

Ocean FORECASTING, from the start to the DECADE



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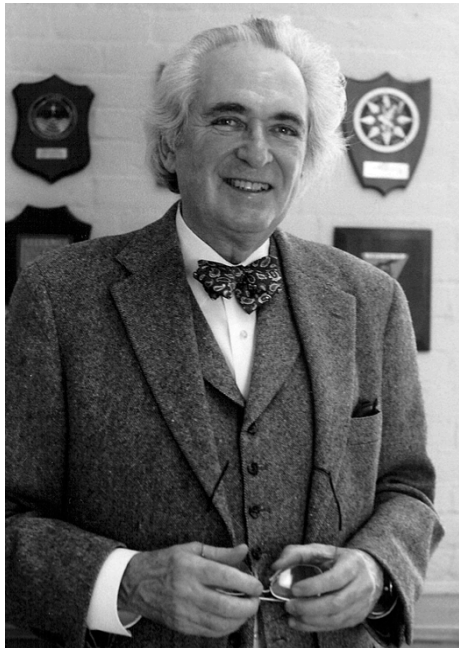
OUTLINE

- Ocean forecasting AT ITS START: the early 80's
- Today's ocean predictions: a system approach to monitoring and forecasting
- Tomorrow: GOOS <-> GODAE and the DECADE of OCEAN SCIENCE

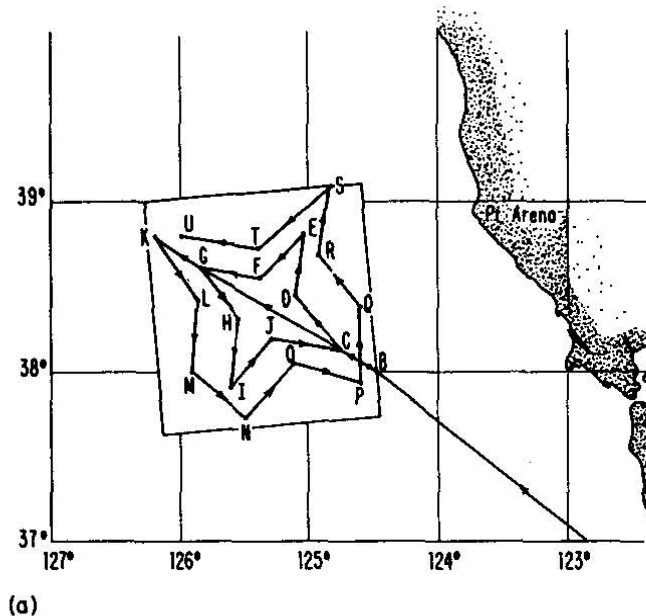
The first real time ocean forecast: Harvard and Monterey in 1983

The key ingredients:

High quality synoptic data for initial conditions



A.R. Robinson,
1930-2007



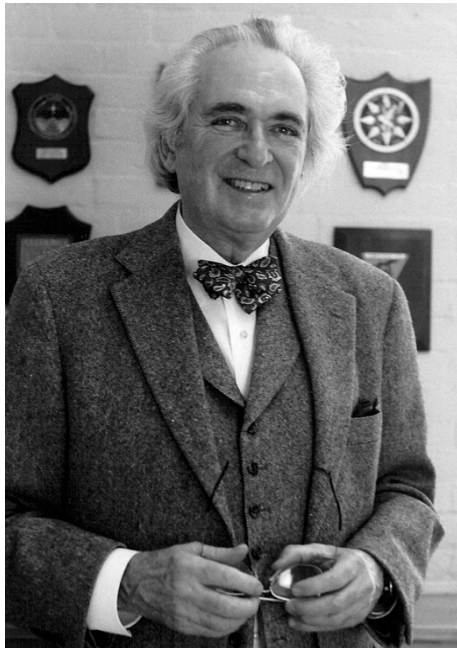
Pinardi et al., 2017. From Weather to ocean predictions: an historical viewpoint. Journal of Marine Research. The Sea Special Volume



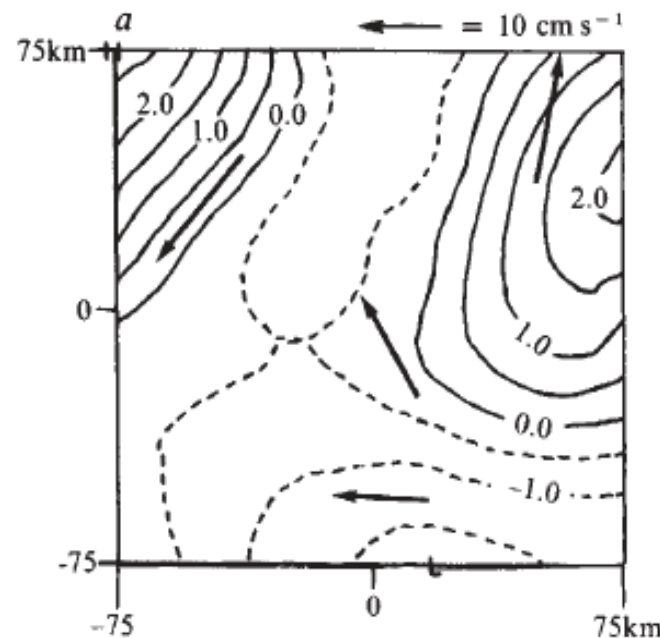
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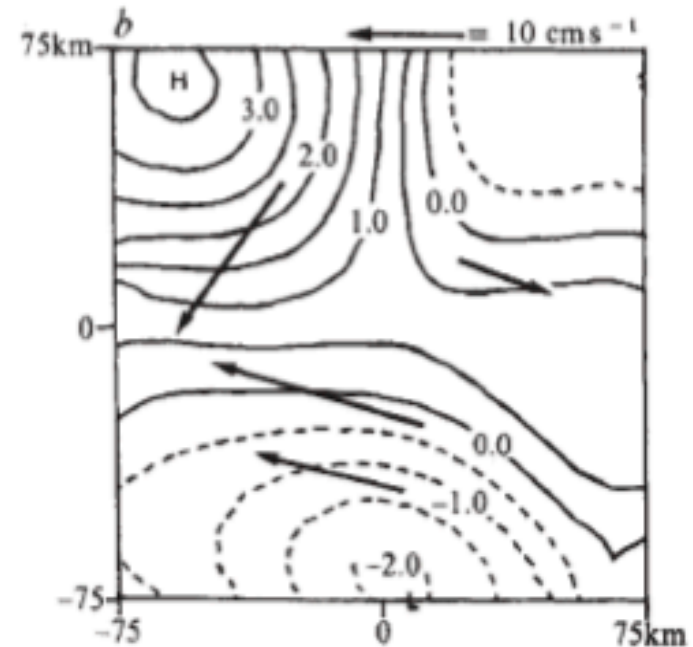
Skillful model for forecasting



A.R. Robinson,
1930-2007



Forecast Day 0



Forecast Day 14

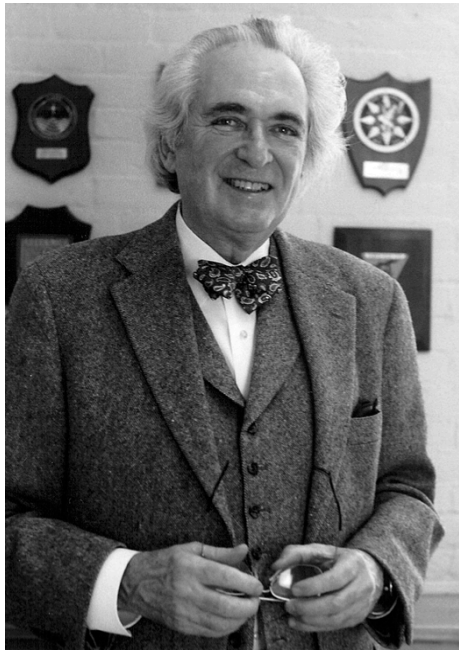
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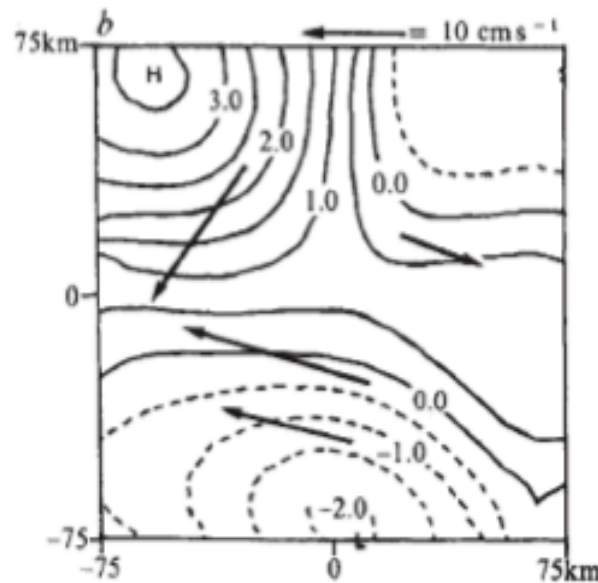
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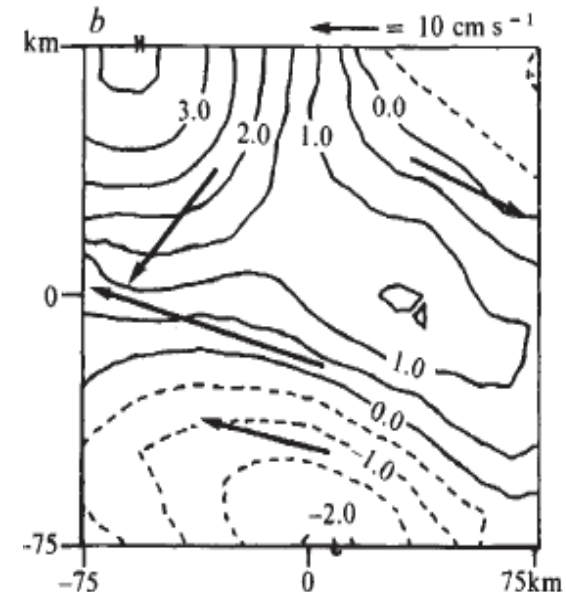
Forecast Verification



A.R. Robinson,
1930-2007



Forecast Day 14



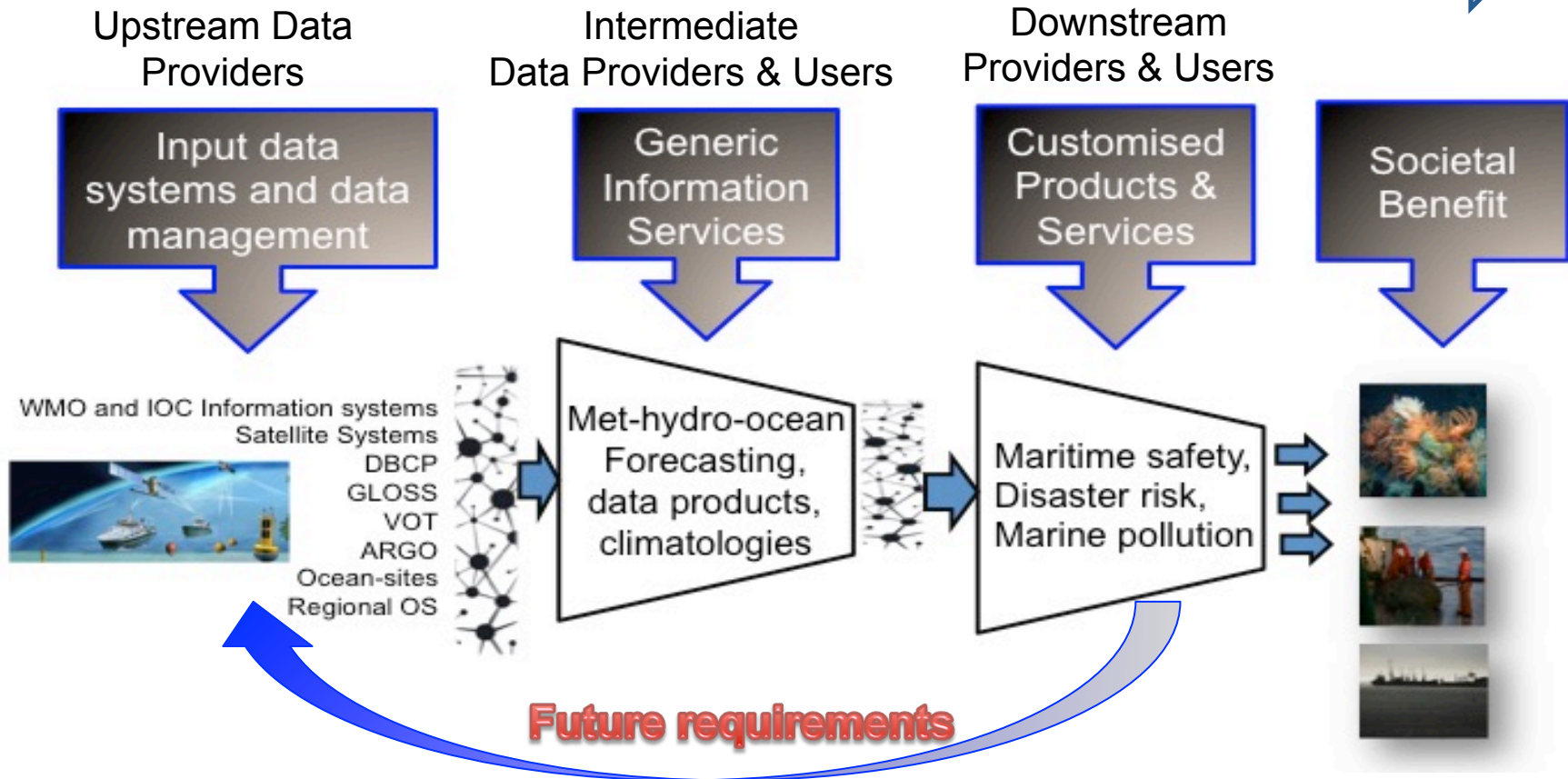
Observations at day 14

Pinardi et al., 2017. From Weather to ocean predictions: an historical viewpoint. Journal of Marine Research. The Sea Special Volume



The system approach

Information: Value Adding Knowledge Chain



The system approach

Information: Value Adding Knowledge Chain

Upstream Data
Providers

Input data
systems and data
management

Intermediate
Data Providers & Users

Generic
Inform
Services

Societal
Benefit

WMO and IOC Information
Sat



an
ing,
products,
climatologies




Maritime safety,
Disaster risk,
Marine pollution

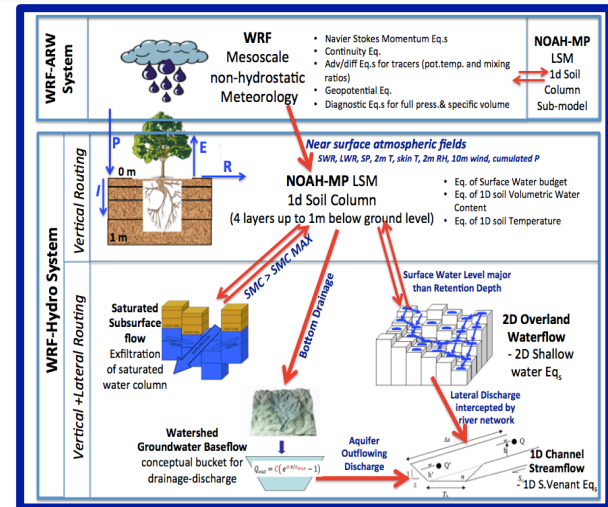


Future requirements



Global Atmosphere, Land, hydrology, ocean
OPERATIONAL, > DAILY, 10 days time lead

<p>WRF-ARW System</p>	<p>WRF Mesoscale non-hydrostatic Meteorology</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navier Stokes Momentum Eqs • Continuity Eq. • Adv/Diff Eqs for tracers (pot.temp. and mixing ratios) • Geopotential Eq. • Diagnostic Eqs for full press.& specific volume <p>NOAH-MP LSM</p> <p>1d Soil Column Sub-model</p>
<p>WRF-Hydro System</p> <p>Vertical Routing</p> <p>Vertical +Lateral Routing</p>	<p><i>Near surface atmospheric fields</i> <small>SWR, LWR, SP, 2m T, skin T, 2m RH, 10m wind, cumulated P</small></p> <p>NOAH-MP LSM 1d Soil Column (4 layers up to 1m below ground level)</p> <p><i>SMC > SMC MAX</i></p> <p><i>Bottom Drainage</i></p> <p>Saturated Subsurface flow Exfiltration of saturated water column</p> <p>Surface Water Level major than Retention Depth</p> <p>2D Overland Waterflow - 2D Shallow water Eq.</p> <p>Lateral Discharge intercepted by river network</p> <p>Watershed Groundwater Baseflow conceptual bucket for drainage-discharge</p> <p>$Q_{out} = Q \left(\frac{e^{(1-\theta)} - 1}{1 - \theta} \right)$</p> <p>Aquifer Outflowing Discharge</p> <p>1D Channel Streamflow 1D S.Venant Eq.</p>

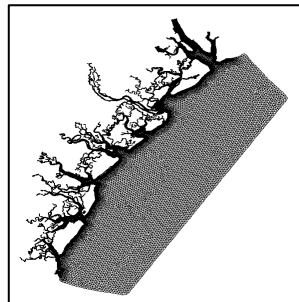


Coupled

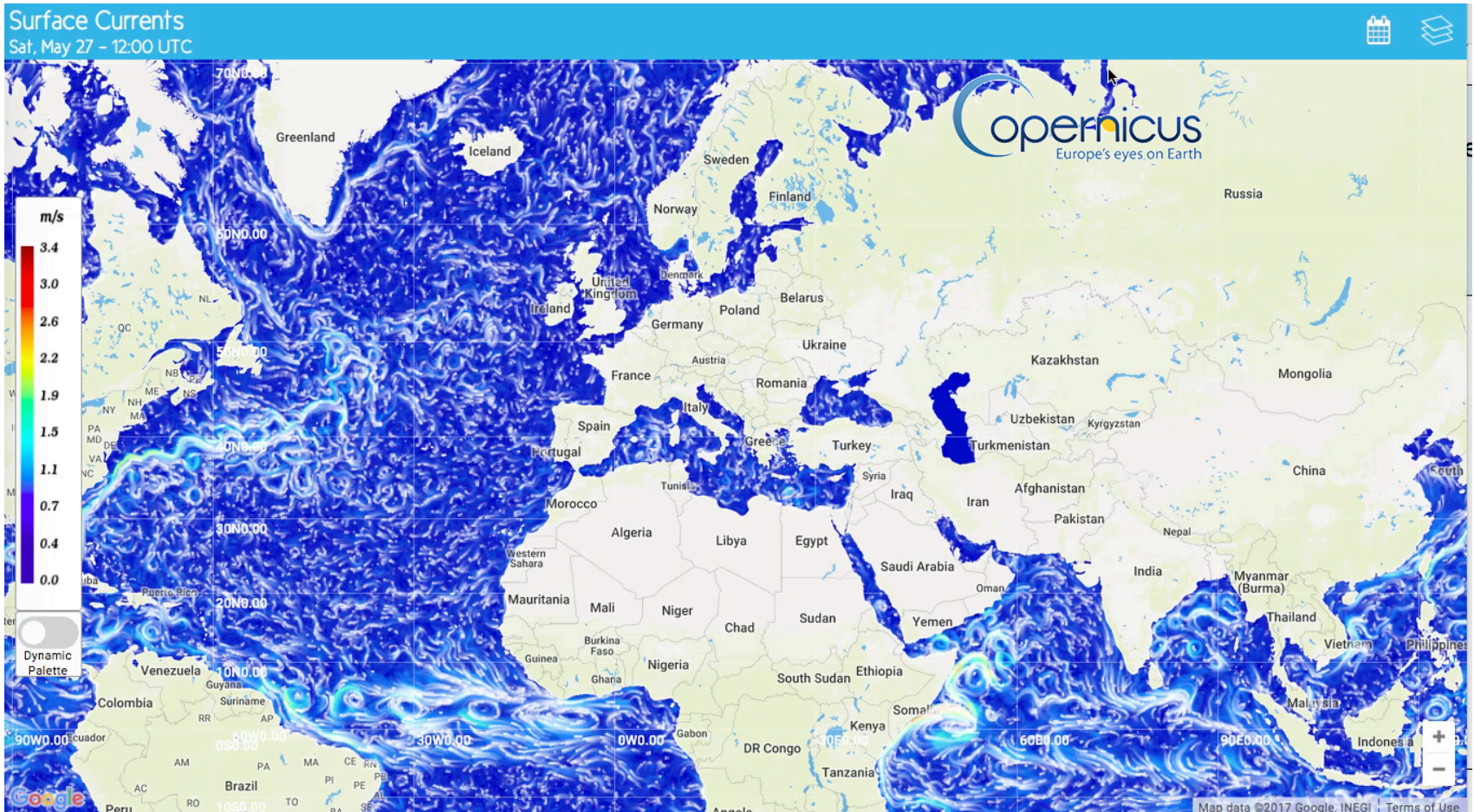
Coupled

For ocean: accurate and available forecasts only from the past 10 years

**Structured and
Unstructured
grid Relocatable
ocean
platform for Forecast**

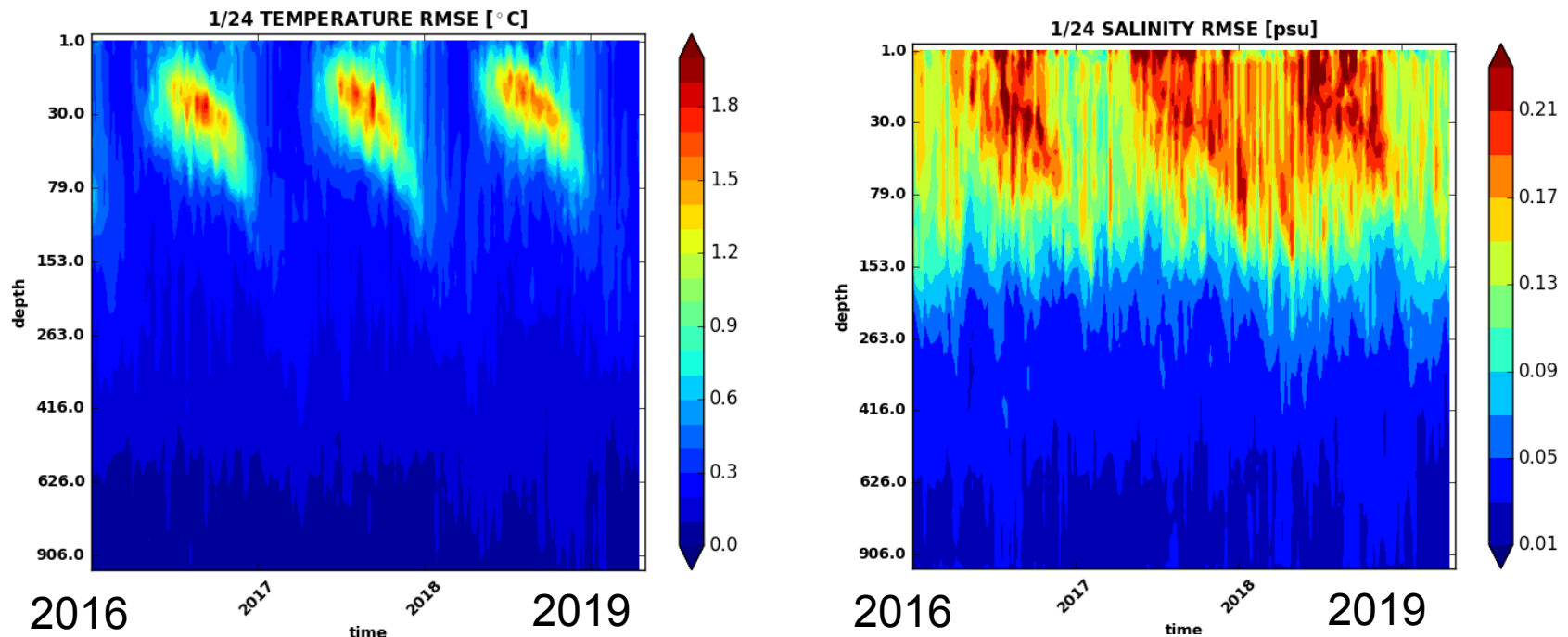


Every day a picture of the realistic ocean: 1/12 deg, ~100 levels



Every day a test of the “theory”: comparison of the forecast with the observations

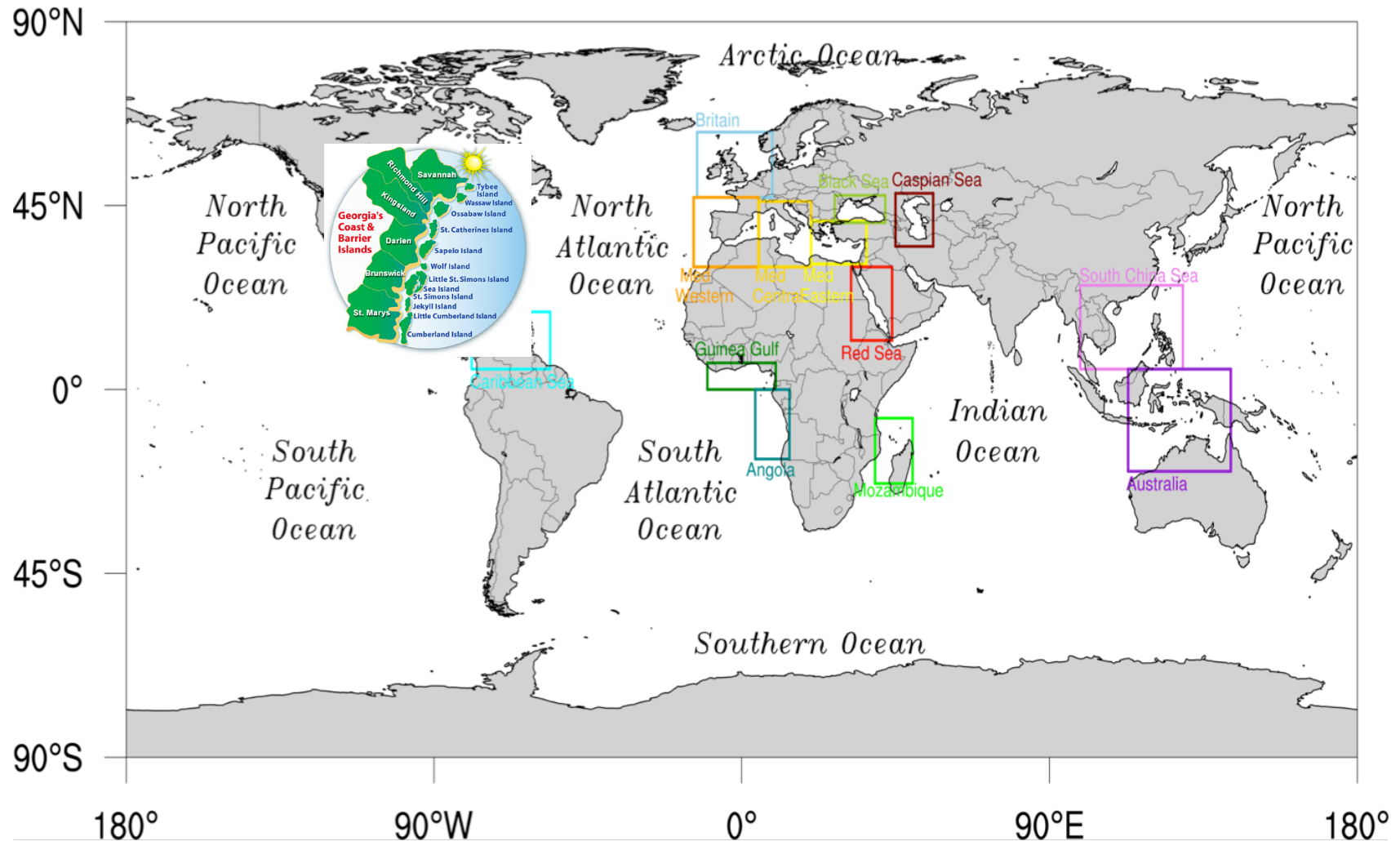
Mediterranean Sea Basin averaged root mean square error



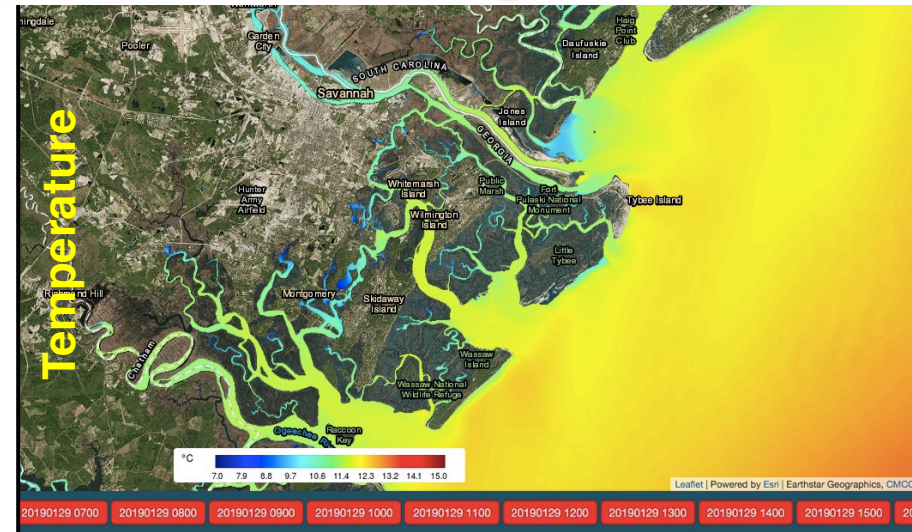
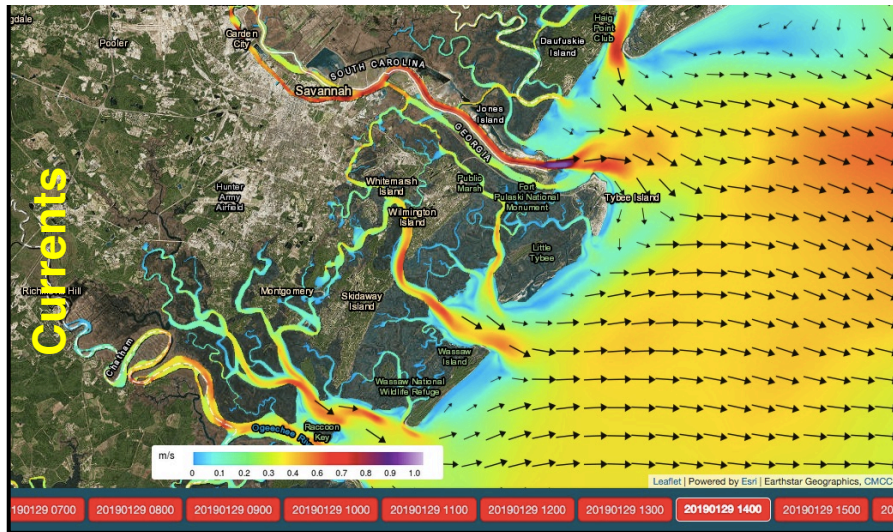
Three main uncertainties concur:

- 1) Air-sea fluxes parameterization
- 2) Mixing parameterization (including waves)
- 3) Advection of water masses in the subsurface

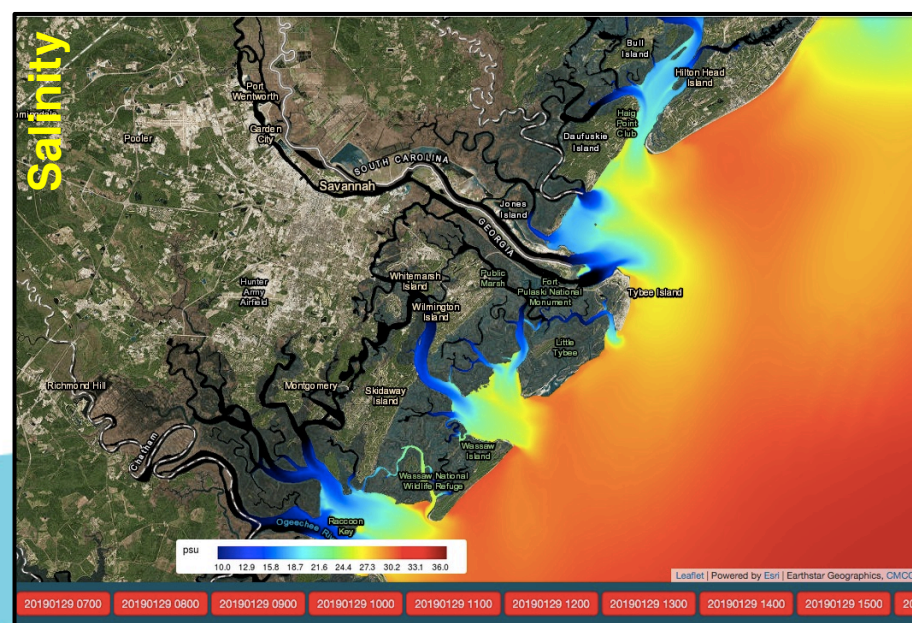
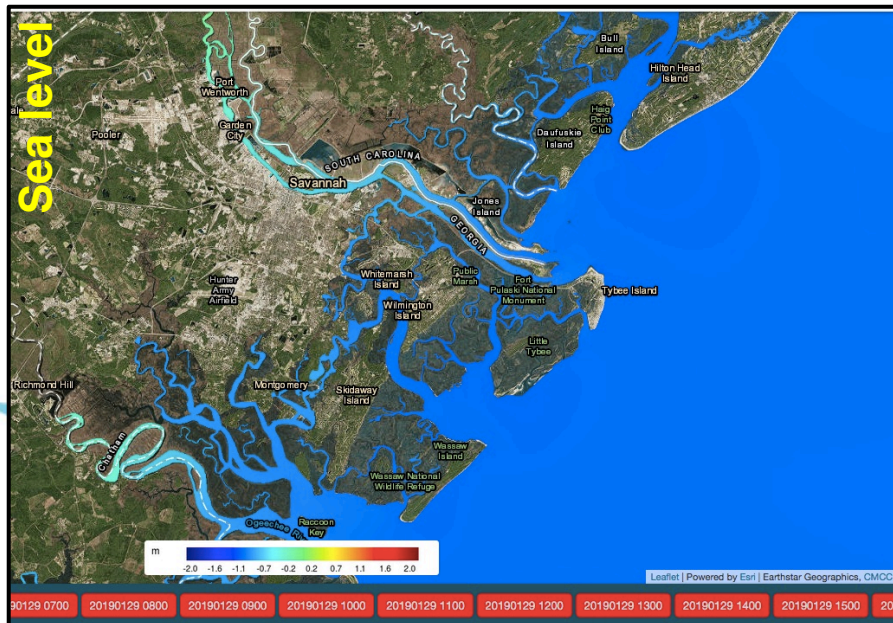
The system approach: increase the resolution and the physics when and where it is needed



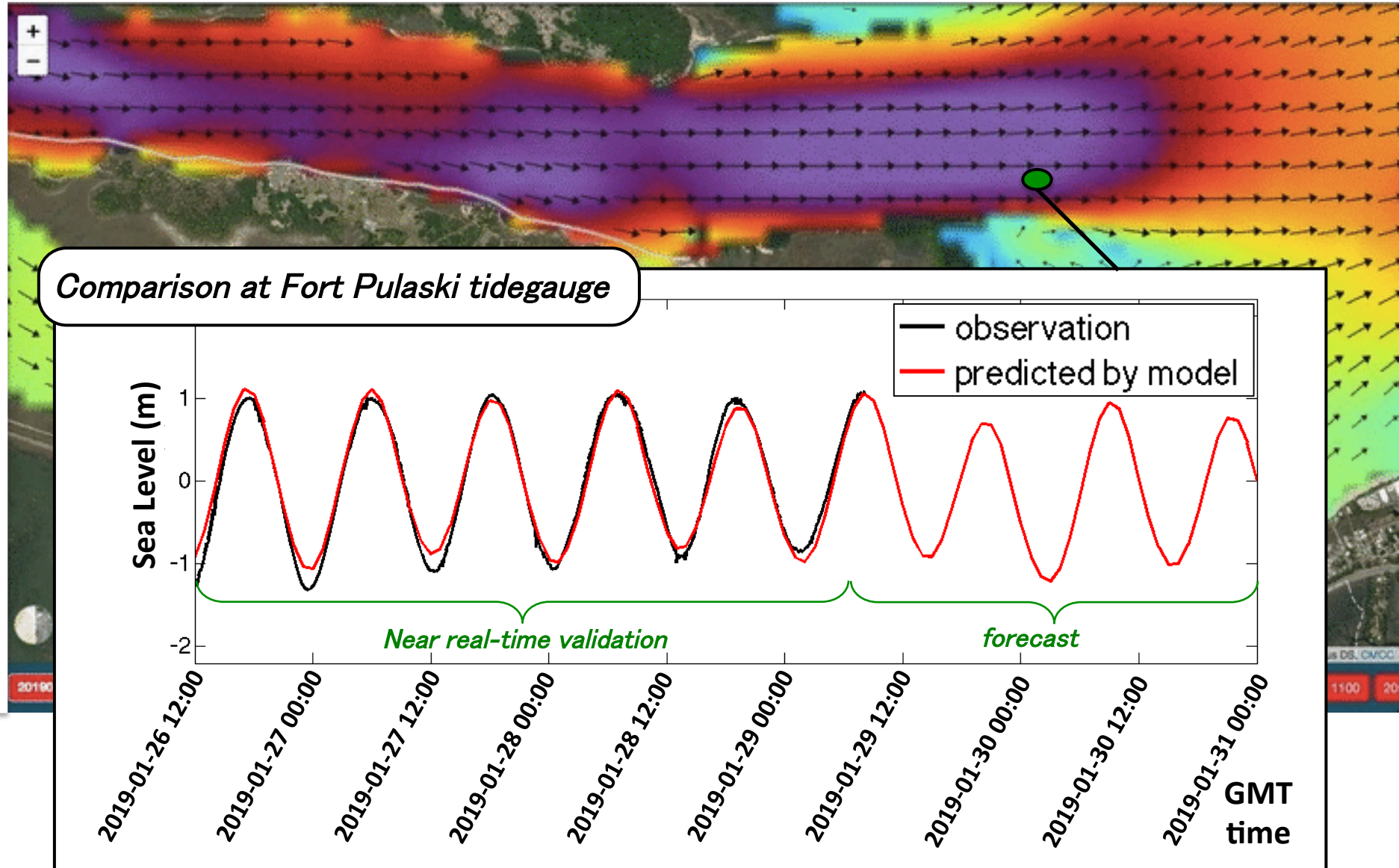
Coupled hydrological and oceanographic forecasting with unstructured grids



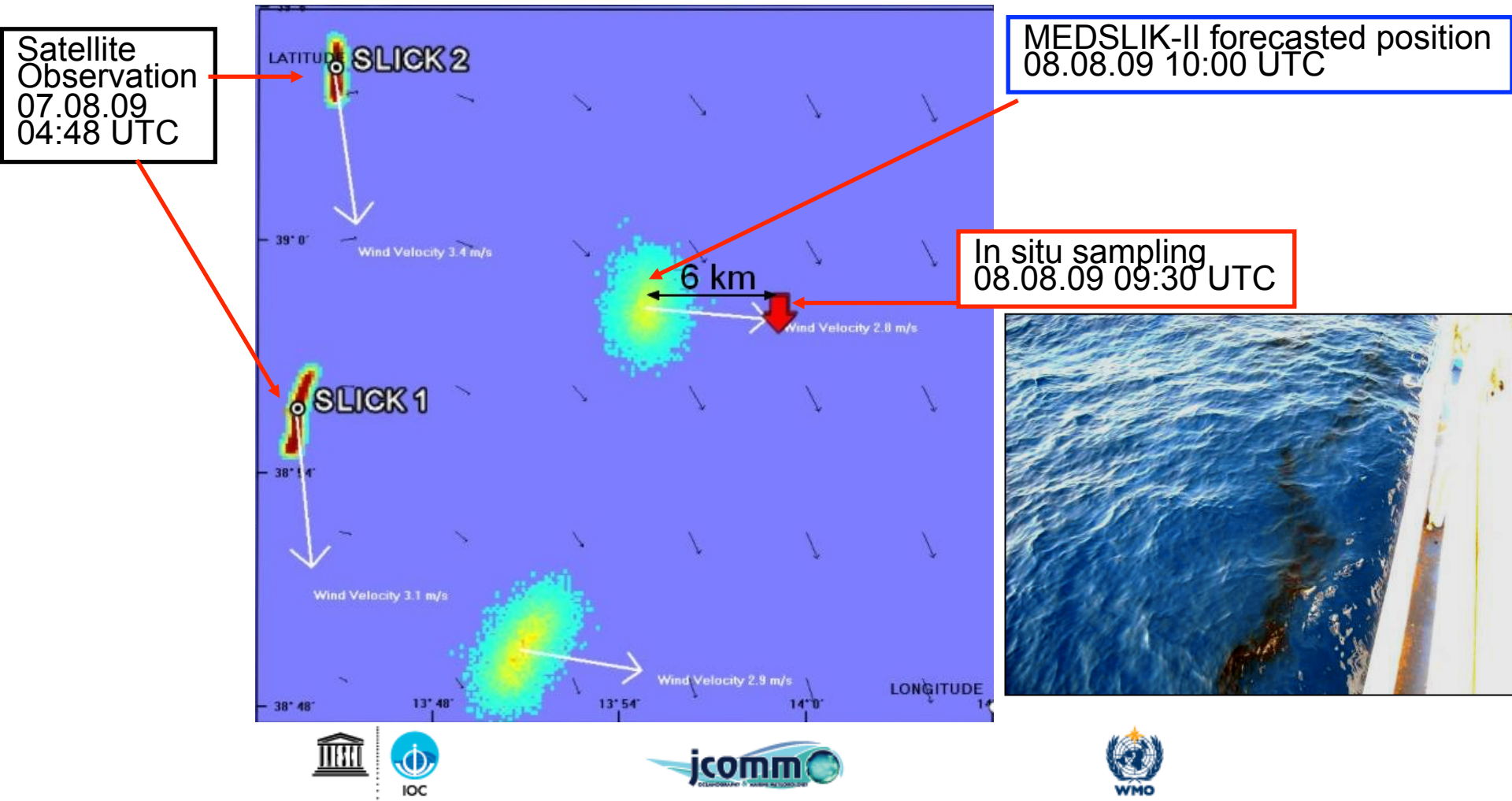
<http://savannah.cmcc-opa.eu/>



Coupled hydrological and oceanographic forecasting with unstructured grids



The system approach: customized services for Ocean Health are now possible

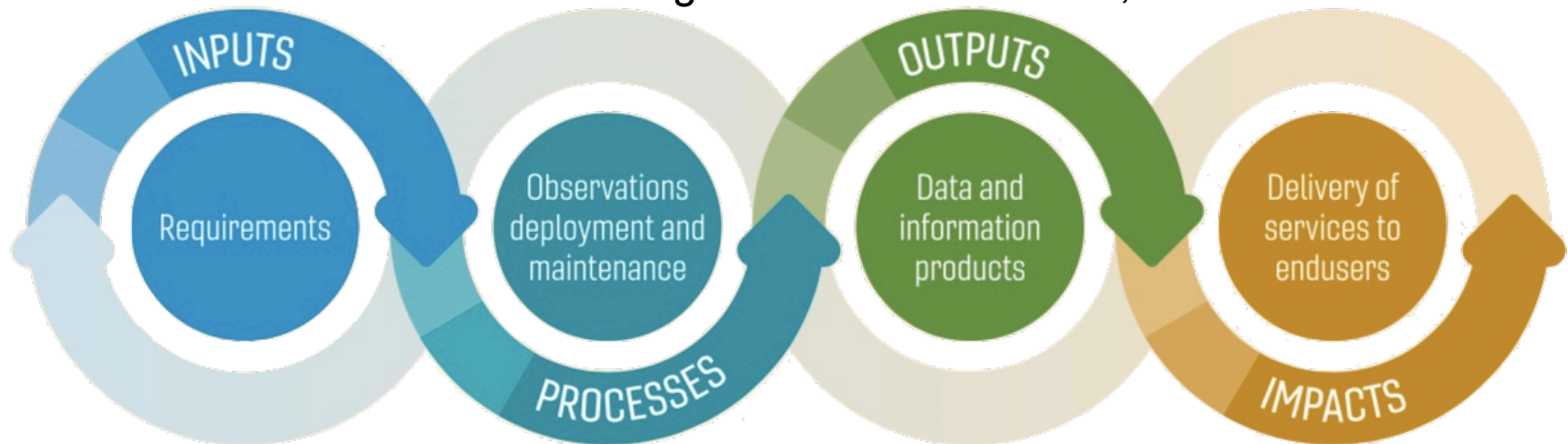


The ocean of tomorrow: how do we get there?

Many challenges are ahead of us, among others:

- **Challenge 1:** Build End-to-End Met-Ocean services and a global infrastructure for sharing observations, model output and best practices
- **Challenge 2:** Building resilience and preparedness to natural and man-made ocean and coastal hazards with the right combination of observations and numerical models
- **Challenge 3:** understand uncertainties and communicate them in a proper way
- **Challenge 4:** ocean literacy

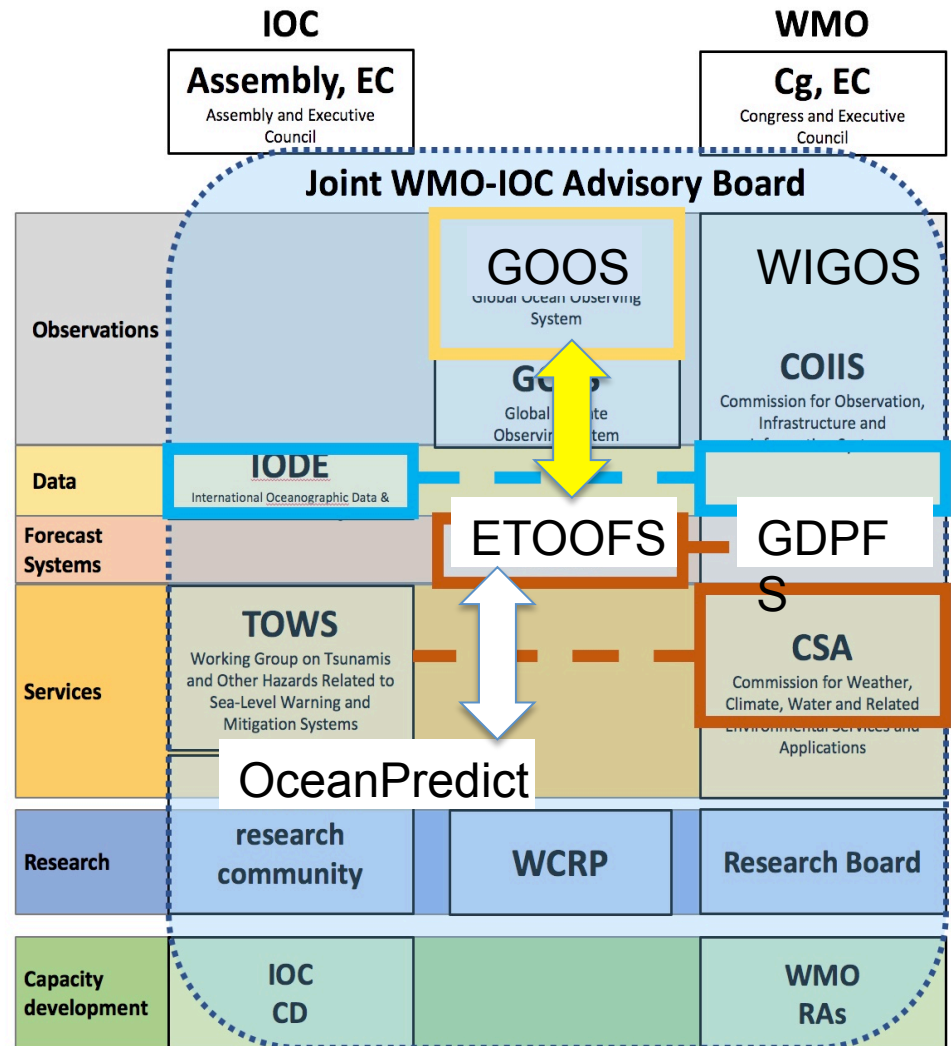
Connecting down the value chain, from GOOS 2030 Strategy



JCOMM restructuring is an opportunity: many activities enter GOOS

Notional placements of
existing JCOMM activities

- JCOMM Observations Programme Area
- JCOMM Data Management Programme Area
- JCOMM Services and Forecast Systems Programme Area
- Joint Advisory Board creates **opportunities for additional connections and activities**



It is time to act: partnership is central to facilitate responsiveness and research to operations

WMO GDPFS2.0
Building Community
Earth System



The Global Ocean Observing System



GOOS Regional Alliances



+TPOS, ATLANTOS, DOOS, etc.



It is time to act: the UN Decade of Ocean science for sustainable development will start in 2021



The United Nations
Decade of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development
(2021-2030)



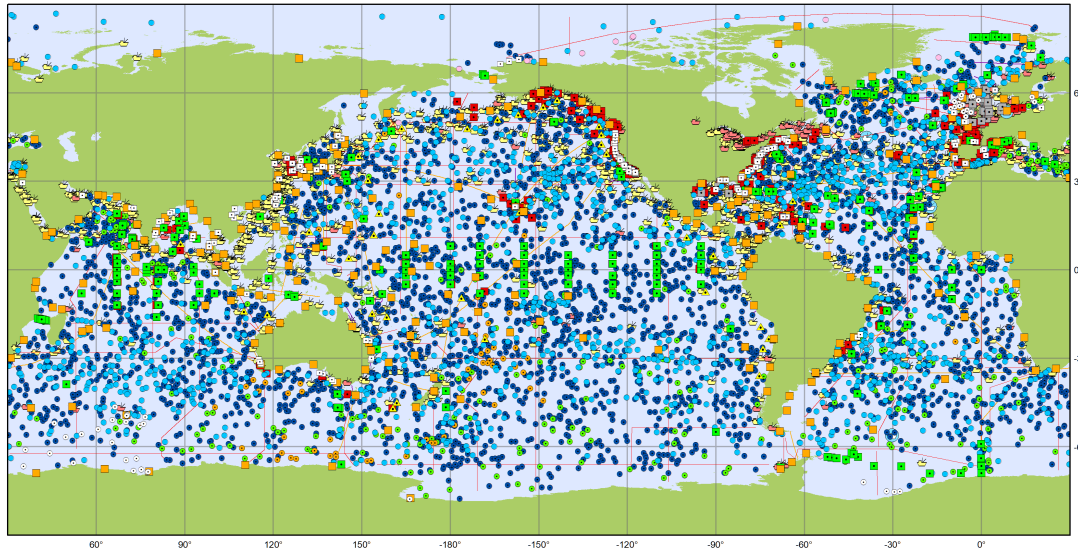
A Vision for the Decade

Develop scientific knowledge, build
infrastructure and foster partnerships
for a sustainable and healthy ocean



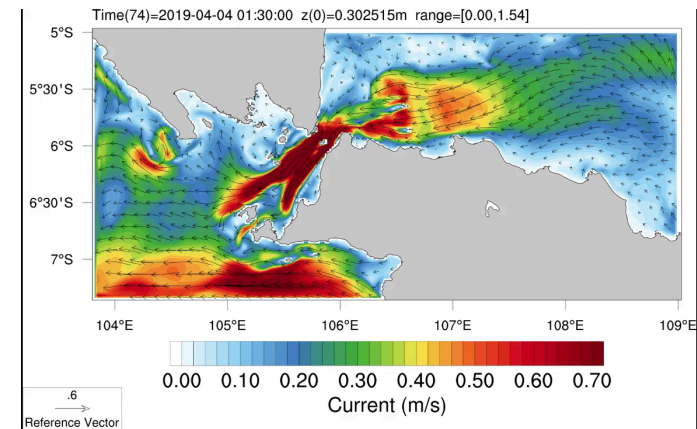
It is time to act: the UN Decade of Ocean science for sustainable development will start in 2021

**Propose a massive-scale UN Decade Project:
a comprehensive observing system for a predicted ocean**



Main in situ Elements of the Global Ocean Observing System

March 2019



**We can't change
the direction of the wind,
but let's adjust
the sails to
reach our destination**

