

Relationship between Amur River runoff and surface salinity in the Tatar (Mamiya) Strait

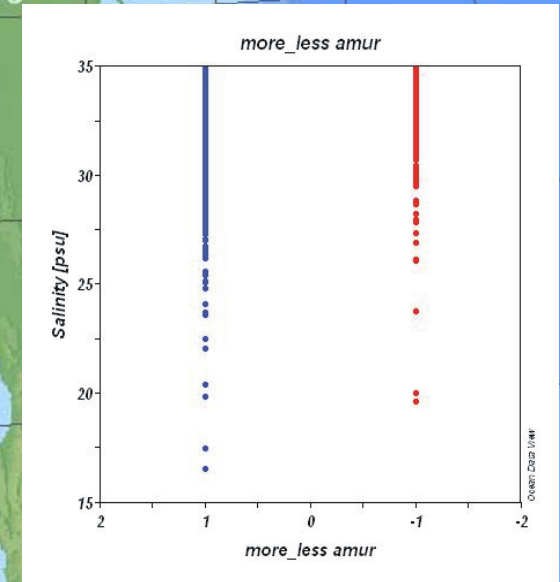
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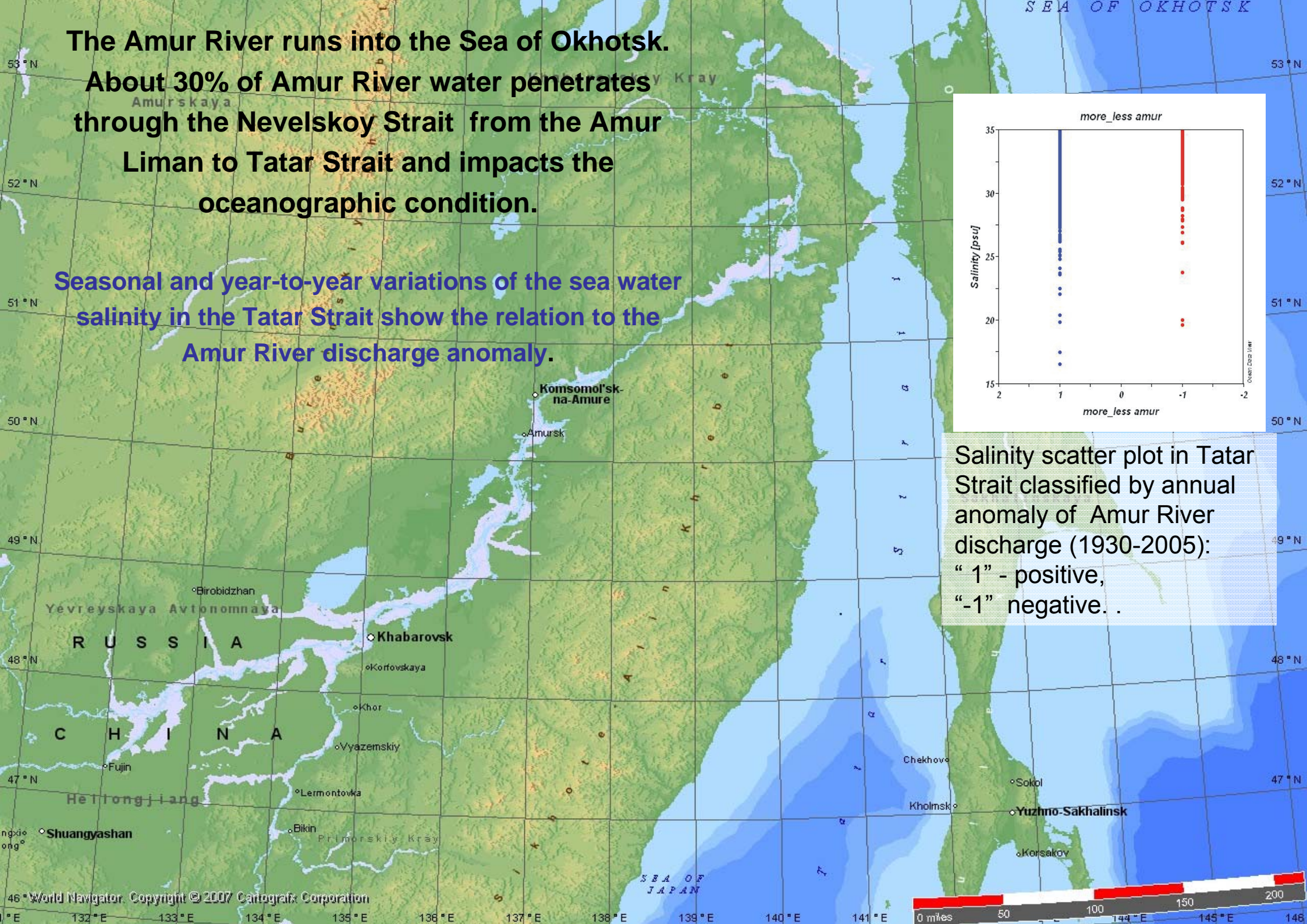
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**The Amur River runs into the Sea of Okhotsk.
About 30% of Amur River water penetrates
through the Nevelskoy Strait from the Amur
Liman to Tatar Strait and impacts the
oceanographic condition.**

**Seasonal and year-to-year variations of the sea water
salinity in the Tatar Strait show the relation to the
Amur River discharge anomaly.**



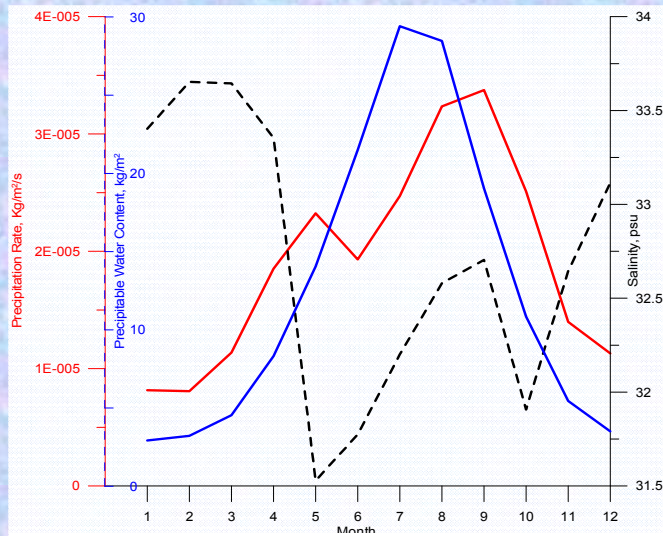
Salinity scatter plot in Tatar Strait classified by annual anomaly of Amur River discharge (1930-2005):
“1” - positive,
“-1” negative. .



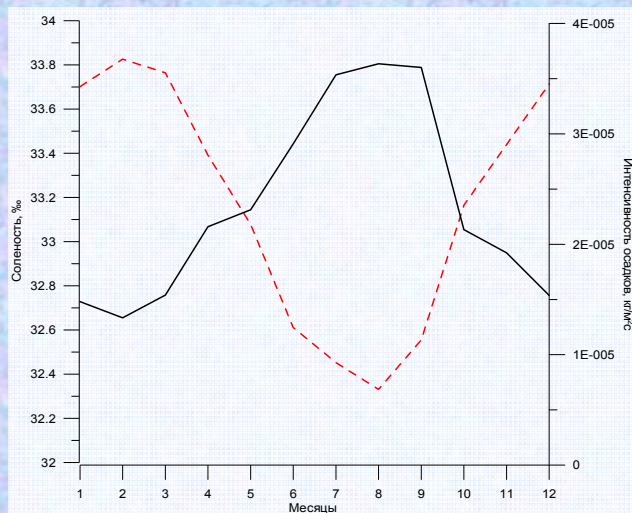
Data

- Archival salinity from Japan Sea Data Base (1930-2005); [POI FEB RAS]
- Amur River Discharge in Khabarovsk (1896-2004) and in Bogorodskoe (1900-1985); [GGI, RivGIS 1.1]
- Precipitation at coastal station; [RIHMI-WDC]
- Grid precipitation over Tatar Strait; [NCEP/NCAR <http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/>]

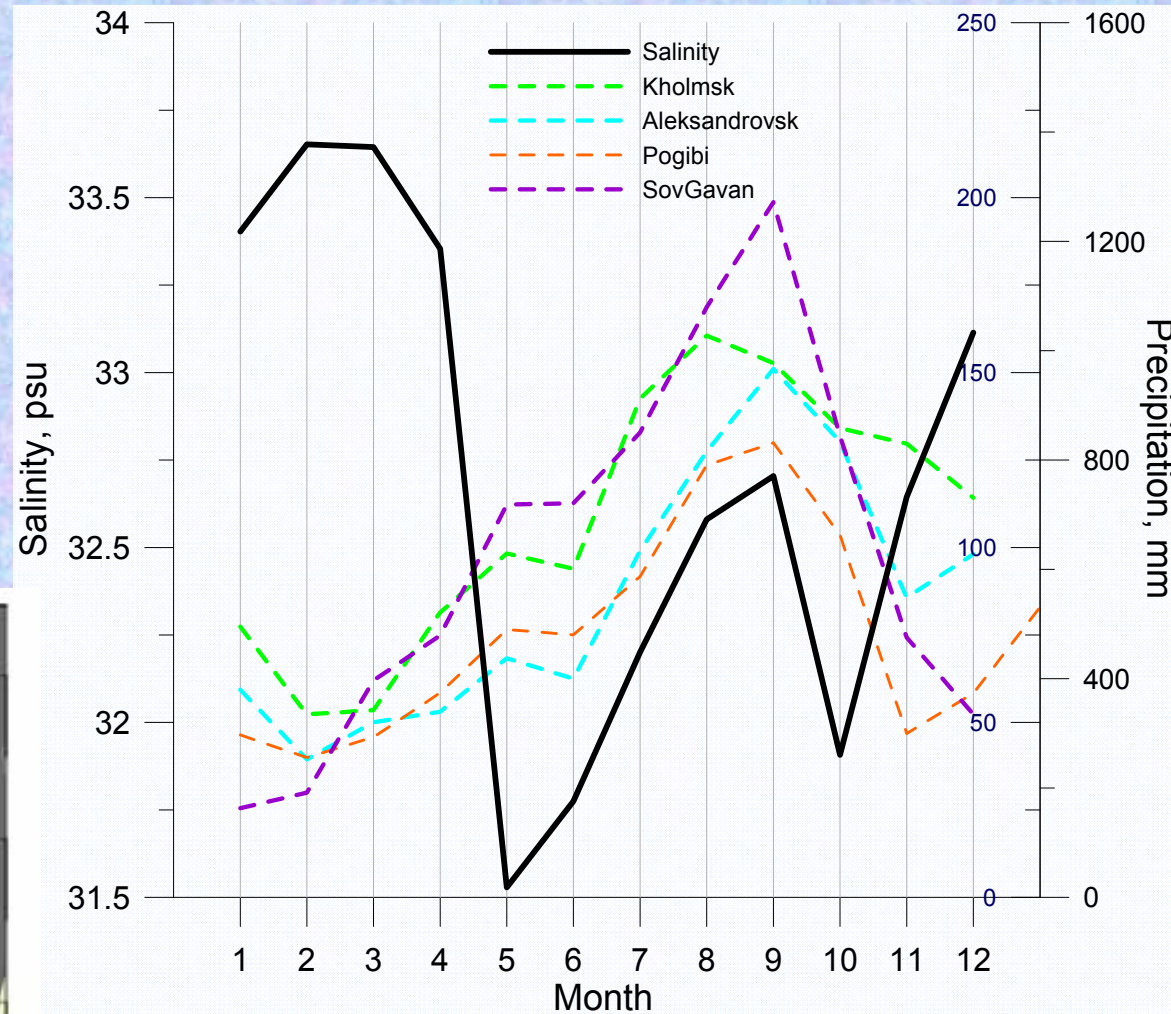
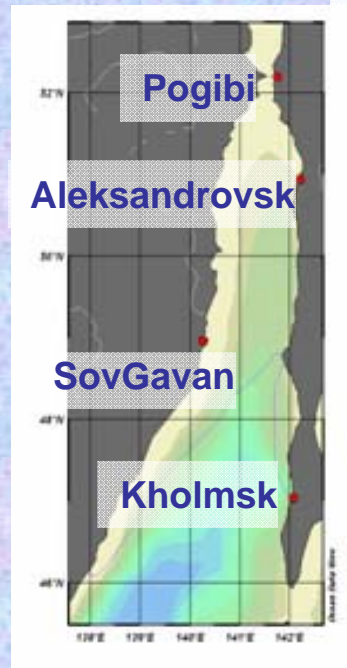
Seasonal cycles of Tatar Strait surface salinity and region precipitation



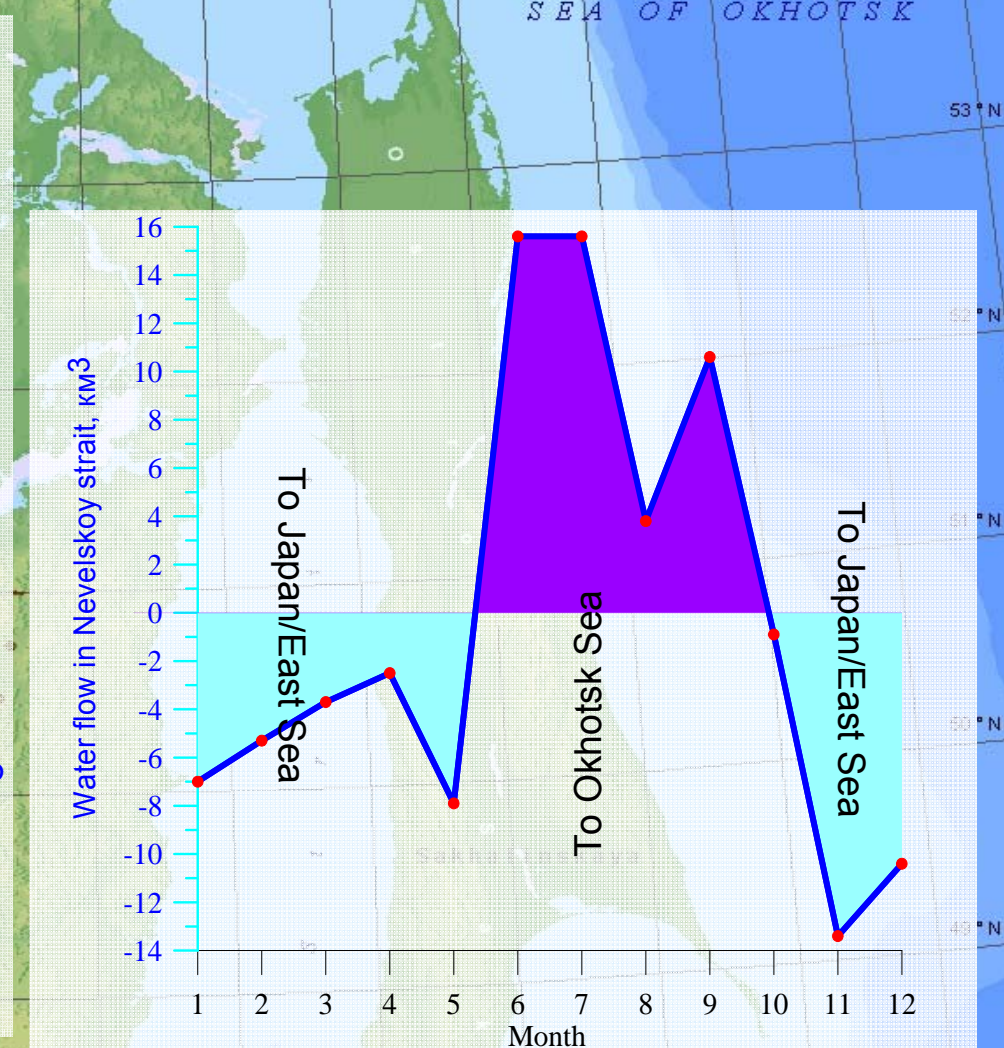
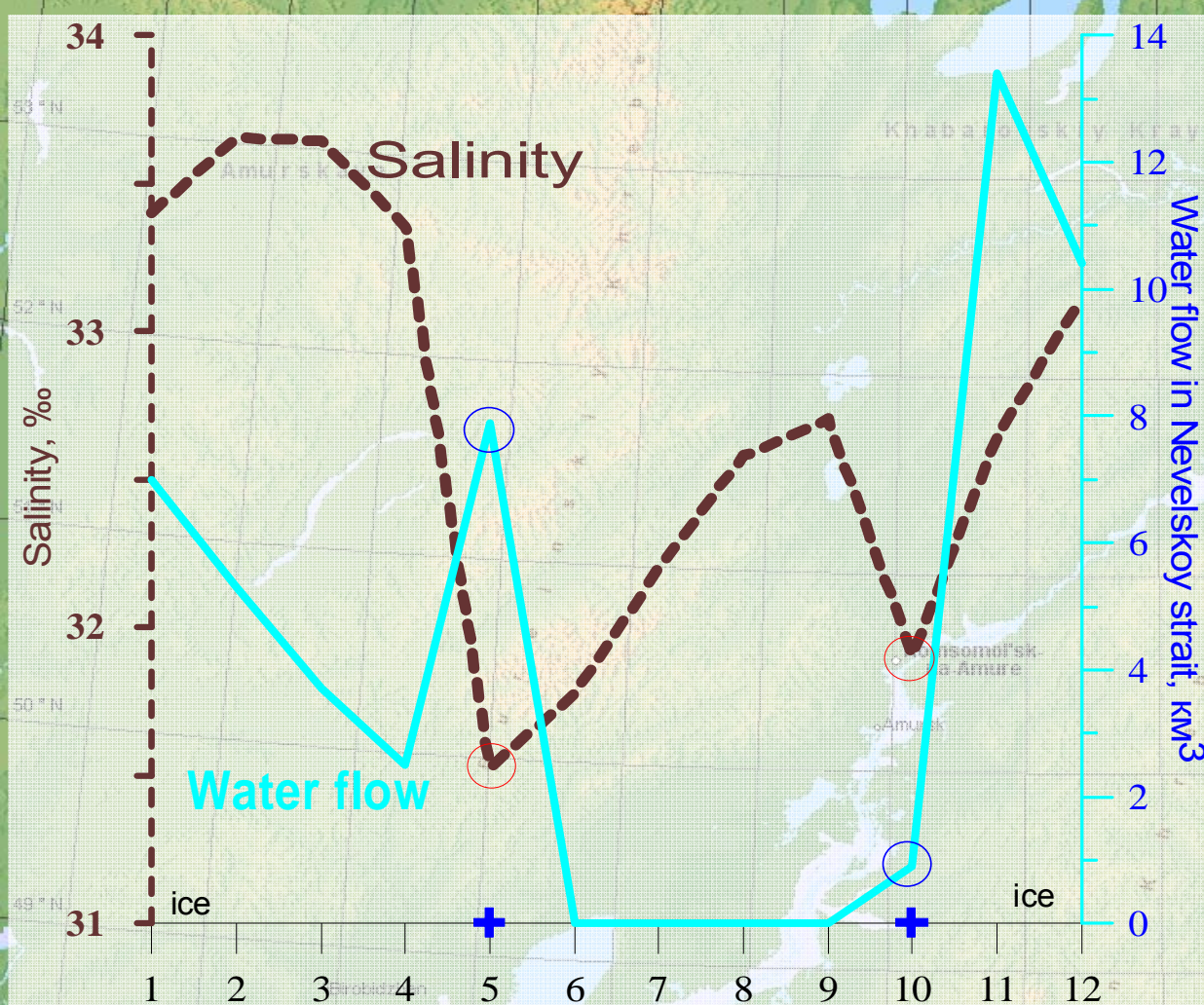
Annual variation of salinity and precipitation in Tatar strait



Annual variation of salinity and precipitation in Japan/East Sea coastal zone



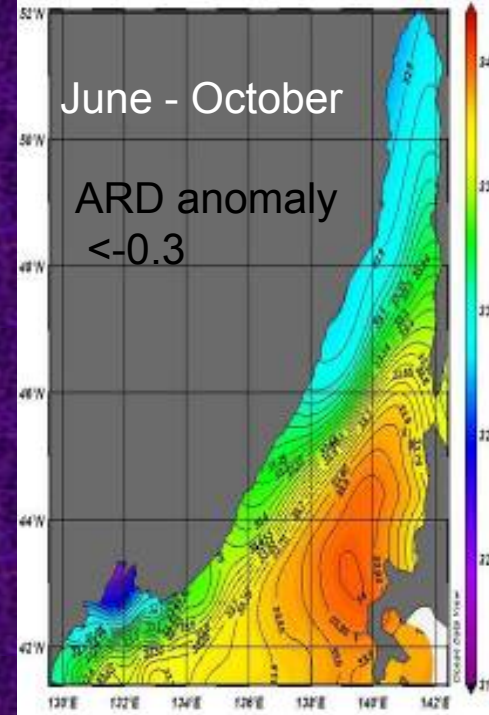
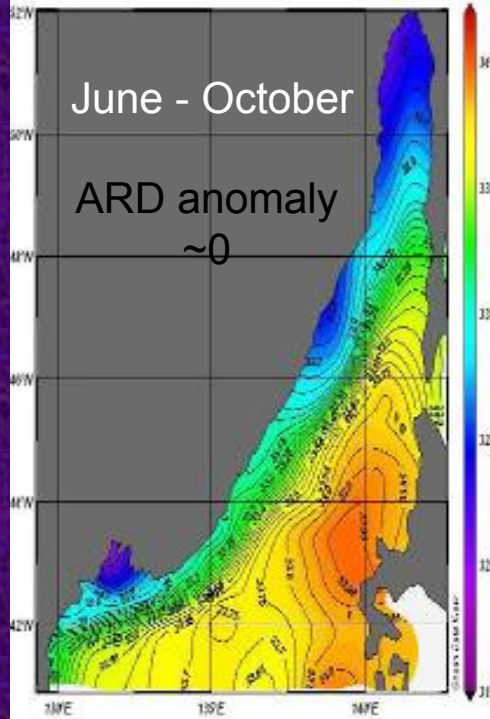
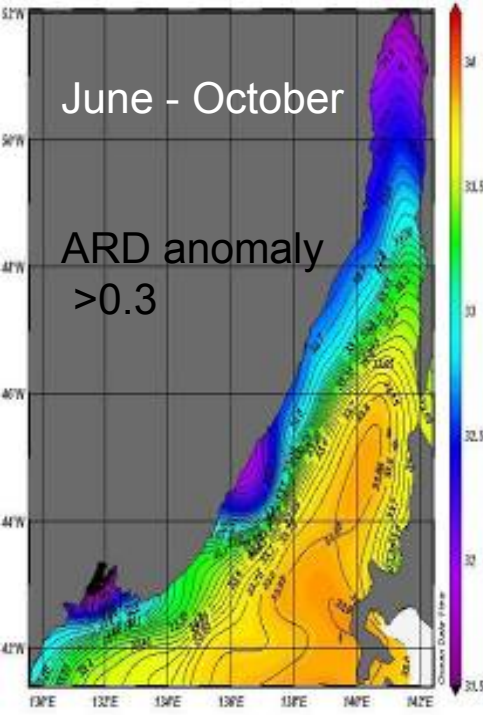
Annual variation of salinity and precipitation at coastal station in Tatar Strait region



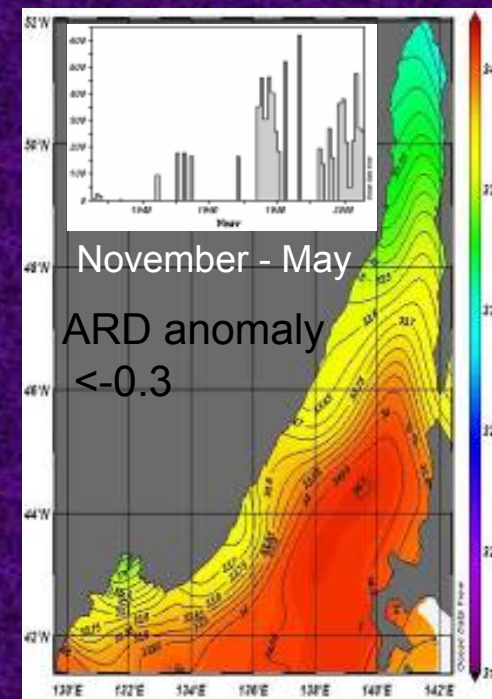
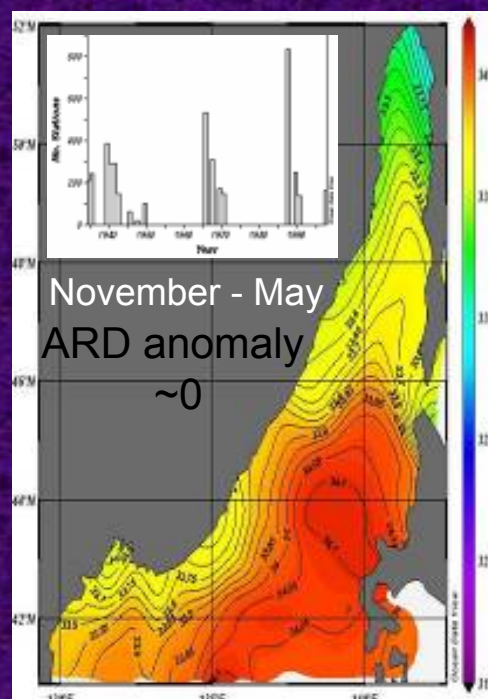
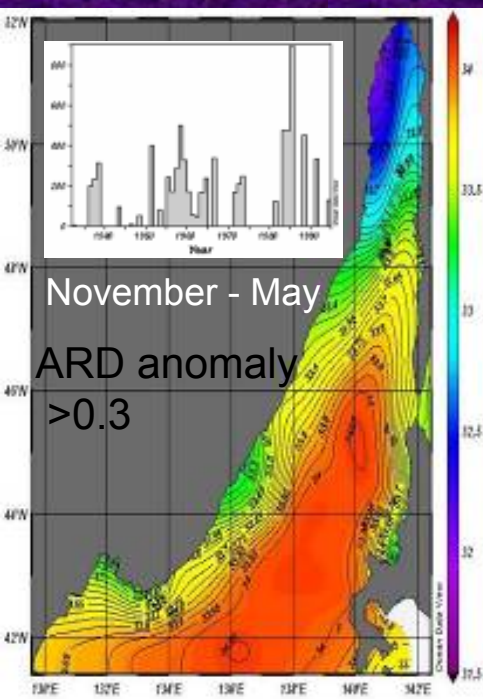
Season Tatar Strait surface salinity and water flow in Nevelskoy Strait from Amur Liman (Yakunin, 2001)

Water flow through Nevelskoy Strait

Reference: Yakunin L.P. 2000 (in russian)
 Якунин Л.П., Дударев О.В., Боцул А.И., Аникеев В.В., Уткин И.В.
 О влиянии гидрометеорологических факторов на распределение
 взвешенного стока р. Амур в Охотоморской части эстуария
 //Тем.вып. ДВНИГМИ №3. Владивосток, 2000. С.139-149



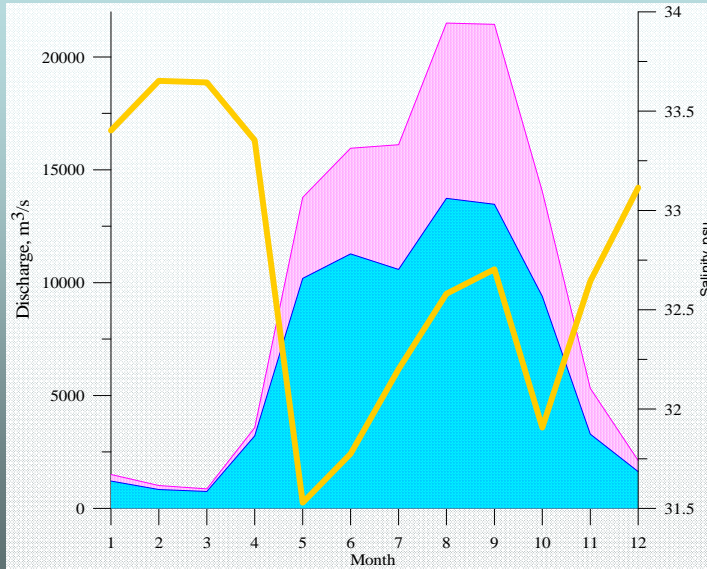
Amur River input
impact on Tartar strait
salinity on the whole



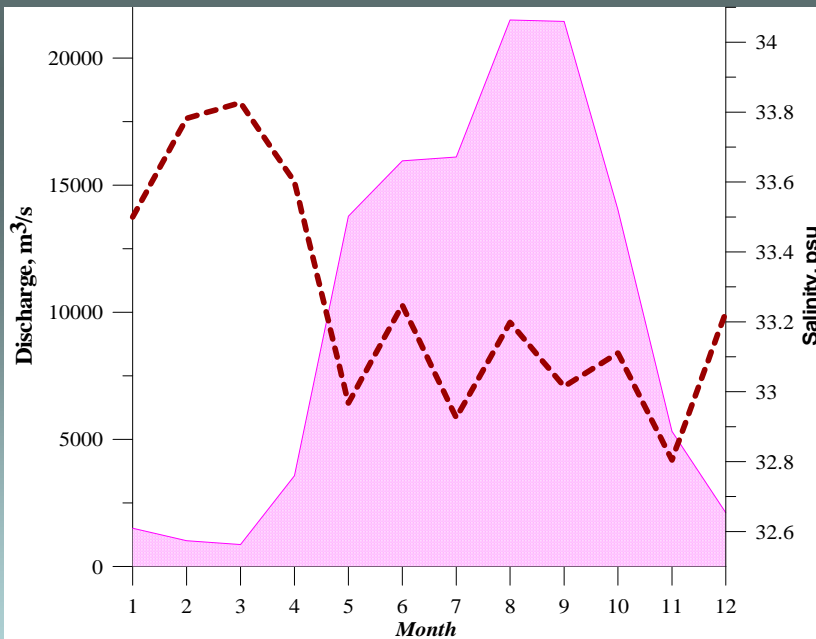
Minimum salinity of the
Tartar Strait waters is
marked in May and
October. There are
closely related with
Amur River run-of and
monsoon.

Salinity distribution in the north part of the Japan/East Sea over time
periods of different Amur river discharge (ARD) anomalies

Annual variation of surface water salinity in Tartar strait and Amur River discharge

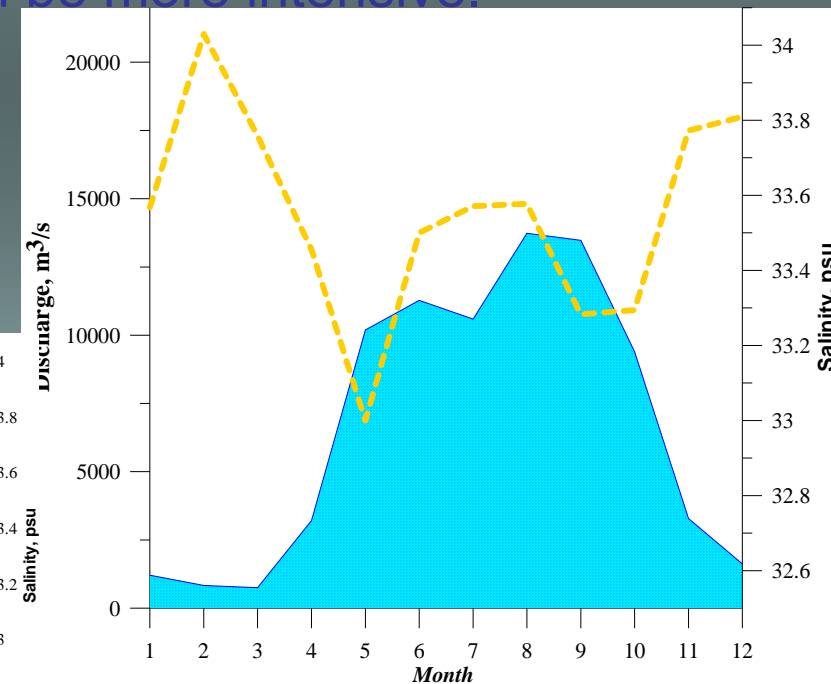
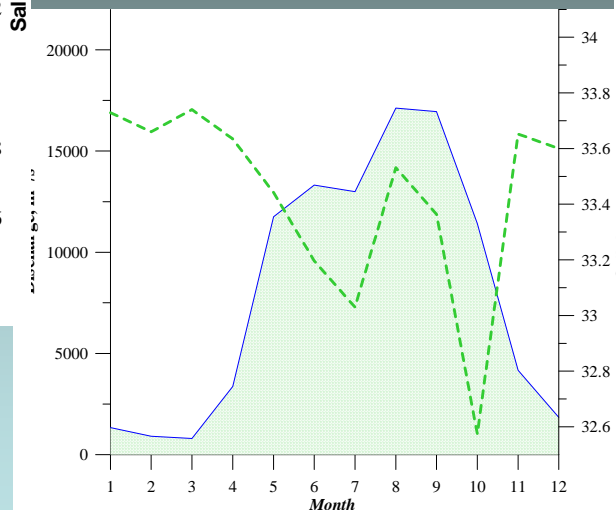


May salinity minimum is pronounced over Amur River low-flow period. When Amur River is full-flowing Tartar strait surface water has low salinity over all warm season. When Amur River run-off is normal minimum salinity become apparent at the October when northern wind begin be more intensive.



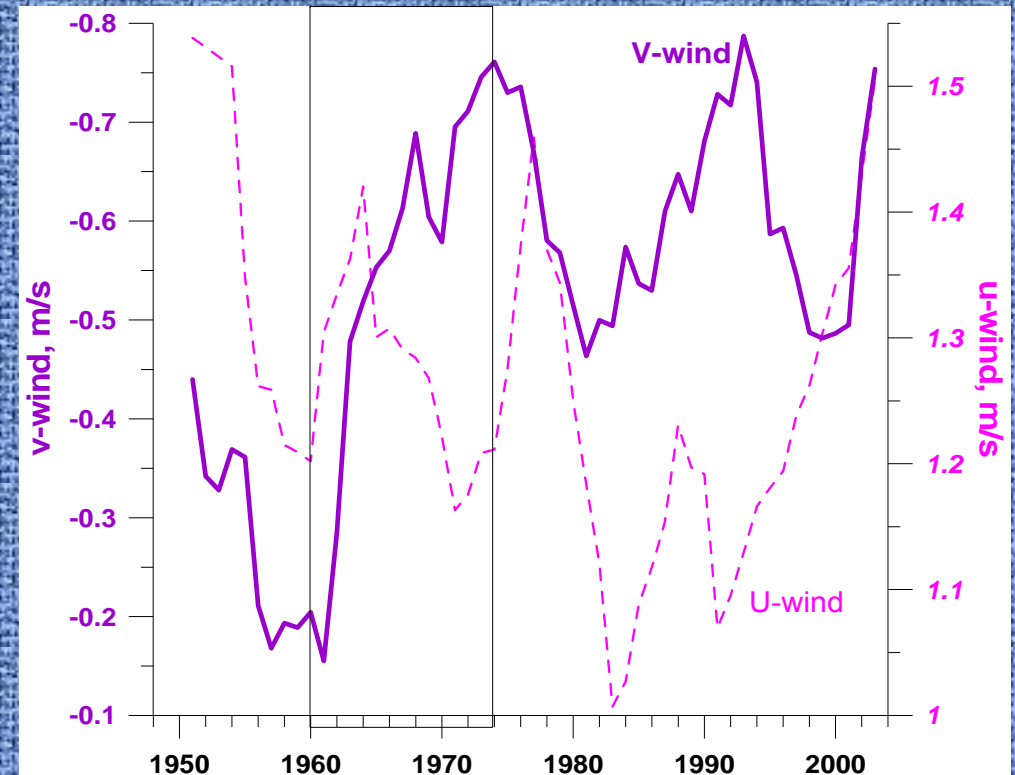
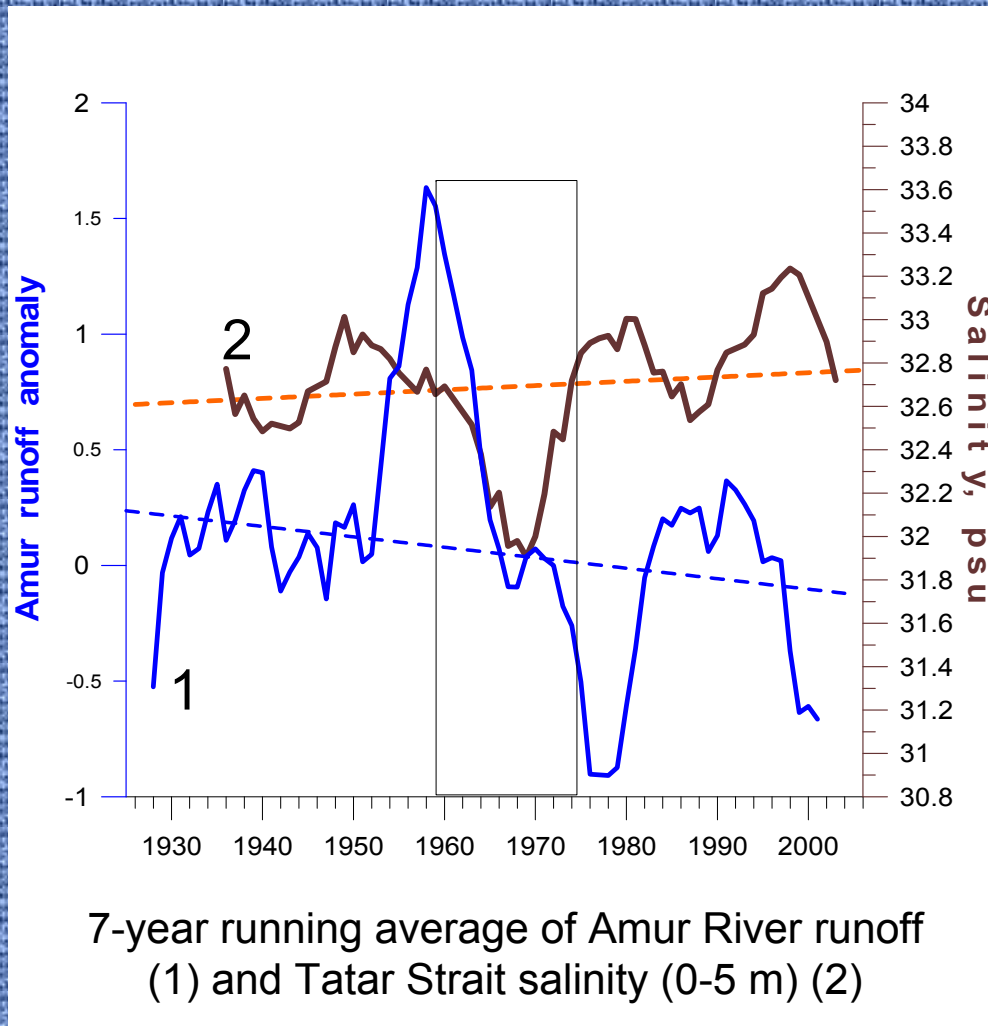
Positive ARD anomaly

ARD anomaly about 0



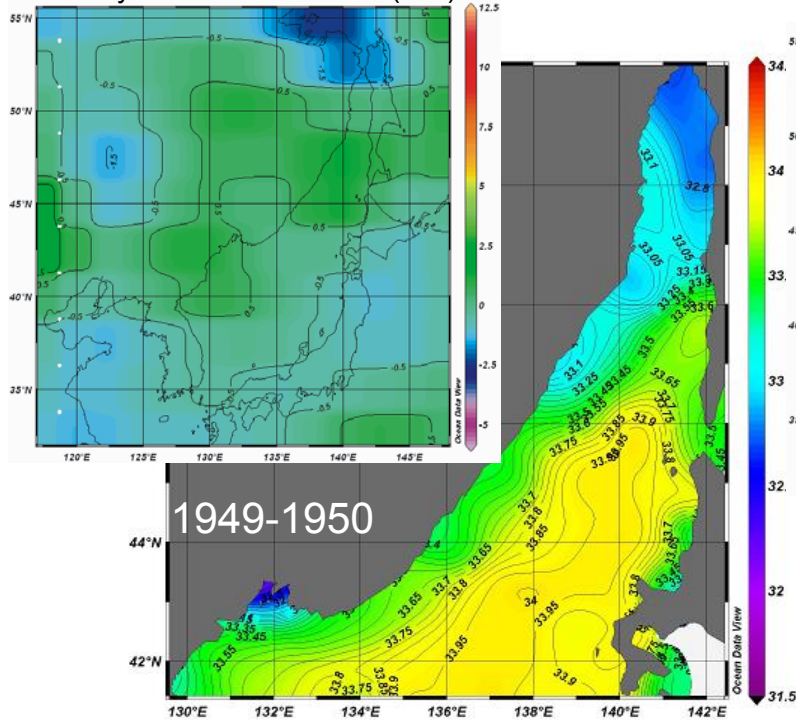
Negative ARD anomaly

Wind impact on Amur River discharge and Tatar Strait salinity correlation

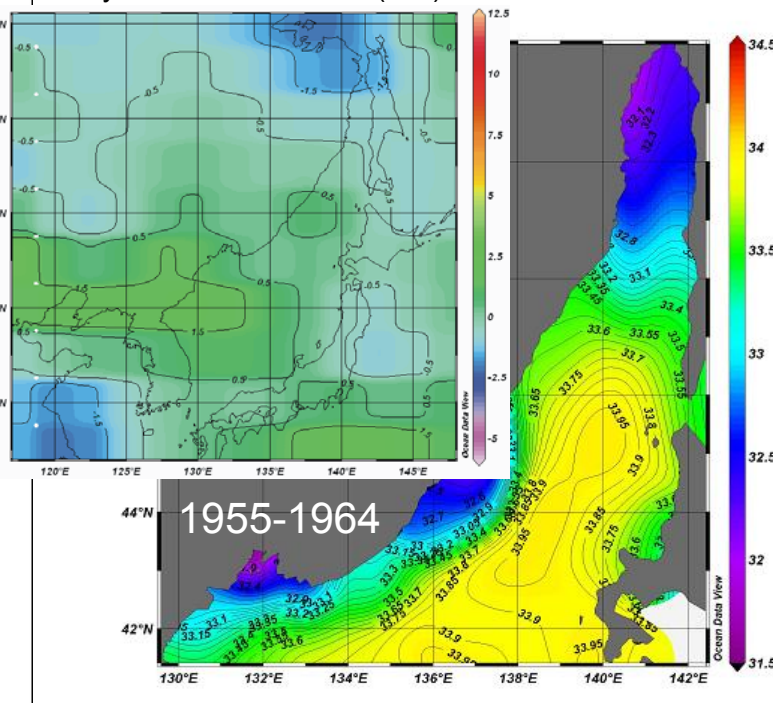


Increase of salinity for the period 1990-2003 at moderate easing meridional wind component is explained by Amur River runoff decrease in this time.

Monthly surface zonal wind (m/s)

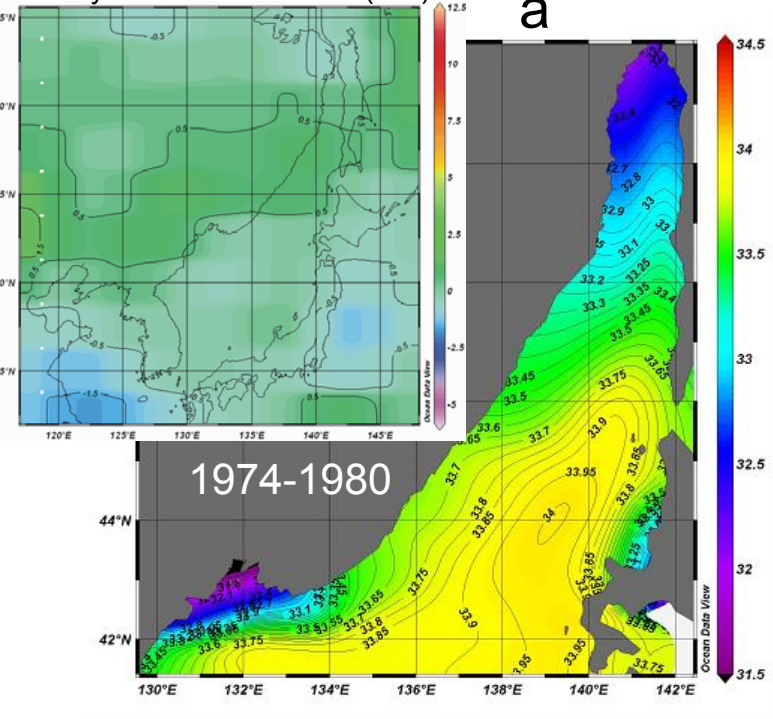


Monthly surface zonal wind (m/s)

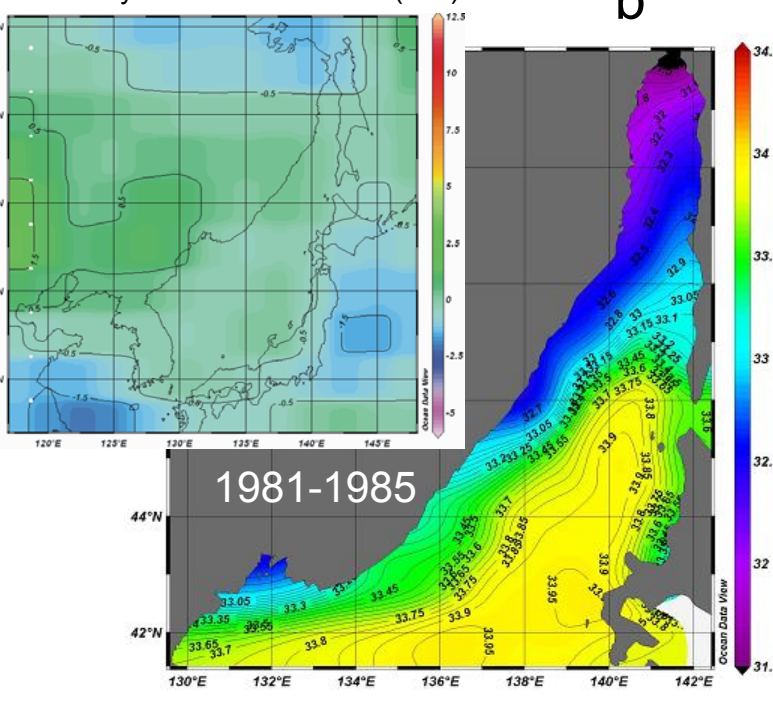


Some easing of summer monsoon is reflected in the freshening of Tatar strait and farther penetration desalinated water to the south. When summer monsoon is strong the Amur River effect is weak traced.

Monthly surface zonal wind (m/s)



Monthly surface zonal wind (m/s)



Tatar strait surface salinity and the wind zonal component for June-September within negative (a), and positive (b) ARD anomalies

Conclusion

- Two seasonal minima of waters salinity in Tatar Strait are caused by:
- (1) ice melting and river flood in Spring, including Amur River flood
- (2) maximum of the Amur River runoff in Fall.

Conclusion

- There is a relationship between the Amur River discharge anomalies and interannual fluctuations of the Tatar Strait waters salinity

Thank you



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