

Eddies off the southeast coast of Sakhalin Island

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Abstract Резюме [Rus PDF](#)

The base of ten-day maps of sea level topography (September 2002 – October 2005) was used to study the conditions of formation and dynamics of mesoscale eddies off the southeast coast of Sakhalin Island. This base was created for the Sea of Okhotsk and adjacent areas on the ground of three satellites data. The satellite data of sea surface temperature and chlorophyll-a concentration, as well as oceanographic surveys at the standard section of Cape Aniva – Cape Dokuchaev also were used. It was shown that warm anticyclonic (AC) eddies are regularly formed as a result of meandering the Soya current at the Kunashirsky and Ekaterina straits and move to the Tonino-Aniva Peninsula (sometimes at some distance). The typical period of their existence is August–October. Cold cyclonic eddies occurred in the same region in the second half of October as a result of the East Sakhalin current autumn amplification, and usually an AC ring is formed in Terpeniya Bay. The typical lifetime of these eddies is shorter, it is about 1–1.5 months.

Keywords

eddy, temperature, salinity, chlorophyll-a, altimetry, sea level anomaly, dynamic topography

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