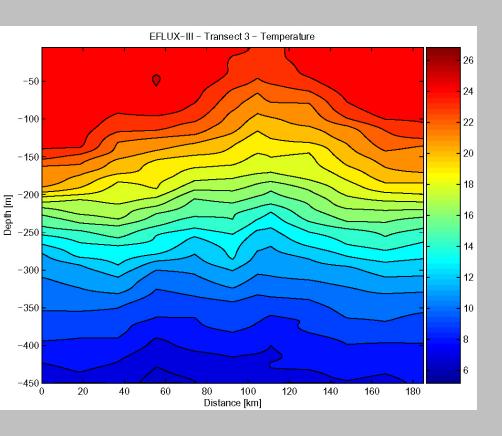
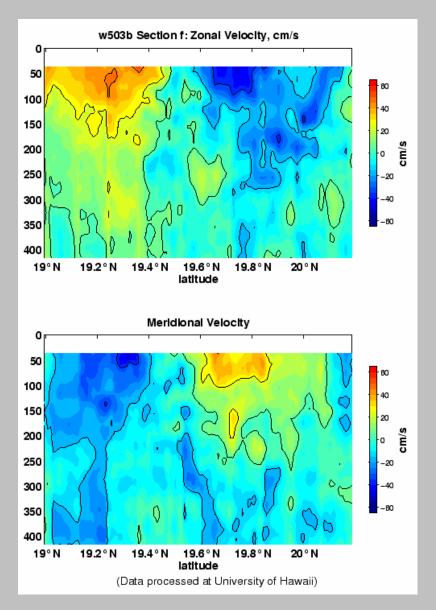


Chlorophyll, December 2001

E-Flux Observations March, 2004





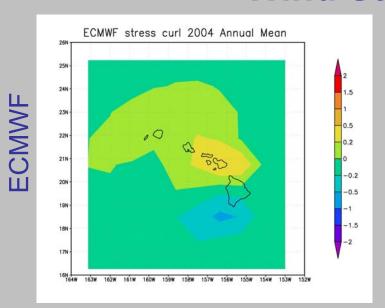
Regional Modelling The Hawaiian Experience

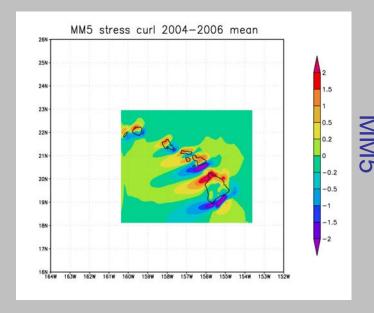
Yanli Jia
Kelvin Richards
Paulo Calil
Univeristy of Hawaii

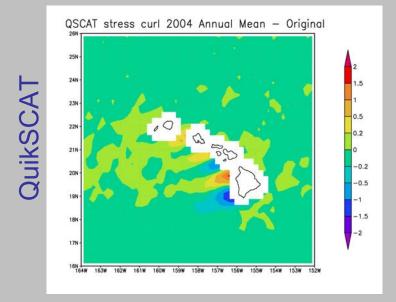
Goal: To build a high-resolution regional nowcast system for the waters surrounding the Hawaii Islands.

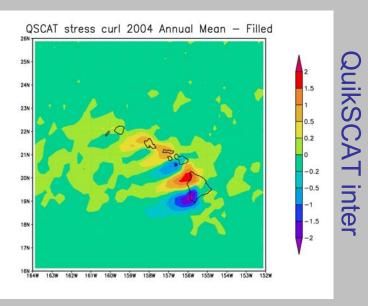
- <u>Lateral boundaries</u>: to make use of GODAE (HYCOM) products, that is, the output from basin or global ocean forecast systems.
- Surface boundary: to apply high-resolution atmospheric surface forcing fields, e.g. output from regional atmospheric forecast models.
- **Bottom bathymetry**: to represent in detail the coastline and other bathymetric features around the islands.
- <u>Data assimilation</u>: to include as much local ocean observations as possible.

Wind Stress Curl

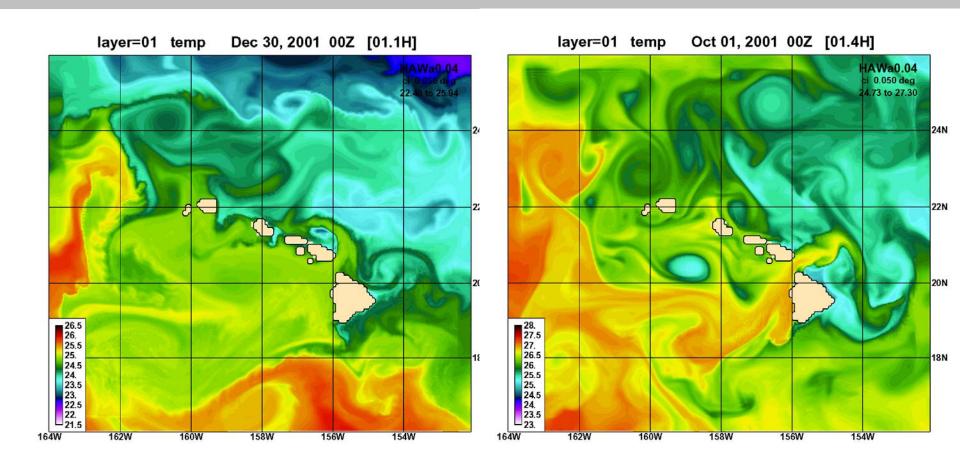






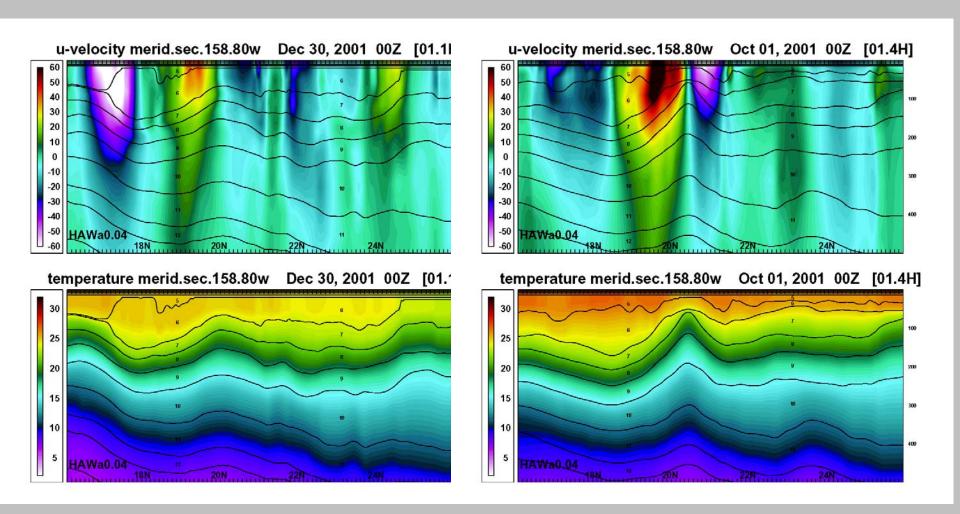


Model SST (1/24 degree)



Dec. 30, 2001 With ECMWF winds Oct. 1, 2001 With QSCAT winds

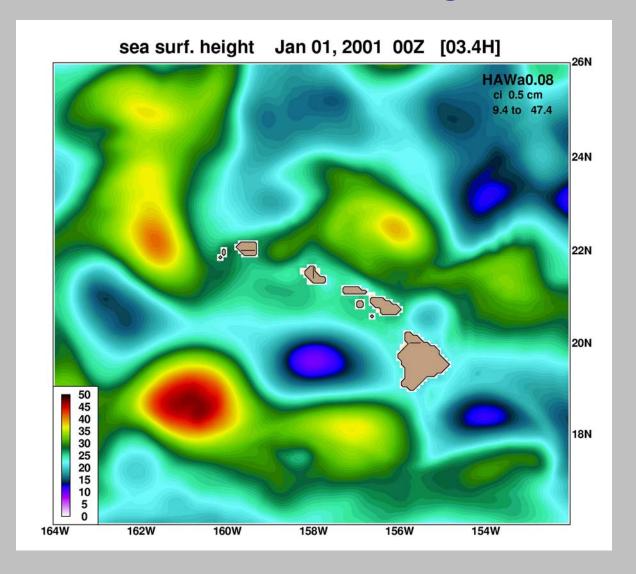
Model T and U along 158.8W



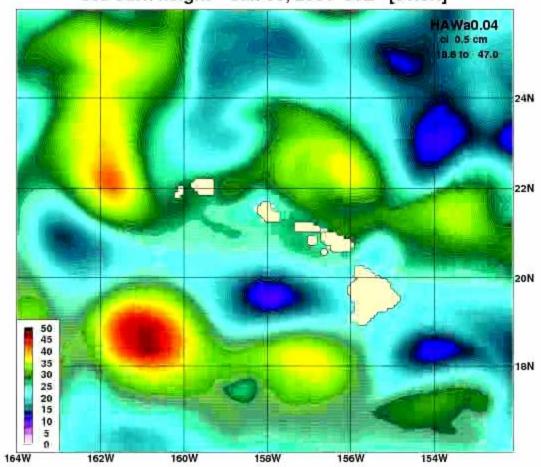
With ECMWF winds

With QSCAT winds

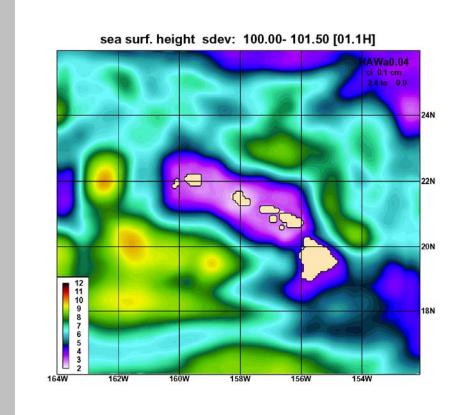
Sea Surface Height

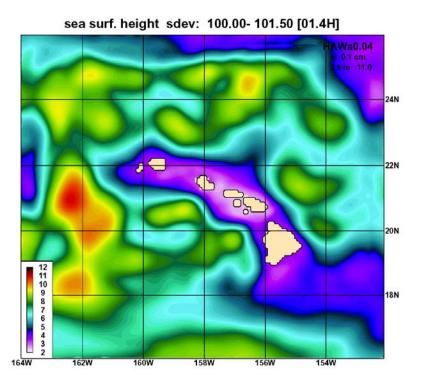


sea surf. height Jan 03, 2001 00Z [01.6H]



Sea Surface Height Variability (rms)

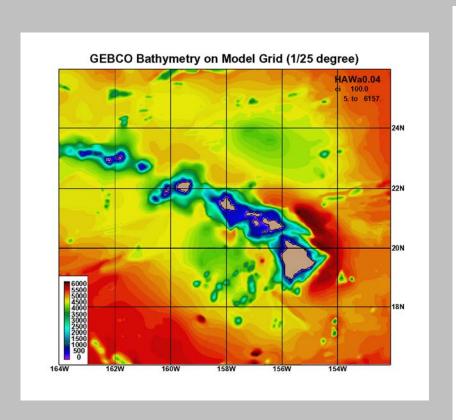


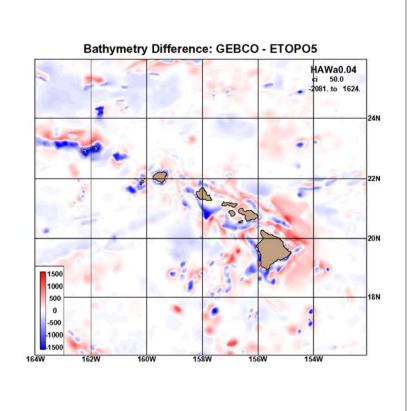


ECMWF

QSCAT

GEBCO Bathymetry on Model Grid

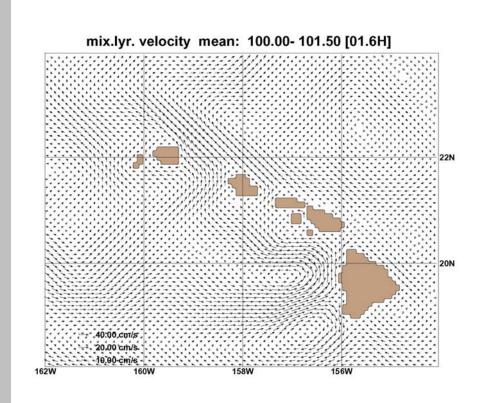


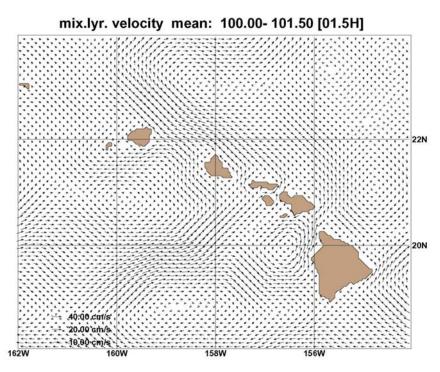


GEBCO: From 1/60 to 1/25 degree

GEBCO – ETOPO5 Range: -2081 to 1624 m

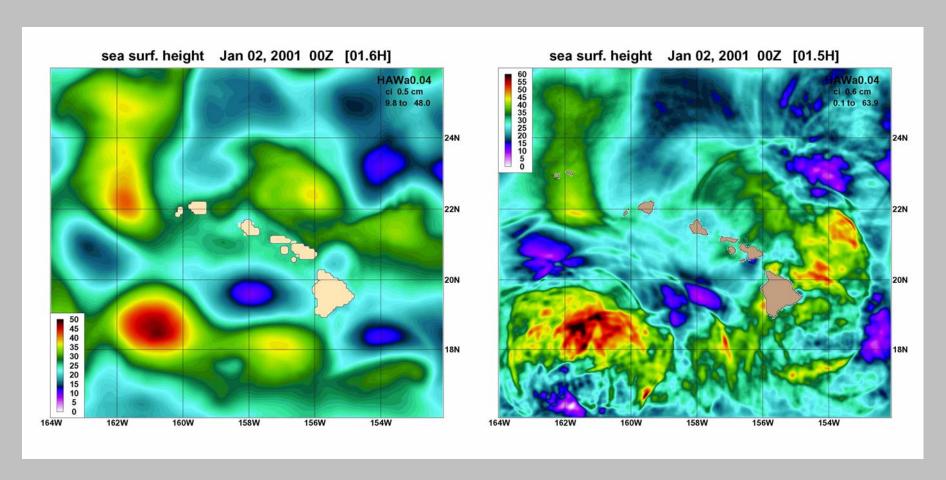
Mean mixed layer velocity





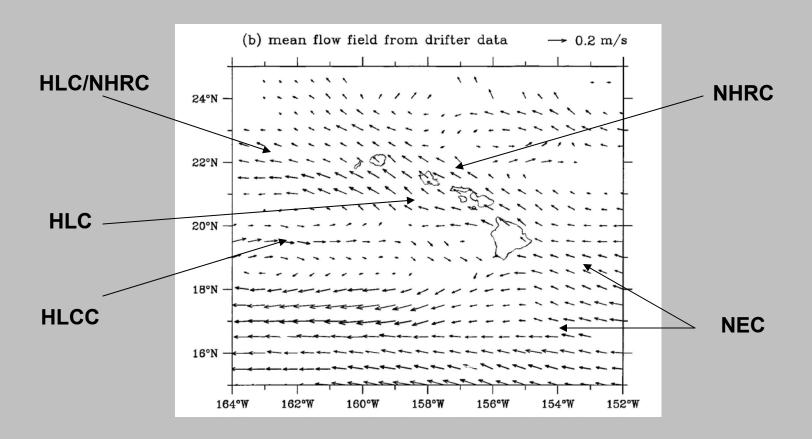
ETOPO5 GEBCO

SSH Jan 02, 2001



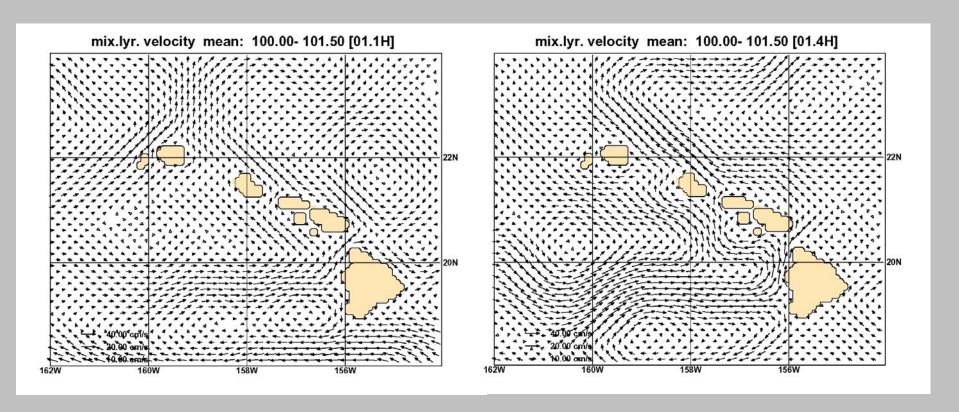
ETOPO5 GEBCO

Surface Flow from Drifters



Taken from Firing et al. (1999), which is adapted from Qiu et al. (1997).

Mean Model Mixed Layer Flow



ECMWF 6 hourly winds, 1.125°

QSCAT daily winds, 0.25 °