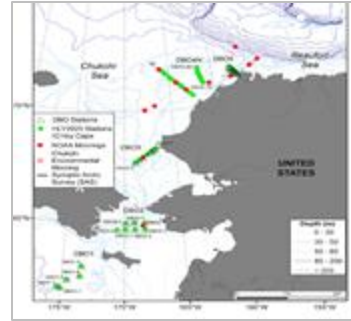
ALASKA FISHERIES
SCIENCE CENTER



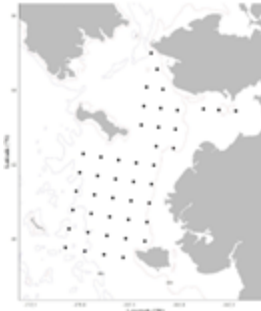
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Arctic
Early Fall



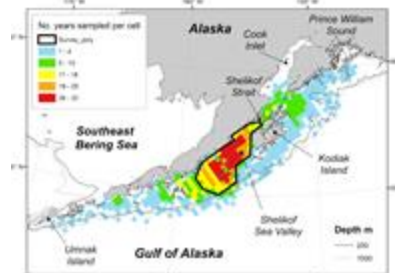
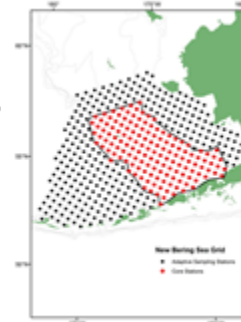
Northern Bering Sea
Late summer



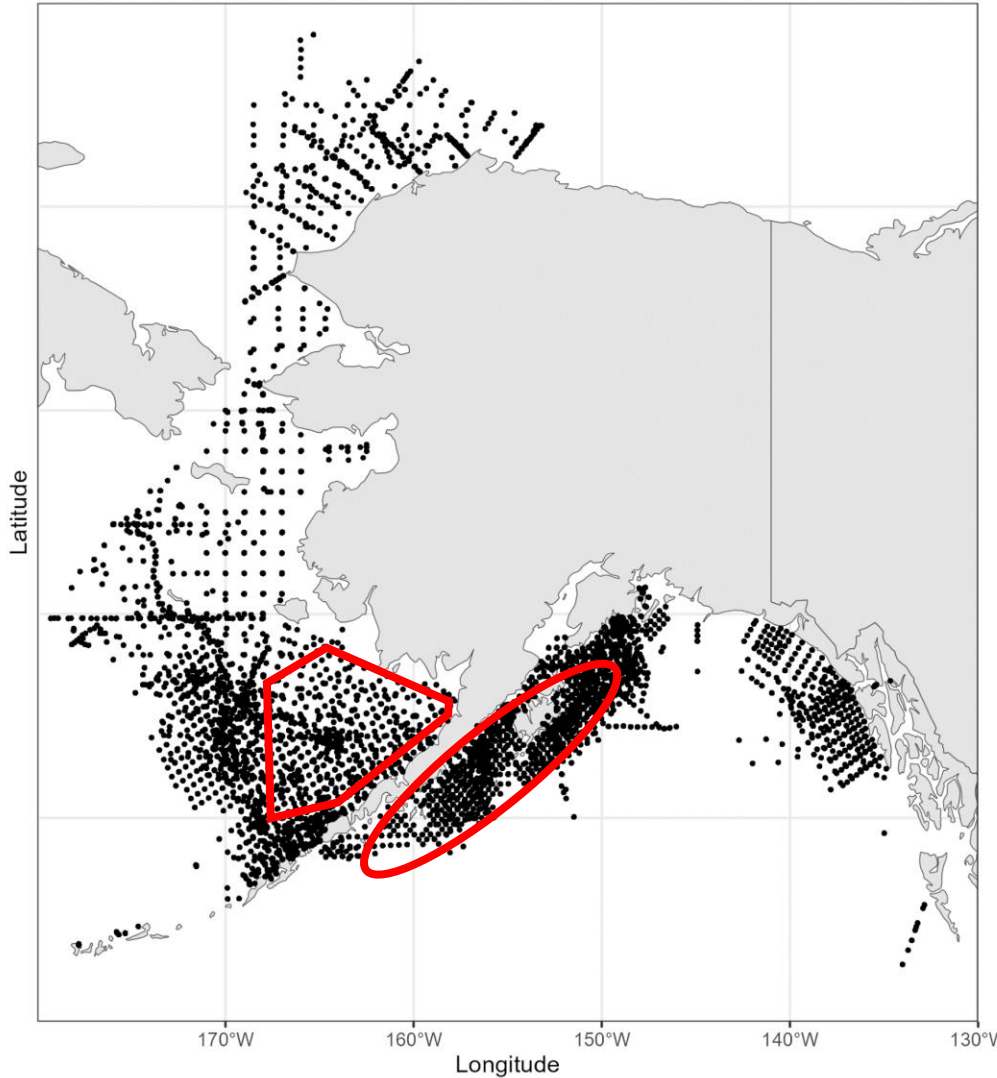
Bering Sea 70-m isobath
Spring and Fall



SE Bering Sea (even years) or
Western GoA (odd years)
Spring and Summer



NOAA's Ecosystems and Fisheries-Oceanography Coordinated Investigations (EcoFOCI)



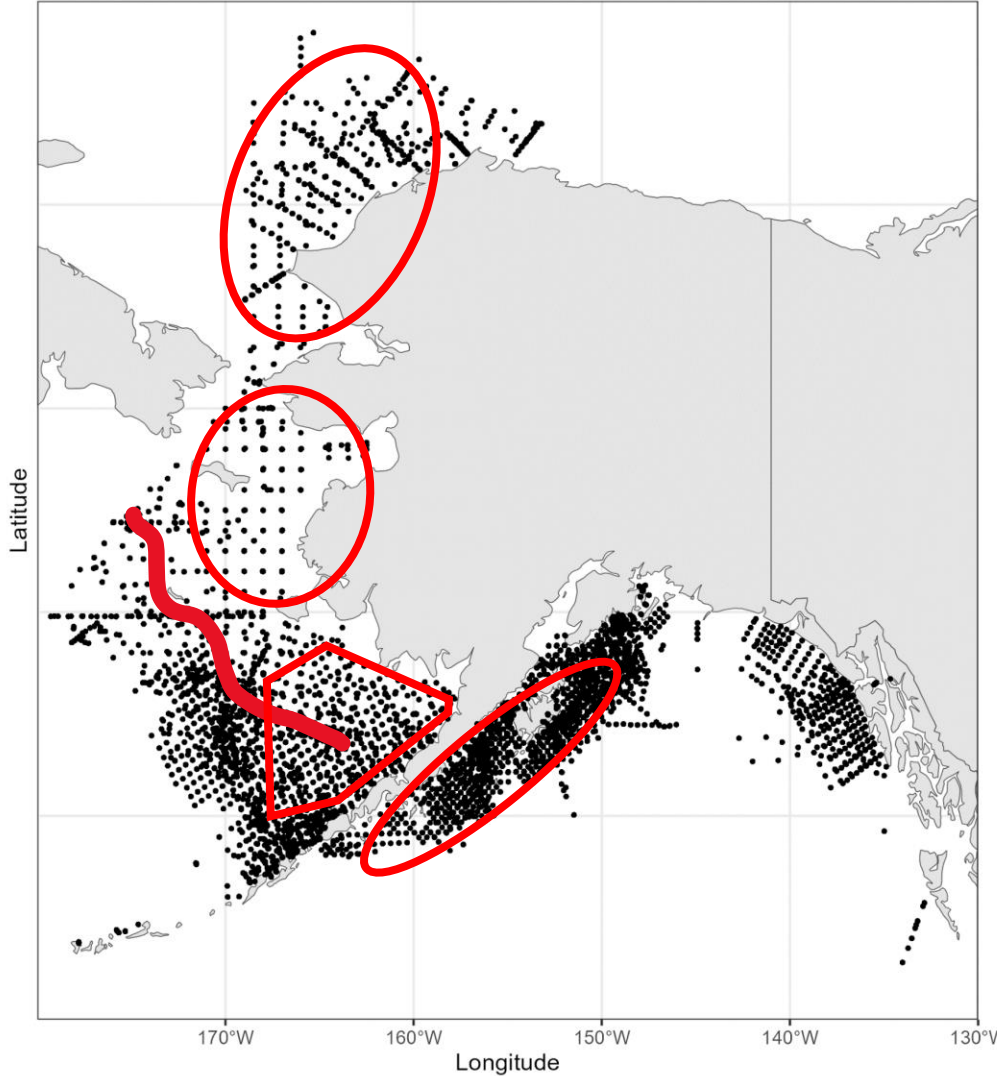
Plankton: Since 1984 (GOA) and 1993 (EBS)

Oblique bongo net tows

- Upper 100 m
 - 20 cm diameter, 153 μ m mesh size
 - 60 cm diameter, 505 μ m mesh size
- 1000's of samples shipped to Poland Plankton Sorting and Identification Center annually
- Identified to species (where possible)
- Measured for displacement volume (reported to COPEPOD database)



NOAA's Ecosystems and Fisheries-Oceanography Coordinated Investigations (EcoFOCI)



Additional sampling:

- Midwater and bottom trawls
 - On summer surveys: Juvenile fish, benthos
- CTD casts and water sampling
- Biophysical and passive acoustic moorings deployed





Southern
Salish Sea
(Puget Sound)

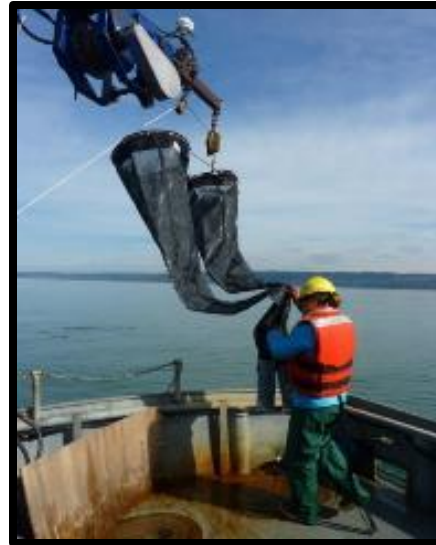
Puget Sound Zooplankton Monitoring Program (PSZMP):



Began in 2014 (except ● = 2003)

Bi-weekly (spring-fall); Monthly (winter)

- **Vertical net tows**
60-cm dia., 200- μ m mesh
- **Oblique bongo net tows**
Upper 30 m
60-cm dia., 335- μ m mesh



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



Warm and cold stanzas are largely coherent across regions



Extensive shelf system, Sea ice controlled

SE Bering Sea

Downwelling system, Complex coastal circulation

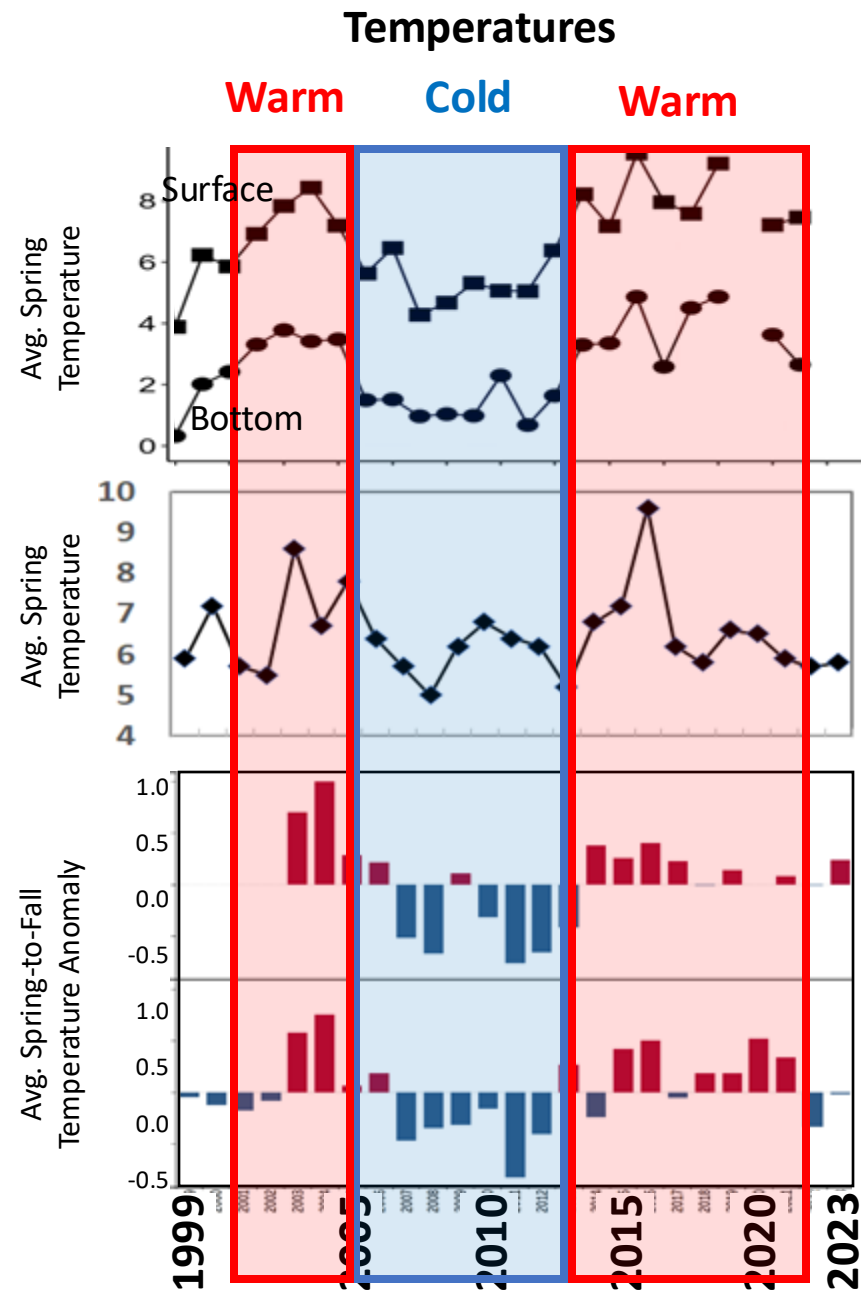
Gulf of Alaska

Connection to CCS upwelling ecosystem

Strait of Juan de Fuca

Warmer, protected and stratified system

Puget Sound



Zooplankton Indicators



1) Total Copepod abundance



2) *Calanus marshallae* – large-bodied (3.5 mm), high lipids. Northern distribution. Dominates in the SEBS (*C. glacialis*?).



3) *Calanus pacificus* – large-bodied (2.5 mm), medium lipids, temperate distribution. Dominant in Puget Sound.



4) *Acartia longiremis* – small bodied (0.9 mm), low lipids. Northern distribution. Summer upwelling in California Current. Occasionally in Puget Sound.

Total Copepods

abundance anomalies

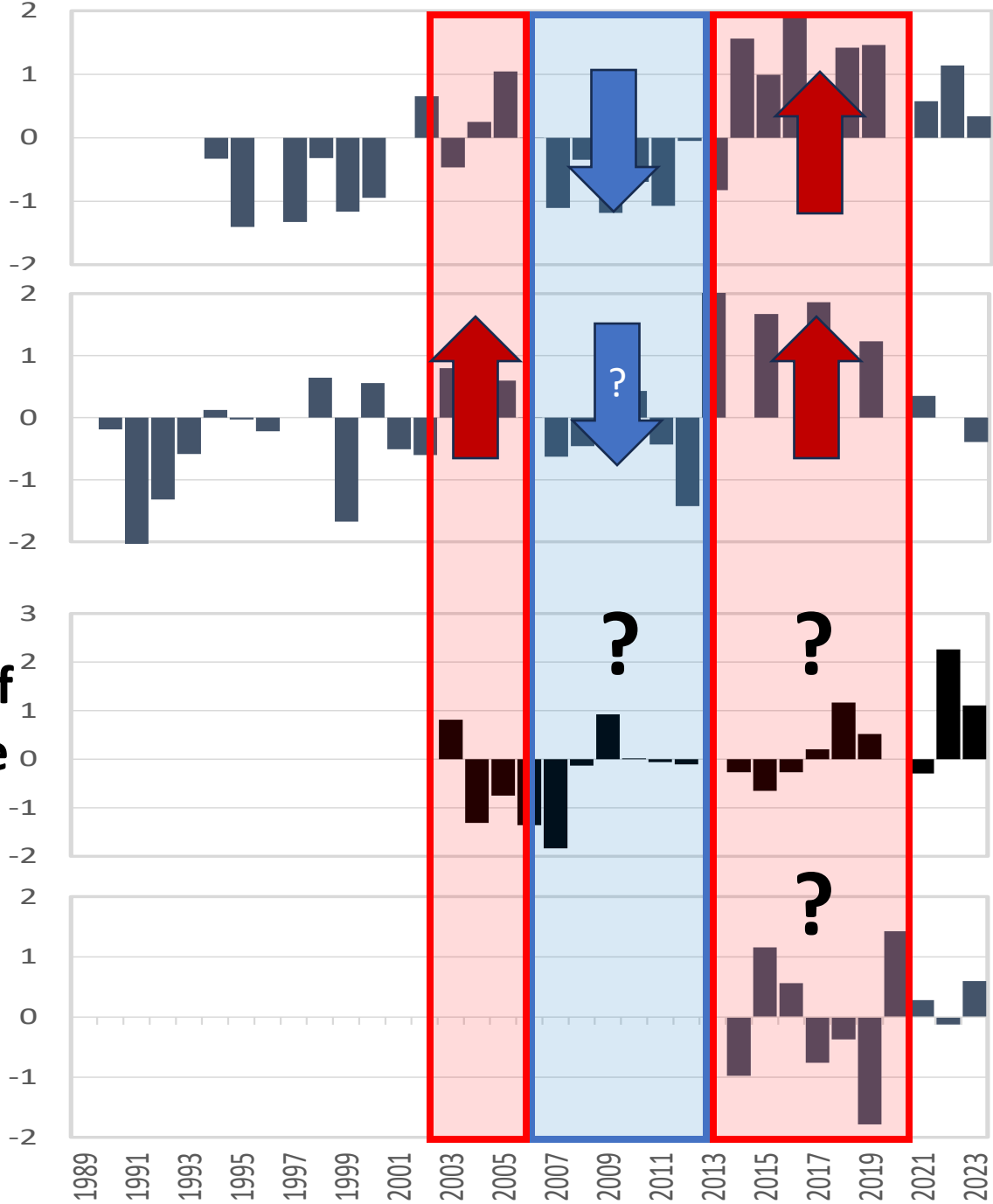


SE
Bering
Sea

Gulf of
Alaska

Strait of
Juan de
Fuca

Puget
Sound

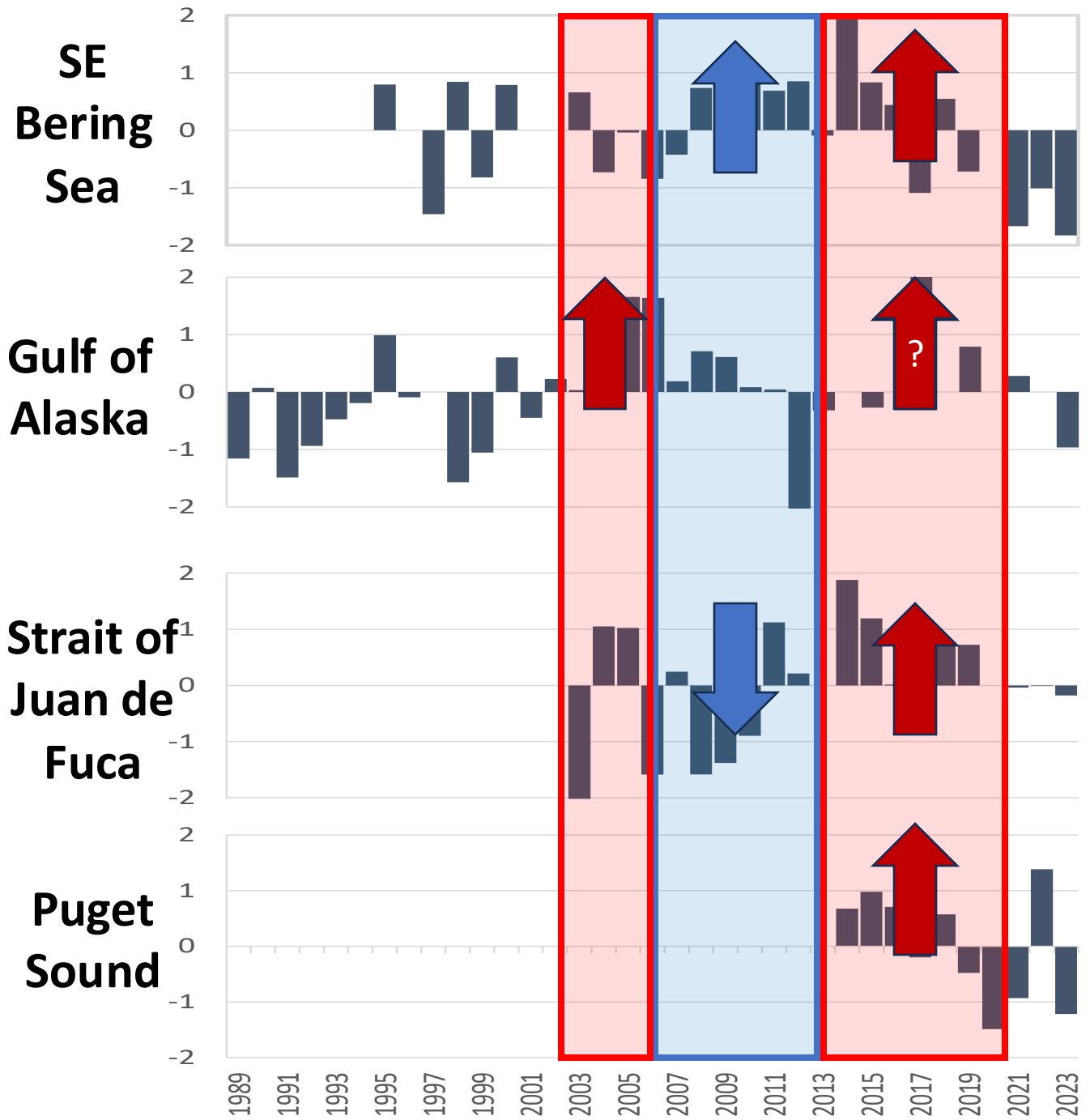


Calanus marshallae

Abundance Anomalies



- Large-bodied
- High lipids
- Increasing dominance to N



Calanus pacificus

Abundance Anomalies



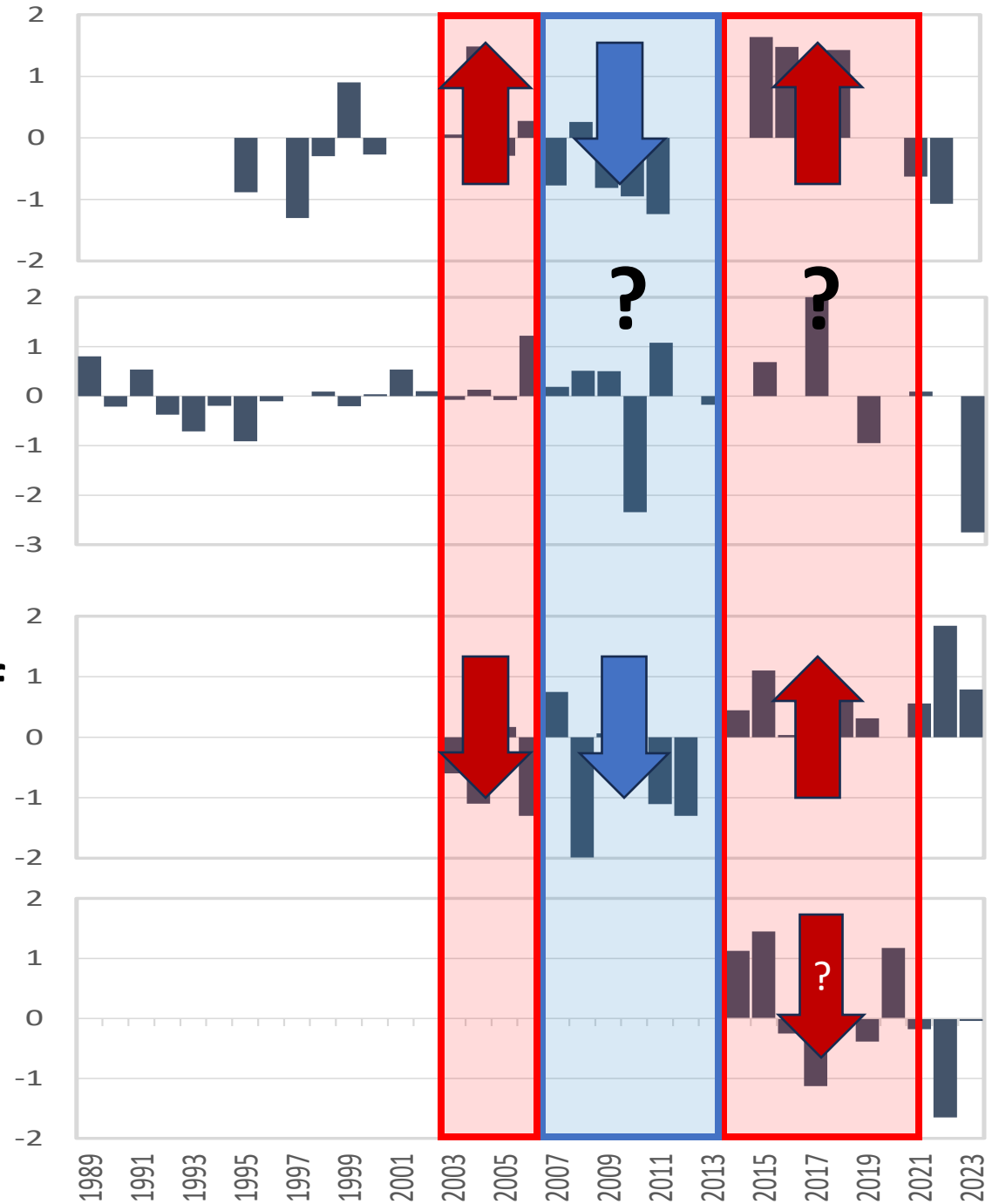
- Large bodied
- Medium lipids
- Dominant in Puget Sound

SE
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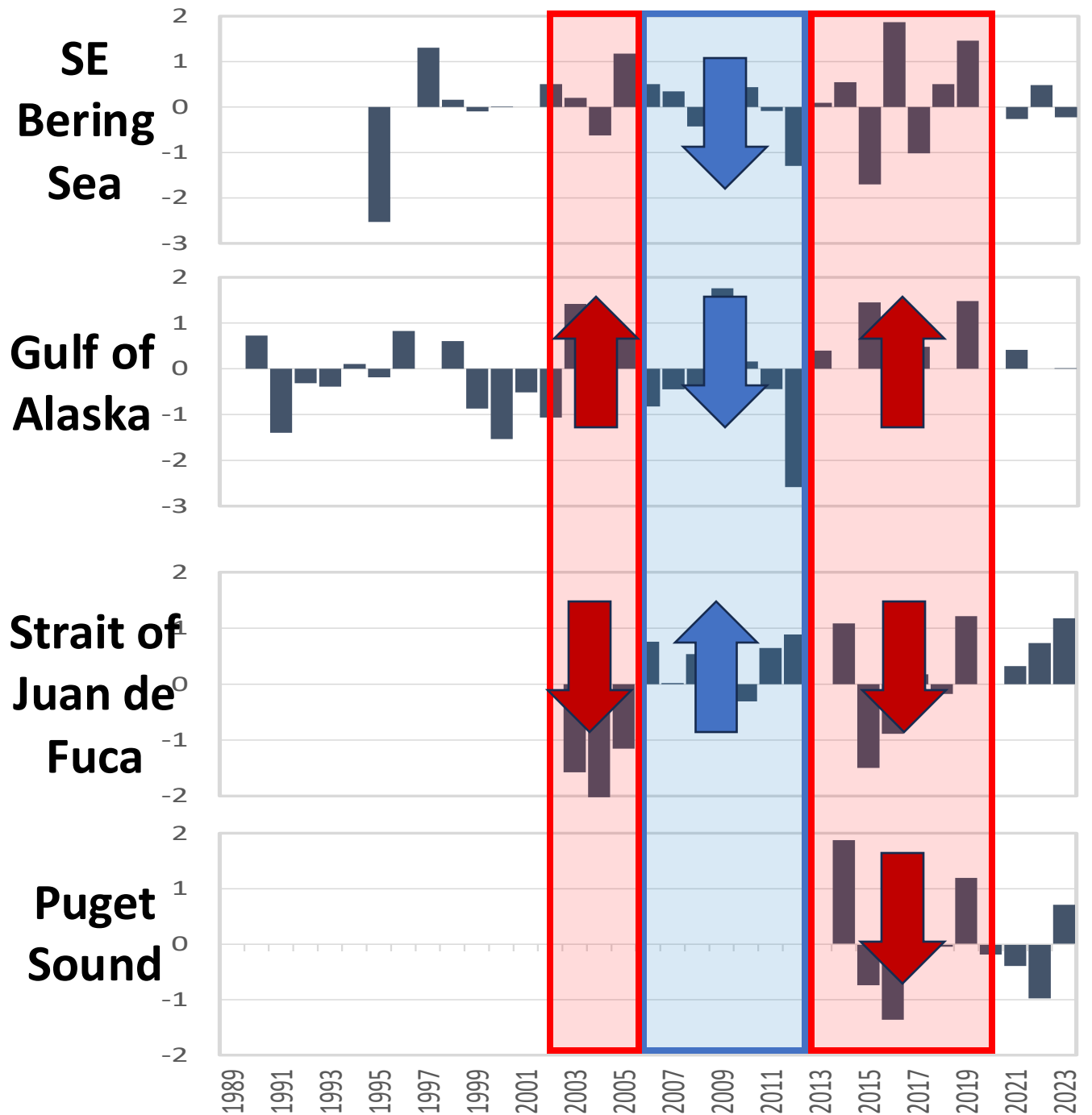
Acartia longiremis

Abundance Anomalies

Small-bodied, low lipids



- Small bodied
- Low lipids
- Rare in Puget Sound



Conclusions



Baier and Napp 2003 (SEBS)
Kimmel and Duffy-Anderson 2020 (GoA)
Keister et al. 2020 (SJdF)
Winans et al. 2023 (PS)
Fisher et al. 2020 (NEP synthesis)

- Coherence in temperature patterns across LMEs.
- Differential responses across species, systems, and periods to warm/cold stanzas.
- Temperature alone does not index zooplankton changes well, especially across different systems.
- Comparisons across systems can elucidate mechanisms driving changes.
- Region-specific monitoring is needed to understand ecosystem, and hence fisheries, changes.



Acknowledgments

Zooplankton taxonomists:

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Amanda Winans

Jesse Lamb

Deana Crouser

Olga Kalata

All captains, crew, funders,
and many scientists over the
decades of sampling!

