

Developing a index of area suitable for recruitment.

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Reproduction of yft is known to occur in warm ($>24^{\circ}\text{C}$) and calm surface waters (mostly equatorial areas). Larval survival is indeed known to be influenced by

- Temperature
- Enrichment (larvae need to feed!)
- Wind (larvae need to feed! And strong winds lead to high turbulences and low feeding success for larvae)

And index based on satellite wind stress (ERS1, $-(x^2+y^2)^{1/2}$), SST and either mixed layer depth –MLD– (OPA 8, OGCM model) or sea height (anomaly compared to a mean depth of the ocean) is derived from 1991 to 2002. Data and calculations are available upon request.

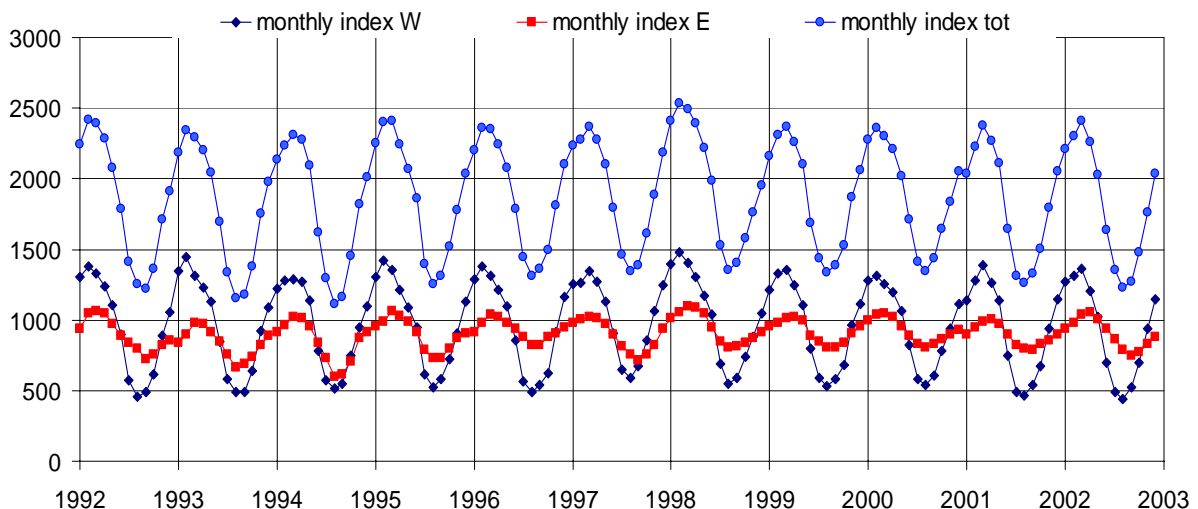
Areas (number of $1^{\circ}\times 1^{\circ}$ squares per month) where the following criterias are met simultaneously are supposed to be suitable for reproduction. Other areas are supposed to be unsuitable for reproduction.

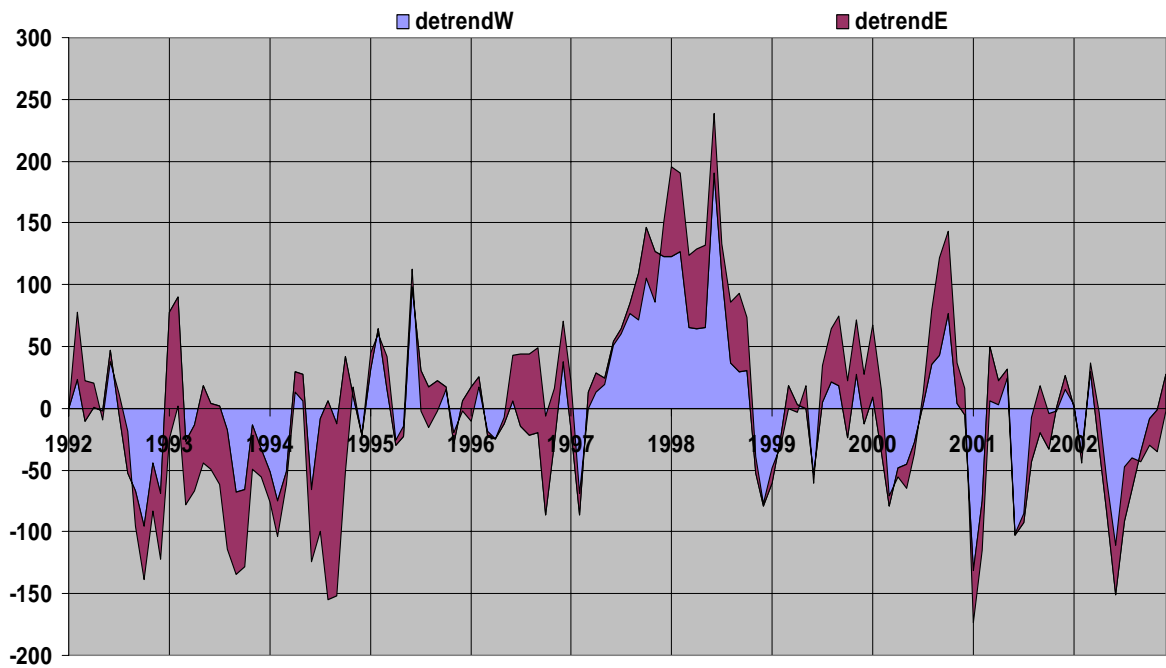
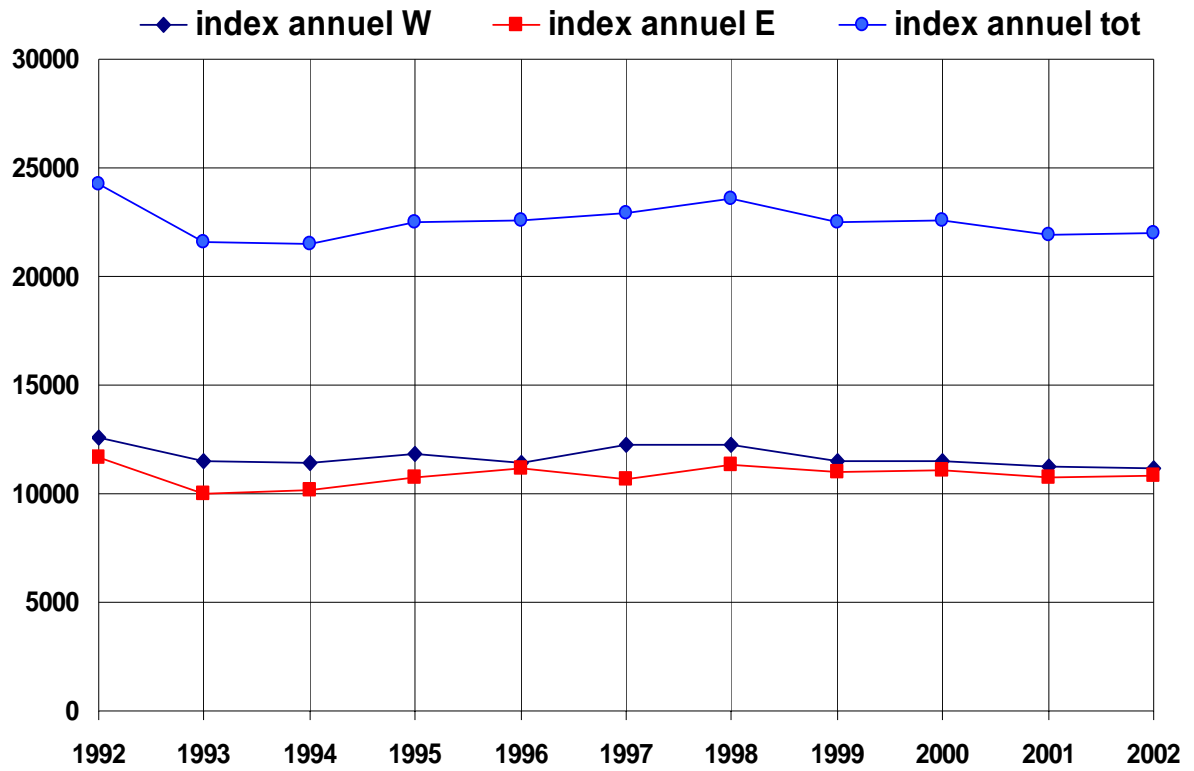
- $\text{Wind stress}_t < 0.15 \text{ N}^{1/2} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$
- $\text{SST}_t > 26^{\circ}\text{C}$
- $\text{MLD}_{t-2 \text{ months}} > 25\text{m}$ or sea height $< 0.3\text{m}$

Two indexes are derived for the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) and for the eastern Indian Ocean (EIO) as well as their sum. Those indices are calculated monthly and annually. A monthly mean is calculated to remove seasonality and compute monthly anomalies.

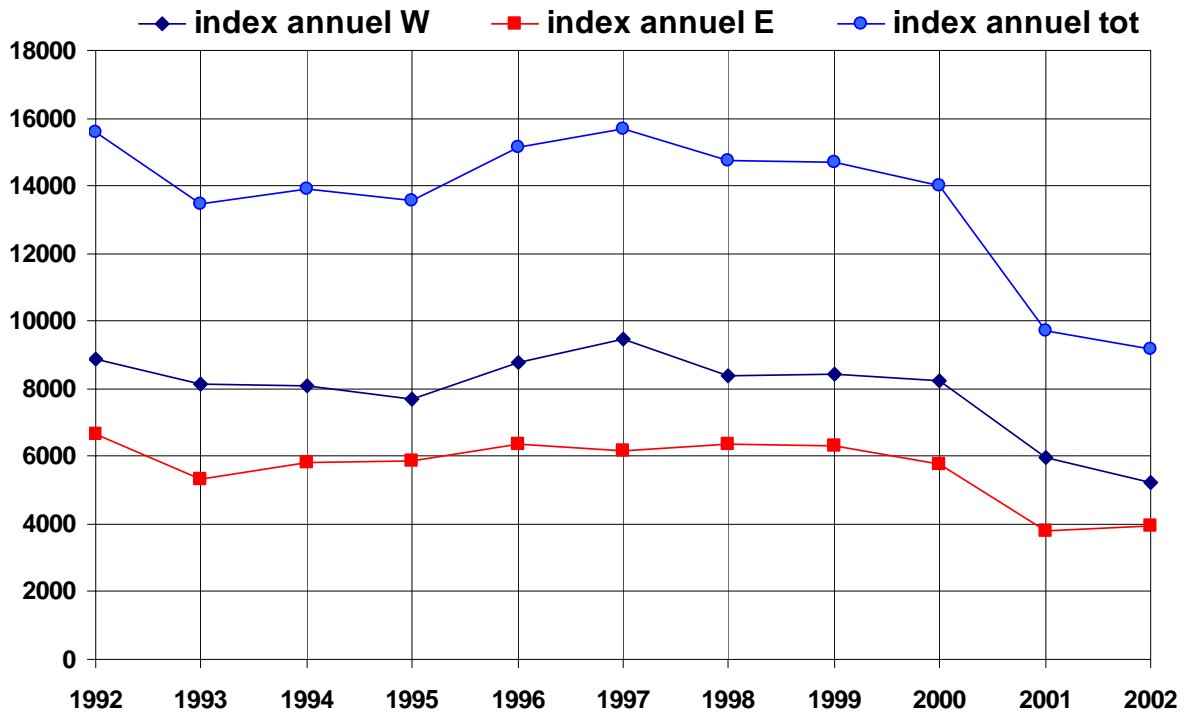
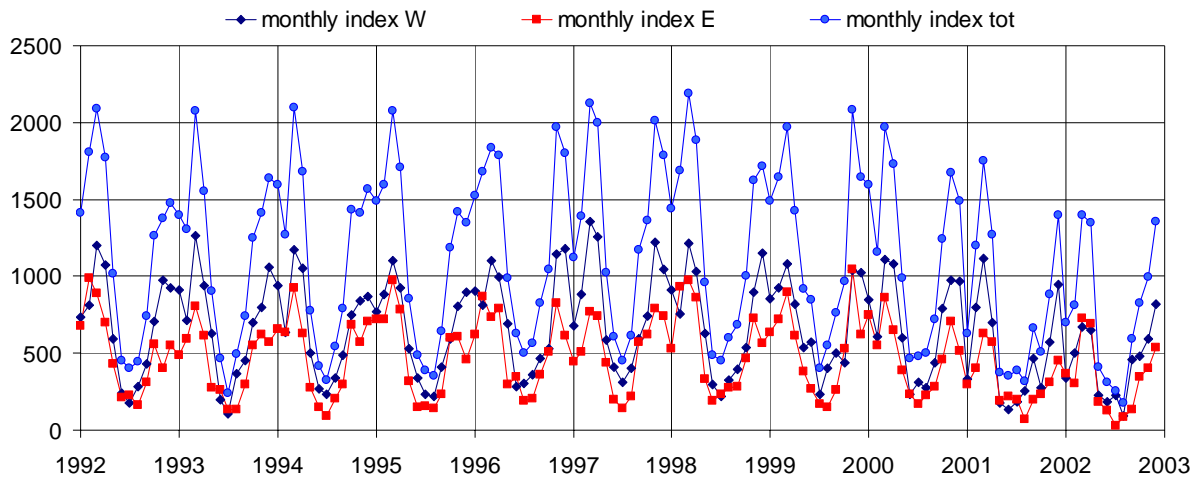
Results are presented considering:

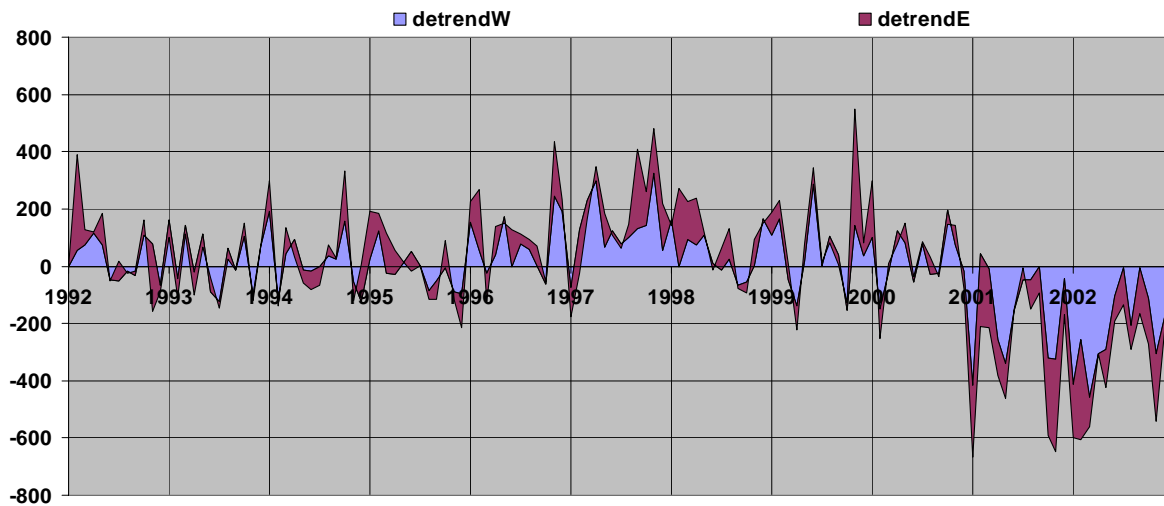
- SST only simultaneously;



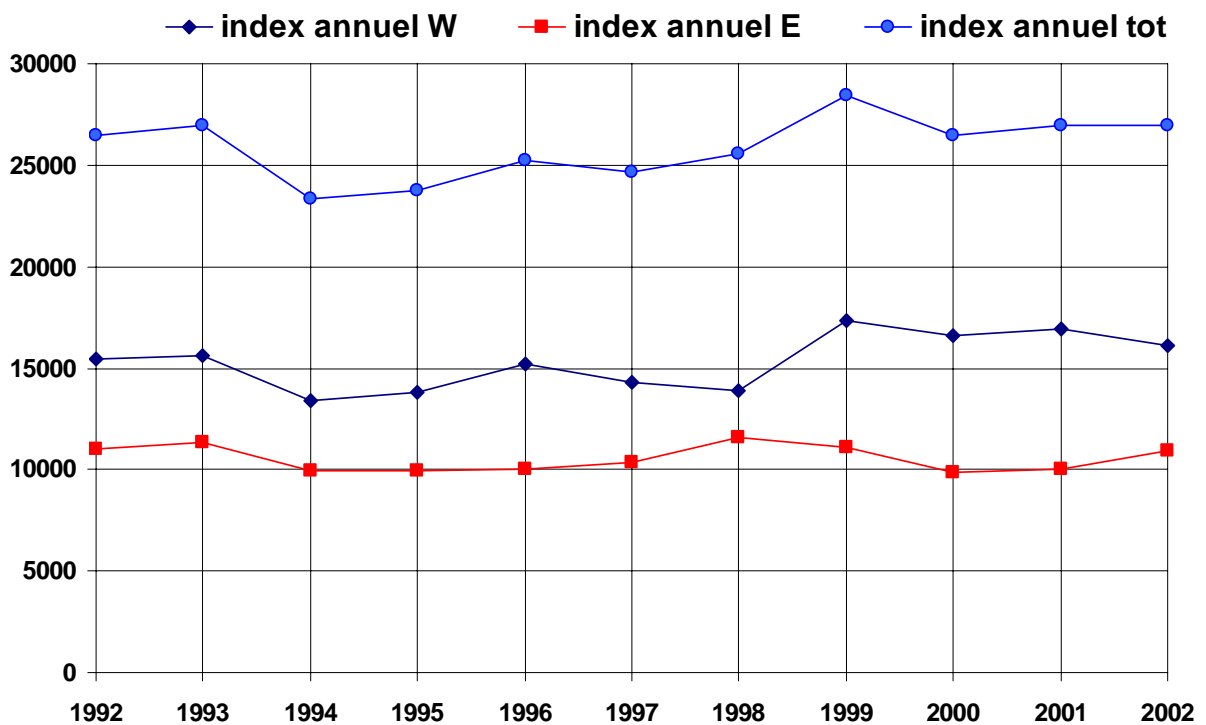
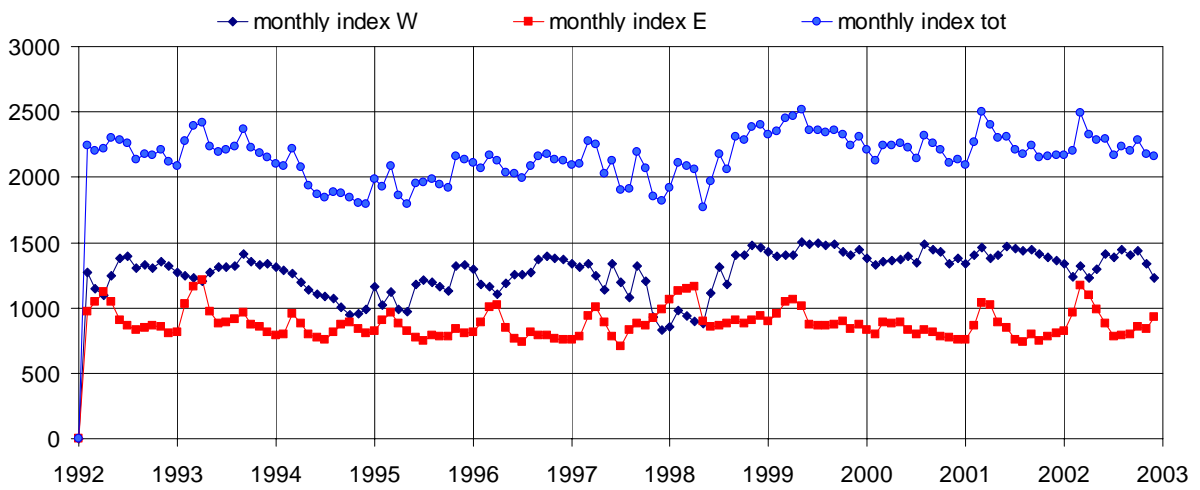


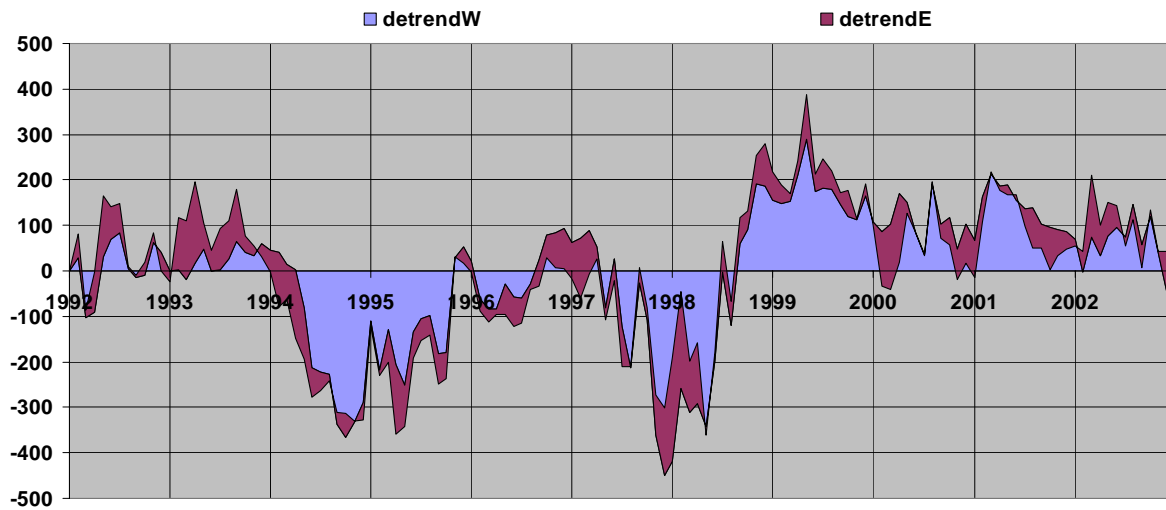
- Wind only simultaneously;



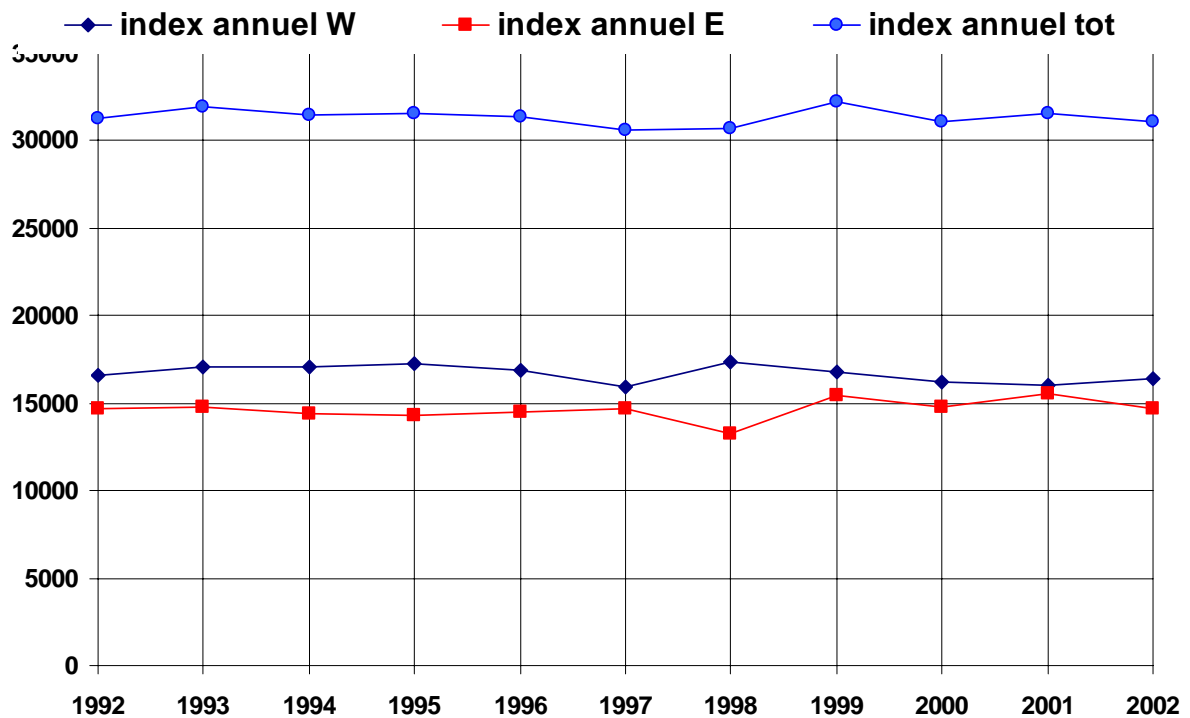
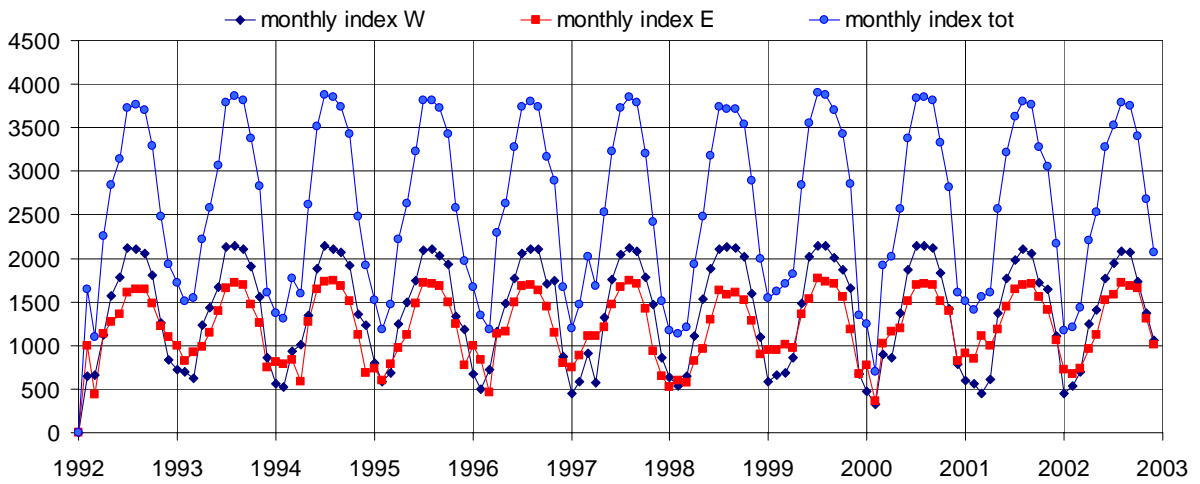


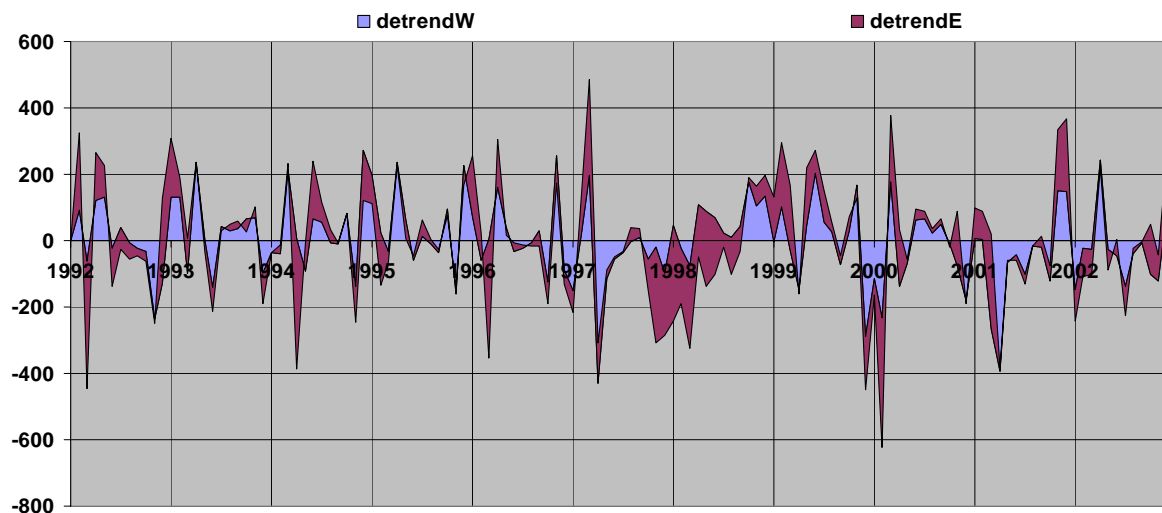
- Height only simultaneously;



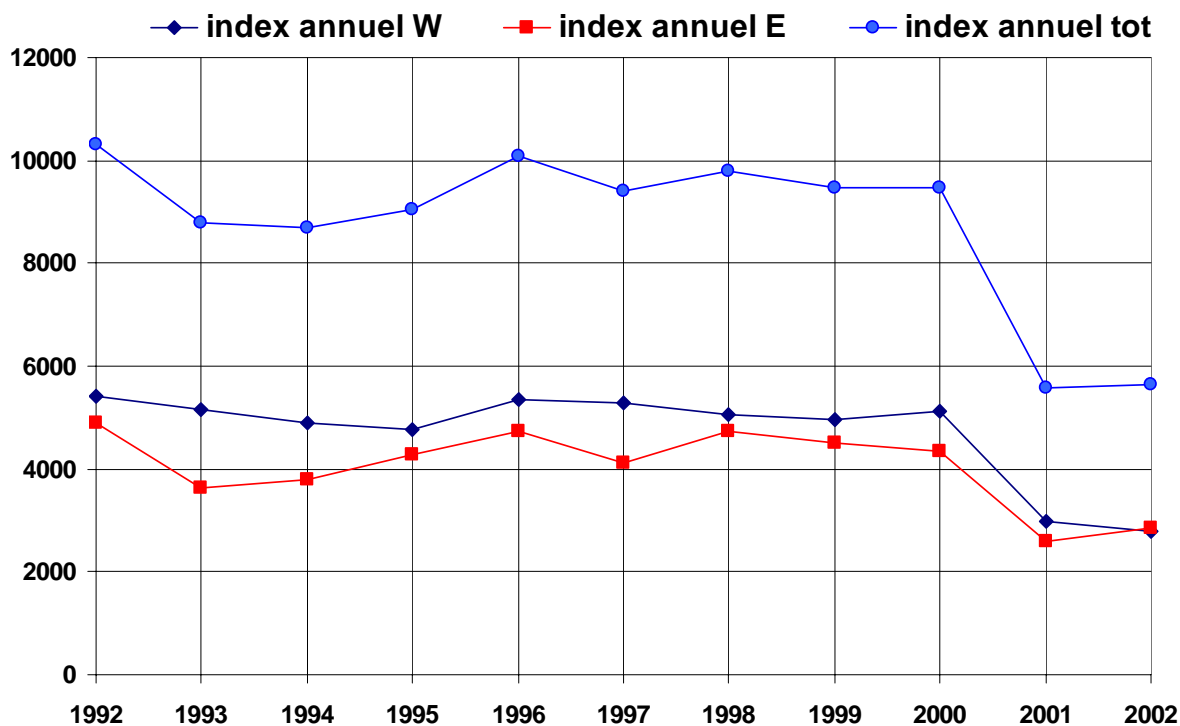
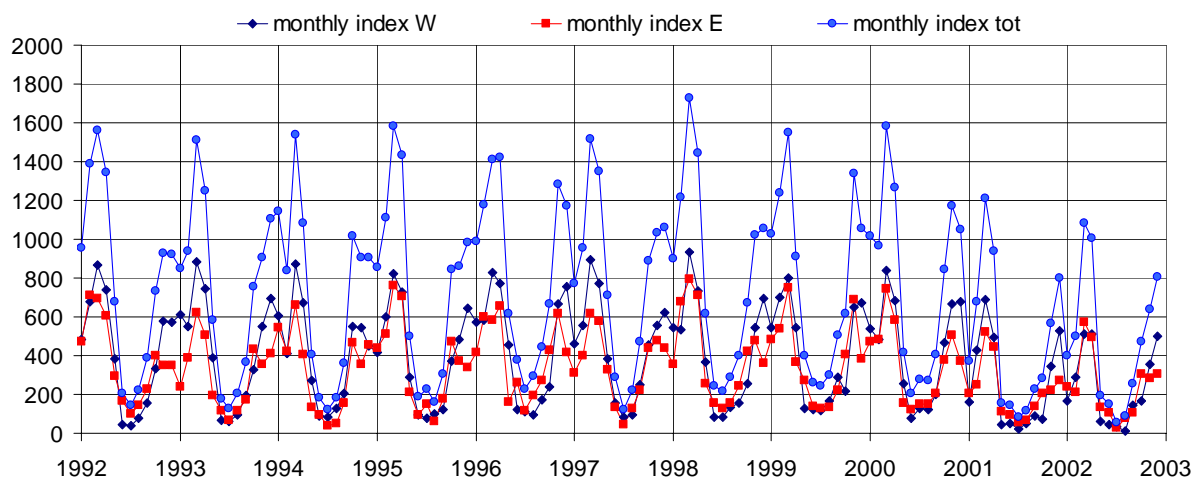


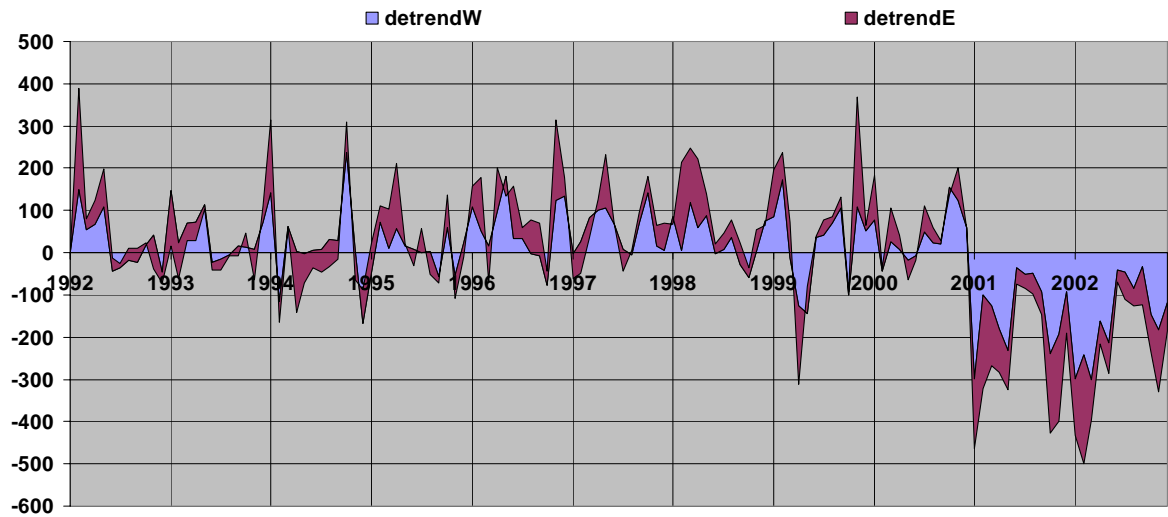
- MLD only simultaneously;



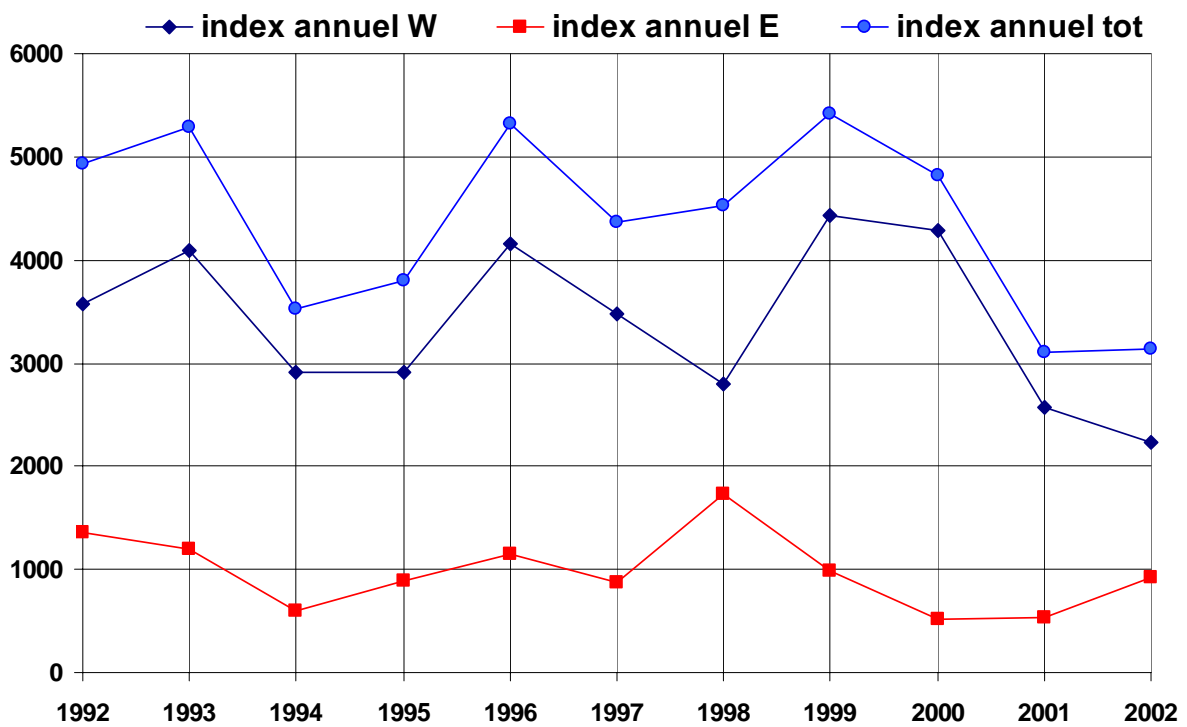
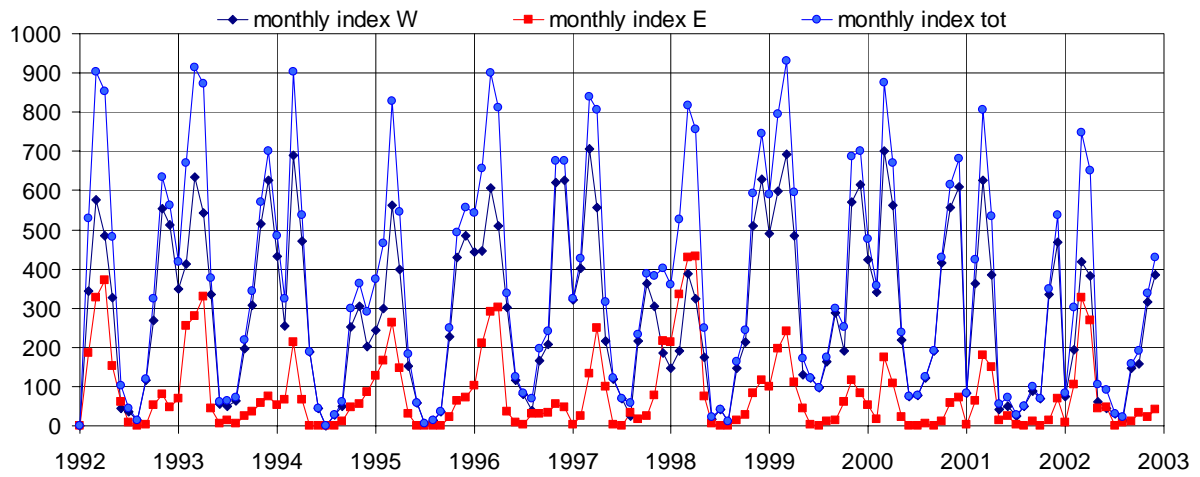


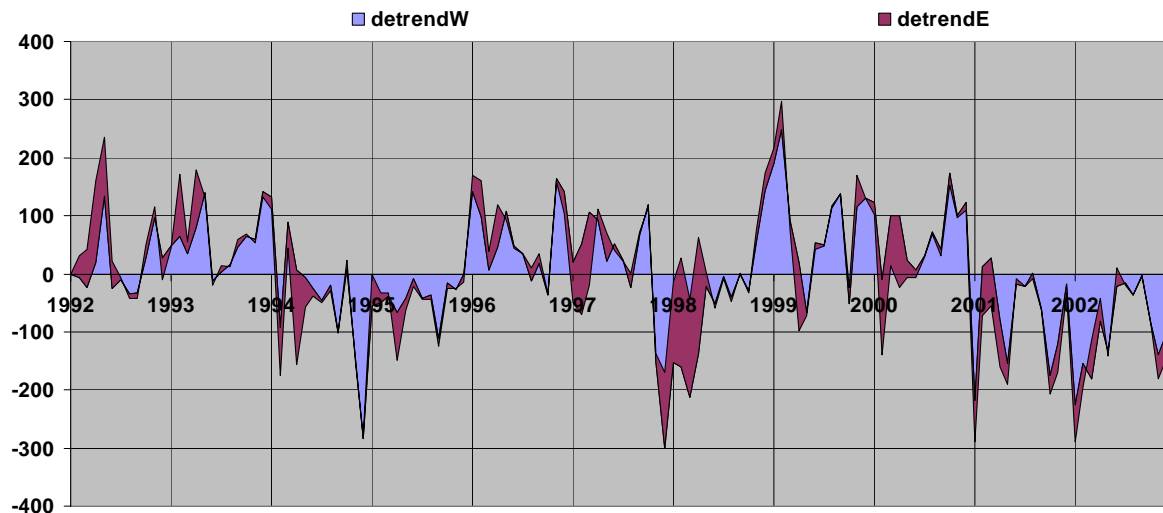
- SST and wind simultaneously;





- SST, wind and height simultaneously;





- SST, wind and MLD simultaneously;

