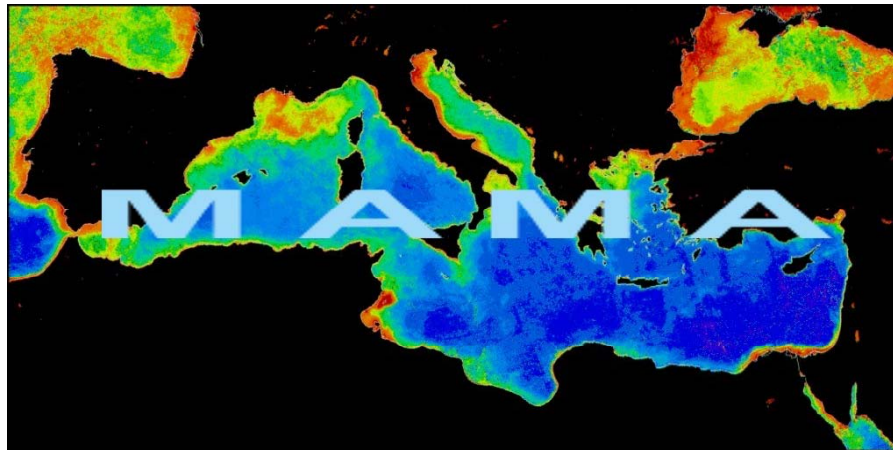


Mediterranean network to
Assess and upgrade the
Monitoring and forecasting
Activity in the region

MAMA
The First MedGOOS Project

The role of Remote Sensing in Operational Oceanography: Monitoring the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas



Jordi Font,
ICM-CSIC, Barcelona

MAMA 4th Meeting, Rome, 2-6
June 2003

Satellite observations of the ocean

- Simultaneity over large areas
- Repeatibility at short time scales
- Standardised and calibrated data (*when possible*)
- Easy access to different products
- Possibility of Near Real Time (hours - few days)

but

- Less accurate than in situ measurements
- Poor spatial resolution for certain applications
- Only upper ocean
- Possible atmospheric interference (e.g. clouds)

Use of remote sensing for monitoring

1. Water masses tracers

Indicators of water quality

Quantification of parameters

Features detection

visible, infrared, microwave radiometers, radars

2. Input to forecasting models

Initial conditions

Data assimilation

sea surface temperature, sea level, surface winds

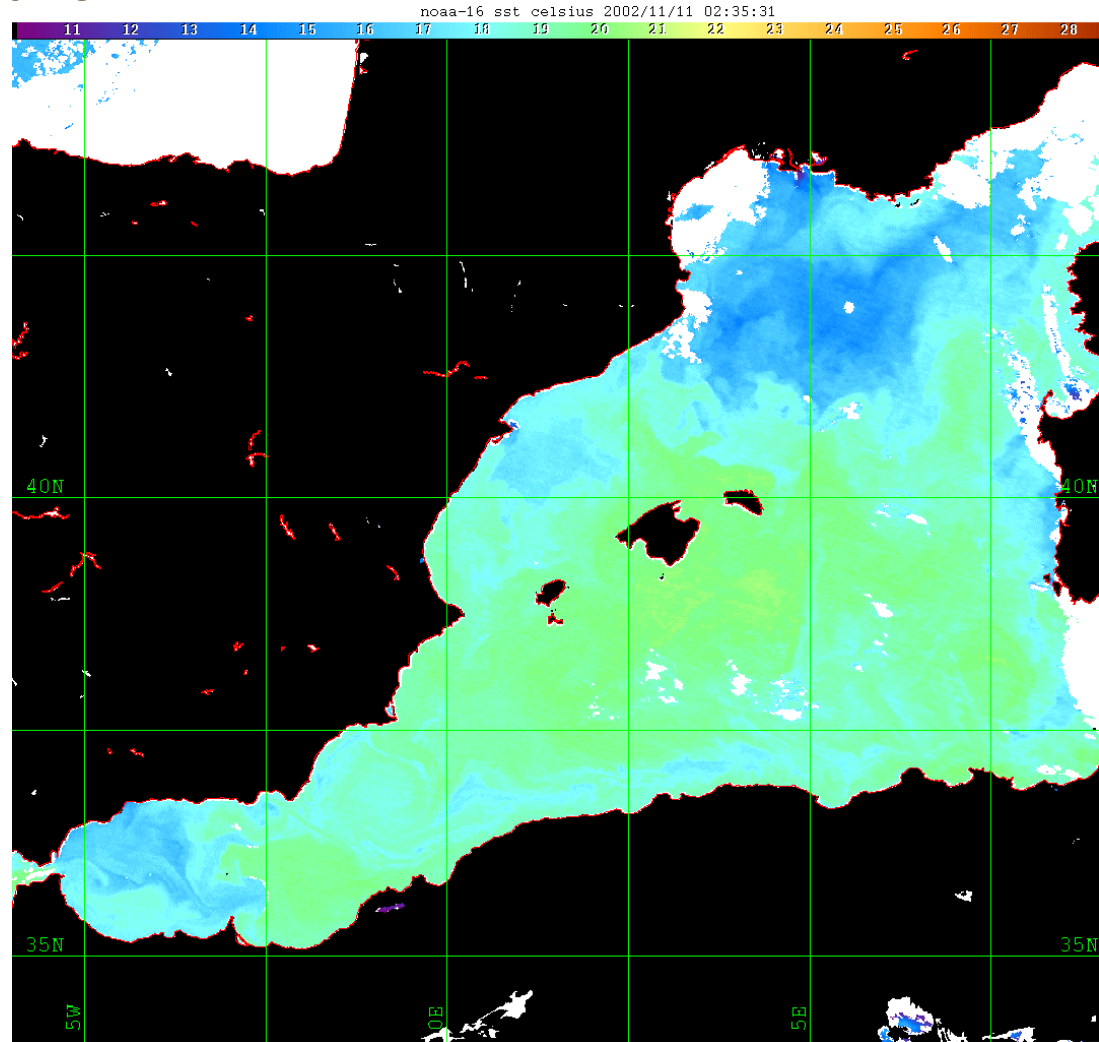
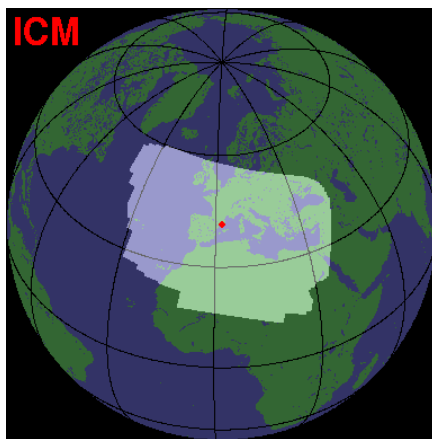
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Sea Surface Temperature

Infrared images
1 km resolution
several times per day

(free data, acquired by
many stations in the Med
area, e.g. ICM Barcelona)



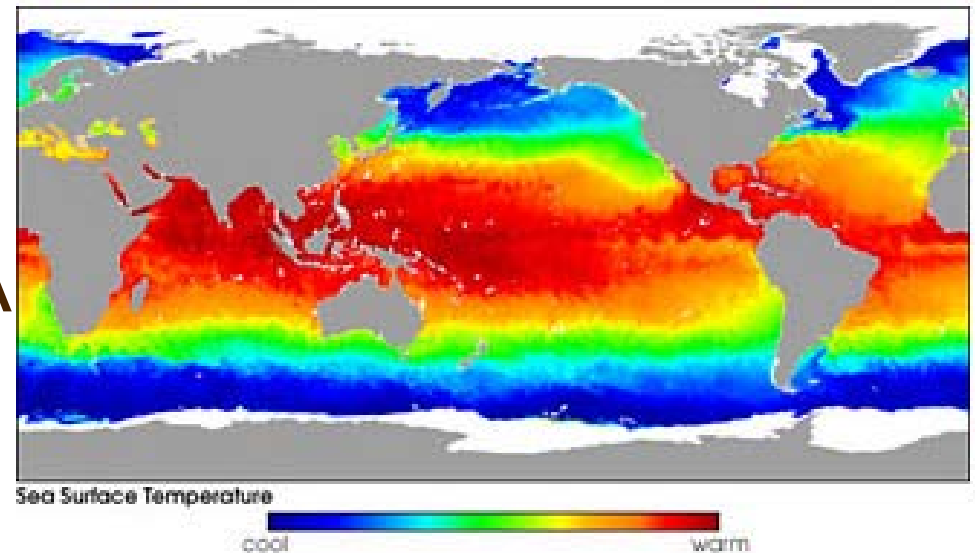
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New sensors:

Sea surface temperature high resolution global map obtained by the Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer (AMSR-E from NASDA) on board the **AQUA** spacecraft from NASA, launched 4 May 2002



Clouds are transparent!

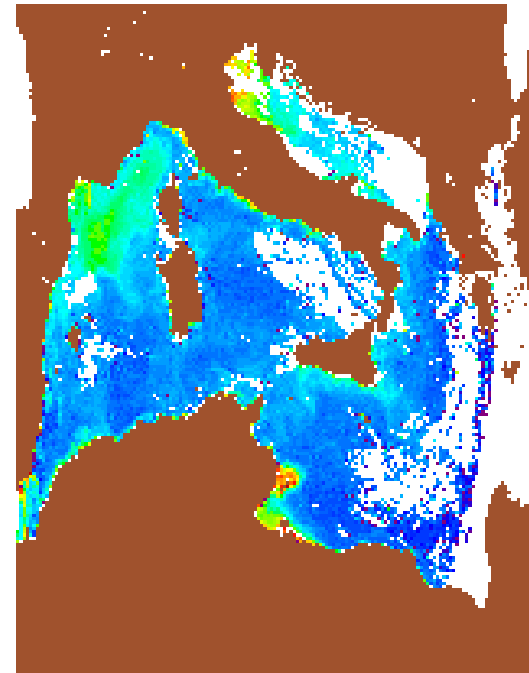
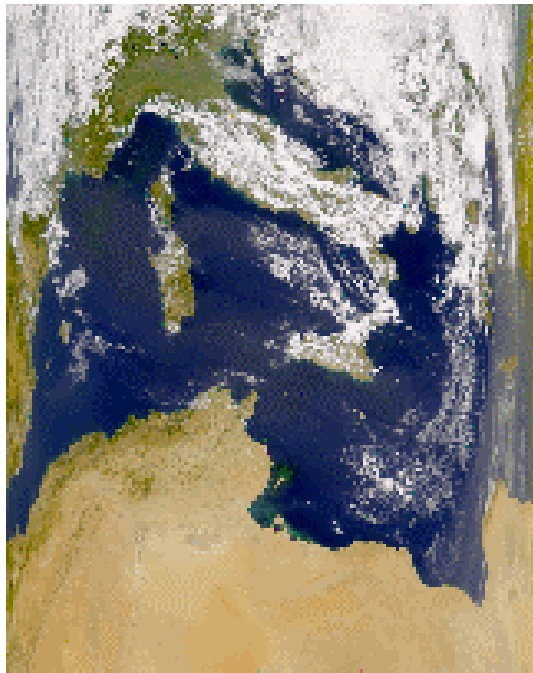
Data averaged 2-4 June 2002

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Ocean colour:

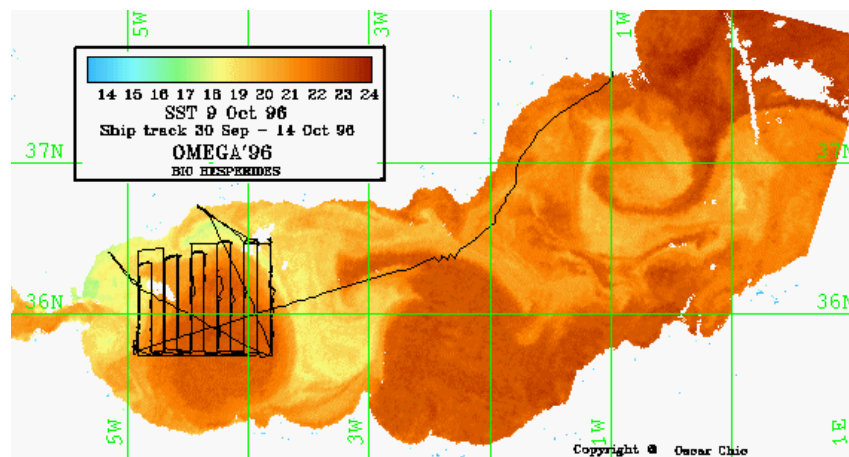
SeaWiFS image decoded 14 days after acquisition (less than NRT)

level 1: single channel radiance level 2: chlorophyll concentration



Example of Real Time (few minutes delay) application:

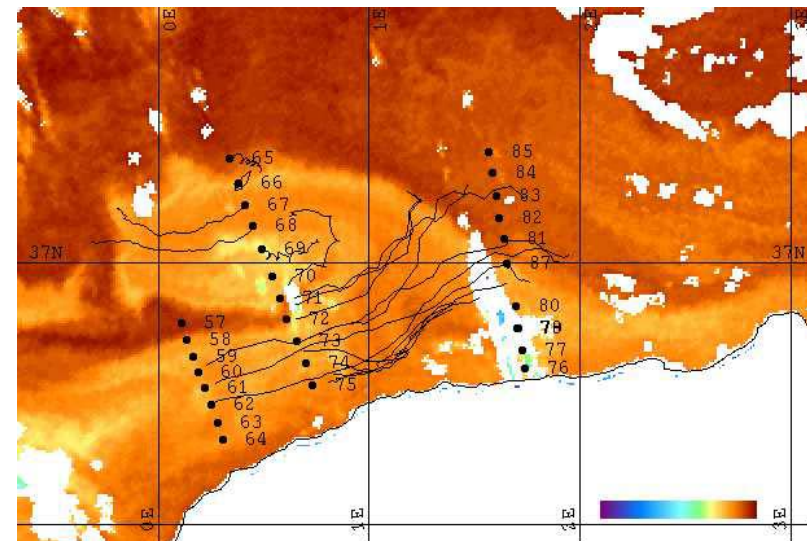
Fine tuning of hydrographic surveys of mesoscale circulation guided by infrared images provided by an on-board satellite receiving station



Alboran Sea

Algerian basin

October 1996



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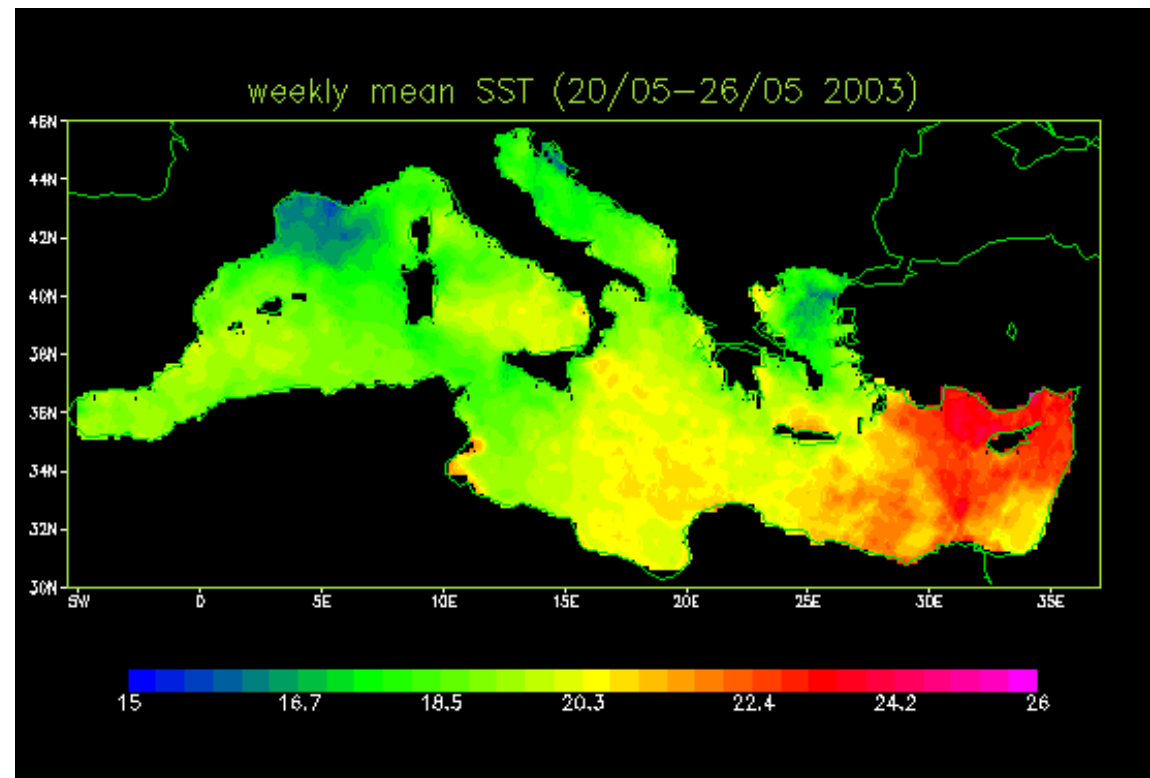
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Mediterranean basin scale monitoring

Global coverage
Composite images
Data assimilation
for circulation models
Example:
MFS-PP products

SST weekly mean

(other: SLA)

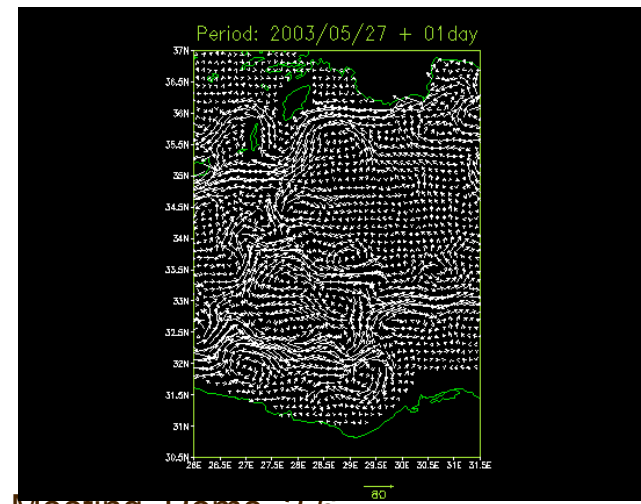
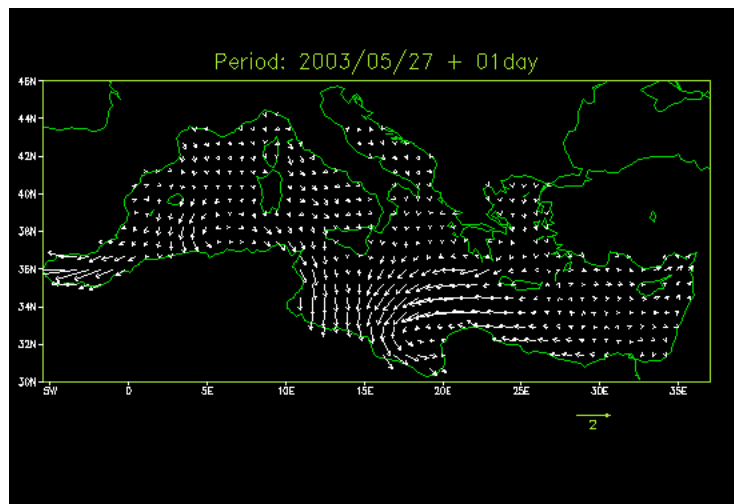
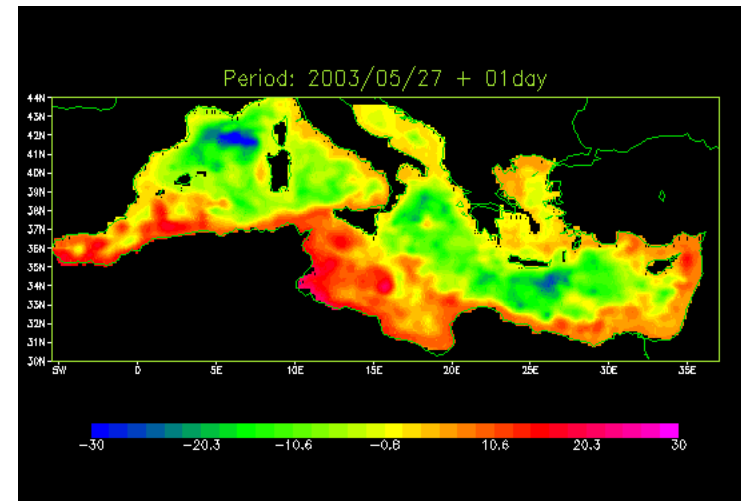
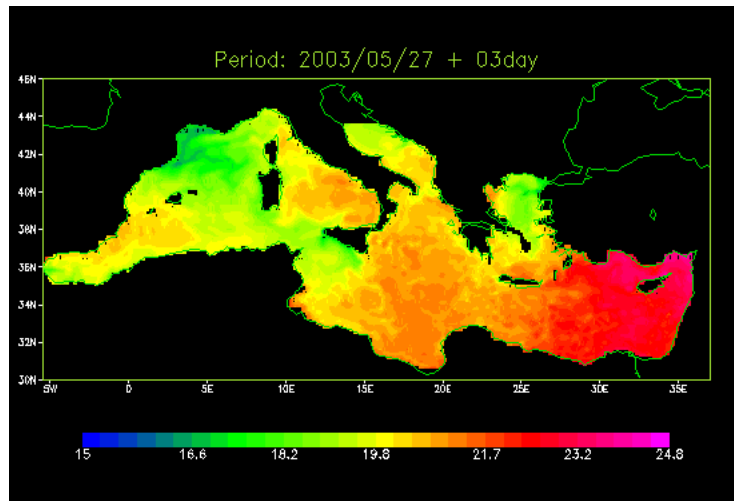


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Used for 24 h (and more) forecasting



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Mediterranean coastal zone monitoring

Large variety of applications
Ideally, high spatial resolution needed
NRT required in many cases
Relatively easy ground truth (calibration)

Problems:

Some sensors at low temporal resolution
Some products very expensive
Many not accessible in operational mode
(huge and/or dedicated processing)

LANDSAT 7



SPOT 4



Ideal sensors: Multispectral radiometers produce high spatial resolution (10-20 m) images suitable for coastal applications.

But: Not free access (very expensive, not NRT)

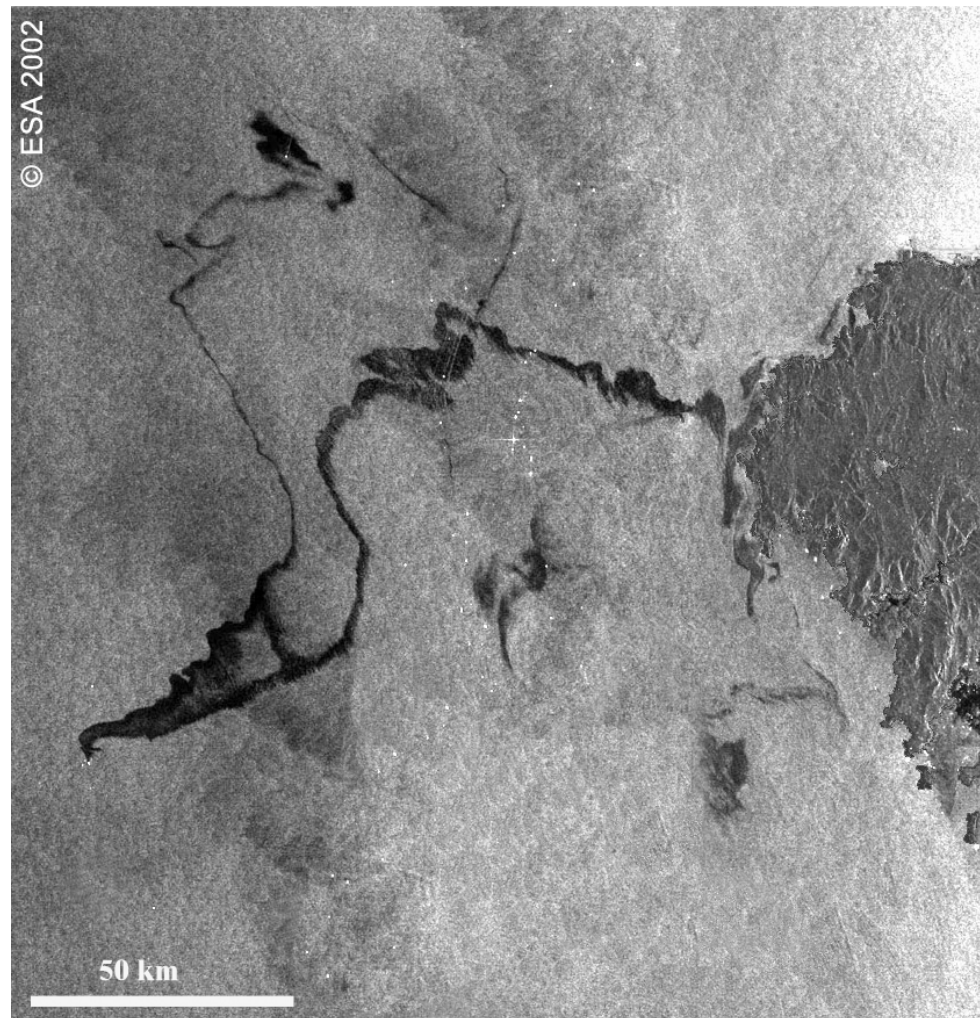
High resolution radars: SAR

poor coverage

difficult NRT

difficult interpretation

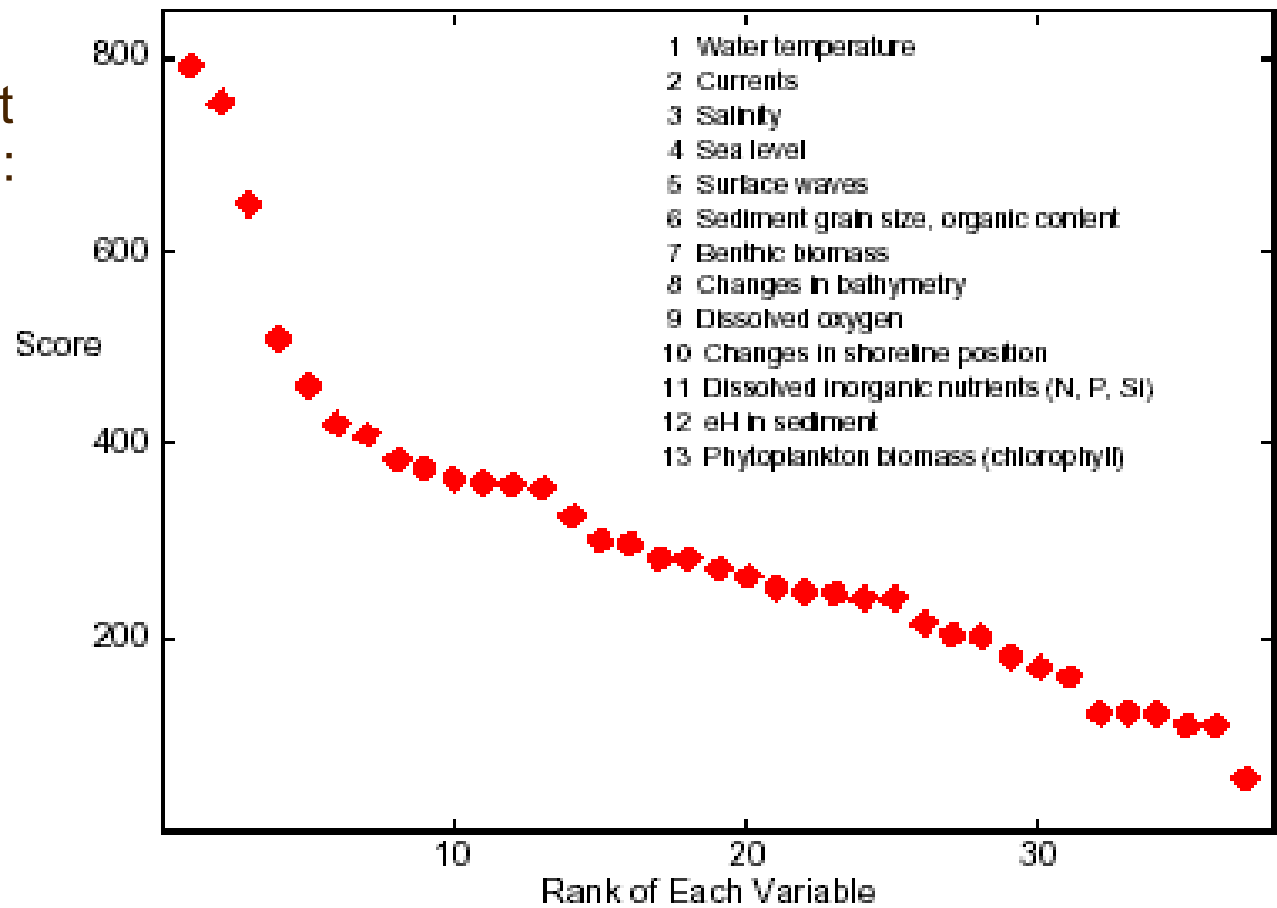
example: Prestige
oil spill, Nov. 2002



COOP: Assessment of user interest in 37 variables, based on their ability to predict change through coastal ecosystem models

Remote sensing can provide (with different degrees of accuracy):

- 1 +++
- 2 + (indirect)
- 3 not yet (2007)
- 4 ++
- 5 ++
- 6
- 7
- 8 +
- 9
- 10 ++
- 11
- 12
- 13 +++



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What can we access?

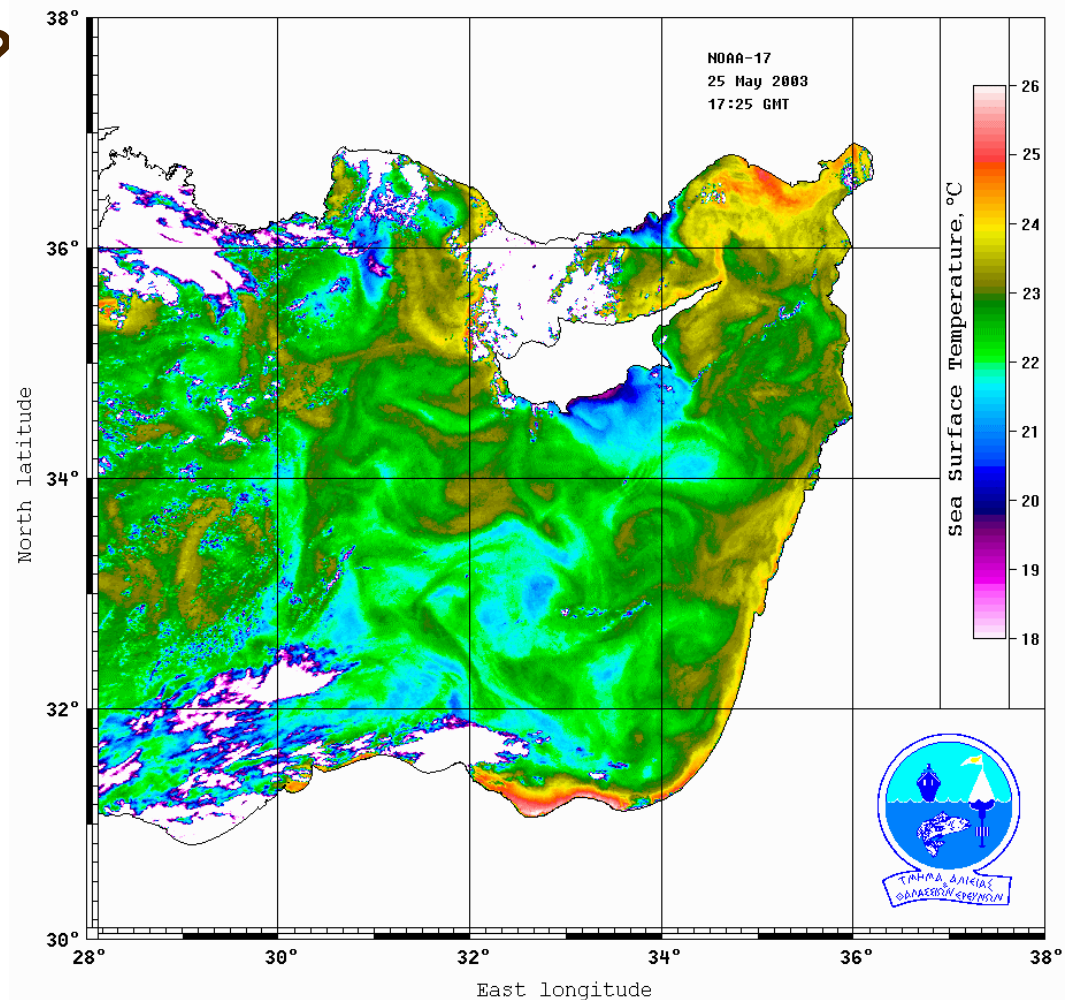
Near Real Time SST

**Cyprus Coastal Ocean
Forecasting & Observing
System
(CYCOFOS)**

DMFR, Univ. Cyprus

On line bulletin

example: 25 May 03



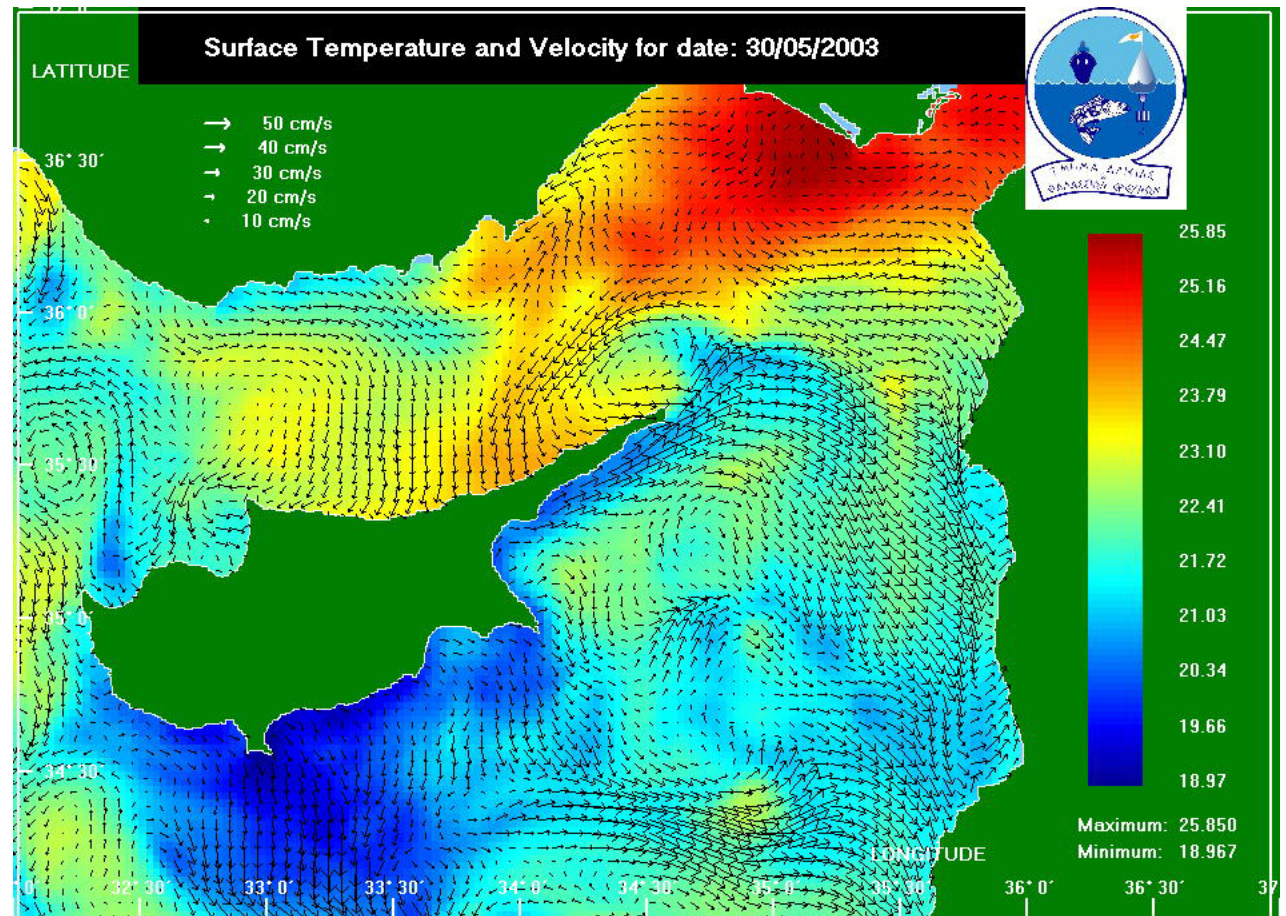
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Used for forecast

CYPRUS OCEANOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

example: 27 May 03

24 h forecast of
surface currents
and temperature



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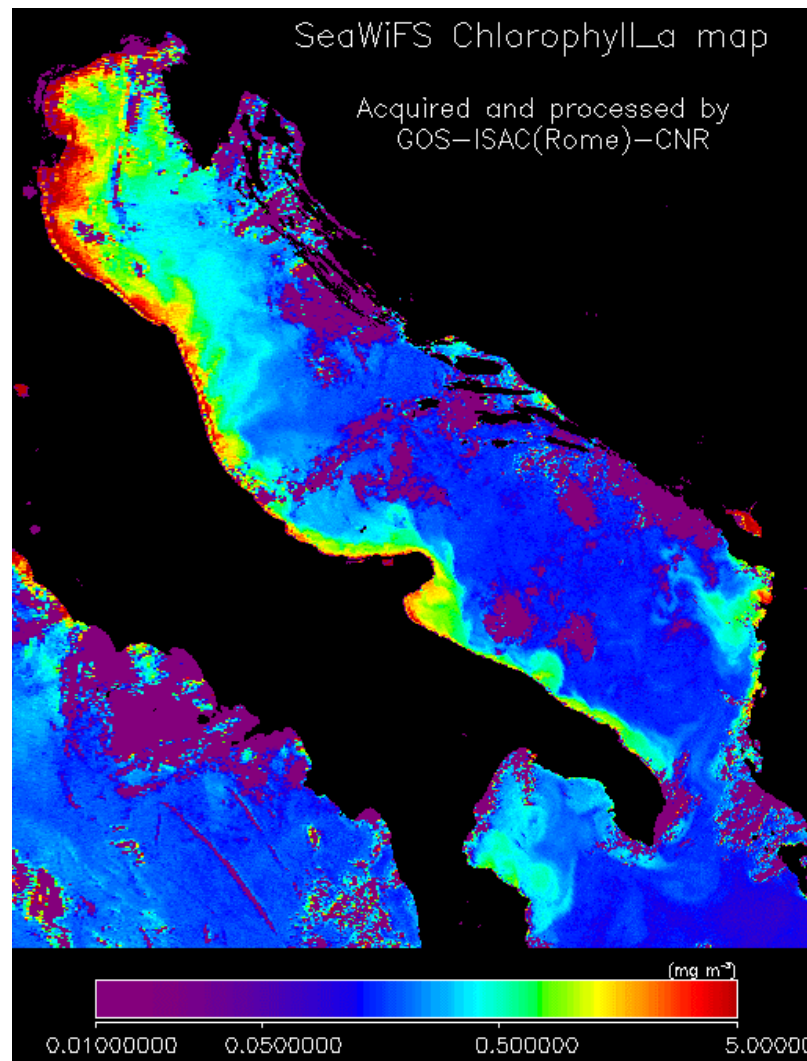
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Near Real Time SeaWiFS

ADRICOSM
project

image distributed
1-2 h after acquisition
by GOS-ISAC
Rome

example: 29 May 03



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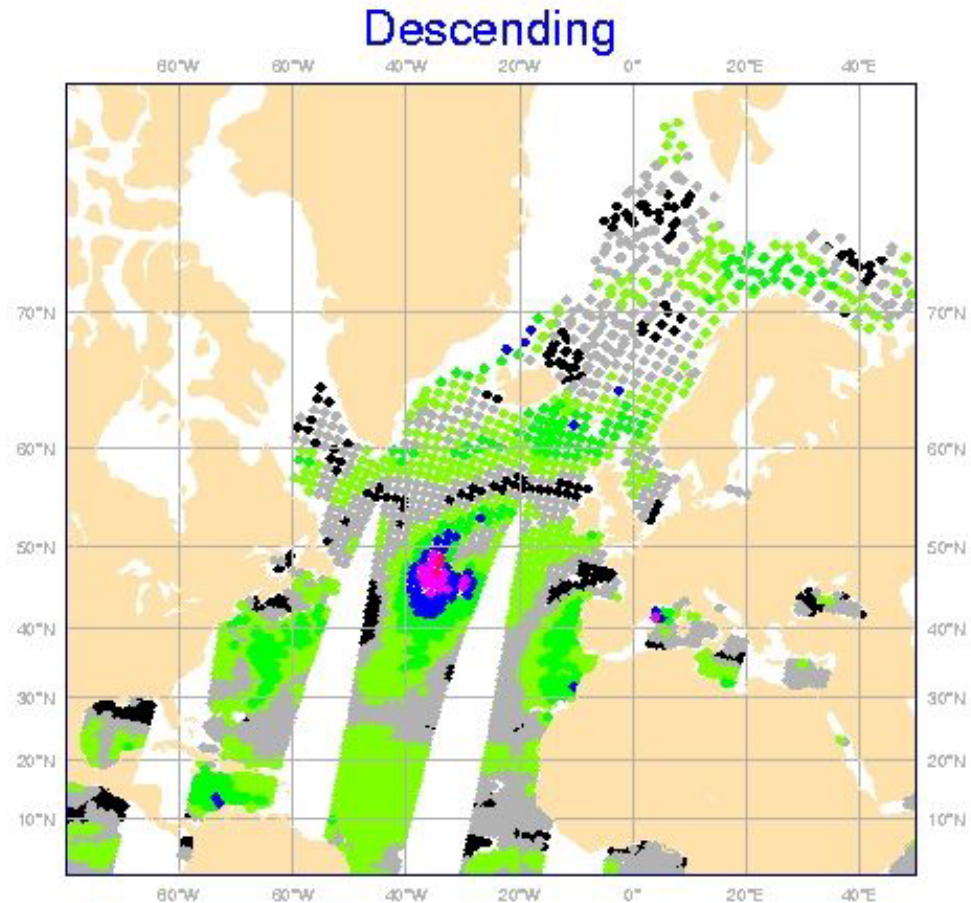
June 2003

Near Real Time wind

SeaWinds radar
on board QuikSCAT

data distributed by
KNMI, Netherlands
few h after acquisition

example: 29 May 03

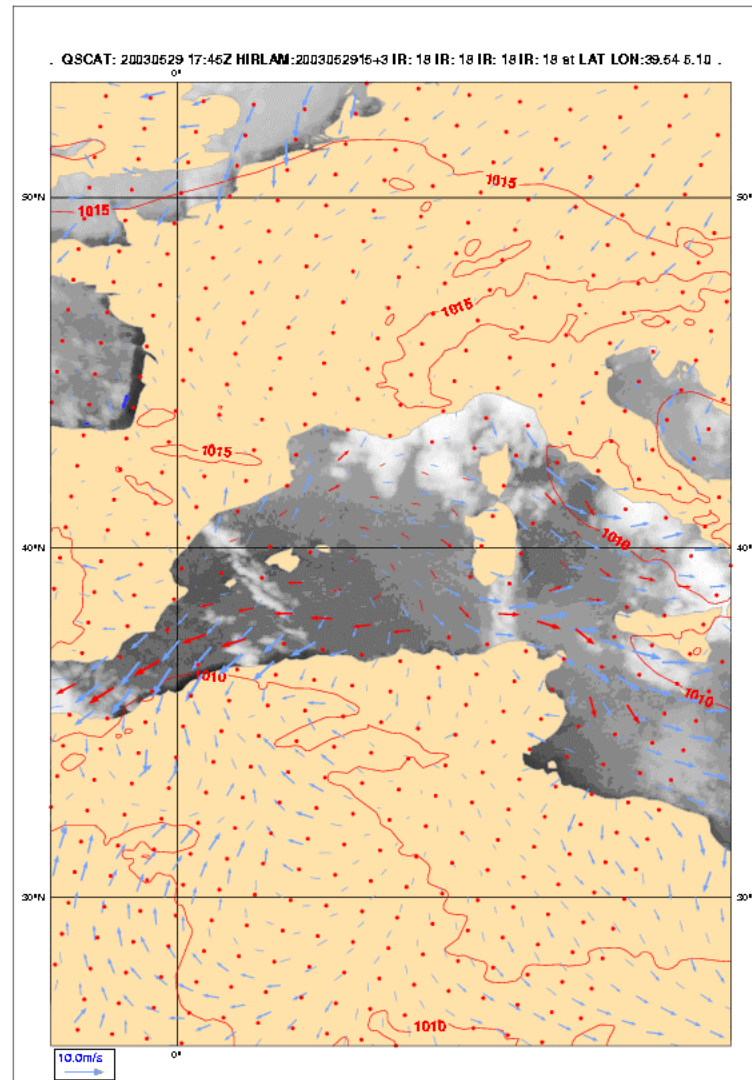


Near Real Time wind

QuikSCAT wind vector
(red) compared to
HIRLAM model
output (blue) over
METEOSAT SST

100 km resolution

29 May 03 17h46



MedGOOS Remote Sensing strategy for coastal monitoring

What are the MAMA partners needs?

- Objectives

- Requirements

- Sampling scales

What can we achieve?

- Available Near Real Time products ***Task 2.5 in WP2***

- Delayed mode

- Access through MAMA-NET

MAMA-OBS 2.5 “Evaluation of the NRT satellite data”

Survey on available NRT remote sensing data for the Med. area

SST Full resolution (1 km) daily images
 Daily data files (variable resolution)
 Weekly composites

Colour *Daily SeaWiFS Chl.a*
 MERIS (ESA, during demonstration test period)

Wind Daily files (uncomplete coverage)

SSH 10 day maps

Need feedback from MAMA partners ⇒ web page

MAMA-OBS 2.5 “Evaluation of the NRT satellite data”

Survey on available NRT remote sensing data for the Med. area

Here I run an Internet Navigator with a local copy of the HTML file we have prepared to be uploaded to MAMA WWW for information and feedback from partners.

The page contains information on the different products available classified by variables: Institution/project that generates the product, availability of images and/or data files, spatial resolution, updating time step, area imaged, coverage of a single product/map, Readme file (detailed information on the sensor, product, etc. and downloading instructions), web address for the institution/project, and examples of images with indication of file size.

MAMA-OBS 2.5 “Evaluation of the NRT satellite data”

Future (beyond MAMA-NET test period)

- | | |
|--------|--|
| SST | MODIS (new receiving stations in the Med.)
Merged products (IR + MW), JRC GHRSSST-PP |
| SSS | >2007-8 SMOS / Aquarius
(hardly useful in Med. coastal areas) |
| Colour | SeaWiFS problem
MODIS ocean products (<i>e.g. soon from U. Valladolid</i>)
MERIS accessible? |
| Wind | New missions
Merged products ? |