

HERMES-3rd Open Workshop

**COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE AT LOCAL SCALE:
THE HERMES PROJECT APPROACH**

**ORION contribution to the HERMES monitoring and forecasting
and the role of ZENOVIA s/w**

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Wednesday, July 3, 2019
IGWE Main Building, Don Bosko nr.60, Tirana

The project is co-funded by the European Union and National Funds of the participating countries

**Natural processes causing
Coastal Erosion**

Waves
Coastal currents
Storm surges
Tides
Sea level rise

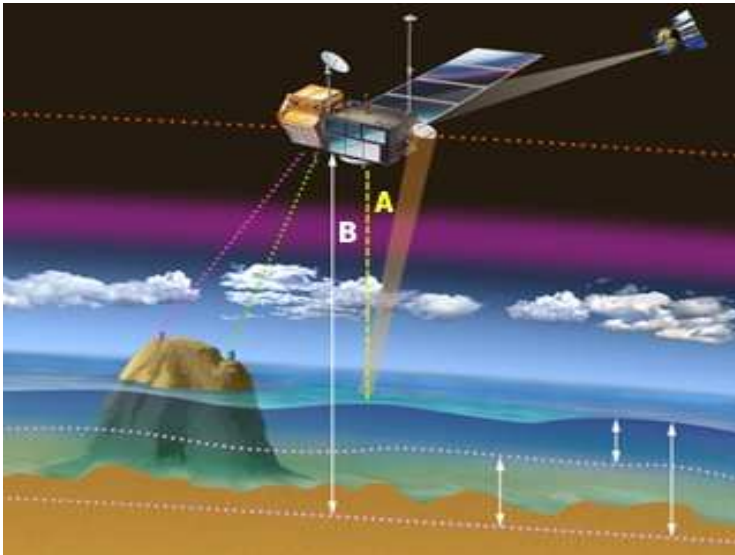
outlines

Copernicus marine environmental and monitoring service - CMEMS

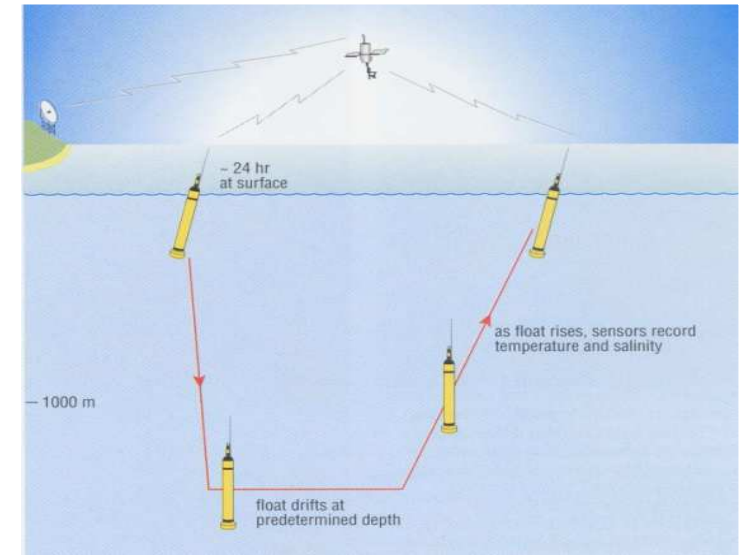
Contribution to the Modeling Toolbox (D. 4.3.3. and D. 5.3.3)

Contributing to the joint Monitoring System Deployment and Operation (D5.3.2)

Coastal Web GIS Implementation software for on-line visualization (D 5.3.1)



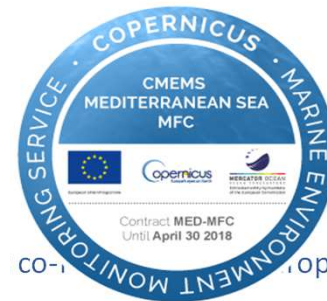
The last 2 decades
 3 revolutions were
 occurred
 in oceanography
 (Le Traon, EGU 2012)



Remote sensing
 satellite altimetry

OO forecasts

In-situ monitoring :
 Profiling floats



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OPERATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHY

can be defined as the activity of systematic and long-term **routine measurements** of the seas and oceans and atmosphere, and their **rapid interpretation and dissemination** (EuroGOOS).

Major products derived from operational oceanography

- * **Nowcasts:** providing the most usefully accurate description of the present state of the sea.
- * **Forecasts:** providing daily predictions of the future condition of the sea for as far ahead as possible.
- * **Hindcasts:** providing long term data for the description of past states, and time series showing trends and changes of the modeled parameters.

Operational Oceanography based on:

- * the real time transmission of the **monitoring data** to the data assimilation centers to be **used by the forecasting models** .
- * the implementation of advanced methods to enhance the capacity of numerical models to simulate and **forecast the dynamics** of the **marine environment**,
- * the **downscaling applications** in different geographical areas with and different spatial / temporal scales,
- * the **down streaming applications** to support a number of services, such as search and rescue, assessment and mitigation of risks, maritime safety, **coastal erosion**, climate change, ocean governance, marine industries and emergencies situations at sea, etc.

One of the ongoing major EU Space program is :

- **Copernicus, former GMES**-global monitoring for environment and security:
 - * is based on **Earth monitoring data**, collected from space (satellites), air (airborne instruments, etc.), **in-situ monitoring of seas** (floats, gliders, shipboard instruments, etc.) or land (measuring stations, seismographs, etc.)
 - * produce **output information** in the form of **maps**, datasets, reports, targeted alerts, etc.

6 thematic areas are developed by Copernicus: land, atmosphere, emergency, security, climate change and ... **Marine**

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The Copernicus **services**:

- Aims to setup operational services related to:

To provide access to monitoring and forecasting information at regional and global levels, based on Earth monitoring data, collected from satellites and other multi platforms.

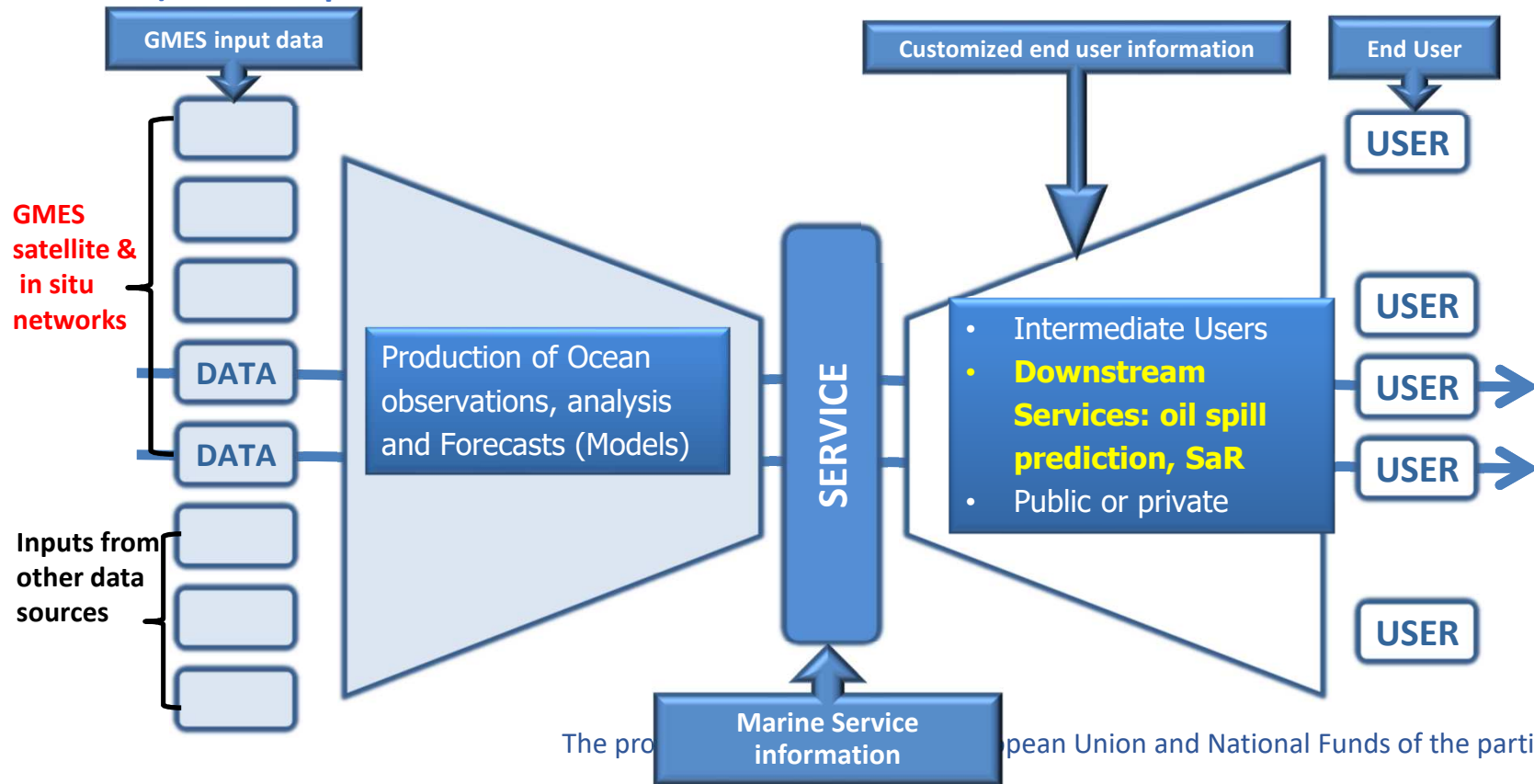
- Assist Policy-makers and public authorities in the preparation of environmental legislation and policies, for example the EU Directives on Marine Safety, climate change, etc.
- Support the citizen's protection in emergency, search and rescue operations, civil protection authorities, response in pollution, coastal erosion, etc.

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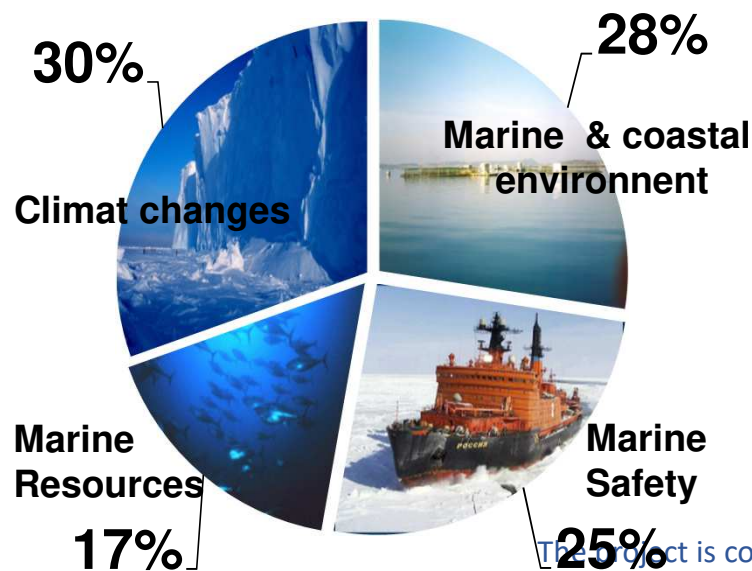
General aims of the MARINE component of Copernicus CMEMS:

- a) Produce regular and systematic information on the state of the oceans—analyses and forecasts, on global and for regional seas.
- b) The data products should be **OBSERVATIONAL** and **FORECASTING** data, available in **NRT**



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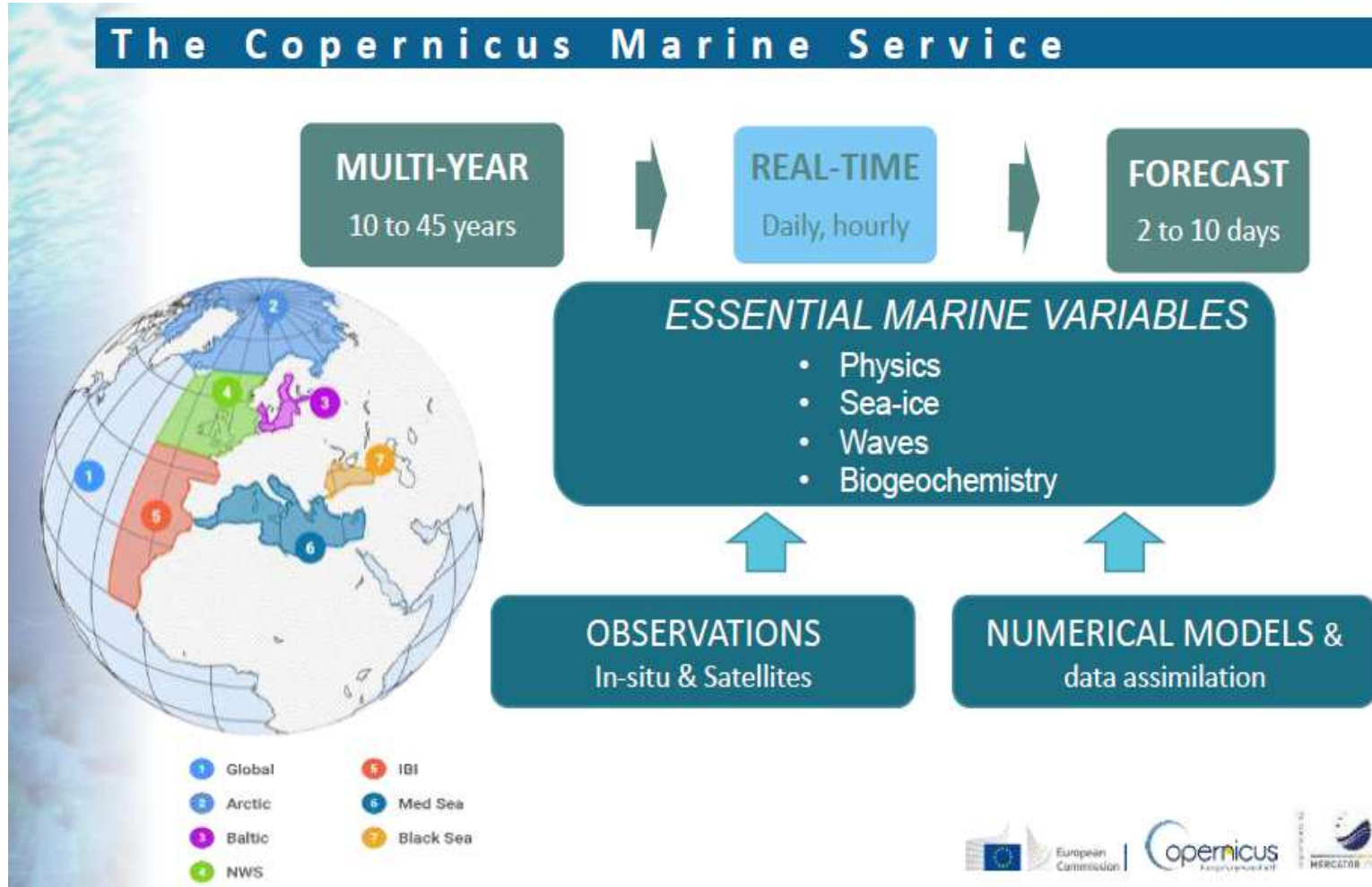
- to support the MS decision makers in marine environment and security
- to foster applications and basic research related to:



CMEMS products are useful for:

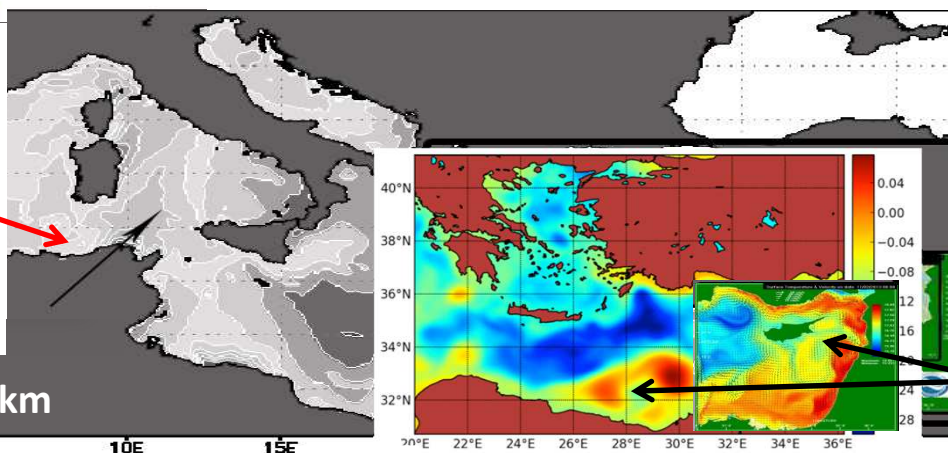
- reinforcing safety at sea: offshore operations, search & rescue
- **responding to oil spills**
- monitoring water quality
- assessing environmental impact
- climate change scenarios
- **predicting coastal erosion, etc**

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32N
MFS model at 6.5km



CYCOFOS provides: hourly fields forecasts, produced daily

CYCOFOS

CYCOFOS runs 3 flow model domains:

Levantine Basin: 1.8 km grid in horizontal and 30 sigma layers in vertical (CYCOM)

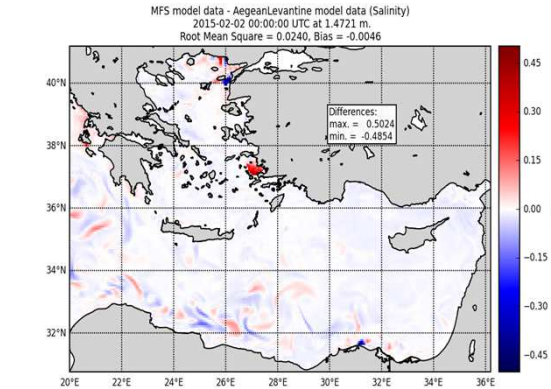
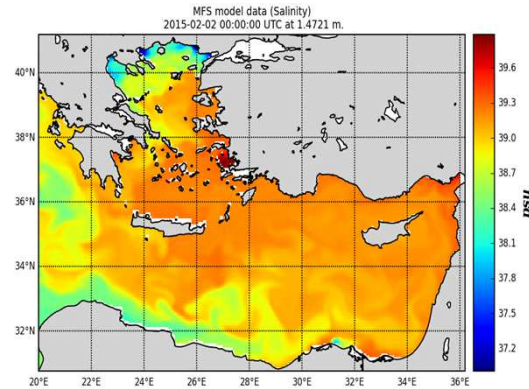
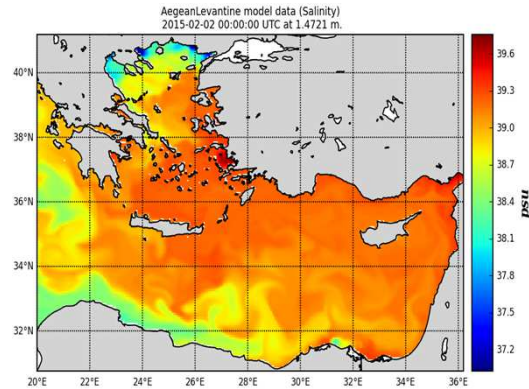
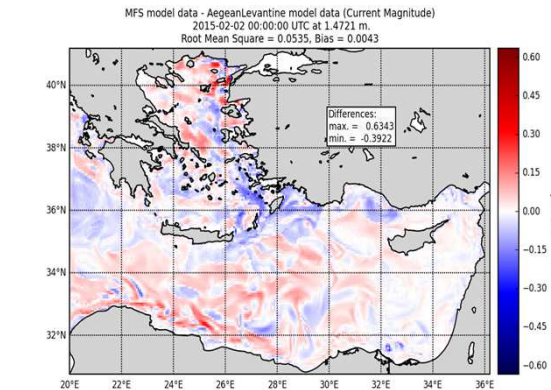
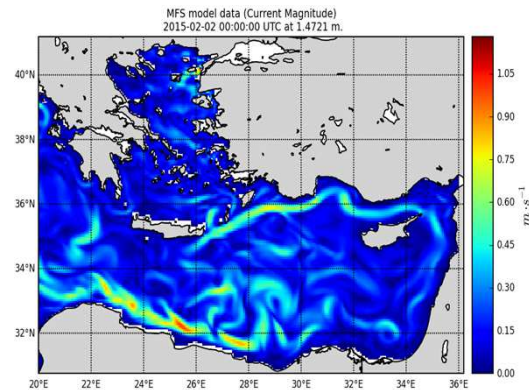
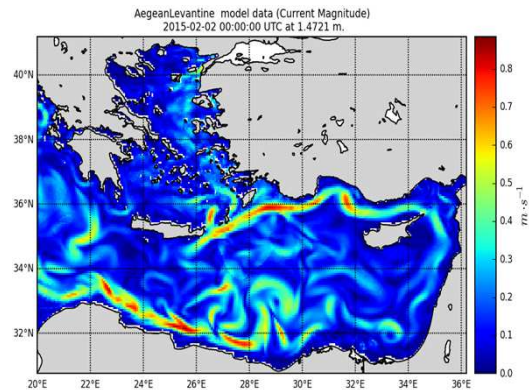
Eastern Med : 2 km grid in horizontal and 30 sigma layers in vertical (pCycom)

Levantine Basin: 500 m in horizontal and 30 sigma layers (pCycom)

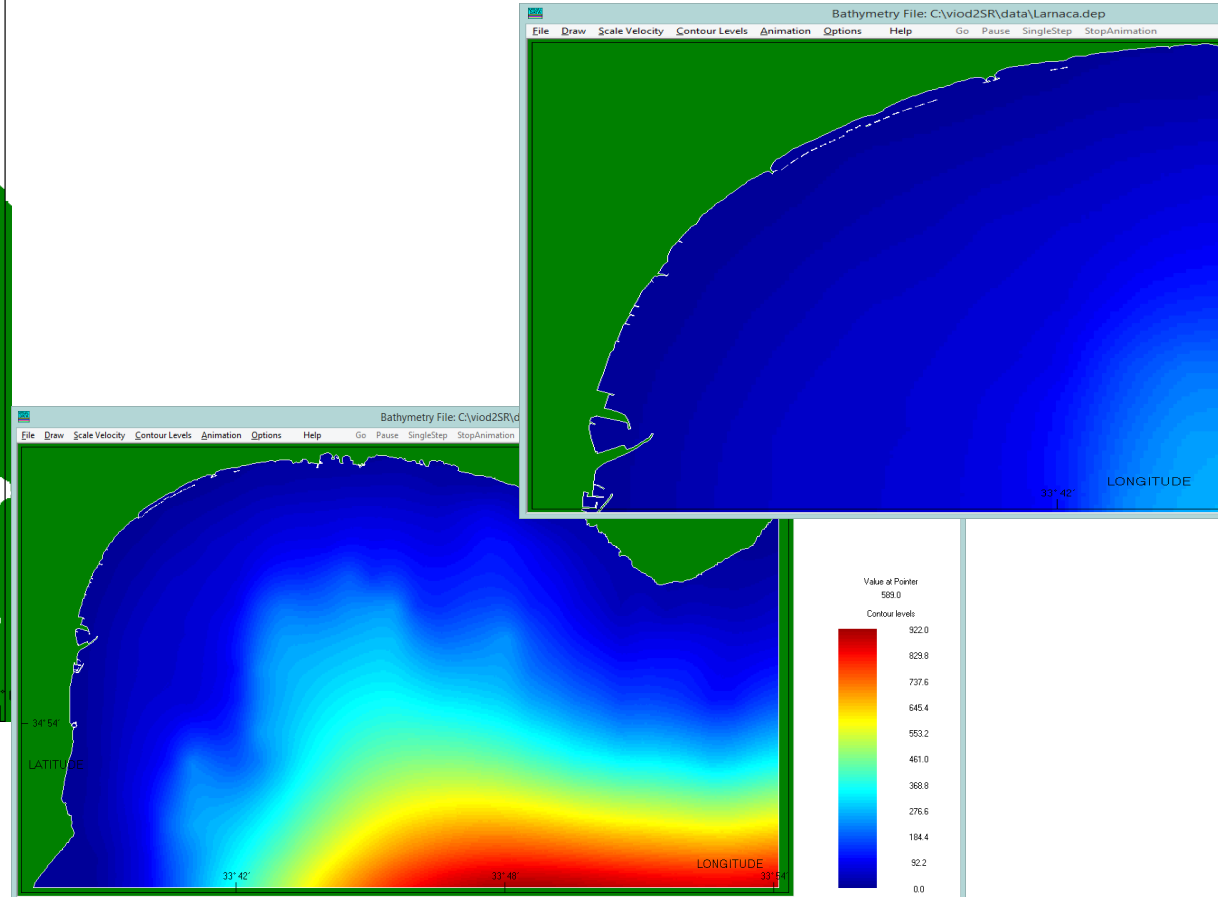
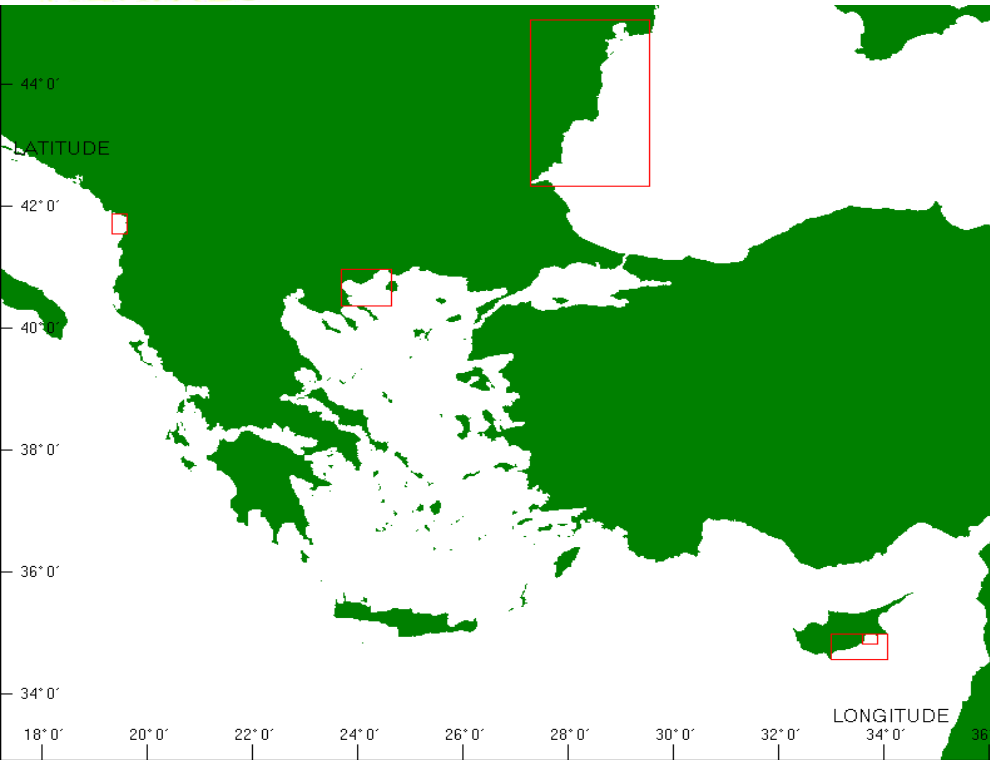
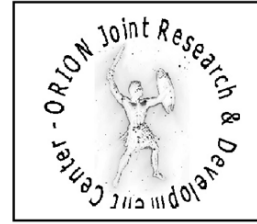
The CYCOFOS models are nested with :

- 1) Copernicus Med MFC using ECMWF forcing : produce 10 days forecasts
- 2) Copernicus Med MFC using SKIRON : produce 5 days forecasts

NEW!



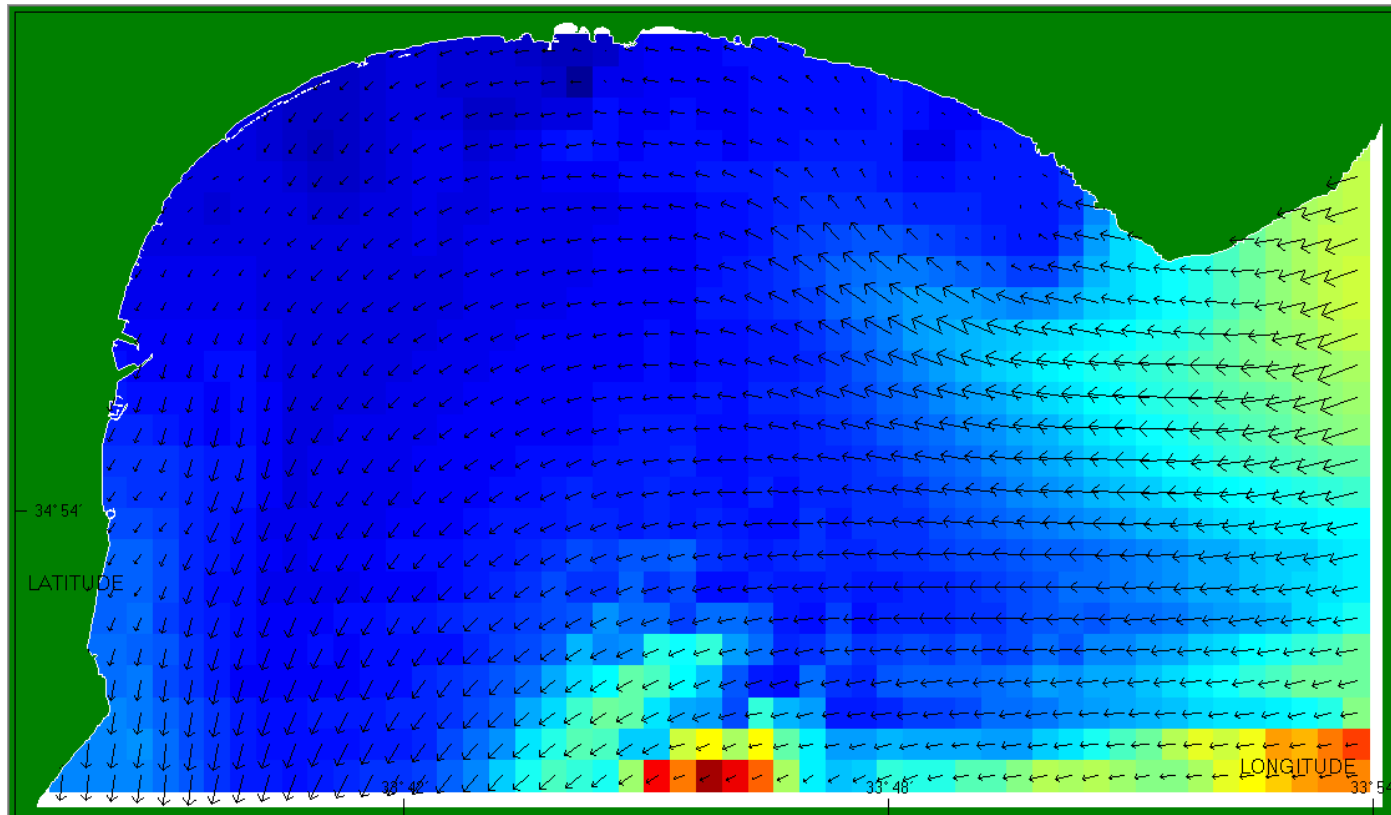
CYCOFOS Aegean-Levantine model (left) against the Copernicus CMEMS Med MFC (middle), daily averaged magnitude of sea surface currents in m/s (top row), surface salinity (middle row) for the 2nd February 2015.



**D. 4.3.3. and D. 5.3.3 : Contribution to the Modeling Toolbox
 Coastline details and bathymetry of the northwest part of the
 Larnaca bay (Oroklini coastal area).**

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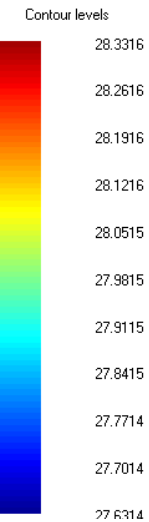
**D. 4.3.3. and D. 5.3.3 : Contribution to the Modeling Toolbox Application:
 The high resolution (~600 m) hydrodynamical data for the Larnaca bay,
 derived from the new CYCOFOS Levantine model, downscaling from the Copernicus CMEMS**



Pointer Coordinates
 Latitude Longitude
 34°57.40' 33°45.52'

Velocity at Pointer
 Speed (m/s) 0.082
 Direction E/N 276.3

Value at Pointer
 27.7187

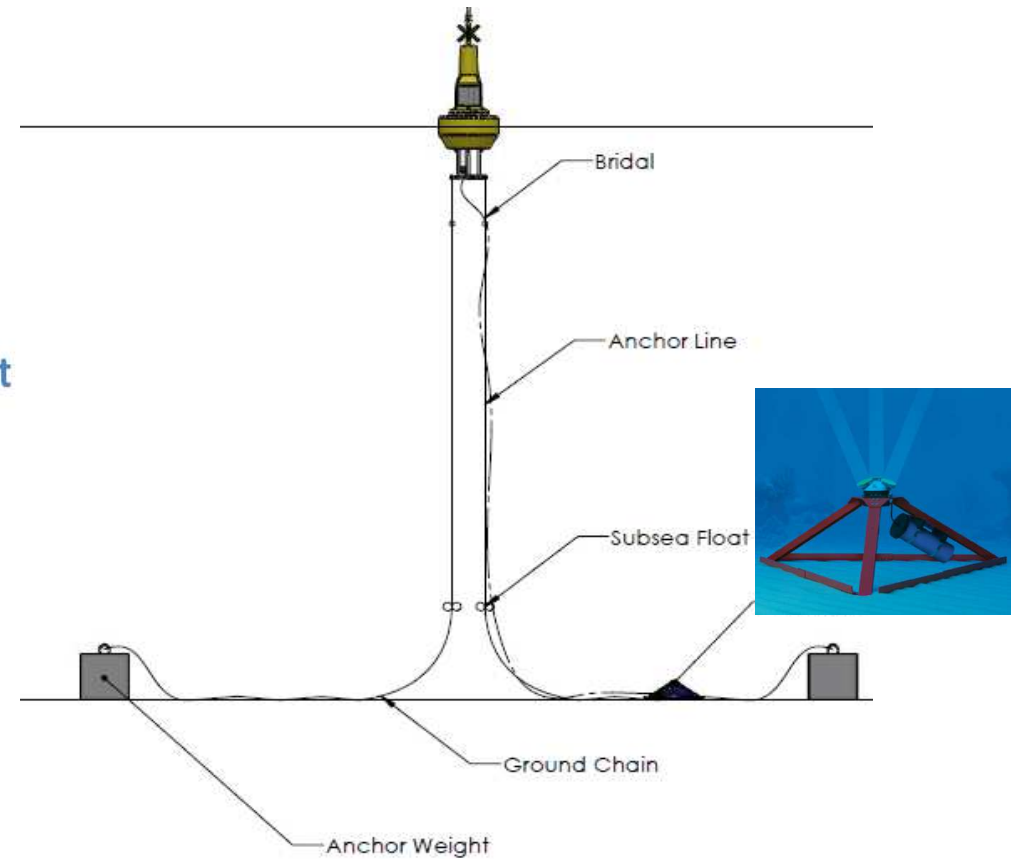


Funds of the participating countries

HERMES buoy network for coastal monitoring



RT data for:
currents, waves, sea
level variations and
suspended particles at
4 coastal locations
(~30m depth) in
Albania, Cyprus,
Greece and Bulgaria.

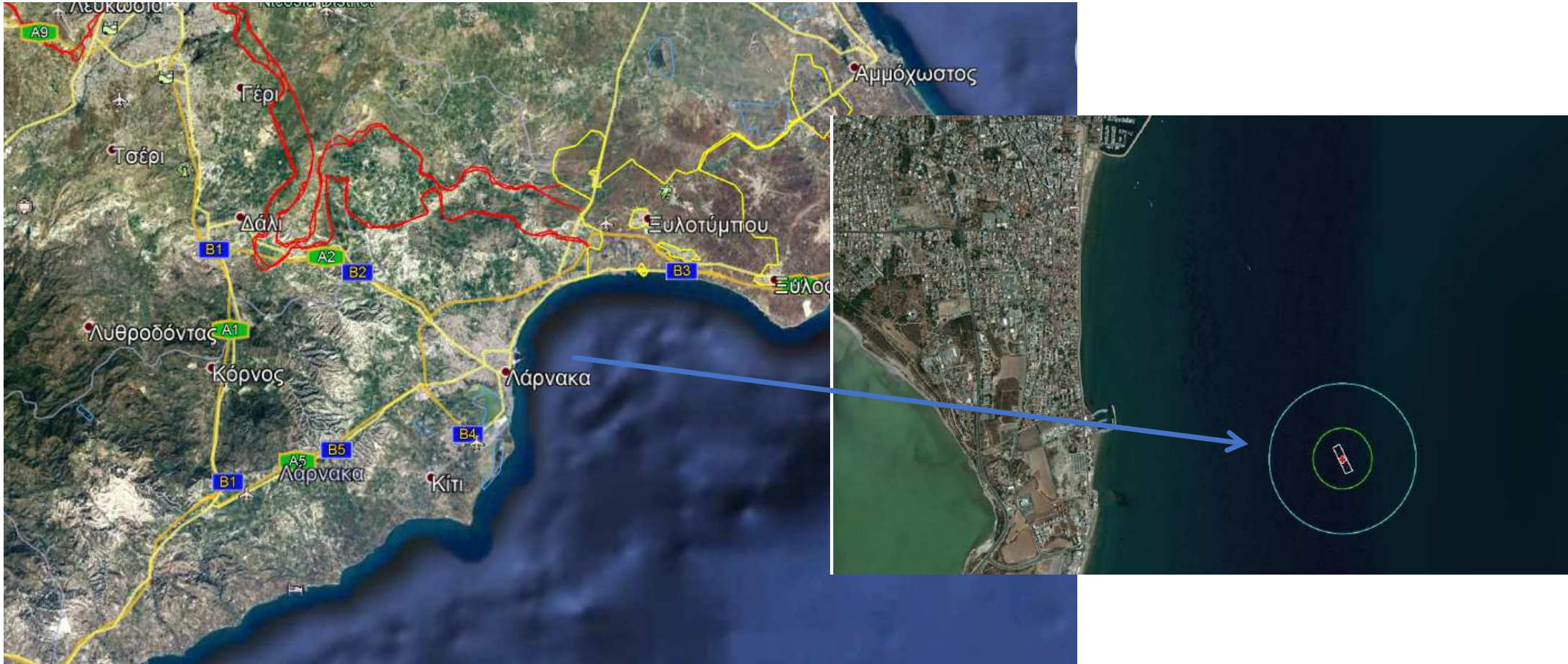
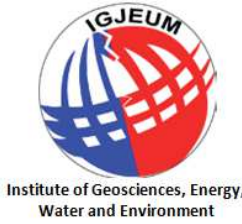


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Interreg

EUROPEAN UNION

Balkan-Mediterranean HERMES



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MS Zenobia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates:  34.8894°N 33.6508°E﻿ / ﻿﻿ / ﻿

For other ships with the same name, see [Zenobia \(ship\)](#).

MS *Zenobia* was a [Swedish](#) built *Challenger*-class RO-RO ferry launched in 1979 that capsized and sank in the [Mediterranean sea](#), close to [Larnaca, Cyprus](#), in June 1980 on her maiden voyage.^{[1][4]} She now rests on her port side in approximately 42 meters (138 ft) of water and was named by *The Times*, and many others, as one of the top ten [wreck diving sites](#) in the world.^[4]

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History [\[edit\]](#)

Zenobia was built at the Kockums Varv AB shipyard in [Sweden](#) and was delivered to her owners [Rederi AB Nordö](#) in late 1979.^[1] She left [Malmö, Sweden](#) on her maiden voyage, bound for [Tartous, Syria](#) on 4 May 1980, loaded with 104 tractor-trailers with cargo destined for [Mediterranean](#) and the [Middle East](#).^[2] She passed through the [Strait of Gibraltar](#) on 22 May 1980, stopping first at [Heraklion, Crete](#) and then to [Piraeus, Athens, Greece](#).^[2] On the way to [Athens](#) the captain noticed steering problems and *Zenobia* began [listing](#) to port.^[2] Following checks, it was determined the list was caused by excess water that had been pumped into the ballast tanks; this water was pumped out and she then departed for her second port

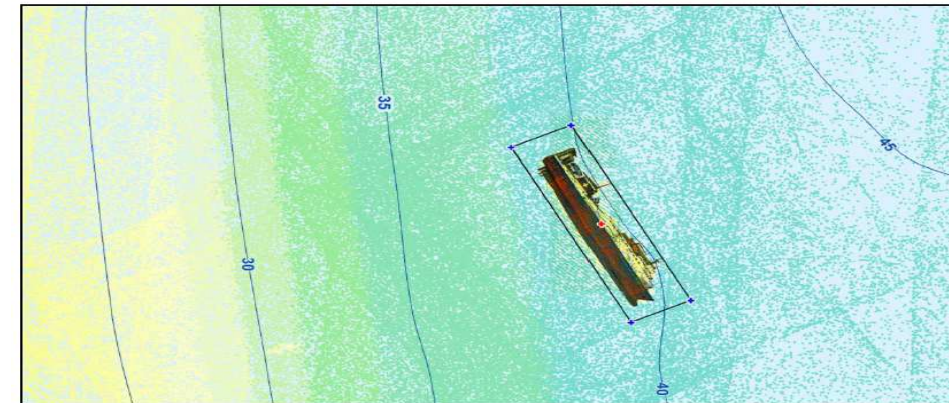
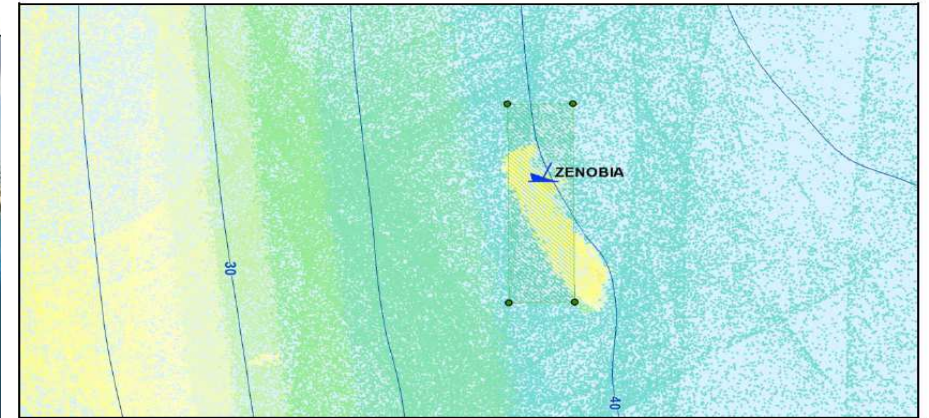


Zenobia listing in June 1980

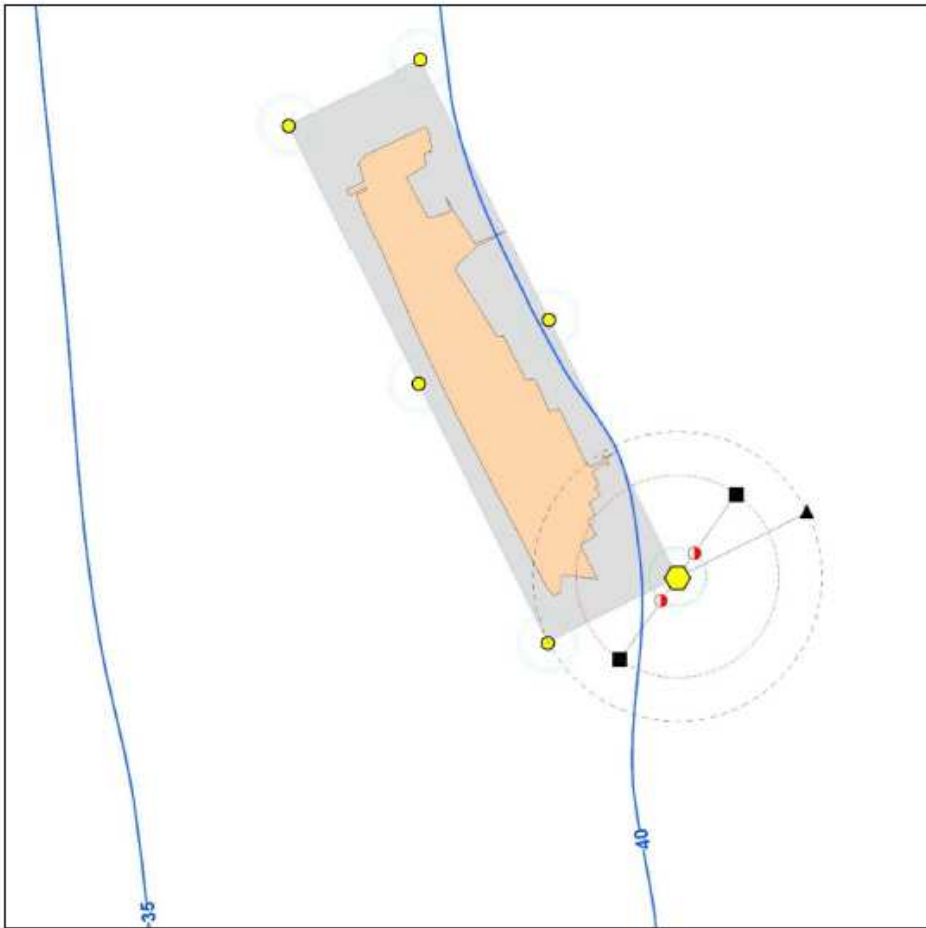
History

Name:	<i>Zenobia</i>
Owner:	Rederi AB Nordö ^[1]
Port of registry:	 Sweden ^[2]
Builder:	Kockums Varv AB, Sweden ^[1]
Acquired:	Late 1979 ^[1]
Maiden voyage:	May/June 1980
Identification:	IMO number: 7806087  ^[3]
Fate:	Sank close to Larnaca on 7 June 1980

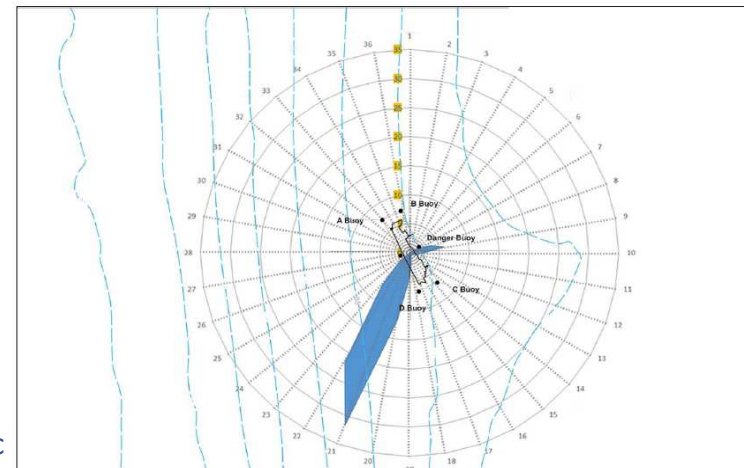
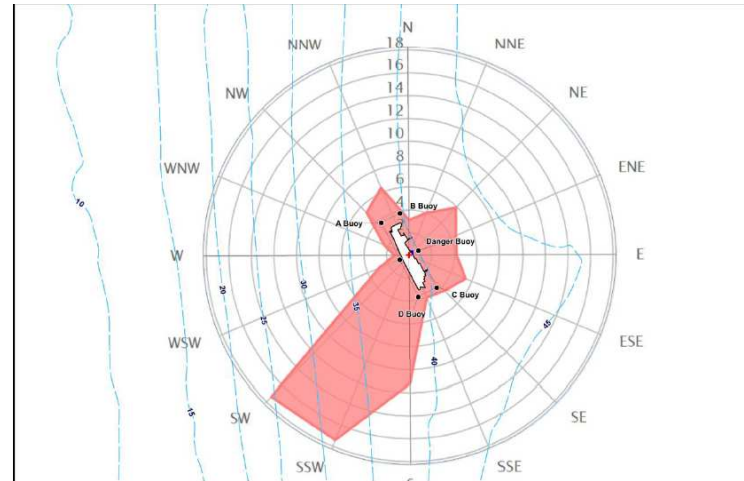
countries



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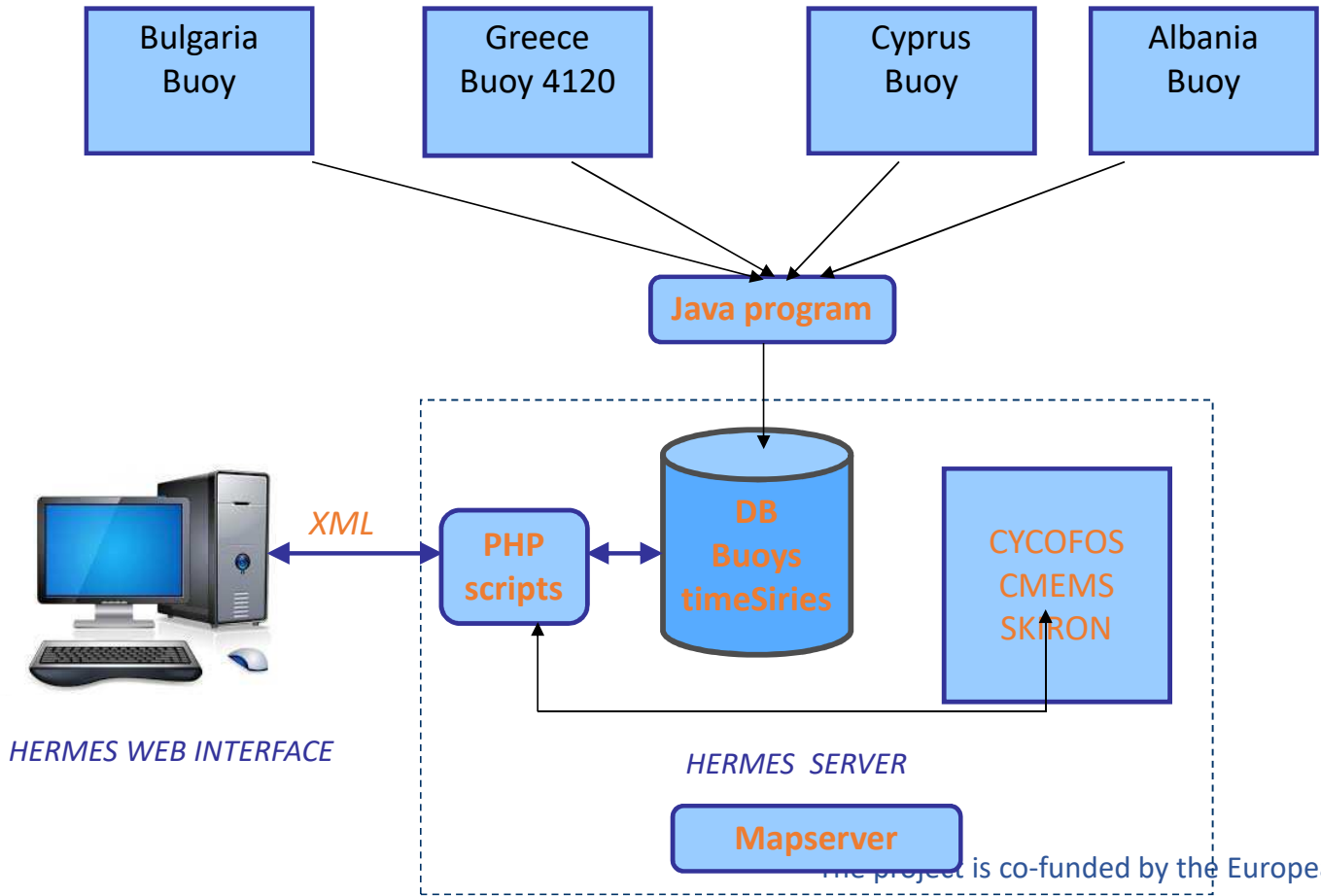
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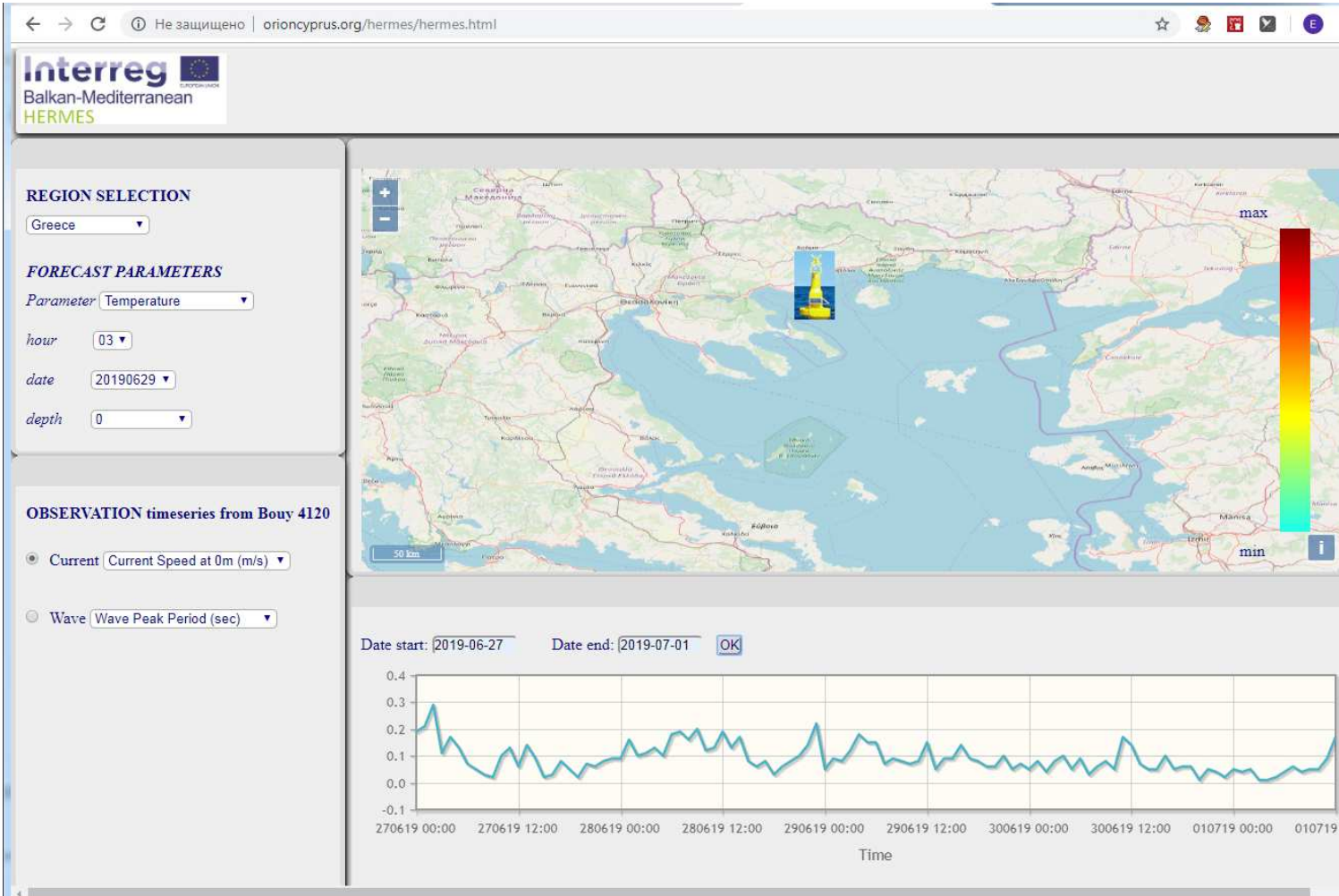
re participating countries



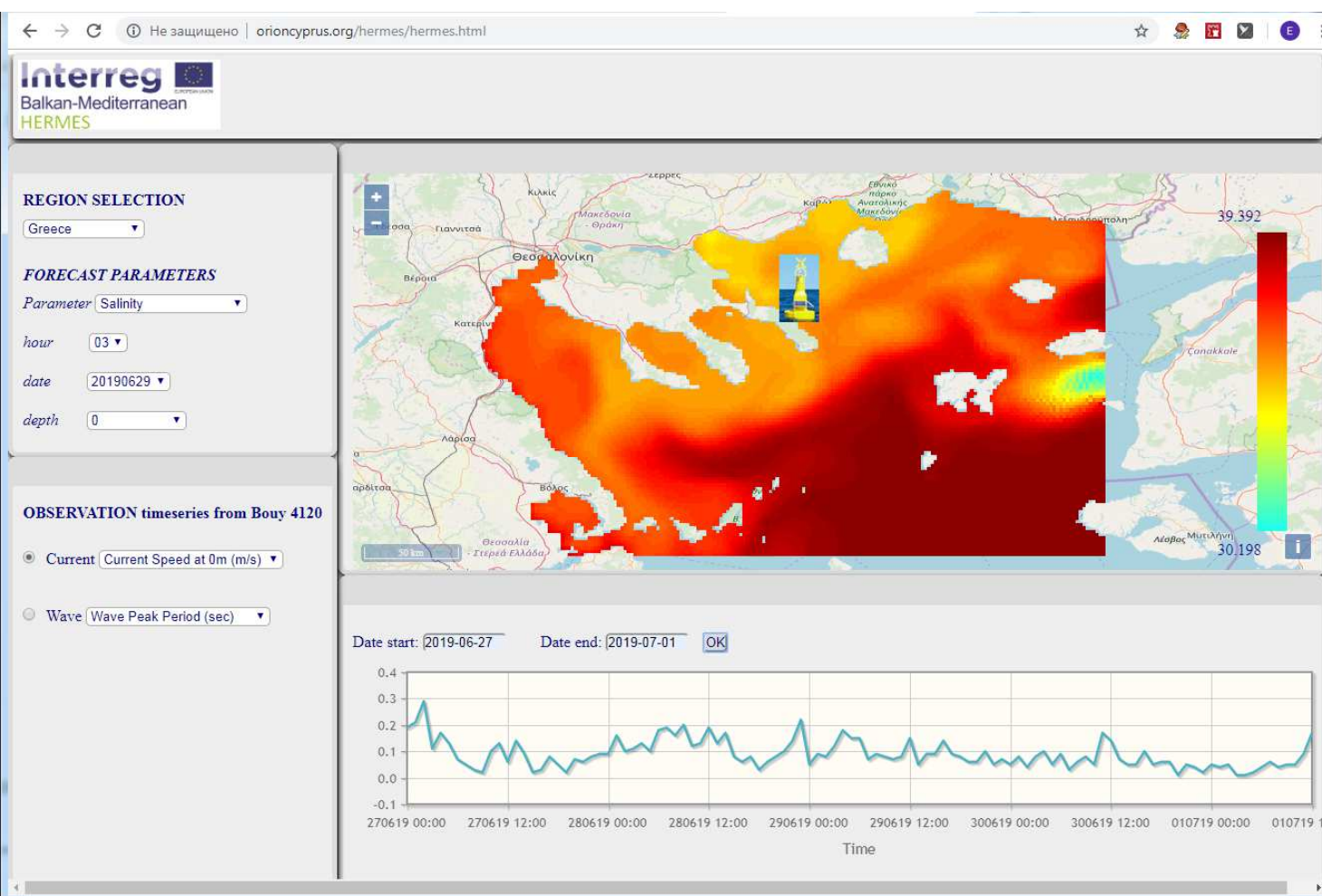
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D 5.3.1: Structure of the WebGIS Implementation software for on-line visualization of the monitoring and forecasting data

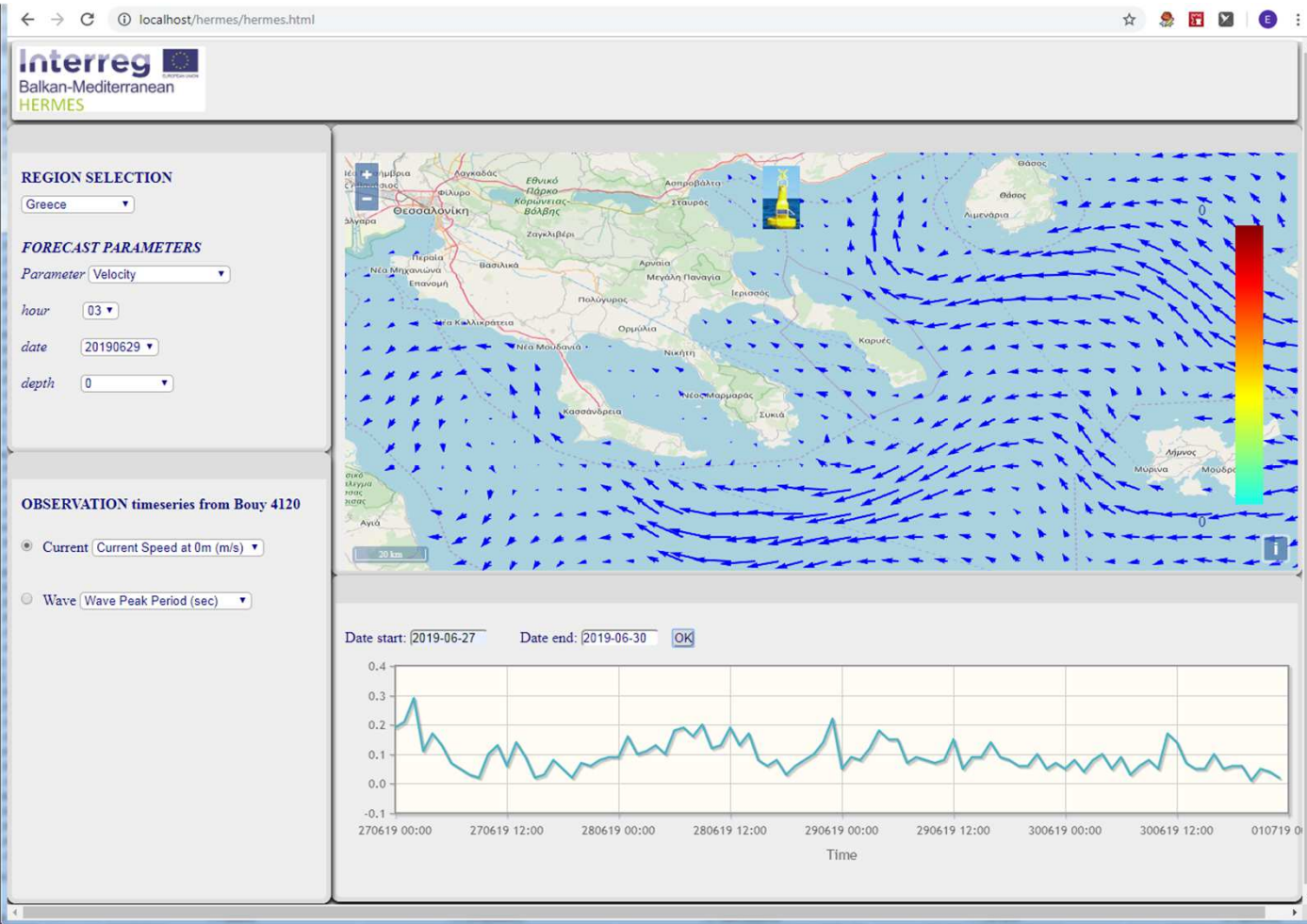


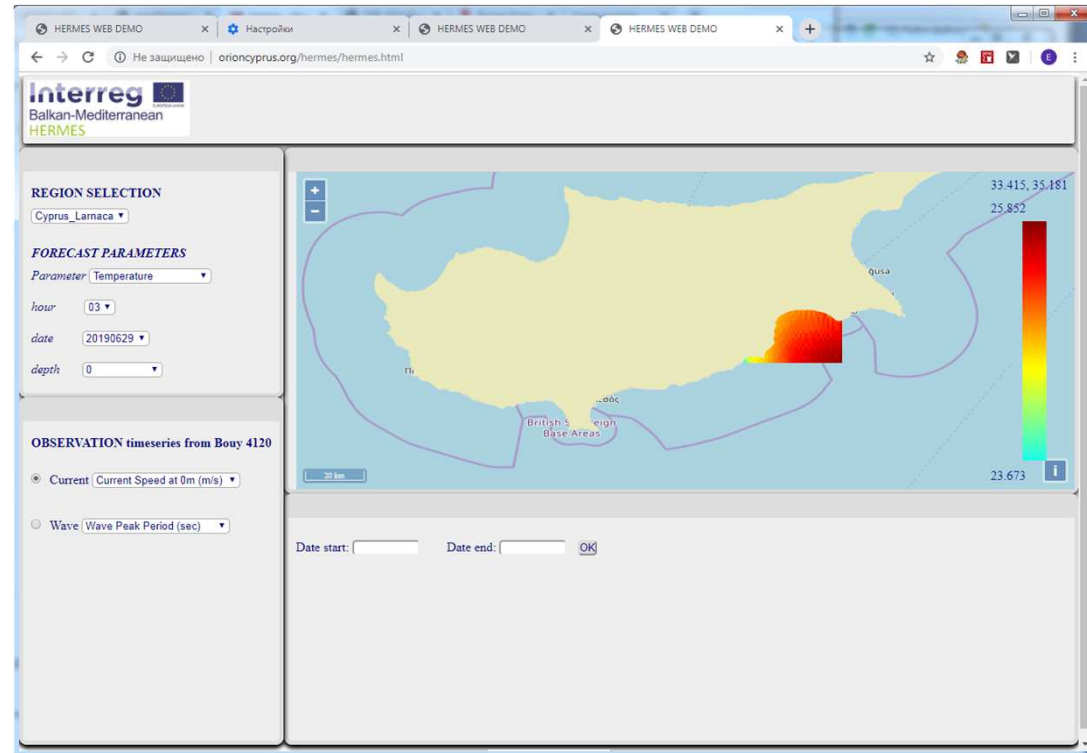
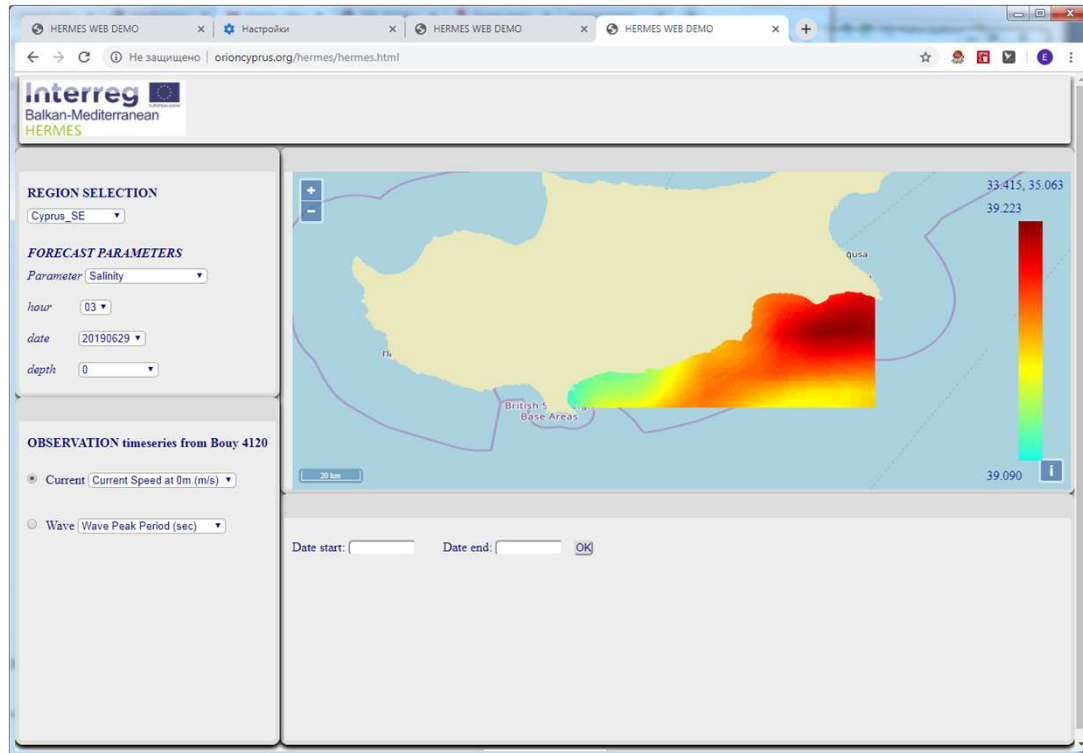
D 5.3.1: Coastal WebGIS Implementation software for on-line visualization of the monitoring and forecasting data



D 5.3.1: Coastal WebGIS Implementation software for on-line visualization of the monitoring and forecasting data

D 5.3.1: Coastal WebGIS
 Implementation software for
 on-line visualization of the
 monitoring and forecasting
 data





D 5.3.1: Coastal WebGIS Implementation software for on-line visualization of the monitoring and forecasting data

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Thanks for your attention

The link to HERMES BETA version Web GIS visualizing the monitoring and forecasting data is:

<http://orioncyprus.org/hermes/hermes.html>



<http://www.interreg-balkanmed.eu/approved-project/18/>



<https://www.facebook.com/HermesBalkanMedProject/>