

The Changing Antarctic Environment and its Impact on Ecosystems



PCWG Winter Meeting – Mar.3, 2025

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Alice Eparvier, Marika M. Holland, Sara
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Bilgecan Sen, Stephanie Jenouvrier,
Cassandra Brooks*



Photo: John Weller

Teamwork makes the dream work!



Thanks to NASA for funding



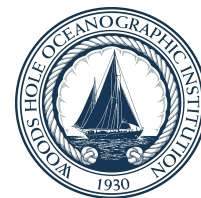
Alice DuVivier - NCAR



Laura Landrum - NCAR



Stephanie Jenouvrier – WHOI



Bilgecan Sen – WHOI, UMCES



Alice Eparvier – WHOI



Christian Che-Castaldo – U. Wisconsin



Marika Holland - NCAR



Kristen Krumhardt - NCAR



Michelle LaRue – Uni. of Canterbury



University of Colorado Boulder



Zephyr Sylvester – CU Boulder



Sara Labrousse – L'OCEAN



Cassandra Brooks – CU Boulder



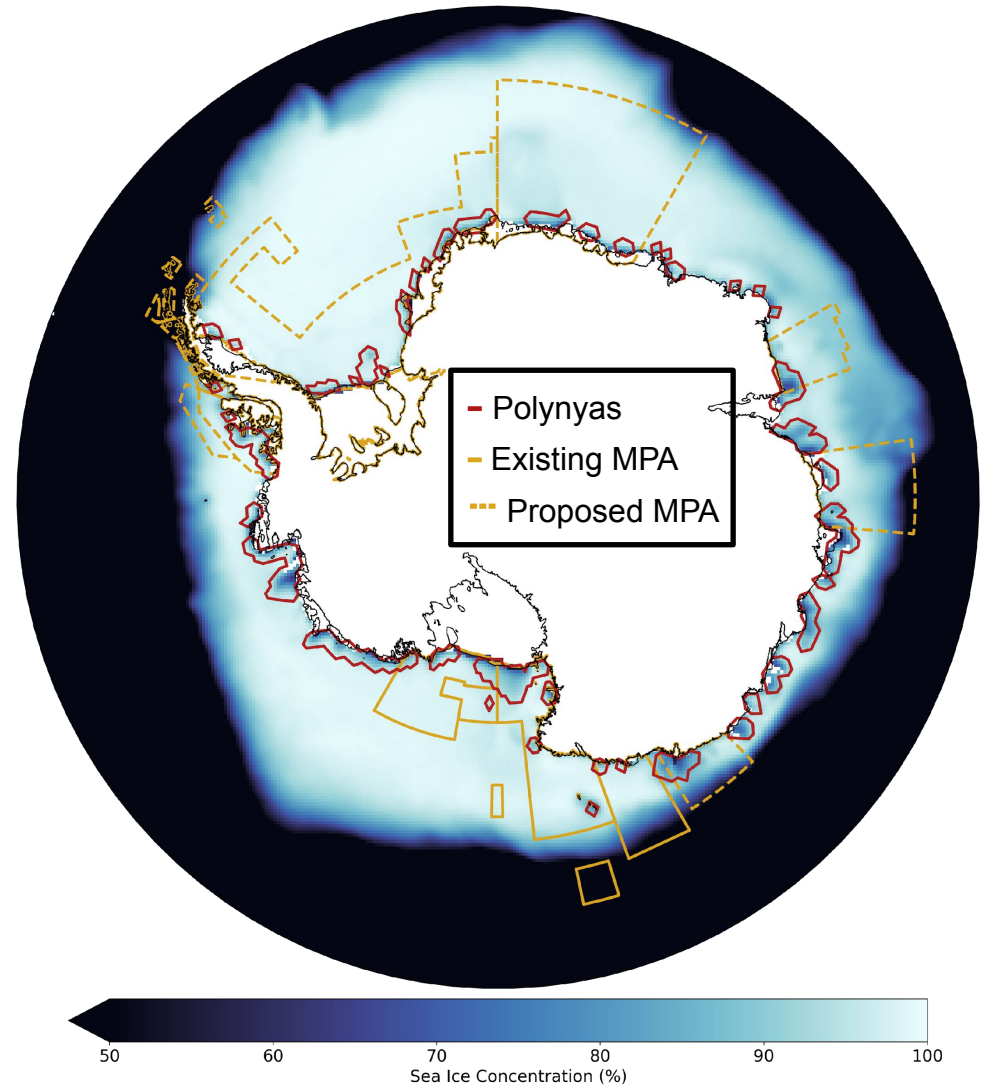
Cara Nissen – CU Boulder



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How valuable are polynyas for the Antarctic ecosystem?

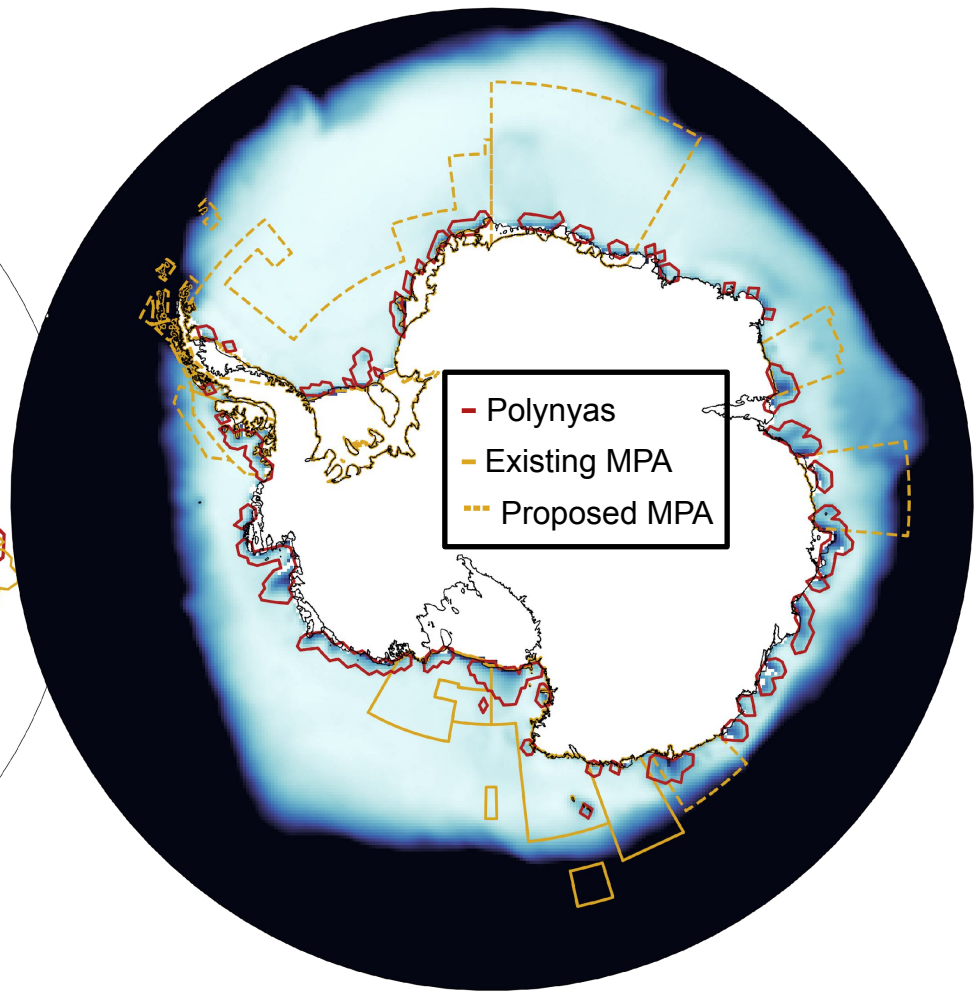
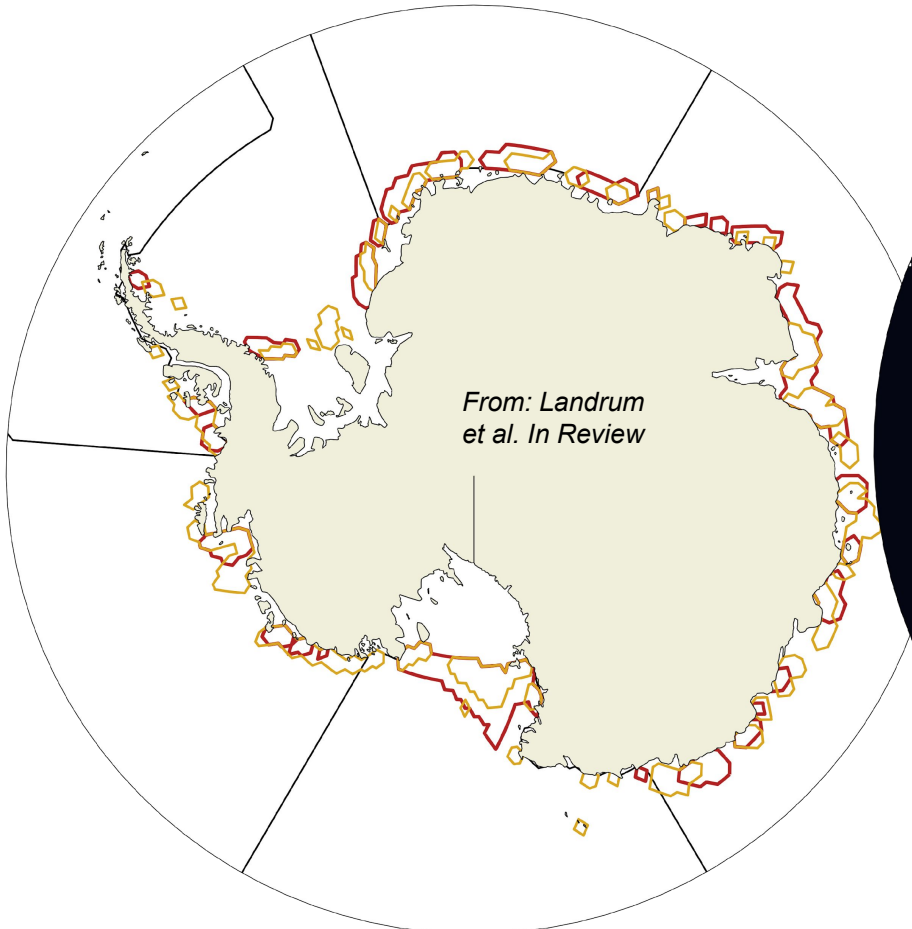
How might polynya value impact policy, including for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)?



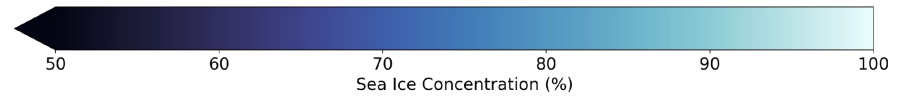
Satellite and CESM2 polynya regions generally match well.

1979-2020 "typical" polynyas
(identified >10% of the year)

Satellite sea ice concentration - September mean 1979-2022



- satellite (85% SIC threshold)
- CESM hindcast (0.4m SIT threshold)



How important are polynyas for the Antarctic ecosystem?

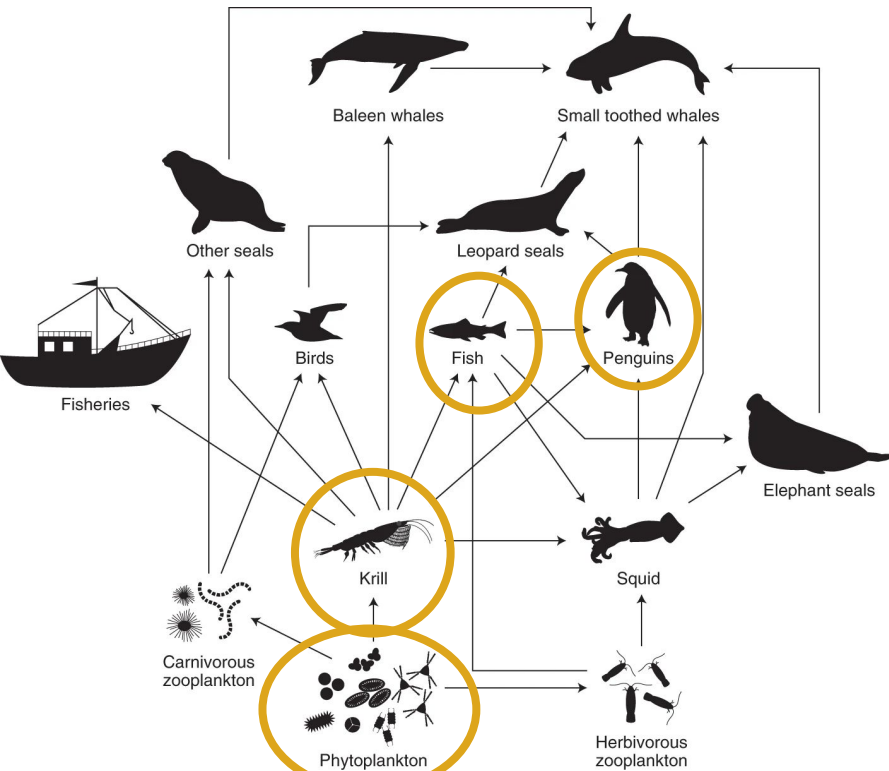


Image: McBride et al. 2019

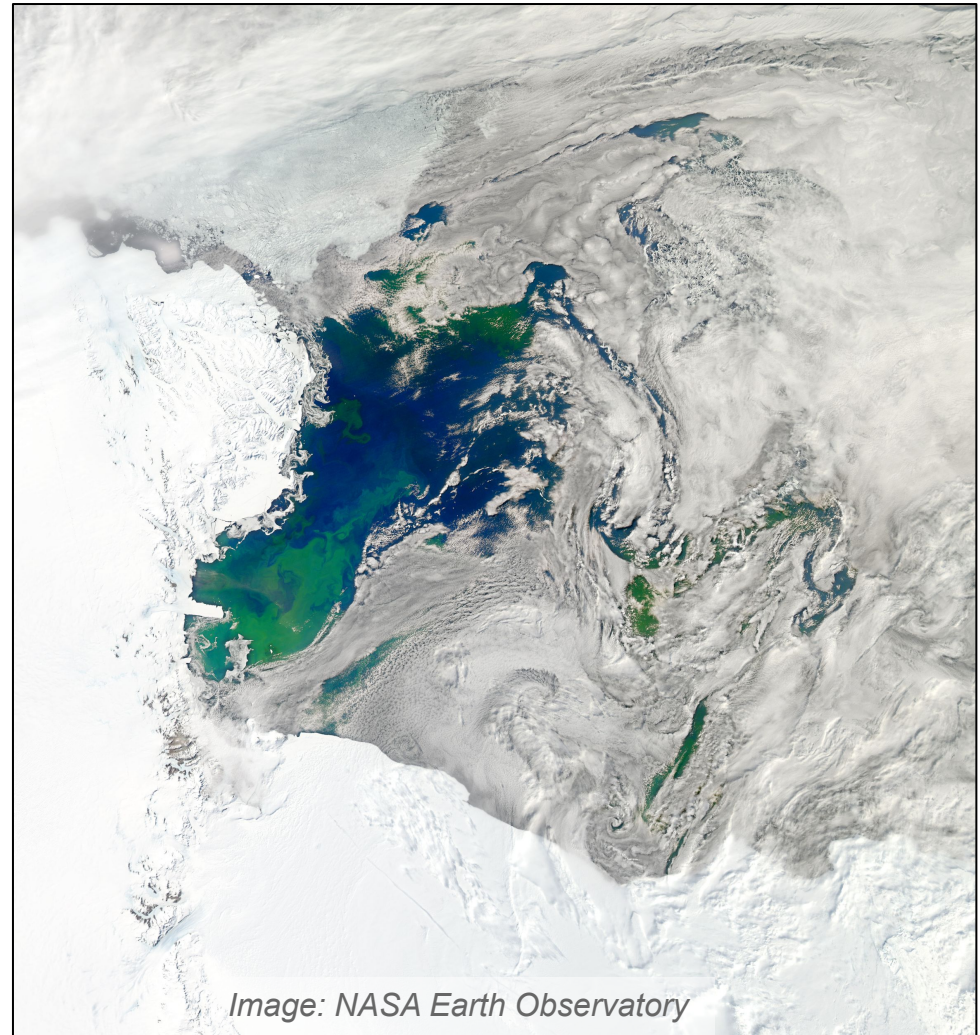
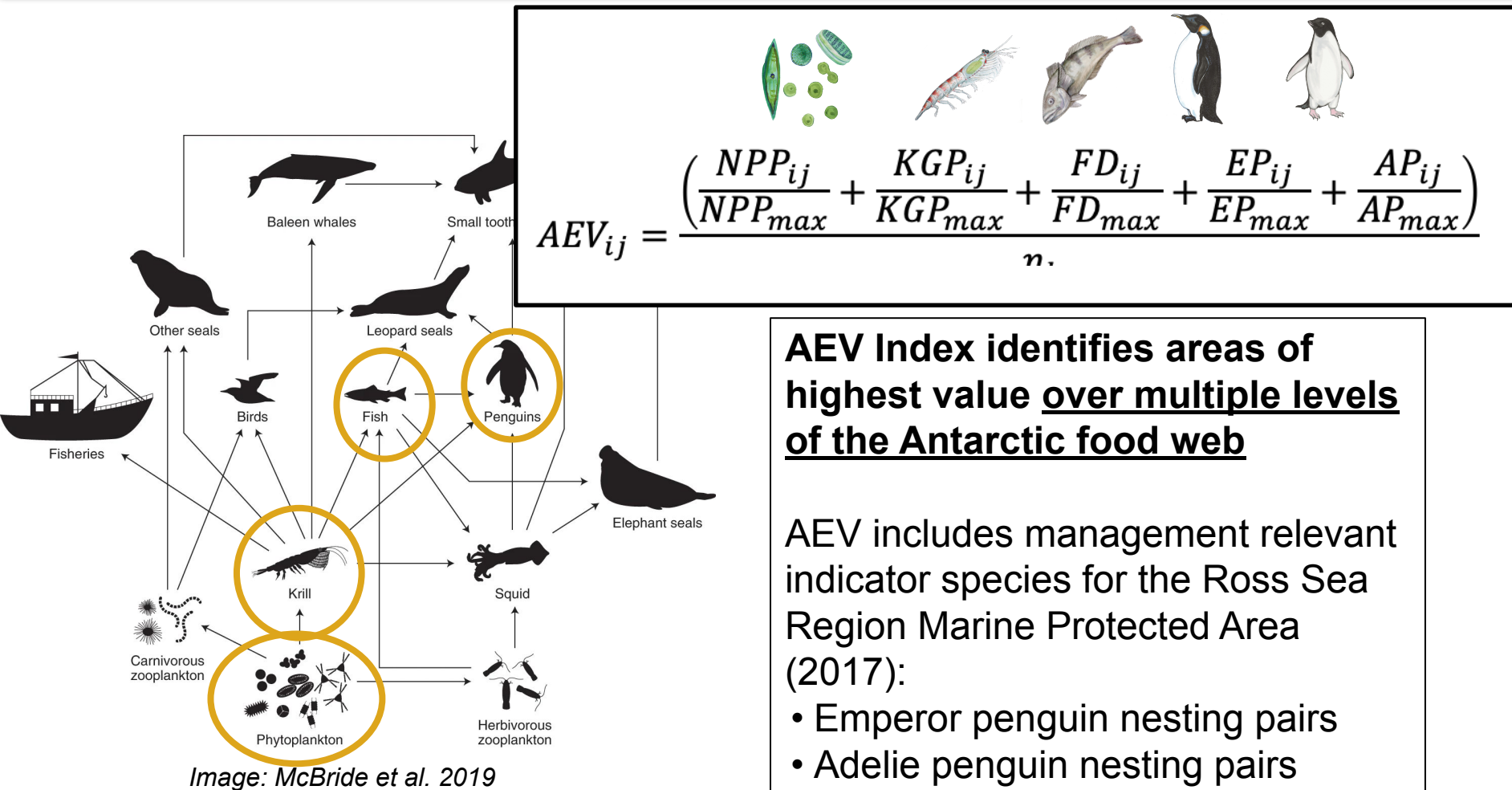


Image: NASA Earth Observatory

Antarctic Ecosystem Value (AEV) Index

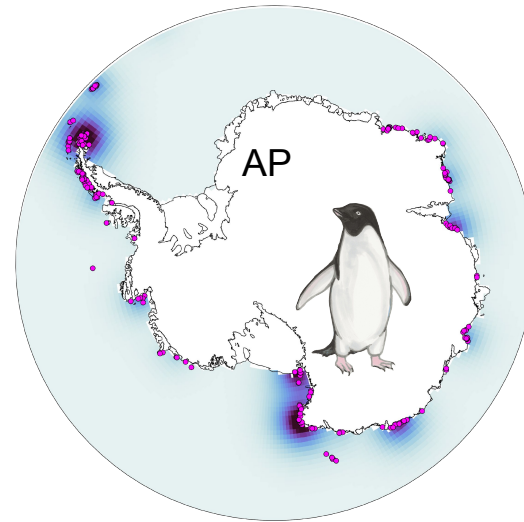
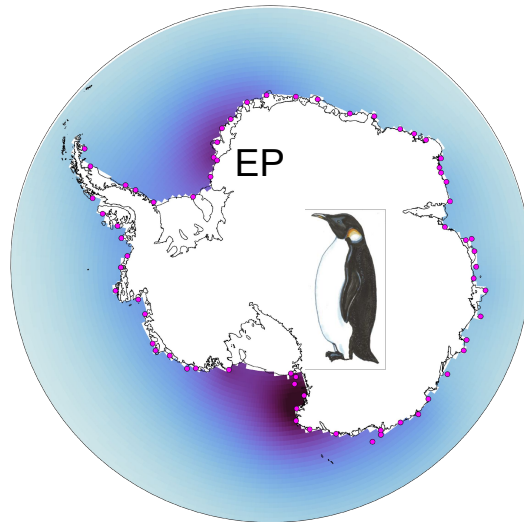
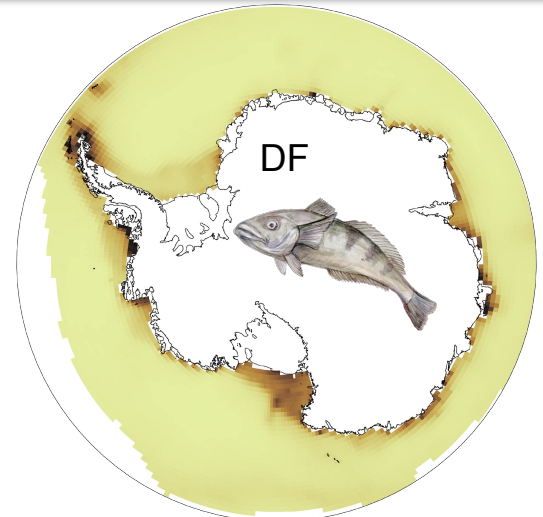
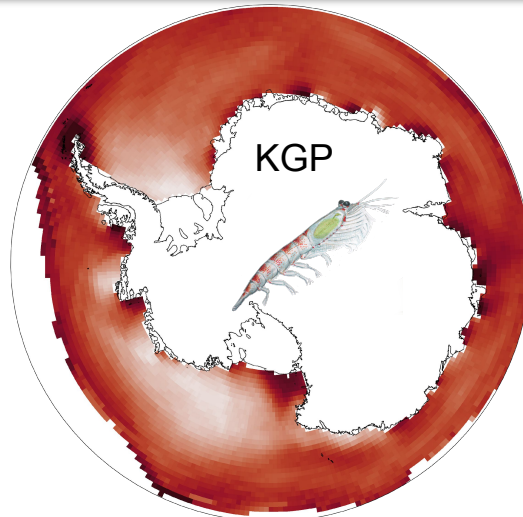
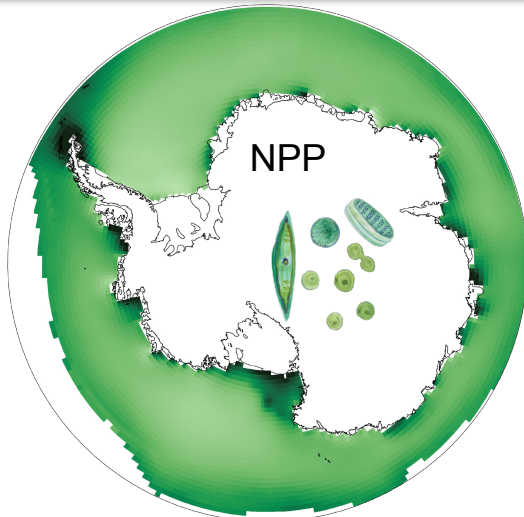


AEV Index identifies areas of highest value over multiple levels of the Antarctic food web

AEV includes management relevant indicator species for the Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area (2017):

- Emperor penguin nesting pairs
- Adeliie penguin nesting pairs
- Antarctic krill
- Antarctic toothfish

AEV Index input layers – present day

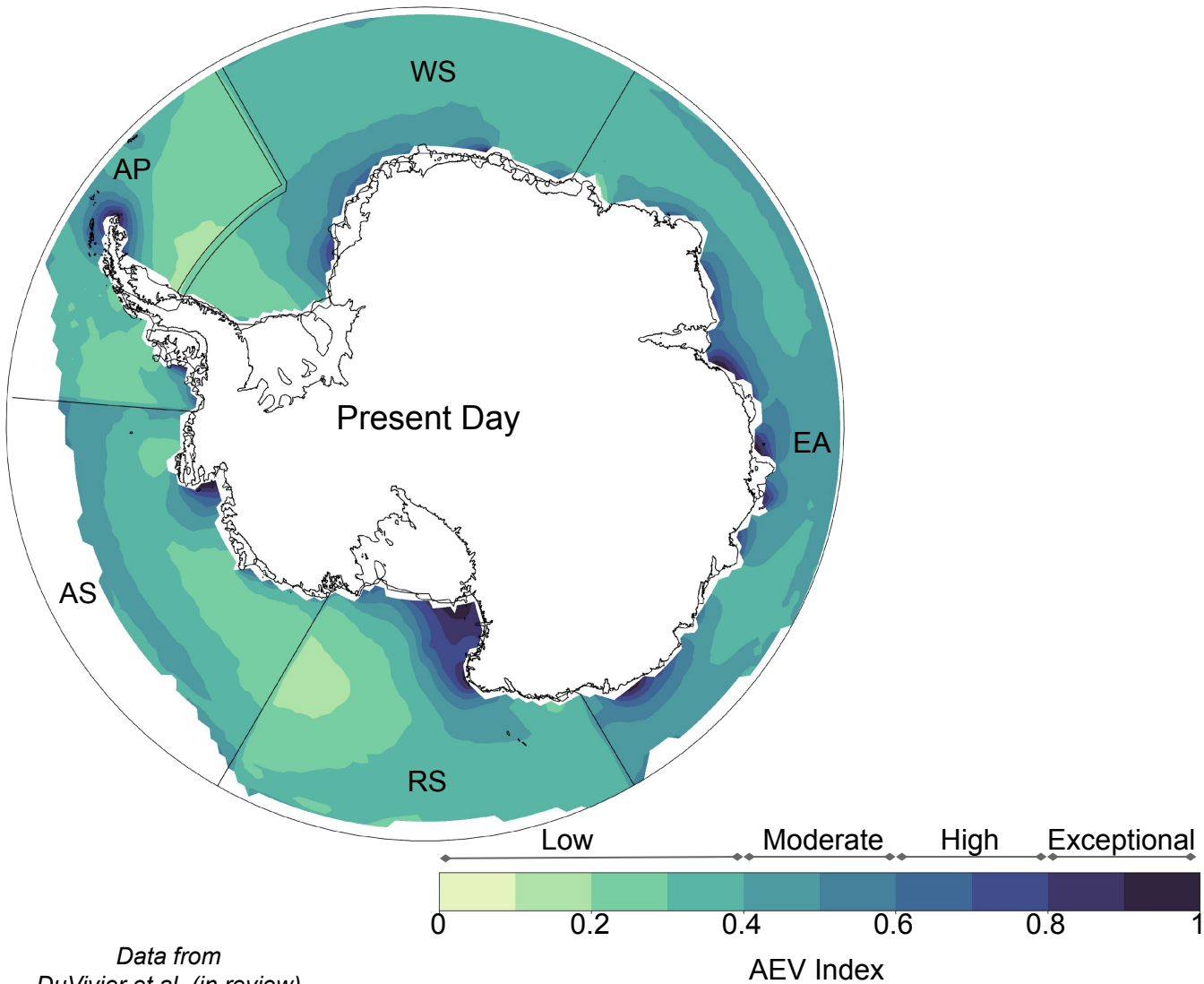


Data from
DuVivier et al. (in review)



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Antarctic Ecosystem Value (AEV) Index – present day

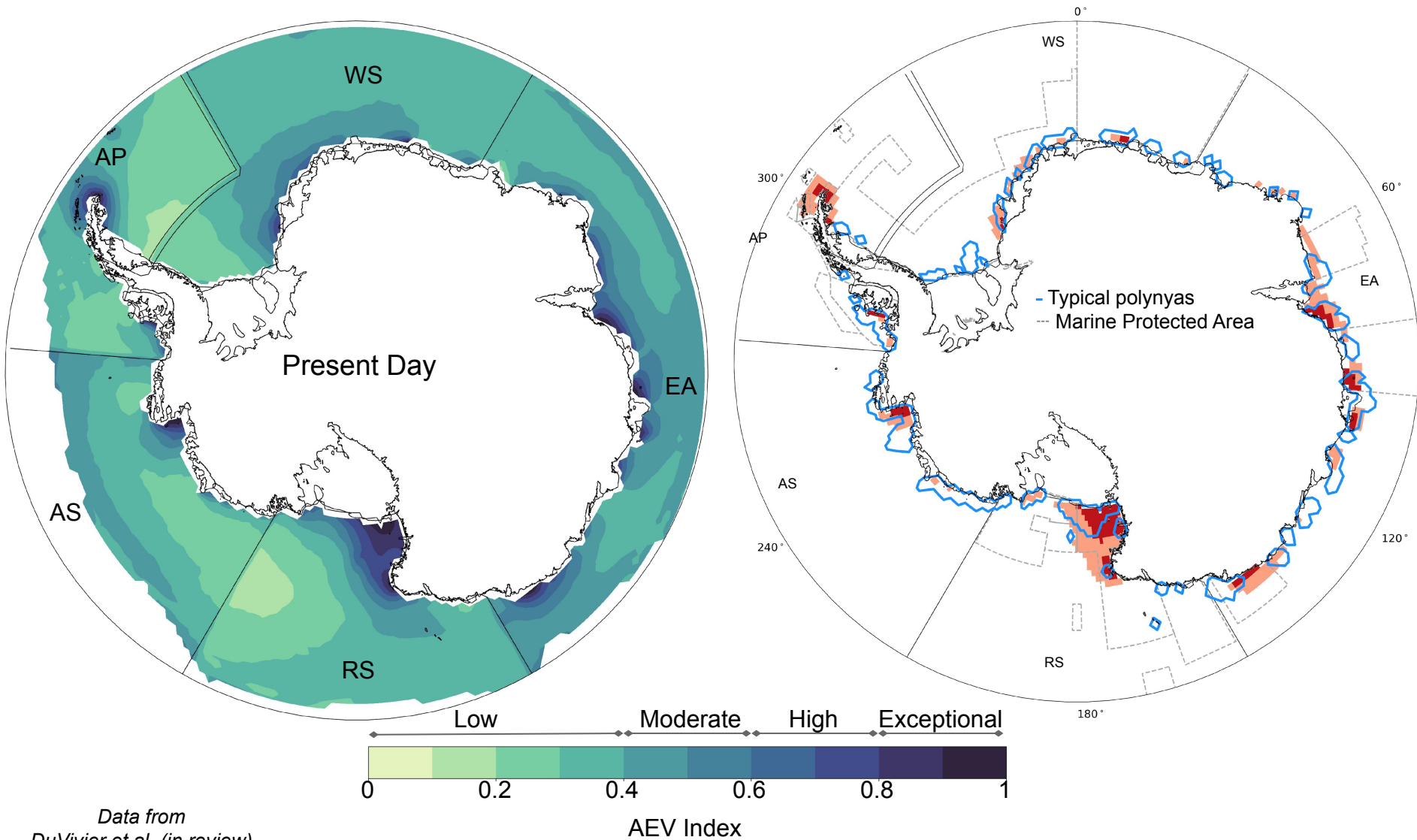


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Many polynyas have High or Exceptional AEV Index

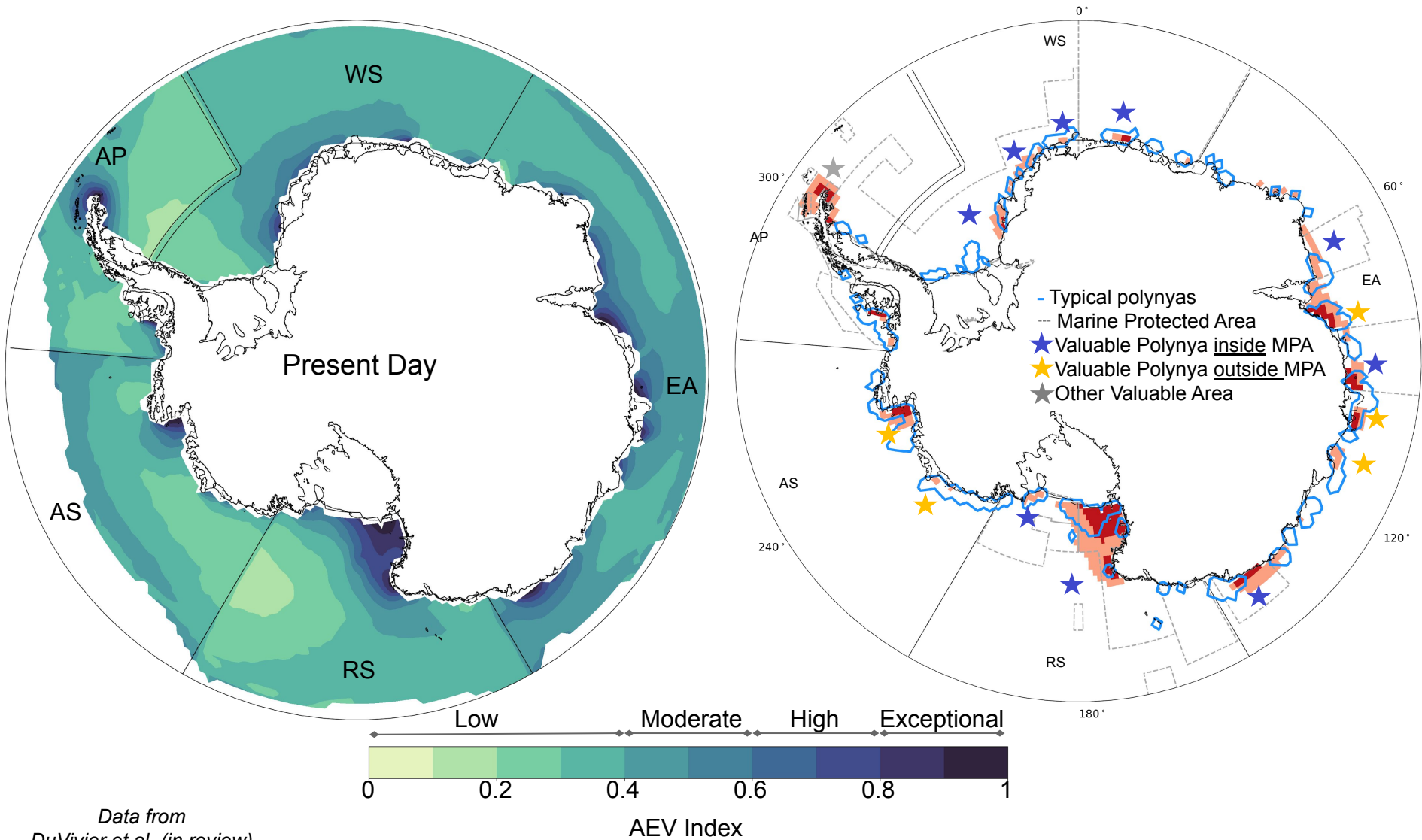


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Many polynyas are in MPAs, but several valuable polynyas are opportunities

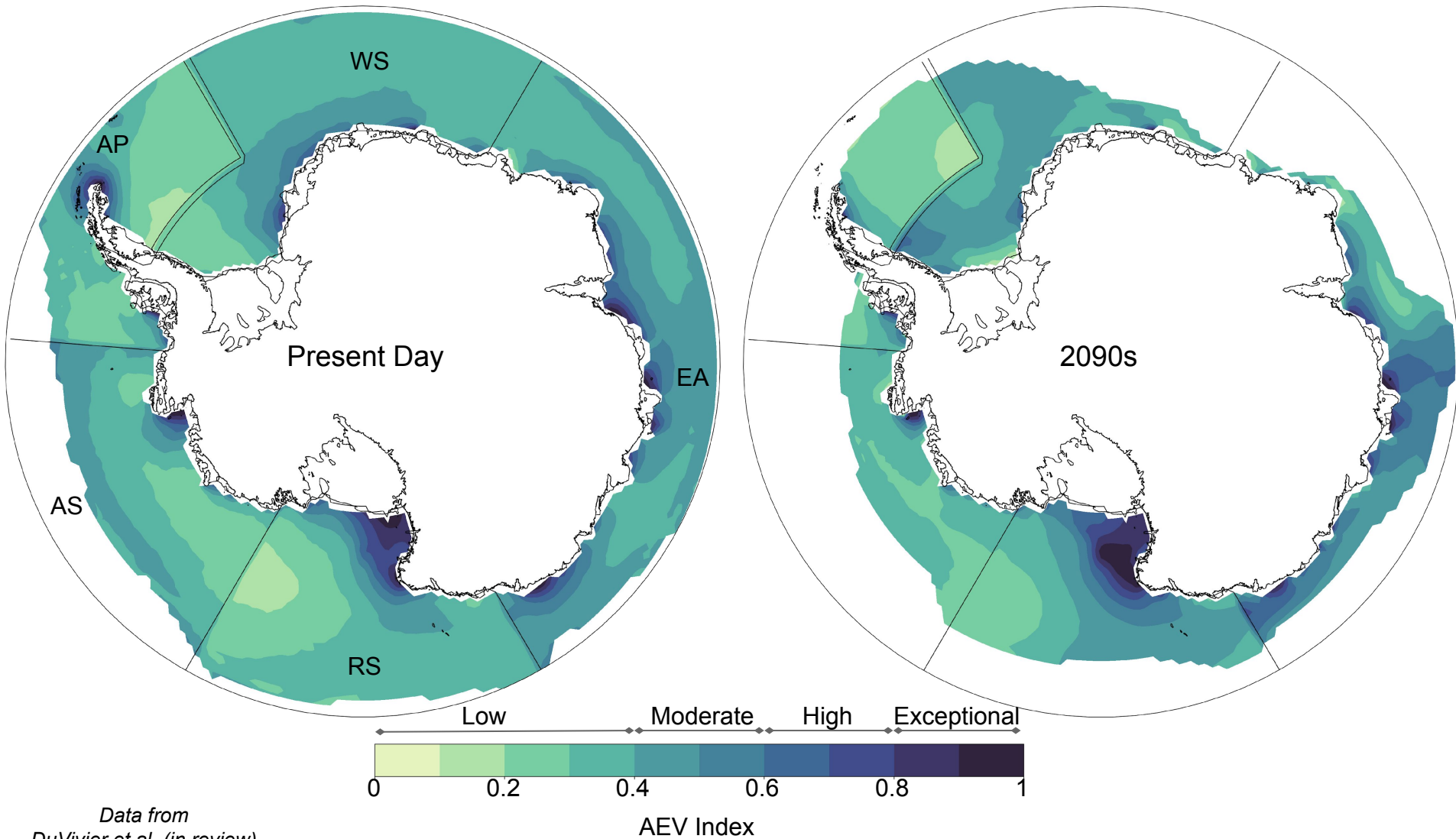


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Valuable regions in the present continue to be valuable in the future

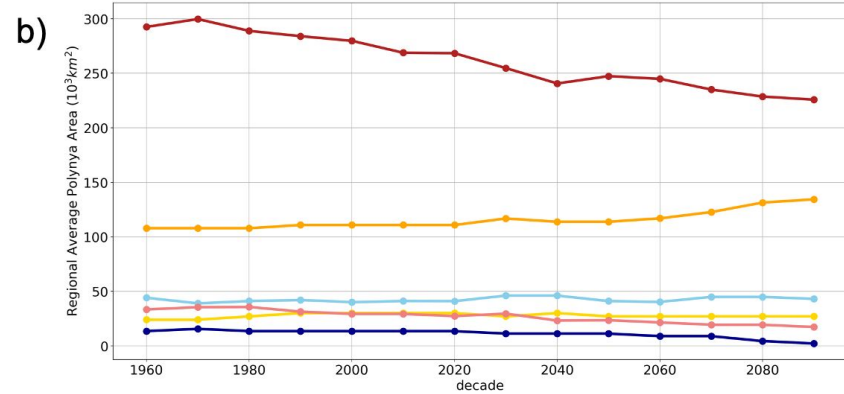
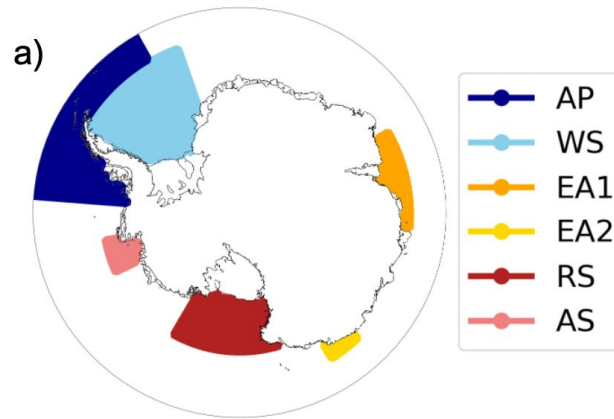


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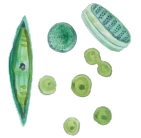


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Polynya area stays relatively constant, but there are ecological red flags.



- Less ice and warmer temperatures increase NPP.
- Sea surface temperatures get too warm for krill.
- Deep ocean temperatures get too warm for Antarctic toothfish habitat.
- Most Emperor Penguin colonies become extinct.
- Most Adelie Penguin colonies remain unthreatened.



Storytelling is critical to the protection process

“For policy making it is important to see the whole ... Emotion is important. If we as policy makers, and as a society as a whole, do not understand, do not sense, do not feel what you are talking about, what the impact is and what the dangers are if we don't make decisions for conservation, then we don't take that into the negotiations.”

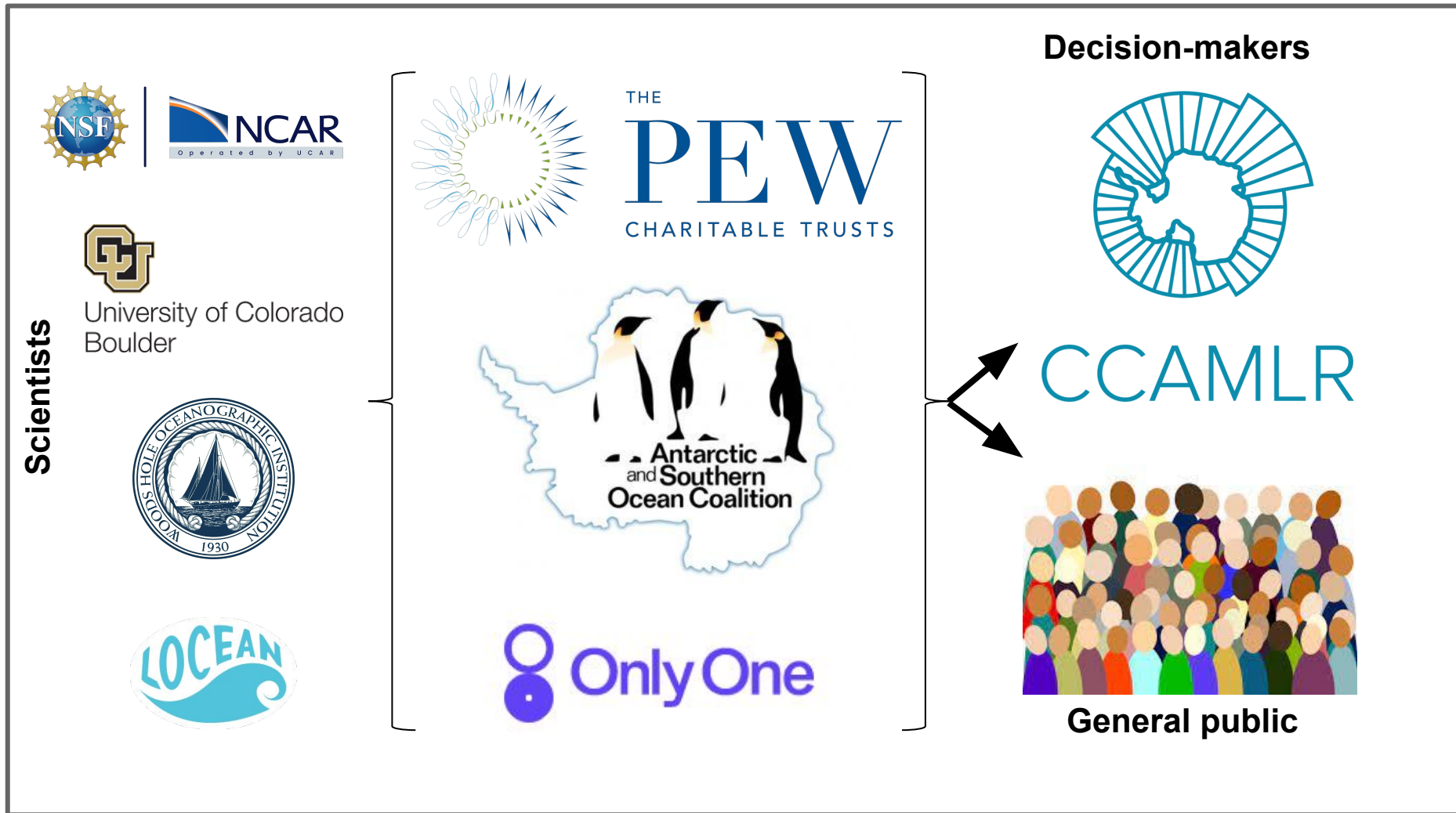
Stephanie Langrock, CCAMLR Commissioner for Belgium
SCAR2024 symposium on co-producing knowledge at the
Antarctic science-policy interface in a complex world



Photo: John Weller

Engaging policymakers and the public

Science-Policy-Public Interface



Working on a webtool with OnlyOne to do visual scientific storytelling and encourage Antarctic protection.

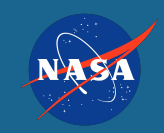


Photos: John Weller



<https://only.one/campaign/antarctica-ecoindex>

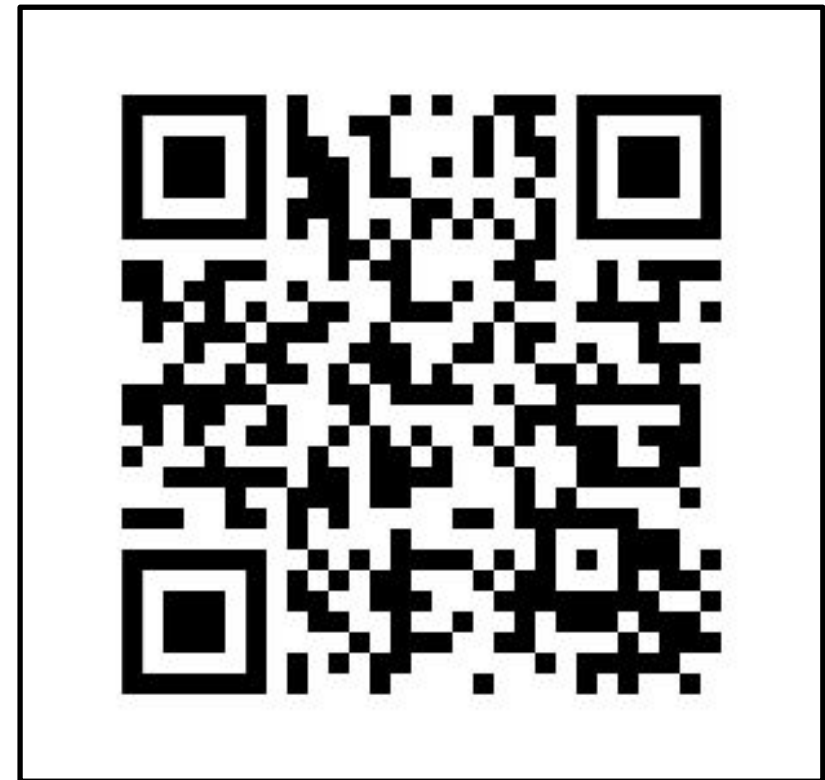
Conclusions:



Thanks to NASA for funding!

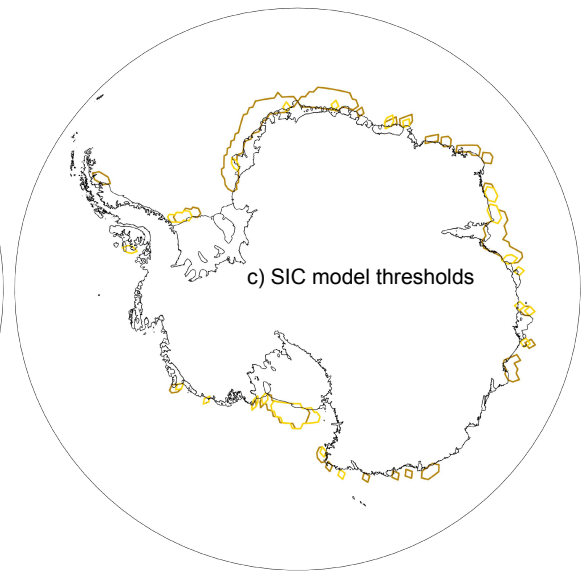
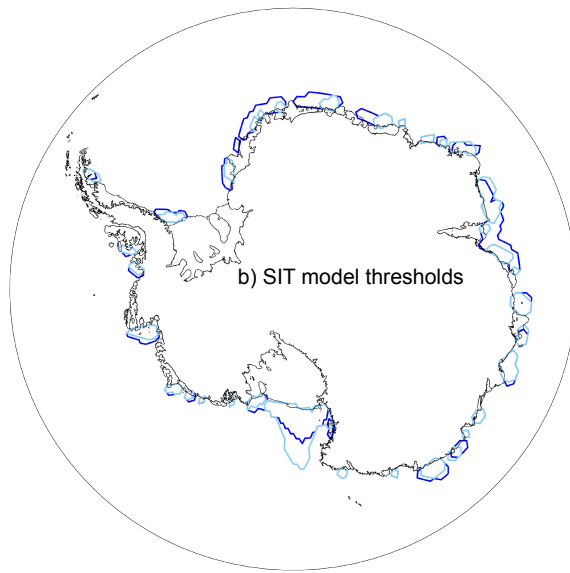
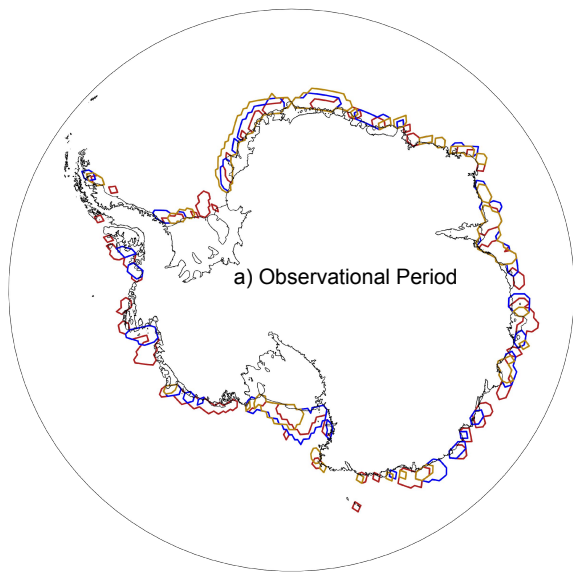
- Polynyas are highly valuable for Antarctic ecosystems.
- Many polynyas are in proposed MPAs, but several highly valuable polynyas remain opportunities for protection.
- Valuable regions in the present continue to be valuable in the future and could be refugia for Antarctic species if protected.

Questions?



<https://only.one/campaign/antarctica-ecoindex>





- Satellite observation, SIC 85% threshold

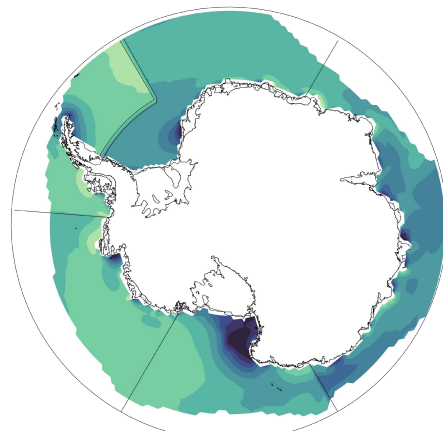
- CSM2 FOSI hindcast, SIT 0.4m threshold

- CSM2 FOSI hindcast, SIC 85% threshold

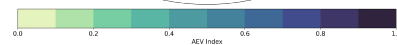
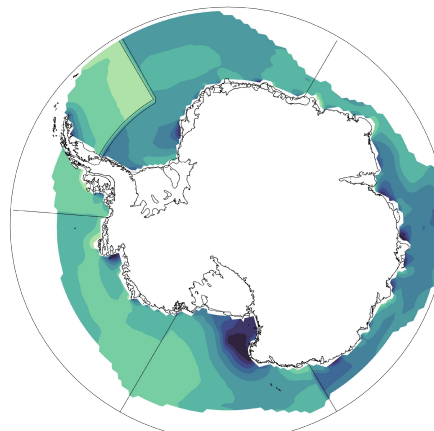
- CSM2-LE 2000s, SIT 0.4m threshold

- CSM2-LE 2000s, SIC 85% threshold

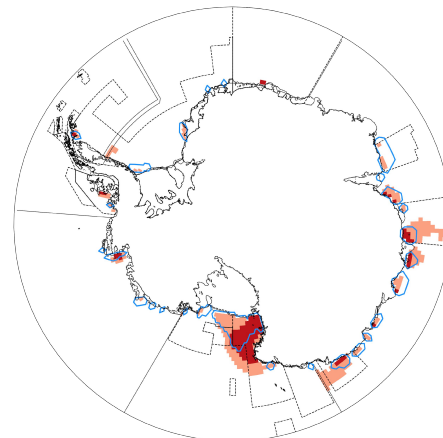
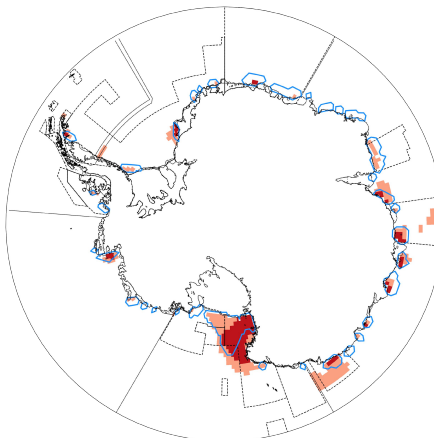
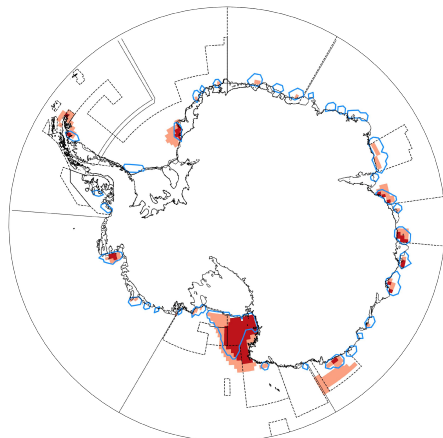
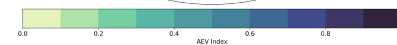
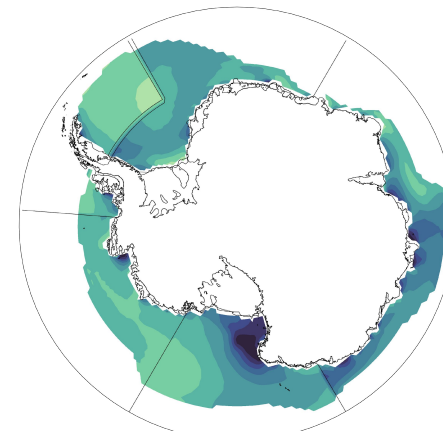
2030s

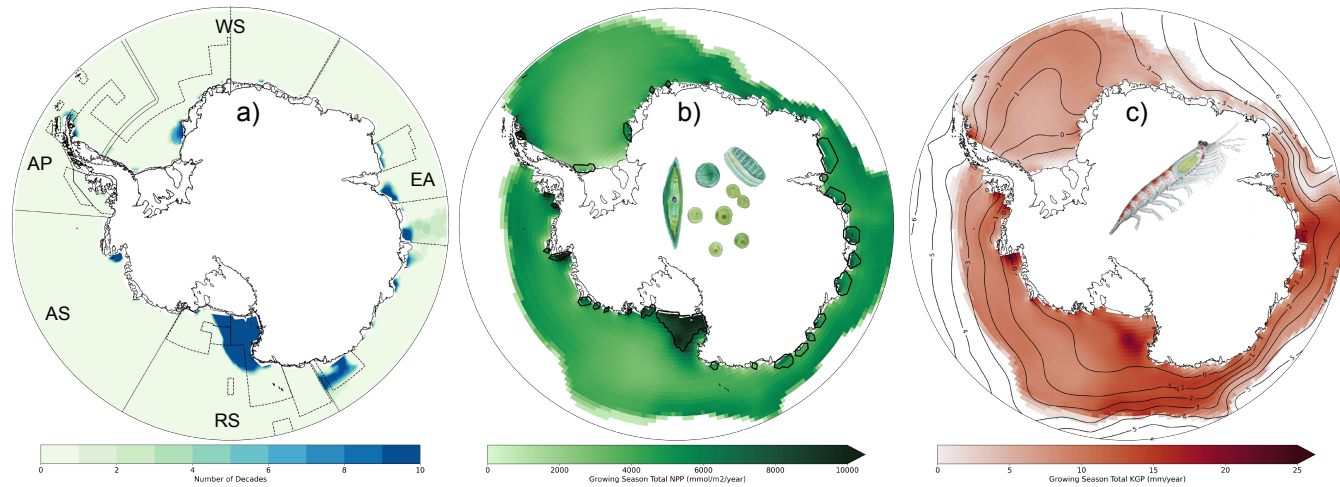


2060s



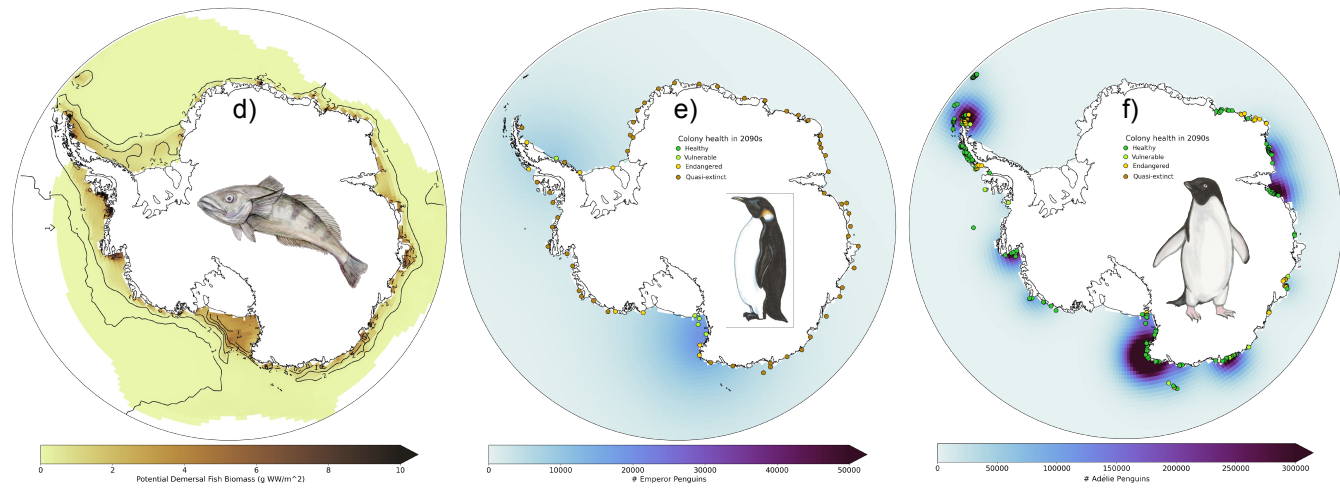
2090s





Colony health:

- "healthy" → population decline <30% (dark blue)
- "vulnerable" → population decline of >30% (light blue)
- "endangered" → population decline of >50% (gold)
- "quasi-extinct" → population decline of >90% (red)



Need a baseline. Use 2000s.

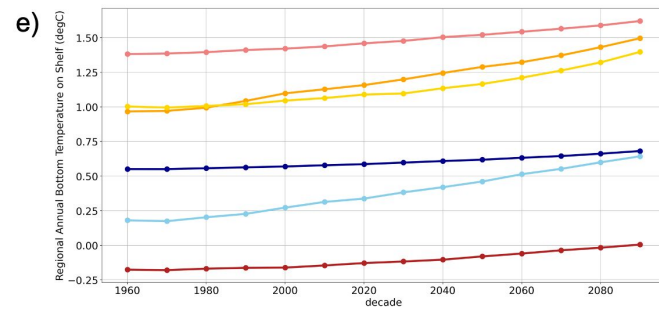
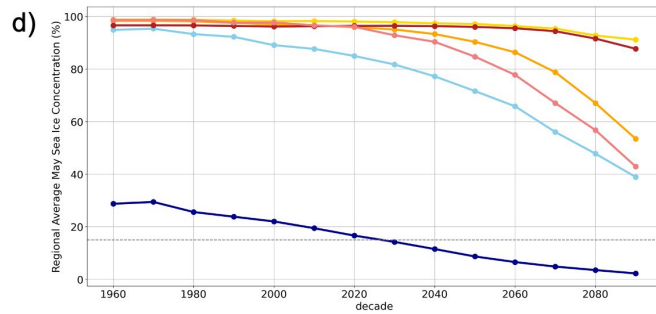
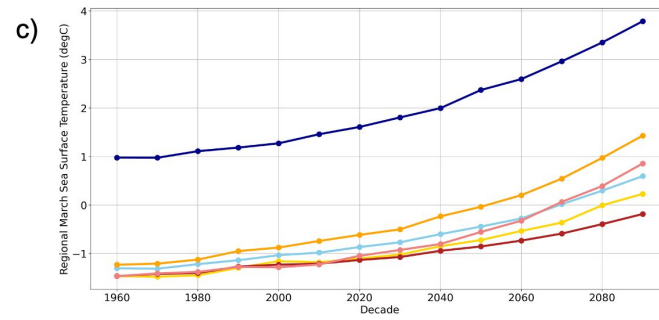
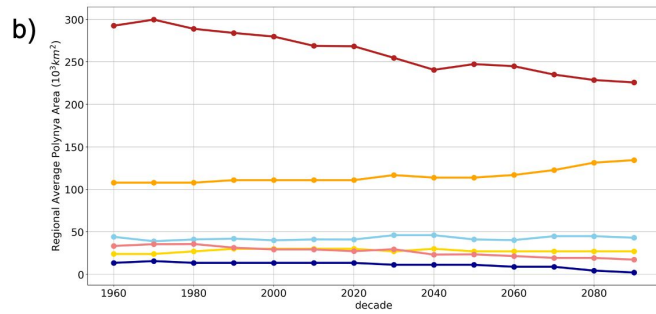
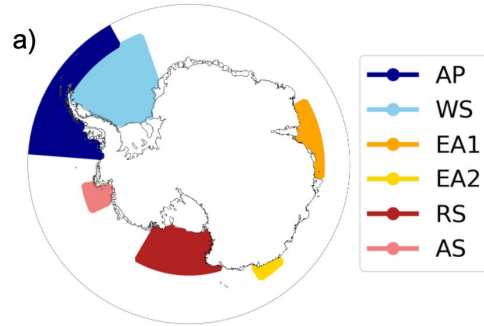
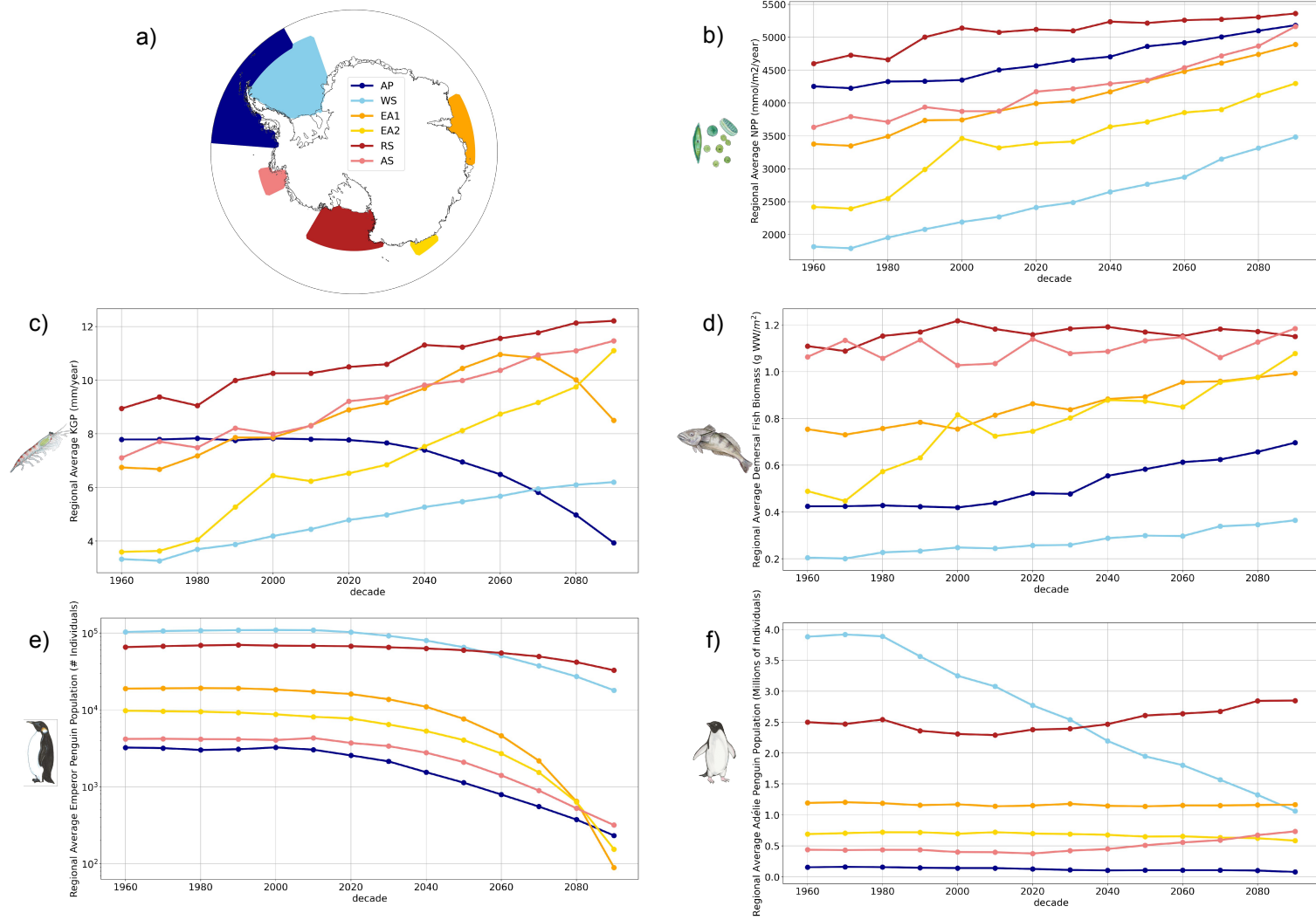


Figure 4



Obs based!

