

# Climate change promotes risk of hypoxia in coastal zones threatening zoobenthic communities and their function

E. Bonsdorff<sup>1</sup>, B. Weigel<sup>1</sup>, H.C. Andersson<sup>2</sup>, H.E.M. Meier<sup>2</sup>,  
M.C. Nordström<sup>1</sup>, M. Snickars<sup>1</sup>, A. Törnroos<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Åbo Akademi University, Department of Biosciences, Environmental and Marine Biology, Åbo, Finland*

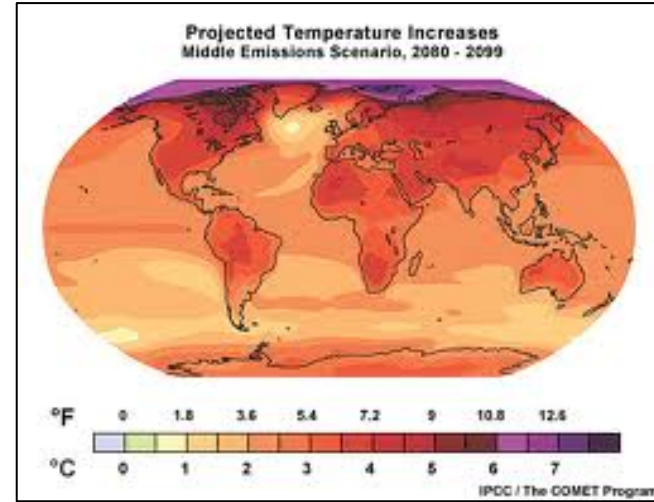
<sup>2</sup>*Swedish Meteorological and Hydrographical Institute, Norrköping, Sweden*

*46<sup>th</sup> International Liège Colloquium on Ocean Dynamics  
-Low Oxygen Environments In Marine, Estuarine And Fresh Waters-*

*Liège 5<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> May, 2014*

# Major threats to coastal communities

**Eutrophication**



**Climate change**

**Hypoxia-Anoxia**

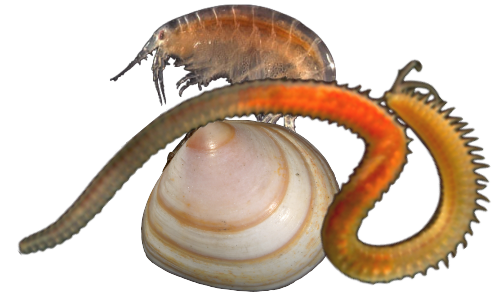


**Habitat degradation**

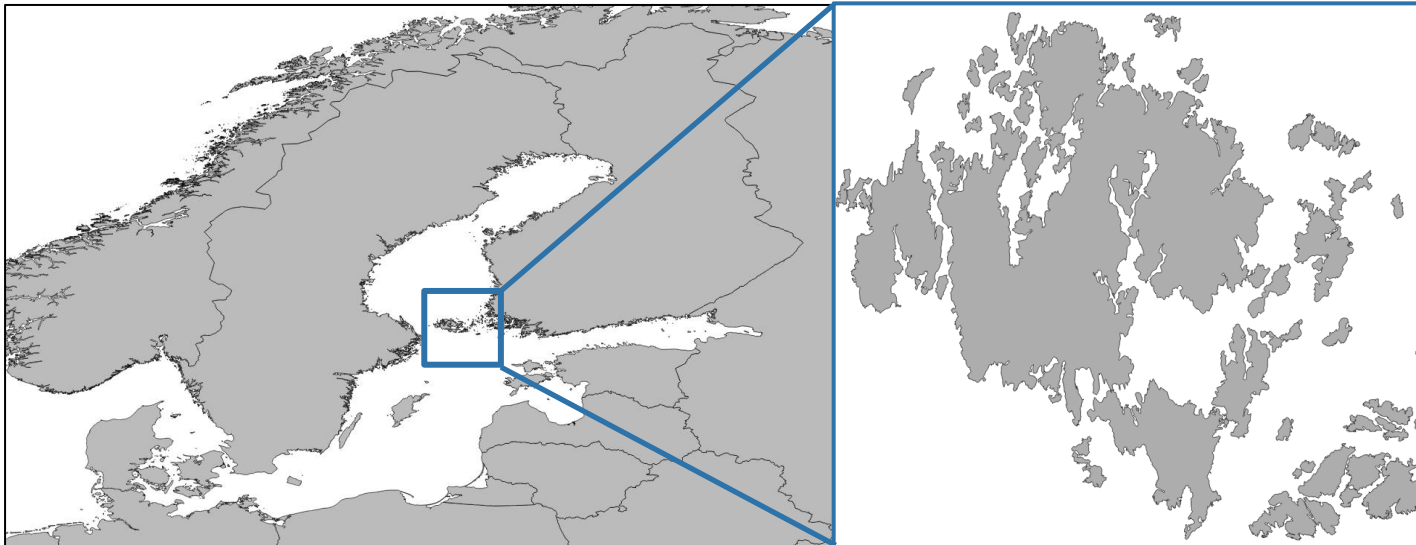
## Aim and perspective

Understanding how coastal benthic communities are affected by oxygen depletion over the last decades, regarding...

- ① **Production (biomass)**
- ② **Food web structure**
- ③ **Functional traits**

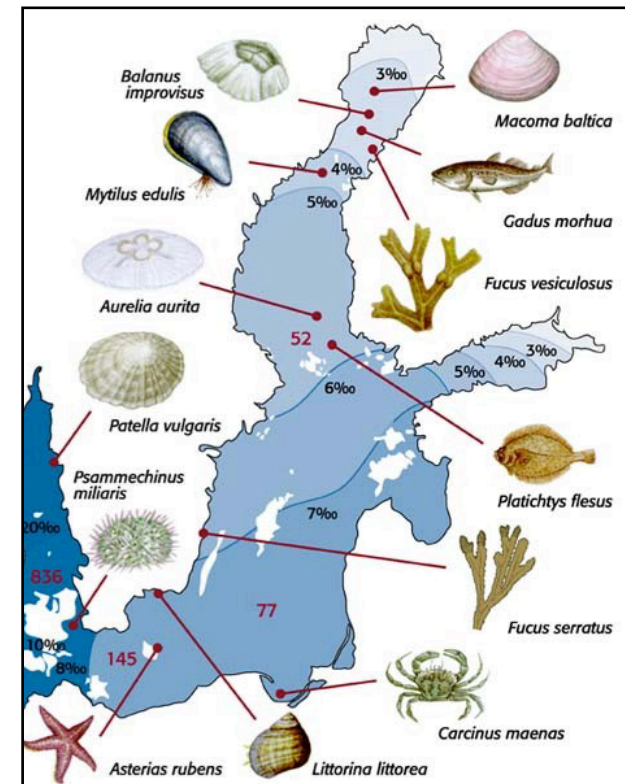
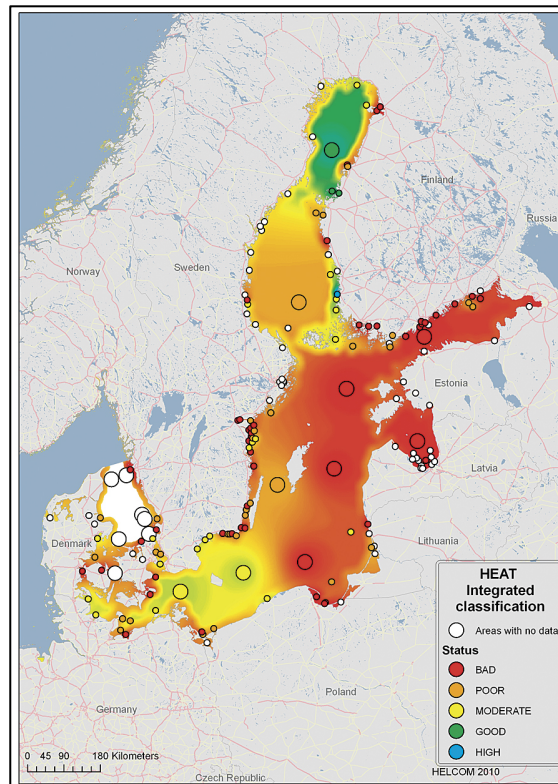


Applying local climate change scenarios to project possible future conditions for benthic communities in coastal zones



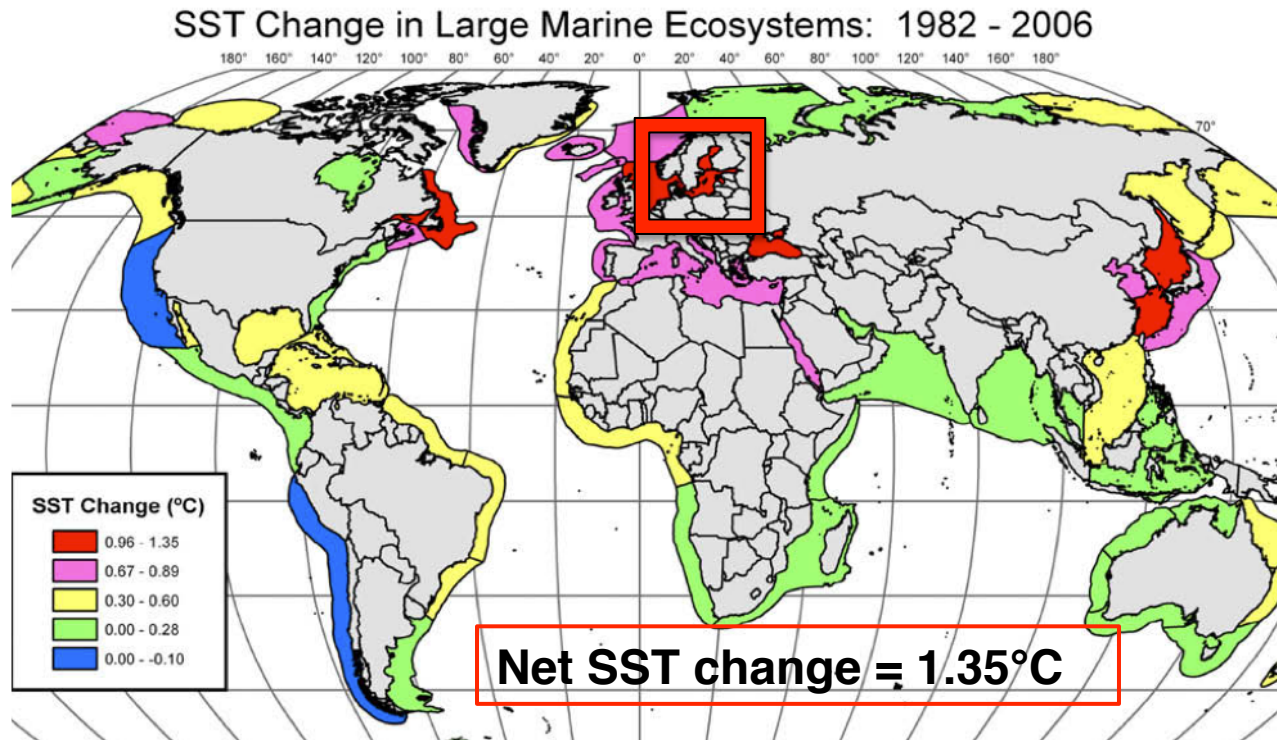
## Vulnerability of the Baltic Sea system

- Shallow, land-locked brackish sea
- Limited “marine” inflow/ water exchange
- Steep gradients in environmental variables
- Species living in their physiological distribution limits
- High anthropogenic impact/eutrophication





# The Baltic Sea – fastest warming Large Marine Ecosystem



Belkin 2009, *Progress in Oceanography*

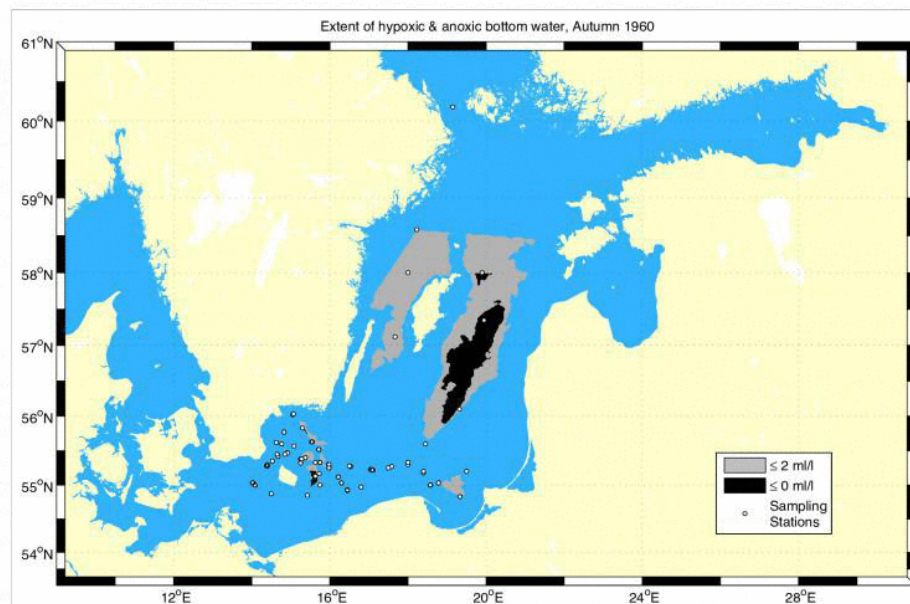
○ Lowered oxygen saturation concentration

○ Link between surface temperature and bottom oxygen

*Kabel et al. 2012, Nature Climate Change*

## SMHI oxygen time series 1960-2013

1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010

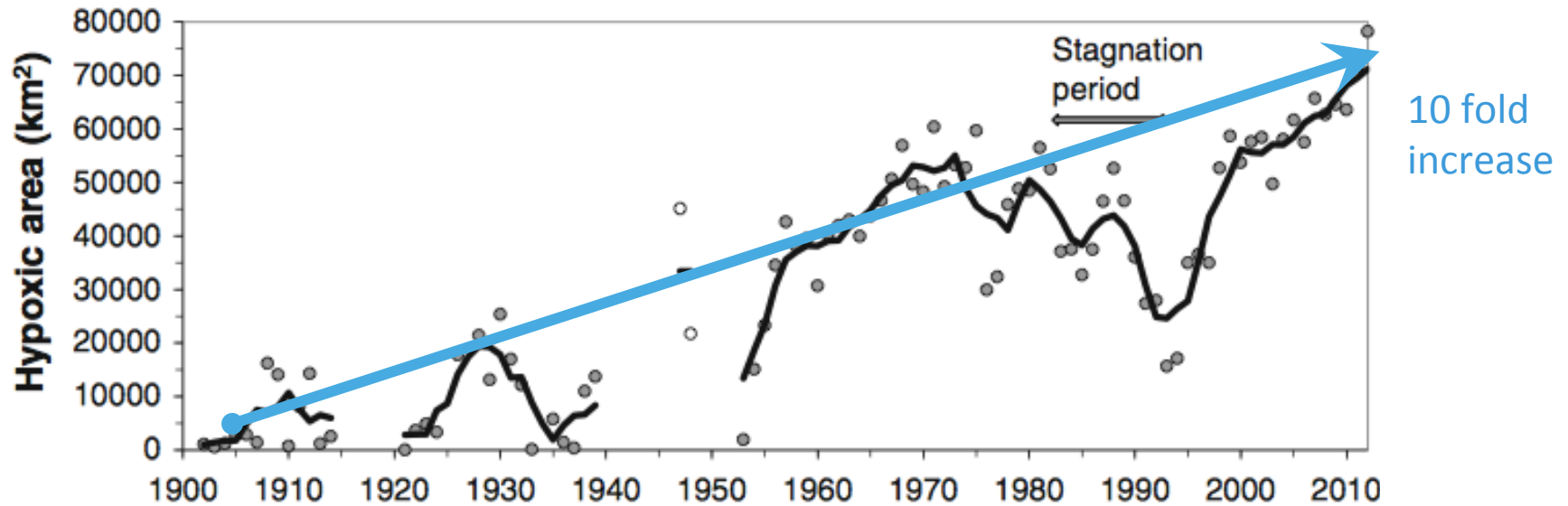


Extent of hypoxic & anoxic bottom water

*SMHI Report Oceanography  
No. 42, 2011, updated January 2014*

MakeAGIF.com

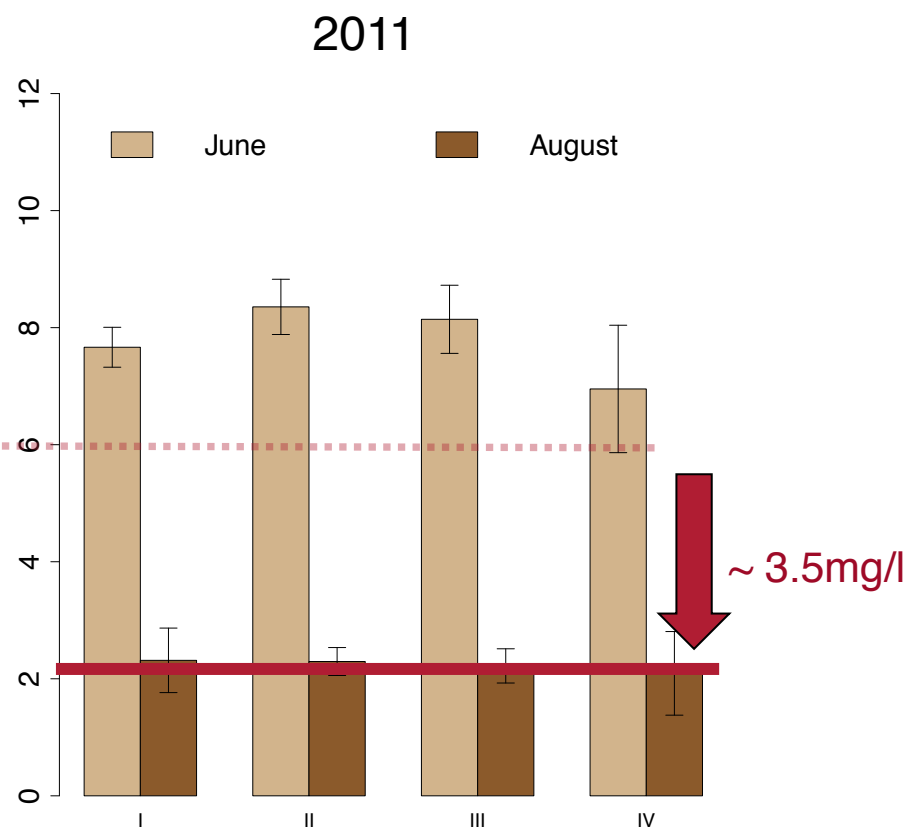
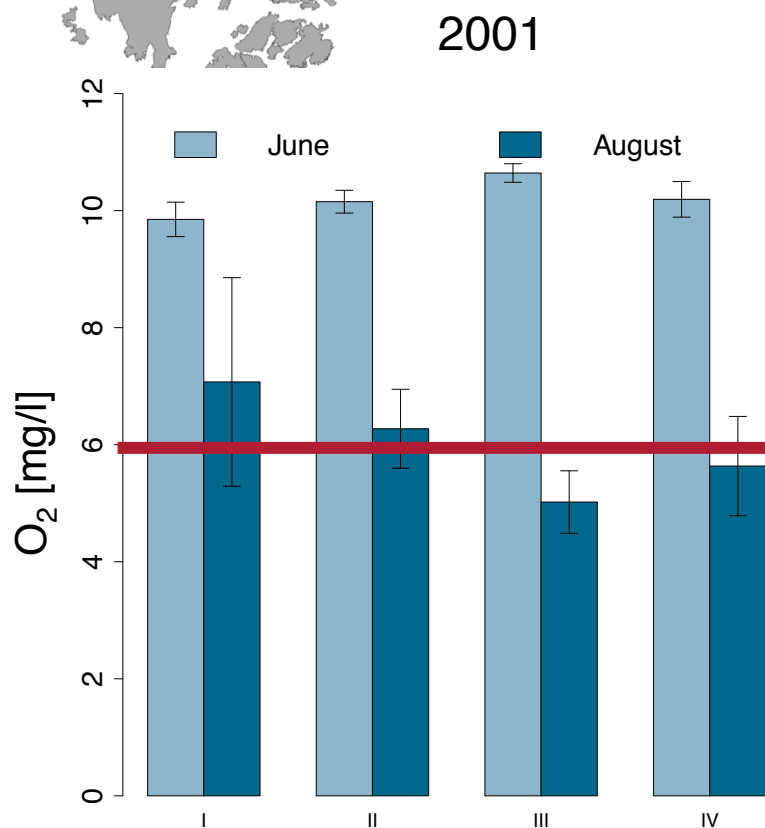
## Growing trend in hypoxic area in the Baltic Sea



*Carstensen et al. 2014, Ambio*

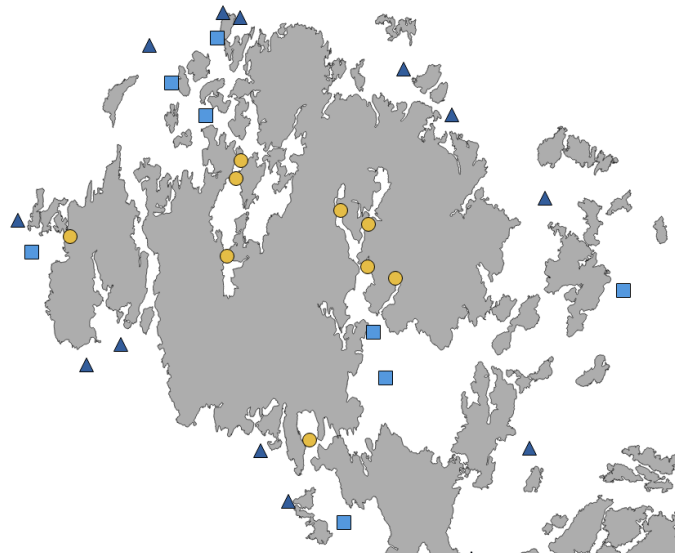
- General elevation in depth
- Pronounced increase in coastal zone (Conley et al. 2011, *Env. Sci. & Tec.*)
- Reduction of available habitat area for aerobic organisms

## Small scale temporal development of oxygen climate

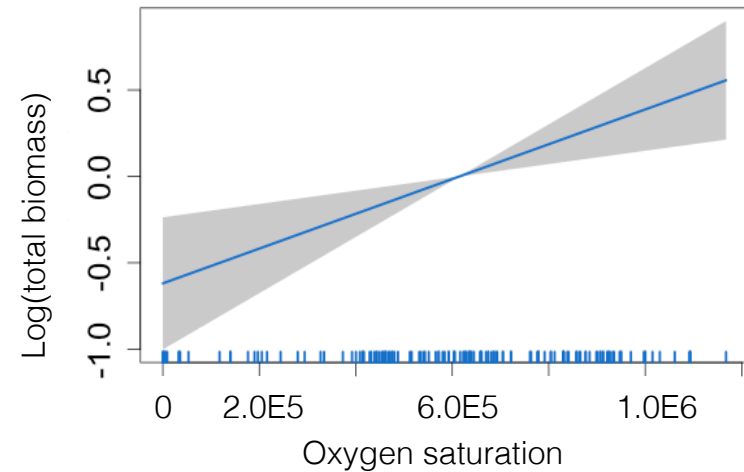




# Oxygen as driver of zoobenthic biomass progression



## Generalized Additive Model



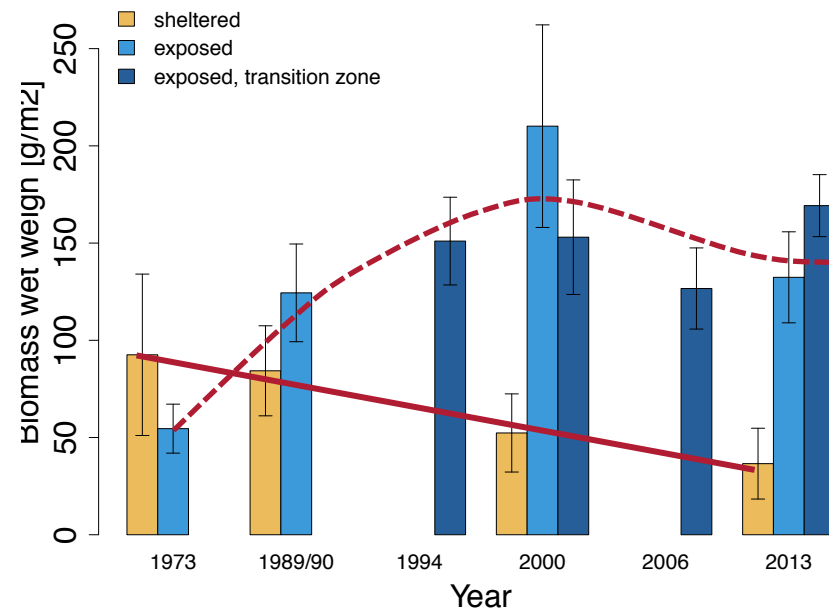
$$\text{Log}(\text{biomass}) \sim s(\text{O}_2 \text{ sat}, k=4) + \text{factor}(\text{exposure})$$

factor (exposure) **< 0.0001\*\*\***

$s(\text{O}_2 \text{ sat})$  **< 0.01\*\***

R-sq.(adj) = **0.328**

Deviance explained = **33.7%**



# Anthropogenic induced disturbance gradient and its impact on food web structures

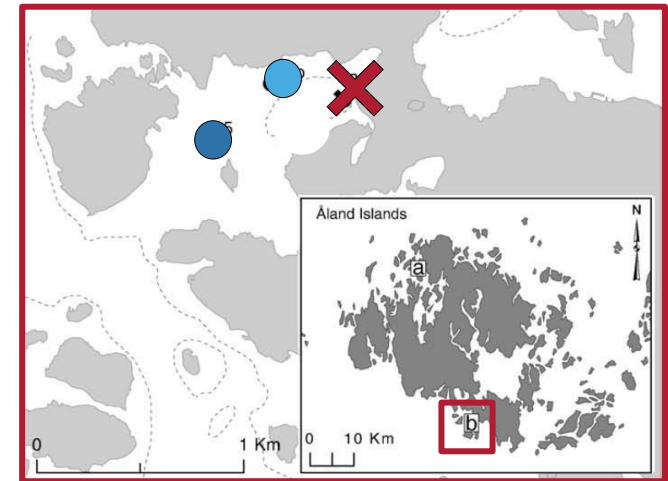
## Analyzing

Macrobenthic sub food webs  
in multi-decadal snapshot

## Comparing

Structures of three sites  
along a gradient of organic enrichment

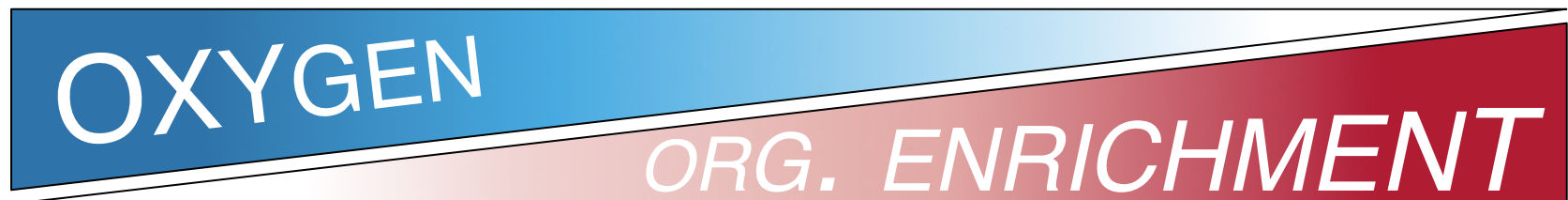
Sensu Pearson & Rosenberg 1978,  
*Oceanogr. Mar. Biol. Annu. Rev.*



Villnäs, Perus, Bonsdorff, 2011, *J Sea Res*

Fish farming as point source for

- Nutrient enrichment
- Organic content load
- Hypoxia/ anoxia



# Simplification of web topology with increasing disturbance

Species richness ↓

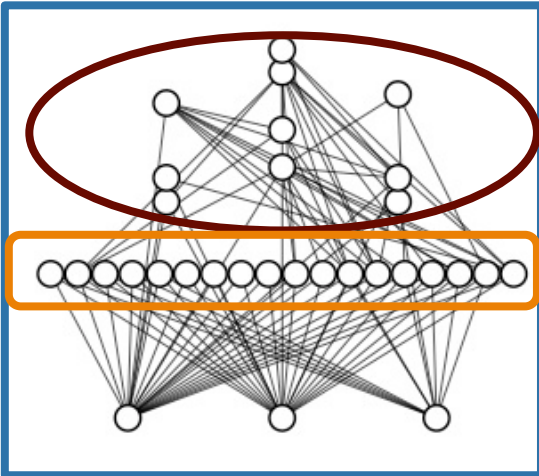
Reduction in top species

Links ↓

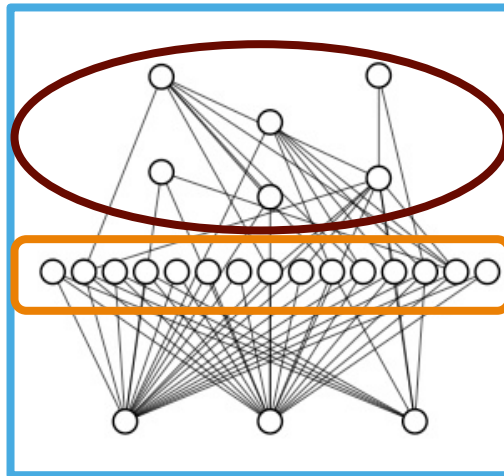
Reduction in intermediate species

**Horizontal and vertical loss of complexity**

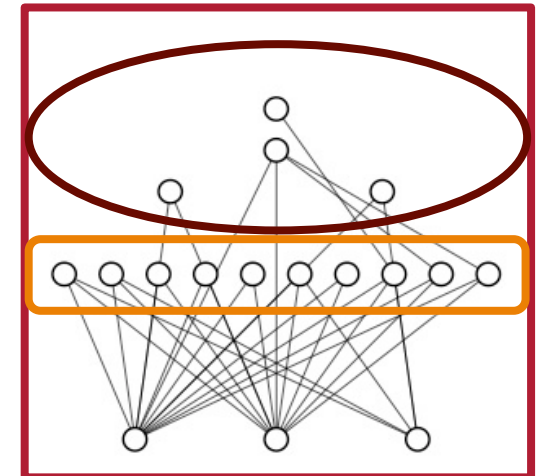
S=31 L=101



S=30 L=95



S = 17 L = 36

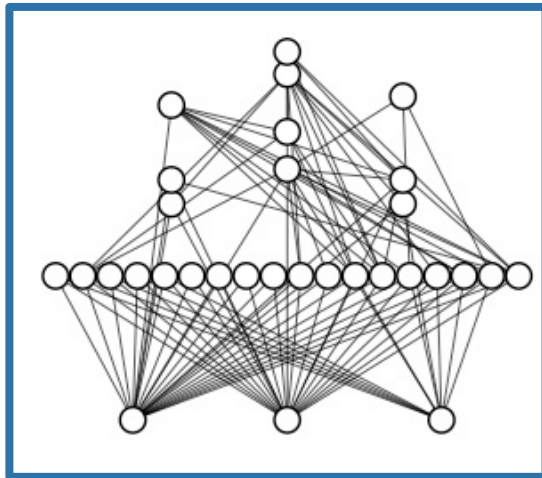


**OXYGEN**

*ORG. ENRICHMENT*

## Functional trait characteristics

low stress



Small to Large

Short to very long

Planktotrophic

Annual episodic

Local to long distance

$K \dashrightarrow r$



**Size**

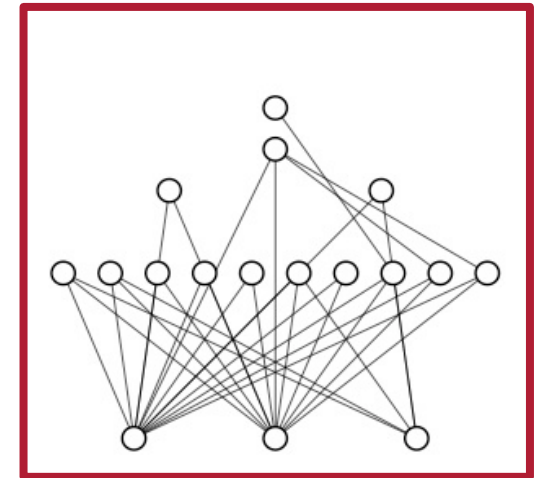
**Longevity**

**Larval type**

**Reproductive frequency**

**Dispersal range**

high stress



Small to medium

Short

Direct development

Semelparous

Local



## Climate model scenarios (SMHI)

following Meier et al. 2012, Clim. Dyn.

Baltic Sea model: **RCO-SCOB**I (from SMHI, 3D model, 2 nm res.)

### Ensemble mean changes between 2070–2099 and 1978–2007

#### **REF** = Reference conditions

Current nutrient concentrations in rivers and current atmospheric deposition  
(see Eilola et al. 2009)

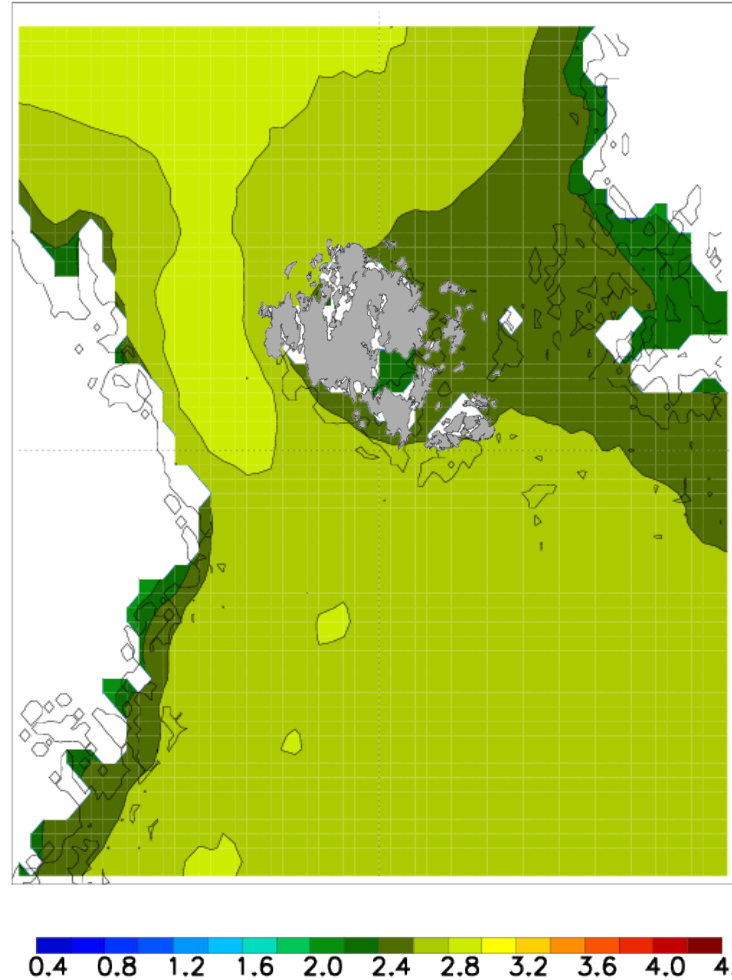
#### **BAU** = Business-As-Usual

Assuming exponential growth of agriculture in all Baltic Sea countries  
following HELCOM (2007) and current atmospheric deposition

#### **BSAP** = Baltic Sea Action Plan

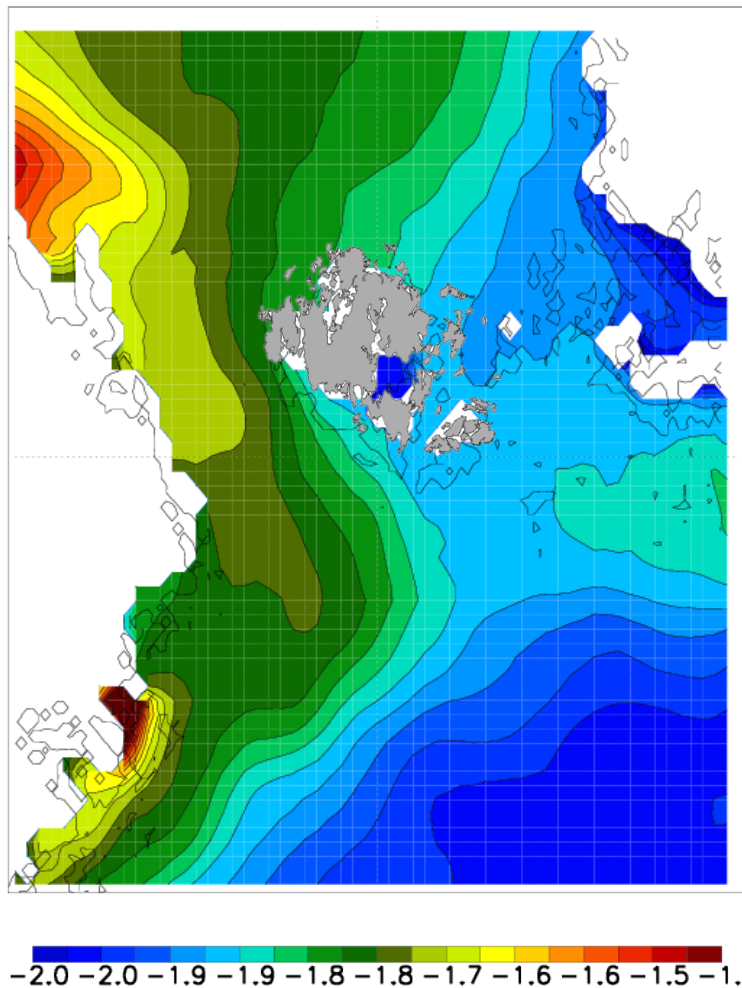
Reduced riverine nutrient concentrations following HELCOM (2007) and 50%  
reduced atmospheric deposition

## Sea surface temperature



Ensemble mean changes between 2070–2099 and 1978–2007 of annual mean SST [°C]

## Sea surface salinity



Decrease of **1.5 – 2 psu**  
in annual mean SSS

Ensemble mean changes between 2070–2099 and 1978–2007 of annual mean SSS [g/kg]

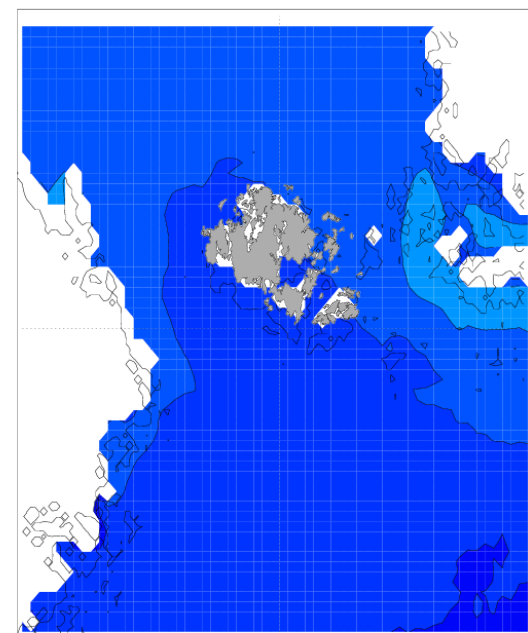
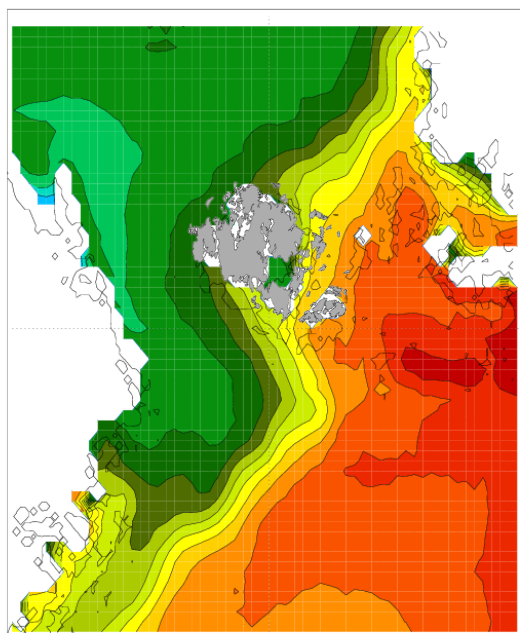
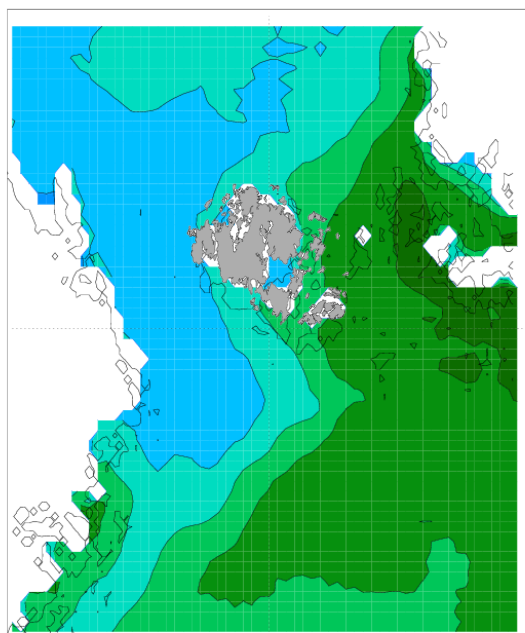
# Phytoplankton Chl-a

Spring, upper 10 m

REF

BAU

BSAP

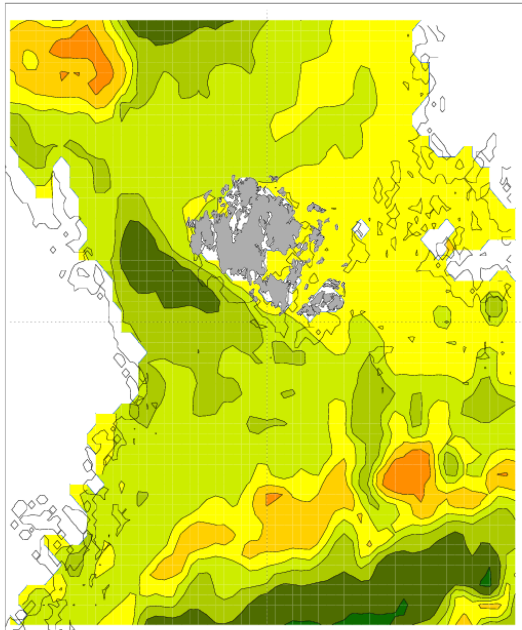


Ensemble mean changes between 2070–2099 and 1978–2007 of spring (March–May) phytoplankton concentration [ $\text{mgChl-a/m}^3$ ], vertically averaged for the upper 10 m

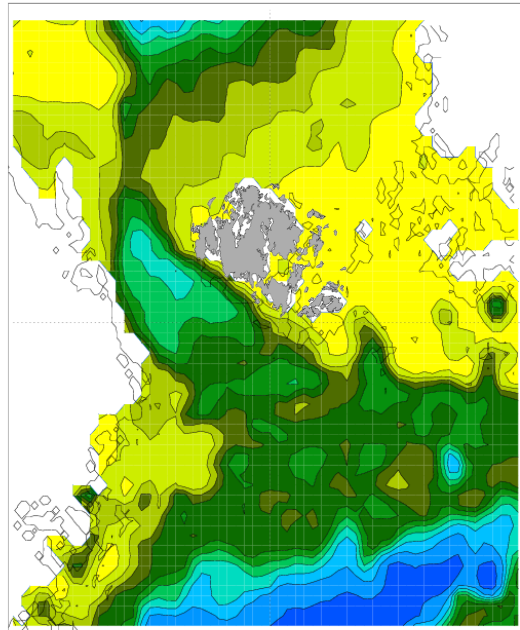


## Bottom oxygen conditions

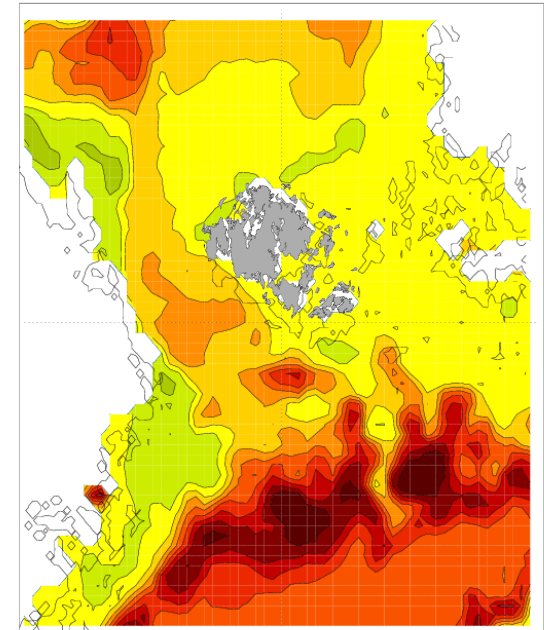
REF



BAU



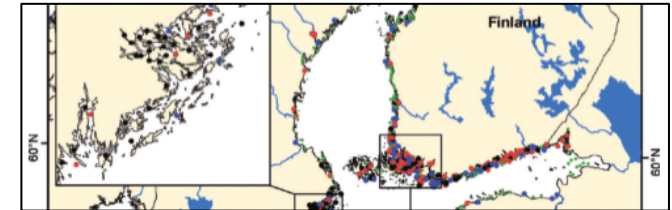
BSAP



Ensemble mean changes between 2070–2099 and 1978–2007 of summer (June–August) concentration [ml/l]

## Summary and perspectives

- Increase of hypoxia in coastal zones of the Baltic sea



Conley et al 2011

- Pronounced seasonal and long term decline in local oxygen conditions



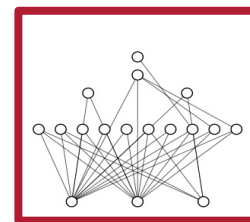
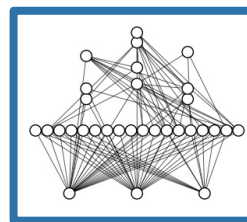
- High **benthic biomasses** in **deeper** and exposed sites



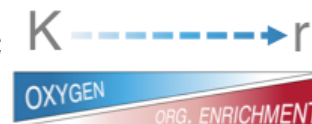
- **Coastal fish** moving into **deeper** water as well  
Snickars et al., *submitted*

## Summary and perspectives

- Loss of diversity and complexity in food web structures



- Diverse community becoming more uniform and opportunistic



- High **benthic biomasses** in **deeper** and exposed sites



- Trend in **elevation** of **hypoxic depth**  
(e.g. Hansson & Andersson 2013, SMHI Rep. Ocean. No.49, HELCOM, 2013, Balt. Sea Environ. Proc. No. 133)



**Climate change scenarios suggest that these trends will be further amplified in the future**

# Acknowledgements



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Top-level Research Initiative



Åbo Akademi  
University



## Authors



Erik Bonsdorff



Helén Andersson



Markus Meier



Marie Nordström



Martin Snickars



Anna Törnroos

## Contact



[benjamin.weigel@abo.fi](mailto:benjamin.weigel@abo.fi)

[www.normer.uio.no](http://www.normer.uio.no)

## Support



Marie Järnström