



Biological (Chlorophyll-a) changes due to the stir of cyclone JAL near Myanmar coast in the Bay of Bengal

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Bay of Bengal is one of the most productive regions and also vulnerable to natural Hazards like cyclone in the world. Tropical cyclones (also known as hurricanes or typhoons) when passing over land may have devastating effects on human lives, but over the ocean they can strongly boost another form of life - ocean primary (phytoplankton) production. In the present study multi-satellite derived chlorophyll-a imageries are used to study the phytoplankton bloom along the Myanmar coast in the Bay of Bengal during the JAL cyclone period and the mechanisms that can upwell nutrients to sustain the bloom are investigated using Sea surface temperature and sea level anomalies. SeaWiFS chlorophyll a images show that there is a phytoplankton bloom near Myanmar after the passage of JAL. The chlorophyll a concentration of the bloom can be as high as 2 mg/m³ compared to near zero value before the JAL cyclone. Vertical mixing due to the entrainment of waters causes the high chlorophyll-a concentration after the JAL cyclone.