





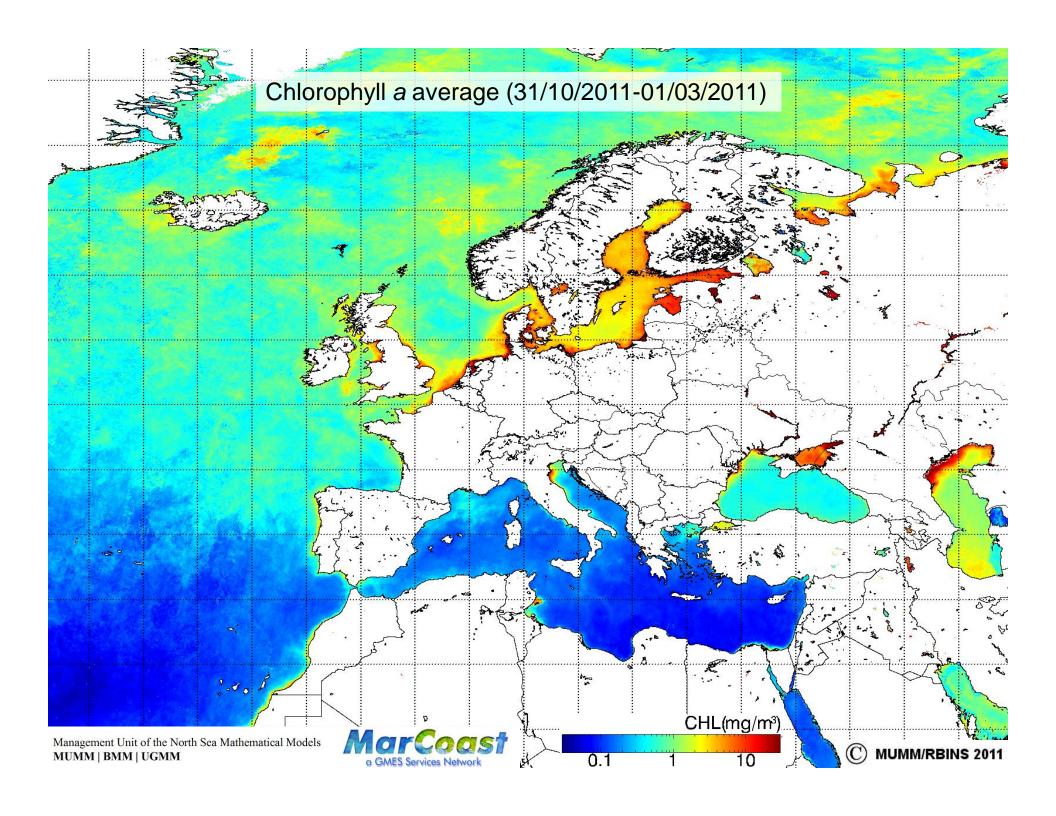


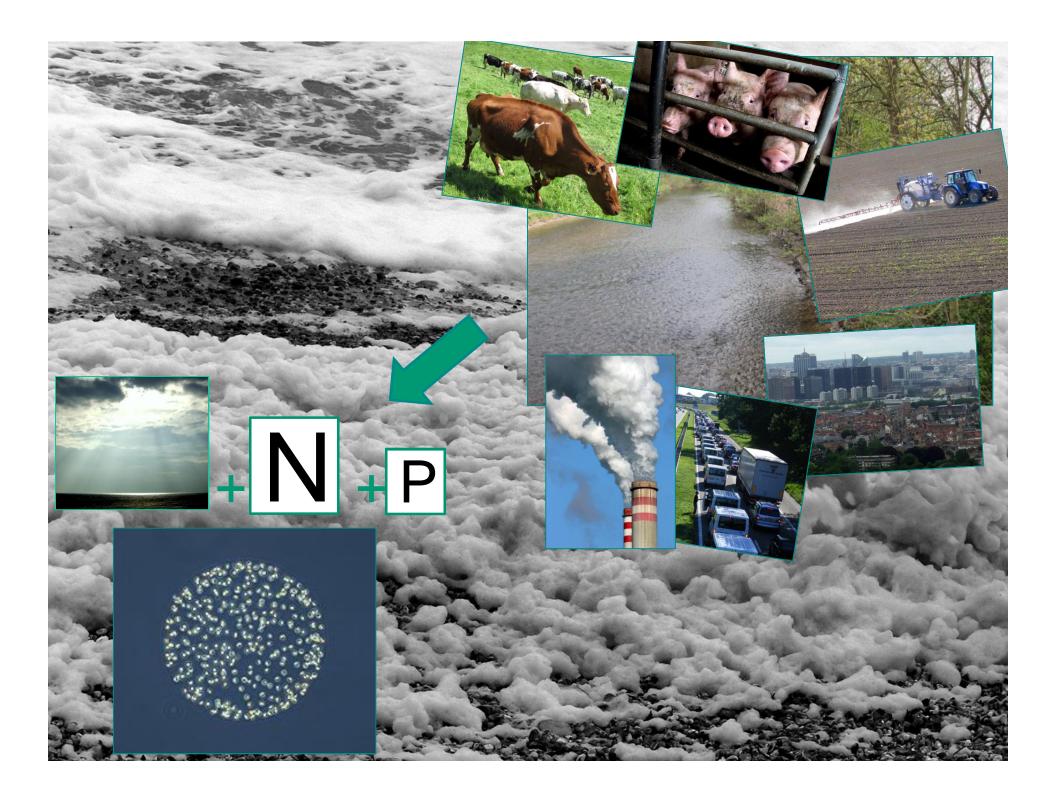


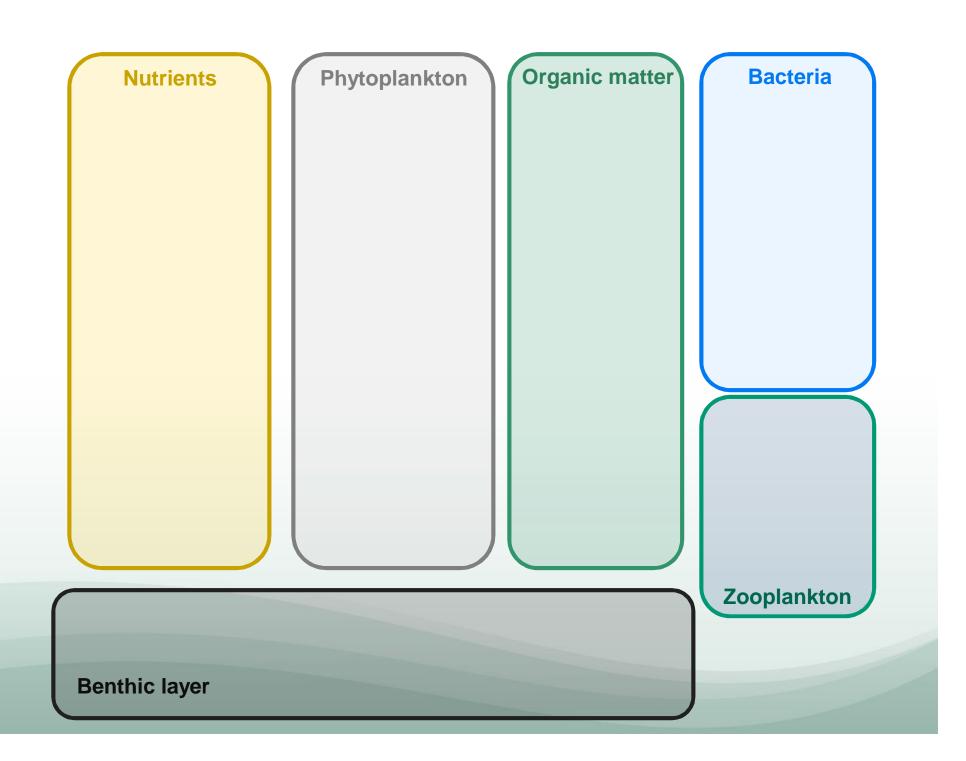
Tracking nutrients in the Southern North Sea

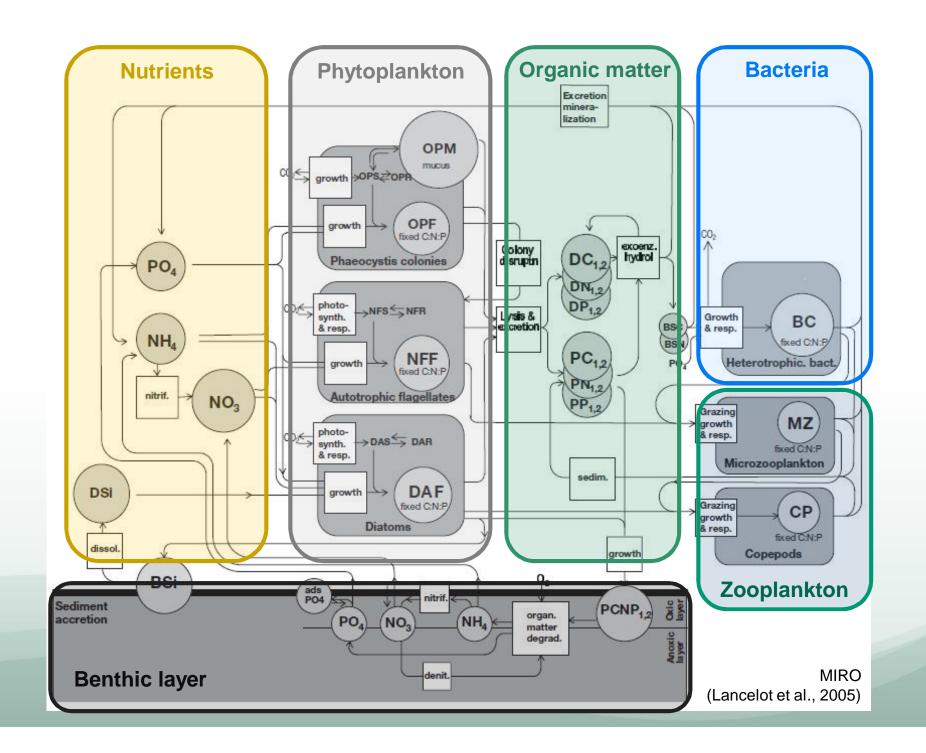
Valérie Dulière, Nathalie Gypens, Xavier Desmit and Geneviève Lacroix

JONSMOD meeting, 12th May 2014, Brussels (Belgium)









Menesguen's tagging technique

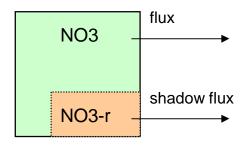
Principle of the Method

1) New state variables are added

NO3-r

NH4-r

all organic N species -r

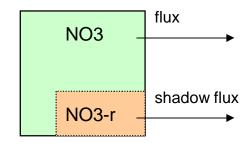


- 2) Shadow fluxes are computed on the basis of
 - Real fluxes for corresponding untagged state variables
 - Proportion of tagged / untagged variable in the grid cell (e.g. NO3-r/NO3)
- 3) Tagged variables are inputted via specific sources (e.g. River, ocean, atmosphere)



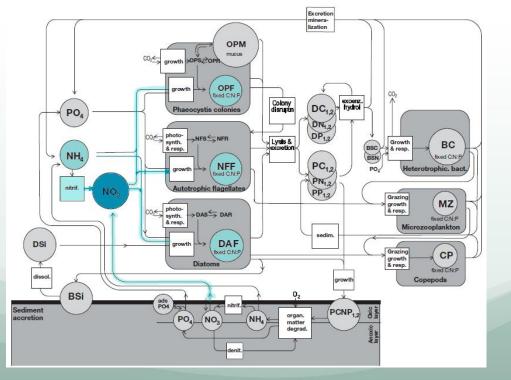
Adaptation of Menesguen's tagging technique to MIRO&CO

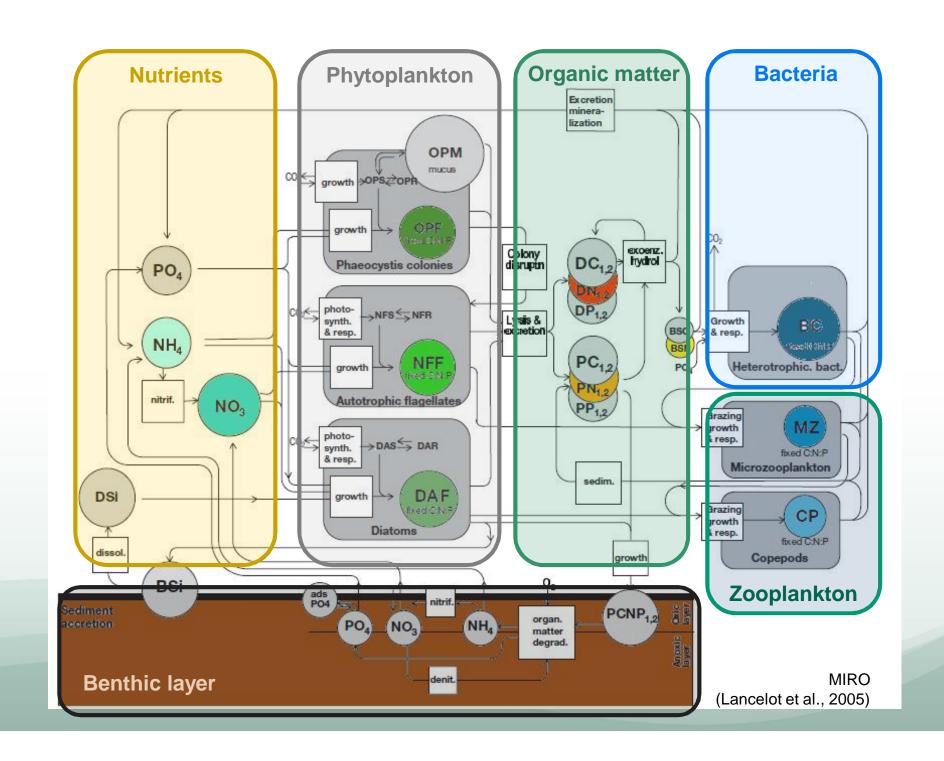
$$\frac{dNO3}{dt} = nitrification - uptake_{NO3}^{PHY} + \frac{1}{Z}J_{NO3}^{sed}$$

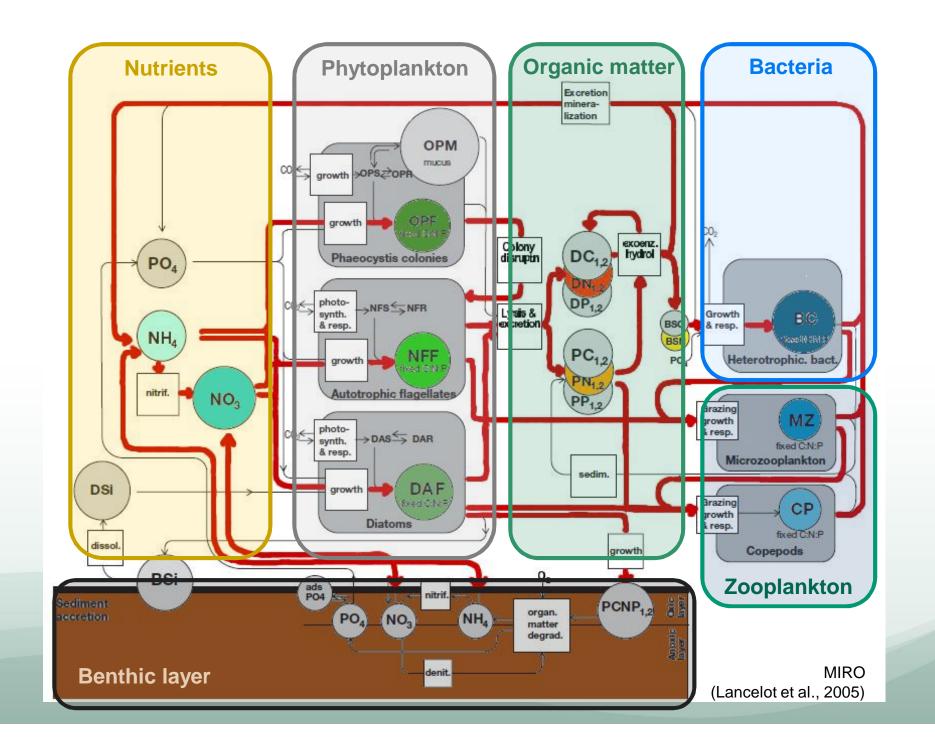


$$\frac{d(NO3_r)}{dt} = nitrification Y_{jNH4} - uptake_{NO3}^{PHY} Y_{jNO3} + \frac{1}{Z} (J_{NO3}^{sed-} Y_{jNO3} + J_{NO3}^{sed+} Y_{jsed})$$

Where $Y_{jNH4} = NH4_r/NH4$ $Y_{jNO3} = NO3_r/NO3$ $Y_{ised} = \text{sed_r / sed}$

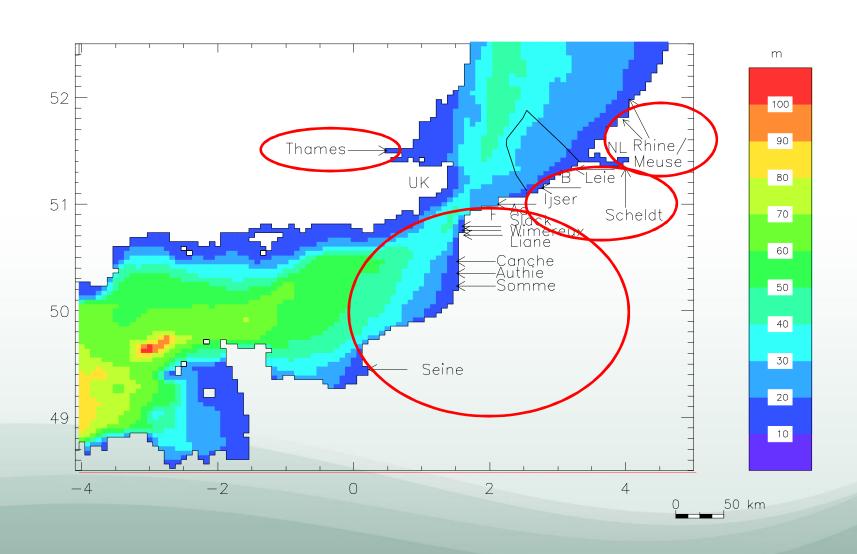






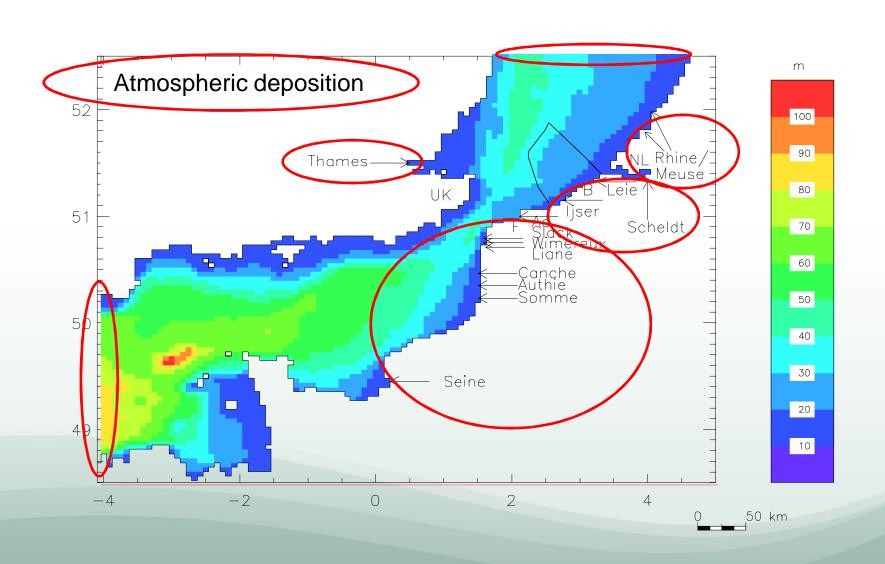


Nitrogen sources



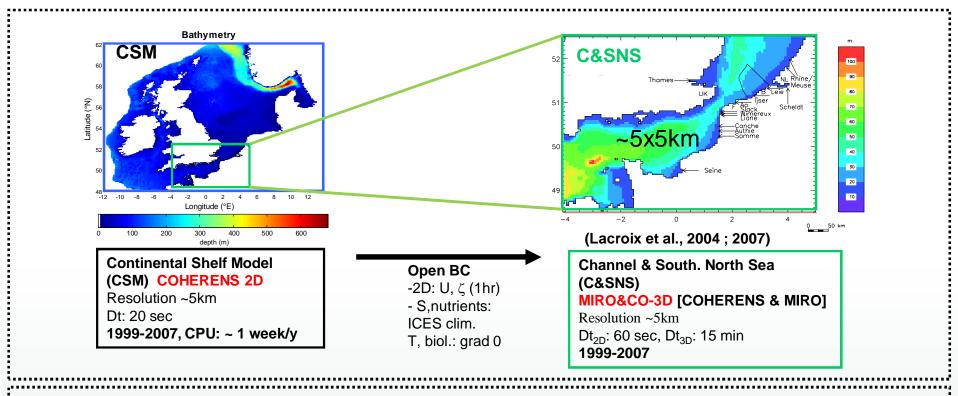


Nitrogen sources





MIRO&CO: implementation



Forcing

Wind and atm. Pressure (UKMO – 6h)
Precip, cloud, rel. humidity, air temperature ... (UKMO – 6h)
Actual river discharge (daily)

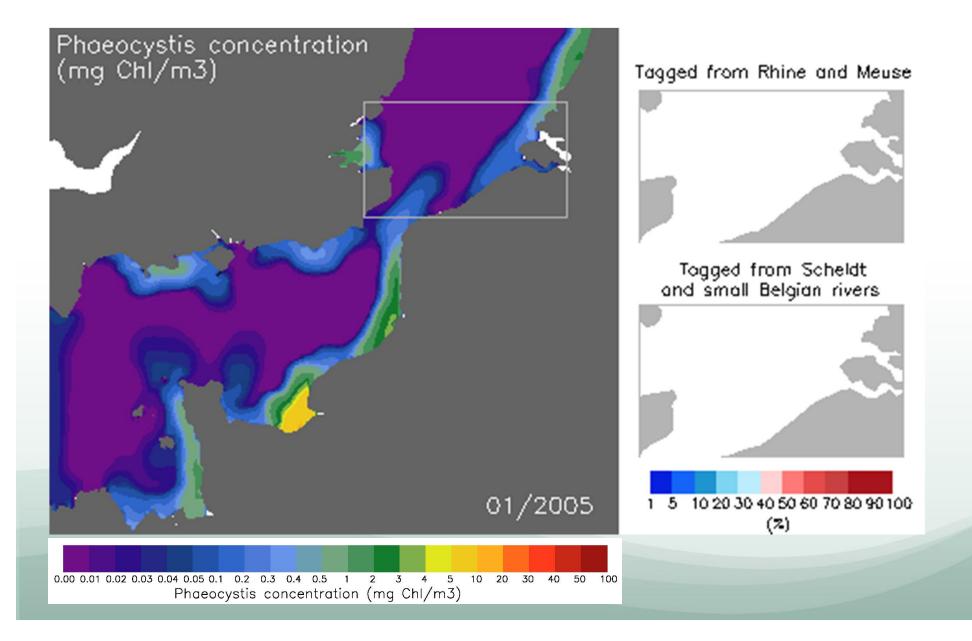
River loads (~monthly)
SST (from BSH; weekly),
GSR (computed from UKMO cloud fields)
TSM 'Recolour' (daily climato) 2003-2006



Test cases

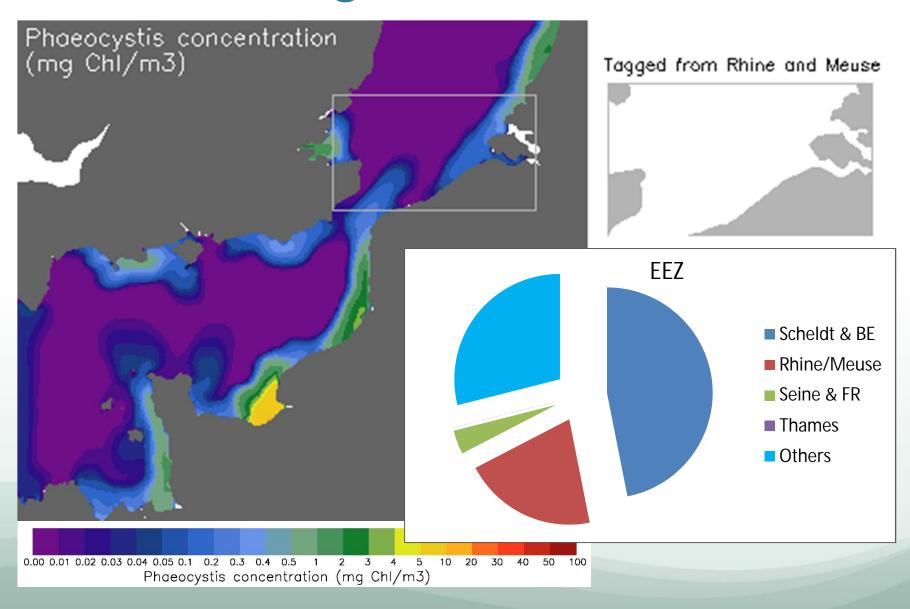
- 1. All sources are tagged tagged results = non-tagged results?
- 2. One source at a time is tagged sum of all sources = non-tagged?
- 3. No tagged source

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Menesguen's tracking method

- useful to track nutrients in the sea and trace back their source (ocean, atmosphere, river)
- Could be applied to other nutrients / contaminants

BUT:

- expensive in computation time
- model dependent



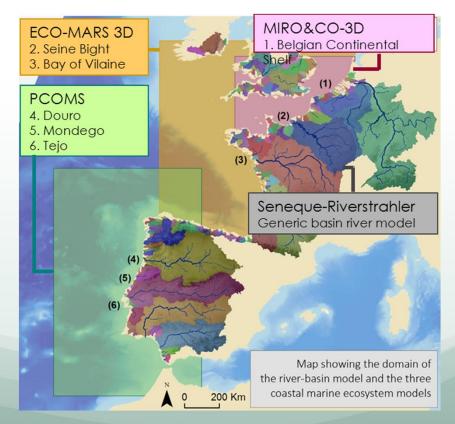
Objective

To develop and combine the state-of-the-art **modelling tools** describing the river-ocean continuum in the NEA continental seas

- → to link the eutrophication nuisances in specific marine regions to anthropogenic inputs,
- → and trace back their sources up to the watersheds.

Partners

RBINS, ULB, UPMC, IFREMER, IMAR, UHAM, DELTARES, CEFAS (collaborators)





Methodology

- Improvement of the marine ecological models and implementation of a tracking method
- Development of a generic watershed model for the NEA rivers
- Coupling of the marine ecological models with the river model
- → Run the **standard** simulations with tracking
- → Run **pristine-like** scenario for scaling the current status

















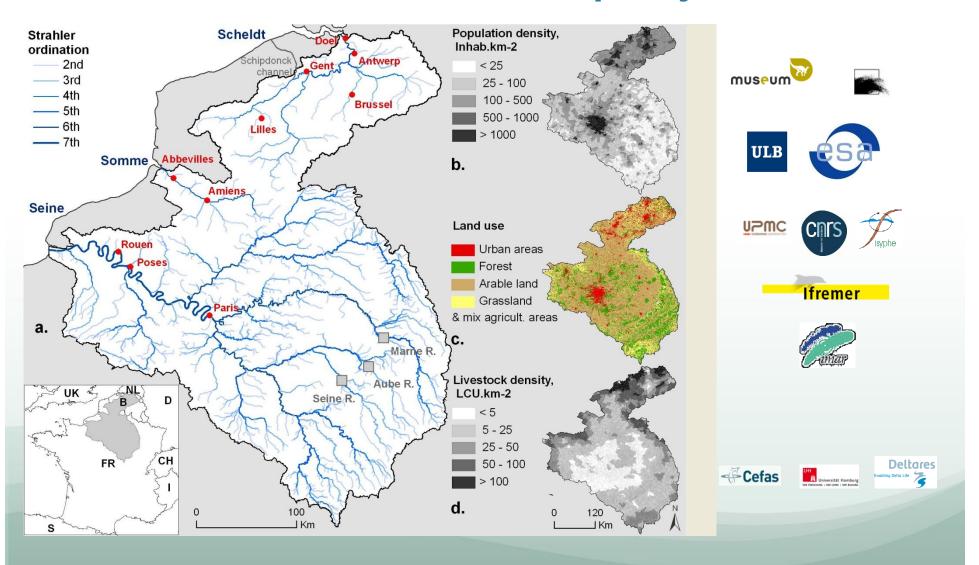














Methodology

- Improvement of the marine ecological models and implementation of a tracking method
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- Coupling of the marine ecological models with the river model
- → Run the **standard** simulations with tracking
- → Run **pristine-like** scenario for scaling the current status
- → Run realistic nutrient reduction scenarios applied to the rivers and scale their effect on the ecosystem



























Expected outcome

- Innovative ecological indicators
- **Description** of eutrophication problems and their **causes**
- Comparison of the current eutrophication status with "pristine-like" status
- Realistic future scenarios for watershed management and impacts at sea



















The EMoSEM outcome will be transferred to Member States responsible of the WFD and MSFD in their national domain and to the OSPAR commission.









Thank you!

http://www2.mumm.ac.be/emosem