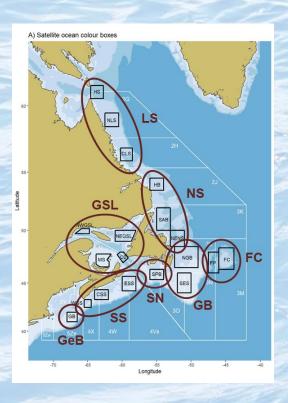


Overview of the Biogeochemical Oceanographic Conditions in the Northwest Atlantic in 2023 in NAFO Subareas 2-3-4



Fisheries and Oceans Pêches et Océans Canada Canada

NAFO Subareas 2, 3 & 4 – Map of satellite boxes and AZMP oceanographic sections grouped by NAFO Ecosystem Production Units



Oceanographic sections —

Sampled seasonally (spring, summer and fall)

High-frequency monitoring sites •

Sampled from weekly to bimonthly

Labrador Shelf (LS): 3 boxes, 2 sections

Newfoundland Shelf (NS): 3 boxes, 2 sections

Grand Bank (GB): 2 boxes, 2 sections, 1 site

Flemish Cap (FC): 2 boxes, 3M part of FC section

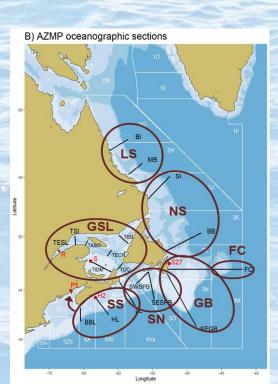
Southern Newfoundland (SN): 1 box, 2 sections

Gulf of St. Lawrence (GSL): 4 boxes, 7 sections, 2 sites

Scotian Shelf (SS): 4 boxes, 2 sections, 2 sites

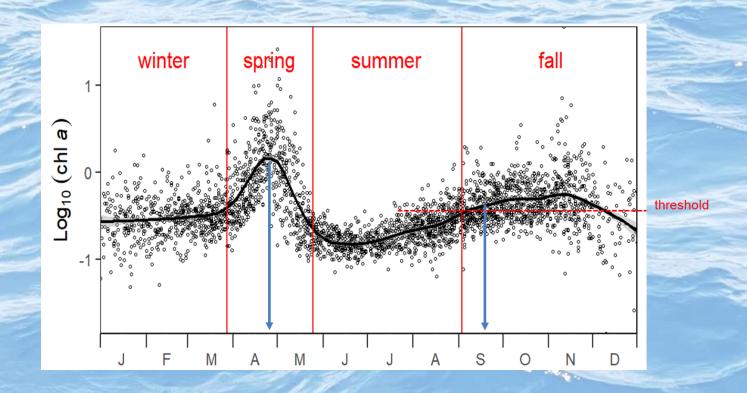
Georges Bank (GeB): 1 box





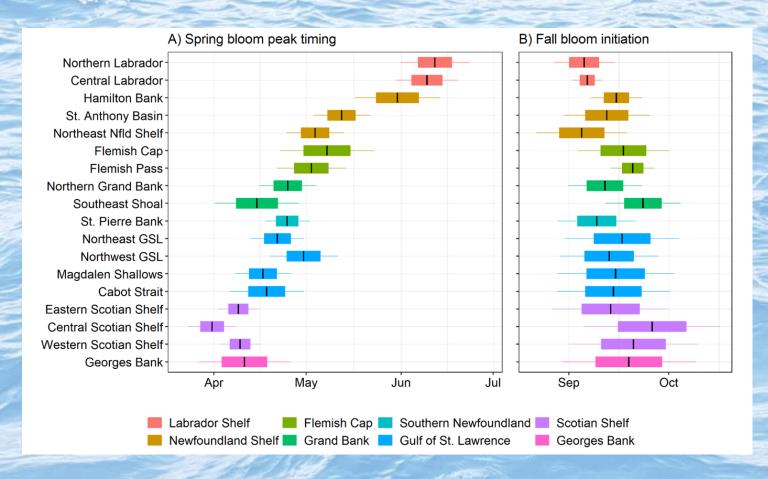
Spring Bloom Indices (satellite data)

- ✓ Spring: DOY at peak production
- ➤ Timing: ✓ Fall: DOY when chl-a rises above threshold
- Intensity: Seasonal mean concentration of chl a concentration





Spring and Fall Phytoplankton Blooms - 2023



Spring blooms initiate latter at high latitude sites (Labrador).

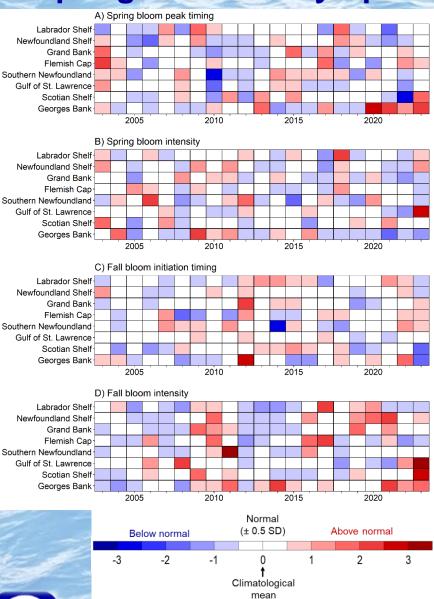
Blooms peaks sometime between April

(Georges Bank and Scotian Shelf) and
June off the northern Labrador Shelf



The timing of the fall bloom doesn't exhibit a latitudinal gradient.

Spring and Fall Phytoplankton Blooms



Spring bloom:

- Near-normal timing in NL region and GSL.
- Late timing on the SS and GeB.
- More intense bloom on the NL shelves compared to the south (except for GSL).

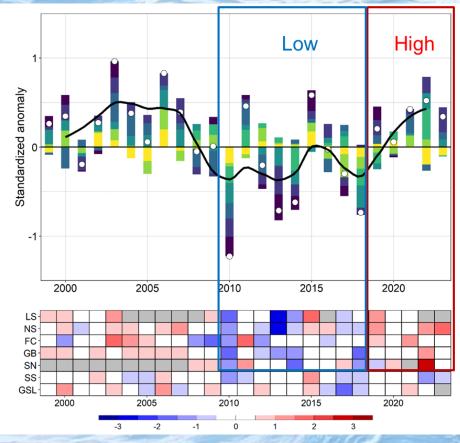
Fall bloom:

- Late blooms on GB, FC and SN, early bloom elsewhere except in GSL.
- Intense blooms in the south and in the GSL

Gulf of St.Lawrence:

 Record-high intensity for both spring and fall bloom in 2023

Nitrate Inventories

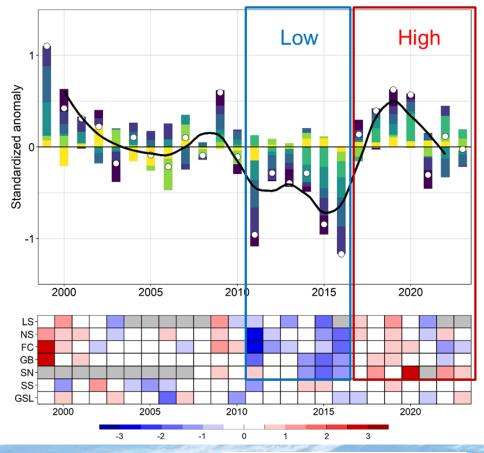




- General increase in nitrate inventories from Southern Newfoundland to the north since the late 2010s
- Mainly near-normal inventories in 2023 except for record-high nitrate levels on the Newfoundland Shelf.
- No clear broad-scale temporal trend for Scotian Shelf and the Gulf of St. Lawrance.



Chlorophyll Inventories

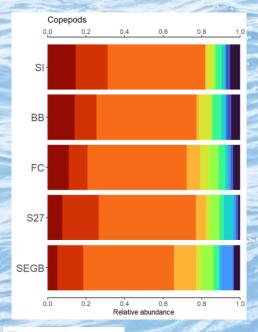


Labrador Shelf (2GH)
Newfoundland Shelf (2J3K)
Flemish Cap (3M)
Grand Bank (3LNO)
Southern Newfoundland (3Ps)
Scotian Shelf (4VWX)
Gulf of St. Lawrence (4RST)

- General increase in chl-a inventories from Southern Newfoundland to the north since the late 2010s
- Variable inventories in 2023 with no strong departure from the climatological average.
- No clear broad-scale temporal trend for
 Scotian Shelf and the Gulf of St. Lawrance.



Zooplankton Biomass & Copepod Assemblages

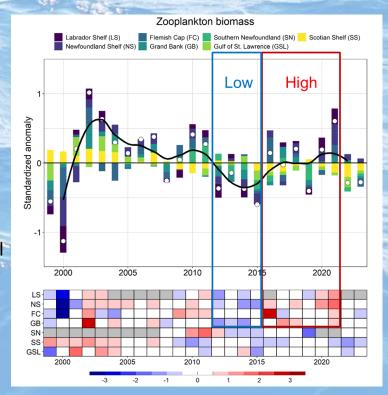


- Copepods dominate zooplankton assemblages in the Northwest Atlantic.
- Large and energy-rich C. finmarchicus copepods dominate zooplankton biomass.
- Smaller but more abundant Pseudocalanus spp. copepods are an indicator of the abundance of other small taxa.

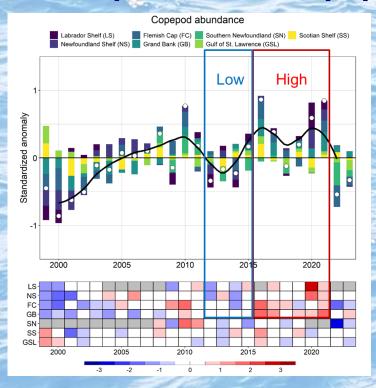


- Increase in zooplankton biomass from the Grand Bank to the north since the mid-2010s.
- Biomass has remained near to below normal on Scotian Shelf and Gulf of St. Lawrence since the mid-2000s.
- Small decline across the zone over the past 2 years.



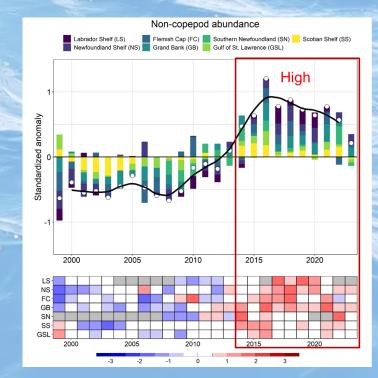


Zooplankton – Copepod & Non-Copepod Abundance



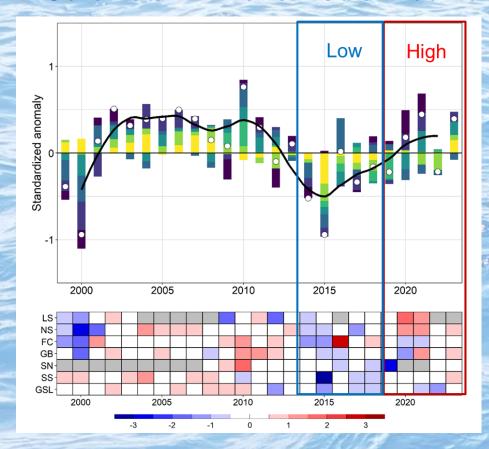
- Increase in zooplankton abundance from the Grand Bank to the north since the mid-2010s.
- No clear temporal trends from the Southern Newfoundland to the south.
- Decline in total copepod abundance over the past two year from Grand Bank to the north.
- Two consecutive years of below-normal levels on Southern Newfoundland and Flemish Cap.

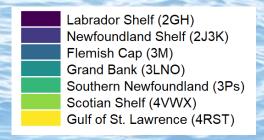
- Abundance of non-copepod zooplankton mainly driven by appendicularians (pelagic tunicates) and pteropods (pelagic gastropos).
- Non-copepod abundance drastically increase between 2010 and 2015 and has remained primarily above normal since the mid-2010s.





Calanus finmarchicus Abundance

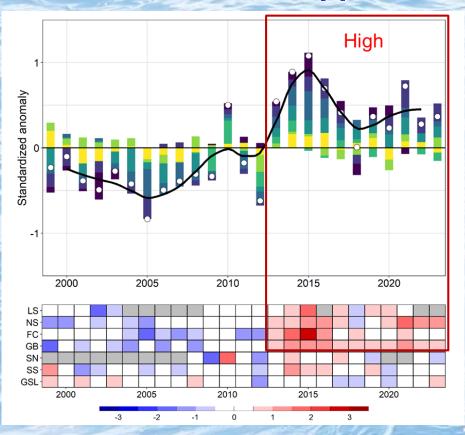




- General increase in C. finmarchicus abundance since the mid-2010s.
- Mostly near to above-normal levels from the Grand Bank to the north since 2020.
- 2023 was the first year with no negative anomalies since 2013.
- ➤ Above-normal abundance of C. finmarchicus on the Scotian Shelf for the first time in 15 years.



Pseudocalanus spp. Abundance



- Pseudocalanus spp. abundance has remained mainly above normal from the Grand Bank to the north since 2013.
- Eleven consecutive years of above-normal abundance on the Grand Bank.
- Above-normal abundance of Pseudocalanus spp. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the first time in 15 years.





Highlights

Distinct trends in biogeochemical indices between the north
 (Newfoundland and Labrador Region) and the south (Gulf of St. Lawrence and Scotian Shelf).

Improved conditions for the Newfoundland Region (increased nitrate, chl a, zooplankton biomass and copepod abundance) observed after ~2015 have slowed down over the past two years.

In the south (Southern Newfoundland, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Scotian Shelf), most indices have been variable during the same period and have exhibited primarily near to below-normal conditions compared to the 1999-2020 climatology.





David Bélanger

Fisheries and Oceans
Canada
Pêches et Océans
Canada

Gary Maillet

Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, P.O. Box 5667, St. John's, NL, A1C 5X1, Canada

Source:

Bélanger, **D.**, G. Maillet, P. Pepin. (2023). Biogeochemical oceanographic conditions in the Northwest Atlantic (NAFO subareas 2-3-4) during 2023, NAFO SCR Doc. 24/011.



Additional information:

Cyr, F., K. Lewis, **D. Bélanger**, P. Regular, S. Clay, E. Devred, (2024). Physical controls and ecological implications of the timing of the spring phytoplankton bloom on the Newfoundland and Labrador shelf. *Limnology and Oceanography Letters* 9:191–198 https://doi.org/10.1002/lol2.10347