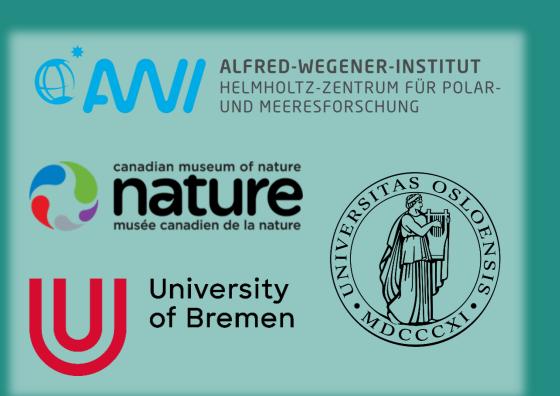
Macroalgal communities in the European Arctic

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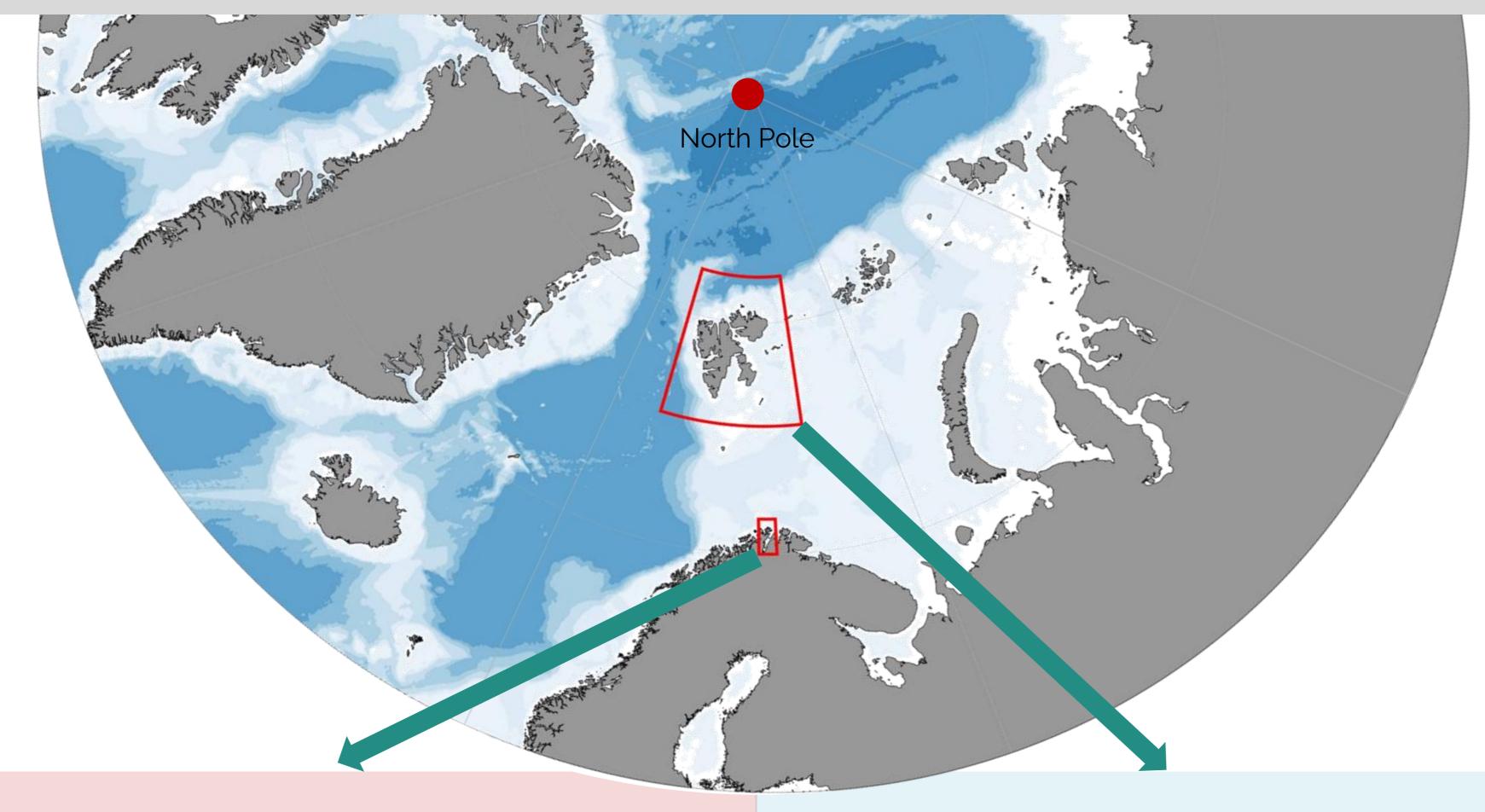
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Macroalgae are major primary producers and ecosystem engineers along Arctic coasts. Intertidal macroalgae communities of Arctic rocky shores are a good indicator to study the impact of climate change and are easy to access and monitor.



Porsangerfjorden 70°N

No

Southern Arctic fjord Finnmark, Northern Norway Cold-temperate to Arctic

Only the inner part fjord

Fjord type

Location

Climate **Glac**iers

Sea ice in winter

Kongsfjorden 79°N

High Arctic fjord

Svalbard

Cold-temperate to Arctic

5 (sea terminating)

Large parts of the fjord







Mid intertidal





Low intertidal



High

No

High (23 species)







7 species No. of brown algae species

Biodiversity

Macroalgal biomass

Green algae bands

1 species

Lower (16 species)

Yes



High macroalgal biodiversity and biomass in Porsangerfjorden. A maximum fresh biomass of 20 kg m⁻² was collected in summer 2022 at the western tip of the fjord.



A single specimen of the biomass dominant brown algae species (here *Fucus serratus*) present in the intertidal of Porsangerfjorden can weigh up to 1.5 kg.



Temperate species are moving northwards! This fertile drift specimen of a cold-temperate brown algae species (Fucus vesiculosus) was collected in summer 2021 for the first time in Kongsfjorden.

Climate change will transform Kongsfjorden's high Arctic macroalgae communities towards the cold-temperate communities found in Porsangerfjorden. This change will include the establishment of new species in the high Arctic and an increase in intertidal biomass.





