Investigating ocean life at the mesoscale: a Lagrangian perspective

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Satellite-based Lagrangian approach for ecological questions

- Example # 1: ocean currents and animal behaviour
- Example # 2: biogeography of diatom favourable niches

Example # 1: ocean currents and animal behaviour



Motivation:

- increase in the use of animal tracking data
- Models linking movement patterns and foraging behaviour

ARS



Longitude

Question: Are large marine animals affected by mesoscale currents?

Heave axis





 Intensively foraging elephant seals tend to have slower horizontal heading velocities





- QPI → a diagnostic to quantify the effect of mesoscale horizontal transport on animal trajectories
- Comparison between observed and simulated trajectories
- Correlation with heading velocity, intensive foraging and front presence

Della Penna et al., *in review*



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Example # 2: biogeography of diatom favourable niches b

2.5

2

1.5

1

0.5

0



atitude

Motivation:

- Different phytoplanktonic communities play different biogeochemical roles and sustain different ecosystems
- Diatoms are responsible for blooms in the Southern Ocean (otherwise HNLC)

Objective: Relate the spatial distribution of diatoms with iron-enriched waters from the plateau



Example # 2: biogeography of diatom favourable niches



age

- Pixel by pixel, day by day comparison (2007-2010)
- General Additive Model (GAM) comparison between water age and diatom dominance
- Expected decreasing trend for the first month of advection
- Unexpected trend for "older" water parcels

Conclusions

- Altimetry is a key part of the Lagrangian approach that can address a variety of ecological questions at the mesoscale
- Importance of accuracy on the geolocation (biologging applications, comparisons)
- Mostly regional studies: what should we do to go global?
- A standardised way to look at error?



Thank you!