HOT DAYS ALONG THE WEST ANTARCTIC PENINSULA

LTER Palmer has maintained a 19 year time series along the West Antarctic Peninsula

The Boss!

PI Hugh Ducklow (MBL)
Bacteria-Biogeochemistry

Current team

Bill Fraser (Polar Associates)
- Penguins & Fish

Karen Baker (Scripps)
- Data management & Informatics

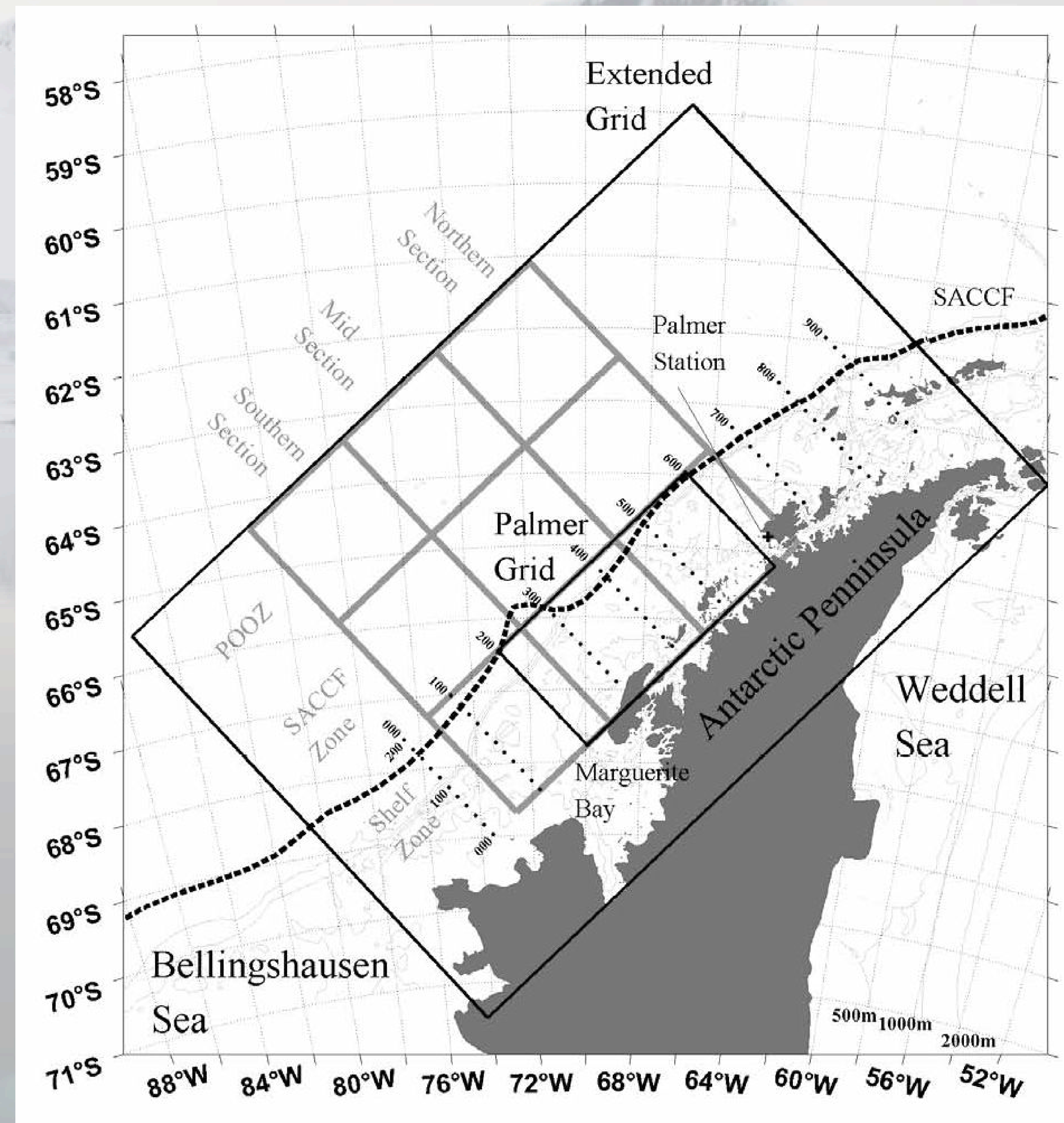
Scott Doney (WHOI)
- Ocean Modeling

Beth Simmons (Scripps)
- Education & Outreach

Oscar Schofield (Rutgers) - Phytoplankton
Doug Martinson (LDEO) - Ocean Physics
Debbie Steinberg (VIMS) - Zooplankton

Sharon Stammerjohn (UCSC)
- Climate and Ice

Our Current grid



Acknowledgements to past LTER PIs: Ray Smith, Barbara Prezelin, Robin Ross, Langdon Quetin, Dave Karl, Maria Vernet, Eileen Hoffman, John Klinck, Dave Karl

The man!

Polar Biol (1992) 11:525-531

Polar Biology
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Increases in Antarctic penguin populations: reduced competition with whales or a loss of sea ice due to environmental warming?

William R. Fraser*,, Wayne Z. Trivelpiece*, David G. Ainley and Susan G. Trivelpiece***

Point Reyes Bird Observatory, 4990 Shoreline Highway, Stinson Beach, CA 94970, USA

Received 25 June 1991; accepted 6 August 1991

Summary. A central tenet of Antarctic ecology suggests that increases in Chinstrap Penguin (*Pygoscelis antarctica*) populations during the last four decades resulted from an increase in prey availability brought on by the decrease in baleen whale stocks. We question this tenet and present evidence to support the hypothesis that these increases are due to a gradual decrease in the frequency of cold years with extensive winter sea ice cover resulting from environmental warming. Supporting data were derived from one of the first, major multidisciplinary winter expedition to the Scotia and Weddell seas; recent satellite images of ocean ice cover; and the analysis of long-term surface temperature records and penguin demography. Our observations indicate there is a need to pay close attention to environmental data in the management of Southern Ocean resources given the complexity of relating biological changes to ecological perturbations.

Introduction

Populations of many krill-eating, Southern Ocean predators have exhibited significant changes during the last four decades. Notable among these, have been increases in the abundance of Chinstrap Penguins (*Pygoscelis antarctica*), which breed mainly on the Antarctic Peninsula and islands of the Scotia Sea (Watson 1975). At many colonies, numbers have increased 6–10% per annum (Laws 1985), and at some localities fivefold increases have occurred in the last 20 years (Rootes 1988). Chinstraps have also expanded their range southward along the western side of the Antarctic Peninsula (Parmelee and Parmelee 1987; Poncet and Poncet 1987) into areas historically dominated by the closely related adelie Penguin (*P. adeliae*; Fig. 1). A central tenet of Antarctic ecology explains these population changes in terms of a presumed increase in food availability that resulted from the decrease in baleen whale stocks due to commercial whaling (Sladen 1964; Emison 1968; Conroy 1975; Croxall and Kirkwood 1979; Croxall and Prince 1979; Croxall et al. 1984). This tenet is based on the fact that the dominant component in the summer diets of both Chinstraps and whales is the Antarctic krill (*Euphausia superba*). Although this tenet has been widely accepted, the possible mechanism by which a decrease in whales could have led to an increase in Chinstraps has not been questioned (cf. Horwood 1980). Indeed, the long-standing view has simply been that whaling led to a "krill surplus" that was used by krill-eating predators when competitive release altered the existing patterns of consumption (Laws 1985).

Although this whale reduction hypothesis has clearly been useful in guiding research on trophic interactions in the Southern Oceans, it is now apparent that increases in Chinstrap populations have not been mirrored by their sympatric, most closely related congener, the Adelie Penguin. Adelies share a significant portion of their range on the Antarctic peninsula and islands of the Scotia Arc with Chinstraps (Watson 1975). Alike in size and general appearance, both exhibit broad ecological similarities, not the least of which is a predominance of krill in their summer diets (Volkman et al. 1980; Trivelpiece et al. 1987, 1990; Trivelpiece and Trivelpiece 1990). Yet, when compared to Chinstraps, population increases in Adelies have not been as substantial, and at many sites appear to represent nothing more than recovery after human disturbance and exploitation (Poncet and Poncet 1987). Adelies, in fact, have declined noticeably at several localities on the Antarctic Peninsula, a change considered "unexplainable" by Poncet and Poncet (1987). This raises an interesting challenge to the whale reduction hypothesis: If the decrease of baleen whale stocks actually led to a krill surplus, why have populations of the ecologically similar Adelies residing in the same geographical areas shown such different responses?

Here we propose that the answer to this question does not rest with the idea of a krill surplus. Instead, we suggest

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Key point: If the decimation of baleen whale populations did in fact lead to a "krill surplus", why were krill-dependent , top predator populations exhibiting such dichotomous trends?

The man!

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Key point: If the decimation of baleen whale populations did in fact lead to a "krill surplus", why were krill-dependent , top predator populations exhibiting such dichotomous trends?

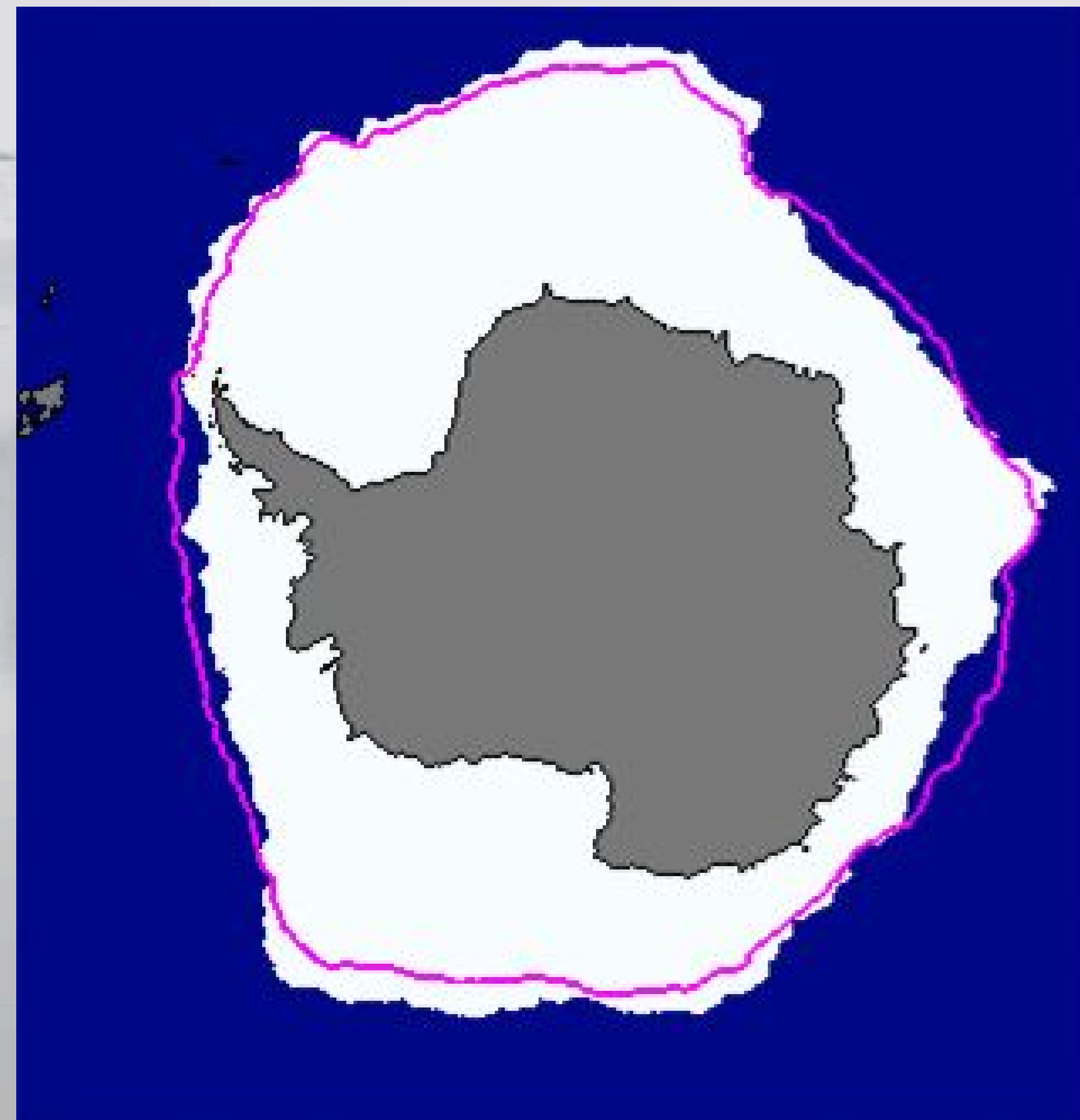
"…the day bird people have something to tell us about climate warming is perhaps the day logic in climate science is abandoned…"

Anonymous Reviewer, Nature

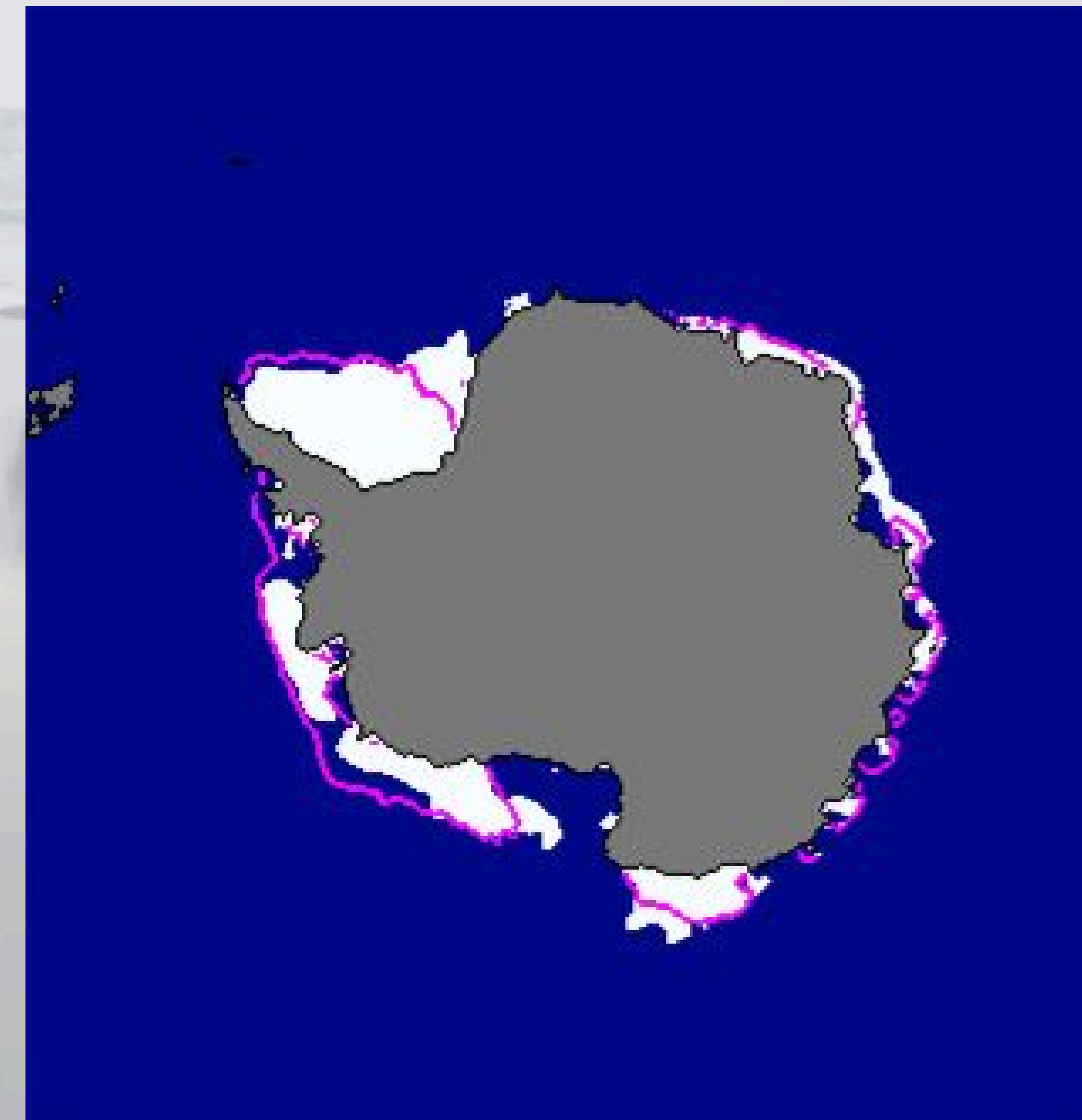
"…a paper that creates this kind of controversy should be positive for science and the journal…"

G. Hempel, Editor, Pol. Biol.

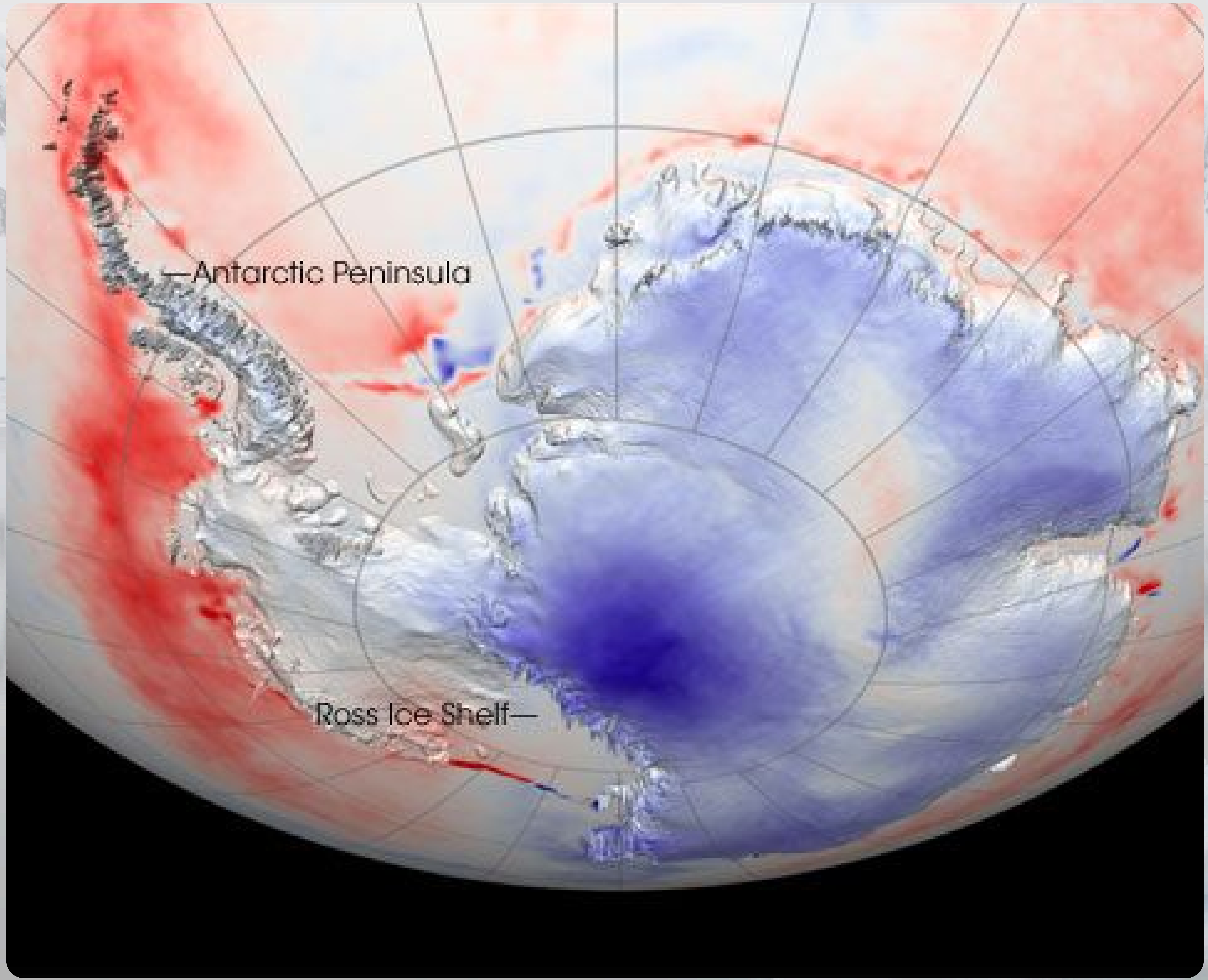
The central hypothesis when the LTER began was that sea ice timing and magnitude structure the productivity and composition of the Antarctic ecosystem. The ice dynamics are driven by large-scale interactions of the atmosphere and ocean.



Winter 2007



Summer 2007

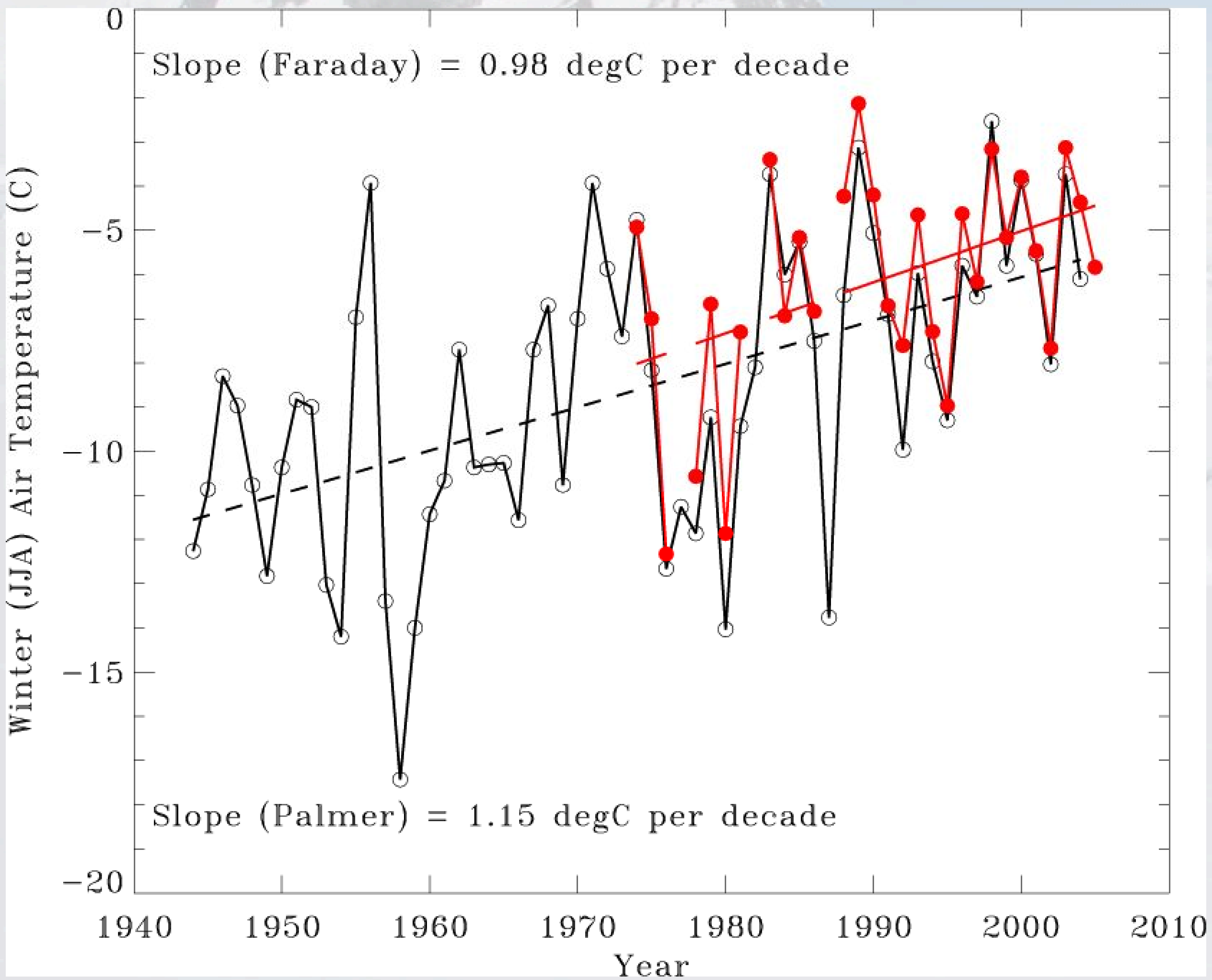


Temperature Trends (degrees C per year)

-0.2 0.2

The WAP peninsula is experiencing the largest winter warming on Earth

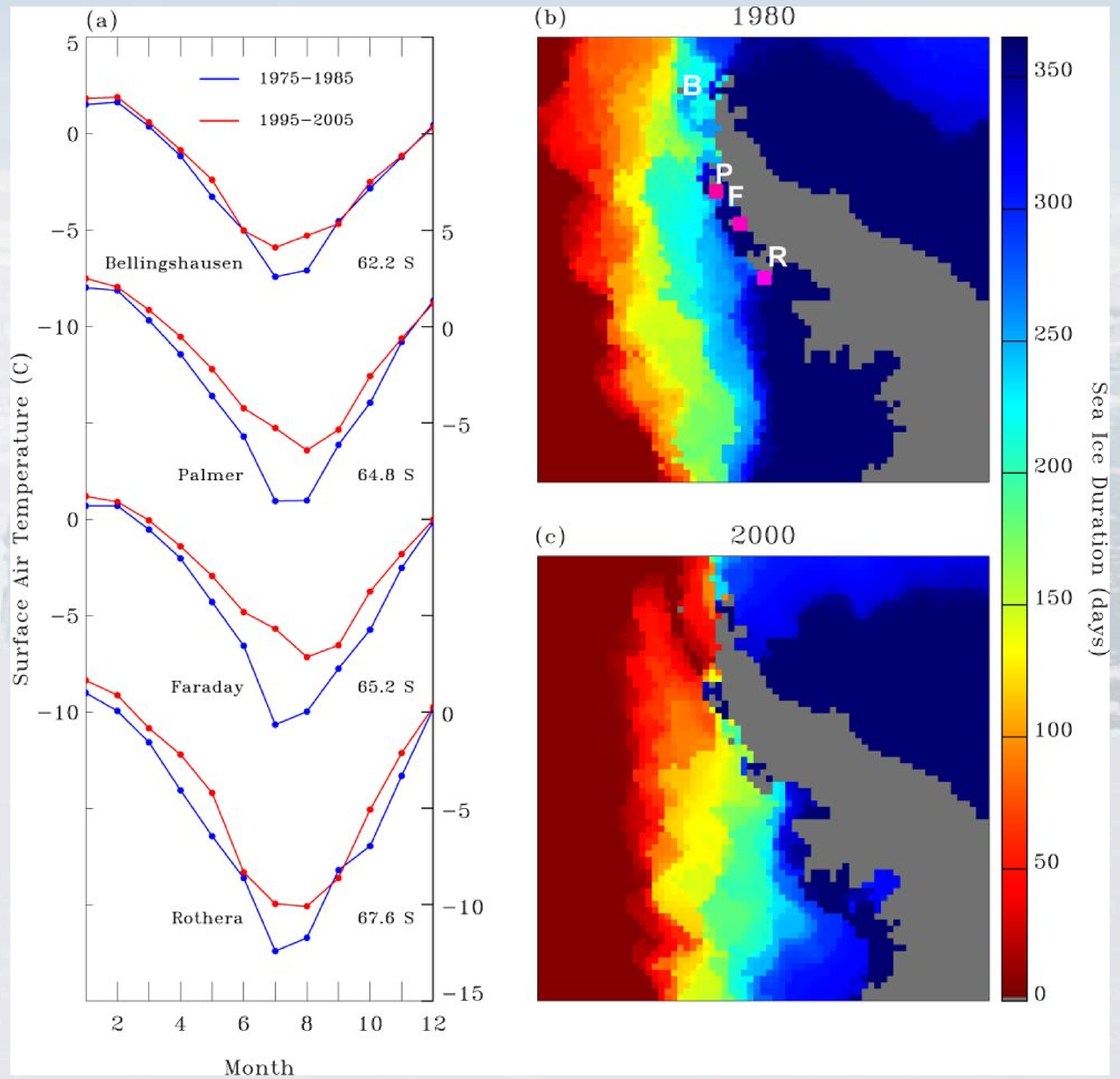
Mean Winter Temperatures



Black is British Faraday & Ukraine Vernadsky Station
Red is US Palmer Station

Air temperature increases over the peninsula

Sea ice duration drops



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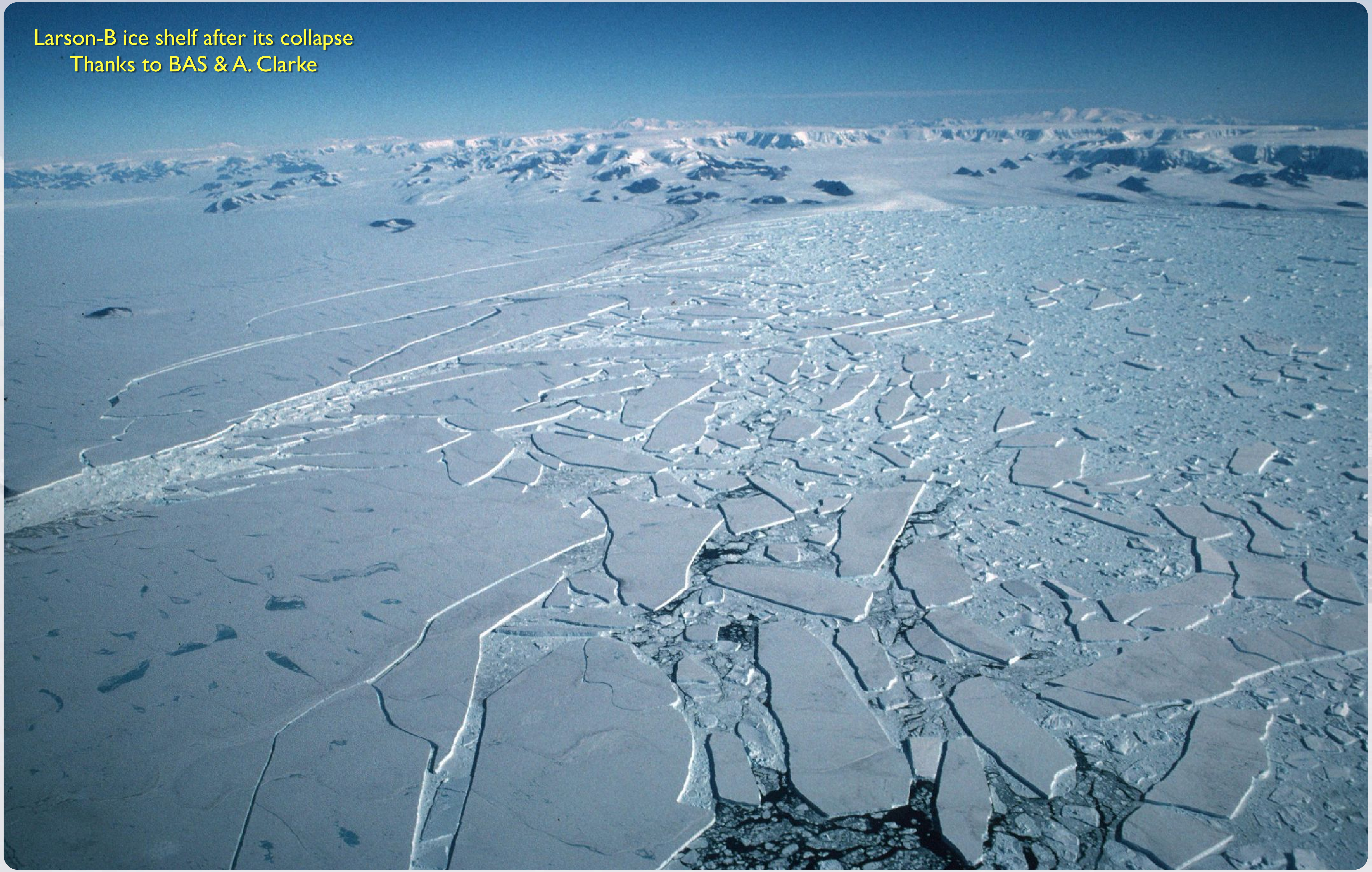
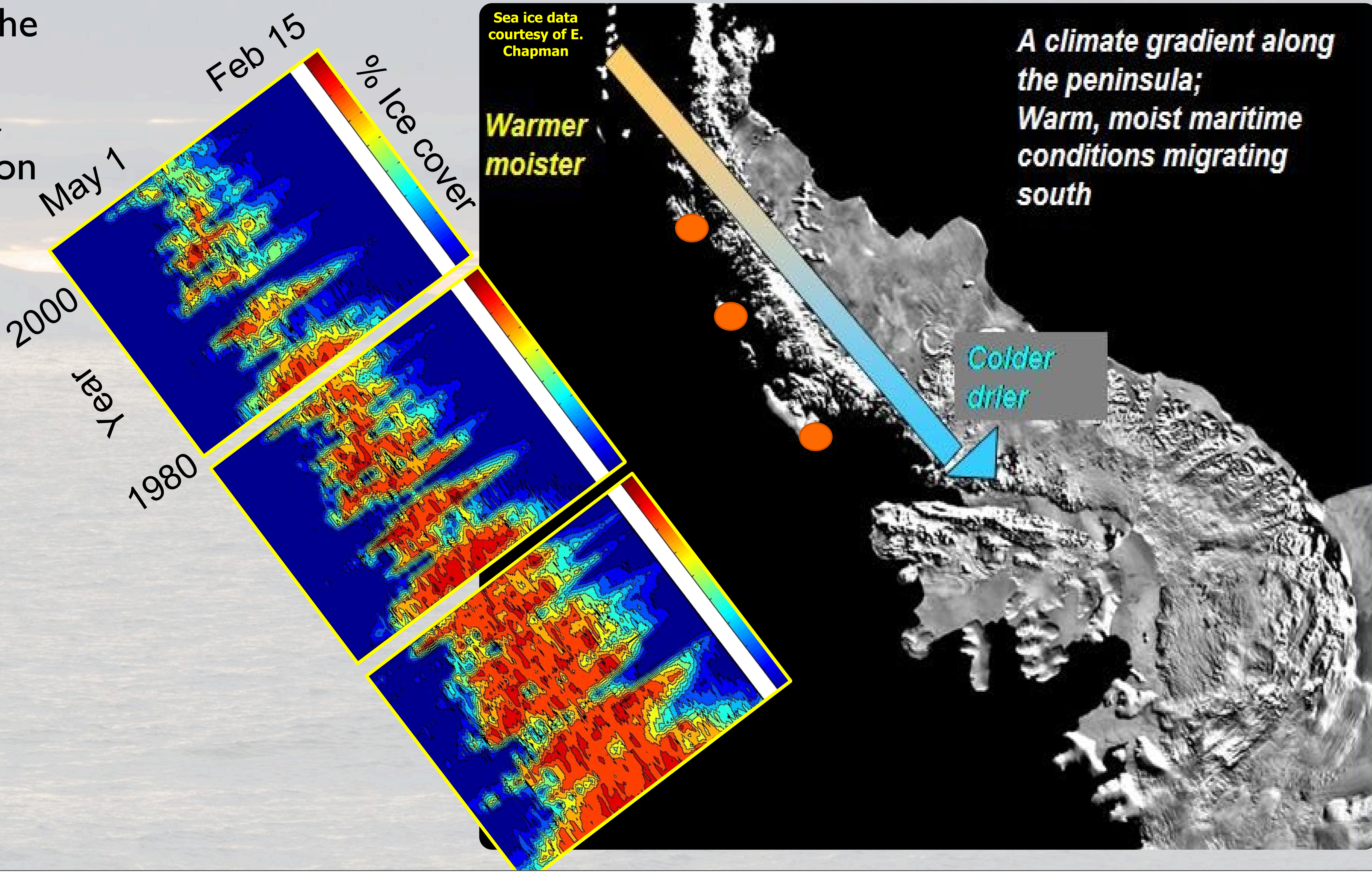



WAP Wind Speed DJF
Correlation = 0.55
Wind Speed
SAM DJF
Linear (Wind Speed)
Linear (SAM DJF)
8.00
7.50
7.00
6.50
6.00
5.50
5.00
4.50
4.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
-1.00
-2.00
-3.00
-4.00
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020

Melt pools on surface of King George VI Sound
(from a BAS twin otter, January 2004)

Seasonal ice has declined over the few decades resulting to a climate migration to the South



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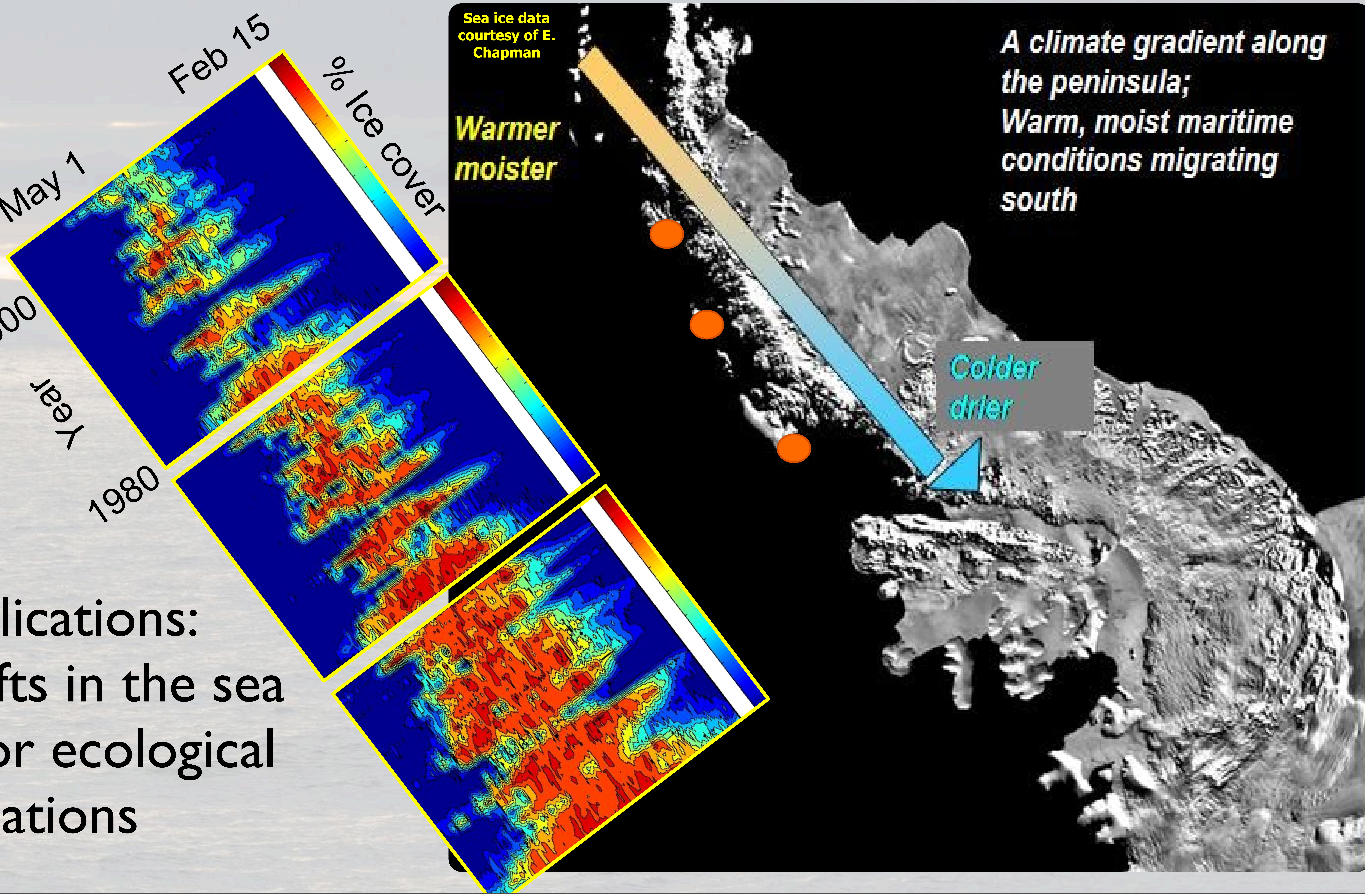


Key Implications:
Regional shifts in the sea ice has major ecological implications

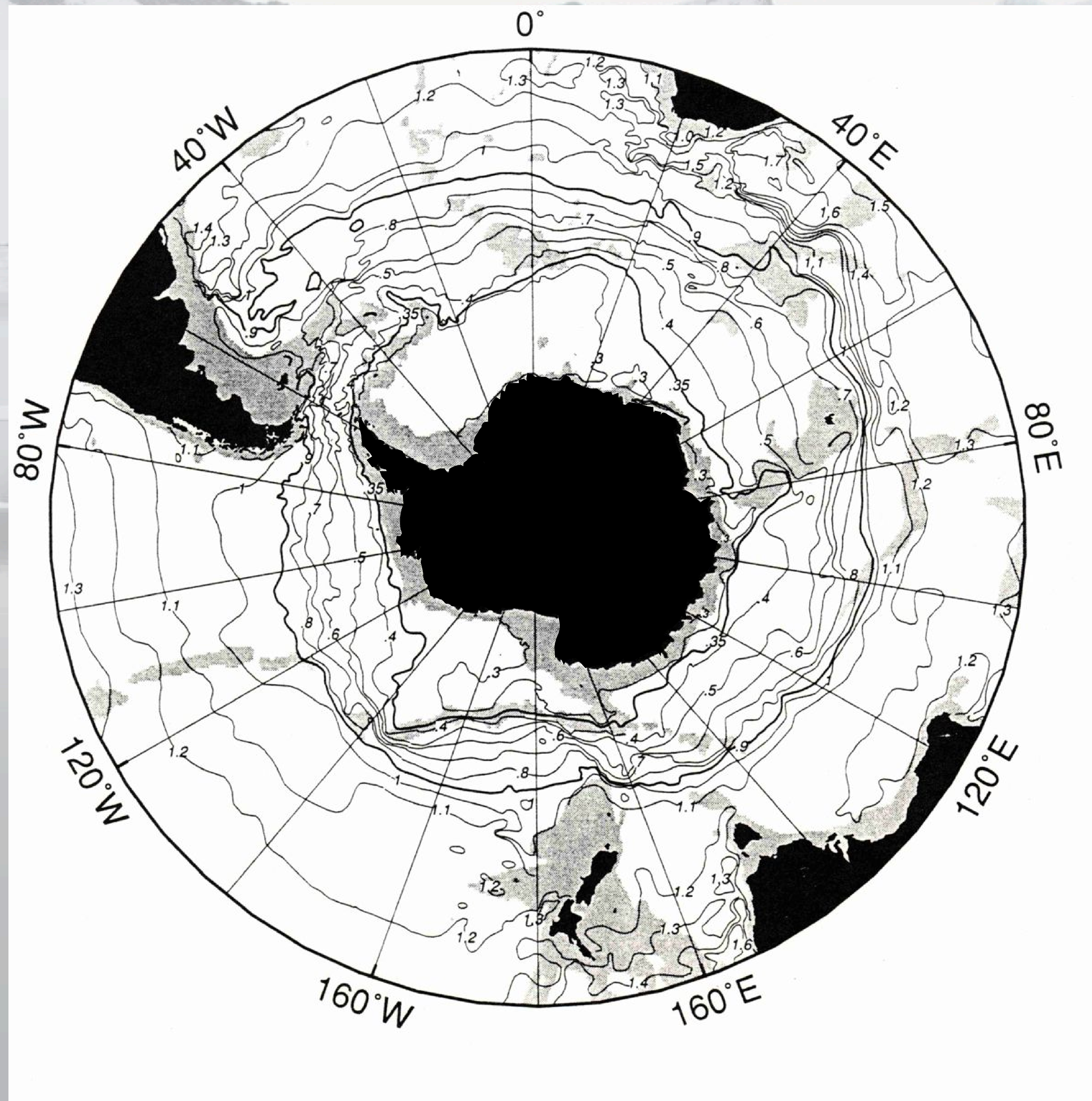
As a grad student

Palmer Station in the present

photo by Bill Fraser

Plants at Palmer Station, the greening of Antarctica

Heat input from Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC - world's largest ocean current = ~30,000 Niagara Falls). The heat is driven onto the shelf by intensification of upwelling-favorable winds.



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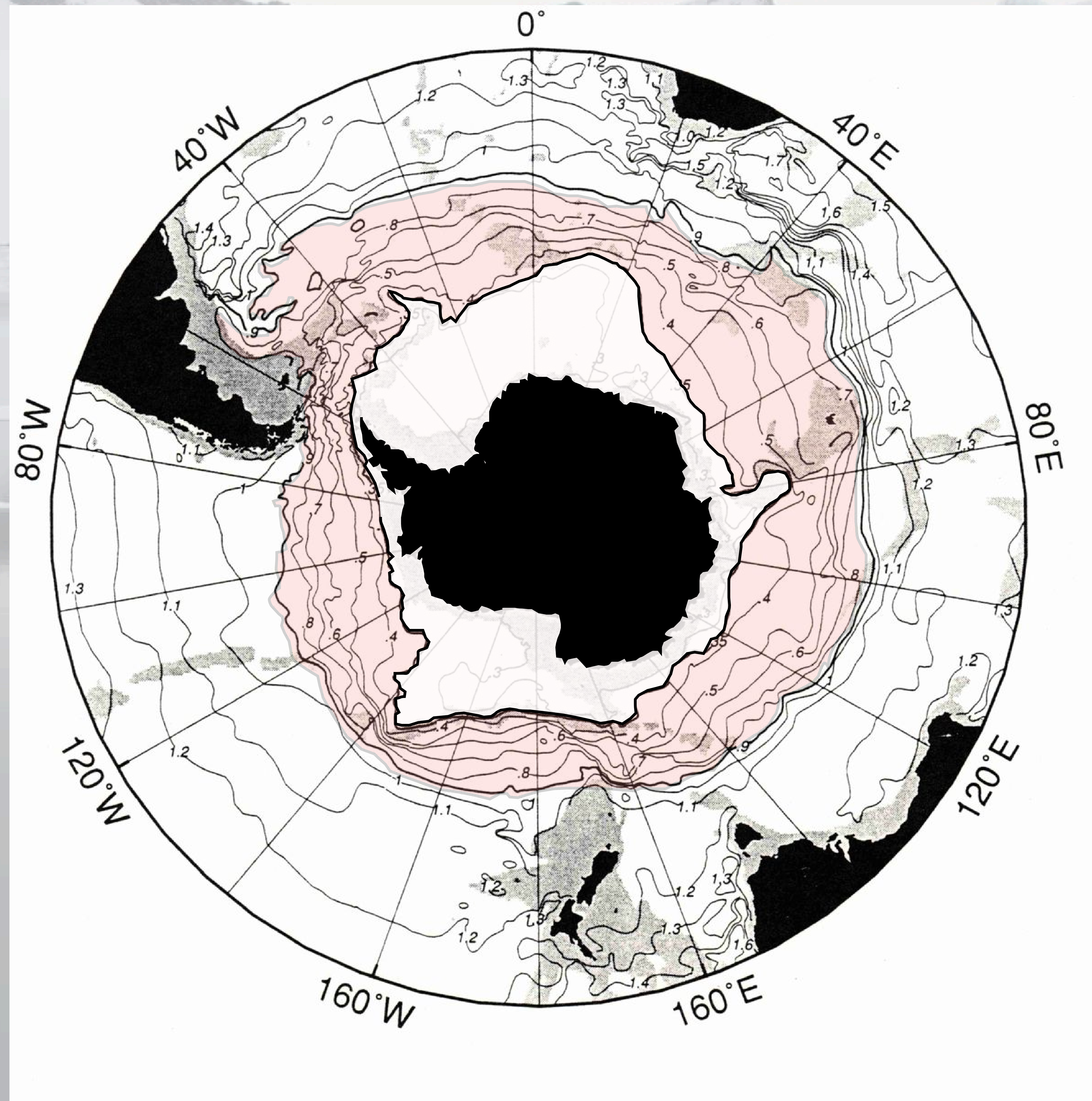

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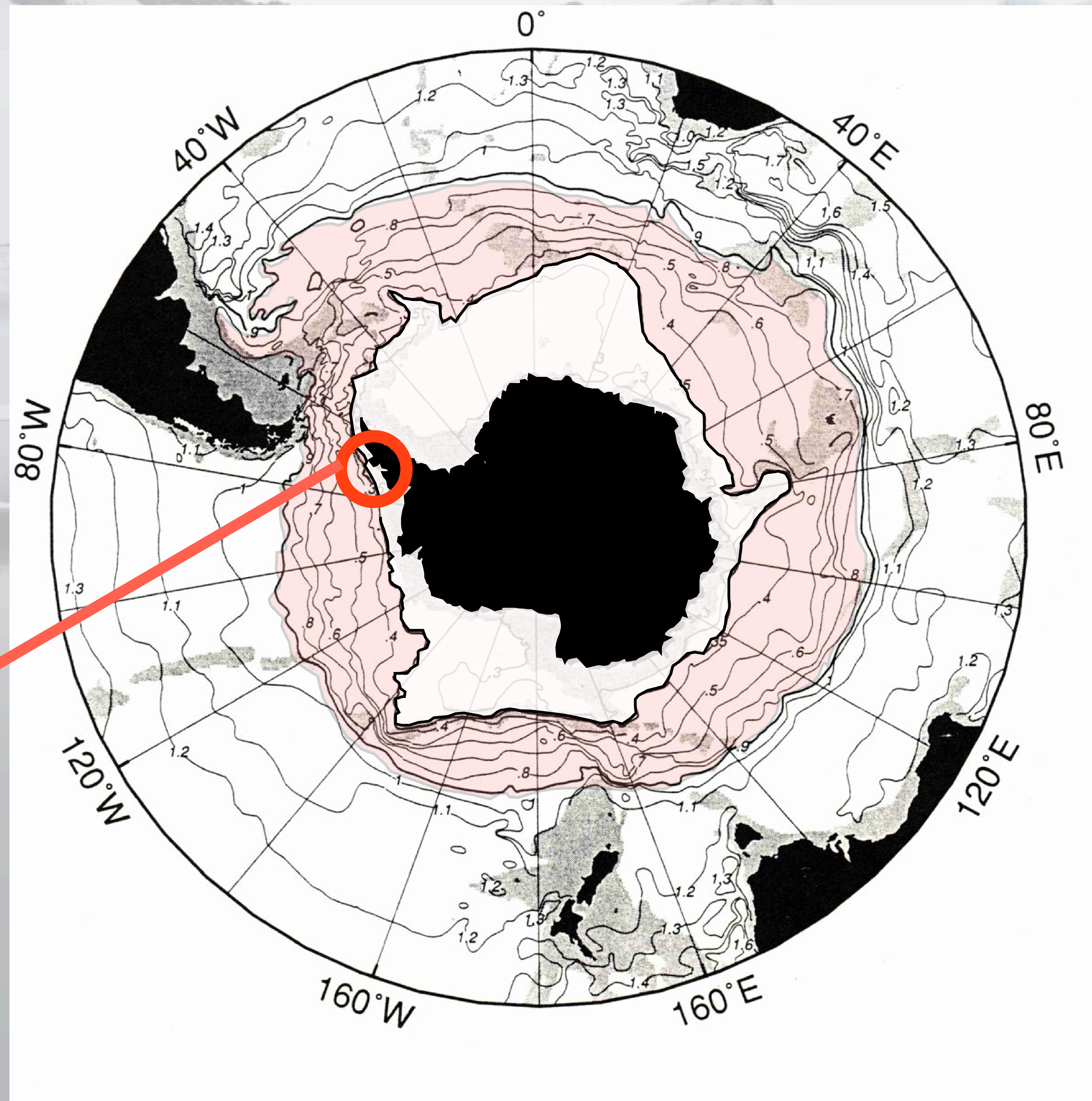
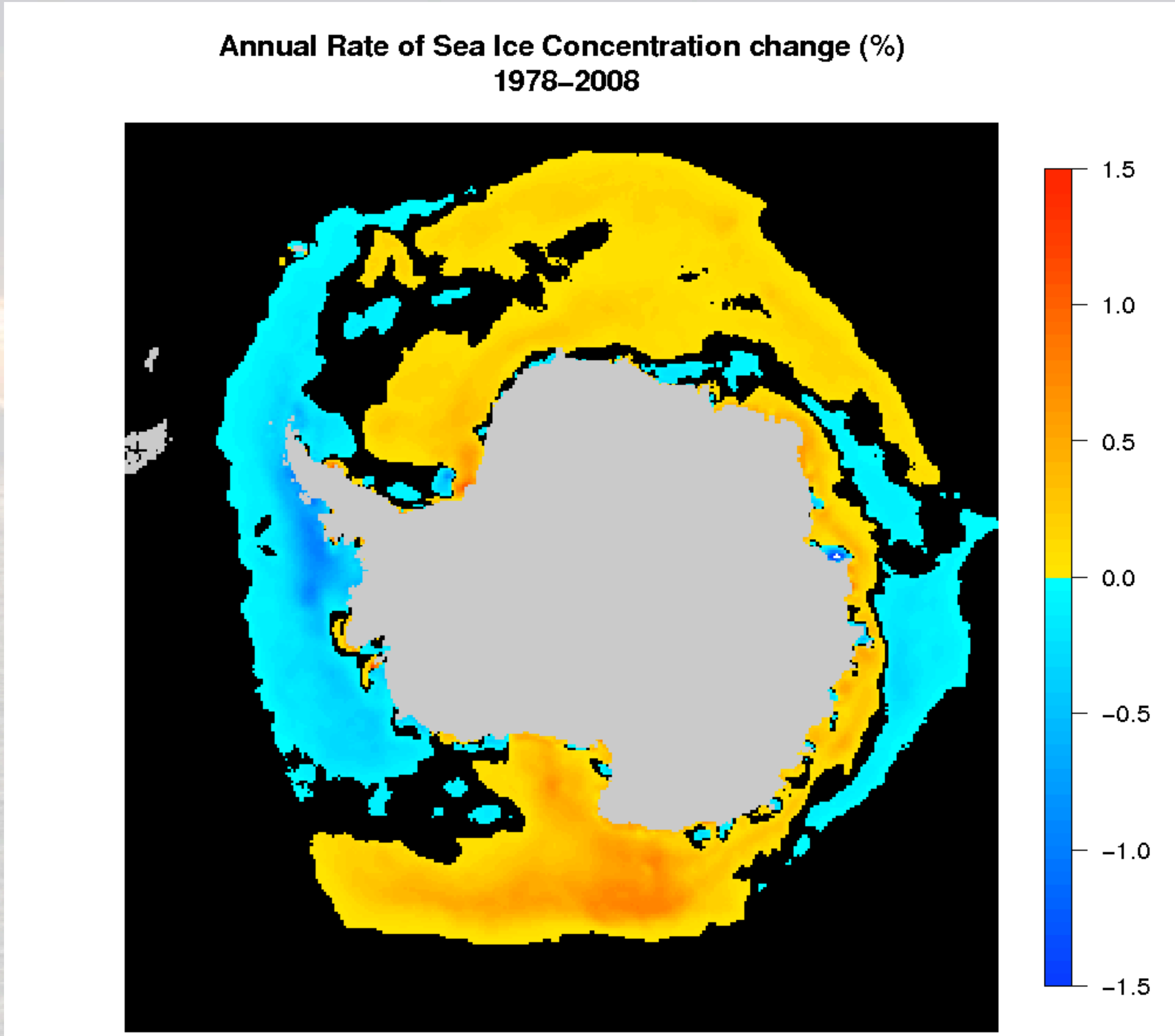
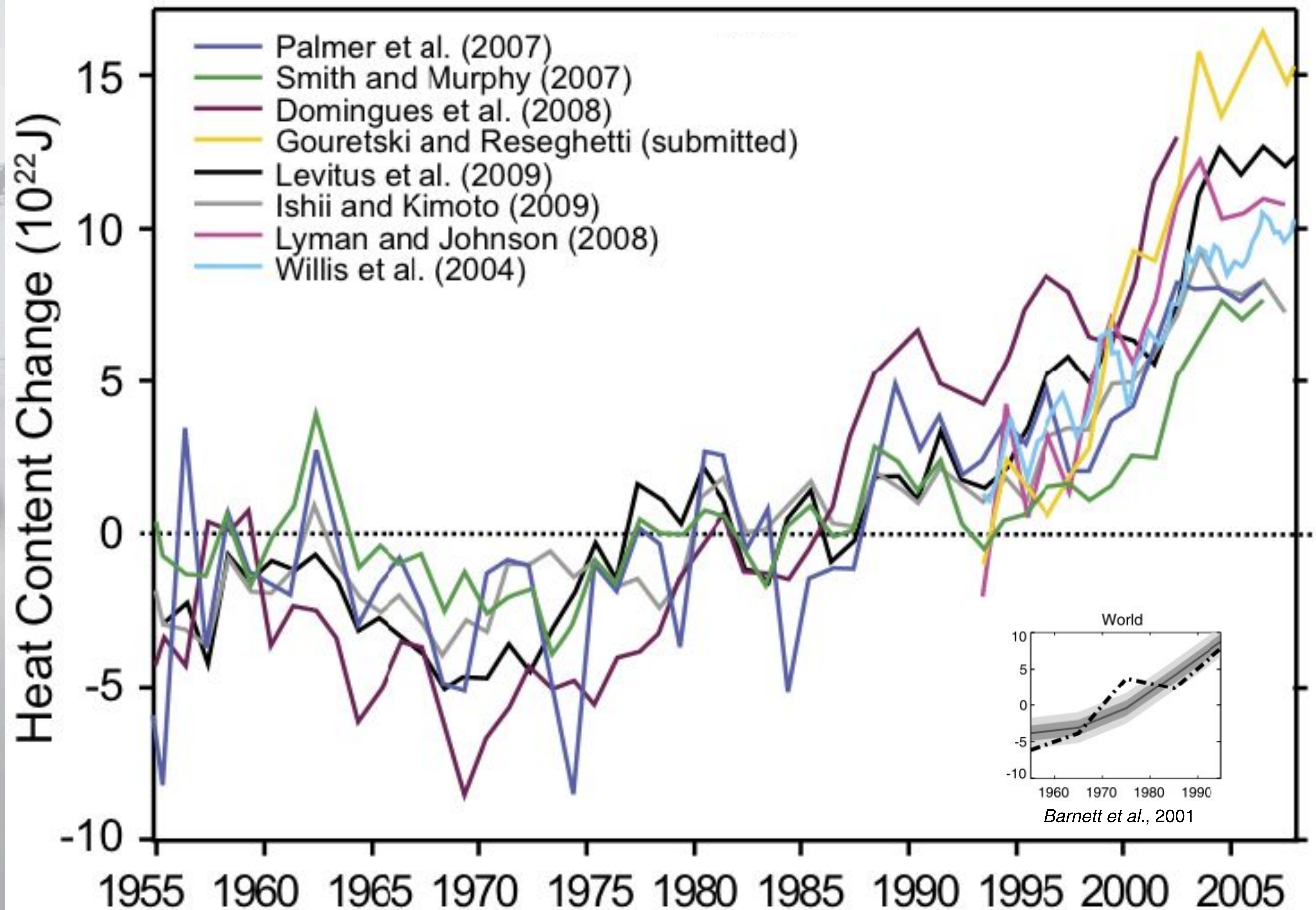


The WAP is the only location in the Antarctic where the ACC is adjacent to the shelf break. The ACC is Antarctica's warmest water

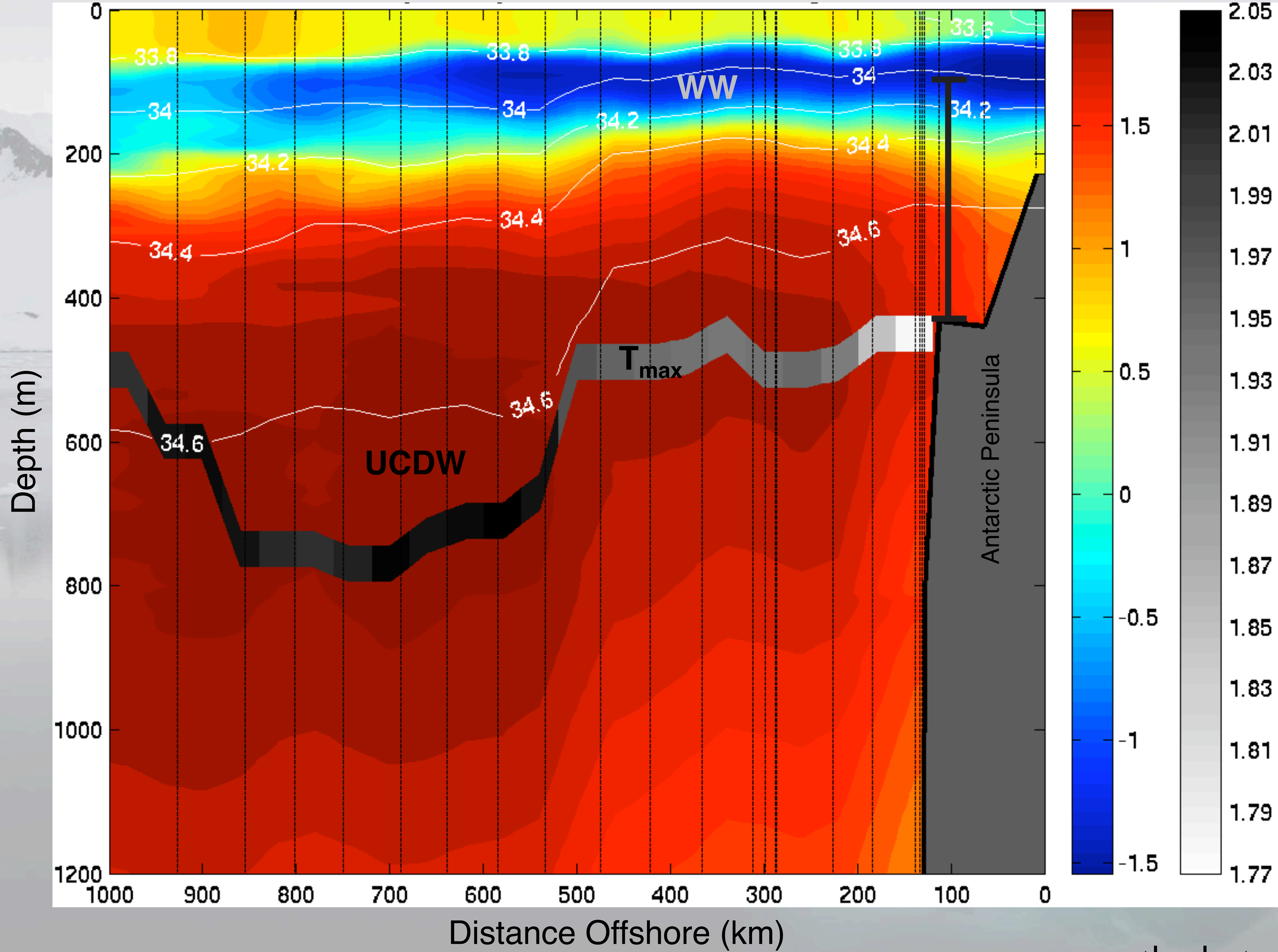
10 year analysis annual trends



ice decline

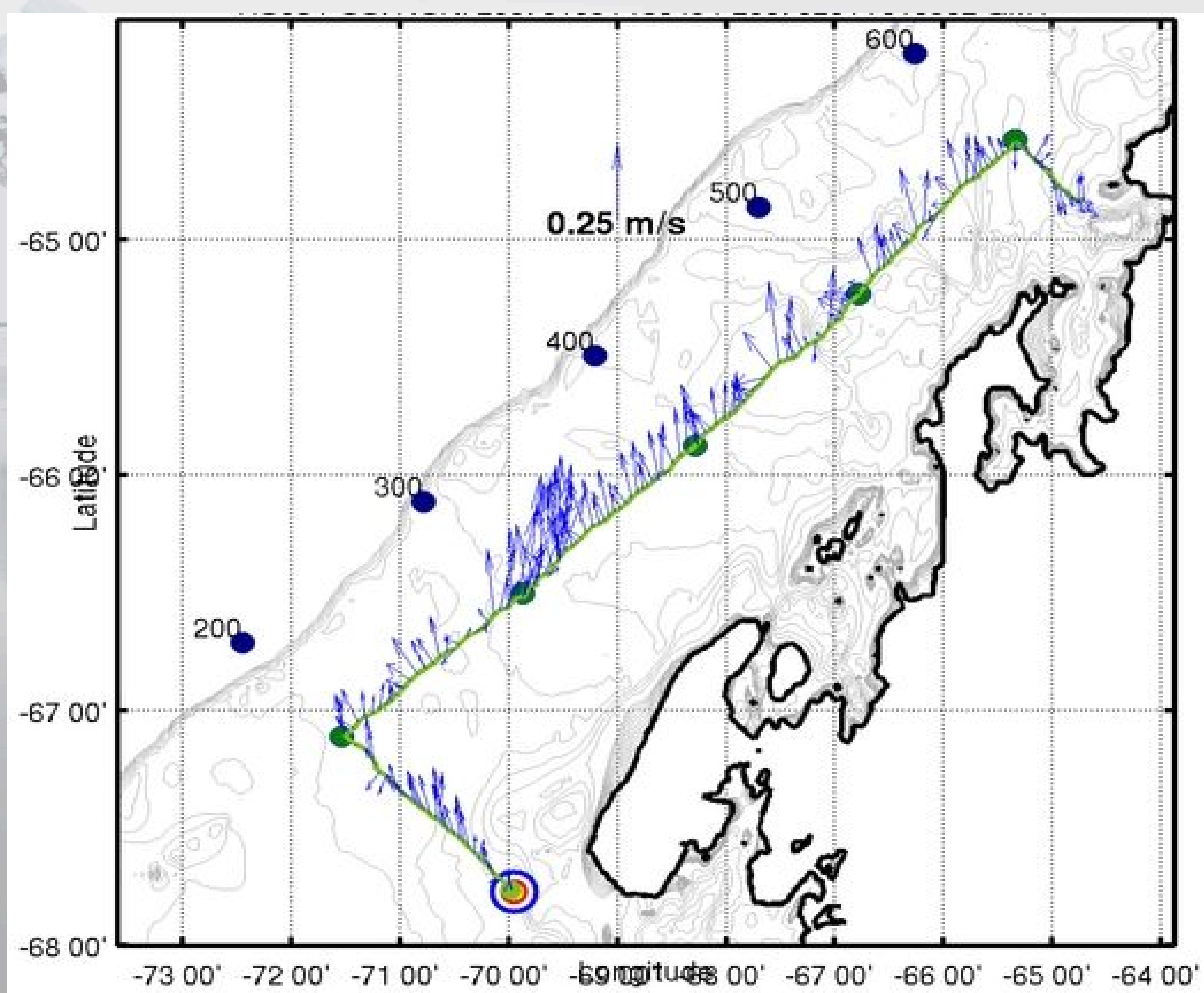


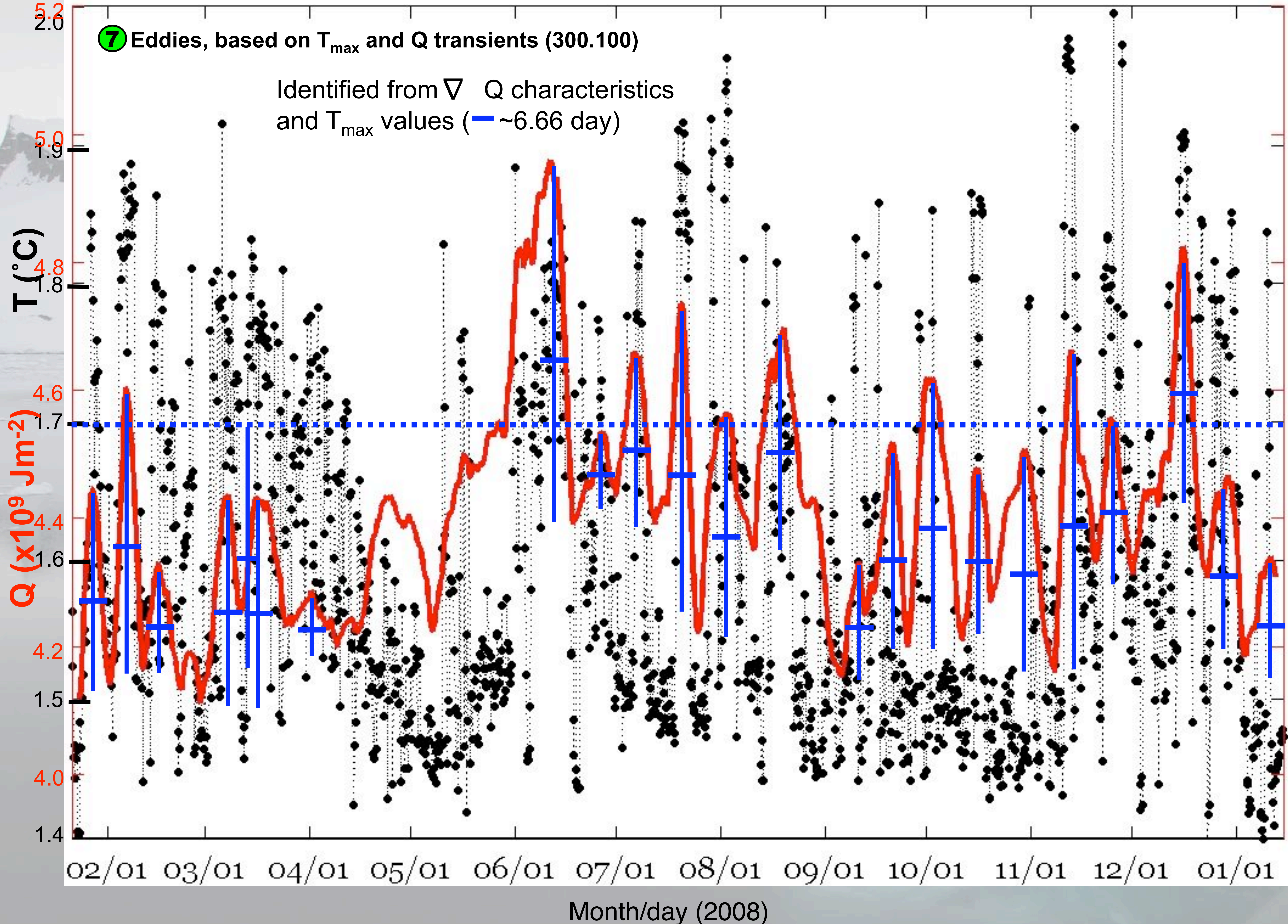
State of the Climate Report, 2009



thanks to Doug Martinson

Upwelling favorable winds result in Ekman mass transport offshore





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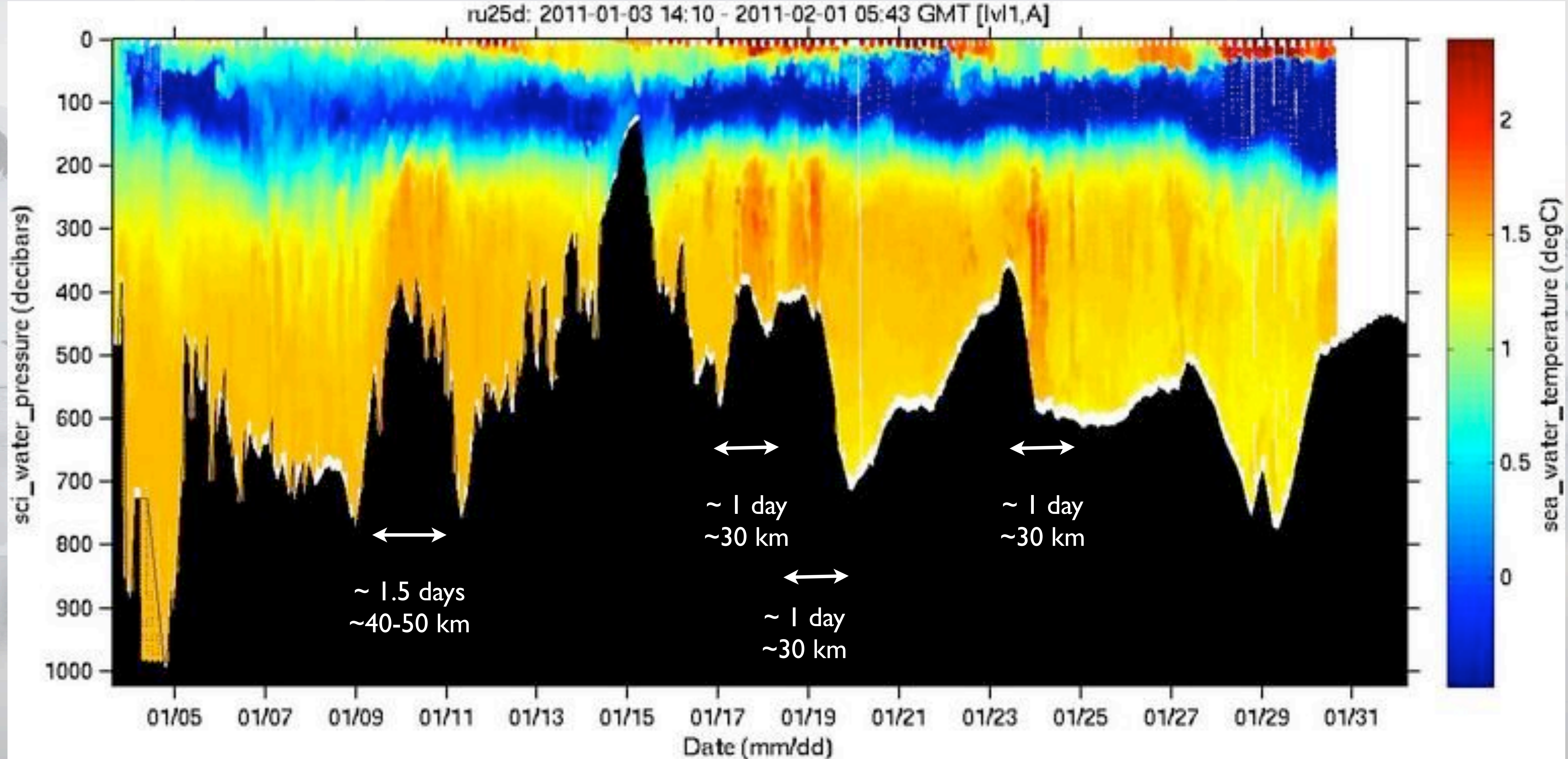
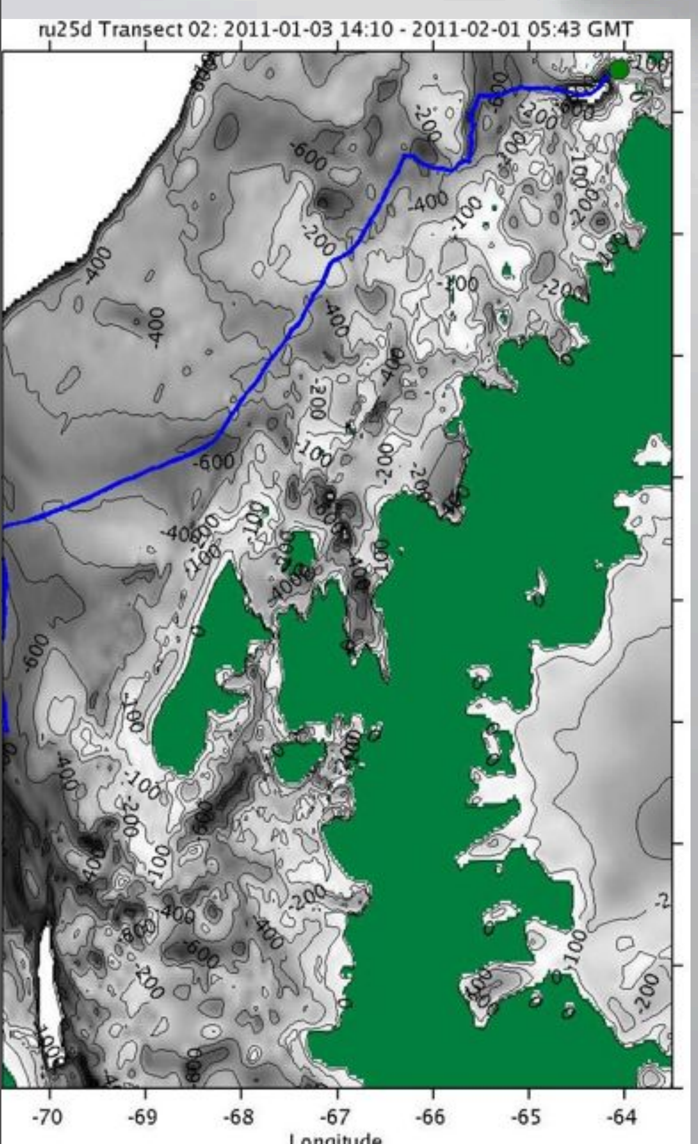
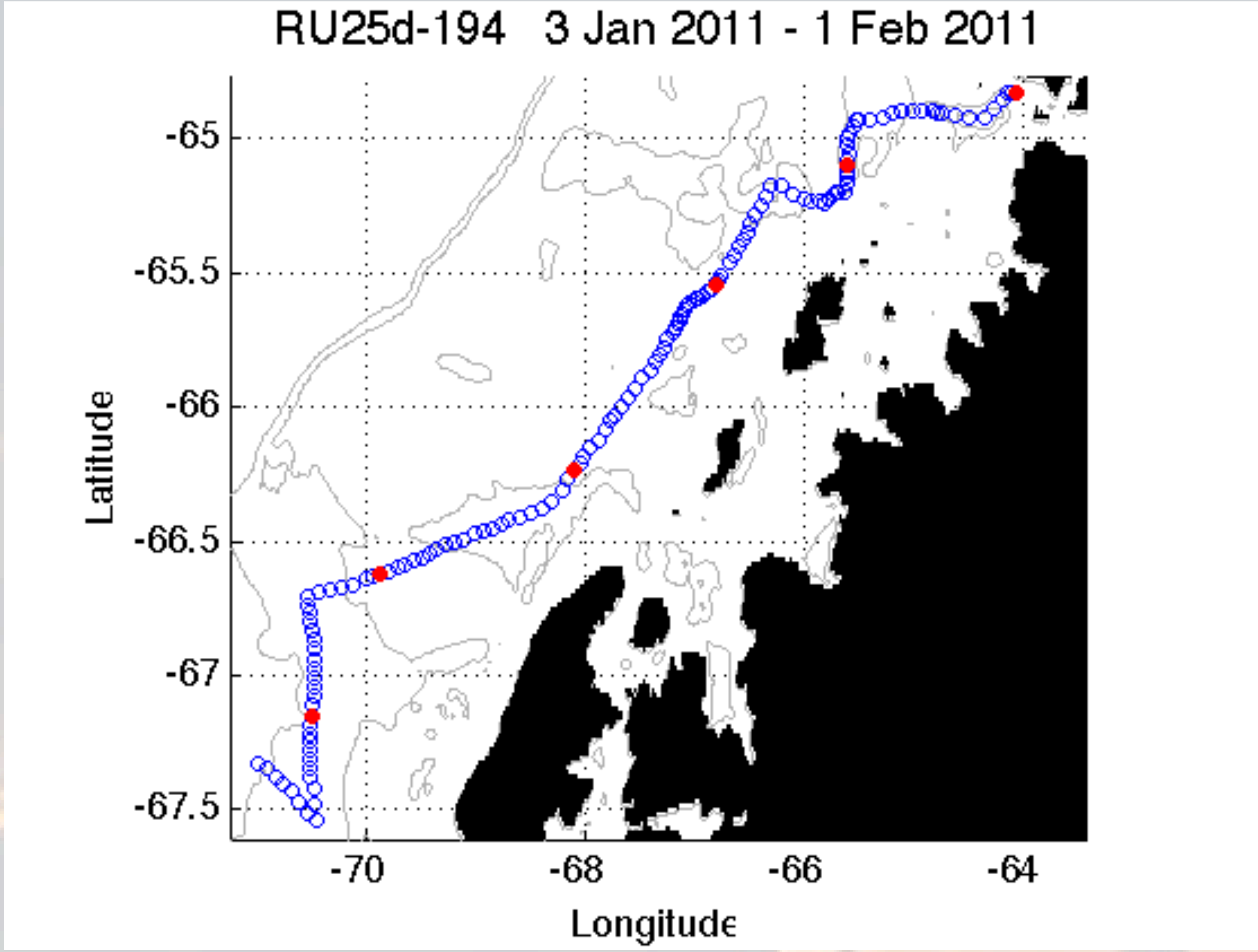


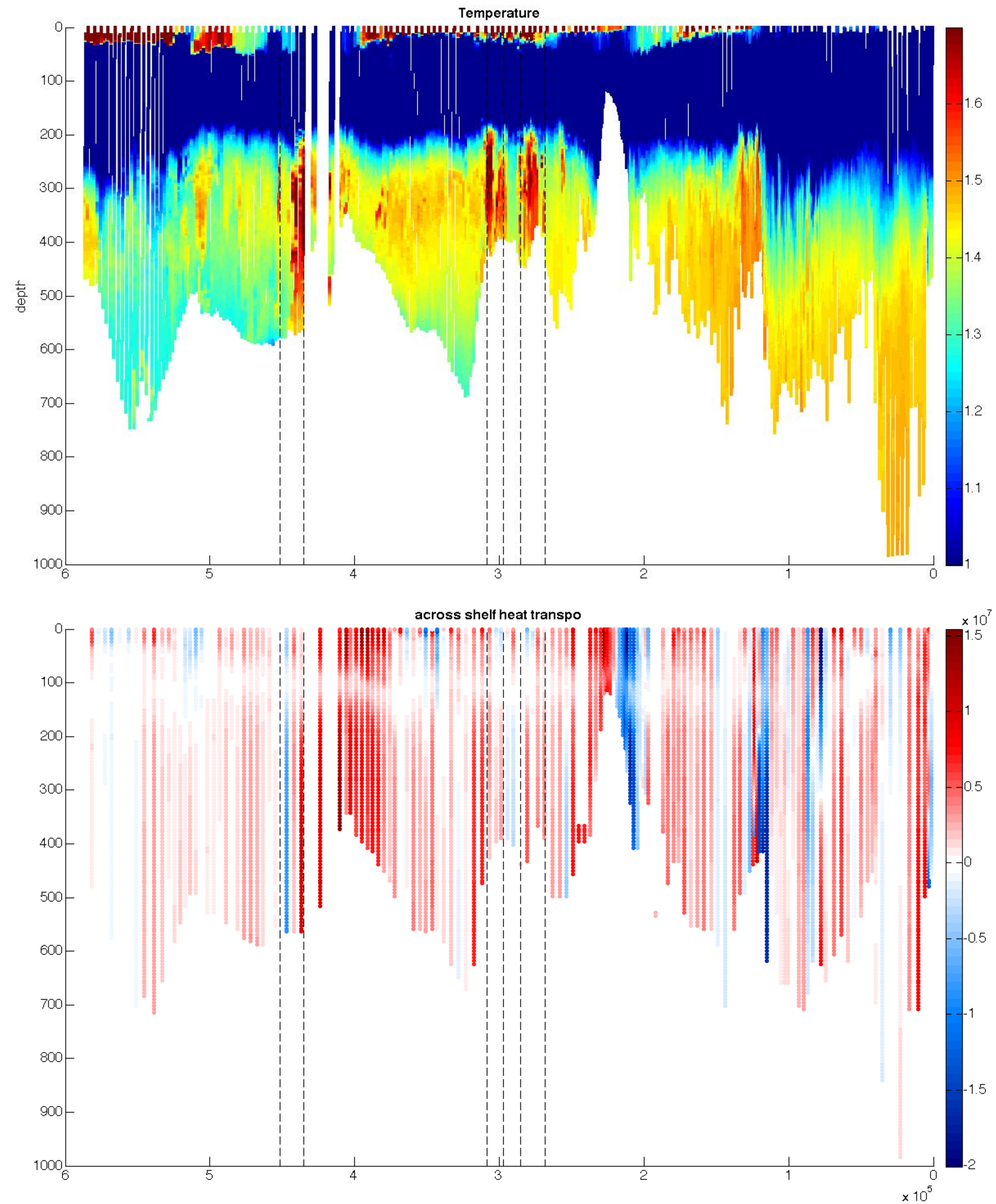


2011: Eddies moving across shelf?



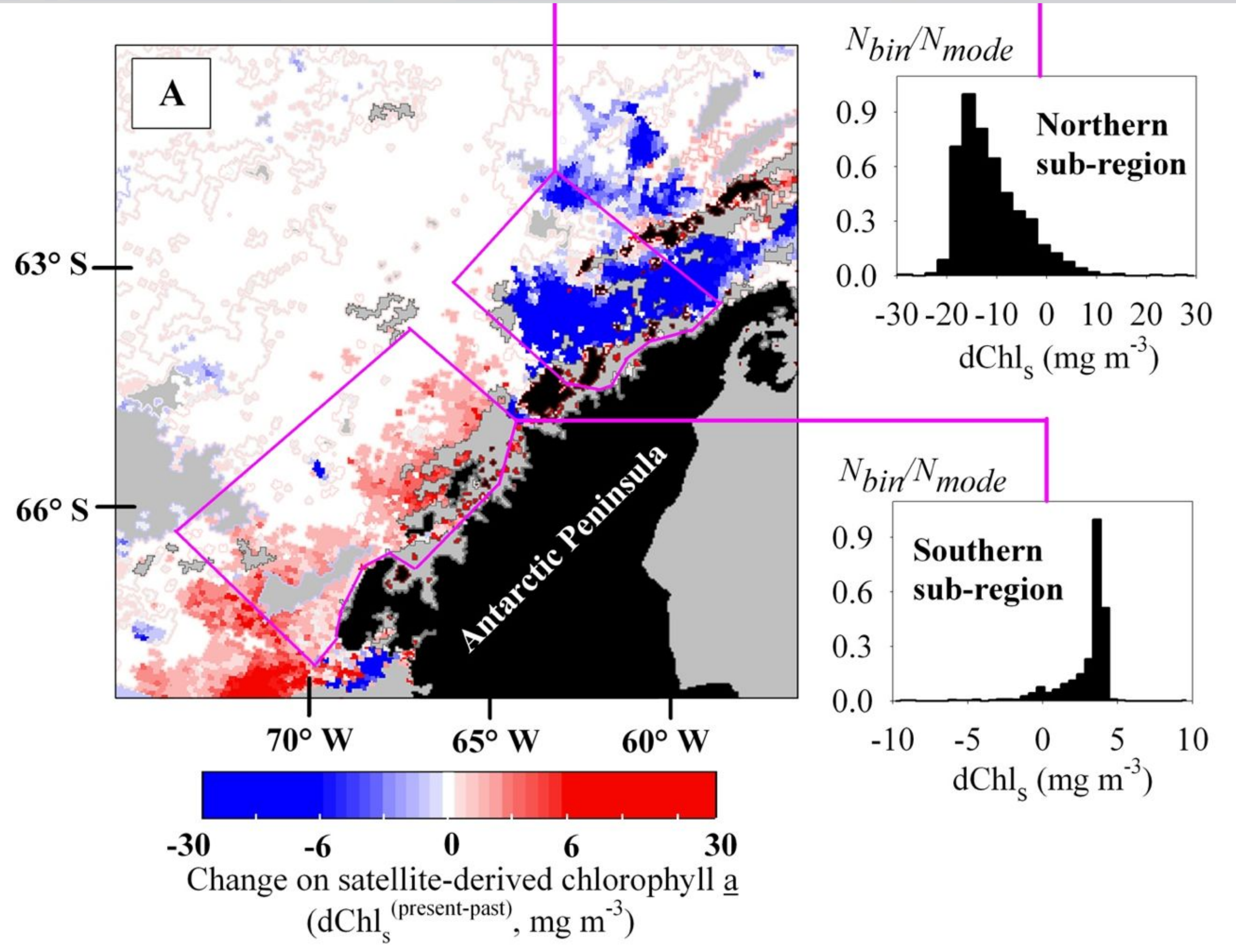
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{g}{\rho_0 f}\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y}$$

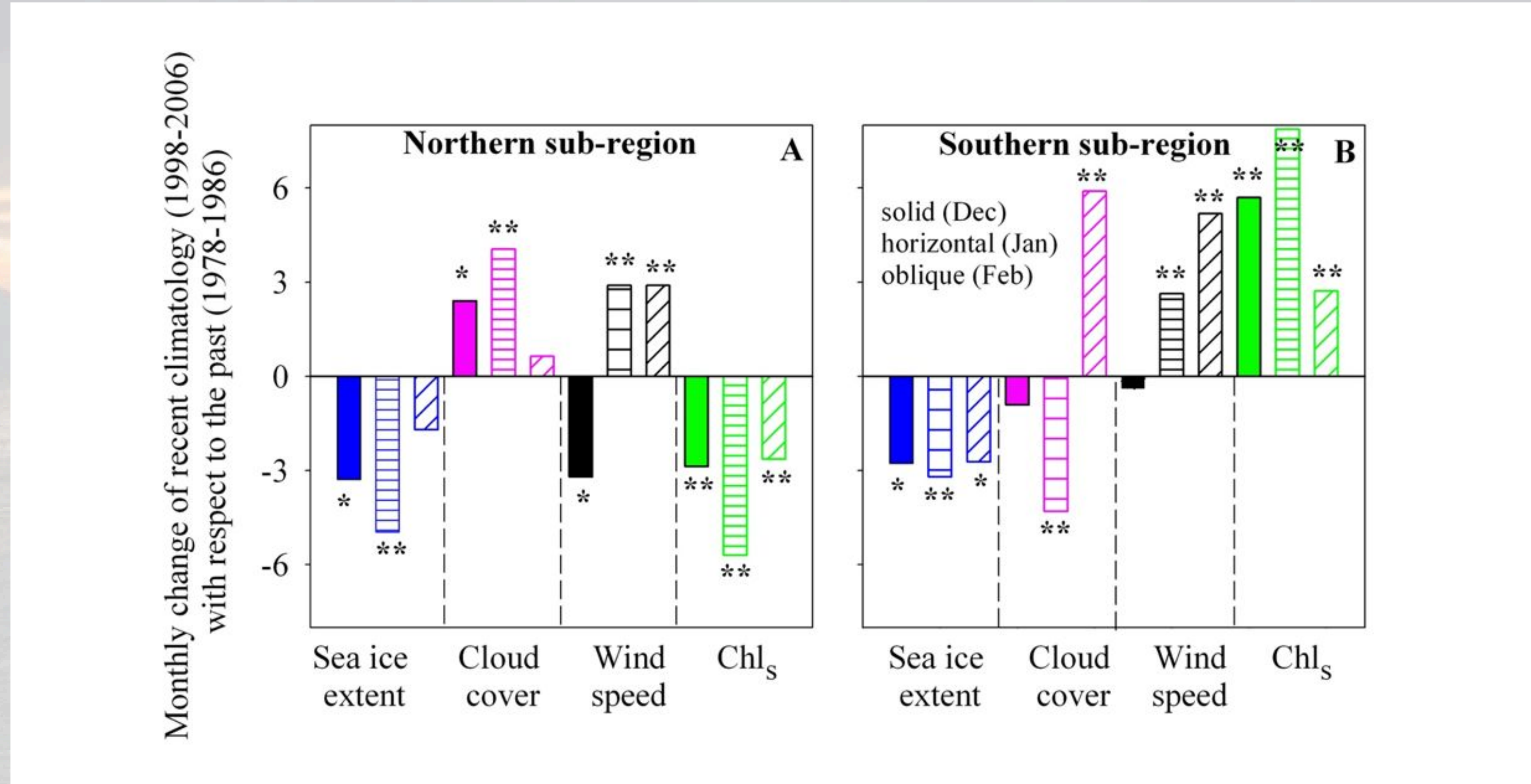
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\frac{g}{\rho_0 f}\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}$$



Red = offshore transport
Blue = onshore transport

The decadal changes have resulted changes in the phytoplankton

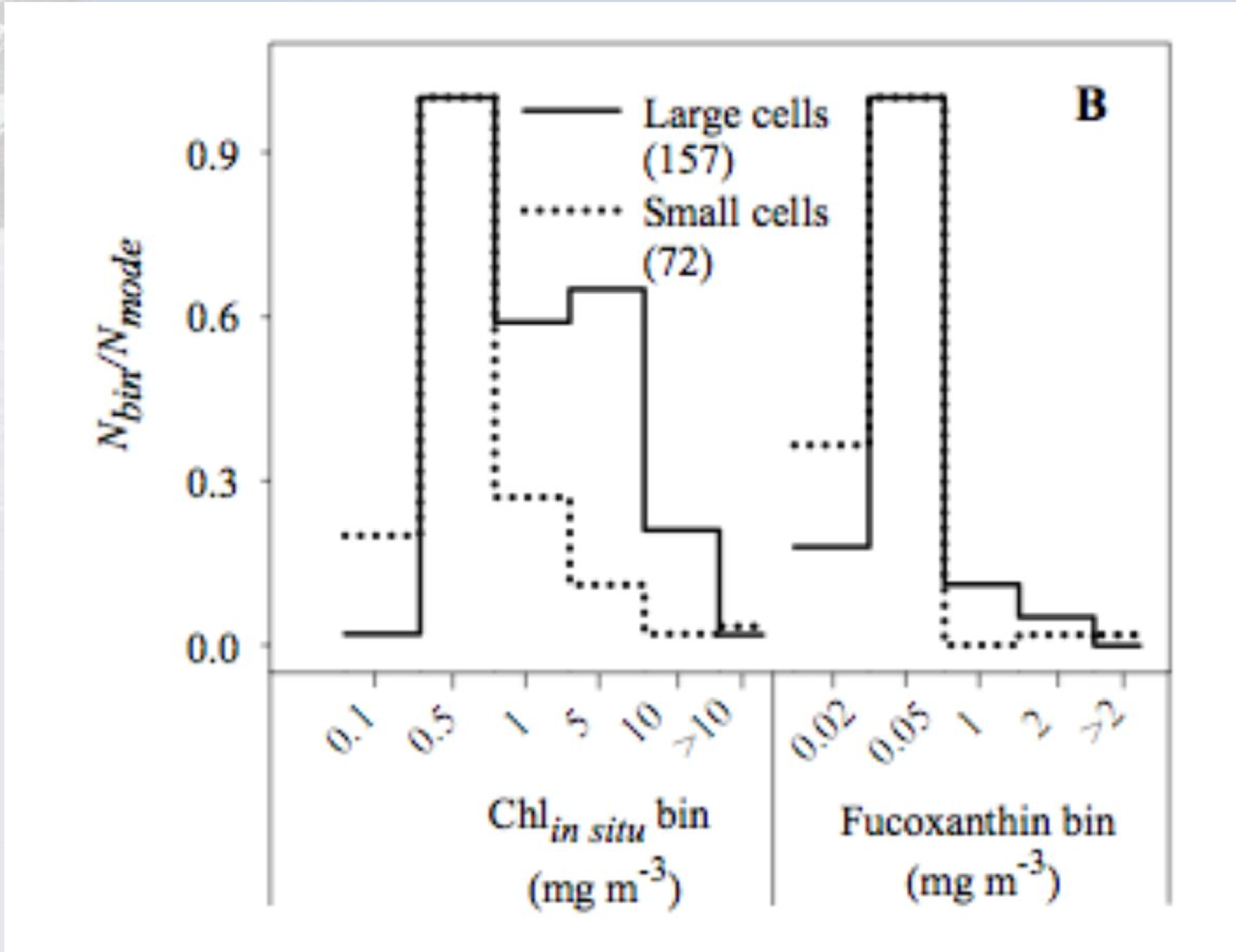




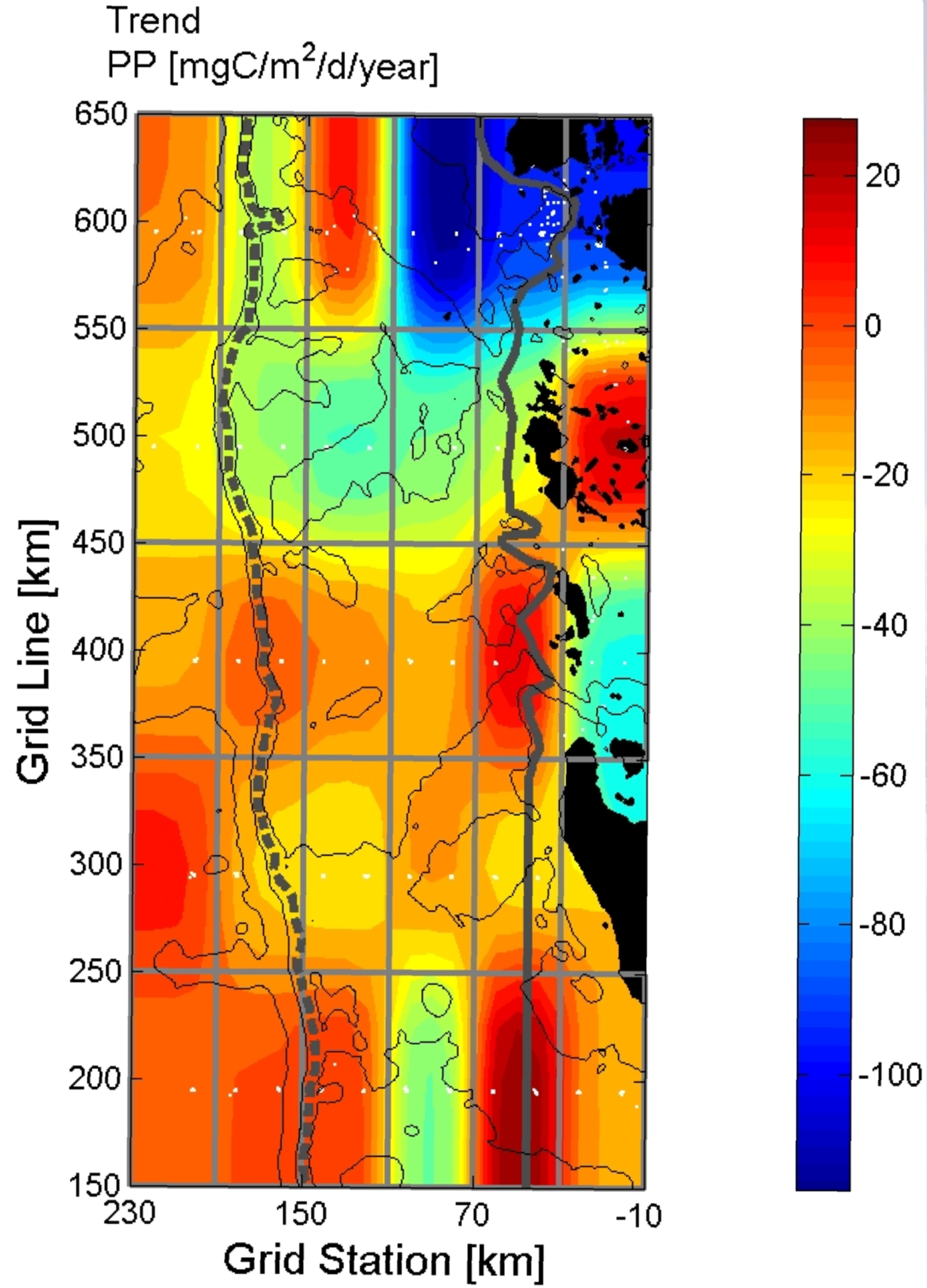
The changes driven by a decline in sea ice, wind and sun

Montes Hugo et al. Science 2009

When chlorophyll is high, phytoplankton cells are big and are largely diatoms



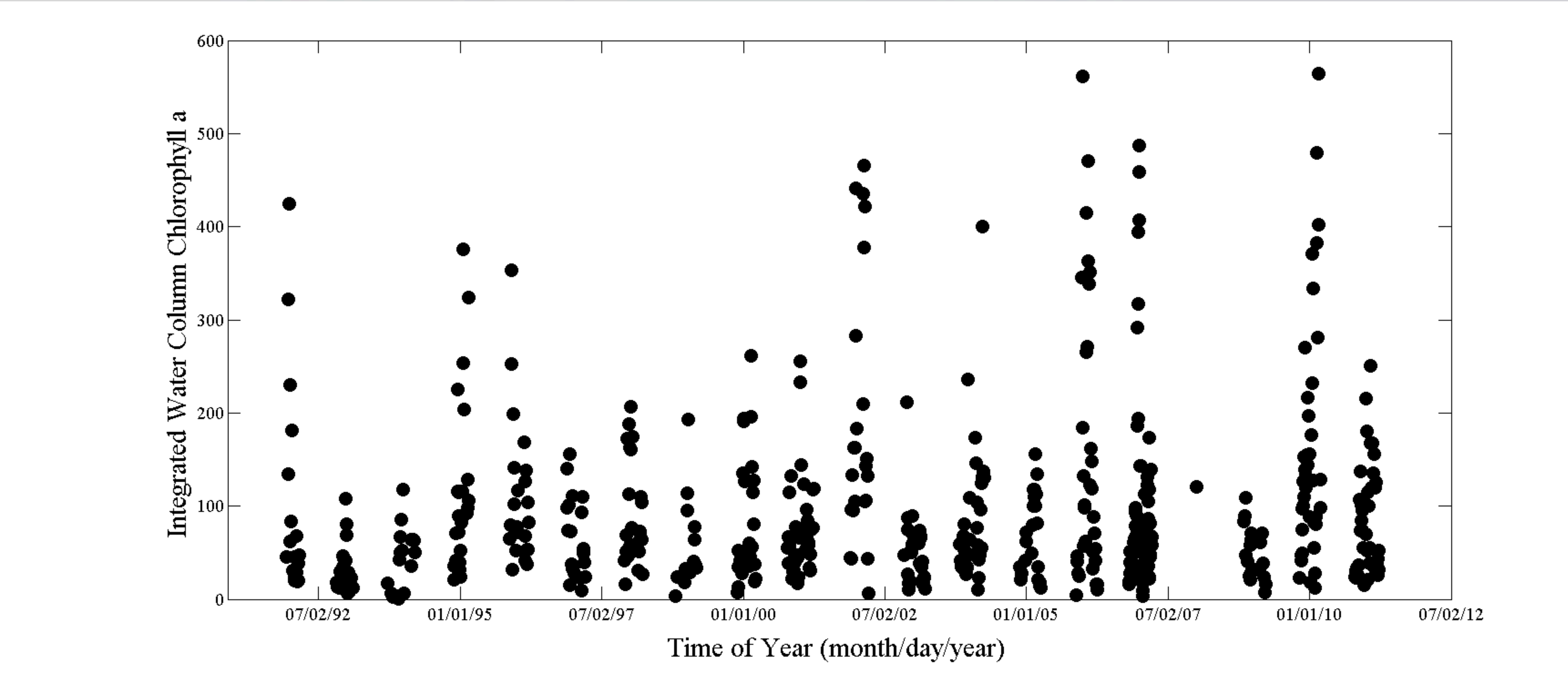
Montes Hugo et al. 2009

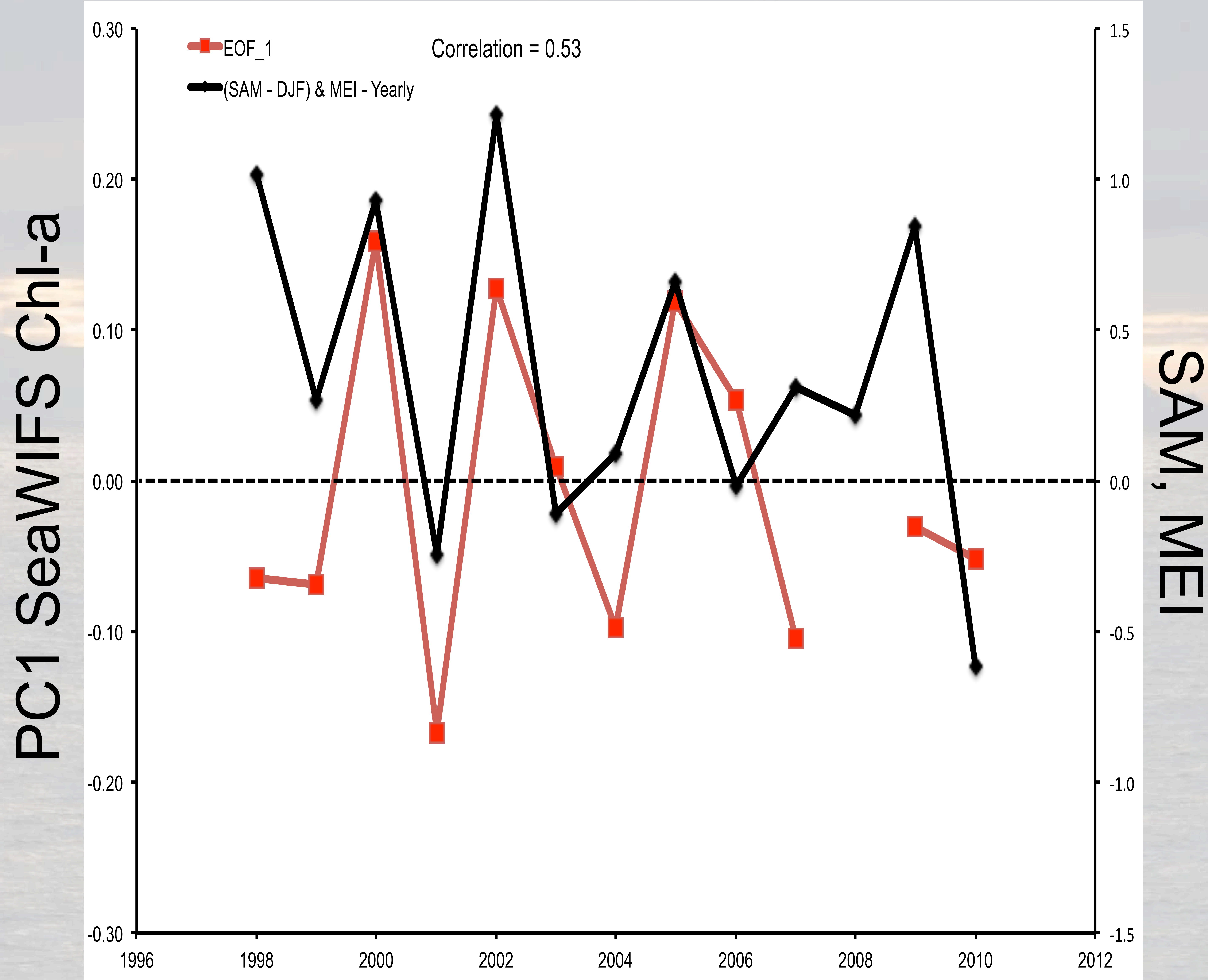


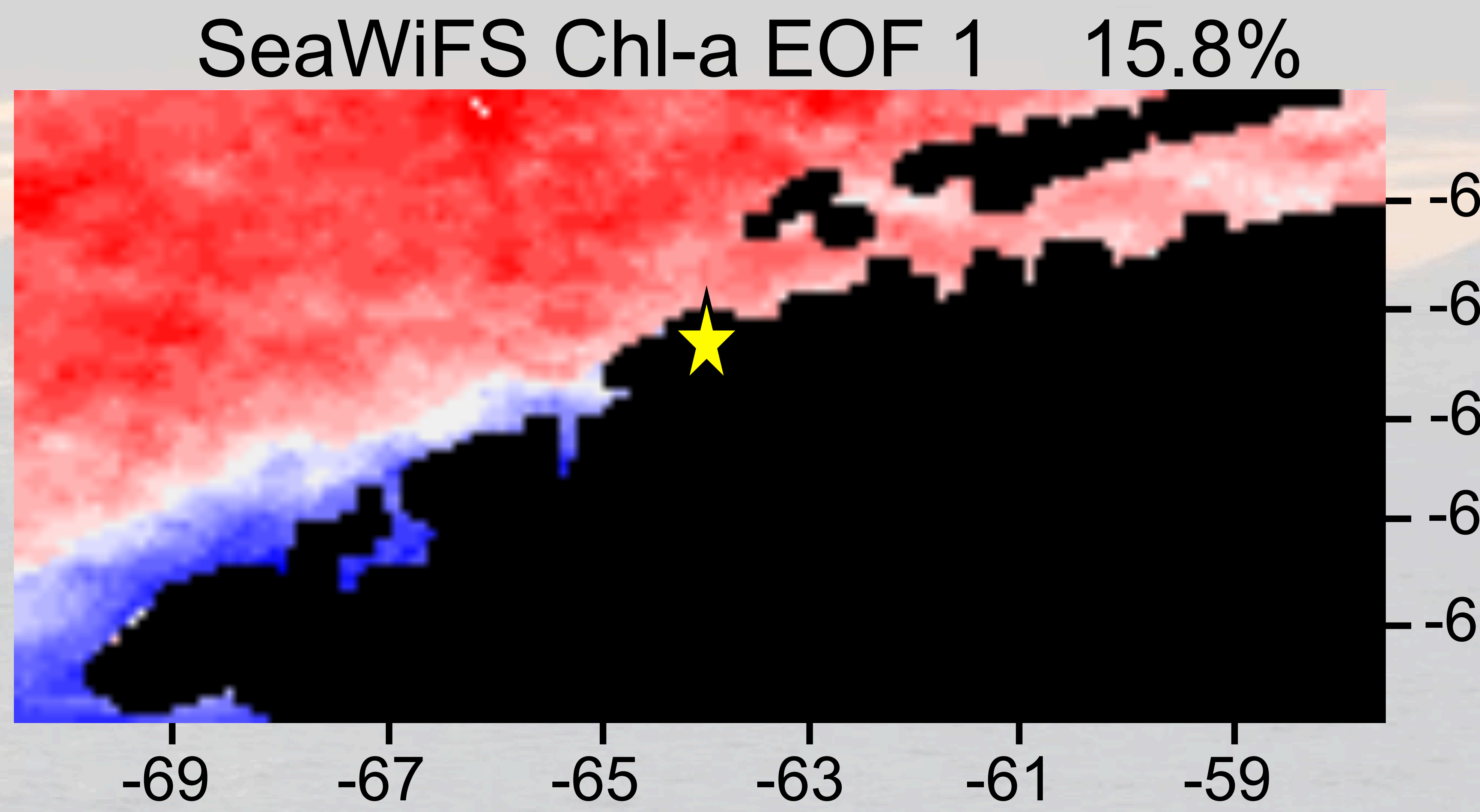
15 year time series of radio-carbon measurements also suggest a North & South gradient

Vernet et al. DSR 2008

Time series at Palmer Station





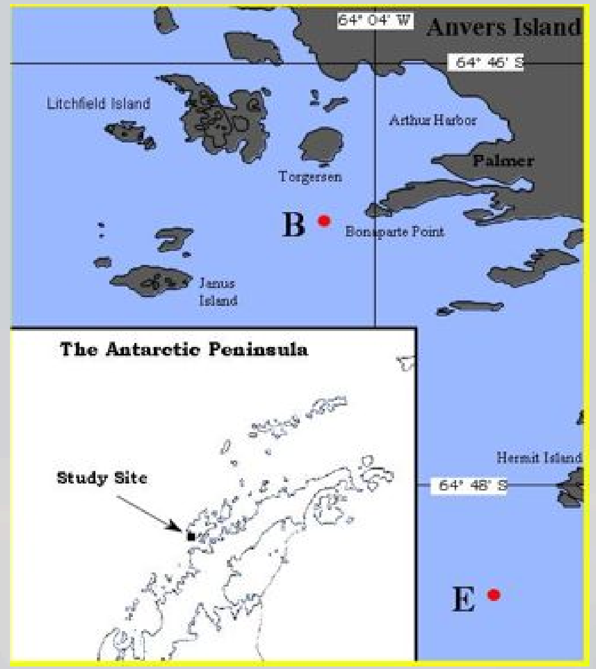


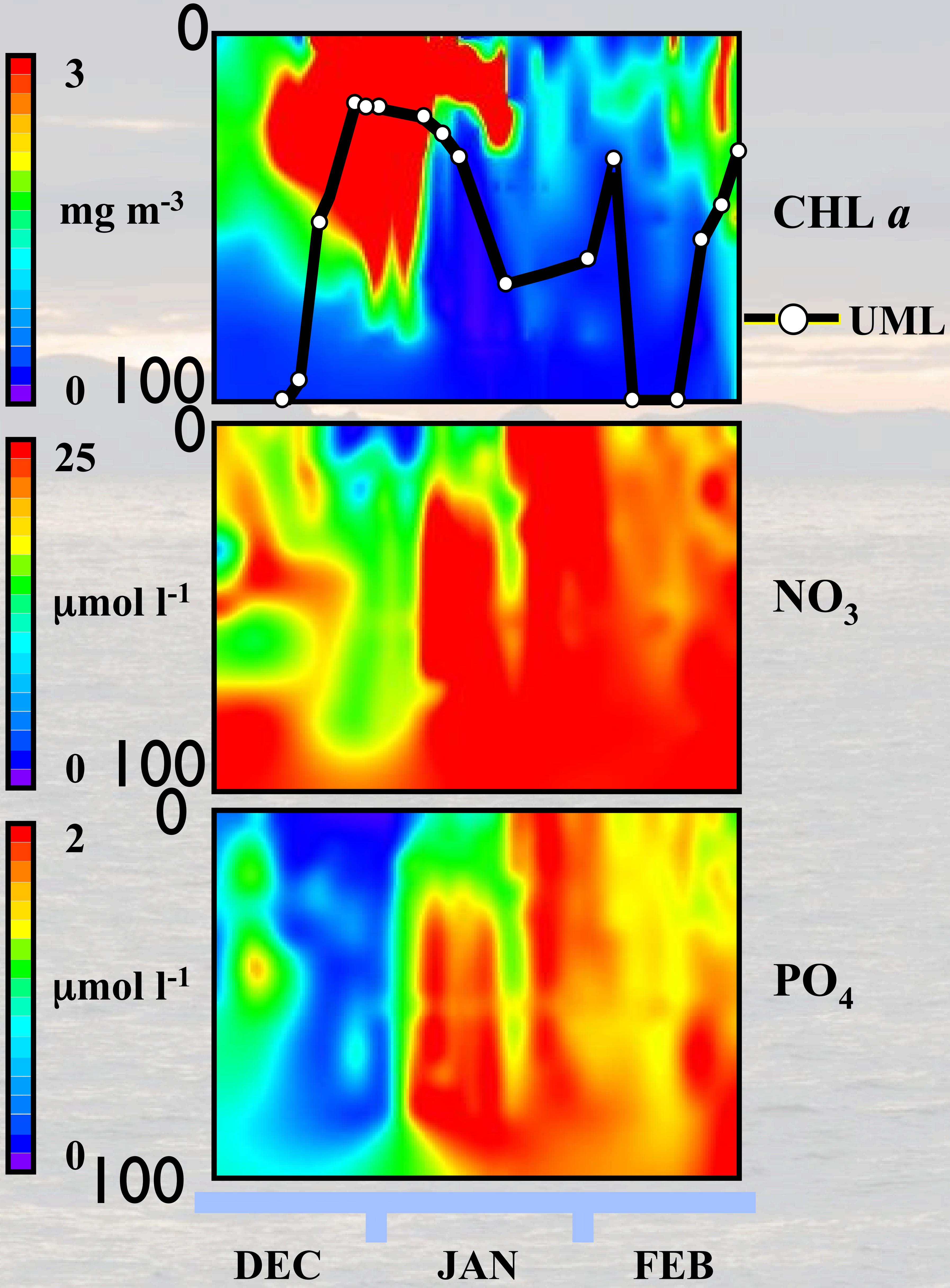
Thanks Grace & Vince Saba

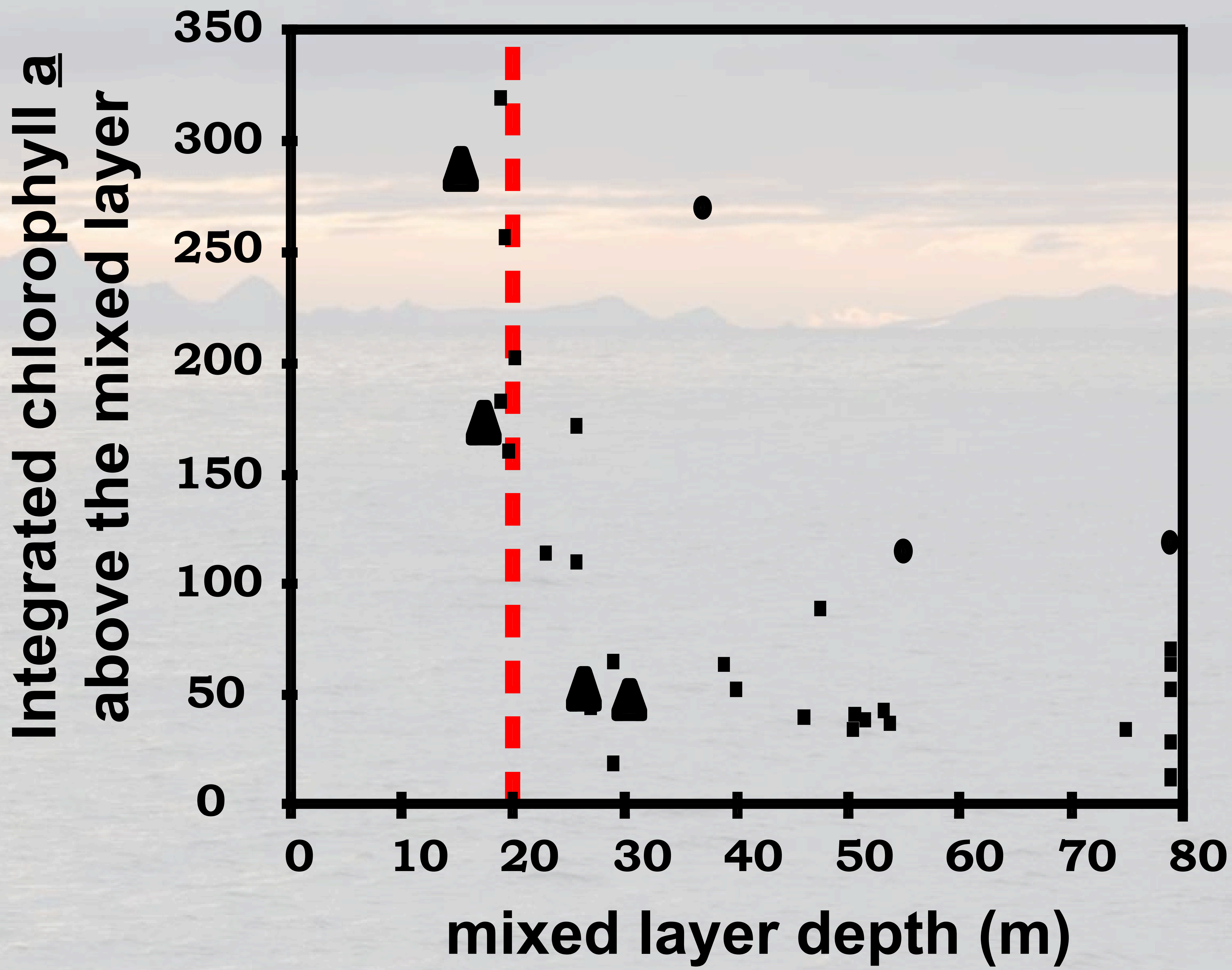

NSF

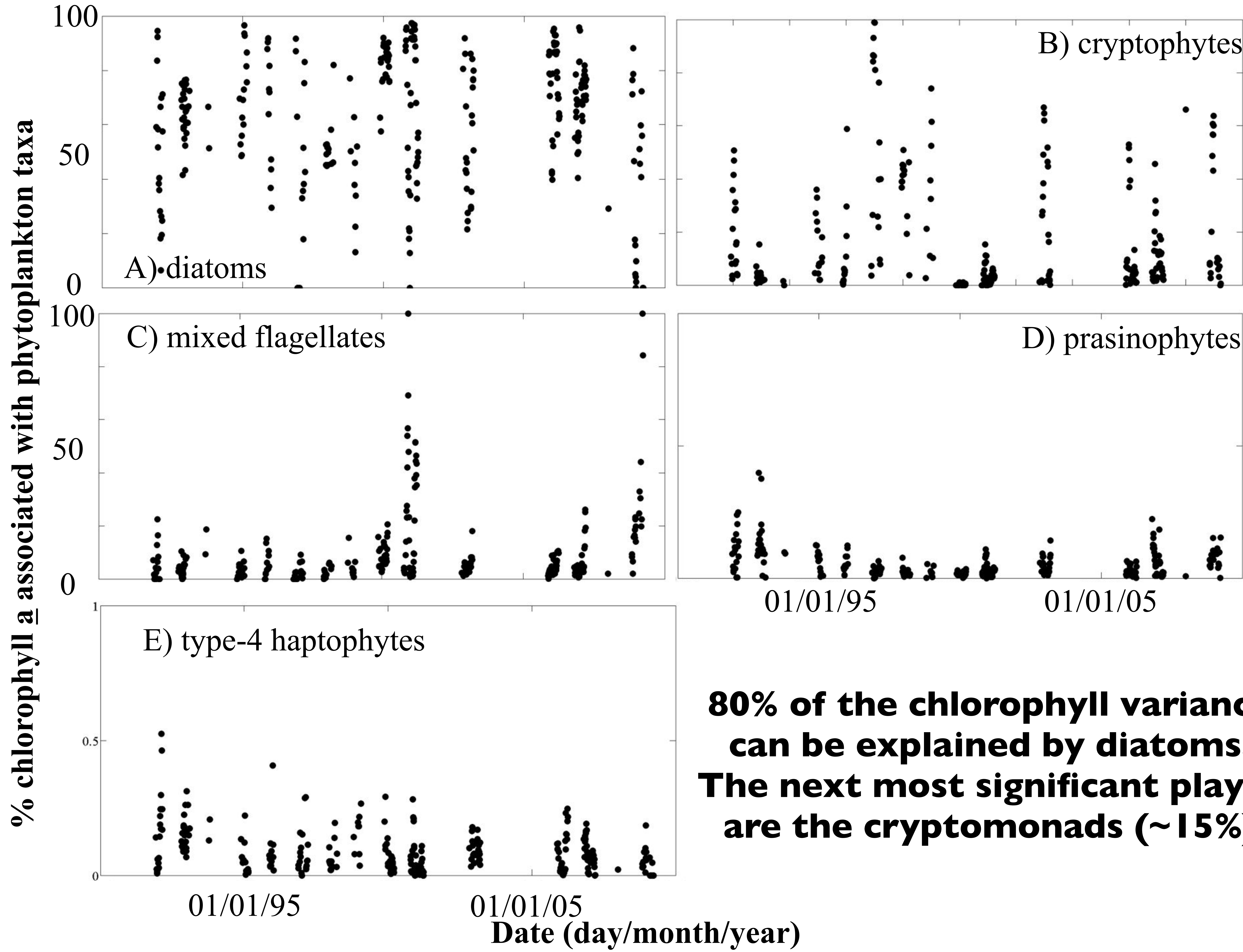

NSF
L

What regulates phytoplankton blooms in this region?

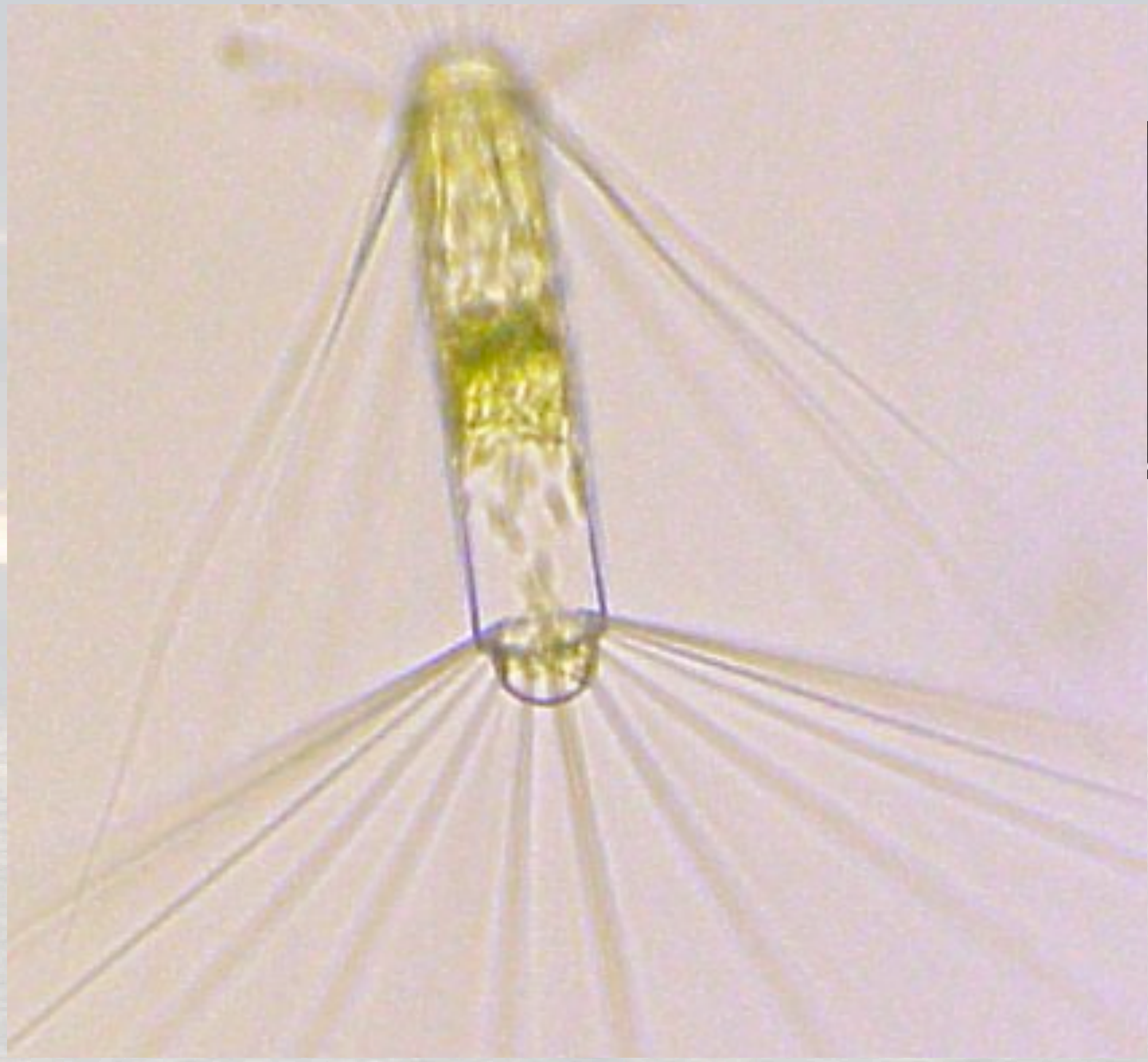




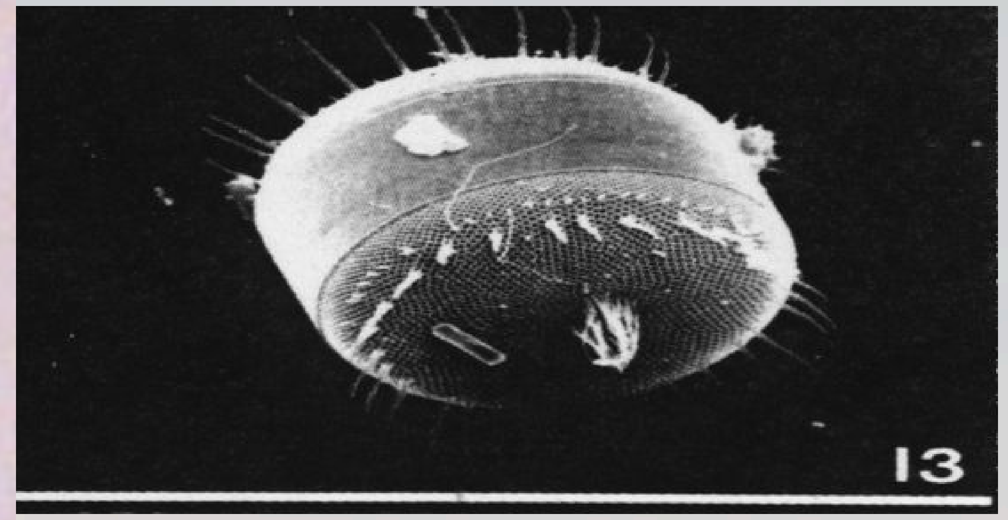




80% of the chlorophyll variance can be explained by diatoms. The next most significant player are the cryptomonads (~15%)

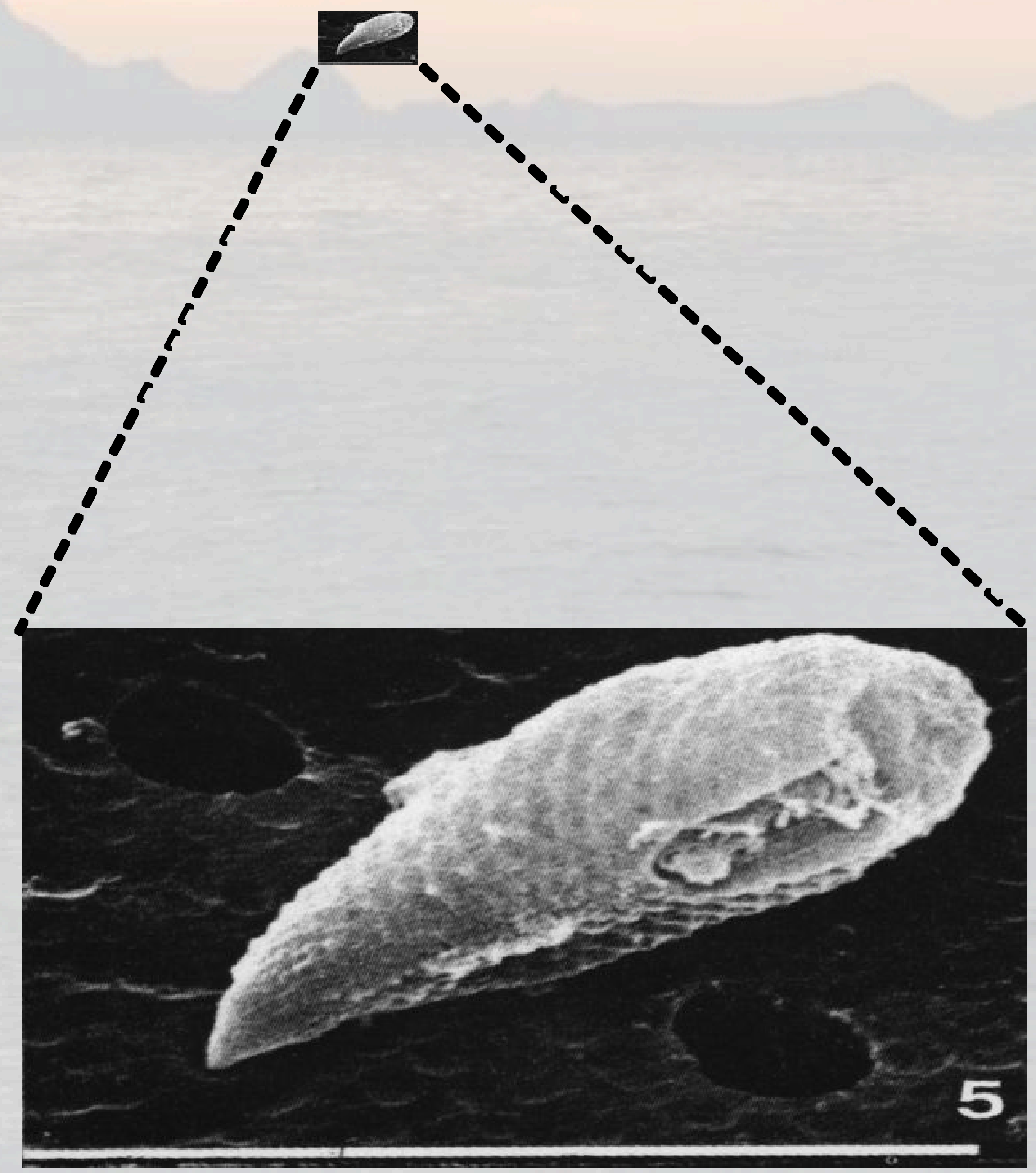


Corethron criophilum



100µm

Thalassiosira antarctica

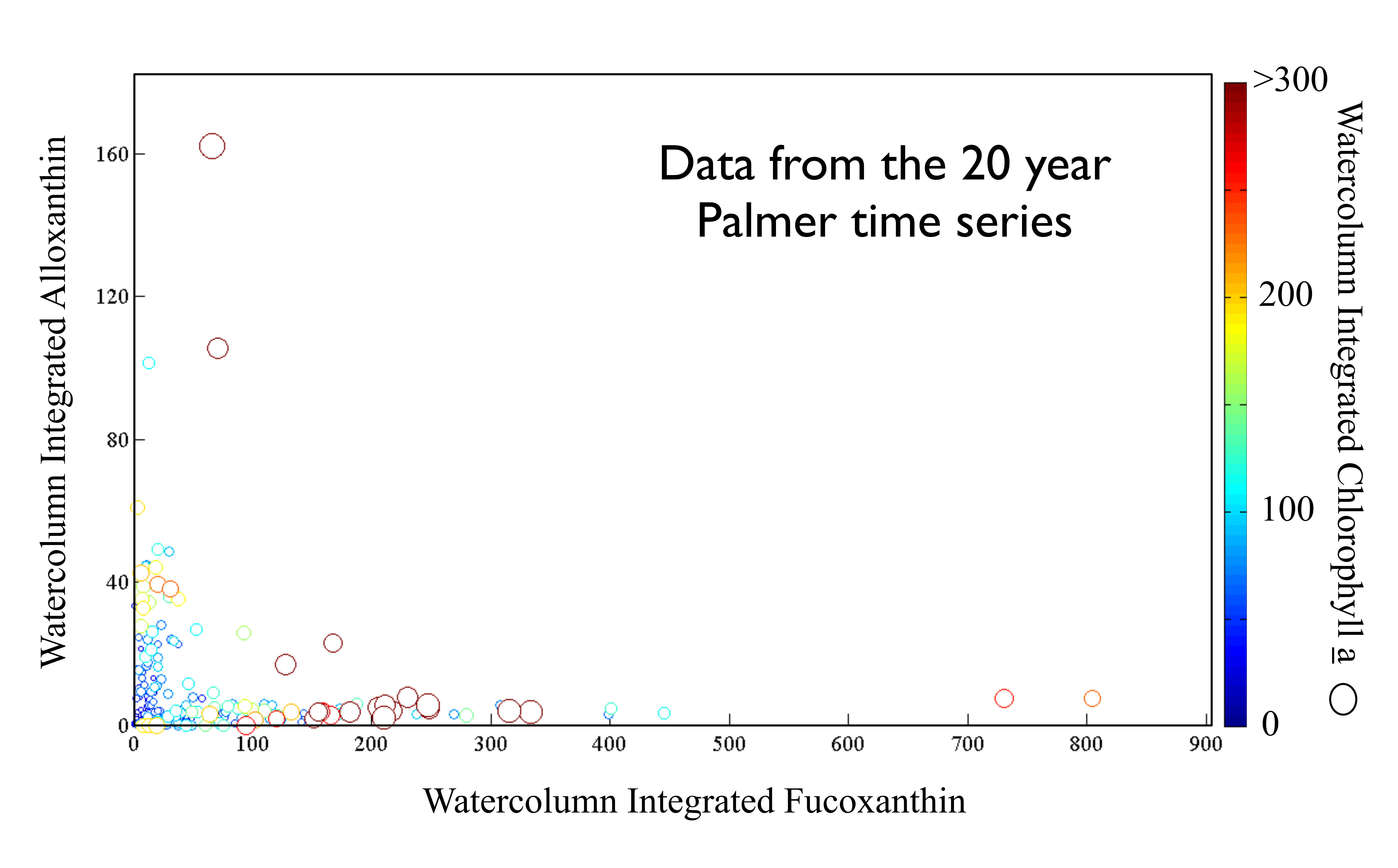


10µm

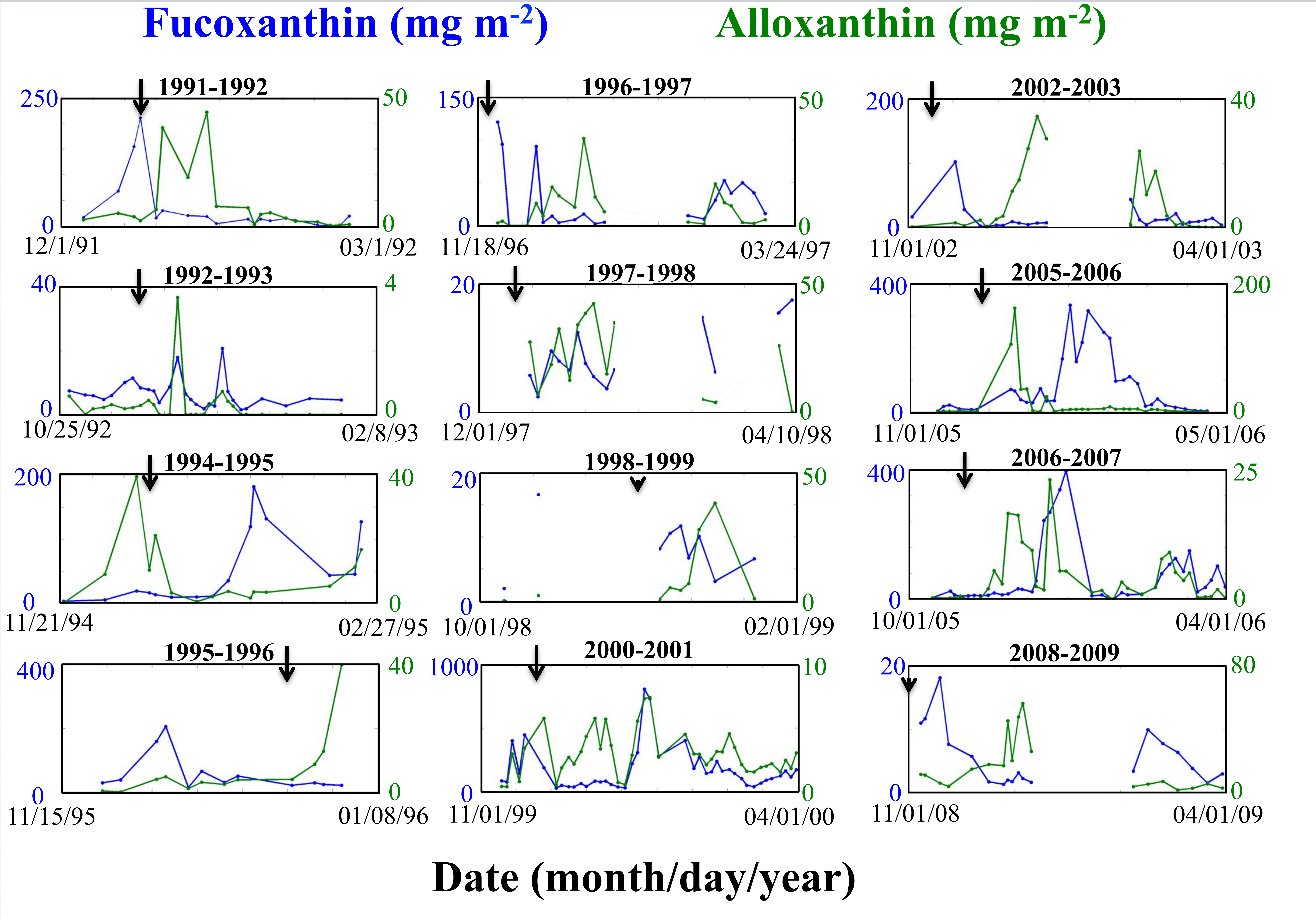
Cryptomonas cryophila

Palmer Cryptophytes --> 8 ± 2µm

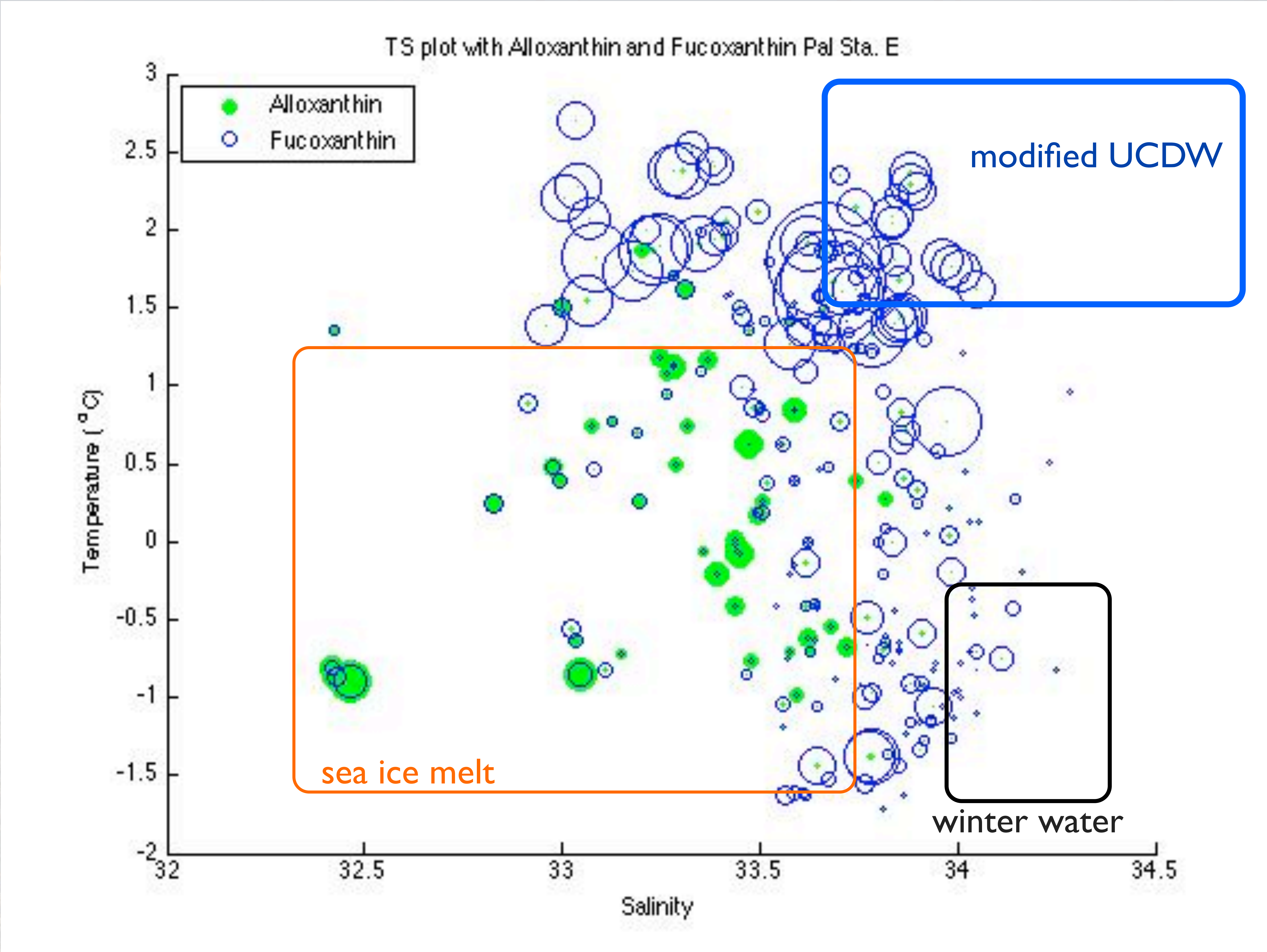
SEM Micrographs from*McMinn and Hodgson* 1993

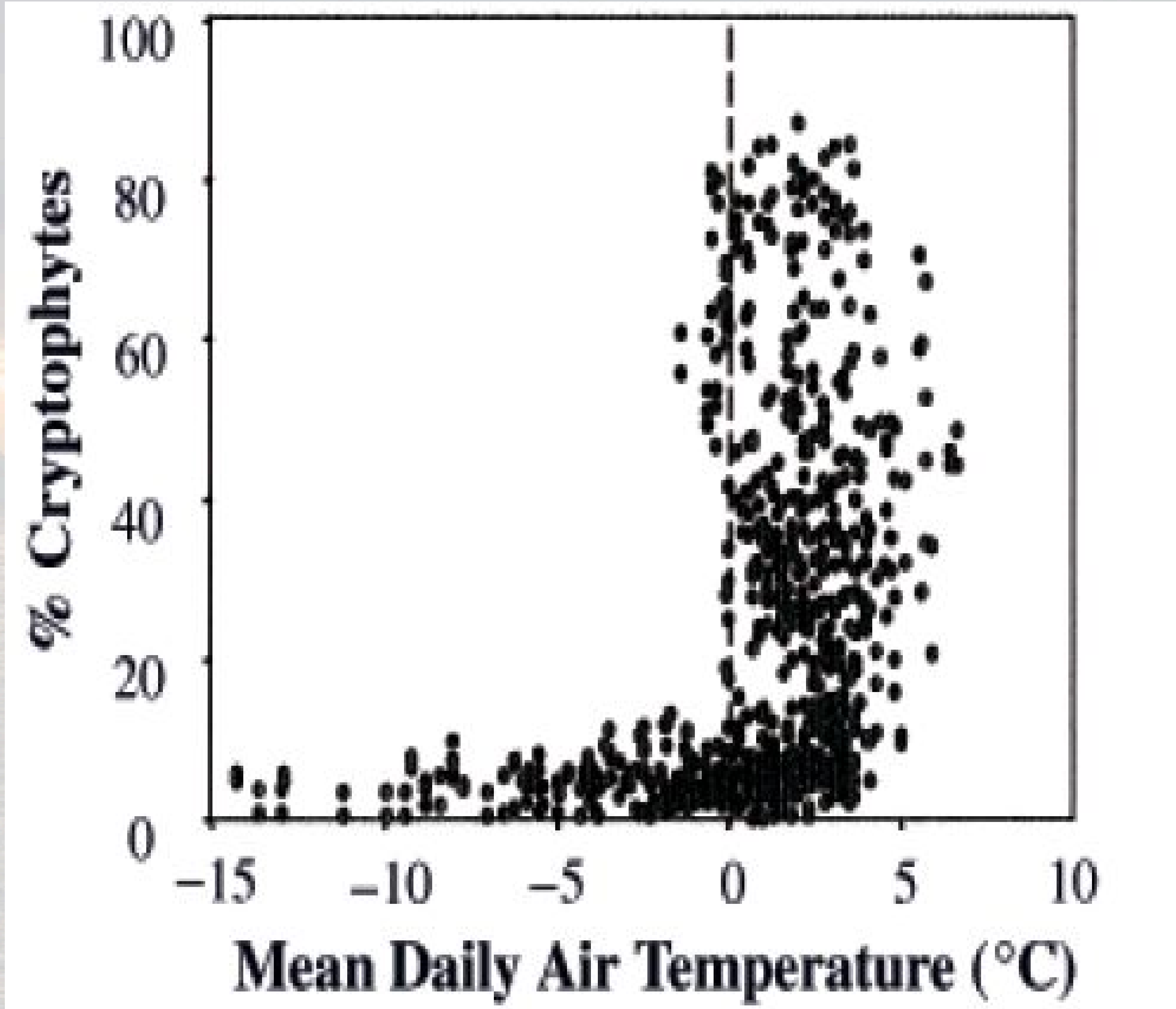


Monday, July 2, 12



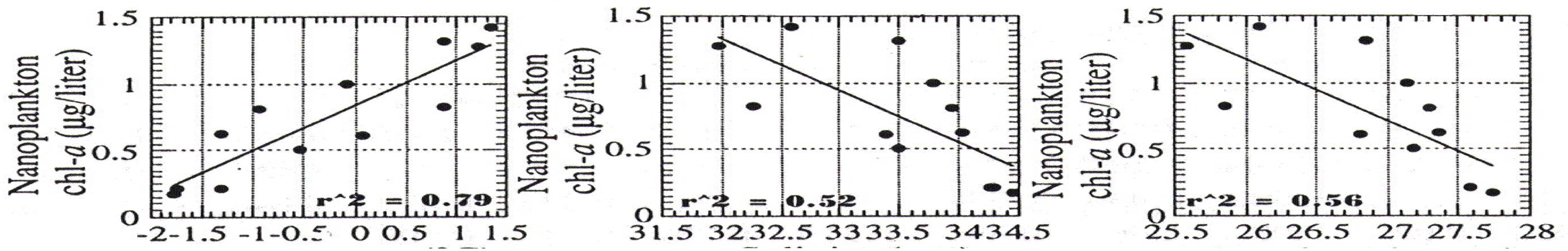
Monday, July 2, 12


TS plot with Alloxanthin and Fucoxanthin Pal Sta. E
Alloxanthin
Fucoxanthin
modified UCDW
sea ice melt
winter water
Temperature (°C)
Salinity
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
-0.5
-1
-1.5
-2
32
32.5
33
33.5
34
34.5



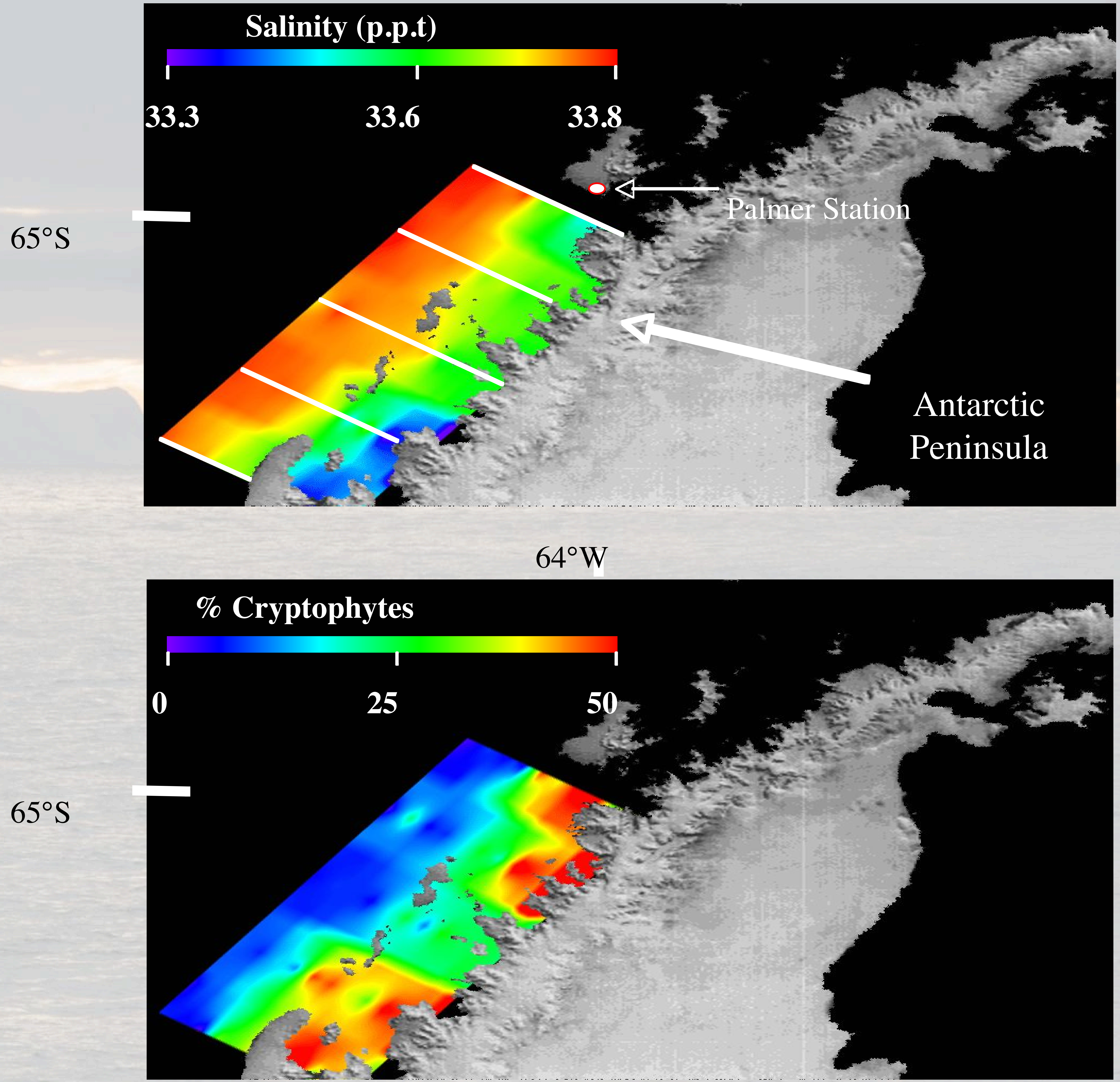
Moline et al.
GBC 2004

A general feature in the warming WAP?



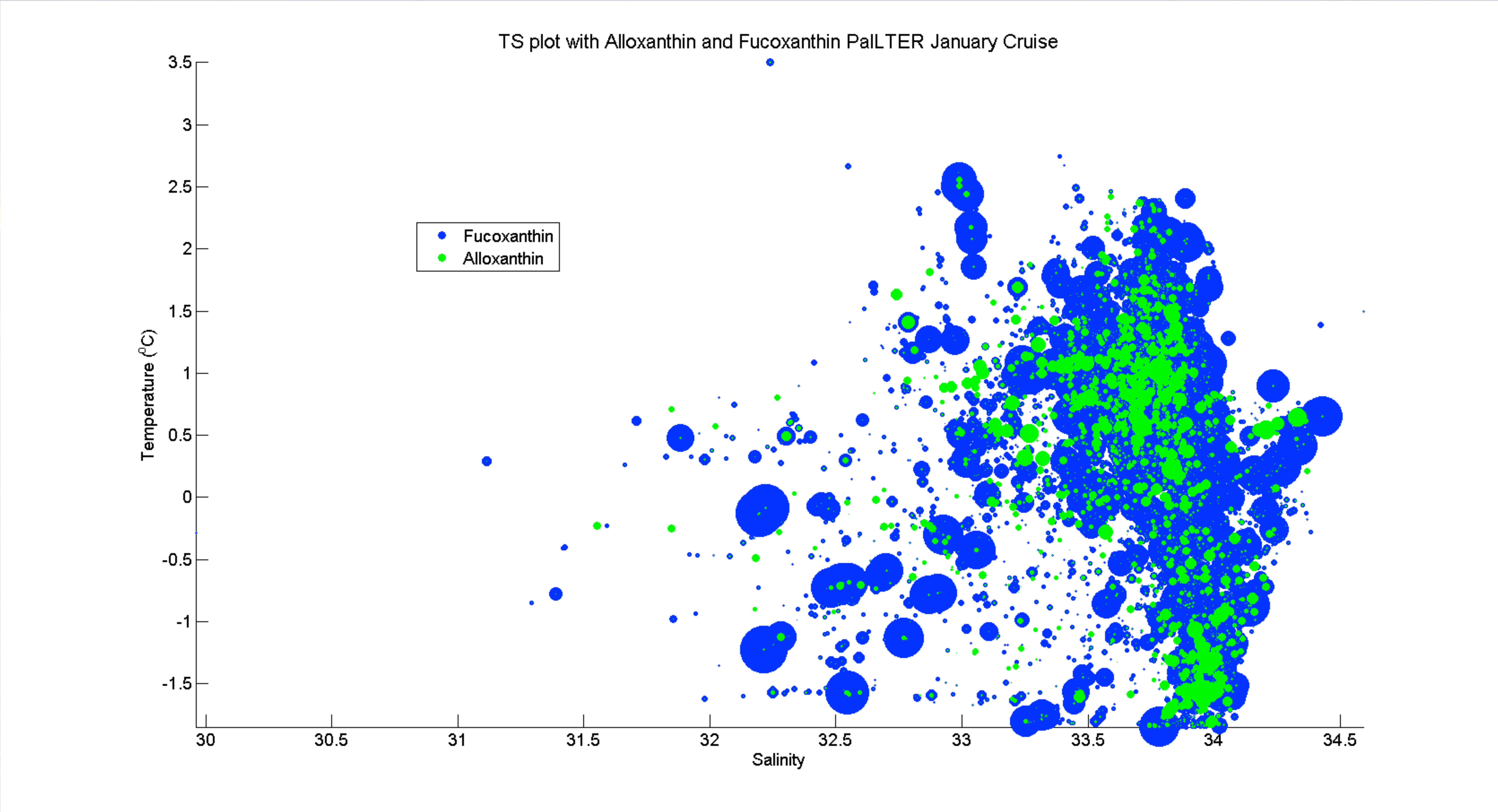
Temperature (°C) Salinity (ppt) Density (σ)

Location	Reference
South Shetland Islands	*V illafañe et al.*, 1995; *Kang, S-H et al.*, 1997; *Kang, J-S et al.*, 1997
Weddell-Scotia-Bellingshausen Confluence Areas	*Lancelot et al.*, 1991; *Nothig et al.*, 1991 *Tréguer et al.*, 1991; *Buma*, 1992; *Mura et al.*, 1995; *Kang and Lee*, 1995; *Aristegui et al.*, 1996
Ellis Fjord	*McMinn and Hodgson*, 1993
Bransfield Strait	*Kang and Lee,* 1995; *Kang et al.*, 1995
Historical Data	
Anvers Island	*Krebs*, 1983
Signy Island	*Whitaker*, 1982

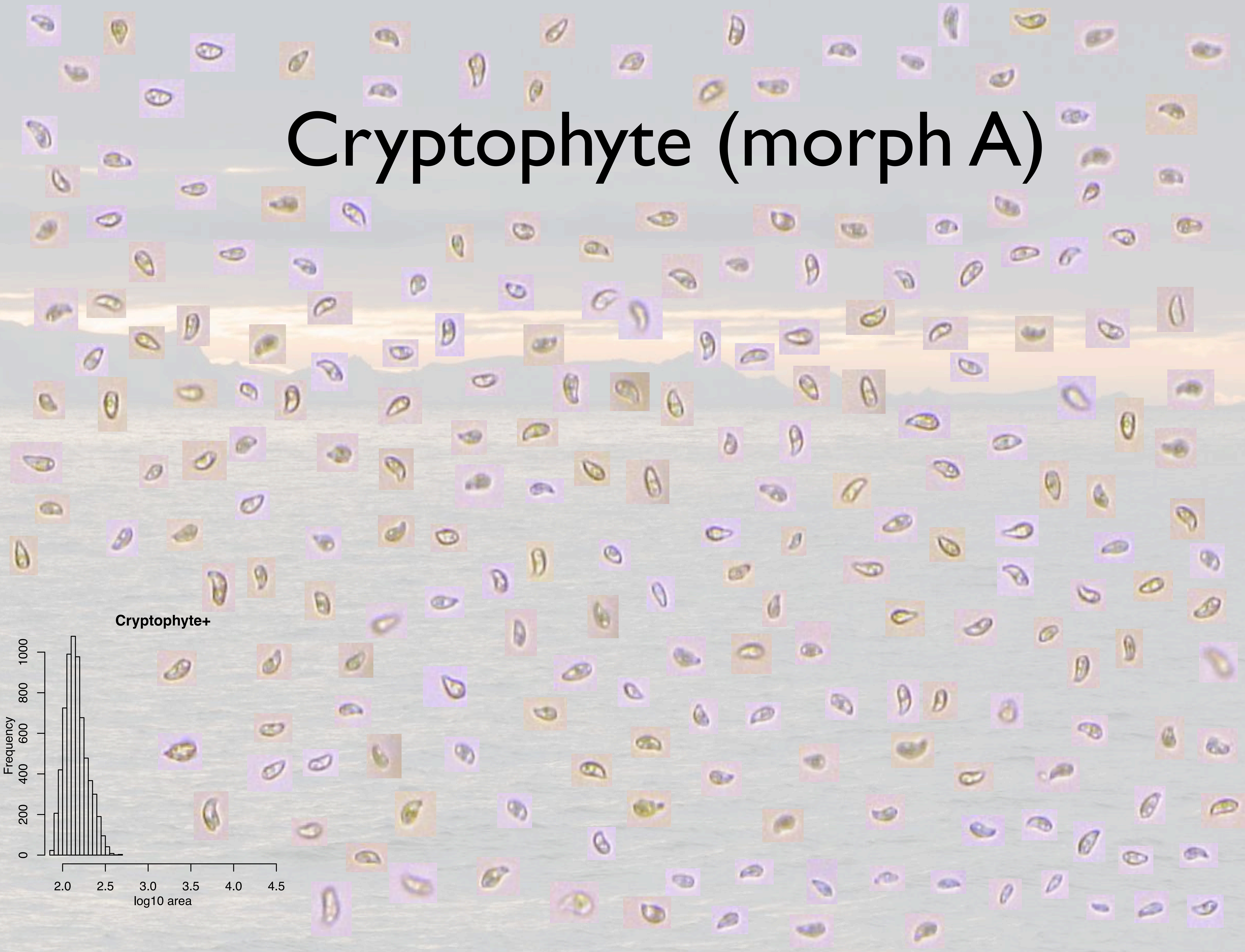


Moline et al.
GBC 2004

Ship grid (Not as clear a result)

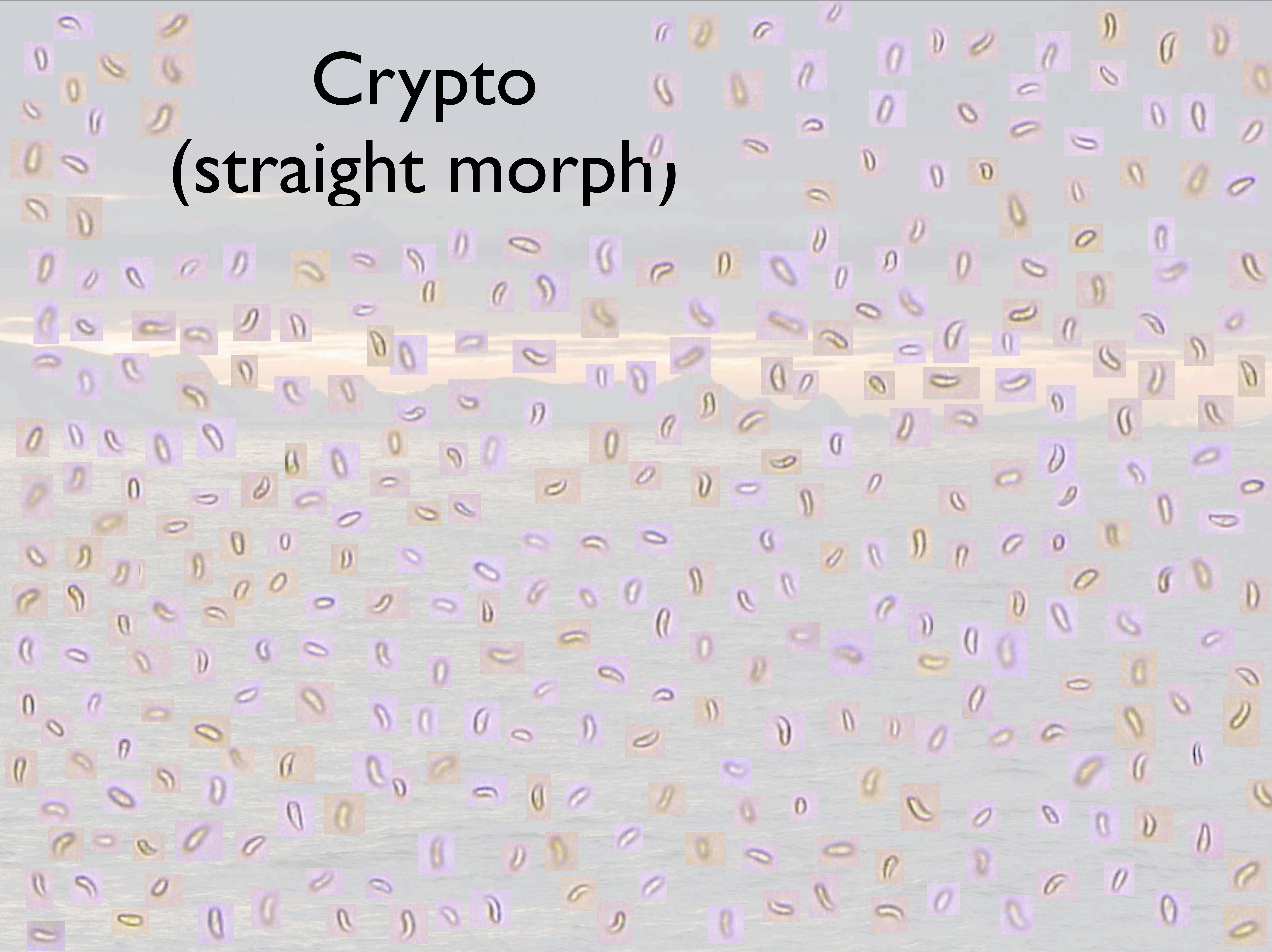


Cryptophyte (morph A)



thanks to Andrew Irwin and Zoe Finkel

Crypto (straight morph)



Classification summary

Group	Count	%
Cryptophytes	11484	51
Diatoms	7360	32
Dinos	555	2.4
Flag. predator	486	2.1
Others	2850	12.5
Total	22735	

Classified as	Larger category
Cryptophyte A	Flagellate all
Cryptophyte F	Flagellate all
Cryptophyte H	Flagellate all
Diatom	Diatom all
Diatom (charismatic)	Diatom all
Diatom (fuzzy)	Diatom all
Diatom (potential)	Diatom all
Dot flagellate	Flagellate all
Dot flagellate 2	Flagellate all
Flagellate straight	Flagellate all
Fuzzy	Discard
Gymnodinium 1	Flagellate all
Gymnodinium 2	Flagellate all
Gyrodinium	Flagellate all
Junk	Discard
LRT	Other
Nanoflagellate	Flagellate all
Pigment	Discard
Prasinophyte	Flagellate all
Telonema spp.	Other
Torodinium spp	Flagellate all
Unknown	Other
Air bubble	Discard
Bead	Discard
Ciliate	Discard
Corethron spp.	Diatom all
Dinoflagellate	Flagellate all
Gonyaulacaceae	Flagellate all
Phaeocystis spp. (cells)	Other
Phaeocystis spp. (colony)	Other
Spines	Discard
Tintinnid	Discard

Automatic classification (columns) vs. Human classification (rows)

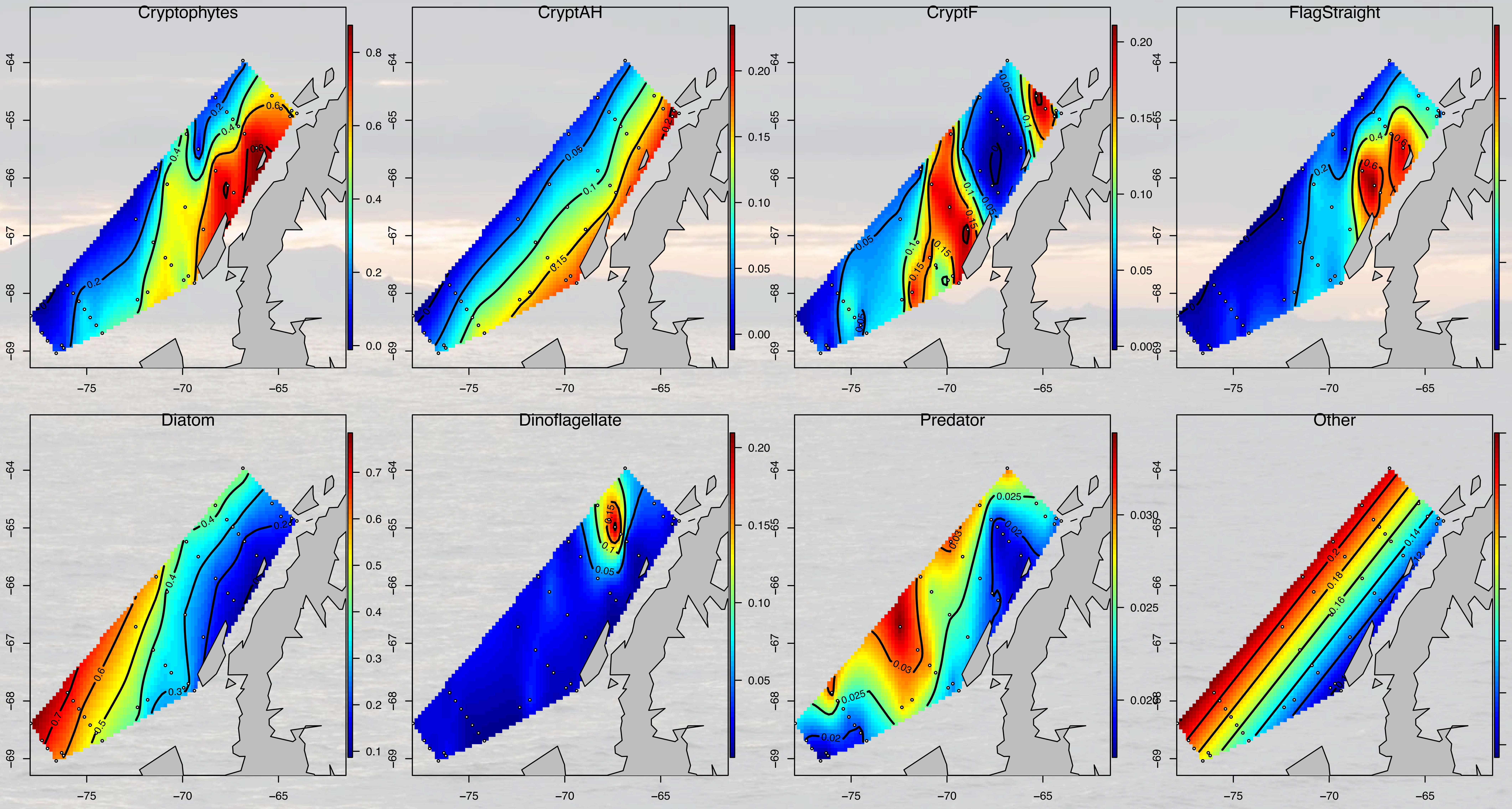
	Flagellate	Diatom	Dinoflagellate	Other	Discard	*% agree*
Flagellate	3939	940	115	931	538	*61*
Diatom	665	6803	31	409	760	*78*
Dinoflagellate	202	67	119	180	34	*20*
Other	487	323	73	1444	233	*56*
Discard	363	1392	26	426	10848	*83*
% agree	*70*	*71*	*32*	*42*	*87*	*74*

Automatic classification matches 74% of human classification

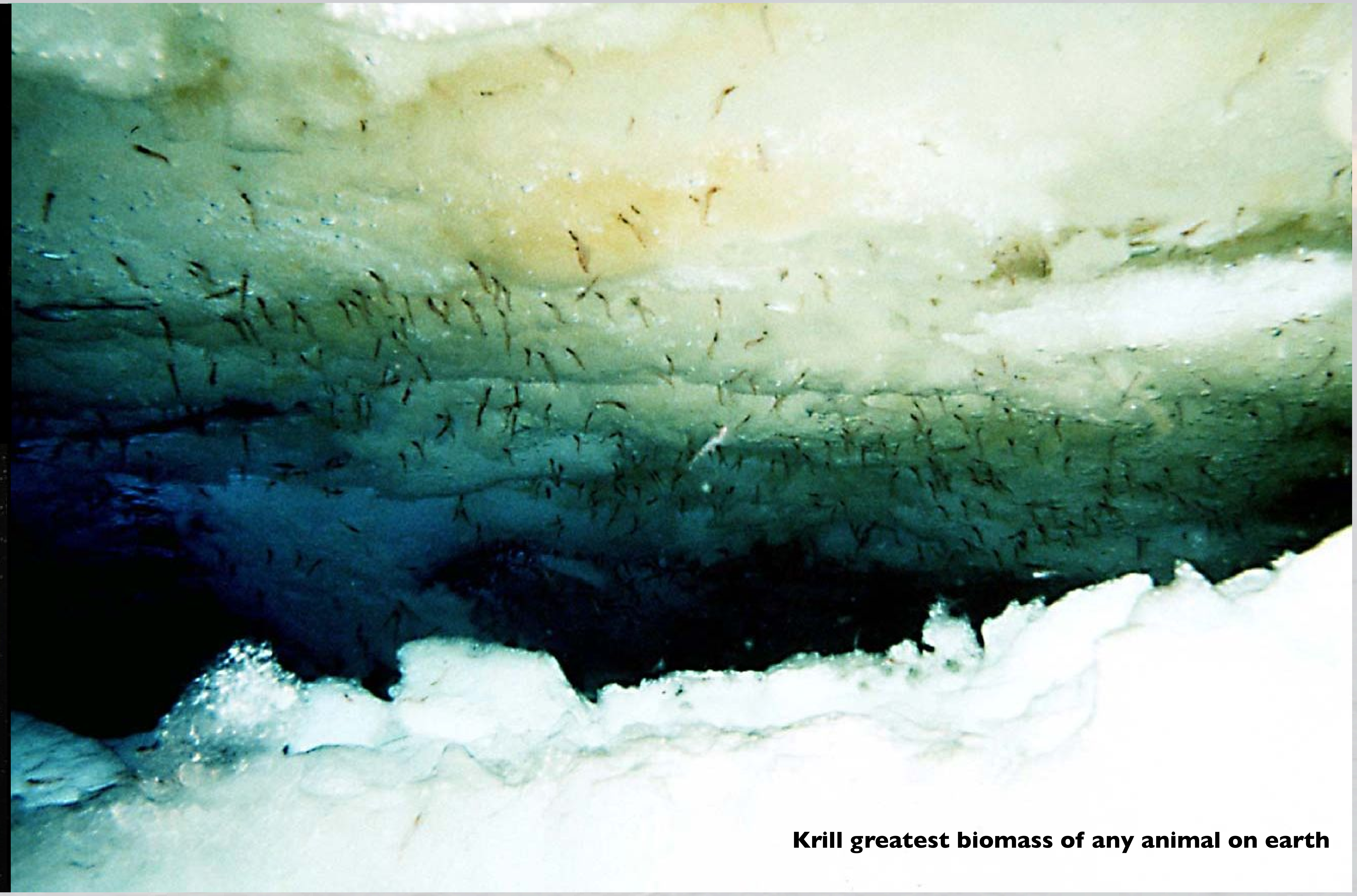
All particles were classified/corrected by hand

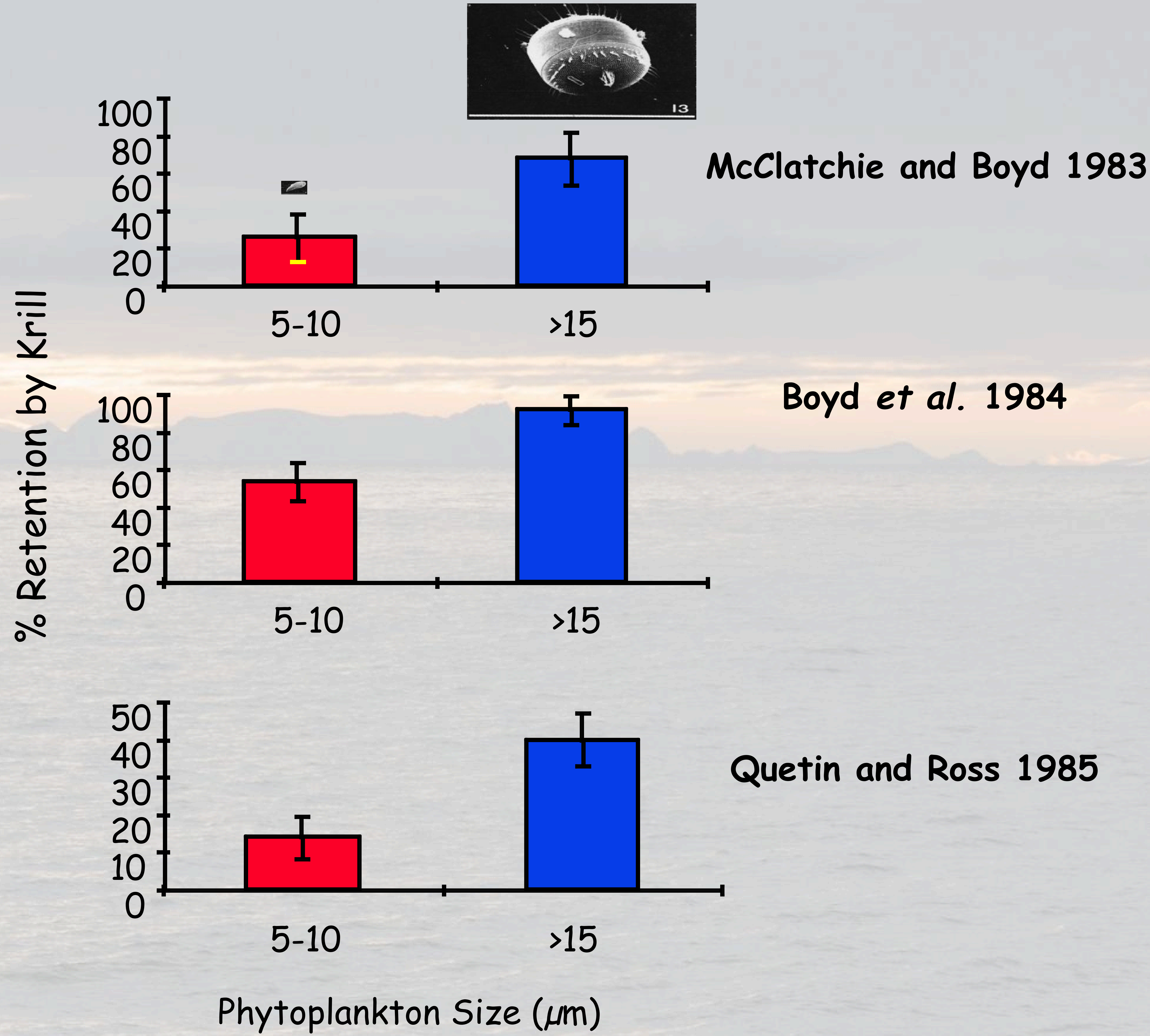
Human classification has an error/uncertainty rate of 5-10%

Relative abundance of major groups



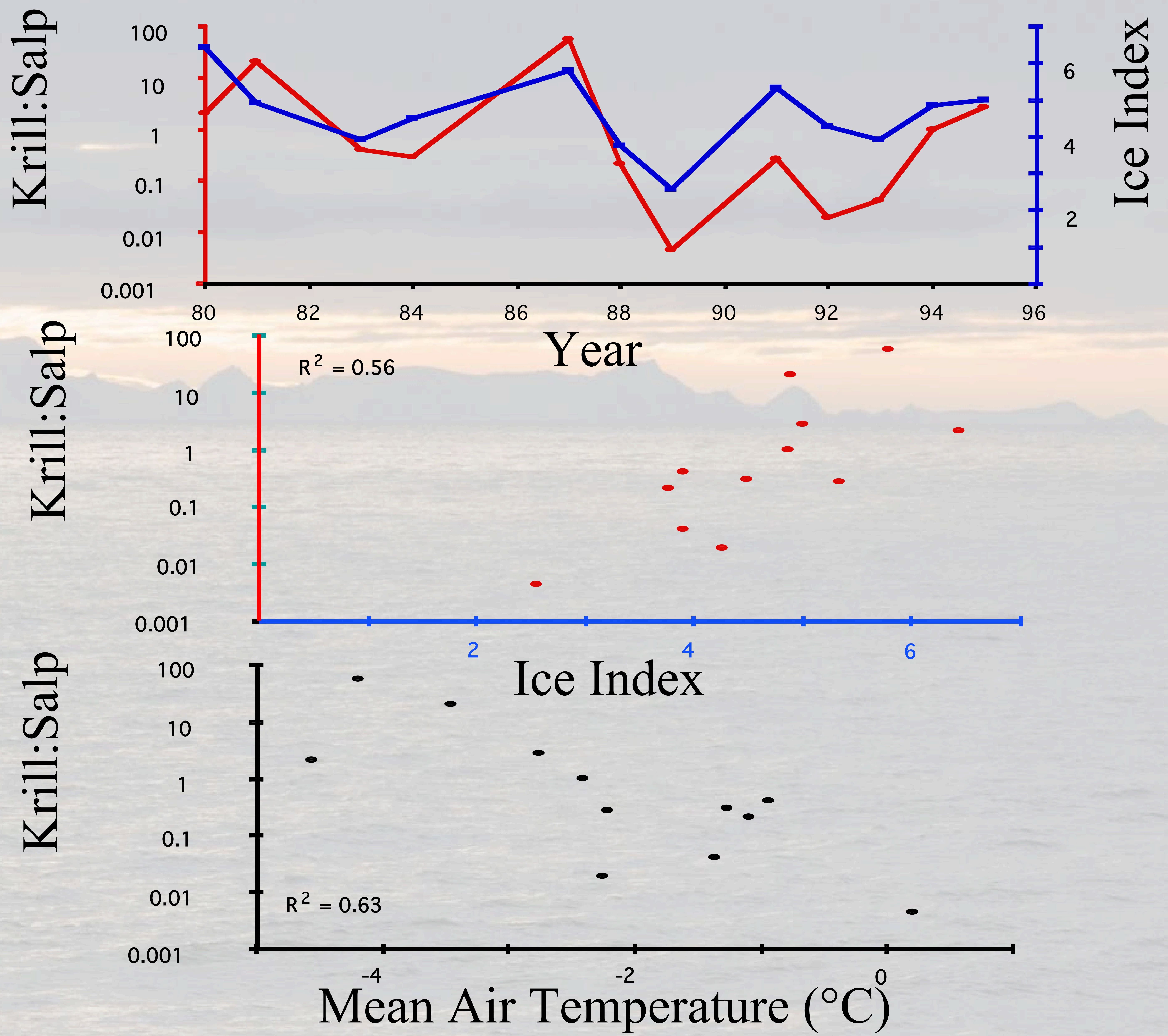
Zooplankton are dominated by krill or salps





% Retention by Krill
100
80
60
40
20
0
5-10
>15
McClatchie and Boyd 1983
100
80
60
40
20
0
5-10
>15
Boyd et al. 1984
50
40
30
20
10
0
5-10
>15
Quetin and Ross 1985
Phytoplankton Size (μm)

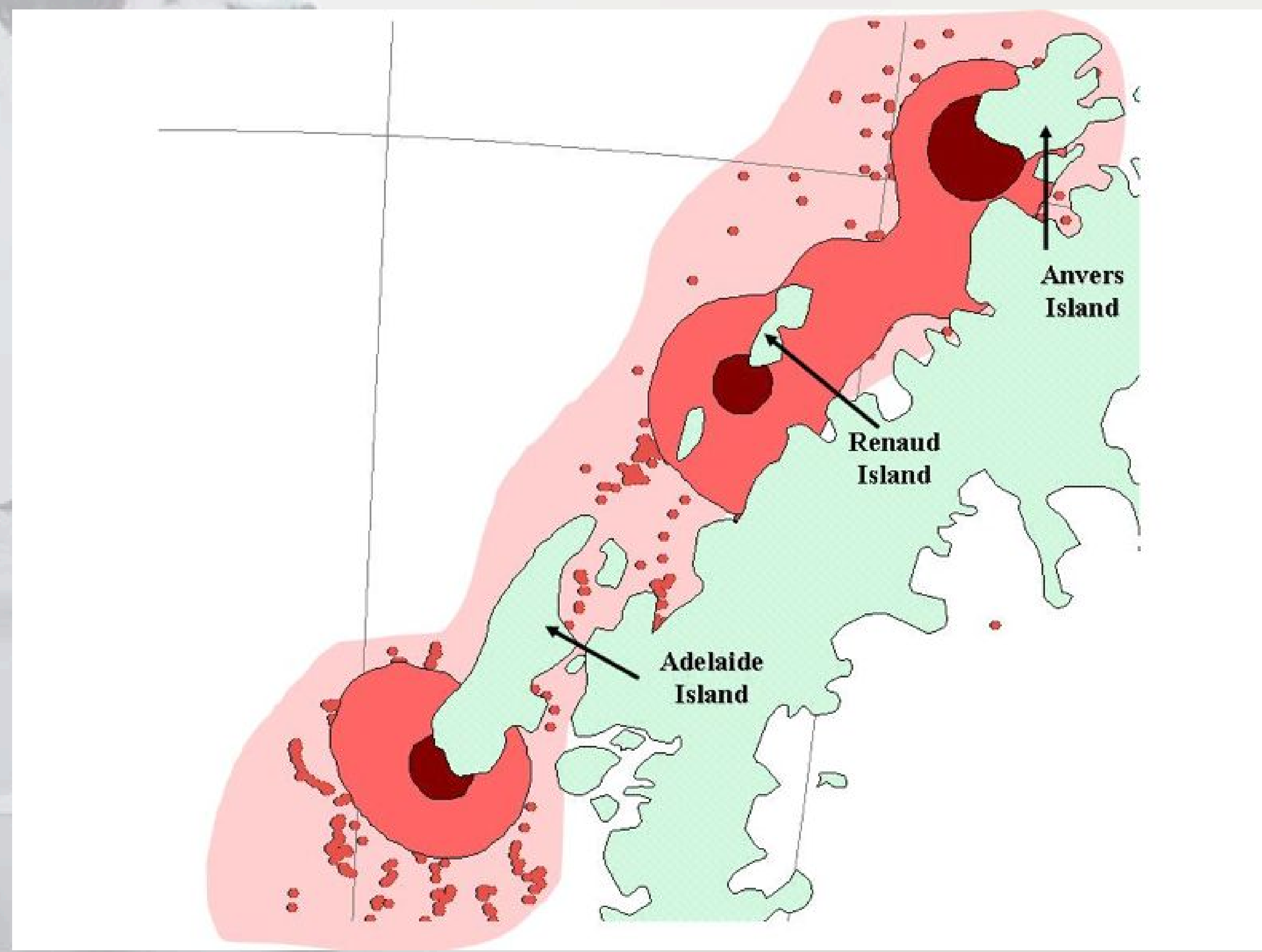
From *Loeb et al.*, 1997



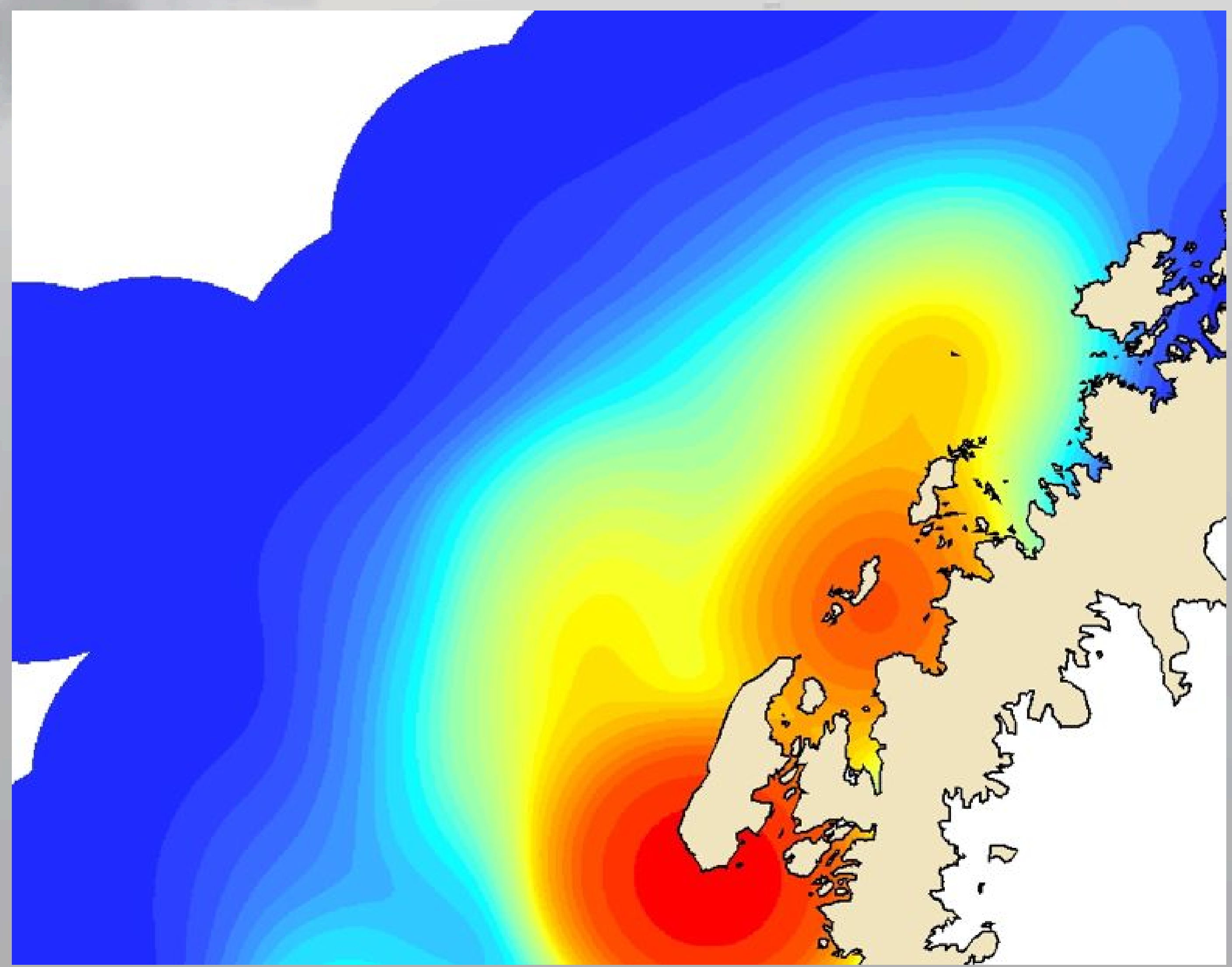
Is there an impact on higher trophic levels?

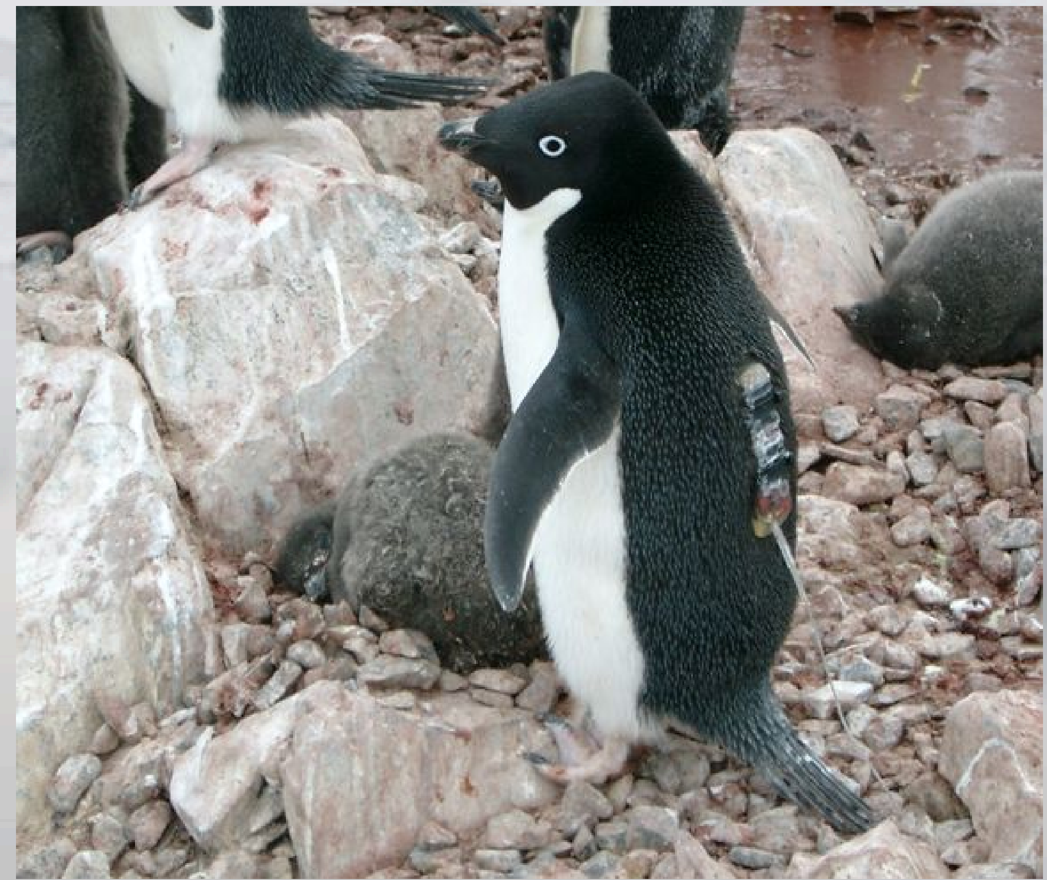
One focus idea of the LTER is testing, is that system is undergoing climate migration. We have structured sampling around the major Adelie penguin breeding areas along the peninsula.

Summer foraging areas for Adelie penguins

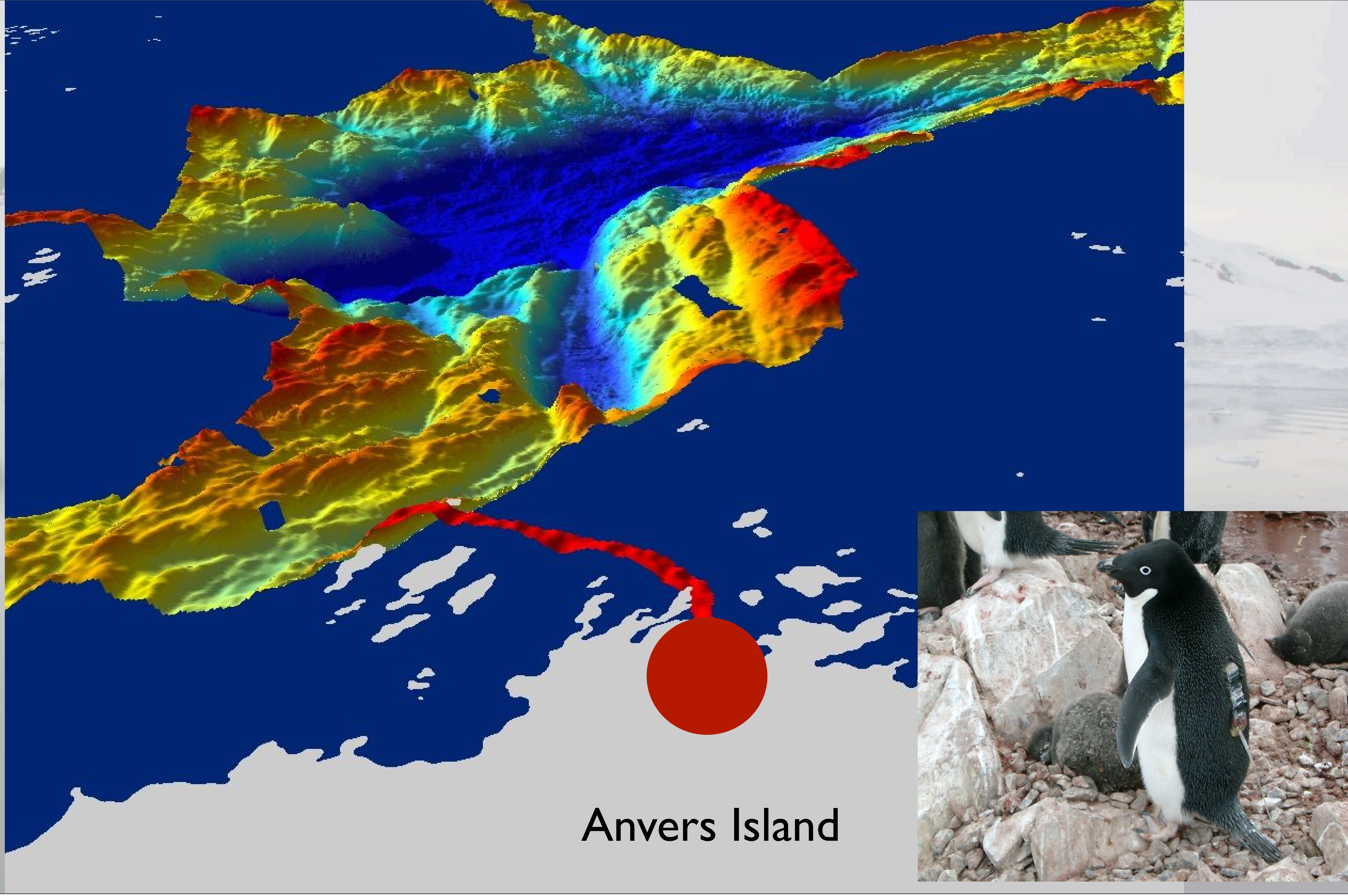


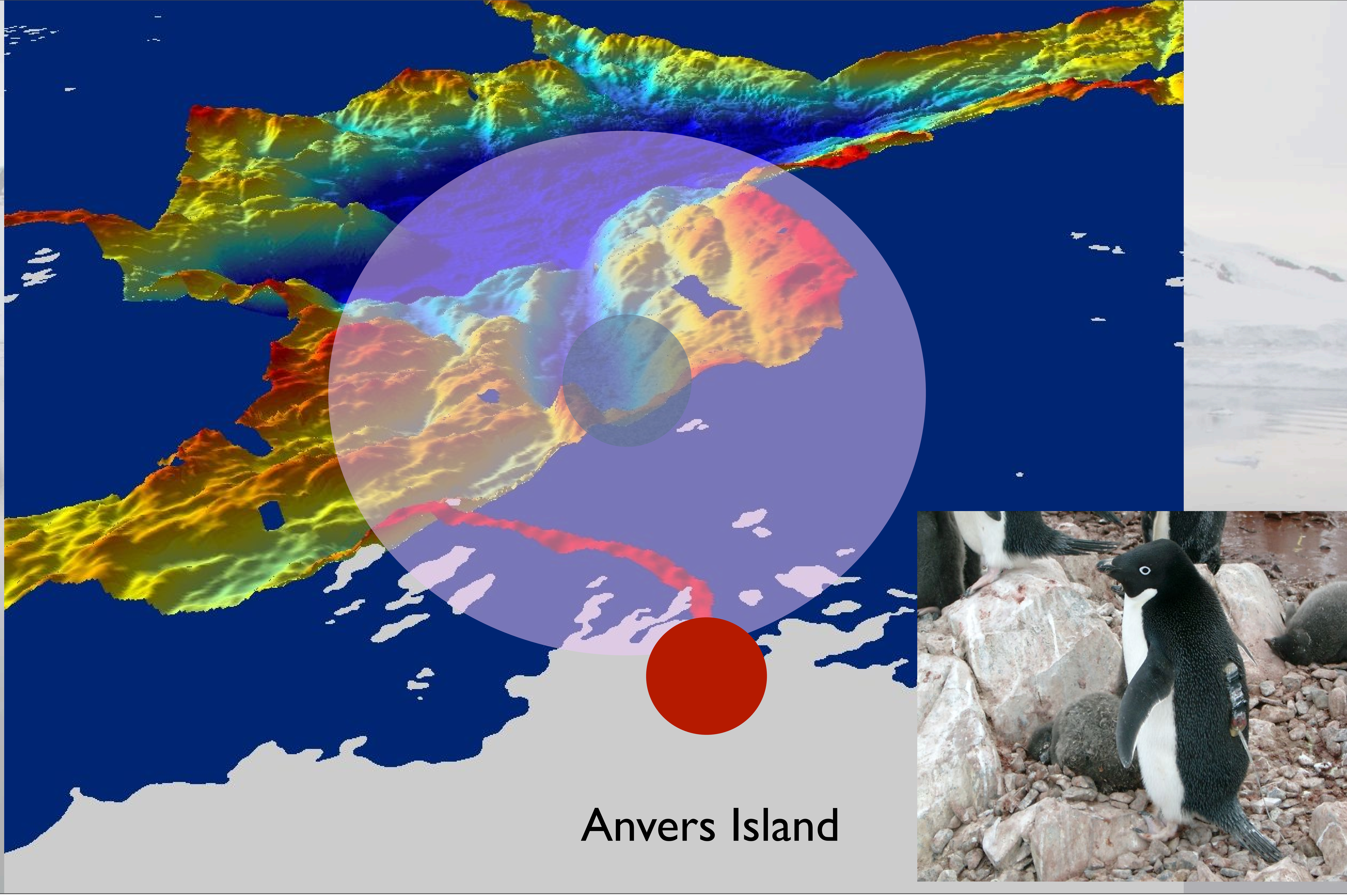
Winter foraging areas for Adelie penguins



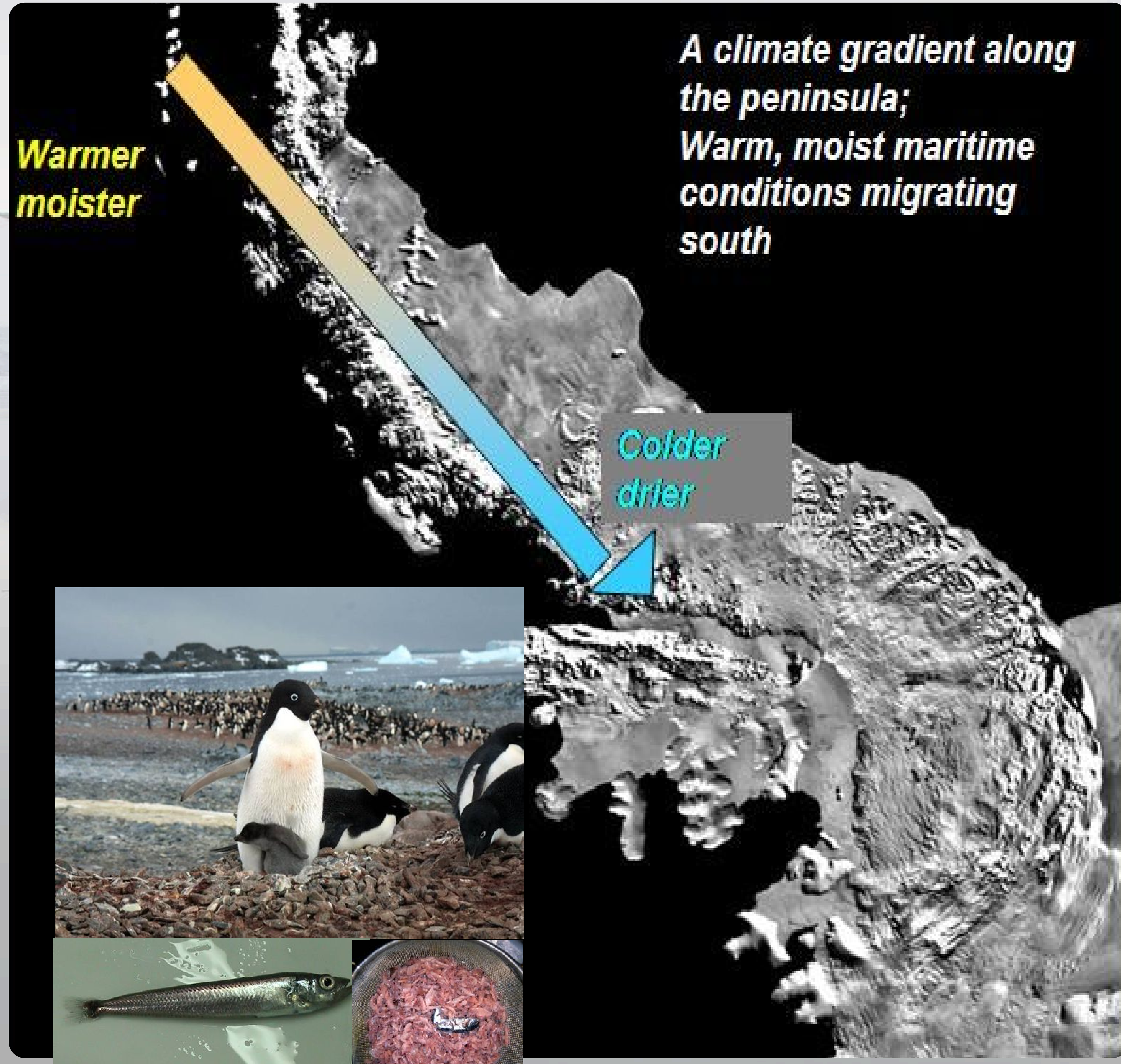


To be expanded by NASA grant awarded in Dec.


Anvers Island

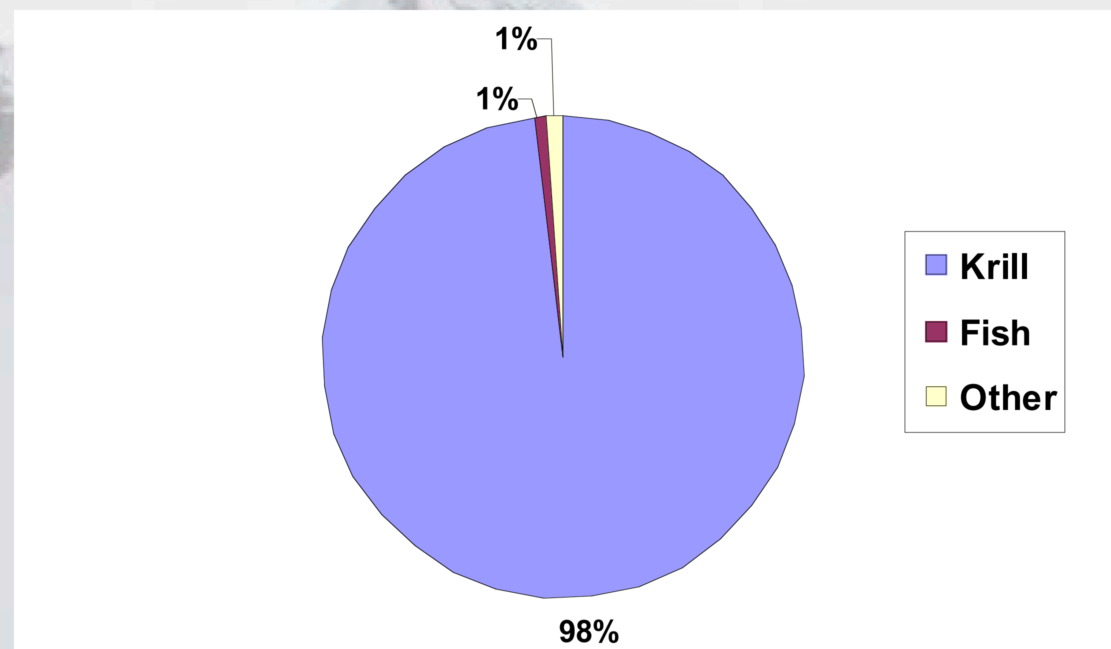

Anvers Island

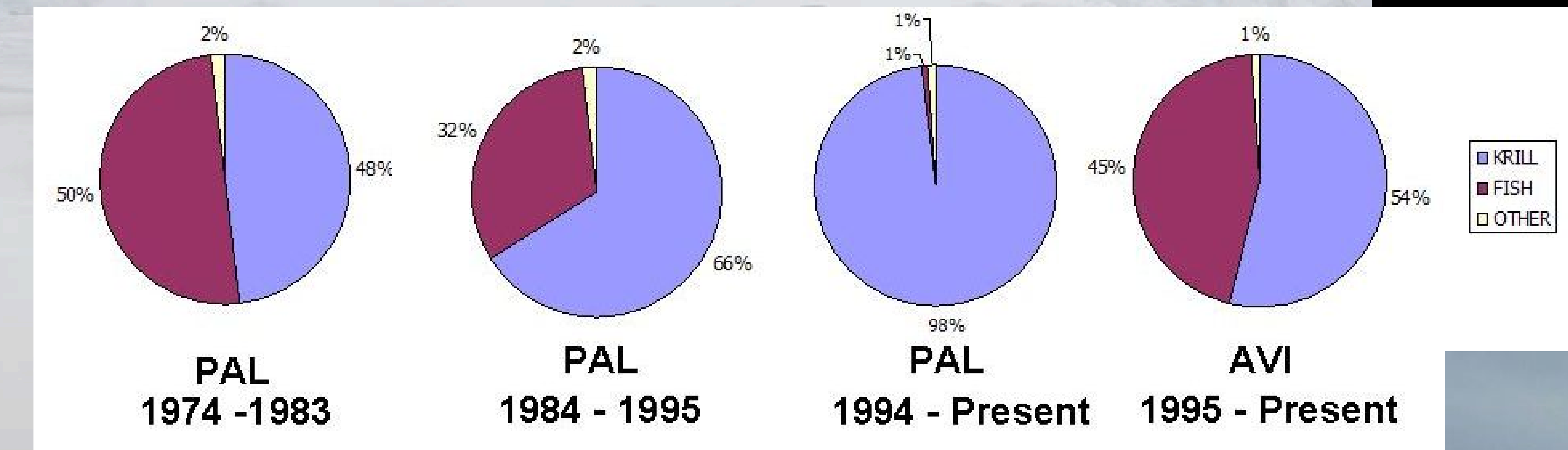
Changing diets for the Adelie penguins

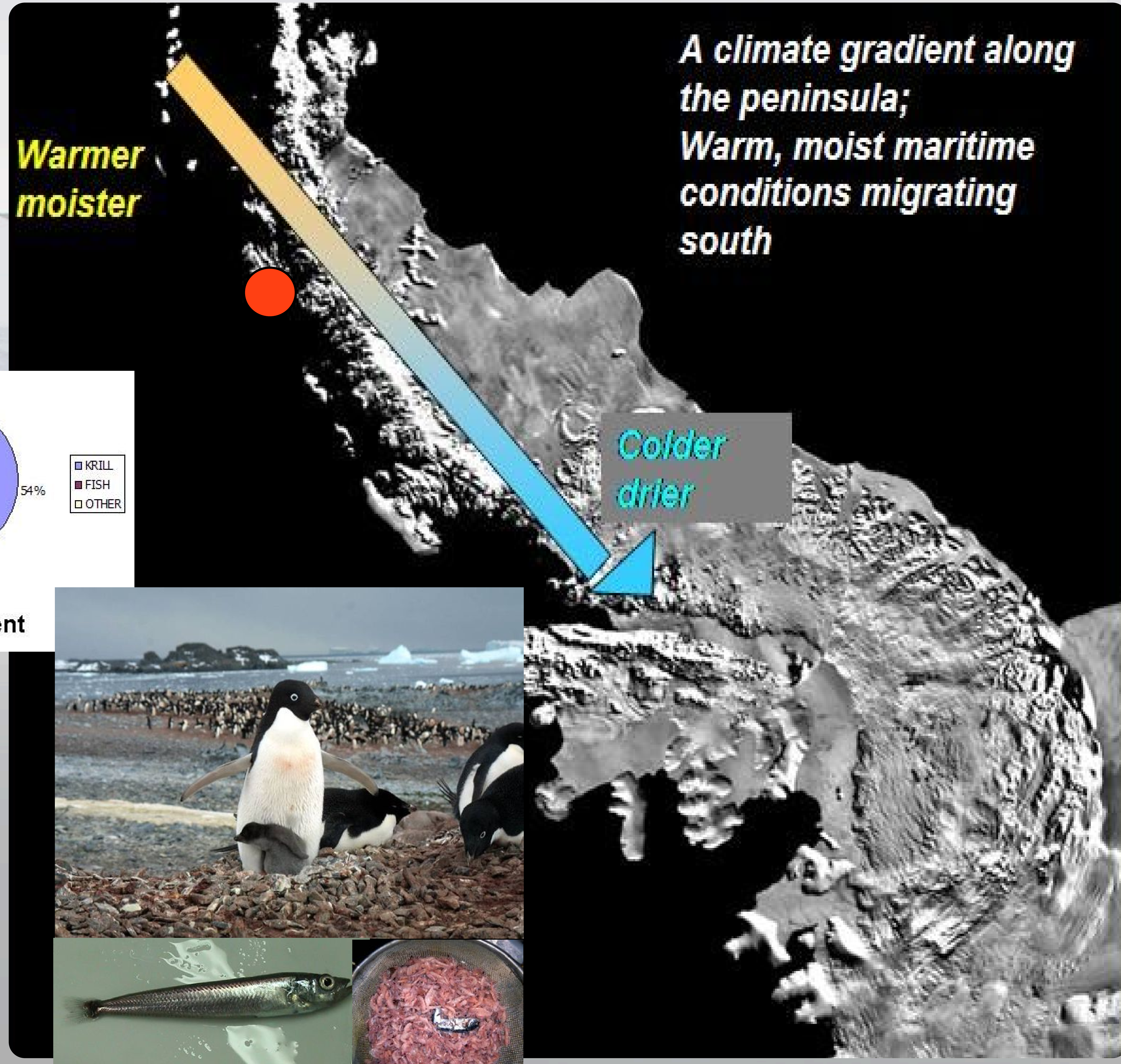


Changing diets for the Adelie penguins

1994-
present

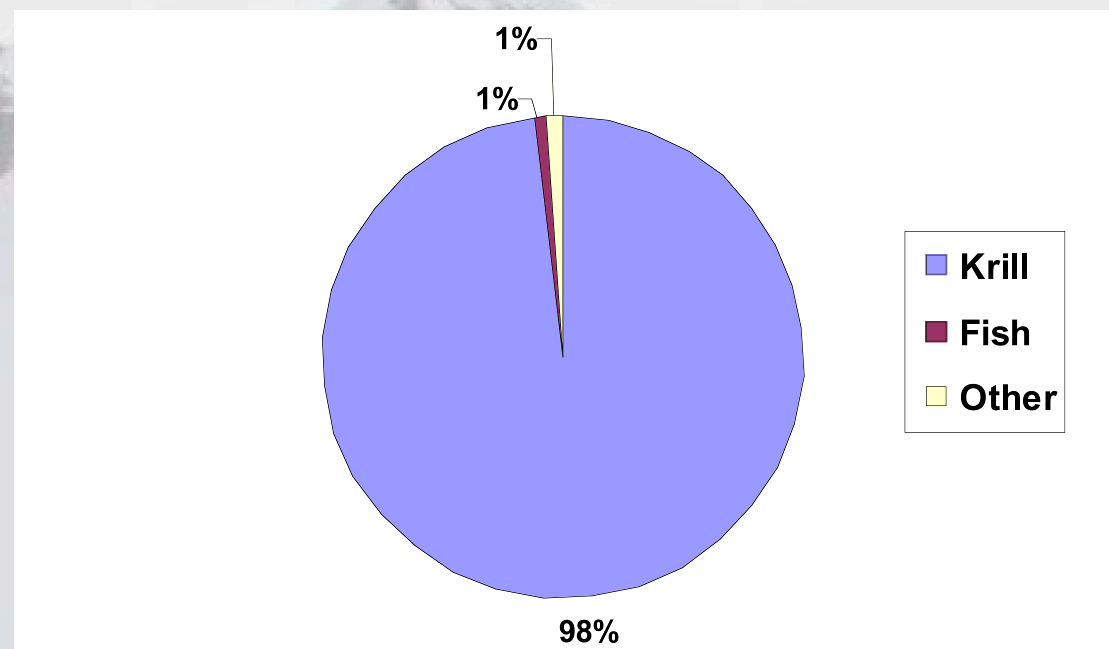


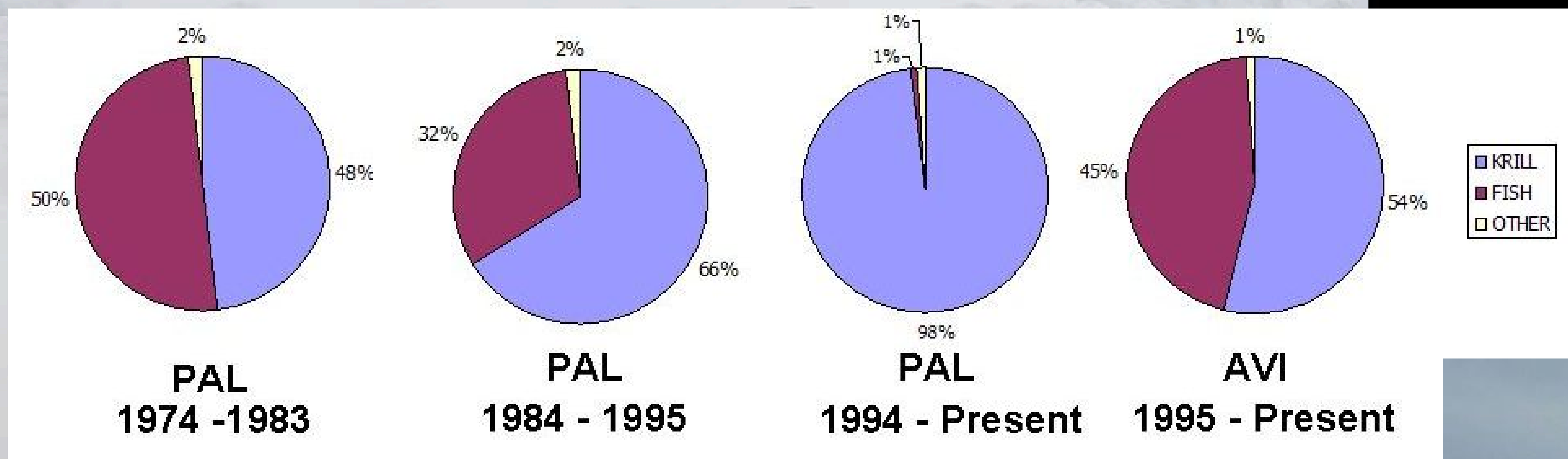


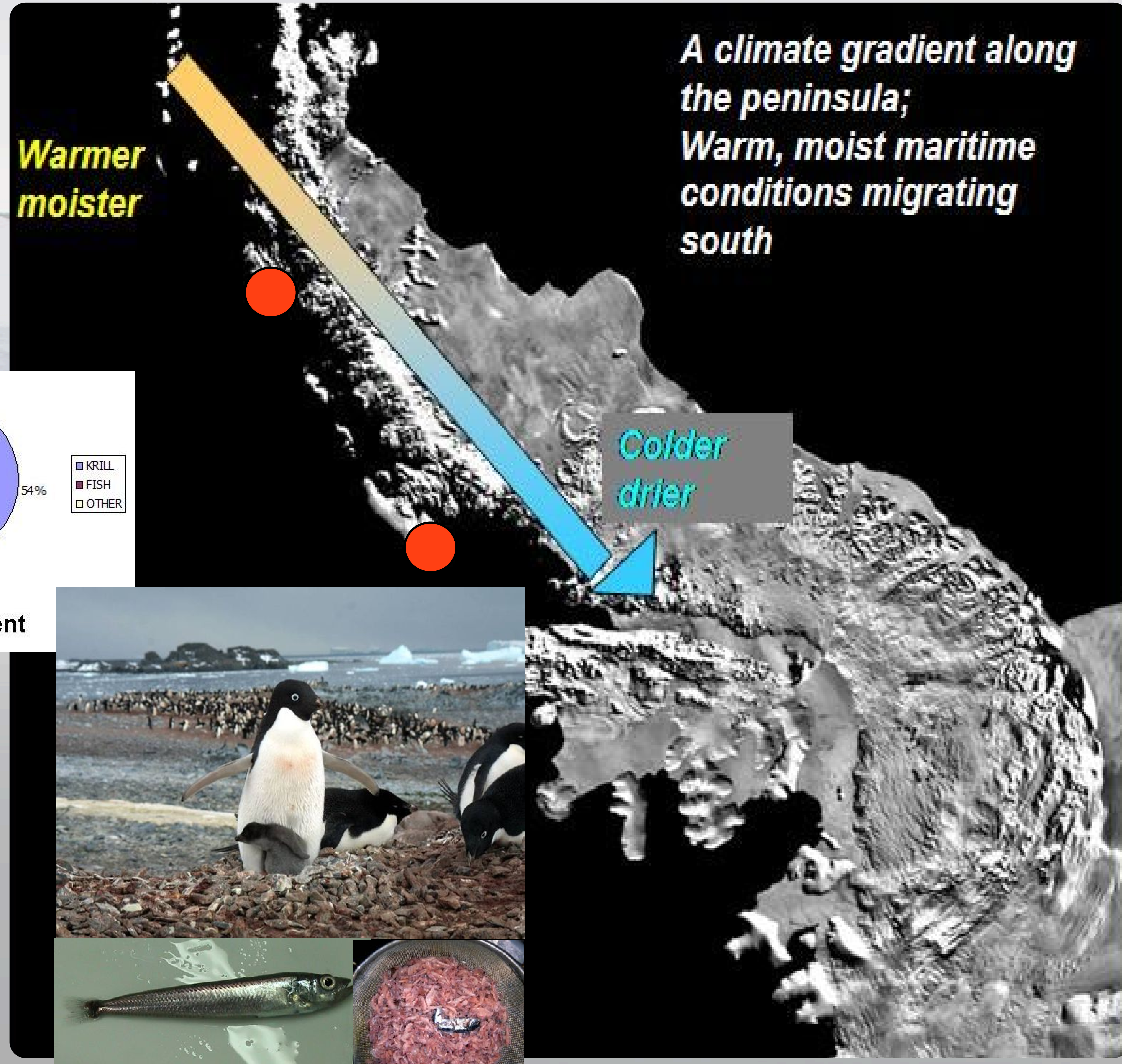


Changing diets for the Adelie penguins

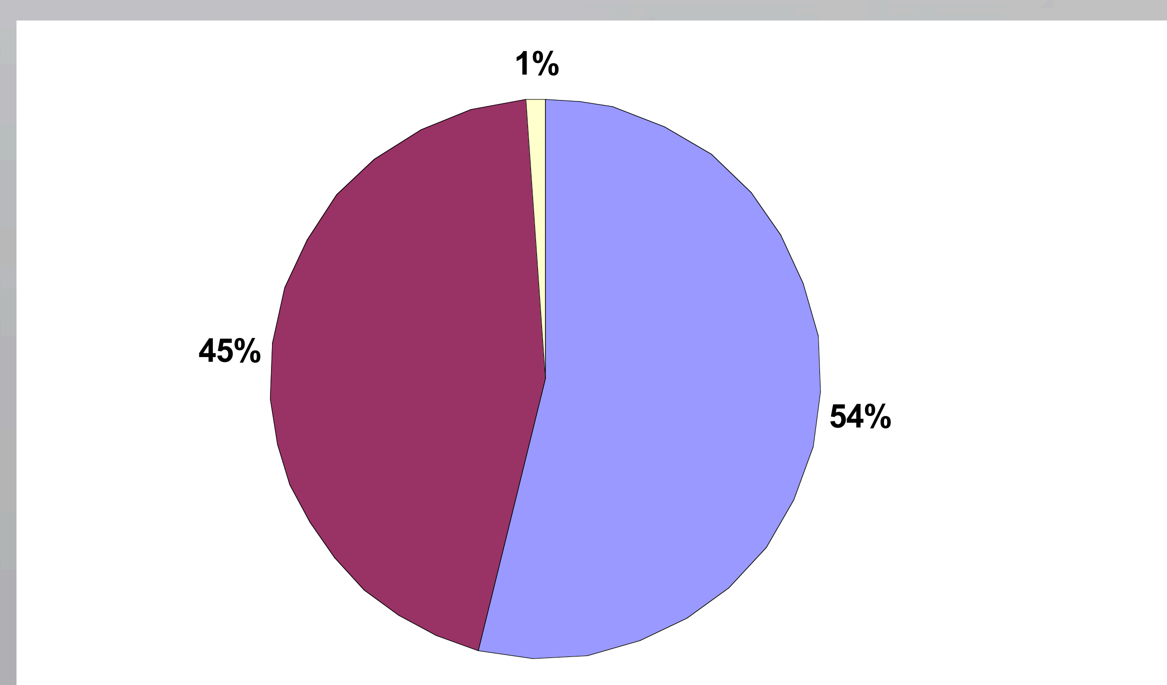
1994-
present





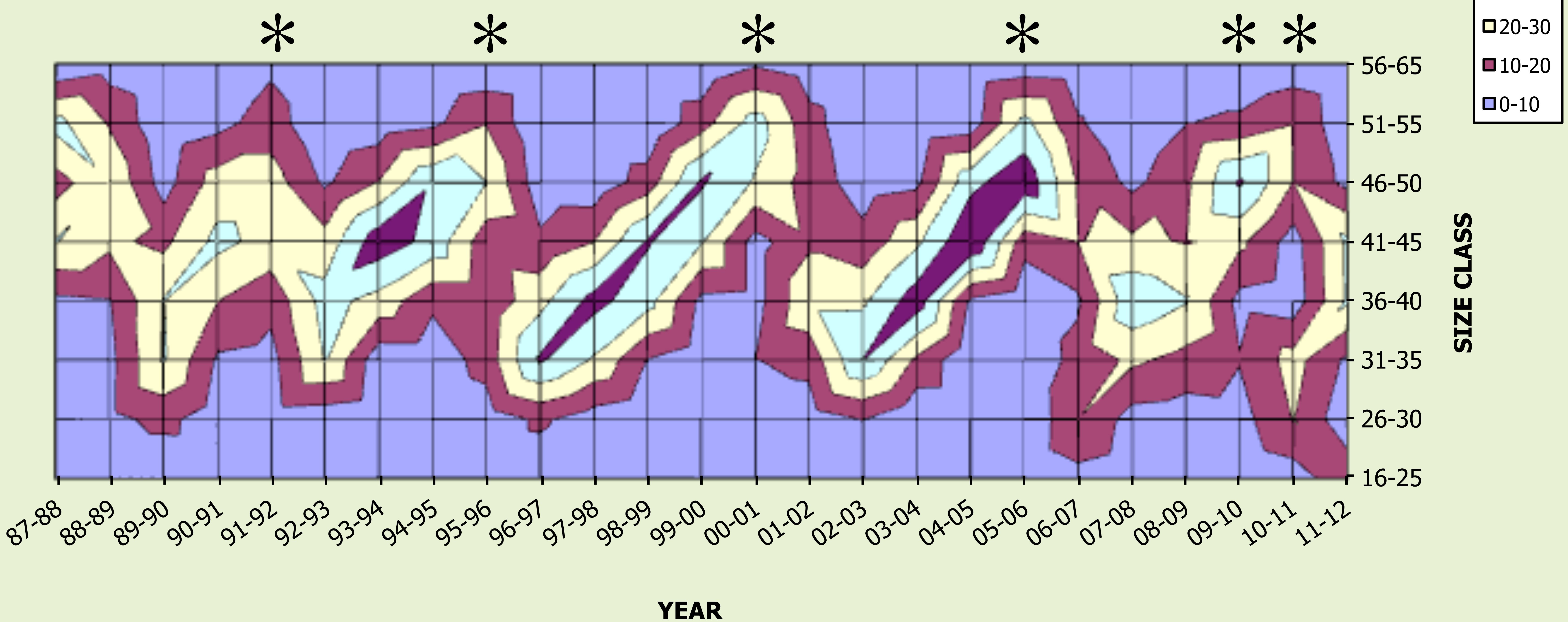


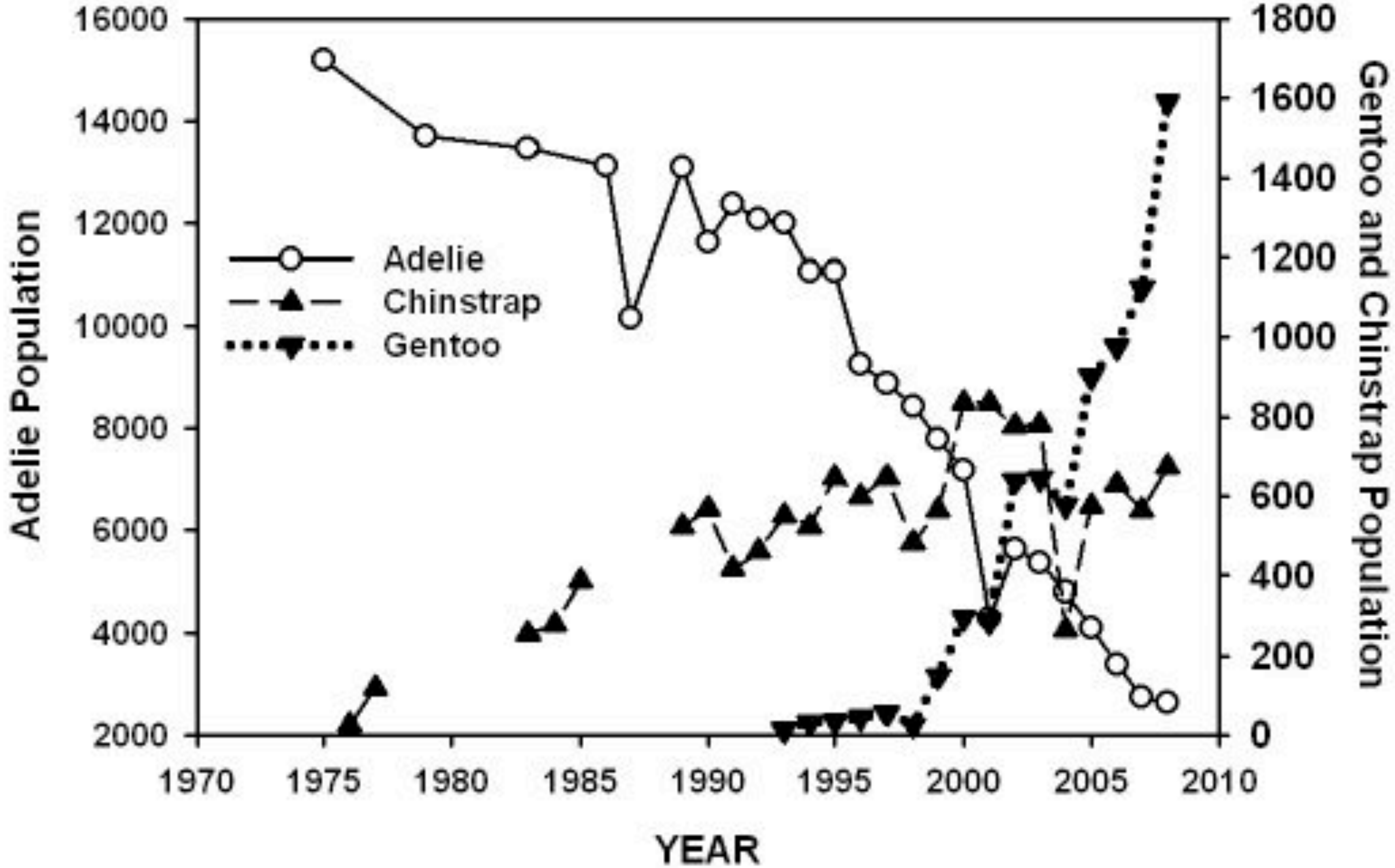
1995-
present

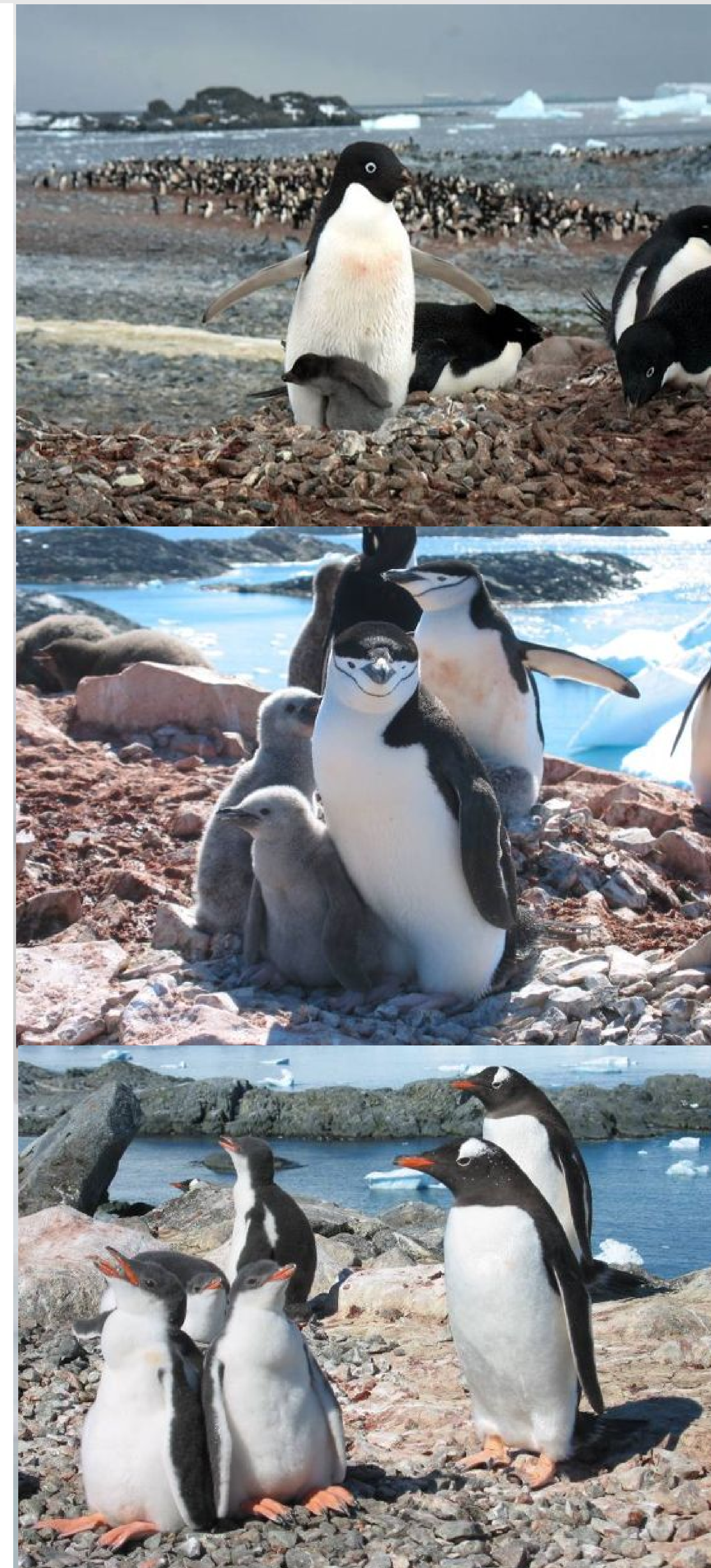


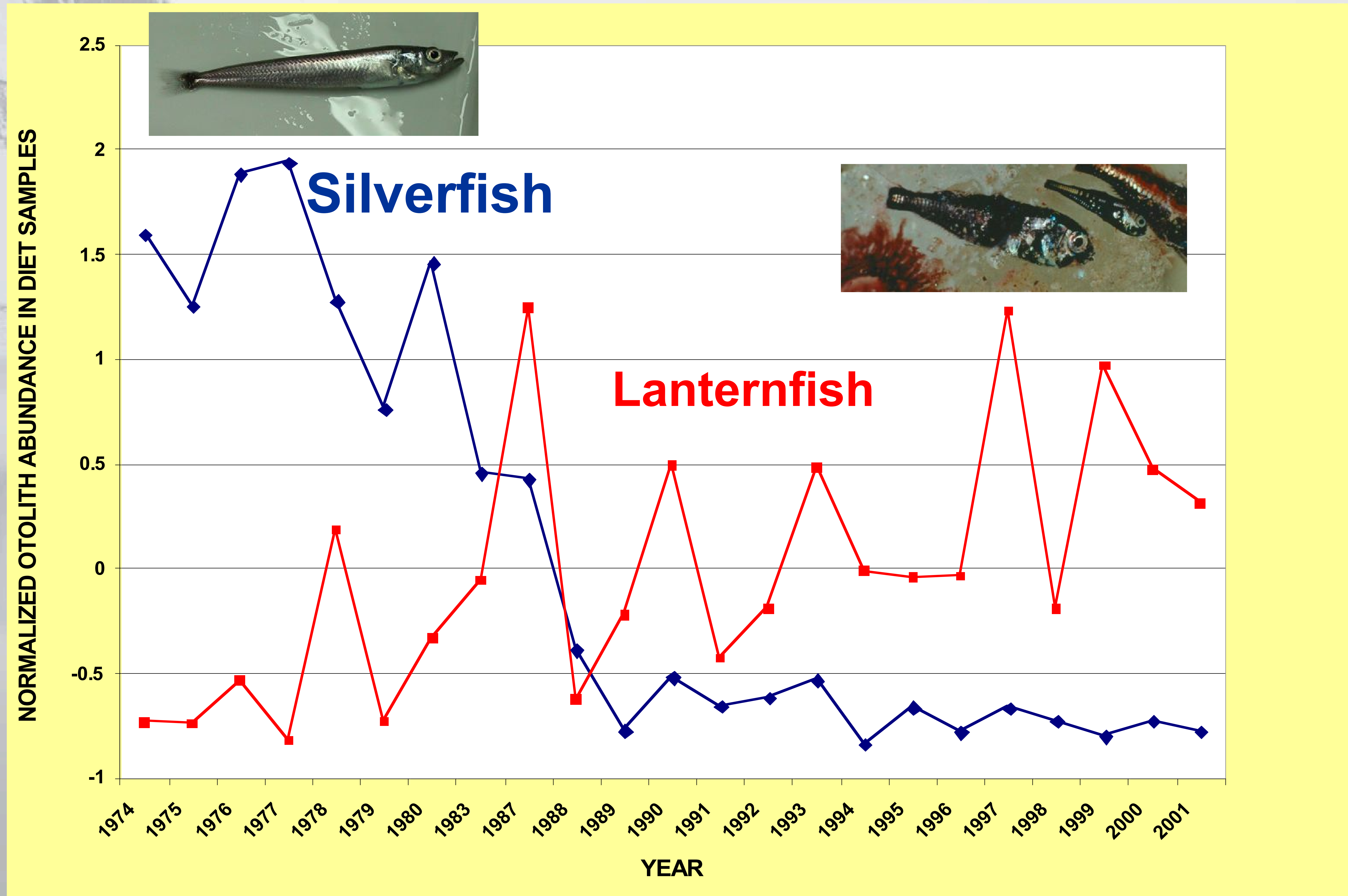
Krill cohorts over time

High chlorophyll anomaly years




Adelie
Chinstrap
Gentoo
Adelie Population
Gentoo and Chinstrap Population
YEAR
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
1970
1975
1980
1985
1990
1995
2000
2005
2010



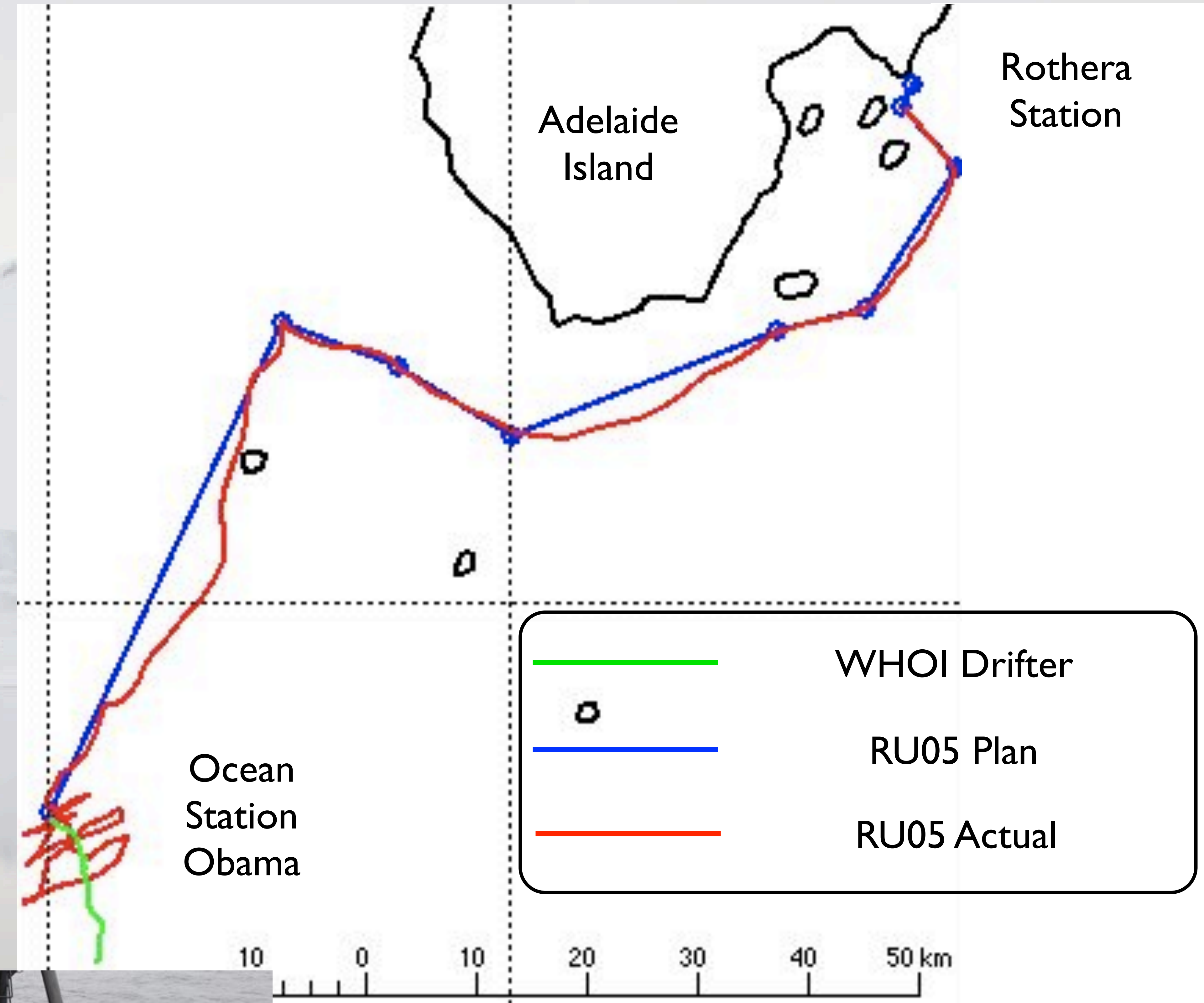

Silverfish
Lanternfish
NORMALIZED OTOLITH ABUNDANCE IN DIET SAMPLES
YEAR
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
-0.5
-1
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1983
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001

If that was not enough, warmer temps leads to more moisture and more snow. Breeding failure...........

Old Day Communication

HAM Operator Coms Palmer Station 1988

Brave New Day



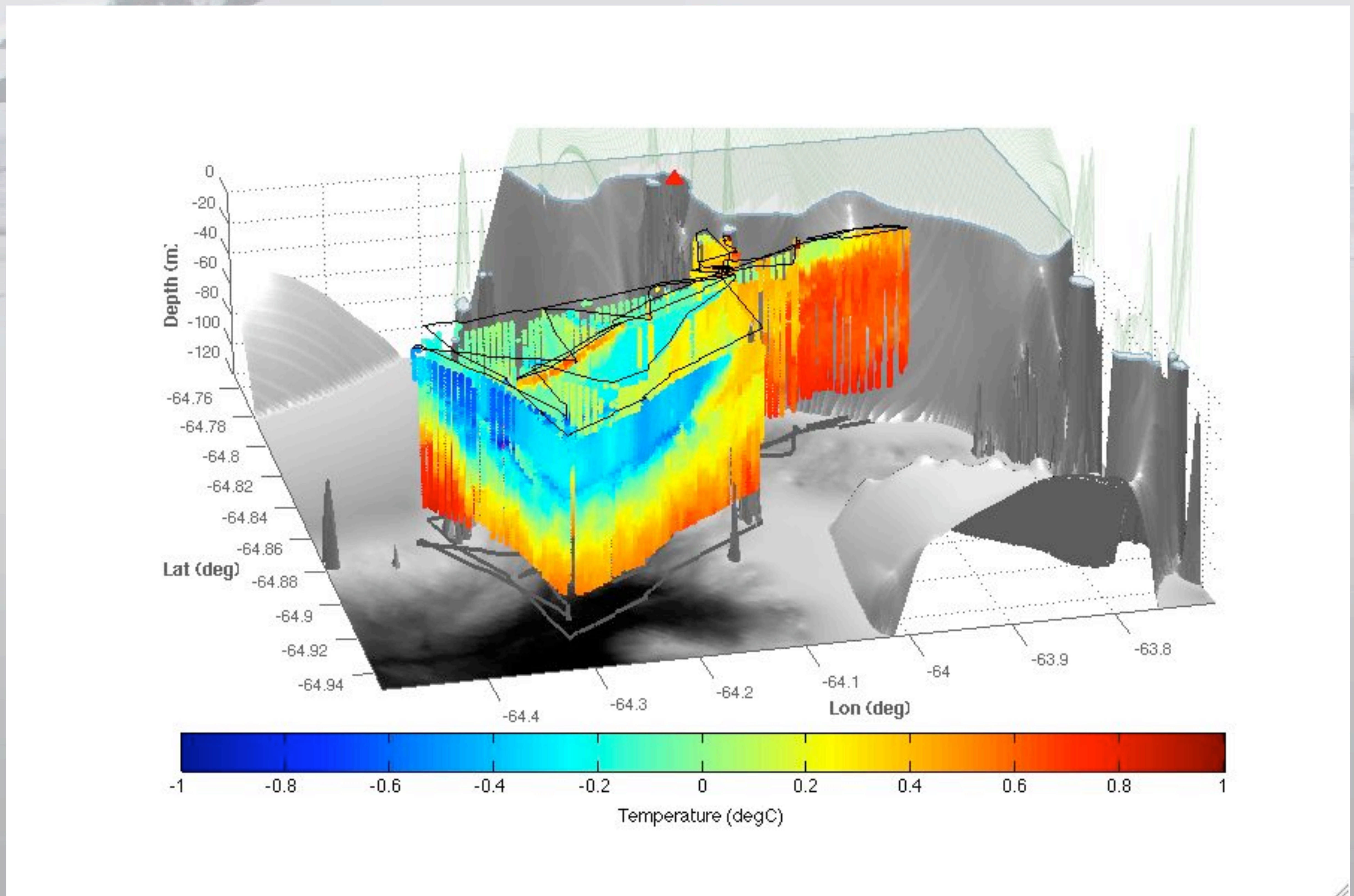
RV Gould

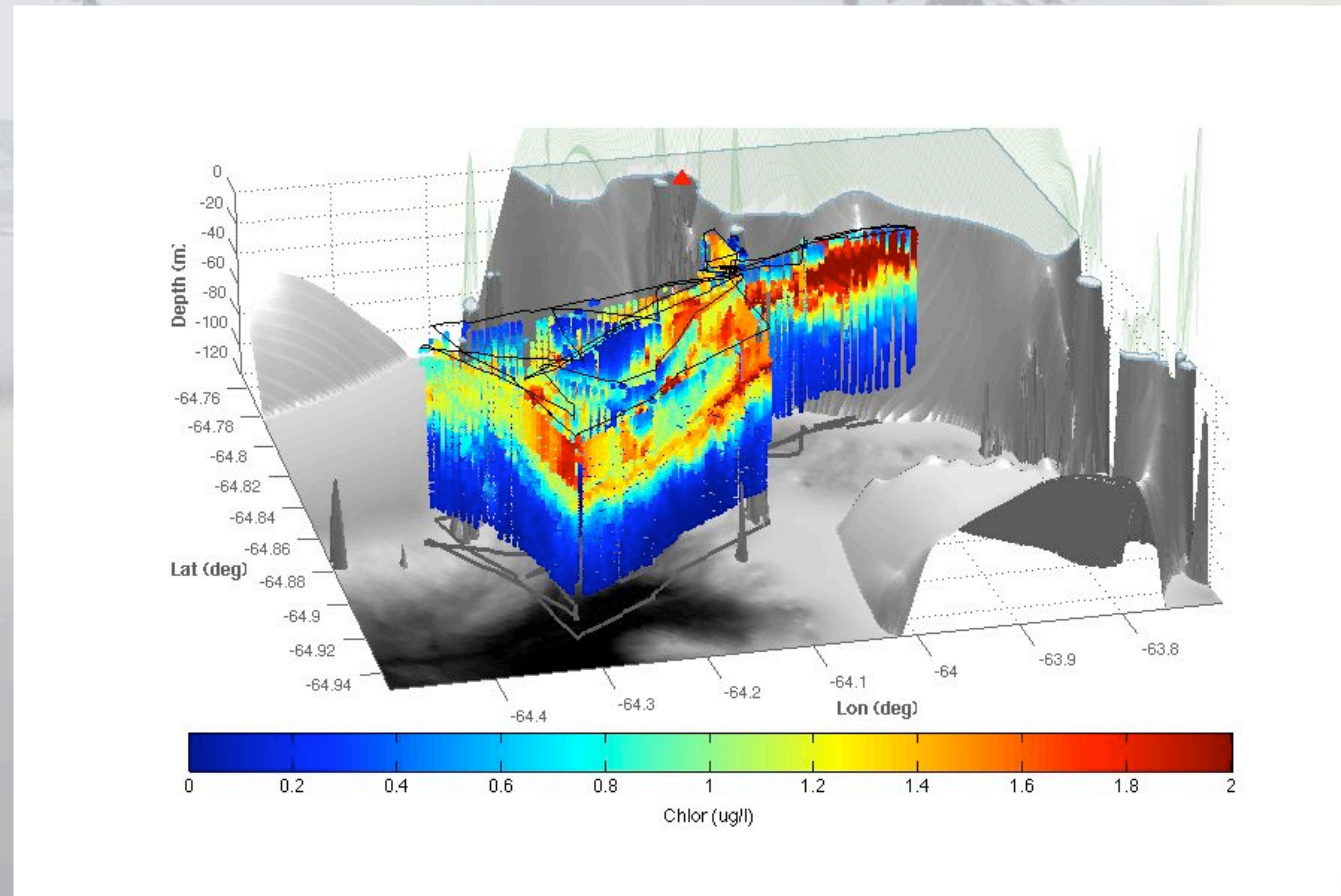
Real time comms

Rothera Base

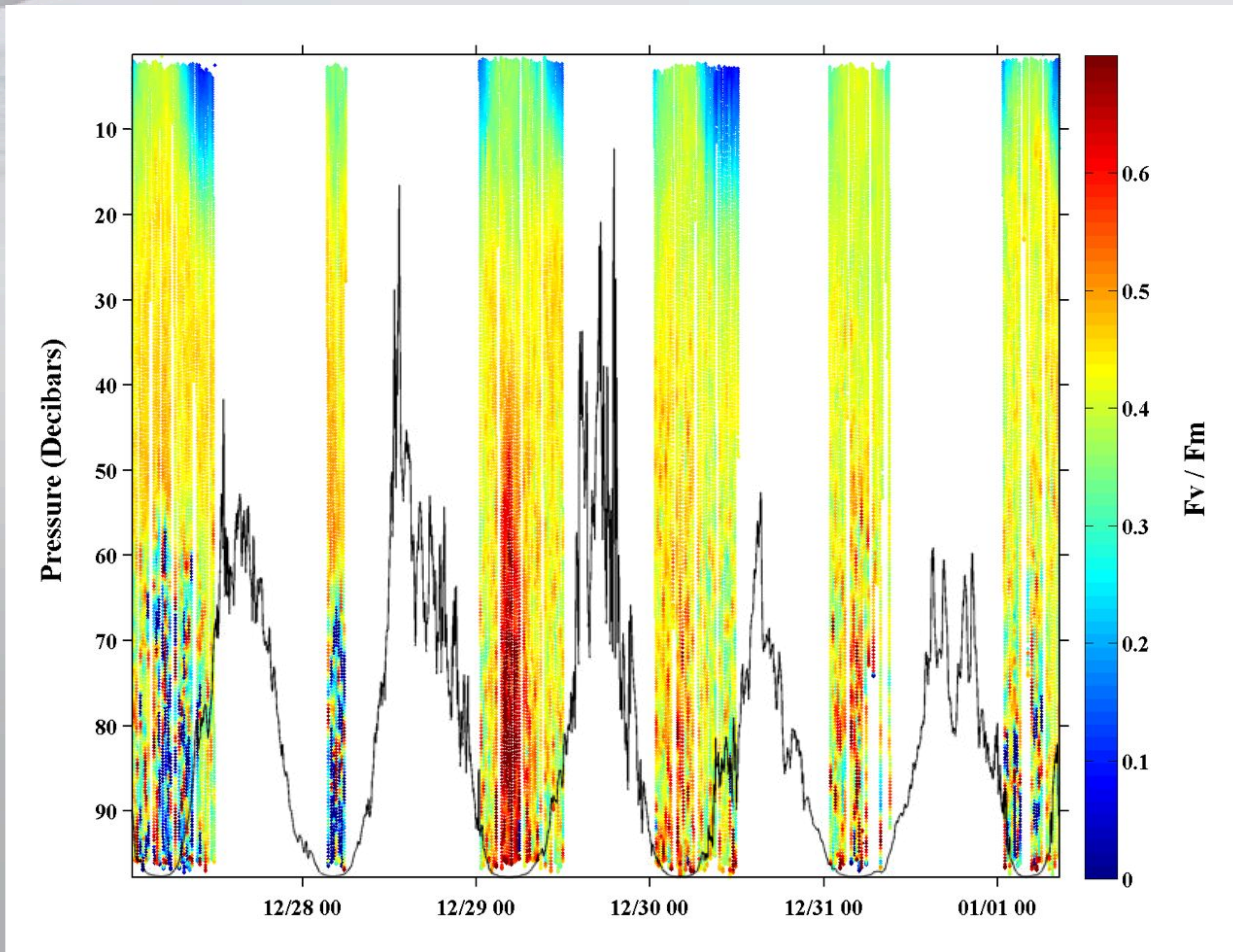
Rutgers COOLroom

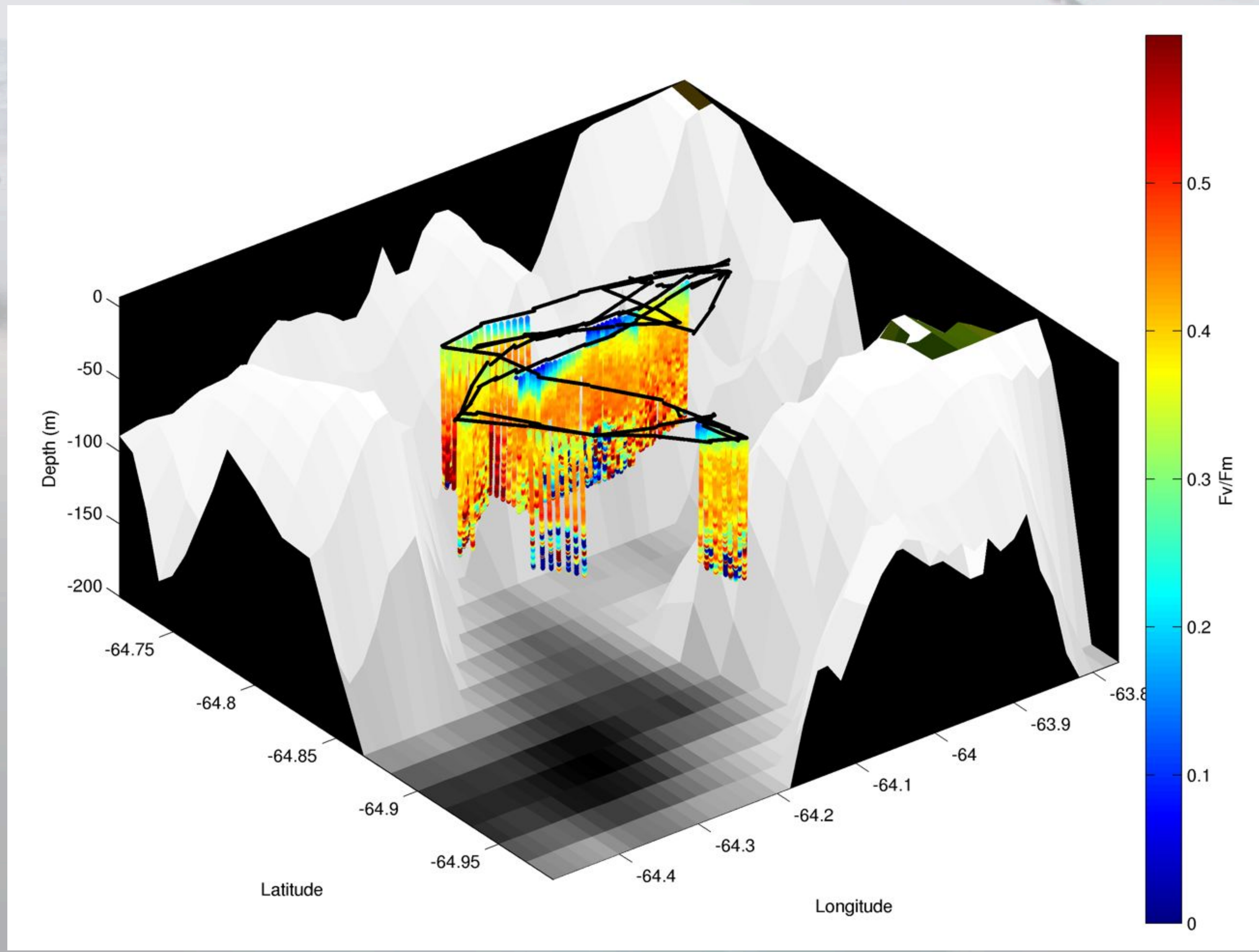
Enhanced productivity is associated with the warm upwelled water

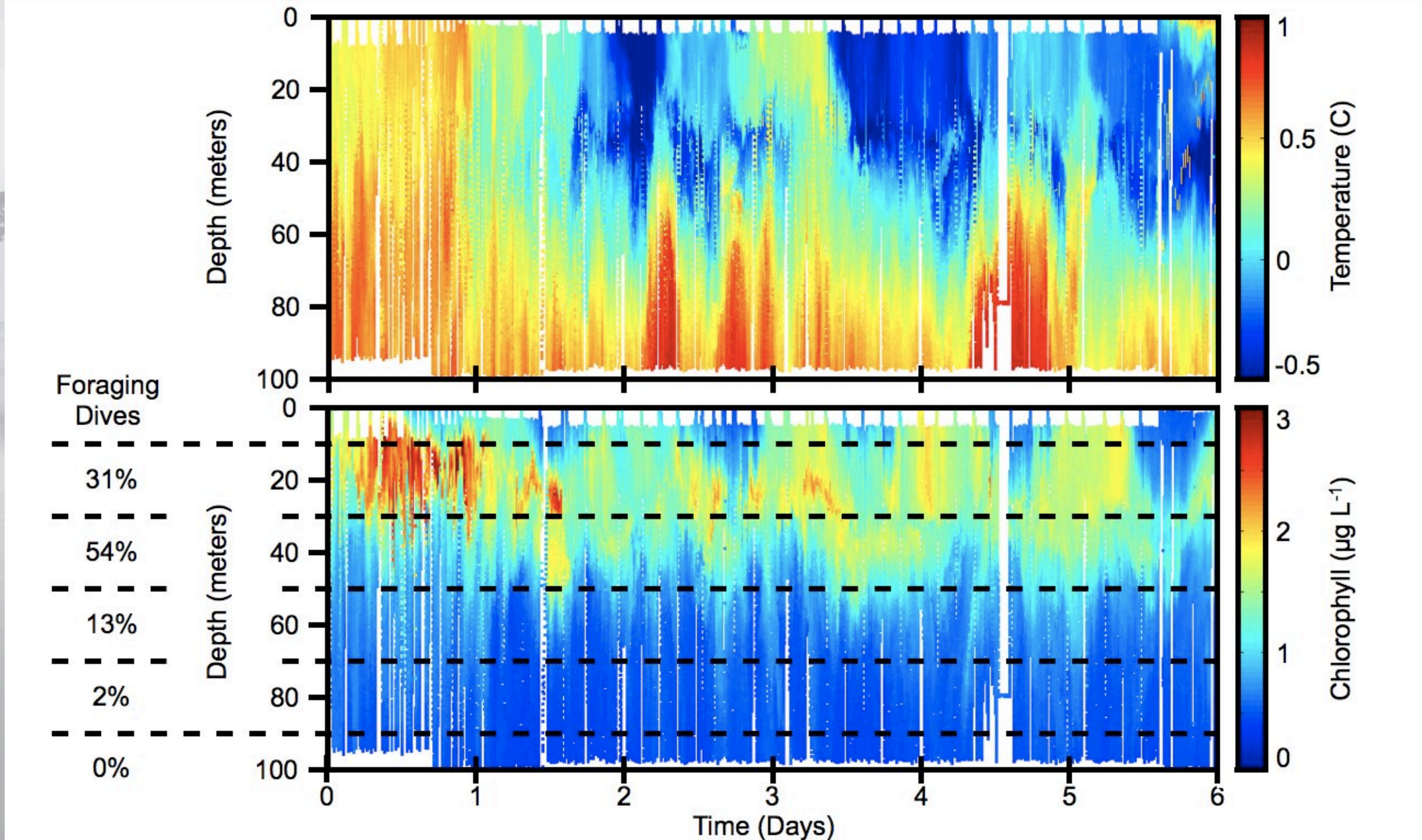




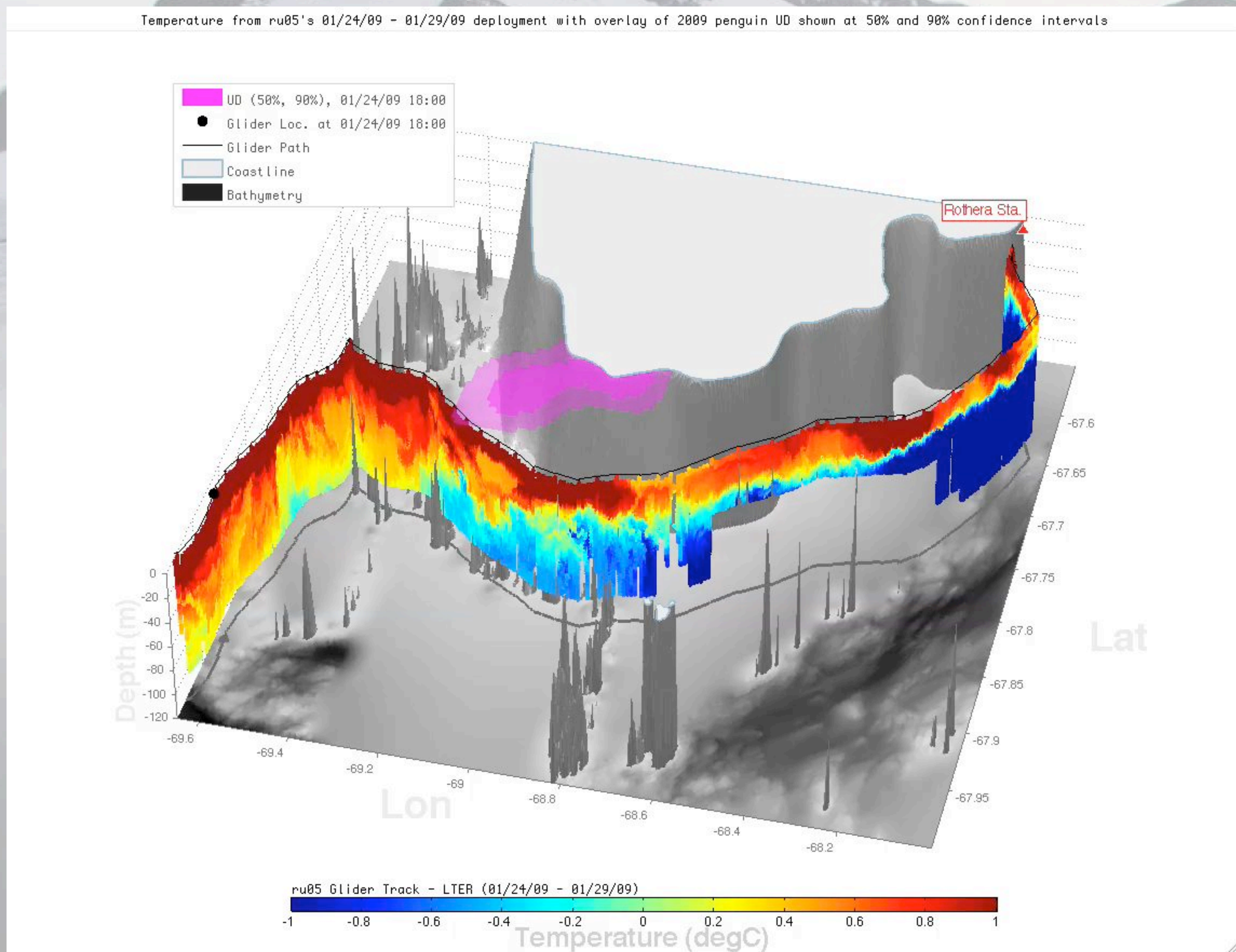
Glider measurements of Fv/Fm indicate that the phytoplankton populations associated with upwelling are healthy

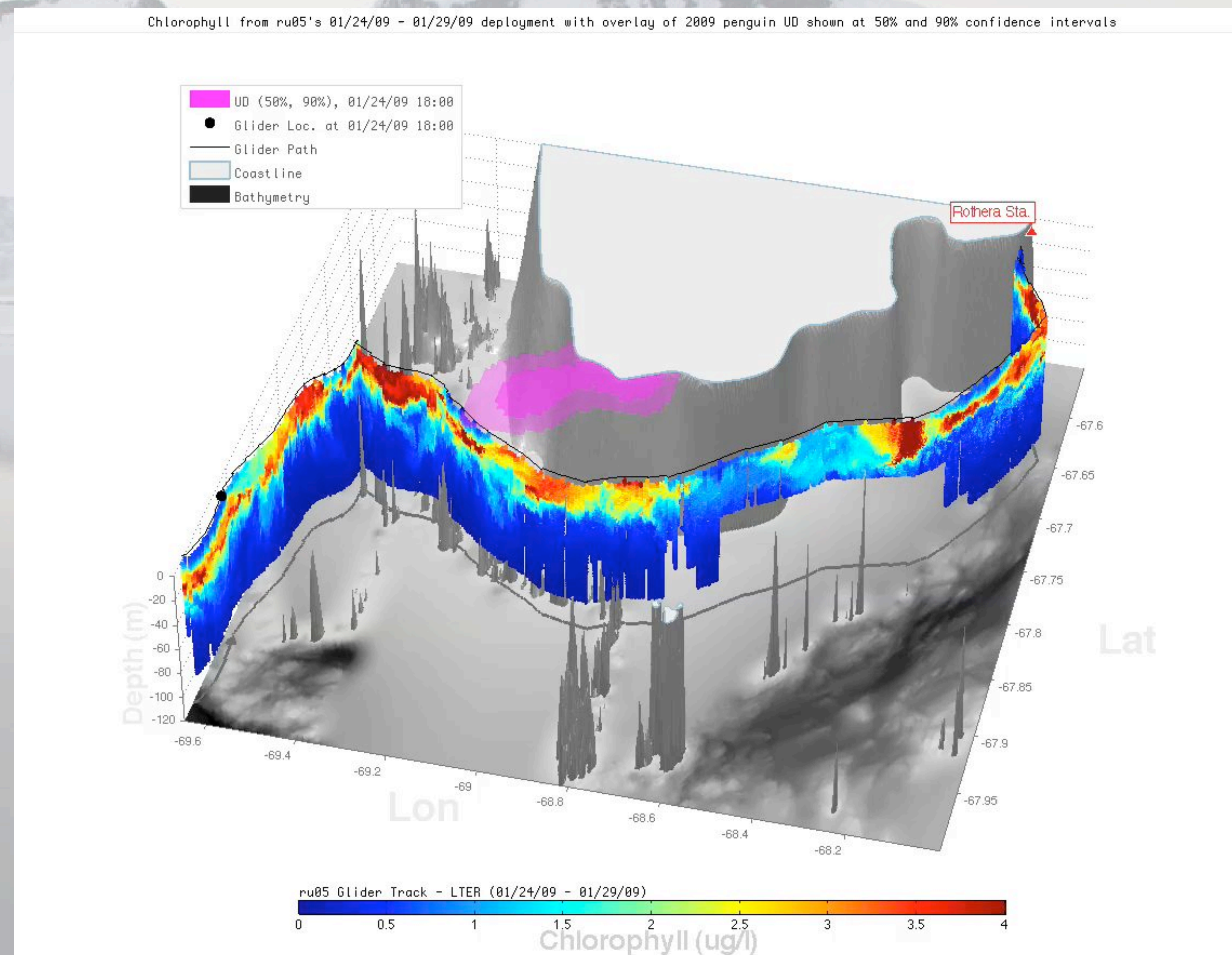






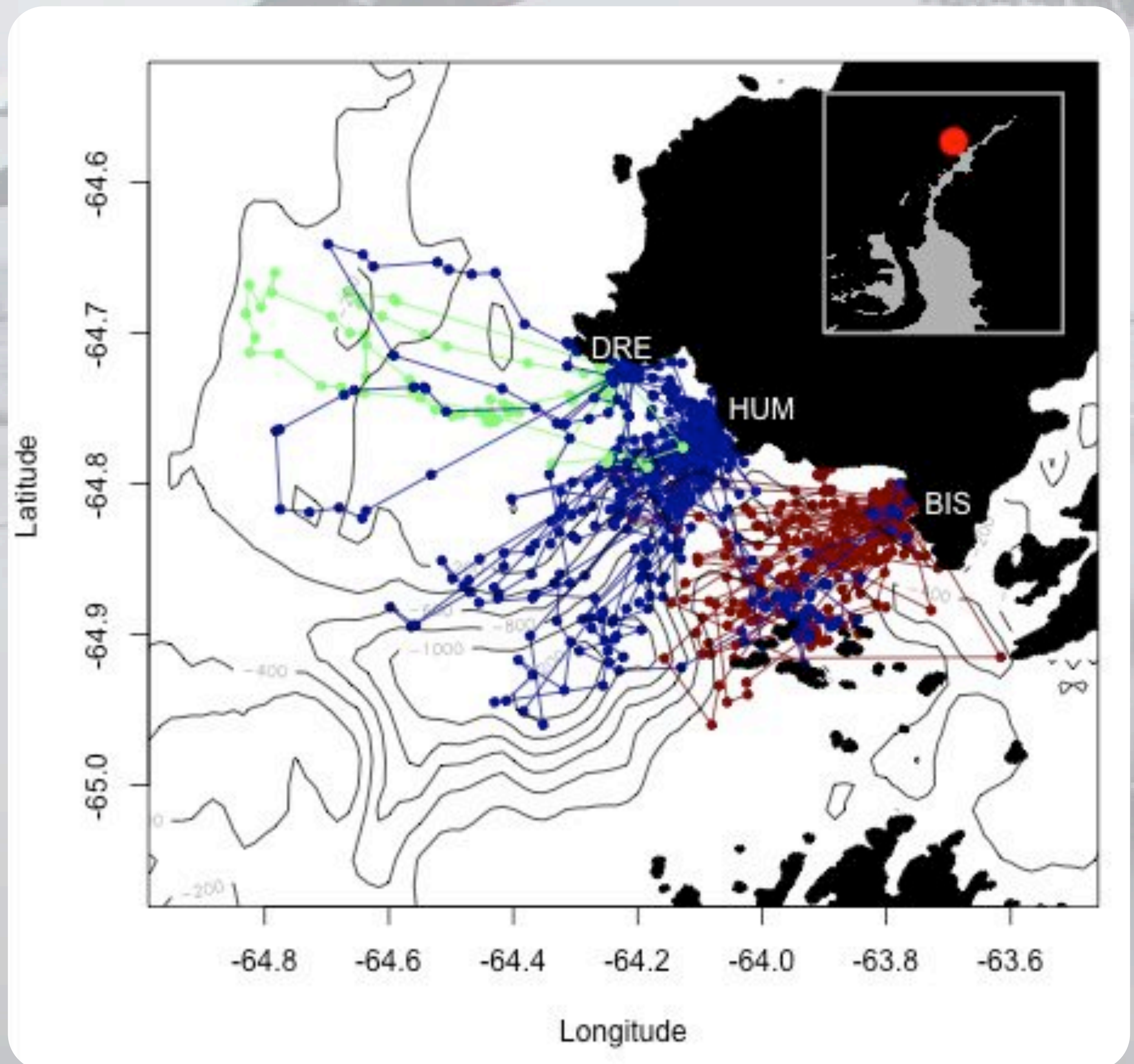
Depth (meters)
Temperature (C)
Foraging Dives
31%
54%
13%
2%
0%
Depth (meters)
Chlorophyll (μg L-1)
Time (Days)


Temperature from ru05's 01/24/09 - 01/29/09 deployment with overlay of 2009 penguin UD shown at 50% and 90% confidence intervals
UD (50%, 90%), 01/24/09 18:00
Glider Loc. at 01/24/09 18:00
Glider Path
Coastline
Bathymetry
Rothera Sta.
Depth (m)
Lon
Lat
ru05 Glider Track - LTER (01/24/09 - 01/29/09)
Temperature (degC)

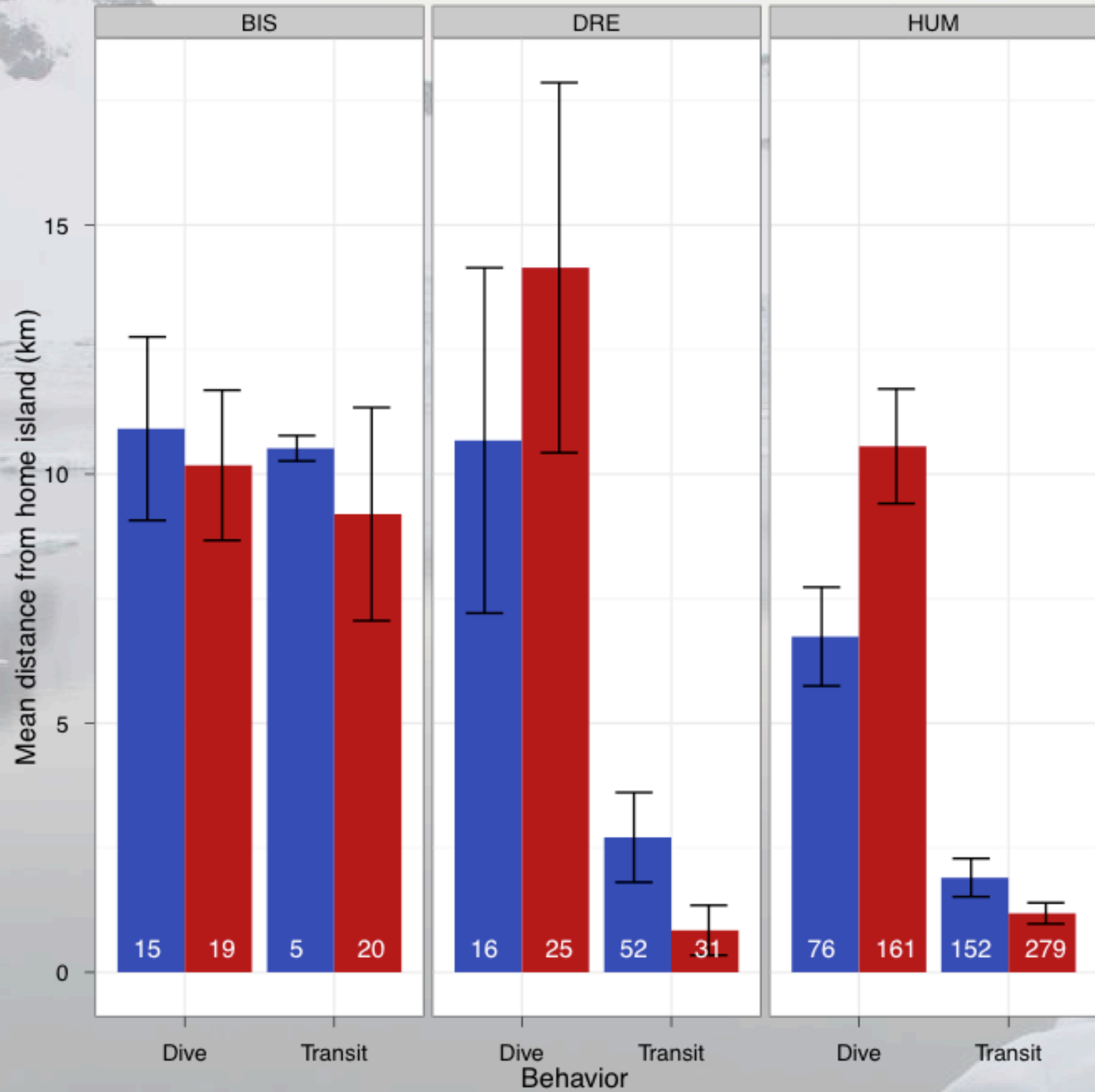

Chlorophyll from ru05's 01/24/09 - 01/29/09 deployment with overlay of 2009 penguin UD shown at 50% and 90% confidence intervals
UD (50%, 90%), 01/24/09 18:00
Glider Loc. at 01/24/09 18:00
Glider Path
Coastline
Bathymetry
Rothera Sta.
Depth (m)
Lon
Lat
ru05 Glider Track - LTER (01/24/09 - 01/29/09)
Chlorophyll (ug/l)

Results from the 2011 field season: Tidal structuring of the penguin foraging

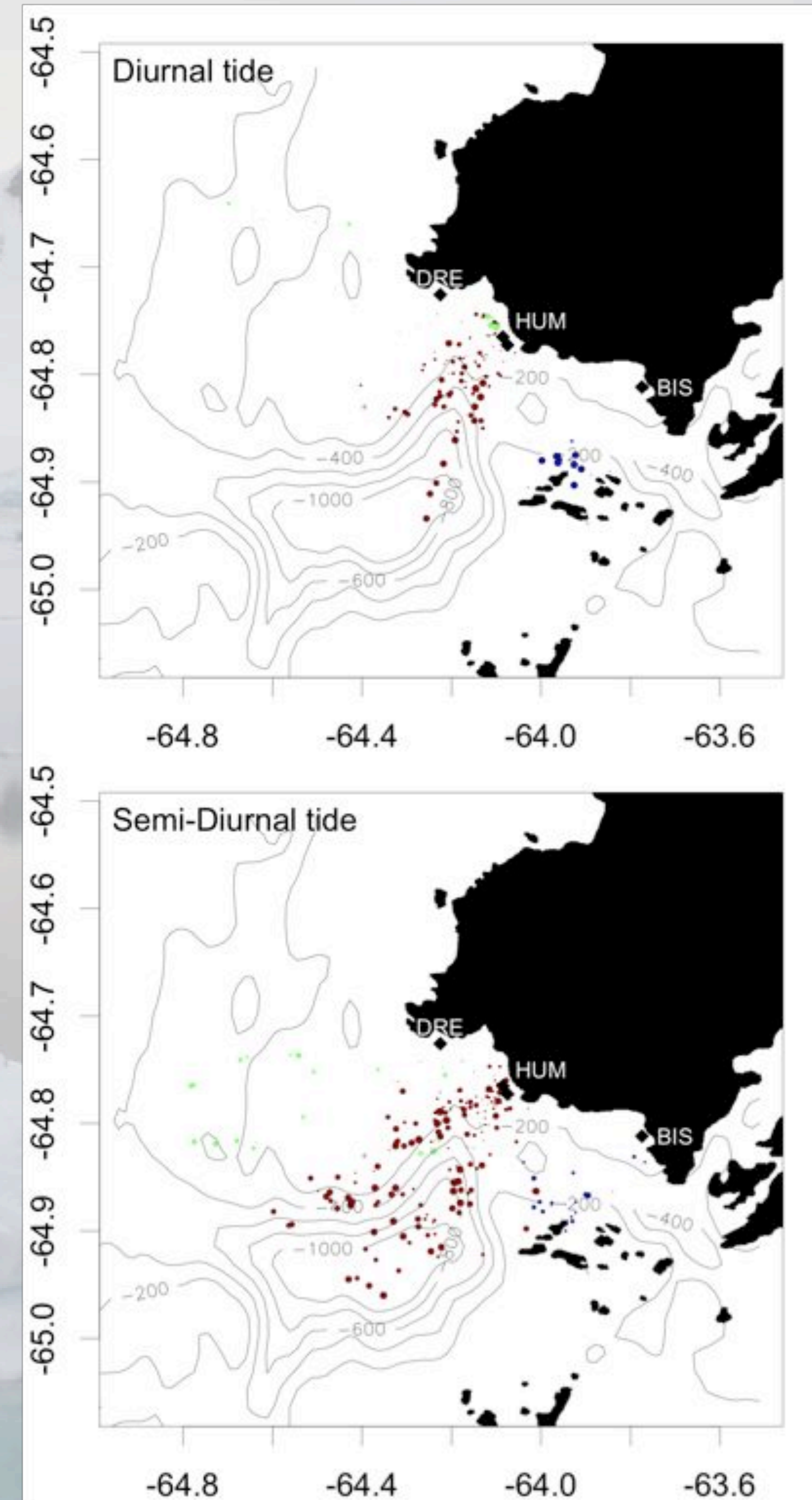
Moline, Oliver, Frazer, Kohut, Schofield



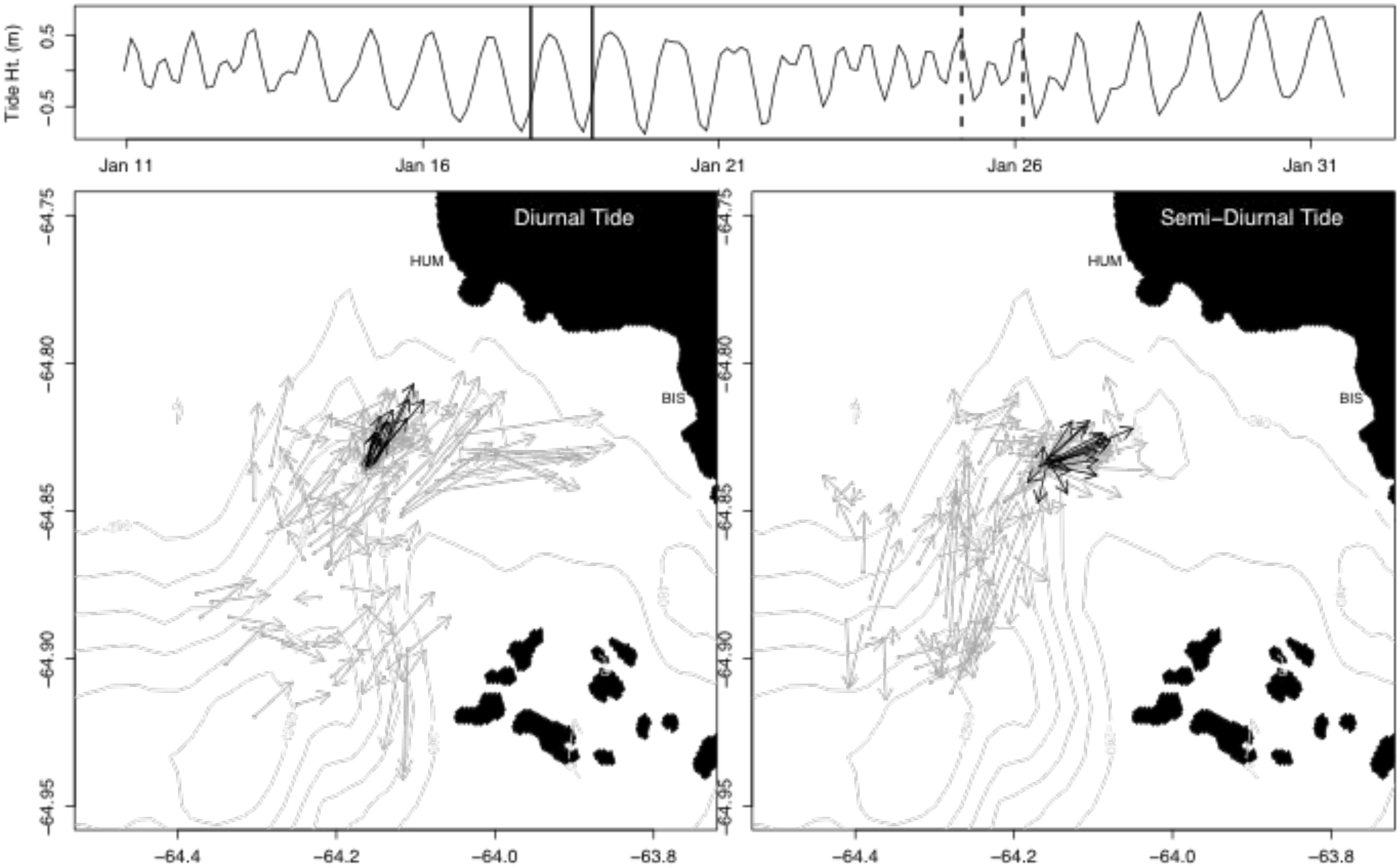
Radio-tagged penguins
Adelie (blue)
Gentoo (red)
Chinstrap (green)

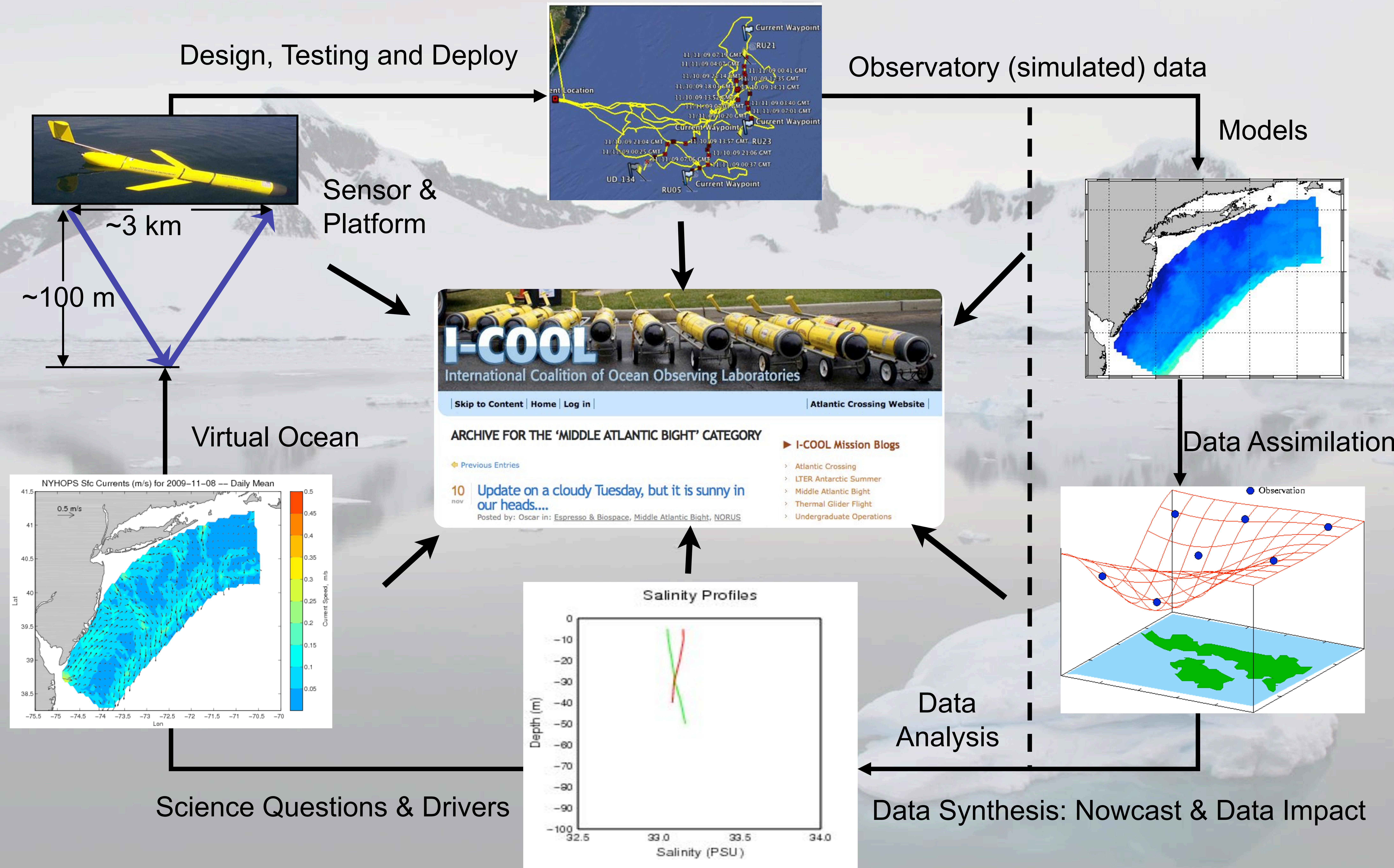


Blue = semi-diurnal tides
Red = diurnal tides

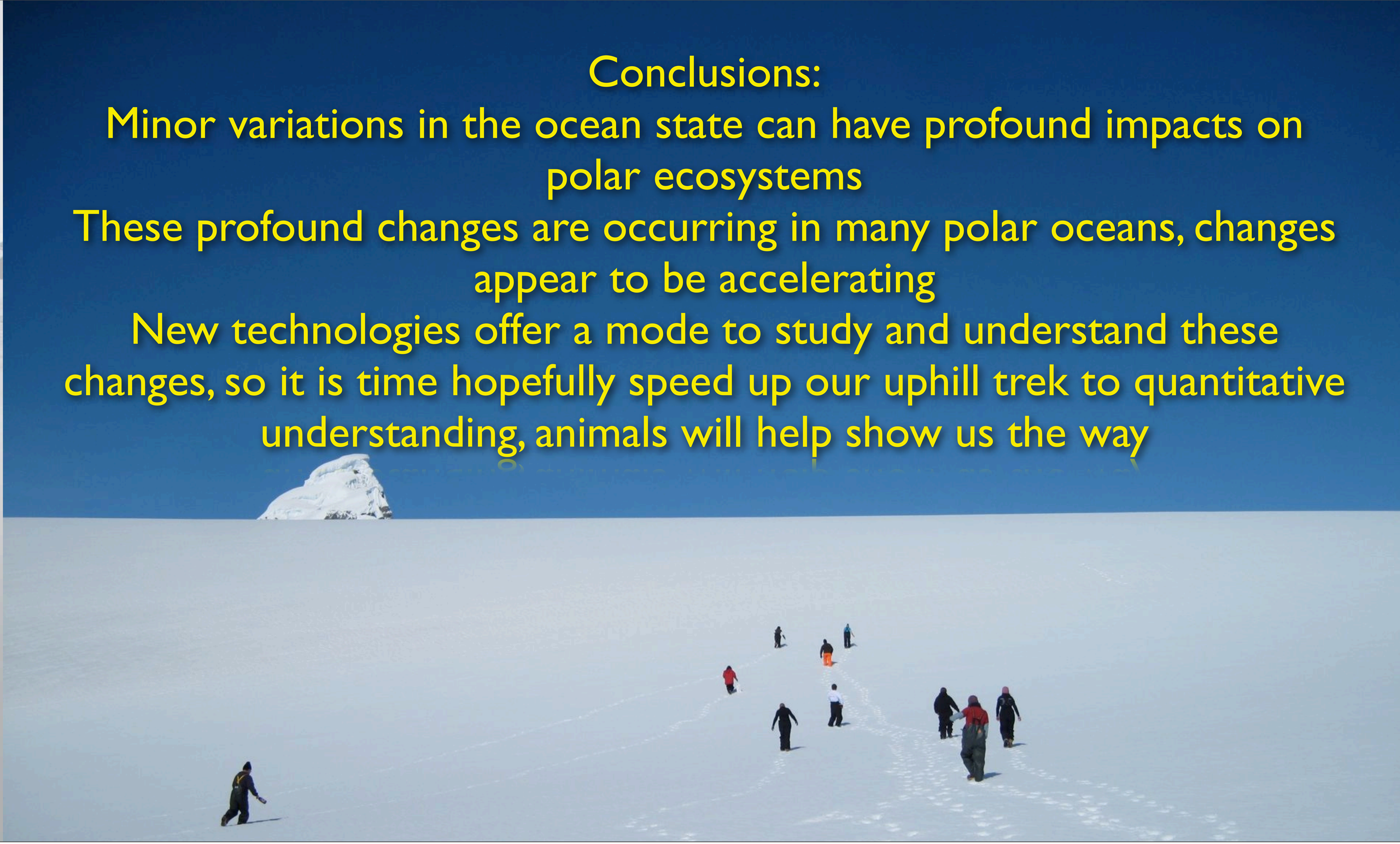


Glider currents





Monday, July 2, 12


Conclusions:
Minor variations in the ocean state can have profound impacts on polar ecosystems
These profound changes are occurring in many polar oceans, changes appear to be accelerating
New technologies offer a mode to study and understand these changes, so it is time hopefully speed up our uphill trek to quantitative understanding, animals will help show us the way