SAS workshop March 2022

Ecosystem mapping in the Central Arctic Ocean during the Swedish SAS-Oden 2021 expedition



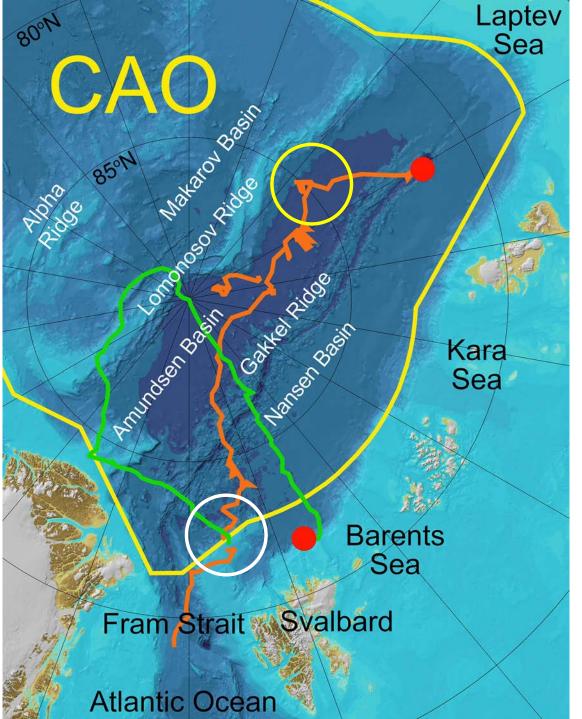




SAS-Oden

Western Eurasian Basin Lomonosov Ridge Atlantic inflow

White circle = High biomass in May 2020 Low biomass in Sept 2021





MOSAiC

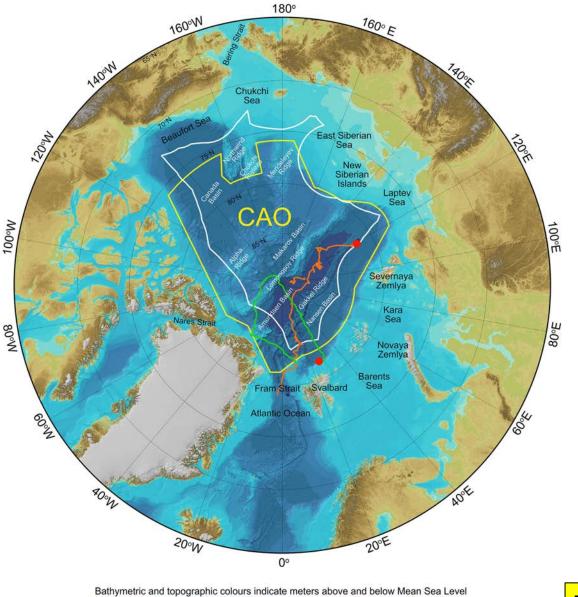
Eastern Eurasian Basin Western Eurasian Basin Atlantic inflow'

Yellow circle = Large Atlantic species



SAS-Oden 2021

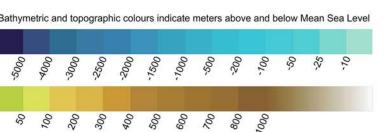
Western Eurasian Basin Lomonosov Ridge Atlantic inflow





MOSAiC 2019-2020

Eastern Eurasian Basin Western Eurasian Basin Atlantic inflow'



Together the two expeditions cover a large part of the Eurasian side of the CAO

33/34 35/36 4 38/39 42/43 11/12 8/9/10 48/49 5/6 56/57 3/4 58/59 60 9

The SAS-Oden expedition

60 sampling stations (36 ship, 24 helicopter) 260 successful device operations

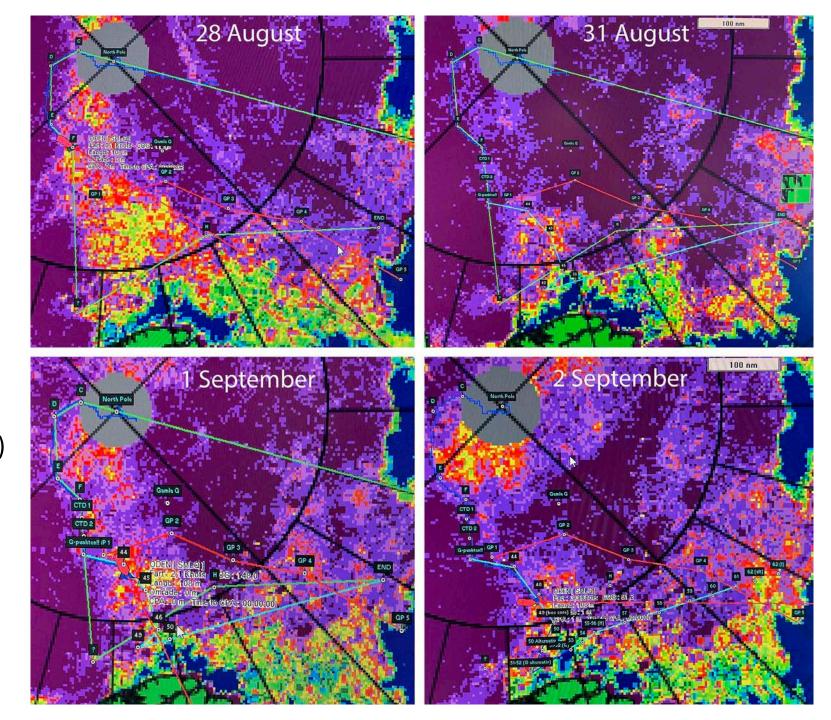
Device operation	Number	Fail	Test	Successful	Total	Туре
CTD 1000m	50			50		
CTD deep	40	2		38		
CTD shallow	27		2	25	113	CTD
Multinet	26	1		25		
Bongonet	16			16		
Beam net	46	1		45		
MIK net	6	1		5	91	Nets
LOKI (optics)	12	2		10	10	LOKI
Box corer	11	3		8	8	Box corer
ICE station ship	14			14		
ICE station heli	24			24	38	ICE stations
11	272	10	2	260		



The SAS-Oden expedition

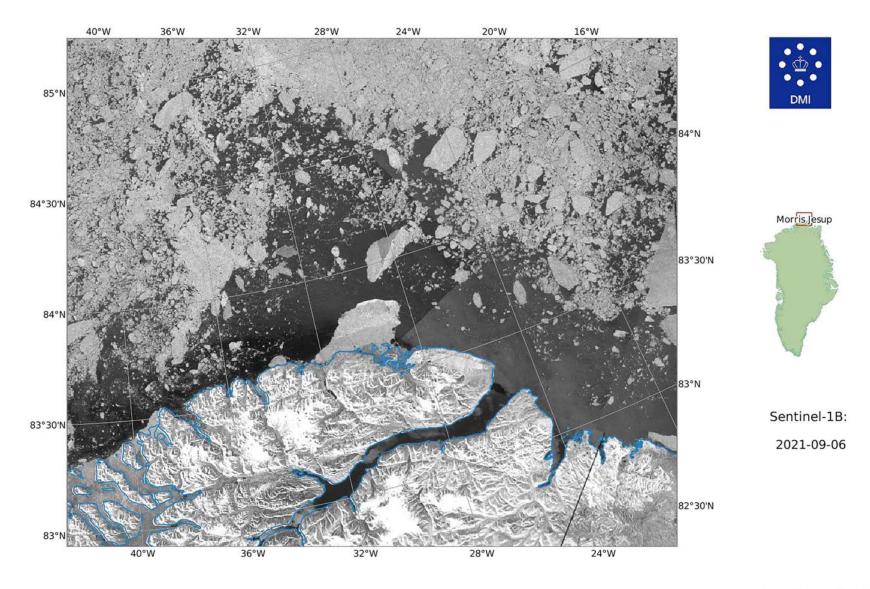
The ice was very dynamic, which is an effect of climate change: thinner ice is more susceptible to winds

(60 % of the summer ice volume has disappeared during the last 20-30 years)





The SAS-Oden expedition: open water north of Greenland



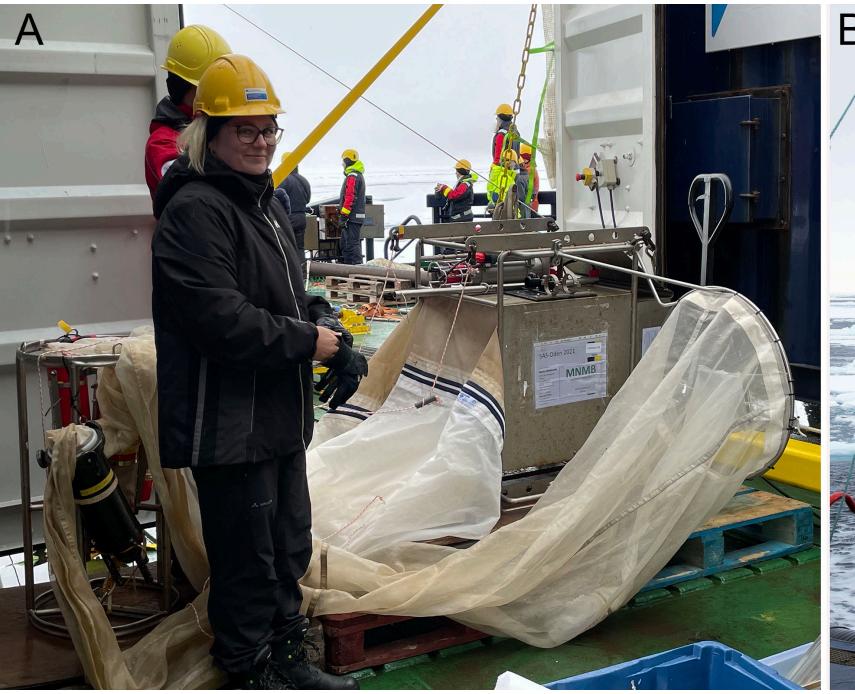
SAS data collected during the SAS-Oden 2021 expedition

SAS physical and biogeochemical data	SAS biological data		
- Seafloor depth	- Chlorophyll fluorescence		
- Temperature	- Chlorophyll-a		
- Salinity	- HPLC pigment composition		
- Insolation (PAR)	- Virus density		
- Dissolved oxygen	- Bacterial density		
- Inorganic nutrients (NO ₃ /NO ₂ , PO ₄ , SiO ₃)	- Microalgal density		
- Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC)	- Bacterial production and respiration		
- CDOM fluorescence	- Primary production		
- Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC)	- Plankton respiration		
- Particulate Organic Carbon (POC)	- Microbial ¹³ C/ ¹⁵ N		
- Particulate Organic N and P (PON, POP)	- Phytoplankton		
	- Micro- meso- macrozooplankton		
	- Acoustics of fish and zooplankton		



CTD

Oceanography Chemistry Biology



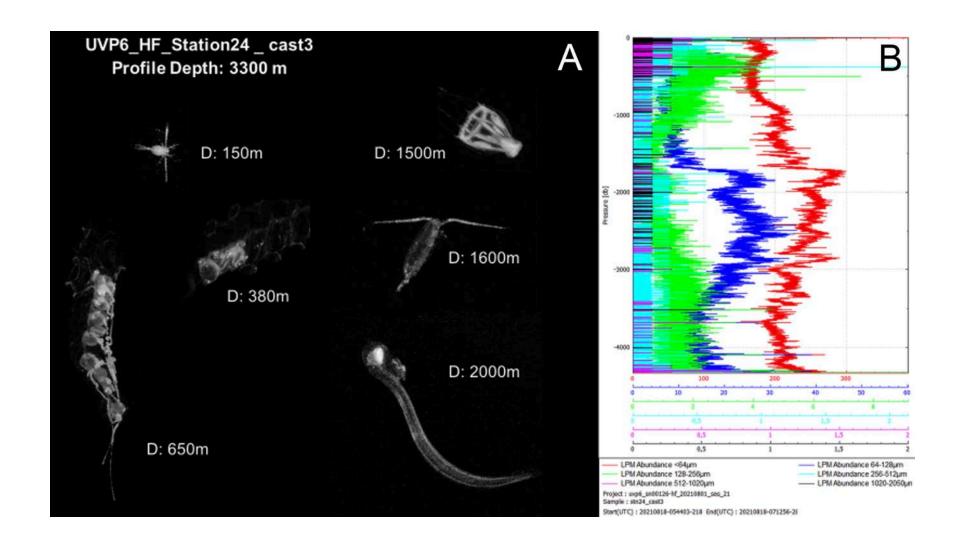






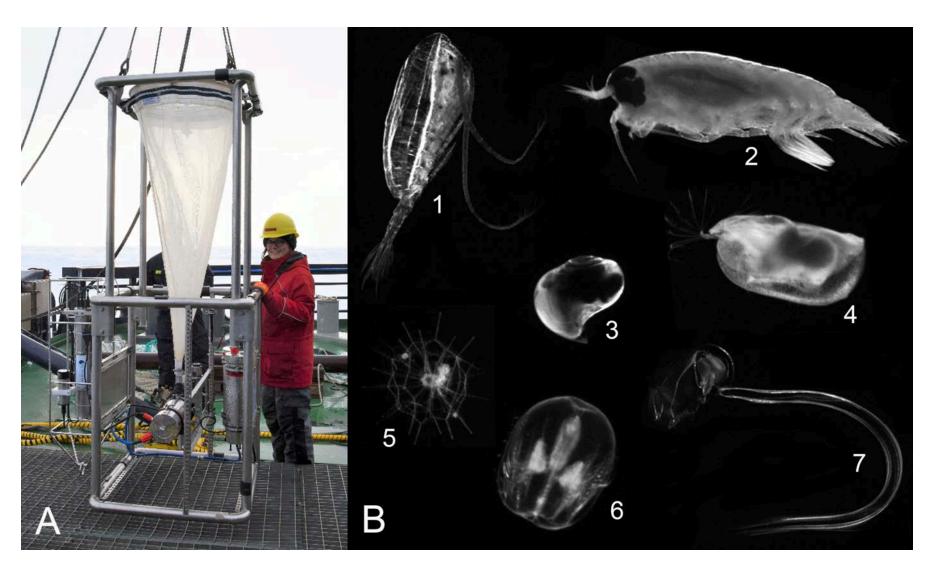
Optical observations zooplankton:

Underwater Vision Profiler (UVP): 48 good profiles (already uploaded in the EcoPart database) Particle counts down to 4300 m depth + zooplankton images (ca. 1 %)



Optical observations zooplankton:

Lightframe On-sight Key species Investigation system (LOKI): 10 good profiles (will be uploaded in the EcoPart database as well), focuses on zooplankton images (not dead particles)



<u>Under-ice traps</u>:

17 tube traps6 umbrella net traps

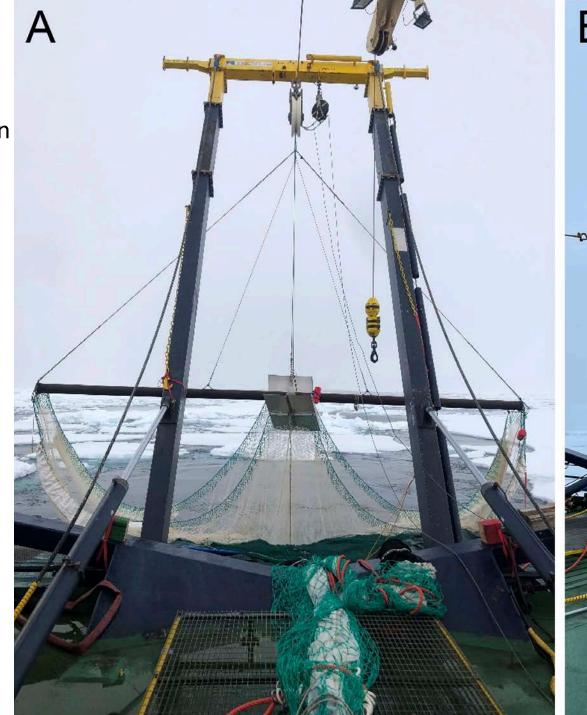
Three fish





Beam net: 0 – 800 m depth

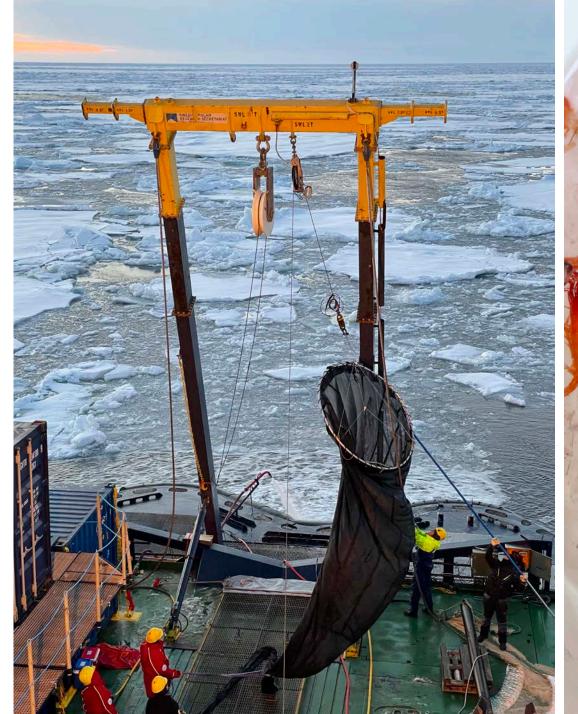
Macrozooplankton Fish (one)





MIK net:

0 – 800 m depth Macrozooplankton























Box core sample

Otoliths were discovered immediately







Polar cod (Boreogadus saida)

Ice cod (Arctogadus glacialis)

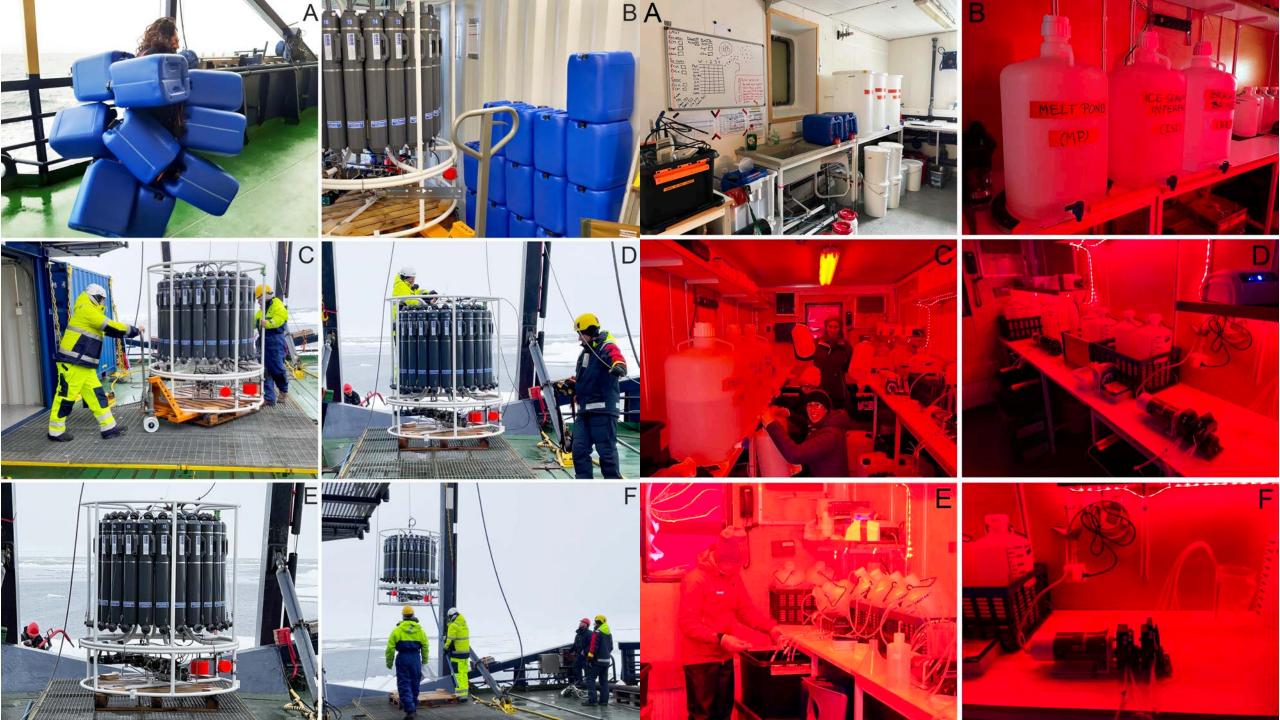
(we think)

Collection of eDNA data









Summary of eDNA samples

Expedition	Sample type	Including replicates	Unique samples	Sequenced in SC07
SAS-Oden	Water and ice DNA treatment	896	245	245
SAS-Oden	Water and ice RNA treatment	600	150	150
SAS-Oden	Water column virus treatment	49	49	49
SAS-Oden	Sediment DNA treatment		120	120
MOSAiC	Water and ice DNA treatment	102	34	34
MOSAiC	Water and ice RNA treatment	102	34	34
		1749	512	692

