



A fixed-platform network along French coasts

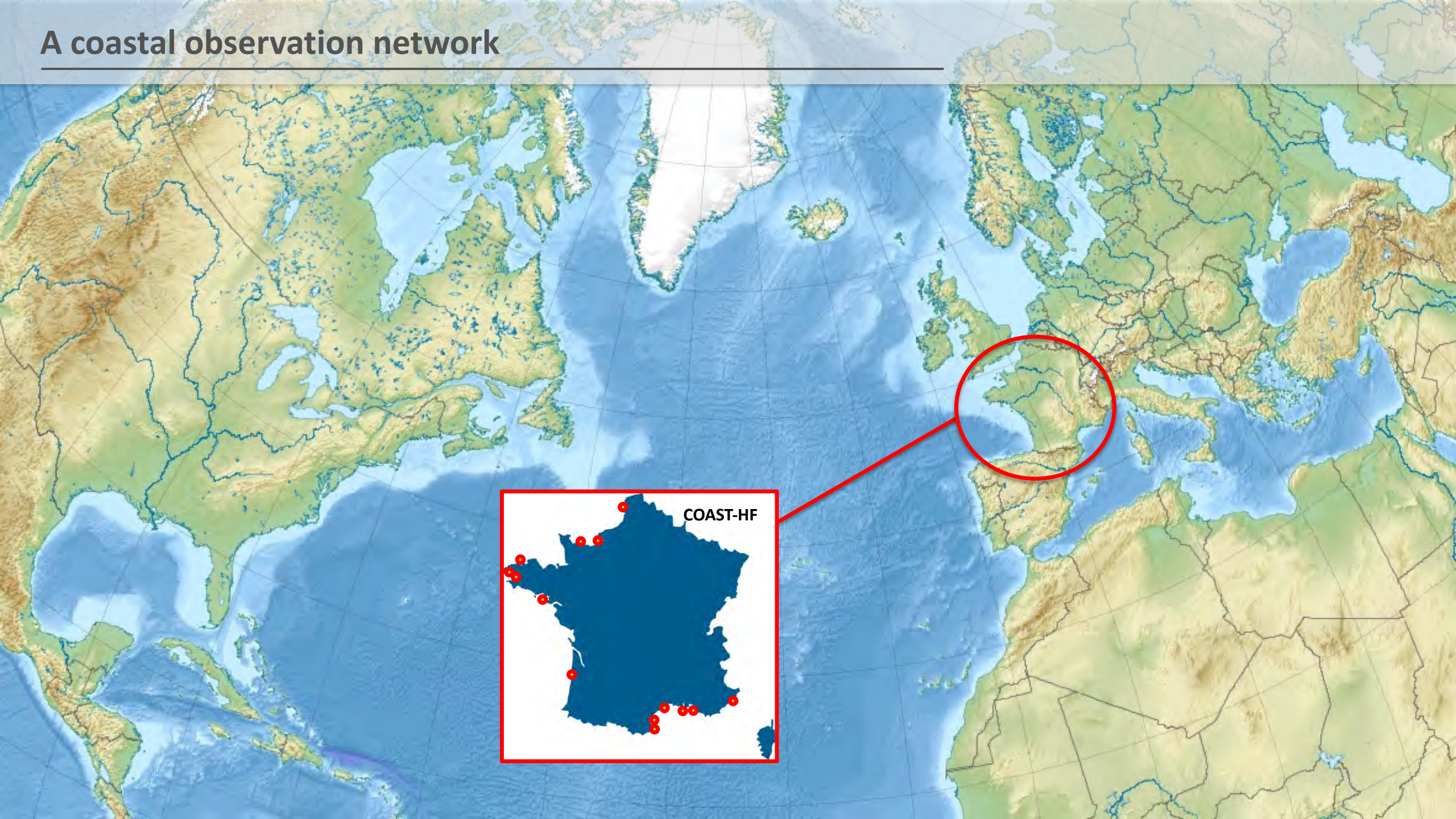


Guillaume Charria (LOPS/IFREMER), François Schmitt (LOG/CNRS), Eric Berthebaud, Armel Bonnat, François Bourrin, Yann Bozec, Pascal Claquin, Pascal Conan, Franck Delalée, Jean-Valéry Façq, Sophie Ferreira, Fabrice Garcia, Frédéric Gazeau, Jean-Michel Grisoni, Franck Jacqueline, Stéphane Kunesh, David Le Berre, Alain Lefebvre, Yann Leredde, Jean-François Le Roux, Sébastien Mas, Behzad Mostajir, Ivane Pairaud, Sébastien Petton, Coline Poppeschi, Stéphane Pouvreau, Loïc Quemener, Christophe Ravel, Patrick Raimbault, Peggy Rimmelin-Maury, Gilles Saragoni, Nicolas Savoye, Léon Serre, Philippe Souchu, Michel Repecaud, Michaël Retho, Romaric Verney, Renaud Vuillemin

The  network



A coastal observation network





14 fixed-platforms

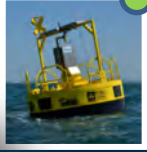
Variables: temperature, salinity, in situ fluorescence, dissolved O₂ and turbidity

Depth: sub-surface (1 to 3m depth) / Frequency: hourly to sub-hourly

ASTAN
Roscoff



SMILE
Luc-Sur-Mer



SCENES
Seine Bay



MAREL-Carnot
Boulogne-Sur-Mer



SMART
Brest



COAST-HF

COASTAL OCEAN OBSERVING SYSTEM – HIGH FREQUENCY

Today:
4 common parameters
(T, S, Fluo, Turb)

With other parameters
(partially implemented or under test phase) ...

Dissolved O₂
Phytoplankton diversity

(e.g. *in situ* flow cytometry)

Currents (5 equipped stations)

pH / pCO₂ (6 equipped stations or under deployment)

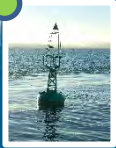
MAREL-Iroise
Brest



MOLIT
Vilaine Bay



Arcachon



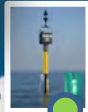
POEM
Perpignan



BESSète
Montpellier



MESURHO SOLEMIO
Rhône river
Marseille plume



SOLA
Banyuls-Sur-Mer



14 fixed-platforms

Variables: temperature, salinity, in situ fluorescence, dissolved O₂ and turbidity

Depth: sub-surface (1 to 3m depth) / **Frequency:** hourly to sub-hourly

With a diversity of platforms (and sensors)

The image displays a variety of oceanographic platforms and sensors used by Ifremer. The platforms are shown in different environments, from coastal waters to open seas. The labels and their corresponding locations are:

- ROSCOFF** (Roscoff)
- SMILE Luc-Sur-Mer** (Luc-Sur-Mer)
- SMART Brest** (Brest)
- MAREL-IROISE Brest** (Brest)
- MOLIT Vilaine Bay** (Vilaine Bay)
- ARCACHON** (Arcachon)
- POEM Perpignan** (Perpignan)
- MESURHO SOLE Rhône river Mars plume** (Rhône river Mars plume)
- SOLA Banyuls-Sur-Mer** (Banyuls-Sur-Mer)
- BESS Mont** (Mont)

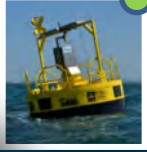
The platforms include:

- Large yellow buoys with solar panels and sensors (e.g., MAREL-IROISE, SMART, SOLA).
- Autonomous surface vehicles (ASVs) with solar panels and sensors (e.g., SMART, SOLA).
- Small yellow floats (e.g., MAREL-IROISE).
- Vertical moorings with sensors (e.g., ROUSTAN EST).
- Specialized platforms like the lighthouse-like structure at Roscoff.

ASTAN
Roscoff



SMILE
Luc-Sur-Mer



SCENES
Seine Bay



MAREL-Carnot
Boulogne-Sur-Mer



SMART
Brest



COAST-HF

COASTAL OCEAN OBSERVING SYSTEM – HIGH FREQUENCY

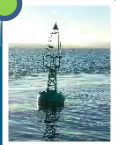
MAREL-Iroise
Brest



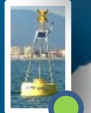
MOLIT
Vilaine Bay



Arcachon



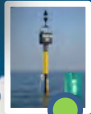
POEM
Perpignan



BESSète
Montpellier



MESURHO SOLEMIO
Rhône river Marseille plume



SOLA
Banyuls-Sur-Mer



Today:

4 common parameters
(T, S, Fluo, Turb)

With other parameters
(partially implemented or under test phase) ...

Dissolved O₂
Phytoplankton diversity
(e.g. *in situ* flow cytometry)
Currents (4 equipped stations)

pH / pCO₂ (6 equipped stations or under deployment)

A network born in 2016

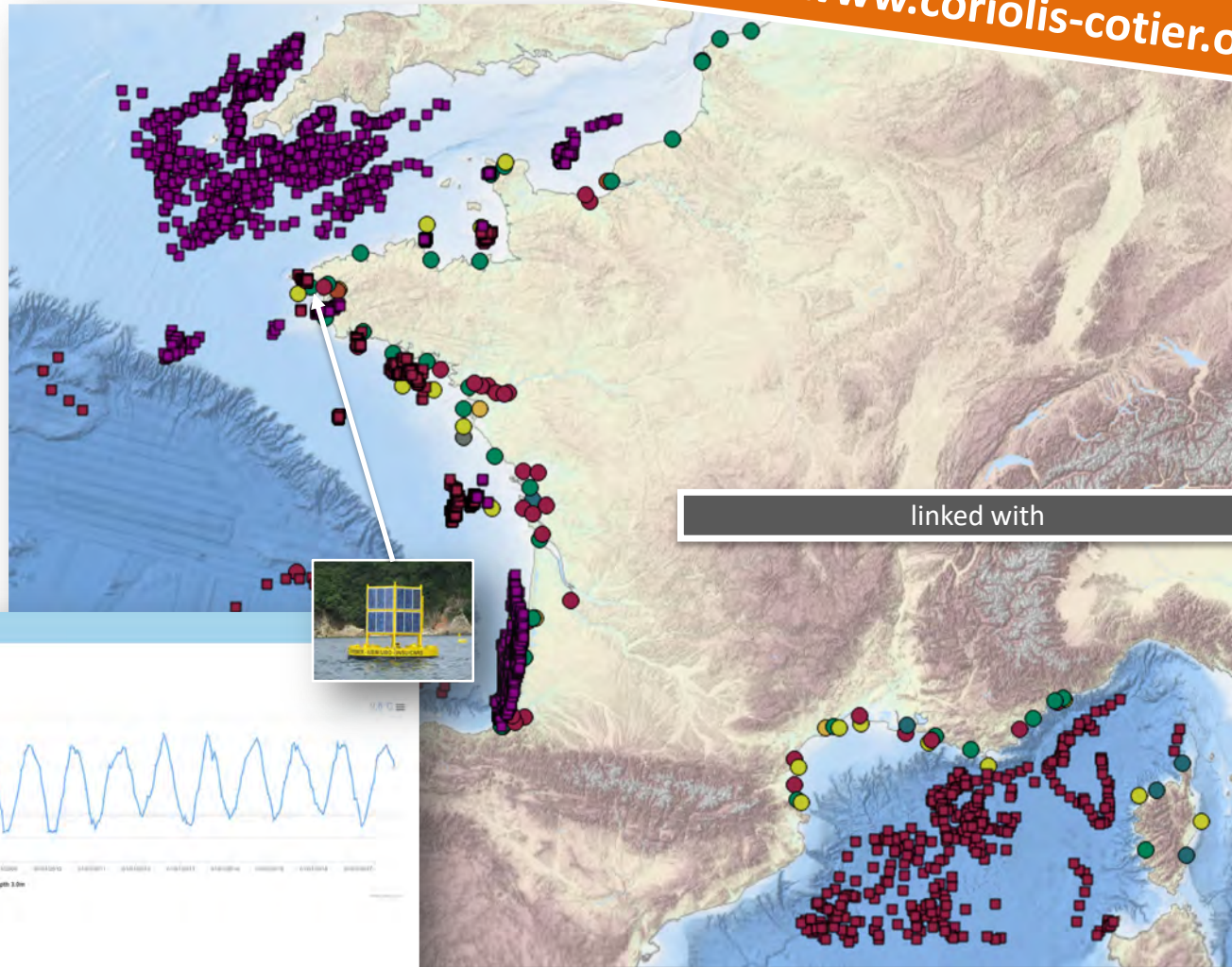
(based on existing buoys with until 20 years of continuous measurements in 2020)

Recognized as a National Observation Service in 2018

Averaged annual budget: 300k€ per year for 14 platforms
(including investment in sensors and platforms)

76 people involved (for 11.7 full-time equivalent)

Data freely available on www.coriolis-cotier.org



linked with



<http://marine.copernicus.eu/>





Key science questions and few examples



Key science questions

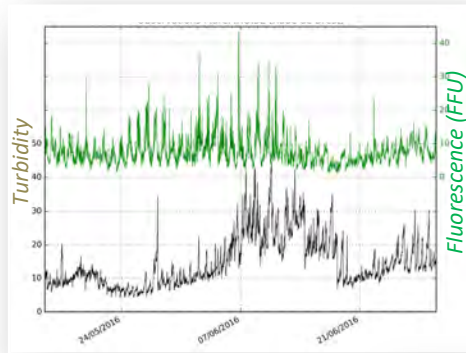
Eulerian platforms to observe **continuously and at high frequency** the coastal ocean along the french coasts

Evolution and variability of hydrological structure: **from extreme events to interannual scales**

Land – coastal ocean exchanges

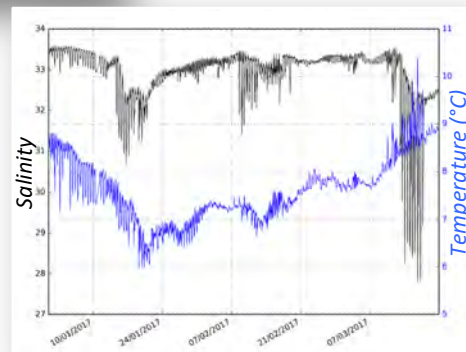
To understand the **ecosystem** response to those evolutions

Marel IROISE observations (Bay of Brest)



Marel IROISE buoy

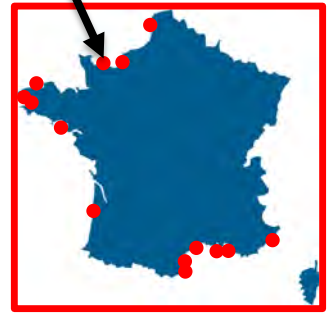
SMILE observations (Bay of Seine)



SMILE buoy

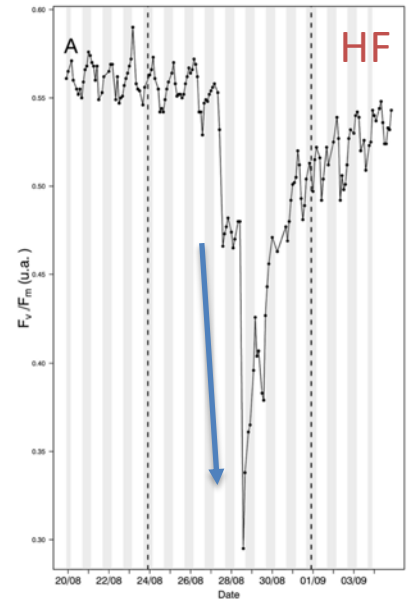
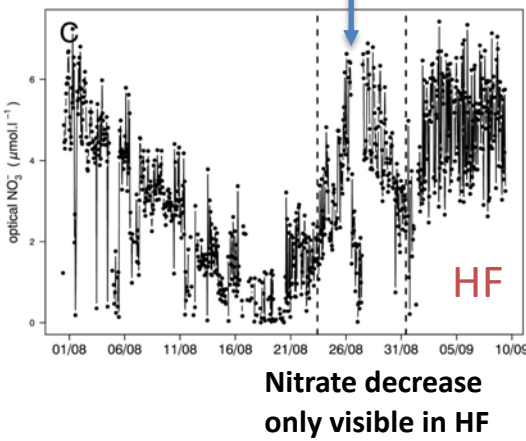
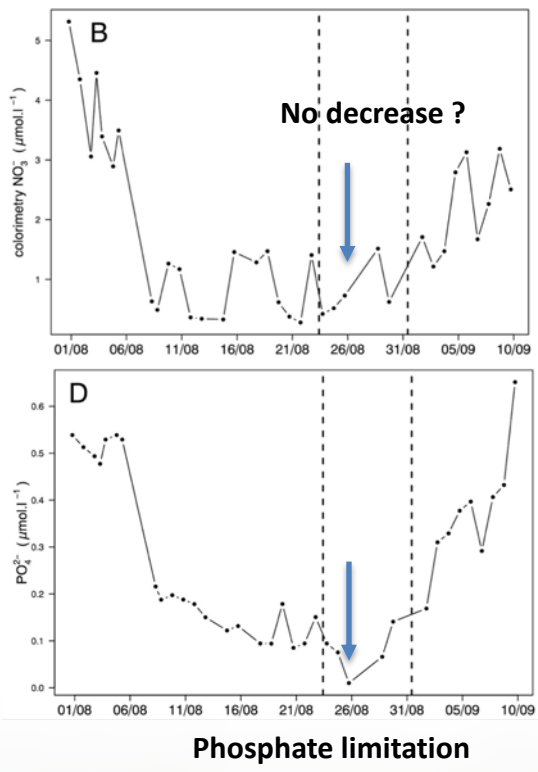
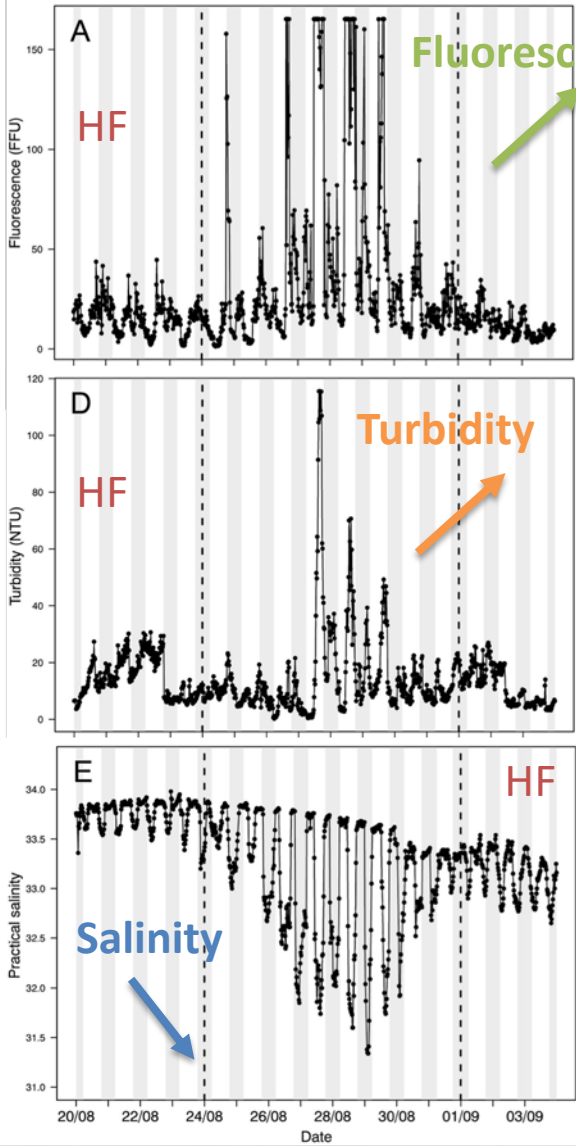


Coupling high frequency monitoring and bioassay experiments to investigate a harmful algal bloom in the Bay of Seine



Serre-Fredj *et al.*, Marine Bulletin Pollution, 2021

A bloom of Dinophyceae *Lepidodinium chlorophorum*



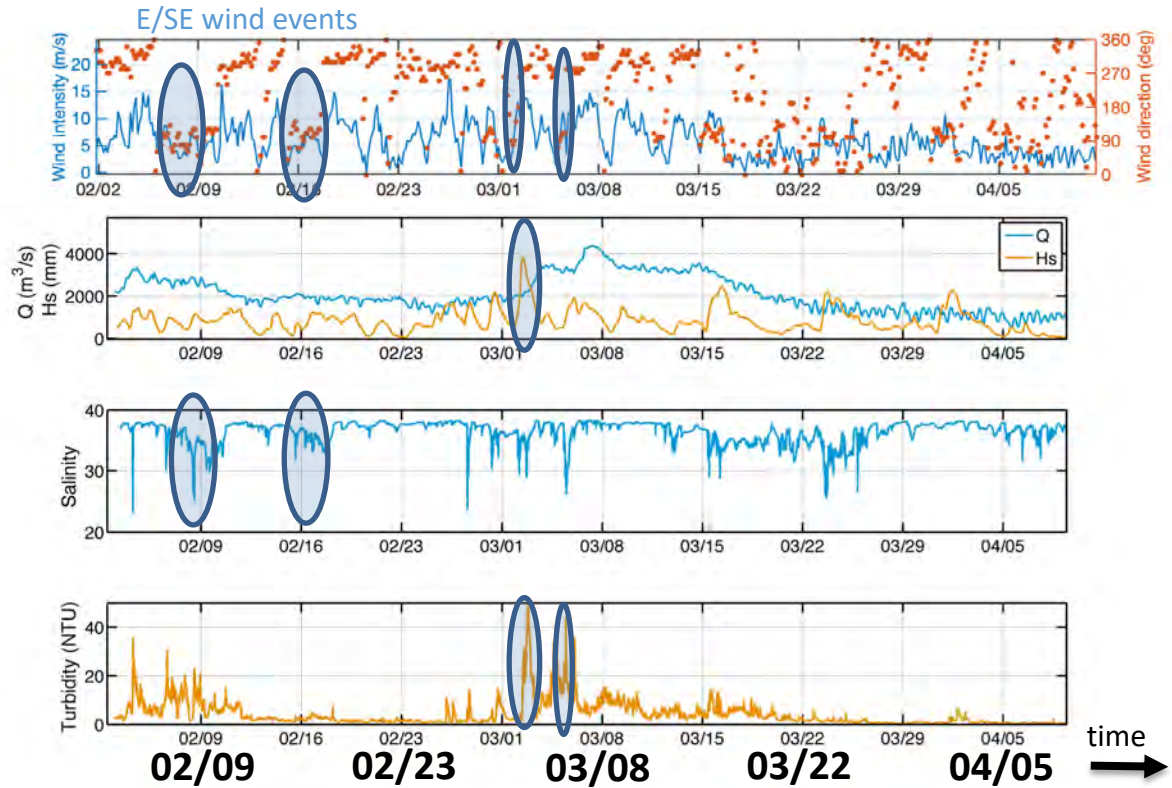
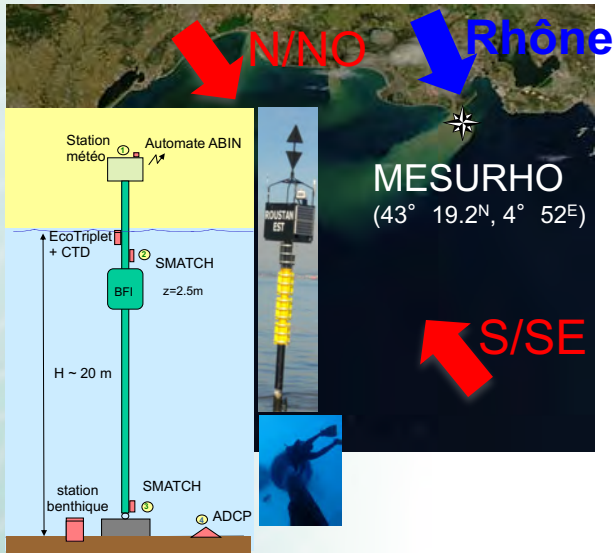
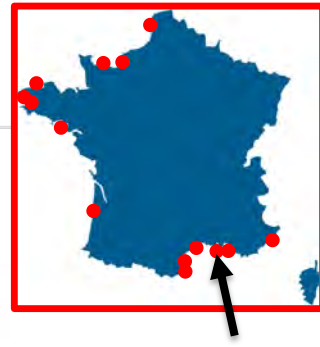
Decrease in physiological state due to P limitation

HF: High-Frequency measurements





MesuRho station at the Rhone River mouth (NW Med) : influence of the meteorological forcing and the Rhone River flow on turbidity



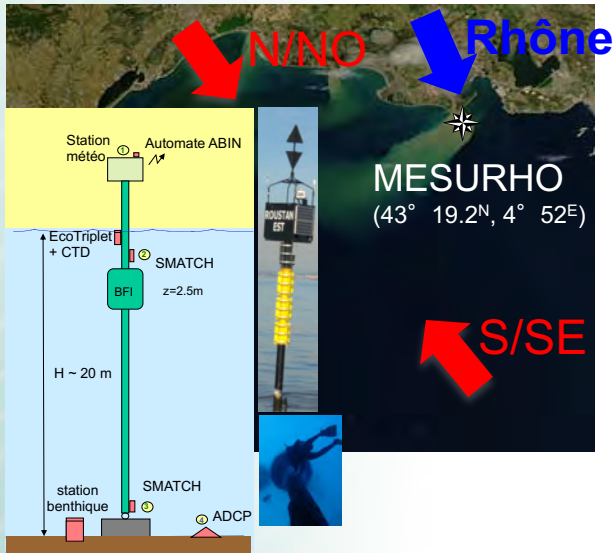
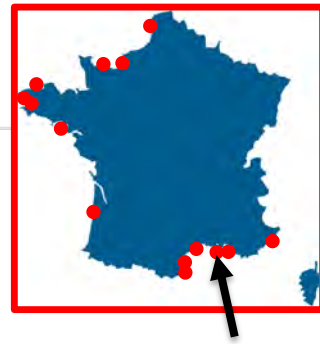
Weak SE wind events in early February => low salinity events, high turbidity
(the plume is pushed toward the coast and deepens)

Strong S/SE/E wind events in early March => wave height > 4m, turbidity > 40 NTU

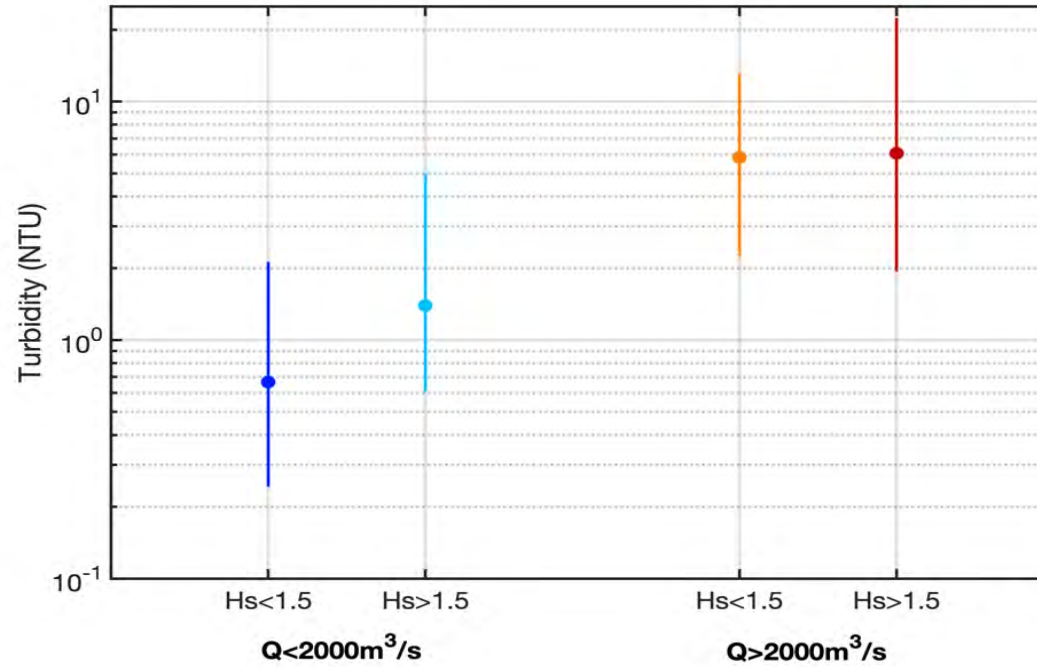




MesuRho station at the Rhone River mouth (NW Med) : influence of the meteorological forcing and the Rhone River flow on turbidity



Turbidity (median and 10/90 percentiles) by flow and wave height ranges over February-April 2020.



Sensitivity to river flow: high turbidity during floods

flood ($Q > 2000 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$) => high turbidity 2-10 NTU (lasting for a few days in March)

low flow ($Q < 2000 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$) => turbidity < 2NTU

Sensitivity to wave height: particles resuspension and turbidity increase if high wave height

low flow, low wind & $H_s > 1.5 \text{ m}$ => turbidity 0.5-5 NTU

high flow & $H_s < 1.5$ => turbidity up to 10NTU, high flow & $H_s > 1.5$ => turbidity up to 20NTU or more





Technological developments



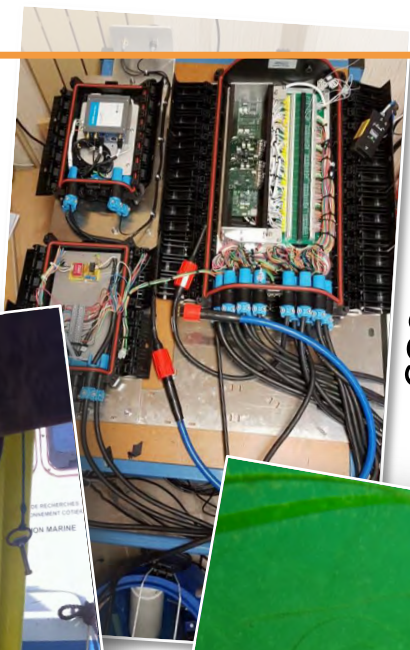
Technological developments



In situ flow cytometry



FRRF
(Primary production)



COSTOF2 - Storage and communication system



Mastodon O₂



EOL buoy system
Up to 8 sensors hub

To improve communication and storage systems
(e.g. EOL 8 sensors hub, COSTOF2)

To observe plankton diversity and ecosystem dynamics
(e.g. in situ flow cytometry and primary production)

To extend low cost observation of spatial variability
(e.g. MASTODON O₂ system)



Links between national and European infrastructures





... where a coastal local observation network can feed the global system

National Research Infrastructure & an operational oceanography programme



To a European Research Infrastructure

Network



Linked with European programmes

To global

Thanks for your attention !

www.coast-hf.fr

