



Monitoring and predicting coastal dynamics for management, conservation and restoration: the MER Italian high-resolution modeling system

Querin S.¹, Bolzon G.¹, Brandino G. P.², Bruschi A.³, Canu D.¹, Catini F.³, Cossarini G.¹, De Giorgi F.², Di Biagio V.¹, Di Sante F.⁴, Feudale L.¹, Gianni F.¹, Giordano F.^{1,5}, Giorgi G.³, Gisonni M.⁴, Ippoliti M.⁴, Manizza M.¹, Marani A.⁴, Marras G. F.⁴, Nespolo J.², Petronio A.¹, Piani S.¹, Poggi M.², Salon S.¹, Scipione G.⁴, Solidoro C.¹, Spada S.¹, Teruzzi A.¹

- ¹ National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics OGS, Italy
- ² eXact lab S.r.l., Italy
- ³ Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research ISPRA, Italy
- ⁴ CINECA (Consorzio Interuniversitario per il Calcolo Automatico dell'Italia Nord Orientale), Italy
- ⁵ University of Trieste, Italy











- MER (Marine Ecosystem Restoration) project, funded by the NextGenerationEU program (investment M2C4 I3.5) is the largest project on the sea in the context of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan;
- ISPRA is the implementing body / contracting authority and the Ministry for the Environment and Energy
 Security is the administration holder of the financing of 400 M€ for 2022-2026;
- **37 actions**: from oysterground restoration, to measurement networks, to the acquisition of a new oceanographic naval unit;
- actions B32 (biogeochemical modelling) and B35 (impact of sewage discharges river / coastal outfalls)
- **coastal areas**: highly dynamic environments with **physical** and **biogeochemical** processes interacting over multiple spatial and temporal **scales**;
- **monitoring** and **predicting** these processes for effective management, conservation and restoration of marine ecosystems;
- high-resolution regional downscaling tools need careful integration of various products (and their dependencies): open sea boundary conditions, river discharge, high-resolution atmospheric forcing, satellite observations and in situ coastal data (including wastewater treatment plant inputs);
- modelling system designed for operational purposes (five-day short-term forecasts);
- 10-year reanalysis (2011-2020) and 5-year hindcast (2021-2025) for the assessment of both coastal-open ocean dynamics and temporal variability at fine scales.

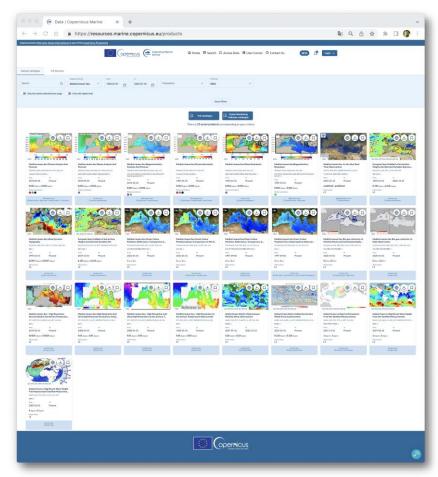


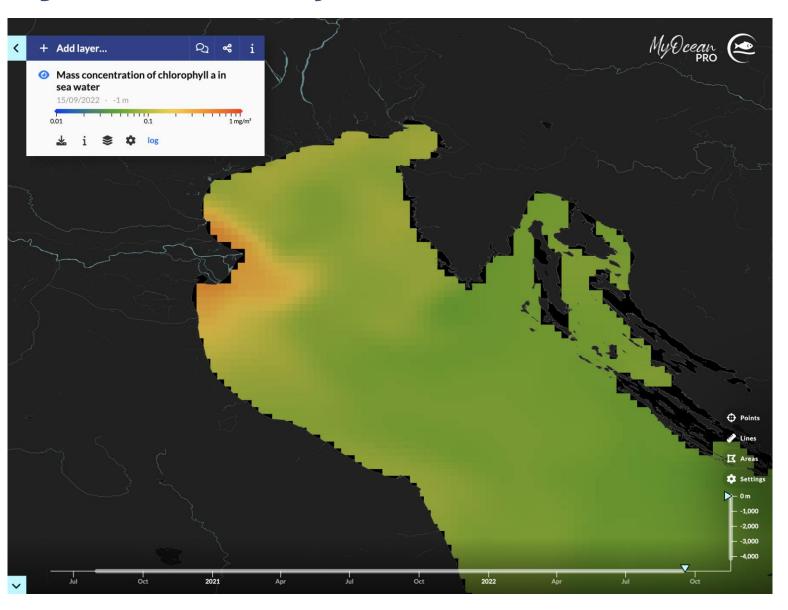


Need for higher resolution systems

CMEMS online catalogue

(open and free) of the products for the physical and biogeochemical variables and for surface waves

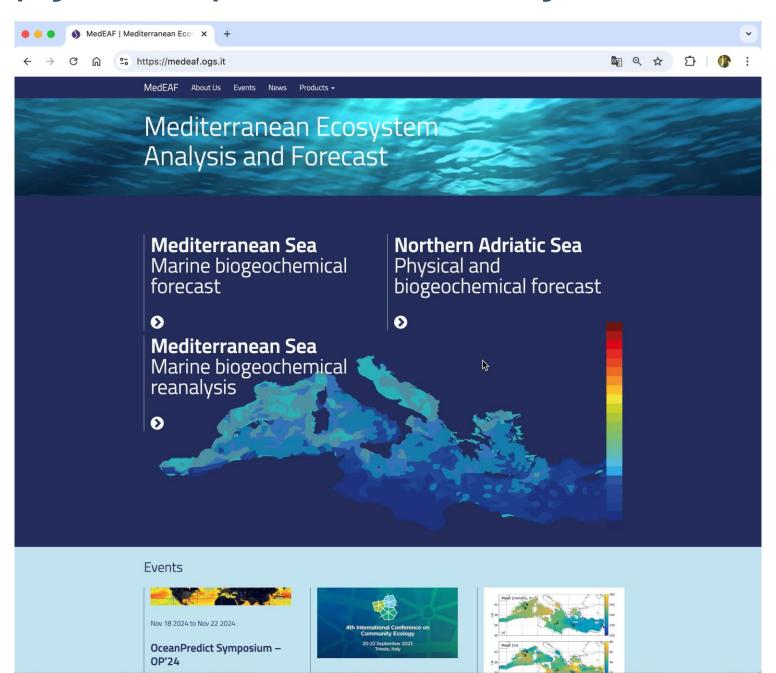


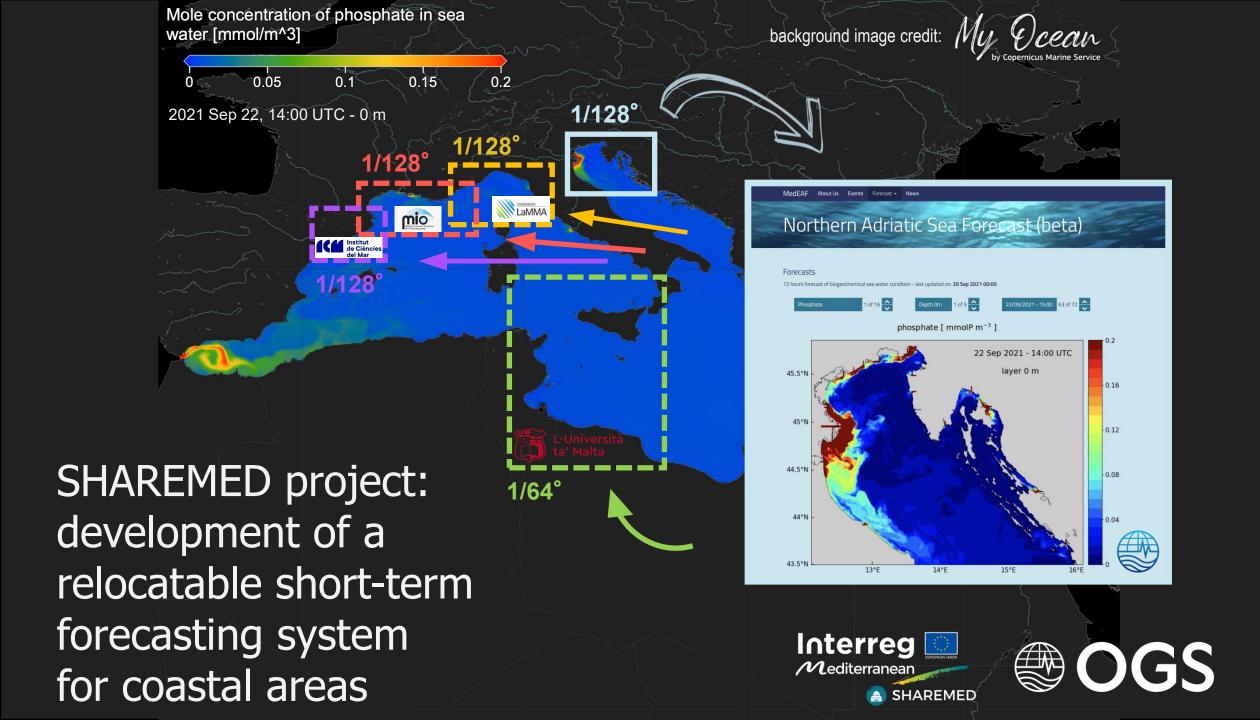


PROBLEM: for many coastal applications, the resolution (1/24°) is not enough...

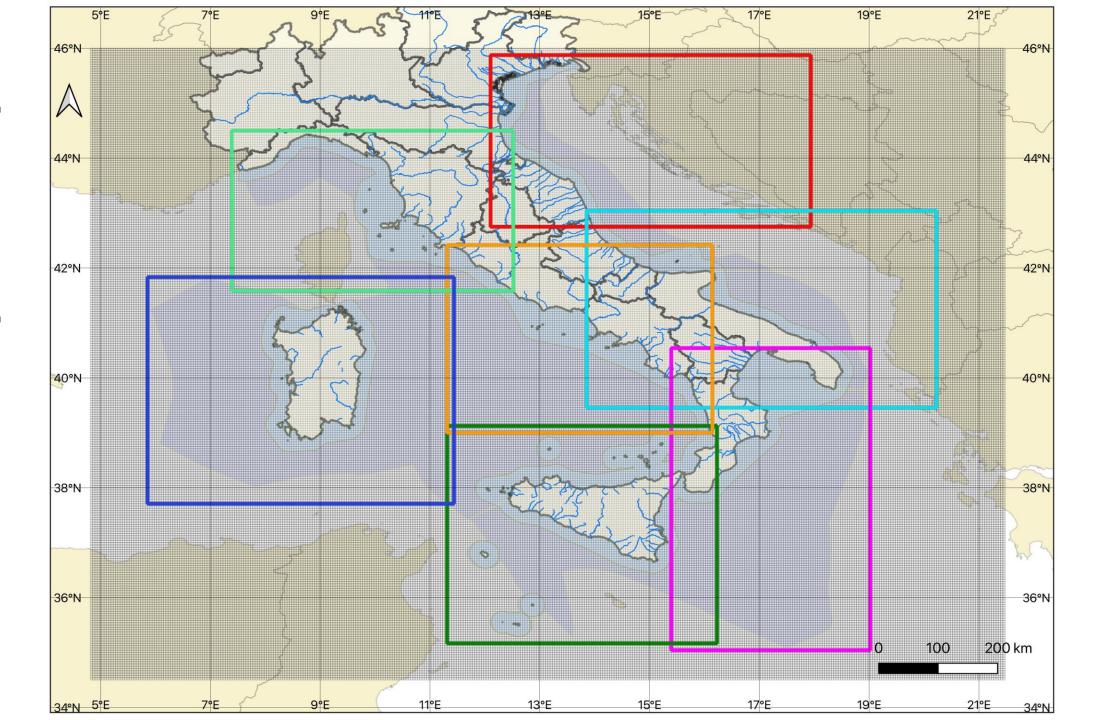
MedEAF webpage: Med Sea products and downscaling on the northern Adriatic Sea

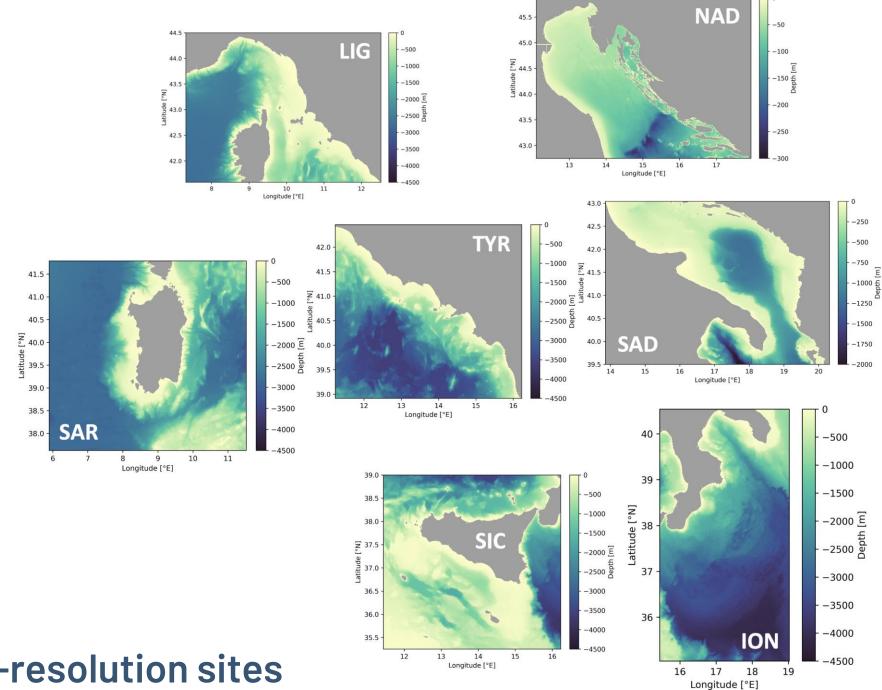






Model domains (500 m res.





+ 10 high-resolution sites

SUBCONTRACTS

Lot 1 - Adaptation and quality control of the **satellite products** of Ocean Color and Sea Surface Temperature of the Marine Copernicus service for the coastal strip of the Italian seas.

Lot 2 - Contribution to **optimization and validation** for the implementation of the biogeochemical modeling system at the national scale at a resolution of 500 m.

Lot 3 - Support for the implementation of the oceanographic modeling system at the scale of **high-resolution sites** (sites of extension not less than 400 km² with grid elements not greater than 100 m).





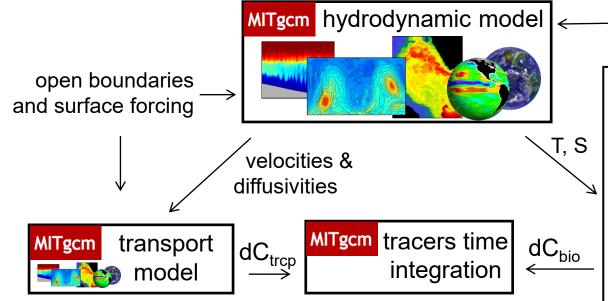








Modeling system based on the coupled MITgcm-BFM model



BFMcoupler v1.0 wind PAR pCO₂ atm sink

atmospheric forcing

BOBBORHANI SULT MODIE

Z Meacacoplankton

R Organic matter

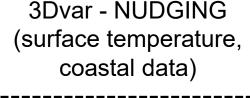
R Orga

MITgcm: "state-of-the-art" hydrodynamic model

BFM: official biogeochemical model of the CMEMS Med-MFC community

BFMcoupler v1.0: new online coupling (**possible two-way feedback**), modular approach, optimized integration schemes, open source

3Dvar - NUDGING: assimilation of sea surface chl/temperature and coastal data of nutrients









Cossarini

eţ

<u>a</u>/.,

2017]





THE NUMERICAL MODEL

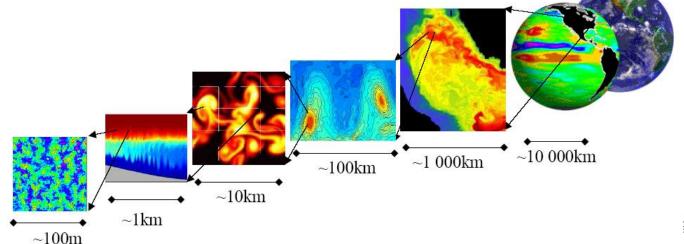
MITgcm Ocean General Circulation Model [Marshall et al., 1997]

MITgcm main features:

- designed to study both atmospheric and oceanic phenomena
- includes <u>non-hydrostatic</u> capability
- adopts the KPP or GGL90 vertical turbulence parametrization
- adopts a <u>finite volume</u> technique

• developed to perform efficiently on a wide variety of computational platforms including MPI

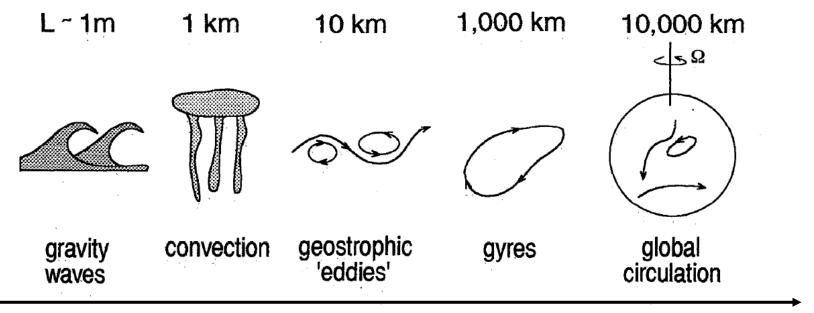
parallelizing directive



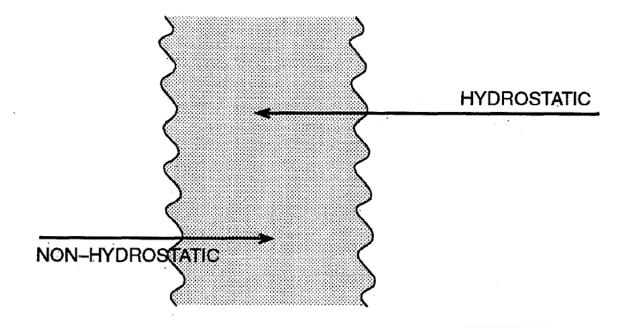








Increasing length scale











potential density ___29.2 kg/m³ ___ 01/11/2011 depth [m]

MER B32-B35 forecast and reanalysis components



Remote sensing data integration of sea surface temperature and chlorophyll



Atmospheric forcing

ICON / COSMO forecasts

SPHERA reanalysis

arpae emilia-romagna

~2.2 km horiz. res., 1 hour freq.

EIONET-SOE **in-situ** data integration







Model results (~25 km horiz. resolution)

+ bias correction based on **observations**





Initial and southern boundary conditions

for PHY and BGC variables

Copernicus Marine Service **River discharges and BGC loads**

Observations and hydrological model data (~1.5 km horiz. res.)

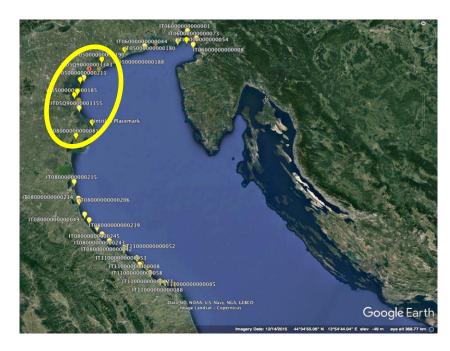






Action B35: simulation of bottom sewage discharges

Bottom discharges, 3D case study (municipality of Chioggia): 12 sources of pollutant (proxy of e. coli)



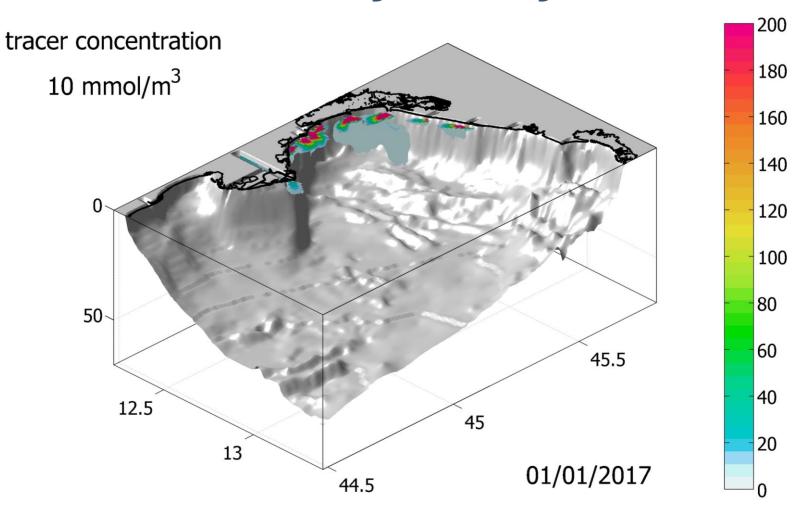
Coastal discharges (ISPRA dataset)











first order decay law [Chan et al., 2013]

$$k(z,t) = (k_b + k_s S(z,t))\theta^{T-20} + k_I I(t)e^{-e_t z}$$

z (depth), t (time), k_b =0.8, k_s =0.017, k_l =0.086, e_t =0.5 (higher transparency), θ =1.07



Client:

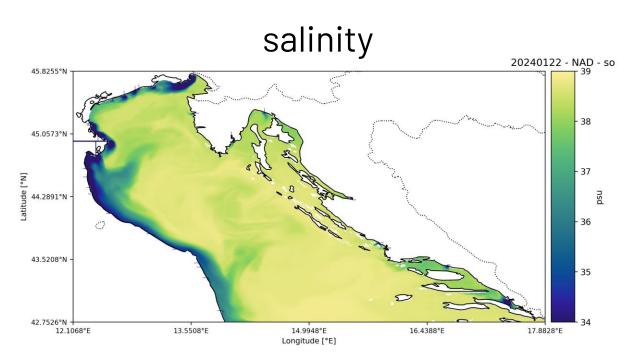


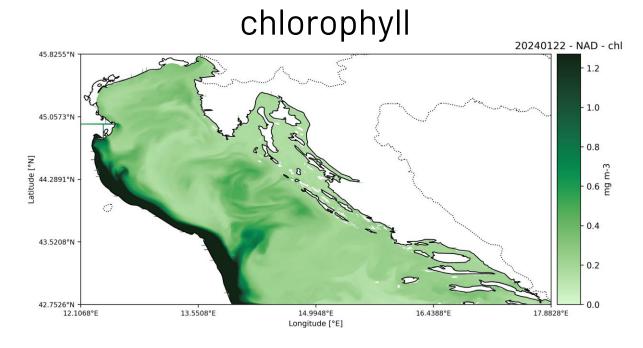


Case study: MER
Biogeochemical operational chain
engineering

Model results - yearly run - NAD

WINTER 2024









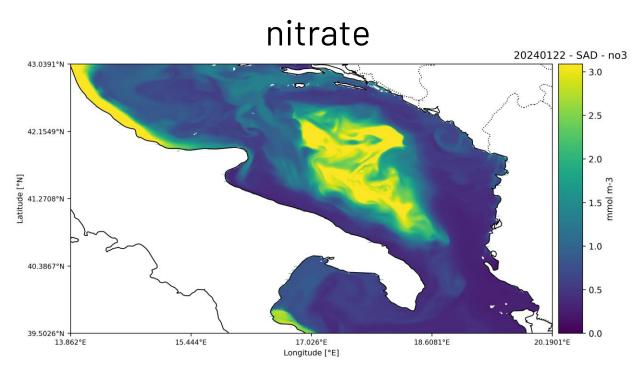


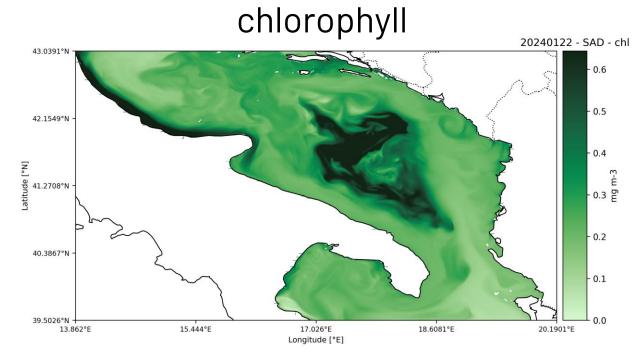




Model results - yearly run - SAD

WINTER 2024







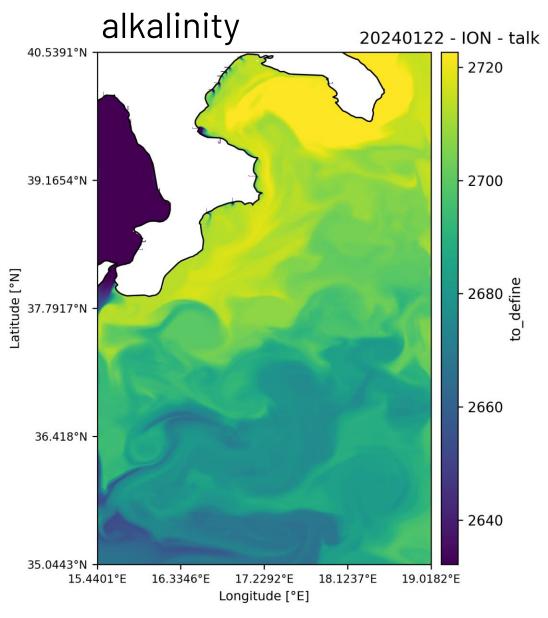


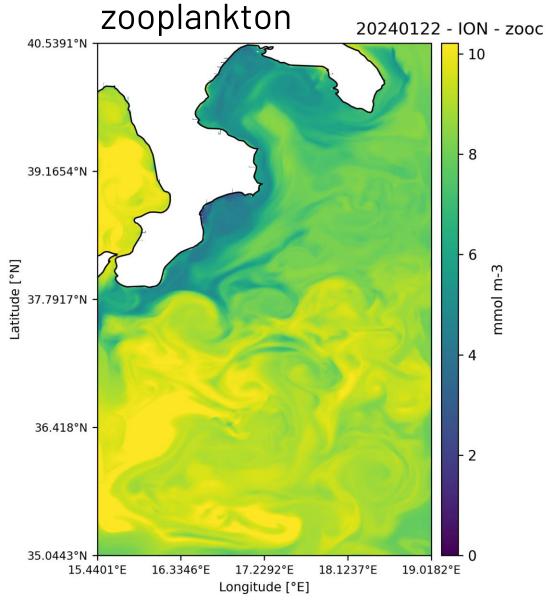






Model results - yearly run - ION









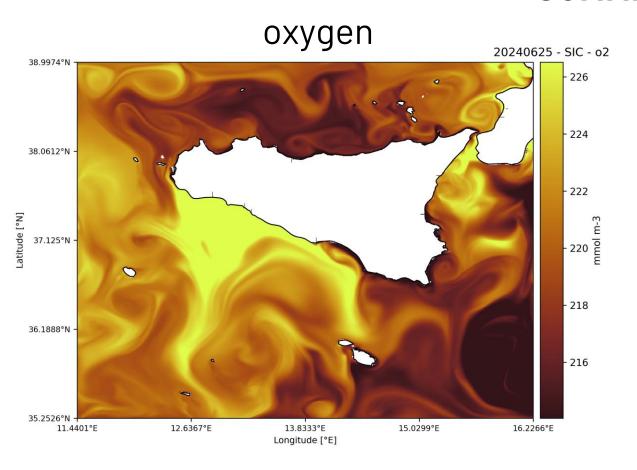


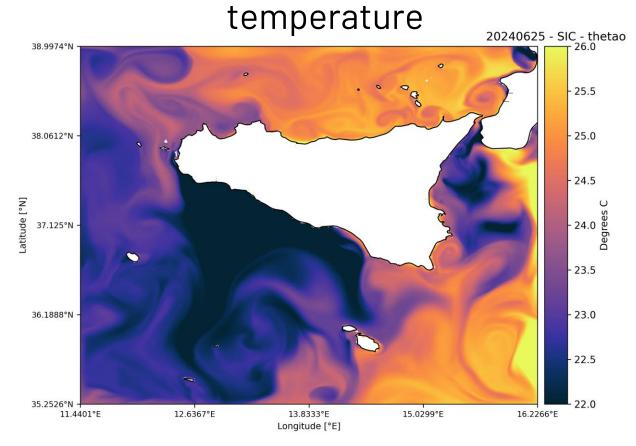




Model results - yearly run - SIC

SUMMER 2024









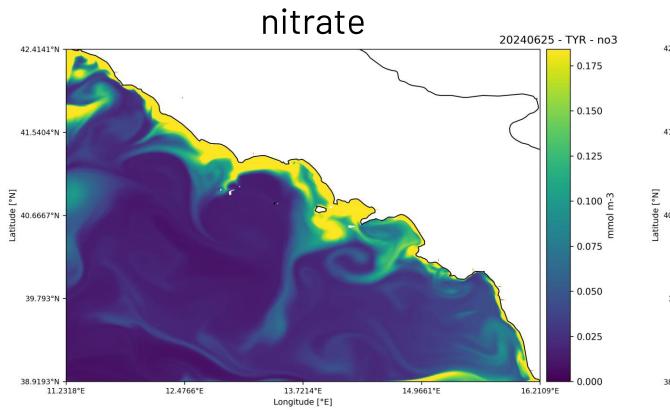


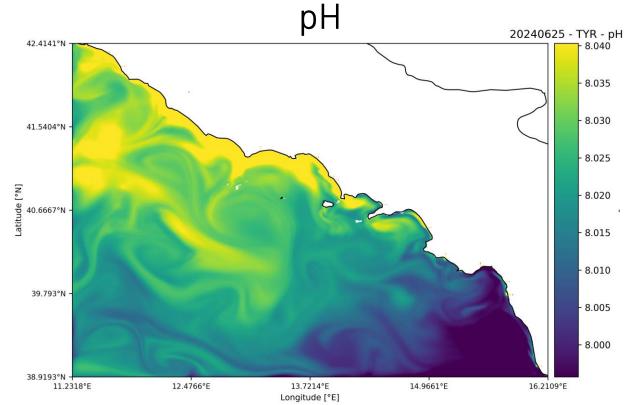




Model results - yearly run - TYR

SUMMER 2024









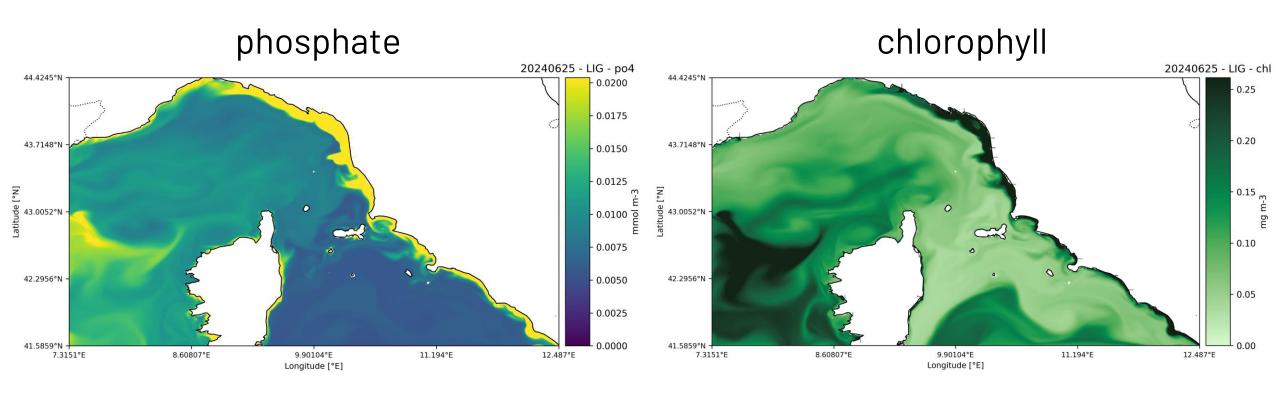






Model results - yearly run - LIG

SUMMER 2024







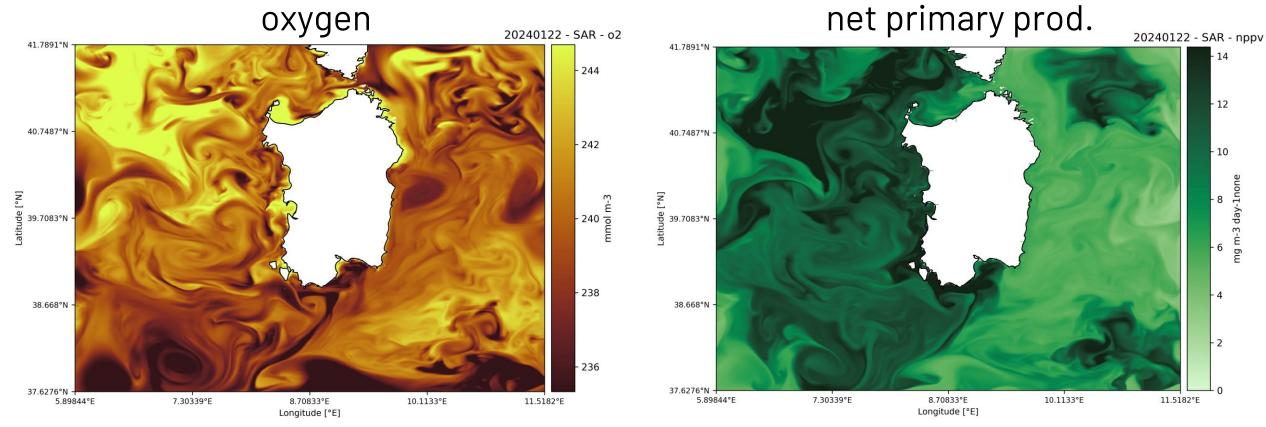






Model results - yearly run - SAR

WINTER 2024













Wrap up...

- for coastal applications high resolution and high level of detail are needed
- regional downscaling tools need careful integration of various products
 (and their dependencies): open sea boundary conditions, river discharge,
 high-resolution atmospheric forcing, satellite observations and in situ
 coastal data;
- technological advancements and potential benefits of the MER relocatable forecasting system;
- preliminary results of the physical and biogeochemical hindcast simulations for the Italian coastal waters.

Thank you!











Importance of absorption of solar radiation

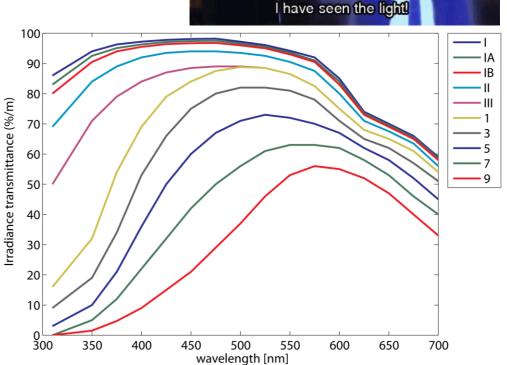




1. Jerlov water type

Jerlov [1976] discretized his observations into a set of five typical **oceanic** spectra and nine typical **coastal** spectra

Jerlov Water Type	Examples
IA IB III 3 5	Open Pacific Eastern Mediterranean, Indian Ocean Western Mediterranean, Open Atlantic Coastal waters, Azores Coastal waters, North Sea Skagerrak Strait Baltic Black Sea Coastal waters, dark



- 2. Choice of the albedo
- 3. Direct/diffuse short wave radiation from atmospheric models: same standard?
- 4. Spectral models of light absorption
- 5. Feedback from biogeochemical models

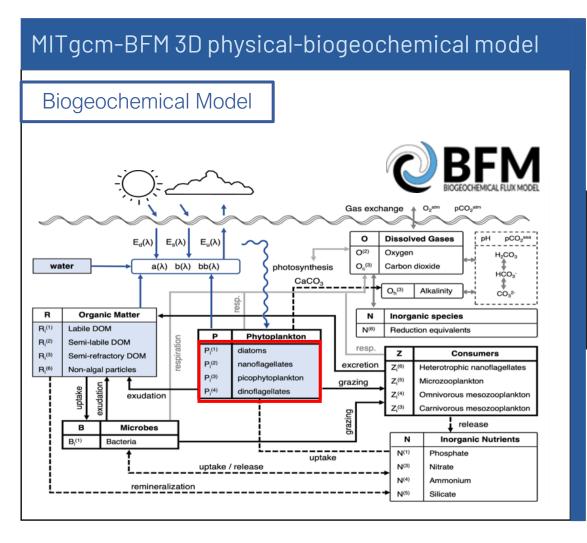


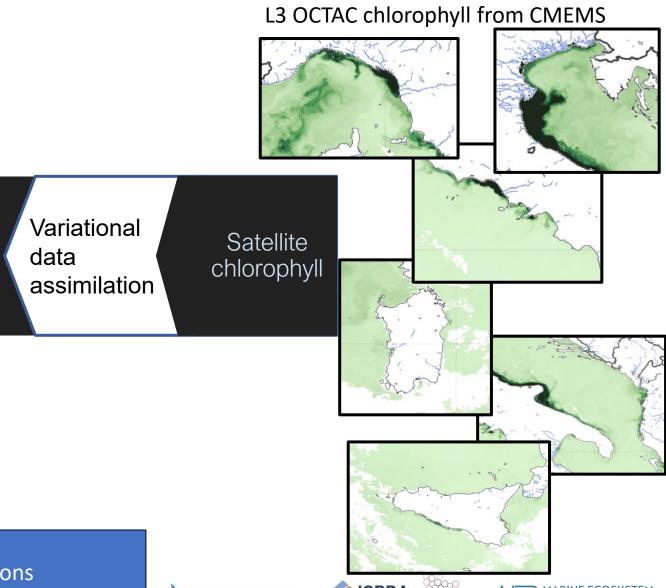






3DVAR assimilation in MITgcm-BFM system for chlorophyll





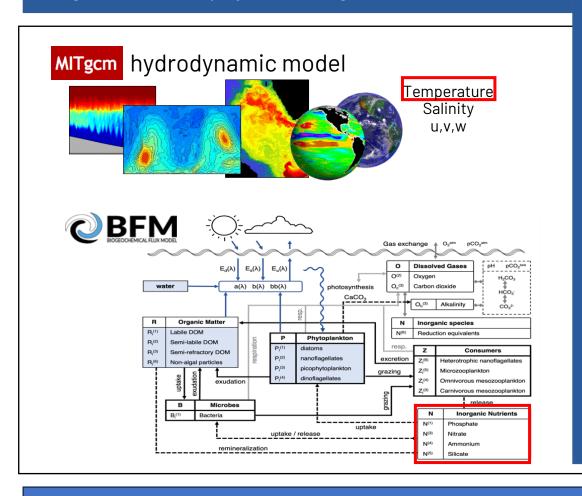




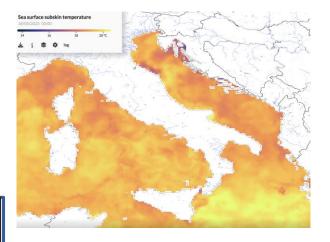


Assimilation in MITgcm-BFM of SST and in-situ nutrients

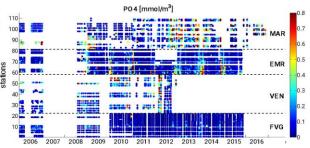
MITgcm-BFM 3D physical-biogeochemical model



nudging scheme $\frac{N(st,r)_{x,y}}{\tau} \cdot (C(x,y,t) - C_{st})$ SST and in situ data













Daily relaxation for SST and **monthly** relaxation for in-situ nutrient data CMEMS SST and EIONET-SOE dataset

Identification of allocated zones for aquaculture (AZA) – Lazio Region

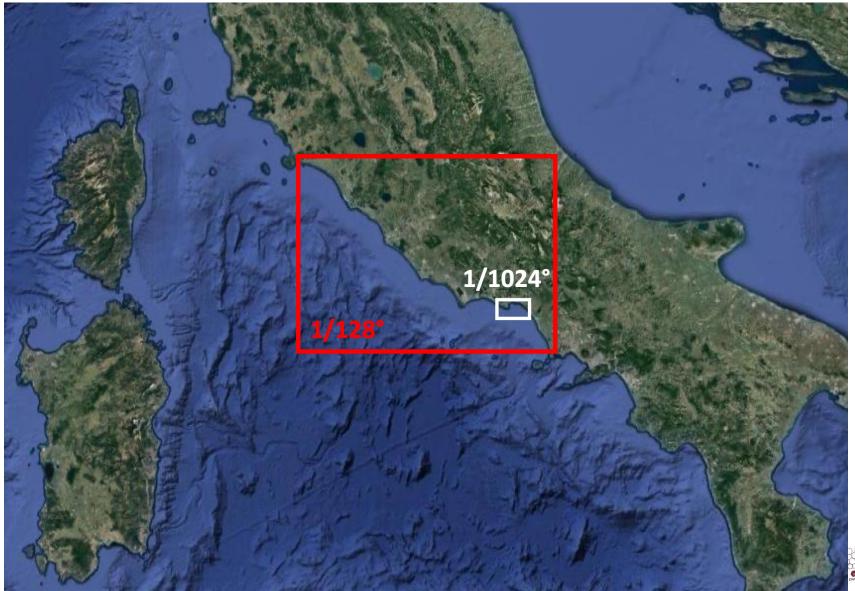


Model domains: regional and local scale









1/128° ≅ 750 m

1/1024° ≅ 95 m





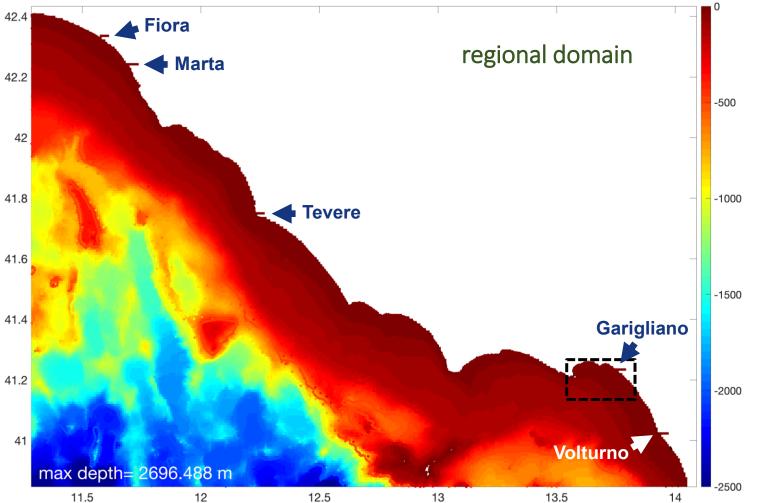
Model domains: bathymetries



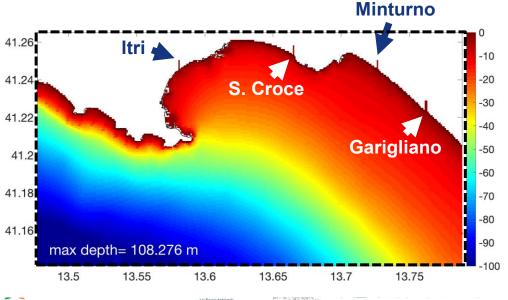








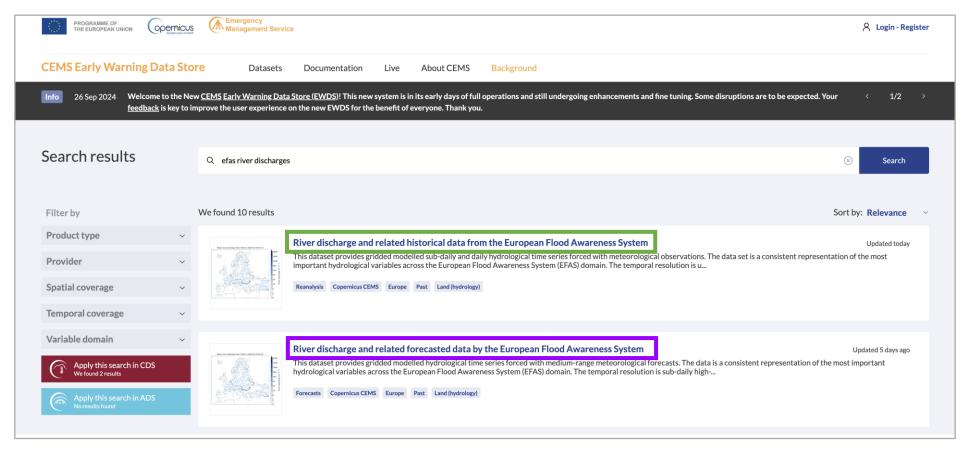
high resolution domain (from S. Agostino to Garigliano)





Copernicus EU EFAS river discharges





EFAS v5 products (hydrological model with 1.5 km resolution) consisting of 6-h 2D maps of river discharge, divided in:

- historical: freely available, covering the 1992-present time period;
- forecast: freely available, since 2018-10-10 with 1 month delay, and near-real-time for EFAS Third Party Partners only.

OGS was appointed TPP by National Civil Protection Department and Copernicus Marine Service (one dataset on Med. scale), obtaining access to NRT data of high-resolution ECMWF and DWD forecasts (10 and 7 days) on a FTP server updated every 12h.

River modelling (1/3)

EFAS DOMAIN

EFAS provides river discharge data within the **domain**:

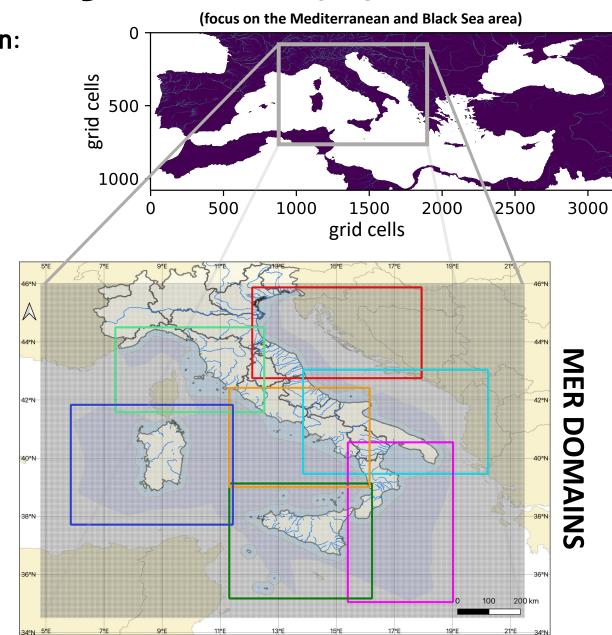
longitude $25.2^{\circ} \text{W} \div 50.2^{\circ} \text{E}$ latitude $22.8^{\circ} \text{N} \div 72.2^{\circ} \text{N}$

including the Mediterranean and Black Sea.



Rivers flowing into the **MER domains** were selected relying on:

- spatial criteria (correspondence between areas);
- a threshold imposed on the EFAS climatological annual discharges, computed in the time period 2011-2023 (to identify "major rivers").



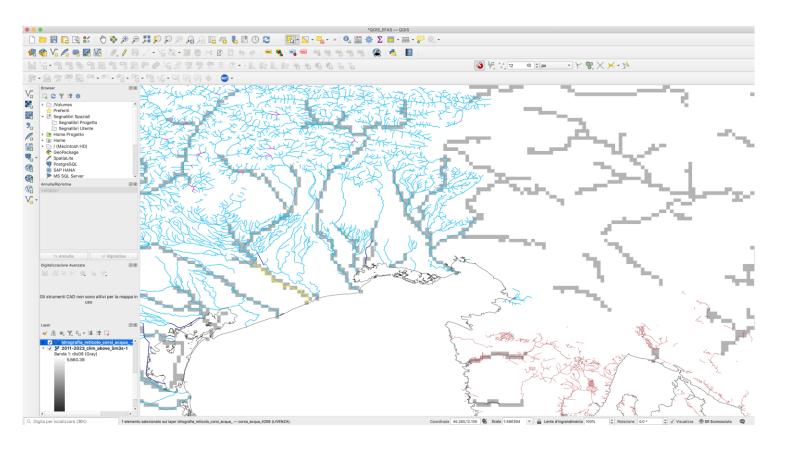
River modelling (2/3)

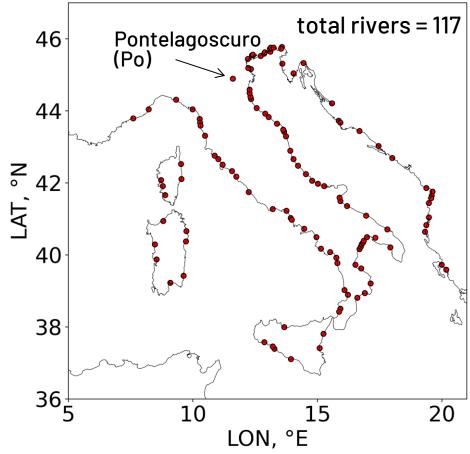
1) IDENTIFICATION OF RIVERS

- We imposed a threshold of 5 m^3s^{-1} on climatological 2D EFAS maps of river discharge \rightarrow EFAS river channels;
- QGIS overlapping of EFAS channel network and shapefiles of hydrographic networks from independent datasets;

• identification of nominal coordinates of river mouths (to be inserted in the bathymetry) and EFAS grid cells (to

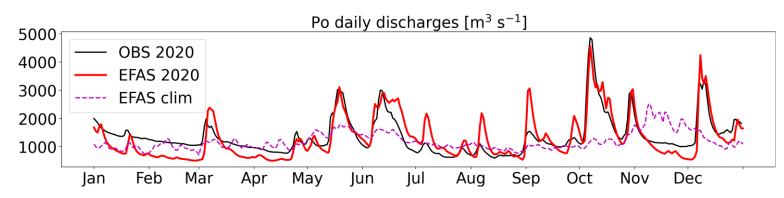
extract flow data).





River modelling (3/3)

2) EXTRACTION OF DISCHARGES

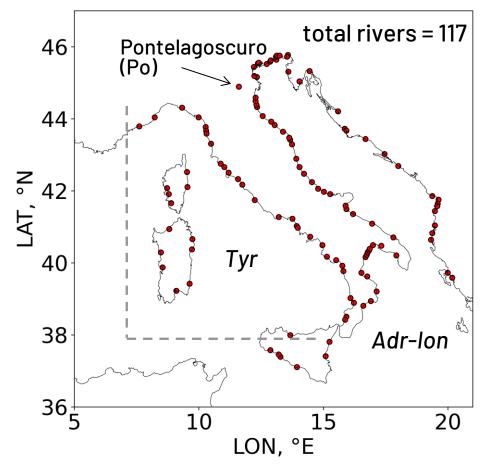


3) MODELLING OF BGC LOADS



literature review

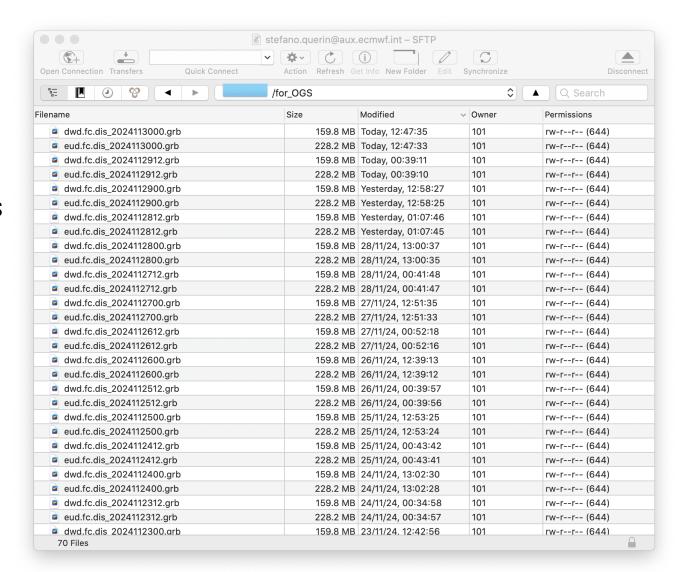
	Aar-ion	Tyr
Nitrate [gN/m ³]	1,74	2,23
Phosfate [gP/m ³]	0,059	0,283
DIC [gC/m ³]	36,08	52,96
POC [gC/m ³]	1,52	1,68
DOC [gC/m ³]	2,29	3,24
Alkalinity [mol/m ³]	3,01	5,16



Recovery procedure of the RT forecasts in absence of EFAS forecast data

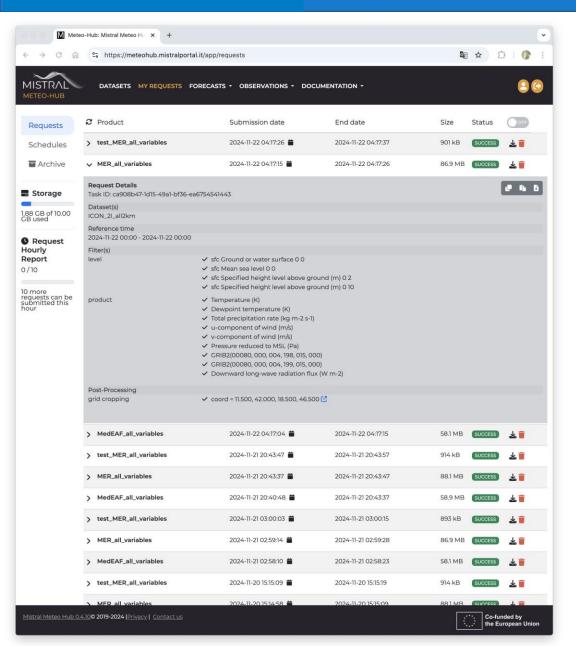
- 1) (Base-level) Use of daily river discharges from **EFAS daily climatology** [2011-2023];
- 2) (Advanced, if river daily observations are available) Discharges at point 1) bias-corrected by using daily observed discharges at measurement stations.

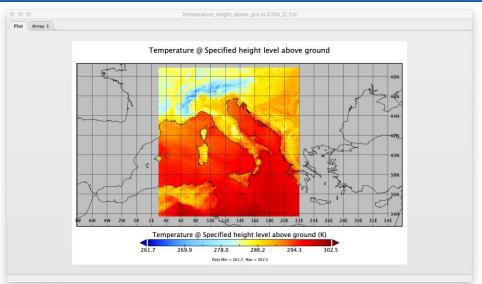
Example: for the **northern Adriatic** domain, we implement the recovery procedure 2) (Advanced) for a subset of EFAS rivers in the northern Adriatic area by using daily Po discharge rates measured at the Pontelagoscuro station.

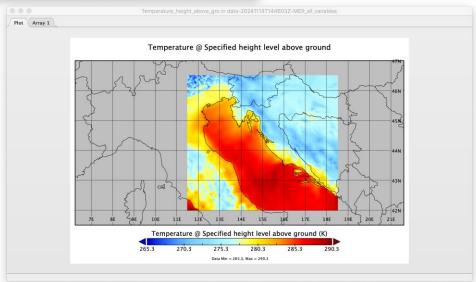




Meteorological forecasts







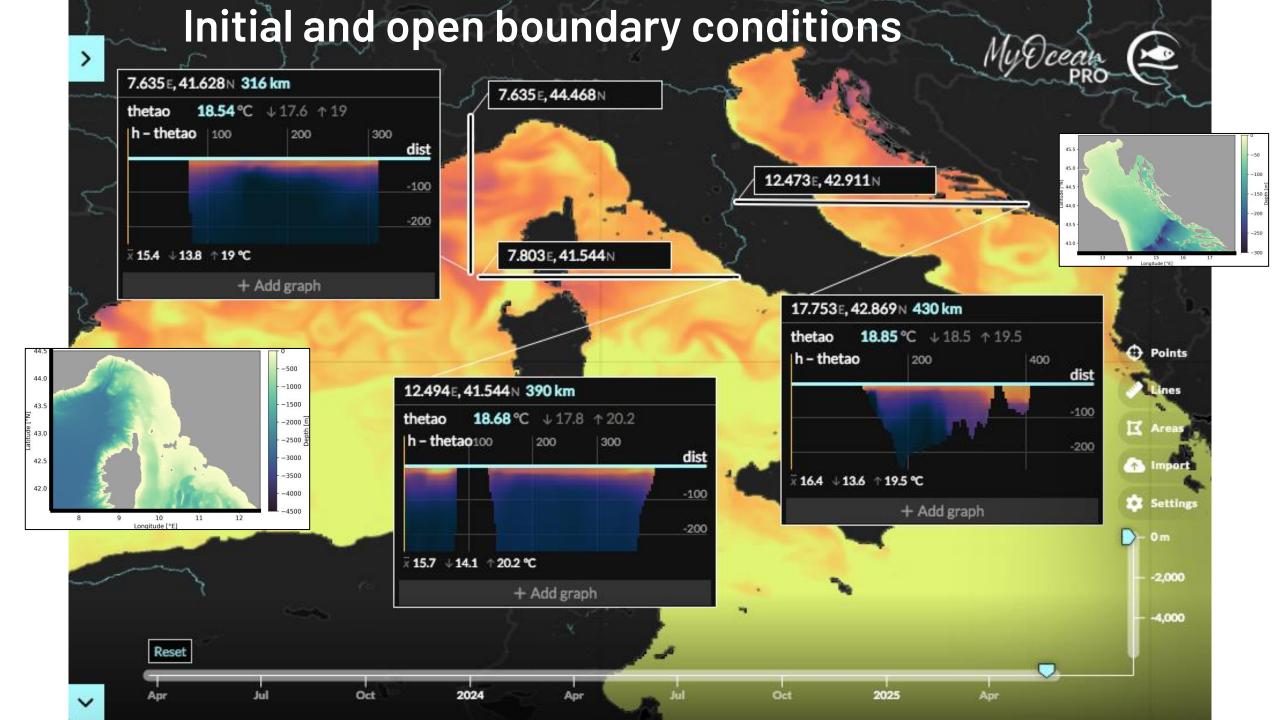












Other forcings

- surface deposition of nutrients (nitrate, phosphate)
- · bottom fluxes of nutrients (nitrate, phosphate) and oxygen
- sewage discharges (from rivers and UWWTP outfalls)

