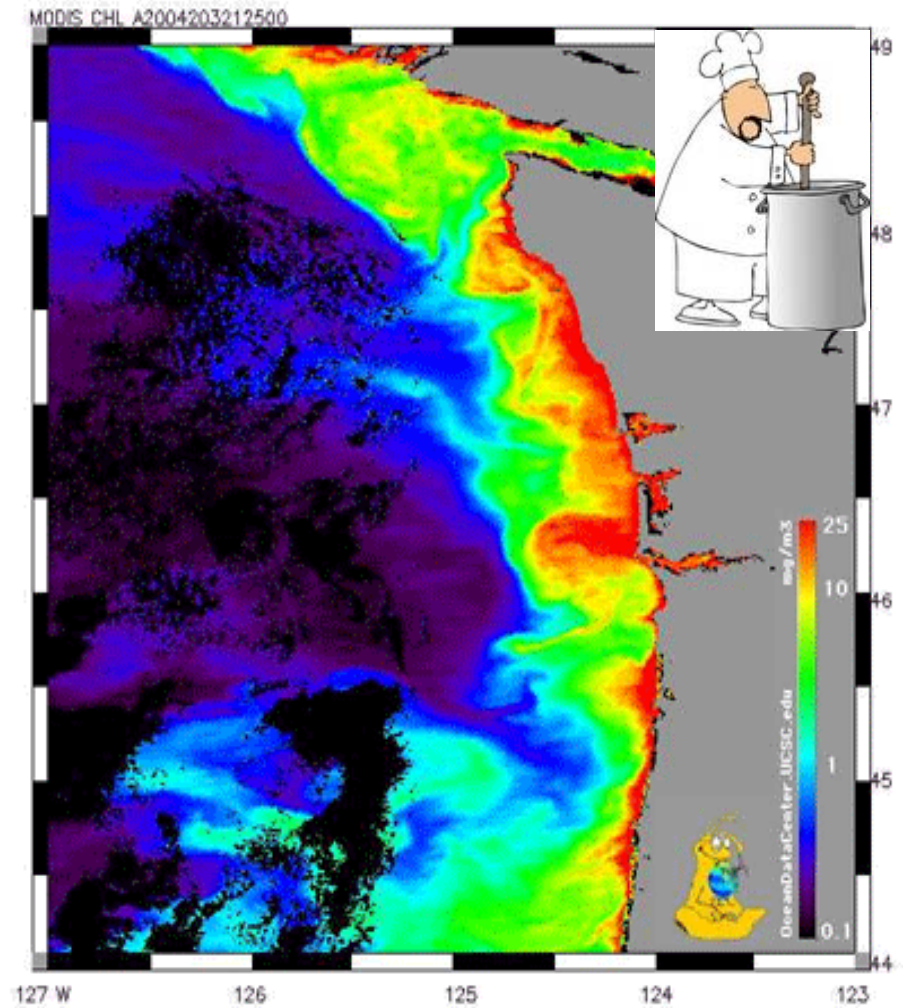


Plume soup: How a dash of river water affects Washington's coastal ecosystem

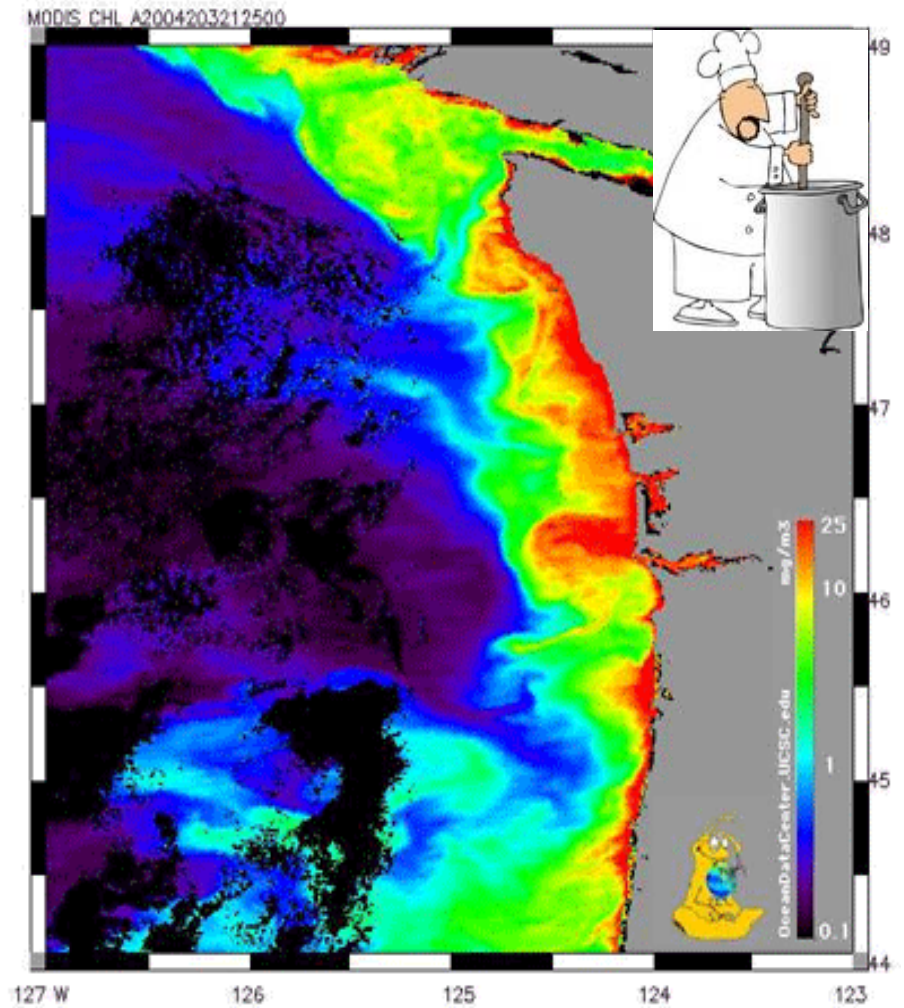
Alex Horner-Devine
UW Civil and Environmental Engineering

UW Water Center,
Annual Review of Research,
Feb. 14, 2008



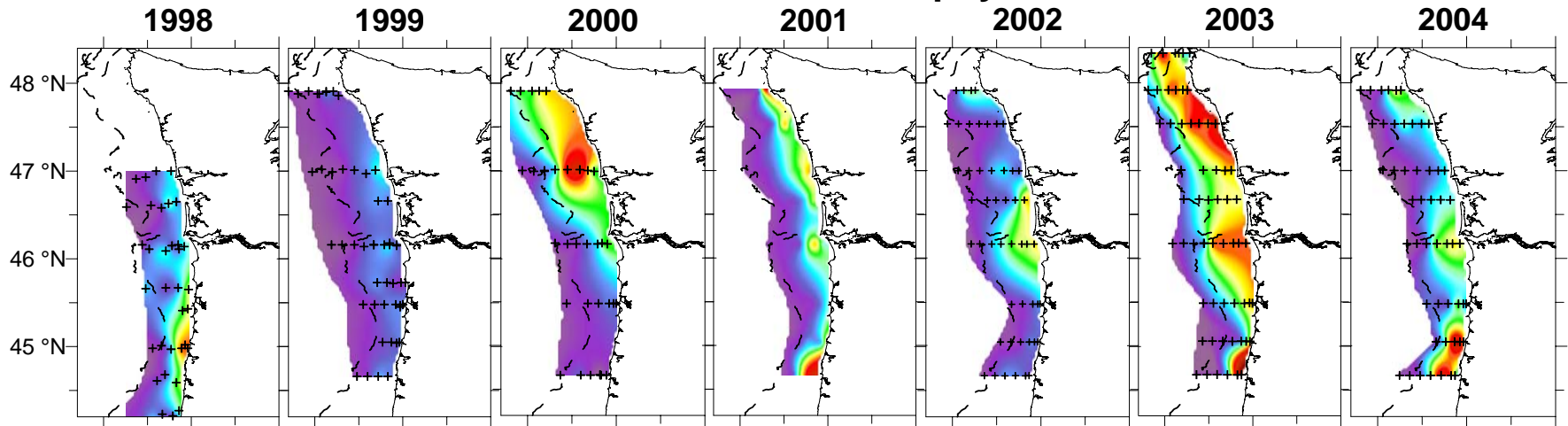
Collaborators: Stephen Monismith, Derek Fong, Tony Maxworthy, David Jay, Emily Spahn
Funding: National Science Foundation, Royalty Research Fund

Paradox: Along the WA-OR coast, where biological productivity has long been associated with upwelling strength, the productivity is highest to the north, where upwelling is weaker.



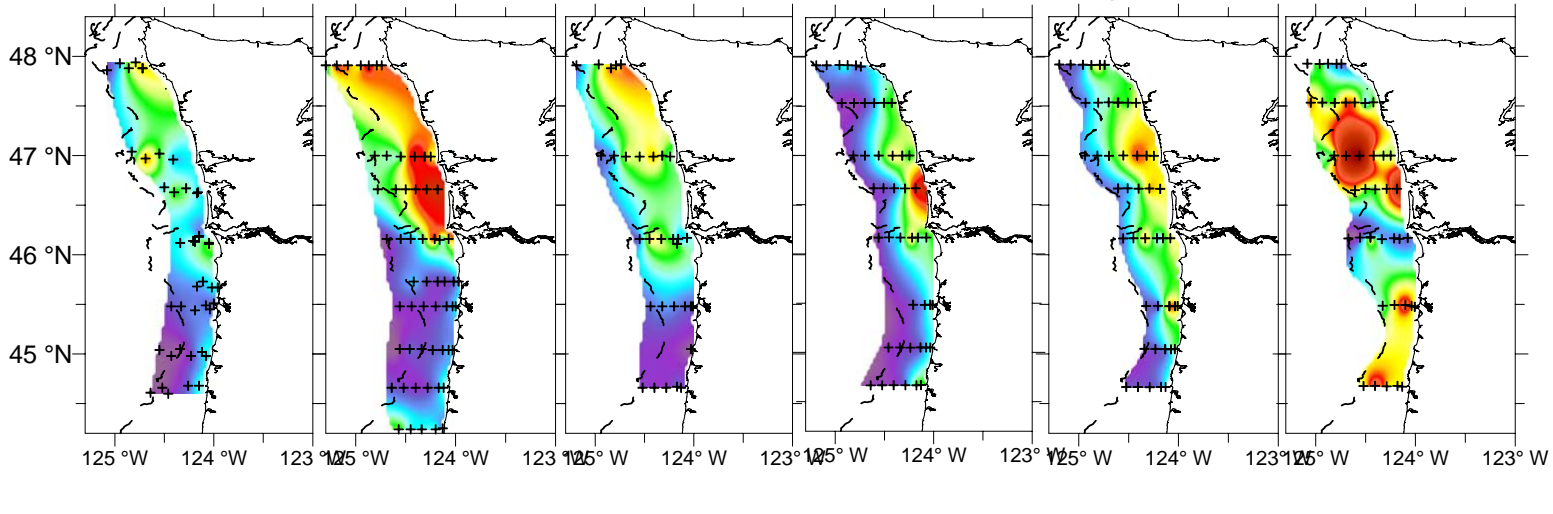
Chlorophyll

June Chlorophyll a

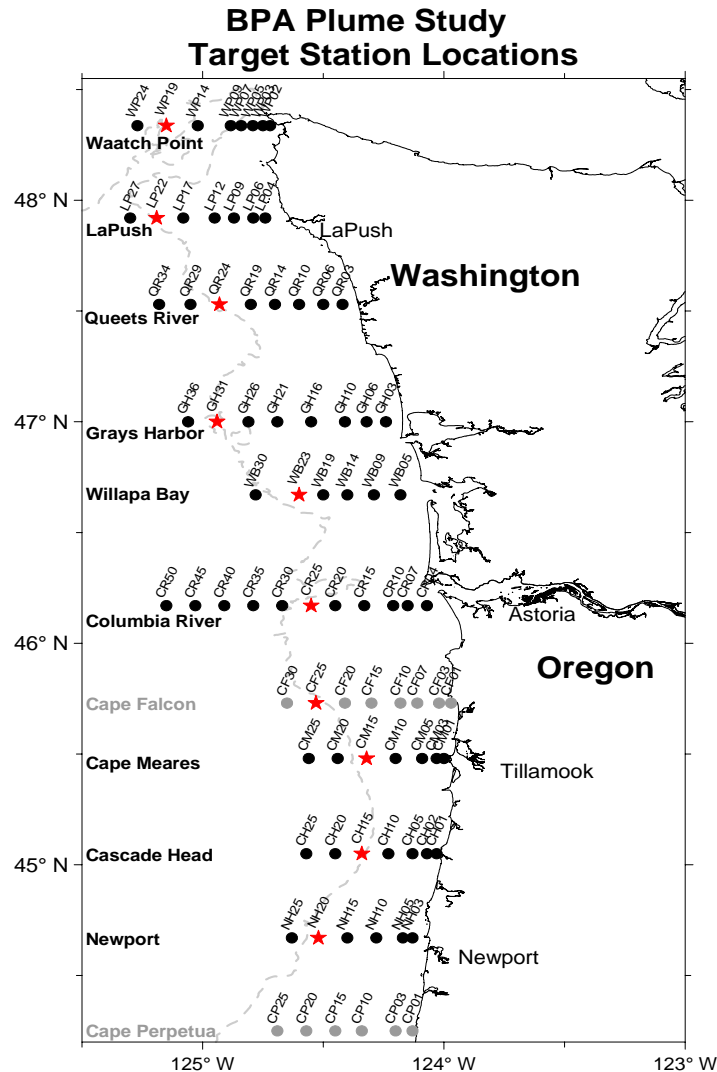


September Chlorophyll a

mg/m³



Juvenile salmonid study off WA and OR



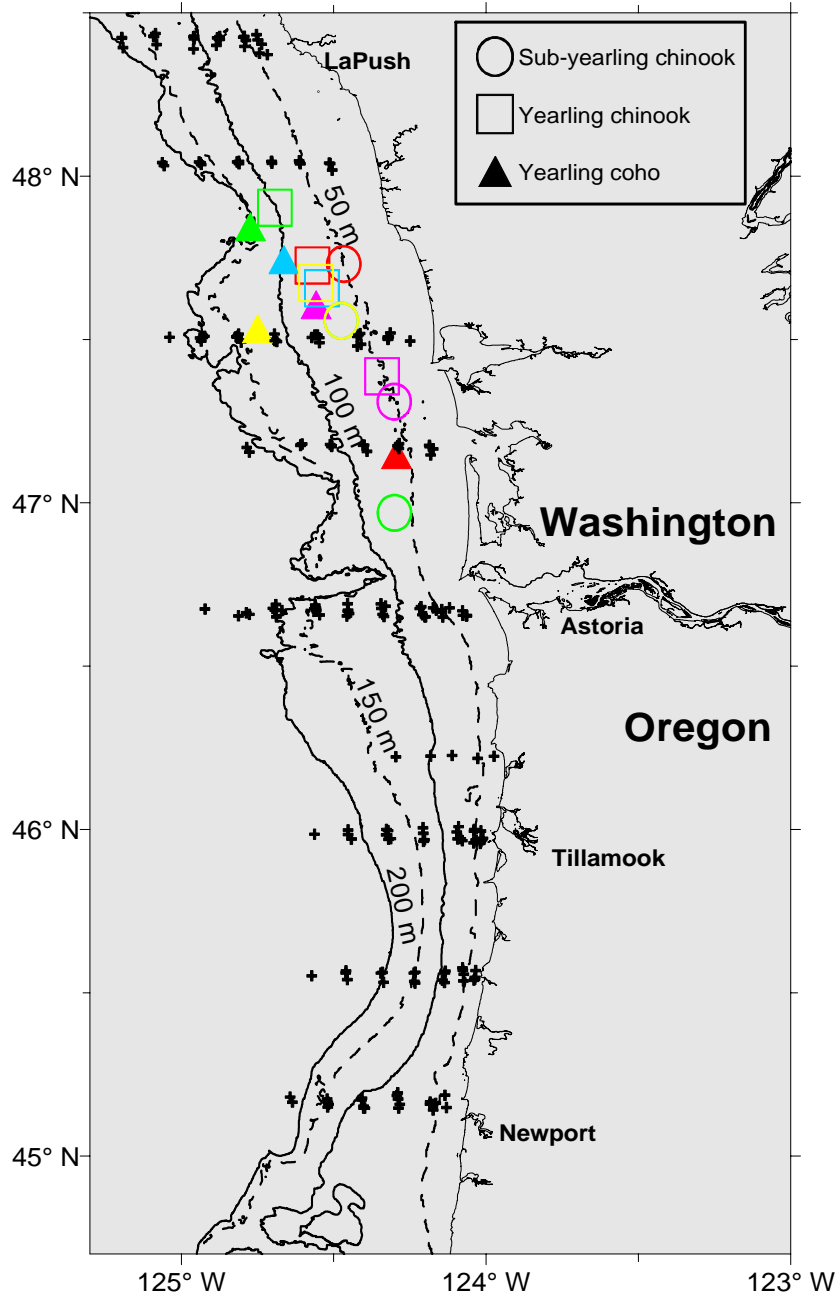
Cape Flattery to Newport; June and September 98-present (n = 6 yr).
8 transects sampled in June & September

2 transects sampled every 10 days
April-July

CTD, nutrients, chl, zooplankton, and juv. fishes with pelagic trawl.

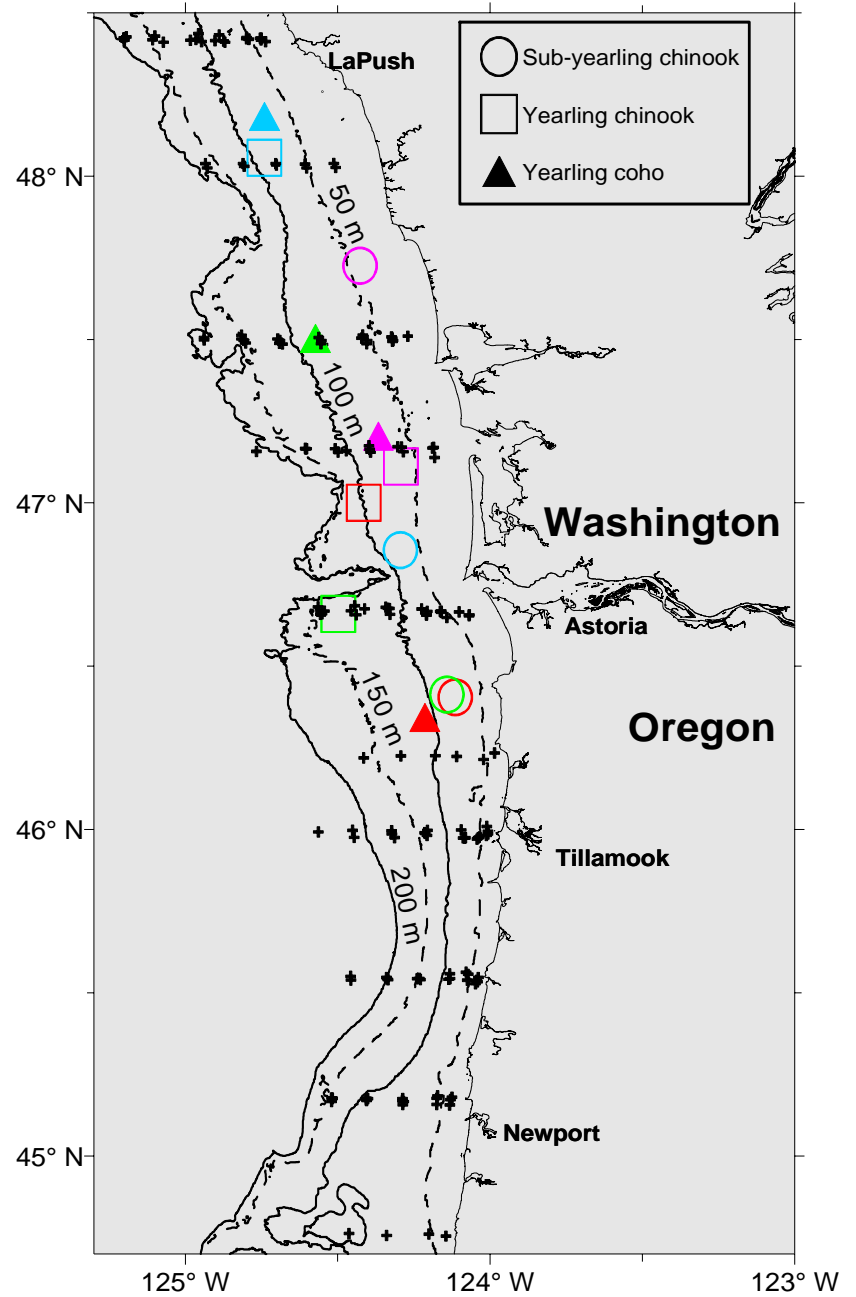
June Salmon Center of Density

1999 2000 2001 2002 2003



September Salmon Center of Density

1999 2000 2001 2002

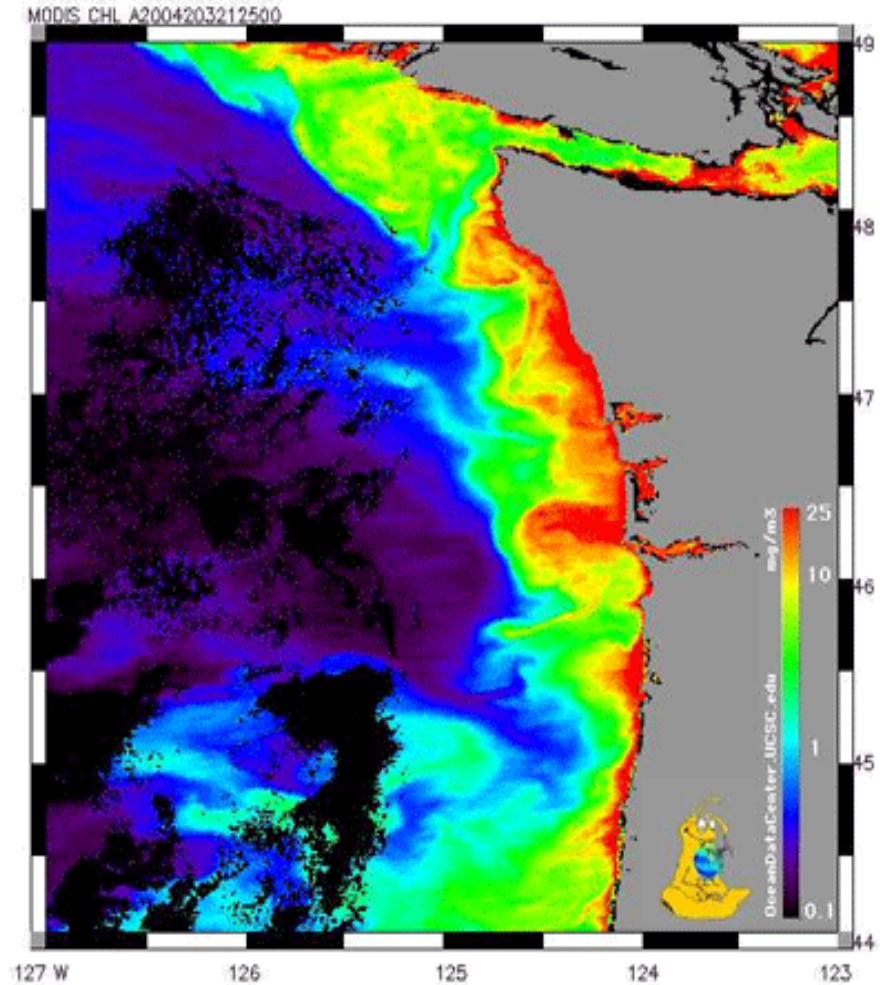


Plume soup

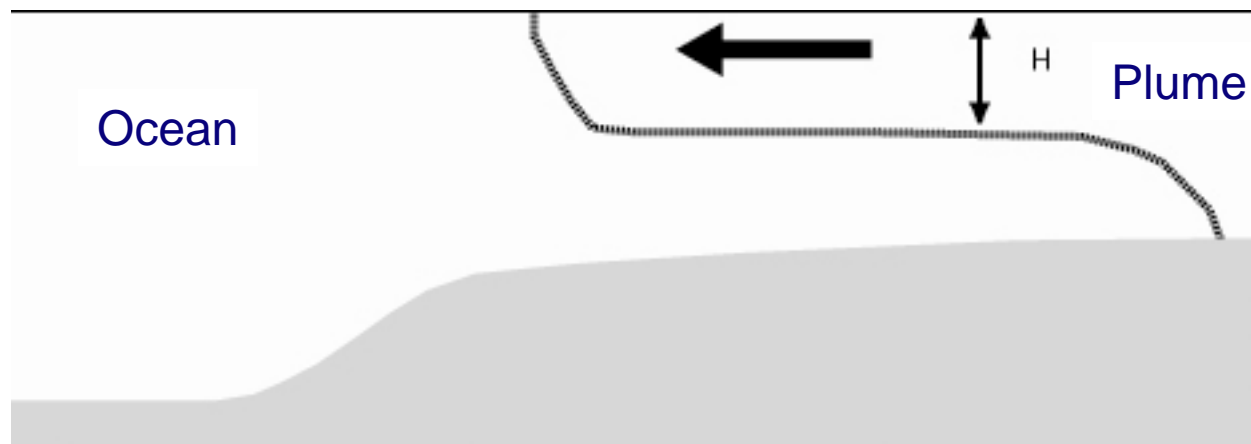
Average discharge = $7000 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Approximate volume
of shelf waters = $4 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^3$

Daily contribution
from river = 0.02%
= a dash

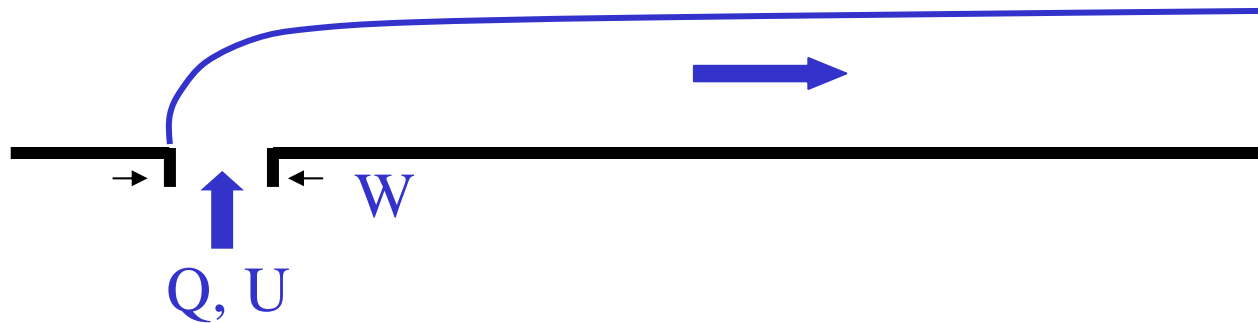
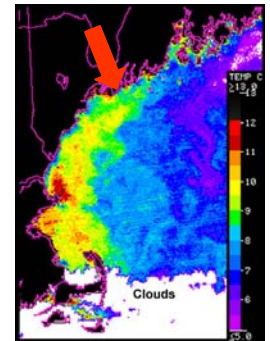
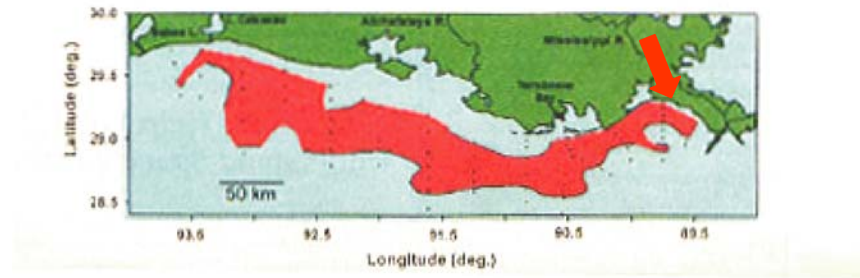


Plume Physics: Buoyancy



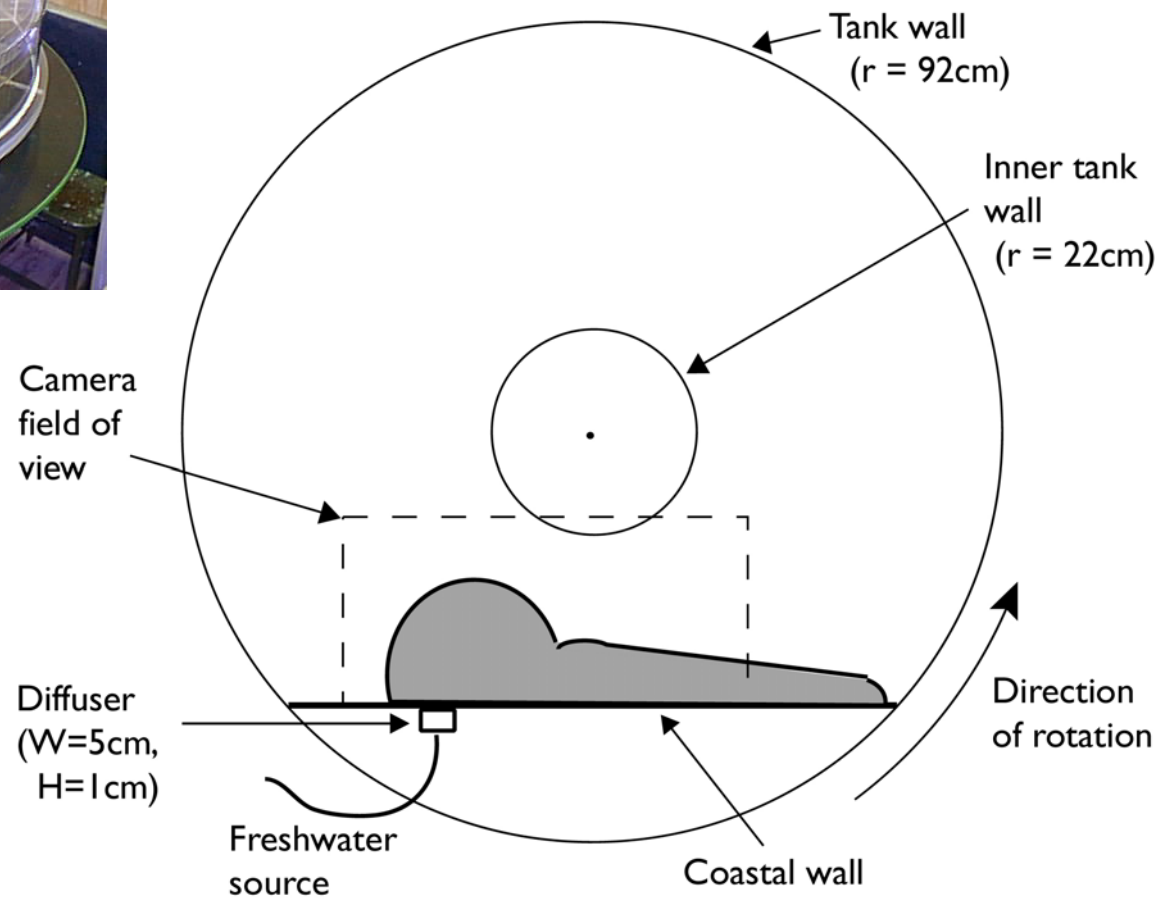
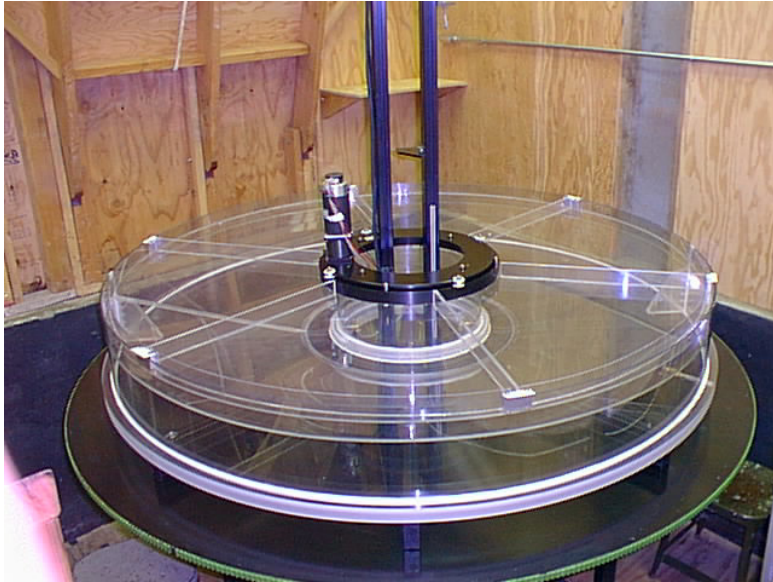
Density of river water is less than that of ocean water due to salt.

Plume Physics: Rotation

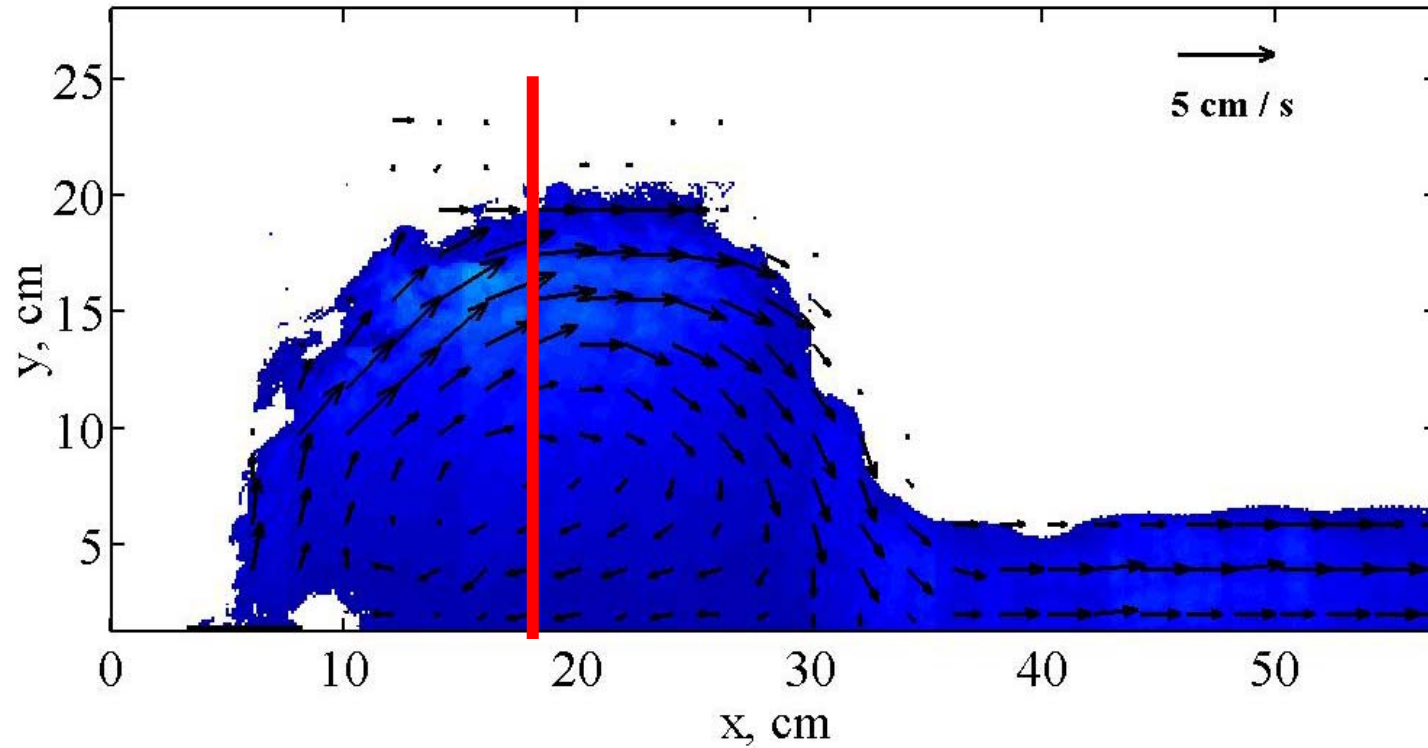


Earth's rotation causes flow in the northern hemisphere to be deflected to the right.

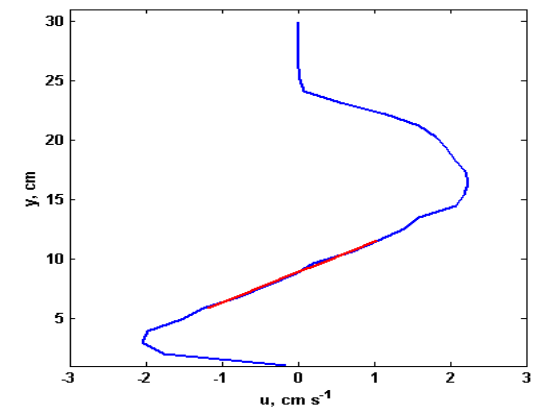
Laboratory modeling of river plumes



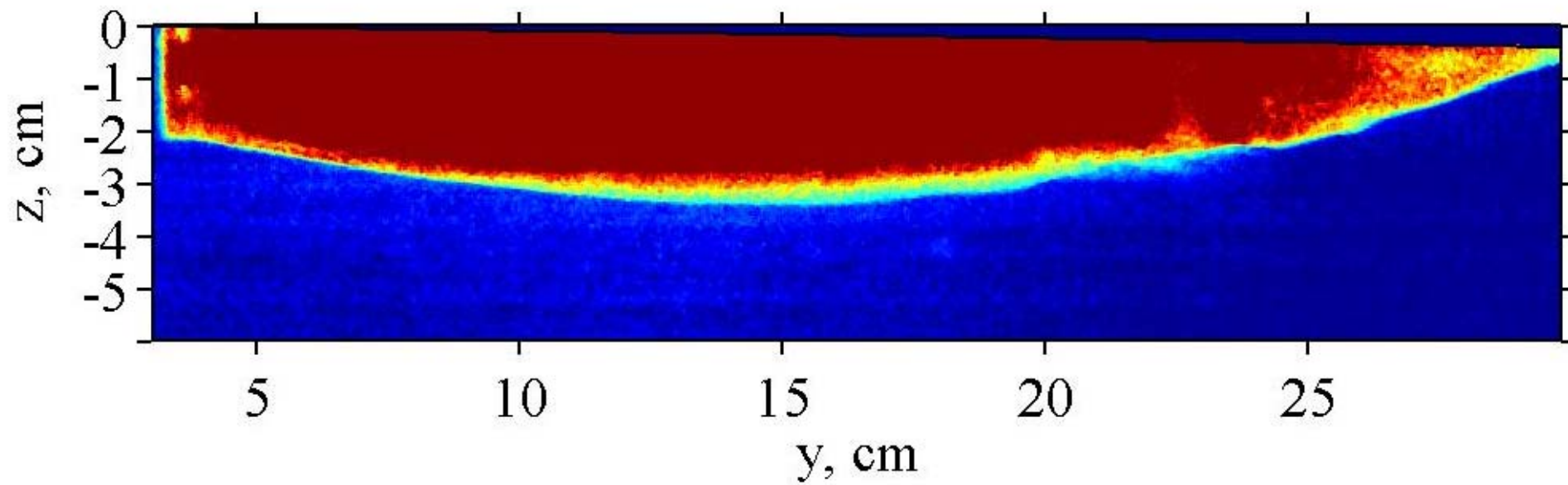
Laboratory plume



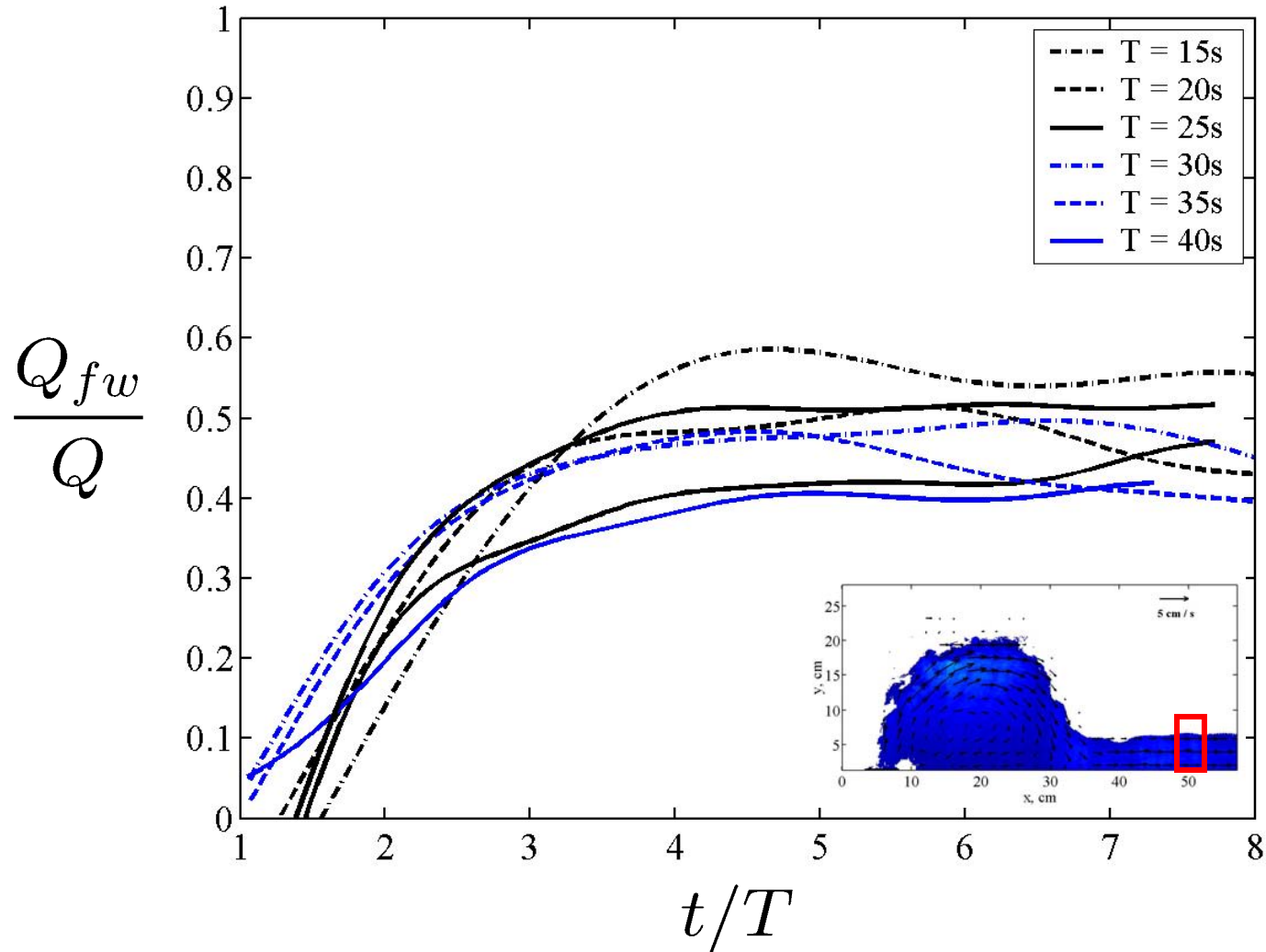
Velocity profile shows re-circulation



Depth

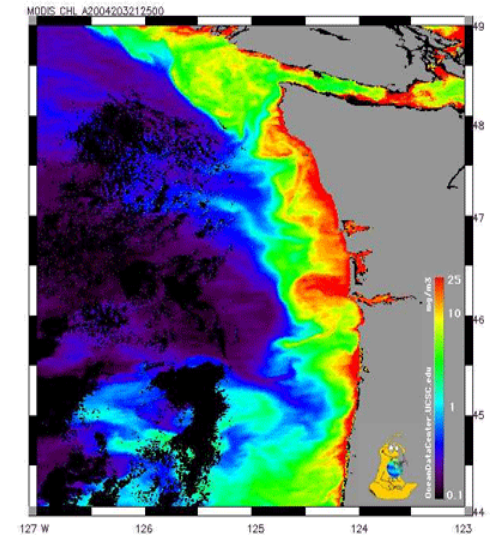
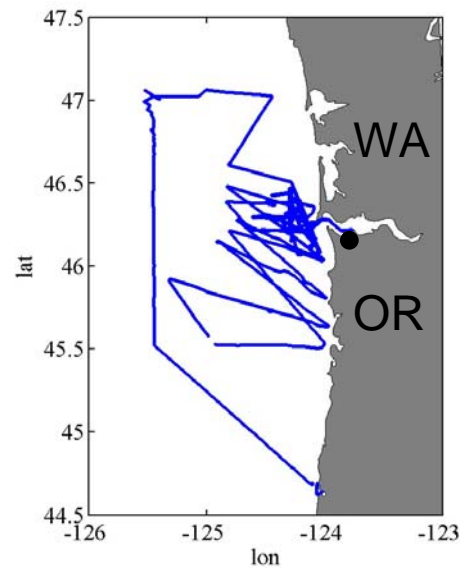


Approximately 50% of river discharge accumulates in an eddy near the mouth, referred to as “the bulge”





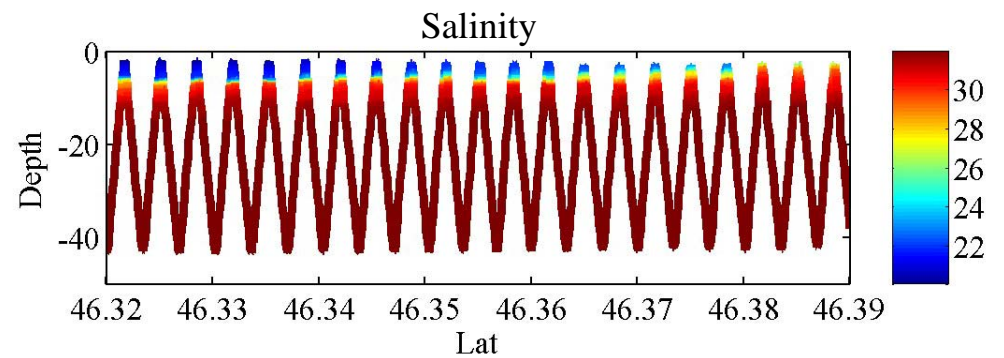
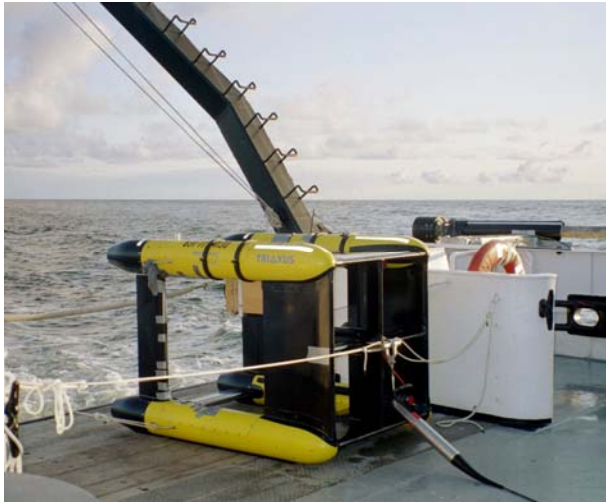
River Influences on Shelf Ecosystems



Courtesy of Raphael Kudela

Four cruises: July 2004, June 2005, August 2005, June 2006
Two vessels: R/V Pt. Sur (physical), R/V Wecoma (biological, geochemical)

Sampling configuration



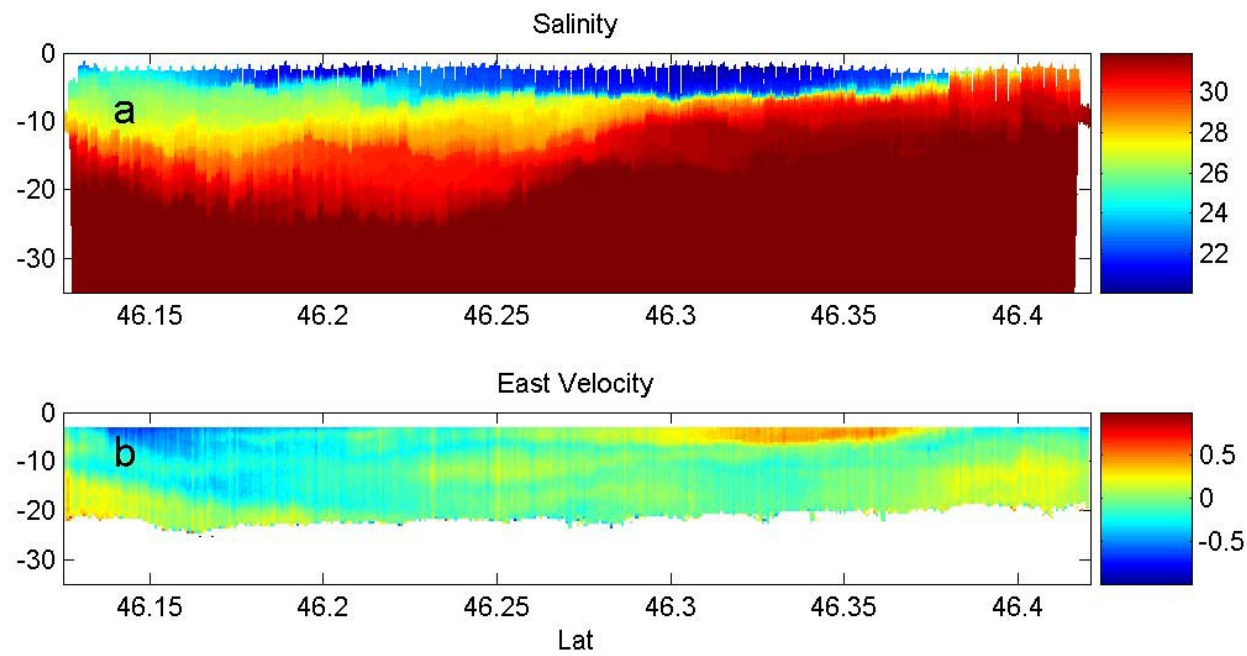
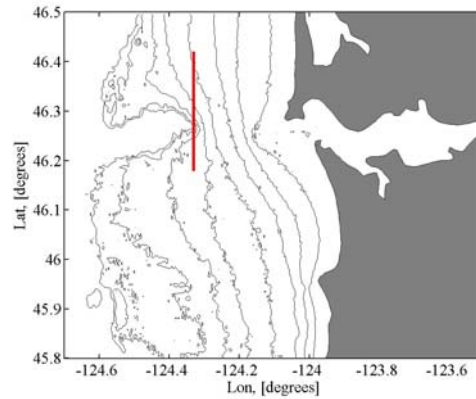
Triaxus tow-fish:

- CTD sampling between -60m and -1m depth
- ~1 minute repeat time
- 7 knots boat speed
- an uneasy relationship with crab pots

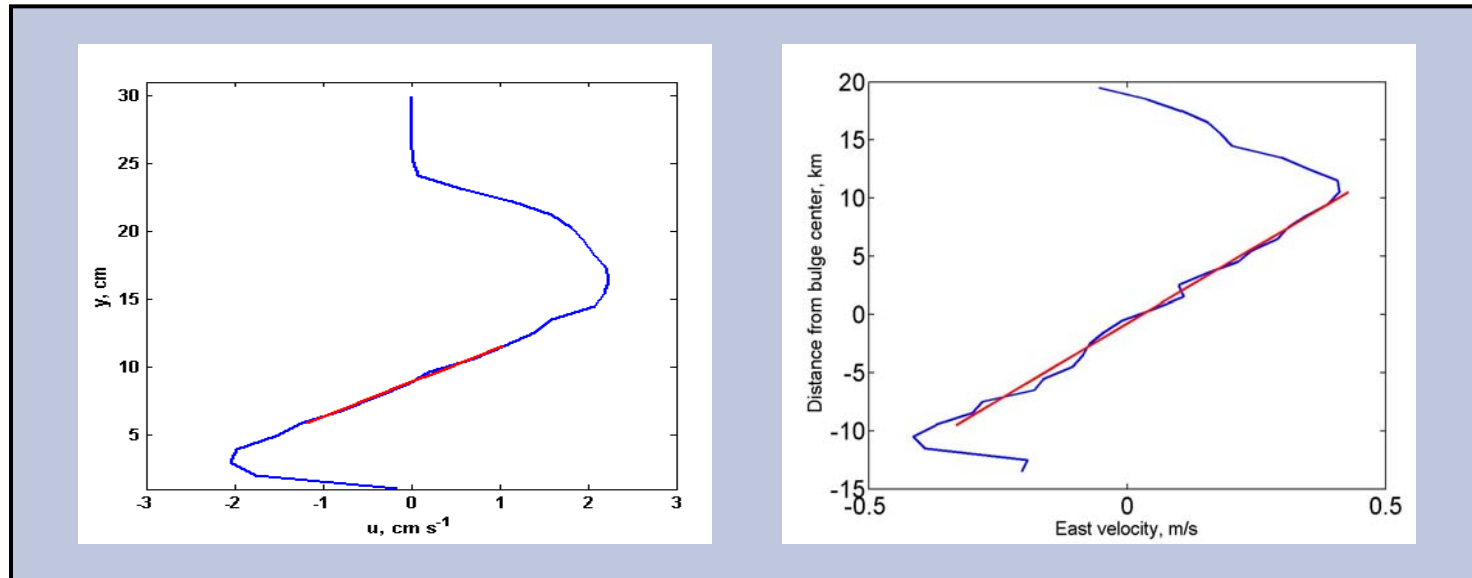
1200 kHz ADCP

- Vessel mounted

NS transect



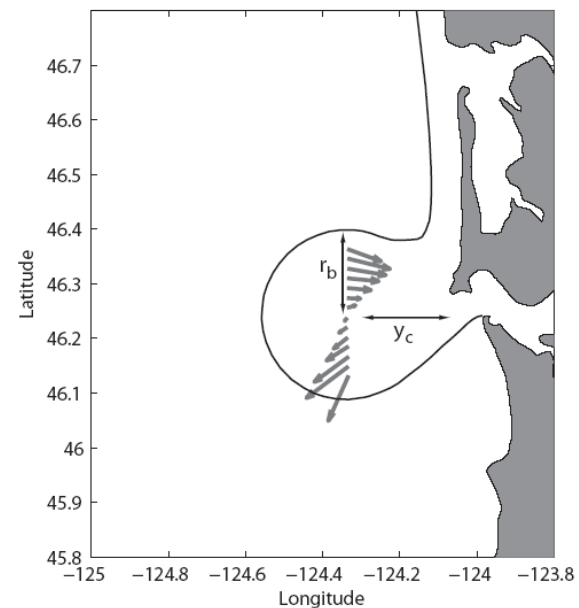
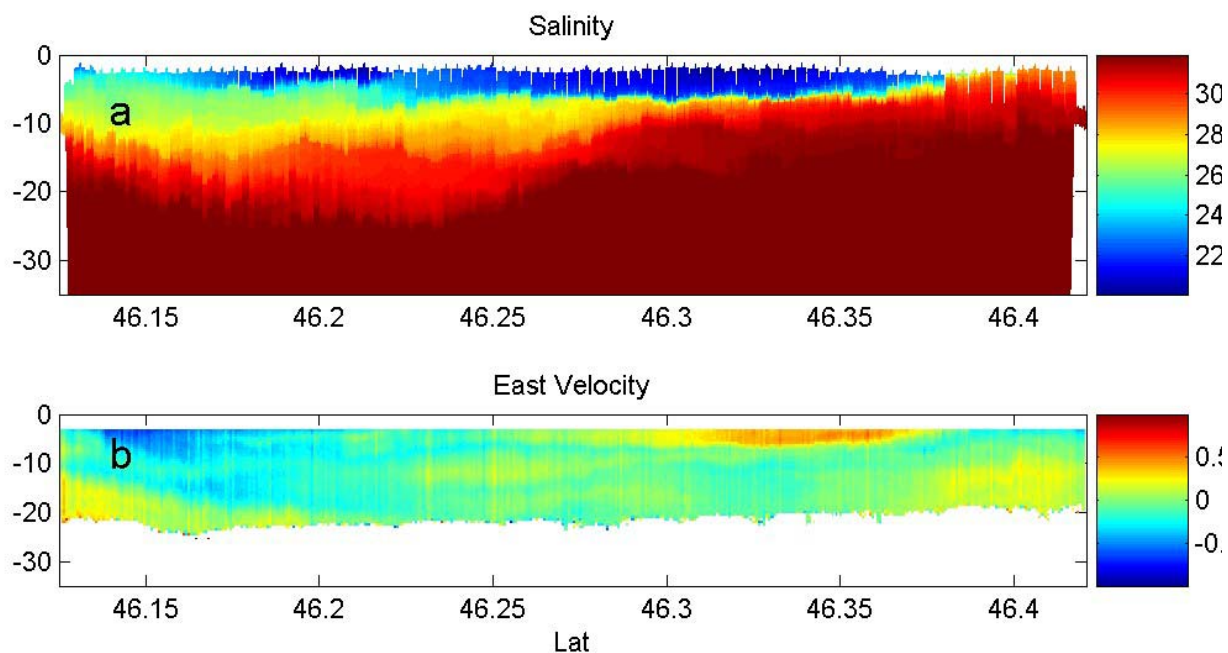
25cm plume predicts 35km plume!



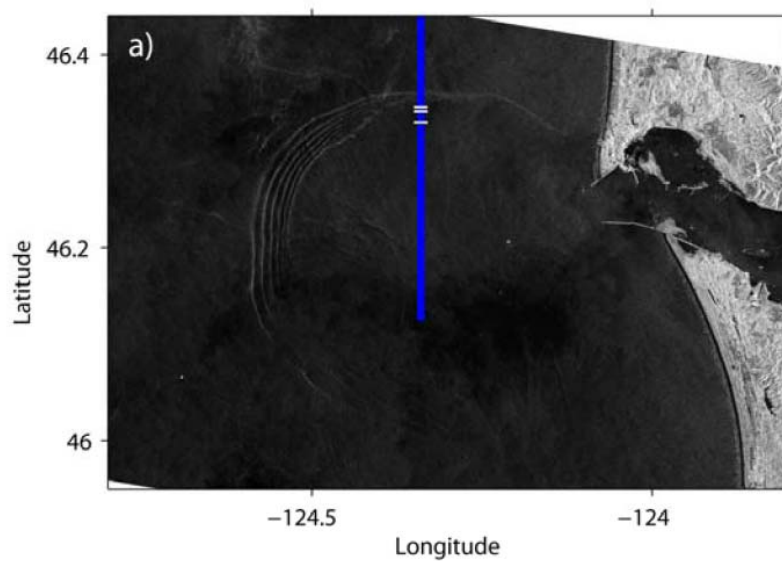
Laboratory plume

Columbia River plume

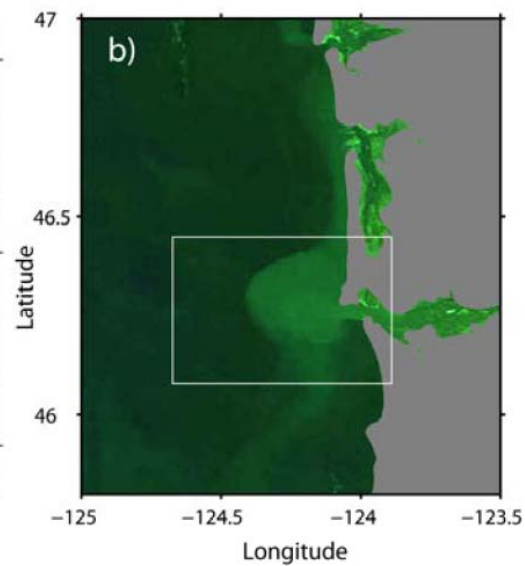
NS transect



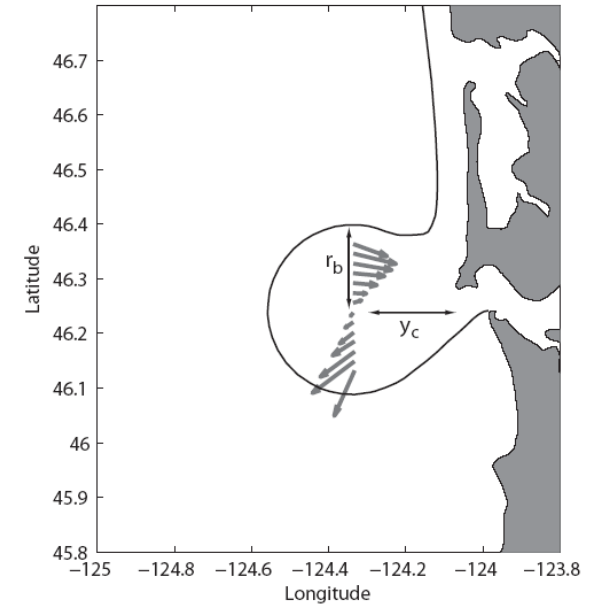
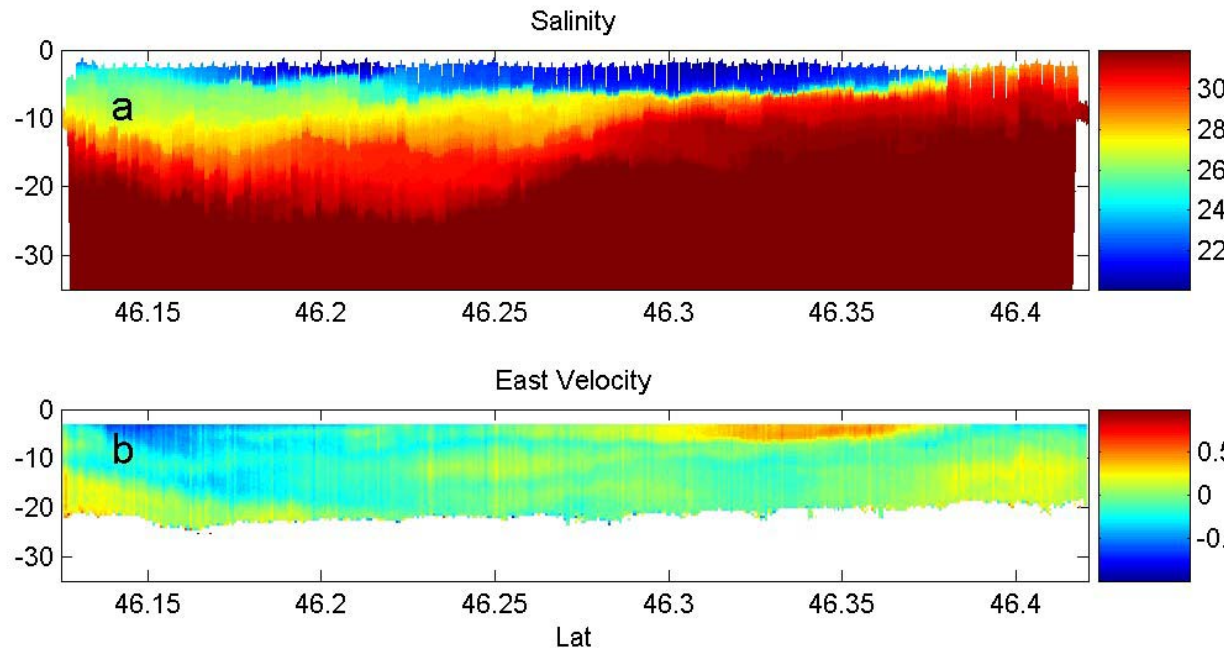
SAR Image
Thanks to
Jiayi Pan
(PSU)



MODIS Image
Thanks to
Raphael Kudela
(UCSC)



NS transect

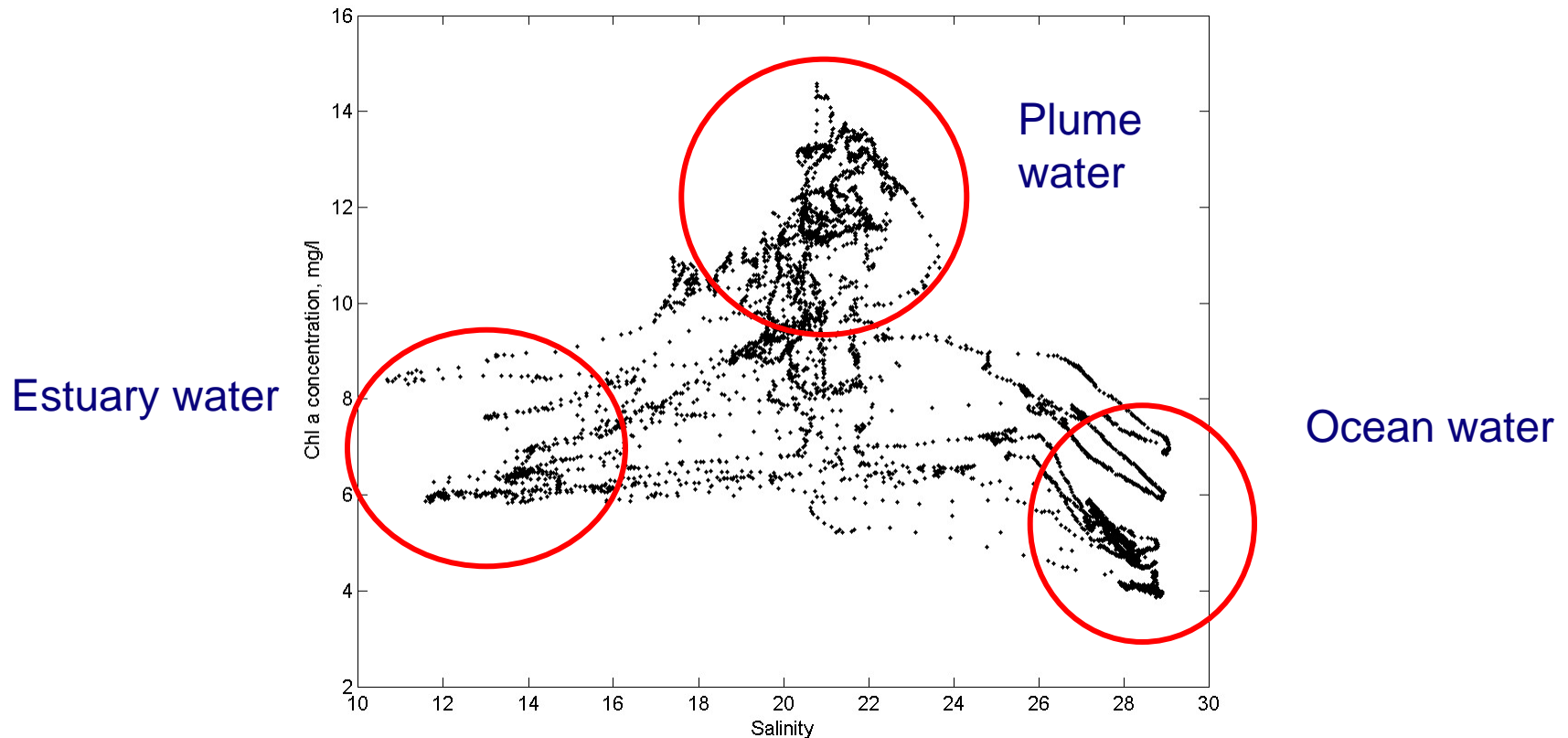


Volume of freshwater

$$V_{fw} = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{-H} \int_0^R \frac{\Delta S}{S_o} dr dz d\theta.$$

Bulge volume = 4-8 days worth of discharge

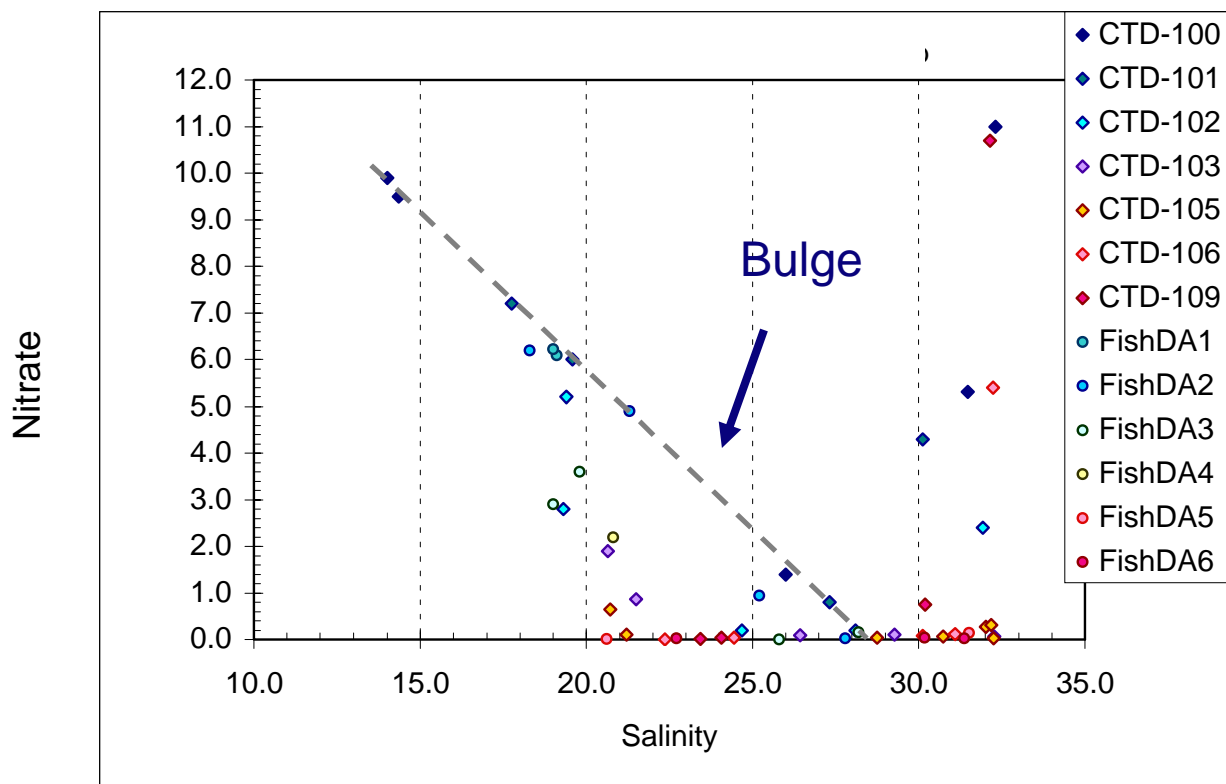
Consequences



Timescale for plankton growth ~ 4-5 days

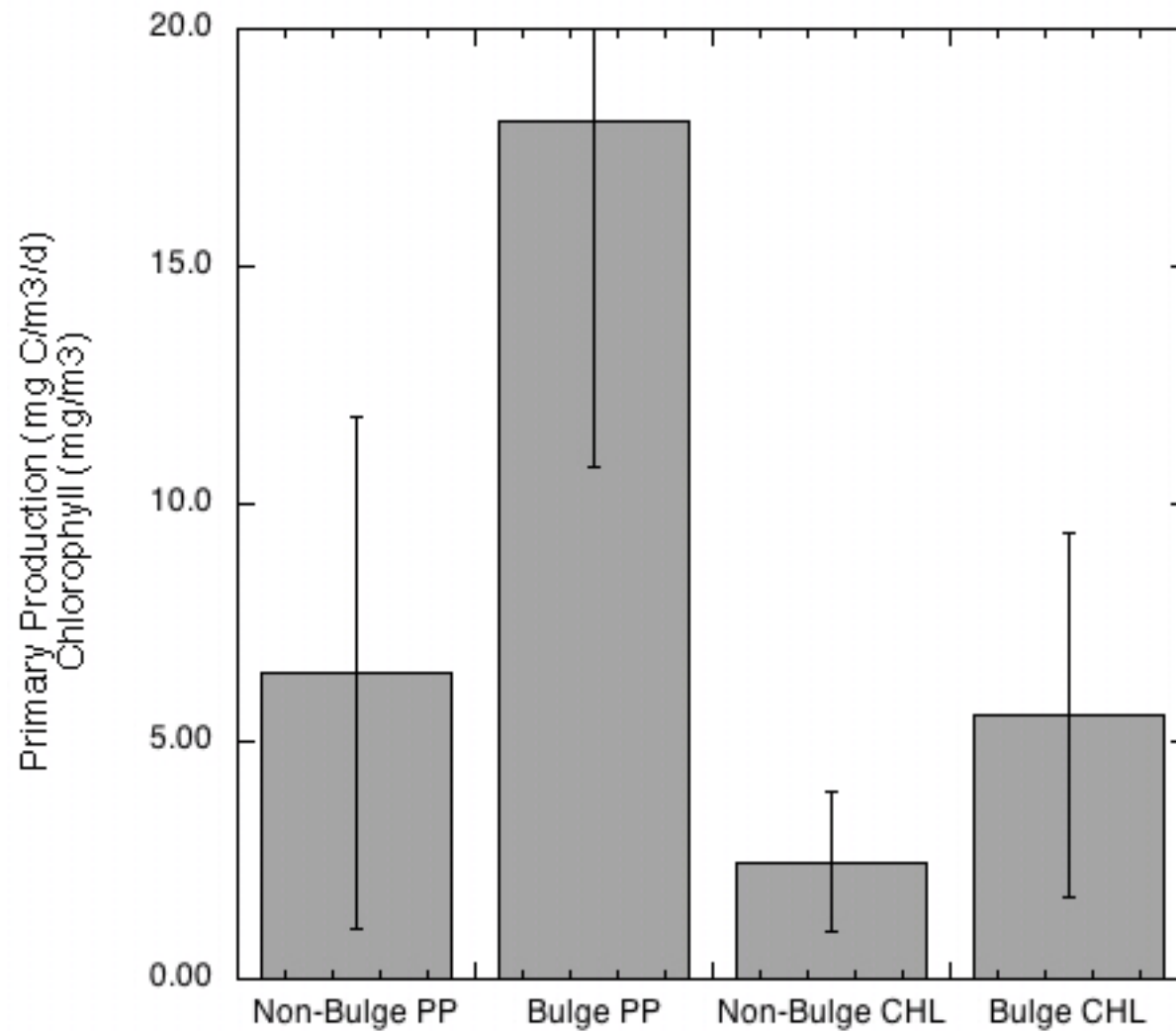
Bulge retention time ~ 4-8 days

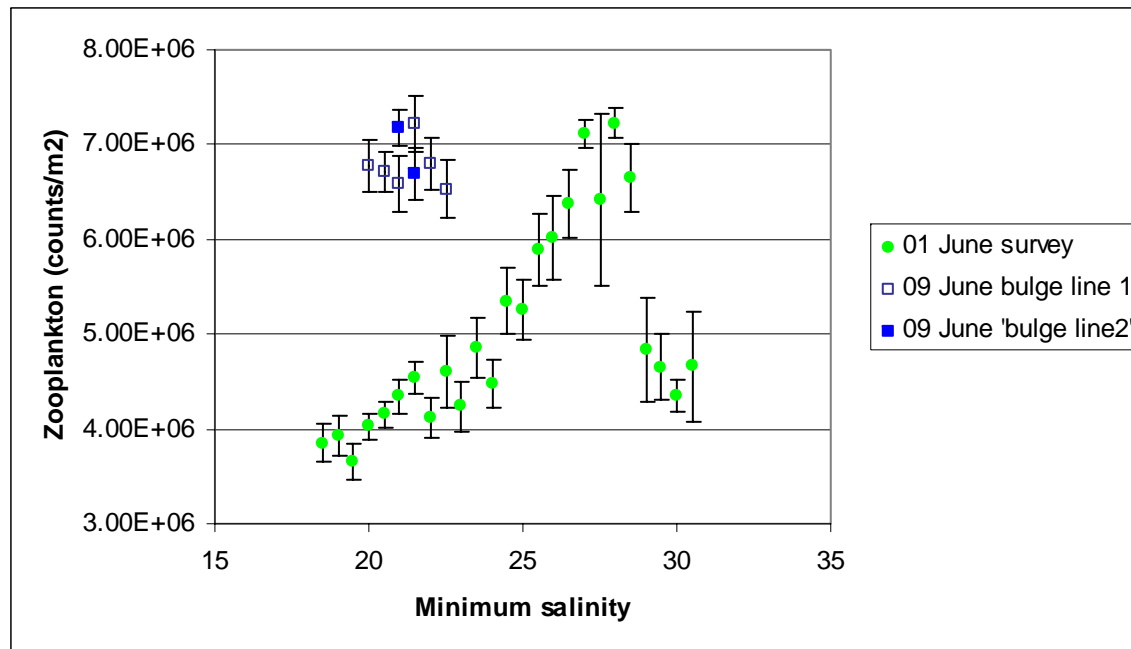
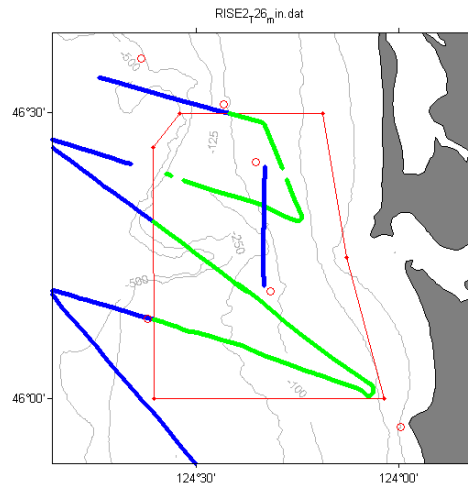
Draw-down of nitrate, silicate and iron



Plume productivity

CoOP RISE, June 2005

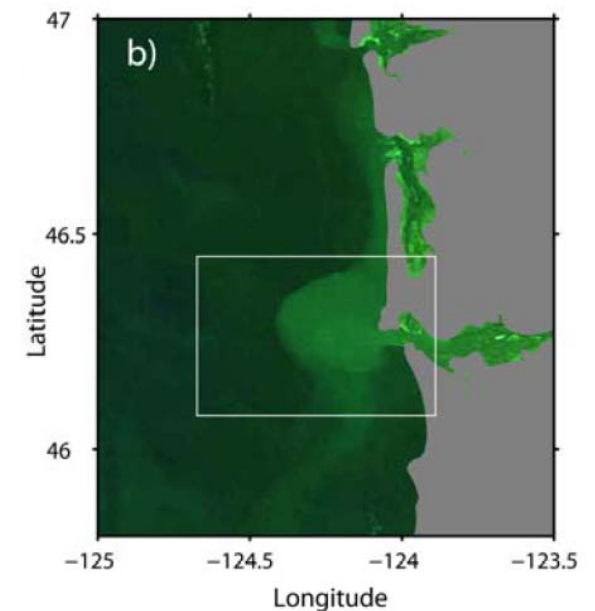
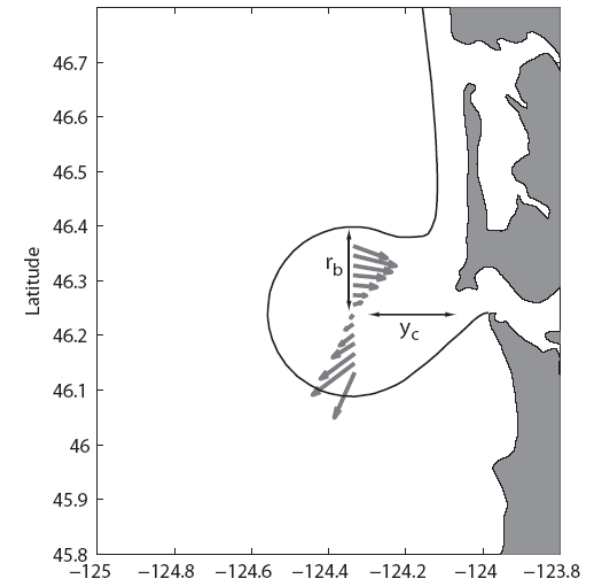




The average abundance of zooplankton-sized particles in the vicinity of the bulge was higher than other regions of similar surface salinity

The Columbia Plume

- mixes upwelling-derived nutrients with nutrients from the river
- provides long residence times (under certain conditions) in near-surface waters, which make for optimal growth conditions
- has significantly enhanced rates of primary productivity compared with local waters
- supports enhanced productivity up the food chain



Thanks