

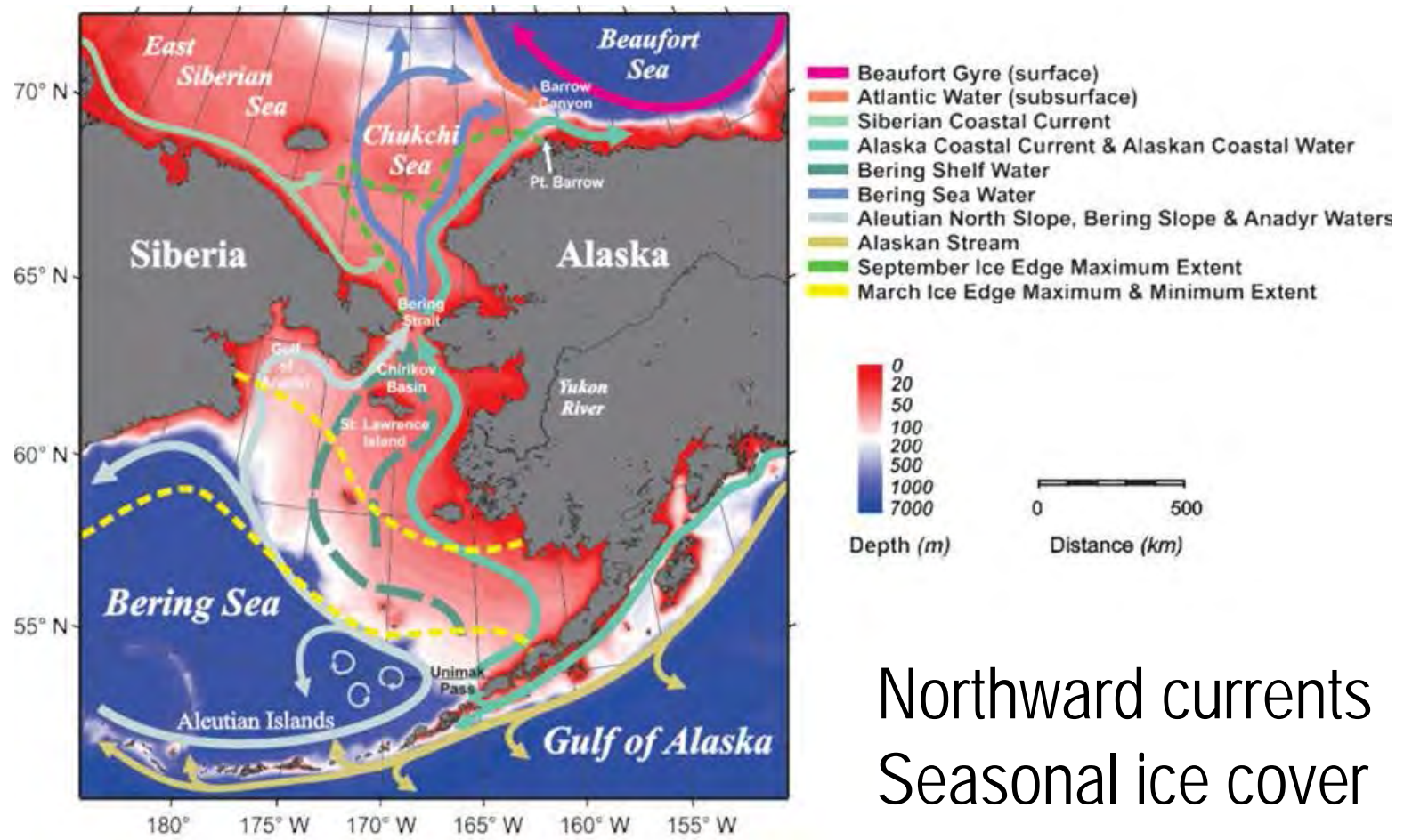
# Spatial variations in late summer chlorophyll a and zooplankton distributions in the northeastern Bering Sea

Lisa Eisner, Alex Andrews, Kristin Cieciel, Jeanette Gann and Ellen Yasumiishi

**Acknowledgements:** We thank the Ecosystem Monitoring and Assessment (EMA) program and other NOAA, TINRO and volunteer cruise participants, and the crews of the Oscar Dyson, Sea Storm, NW Explorer, Epic Explorer, and Bristol Explorer.



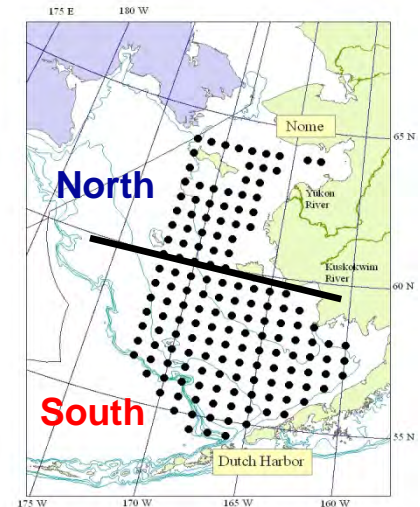
# Study area



Northward currents  
Seasonal ice cover

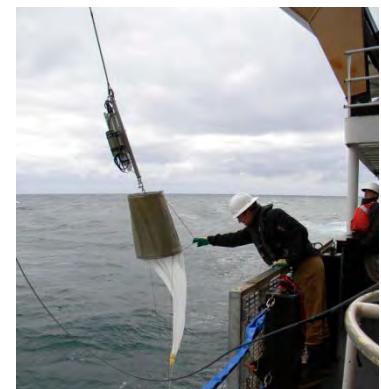
# Goals

- U.S. BASIS (2002-2015): eastern Bering Sea
  - Chlorophyll a (Chla, phytoplankton biomass) and zooplankton communities in North and South ( $>$  or  $<$   $60^{\circ}$  N)
    - Spatial variations (temperature, salinity, nutrients, Chla)
    - Variations between warm and cold year stanza
    - Interannual variations
    - Relationship to environmental variables
- Arctic Eis (2012-2013): north Bering and Chukchi seas
  - Zooplankton communities
    - Spatial variations
    - Interannual variations
    - Relationship to environmental variables



# Data collection

- Mid August – September (or early October)
- BASIS: 2002-2012, 2014-2015
- Arctic Eis: 2012, 2013
- Temperature, Salinity Nutrients, Chla
  - Vertical CTD profiles
  - Nutrients: nitrate, nitrite, ammonium, phosphate, silicic acid
  - Integrated (top 50 m) Chlorophyll a (Chla) from calibrated *in situ* fluorescence
    - Chla size fractions: large ( $> 10 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Zooplankton
  - Large taxa: bongo oblique tows,  $505 \mu\text{m}$
  - Small taxa: Juday vertical tows,  $168 \mu\text{m}$  or oblique bongo tows,  $153 \mu\text{m}$  (Arctic Eis)



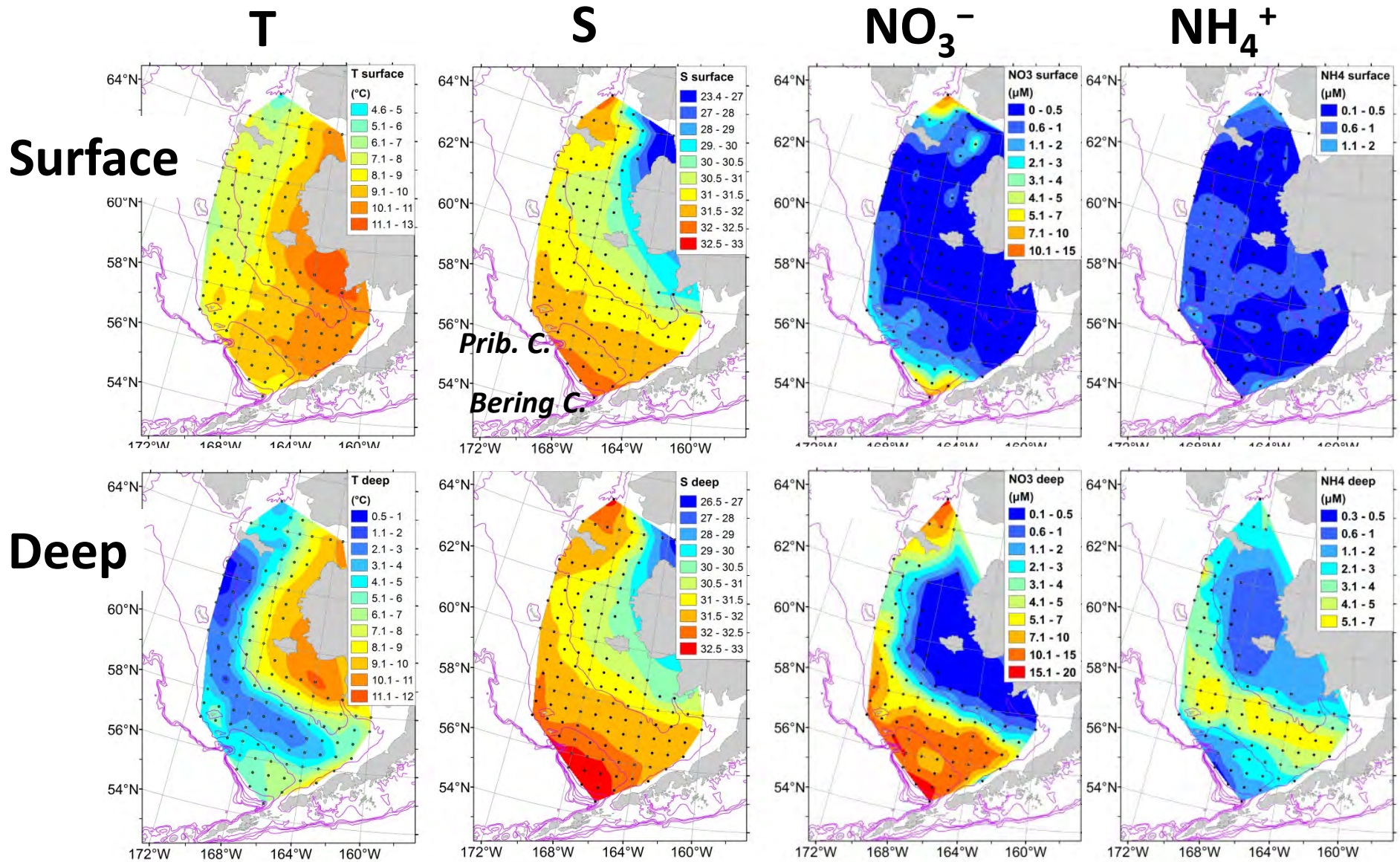




# Chlorophyll a, Temperature, Salinity, and Nutrients

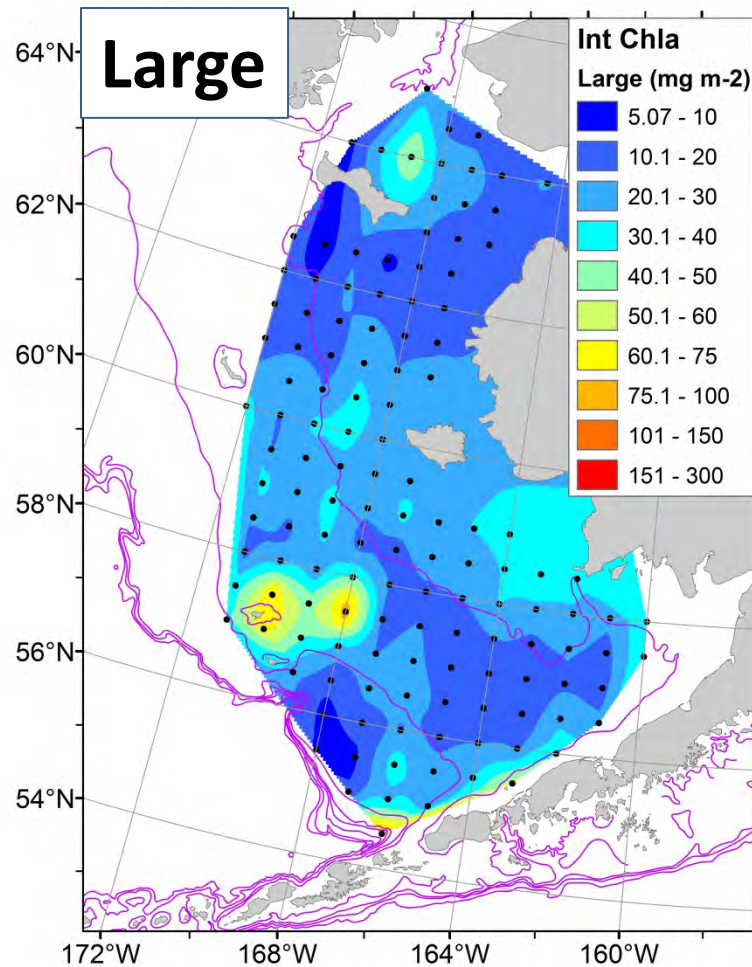
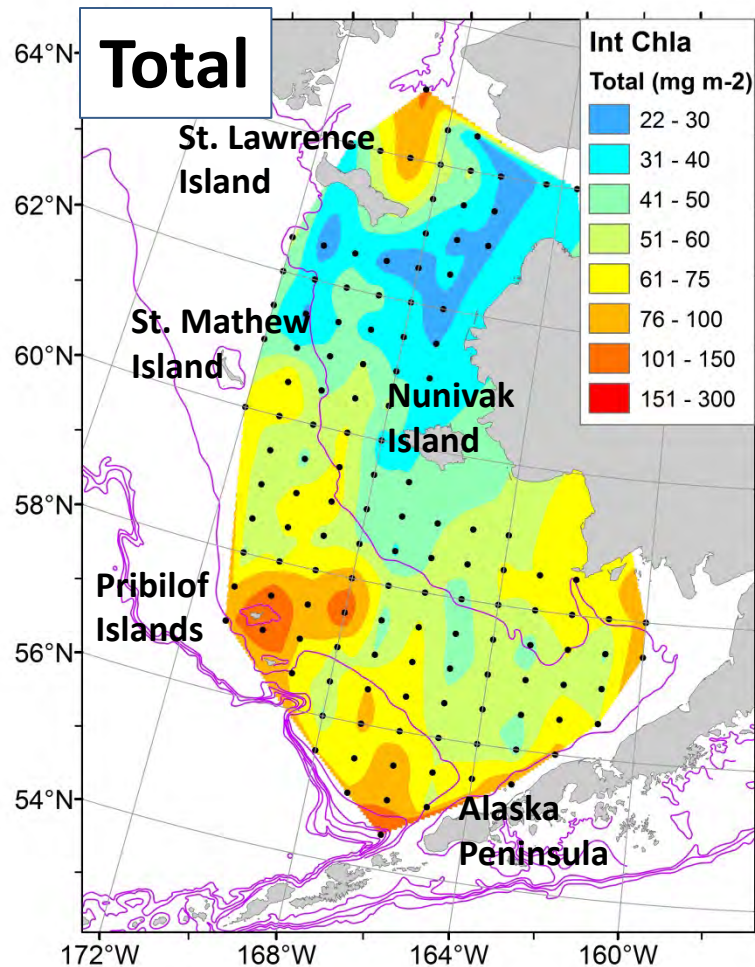
# Surface and deep (above and below pycnocline)

temperature, salinity, nitrate, ammonium: means 2003-2012





# Integrated Chlorophyll a (Chla, mg m<sup>-2</sup>) total and large (> 10 μm) size fraction, means 2003-2012





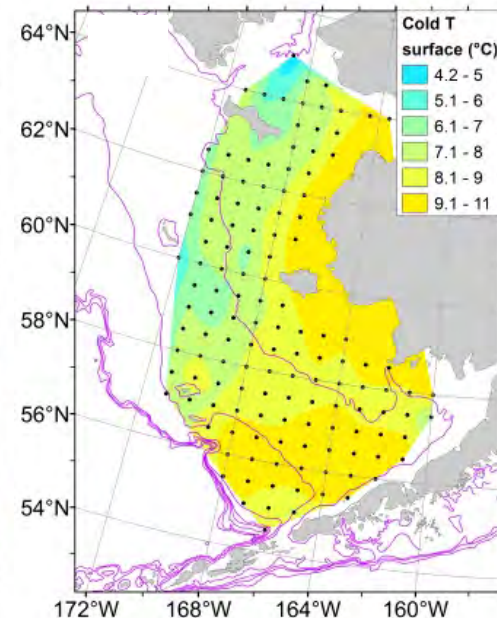
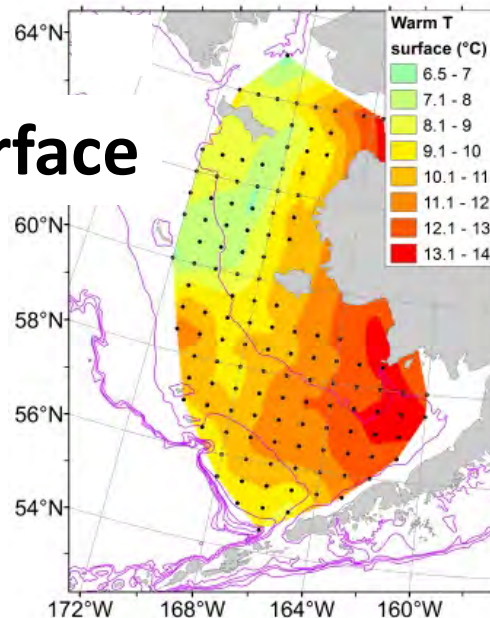
# Surface and deep temperature:

Means for warm (2003-2005) and cold (2007-2012) years

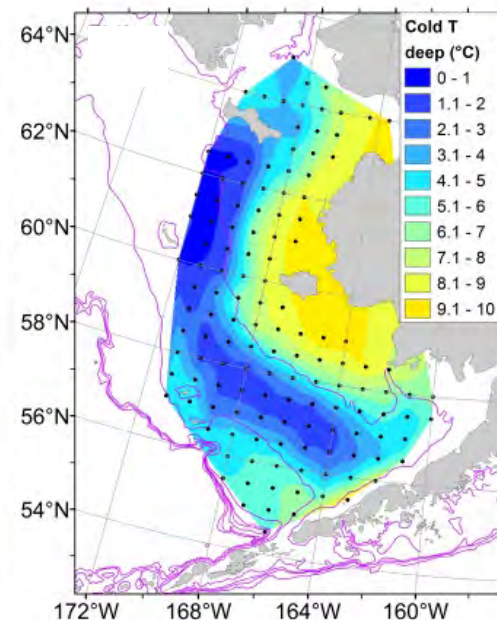
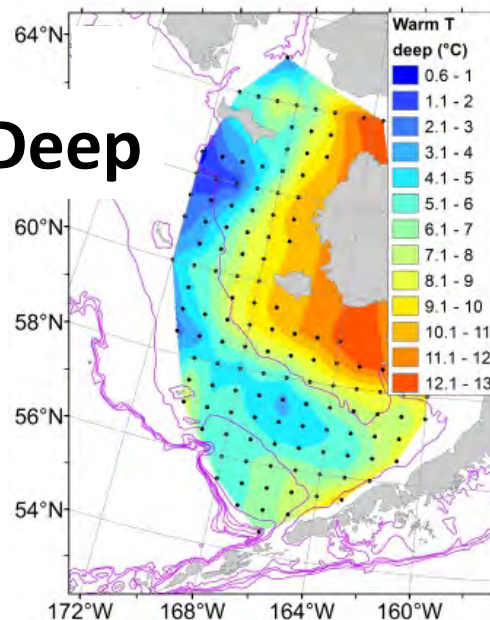
Warm

Cold

Surface



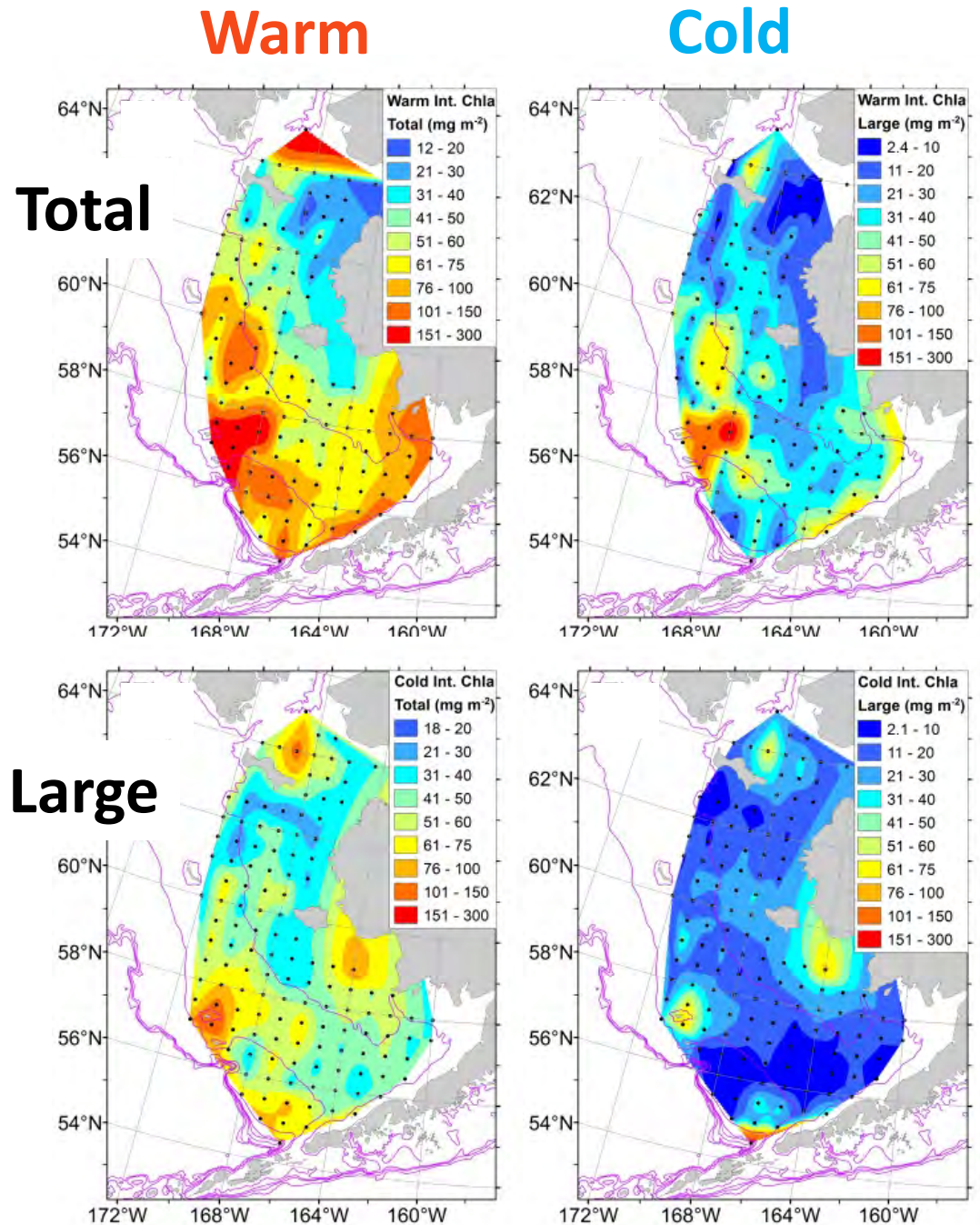
Deep





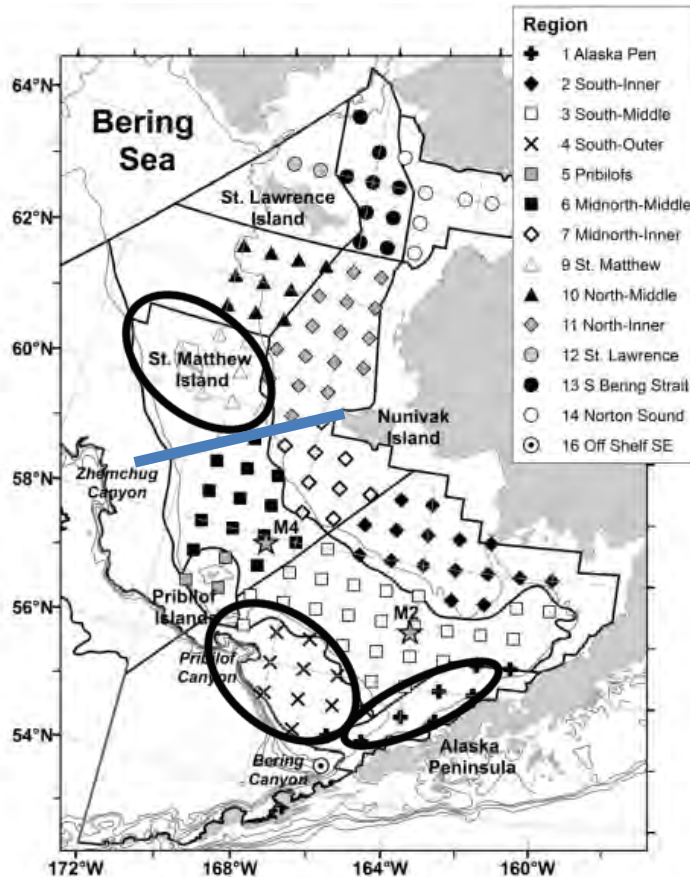
# Integrated total and large size (> 10 μm) Chla:

Means for warm (2003-2005) and cold (2007-2012) years

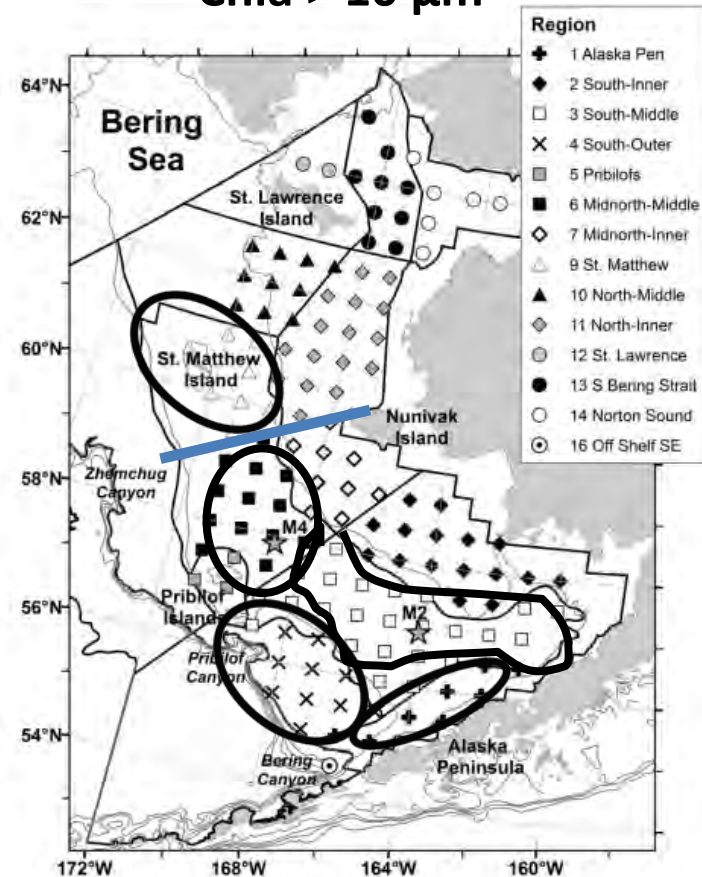


# Ecoregions (Ortiz et al., 2012) with significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) increases in integrated Chla in warm compared to cold years

Total Chla



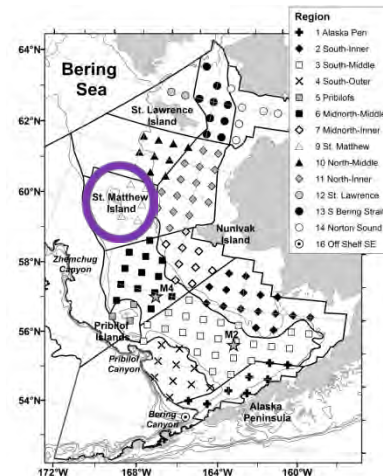
Chla > 10  $\mu\text{m}$



# Mean temperature (°C) below the pycnocline (deep) by ecoregion and year

**Red** = positive anomaly  
**Blue** = negative anomaly

(anomaly calculated separately for each region)

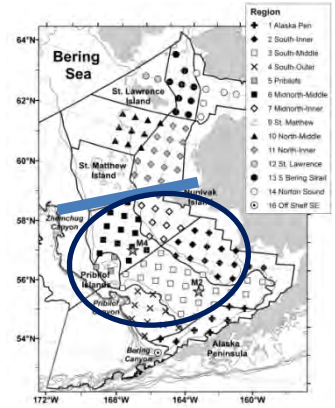


Domain	Region		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>North</b>																
Inner	North	<b>11</b>	7.3	7.7	9.0	7.0	6.7	7.1		6.4	6.1	6.8	6.3	5.2	8.8	7.4
Middle	St Matthew	<b>9</b>	3.5	6.0	3.8	4.0	2.5	0.8		0.7	0.7	1.9	1.0		2.5	0.6
	North	<b>10</b>	4.6		3.2	1.3	1.4	1.0		1.3	1.4	0.9		0.6	2.1	0.1
> 63°N	St Lawrence	<b>12</b>	6.2	4.4	7.0		4.7	6.4		3.9	5.4	3.9	5.5	5.6		3.3
	S Bering Strait	<b>13</b>	5.4	5.8	6.9	7.4	4.7	6.1		3.7	5.5	5.1	3.2	3.3	5.5	5.9
	Norton Sound	<b>14</b>	7.3	10.2	11.4		8.1	10.3		8.0	8.6	7.5	6.8	8.2	8.9	8.8
<b>South</b>																
Inner	South	<b>2</b>	8.7	9.3	9.5	9.2	7.9	6.3	6.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.5		6.3	7.3
	Mid-north	<b>7</b>	9.5	9.9	9.9	8.4	7.6	7.9	6.1	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.5		6.1	7.2
Middle	AK Penn	<b>1</b>	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	5.3	6.8	7.0	6.0	6.9	5.4		7.2	7.9
	South	<b>3</b>	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.9	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.2	3.9	2.0		4.8	5.3
	Pribilofs	<b>5</b>	4.1		7.6	7.5	5.5	4.2		4.2		5.0	3.6		5.9	
	Mid-north	<b>6</b>		5.7	4.3	5.5	2.2	2.9	1.9	3.4	1.9	3.5	2.2		3.4	3.9
Outer	South	<b>4</b>	6.9	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.4		5.6	5.0	5.3	5.3		5.5	6.3



# Linear regressions of means by ecoregion: Deep temp and integrated Chla, 2003-2012

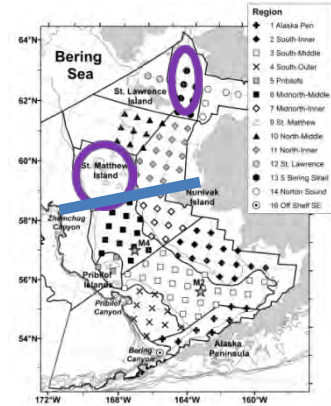
P-values shown, \* significant ( $P < 0.05$ ),  
positive (+) or negative (-) relationship indicated



Region	South Inner 2	Mid-North Inner 7	South Middle (M2) 3	Mid-North Middle (M4) 6	South Outer 4	St. Matthew 9	South Bering Strait 13
<b>Chla total</b>	(+)		(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)
P -value	0.048*	0.13	0.026*	<0.001*	0.042*	0.008*	0.028*
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.33	0.17	0.42	0.81	0.39	0.60	0.45
<b>Chla &gt;10 μm (large)</b>		(+)	(+)	(+)		(+)	(-)
P -value	0.10	0.029*	0.008*	0.009*	0.35	0.006*	0.015*
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.22	0.40	0.55	0.54	0.00	0.63	0.54

# Linear regressions of means by ecoregion: Deep temp and integrated Chla, 2003-2012

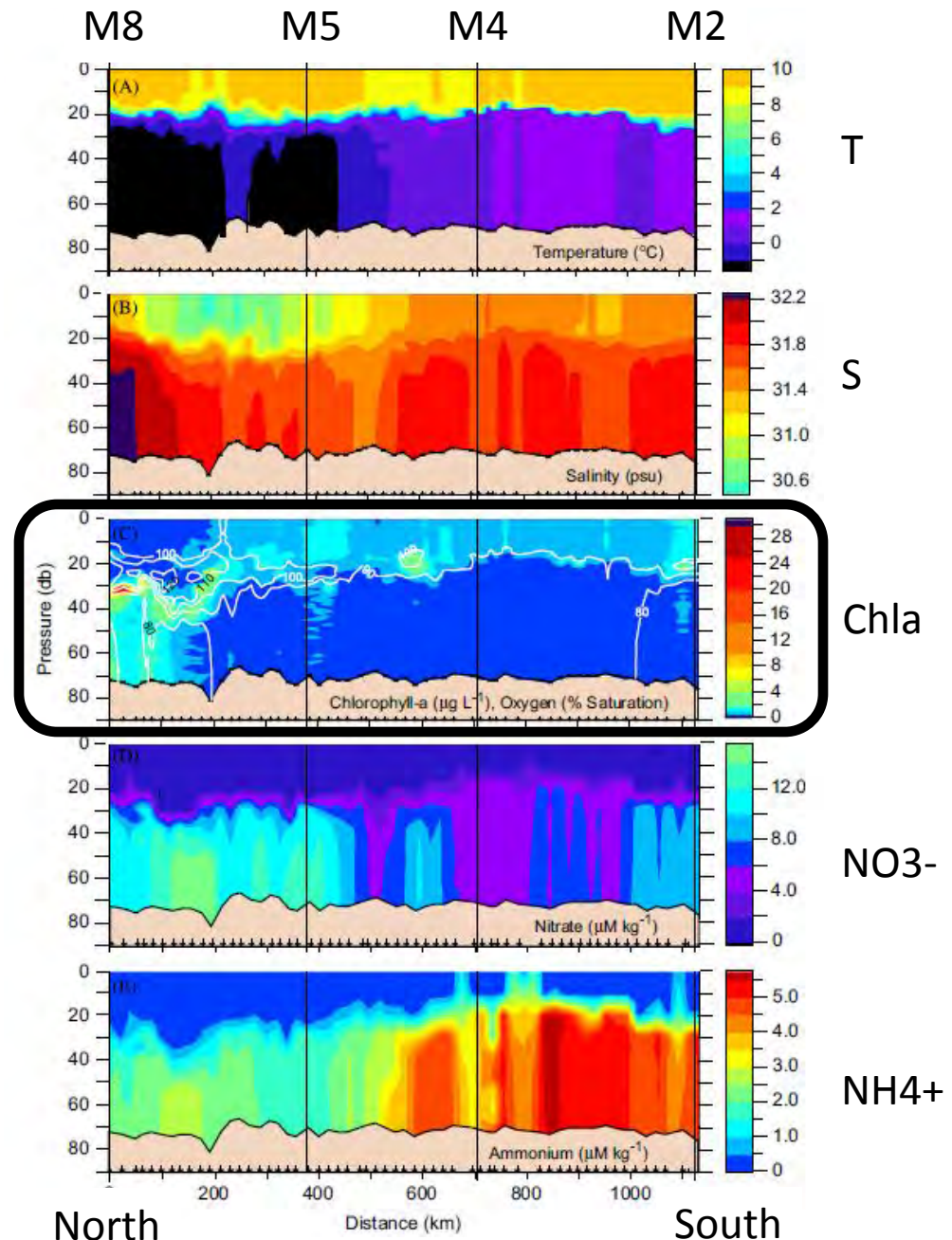
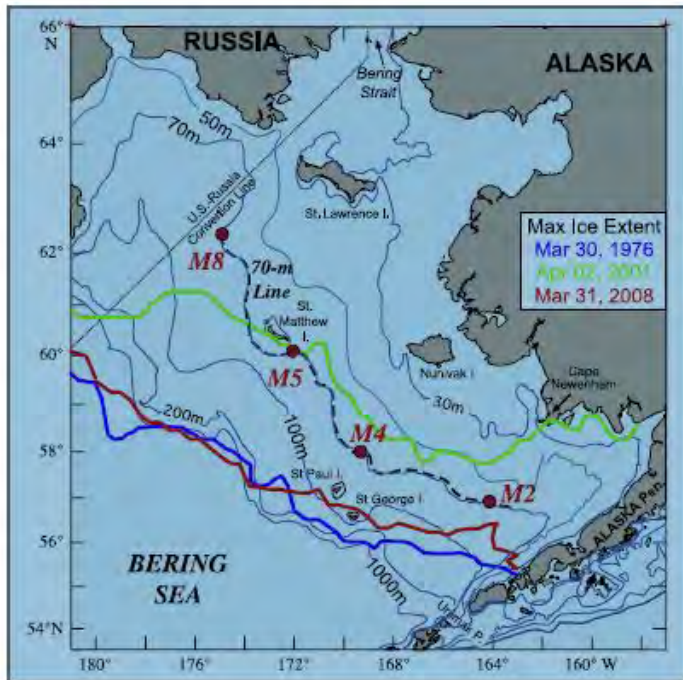
P-values shown, \* significant ( $P < 0.05$ ),  
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**Surface T and Chla:** significant **negative** relationship for **Region 13**, total and > 10 µm Chla  
significant **positive** relationship for **Region 1**, total and > 10 µm Chla

# Hydrographic data (PMEL, NOAA) along the 70-m isobath, 1–5 Sept, 2008



Stabeno, P. et al., 2012. A comparison of the physics, of the northern and southern shelves of the eastern Bering Sea and some implications to the ecosystem. *Deep Sea Res. II* 65-70:14-30.

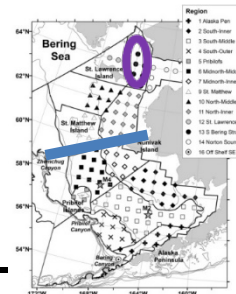


A microscopic view of a zooplankton assemblage. The organisms are small, elongated, and segmented, with some showing distinct head and tail regions. They are suspended in a light-colored, slightly turbid liquid. A network of thin, red, fibrous structures, likely a portion of a net or filter, is visible, with several red lines crossing the field of view. The background is a pale, off-white color, possibly the liquid or the net material.

# Zooplankton Assemblages

# T, S, large and small zooplankton abundance and juvenile salmon biomass by Ecoregion: Means for 2002-2011

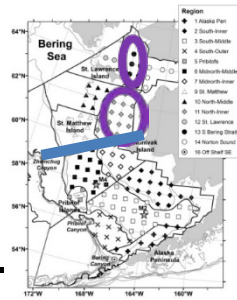
Red = high/maximum and blue = minimum values.



Ecoregions north of 60°N	T Top (° C)	T Bottom (° C)	S Top	S Bottom	Beam c (% light trans.)	Large zoo abund. (# m-3)	Small zoo abund. (# m-3)	Juvenile salmon biomass (kg km-2)
Norton Sound (14)	9.70	8.92	27.00	28.29	65	41	13037	575
S. Bering Strait (13)	7.51	5.15	31.11	31.59	82	2418	10399	2287
St. Lawrence (12)	7.65	2.97	31.80	32.20	89	183	13108	194
North Inner (11)	8.25	6.53	30.63	30.92	82	84	104127	3706
North Middle (10)	7.83	1.26	31.15	31.57	83	90	54969	819
St. Matthew (9)	7.61	1.33	31.32	31.74	84	67	5941	930

# T, S, large and small zooplankton abundance and juvenile salmon biomass by Ecoregion: Means for 2002-2011

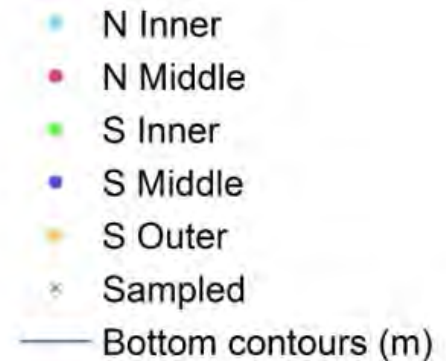
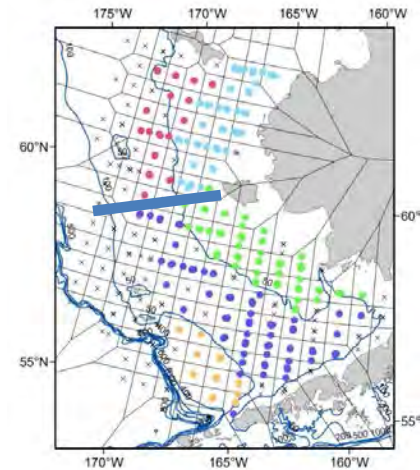
Red = high/maximum and blue = minimum values.



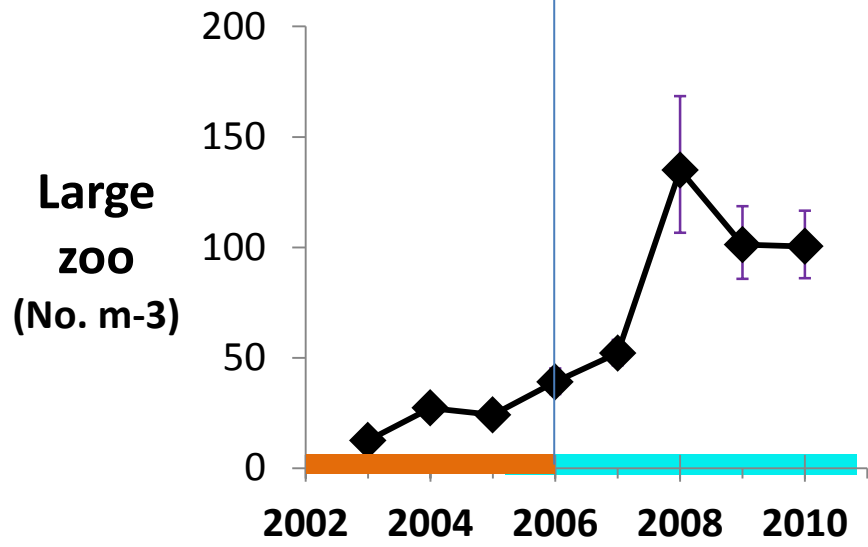
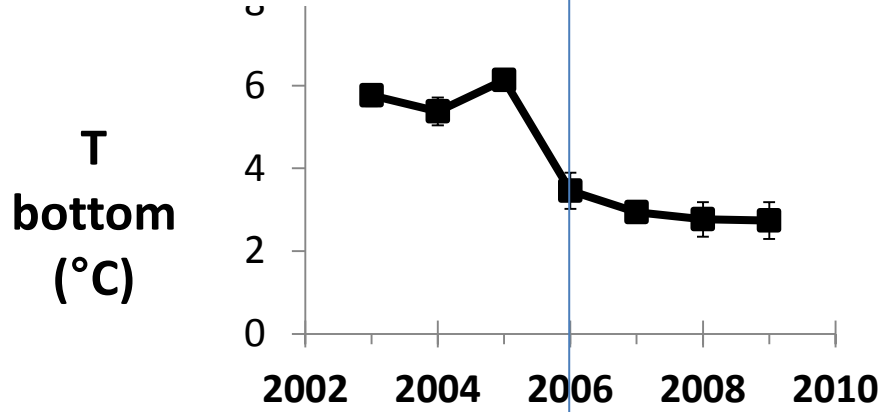
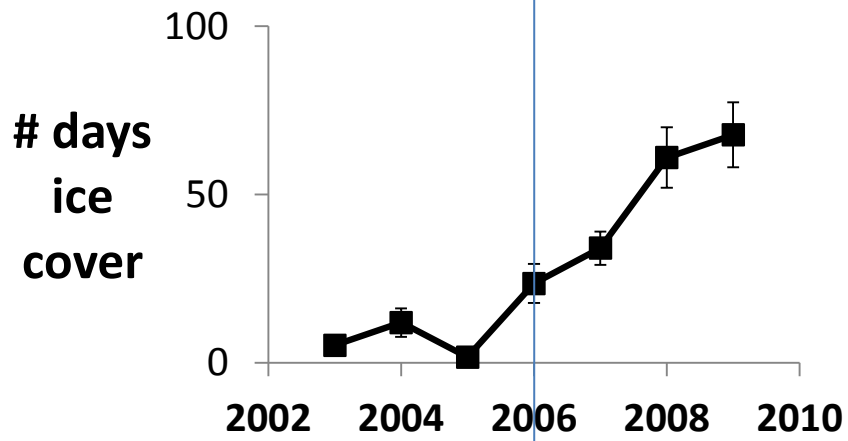
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# Differences in zooplankton community structure (using abundance data) between warm (2003-2005) and cold (2006-2009) stanzas (\*P value < 0.05 is significant)



Domain	Large Zoo P(permutation)	Small Zoo P(permutation)
N Inner	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.44</b>
N Middle	<b>0.024*</b>	<b>0.029*</b>
S Inner	<b>0.002*</b>	<b>0.005*</b>
S Middle	<b>0.001*</b>	<b>0.001*</b>
S Outer	<b>0.008*</b>	<b>0.73</b>



**Ice cover, deep T and large zooplankton in SE Bering Sea**





# Large Zooplankton

## Environmental variables in best-fit models:

### P-values

Variable	S Inner	S Middle	S Outer	N Middle
Longitude	-	-	<b>0.01</b>	-
Latitude	-	-	-	<b>0.01</b>
Temp deep	-	<b>0.001</b>	-	<b>0.001</b>
Temp surface	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.001</b>	-	-
Salinity deep	-	<b>0.001</b>	-	-
Integrated Chla	<b>0.01</b>	-	-	-
Ice retreat timing	-	-	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.08</b>
Winter wind direction	<b>0.01</b>	-	-	-





# Small Zooplankton

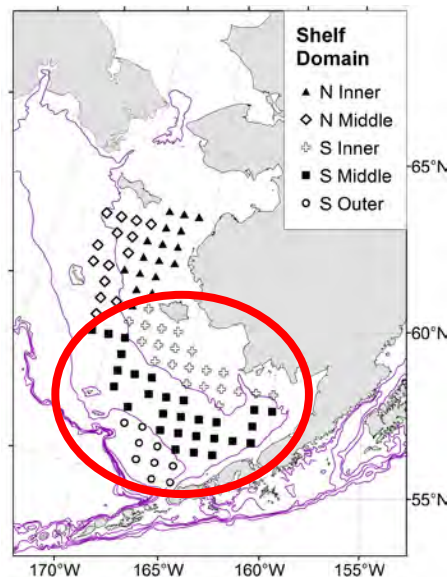
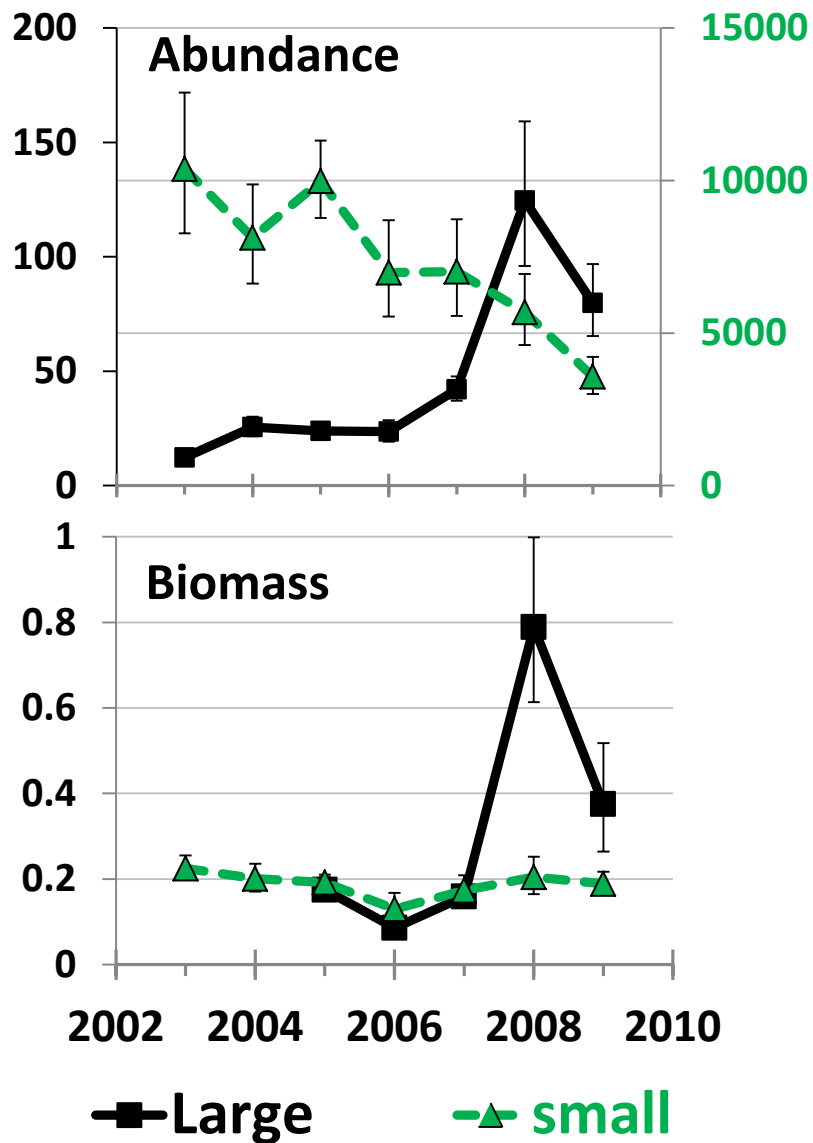
## Environmental variables in best-fit models

### P-values

Variable	S Inner	S Middle	N Middle
Longitude	-	0.03	0.02
Latitude	-	-	0.04
Temp deep	0.001	0.003	-
Temp surface	0.001	0.001	-
Stability	-	0.001	-
Ice retreat timing	-	-	0.20

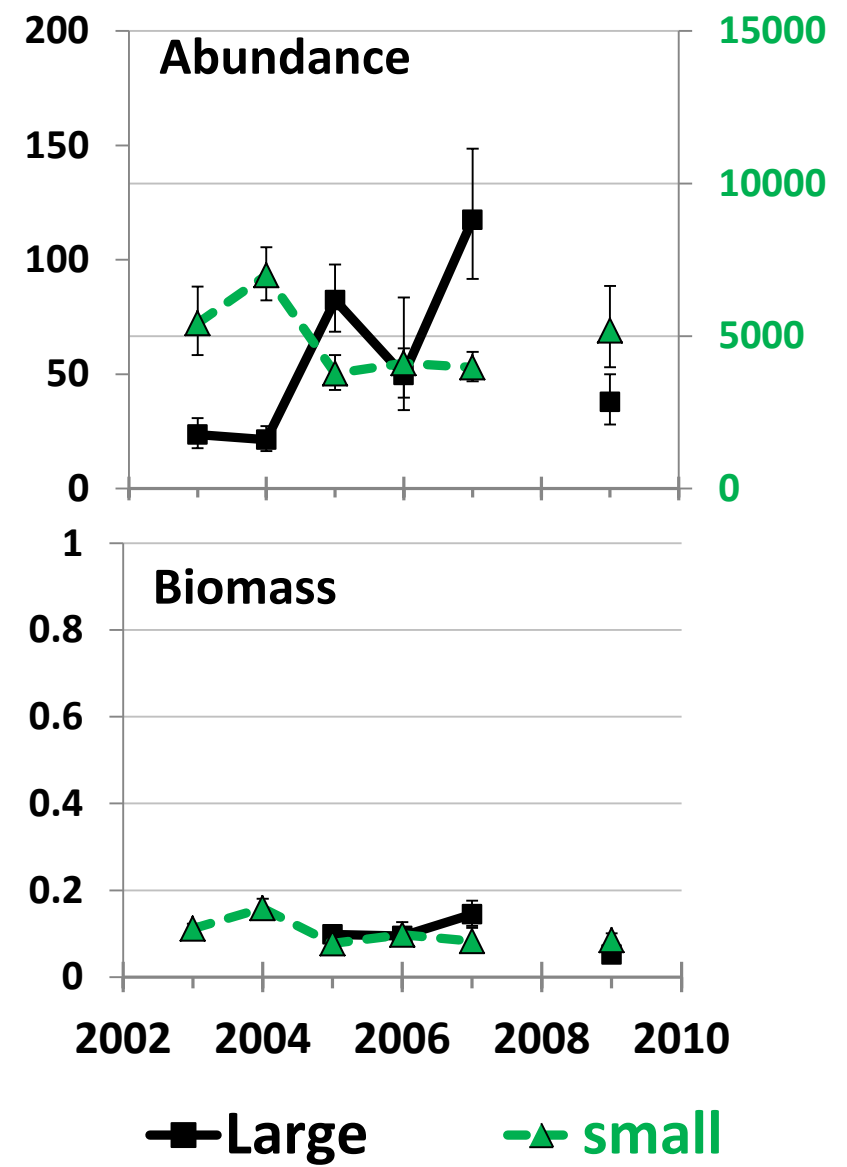
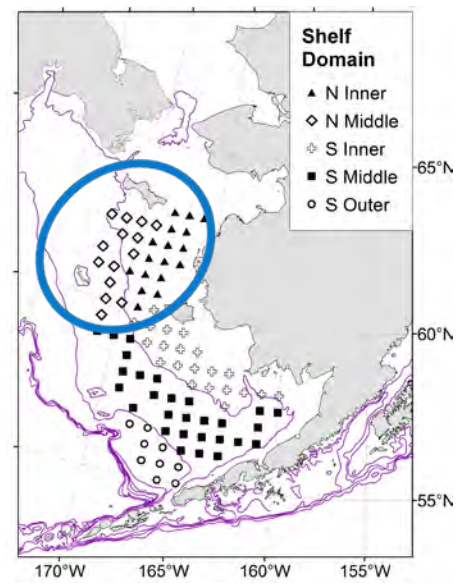
# Total abundance (No. m<sup>-3</sup>) and biomass (wet wt, g m<sup>-3</sup>) geometric mean, SE

**South**



# Total abundance (No. m<sup>-3</sup>) and biomass (wet wt, g m<sup>-3</sup>) geometric mean, SE

## North

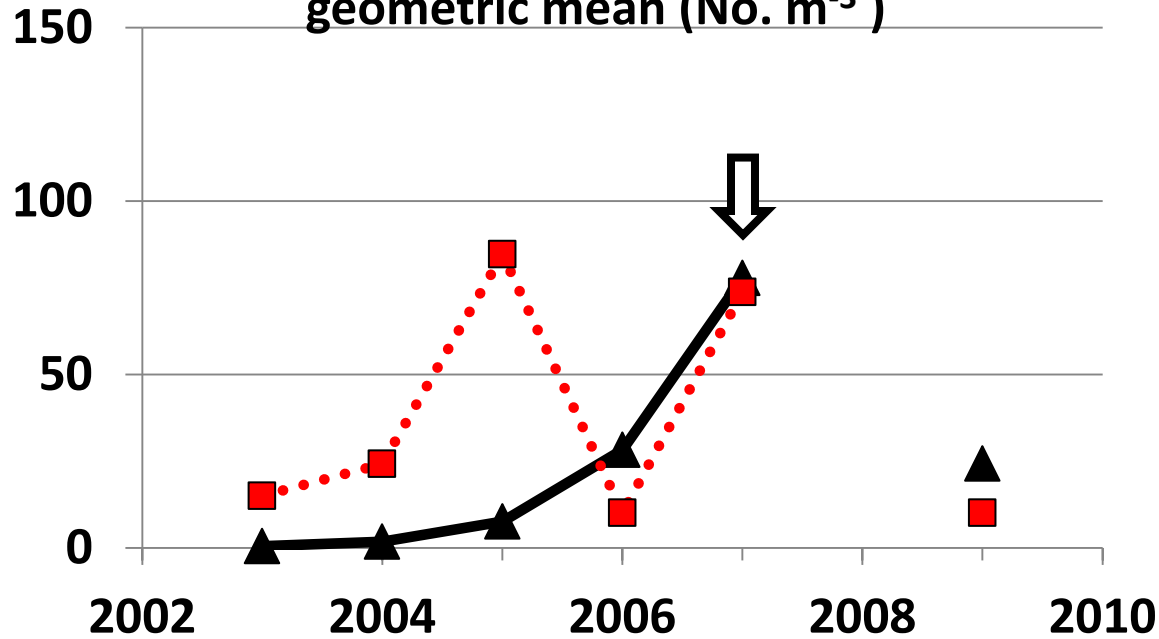




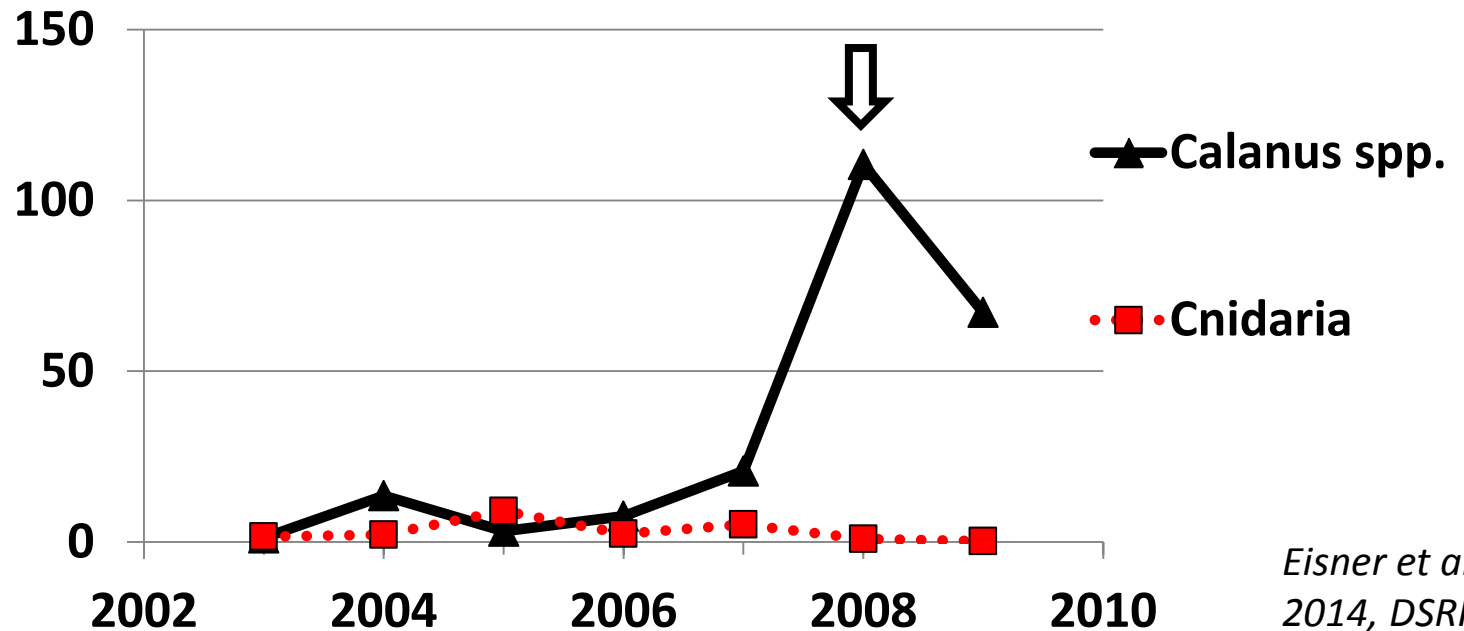
# Zooplankton abundances,

geometric mean (No. m<sup>-3</sup>)

North



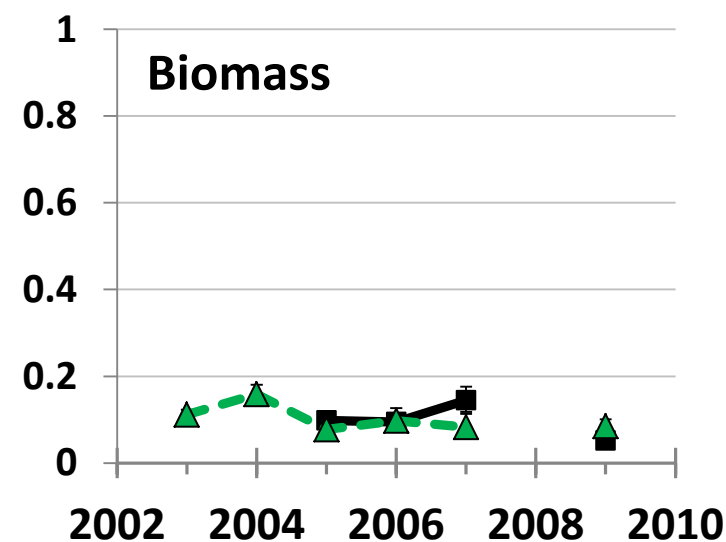
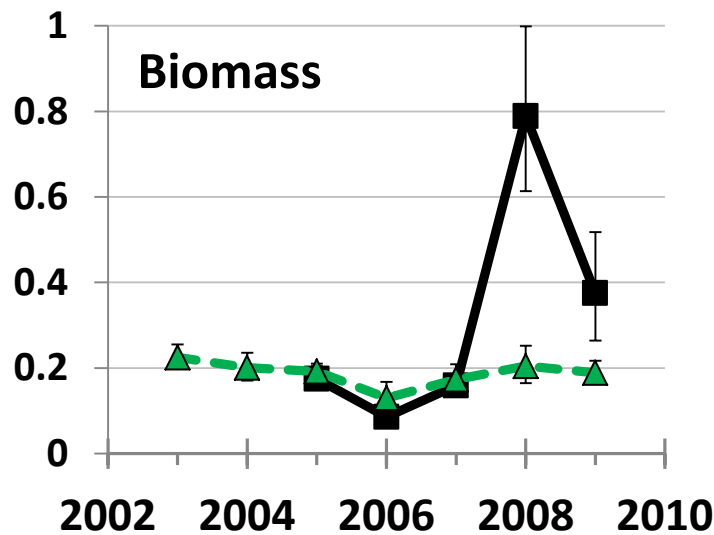
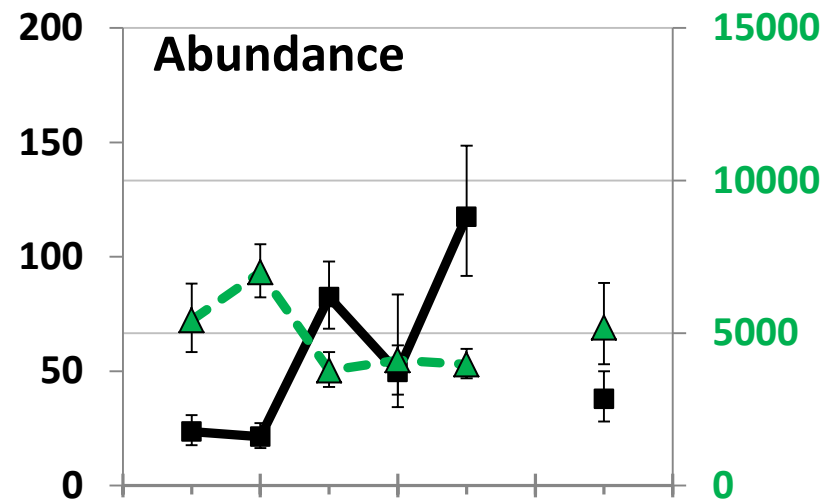
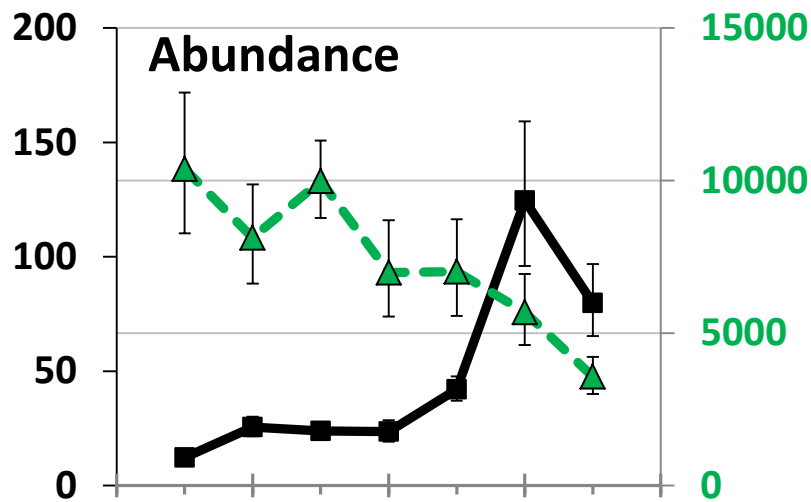
South



# Total abundance (No. m<sup>-3</sup>) and biomass (wet wt, g m<sup>-3</sup>) geometric mean, SE

## South

## North



■ Large      ▲ small



# Northern Bering and Chukchi

# Zoogeography Study using 2012 Arctic Eis data (zooplankton, pelagic fish, benthic fish and invert., seabirds)

## Cross-assembly groupings

colder, saltier, but  
not as nutrient rich

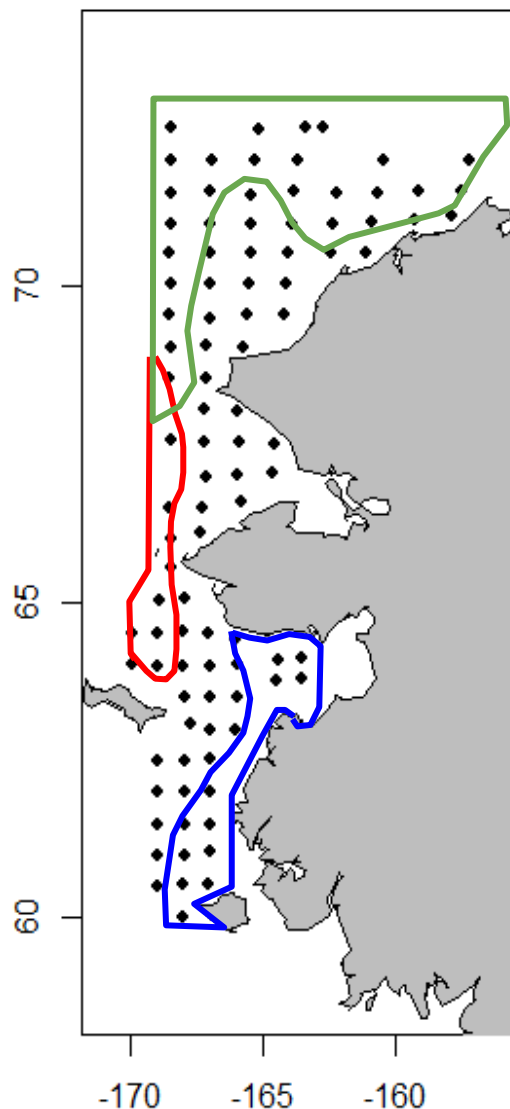
Northern Chukchi shelf  
community

colder, saltier,  
nutrient rich

Chirikov Basin and  
southern Chukchi  
community

warmer, fresher,  
nutrient poor

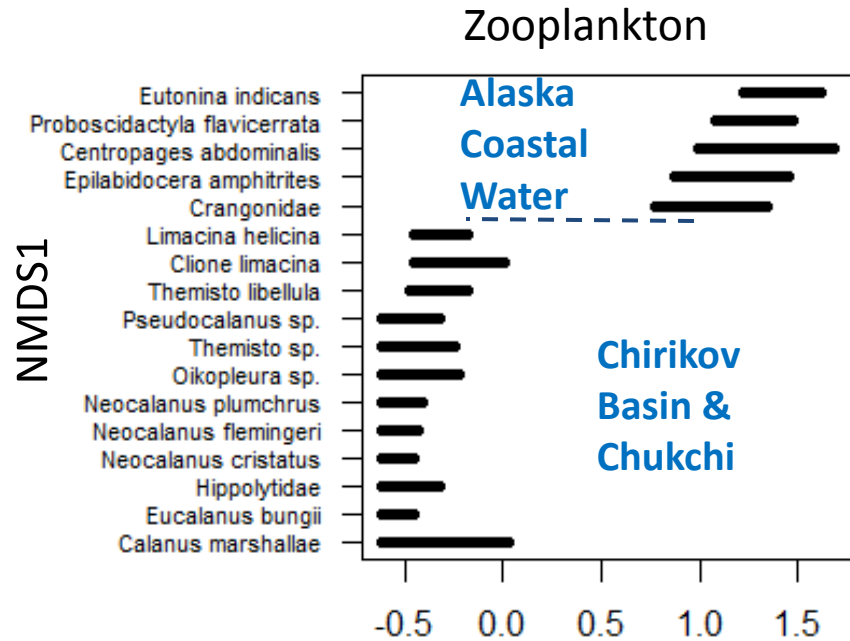
Alaska Coastal Water  
community



*Sigler et al. 2016. Summer zoogeography of the northern Bering and eastern Chukchi Seas, DSR11*

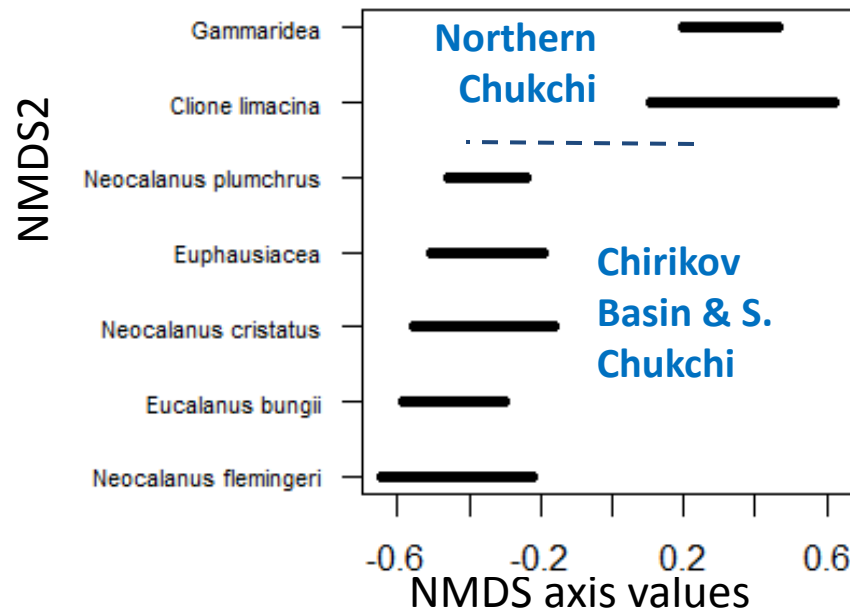


# Multivariate analysis



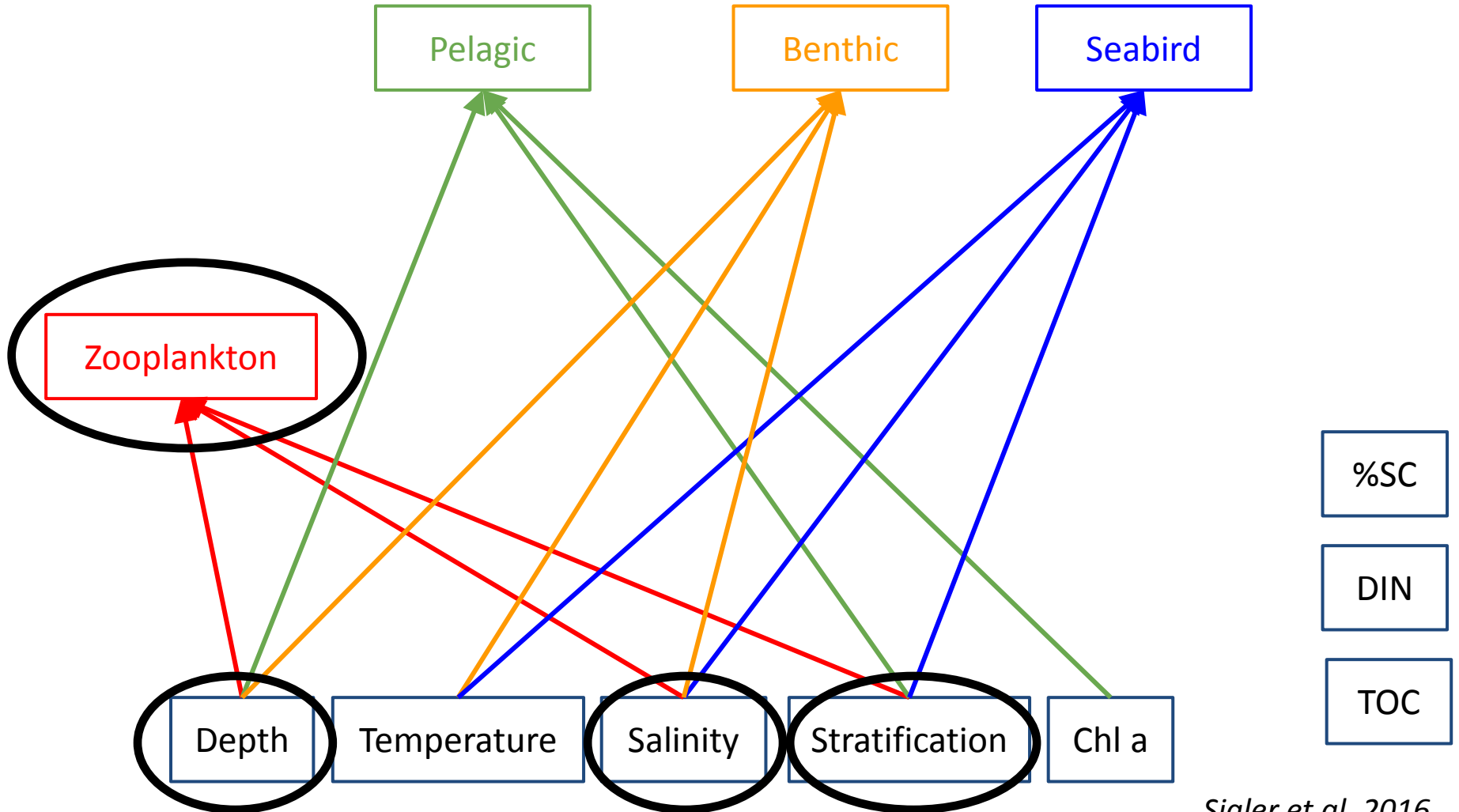
Zooplankton Species:  
gradients abrupt

Nearshore to Offshore

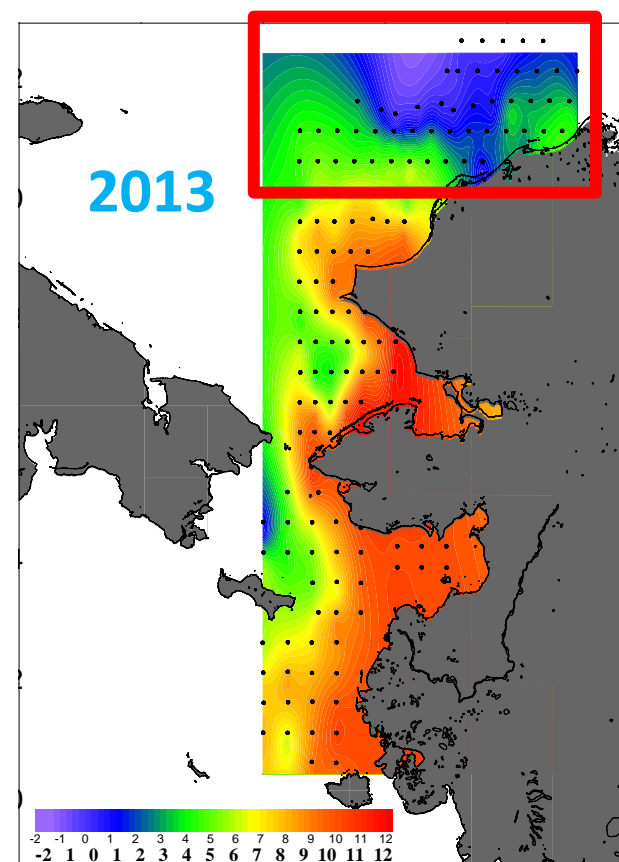
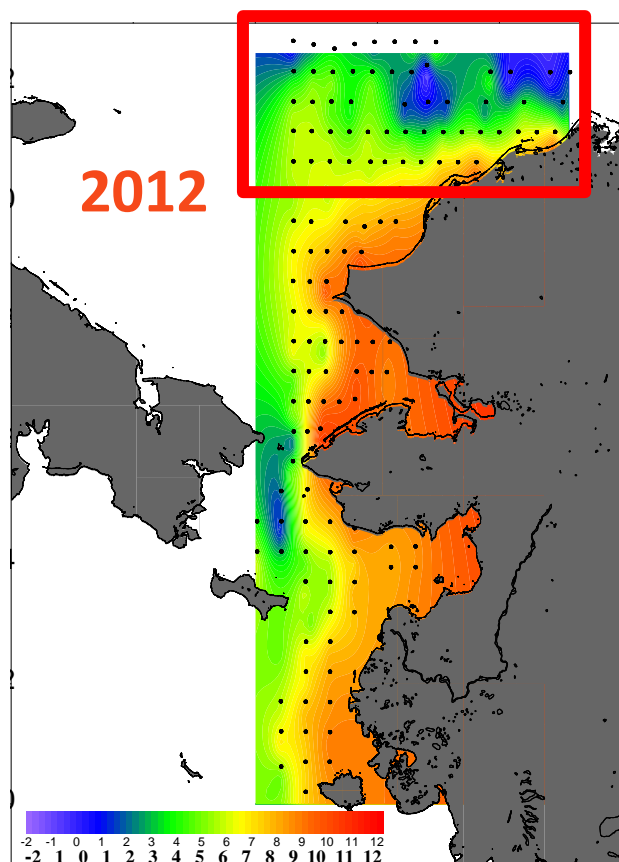


North to South

# Influential environmental factors



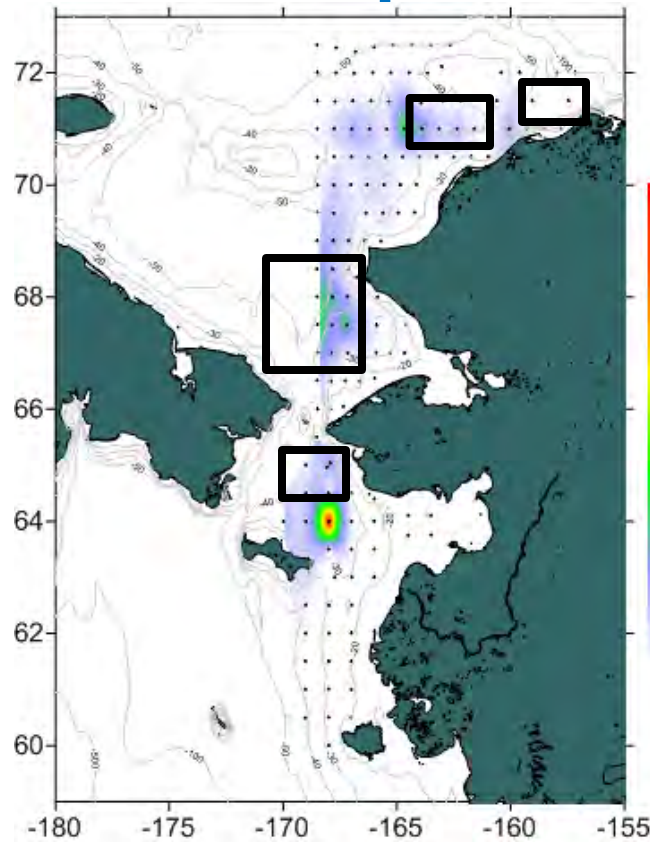
# Arctic EIS: Temperature above pycnocline, 07Aug-24Sep



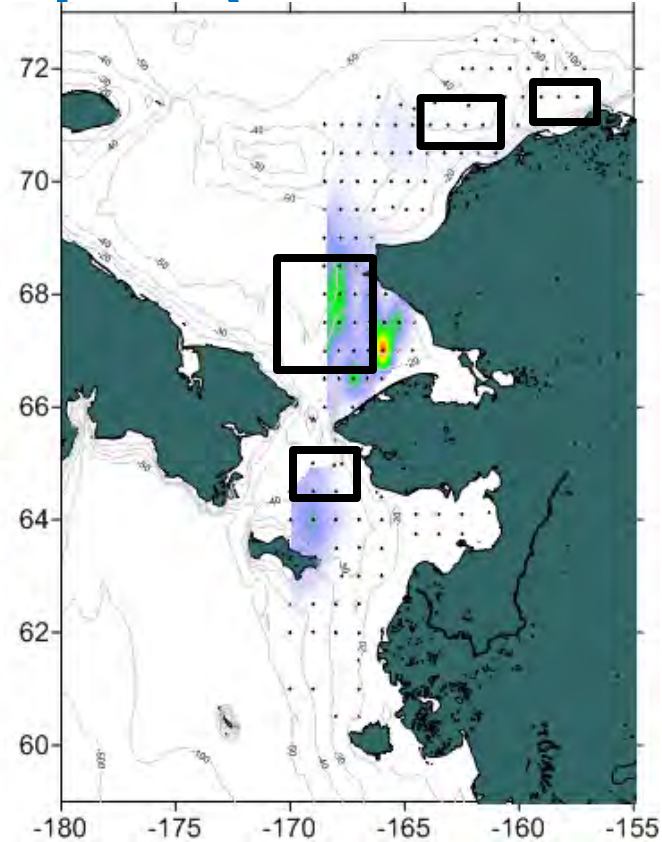
- most differences occurring in the northeast
- ACC reduced in 2013

# Oceanic Pacific Species Complex (*Neocalanus* spp.)

2012



2013



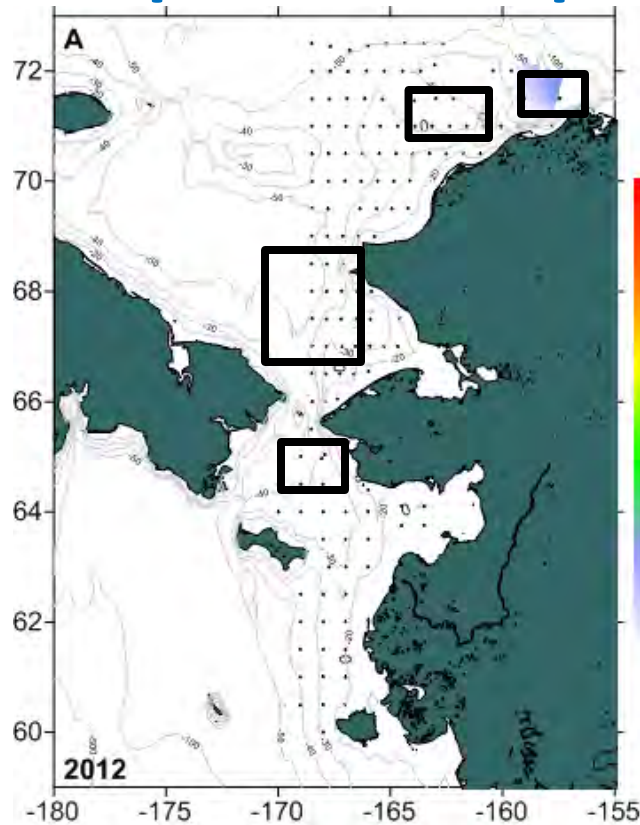
	$T_{\text{above}}$	$T_{\text{below}}$	$S_{\text{above}}$	$S_{\text{below}}$
Correlation ( $p < 0.05$ )	-0.041	-0.092	<b>0.510</b>	<b>0.439</b>

- strong positive correlations to salinity indicate a link to the Bering/Chukchi Summer Water
- occur over the Central Channel and in northeast in 2012, but restricted to southern shelf in 2013

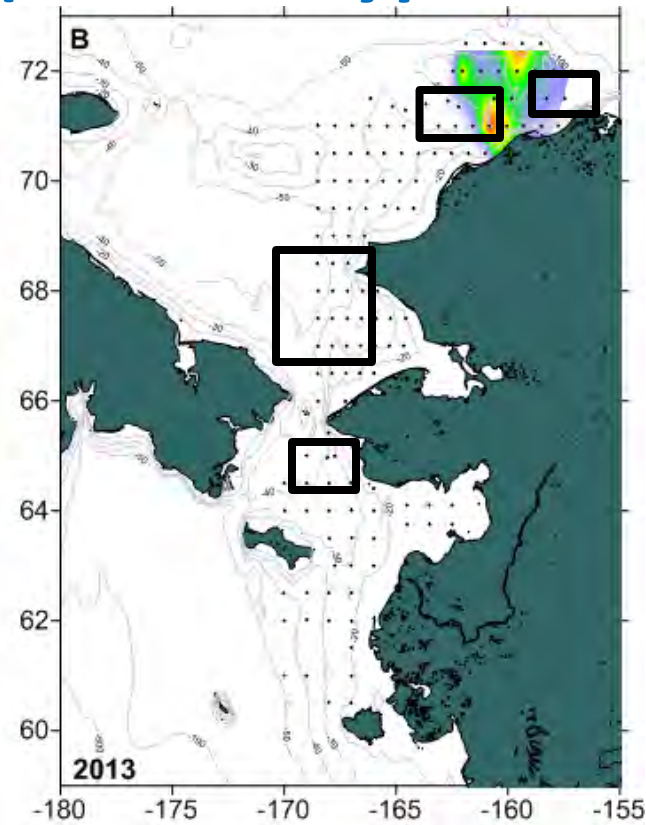


# Arctic Species Complex (*Calanus hyperboreus*)

2012



2013



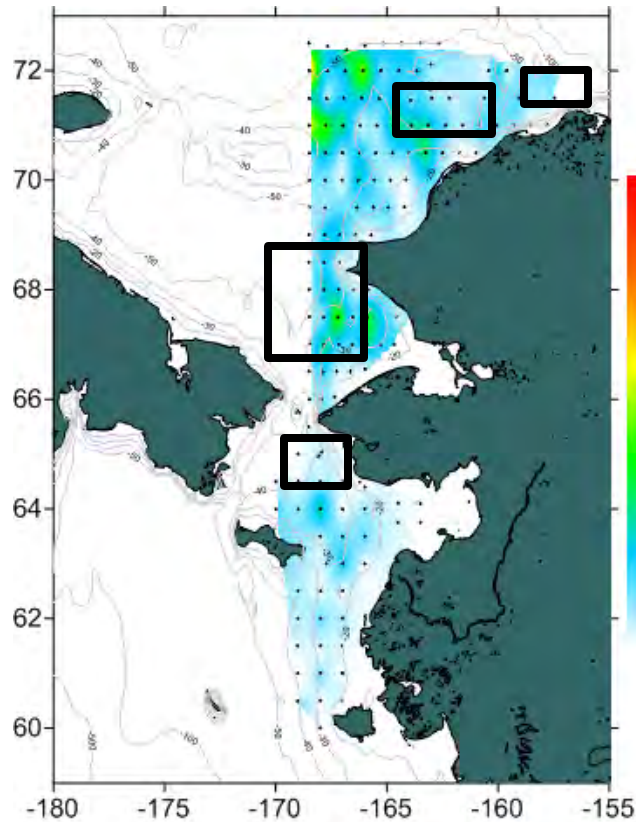
	$T_{\text{above}}$	$T_{\text{below}}$	$S_{\text{above}}$	$S_{\text{below}}$
Correlation ( $p < 0.05$ )	<b>-0.541</b>	<b>-0.468</b>	<b>-0.440</b>	0.080

- strong negative correlations to temperature and salinity above the pycnocline, indicate a link to Melt Water
- virtually absent in 2012, but expanded in the northeast in 2013

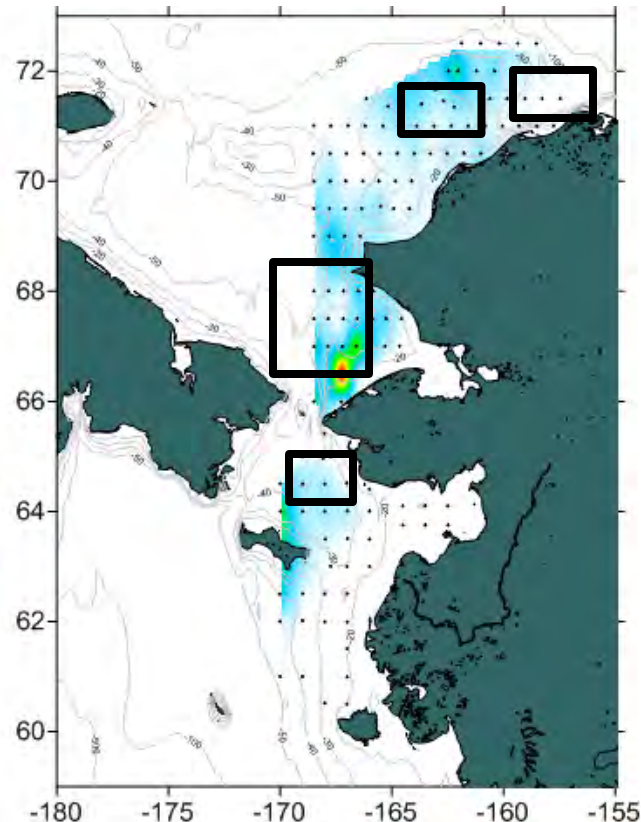
*Pinchuk & Eisner, in press*

# *Calanus glacialis*

2012



2013



- occur over the Central Channel and in the northeast in 2012
- two centers of distribution in 2013: south and northeast



# Conclusions



- Changes in temperature, ice, Chla and zooplankton composition are greater in S than N, but still see changes in N (in some regions).
- Lower Chla, lower zooplankton biomass and more gelatinous zooplankton in N than S.
- High Chla and high abundance of large zooplankton in South Bering Strait. Negative relationship of Chla to T (unlike in S Bering).
- Abrupt gradients in zooplankton composition from north Bering to Chukchi, related to water mass, latitude (northward transport important).
- See only half the picture, need to look at western side of north Bering and Chukchi seas.