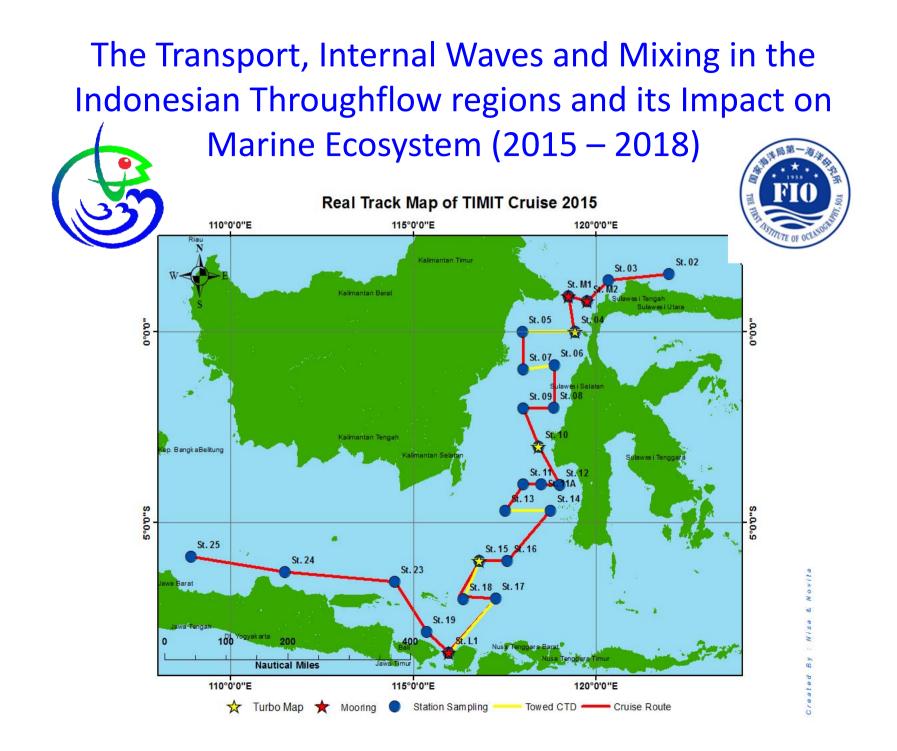
CURRENT RESEARCH ON ITF AND EASTERN INDIAN OCEAN UPWELLING

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Background

- The Indonesian Throughflow (ITF), connecting the tropical Pacific and Indian Oceans, is a crucial link of the ocean general circulation that affects not only properties of these two oceans but also global climate.
- Upwelling in the Eastern Indian Ocean driven by monsoonal winds. The upwelling has profound impacts on regional and global climate through its intensive interaction with the atmosphere during Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) events

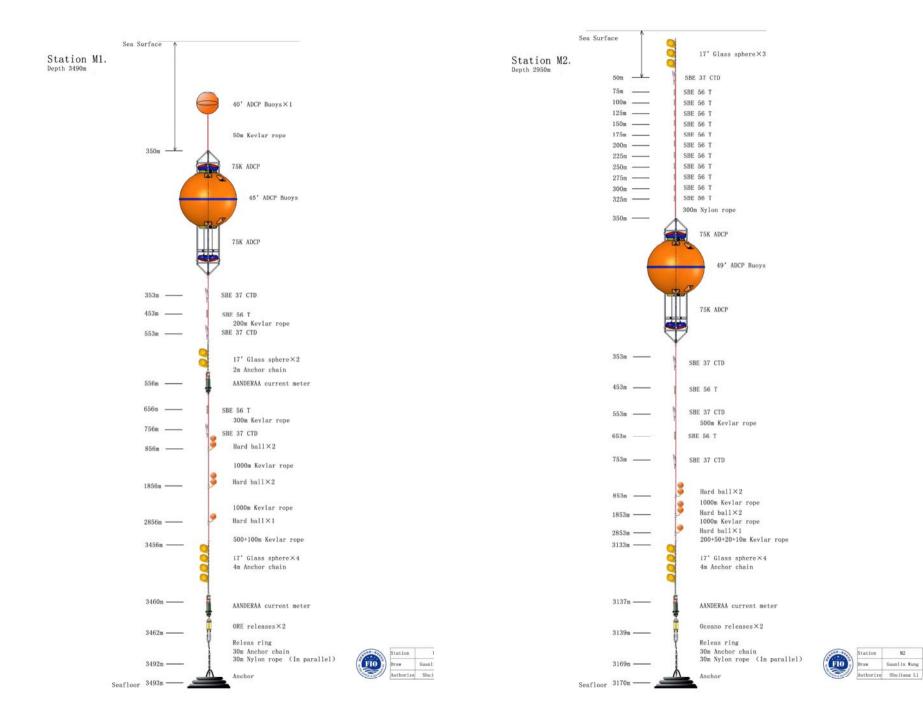


Detailed objectives

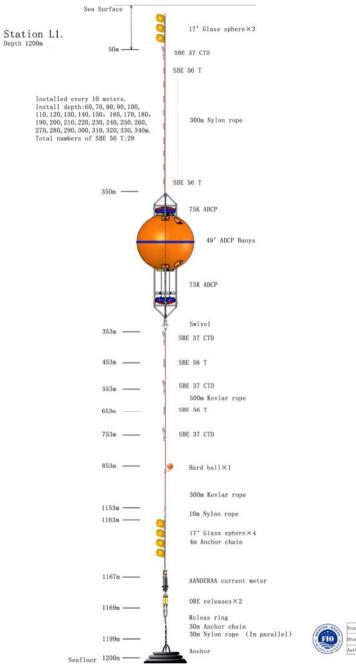
- 1. To measure flow variability in ITF regions, obtain the velocity profile and quantify the transport/exchange of ITF in Makassar, Lombok in ITF regions.
- 2. To measure the internal waves in ITF region, obtain the time series of temperature profile and thermocline, and study the generation, propagation and dissipation of internal waves.
- 3. To measure the vertical mixing in ITF region, to calculate the vertical mixing coefficients along the ITF path.
- 4. To investigate the effects of internal waves and mixing on ITF variability and the dynamics in Indonesian Seas.
- 5. To relate marine ecosystems and fish migration to the ITF characteristics
- 6. To better understand the role of mixing in ITF region associated sea-air fluxes, including CO2.

TIMIT SCHEDULE

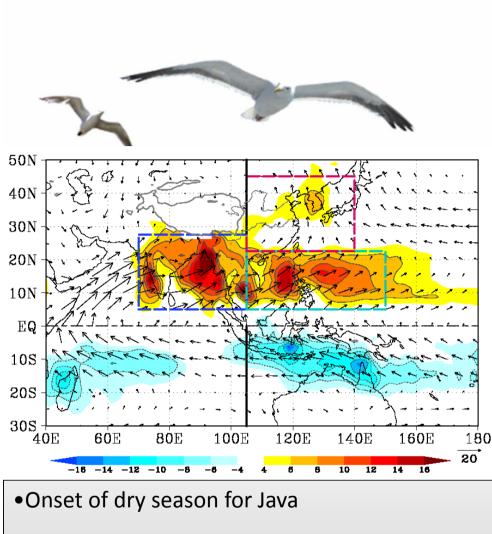
No.	Time	Activities
1.	1 – 18 October 2015	Deploy 3 moorings (2 moorings in Makassar strait, 1 mooring in Lombok strait)
		24 CTD stations, 3 stations Turbo Map, 5 towed CTD lines
2.	Sept/Oct 2016	Mooring recovery and re-deployment
		CTD stations (?)
3.	Sept/Oct 2017	Mooring recovery
		CTD stations (?)



M2







- Onset of upwelling
- •Time window for salt industry
- High productive season off Java and Sumatra

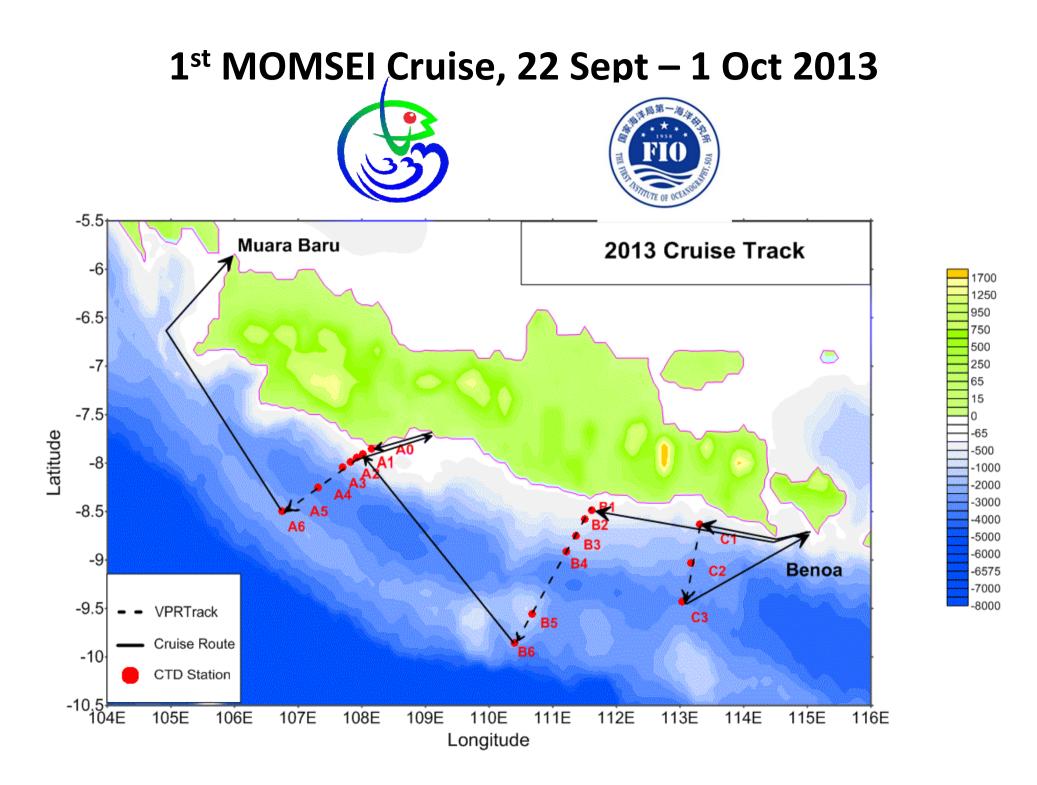


Monsoon circulation and rainfall over Indo-Pacific

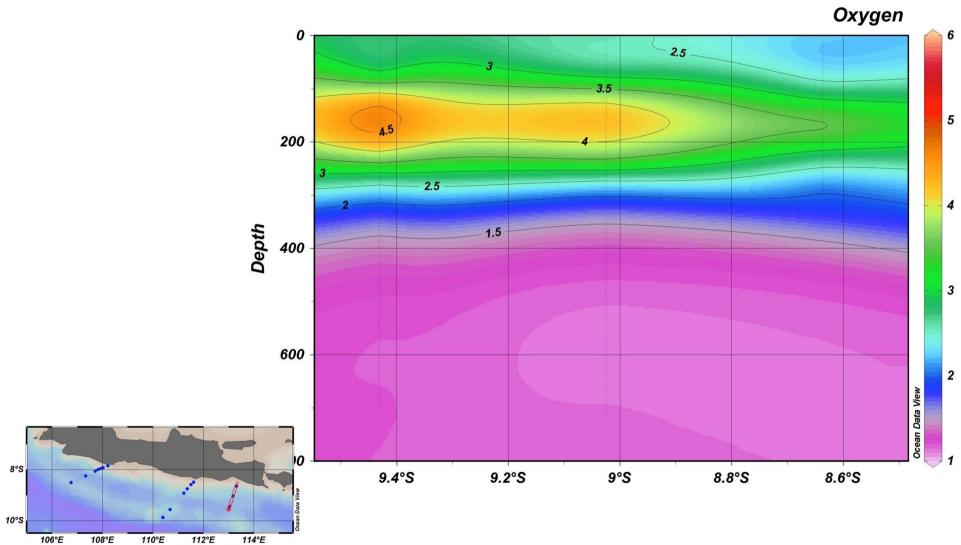
50N 40N A. A. & A 10 30N 20N 10N -EQ -10S 20S 30S **40**E **60**E **80**E 100E 1**20**E 14**0**E 1**60**E 180 20 -16 -14 -12 12 10 14 16 8

The typical character of monsoon:

- 1. Reversal of wind in contrasting seasons
- 2. Dry-wet transition



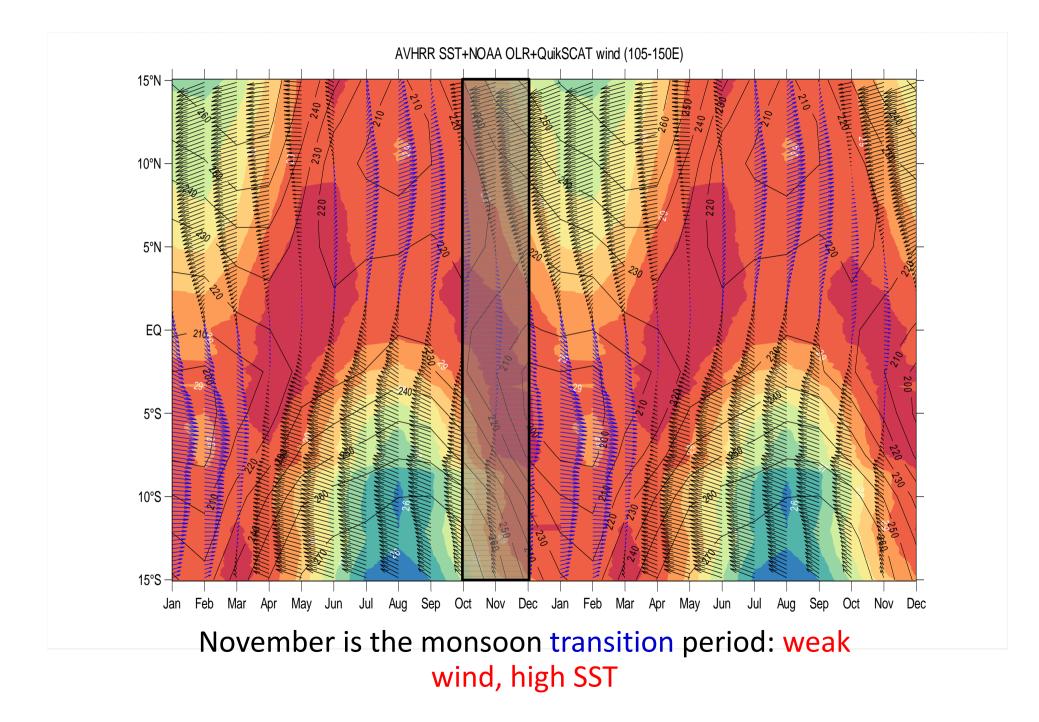
Oxygen Profile, Section C

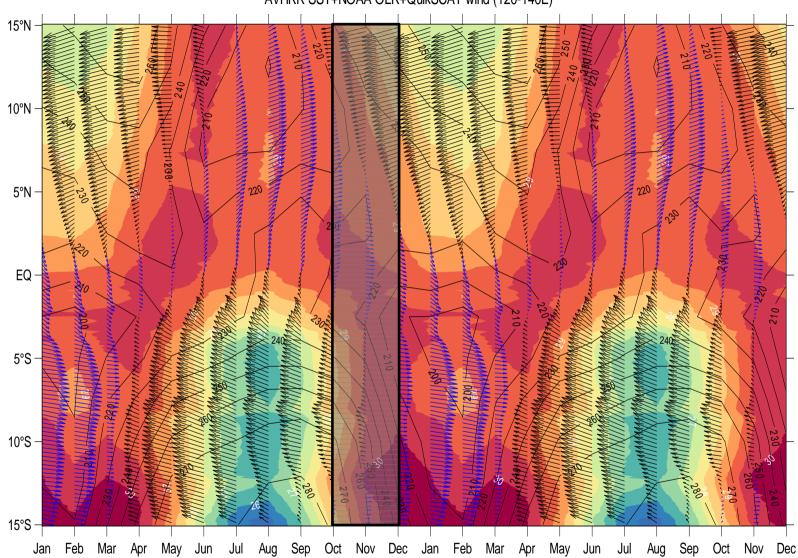


Indo – Australia Monsoon (JOURDAIN et al, 2013):

1. Indian and Southeast Asian summer monsoon

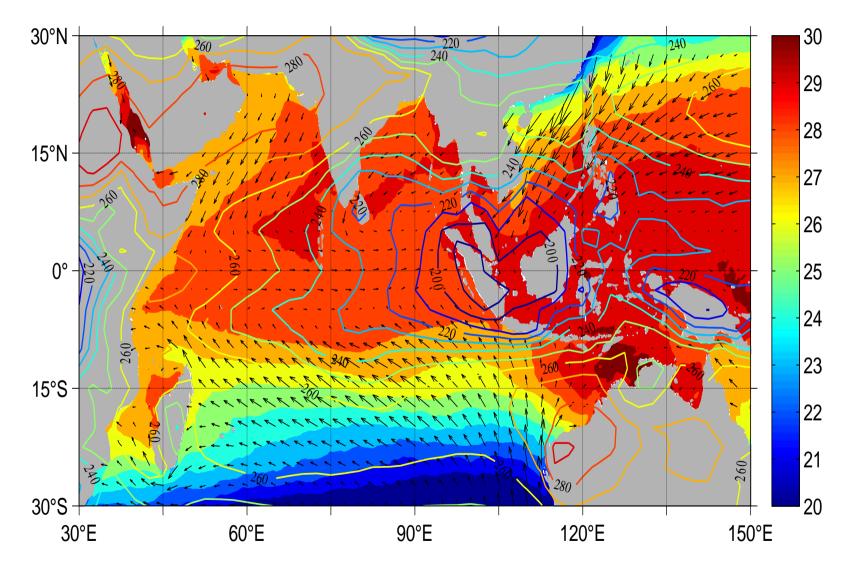
- : June to September (JJAS)
- 2. Australian and Maritime Continent summer monsoon : Dec to March (DJFM)





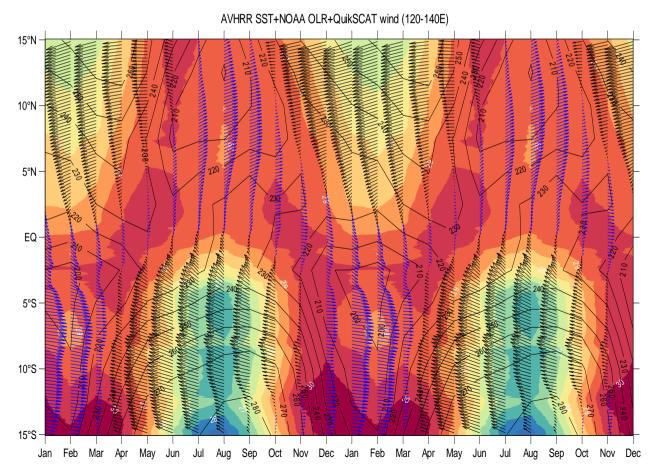
AVHRR SST+NOAA OLR+QuikSCAT wind (120-140E)

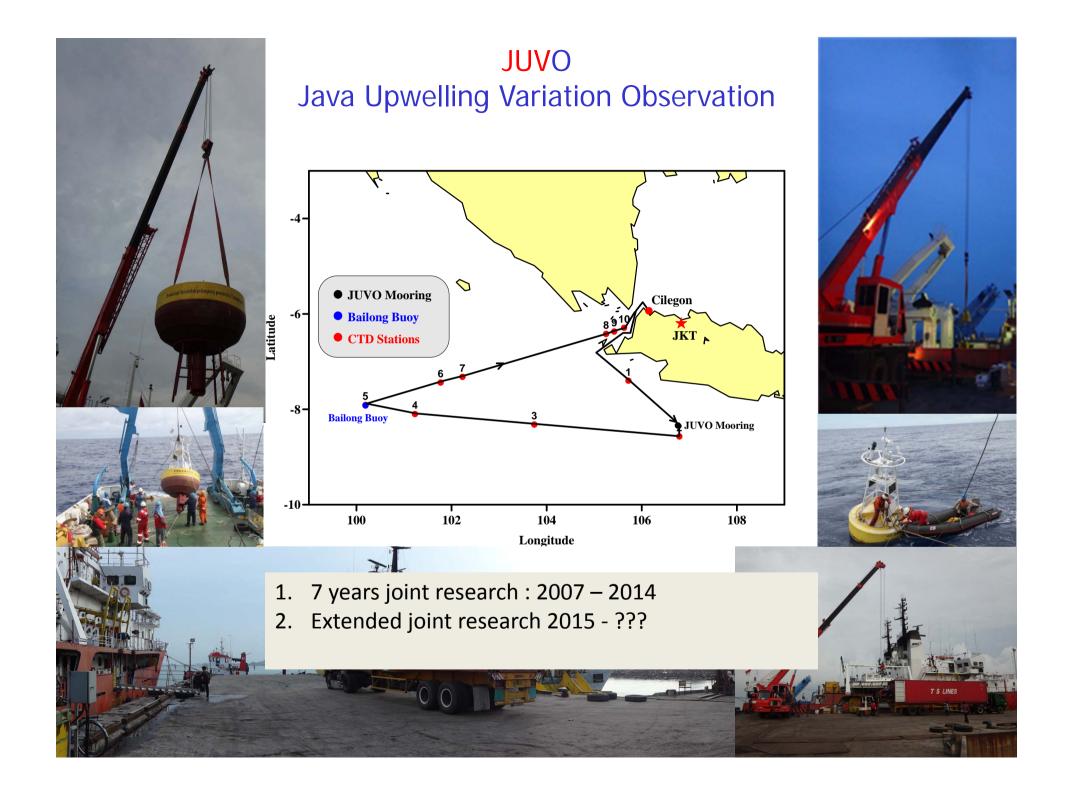
Climatology in Nov.



Note: SST between Indonesia and Australia peaks before austral summer monsoon onsets.

To understand the air-sea process, particularly SST-convectioncirculation relationship, associated austral summer monsoon onset, which will be done through diagnosis, modeling and insitu observation (to deploy one buoy to capture this process).





(The South-China Sea-Indonesian Seas Transport/Exchange)

- 1. 8 years joint research : 2006 2014
- 2. Extended for 2-3 more years (2015 2017 ?)

