

# Optimising Global Physics-Biogeochemistry Reanalyses for Initialising Seasonal Forecasts

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Pablo Ortega<sup>2</sup>, Andrea Rochner<sup>1</sup>, Matt Martin<sup>1</sup>

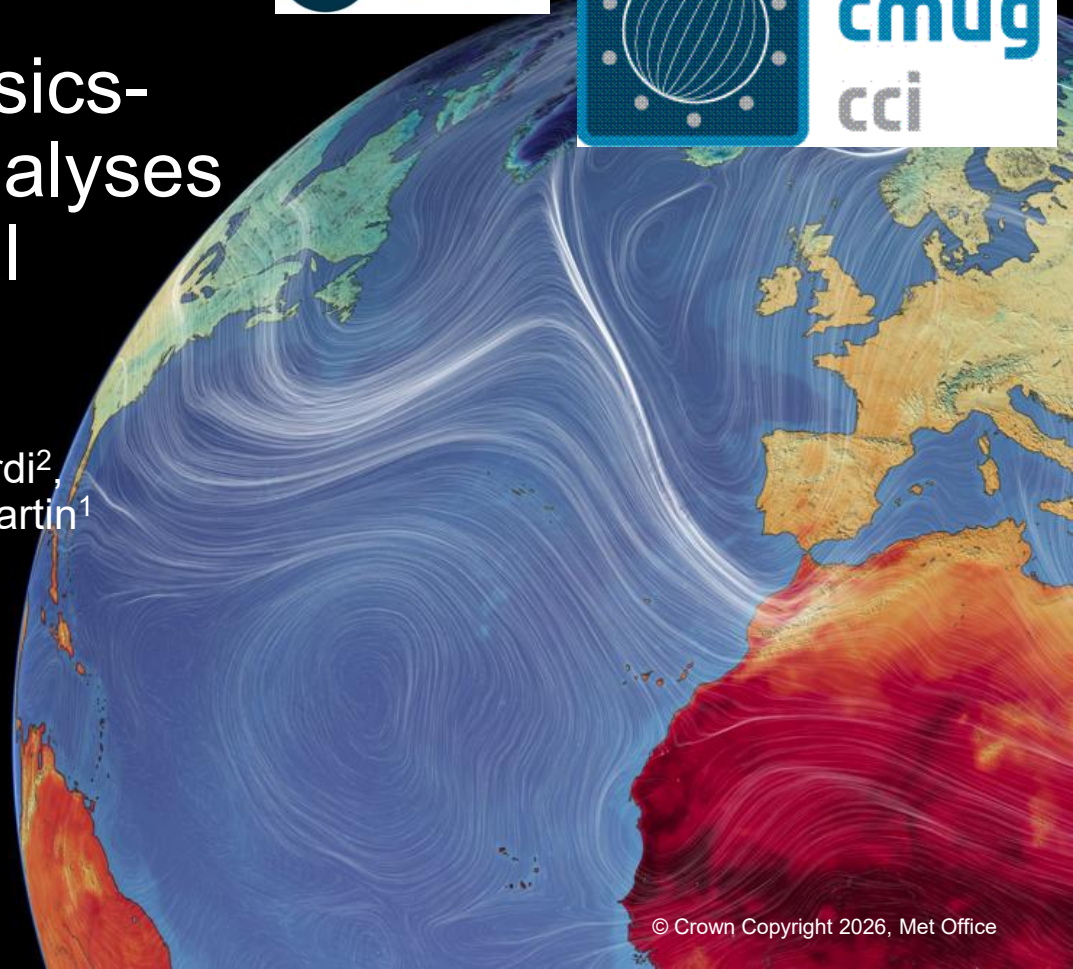
<sup>1</sup> Met Office

<sup>2</sup> Barcelona Supercomputing Center

\* Now at: ICM-CSIC

OceanPredict MEAP-TT

20 May 2026

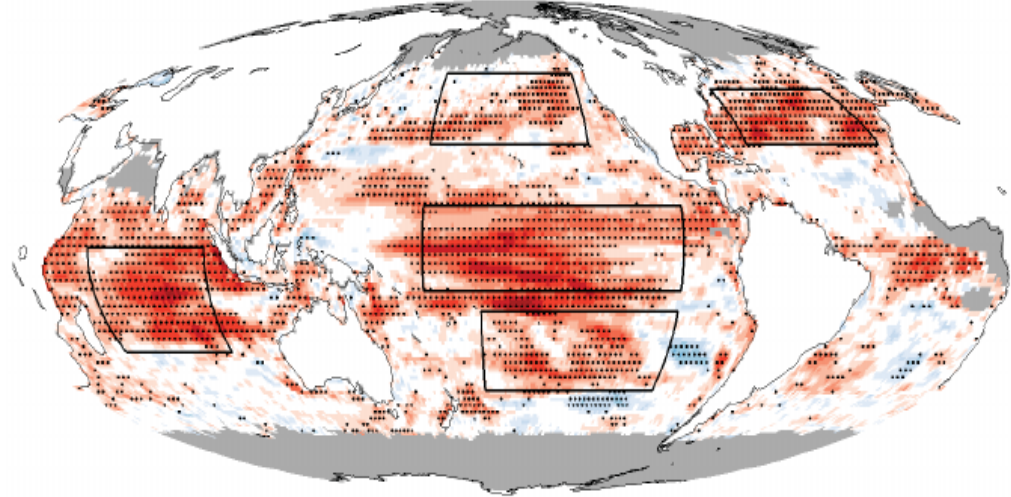


# Seasonal forecasts of marine biogeochemistry

## Requirements include:

- Primary production for fisheries
- Ocean acidification extremes
- Hypoxia events
- Eutrophication
- Carbon uptake

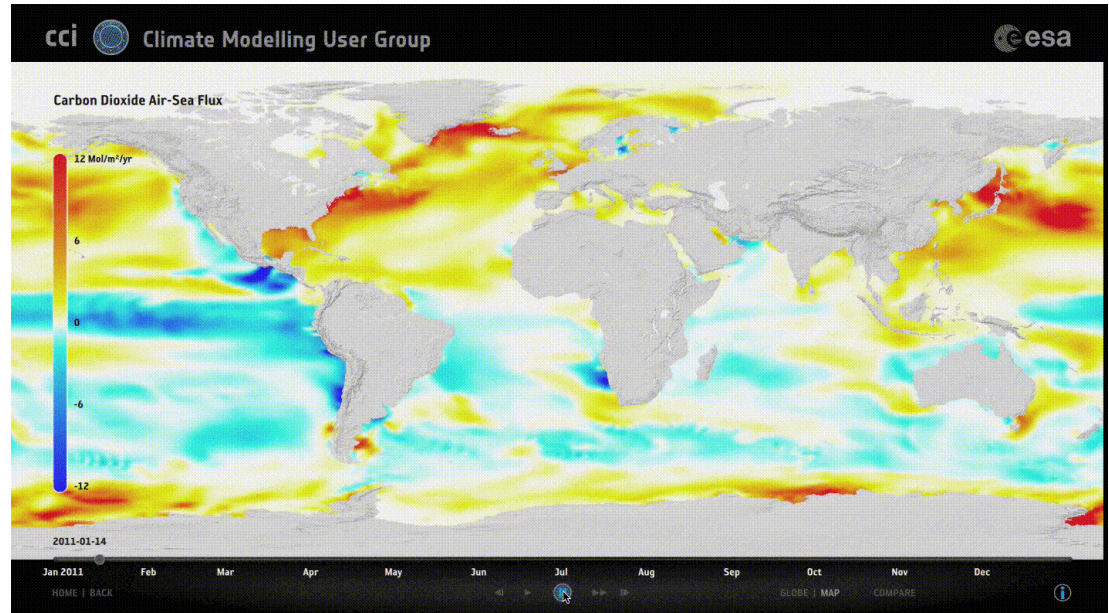
**A** Chlorophyll Prediction Skill (Lead Time: 1-3 mon)



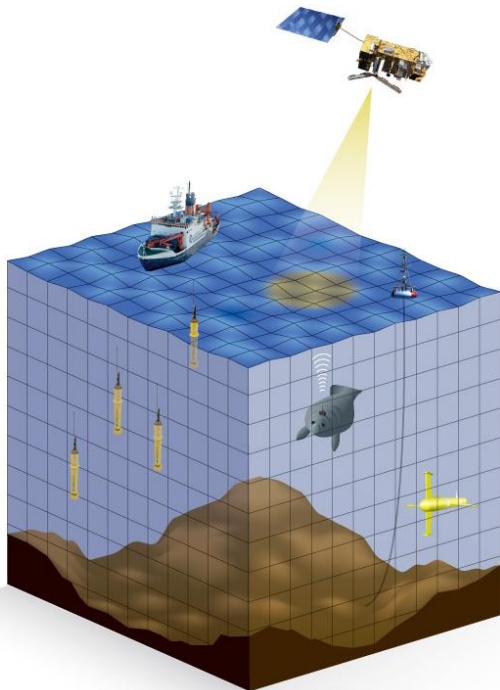
*Park, J.-Y. et al., Science  
2019, 365, 284–288*

# Coupled physics-biogeochemistry reanalyses

- Initialise and calibrate seasonal forecasts
- Understand and quantify climate variability
- Evolution of the ocean carbon sink



# Data assimilation



<https://www.ecmwf.int>



<https://www.esa.int>

# Science questions

1. What is the value of assimilating ESA CCI data in generating initial conditions for seasonal predictions of ocean biogeochemistry?
2. What is the dominant factor at initialisation (the physical or the biogeochemical state) in determining predictive skill at global and regional scales?
3. What is the best strategy for constraining initial conditions to achieve the highest prediction skill in ocean biogeochemistry?

# Modelling systems (run ocean-only)

	<b>BSC</b>	<b>Met Office</b>
<b>System</b>	EC-Earth4	UKESM / GloSea / FOAM
<b>Physics</b>	NEMO	NEMO
<b>Sea ice</b>	SI <sup>3</sup>	SI <sup>3</sup>
<b>Biogeochemistry</b>	PISCES	MEDUSA
<b>Assimilation</b>	Nudging	NEMOVAR (3D-Var)
<b>Resolution</b>	1°	1/4°
<b>Period</b>	1998-2022	2016-2020

# BSC experiments (1998-2022)

	In situ temperature and salinity	Sea surface temperature	Sea surface salinity	Ocean colour
<b>CONTROL</b>	EN4			
<b>SST_CCI</b>	EN4	ESA CCI	ORAS5	
<b>SST_CCI+PhyC</b>	EN4	ESA CCI	ORAS5	ESA CCI-derived phytoplankton carbon

# Met Office experiments (2016-2020)

	In situ temperature and salinity	Sea surface temperature Sea ice concentration Sea level anomaly	Sea surface salinity	Ocean colour
<b>FREE</b>				
<b>STANDARD</b>	EN4	ESA CCI		
<b>STANDARD+SSS</b>	EN4	ESA CCI	ESA CCI	
<b>STANDARD+SSS+OC</b>	EN4	ESA CCI	ESA CCI	ESA CCI chlorophyll
<b>STANDARD+SSS+OCbal</b>	EN4	ESA CCI	ESA CCI	ESA CCI chlorophyll
<b>SSS</b>			ESA CCI	

[Home](#) / [Journal of Marine Research](#), Volume 66, Number 1

# **F** Ocean color data assimilation with material conservation for improving model estimates of air-sea CO<sub>2</sub> flux

**Authors:** [Hemmings, John C. P.](#); [Barciela, Rosa M.](#); [Bell, Michael J.](#)

**Source:** [Journal of Marine Research](#), Volume 66, Number 1, January 2008, pp. 87-126(40)

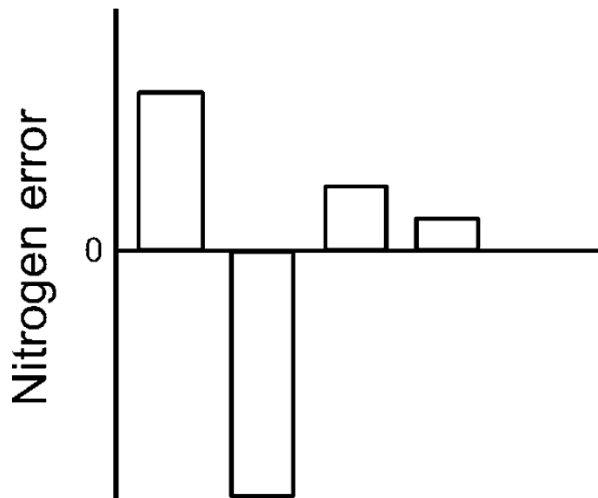
**Publisher:** [Sears Foundation for Marine Research](#)

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.1357/002224008784815739>

# Nitrogen balancing

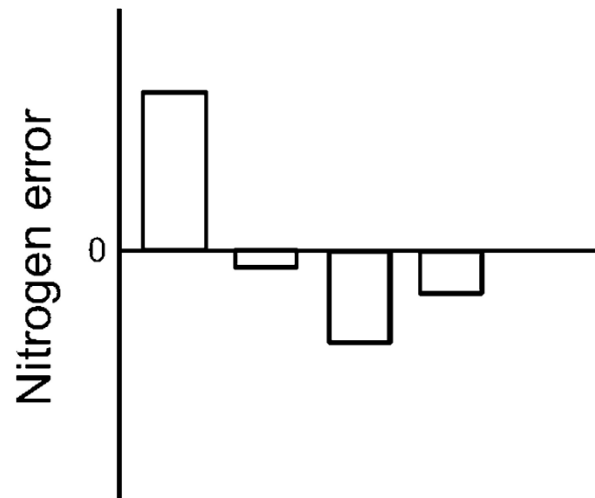
## Growth Errors Dominant

P N Z D



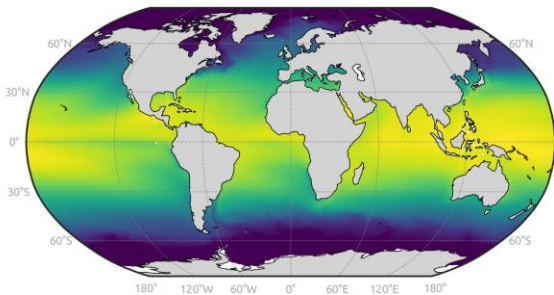
## Loss Errors Dominant

P N Z D

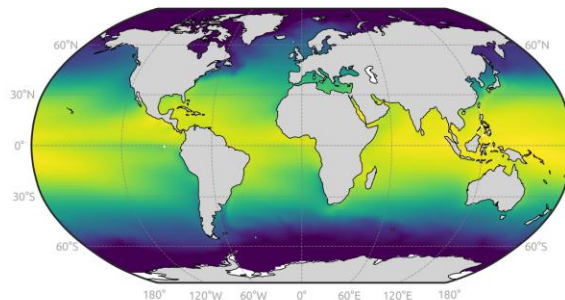


# BSC: 2000-2019 mean SST

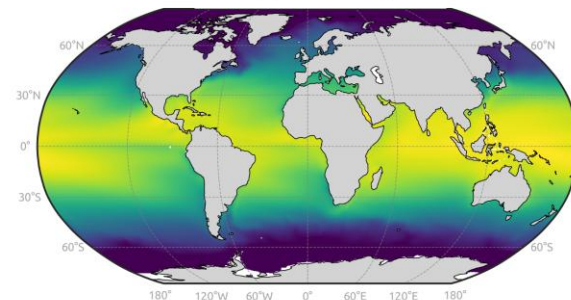
CONTROL



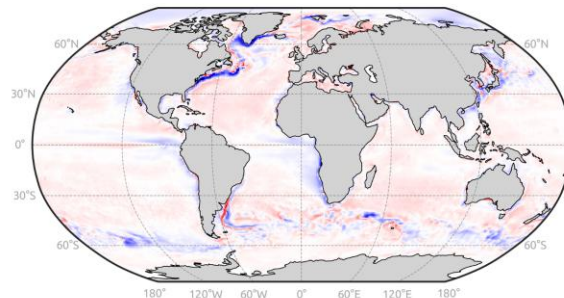
SST\_CCI



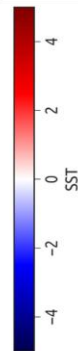
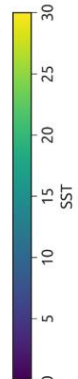
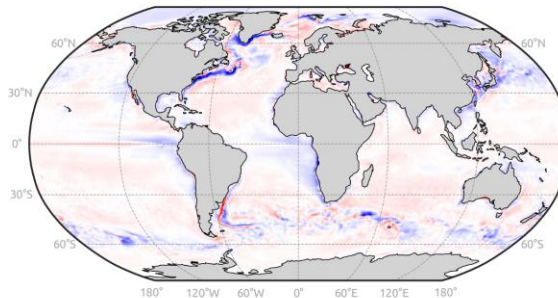
SST\_CCI+PhyC



SST\_CCI - CONTROL

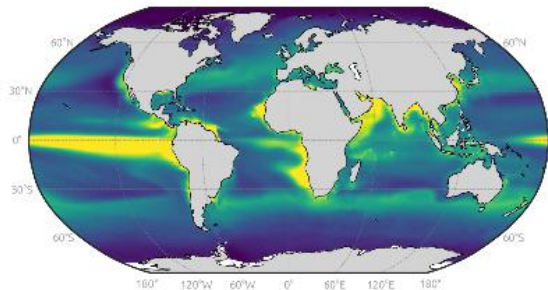


SST\_CCI+PhyC - CONTROL

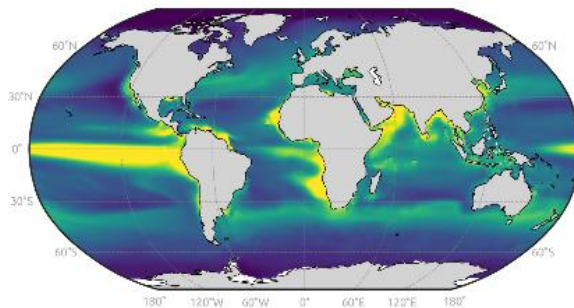


# BSC: 2000-2019 mean integrated PP

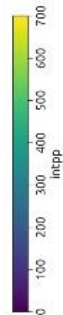
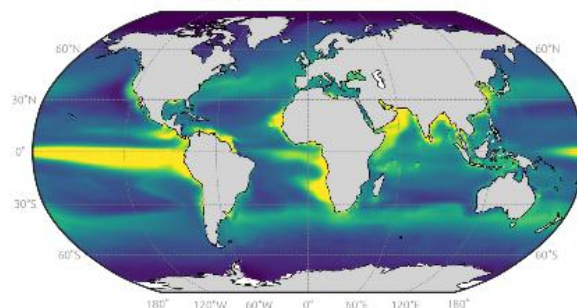
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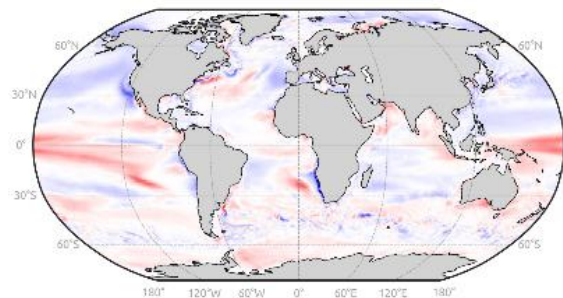
SST\_CCI



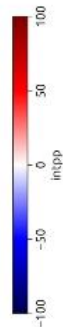
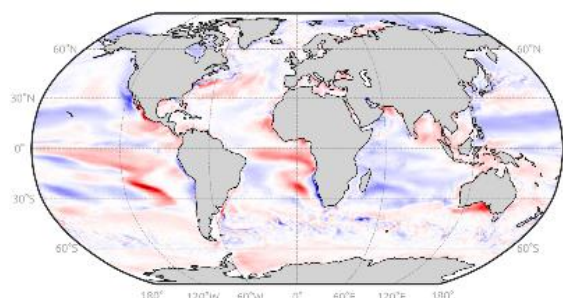
SST\_CCI+PhyC



SST\_CCI - CONTROL

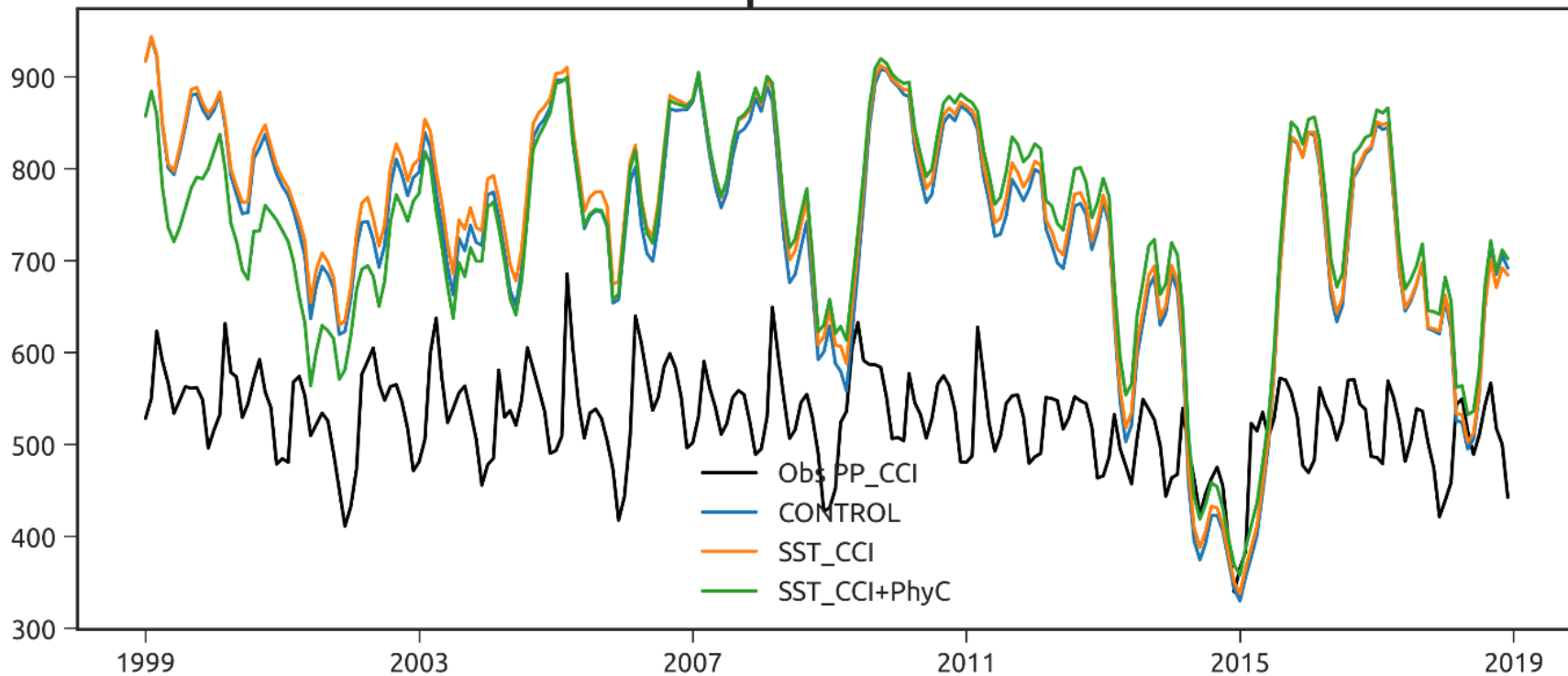


SST\_CCI+PhyC - CONTROL



# BSC: 2000-2019 integrated PP

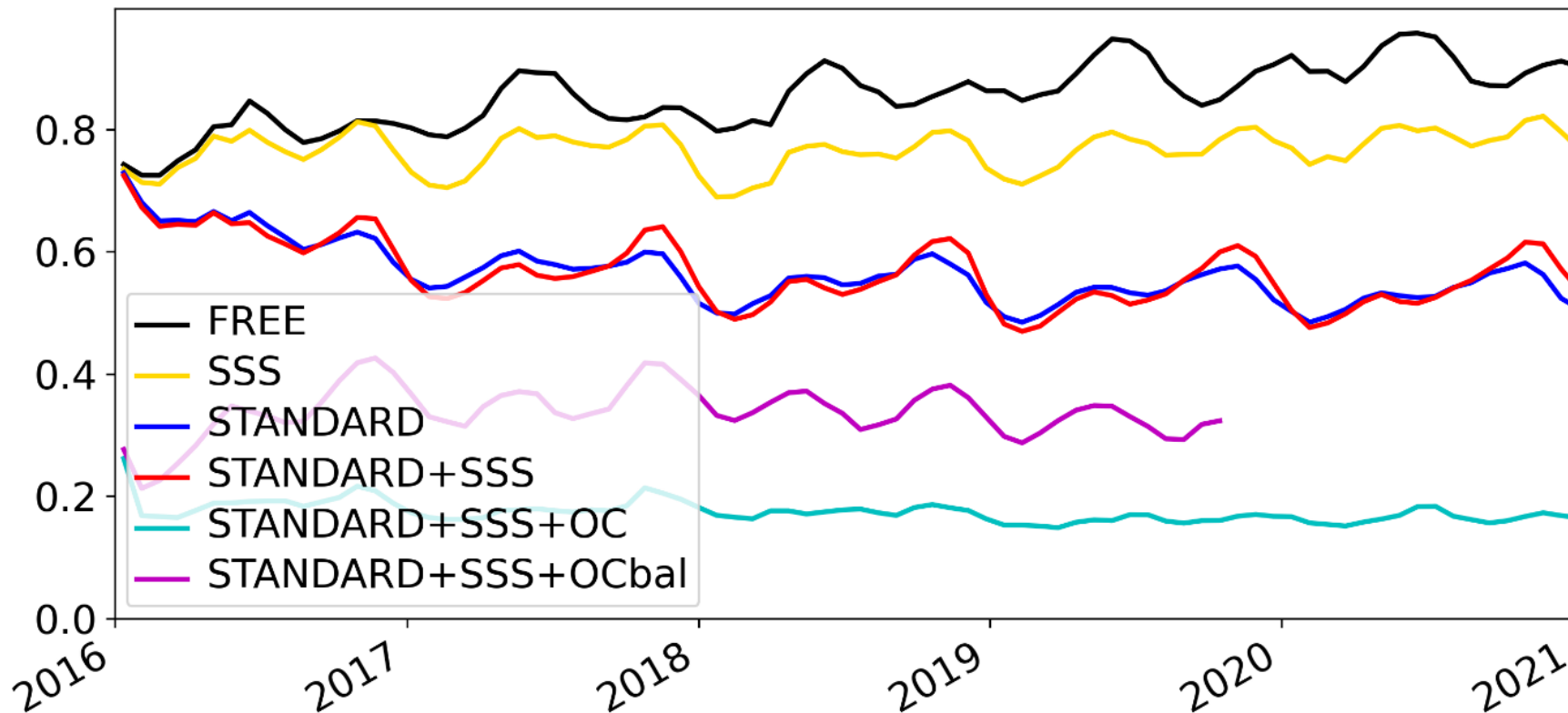
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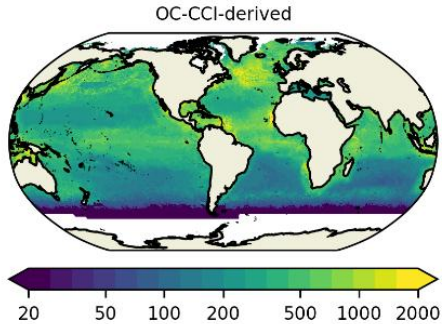




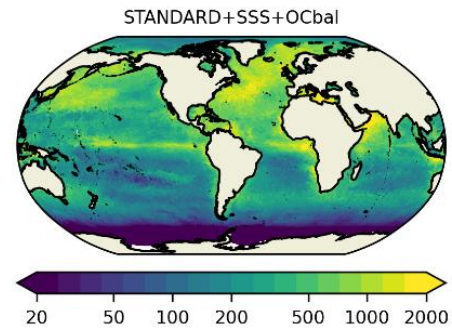
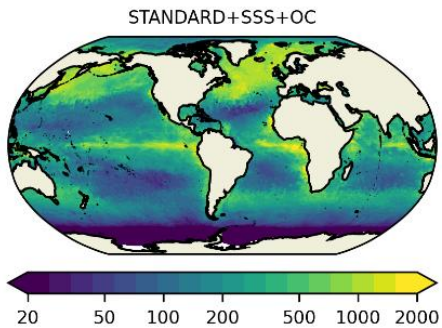
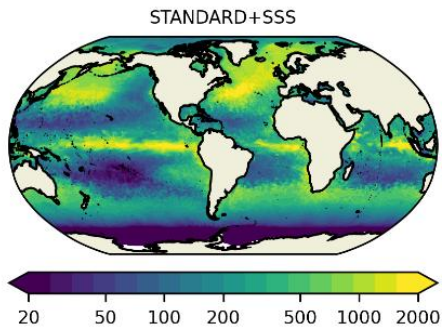
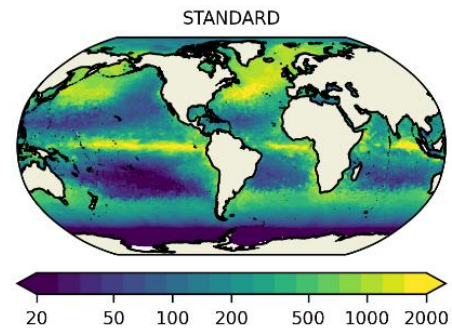
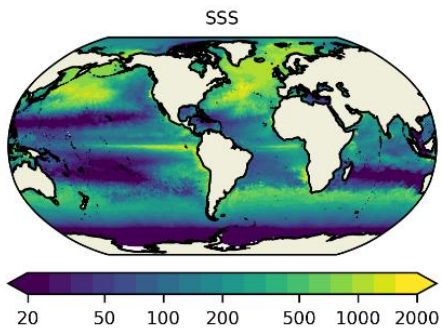
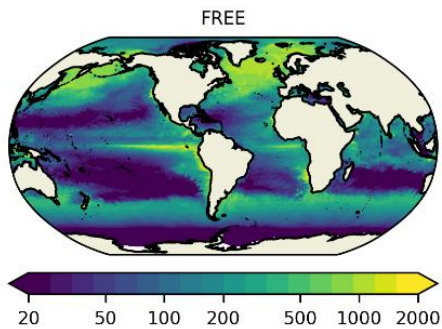
Met Office

# MO: Global surface $\log_{10}(\text{chlorophyll})$ (background RMSE vs CCI ocean colour)



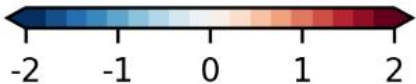
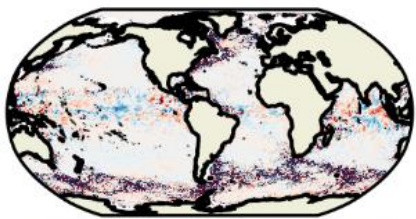


# MO: June 2019 integrated PP (comparison to CCI-derived product)

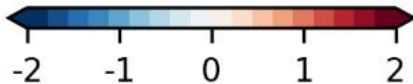
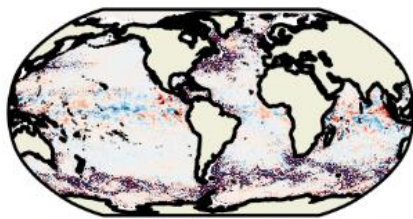


# MO: June 2019 500m vertical velocity

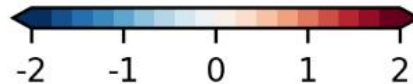
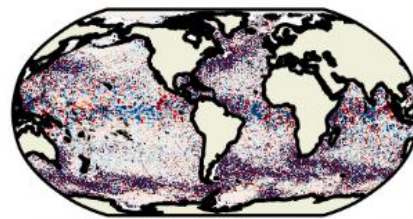
FREE



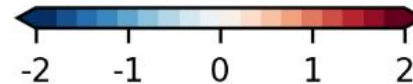
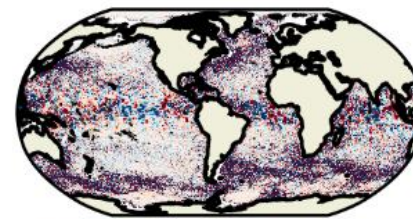
SSS



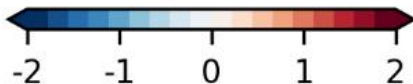
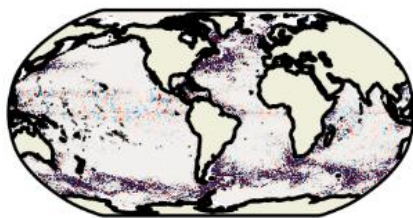
STANDARD



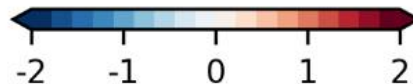
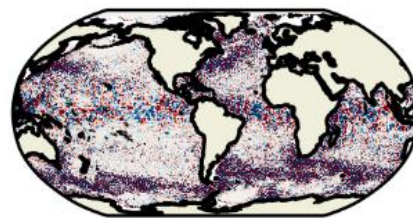
STANDARD+SSS



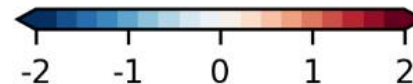
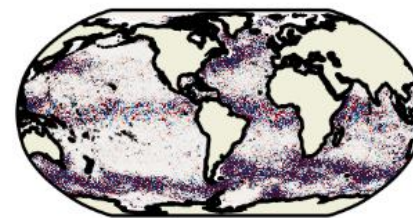
SSS - FREE



STANDARD - FREE

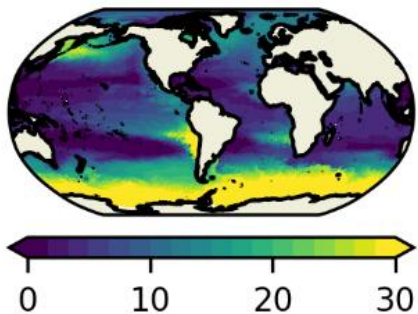


STANDARD+SSS - STANDARD

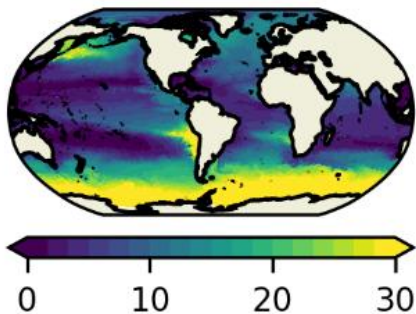


 Met Office MO: June 2019 surface passive tracer

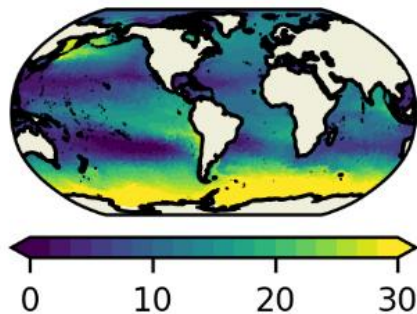
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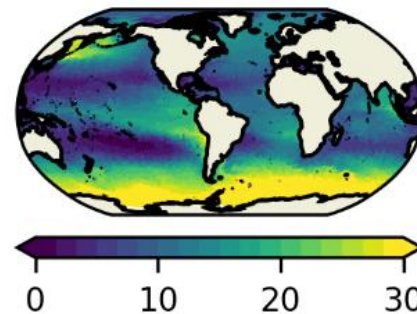
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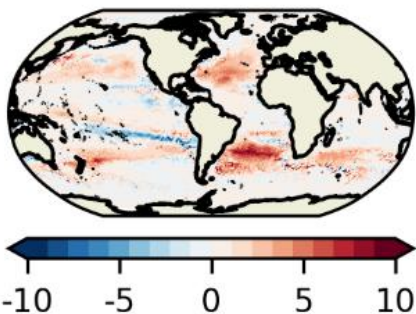
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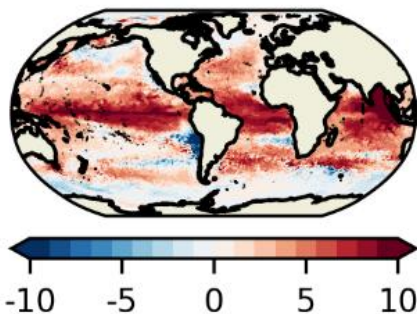
STANDARD+SSS



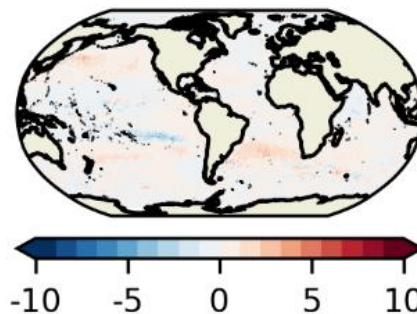
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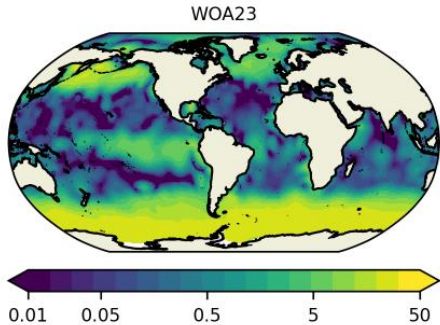


STANDARD - FREE

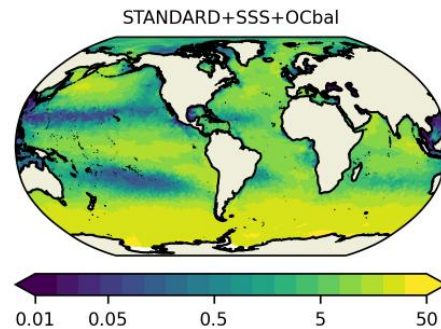
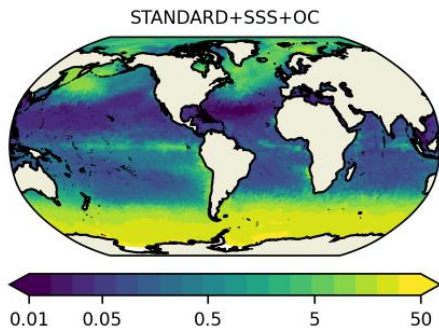
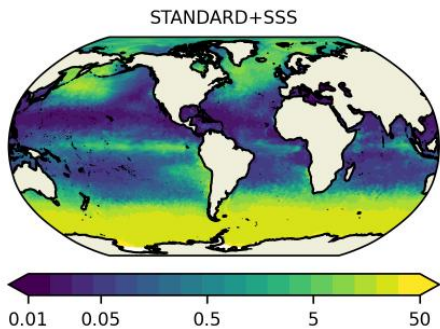
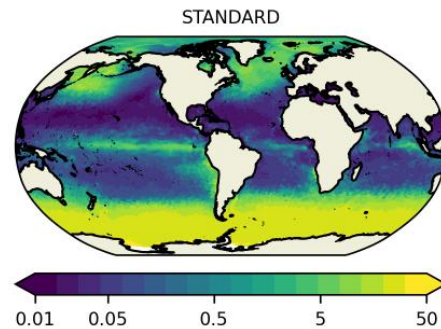
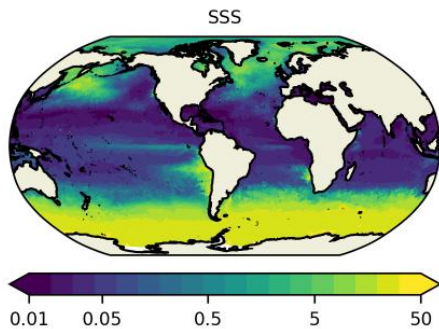
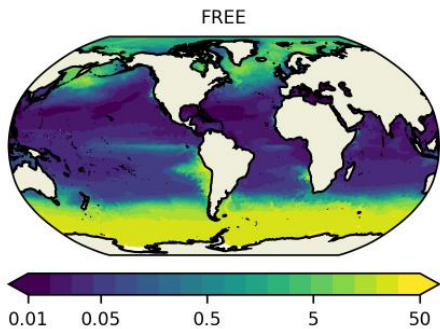


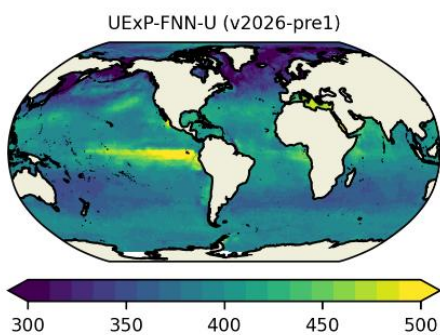
STANDARD+SSS - STANDARD



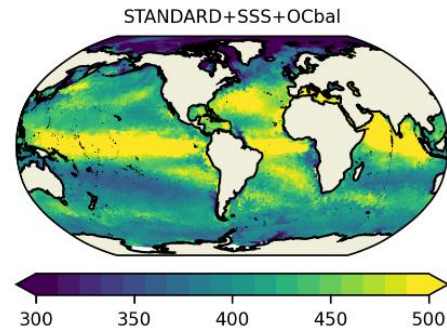
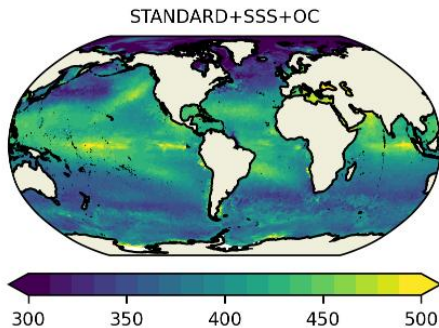
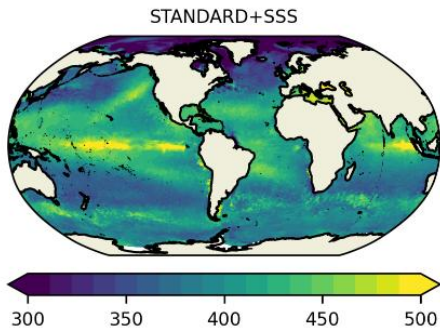
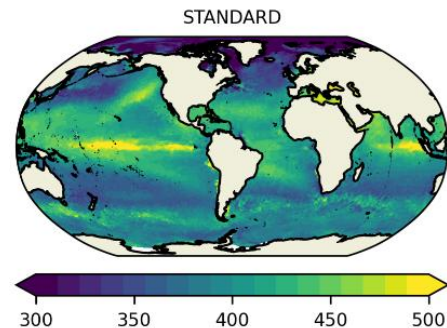
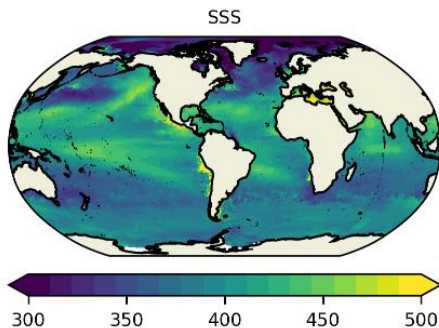
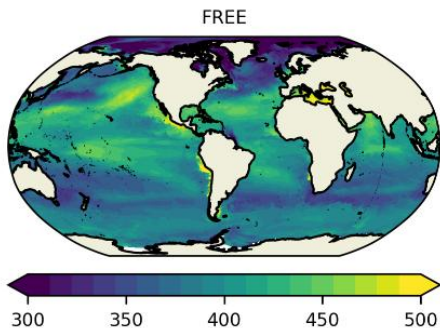


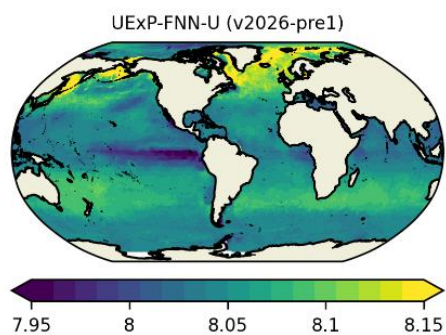
# MO: June 2019 nitrate (comparison to World Ocean Atlas)



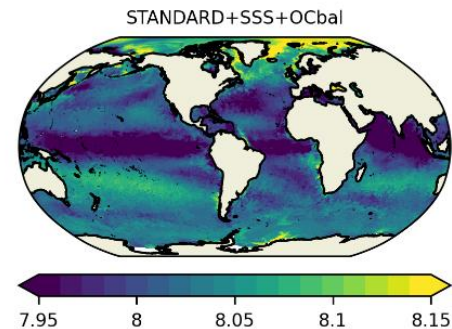
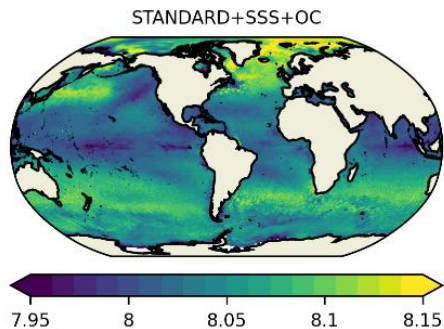
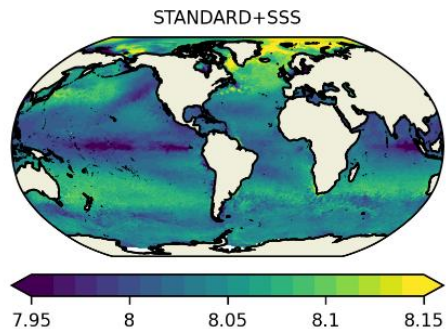
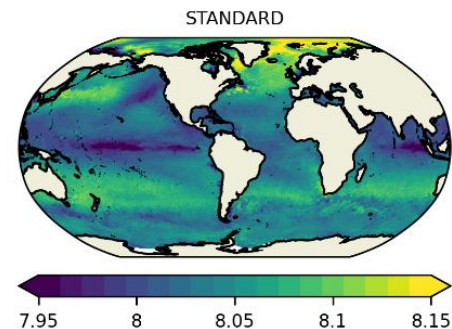
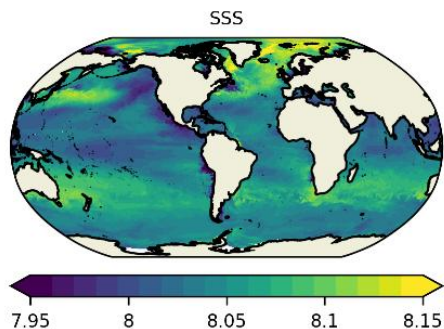
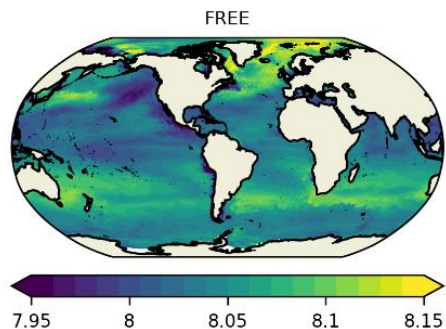


# MO: June 2019 fCO<sub>2</sub> (comparison to OC4C machine-learnt product)





# MO: June 2019 pH (comparison to OC4C machine-learnt product)



- **Summary**

- Assimilated different satellite data with two reanalysis systems

- **Conclusions**

- Physics and biogeochemistry assimilation have distinct impacts
- Just updating surface fields insufficient to constrain system
  - But 3D multivariate updates can degrade as well as improve
- Need for high temporal resolution data (along-track or daily)
  - Phytoplankton carbon products currently monthly

- **Next steps: reanalysis experiments**
  - Turn final ESA CMUG report into a journal paper
  - Further investigate impact of physics assimilation
  - Further investigate multivariate balancing (also with regional ERSEM)
- **Next steps: seasonal forecasting**
  - Couple MEDUSA to full ocean-atmosphere GloSea seasonal forecasting system (in progress!)
  - Run seasonal reforecasts using reanalyses as initial conditions
  - Assess potential ocean biogeochemistry seasonal forecasting skill

Questions?