Biogeochemical response of the South China
Sea to the Mekong River Plume, mesoscale
ocean turbulence, and upwelling



Goal: To study the biogeochemical impacts of riverine inputs, winddriven circulation, ocean turbulence and upwelling processes in the South China Sea

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South China Sea - SCS



- Marginal seas like the SCS play a critical role in the global carbon cycle by coupling terrestrial processes to the ocean productivity because the nutrient variability in the ocean depends of the river discharge.
 - The project team will carry out nutrients, metal N2and CO2-fixation measures to evaluate the response of the marine ecosystem to upwelling, mesoscale dynamics and riverine input, through field surveys, shipboard experiments and modeling.
- The Mekong is the 9th largest river in the world and the largest draining into the SCS.
- Anthropogenic changes in land and water use can propagate through the river system and have an impact on oceanic properties on short time scales.
- Current dam construction, increased fertilizer use, increased sewage loading, and mangrove destruction all are likely to affect the riverine nutrient flux into the SCS over the next few years.
- Economic Impact



Distribution and activity of phytoplankton

Experimental and Analytical Methods



Physical-biological modeling

- The Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS) is used to investigate the feedbacks between circulation in the SCS, the Mekong runoff and biological responses.
- ROMS solves the incompressible hydrostatic primitive equations on a C-grid, has a free surface with time splitting for barotropic and baroclinic modes, a terrain-following vertical coordinate (s-coordinate), and boundary layer parameterization







Characteristics:

- Complex geometry
- Complex topography
- Monsoon winds
- Strong currents
- Water Exchange







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