



ВСЕРОССИЙСКИЙ
НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
РЫБНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА И ОКЕАНОГРАФИИ

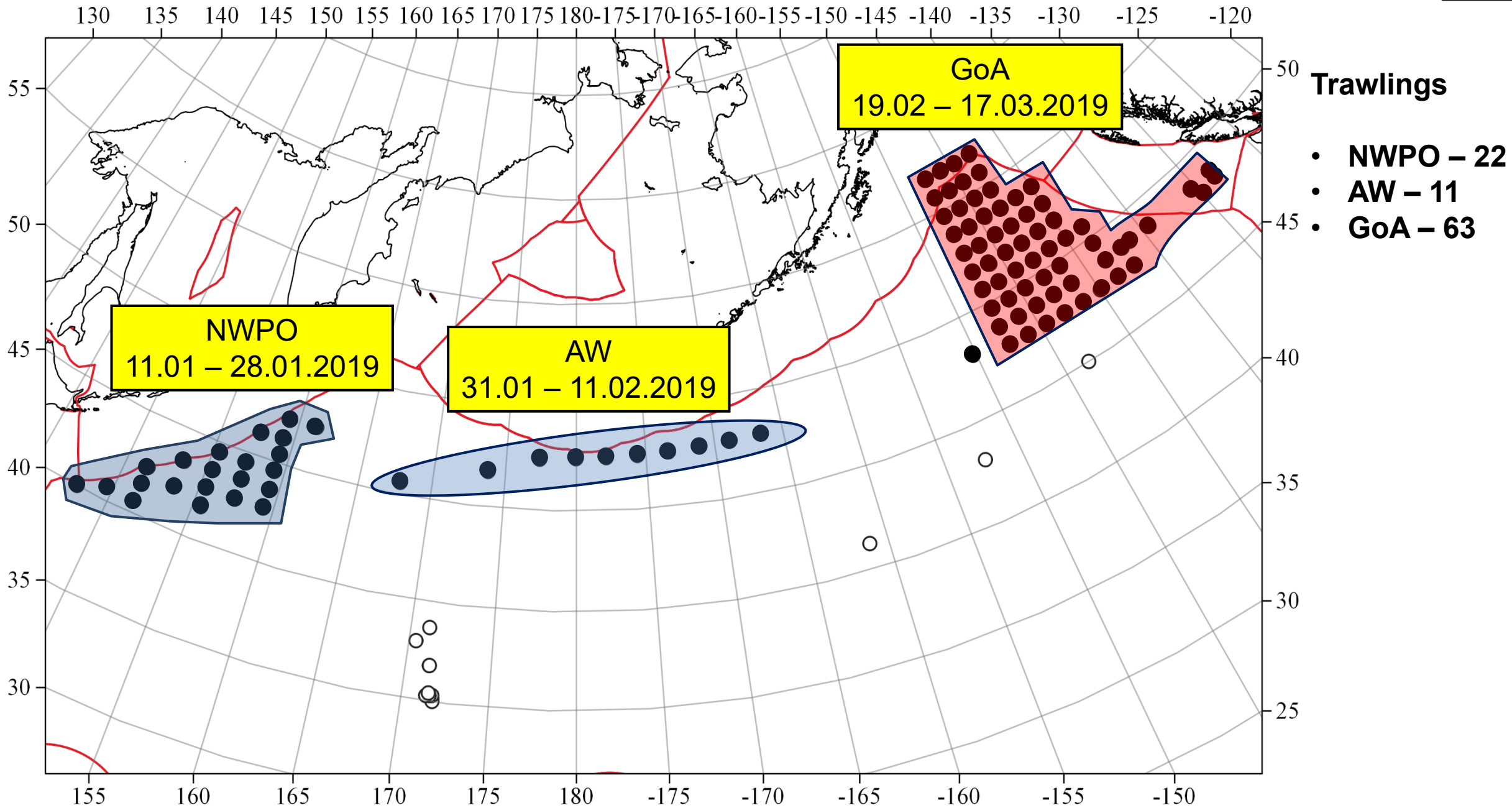
Occurrence of non-salmonid species in the Northwestern Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Alaska during the 2019 winter survey



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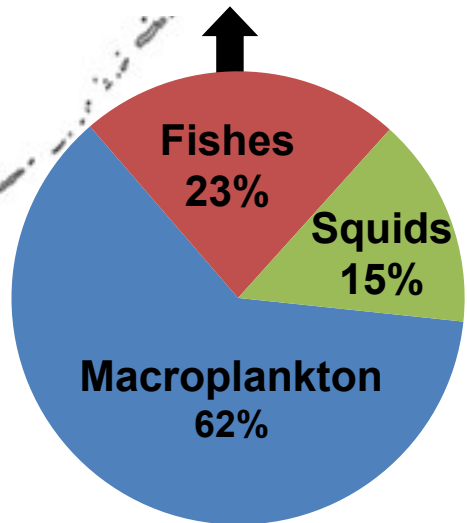
Study area



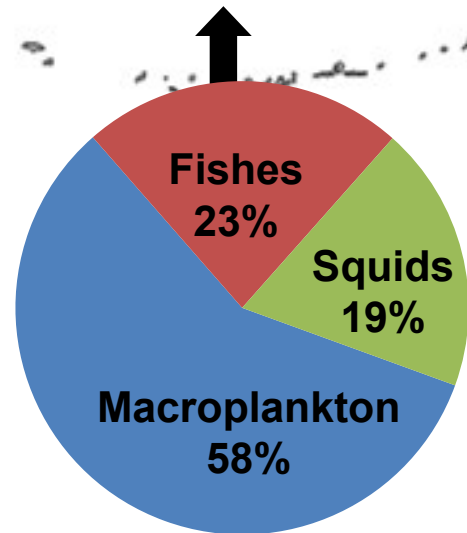
Composition of non-salmon species

Relative biomass of main species macrofauna, kg/km ²			
Groups	NWPO	AW	GoA
Macroplankton	265.5	159.9	779.7
Non-salmon fishes	83.6	3.4	26.2
Pacific salmon	16.4	60.3	73.6
Squids	65.6	52.2	72.9

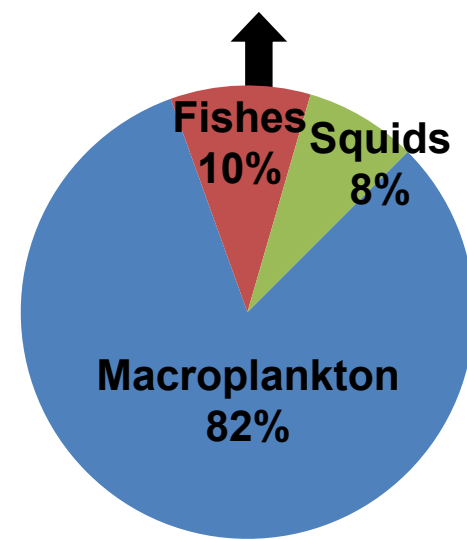
Pacific salmon – 16%



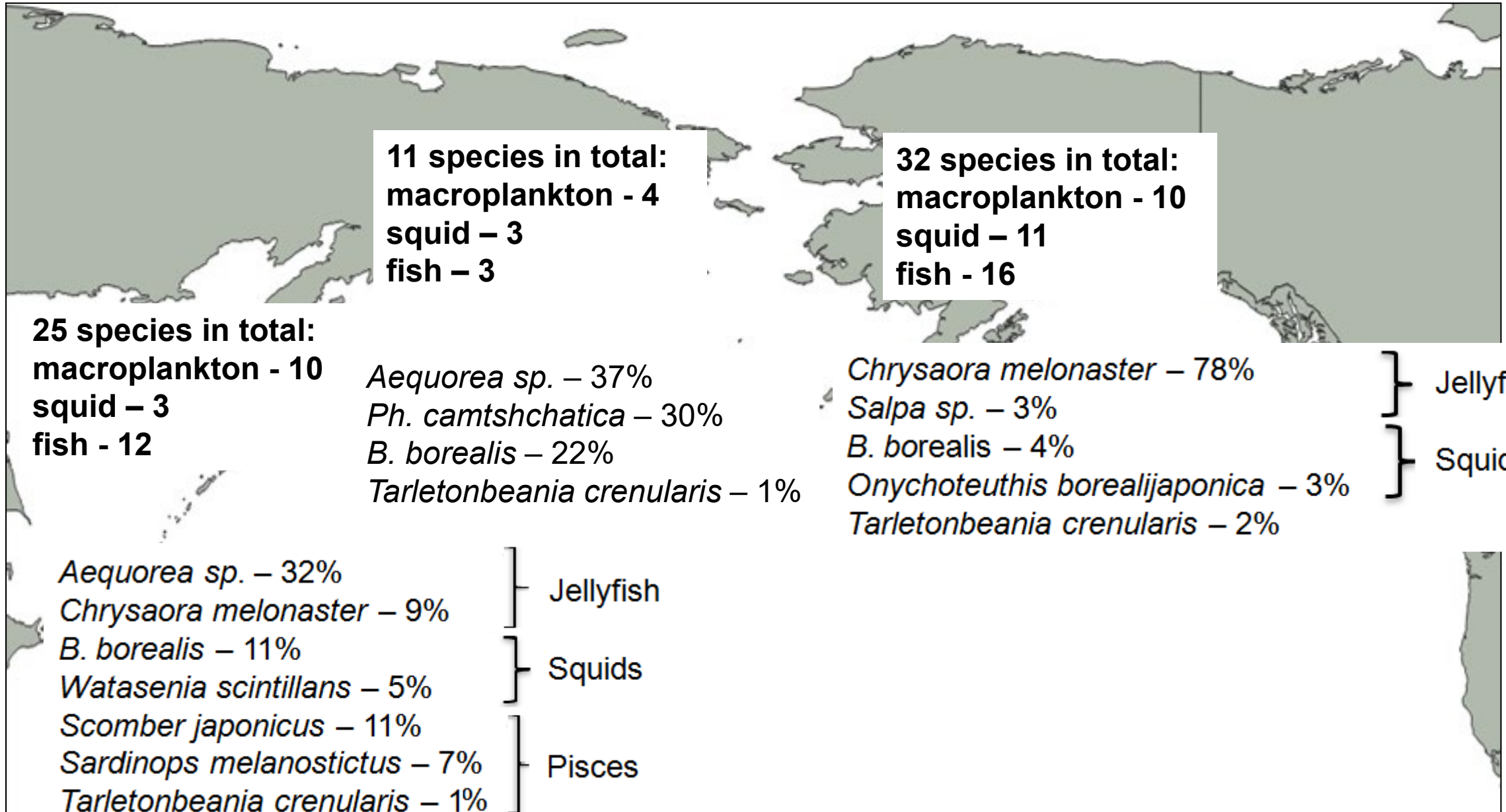
Pacific salmon – 95%



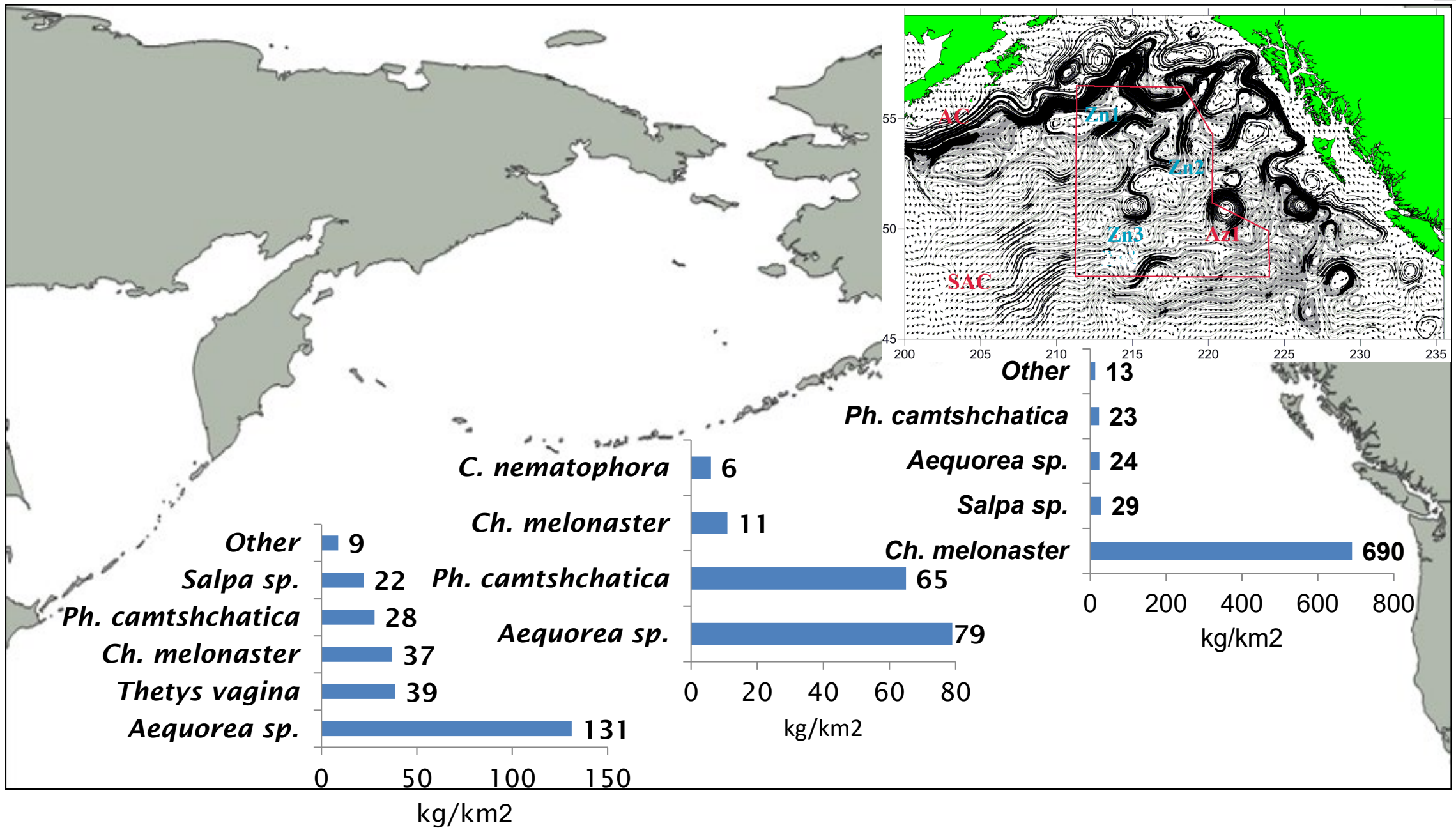
Pacific salmon – 74%



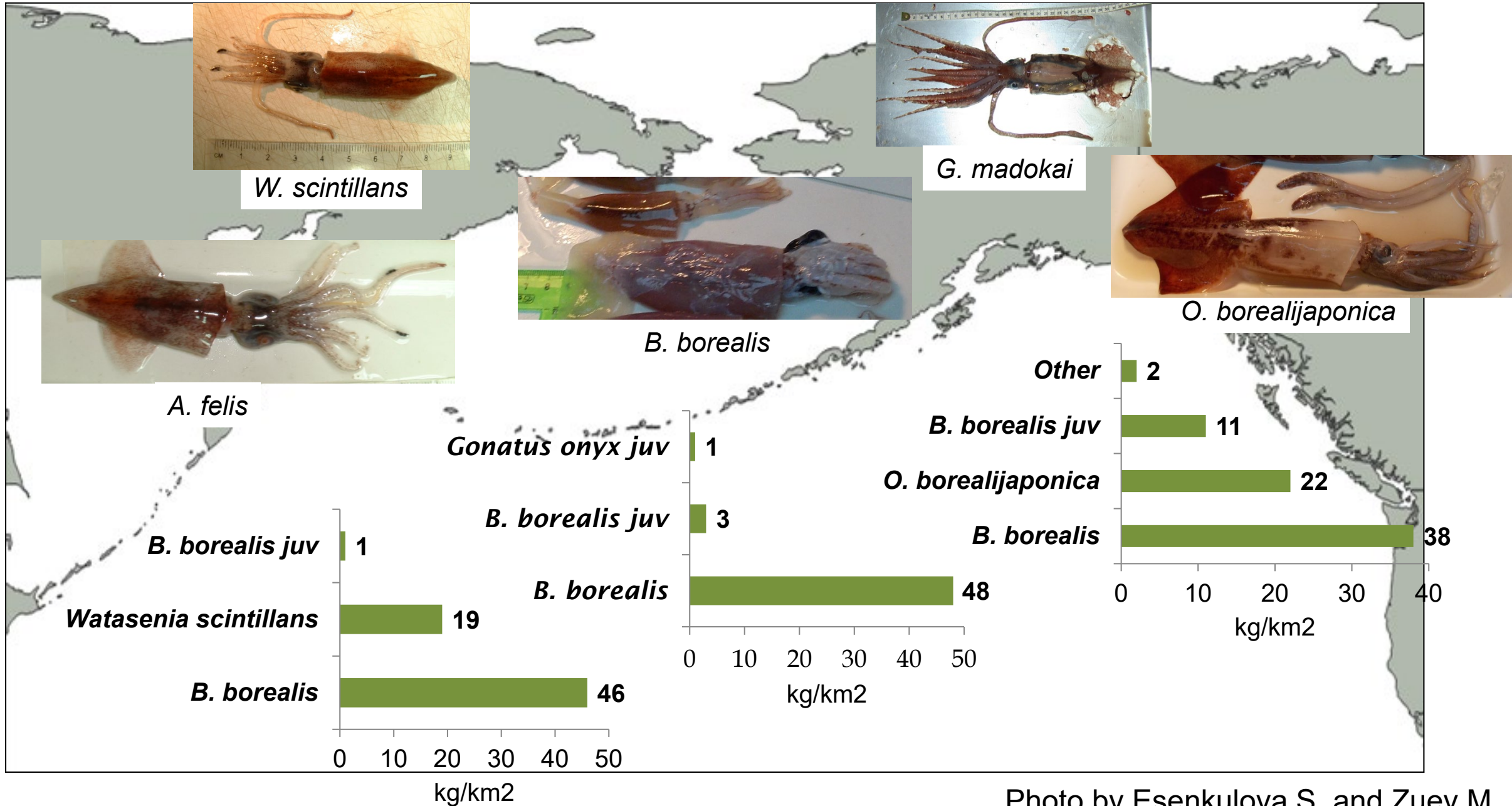
Composition of non-salmon species



Composition of jellyfish species



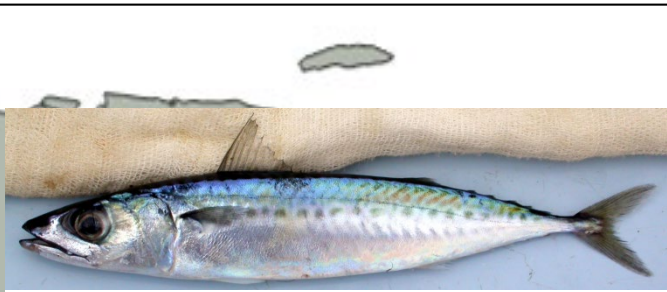
Composition of squids species



Composition of fishes species



Sardinops melanostictus



Scomber japonicus



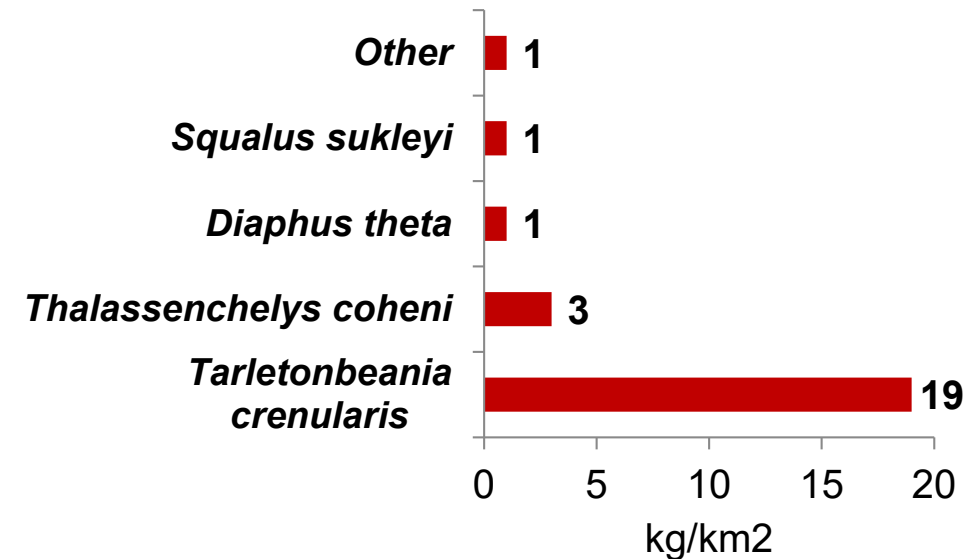
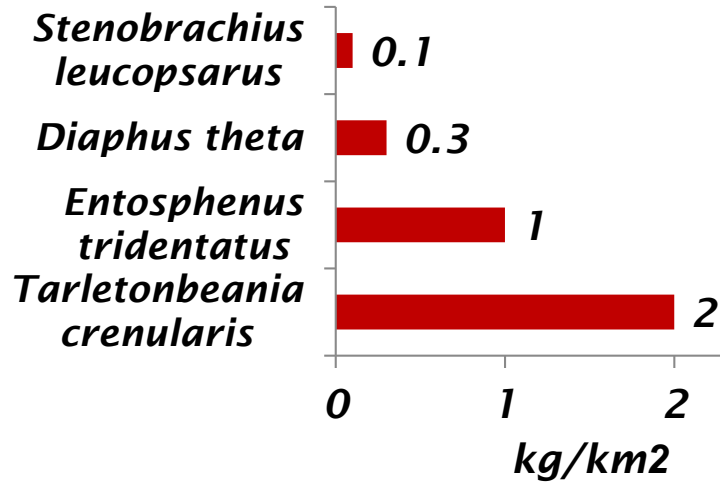
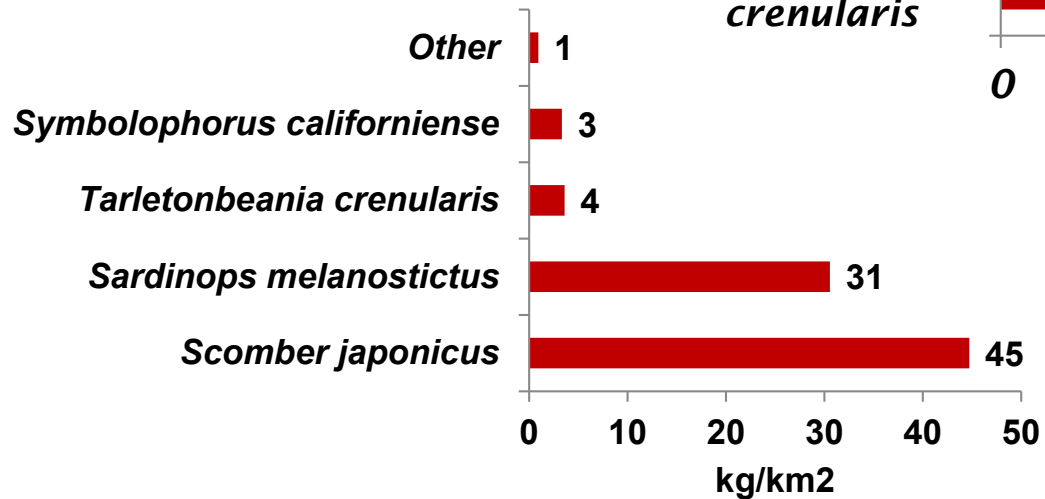
Stenobranchius leucopsarus



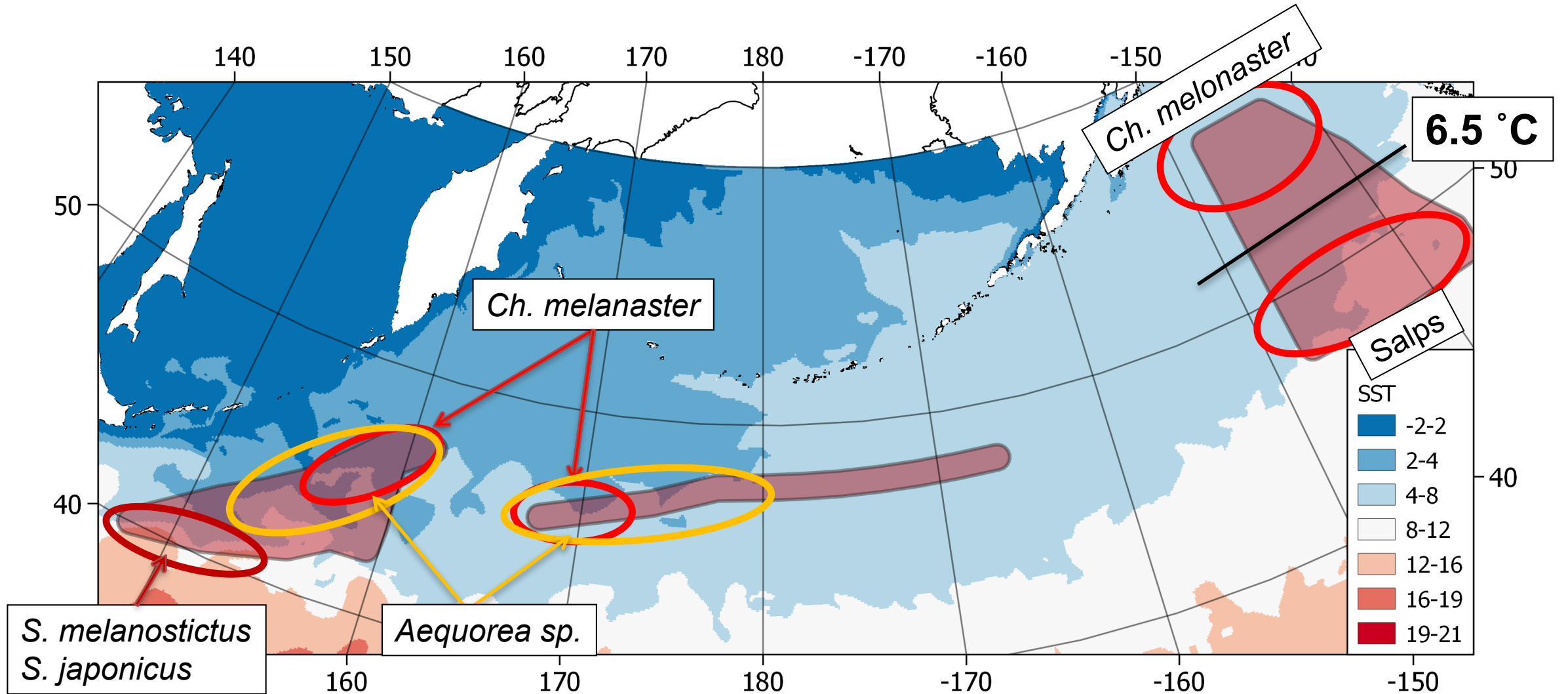
Tarletonbeania crenularis



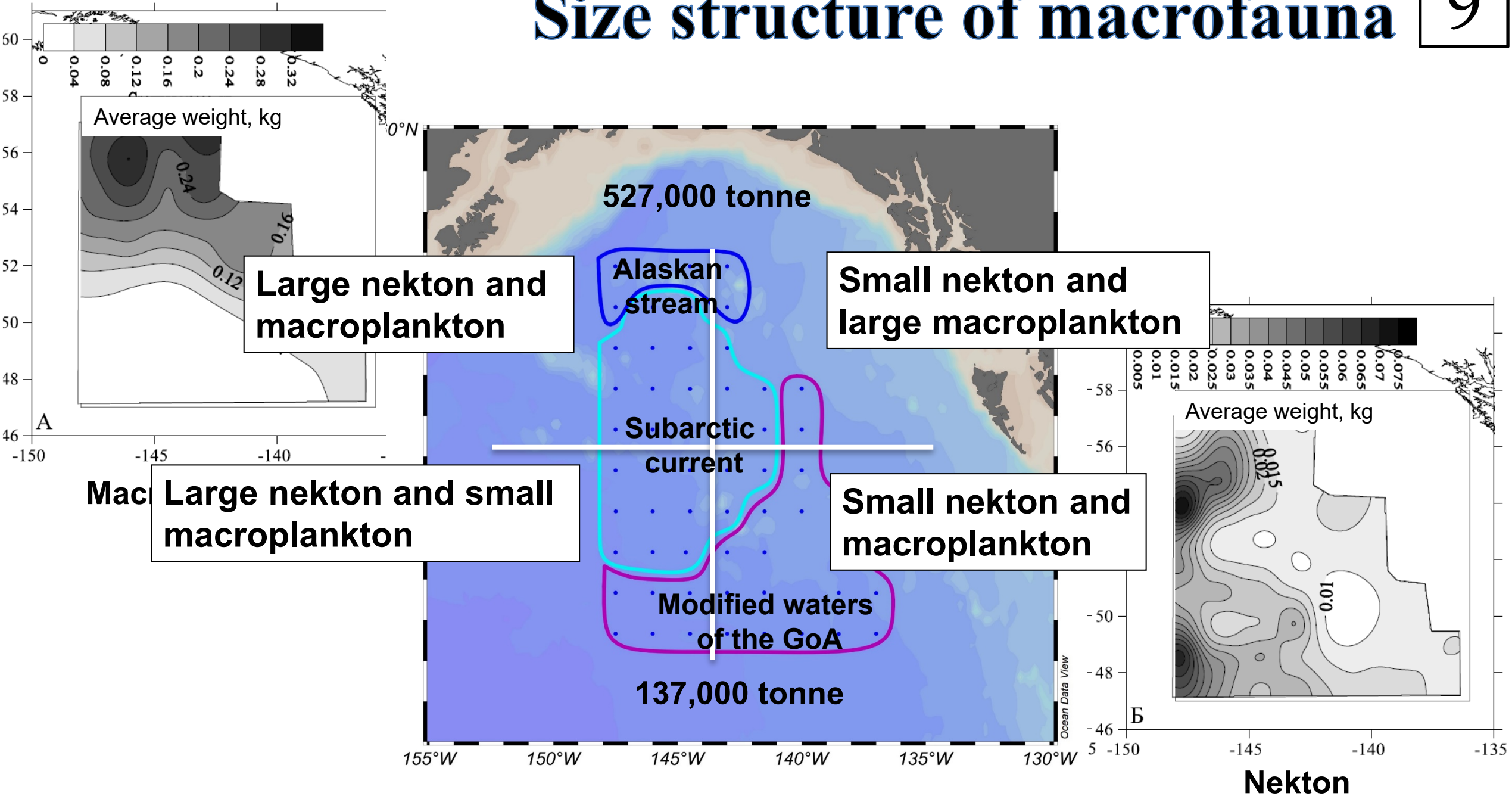
Symbolophorus californiense



Sea surface temperature



Size structure of macrofauna



Conclusion

- **Macrozooplankton dominated in all areas. *Chrysaora melanaster* was dominant in the GoA and *Aequorea* sp. in NWPO and Aleutian waters;**
- ***Boreoteuthis borealis* was the most abundant squid (by biomass); Biomass of adults did not vary much, biomass of juveniles increased as the ship moved west to east;**
- ***Tarletonbeania crenularis* dominated among mesopelagic fish;**
- **The highest fish biodiversity was recorded in the GoA. It was probably due to a high number of sampling stations and variable water masses.**

THANK YOU!

