

The CADEAU directive-oriented downstream coastal service: integration of the Italian water quality dataset and a model downscaling of the Mediterranean CMEMS

C. Silvestri (1), G. Bolzon (2), A. Bruschi (1), N. Calace (1), A. Capriolo (1), G. Cossarini (2), R. De Angelis (1), **V. Di Biagio** (2), G. Giorgi (1), N. Giua (1), R. Mascolo (1), M. Peleggi (1), S. Querin (2), F. Saccomandi (1), S. Salon (2), C. Solidoro (2), E. Spada (1), A. Teruzzi (2), and S. Venturelli (1)

(1) ISPRA - Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, Italy - (2) OGS - National Institute of Oceanography and Applied Geophysics, Italy

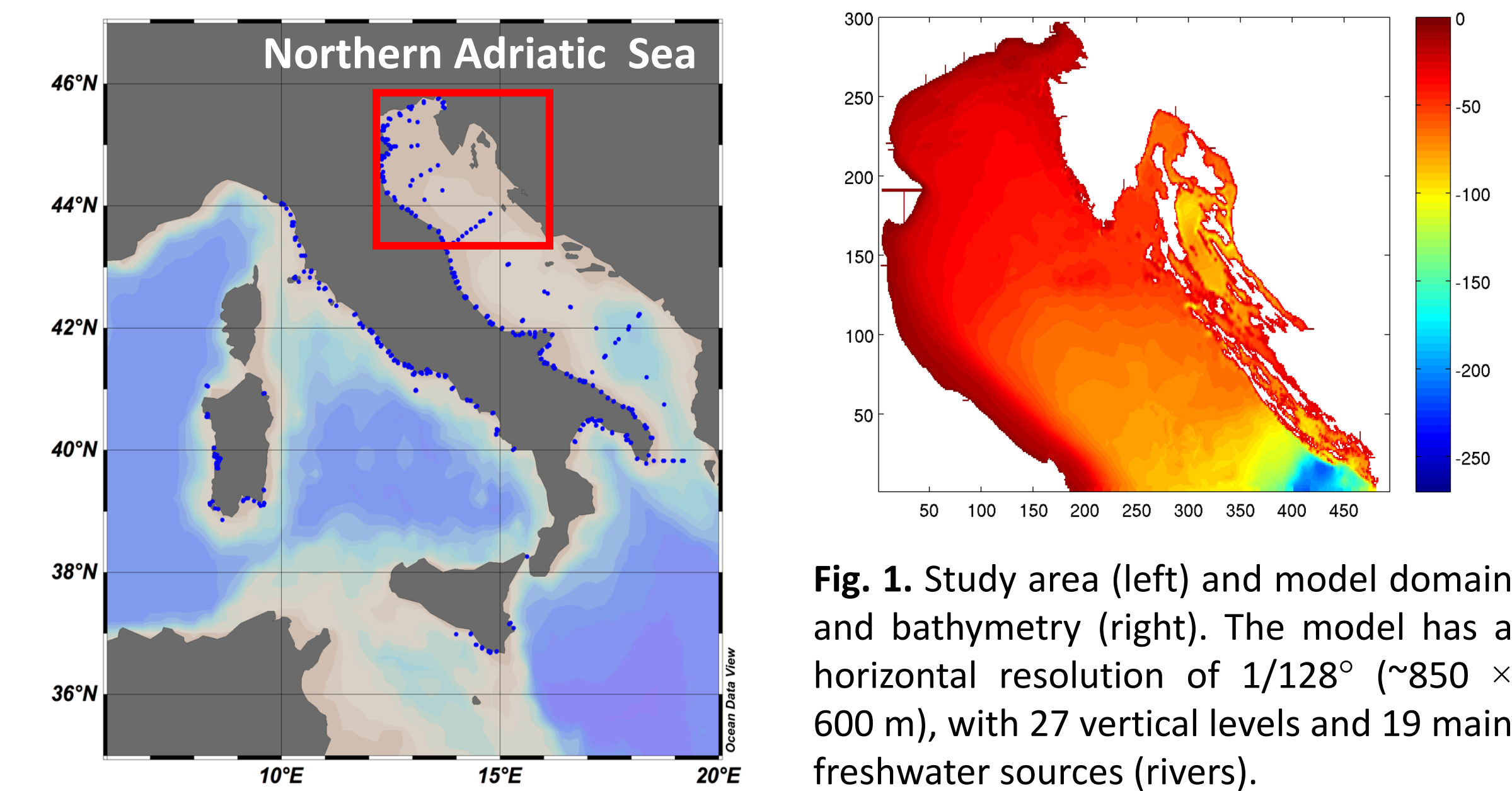


Fig. 1. Study area (left) and model domain and bathymetry (right). The model has a horizontal resolution of $1/128^\circ$ ($\sim 850 \times 600$ m), with 27 vertical levels and 19 main freshwater sources (rivers).

1 - CONTEXT: EU PRESCRIPTIONS FOR THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

EU countries are requested to comply with many **EU Directives** with respect to **coastal and marine environment** (e.g., WFD, UWWTD, BWD, MSFD). Such Directives either prescribe **threshold values** to comply with, or define **environmental targets** and specify **assessments** and **actions** to reach them.

2 - THE CADEAU SERVICE: A DOWNSTREAM APPLICATION OF CMEMS

CADEAU is a **downstream application** in **support** of the application of the EU prescriptions. It aims to operationally produce an **annual bulletin** reporting the **marine environmental state** and the **water quality** in the **Northern Adriatic Sea** (CMEMS Mediterranean Sea region, Fig. 1).

The service (Demonstration 32-DEM-L5) is applied to the **Italian coastal area**, since it is one of the most sensitive sites of the Adriatic, where **eutrophication** and **marine resources exploitation** both influence and depend on the **quality** of the marine ecosystem.

3 - METHODS: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SERVICE

The system is based on the high-resolution ($1/128^\circ$), **coupled MITgcm-BFM model** [1,2] (Fig. 2 and 3). The model is initialized and driven by the **downscaling** of the products (hydrodynamics and biogeochemistry) provided by **CMEMS**.

The CADEAU **products** are designed to supply information on the **space-time distributions** of the major parameters related to **water quality** and they will be **publicly delivered** through a dedicated **web-portal**:

<http://www.bio.isprambiente.it/cadeau/>

The **annual bulletin** includes various derived products, such as:

- dynamics and characteristics of **ocean currents**
- concentration and dynamics of **biogeochemical variables** (nutrients, chlorophyll, dissolved oxygen)
- **dispersion of pollutants** around the areas of the discharge points (rivers and UWWTP outfalls)

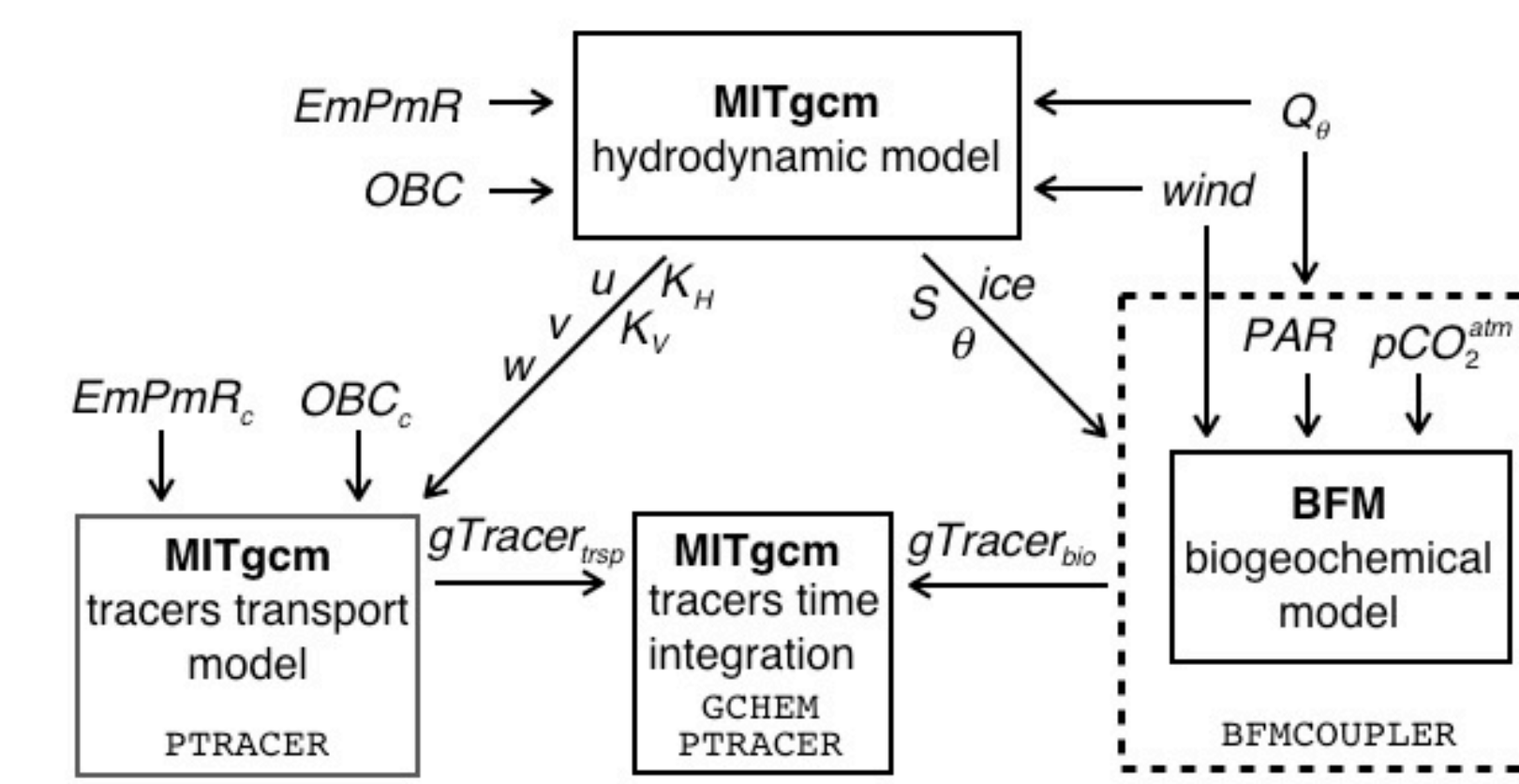


Fig. 2. Description of the MITgcm-BFM coupling and interfaces among the different components. Q_0 : heat fluxes; $EmPmR$ ($EmPmR_c$): water (matter) fluxes; OBC (OBC_c): open boundary condition for hydrodynamic (biogeochemical) variables; S , θ , u , v , w , ice , K_h and K_v : hydrodynamic variables; PAR , $wind$ and pCO_2^{atm} : forcing variables for the biogeochemical model.

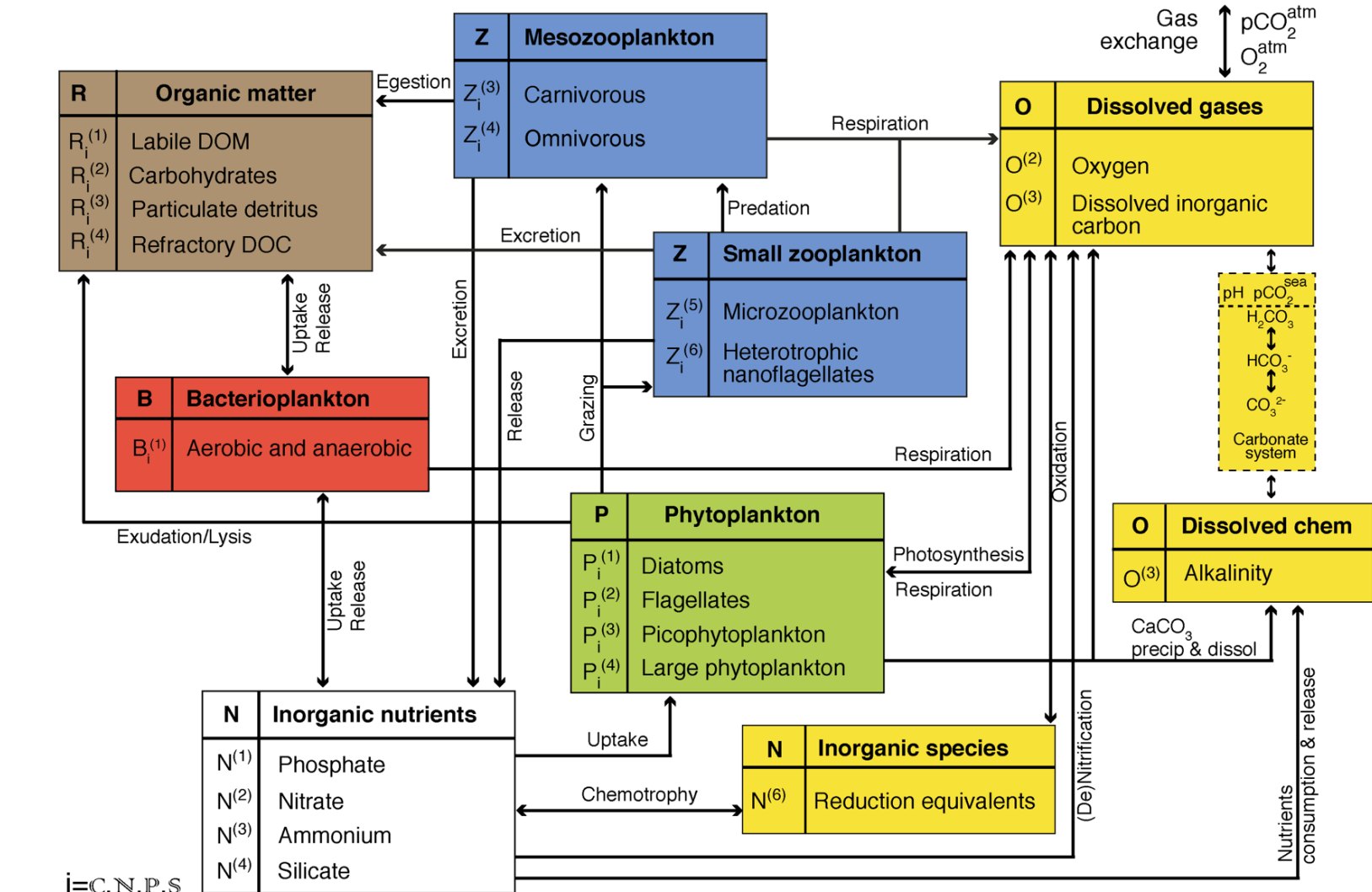


Fig. 3. BFM model: scheme of the functional interactions among the biogeochemical variables [3]

4 - PRELIMINARY PRODUCTS AND RESULTS

Two experimental datasets have been created (Fig. 4): **1 – in-situ samplings** of physical, biological and chemical parameters (**110 stations**); **2 – urban wastewater treatment plants (UWWTP) discharges** (not shown). The sampling data have also been analysed to obtain a **synoptic view** of the dataset and to check the spatial and temporal distribution of the *in-situ* measurements (Fig. 4a).

The **integration** of the numerical model and the experimental dataset has been tested successfully (Fig. 4, 5): the numerical results reproduces the **interannual variability** of the main hydrodynamic and biogeochemical properties of the northern Adriatic Sea, **filling the spatial and temporal gaps** of the experimental dataset.

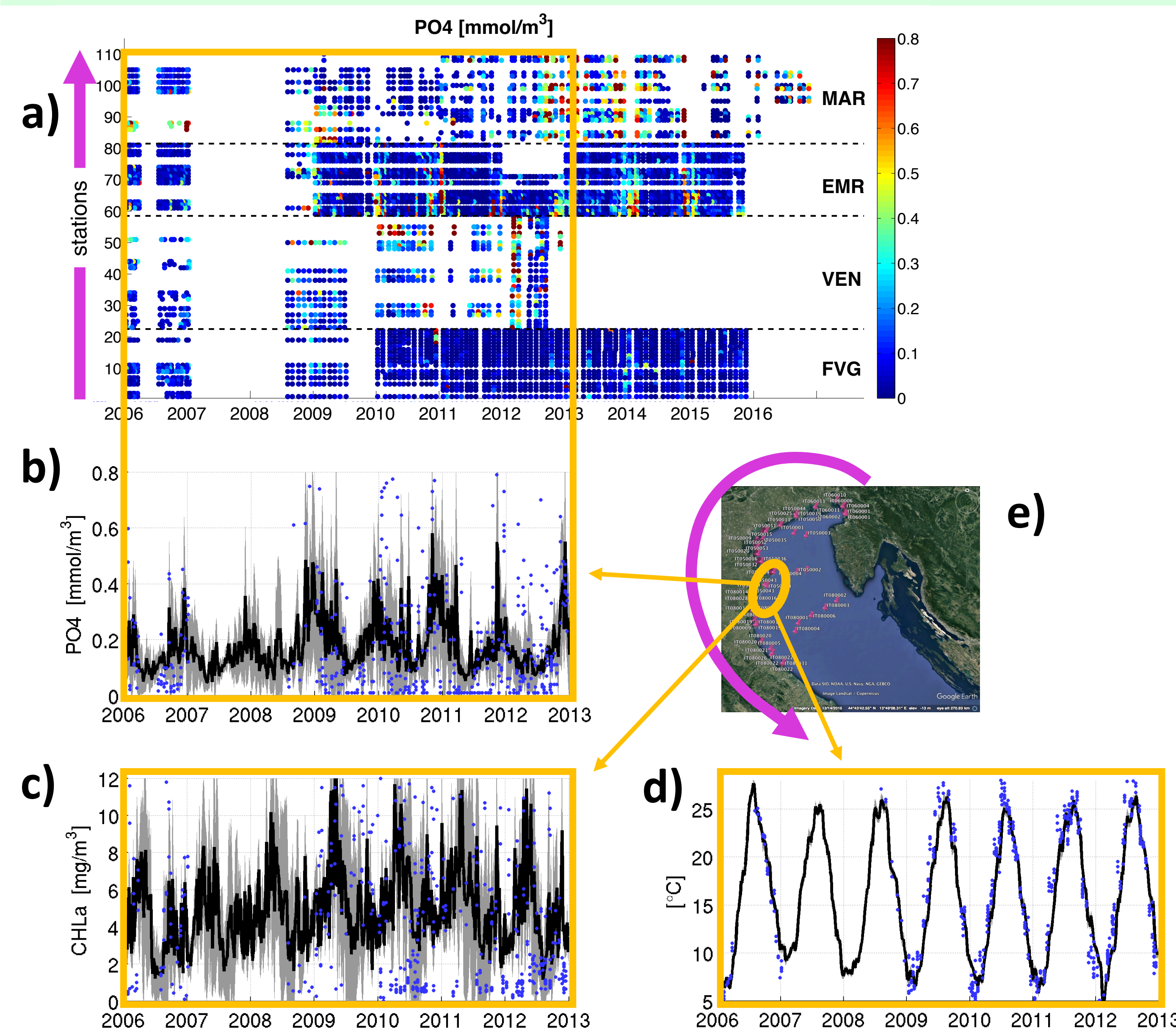


Fig. 4. Example of spatial and temporal distribution of *in-situ* measurements of phosphate (a). The **stations** are ordered by administrative divisions (FVG, VEN, EMR, MAR), following the coastline in the **CCW direction**, starting from north (e). Comparison of measured (**dots**) and modelled (lines) time series of phosphate (b), chlorophyll (c) and temperature (d) in the area indicated by the **ellipse** (e).

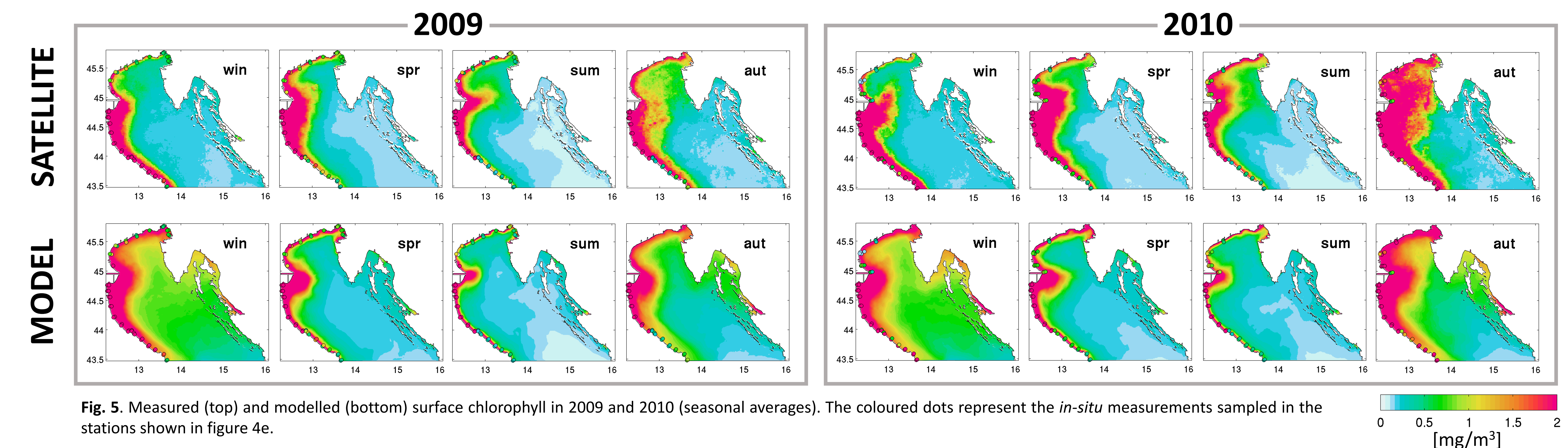


Fig. 5. Measured (top) and modelled (bottom) surface chlorophyll in 2009 and 2010 (seasonal averages). The coloured dots represent the *in-situ* measurements sampled in the stations shown in figure 4e.

REFERENCES

[1] Adcroft, A., Campin, J. M., Dutkiewicz, S., Evangelinos, C., Ferreira, D., Forget, G., Fox-K., B., Heimbach, P., Hill, C., Hill, E., Jahn, O., Losch, M., Marshall, J., Maze, M., Menemenlis, D., Molod, A.: MITgcm user manual, MIT Dept. of EAPS, Cambridge, 479 pp., 2017. [2] Cossarini, G., Querin, S., Solidoro, C., Sannino, G., Lazzari, P., Di Biagio, V., Bolzon G., 2017. Development of BFMCOUPLER (v1.0), the coupling scheme that links the MITgcm and BFM models for ocean biogeochemistry simulations. Geosci. Mod. Dev., 10, 1423–1445. [3] Lazzari, P., Solidoro, C., Ibello, V., Salon, S., Teruzzi, A., Béranger, K., Colella, S., Crise, A., 2012. Seasonal and inter-annual variability of plankton chlorophyll and primary production in the Mediterranean Sea: a modelling approach, Biogeosci., 9, 217–233.