



# First DBCP Mediterranean Training Workshop on Ocean Observations and Data Applications

## Marine Observational Advances in Tunisia

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Chief Service Of Marine Forecast



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A wide-angle photograph taken from the International Space Station (ISS) showing the Earth's surface. The top right corner shows the golden thermal blankets and structural components of the station. The Earth's surface is a mix of blue oceans, white clouds, and brownish-yellow landmasses. A semi-transparent blue horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text '01' and 'Mediterranean Sea'.

**01**

# Mediterranean Sea



# Characteristics

**Surface:** 2,5 Mkm<sup>2</sup>

**Depth:** reaches more than 2,000 m over the entire maritime basin with pits of more than 5,000 m

**The Mediterranean countries represent:**

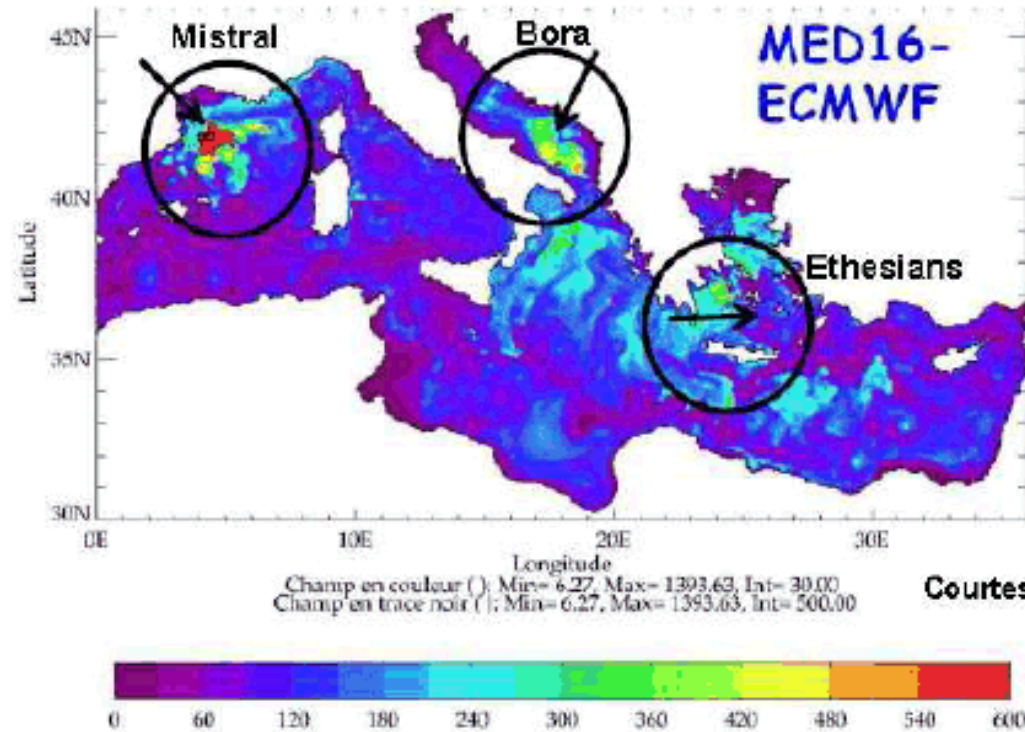
- 5.7%** of submerged land,
- 7%** of the world's population,
- 13%** of world GDP,
- 31%** of international tourism



# Environmental consequences

The highest mountains are rather located in the north and east of the basin, and its climatic and rainfall characteristics are also the most favourable to increase rainfall and snow and glaciers melting.

This mountain heights facilitate violent winds which reinforce the transport of industrial pollutants from the northern shore and northern Europe to the south.

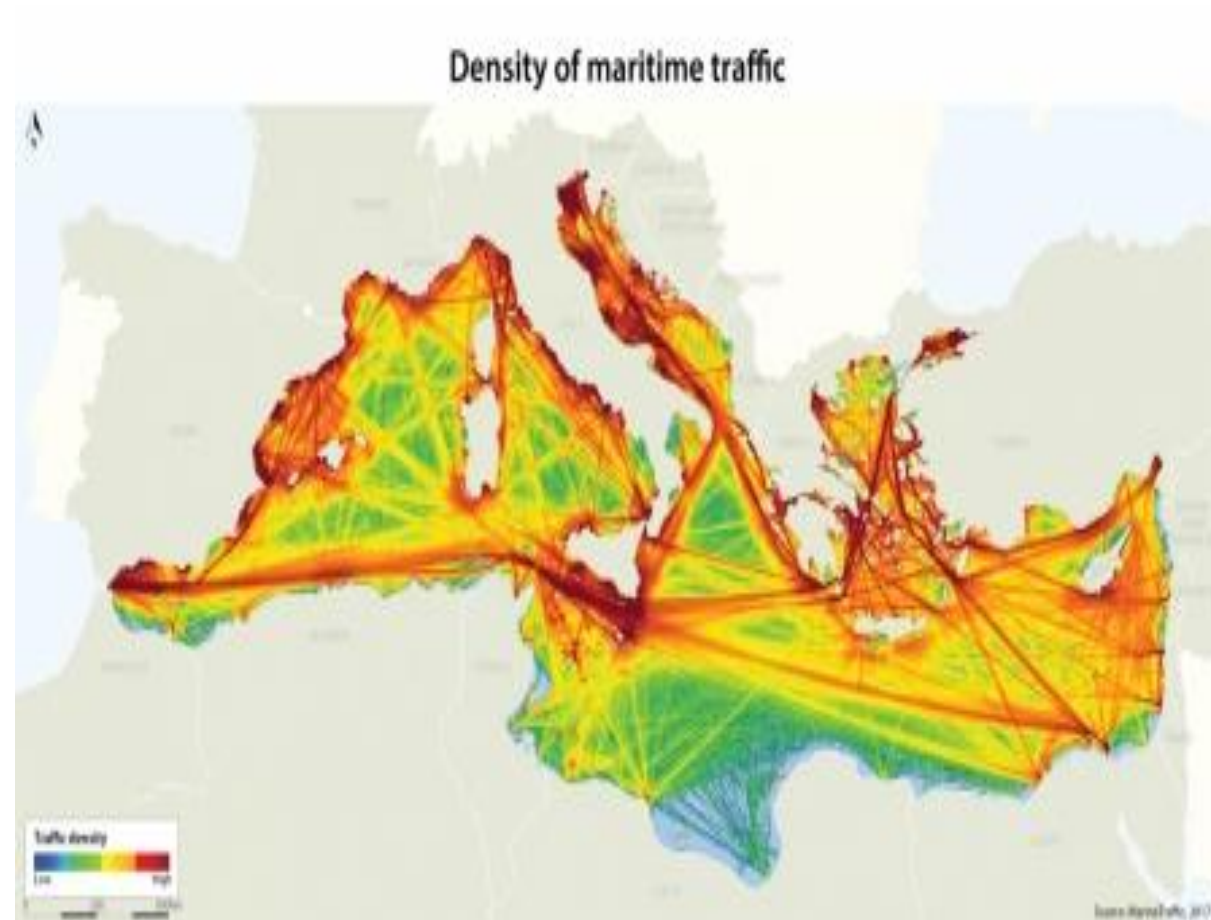


Courtesy to K. Béranger

# Traffic Marine

The Mediterranean has very dense commercial traffic representing:

- 30% of world traffic
- 305 commercial ports
- 28% of world oil traffic
- 200 M of passengers
- 2000 instant trade ships



# The Effects of Climate Change

The Mediterranean climate is considered as temperate climate and characterized by hot, dry summers and relatively mild winters.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the climate of the Mediterranean has recorded an increase in mean annual temperatures of 2°C with a more noticeable acceleration in the last thirty years of the century.

In addition, the total precipitation has decreased by 20% in certain southern regions of the basin.

In 2030, the projected effect of climate change on temperature in the Mediterranean area will increase by 0.5 to 1°C according to IPCC global modeling.

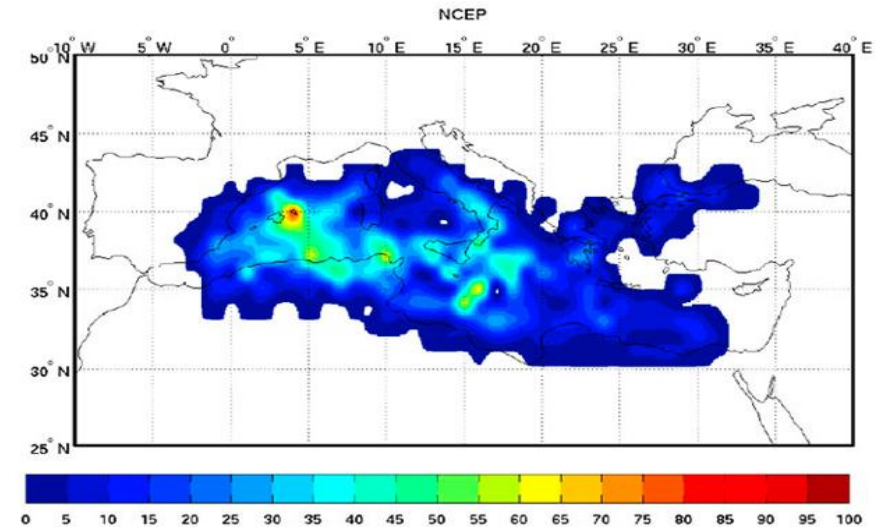
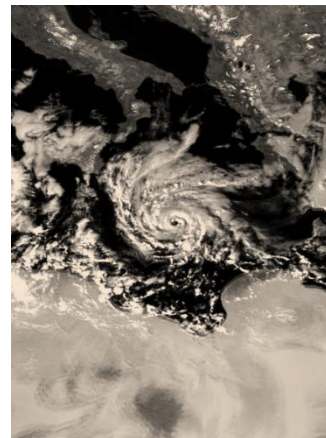
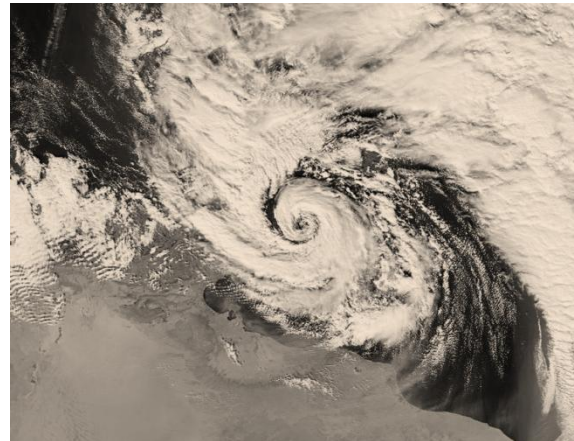
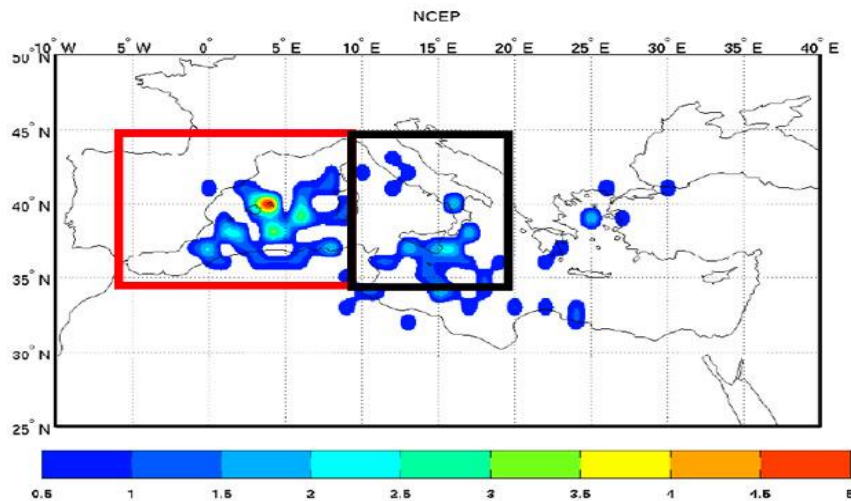
The mean sea level of the Mediterranean has risen by 6 cm over the past 20 years.





# The Effects of Climate Change

The Mediterranean region seems to be threatened by the resurgence of medicanes prospective studies have already predicted this (ROMERO and EMANUEL, 2013). In that regards the local societies must therefore face the resurgence of all the risks associated with these extreme events.



frequencies (%) of trajectories of medicans cells

Position of the starting point on the trajectory of the considered medicanne

# The last registered Medicanes

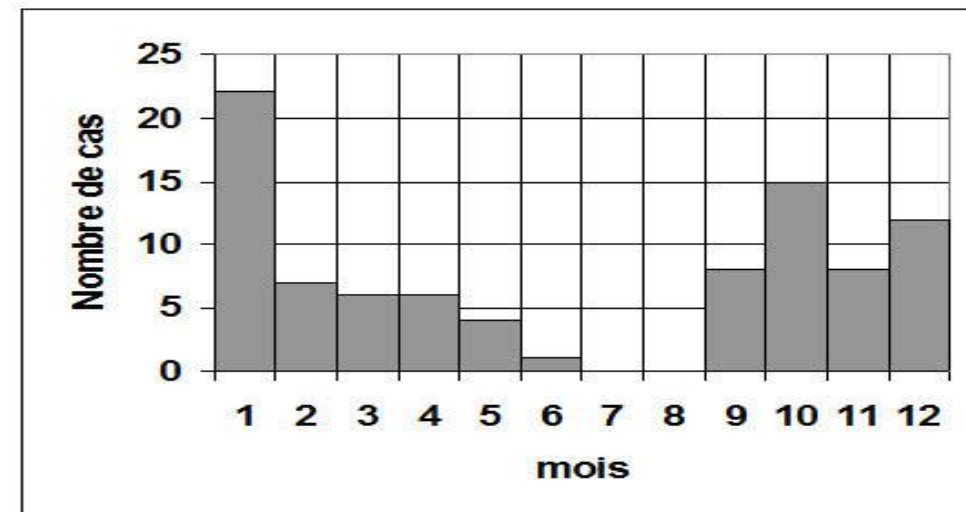
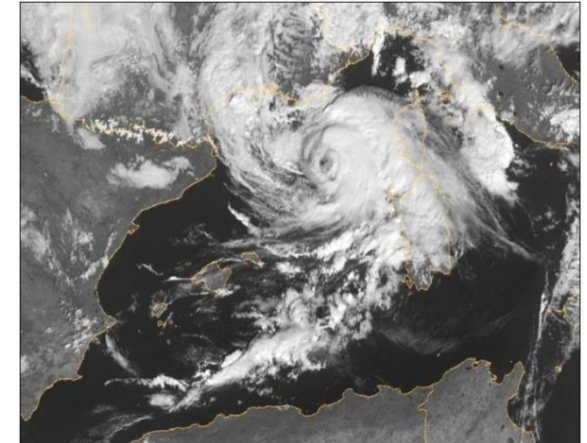
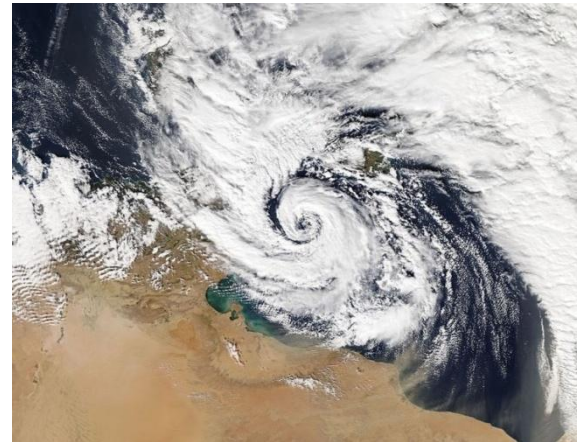
**November 18 to 21, 2013**, the storm Cleopatra floods Sardinia;  
**from September 30 to October 2, 2015**, a system occurred off Corsica;

**October 28 to October 31, 2016**, a system started from Calabria and moved towards Malta to the west causing damage in the city of Valletta.

**September 28 to 30, 2018**, Zorbas (also called Xenophon), happened in the southern Ionian Sea, moved up towards the Peloponnese, which it crossed.

**September 15, 2020**, a persistent convective system called Ianos was born in the Ionian Sea, whose surface temperature fluctuated between 26 and 27°C, while a cold drop overhung the region. On September 17, at its center at 1004 hPa an eye appeared characteristic of a tropical cyclone. The subtropical storm wreaked havoc on the island of Kefalonia on September 18.

**October 28, 2021** the Mediterranean cyclone Apollo occurred in the southern Mediterranean Sea and moved up towards the Ionian Sea and the Sea of Sicily. Heavy rains from the cyclone and its precursor caused flooding in Tunisia, Algeria, southern Italy and Malta, killing 5 people and leaving 2 others missing.



Total absolute monthly frequencies of medicanes (1948-2011)



A wide-angle photograph of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and a portion of a space station in the upper right corner. The station's structure, including gold-colored thermal blankets and various modules, is visible against the blackness of space. The Earth's surface is a mix of blue oceans, white clouds, and brownish-green landmasses.

**02**

# The National Institute of Meteorology

# Missions of NIM

As defined by Law n° 2009-10 of February 16, some of missions of the National Institute of Meteorology are:

- 1- Satisfying general meteorological, geophysical and climatological needs of interest to the various economic sectors of the country and in particular meteorological assistance to air navigation, maritime navigation, agriculture and tourism.
- 2- Contribute to the protection of people and property against the risks caused by natural and industrial disasters and to the mitigation of their negative effects with coordination with concerned organizations.





# Production and forecasts Services

## General Forecast Service

Specific weather forecasts  
Vigilance maps  
Press releases and bulletins

## Marine Forecast Service

Coasts forecasts  
Offshore forecast  
Special Bulletin

## Aeronautic Forecast Service

Supplying operators, flight crew members, air traffic services units,...

Statistical adaptation and verification service



# Marine Forecast service Missions

The Marine forecasts service is attached the production department. It is mainly responsible for:

- Analysis of weather conditions,
- Expertise of numerical forecasting and the development of general guidelines for the development of meteorological conditions,
- Production of marine weather forecasts,
- Simulate the drift of pollutant slicks
- Production of press releases and bulletins to monitor marine weather conditions.
- Production of Gales

The Marine forecasts service is mainly responsible for producing tailored weather bulletin to:

- Fishing Sector, Maritime transport, Oil Platforms, Tourist Activities, etc...

# Marine Forecast Products

## Coasts and offshore Bulletins

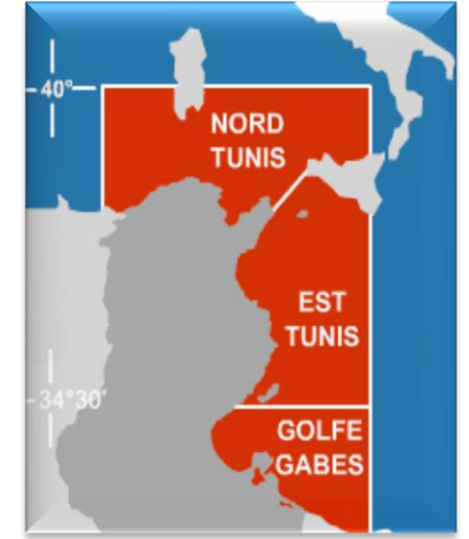
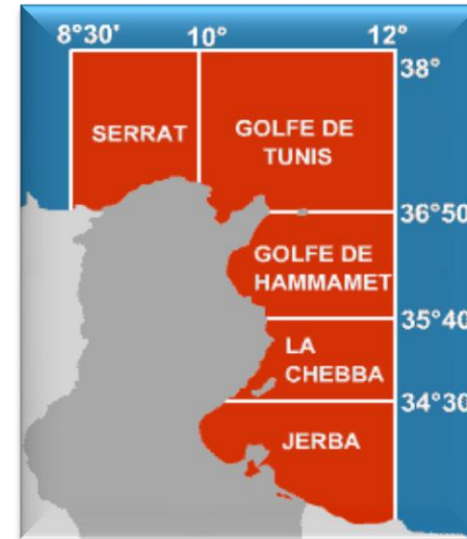
MARINE WEATHER BULLETIN (OFFSHORE) Morning	
Issued on 26 July 2022	
Warning of near gale : None	
General Synopsis : Low gradient of atmospheric pressure over our areas	
Forecasts for today and tonight	
North of Tunisia	<b>Morning</b> Wind: West-north-west 10-15 Sea: Smooth to Slight Weather: Sunny intervals/Mostly clear Visibility: Good
	<b>Afternoon</b> Wind: West-north-west 15-20 locally 25 Sea: Slight becoming locally Moderate Weather: Sunny intervals/Mostly clear Visibility: Good
	<b>Night</b> Wind: West-north-west 15-25 Sea: Moderate becoming Very moderate Weather: Sunny intervals/Mostly clear Visibility: Good to Moderate
East Tunisia	<b>Morning</b> Wind: North-west 15-20 Sea: Slight to Moderate Weather: Sunny intervals/Mostly clear Visibility: Good
	<b>Afternoon</b> Wind: West-north-west 15-20 locally 25 Sea: Moderate Weather: Sunny intervals/Mostly clear Visibility: Good
	<b>Night</b> Wind: North-west 15-20 locally 25 Sea: Moderate Weather: Sunny intervals/Mostly clear Visibility: Good
Gulf of Gabes	<b>Morning</b> Wind: West-north-west 5-15 Sea: Smooth to locally Slight Weather: Sunny intervals/Mostly clear Visibility: Good
	<b>Afternoon</b> Wind: North-west turning South-east 5-15 Sea: Slight to locally Swelled Weather: Sunny intervals/Mostly clear Visibility: Good
	<b>Night</b> Wind: South-east turning West 5-15 Sea: Slight Weather: Sunny intervals/Mostly clear Visibility: Good

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MARINE WEATHER BULLETIN (OFFSHORE) Morning	
Outlook for the next 24 hours	
North of Tunisia	<b>Morning</b> Wind: West-north-west 15-25 Sea: Very moderate to Moderate Weather: Sunny intervals/Mostly clear Visibility: Good to Moderate
	<b>Afternoon</b> Wind: North-north-west 15-25 Sea: Moderate to Very moderate Weather: Partly cloudy Visibility: Good to Moderate
	<b>Night</b> Wind: West-north-west 15-25 Sea: Moderate to Very moderate Weather: Sunny intervals/Mostly clear Visibility: Good to Moderate
East Tunisia	<b>Morning</b> Wind: North-north-west 15-20 locally 25 Sea: Moderate Weather: Partly cloudy Visibility: Good
	<b>Afternoon</b> Wind: North-north-west 15-20 locally 25 Sea: Moderate to locally Very moderate Weather: Partly cloudy Visibility: Good
	<b>Night</b> Wind: North-north-west 15-25 Sea: Moderate to locally Very moderate Weather: Partly cloudy Visibility: Good to Moderate
Gulf of Gabes	<b>Morning</b> Wind: West-north-west 5-15 Sea: Slight to locally Swelled Weather: Sunny intervals/Mostly clear Visibility: Good
	<b>Afternoon</b> Wind: North-west turning East 5-15 increasing locally 15-25 Sea: Swelled Weather: Partly cloudy Visibility: Good
	<b>Night</b> Wind: North-east North-west 15-20 Sea: Swelled Weather: Partly cloudy Visibility: Good

Visibility: 1000 m / 1000 m  
 Direction: 000 / 000  
 Force: 0.0 / 0.0  
 Direction: 000 / 000  
 Force: 0.0 / 0.0  
 Direction: 000 / 000  
 Force: 0.0 / 0.0  
 Direction: 000 / 000  
 Force: 0.0 / 0.0

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- **Coasts Bulletin:** Updated 3 times a day and if the weather situation requires updating according to the model outputs
- **Offshore Bulletin:** Updated twice a day and if the weather situation requires updating according to the model outputs



المعهد الوطني للمeteorologie  
 Institut National de la Météorologie

# NWP Capacities

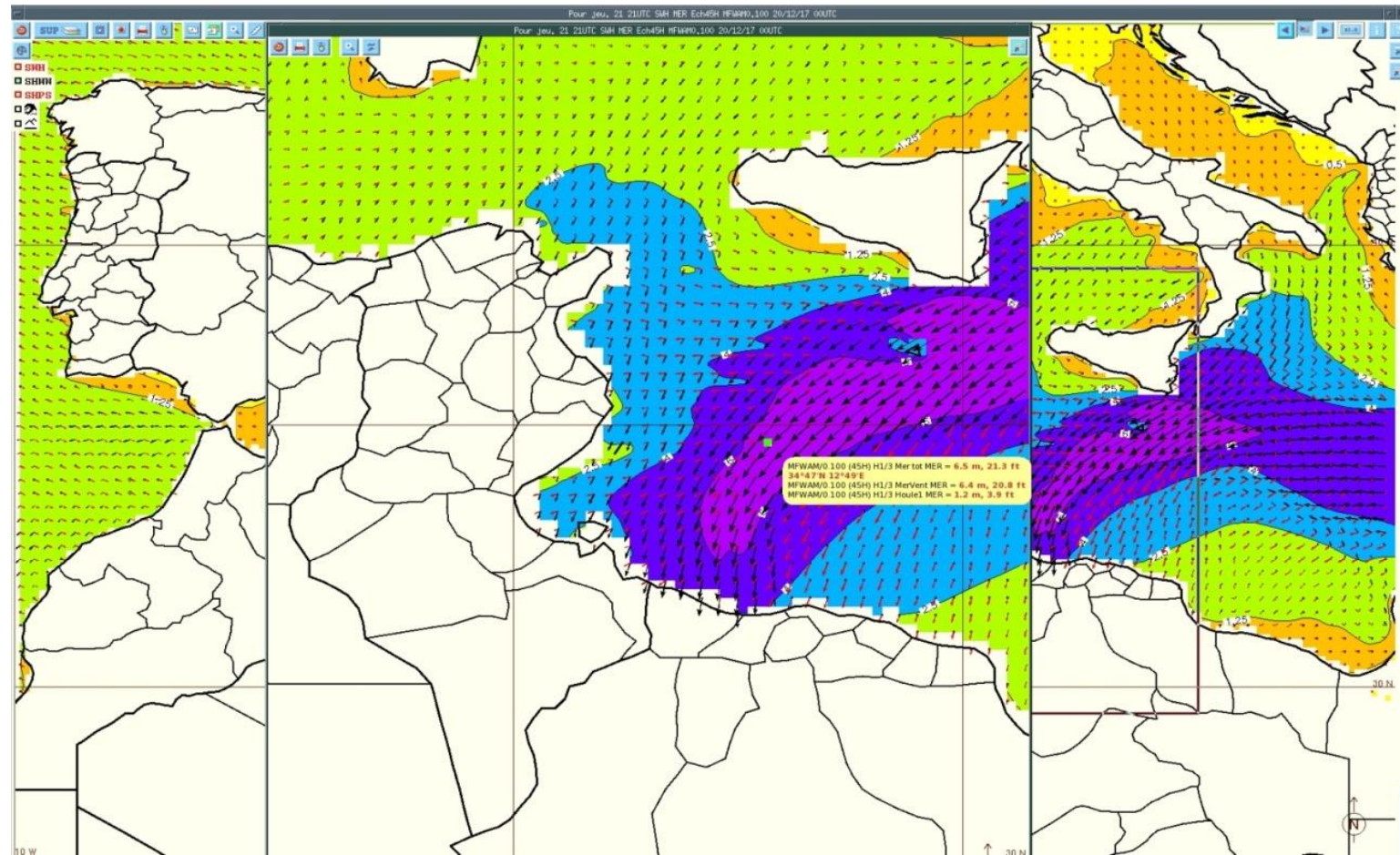
	ALADIN 7.5 km	AROME-TUNISIE 2.5 km	AROME-TUNISIE 1.3 km	AROME-TUNISIE 1.3 km	ARPEGE
<b>Version</b>	CYCLE 38	CYCLE 40	CYCLE 42	CYCLE 43	CYCLE 43
<b>Spatial Resolution</b>	7.5 km	2.5 km	1.3 km	1.3 km	10km sur la Tunisie
<b>Grid points</b>	205 x 259	550*400	687*352	687*352	Global
<b>Vertical Levels</b>	70	60	90	90	105
<b>Coupling model</b>	ARPEGE 10km	ARPEGE 10km	ARPEGE 10km	ARPEGE 10km	-
<b>Coupling frequency</b>	horaire	Tri-horaire	Horaire	Horaire	-
<b>Timestep</b>	450 s	60 s	45 s	45 s	360s
<b>Range</b>	54h	48h	48h	48h	102h



# Numerical Oceanic Model

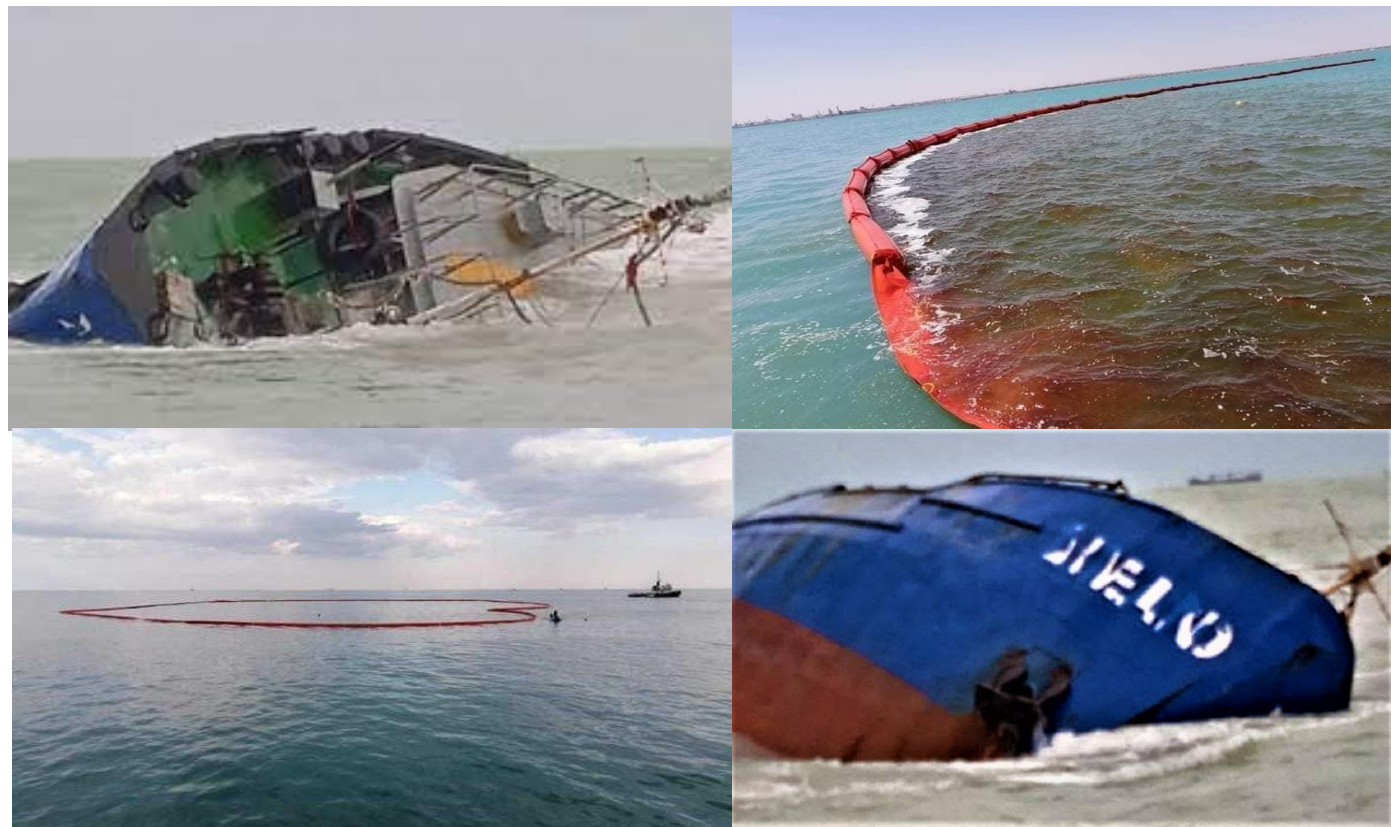
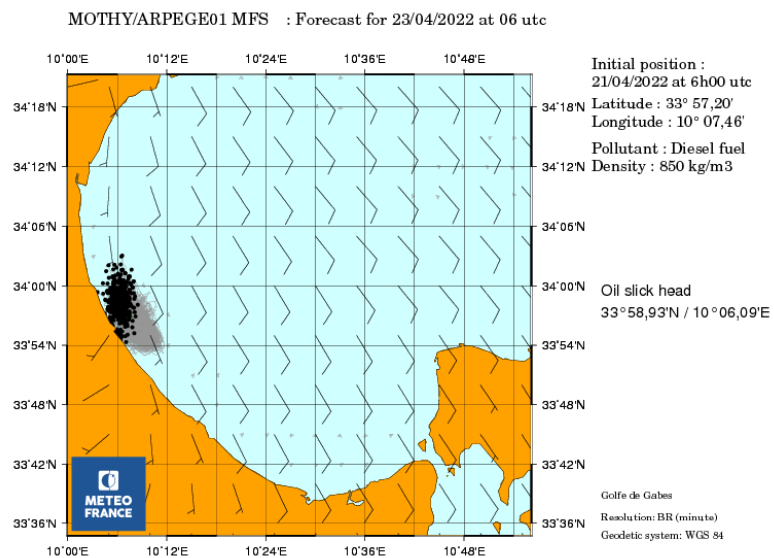
2018: Acces to the MFWAM as primary wave model for large area in the institute

- This model is “forced” as input by 10M winds output from numerical weather prediction models: Arpege and Arome.
- Spatial, altimetric and spectral observation data, via radars on board satellites, are assimilated by global and regional MFWAM models.



# Numerical Pollution Model

2021: Access to the Marine Pollution Model's "MOTHY"



Oil drift from XELO incident in Tunisia, in April, 2022

# Observation Network - NIM

Two operational coastal stations,

Upgrading the seven marine stations, however the coastal stations always remain insignificant heights of the waves.

→ We need observation points much more advanced in the coasts and the open sea



SXTS49 DTMB 010900  
**PORT DE SOUSSE**  
 ETAT DE CIEL :COUVERT  
 ETAT DE LA MER:PA  
 T°C DE L'AIR :25.6  
 T°C DE LA MER :25.2

SXTS45 DTTB 010700  
**DONNEE BIZERTE PORT DE 0800 LOC**  
 =====  
 ETAT DU CIEL : NUAGEUX  
 ETAT DE LA MER: PEU AGITEE  
 VENT : SSE 04 KT  
 T AIR: 24.7  
 T MER: 24.2  
 HR : 78  
 P MER: 1015.5  
 VISI : 4 MILLES  
 PHNOMNES:NIL=

SXTS45 DTTA 010700  
**STATION GOULETTE PORT:**  
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 ETAT DU CIEL:TRES NUAGEUX  
 PHENOMENE :NIL  
 RR:NEANT  
 DD:S  
 FF:06KT  
 TEMPERATURE:24.9°C  
 HUMIDITE:86%  
 VISIBILITE :2MILES  
 PRESSION : 1016HPA  
 ETAT DE LA MER:PEU AGITEE=

SXTS49 DTMB  
**PORT DE MON**  
 ETAT DE CIEL :PA  
 ETAT DE LA MER:PA  
 T°C DE L'AIR :25.0  
 DDD/FF VENT :00010KT  
 HUMIDITEE :100%  
 PRESSION :1016.0HPA





# Potential collaboration

Faced with all these climate impacts, and in order to be able to improve natural disasters management as well as strengthening resilience against the harmful consequences of climate effects on socio-economic sectors of the country, we need to maintain and improve our technical and operational capacities through development of our marine weather forecast services by:

- Installing HF radar on the coast of Tunisia,
- Extending the observation network by more bouys system on open sea,
- Following a training and courses on Oceanography and Marine forecast.
- Developing of automated marine weather forecast services,
- Developing new verification system for marine forecast,
- Using of a marine wave propagation model for coastal area,
- Using Satellite marine observation (wave height, wind direction and force): to create a local database to help monitor the submersion wave in order to integrate it later into the NIM vigilance maps,





**Thank you**  
[www.meteo.tn](http://www.meteo.tn)

