

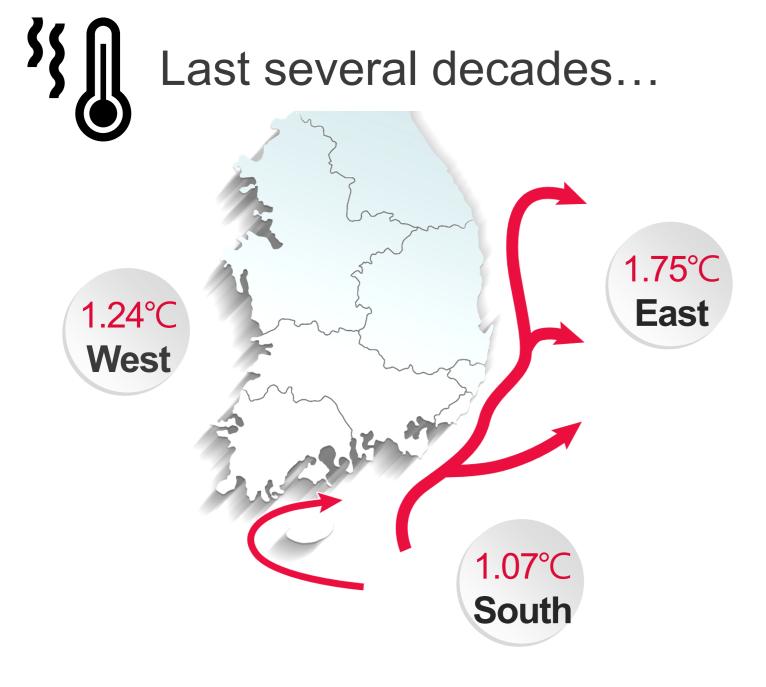


Alterations of Pelagic Food Web Structure in the Marginal Seas of Western North Pacific Under Changing Climate

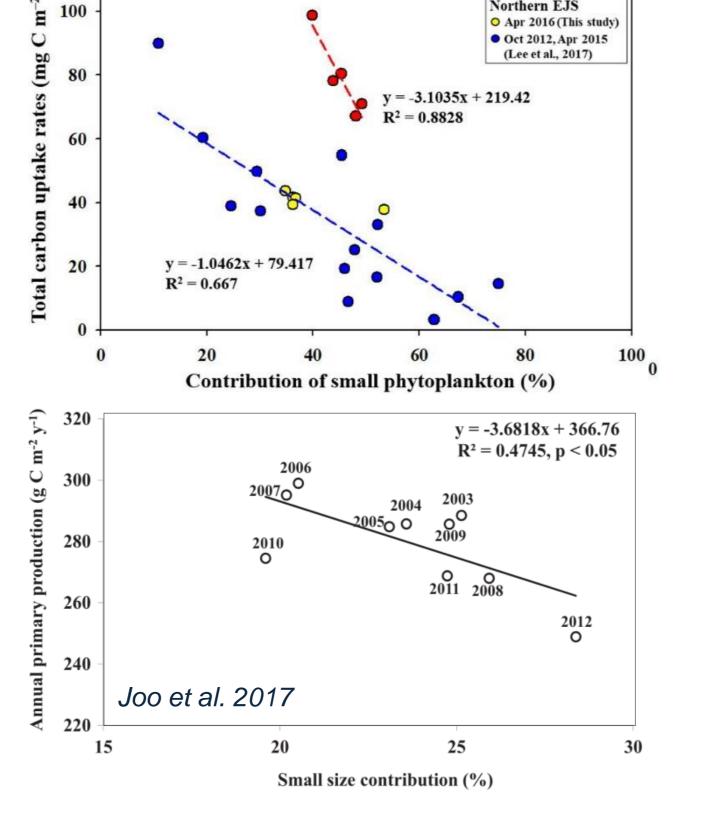
Eun-Ji Won¹, Ji-Eun Kim¹, Hee Young Yun¹, Ha-Eun Cho¹, Seok-Hyeon Youn², Sae-Yun Kwon³, <u>Kyung-Hoon Shin^{1*}</u> ¹ Hanyang University, ² National Institute of Fisheries Sciences, ³ Pohang University of Science and Technology



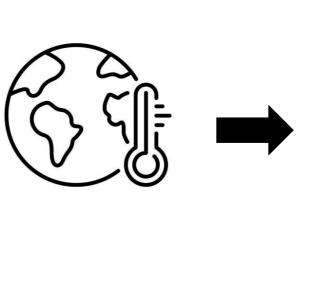


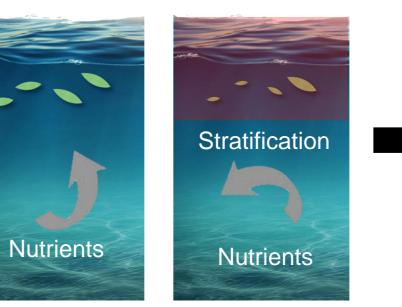


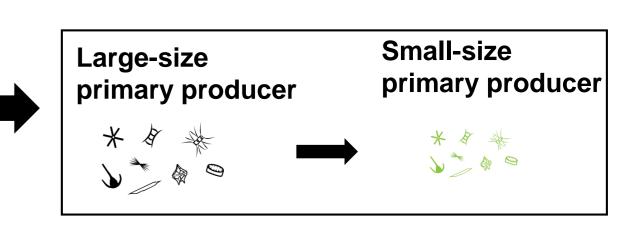
▷ The annual average surface water temperature increase in the coastal waters of Korea was about 2.5 times higher than the global average, with the East Sea experiencing the largest rate of increase.



▷ The size of phytoplankton in coastal waters is also steadily decreasing.



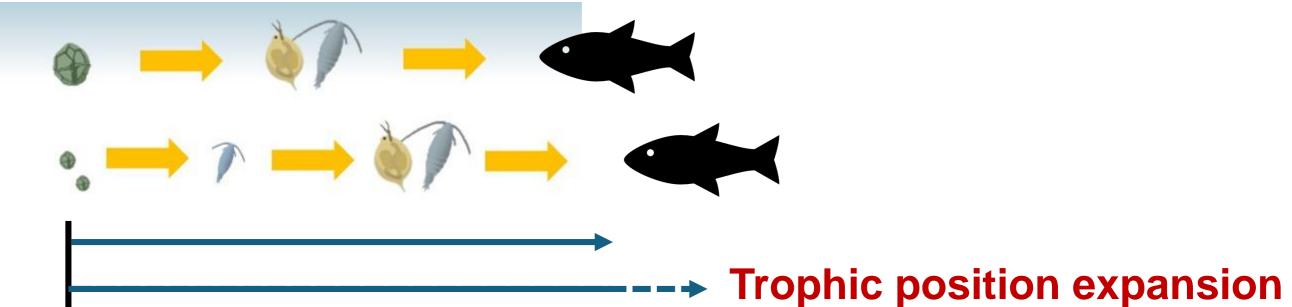




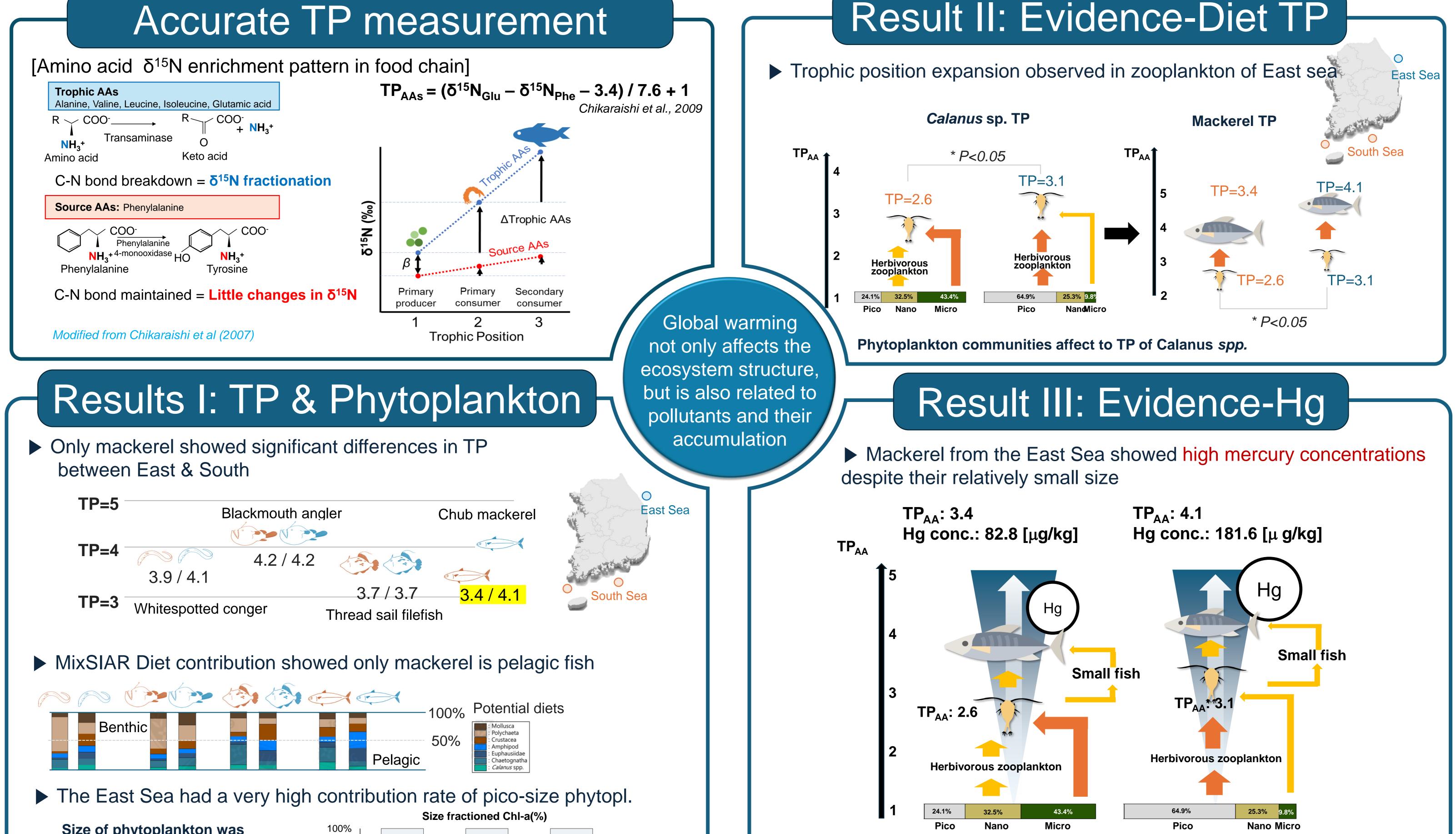
Effect

As phytoplankton become smaller, larger zooplankton cannot directly consume small plankton and need one more step to connect them. This causes the trophic position of high trophic level organisms be expanded.

Pelagic ecosystem

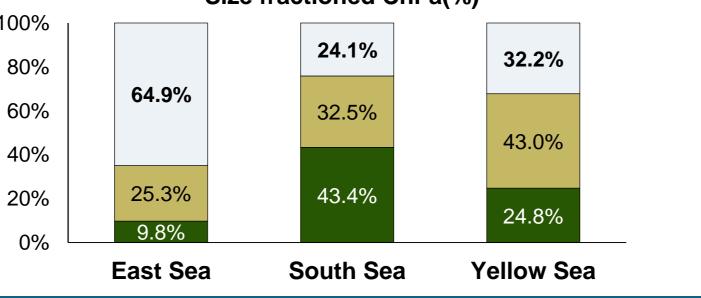


Accurate TP measurement



Size of phytoplankton was measured from the sizefractioned chlorophyll concentrations.

Pico-size
Xano-size
Micro-size



 \triangleright This study reveals that ecosystem alterations due to global warming consequently affect the high trophic position and humans by increasing the trophic position of higher consumers and the accumulation of harmful substances.