Tartu, Estonia, 19-20 June 2012

REGIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND COMPLEX SATELLITE MONITORING OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS OF RUSSIA AND ESTONIA

Prof. Andrey G. Kostianoy

P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia Professor of Liege University, Belgium Lead Author, IPCC AR5, WG1 E-mail: kostianoy@gmail.com







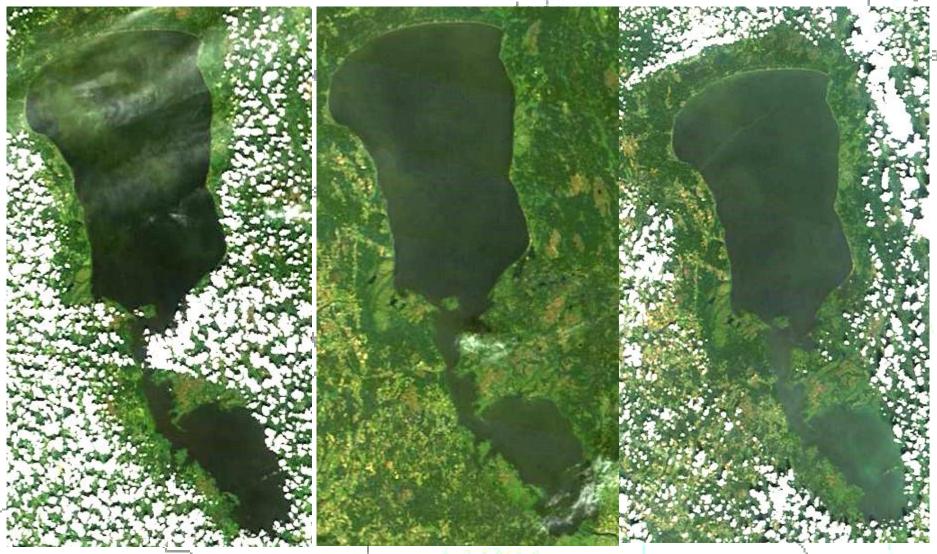
Lake Chudskoe-Pskov/Peipus



What can we do? **1. Satellite information** Kunda True Color, SST, Chl, WLR, ice, water level, shape, volume change Rakvere 2. Regional climate change Air and surface T, atm pressure, wind, solar radiation, precipitation, humidity, cloudinesspsalu aide **3. Operatonal weather and forecast** Main meteo parameters, forecast for every 3 hours 4. Satellite monitoring of the Gulf of Finland Oil pollution, suspended matter, transboundary transport, Lukoil D-6 oil platform, Nord Strean gas pipeline (2010-2012) Valga **5. Numerical modelling (Seatrack Web Model)**

1. Satellite information

Daily MODIS-Terra and MODIS-Aqua, True color, SST, Chl, WLR, 250-1000 m



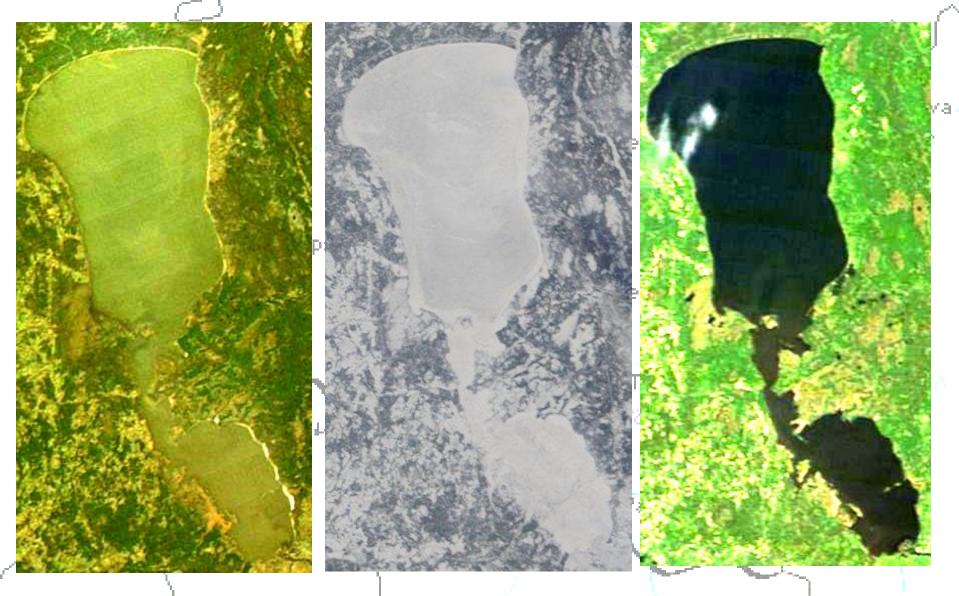
4 July 2011

22 July 2011

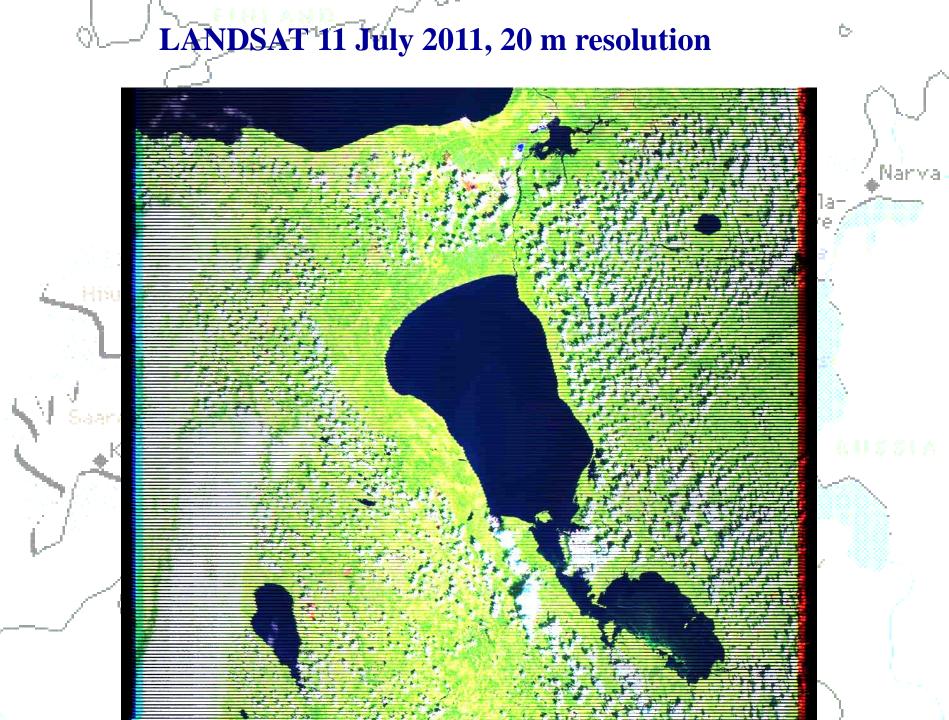
27 July 2011

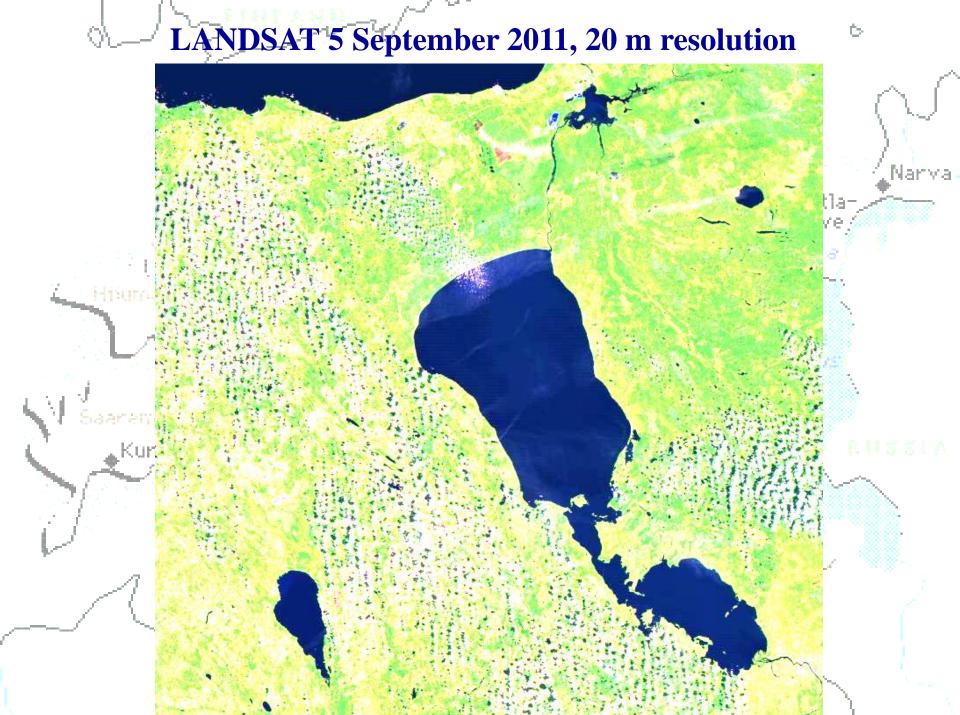
28 December 2011 31 January 2012

25 May 2012



Daily MODIS-Terra and MODIS-Aqua, True color, SST, Chl, WLR, 250-1000 m



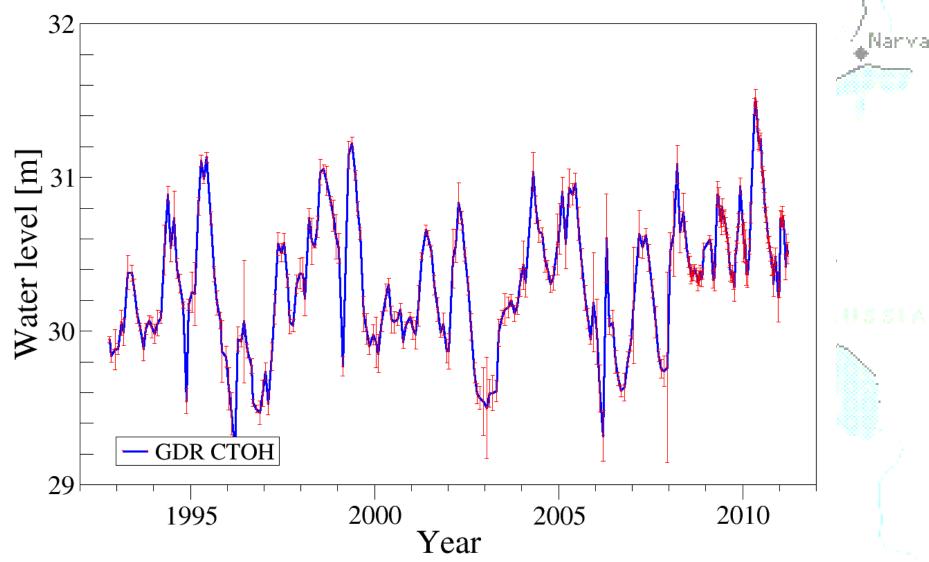




HYDROWEB

http://www.legos.obs-mip.fr/soa/hydrologie/hydroweb/index.html

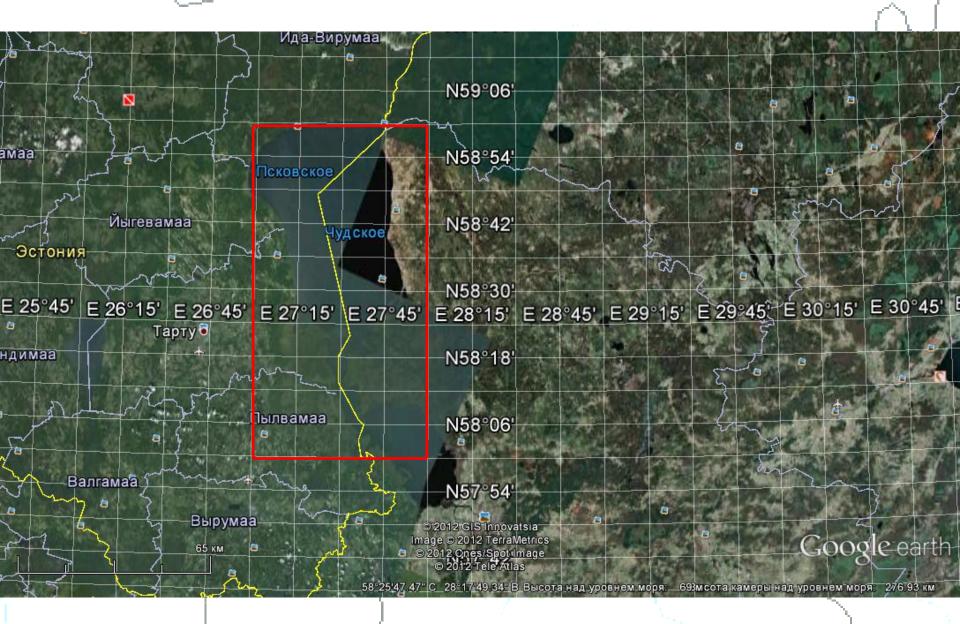
Lake Peipus lat=58.00 lon=28.00



Appropriate citation is : Surface monitoring by satellite altimetry Corresponding Author : jean-francois.cretaux@legos.obs-mip.fr © LEGOS \ GOHS 2012

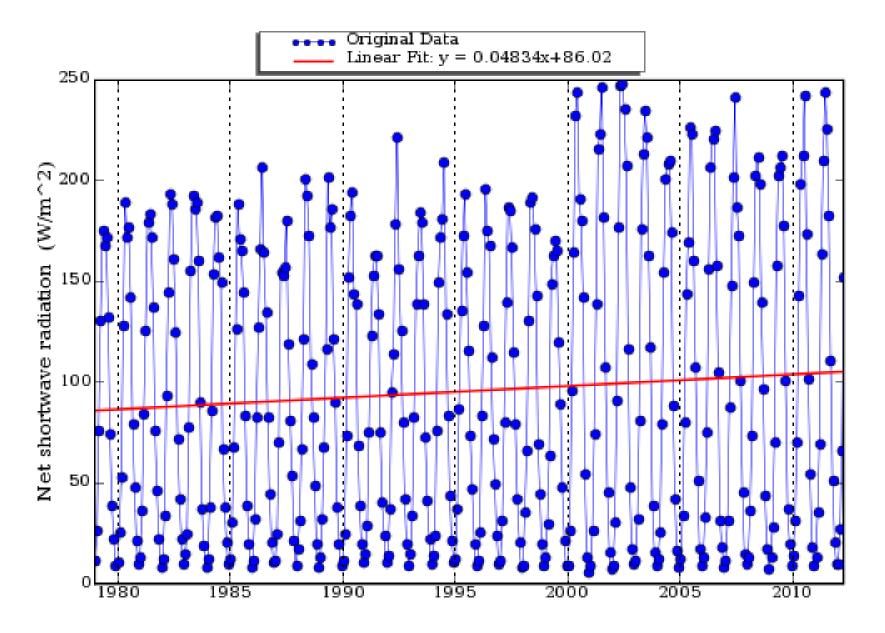
2. Regional Climate Change Analysis Rakvere NASA **Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information** Services Center . Paide **Global Land Data Assimilation System** Model: GLDAS-1, NOAH10_M.001 **1 Degree Monthly Product** Vörtsiärv Period: January 1979 – April 2012 Võru Area: 27-28E, 58-59N valda.

Area for regional climate change analysis

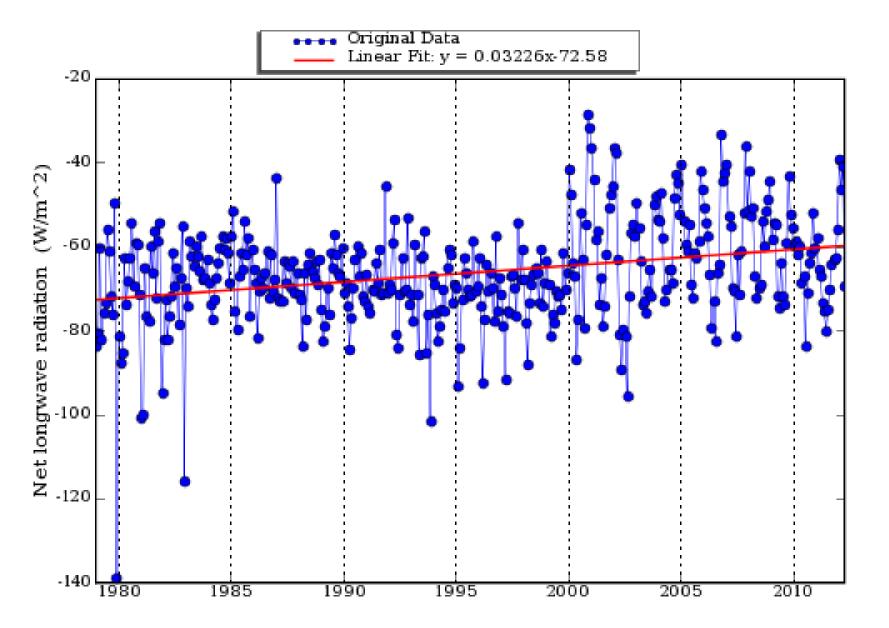


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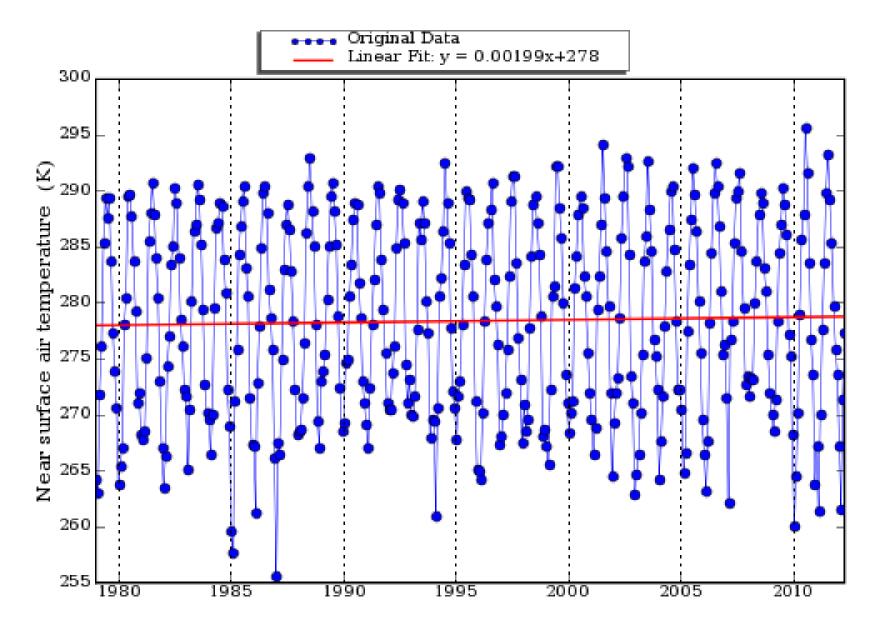
Area-Averaged Time Series (GLDAS_NOAH10_M.001) (Region: 27E-28E, 58N-59N)



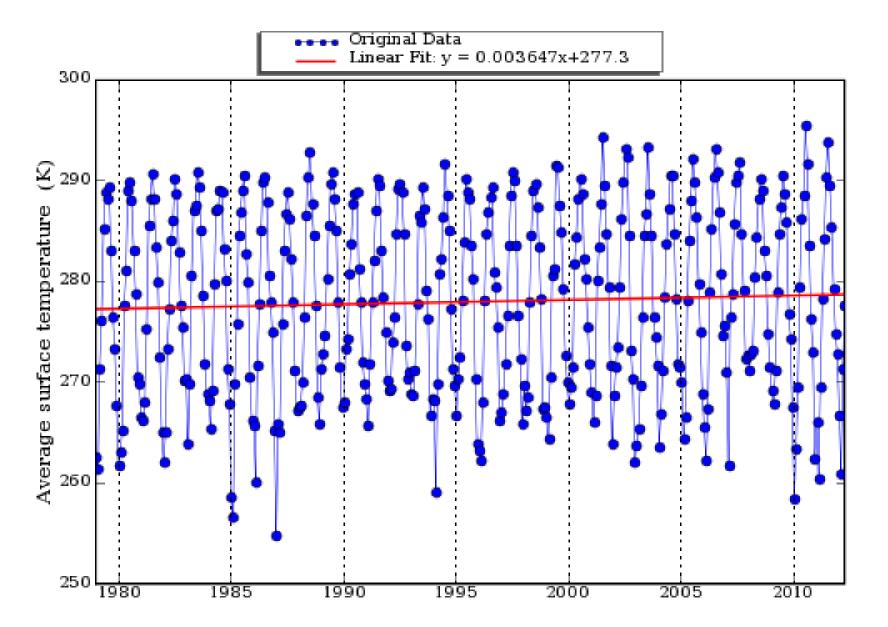
Area-Averaged Time Series (GLDAS_NOAH10_M.001) (Region: 27E-28E, 58N-59N)



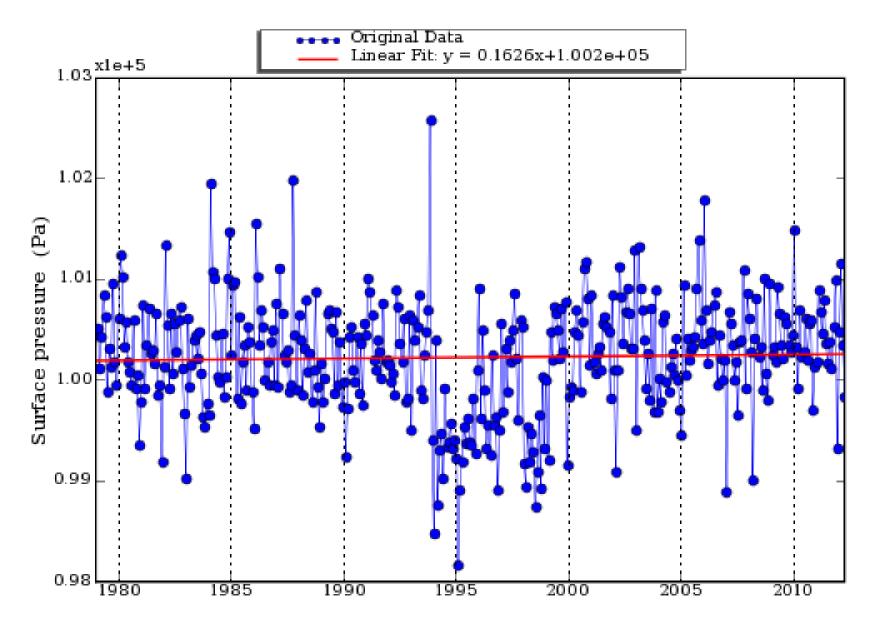
Area-Averaged Time Series (GLDAS_NOAH10_M.001) (Region: 27E-28E, 58N-59N)



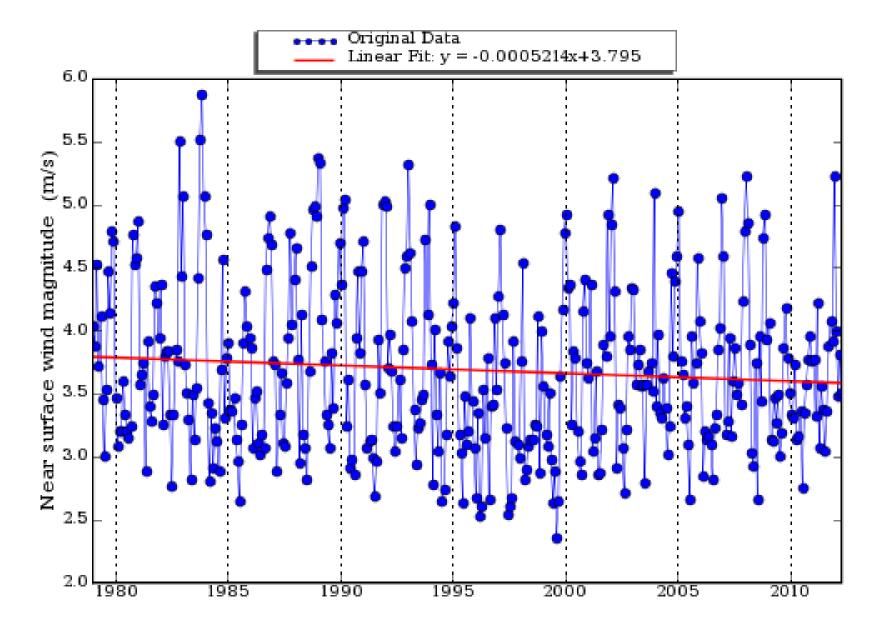
Area-Averaged Time Series (GLDAS_NOAH10_M.001) (Region: 27E-28E, 58N-59N)

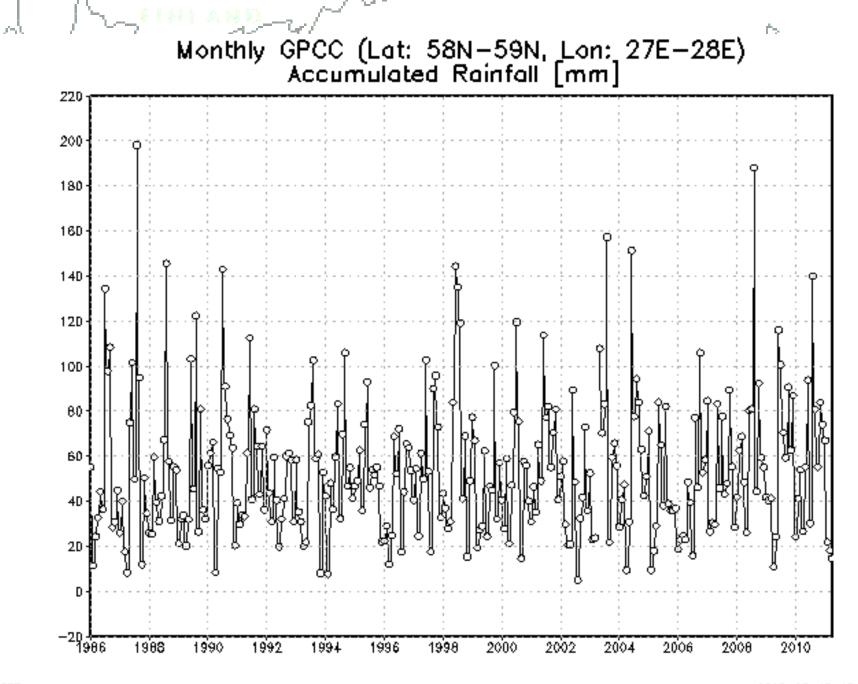


Area-Averaged Time Series (GLDAS_NOAH10_M.001) (Region: 27E-28E, 58N-59N)



Area-Averaged Time Series (GLDAS_NOAH10_M.001) (Region: 27E-28E, 58N-59N)

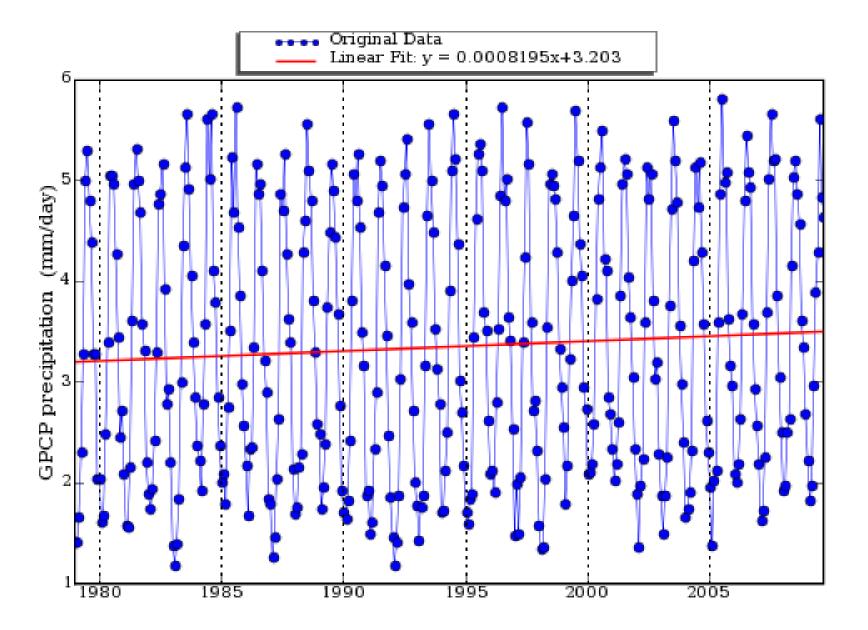




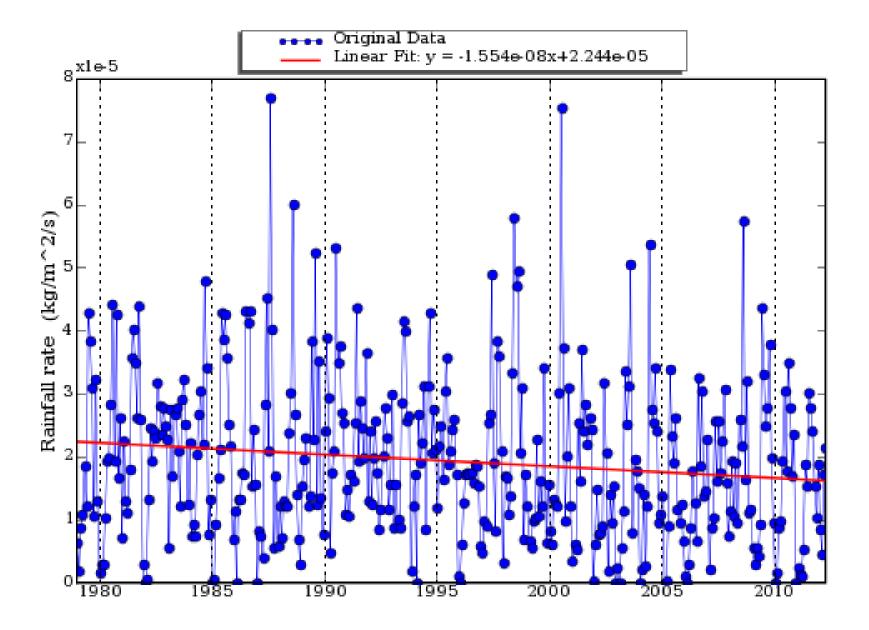
2012-06-13-12:21

Generated by NASA's Giovanni (giovanni.gsfc.nasa.gov)

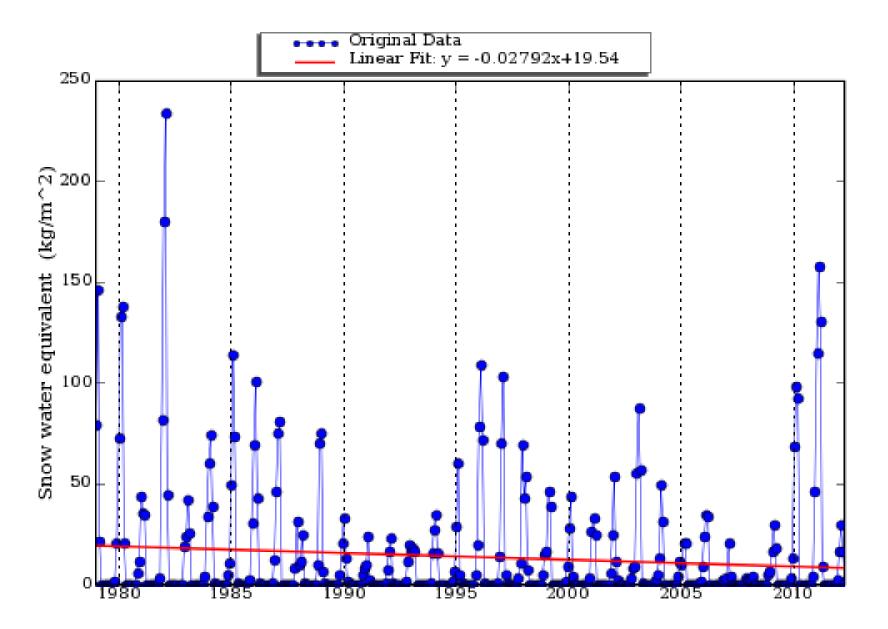
Area-Averaged Time Series (GPCP_1DMO.2.1) (Region: 60E-150E, 0N-60N)



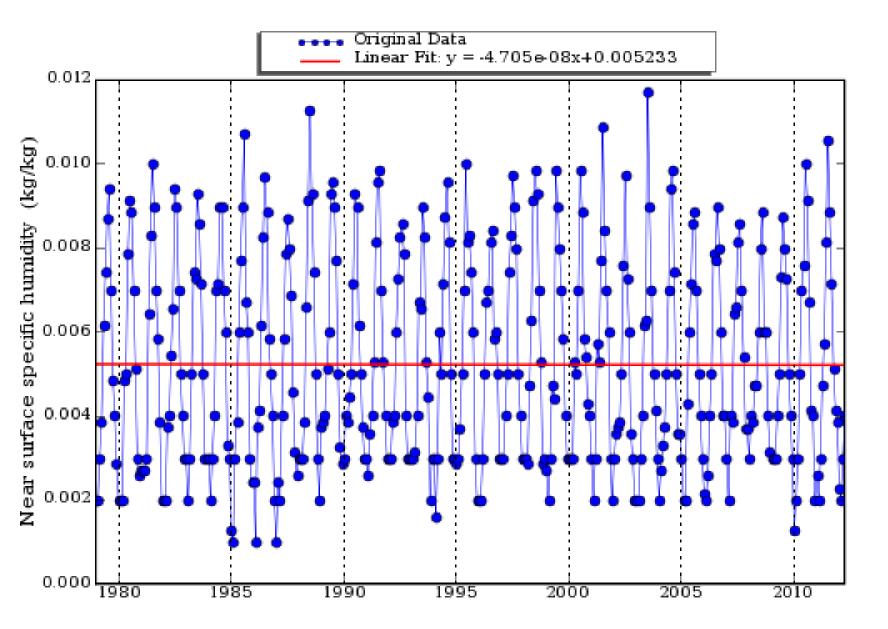
Area-Averaged Time Series (GLDAS_NOAH10_M.001) (Region: 27E-28E, 58N-59N)



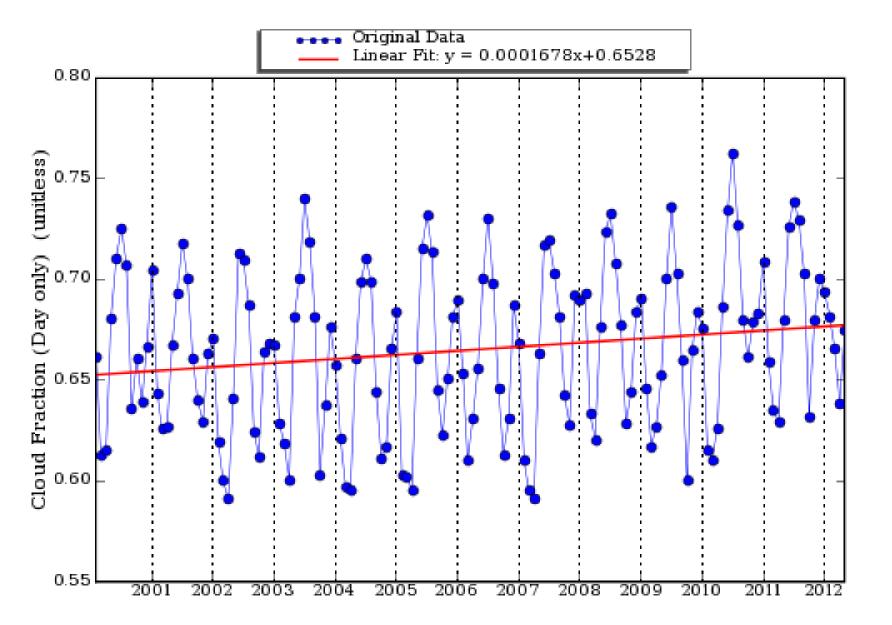
Area-Averaged Time Series (GLDAS_NOAH10_M.001) (Region: 27E-28E, 58N-59N)



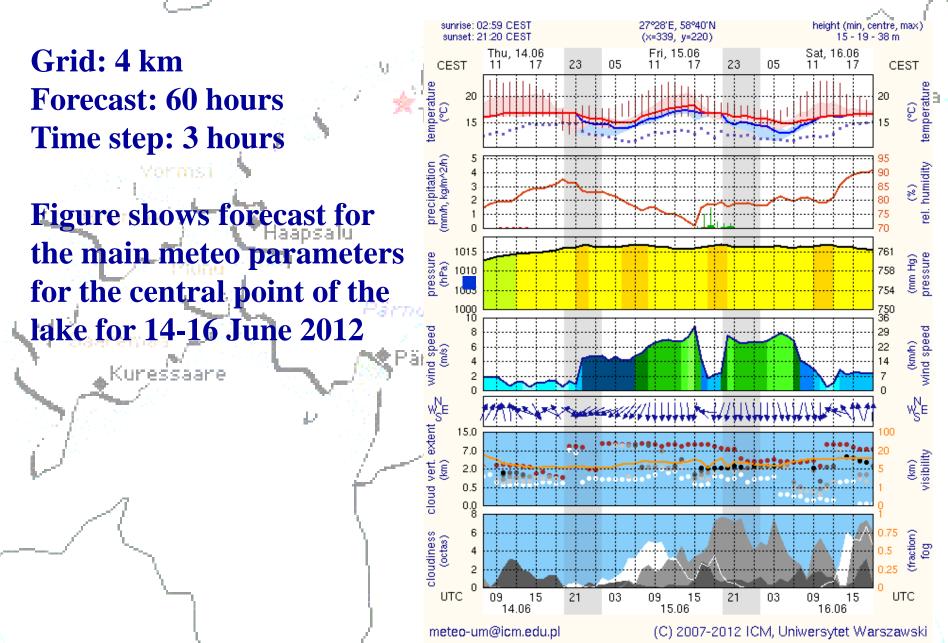
Area-Averaged Time Series (GLDAS_NOAH10_M.001) (Region: 27E-28E, 58N-59N)



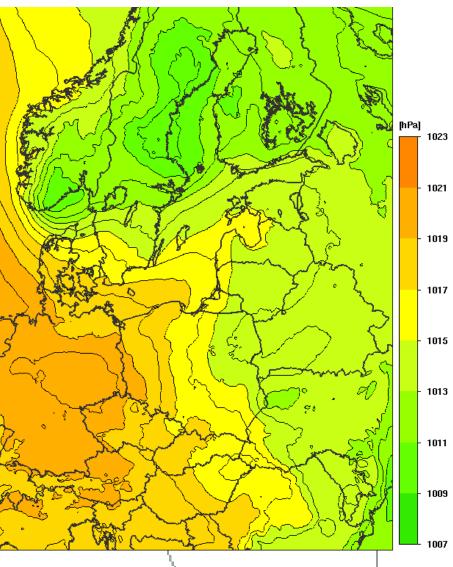
Area-Averaged Time Series (MOD08_M3.051) (Region: 60E-150E, 0N-60N)

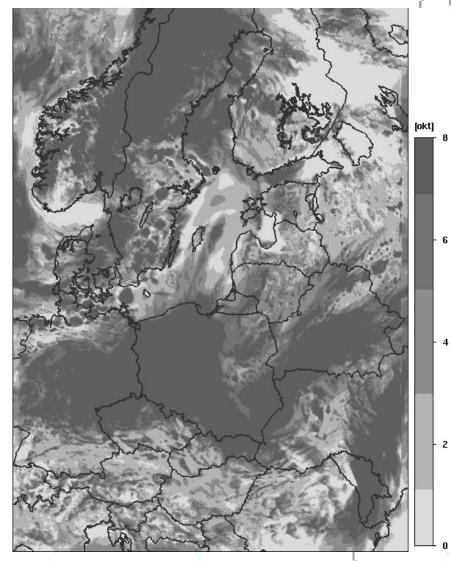


-3. Operatonal weather and forecast



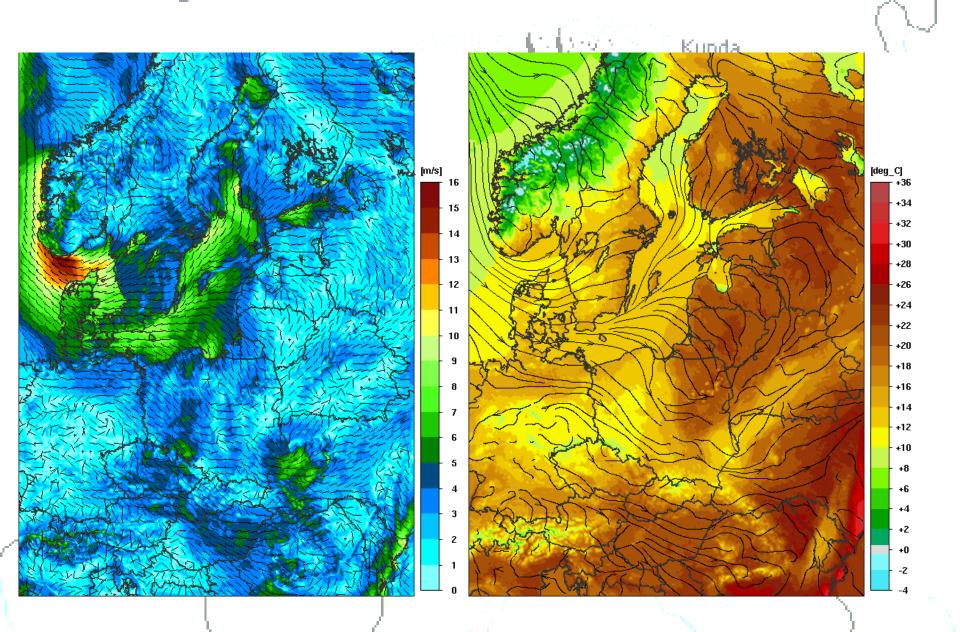
Atmosphere pressure and cloudiness on 14 June 2012, 12-00-UTC



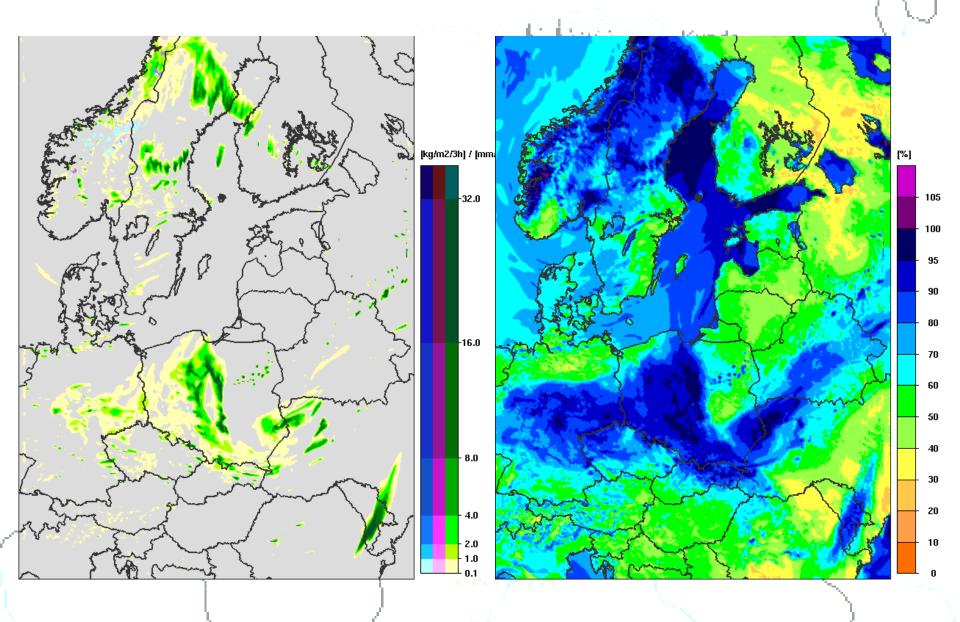


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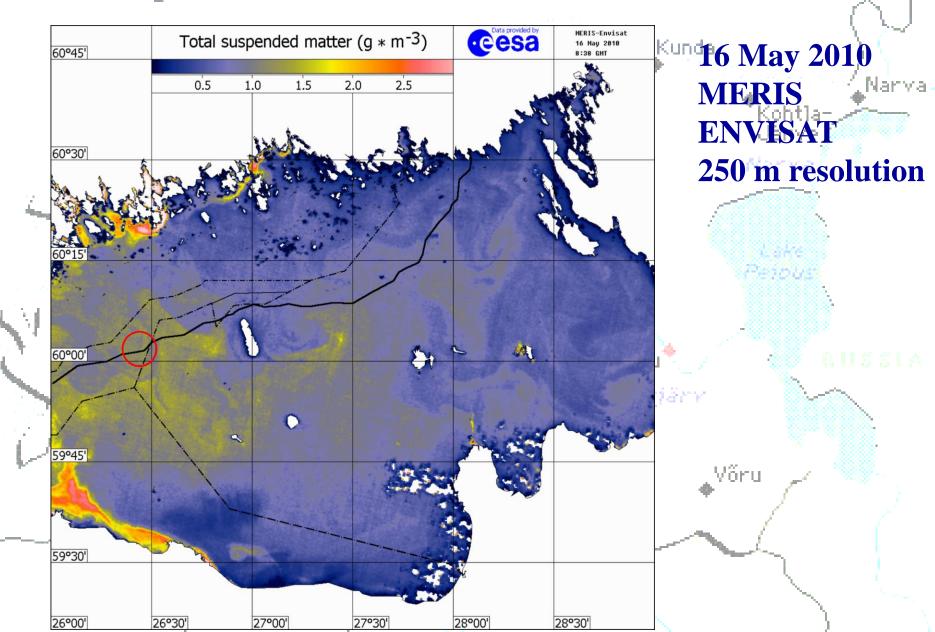
Wind and air temperature on 14 June 2012, 12-00 UTC

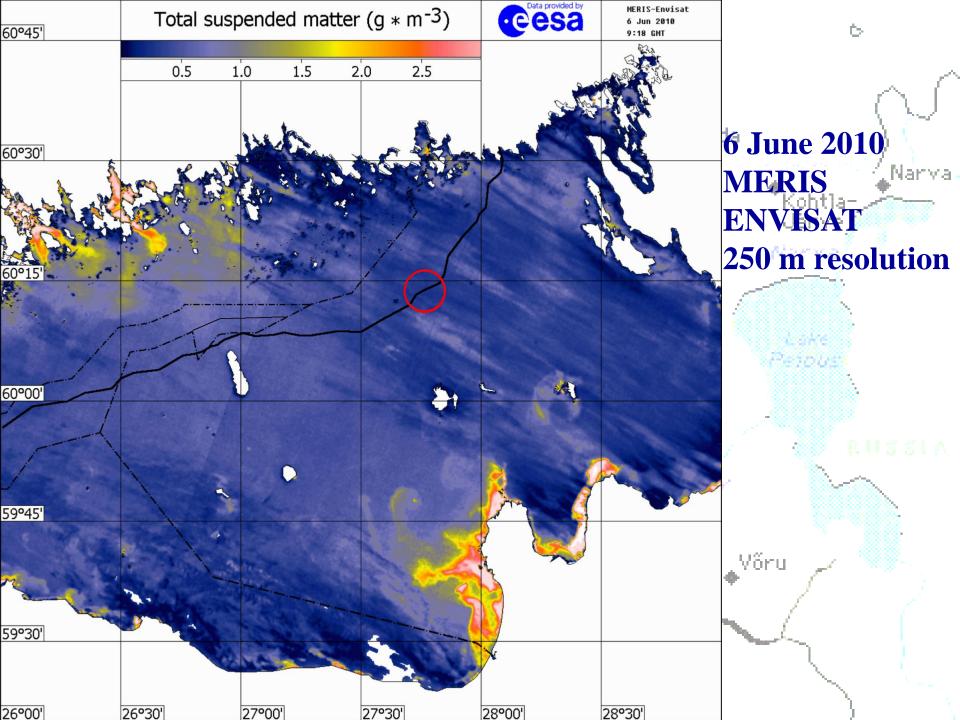


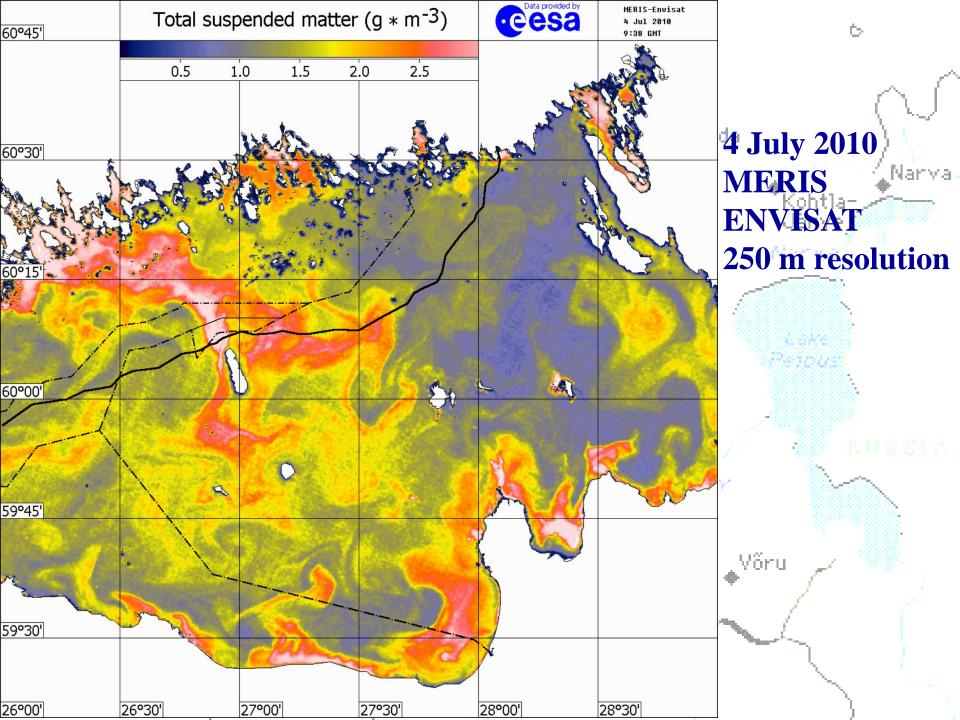
Precipitation and relative humidity on 14 June 2012, 12-00 UTC

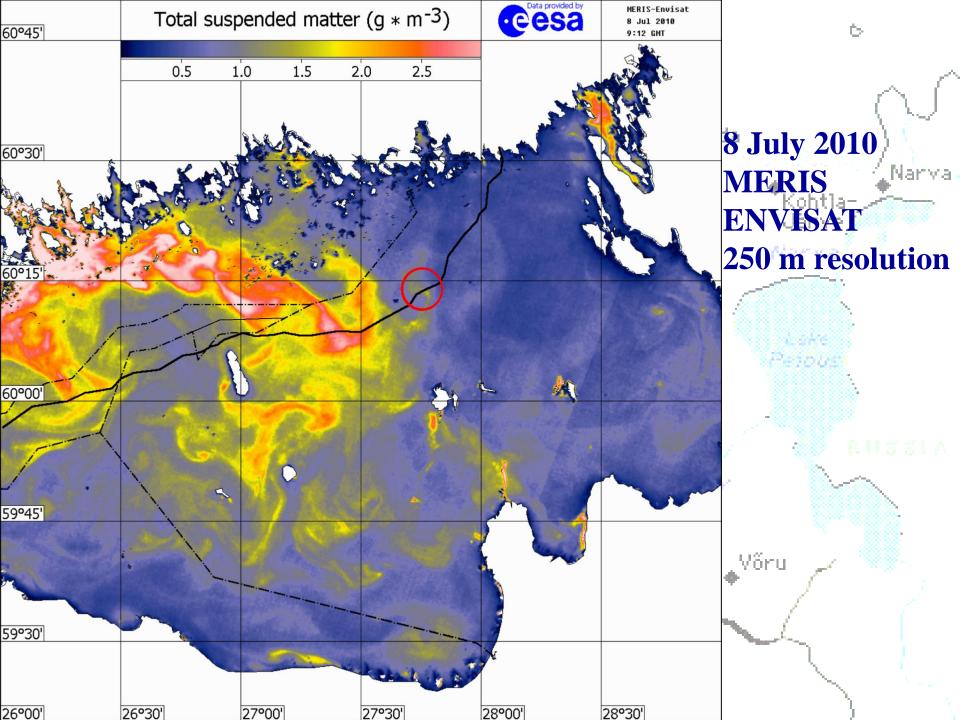


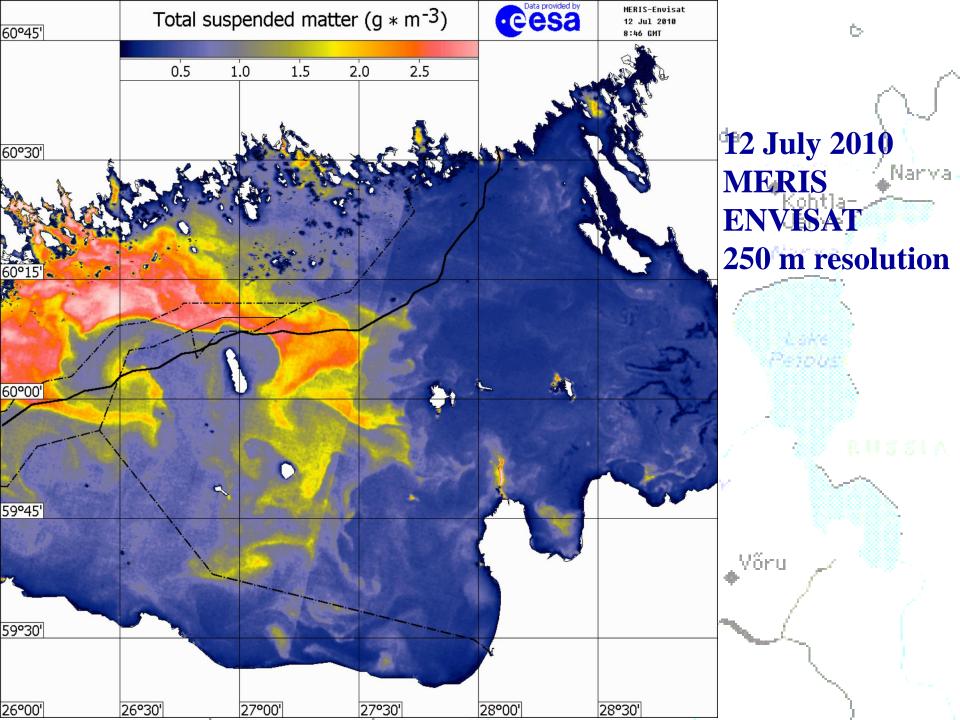
4. Satellite monitoring of the Gulf of Finland

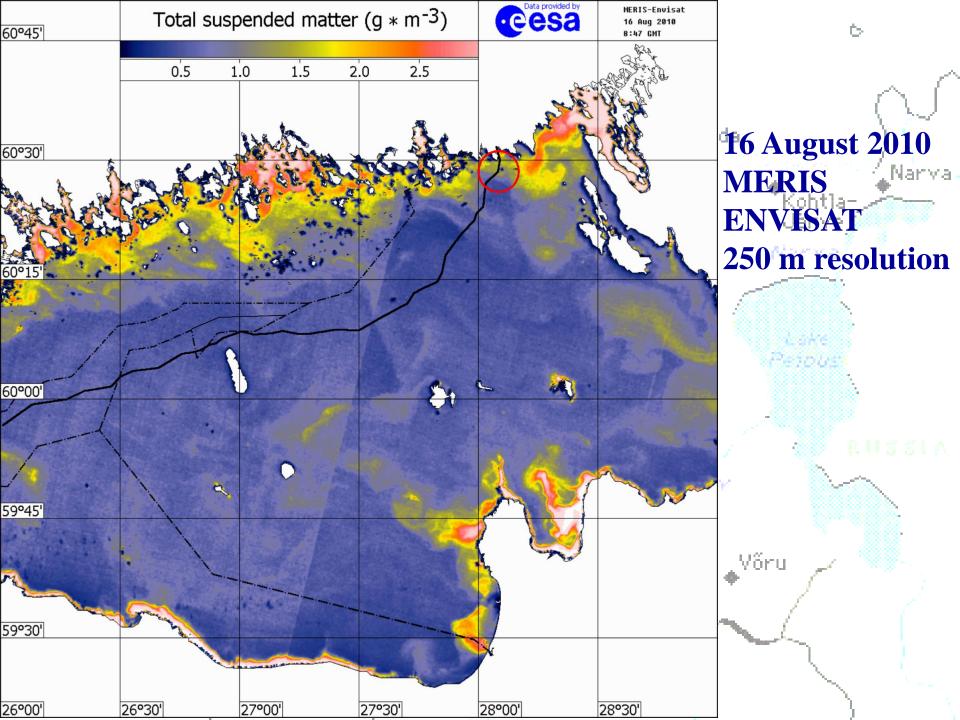


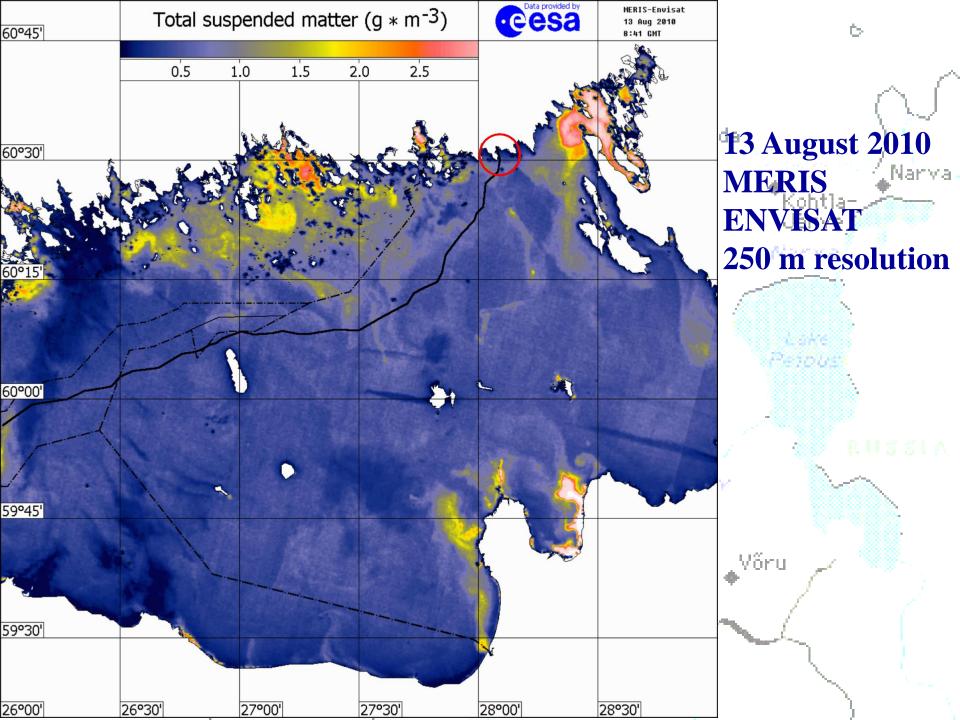


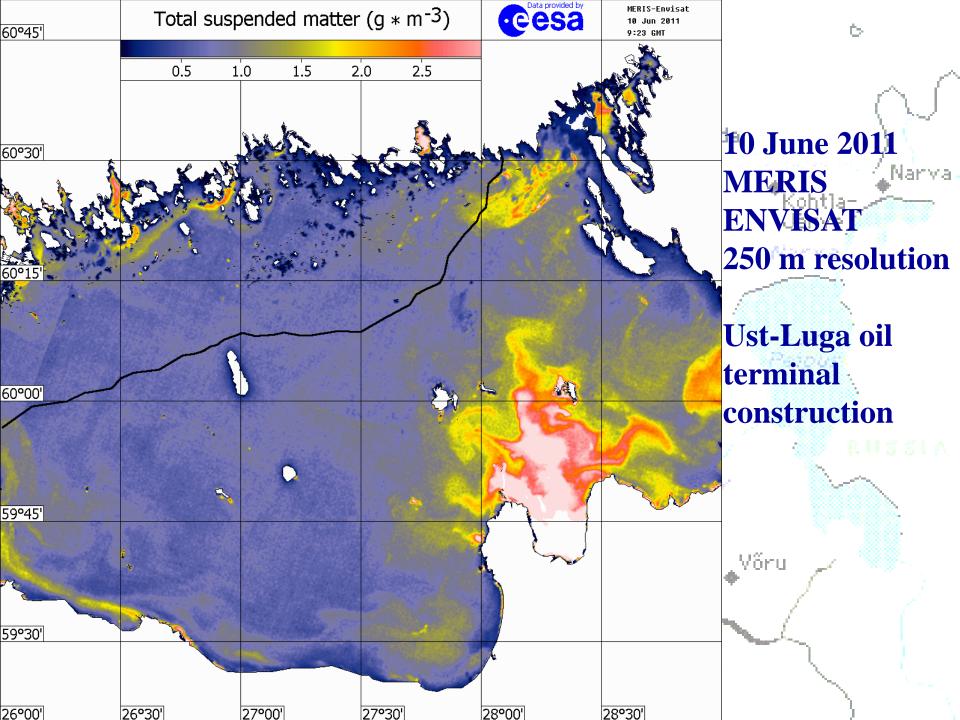


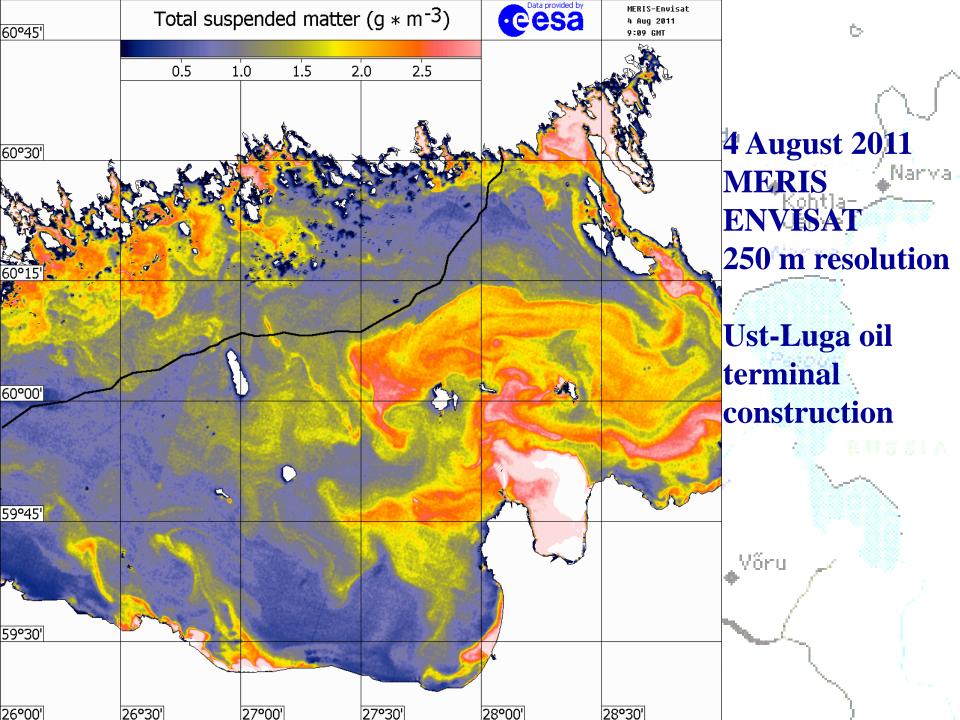


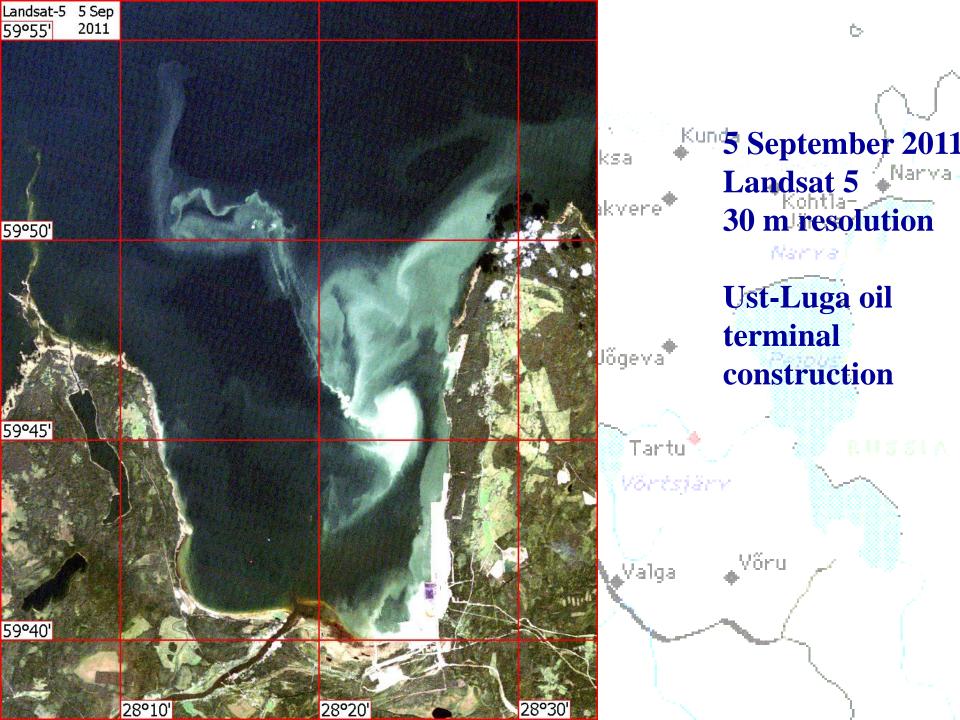












Algar bloom 6 August 2004

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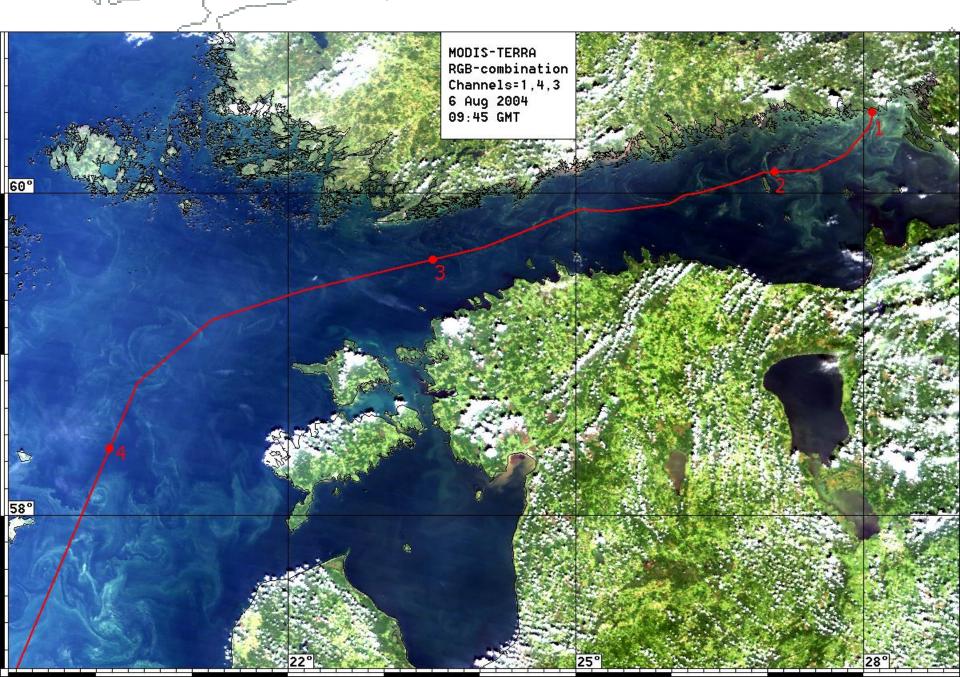
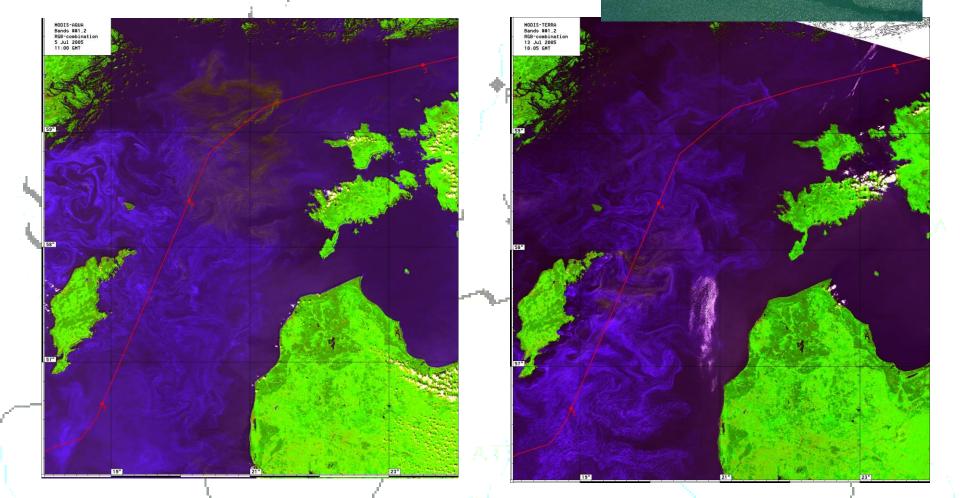


Photo of algal bloom in the Baltic Sea on 28 May 2005

Algal bloom 5 and 13 July 2005



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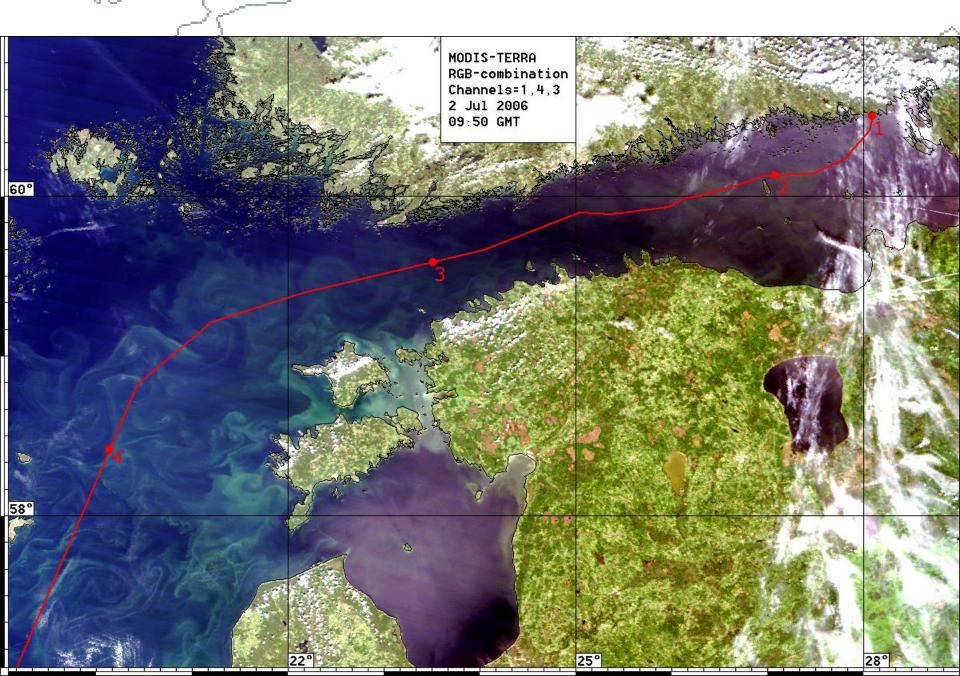
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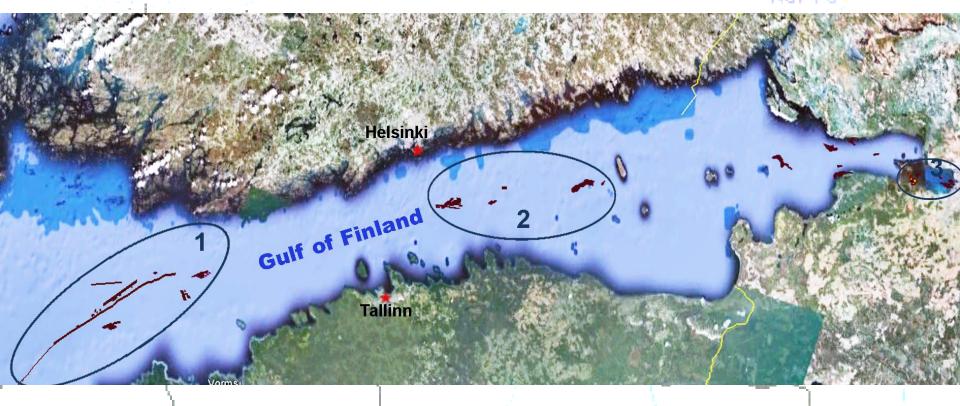


Algal bloom 2 July 2006

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Map of oil spills revealed from satellite radar imagery in the Gulf of Finland in January 2009 April 2012

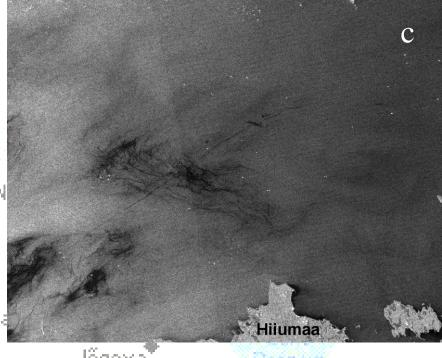


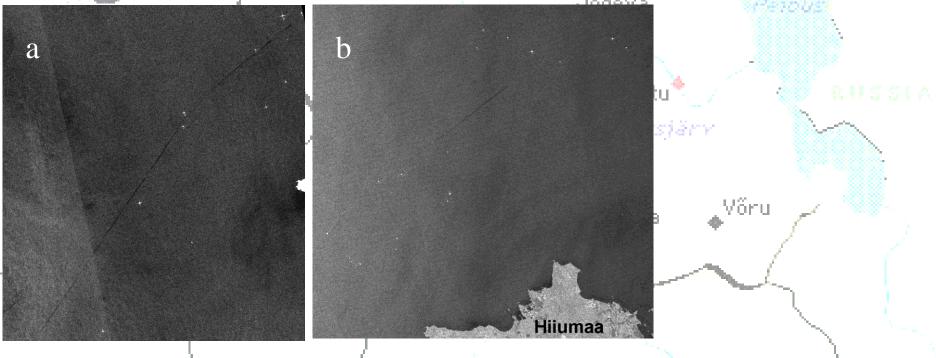
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Map of oil spills revealed from satellite radar imagery in the Neva Bay (the easternmost part of the Gulf of Finland) in January 2009 8 April 2012



Oil spills (black straight lines) as seen in the satellite radar images of the westernmost part of the Gulf of Finland (© ESA): a) ASAR Envisat, 06.06.2009, 20:16 UTC. Two fresh oil spills from moving vessels. Total length – 88.6 km; b) ASAR Envisat, 17.06.2010, 19:59 UTCMN Fresh oil spill from the moving vessel. Length – 3.5 km; c) SAR ERS-2, 25.06.2011, 19:58 UTC. Fresh oil spill from the moving vessel. Length – 6.24 km. Ships in the sea are visible as bright white dots.





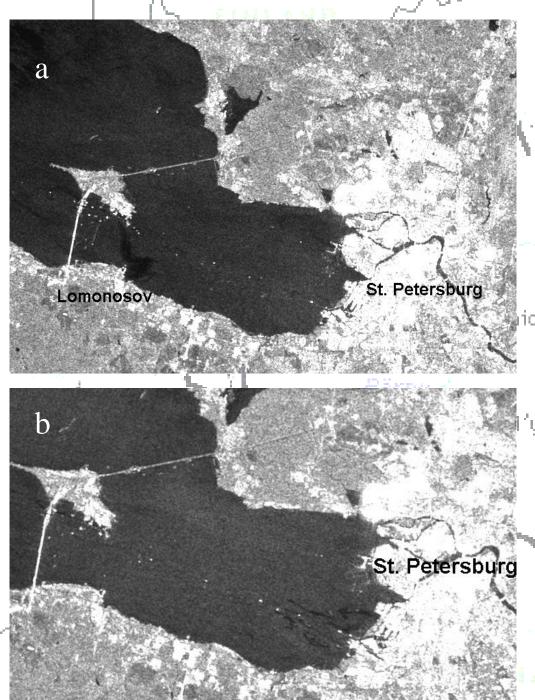
Oil spiłls (black patches) as seen in the satellite radar images of the central part of the Gulf of Finland (© ESA): a) ASAR Envisat, 22.07.2010, 20:06 UTC. The release of oil-containing waters from the motionless vessel. Surface – 6.27 km2; b) ASAR Envisat, 09.10.2011, 08:50 UTC. Weathered oil spill – «comb-like» structure. Surface – 28.5 km2; c) zoom on oil spill shown in Fig. 11b; d) ERS-2, 03.08.2010, 09:26 UTC. An elongated comb-like spill. Length – 12.7 km, surface - 8.4 km2.

d

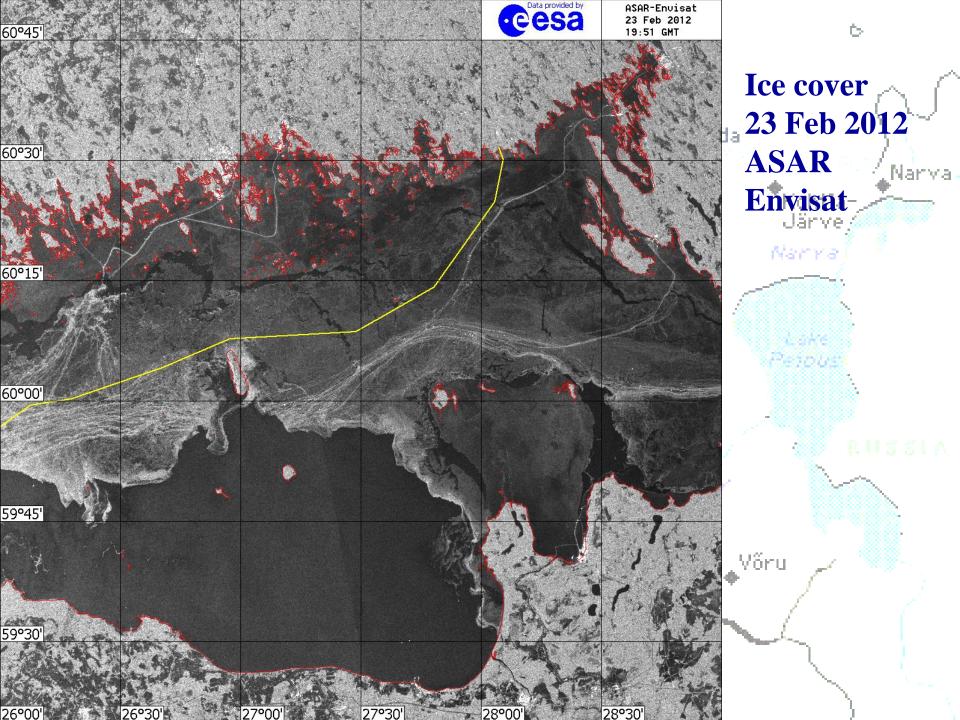
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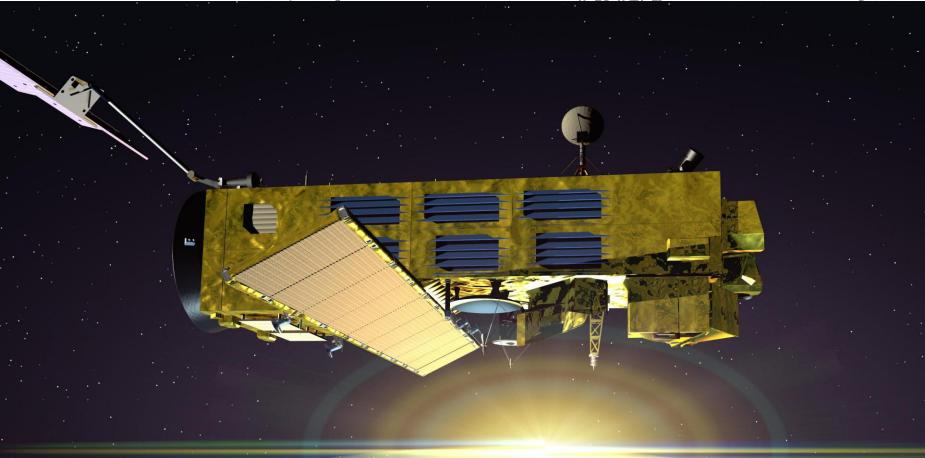
b, c



Surface slicks (black patches) seen in the satellite radar images of the the Neva Bay (the Rakvere easternmost part of the **Gulf of Finland) (© ESA):** a) ASAR Envisat, 03.11.2010, 08:33 UTC. Widespread slick area near the Lomonosov town. Surface 11.1 km2; b) ASAR Envisat, 24.08.2011, **08:37 UTC. Anthropogenic** slicks in direct proximity to the Neva River mouth. Surface – 3.5 км2.

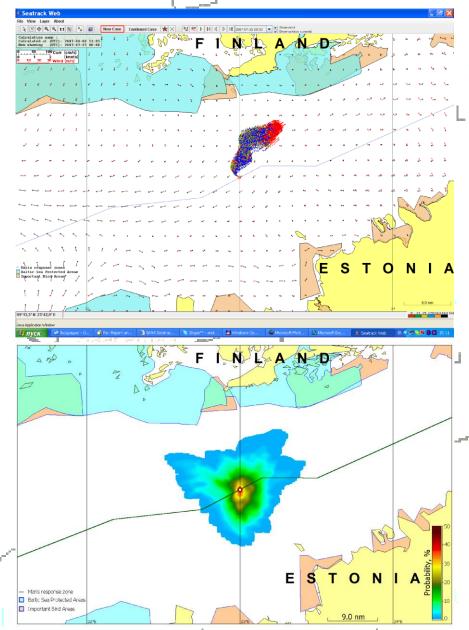


8 April 2012 a connection was lost with ENVISAT satellite No more MERIS (total suspended matter, 250 m) and ASAR data (oil pollution and ice, 75 m)

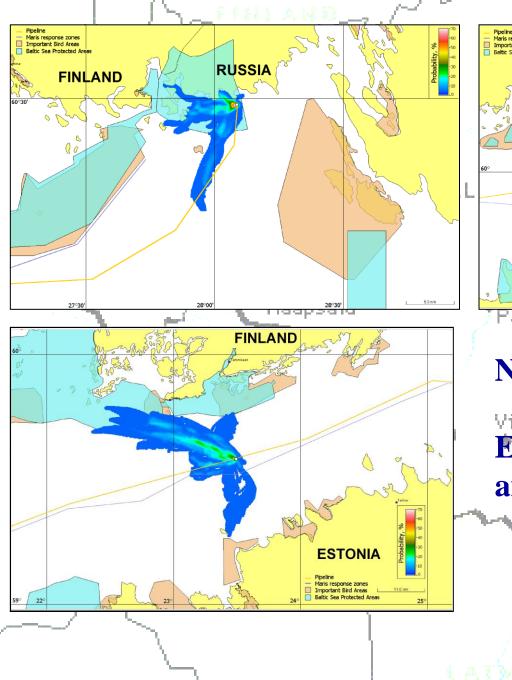


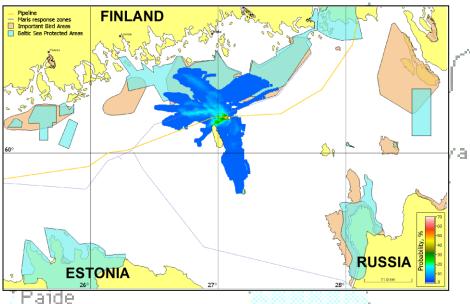
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5. Numerical modelling (Seatrack Web Model)



Modelling of oil spill drift in the-Gulf of Finland: (a) shows oil spill drift on 23 July 2007; (b) shows probability (%) of oil spill drift calculated on the base of daily modelling at this point for real wind and currents conditions in July-August 2007. **BSPAs are shown in blue, Important Bird Areas – in light**brown colors, coastal zones of Finland and Estonia are colored by yellow, blue line shows delimitation of the MARIS response zones.





Nord Stream Gas Pipeline

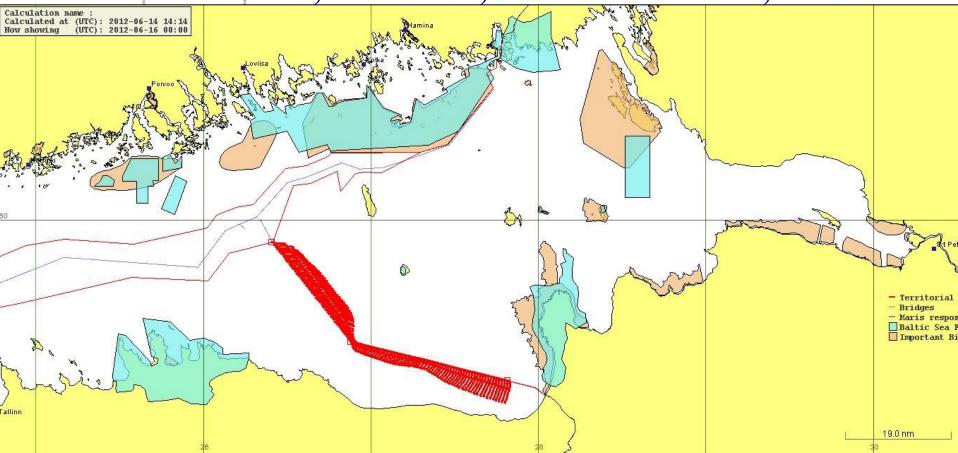
Valga

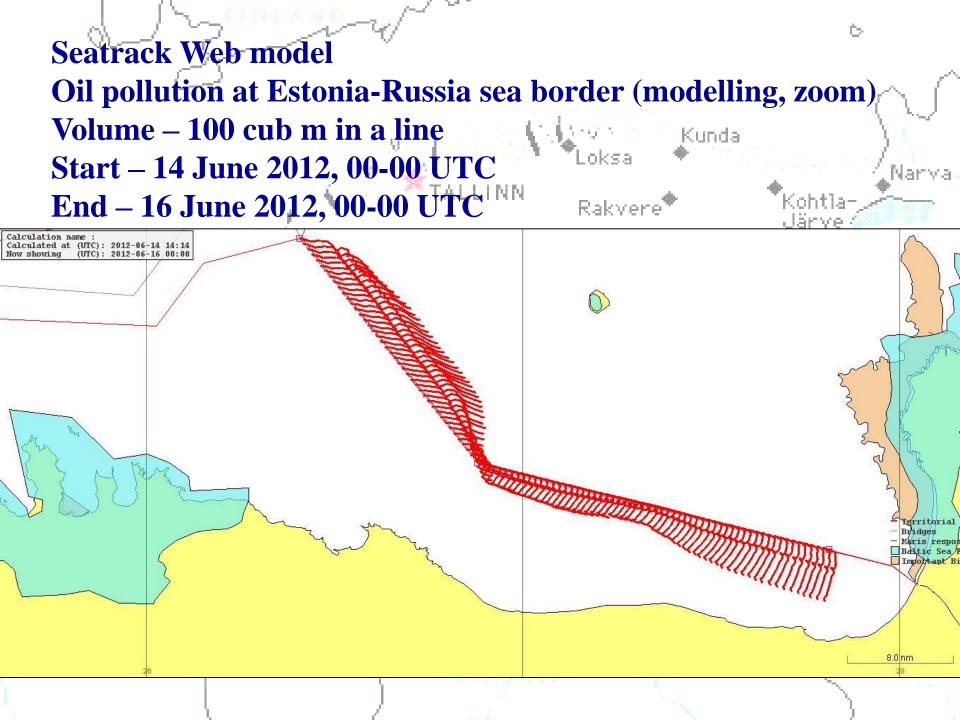
Vil'yandi Environmental risk assessment and transboundary transport

Vőru

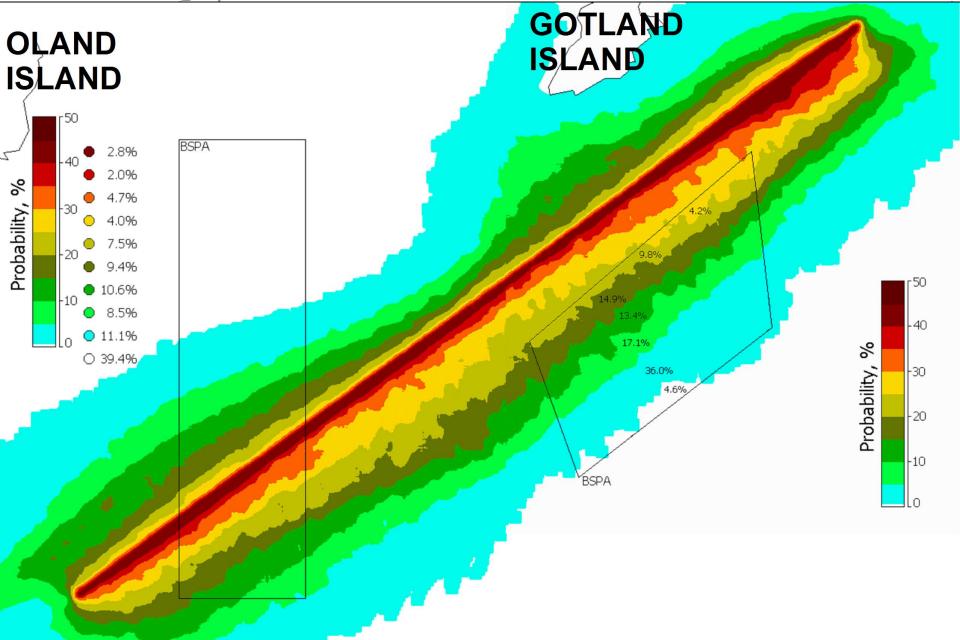
Estonia/Russia sea border - Environmental risk assessment - and transboundary transport

Seatrack Web model Oil pollution at Estonia-Russia sea border (modelling) Volume – 100 cub m in a line along the sea border Start – 14 June 2012, 00-00 UTC, End – 16 June 2012, 00-00 UTC





Estonia/Russia sea border - Environmental risk assessment and transboundary-transport



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Tänan teid tähelepanu eest!Спасибо за внимание!Thank you for your attention!