

From Patagonia to Kerguelen dust transport

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Sponsors and acknowledgements



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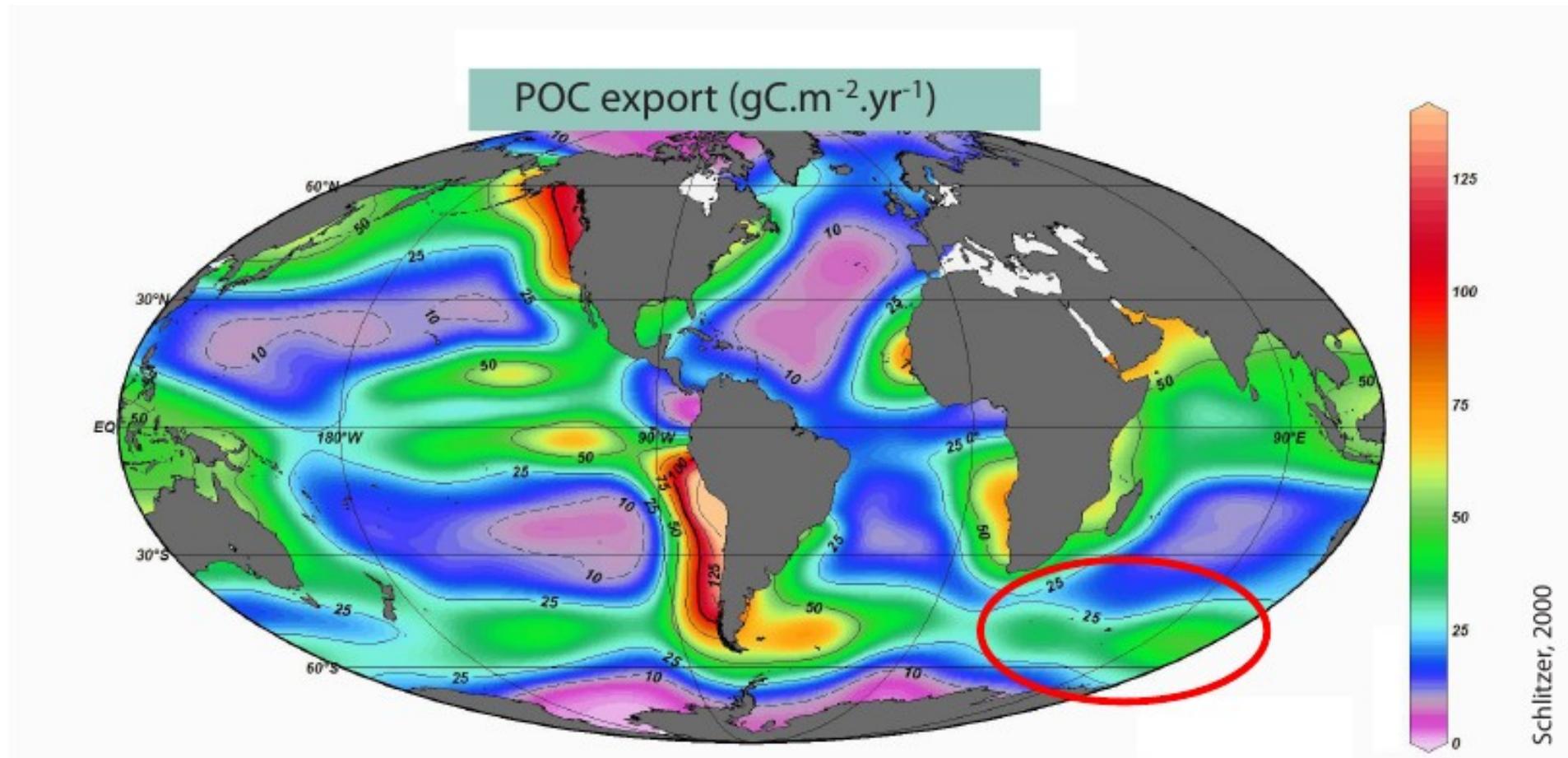


Context of the studies



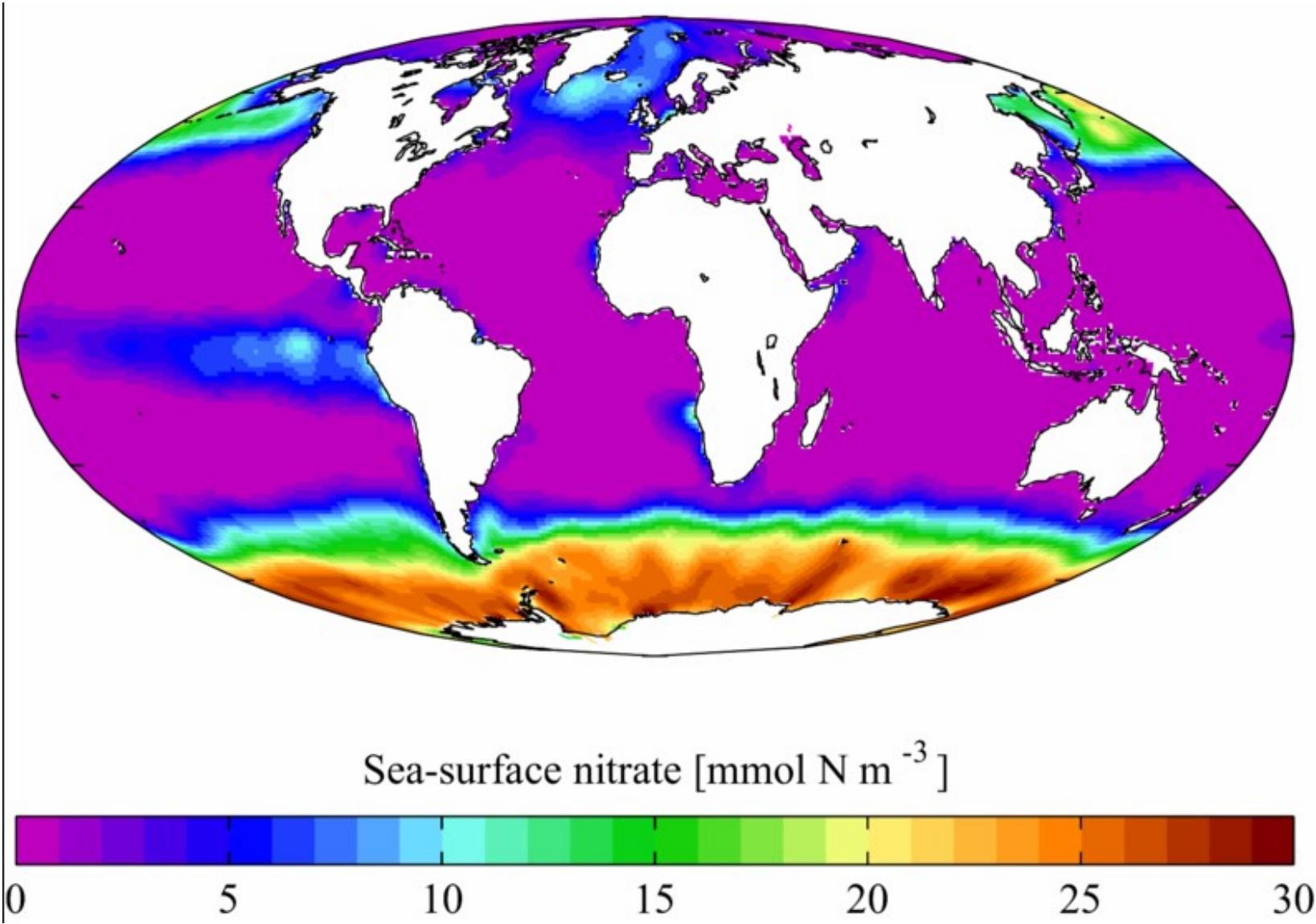
- SOLAS endorsed FLATO COA (Flux ATmosphérique d'Origine Continentale sur l'Océan Austral) program (field measurements)
- Time schedule
 - Field experiments 2009-2010
 - Lab experiments 2006-2014

Carbon biological pump

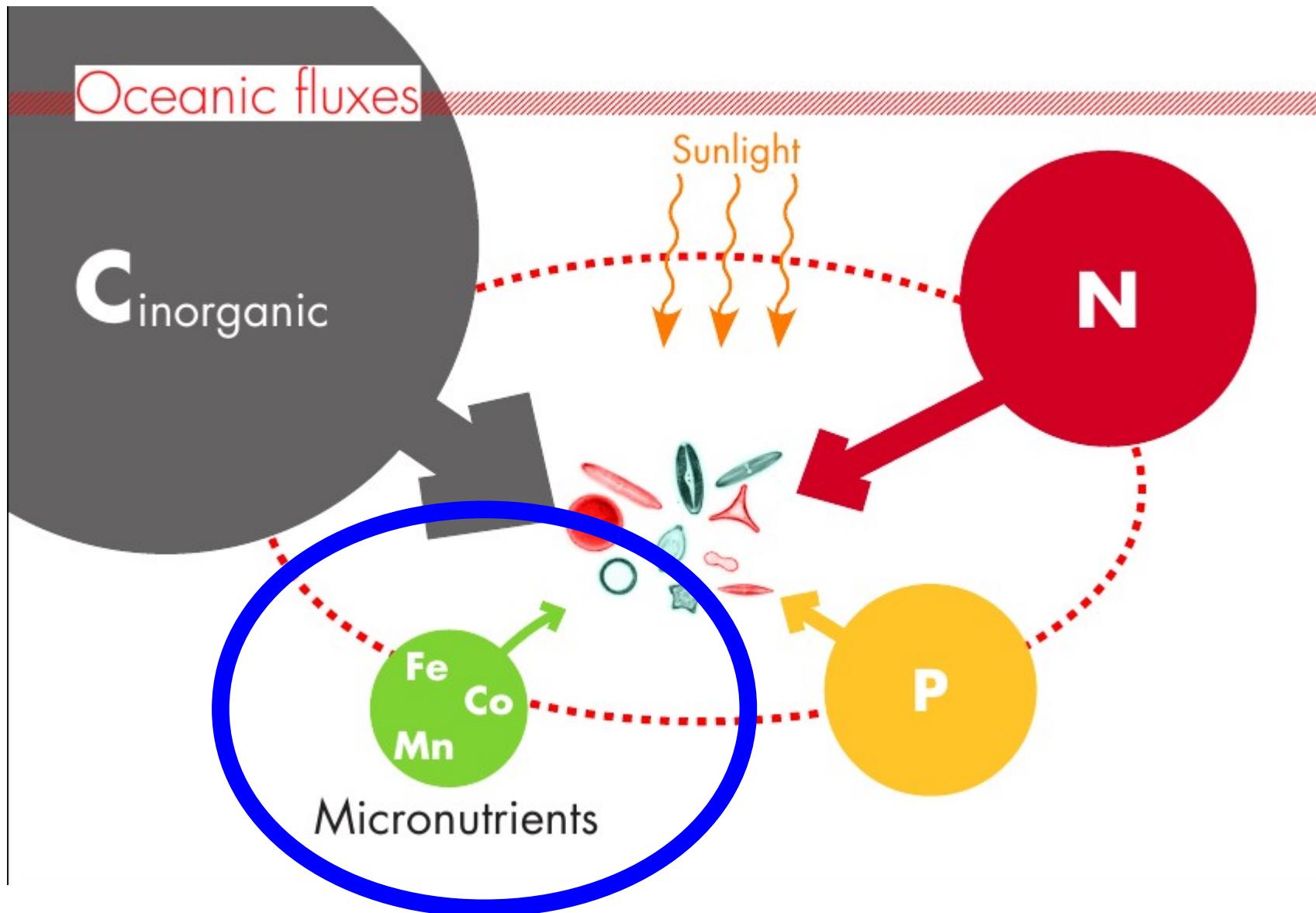


La zone océanique sub-antarctique est un puits net de dioxyde de carbone atmosphérique

HNLC: bioavailable N

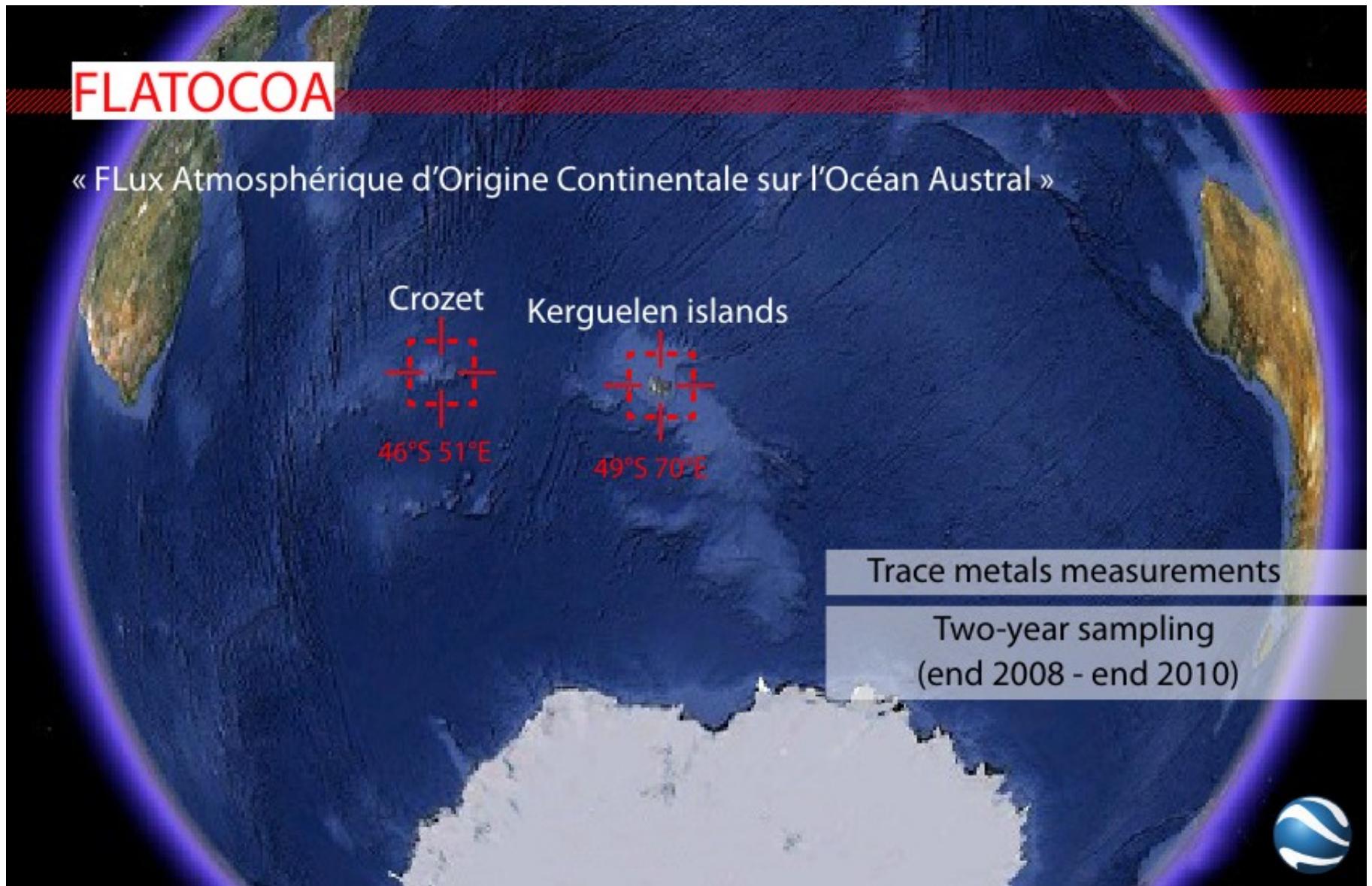


Photosynthesys



Limitation?

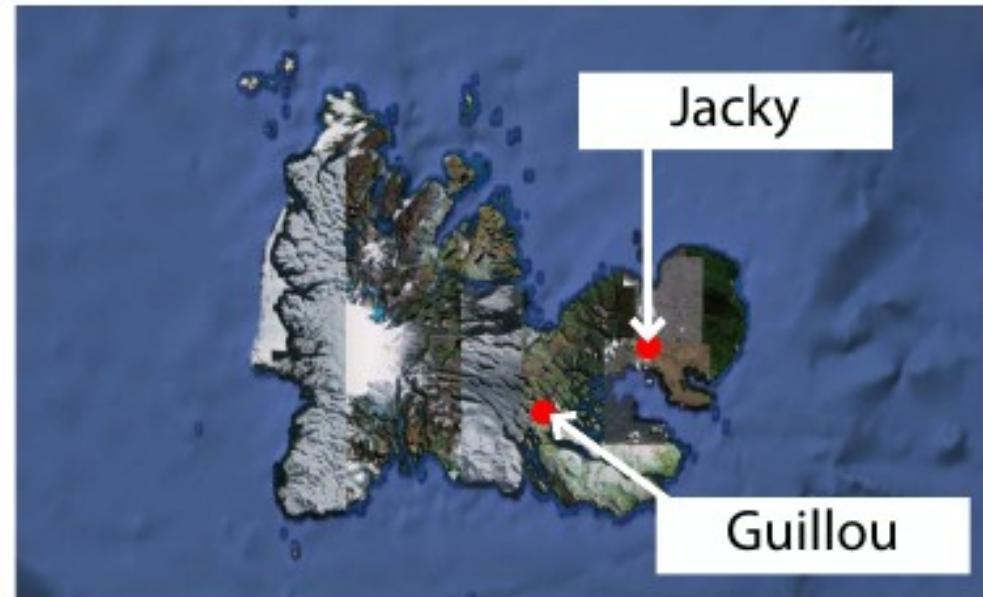
Crozet et Kerguelen



Localisation des sites

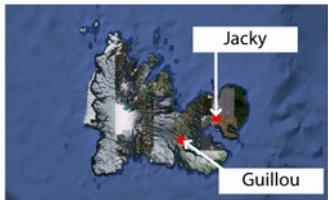


Crozet



Kerguelen

Deposition sampling

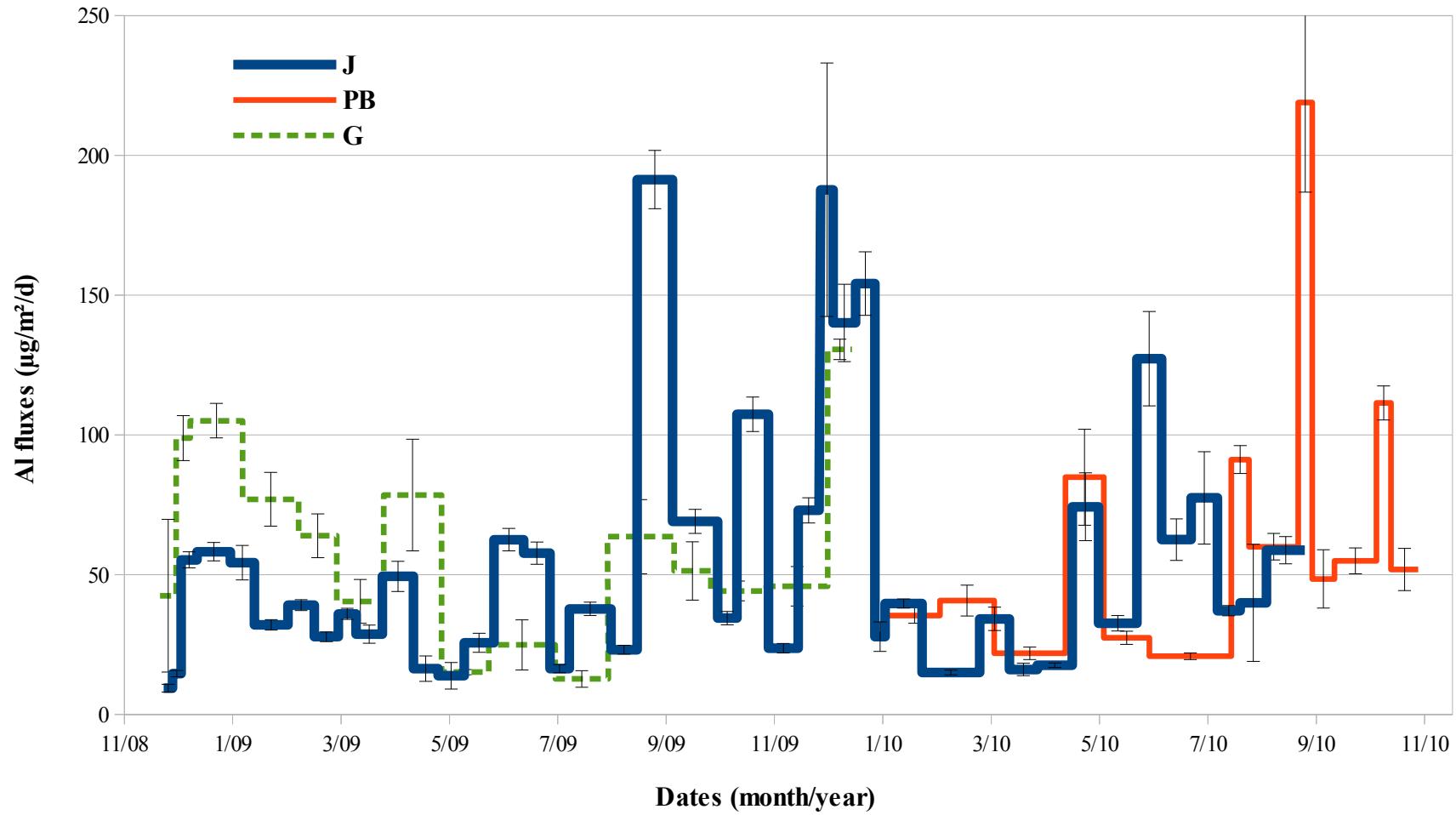


Pointe basse (Possession Island, Crozet): 1 sample each month, 2010

Sampling protocol

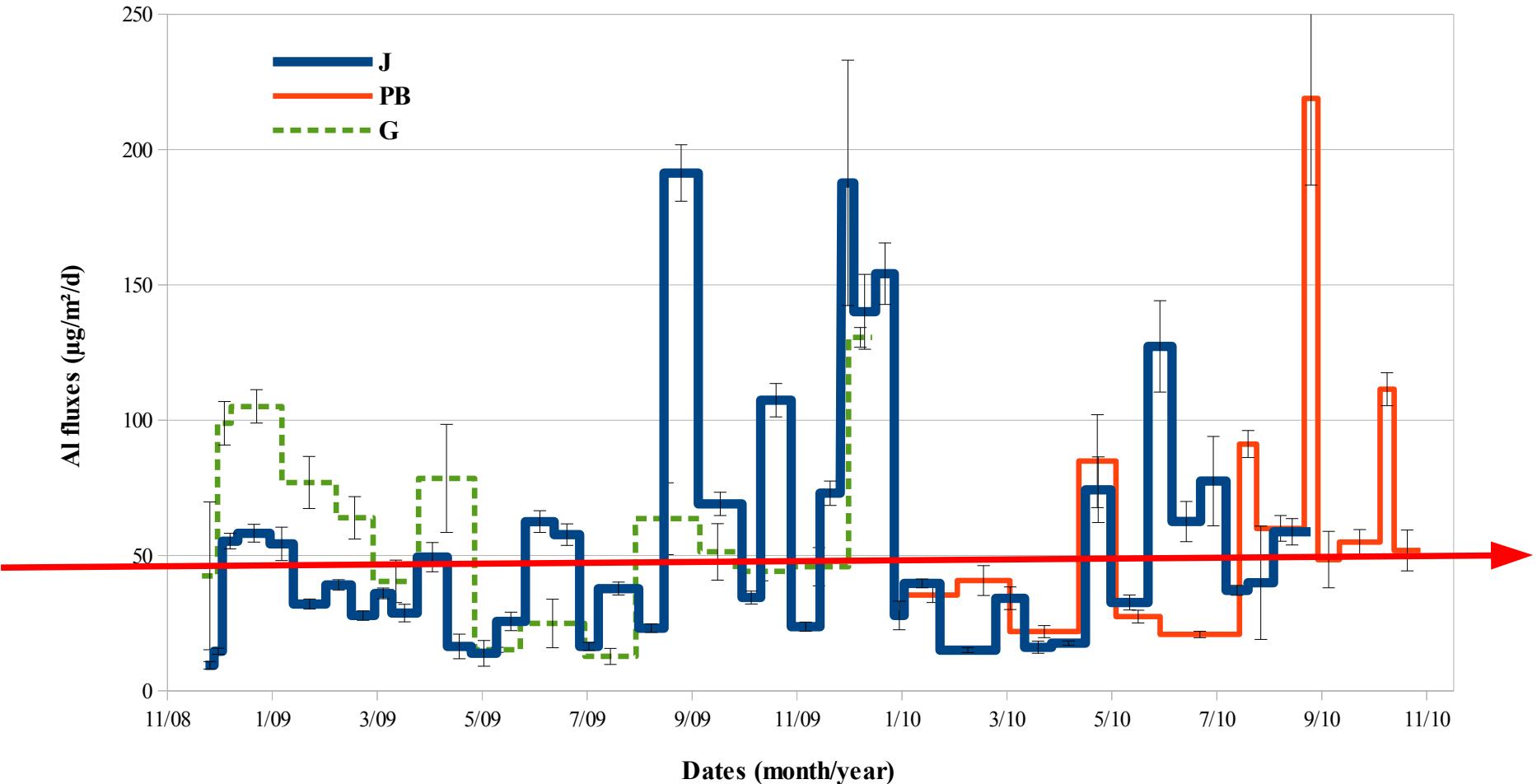


Deposition Flux



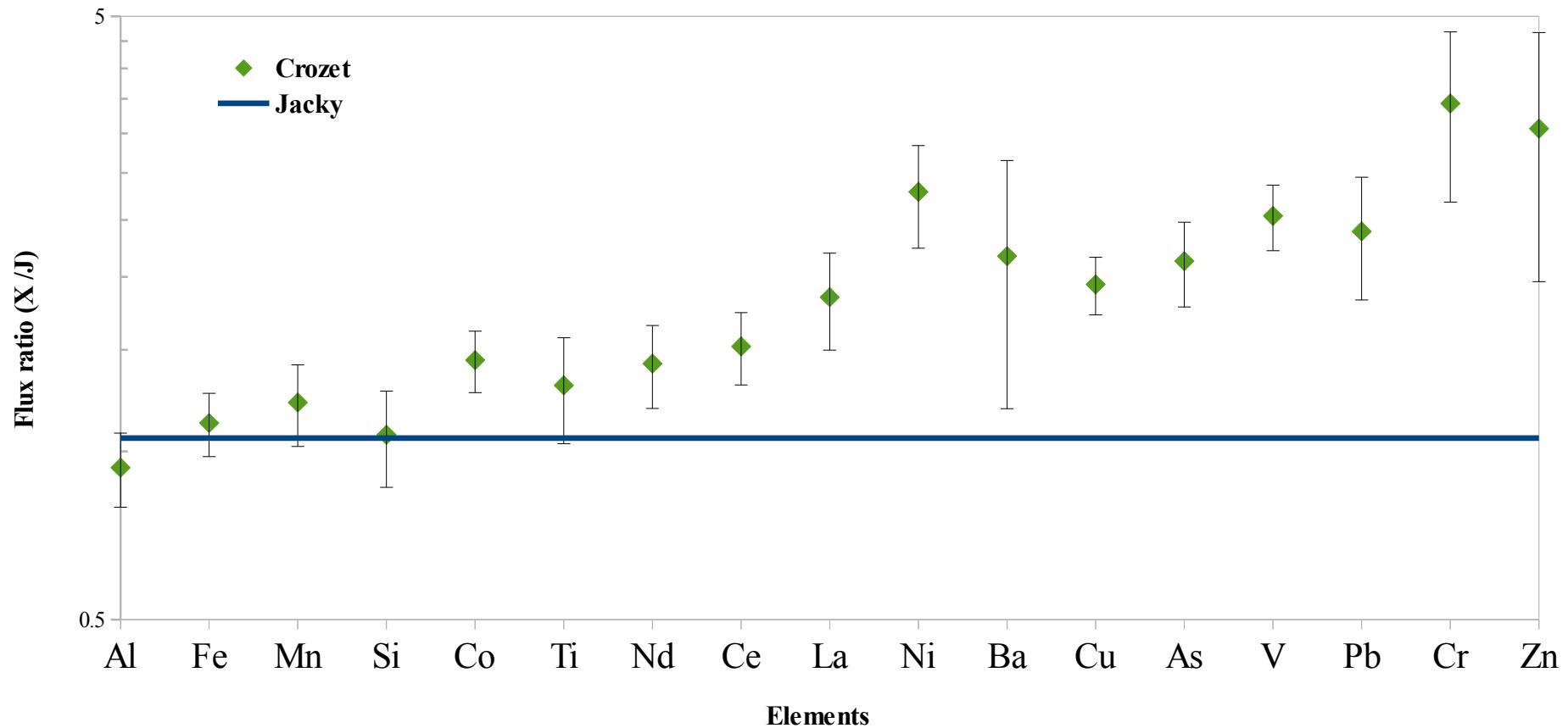
Heimbürger et al. 2013, *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*

Deposition Flux



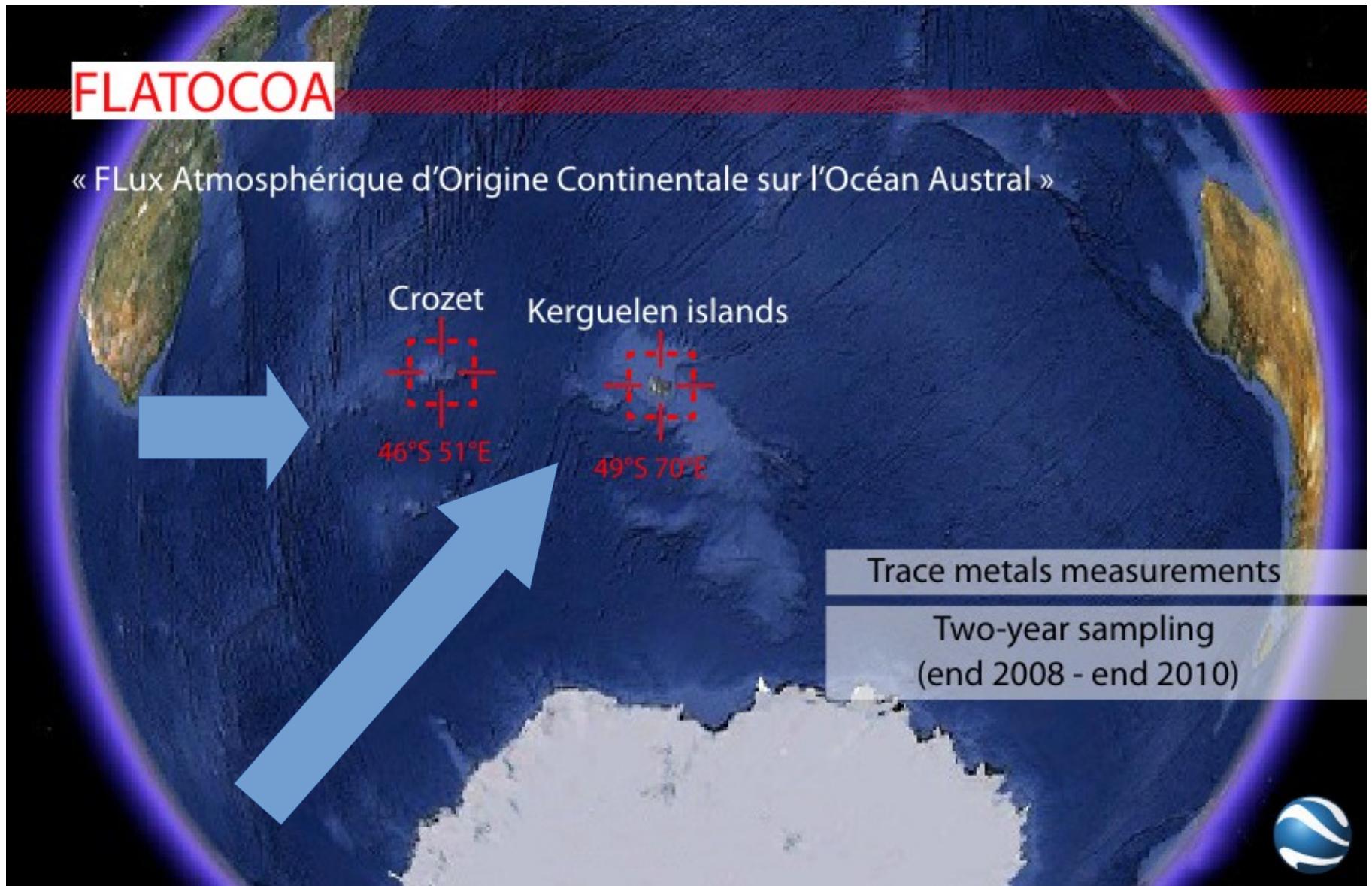
Deposition flux 50 time higher than calculated from aerosol measurements and previously published

Deposition chemical composition variation

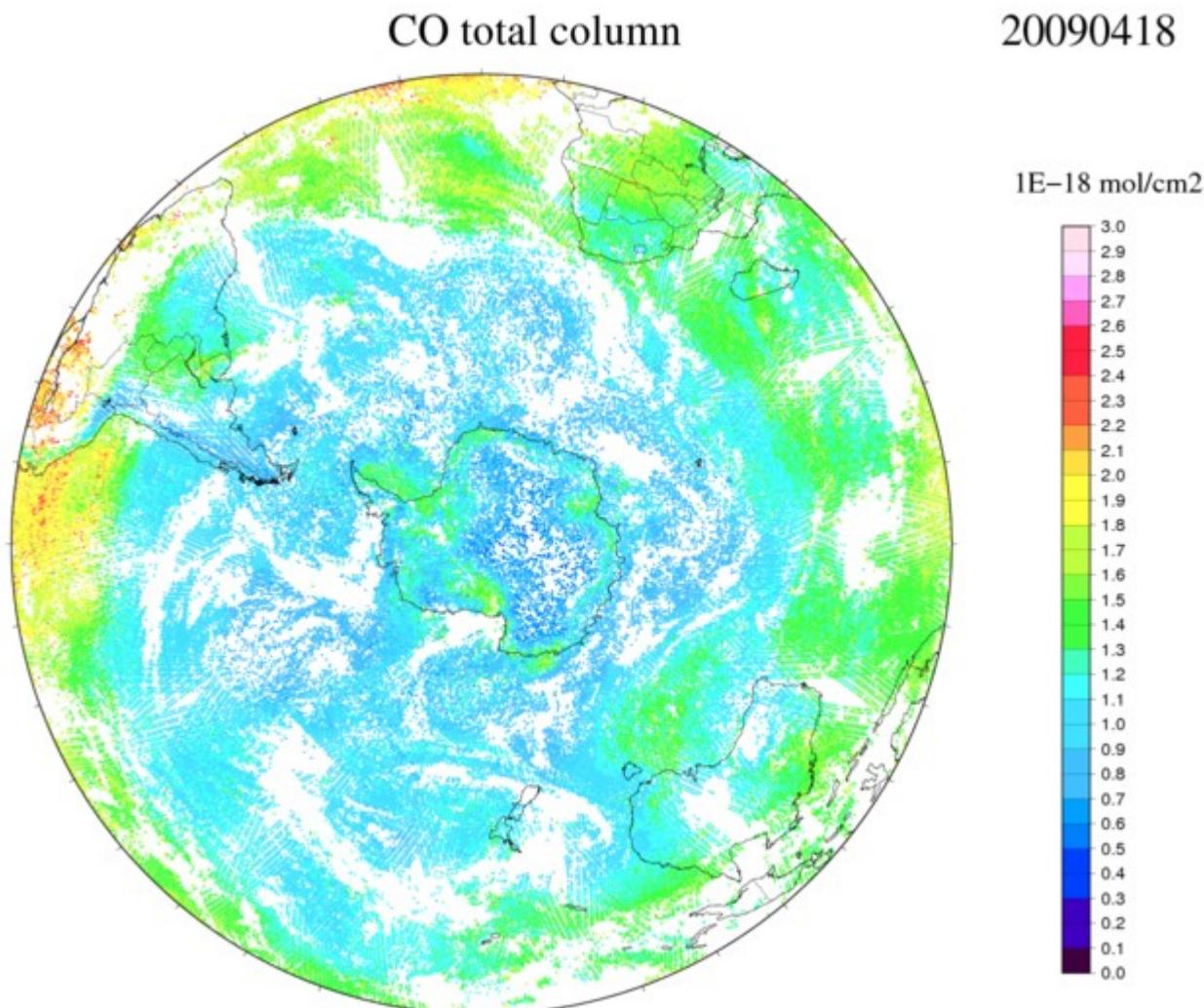


Why did chemical composition vary?

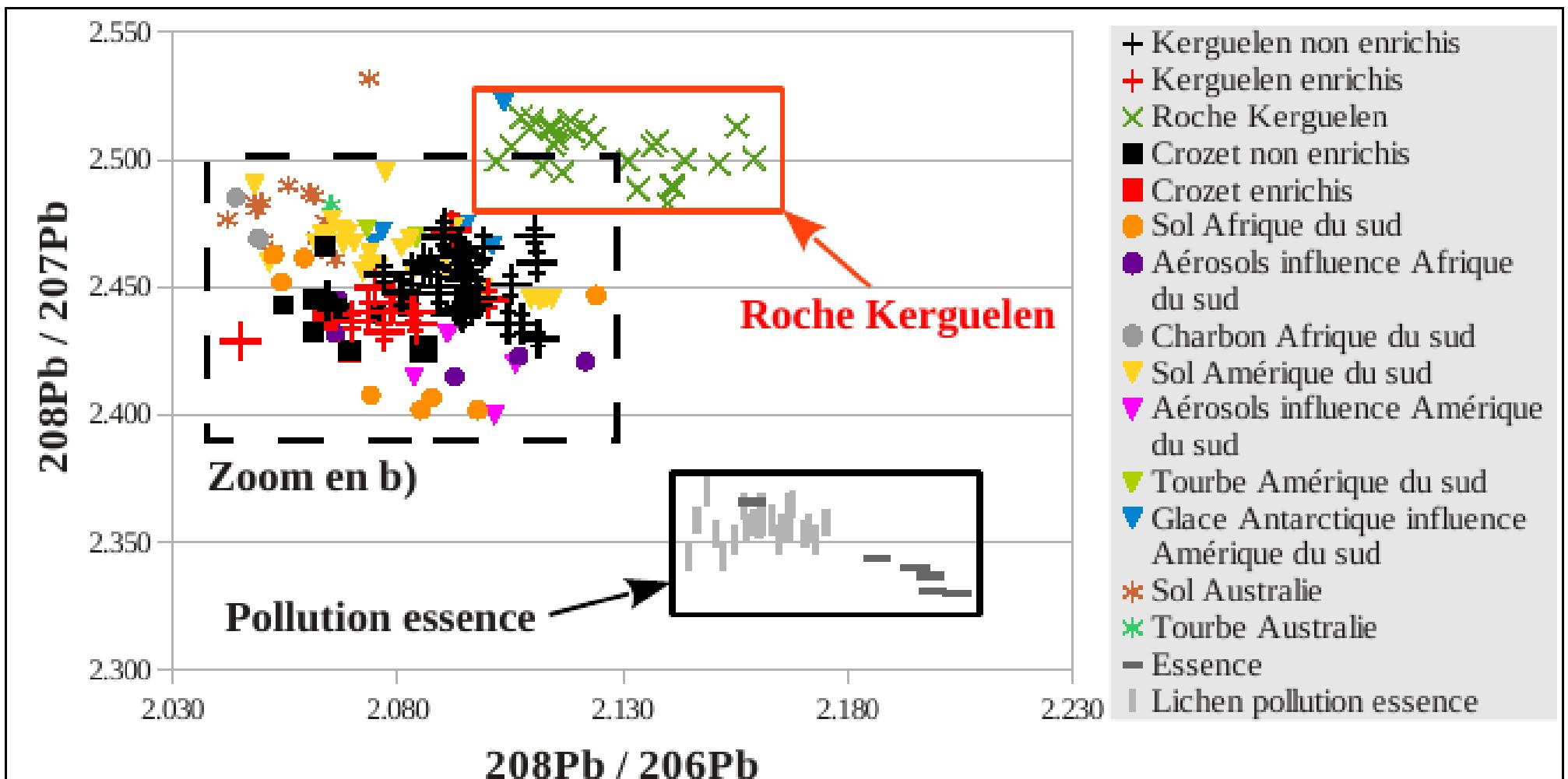
Sources



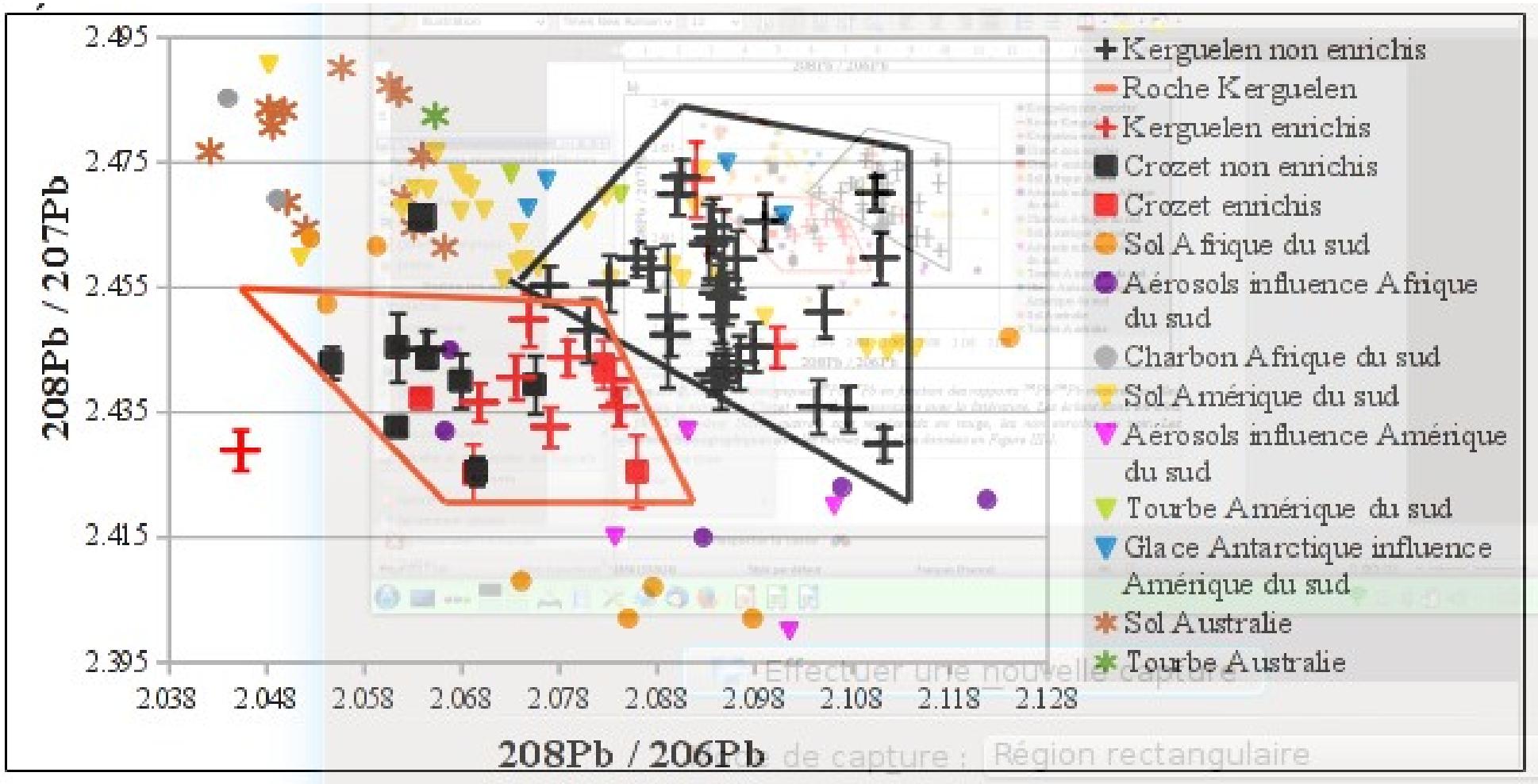
CO as proxy



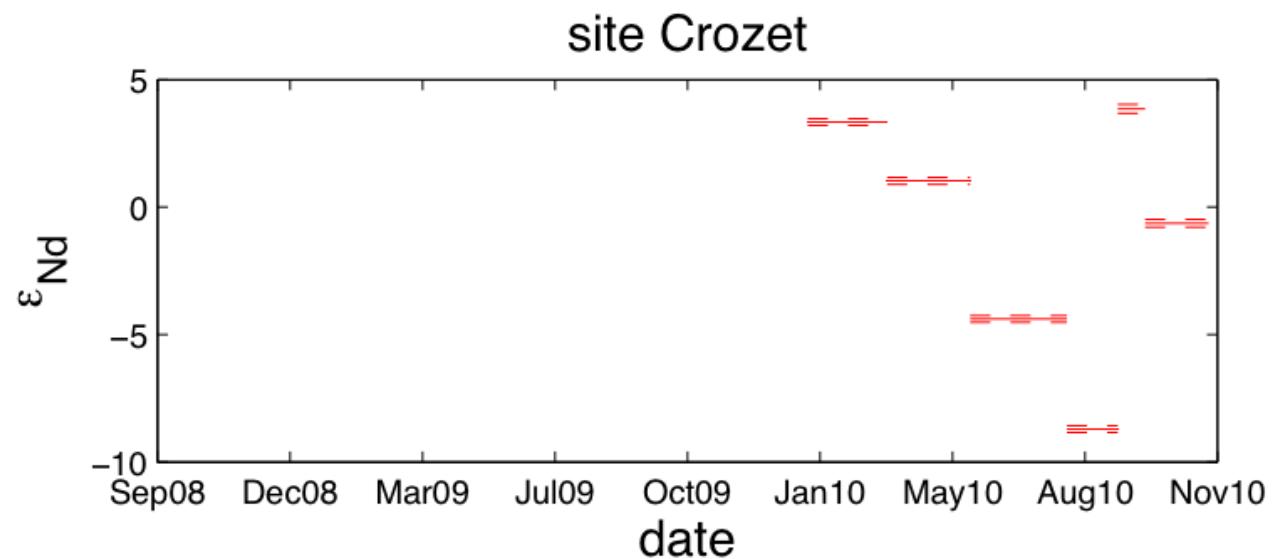
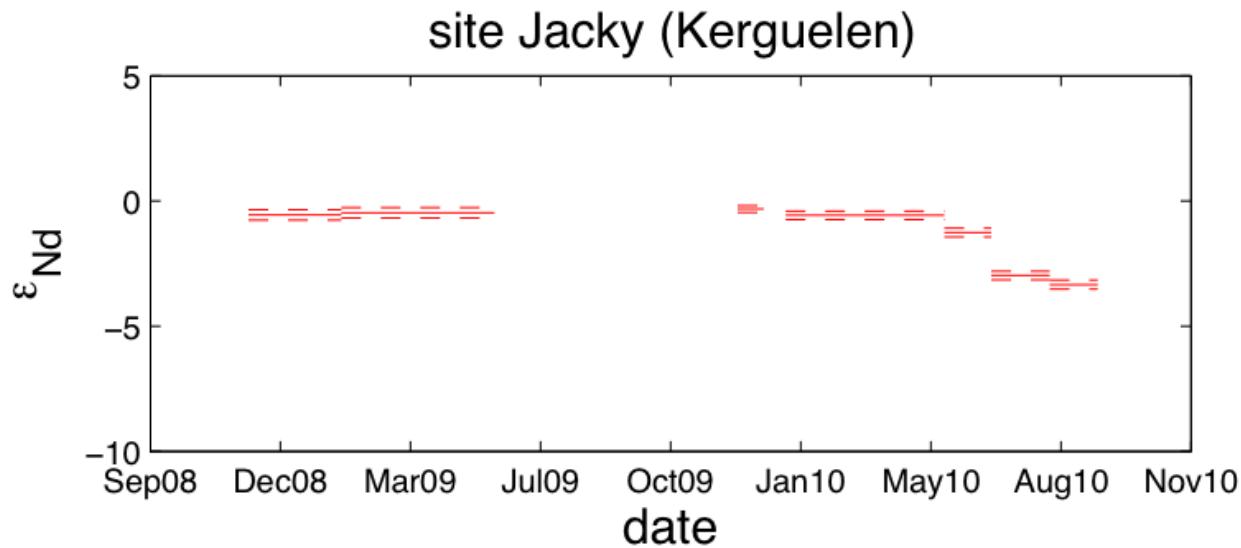
Lead



Lead

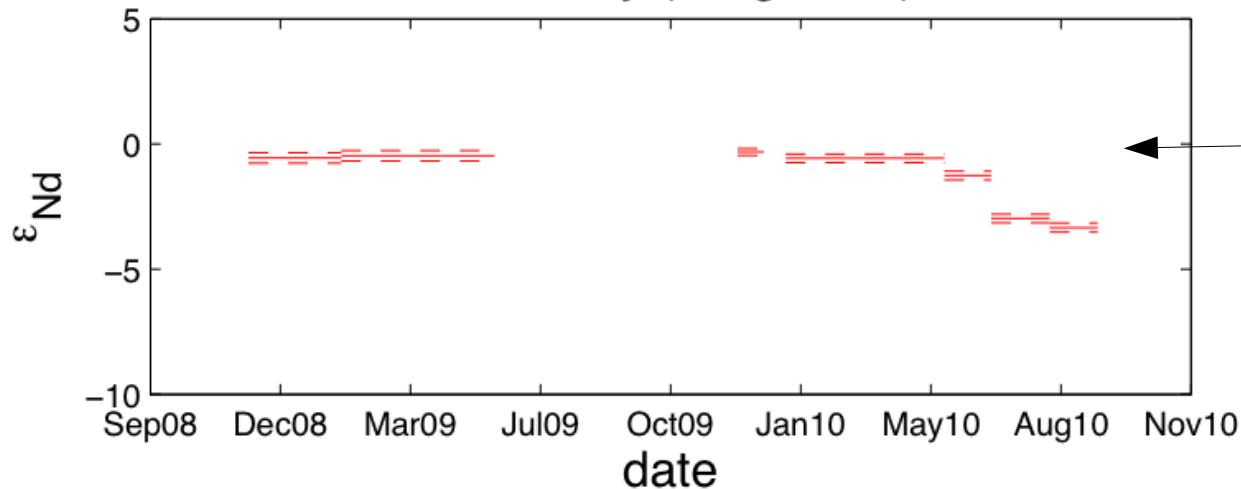


Néodyme



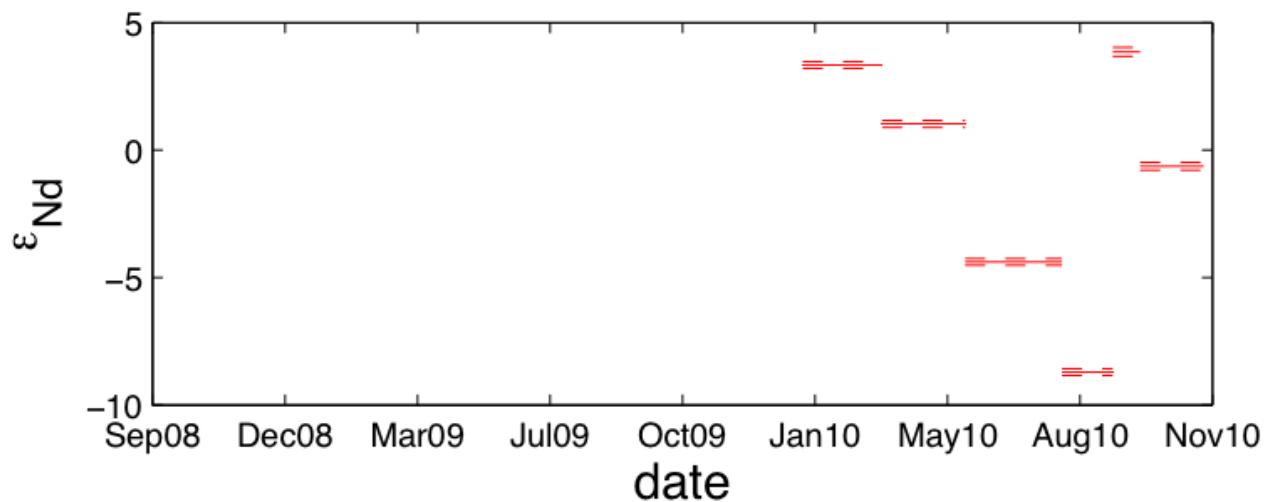
Néodyme

site Jacky (Kerguelen)

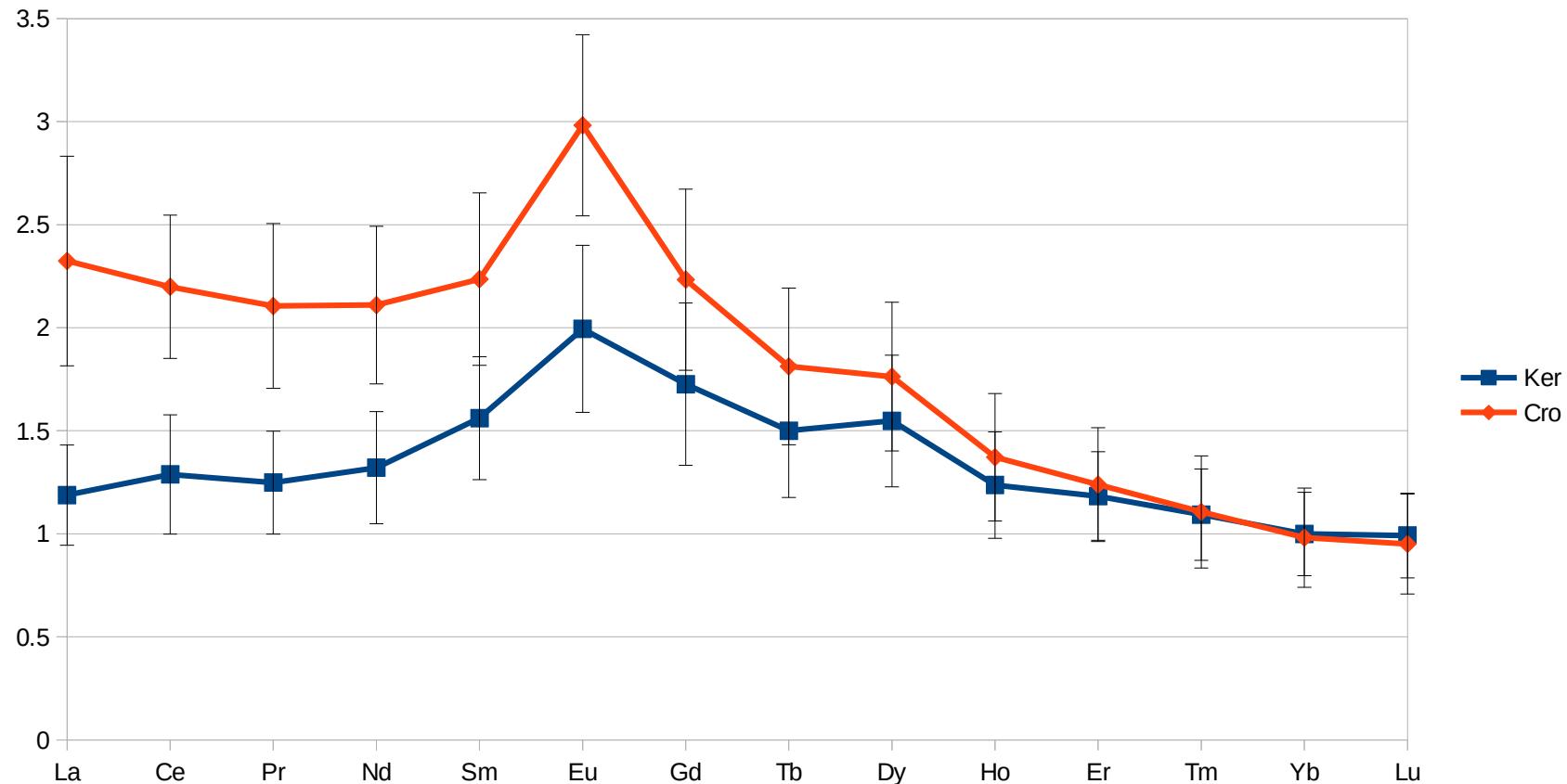


Patagonia

site Crozet



REE ratio profiles



Ratio on surface Earth Crust

Conclusion

- During winter, when Patagonian emission is low and storm are strong, dust is coming probably from Southern Africa and Patagonia, mixed
- During other periods, Patagonia regularly feed Kerguelen, while Crozet is subjected to more variable sources
- A better knowledge of source signature is required (isotopes and REE)

