

Natural History of the California Current: Why it Matters

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California Coastal Commission





NATIONAL BESTSELLER "A persuasive case for water's healing power." -Elle

WALLACE J. NICHOLS FOREWORD BY CELINE COUSTEAU BLUE MIND

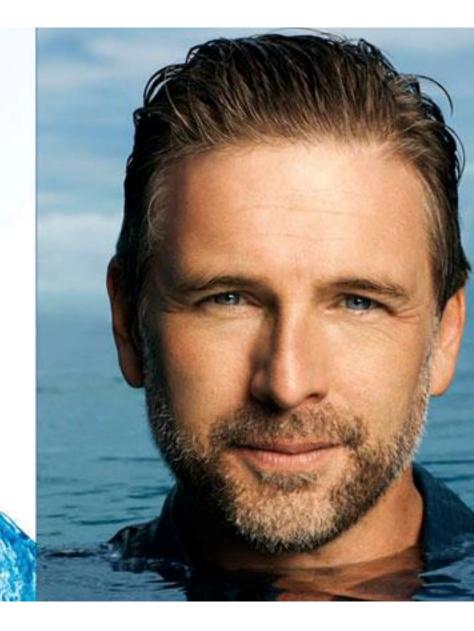
The Surprising Science That Shows

How Being Near, In, On, or Under Water

Can Make You Happier, Healthier,

More Connected, and Better at What You Do

010



I Sea Turtles! İ Yo ortugas marinas!







"The Blue Marble"

- NASA

Earth's Surface Area

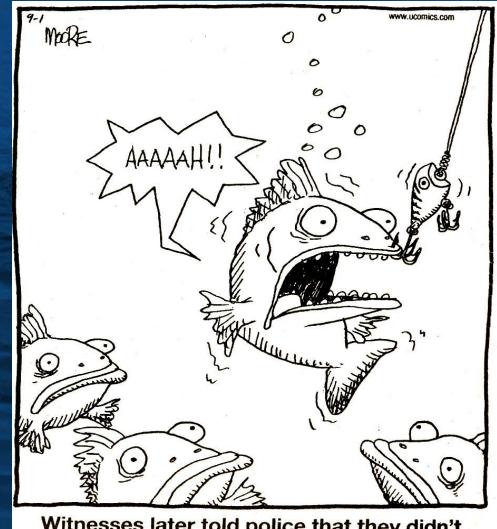
Saltwater 352,103,700 km² (69.03%)

Freshwater 9,028,300 km² (1.77%) 70.8% surface water

- Land that can be farmed 44,682,307 km² (8.76%)
- Mountains
 29,788,205 km² (5.84%)
- Covered by snow land
 29,788,205 km² (5.84%)
- Dry land
 29,788,205 km² (5.84%)
- Land w/o topsoil
 14,894,102 km² (2.92%)



• Entangled, dead leatherback sea turtle offshore of Marin County, September, 2018



Witnesses later told police that they didn't help the victim because they 'didn't want to get involved.'"



Earth's Ocean Surface Temperature - temperature gradients drive movement

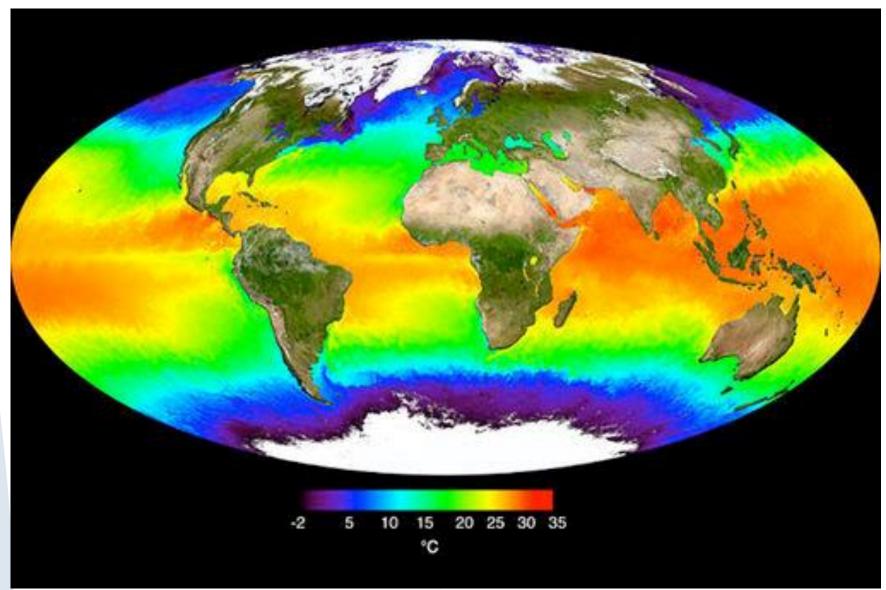
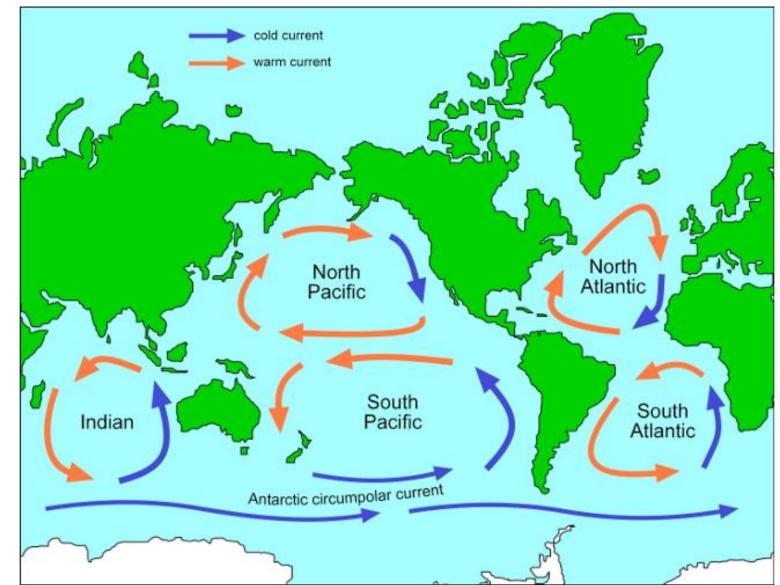


Image map $\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$ Jacques Descloitres, MODIS Land Rapid Response Team, NASA/GSFC , 2010

http://www.sciencelearn.org.nz/Contexts/The-Ocean-in-Action/Sci-Media/Images/Sea-surface-temperature





Global Ocean Circulation - circular gyres big and small

Image map © The University of Waikato, 2010

http://www.sciencelearn.org.nz/Contexts/The-Ocean-in-Action/Sci-Media/Images/Map-of-ocean-gyres

Physical Processes

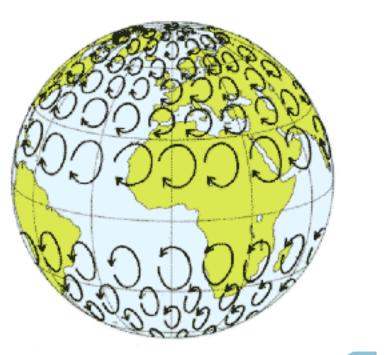
The Earth rotates, but the atmosphere and ocean resist!

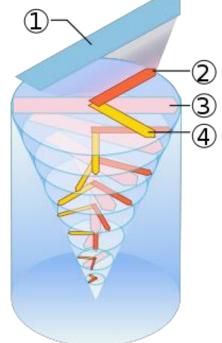
The Coriolis effect is caused by the rotation of the Earth and the inertia of the mass experiencing the effect.

Ekman spiral effect

- 1: Wind
- 2: Force from above
- 3: Effective direction of the current
- 4: Coriolis effect

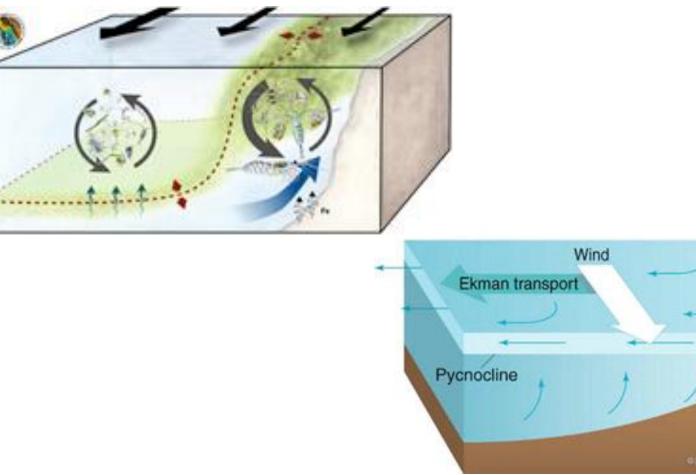
Combined Result: ocean surface currents move 45 -**90** degrees relative to wind direction!





West Coast Upwelling

A schematic of the California Current Ecosystem displays the dynamic forces at play offshore, including wind at the sea surface (black arrows), upwelling at the coast (large blue arrows), upwelling due to the wind stress curl (small blue arrows) and food web dynamics (circular gray arrows).



Upwelling

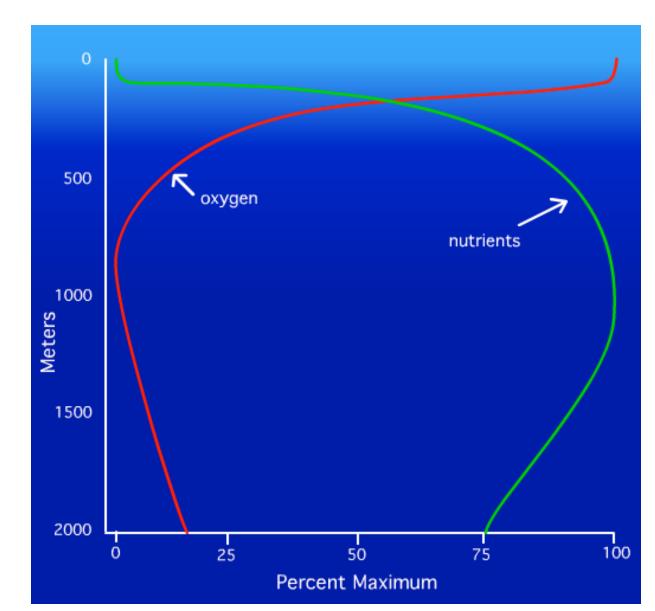
Coast Upwelling

Oxygen at the ocean surface is created by **phytoplankton**, the microscopic plants of the sea.

Phytoplankton produce more than half of the world's oxygen.

Upwelling brings the nutrients toward the surface.

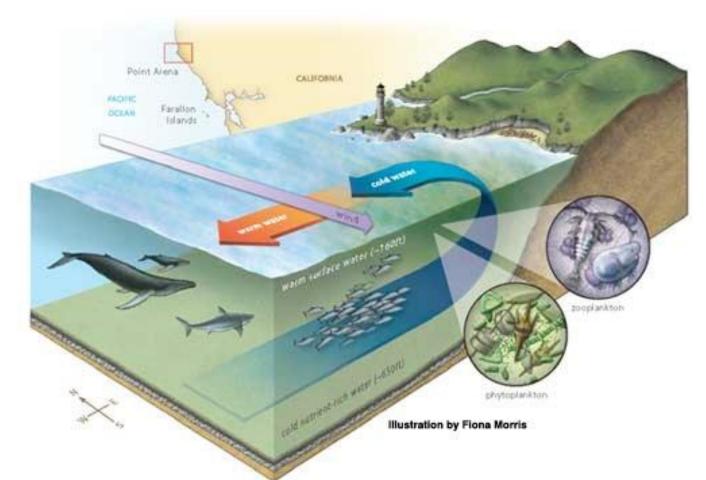
Life flourishes!



http://www.greenseaupwelling.com/Upwelling.html

California Current Coast Upwelling

Coastal upwelling brings nutrient-rich water from the depths of the ocean up into the photic zone, where phytoplankton can harness sunlight to convert the nutrients into oxygen and biomass (primary producers), which supports large blooms of zooplankton (primary consumers) and abundant marine wildlife.



Ocean Circulation along the West Coast of North America

The California Current is influenced by the eastern edge of the North Central Pacific Gyre

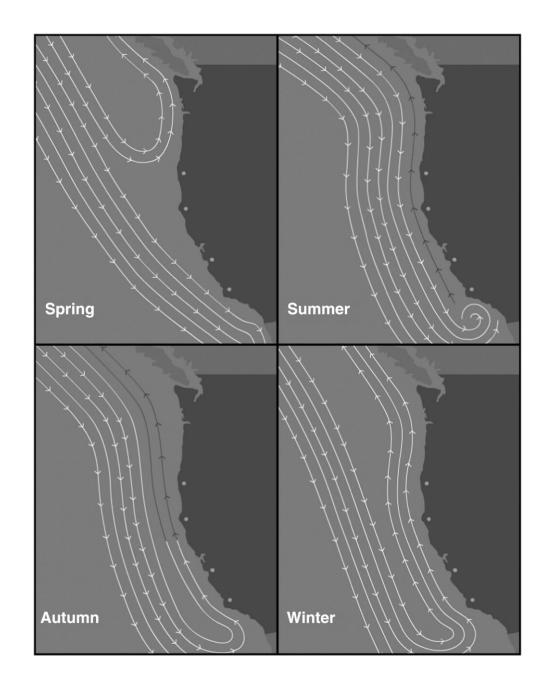


Seasonal Changes in the California Current

Schematic diagram illustrating mean seasonal circulation of large-scale boundary currents off the US west coast.

Surface currents in white, subsurface in black.

(Figure 2. from Femia, 2003, based on Hickey, 1998)



Climate forcing and the California Current ecosystem ICES J. Mar. Sci. (2011) 68 (6): 1199-1216.

California Current Ecosystem

The geographical scope of the California Current Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) reaches along the entire US West Coast to beyond the tip of Baja California, Mexico.

Ekstrom, J. 2009. California Current Large Marine Ecosystem: publicly available database of state and federal laws and regulations. *Marine Policy* 33:528-53.



California Current Ecosystem

Generalized regional variations in physical and biological processes within the California Current Ecosystem.

The boundaries between regions are only approximate and vary over time.

(Figure 3. from Agostini, 2005)

Climate forcing and the California Current ecosystem *ICES J. Mar. Sci. (2011) 68 (6): 1199-1216.*

Winter storms frequent and strong Seasonal wind stress reversals Significant freshwater input Relatively smooth coastline Primary productivity strongly seasonal Zooplankton biomass strongly seasonal Copepods commonly overwinter at depth Major estuaries/nursery grounds

Species boundary

Winds mostly upwelling favourable Strongest coastal upwelling Strong coastal jets, filaments Minor freshwater input Major coastal promontories Primary productivity strongly seasonal Zooplankton biomass seasonal Latitudinal minimum in spawning by epipelagic fish

Cape Blanco

Cape Mendocino

Point Conception

Species boundary Fewer storms Weaker winds Weak local upwelling Damped seasonality in primary productivity Stable stratification Damped seasonality in zooplankton biomass Longer residence times Continuous reproduction by some copepods Major water mass mixing

30°N -

45°N



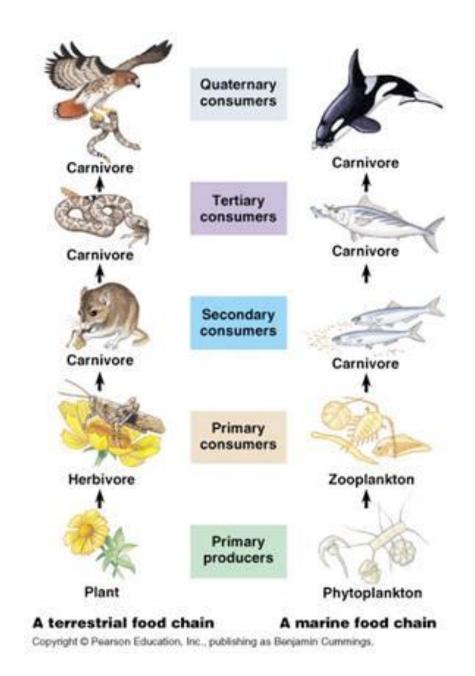
Terrestrial & Marine Food Web

Marine food webs rely on

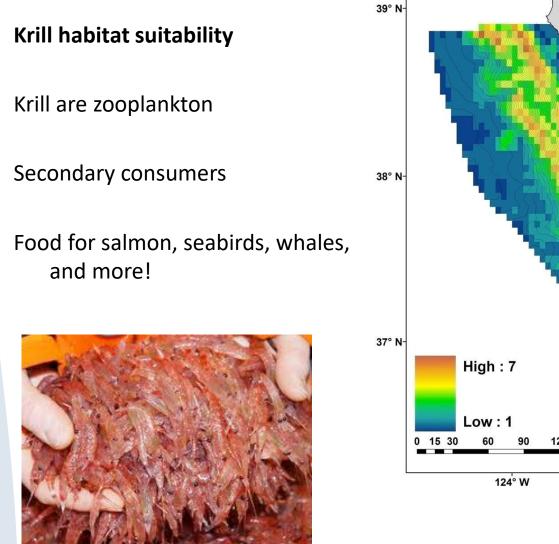
Phytoplankton (algae)

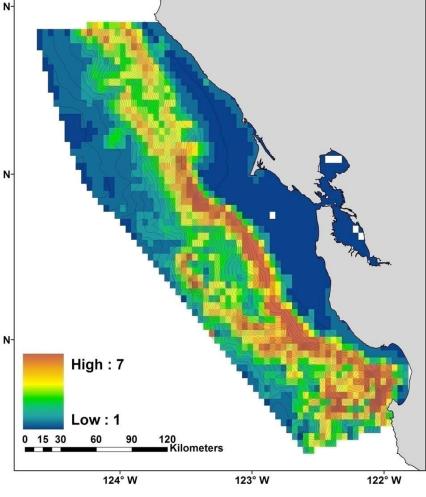
Zooplankton (krill)

Plankton is a general term for very small pelagic life forms.



California Current Ecosystem





http://www.faralloninstitute.org/Images/stockphotos/krill_habitat_suitability.jpg http://www.csgc.ucsd.edu/NEWSROOM/NEWSRELEASES/2012/SearchableMarineLawDatabase.html

California Current Ecosystem

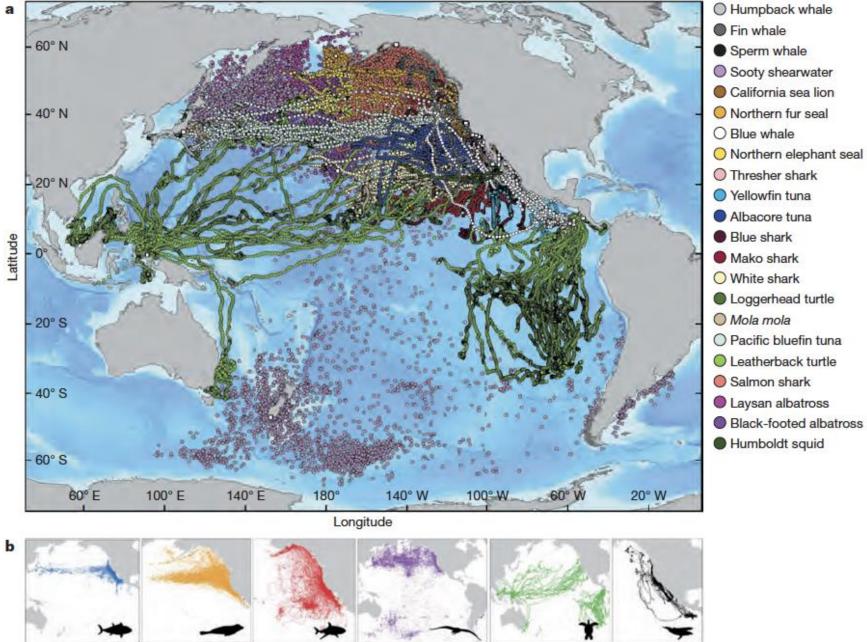
Seasonal upwelling drives massive primary production in Spring and Summer

Secondary consumers exploit algal blooms to grow their populations in Spring, Summer, and Fall

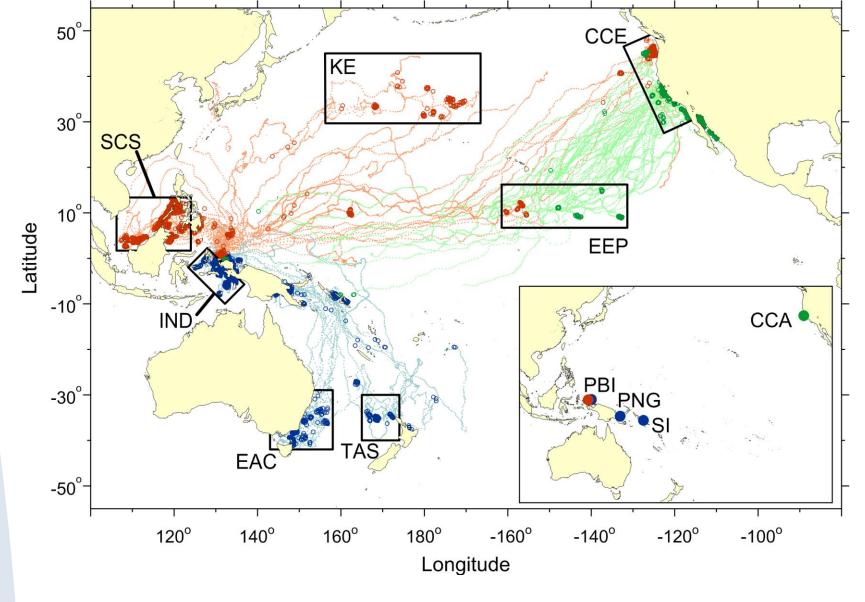
Summer and Fall prey abundance brings migrant whales, sea turtles, and seabirds from across the globe to the California Current Ecosystem

Satellite tracking of migratory animals reveals their seasonal foraging and breeding grounds offshore of California





Tracking apex marine predator movements in a dynamic ocean. doi:10.1038/nature10082



Leatherback sea turtle migrations in the Pacific CCE = California Current Ecosystem

National Marine Sanctuaries

Northern California

- Monterey Bay
- Gulf of the Farallones
- Cordell Bank

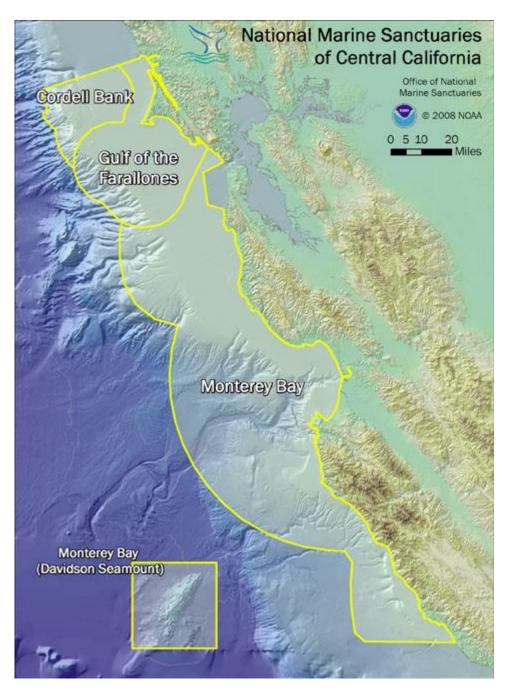
Southern California

Channel Islands

National Marine Sanctuaries protect against oil drilling, energy exploration, dumping, and pollution.

They do NOT impact commercial or recreational fishing and hunting

Increase education and research efforts!



Gulf of the Farallones and Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuaries Expanded June, 2015!

Now called the Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary

Another new proposal could close a gap offshore of San Francisco!

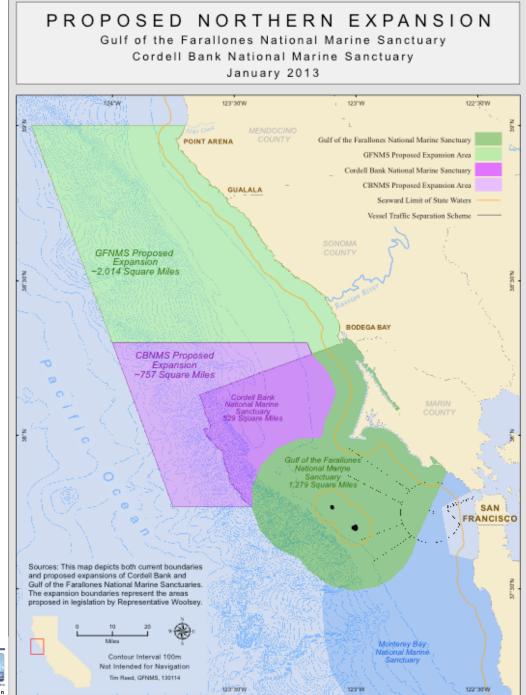
Keep informed and activated!

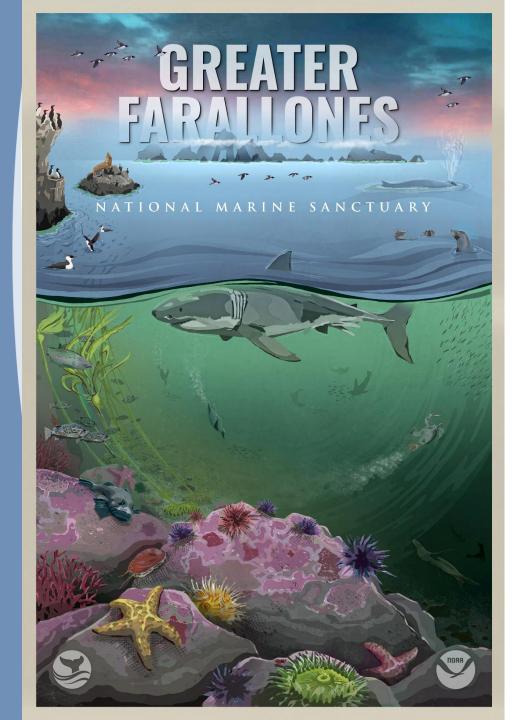
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WHALE TAIL

PROGRAM





PROTECTED AREA 3,295 square miles DESIGNATION January 1981 HABITATS Bays and estuaries Continental shelf and slope Deep benthos Deep rocky reefs Islands Kelp forests (bull kelp) Open ocean Sandy and rocky shores **KEY SPECIES** Tufted puffin Blue whale Common murre **Dungeness crab** Harbor seal Krill Steller sea lion Red abalone White shark Chinook salmon



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OUR PROJECTS EXPEDITIONS

WHALE WATCHING

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Whale Watching Season is Now N SLANDS

FROM SAN FRANCISCO OR SAUSALITO.

SIGN UP

Creating a more oceanic society since 1969.







Farallon National Wildlife Refuge

C NUZZ-Góligte

C-2072 (2010) --

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Farallon Islands Game Refuge

Farallon Islands/Fanny Shoal Essential Fish Habitat... []][]27.G006]

Farallon

Southeast Faralion Island State Marine Reserve

Southeast Farallon Island State Marine

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