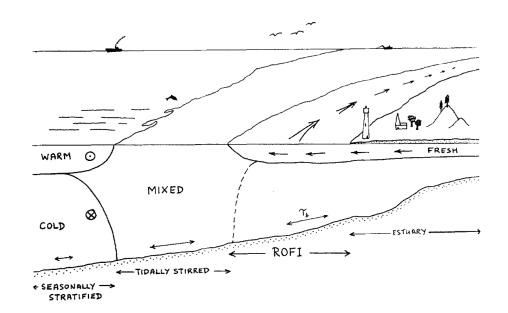
Regions Of Freshwater Influence in the Bay of Biscay and the English Channel during the last two decades



Regions Of Freshwater Influence (ROFIs)



Schematic of the characteristic regimes of shelf and estuary (Simpson, 1996)

In the core of the land-ocean continuum,

Form complex areas,

Vulnerable to combined **climatic** and **human stressors**



Three regions of interest

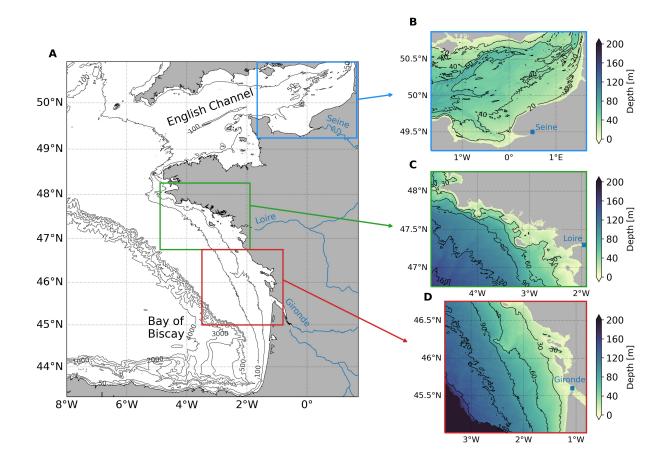
Three main rivers, three regions of influence:

In the English Channel:

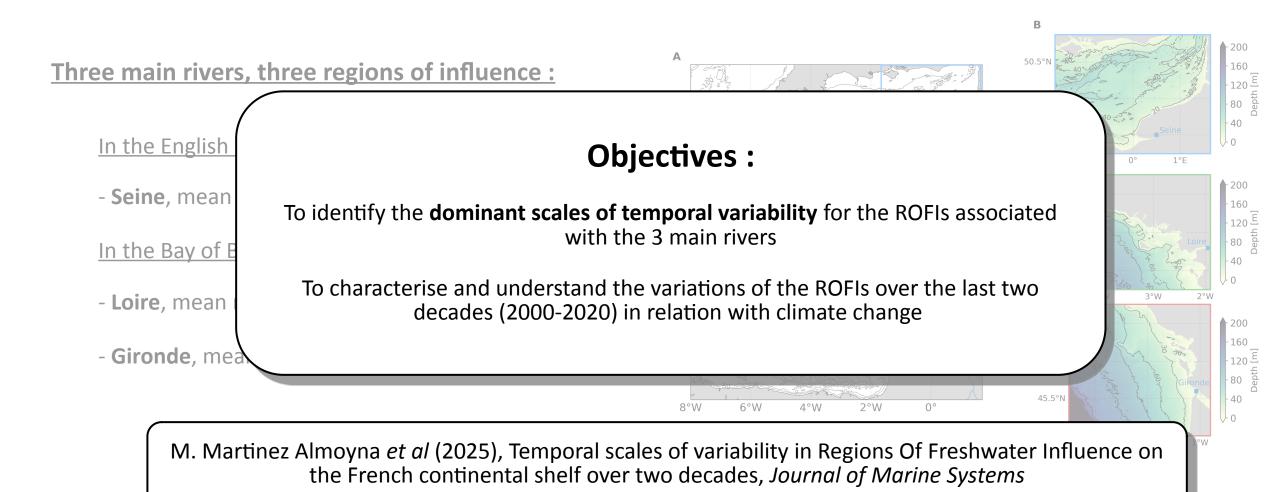
- Seine, mean runoff 490 m³.s⁻¹

In the Bay of Biscay:

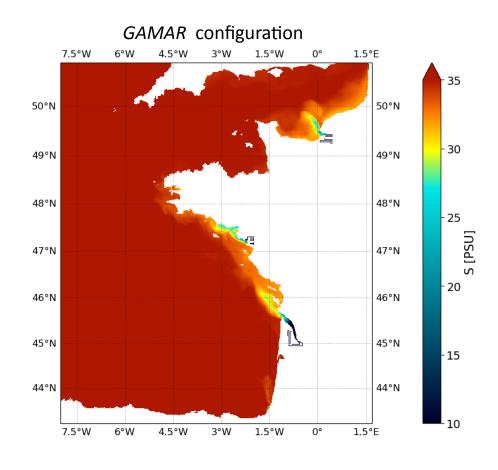
- Loire, mean runoff 760 m³.s⁻¹
- Gironde, mean runoff 730 m³.s⁻¹



Three regions of interest



Realistic numerical simulation



Simulation based on **CROCO** numerical model, with horizontal resolution of **1km** on **40 vertical sigma levels**.

Domain: 43.3°N - 50.9°N / 8°W - 1.7°E

Hourly saved between 2000 and 2020 (spin-up during year 2000)

Forcings:

- 23 rivers forced with runoff data of SHAPI stations from Hydro-France database and data from EMODnet network.
- Athmospheric forcings: Era5 global reanalysis, Hersbach et al, 2020
- Boundaries :
 - Tidal forcings: global ocean tide atlas FES2014, Lyard et al, 2021
 - Open boundary conditions: GLORYS12V1 reanalysis,
 E.U. Copernicus Marine Service Information (CMEMS), 2024

Simulation assessment

Temperature: comparison with *Odyssea L4 Copernicus* satellite product

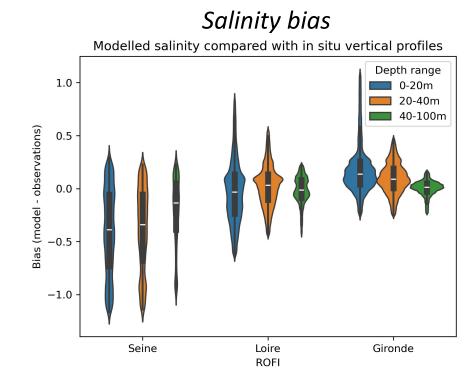
(E.U. Copernicus Marine Service Information (CMEMS), 2023) and timeseries from the *COAST-HF* network (Farcy *et al.*, 2019)

Salinity: comparison with *in-situ* profiles from the *CORA-IBI* database

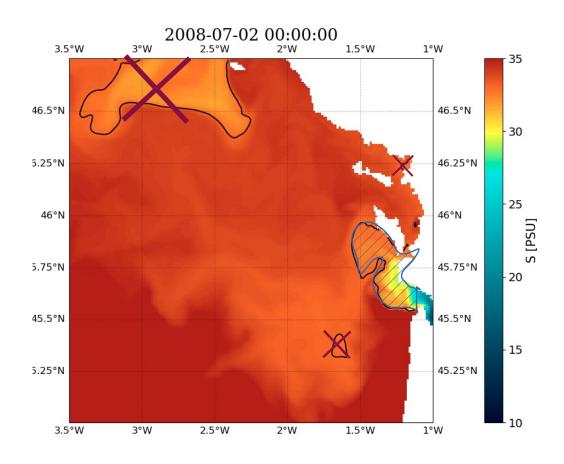
(Szekely *et al*, 2017)

and timeseries from the COAST-HF network (Farcy et al., 2019)

Tides: comparison with tide gauge measurements



ROFI identification criteria

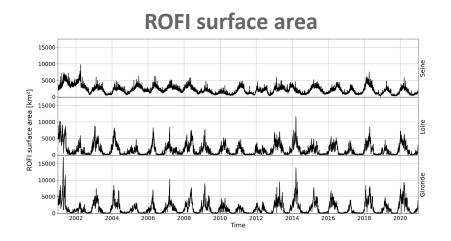


Area where sea surface salinity is below 33 psu

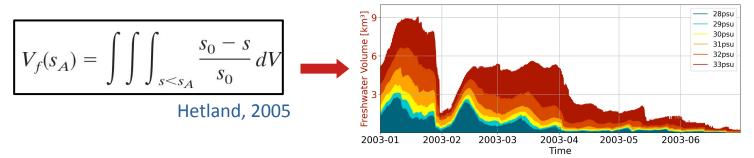
• Surface connected to the estuary (for Loire and Gironde ROFIs)

ROFI charaterisation

<u>Characteristics</u>: surface area, depth, equivalent freshwater volume and salinity distribution

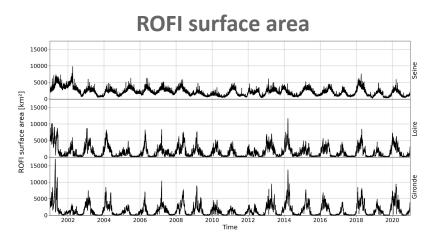


Freshwater volume distribution in salinity classes

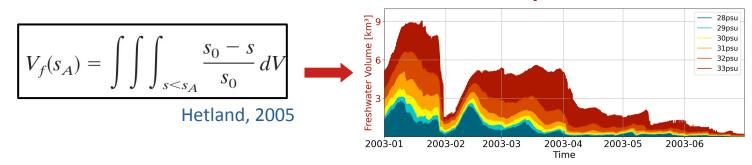


ROFI charaterisation

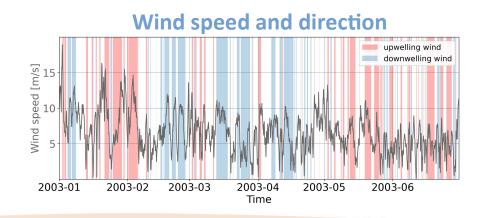
<u>Characteristics</u>: surface area, depth, equivalent freshwater volume and salinity distribution

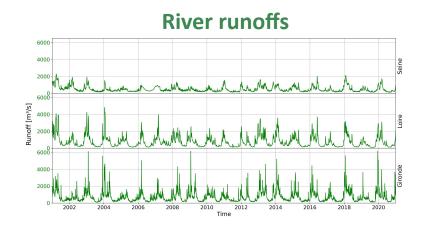


Freshwater volume distribution in salinity classes



Forcings: runoff, wind, tide





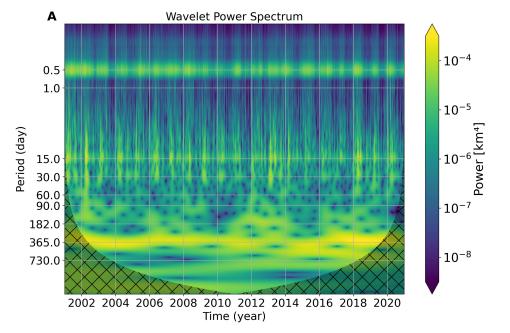
Which time scales of variability?

From diurnal and semidiurnal timescales ... to interannual timescale

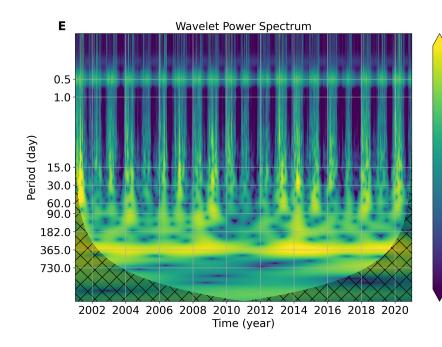
Two contrasted regimes: Seine vs Gironde + Loire

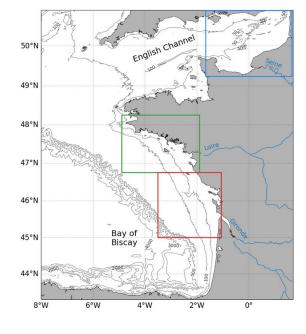
Exceptional years – e.g. 2001 et 2014

Seine ROFI



Gironde ROFI





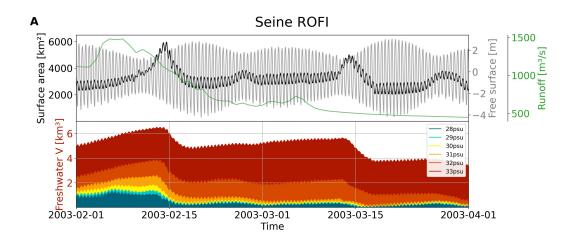
 -10^{-4}

10-5

 $^{1}10^{-7}$

¹ 10⁻⁸

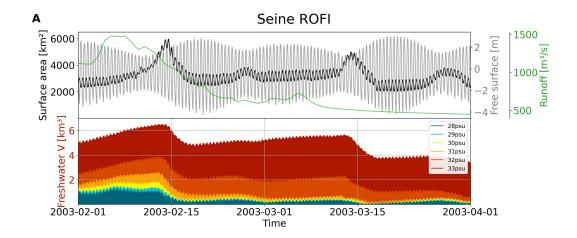
Weekly and monthly scales



ROFI evolution punctuated by tidal amplitude cycles

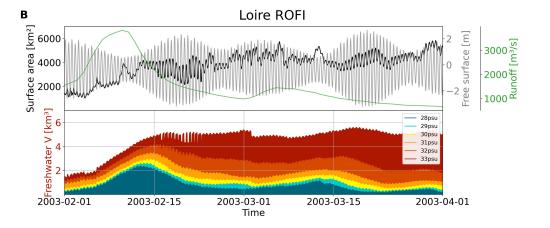
Delayed response to flood events

Weekly and monthly scales



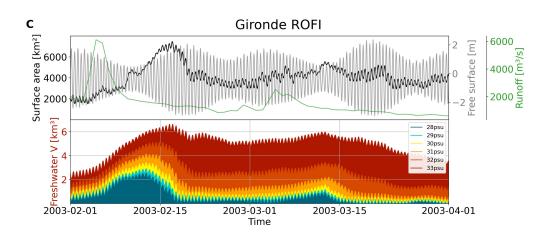
ROFI evolution punctuated by tidal amplitude cycles

Delayed response to flood events

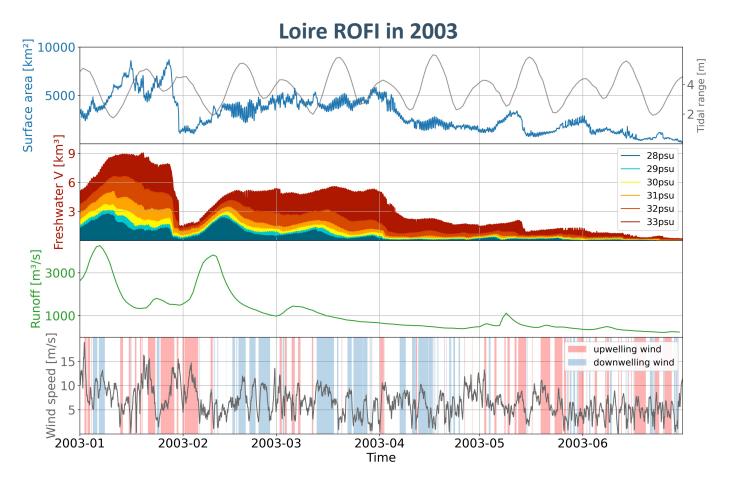


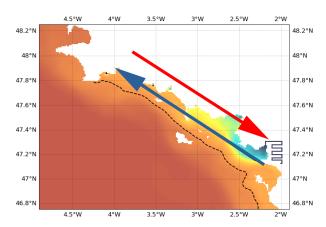
Rapid ROFI response to changes in runoff

Low tidal impact on a weekly and monthly scales



Impacts of wind events





Wind directions favourable to upwellings or downwellings

Wind favourable to upwellings:

- offshore extension
- dispersion into coastal ocean

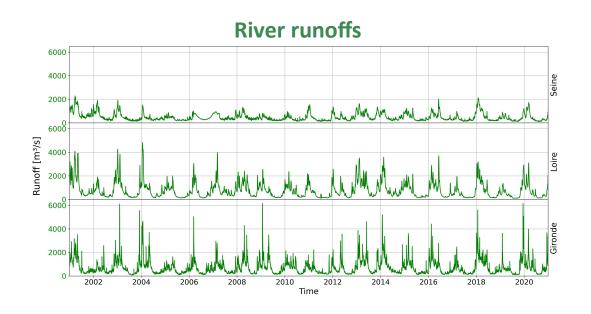
Wind favourable to **downwellings**:

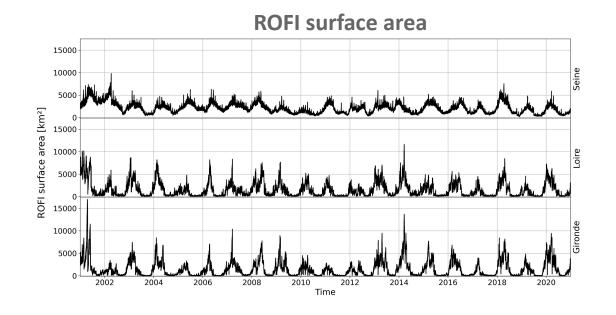
- ROFI constrained along the coast
- **persistence** over time

High interannual variability ...

Significant interannual variability, strongly correlated with runoffs.

Slight downward trend in the extent and freshwater of the Seine and Loire ROFIs.

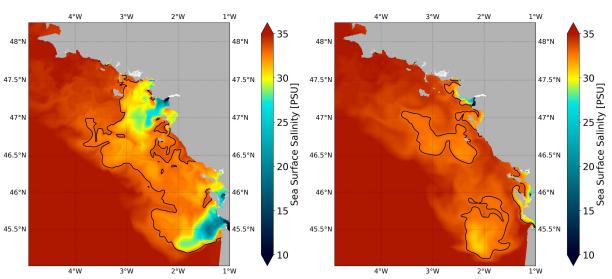




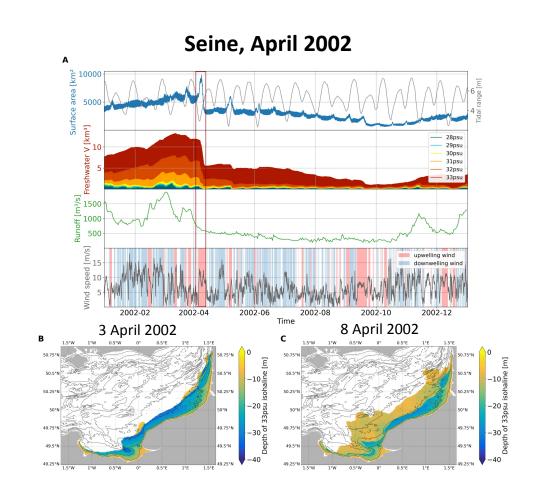
With some extreme years for the ROFIs

A combination of remarkable forcings during certain years causing a particular dynamic of the ROFI

Bay of Biscay, April 2001



Sea surface salinity

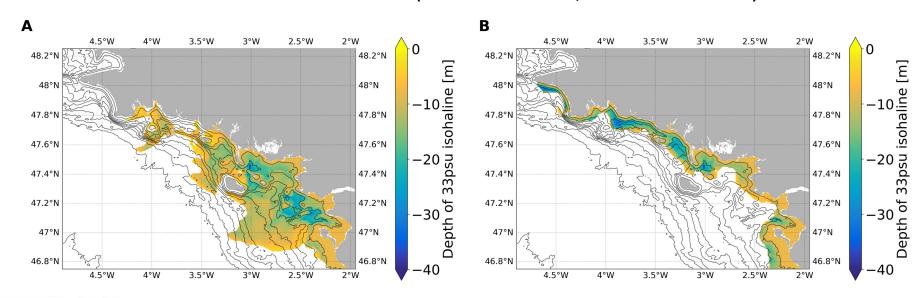


Conclusions

Dominant scales of temporal variability for ROFIs over the period 2000-2020: from the semi-diurnal cycle to interannual variations

Different dominant processes and forcings for the 3 ROFIs (Seine vs Gironde + Loire)

Slight trends in the evolution of the characteristics of the ROFIs (decrease in runoffs and ROFI extensions) modulated by interannual variability linked to a set of specific years in terms of combinations of factors (wind conditions, runoffs and tides).



Conclusions

Dominant scales of temporal variability for ROFIs over the period 2000-2020: from the semi-diurnal cycle to interannual variations

Different dominant processes and forcings for the 3 ROFIs (Seine vs Gironde + Loire)

Slight trends in the evolution of the characteristics of the ROFIs (decrease in runoffs and ROFI extensions) modulated by interannual variability linked to a set of **specific years** in terms of combinations of factors (wind conditions, runoffs and tides).

