

## **1. The BOUSSOLE Project**

The project was initiated in 2000. The goal is to establish a long-term time series of in situ bio-optical measurements to support calibration/validation of ocean color remote sensing observations and fundamental research in biooptics.



Since September 2003, **the BOUSSOLE mooring** is collecting AOPs and IOPs in the NW Mediterranean Sea at high frequency (1' records every 15').

A program of **monthly** cruises, started on July 2001, provides complementary measurements at the mooring site such as **optical profiles** and CTD casts with water sampling (phytoplankton pigments, total suspended matter, absorption by



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## 3. Conclusion & Perspectives

- (session 2).
- □ Net Community Production (NCP) based on diel and day-to-day changes of Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (derived from CARIOCA fCO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>) will be compared to those obtained from optical proxies.
- □ Hyper-spectral information's will be exploited to identify and understand ecosystem changes.

# The BOUSSOLE bio-optics time series New developments in the frame of the BIOCAREX project

<u>Melek Golbol<sup>1</sup></u>, Vincenzo Vellucci<sup>1</sup>, David Antoine<sup>1,2</sup>, Malika Kheireddine<sup>1</sup>, Emanuele Organelli<sup>1</sup>, Morvan Barnes<sup>1</sup>, Annick Bricaud<sup>1</sup>, Jacqueline Boutin<sup>3</sup>, Liliane Merlivat<sup>3</sup>, Laurence Beaumont<sup>4</sup>, Bernard Gentili<sup>1</sup>, Grigor Obolensky<sup>1</sup>, Francis Louis<sup>1</sup>, Josephine Ras<sup>1</sup>, Vincent Taillandier<sup>1</sup>.

> <sup>1</sup>Laboratoire d'Océanographie de Villefranche (LOV), CNRS-UPMC, Villefranche-sur-Mer, France <sup>2</sup>Now at : Department of Imaging and Applied Physics, Remote Sensing and Satellite Research Group, Curtin University, Perth, WA 6845, Australia <sup>3</sup>Laboratoire d'Oceanographie et du Climat (LOCEAN), Paris, France <sup>4</sup>Division Technique de l'INSU – CNRS, Meudon, France

The overall objective of the BIOCAREX project "BIOoptics and CARbon EXperiment" is to better understand the diel variability of optical properties and to use it as a proxy to biogeochemical information. BIOCAREX leverages the backbone of the BOUSSOLE activities and introduces new instrumentation and measurements dedicated to new research goals.

# 2. BIOCAREX: New Instrumentation & Analyses

- **Satlantic HyperOCR-IW** at 4 and 9 m measuring downwelling plane irradiance,  $E_d(\lambda)$ , between (300 and 800 nm with 3 nm resolution) (since January 2012).
- pCO<sub>2</sub> CARIOCA sensors at 3 and 10 m measuring carbon dioxide fugacity fCO<sub>2</sub> (operational since February 2013).
- 2 Seabird SBE 37 at 3 and 9 m measuring conductivity, temperature and pressure (since July 2012).
- 2 Anderaa F3835 optodes, measuring oxygen concentration (O<sub>2</sub>).



Fig.1: a) Hyperspectral radiometers on the buoy measuring Ed and Lu at 9m depth. b) Exemples of data from hyperspectral radiometers at 4m and 9m: median Ed-spectra of 1 minute record.

Fig.4: a) Exemples of IOPs package acquisition : attenuation, fluorescence, backscattering and CTD profiles (June 2014). b) a-Sphere absorption spectra measured at 37m (June 2014).

c) IOP package fixed under the CTD rosette deployed at the BOUSSOLE site.

## **References:**

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golbol@obs-v



Fig.2: pCO<sub>2</sub> CARIOCA sensor.



Fig.3:  $fCO_2$  at constant temperature (a) and SST (b) from February 2013 to October 2014 (preliminary data at 3 m and 10 m depth). Main fCO<sub>2</sub> 2013-2014 interannual variability related to (1) An earlier onset of the bloom in Spring 2014 (2) higher pCO2/colder SST in 2014 in August-September suggesting more intense mixing in 2014.

• Hobilabs a-Sphere absorption coefficient net of water contribution (at-w) between 355 and 765 nm with 0.3 nm

• Hobilabs Hydroscat-VI : backscattering coefficient (b<sub>h</sub>) at 420, 442, 488, 550, 620, 700 nm and fluorescence

• Hobilabs Gamma-IV attenuation coefficient net of water contribution ( $c_{t-w}$ ) at 442, 488, 550 and 660 nm. • SeaBird SBE 49 Fastcat : conductivity, temperature and pressure.

□ Water sampling for **analyses of particulate organic** carbon and flow cytometry were performed during 2 years (between October 2011 and December 2013).



Fig. 5: Total heterotrophic bacteria and phytoplankton concentrations from flow cytometry analyses between December 2011 and December 2012 (values displayed are the mean concentrations measured at 5 m and 10 m).





