Community Production

Production = Mass x Growth rate

- Growth rates of dominant copepods are available from Gulf of Alaska (GoA)
- Egg production available for GoA, Bering Sea, RUSALCA and Canada Basin
- GoA Rates are related to life stage and food concentration, at 5-12°C
- Apply Global Q₁₀ to adjust for temperature
- Larvacean rate exists that is temperature dependent

First cut:

- Large copepod growth rates: 2-10% per day
- Small copepods less: 1-5% per day)
- Euphausiids much lower <1% per day
- Larvaceans 15-30% per day!
- Note: larvacean production = copepods in 2004 & ~50% of copepods in 2009 & 2012
- Area of Chukchi is 0.6 million km²

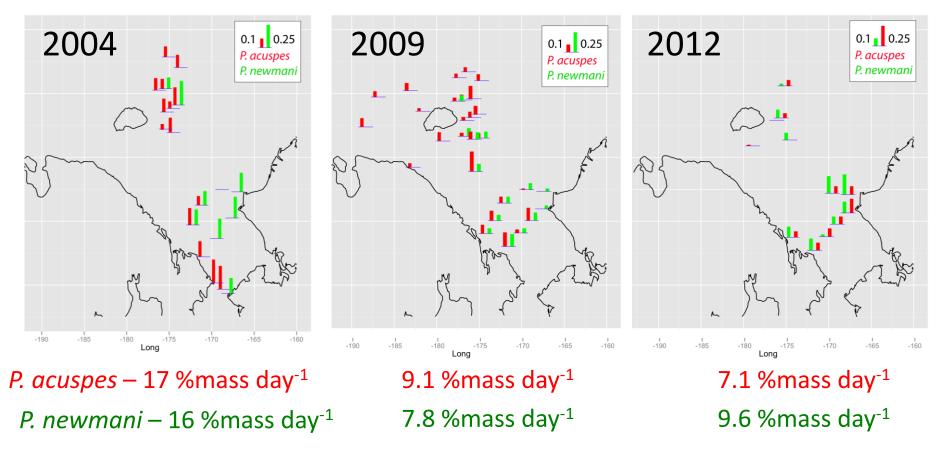
First cut:

- Summer prodn on the order of 70-150 mg DW m⁻² d⁻¹
 - = 70-150 kg DW km⁻² d⁻¹
 - = 42,000-84,000 DW tonnes d⁻¹ for entire Chukchi
 - = 0.02-0.04 million t Carbon d^{-1}
- Unclear how to scale to annual rates since we don't know appropriate food climate for much of year (temperature can be approximated with season modulation)
- BUT if it applies over 4 months
- THEN 2.3-4.6 million tonnes C annually
 - Compare to 0.8-1.6 million tonnes C from advection

SEP – Specific Egg Production

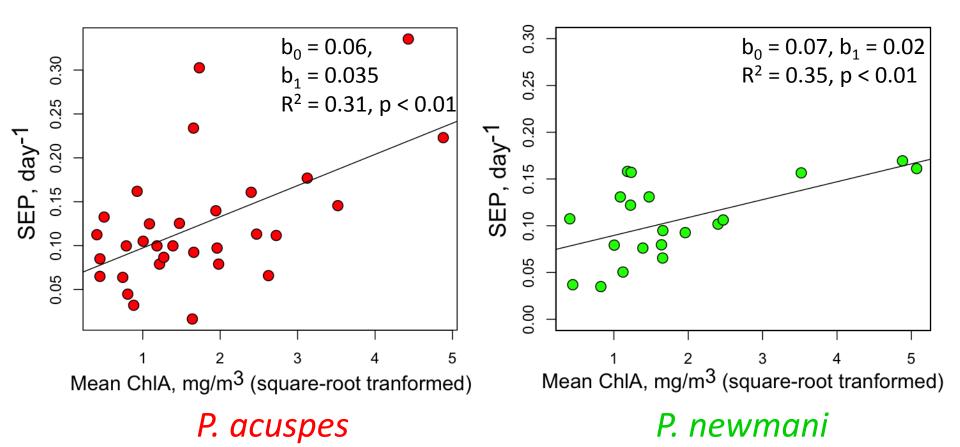
2 parameters to describe the population:

- EPR (Egg Production Rate) # eggs/female/day
- SEP % body mass/day



Environment - Food

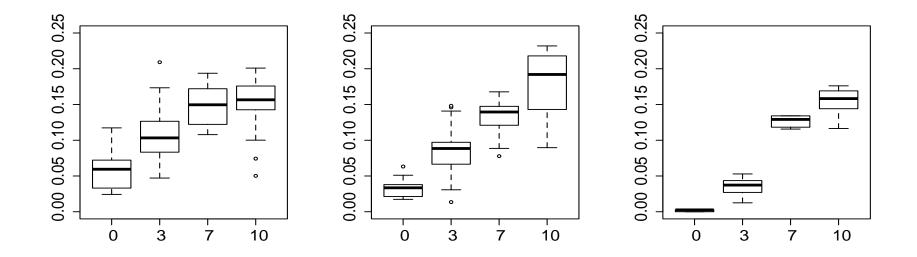
Chlorophyll A



Caveats

- Egg production experiments suggest some species do better than expected in terms of growth rates!
- Alternatively, large Pacific Oceanic species may already be at the end of their growth phase and contribute nothing to local production
- How do different species respond to temperature?

Temperature-dependent SEP (weight specific egg production) - % body weight day⁻¹

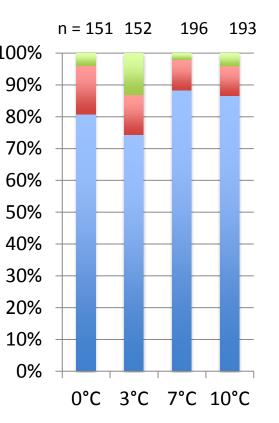


P. acuspes (Chukchi sea / Beaufort Sea)

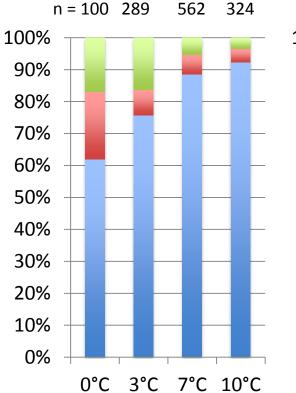
P. newmani (Chukchi sea/Bering Sea/Gulf of Alaska)

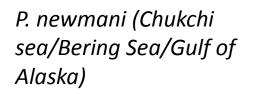
P. mimus (Gulf of Alaska)

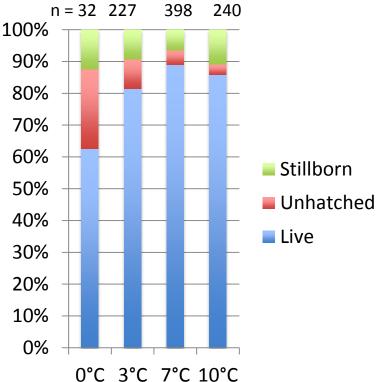
Hatching success rates



P. acuspes (Chukchi sea)







P. mimus (Gulf of Alaska)