EU China Blue Year Event - forecasting, data, monitoring, planning, indicators



Applications of Marine Observation Data and Numerical Models in North China Sea

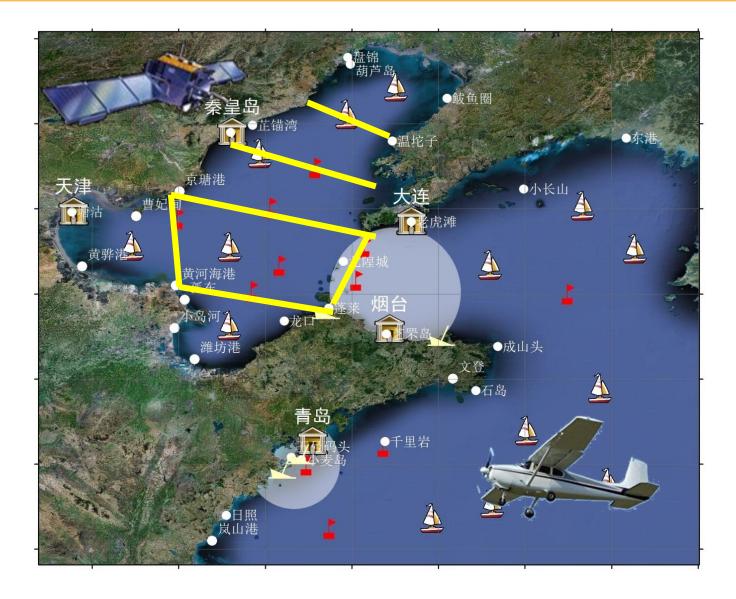
LI Rui North China Sea Marine Forecasting Center, SOA

2017/6/2, Brussels, Belgium





Observation network



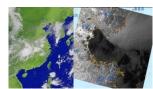








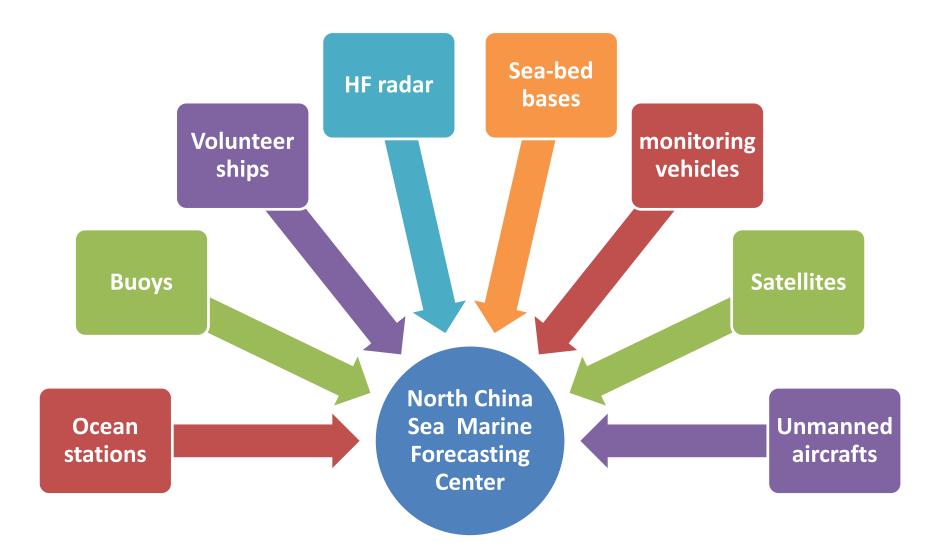




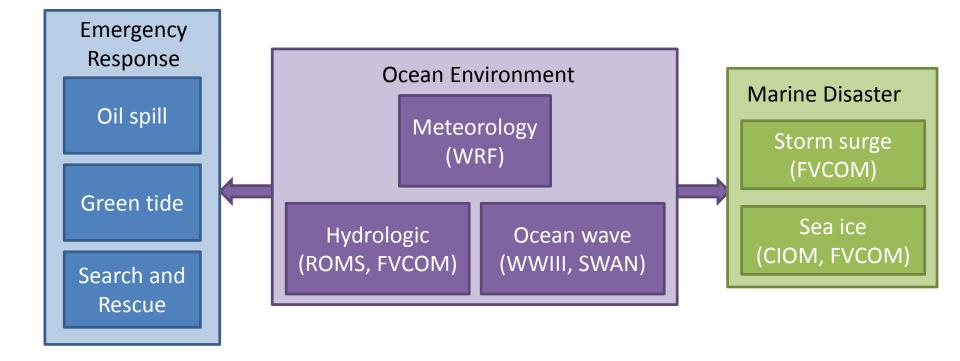




Observation network



Numerical forecast system



Forecast item	Wind velocity	Wind direction	Tide level	Tidal current velocity	Tidal current direction	Current velocity	Current direction	Significant wave height	Sea surface temperatu re
24-h error	< 20%	< 20°	< 30 cm	< 30%	< 30°	< 25%	< 30°	< 30%	< 0.8°C

- Green tide prevention in Yellow Sea
- Storm surge risk assessment for Shouguang
- Emergency response
- Sea ice response in Bohai Sea

Case 1 Green Tide in Yellow Sea



Green tide in Yellow Sea

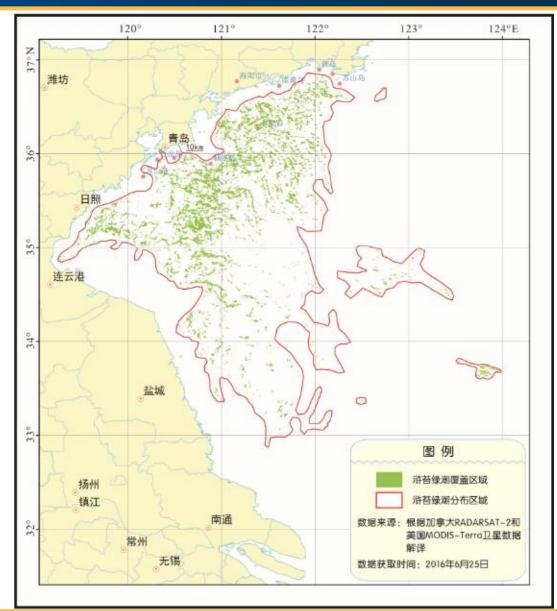
- **D** mostly caused by enteromorpha proliferation.
- □ flow on the sea surface and grow fast during summer.
- I float from south Yellow Sea to southern Shandong coast
- affect the natural view of ocean and breaks the ecological condition.







Green tide distribution 2016/6/25



Green tide near Qingdao





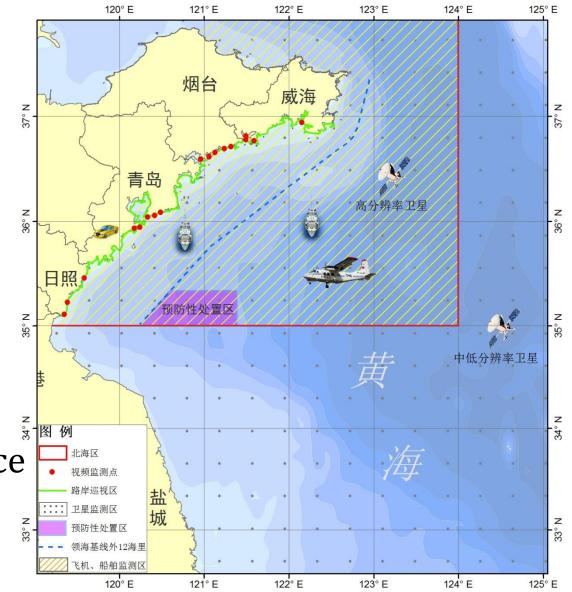




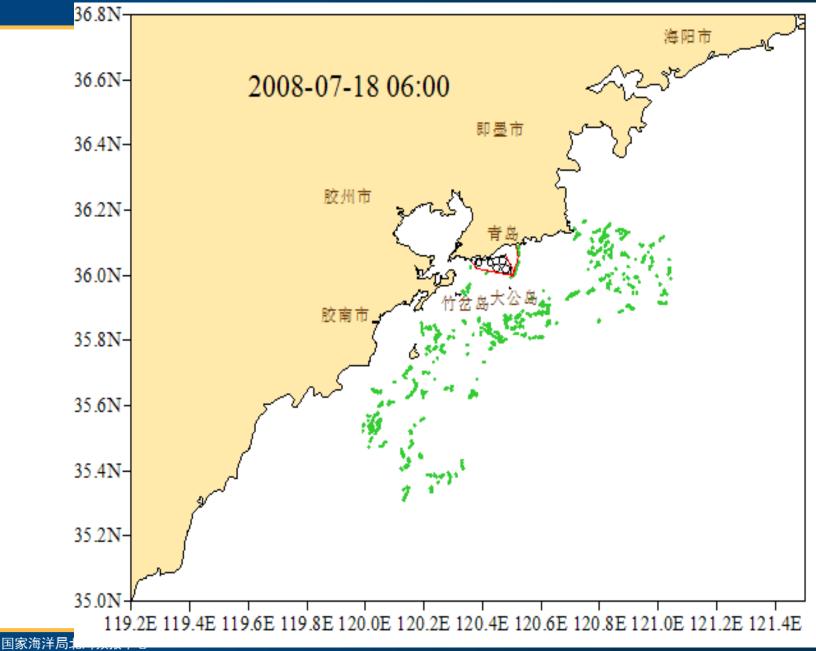


Green tide monitoring

- Satellite
 - optical satellite
 - SAR
- Aircraft
 - SAR
 - spectrometer
 - photograph
- ship
- coastal surveillance
- Real-time video



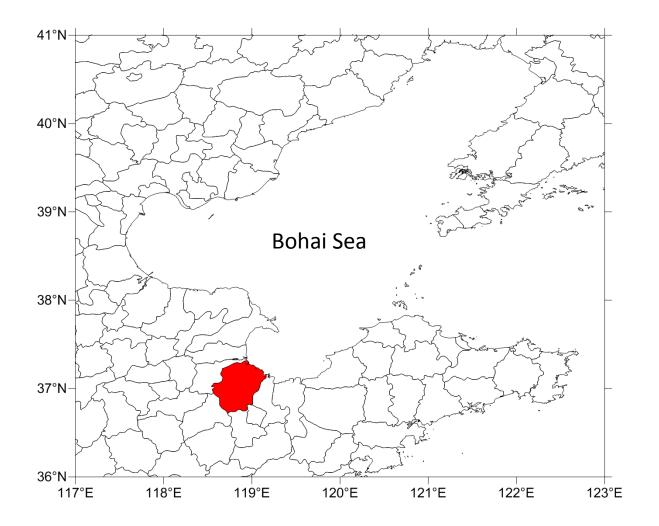
) 国家海洋局北海预报中心 North China Sea Marine Forecasting Center



Case 2 Storm Surge Risk Assessment



Shouguang, Shandong, China



Extratropical storm surge in Shouguang, Shandong, China



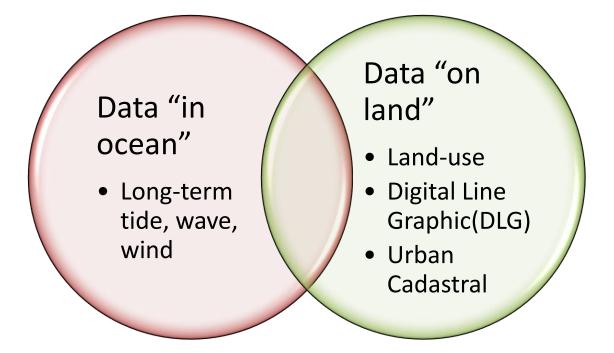






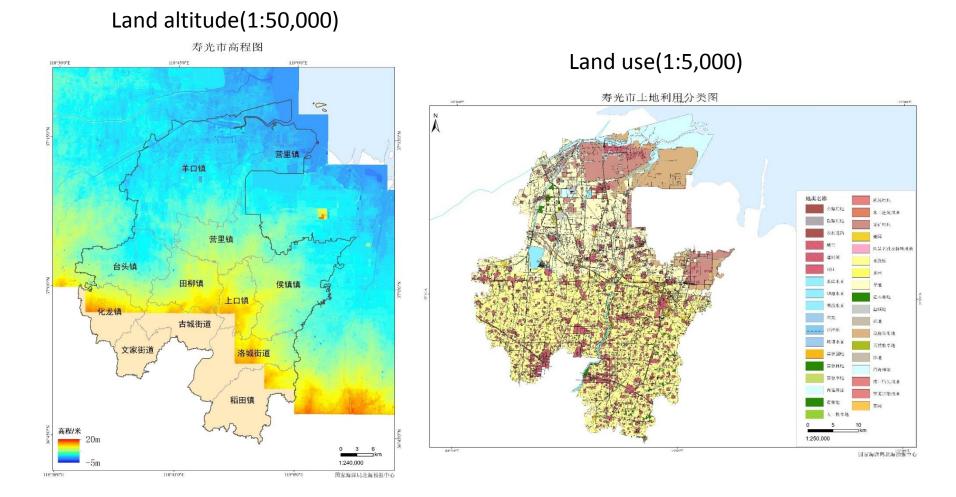


Data type and acquisition



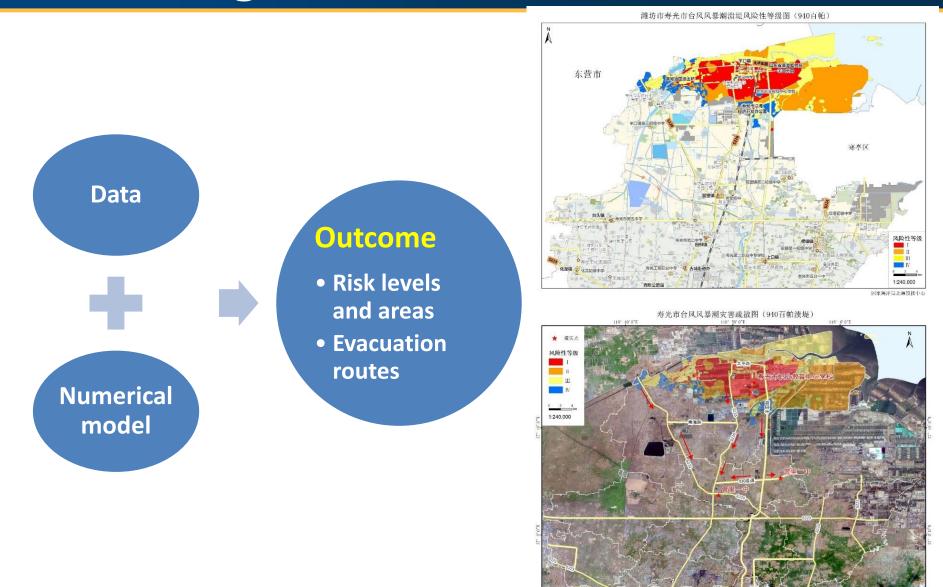
Problems: data acquired from different departments

- Data "in ocean": State Oceanic Administration
- Data "on land": Department of Land and Resources





Storm surge risk assessment



Risk assessment and response

Warning water level gauge









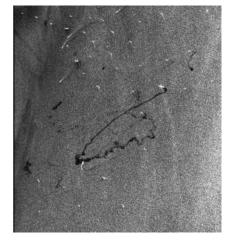


Case 3 Marine Emergency Response



Oil spill monitoring and forecast

SAR images

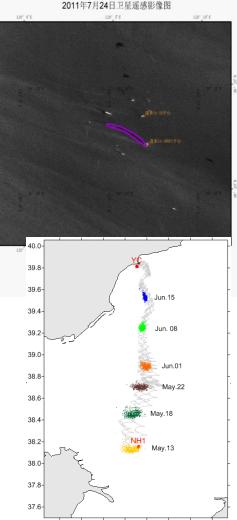


Forecast model

- 2-D Trajectory prediction model
- 2-D trajectory and fate prediction model
- 3-D trajectory and fate prediction model

Source tracing model

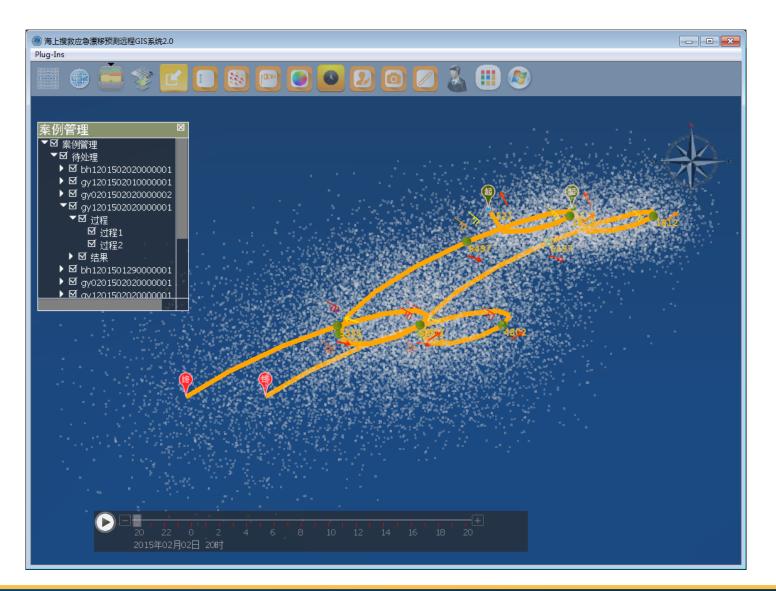
- 2-D source tracing model
- 2-D source tracing probability model



118.8 119.0 119.2 119.4 119.6 119.8 120.0 120.2



Search and rescue



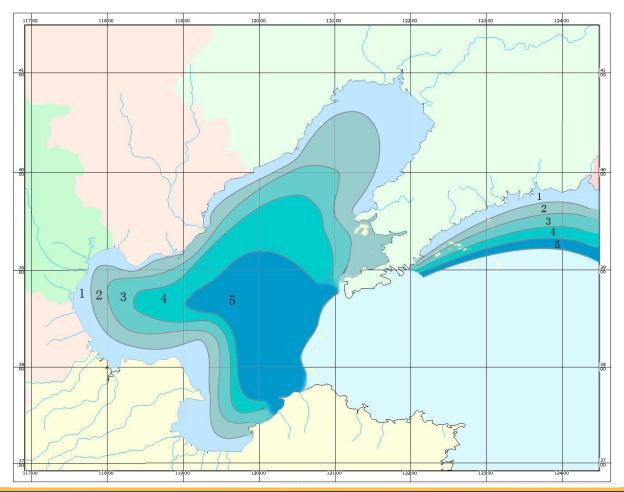


Case 4 Sea Ice Monitoring and Forecast in Bohai Sea



Sea ice in Bohai Sea

5 ranks:
(1)light (2)less light (3)normal (4)less serious (5) serious







Sea Ice Monitoring

Approaches	Parameters				
Shoreline survey	Area				
Aircraft	Intensity				
Ships, buoys and oil platform	lce type				
Vehicle-based radar	lce shape				
Satellite	Drifting velocity and direction				
Field survey	Ice thickness				
	outline				

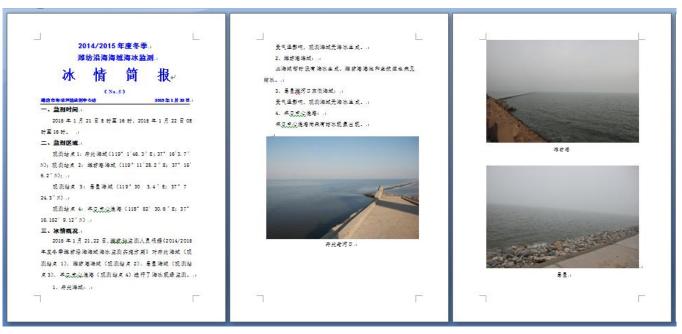




Monitoring Approaches 1: Shoreline survey

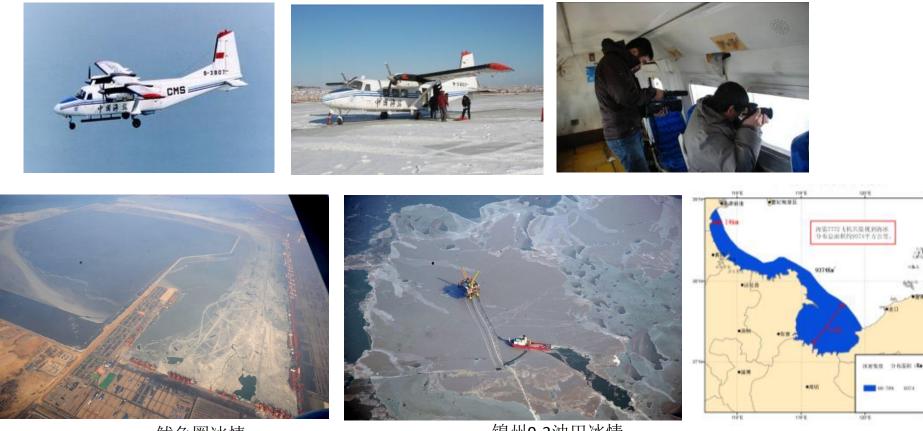








Monitoring Approach 2: Aircraft



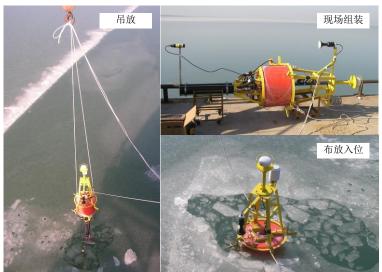
鲅鱼圈冰情

锦州9-3油田冰情



Monitoring Approach 3: Ships, buoys and oil platform







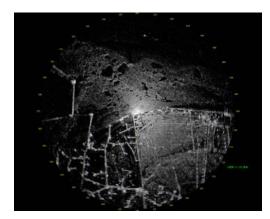


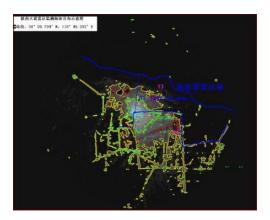


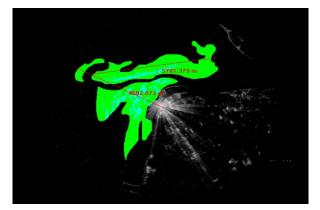
Monitoring Approach 4: Vehicle-based radar





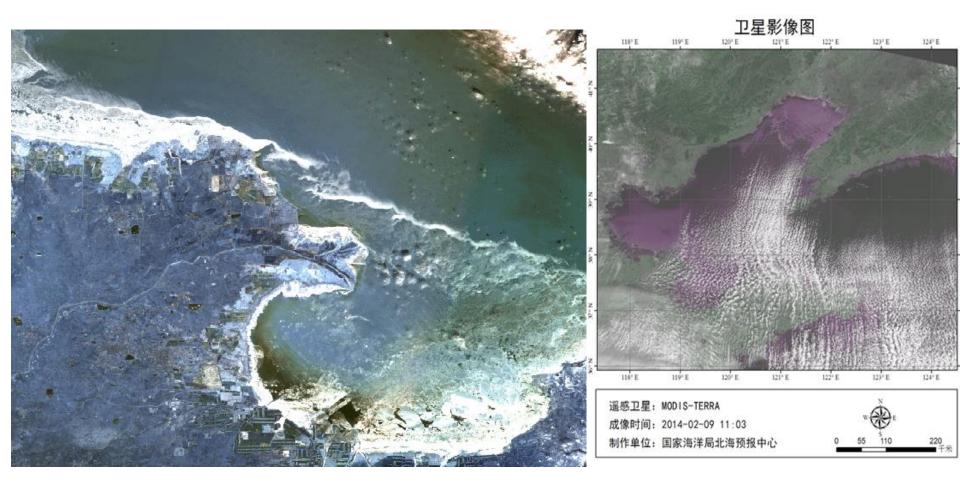








Monitoring Approach 5: Satellite





WEBGIS platform



Monitoring Approach 6: Mechanical field survey











Sea ice forecast

- Statistic forecast
 - 3 days
 - 10-15 days
 - Monthly
 - Yearly
- Numerical forecast
 - FVCOM
 - CIOM

Problems

- Ice thickness monitoring is inaccurate
- Numerical model accuracy still needs to be improved
- 10-15 days forecast is less accurate than short & long-term forecast

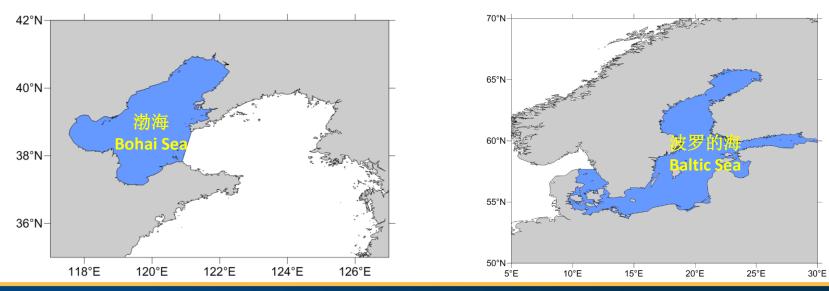


Future cooperation

- Similarities of Bohai and Baltic Sea
 - Enclosed seas
 - Shallow seas, mean water level less than 60 m
 - Weak water exchange with outer sea
 - Sea ice in winter

Looking forward to more cooperation

– Workshops, technique exchange, etc.





Thank you very much for your listening!

LI Rui

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