DETECTING FINE SCALE CIRCULATION IN THE HAURAKI GULF - BAY OF PLENTY

Motivation

Fronts and eddies are common features in the ocean, whether in the opensea environment, or along the coasts. While the knowledge of large scale features is growing [2, 3], very little is known about finer structures, i.e. around 1km scale.

This project aims to understand the submesoscale circulation in the Hauraki Gulf-Bay of Plenty area and its impact on the ecosystem.

Fronts and other structures in the 1km scale are highly variable in time, and stay stable for a week at most. In order to detect them with precision, it is necessary to scan multiple images in a short time. We use an algorithm processing ocean color images showing chlorophyll at very fine resolution (0.3km).

Detection: pyBOA

Key challenges

- Detect gradients
- Avoid deleting local extrema

Solution: *MF3in5* [1]

Isolating the center of a 5*5 windows, then applying a median filter (MF) on the center of a 3*3 window (if both are extrema).

0.99	1.16	1.26	1.38	1.46
0.84				
0.62	0.7	0.79	0.95	1.03
0.48	0.52	0.58	0.69	0.85
0.46	0.46	0.47	0.55	0.65

Project challenges

- Clouds presence
- Avoid slicing the image
- Allow detection near and offshore on the same threshold
- Artefacts on images
- Go from gradient to single line fronts

Project solutions

- Flags all local externa in the 5*5 windows and 3*3 window, and compare them with the centers' value.
- Isolating clouds vicinity
- Selecting gradient > 90^{th} percentile in rolling window
- Thinning with a morphological approach, including holes and isolated features removal

0.99	1.16	1.26	1.38	1.46
0.84	0.92	1.01	1.14	1.22
0.62	0.7	0.79	0.95	1.03
0.48	0.52	0.58	0.69	0.85
0.46	0.46	0.47	0.55	0.65

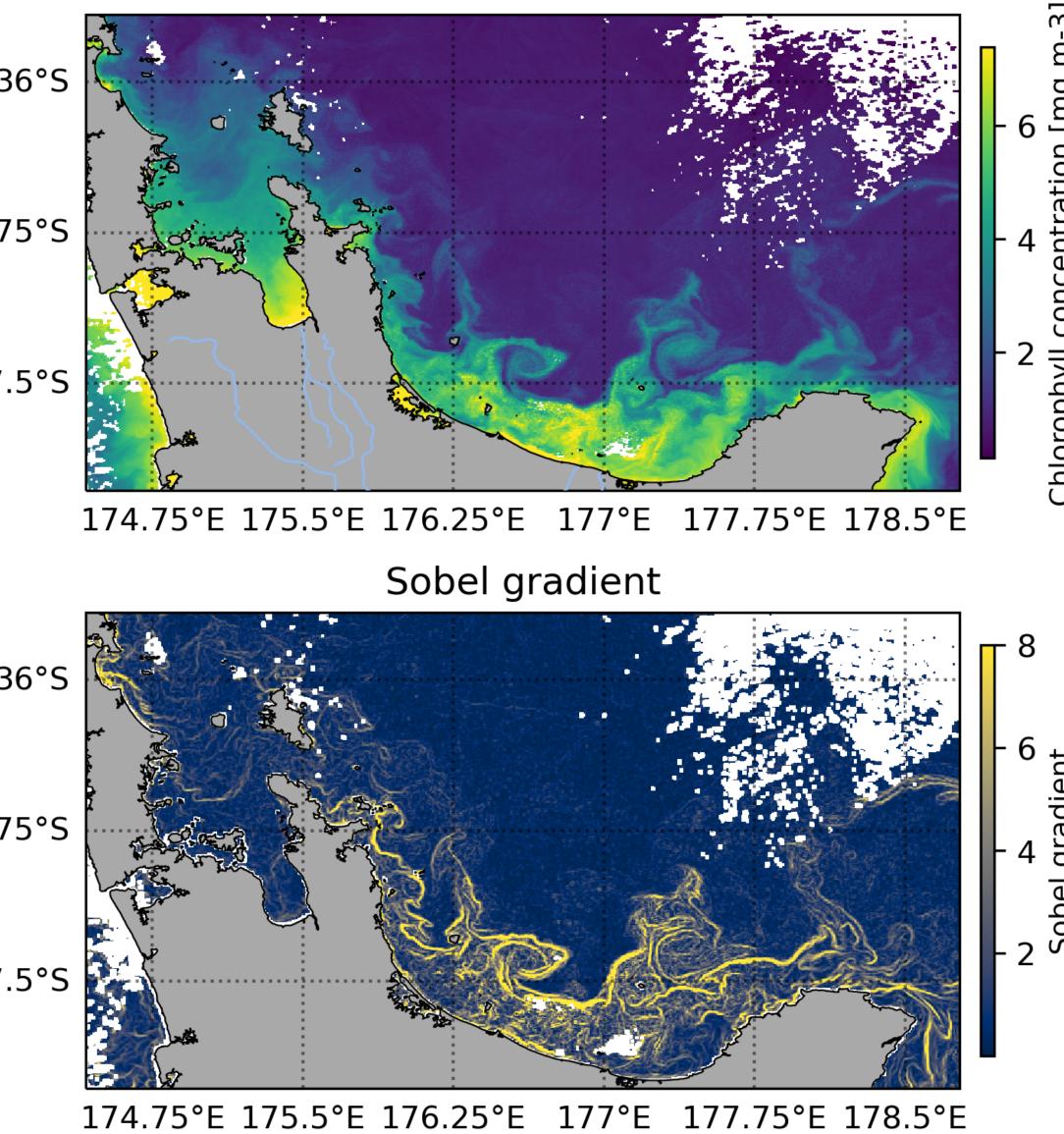


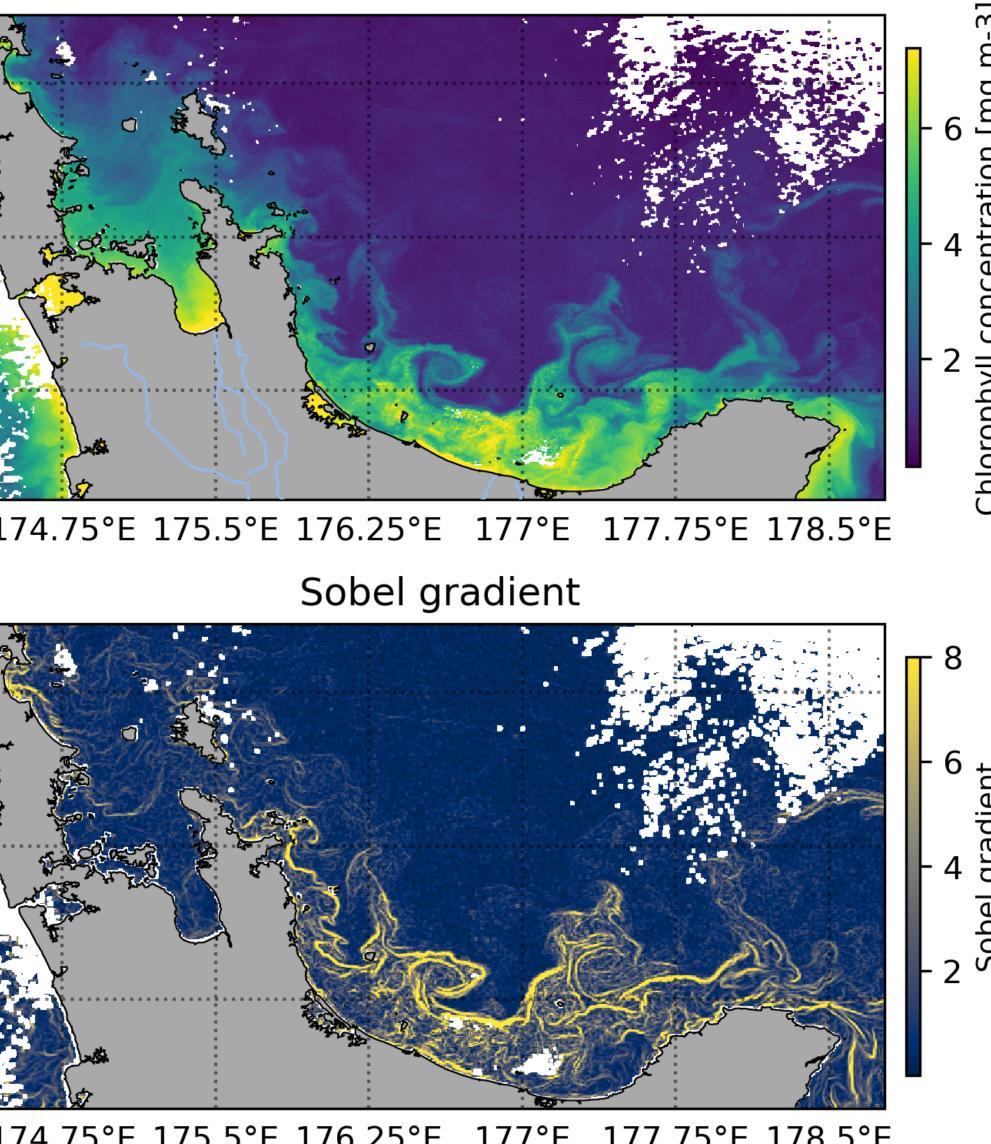
Alexandre Lhériau (alhe551@aucklanduni.ac.nz), Alice Della Penna The University of Auckland

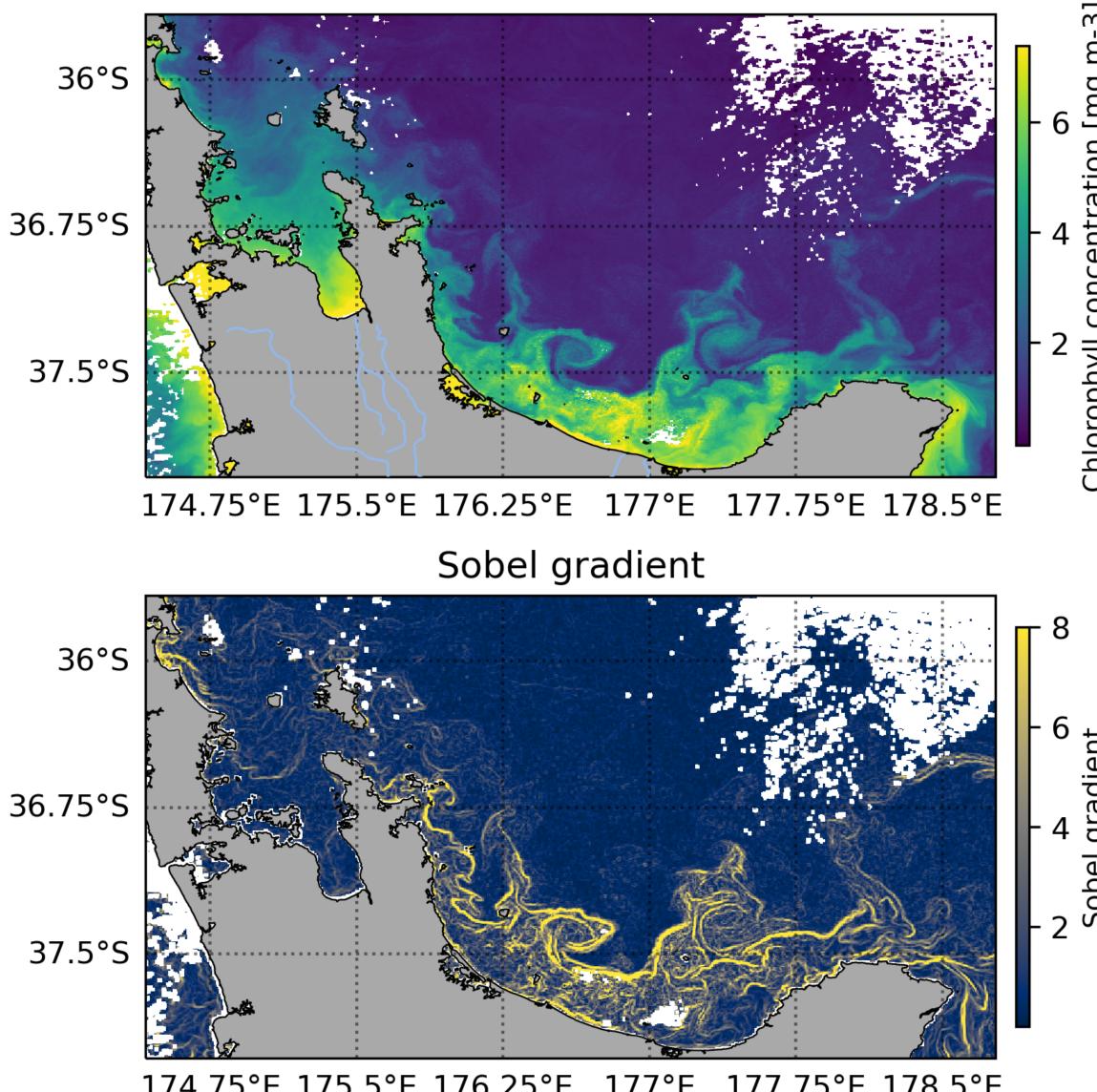
pyBOA in action

pyBOA outputs using chlorophyll concentration taken on the 10^{th} of August 2021.

Raw ocean color

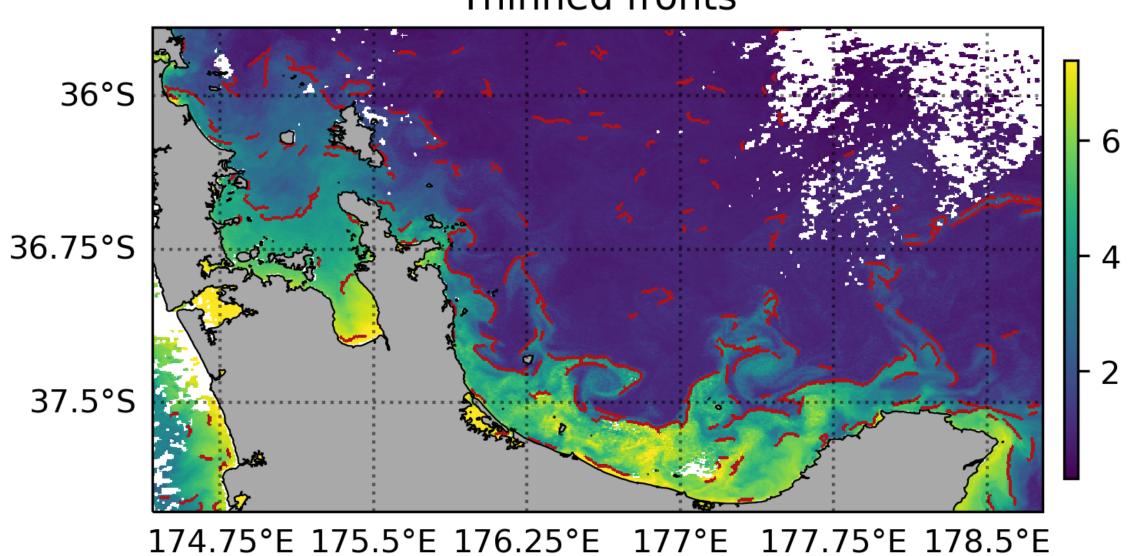




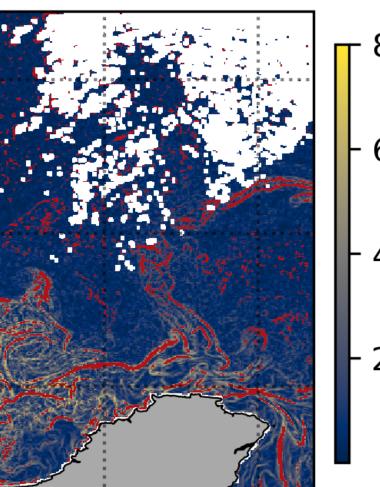


Selection of 90th percentile 36°S 36.75°S

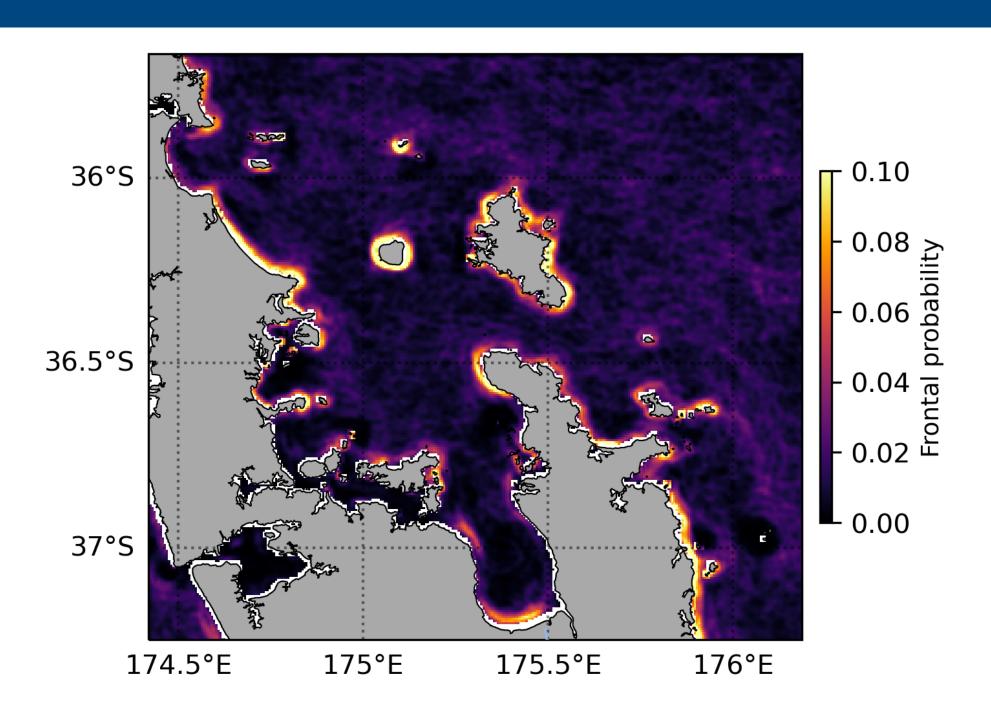
37.5°S 🎑 174.75°E 175.5°E 176.25°E 177°E 177.75°E 178.5°E Thinned fronts







Frontal distribution (work in progress)



36.75°S 37.5°S

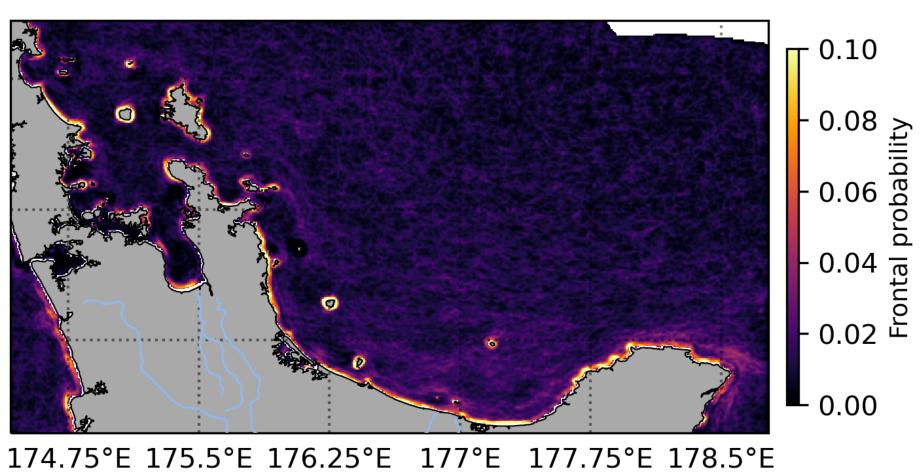


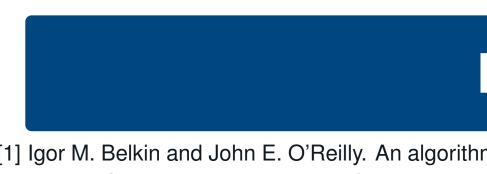
Fig. 6: Fine scale frontal probability including the Bay of Plenty.

Hauraki Gulf (Fig.5)

Higher probability seen in:

- Between Kawau and Waiheke
- Between Waiheke and Colville Cap
- In the Colville channel

The raw ocean color data used in the *pyBOA* are provided by the *Copernicus* Marine Service and available at https://doi.org/10.48670/moi-00278.



- *Marine Systems*, 78(3):319–326, October 2009.
- 92, January 1869. [3] K. Ridgway and K. Hill. The East Australian current. NCCARF Publication, 2009.

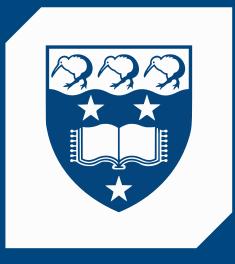
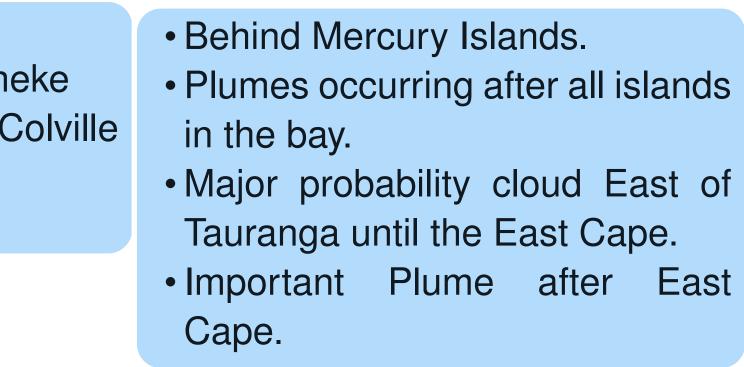


Fig. 5: Fine scale frontal probability in the Hauraki Gulf.

Bay of Plenty (Fig.6)



Data sourcing

References

[1] Igor M. Belkin and John E. O'Reilly. An algorithm for oceanic front detection in chlorophyll and SST satellite imagery. *Journal of*

[2] L.F. de Pourtales. Contributions to the fauna of Gulf-stream at great depths. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 3(13):87–