

Modelling the habitat of anchovy (*E. ringens*) between 2007 - 2016 off the coast of the Southeast Pacific.

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IFOP

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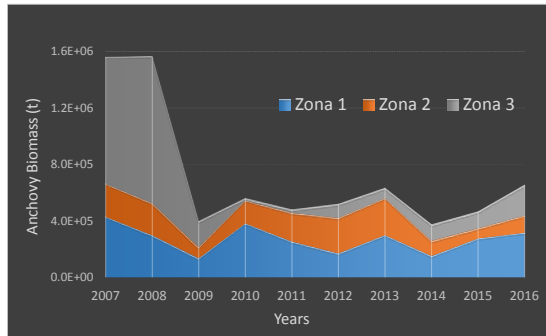
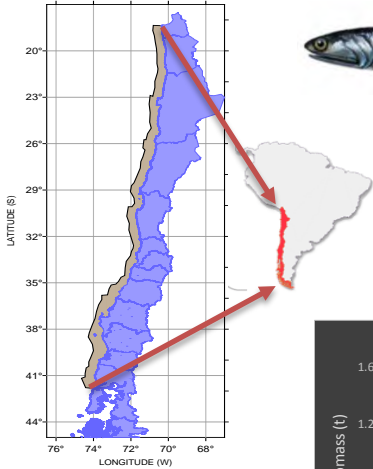


INTRODUCTION...

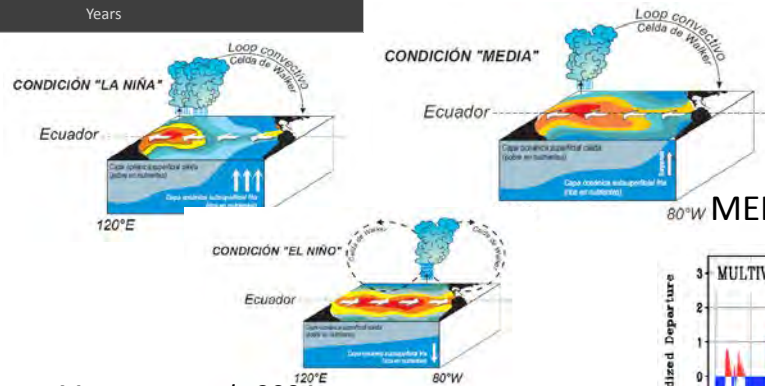
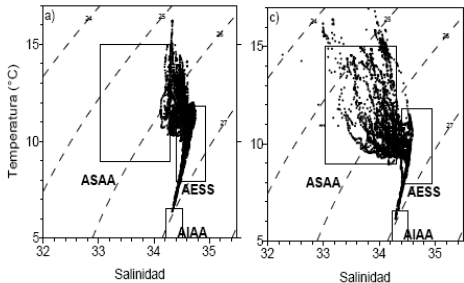


Anchoveta
(*Engraulis ringens*)

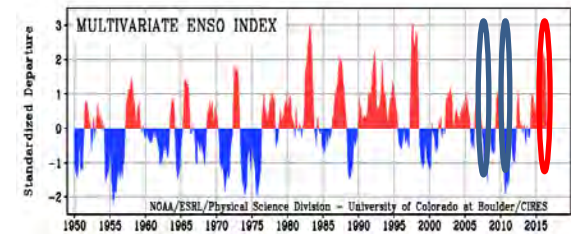
The anchovy is distributed along the Humboldt current in the East coast of the South Pacific (4°-41° S). In Chile its distribution in the Upwelling Ecosystem is restricted to the coast until 40 mn, Covering a wide area from the northern limit (18°22' S) to 41° S.



Anchovy has shown a high variability in their biomass, whose fluctuations are associated, among others, with seasonal and interannual changes in the environmental factors.



Maturana et al., 2004



(NOAA, 2017)

Seasonal & geographic variability

Interannual variability

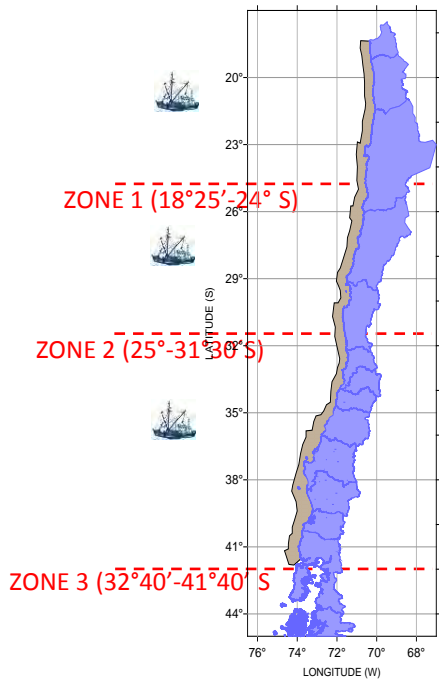
The functional relationships between anchovy and the environmental conditions are generally non-linear (Maury,2001). Generalized Additive Models (GAMs, Hastie y Tibshirani 1990) is a semi-parametric and flexible method that through smoothed functions (Spline) allows to determine the shape of the relationship between the response and Environmental predictors (Swartzman,1997), without needing to specify the form of that relationship.

Response Variable

Explanatory Variables

Acoustic data of Anchovy

(Presence (1) / Absence (0))



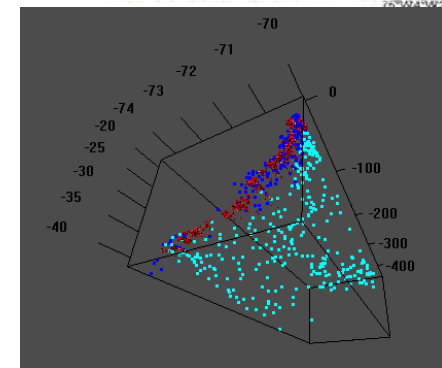
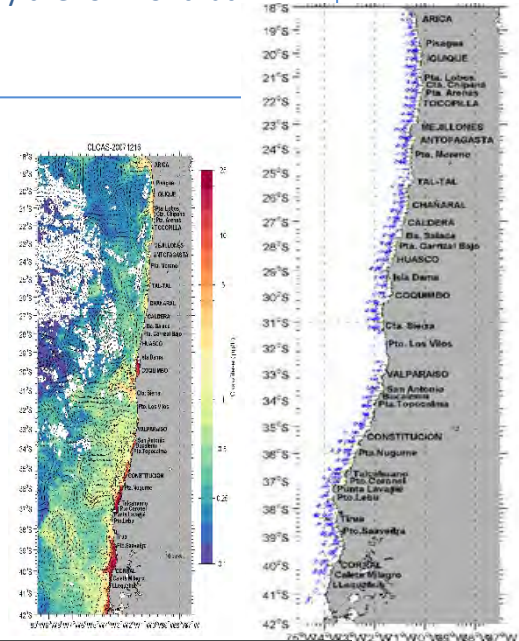
Oceanographic = profiles

Satellite = Information

Temperature (°C)
Salinity (psu)
Density (sigma-t)
DO (ml/l)

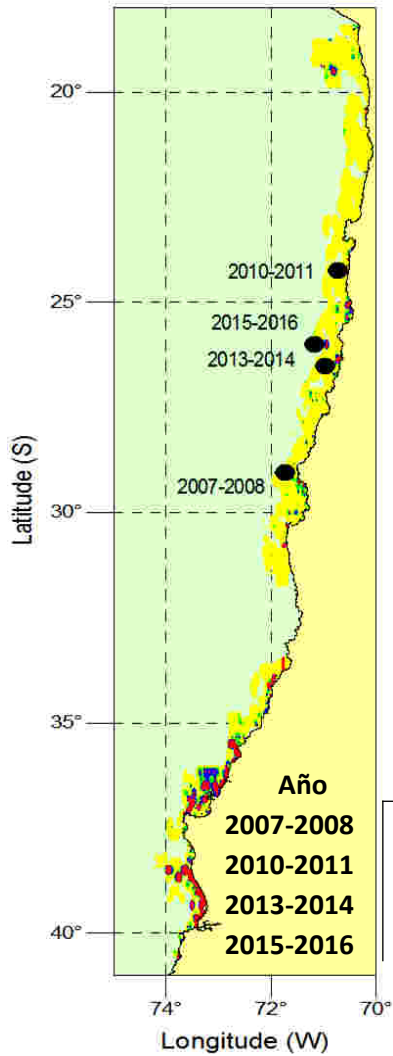
Surface gradient
(tem, den)
Chlo-a
Geostrofica
(vorticity & magnitude)

Depth minimum oxygen (DMO)
Depth isotherm 15°C (DI15)



RESULTS...

Spatial Distribution

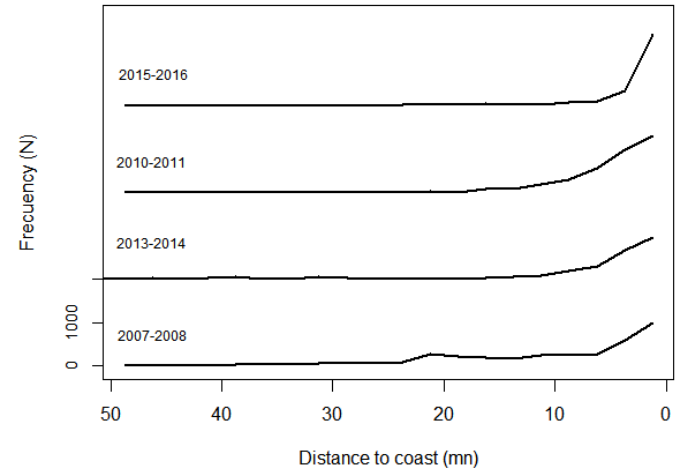


Año	Max distance (mn)
2007-2008	40.38
2010-2011	50.3
2013-2014	27.94
2015-2016	36.98

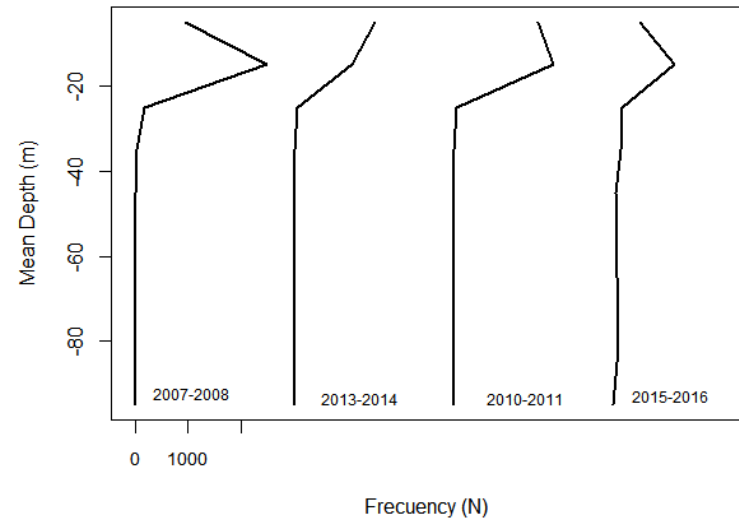
Año	Max Depth (m)
2007-2008	44.5
2010-2011	39.5
2013-2014	55
2015-2016	99

Año	CGx	CGy	Inercia
2007-2008	-71.74	-29.06	60.88
2010-2011	-70.73	-24.23	15.73
2013-2014	-70.97	-26.51	25.38
2015-2016	-71.17	-26.00	58.17

Distance to coast









Bathymetry









RESULTS...

North Zone

South Zone

Explanatory Var.	Pr(>F)	Pseudo R2	Histograma Aporte variable	AIC
Chloropyll	< 2.2E-16	10.46		31482.19
Temperature	< 2.2E-16	19.44		28335.78
Depth.iso15	< 2.2E-16	23.88		26784.32
Salinity	< 2.2E-16	25.77		26125.47
Sal. Grad	< 2.2E-16	27.22		25625.06
Oxygen	< 2.2E-16	28.27		25262.60

Explanatory Var.	Pr(>F)	Pseudo R2	Histograma Aporte variable	AIC
Salinity	1.04E-11	6.65027		11699.71
Dissolved Oxygen	< 2,2E-16	17.18676		10388.28
Chlorophyll	< 2,2E-16	21.94821		9800.02
Depth min. Oxygen	< 2,2E-16	25.47505		9366.38
Temperature Grad.	2.64E-11	29.04684		8927.10
Density Grad.	1.95E-05	29.23120		8912.01

Pseudo coefficient of determination
(*Pseudo - r²*)

1-residual deviance

null deviance

(Swartzman *et al*, 1992)

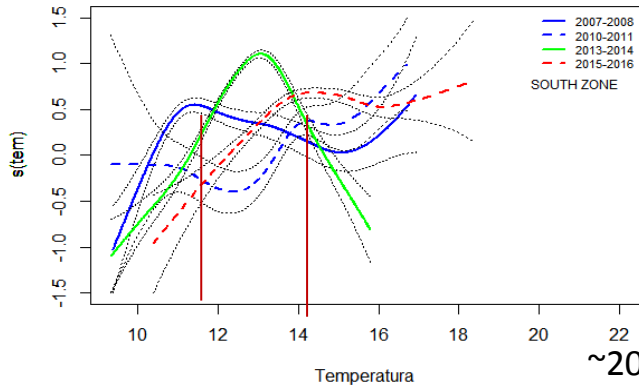
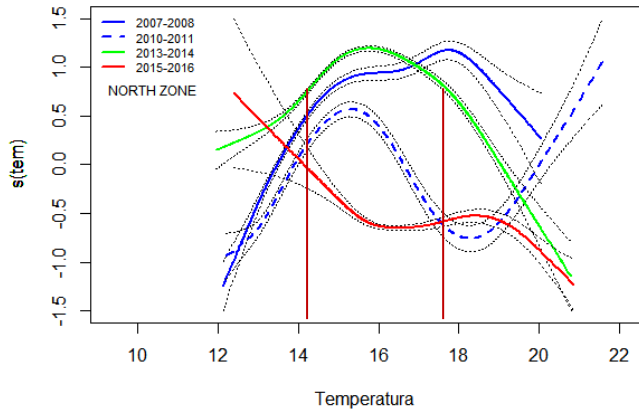


RESULTS...

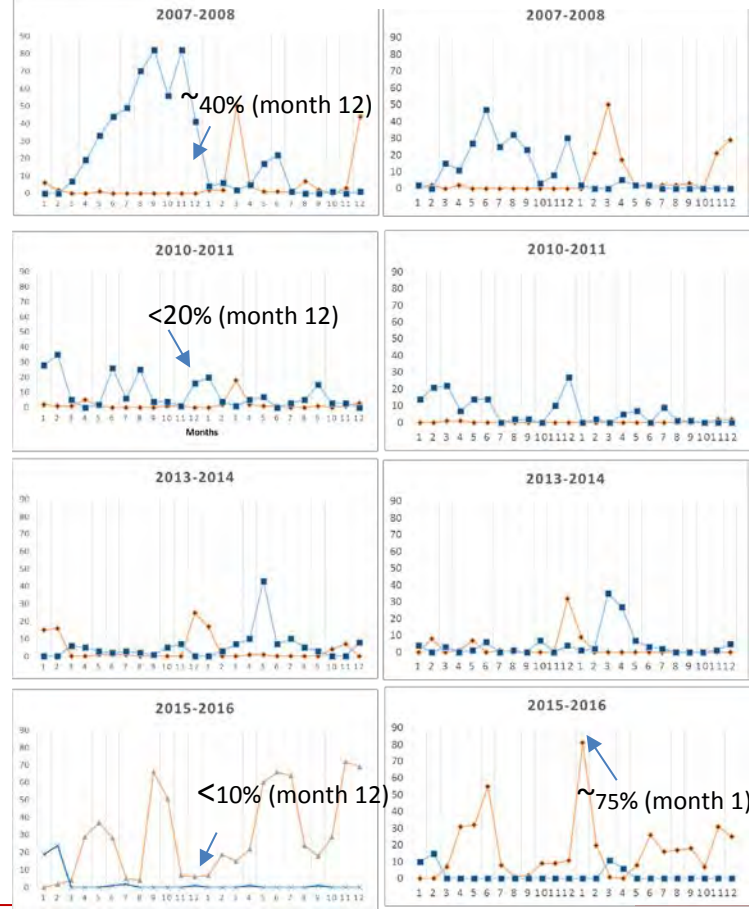


But, what does the shape of models say?

LAI (Local Anomaly Index)



~20%

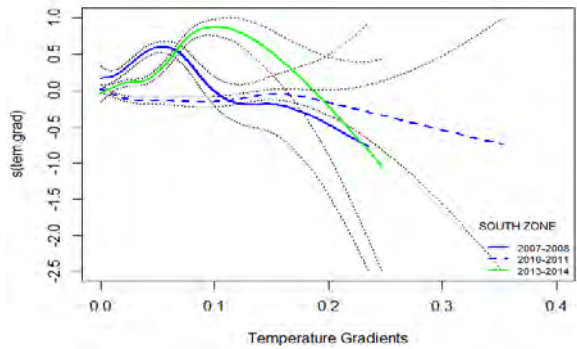
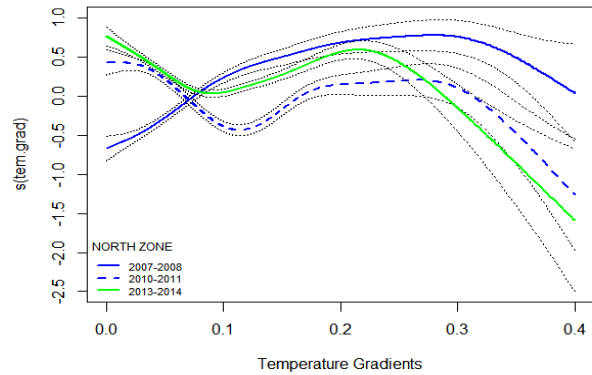
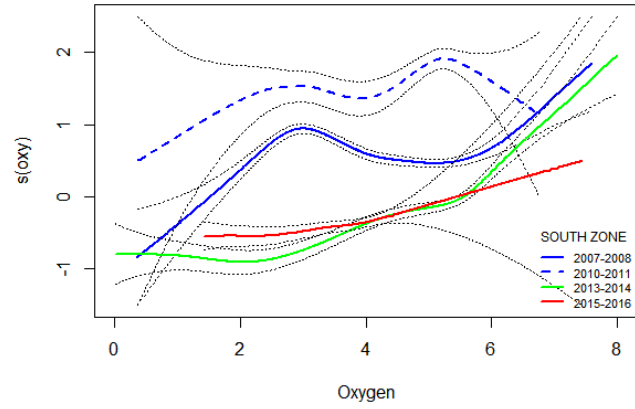
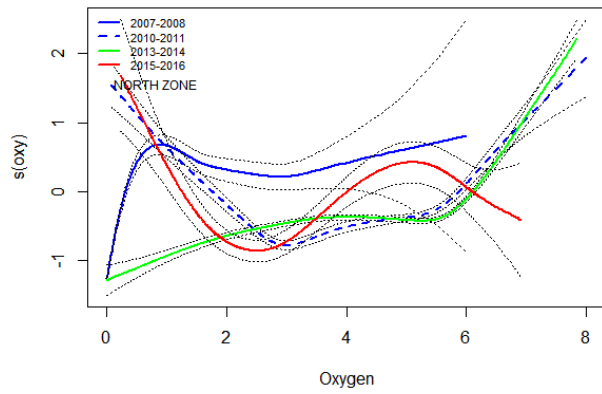


MONTHS

Percentage of Cells (>1°C/red & 1°C/blue)

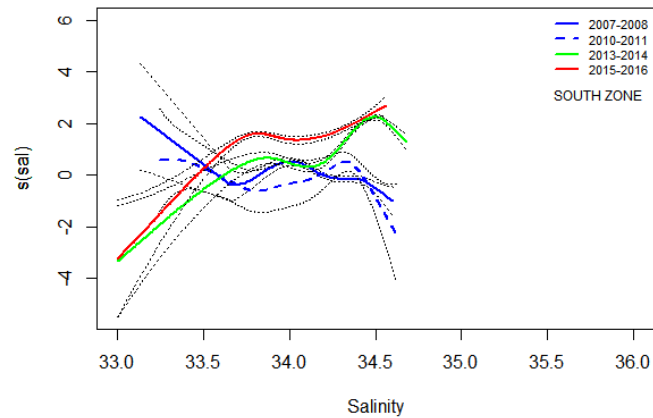
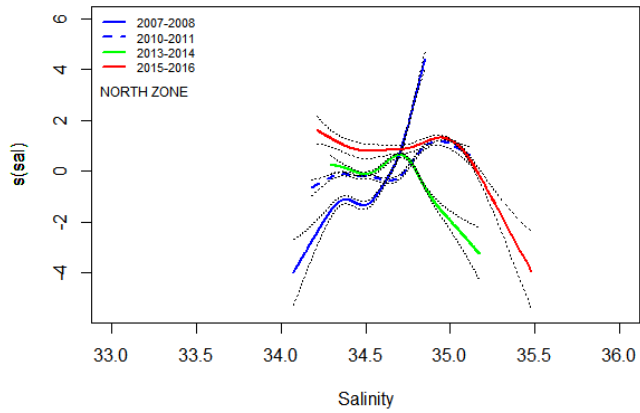
RESULTS...

But, what does the shape of models say?



RESULTS...

But, what does the shape of models say?



CONCLUSIONS...

The anchovy's response, during la Niña and El niño were related with positive and negative relationships, also showing an optimal environmental window, with changes in the optimum range of distribution. This differences may also be associated with the area covered by anomalies during cold and warm periods.

Anchovy showed differences in the preference range between north and south zone, in the north dominated warmer waters, less oxygen and higher salinity, while in the south anchovy was distributed in cold waters, more oxygen and less salinity by de presence of rivers. The temperatura gradients were more intense in the north, denoting fronts where anchovy has more probability of presence.

The Gravity center was concentrated in the north zone for all periods evaluated (<30°S).



Thanks for your Attention...