



OUTLINE

- 1. Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring System (CMEMS) data in the Arctic
- 2. Microplastic transport and oil spill studies in the Arctic area
- 3. Examples of oil spill/plastics modeling using CMEMS data in the Med Sea
 - Operational forecast of oil spill drift (e.g. MEDESS)
 - Hazard mapping for operational oil spills
 - Plastic debris modeling











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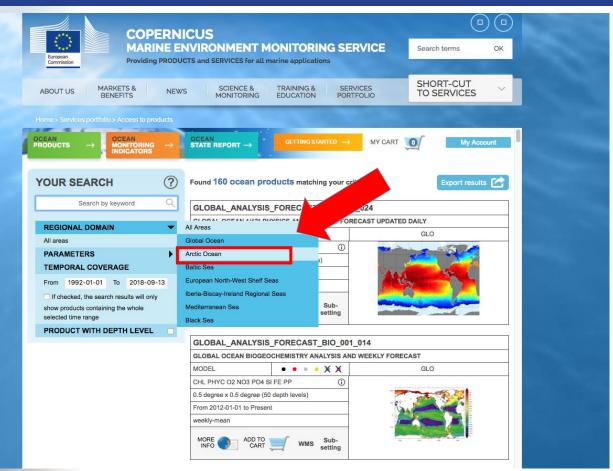
CMEMS Arctic Sea data







CMEMS Arctic Sea data









CMEMS Arctic Sea data



Some available products

- Physics and waves analysis and forecast
- Biogeochemistry analysis and forecast
- Physics reanalysis (1991-2016)
- Biogeochemistry reanalysis (2007-2010)
- In Situ Near Real Time observations
- Along-Track L3 sea surface heights NRT
- Surface Chlorophyll concentration from satellite observations: monthly and 8-days
- Surface Chlorophyll concentration from satellite observations
- Chlorophyll concentration from satellite observations (daily average) reprocessed l3 (esa-cci)
- Ocean optics products (daily average) reprocessed l3 (esa-cci)
- Sea and ice surface temperature
- Sea ice drift reprocessed (1999-ongoing)





CMEMS Sea Ice

- Sea ice can be coarsely characterised by its concentration, thickness and motions. For the last decades these characteristics have been monitored by satellites and assimilate in numerical models.
- The CMEMS catalogue offers an Arctic data assimilative regional reanalysis and forecast based on TOPAZ, and several global products including the Arctic (GLORYS, CGLORS, ORA, GloSea).
- Presently, sea ice concentration and drift are well monitored by satellites, but sea ice thickness measurements and simulations are still impaired by large uncertainties.
- For an adequate simulation of oil spills and microplastics, other sea ice properties (floe size, topography, age and snow coverage) ought to be known, as well as waves in ice.



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MicroPlastics in the Arctic

Microplastics (MP) are recognized as a growing environmental hazard and have been identified as far as the remote Polar Regions, with particularly high concentrations of microplastics in sea ice.

Sea ice has been identified early on as a major means of transport for various pollutants, with north and east Greenland as well as the Laptev Sea, being especially prone to contamination from several sources.

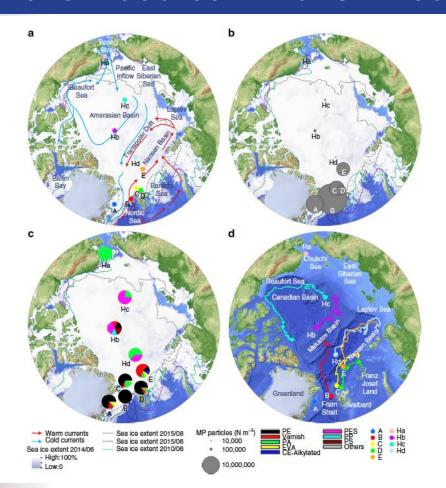
Arctic sea ice can be considered a temporary sink, a source and an important transport vector of MP, at least to the Fram Strait and North Atlantic MP may have been transported with the relatively highly MP-contaminated offshore North Atlantic waters into to the Arctic Ocean

I. Peeken, S. Primpke, B. Beyer, J. Gutermann, C. Katlein, T. Krumpen, M. Bergmann, L. Hehermann and G. Gerdts. *Arctic sea ice is an important temporal sink and means of transport for microplastic*. Nature Communication 2018. 9:1505. DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-03825-5



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MicroPlastics in the Arctic



Pathway and microplastic content of sea ice cores in the Central Arctic

I. Peeken, S. Primpke, B. Beyer, J. Gutermann, C. Katlein, T. Krumpen, M. Bergmann, L. Hehermann and G. Gerdts. *Arctic sea ice is an important temporal sink and means of transport for microplastic*. Nature Communication 2018. 9:1505. DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-03825-5





MicroPlastics in the Arctic

Inciden- Average ce of mass plastic plastic per

| Species | Location | Years | ingestion | individual | References |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| Seabirds | | | | | |
| Northern fulmar Fulmarus glacialis | Svalbard, Europe. 78.3°N, 16.1°E | 1982- 1984 | 29% | | Mehlum and Gjertz 1984; Gjertz et al. 1985; Lydersen et al. 1985 |
| | | 2013 | 87.5% | 0.08g | Trevail et al. 2015 |
| | Bjørnøya, Svalbard, Europe 74°24'N, 19°0'E | 1983 | 82% | | Van Franeker 1985 |
| | Jan Mayen, Europe, 71°0'N, 9°0'W | 1983 | 79% | | Van Franeker 1985 |
| | East Canadian Arctic. 67-74°N, 62-90°W | 2002 - 2008 | Latest: 84% | Latest: 0.09g | Mallory et al. 2006; Mallory 2008; Provencher et al. 2009 |
| Brūnnich's guillemot/ Thick-billed murre <i>Uria lomvia</i> | Svalbard, Europe. 78.3°N, 16.1°E | 1982- 1984 | 20% | | Mehlum and Gjertz 1984; Gjertz et al. 1985; Lydersen et al. 1985 |
| | Southwest Greenland, Europe | 1988- 1999 | 6% | | Falk and Durinck 1993 |
| | Prince Leopold Is. Canada. 74°0'N, 90°0'W | 2008 | 8% | 0.0017g | Provencher et al. 2010 |
| | The Minarets, Canada. 67°0'N, 61°8'W | 2007- 2008 | 6% | 0.0003g | Provencher et al. 2010 |
| Little auk/dovekie Alle alle | Svalbard, Europe. 78.3°N, 16.1°E | 1982- 1984 | 11.6% | | Mehlum and Gjertz 1984; Gjertz et al. 1985; Lydersen et al. 1985 |
| | Hakluyt Island, Greenland, Europe 77°25'N 72°42'W | 1997- 1998 | 8.7% | | Pedersen and Falk 2001 |
| Kittiwake Rissa tridactyla | Svalbard, Europe. 78.3°N, 16.1°E | 1982- 1984 | 1.9% | | Mehlum and Gjertz 1984; Gjertz et al. 1985; Lydersen et al. 1985 |

| Cetaceans | | • | | |
|---|---|---------------|------|------------------------|
| Bowhead whale, Balaena mysticetus | Baffin Bay, Canada | | | Finley 2001 |
| | Beaufort Sea, Alaska, USA | _ | | Lowry 1993 |
| Sperm whale, Physeter macrocephalus | Between Iceland and Greenland, Europe 62-67°N 24-30°W | 1977- 1981 | <10% | Martin and Clarke 1986 |
| Fish | | | | |
| Greenland Shark, Somniosus microcephalus | South Greenland, Europe 59-76°N, | 2012 | 8.3% | Nielsen et al. 2013 |

Plastic ingestion by animals in the Arctic

A. Trevail, S. Kuehn and G. W. Gabrielsen 2015. *The State of Marine Microplastic Pollution in the Arctic*. Kortrapport / Brief Report no. 033, pp.32







MicroPlastics in the Arctic



All photographs: Bo Eide, Tromsø kommune

Marine litter collected in a small cove on Sessøya island, west of Tromsø.



Registration of collected marine litter in Rekvika.



Part of a trawl net, and other assorted fisheries related marine litter washed ashore on Kvaløya, west of Tromsø



Collected marine litter on board the Coast Guard vessel KV Farm

A. Trevail, S. Kuehn and G. W. Gabrielsen 2015. *The State of Marine Microplastic Pollution in the Arctic*. Kortrapport / Brief Report no. 033, pp.32





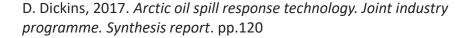




Oil spill modelling in ice-covered waters

- Comprehensive tracking and long-term monitoring of oil released in ice requires assimilating field data, plotting real-time observations, and integrating this information with forecasting tools such as weather models, ice drift algorithms, and oil spreading and weathering models.
- Oil spill trajectory models running at low and mid-latitudes use information about ocean currents, winds and waves to predict where the oil is likely to drift. The presence of sea ice and especially its percent coverage drastically changes how an oil spill spreads locally among the floes and how it moves regionally and in what proportion to the ice drift velocity.
- There is need to improve the resolution and accuracy of regional ice modelling, and also to focus on integrating these results with oil spill trajectory and fate and behaviour models considering sea ice









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- Ocean currents (hourly forecasts, daily analyses) for calculation of the oil spill and plastic transport
- Sea surface temperature (hourly forecasts, daily analyses) for calculation of the oil weathering
- Mediterranean Sea physics as boundary conditions for nesting a highresolution model (Adriatic Forecasting System AFS)





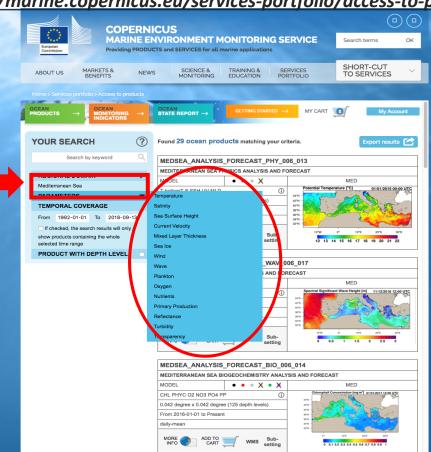
User

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Data: how to download the product

Online catalogue on http://marine.copernicus.eu/services-portfolio/access-to-products/

Select the area of interest and the parameter





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Uptake

Data: how to download the product



Download the product with the user interface

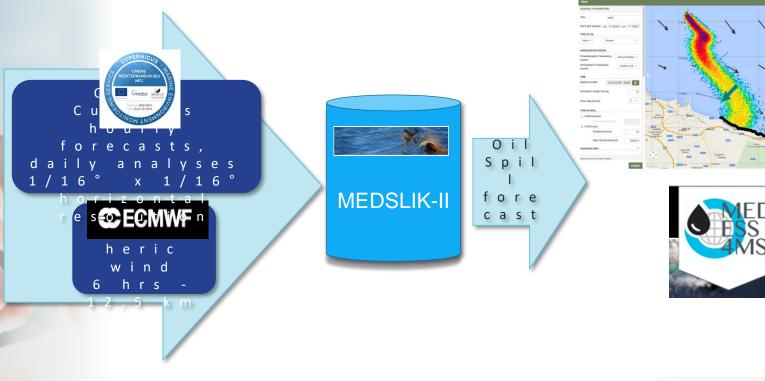
after creation of an account

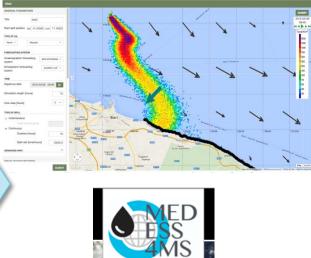






Operational forecast of oil spill: methodology

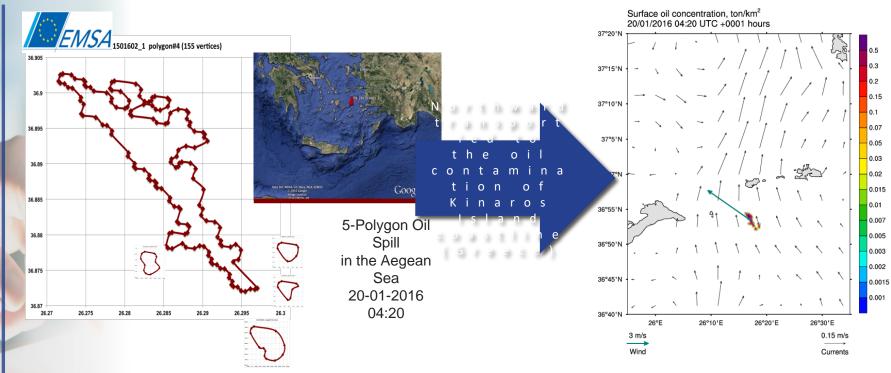








Operational forecast of oil spill drift: demonstration







Hazard mapping for operational oil spills: methodology

The oil hazard mapping methodology uses the following assumptions:

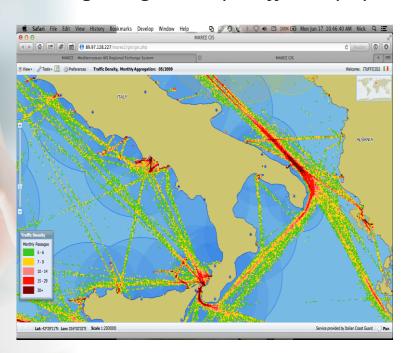
- 1. the traffic density distribution and the amount of oil operationally spilled
- 1. the oil spill simulations, performed using the past daily meteo- oceanographic conditions from 2009 to 2013





Hazard mapping for operational oil spills: methodology - the traffic density distribution

Digitizing the ship traffic maps provided by the Italian Coast Guard



s pills / mont

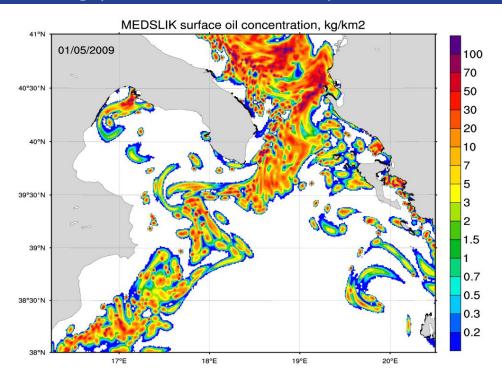
Monthly Ship Traffic Maps provided by ITCG



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Hazard mapping for operational oil spills: methodology - the oil spill simulations

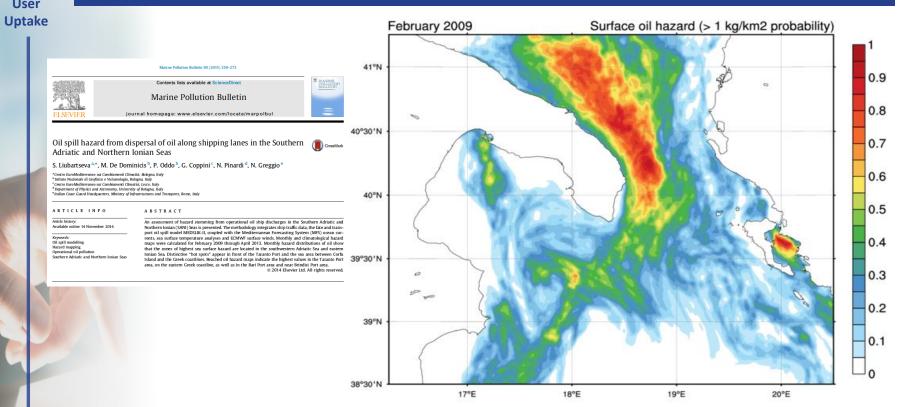


Hourly Surface Oil Concentration $C_{HOUR}(x,y)$ Maps





Hazard maps for operational oil spills: demonstration





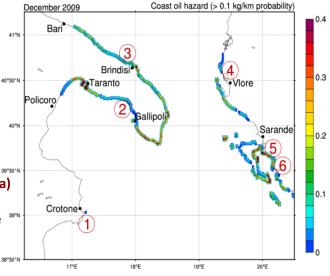


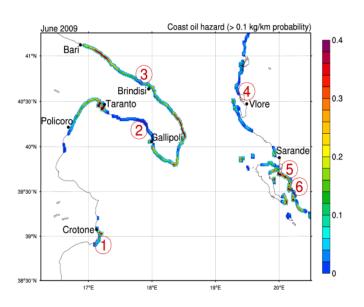


Hazard maps for operational oil spills: demonstration

At risk of chronic oil pollution: Marine Protected Areas

- (1) Capo Rizzuto MPA (Italy)
- (2) Porto Cesareo MPA (Italy)
- (3) Torre Guaceto MPA (Italy)
- (4) Vjose-Narte Landscape Protected Site (Albania)
- (5) Butrinti National Park (Albania)
- (6) Kalama Delta Natural Reserve (Greece)









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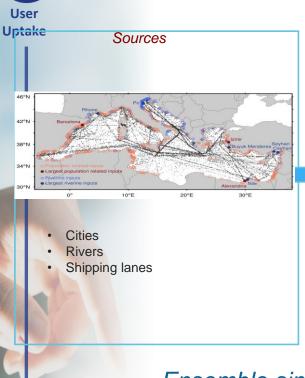


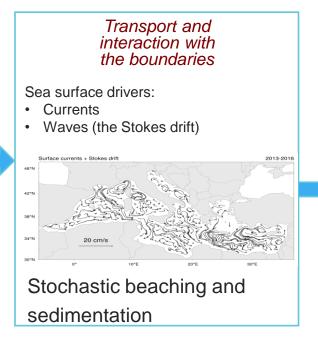


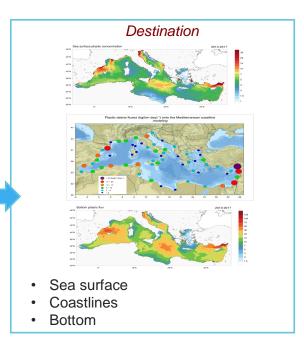












Ensemble simulations

2D Stochastic Lagrangian module

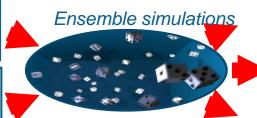




User Uptake

Inputs of plastics into the Mediterranean

Operational ceanography datasets



2D Stochastic Lagrangian module Sea surface plastics

Coastal plastics

Benthic plastics

Coastal human population:

by Brinkhoff http://www.citypopulation.de

River discharges:

by Verri et al. (2017), PERSEUS Atlas (2015),

Ludwig et al., (2010, 2009), Tockner et al. (2009)

PDFs of ship locations:

by an original methodology of AIS traffic map digitizing (Liubartseva et al., 2015)

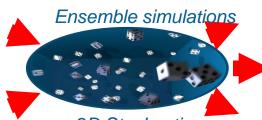




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puts of plastics into the Mediterranean

Operational oceanography datasets



2D Stochastic Lagrangian module Sea surface plastics

Coastal plastics

Benthic plastics





Daily analyses of ocean currents and waves (Clementi et al., 2017) provided by CMEMS at a 1/16°×1/16° (~ 6.5 km) horizontal resolution

Transport Mechanism = Sea surface currents + Waves







User Uptake Inputs of plastics into the Mediterranean

Operational oceanography

Ensemble simulations

2D Stochastic

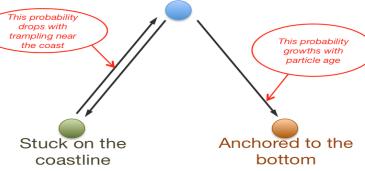
Lagrangian module

Sea surface plastics

Coastal plastics

Benthic plastics

Floating at the sea surface



3 states of particles and allowed transitions between the states

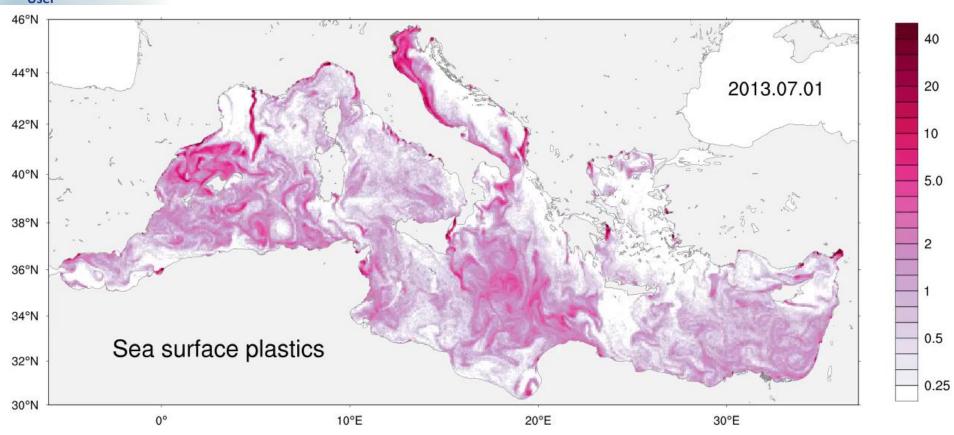
Stochastic Lagrangian modeling

1 200 000 virtual particles per day are seeded into the Mediterranean and tracked 2013 – 2017

- Advection by the surface currents and Stokes drift
- (2) Random walk technique for subgrid turbulence
- (3) Stochastic algorithms for beaching and sedimentation









Plastic debris modeling in the Med Sea

Inputs of plastics into the Mediterranean

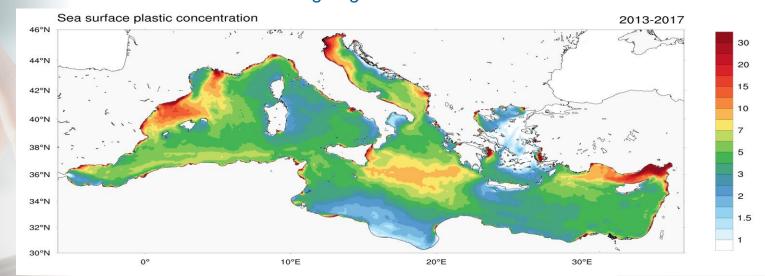
Operational oceanography datasets

Ensemble simulations

2D Stochastic Lagrangian module Sea surface plastics

Coastal plastics

Benthic plastics



European Commission



User

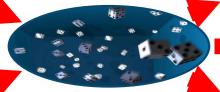
Uptake

Plastic debris modeling in the Med Sea

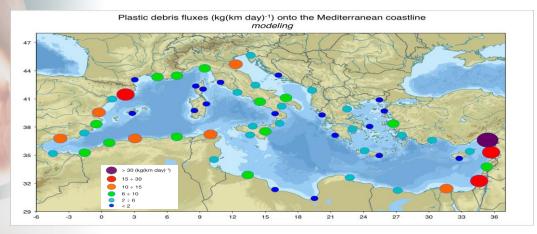
inputs of plastics into the Mediterranean

Operational oceanography datasets

Ensemble simulations

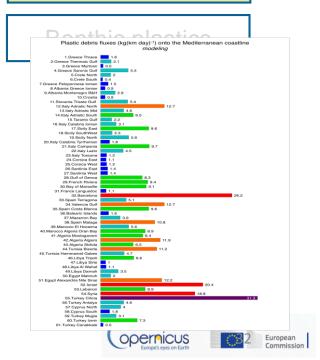


2D Stochastic Lagrangian module



Relief Map of the Mediterranean Sea by Nzeemin, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Relief Map of Mediterranean Sea.png Sea surface plastics

Coastal plastics





Plastic debris modeling in the Med Sea

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