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Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

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Observations of Flow and Mixing in Juan de Fuca Canyon

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MacCready, Parker and Alford, Matthew, "Observations of Flow and Mixing in Juan de Fuca Canyon" (2014). *Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference*. 43. https://cedar.wwu.edu/ssec/2014ssec/Day2/43

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The Headwaters of the Salish Sea: *Flow and Mixing in Juan de Fuca Canyon*

Parker MacCready and Matthew Alford University of Washington The Issue: Pacific water on the shelf exerts strong control over Salish Sea Productivity, Hypoxia, and Acidification



Feely et al. (2010) ECSS

Problem:

Pacific water properties vary strongly with depth

So to predict future change we need to know <u>what sets</u> <u>the depth</u> of water that is pulled into the system.



Pierce et al. (2012) JPO

Guess (Hickey & Banas 2008): Juan de Fuca Canyon may be an important pathway for deepest water => We made observations in April 2013



SWIMS Instrument Package



Cross-Canyon Section: We found strong inflow of deep water



Along-Canyon Section: We found large lee waves and mixing



What forces the inflow? > Wind from the North



Alford, M. H., and P. MacCready (2014), Flow and mixing in Juan de Fuca Canyon, Washington. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, **41**

These results mean that the JdF Canyon flow is a critical process to include in our numerical models



Simulated drifter tracks using ROMS, and visualized with Microsoft Research tools See talk by Rob Fatland, Friday 11 AM, S-9F

Summary

- Juan de Fuca Canyon appears to be a pathway to bring relatively deep Pacific water into the Salish Sea (higher N, lower DO and pH)
- Up-canyon flow is forced by upwellingfavorable winds
- We observed a transport of 200,000 m³ s⁻¹, easily enough for the Salish Sea "estuarine circulation" (like an undersea Amazon River!)