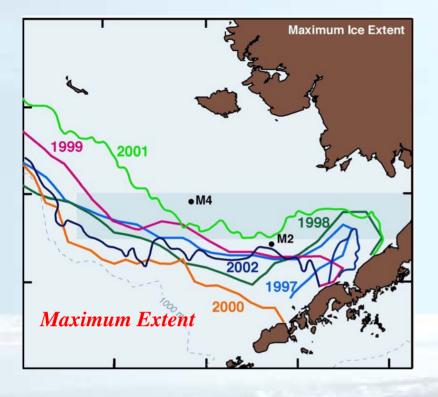
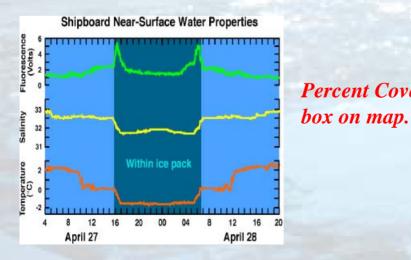
Spatial and Temporal Variability over the Eastern Bering Sea Shelf

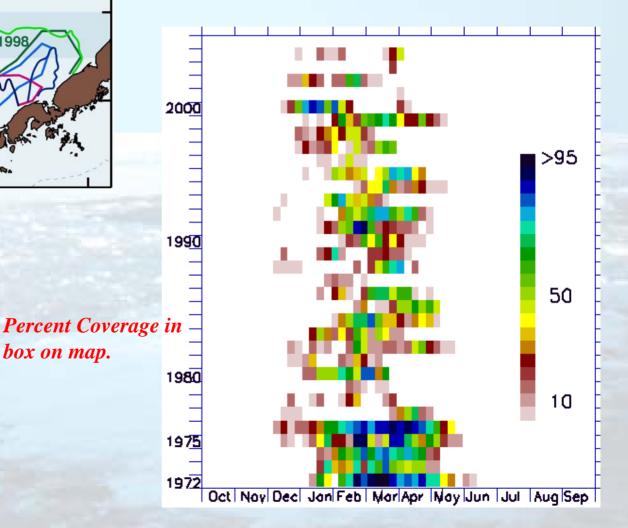
Phyllis Stabeno

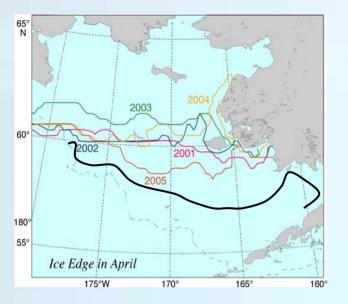
Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory



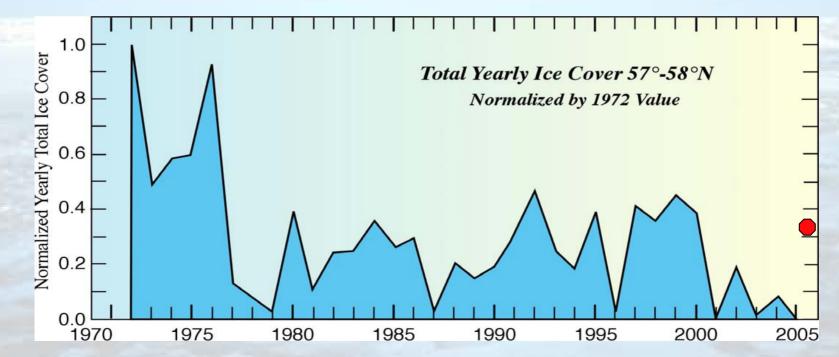


Ice Coverage on the Eastern Bering Sea Shelf

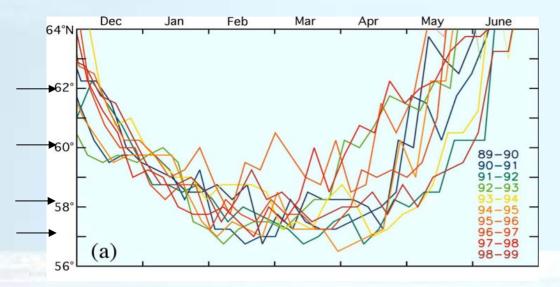




Horizontal Averaged Ice Concentration



Maximum Ice Extent





1989-1999



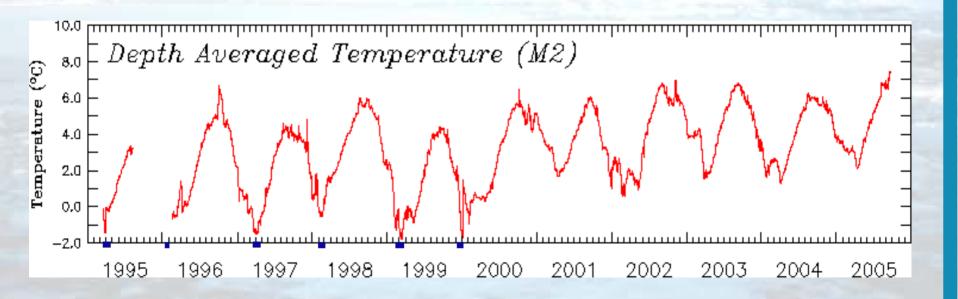
2000-2005

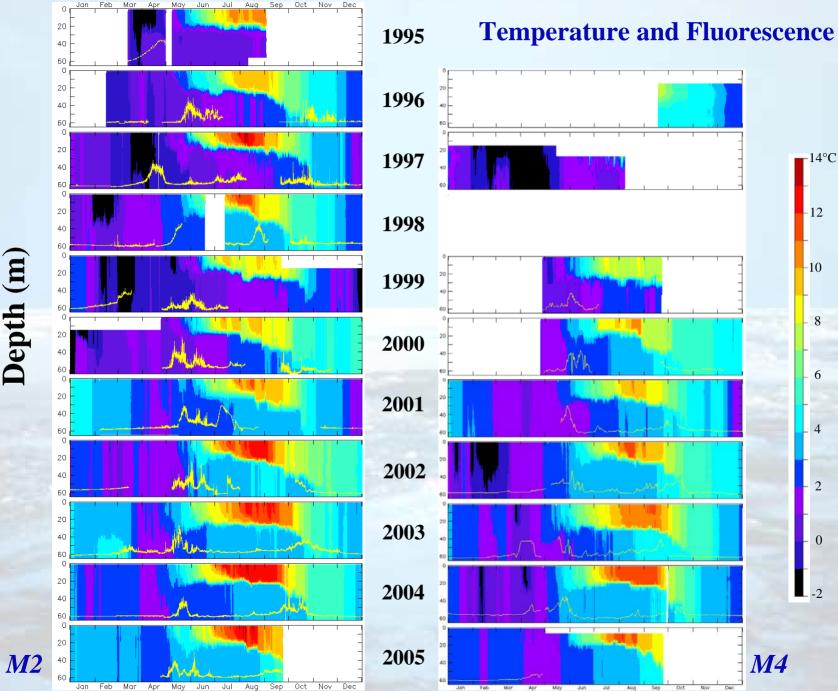


Vertically Averaged Temperature (°C) at M2

>2°C increase in winter after 2000

Blue lines indicate ice cover.





-14°C

12

-10

8

6

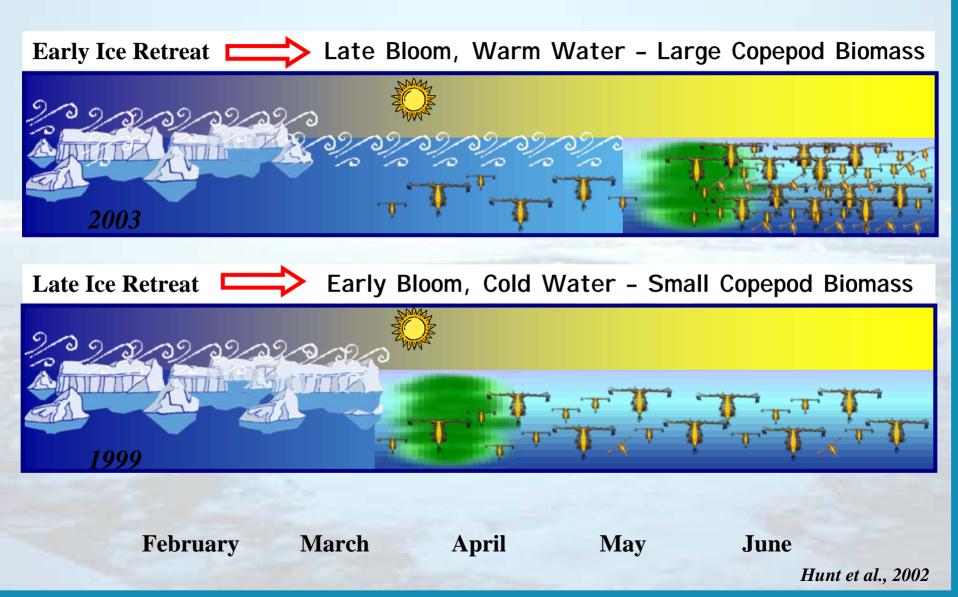
2

0

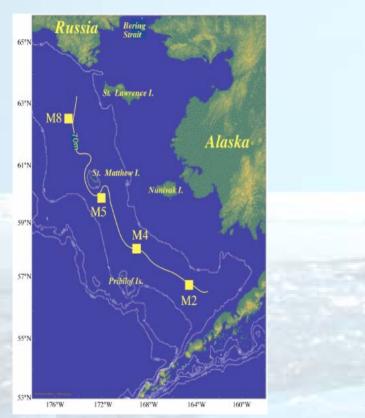
-2

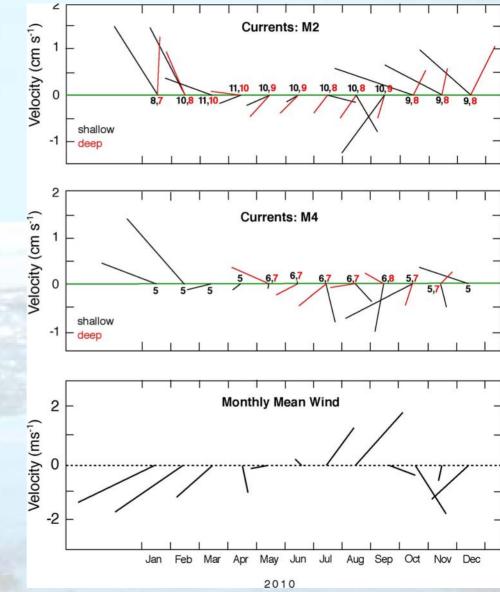
Depth (m)

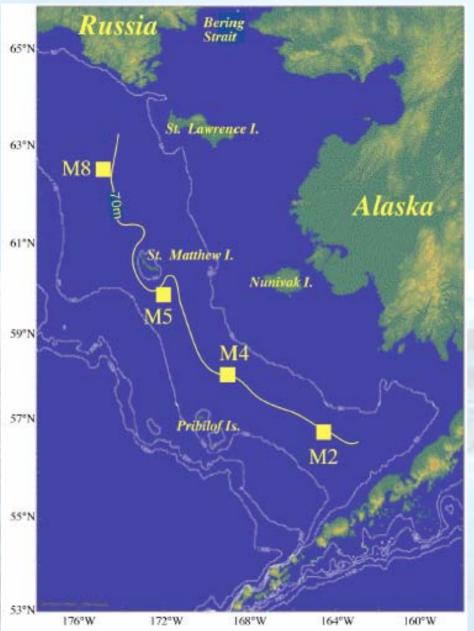
Climate affects the ecosystem through sea ice



Currents and Wind







2005

Moorings:

M2 1995-present M4 1996, 1997, 1999-present (only summer 1996, 1997, 1999) M5 2005-present

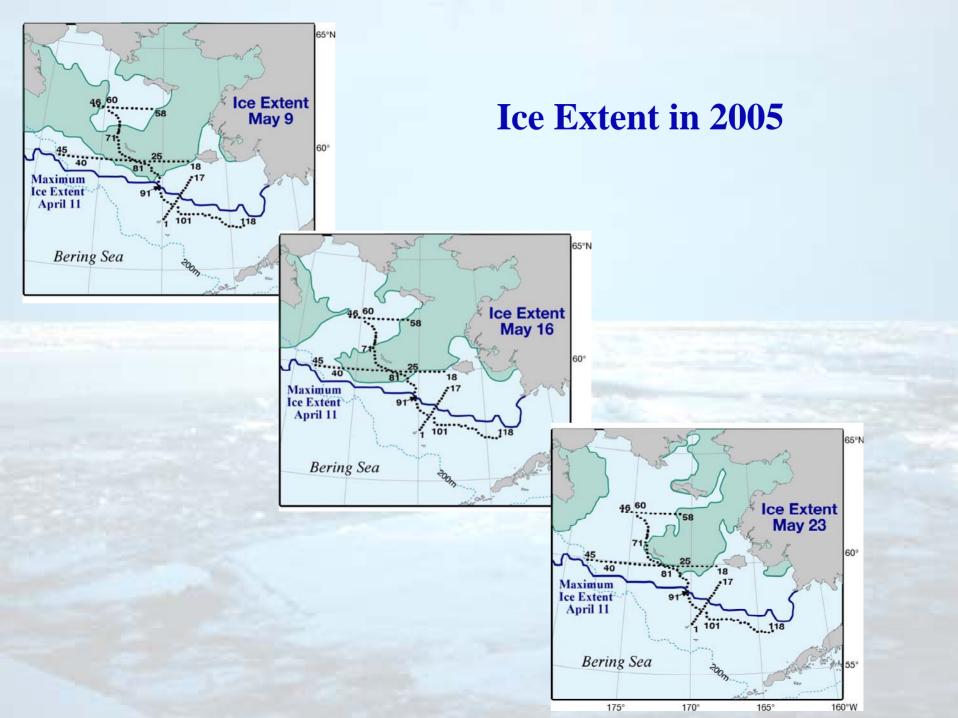
M8 2004-present

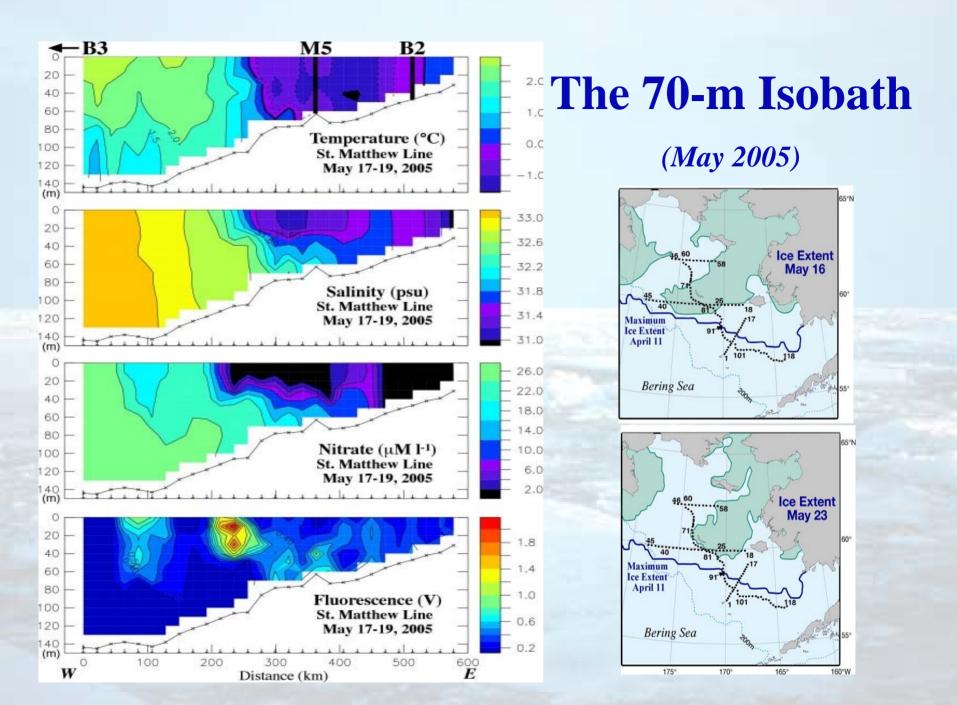
Measured: Temperature, salinity, fluorescence, nutrients, currents

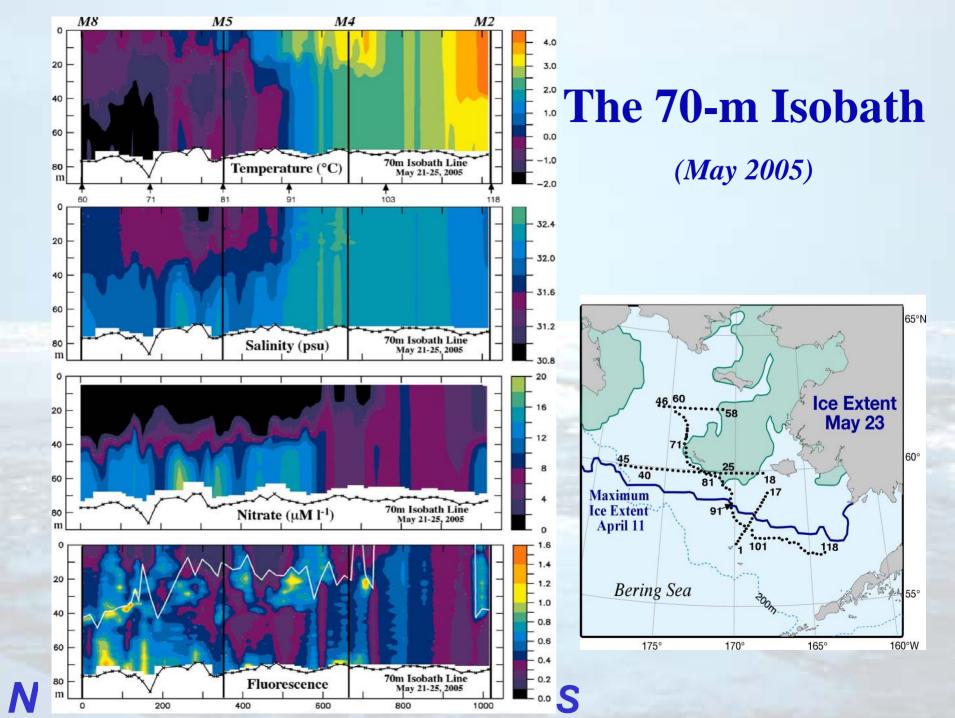
Hydrography:

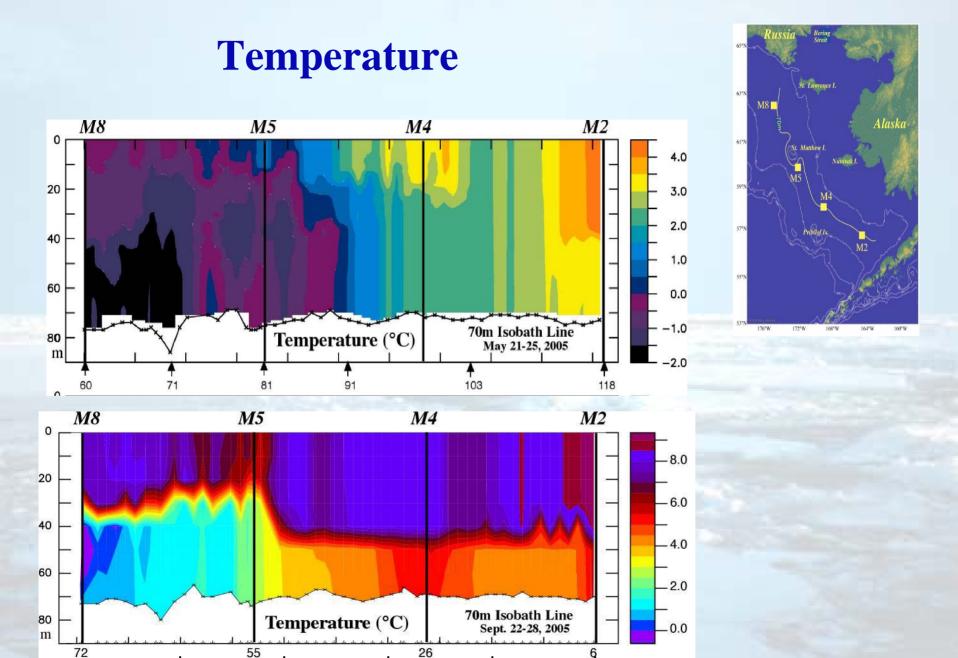
May 2005 and September 2005

Measured: Temperature, salinity, O₂, fluorescence, nutrients, chlorophyll, zooplankton

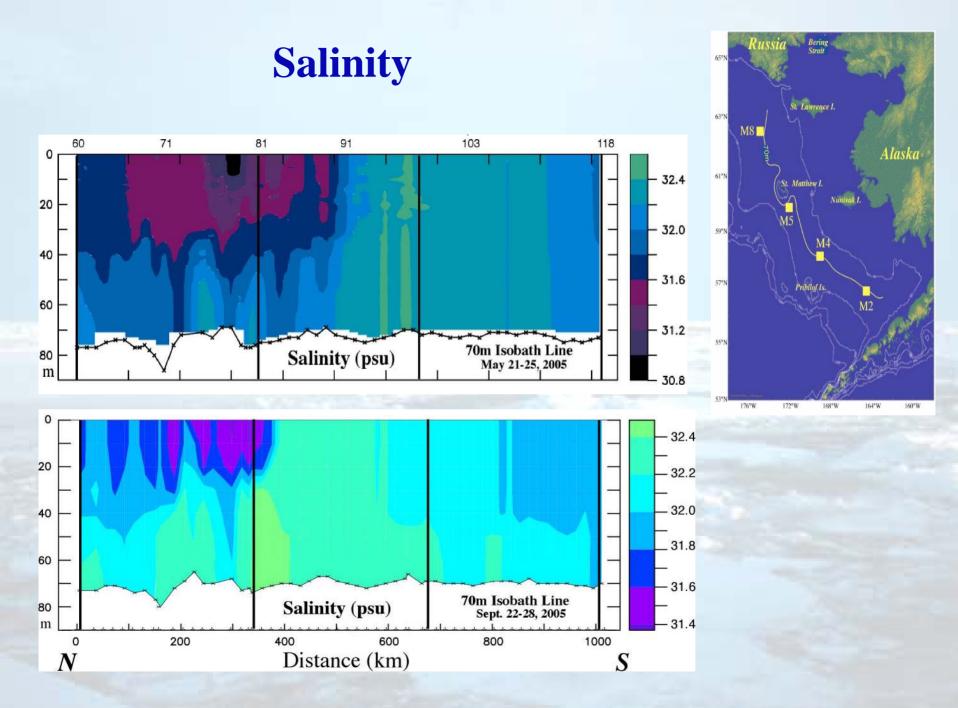








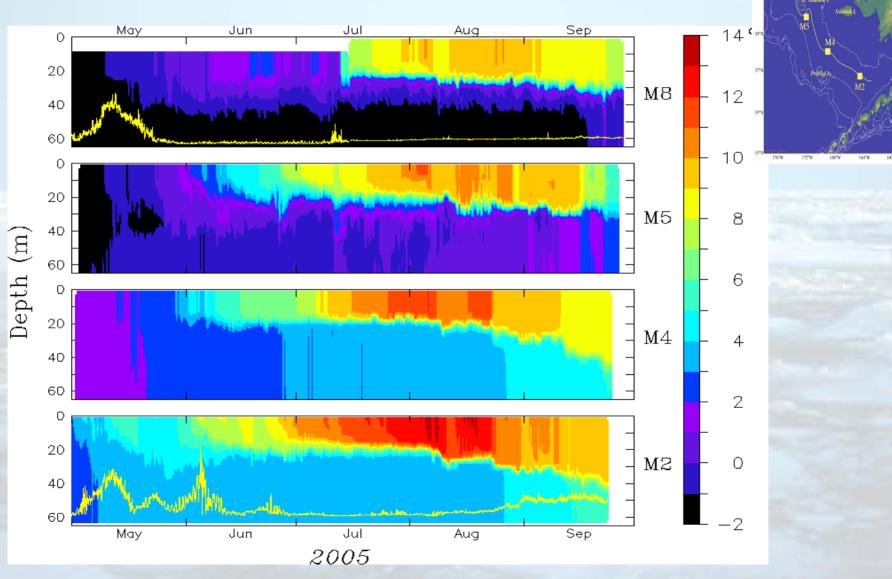
1000km



Temperature Measured at the Four Biophysical Mooring Sites

M8

Alask



Summary

- 2001-2005 had reduced ice cover (80-100% reduced from 1972) and increased temperature (~3°C). What about 2006?
- Sharp front divides the warmer, more saline southern shelf from the colder, fresher northern shelf.
 Spring associated with position of ice
 Fall modified by advection.
- During summer: M2 and M8 weakly impacted by advection; M4 and M5 impacted by advection.
- Ice associated spring phytoplankton bloom appears to fall to bottom













