

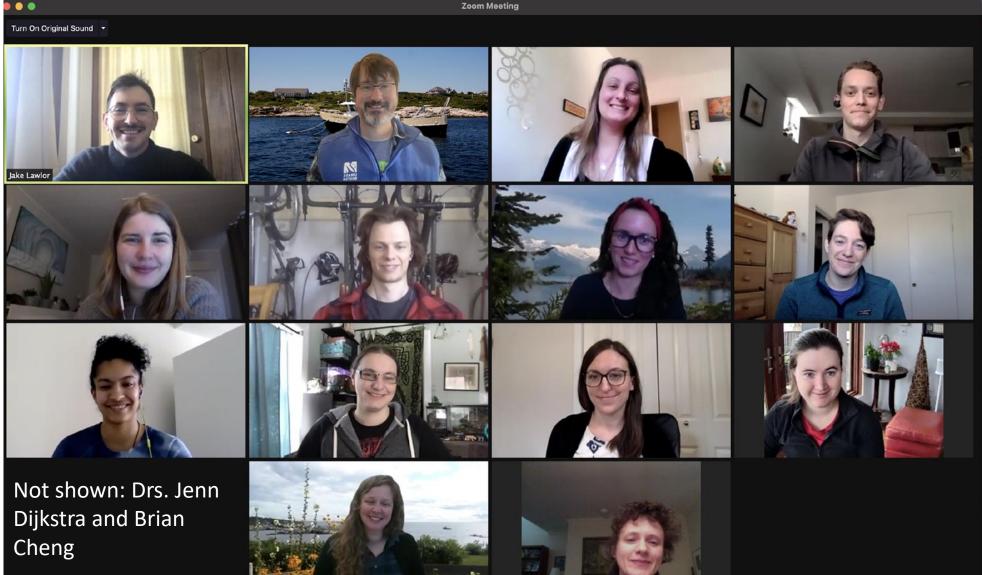
Downscaling Global Change with Forty Years of Data from Intertidal and Subtidal Reefs in Maine

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UMass Boston, 2 - McGill University, 3 - Université de Québec á Montréal,
University of British Columbia, 5 - University of Guelph, 6 - University of Zurich,
Living Data Project, 8 - University of Regina, 9 - University of Arizona, 10 University of New Hampshire 11 - University of Montana

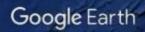


The Living Data Project Synthesis Group to Unlock Long Term SML Data

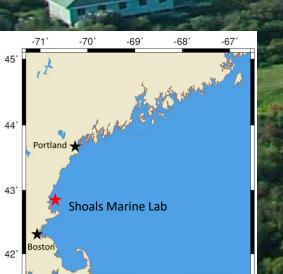


ITRS 2023

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

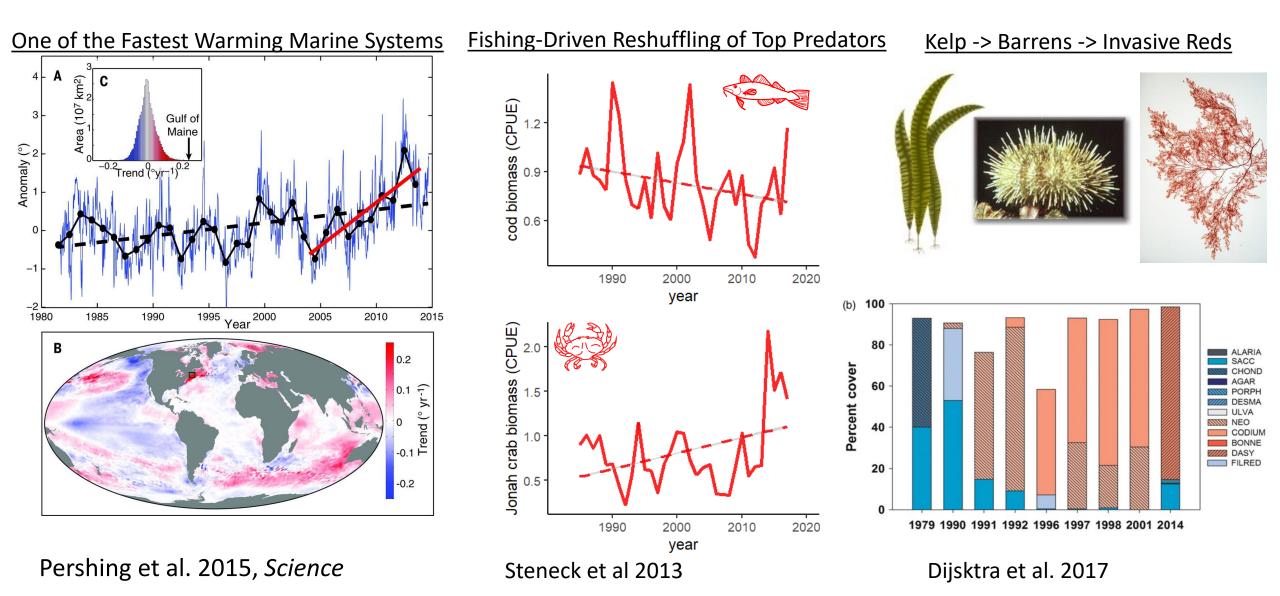


Shoals Marine Lab



- Established in 1973 by John M. Kingsbury & John Anderson
- Jointly operated by Cornell & UNH
- Provides place-based undergrad education and research in marine science
- A plethora of biological data sets going back to the 1970s

Massive Regional Change in the Gulf of Maine Over the Past Forty Years



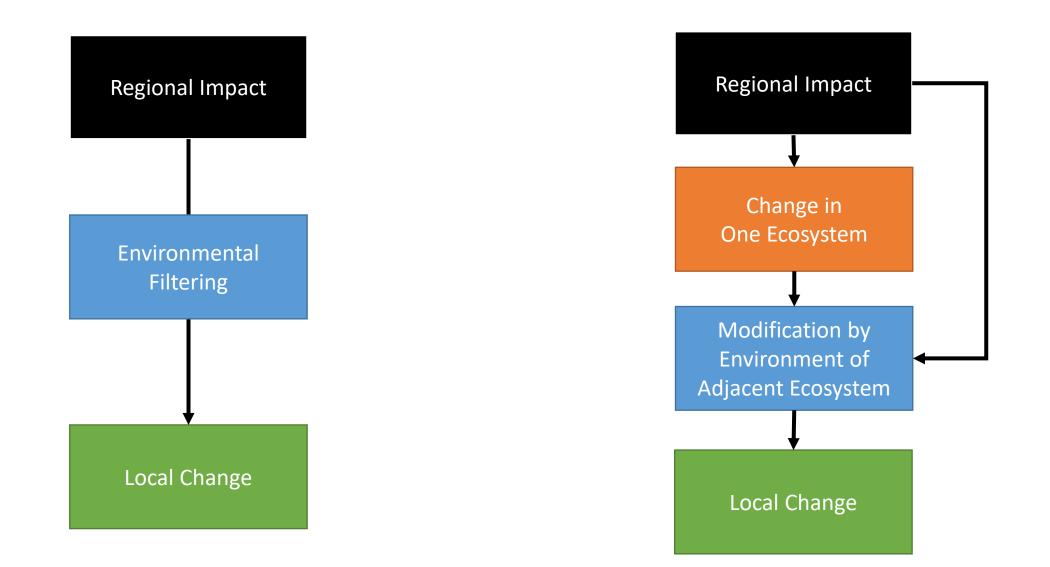
How Does Regional Change Translate to Local Impacts?



Variability in Local Environments Might Moderate Change

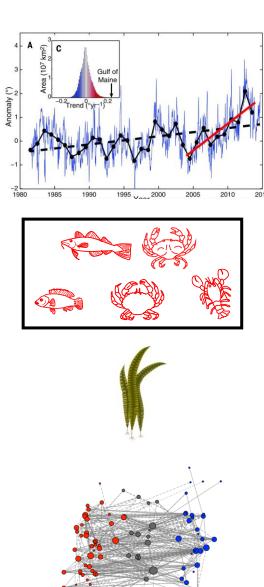
Cross-Ecosystem Connections Might Mediate/Moderate Change

How Does Regional Change Translate to Local Impacts?



How Does Regional Change Translate to Local Impacts in the Isles of Shoals?

- 1. To what extent is climate change in the driver's seat in the intertidal?
- 2. How have subtidal mobile animal communities changed regionally?
- 3. Do local conditions *really* matter?
- 4. Do we see change radiating across coupled ecosystems? What role are local conditions playing?



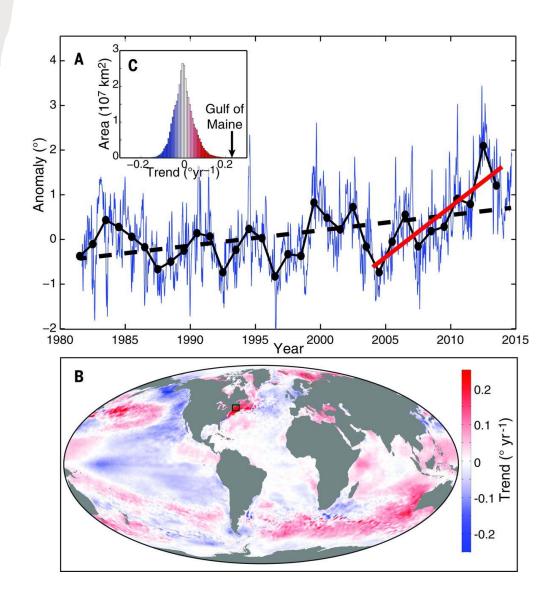
Is climate the primary driver of the SML Intertidal?



Jake Lawlor



Amelia Hesketh

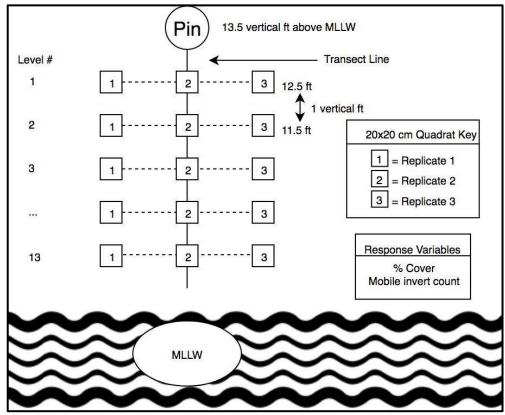


Pershing et al. 2015, Science

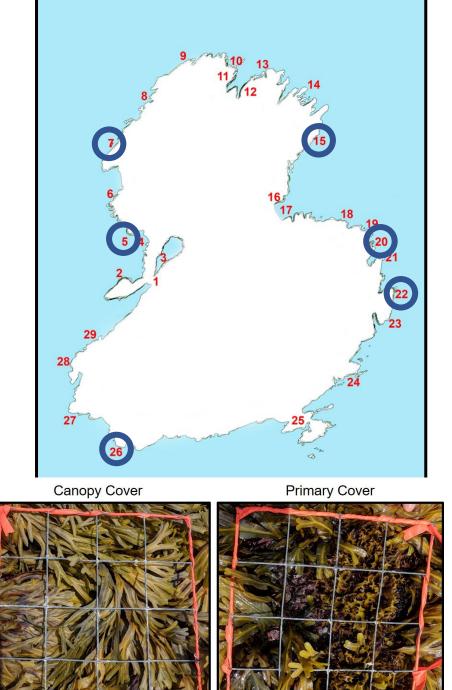
Forty Years of Intertidal Data from the SML Intertidal

- Established in 1972 with student monitoring
- 1972 1982 paper files lost in Cornell basement flood
- 1997 first major attempt to digitize data
- 2011 Changeover to annual interns
- 2018 An Nguyen did full QA/QC and published data
- 2020 Ingrid Ackerman added 2018 2020

Sampling Design



- 20 x 20 cm quadrats
- Percent cover of sessile organisms
- Counts of mobile organisms
- Sizes of select species

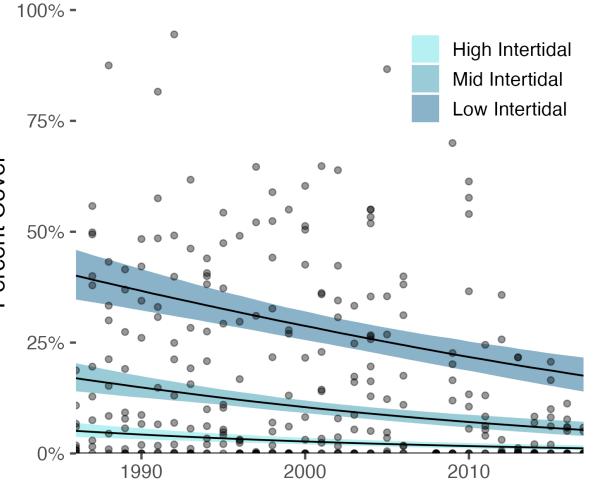


Determining Abundance Change

Example species: Chondrus Crispus

Tidal Level 5 Tidal Level 6 Tidal Level 7 75% -50% -25% -0% Tidal Level 8 Tidal Level 9 Tidal Level 10 75% -50% -25% -0% Tidal Level 11 Tidal Level 12 Tidal Level 13 75% -50% -25% 0% 2000 2010 1990 2000 2010 1990 2000 2010 1990

Percent Cover



YE

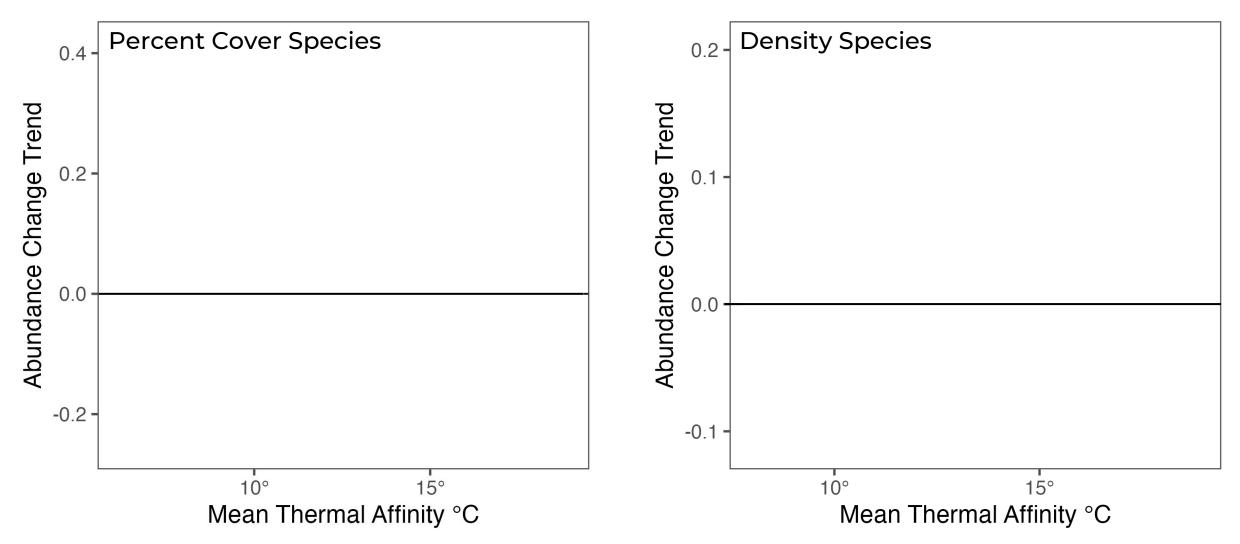
Occurrence-based thermal indicies

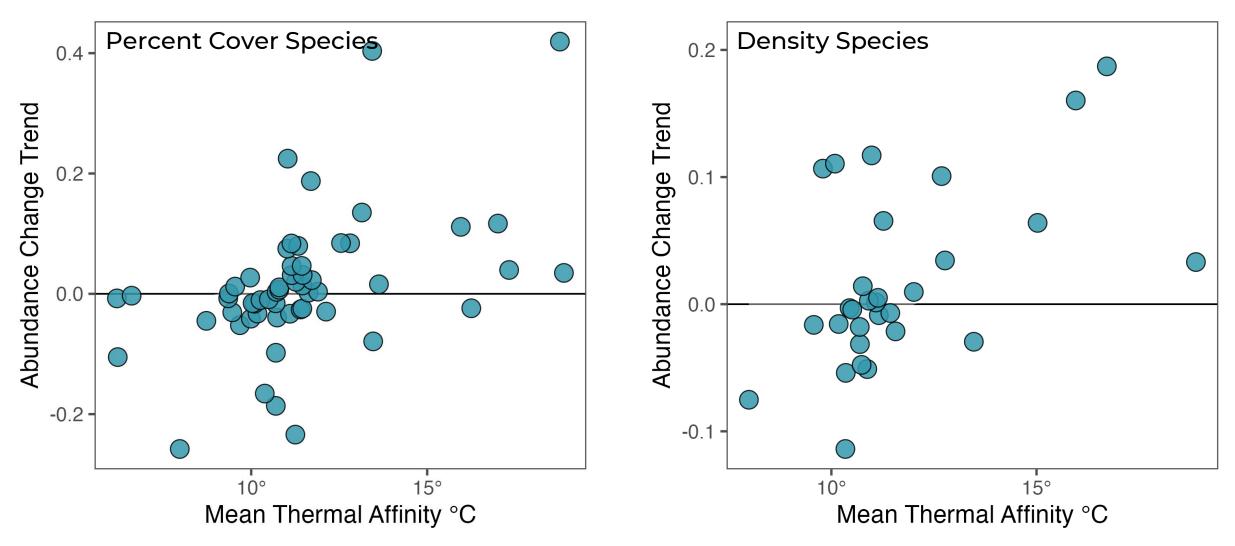


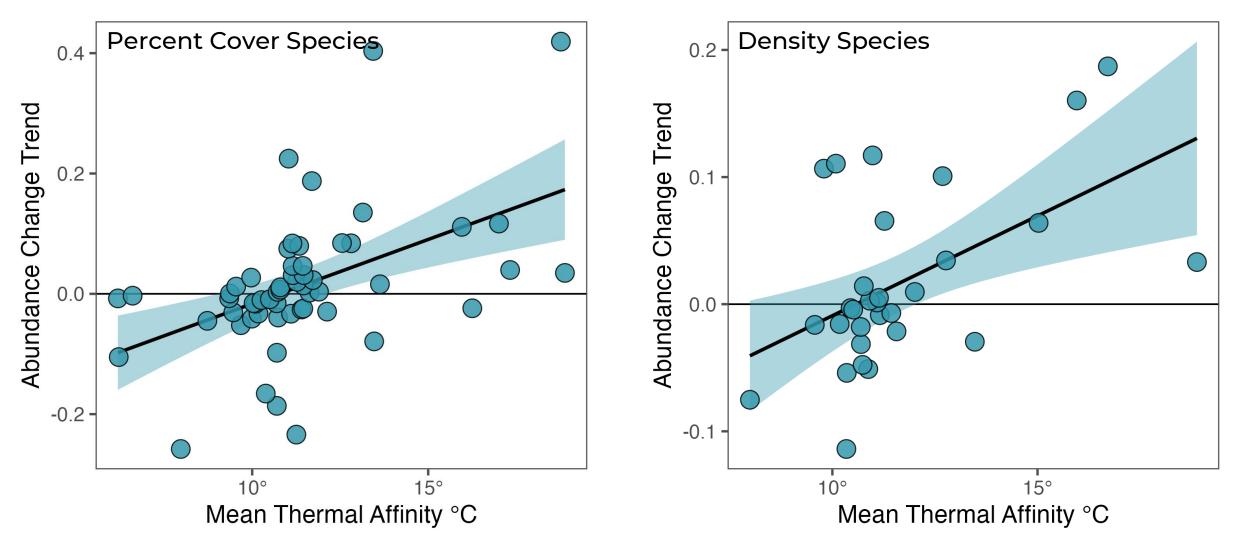
OBIS SPECIES OCCURRENCE RECORDS

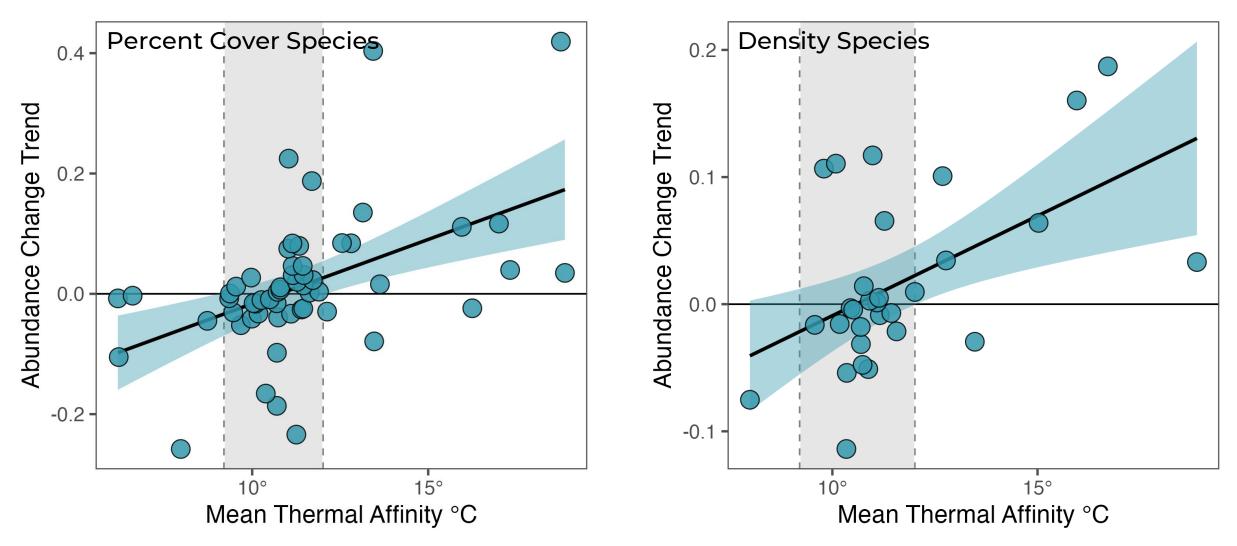
BIO-ORACLE MARINE TEMPERATURE LAYERS

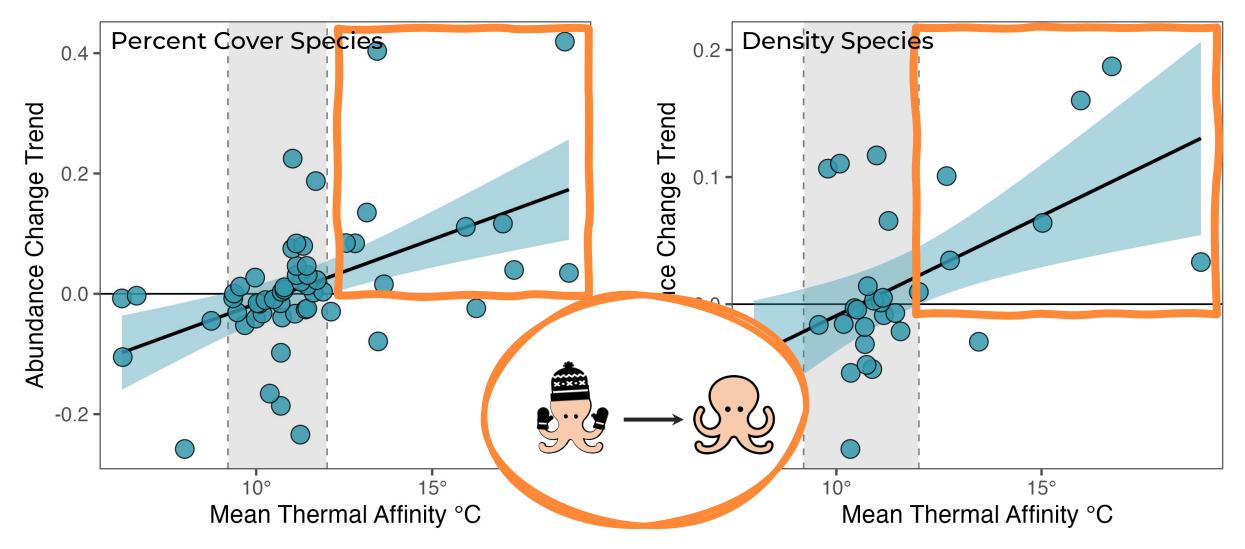
Webb et al., 2020, Ecology and Evolution

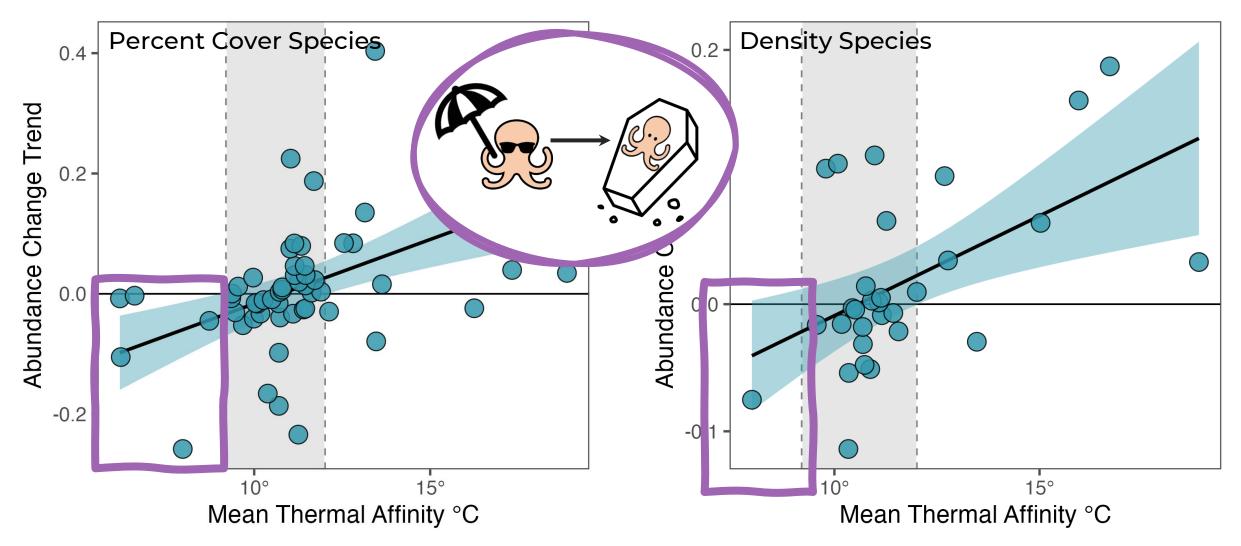


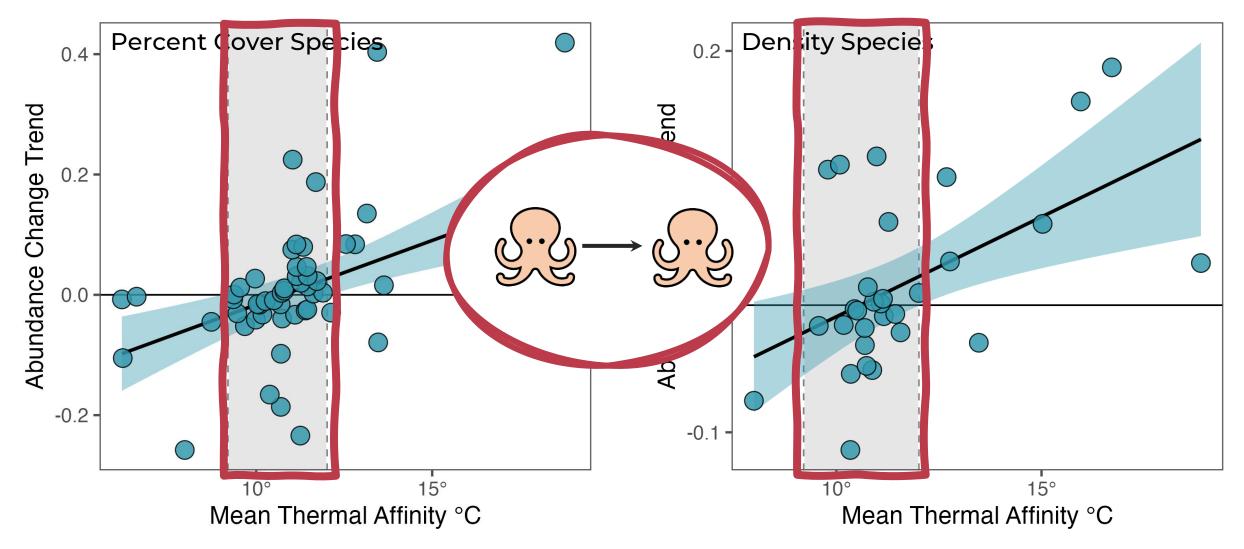






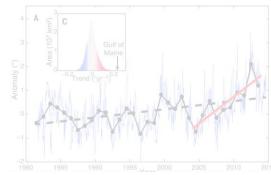


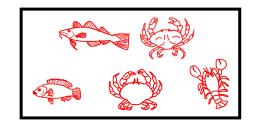


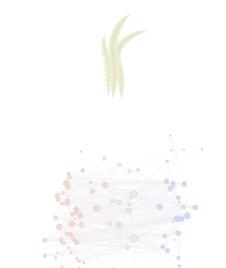


How Does Regional Change Translate to Local Impacts in the Isles of Shoals?

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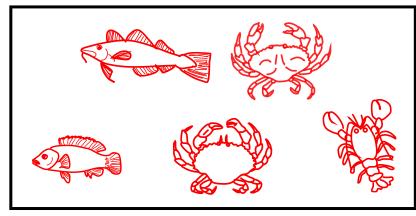


Regime Shifts – The Gulf of Maine

			Rise of filamentous re	d algae
		Rising of mesopredators		
	Golden age of urchins	Collapse of urchins		
Cod collapse			Climate changes	
1980	1990	2000	2010	2020

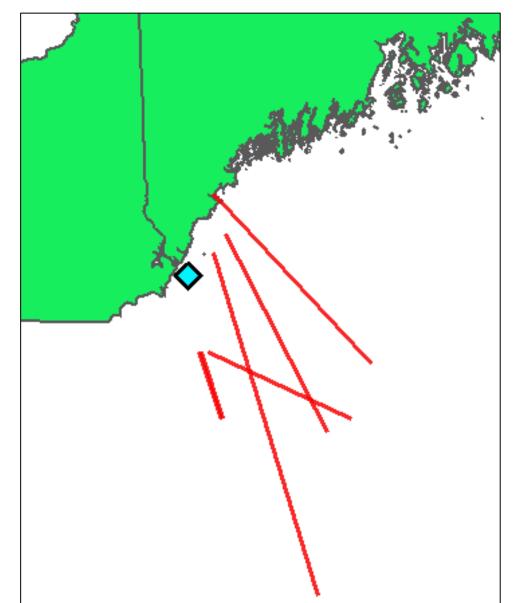
Ref: NOAA data, Steneck et al. 2013, Dijkstra et al. 2017, Pershing et al. 2015

NOAA Seasonal Trawl Data



- 6 trawl areas with consistent seasonal records within 100km of SML 1980 – Present
- Calculated average biomass per unit effort from spring and autumn data
- Used PCoA to get community structure and fit GAMs to look at regime shifts

ΑΑ

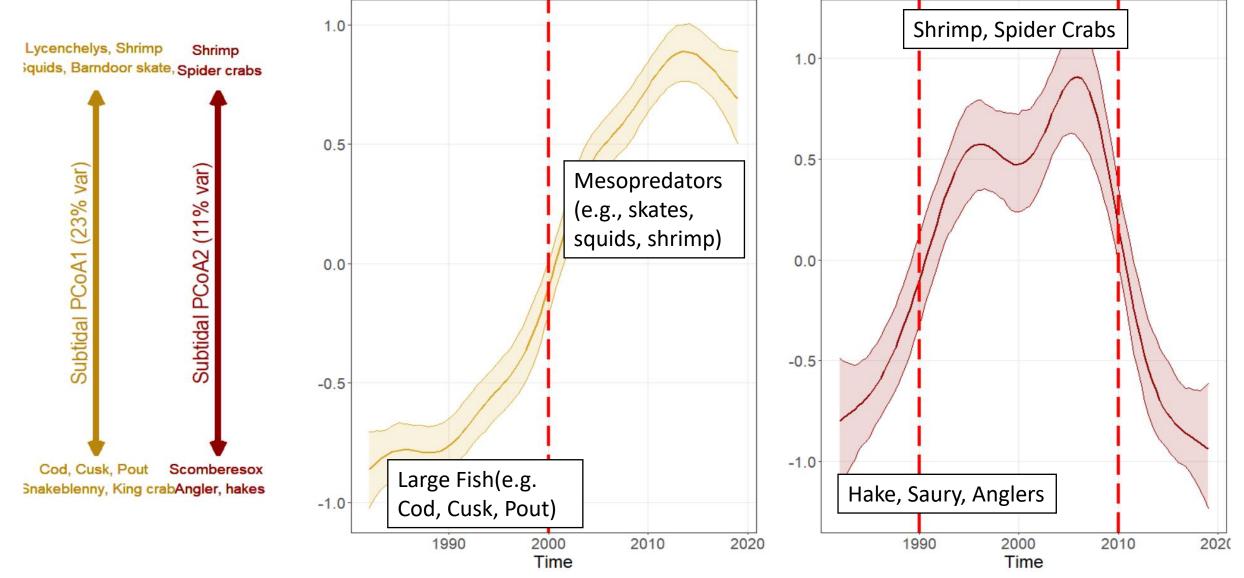




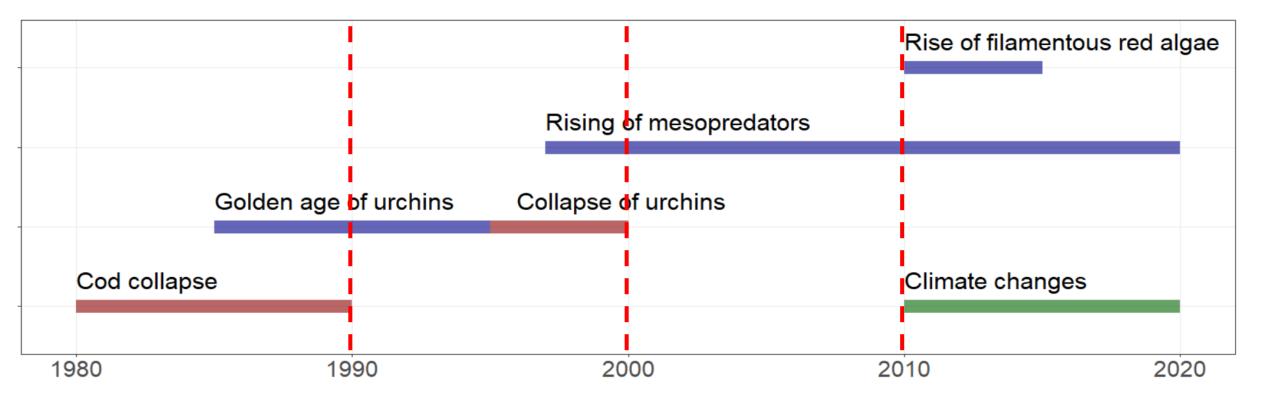
Julien Beaulieu

Grosslein 1969; Johnston and Sosebee 2014; NOAA 2020

GAMS on PCoA Show Three Regime shifts in ~1990, 2000 and 2010



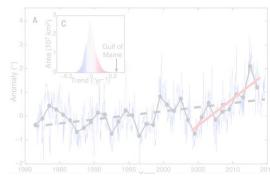
Regime Shifts – The Gulf of Maine



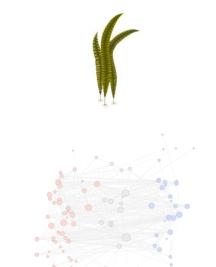
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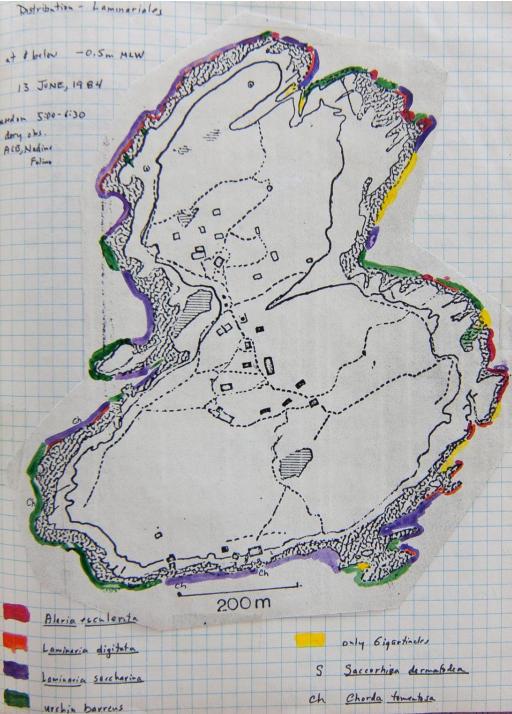


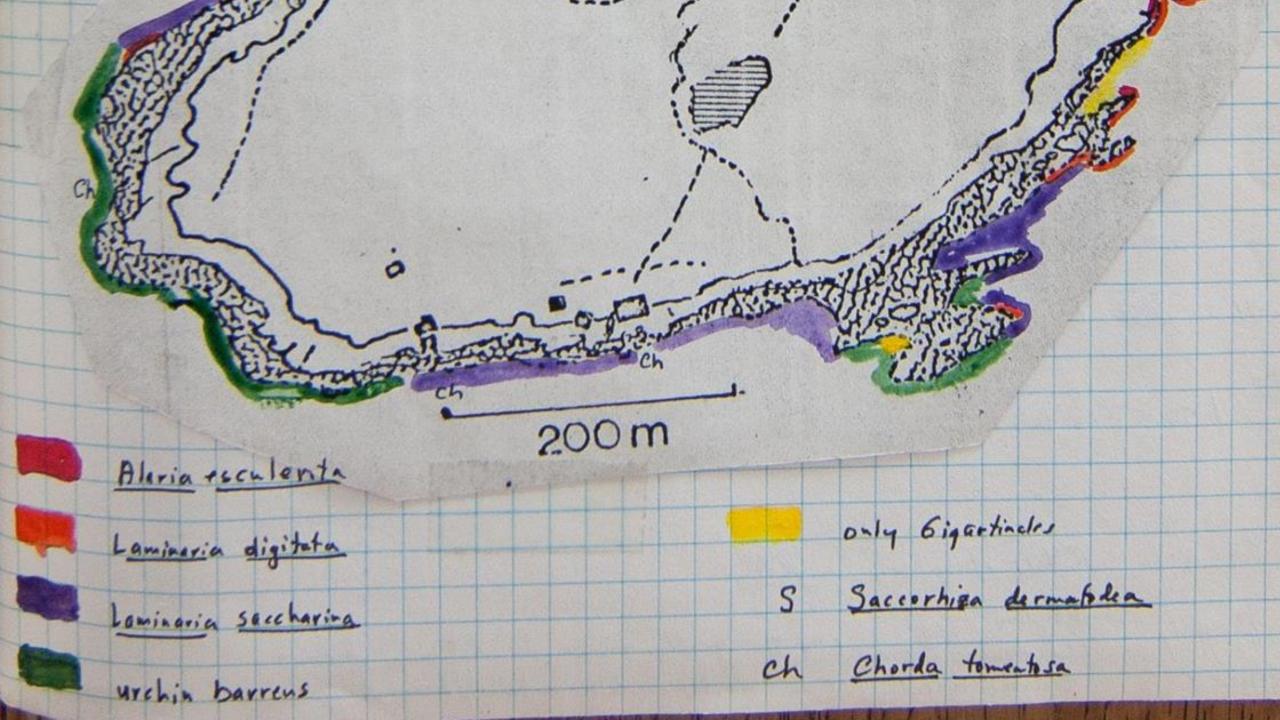


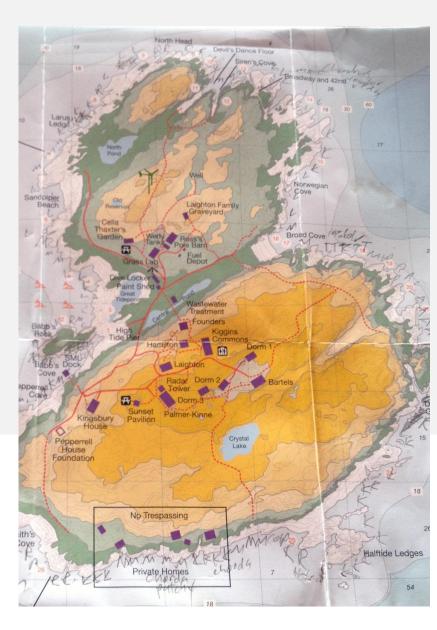


Maps of Dominant Shallow Subtidal Habitat from 1980 - 1990







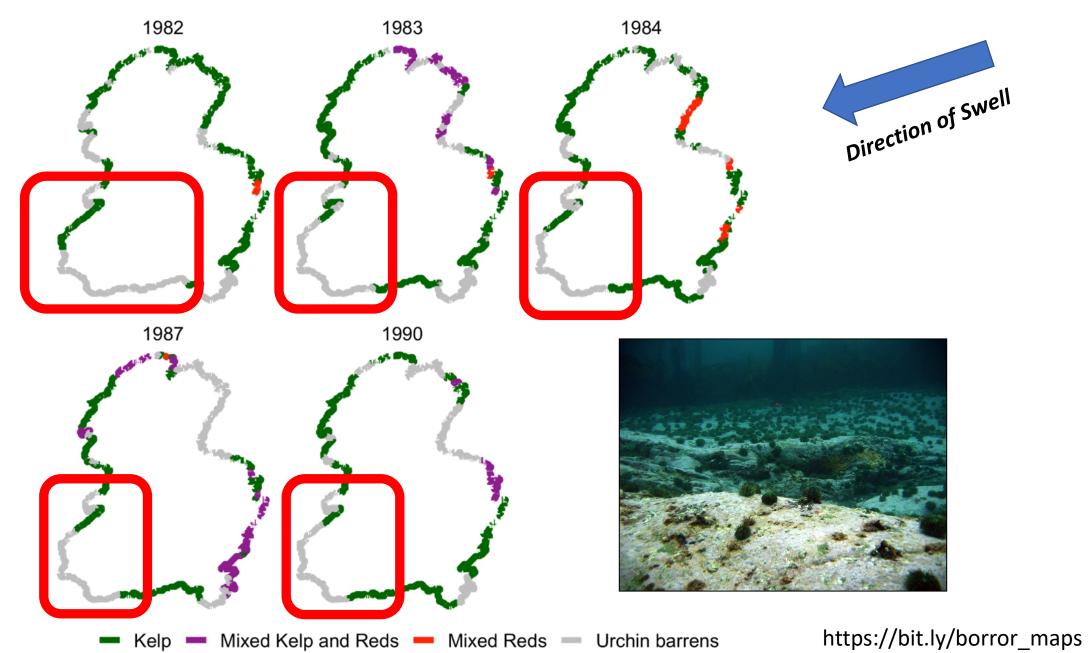




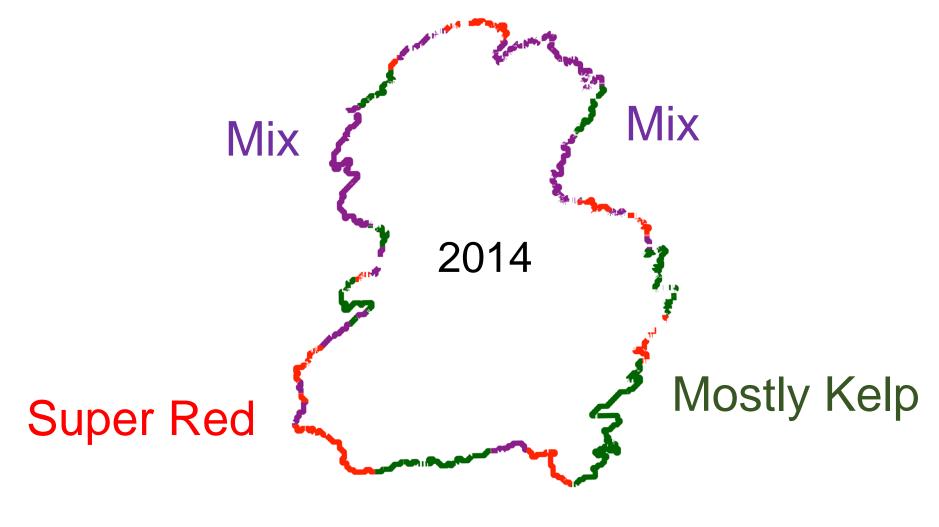
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A Sunday Morning Boatride: Resurveying in 2014

Barrens Expansive on Protected Sloping Coast



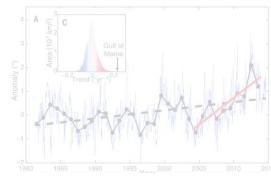
Urchins Gone, Reds Favor Protected Zones or Simpler Topography



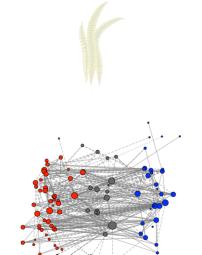
Kelp
Mixed Kelp and Reds
Mixed Reds
Urchin barrens

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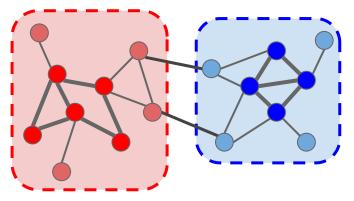
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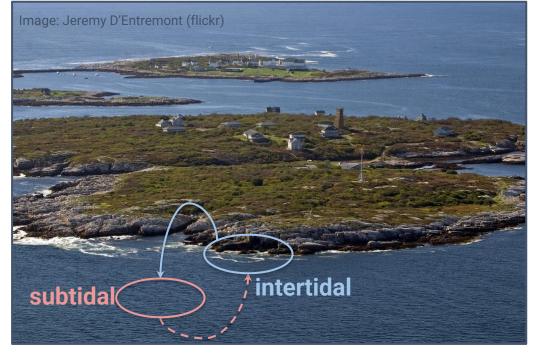






How Linked are the Intertidal and Subtidal?





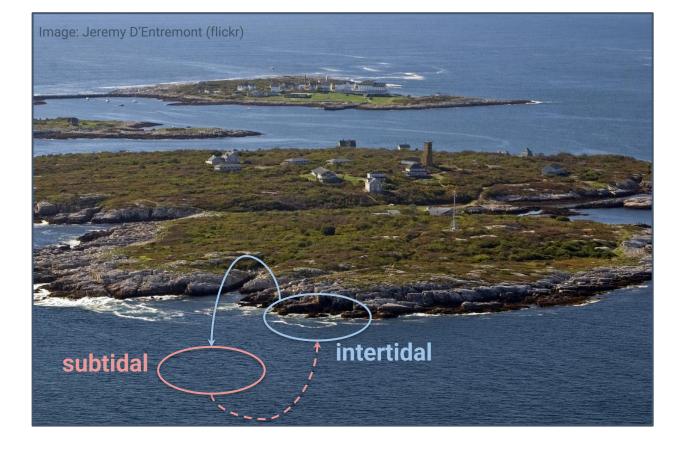


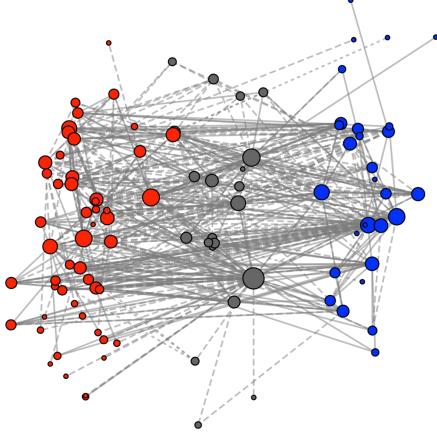
Dr. Joey Burant

Dr. Tianna Peller

- Literature based diet analysis of all species sampled in intertidal and subtidal surveys
- 2,933 papers searched and 9,822 trophic links identified
- Added 27,451 links from Global Biotic Interaction Database
- Database currently being cleaned for GLOBI
- Which trophic interactions and species span both habitats?

24% of Feeding Interactions Cross Between the Intertidal and Subtidal

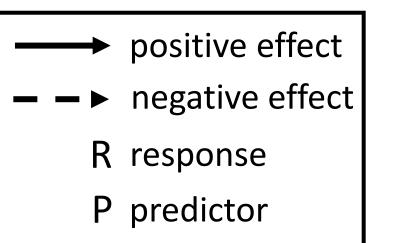




Most Common Linking Species:

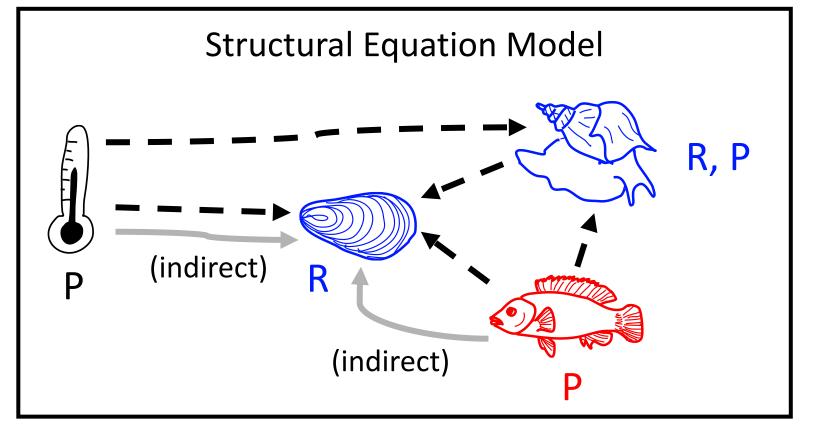
- 1 European green crab
- 2 Green sea urchin
- 3 Blue mussel

Coupling the Intertidal, Subtidal, and Climate with SEMs





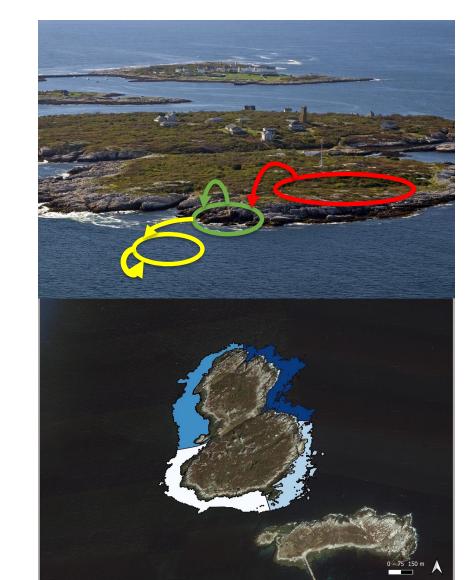
Nicole Knight

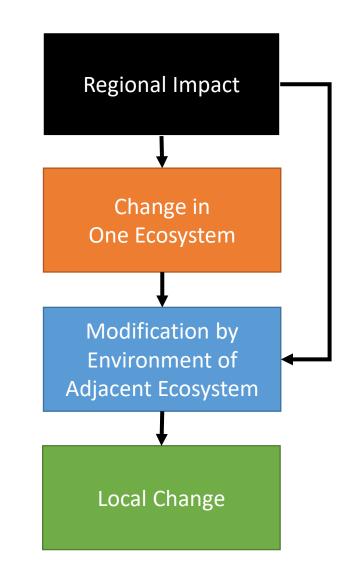


- SEMs used Econometric correlated random effects models with group mean centering for causal analysis
- Considered interactions with wave exposure to examine context dependency

Exposure, Coupling, And Climate All sheltered sites Impact Intertidal only • Temp and aragonite saturation influence some species sheltered sites only • Predictable withinexposed sites intertidal interactions only • Some subtidal predators only matter on the sheltered side Some on the exposed • Some everywhere!

Understanding How to Downscale Regional Impacts Requires Holistic Systems Thinking







Thank you!

cíee icéé



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Strail McGill





Questions?