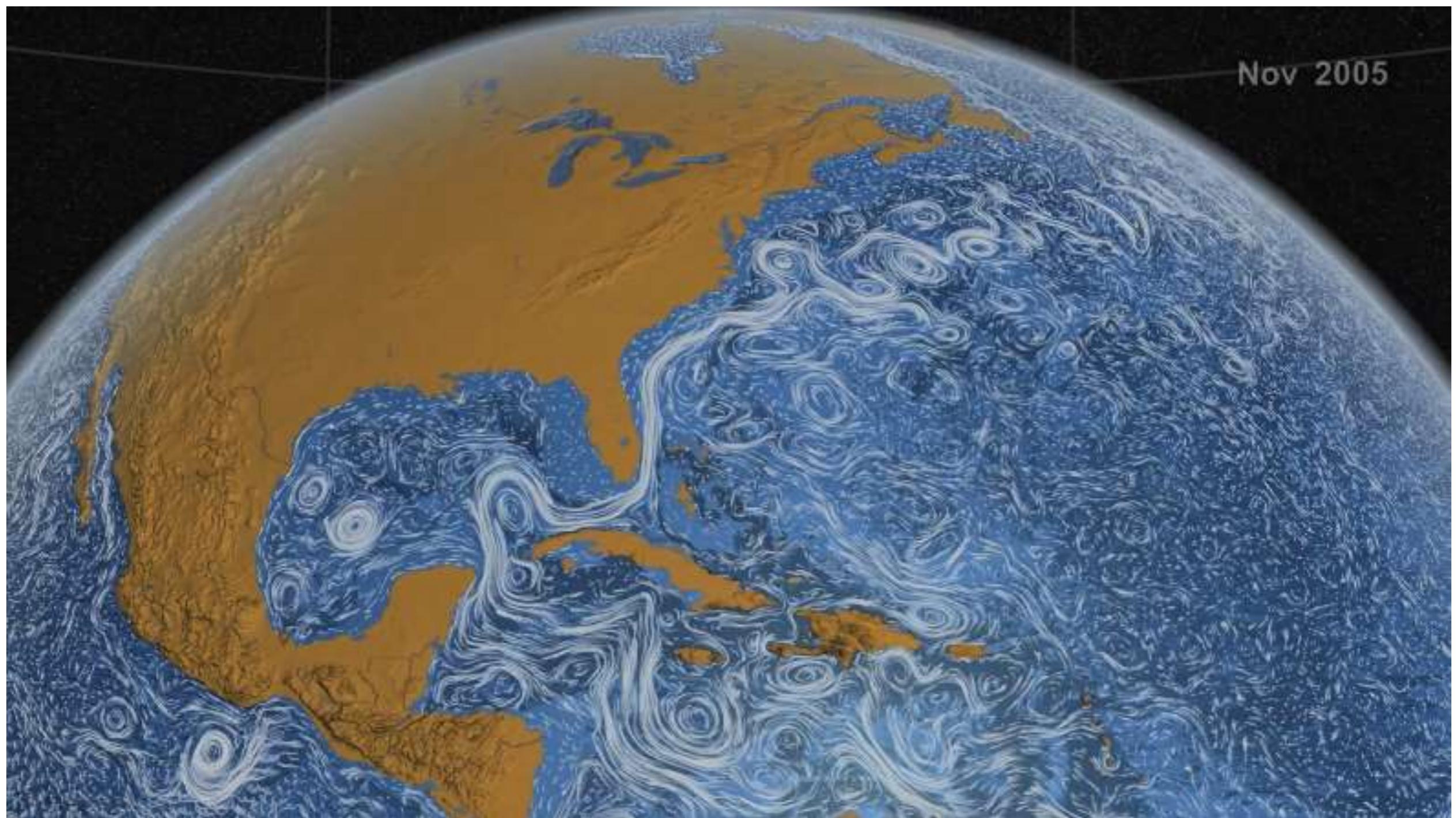
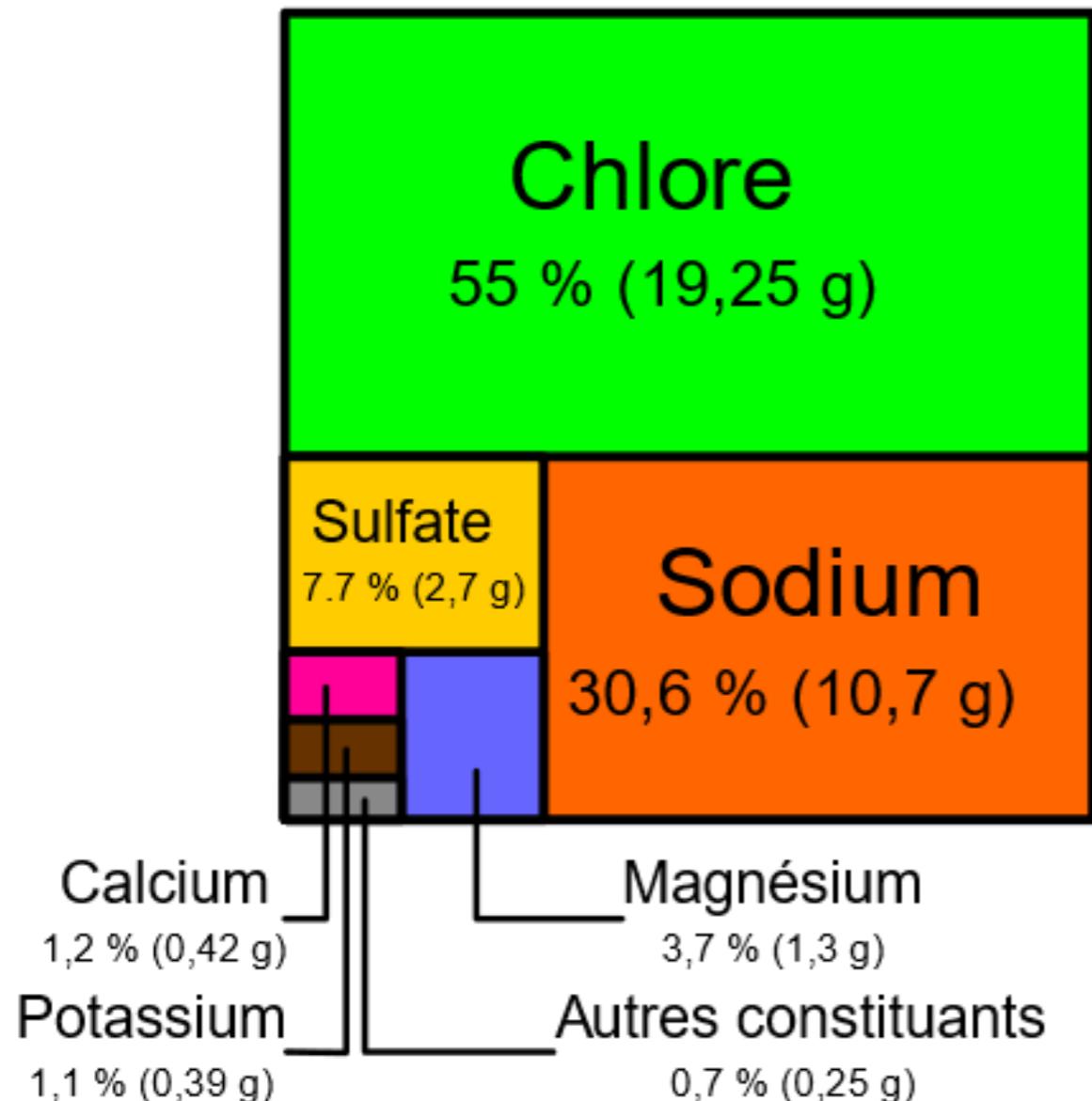


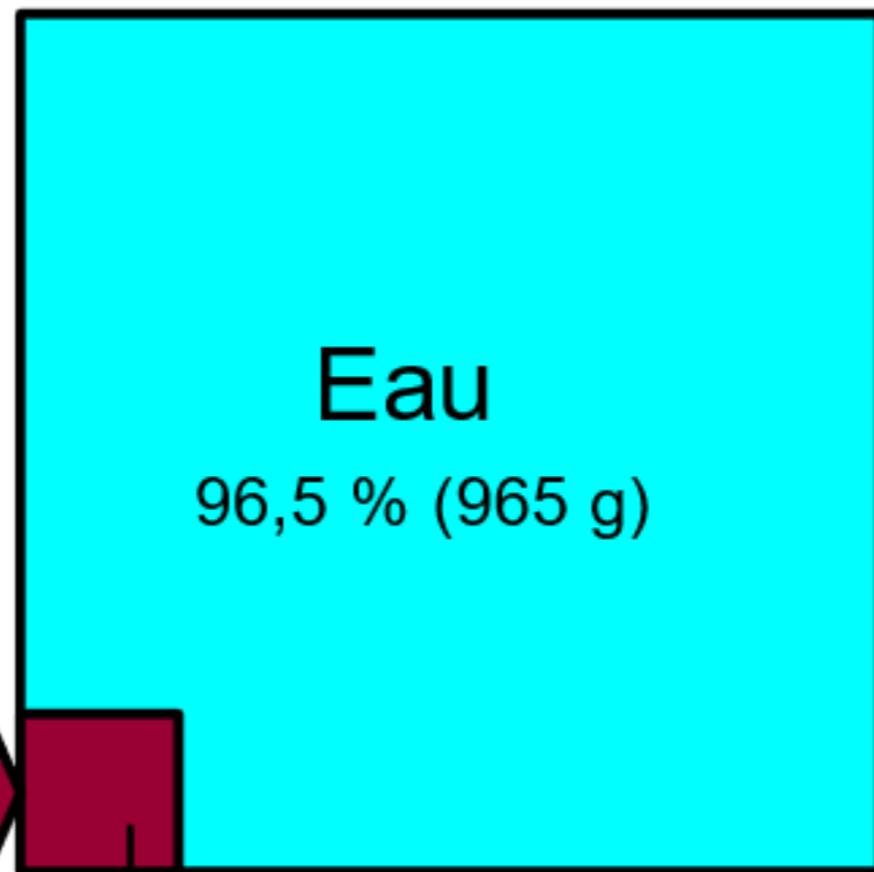
# TP 27 : L'océan



# Sel



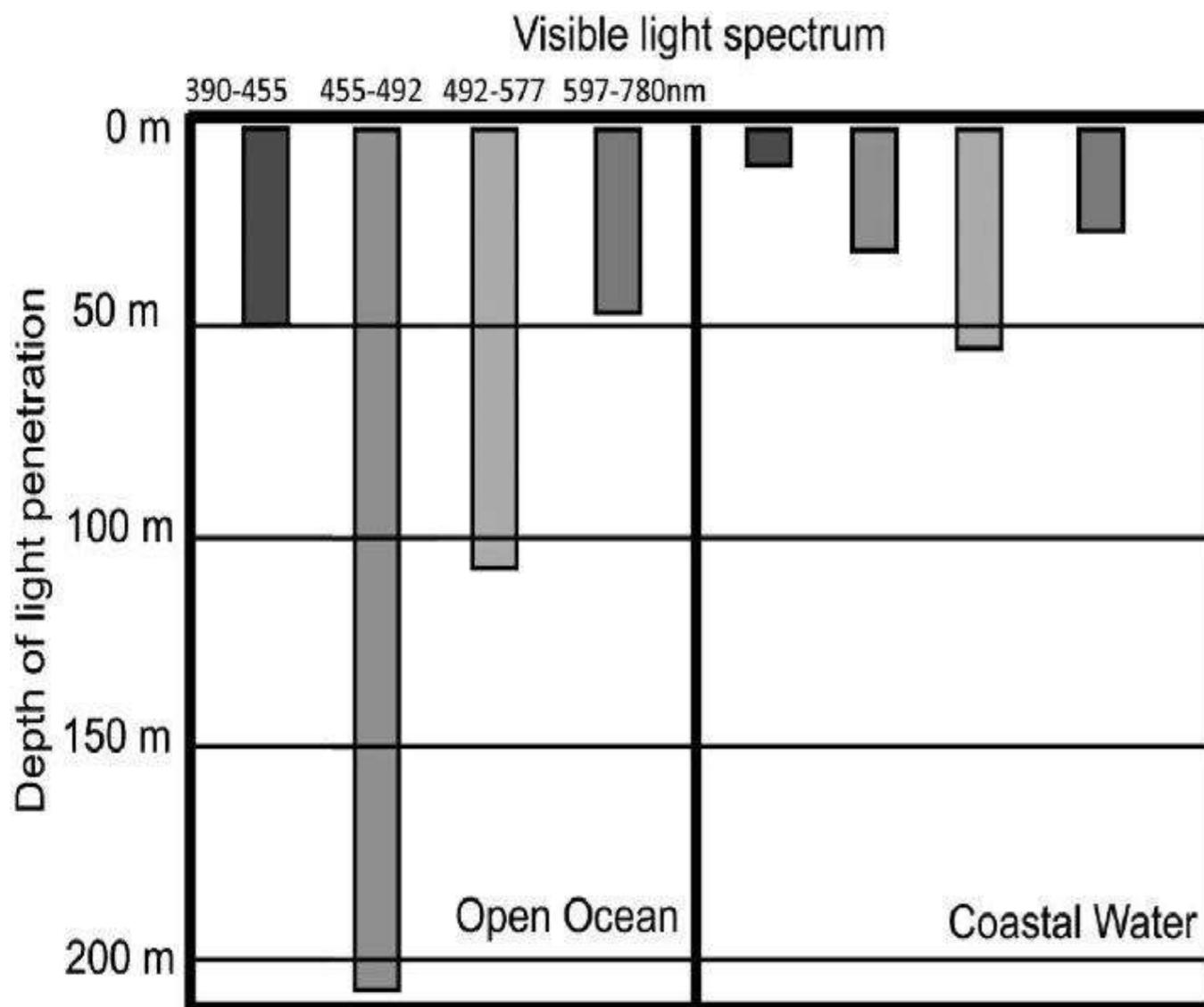
# Eau de mer



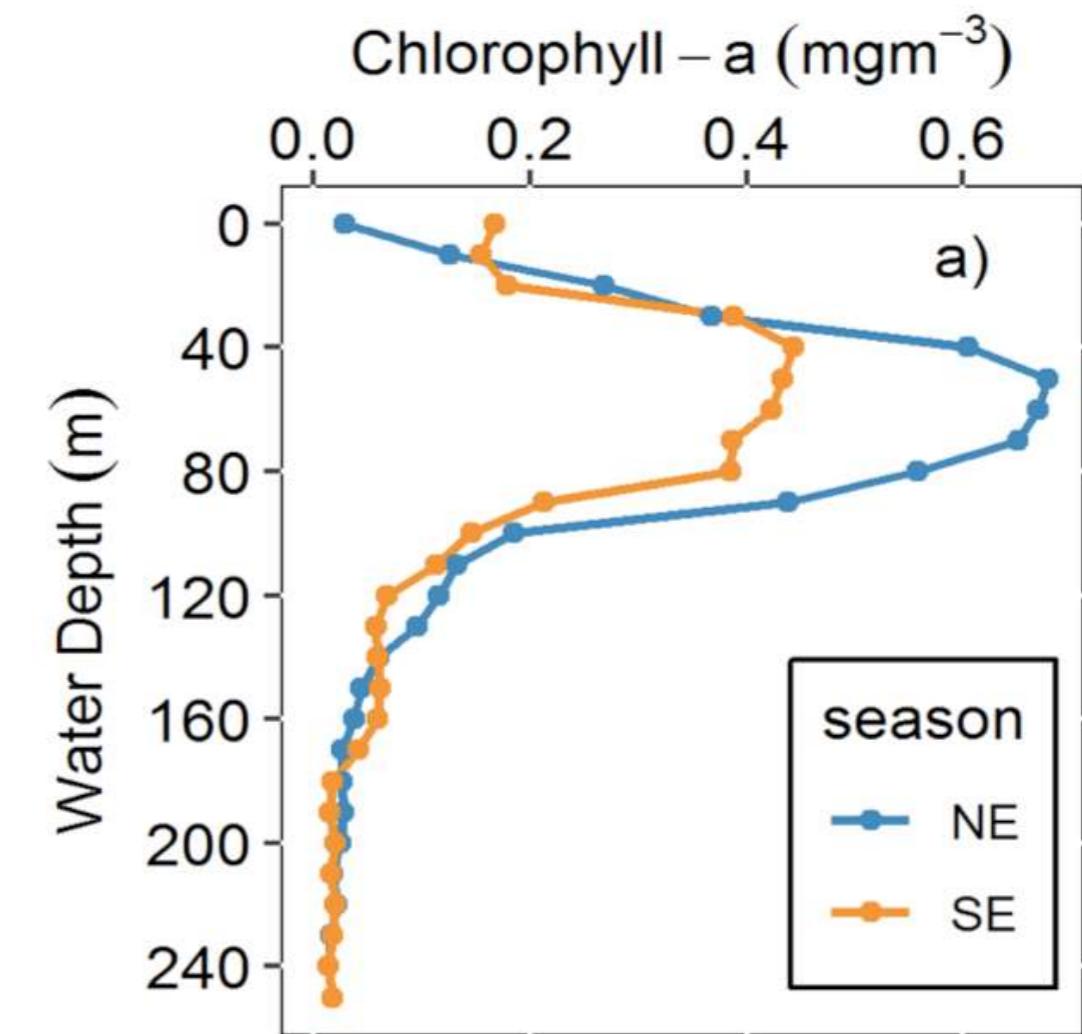
Quantités pour 1 kg ou 1 litre d'eau de mer.

## Document 1. Composition moyenne de l'eau de mer.

Par Hannes Grobe, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven, Germany; SVG version by Stefan Majewsky ; translation by Korriagan — Translation in French of Image:Sea salt-e hg.svg, CC BY-SA 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3158453>

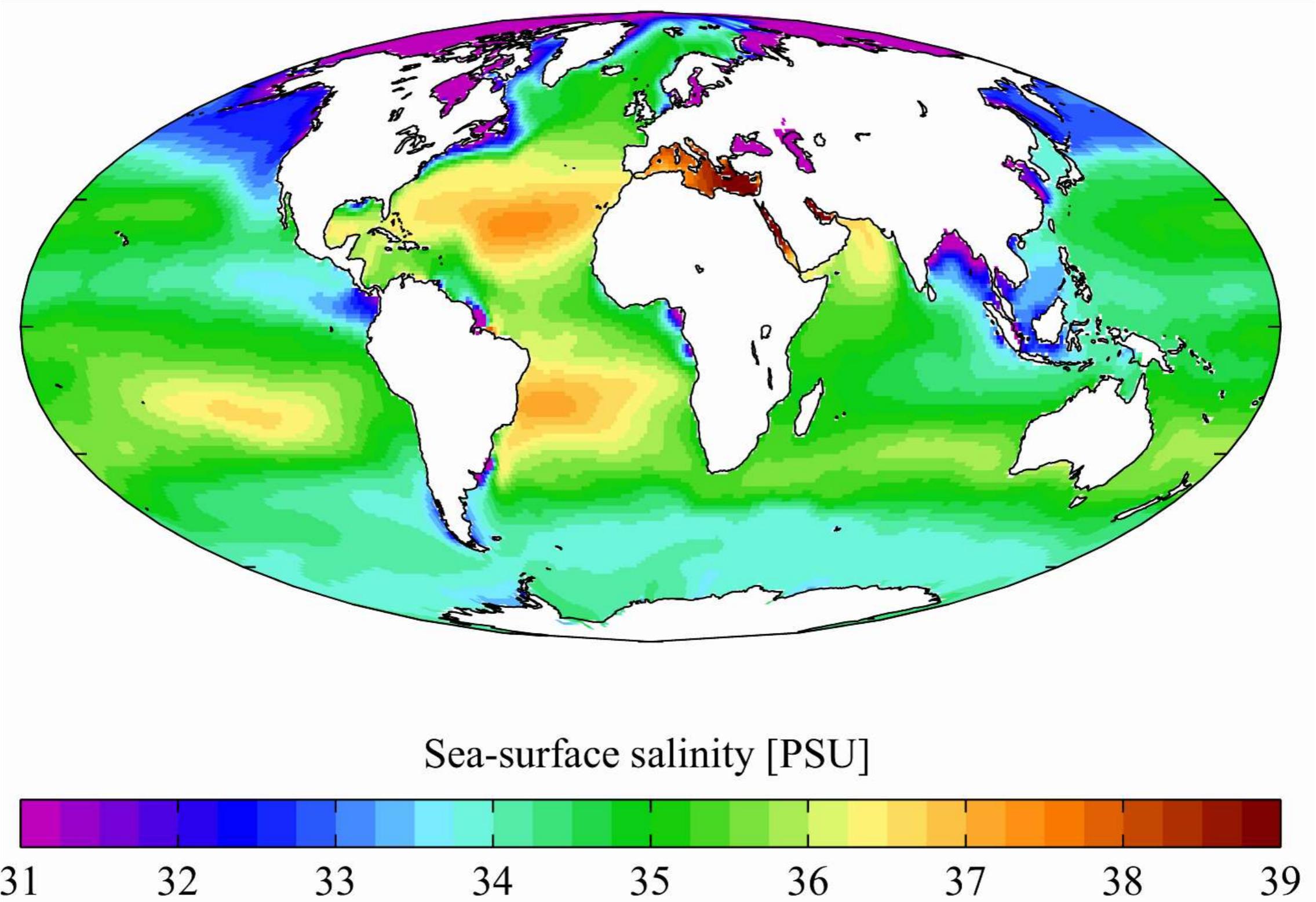


**Document 2.** Profondeur de pénétration de la lumière dans les eaux océaniques selon la longueur d'ondes.



**Document 3.** Teneur en chlorophylle a en fonction de la profondeur (NE : mesures effectuées en novembre 2017, SE : mesures effectuées en juin 2018 ; étude réalisée en Tanzanie).

N. Peter, M. Semba, C. Lugomela, M. Kyewalyanga « Seasonal variability of vertical patterns in chlorophyll-a fluorescence in the coastal waters off Kimbiji, Tanzania » WIO Journal of Marine Science 20 (1) 2021 21-33



**Salinité moyenne des océans, exprimée en PSU, c'est-à-dire en g de NaCl par kg d'eau de mer.**

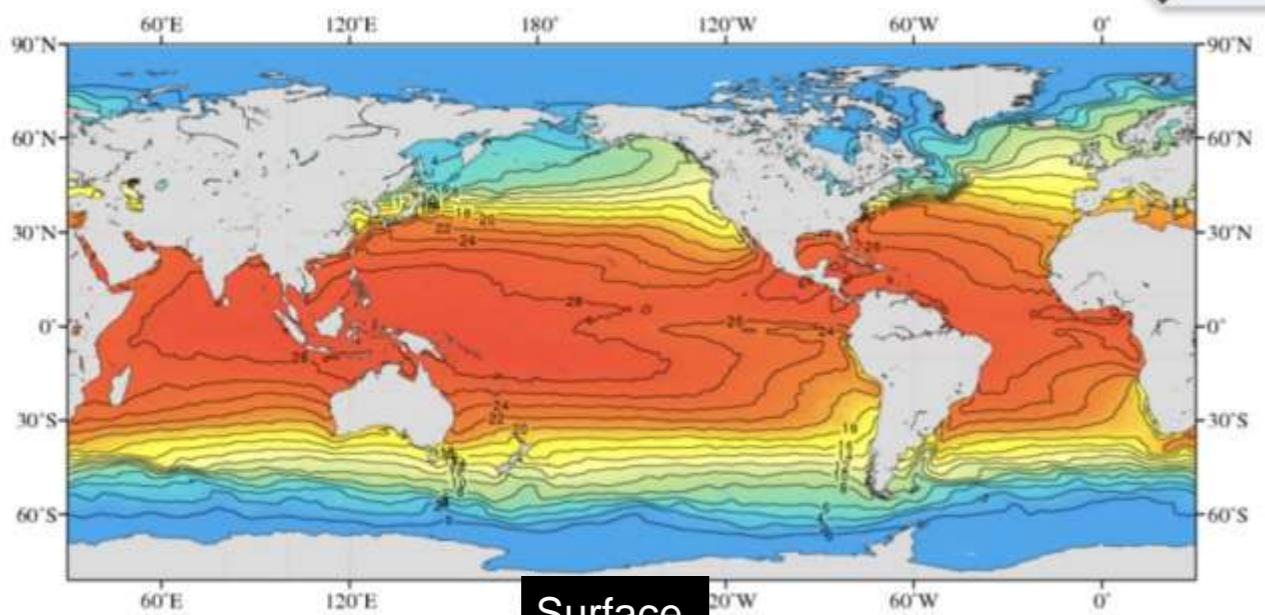
# TEMPERATURE

World Ocean Atlas Climatology

Decadal average: 1981 - 2010  
Contour Interval=2



Map Nav  
Left/Right = Tim  
Up/Down = De



Surface

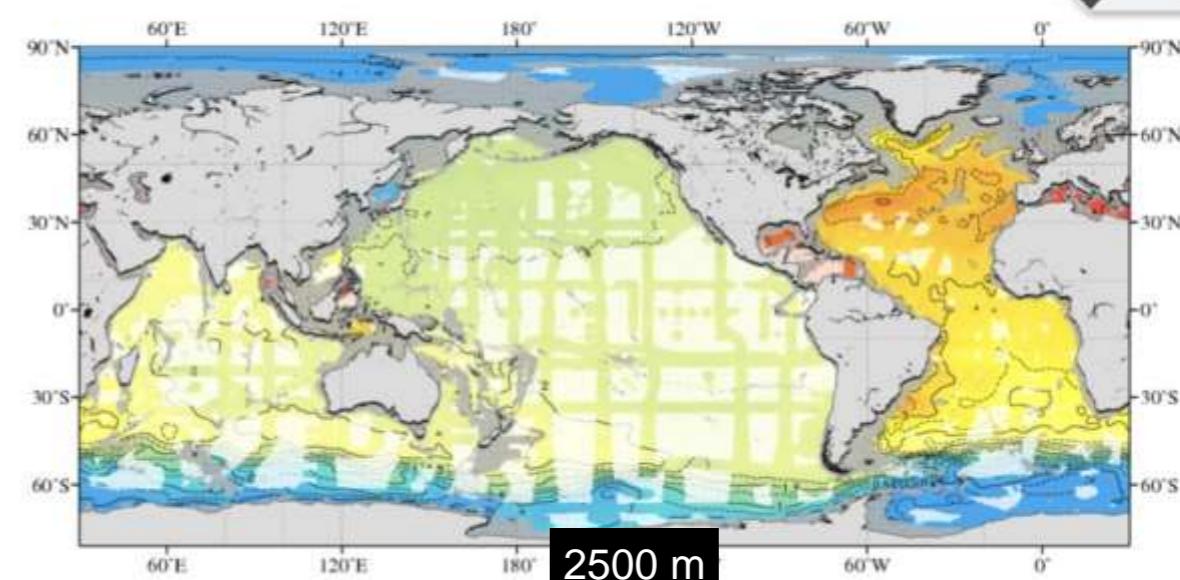
Annual temperature [°C] at the surface (quarter-degree grid)

World Ocean Atlas Climatology

Decadal average: 1981 - 2010  
Contour Interval=0.25



Map Nav  
Left/Right = Tim  
Up/Down = De



2500 m

Annual temperature [°C] at 2500 m. depth (quarter-degree grid)

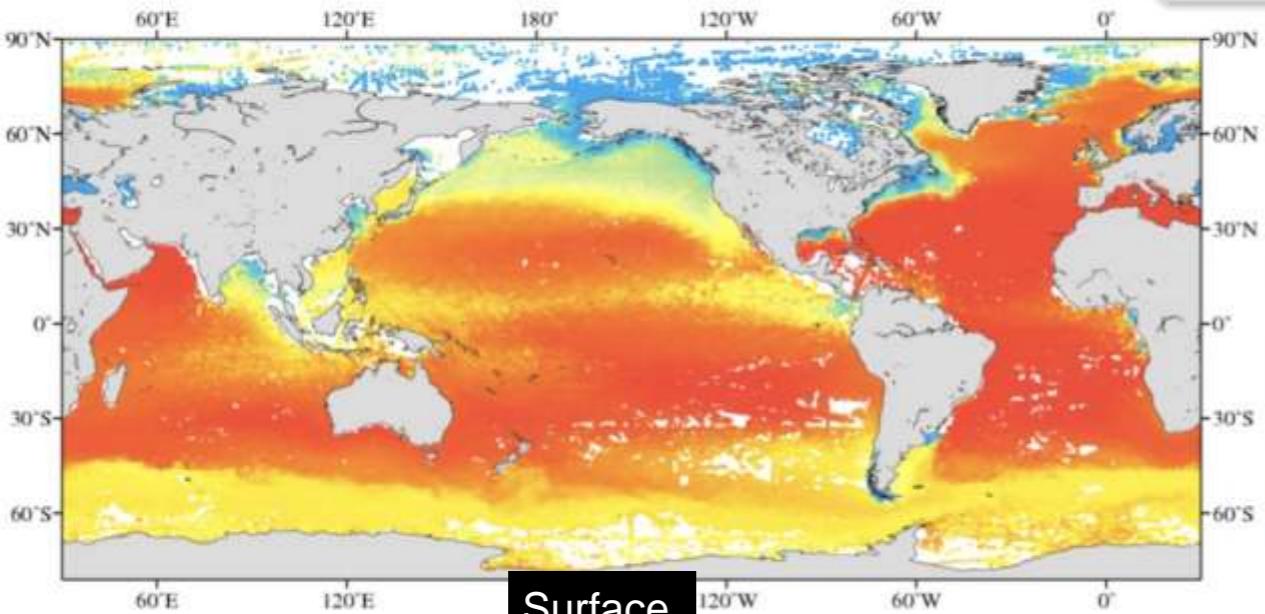
# SALINITE

World Ocean Atlas Climatology

Decadal average: 1981 - 2010



Map Nav  
Left/Right = Tim  
Up/Down = De



Surface

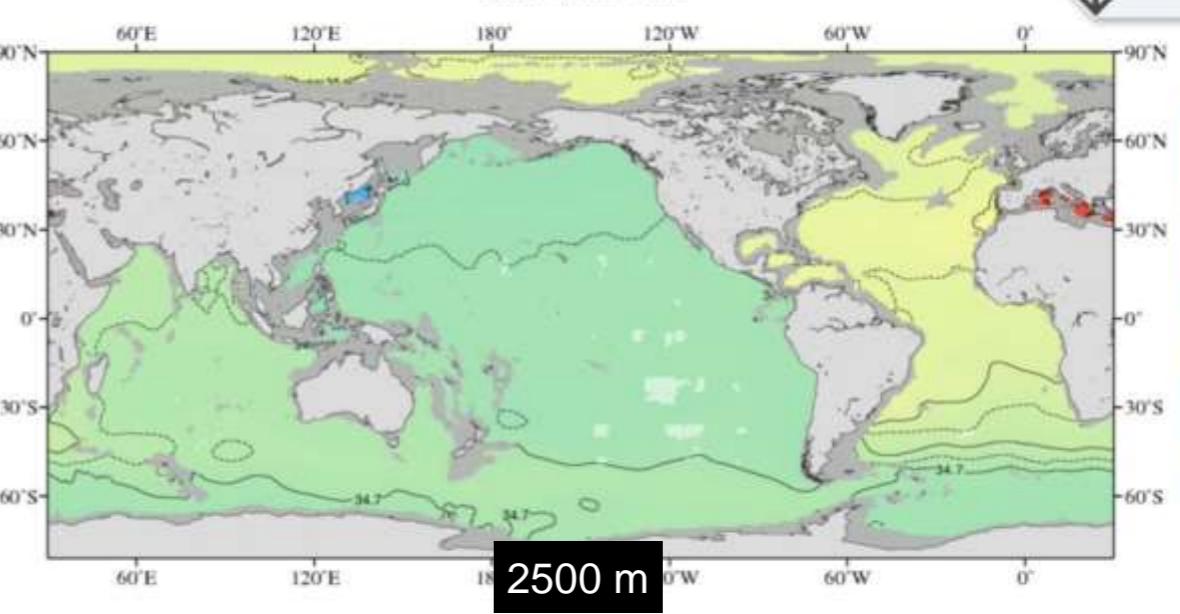
Annual salinity at the surface (quarter-degree grid)

World Ocean Atlas Climatology

Decadal average: 1955 - 2017  
Contour Interval=0.05



Map Nav  
Left/Right = Tim  
Up/Down = De



2500 m

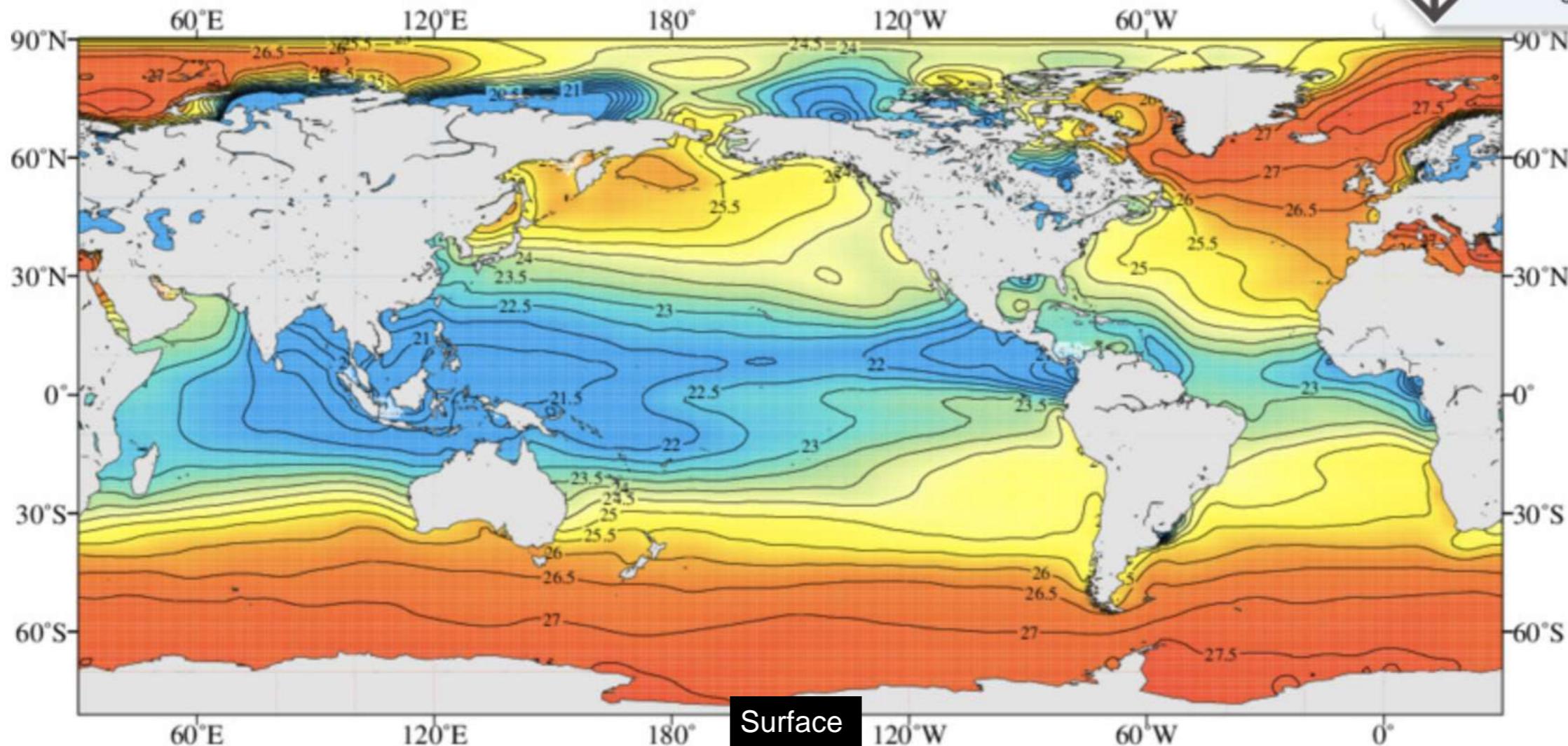
Annual salinity at 2500 m. depth (one-degree grid)

# DENSITE

## World Ocean Atlas Climatology

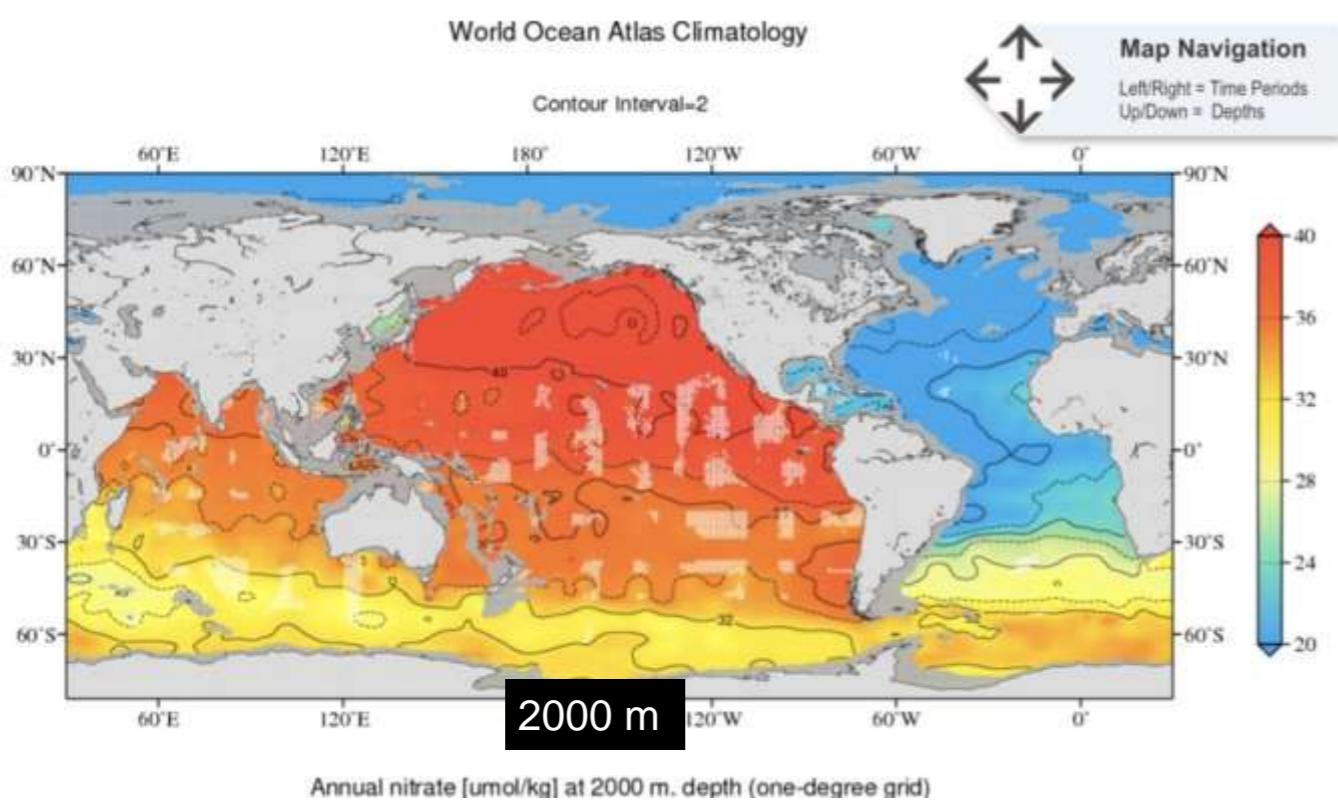
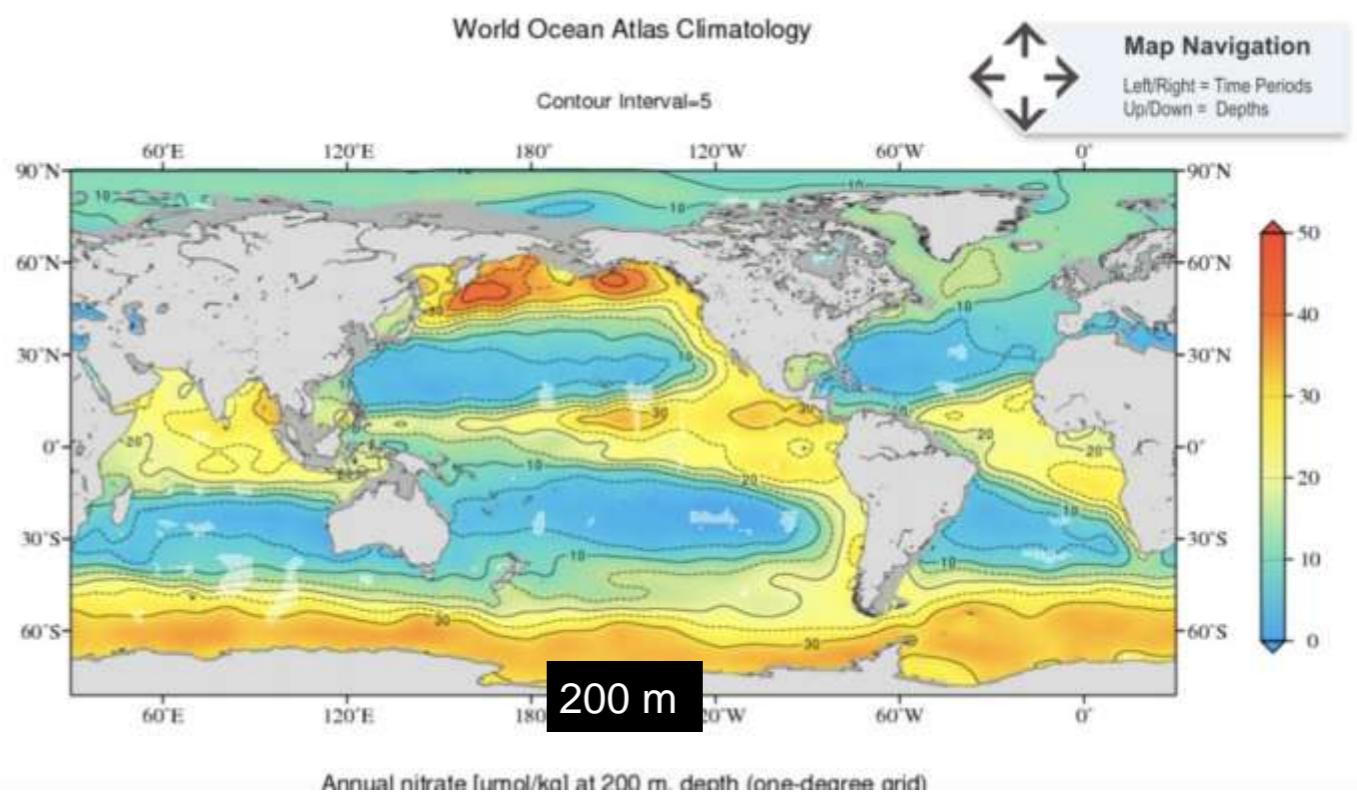
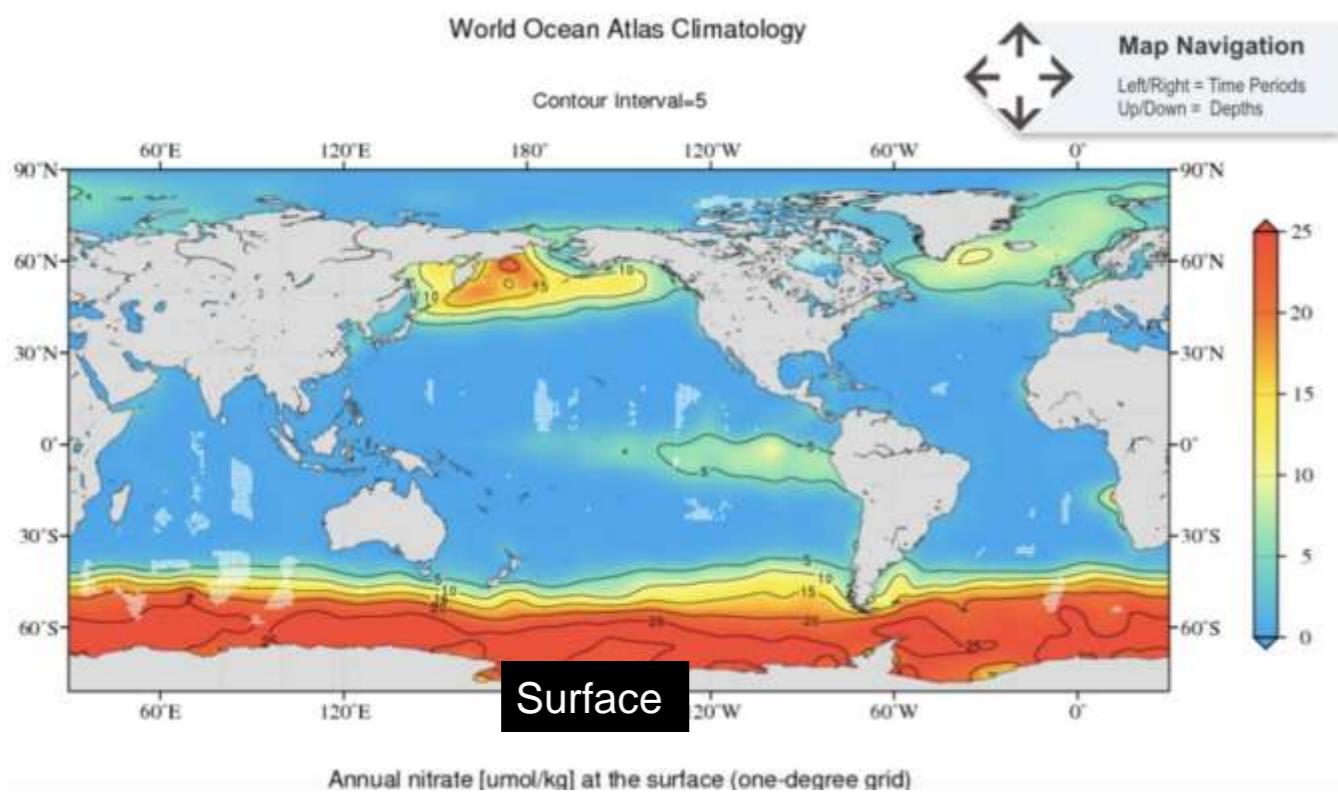
Decadal Average: 1981 – 2010

Contour Interval=0.5



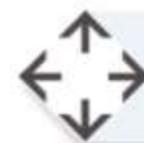
Annual density (sigma) at the surface (one-degree grid)

# [NITRATES]



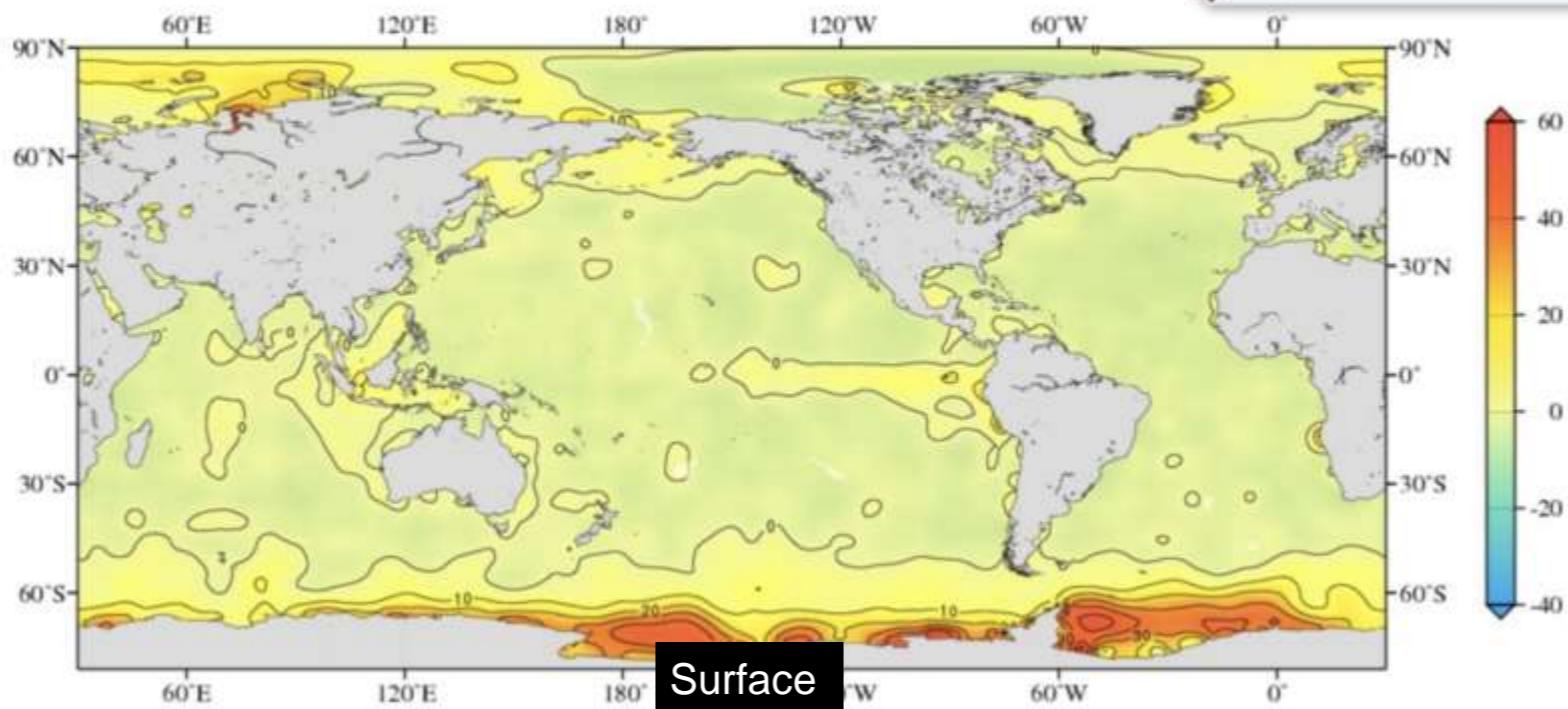
# CONSOMMATION D'O<sub>2</sub>

Contour Interval=10



Map Navigation

Left/Right = Time Periods  
Up/Down = Depths



Surface

Annual apparent oxygen utilization [umol/kg] at the surface (one-degree grid)

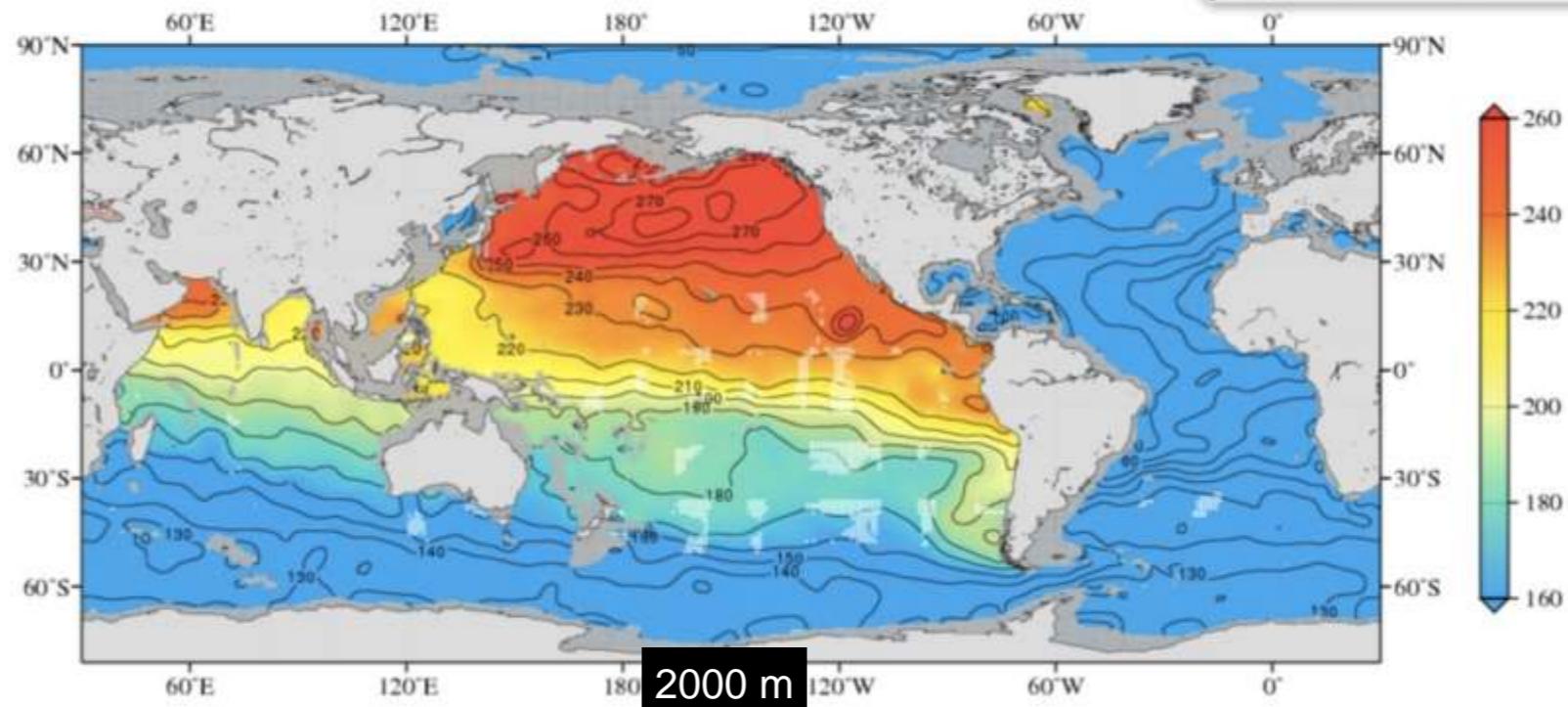
## World Ocean Atlas Climatology

Contour Interval=10



Map Navigation

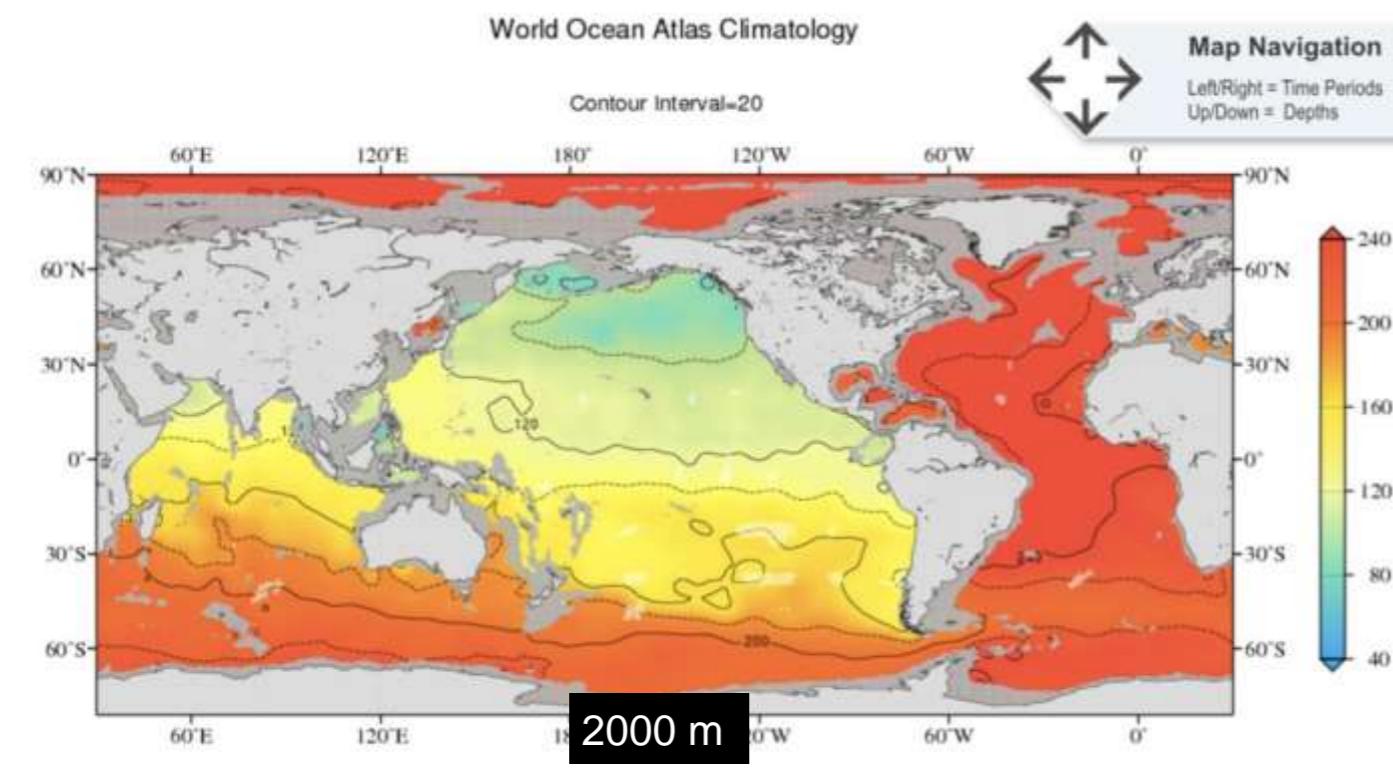
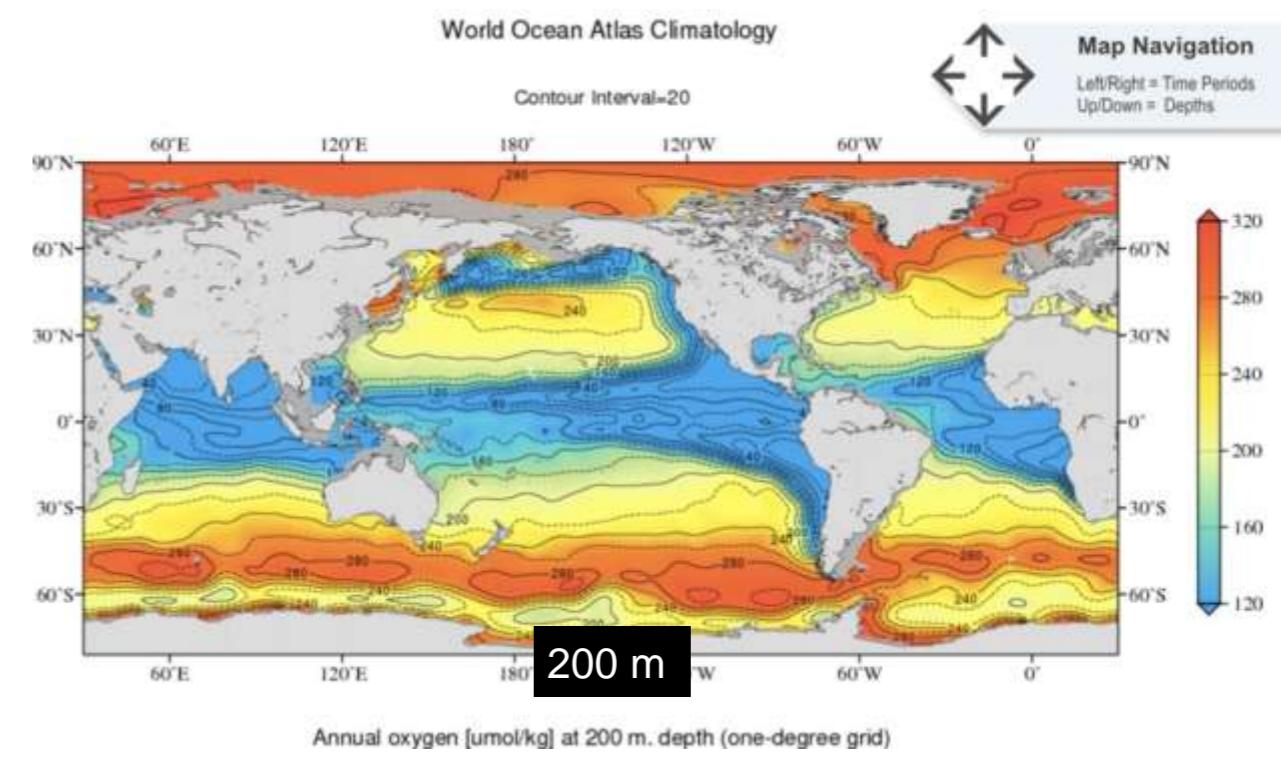
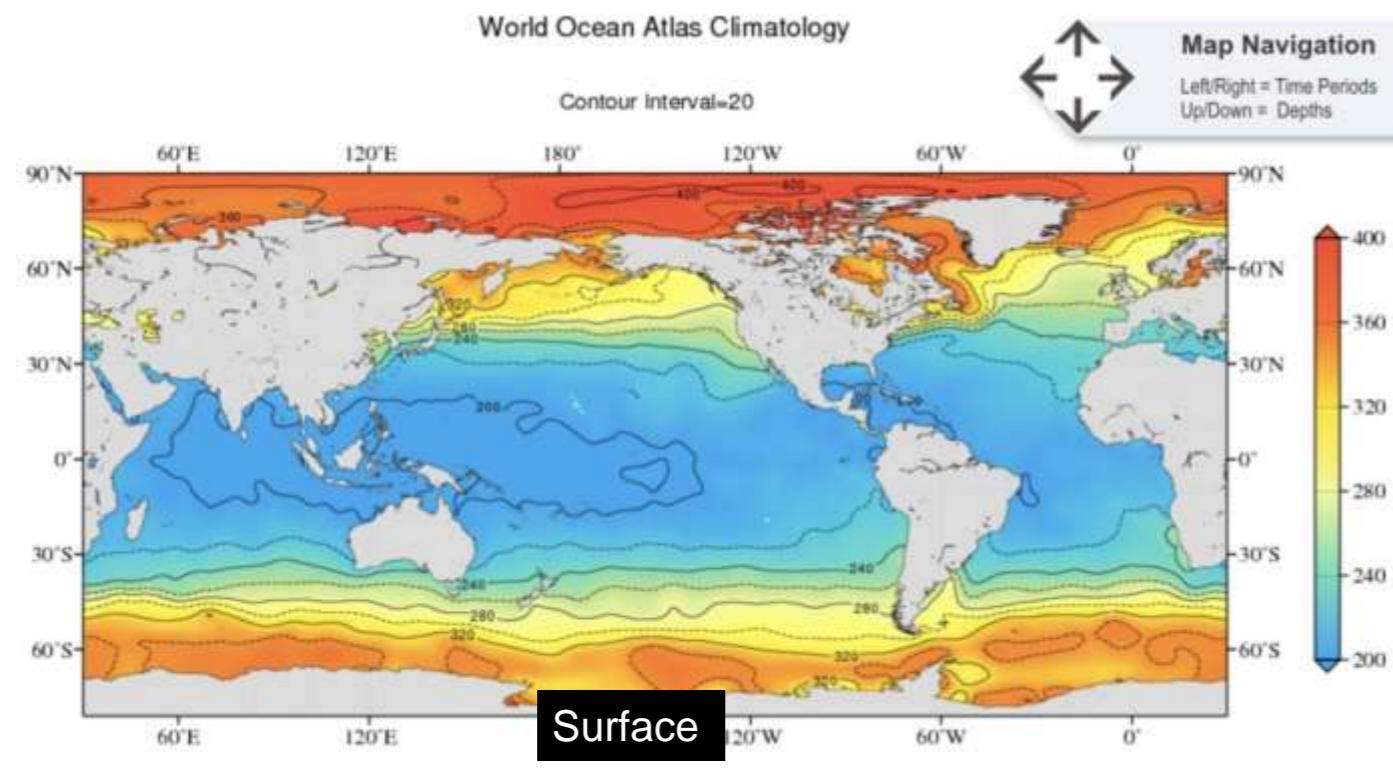
Left/Right = Time Periods  
Up/Down = Depths



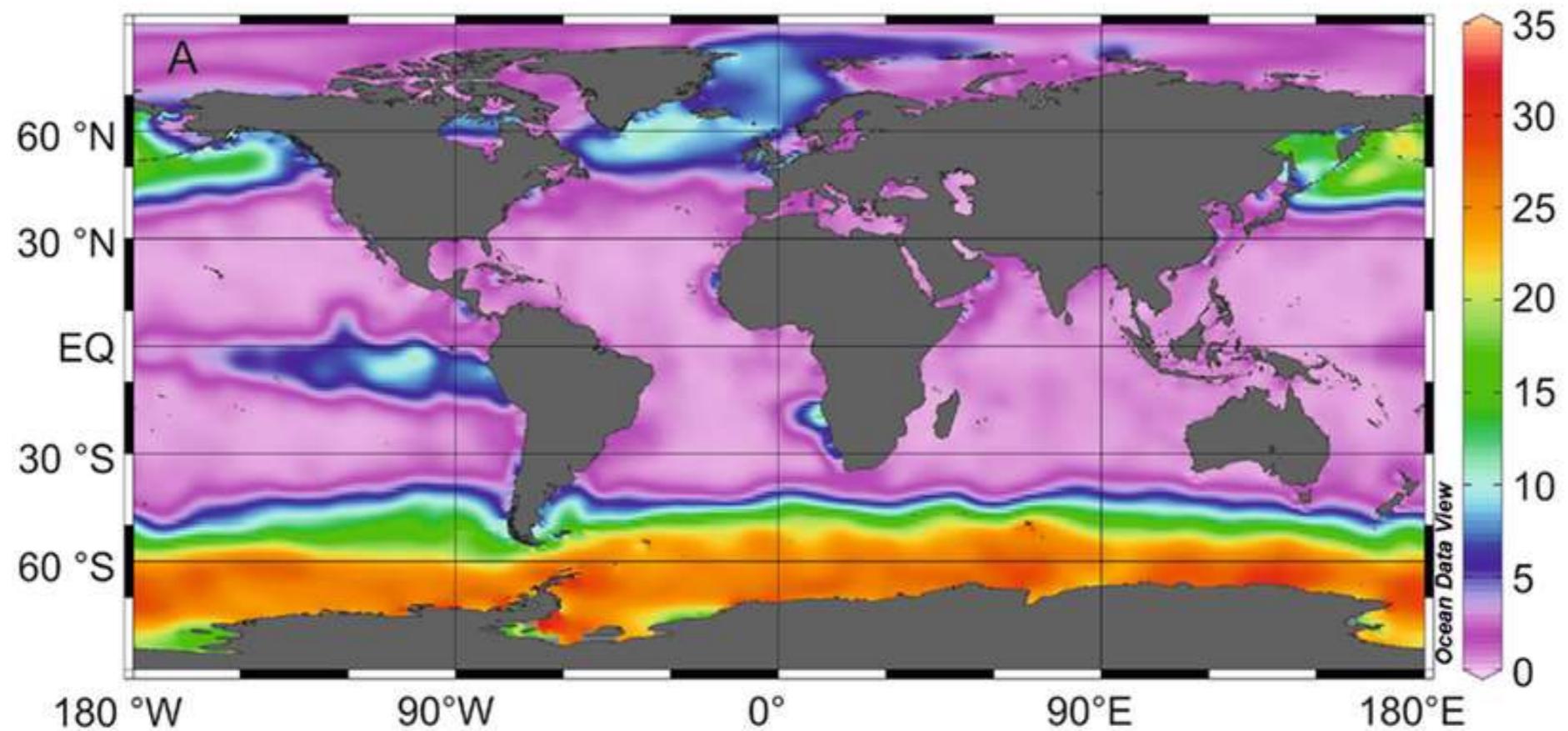
2000 m

Annual apparent oxygen utilization [umol/kg] at 2000 m. depth (one-degree grid)

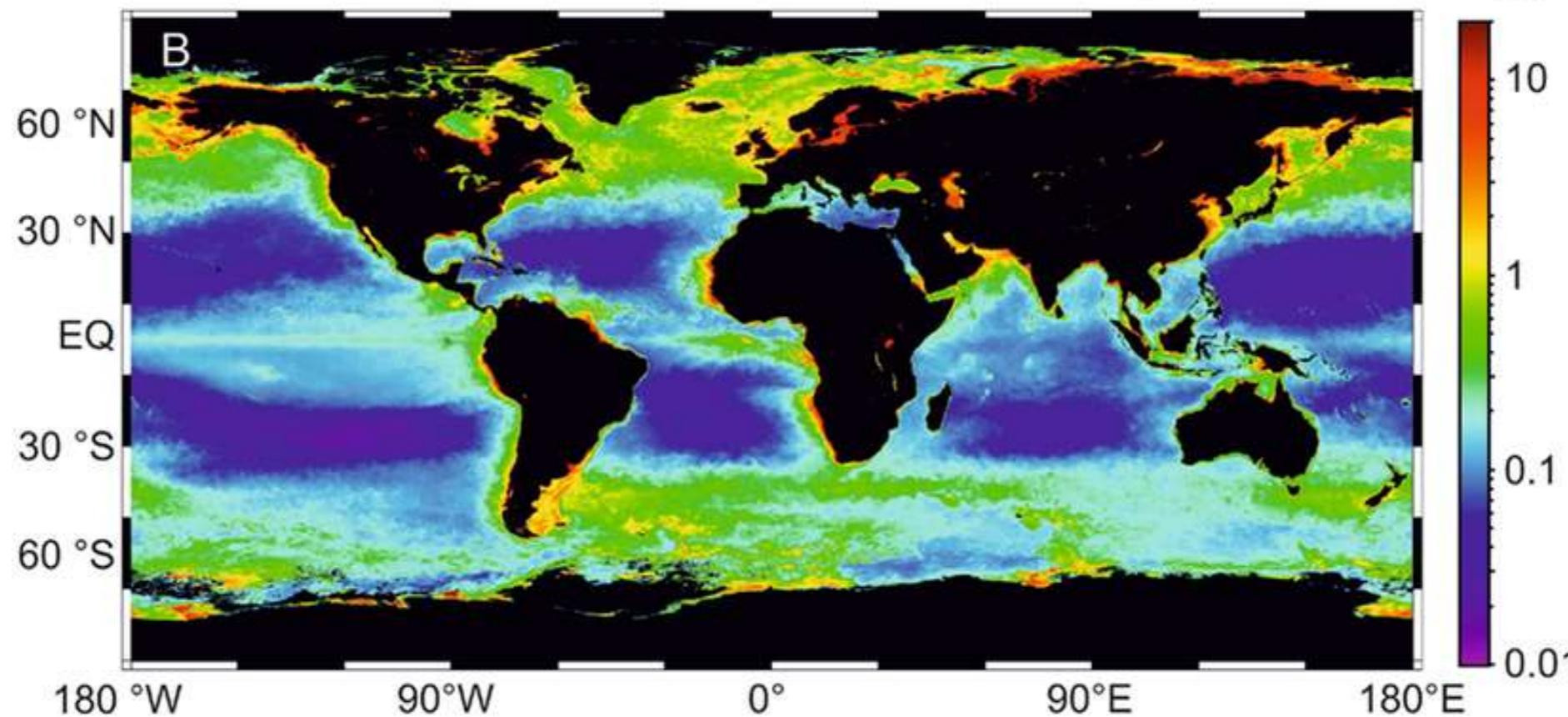
# [O<sub>2</sub> dissous]

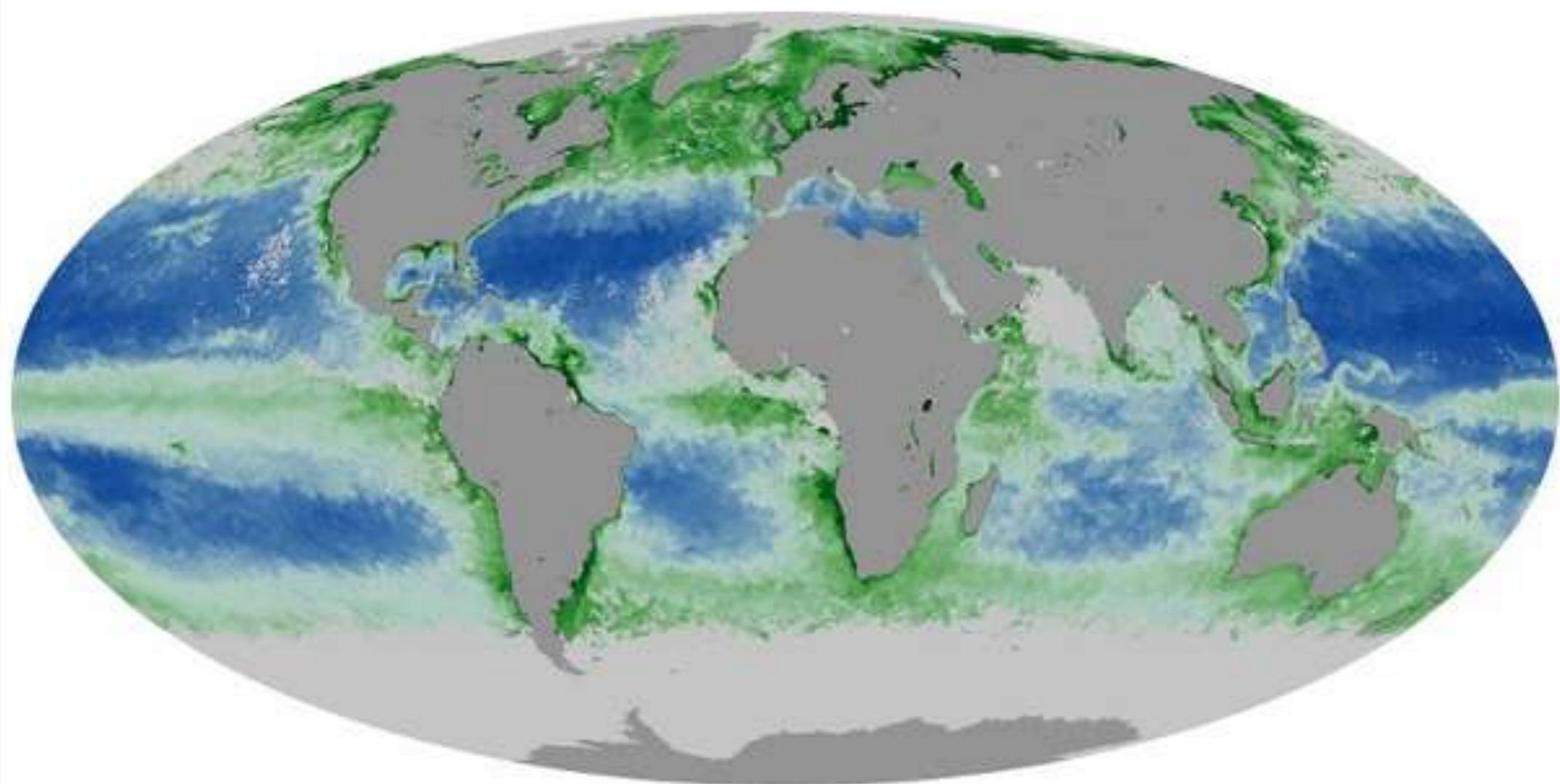


Surface water nitrate concentration ( $\mu\text{M}$ )



Surface water chlorophyll concentration ( $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ )





## Chlorophyll

(mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

0.01      0.15      20

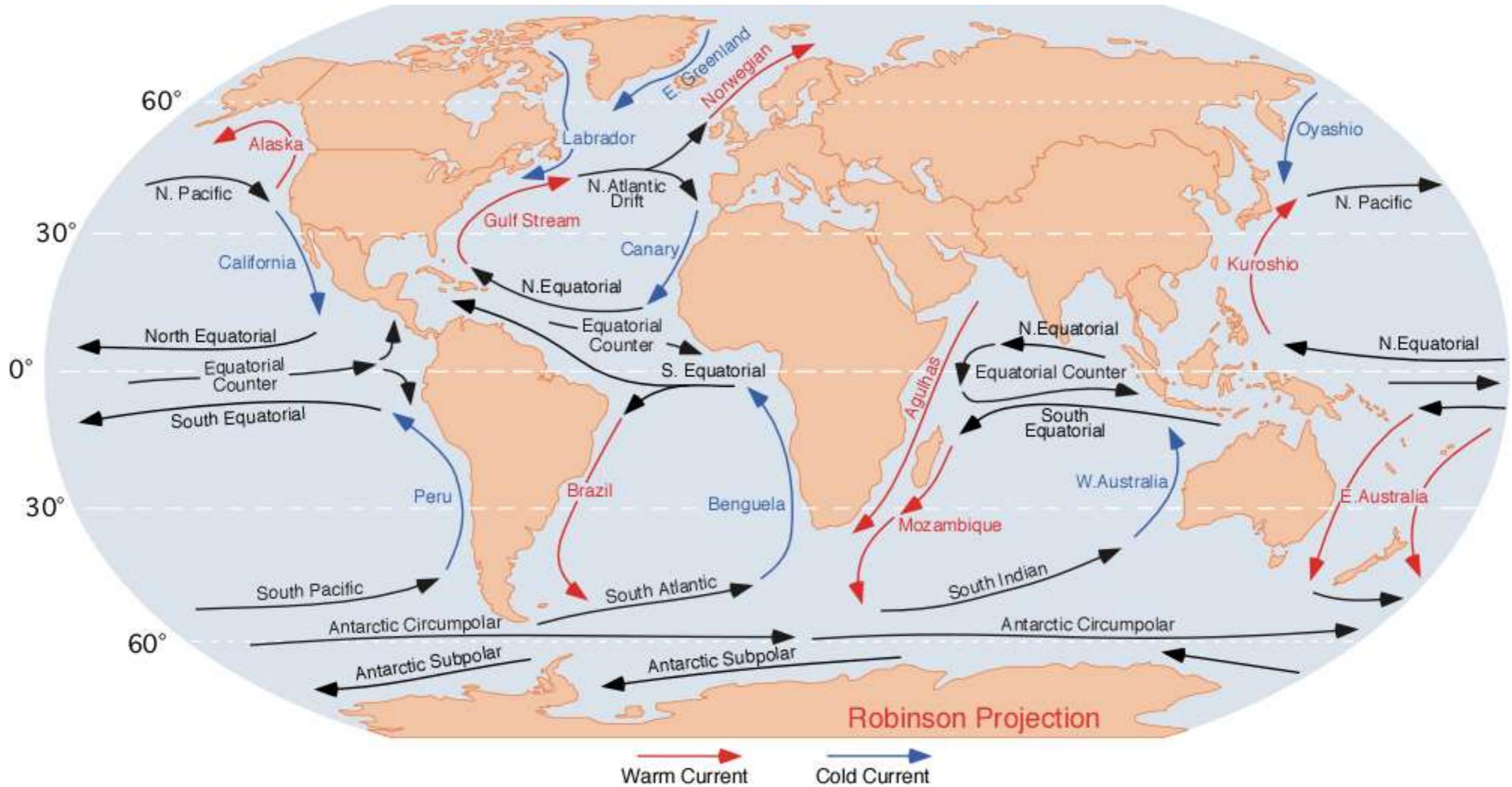


mov

July 2002

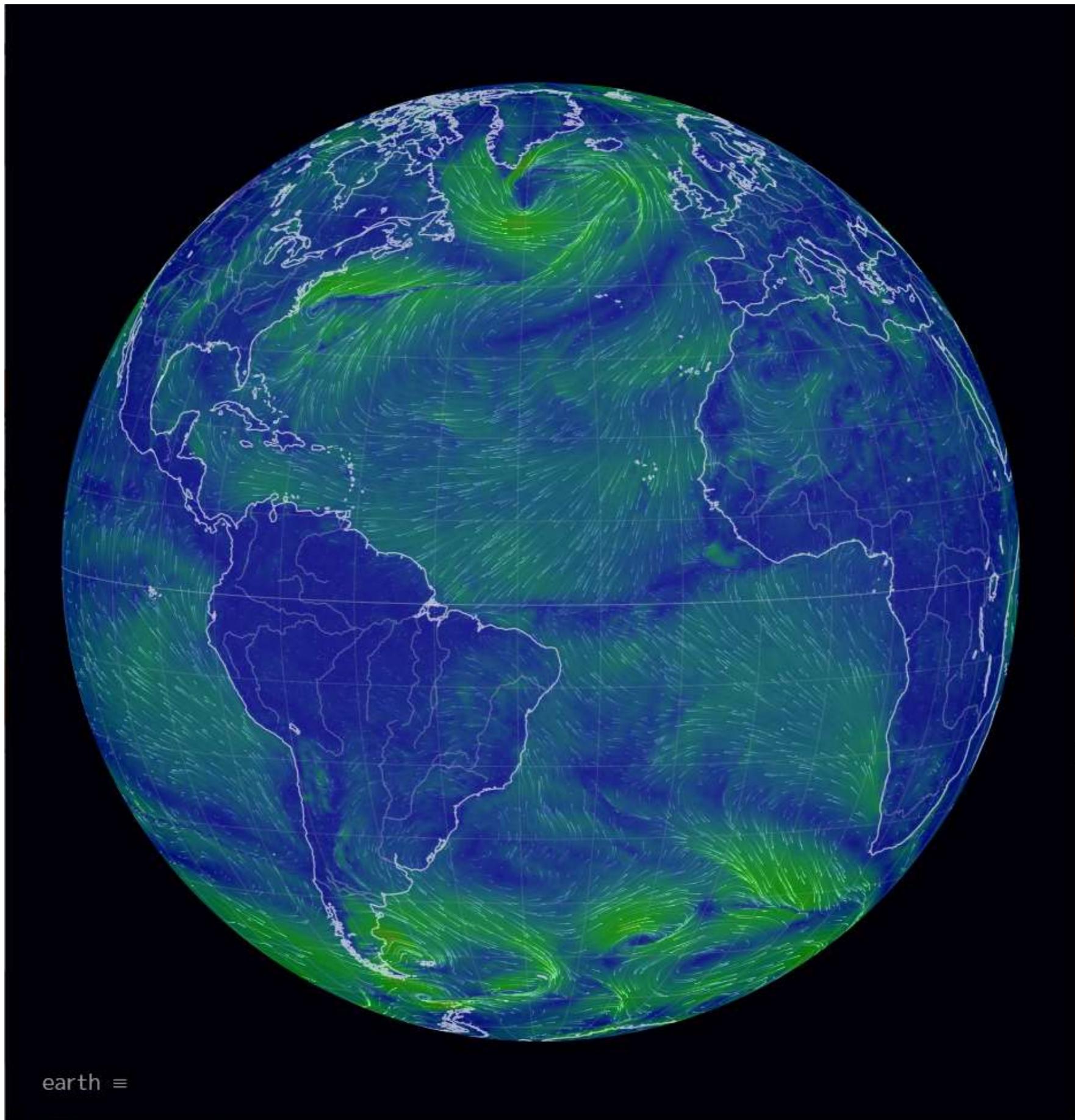
**July 2020**

March 2022



## Document 4. Carte des principaux courants marins de surface.

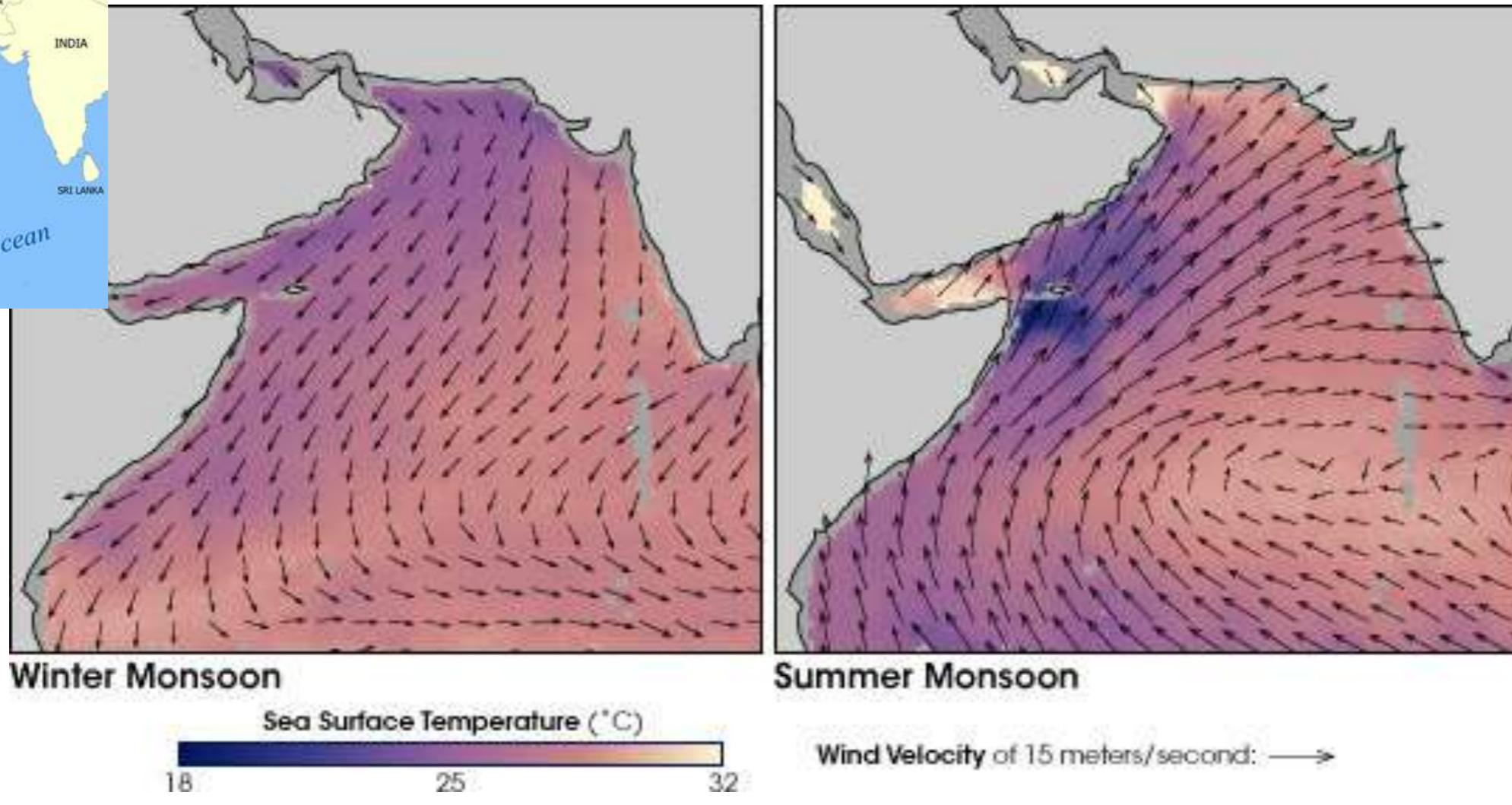
Par Dr. Michael Pidwirny (see <http://www.physicalgeography.net>) — <http://blue.utb.edu/paullgj/geog3333/lectures/physgeog.html>,  
[\[http://skyblue.utb.edu/paullgj/geog3333/lectures/oceancurrents-1.gif\]](http://skyblue.utb.edu/paullgj/geog3333/lectures/oceancurrents-1.gif)original image], Domaine public, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=37108971>



earth =

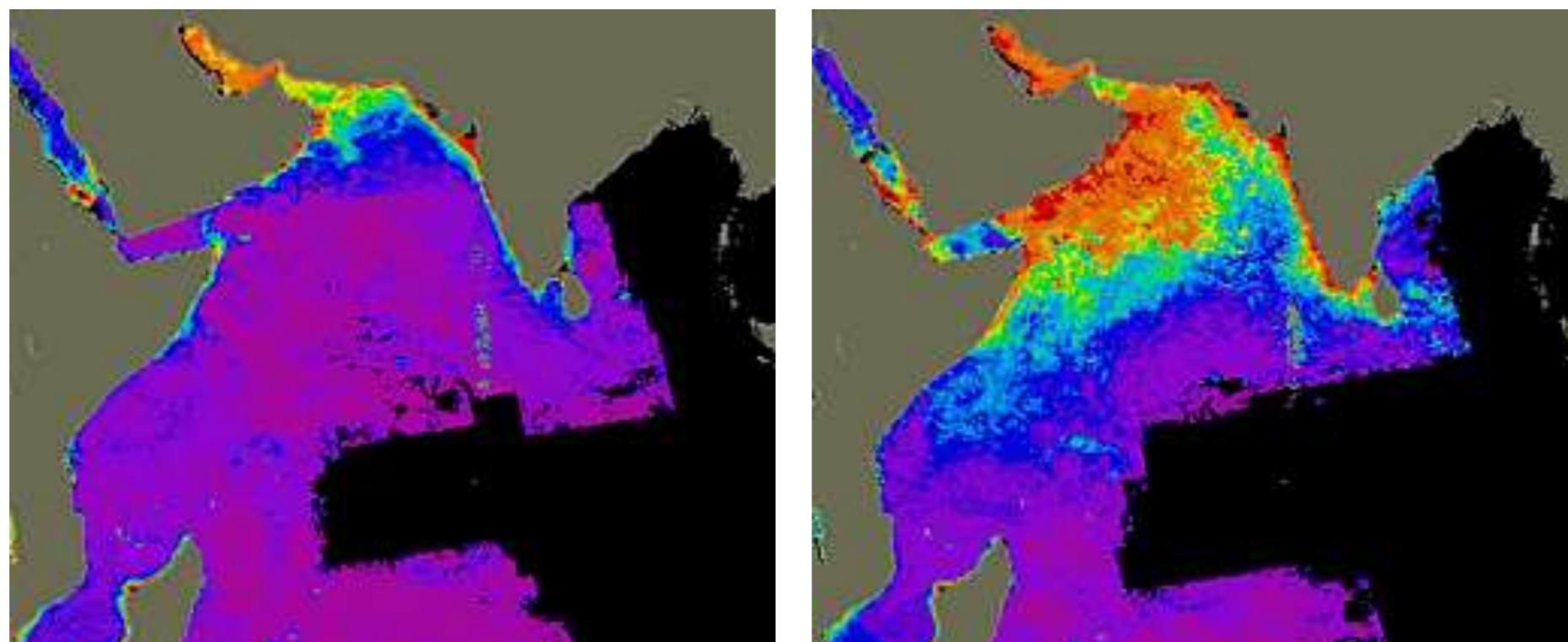


**Température des eaux de surface et vents pendant l'hiver et l'été en mer d'Arabie**  
 (les vecteurs indiquent la direction, le sens et la vitesse)

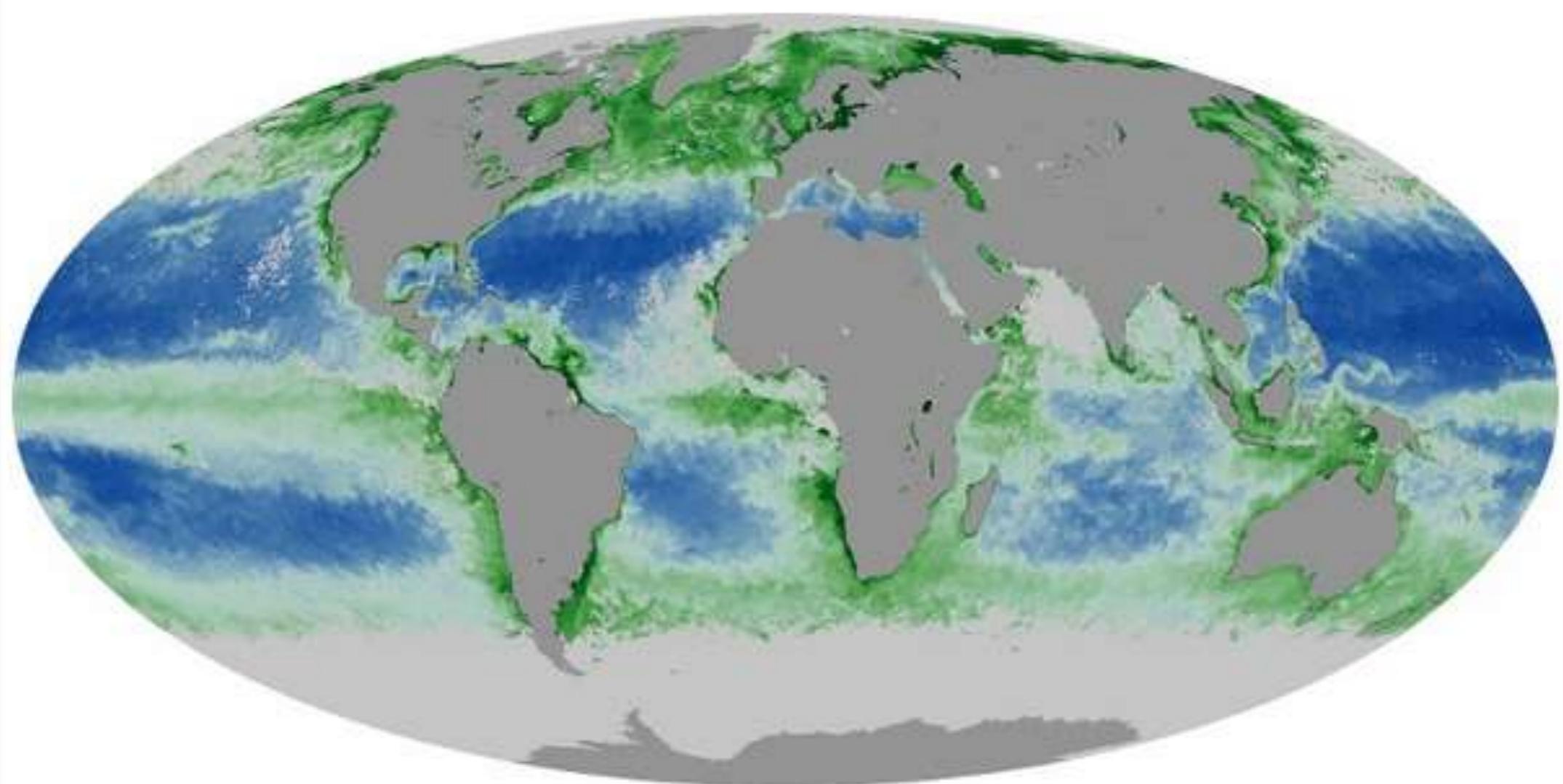


<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/6308/asian-monsoon-strengthens-over-arabian-sea>

**Productivité biologique du phytoplancton dans la mer d'Arabie**  
 A gauche : avril – juin 1979  
 A droite : juillet – septembre 1979



<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/ArabianSea>



## Chlorophyll

(mg/m<sup>3</sup>)



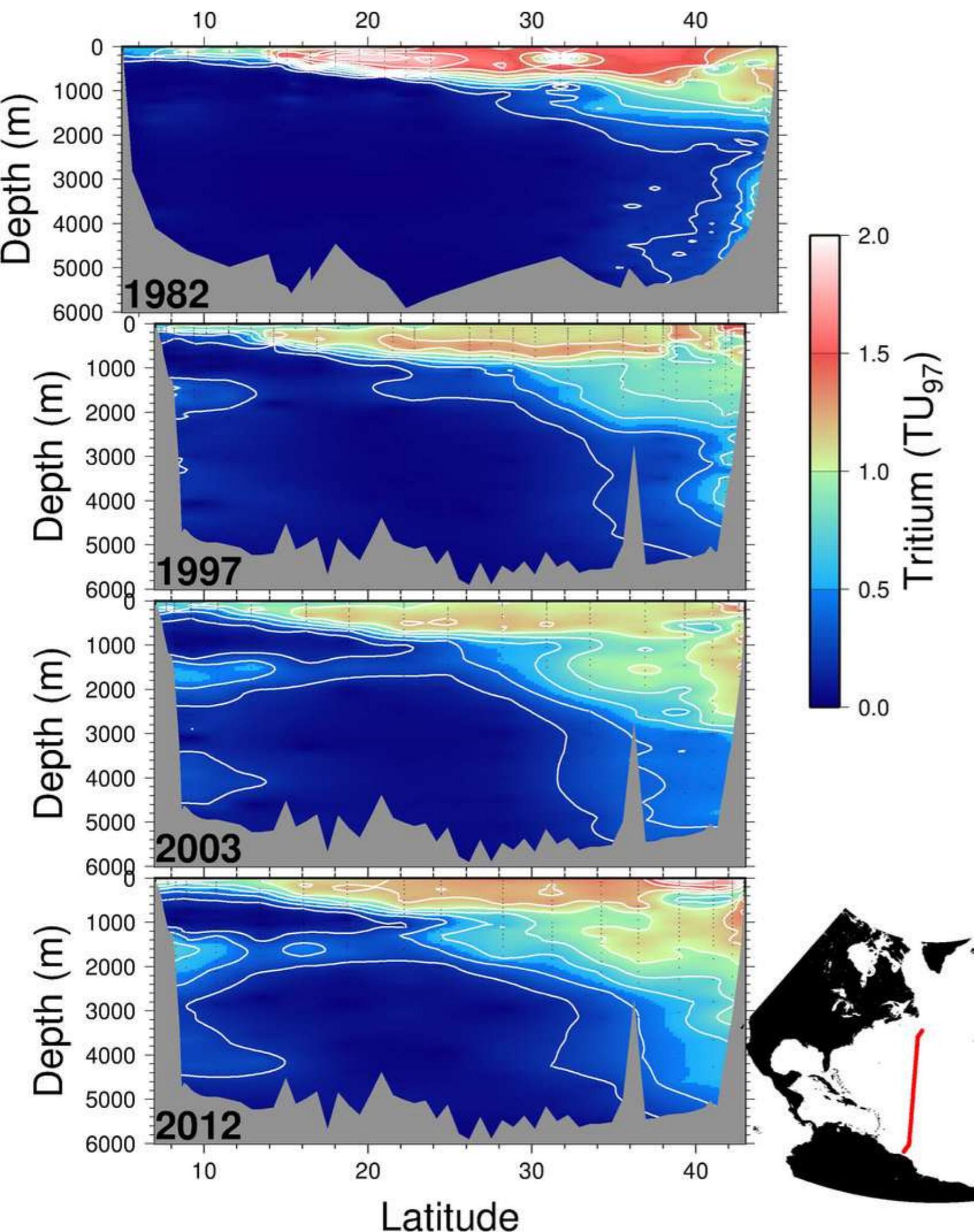
July 2002

**July 2020**

March 2022



mov

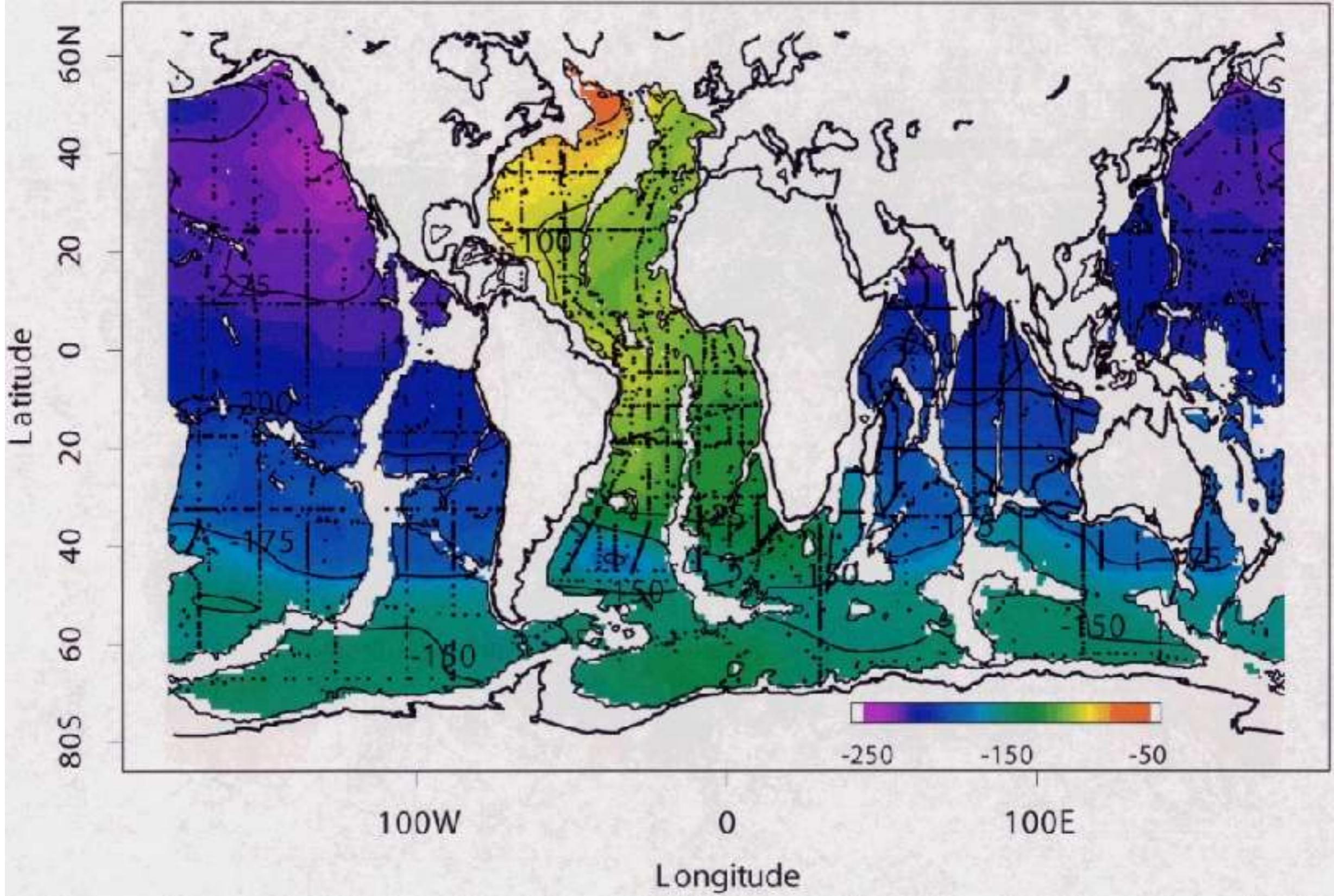


**Teneurs en tritium  ${}^3\text{H}$  selon la profondeur dans l'océan Atlantique, le long de transects Nord – Sud à 52°W.**

La topographie pour les mesures de 1982 diffère de celles des autres campagnes en raison d'une trajectoire différente.

Le tritium a une demi-vie de 12,3 ans.

"A comprehensive global oceanic dataset of helium isotope and tritium measurements" WJ Jenkins et al. April 2019  
 Earth System Science Data 11(2):441-454  
[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Four-meridional-tritium-sections-along-roughly-52-W-in-the-North-Atlantic-taken-in\\_fig4\\_332232291](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Four-meridional-tritium-sections-along-roughly-52-W-in-the-North-Atlantic-taken-in_fig4_332232291)



Objectively mapped natural  $^{14}\text{C}$  abundance on the 3500 m water depth level. Radiocarbon abundance is expressed in  $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$  (‰). See Subsection 2.1 for data source and mapping methodology. Contours are 25‰ apart. Dots indicate station locations.

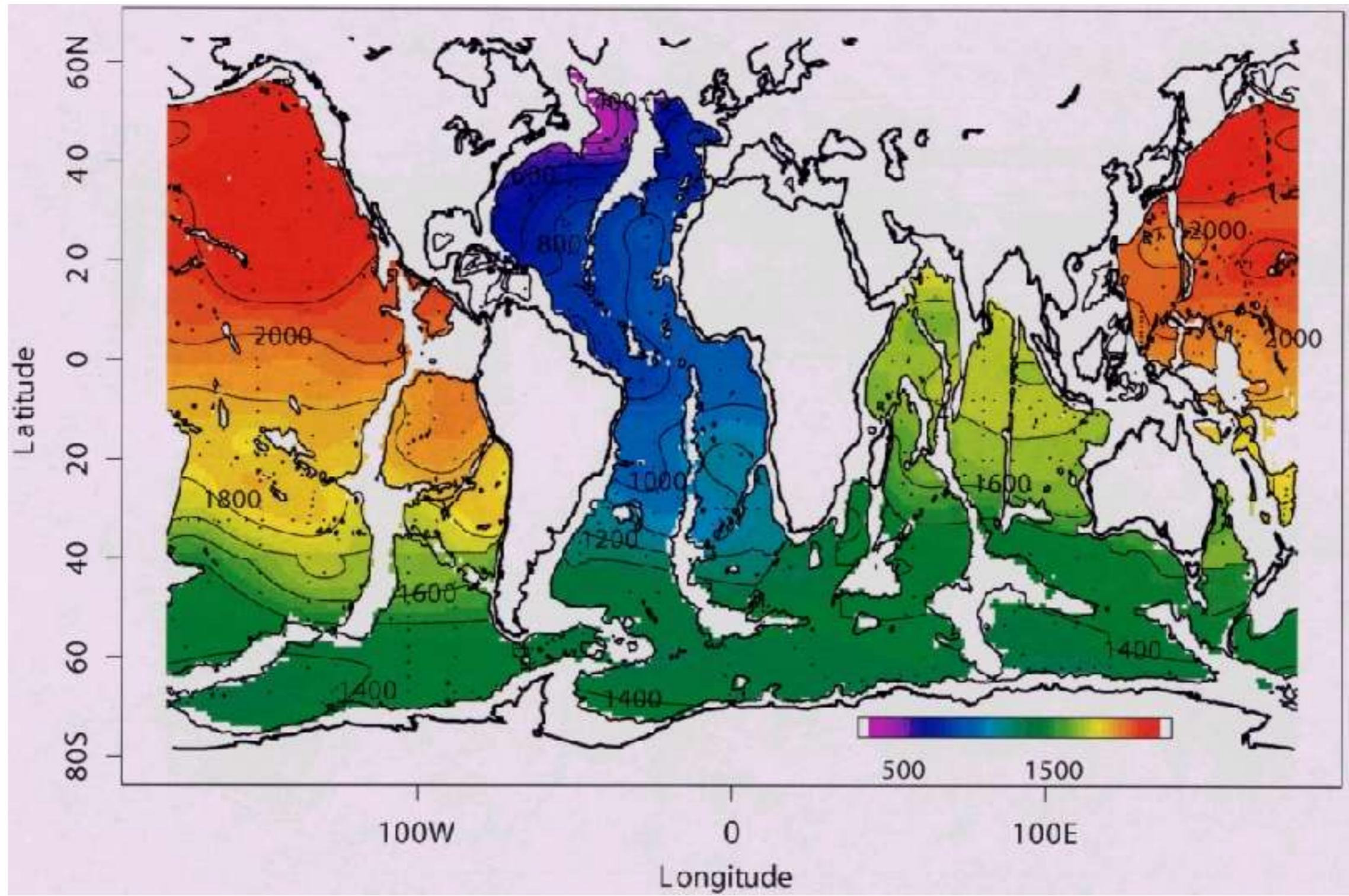


Fig. 2. Objectively mapped conventional  $^{14}\text{C}$  age of natural radiocarbon on the 3500 m level. This figure does not correlate exactly with natural  $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$  (Fig. 1), because  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is a non-linear function of  $^{14}\text{C}$  abundance. Also, in making this figure,  $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$  from Fig. 1 was first converted to  $^{14}\text{C}$  age, which was then objectively mapped (i.e., converted then mapped, not mapped then converted). Therefore the mapped variable is different in the two figures. Contours are 100 years apart.

[Natural Radiocarbon Distribution in the Deep Ocean](#) K. Matsumoto, R. Key

<https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Natural-Radiocarbon-Distribution-in-the-Deep-Ocean-Matsumoto-Key/5543297436abf8f7c4b02ae6de772fa2a640a361>