

A Clustering Approach to Identifying Physical Drivers of Primary Productivity Dynamics in the Salish Sea

Storyboard for paper, as told through paper figures & others

A Clustering Approach to Identifying Physical Drivers of Primary Productivity Dynamics in the Salish Sea

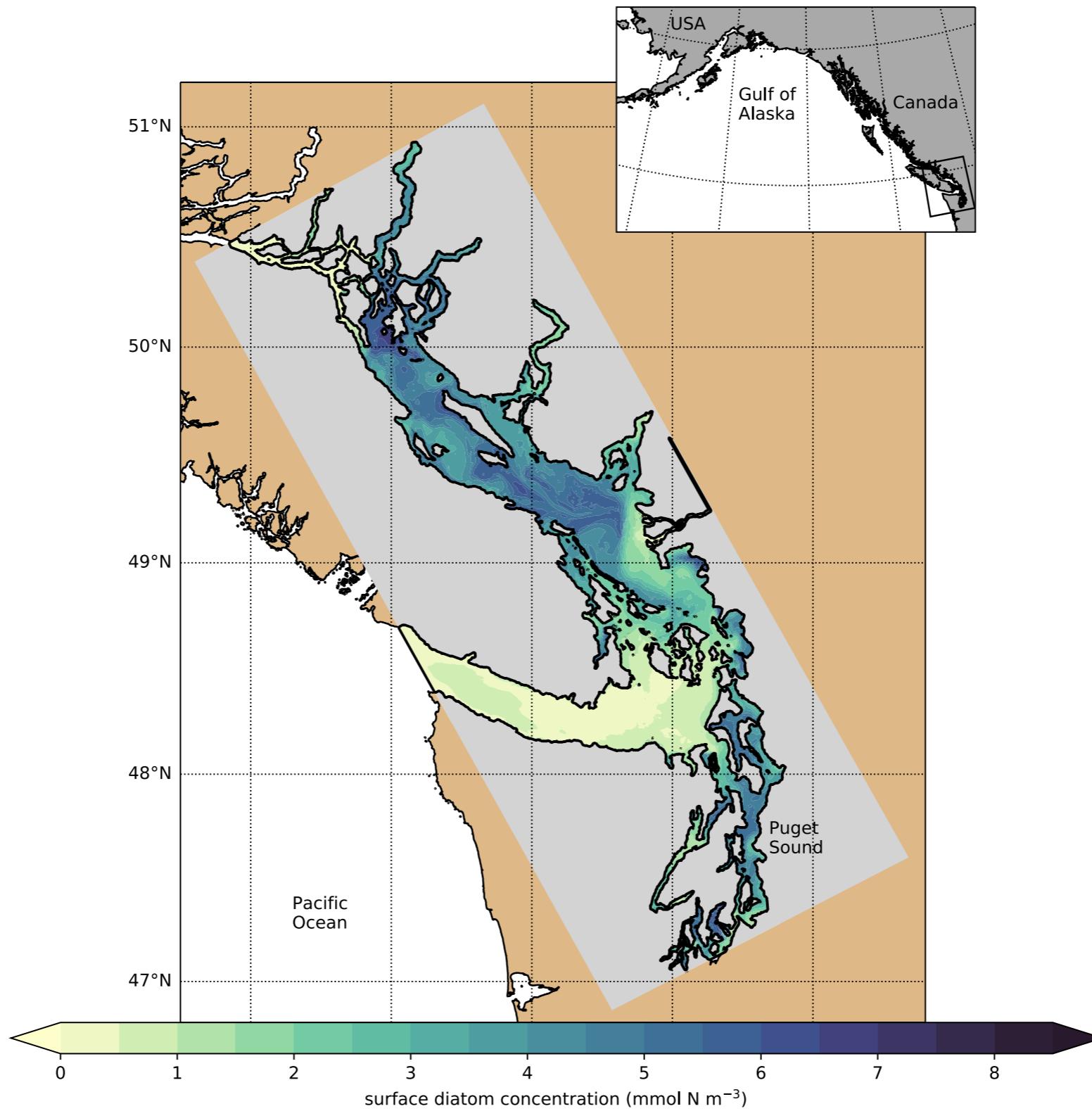
Ocean mixing exerts a control on primary productivity by influencing light limitation and nutrient supply in the euphotic ocean. Here, we apply a static clustering algorithm to four metrics of mixing and to phytoplankton abundance extracted from a biophysical regional ocean model of the Salish Sea (SalishSeaCast) to assess for spatial cooccurrence. Running the clustering algorithm on four years' worth of model output, we find a strong interannually persisting difference between mixing and productivity dynamics in the Northern and Central Strait of Georgia. In the Northern Strait, a deeper winter halocline and episodic mixing events that persist throughout summer coincide with higher phytoplankton biomass, while in the Fraser river stratified Central Strait, shallower haloclines and less summer mixing coincide with lower summer phytoplankton productivity. Our approach elucidates a possible physical mechanism for this difference while demonstrating the usefulness of data science techniques for finding structure in large model-derived datasets.

Key Points

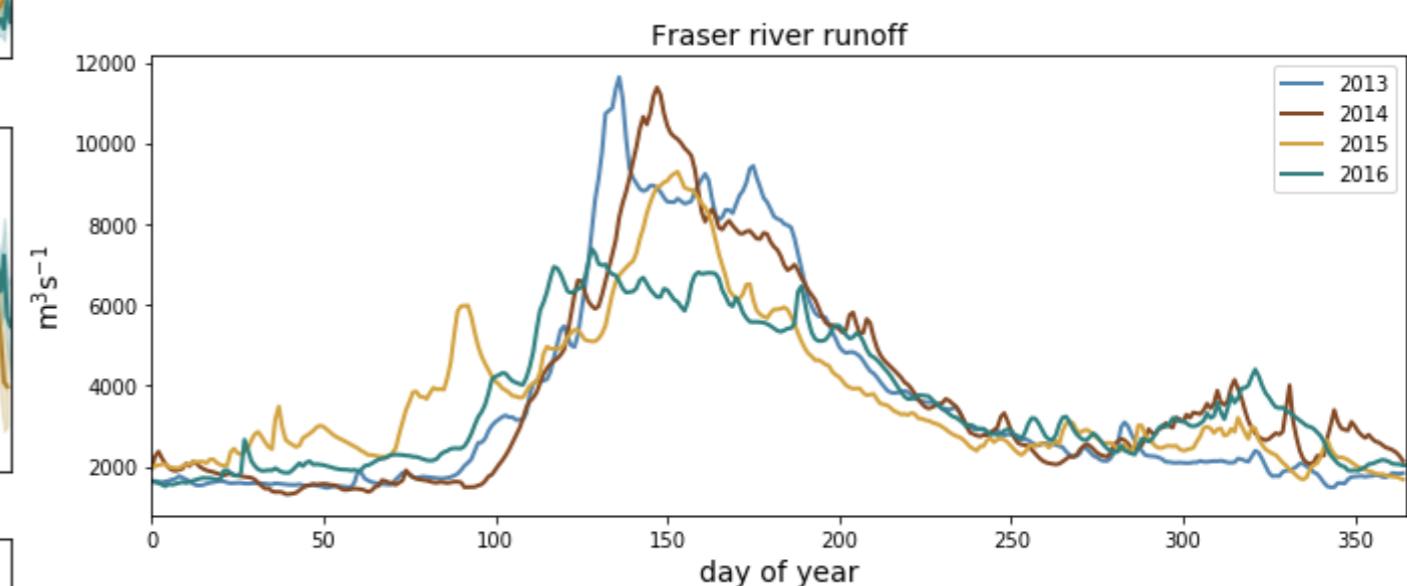
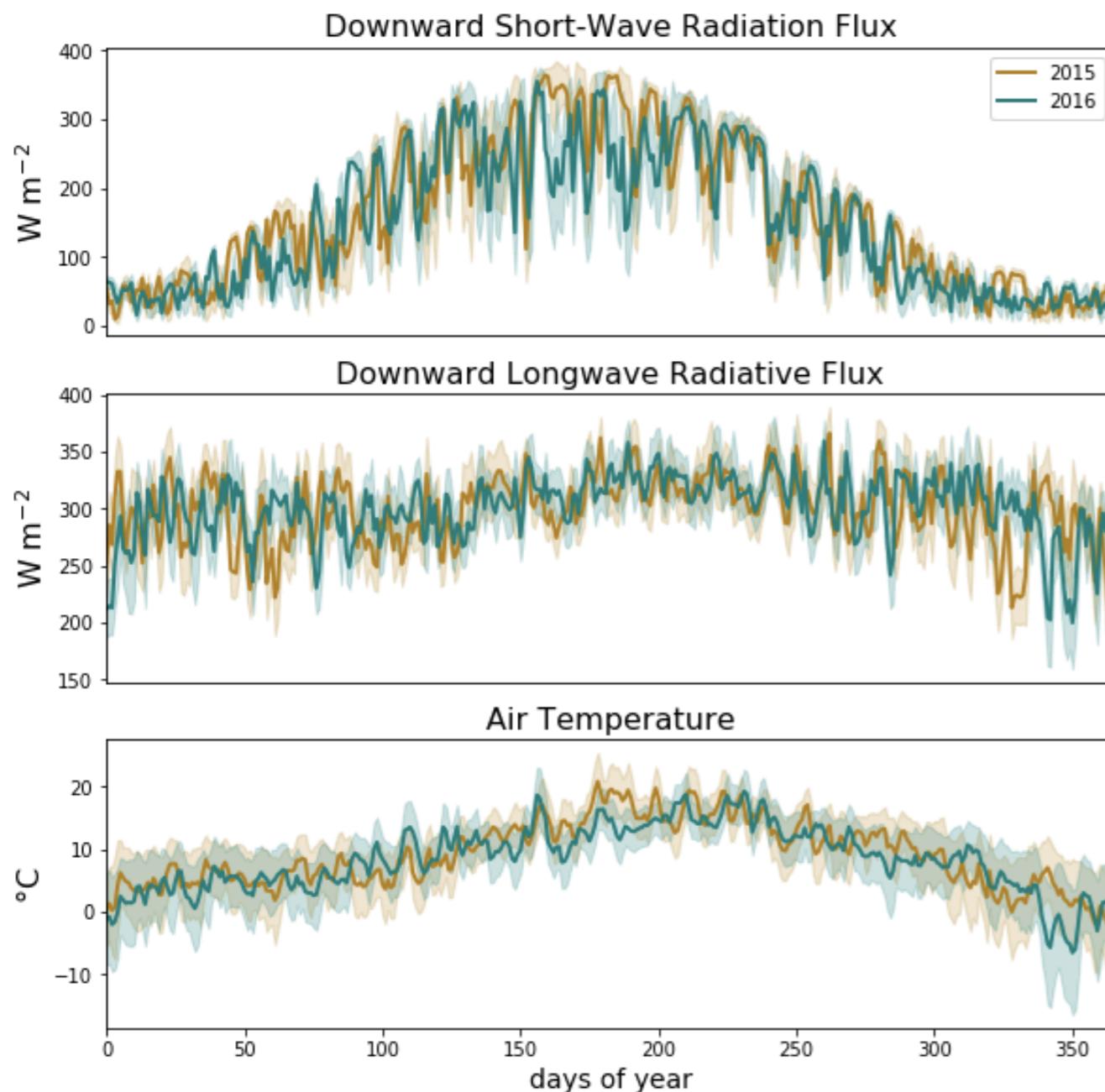
In the Salish Sea, interannually persistent regional differences in freshwater input drive similarly persistent regional differences in summer mixing, expressed as halocline depth and variability.

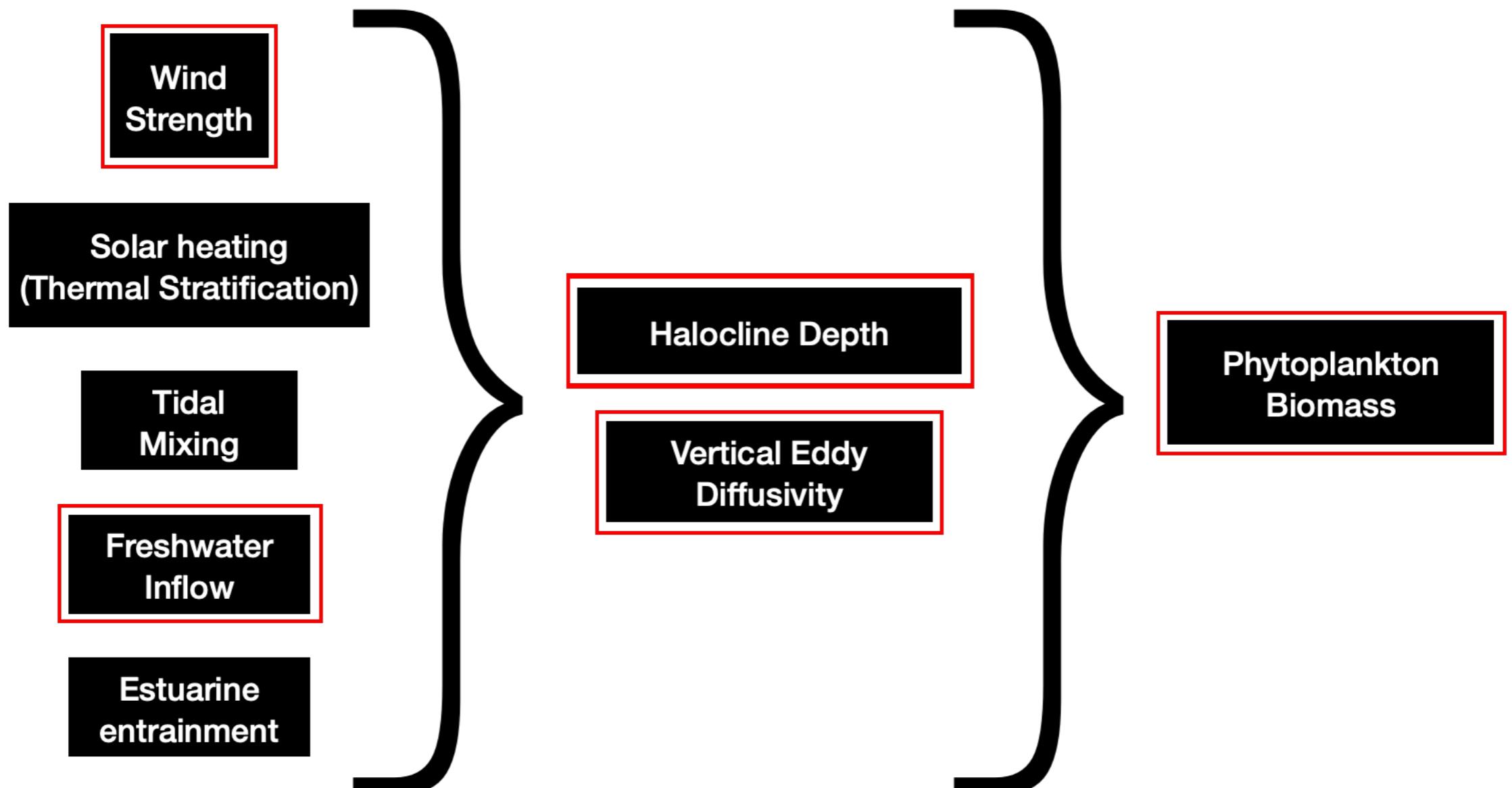
Deeper and more variable haloclines in the northern Strait of Georgia spatially coincide with higher summertime primary productivity in all four analyzed years.

MF_DOMAIN



Some weather model parameters
(model domain average, one std. dev shown)



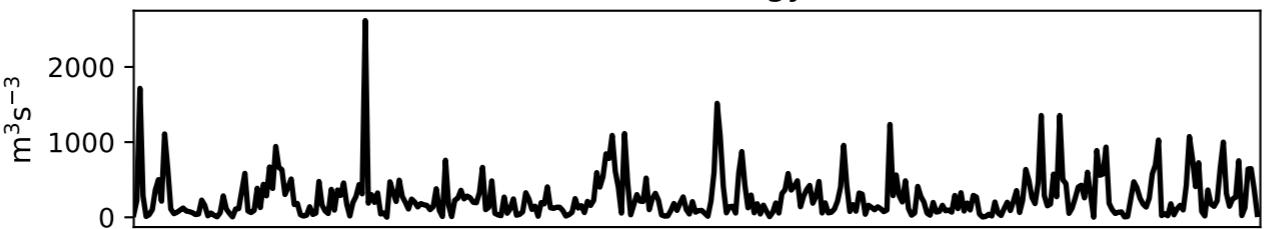


***Controls on mixing
(Analyzed in clustering)***

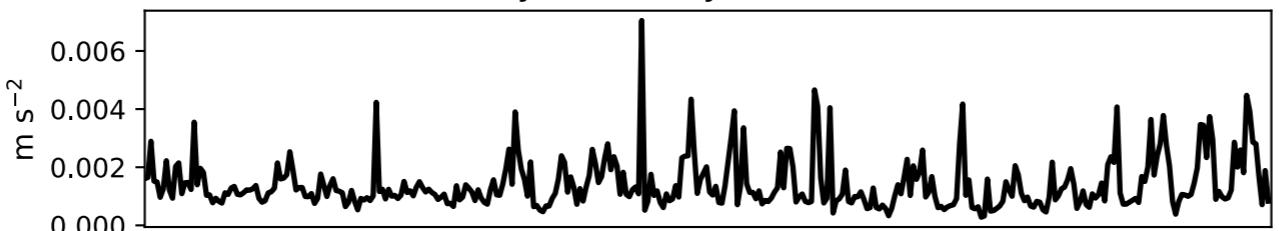
Indicators of mixing

Primary productivity

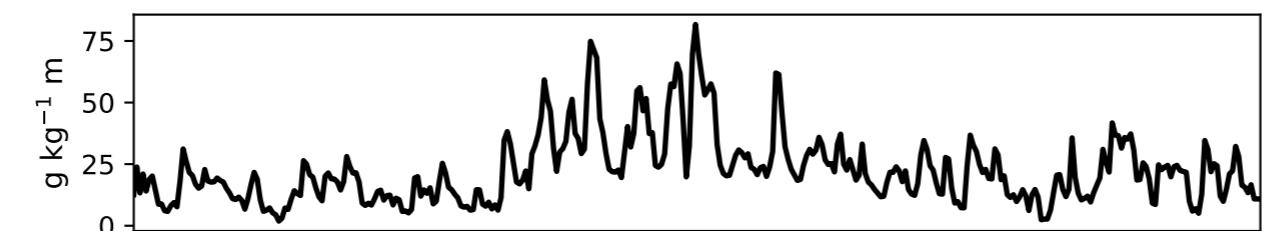
Wind Energy



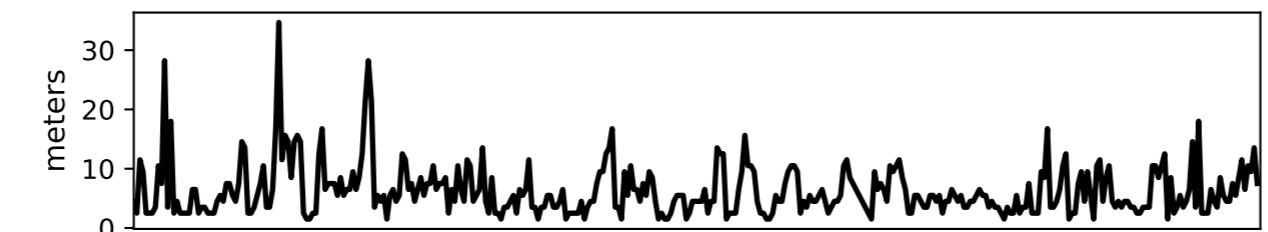
Vertical Eddy Diffusivity (water column mean)



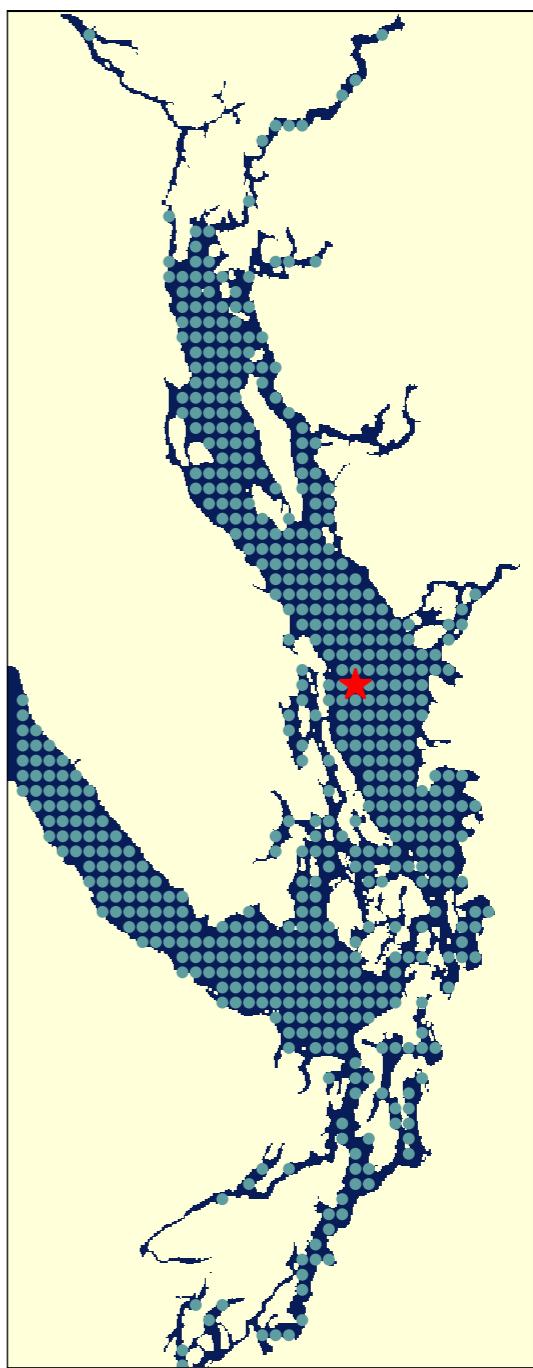
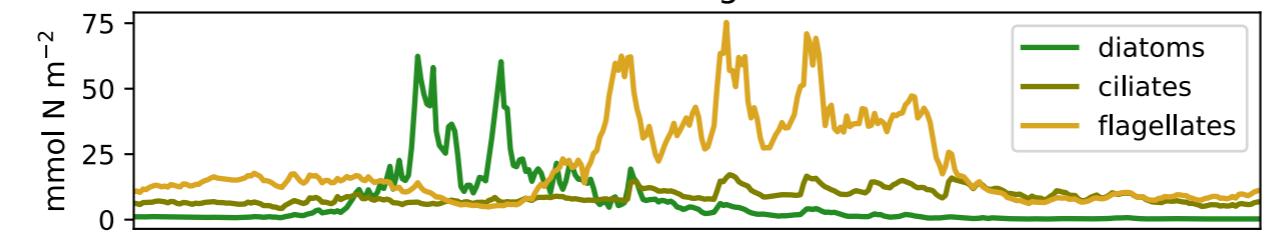
Freshwater Index



Halocline

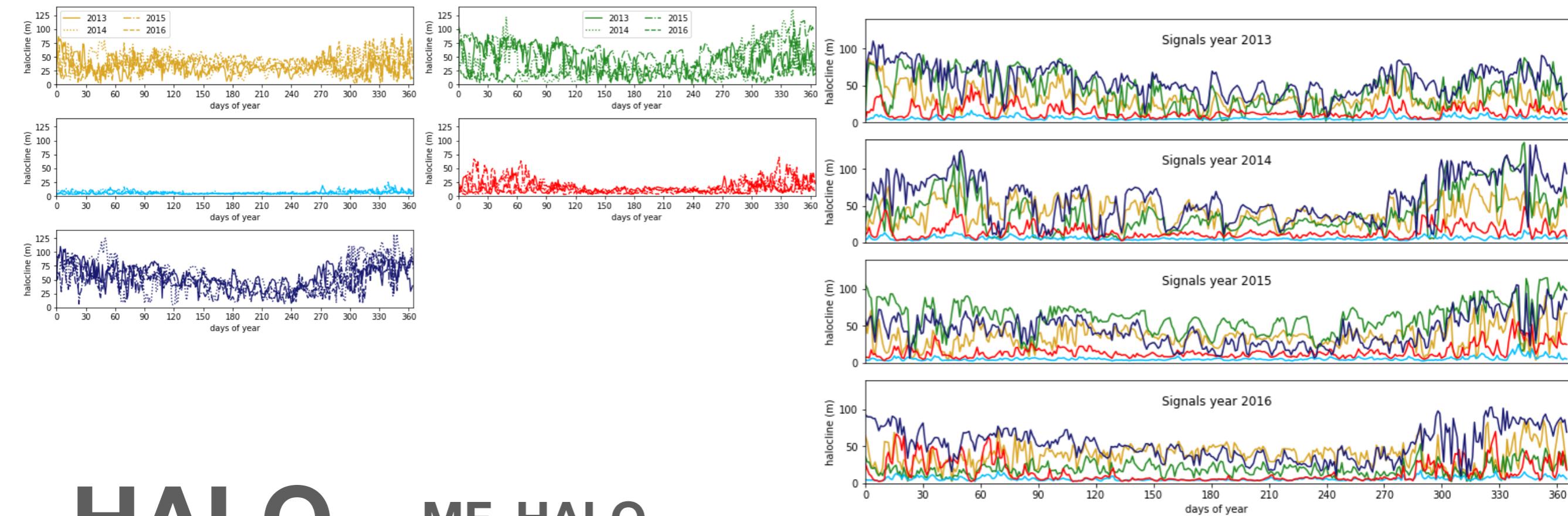
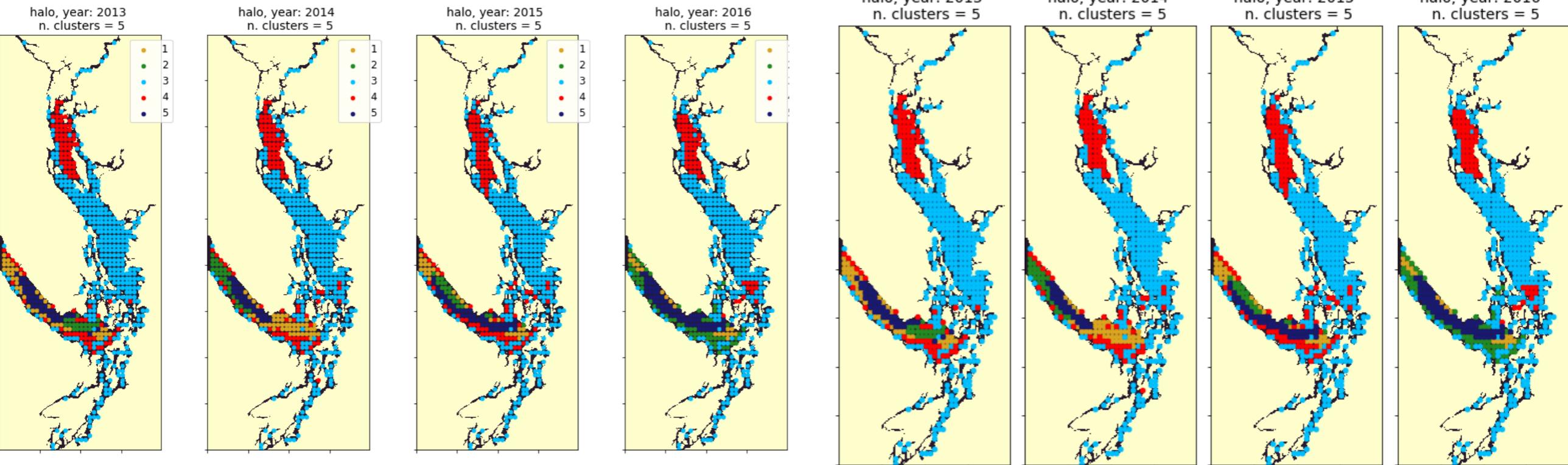


Watercolumn-Integrated Biomass

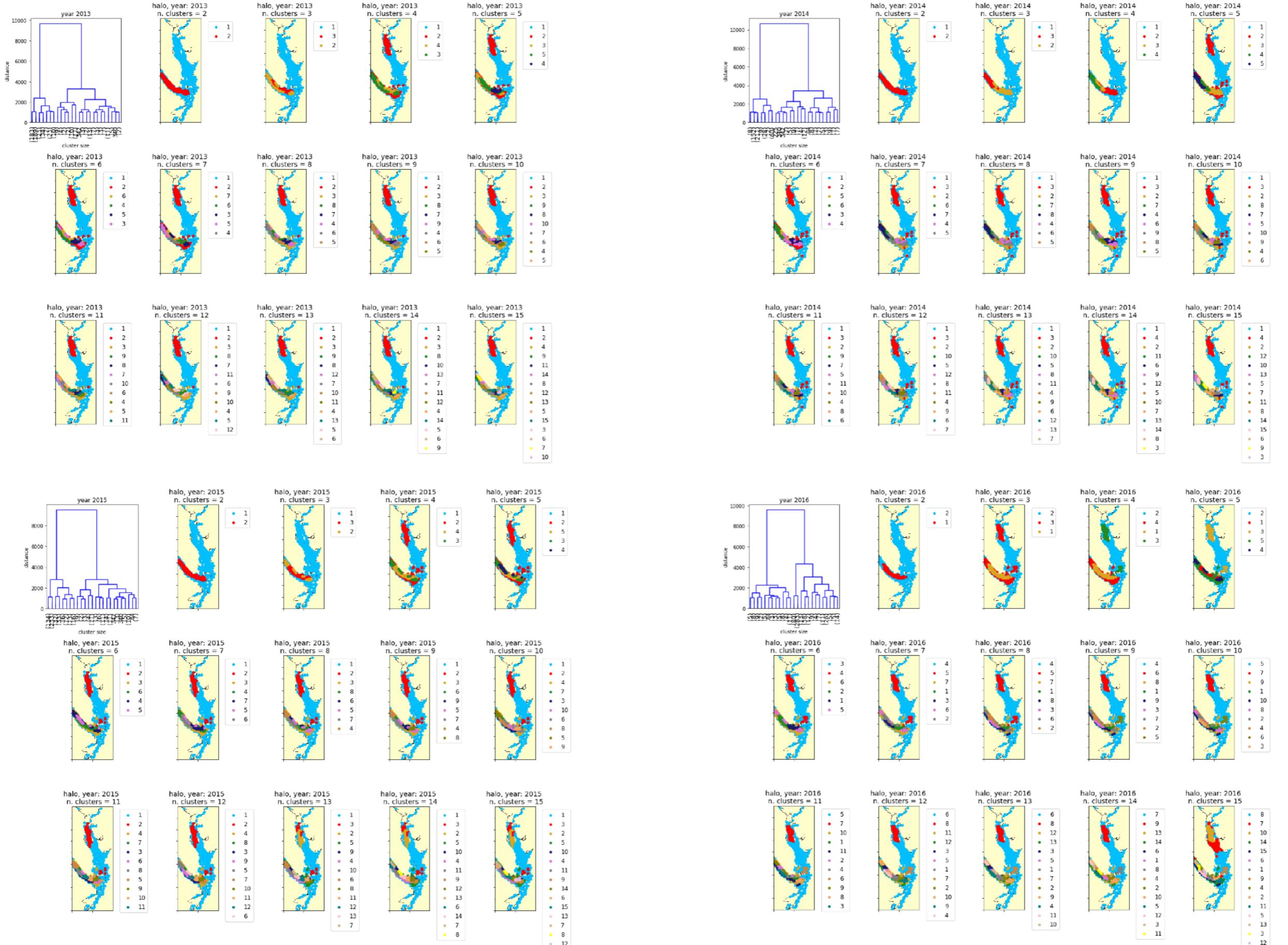


MF_SIGNALS

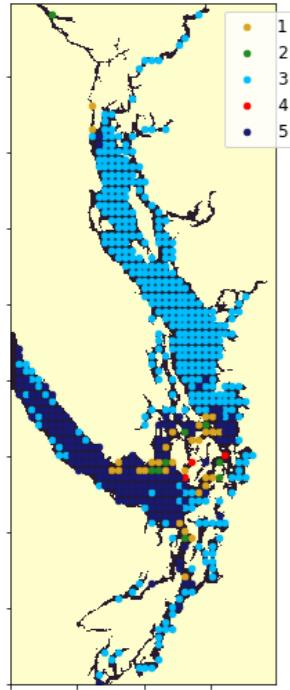
PHYSICS CLUSTERINGS



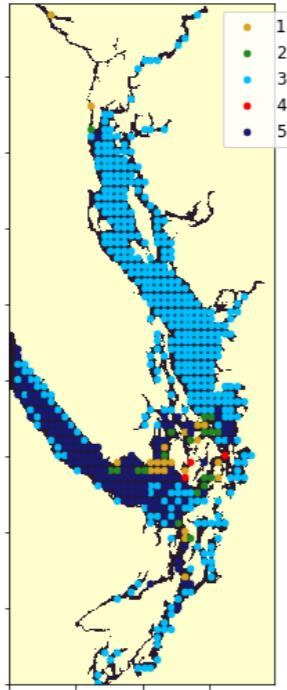
HALO **MF_HALO**



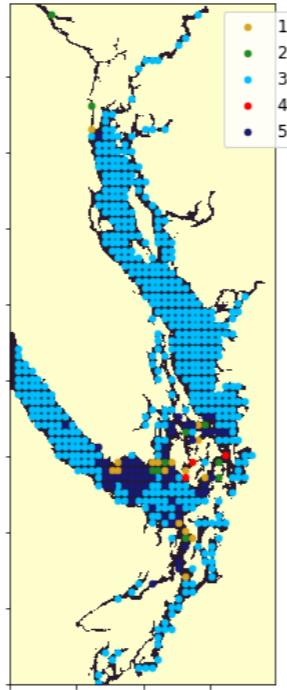
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n. clusters = 5



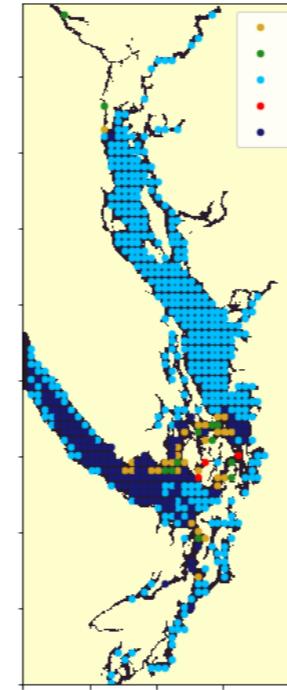
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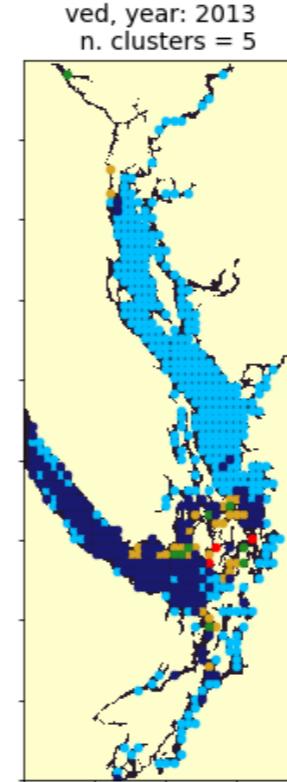
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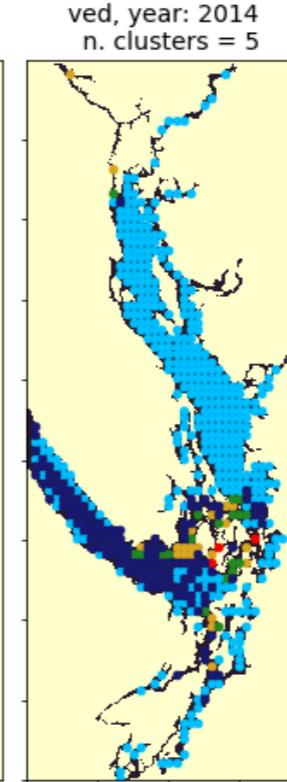
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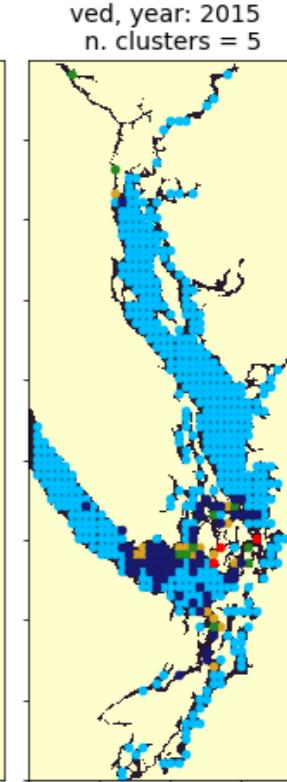
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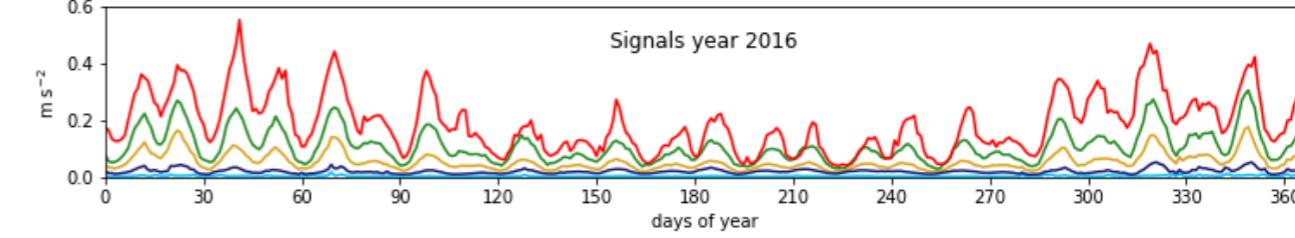
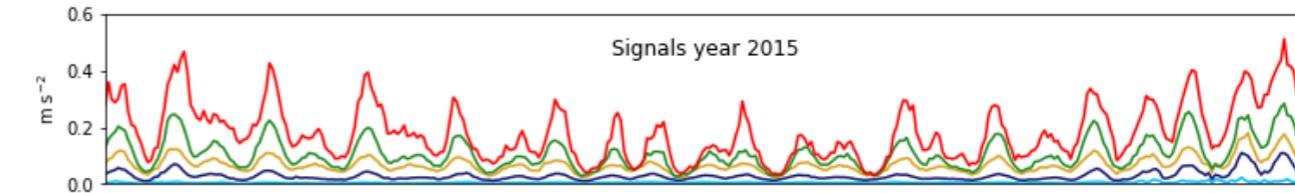
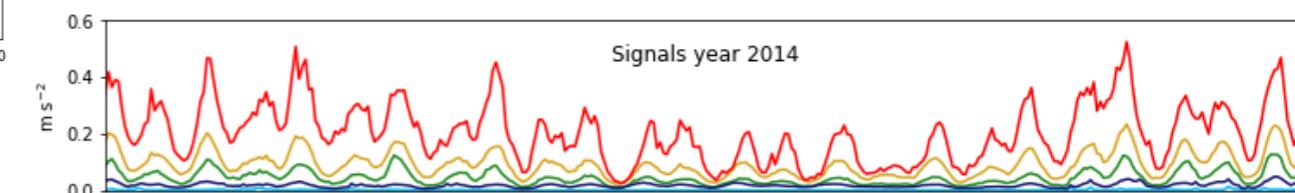
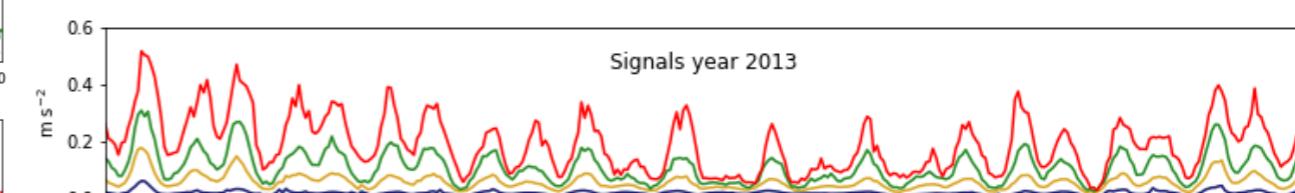
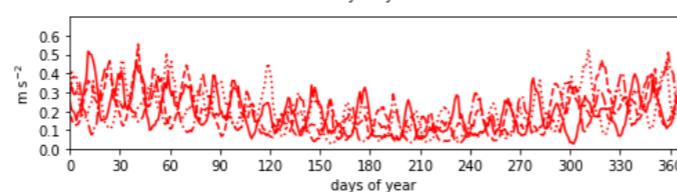
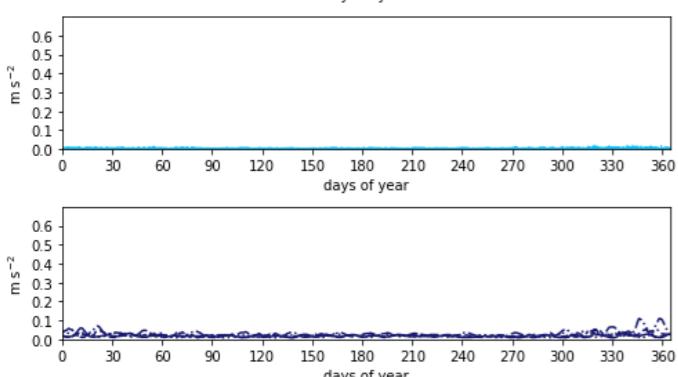
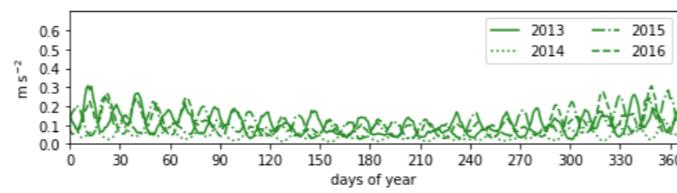
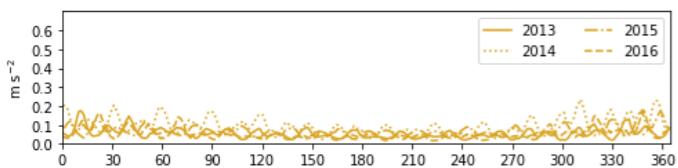
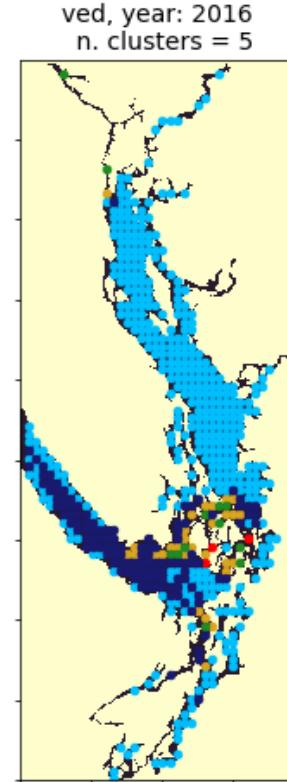
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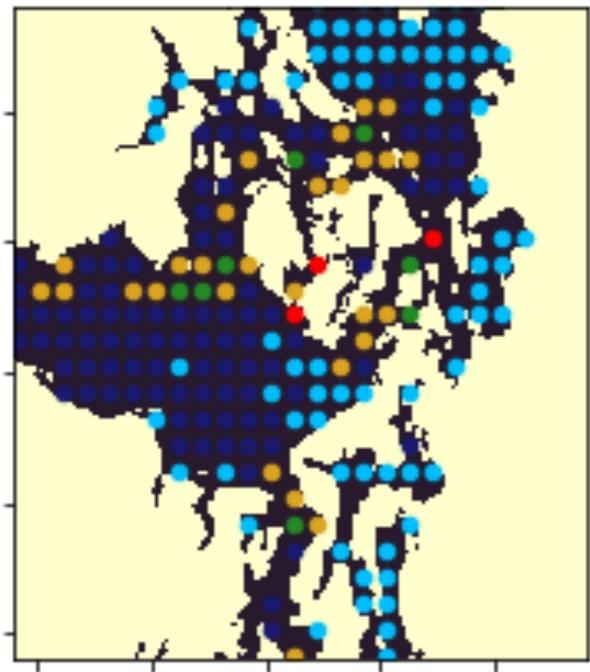


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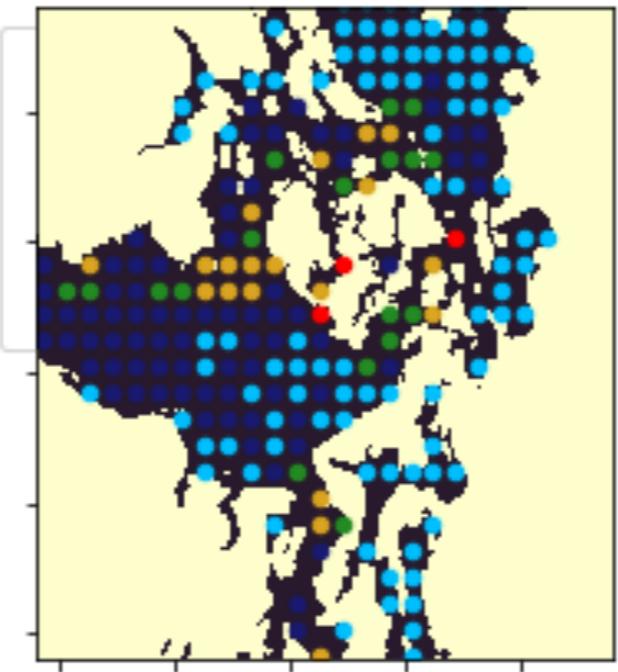


VED

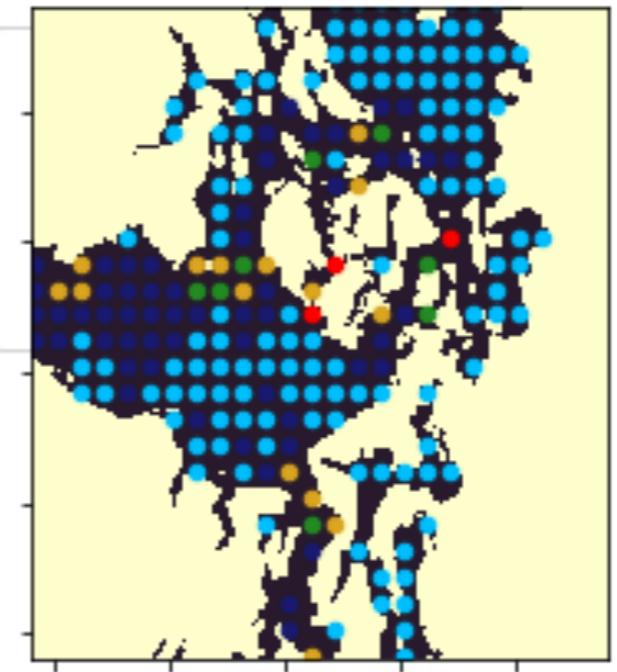
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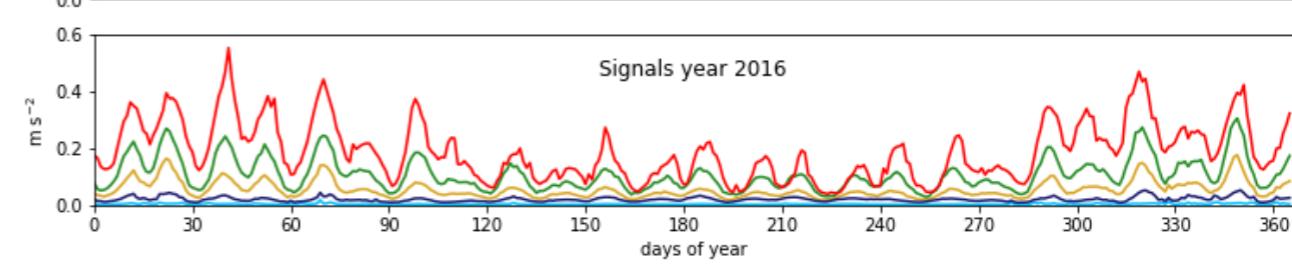
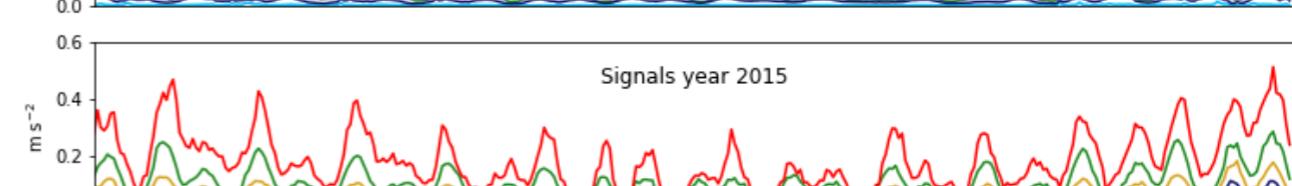
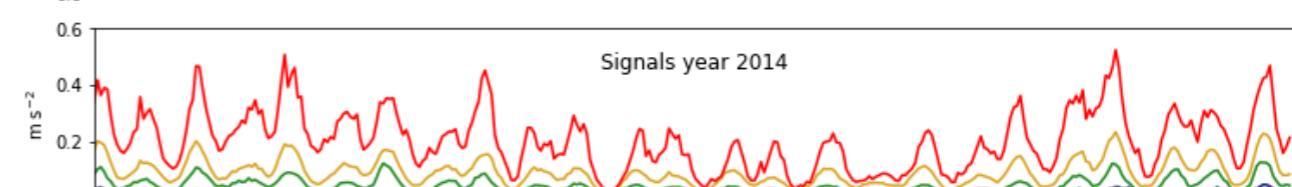
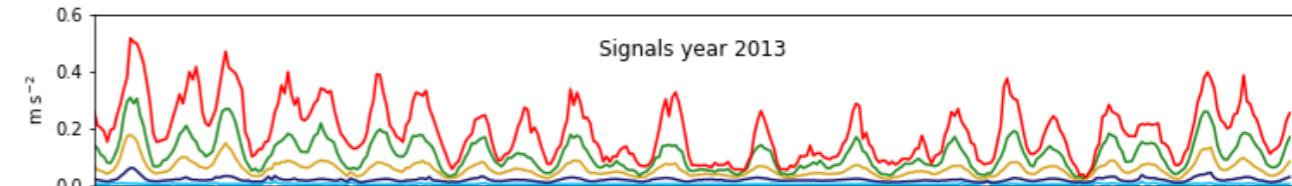
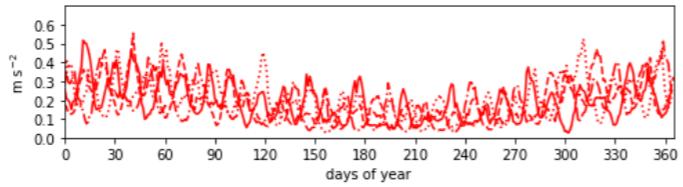
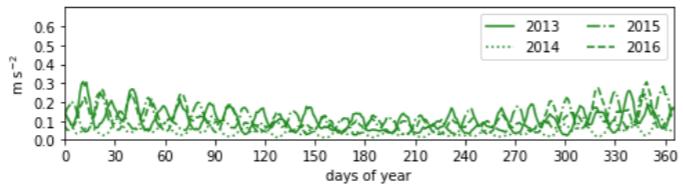
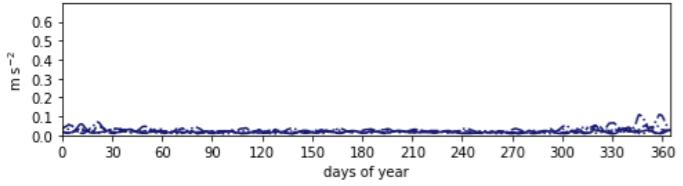
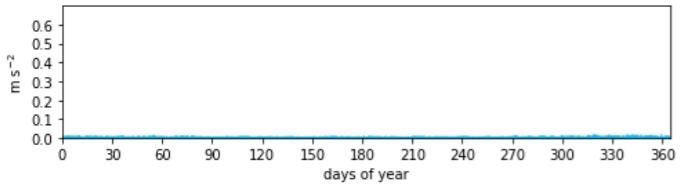
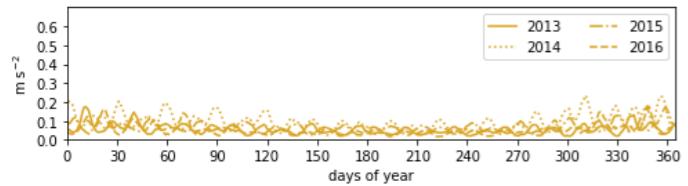
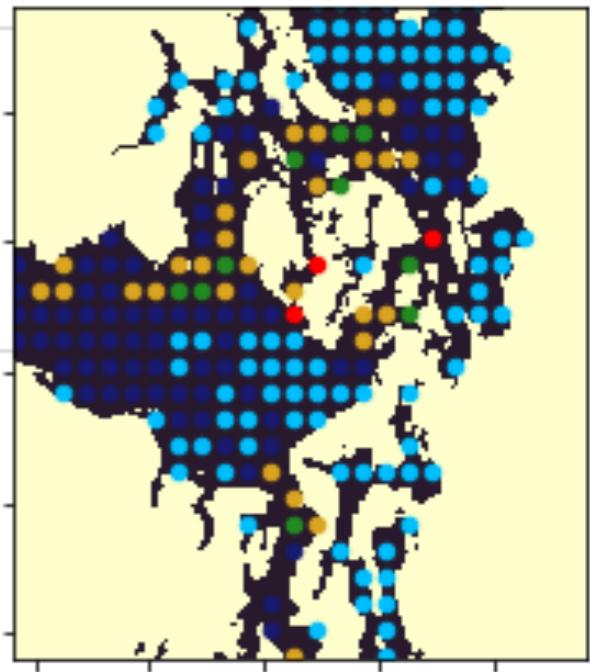
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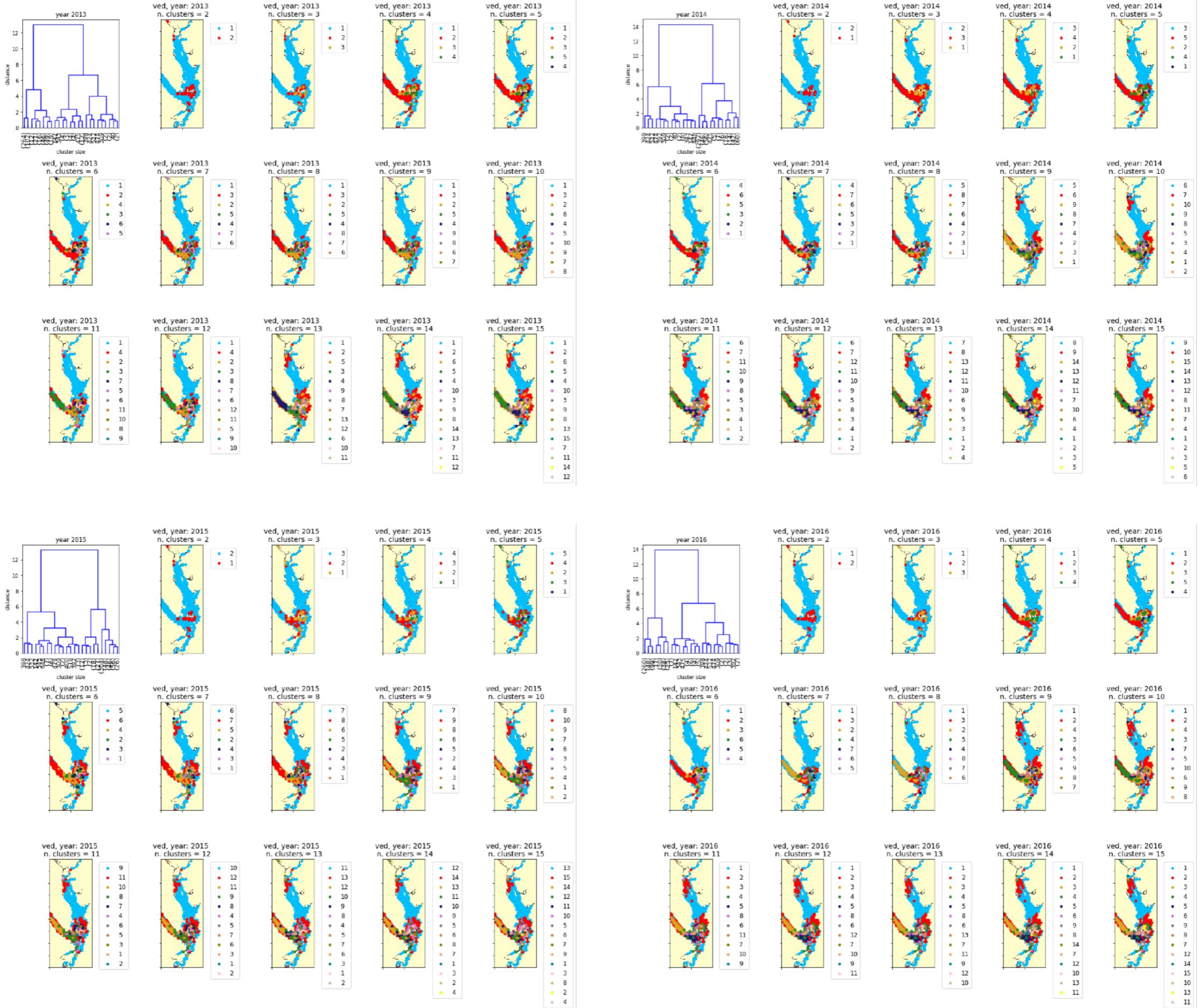


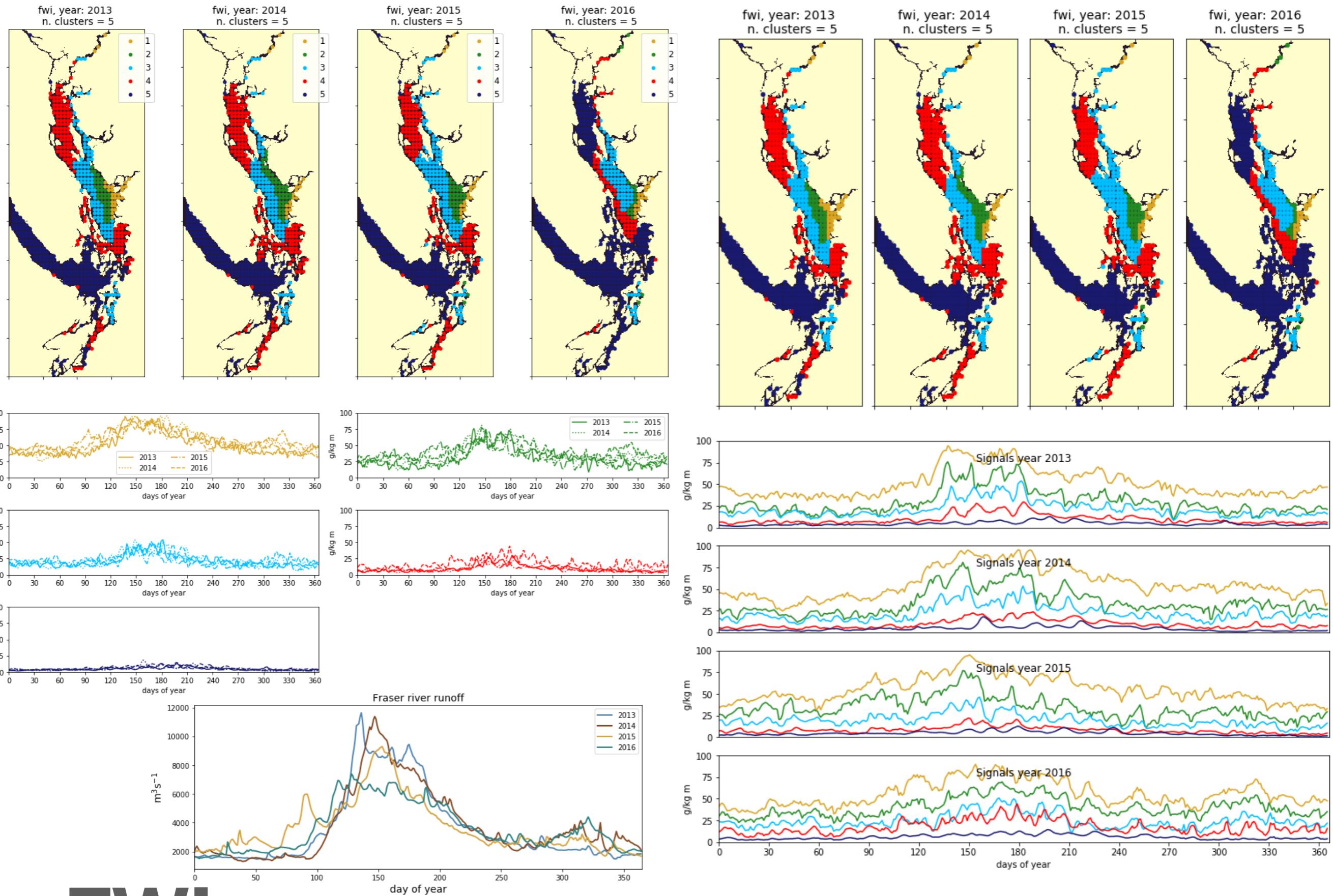
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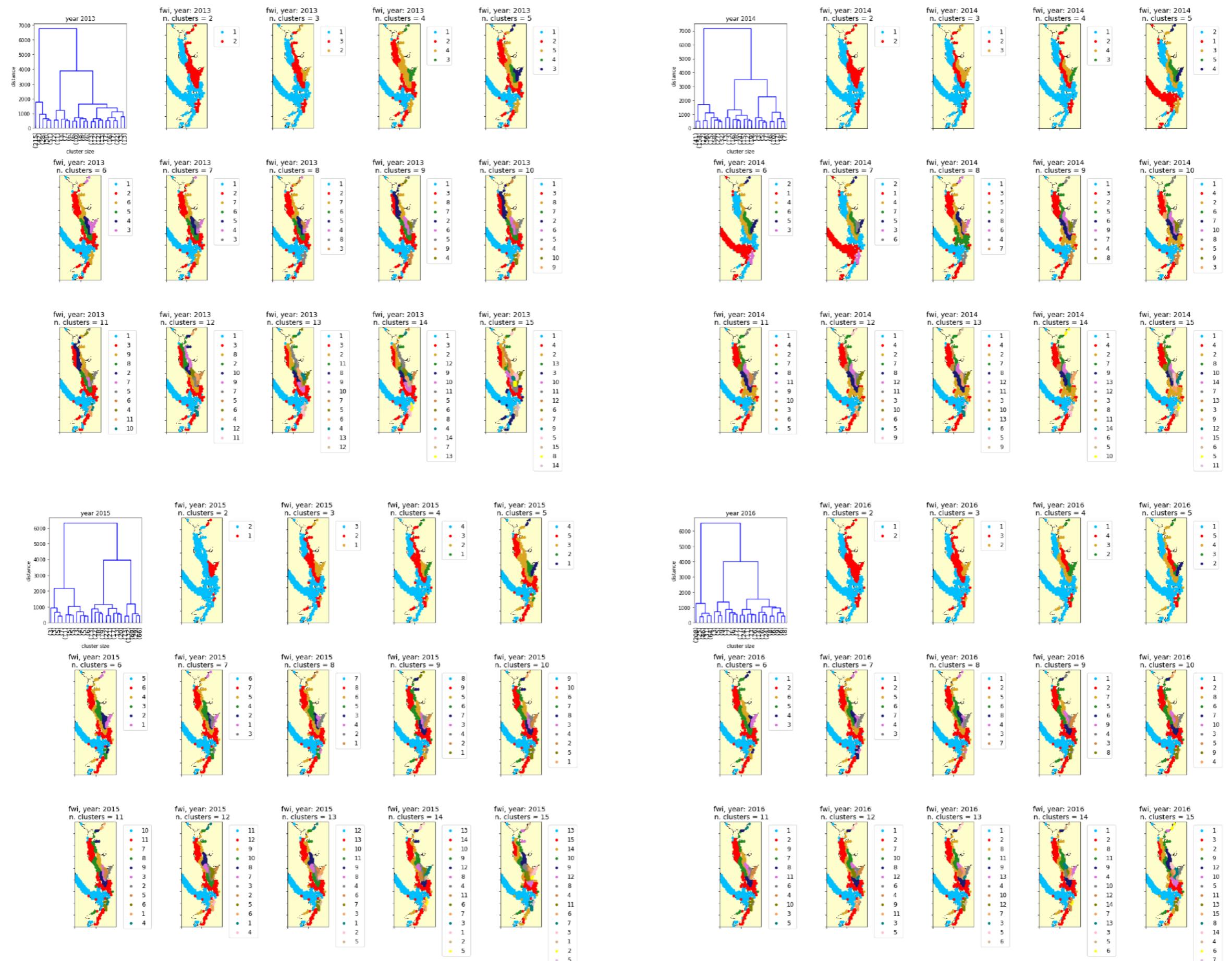


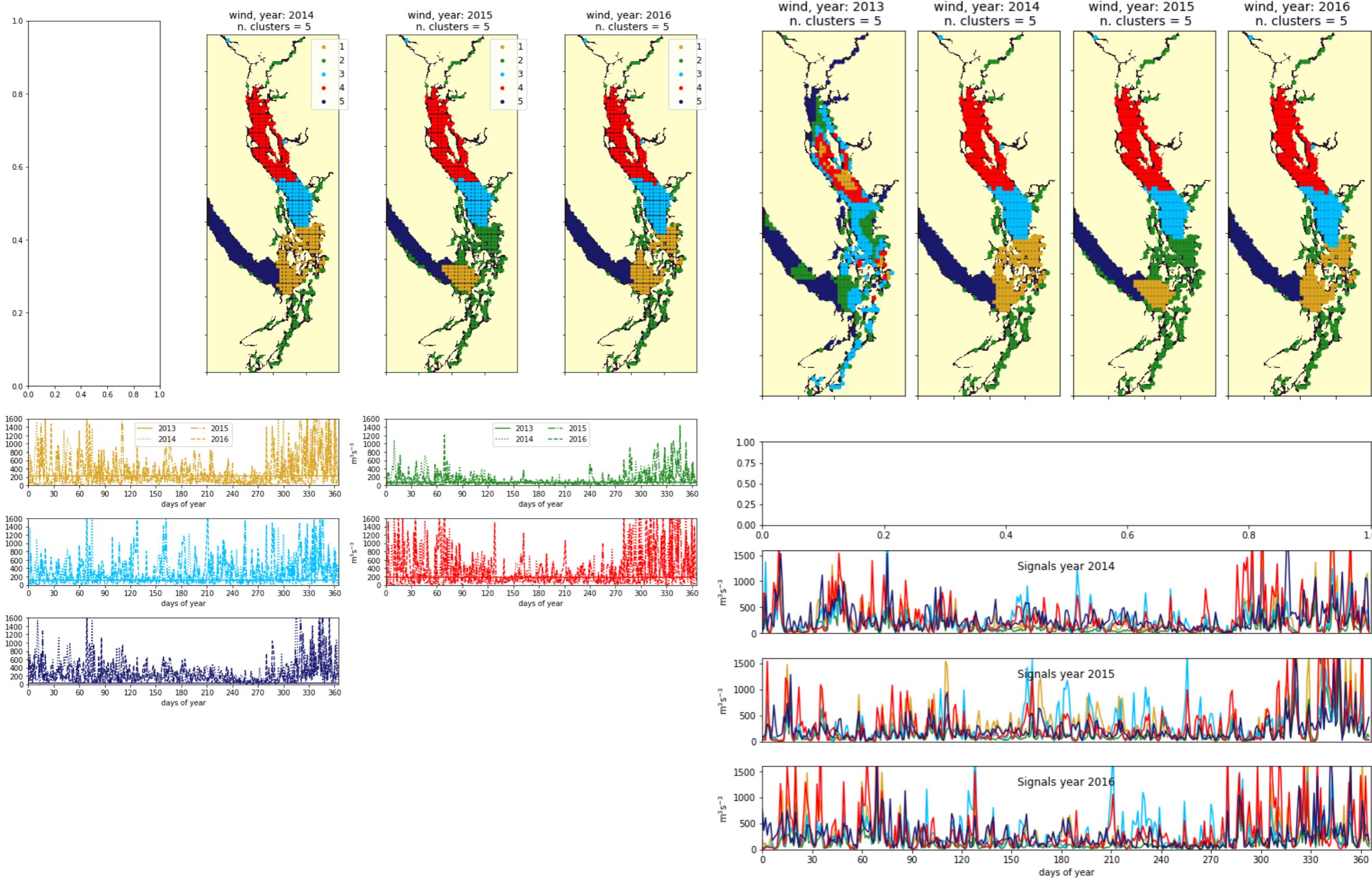
VED

CLUSTERS¹²

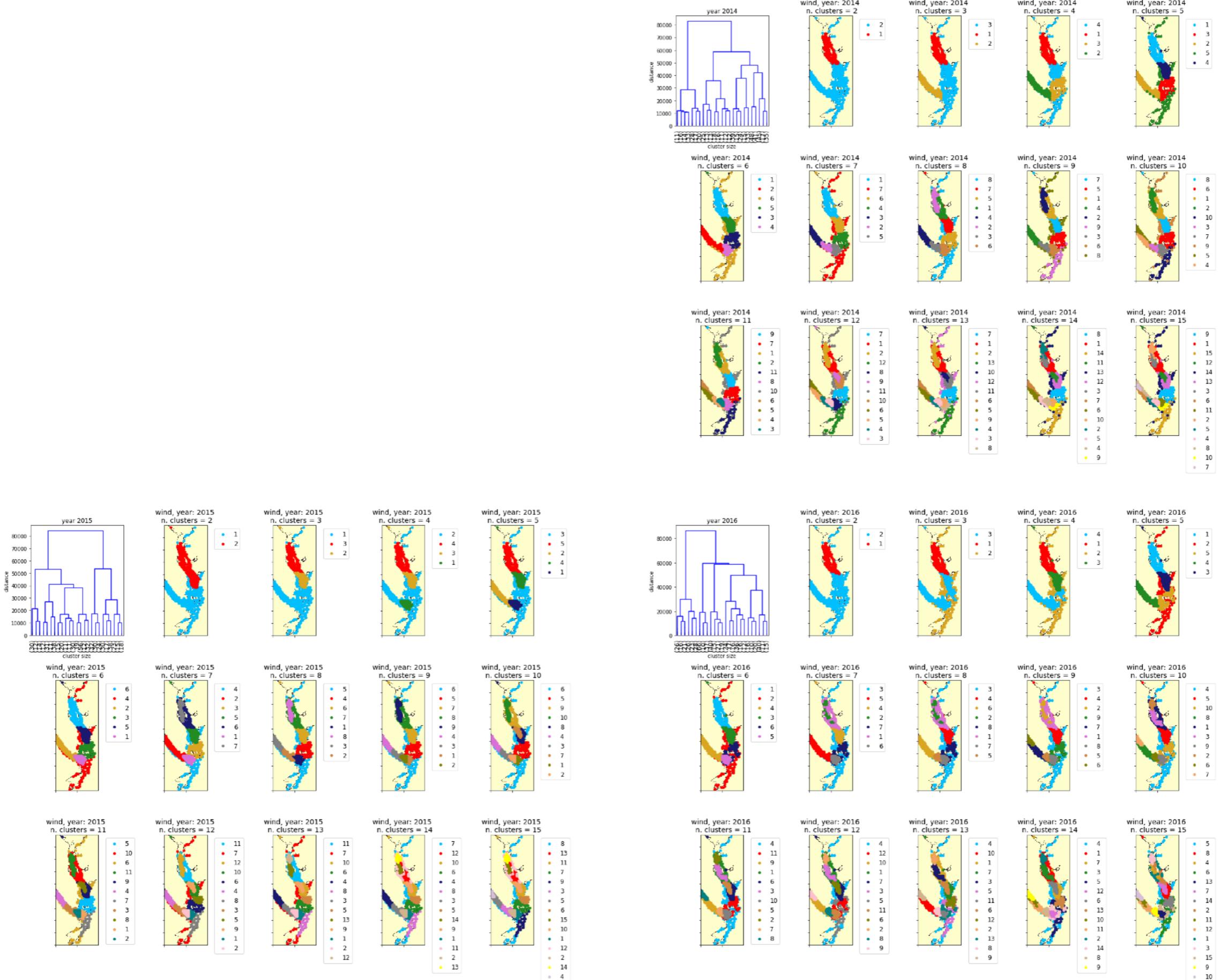




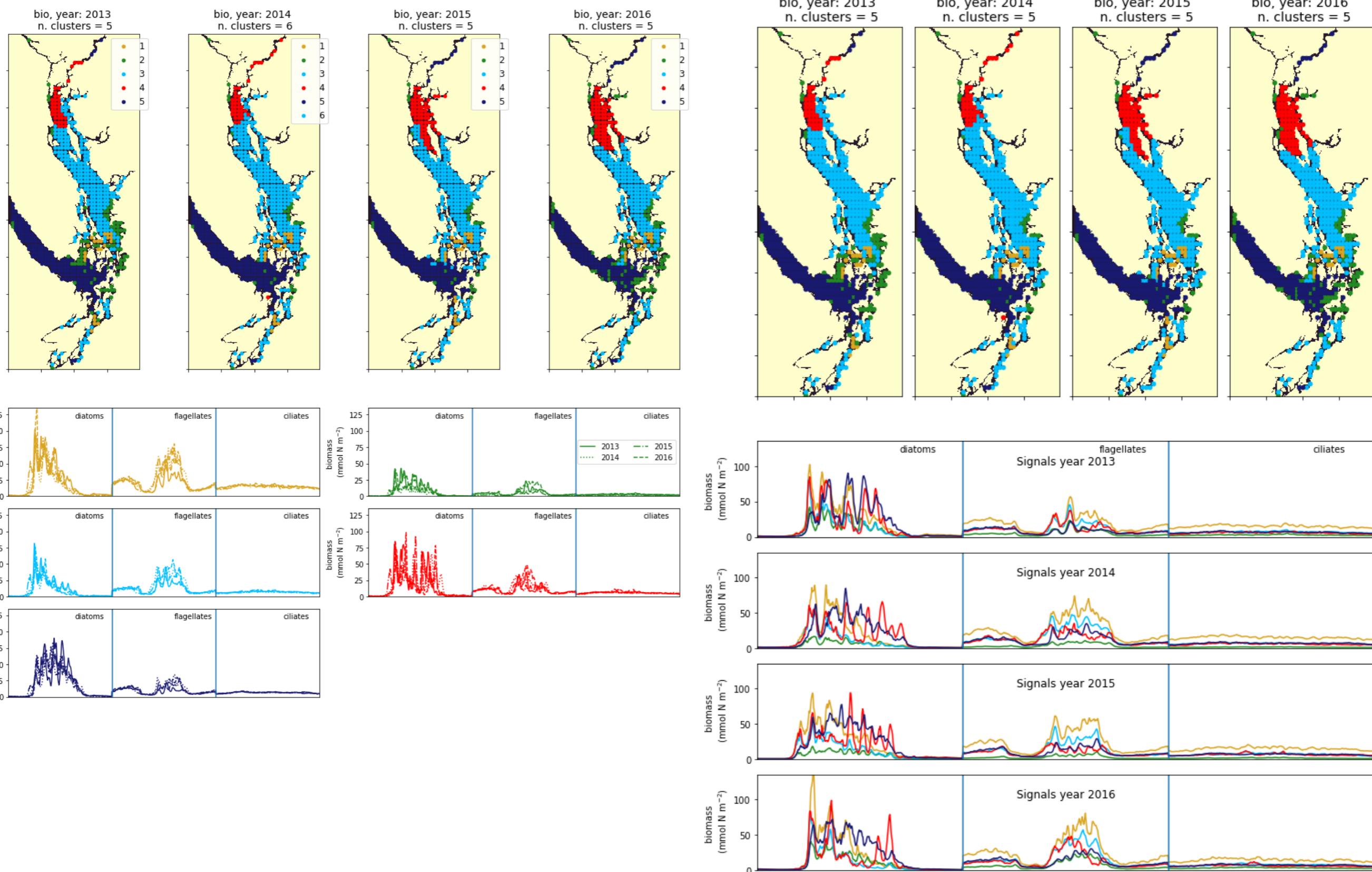




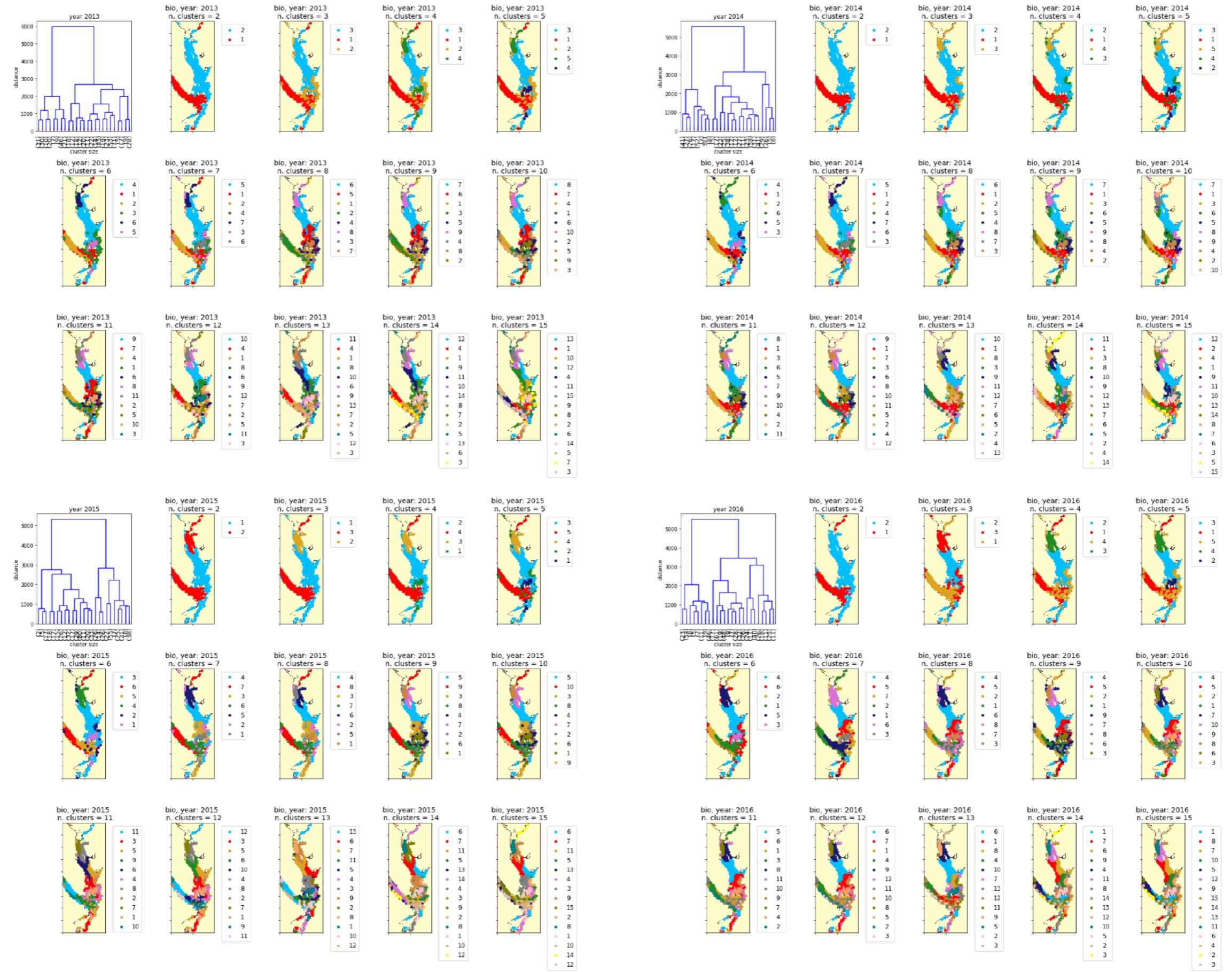
WIND



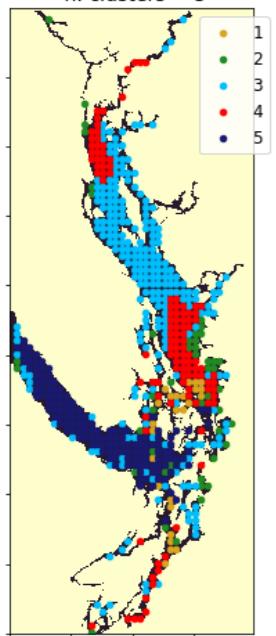
BIOLOGY CLUSTERINGS



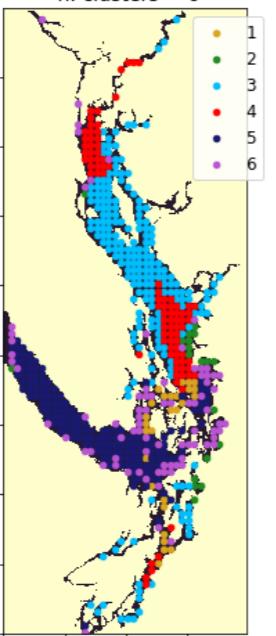
BIO (Fxn groups included)



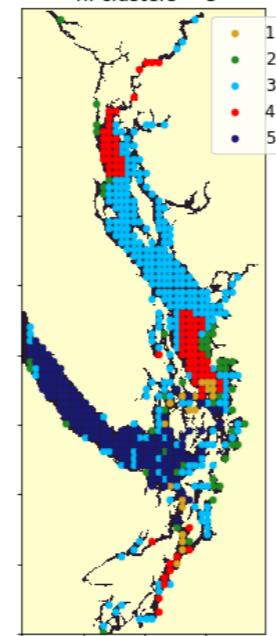
biomass, year: 2013
n. clusters = 5



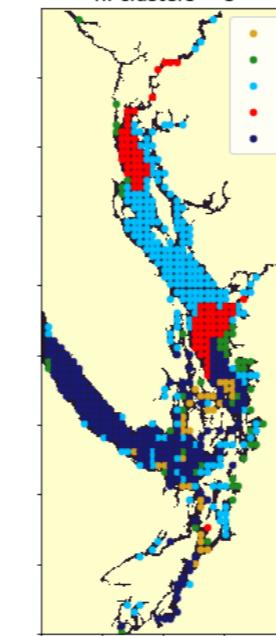
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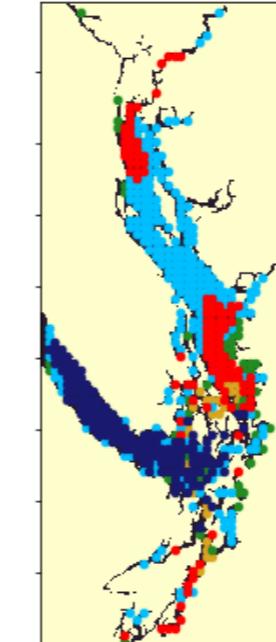
biomass, year: 2015
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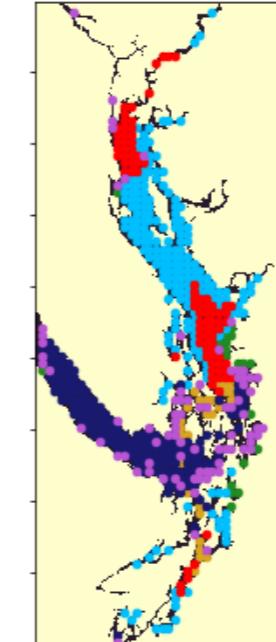
biomass, year: 2016
n. clusters = 5



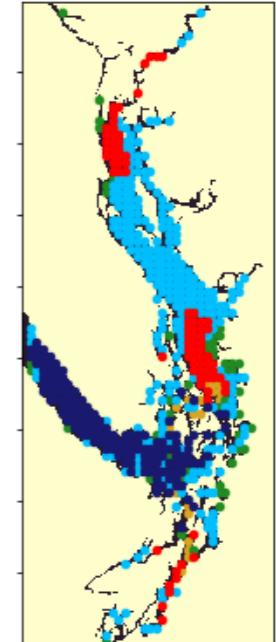
biomass, year: 2013
n. clusters = 5



biomass, year: 2014
n. clusters = 6



biomass, year: 2015
n. clusters = 5



biomass, year: 2016
n. clusters = 5

