

Cumulative impacts of oil pollution and climate change on Arctic copepods

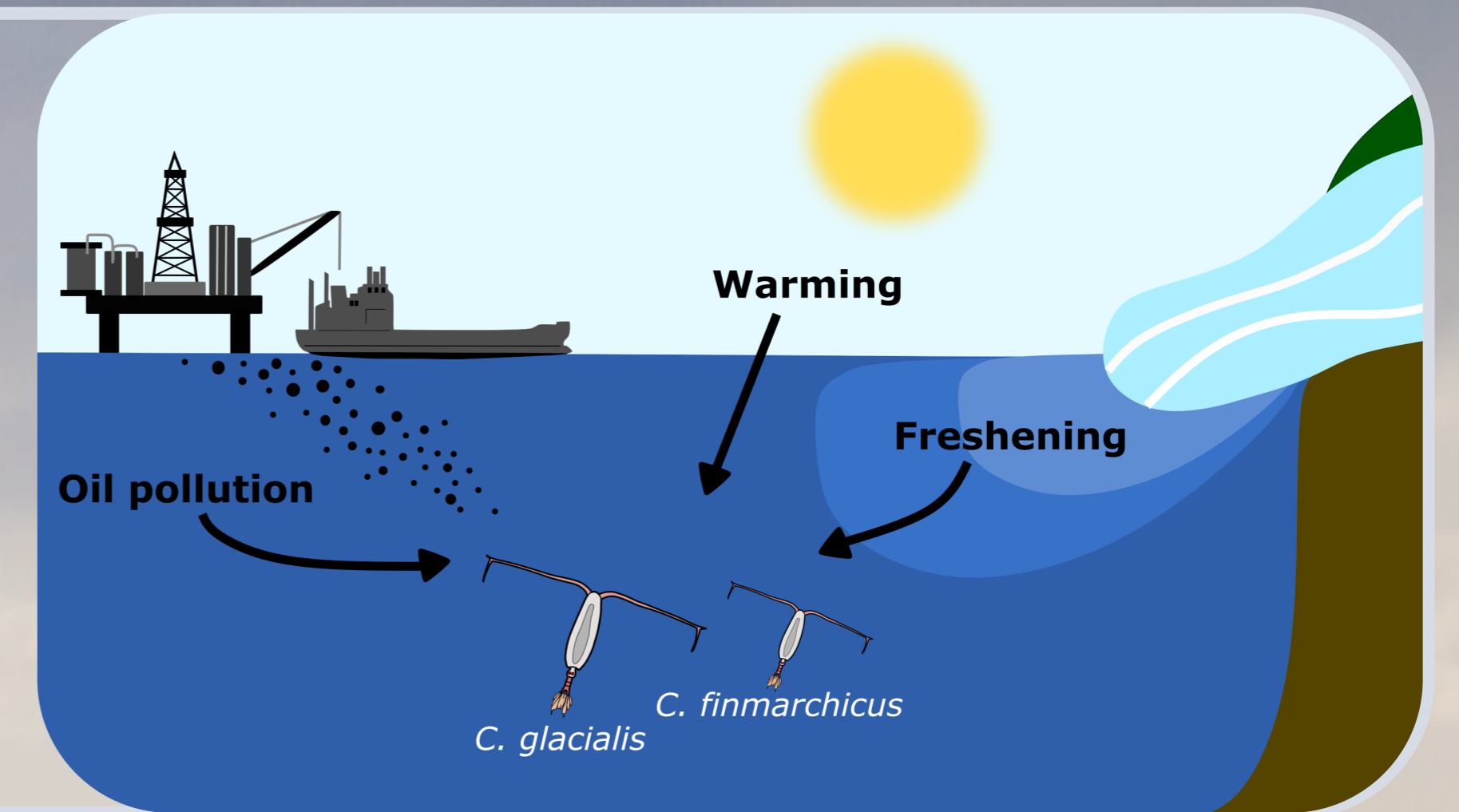


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The Arctic is subject to rapid and dramatic changes, and biota are exposed to multiple stressors. Among these, pollution and climate change are both expected to increase in intensity. Still, little is known about their joint impacts.

Aim: Experimentally assess how crude oil and climate change, specifically warming and freshening, in combination affect two key species of Arctic copepods (*Calanus glacialis* and *Calanus finmarchicus*) through a tri-stressor exposure.



TREATMENTS

	Ambient	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
No oil	0 °C 33 psu	5 °C 27 psu	5 °C 27 psu
+ Oil	1 µl L ⁻¹	1 µl L ⁻¹	1 µl L ⁻¹

EXPOSURE

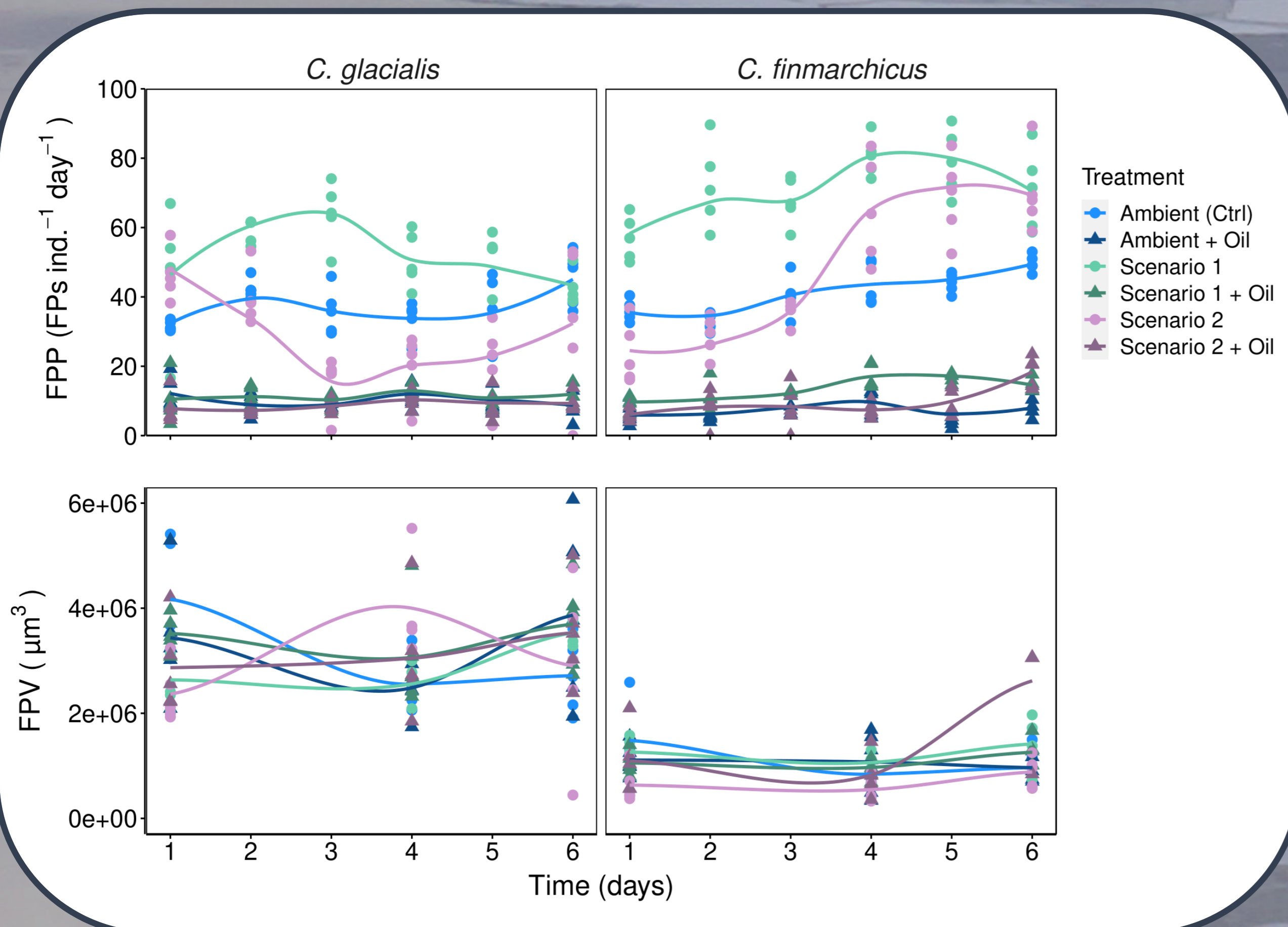


6 days exposure
2 individuals per 300 mL
Daily renewal and feeding (*Thalassiosira weissflogii*)
n=5

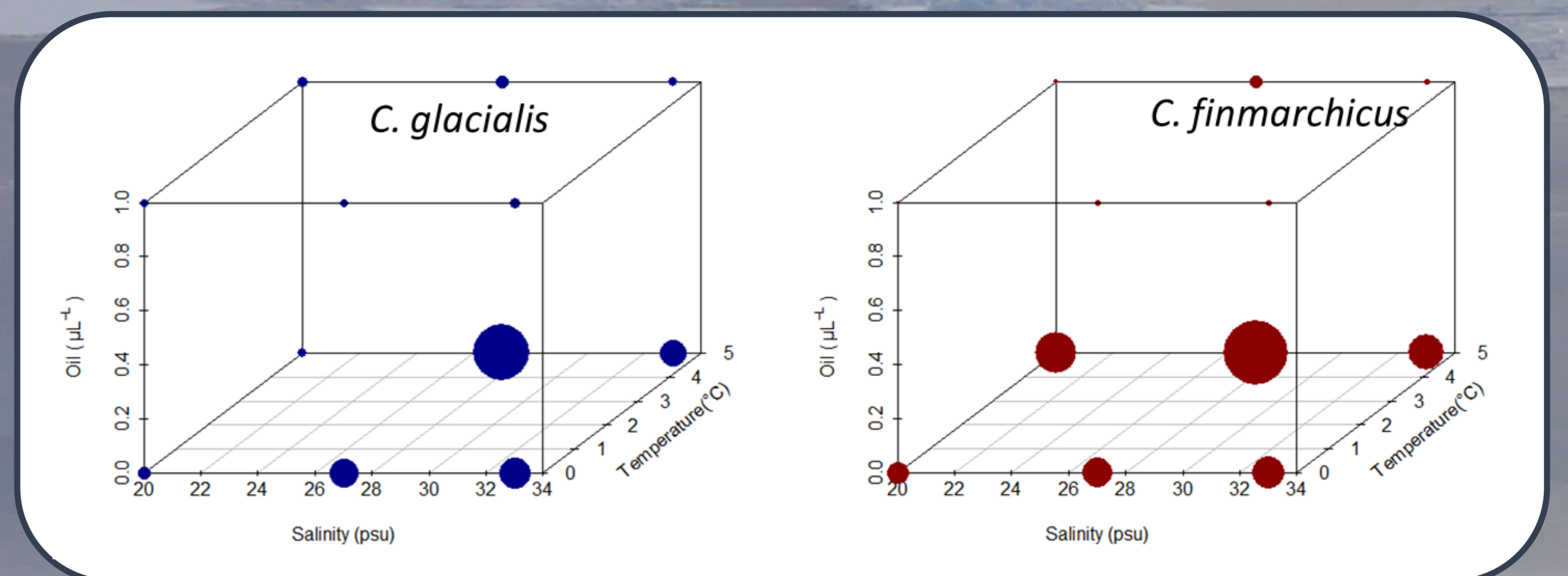
RESPONSES

Fecal pellet production (FPP)	Fecal pellet volume (FPV)
Daily	Day 1,3,6
Mortality	Prosome length & lipid sac area
Daily	End

EFFECTS ON FEEDING



CUMULATIVE IMPACTS



Oil drastically decreased feeding (up to 83%), irrespective of the climate scenario

Salinity affected feeding in a non-linear way

Warming increased feeding

No mortality

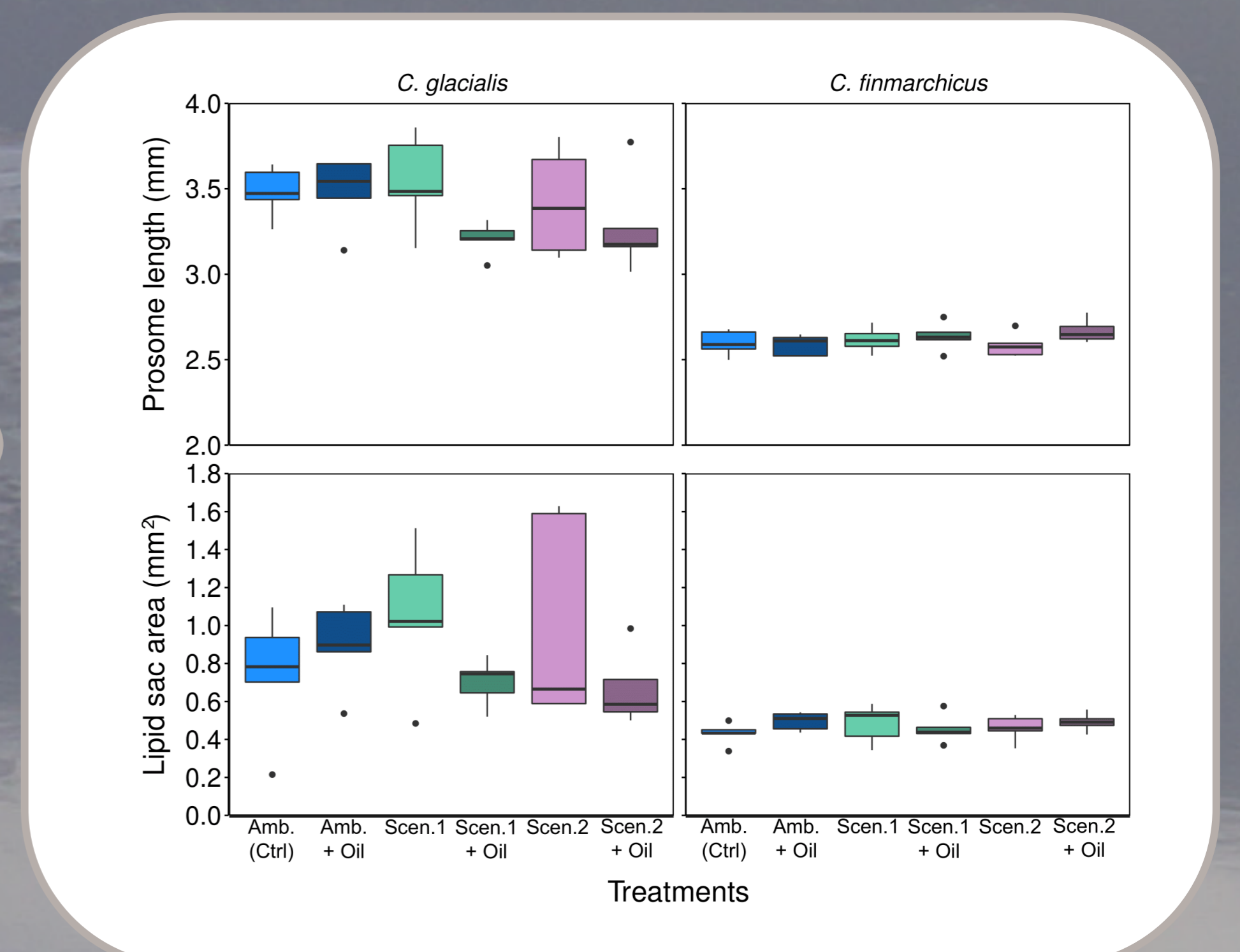
No difference in prosome length or lipid sac size

Cumulative effects
(all three factors interacted)

CONCLUSIONS

- Strong effects of environmentally relevant levels of crude oil pollution and climate change on copepod feeding
- C. glacialis* was more sensitive than *C. finmarchicus*
- Reduced feeding can have serious implications for:
 - Copepods' energy budget
 - Build-up of lipid reserves → overwintering, food for higher trophic levels
 - Carbon sequestration (sinking fecal pellets)

BODY CONDITION



CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

32 polycyclic aromatic compounds at elevated concentration

- 10 priority PAHs: 790 ng L⁻¹ (sum)
- 7 other PAHs: 230 ng L⁻¹ (sum)
- 15 alkylated PAHs & dibenzothiophenes: 1236 ng L⁻¹ (sum)

1 heavy metal: Lead 0.6 µg L⁻¹