



Session 03

Distribution and Biomass of phytoplankton over the Senegalese shelf: A need for regional ocean colour algorithm

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Abstract

The acquisition and processing of 1179 images from the SeaWiFS (Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor) sensor on board the Seastar satellite enabled us to monitor the chlorophyll a (Chl-a) between December 2003 and November 2007 over the Senegalese plateau. The level 1 data from this sensor were processed using an algorithm combining a neuronal classification and Self Organizing Maps before retrieving chlorophyll-a concentrations with a variational method (S-NV). The results obtained allowed us to distinguish a typical seasonality and a strong spatio-temporal variability of phytoplankton over the Senegalese plateau. The spatial distribution is marked by a maximum concentration along the coasts and especially south of the Cape Verde peninsula. Temporal variability is marked by a concentration that increases from winter to spring with a high spring concentration that exceeds 13 mg/m³ on average, a sharp decline in summer, and a new increase in autumn. The phytoplankton mean biomass estimated using the standard OC4V4 SeaWiFS algorithm was ~5 mg/m³ while the S-NV algorithm provided a mean concentration of ~4 mg/m³. Although estimates are comparable, S-NV allows to obtain a mean annual coverage over 50% while S-STD reached only 24%. Seasonal differences can be even stronger. Over the investigated period, years 2004 and 2007 show the highest concentrations in spring. S-STD give concentrations over 17mg/m³ whereas S-NV provide values of ~6mg/m³ for the same year/month. Results indicate that S-NV algorithm generates concentrations in better agreement with in situ observations than the standard algorithm.



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