

Marine heatwaves disrupt ecosystem structure and function via altered food webs and energy flux

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Dylan G. E. Gomes, Ocean Ecology Lab, Marine Mammal Institute, Department of Fisheries, Wildlife & Conservation Sciences, Oregon State University; National Academy of Sciences NRC Postdoctoral Research Associateship, Northwest Fisheries Science Center, NOAA, Seattle, WA, USA

James J. Ruzicka, Ecosystem Sciences Division, Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center, NOAA, Honolulu, HI, USA

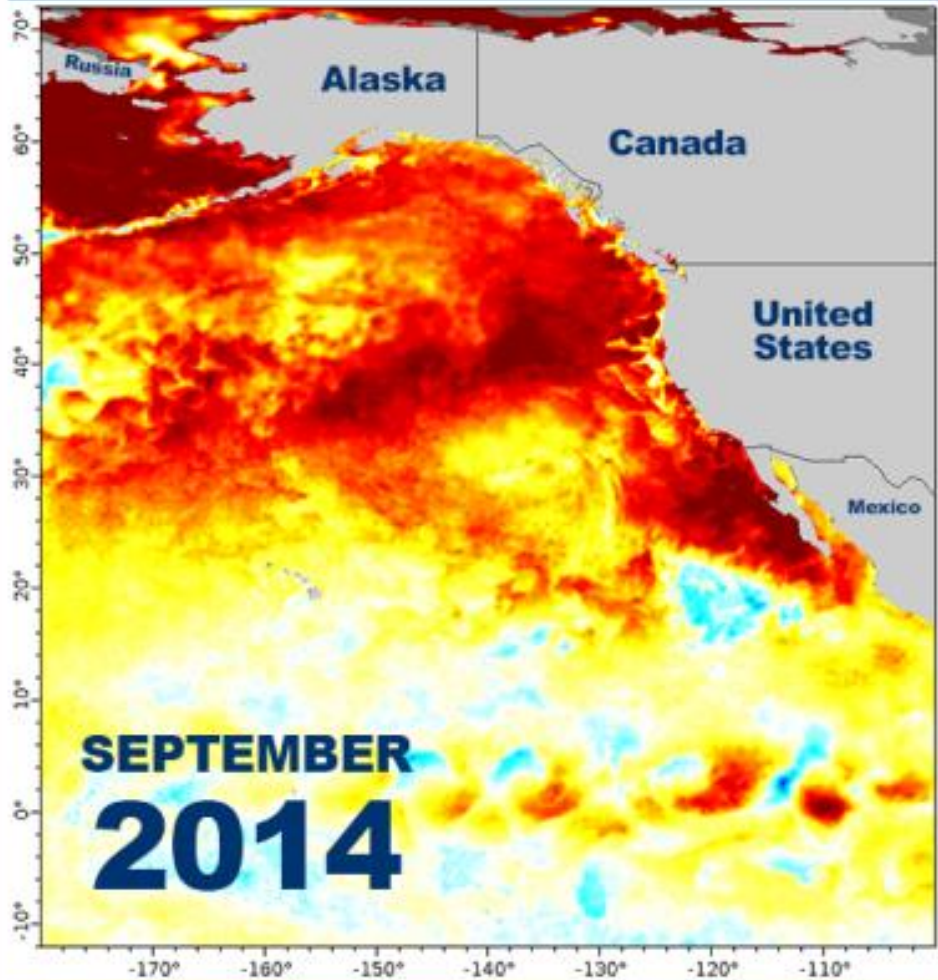
Lisa G. Crozier, Fish Ecology Division, Northwest Fisheries Science Center, NOAA, Seattle, WA, USA

David D. Huff, Fish Ecology Division, Northwest Fisheries Science Center, NOAA, Newport, OR, USA

Richard D. Brodeur, Fish Ecology Division, Northwest Fisheries Science Center, NOAA, Newport, OR, USA

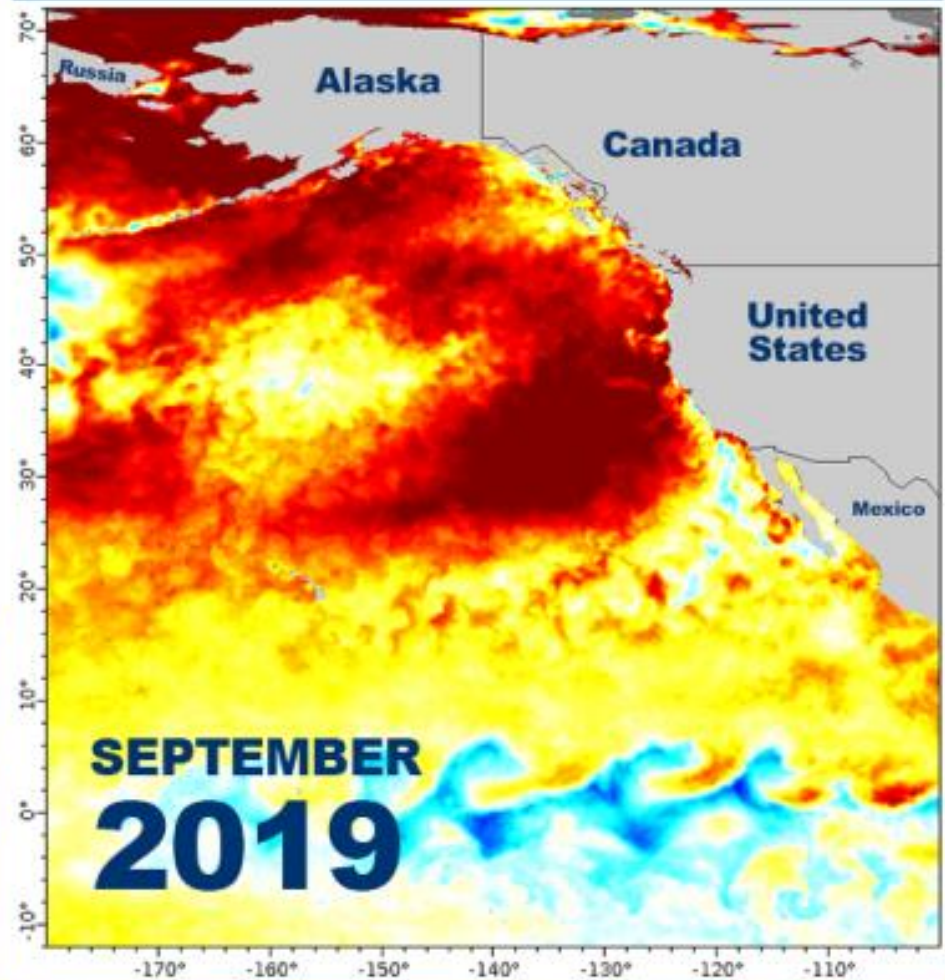
Joshua D. Stewart, Ocean Ecology Lab, Marine Mammal Institute, Department of Fisheries, Wildlife & Conservation Sciences, Oregon State University, Newport, OR, USA

The blob



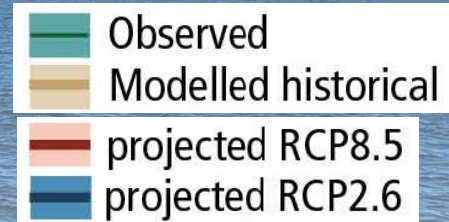
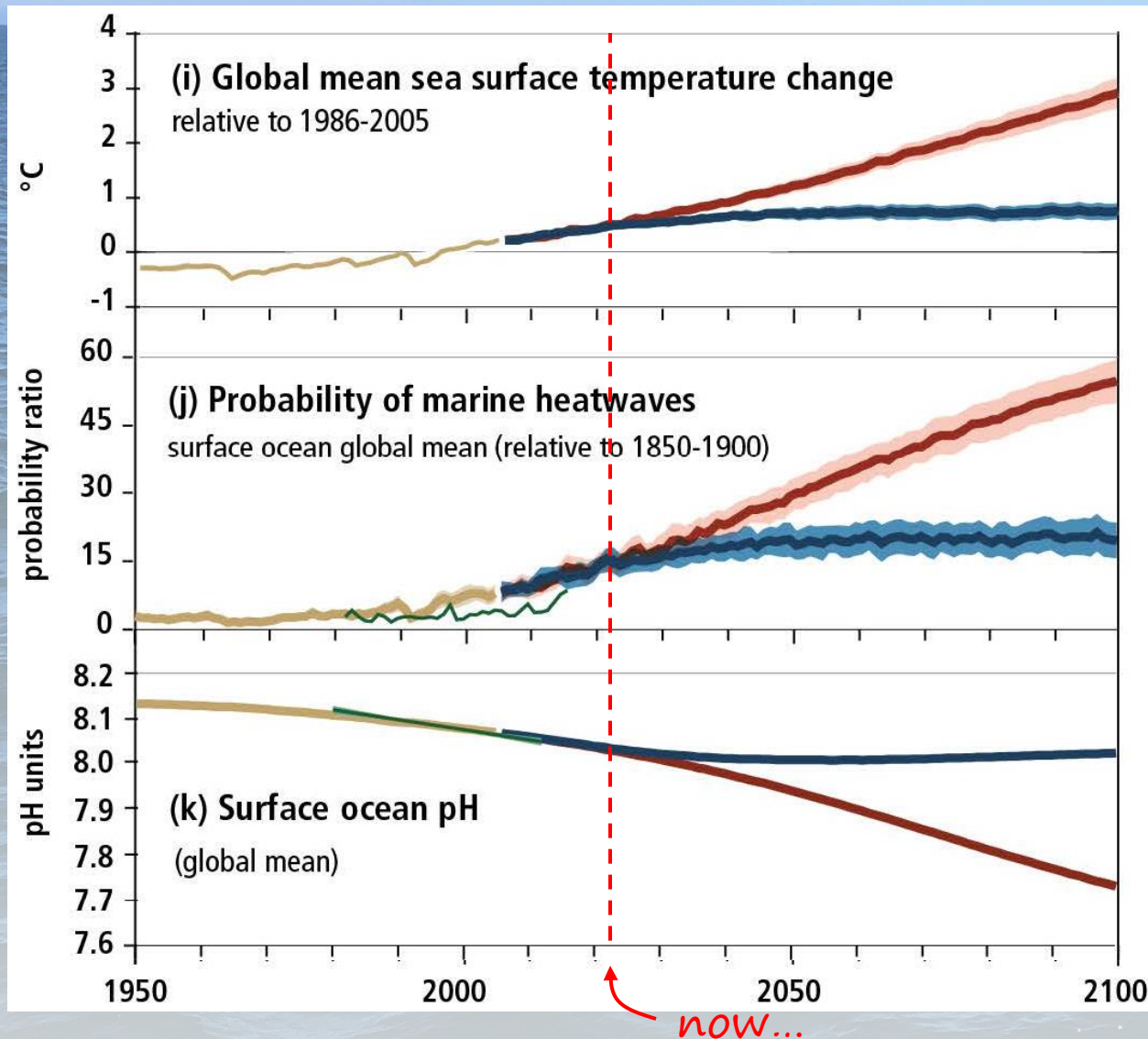
sea surface temperature anomaly (Celsius)
NOAA Global Coral Bleaching Monitoring Products: Daily 5-km
(2014-09-01T12:00:00Z)
Data courtesy of NOAA Coral Reef Watch

The blob 2.0



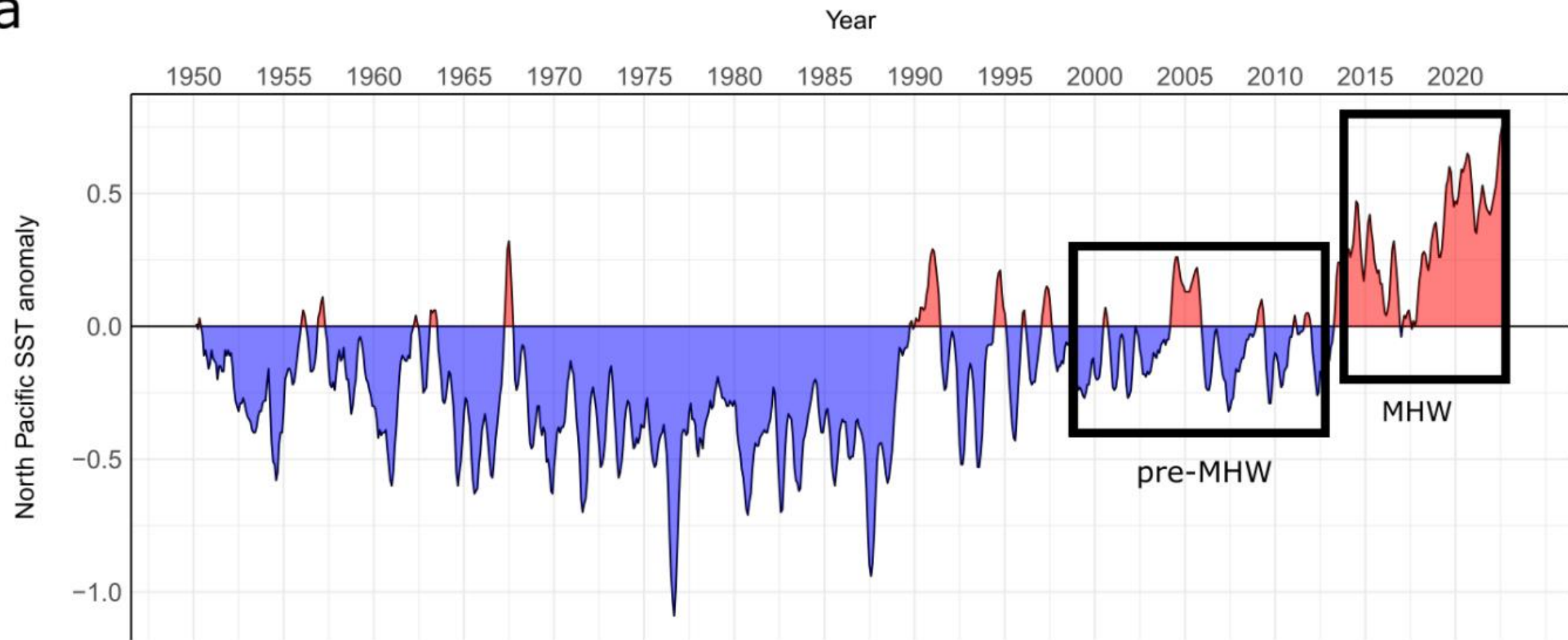
sea surface temperature anomaly (Celsius)
NOAA Global Coral Bleaching Monitoring Products: Daily 5-km
(2019-09-02T12:00:00Z)
Data courtesy of NOAA Coral Reef Watch

NE Pacific Marine Heatwaves are Increasing



IPCC 2019. The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate, Fig SPM.1

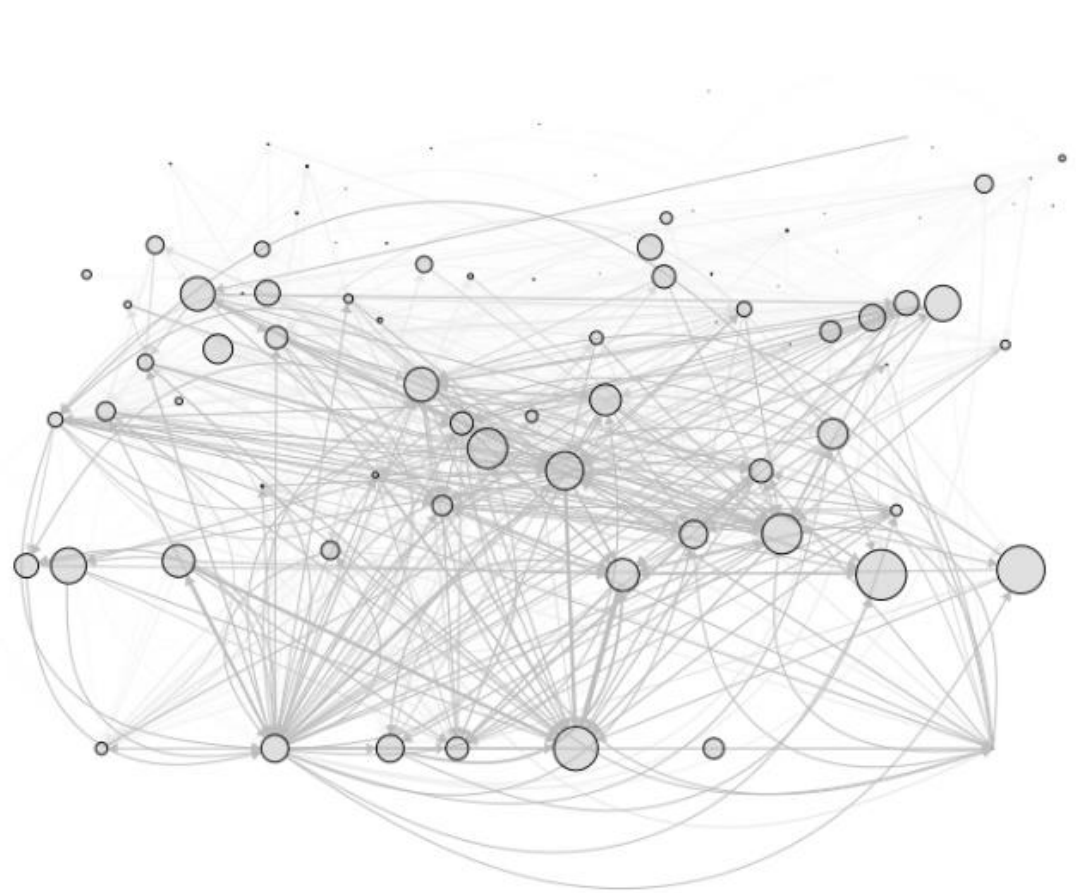
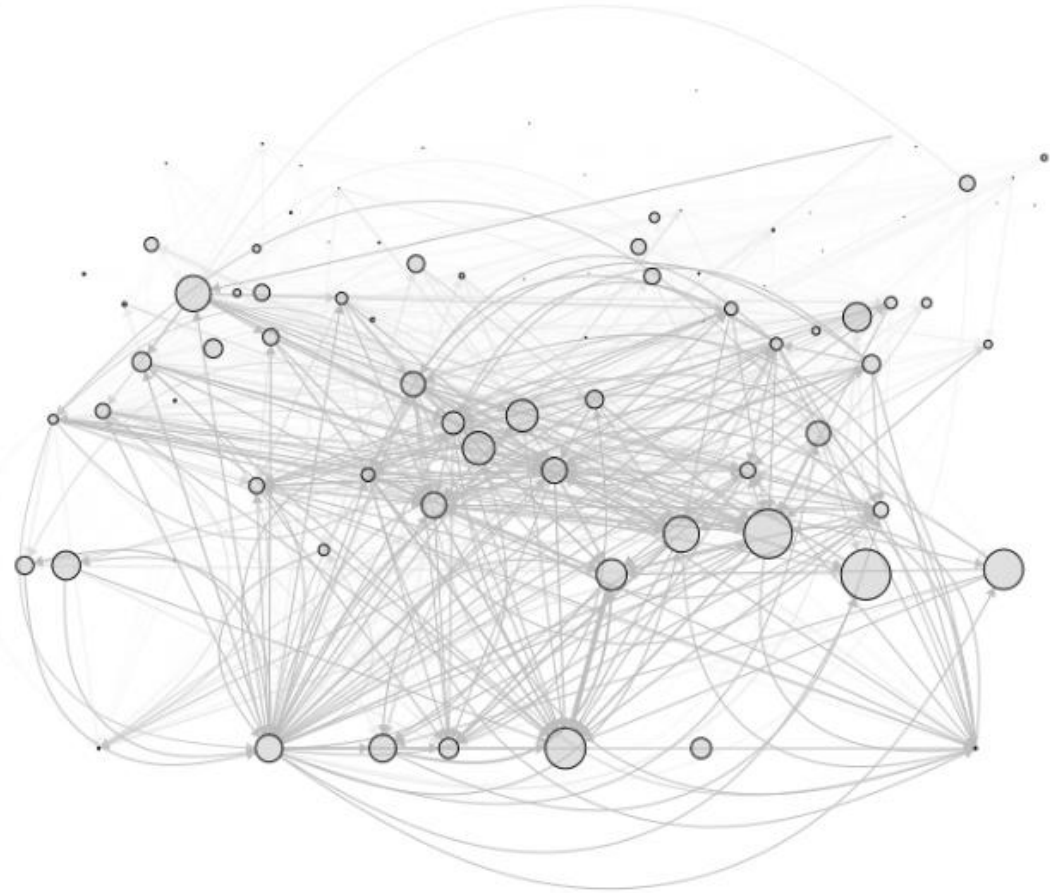
a



b

pre-MHW

MHW



The Seattle Times

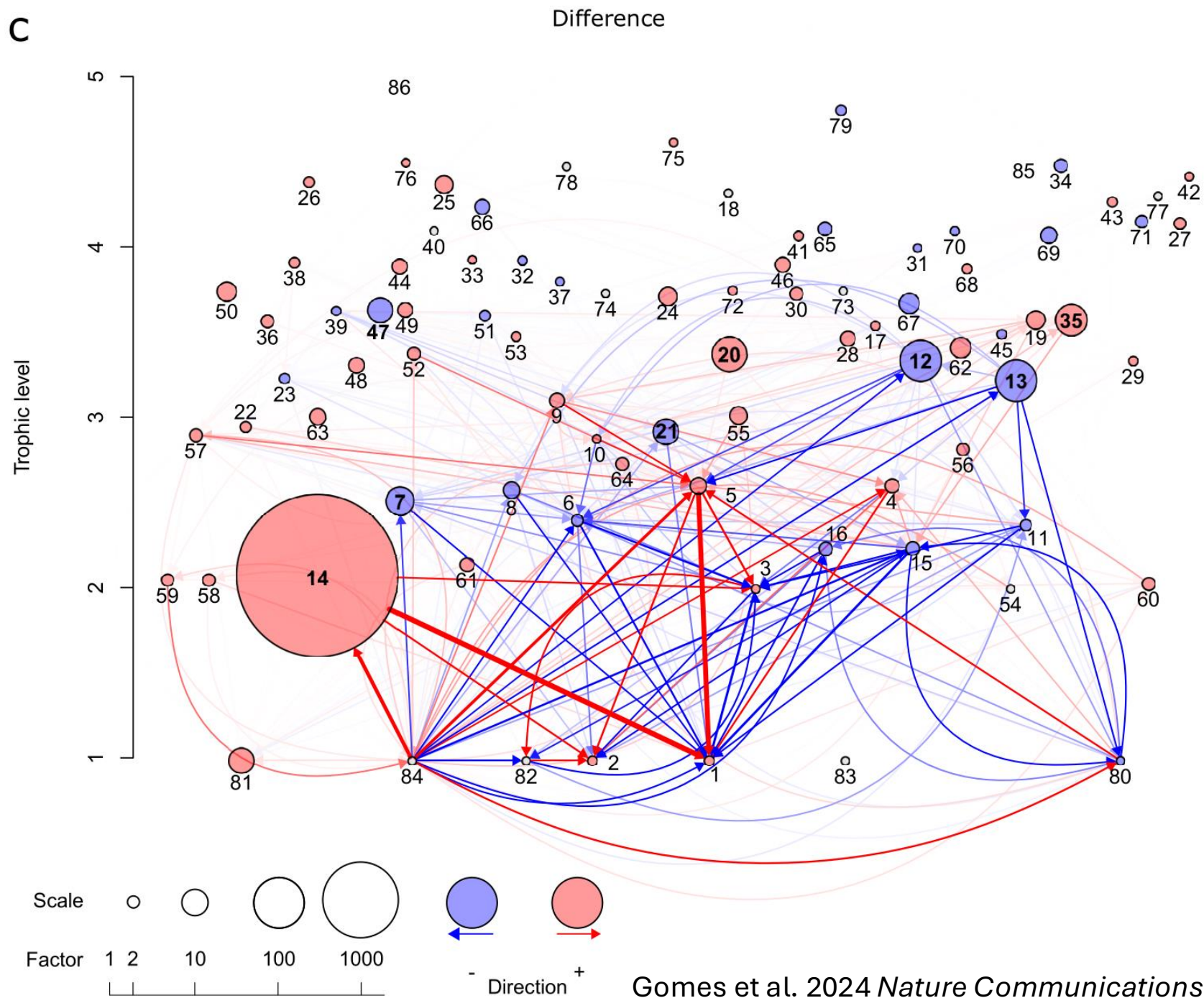
Bloppy creatures washed up on West Coast beaches during marine warming, sucking up energy

March 18, 2024 at 6:00 am | Updated March 18, 2024 at 6:00 am

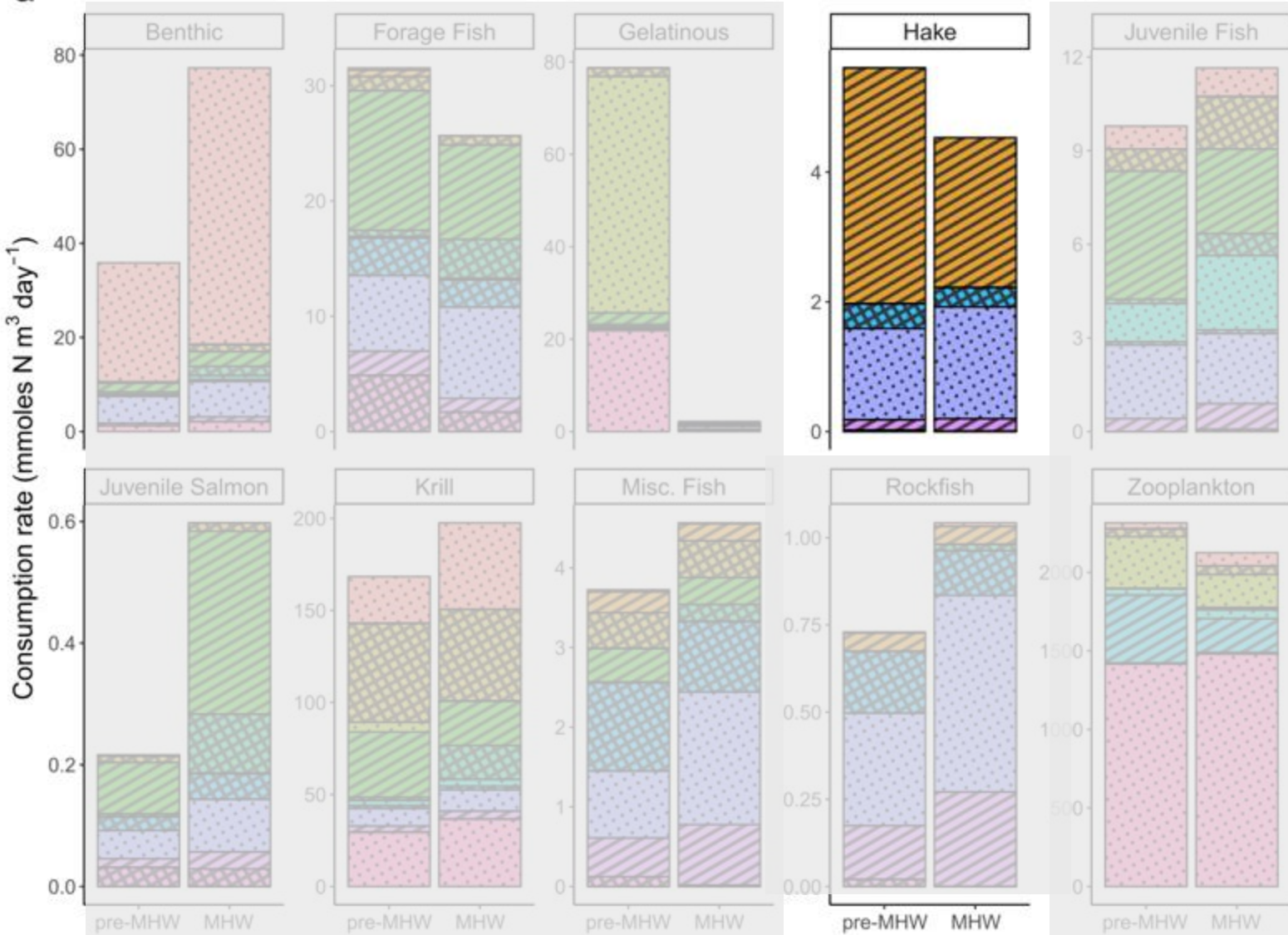


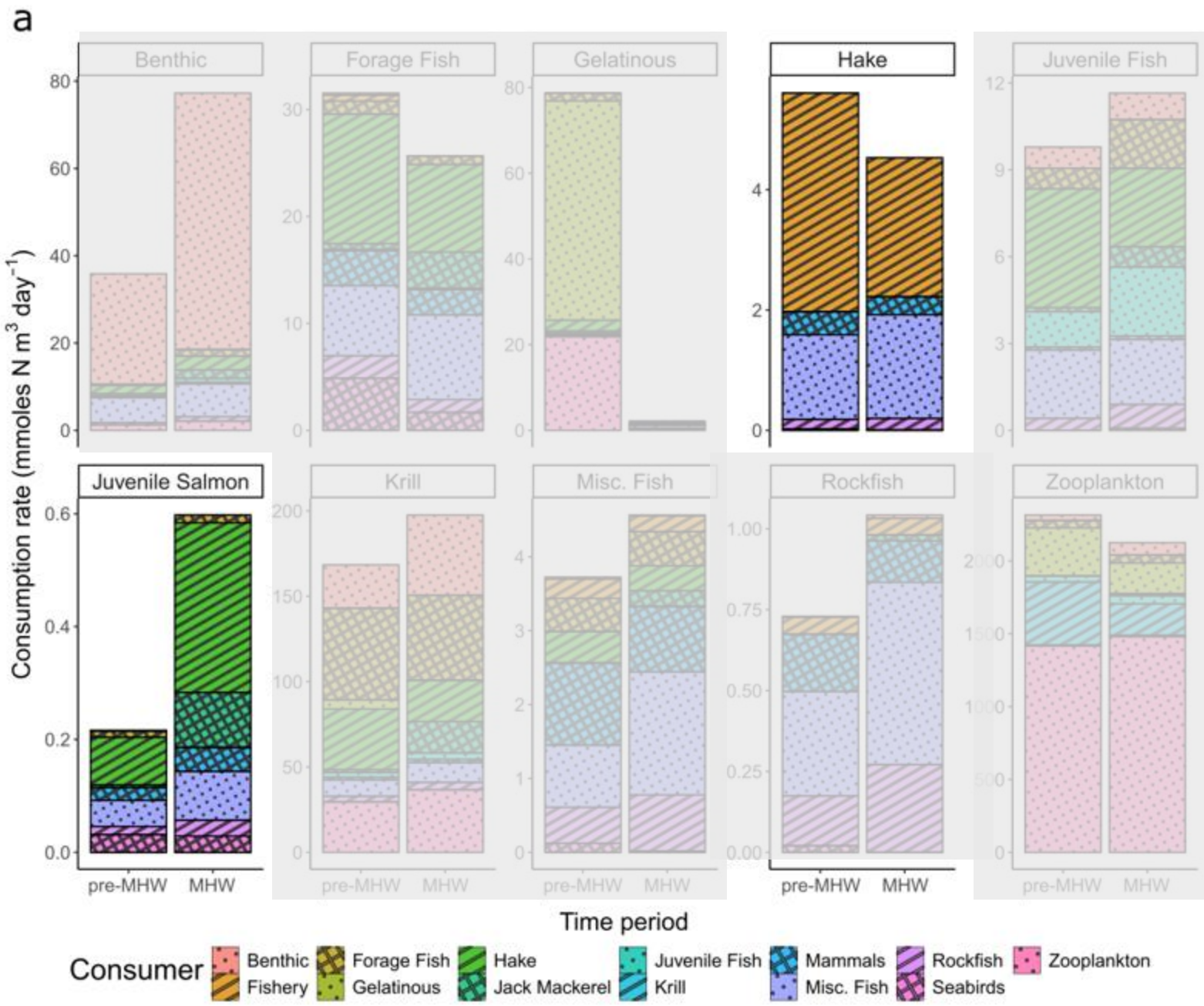
From Seattle Times, March 18, 2024. Photo: Mark Farley / Oregon State University

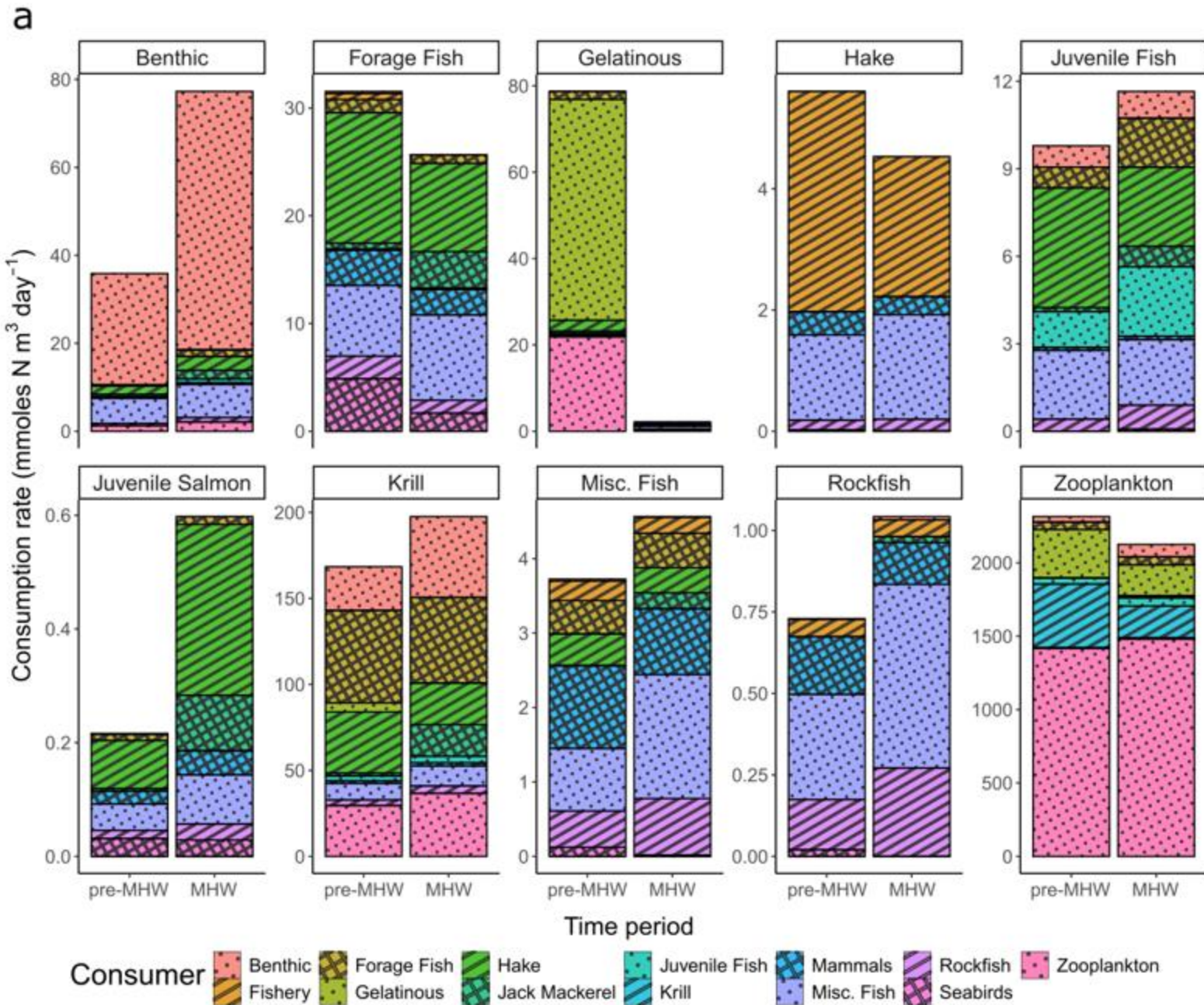
C

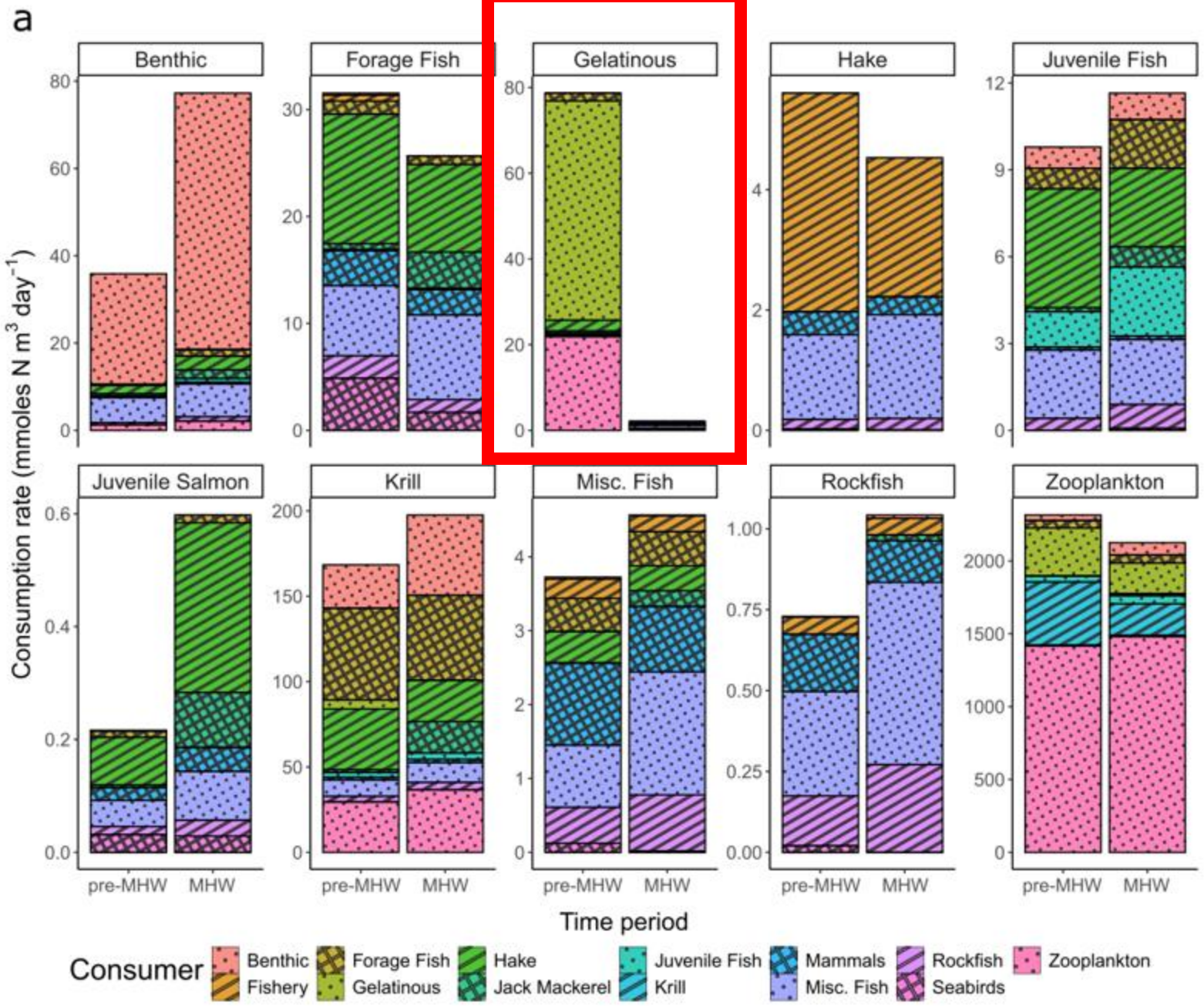


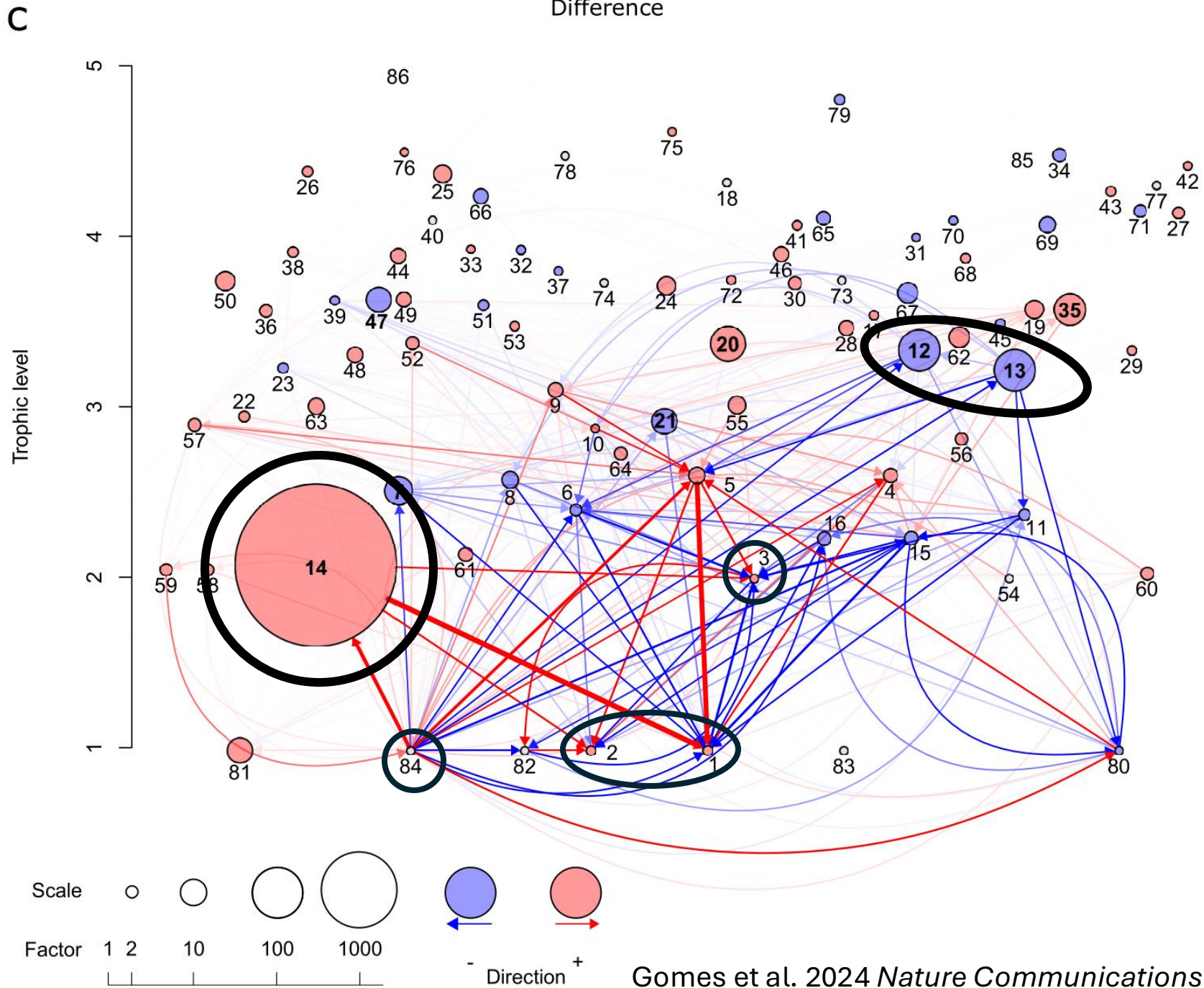
- 11 small jellyfish (net-feeders)
- 12 small jellyfish (carnivores)
- 13 large jellyfish
- 14 pyrosomes
- 15 krill (*E. pacifica*)
- 16 krill (*T. spinifera*)
- 17 market squid
- 18 cephalopod humboldt
- 19 smelt aggregate
- 20 shad
- 21 sardine
- 22 herring
- 23 anchovy
- 24 saury
- 25 coho yearling
- 26 Chinook yearling
- 27 Chinook subyearling
- 28 other juvenile salmon
- 29 mesopelagic fishes
- 30 planktivorous rockfish
- 31 adult coho
- 32 adult Chinook
- 33 other salmon aggregate
- 34 shark aggregate
- 35 jack mackerel

a





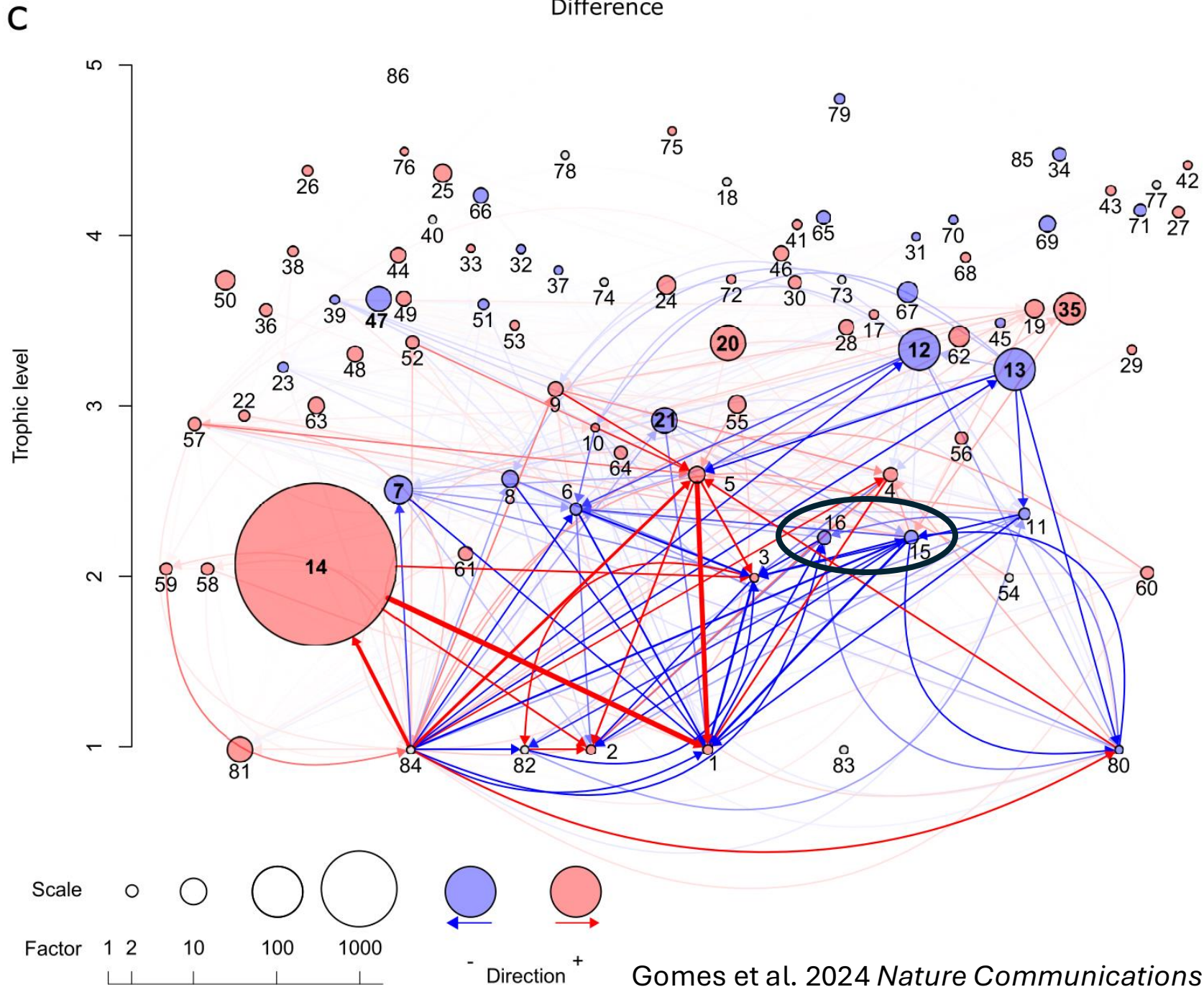




14. Pyrosomes
 12. Small Jelly
 13. Large Jelly

1. Large phyto
 2. Small phyto
 3. Micro-zoo

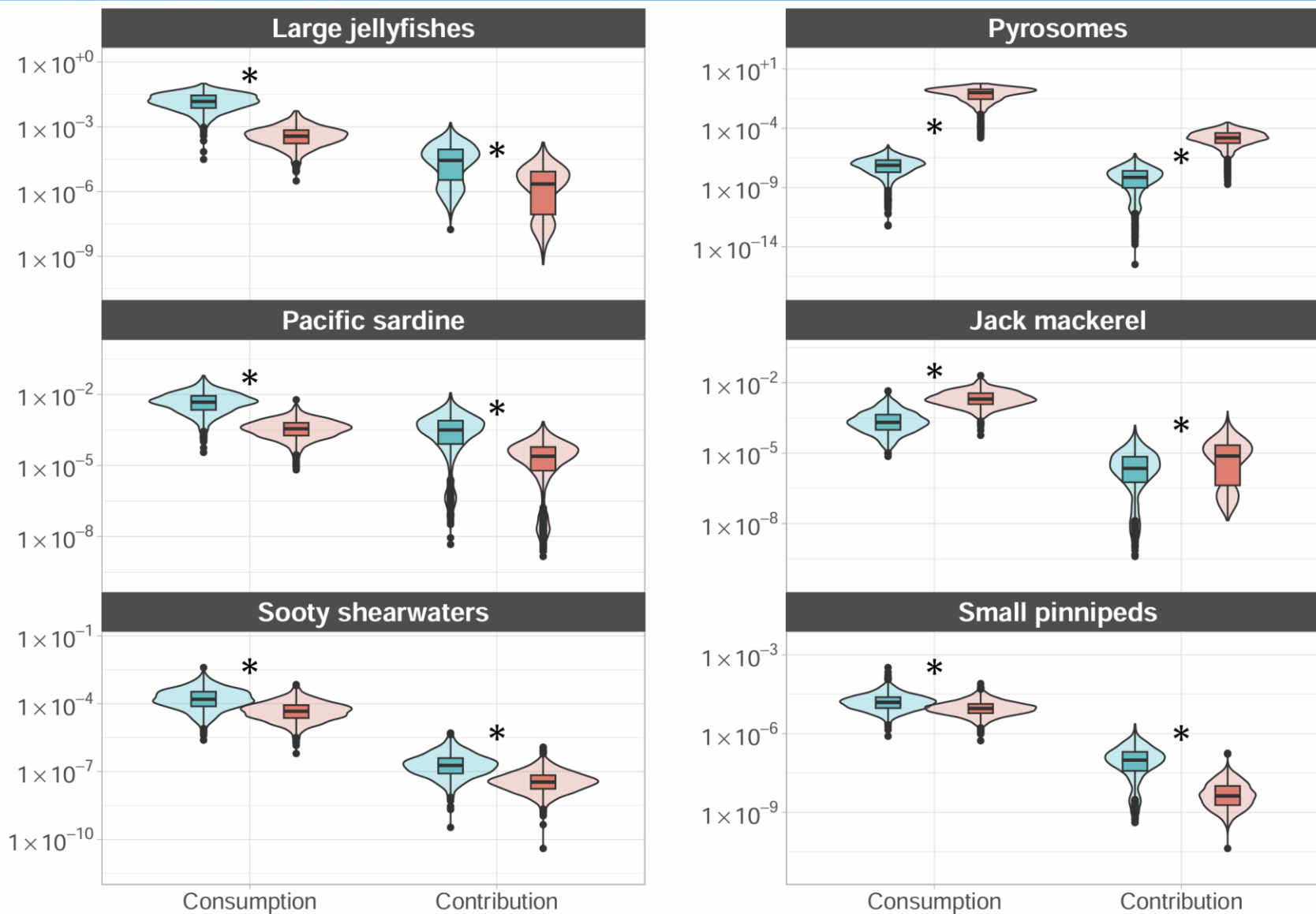
84. Benthic Detritus



- 14. Pyrosomes
- 12. Small Jelly
- 13. Large Jelly
- 1. Large phyto
- 2. Small phyto
- 3. Micro-zoo

- 15 *E. pacifica*
- 16 *T. spinifera*

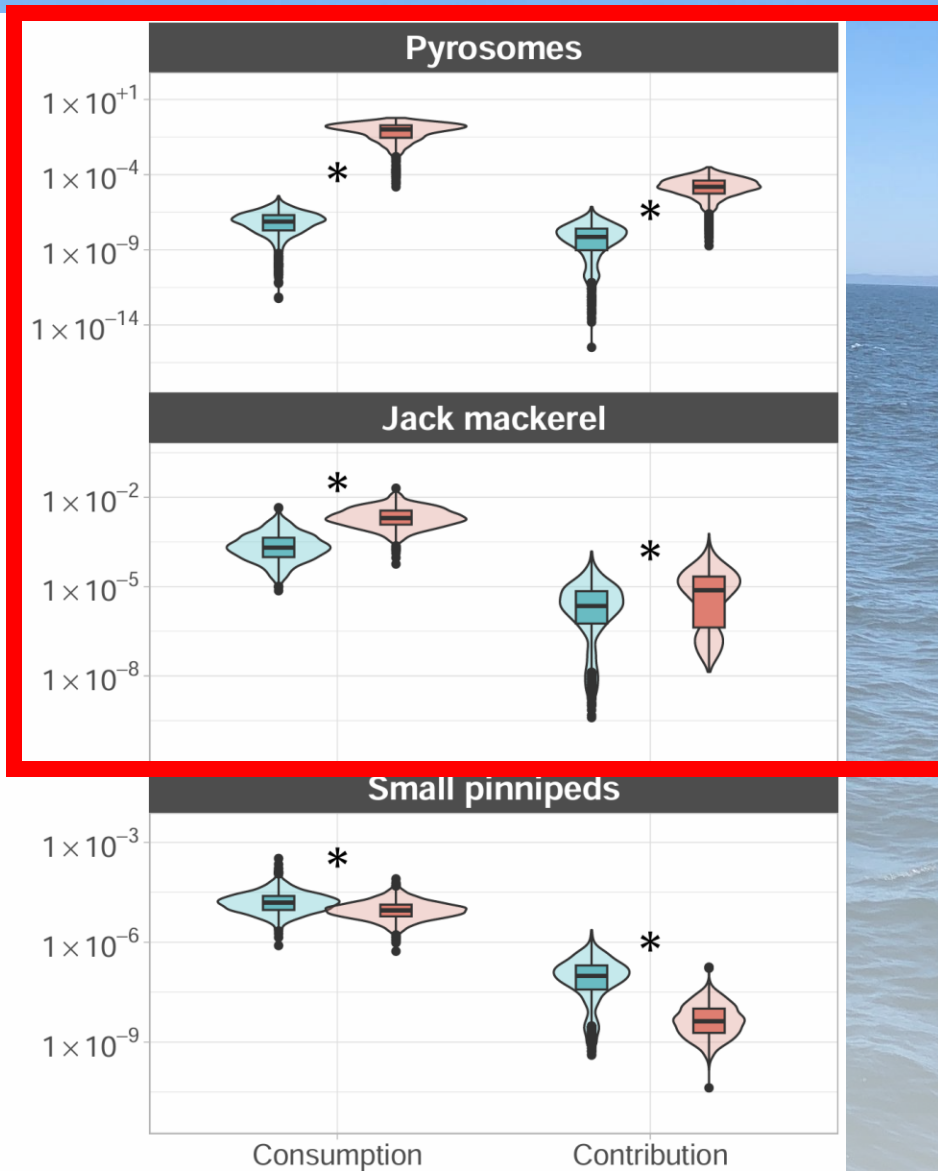
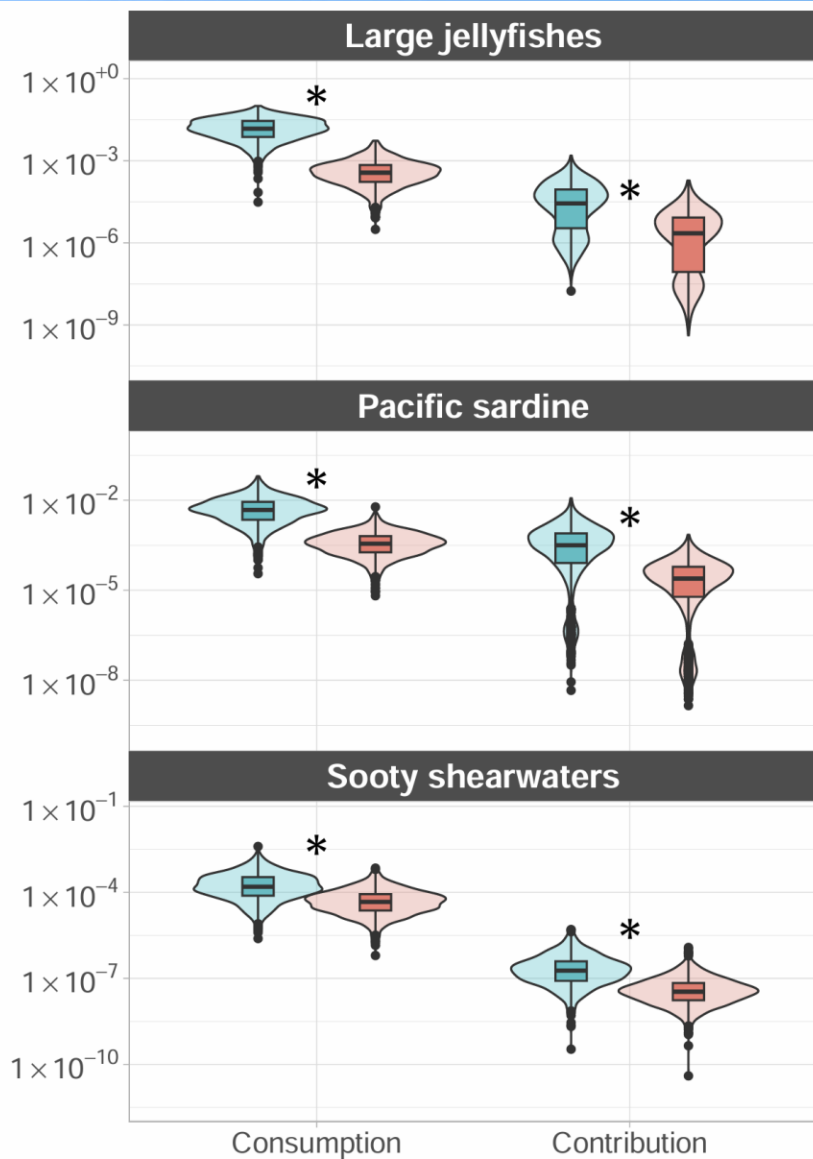
Ecosystem-wide consumption or contribution proportions



Consumption of lower trophic levels and contribution to higher trophic levels

Pre-marine heatwave period Marine heatwave period

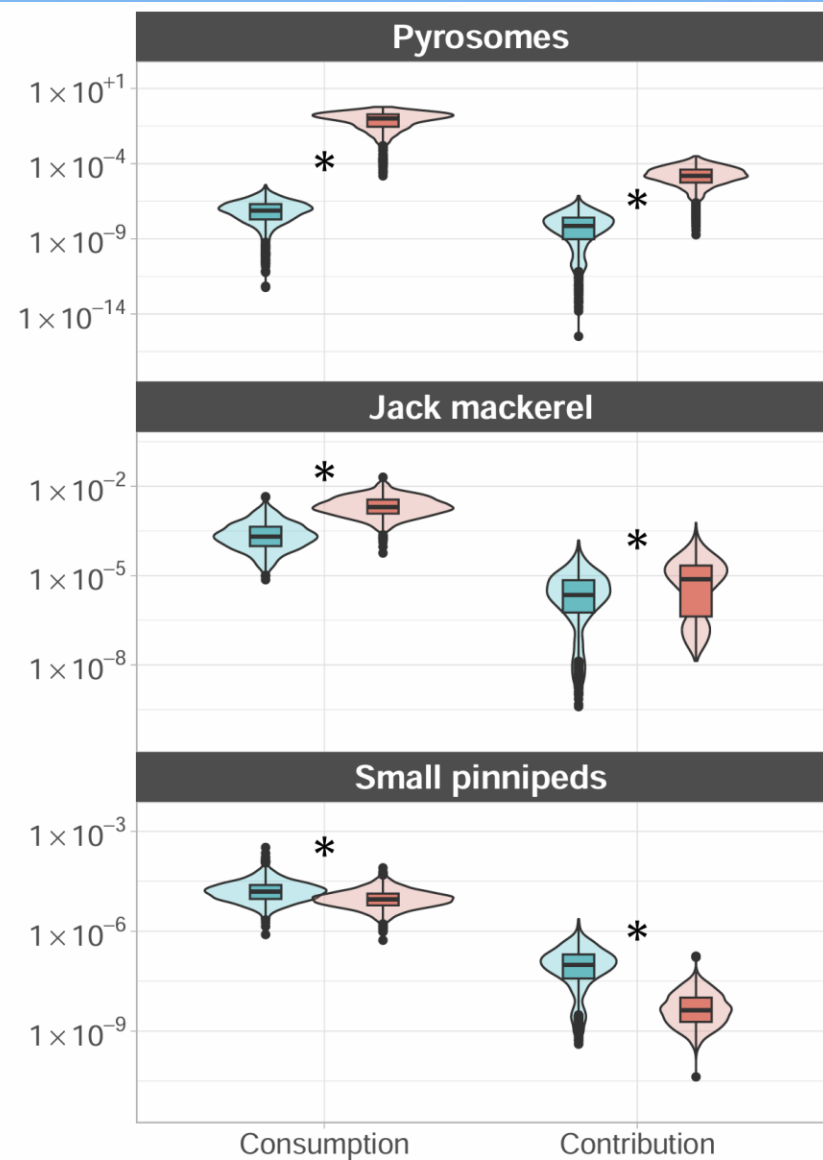
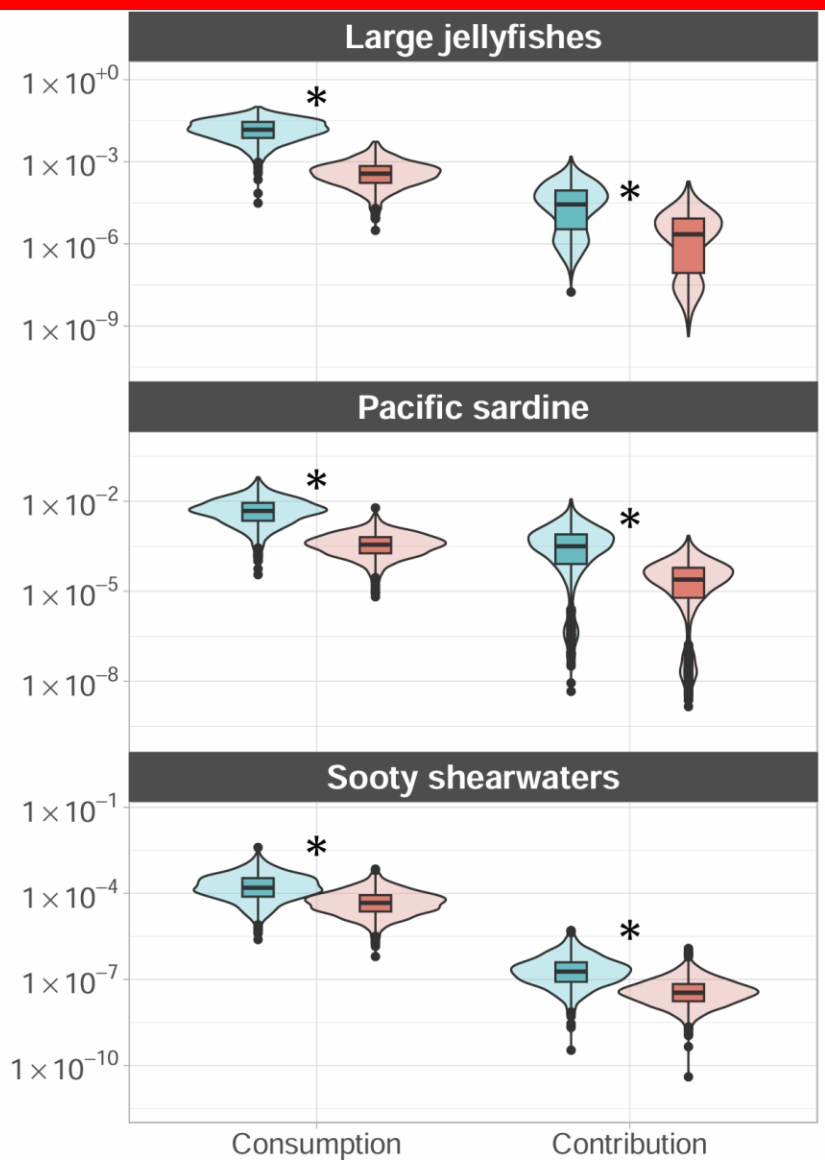
Ecosystem-wide consumption or contribution proportions



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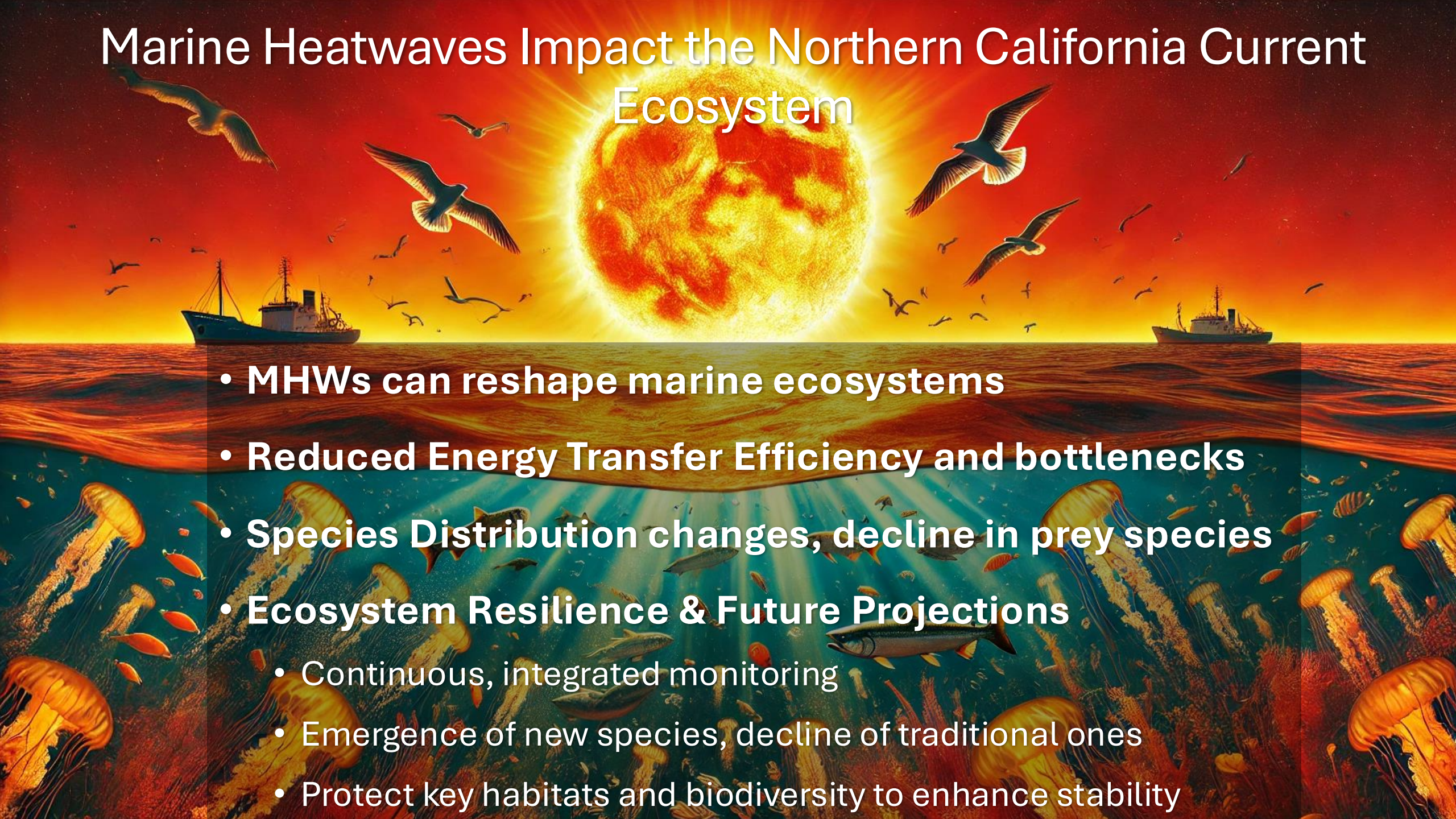
Consumption of lower trophic levels and contribution to higher trophic levels

Pre-marine heatwave period Marine heatwave period

We shouldn't assume that MHWs are responsible for all of the changes from one period to another...



Marine Heatwaves Impact the Northern California Current Ecosystem



- **MHWs can reshape marine ecosystems**
- **Reduced Energy Transfer Efficiency and bottlenecks**
- **Species Distribution changes, decline in prey species**
- **Ecosystem Resilience & Future Projections**
 - Continuous, integrated monitoring
 - Emergence of new species, decline of traditional ones
 - Protect key habitats and biodiversity to enhance stability

Acknowledgements

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