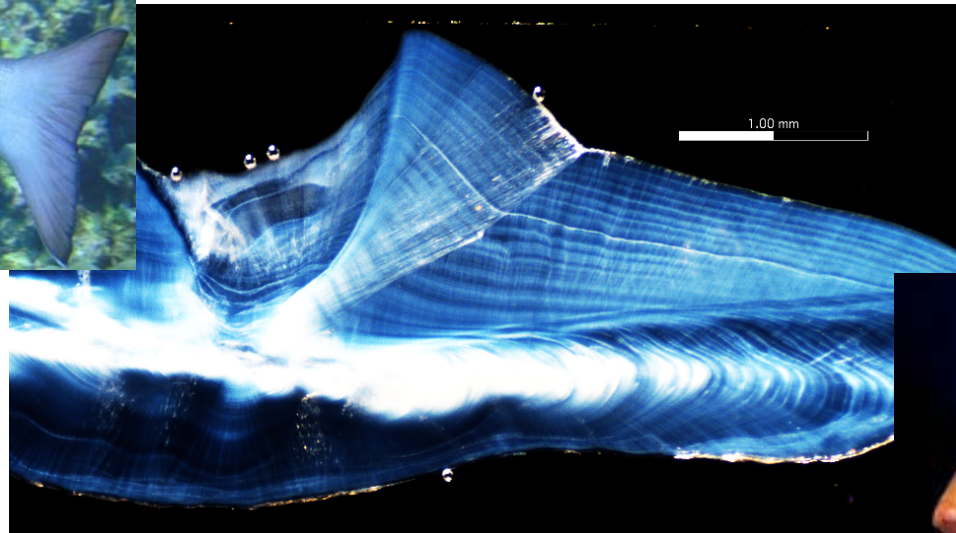


# Drivers of synchrony among snappers

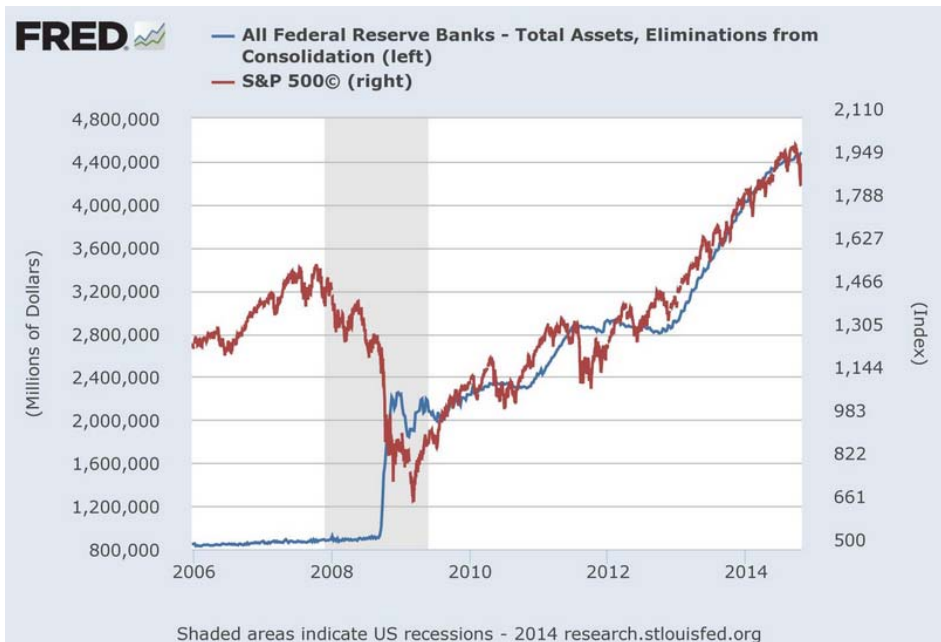


Joyce Ong

Co-authors: Stephen Newman, Corey Wakefield, Malin Pinsky

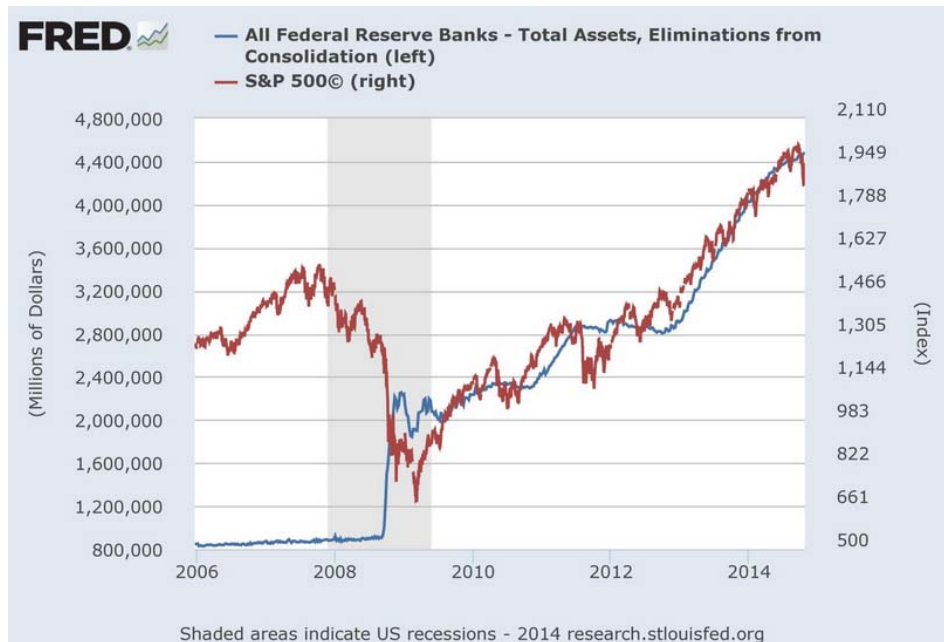
# Why synchrony matters

## US financial crisis of 2008

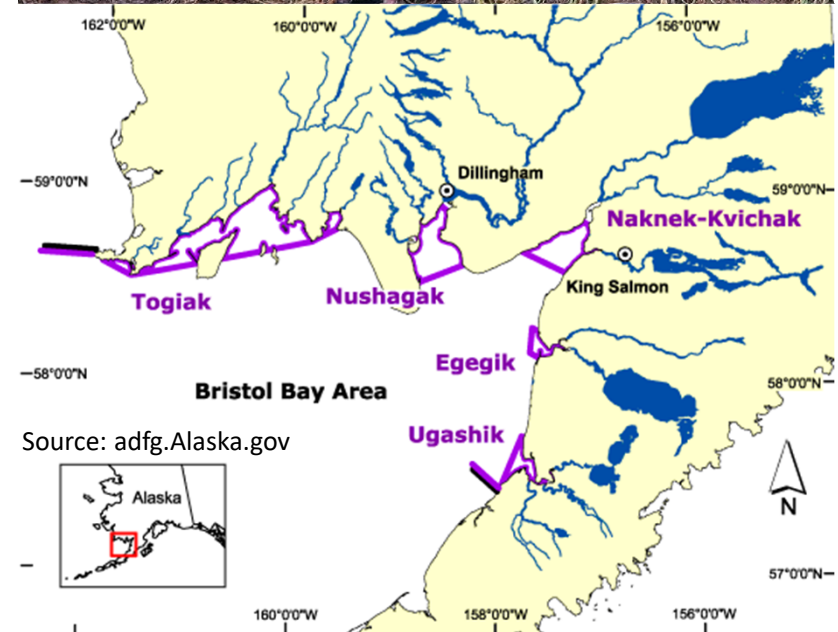


# Why synchrony matters

## US financial crisis of 2008



Schindler et al 2010 Nature

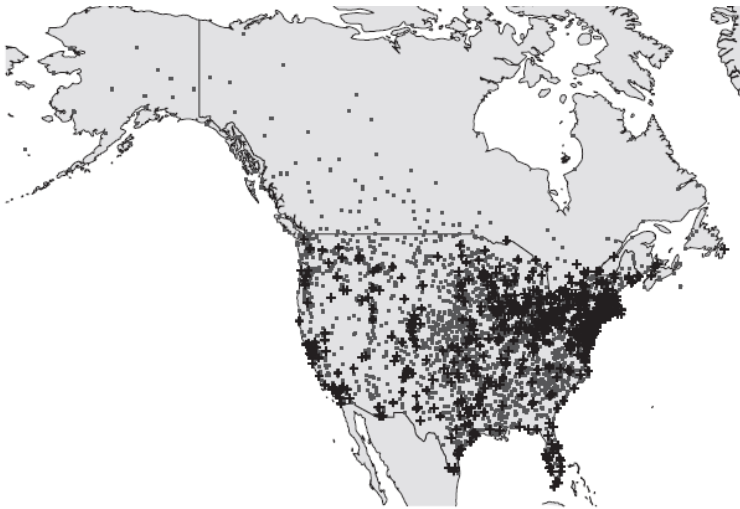


# Forms of Synchrony

## Spatial synchrony

– populations across locations

Koenig & Liebhold 2016 Nat Clim Chang



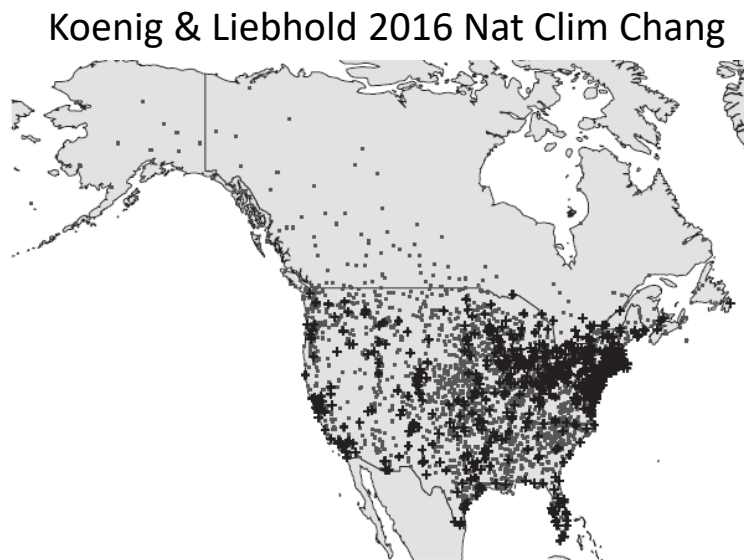
**Figure 1 | Locations of North American bird survey sites and weather stations used in the analyses of spatial synchrony.** Black crosses are sites of Christmas Bird Count circles ( $N \approx 550$  sites) and grey dots are sites providing 40 or more years of temperature ( $N \approx 1,350$ ) and/or rainfall ( $N \approx 1,005$ ) data between 1960 and 2009.



# Forms of Synchrony

## Spatial synchrony

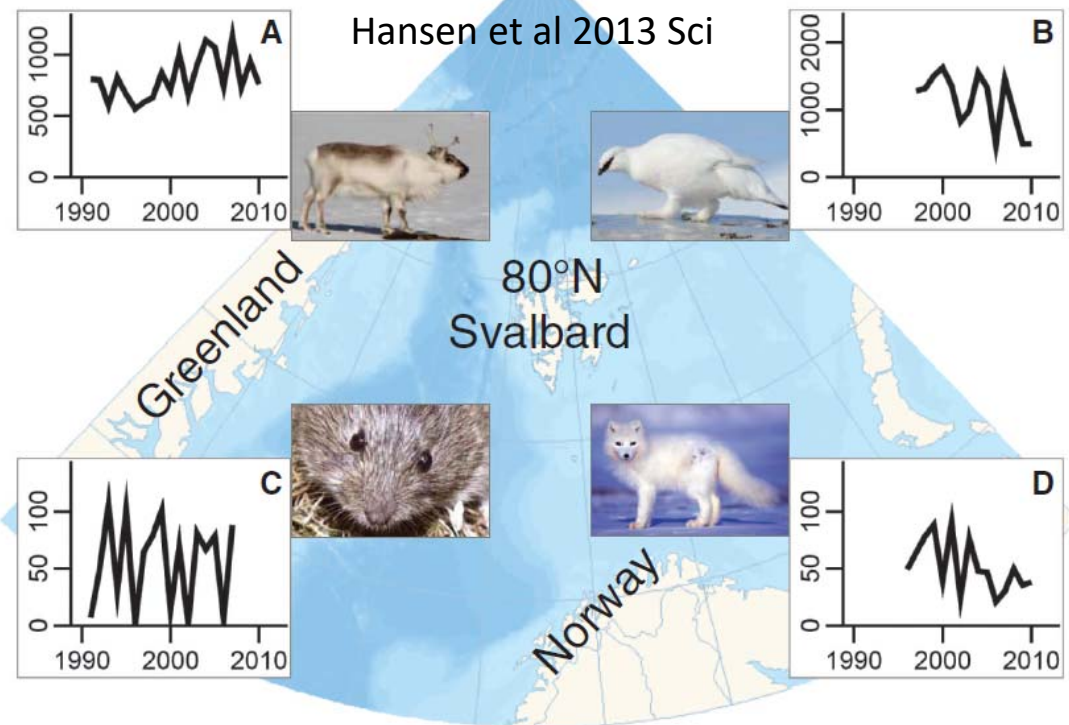
– populations across locations



**Figure 1 |** Locations of North American bird survey sites and weather stations used in the analyses of spatial synchrony. Black crosses are sites of Christmas Bird Count circles ( $N \approx 550$  sites) and grey dots are sites providing 40 or more years of temperature ( $N \approx 1,350$ ) and/or rainfall ( $N \approx 1,005$ ) data between 1960 and 2009.

## Interspecific synchrony

– different species, same location

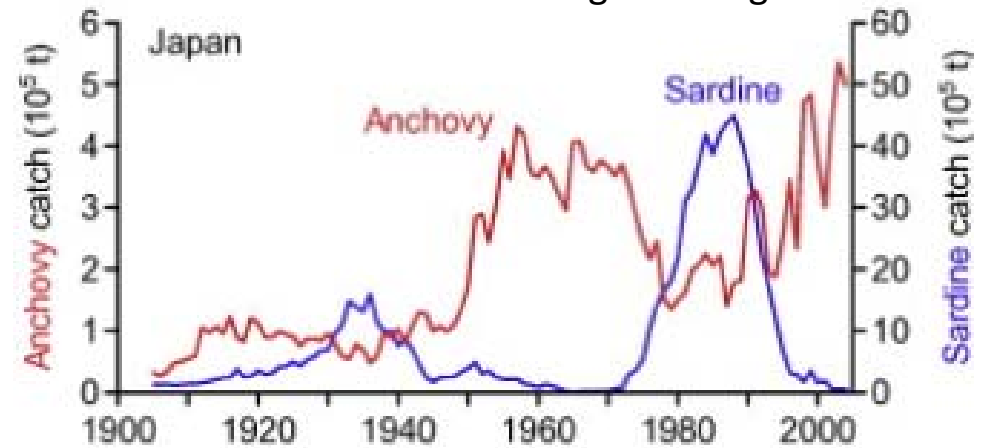


**Fig. 1.** The study system in high-arctic Svalbard. Annual population abundances (or indexes) are shown for the overwintering vertebrates: (A) wild reindeer, (B) rock ptarmigan, (C) sibling vole, and (D) arctic fox (advanced by 1 year).

# Drivers of Synchrony

## Moran effect

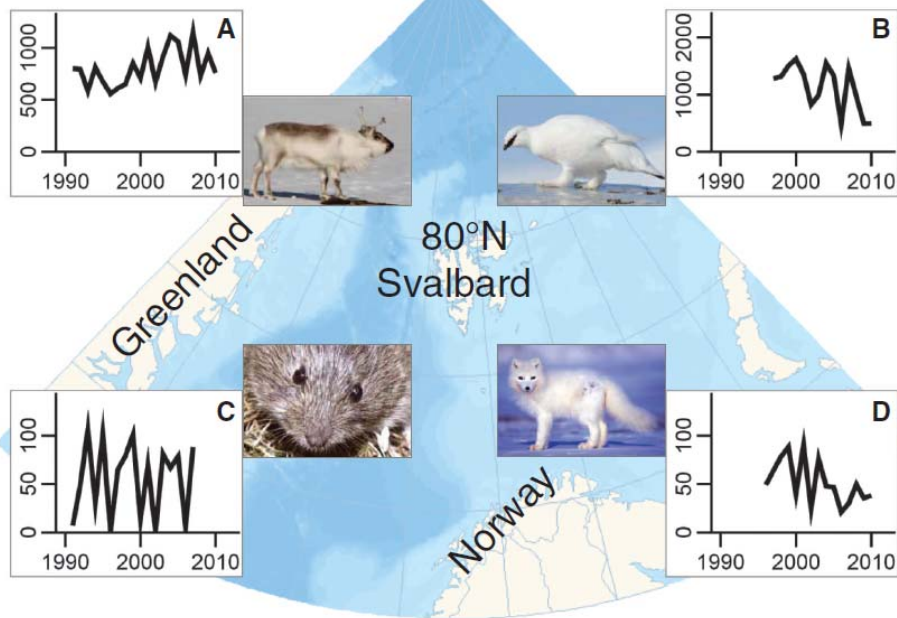
Takasuka et al 2013 Prog Oceanogr



# Drivers of Synchrony

## Trophic interactions

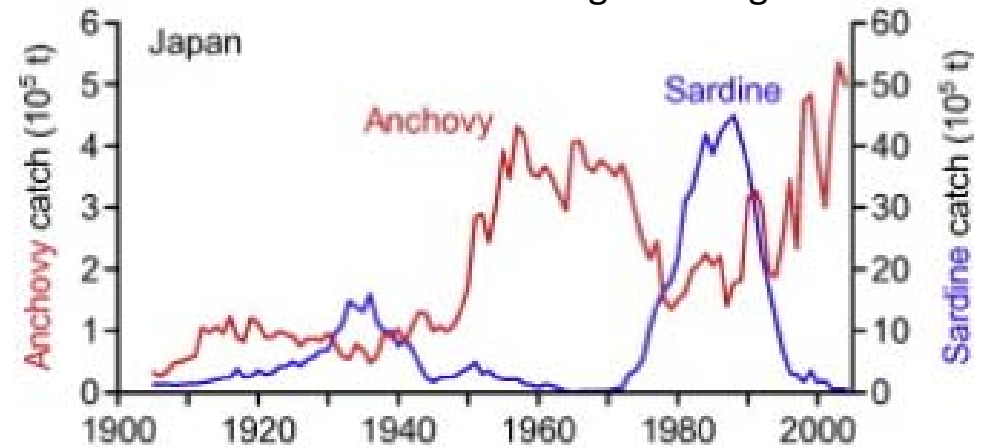
Hansen et al 2013 Sci



**Fig. 1.** The study system in high-arctic Svalbard. Annual population abundances (or indexes) are shown for the overwintering vertebrates: (A) wild reindeer, (B) rock ptarmigan, (C) sibling vole, and (D) arctic fox (advanced by 1 year).

## Moran effect

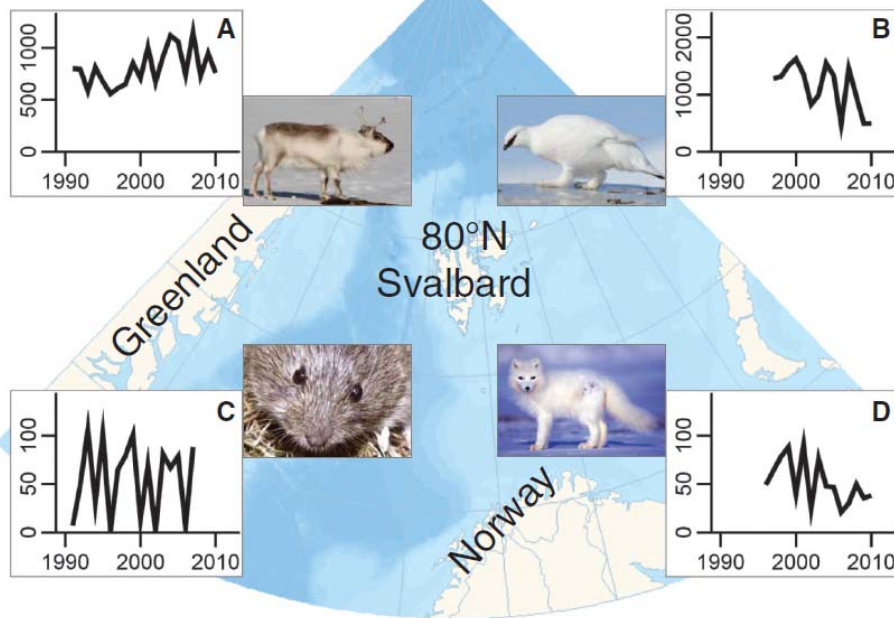
Takasuka et al 2013 Prog Oceanogr



# Drivers of Synchrony

## Trophic interactions

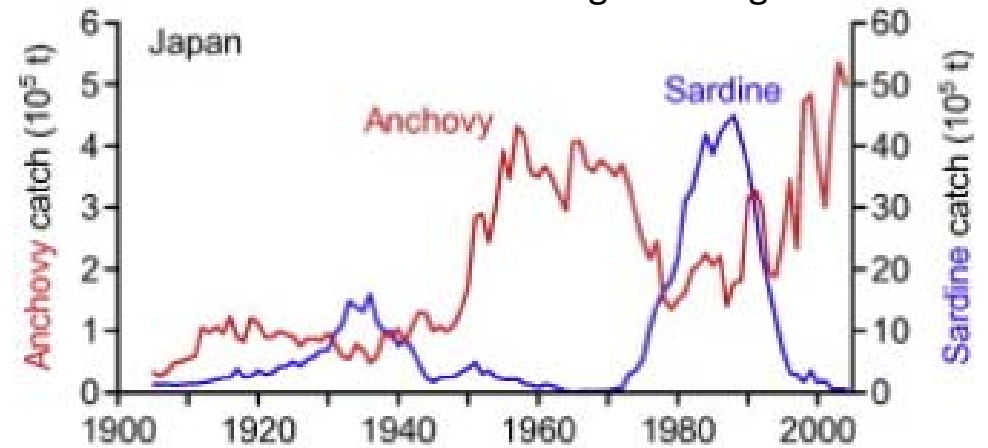
Hansen et al 2013 Sci



**Fig. 1.** The study system in high-arctic Svalbard. Annual population abundances (or indexes) are shown for the overwintering vertebrates: **(A)** wild reindeer, **(B)** rock ptarmigan, **(C)** sibling vole, and **(D)** arctic fox (advanced by 1 year).

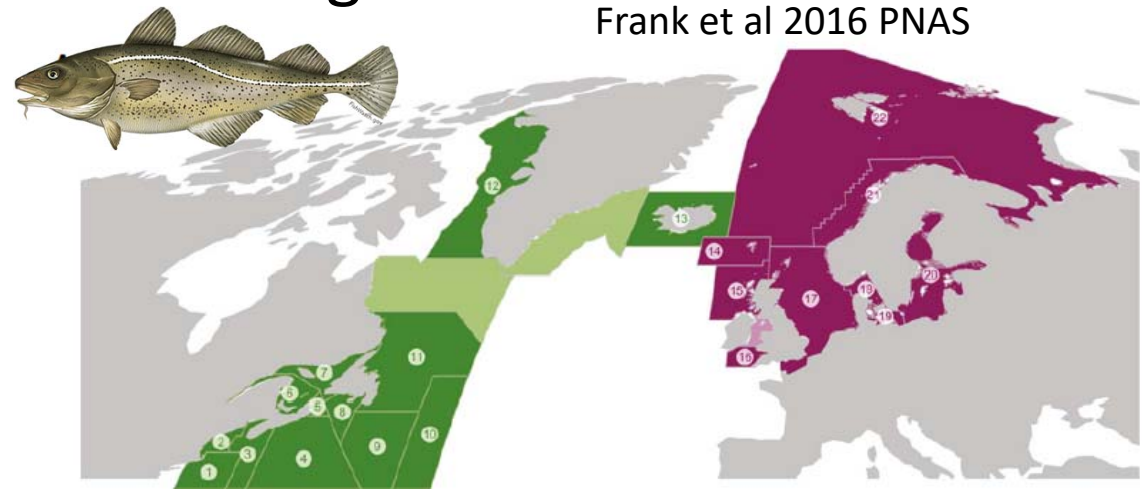
## Moran effect

Takasuka et al 2013 Prog Oceanogr



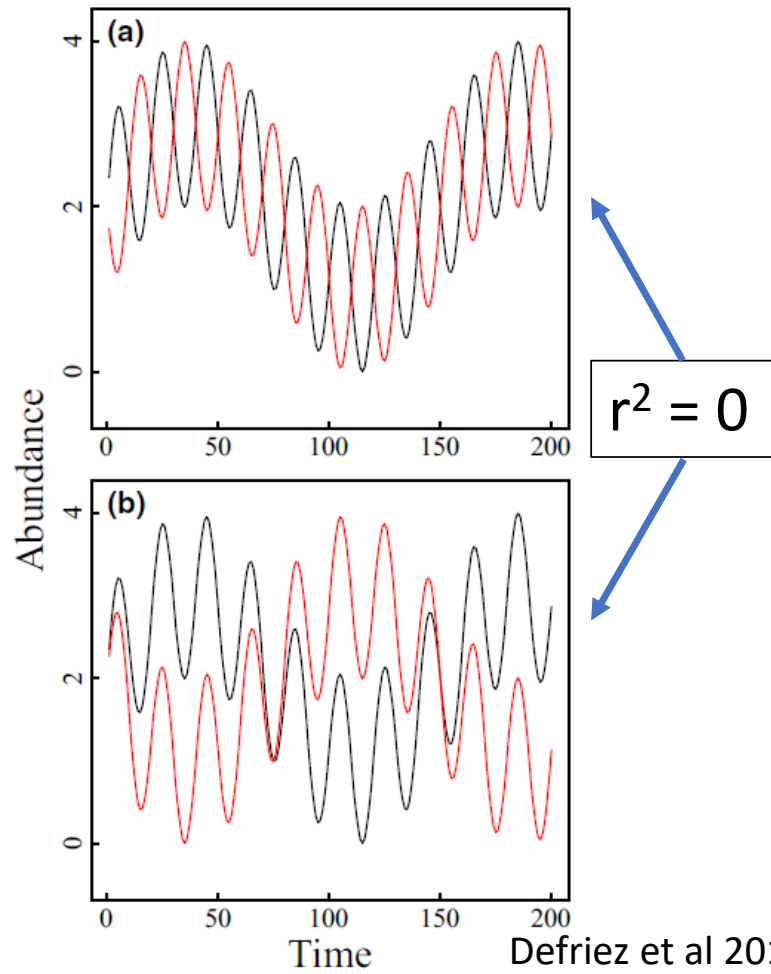
## Fishing

Frank et al 2016 PNAS



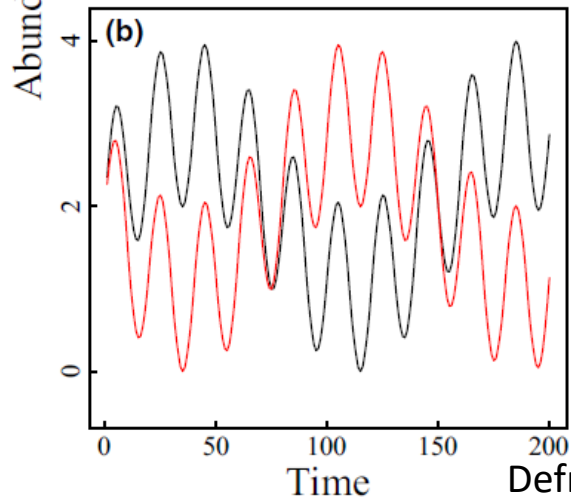
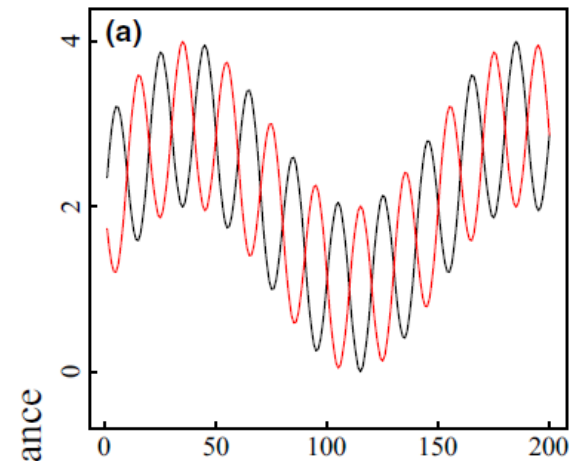


# Wavelet analyses

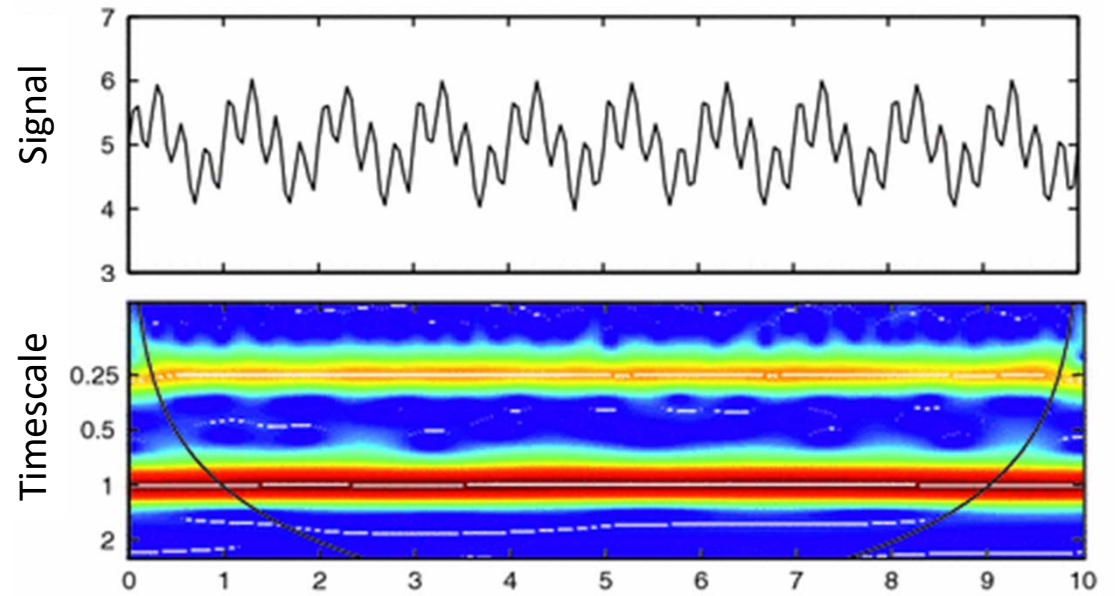


Defriez et al 2016 GCB

# Wavelet analyses

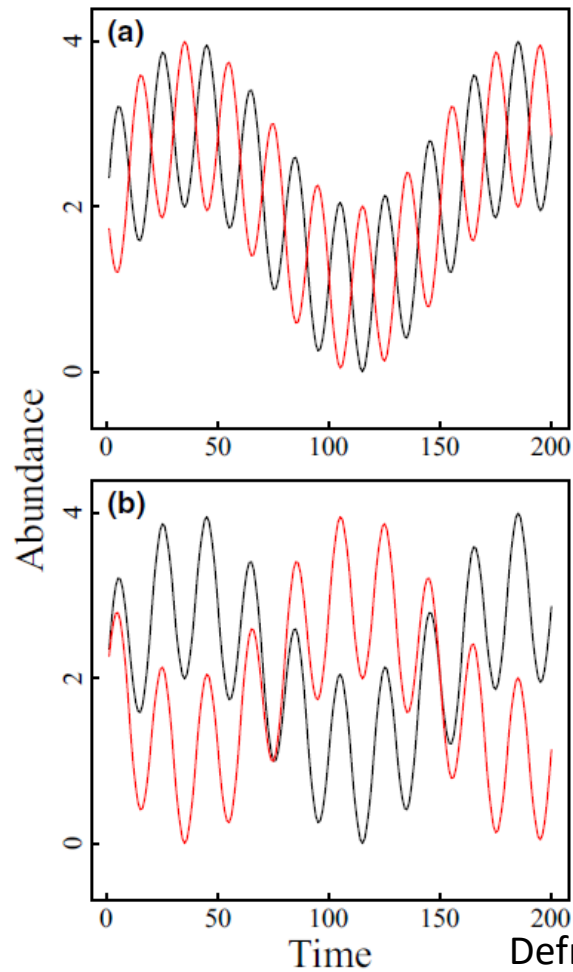


$$r^2 = 0$$



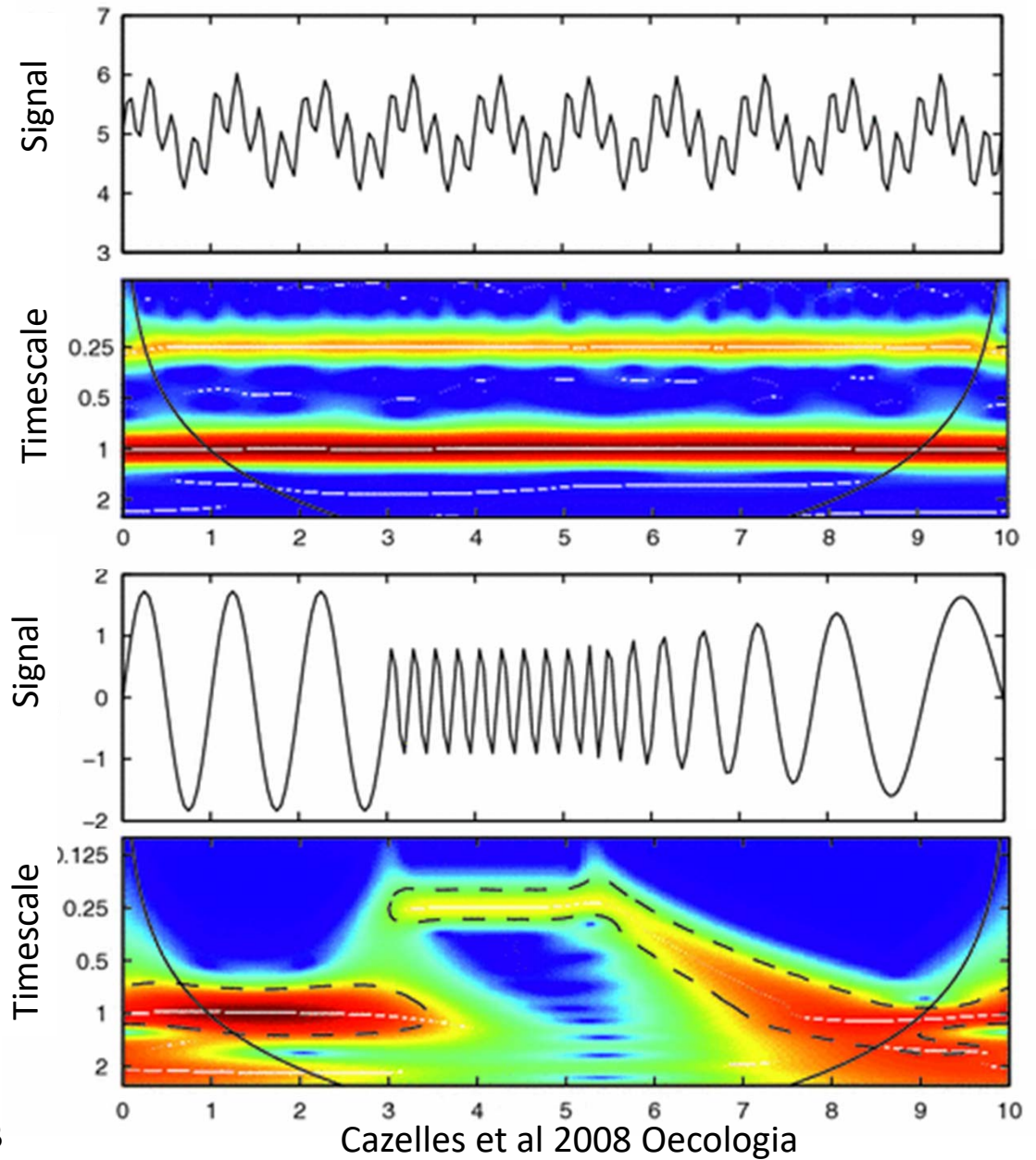
Defriez et al 2016 GCB

# Wavelet analyses



$$r^2 = 0$$

Defriez et al 2016 GCB



Cazelles et al 2008 Oecologia

# Research system

*Lutjanus bohar*

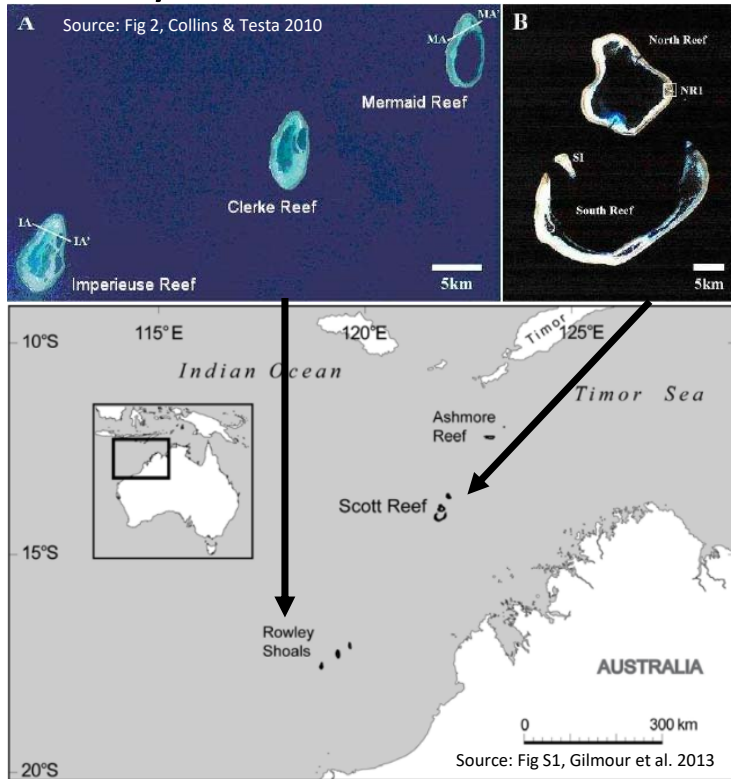


*Pristipomoides zonatus*



Rowley Shoals

Scott Reef

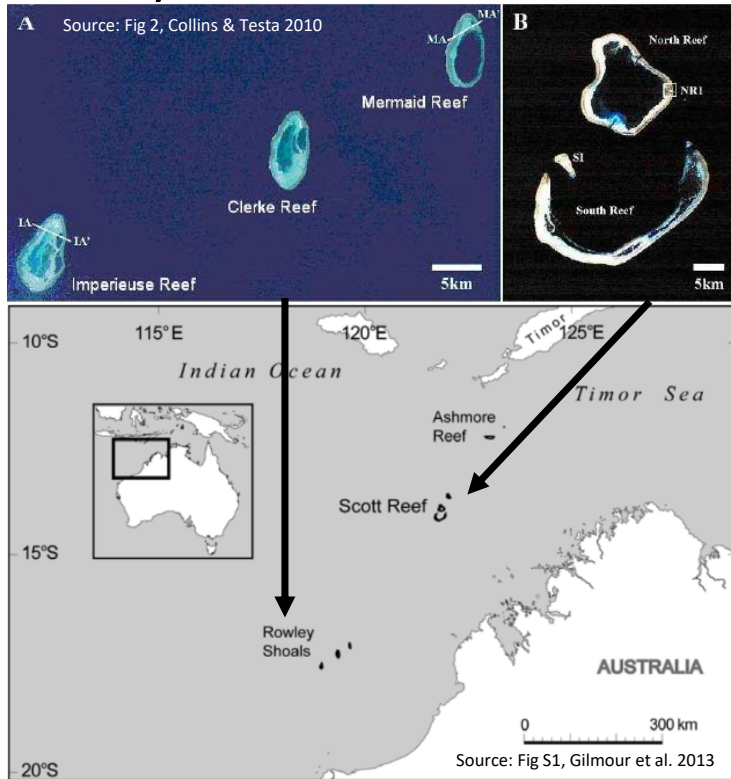




# Research system

## Rowley Shoals

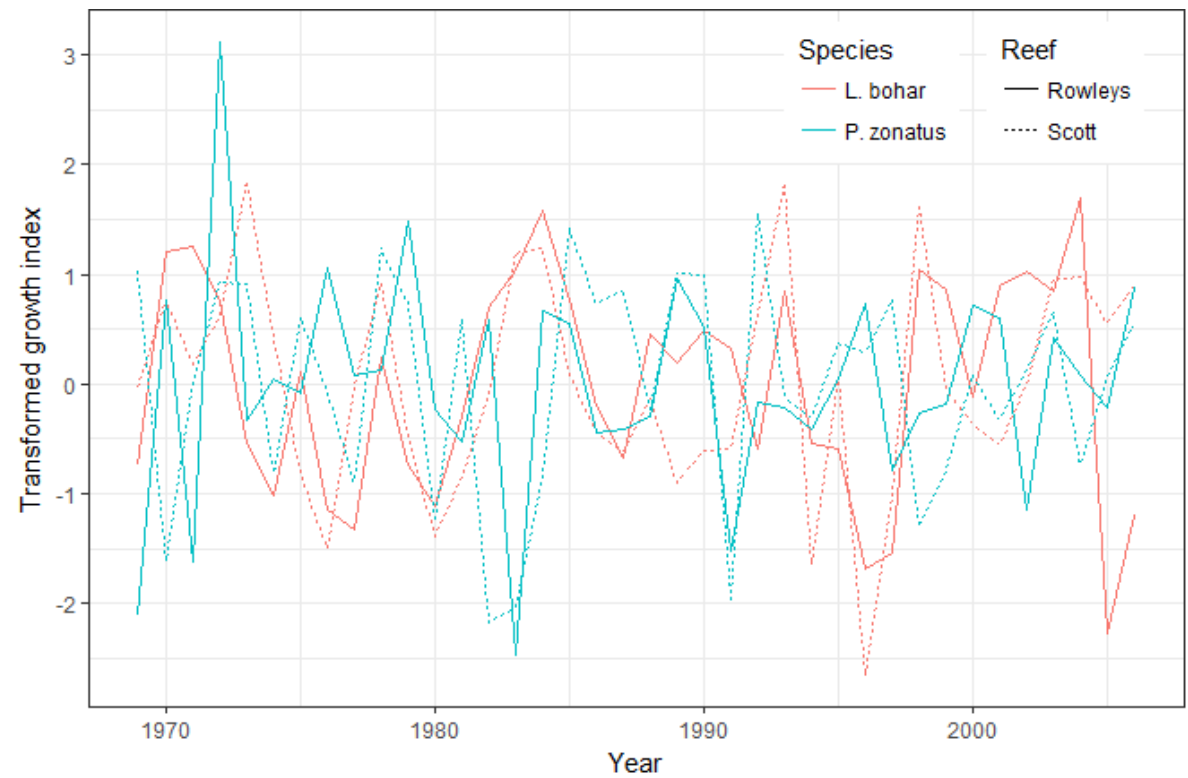
## Scott Reef



*Lutjanus bohar*

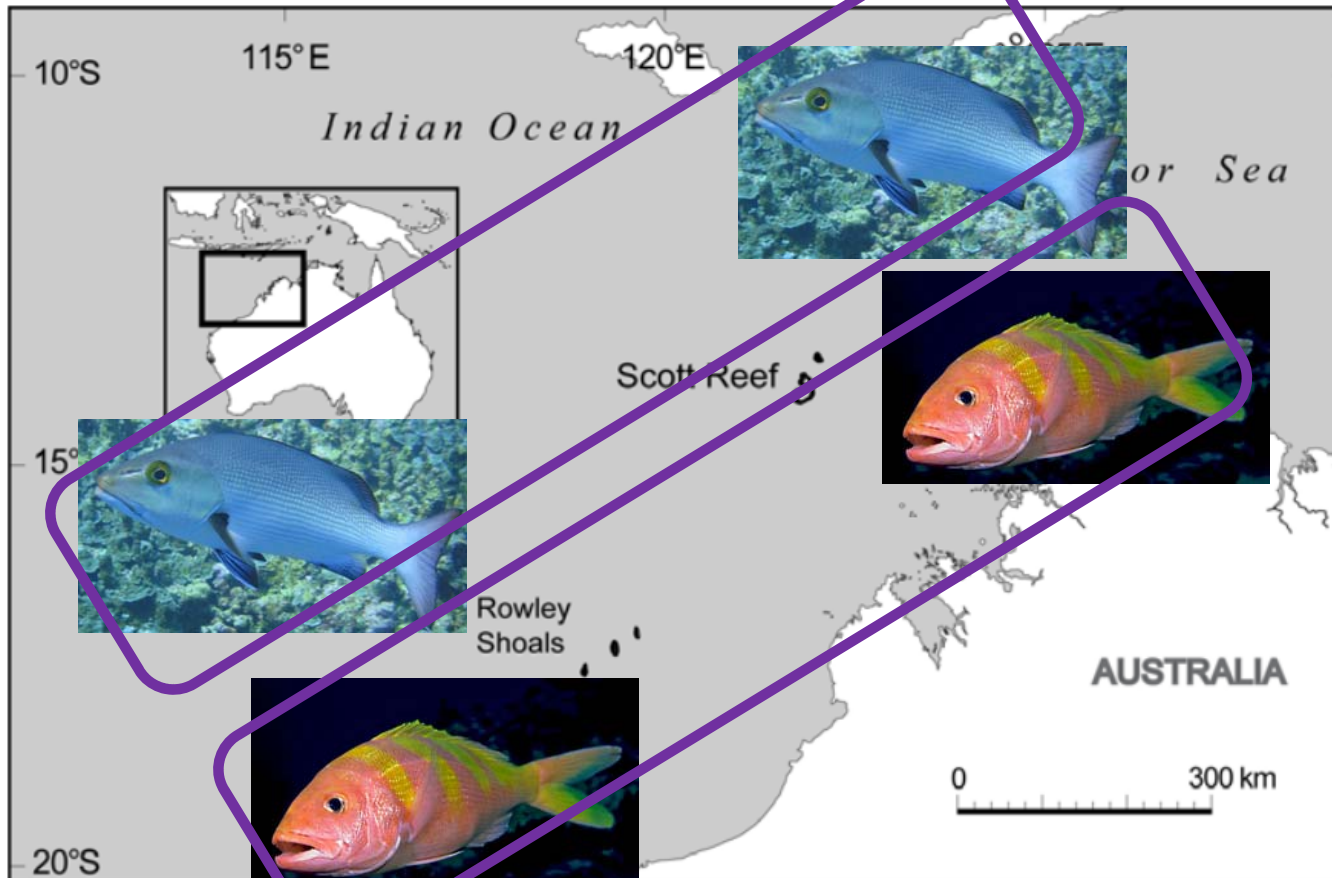


*Pristipomoides zonatus*



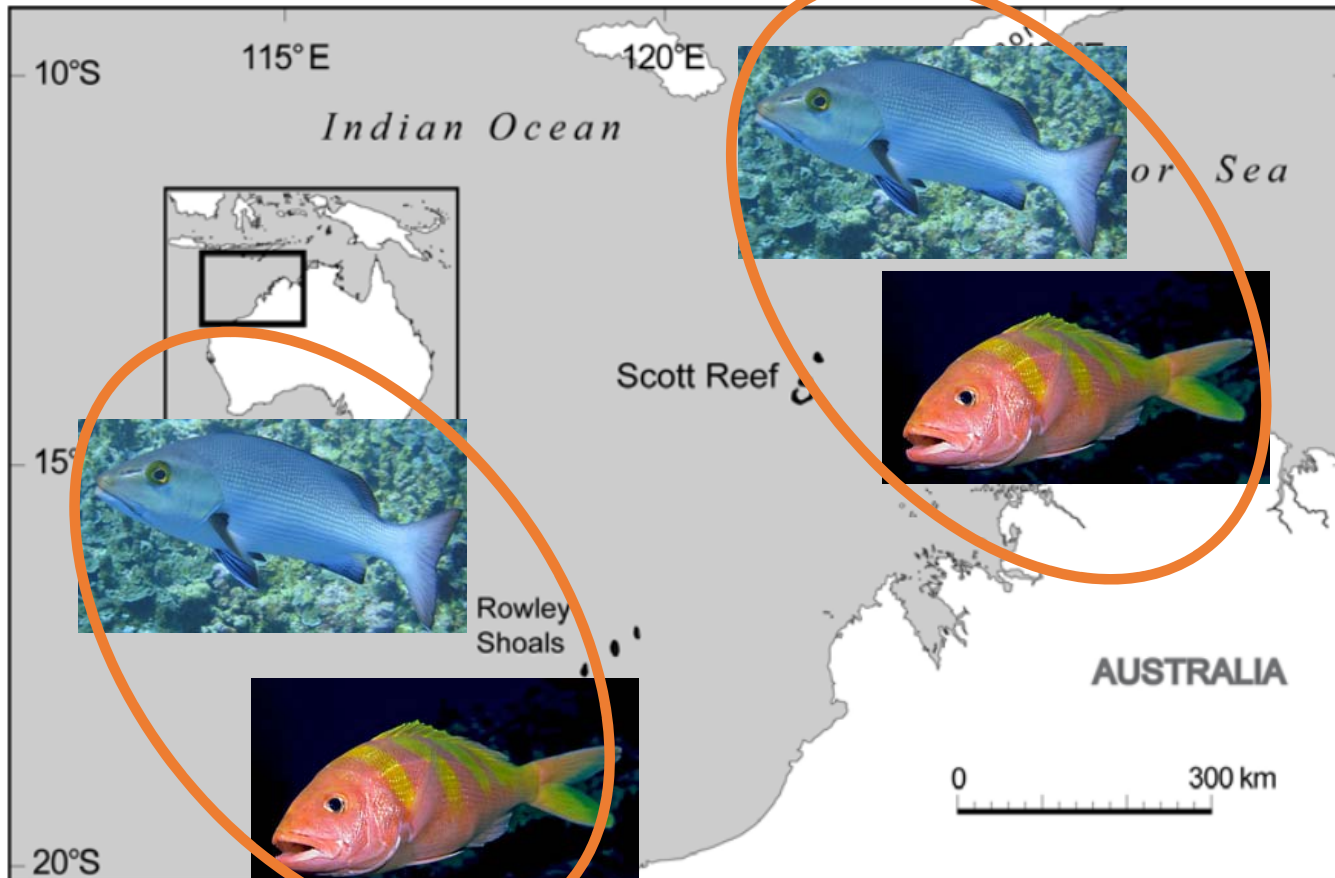
# Research questions

Q1. Spatial synchrony or interspecific synchrony?



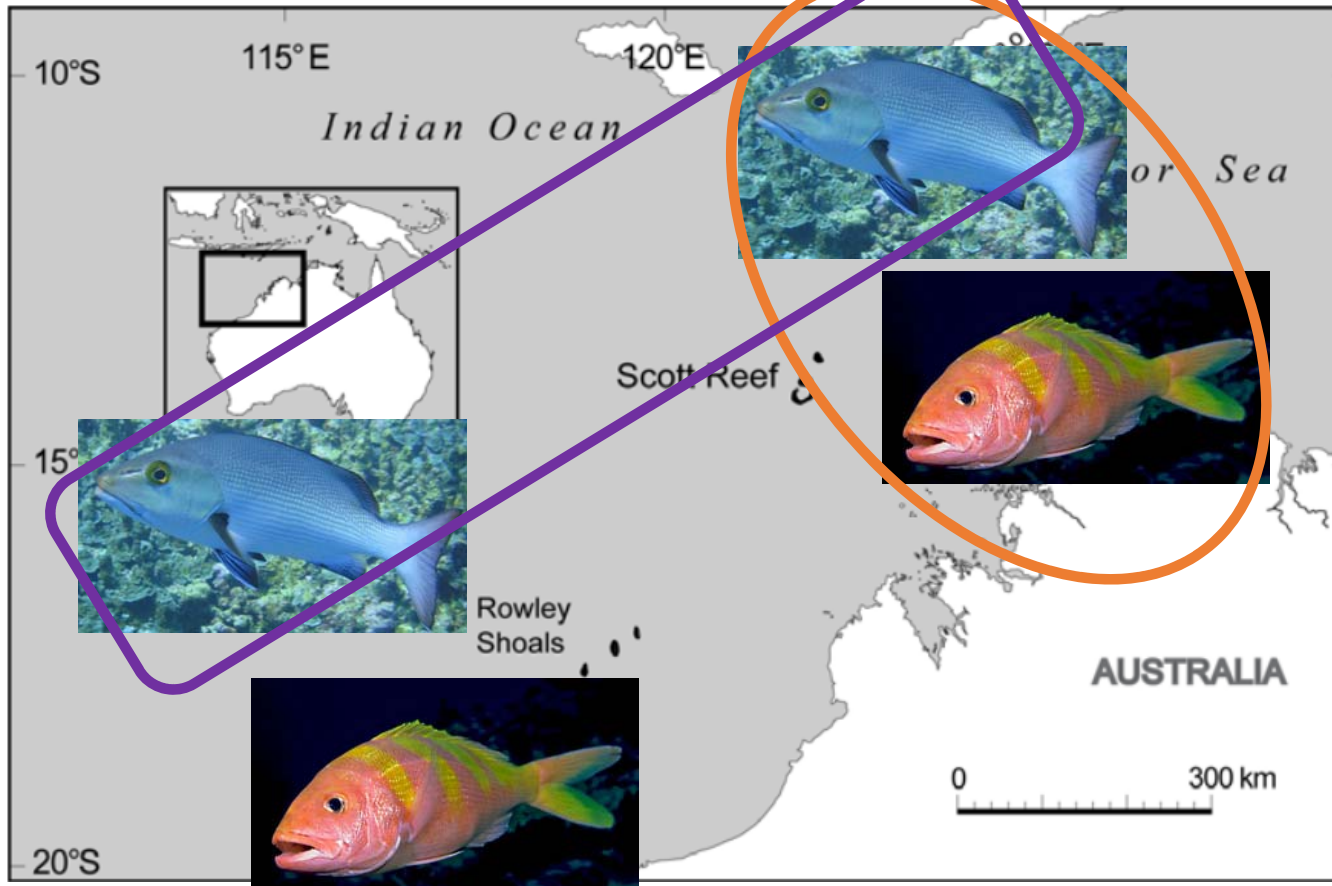
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Q1. Spatial synchrony or interspecific synchrony?

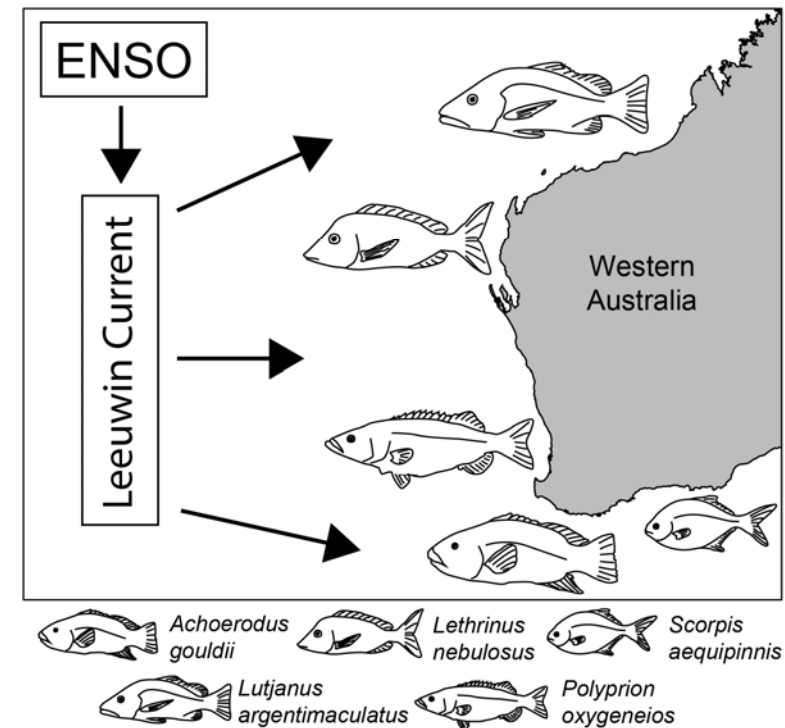


# Research questions

Q1. Spatial synchrony or interspecific synchrony?



Q2. What are the factors driving synchrony?

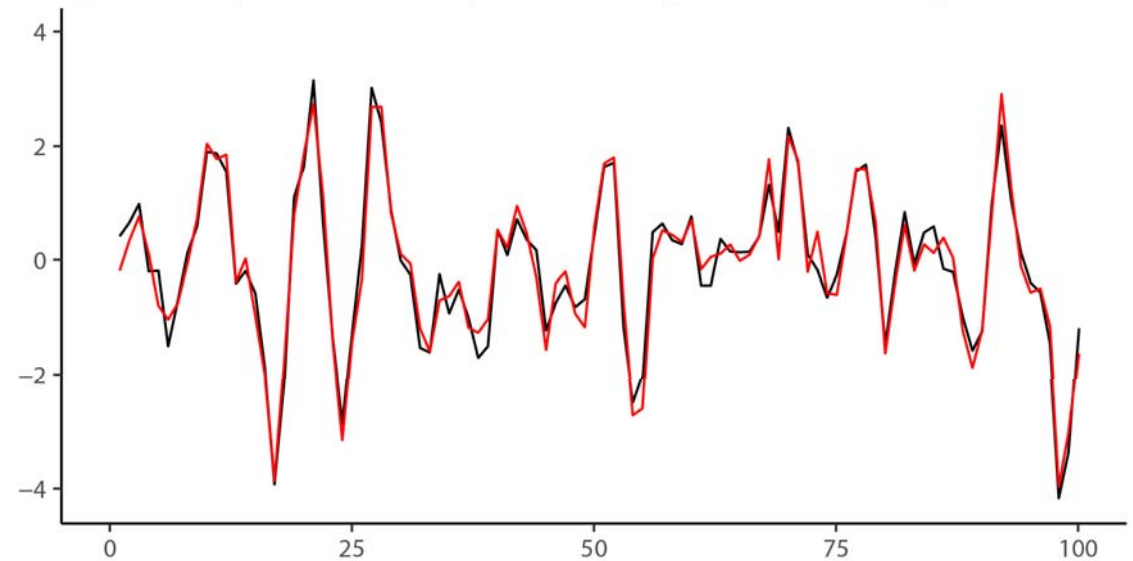




# Wavelet Coherence

- Value from 0 to 1
- High (1) if correlated oscillations & consistent phase difference

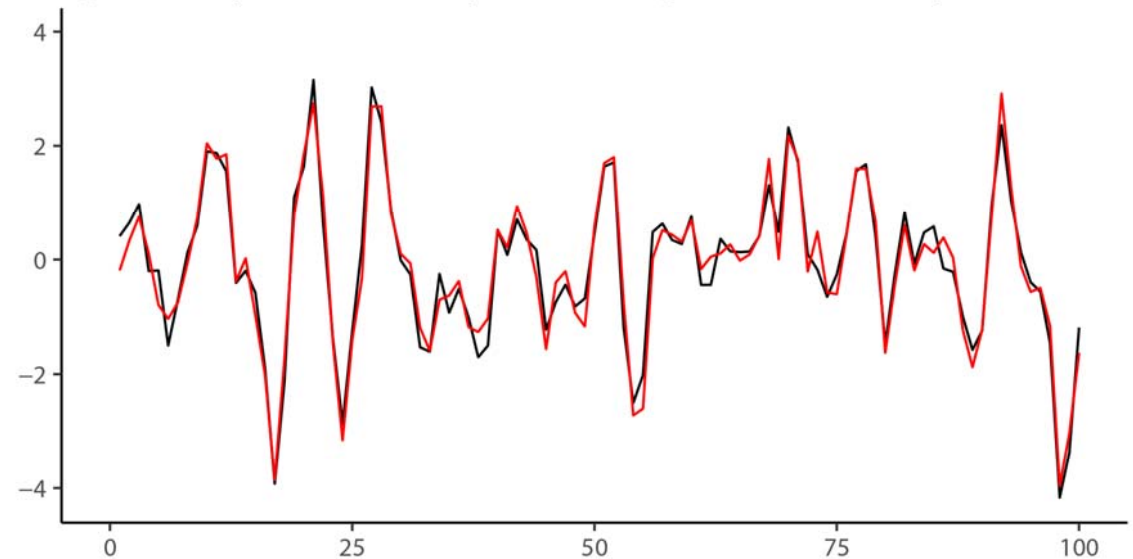
A Significant in-phase coherence ( $p < 0.001$ ) and significant correlation ( $p < 0.001$ )



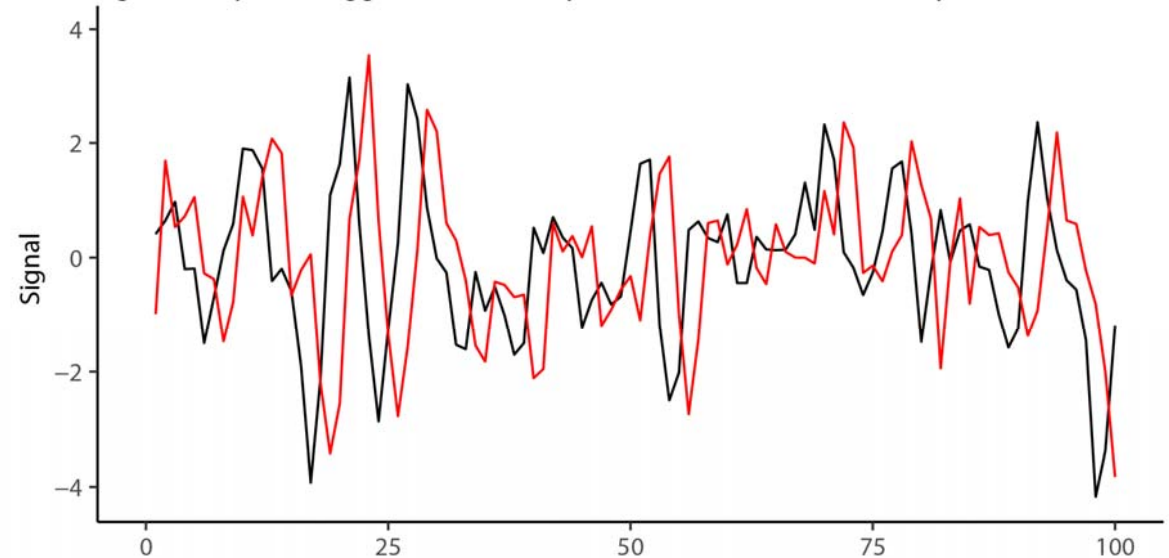
# Wavelet Coherence

- Value from 0 to 1
- High (1) if correlated oscillations & consistent phase difference
- Accounts for temporal lags
- Info on phase relationship (in-phase, lagged or anti)

A Significant in-phase coherence ( $p < 0.001$ ) and significant correlation ( $p < 0.001$ )



B Significant phase-lagged coherence ( $p < 0.001$ ) and no correlation ( $p = 0.662$ )



# Type of Synchrony

Timescales: 2-5 years

Q1. Spatial synchrony or interspecific synchrony?

5-8 years

8-12 years

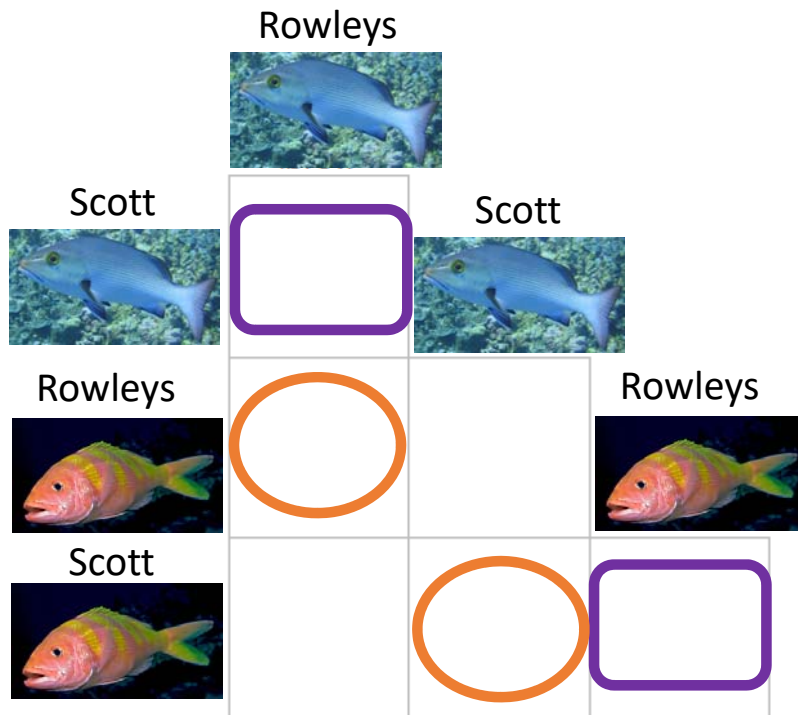
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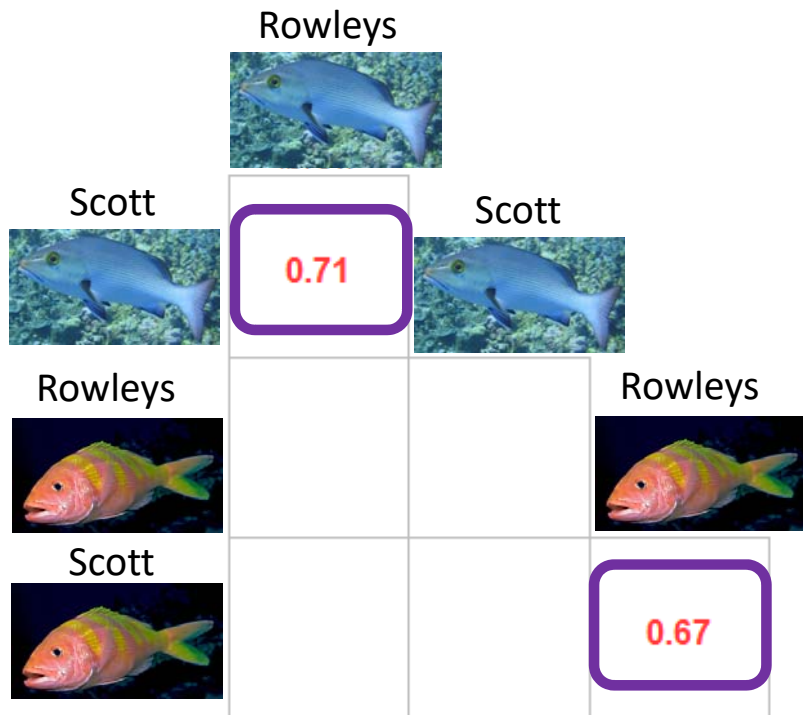




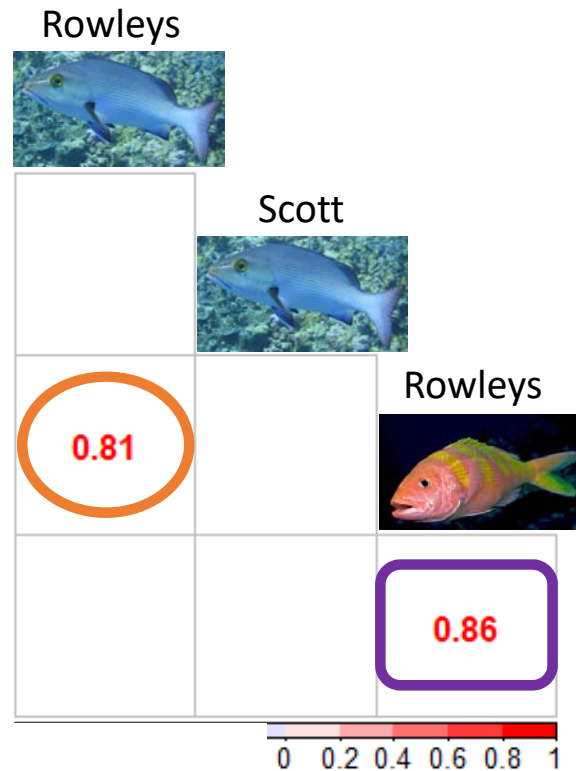
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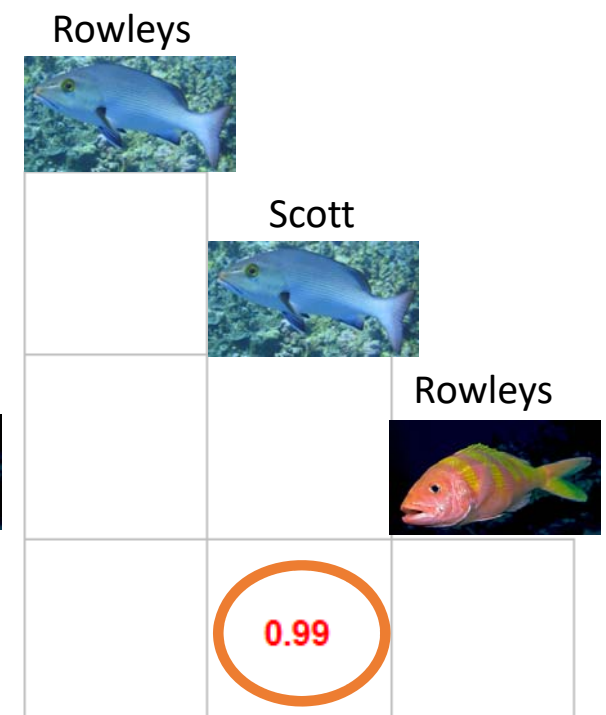
Timescales: 2-5 years



5-8 years



8-12 years

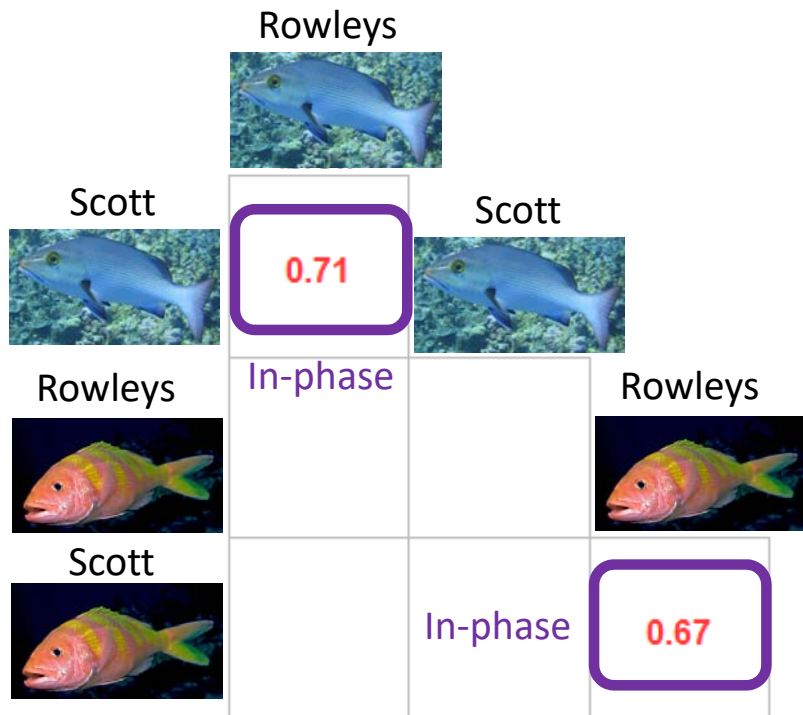


0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

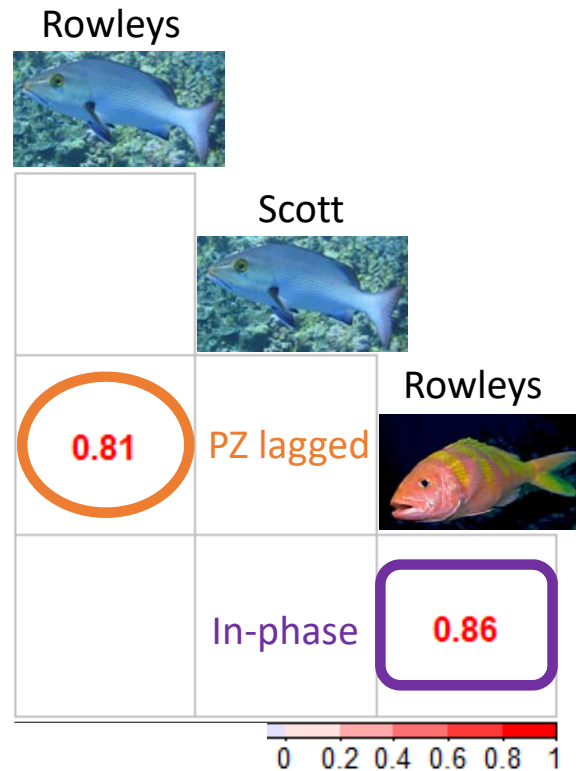
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Q1. Spatial synchrony or interspecific synchrony?

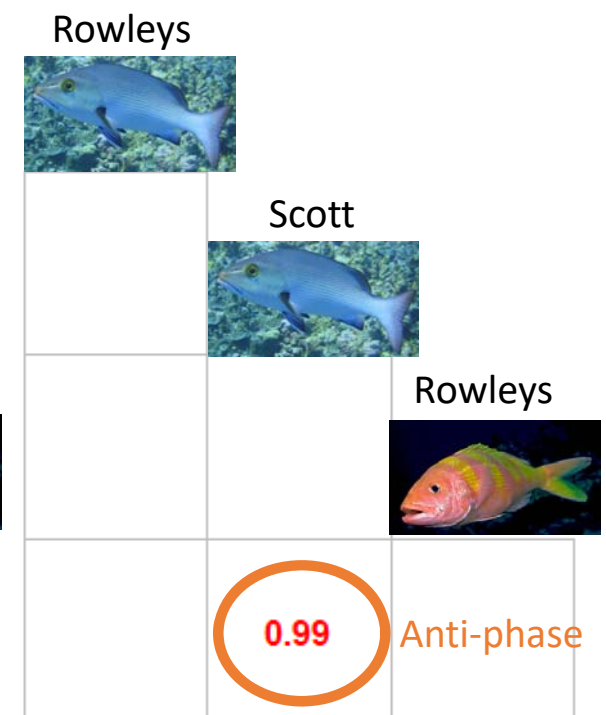
Timescales: 2-5 years



5-8 years



8-12 years



0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

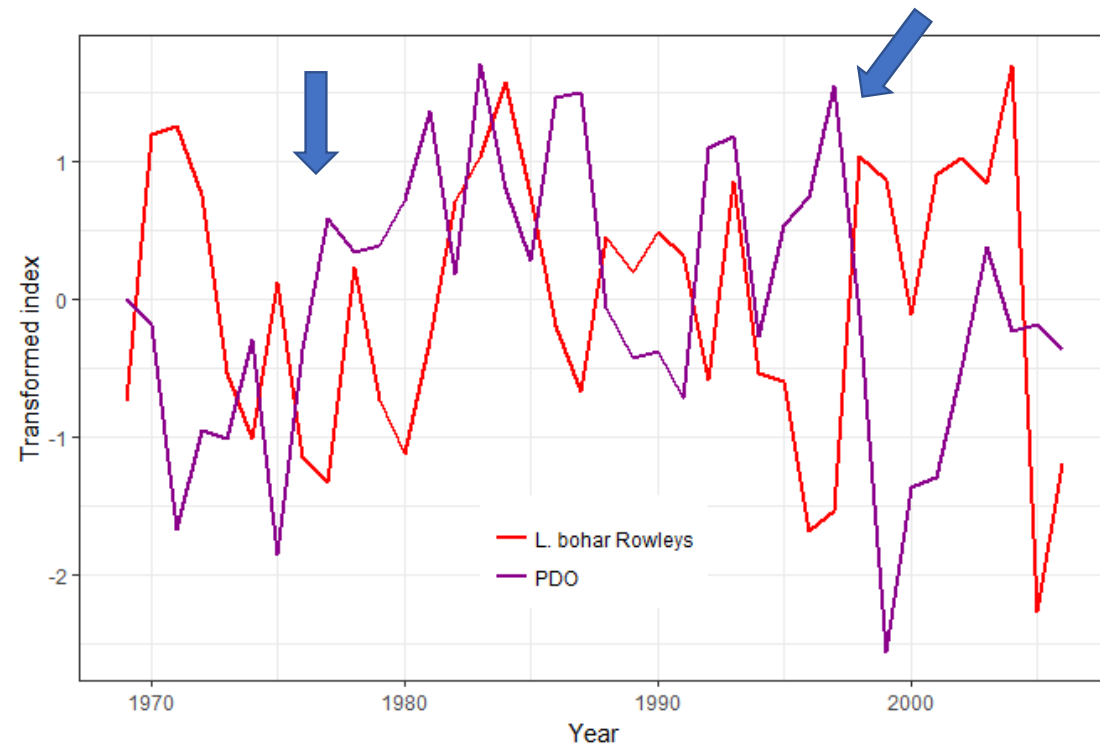
# Drivers of Synchrony

Timescale band: 2-5 years

# Drivers of Synchrony

Timescale band: 2-5 years

PDO leading Bohar at Rowleys

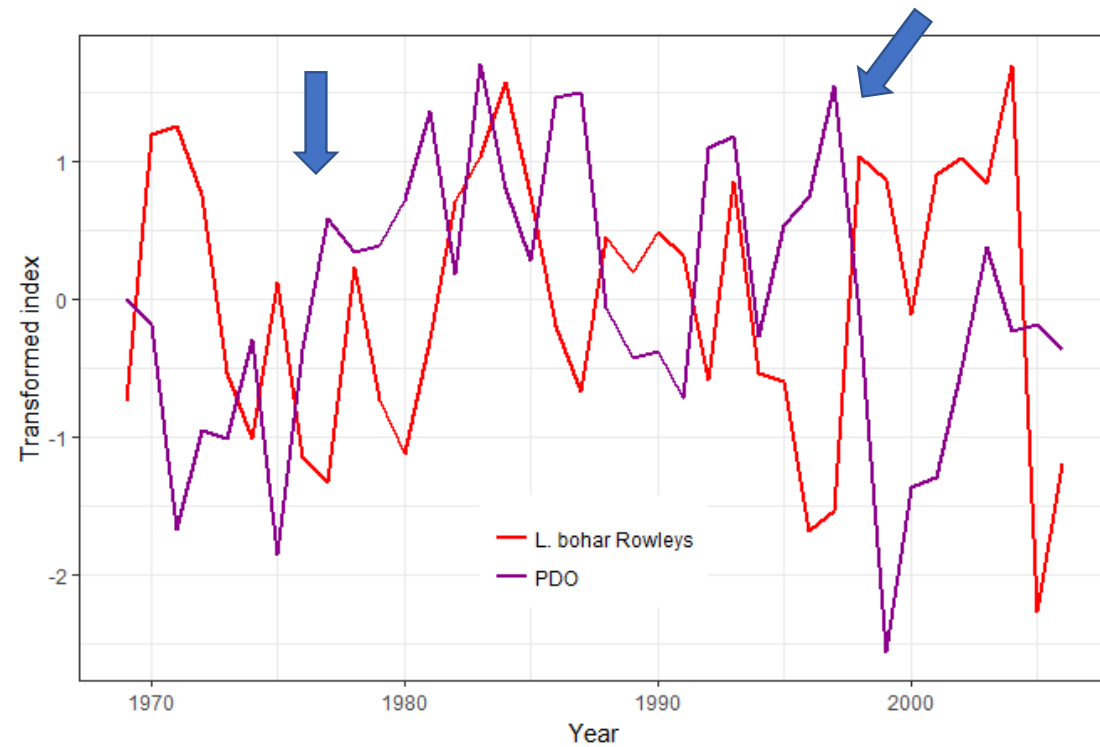




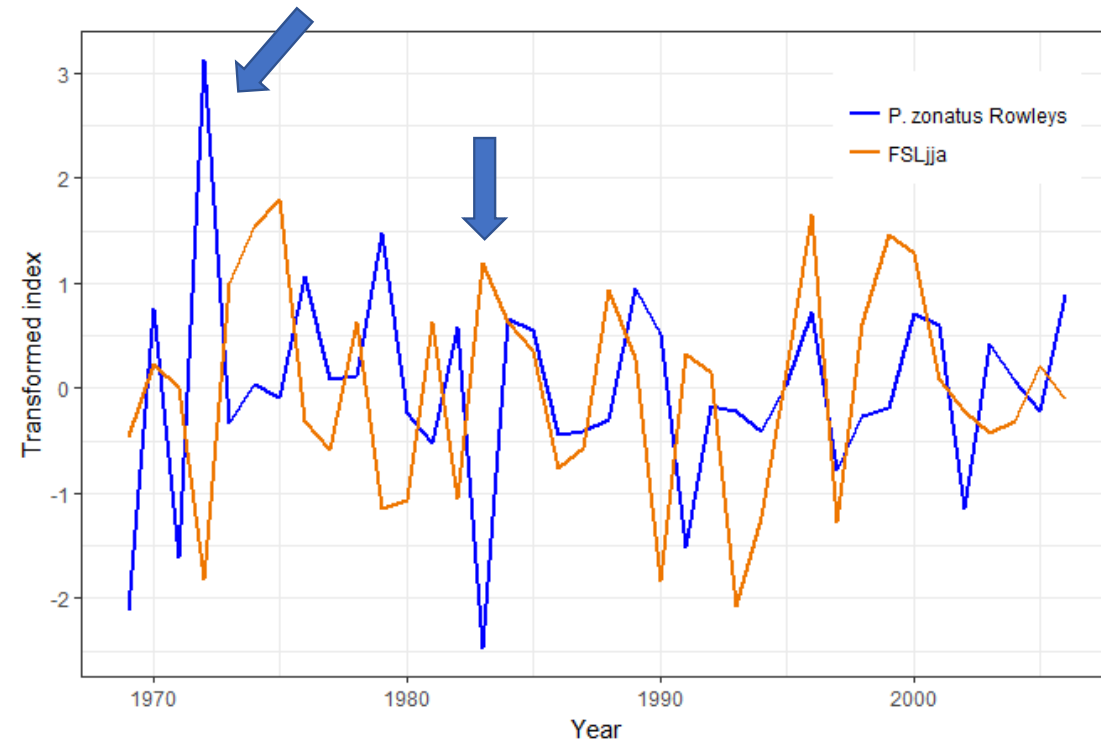
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Timescale band: 2-5 years

PDO leading Bohar at Rowleys

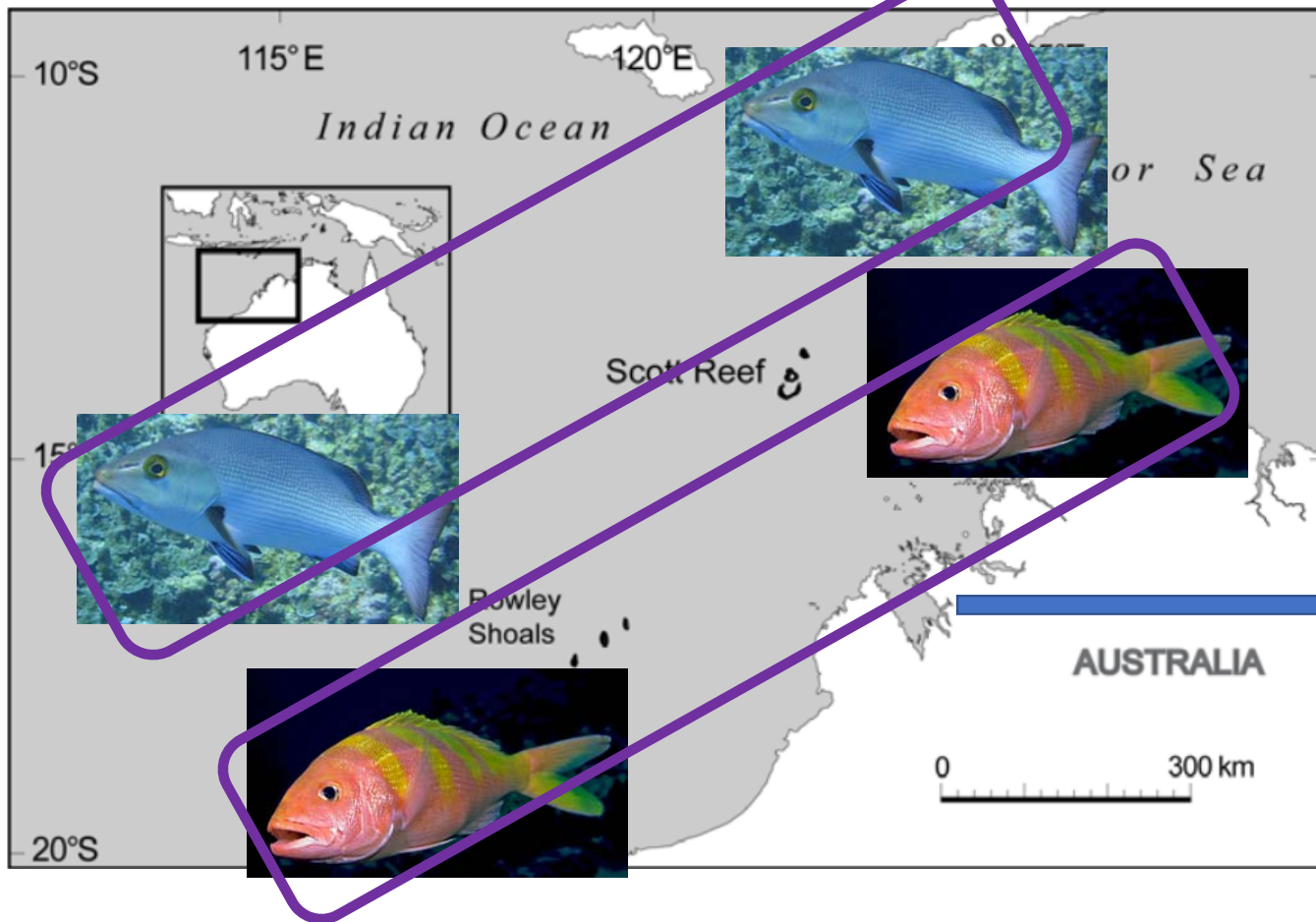


LC anti-synchronous Zonatus at Rowleys



# Summary

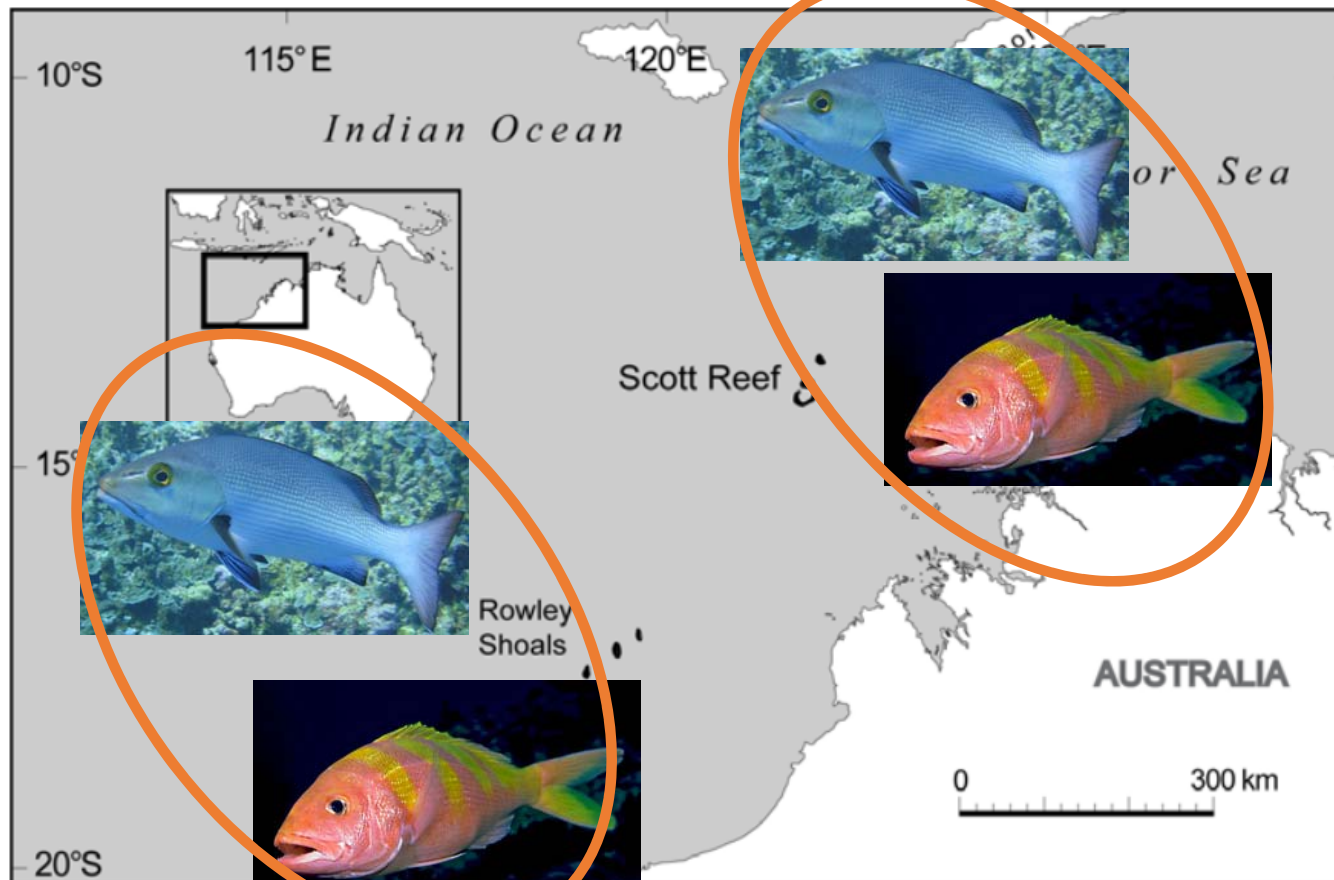
Multivariate ENSO index (MEI)  
Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)



- ✓ Spatial synchrony
- Short timescales
- Climate variables leading fish growth

Leeuwin Current (winter)

# Summary



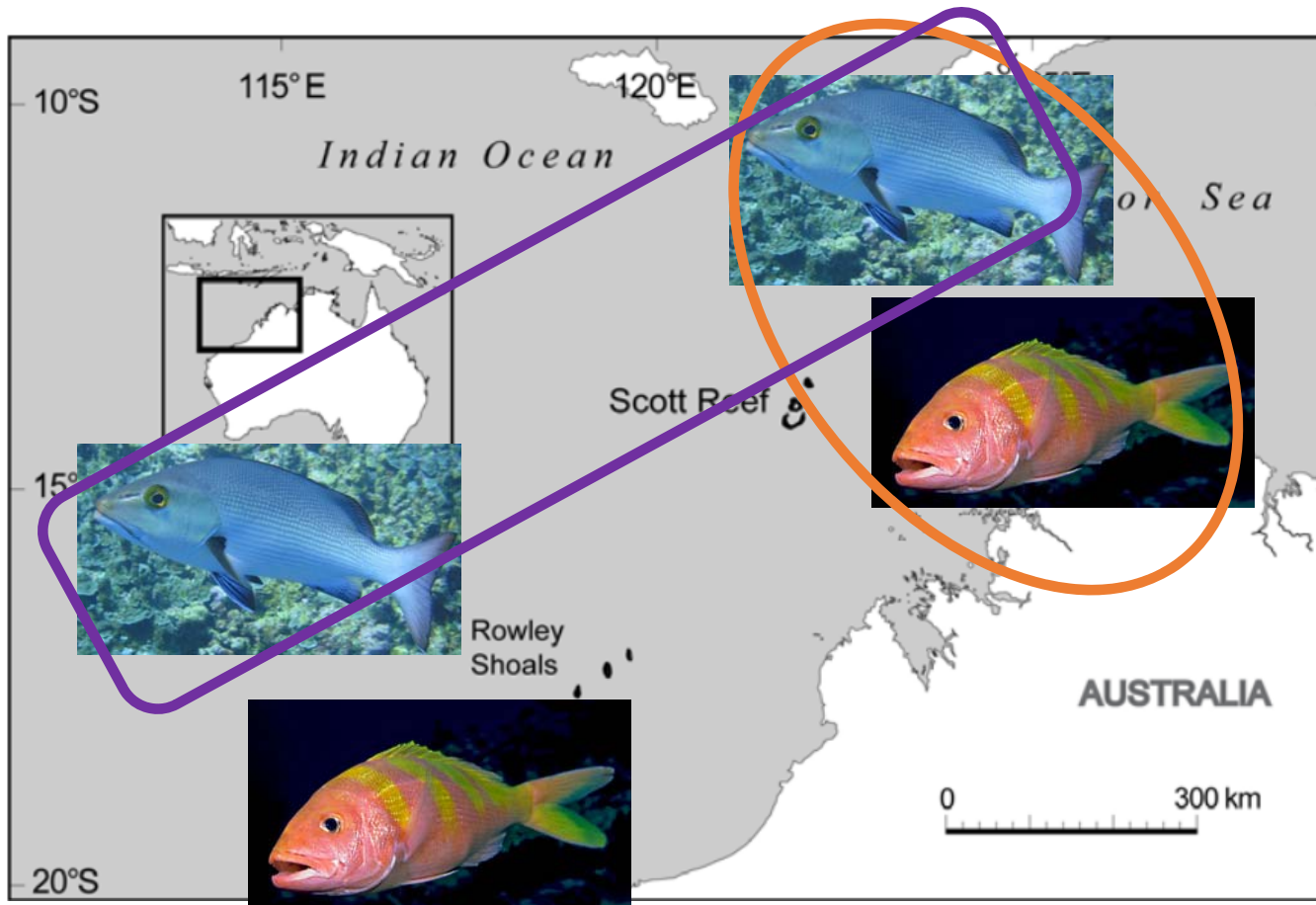
## ✓ Interspecific synchrony

- Long timescales
- Lagged/anti-phase
- Drivers???

Regional oceanography,  
trophic interactions,  
fishing pressure?

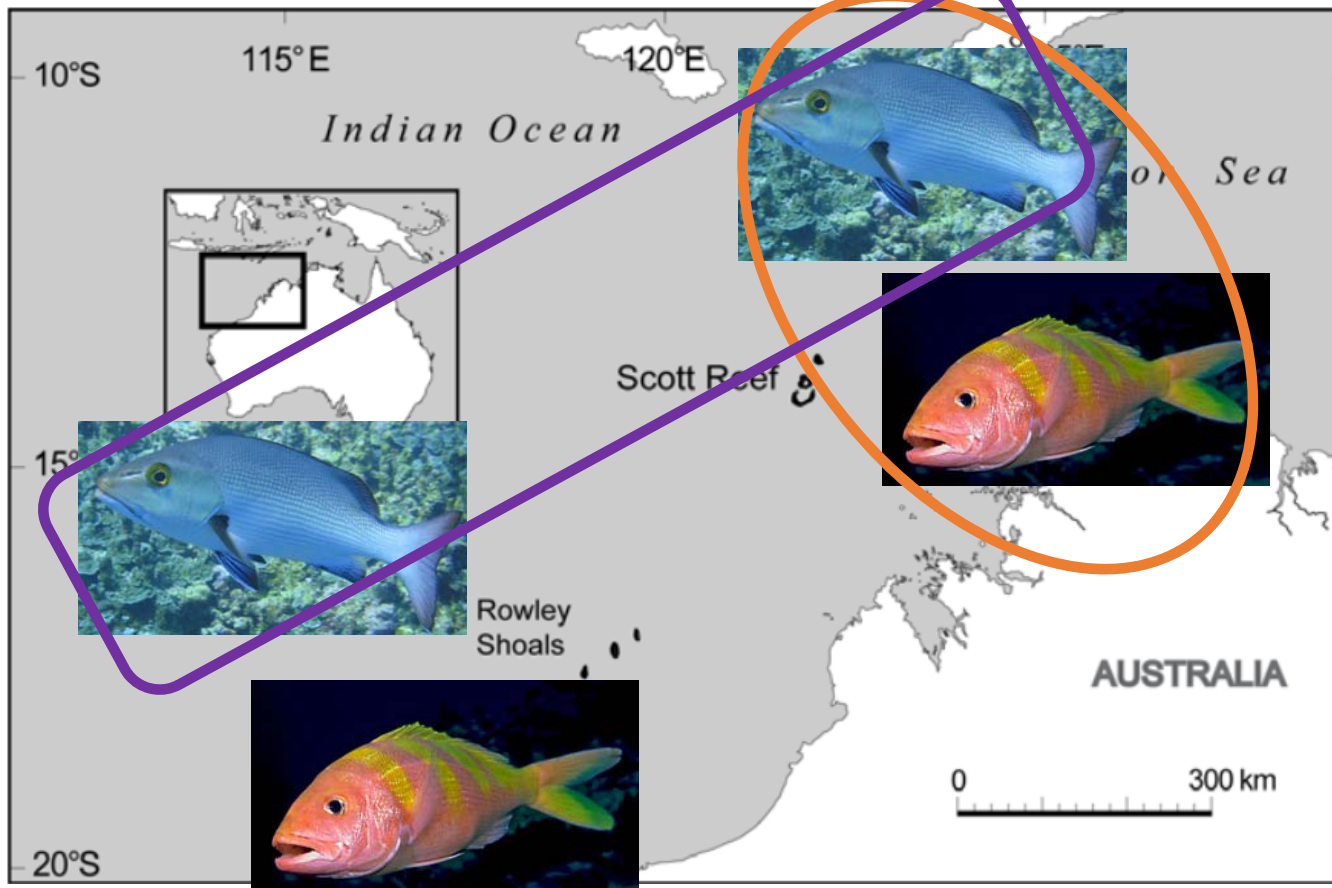
# Implications

1. Spatial synchrony and interspecific synchrony can co-occur at different timescales

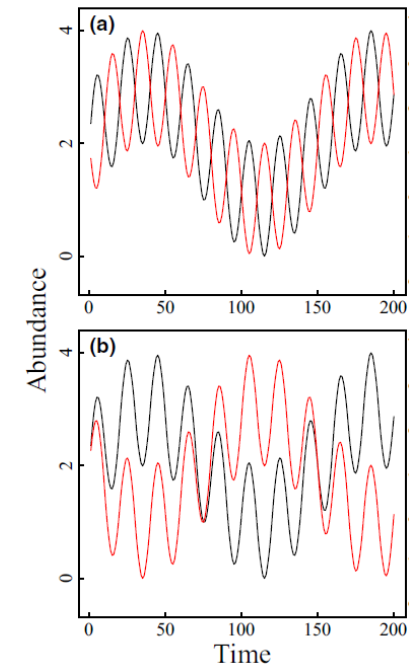


# Implications

1. Spatial synchrony and interspecific synchrony can co-occur at different timescales



2. Wavelet methods are useful for synchrony at different timescales





# Acknowledgements

Pinsky lab, Rutgers University



Jonathan Walter, University of Virginia





# References

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