



Effects of seasonal variation in oceanography on invertebrate larval assemblages in the upwelling system of northern Monterey Bay, California, USA

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Essential to
understand
sources of
variability in
larval transport



Variability in
circulation affects
larval transport



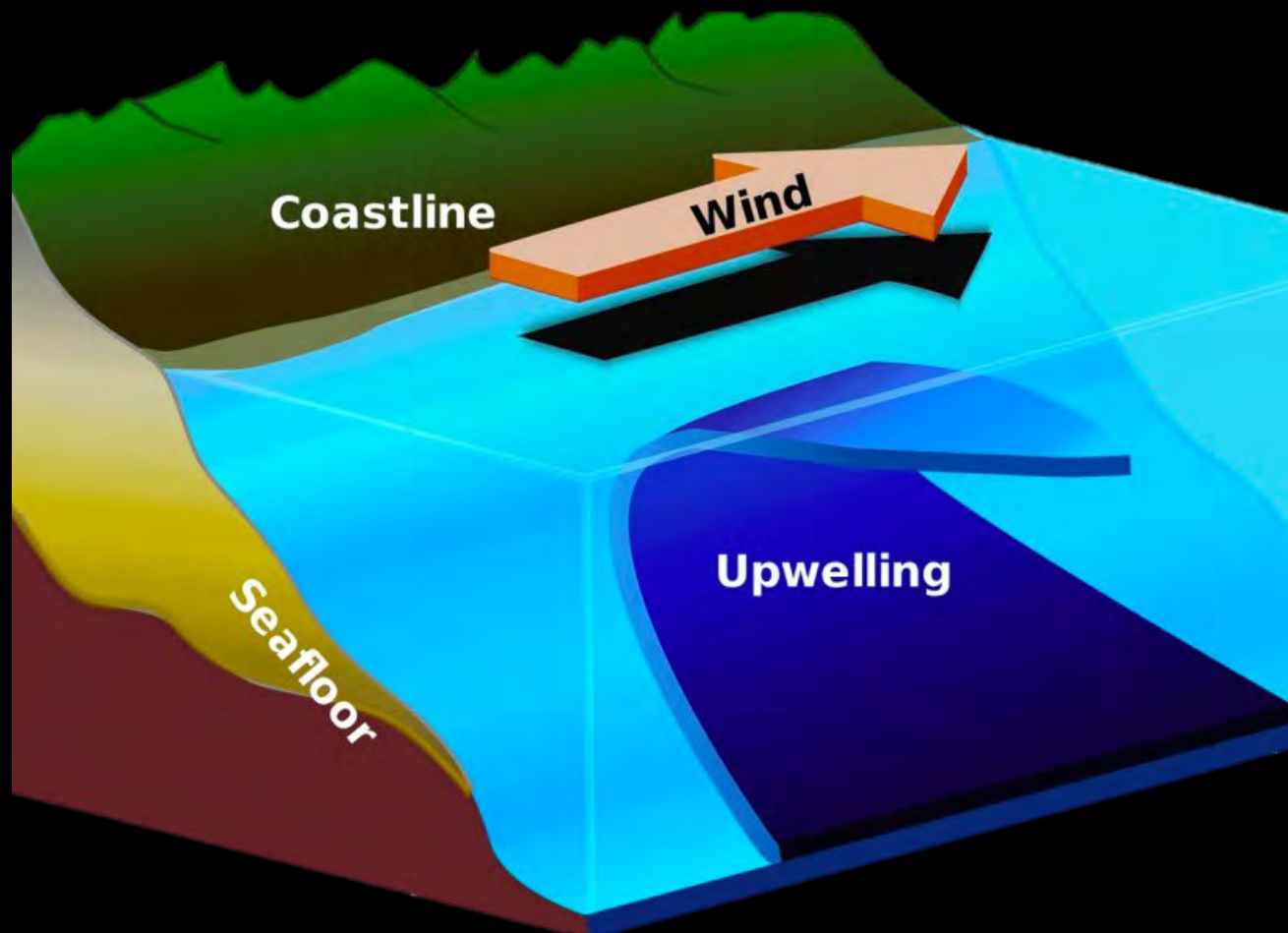
Wind-driven coastal upwelling important source of variation in circulation



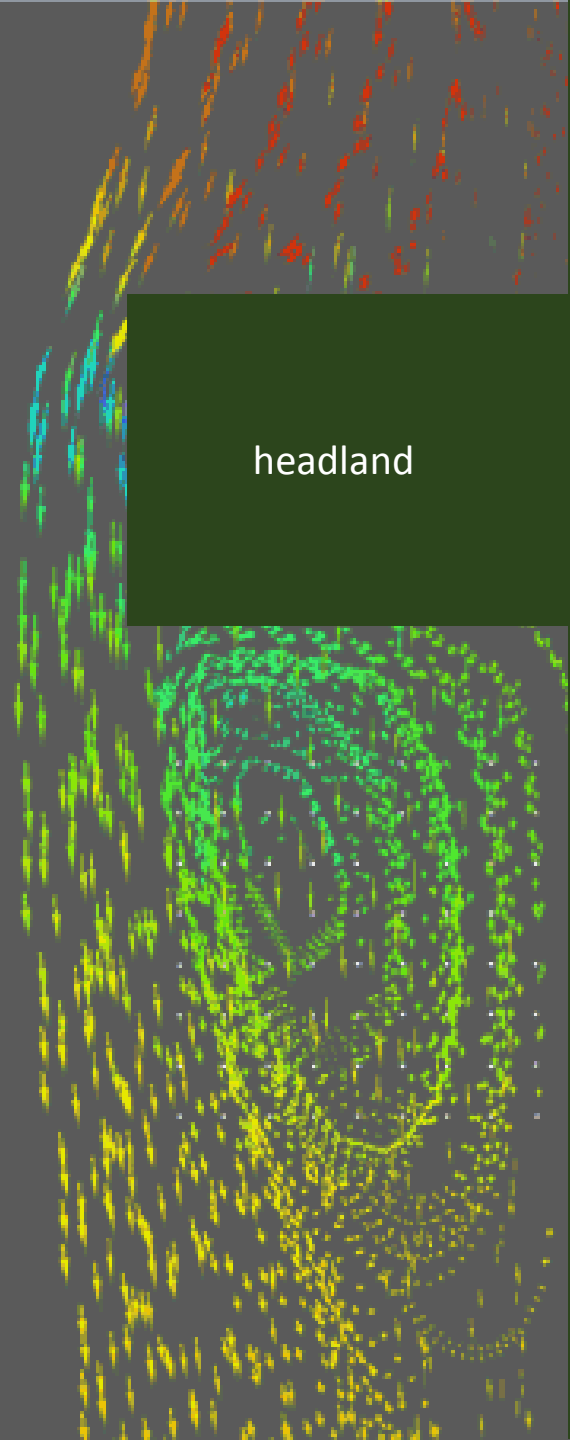
Wind-driven coastal upwelling important source of variation in circulation



Wind-driven coastal upwelling important source of variation in circulation



Wind-forcing & coastal geometry influence nearshore circulation patterns

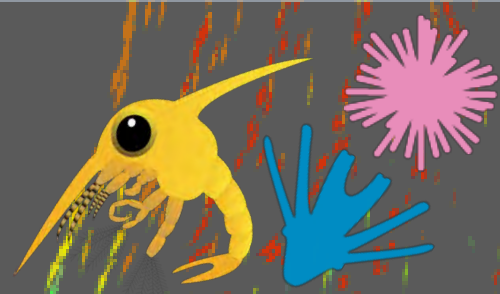


headland

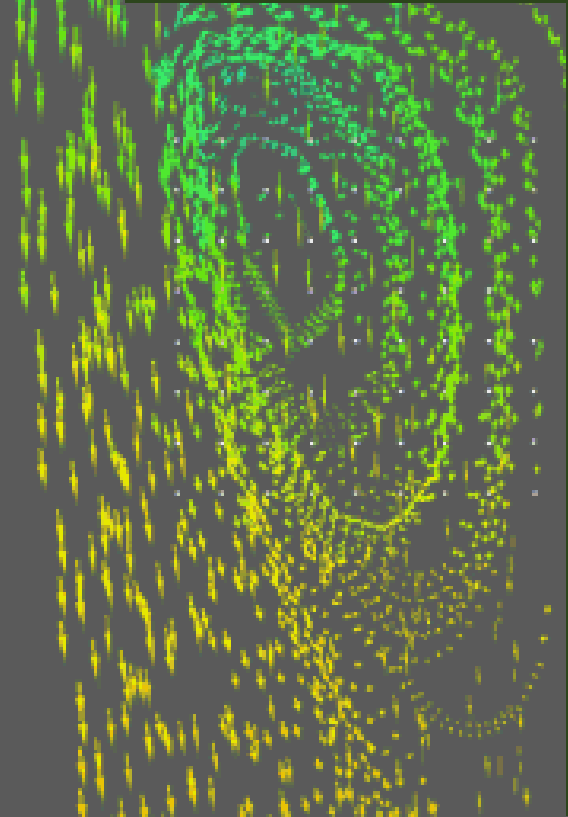
Nearshore circulation affects plankton



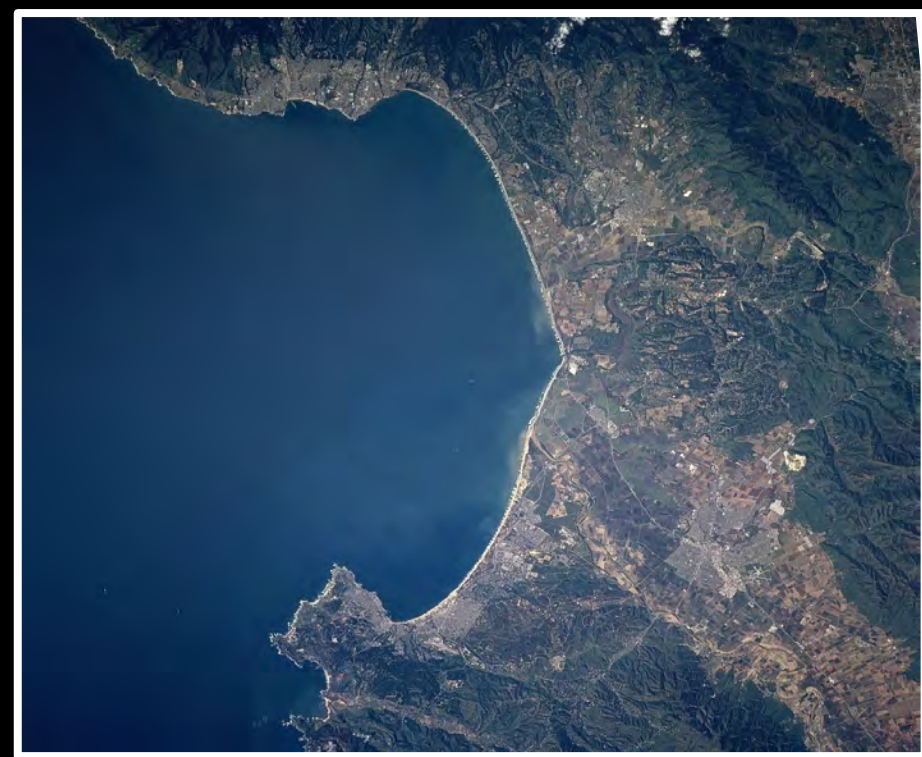
Nearshore circulation affects plankton



headland



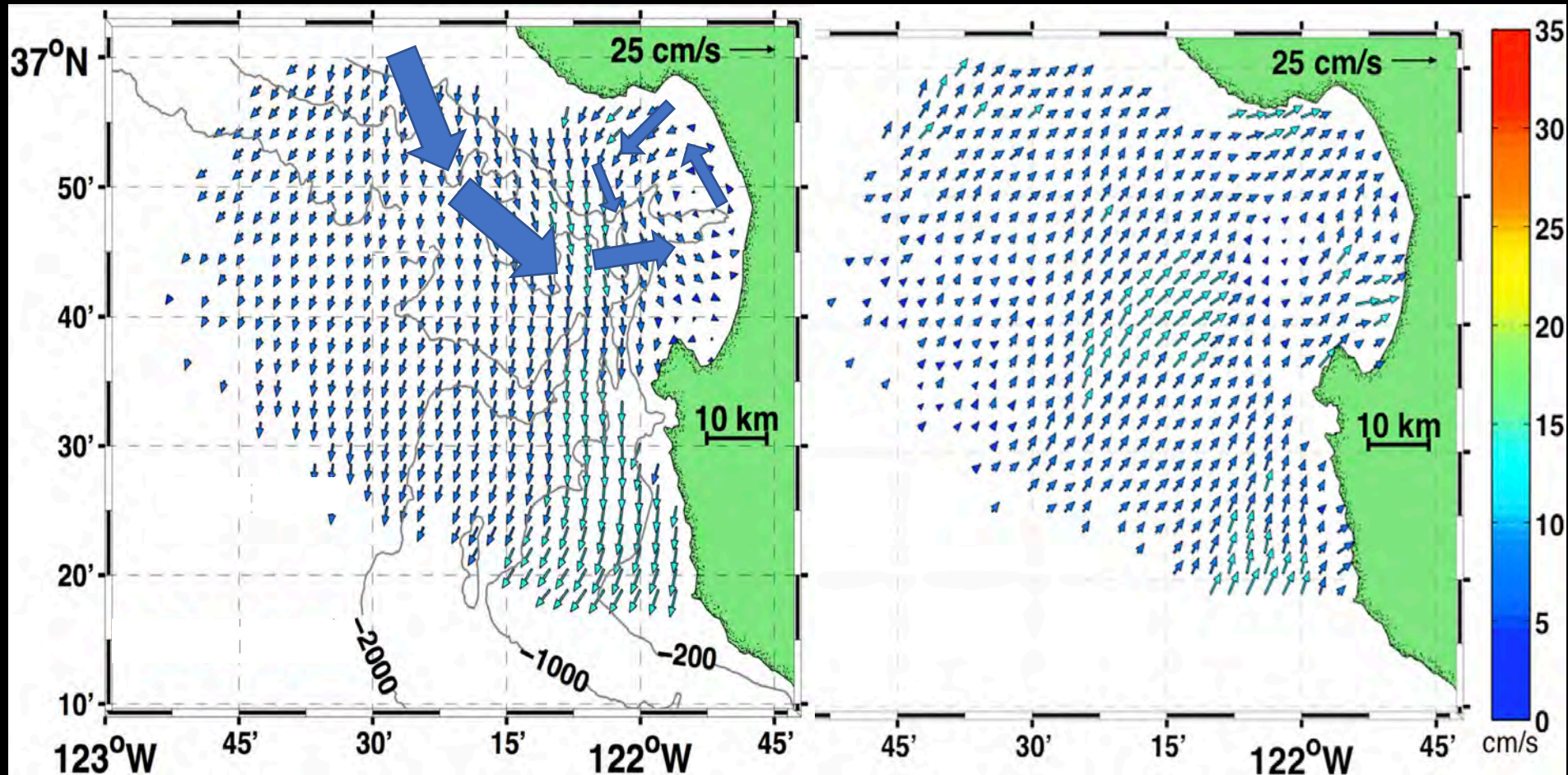
Monterey Bay is an ideal study location



Variable circulation in Monterey Bay

Upwelling

Relaxation

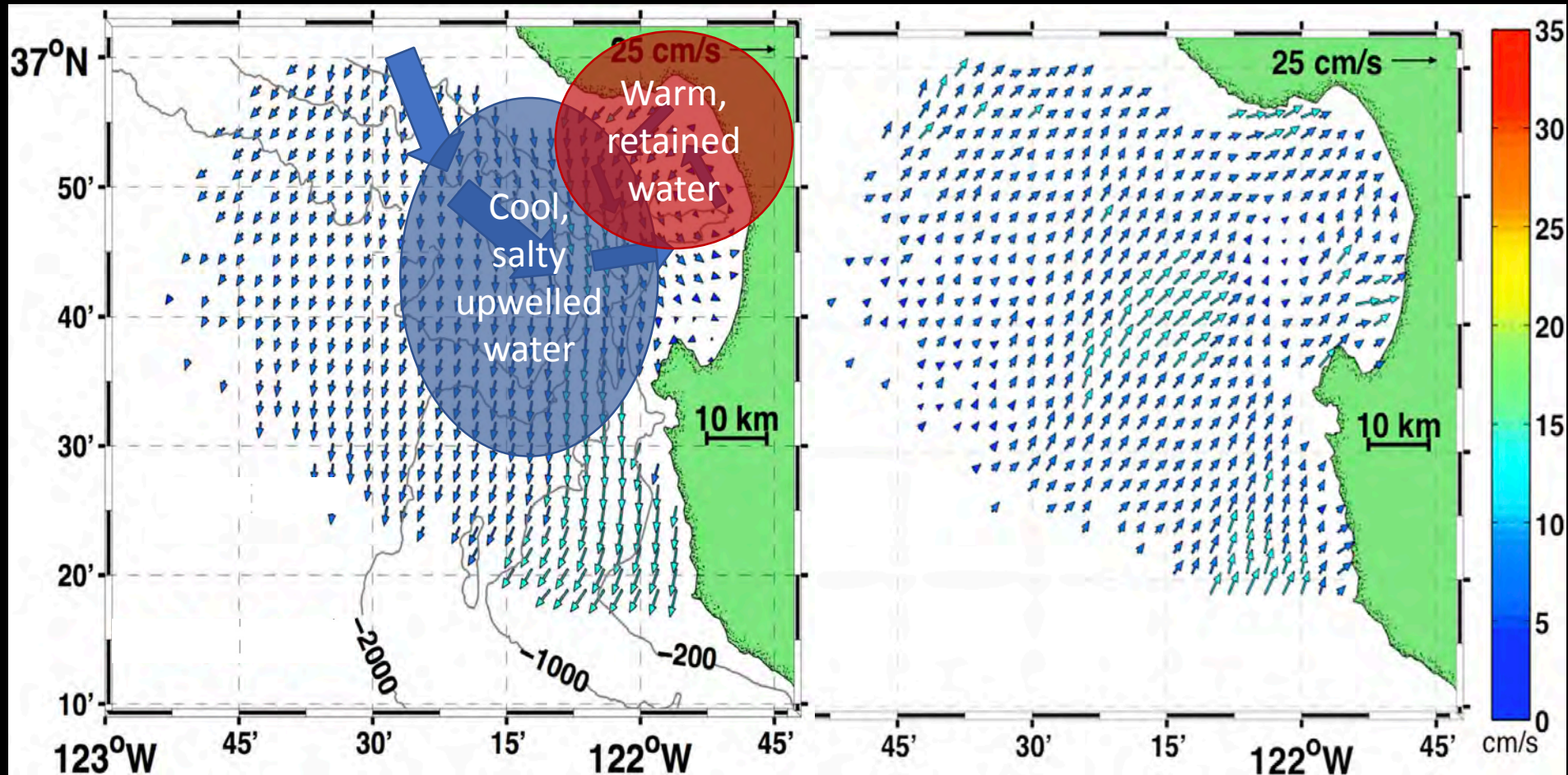


adapted from Paduan et al. 2018

Variable circulation in Monterey Bay

Upwelling

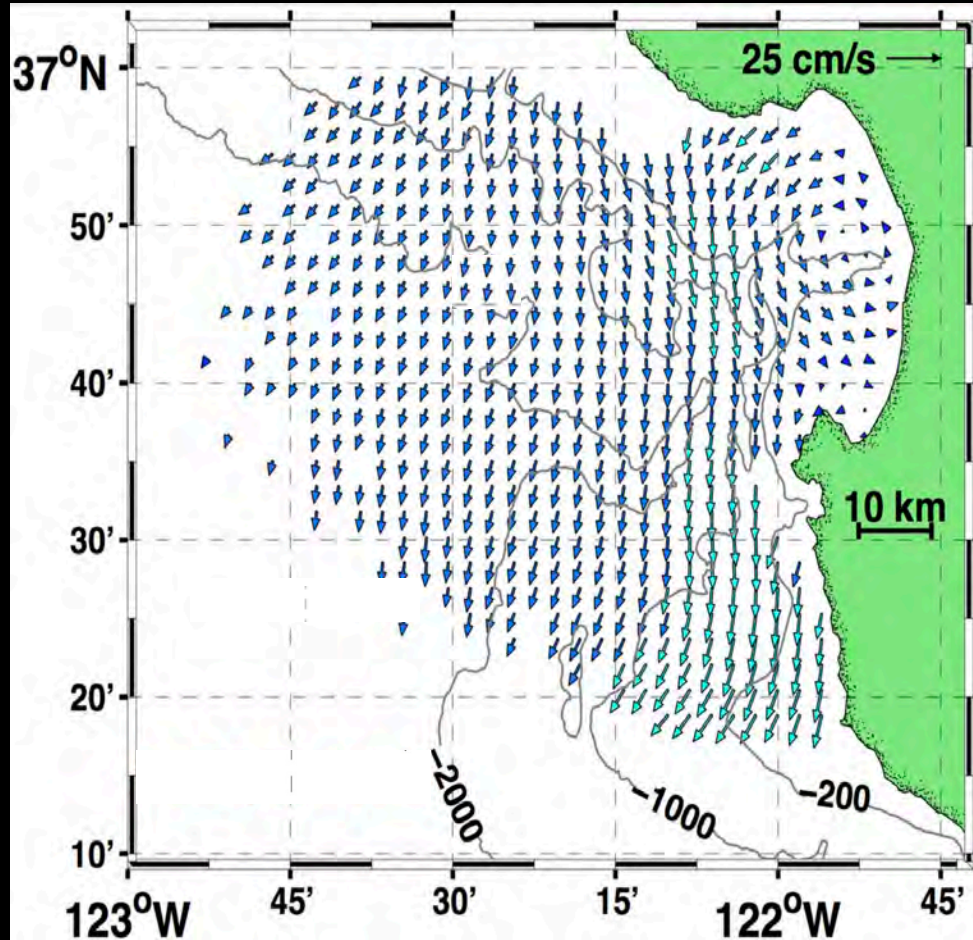
Relaxation



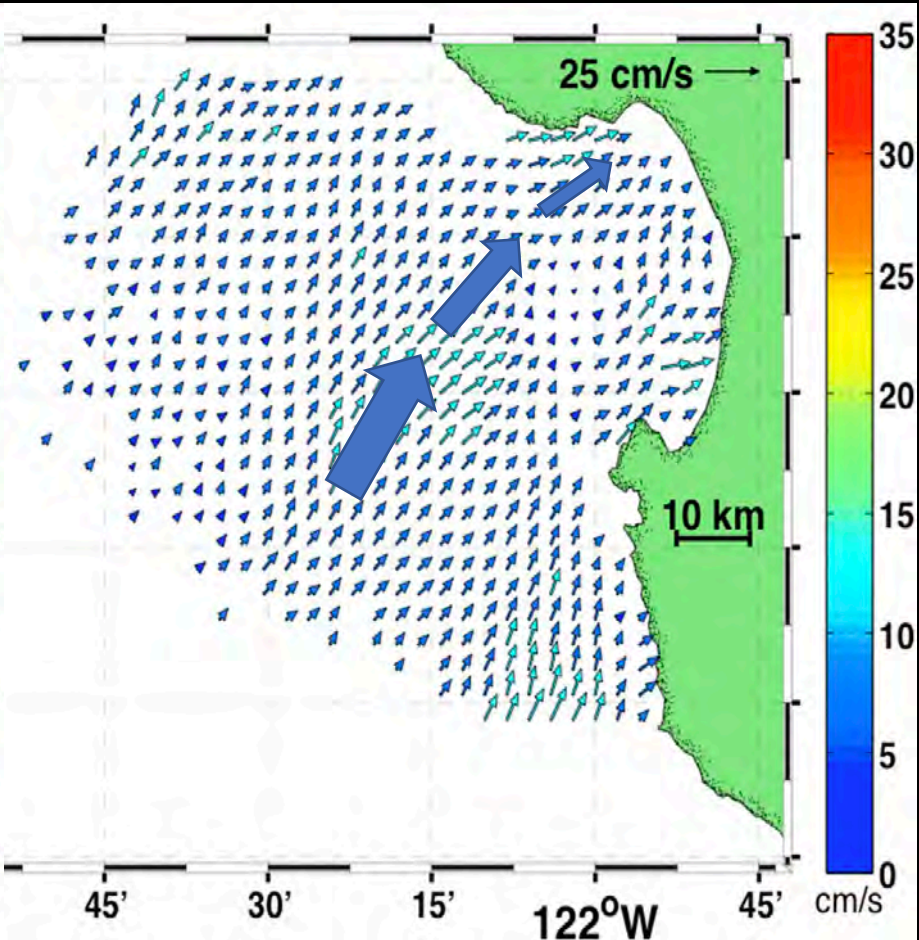
adapted from Paduan et al. 2018

Variable circulation in Monterey Bay

Upwelling



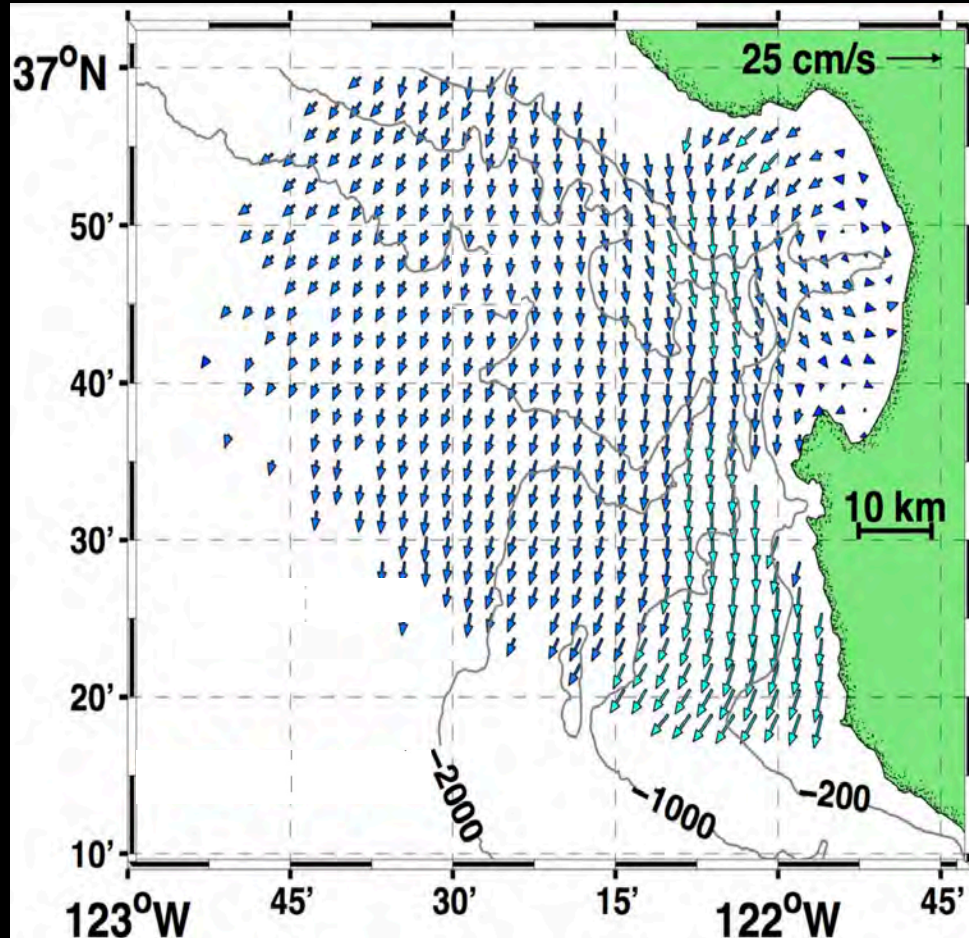
Relaxation



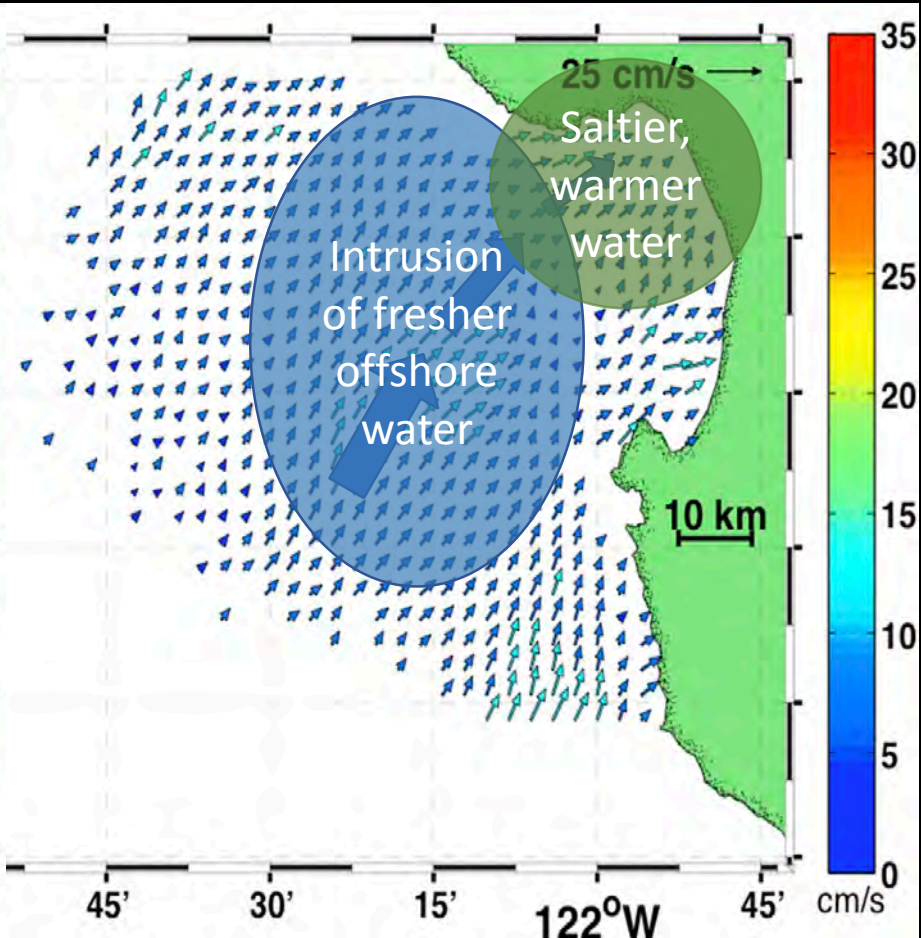
adapted from Paduan et al. 2018

Variable circulation in Monterey Bay

Upwelling



Relaxation

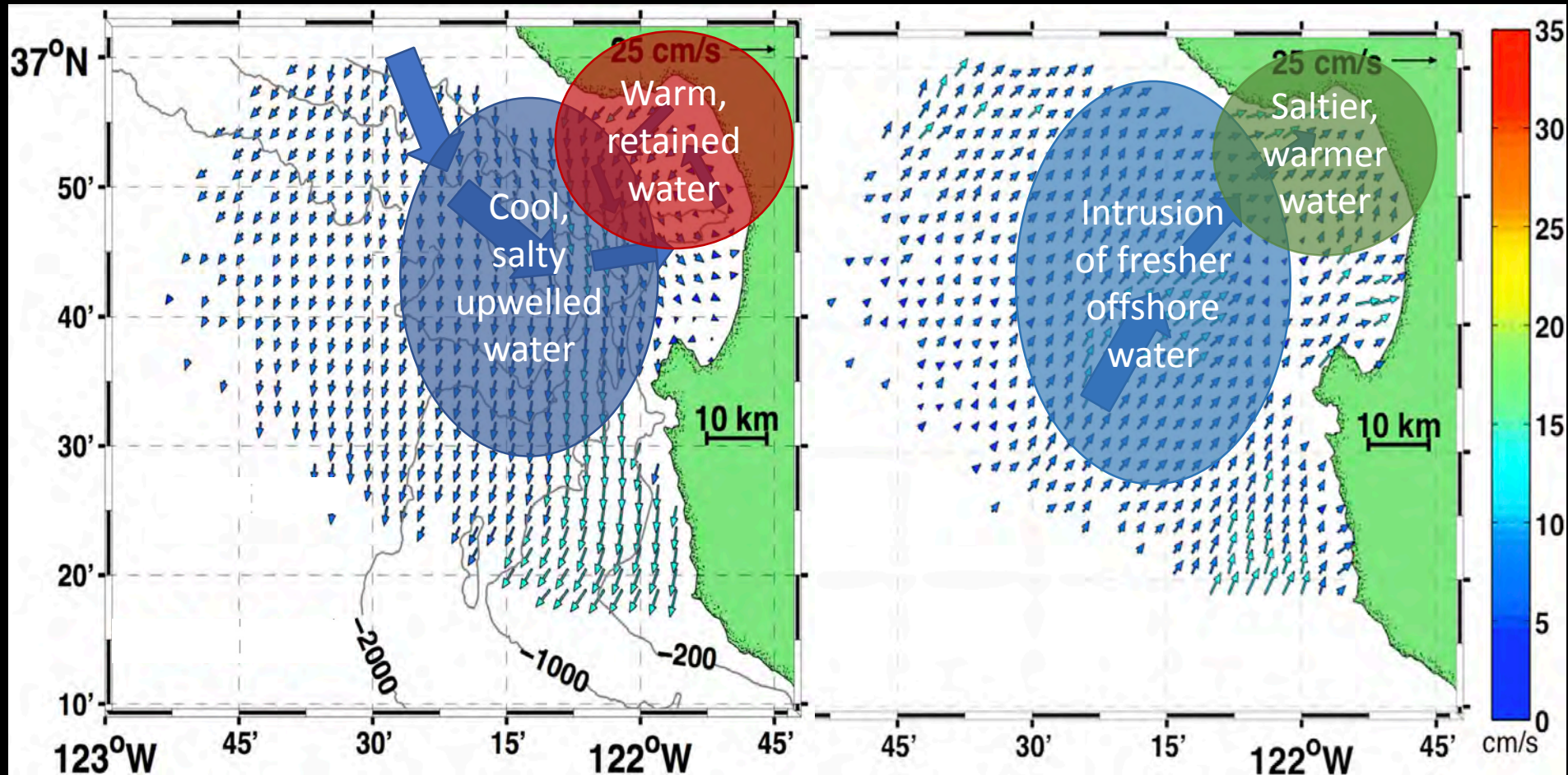


adapted from Paduan et al. 2018

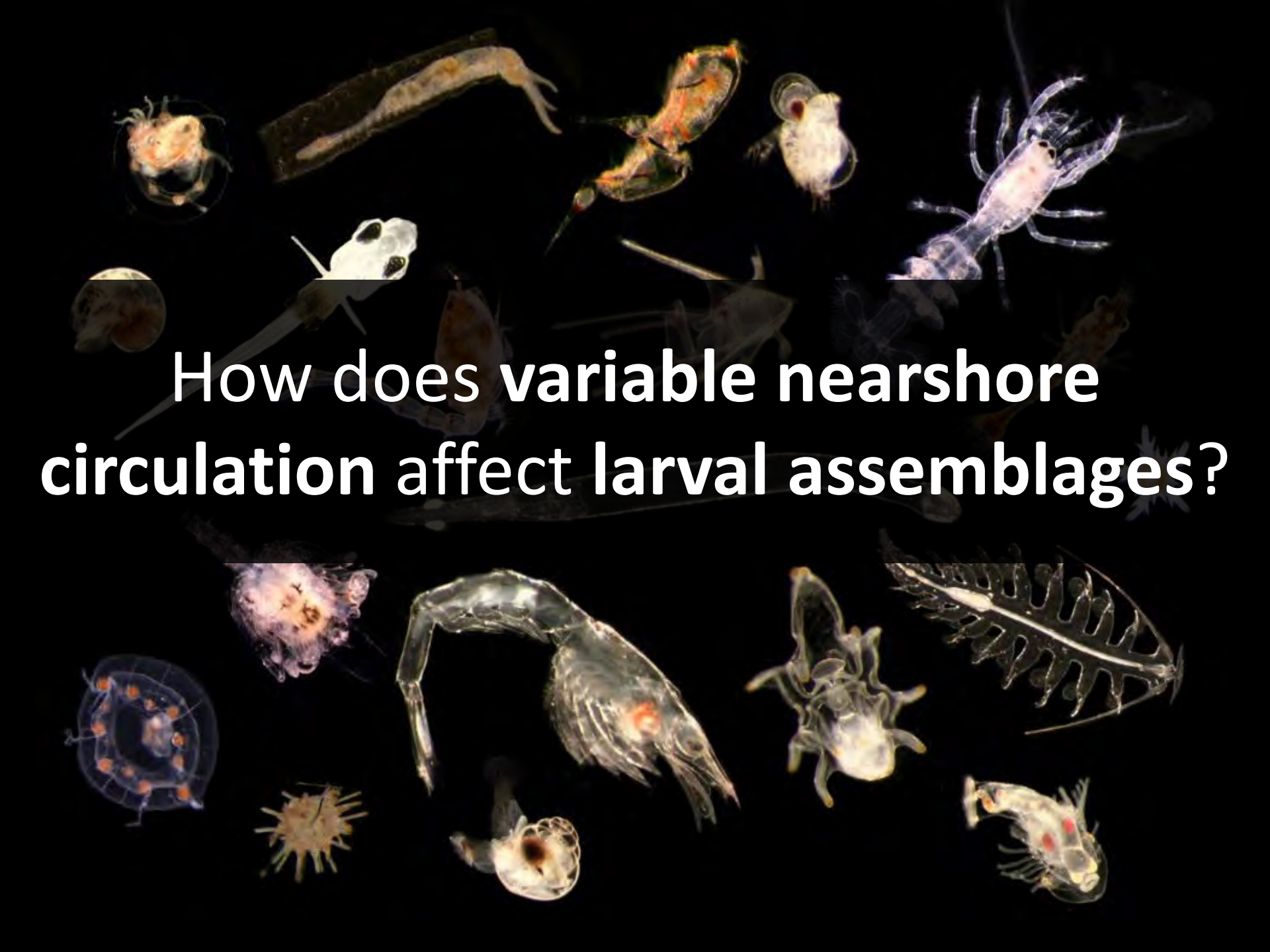
Variable circulation in Monterey Bay

Upwelling

Relaxation



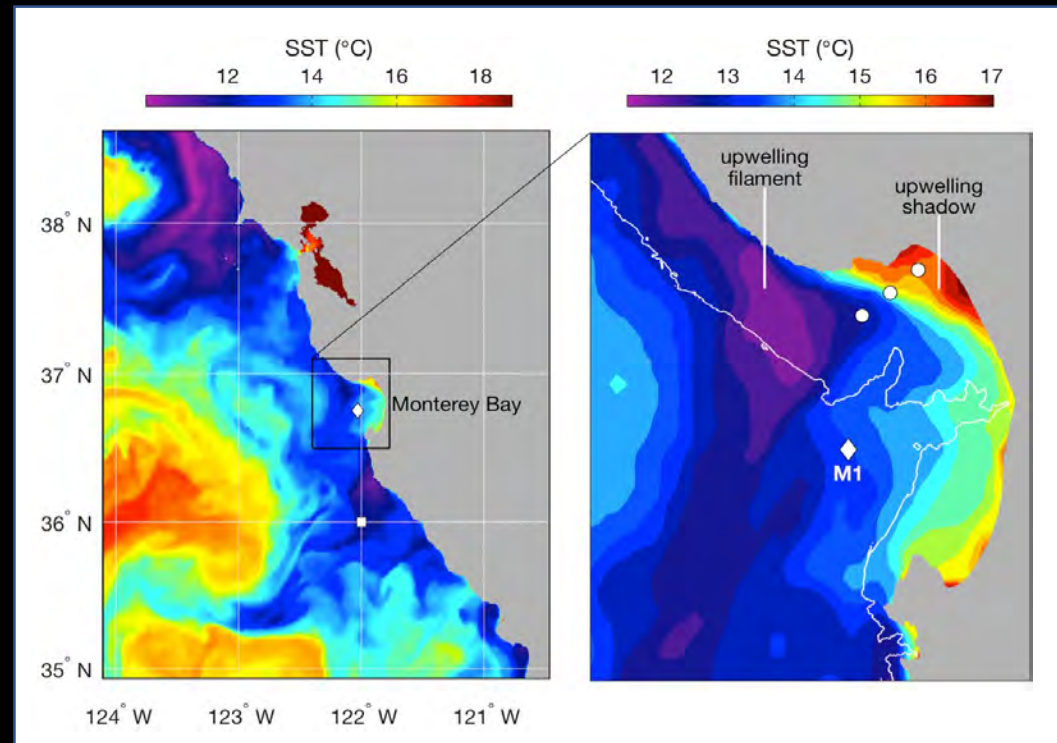
adapted from Paduan et al. 2018



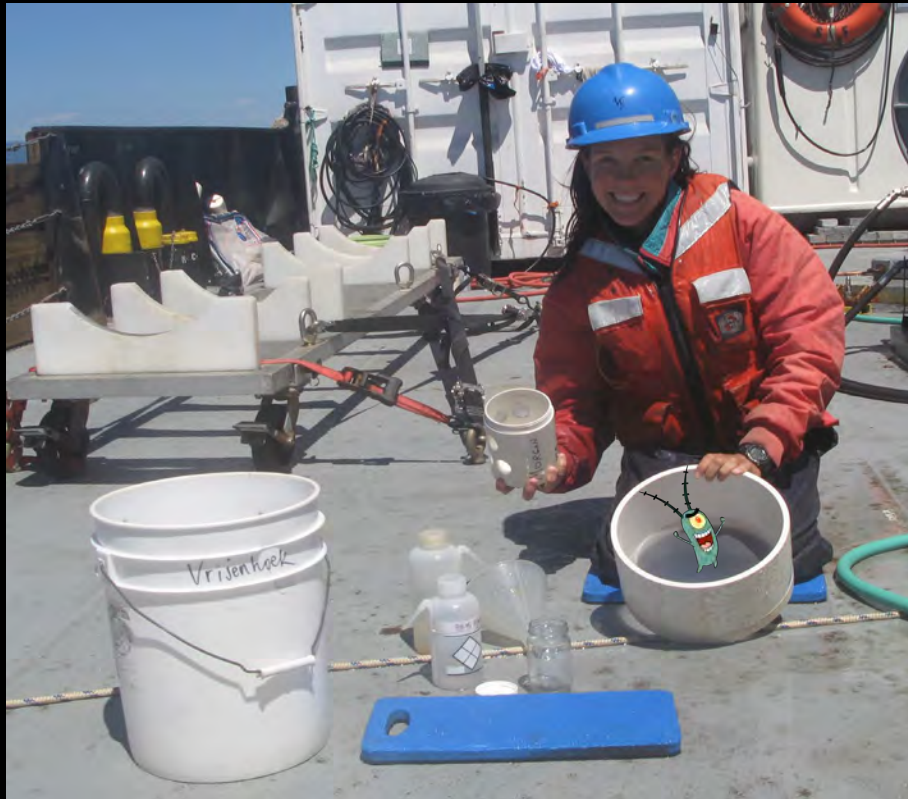
How does **variable nearshore circulation** affect **larval assemblages**?

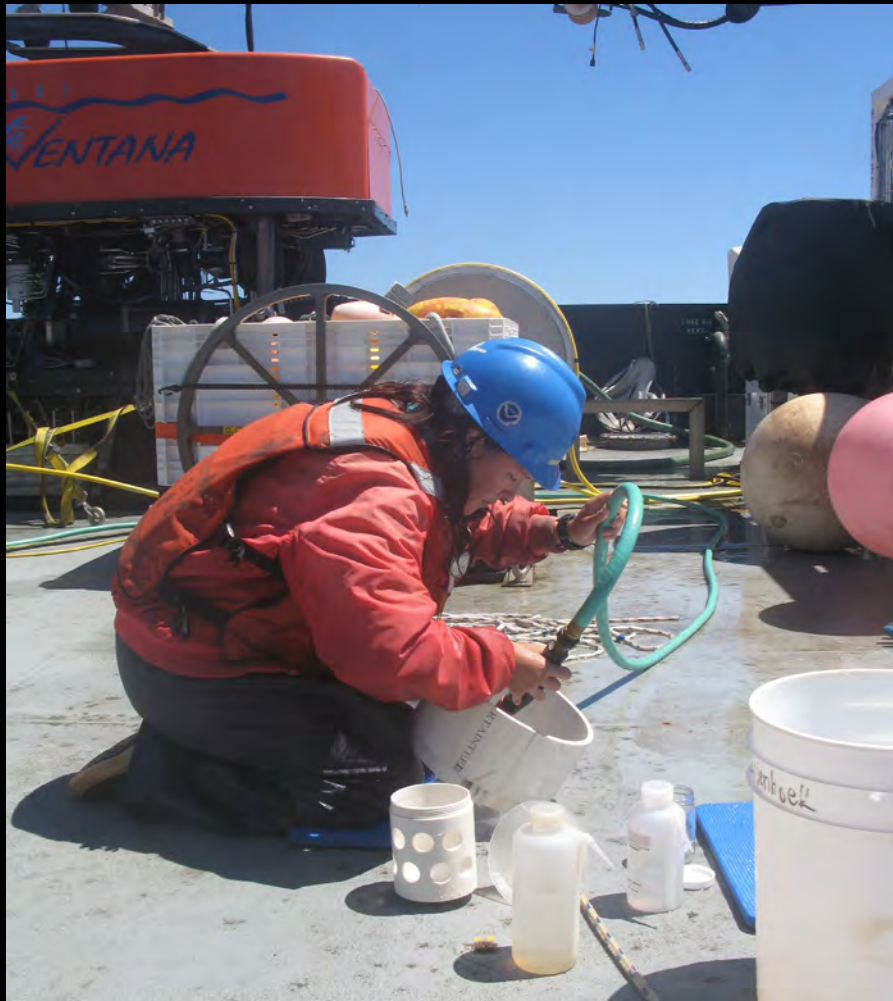
Sampled in Monterey Bay during late summer and early fall

- Monterey Bay
- August & October 2013
- 3 stations
 - Inner Bay
 - Mid Bay
 - Outer Bay
- 3 depths
- Buoy & Satellite data

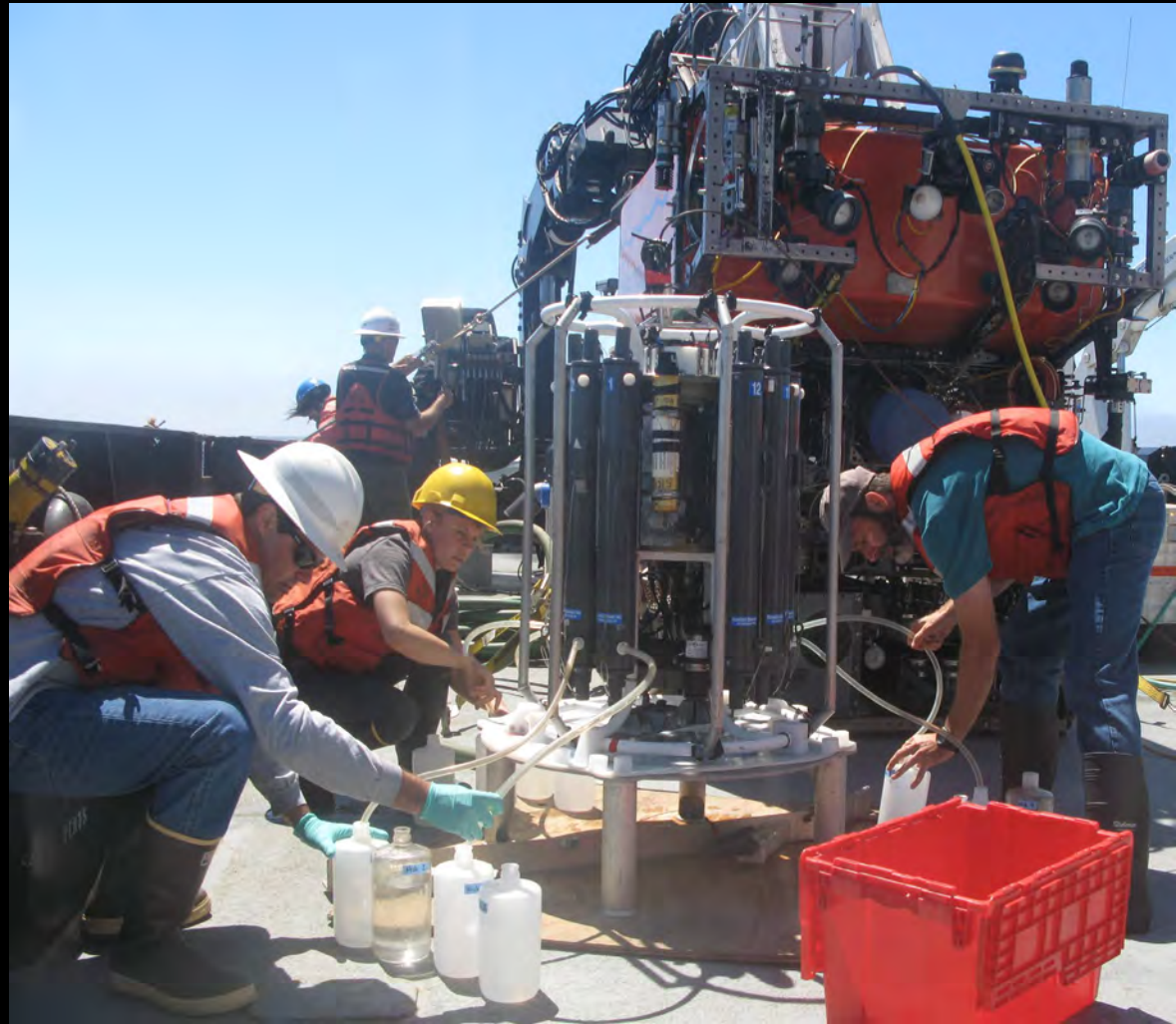


Larvae collected with a plankton pump





Physical data
collected with
CTD attached near
the plankton pump



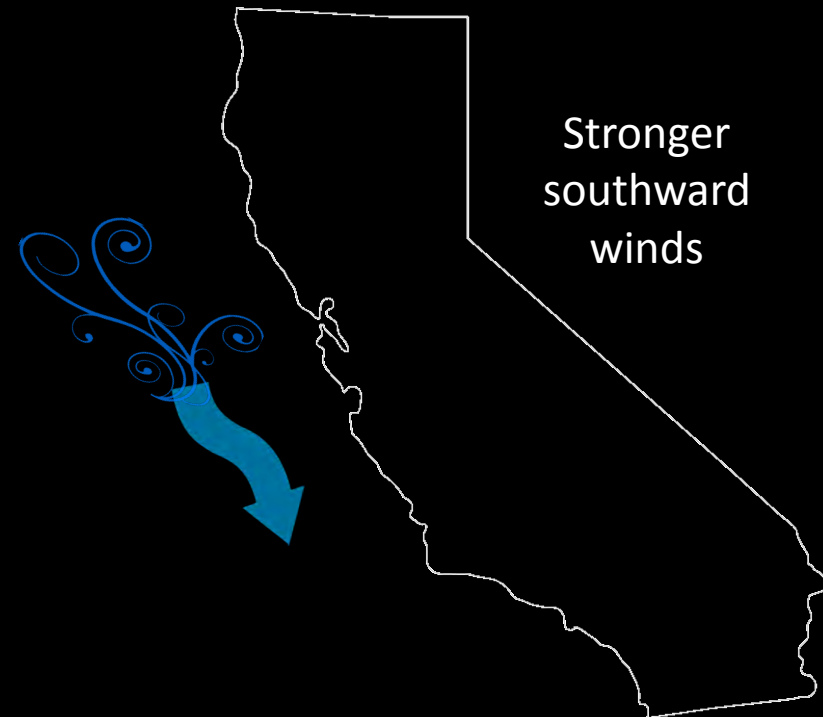
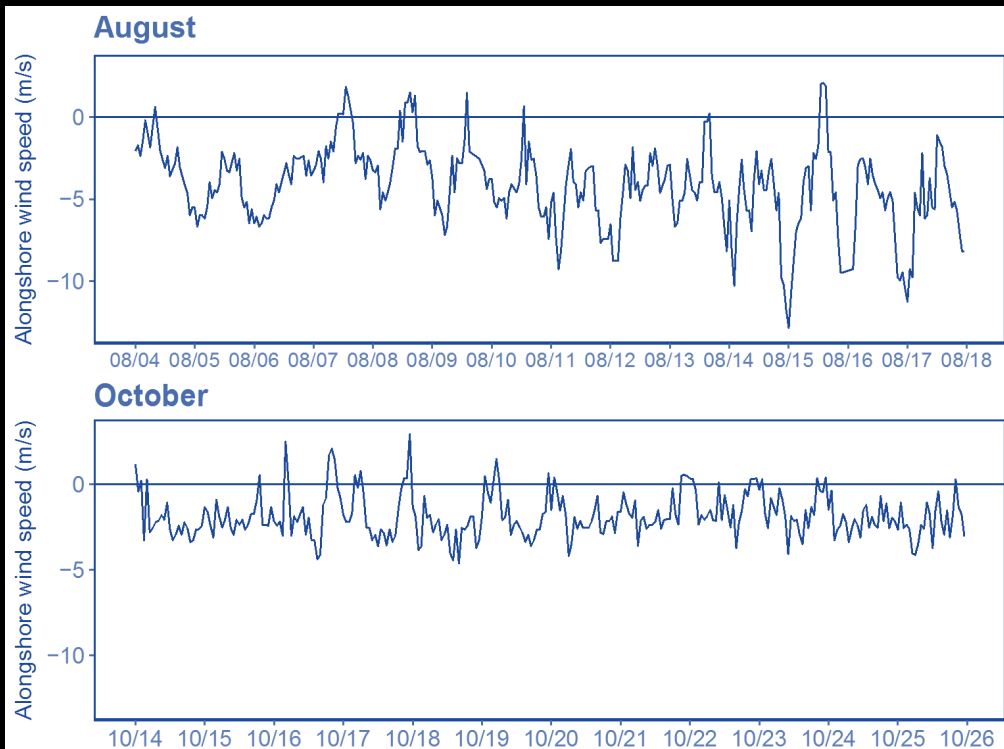
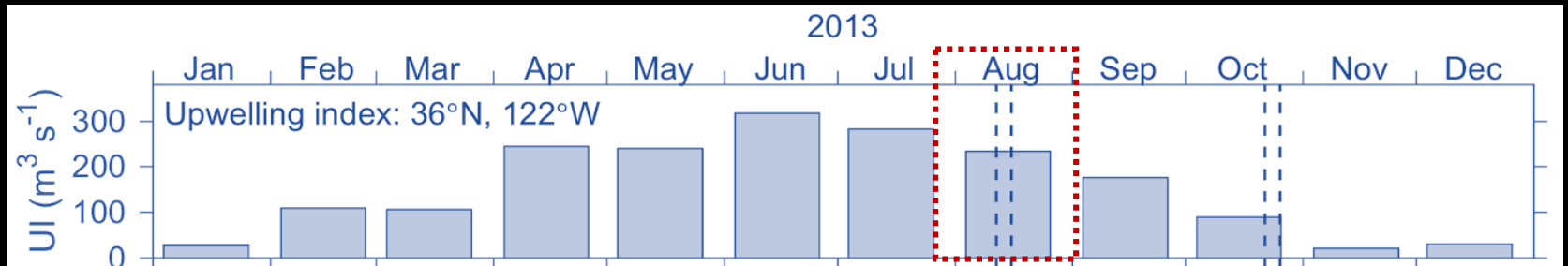
Physical data
collected with CTD
in autonomous
underwater vehicle
(AUV)



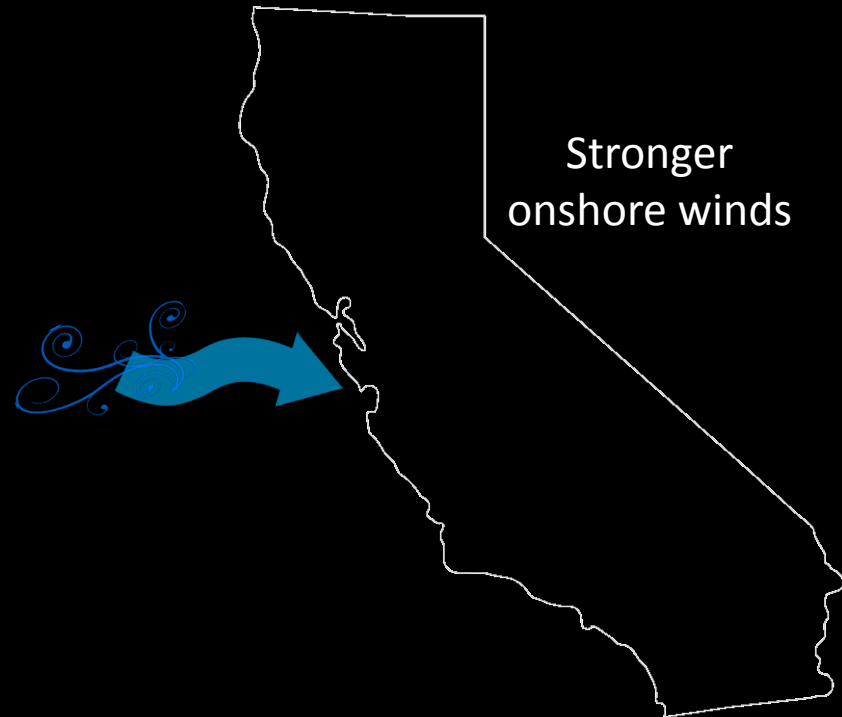
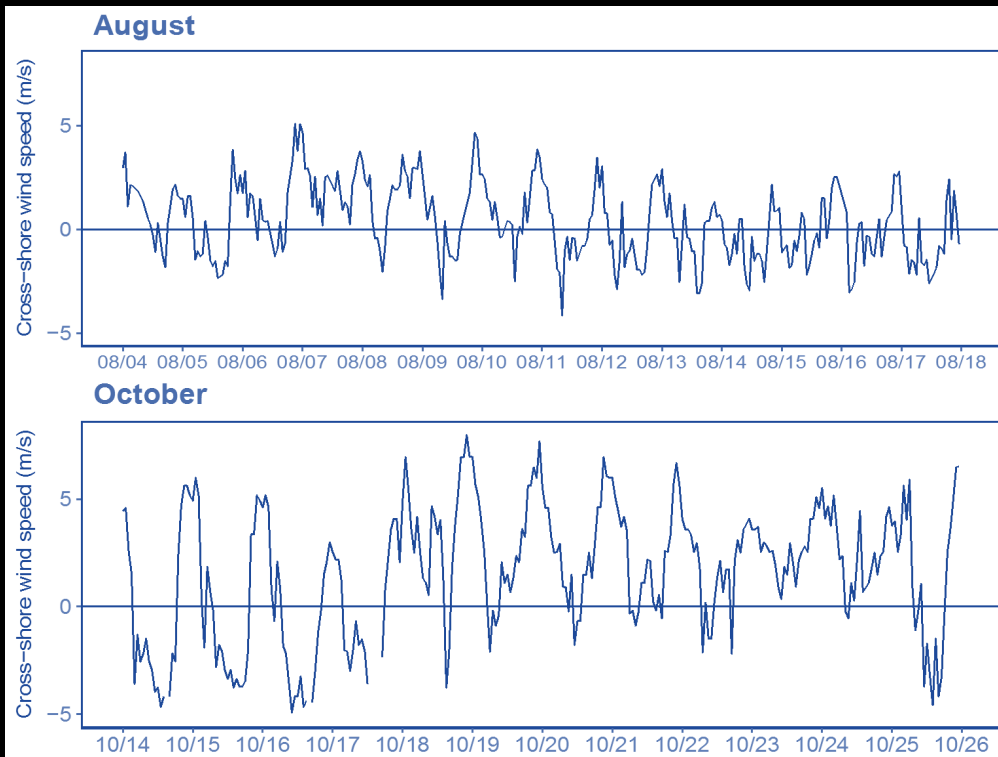
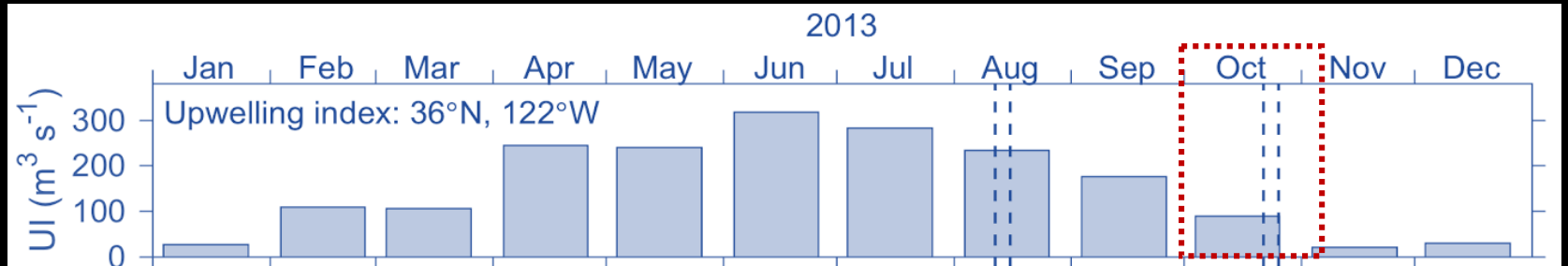


Oceanographic conditions varied seasonally.

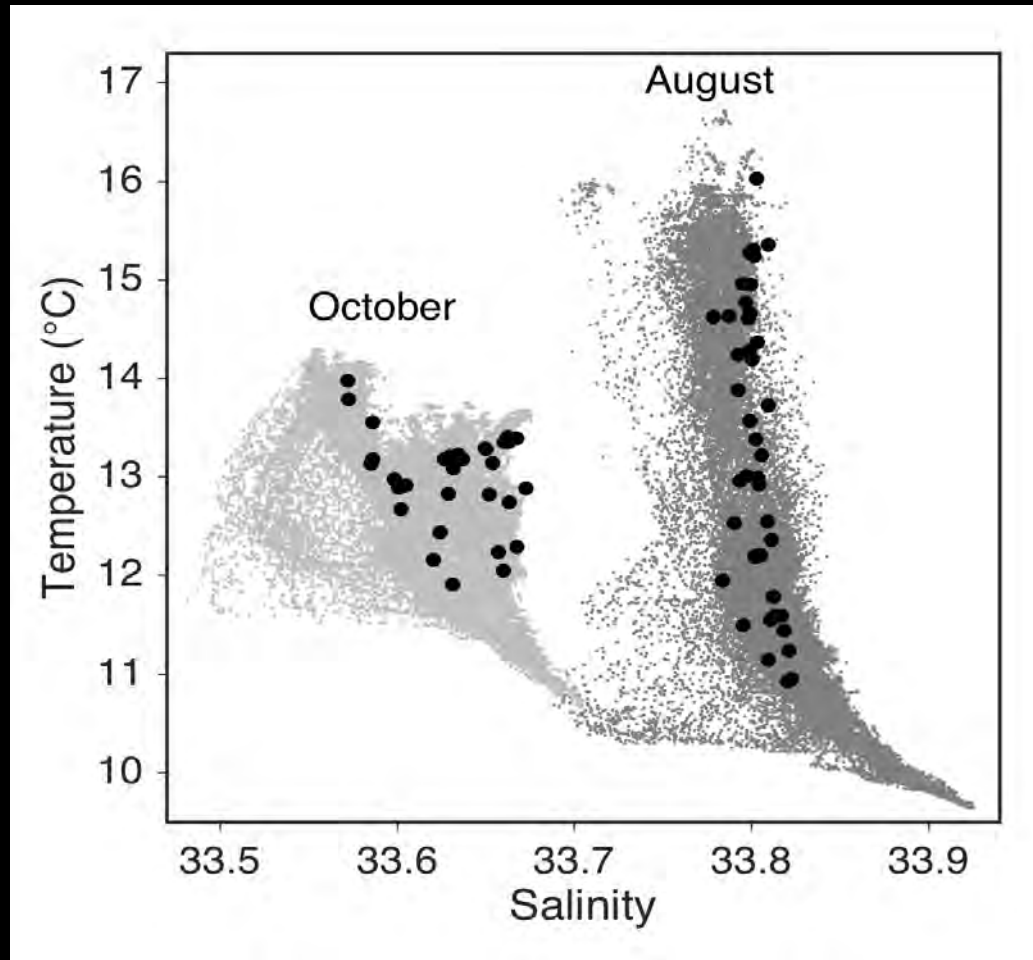
Upwelling-favorable conditions in August



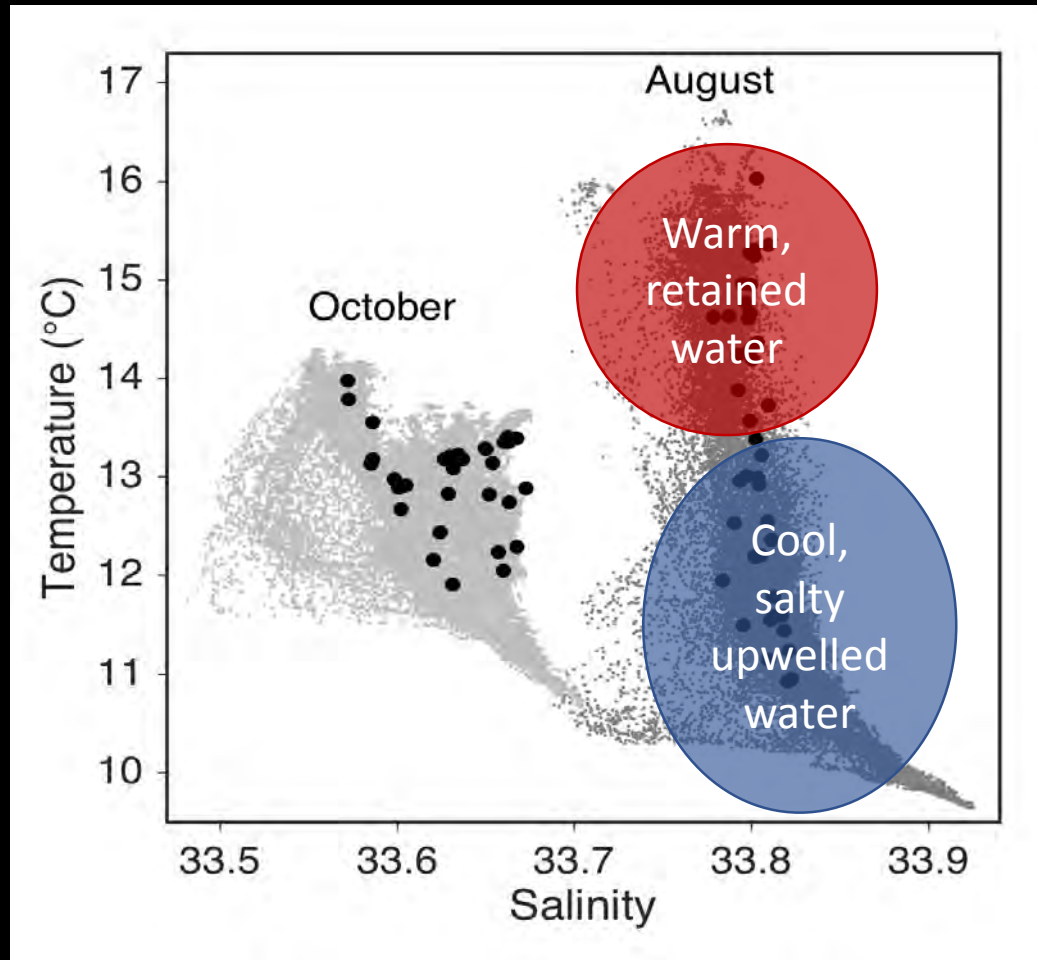
Relaxation conditions in October



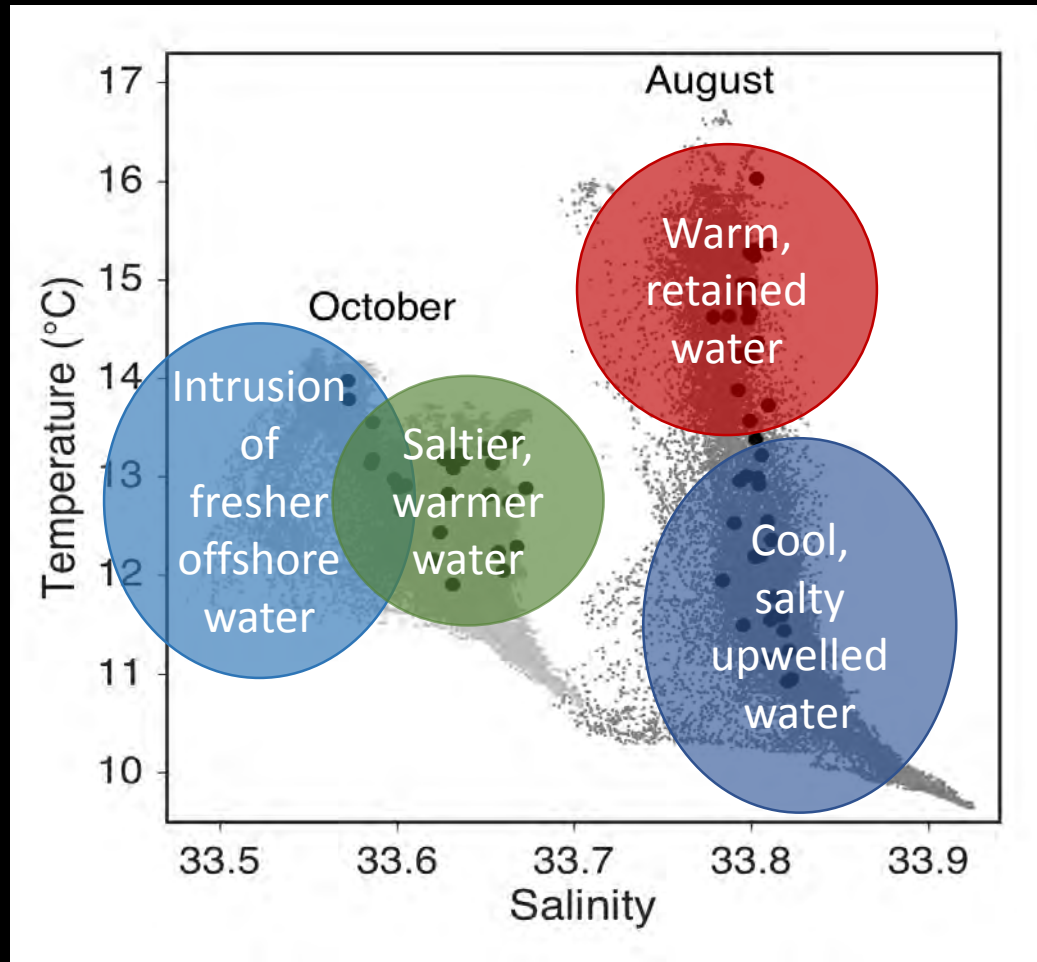
Water type differed between August and October



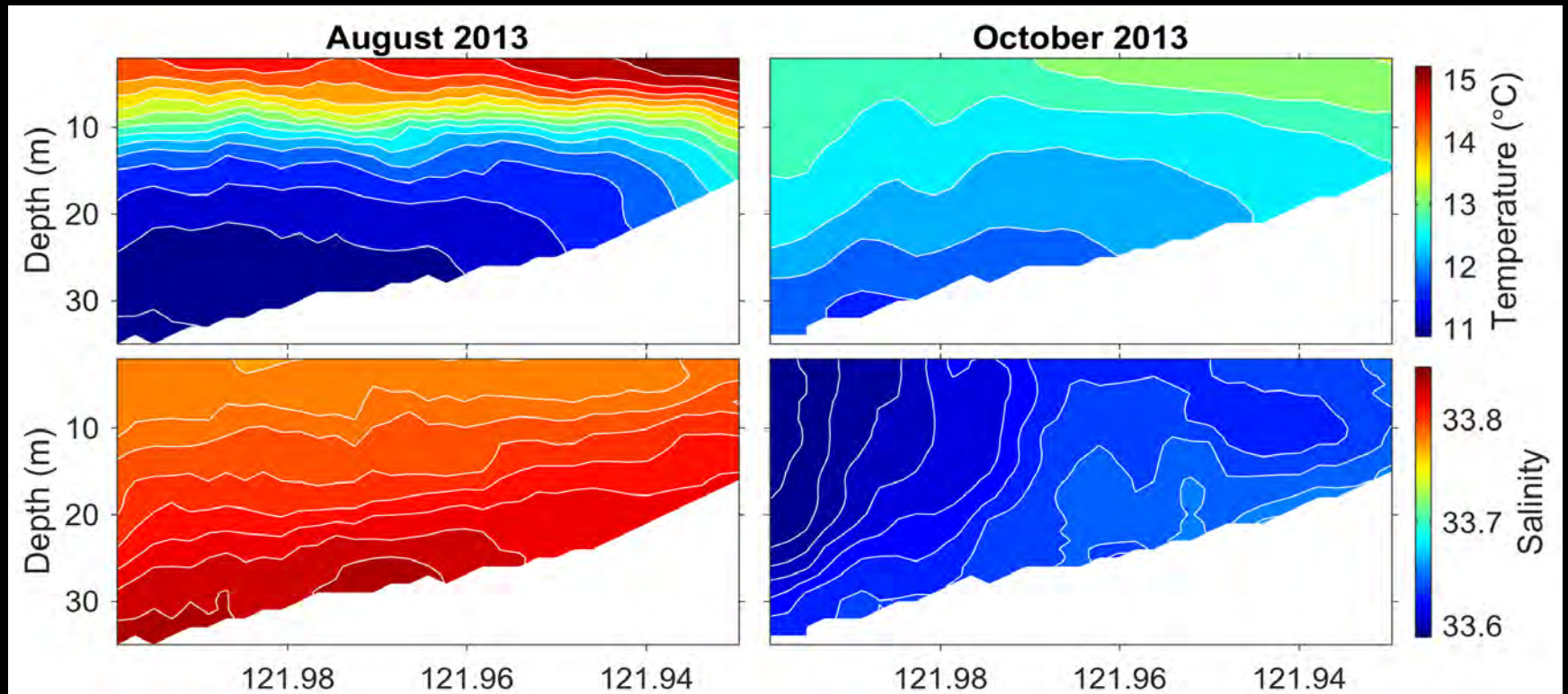
Water type differed between August and October



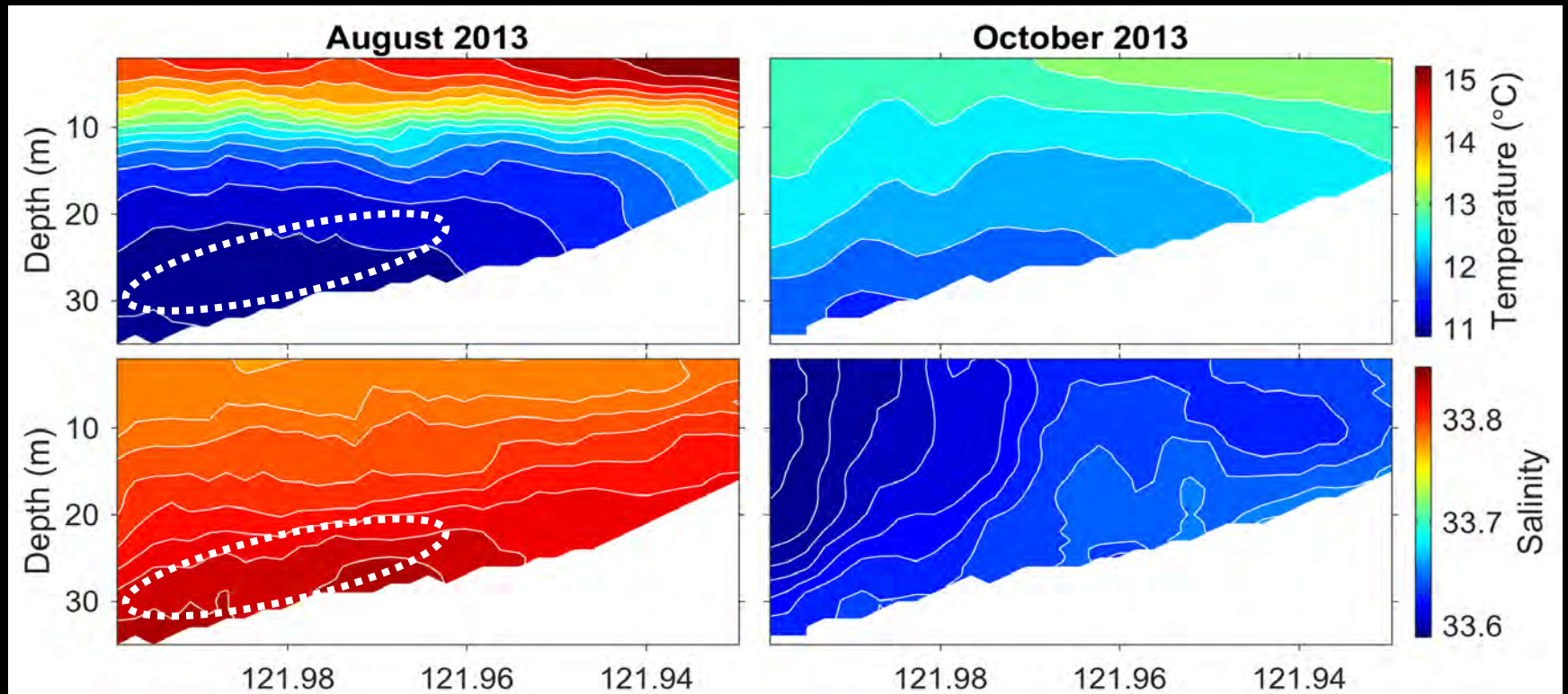
Water type differed between August and October



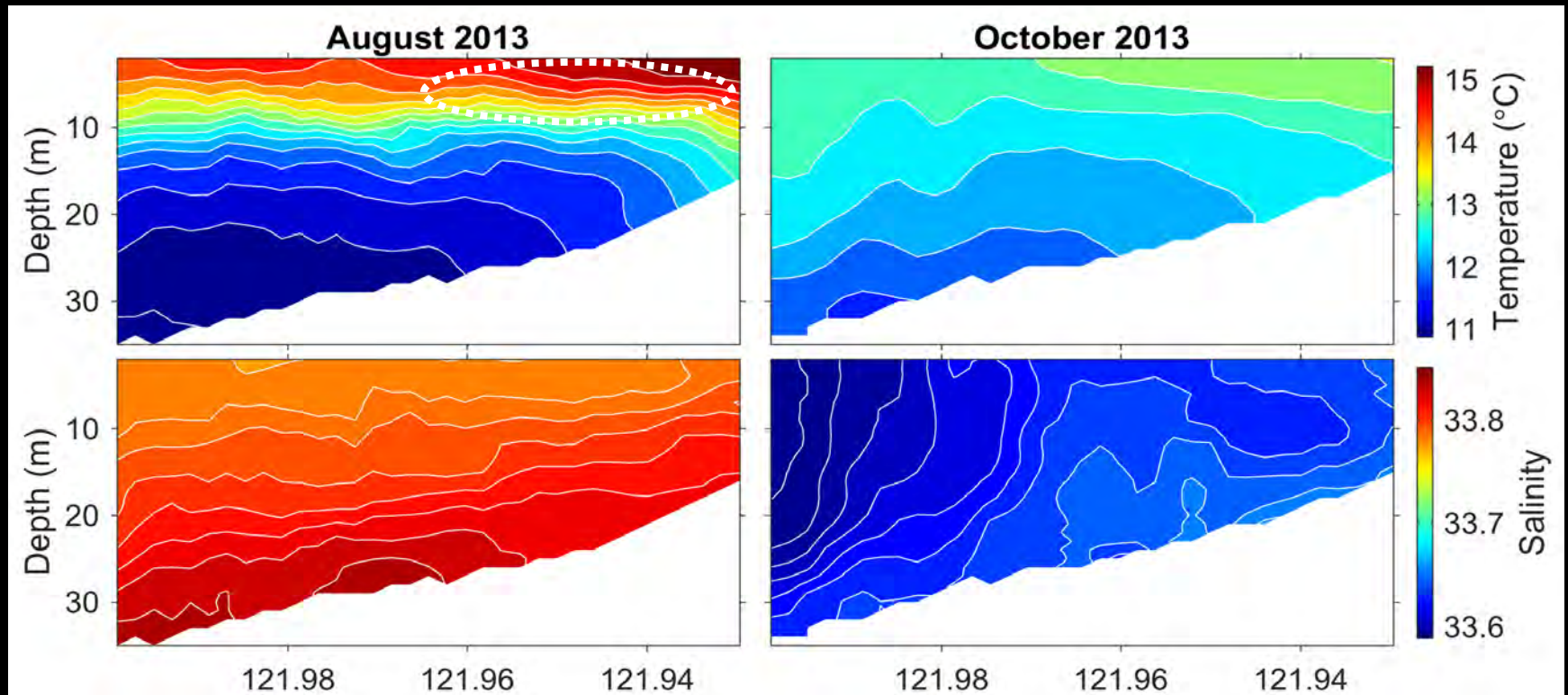
Vertical stratification differed between months



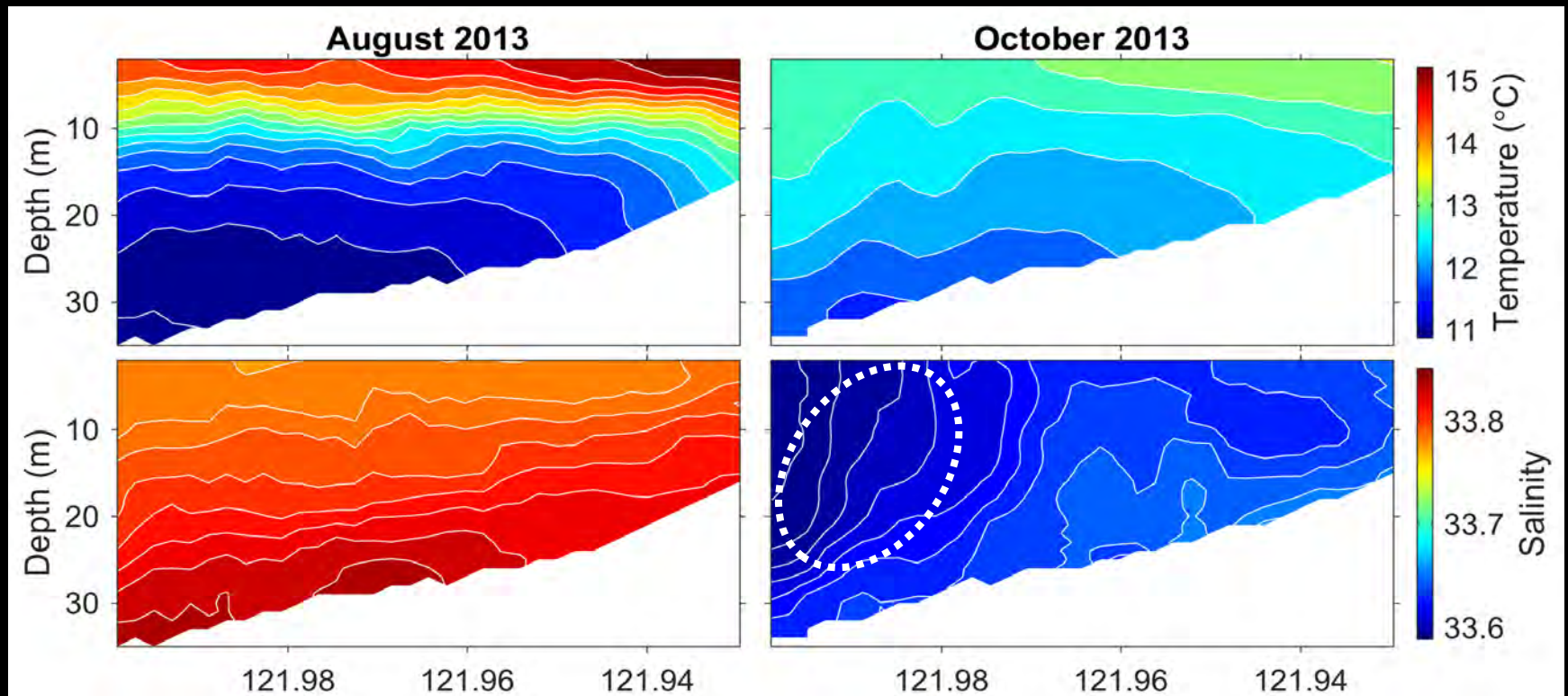
Vertical stratification differed between months



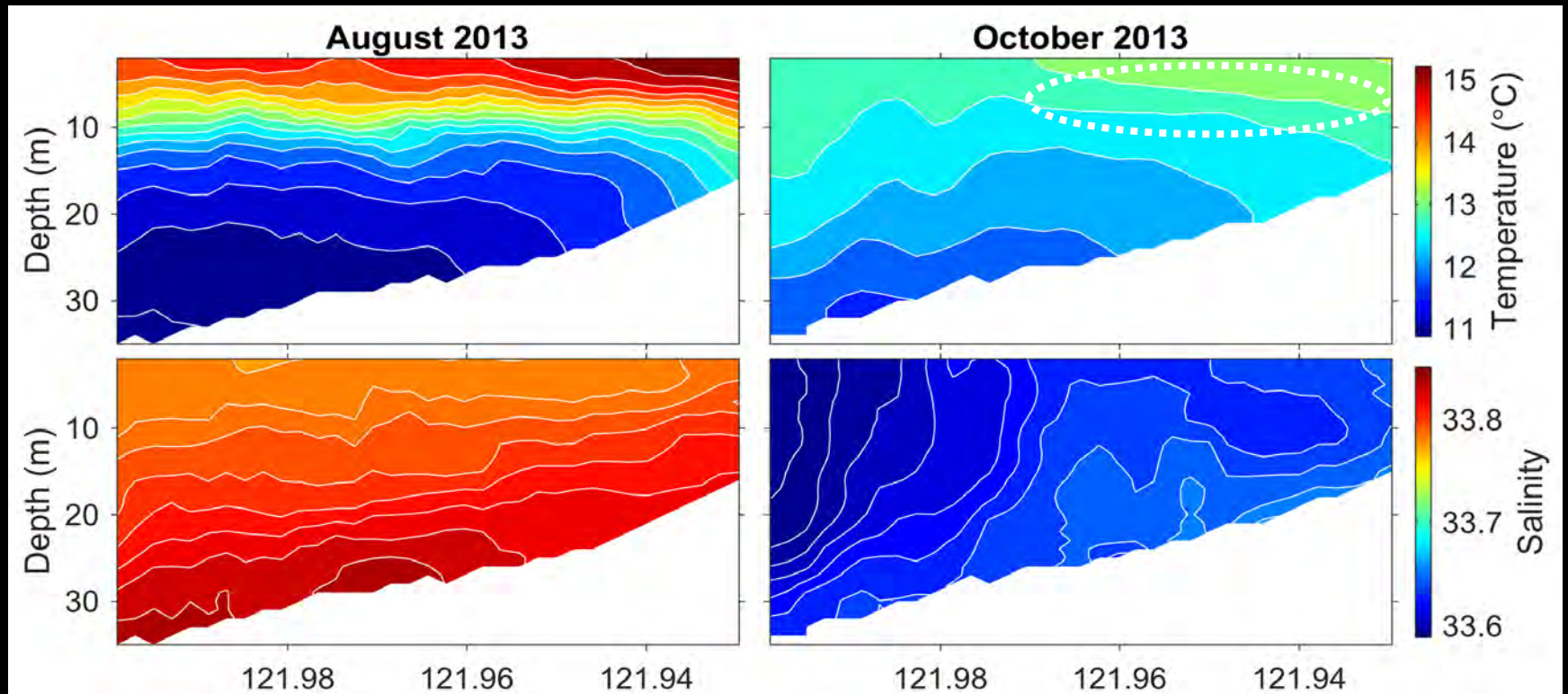
Vertical stratification differed between months



Vertical stratification differed between months



Vertical stratification differed between months



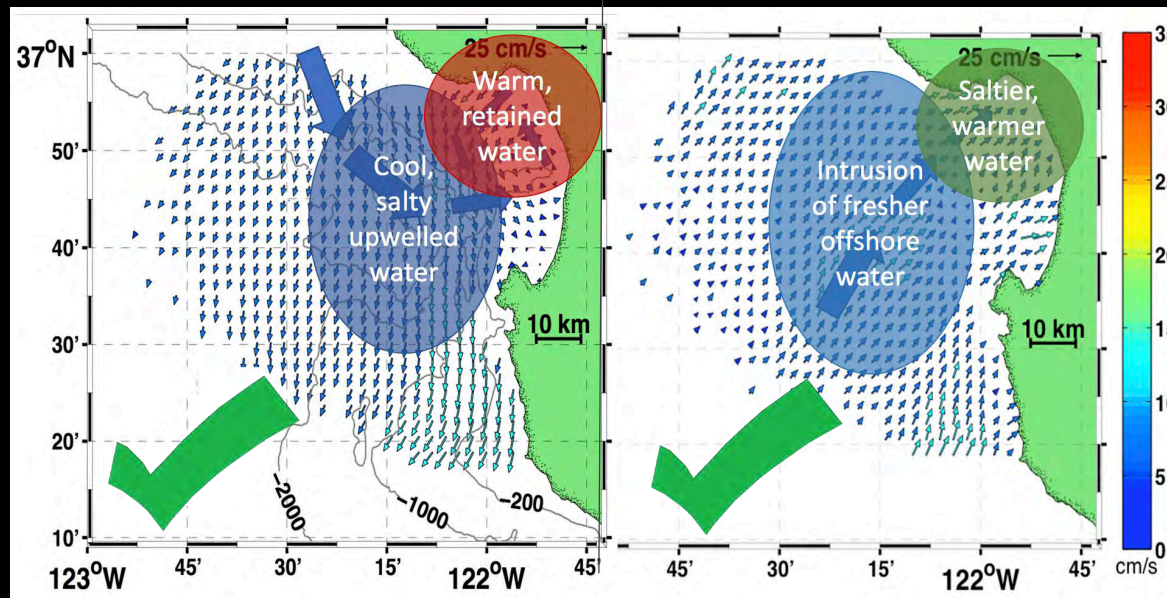
Nearshore hydrodynamics differed

August: Upwelling

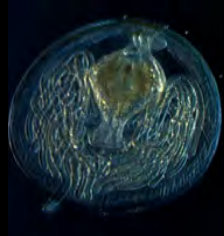
- Upwelling-favorable winds
- Cold, salty deep upwelled water
- Warmest retained water inshore

October: Relaxation

- Intrusion of fresh, offshore water
- Strong northward, onshore flow
- Warm water inshore



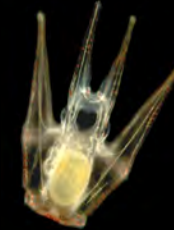
Cast of characters



Brachiopods

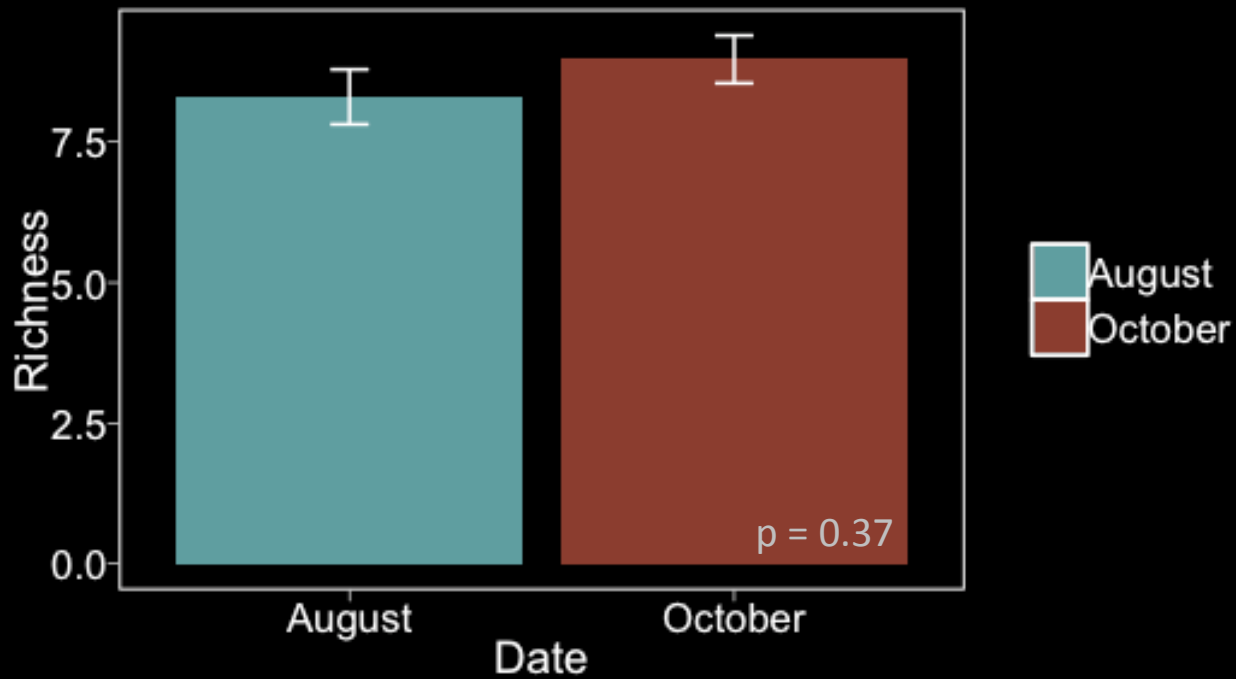


Brittle stars

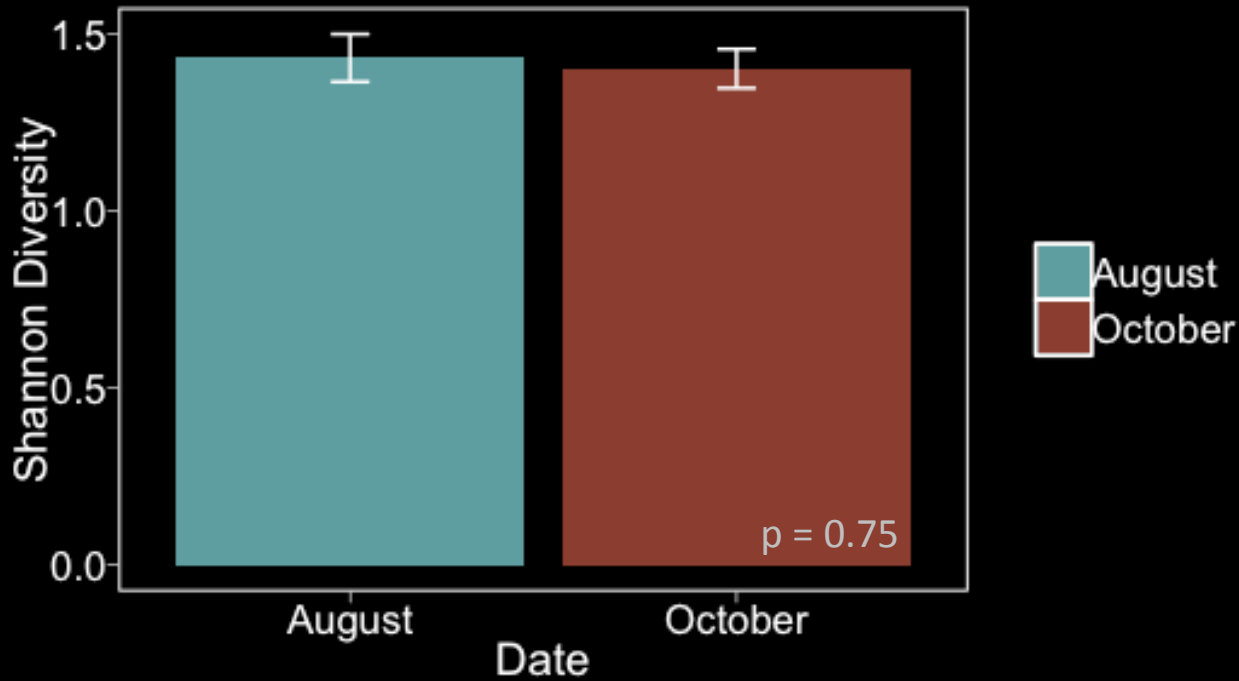


- Barnacles
- Crabs
- Urchins
- Mole crabs
- Snails
- Clams
- Bryozoans
- Mud shrimp

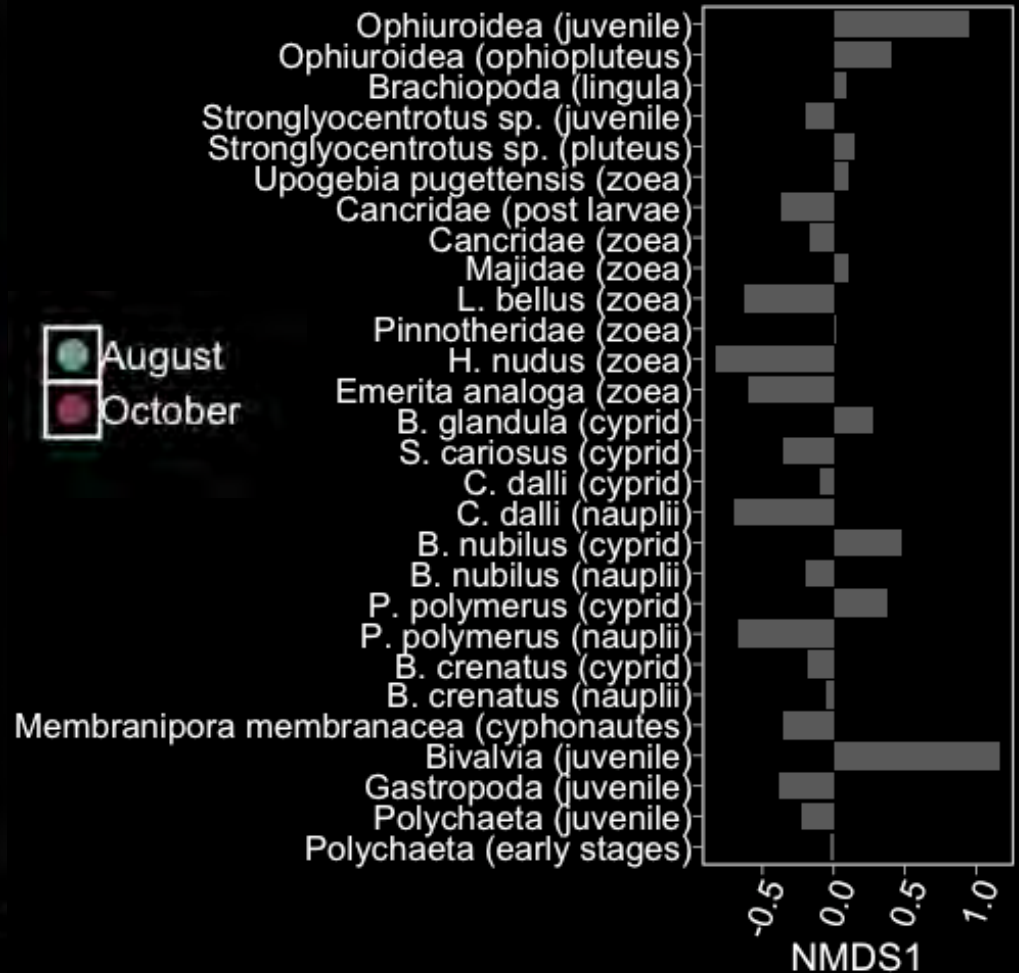
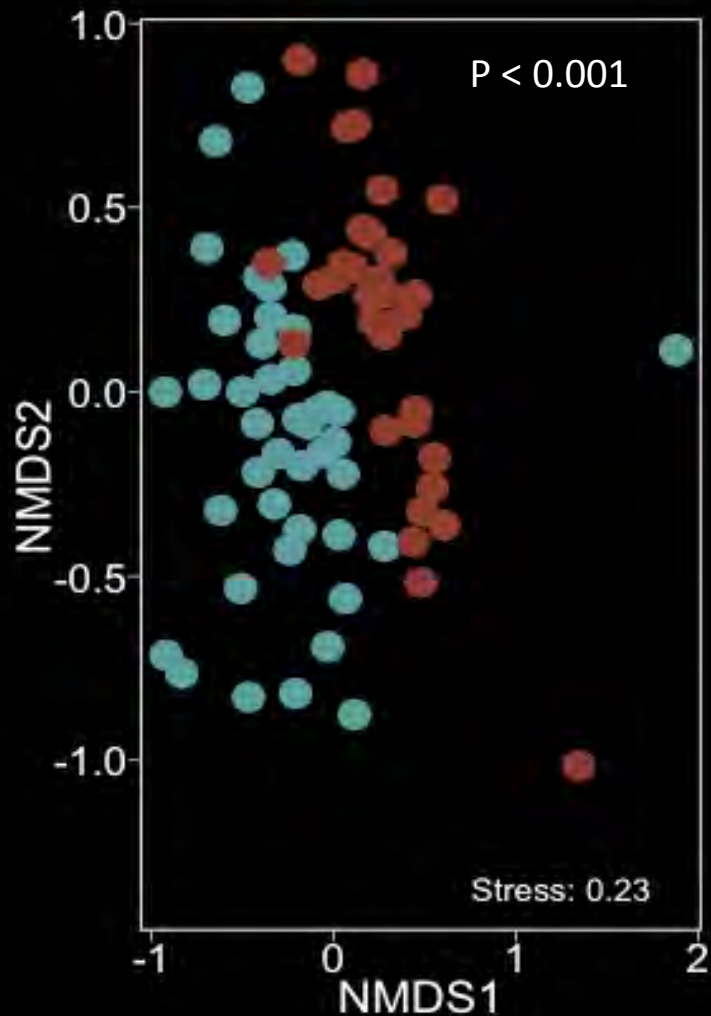
Species richness was similar between months

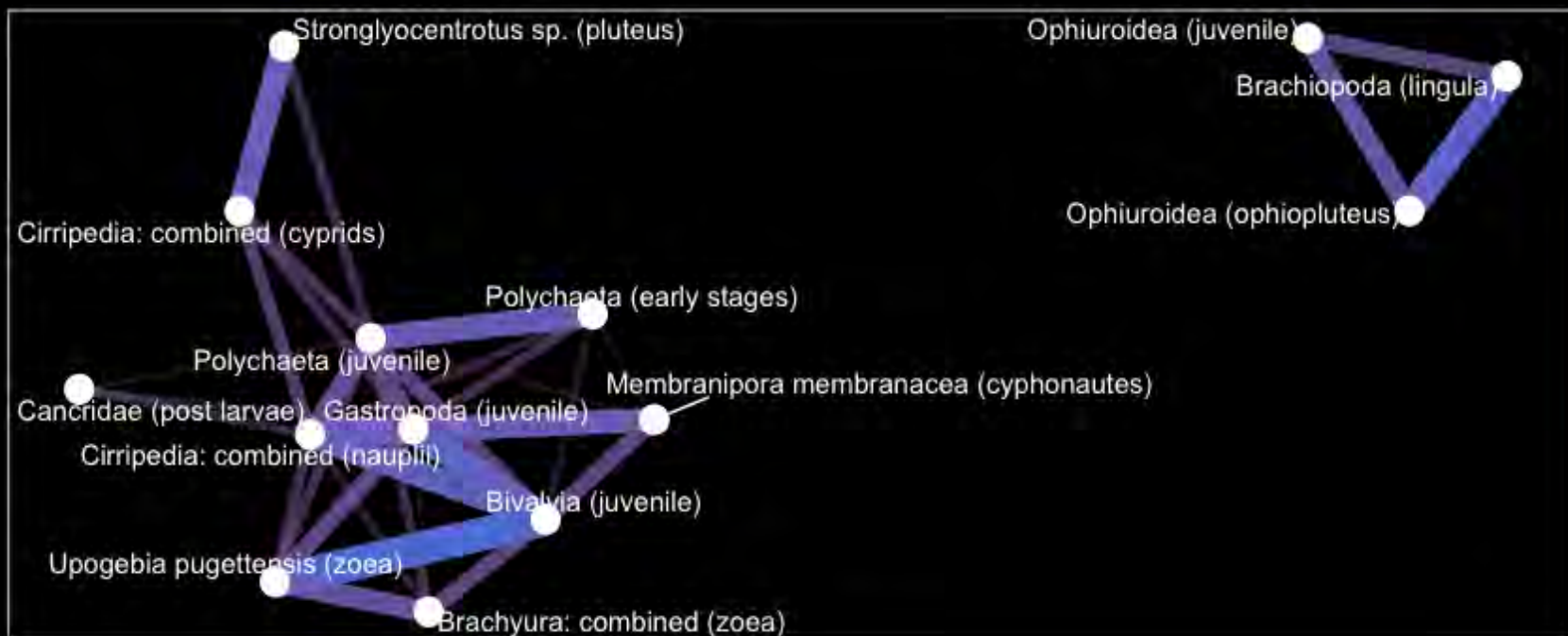


Diversity was similar between months

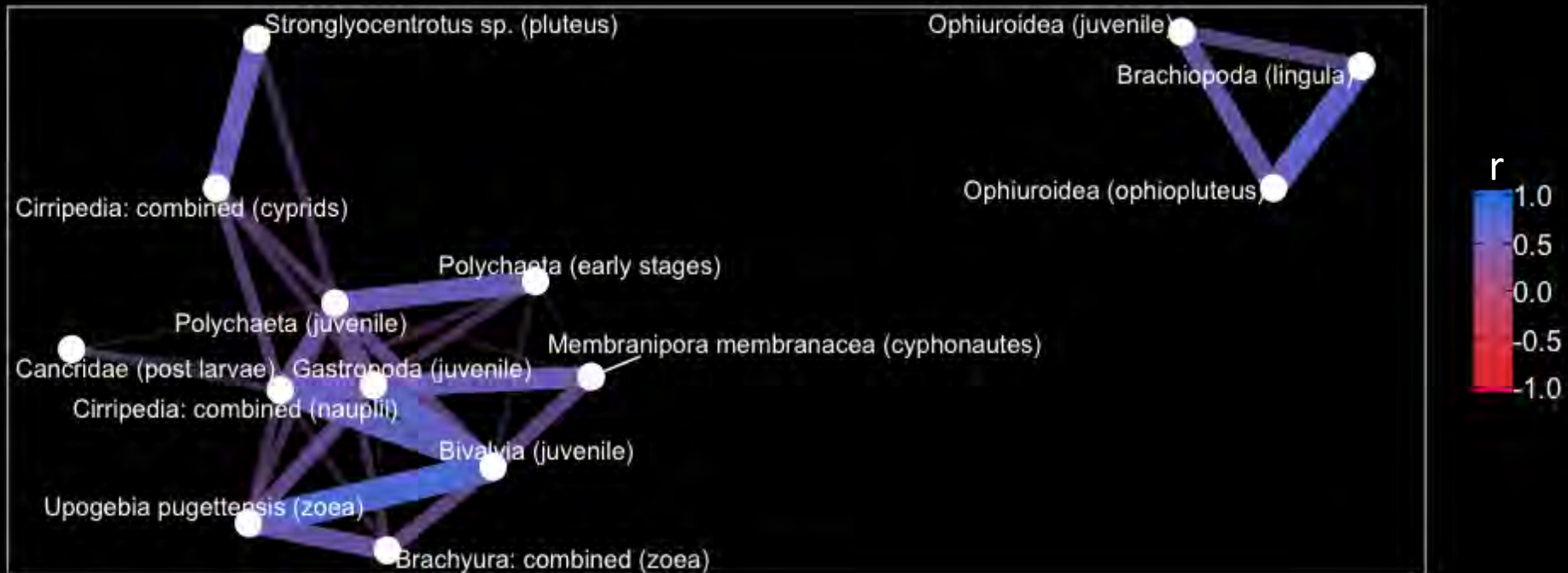


Larval assemblage differed between months



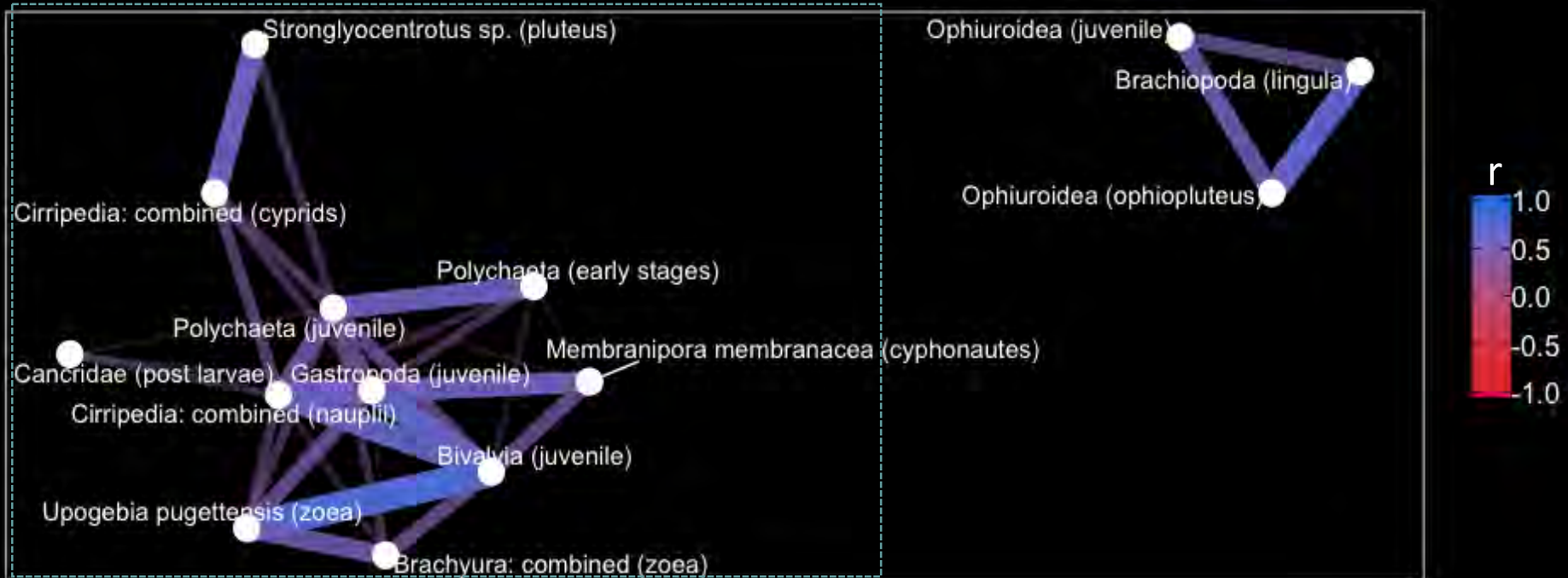


Species correlate by adult habitat distribution

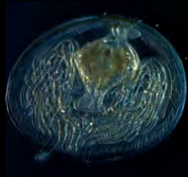


Larvae of nearshore species are correlated to each other

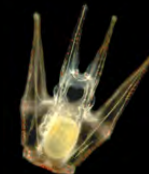
Nearshore species



Brachiopods
Brittle stars

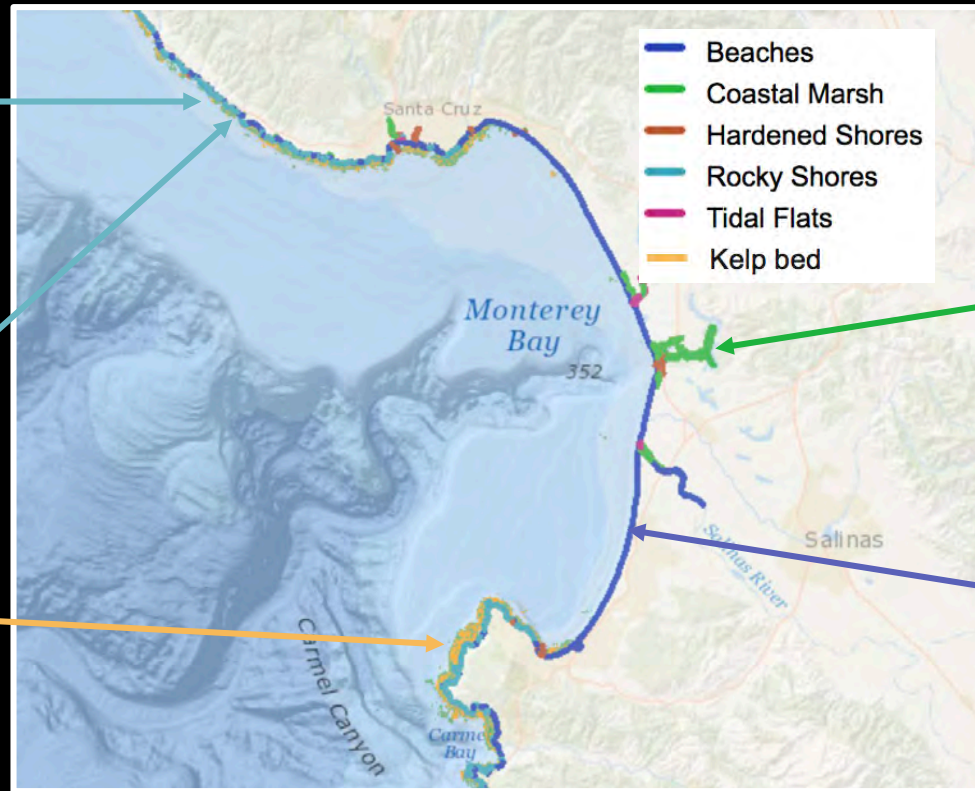
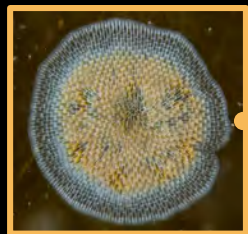


Nearshore species

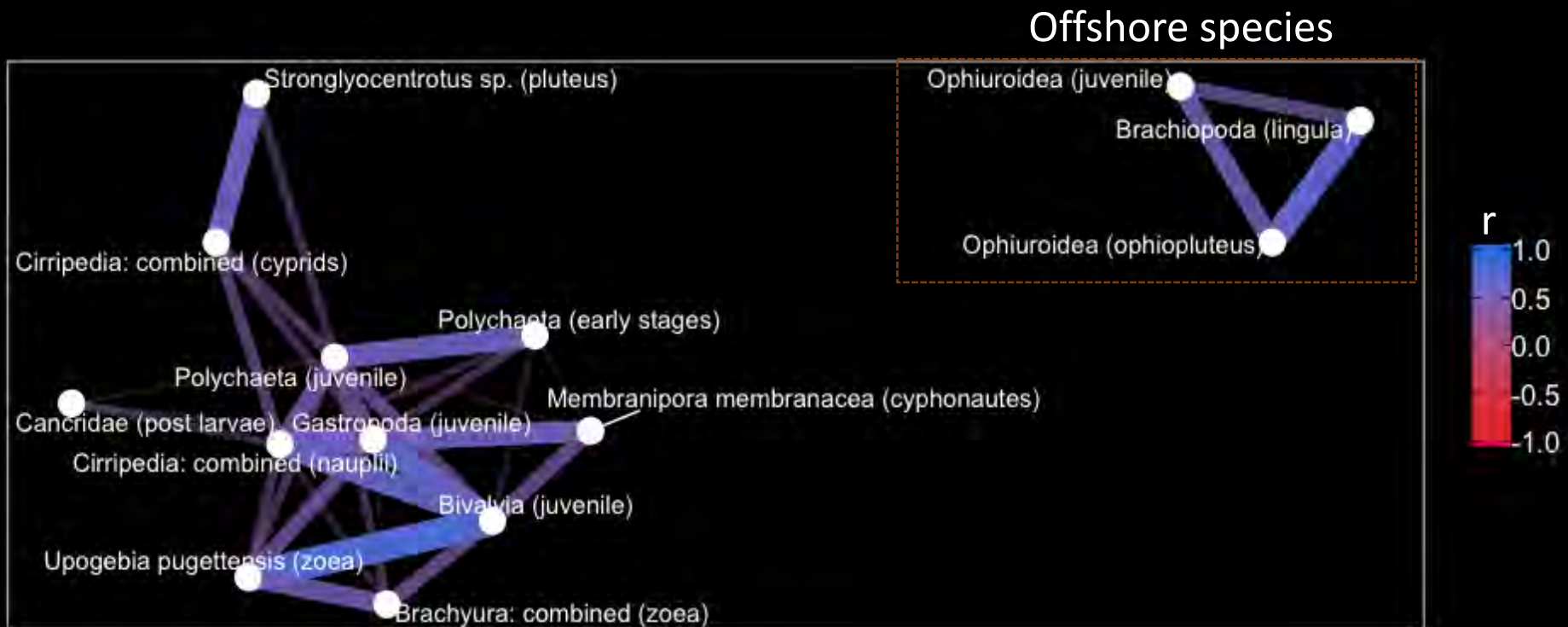


Barnacles
Crabs
Urchins
Mole crabs
Snails
Clams
Bryozoans
Mud shrimp

Nearshore species are restricted to the intertidal and coastal zone

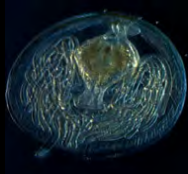


Larvae of offshore species are correlated to each other



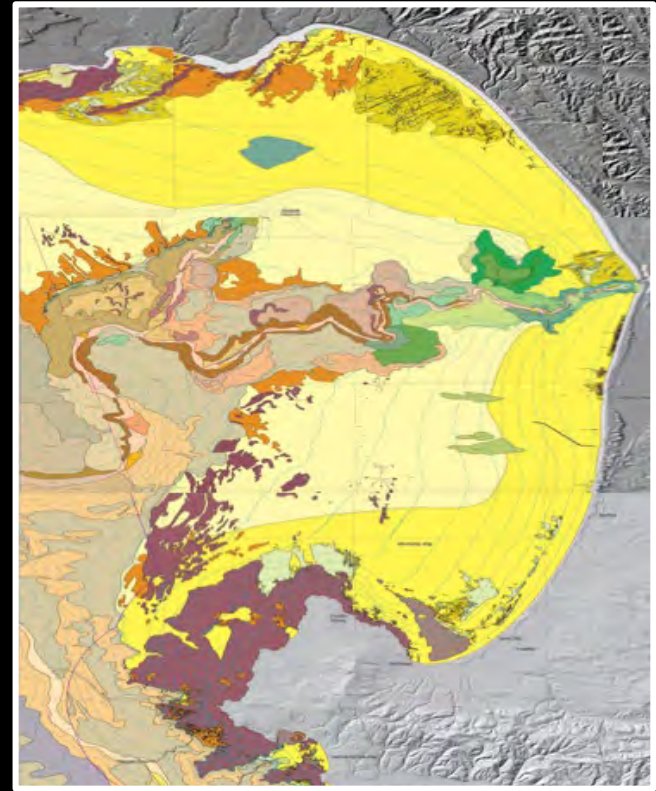
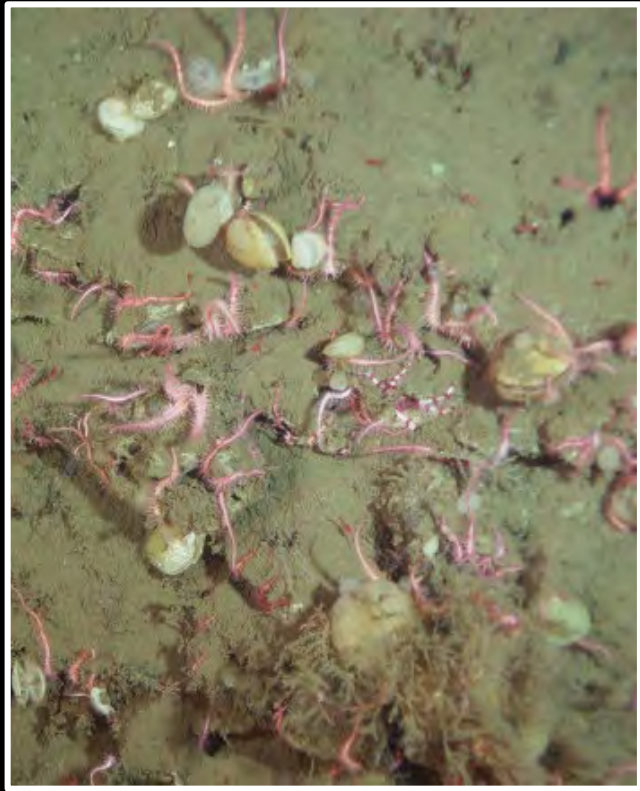
Offshore species

Brachiopods
Brittle stars

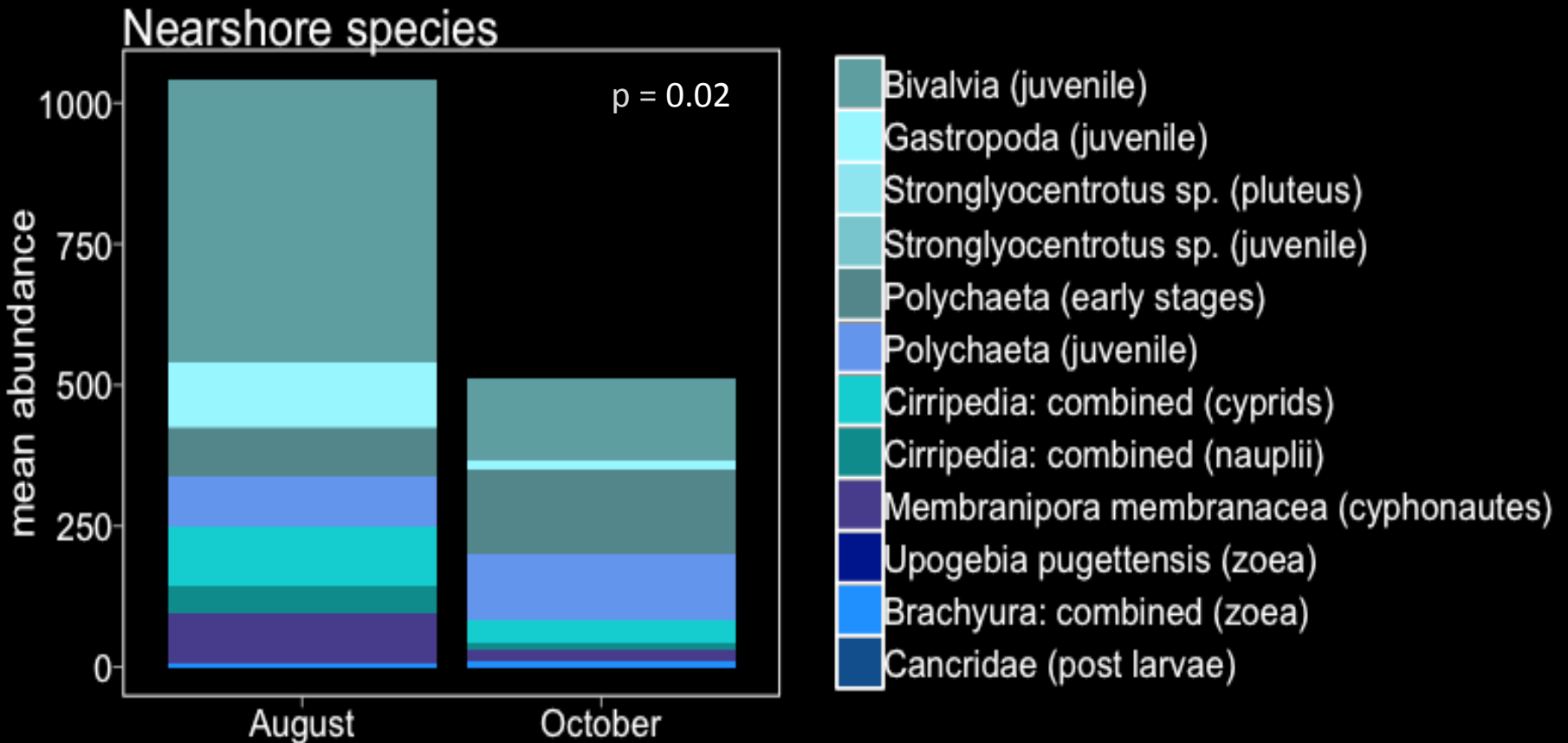


Barnacles
Crabs
Urchins
Mole crabs
Snails
Clams
Bryozoans
Mud shrimp

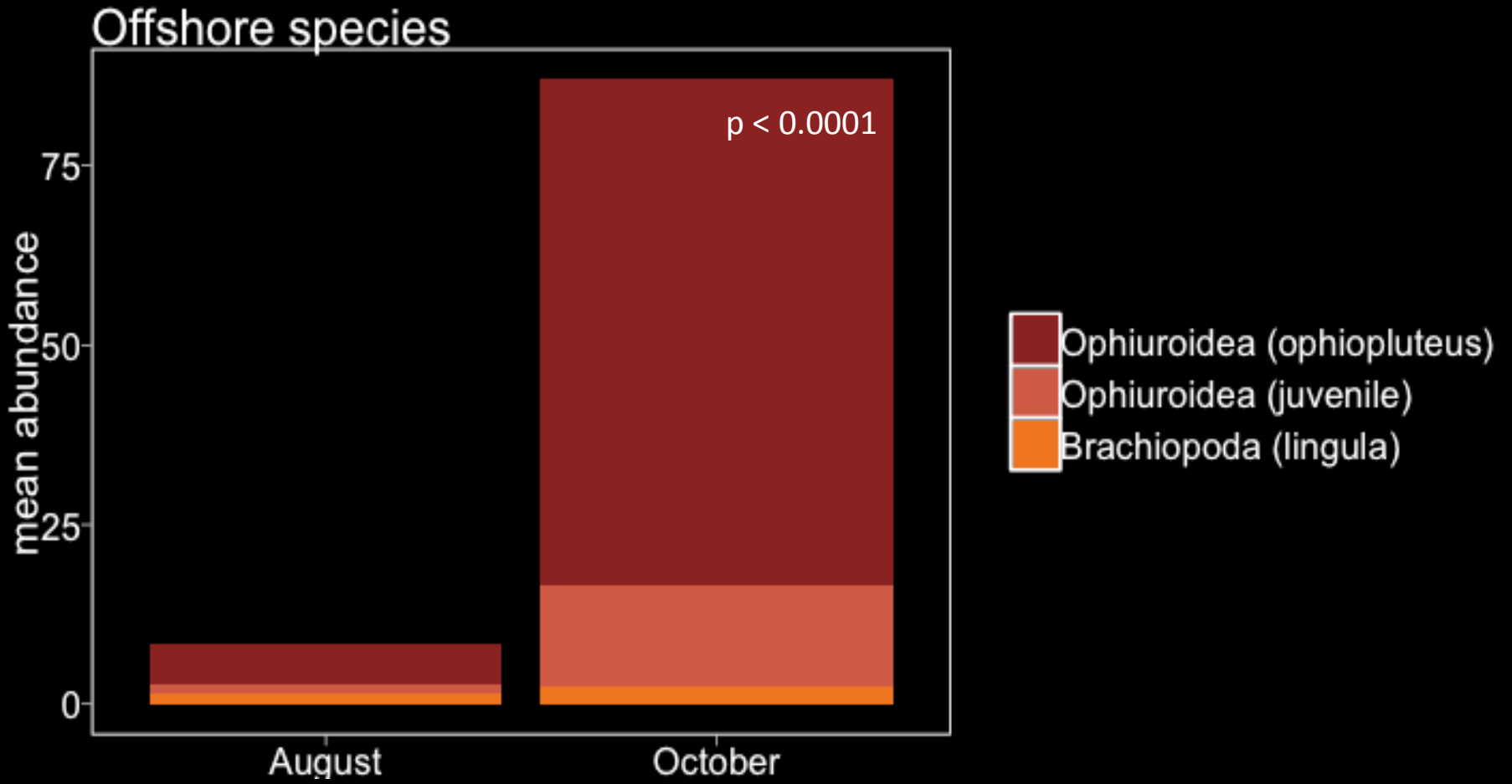
Offshore species are common in the deep sea



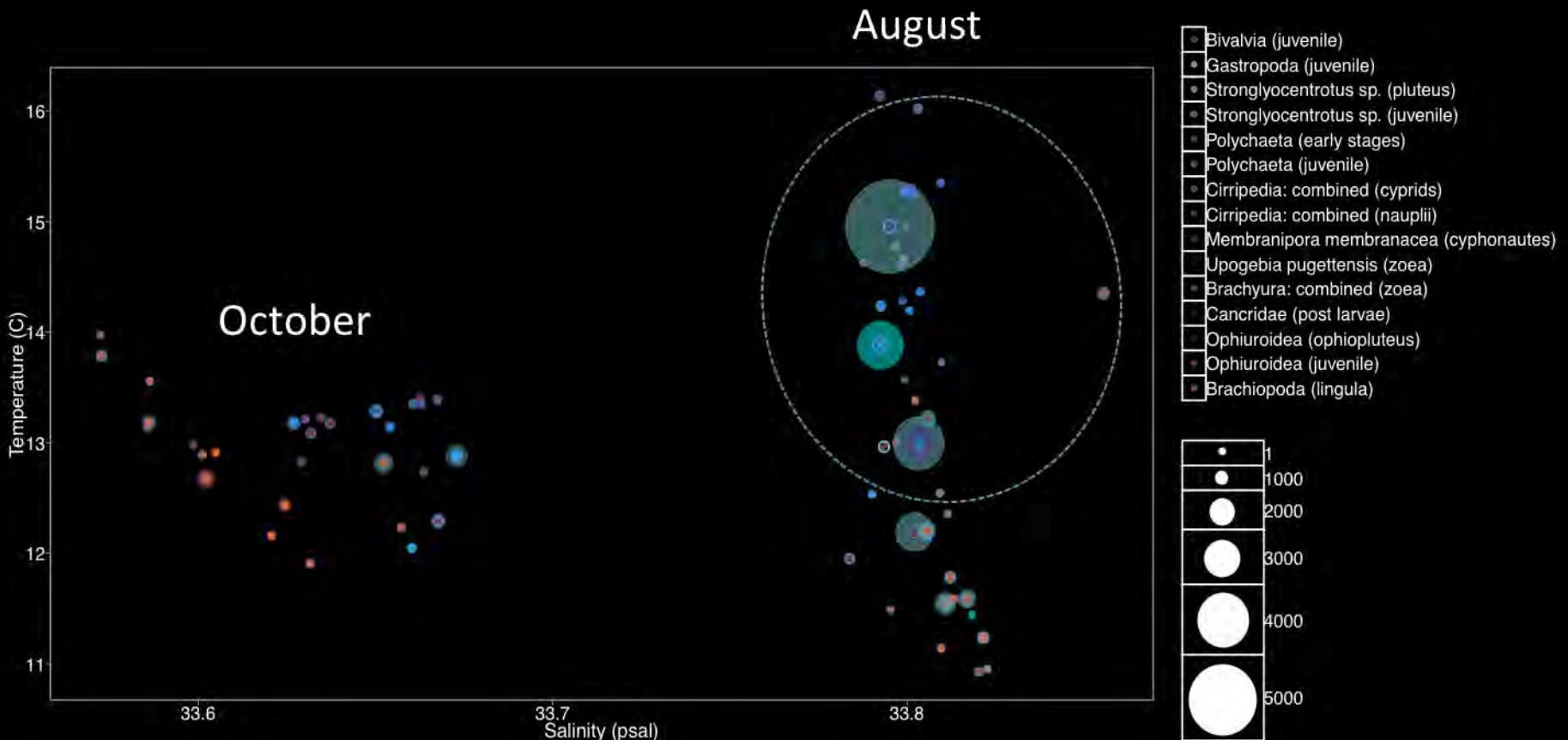
Larvae of nearshore species more abundant in August



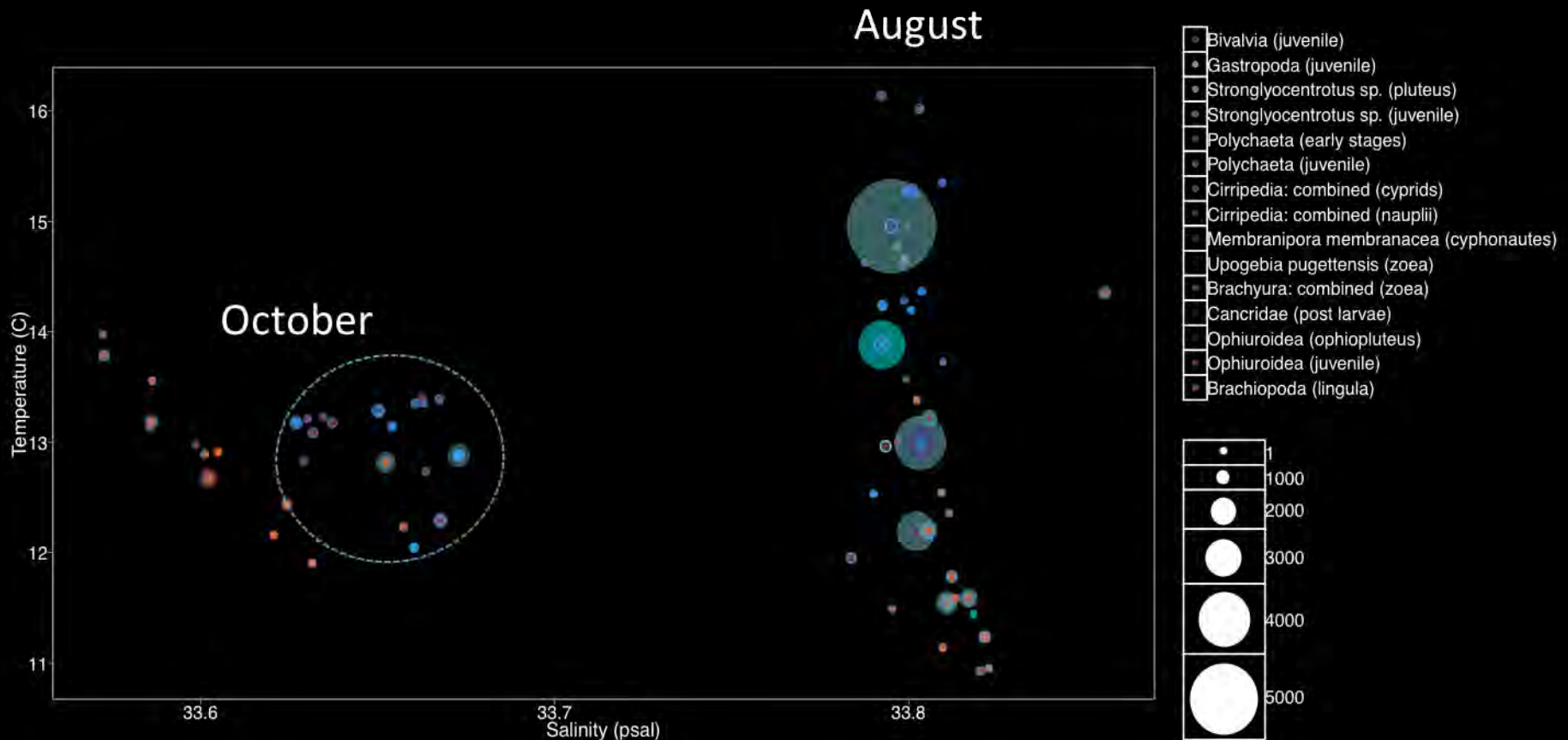
Larvae of offshore species more abundant in October



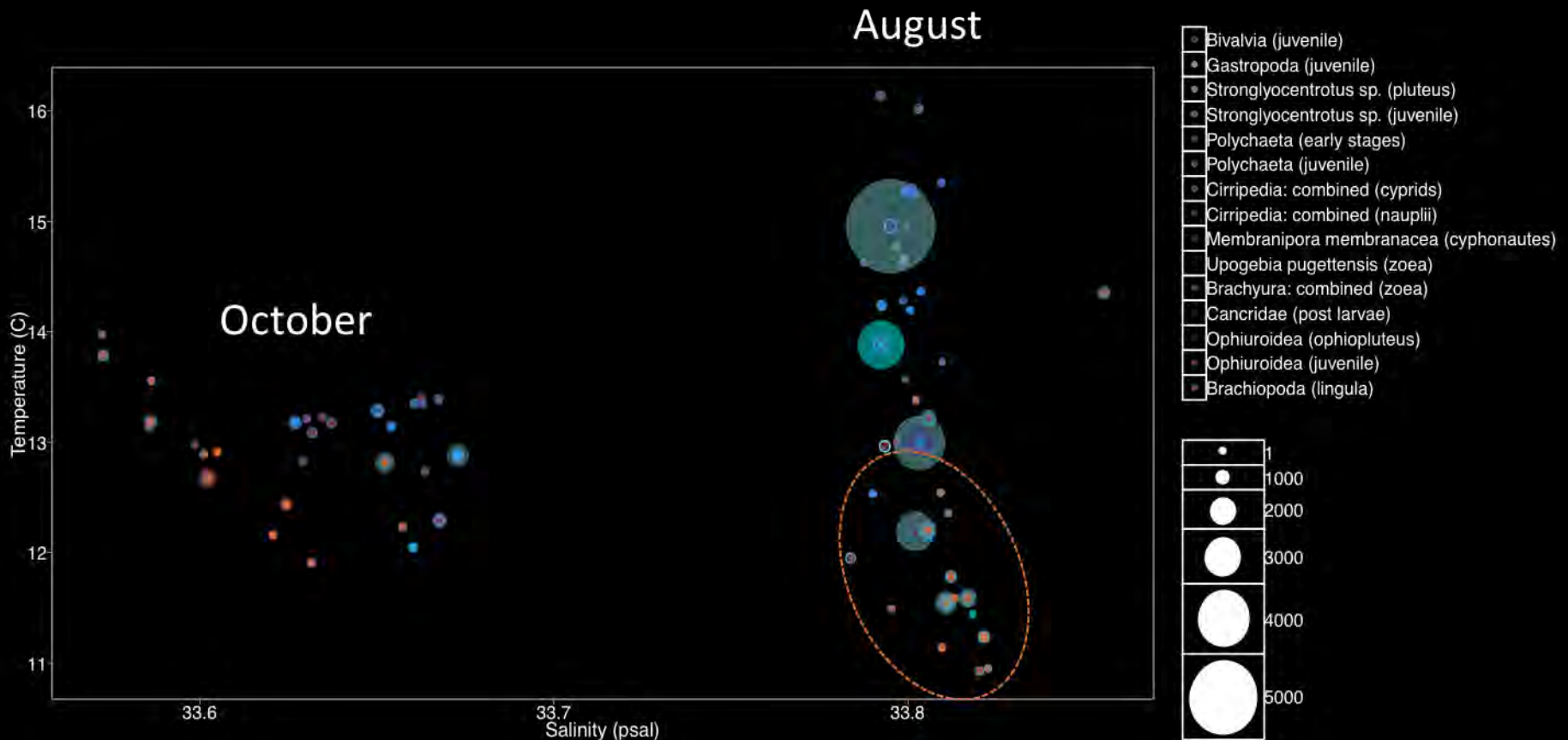
Larvae of nearshore species in warmer, retained water in August



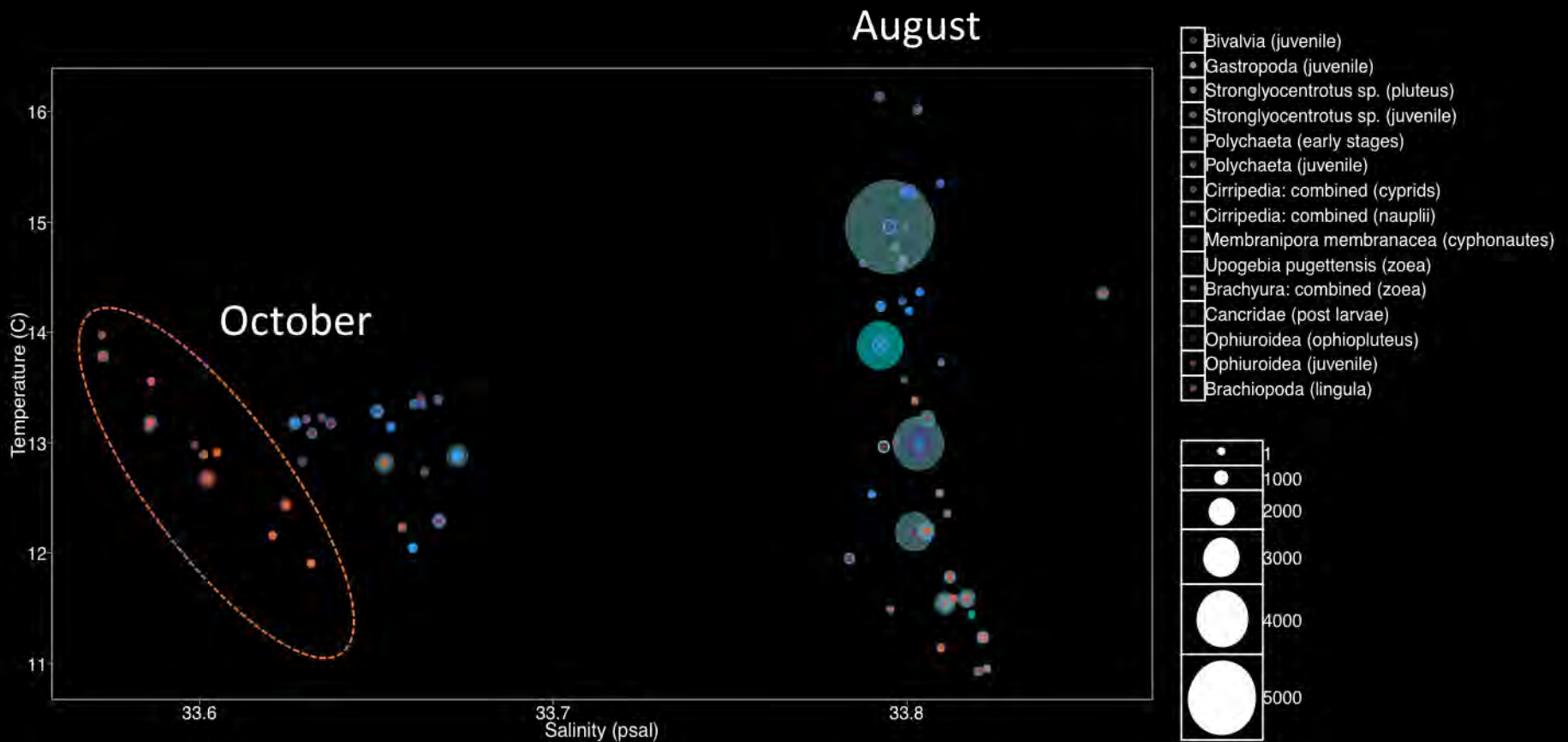
Larvae of nearshore species in inshore, saltier water in October



Larvae of offshore species in cold, upwelled water in August



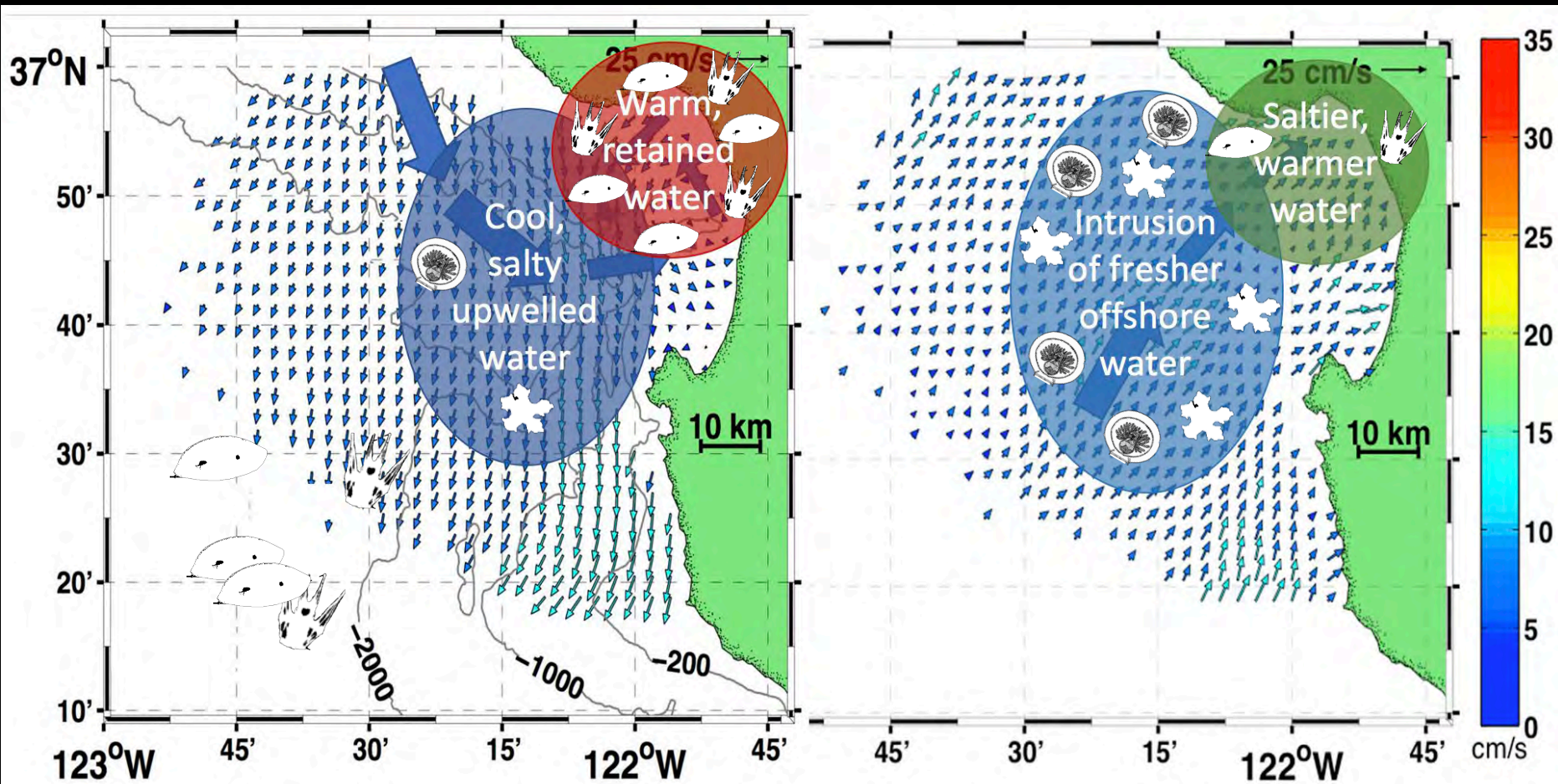
Larvae of offshore species in lowest salinity water in October



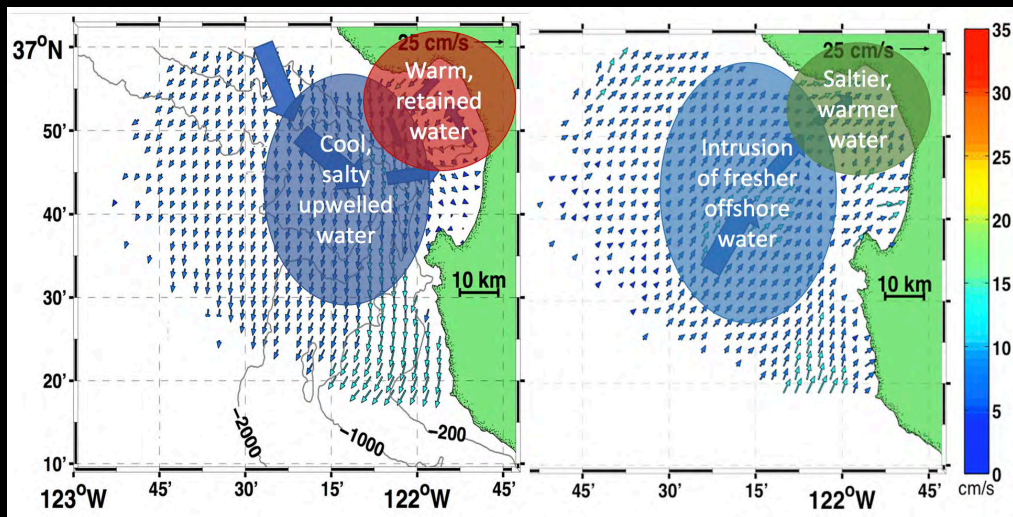
Seasonal variation influenced larval assemblage

Upwelling (August)

Relaxation (October)



Adult habitat distribution & changing oceanographic conditions influence larval distributions





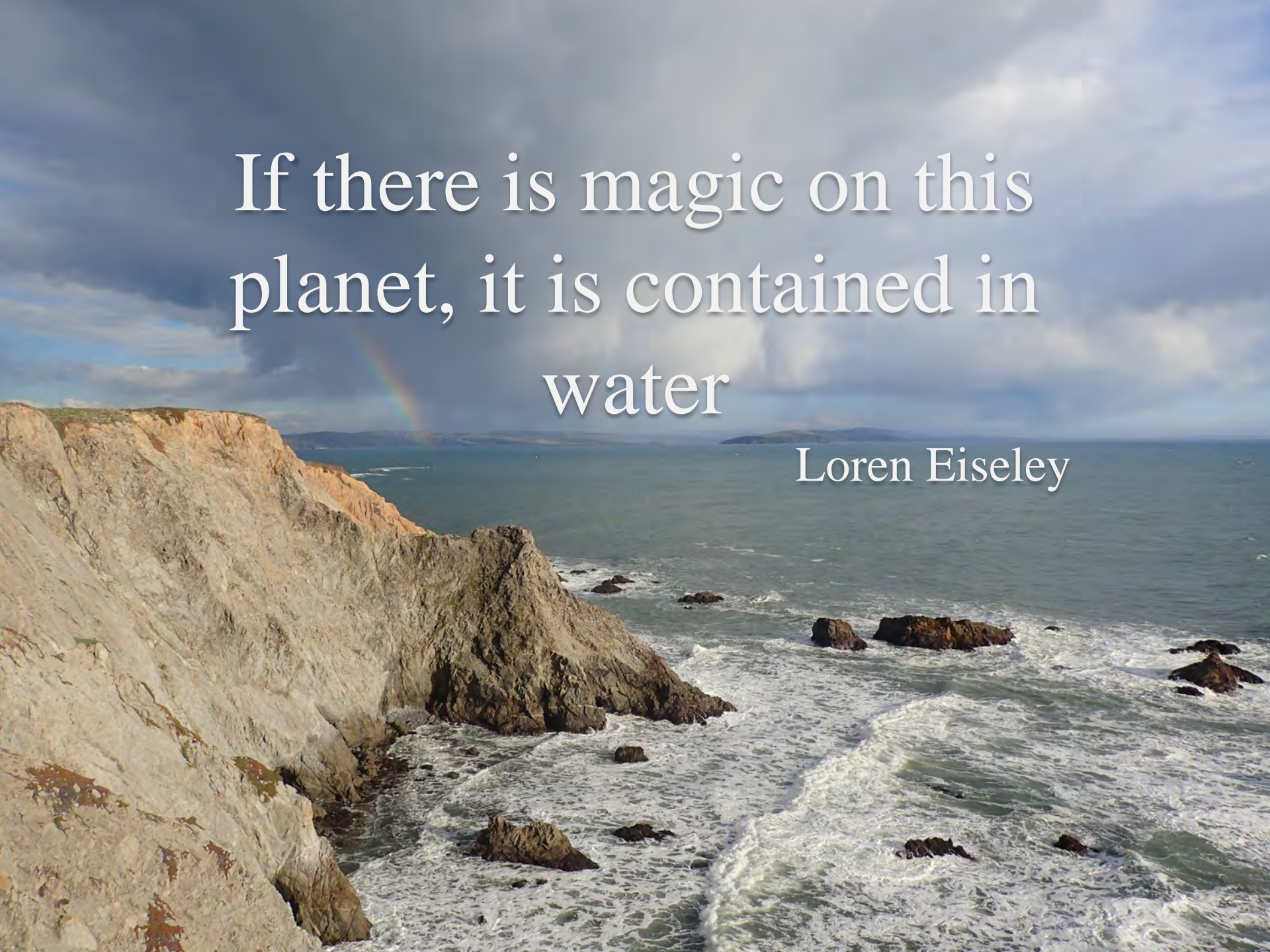
An enhanced understanding of marine populations must include the effects of variation in nearshore circulation and life history characteristics on larval dispersal patterns

Thank you!



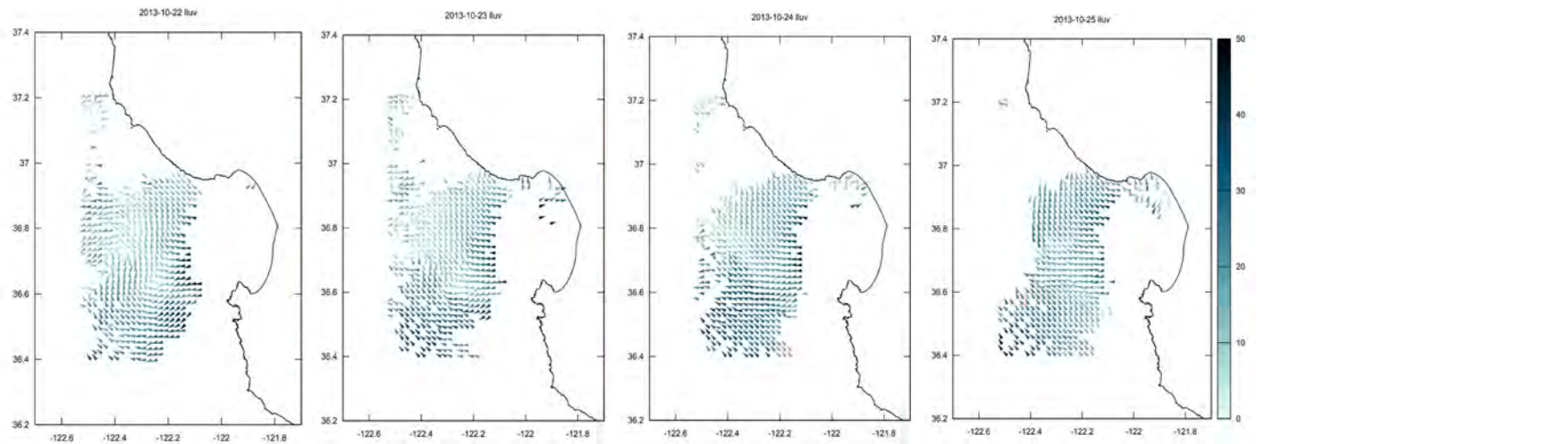
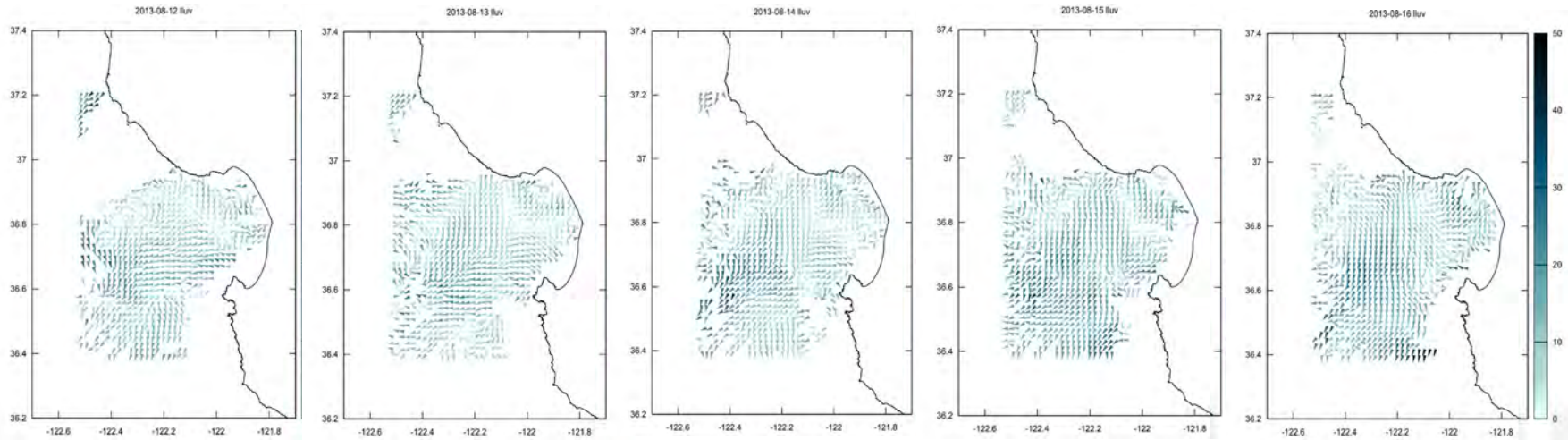
M B A R I



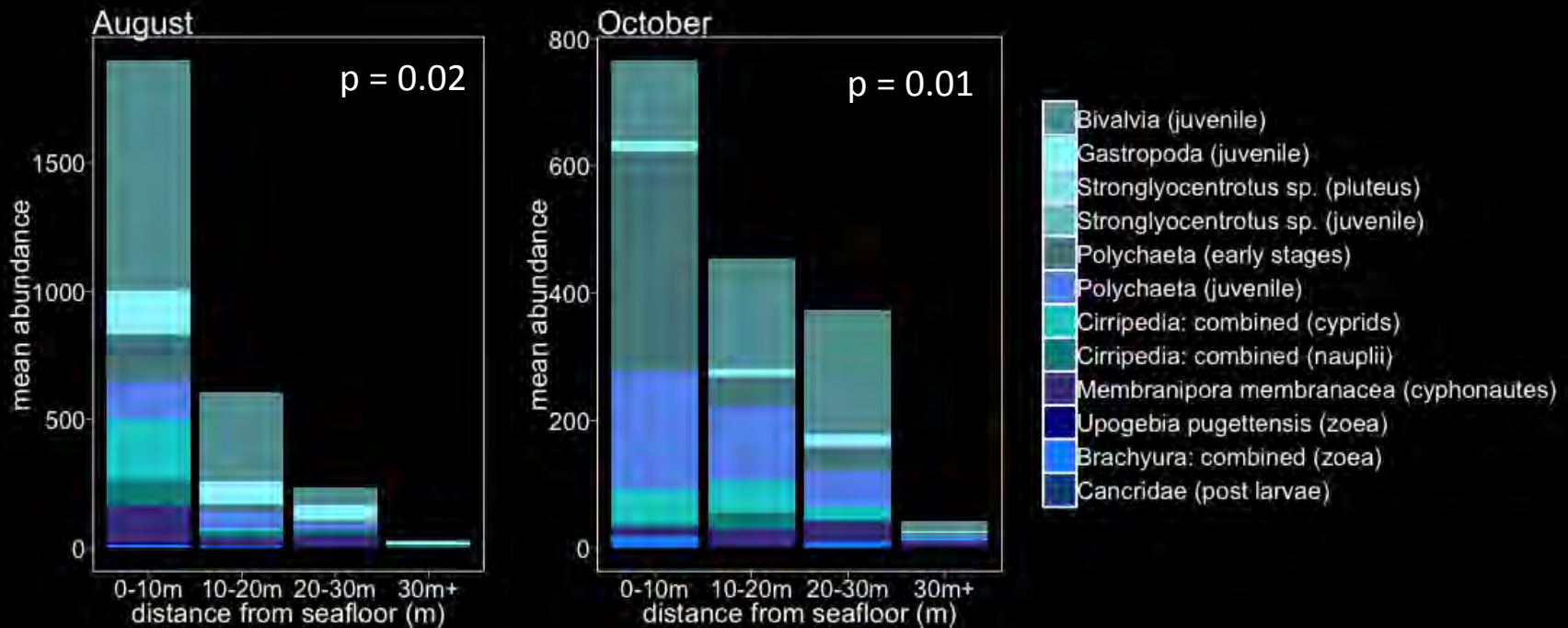
A coastal landscape featuring a prominent rainbow arching over the ocean. The foreground is dominated by rugged, light-colored rocky cliffs on the left side. The ocean is a deep blue-green, with white foam from waves crashing against dark rocks scattered in the water. The sky is filled with heavy, grey clouds, with the rainbow appearing as a bright, multi-colored arc. The overall scene is dramatic and evocative.

If there is magic on this
planet, it is contained in
water

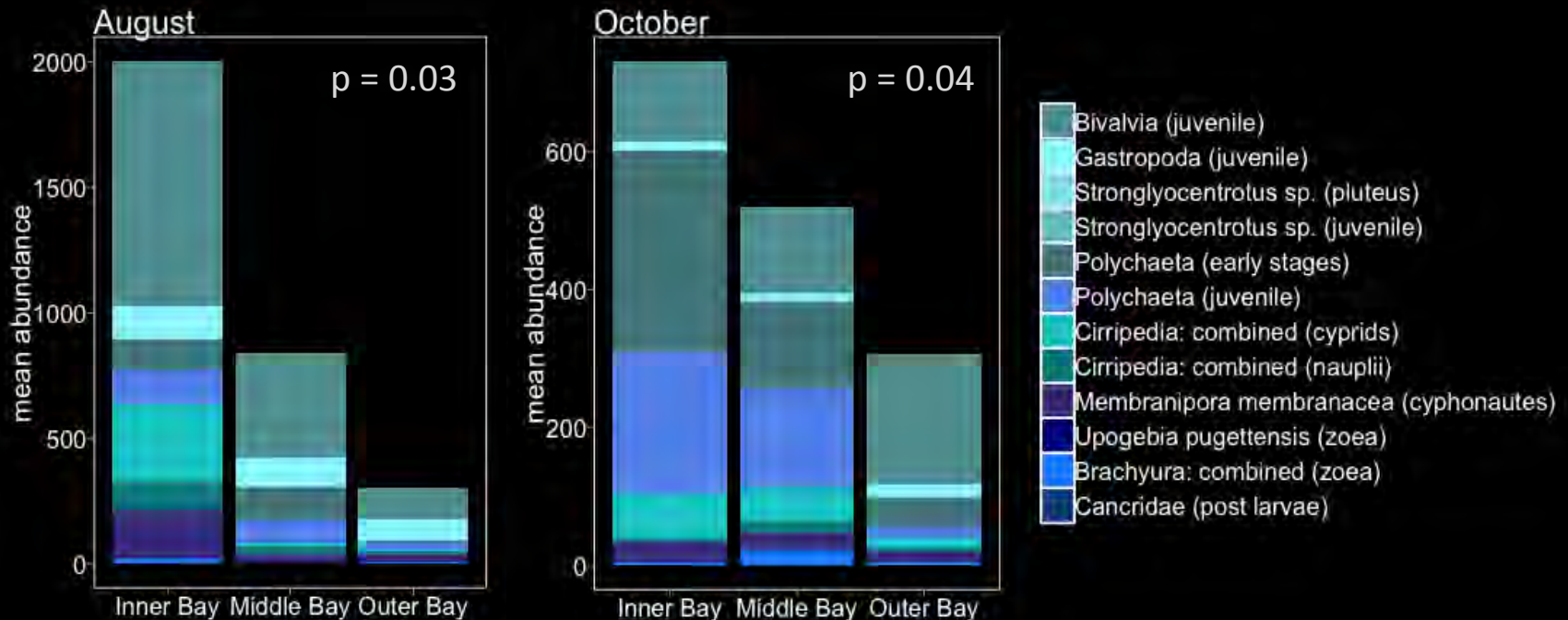
Loren Eiseley



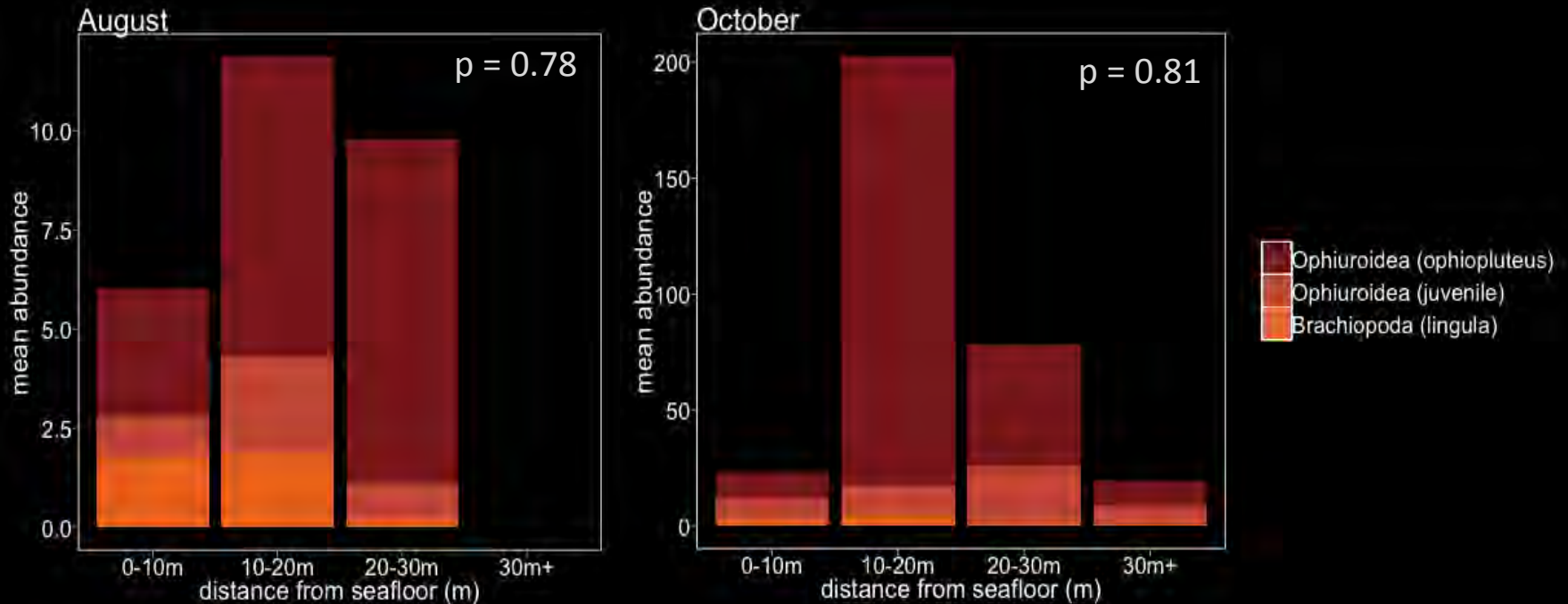
Nearshore species stayed near the bottom



Nearshore species more abundant in the inner bay in both months



Offshore species distributed throughout the water column



Offshore species more abundant in the outer bay in both months

