Giuseppe M.R. Manzella

Commissione Oceanografica Italiana

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ENEA

IN-SITU BASED OBSERVATION SYSTEMS

Coastal observing and forecasting systems Today and Tomorrow



Content

The Italian and European framework
The Mediterranean Forecasting System and the EC initiatives
The present systems
EMODnet PP
Conclusions





IOC UNESCO AND COI

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Commissione Oceanografica Italiana COI















ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI OCEANOGRAFIA E DI GEOFISICA SPERIMENTALE Promote strategies, methodologies for an integrated observing system, analysis, data management and information systems













- The sea is an integral part of the European identity and of the continent's economy. Among the 27 Member States of the European Union, 22 have a coast and two thirds of the European frontiers are set by the sea.
- In light of this, it is essential to develop an integrated policy that acknowledges the inter-linkages that exist between the different domains and functions of its seas, oceans and coastal areas.





EUROPEAN INTEGRATED MARITIME POLICY



"the particular need for an all-embracing maritime policy aimed a developing a thriving maritime economy, in an environmentally sustainable manner. Such a policy should be supported by excellence in marine scientific research, technology and innovation"

President of the European Commission

 Knowledge built on extended use of data

Maritime Spatial
 Planning

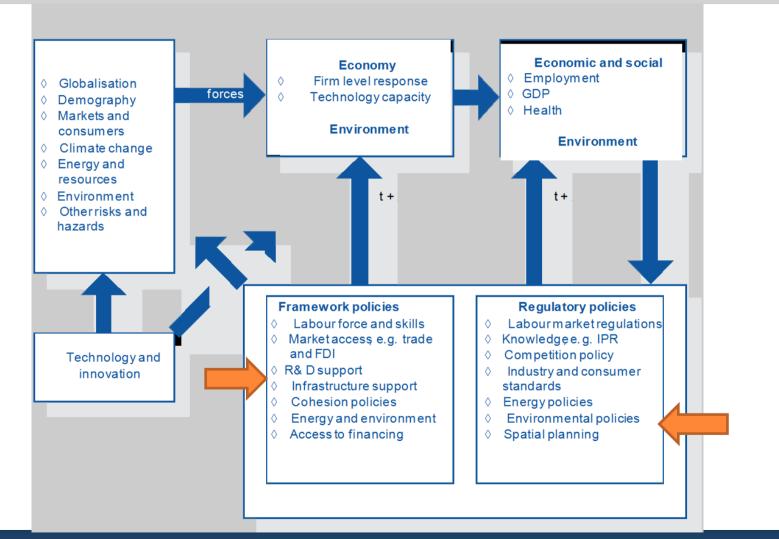


MARINE KNOWLEDGE 2020

- The Blue Growth project thereto:
- provides insight into the state of the art within maritime sectors;
- presents knowledge of innovation and technological developments that influence these sectors;
- creates an understanding of key external drivers that influence their potential;
- identifies key economic areas for the future sustainable growth of oceans, seas and coasts; and;
- assesses the impacts of policy interventions that may contribute to reaping the existing potential.

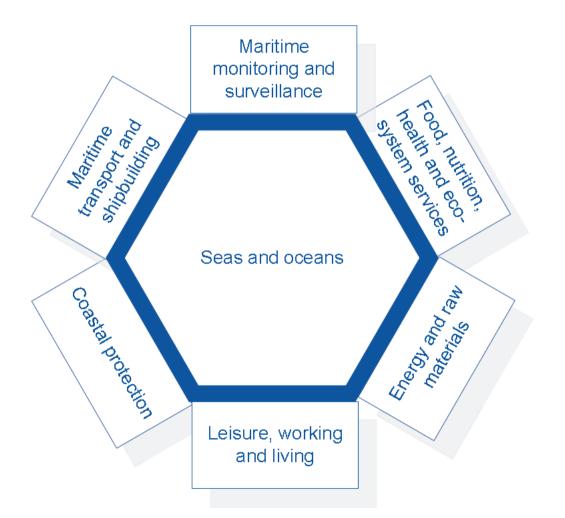


THE BLUE GROWTH ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK





THE BLUE GROWTH MARITIME FUNCTIONS





The European framework



MARIA DAMANAKI, COMMISSIONER FOR MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

(...) the data collected through ... observations can only generate knowledge and innovation if Europe's engineers and scientists are able to find, access, assemble and apply them efficiently and rapidly. At present this is often not the case.



A FIRST COORDINATED SYSTEM





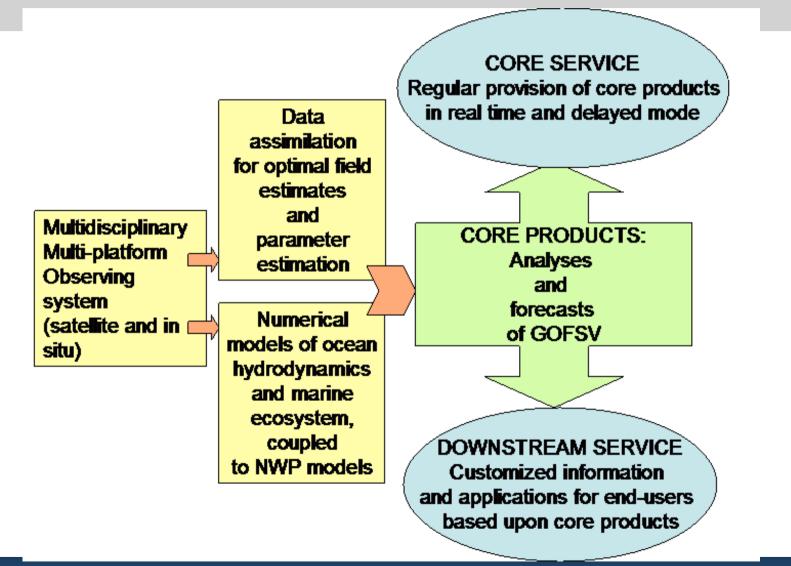
Mediterranean Forecasting System: Toward Environmental Predictions



Mediterranean Network to Assess and Upgrade Monitoring and Forecasting Activity in the Region

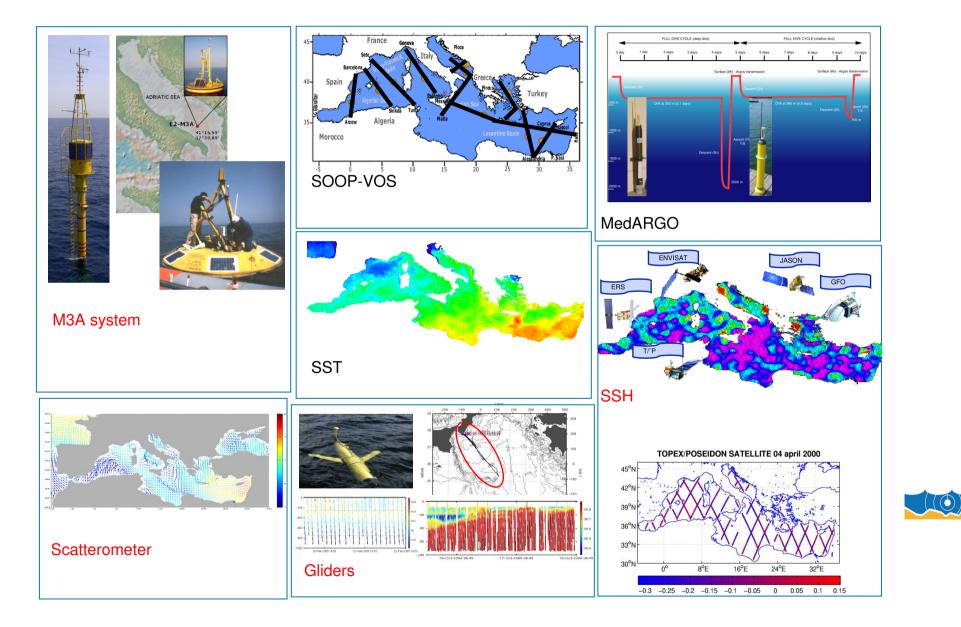


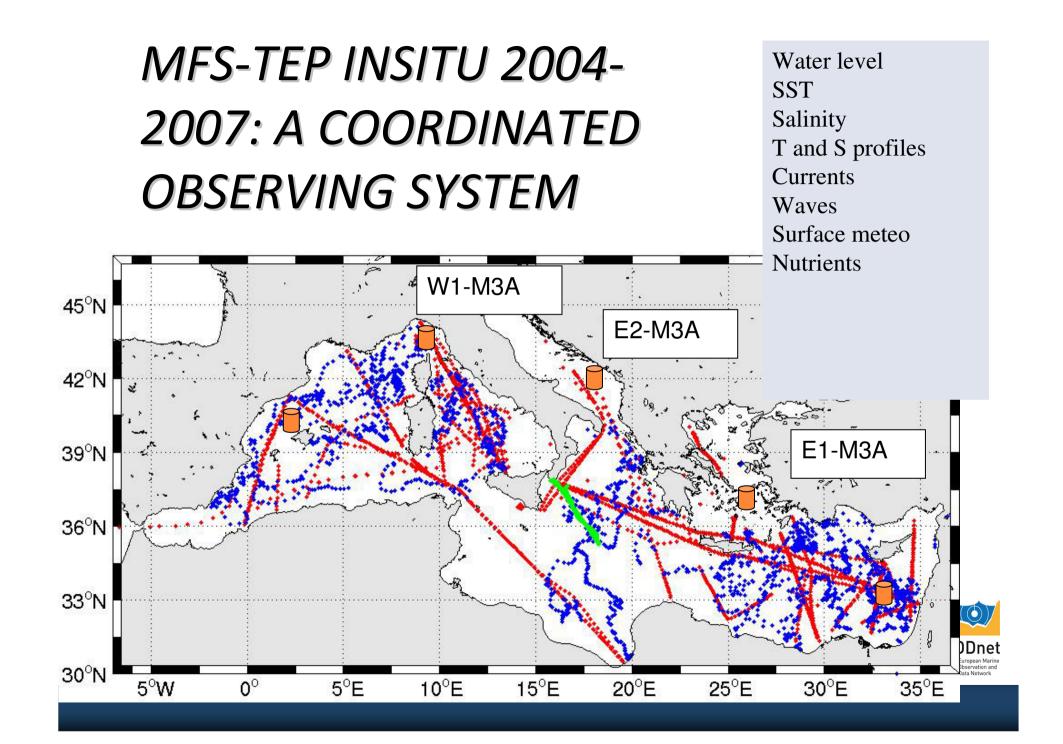
THE MEDITERRANEAN FORECASTING SYSTEM





THE MFS OBSERVING SYSTEM





THE PRESENT SYSTEMS

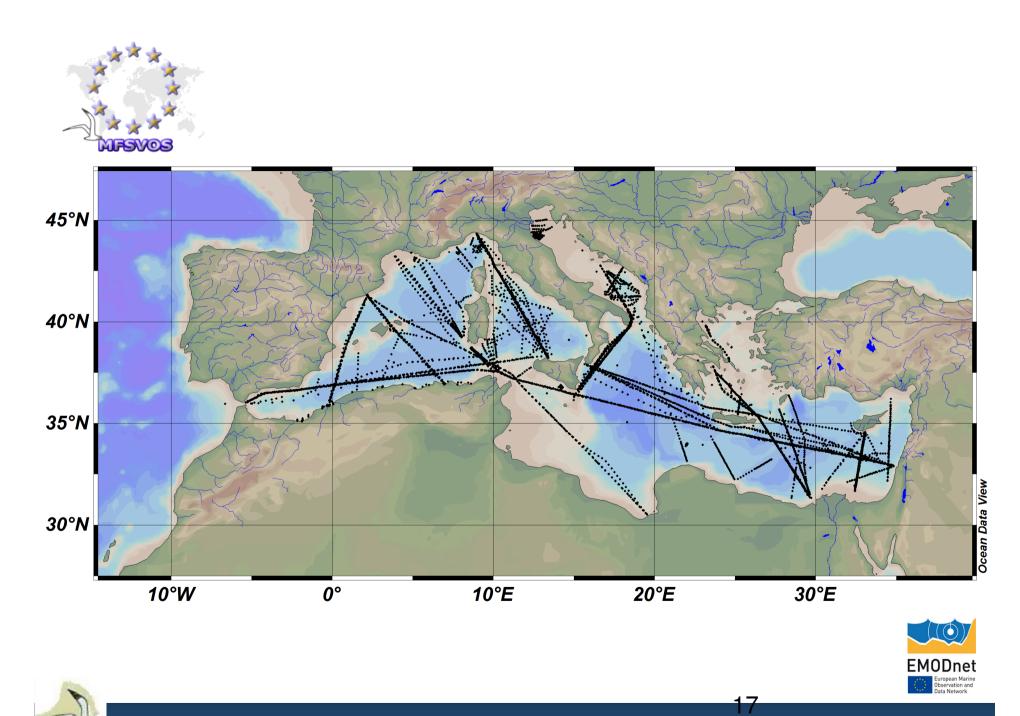




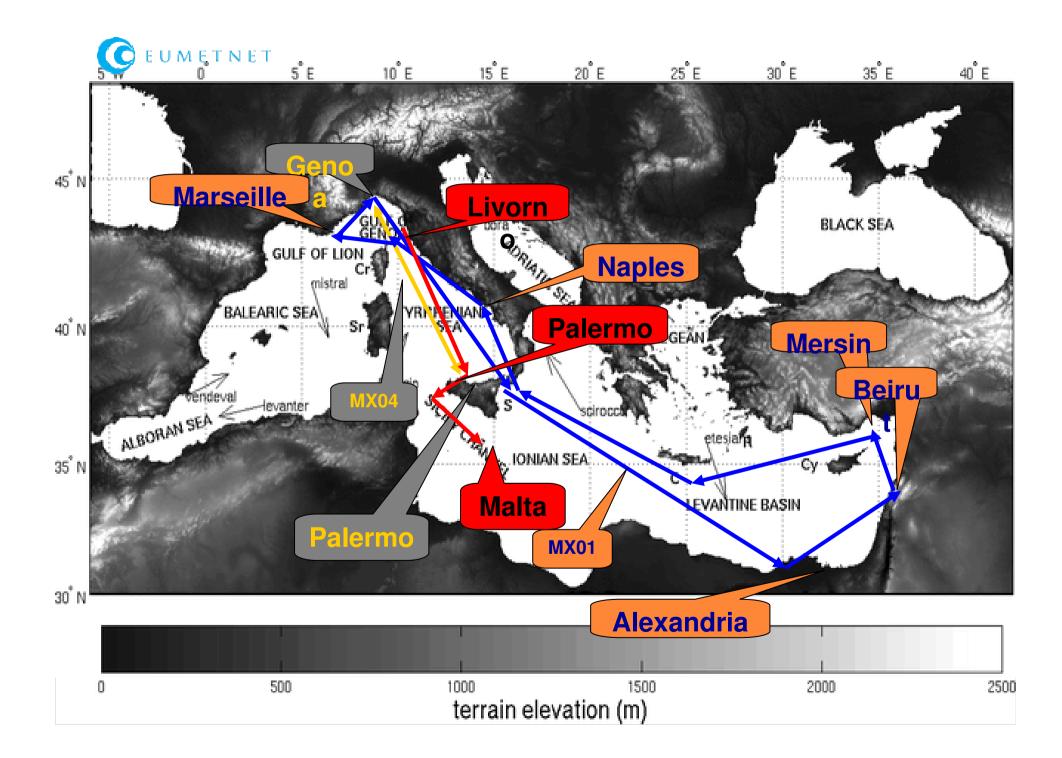


EUROARGO

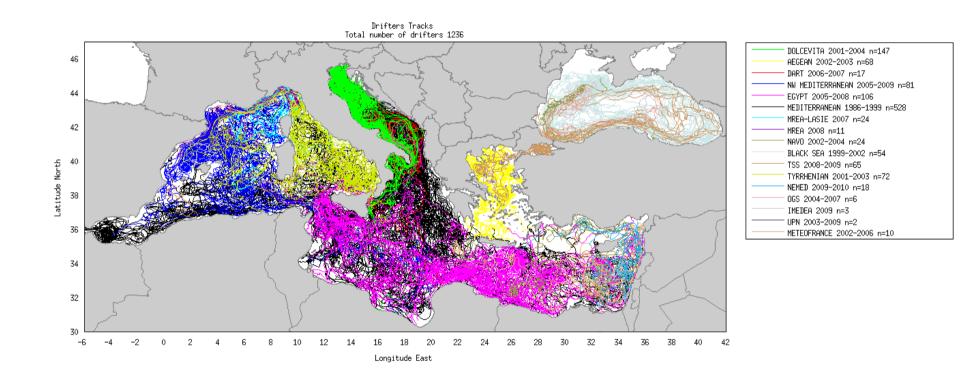








SURFACE DRIFTERS





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THE DG MARE INITIATIVE



EMODnet



European Marine Observation and Data Network



SETTING EMODNET

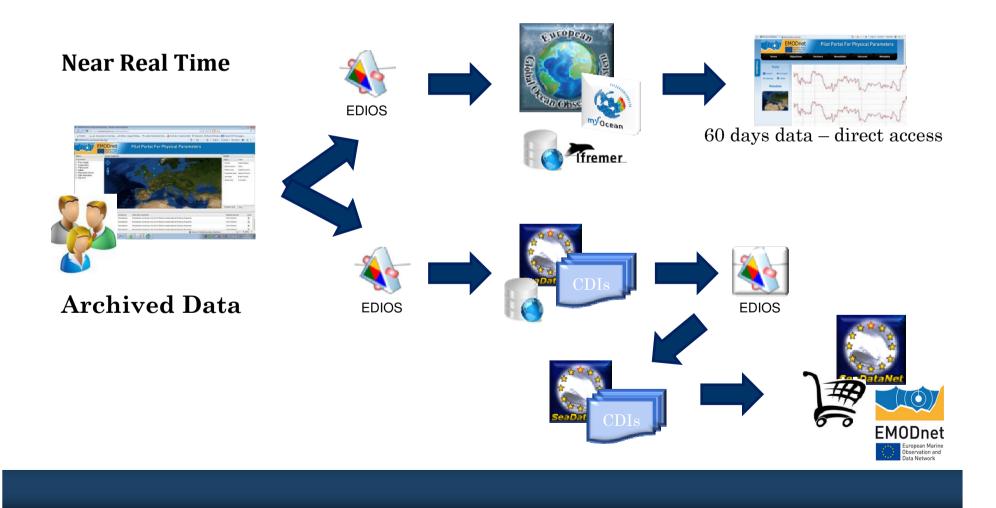
Green Paper on a Future Maritime Policy for the Union:

•Good data are also of importance for maritime economic operators. However, there are still major problems of harmonisation and reliability of data, as well as insufficient and geographically imbalanced monitoring in EU marine regions. These gaps must be addressed if we are to devise a sound and sustainable EU Maritime Policy.

•The EU could consider setting up a **European Marine Observation and Data Network** which would provide a sustainable focus for improving systematic observation



EMODnet PP – Data Access



EMODNET PP – THE PARAMETERS

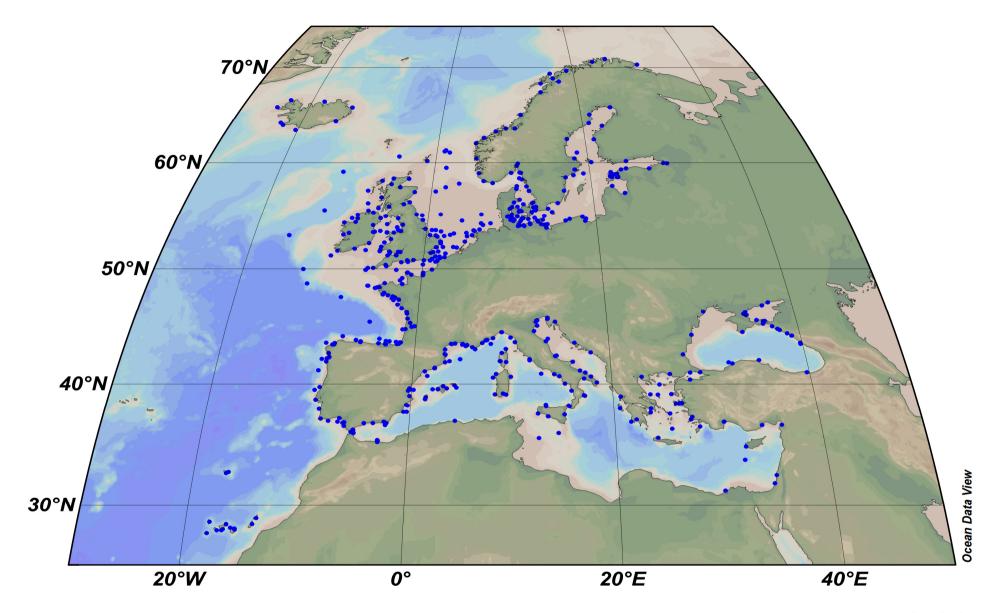
Measurements from **fixed stations** that should cover :

- \circ wave height and period
- temperature of the water column
- wind speed and direction
- salinity of the water column
- horizontal velocity of the water column
- light attenuation
- sea level

Measurements from **ferryboxes** that should cover :

- temperature of the water column
- salinity of the water column







CONCLUSIONS

A shift from coordinated observing – forecasting system to Opportunistic platform based communities



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COSTS FOR A MED OBSERVING SYSTEMS

Platforms	Capital Cost	Annual Cost
5 Deep Sea Buoys	2150 k€	1043 k€
2 VOS-SOOP	30 k€	287 k€
20 coastal buoys	1610 k€	1096 k€
10 gliders	800 k€	355 k€
5 HF Radars	750 k€	290 k€
10 ARGO	170 k€	235 k€
1NEMO	4333 k€	263,2 k€
26 Sea Level	2366 k€	761 k€
20 Waves	2175 k€	1381 k€
Acqua Alta	5490 k€	2927 k€
60 Drifters	90 k€	168 k€
TOTAL	19441 k€	8747 k€



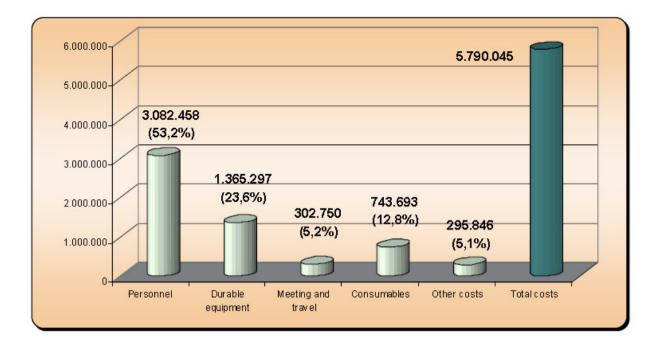
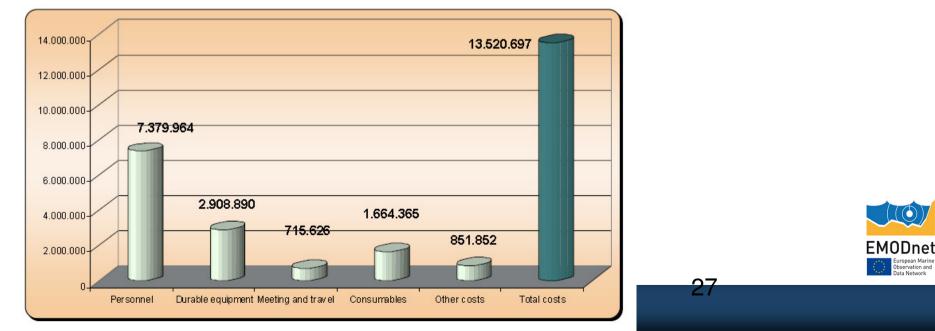


FIG. 4. MFSTEP (total three years costs, in €)



•How to assure the sustainability of an 'essential' observing system?
•How integrate the different systems managed by different communities?



Thank you for your attention

