

The second VOCALS Meeting
University of Washington, Seattle
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Regional oceanographic scenario and Water mass distribution in the coastal VOCALS REx region in October 2008

Pisco, 13°S - San Juan, 15°S/Peru, R/V José Olaya



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OUTLINE

I. Summary

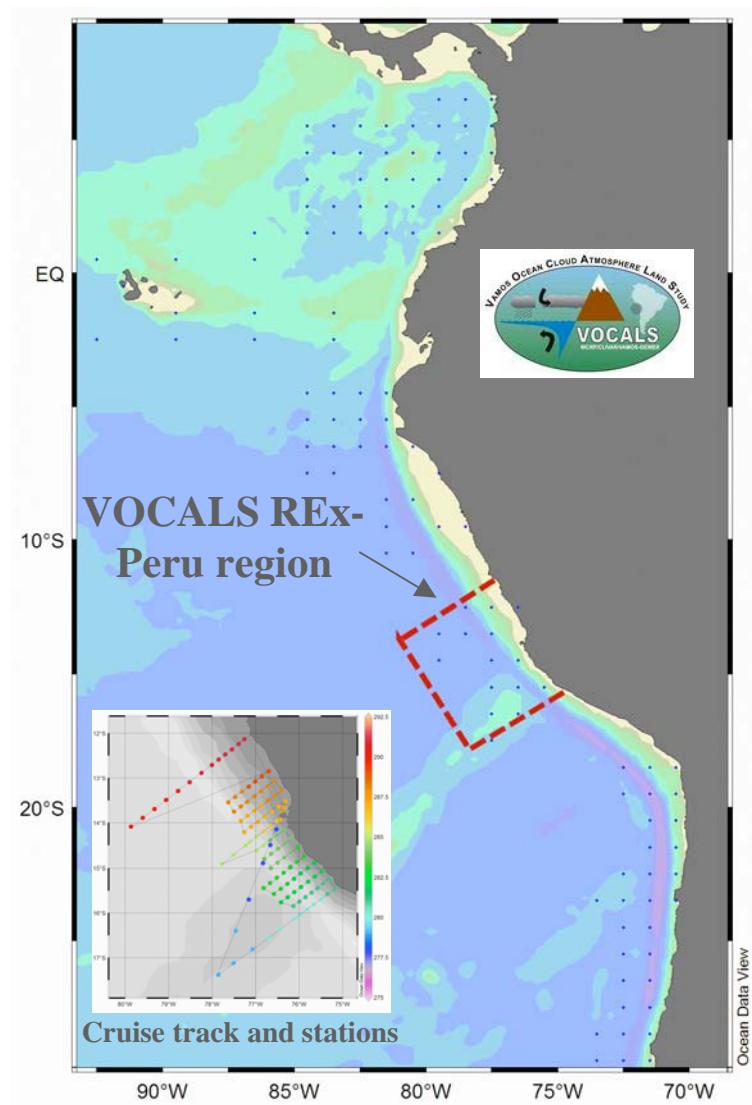
II. The Regional Climate Setting: Termohaline and Chlorophyll-a distribution in the ESP in October 2008

III. The VOCALS REx-Peru cruise

- 3.1. Retrospective data analysis
- 3.2. Water mass analysis of the Pisco-San Juan upwelling cell

IV. Conclusions

V. Perspectives



II. The Regional oceanographic scenary in October 2008

XI Joint Oceanographic Research Cruise [CPPS, 2009]



Stations: 469 Stations (29 cross-shelf transects)

Depths: 0-1000 m

Parameters: Meteo, CTD, Biogeochem, Plankton

Period: September-October, 2008

Studied area: 6°30' N - 32°10' S and from the coast to 1440km

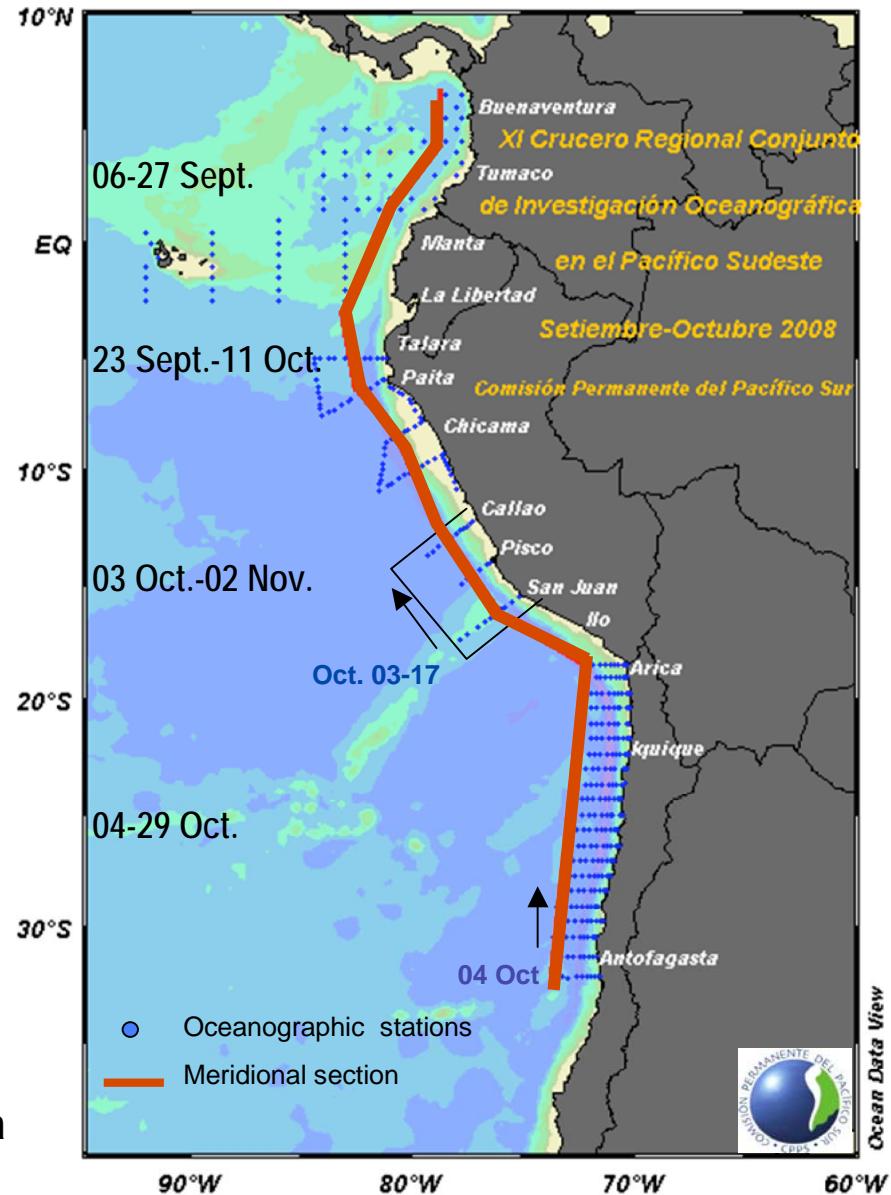


ARC/Malpelo

EAS/Orion

R/V J. Olaya

R/V A. Molina



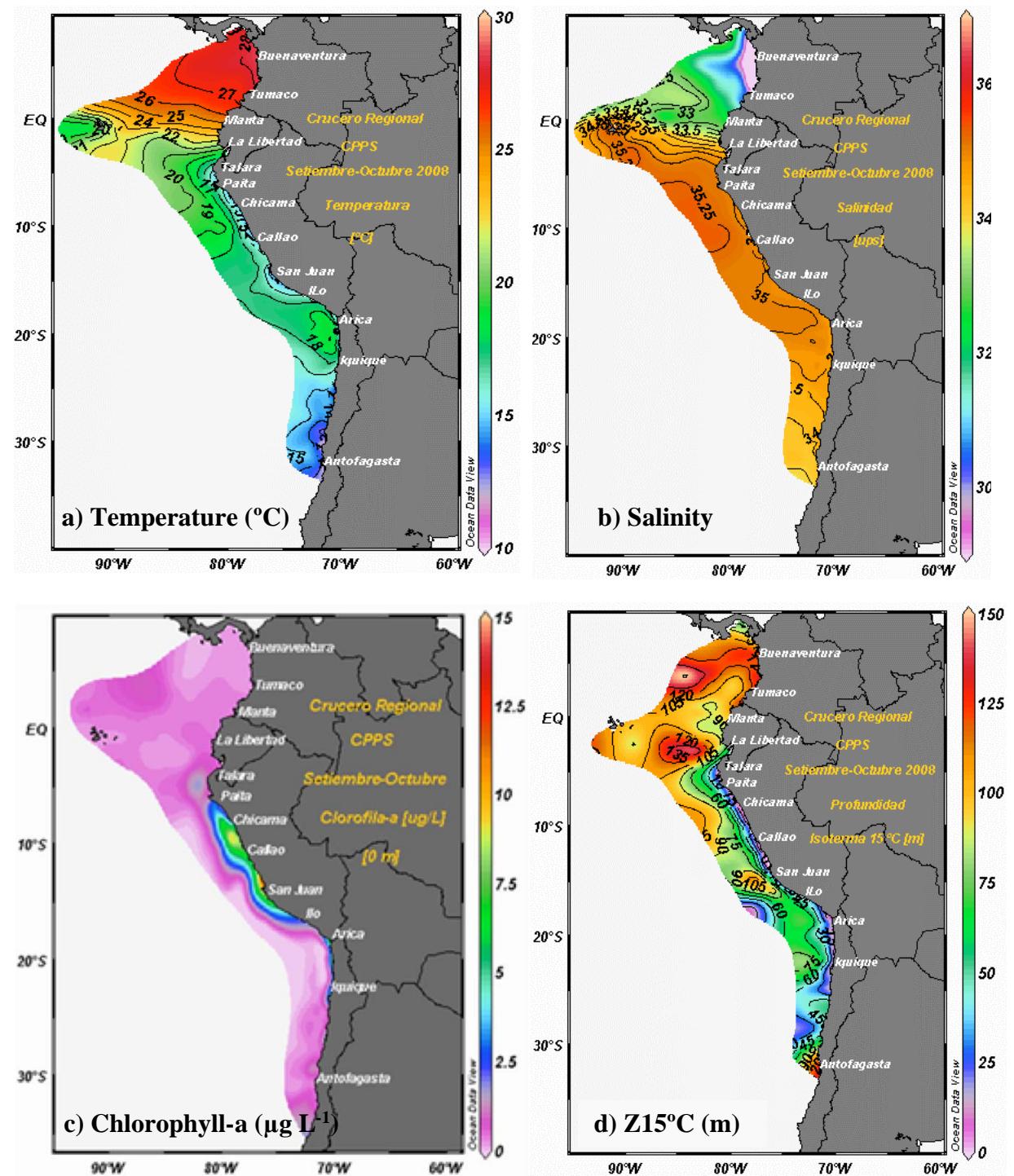
Distribution of Sea Surface Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), Salinity and Chlorophyll-a ($\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$), and the Depth of the 15°C (m)

Off Peru, relatively cold conditions extended alongshore, with highly productive areas in the northern-central region ($14.98 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$).

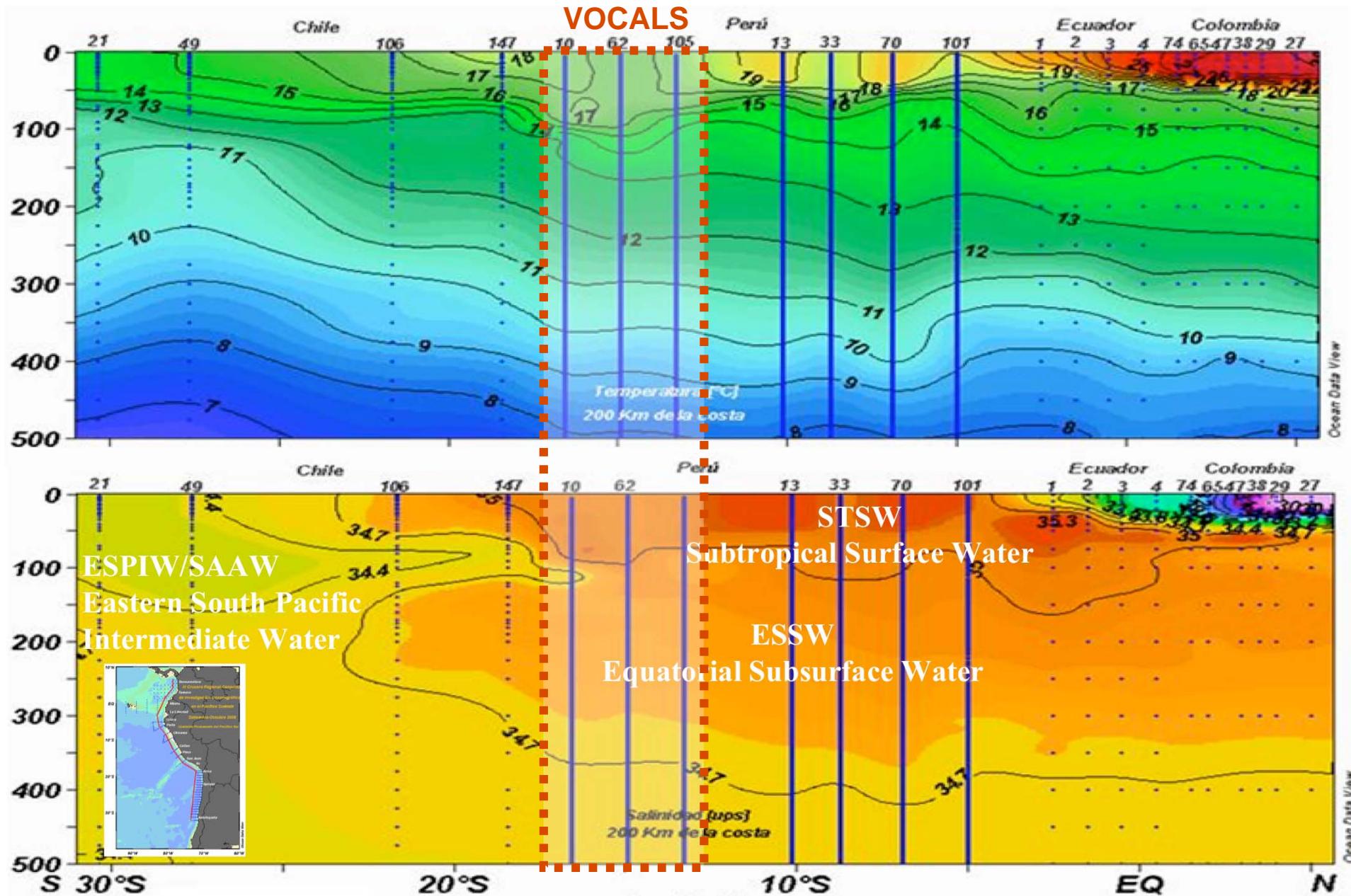
The Chilean sector presented cold and low-salinity waters, specially between Iquique (20S) and Antofagasta (30S).

Low productive areas in the oceanic region off Buenaventura (Colombia) and the oceanic areas off Arica and Iquique (Chloro-a concentrations $0.14 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$),

[CPPS, 2009]



Temperature [$^{\circ}\text{C}$] and salinity distributions for a meridional section 100 nm off the Southamerican coast during September-October 2008 [CPPS, 2009]

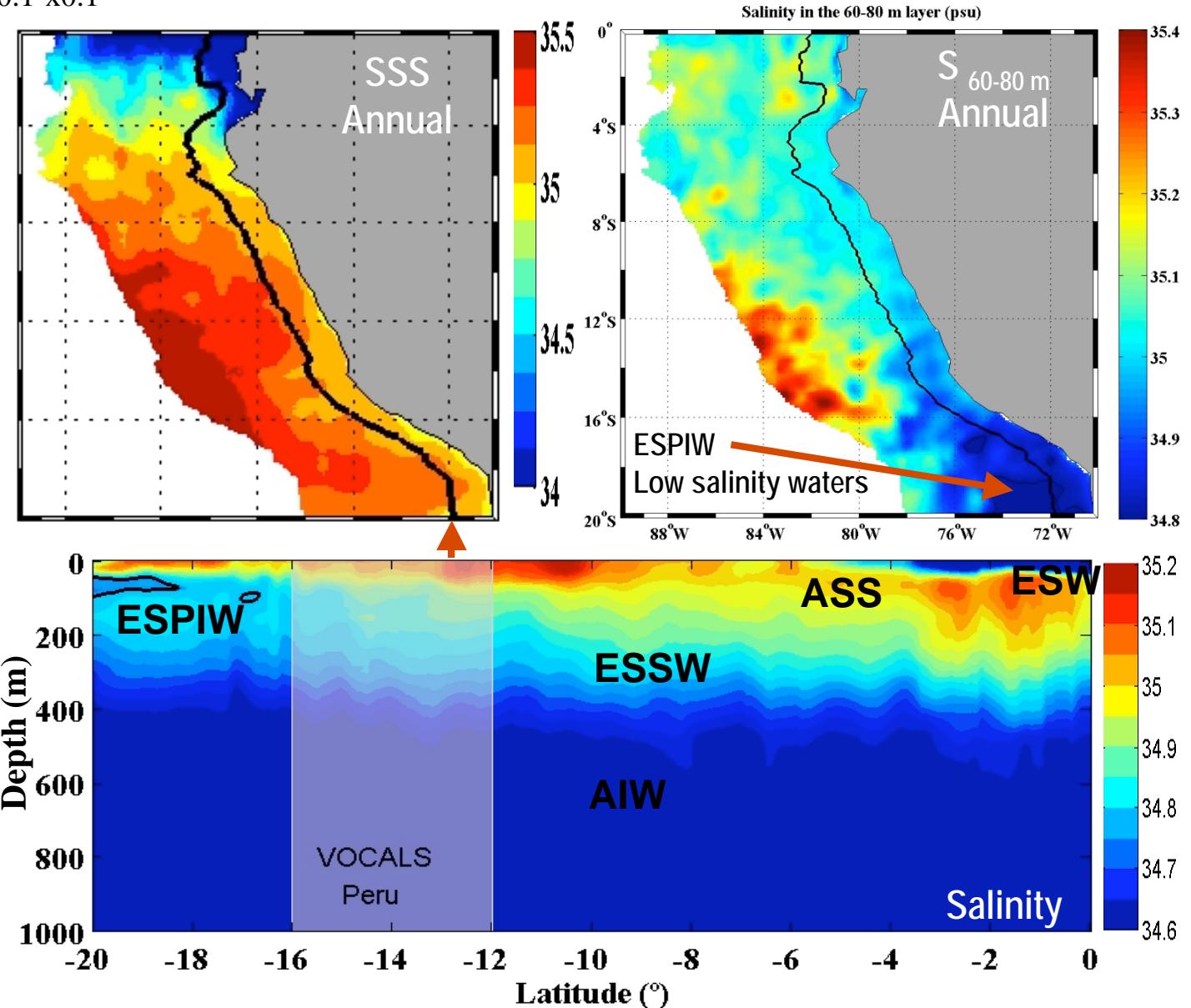


III. The VOCALS REx-Peru cruise

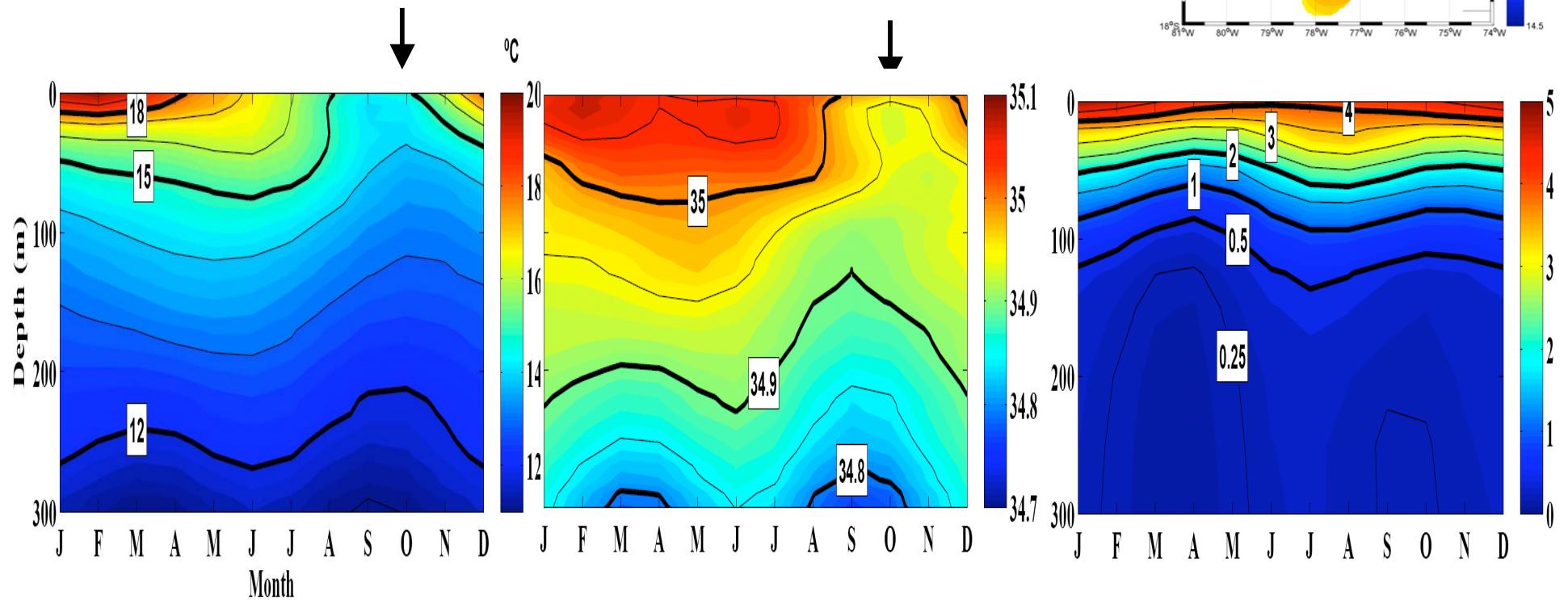
3.1) Retrospective data analysis : Construction of a high-resolution climatology

- Data sources: WOA05, ARGO and in-situ Peru/Chile data bases over 1960-2008
- From the coast to 8° offshore, from the surface to 1000 m depth (55 standard levels)
- Spatial resolution of 0.1°x0.1°

Annual mean state of
a) SSS (left) and b)
Salinity in the 60-80m
layer depth (right)

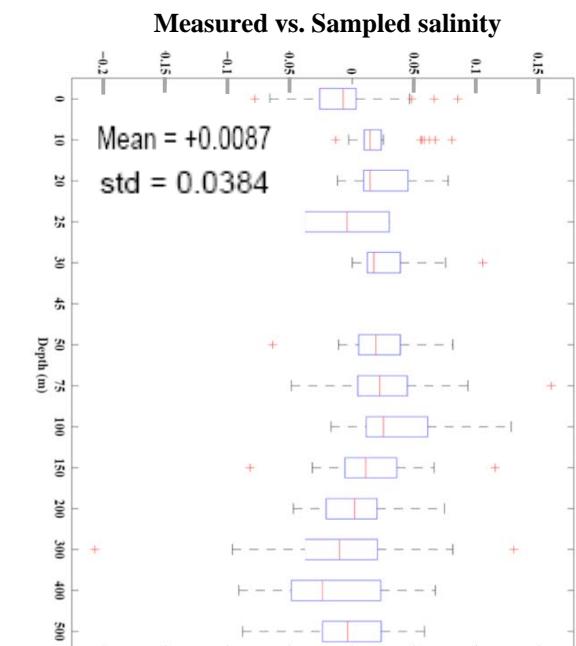
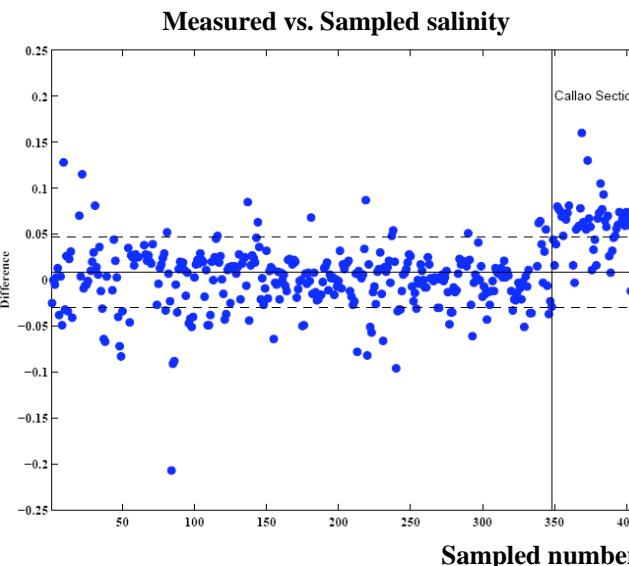
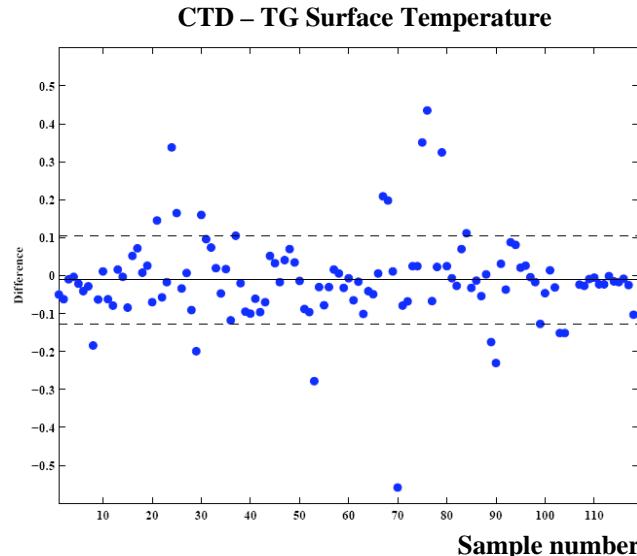


Seasonal cycle of a)Temperature (°C), b) Salinity, c) Oxygen (ml L⁻¹) distribution integrated from the coast and the upwelling front between Pisco-San Juan

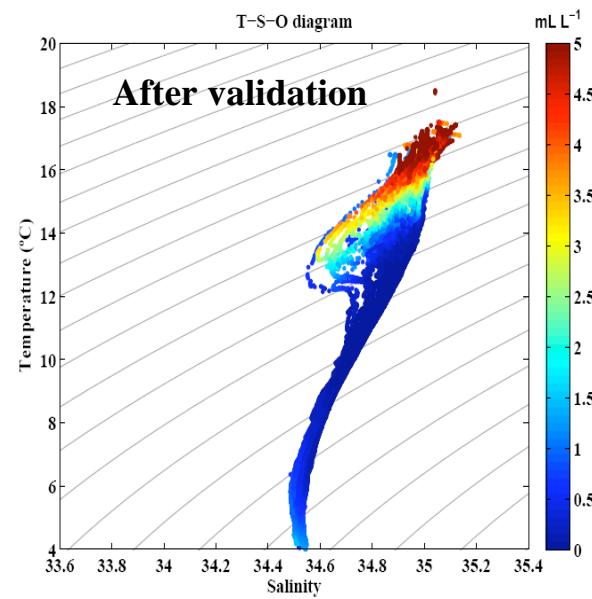
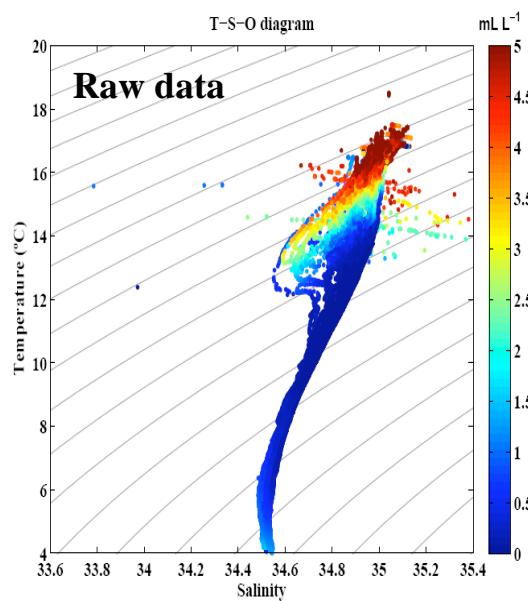


3.2. Water mass analysis: Data validation, definition of water mass properties

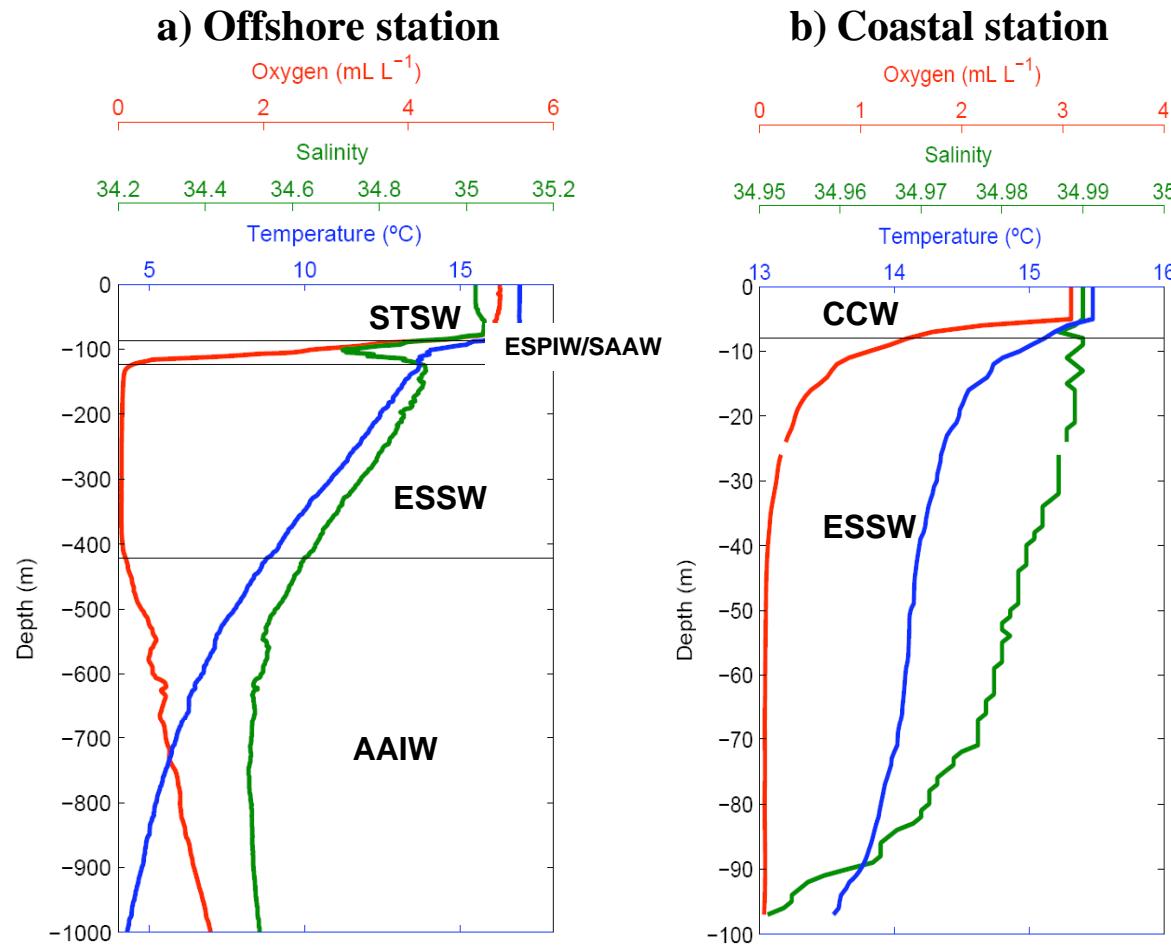
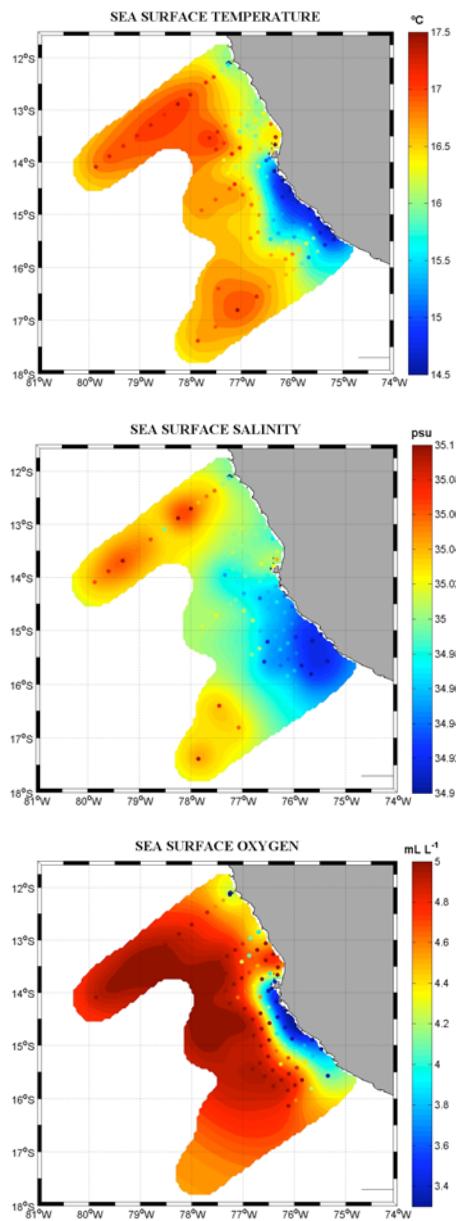
- Data validation: CTD & Sampling samples intercomparison



TSO₂ diagrams



- TSO_2 “typical” vertical distribution for an a) offshore and b) coastal stations during the VOCALS Peru cruise



STSW: SubTropical Surface Water,
 CCW: Cold Coastal Water,
 ESPIW: Eastern South Pacific Intermediate Water (also SAAW, Subantarctic Water),
 ESSW: Equatorial Sub-Surface Water,
 AAIW: Antarctic Intermediate Water

- Water mass determination

Clustering method:

$$F_D = T_n^2 + S_n^2 + d_n^2$$

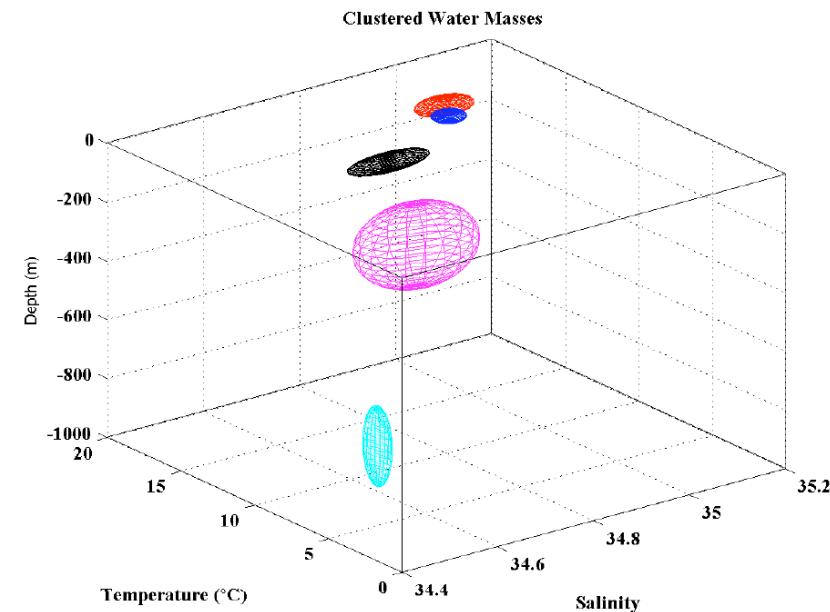
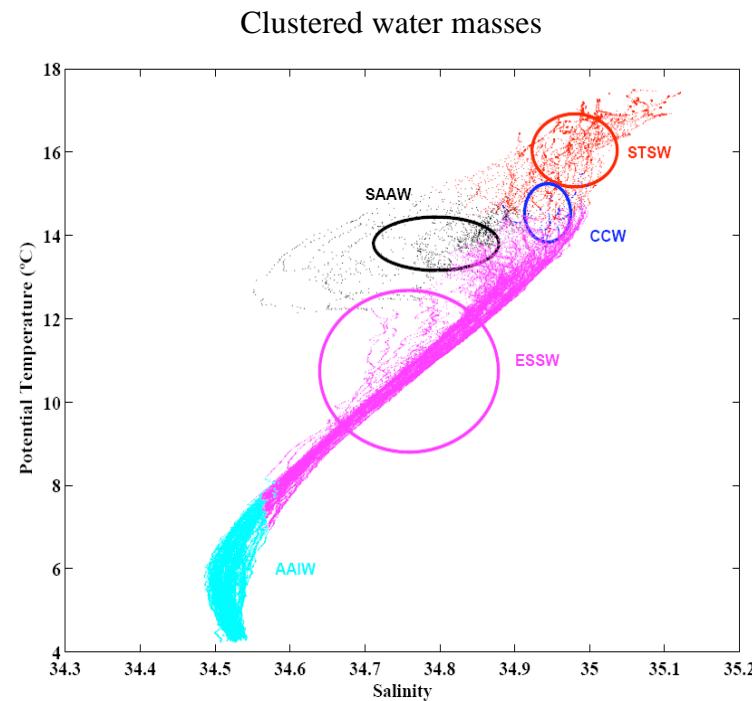
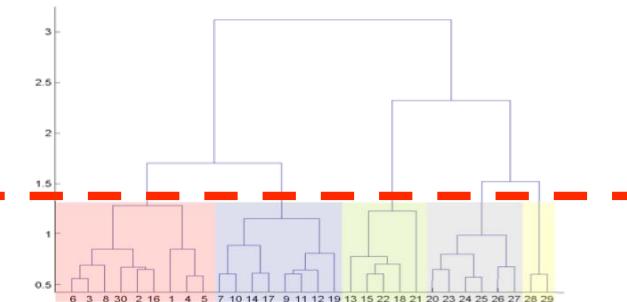
A distance function is defined,

$$T_n = \Delta T_c / \sigma_T$$

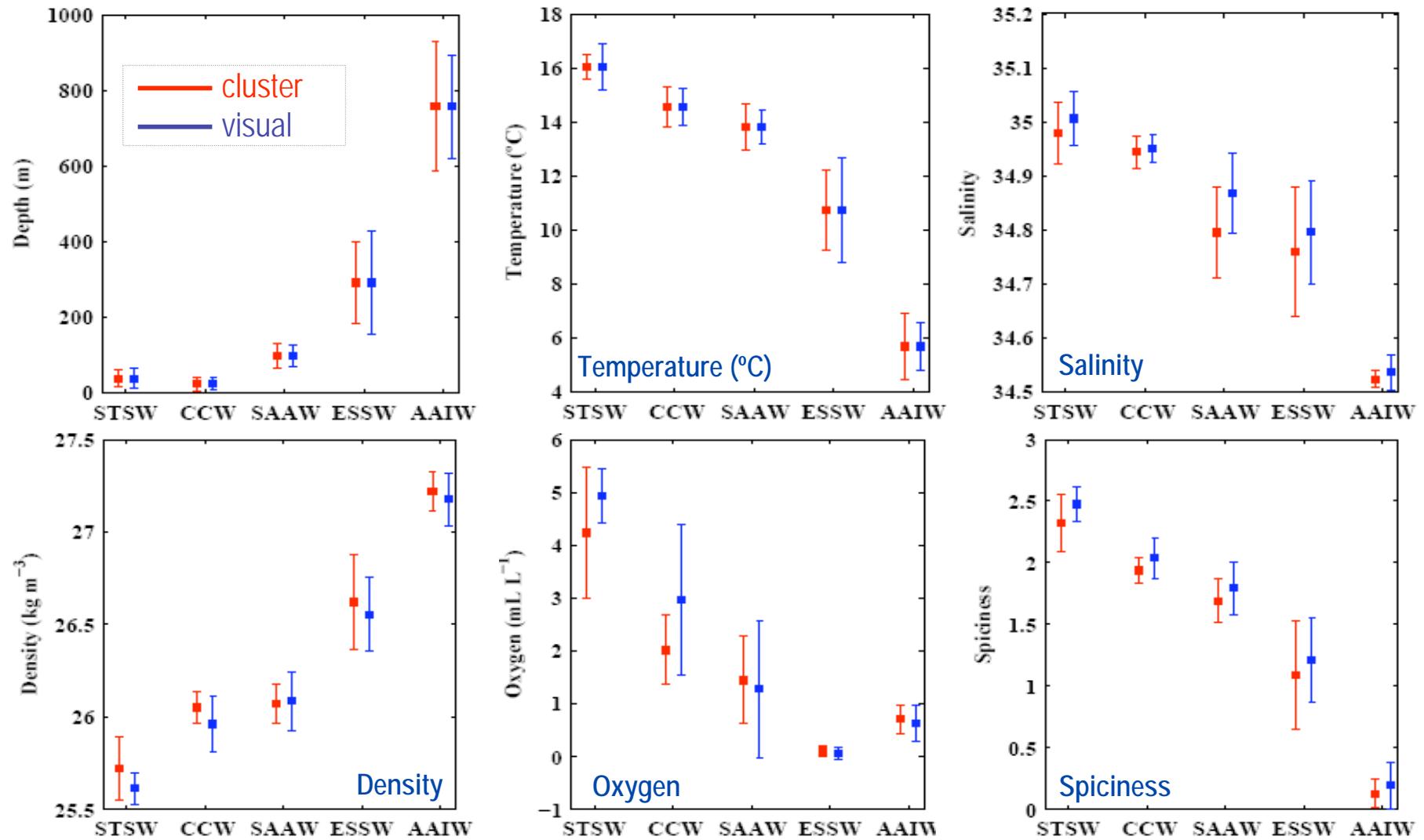
$$S_n = \Delta S_c / \sigma_S$$

$$d_n = \Delta d_c / \sigma_d$$

where

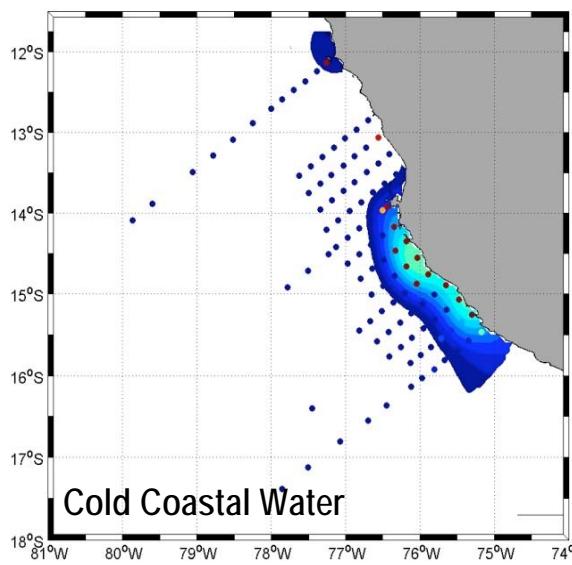


- Water Mass properties

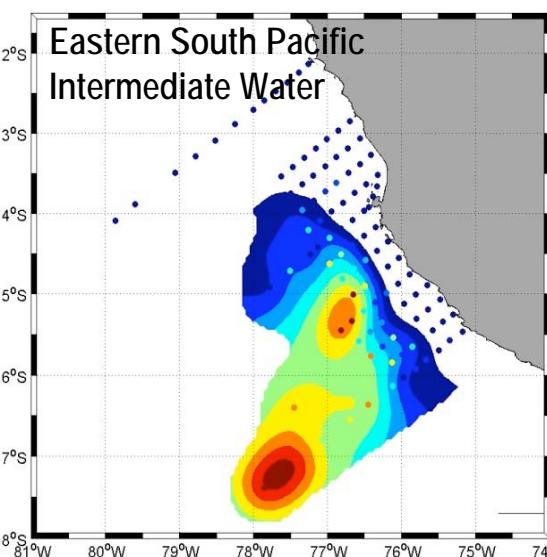


- Volumes occupied by the water masses

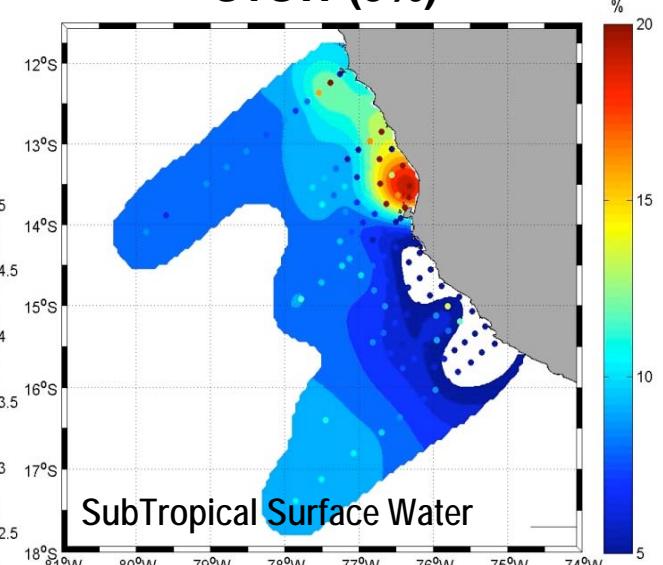
CCW (3%)



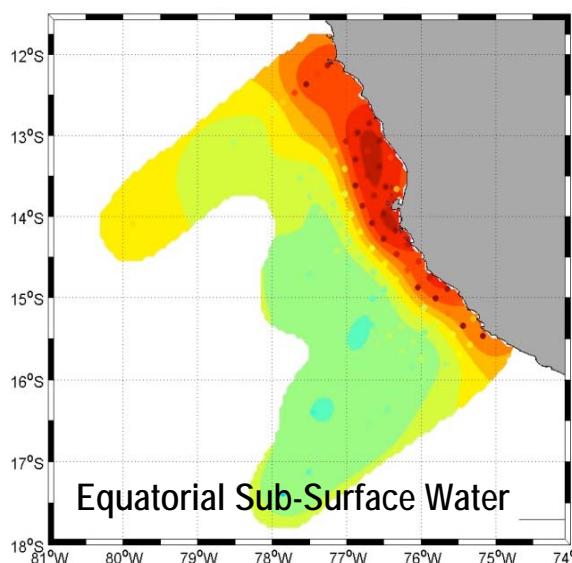
ESPIW (2%)



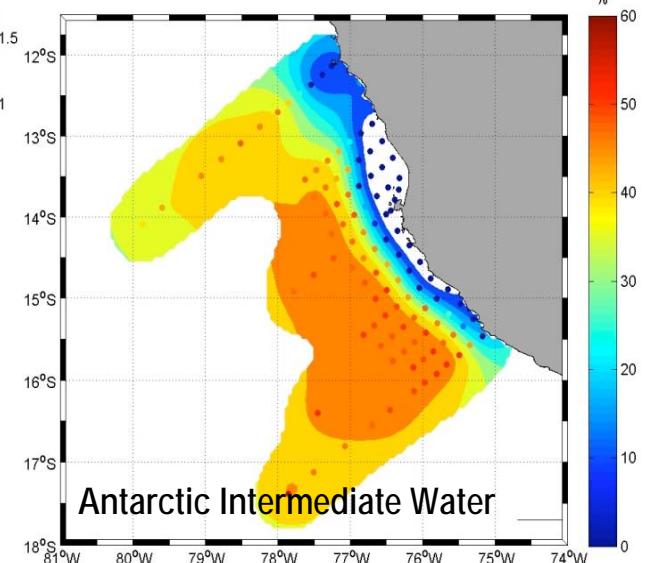
STSW (9%)



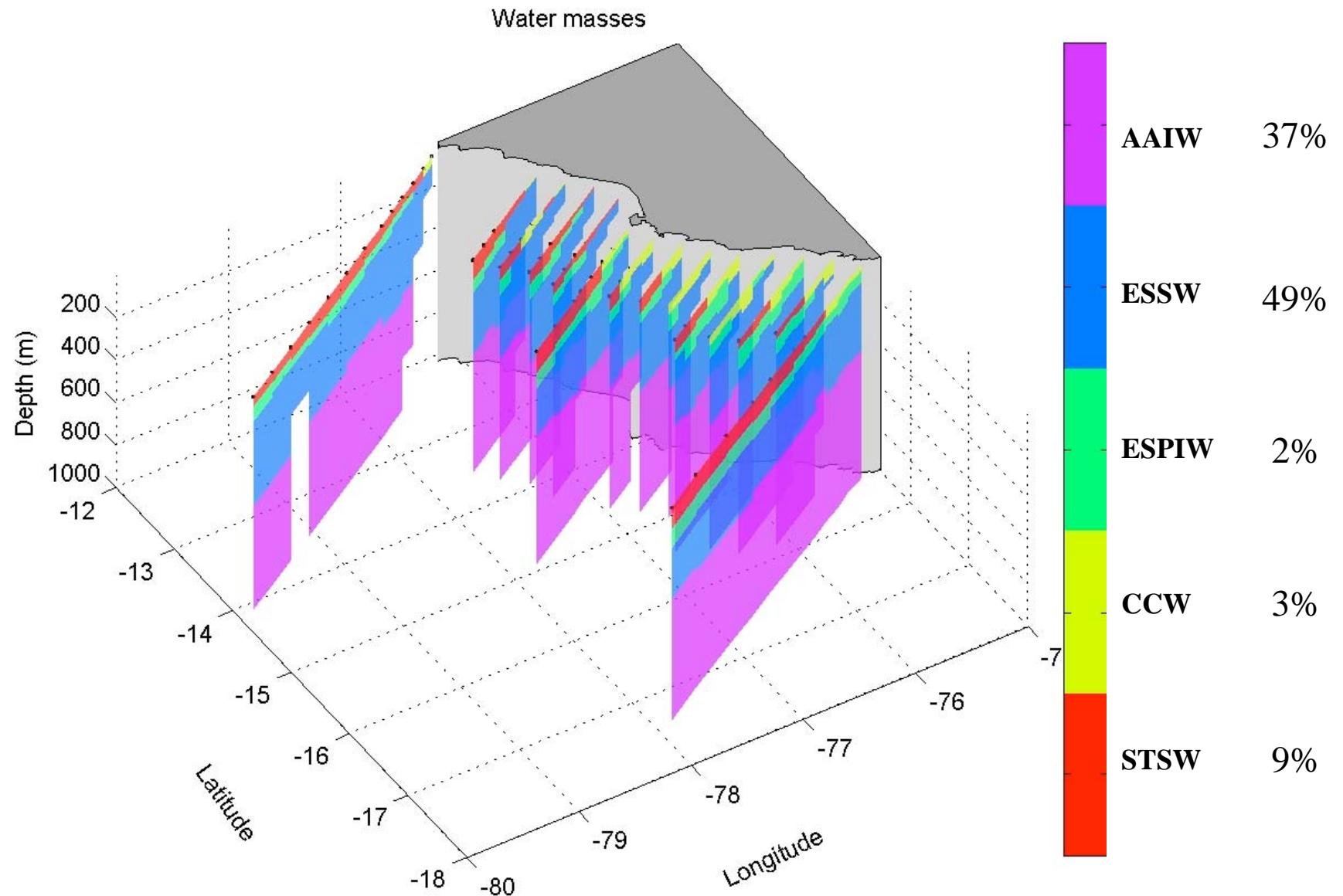
ESSW (49%)



AAIW (37%)



- Volumes occupied by the 5 water masses

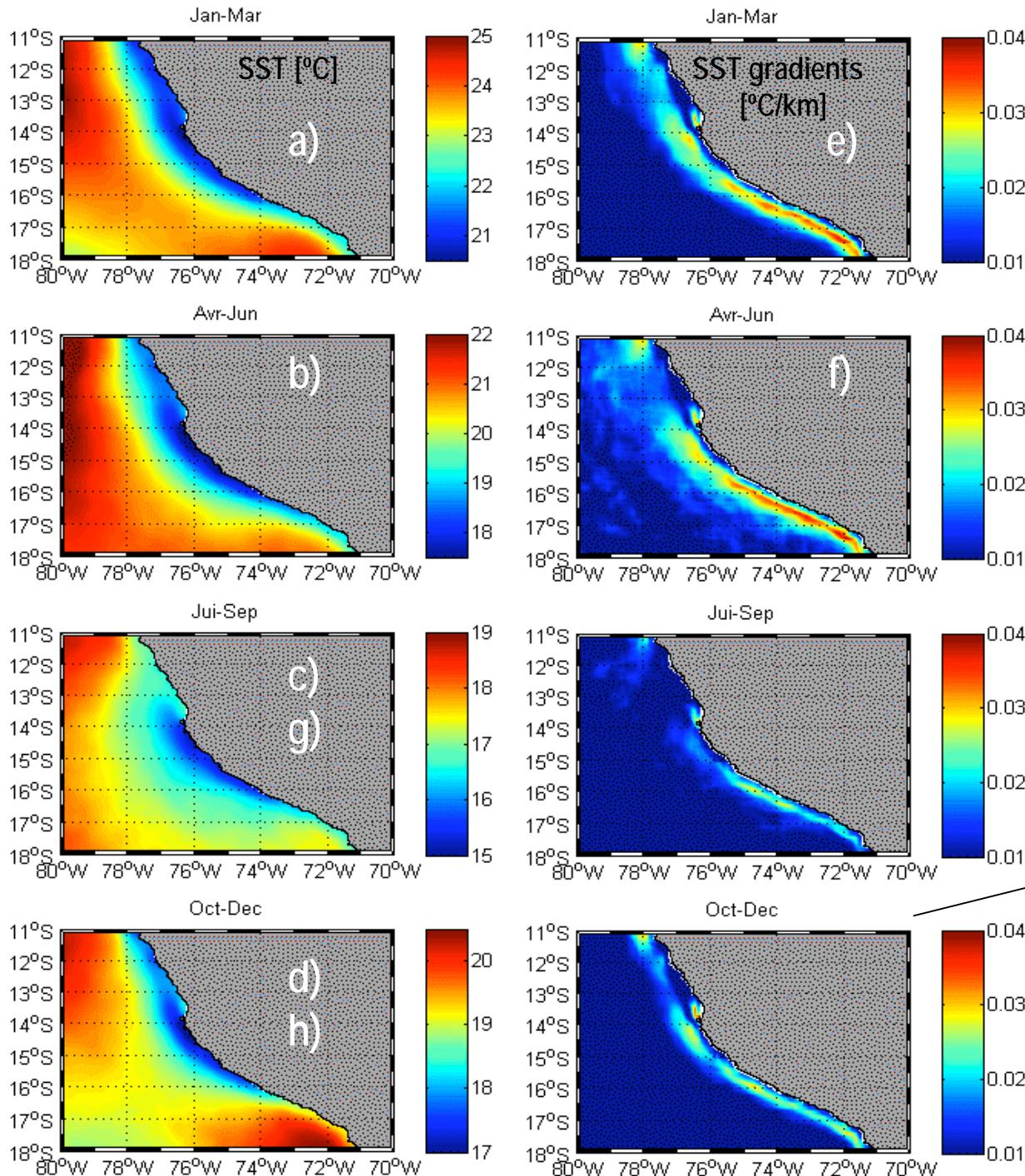


IV. Conclusions

- Neutral to “La Niña-like” conditions characterized the coastal ocean off the western coasts of Southamerica in October 2008. Particularly, the VOCALS-Peru cruise was realized in an “upwelling-favourable regime” (upwelling Kelvin wave + intense winds).
- The upwelling cell of Pisco-San Juan presents a strong seasonality in temperature ($\Delta=6^{\circ}\text{C}$), much lesser in salinity.
- Five water masses were identified (STSW, CCW, ESPIW, ESSW, AAIW) and present very distinctive properties, volumes, and distribution.

V. Perspectives

- Document the relationship between the water masses and biogeochemical/fishery data during the VOCALS Peru cruise.
- Study the low- and high-frequency variability of water masses properties (in situ and glider data, respectively).
- Document on the dynamics and transformation of the ESPIW and CCW.



Structure and Variability of the upwelling front off Pisco

Seasonal distribution of

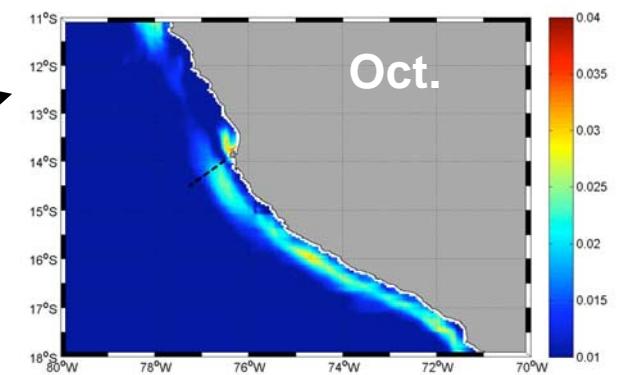
(a-d) SST [°C] and
(e-h) SST gradients [°C/km]

Data:

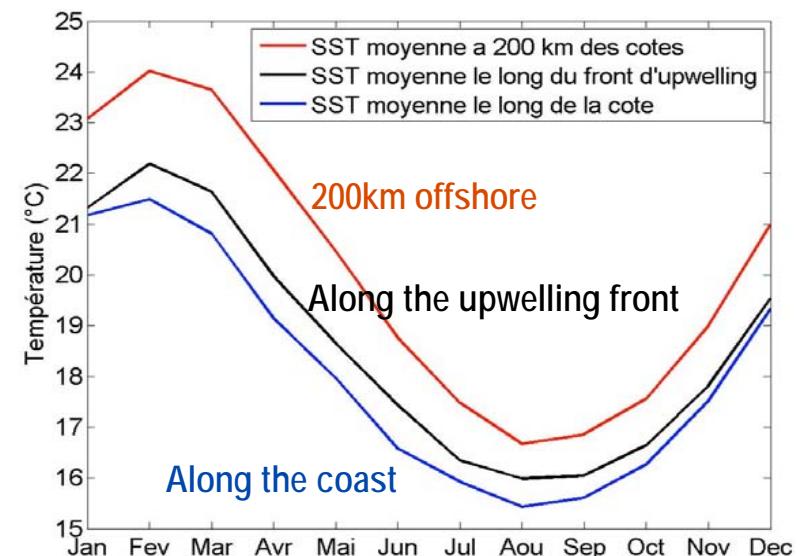
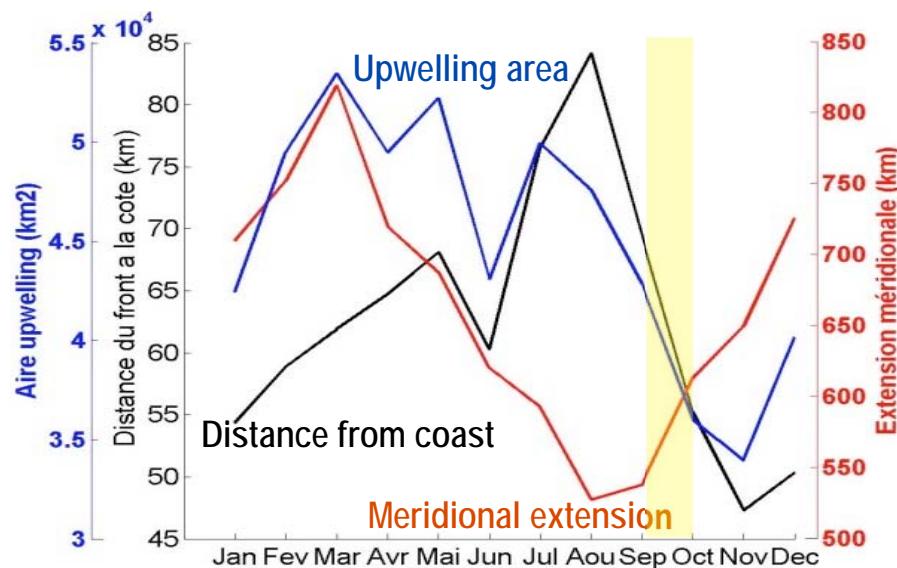
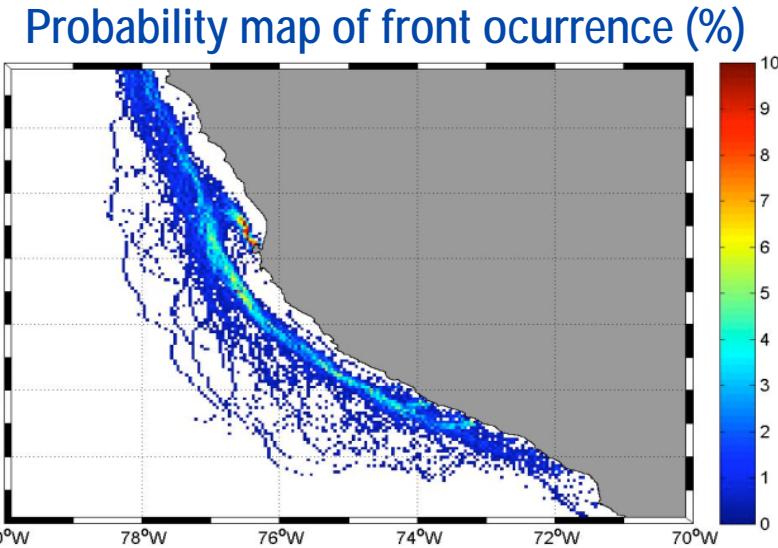
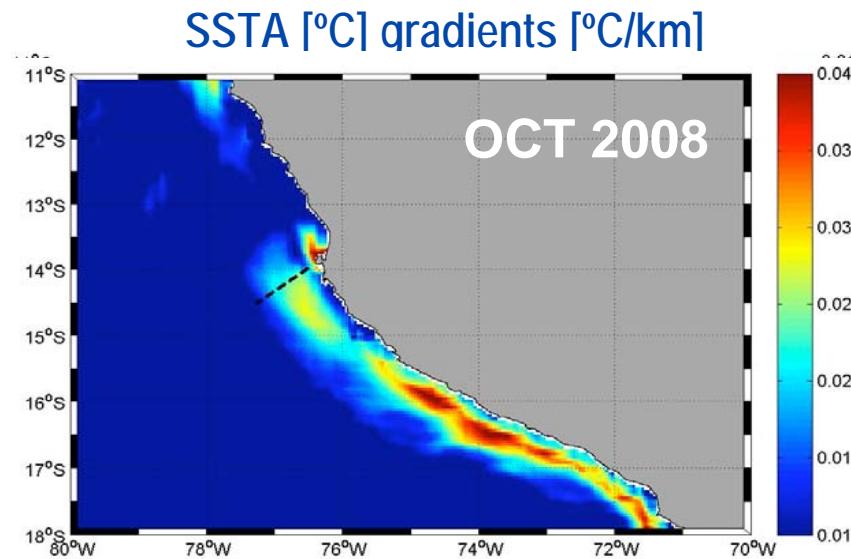
- 282 monthly images of AVHRR Pathfinder SST v5 for Jan.1985 – Jun.2008 from PODAAC,

Study area: 70°-80°W, 11°-18°S de latitude, résolution de 16 km².

Methods: DINEOF method [Alvera-Azcárate et al, 2004] for data reconstruction and interpolation and [Shimada et al, 2006; Atae-Allah et al, 2001] for frontal zones determination.



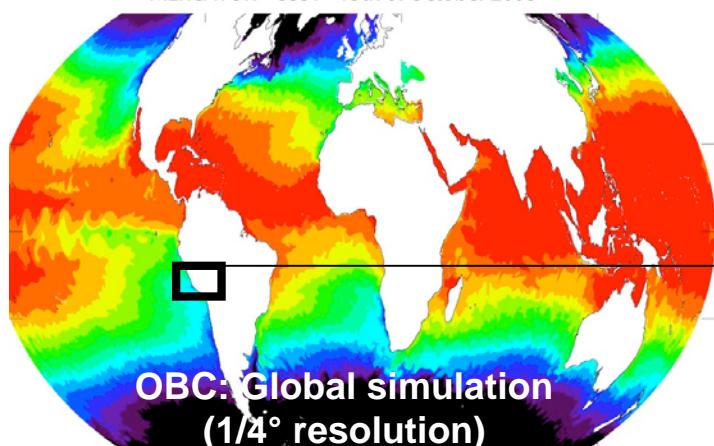
Seasonal cycle of the upwelling front – Some characteristics



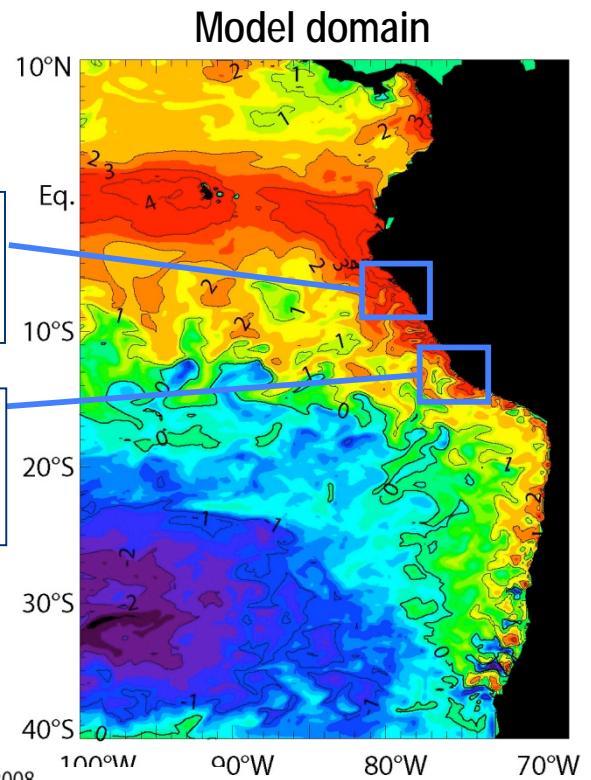
Model configuration (ROMS 1/6°)

Open Boundary conditions:

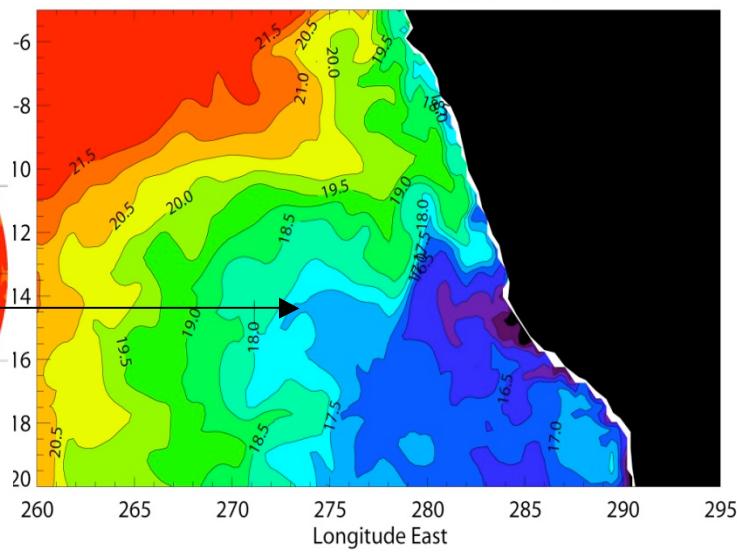
- Mercator (2007- 2008)
- Wind stress forcing/QuickSCAT
- Heat-flux: Bulk + ERA40



OBC: Global simulation
(1/4° resolution)



MERCATOR - SST - 13th of October 2008



a) Kelvin wave contribution (Oct. 1, 2007-Nov.06,2008) in Mercator, b) Simulated SLA (cm) along the coast (0-50km) (from Jan. 01-Nov.06, 2008) - (ROMS 1/6°), c) temperature (°C) cross-shelf sections off Pisco during 2008.

