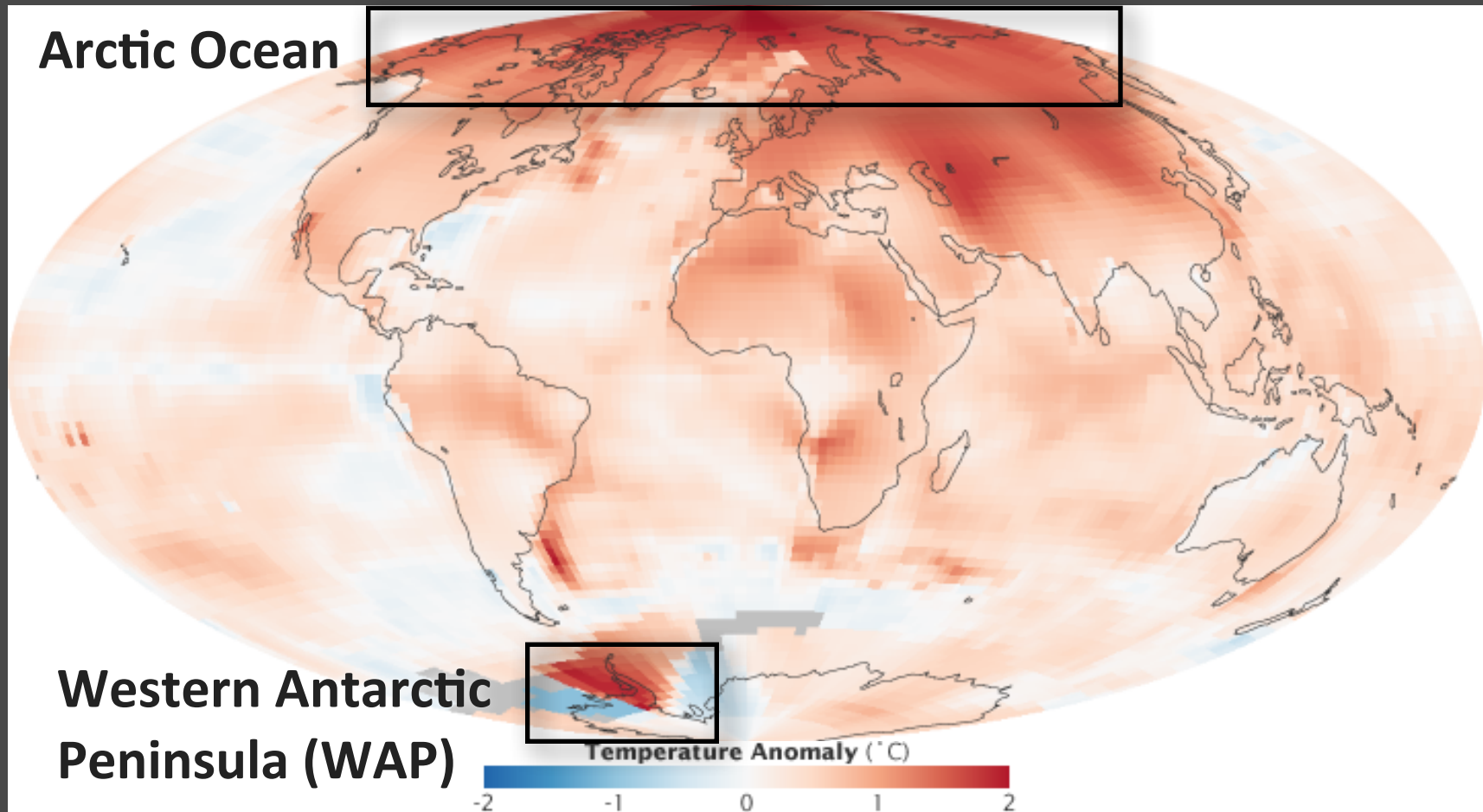


Marine Ecosystem Impacts in Polar Regions



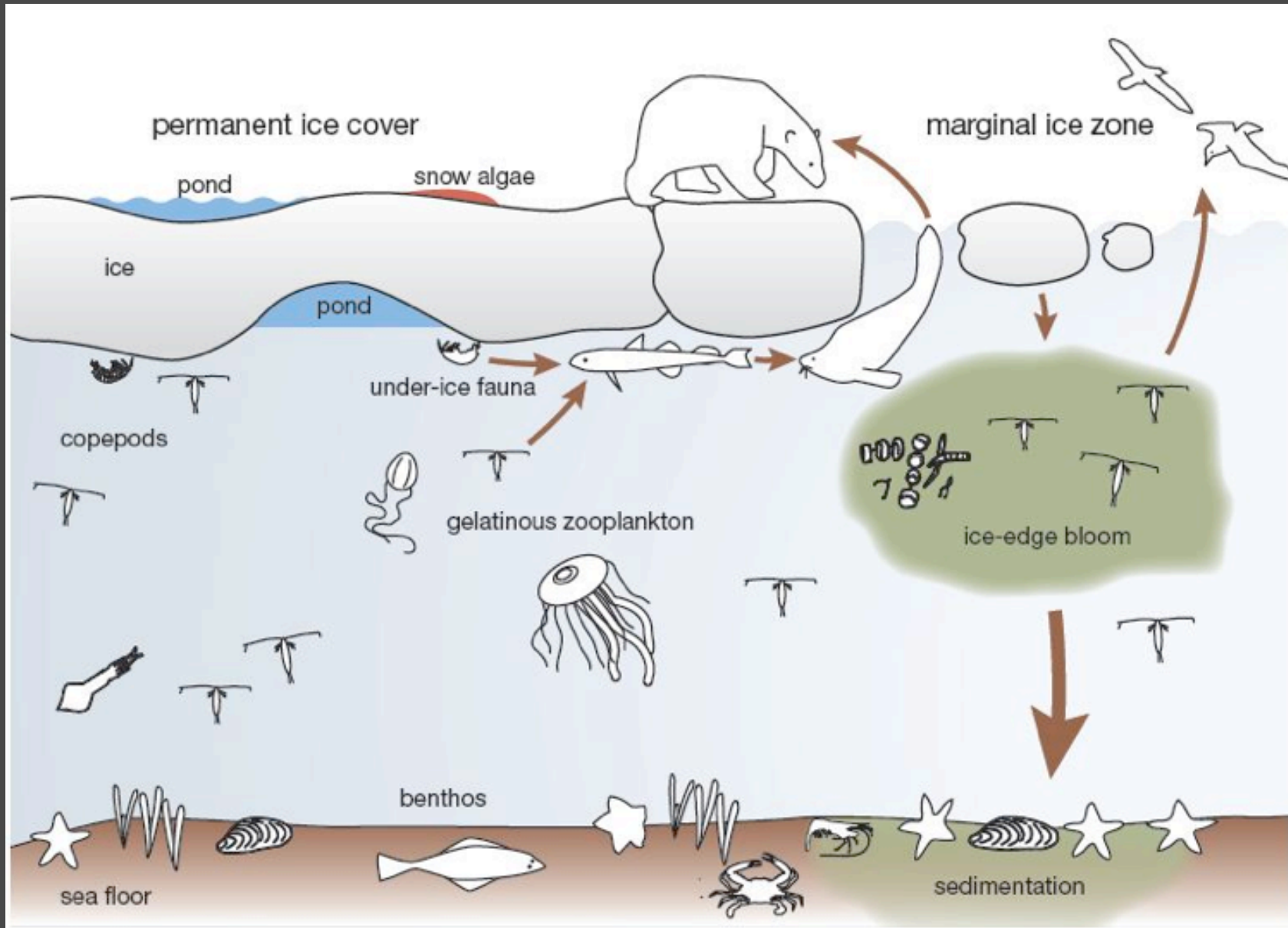
Strong and fast climate changes at the poles

Polar Ecosystem and Sea-Ice



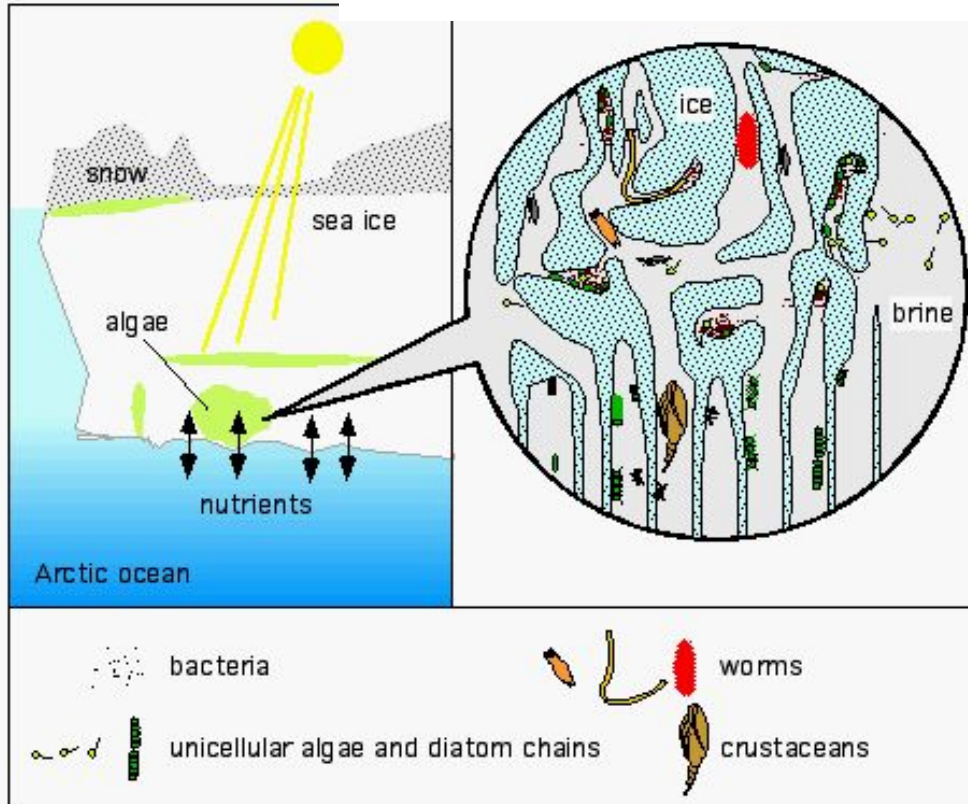
Thule, North Greenland Lars Witting/Arc-Pic.com

Arctic Ecosystem & Food Web

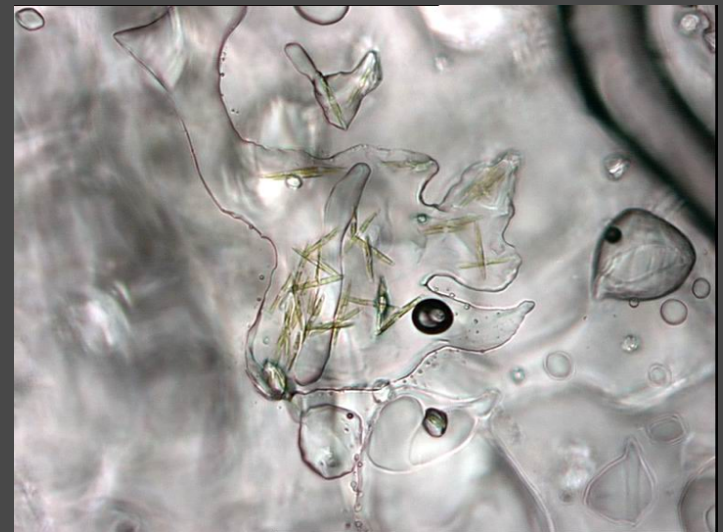


Sea ice: a refuge for life in polar seas

Life within Brine Channels



Sea Ice Algae



Ice Algae are 57% to the total Arctic marine primary production

source: http://www.arctic.noaa.gov/essay_kremsdeming.html

Sea ice: a refuge for life in polar seas

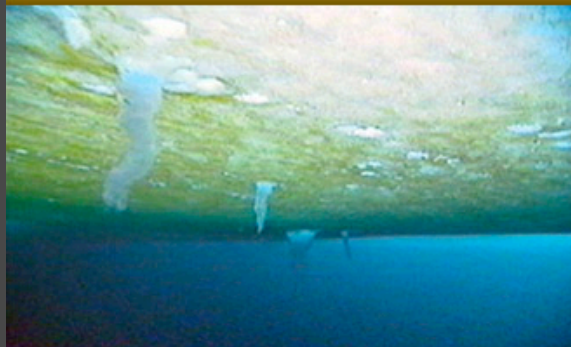
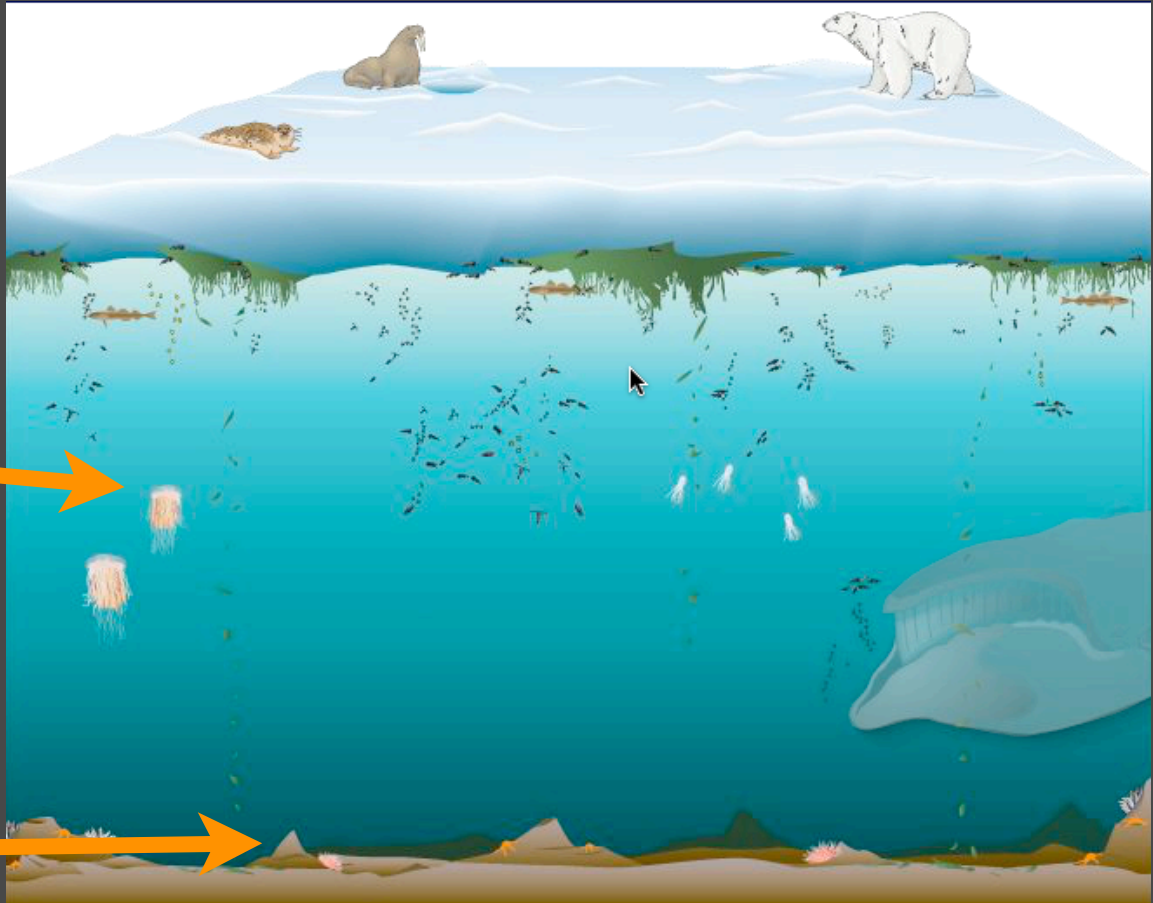
Sea Ice Algae support both the

Pelagic

&

Benthic

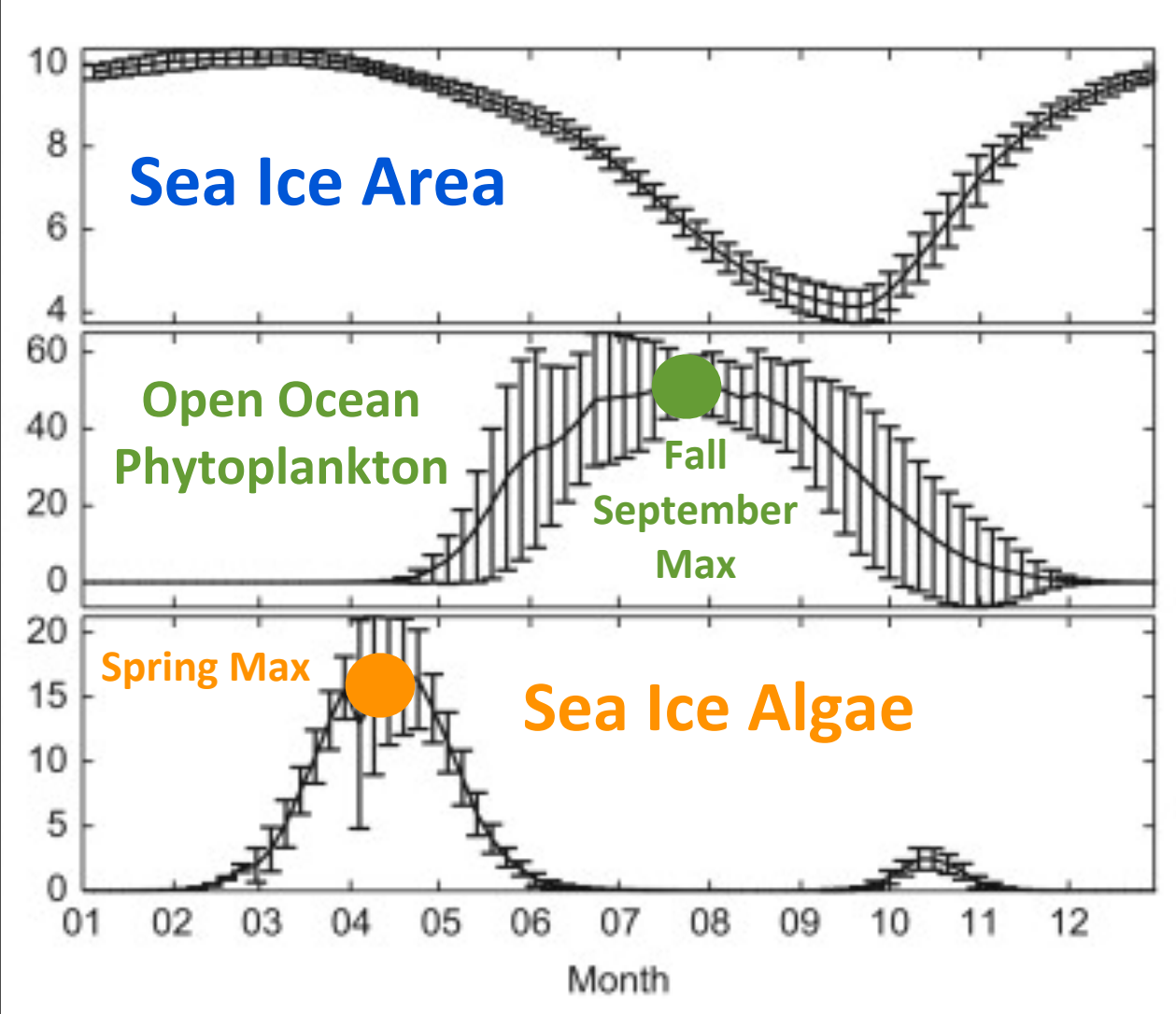
Environments



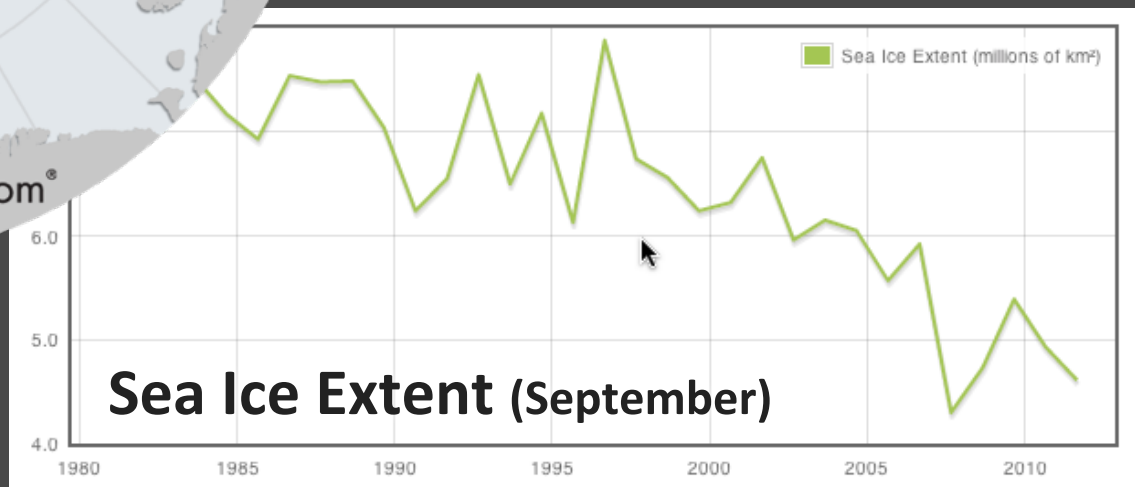
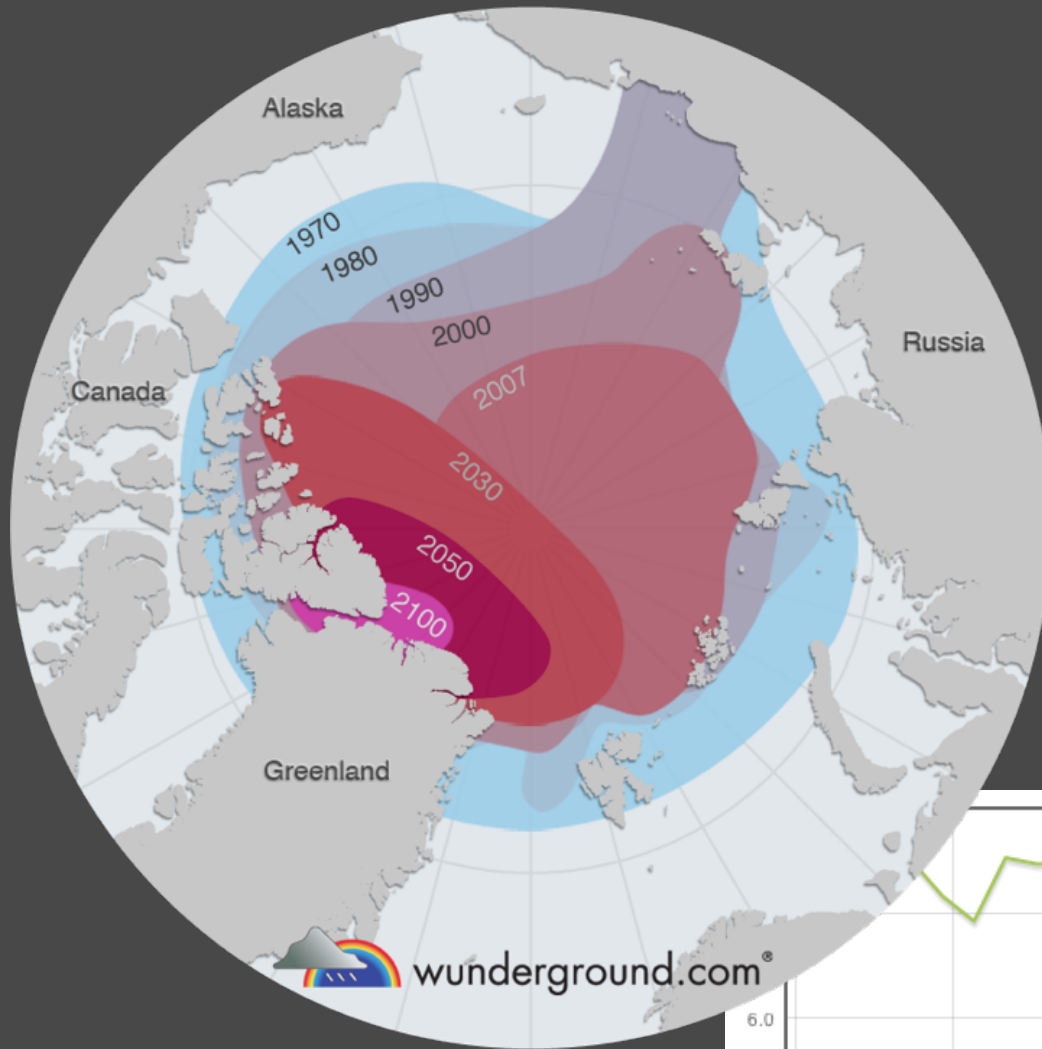
Ice Algae

Diatoms, a certain type of algae, are considered the most important primary producers inside the ice with more than 200 species occurring in Arctic sea ice. In addition, flagellates contribute substantially to biodiversity, but their species number is unknown.

The Arctic Seasonal Cycle



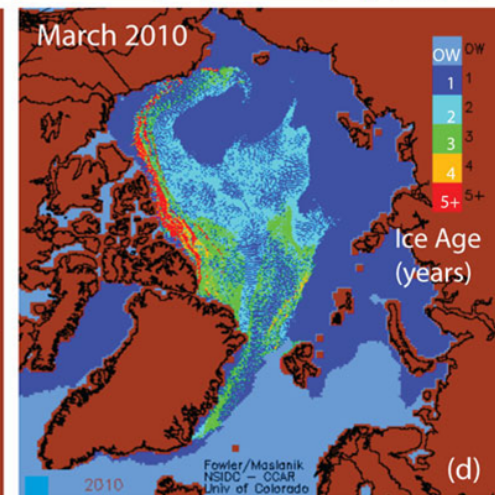
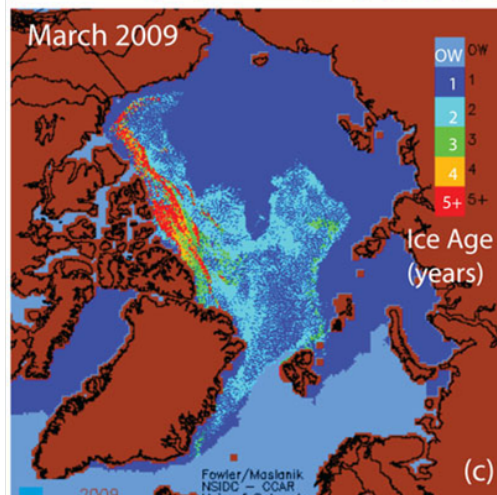
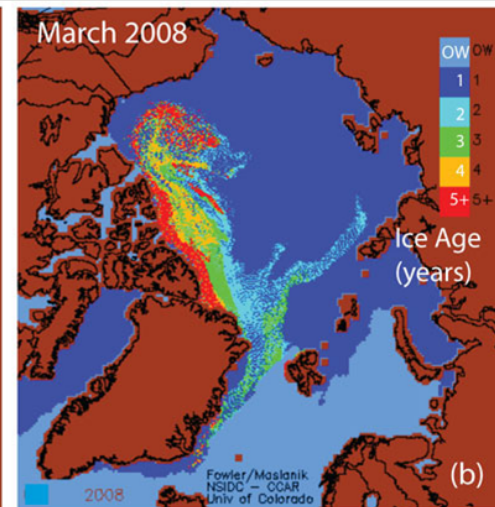
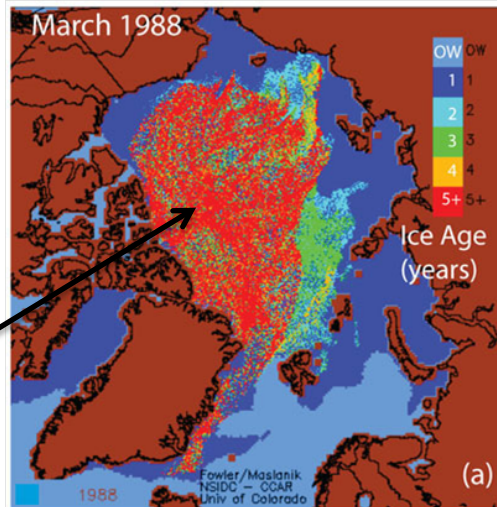
Warming Temperature & Arctic Sea Ice Retreat



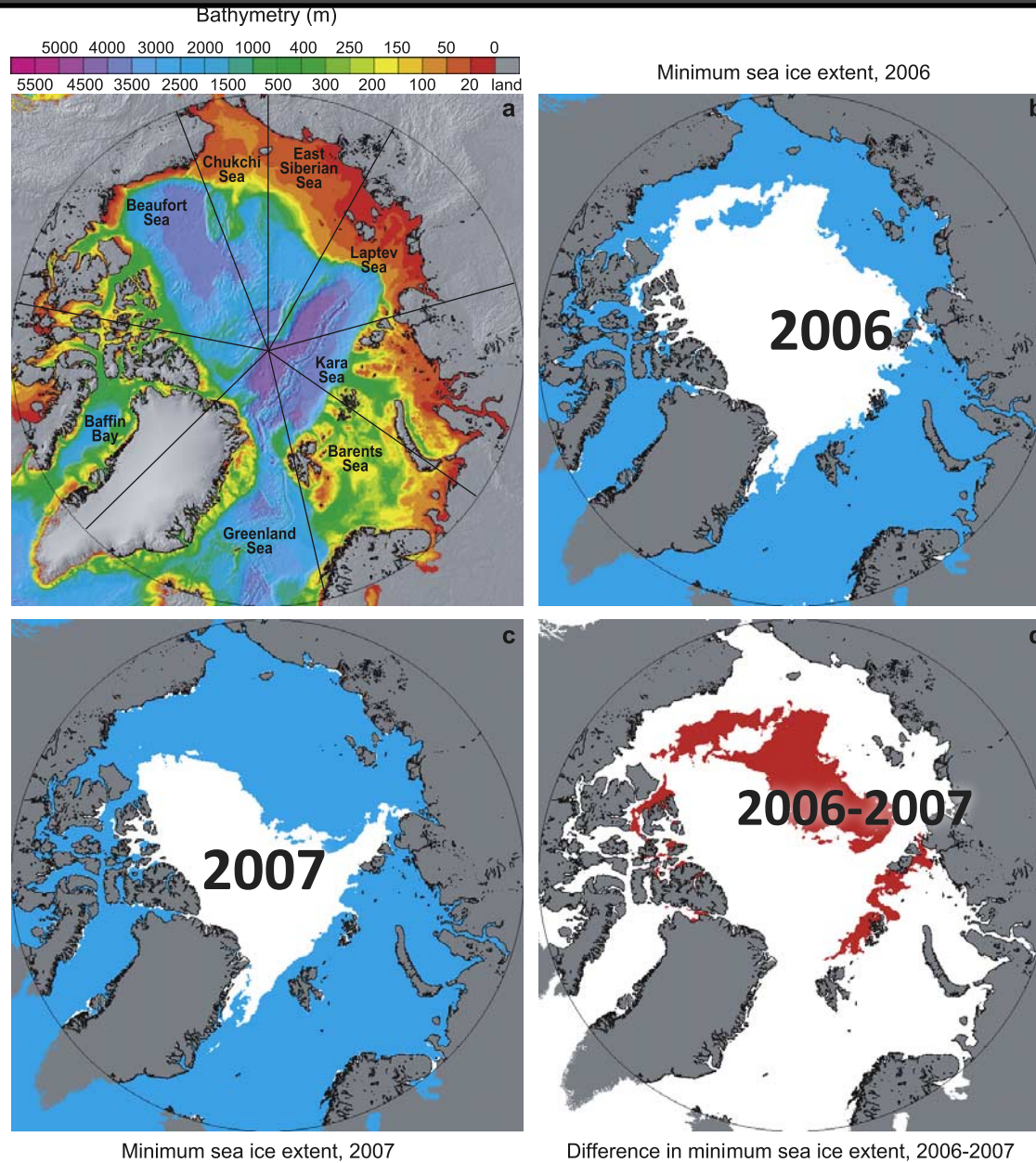
Old Arctic Sea Ice vanishing!

Blue: 1 year ice

Red: 5+ year ice



Arctic Sea Ice retreat



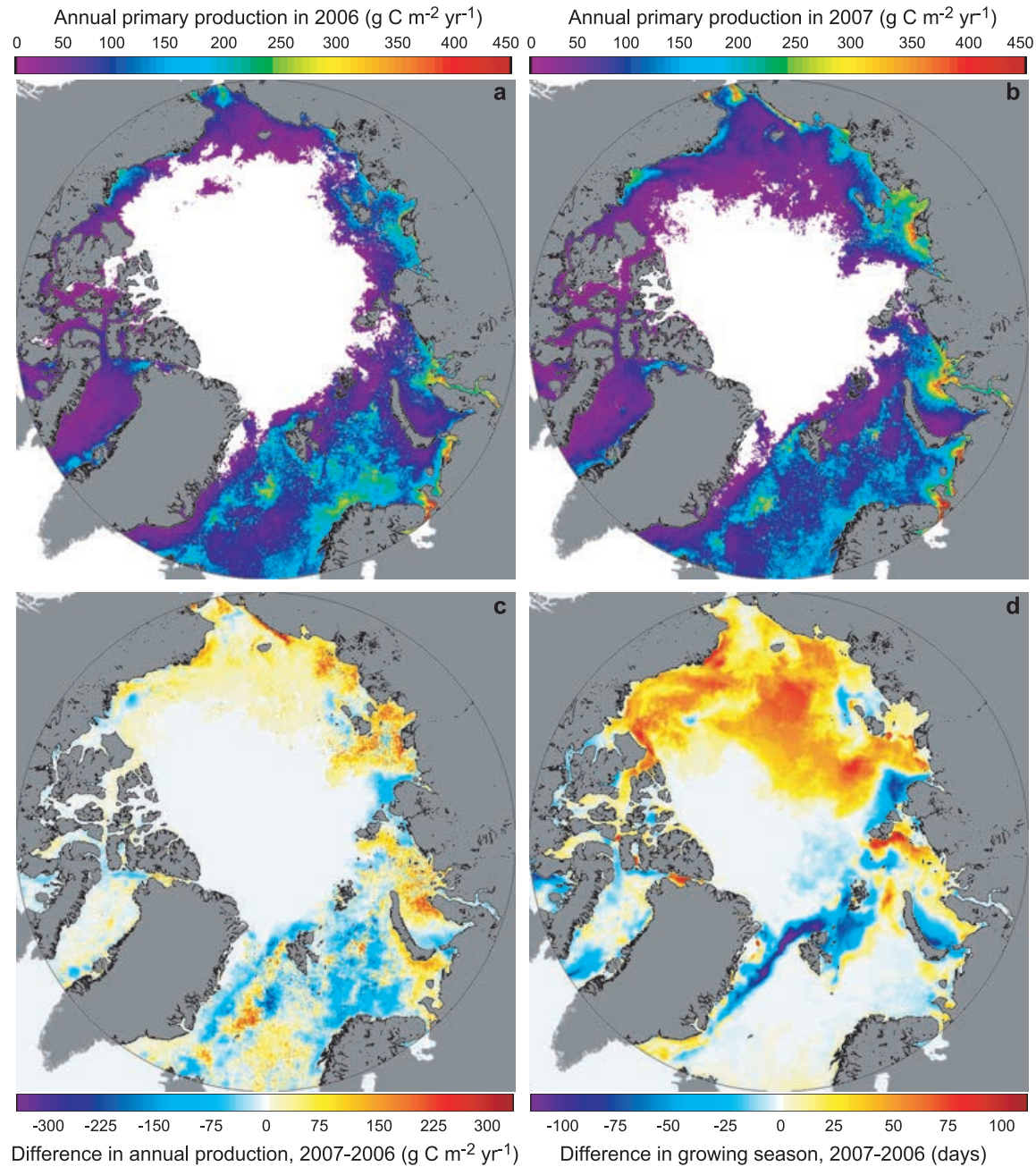
Arrigo et al. 2008

Impacts of Sea-Ice changes on Ecosystem Productivity

Primary
Production
2006

Difference
Production

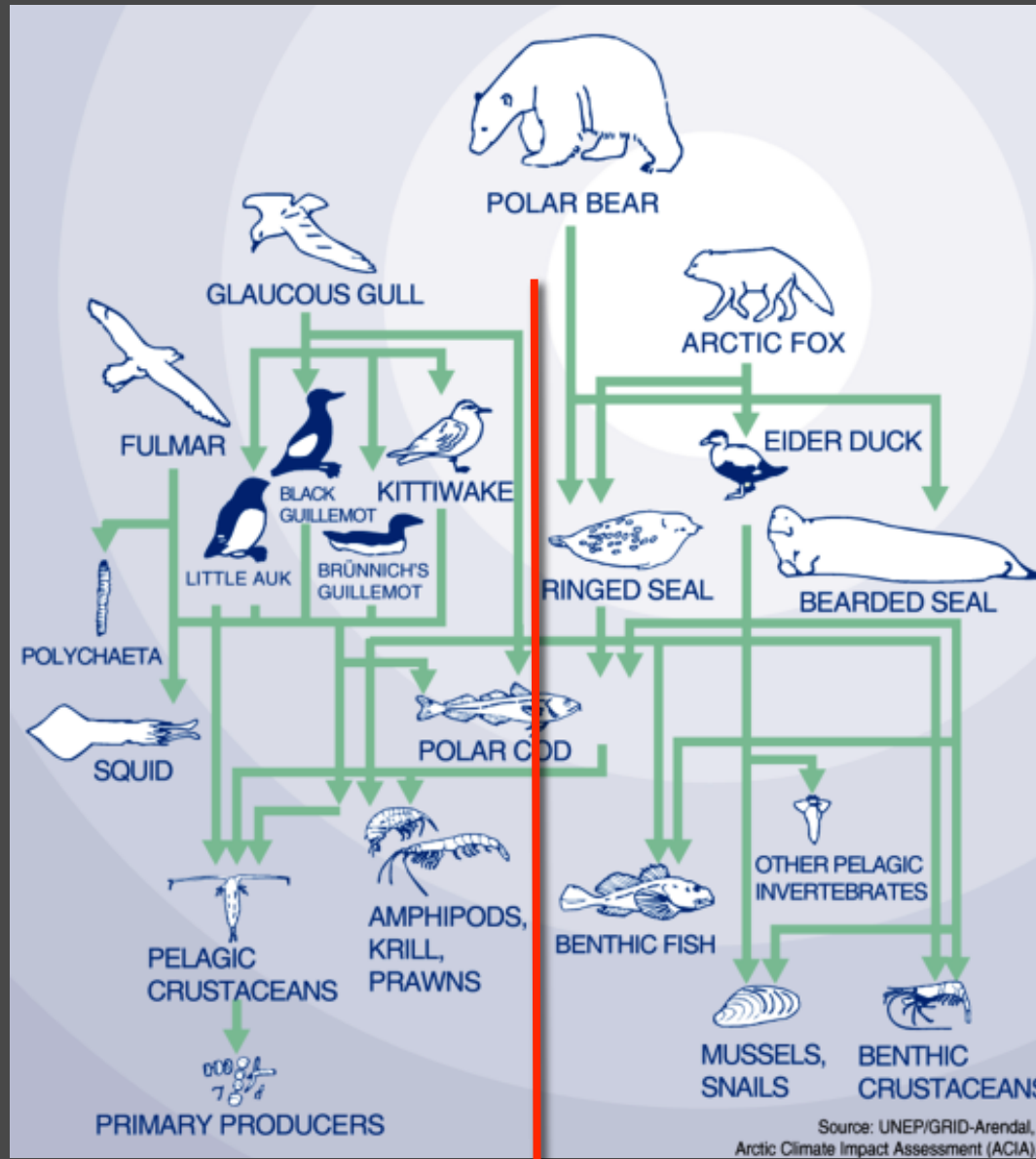
Arrigo et al. 2008



Primary
Production
2007

Difference
Growing
Season

Changes in Arctic Food Web from Warming & reduced Fall Sea Ice



Enhanced open ocean primary productivity



favor Pelagic Subarctic System

Loss of ice-algae from sea ice edge



reduce Benthic Arctic System

Effects of Sea Ice changes on Plankton

Wassmann *et al.* 2011

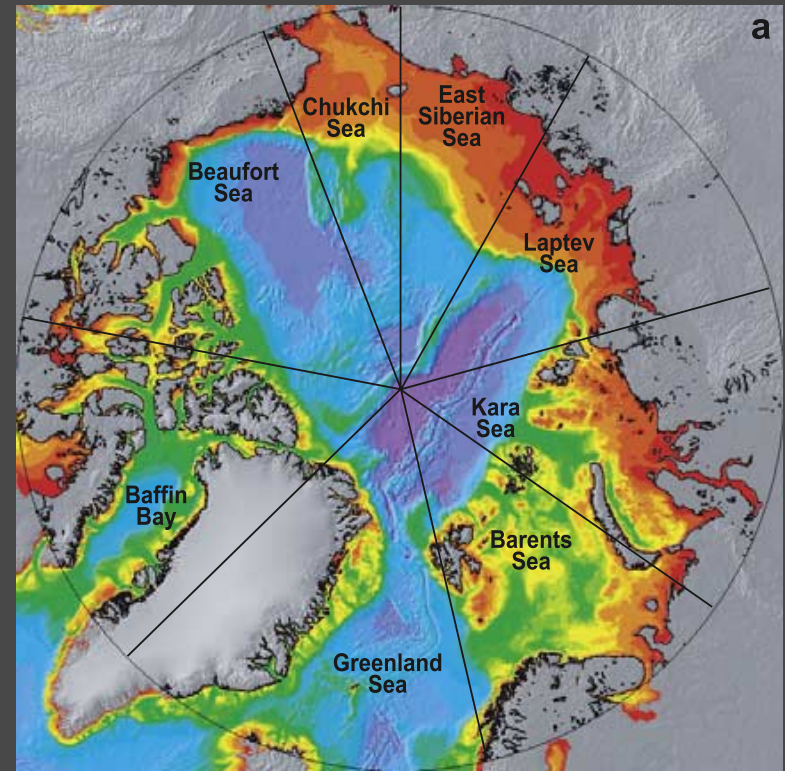


Table 1 Reports of changes in Arctic plankton in response to climate change showing the organism and region investigated, the period of observation, and the response observed

| Subject | Region | Climatic driver | Footprint | References | Code |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|------------------------------|------|
| Primary production | Arctic Ocean | Ice changes | Increased annual primary production | Arrigo <i>et al.</i> (2008) | 1 |
| Phytoplankton biomass | Barents Sea | Ice changes | Increased phytoplankton biomass | Qu <i>et al.</i> (2006) | 2 |
| Primary production | Arctic Ocean | Ice changes | Increased primary production | Pabi <i>et al.</i> (2008) | 3 |
| Planktonic diatom | Labrador Sea | Altered circulation | Range shift of <i>Neodenticula seminae</i> | Reid <i>et al.</i> (2007) | 4 |
| Primary production | Beaufort Sea | Ice changes | Increased primary production | Mundy <i>et al.</i> (2009) | 5 |
| Amphipods | Kongsfjord, Svalbard | Altered circulation | Increasing proportion of <i>Themisto abyssorum</i> to <i>T. libellula</i> | Hop <i>et al.</i> (2006) | 6 |
| Zooplankton community | West Greenland | Warming | Changes in zooplankton abundance and composition | Pedersen & Rice (2002) | 7 |
| Copepods | Kongsfjord, Svalbard | Altered circulation | Increasing contribution of smaller copepods | Hop <i>et al.</i> (2006) | 8 |
| Jellyfish | Bering Sea | Warming | Increase in jellyfish biomass | Brodeur <i>et al.</i> (1999) | 9 |

The code number identifies the corresponding symbol in Fig. 3

Effects of Warming on Fish

Wassmann et al. 2011

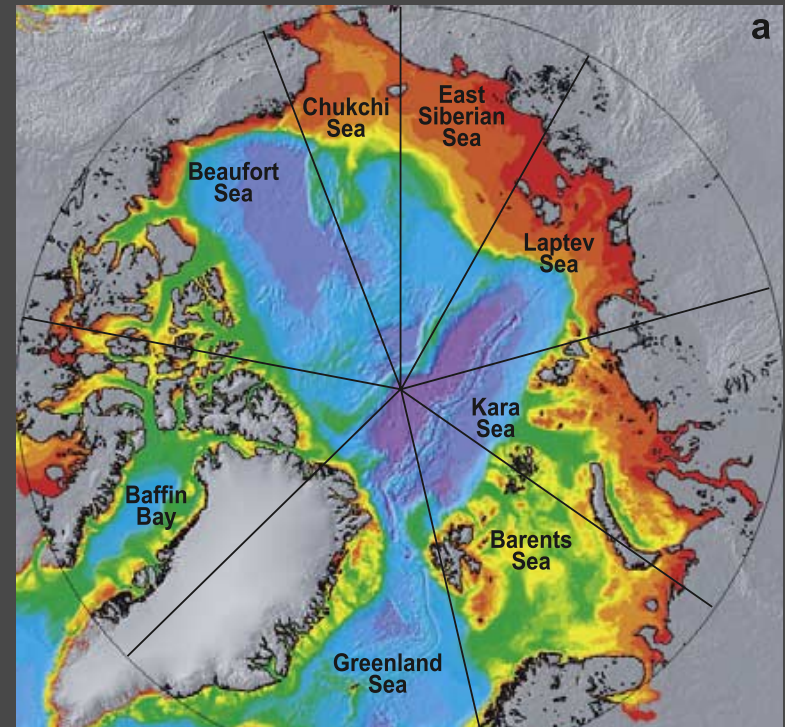
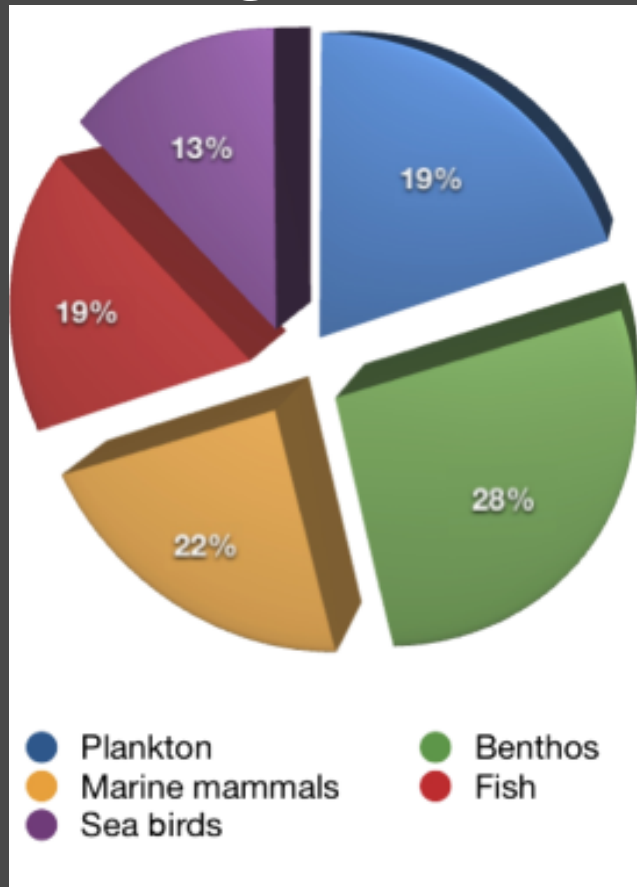


Table 3 Reports of changes in Arctic fish in response to climate change showing the organism and region investigated, the period of observation, and the response observed

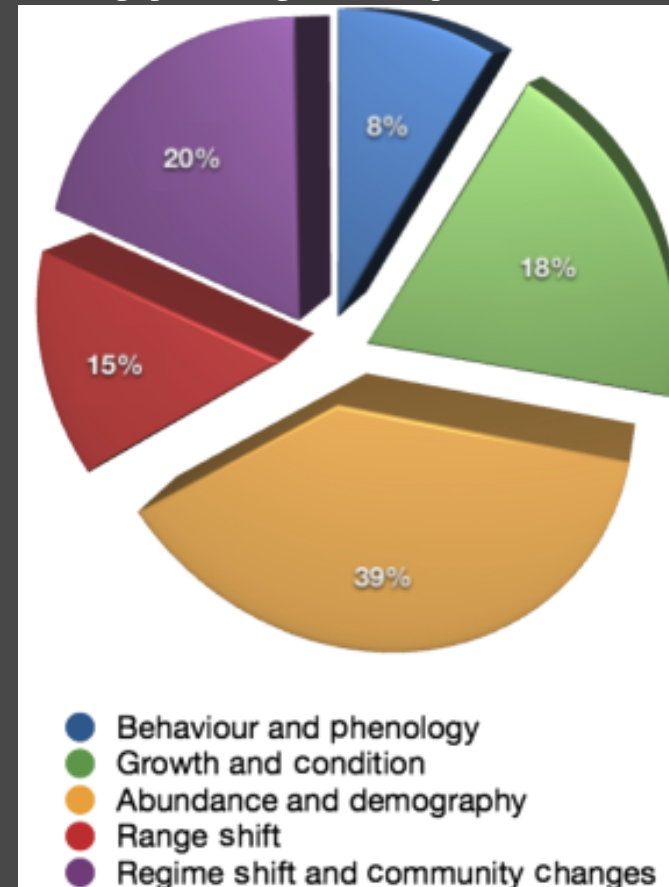
| Subject | Region | Climatic driver | Footprint | References | Code |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|------|
| Cod | Barents Sea | Warming | Increased cod recruitment and length | Overland <i>et al.</i> (2004) | 24 |
| Cod and Shrimp | West Greenland | Warming | Replacement of cod by shrimp | Hamilton <i>et al.</i> (2003) | 25 |
| Greenland Turbot | Bering Sea | Warming and ice changes | Increased spawning biomass | Overland & Stabeno (2004) | 26 |
| Pacific Cod | Bering Sea | Warming and reduced sea ice | Reduced spawning biomass | Overland & Stabeno (2004) | 27 |
| Cod | North Atlantic | Warming | Northward spread and increased spawning stock biomass and recruitment | Drinkwater (2009) | 28 |
| Cod | Barents Sea | NAO/temperature | Positive relation between cod recruitment and temperature | Ottersen & Stenseth (2001) | 29 |
| Snake Pipefish | W Svalbard | Warming | Northward range shift | Fleischer <i>et al.</i> (2007) | 30 |
| Walleye Pollock | Chukchi and Bering Seas | Warming | Northward range shift | Mecklenburg <i>et al.</i> (2007) | 31 |
| Walleye Pollock | Bering Sea | Warming and ice changes | Increased biomass | Overland & Stabeno (2004) | 32 |

Documented changes on Arctic Ecosystem & Food Web

Organisms



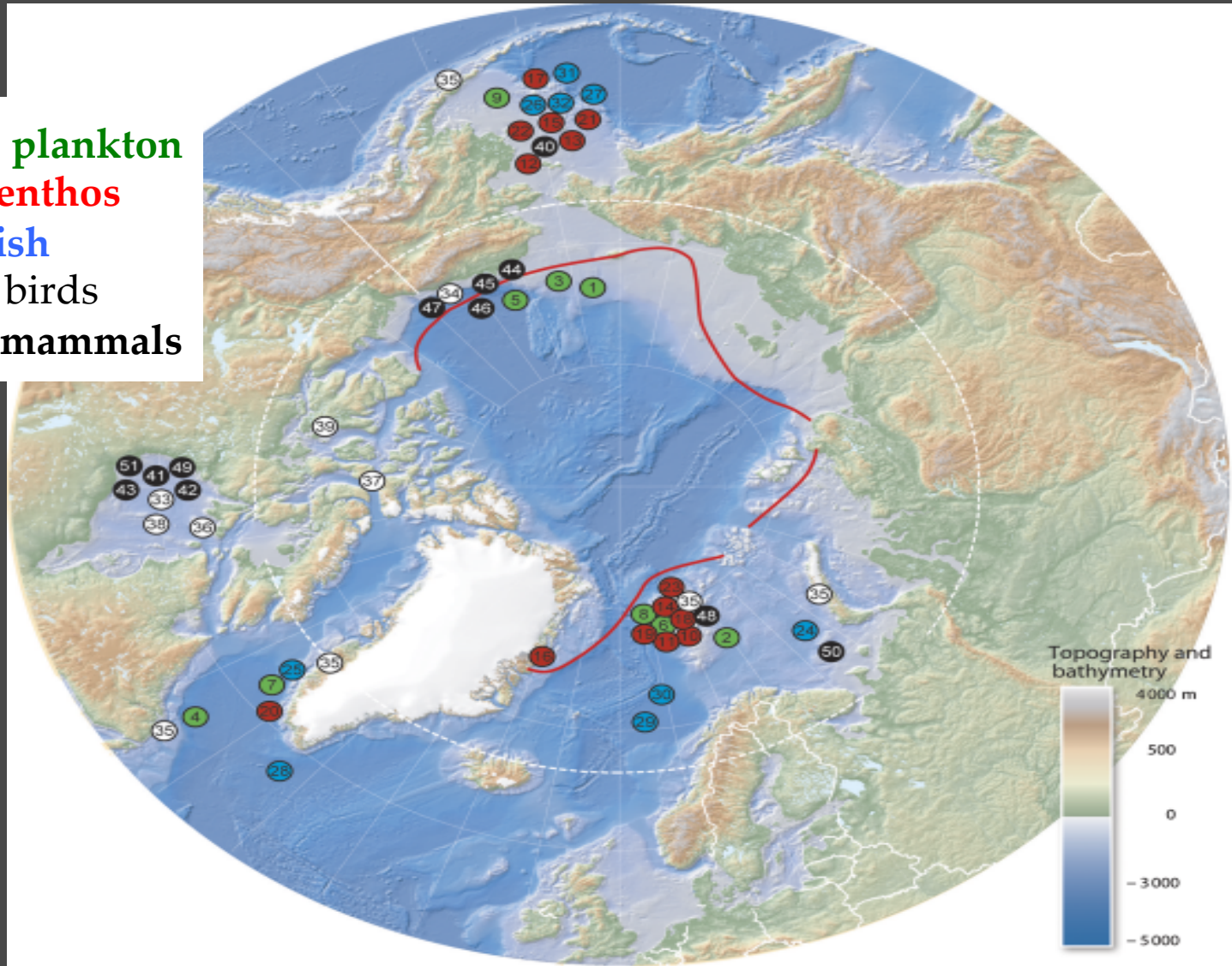
Type of Response



Wassmann et al. 2011

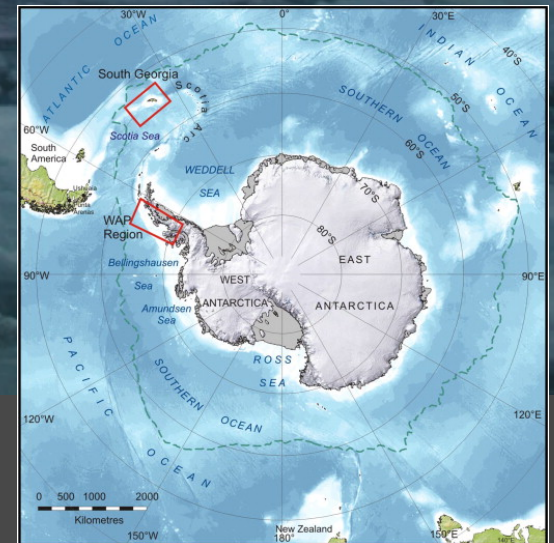
Documented changes on Arctic Ecosystem & Food Web

Green: plankton
Red: benthos
Blue: fish
White: birds
Black: mammals

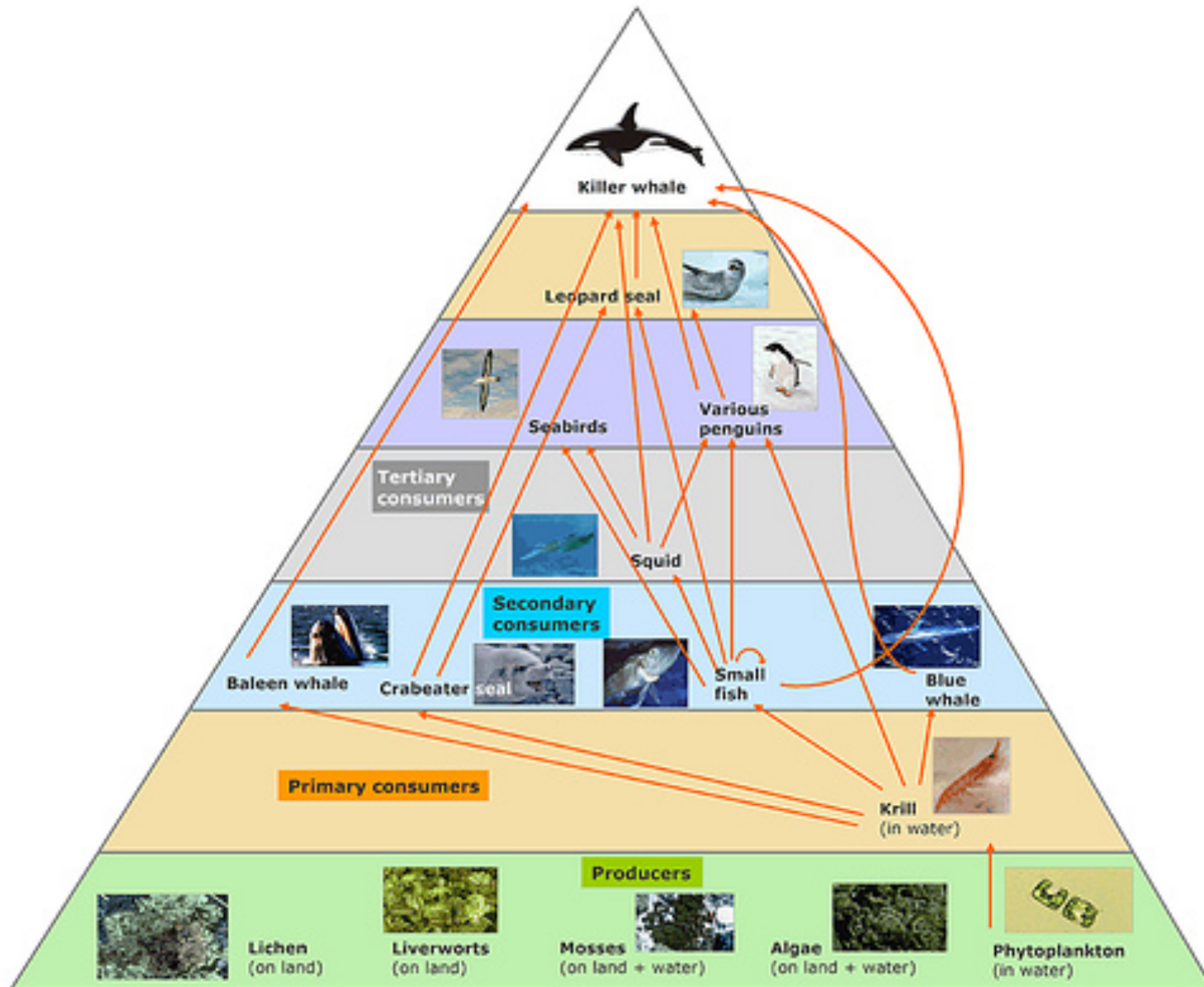


Wassmann et al. 2011

The Antarctic

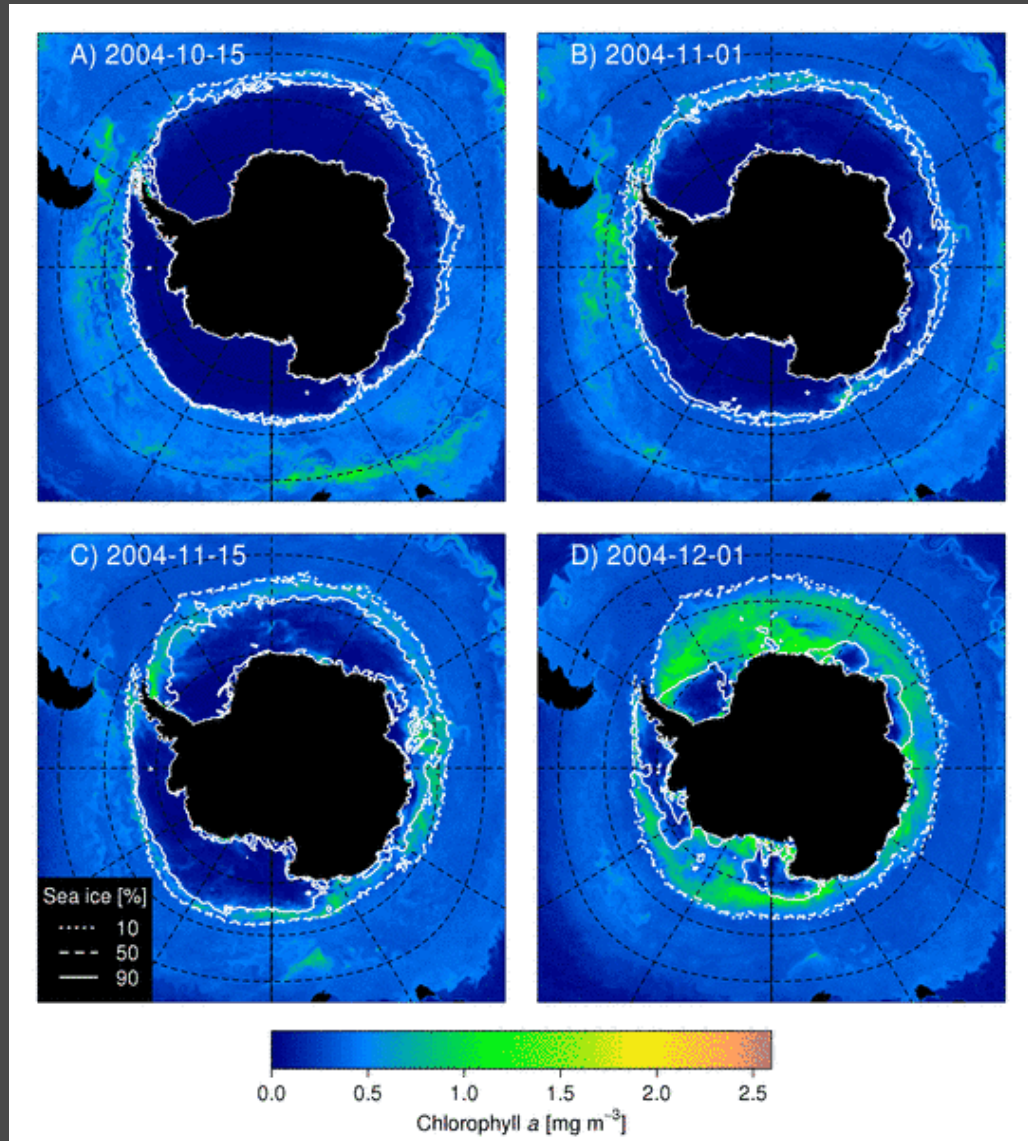


Antarctic Ecosystem & Food Web



Antarctic Sea Ice and Productivity

Seasonal Ice retreat (white contours) and development of Phytoplankton Blooms (color)

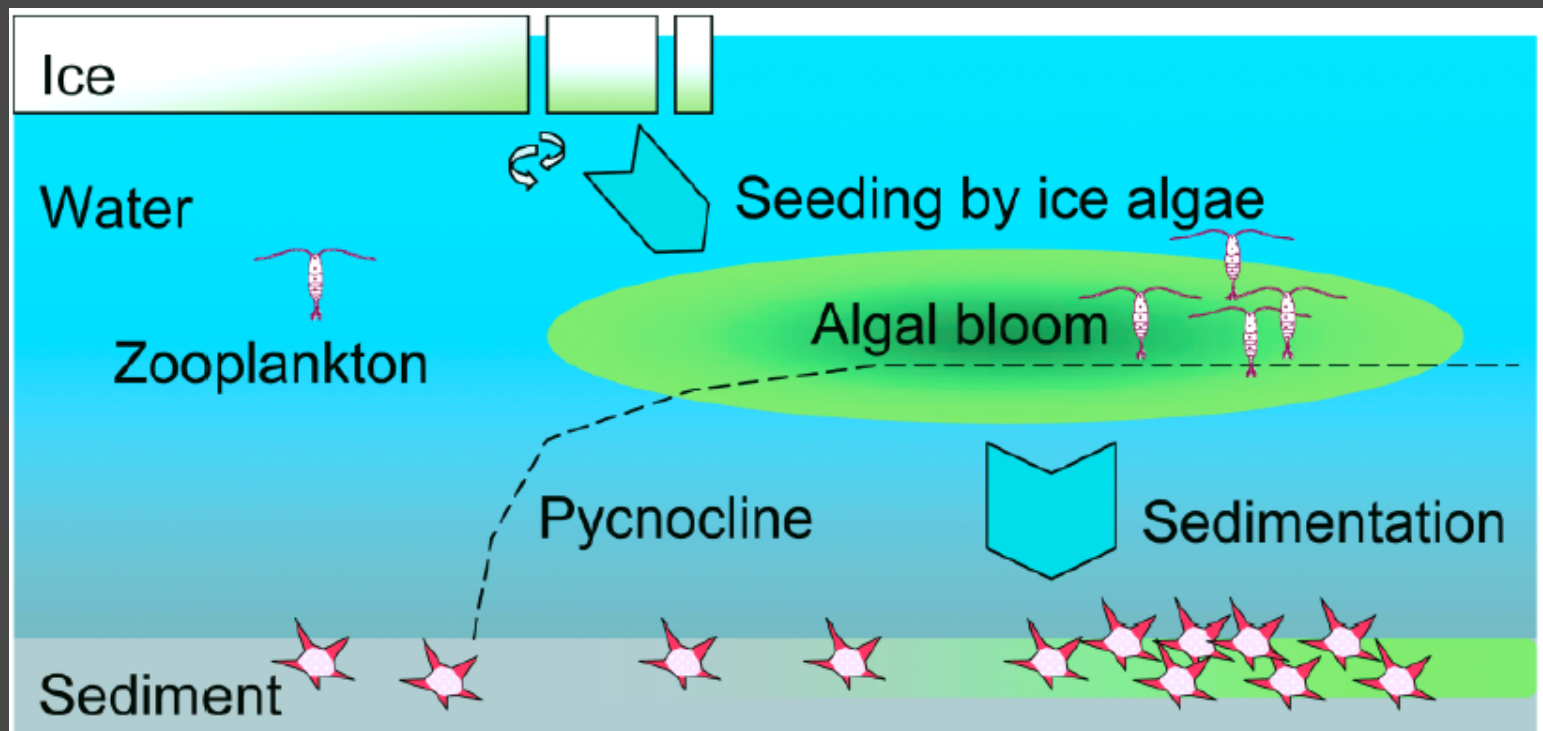


Antarctic Sea Ice and Productivity

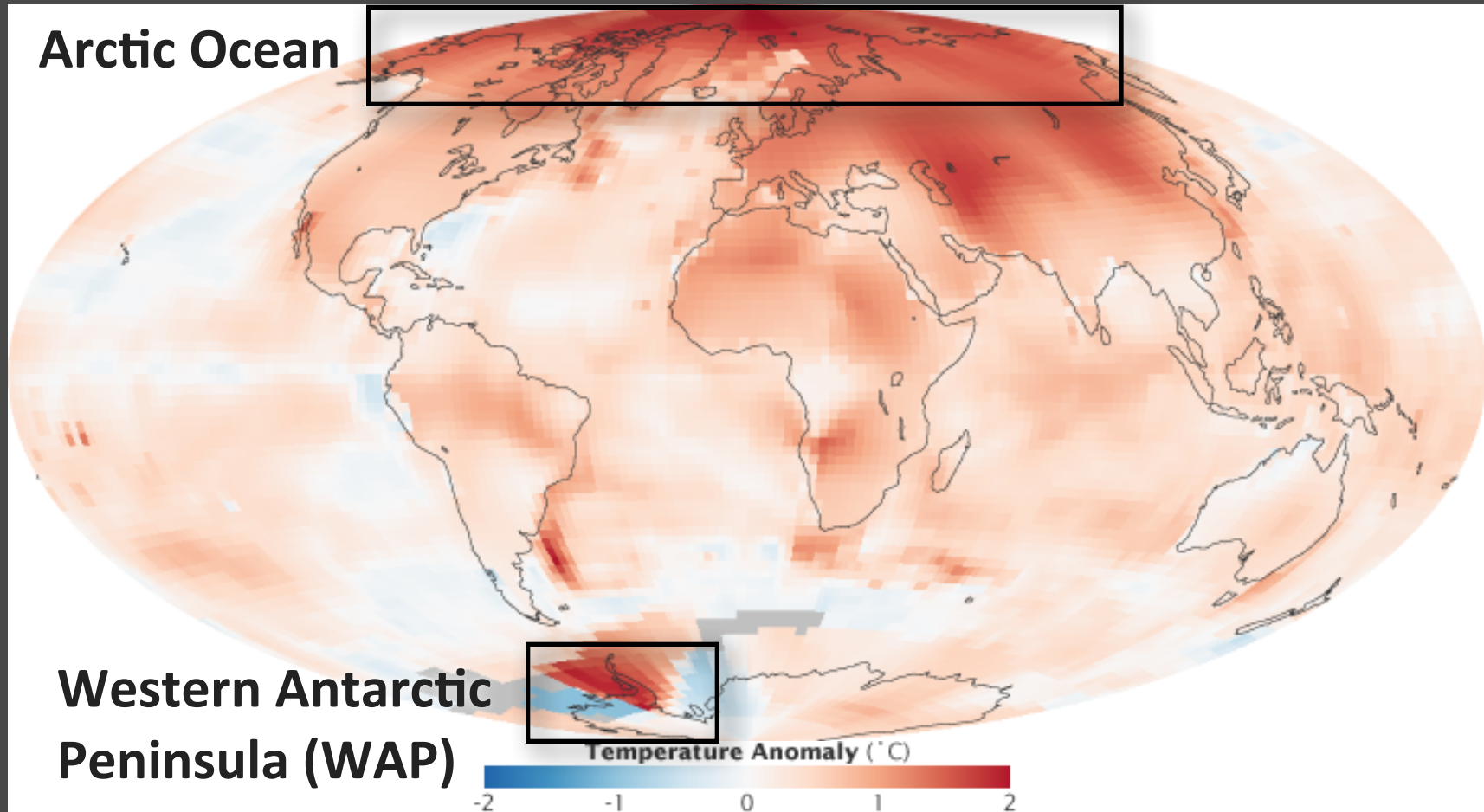
Blooms are favored by:

1) shallow and stable pycnocline from melting ice (fresh water)

2) higher light environment and high nutrient conditions



Changes in Polar Ecosystem



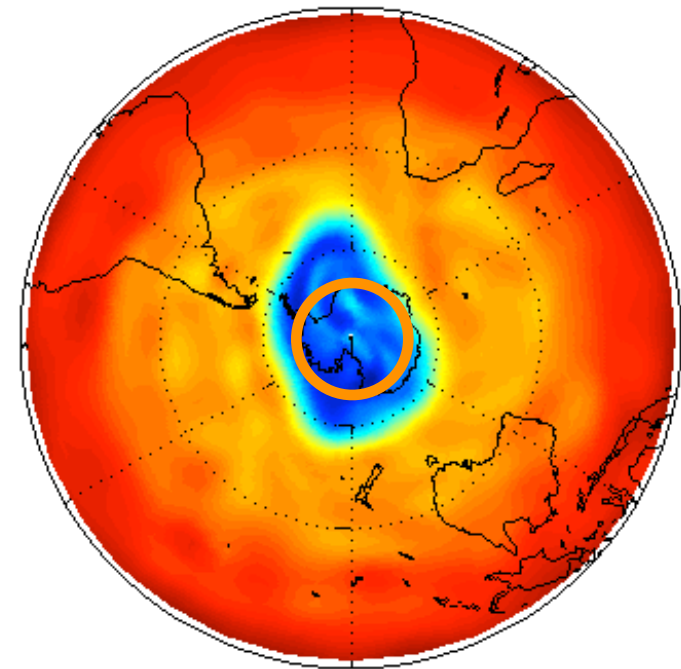
Why does WAP exhibits strong changes?

The Antarctic polar vortex



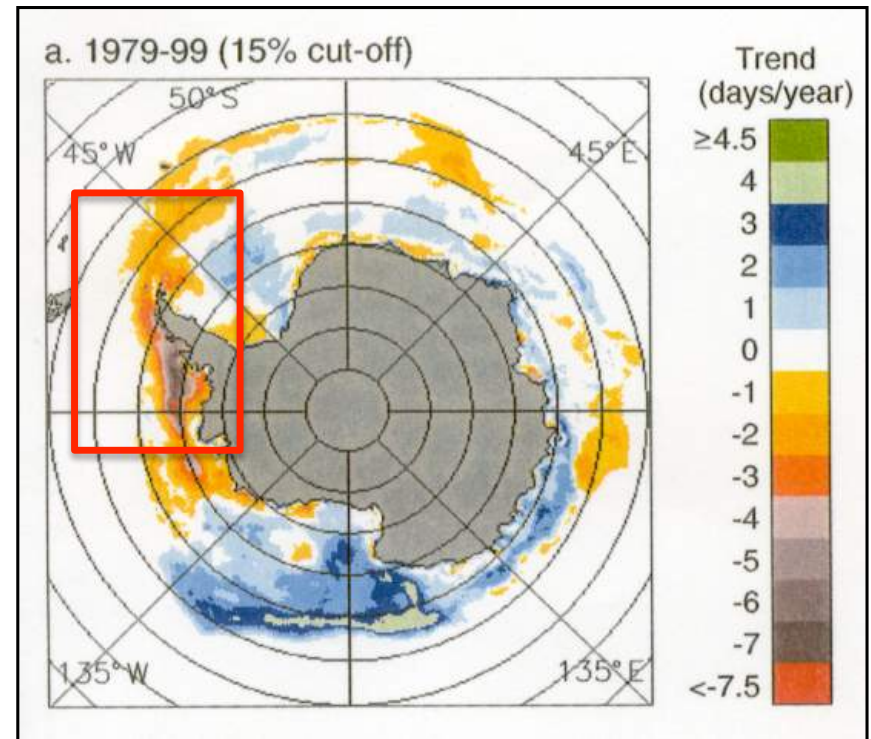
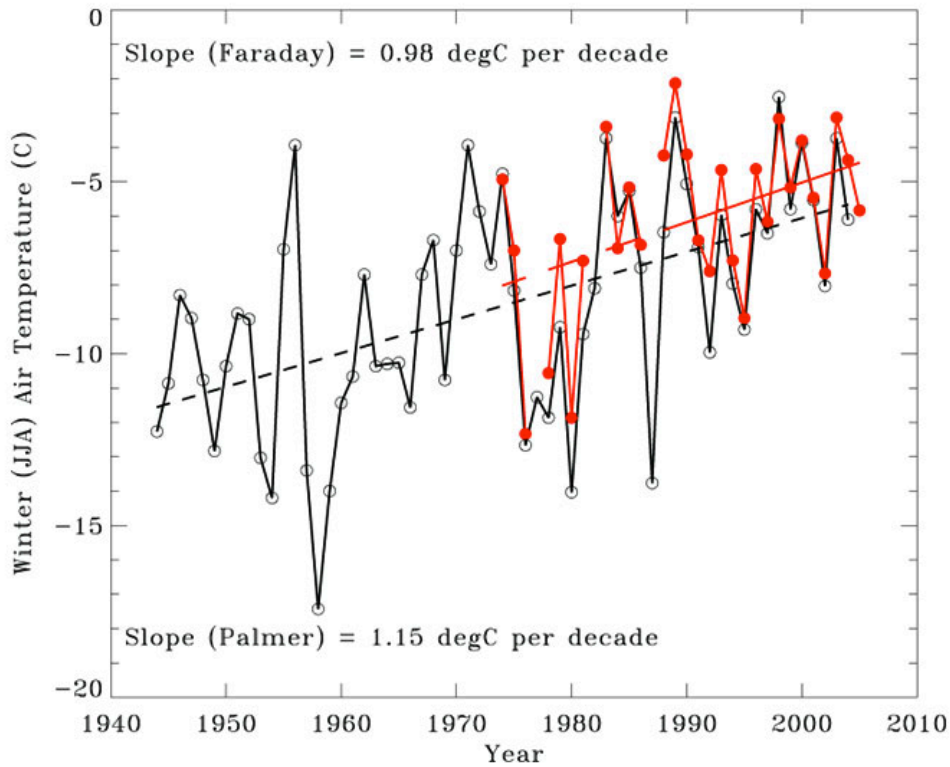
Polar vortex animation

01-Sep-1996



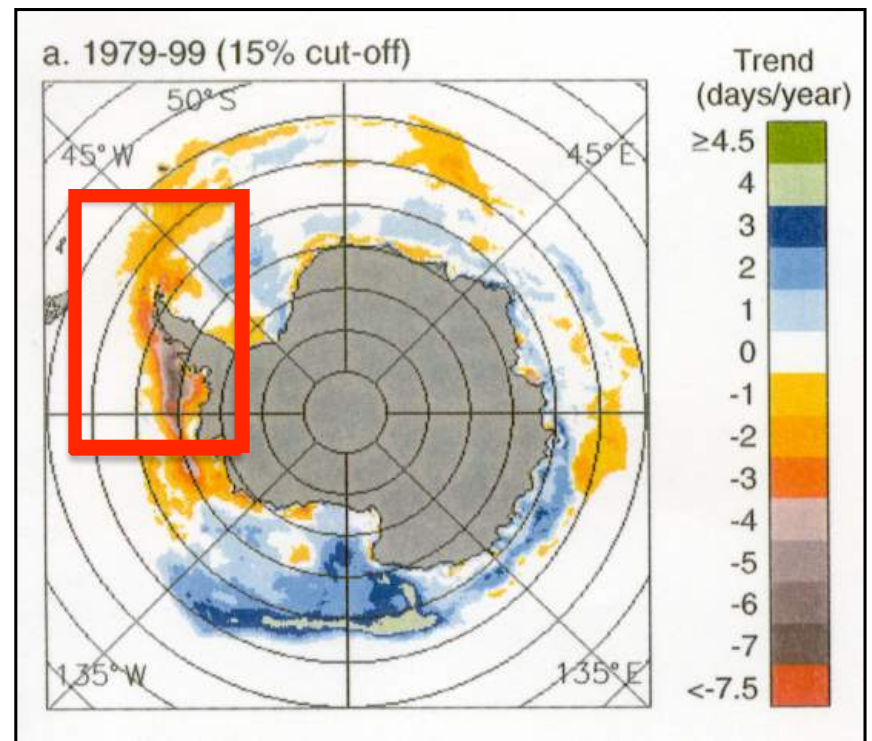
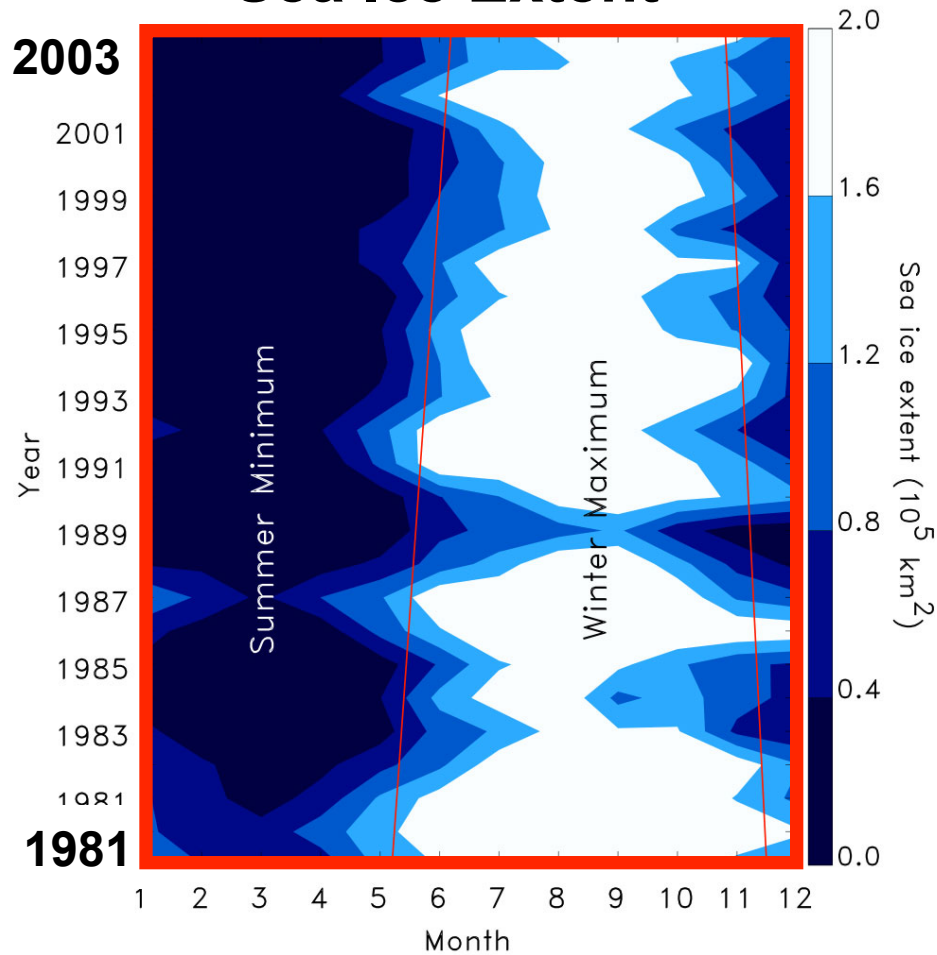
Polar Vortex is intensifying inducing loss of seasonal sea-ice and land ice in the Western Antarctica Peninsula

Antarctic Warming & Sea-Ice Retreat



Antarctic Warming & Sea-Ice Retreat

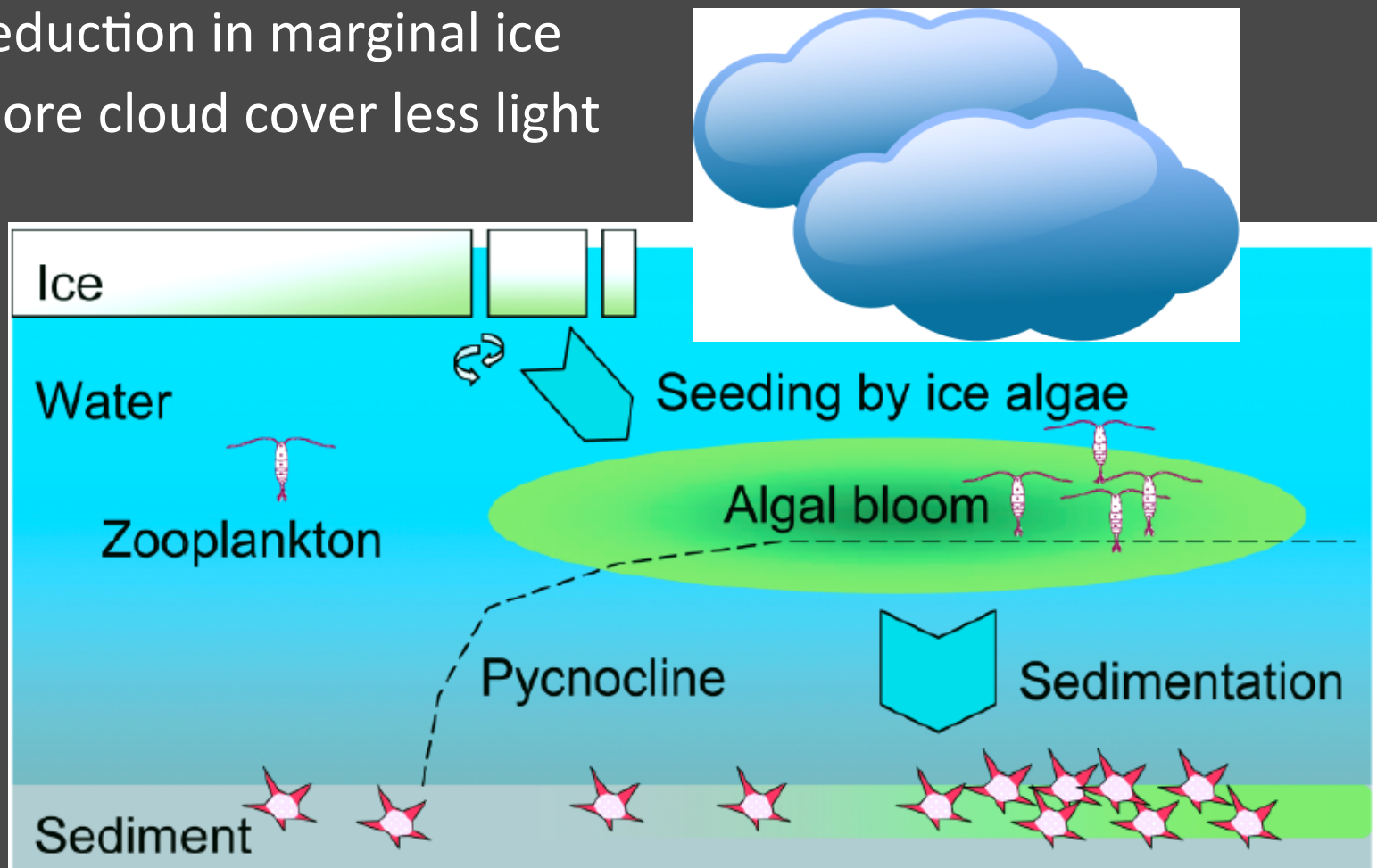
Sea Ice Extent



Antarctic Sea Ice and Productivity

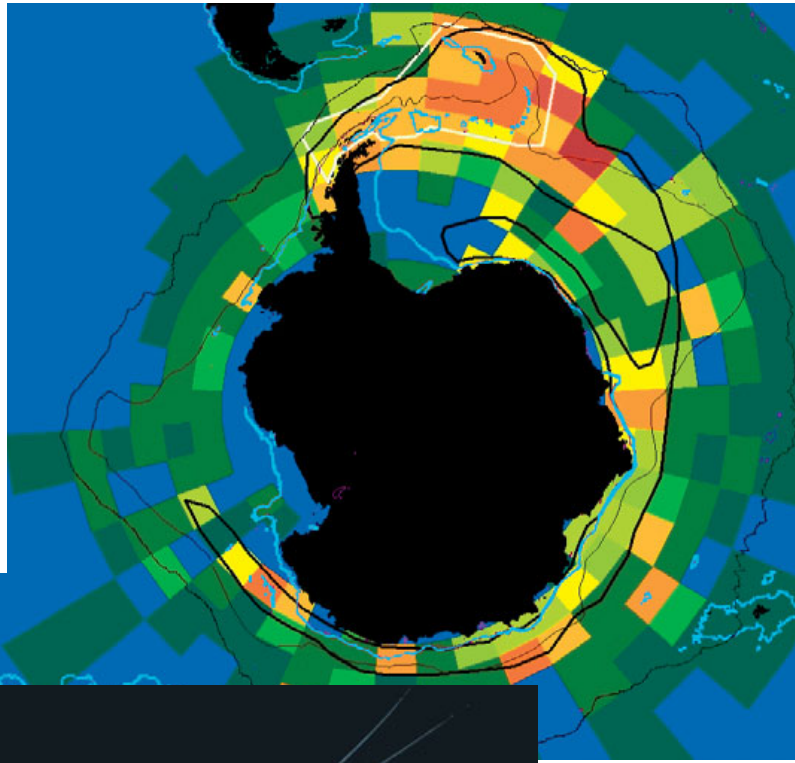
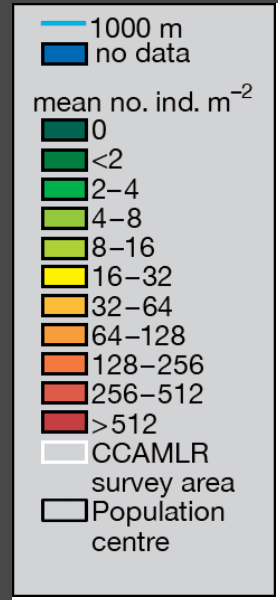
Blooms reduced by 12% due to:

- ❖ Deeper mix layer forced by stronger winds
- ❖ Reduction in marginal ice
- ❖ More cloud cover less light



Antarctic Warming & Sea-Ice Retreat

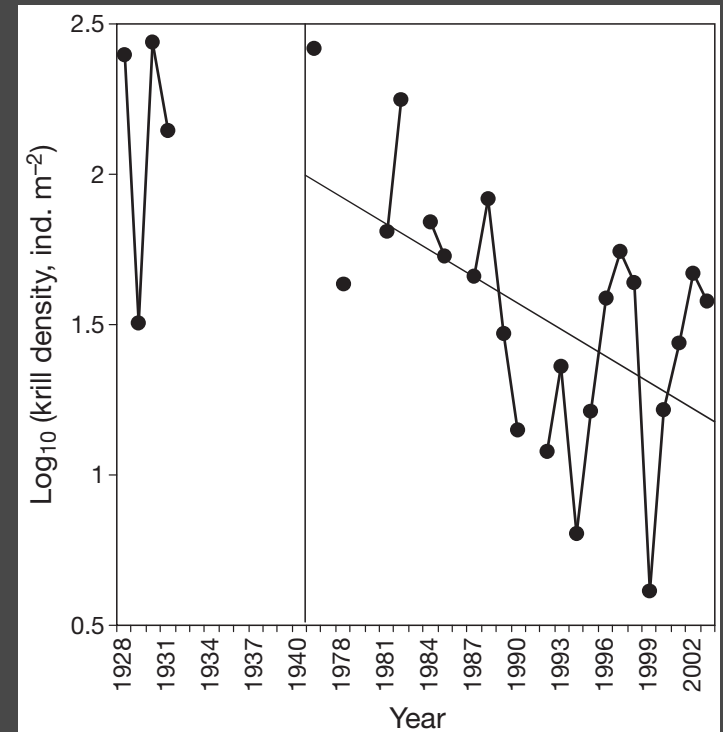
Krill Distribution



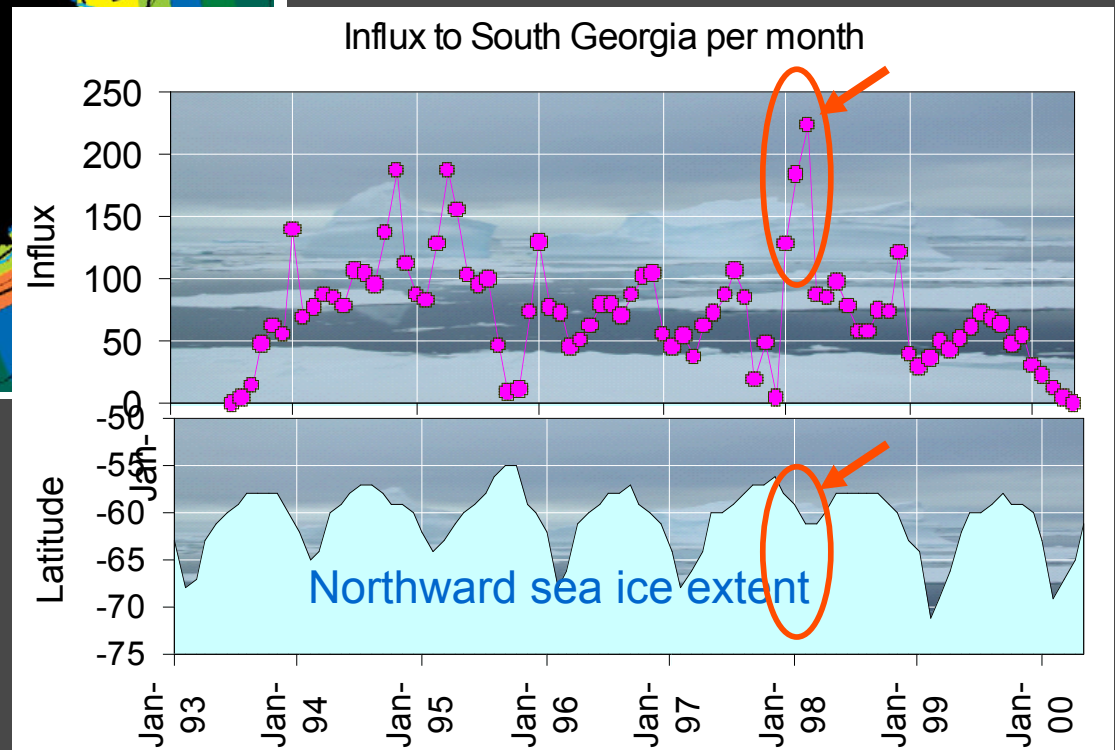
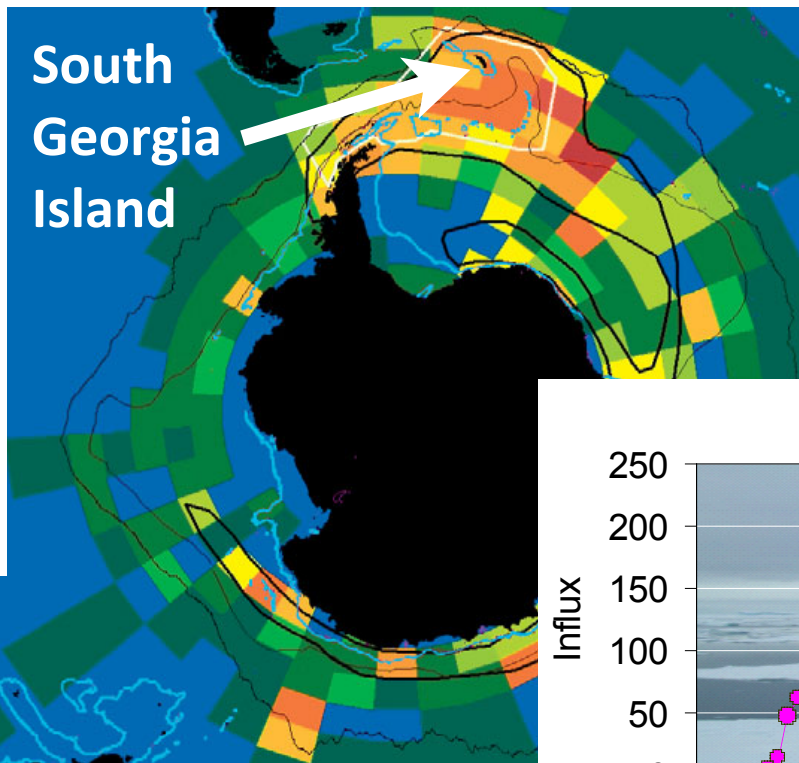
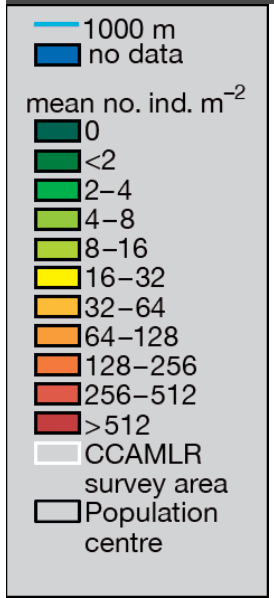
Impacts on Krill

Decreasing winter ice in the major spawning and nursery areas affects krill density

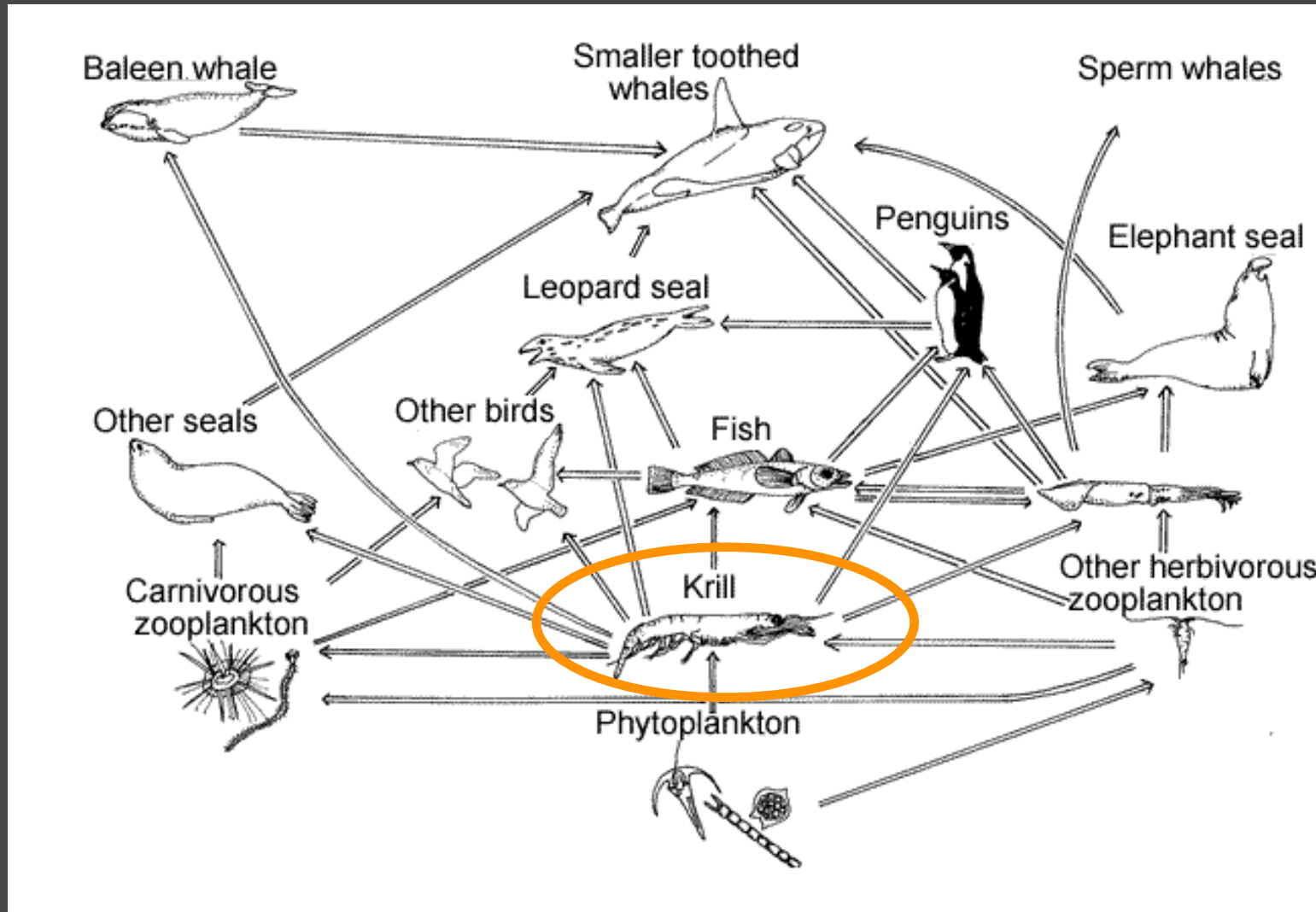
Krill Decline



Changes in Sea-Ice impact Transport and Connectivity of Krill



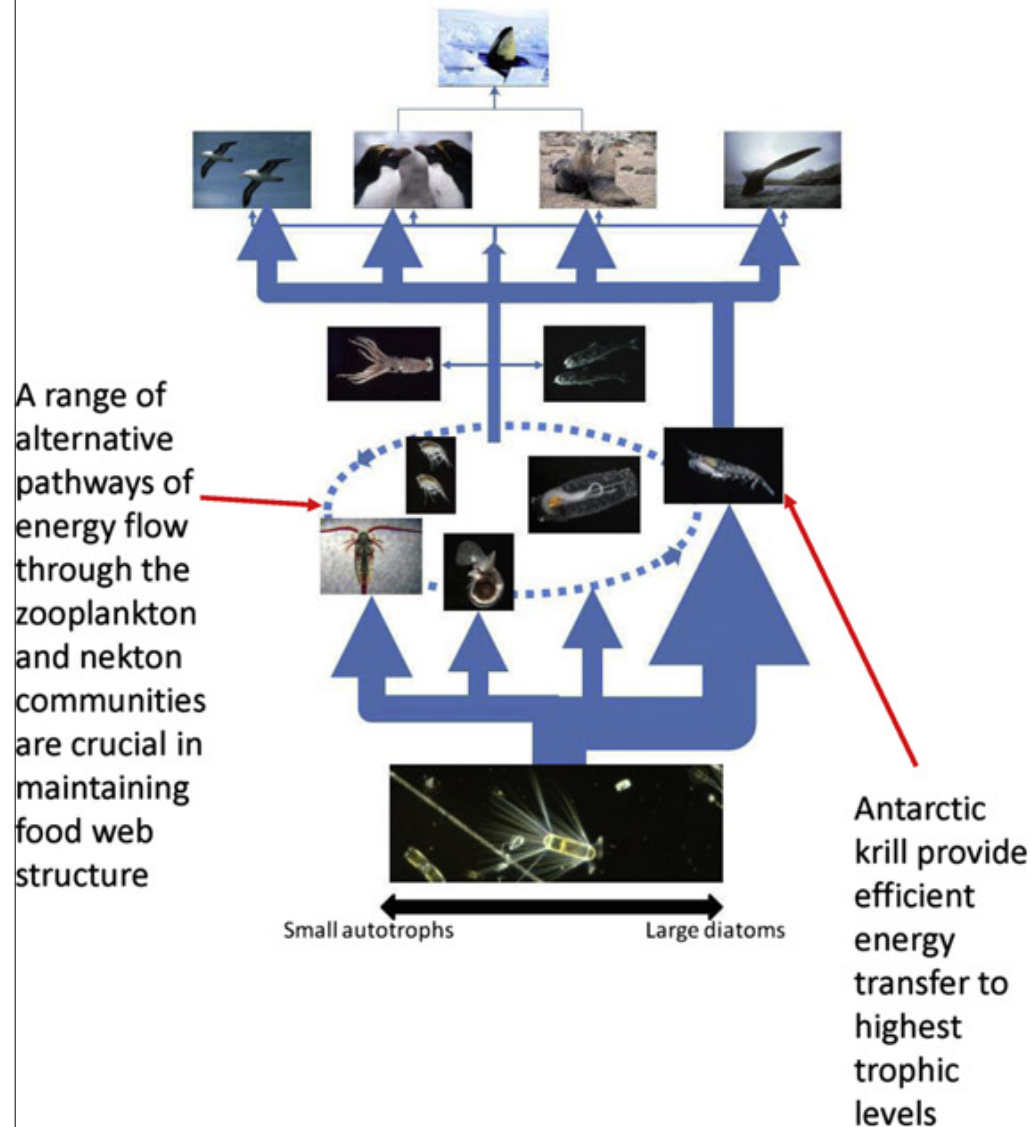
Antarctic Krill and Food Web



Krill is the base of the Antarctic Food Web

Shifts in Antarctic Food Web

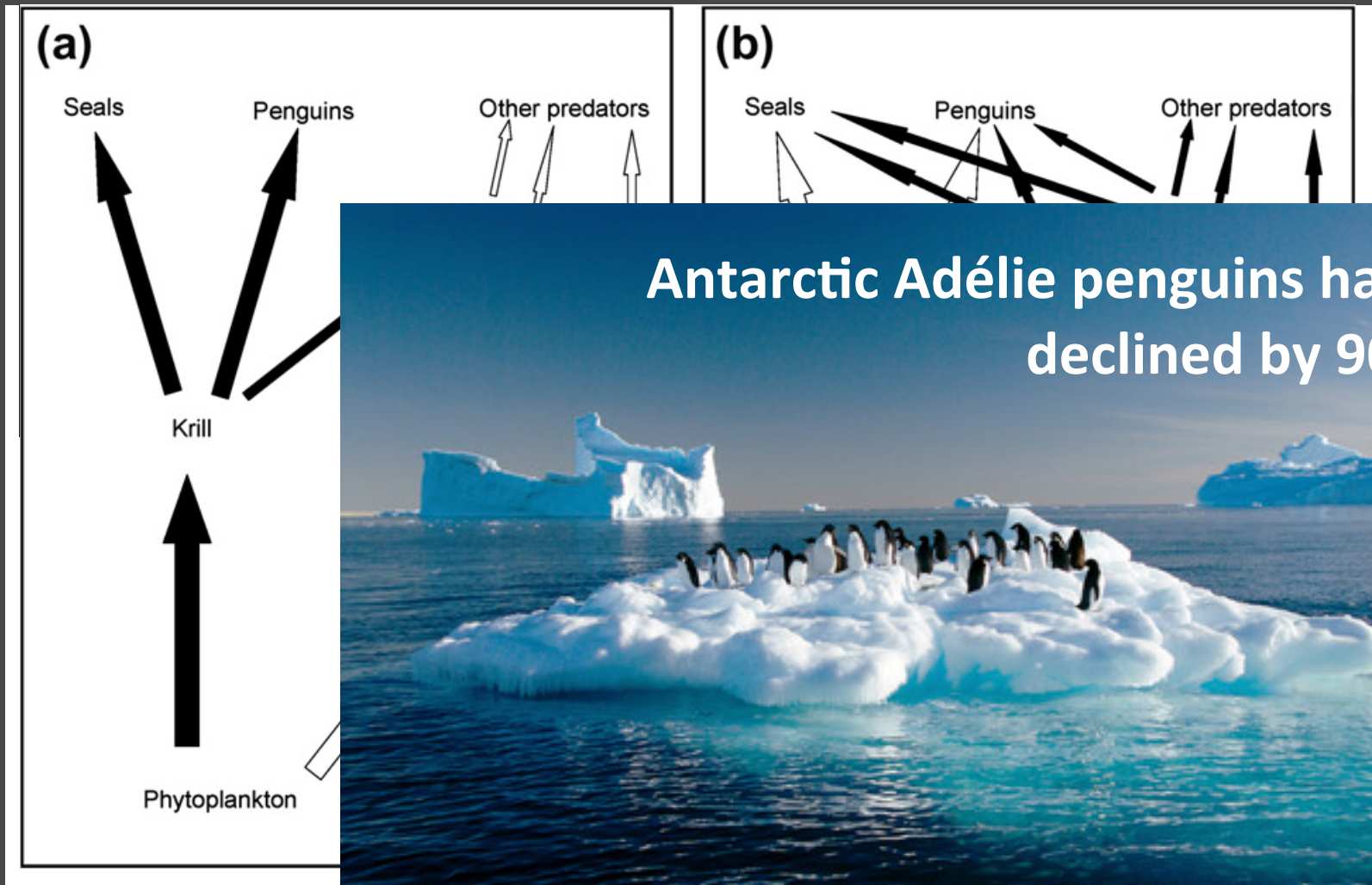
(a) Alternative pathways in Southern Ocean food webs



Shifts in Antarctic Food Web

Krill Dominated

Zooplankton Dominated



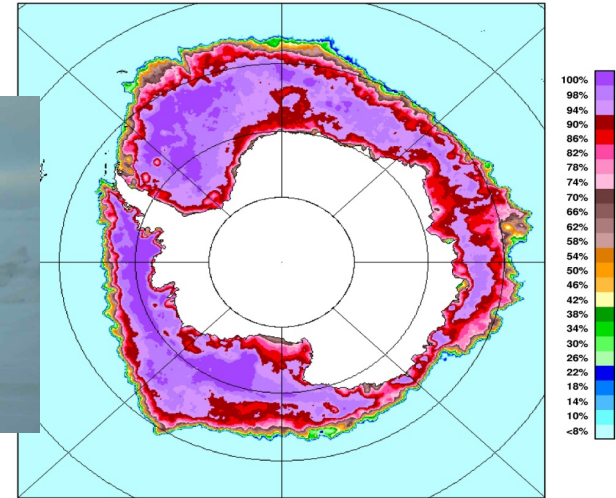
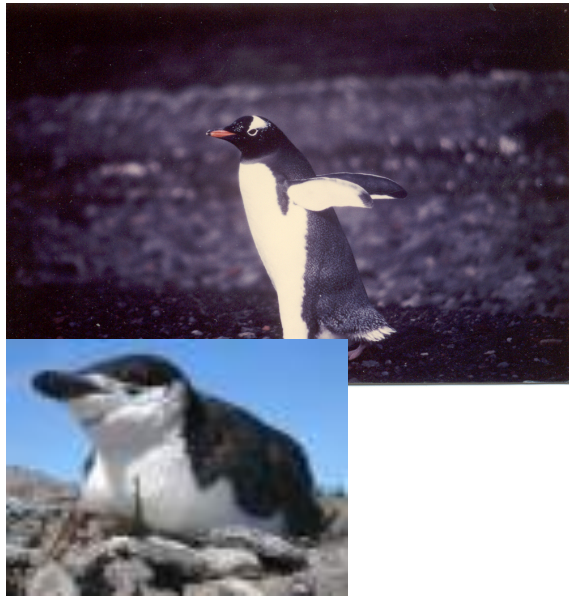
Antarctic Adélie penguins have declined by 90%



Antarctic Penguins changing

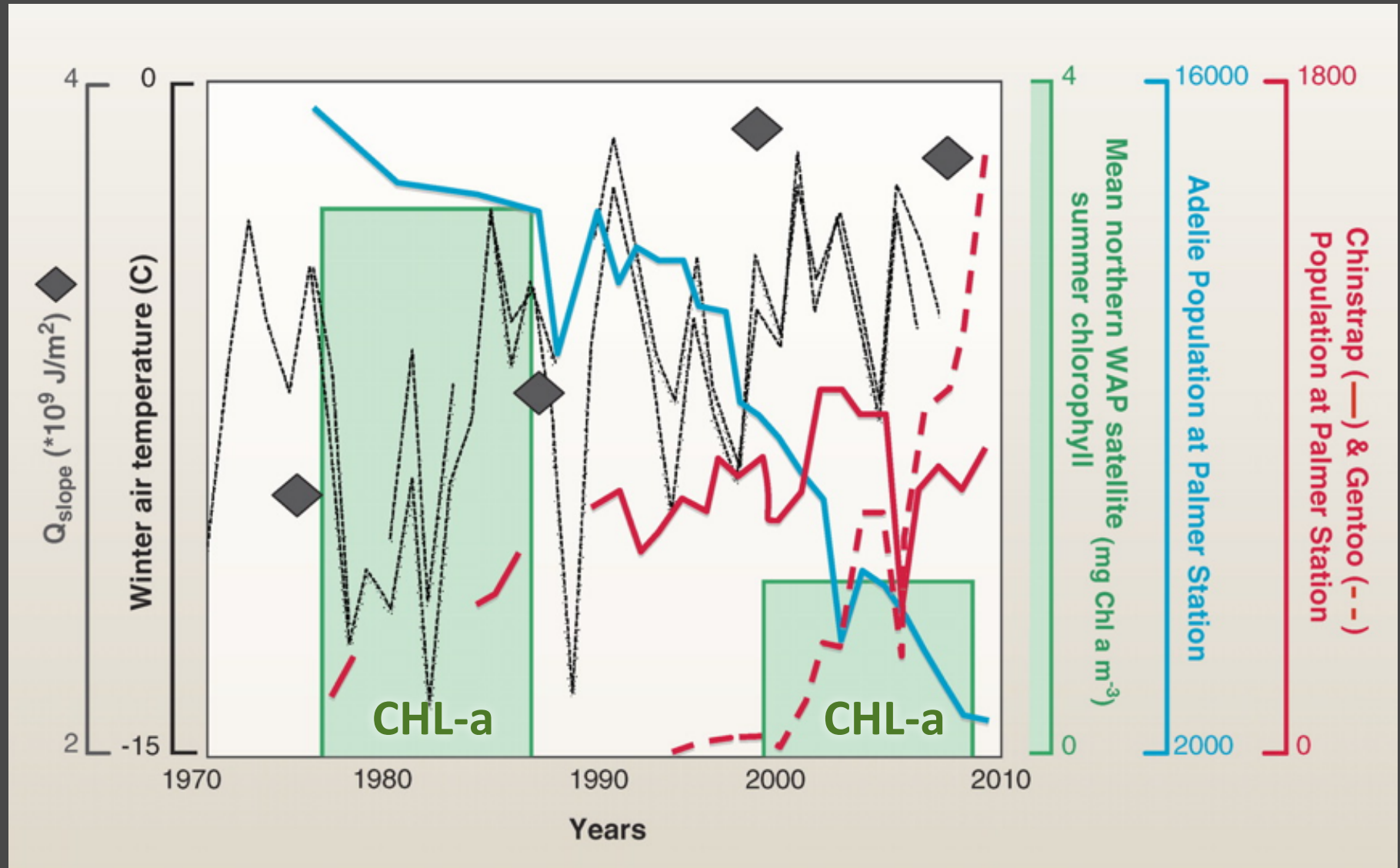
Adélie

Chinstrap and Gentoo



Maximum extent of sea ice 2001

Antarctic Ecosystem Summary



Schofield et al. 2010

End of Class

