Do Tipping Points Loom? Extending 20+ years of Long-Term Monitoring to Assess Impacts of Climate Change on Rocky Shore Macrophyte Assemblages

Bruce Menge, Megan Davis, Sarah Sellke, Zechariah Meunier,
John Dickens, Heather Fulton-Bennett, Kaitlyn
Tonra and Sarah Gravem















Context: Stability of Coastal Ecosystems in the face of Climate Change

Project 1. Abundance and colonization of intertidal kelp

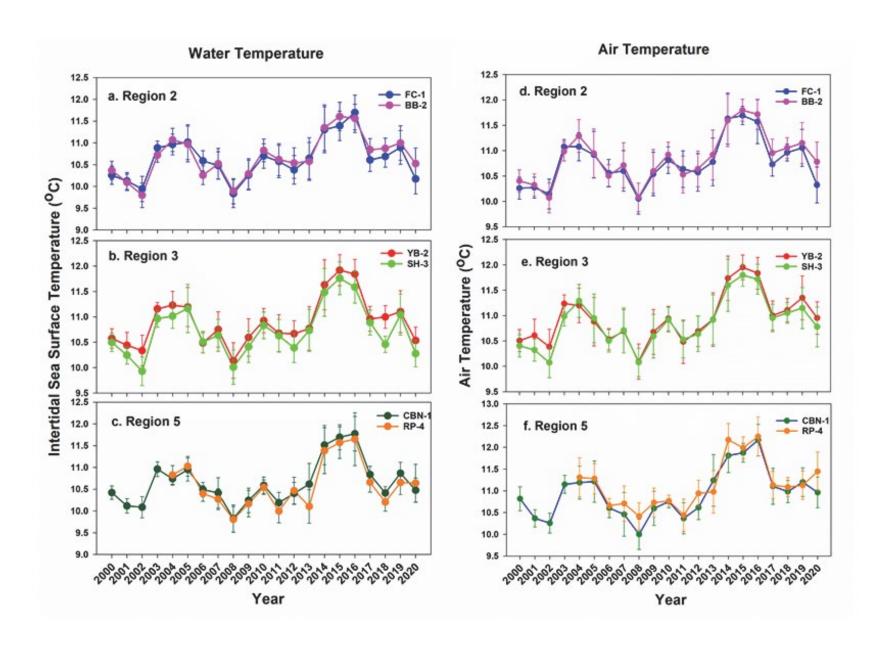
Project 2. Phenology and reproductive output of intertidal kelp

Project 3. Persistence of low intertidal macrophytes (algae, surfgrass)

Project 4. Testing the resilience and recovery of macrophyte communities

Project 5: Novel pattern of mussel mortality-disease, toxin, or?

Climate warming: a CHRONIC stress

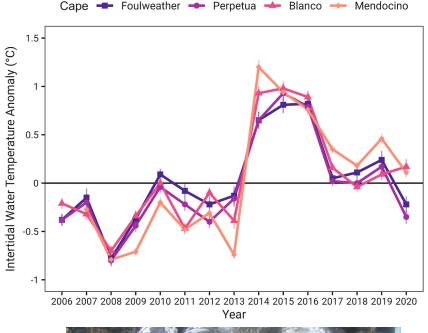


Large ACUTE recent perturbations

Sea Star Wasting Disease (SSWD)

Cape - Foulweather - Perpetua - Blanco - Mendocino а 90 SSWD prevalence (% Pisaster afflicted) 70 · of SSWD 50 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

Marine Heat Wave/El Niño





Project 1: Kelp colonization, abundance, and grazer abundance (PhD Student Sarah Sellke)



Above – 2 transects laid out in adult *E. menziesii* beds Below – permanent *P. palmaeformis* quadrat

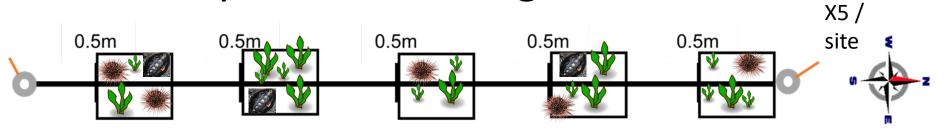


Experimental Design - Recruitment

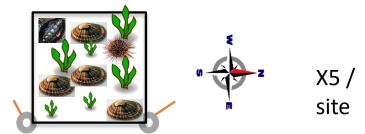
- 6 sites at 3 capes
- Data collected at least monthly (or as weather allows)
- 🕨 H.sessile, E. menziesii, L. littoralis, A. marginata
 - 5 total 5m long permanent transects in existing kelp beds
 - 5 0.5x0.5 meter quadrats within each transect
 - Recorded the density of recruits, grazers, and kelp recruitment substrate
- P. palmaeformis, L. sinclairii
 - 5 total 0.5x0.5 meter permanent quadrats in existing kelp beds
 - Recorded the density of recruits, grazers, and kelp recruitment substrate

Project 1: Kelp colonization, abundance, and grazer abundance (PhD Student Sarah Sellke)

Experimental Design - Recruitment

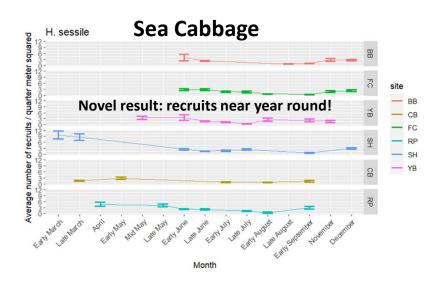


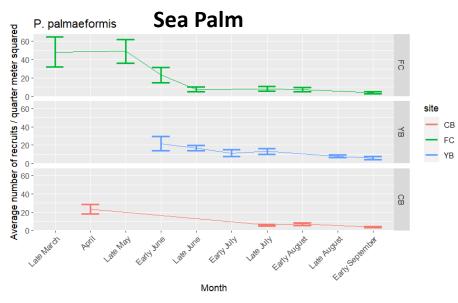
Hedophyllum sessile, Egregia menziesii, Lessoniopsis littoralis, Alaria marginata

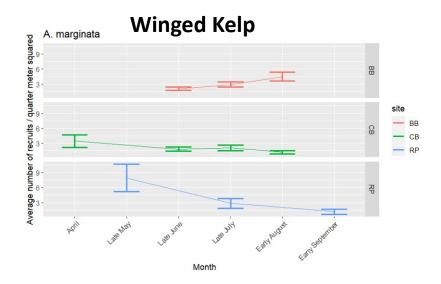


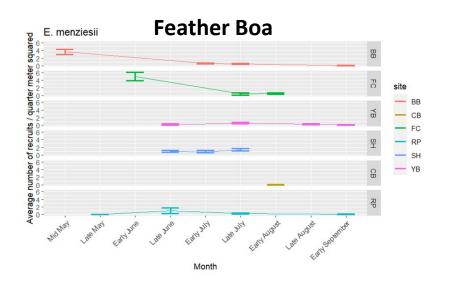
Postelsia palmaeformis, Laminaria sinclairii

Results: Kelp recruitment

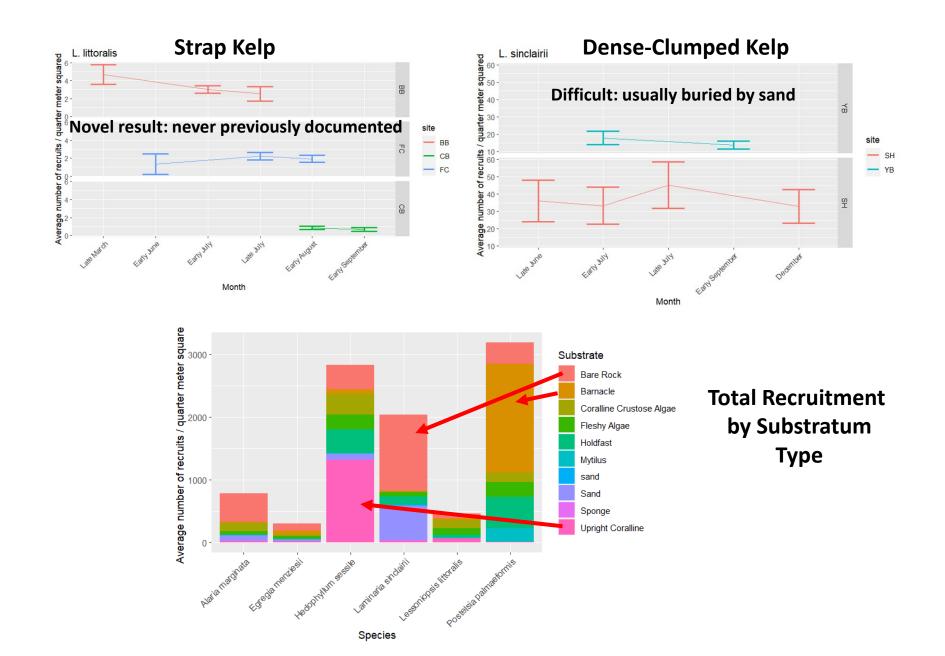








Results: Kelp recruitment



Project 2: Kelp reproductive ecology (PhD student Megan Davis) Study Design

- Four species: Alaria marginata, Hedophyllum sessile, Lessoniopsis littoralis, Postelsia palmaeformis.
- Permanent transects at five sites along three capes, >10 samples per species per site.
- Quadrats laid along transect at an interval of one meter, photographed, and one individual haphazardly selected for sampling.
 Data collected twice per month, dependent on the tide and the swell.

Project 2: Kelp reproductive ecology (PhD student Megan Davis)



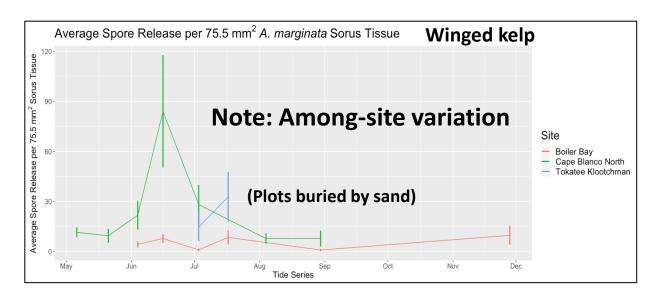
Project 2: Kelp reproductive ecology (PhD student Megan Davis)

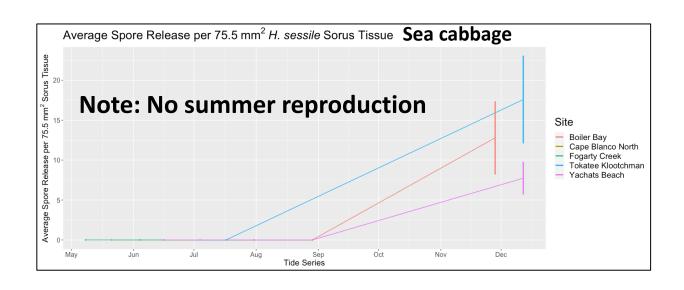


Lab-Based Data Collection

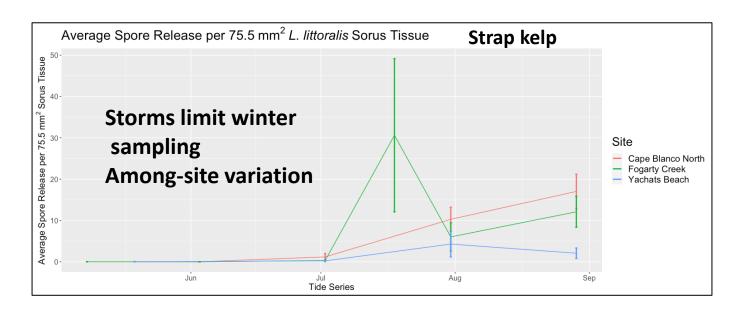
- Standardized amount of sporophyll tissue removed and submerged in Instant Ocean solution to induce spore release.
- Amount of spore release measured using a hemocytometer.

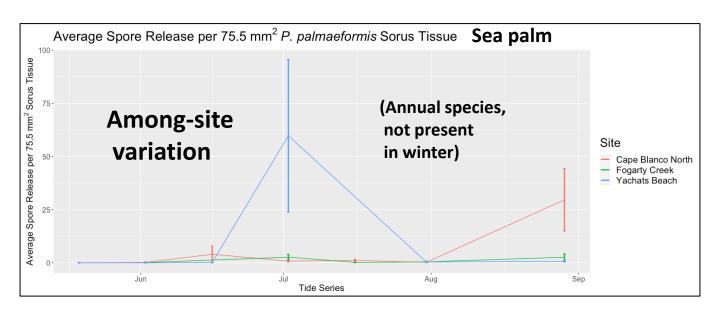
Results: Kelp reproduction





Results: Kelp reproduction





Summary of Kelp Research

Novel results: Quantification and spatio-temporal variation in -

- Recruitment
- Reproductive patterns (phenology)
- Reproductive (spore) output

Surprises:

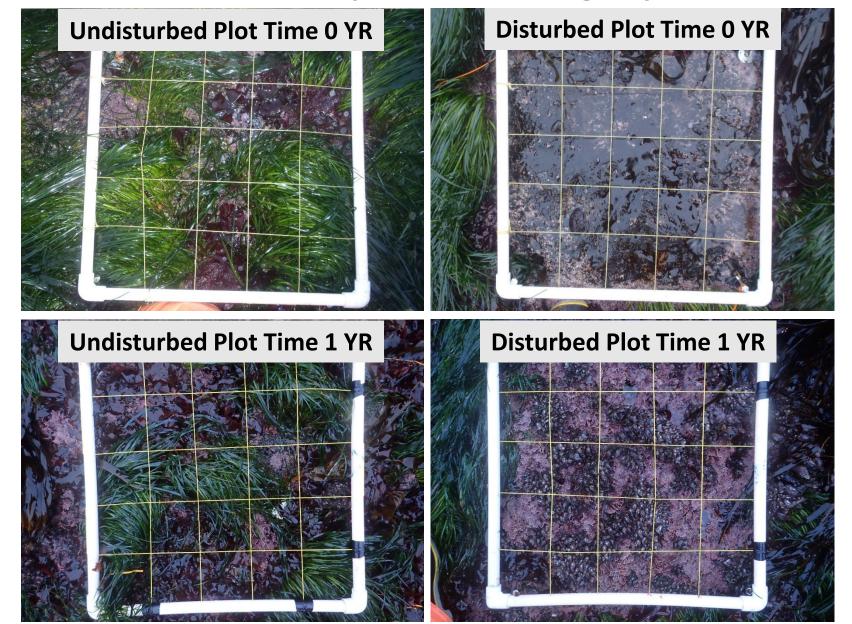
- Persistent recruitment of sea cabbage (Hedophyllum sessile).
- Variable reproductive output in space (i.e., among sites).

2024 Field season:

Kelp growth rates, size (holdfast diameter, length)

Earlier start (winter sampling when possible, March rather than June)

Project 3: Community Dynamics: Experiment One Disturbance Experiment at Fogarty Creek



Project 3: Community Dynamics: Experiment Two

Design: (a) Fixed plots, 15 x 15 cm, 5 reps of four treatments – unmanipulated control, cleared then macrophyte removal, cleared then sessile invertebrate removal, recovery (cleared, allowed to recover, c-f below)

(all initial clearances in 2006) c NH 2009 Fogarty Creek (FC) Boiler Bay (BB) Foulweather (CF) Manipulation Bay (MB) Yachats Beach (YB) Strawberry Hill (SH) Perpetua (CP) Oregon Tokatee Klootchman (TK) Latitude (° N) e KH 2018 Cape Blanco North (CBN) Cape Blanco South (CBS) Cape Port Orford Heads (POH) Blanco (CB) Rocky Point (RP) California Cape Mendocino North (CMN) Cape Mendocino South (CMS) 40 Mendocino (CM Kibesillah Hill (KH) **Pacific** Ocean 200km -124 -120 -122 -126Longitude (° W)

Menge et al. 2015. Ecol. Monogr.; Hacker et al. 2019. Ecology; Meunier et al. 2023. Nature Ecol. and Evol. (under re-review)

New Project 5: A "Subtle" Mass Mortality of Mussels

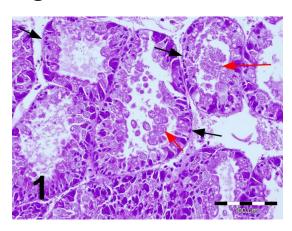


In June 2023, suddenly started seeing (many-100s to 1000s) individual dead mussels surrounded by live, seemingly healthy mussels.

All sizes affected

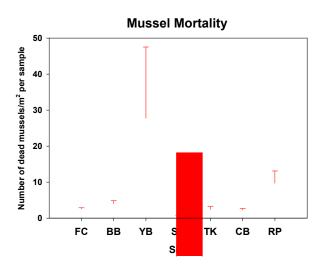


Mortality Associated with Digestive Tract Anomalies

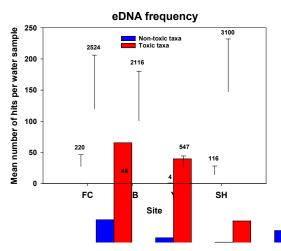


Cross section of mussel digestive tissue showing detached cell walls (black) and detached inner cell layer (red)

Mortality varied spatially (and also persisted through fall)



Evidence consistent with water-borne toxin (dinoflagellates)



Conclusions

Big Picture: Major concern with climate change LOSS OF FOUNDATION SPECIES

KEY FOUNDATION SPECIES: KELPS (BOTH INTERTIDAL AND SUBTIDAL), MUSSELS

Critical for mitigation planning and resource management to understand how the dynamics of these taxa are influenced by warming and by acute stresses

OOST Funding greatly enhances our efforts in these directions, and also helps build scientific capacity

Extra Slides

Project 1: Use of Drones to quantify macrophyte and mussel abundance

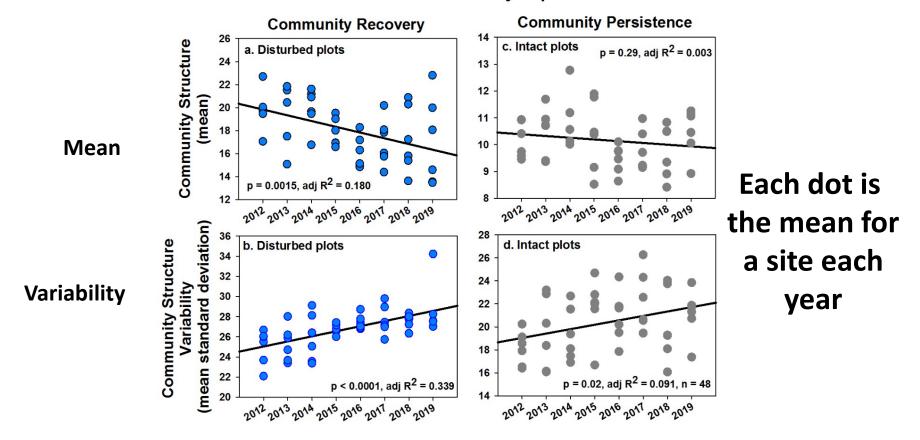


Project 2: Resumption of Permanently Marked Macrophyte Plots



Prior Results (OOST funding supported 2023-24 Experiment)

Low Intertidal Zone Recovery Experiment Series



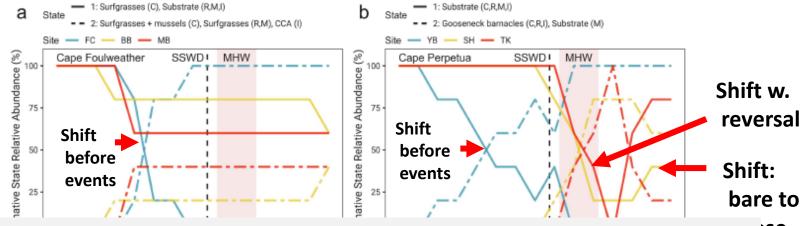
Community structure recovery rate declined (a), variability increased (b) (less stable)

Intact communities did not change (c), but surprisingly,

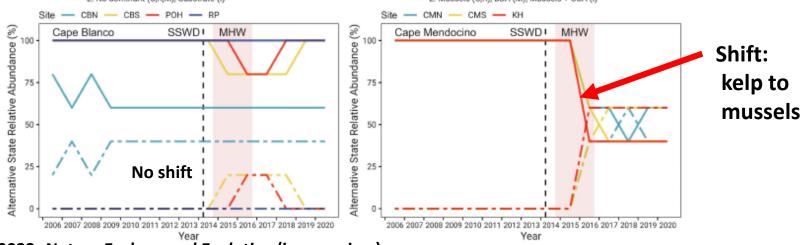
Menge et al. 2022. PNAS became more variable (d) (less stable)

Consequence? Site-specific Regime Shifts

"Hidden Markov Modeling"



Shifts before acute perturbations (e.g., goosenecks at YB): ks climate change?



Meunier et al. 2023. Nature Ecology and Evolution (in re-review)