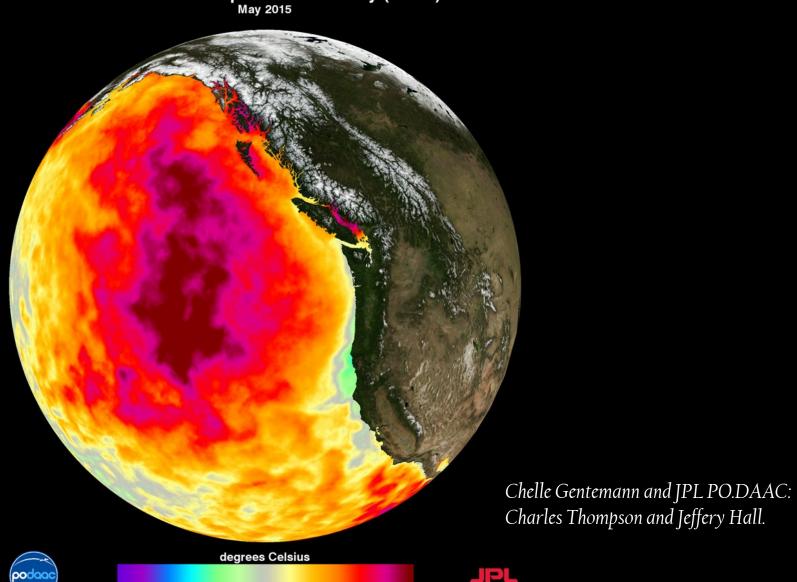
# Influence of Temperature and the 2014-2016 Heat Wave on Regional Zooplankton Community Structure in the eastern North Pacific

Brian Hoover<sup>1</sup>, Marisol García-Reyes<sup>1</sup>, Sonia Batten<sup>2</sup>, Chelle Gentemann<sup>3</sup>, Kathleen Dohan<sup>3</sup>, Lauren Ashlock<sup>4</sup>, William Sydeman<sup>1</sup>



# SST Anomaly: May 2015

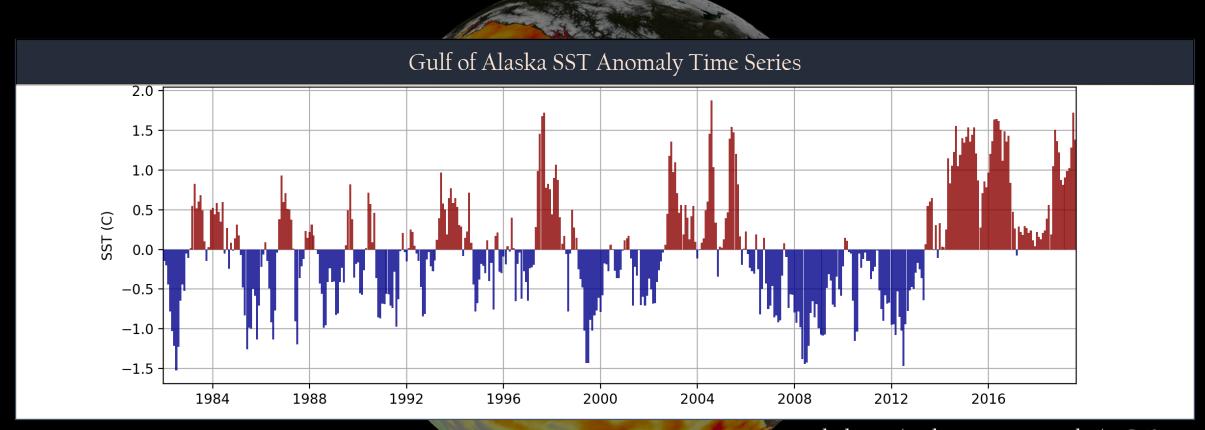




# SST Anomaly: May 2015

Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly (SSTA)

May 2015



github.com/python4oceanography/PICES -tools





0.0



### Hypothesis & Methods...

BASELINE: What is the baseline zooplankton community pattern in Northeast Pacific (NEP)?

HYPOTHESIS: Zooplankton communities in NEP are spatially persistent across years of varying condition, including 2014-16 heat wave.

APPROACH: Analysis of 17 years' (2000 - 2016) of zooplankton assemblage data in the NEP, provided by Continuous Plankton Recorder Survey (CPR).





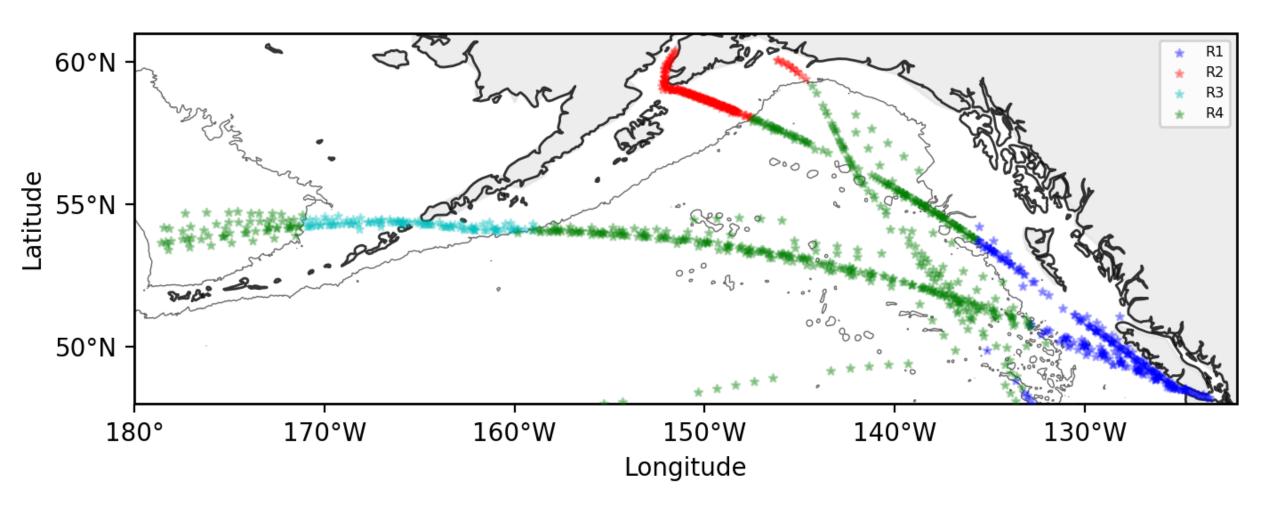






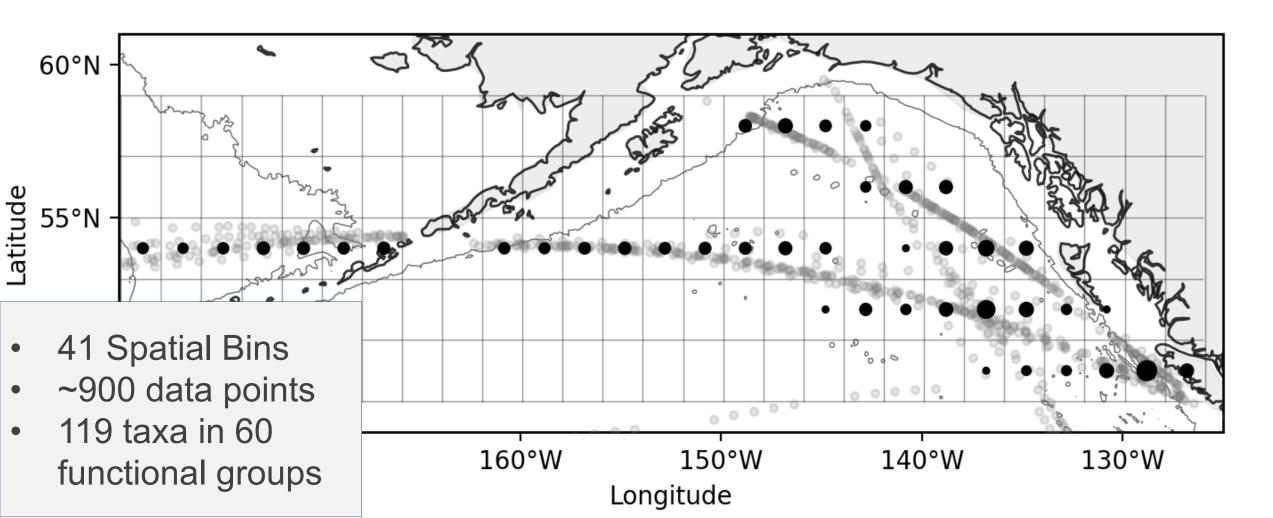
### Continuous Plankton Recorder

- South-North & East-West transects
- Summer: May 15 Aug. 16



### CPR transects: 2000 - 2016

Zooplankton data summarized within 41 two \* two degree grid cells



### Processing Data

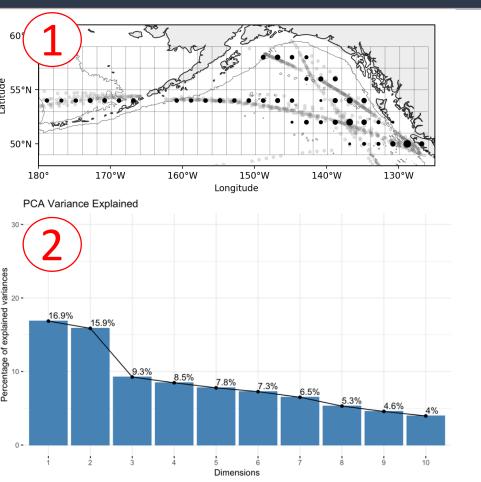
### 18 dominant zooplankton taxa retained from 100+ identified taxa

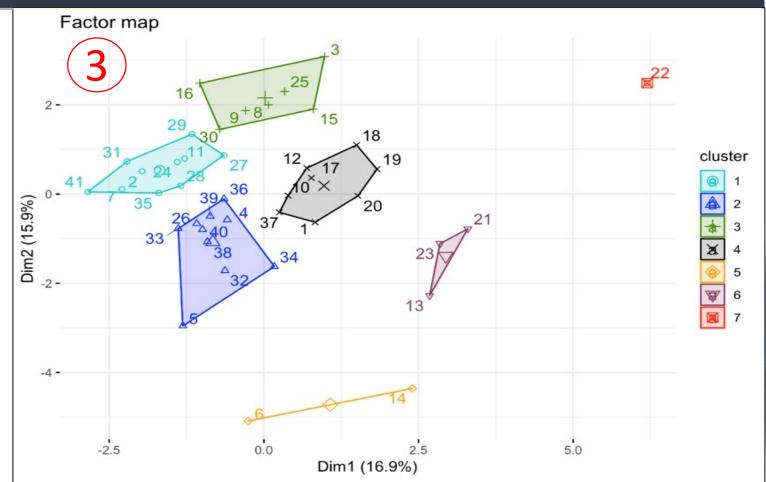


Таха	Functional group
N. plumchrus flemingeri	
E. bungii	
N. cristatus	Large, cold-water grazing
M. pacifica	copepods
C. marshallae	
A. longiremis	Small neritic copepods
C. abdominalis	Omail hemic copepods
C. pacificus	Medium widespread copepods
Pseudocalanus spp.	Cmall wideepreed concrede
Oithona spp.	Small widespread copepods
Clione spp.	Dtaranada
L. helicina	Pteropods
Salpidae	
Appendicularia	Gelatinous filter-feeders
Siphonophores	
Euphausiacea	Large diel migrators
Hyperiidae	Amphipods
Chaetognaths	Arrow worms, predators of small copepods

### Methods to Determine Community Spatial Patterns

- 1) Binning the data in spatial grid
- 2) Initial detrending using Principle Component Analysis
- 3) Hierarchical cluster analysis applied to first 2 PC loadings (HCPC)



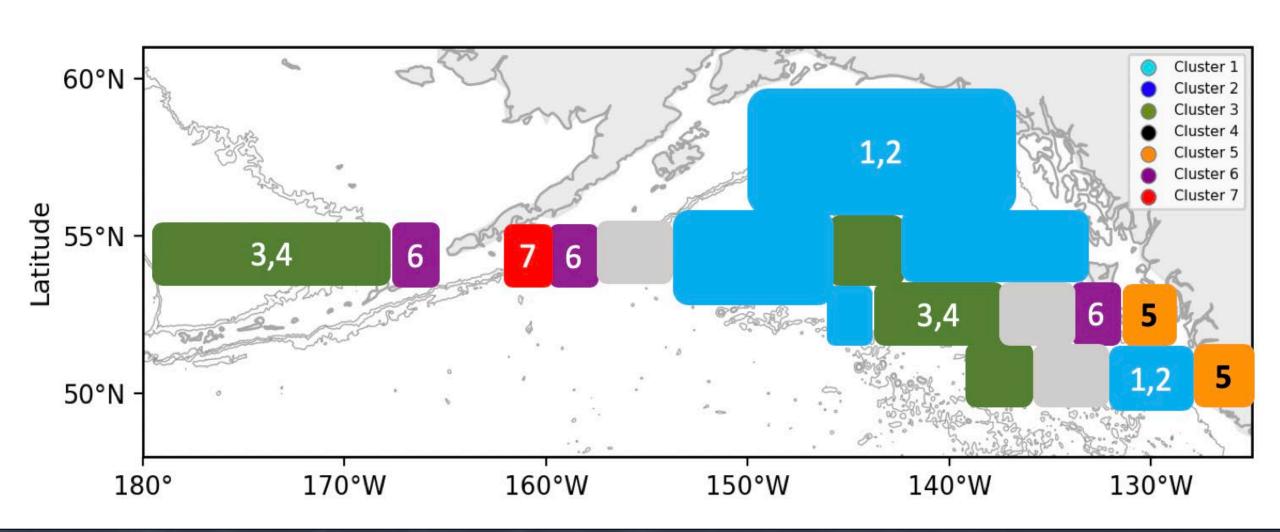








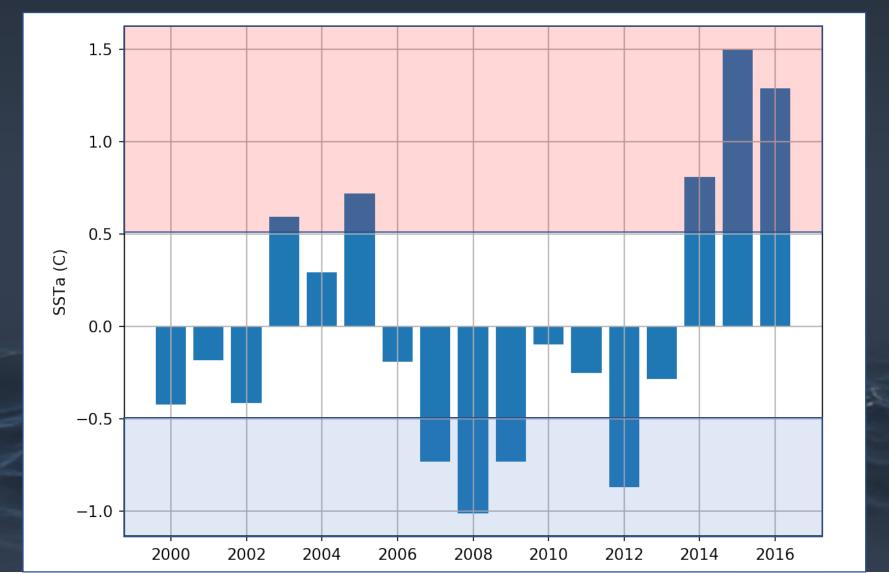




# Are Community Patterns Persistent? Defining Temperature Anomalies

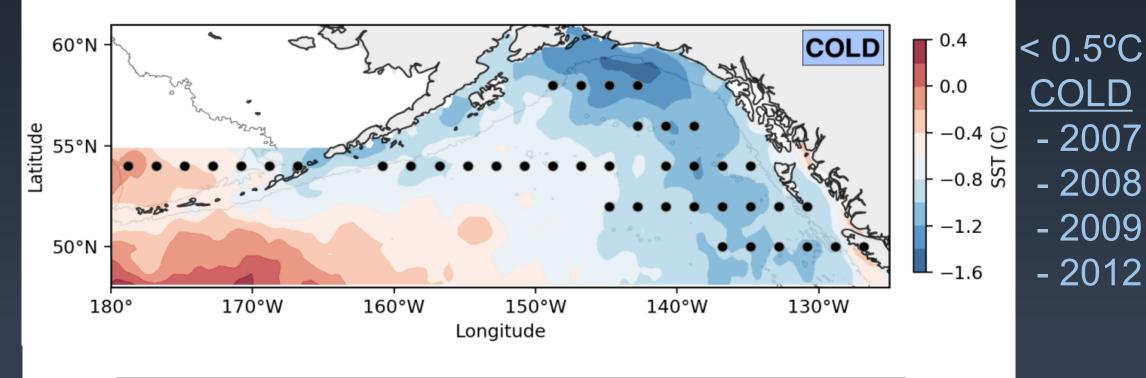
> 0.5°C <u>WARM</u>

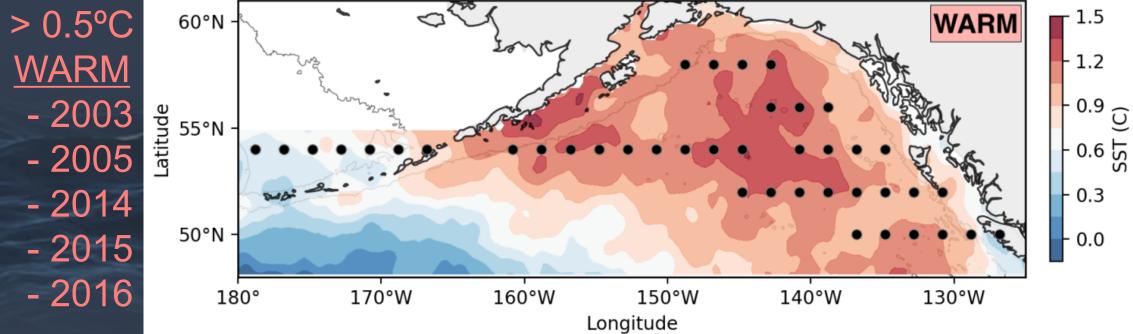
- 2003
- 2005
- 2014
- 2015
- 2016



< 0.5°C COLD

- 2007
- 2008
- 2009
- 2012



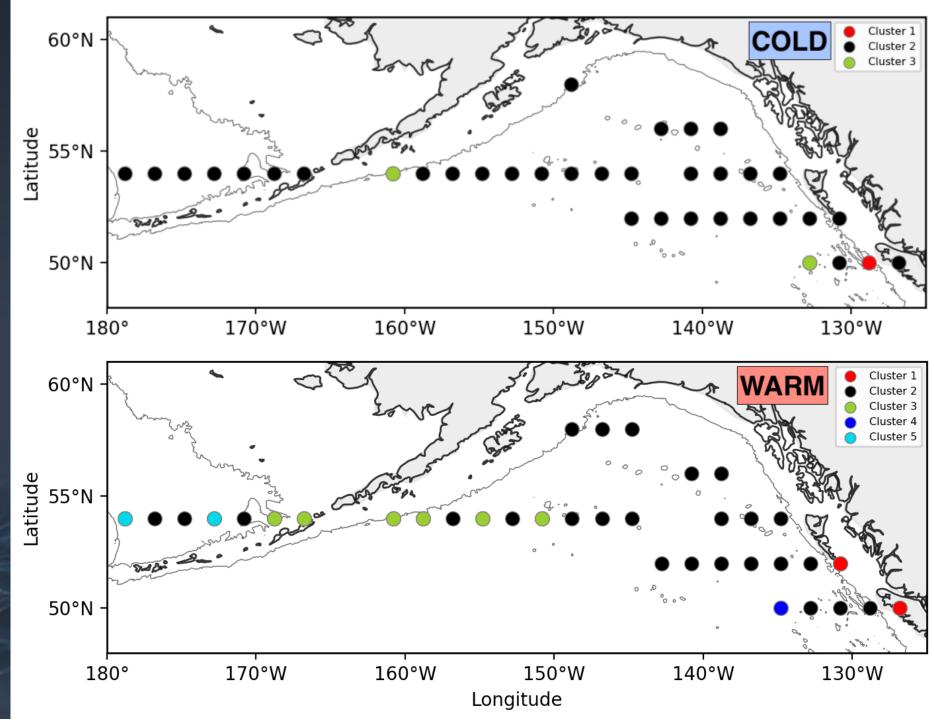


### **COLD**

- 3 clusters, little variation.
- Unique clusters are in Unimak and coastal sites.

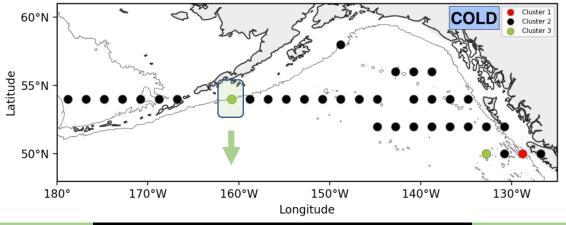
### **WARM**

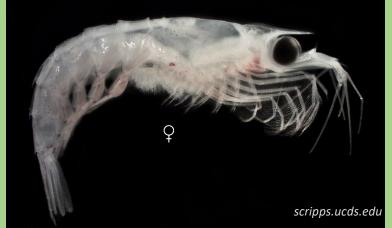
- Aleutian signal spreads
- More pronounced coastal effect
- Additional cluster in the Bering Sea and the south GOA



## Why does this matter?

Shifts in the zooplankton community assemblage alter the energetic structure of the food base



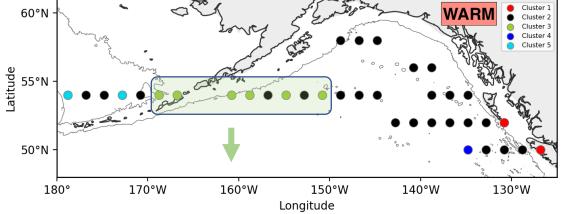




## Why does this matter?

Shifts in the zooplankton community assemblage alter the energetic



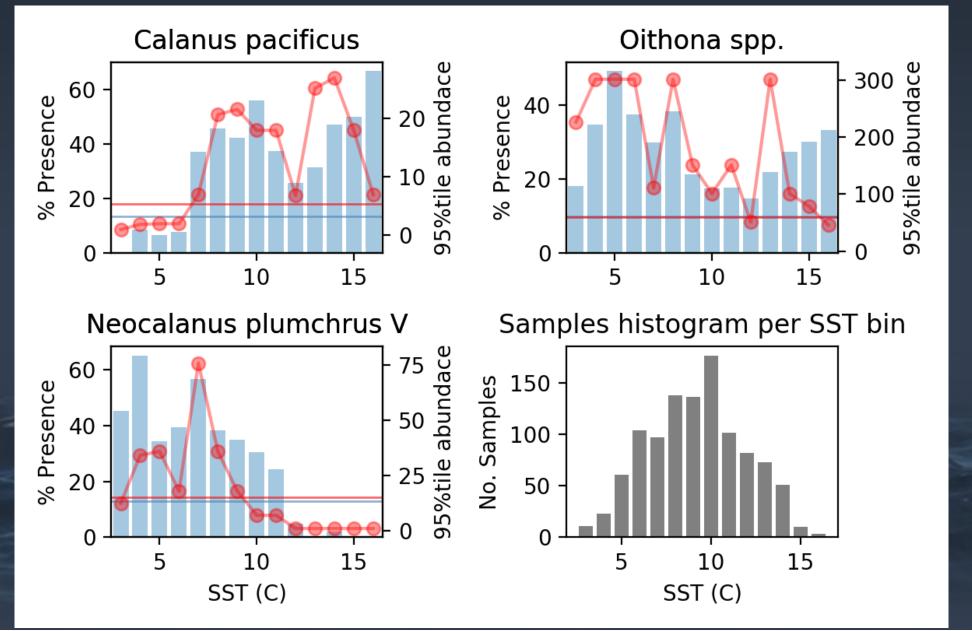








# Species-specific relationships (Lauren Ashcroft)



### Summary

HYPOTHESIS: Zooplankton communities in Northeast Pacific (NEP) are spatially persistent across years of varying condition

#### RESULTS:

- 1) Spatial shifts in coastal communities (Unimak and BC) associated with thermal anomalies
- 2) Spatial persistence in central and northern gyre
- 3) No study wide thermal effect on community assemblage, but significant structuring effects of Region (Bering vs. GOA; p = 0.012) and Temp. \* Region (p = 0.04)

# Acknowledgements

