

International Symposium:

Understanding Changes in
Transitional Areas of the Pacific

April 24-26, 2018
La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico



IMARPE
INSTITUTO DEL MAR DEL PERÚ

Biomass Zooplankton in the Northern Humboldt Current System and its variability associated with areas of transition

Aronés Katia, D. Grados, G. Vargas, Luis Vasquez
P. Ayón y A. Bertrand



Institut de Recherche
pour le Développement

F R A N C E

Summary

International Symposium:

Understanding Changes in
Transitional Areas of the Pacific

April 24-26, 2018
La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico



Introduction

Background

Transitional Area

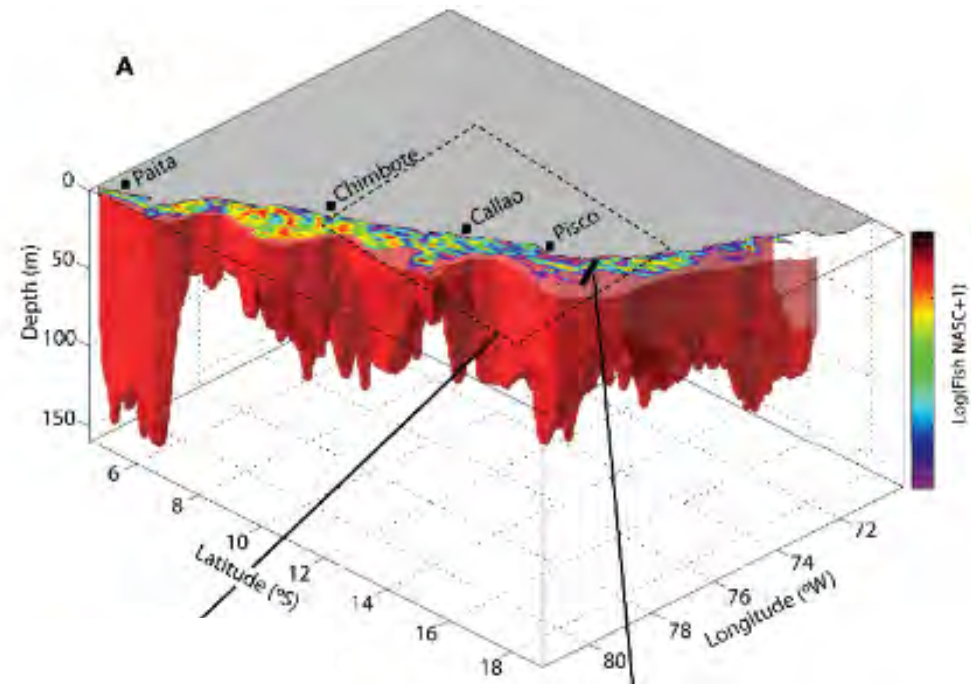
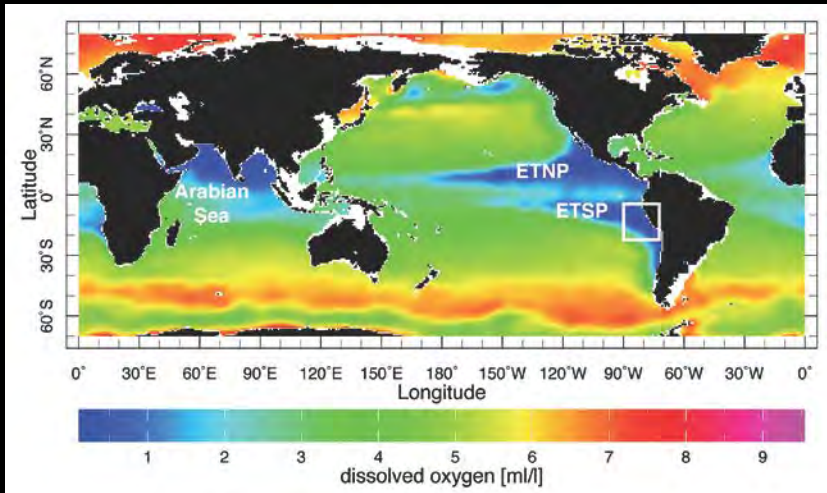
Objectives

Study area

Methodology

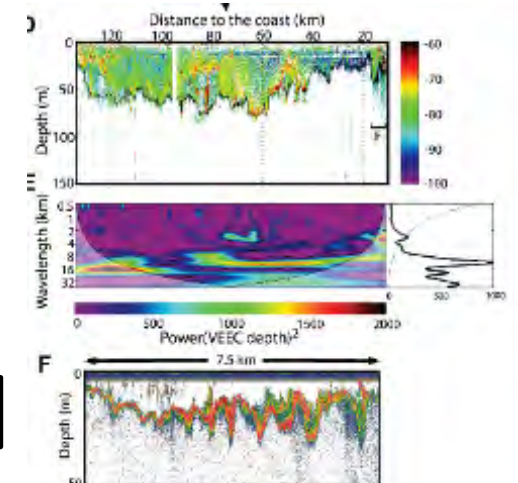
Results and Discussion

Introduction

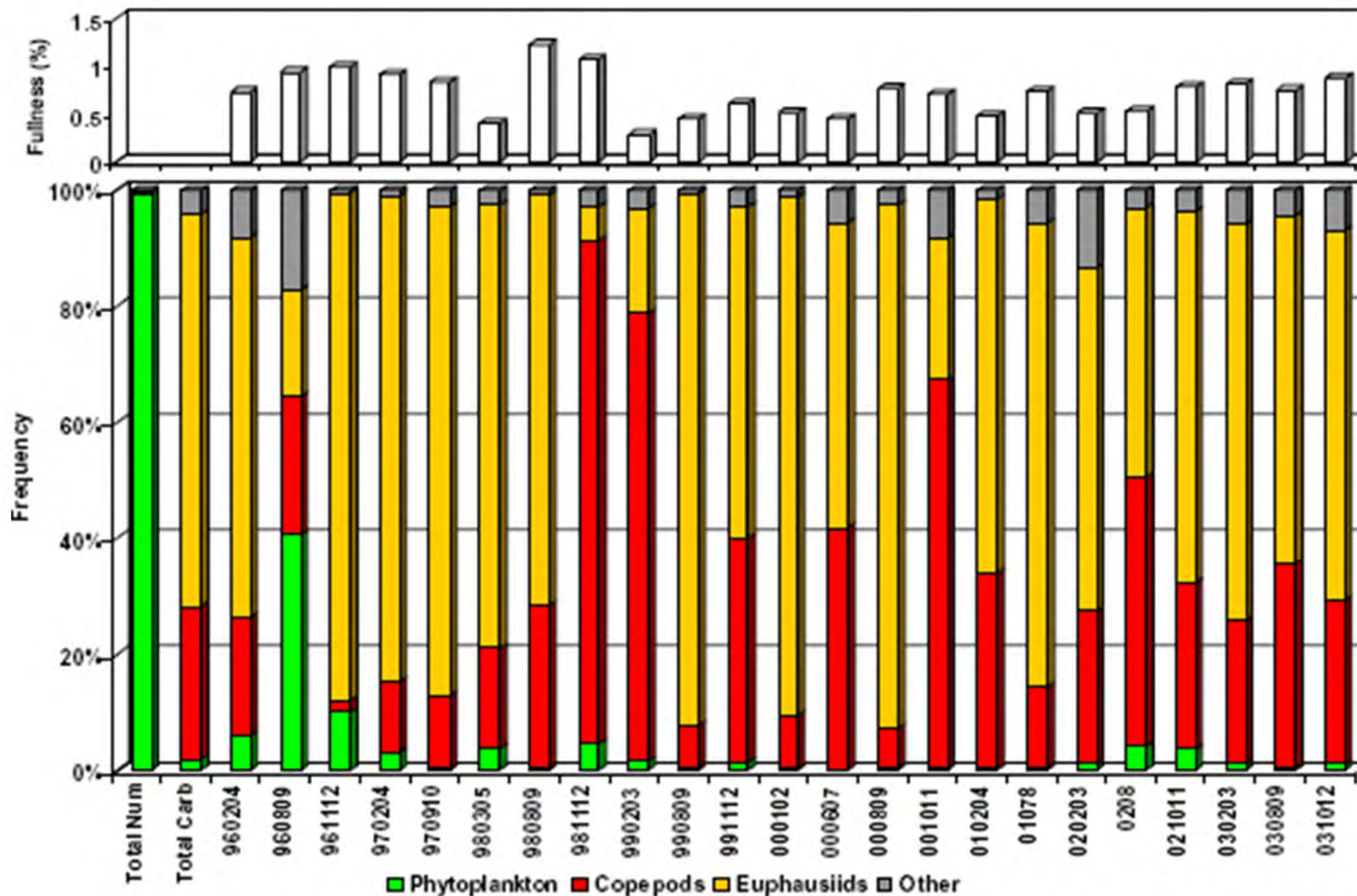


Engraulis ringens

Betrand et al 2008



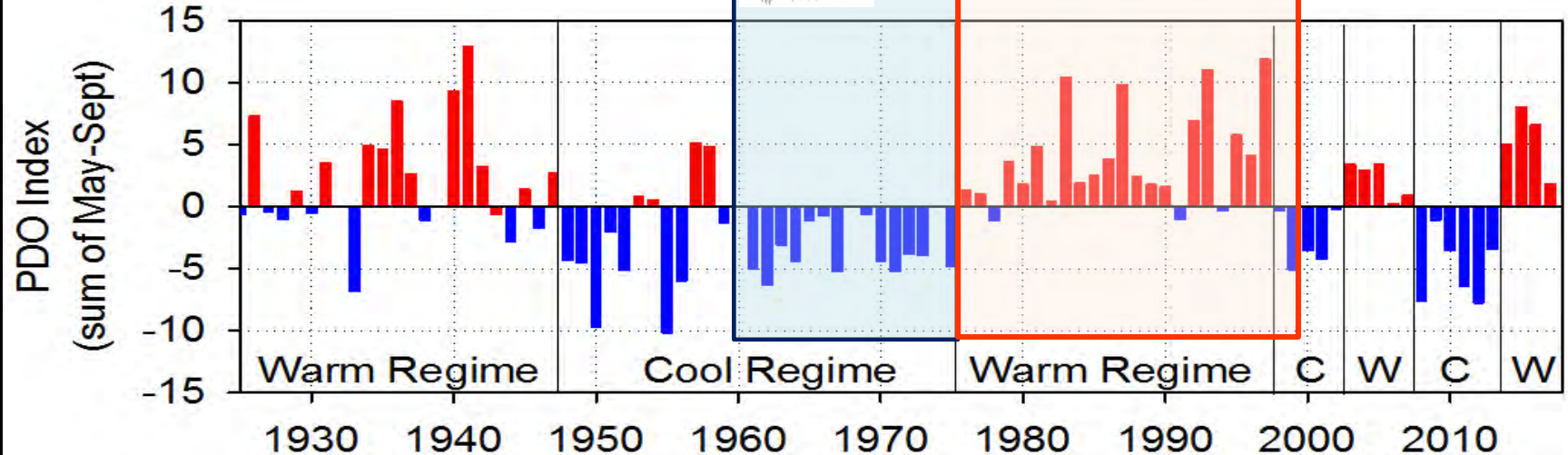
Introduction



Source: Espinoza and Bertrand 2008, 2014

Background

Carrasco-Lozano 1989
Ayón et al 2004, 2008



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Progress in Oceanography

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/pocean



Is there enough zooplankton to feed forage fish populations off Peru?
An acoustic (positive) answer

Michael Ballón ^{a,b,*}, Arnaud Bertrand ^{a,b}, Anne Lebourges-Dhaussy ^c, Mariano Gutiérrez ^d,
Patricia Ayón ^a, Daniel Grados ^{a,b}, François Gerlotto ^b

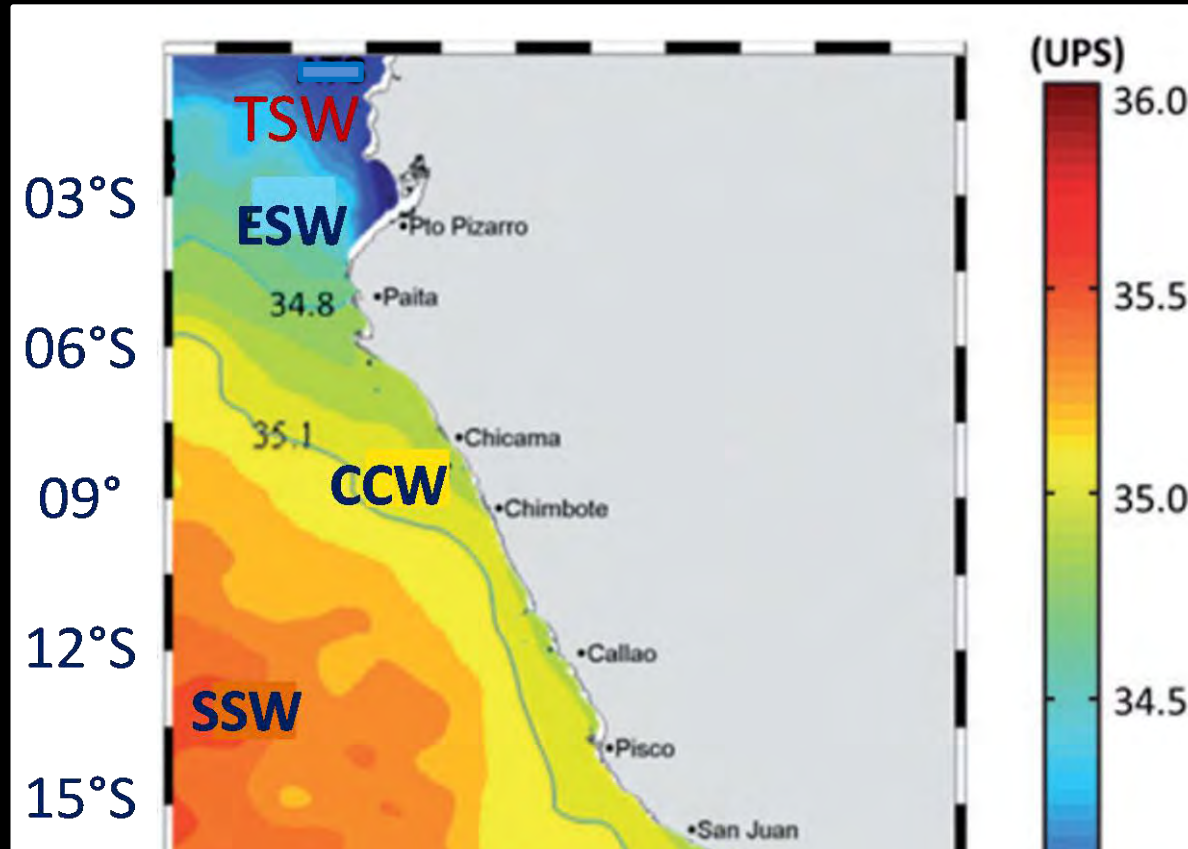


Transitional Area

International Symposium:

Understanding Changes in
Transitional Areas of the Pacific

April 24-26, 2018
La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico



¿Transitional area in front of Peru
influence on zooplankton
distribution?

Objetives

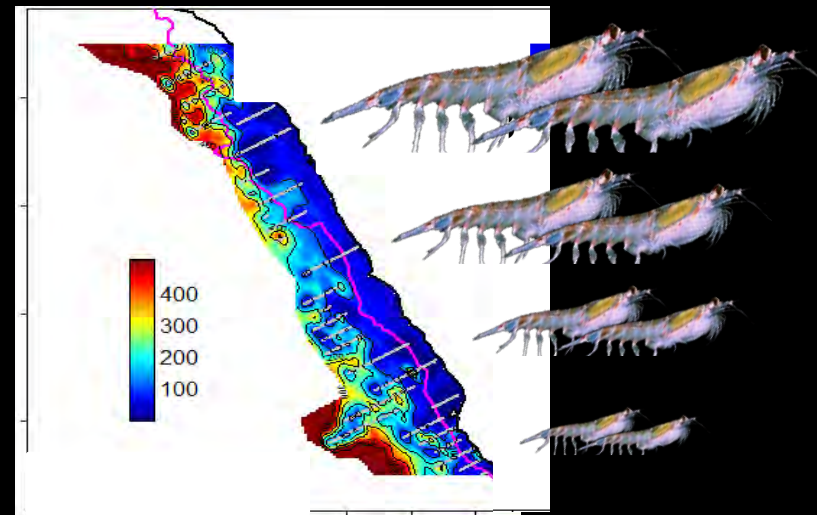
International Symposium:

Understanding Changes in
Transitional Areas of the Pacific

April 24-26, 2018,
La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico



To know temporal-spatio dynamics of zooplankton biomass distribution associated with transitional areas

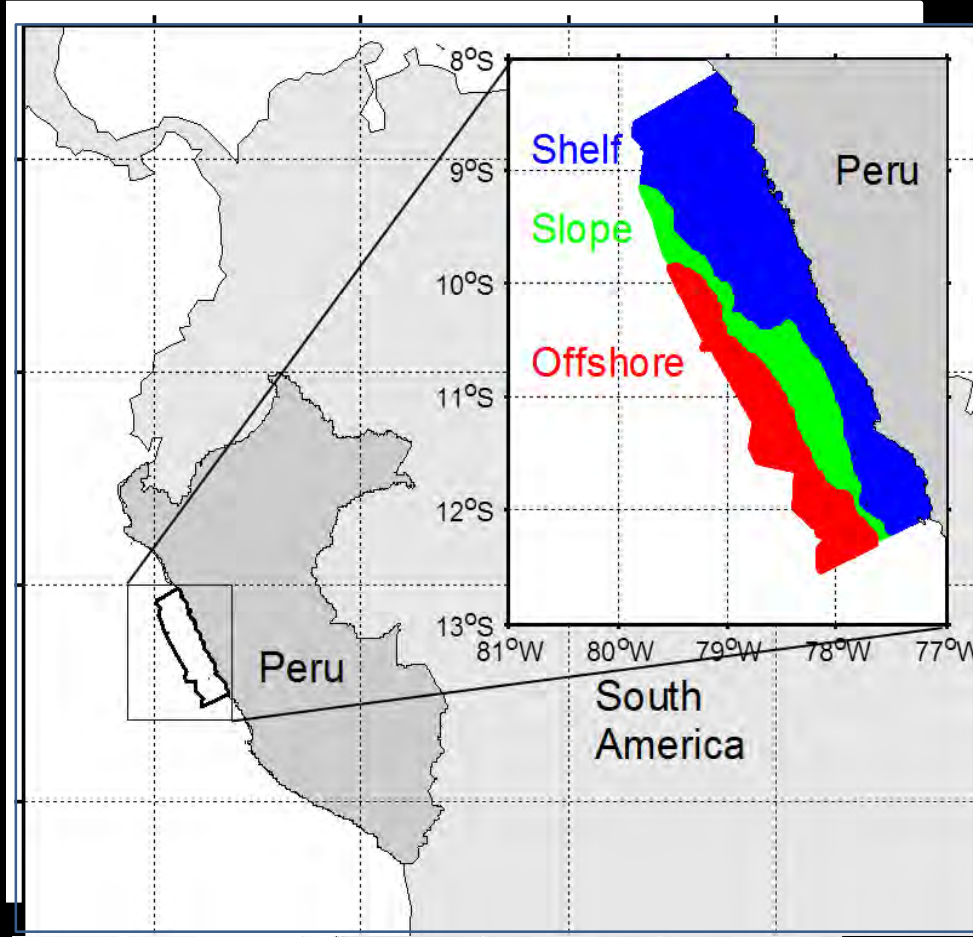


Study Area

International Symposium:

Understanding Changes in
Transitional Areas of the Pacific

April 24-26, 2018
La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico



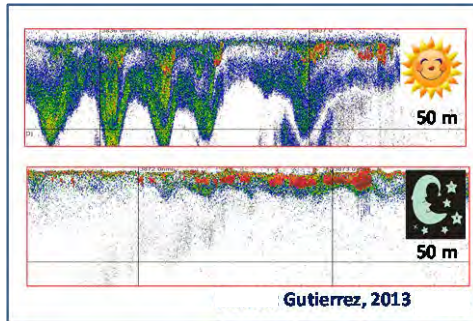
Pelagic surveys 2002-2012

08°30' - 14°00'S – 100 nm

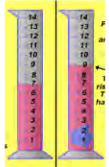
*Shelf (0 – 200 m),
Slope (200 – 1000 m)
Offshore (> 1000 m).*

Methodology

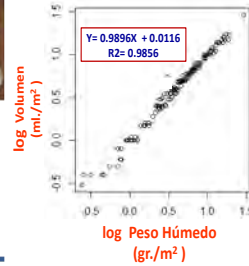
Conventional Method



Volumetric Methods
Biovolumes



Gravimetric Method
Wet weight



$$Y = aX^?$$

$$\log_{10}(Y) = \log_{10}(a) + ? \log_{10}(X)$$

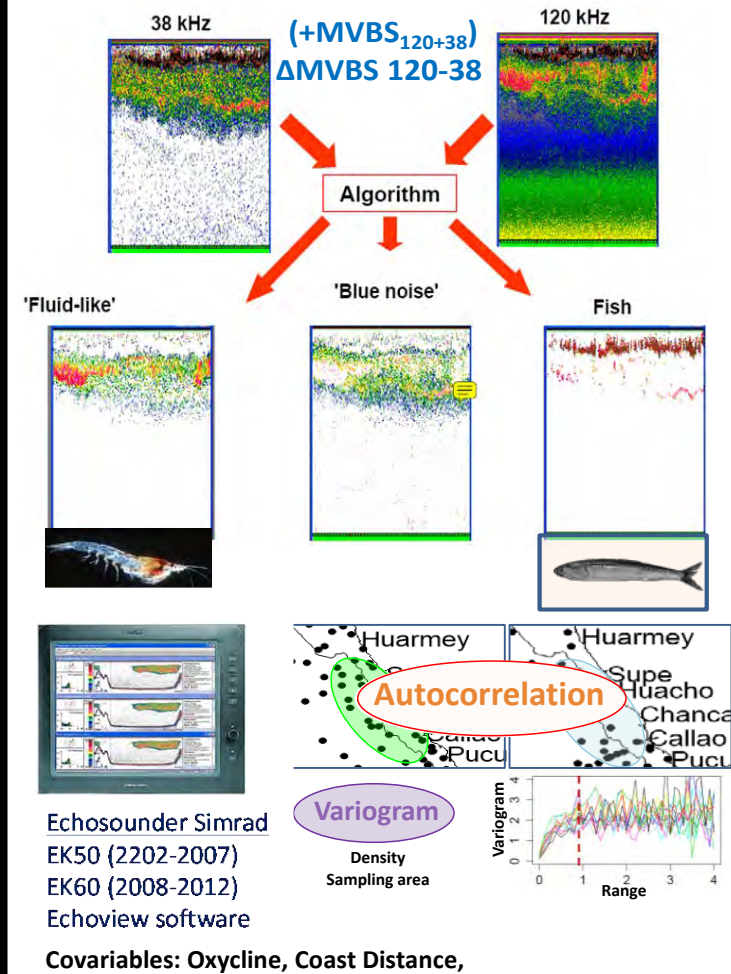
$$\log_{10}(\text{Volume}) = \log_{10}(a) + ? \log_{10}(\text{Wet weight})$$

Regression: 145 samples
Cruises- 1996-1998-2000-2003

Mesozooplankton (0,2-20mm)

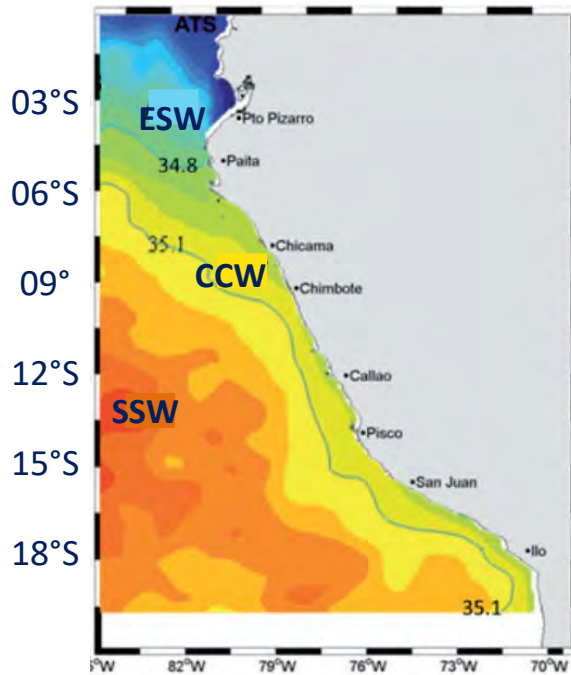
Total biomass

Acoustic Method

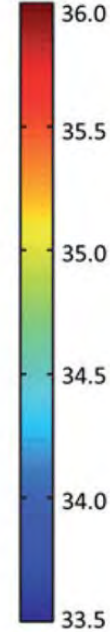


Macrozooplankton (2-20cm)

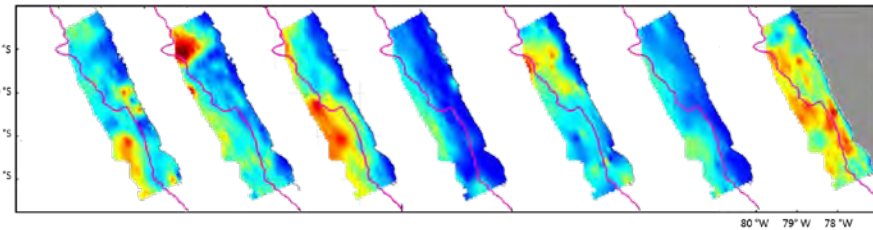
Water Masses



(UPS)



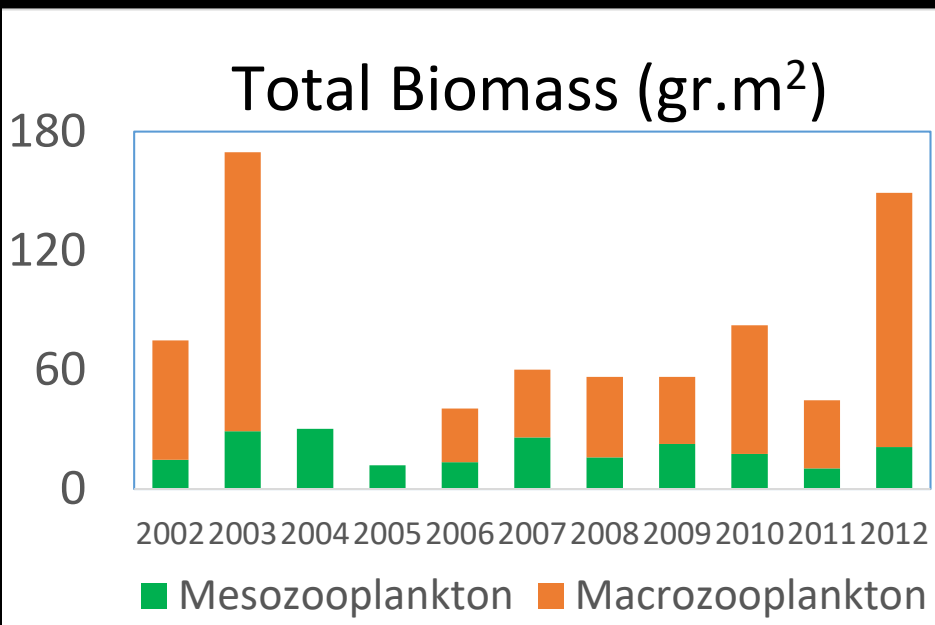
Oxyclyne depth



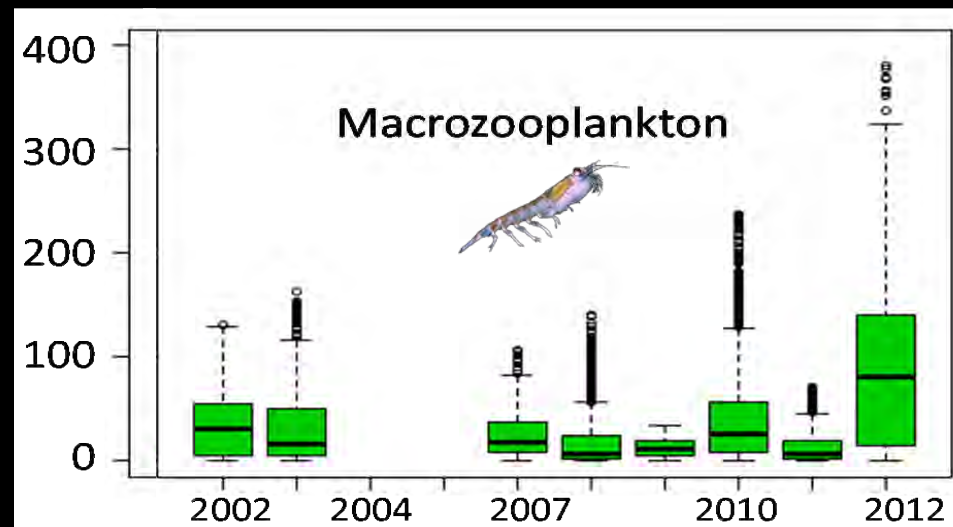
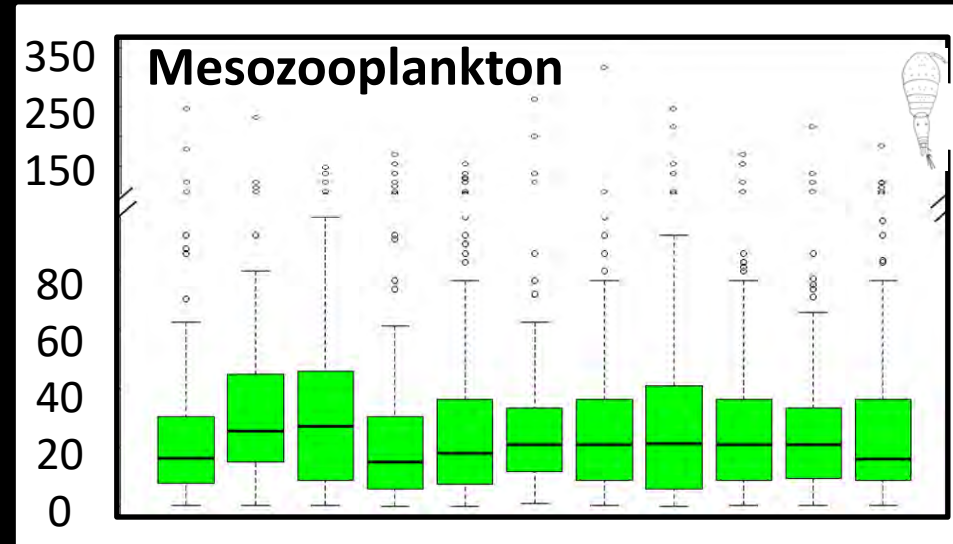
Statitital Analysis of Variance

Anova

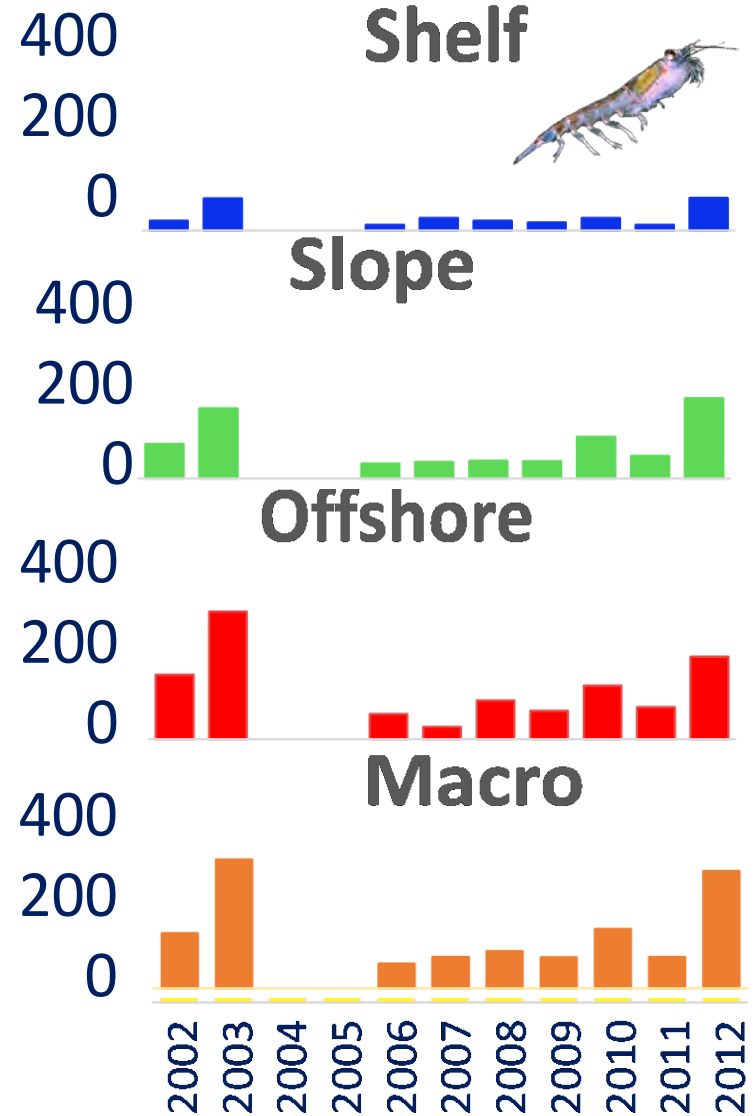
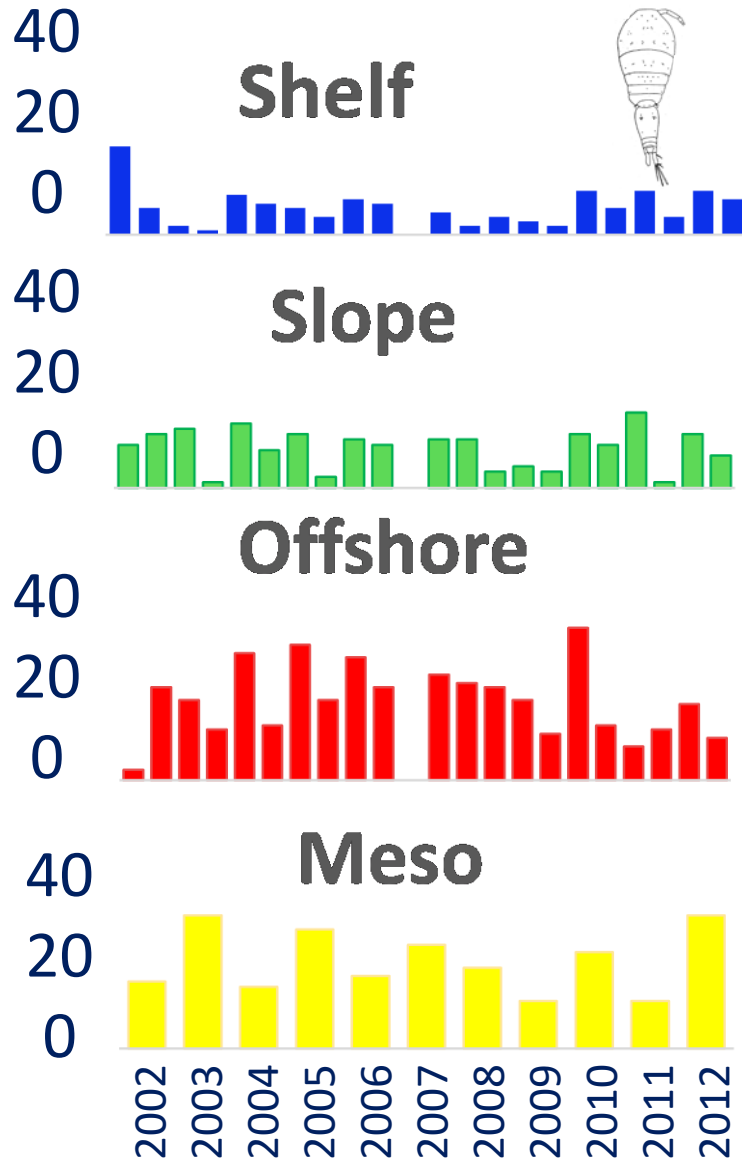
Results and Discussion



Biomass (gr.m⁻²)



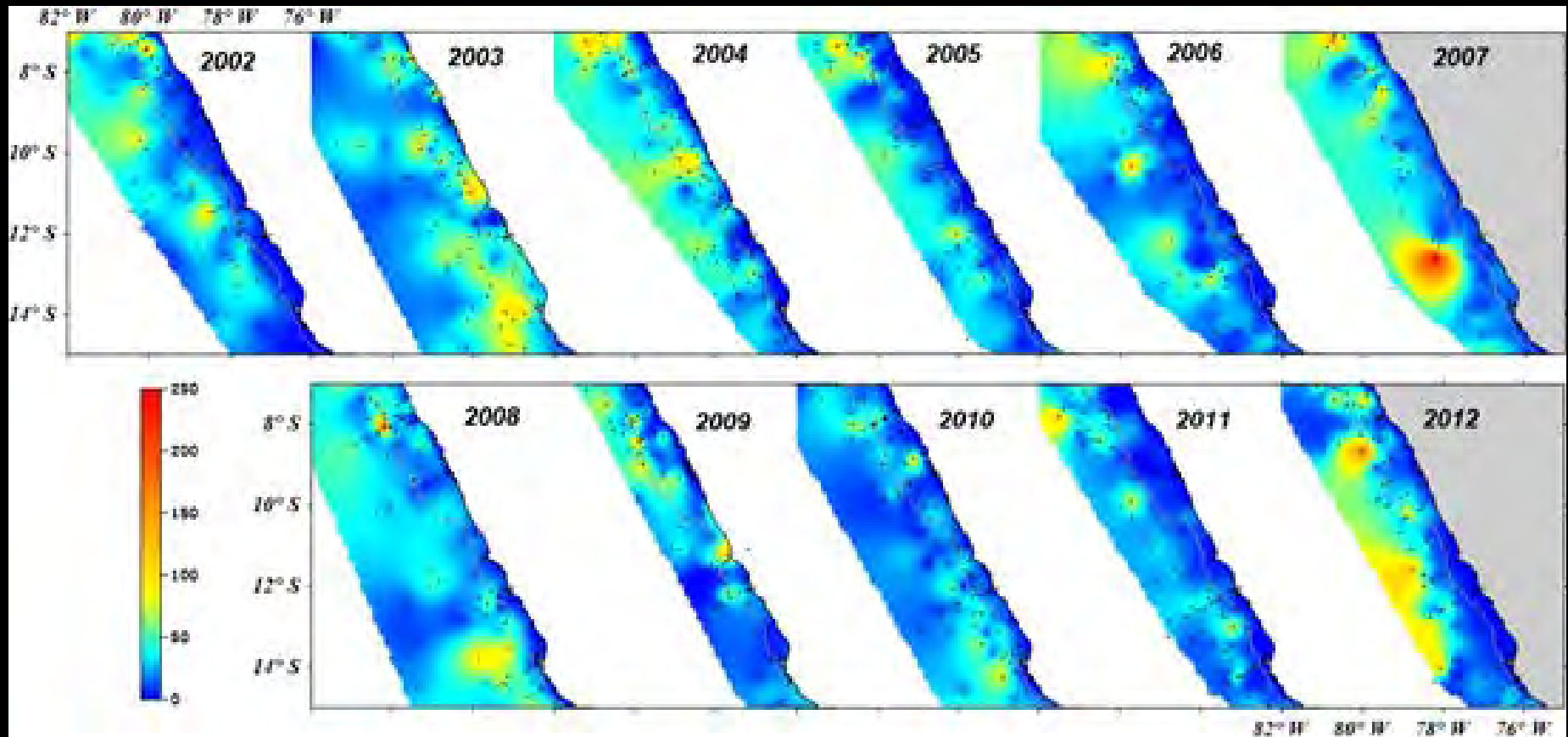
Results and Discussion



Results and Discussion



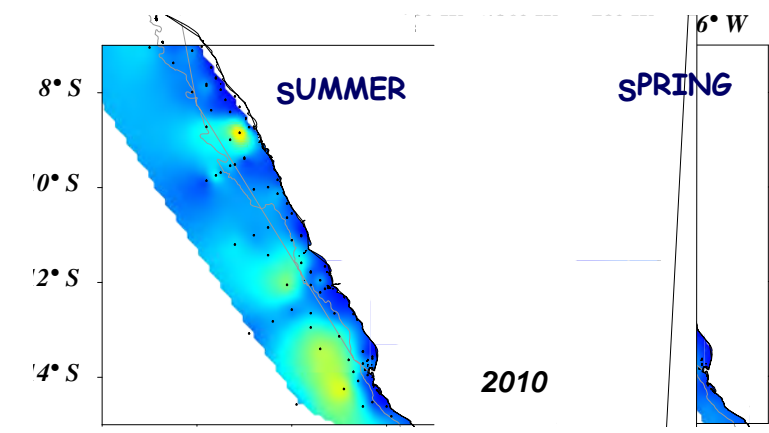
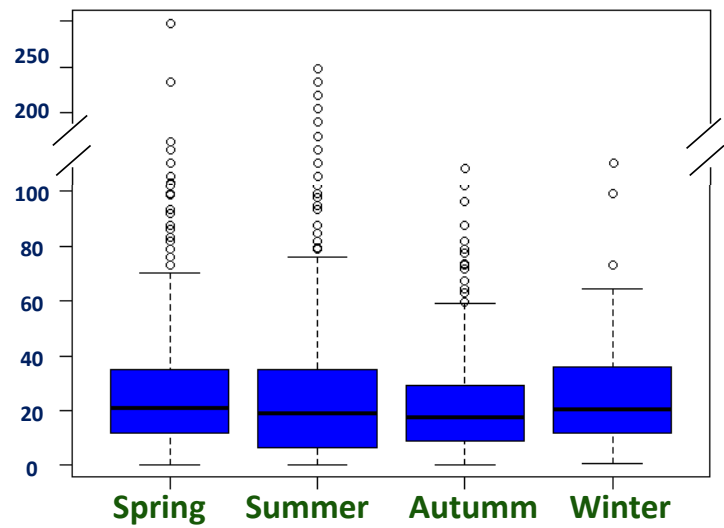
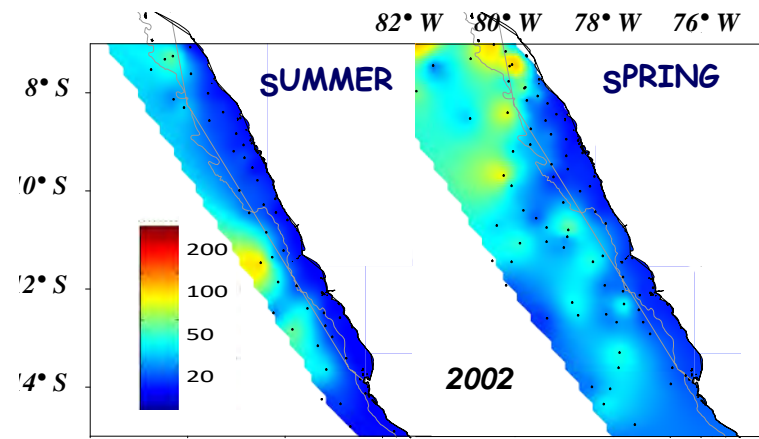
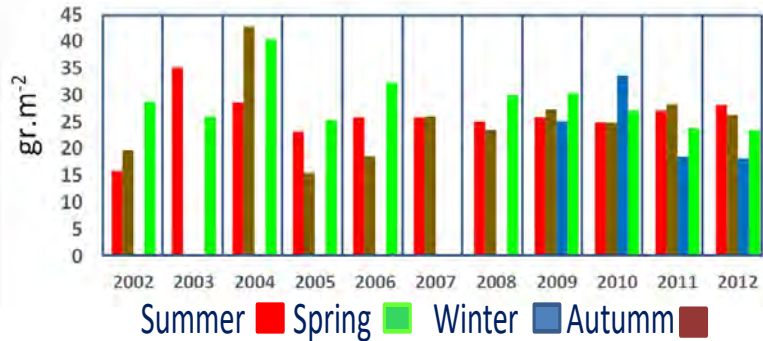
Mesozooplankton distribution



Results and Discussion



Biomass (gr.m²)



as.factor(data\$Station)	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
Residuals	3	582563	194188	47.79	<2e-16 ***
	7534	30611772	4063		

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

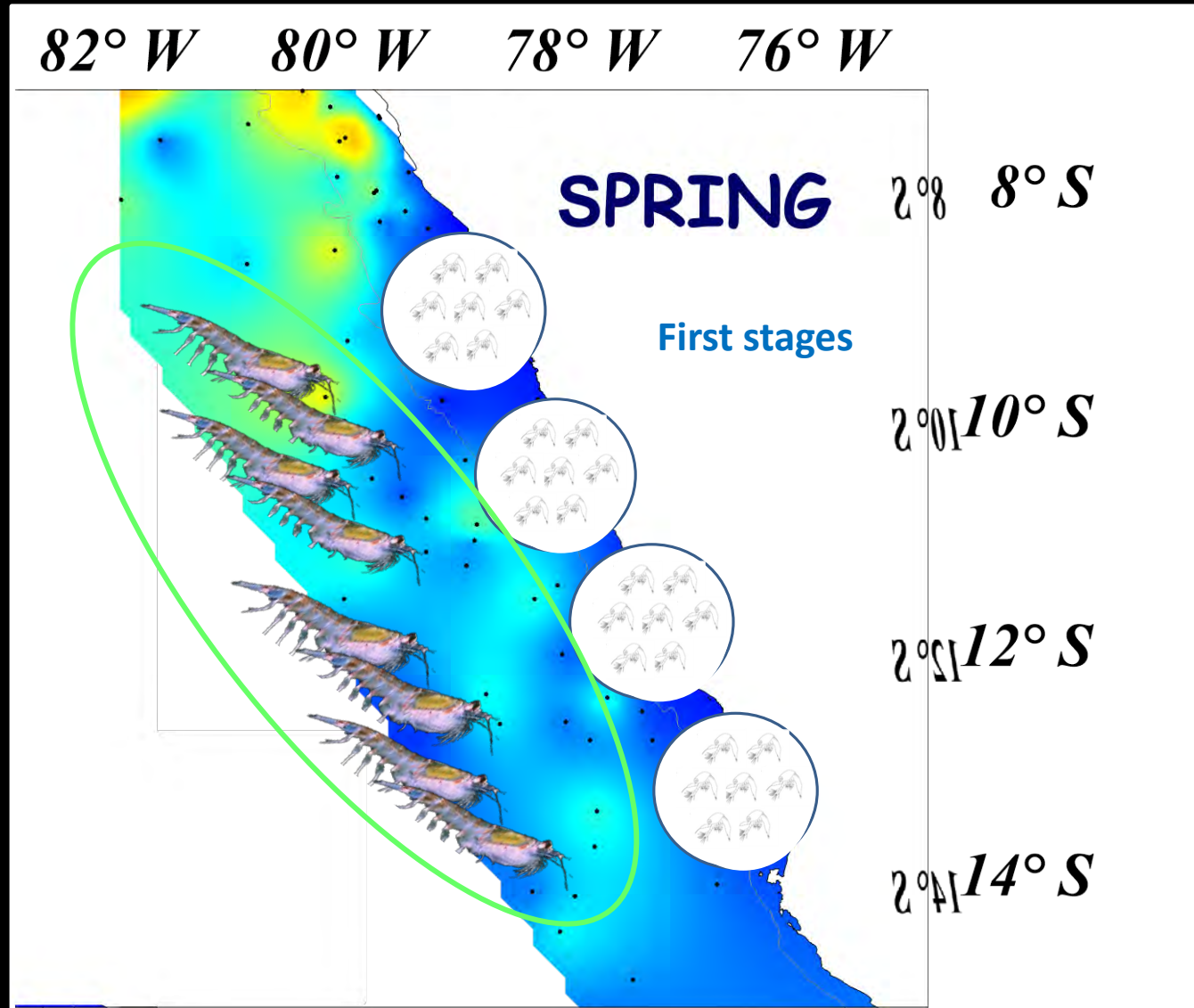
Results and Discussion

Highest Biomass: Offshore

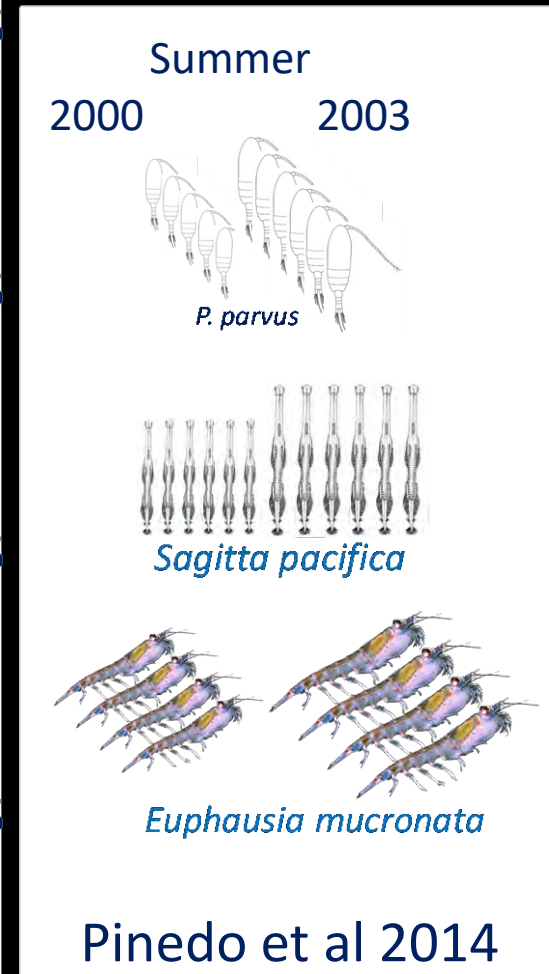
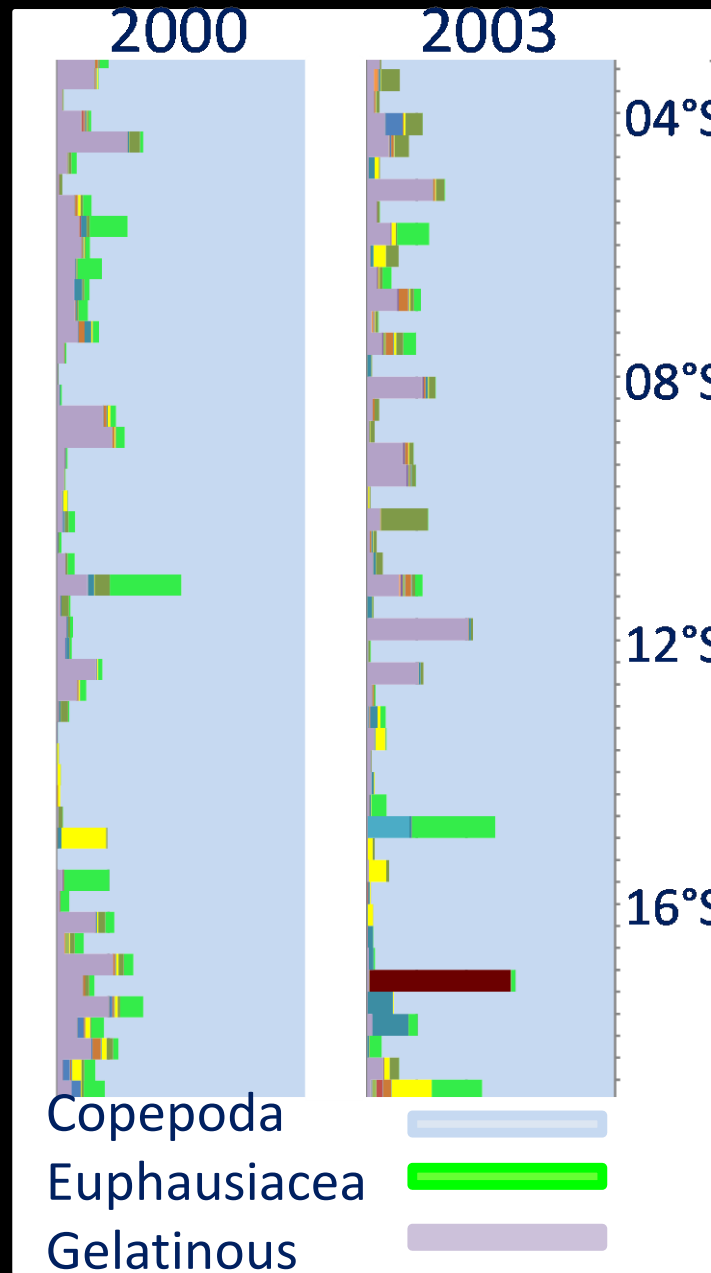
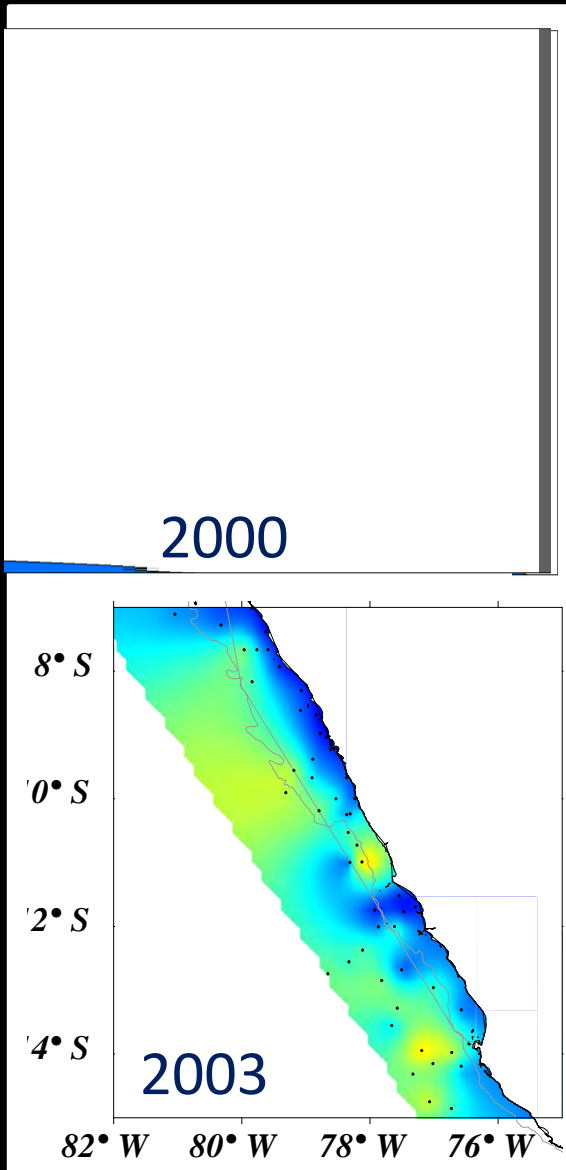


Calanus chilensis

2010



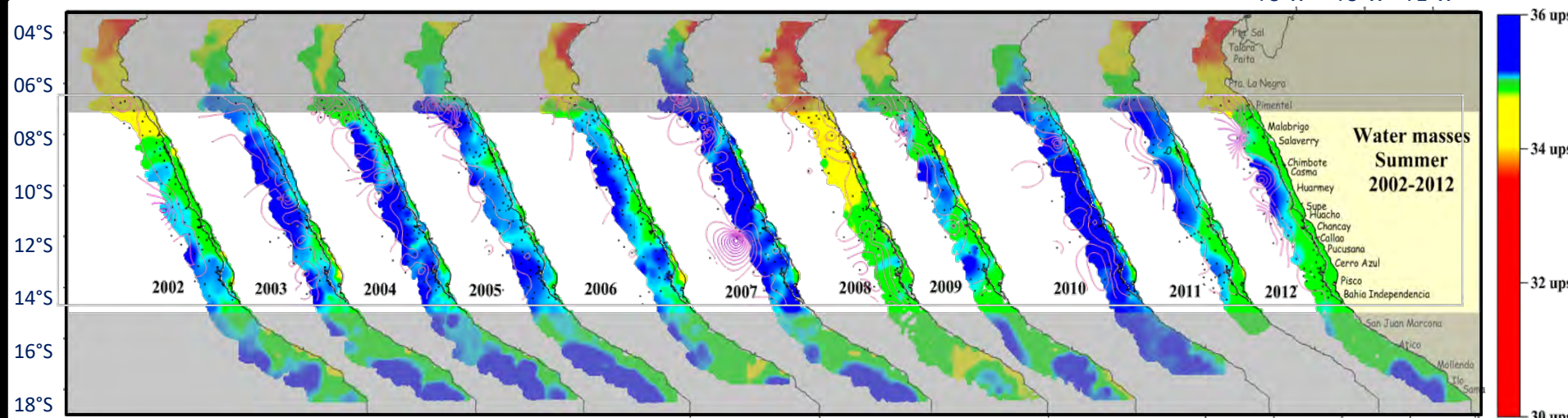
Results and Discussion



Results and Discussion

Summer: 2002-2012

78°W 75°W 72°W



Tropical Surface Waters



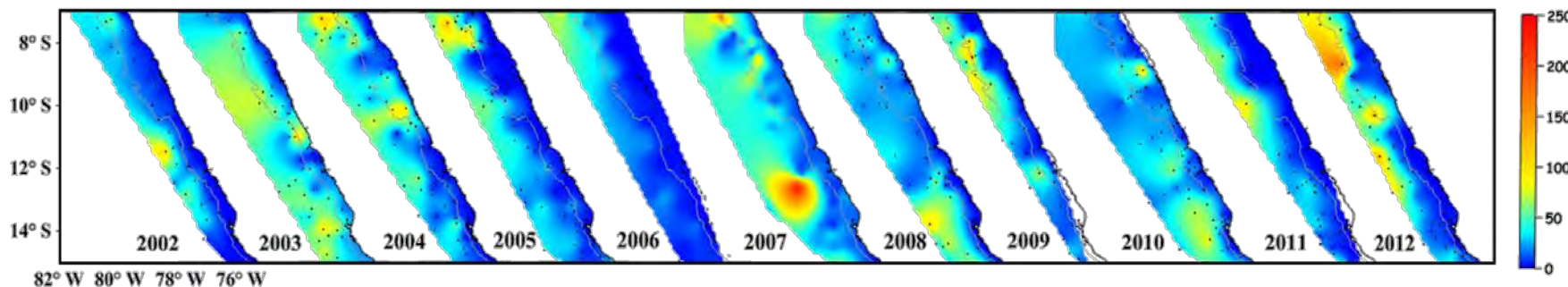
Equatorial Surface Waters



Subtropical Surface Waters



Cold Coastal Waters

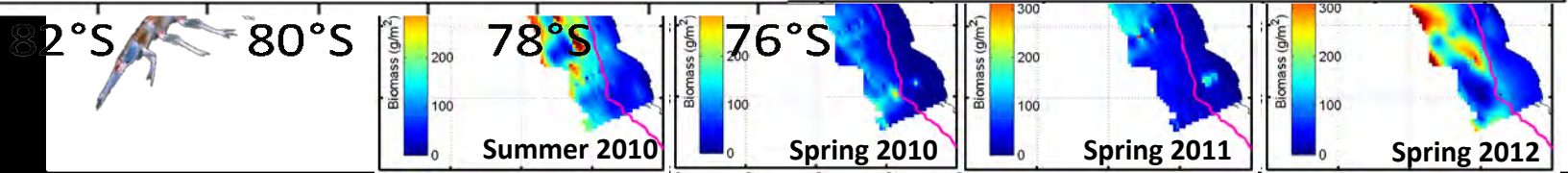
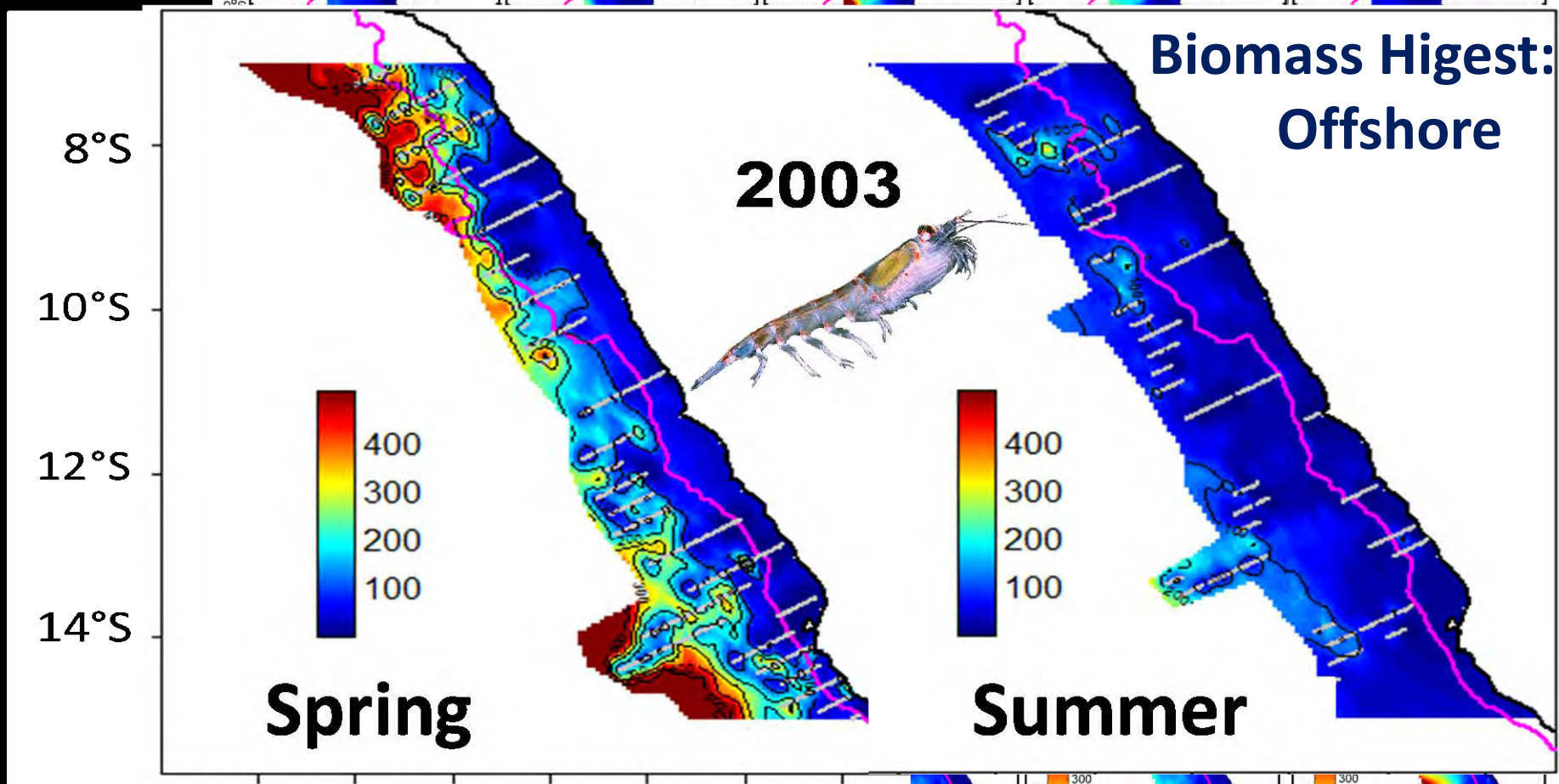
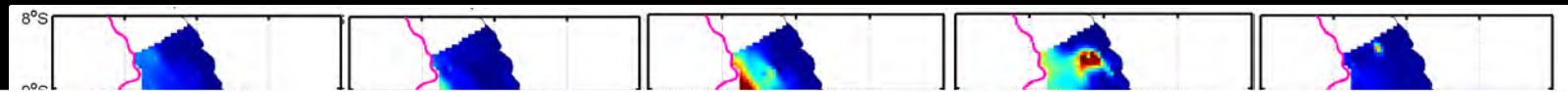


High correlation between water masses and mesozooplankton

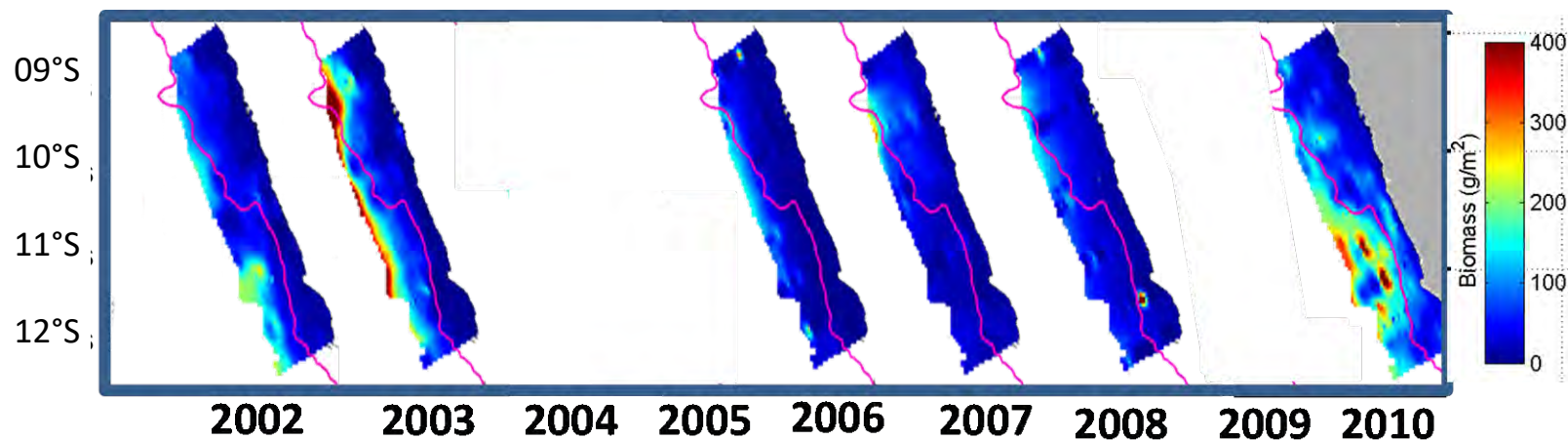
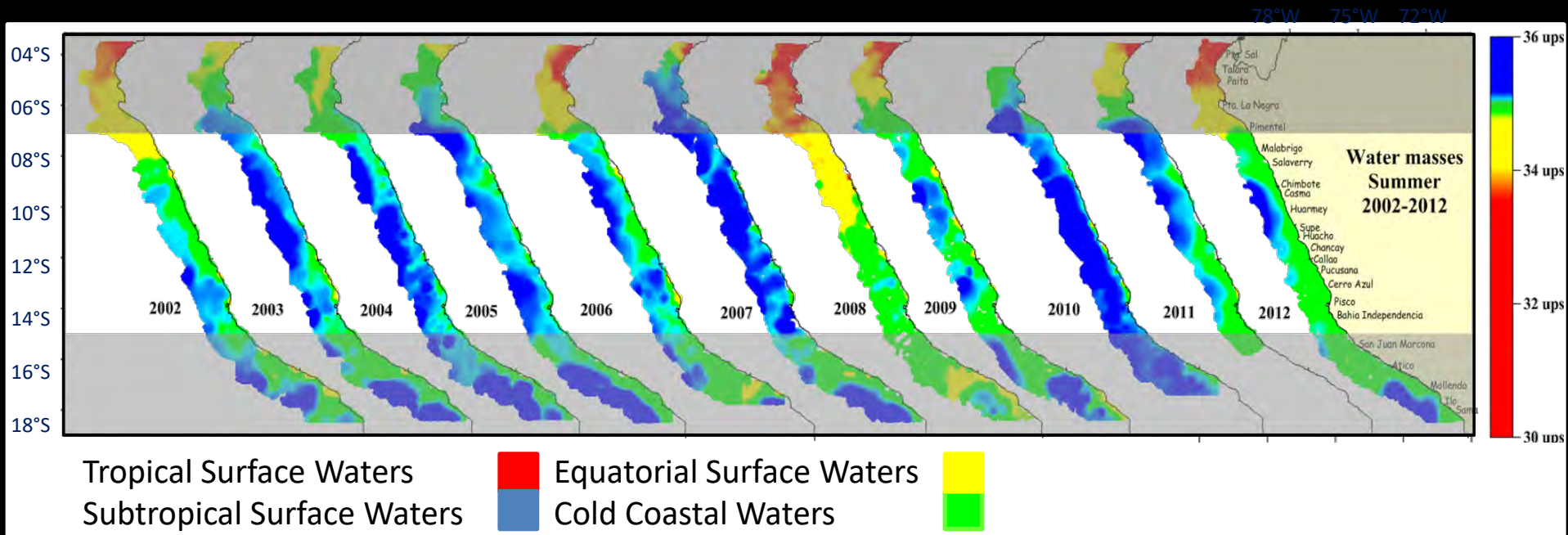
Results y Discussion



Macrozooplankton biomasses:2002-2012



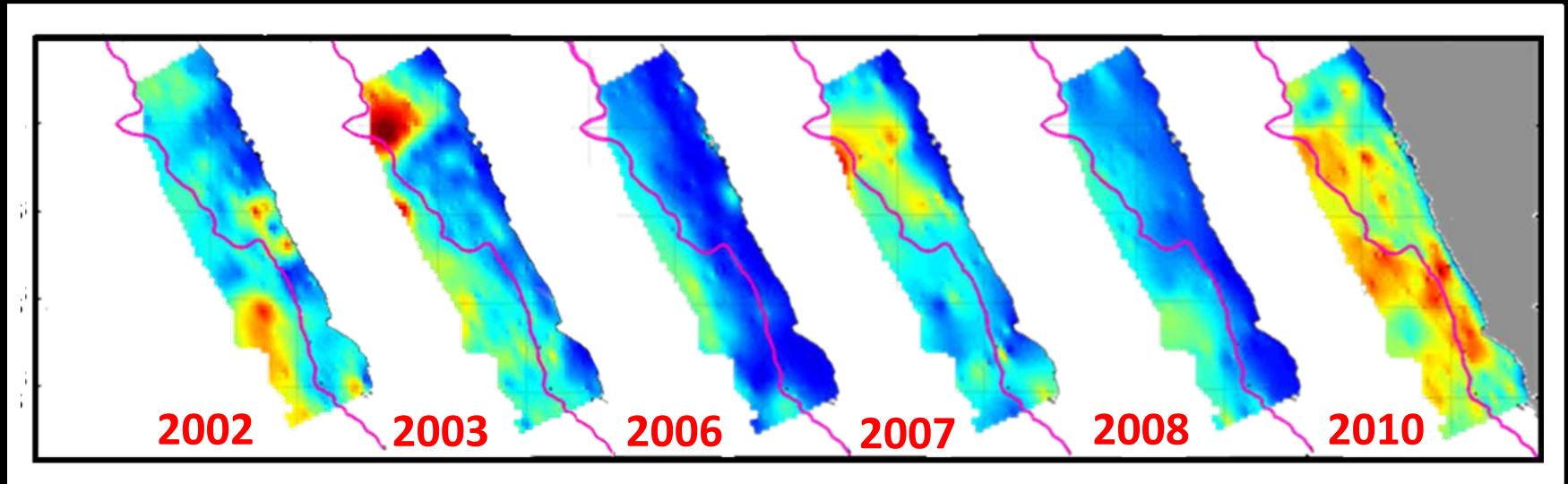
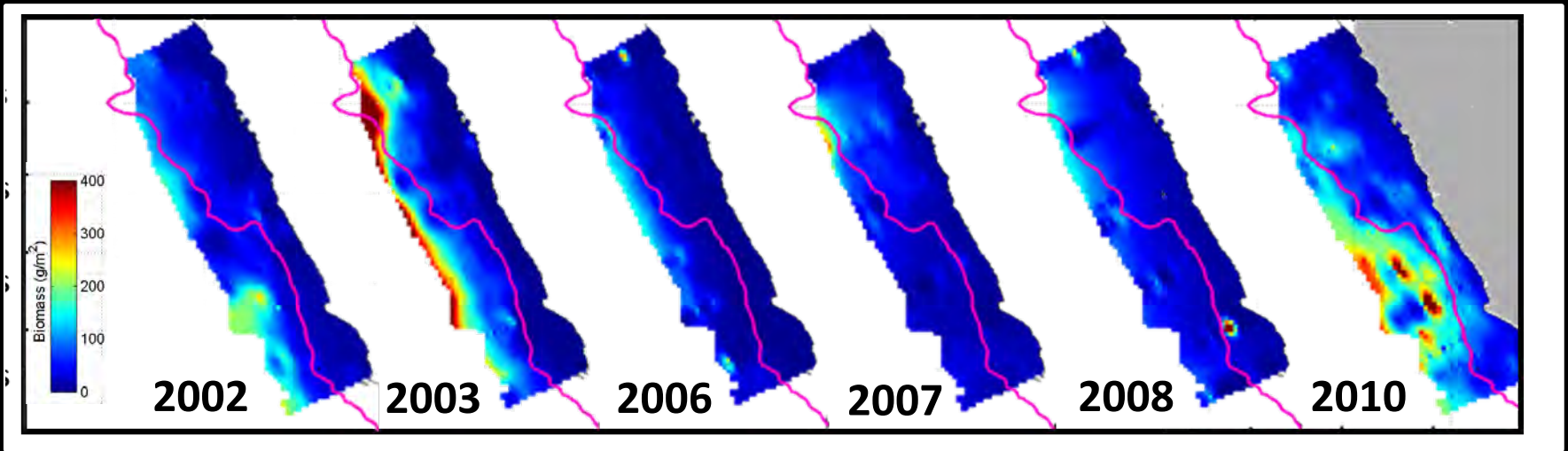
Results and Discussion



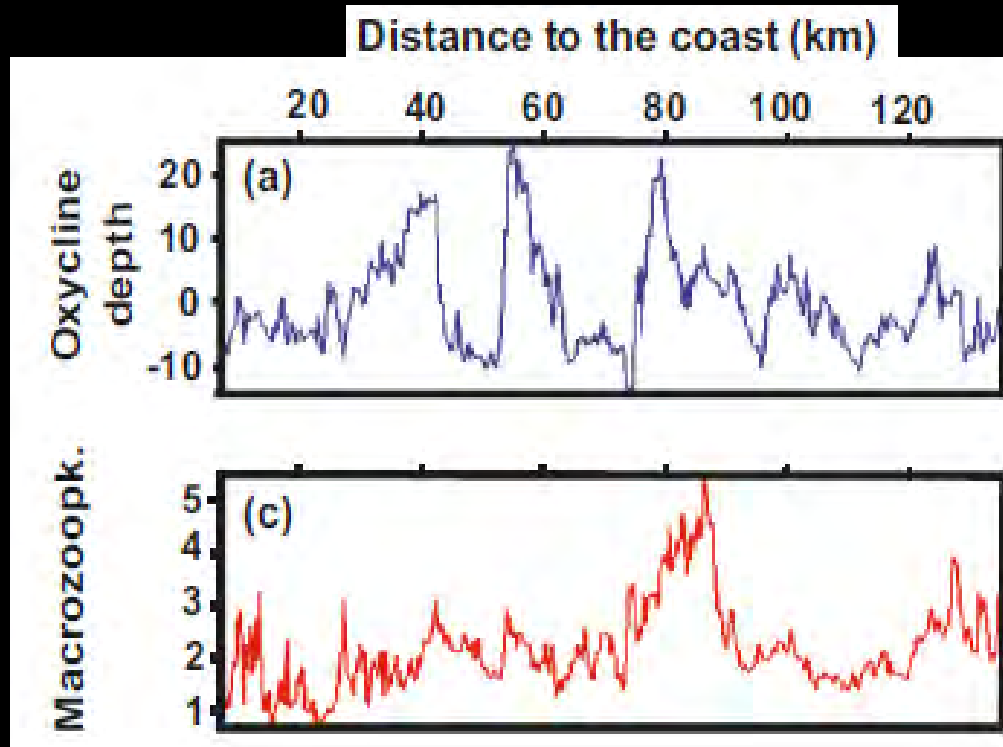
Low correlation between water masses and macrozooplankton



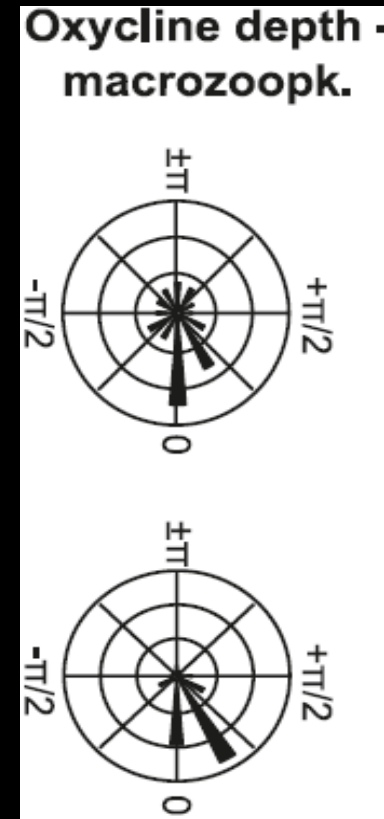
Macrozooplankton Biomass



Results y Discussion

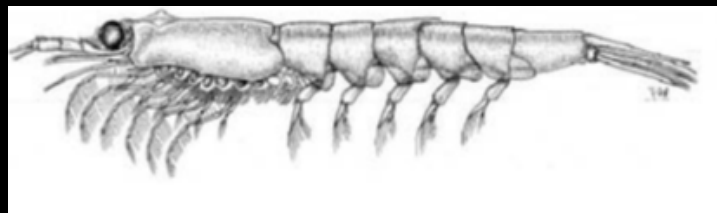


Grados et al 2012



Conclusions

- Mesozooplankton and Macrozooplankton presents similar tendency.
- Mesozooplankton is associated with water masses displacement.
- Macrozooplankton can response to water masses displacement, but is more associated with oxycline depth.



Acknowledgements



Thanks!



IMARPE
INSTITUTO DEL MAR DEL PERÚ