# Euphausiid responses to recent warming events in the coastal upwelling zone off the Oregon Coast, USA





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### Target Species

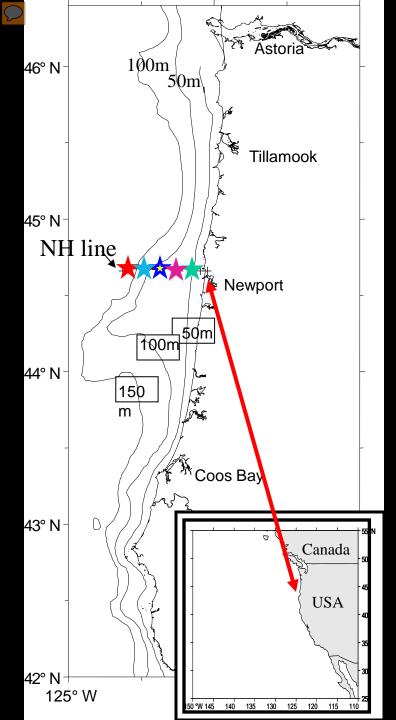


Euphausia pacifica

- Generally found at and beyond the shelf break (>200 m depth)
- Intense period of spawning during summer upwelling season
- Present in cool & warm ocean conditions



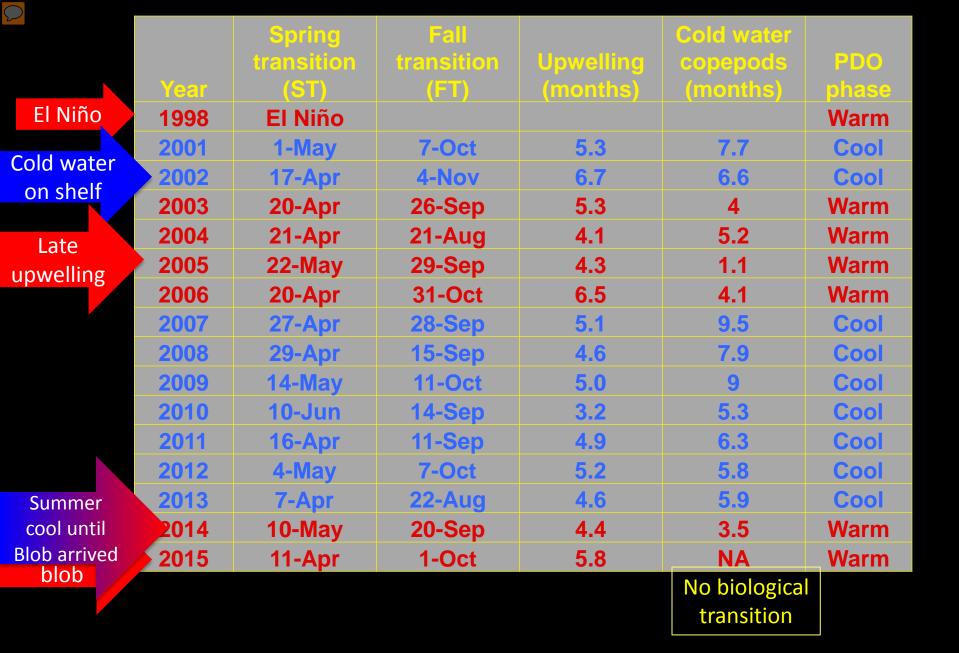
- Generally found on the shelf (<200 m depth)
- Spawn before & during upwelling, no intense period
- Prefer cooler ocean conditions



#### Time series off Newport, OR (NH line)

- Sampled twice per month 1996-2013;
   ~monthly 2014-present
- Night bongo net samples for adult euphausiids from 2001- present (16 years so far)
- Data for this presentation:
  - 1998-1999, 2001-2015
- Station distance offshore & depth
  - NH05 8 km, depth 60m
  - NH10 16 km, depth 80m
  - NH15 25 km, depth 90m
  - NH20 32 km, depth 140m
  - NH25 40 km, depth 296m

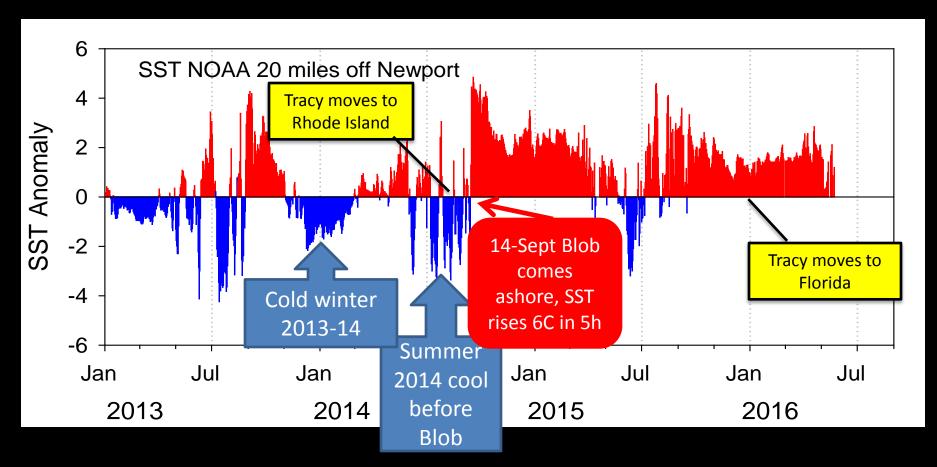




(www.damp.coas.oregonstate.edu/windstress/allyears.html)



# Daily SST Anomalies off Newport, OR Jan 2013-May 2016

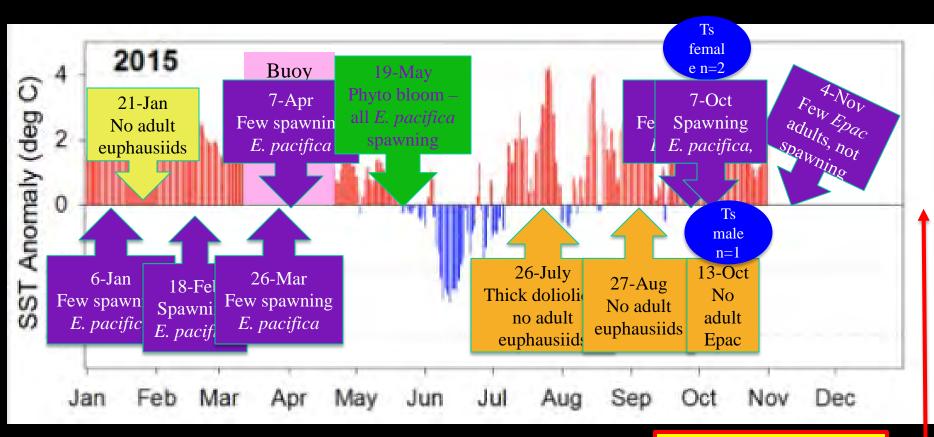


# How would the warm Blob affect euphausiids?

- Will there be any around?
- Rare or new species?
- Spawning?
- Change in length?
- Changes in density & biomass?
- Changes in cross-shelf distribution?



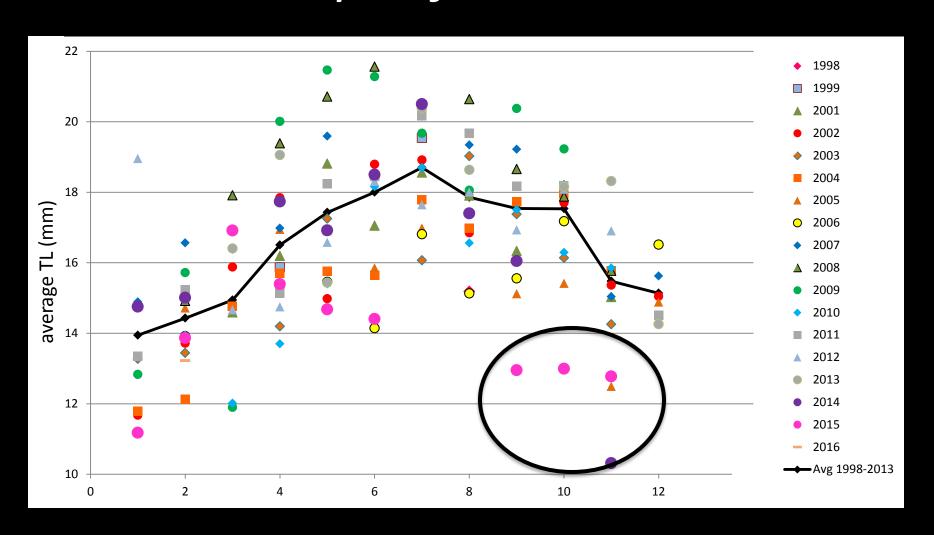
#### 2015 SST & Krill Data Overview



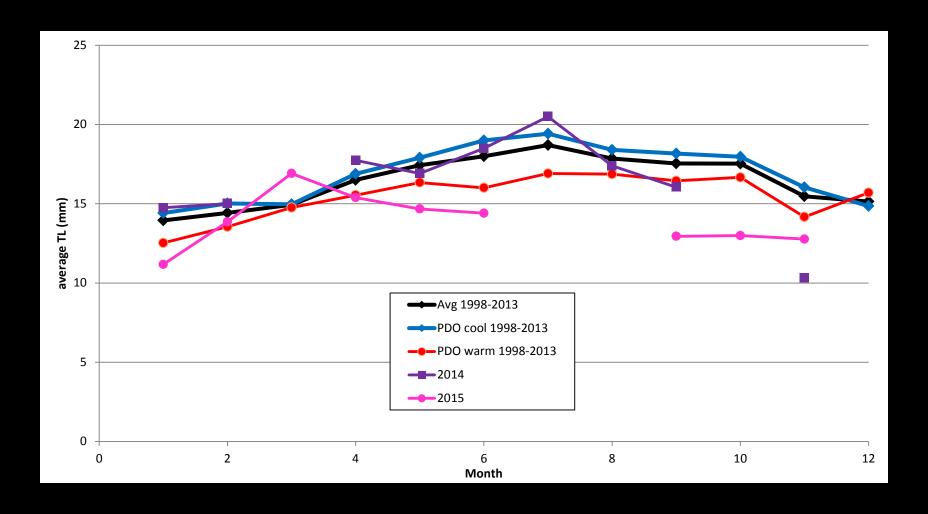
16-Feb-2016 Wide size range of adult Epac – all spawning, no T. spinifera

(SST anomaly graph from NOAA/NWFSC website)

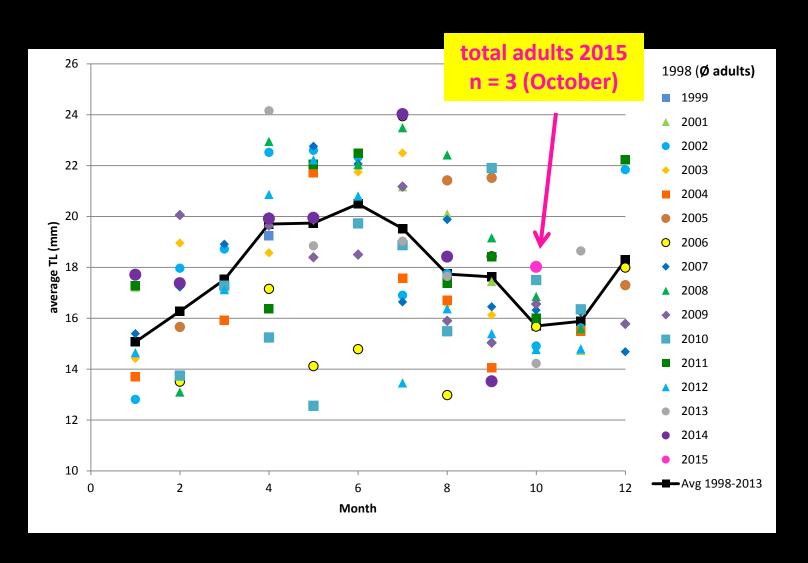
### E. pacifica adults



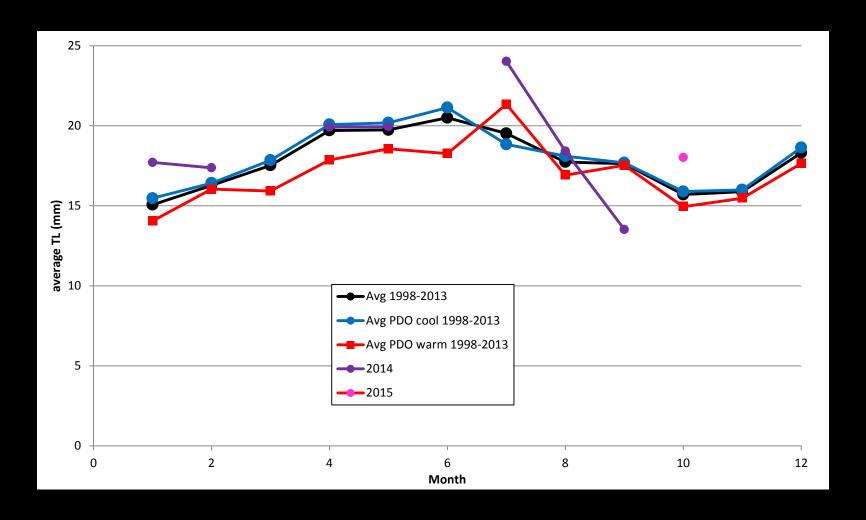
### E. pacifica adults



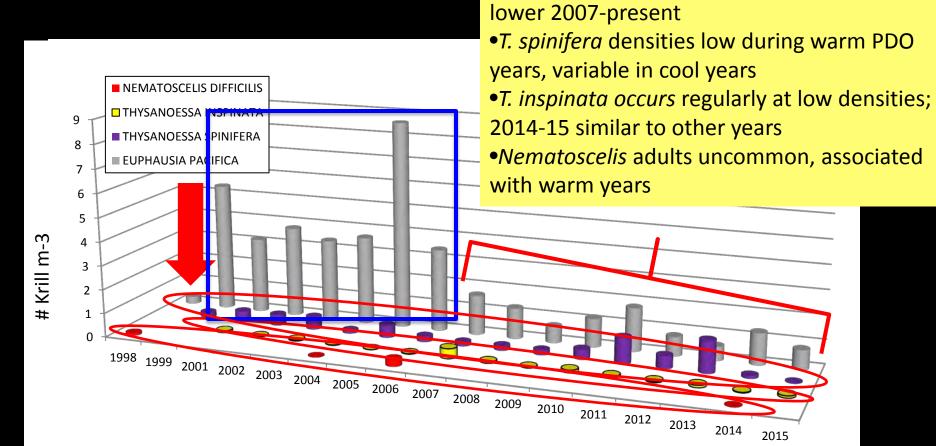
### T. spinifera adults



## T. spinifera adults



#### Adult Densities



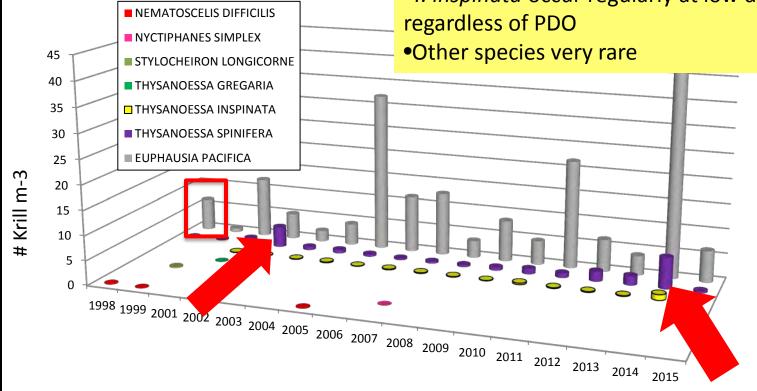
•E. pacifica density very low 1998 (El Niño)

•E. pacifica densities high 1999-2006,

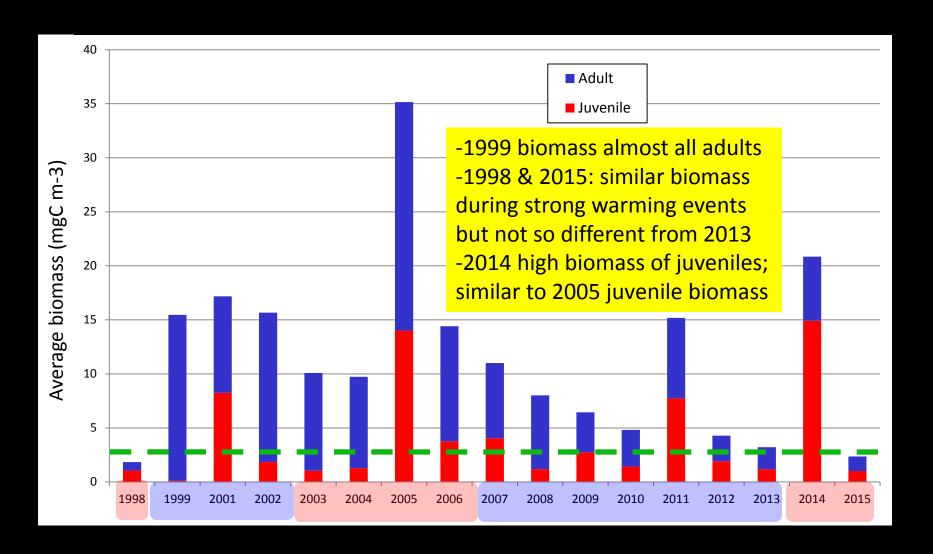
# Juvenile



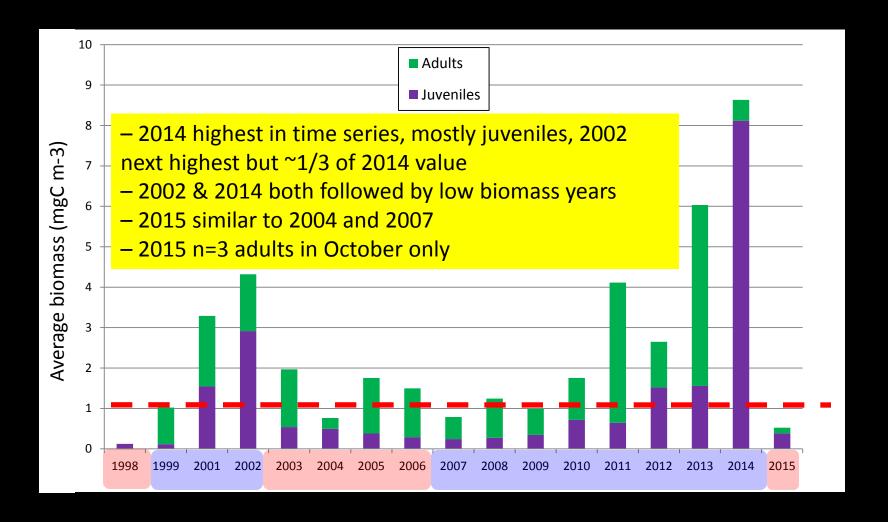
- •E. pacifica density highly variable; density during 1998 El Niño not unusually low
- •E. pacifica densities highest 2006, 2012, 2014
- •T. spinifera densities generally low regardless of PDO; highest 2002 and 2014
- •T. inspinata occur regularly at low densities



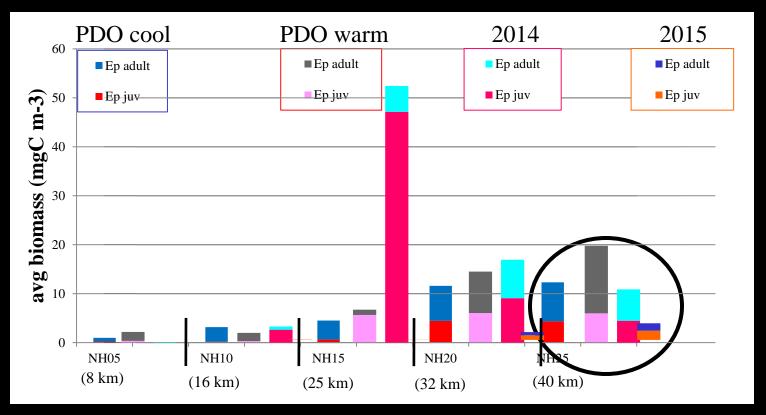
#### E. pacifica biomass



#### T. spinifera biomass



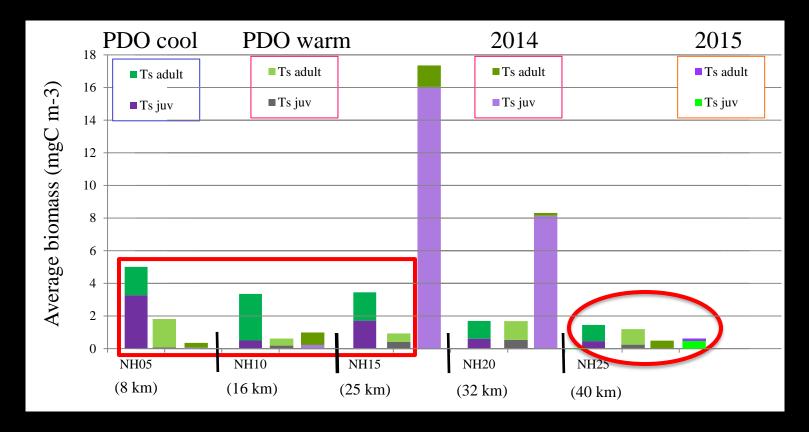
# E. pacifica cross-shelf biomass cool vs. warm PDO + 2014 & 2015



Cross-shelf pattern for 2001-2013 similar for cool & warm PDO 2014 – high biomass mid-shelf, mostly juveniles Higher offshore biomass with warm PDO suggest *E. pacifica* might like a little warming but low 2015 biomass suggests they would **NOT** like a lot of warming



# T. spinifera cross-shelf biomass cool vs. warm PDO + 2014 & 2015



- •Biomass offshore essentially the same for cool and warm PDO
  - •Very low 2014 (all adults) and 2015 (mostly juveniles, n=3 adults)
- •2014 mid-shelf biomass unprecedently high; almost all juveniles
- •Biomass inshore higher during cool conditions (max of 5 mgC  $m^{-3} = 5$  large adults)



#### Warm Blob Results



- Euphausia pacifica
  - Present?
  - Spawning?
  - Smaller lengths?
  - Lower density?
  - Lower biomass?
  - Cross-shelf?
    - No E. pacifica biomass inshore, offshore biomass much lower than other years
- Thysanoessa spinifera
  - Total adults 2015 n=3 in October, some juveniles present in summer & fall
  - Cross-shelf
    - No biomass inshore where it is usually highest; offshore biomass low and mostly juveniles
- Rare or new species of euphausiids? No



# Effects of Warming



- 2014 cold prior to arrival of Blob, warm after euphausiids responded rapidly to temperature change
  - Lengths decline for both species in 2014 after Blob arrives
  - 2015 E. pacifica lengths far below warm PDO average, T. spinifera essentially absent
  - High biomass of juveniles of both species in summer 2014 suggest lots of spawning before the Blob arrived. Low biomass in 2015 may reflect low survivorship of those juveniles.
  - Spawning success may decrease during warm conditions due to fewer adults, lack of phytoplankton blooms, increases in gelatinous zooplankton
  - Both euphausiid species have a lifespan of about two years. Warm conditions lasting two or more years in a row could result in reduced euphausiid abundance (migration and reduced reproduction).
  - Reduced euphausiid abundance may impact higher trophic levels, including commercial fish and seabirds
- How would we interpret these data if we didn't have this longterm time series data set for context?

### **Euphausiid Live Work Protocol**

Protocols for Measuring
Molting Rate and
Egg Production of
Live Euphausiids

Celebrating over a decade on the PICES website! (posted 2005) Everything you always wanted to know about working with live euphausiids!

Available on the PICES website! (www.pices.int) under the "Projects" heading



Courtesy of the Peterson Lab at Hatfield Marine Science Center, Newport, Oregon, USA

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- My former boss (Bill Peterson) just for being Bill







