

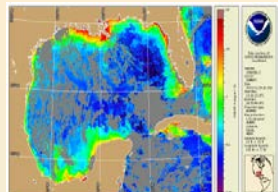
NOAA'S OPERATIONAL OCEAN COLOR PRODUCTS FROM THE COASTWATCH OKEANOS SYSTEM



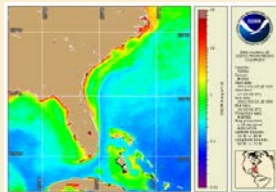
Okeanos (Greek god of the great 'river ocean' and the waters surrounding the Earth) system is a flexible, expandable software system for generating CoastWatch operational ocean color products.

Ocean color is the water hue due to the presence of tiny plants containing the pigment chlorophyll, sediments, and colored dissolved organic material.

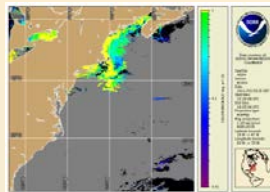
Operational Ocean Color Products



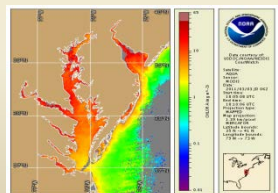
Daily chlorophyll concentration



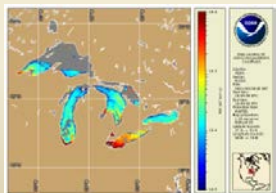
Bimonthly-mean chlorophyll concentration



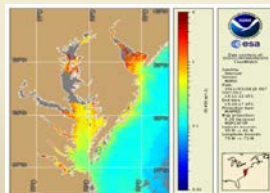
New algal growth (Positive chlorophyll concentration anomaly)



Chesapeake Bay daily chlorophyll concentration

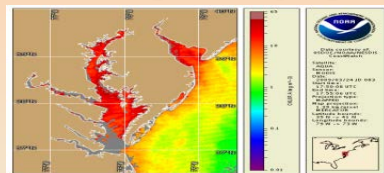


Suspended sediment proxy (Remote sensing reflectance at 667 nm)

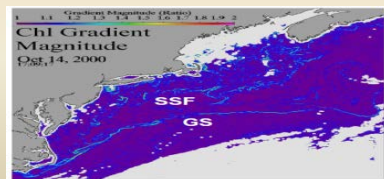


Water turbidity (Diffuse attenuation coefficient at 490 nm)

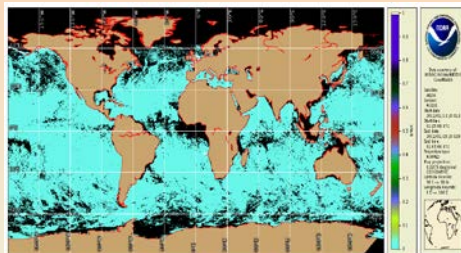
New/Upcoming Operational Ocean Color Products



Operational daily chlorophyll concentration using the NIR-SWIR method



Daily chlorophyll front (Operational Target: summer 2013)



Global map of 8-days, 4 km composite of *E. hux* from 01/13/2012 to 01/20/2012. *E. hux* bloom occurs off west coast of Africa in South Hemisphere.

(Operational Target: 2013)

Products Users and Applications

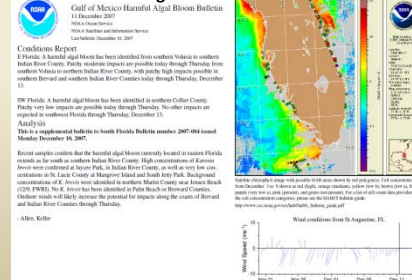
Users

- National Ocean Service & NESDIS
- NOAA ocean forecast model
- Federal, state and local marine scientists, and coastal managers
- Fisheries managers
- General public

Applications

- Track potential harmful algal blooms
- Assess air quality through marine isoprene fluxes
- Assess water quality
- Assess habitat
- Review ocean features

Predict Harmful Algal Bloom



Estimating marine Isoprene Emissions

- ❖ Overall emission flux into the atmosphere (Palmer and Shaw, 2005):

$$E_{iso} = K_{AS} * (C_{if} - H * C_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{iso} = K_{AS} * C_{if}$$

- ❖ Determine C_{if} (Marine isoprene concentration)

$$C_{if} = \frac{P - L_{ML}}{\sum k_i C_{i0} + k_{BOC} + k_{AS} / Z_{ML}} \Rightarrow C_{if} = \frac{\int_0^{H_{max}} EF * \ln(PAR) * dh - L_{ML}}{\sum k_i C_{i0} + k_{BOC} + k_{AS} / H_{max}}$$

- ❖ Derive H_{max} : $H_{max} = (-\ln(2.5 / K_{990}) / K_{990})$ (Gantt et al. 2009)

I_0 - ground radiation; K_{990} - diffuse attenuation coefficient in water

(Refer to D. Tang, NOAA Air Resources Laboratory)

Additional Information

- **Satellites:** MODIS/Aqua and MODIS/TERRA
- **Coverage:** 1/3 of the globe (13 regions)
- **Access Information:**
 - Okeanos ftp server: <ftp://okeanos.noaa.gov/>
 - CoastWatch web portal: <http://coastwatch.noaa.gov>
 - HAB Bulletin Web Portal: <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/>
- **Team Members:** B. Yan (lead), I. Simpson, E. Rodriguez, K. Hughes, H. Gu, P. Keegstra, S. Ramachandran, J. Guo, X. Liu, and M. Soracco.
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