

Who, what, where, and when:

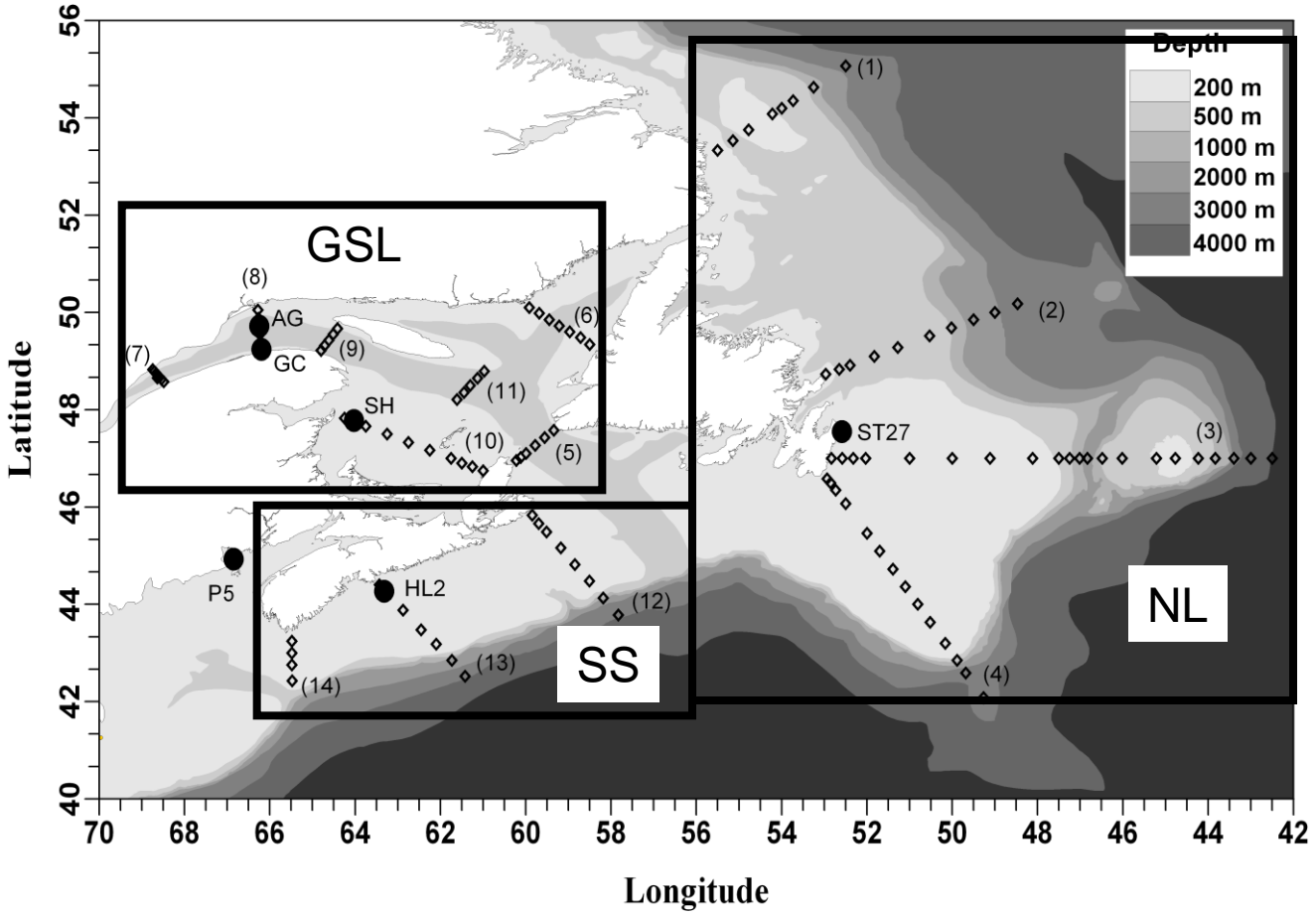
**The estimation of mortality from monitoring data and
Calanus finmarchicus data in the Gulf of St. Lawrence**

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S. Plourde, P. Pepin, E Head (2009) ICESJMarSci 66:1942-1958

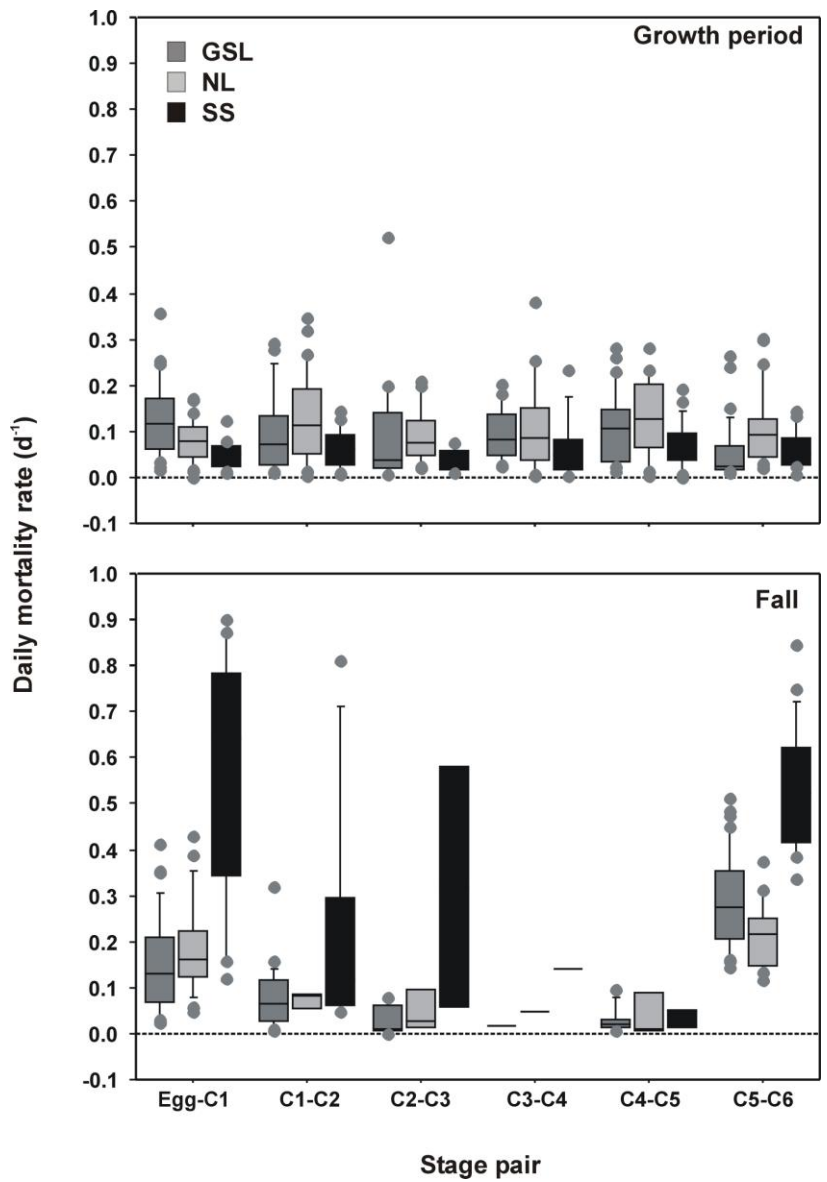


Objectives

- Describe and compare long-term stage-specific mortality and survival in *C. finmarchicus* in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (GSL), Newfoundland shelf (NL) and Scotian Shelf (SS) and (2) during different seasons
- Describe potential relationships between daily mortality vs environment: temperature, phytoplankton biomass (proxy food), *C. finmarchicus* C6f (cannibalism, density-dependent processes)

Data set characteristics

- AZMP lines visited in April (SS, NL), June-July (GSL-NL) and in October-November (GSL, NL, SS) from 2000 to 2006 (n= 1892)
- Zooplankton sampled with a 0.75-m, 200- μ m mesh net from bottom (or 1000 m) to surface
- Abundance: C1 to C6 of *C. finmarchicus*
- Environmental variables at each station: temperature (0-50 m) et chl a (0-25 m)
- Development time (DT): estimated from temperature (0-50 m)
- PopEpr: estimated with region-specific functional relationships Epr vs Chl a in GSL (Plourde et al. 2008) and on NL-SS (Head unpublished)

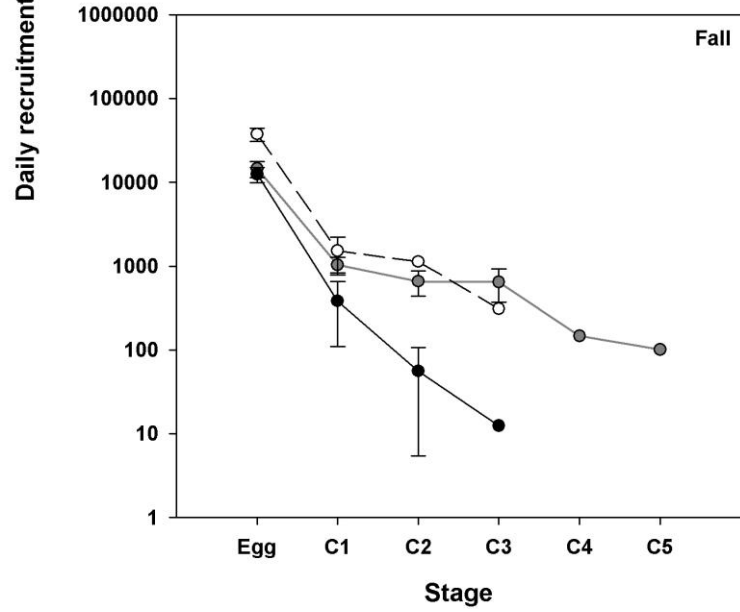
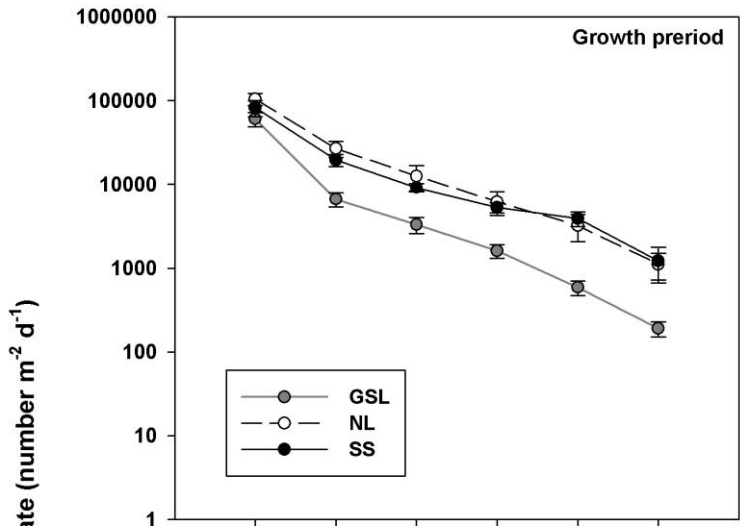


- Mortality rates different among 'Growth period' and Fall (Mann-Whitney, $p < 0.0001$)

- Mortality varied among regions within each season (Kruskall-Wallis, $p < 0.0001$)

- Mortality rates very high in Fall on SS, in particular in egg-C1 and C5-C6

- Mortality in C4-5 and C5-6: effect of C5 in diapause



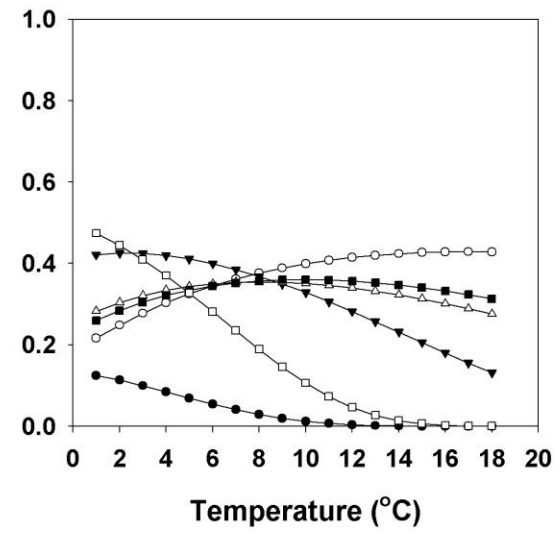
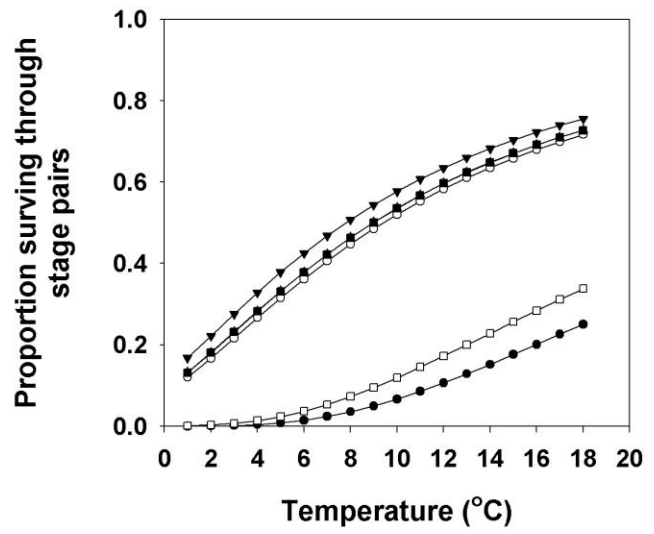
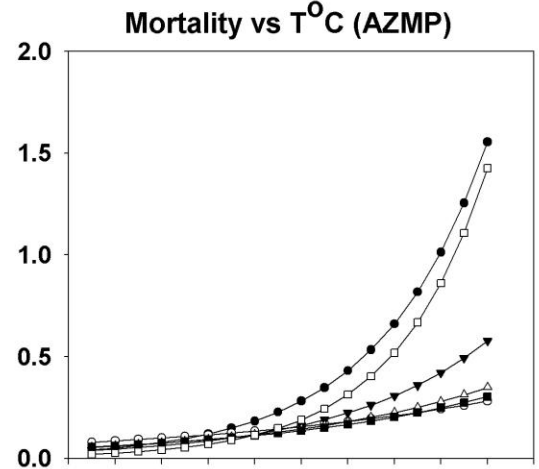
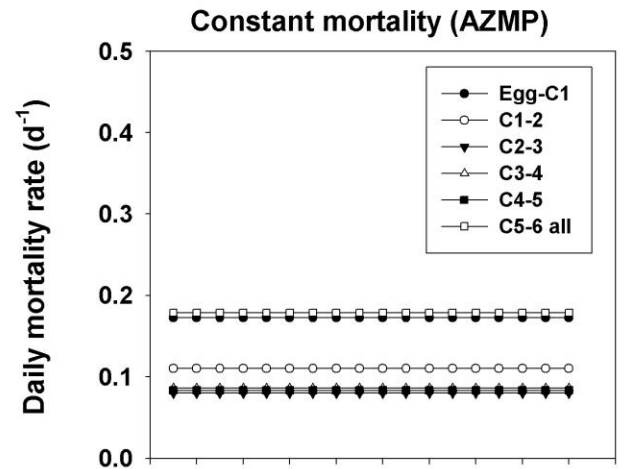
- PopEpr X survival egg-C1= C1 m⁻² d⁻¹
- C1 m⁻² d⁻¹ X survival C1-C2= C2 m⁻² d⁻¹
- etc.....
- 'Survival trajectories' in regions and seasons
- Representation of how a population model would work (stage-specific daily recruitment= transfert functions)
- 'Growth period': lower survival egg-C1 in GSL= lower recruitment than on NL and SS
- Trajectories C1-C5: similar in GSL, NL, SS
- Fall: low survival egg-C1 in all regions
- SS: very low survival and recruitment to C3
- Population losses: > during egg-C1
- Could be very important to determine the overall success of the population

AZMP 2000-2006: Daily mortality rate vs temperature

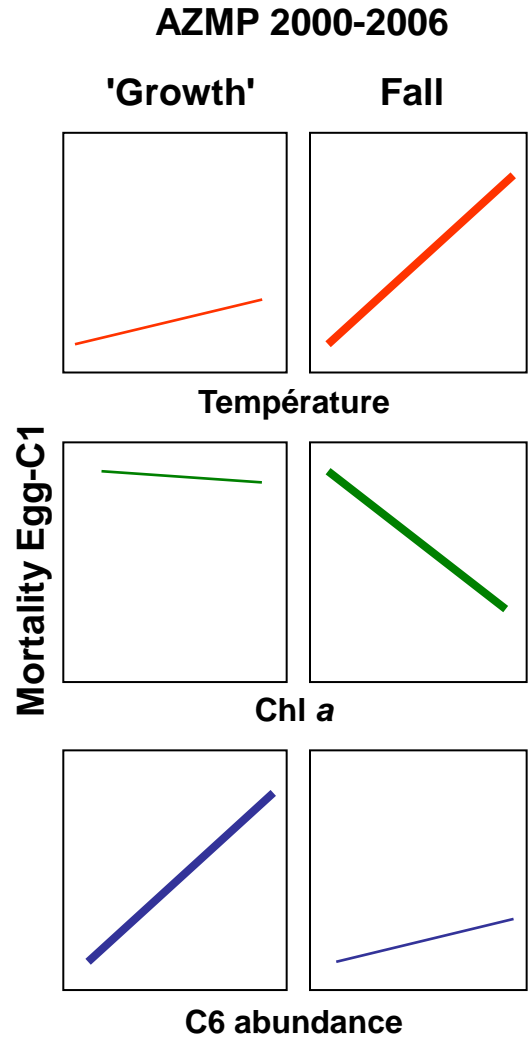
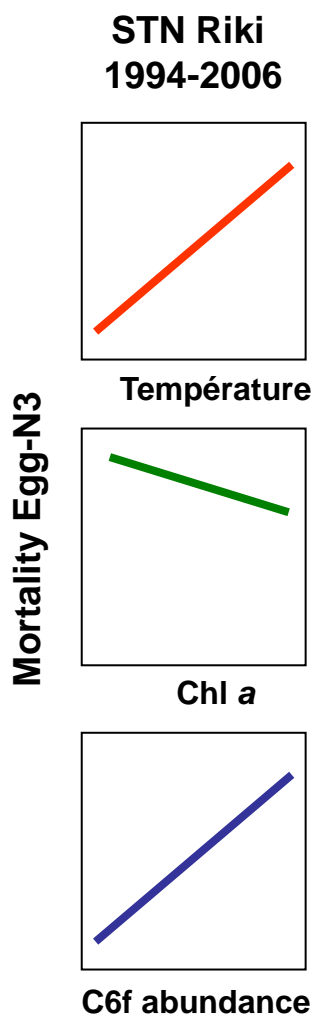
Stage	r^2	p -value	a	b
Egg-C1	0.700	<0.0001	0.033	0.214
C1-C2	0.074	0.003	0.074	0.074
C2-C3	0.172	<0.0001	0.033	0.159
C3-C4	0.177	0.0007	0.048	0.110
C4-C5	0.171	<0.0001	0.050	0.100
C5-C6 Growth	0.659	<0.0001	0.015	0.253
C5-C6 Autumn	0.802	<0.0001	0.137	0.105

- Significant relationship mortality vs temperature in all stage pairs
- High R^2 : egg-C1 et C5-C6

Biological model: using constant mortality vs temperature-dependent mortality: results in very different survival



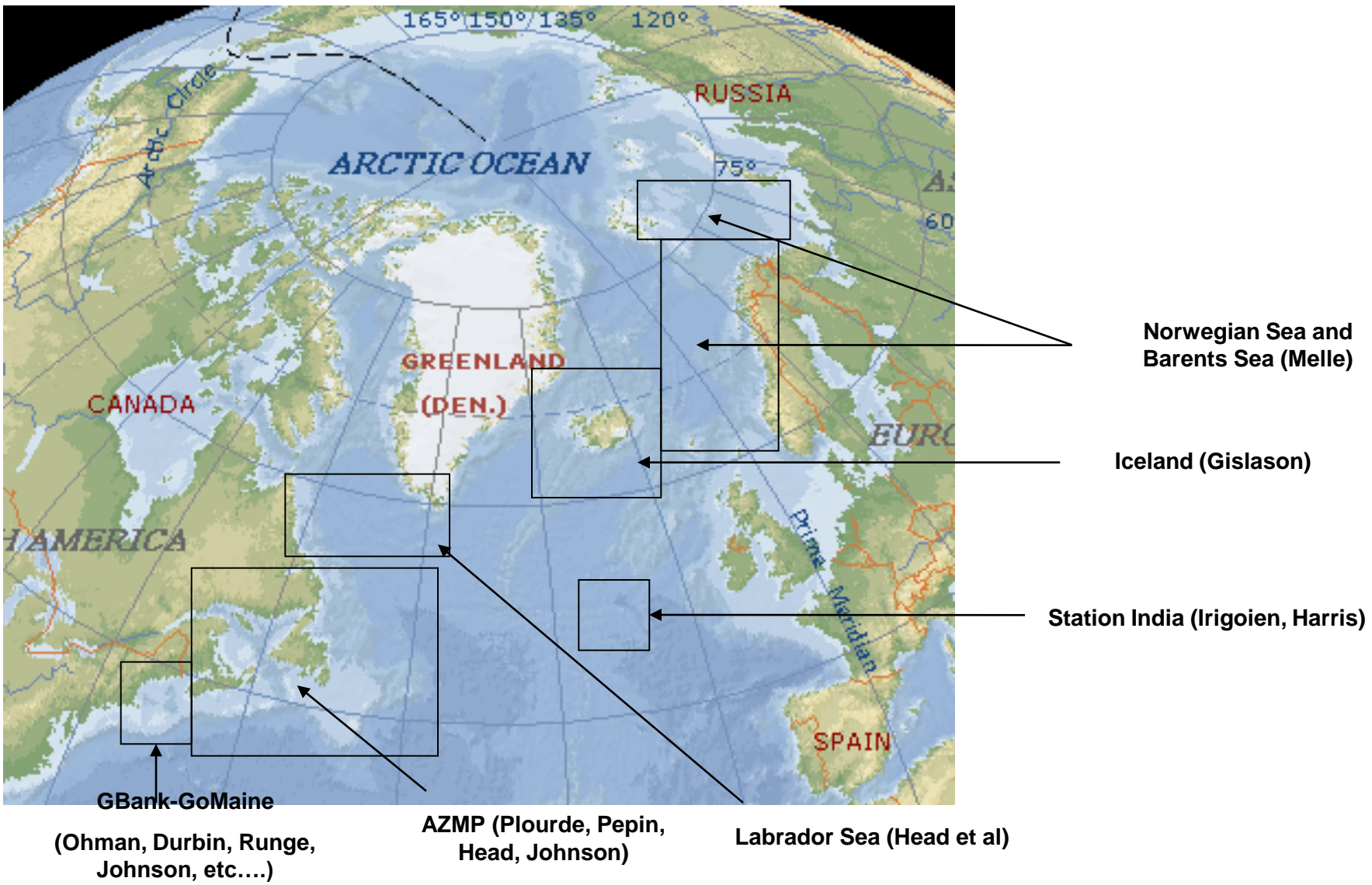
Summary of different multiple linear regression models (all $p < 0.05$)



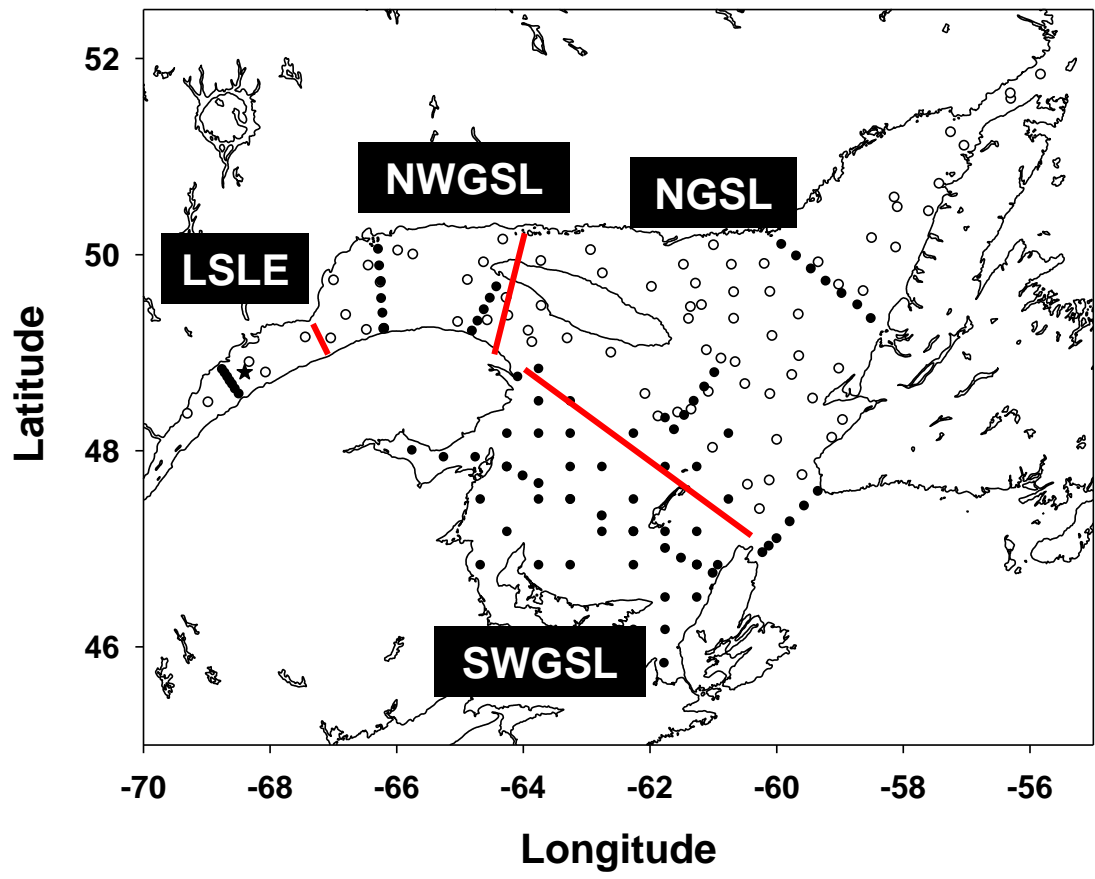
Plourde et al. (2009) JPR 31 (4): 371-388

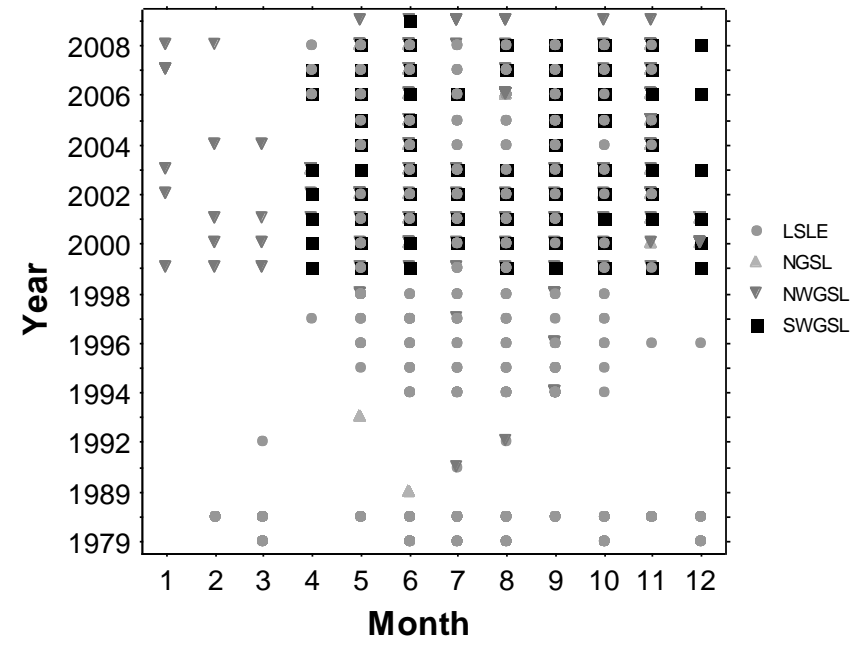
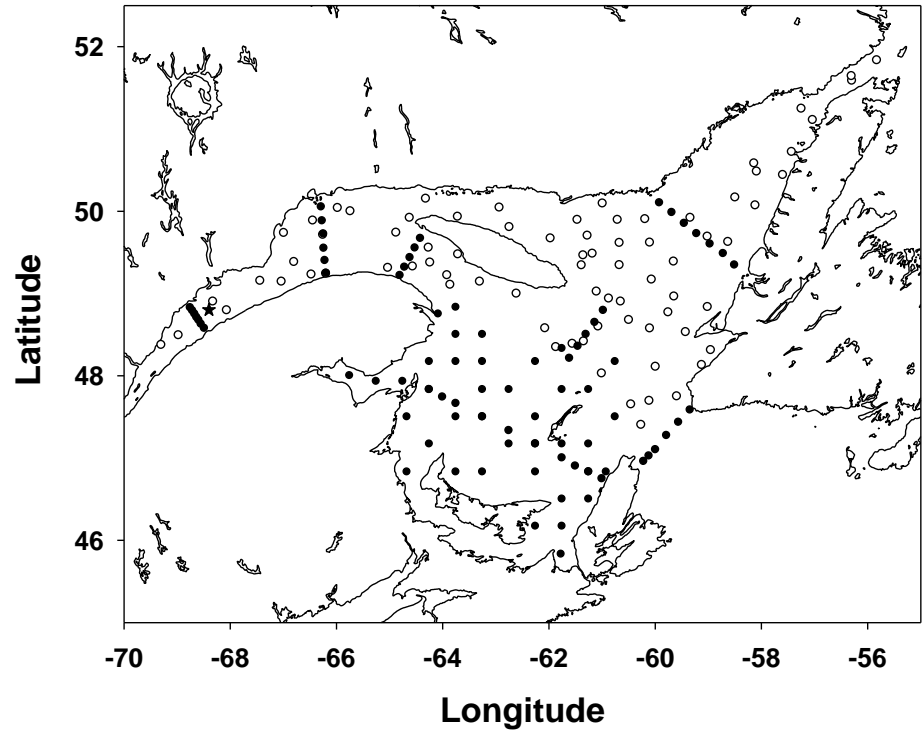
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Potential *C. finmarchicus* data sets for mortality comparisons

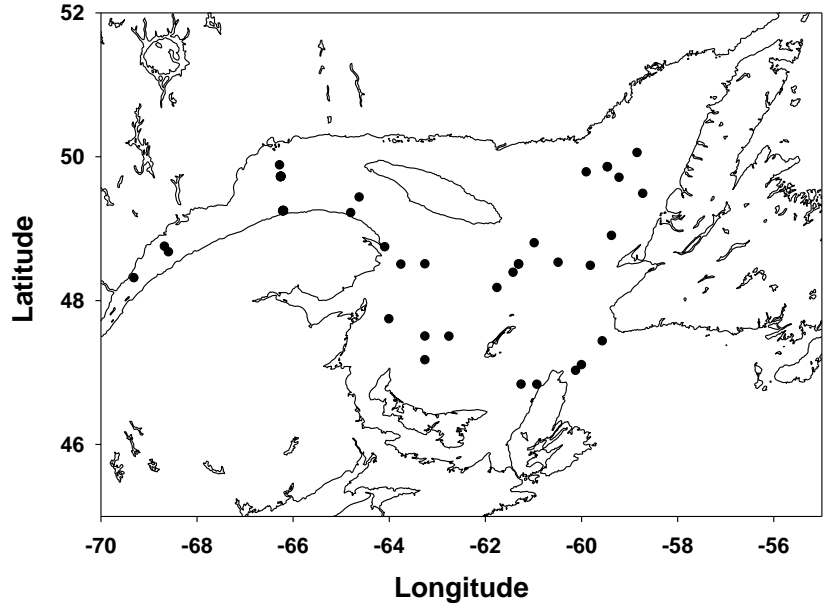
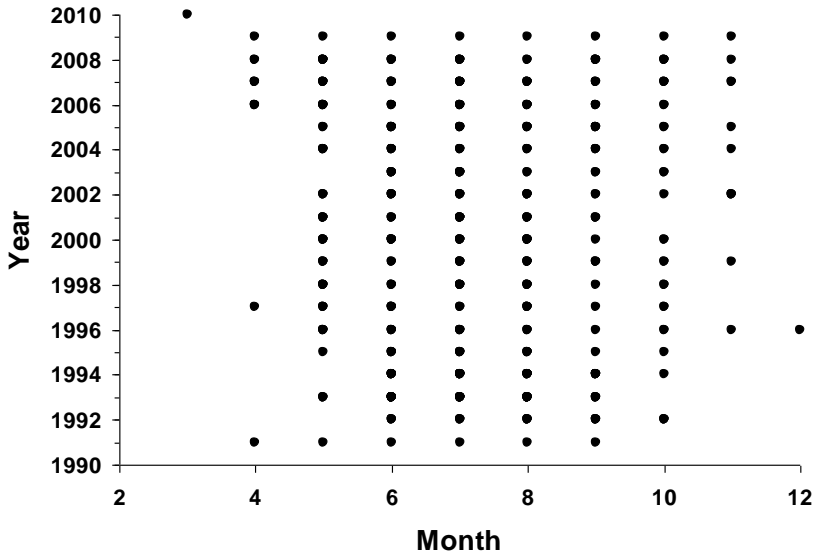


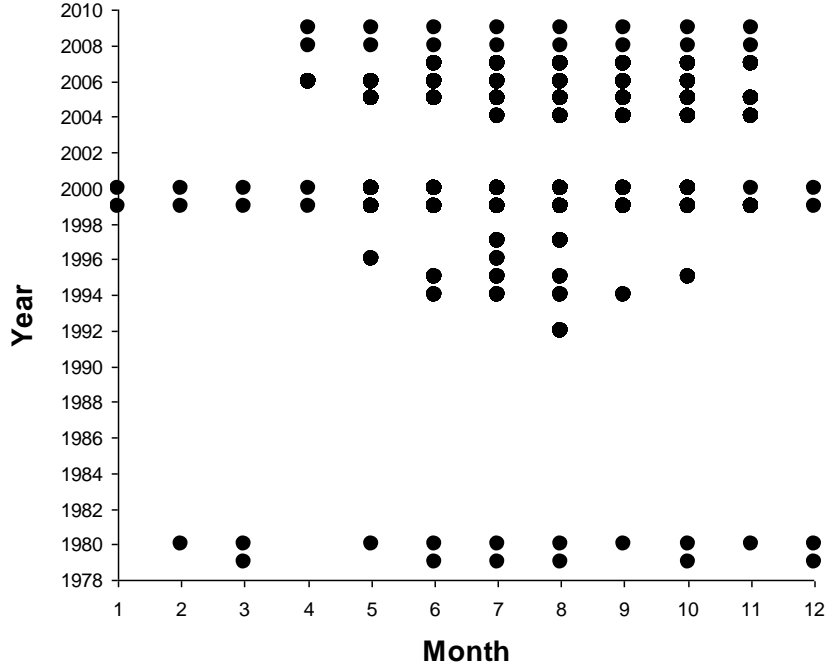
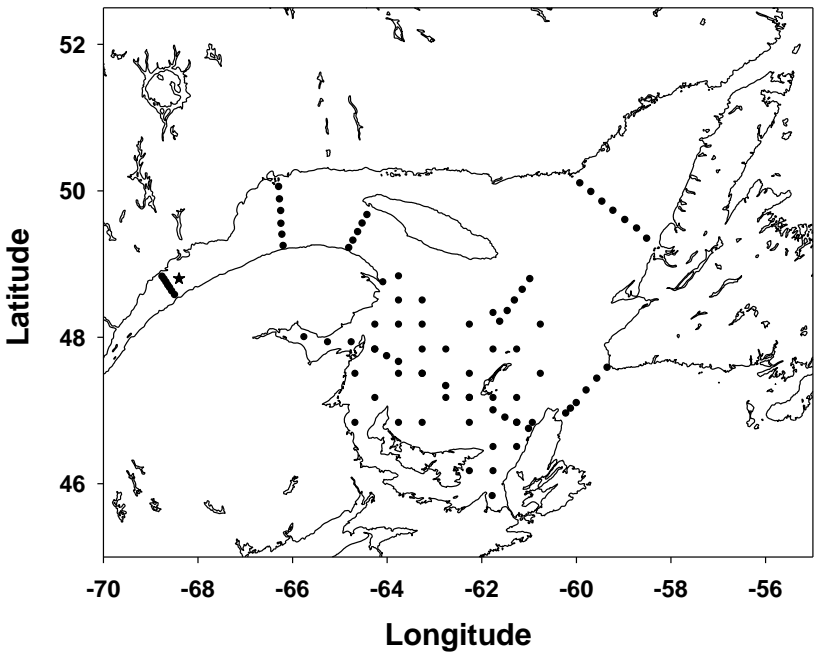
Calanus finmarchicus data inventory in the Gulf of St. Lawrence (lots of credits to Jeffrey Runge!)



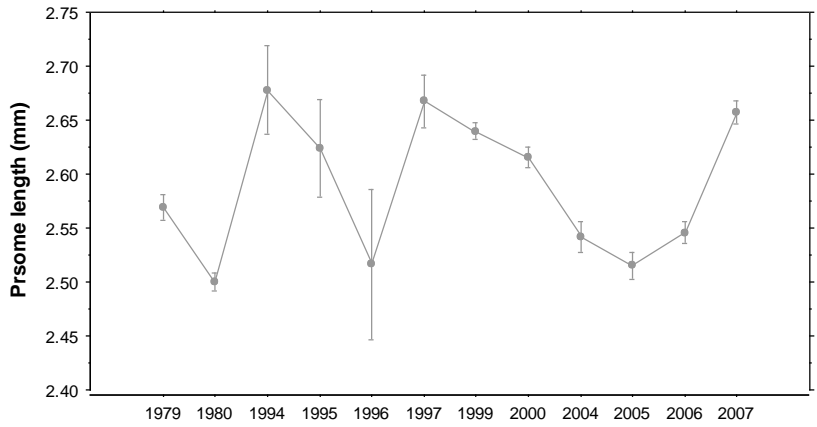


1991 to present: core of data from Riki STN

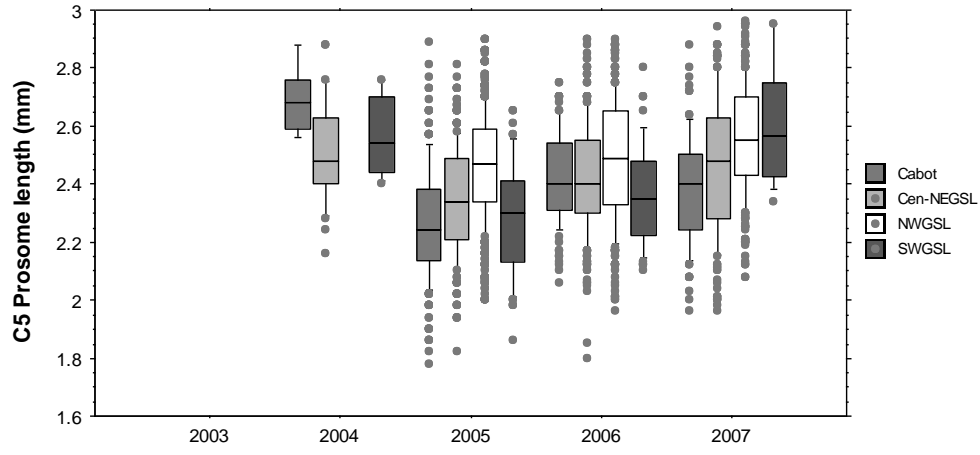




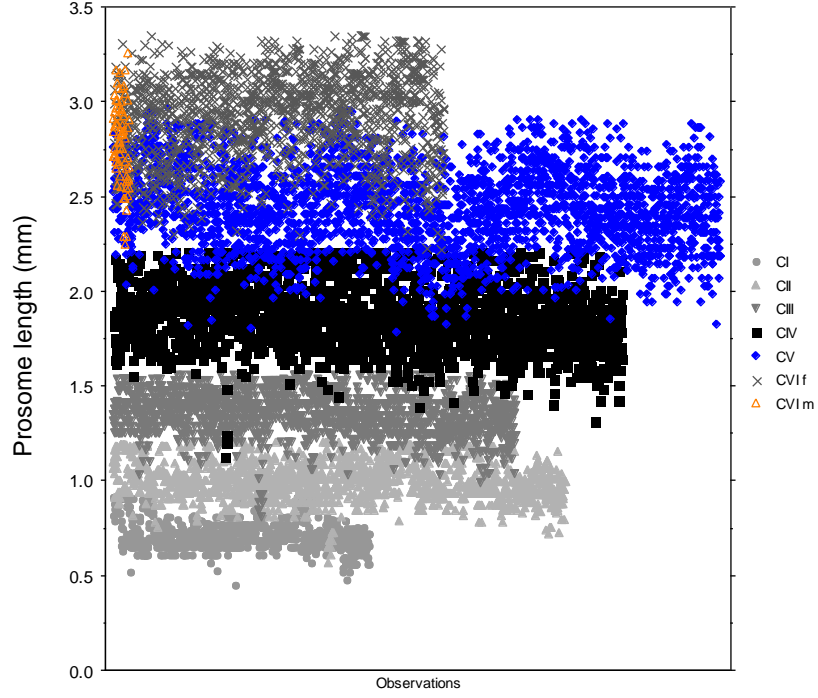
C5 Riki STN: annual mean

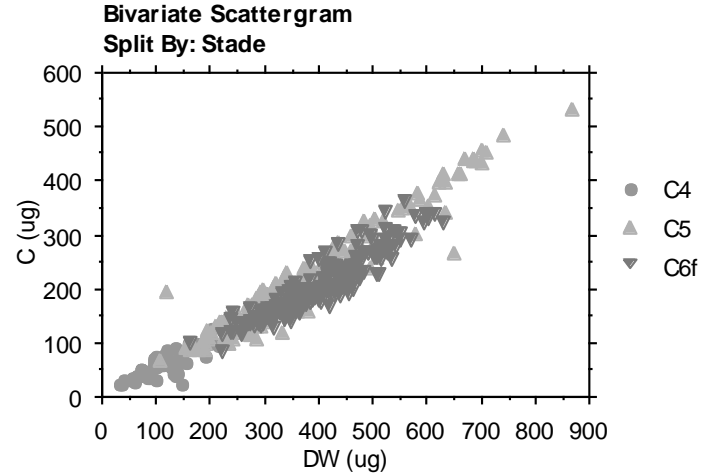
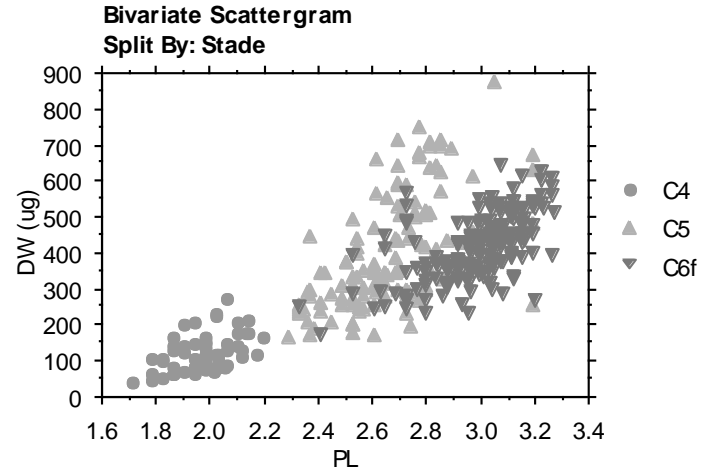
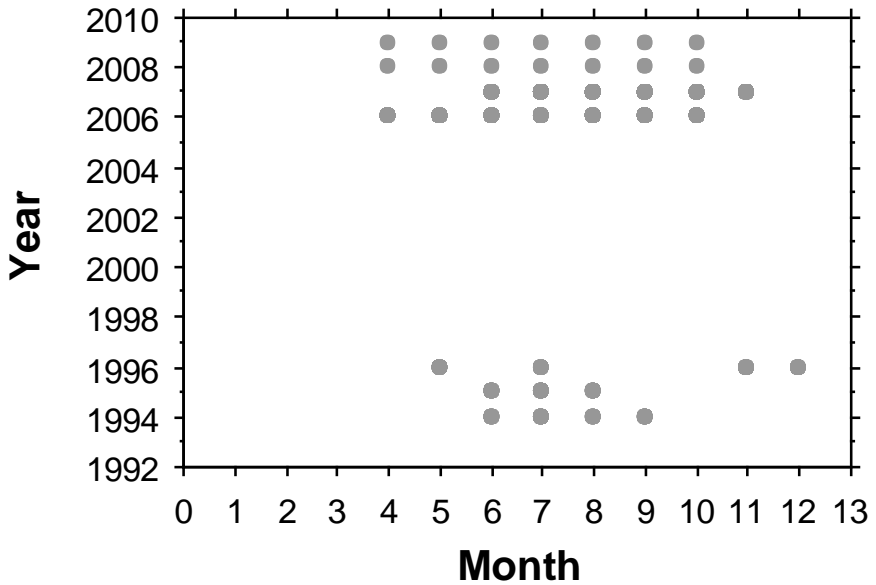


C5 AZMP: Fall annual mean

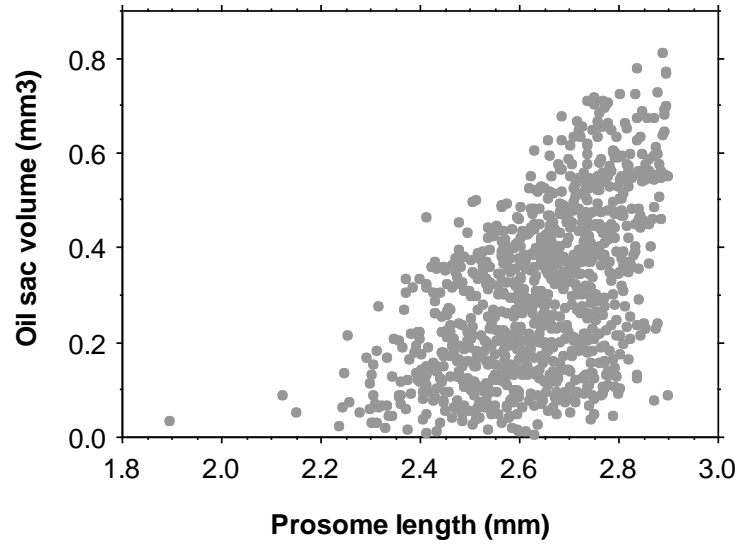
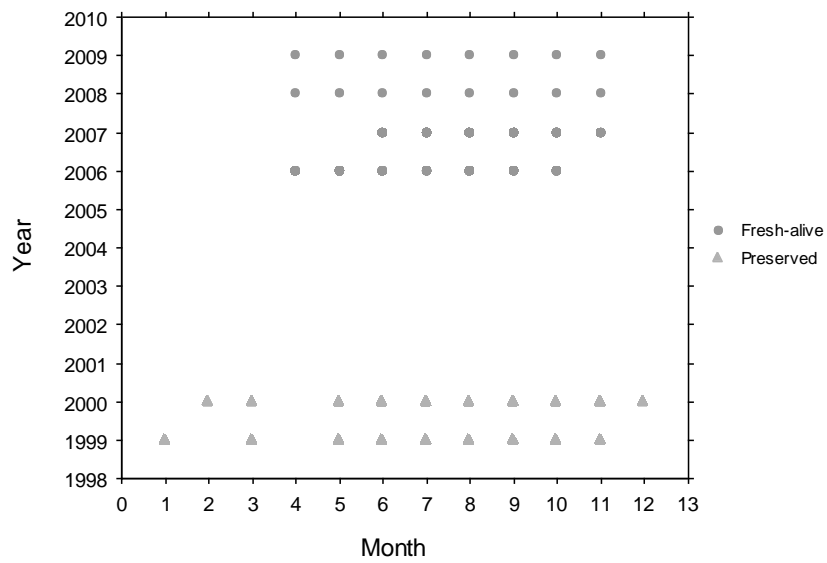


AZMP: all stages

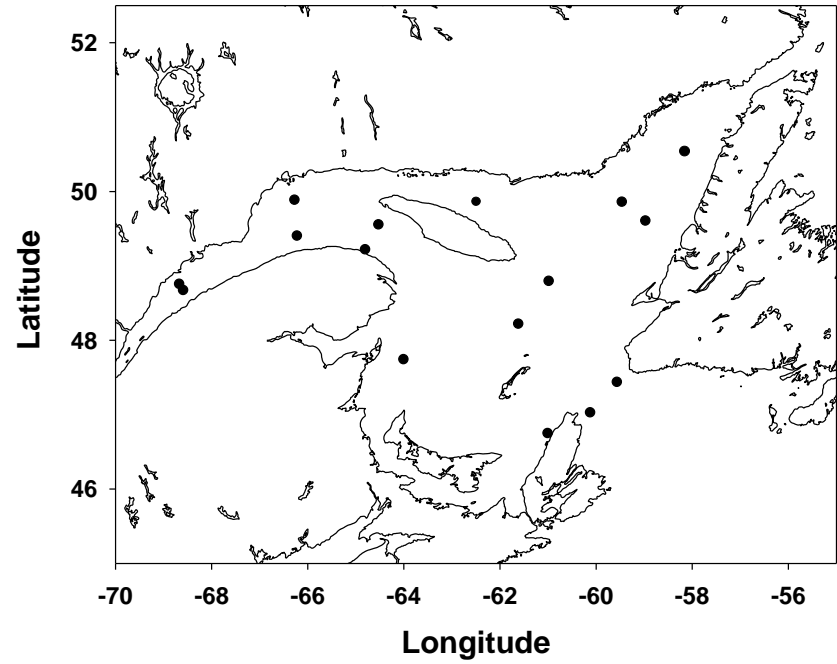
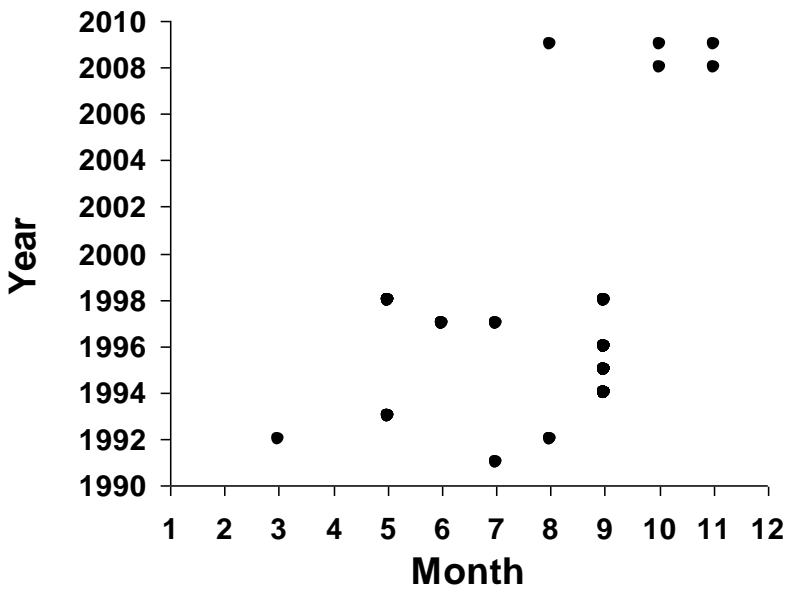




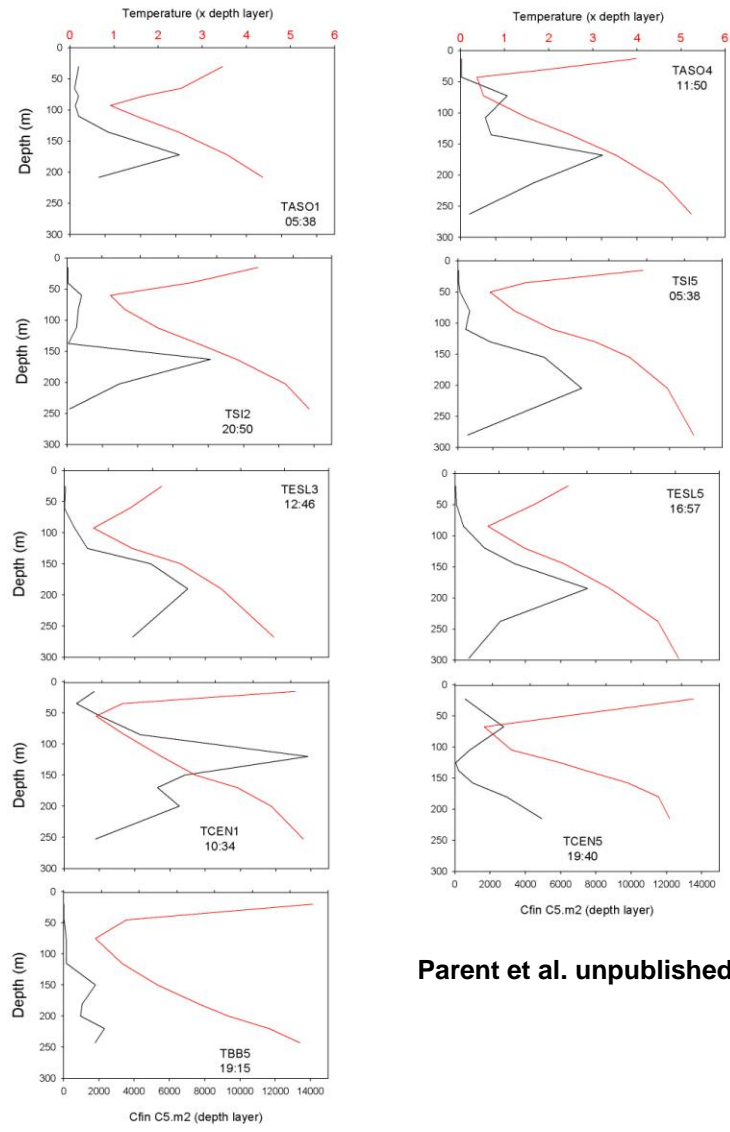
Riki STN and AZMP fixed stations in NwGSL



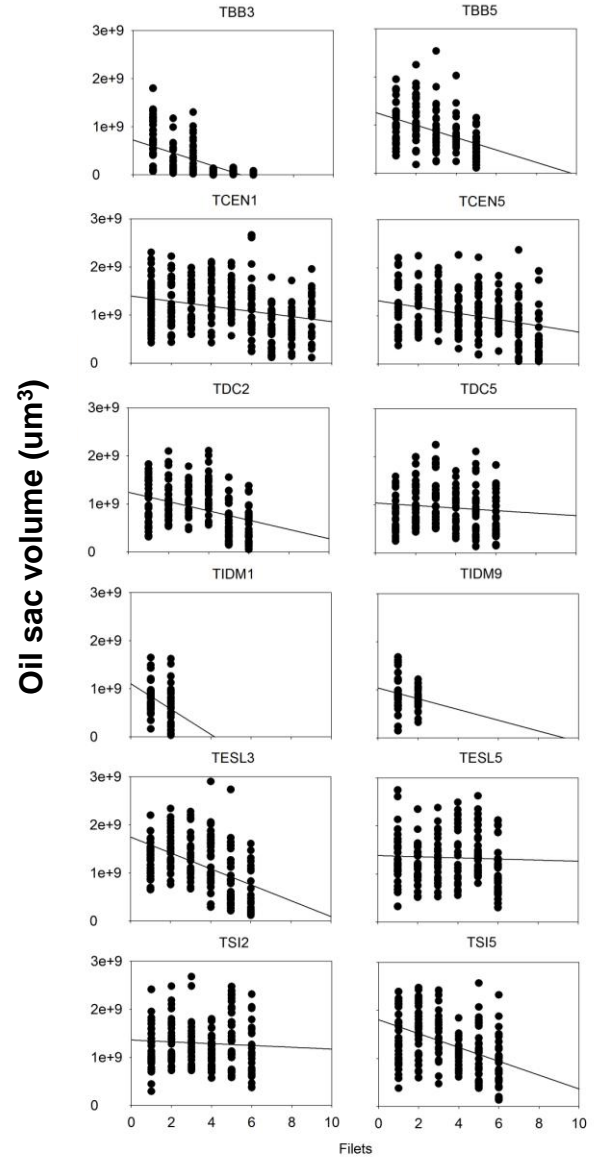
Sampling with BIONESS mostly in LSLE and NWGSL, but on AZMP lines in Fall 2008-2009:
Few more sites in GoSL have been sampled but not in data set yet



AZMP Fall 2008-2009: vertical distribution and lipid volume in 1°C isotherms



Parent et al. unpublished



Parent et al. unpublished

Rimouski Station 2006-present: sampling of 2 different depth layers (0-100m, 100-320m)

