

# *Revisiting Stommel to Assess Spatiotemporal Scales of Gelatinous Zooplankton & Their Roles in Biogeochemical Cycles*

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NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

# Outline

1. What is the baseline & long term trends for gelatinous zooplankton (GZ)?



Medusae



Ctenophore



Pelagic Tunicates

1. What are the possible drivers of GZ?
2. What is the role of GZ in biogeochemical cycles

# Jellyfish blooms – Global Consequences?



*Pelagia noctiluca* bloom in  
Mediterranean Sea

Sala, 2007



Shin-ichi Uye

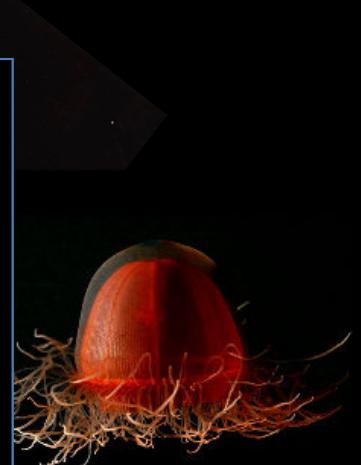
# What About 70% of the Earth?



Photo by K. Raskoff © MBARI 1998



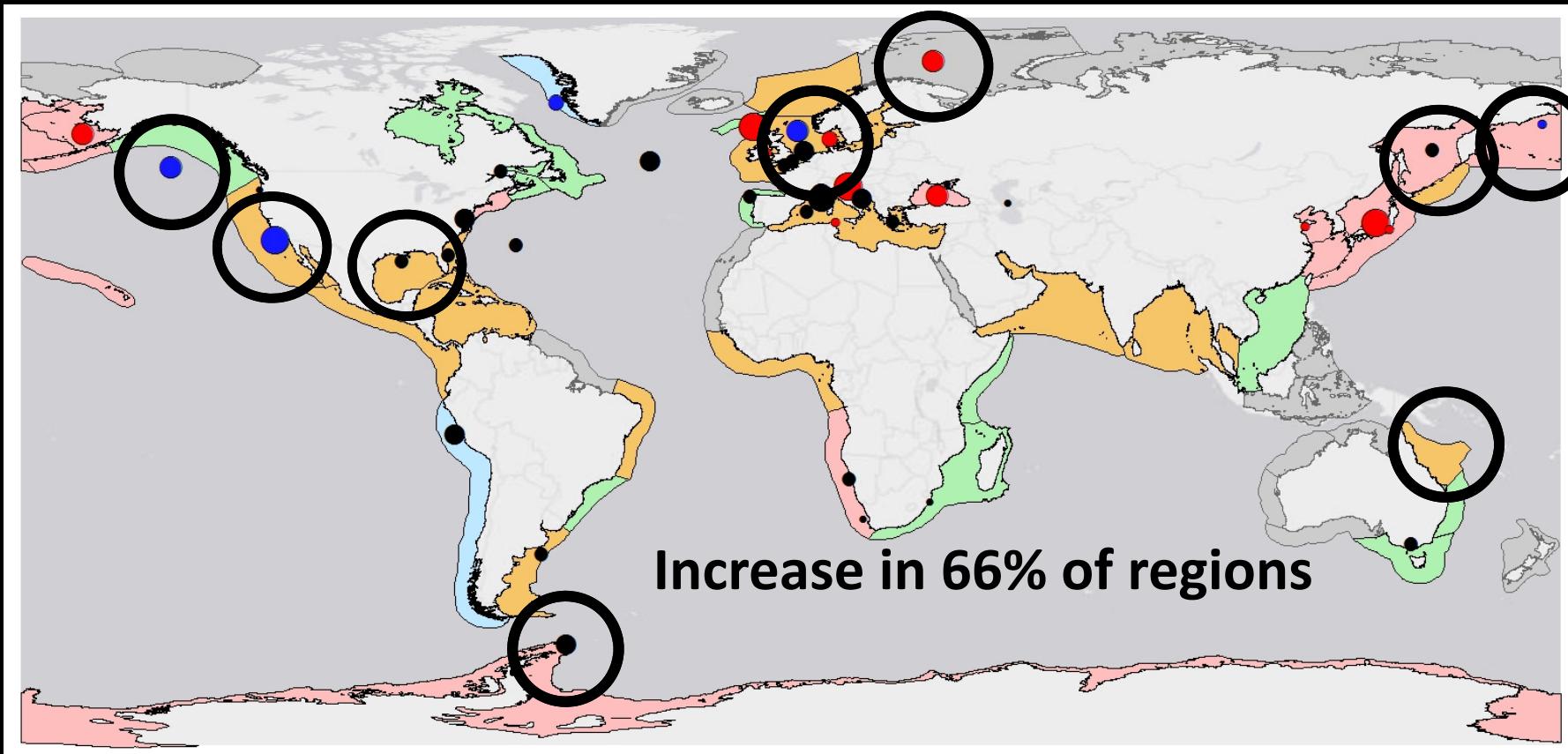
Larry Madin, WHOI



*Unknown?*



# Increasing jellyfish populations: trends in Large Marine Ecosystems



■ Increase  
(high certainty)

■ Increase  
(low certainty)

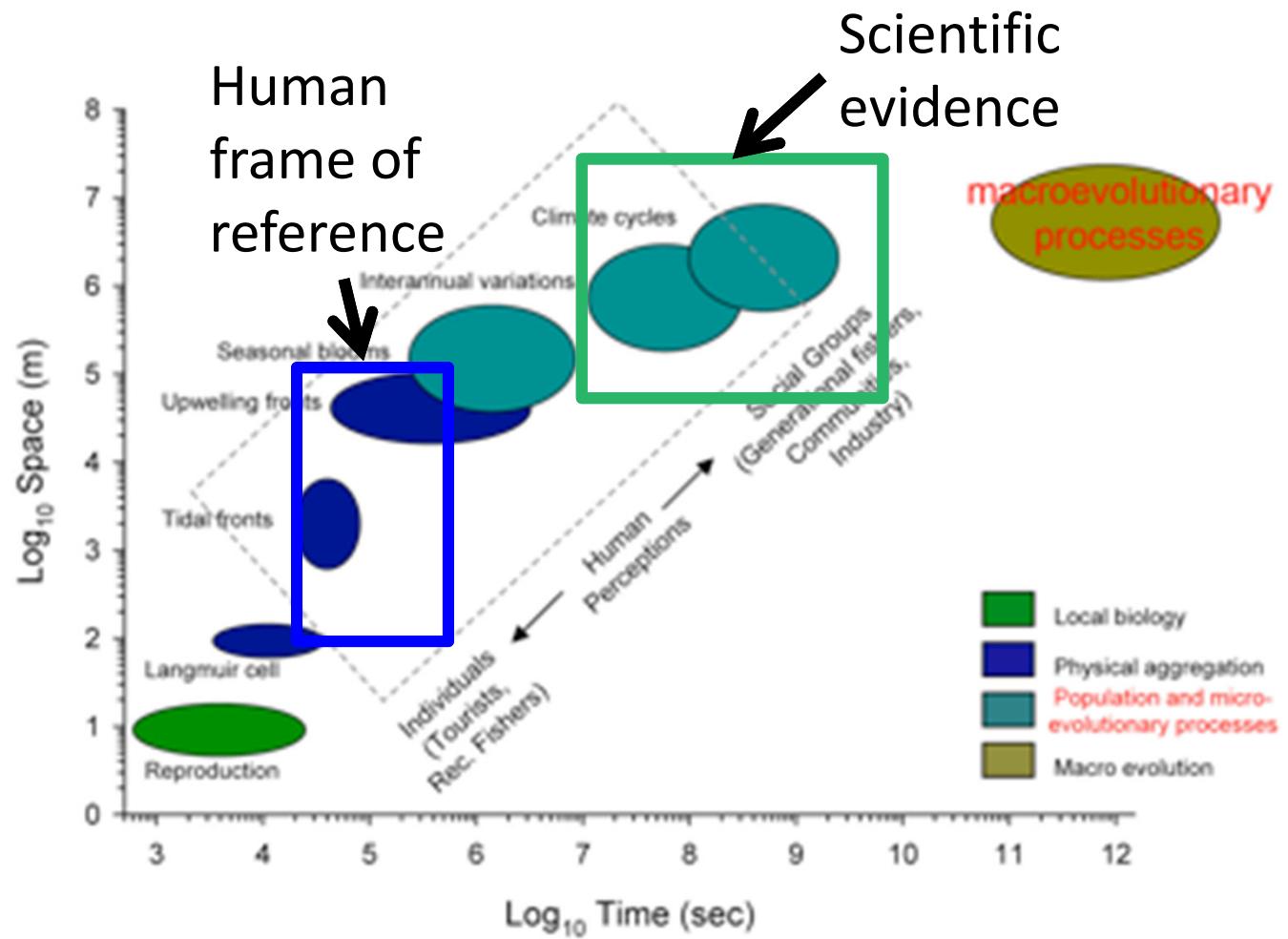
■ Stable/  
variable

■ Decrease

# Paradigm Based on Myth?



Henry Stommel  
Physical  
Oceanographer



Condon et al. *BioScience* 2012

# Confusion About Validity of the Paradigm

Articles

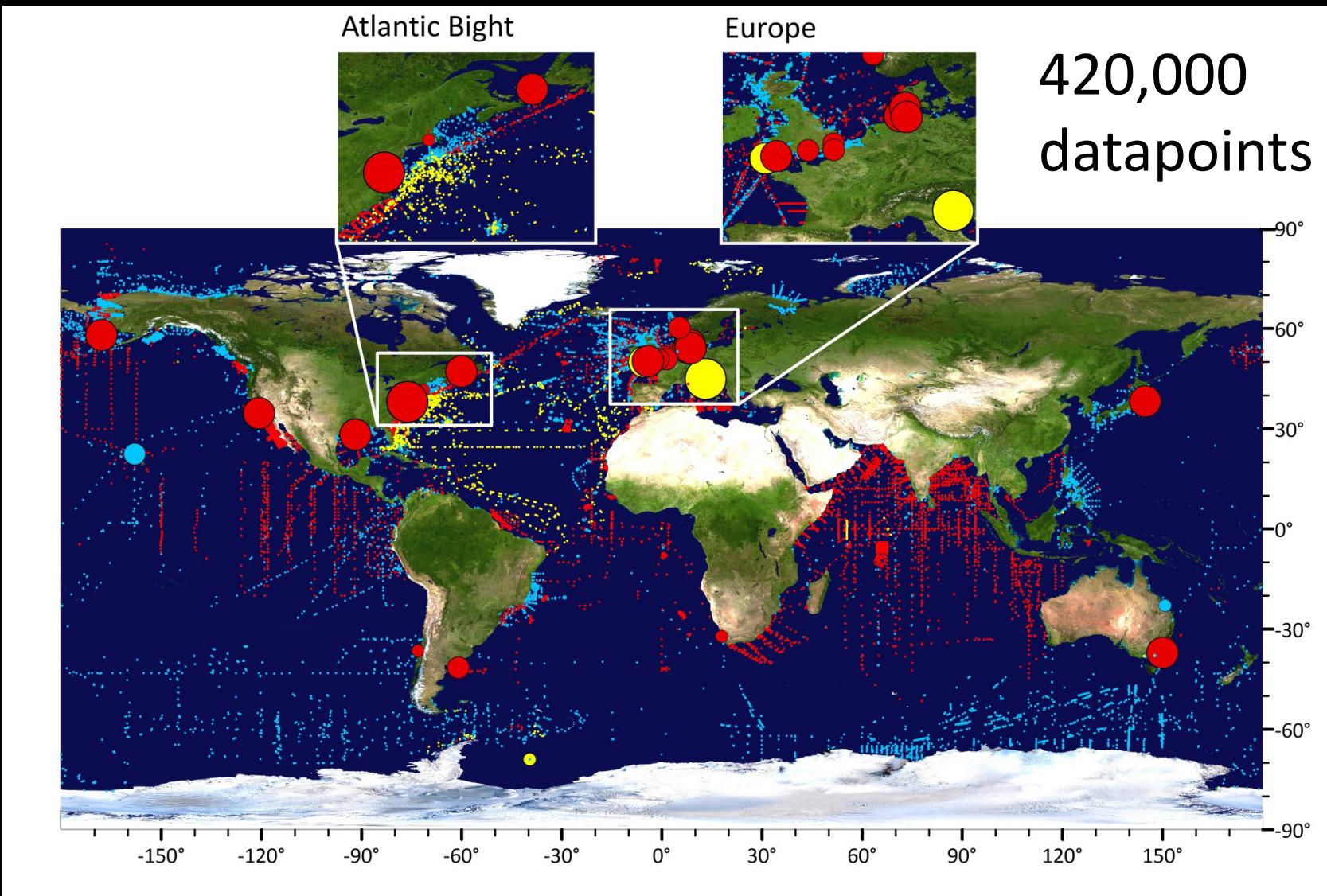
## Questioning the Rise of Gelatinous Zooplankton in the World's Oceans

ROBERT H. CONDON, WILLIAM M. GRAHAM, CARLOS M. DUARTE, KYLIE A. PITTS, CATHY H. LUCAS,  
STEVEN H.D. HADDOCK, KELLY R. SUTHERLAND, KELLY L. ROBINSON, MICHAEL N. DAWSON, MARY BETH  
DECKER, CLAUDIA E. MILLS, JENNIFER E. PURCELL, ALENKA MALEJ, HERMES MIANZAN, SHIN-ICHI UYE,  
STEFAN GELCICH, AND LAURENCE P. MADIN

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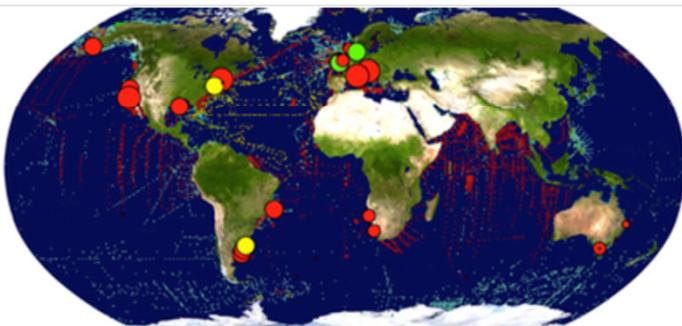
# Jellyfish Database Initiative (JEDI)



# JeDI Objectives

1. Create open access database to use as a research tool to evaluate trends in GZ

**JEDI: JELLYFISH DATABASE INITIATIVE**



**What is the Jellyfish Database Initiative?**

JeDI is a scientifically-coordinated global jellyfish database funded by the [National Science Foundation](#) and [National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis \(NCEAS\)](#), currently holding over 476,000 quantitative, categorical, presence-absence and presence only records on global jellyfish populations spanning the past two centuries.

[Click here to access JeDI data](#)

**How do I contribute to JeDI?**

JeDI is designed as an open-access and future repository for any type of jellyfish dataset. We already have a variety of data types available via links that can be uploaded using the online form.

**JeDI has been designed as an open-access database for all researchers, media and public to use as a current and future research tool and a data hub for general information on jellyfish populations. With this resource, anyone can use JeDI to understand the past, present and future of global jellyfish populations and their implications for ecosystem services and biogeochemical processes.**

[www.condonlab.weebly.com/JeDI](http://www.condonlab.weebly.com/JeDI)

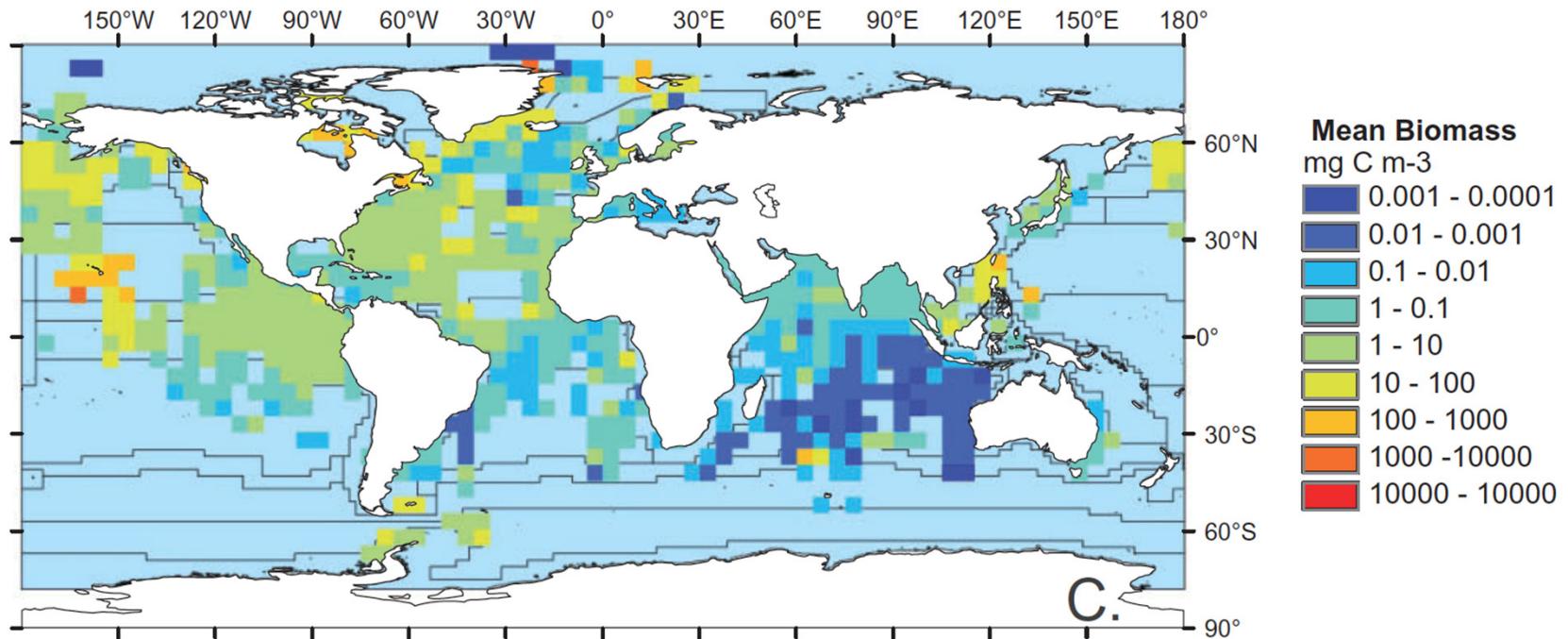


Condon et al. 2015



## Gelatinous zooplankton biomass in the global oceans: geographic variation and environmental drivers

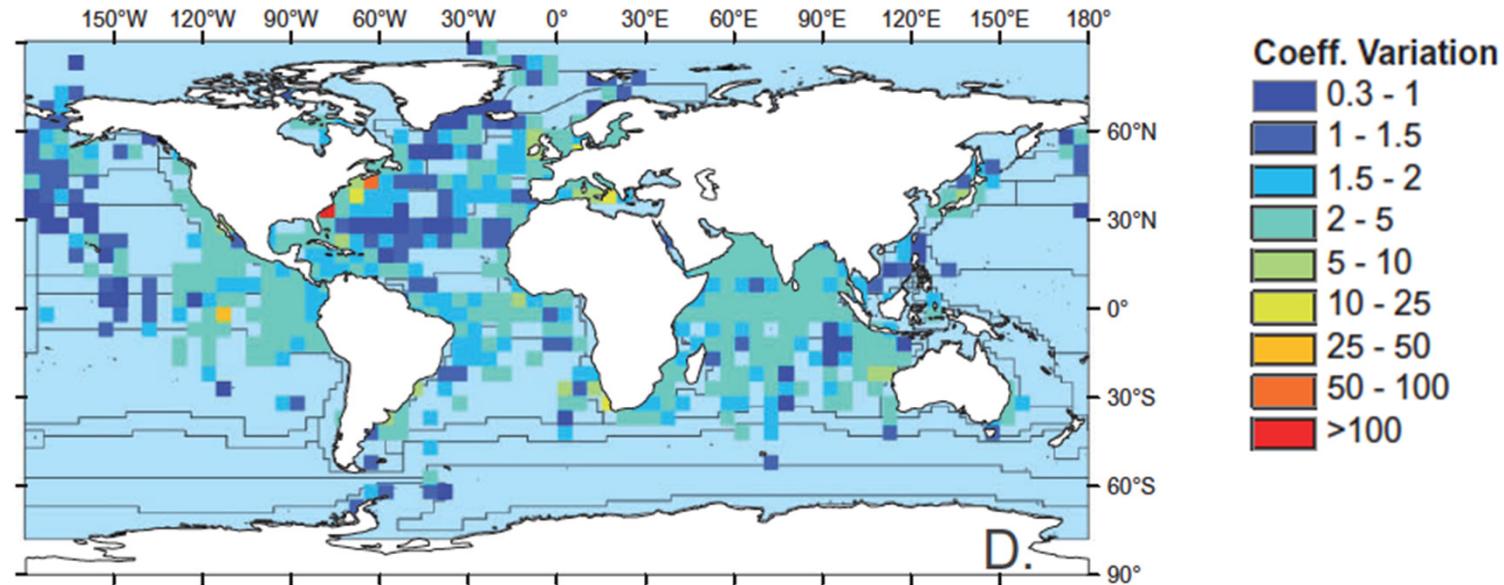
Cathy H. Lucas<sup>1\*</sup>, Daniel O. B. Jones<sup>1</sup>, Catherine J. Hollyhead<sup>1,2</sup>,  
Robert H. Condon<sup>3</sup>, Carlos M. Duarte<sup>4,5,6</sup>, William M. Graham<sup>7</sup>,



- 38 Tg C Globally, comparable biomass between open & coastal ocean, requires 0.1 – 12% PP
- Correlated with dissolved O<sub>2</sub>, AOU & SST

# JeDI Objectives

2. Data hub & future repository of datasets  
continue to evaluate the baseline & improve forecasting capabilities
  - JeDI 2.0

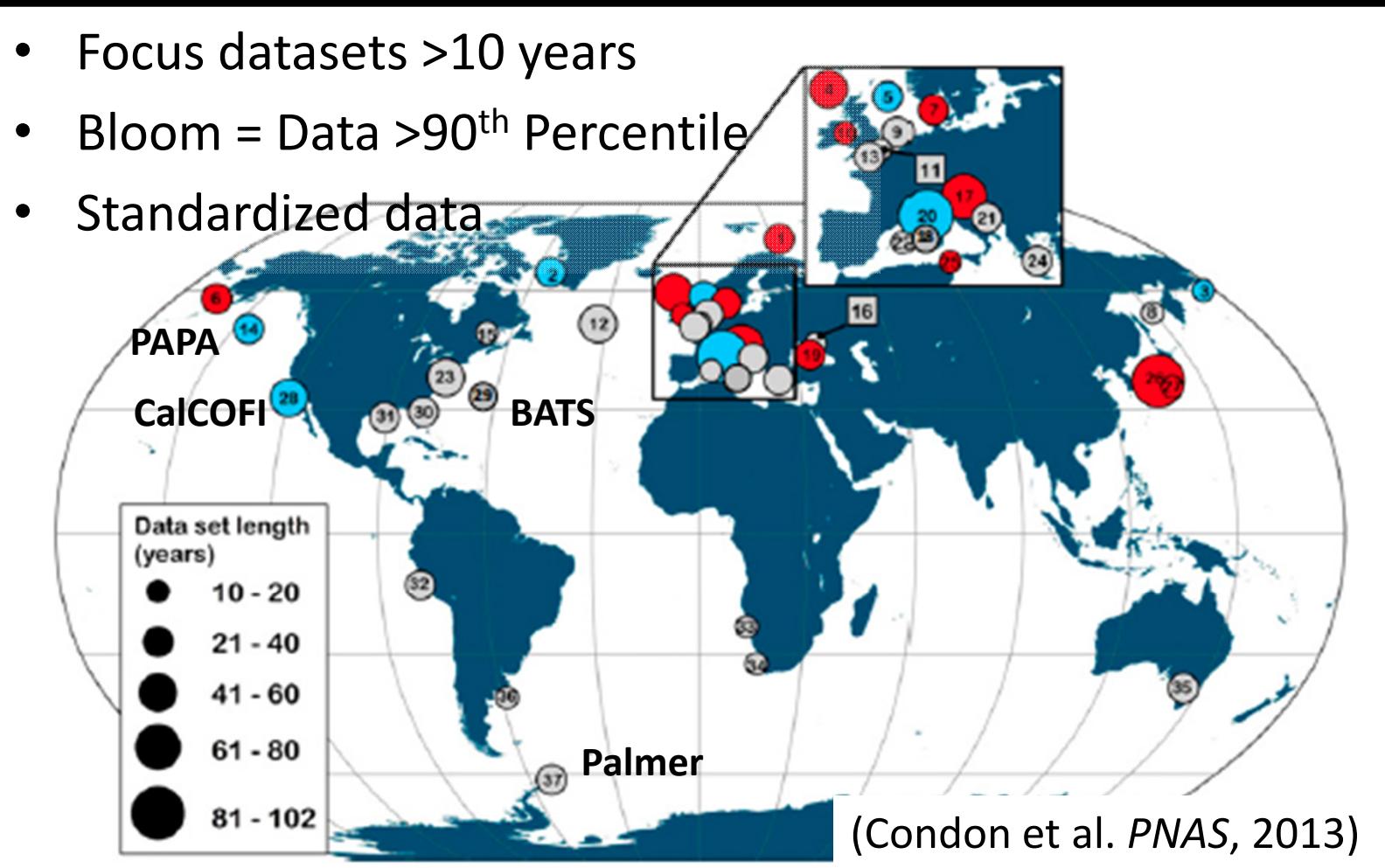


Lucas et al. *Global Ecol. Biog.* 2014

# Fast Facts of Global Analyses

$H_0$ : Jellyfish population sizes and number of blooms have not significantly increased in the world's oceans

- Focus datasets >10 years
- Bloom = Data >90<sup>th</sup> Percentile
- Standardized data



# Criteria for Evaluating Long-term Trends in Jellyfish

1. *Linear and logistic (binary) mixed models* to assess departure from standardized baseline of zero

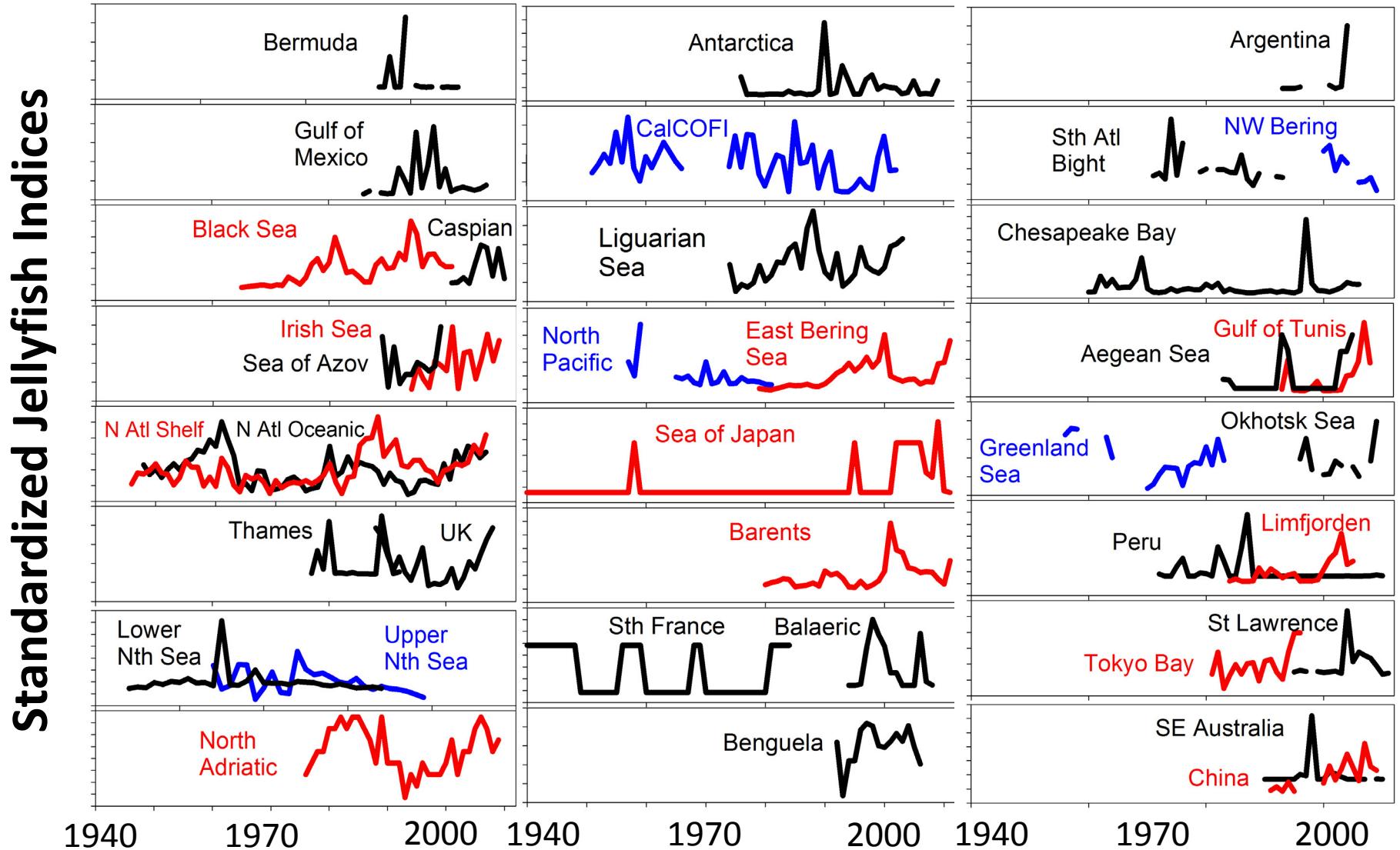
- Linear & non-linear components
- Adjusted for autocorrelation (AR1)
- Random factors

2. *Effect size* analysis

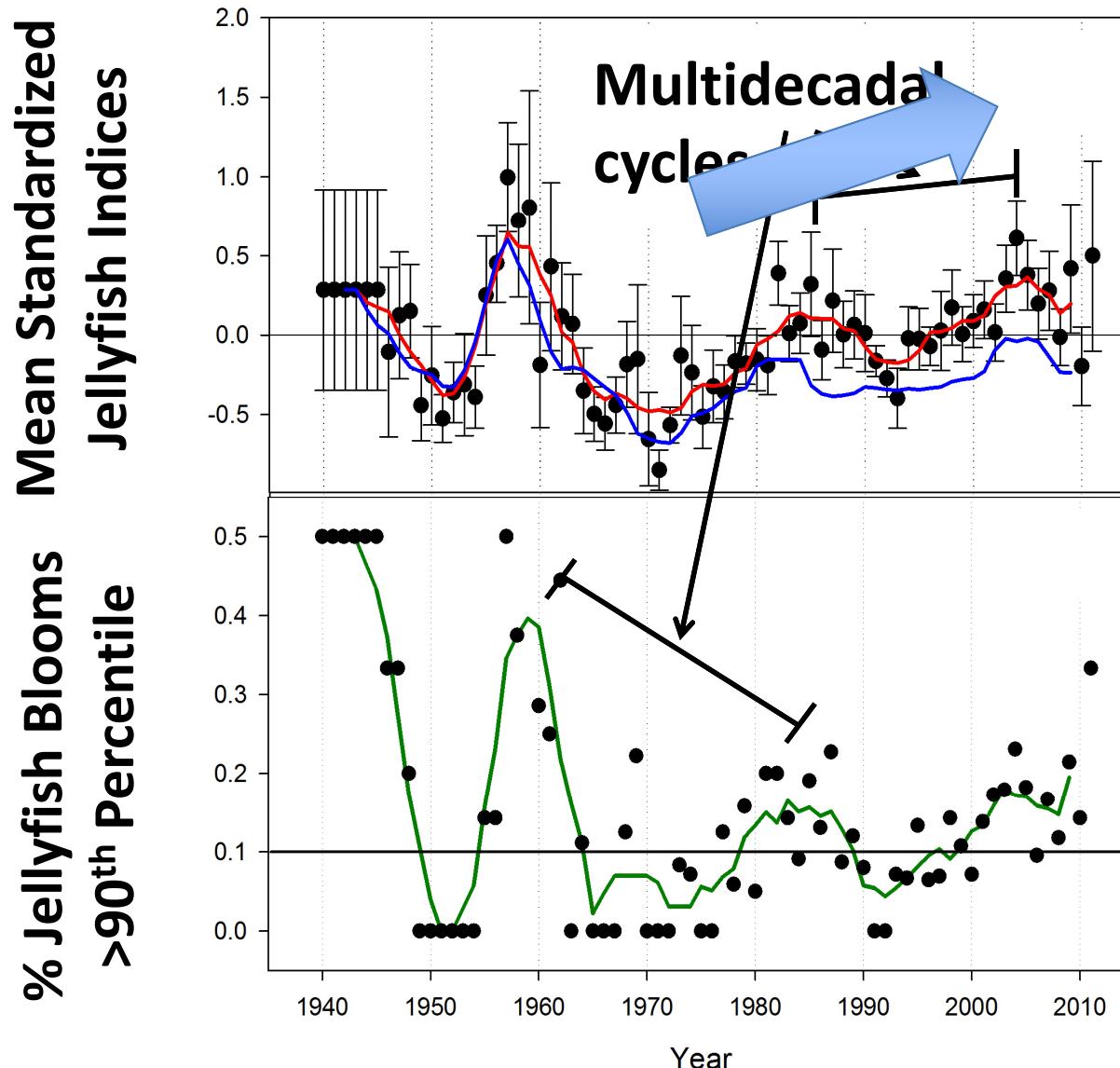
- Is the magnitude of change different for increases vs. decreases

Both tests need to be significant to reject  $H_0$

# Regional Datasets > 10 years



# Global Jellyfish Time-series

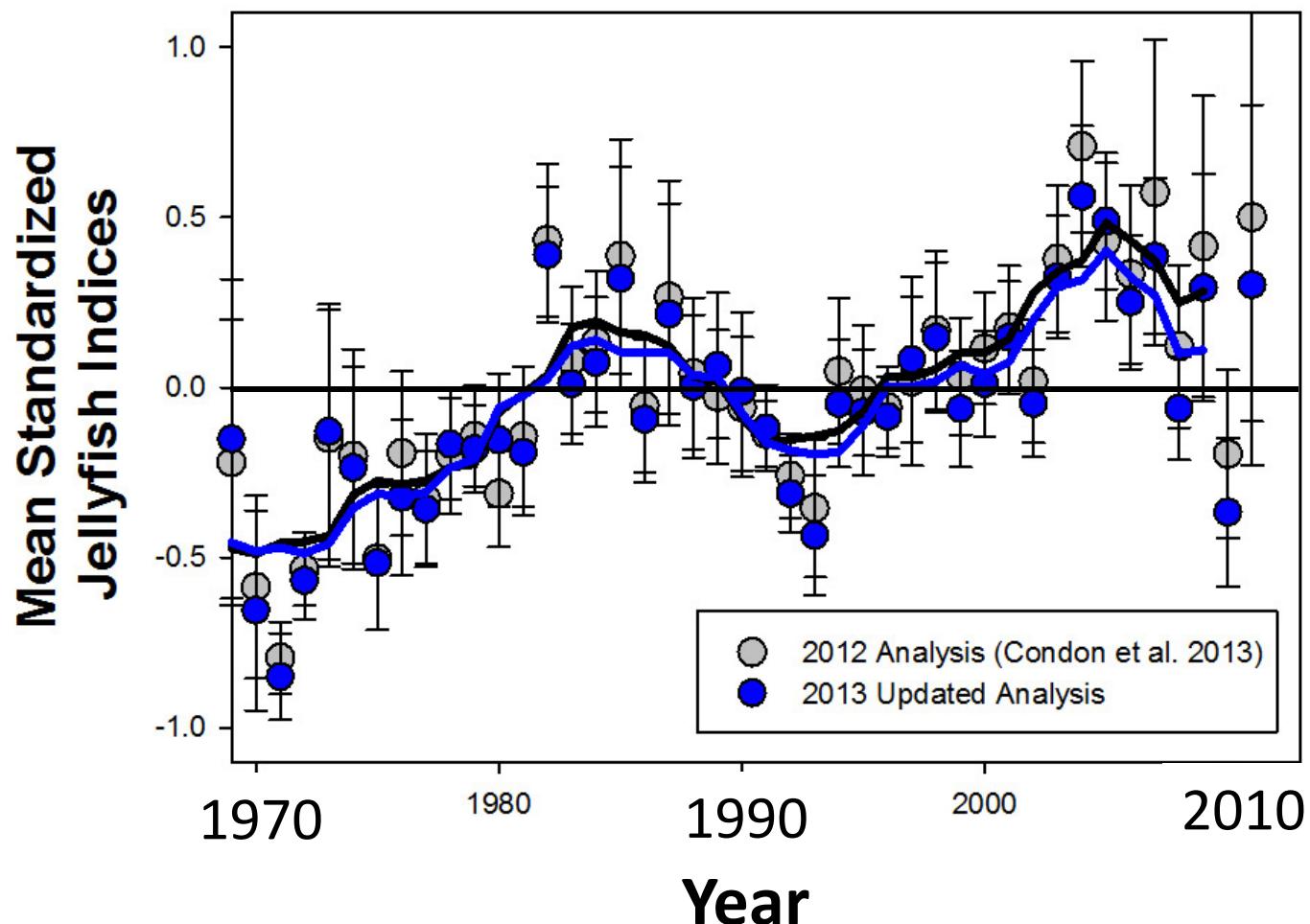


Caveat: Linear:  $p = 0.37$   
Nonlinear:  $p = 0.01^*$   
Interpretation  
might alias the data

Runs Test:  $p = 0.001^*$

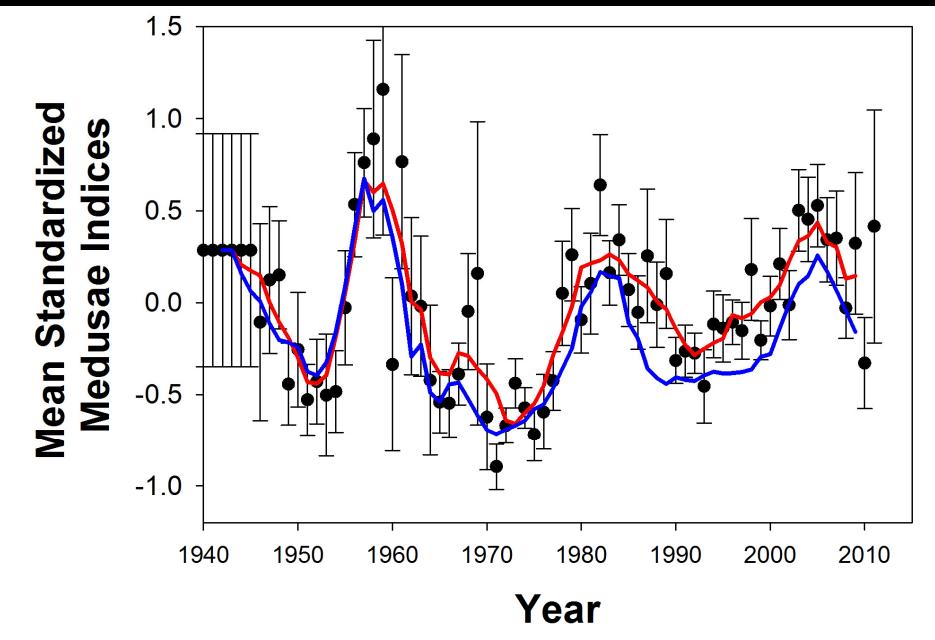
# The Latest Update....

**1970-2011**

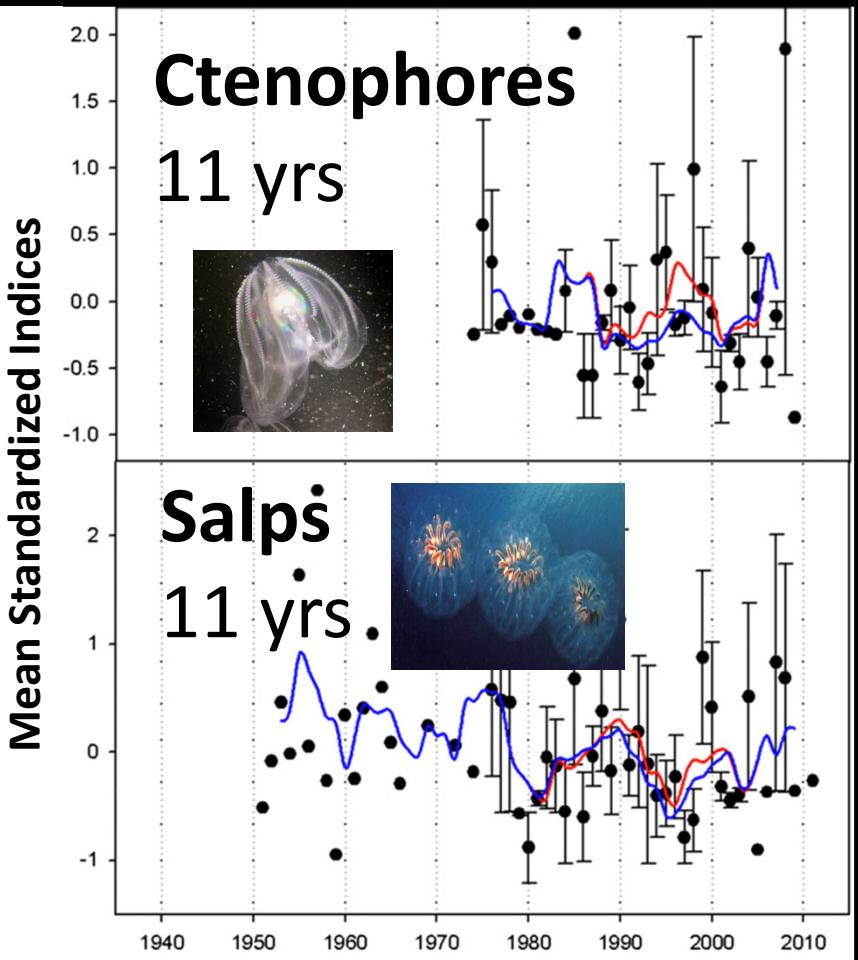


# Trend Varies Between Jelly Groups

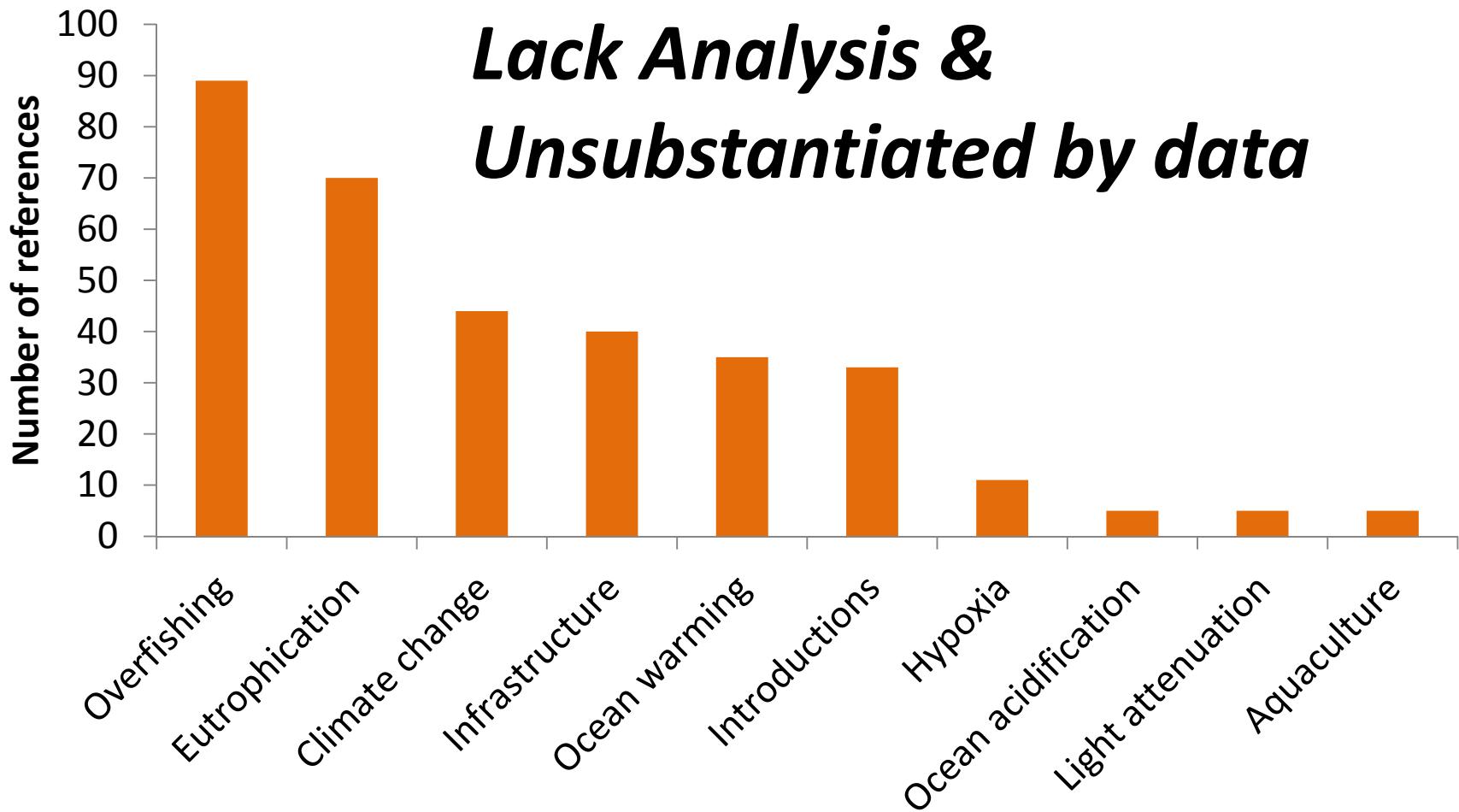
**Cnidarians**  
22 yrs



**Ctenophores**  
11 yrs



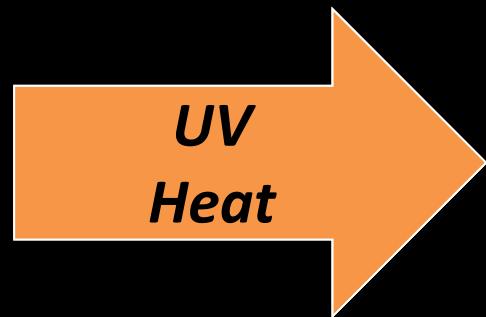
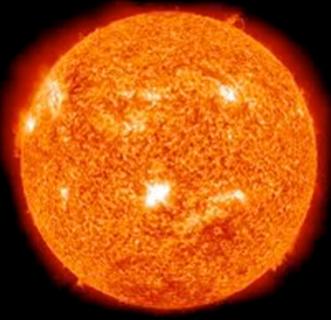
Overfishing and eutrophication are the most commonly cited causes of jellyfish blooms



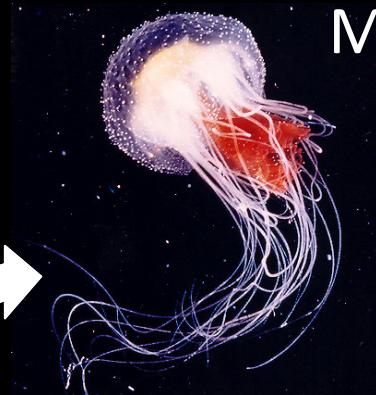
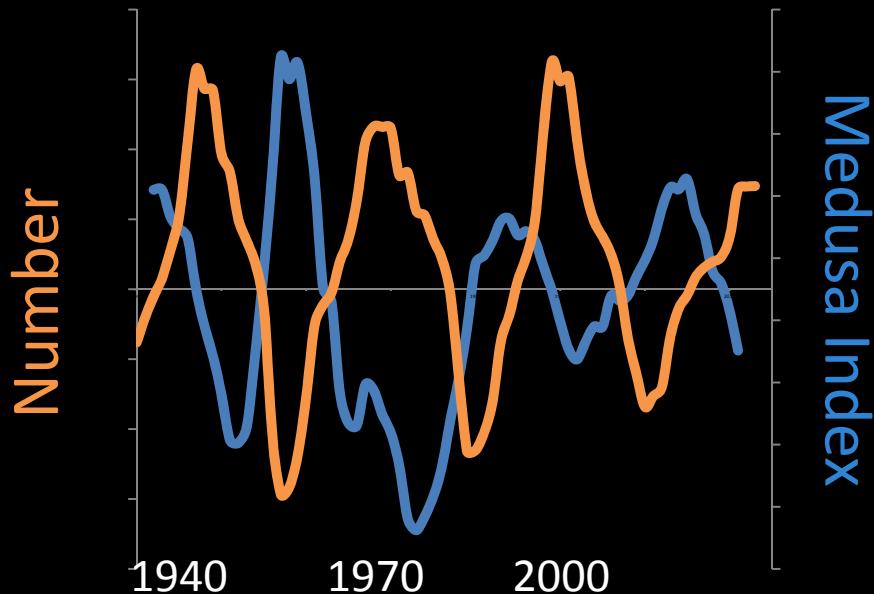
Pitt et al. Submitted, Duarte et al. 2012

# Natural vs. Human Global Drivers?

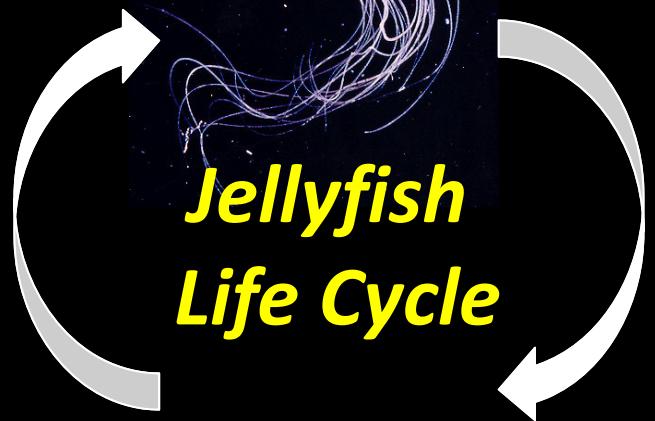
## Solar Activity



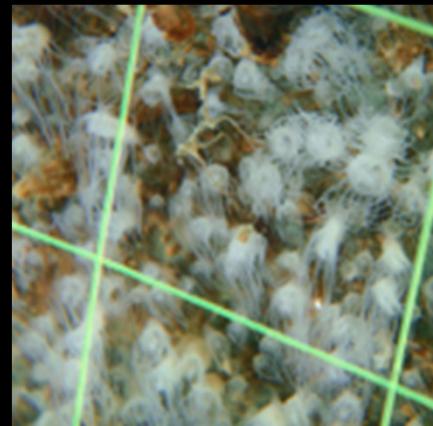
Signed Sunspot Number



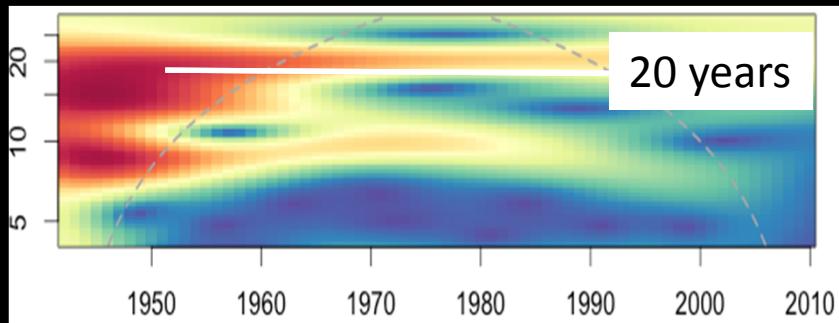
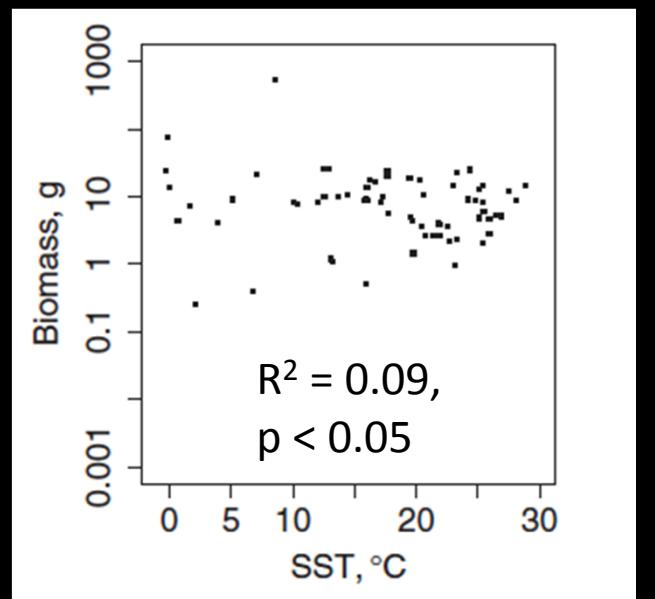
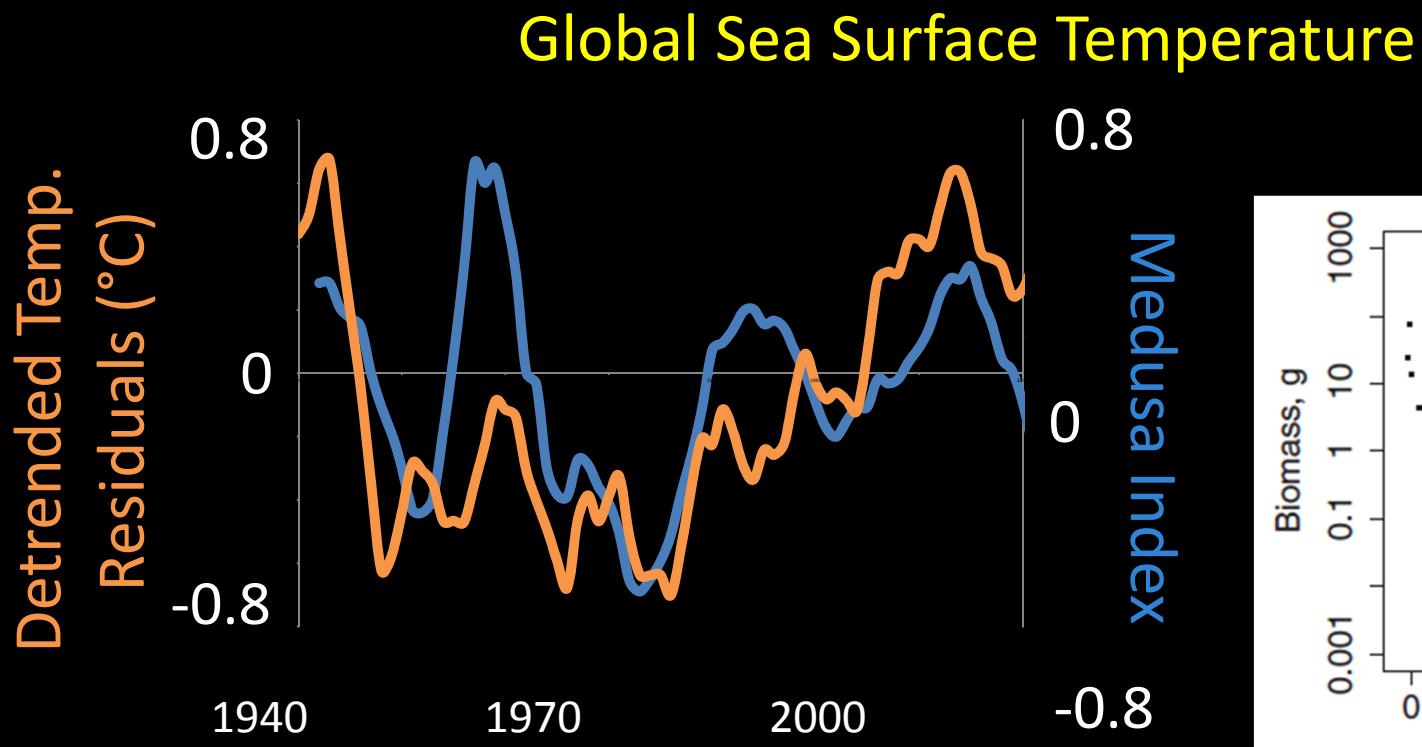
Medusa



Polyp  
1-2mm

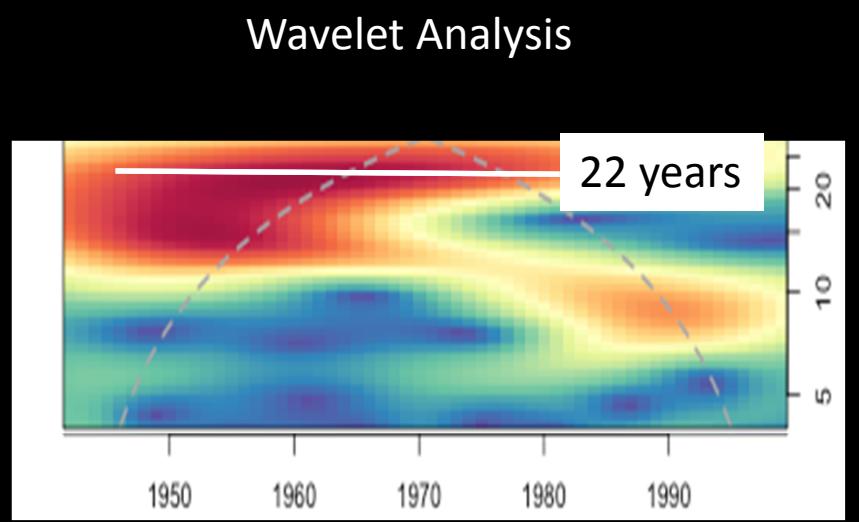
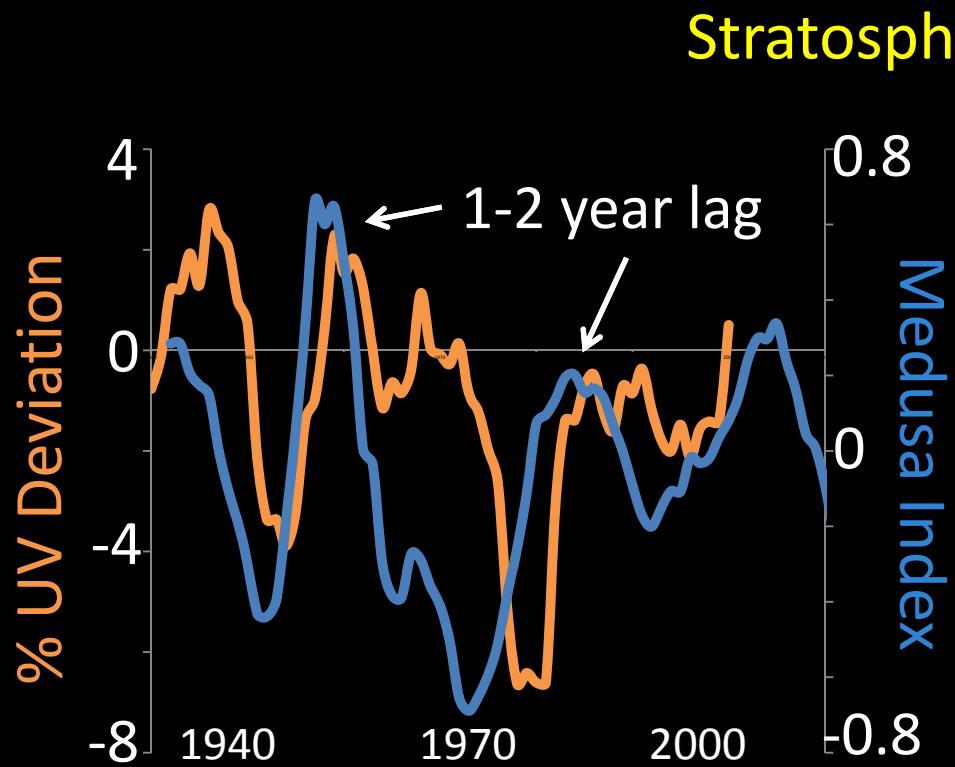


# Sun Spot Drivers: Temperature



Lucas et al. 2014

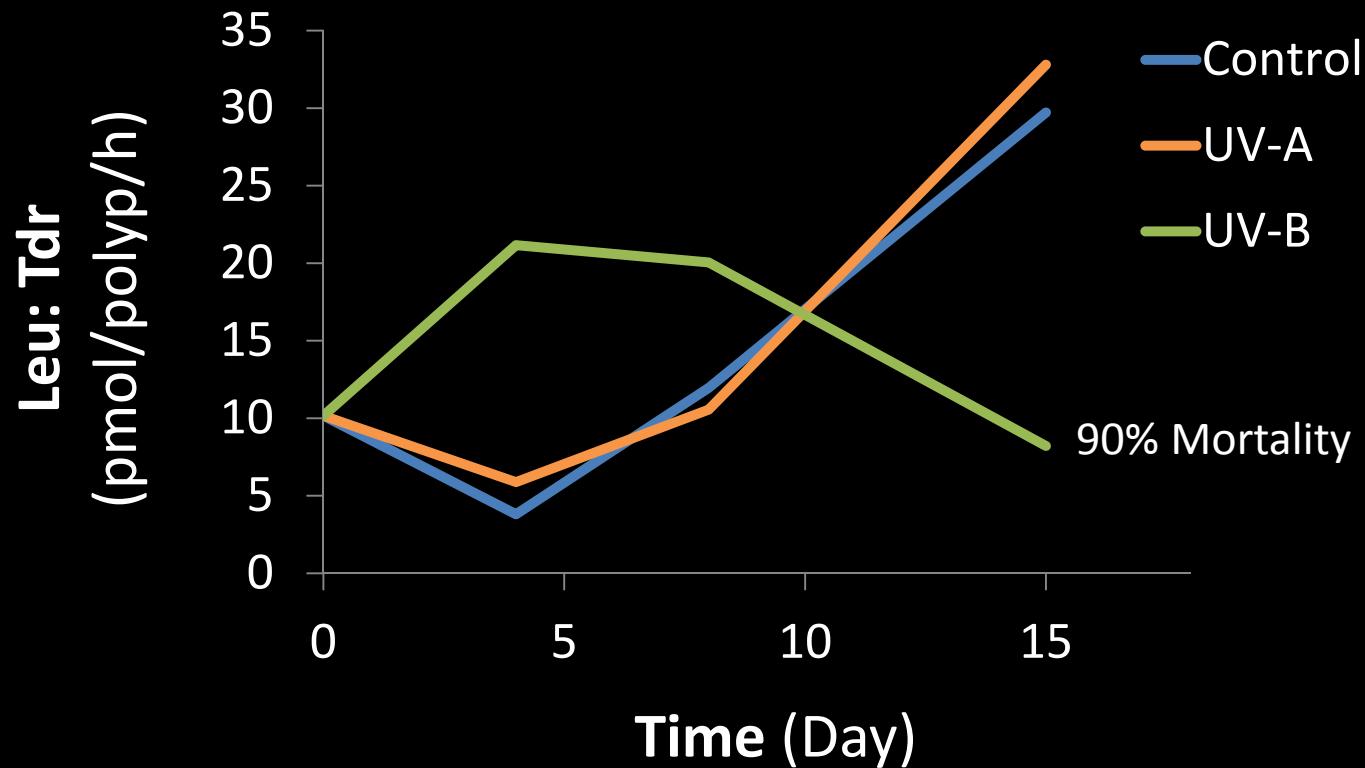
# Sun Spot Drivers: UV-B



UV data extracted from Lindfors & Vuelleumier *J. Geoph. Res.* 2005

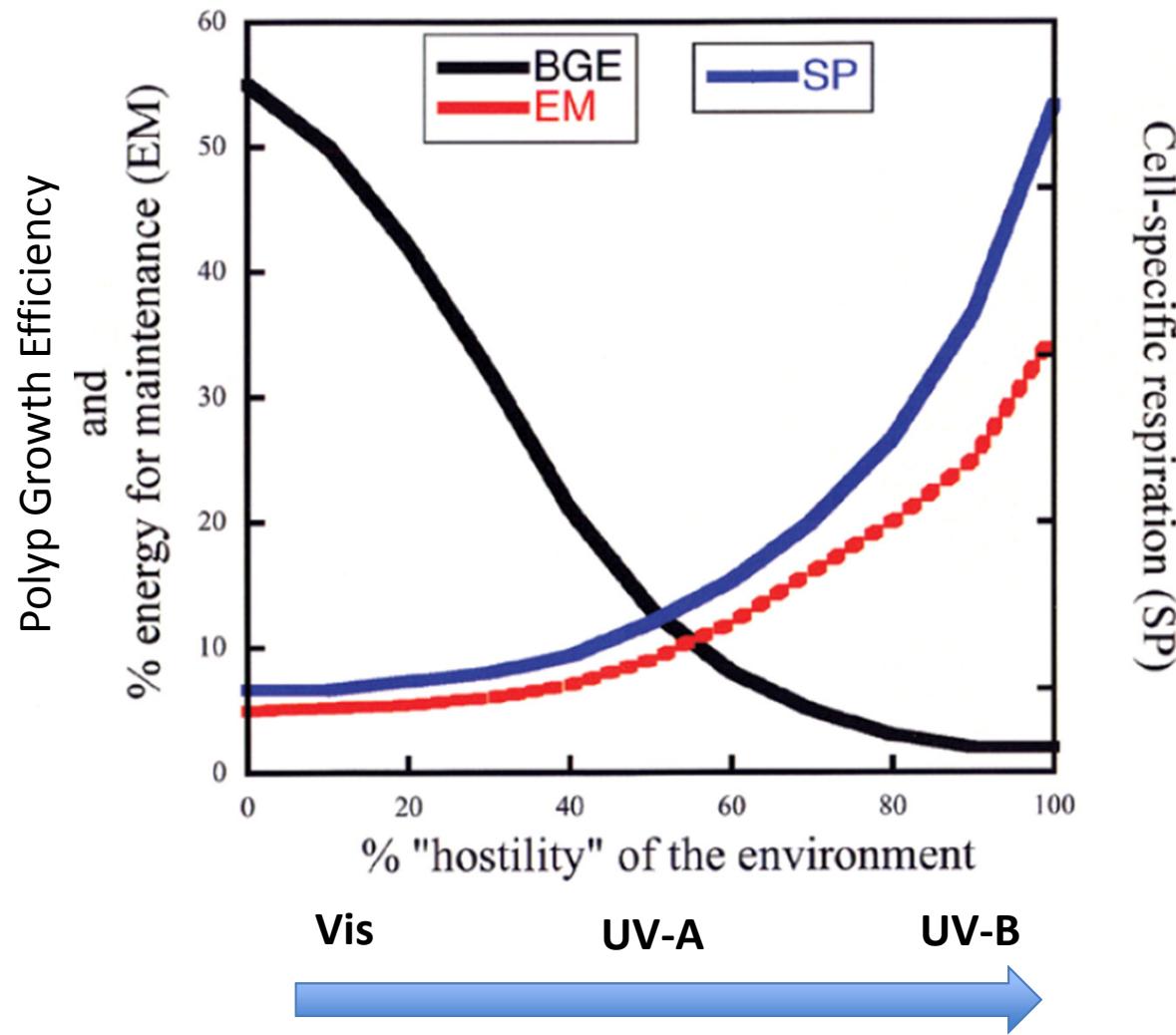
# Polyp Response to UV-B Stressors

## Polyp Production: ${}^3\text{H}$ -Leucine vs Thymidine

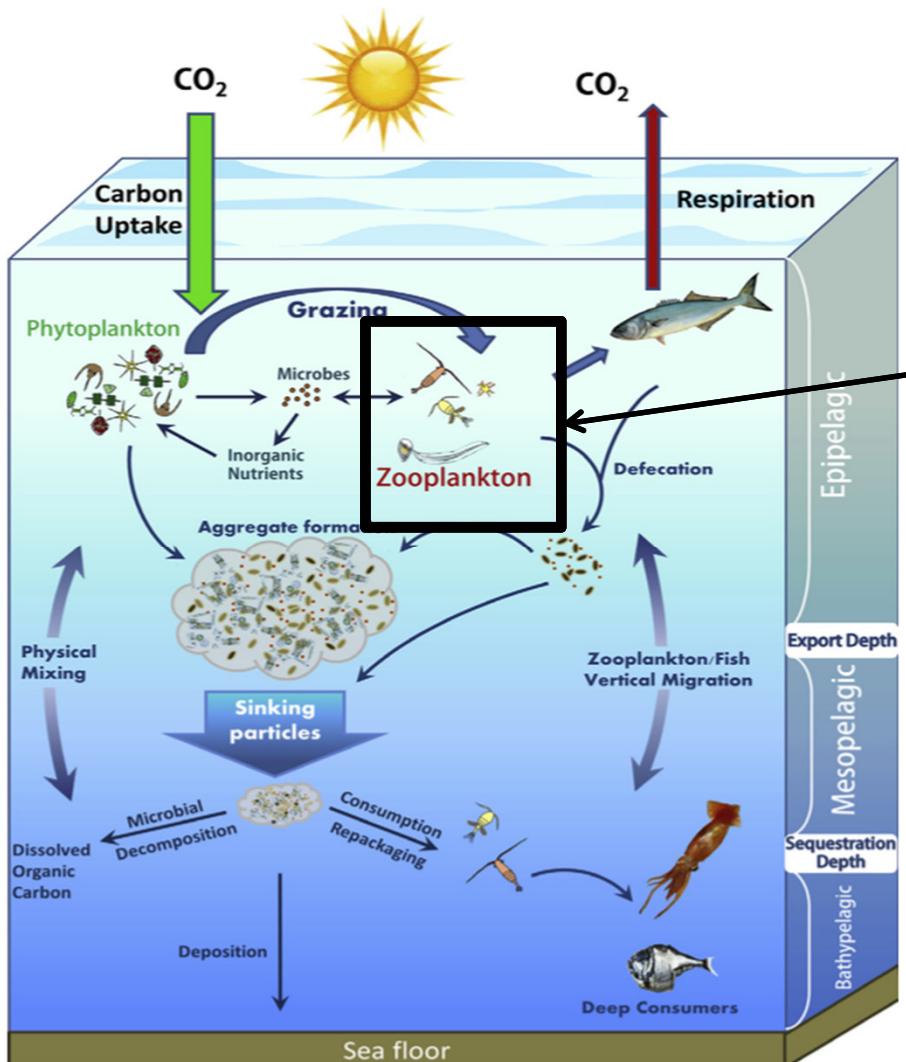


Treible, Condon et al. In Prep

# Environmental Hostility Model



# Biological Pump



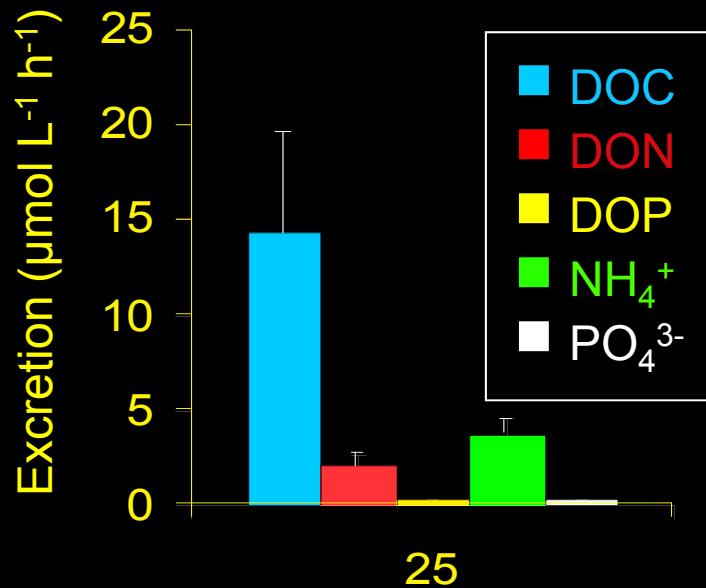
Zooplankton  
“lumped” together

Highlight 2 processes

- Jelly Carbon Shunt
- Sinking of dead carcasses

# Nutrient Regeneration by Jellies

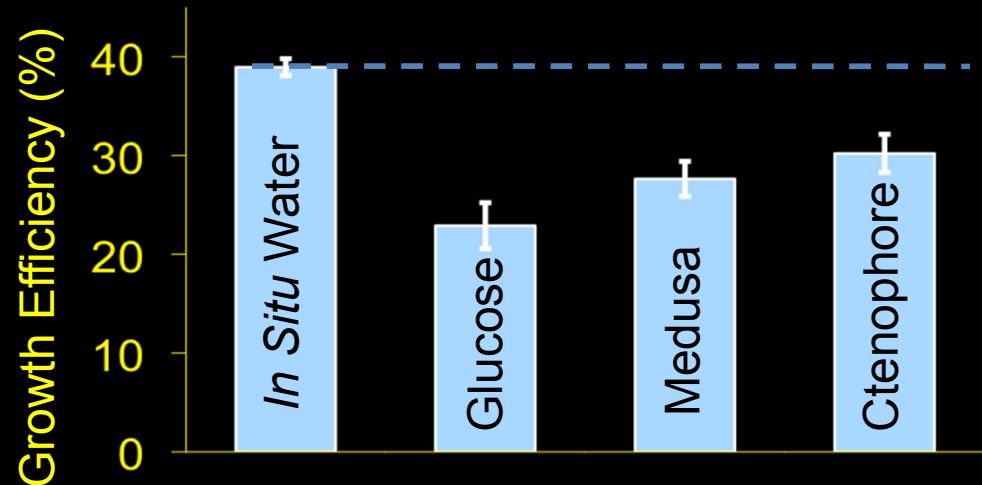
## Jelly-DOM Excretion



- Bacteria rapidly consume ‘jelly-DOM’ for their respiration

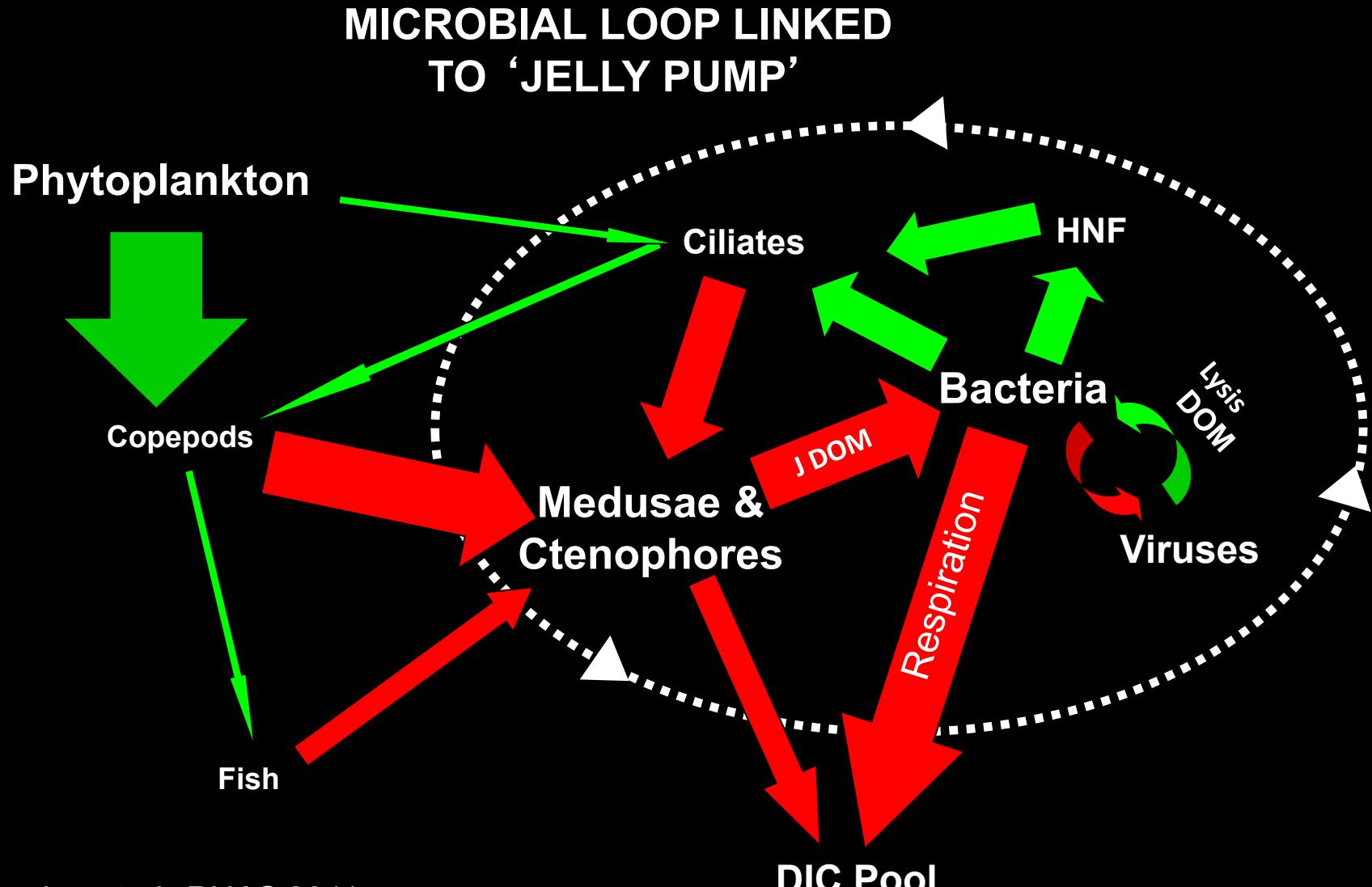
- 55-80% of total excretion is ‘jelly-DOM’
- C-rich DOM contributes 20-30 % to labile DOC pools

## Bacterial Metabolism

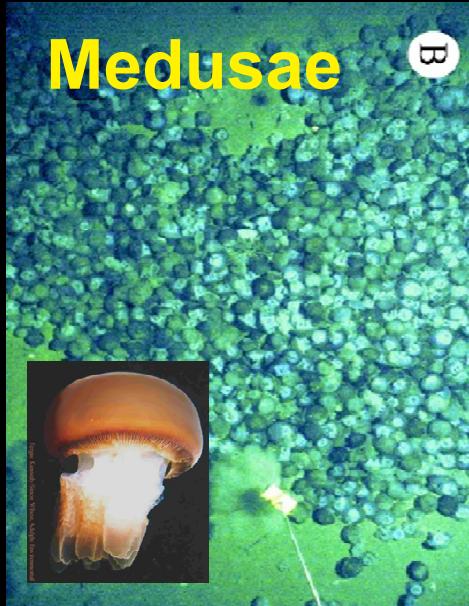


\* =  $p < 0.05$

# Jelly Carbon Shunt

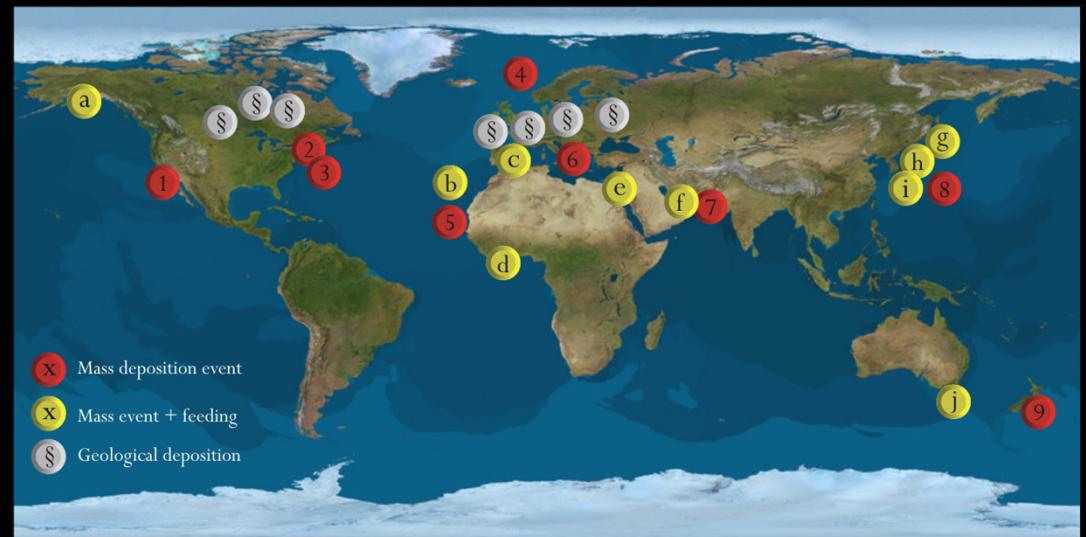


# Fate of Jellyfish: “Jelly-Falls”



(Billet et al 2005; Lebrato et al. 2009)

- Geological & current timescales
- Dead jellyfish improves Biological Carbon Pump
  - > 10 times more C than total annual flux
  - ‘Gelatinous bricks’ - sink fast
  - Implications for benthic communities

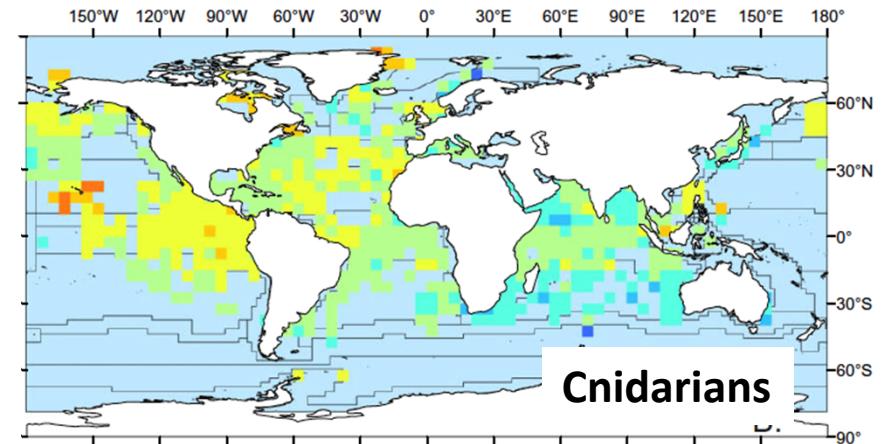
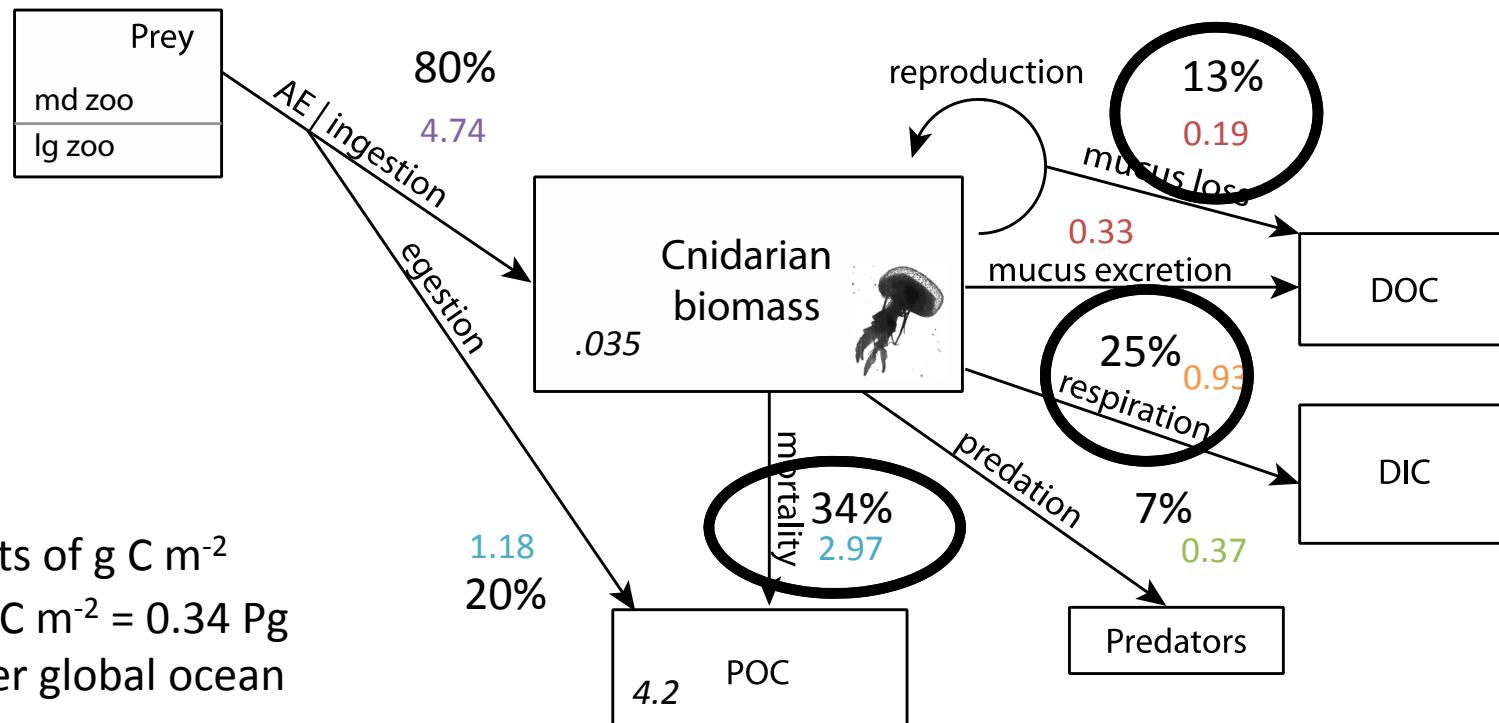


(Lebrato et al. 2013)

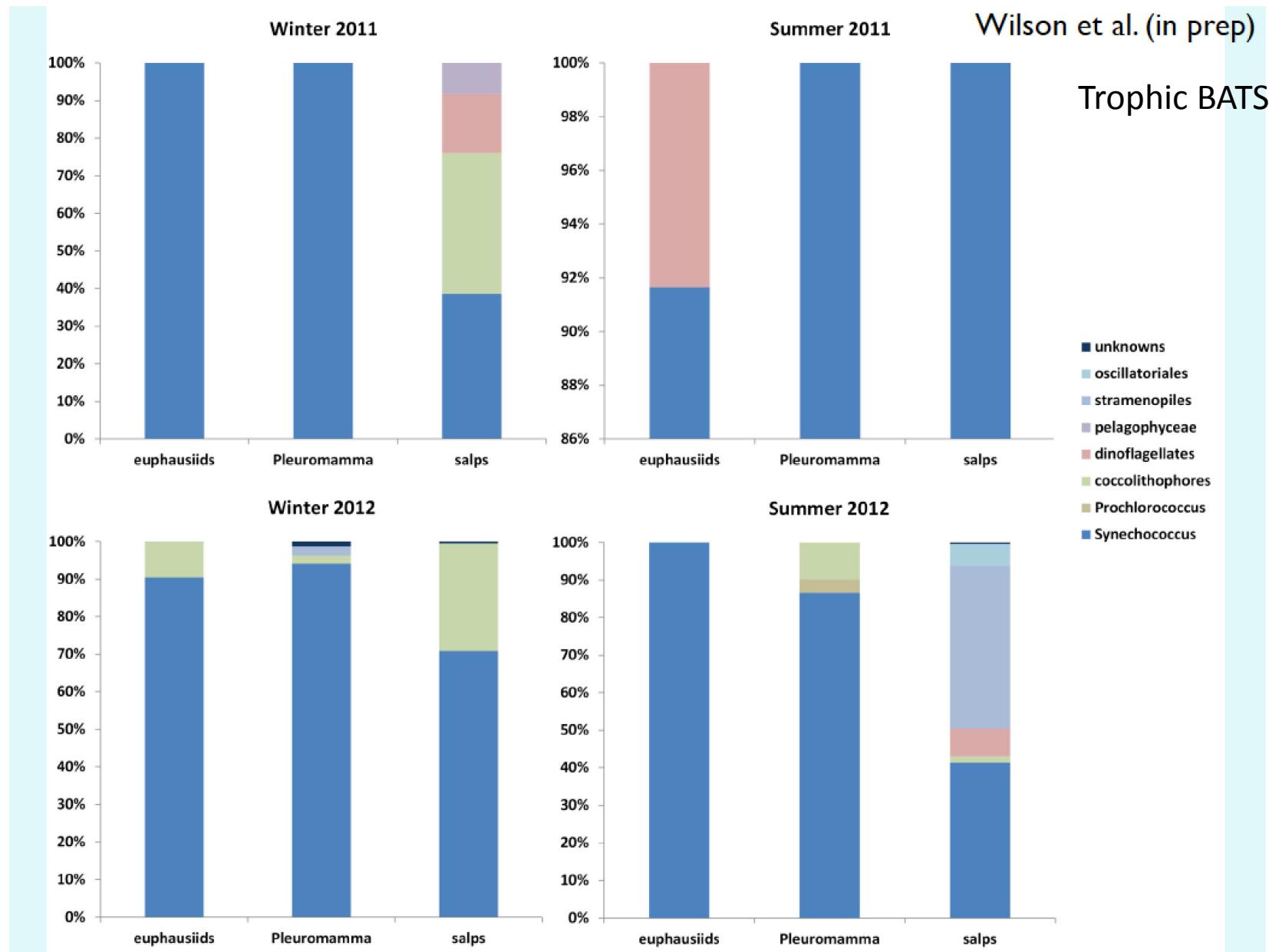
# Cnidarians: global flux at baseline

## Bioenergetic Carbon Model

5.93



# How Much Carbon Is Assimilated?

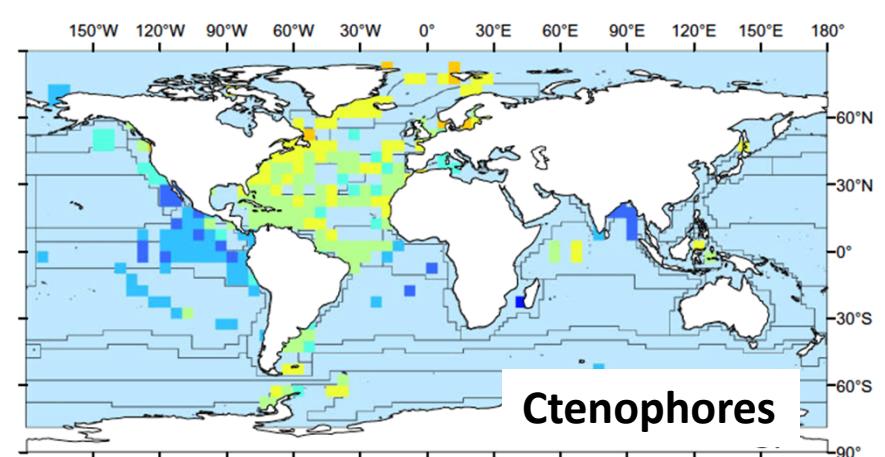
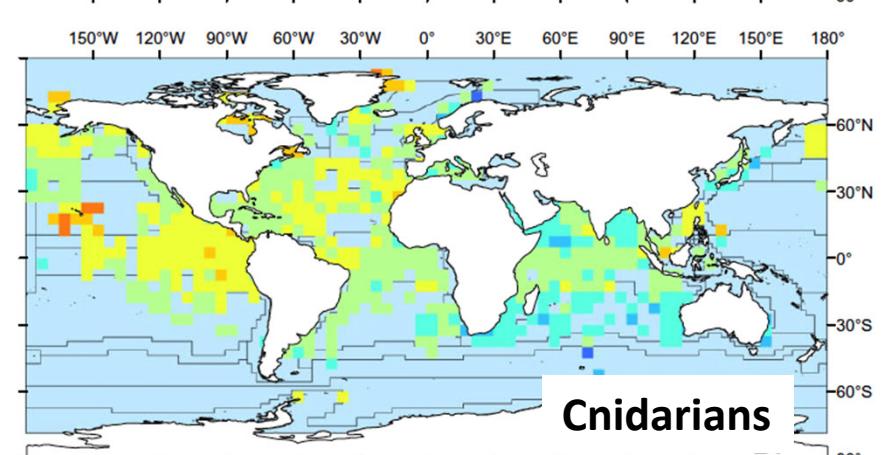
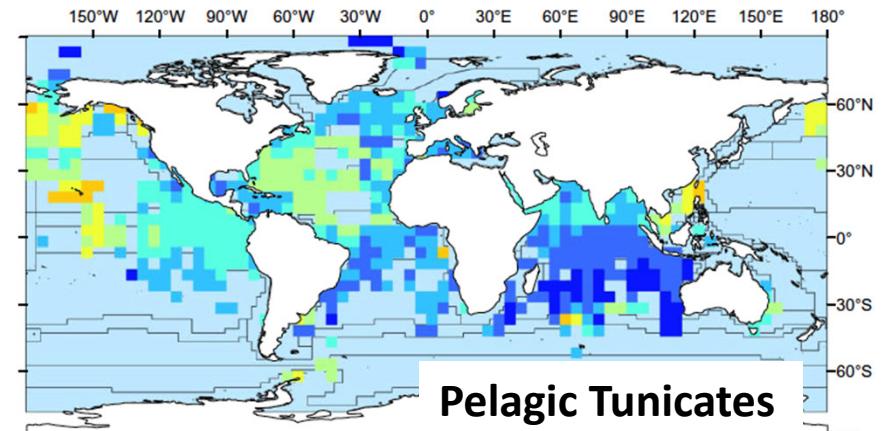
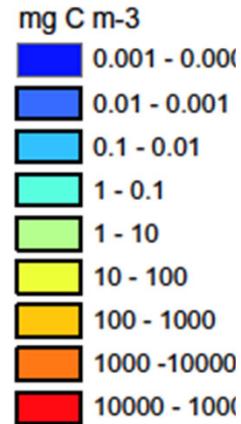


# Concluding Thoughts

- Trends in GZ & roles in carbon cycles need to analyzed on appropriate space & time scales, and validated with hypothesis based tests
- Identifying the true environmental stressors & mechanisms involved in the dynamics of GZ cycles to fully understand roles in biogeochemical cycles
- Next 20 years are key to achieving these goals:
  - Inclusion in time-series programs
  - Focus on rate measurements
  - Inclusion of JeDI in climate forecasting models

# Gelatinous Biomass By Group

- Similar high biomass in cnidarians & pelagic tunicates
- Ctenophores low biomass but severely underestimated
- Challenge for community, need to include technology
  - ROV, AUV, ISIS



# *In Situ* Ichthyoplankton Imaging System (ISIIS)

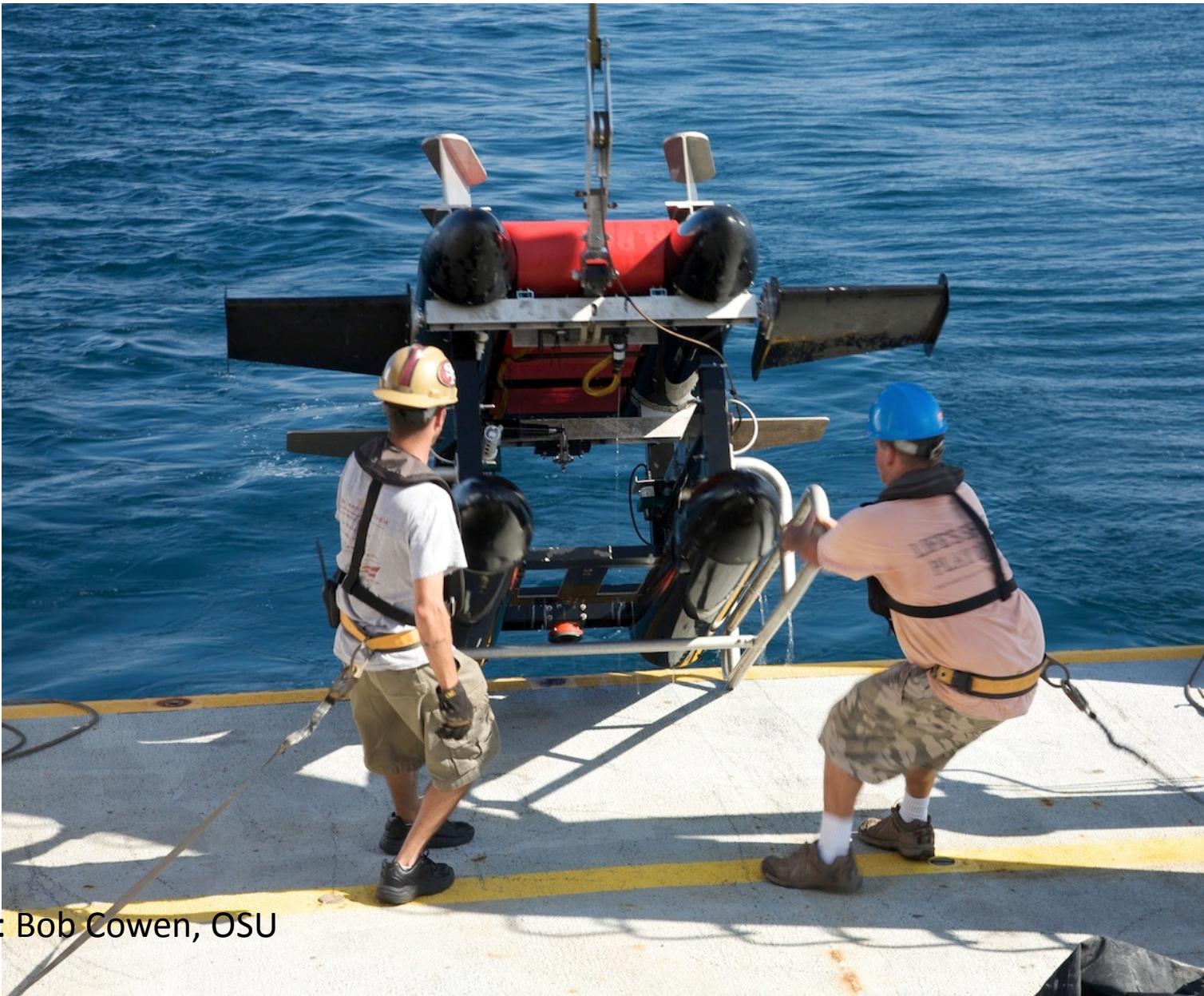
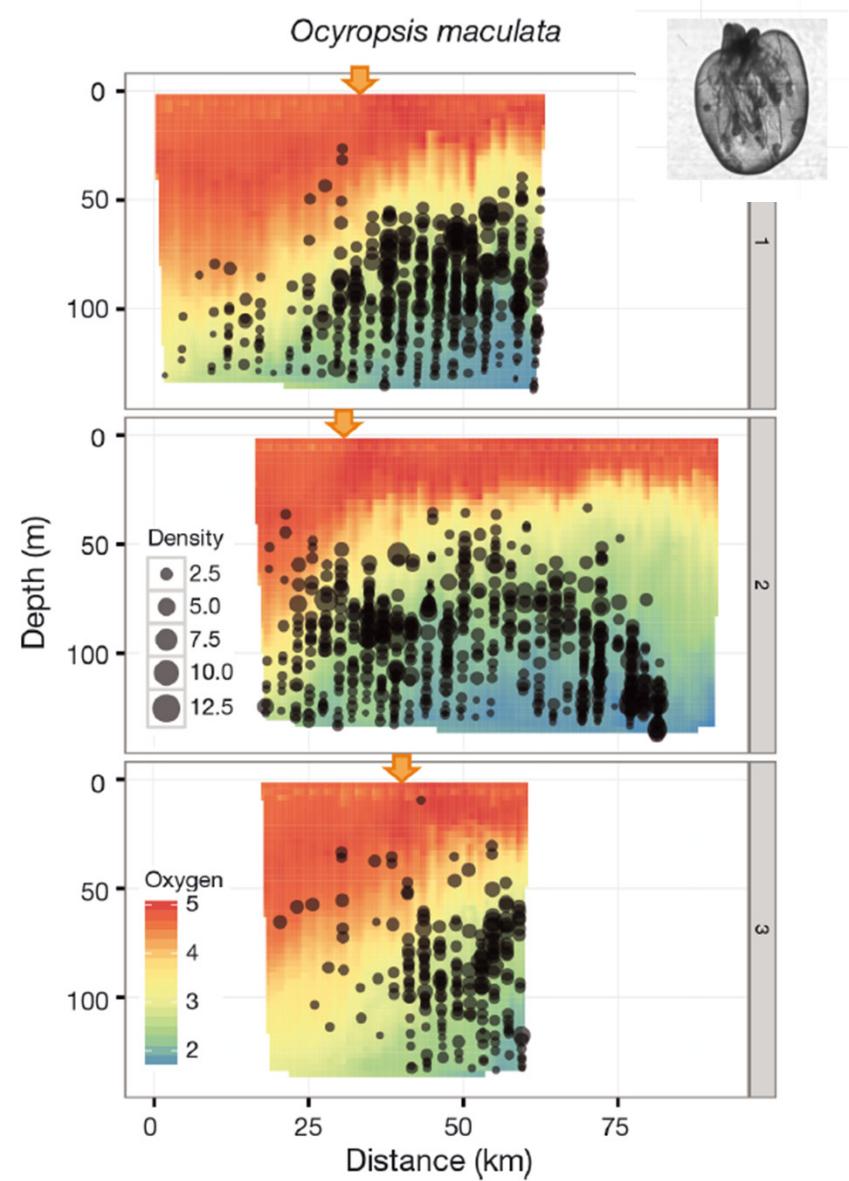
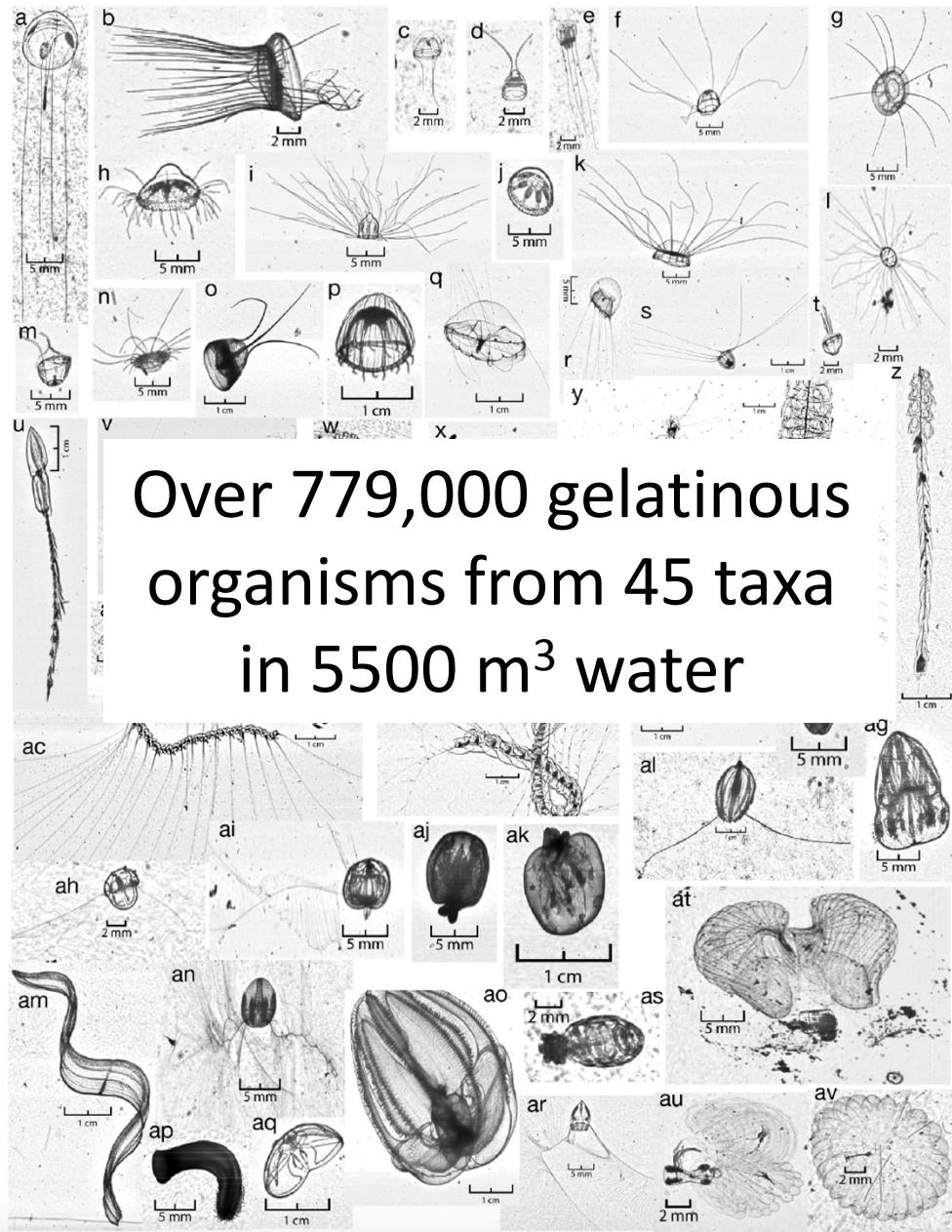


Photo: Bob Cowen, OSU



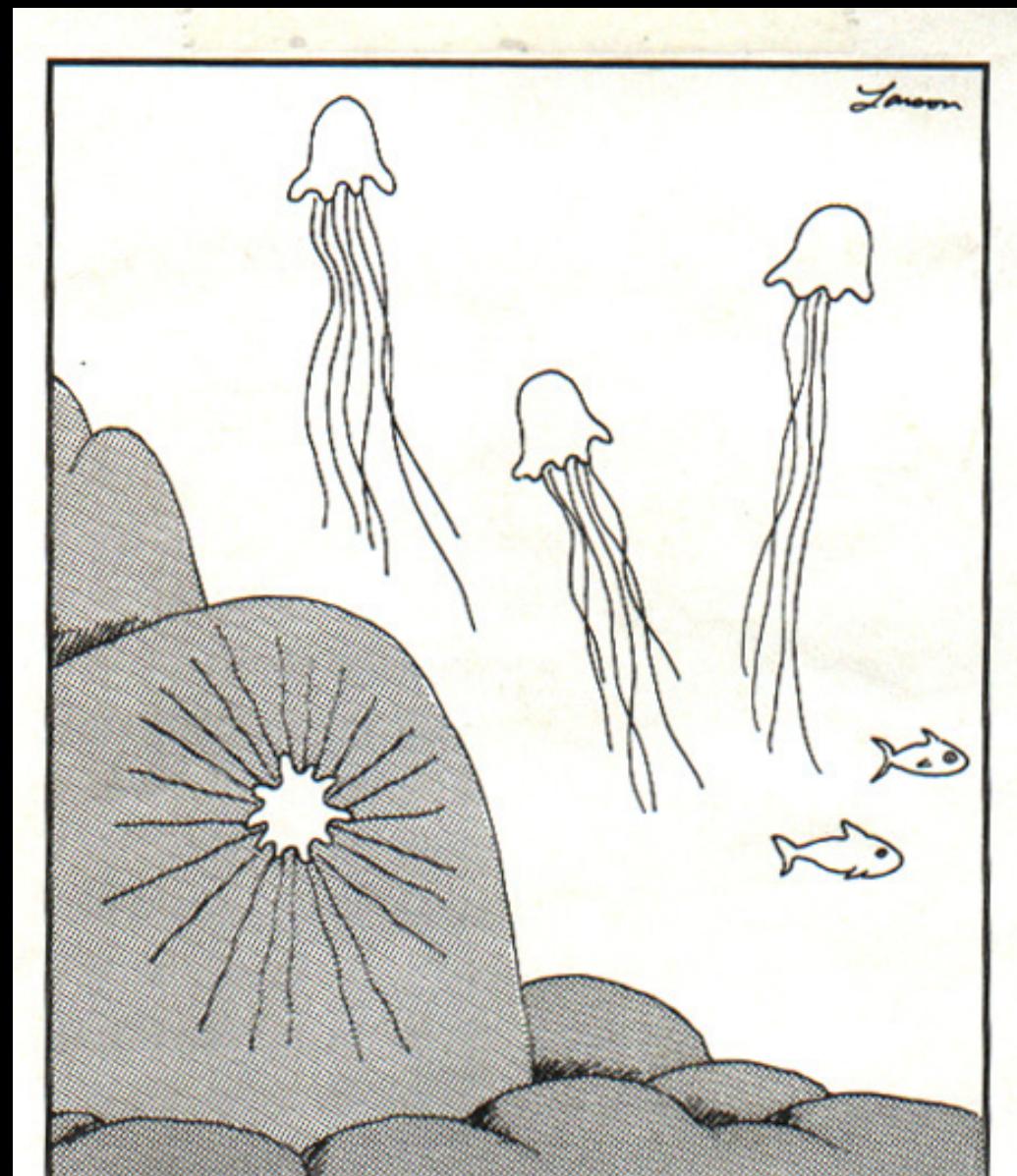
Luo et al. MEPS 2014

# Acknowledgements

- Global Jellyfish Group, including over 25 participants from around the world, and also colleagues in the wider scientific community
- NSF OCE: 1030149 (Condon) & 0934727 (Decker)
- NCEAS: NSF-DEB 94-21535

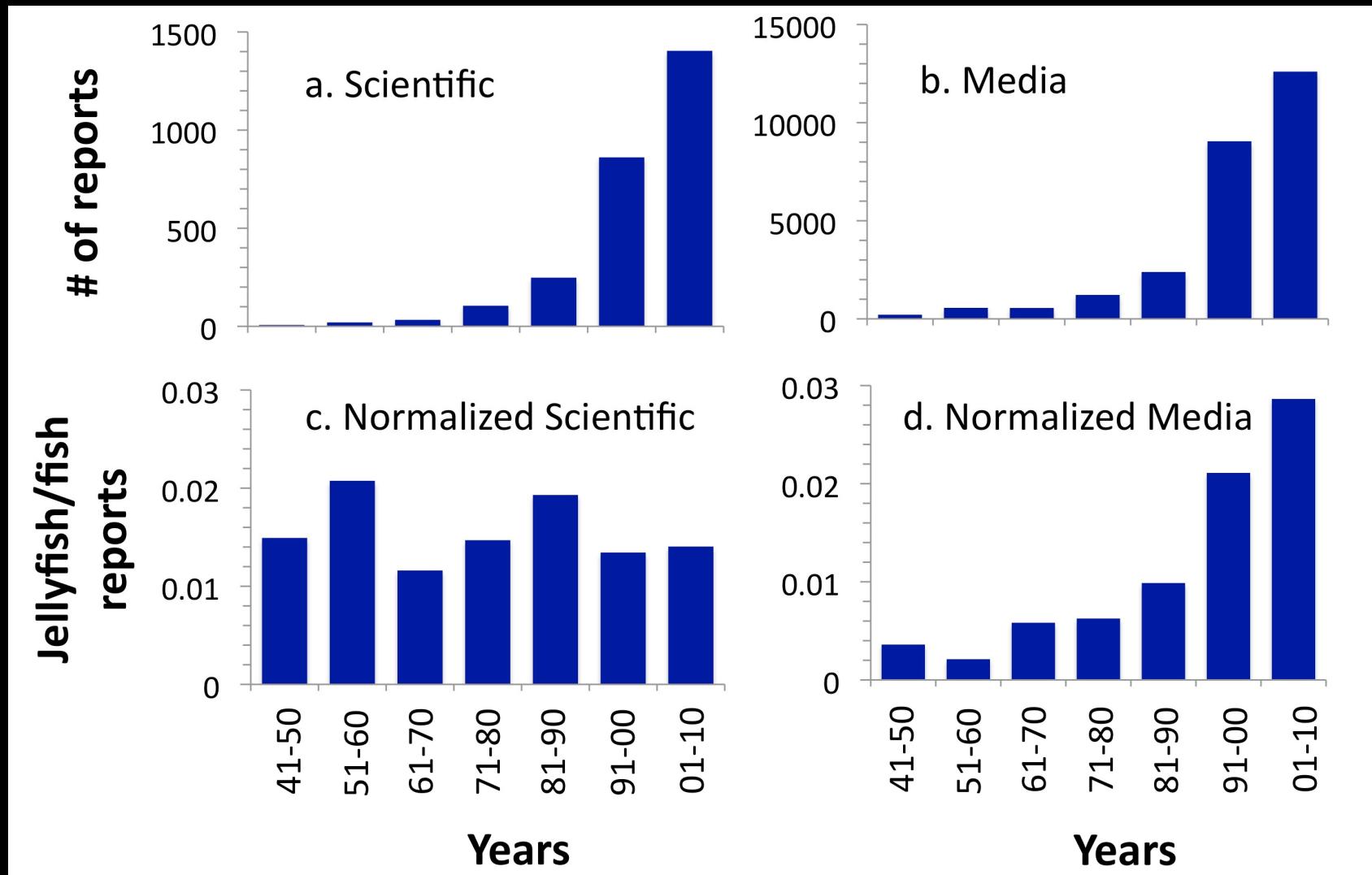


# Questions?



When jellyfish travel at unsafe speeds

# Increased Public & Media Attention



(Condon et al., *BioScience*, 2012)

# Jellyfish blooms: are populations increasing globally in response to changing ocean conditions?

Claudia E. Mills

