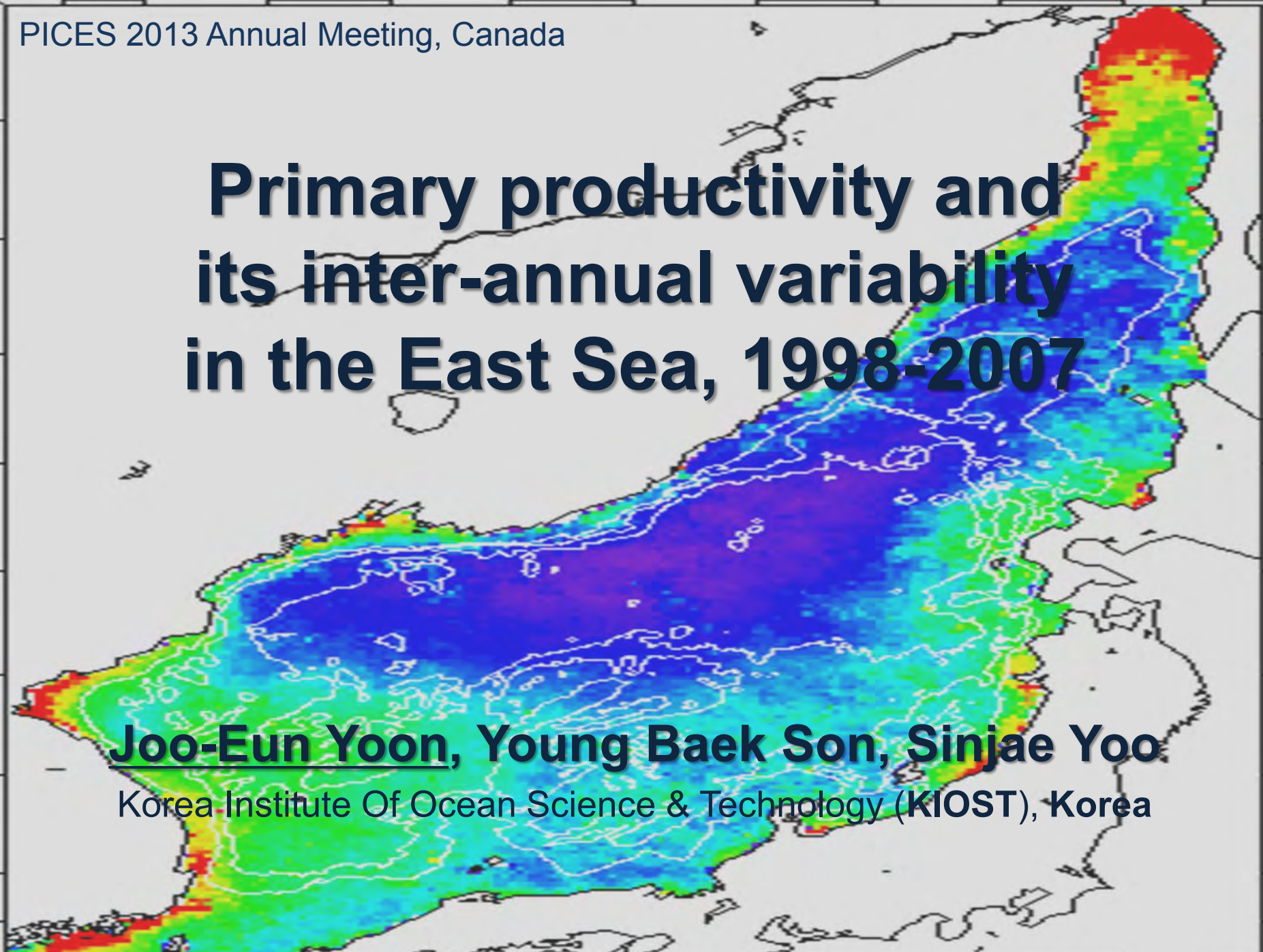


Primary productivity and its inter-annual variability in the East Sea, 1998-2007

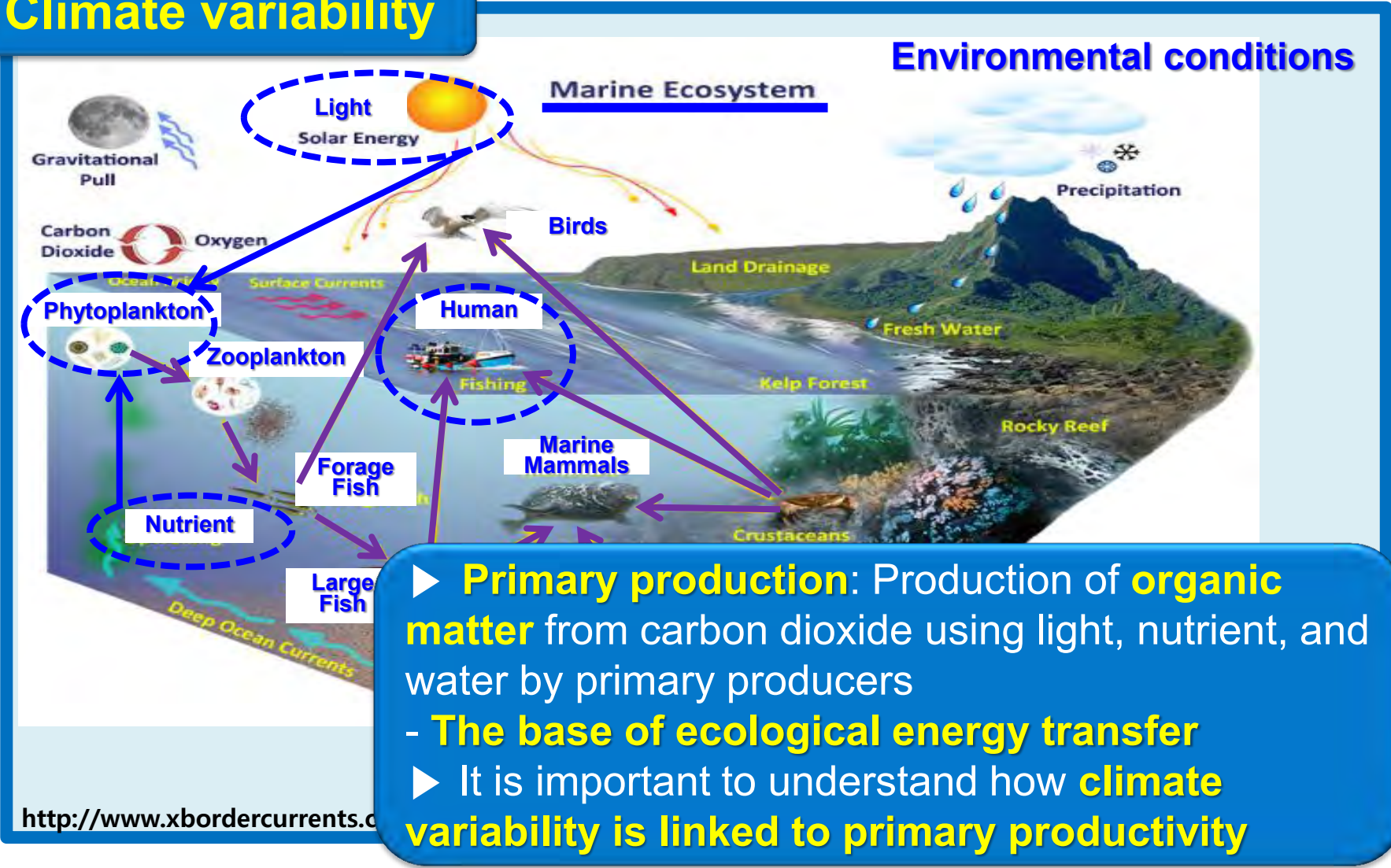
Joo-Eun Yoon, Young Baek Son, Sinjae Yoo

Korea Institute Of Ocean Science & Technology (KIOST), Korea



Climate variability and primary productivity

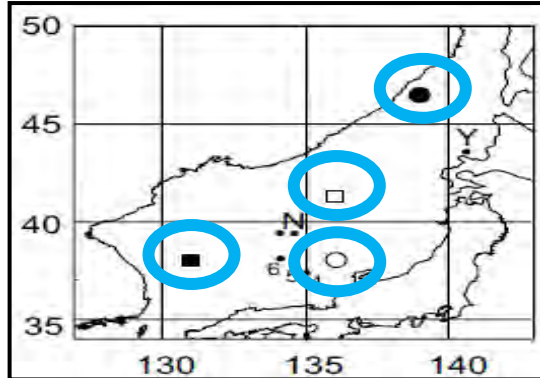
Climate variability



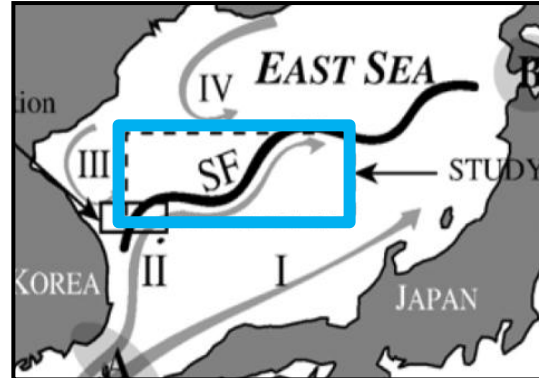
<http://www.xbordercurrents.com>

Previous studies

Yamada et al (2004, 2005)



Kim et al (2007)

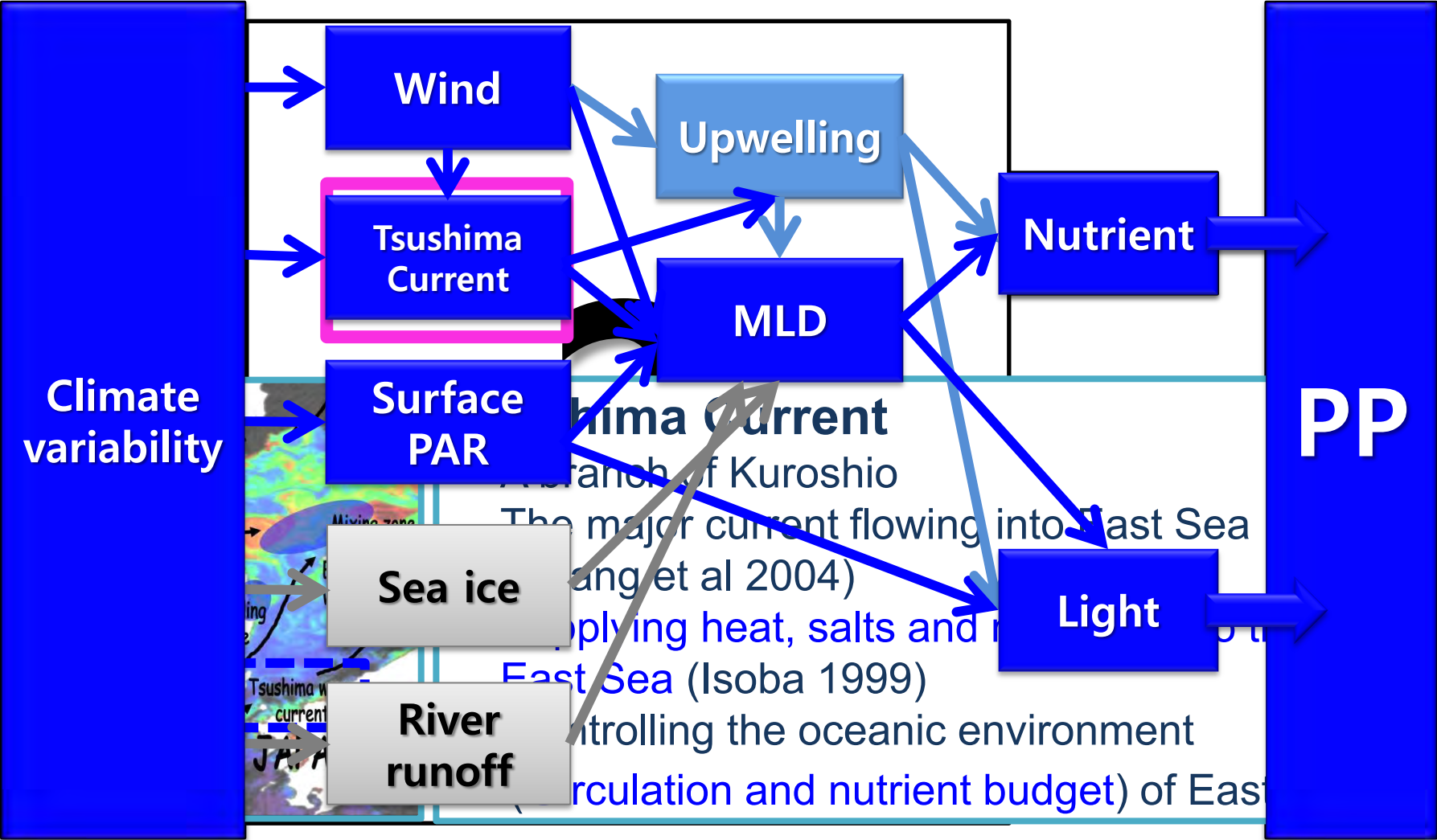


“ Relationship between phytoplankton blooming and wind speed”

The limitations

1. **Areas** - Four locations and sub-polar front
2. **Physical factors** – Wind speed and MLD
3. **Study period** - Five year
4. No relationship with climate variability
 → We do not understand sufficiently **how climate variability is linked to primary productivity** in the East Sea

How is the climate variability linked to primary productivity in the East Sea?



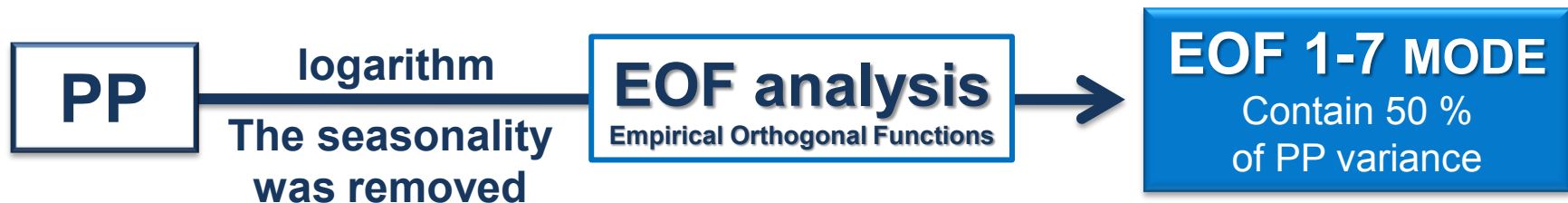
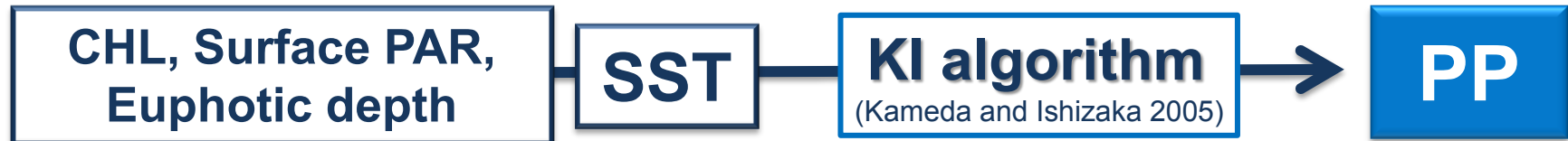
Tsushima Current
The major current flowing into East Sea (Isoba 1999)
controlling the oceanic environment (circulation and nutrient budget) of East Sea (Yang et al 2004)
supplying heat, salts and nutrients to the East Sea

Objective

In this study,
We attempt to understand how the inter-annual variability of **primary productivity** is linked to the **physical factors and climate variability** in the East Sea for 1998-2007 periods

Data & Methods (1)

SeaWiFS L3 monthly 9km AVHRR L3



For the five areas,

1. Climate variability – PP
2. Climate variability – Physical factors
3. Physical factors – PP

Different linkages

Data & Methods (2)

Climate indices

EAWM (East Asian Winter Monsoon)	Zhou et al 2007, Sea level pressure (SLP) difference between 110–120°E, 20–45°N and 150–160°E, 20–45°N for wintertime (Dec-Feb)
SH (Siberian High)	Panagiotopoulos et al 2005, SLP averaged for wintertime (Dec-Feb) over the region 80–120°E, 40–65°N
MEI (Multivariate ENSO Index)	Wolter and Timlin 1993, The first unrotated Principal Component (PC) of all six observed fields combined over the tropical Pacific (SLP, the surface wind – U/V, SST, surface air temperature, and total cloudiness fraction of the sky)
AO (Arctic Oscillation)	Thompson and Wallace 2000, SLP anomalies poleward of 20°N
AL (Aleutian Low pressure)	Beamish et al 1997, The mean area (km ²) with SLP lower than or equal to 1005 hPa for wintertime (Dec-Mar)
PDO (Pacific Decadal Oscillation)	Trenberth and Hurrell 1994, The leading PC of North Pacific monthly SST variability poleward of 20°N

Data & Methods (3)

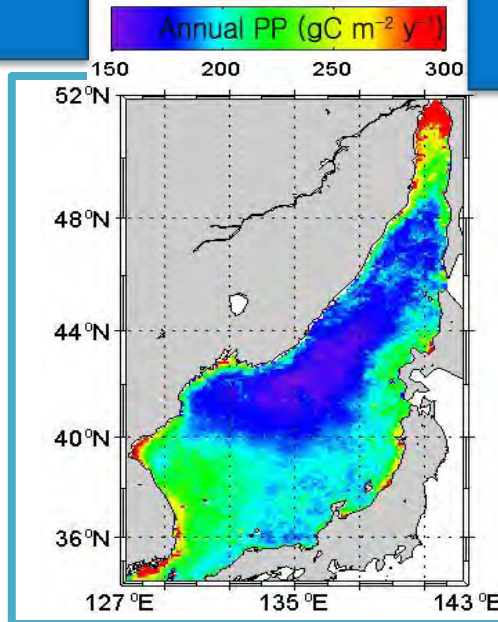
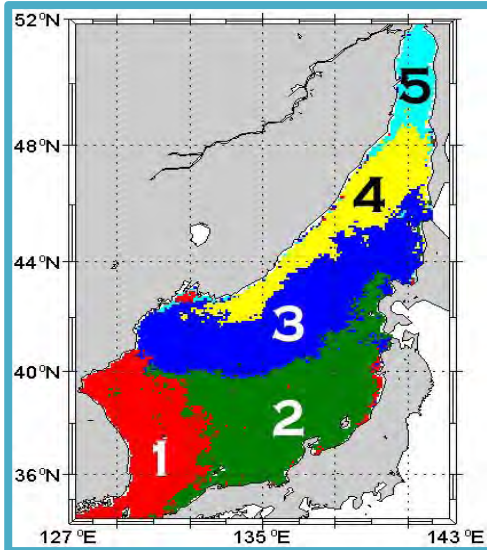
Physical factors

MLD (Mixed Layer Depth)	Estimating the Circulation and Climate of the Ocean, Phase II (ECCO2) Monthly 1/8 degree, Temperature, Salinity data Definition by de Boyer Montegut et al 2004
Wind speed	Special Sensor Microwave/Imager (SSM/I) NASA, Monthly 25 km
Surface PAR	SeaWiFS , NASA L3 Monthly 9 km
Volume Transport of Tsushima Current	Fukudome et al 2010 Acoustic Doppler current profiler (ADCP) data

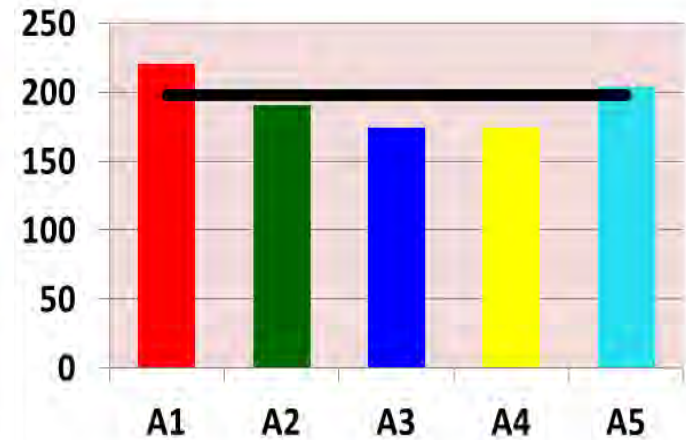
Results & Discussion

5 Areas

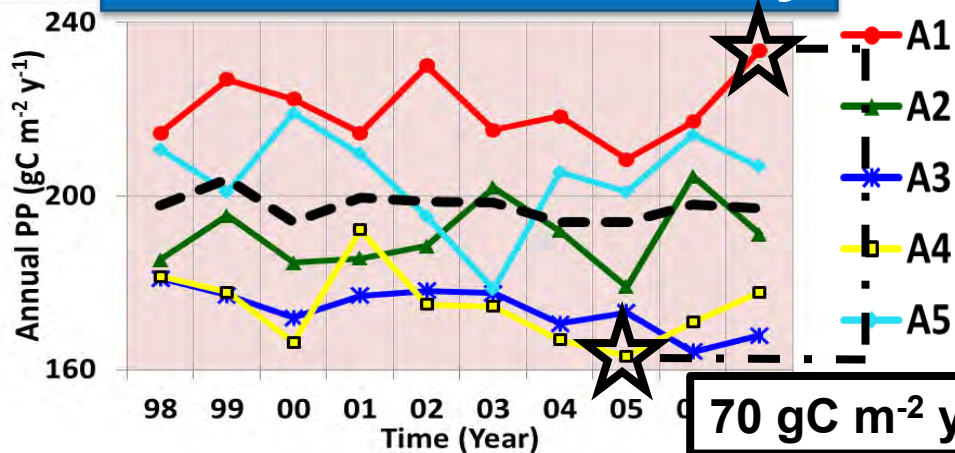
Classified by EOF analysis and *k*-means clustering



Annual PP

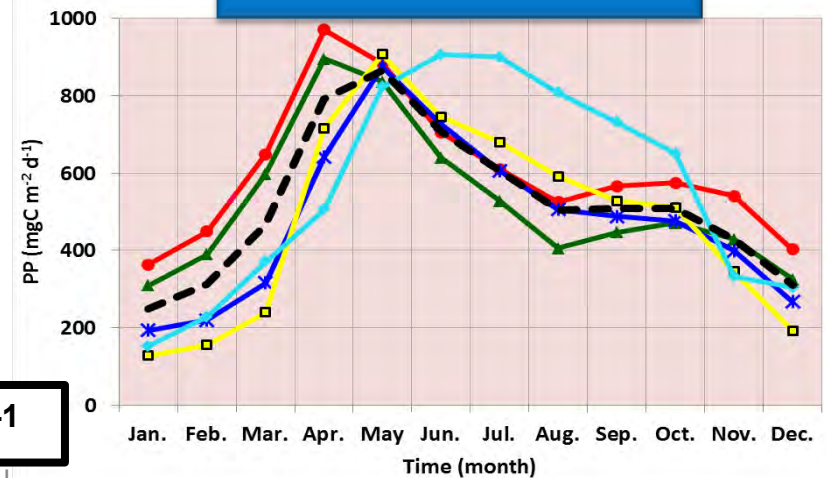


Inter-annual variability



70 gC m⁻² y⁻¹

Seasonal PP

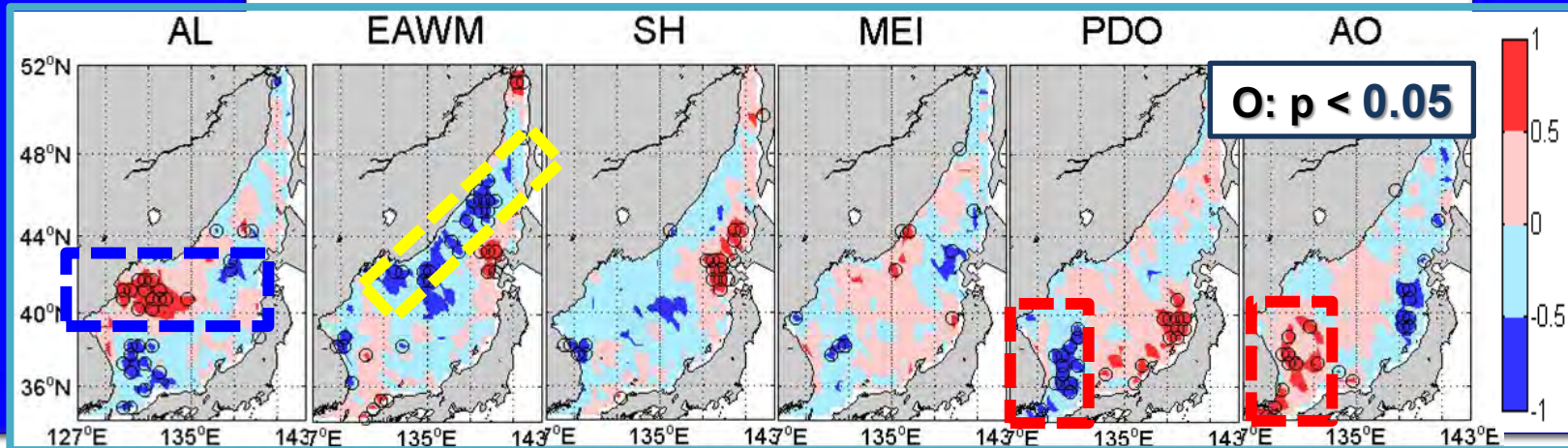
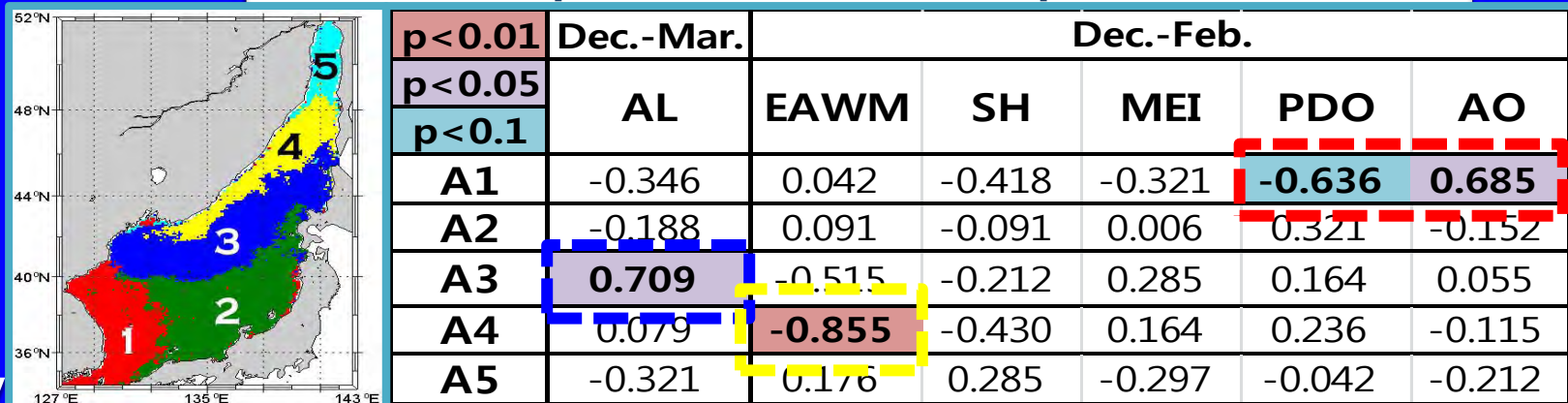


Winter climate variability & Annual PP

Correlation between

Winter climate variability & Annual PP

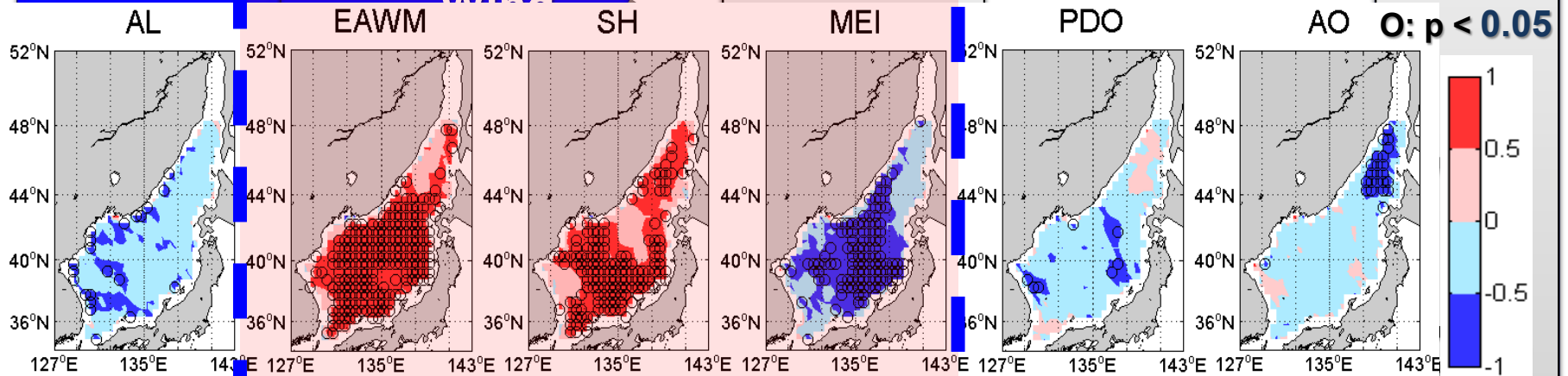
Non-parametric method (Spearman's correlation)



Winter climate variability & Wind speed

Correlation between

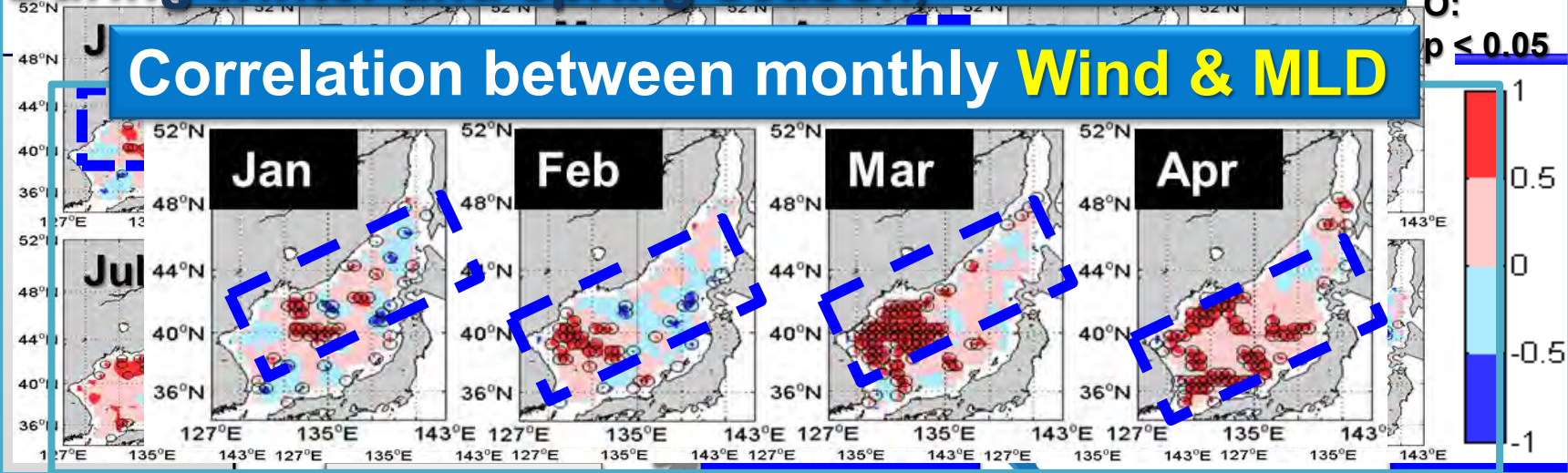
Winter climate variability & Wind speed (Feb-Apr)



<p>p < 0.01</p> <p>p < 0.05</p> <p>p < 0.1</p>	Dec-Mar		Dec-Feb			
	AL	EAWM	SH	MEI	PDO	AO
	A1	-0.552	0.794	0.685	-0.576	-0.321
A2	-0.406	0.794	0.830	-0.758	-0.467	-0.090
A3	-0.515	0.733	0.649	-0.527	-0.370	-0.200
A4	-0.406	0.661	0.685	-0.467	-0.139	-0.430
A5	-0.358	0.479	0.709	-0.600	-0.261	-0.249

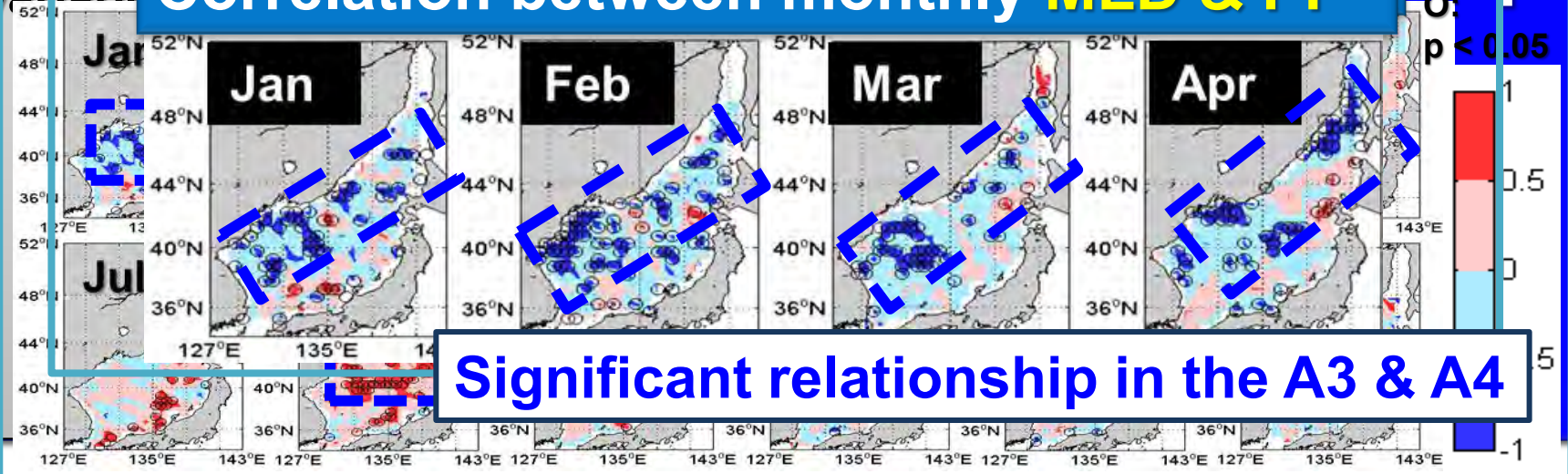
During winter and spring season, **Correlation between monthly Wind & MLD**

Correlation between monthly Wind & MLD

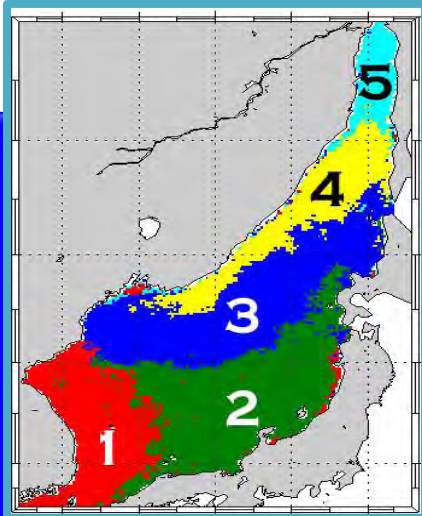


Climate

Correlation between monthly MLD & PP



Significant relationship in the A3 & A4



Winter climate variability & Surface PAR

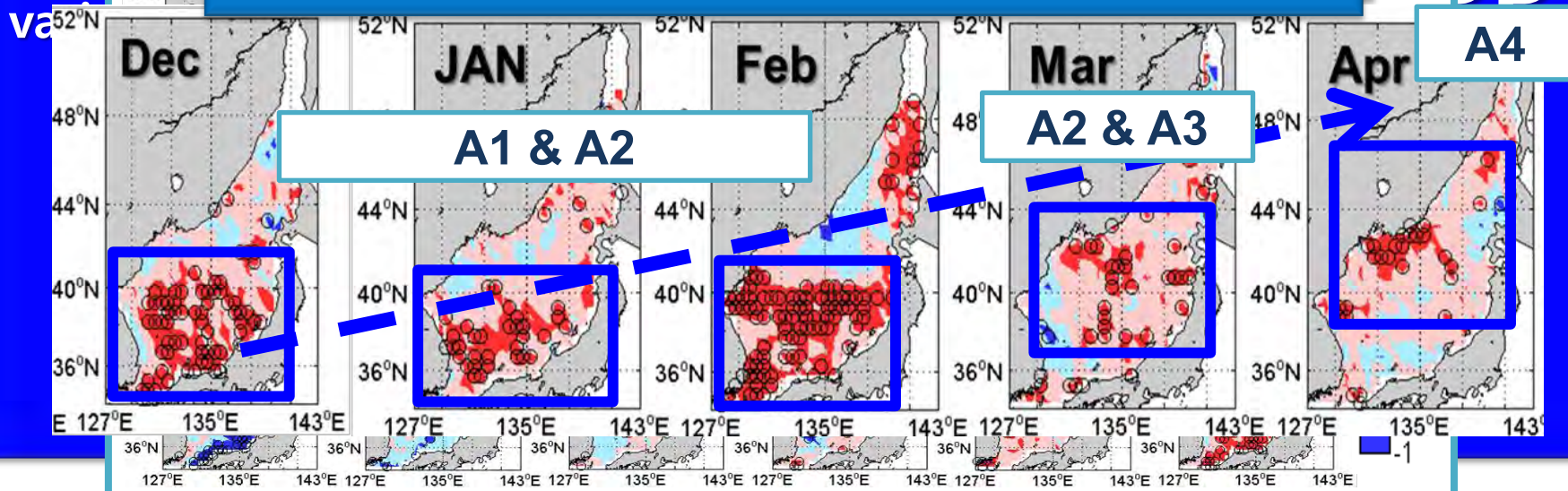
Significant relationship ($p < 0.05$)

Feb: SH, EAWM ----- (-)

Mar: AL, MEI ----- (+)

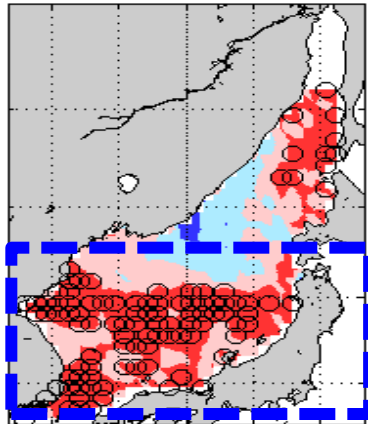
Apr: SH ----- (-)

Correlation between Surface PAR & PP



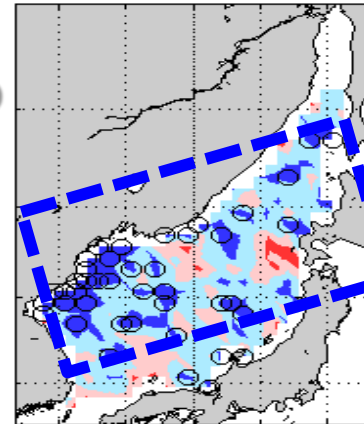
Light limitation

During winter season (Feb),



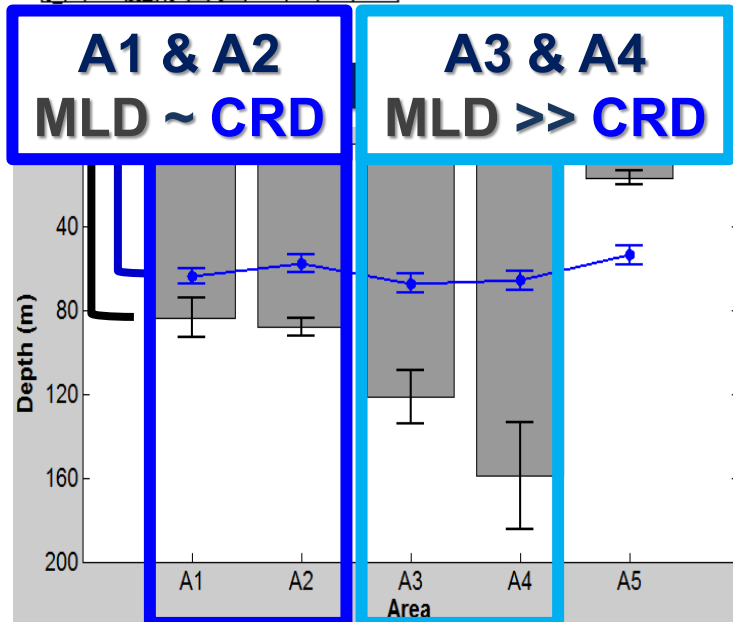
Surface PAR & PP

Southern Area
A1 & A2



MLD & PP

Northern Area
A3 & A4



During winter season,
For MLD > CRD

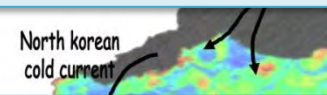
(Light is limited)

MLD ~ CRD : PP \propto Surface PAR

MLD >> CRD : PP \propto 1/MLD

Tsushima Current

Results & Discussion



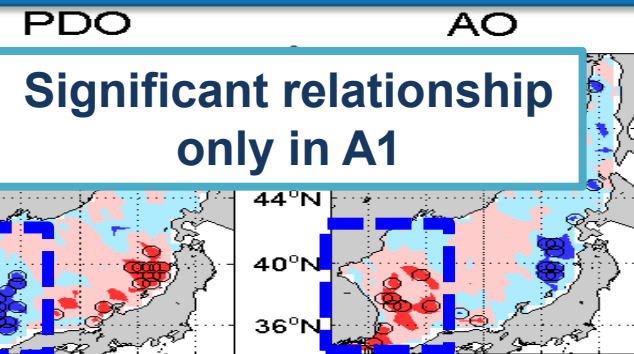
Correlation between Climate variability & Volume transport

The Significant relationship with AO and PDO

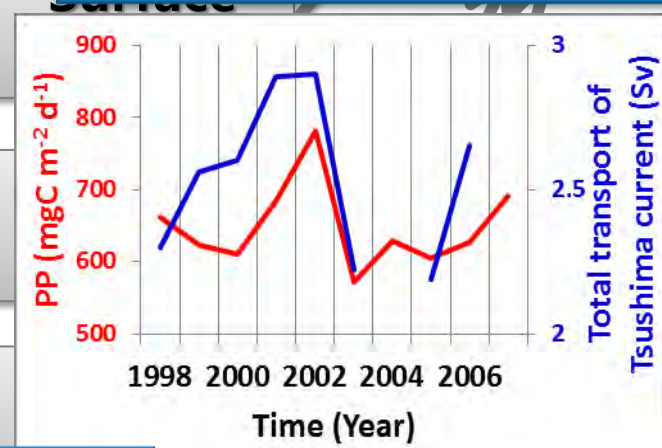
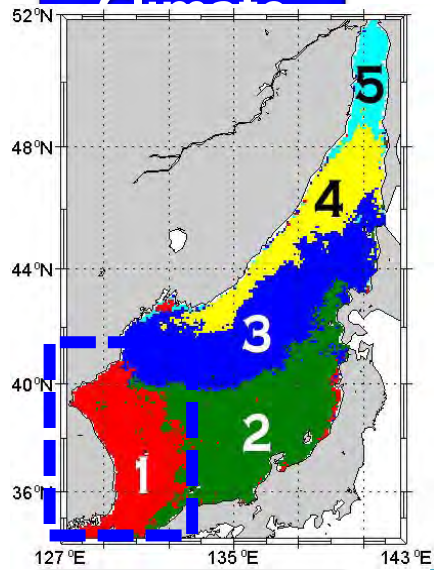
	Jan	Mar	Apr	Jul	Aug	Dec
AO	0.553		0.683		-0.600	0.633
PDO		-0.691		-0.594		

Significance levels: $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.1$

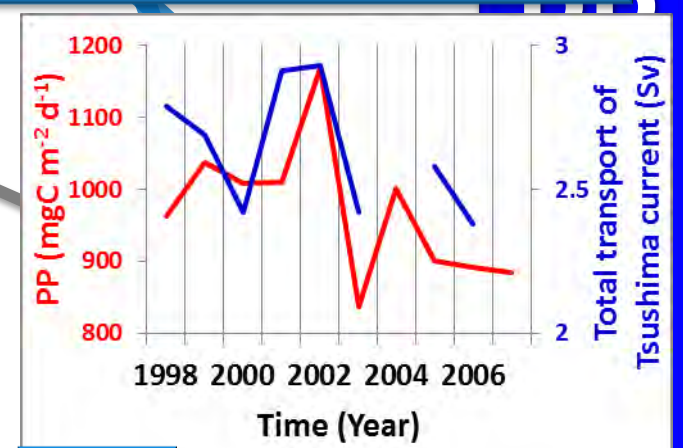
Winter climate variability & Annual PP



Correlation between PP & Volume transport (A1)



$r=0.806, p<0.05$

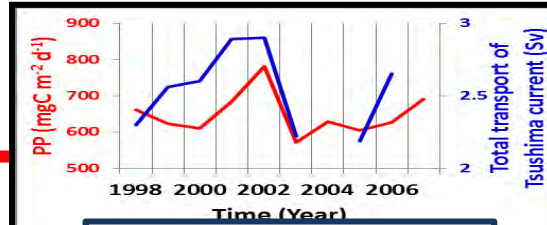


$r=0.767, p<0.05$

A schematic summary of the linkages between the climate variability, physical factors and primary productivity in the East Sea for 1998-2007 periods

For annual PP

AO ↑ & PDO ↓



PP ↑

In Mar and Apr

Volume transport of Tsushima Current ↑

In winter (Dec-Feb)

SH ↓ → surface PAR ↑

Surface PAR ↑

In winter and early spring (Dec-Mar)

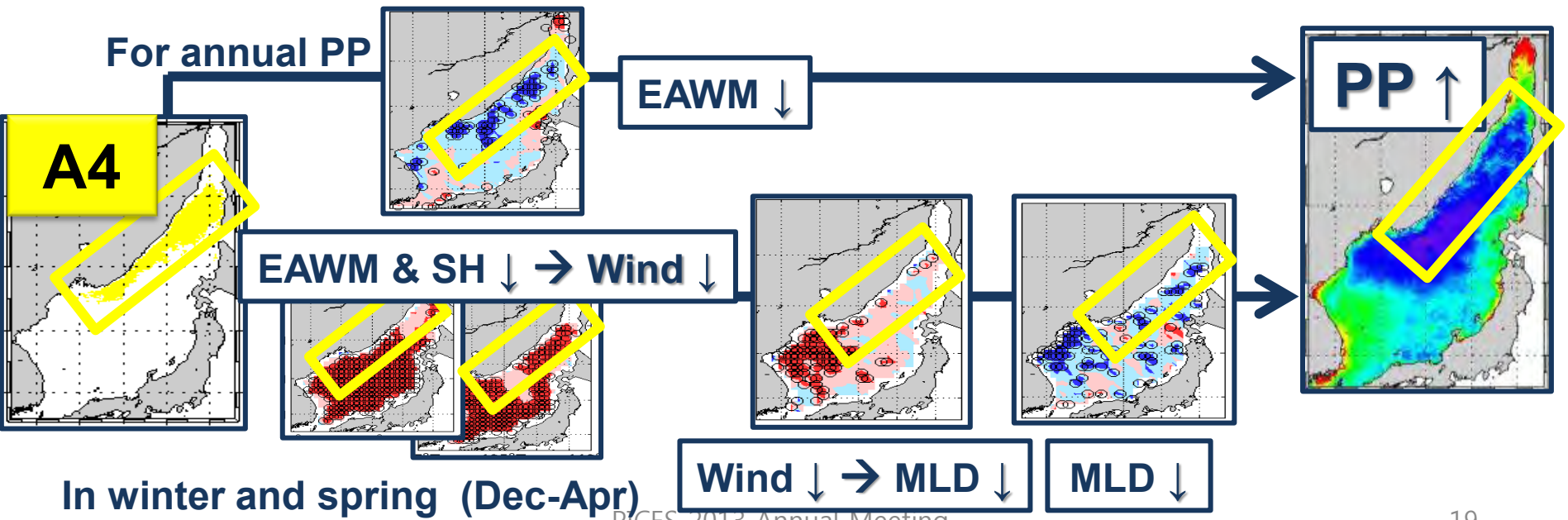
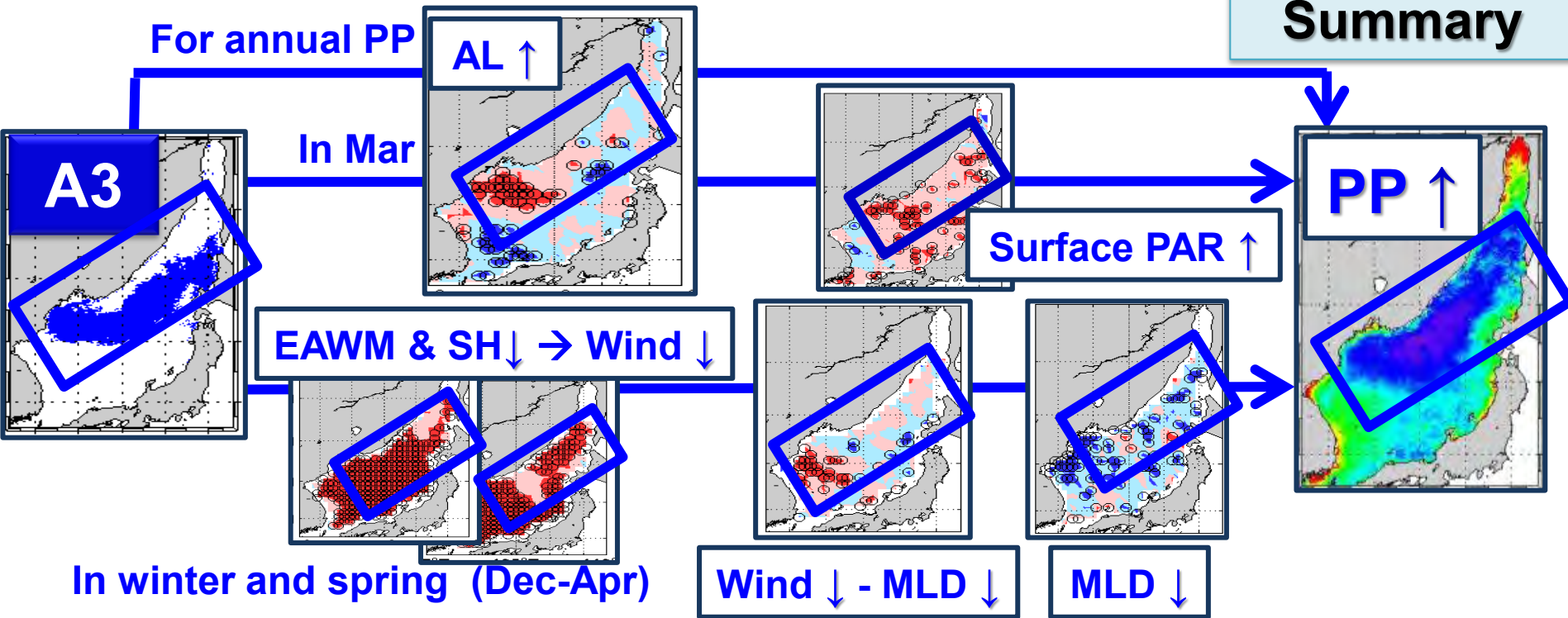
SH & EAWM ↓ and AL ↑
→ Surface PAR ↑

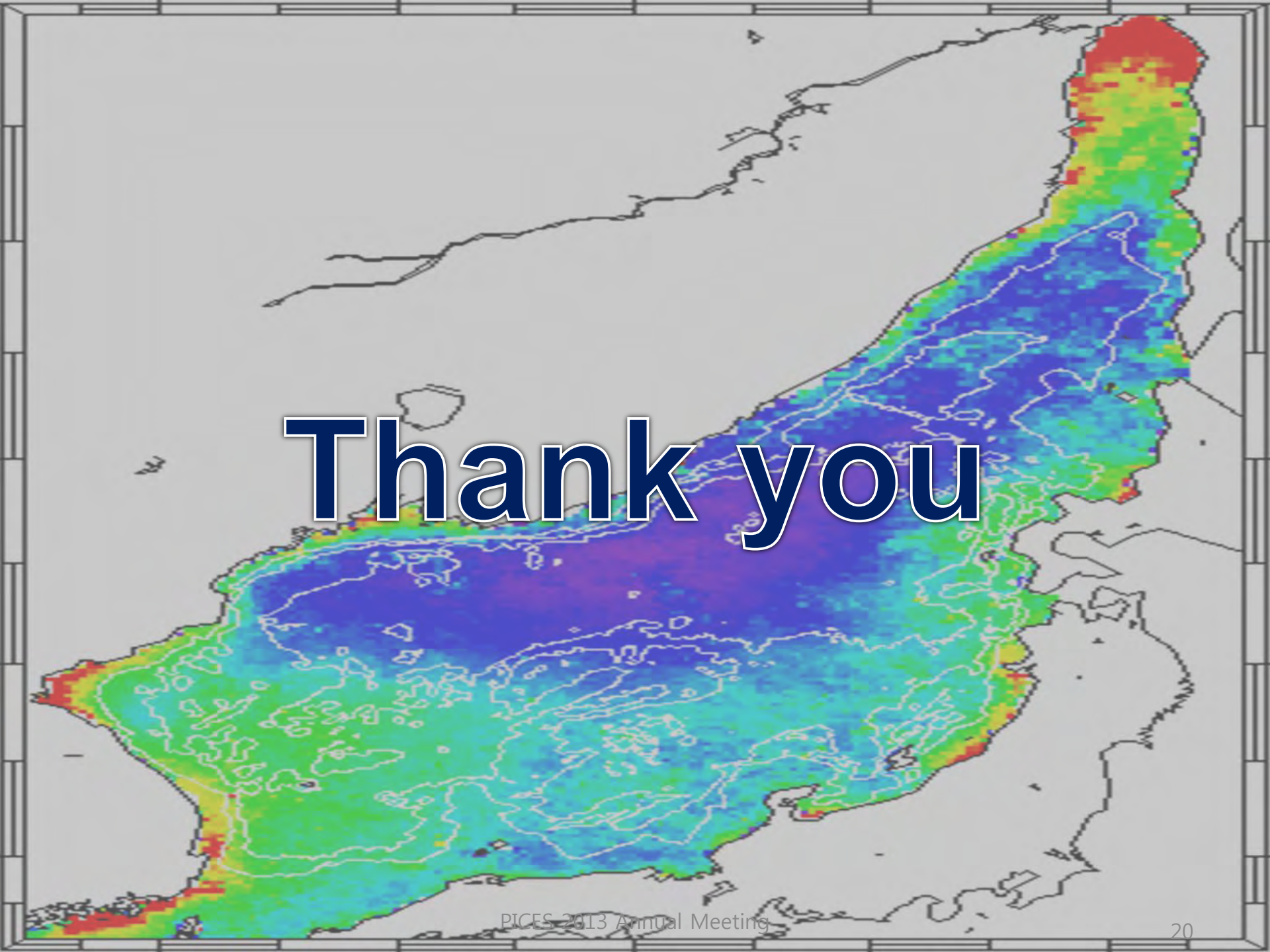
Surface PAR ↑

PP ↑

A1

A2





Thank you