



# Predicting copepod dormancy timing in response to climate change

Pierson, Runge, Head, Plourde, Johnson, Leising, Maps,  
Kimmel, Pershing, Gentleman





# The original plan

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- ▶ Describe the *NEW* analysis of dormancy timing from all available time series data
- ▶ Show comparisons with model data to highlight model ability to predict dormancy timing
- ▶ Show scenario tests with the model to show timing changes with warming



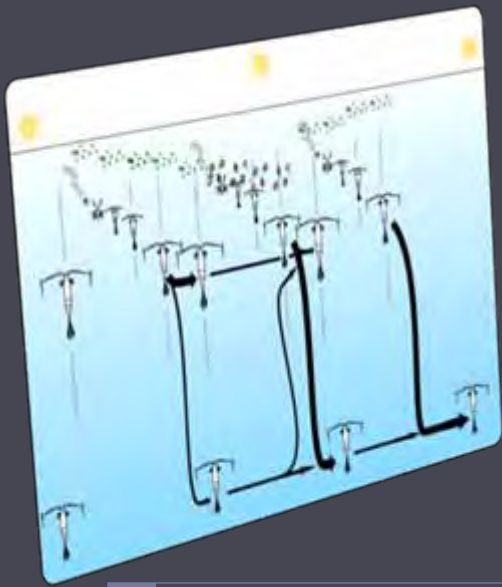


# The New Plan

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- ▶ Discuss life history metrics, their usefulness and importance to compare between and within species
  - ▶ Dormancy
  - ▶ Growth
- ▶ Predicting changes in life histories, specifically dormancy
- ▶ What's Next



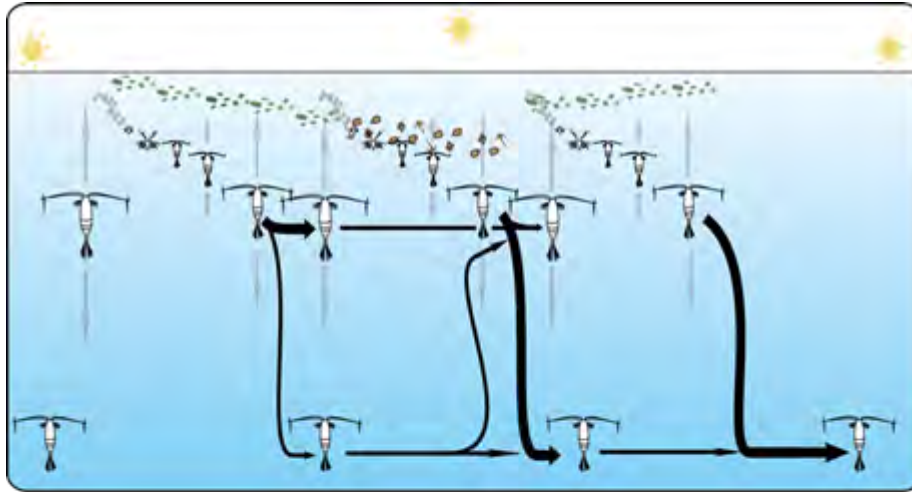


# Life history metrics

"Birth, School, Work, Death"

Birth, School, Work, Death, *The Godfathers*, 1988

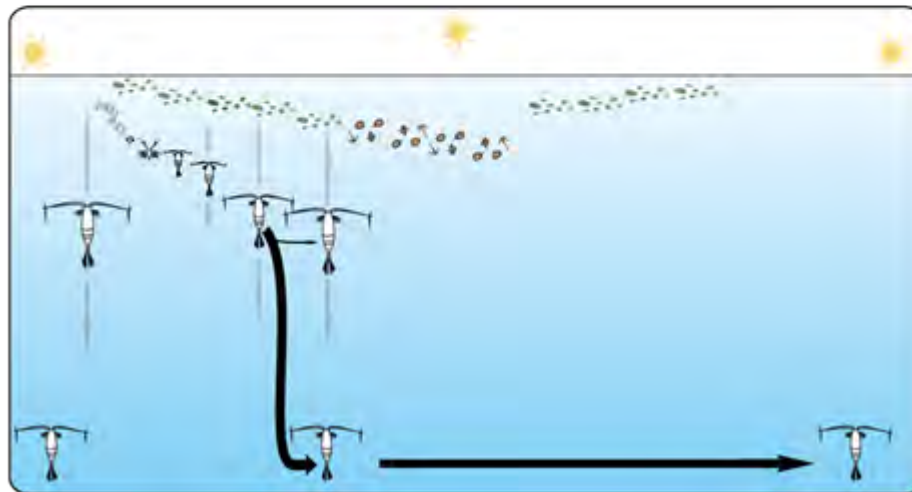
# *Calanus* life cycle plasticity may lead to varied lipid utilization strategies

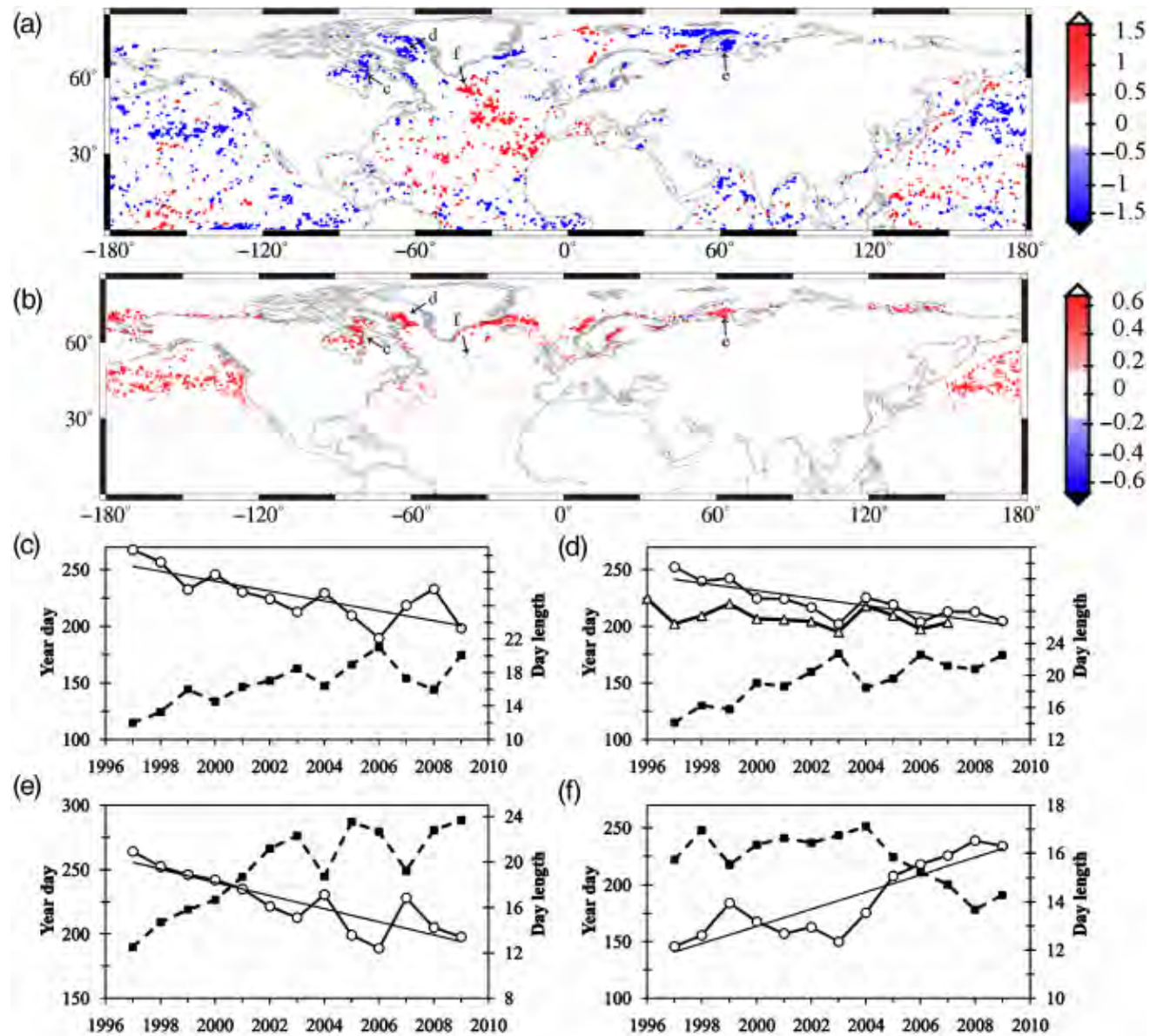


Various strategies may be found in one species:

e.g. *Calanus marshallae*

- ▶ 1 generation year<sup>-1</sup>  
Dabob Bay
- ▶ 2-3 generations year<sup>-1</sup>  
Oregon Shelf, Bering Sea





# Life history metrics to consider for comparisons and prediction

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- ▶ **Development Rate**

- ▶ Generation Time

- ▶ **Growth Rate**

- ▶ **Adult Size**

- ▶ **Fecundity**

- ▶ Per capita

- ▶ Cumulative

- ▶ **Dormancy Timing**

- ▶ Initiation

- ▶ Termination

- ▶ **Reproductive Period**

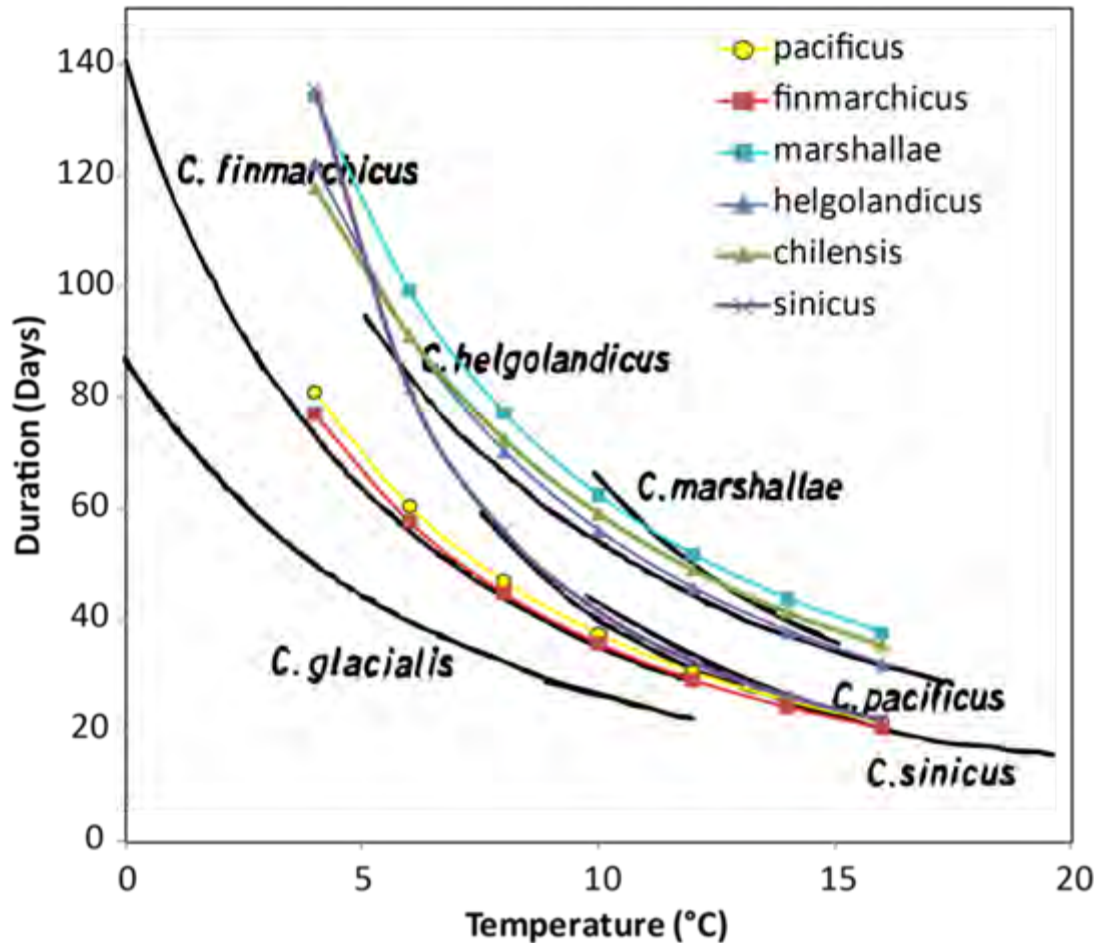




# Development time to C6 varies by species



Total duration to C6 vs Temperature



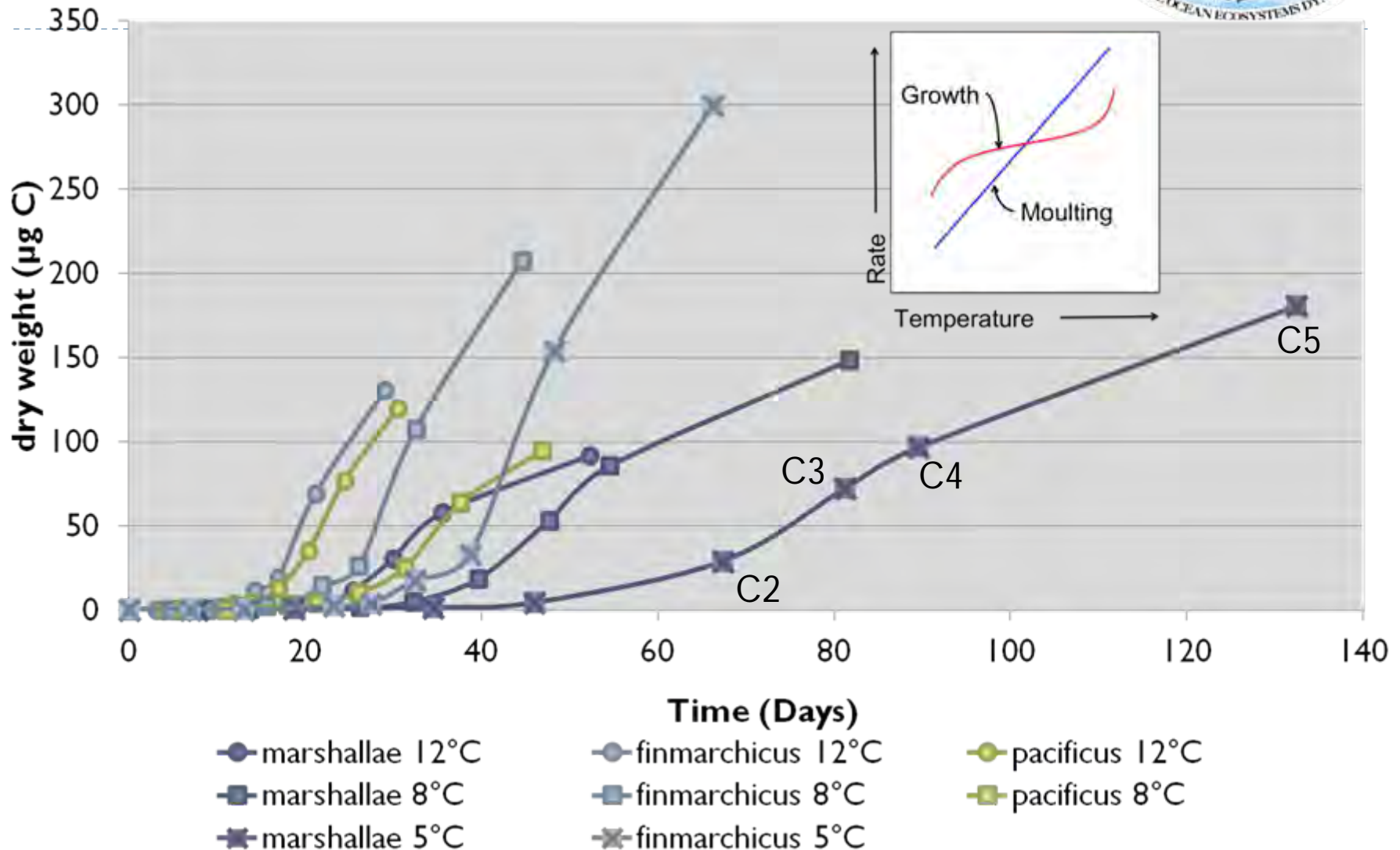
$$D_j(T) = \alpha_j (T + T_d)^\beta$$

$$\beta = -2.05$$

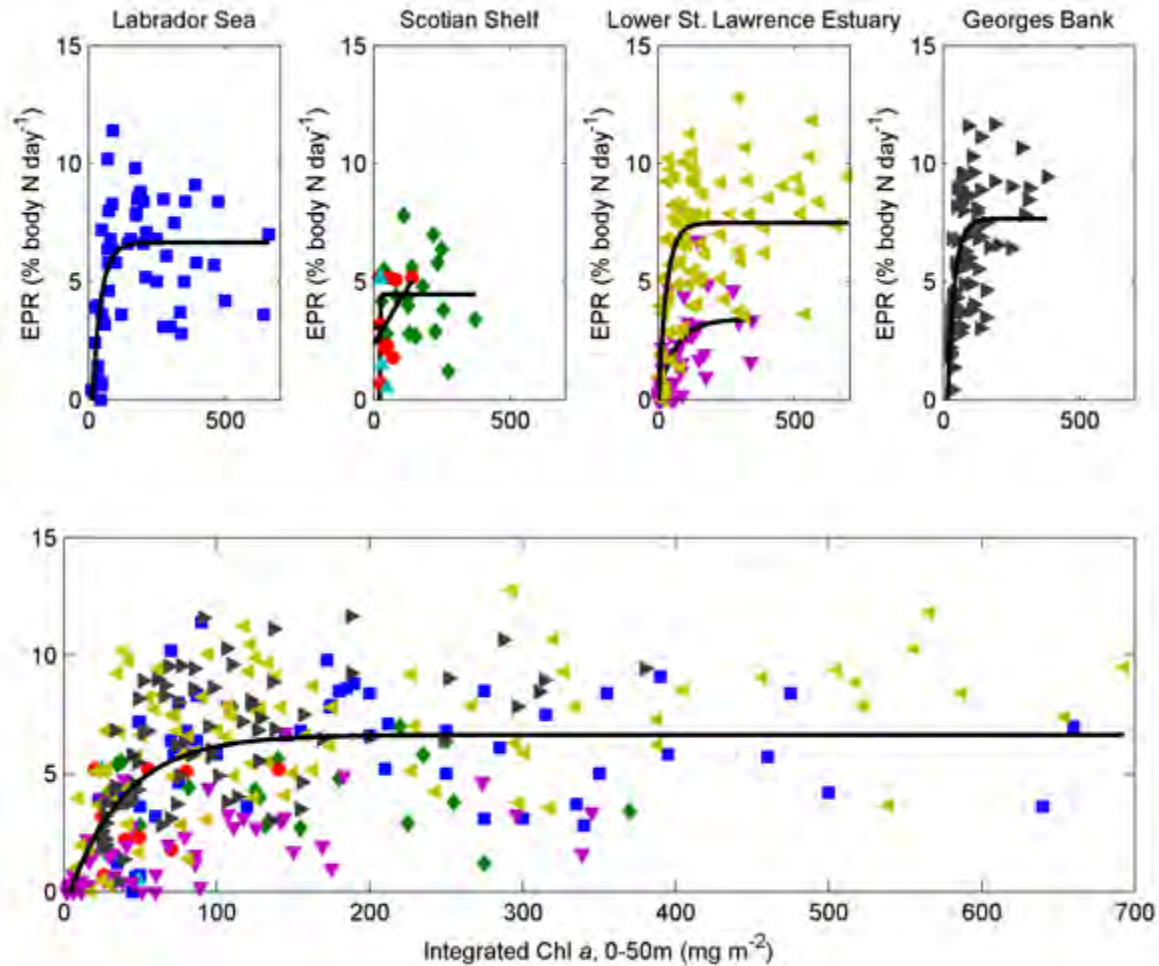
$$= -1.44 \text{ (} C. \text{ sinicus)}$$



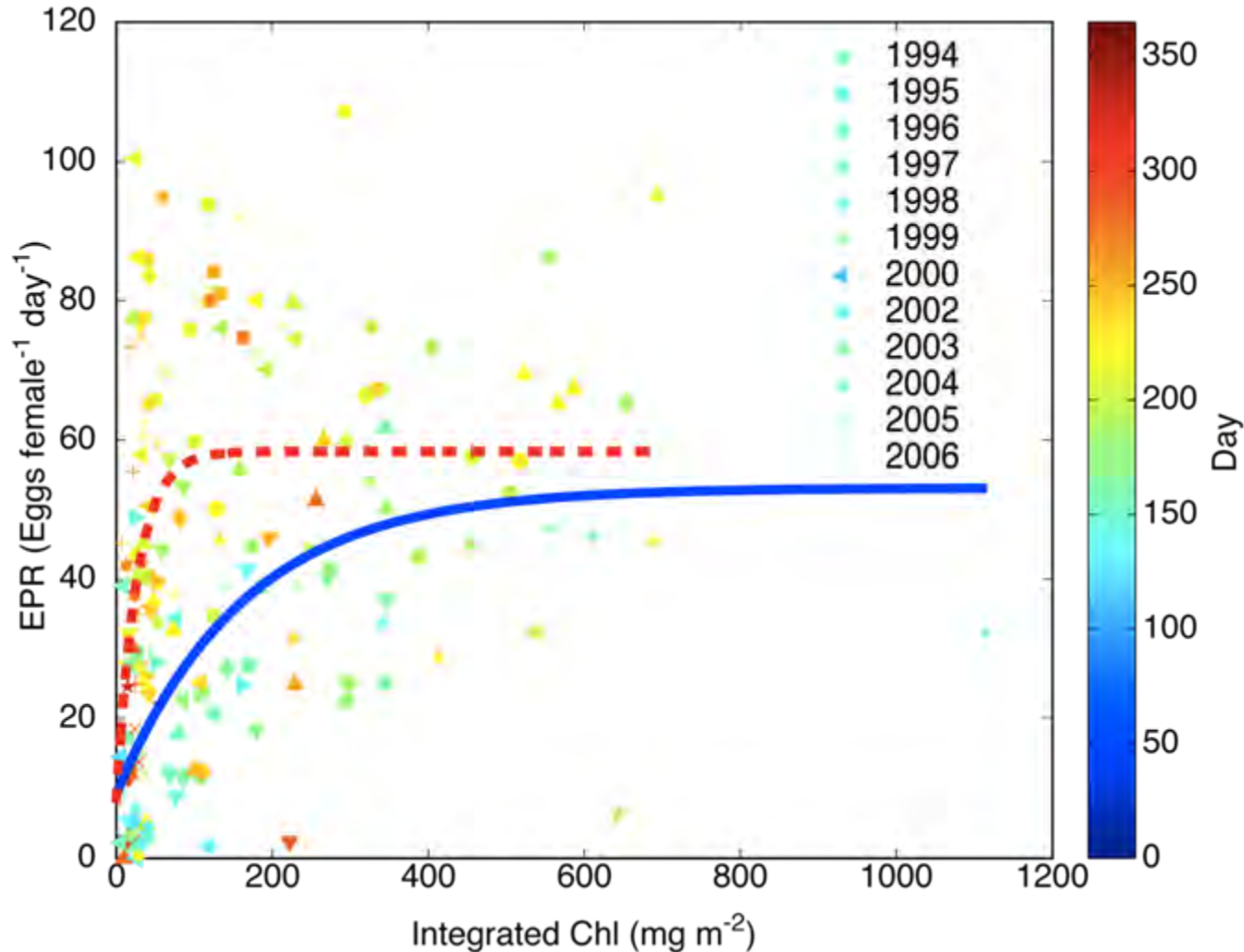
# Resulting Size vs. Time (by Stage)



# Spatial and temporal patterns in Egg Production Rate



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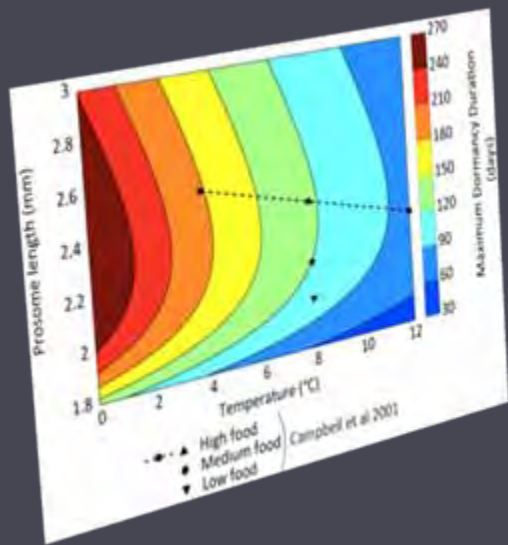
# Growth period (Plourde) differs from non-dormant period



	% of Maximum Population EPR											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
GoM	0.57	0.71	1.00	0.72	0.29	0.53	0.36	0.23	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.11
SS	0.15	0.74	0.85	1.00	0.56	0.31	0.38	0.17	0.22	0.07	0.04	0.07
GSL	0.02	0.05	0.13	0.87	1.00	0.55	0.66	0.22	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.02
NL	0.04	0.11	0.47	0.62	1.00	0.12	0.33	0.09	0.18	0.07	0.03	0.05
NorSea	0.00	0.03	0.15	1.00	0.68	0.33	0.13	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.00
	$N_{DT}>30$	$N_{DT}>30$	$N_{DT}>30$									$N_{DT}>30$

- Dormancy End (Johnson et al. 2008)
- Dormancy Start (Johnson et al. 2008)
- Plourde "Growth Period" =  $\text{Pop EPR}_{\max} > 0.15$





# Predicting changes in life histories Specifically: Dormancy timing

“No sleep till Brooklyn”

Licensed to Ill, *Beastie Boys*, 1986

# What do we know about dormancy?

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## Direct Controls?

- ▶ ~~Photoperiod~~
- ▶ ~~Temperature~~
- ▶ ~~Food~~
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## Drivers

- ▶ Lipid volume
- ▶ Temperature controlled metabolic rates
- ▶ Mortality pressure?





# Can we predict how *Calanus* dormancy might change with a warming climate?

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## Empirical Models

- ▶ Dormancy Duration
- ▶ Temperature and size dependent lipid utilization (Saumweber et al. 2006)

## Numerical Models

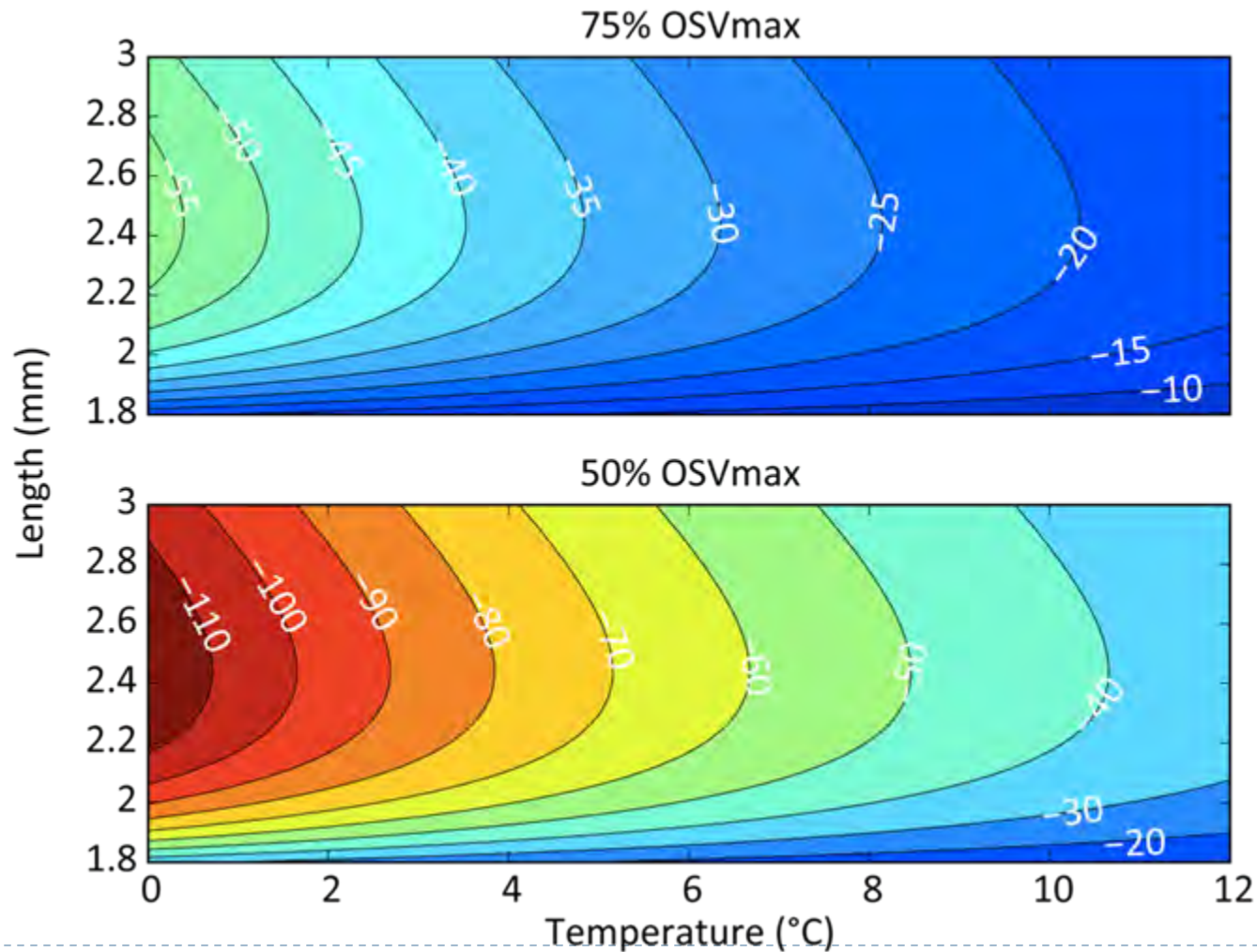
- ▶ Size at Maturity and Dormancy Entry
- ▶ Temperature and food dependent growth and development
- ▶ Lipid & Dormancy parameters using the Lipid Accumulation Window (LAW) hypothesis

*cf.* Johnson et al 2008

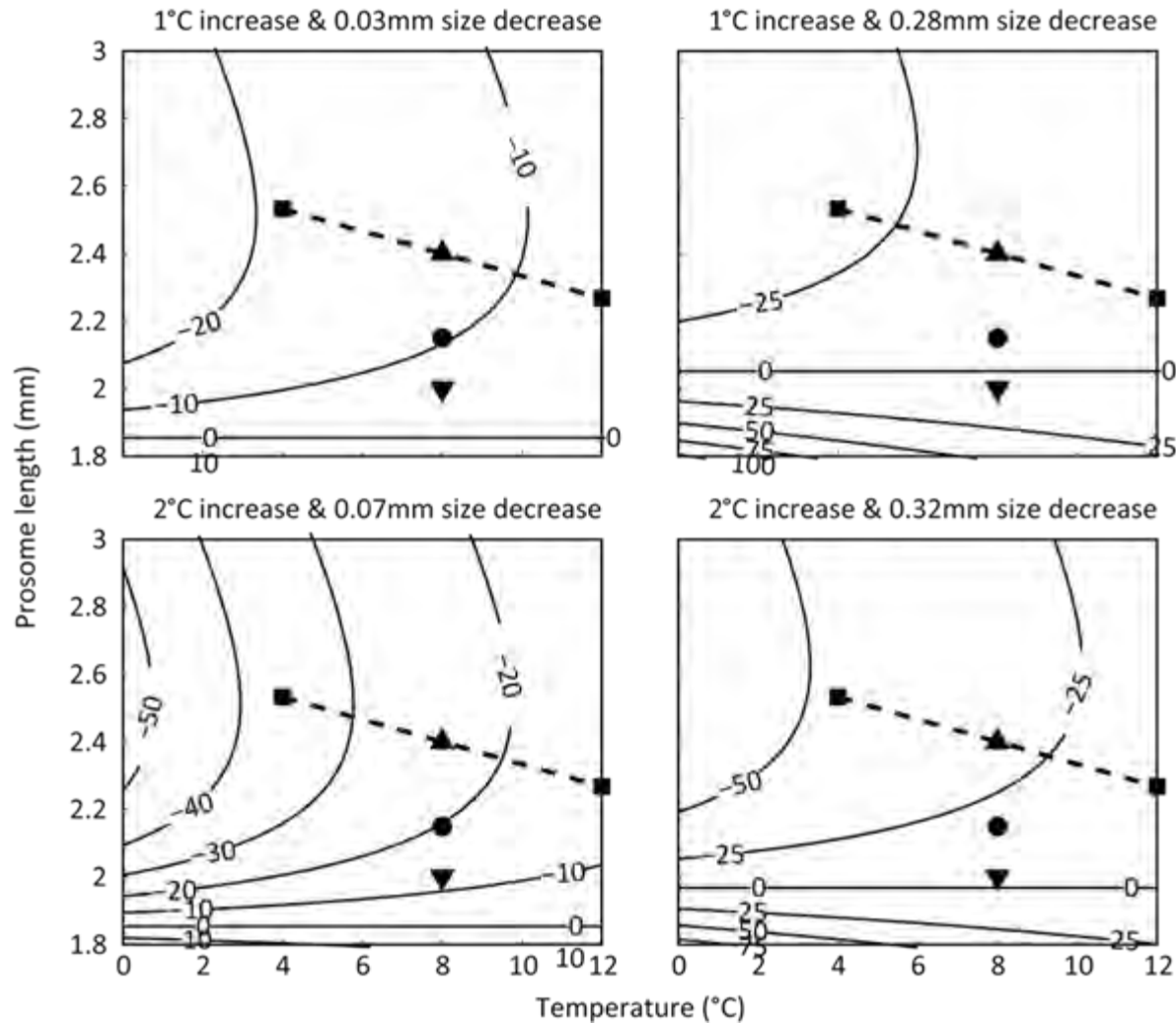
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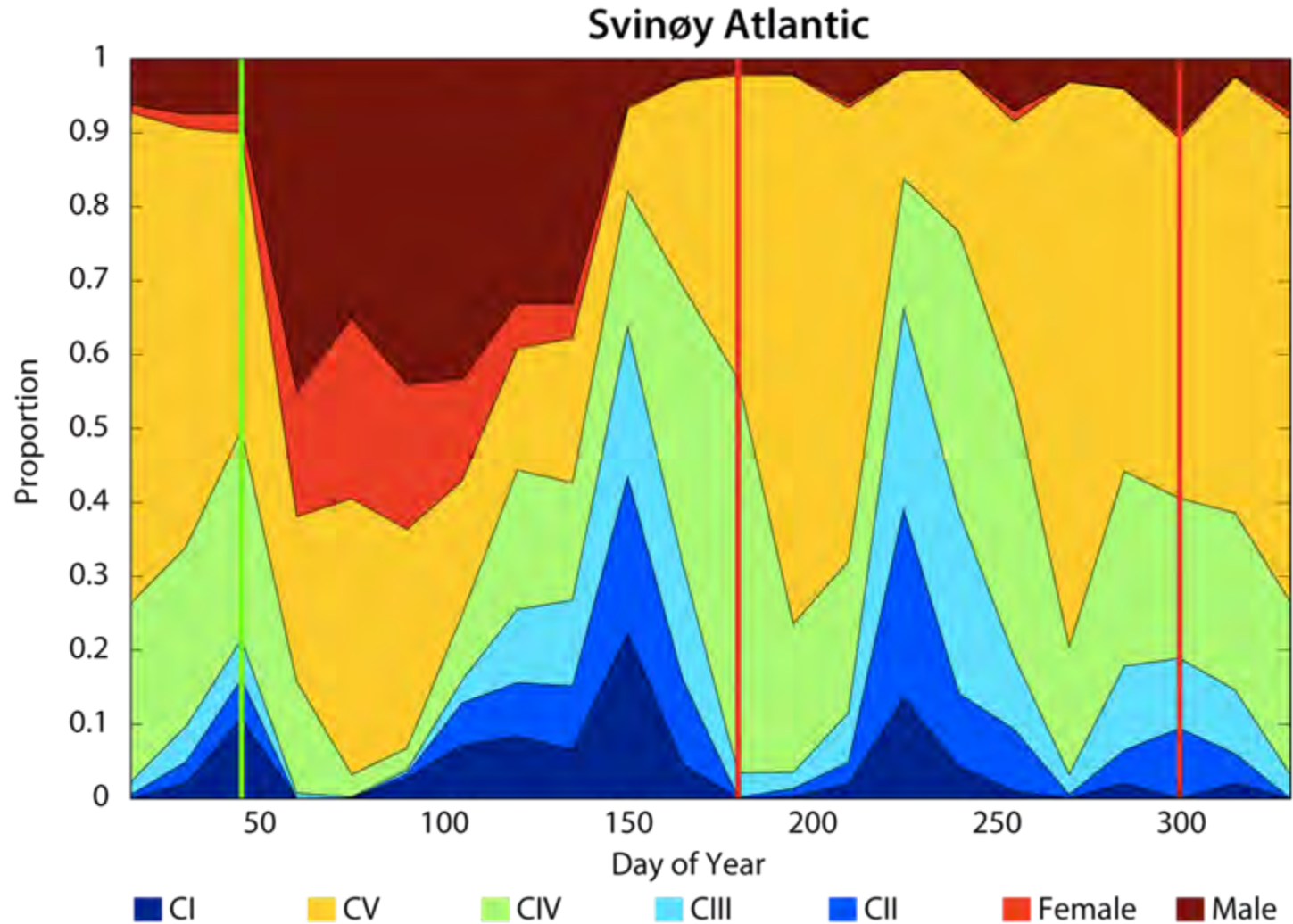
# Dormancy timing changes: total lipid accumulation



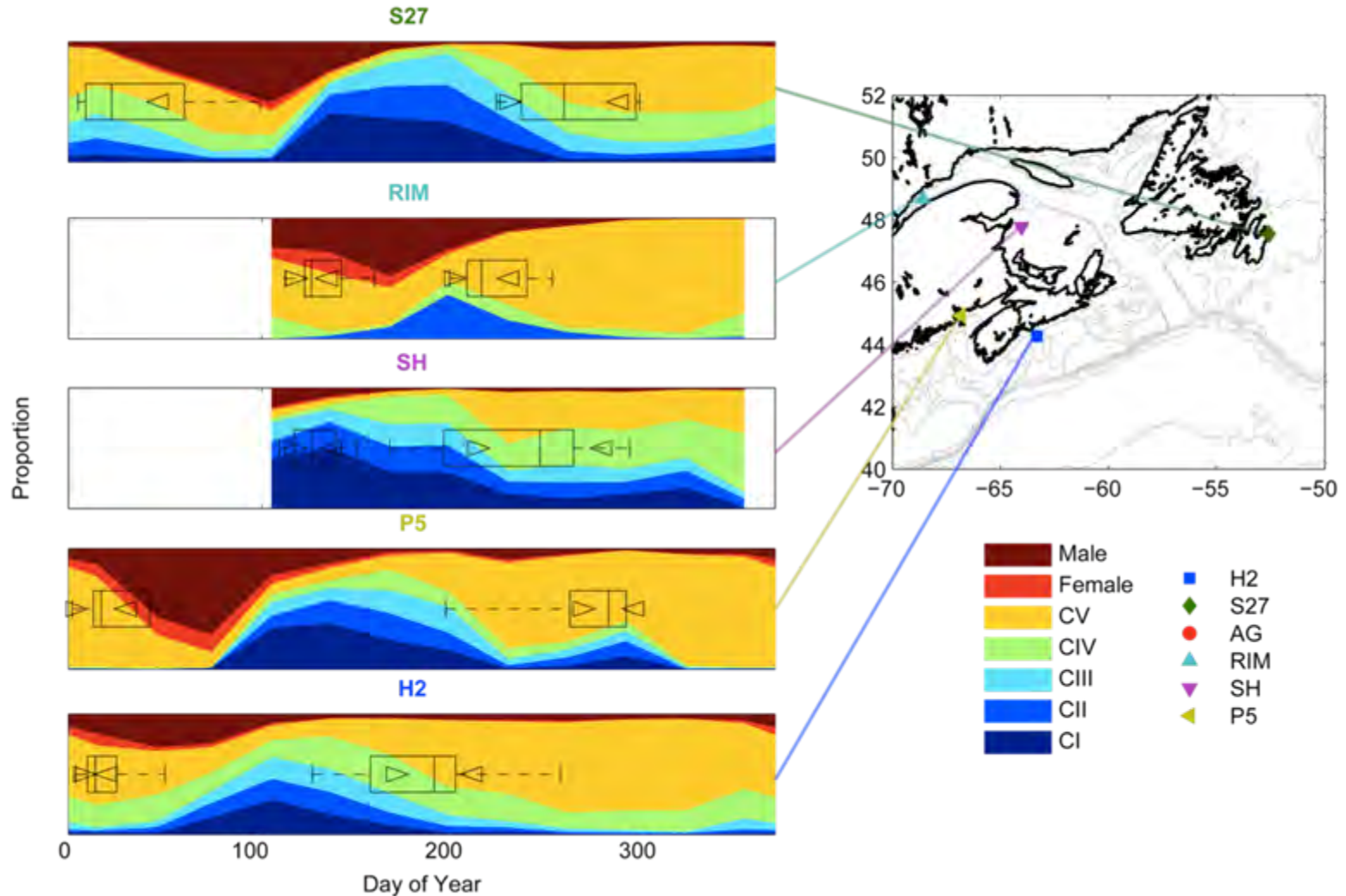
# Dormancy duration (days) changes with temperature increase and size decrease



# Demographics and dormancy timing off Iceland

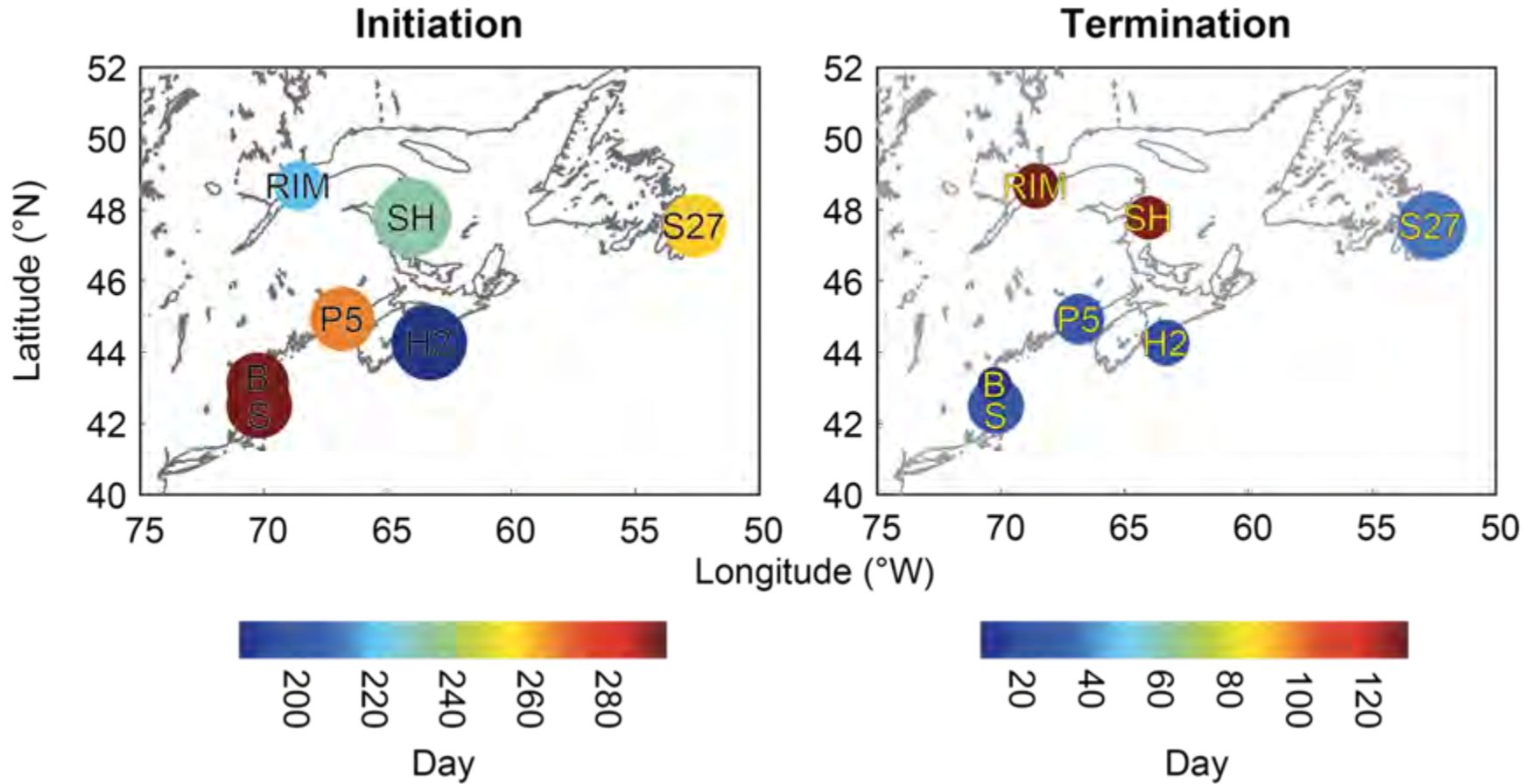


# AZMP Time Series Data

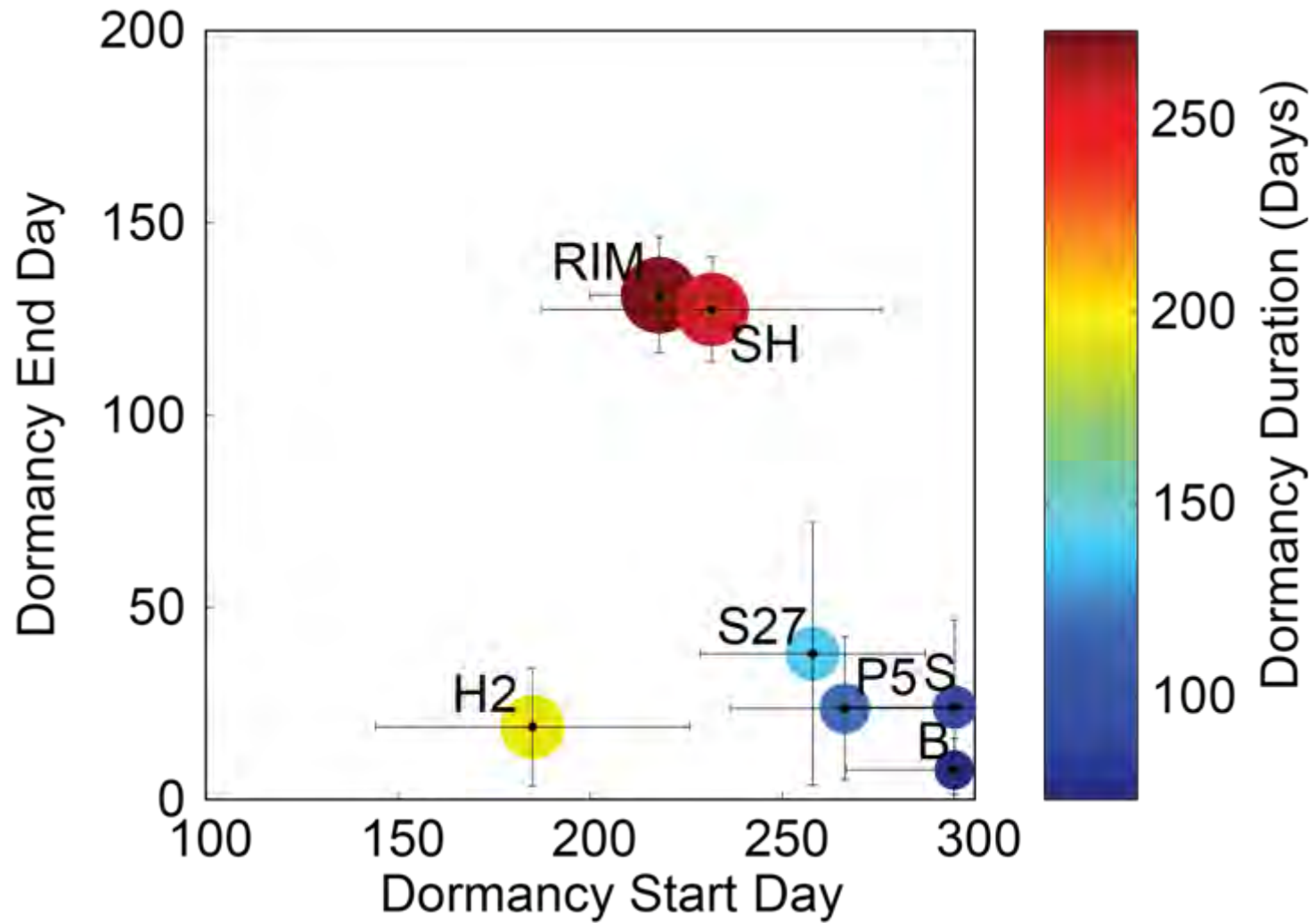


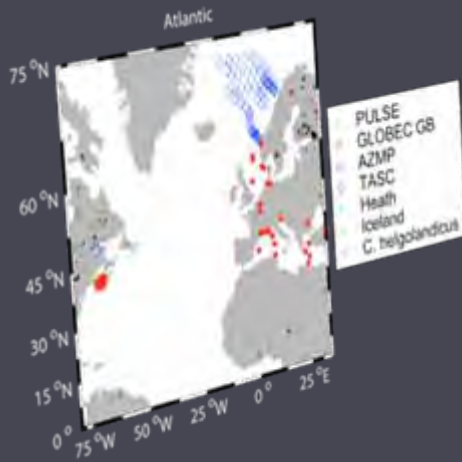


# Dormancy timing NOT related to more things than it is related to...









## Next steps for our project

"Your time is gonna come"

Your Time is Gonna Come, *Led Zeppelin*, 1969

# Runge et al. GLOBEC PRS Objective and Hypothesis

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Review and synthesize knowledge for sibling species:

*C. finmarchicus* and *C. helgolandicus* in the North Atlantic

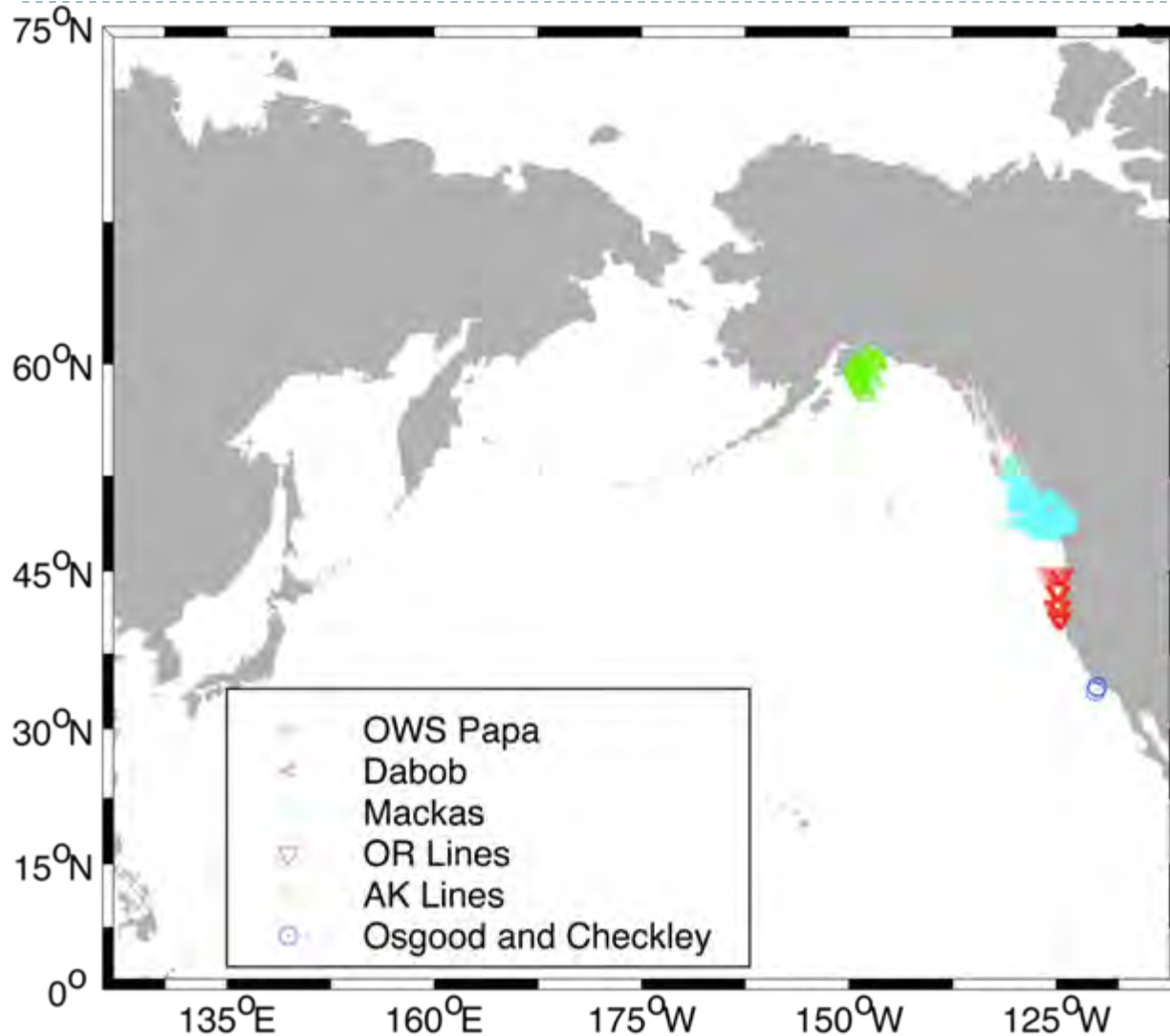
Hypothesis:

“The timing of *entry and exit from dormancy*, as modulated by species-specific physiology and effects of climate-forced variability of food and ambient temperature on lipid accumulation, exerts an important control on population dynamics. ”





# Directions & Partnerships



- ▶ Few times series are long enough
- ▶ Compare between species and between basins
- ▶ T, Chl, & Stage-specific data

▶ *Partnerships*