

# Eddies in the Gulf of Alaska

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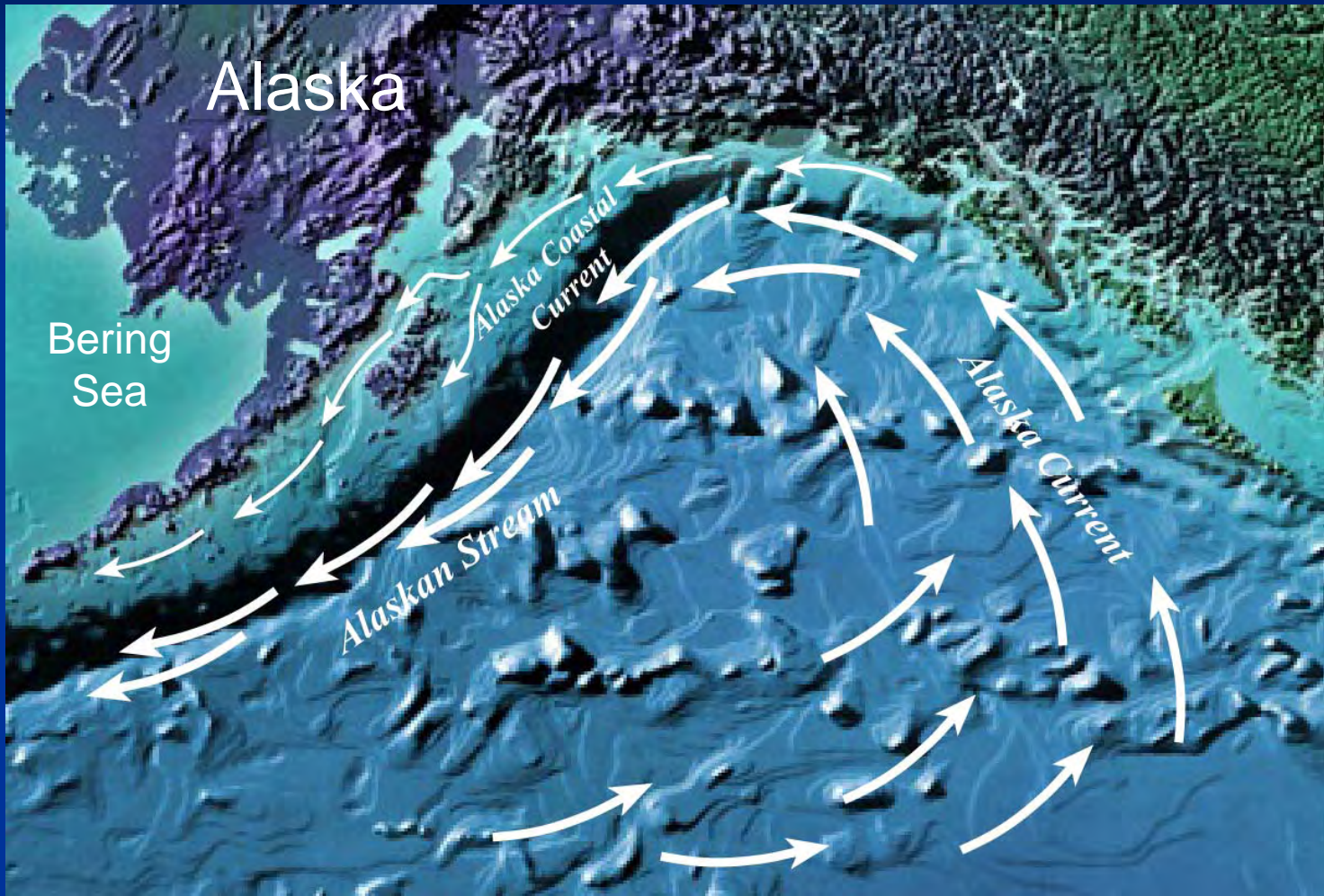


NOAA/PMEL  
Seattle

# Outline

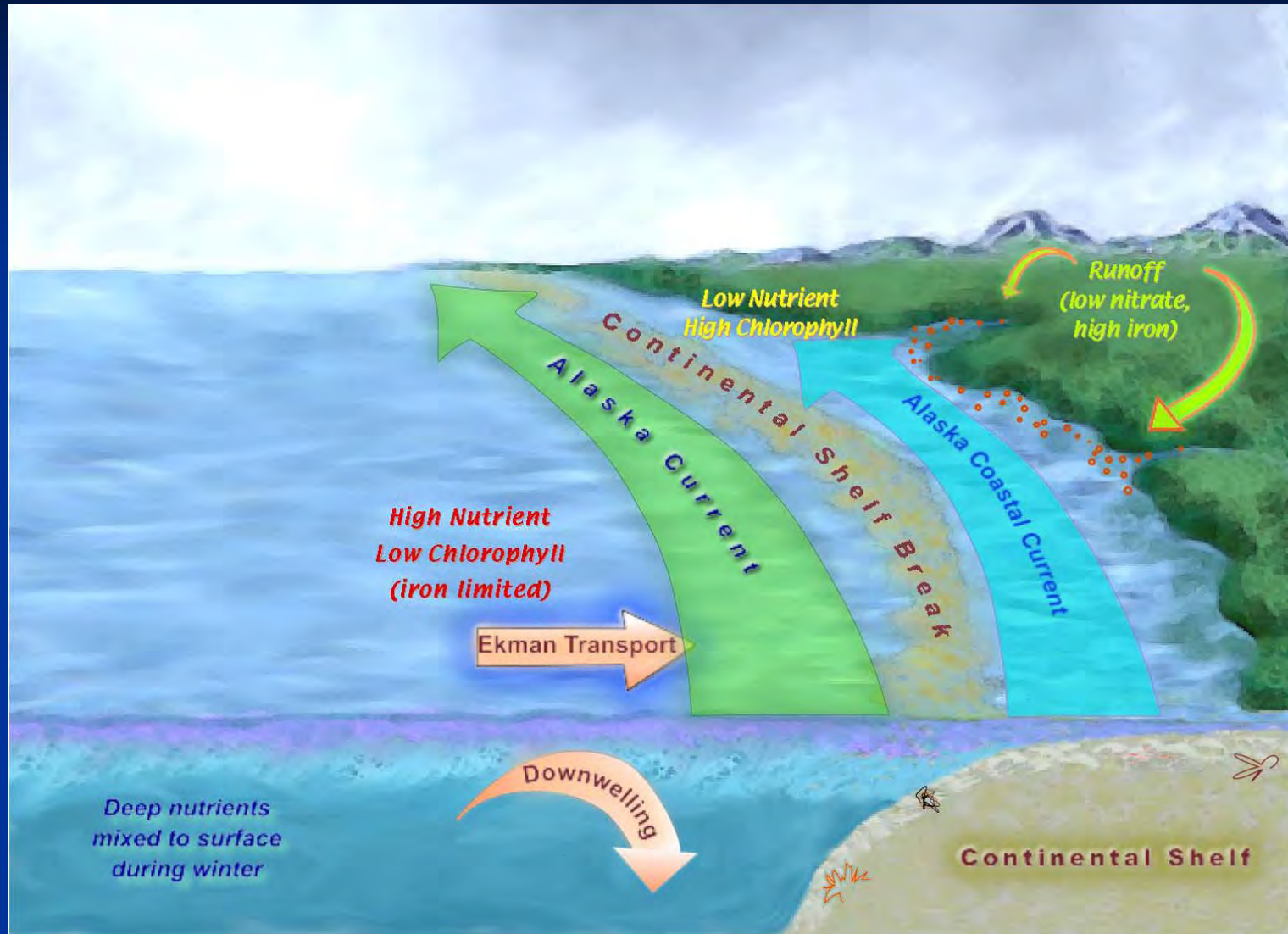
- Background
- Interannual variability
  - Eddy Kinetic Energy
  - Propagation patterns
- Influence of eddies on ecosystem
  - Nutrients
  - Chlorophyll/Phytoplankton
  - Zooplankton
  - Larval fish
- Summary/Conclusions

# Gulf of Alaska Circulation





# Nutrient Limitation in the GOA



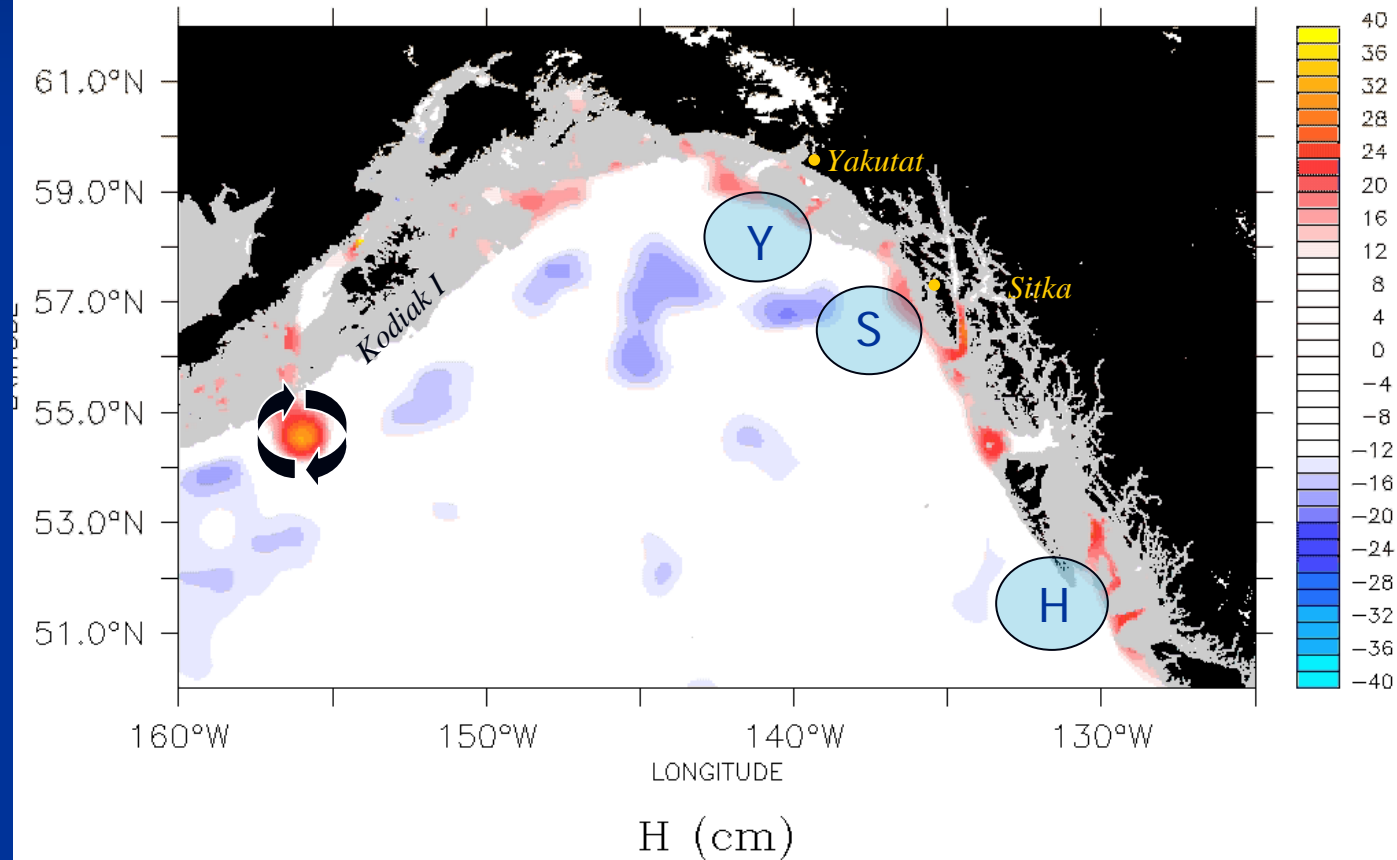
# Movie – sea surface height

○ = Formation regions (Yakutat, Sitka, Haida)

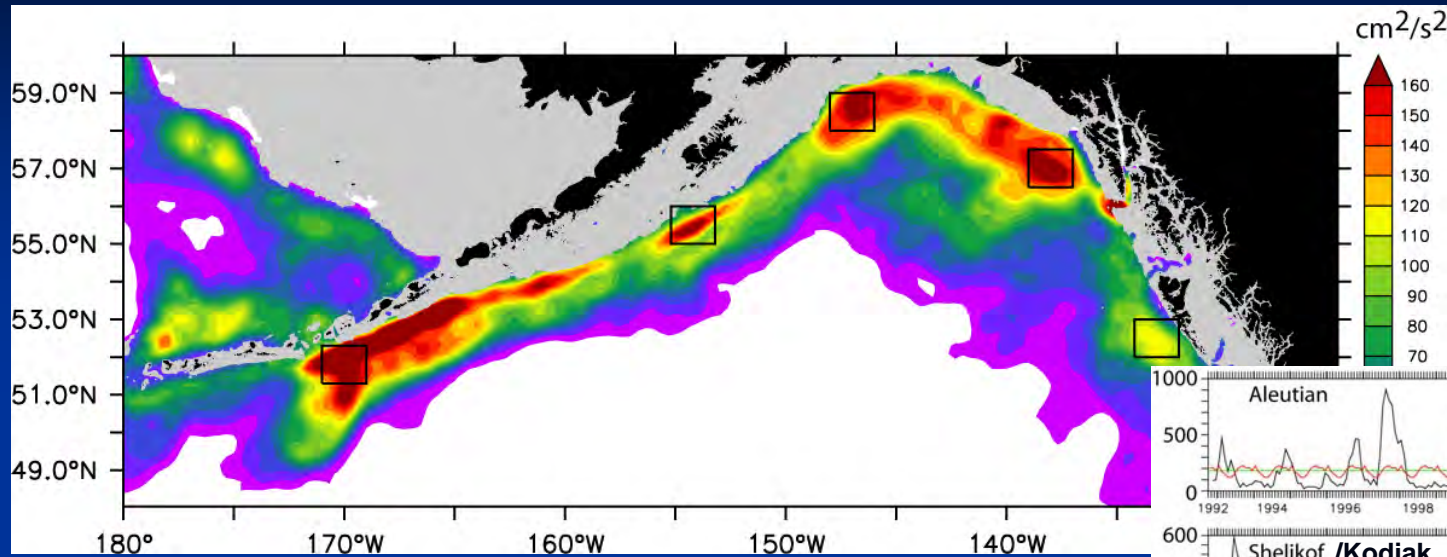
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DATA SET: delayed.mc

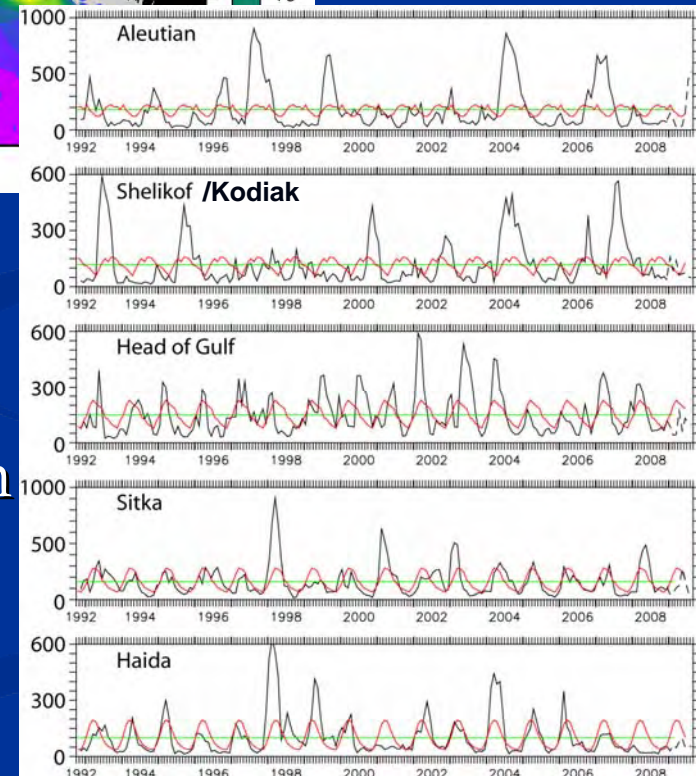
Delayed time merged altimetry



# Variability – Eddy Kinetic Energy

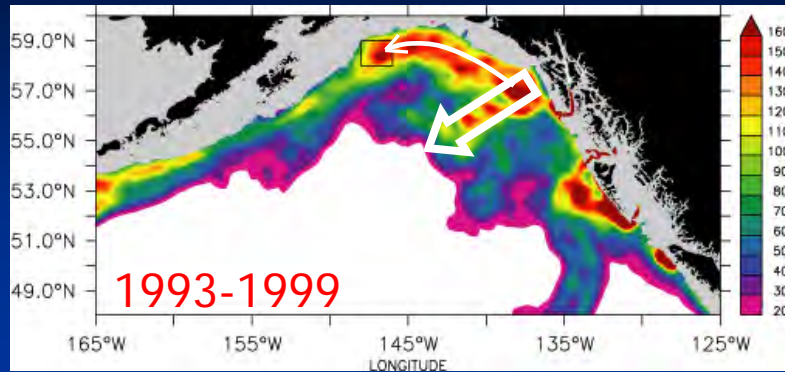


- Formation regions/ Translation pathways
- Seasonality (strong seasonal cycle in east, weaker in west)
- 1998 El Niño (Haida and Sitka eddies)



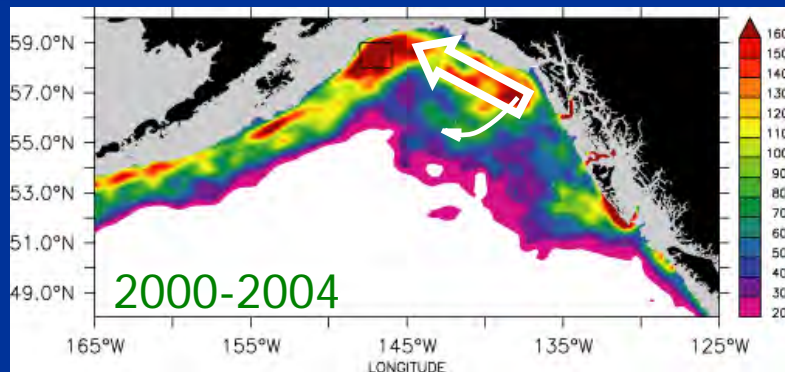


# Variability – Eddy Pathways



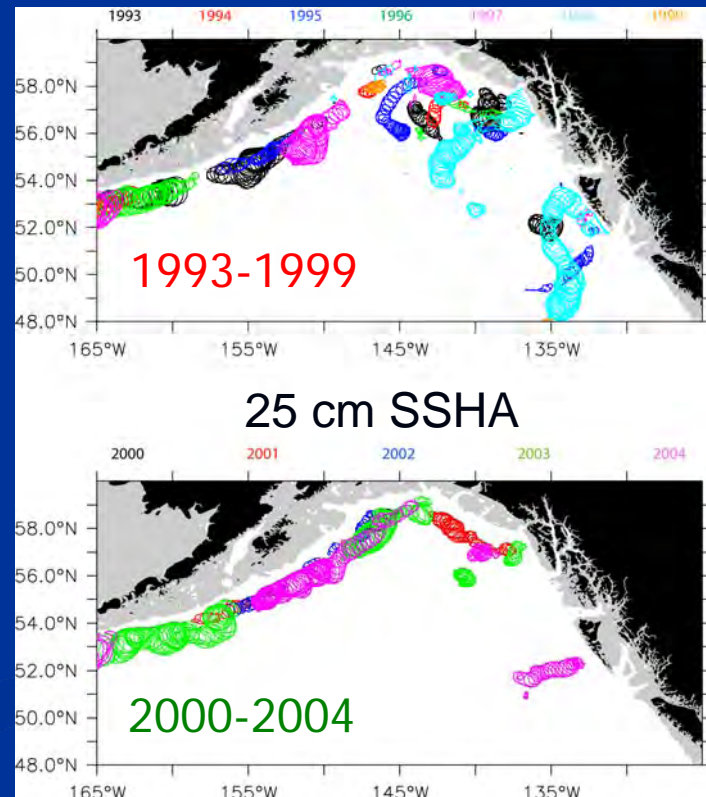
1993-1999:

- Weaker gyre circulation
- More eddy propagation into basin; less propagation along slope

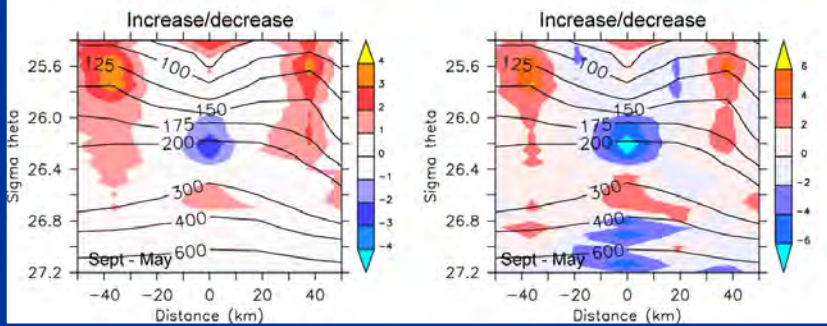
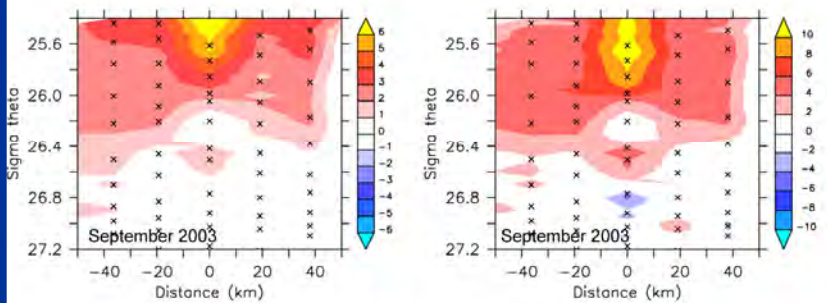
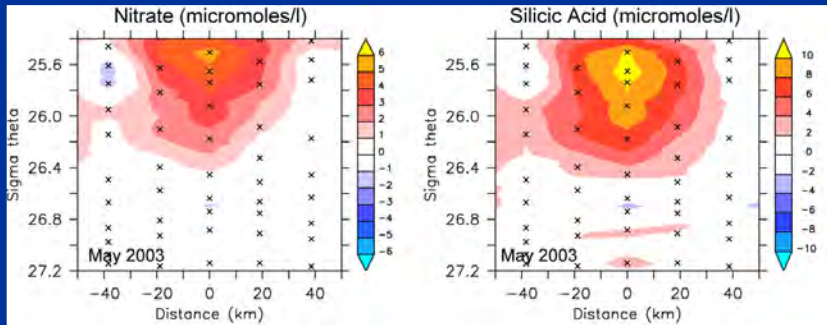
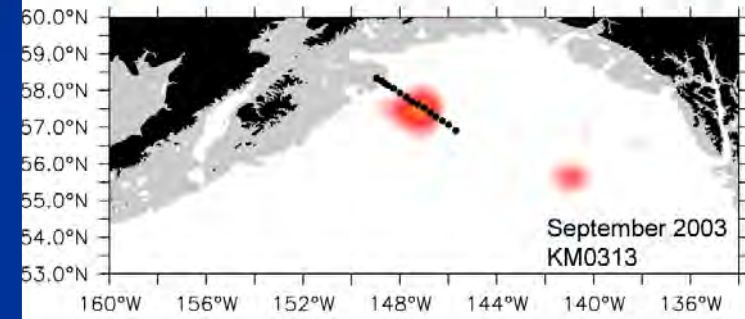
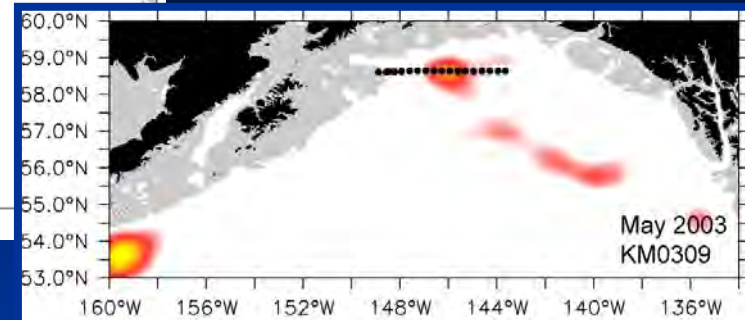
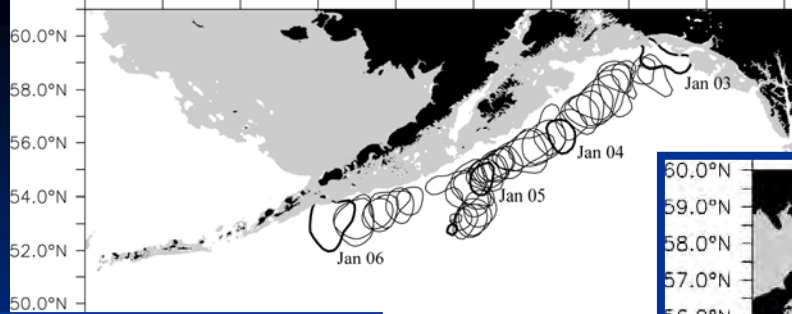


2000-2004:

- Stronger gyre circulation (Volkov & van Aken, 2005)
- More eddy propagation along slope



# Nutrients

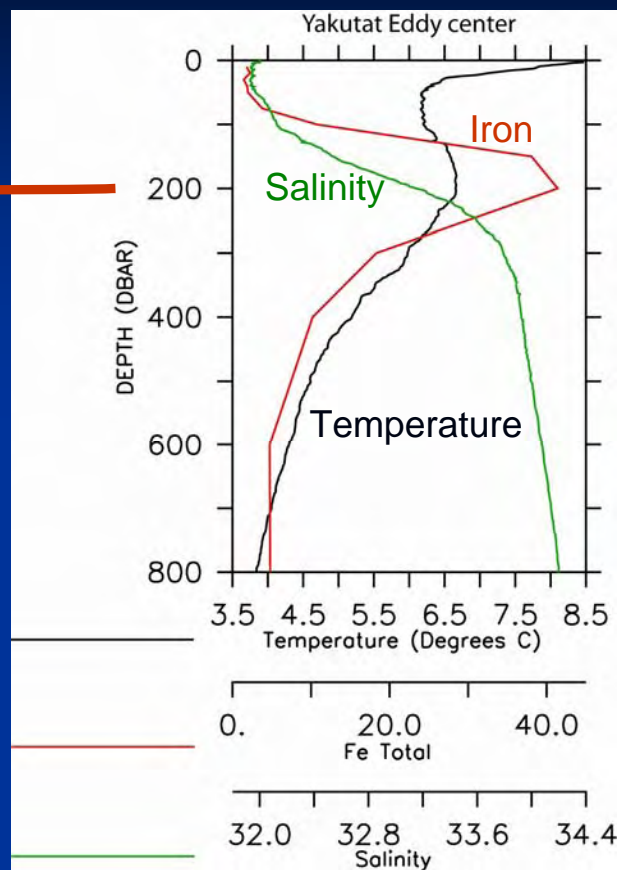
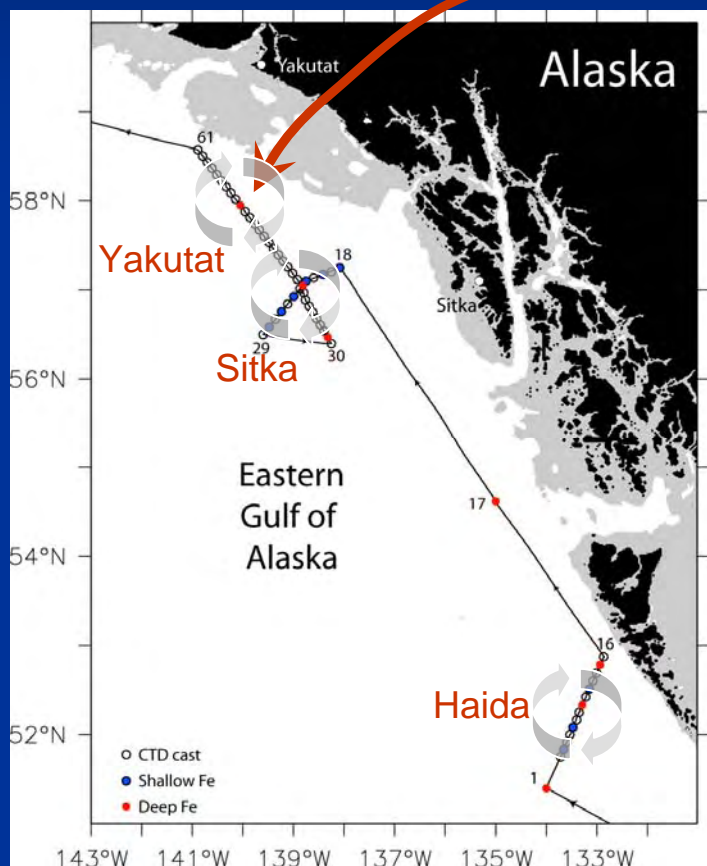


- Positive nitrate and silicate anomalies
- From May to Sept, nitrate anomalies increase in eddy ring
  - due to remineralization?
  - High remineralization from excess production in eddy ring?



# Temperature inversion and Fe

- 2005 Yakutat Eddy observed soon after formation

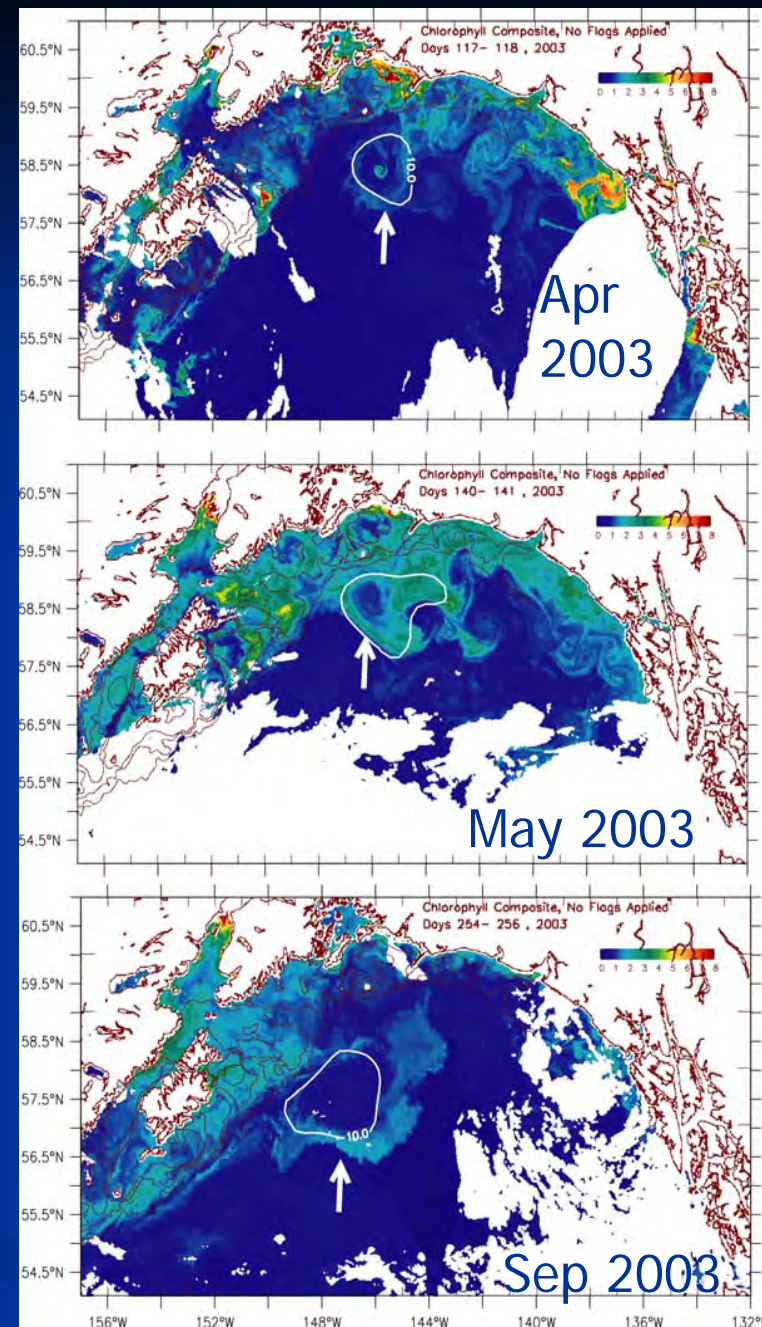


- Iron maximum at 200m coincident with temperature inversion
- Eddies may be instrumental in carrying iron off-shelf

# Chlorophyll

Influence of eddies on chlorophyll (phytoplankton) distributions may be due to:

- Advection of coastal chlorophyll into basin
- Vertical processes within the eddy supplying macronutrients and/or iron to euphotic zone.



# Zooplankton & Phytoplankton

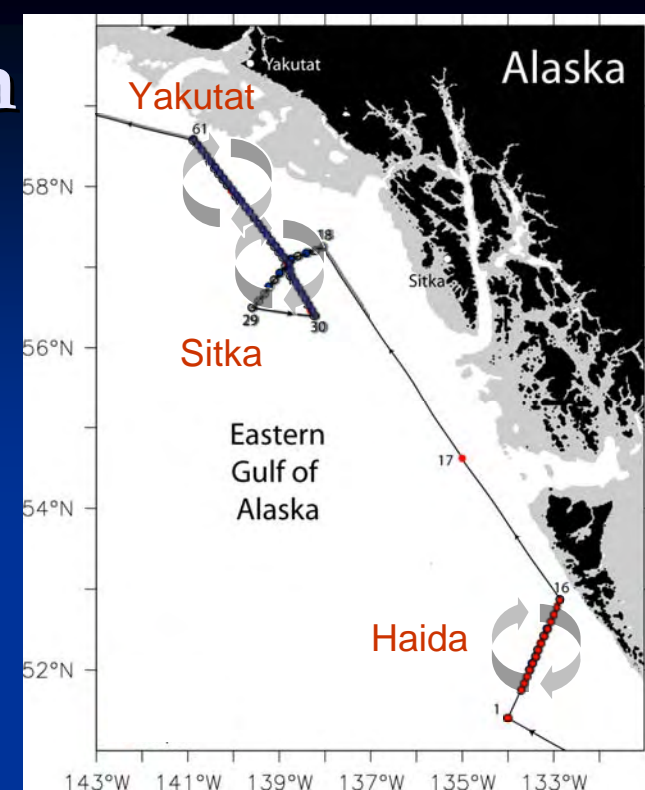
Offshore-SW

Eddy Center

Onshore-NE



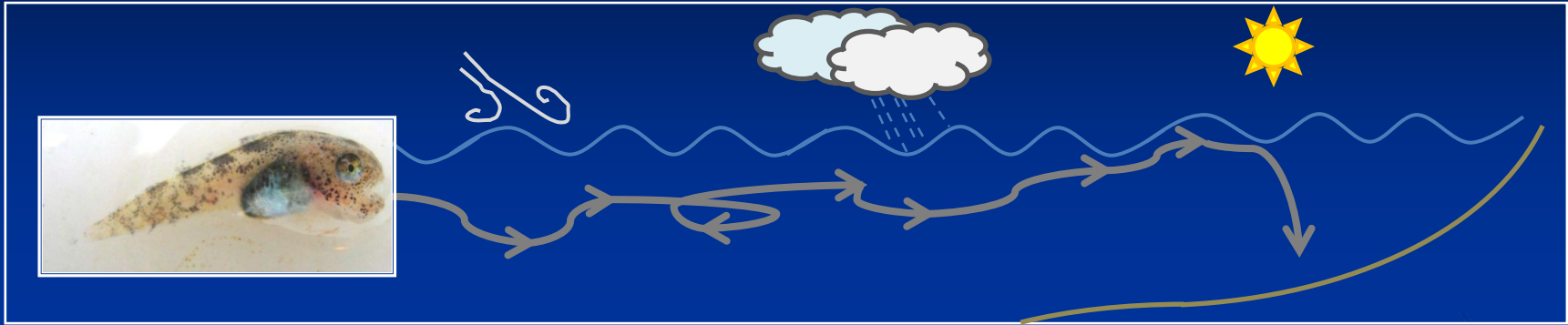
Zooplankton sampling across Haida Eddy (SW-NE)



- Zooplankton assemblages significantly different between Haida and Sitka eddies (mostly due to higher abundances in Sitka eddy)
- No significant differences between zooplankton assemblages at edge and center stations



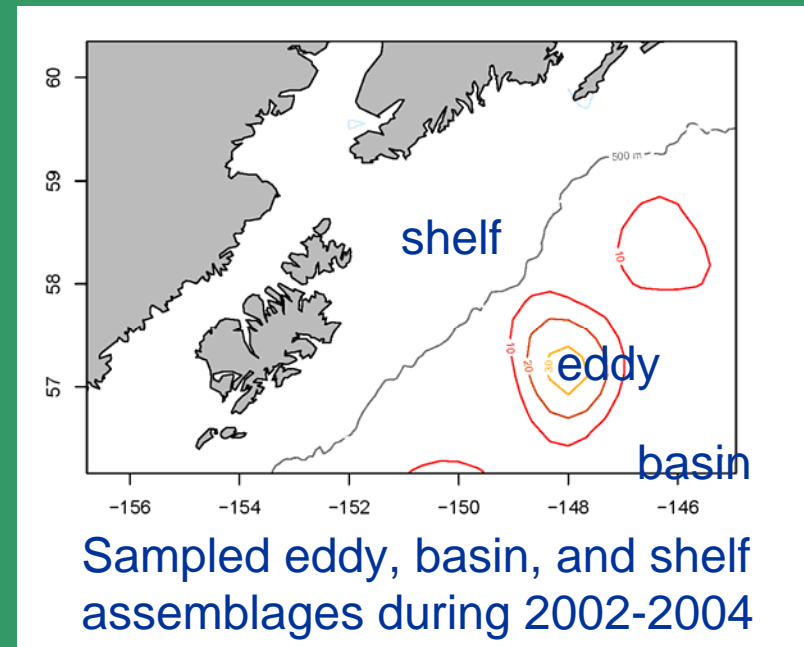
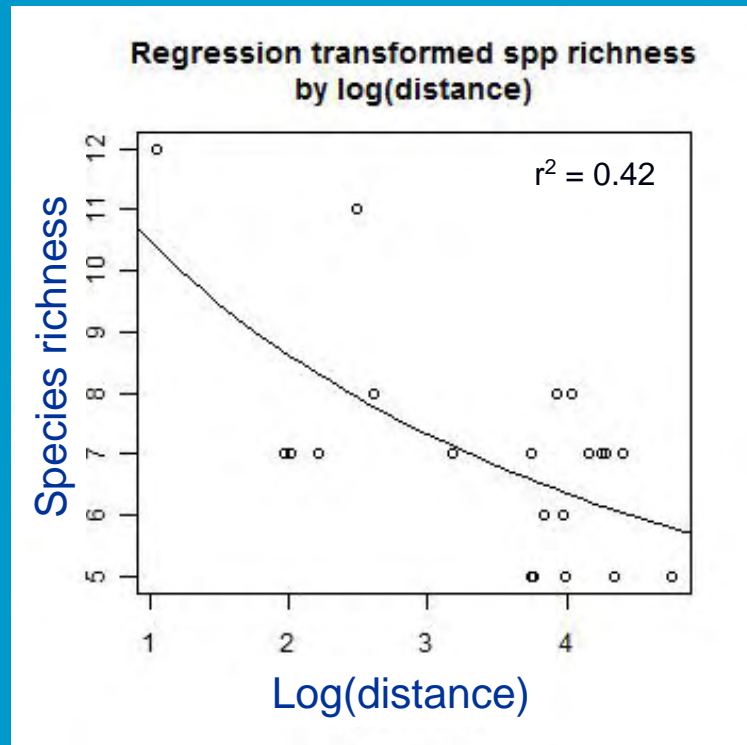
# Influence of eddies on larval fish



- Valuable fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska include
  - Deep-water spawners (Pacific halibut)
  - Shelf spawners (Walleye pollock, Pacific cod)
- Larval dispersal influences growth, survival, and recruitment
- Eddies may impact dispersal trajectories (and/or other conditions necessary for growth/survival)

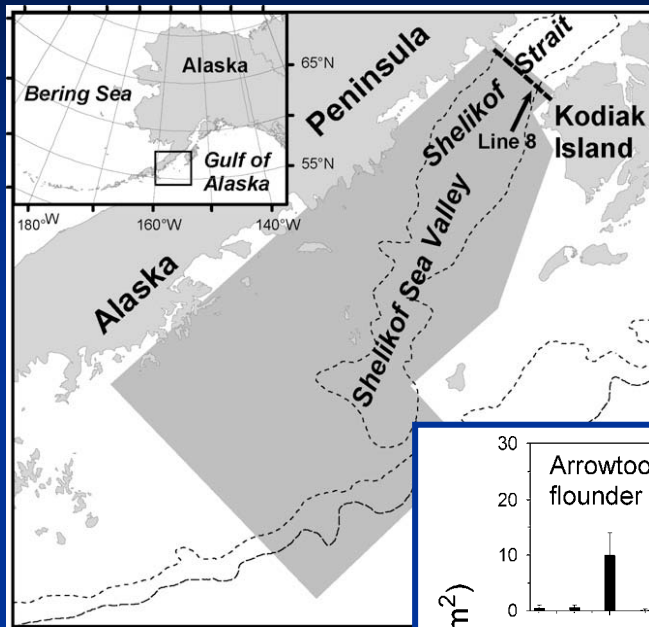
# Larval fish in eddies

- Young eddies in Eastern GOA
  - Species richness increases from eddy edge towards center

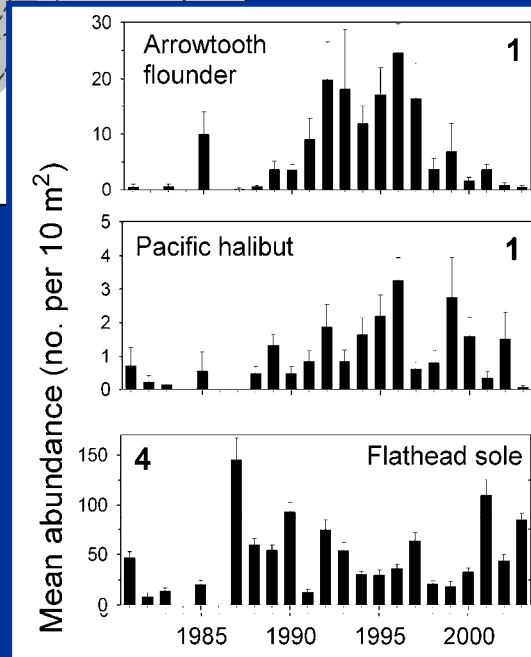


- Older eddies in Western GOA
  - Larval assemblages within eddy are different from neighboring basin and shelf assemblages
  - Gradients in species richness across eddies (sometimes positive, sometimes negative)

# Interannual variability in larval fish



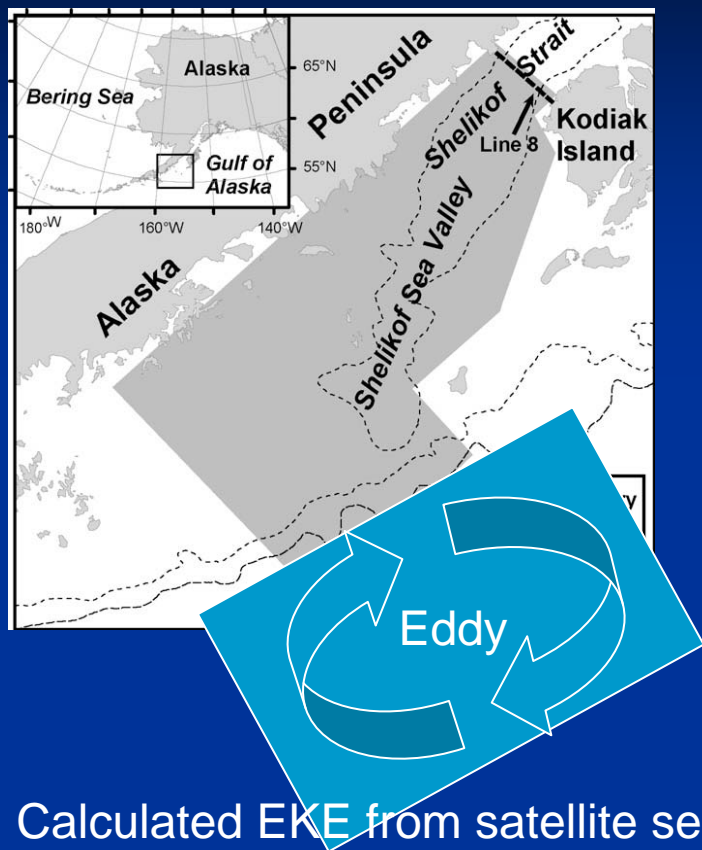
Mean abundance of larval fish species. From Doyle et al 2009.



- Doyle et al 2009 found that late spring larval abundance of deepwater spawners is influenced by:
  - Along-shore winds (+)
  - Freshwater runoff (-)
  - SST
  - Flow down Shelikof Strait (+)



# Interannual variability in larval fish



Calculated EKE from satellite sea surface height anomalies in region offshore of larval sampling region as an index of eddy activity.

- Late spring abundance of deepwater spawners is influenced by:
  - Along-shore winds (+)
  - Freshwater runoff (-)
  - SST
  - Flow down Shelikof Strait (+)
  - Eddy Kinetic Energy (-)

# Summary

## ■ Variability

- Strong seasonal cycle in east, weaker in western GOA
- Interannual variability has different character in different regions

## ■ Physical/Chemical signature

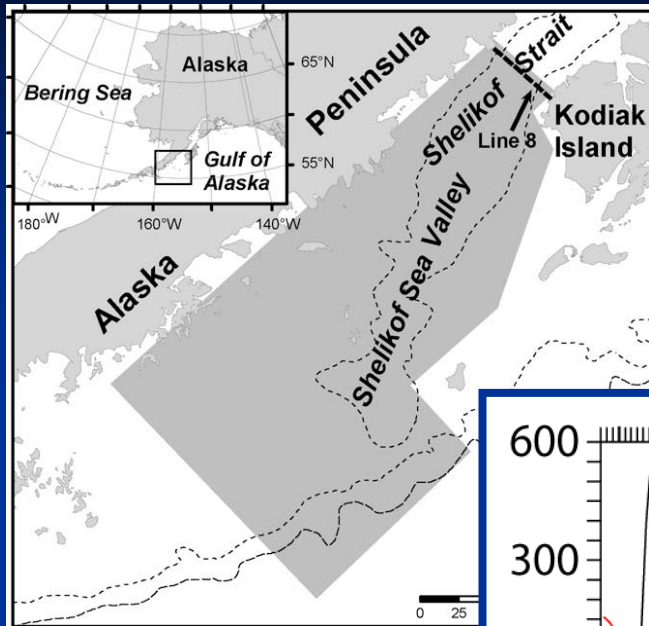
- Fresh, shelf derived water carried into interior of basin in shallow core
- Anomalous heat and salinity carried into the basin in subsurface core
- Excess nitrate, silicate, and phosphate carried into the basin in subsurface core
- Coincident temperature inversion and iron maximum in young eddy

# Summary

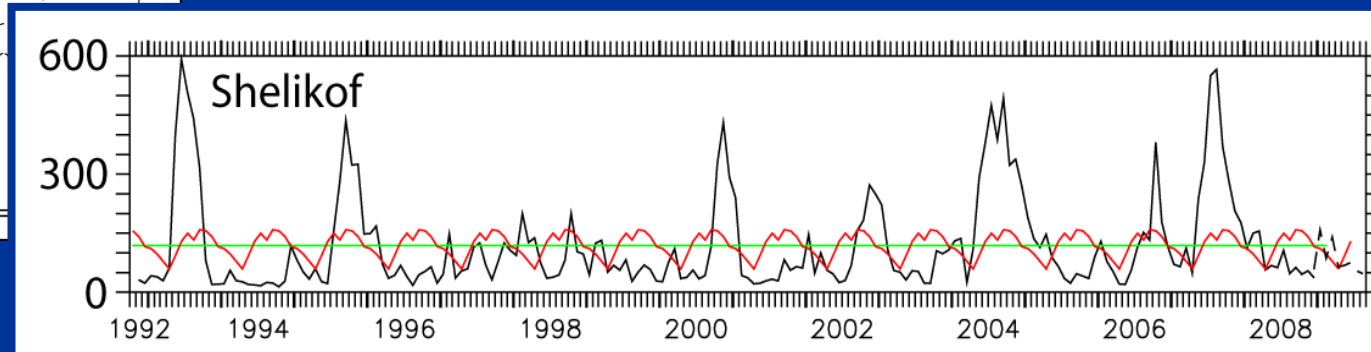
- Eddies influence ecosystem in the Gulf of Alaska
  - Phytoplankton
    - High chlorophyll at center and edges
  - Zooplankton
    - Species assemblages differ in young Haida and Sitka eddies
  - Larval fish
    - High species richness at center of young eddies
    - Larval assemblages differ between eddy, basin, and shelf
    - Deepwater spawner abundance negatively influenced by eddies near Kodiak



# Predictability?



## Eddy Kinetic Energy



- Given the weaker eddy activity near Shelikof Strait in the last 2 years (2008 – 2009), we would expect increased abundance of larval deepwater spawners (Arrowtooth flounder, Pacific halibut, Flathead sole)

**Thank you**

# References

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- Ladd, C., N. B. Kachel, C. W. Mordy, and P. J. Stabeno (2005), Observations from a Yakutat eddy in the northern Gulf of Alaska, *J. Geophys. Res. - Oceans*, 110, C03003, doi: 03010.01029/02004JC002710.
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