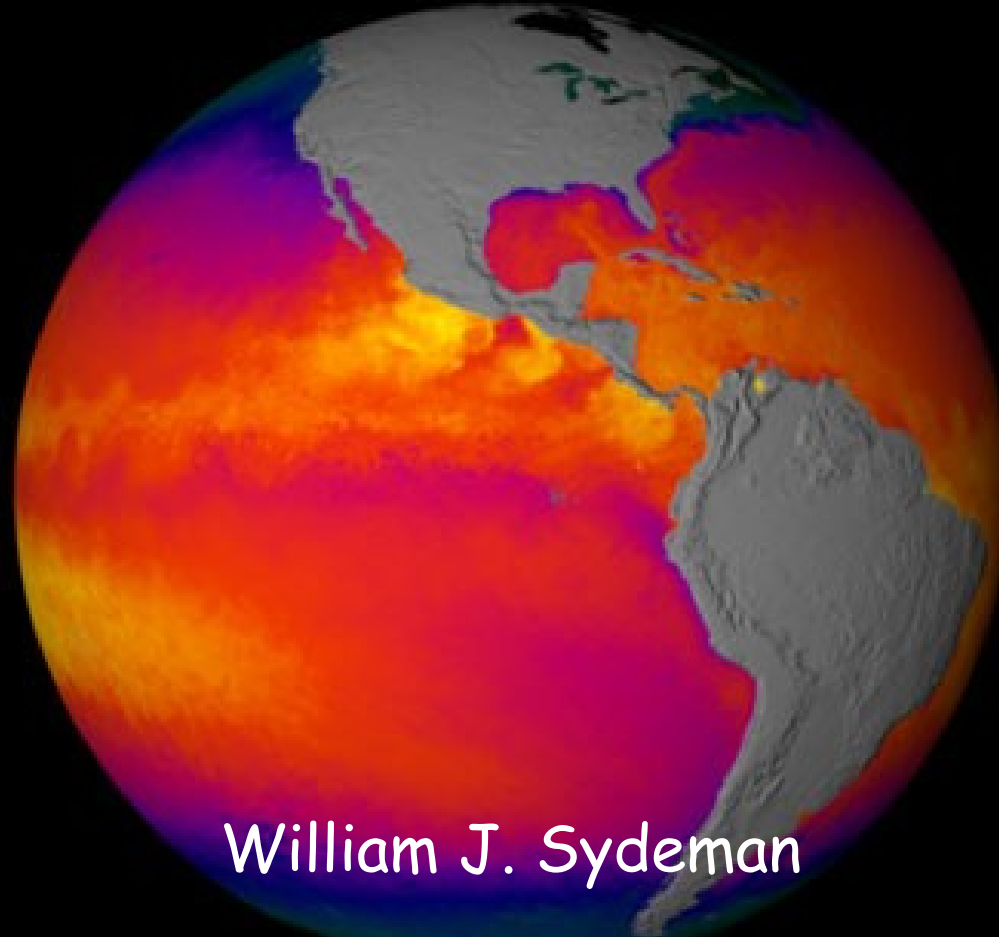


Ocean Observing, Climate Variability and Ecosystem Change



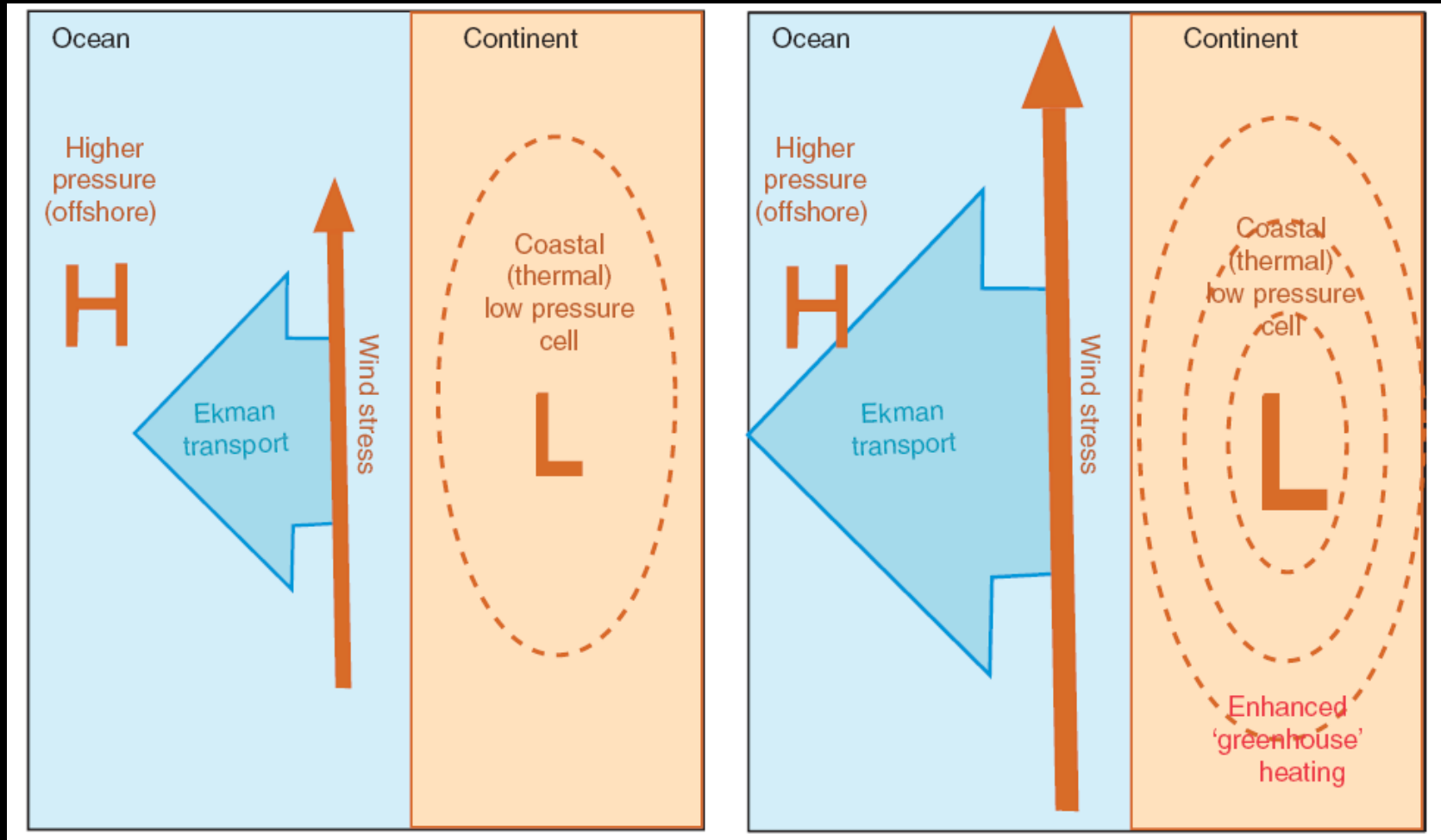
William J. Sydeman

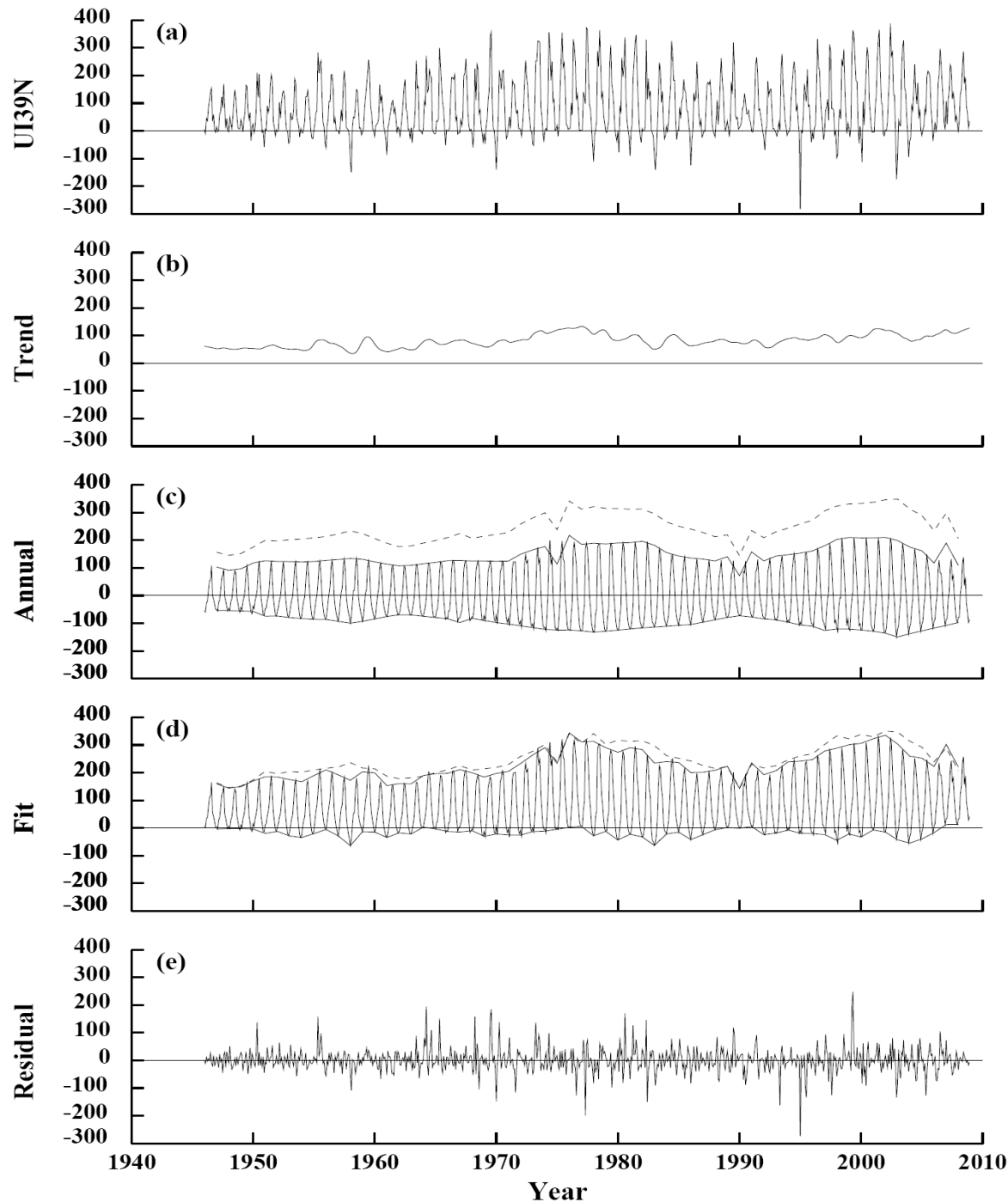
JSAC Meeting, 8 June 2010, Dana Point, CA

www.faralloninstitute.org



Global Warming - Upwelling Intensification Hypothesis





Decomposition Using STL

Results

a) Upward trend accounts for small amount of variance (**5.81%**); varies little over 63 years.

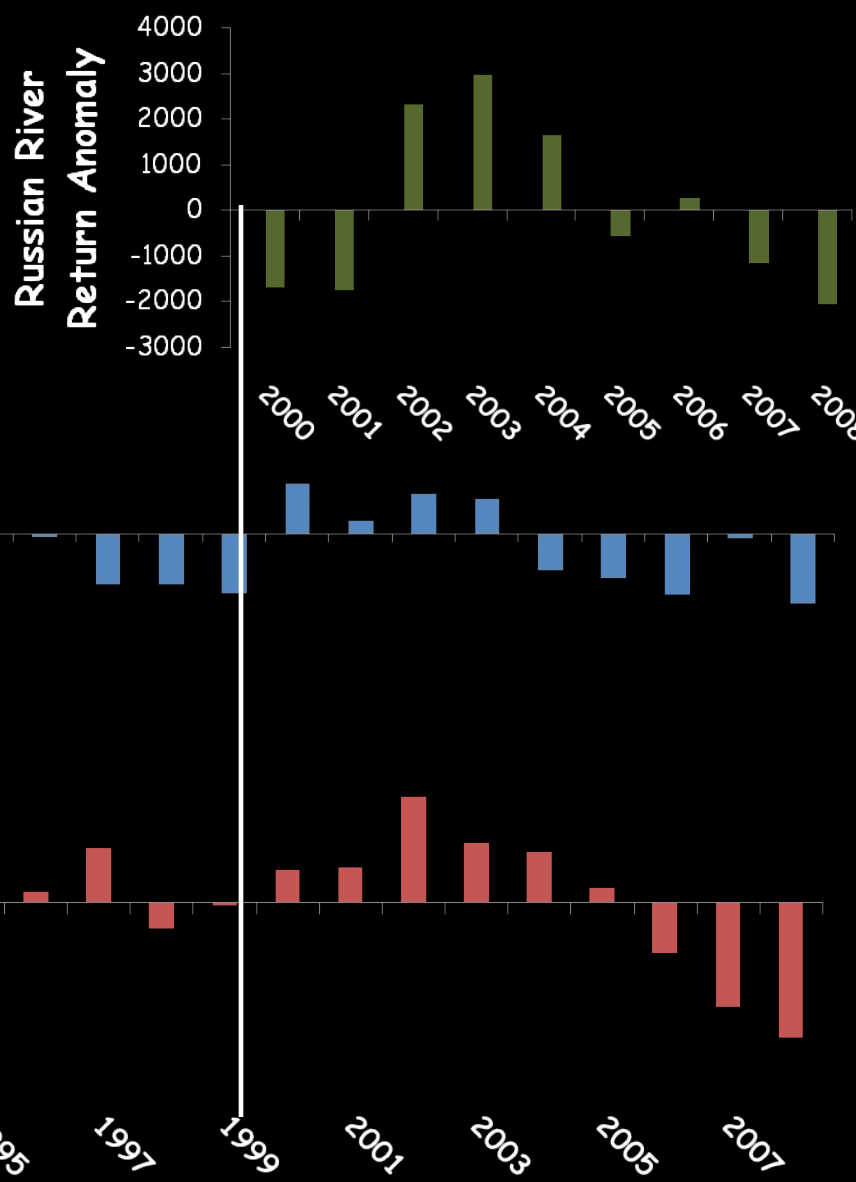
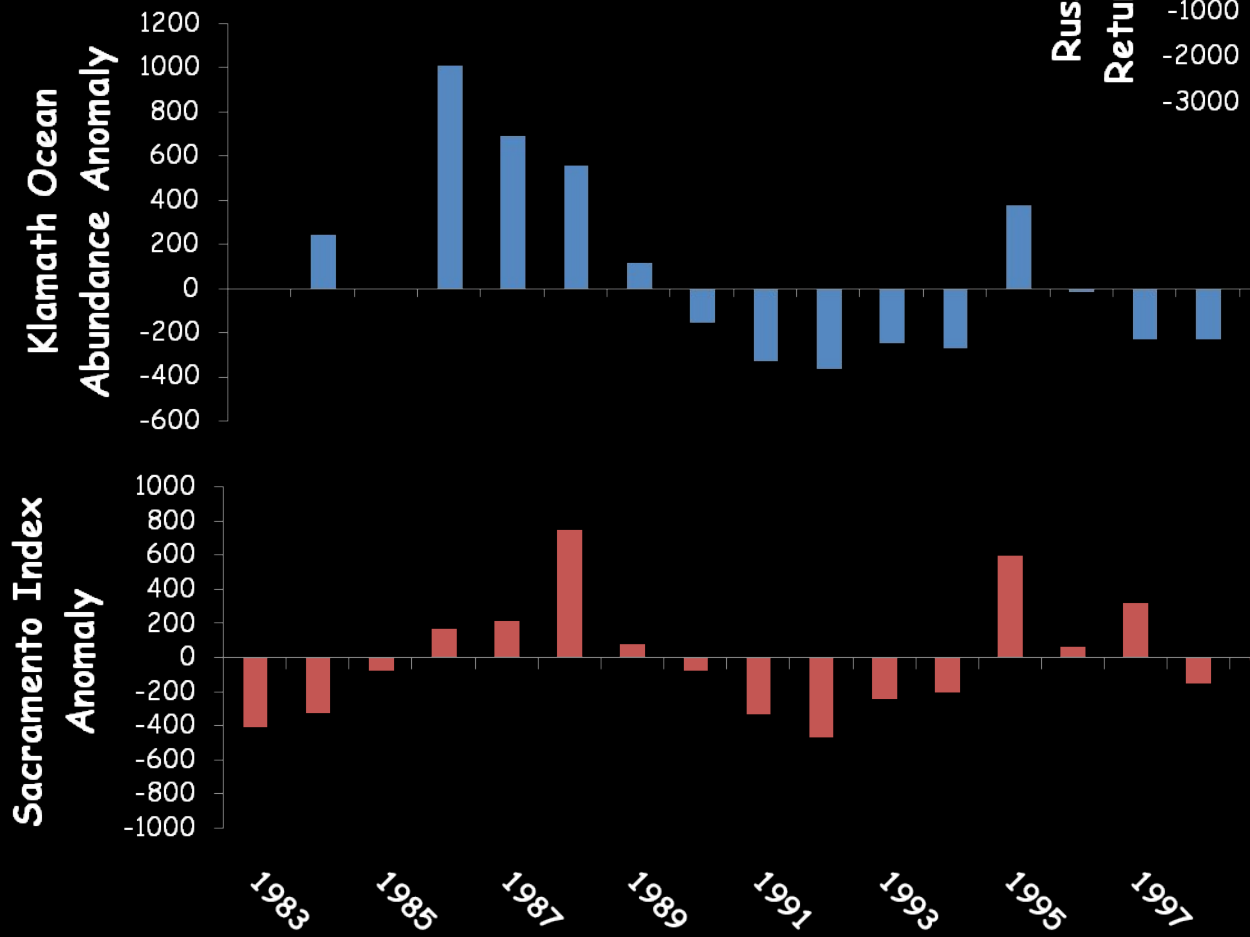
b) Annual cycle is major (**75.3%** of the variance)

c) “fit” is combined trend+annual (**81.1%**); residual leftover (18.9%) and looks like white noise... indeed it is...

d) **long-period amplitude modulation evident !**

CLIMATE AND OCEAN ECOLOGY OF RUSSIAN RIVER CHINOOK SALMON





Path Analysis Approach

Response: Russian River Chinook adult returns

- Lagged 2 years (e.g. 2008 returns predicted by 2006 oceanographic and biological variables)

Oceanographic predictors: Seasonal Upwelling “modes”

- First principal component: summer upwelling
- Second principal component: winter upwelling

Biological predictors:

• Chlorophyll concentrations

• Farallon Islands and Bodega Bay

• First principal component (PC1)

• Zooplankton

• Copepod biomass

• Copepod community index

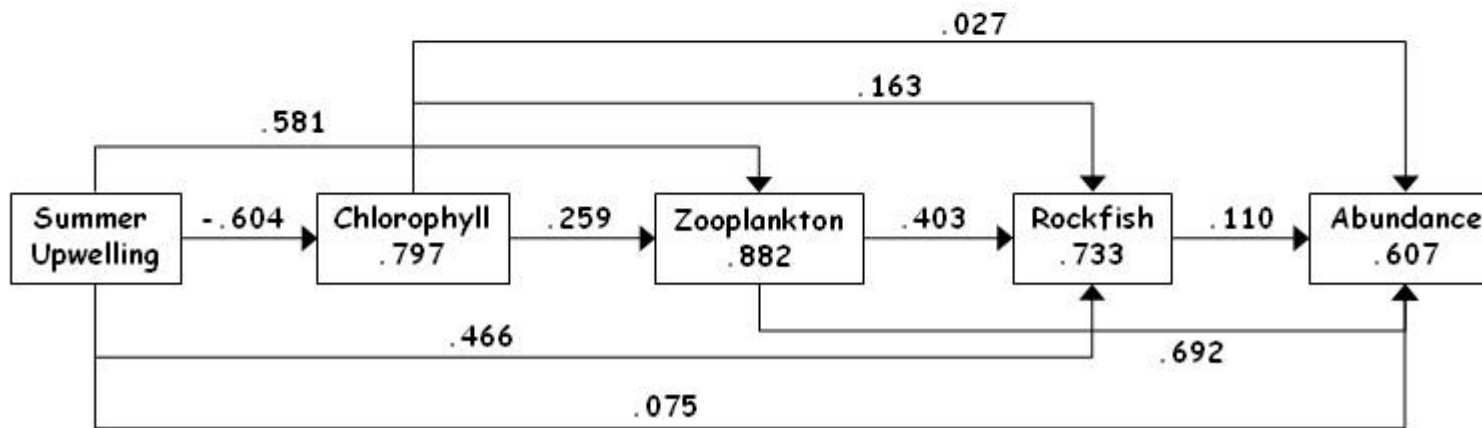
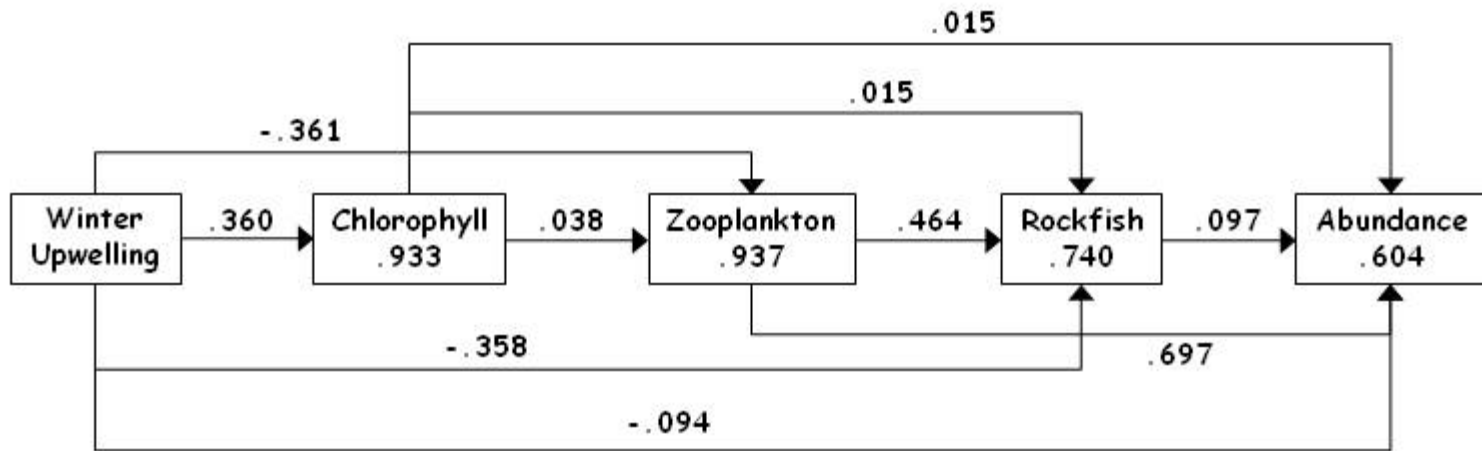
• Euphausiid (*Thysanoessa spinifera*) abundance (% of auklet diet)

• First principal component (PC1)

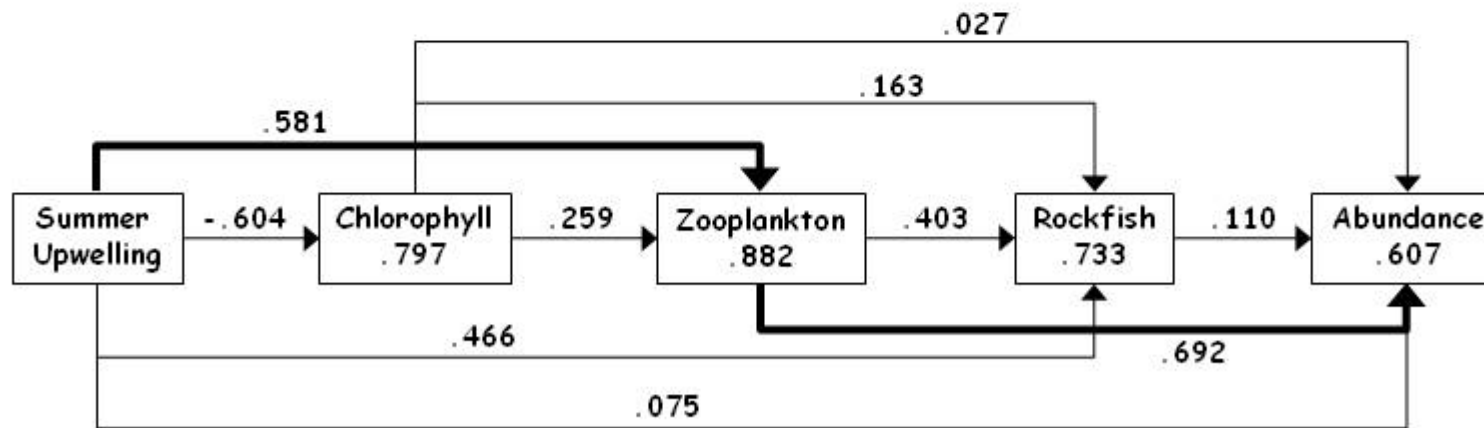
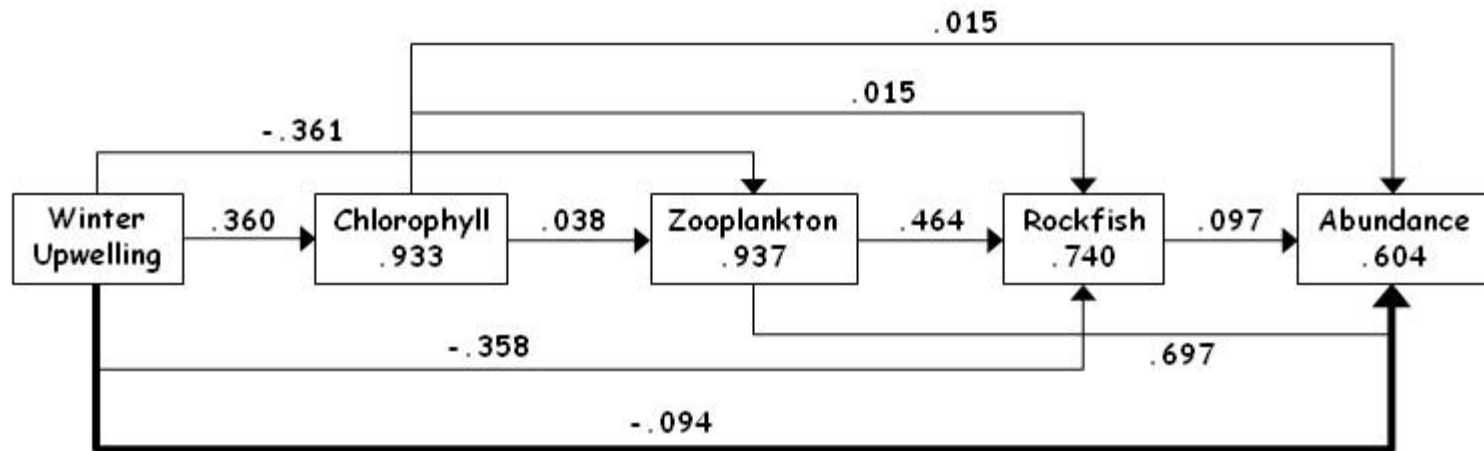
• Juvenile rockfish abundance

• % of common murre diet

Path Analysis Diagrams

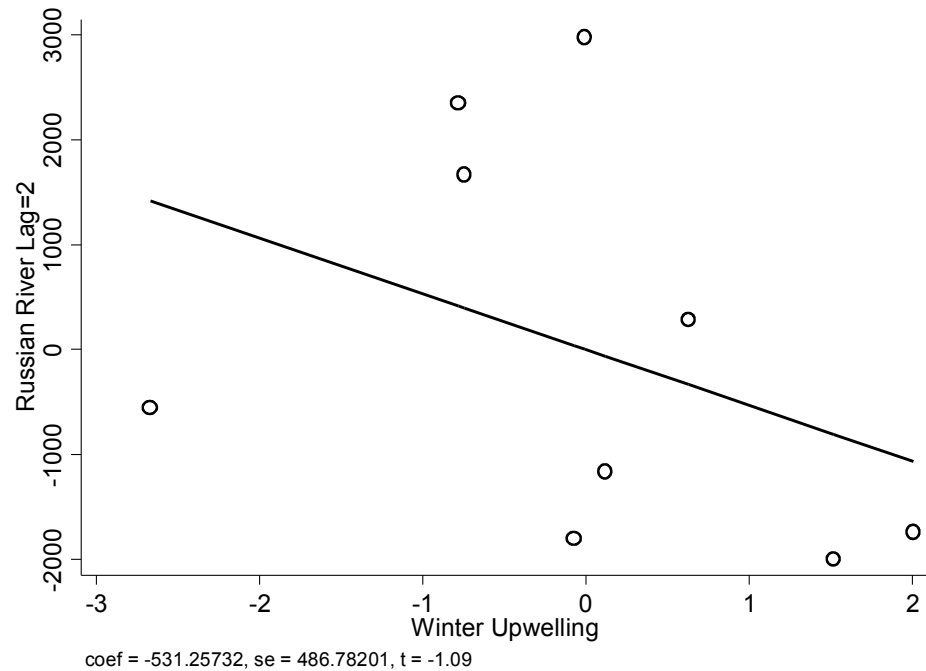


Path Analysis Diagrams



Winter Upwelling: direct

- Spearman correlation:
 - $\rho = -0.4833$, $p = 0.1875$
- Regression:
 - Model $R^2 = 0.1454$, $p = 0.3112$



Summer Upwelling: indirect

- Zooplankton intermediate
- Spearman correlation:
 - $\rho = 0.4176$, $p = 0.2646$
- Multiple regression:
 - Model $R^2 = 0.6243$, $p = 0.0530$
 - Zooplankton $t = 2.70$, $p = 0.036$

Forecasting Ecosystem Productivity

