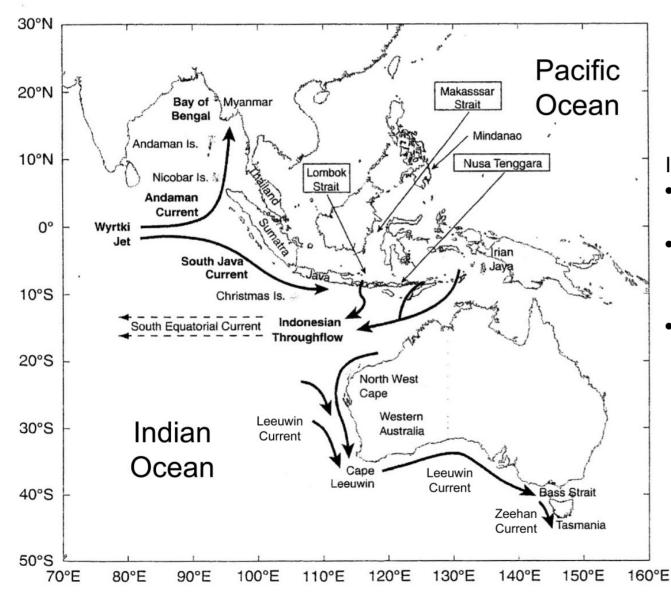
# The Biophysical Oceanography of the Leeuwin Current, a Poleward-Flowing Eastern Boundary Current off the West Coast of Australia

Tony Koslow, Ming Feng CSIRO Marine & Atmospheric Research, Perth Stephane Pesant University of Western Australia



#### Surface circulation of E Indian Ocean



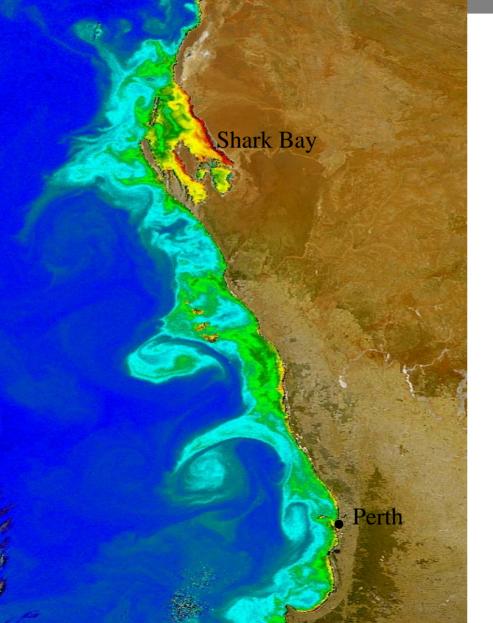
Indonesian Throughflow:

- Key link between Pacific & Indian Oceans
- Transport varies with ENSO

•5 - 10 Sv (Meyers 1996)

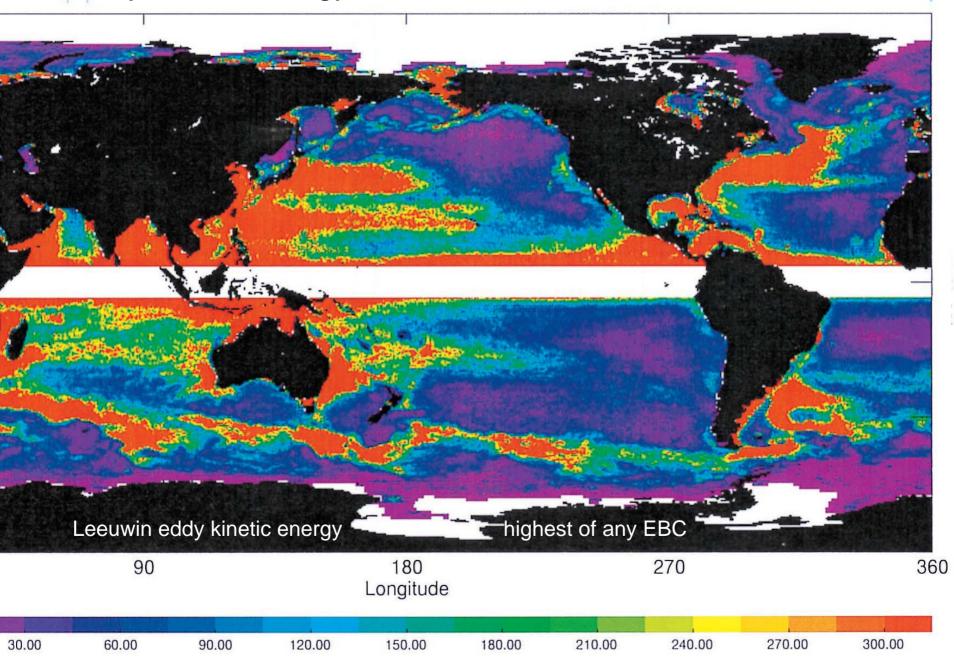
 Helps set up pressure gradient that drives the Leeuwin Current

# The Unique Oceanography off WA



- Leeuwin Current: *Poleward* flowing E boundary current
- Flow ~1 kt, 300 m deep, *counter* to prevailing southerlies (summer monsoon)
- Warm, tropical, low nutrient water, *downwelling*
- Major fishery benthic: western rock lobster; pilchard population < 10<sup>4</sup> t

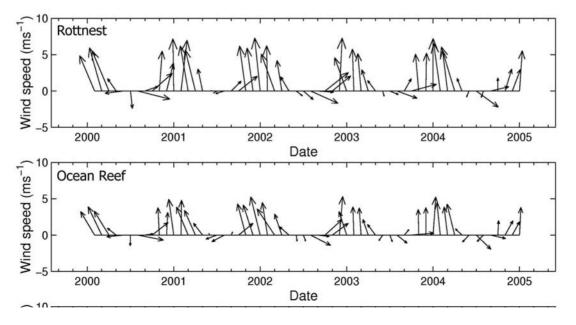
#### Eddy kinetic energy in cm<sup>2</sup>/sec. (From Ducet et al 2000)





# Seasonal forcing: the wind field

- Strong summer southerlies
  - Mean winds strongest in summer!
- Variable nor'westerly winter storms
- Consistent pattern on coast & offshore

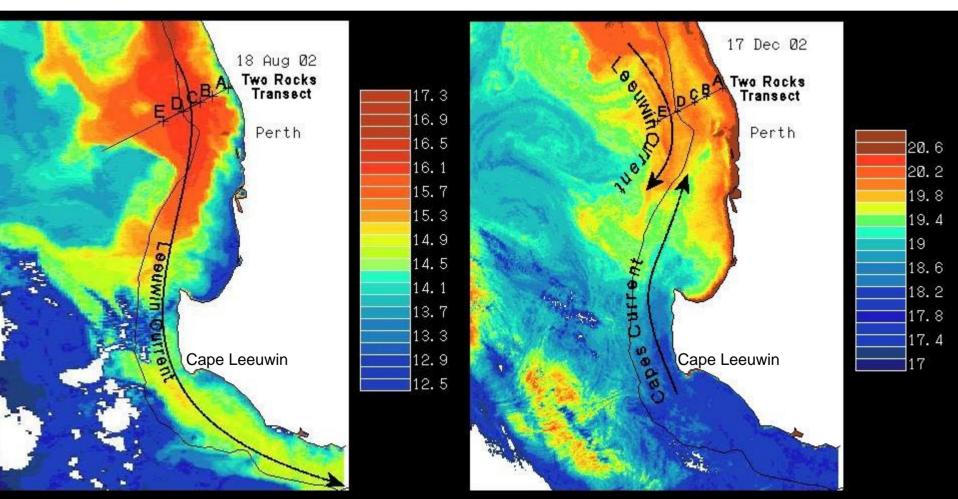




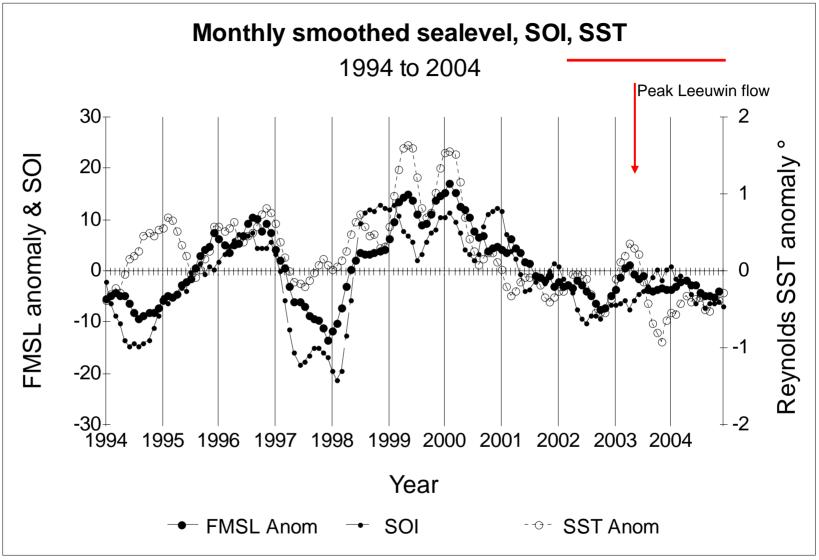
#### Leeuwin Current seasonality

Flow strongest in late autumn/winter when unopposed by S winds

Capes Current: summer wind-driven shelf counter-current



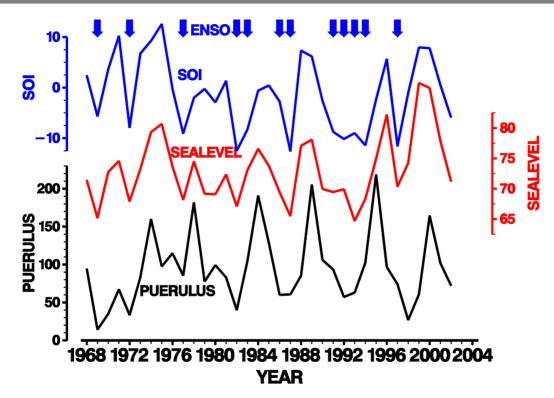




- Fremantle sea level a good index of Leeuwin
- Leeuwin Current linked to ENS0
- Field study during period of weak El Nino average conditions



# ENSO, the Leeuwin & WA fisheries



•ENSO linked with Leeuwin (Fremantle sea level) & western rock lobster fishery, Australia's most valuable single-species fishery (also pilchards, scallops, Australian salmon)

•But what is the link from the physics . . . -> . . . fish?

•Griffin et al 2001: The link is not via advection. Productivity?

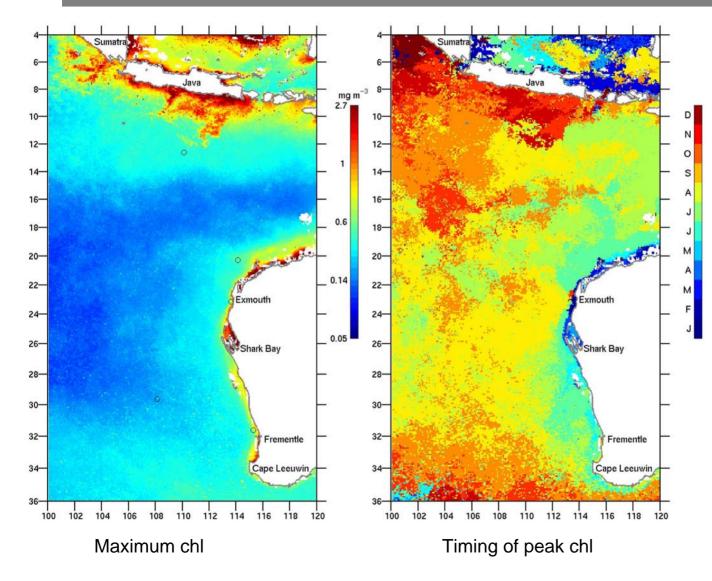


# Seasonal dynamics off SW Western Australia: Hypotheses

- H1: Temperate shelf cycle (Longhurst, 1995)
  - Summer: stratified
  - Winter: MLD > D<sub>cr</sub>
  - Spring bloom: MLD < D<sub>cr</sub>
- H2: Subtropical cycle
  - Light not limiting
  - Summer production in DCM
  - Winter/spring bloom: deep ML -> nutrient input



# SEAWIFS Chlorophyll *a* Climatology in the SE Indian Ocean

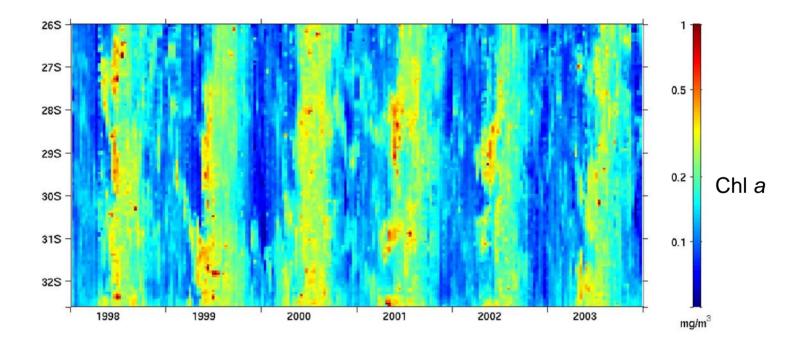


Region from S of Shark Bay – Capes linked: amplitude & timing of chl climatology



## SeaWiFS ocean color off WA (Shark Bay – Perth, 1998 – 2003)

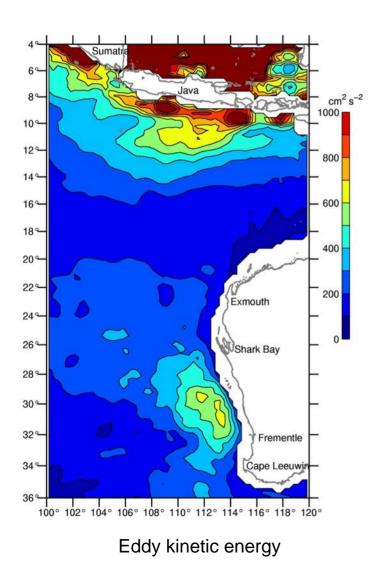
#### Coherent seasonal cycle beyond the shelf edge, ~ 700 km



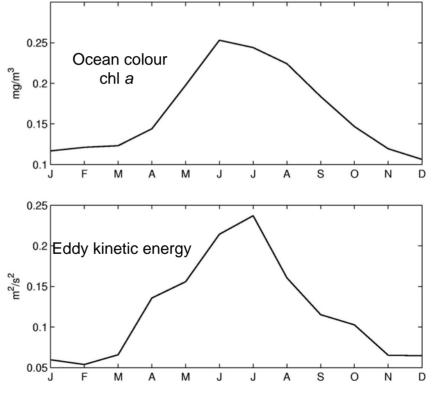
What underlies the late autumn/early winter bloom off SW WA?



## Eddy kinetic energy and chl off SW WA



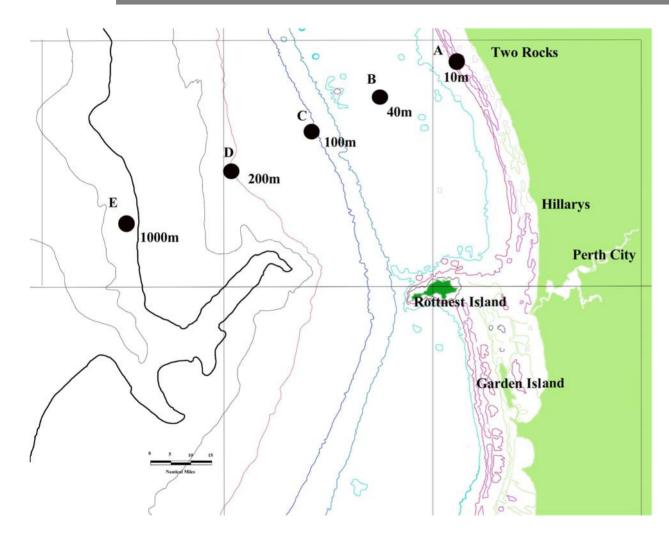
Region of peak eddy kinetic energy corresponds with the region of coherent late autumn/early winter bloom



Timing also coincides Coincidence?



# Field sampling, 2002 - 2004

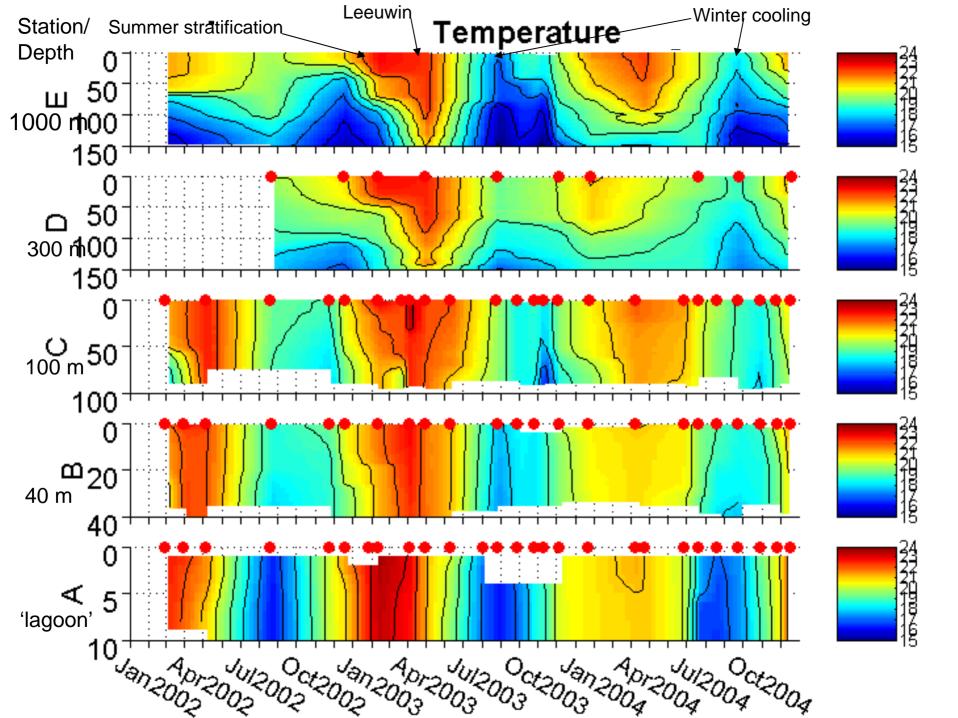


Transect N of Perth avoids influence of outfalls, island wake/canyon effects

Monthly (A - C)/Qtr-ly (D - E) sampling

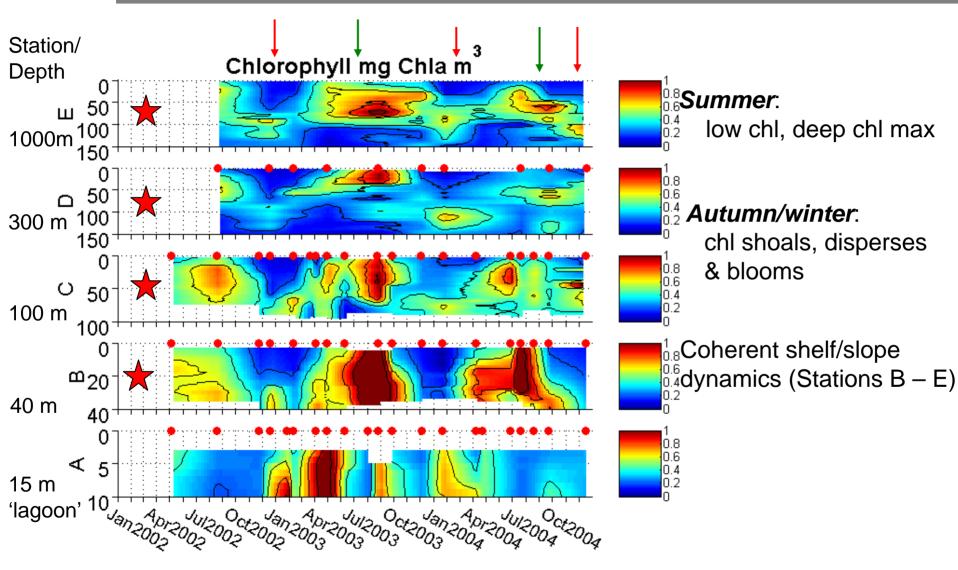
- CTD: T, S, chl
- Nutrients
- Phytoplankton, primary productivity
- Micro-, mesozooplankton, ichthyoplankton (Bongos)
  Acoustics (3 freq + TAPS)

Supplemented by •Current meter moorings (A – C) (1 yr) •Satellite obs



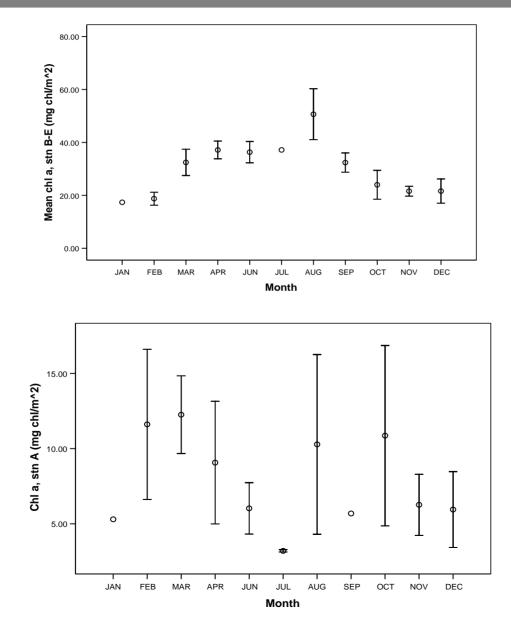


# Seasonal chlorophyll dynamics





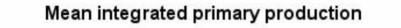
## Annual chlorophyll a cycle, 2002 - 2204

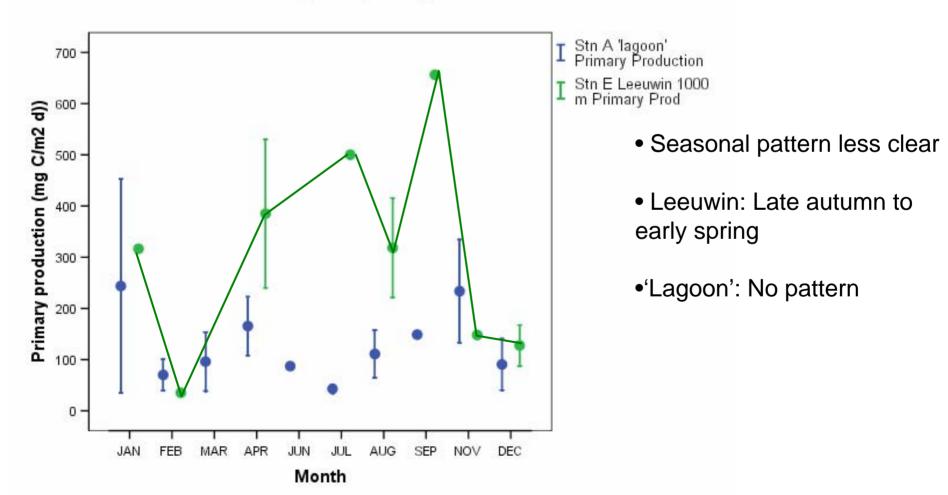


#### Shelf/slope: autumn/winter bloom

Inshore: high variability

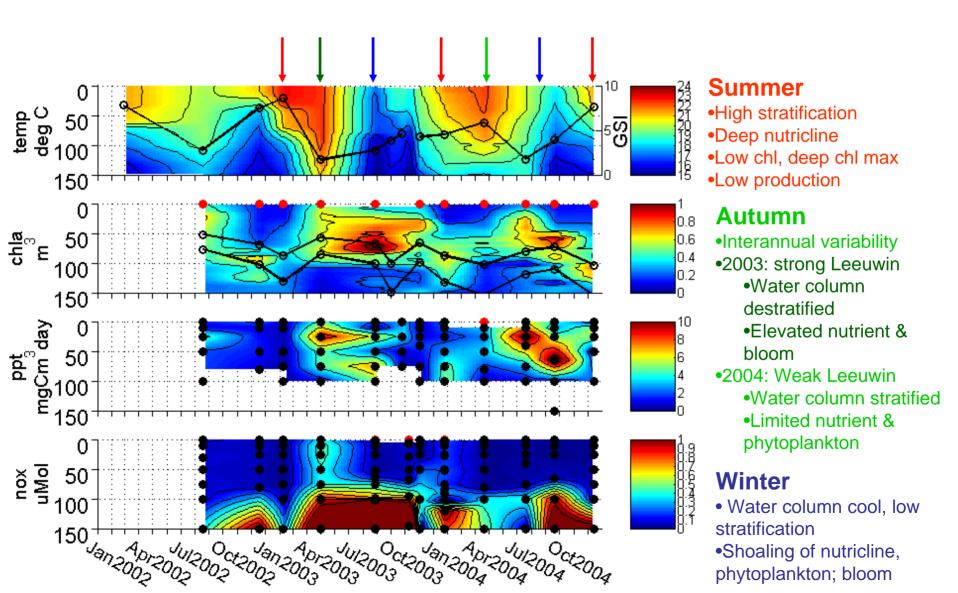






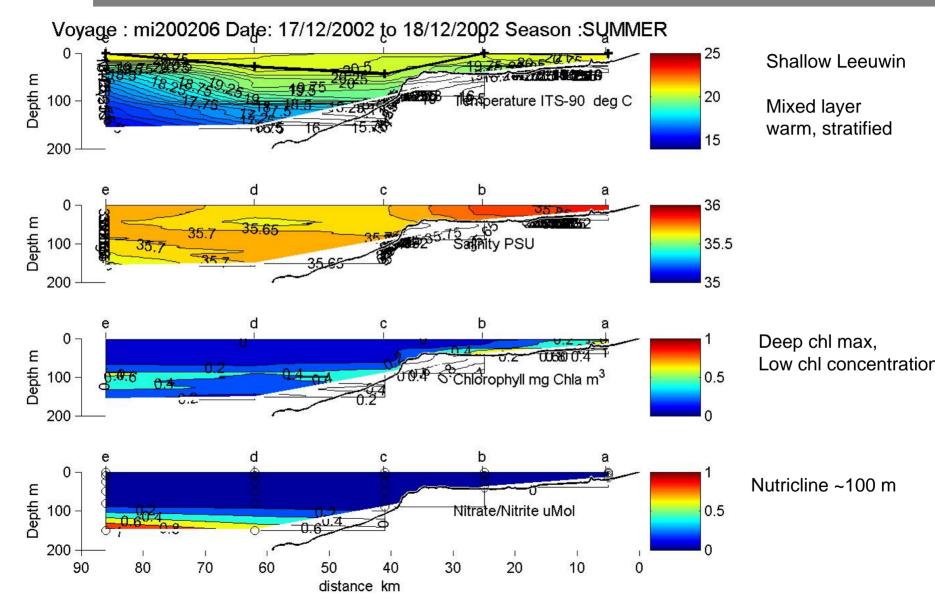


Temperature, chl, primary production & nitrate/nitrite at Station E (Leeuwin, 1000 m depth), 0 – 150 m, 2002 - 2004



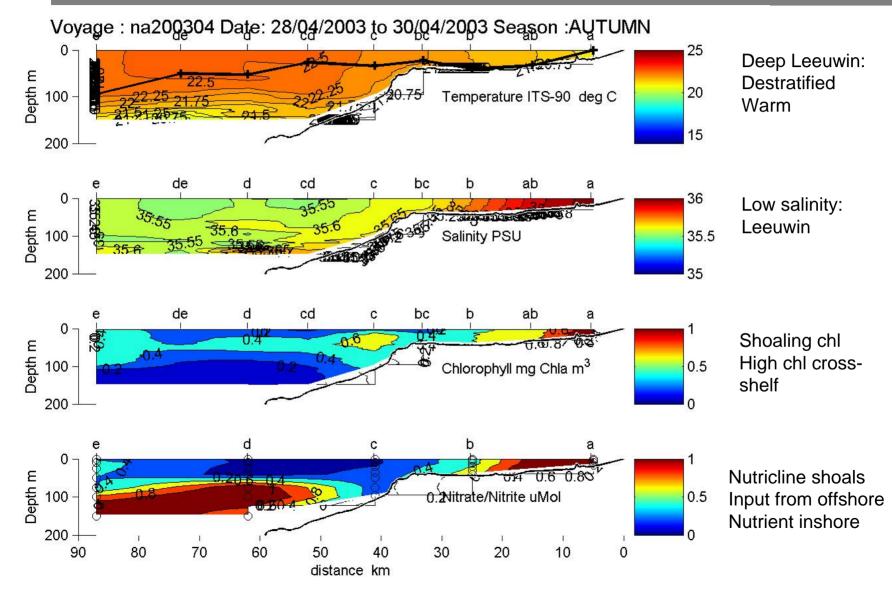


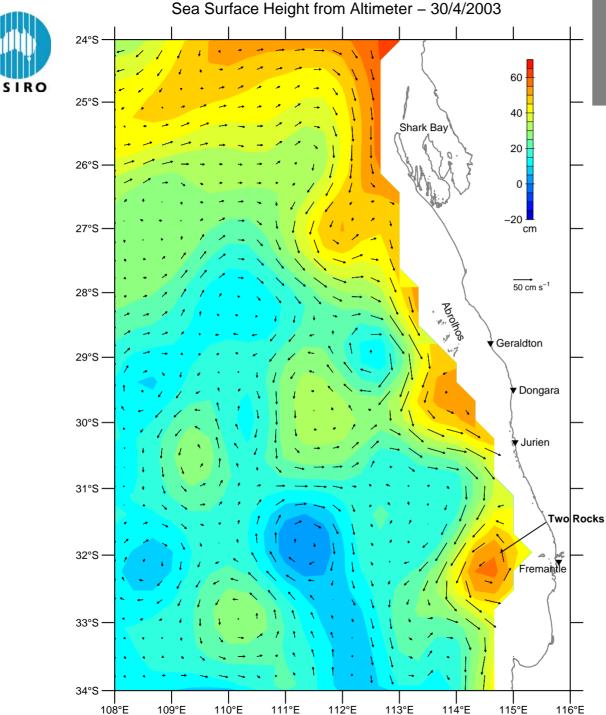
#### Seasonal dynamics cross-shelf: summer





#### Seasonal cross-shelf dynamics: autumn





Eddy offshore of Two Rocks transect, meander north

Nutrient enrichment offshore in Leeuwin and across shelf:

• Upwelling induced by eddymeander pair and 'pumped' across the shelf

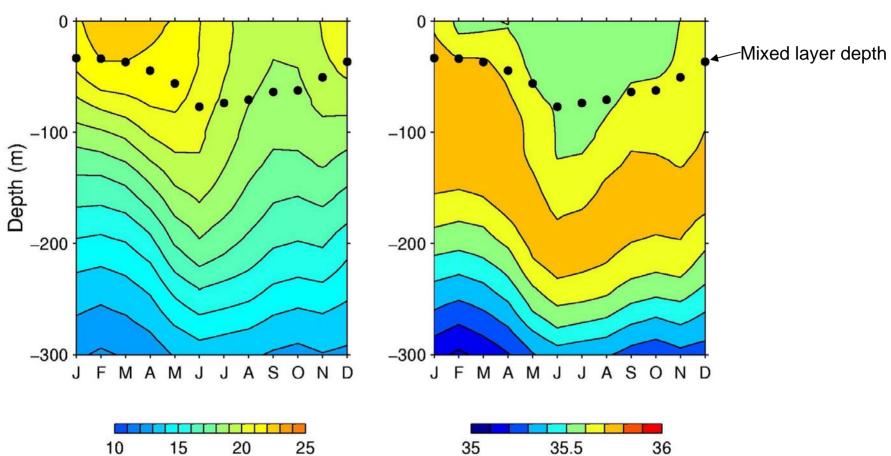
> •Similar eddy enrichment of shelf noted in wbc off SE USA, Brazil, Kuroshio; also inshore of poleward-flowing Bering Slope Current (Stabeno and Meurs 1999; Mizobata and Saitoh 2004)



Climatology of T, S, & mixed layer depth at Station E (offshore, Leeuwin) (Levitus & Boyer 1994)

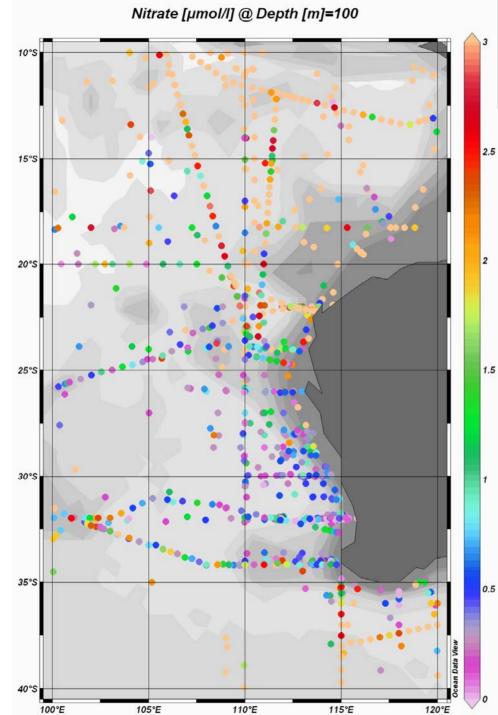
Salinity

#### **Temperature**



Stratification breakdown & deepening of mixed layer with arrival of lowsalinity Leeuwin in late autumn/early winter





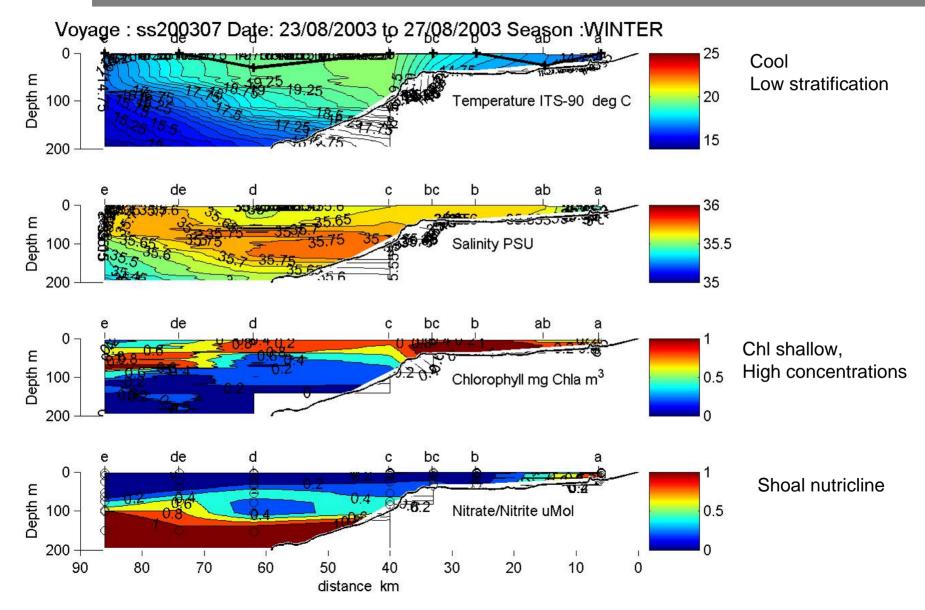
Another possible mechanism:

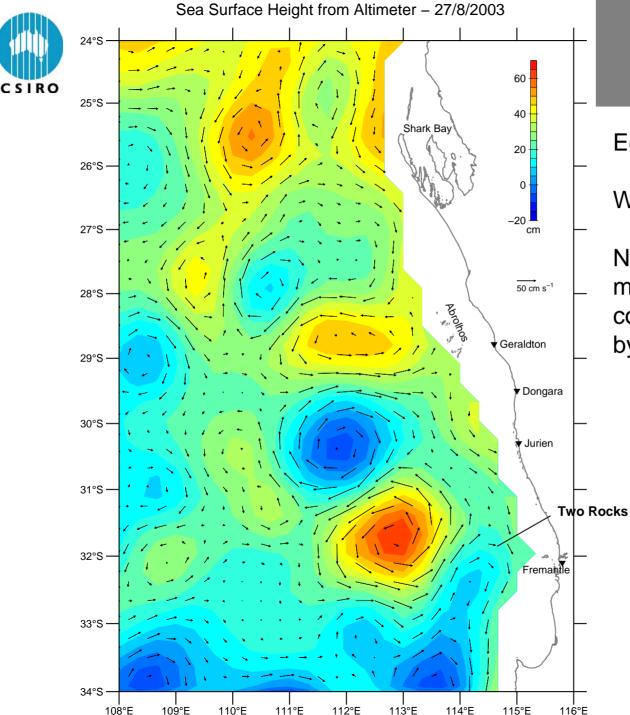
Nutrient entrainment in North, where nutricline is shallower, by stronger deeper Leeuwin in late autumn

Advection southward



# Seasonal dynamics: winter





Eddies drift offshore in winter

Water column cooled

Nutrient flux into upper mixed layer driven by convective cooling, mixing by winter storms



# What drives the production cycle?

#### •Inshore:

- Groundwater
- Winter runoff
- Sediment/benthic diatom re-suspension
- Wrack re-mineralization in winter

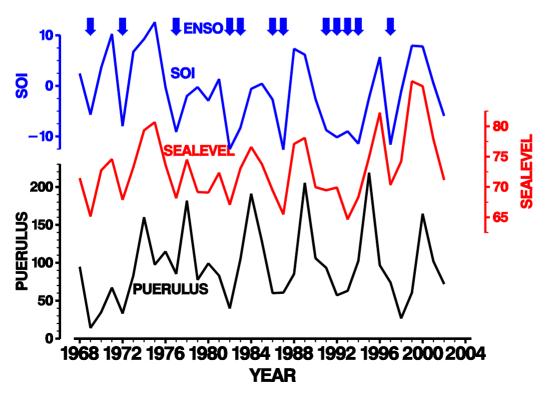
#### •Shelf & slope (Leeuwin)

- Eddy pumping of nutrients across the shelf (observed for western boundary currents off SE USA, Brazil, Japan; also Bering Sea)
  - Upwelling in eddies & cross-shelf transport?
  - Advection of nutrients from north?
  - Breakdown of stratification/convective overturning?



Low-nutrient Leeuwin sets the region's low productivity, but, a strong Leeuwin promotes *higher* production!

Explanation for the + Leeuwin-lobster correlation?





# Acknowledgements

#### The Team

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