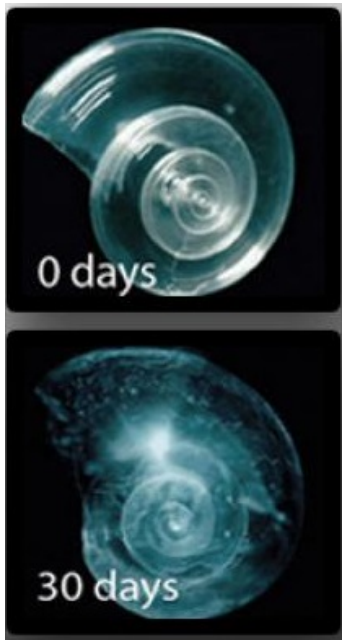
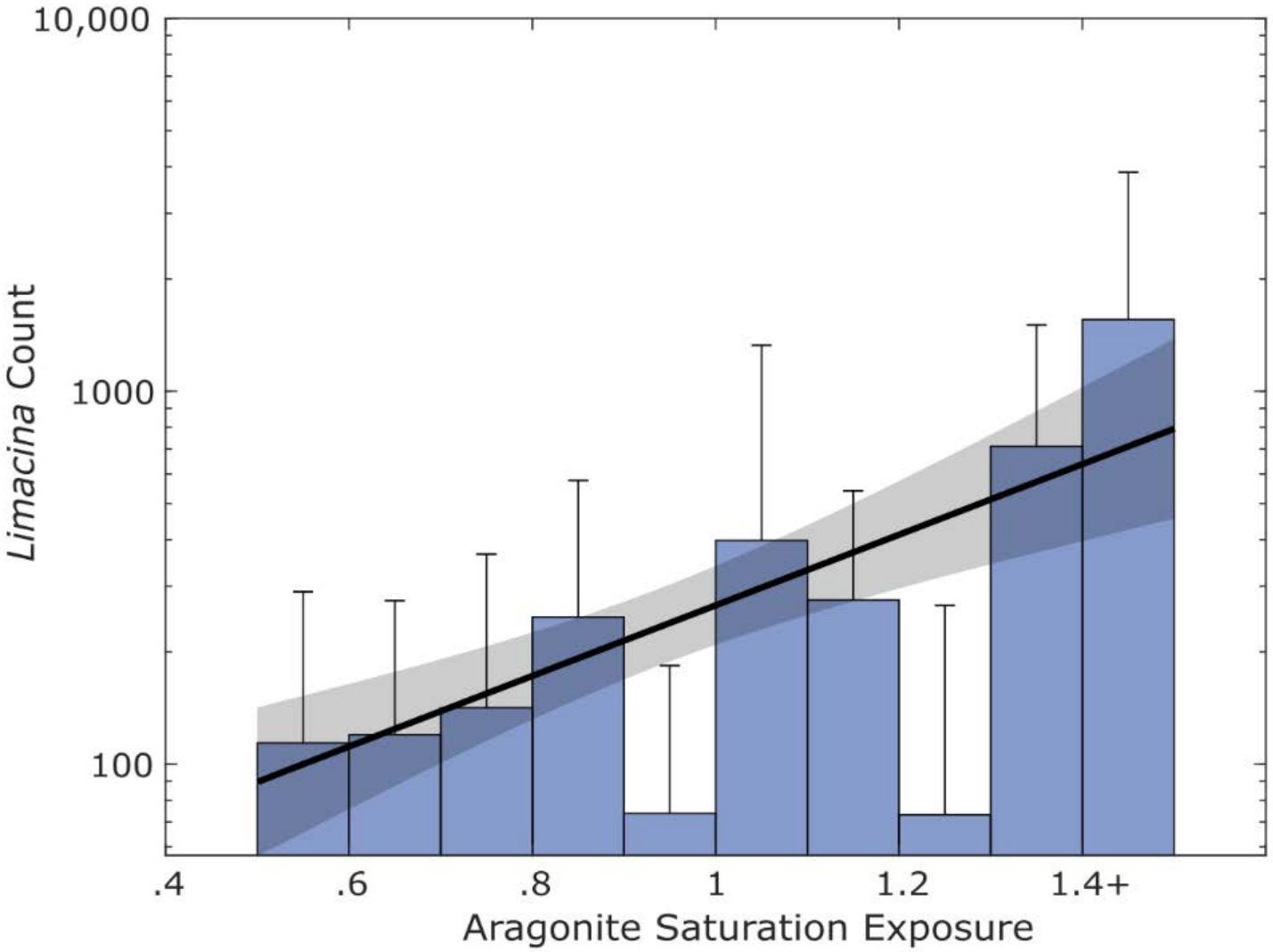
Why should we care?

ACCESS data includes:

Dataset	Years	Description	Collaborations
CONTINUOUS DATA			
Water properties (TSG)	2004 – present	Surface temperature, salinity, and fluorescence	NASA
Hydro acoustics	2004 – present	Acoustic abundance of krill and fish	
Bird and mammals	2004 – present	Strip and line transect counts of birds and mammals	EOS
STATION DATA			
Water properties (CTD)	2004 – present	Temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, fluorescence, etc.	BML, CeNCOOS, EOS, NASA
Nutrients	2005 – present	Surface nitrates, phosphates, and silicates	CeNCOOS, EOS
Acidification	2010 – present	pH and total alkalinity	BML, EOS
Phytoplankton	2010 – present	Phytoplankton species in surface waters	SFEI
Zooplankton (hoop nets)	2004 – present	Zooplankton species in surface waters (<50 m)	BML, CeNCOOS, EOS
Krill (Tucker trawls)	2004 – present	Krill species and age classes in deep waters	BML, CeNCOOS, EOS

Acidic waters in the GOF have fewer pteropods





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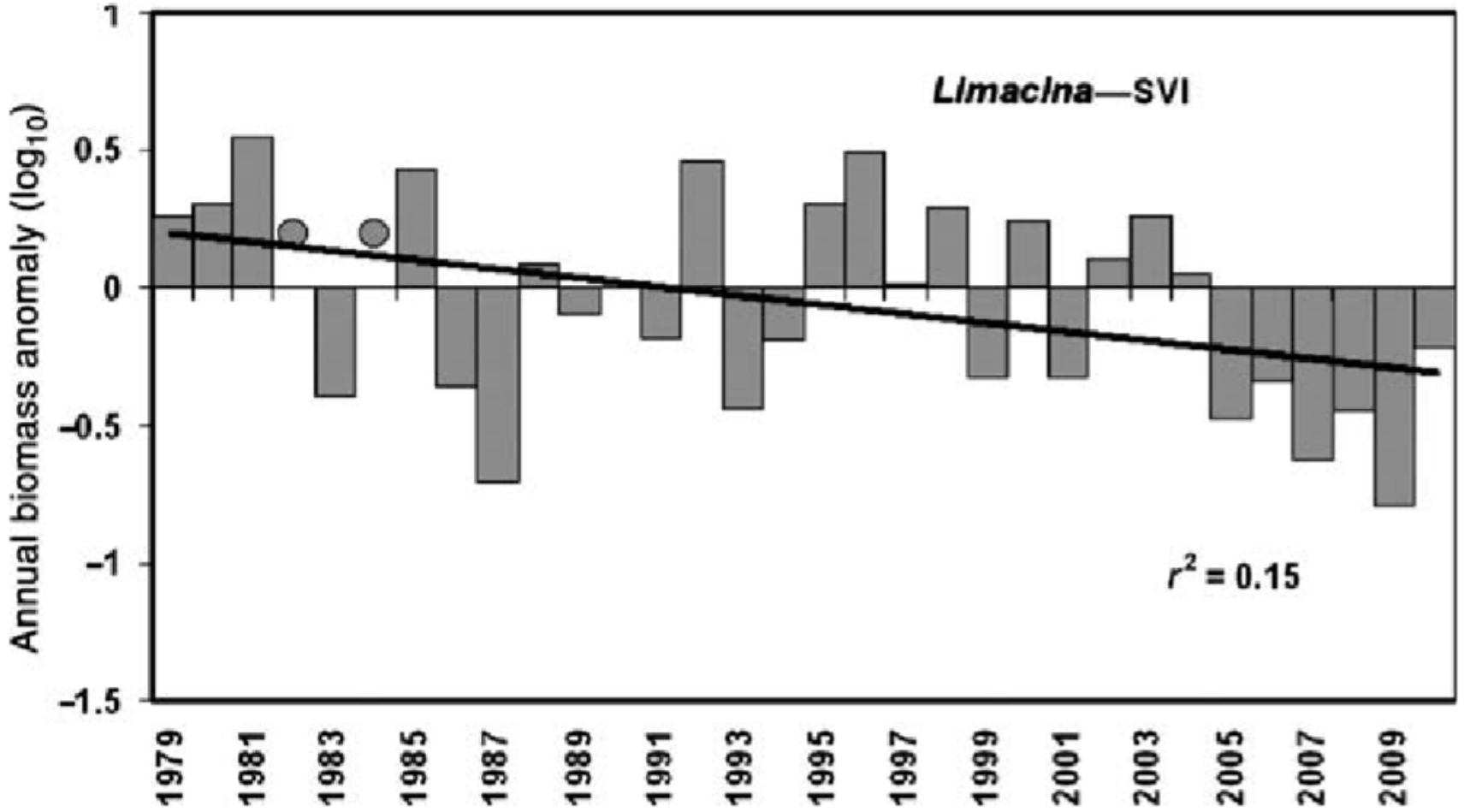
Anderson *et al.* 2020 (in preparation)

Pteropods are declining in the North Pacific



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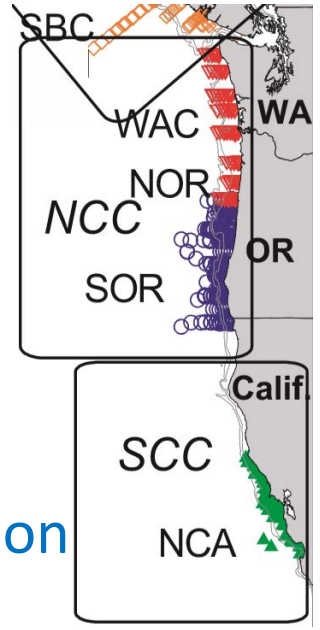
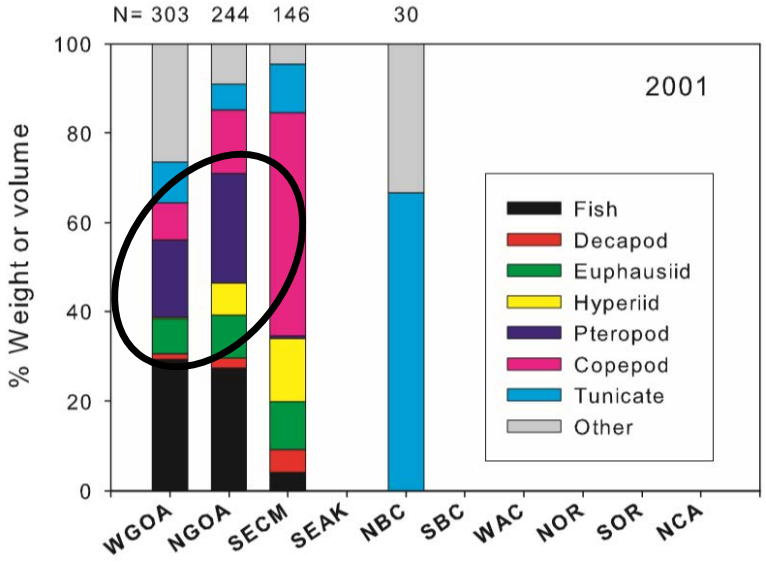
Mackas and Galbraith 2012

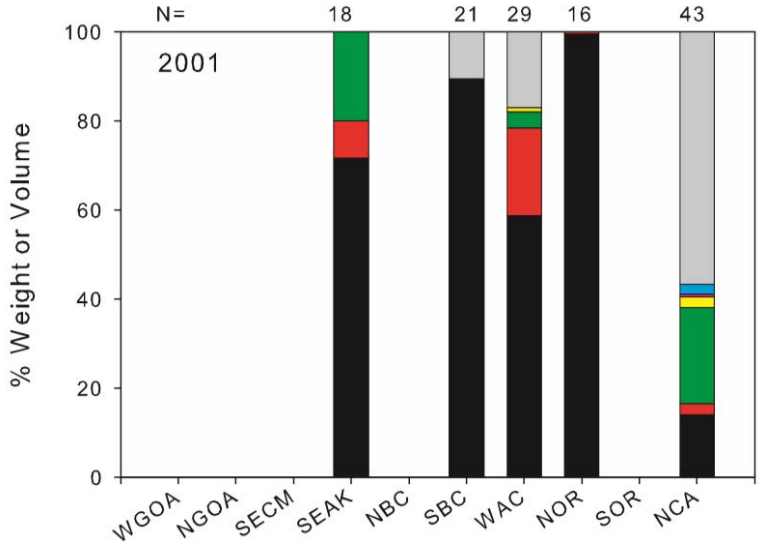
Salmon eat pteropods



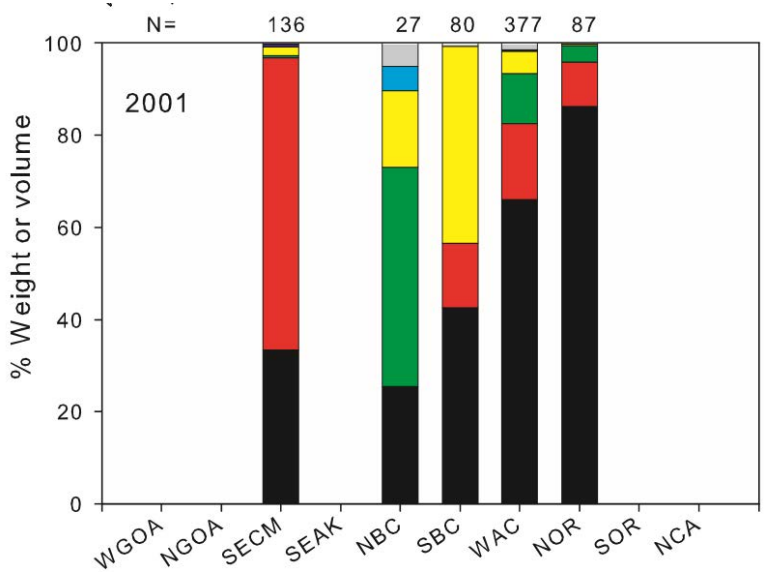
Pink salmon



Chinook salmon



Coho salmon



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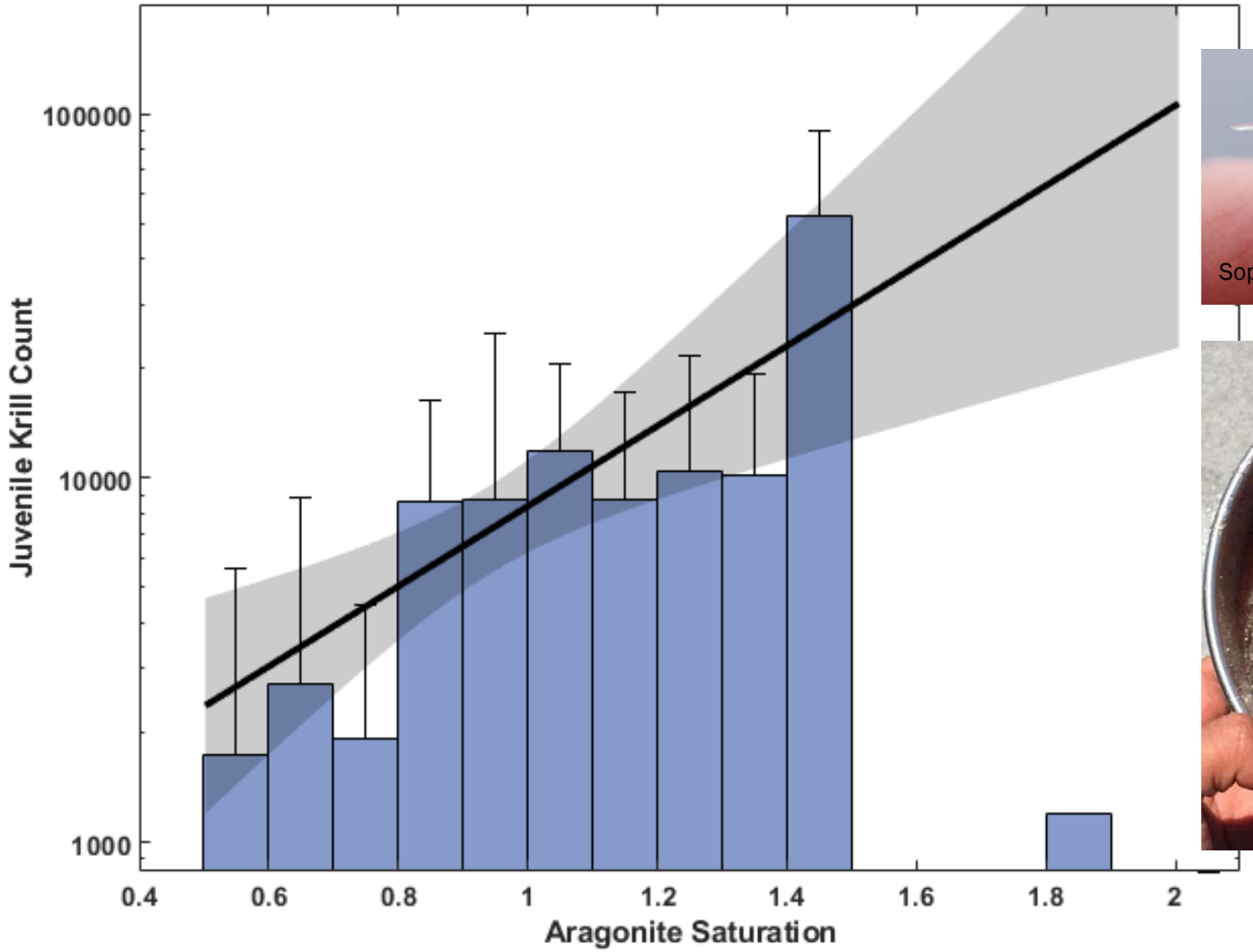
Brodeur et al. 2007

Acidic waters in the GOF have fewer juvenile krill



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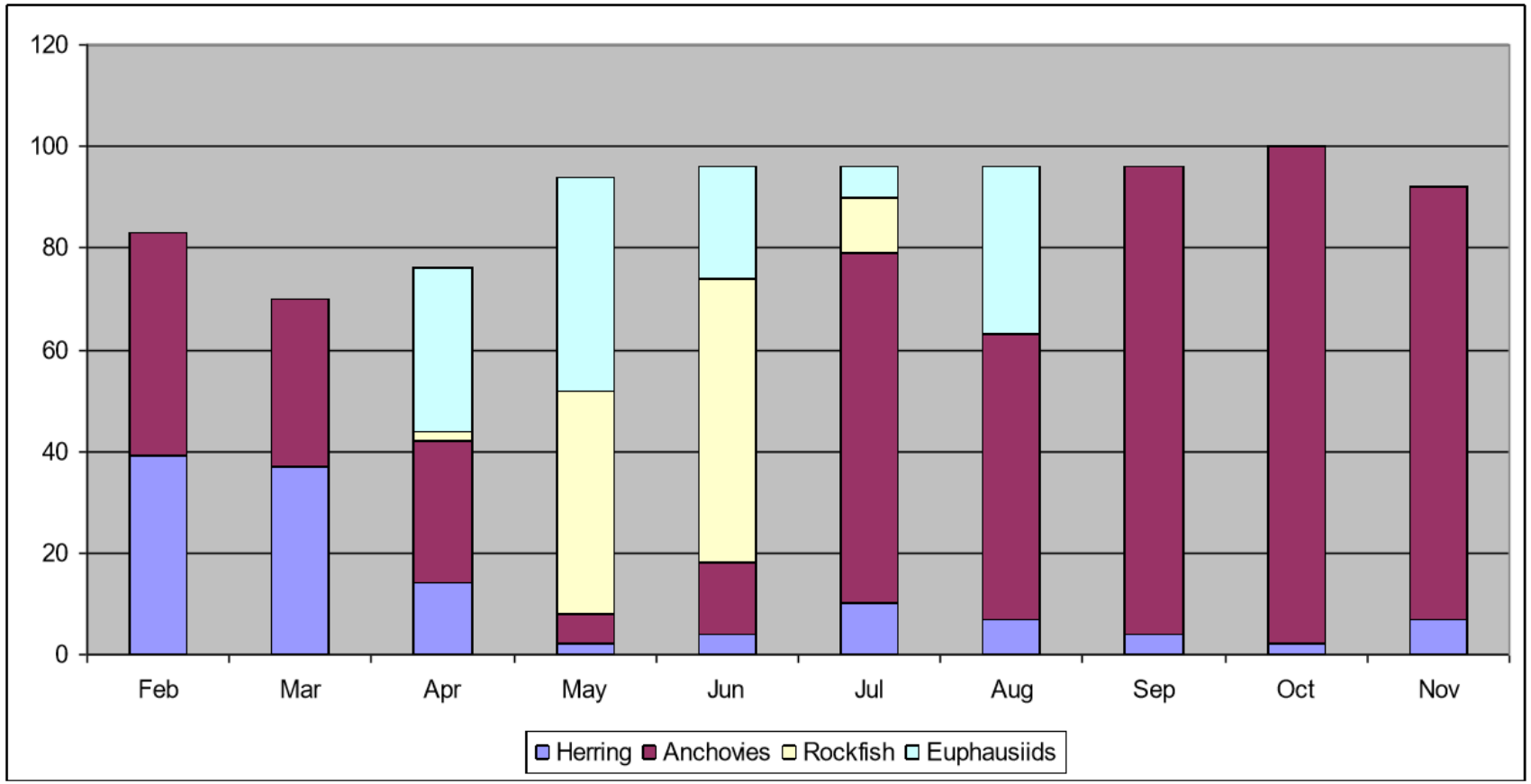
Salmon eat krill

Chinook salmon diet in the Gulf of the Farallones



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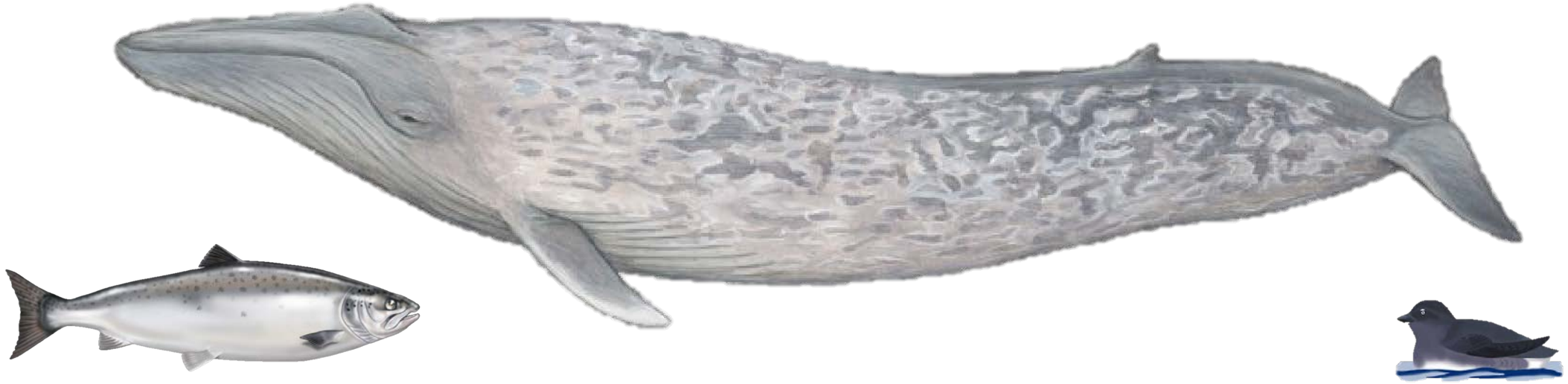
Peter Adams (Adams.Fisheries@gmail.com)

Krill is important for the food web, the ecosystem, and the local economy

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Conservation
Science
Thank You