

New findings on zooplankton and fish in the Central Arctic Ocean

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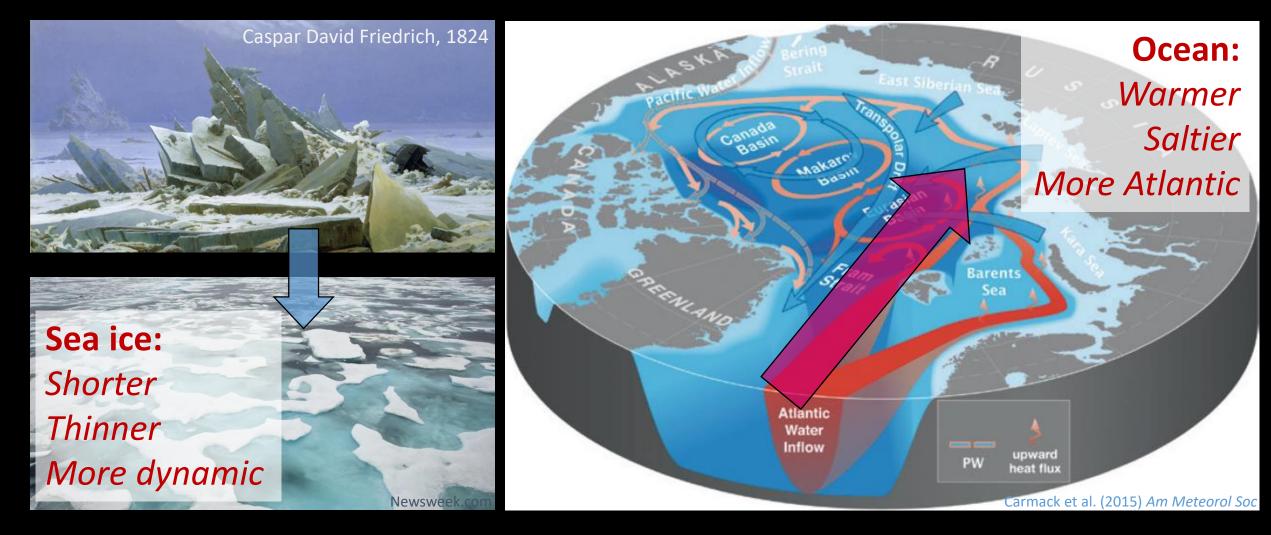
Federal Ministry of Education and Research

Rapid change of Arctic Ocean and sea ice





Rapid change of Arctic Ocean and sea ice



Changing fauna Less sympagic biota





Ice algae









Melnikov (2018) Dokl. Earth Sci. Ehrlich et al. (2020) Fr. Mar. Sci. Kiko et al. (2017) Pol. Biol. Steiner et al. (2019) Nelson et al. (2014) [pictures]

Nematodes

Ice copepods

Polar cod

Changing fauna Less sympagic biota



Nematodes



Ice algae



Ice copepods



Ice amphipods



Polar cod

Ehrlich et al. (2020) Fr. Mar. Sci. Kiko et al. (2017) Pol. Biol. Steiner et al. (2019) Nelson et al. (2014)

Melnikov (2018) Dokl. Earth Sci.

More Atlantic predators

Fossheim et al. (2015) PNAS O'Correy-Crowe et al. (2016) Biol Lett

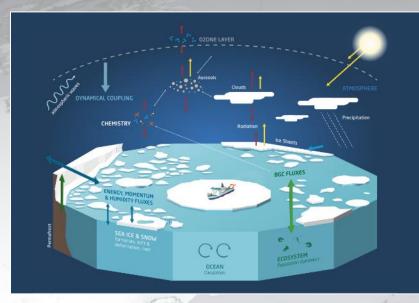


Atlantic cod

Orca



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Holistic system approach:

- Atmosphere
- Ocean
- Sea ice
- Ecosystem

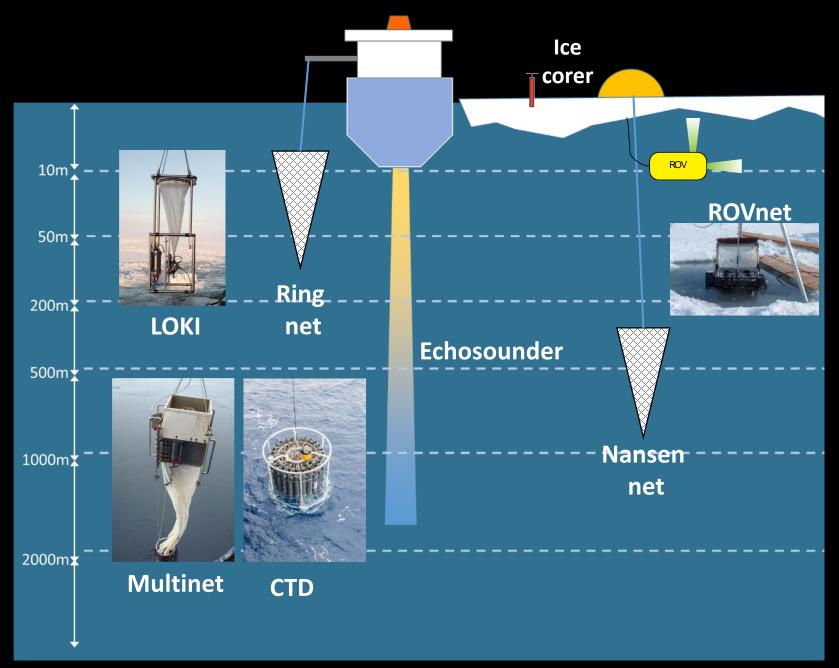
Multi-disciplinary drift study Following the Transpolar Drift from start to end

- 312 days
- 4,300 km
- > 700 Scientists

Objectives

Investigate the seasonal variability of:

- Animal biodiversity
- Vertical distribution
- Biomass and production
- Their contribution to biogeochemical cycles



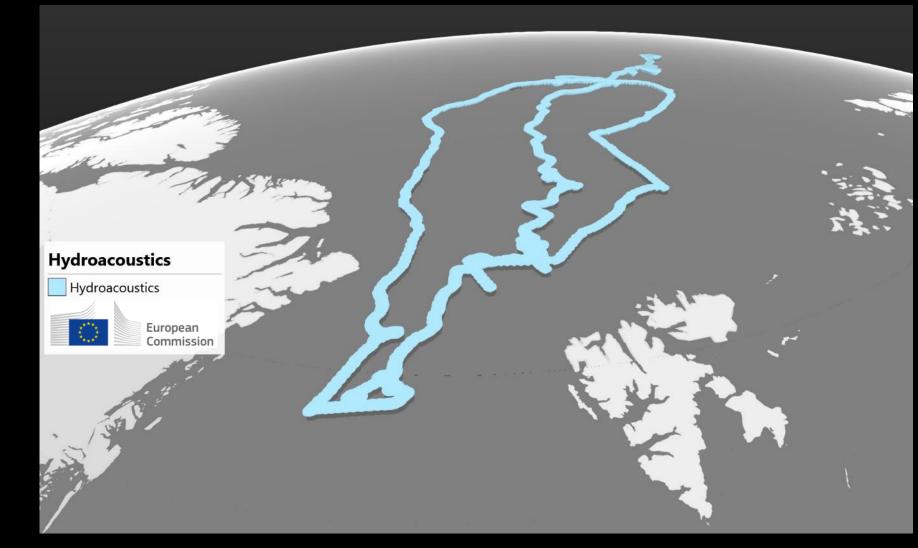
Distribution of sampling sites

- Multinet (5 strata, 0-2,000 m)
- Ring nets (50-2,000 m max. depth)
- Nansen net (0-200 m)
- Altogether 207 net deployments



First trans-Arctic hydroacoustic survey

- 9,000 km
- ~ 350 days
- 3 crossings of the Eurasian Basin



Diversity of animals



Picture credit: KS, RC, GC, NH, CA., M. Hoppmann, J. Kässbohrer



High resolution profiles of zooplankton distribution

Indication of reproducing *Calanus hyperboreus* and *Apherusa glacialis* in the Central Arctic Ocean in November/December

Arctic cod in ice crack

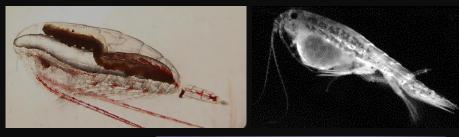
Picture: Matt Boyer

Credits: C. Katlein & Team Ice

Could there be "more" life in the CAO than thought before?

- There appears to be more biomass not seen by traditional sampling (macrofauna)
- Animals are more active all year (feeding and reproduction)
- There are more predators (jellyfish, fish and seals)

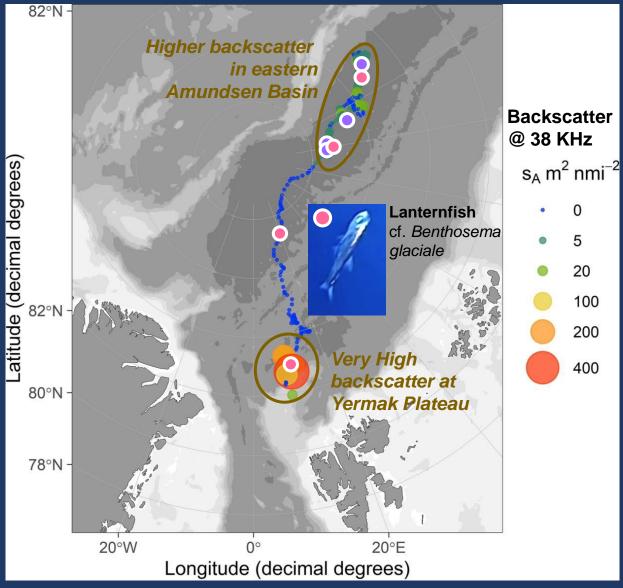








Gonatus fabricii



43 cm 55 cm 68 cm 33 cn

0

5

20

100

200

400

Atlantic cod Gadus morhua **Ice cod** Arctogadus glacilis Paraliparis bathybius (not shown)



Atlantic cod Gadus morhua Haddock Melanogrammus aeglefinus **Redfish** Sebastes mentella (not shown)

Snoeijs-Leijonmalm, Flores et al. Unexpected fish and squid in the central Arctic deep scattering layer Science Advances (acc.)

What we took home

- Year-round observations of zooplankton using net sampling, hydroacoustics, imaging profilers and under-ice video surveys
- ~ 9,000 samples of 20 parameters for analyses including microscopy, trophic biomarkers, genomics,...





Implications and impact

• New sampling technology enabled a more comprehensive view on diversity, life-cycles and biogeochemical functions of pelagic fauna

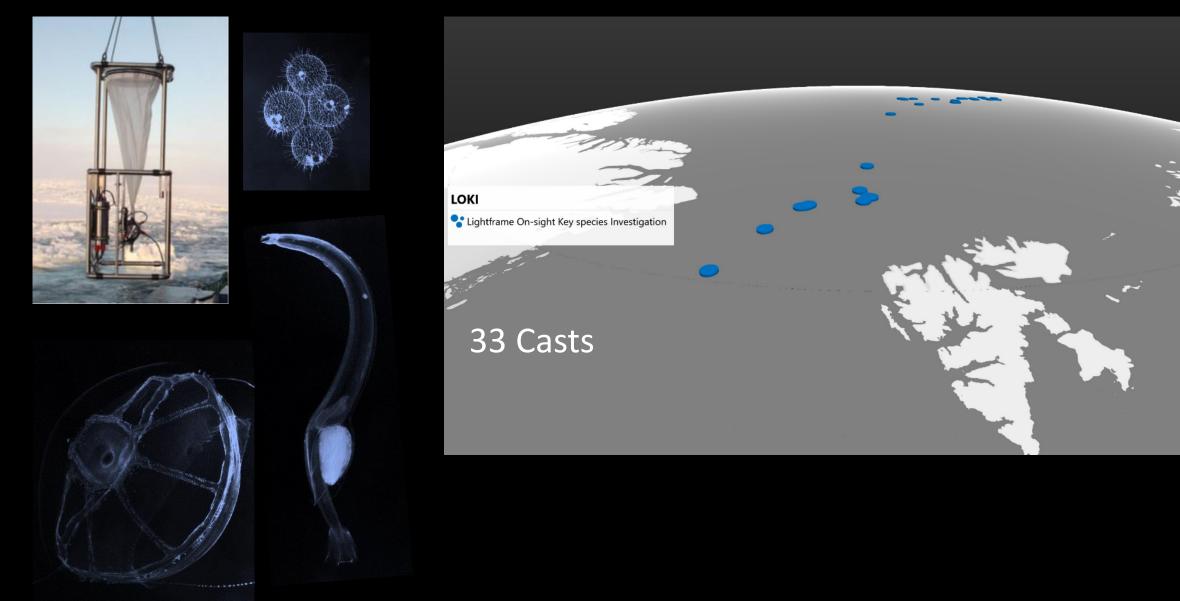
Guiding questions for future work:

• Do high metabolic and reproductive activity during winter imply highly efficient heterotrophic resource utilisation, independent of primary production?



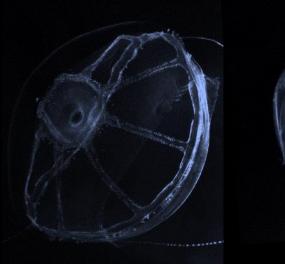
• Does this high activity and the year-round presence of predators suggest that the food web in the CAO may be more productive than previously assumed?

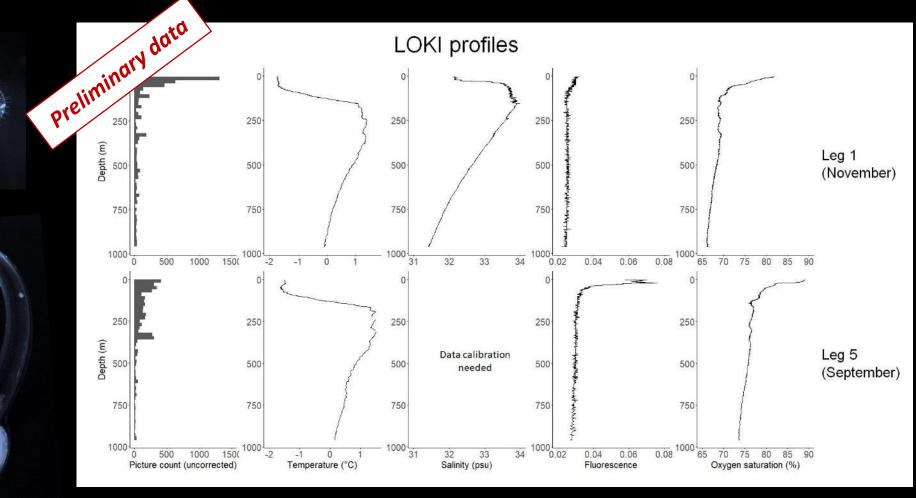
High resolution profiles of zooplankton distribution



High resolution profiles of zooplankton distribution







Sampling the sea-ice habitat

- Ice coring (meiofauna, trophic biomarkers)
- ROVnet
- Creative methods





Sampling the sea-ice habitat

- Samples under-ice habitat horizontally
- Strata: under-ice, 10 m, variable (up to 100 m)
- 31 hauls conducted

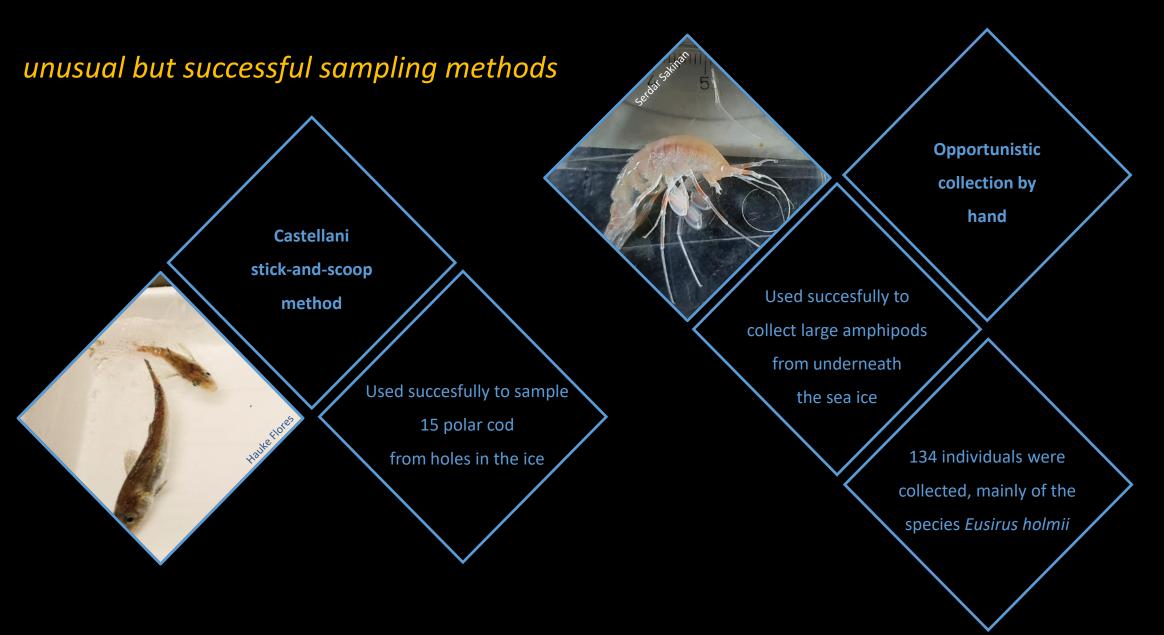
ROVnet

SEAST BEAST





Sampling the sea-ice habitat



Video observations of predators under sea ice (Leg 1&2)

