



HAL
open science

Combining remote sensing and in situ observations to study the physical-biological coupling at fine scale: recent Mediterranean campaigns and outlook

Andrea M. Doglioli, Gérald Grégori, Francesco d'Ovidio, Anne Petrenko, Stéphanie Barrillon, Jean-Luc Fuda, Melilotus Thyssen, Roxane Tzortzis, Lloyd Izard, Franck Dumas, et al.

► To cite this version:

Andrea M. Doglioli, Gérald Grégori, Francesco d'Ovidio, Anne Petrenko, Stéphanie Barrillon, et al.. Combining remote sensing and in situ observations to study the physical-biological coupling at fine scale: recent Mediterranean campaigns and outlook. EGU General Assembly 2020, EGU, May 2020, On line, France. 10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-7356 . hal-02962520

HAL Id: hal-02962520

<https://hal.science/hal-02962520>

Submitted on 25 Feb 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

Combining remote sensing and in situ observations to study the physical-biological coupling at fine scale: recent Mediterranean campaigns and outlook.

Andrea M. Doglioli¹, Gérald Grégori¹, Francesco d'Ovidio², Anne A. Petrenko¹, Stéphanie Barrillon¹, Jean-Luc Fuda¹, Melilotus Thyssen¹, Roxane Tzortzis¹, Lloyd Izard¹, Franck Dumas³, Pierre Garreau⁴, Ananda Pascual⁵, Pierre Marrec⁶, Louise Rousselet⁷, Nagib Bhairy¹, Frédéric Cyr⁸, Marc Tedetti¹, Léo Berline¹, and François Carlotti¹

- ¹Aix Marseille Univ., Université de Toulon, CNRS, IRD, MIO UM 110, 13288, Marseille, France
- ²Sorbonne Université, CNRS, IRD, MNHN, Laboratoire d'Océanographie et du Climat: Expérimentations et Approches Numériques (LOCEAN-IPSL), Paris, France
- ³SHOM, Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine, 13 rue de Chatellier, CS592803, 29228 Brest CEDEX 2, France
- ⁴IFREMER, Univ. Brest, CNRS UMR 6523, IRD, Laboratoire d'Océanographie Physique et Spatiale (LOPS), IUEM, 29280, Plouzané, France
- ⁵IMEDEA(CSIC-UIB), Instituto Mediterráneo de Estudios Avanzados, Esporles, Spain
- ⁶Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island, Narragansett, RI, USA
- ⁷Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego, CA, USA
- ⁸Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, St. John's, NL, Canada

The oceanic fine scales are highly energetic features (eddies, fronts, meanders, filaments) with relatively short lifetimes (days/weeks to months). Due to their associated strong gradients in physical and biogeochemical properties, they crucially affect ocean physics and ecology with potential impacts at the climate scale. The temporal scale associated with these horizontal and vertical fine scales is the same as many important ecological processes including phytoplankton growth and competition. This temporal resonance is one of the reasons behind the fine-scale variability appearing in the marine ecosystems structure and related domains, including biogeochemical cycles, trophic food-webs up to resources and biodiversity.

Over the past few decades, great progresses have been made in characterizing fine scales through modeling. Remote sensing is also improving rapidly in terms of resolution, with landmark missions like SWOT expected to be operational very soon (2022). However, in situ sampling remains challenging due to the difficulties of mapping a large domain covering the length of a filament or the diameter of an eddy (~100km) at high spatio-temporal frequency (~km and ~daily).

Here we present some sampling strategies we are developing for addressing this issue by combining remote sensing and in situ multi-platform high-resolution sampling of physical, biogeochemical and biological variables.

In a series of campaigns in the Mediterranean Sea (OSCAHR 2015, PROTEVSMED-SWOT 2018, FUMSECK 2019), satellite-based adaptive and Lagrangian strategies proved to be successful to target and follow fine scale structures in situ. When paired with in situ biological measurements, like automated cytometry, these strategies highlight the important role of the fine scales in structuring the phytoplankton community by acting as fluid dynamical barriers and biodiversity hot-spots.

To extend these observations to other regions, we support an international coordinated experimental effort of the fine scale community at several sites all around the world to fully exploit the great opportunities offered by the launch of the satellite SWOT.

How to cite: Doglioli, A. M., Grégori, G., d'Ovidio, F., Petrenko, A. A., Barrillon, S., Fuda, J.-L., Thyssen, M., Tzortzis, R., Izard, L., Dumas, F., Garreau, P., Pascual, A., Marrec, P., Rousselet, L., Bhairy, N., Cyr, F., Tedetti, M., Berline, L., and Carlotti, F.: Combining remote sensing and in situ observations to study the physical-biological coupling at fine scale: recent Mediterranean campaigns and outlook., EGU General Assembly 2020, Online, 4–8 May 2020, EGU2020-7356, <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-7356>, 2020