

# What is driving interannual variability in lower trophic levels near Explorer Seamount (Canada)?

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Fisheries and Oceans Canada  
Pêches et Océans Canada

# Motivation

- Canada is considering a number of sites for new Marine Protected Areas
  - a step towards meeting national and international biodiversity conservation targets (conservation of 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020)
- Increased observational effort is being put into potential sites
- Need to understand longer-term variability (interannual and longer) to put these new observations in context



Vladivostok

43.12°N, 131.89°E

✕

You are here



Potential  
Marine  
Protected  
Area

Line P

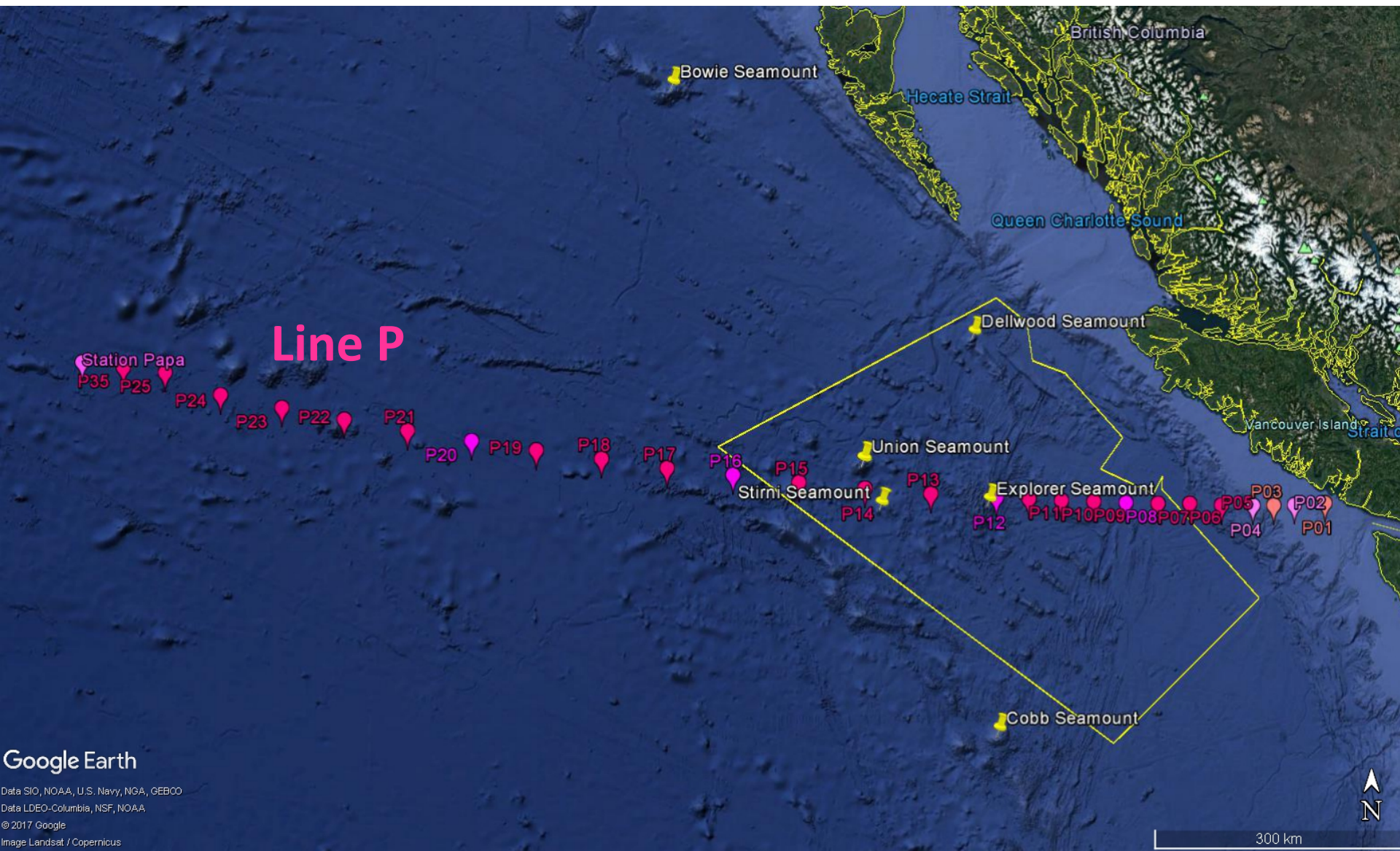


3D



Google<sup>RU</sup>

# Pacific Offshore Area of Interest (i.e. Potential Marine Protected Area)

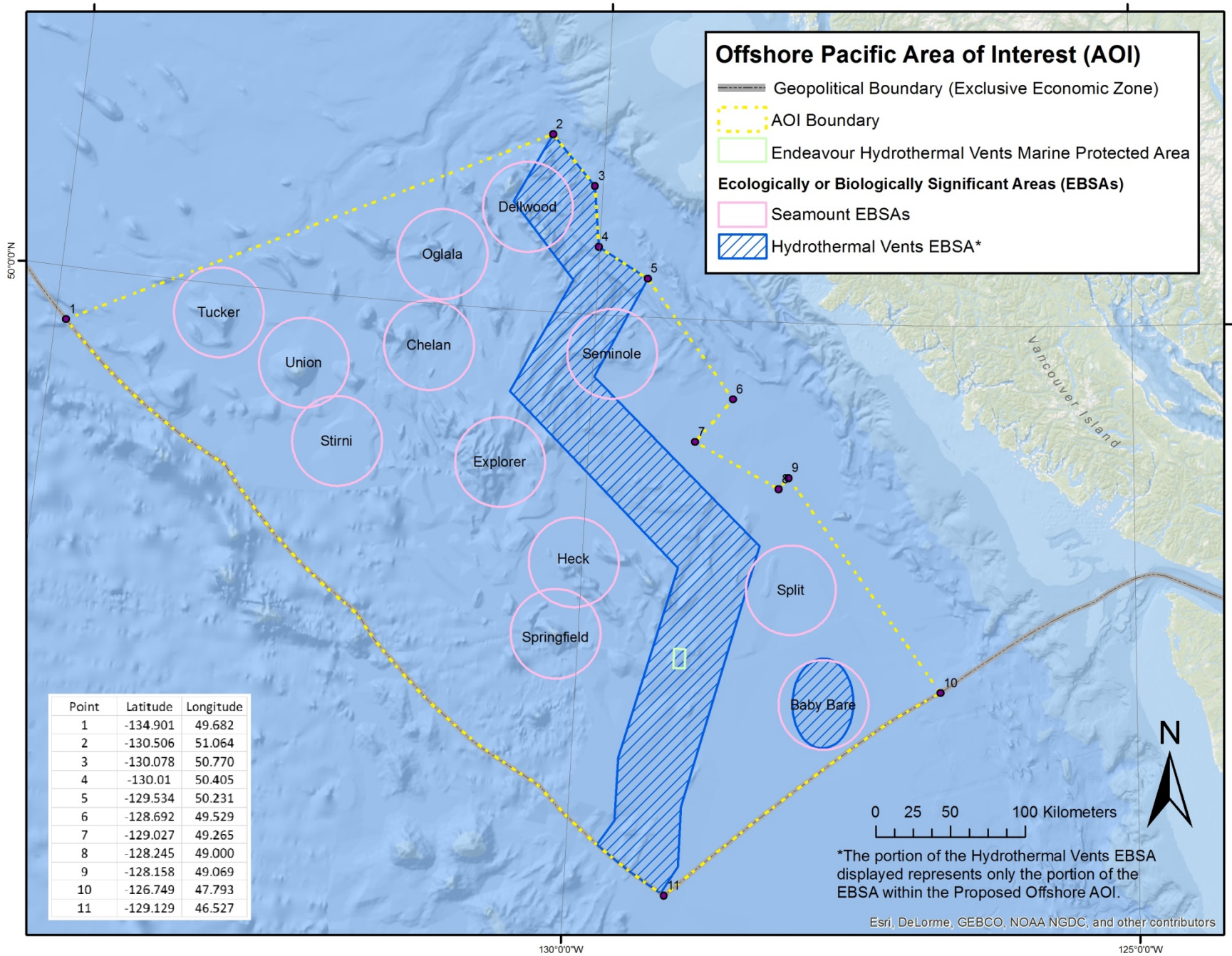


Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA  
© 2017 Google  
Image Landsat / Copernicus

300 km







50°00'N

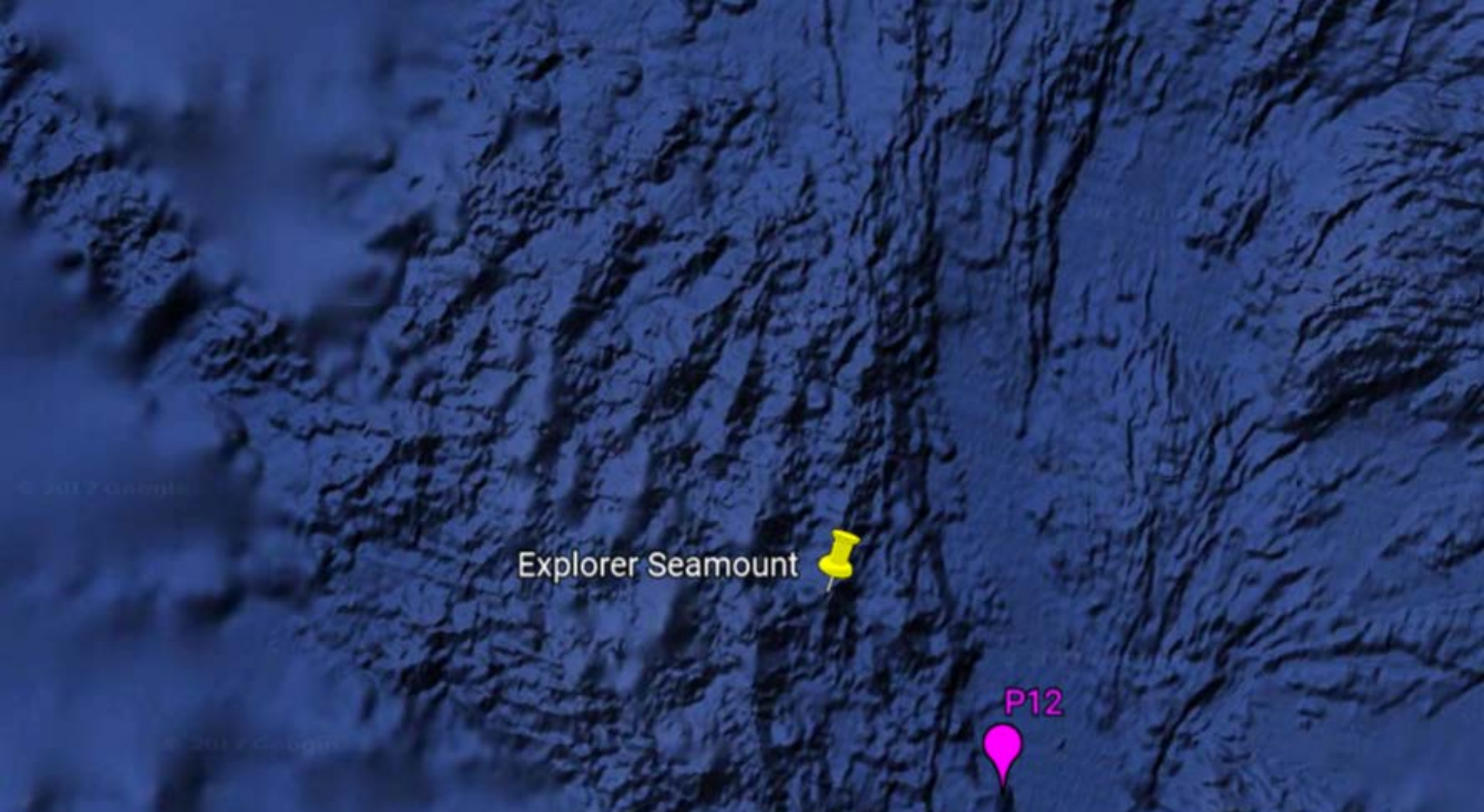
130°00'W

125°00'W

Vancouver Island

Explorer Seamount 

P12 

A satellite-style map of the ocean floor, showing a complex, textured seabed. A yellow pushpin icon is placed on the map, with the text "Explorer Seamount" to its left. To the right and slightly below the pushpin, there is a pink location marker with the text "P12" above it.

Explorer Seamount

P12

- Station P12 is just east of Explorer Seamount, we chose to examine the interannual variability at this site not so much because of its proximity to the seamount, but because there are long term bottle and net tow data there.

## Explorer Seamount:

- Summit depth: 830 m
- Surrounding depth: 3300 m
- Seamount classification: 2 (summit aphotic and very low oxygen)
- Little to no fishing

Explorer Seamount



P12



## Station P12 (sampled at least twice a year to 3300 m)

- Temp and Sal since 1960
- Nitrate, Phosphate, Silicate, Oxygen since 1993
- Zooplankton net hauls (250m to surface) since 1997



Station P12 data likely represent pelagic rather than seamount environment

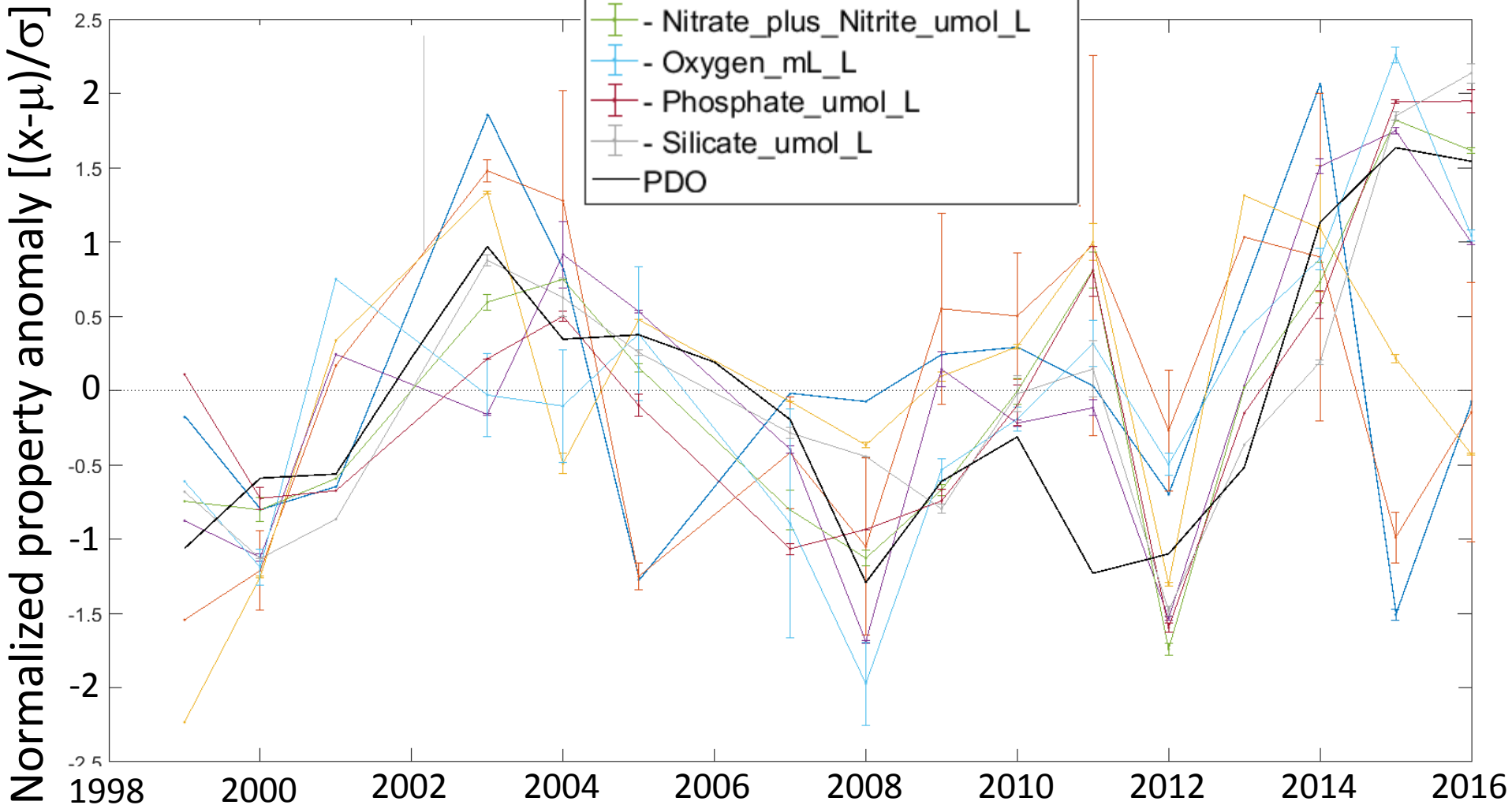


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# 1998-2016 at Station P12

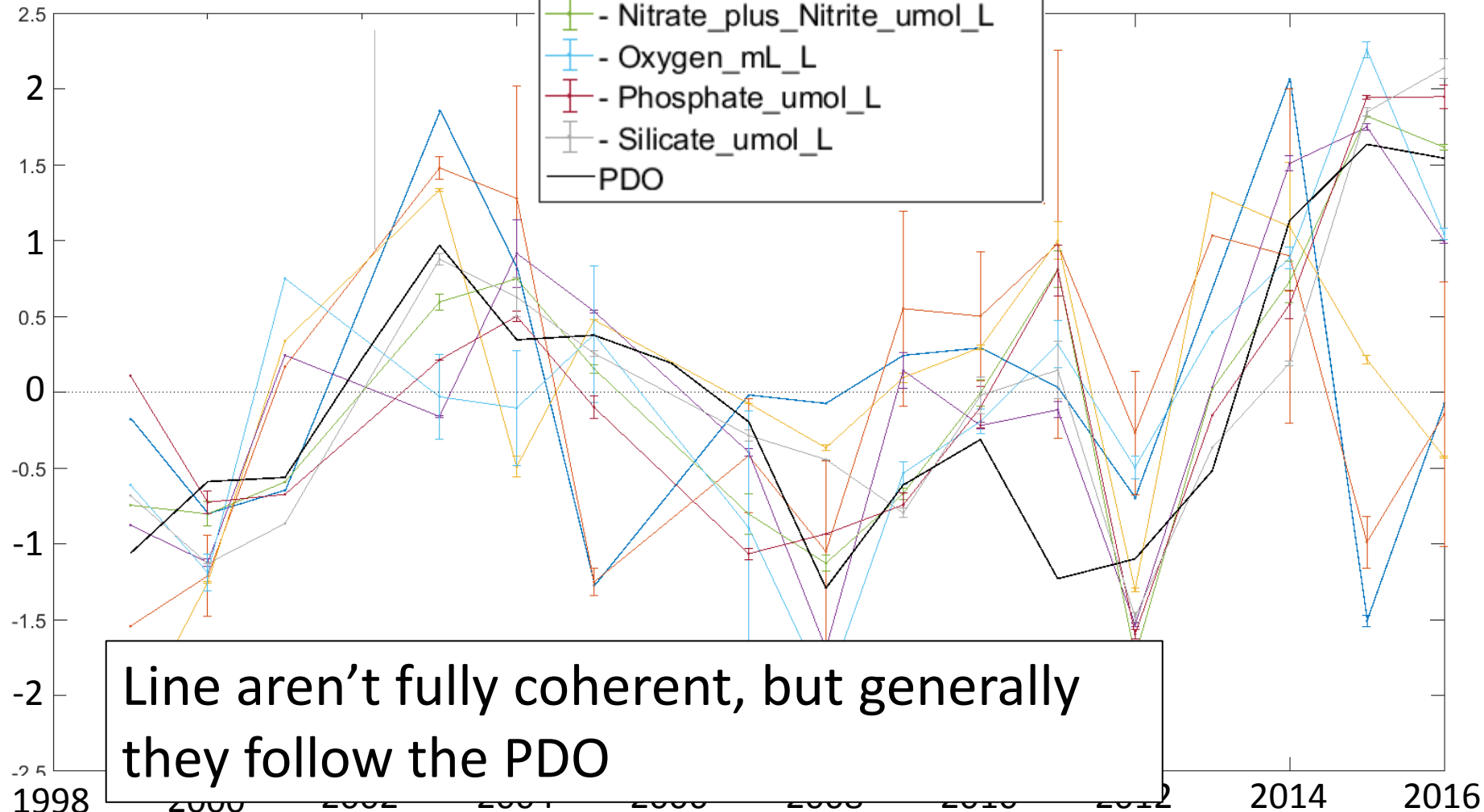
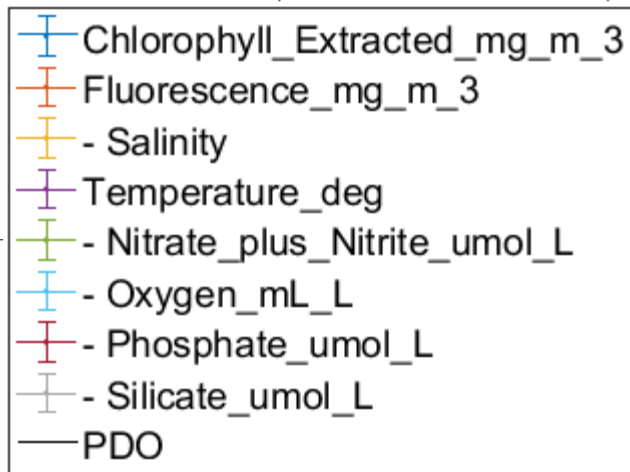
May/June  
Properties at  
10 m depth



# 1998-2016 at Station P12

May/June  
Properties at  
10 m depth

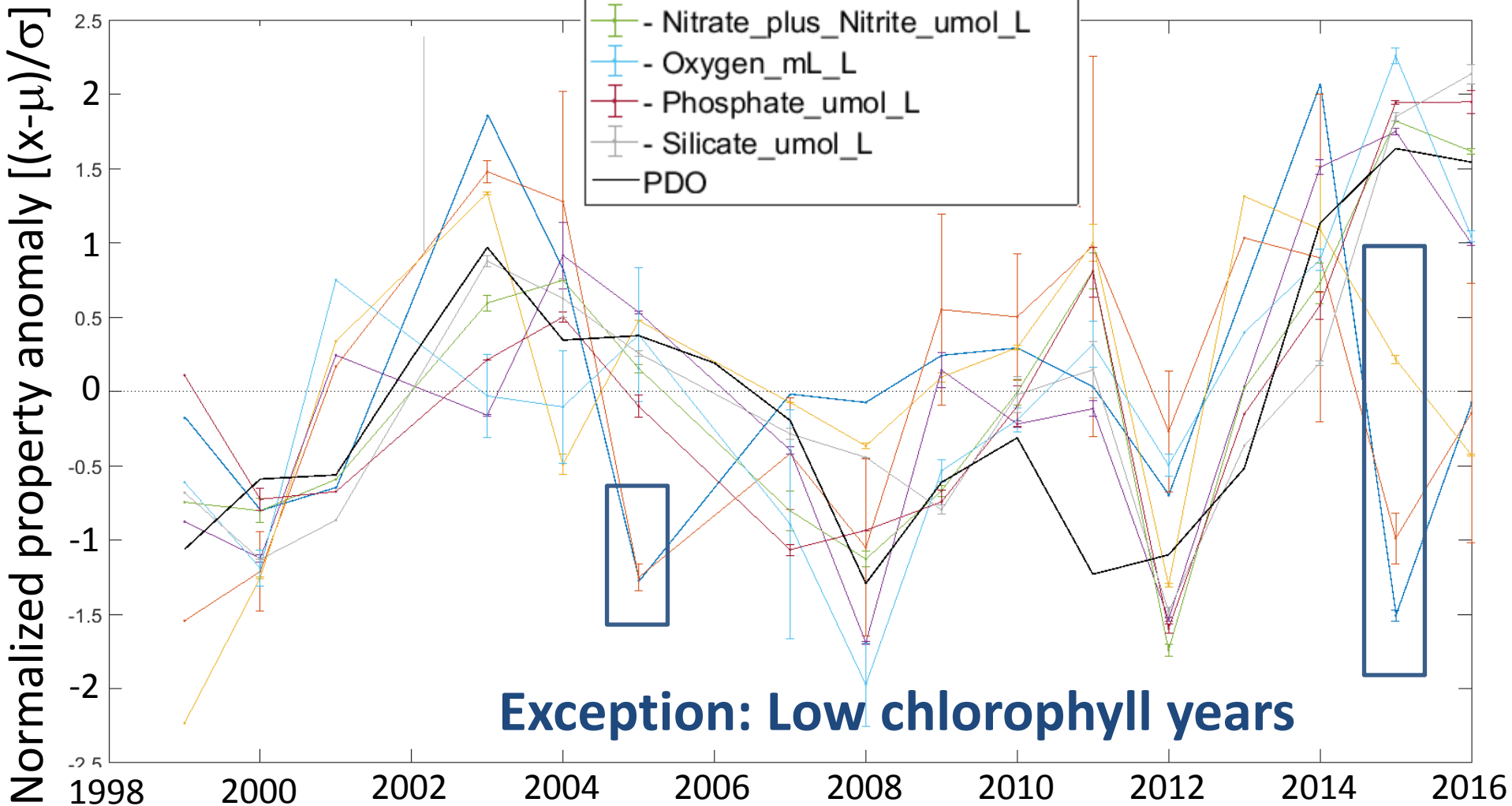
Normalized property anomaly  $[(x-\mu)/\sigma]$



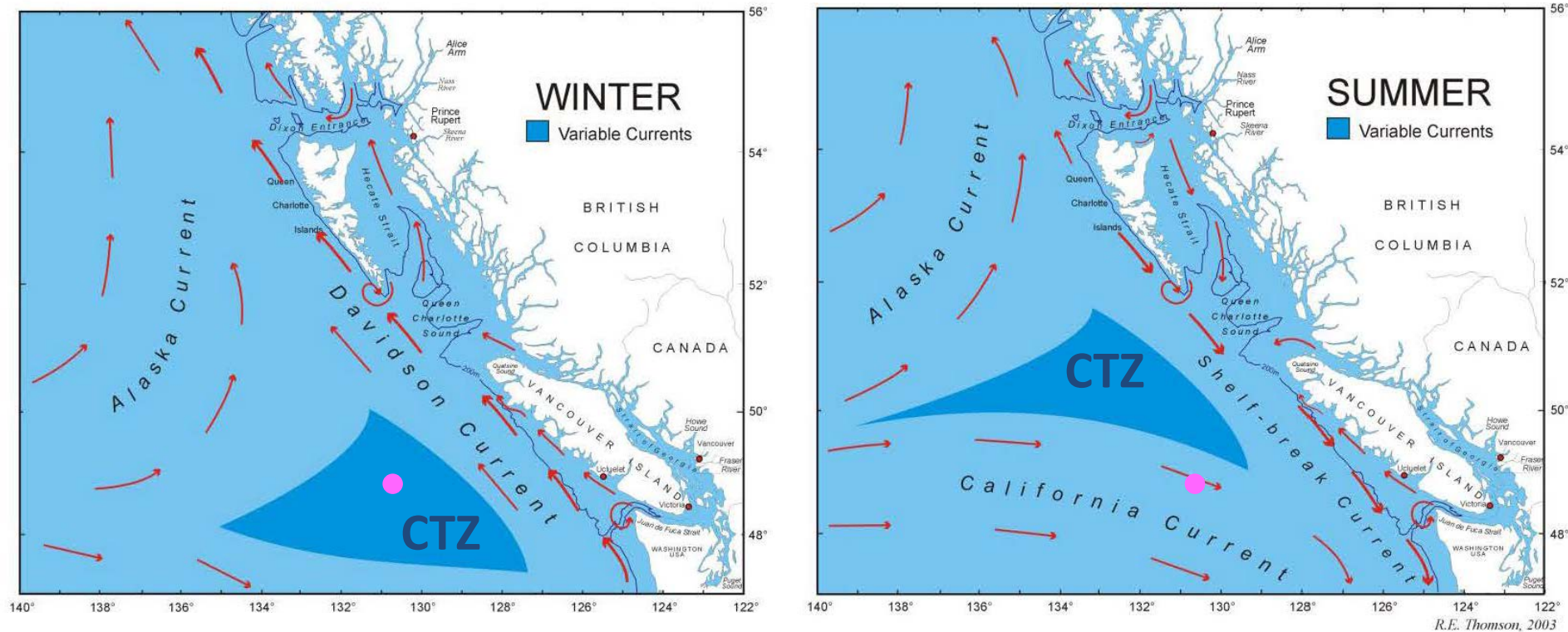
Line aren't fully coherent, but generally they follow the PDO

# 1998-2016 at Station P12

May/June  
Properties at  
10 m depth



# Hypothesis



- What's really important for the May/June data is the interannual variability in the movement of the Coastal Transition Zone (CTZ)

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PDO positive

Salinity low

Temperature high } Less subarctic  
Nutrients low } influence

CHL high (sometimes low)

PDO negative

Salinity high

Temperature low } More subarctic  
Nutrients high } influence

CHL low

# Hypothesis

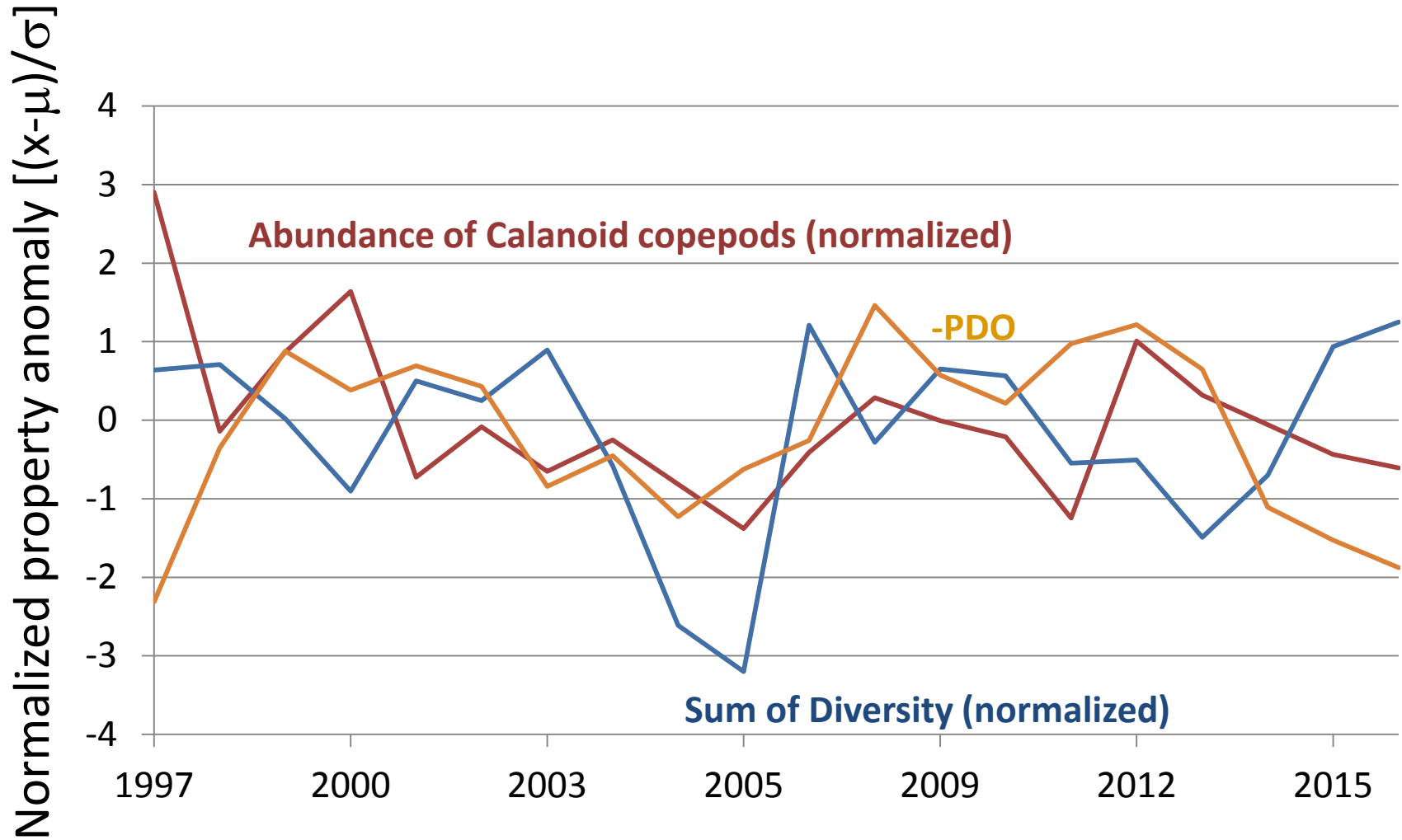
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PDO positive Salinity low Temperature high Nutrients low CHL high (sometimes low)	} Less subarctic influence
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PDO negative Salinity high Temperature low Nutrients high CHL low	} More subarctic influence
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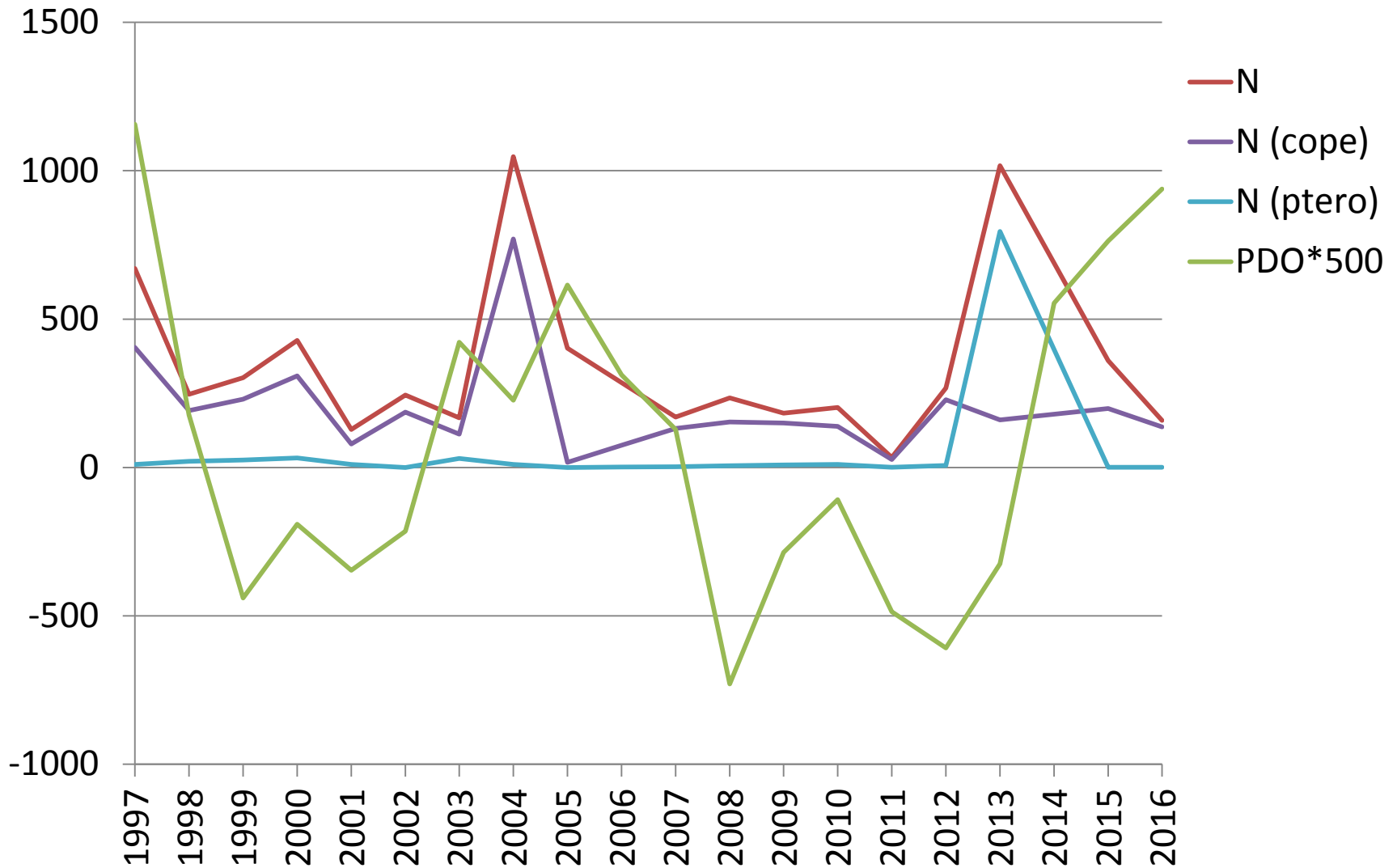
- This should influence zooplankton populations observed at P12 (CTZ present = more diversity, higher concentrations of subarctic species)

# Zooplankton observations

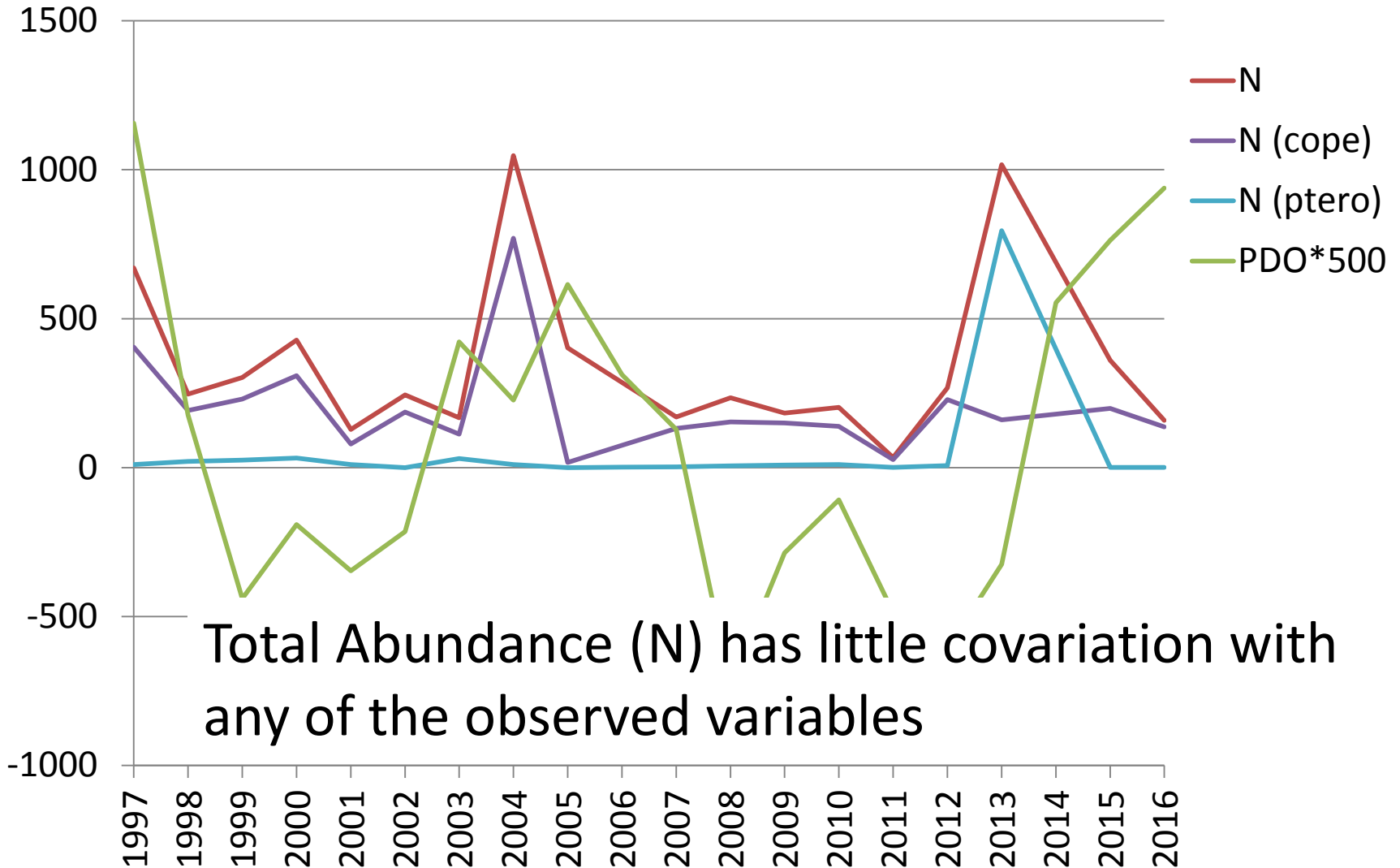




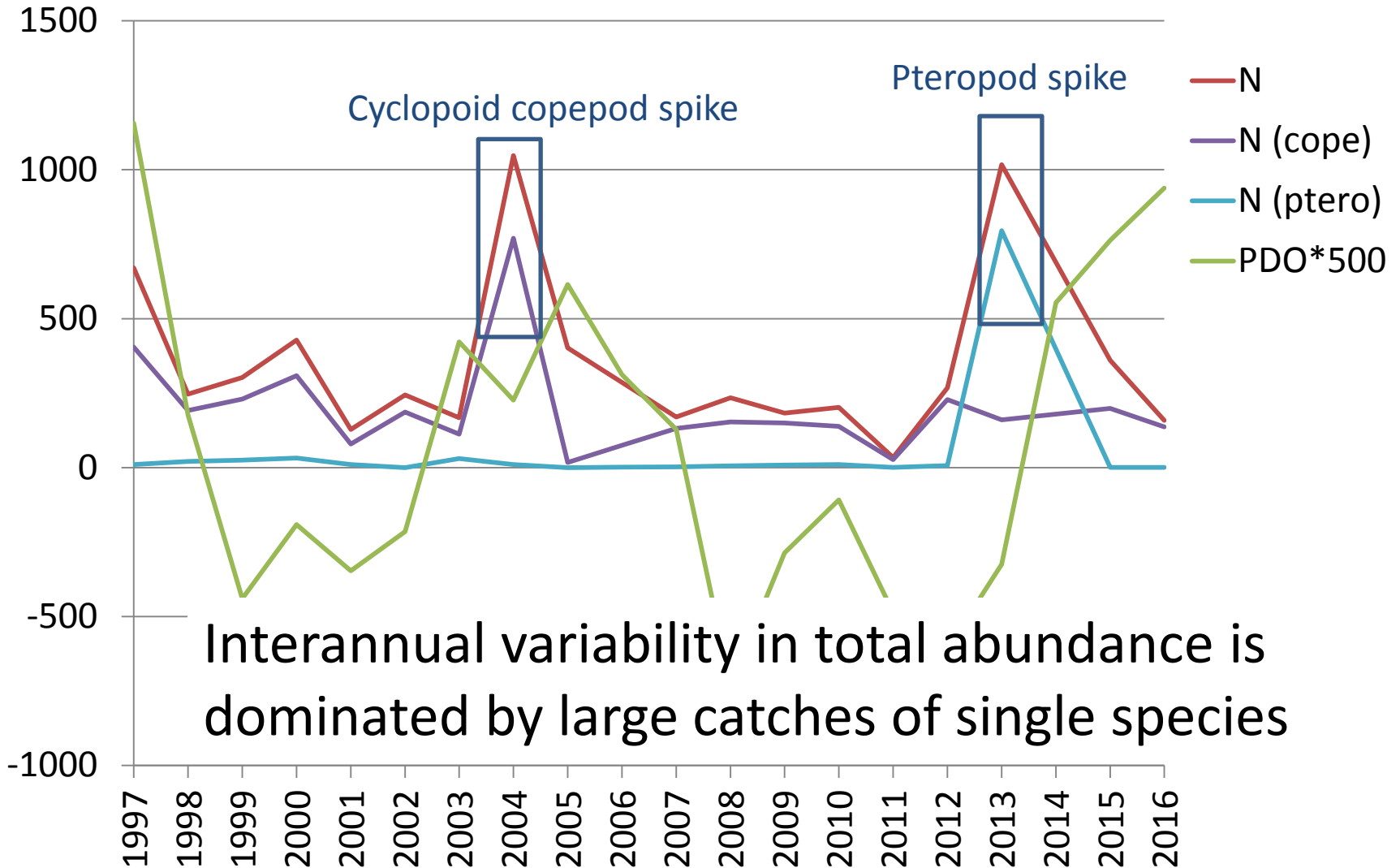
# Zooplankton observations



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# Zooplankton observations



# Summary

- Variability in May/June water properties (hydrography, nutrients and to some extent chlorophyll) covary with each other and the PDO index
- While this is consistent with the hypothesis that there is interannual variability in the movement of the Coastal Transition zone, the zooplankton data do not support this
- The variability in the zooplankton (i.e. lower trophic levels) is complicated and hard to predict based on the historical set of variables