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Zooplankton variability in the Northern Salish Sea over the past 3 decades, and relationships with Coho salmon

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Zooplankton variability in the Northern Salish Sea over the past 3 decades, and relationships with Coho salmon

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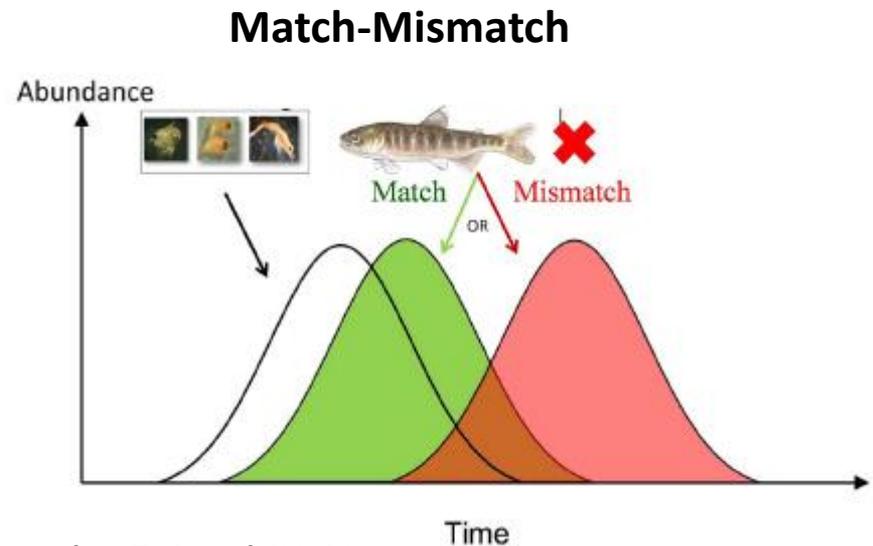
Ian.Perry@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Salish Sea Marine Survival of Salmon Program

Pacific Salmon Foundation (PSF-SSMSP)

Plankton project main objectives:

1. What are the **seasonal patterns** of zoo/ichthyoplankton species **composition, abundance, and biomass** in the northern Salish Sea areas?
2. How do these properties **vary with changes** in physical conditions?
3. How do variations in these properties **influence the marine growth and survival of juvenile salmon** in these areas?



Objectives

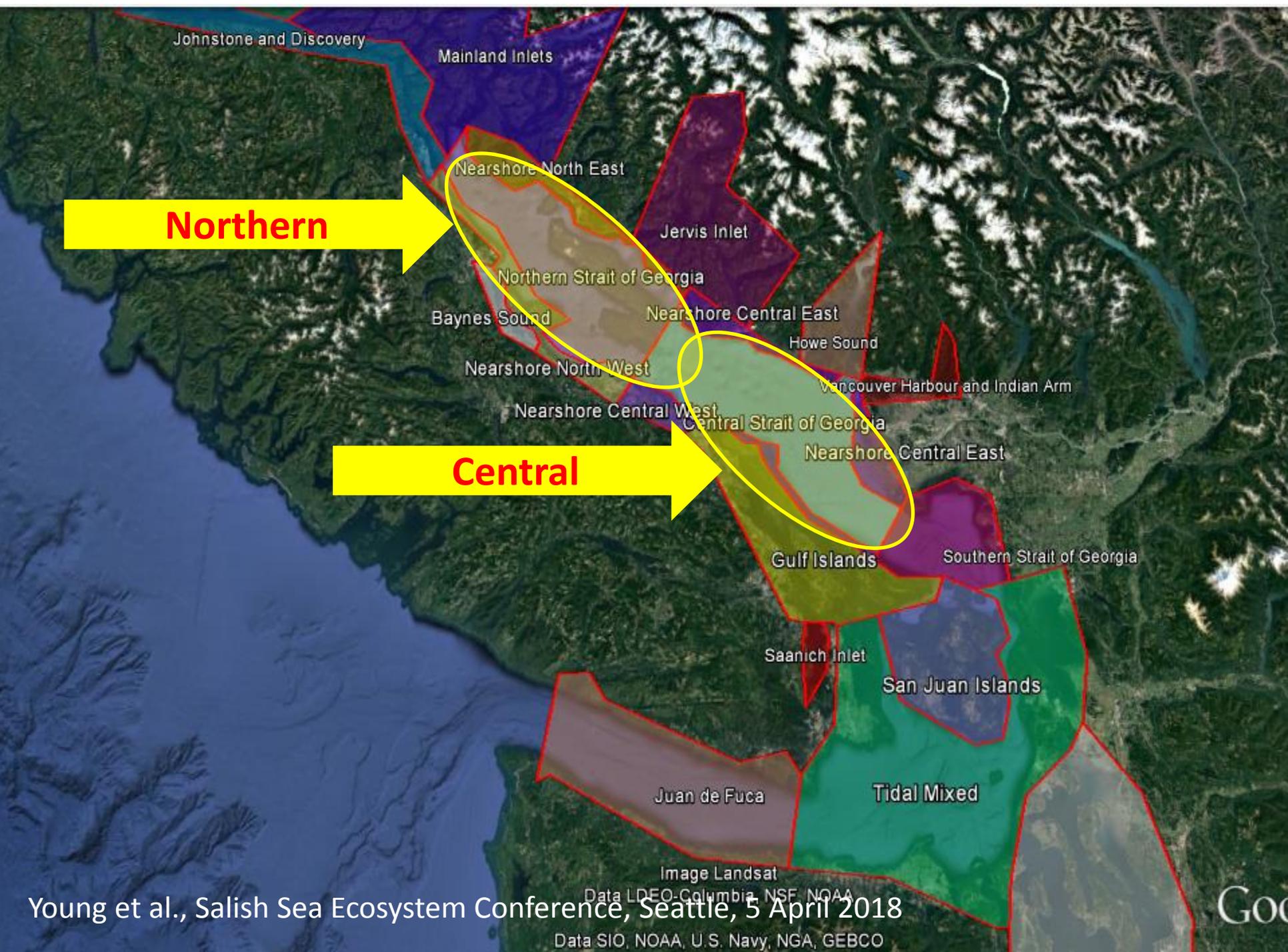
Work is In Progress

Analyses and sampling are continuing



Objectives for this presentation:

- 1) Describe recent (2015 - 2017) patterns of zooplankton for Central Strait of Georgia;
- 2) Describe patterns of zooplankton for Central Strait of Georgia among years (1995-2017);
- 3) Compare long-term (1990-2017) zooplankton patterns in Central and Northern Strait of Georgia with Coho marine survival patterns in this region.

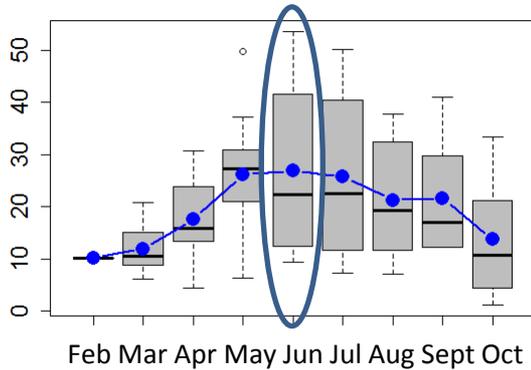


Northern

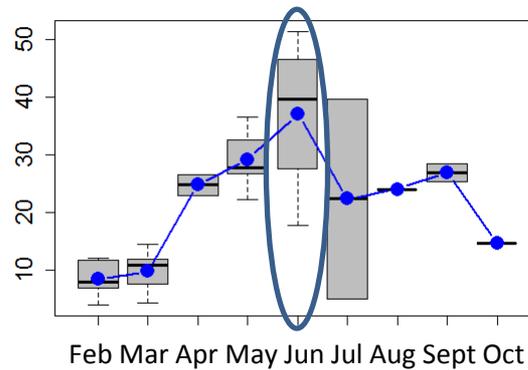
Central

Total plankton biomass (g DryWt/m²) – biomass peaks in June-July

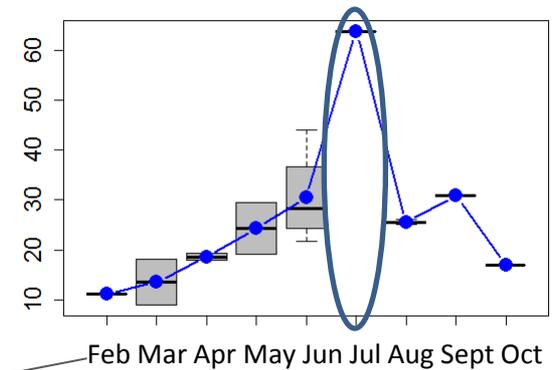
2015 by month



2016 by month



2017 by month



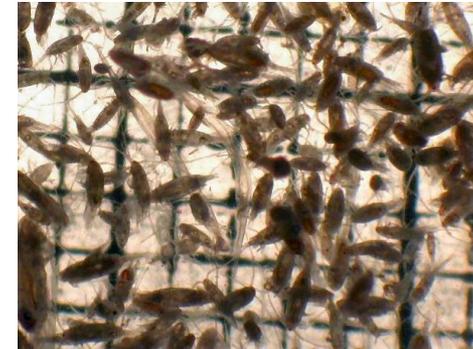
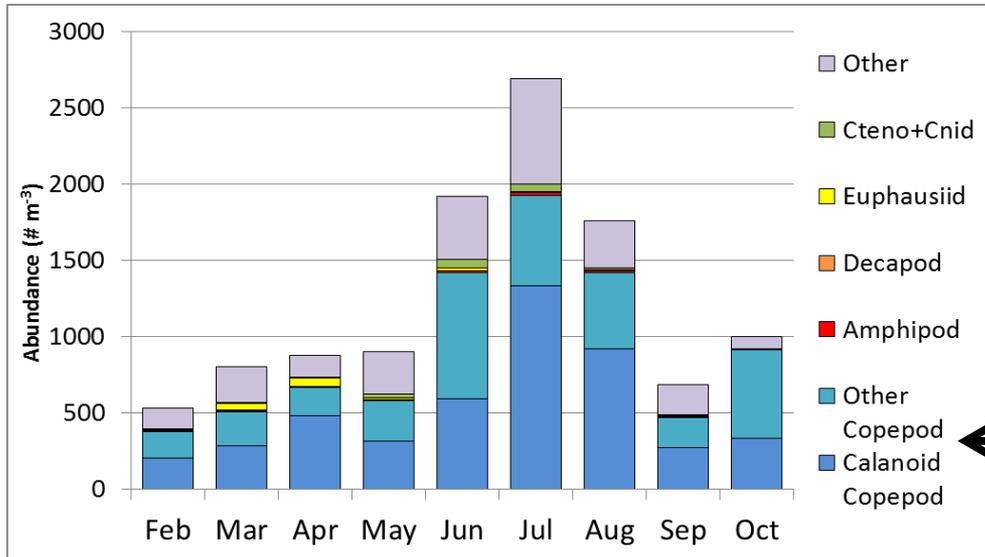
Blue dots are means

GEO1 (central SoG) 2017



19 Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug 10 Sept

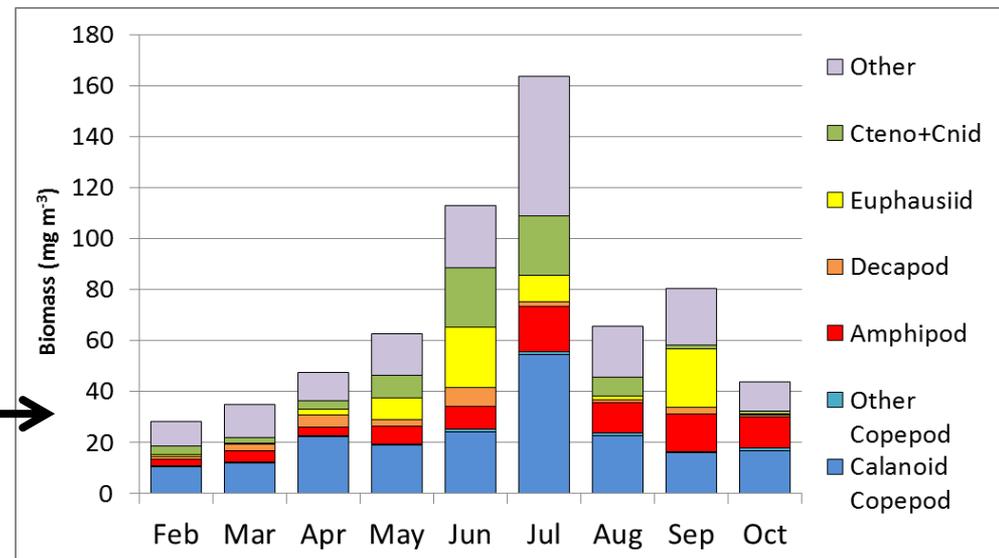
2017 Taxonomic abundance & Biomass



Mostly copepods by abundance (blue colours)

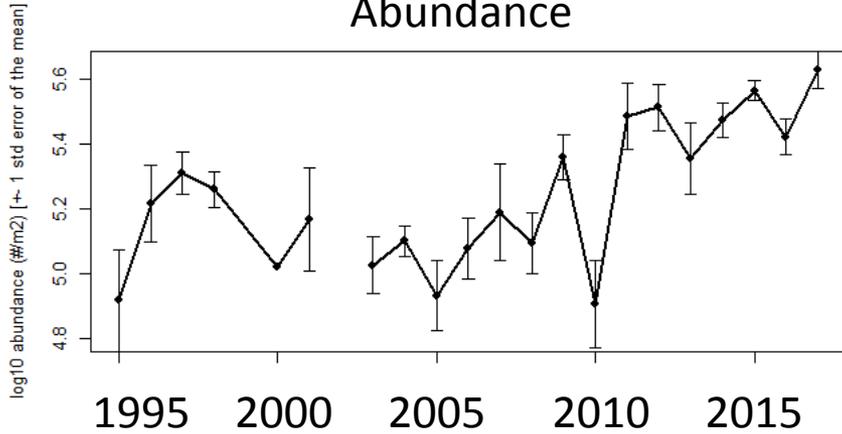


More euphausiids (yellow), amphipods (red) and jelly (green) by biomass

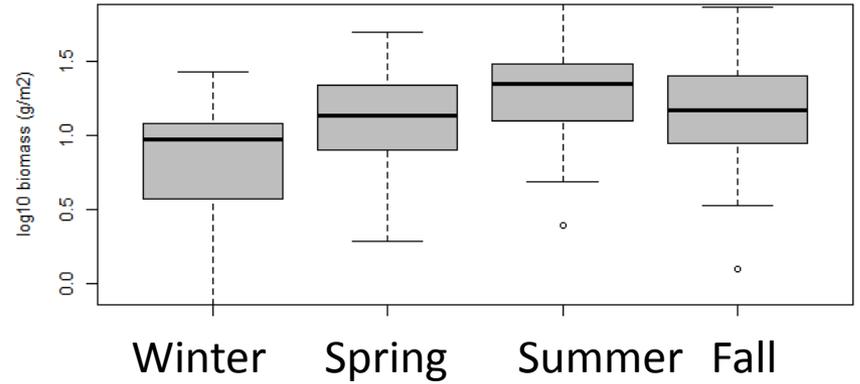


Central Strait of Georgia – total zooplankton biomass (\log_{10} g/m²)

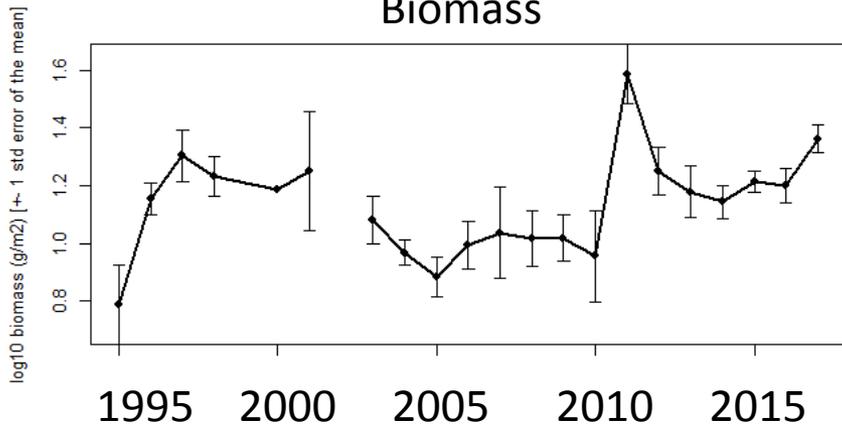
Abundance



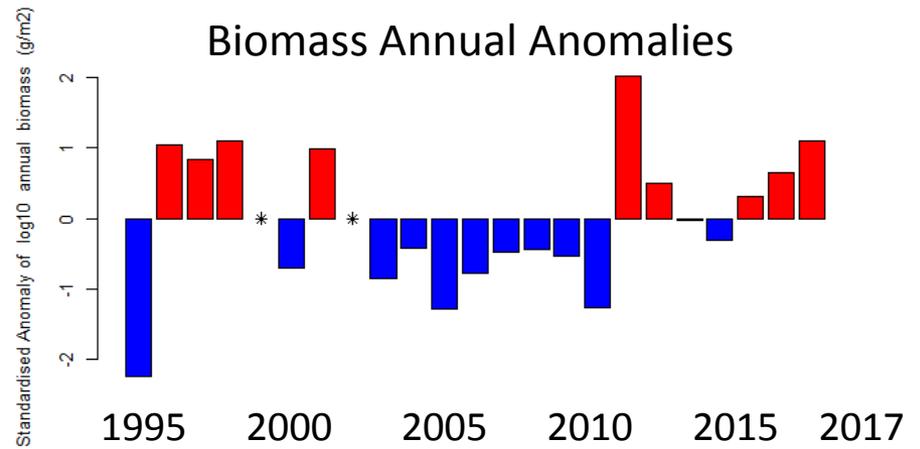
Biomass Seasonal Cycle



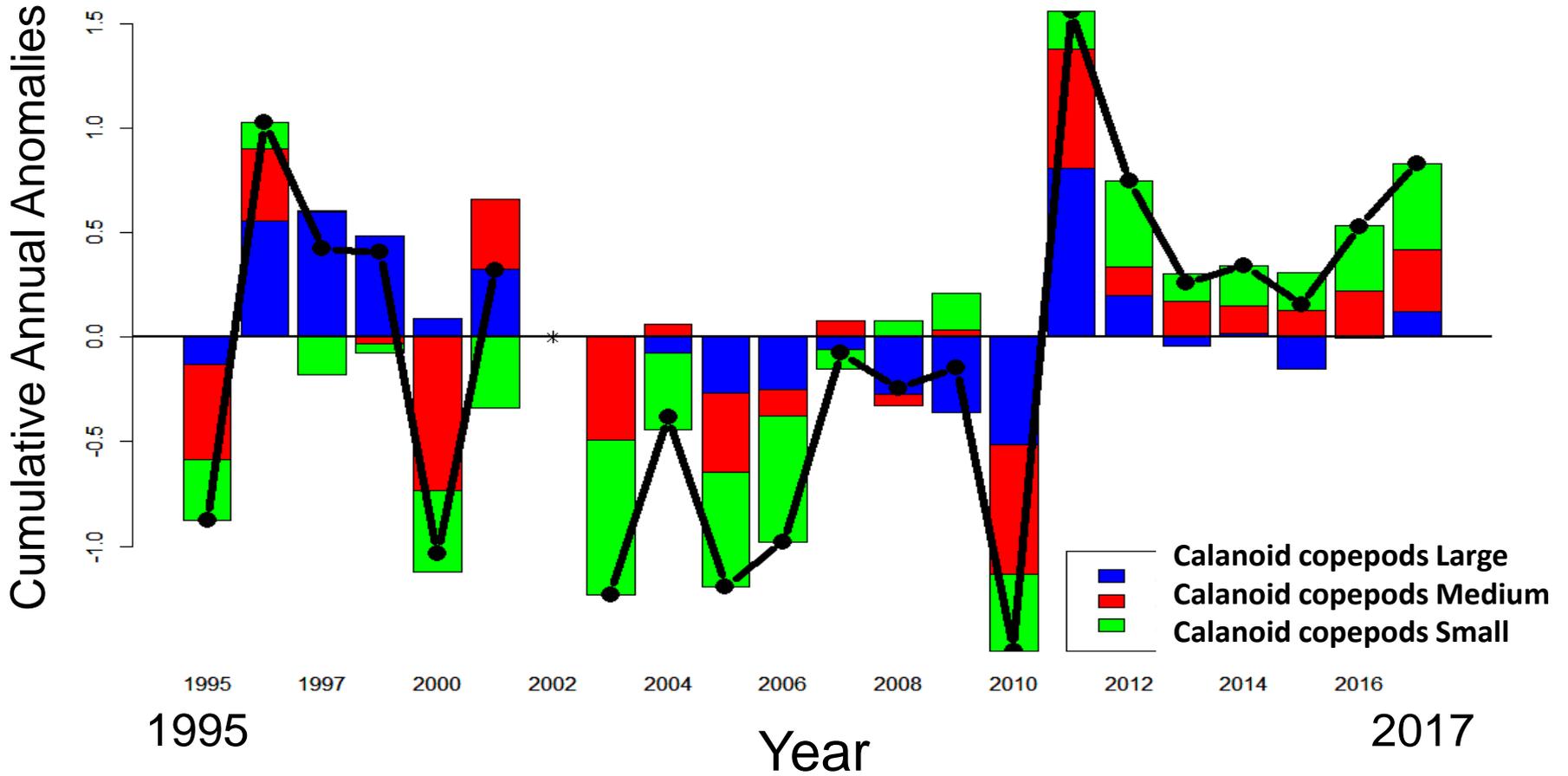
Biomass



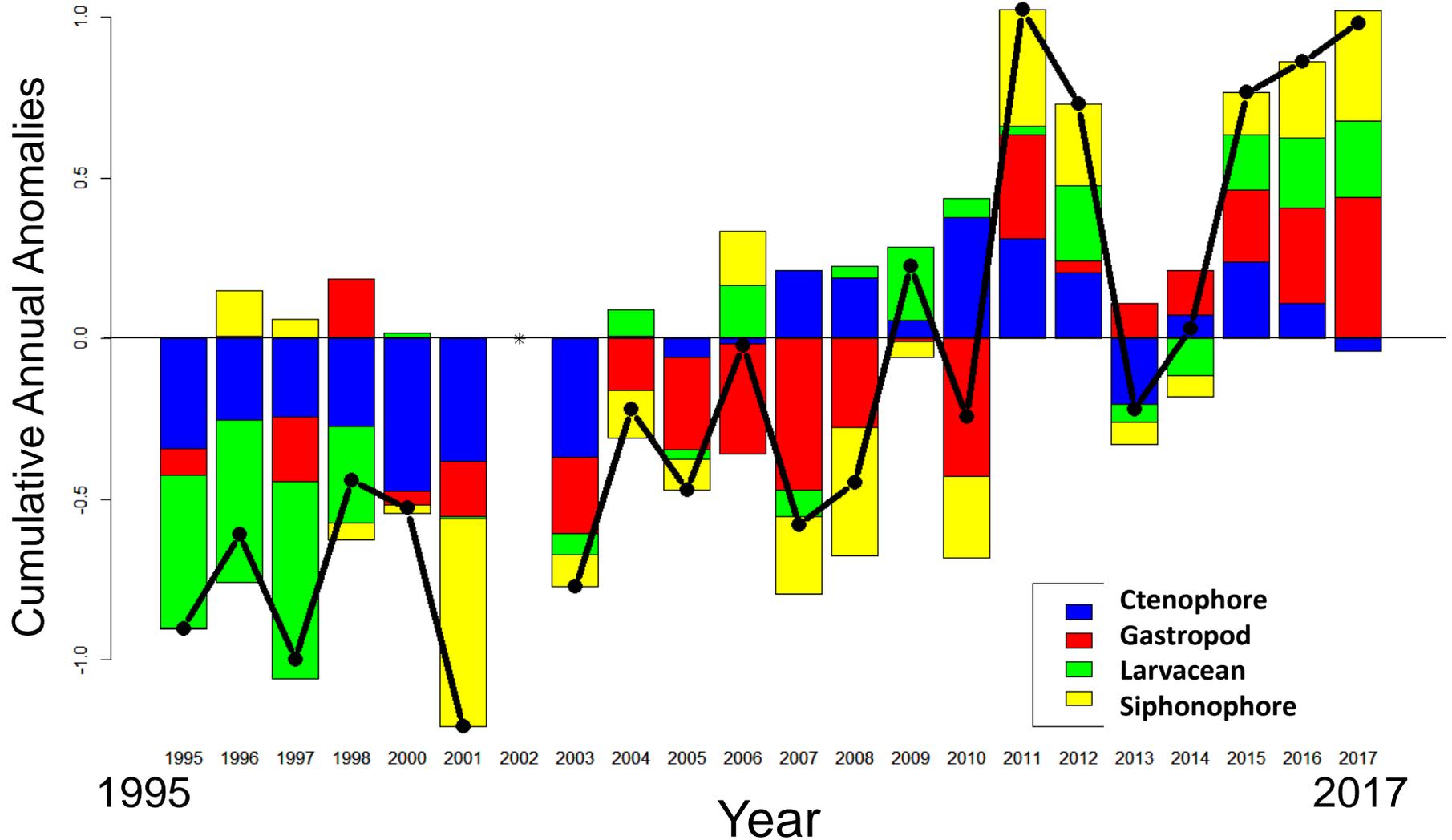
Biomass Annual Anomalies



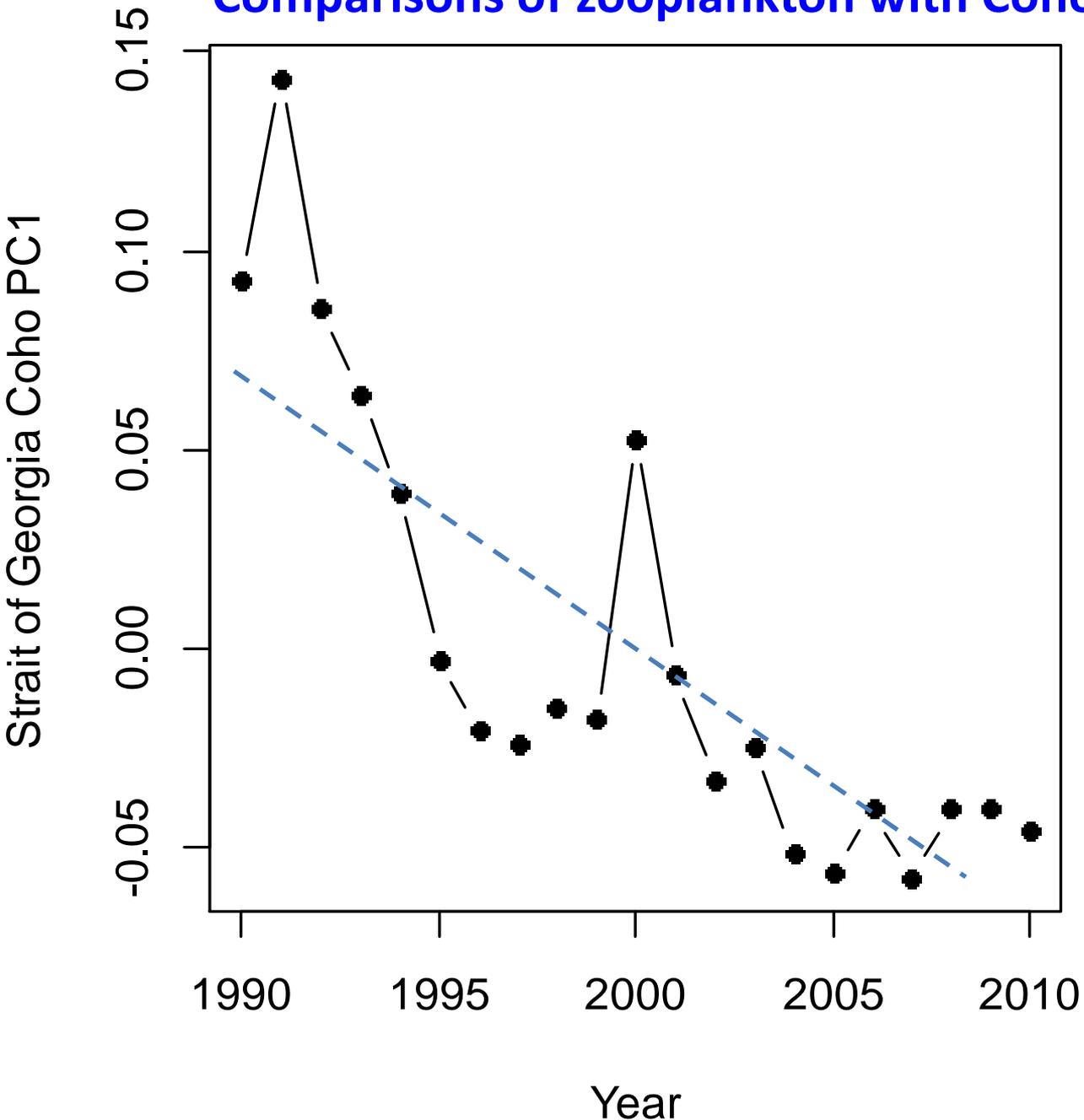
Central Strait of Georgia – Calanoid copepod biomass anomalies



Central Strait of Georgia – Gelatinous plankton biomass anomalies



Comparisons of zooplankton with Coho marine survival



Strait of Georgia Coho
PC1 (90% of variance)

Big Qualicum
Inch Creek
Quinsam
Black Creek (wild)

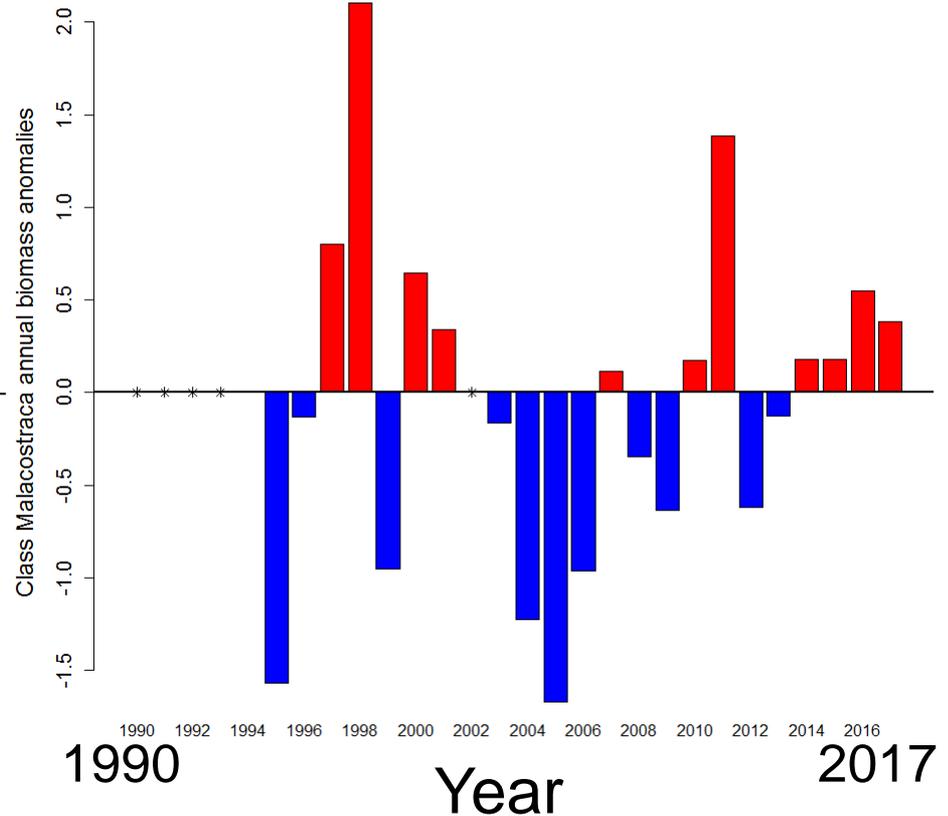
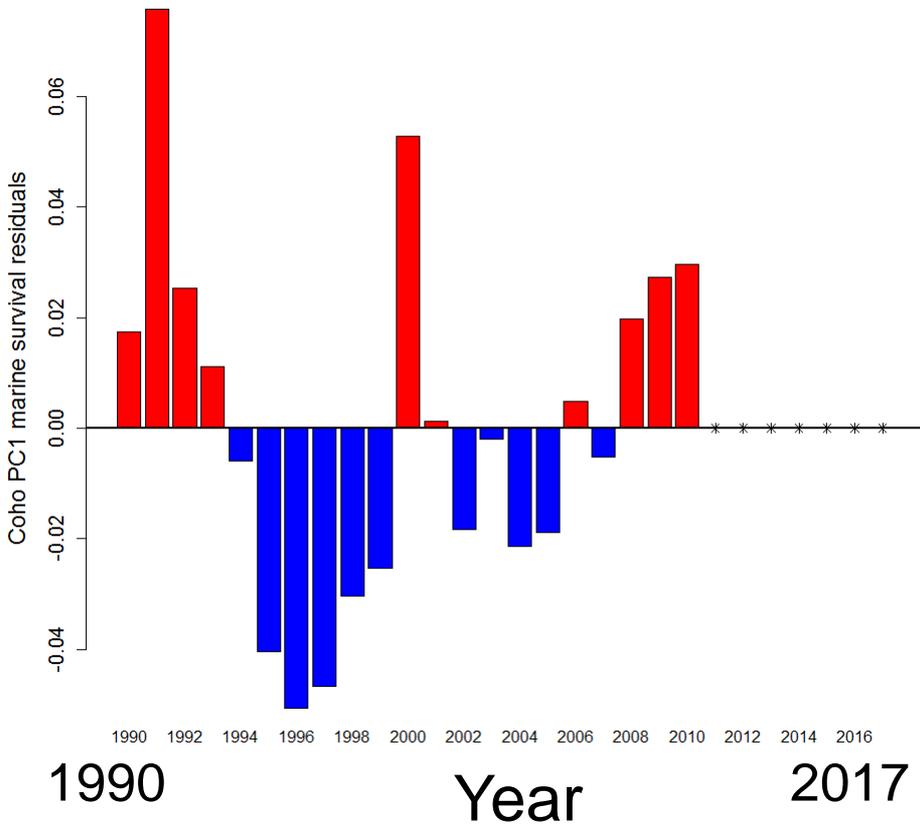
Marine survival vs
Ocean Entry year

Dashed line represents
linear trend

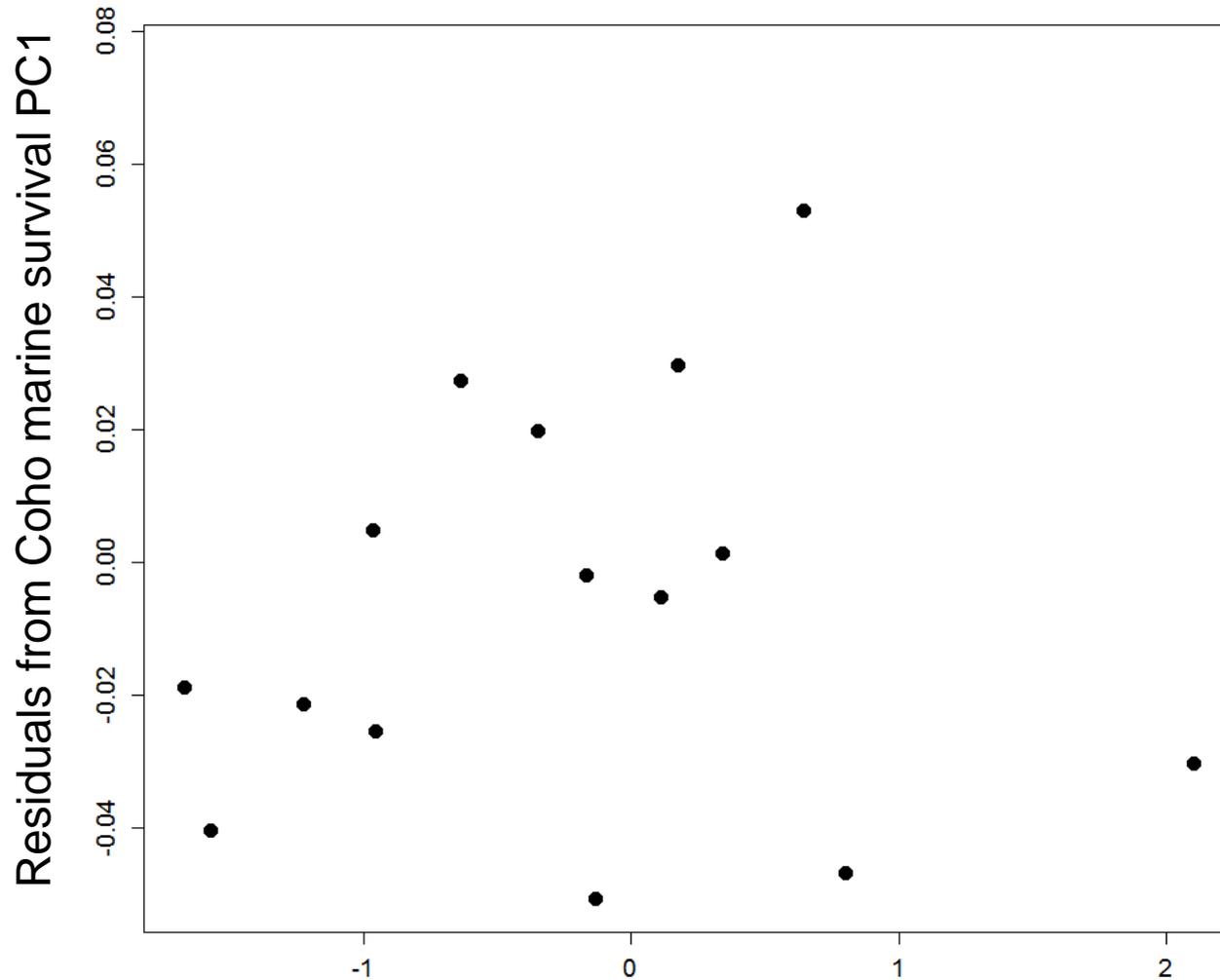
Data courtesy Jim Irvine

Residuals after removing the decreasing linear trend from the PC1 Coho marine survivals

Biomass anomalies of key juvenile Coho prey (Crabs, Amphipods, Shrimp: represented by Class Malacostraca)



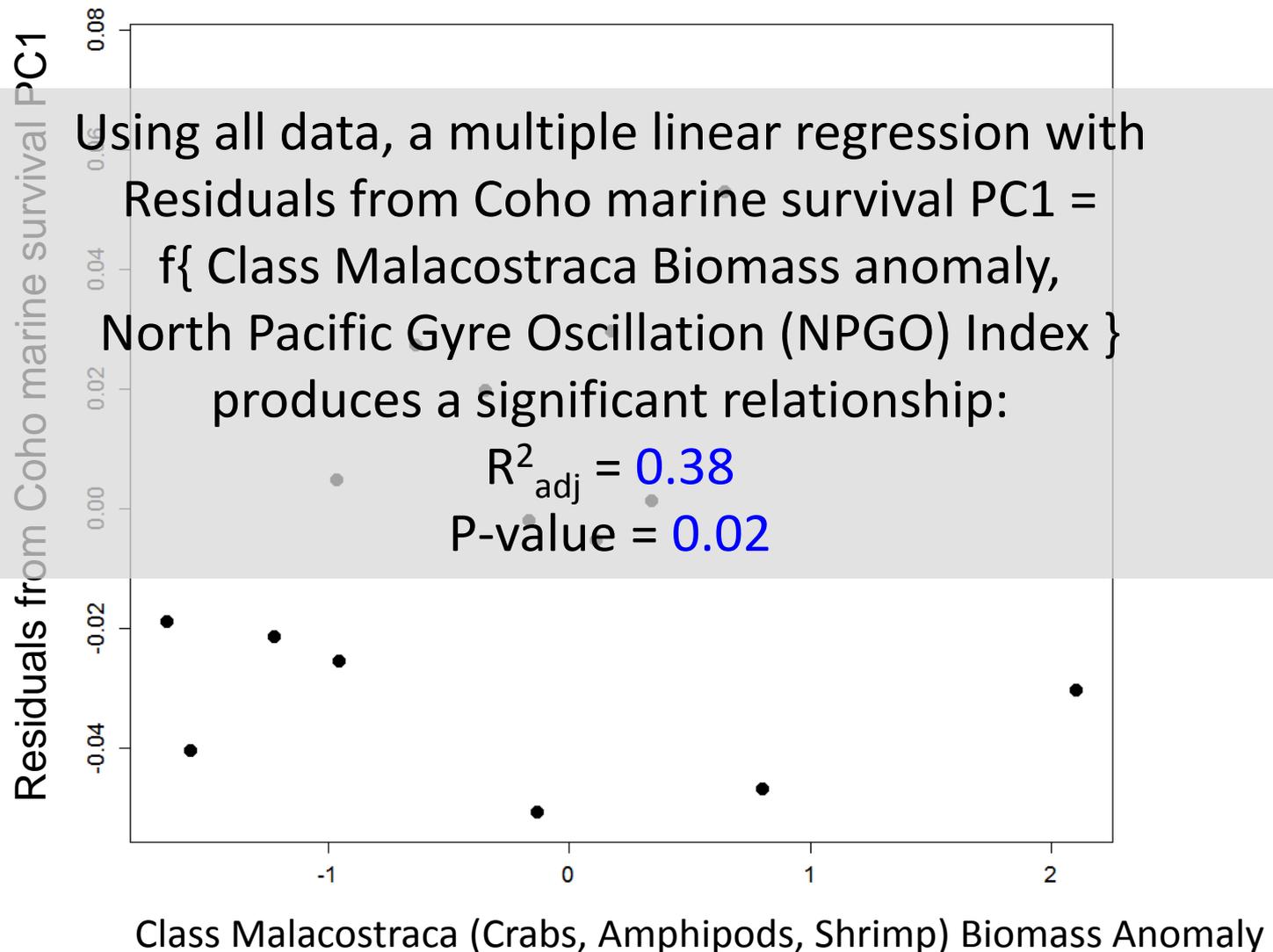
Coho salmon marine survival vs 'Fish food' plankton



Residuals from Coho marine survival PC1 are **not correlated** with Class Malacostraca biomass anomalies: $p=0.09$

Class Malacostraca (Crabs, Amphipods, Shrimp) Biomass Anomaly

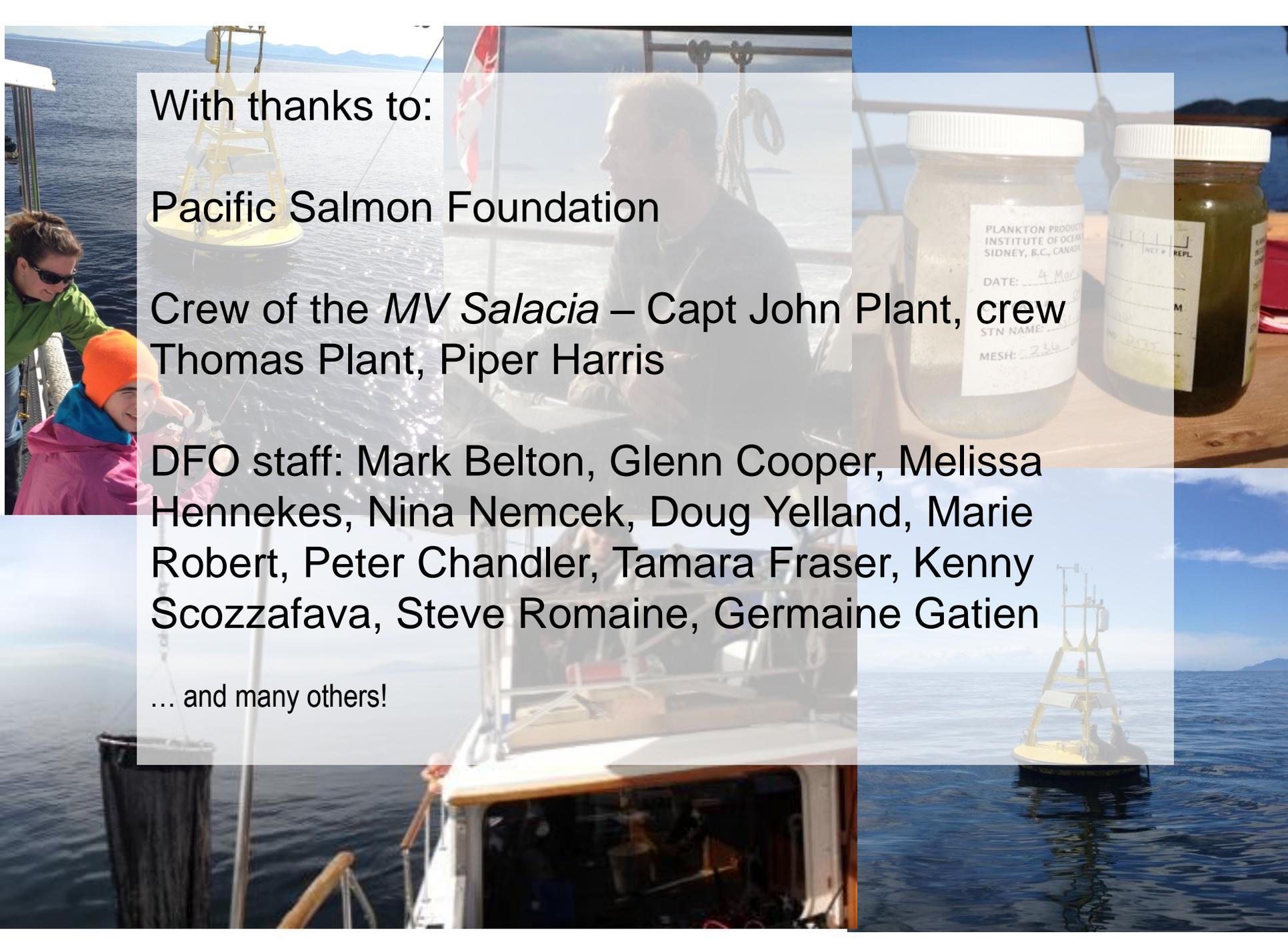
Coho salmon marine survival vs 'Fish food' plankton





Summary

1. **Zooplankton biomass peaks in the summer months (June-July)** (most plankton sampling programs have focussed on Spring);
2. **Total zooplankton biomass** in Central Strait of Georgia has been **increasing since 2014**; 2017 is similar to that during the late 1990's;
3. Annual biomass anomalies of **Calanoid copepods display a U-shaped pattern**, with minima during 2003-2010; Annual biomass patterns of **gelatinous plankton** have been **increasing since 1995**;
4. The **residuals of Coho salmon marine survival** (i.e. with the declining trend from 1990 to 2010 removed) are **significantly related** to a combination of **the annual biomass anomalies of their preferred crustacean zooplankton prey** (a local influence), and the **North Pacific Gyre Oscillation Index** (a large-scale influence). Zooplankton prey is the more important independent variable in this relationship.
5. A consistent zooplankton monitoring program in the Salish Sea can assist with projections of future abundances of juvenile salmon.



With thanks to:

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Robert, Peter Chandler, Tamara Fraser, Kenny
Scozzafava, Steve Romaine, Germaine Gatien

... and many others!