



Climatically-Active Gases in the Eastern Boundary Upwelling and Oxygen Minimum Zone (OMZ) Systems

C. Garbe (1), V. Garçon (2), A. Butz (3), H. Yahia (4), J. Sudre (2), S. Illig (2), B. Dewitte (2), A. Paulmier (2), and I. Dadou (2)

(1) University of Heidelberg, IWR, Heidelberg, Germany (christoph.garbe@uni-heidelberg.de), (2) LEGOS, CNRS, Toulouse, France, (3) Karlsruhe Institute for Technology, Karlsruhe, Germany, (4) INRIA Bordeaux Sud-Ouest, Bordeaux, France

The EBUS (Eastern Boundary Upwelling Systems) and OMZs (Oxygen Minimum Zone) contribute very significantly to the gas exchange between the ocean and the atmosphere, notably with respect to the greenhouse gases (hereafter GHG). From in-situ ocean measurements, the uncertainty of the net global ocean-atmosphere CO₂ fluxes is between 20 and 30%, and could be much higher in the EBUS-OMZ. Off Peru, very few in-situ data are available presently, which justifies alternative approaches for assessing these fluxes. GHG air-sea fluxes determination can be inferred from inverse modeling applied to Vertical Column Densities (VCDs) from GOSAT, using state of the art modeling, at low spatial resolution. For accurately linking sources of GHGs to EBUS and OMZs, the resolution of the source regions needs to be increased. This task develops on new non-linear and multiscale processing methods for complex signals to infer a higher spatial resolution mapping of the fluxes and the associated sinks and sources between the atmosphere and the ocean. The use of coupled satellite data (e.g. SST and/or Ocean colour) that carry turbulence information associated to ocean dynamics is taken into account at unprecedented detail level to incorporate turbulence effects in the evaluation of the air-sea fluxes. We will present a framework as described above for determining sources and sinks of GHG from satellite remote sensing with the Peru OMZ as a test bed.