

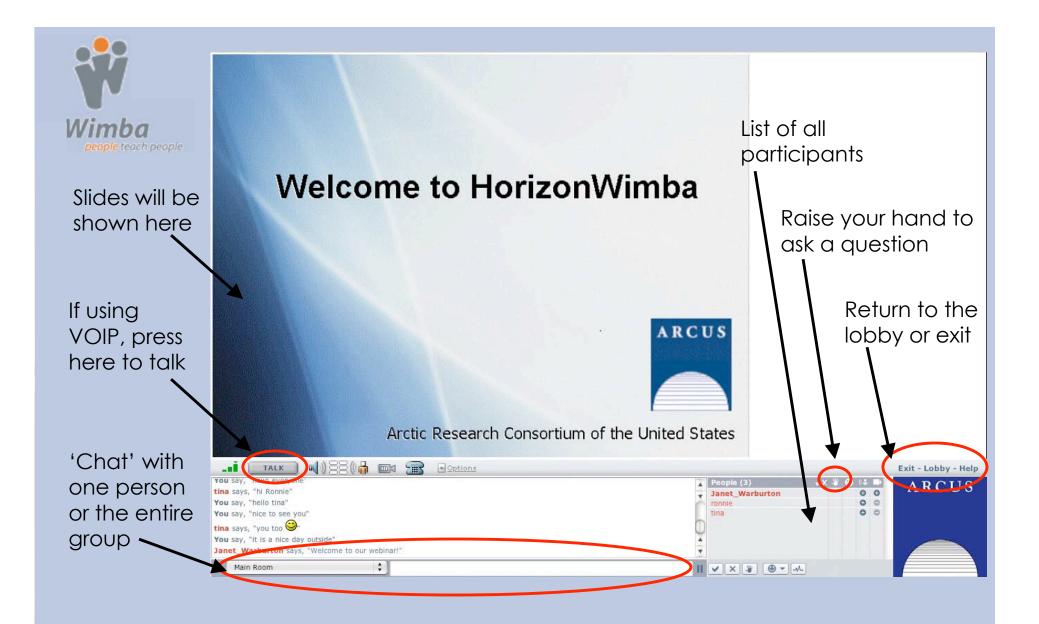
Welcome to Live from IPY!

With Craig Kasemodel aboard the USCGC Healy in the Bering Sea



20 March 2008

9 am ADT [7 am HST, 10 am PDT, 11 am MDT, 12 pm CDT, 1 pm EDT]



Please note: Today's event will be recorded and archived at www.polartrec.com.



What is PolarTREC?

PolarTREC is a professional development experience in which K-12 teachers are paired with researchers in authentic polar research experiences.

In the next three years 36 teachers from around the United States will join scientists in the Arctic and Antarctic in celebration of the International Polar Year!

www.polartrec.com



The PolarTREC Team



Wendy Warnick
PolarTREC PI
Executive Director



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PolarTREC
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PolarTREC
Project Manager



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Project Manager



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Web Developer



Ben Wade Web Developer



Tina BuxbaumElectronic Media
Project Manager

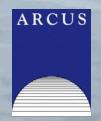


Zeb PollySystems Administrator



Joed Polly
Video Production

...with help from the entire staff at ARCUS





International Polar Year (IPY) 2007-2009

The International Polar Year (2007-2009) is an exciting scientific campaign focusing on the world's polar regions!

IPY is a time for discovery, science, learning, and awareness about the polar regions with activities for youth, scientists, and the public.

www.ipy.org



Who are we talking with today?









Teacher

Craig
Kasemodel

Central Middle School of Science Anchorage, Alaska

Researcher

Lee Cooper

University of Maryland

Outreach

Nora Deans

North Pacific Research Board Anchorage, Alaska Researcher

Rolf Gradinger

University of Alaska Fairbanks Fairbanks, Alaska

Film Director

Jeff Wilson

BBC

Researcher

Clarence Pautzke

North Pacific Research Board



Bering Ecosystem Change

Goal of the project:

Scientists will be documenting late winter ocean conditions, studying the biological communities found in sea ice, examining the early spring plankton bloom, and investigating light penetration through open water and ice cover. Additionally, researchers will be examining the benthic communities living on the seafloor as will as observing an important benthic predator, the walrus. These benthic communities have been changing over the past several decades, perhaps as a result of competing fish species moving north as waters warm.

Dates:

11-28 March 2008

Location:

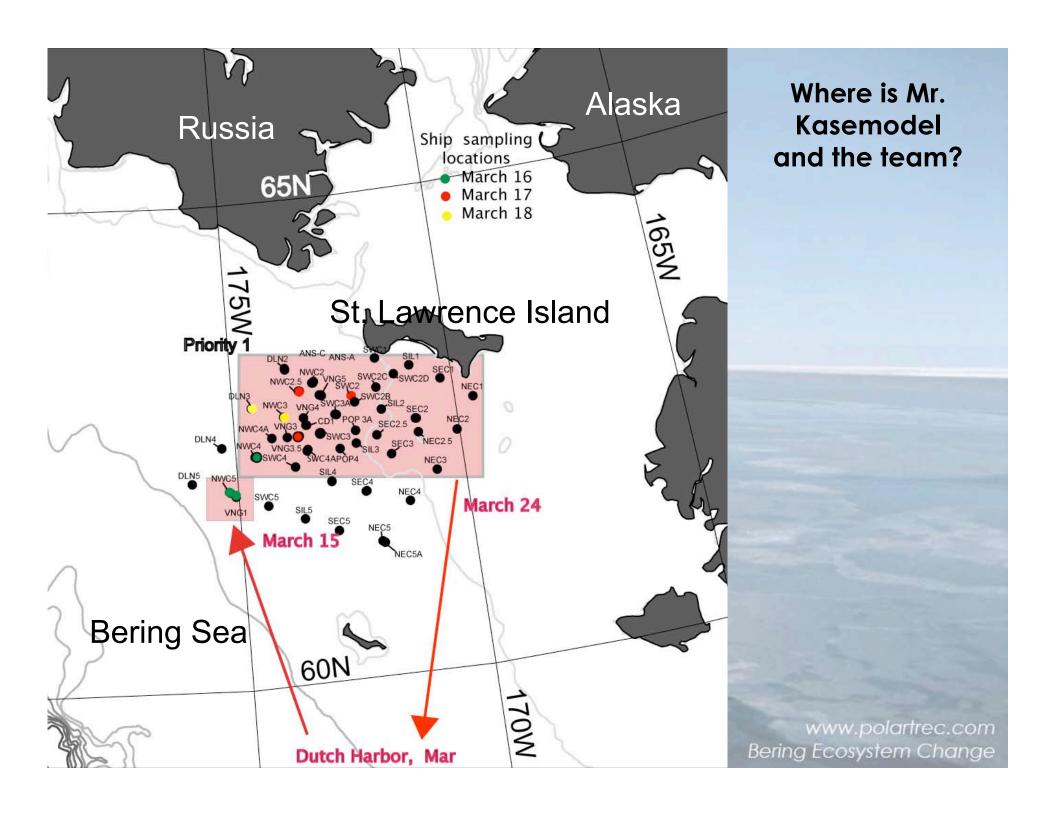
Aboard the USCGC Healy, in the Bering Sea

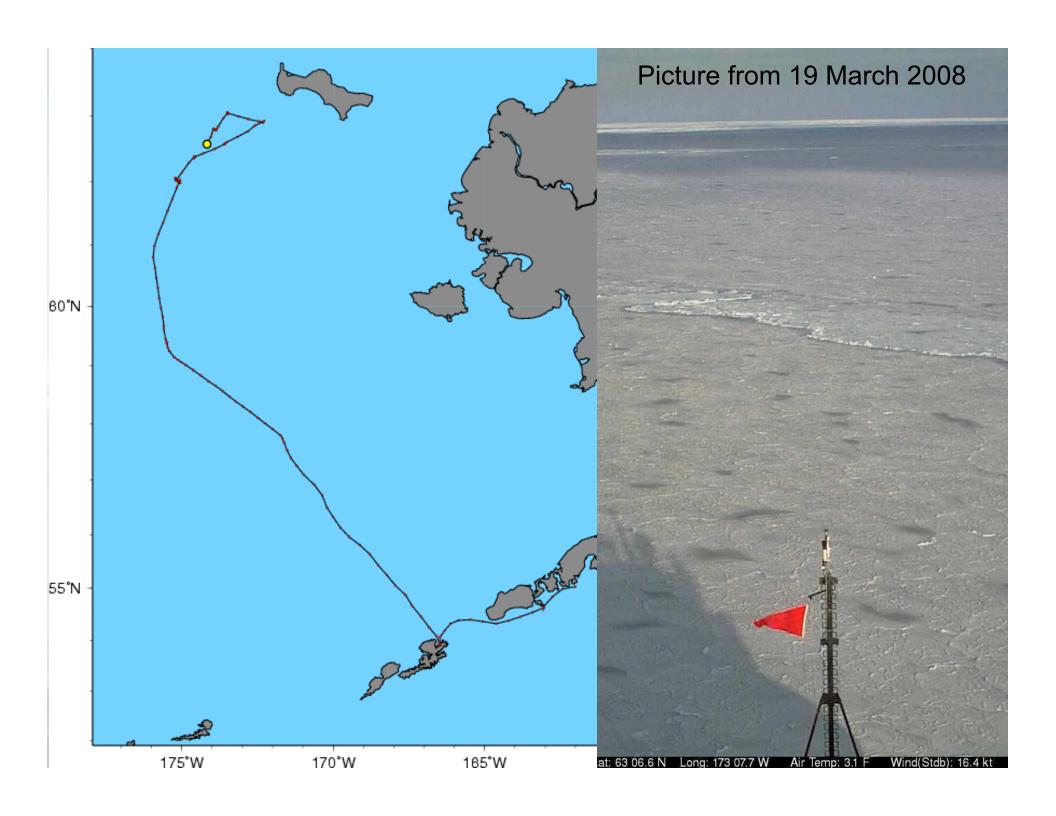


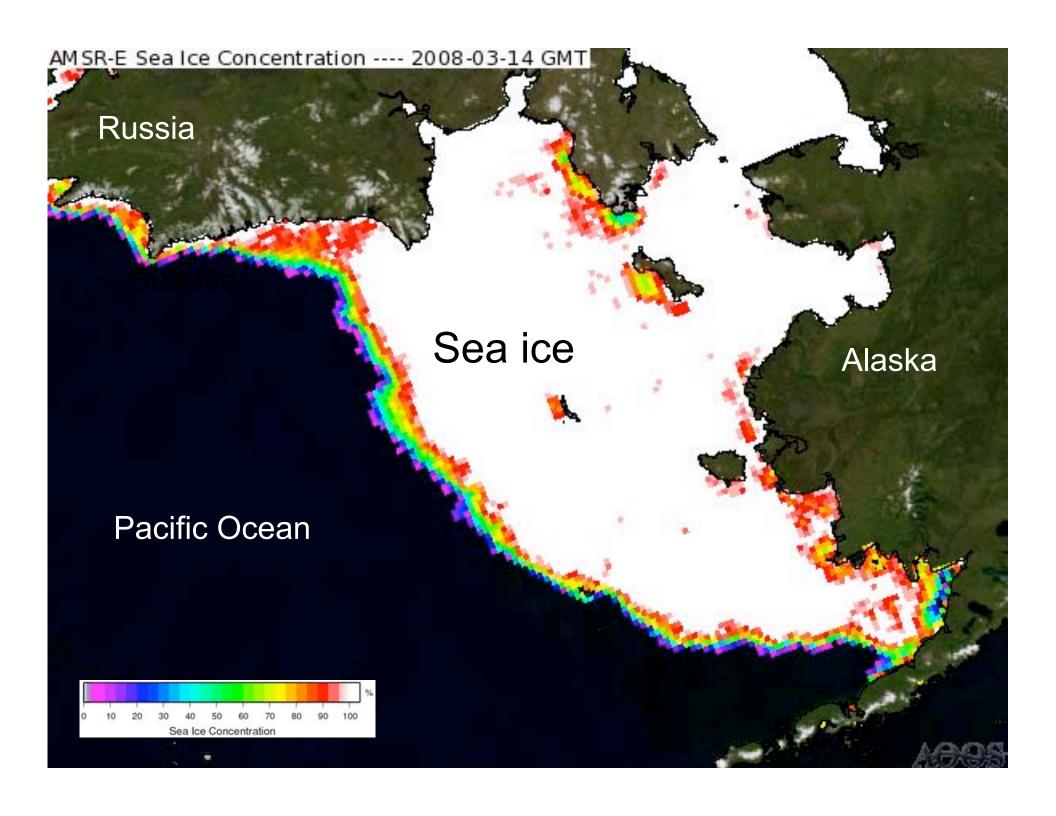


- Position ship if possible to facilitate deployment of teams on ice from the port side of the ship (~once daily, daylight conditions; possibly more than once daily if requested
- Starboard and aft shipboard operations underway while ice teams are deployed
- Helicopter operations interspersed, daylight hours
- CTD deployment from starboard winch (T/S, chlorophyll, nutrients, O-18, bottom water for respiration cores)
- Optics underway using Seamac winch; UV meter is hand-deployed; benthic camera system is also hand-deployed.
- Net collections using zooplankton net from stern
- Benthic collections (5 van Veen grabs, 2 HAPs multi-corer deployments)
- Recover ice teams from sea ice to ship
- Transit to next station





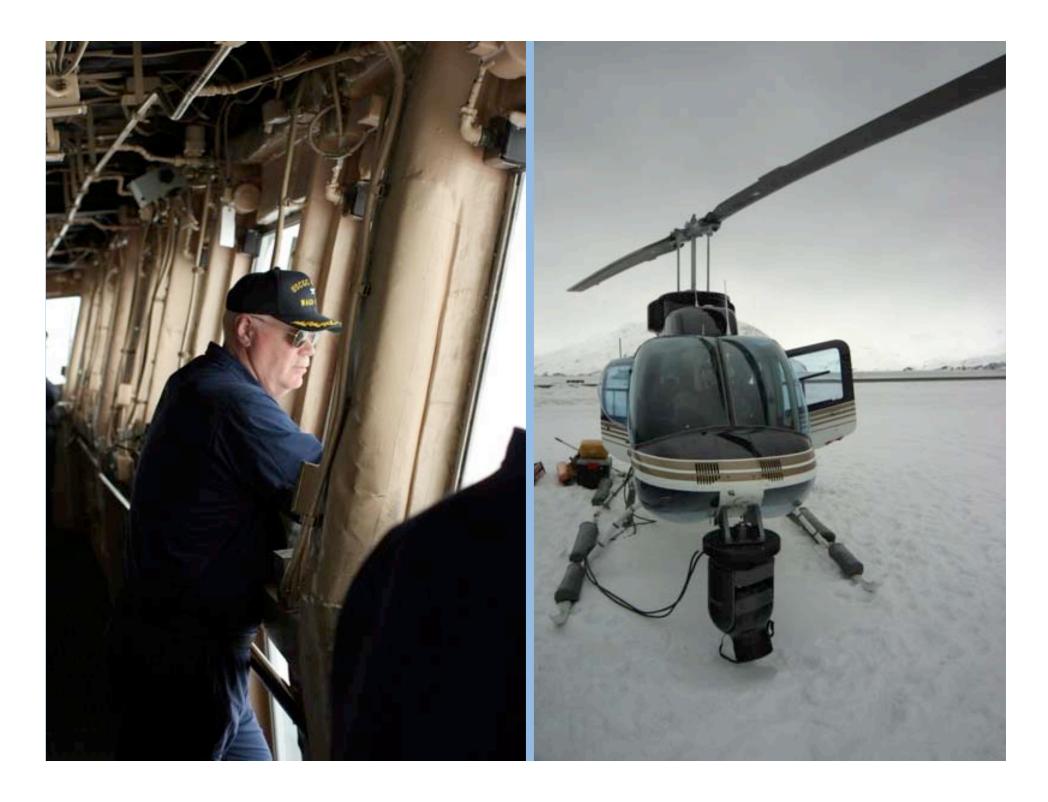






























































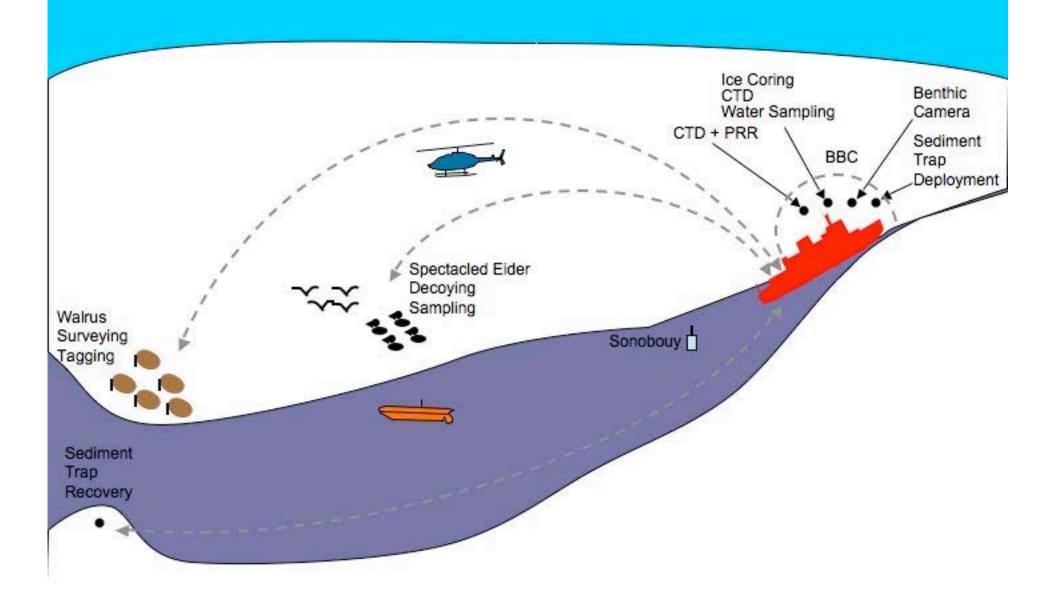






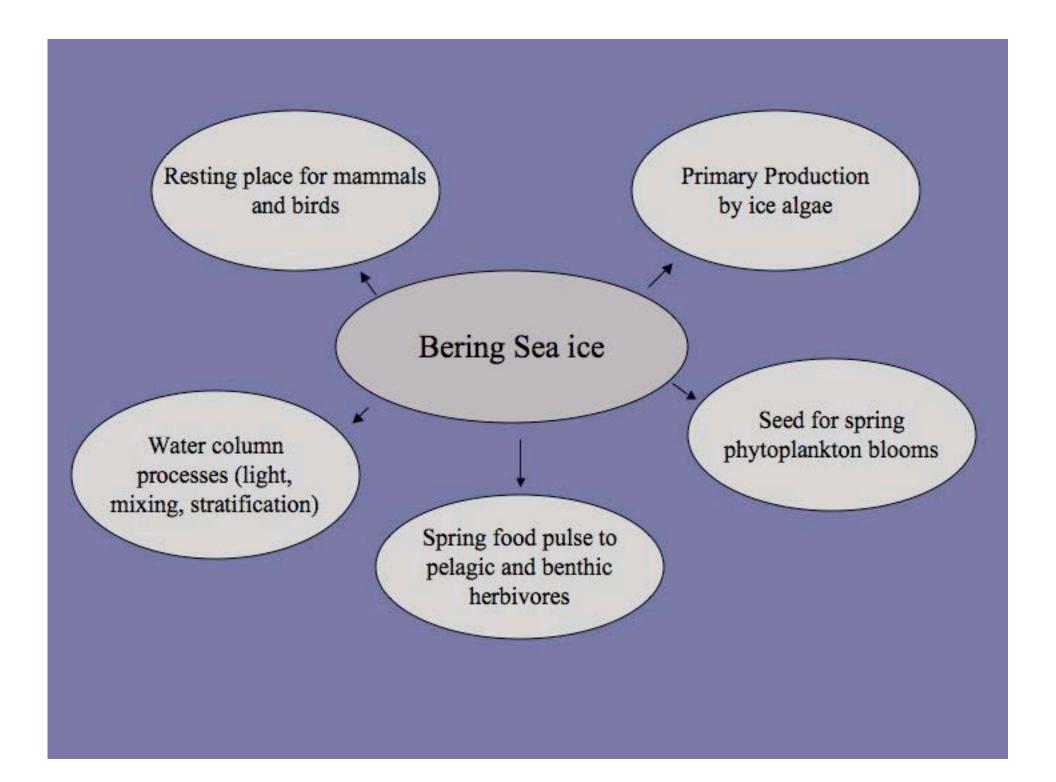
HLY-08-01 Operations View

(3/14/08)

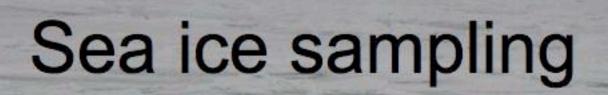
















Questions

 How many plants and animals live in Bering Sea ice?

How is their abundance controlled by

ice properties?

 What is their fate, when the sea ice melts?

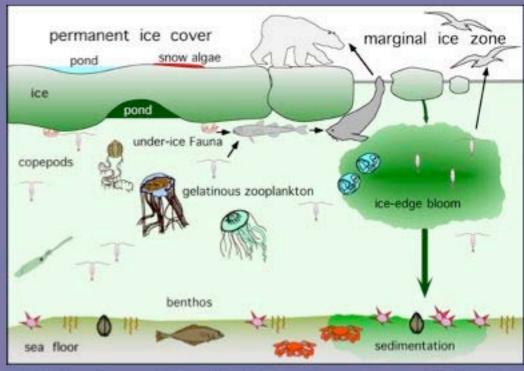


Figure 2. S chematic representation of the Arctic marine ecosystem and its interactions. Comprehensive taxonomic representatives and all interactions have not been included.

North Pacific Research Board National Science Foundation

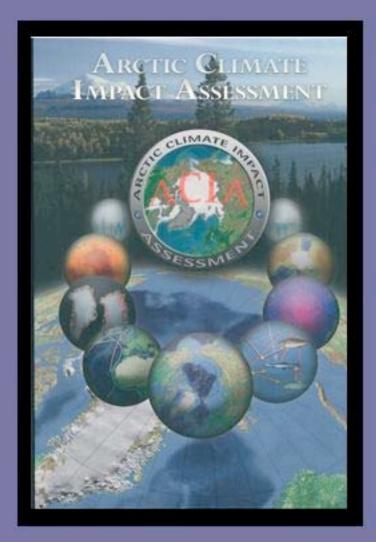
Partnering to Further the Understanding of Ecosystem Processes in the Bering Sea

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change February 2007



- Long term changes at continental, regional, and ocean basin scales
- Changes in Arctic temperatures and ice, precipitation, ocean salinity, wind patterns and aspects of extreme weather
- Arctic temperatures increased at almost twice the global average rate in the past 100 years
- Annual average Arctic sea ice extent has shrunk by 2.7% per decade since 1978, with larger decreases in summer
- Sea ice is projected to shrink in Arctic, and could disappear completely in latesummer later this century
- Precipitation will increase in high latitudes.

Arctic Climate Impact Assessment 2005



- Team of 300 international scientists
- Full examination of present state of knowledge of how Arctic systems function and how they may respond to climate change and warming

FINDINGS:

- Sea ice retreat
- Increase in wind-driven effects, currents, waves
- Possible northward shift in storm tracks and increased storm intensity
- 4-5 C increase in temperature over most of Arctic by 2080
- Sea surface temperatures also rise unless ice covered
- Bering Sea likely will be ice free by 2050

What are we doing?

North Pacific Research Board and National Science Foundation

Historic 5-year, \$52 million partnership to study the Bering Sea ecosystem and its response to climate change in 2008-2012



NSF BEST – Bering Ecosystem Study



NPRB BSIERP – Bering Sea Integrated Ecosystem Research Program

Major Themes

North Pacific Research Board and National Science Foundation

NSF BEST – Bering Ecosystem Study

- Linking physical variability to ecosystem processes and structure
- Identifying external forcing functions for climate
- Ecosystem sustainability

NPRB BSIERP – Bering Sea Integrated Ecosystem Research Program

- Ocean habitat
- Productivity of upper trophic levels
- Broad scale and patch dynamics for seabirds, walrus and fur seals
- Impacts on humans

Who is involved?

Over 90 scientists from many institutions across the US & Canada joining together into an integrated, multidisciplinary team!

Study Location

Bering Sea shelf from Aleutian Islands north to St. Lawrence Island

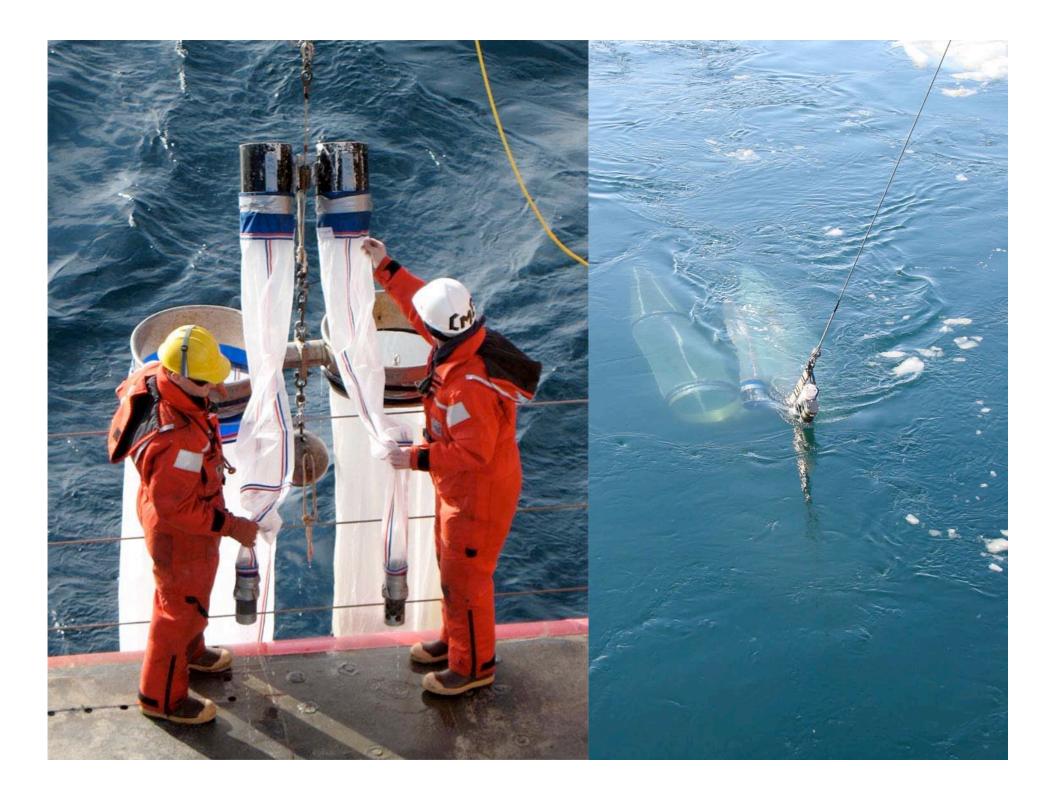


Restating Questions as Hypotheses

- Changes in atmospheric and ocean forcing cause changes in timing and location of food production, domain boundaries, stratification and circulation of the Bering Sea.
- Changing currents, domain boundaries and patterns of food availability have immediate consequences for spatial, temporal and feeding dynamics of pelagic fish.
- This results in top-down control of pelagic communities with attendant reductions in populations of place-based seabirds and mammals.
- Certain populations of fish, birds and mammals will be reduced or dislocated.
- These changes will have profound socioeconomic implications for all people who depend on the living resources of the Bering Sea.

Patch Dynamics Study

- Emphasizes uneveness of habitat within a system
- Prey patches could be critical to foraging success
- Study walrus feeding on benthos near St. Lawrence Island
- Study fur seal foraging from Pribilofs and Bogoslof Islands
- Learn what controls abundance and distribution of top predators

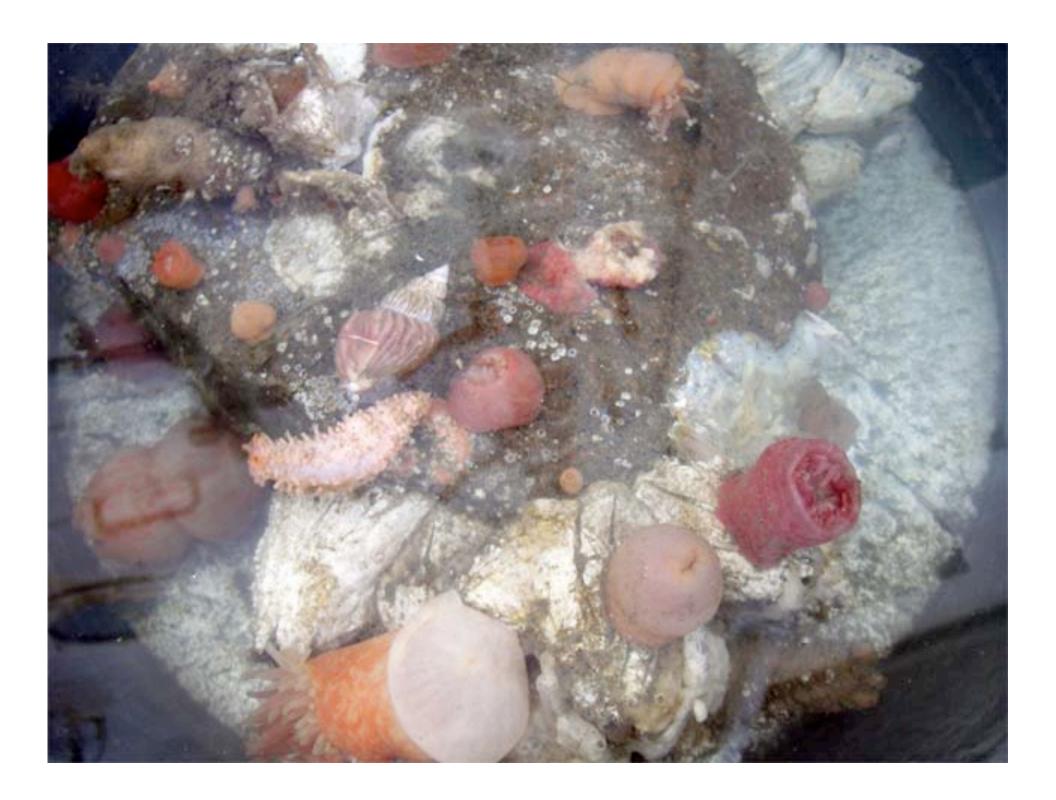






CTD

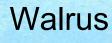
www.polartrec.com Bering Ecosystem Change







Species of Concern





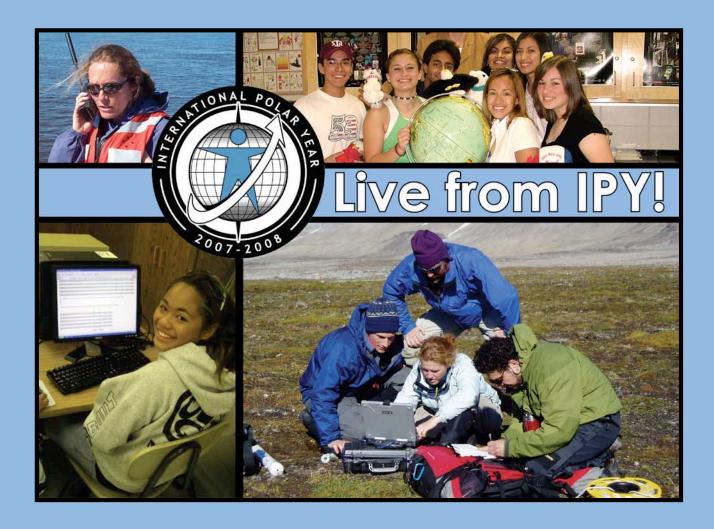
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www.polartrec.com Bering Ecosystem Change





Check out and register for upcoming events!



Watch for additional events at: www.polartrec.com.

