



Final Workshop
Instituto Superior Técnico, Lisboa, Portugal
1st June 2023

OSPAR ICG-EMO activities on the Atlantic Area

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Main Objective

Atlantic Area to catch up with ongoing coordinated work on eutrophication at OSPAR ICG-EMO

One of the key objectives of the Marine Directive is to contribute to fulfilling international commitments made by the EU and its Member States on marine environmental protection. Many of the concepts and approaches used by the Directive for the EU's marine waters, such as the ecosystem and integrated approach, originated from international fora and agreements.

Regional sea conventions

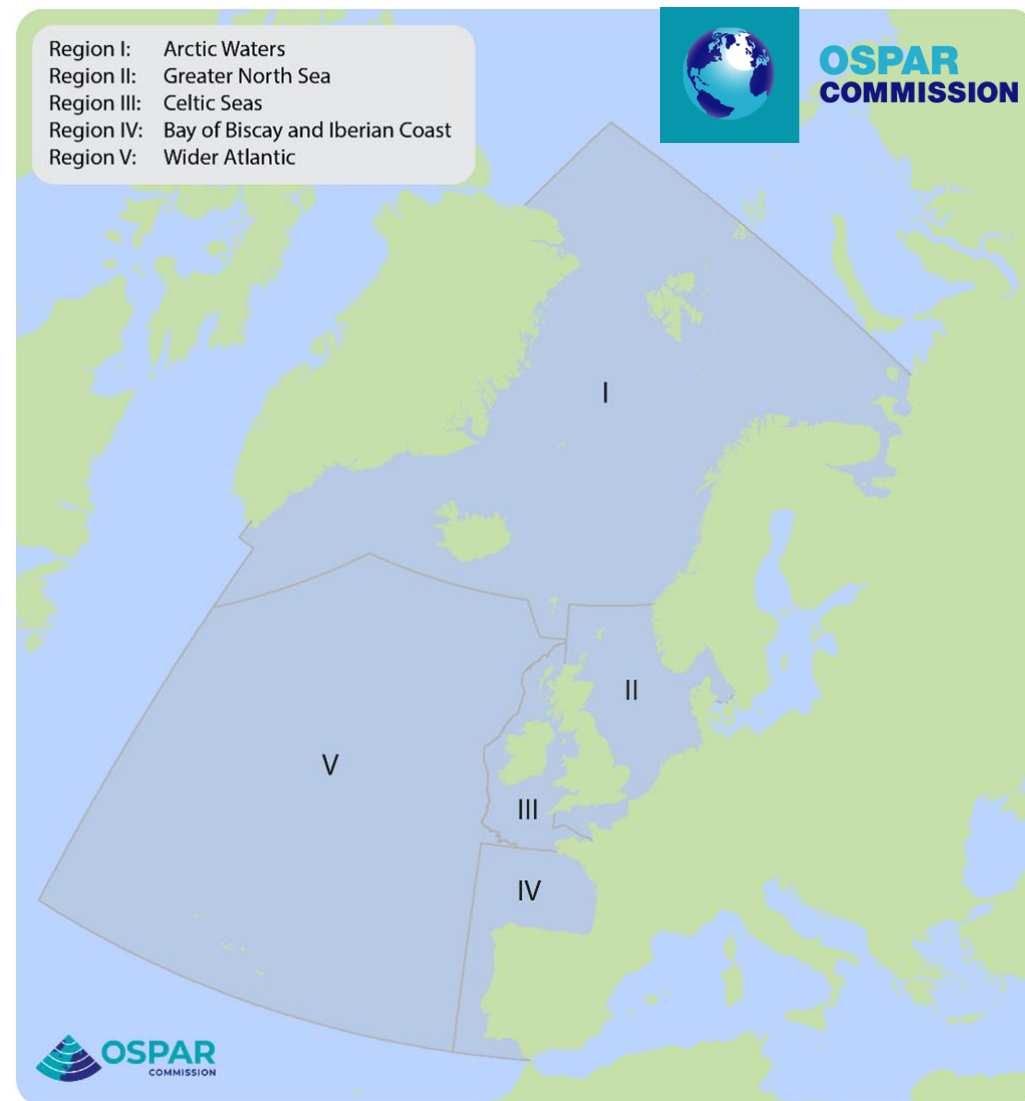
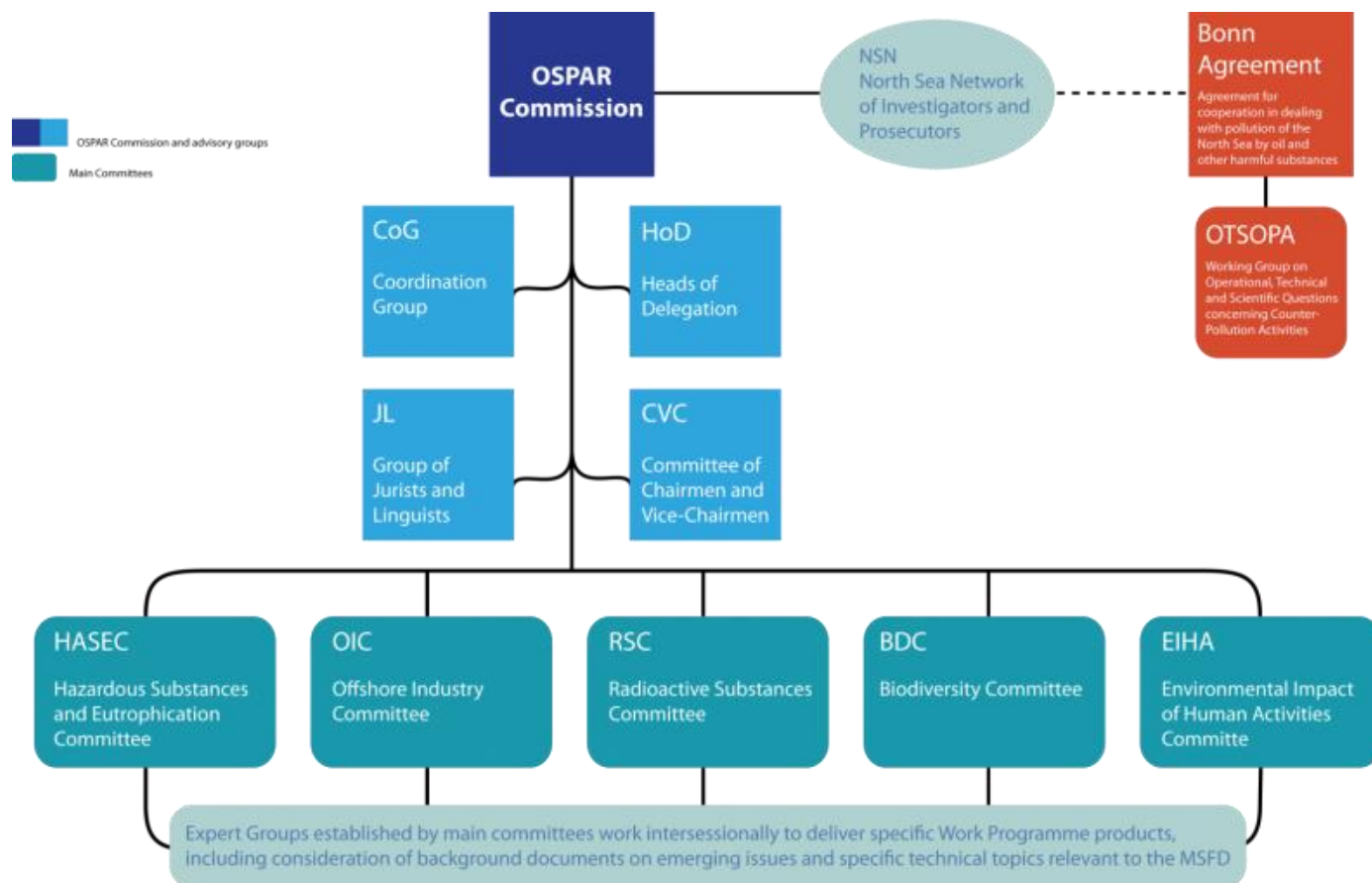
When developing their marine strategies, Member States are required [to coordinate with each other and third countries](#) through existing [regional cooperation structures](#). In Europe, there are four Regional Sea Conventions which aim to protect the marine environment and bring together Member States and neighbouring countries that share marine waters.

[OSPAR \(Oslo-Paris Convention\)](#)

The OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic was adopted in 1992. It is the legal instrument guiding international cooperation for the protection of the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic.



OSPAR structure and area



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2010

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Predicting the consequences of nutrient reduction on the eutrophication status of the North Sea

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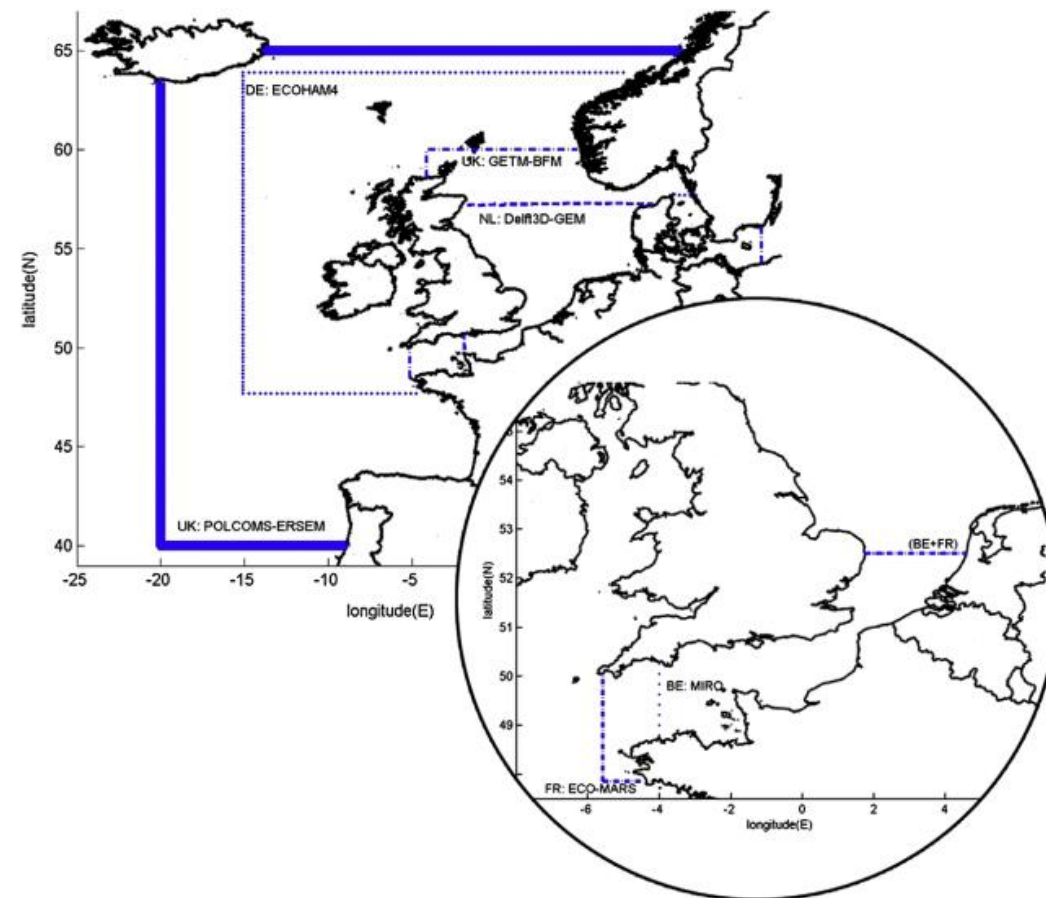


Fig. 2. Overview on the six model domains of the ecosystem models that run the reduction scenarios.

May 2023



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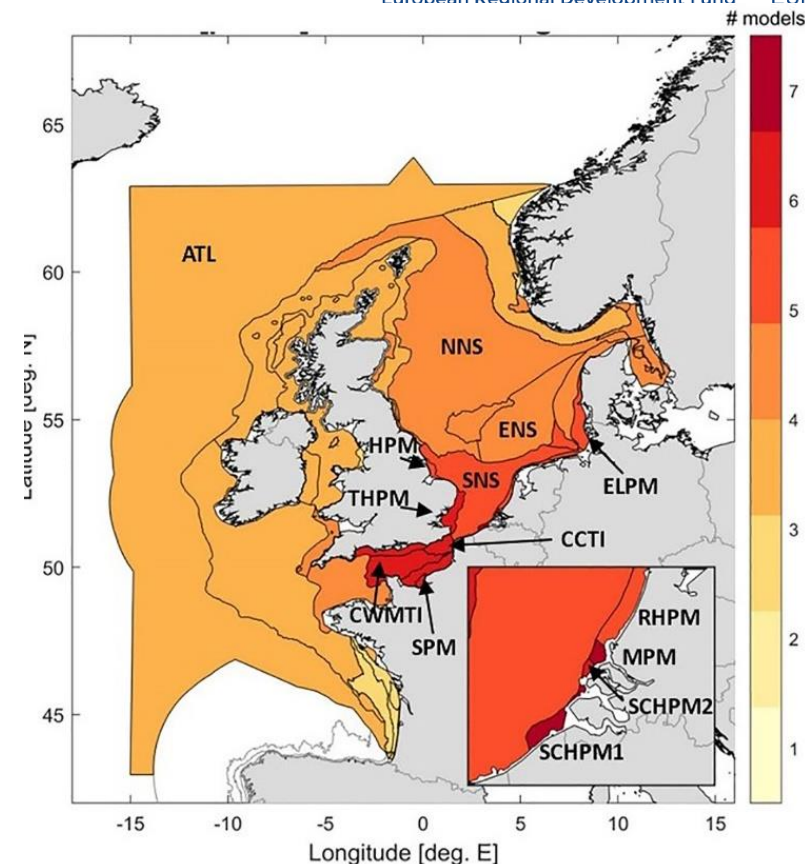
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Deriving pre-eutrophic conditions from an ensemble model approach for the North-West European seas

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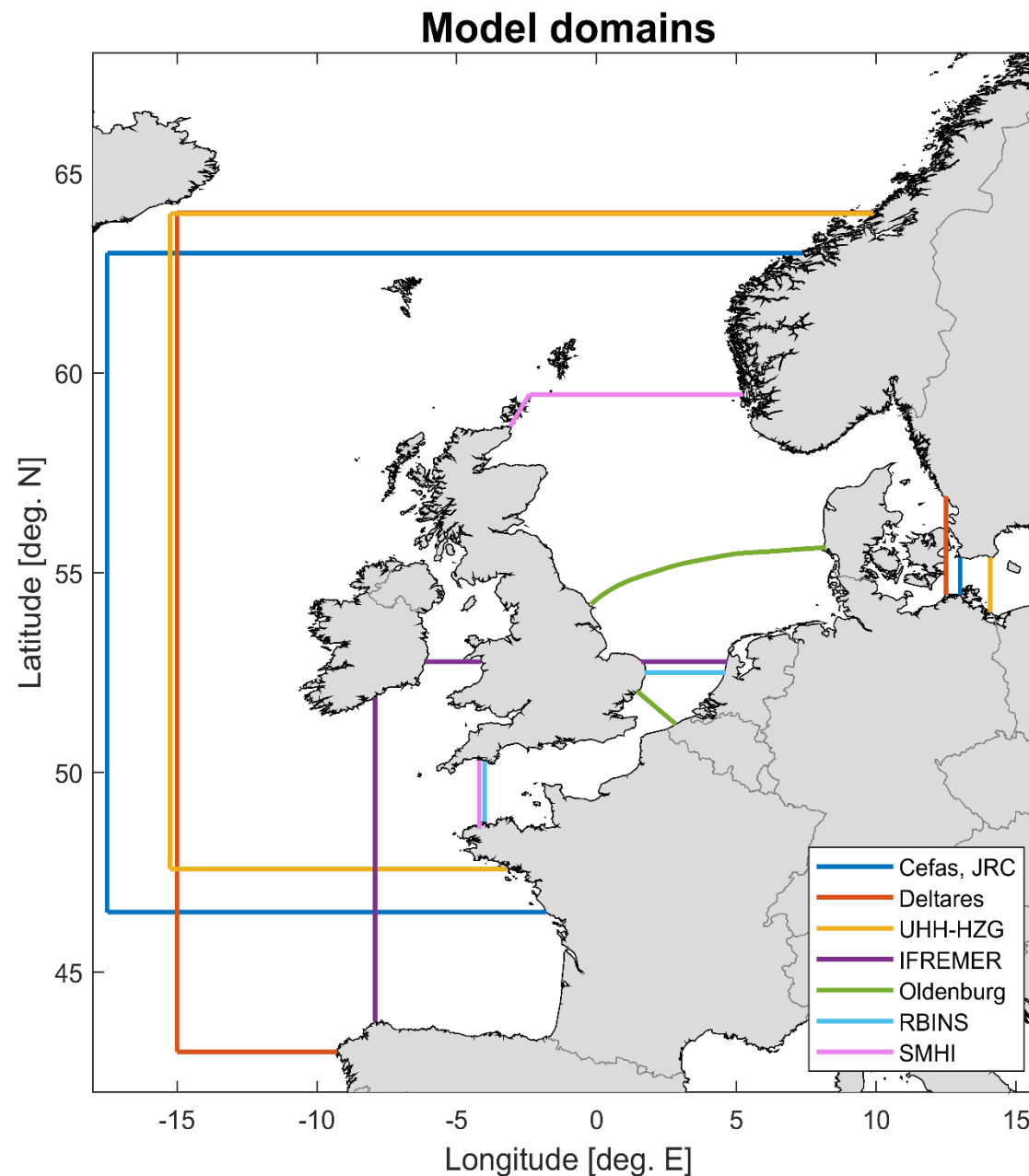


ATL: Atlantic
CCTI: Channel Coastal Shelf
Tidally Influenced
CWTMI: Channel Well Mixed
Tidally Influenced
ELPM: Elbe Plume
ENS: Eastern North Sea
HPM: Humber plume

MPM: Meuse Plume
NNS: Northern North Sea
RHPM: Rhine Plume
SCHPM1: Scheldt Plume 1
SCHPM2: Scheldt Plume 2
SNS: Southern North Sea
SPM: Seine Plume
THPM: Thames plume

What we found

Institute	years	Current state	Historic Scenario 1
Cefas (UK)	2006-2014	DIN, DIP, Chla	
Deltares (NL)		All variables	All variables
IFREMER (FR)		S, DIN, DIP, TotalN, TotalP, N:P, Chla, Chla90th, O2, O2sat, Kd, netPP	S, DIN, DIP, TotalN, TotalP, N:P, Chla, Chla90th, O2, O2sat, Kd, netPP
JRC (EU)		All variables	All variables
Oldenburg (DE)		All variables	All variables
RBINS (BE)		S, DIN, DIP, Chla, Chla90th	S, DIN, DIP, Chla, Chla90th
SMHI (SE)		S, DIN, DIP, TotalN, TotalP, N:P, Chla, Chla90th, O2, O2sat, netPP	S, DIP, TotalN, TotalP, Chla, Chla90th, O2, O2sat, netPP – NOT USED
UHH-HZG (DE)		S, DIN, DIP, Chla, Chla90th, netPP	S, DIN, DIP, Chla, Chla90th, netPP



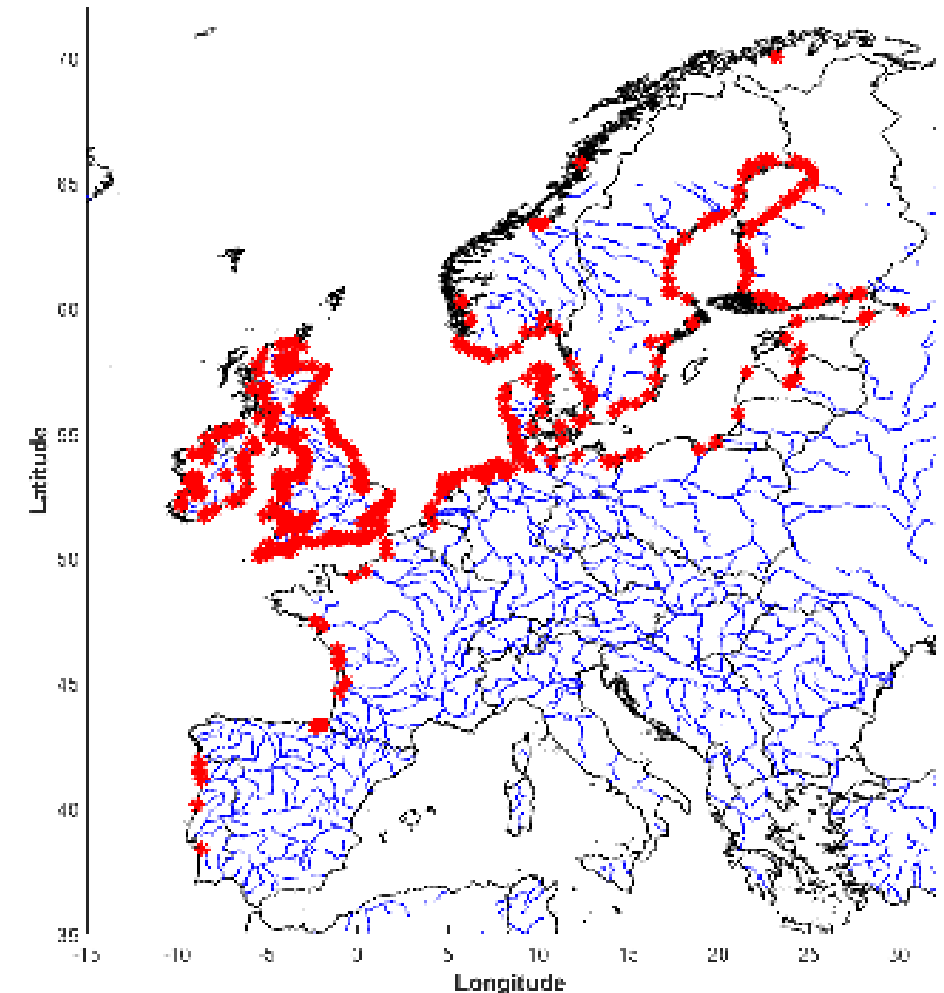
- Period simulated 2009-2014 (2006-2009 for BGQ model warming up)
- Rivers already agreed by all the partners and provided by the ICG-EMO
- The exercise includes Nitrogen fluxes from the atmosphere
- Portugal and Spain to participate in the exercise and to use same boundary conditions for comparison. Need to agree on the nutrients concentration for each river.
- Portugal and Spain will only simulate the current status scenario and one reduction scenario.
- Evaluating Winter Nutrients (Nov-Feb) and Chl *a* (Mar-Oct)
- Outputs are daily timeseries (daily or daily averaged) according to the model
- Meteorological forcing decided by the model forcing
- Salinity value can be decided by the modeller
- Downscaling from CMEMS_Phy and BGQ reanalysis

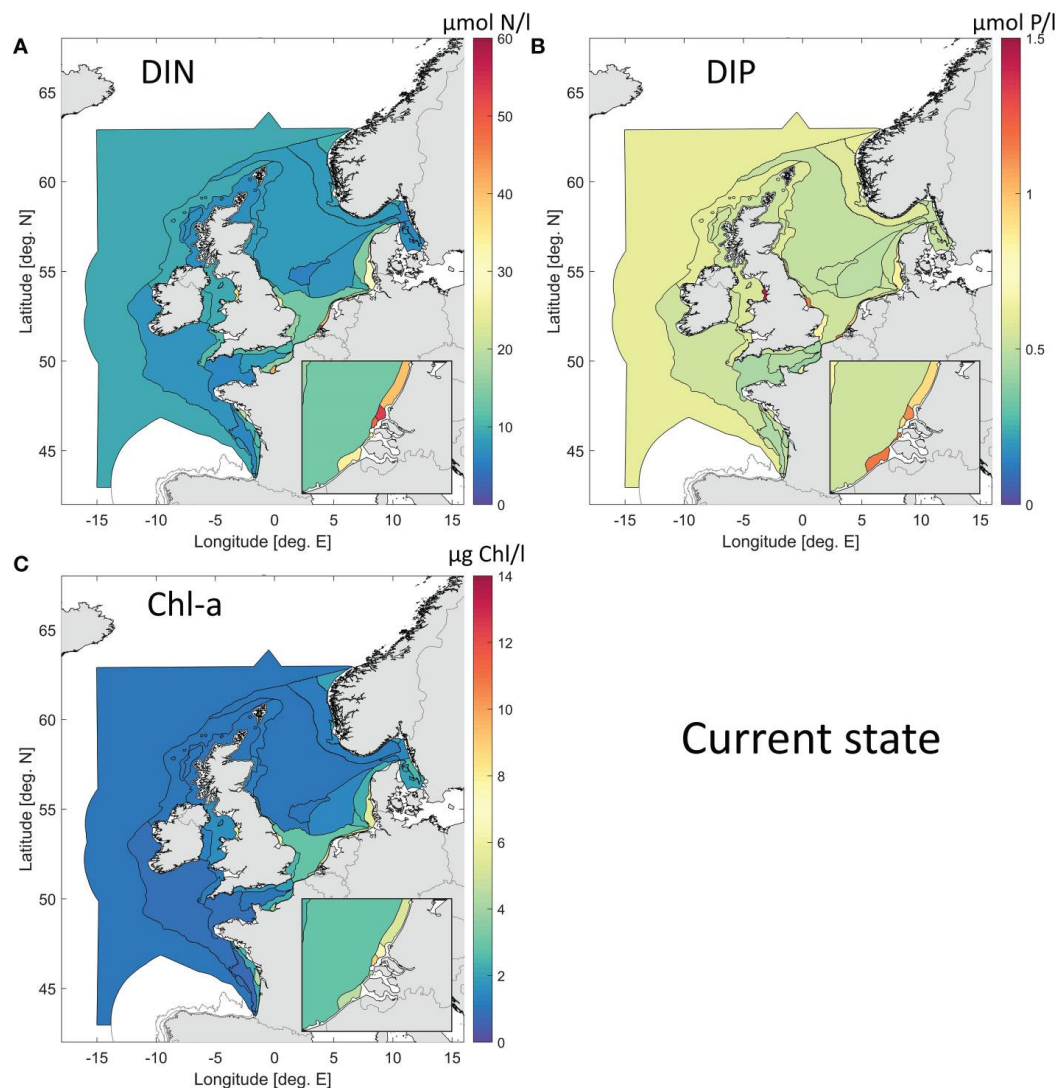
What we improved so far

- Out-of-date river database for Portuguese Rivers
- Mistakes on Irish rivers
- Missing data for Spanish rivers

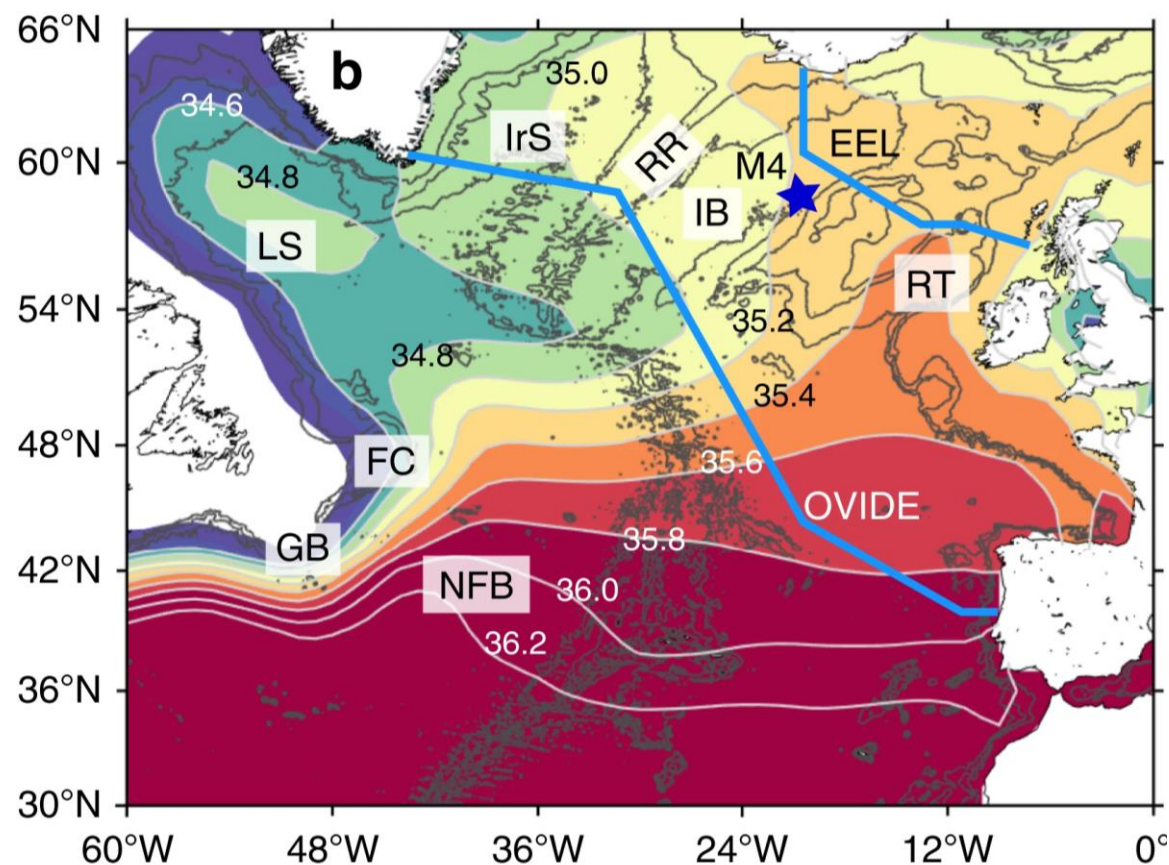
van Leeuwen, Sonja; Lenhart, Hermann, 2021, "OSPAR ICG-EMO riverine database 2020-05-01 used in 2020 workshop", <https://doi.org/10.25850/nioz/7b.b.vc>, NIOZ, V1

River mouth locations OSPAR ICG-EMO database



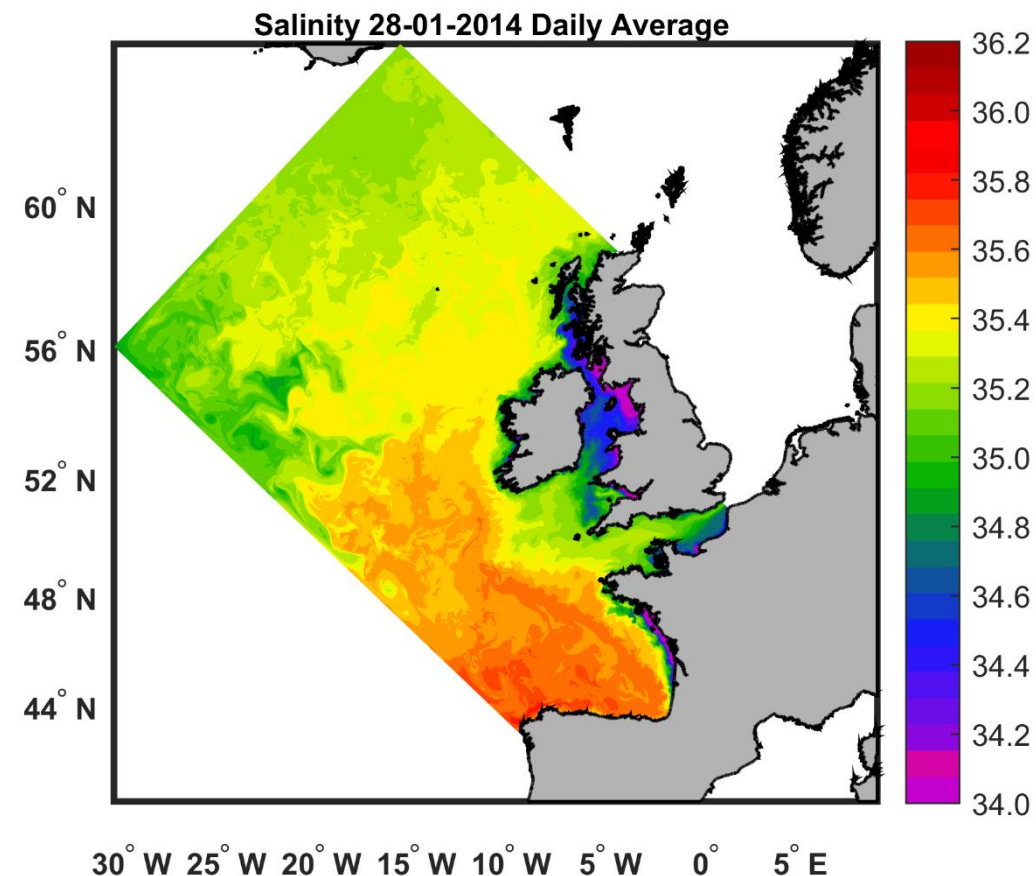


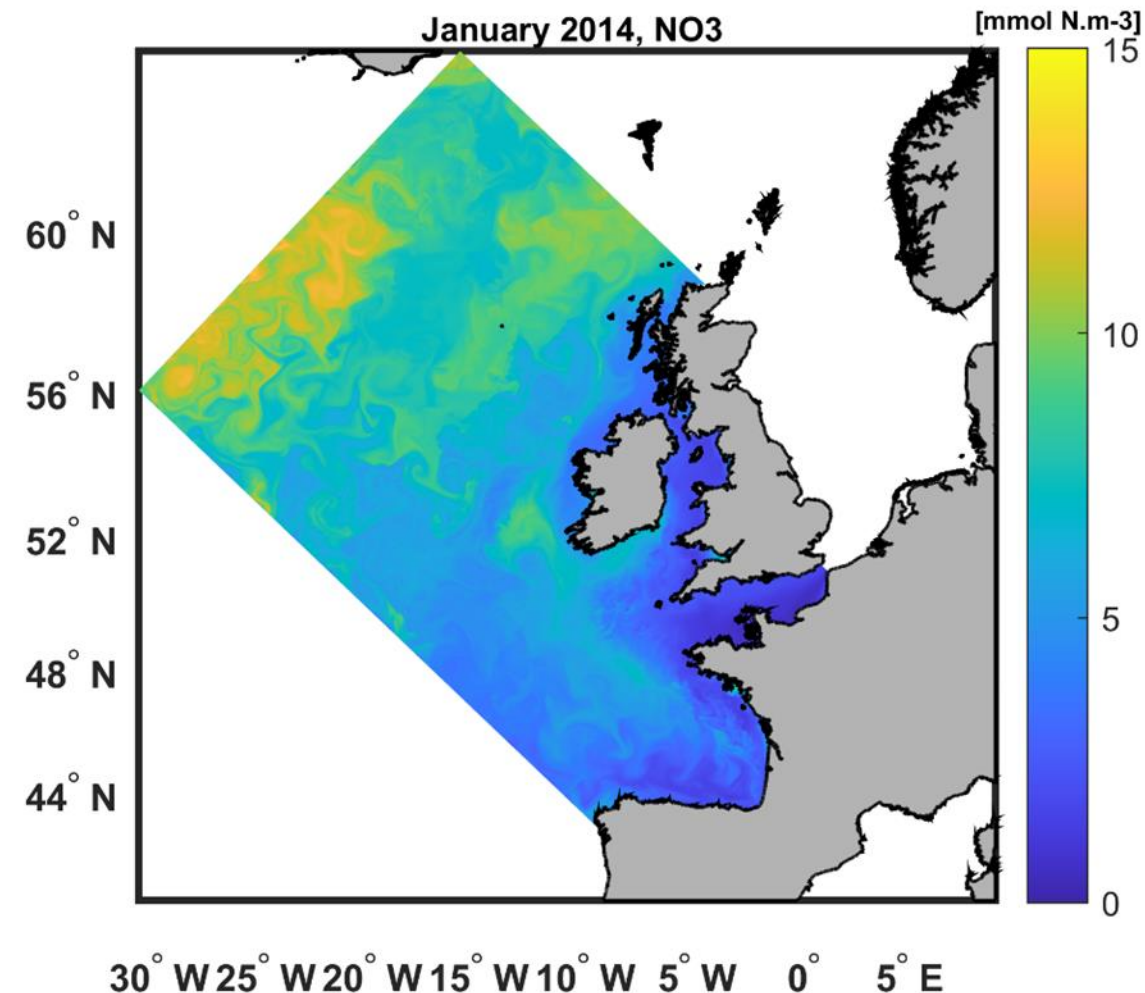
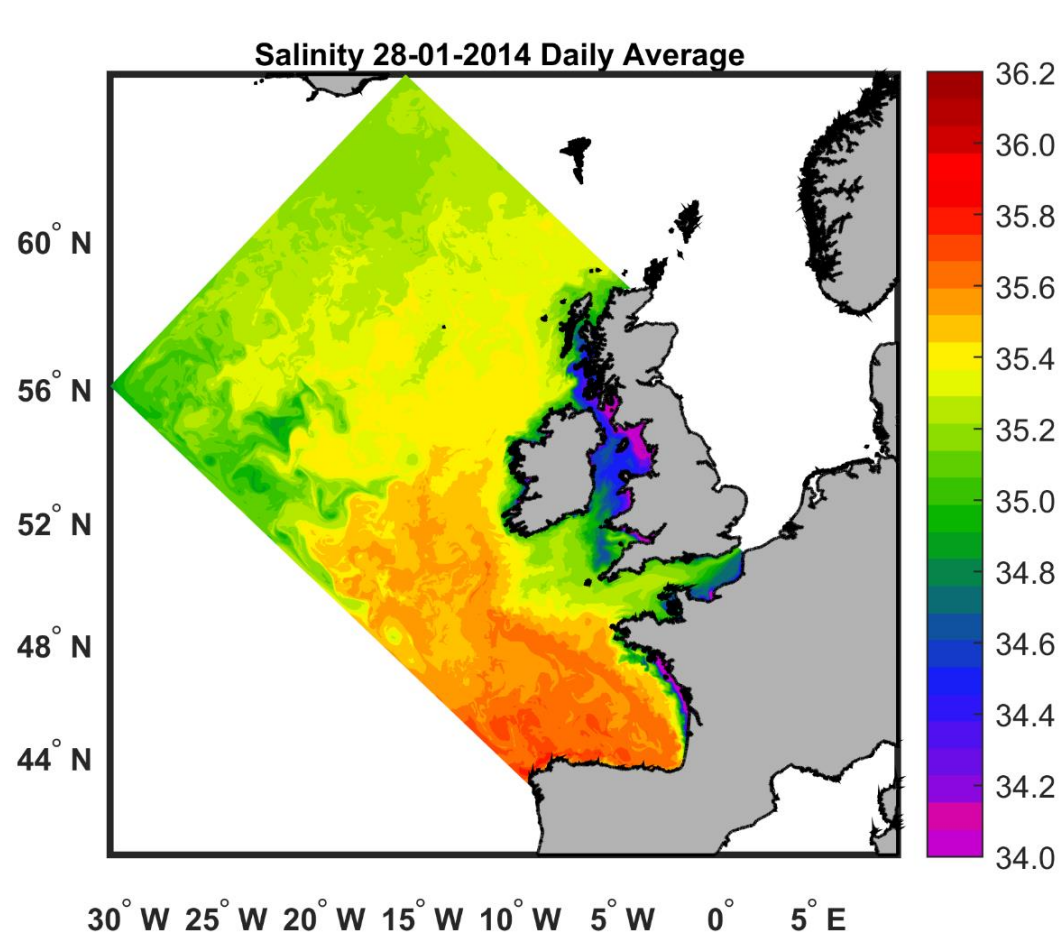
Current state



0-200 m (2005-2016) EN4 dataset

CROCO Model OSPAR-Simulations 2006-2014



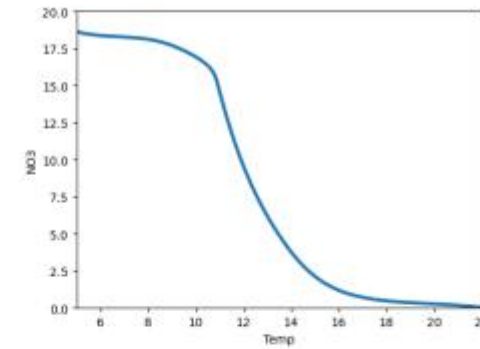


CROCO Model OSPAR-Simulations 2006-2014

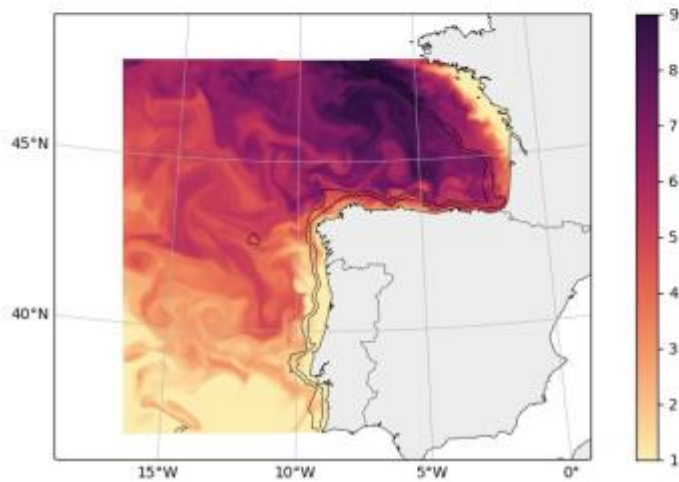
Biogeochemistry

Forcing (initial, boundaries, nudging):

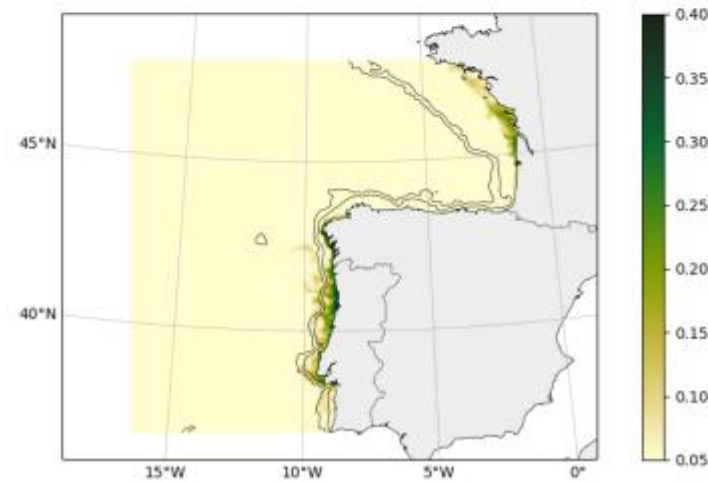
- 1) Mercator-Ocean biogeochemical hindcast
- 2) Temp vs NO3 analytical relationship



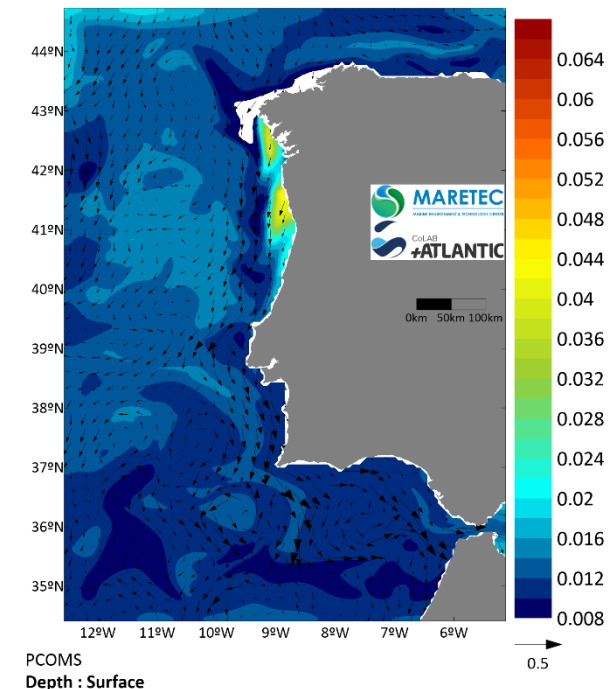
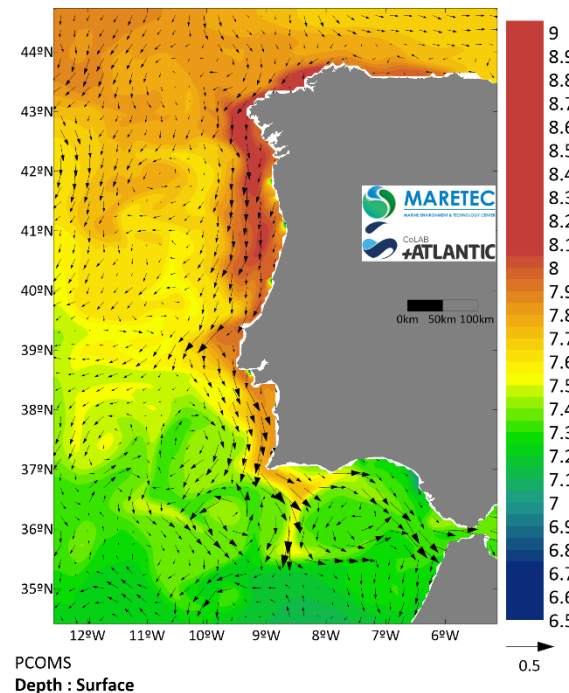
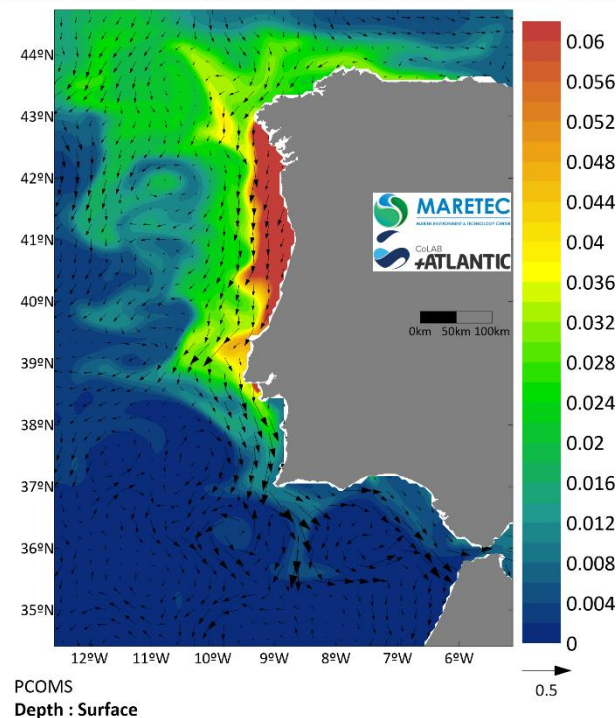
NO3 after 1 year (31-dec)



Zooplankton



nitrate (mg/l) and Velocity direction (m/s) Average period: 20060704_20060705 oxygen (mg/l) and Velocity direction (m/s) Average period: 20060704_20060705 phytoplankton (mg/l) and Velocity direction (m/s) Average period: 20060704_20060705

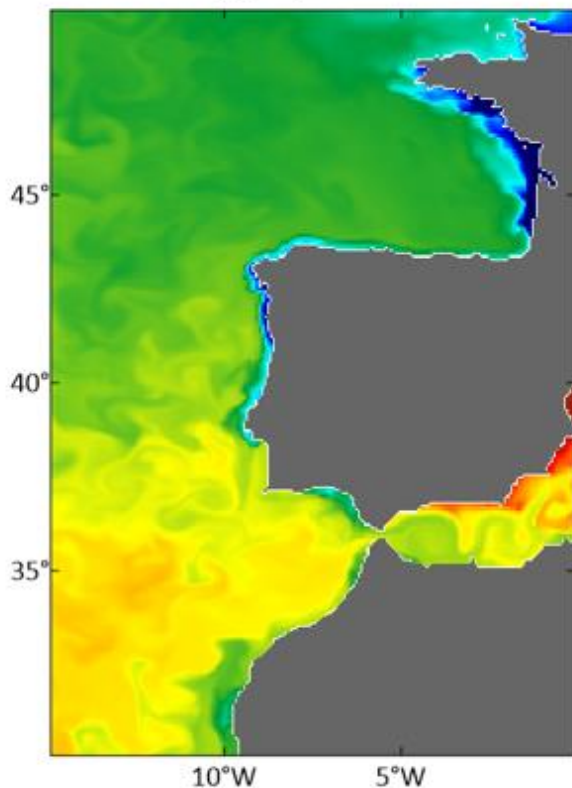


Surface Salinity patching

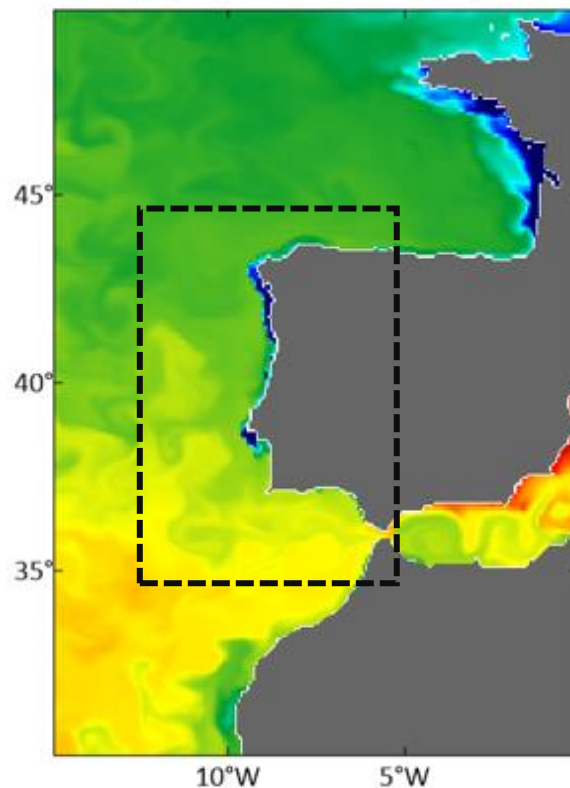
River direct discharge

Estuarine discharge

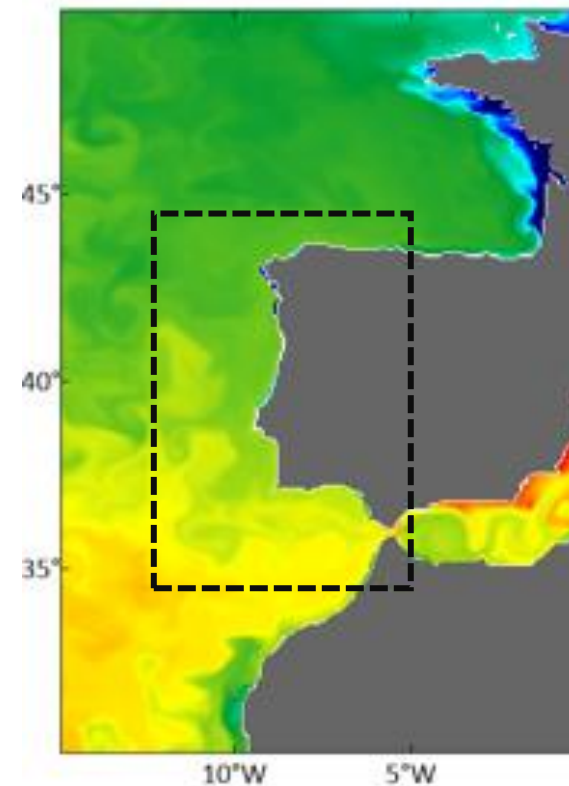
salinity (psu) from CMEMS



salinity (psu) from PCOMS_Upscaling

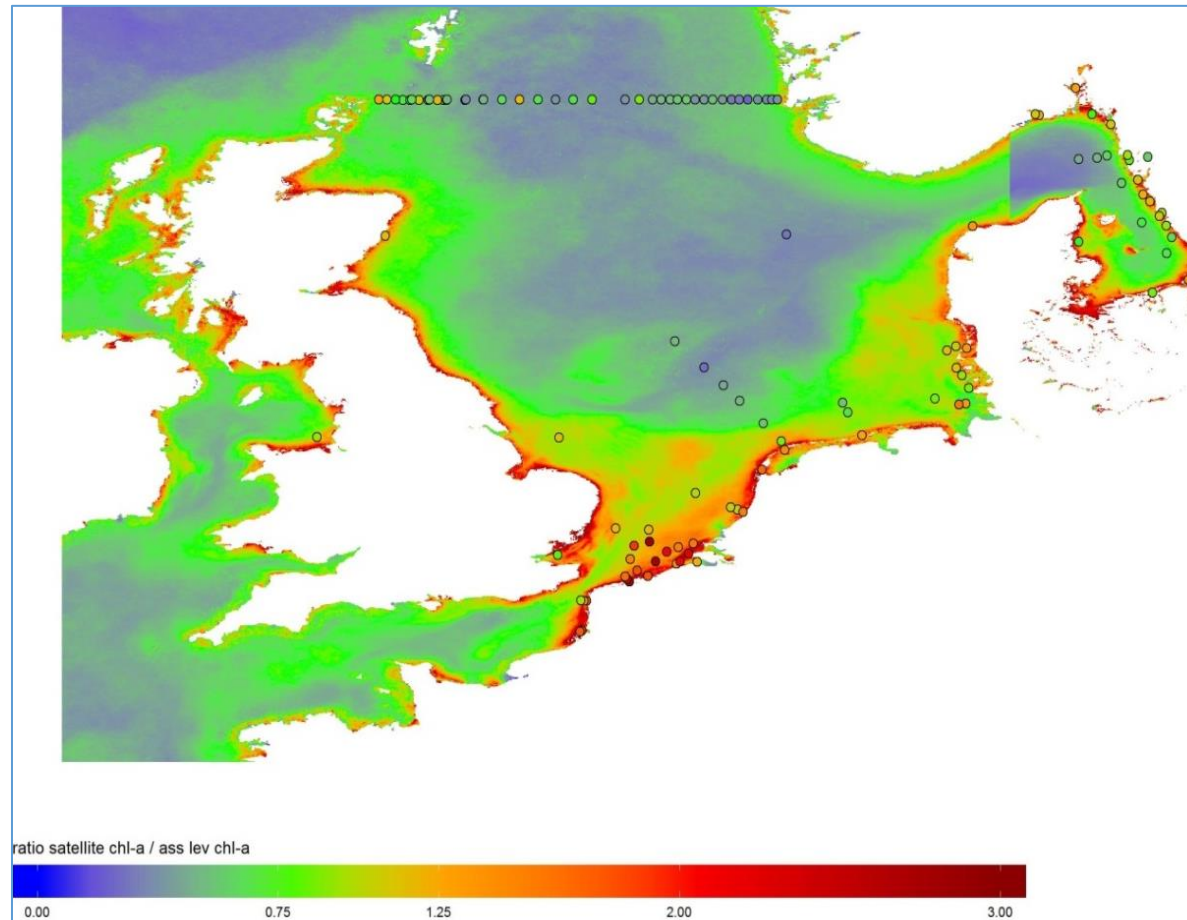


salinity (psu) from PCOMS_Upscaling



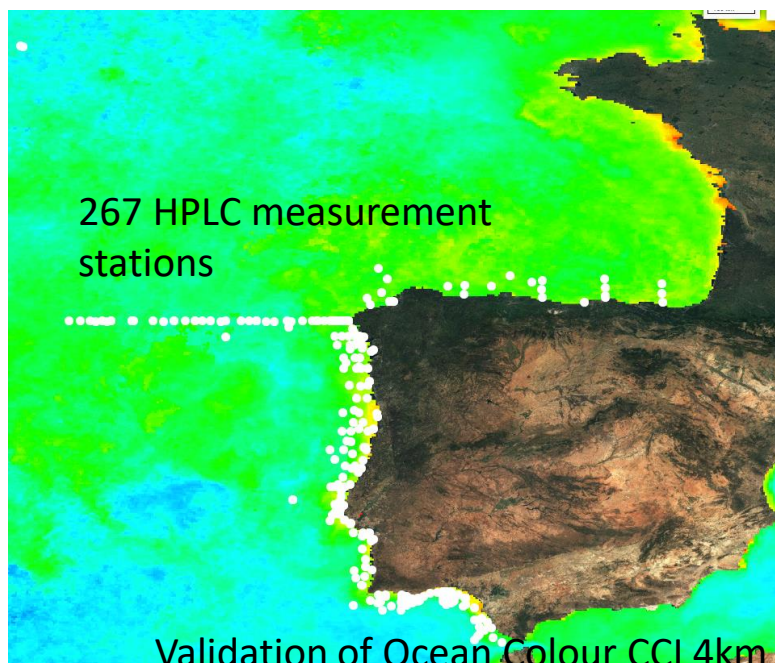
Chlorophyll assessment

2. Traditional and innovative monitoring

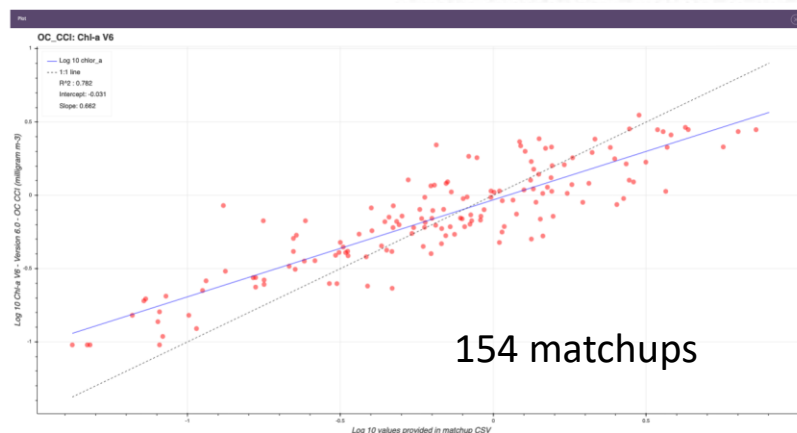
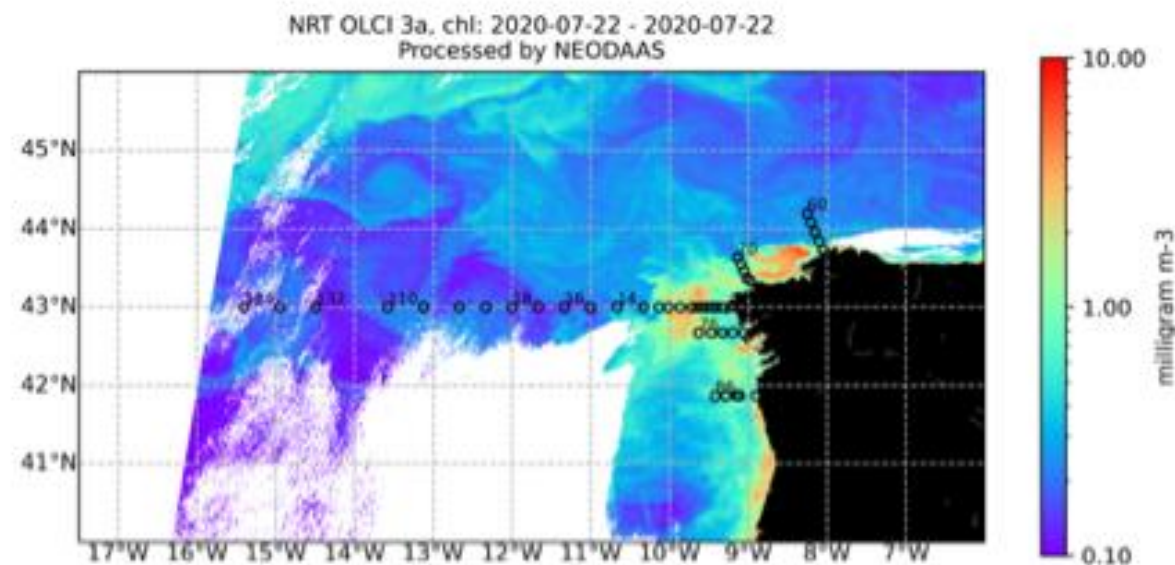




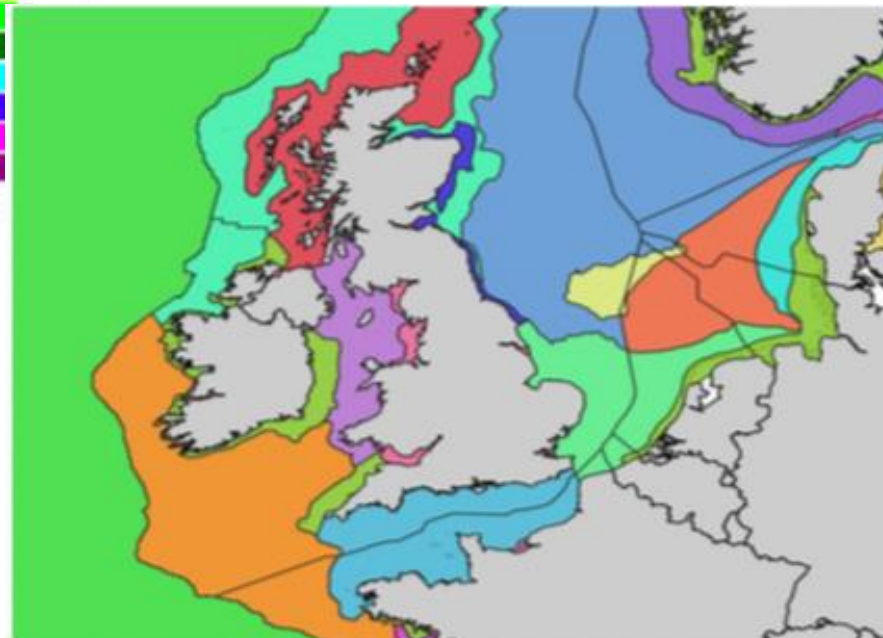
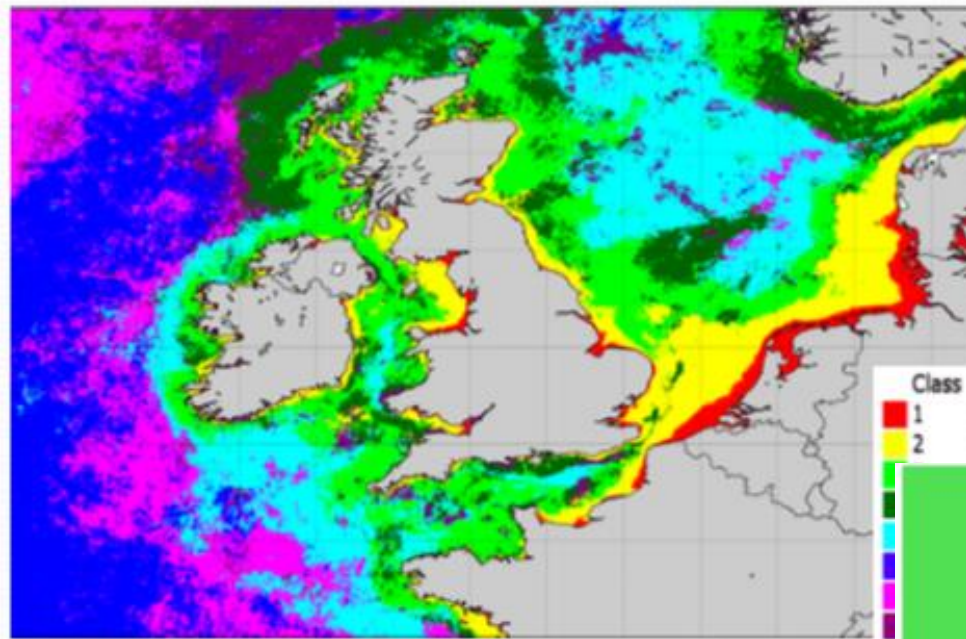
- Cruises in WP4 supported with near-real time data
- Chl-a data from 12 cruises used for satellite validation



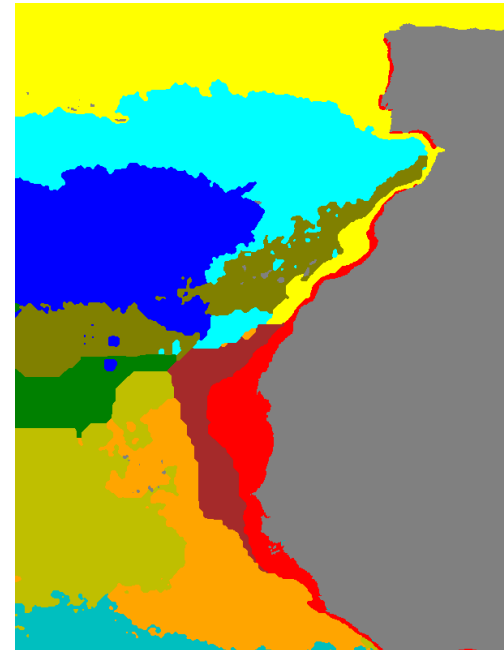
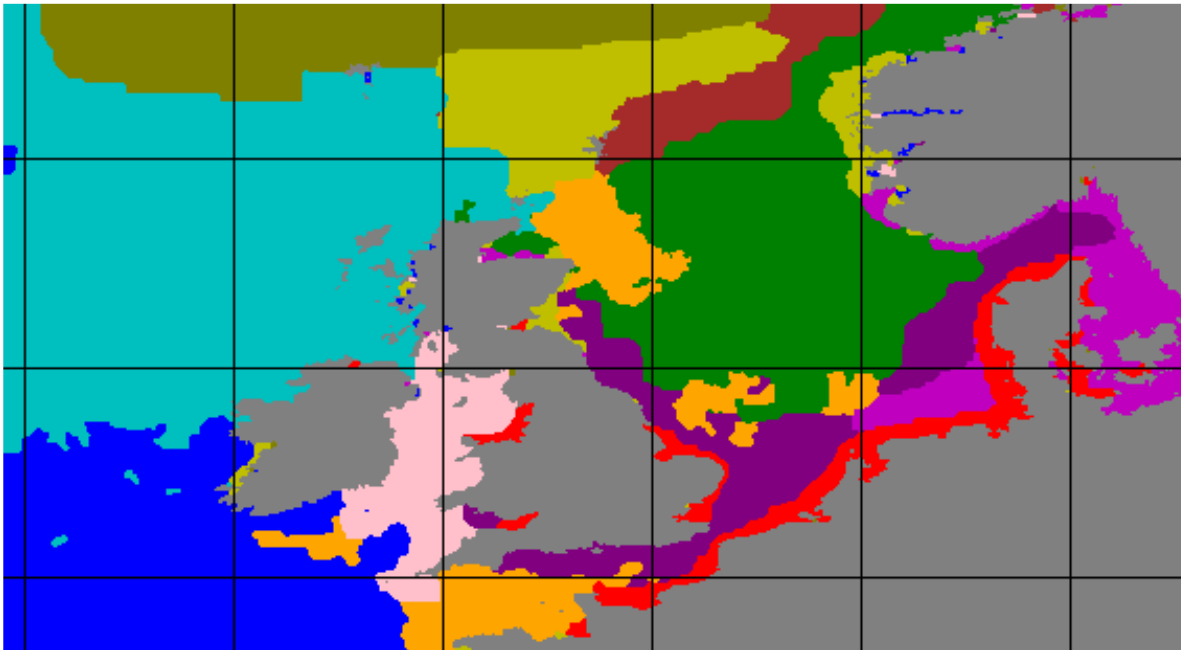
Validation of Ocean Colour CCI 4km v6 data with iFADO HPLC



New assessment areas & types of water



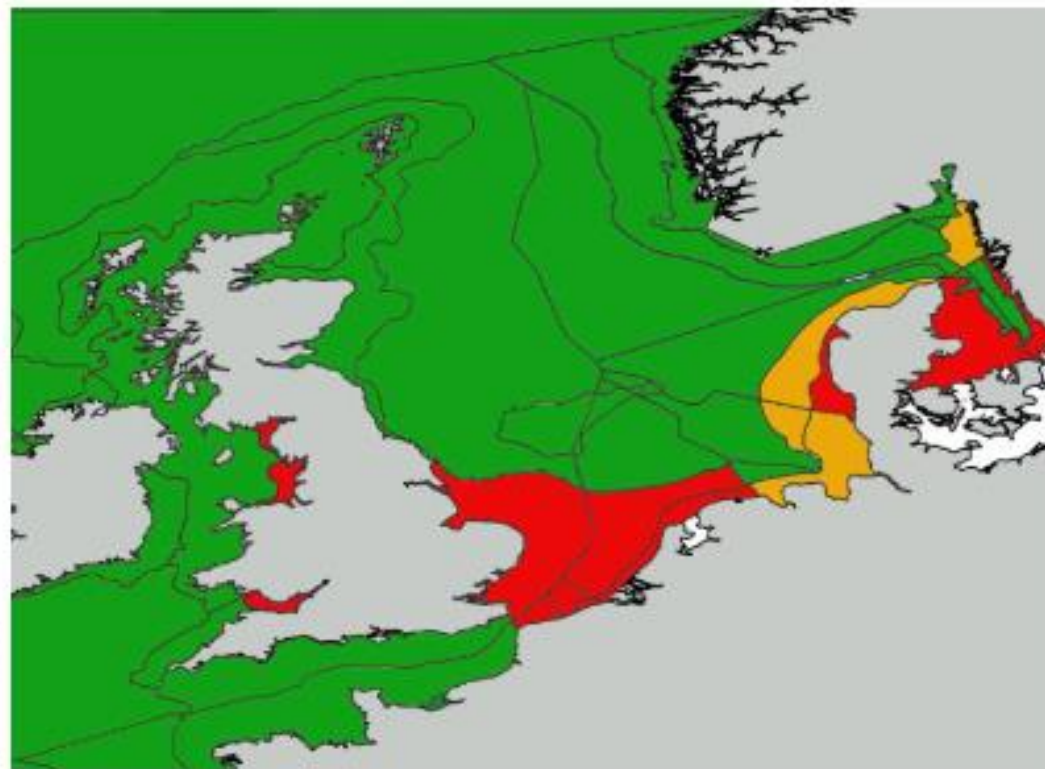
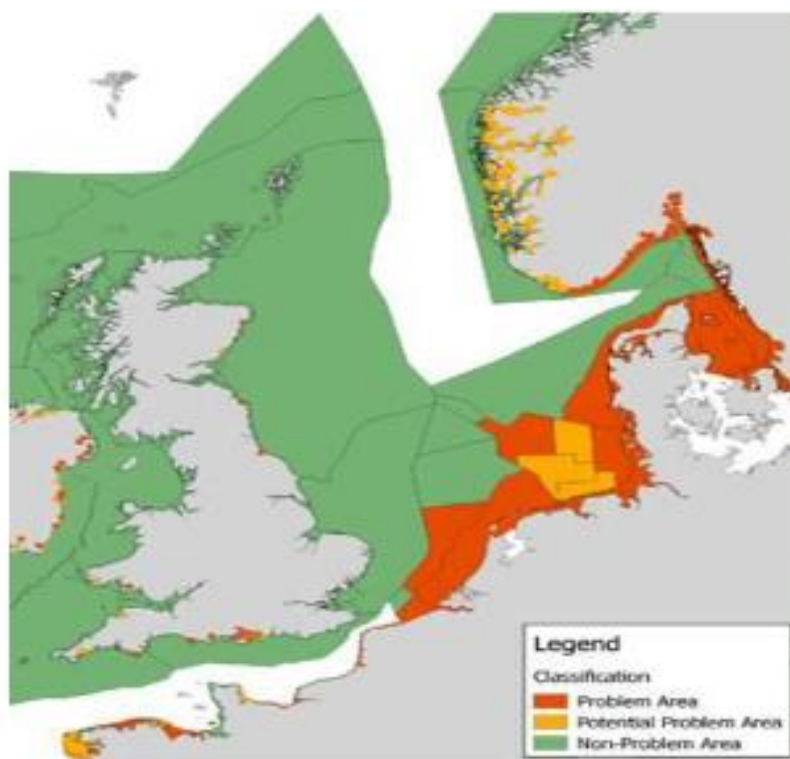
- Part of work was to classify Atlantic waters into regions of similar peak, timing, location and annual primary production
- Identified using k-means cluster analysis for the north-east Atlantic, Iberian peninsula and Mauritania.

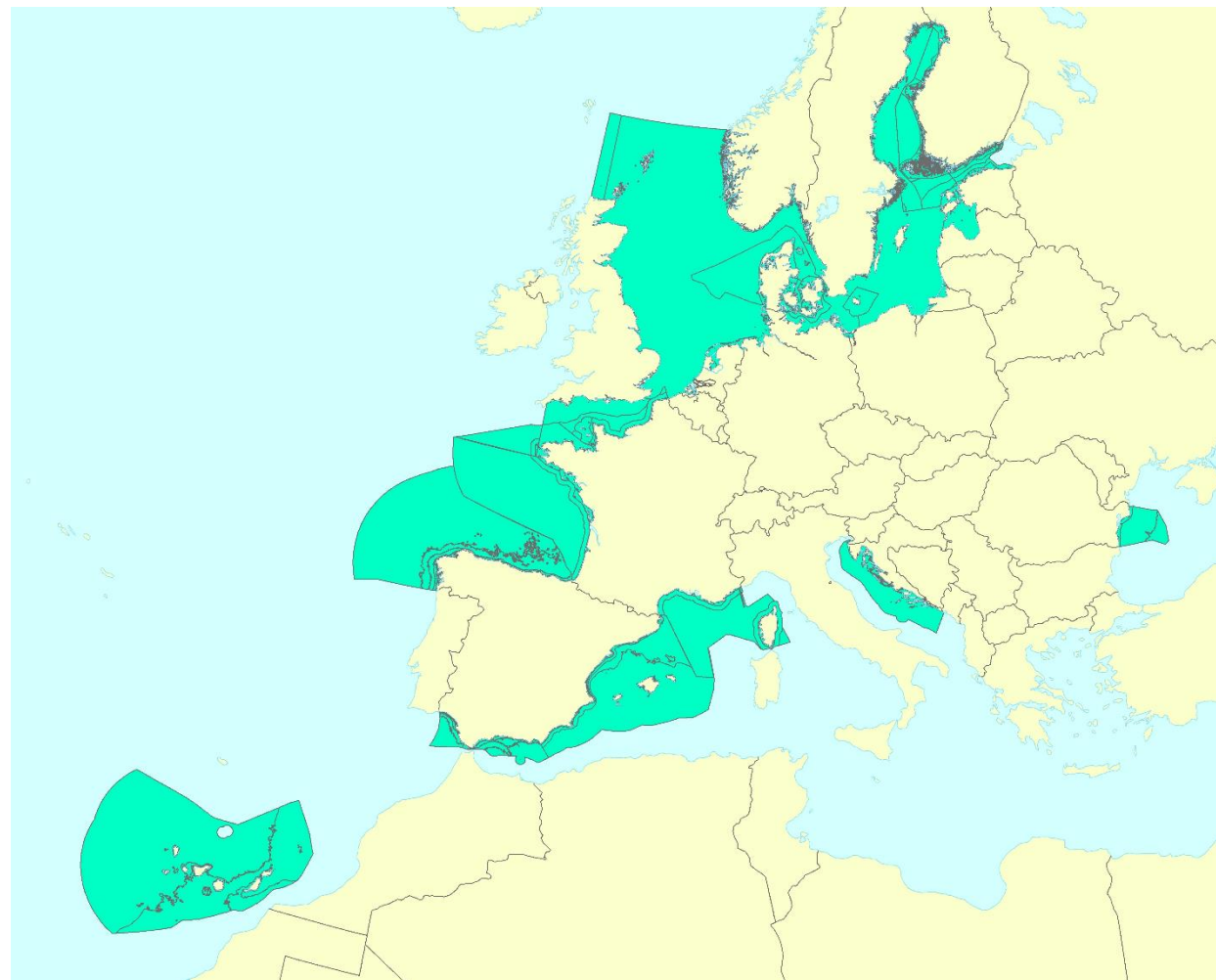
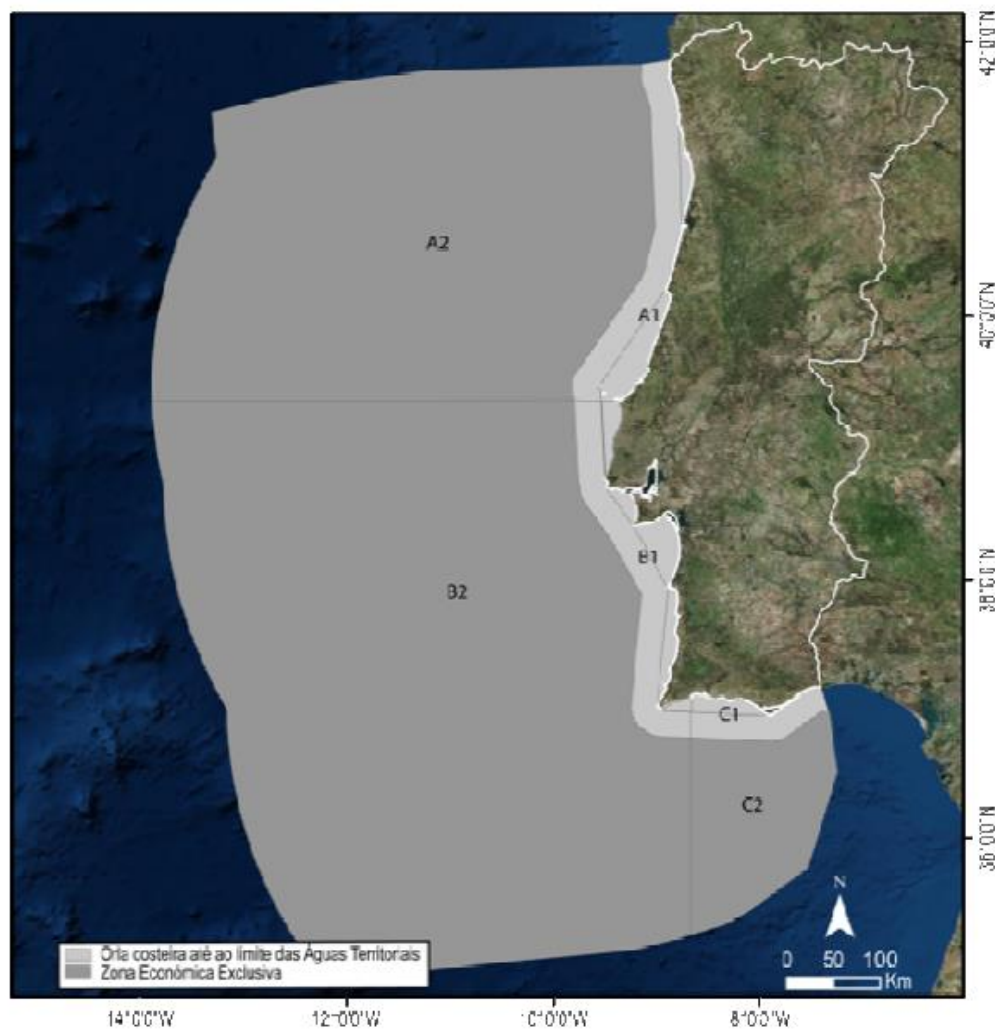


Regions of similar peak, timing, location and annual primary production identified using k-means cluster analysis for the north-east Atlantic, Iberian peninsula and Mauritania.



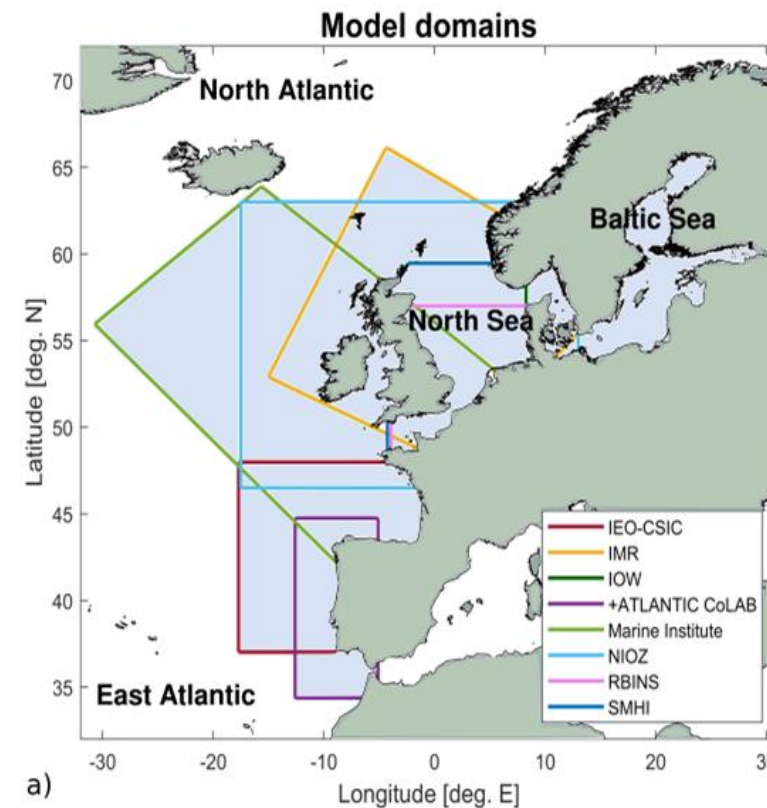
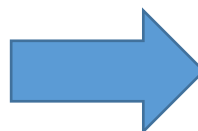
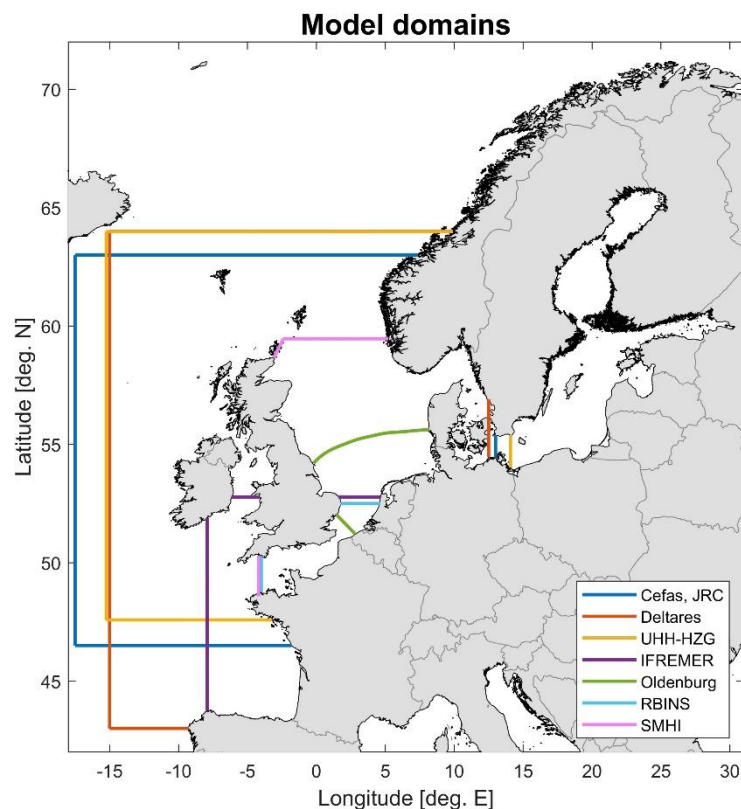
New MRUs Example from the North Sea







- Continue to collaborate with the ICG-EMO
- Continue contribution for river data
- Analyse the modelling results and try to complete the OSPAR picture
- Suggest MRUs based on the project results





INNOVATION IN THE FRAMEWORK
OF THE ATLANTIC DEEP OCEAN

Thank you
for your
attention!



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