Great Lakes Surface Environmental Analysis (GLSEA) with ACSPO L3S SST

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Cooperative Institute for Great Lakes Research 1 CIGGLR

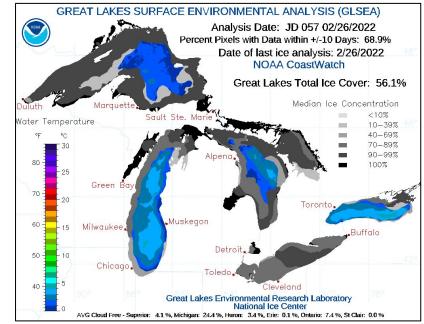


- What is GLSEA?
- Who are the users?
- Development of GLSEA
- **GLSEA validations**



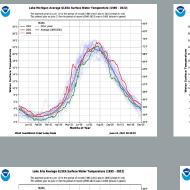
GREAT LAKES SURFACE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS (GLSEA) Analysis Date: JD 162 06/11/2022 Percent Pixels with Data within +/-10 Days: 100.0% NOAA CoastWatch Marguette Sault Ste. Marie Water Temperature ٩F 20 80 Green Bay 70 Toron Muskegon 60 Milwaukee, 15 Detroit 50 Chicag Toledo, 40 leveland Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory AVG Cloud Free - Superior: 20.0 %, Michigan: 10.1 %, Huron: 23.7 %, Erie: 18.8 %, Ontario: 21.7 %, St Clair: 18.8 %

Great Lakes Surface Environmental Analysis (GLSEA)





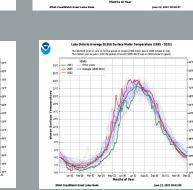
GLSEA Surface Water Temperature Statistics - Satellite Trends Observed



Sep-30 Oct-31 Nev-30

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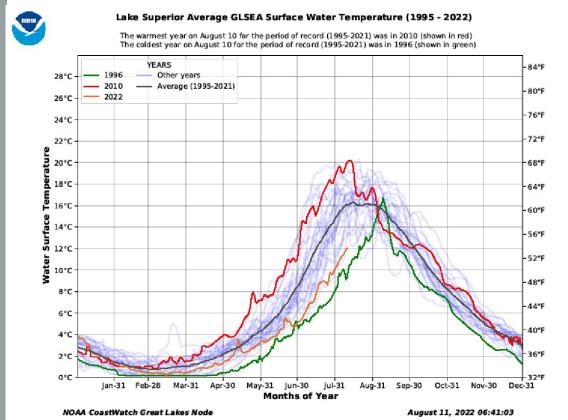
MOMA CoastWatch Great Lakes Nod



Lake Huron Average GLSEA Surface Water Ten

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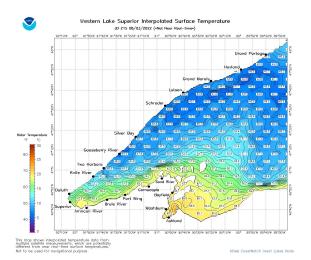
d (1995-200

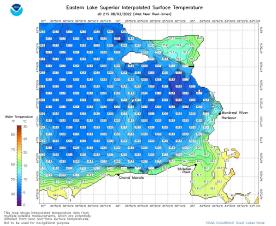


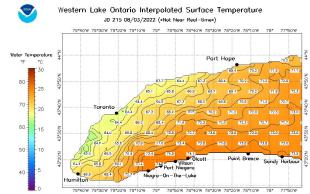


Great Lakes Surface Water Temperature Contour Maps

** New transition from Michigan State for Stakeholders to the Great Lakes CoastWatch Node **

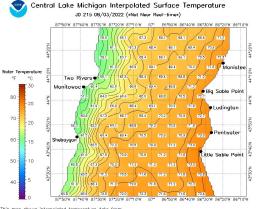




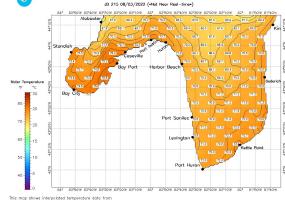


This map shows interpolated temperature data from multiple satellike measurements, which are potentially different from near real-time surface temperatures. Not to be used for navigational purpose

NOAA CoastWatch Great Lakes Node

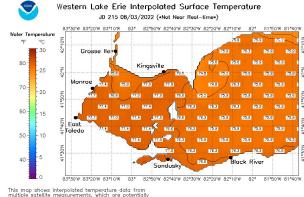


This map shows interpolated temperature data from multiple satellite measurements, which are potentially different from near real-time surface temperatures. Not to be used for naviaational ourcose



Southern Lake Huron Interpolated Surface Temperature

This map shows interpolated temperature data from multiple satellite measurements, which are potentially different from near real-time surface temperatures. Not to be used for navigational purpose



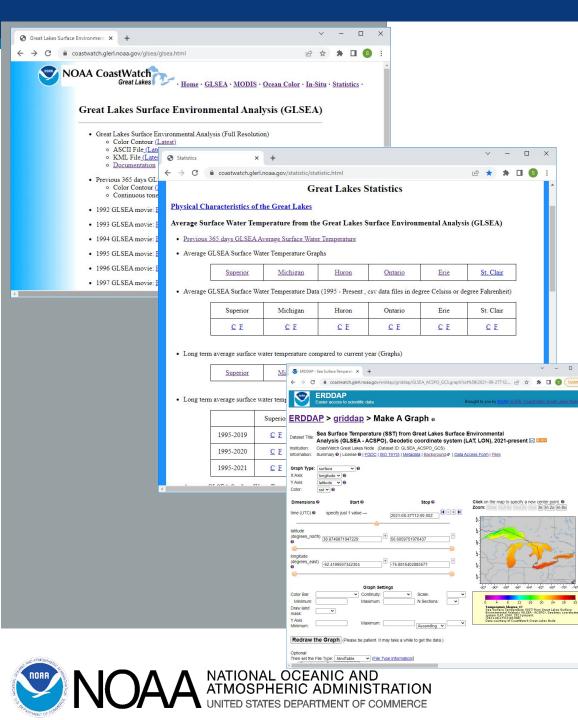
multiple satellite measurements, which are potentially different from near real—time surface temperatures. Not to be used for navigational purpose

NOAA CoastWatch Great Lakes Node

NOAA CoastWatch Great Lakes Node



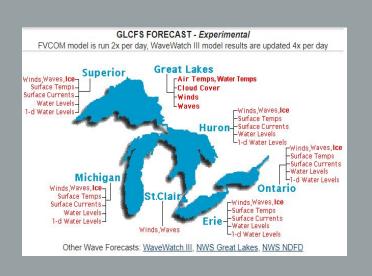
NOAA CoastWatch Great Lakes Node



SERVICES & STAKEHOLDERS







Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory

- Initialize the GLCFS nowcast and forecast models at GLERL
- □ Accuracy assessment of hydrodynamic models
- Biological-physical model initialization
- Predicting distributions of salmon and trout in Lake Michigan
- □ Field work planning
- To answer questions that went into the media inquiry





National Center for Environmental Prediction National Ocean Service

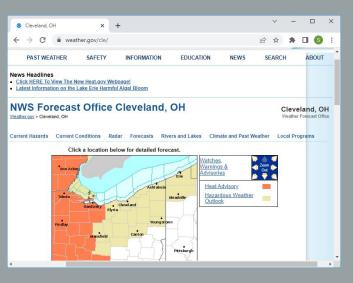
In LOOFS and LSOFS model for nowcast cycles

Used to calculate atmospheric stability over the lake.





NWS Grand Rapids Office



NWS Cleveland office website

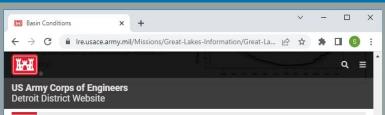


NWS Grand Rapids Office Lake effect snow Freezing spray

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NWS Cleveland Office (in development) Lake effect snow Ice forecasting program





Long Term Trends in Great Lakes Basin Conditions

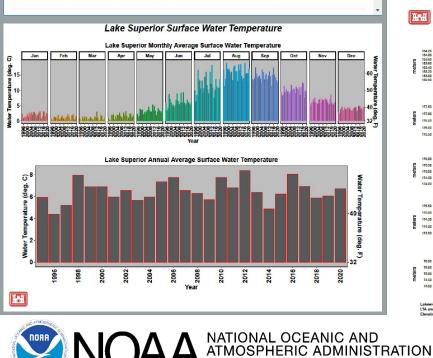
Collapse All Expand All

NBS Components (Precipitation, Evaporation, Runoff) ■ Surface Water Temperatures and Ice Cover

This page shows historical surface water temperatures and ice cover for Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. There are 5 sections, one for each lake, that provide a table describing past conditions, a graphic showing monthly and annual average surface water temperatures, and a graphic showing monthly and annual maximum ice cover. Average surface water temperatures are shown over the period 1995-2020 and ice cover is shown from November 1972 to June of 2021. Please note that the years on the annual plots refer to "Ice Years", which starts in November or December of the previous year. For example, the ice year of 2015, would be from November 2014 to June 2015.

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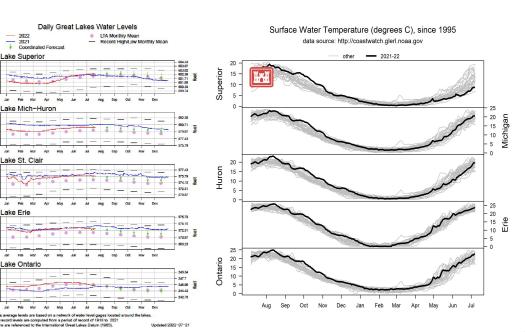
Use the links below to go directly to the graphs for each lake. Lake Superior Lake Michigan Lake Huron Lake Erie Lake Ontario Data Information

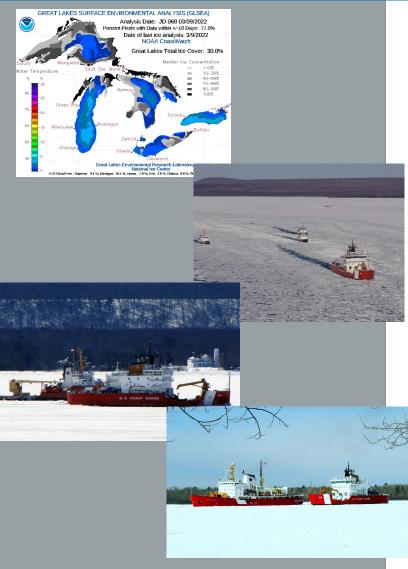


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US Army Corps of Engineers Detroit District

- To inform the monitoring of Great Lakes basin conditions (**they also calculate their own statistics**)
- Provide guidance for 6-month water level forecast



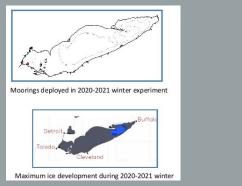


US Coast Guard

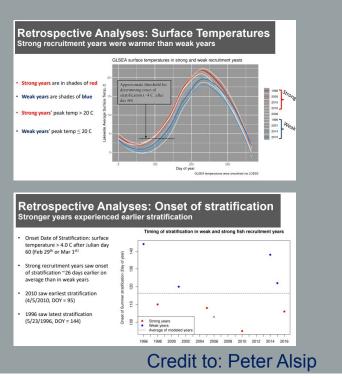
- Supporting the US Coast Guard's domestic ice breaking mission.
- The ice concentration data on
 GLSEA helps US CG inform the
 leadership of internal and external
 customers

Photos credit to: Mark S. Gill





Lake Erie ice confirmation Credit to: Beletsky, Fujisaki-Manome, etc)



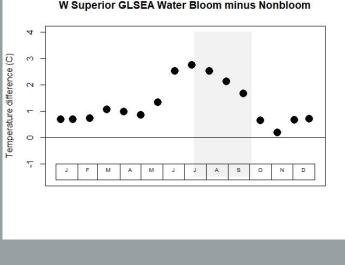
Cooperative Institute for Great Lakes Research University of Michigan

- □ To validate modeled surface temperature
- To confirm the presence of ice in the vicinity of moorings with ice thickness observations.
- To analyze the effect of the surface temperature on fish recruitment





Green water, photo credit R. Sterner

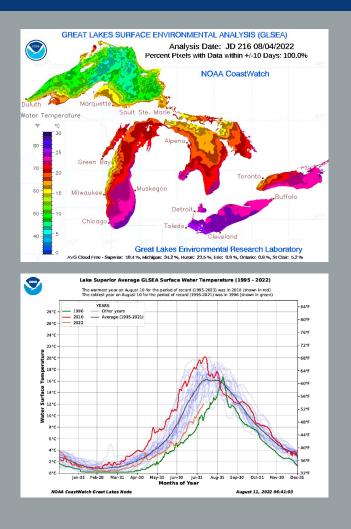


Large Lakes Observatory University of Minnesota Duluth

 R. Sterner, has been using GLSEA data to explore seasonal surface temperature patterns in relation to Lake Superior algal blooms

Research shows a clear difference in surface temperatures in bloom vs. non-bloom years, before and during bloom season



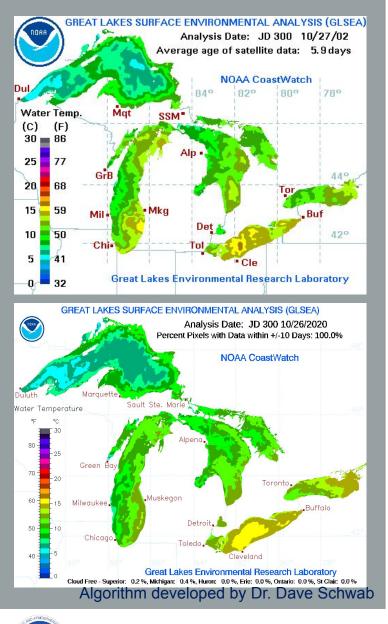


Media

Each year, the Great Lakes surface water temperature statistic data and plots are used by media









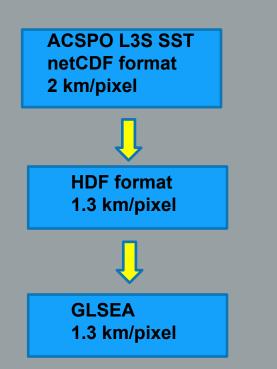
Development of GLSEA

First generation of GLSEA:

- AVHRR SST
- 5 days cloud free composite
- 512 x 512 pixels, 2.6 km.
- 1995 2013

Second generation of GLSEA2 is

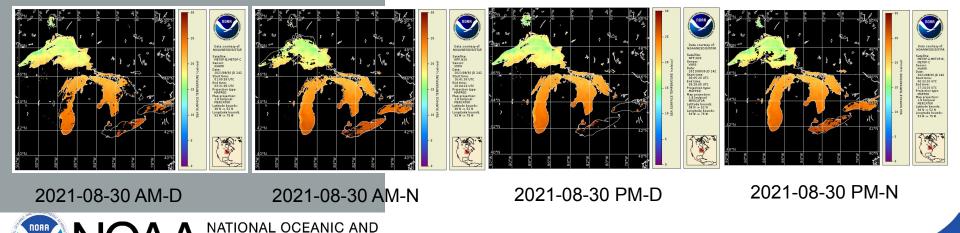
- AVHRR and VIIRS SST
- 20 days cloud free composite
- 1024 x 1024 pixels, 1.3km
- 1995 current



Improvements to GLSEA

ACSPO L3S SST data source as input to GLSEA

- Advanced Clear-sky Processor for Oceans (ACSPO) SST products
- Gridded super-collated products from low earth orbiting satellites (L3S-LEO)
- ACSPO LEO collation algorithms (day, night)
- 2006-2011, two files each day derived from MetOp A
- 2012-current, four files each day derived from NPP, N20, MetOp A/B/C



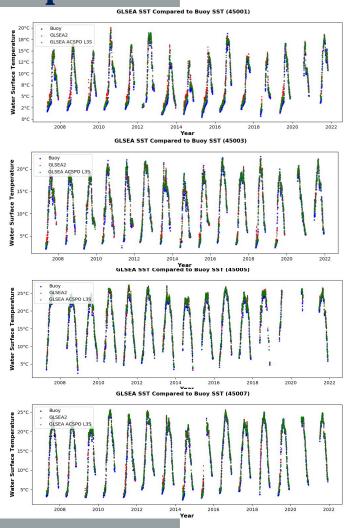
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

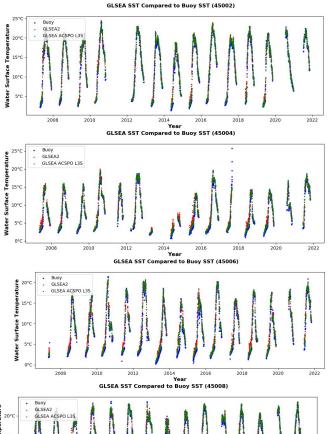
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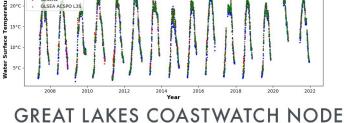
Assessment of GLSEA

Compared to NDBC Buoy SST 2007-2021

- Buoy
- GLSEA2
- GLSEA ACSPO L3S

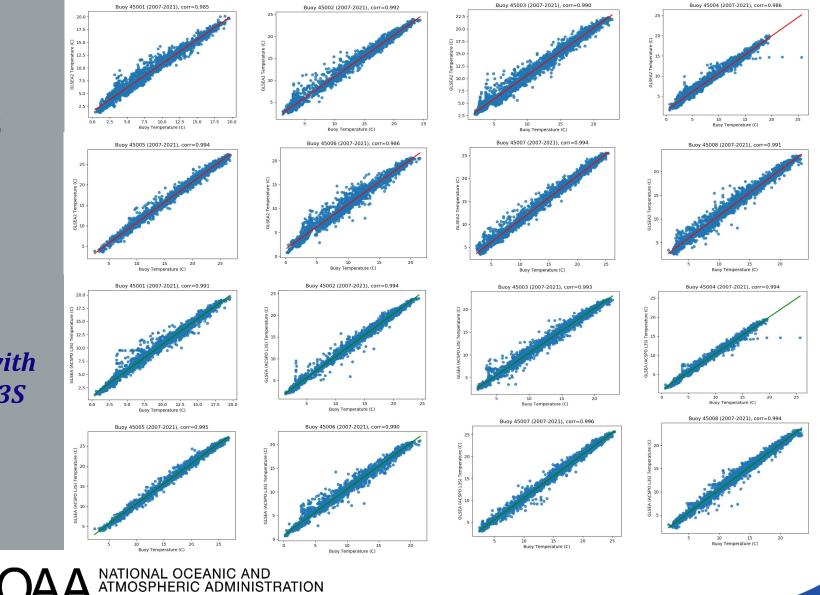








Comparison with NDBC buoy SST 2007-2021



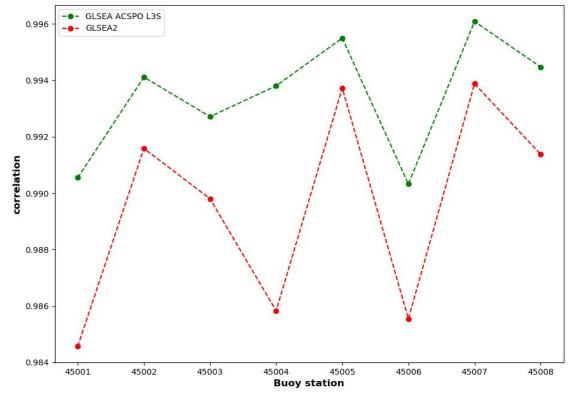
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GLSEA2

GLSEA with ACSPO L3S

Assessment of GLSEA ACSPO L3S with Buoy data

GLSEA SST Compared to Buoy SST 2007 - 2021



Strong Correlation in GLSEA ACSPO L3S with buoys



Assessment of GLSEA ACSPO L3S

Comparison with NDBC buoy SST and GLSEA SST 2007-2021

Compare GLSEA2 and GLSEA ACSPO L3S

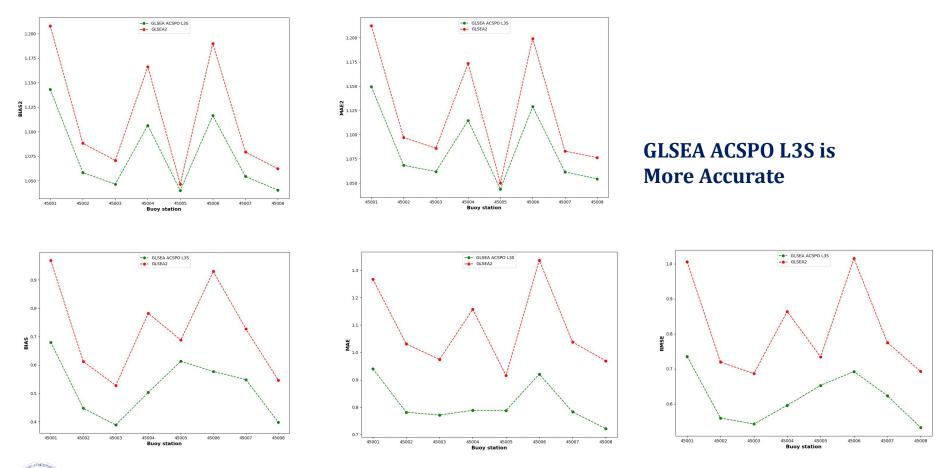
GLSEA2								GLSEA ACSPO						
	BUOY	MAF	RMSF	BIAS	MAF2	BIAS		BUOY	MAF	RMSF	BIAS	MAF2	BIAS2	
			1.01				2727	45001		0.74				2727
4	45002	1.03	0.72	0.61	1.10	1.09	2722	45002	0.78	0.56	0.45	1.07	1.06	2722
4	45003	0.97	0.69	0.53	1.09	1.07	2895	45003	0.77	0.54	0.39	1.06	1.05	2895
4	45004	1.16	0.86	0.78	1.17	1.17	2361	45004	0.79	0.60	0.50	1.11	1.11	2361
4	45005	0.92	0.73	0.69	1.05	1.05	2707	45005	0.79	0.65	0.61	1.04	1.04	2707
4	45006	1.34	1.02	0.93	1.20	1.19	2646	45006	0.92	0.69	0.58	1.13	1.12	2646
4	45007	1.04	0.78	0.73	1.08	1.08	2961	45007	0.78	0.62	0.55	1.06	1.05	2961
4	45008	0.97	0.69	0.55	1.08	1.06	2901	45008	0.72	0.53	0.40	1.05	1.04	2901

MAE2, BIAS2 based on: Bridget N. Seegers et al. "Performance metrics for the assessment of satellite data products: an ocean color case study"



Assessment of GLSEA ACSPO L3S

Comparison with NDBC buoy SST and GLSEA SST 2007-2021





Great Lakes Surface Environmental Analysis

Next step:

GLSEA dataset from
 1981 to present



Acknowledgement

People worked on the GLSEA project:

Dave Schwab, George Leshkevich, Glenn Muhr, Phillip Chu

People helped to process the ACSPO L3S SST data files:

Olafur Jonasson

Michael Soracco

Peter Hollemans

Many users provided information regarding how they used the GLSEA data:

Peter Alsip, Dimitry Beletsky, Fielder Deanna C, Ayumi Fujisake-Manome, Lauren Fry, John Kelley, Kirk Lombardy, Mark S. Gill, Lacey Mason, Ed Rutherford, Mark Rowe, Dan Titze



Questions

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