

# **Upwelling-Driven Inner-Shelf Hypoxia and its Connection to Oceanographic Changes in the Northeast Pacific**

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Hales<sup>1</sup> and P. Wheeler<sup>1</sup>

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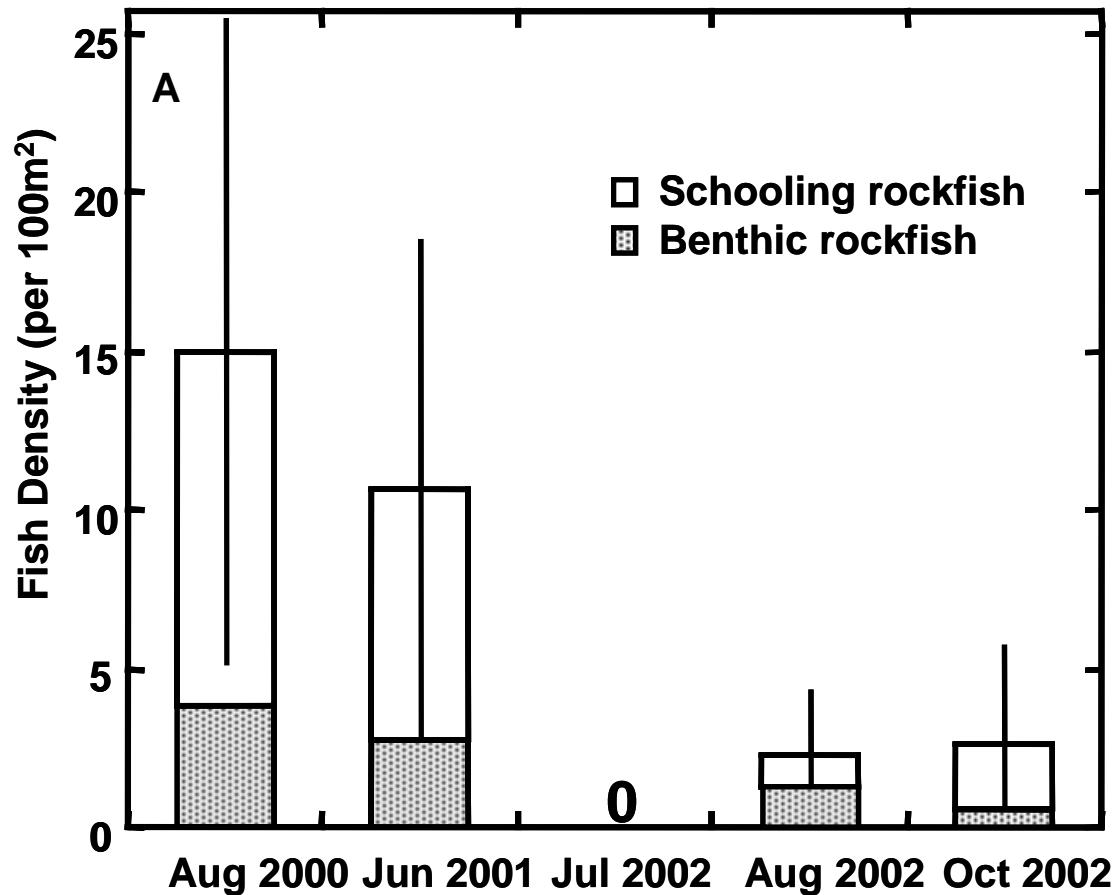
<sup>2</sup>Washington State Dept. of Ecology

<sup>3</sup>Sonoma State University, CA

<sup>4</sup>Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife

# Hypoxia off the central Oregon coast

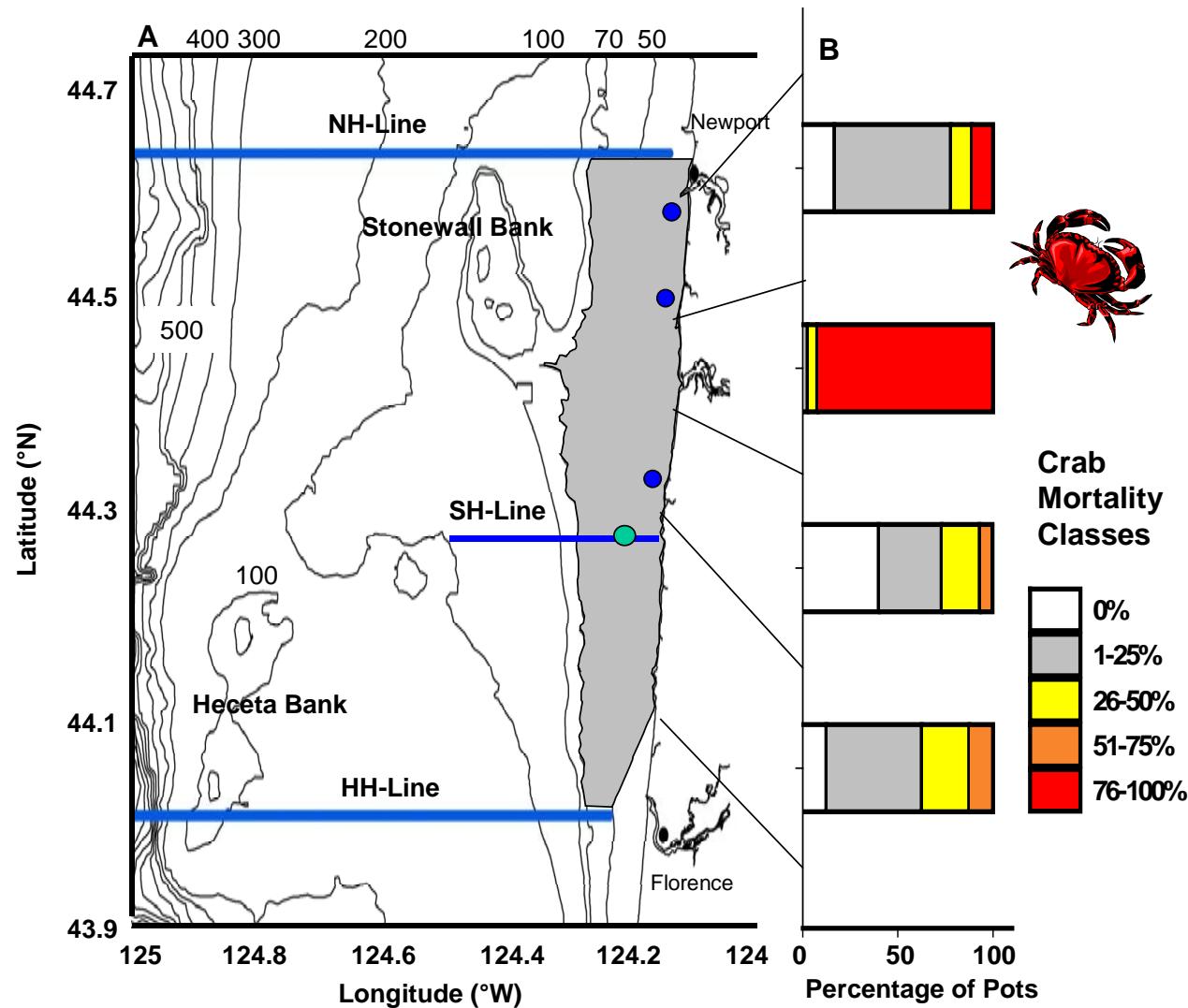
Normal Inner-Shelf  
Rockfish Community



July 2002

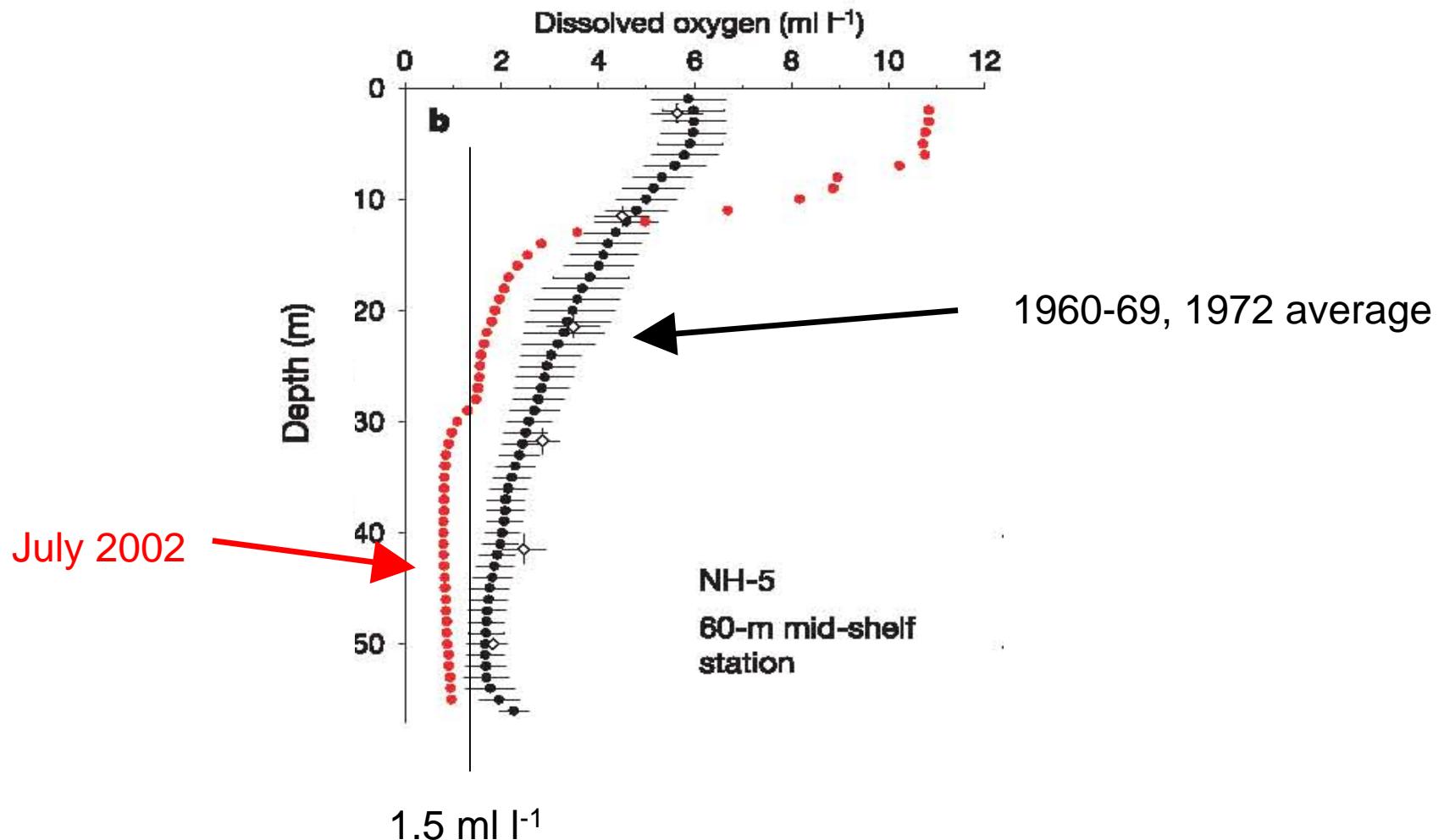
Grantham et al. (2004)

# Significant Dungeness crab die-offs



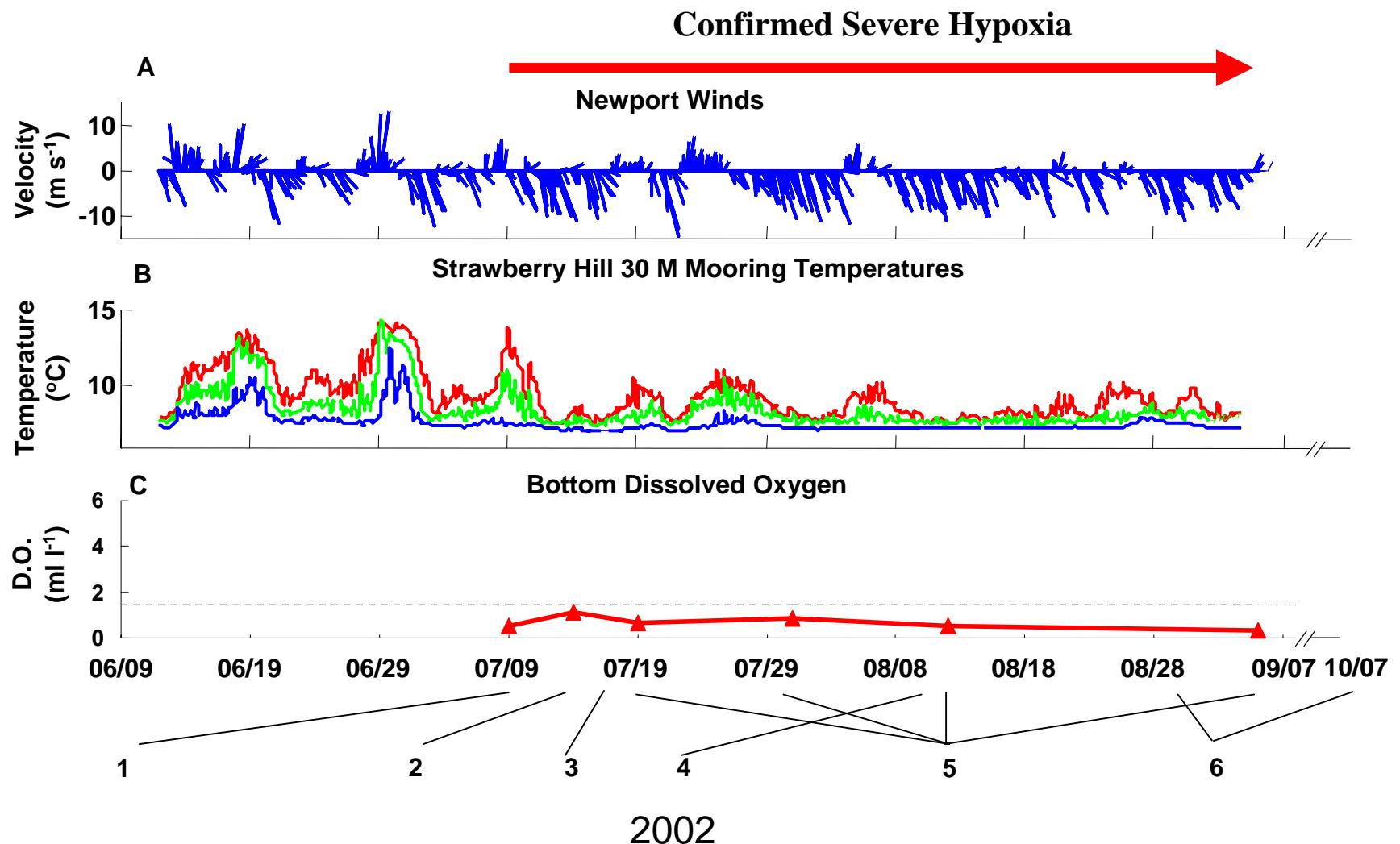
Grantham et al. (2004)

## Low-oxygen shelf water

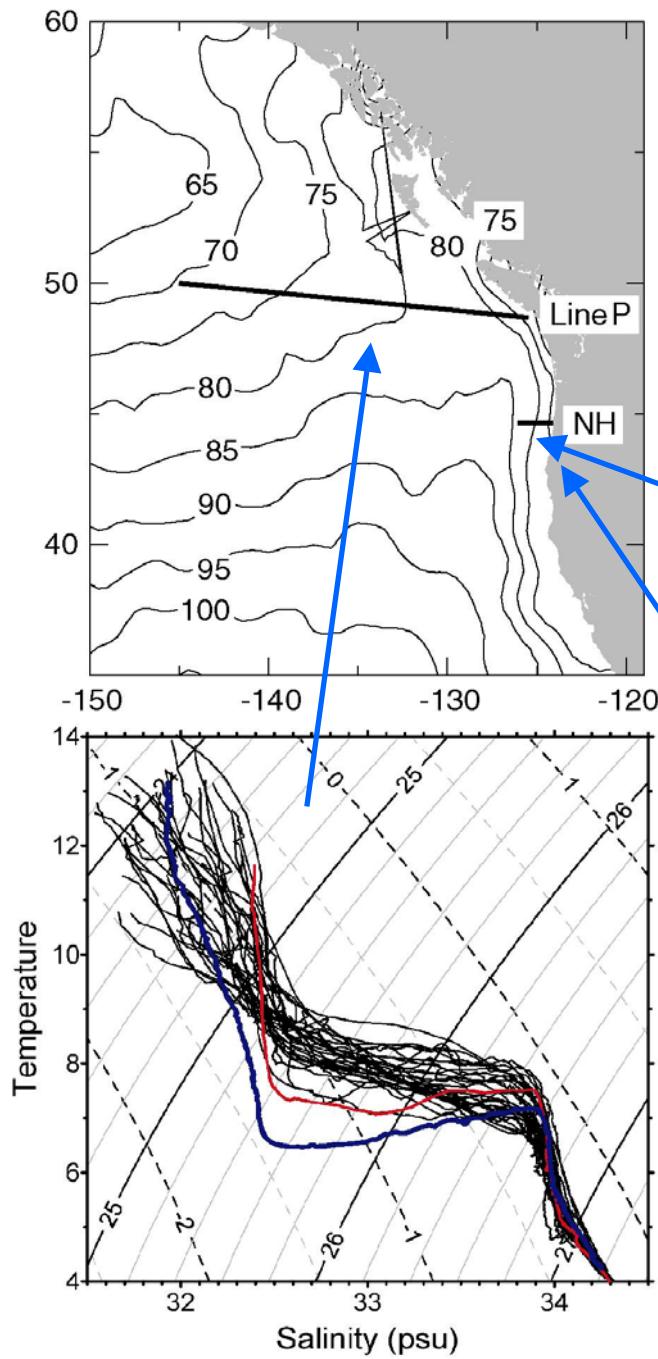


Grantham et al. (2004)

# Low-oxygen bottom water persisted for ~2 months

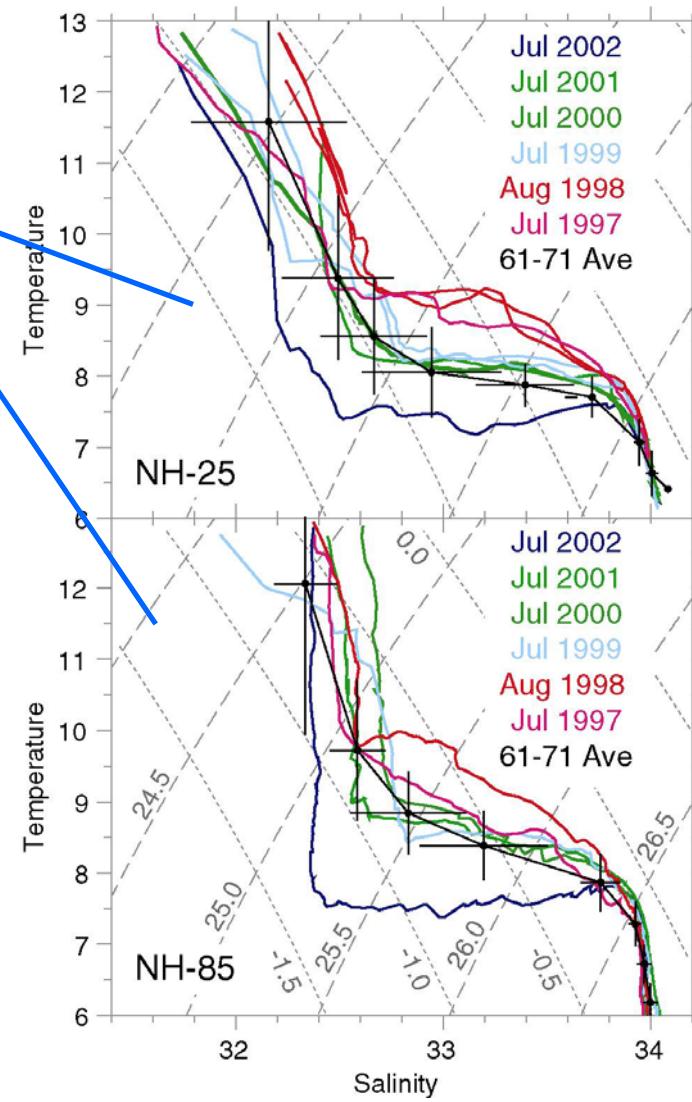


Grantham et al. (2004)



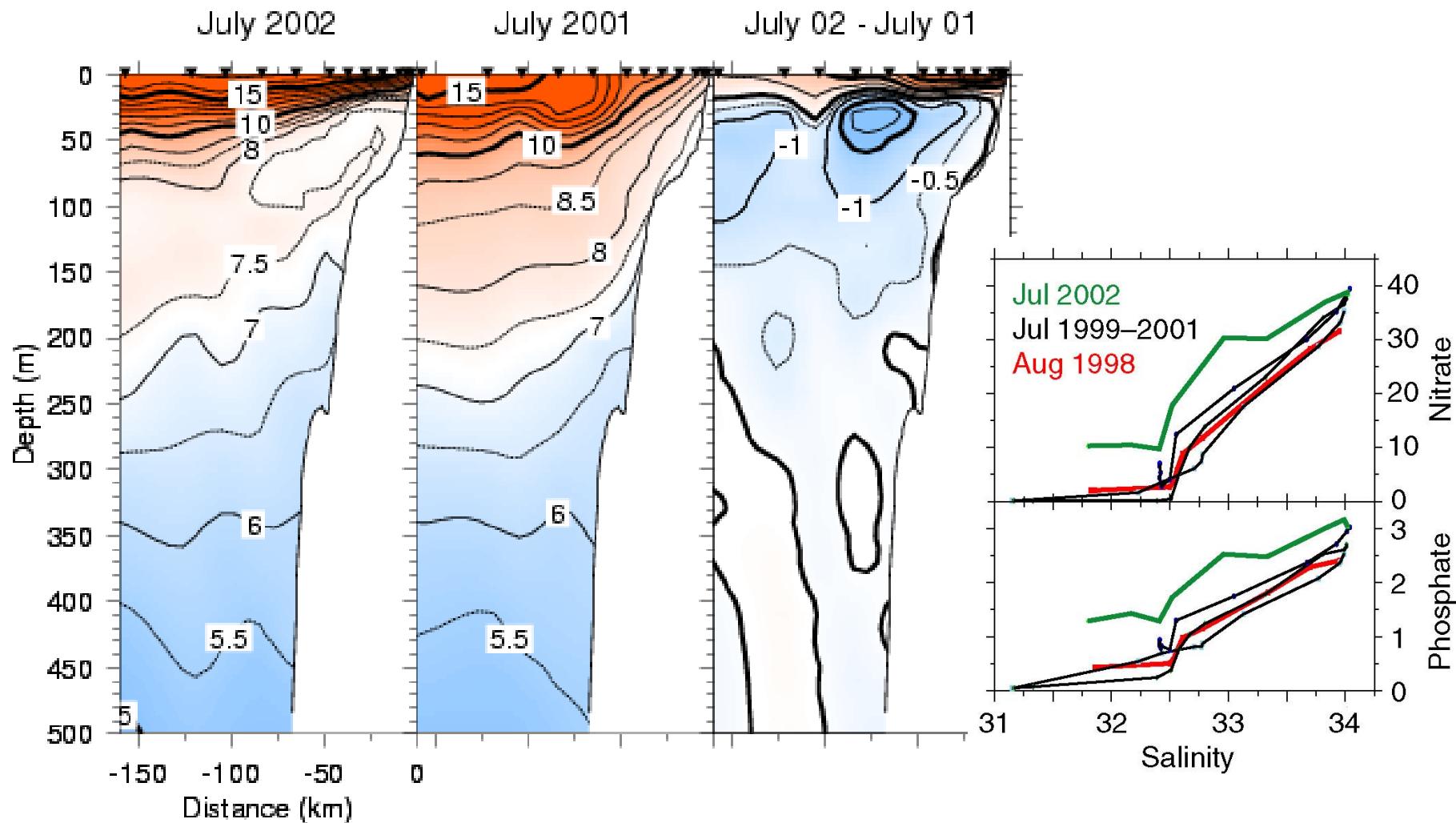
## Subarctic Invasion in 2002

caused extreme anomalies in T, S,  
nutrients, chlorophyll & oxygen



Freeland et al.  
(2003)

# Cold halocline during 2002



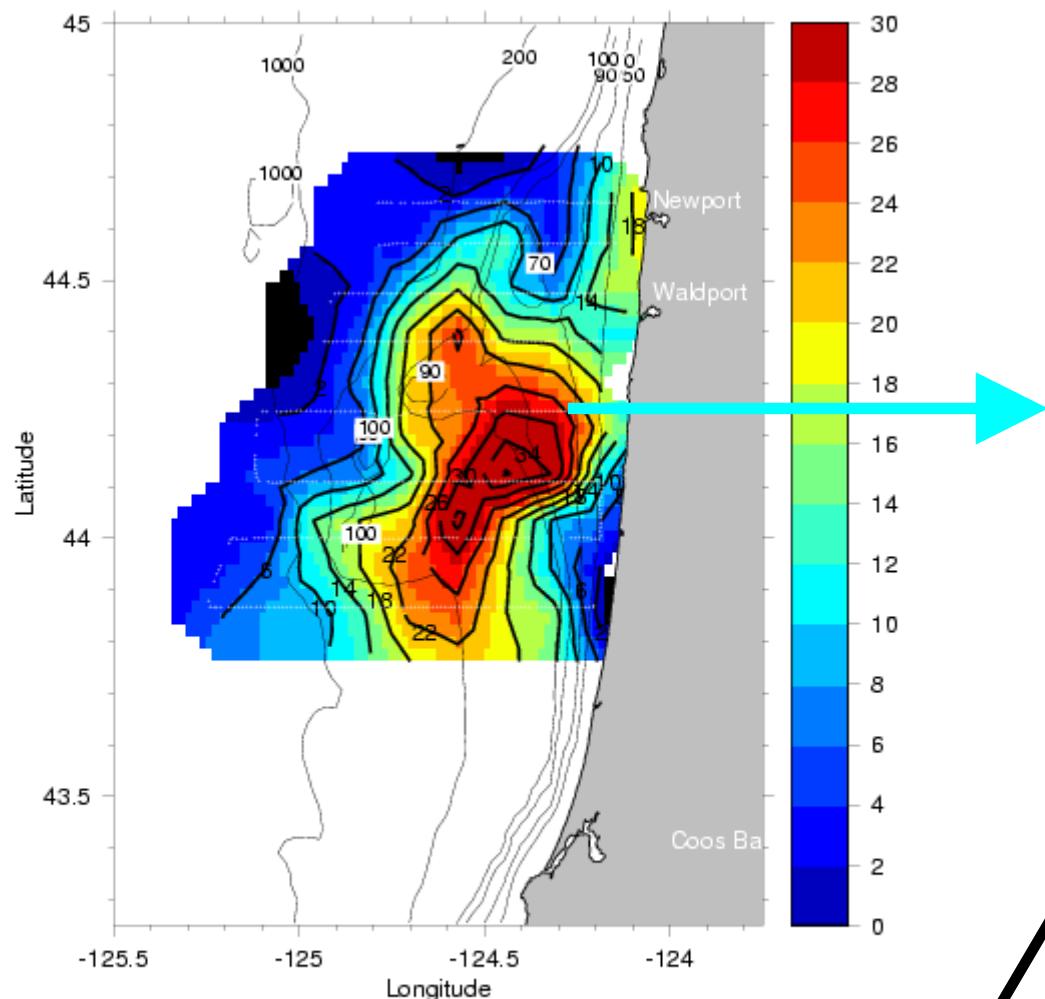
Freeland, Gatien, Huyer and Smith (2003)

Wheeler et al. (2003)

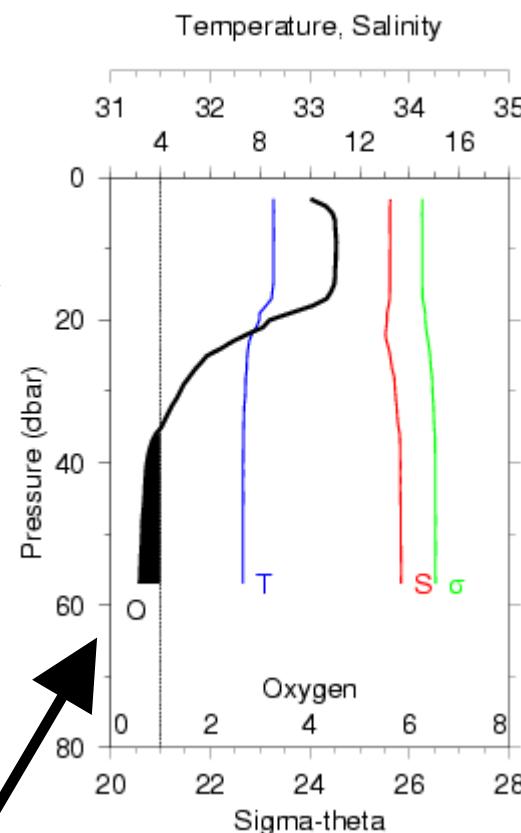
# Ecosystem Response

GLOBEC NEP, 9-11 August 2002

5-m chlorophyll (mg/m<sup>3</sup>)



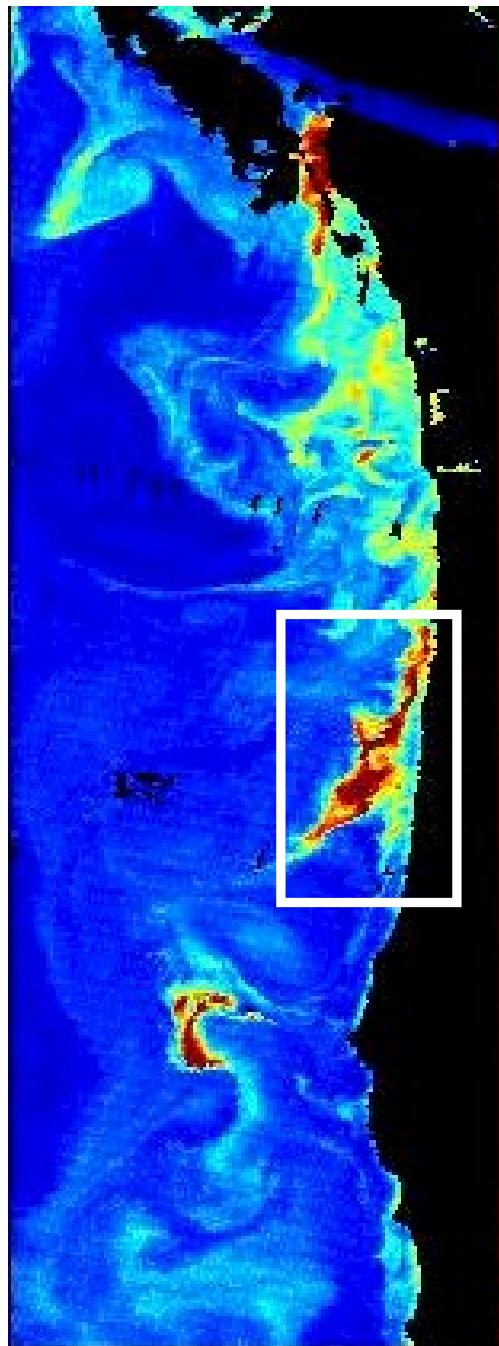
August 2002



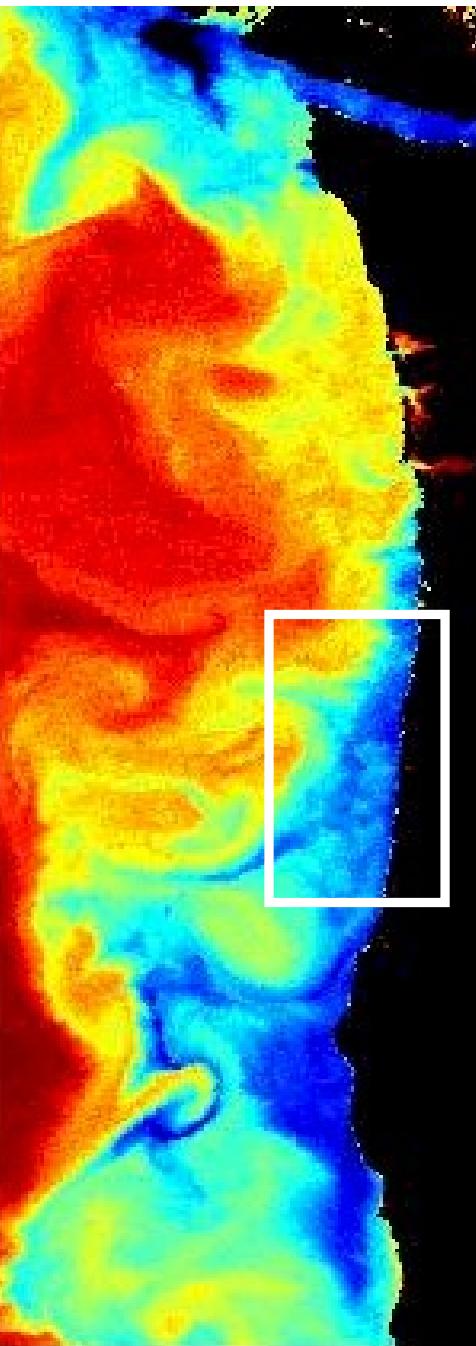
hypoxic

Grantham et al. (2004)

**chlorophyll**



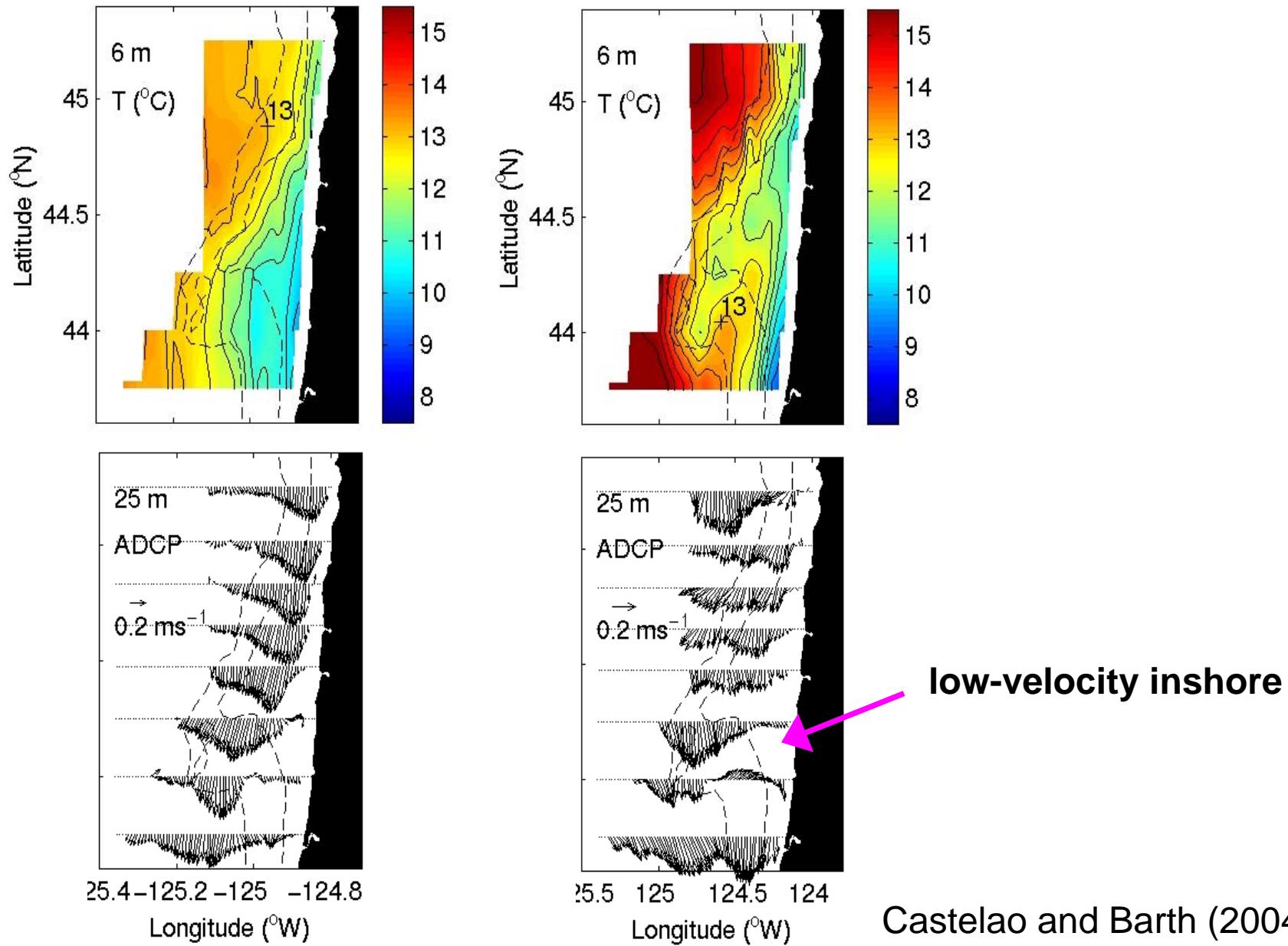
**SST**



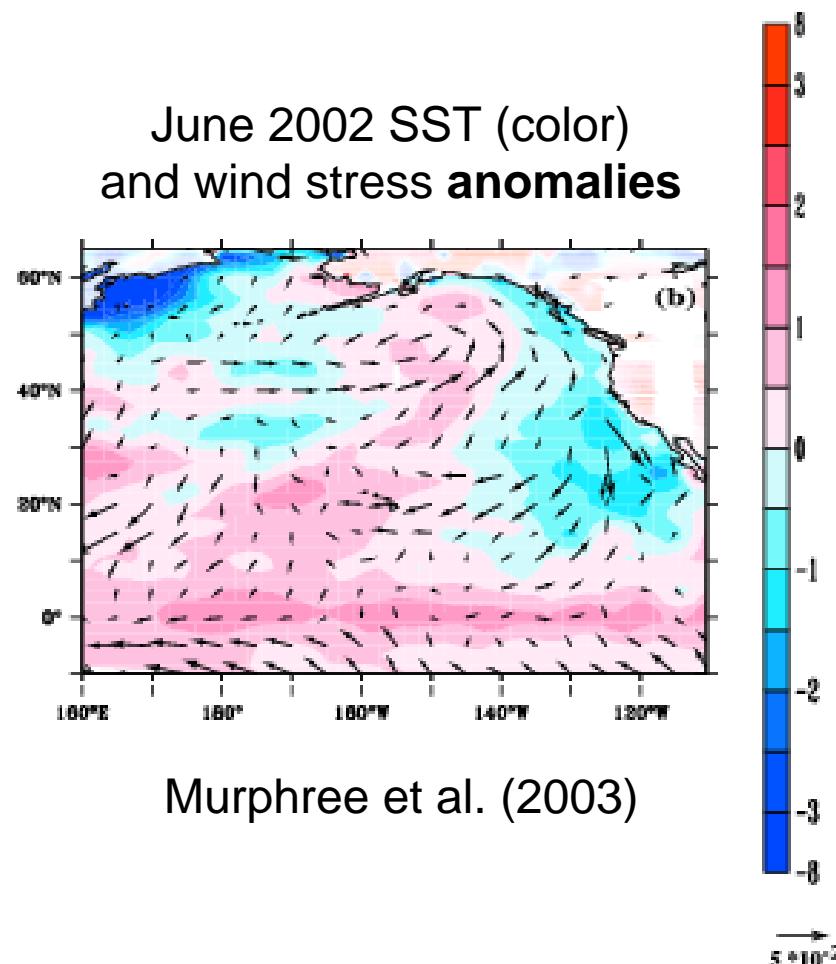
**Is Heceta Bank  
special?**

**September 2002**

# Heceta Bank deflects coastal upwelling jet offshore



# Possible mechanisms for cold-water anomaly in CCS



**anomalously strong:**

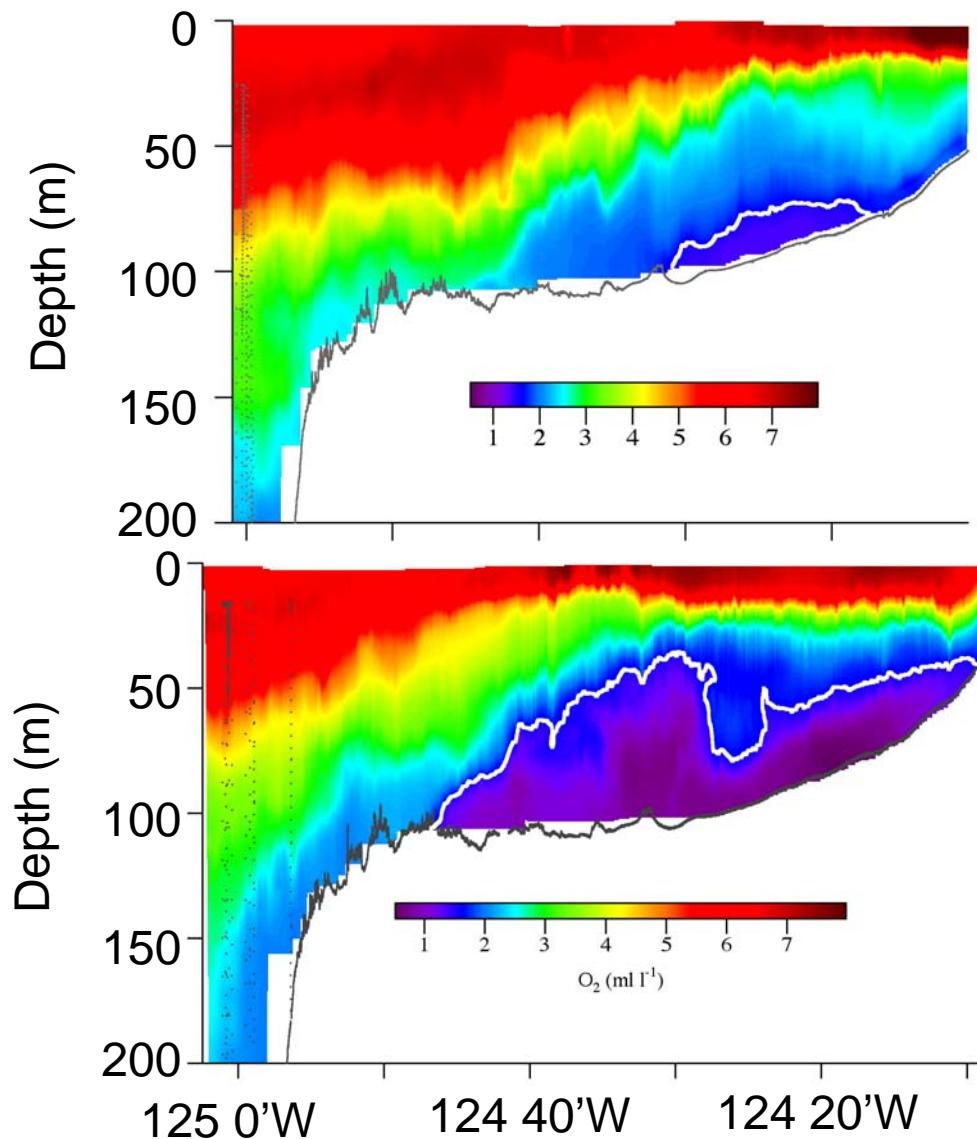
- southward transport of Subarctic waters into the North Pacific Current (NPC)
- eastward flow in the eastern part of the NPC
- equatorward flow in the CCS

Freeland et al. (2003)

**See also:**

- Freeland (PICES XIII: S1-1818)
- Crawford et al. (PICES XIII: S7-2160)
- Bograd et al. (PICES XIII: S9-2084)

# Was low-oxygen deep water present in previous years?



Vertical sections of oxygen ( $\text{ml/l}$ ) at 44°13'W

28-29 May 2001

11-12 August 2001

B. Hales (OSU)

# Hypoxia and invertebrate die-offs in summer 2004



Grant McOmie/katu.com

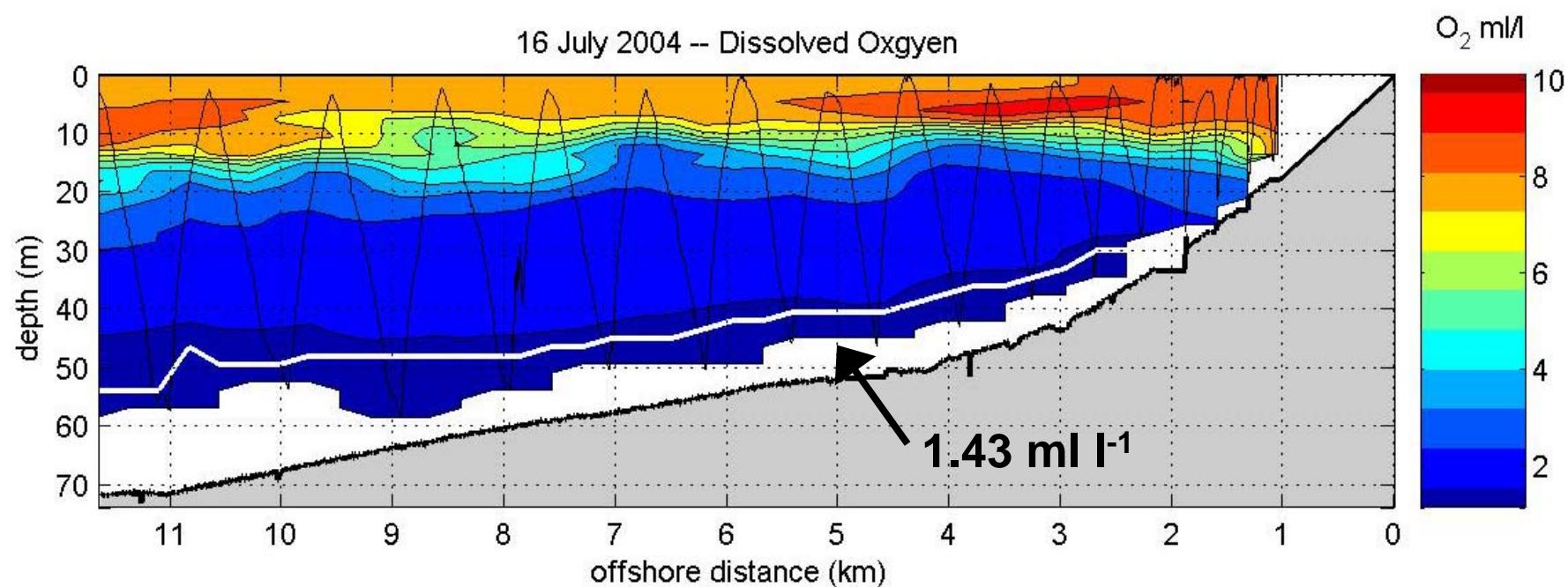
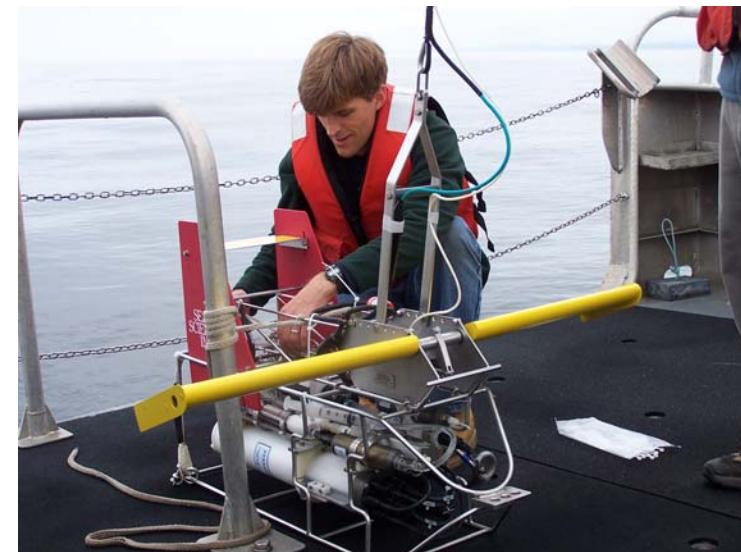


© Jane Lubchenco/PISCO

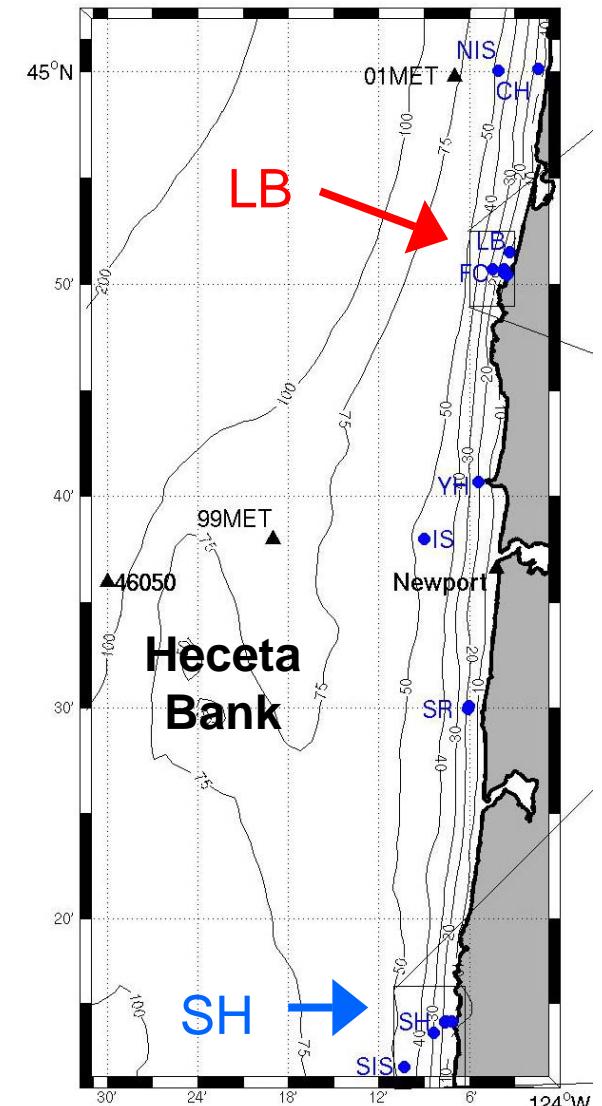
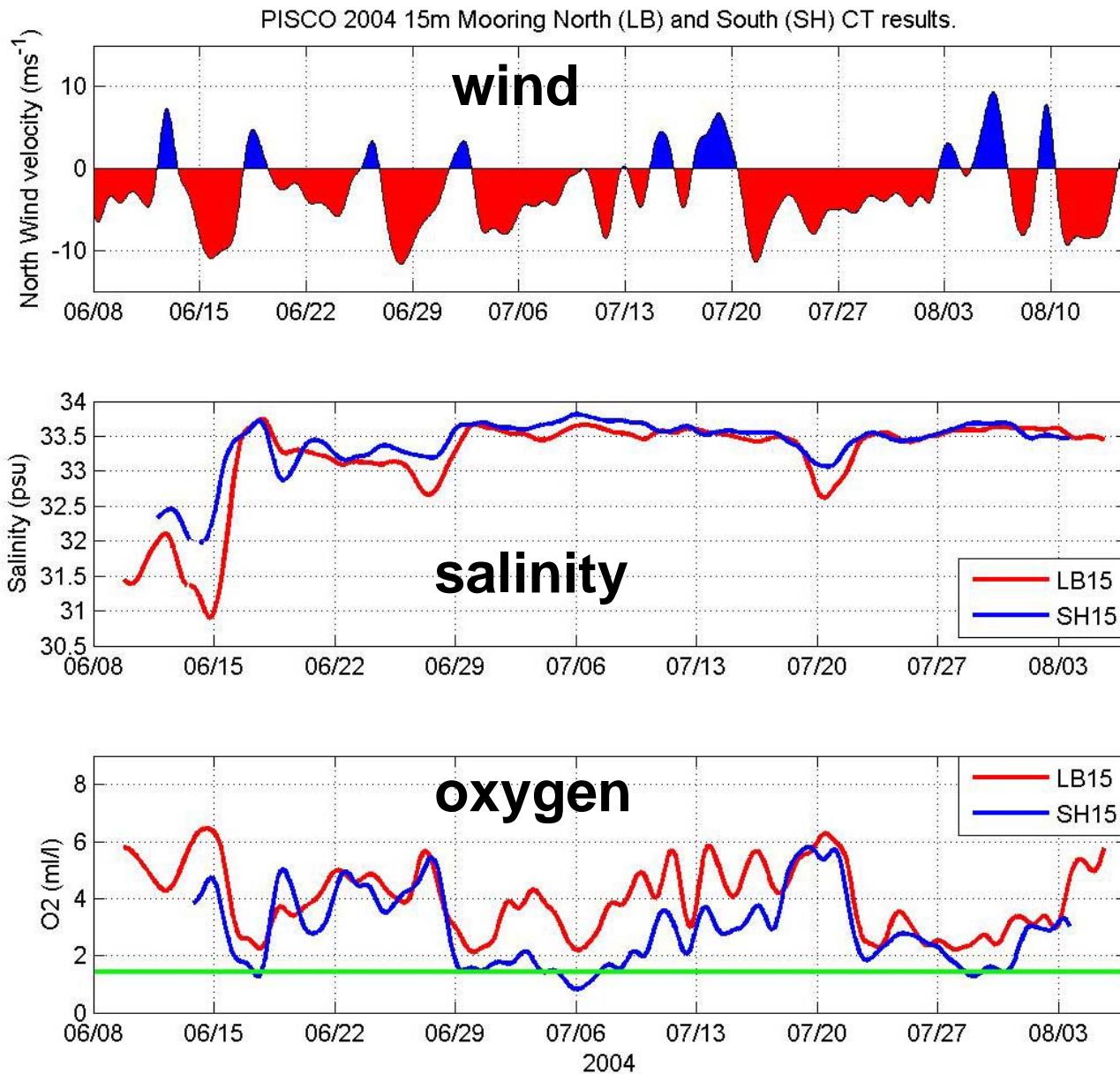


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# Cross-shelf section sampled with a towed, undulating Vehicle (Acrobat)

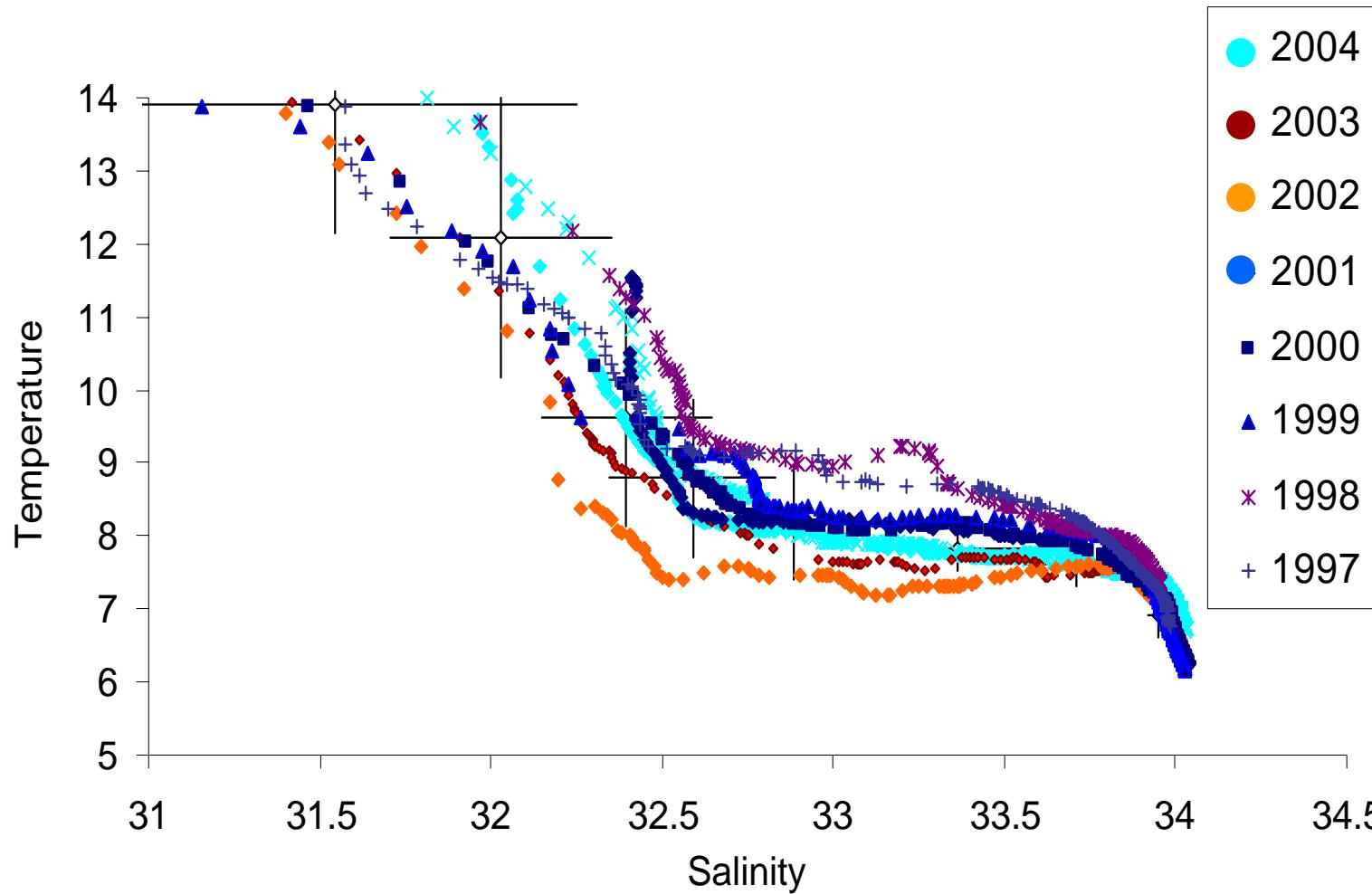


A. Kirincich/J. Barth (OSU)



PISCO-OSU

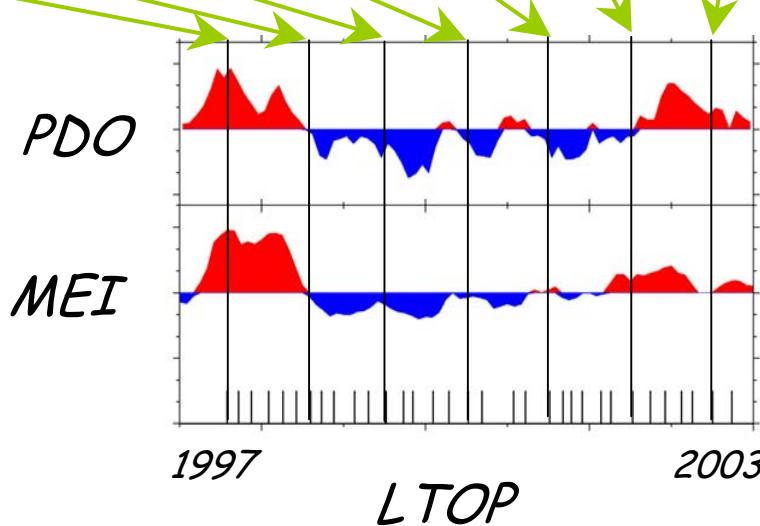
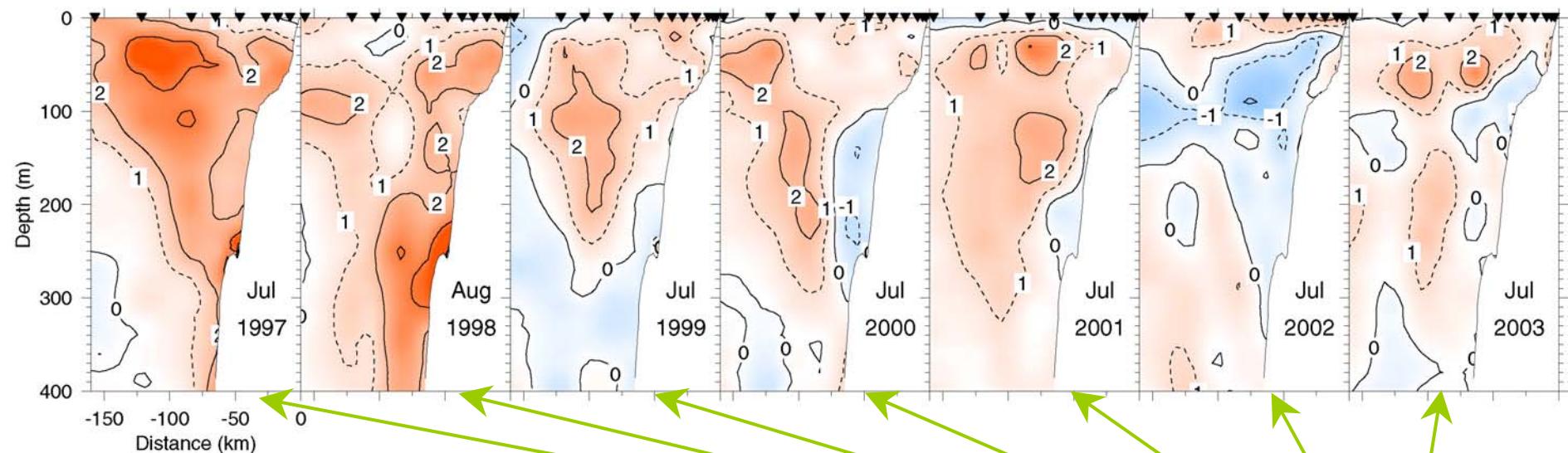
# T/S properties of 2004 source water were not anomalous



PISCO-OSU

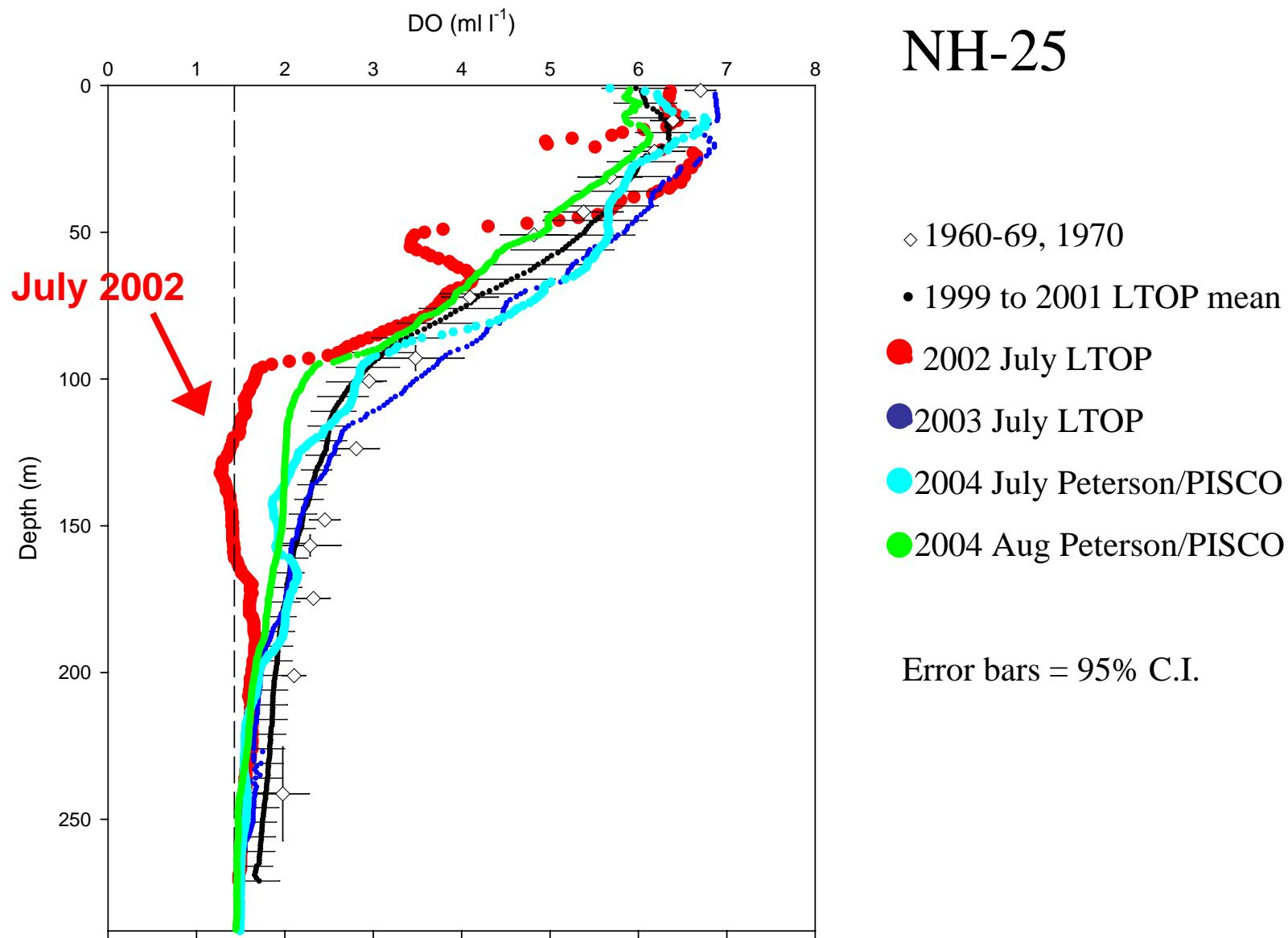
# Summer Temperature Anomalies

(normalized by 1961-71 summer std dev)

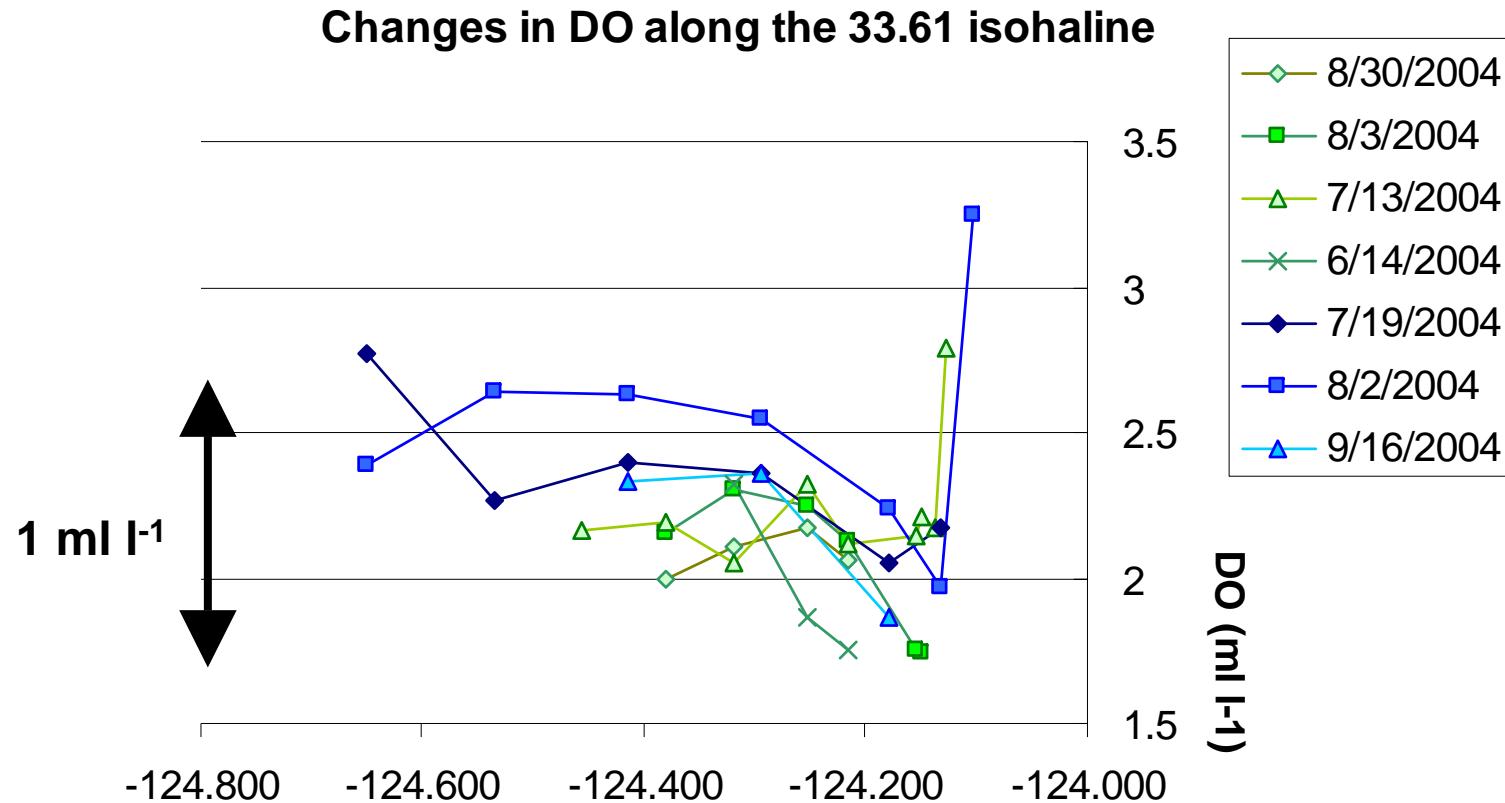


Huyer et al. (S9-1871)

# Oxygen in 2004 source water was not anomalously low



# Shelf respiration signal during summer 2004



Sufficient near-bottom organic carbon to fuel consumption  
of  $1 \text{ ml l}^{-1}$  of DO

# Upwelling-Driven Inner-Shelf Hypoxia: Summary

Deep low-oxygen water upwelled onto continental shelf  
(this is normal)

Shelf bottom water can become hypoxic from a  
combination of low-oxygen source waters and respiration

Flow-topography interaction at Heceta Bank creates  
low-velocity lee region with high surface chlorophyll

Location and duration of hypoxic water in inner-shelf  
habitats controlled by event-scale wind forcing

Low-oxygen source water in 2002 from Subarctic invasion

Relatively normal source water properties in 2004: respiration  
more important

Future events?

- Hypothesis testing with models
- Observing systems