

Operational Forecasting of Winds and Waves at the NOAA Ocean Prediction Center

Outline

NOAA/NWS Mission

Situational Awareness

Environmental

Vessel Locations

Challenges

Impactful scales, interactions

“Dangerous seas”

Modernizing marine weather services

Ocean Prediction Center

Joseph M. Sienkiewicz

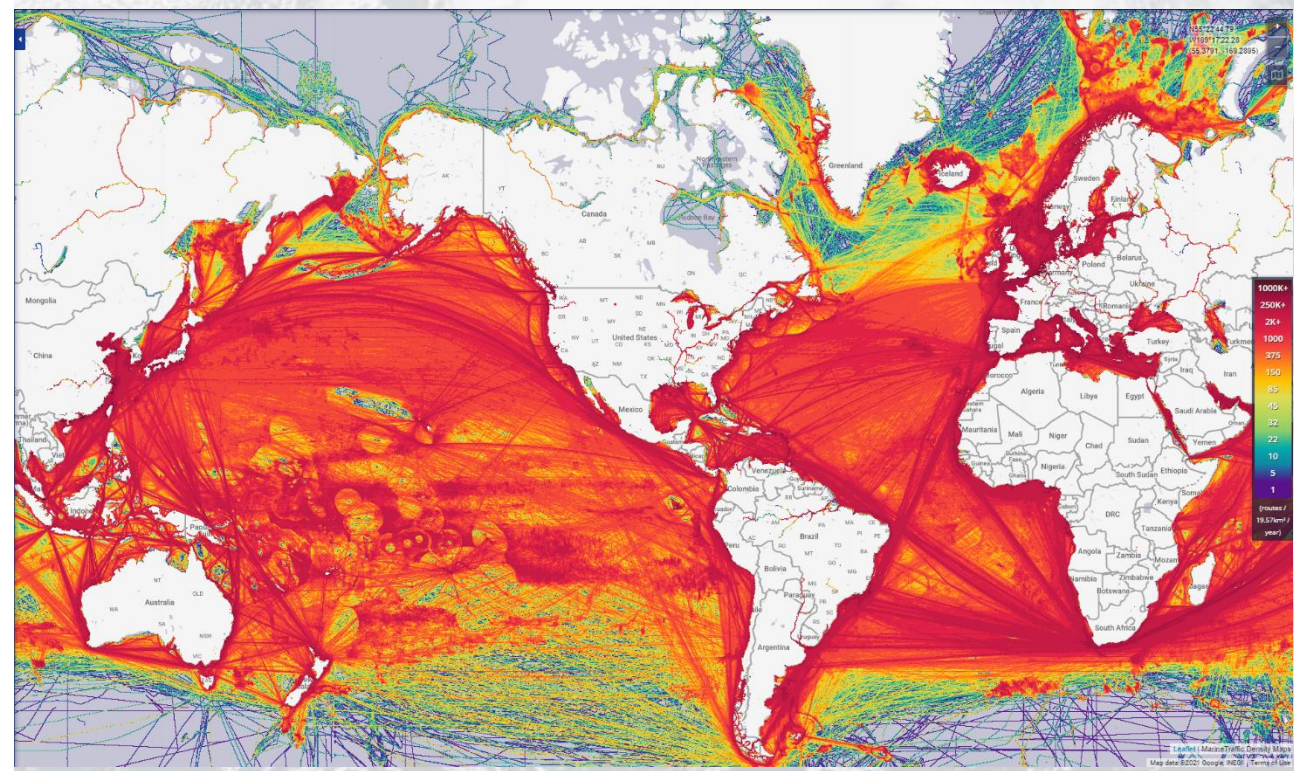
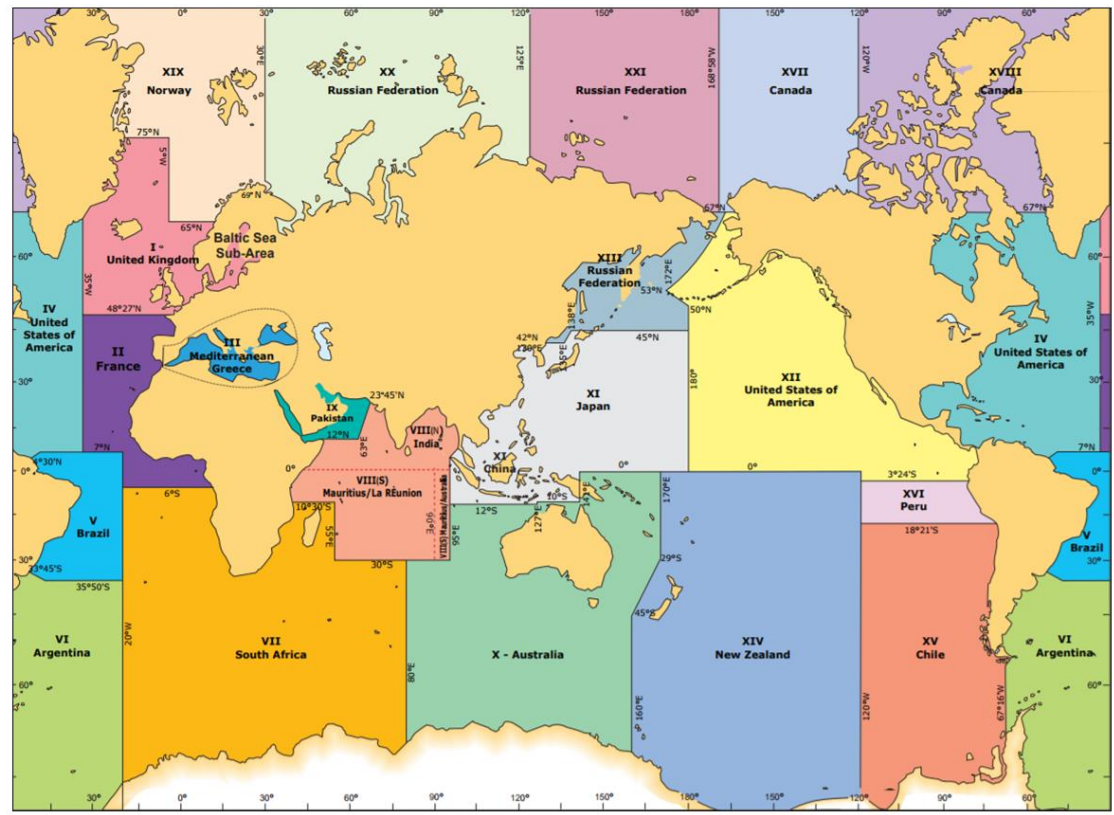
Frances T. Achorn



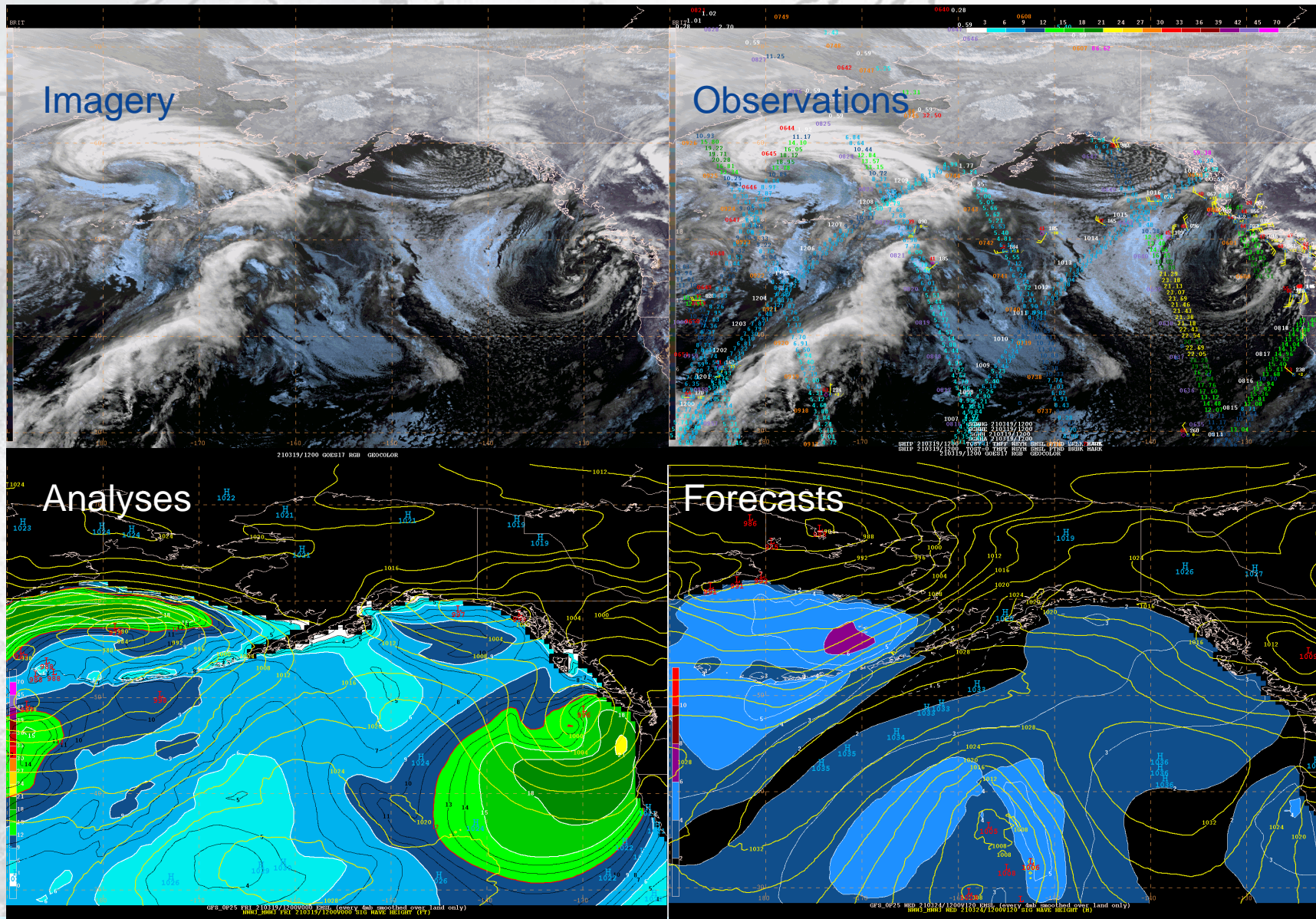


NOAA/NWS Mission: Provide weather, water, and climate data, forecasts and warnings for the protection of life and property and enhancement of the national economy.

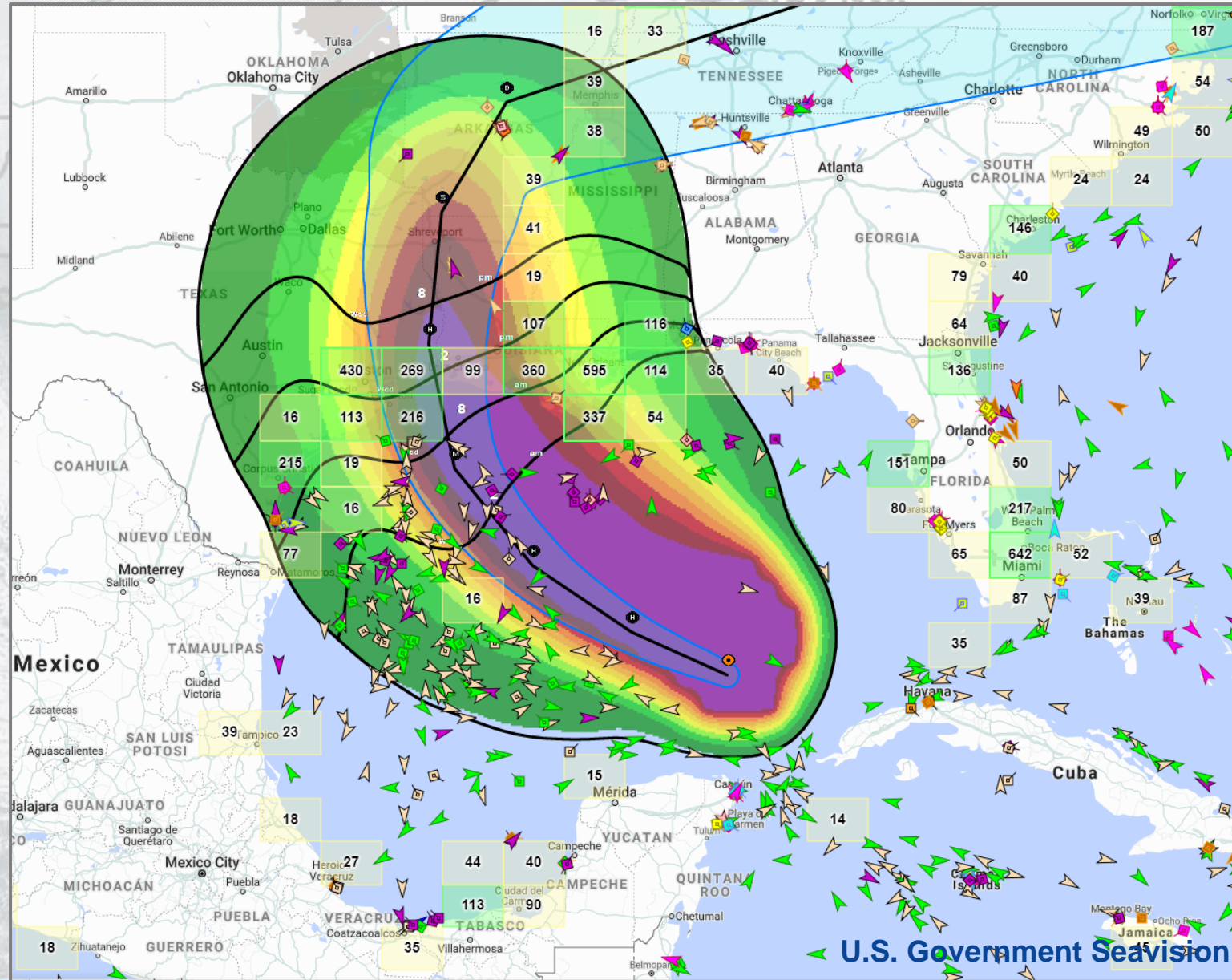
Limits of metareas - 2017



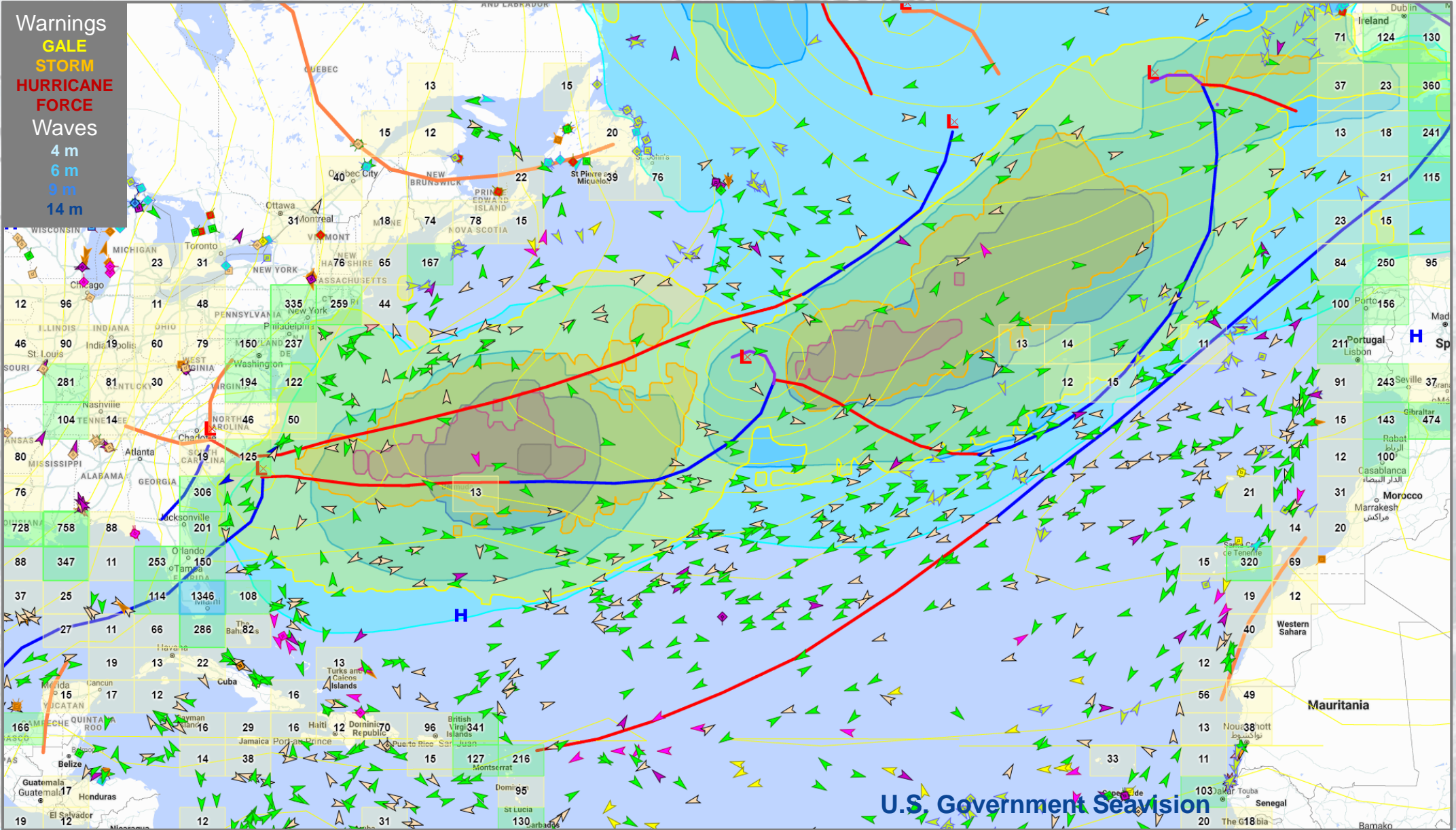
Situational Awareness - Environmental



Situational Awareness - Vessel Locations

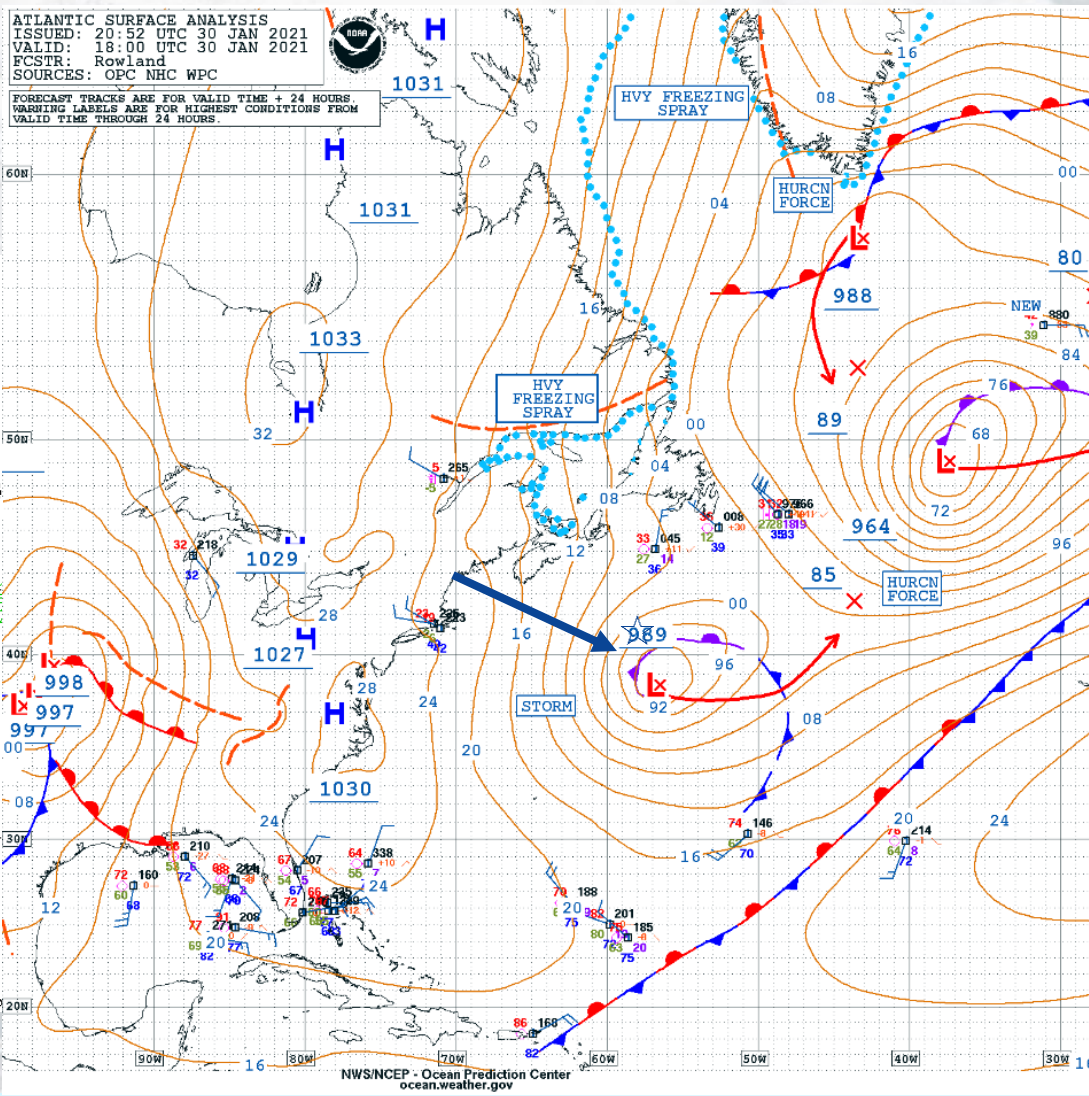
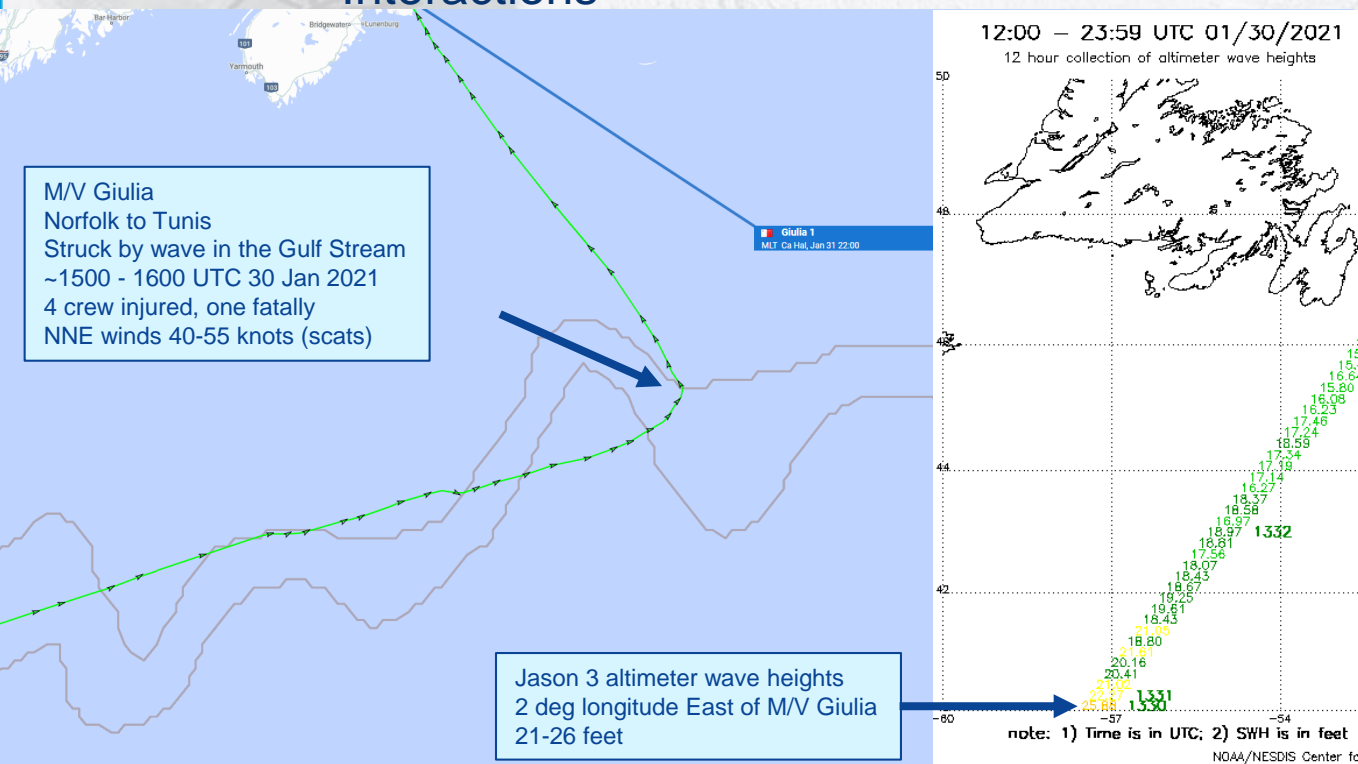


Situational Awareness - Vessel Locations



Challenges – wind, wave, current interactions

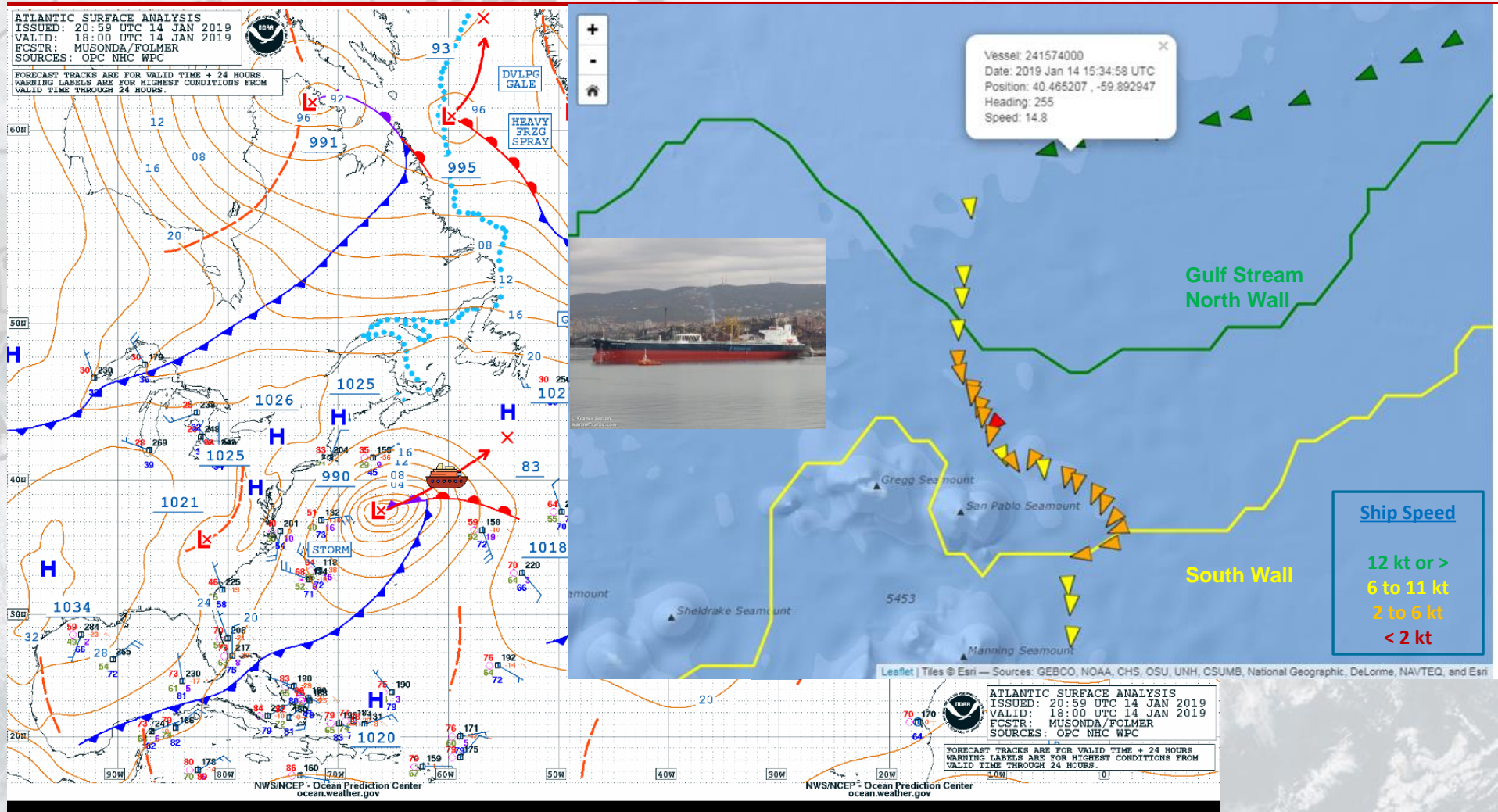
- Scales (observing and prediction)
- Representative current
 - Resolution, gradients, location
 - Interactions



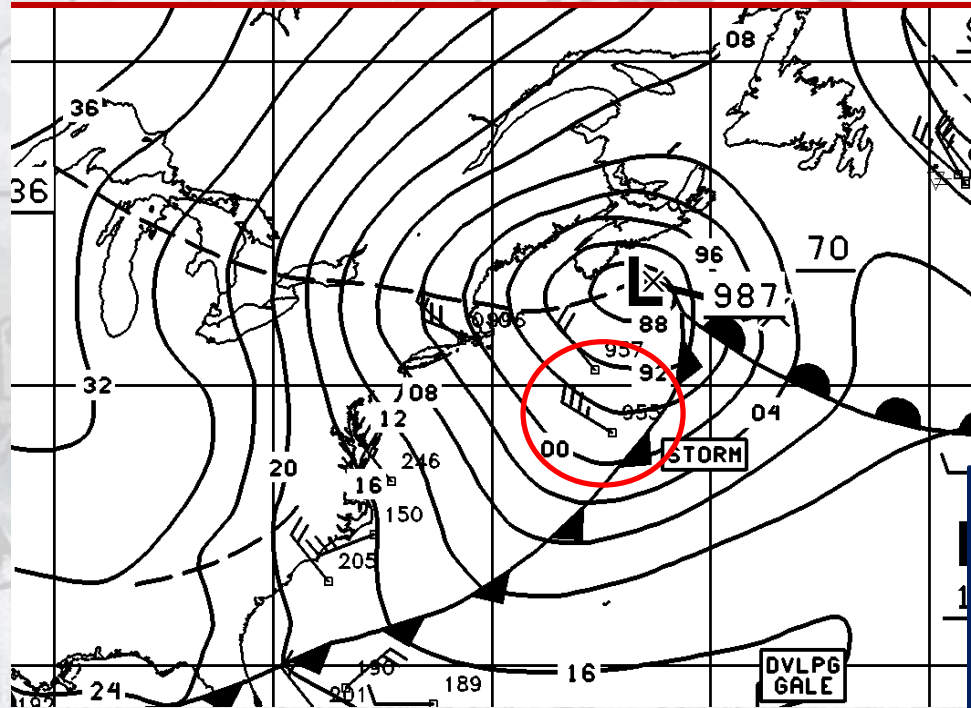
U.S. Government Seavision



Challenges – wind, wave, current interactions



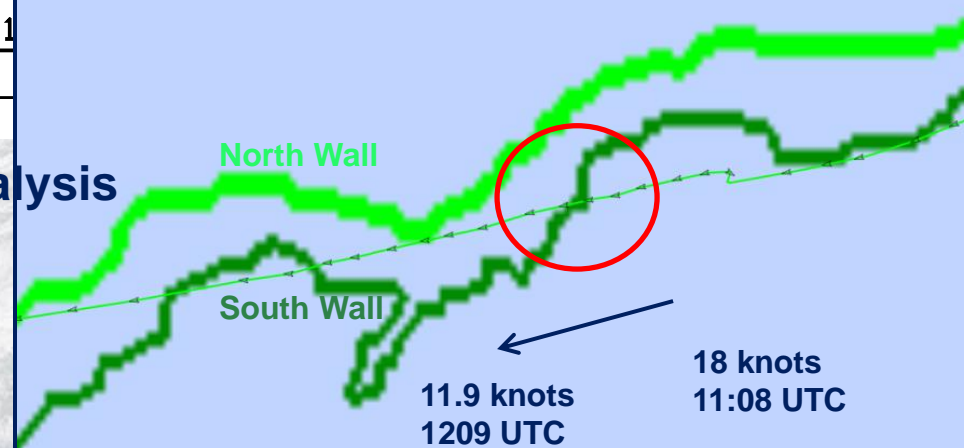
Extreme Maritime Weather – Challenge – Observations, Prediction



1200 UTC 28 Nov 2019 OPC Surface Analysis

CN Maersk Ohio track 28 Nov 2019

U.S. Navy Gulf Stream Analysis



Extreme Maritime Weather – Challenge – Observations, Prediction

“We encountered the Gulf Stream around 28 Nov/ 11:00UTC
(around 38-30 N / 64-13 W),

and the **swells were confused and massive**.

Water temp was around 24c. Once we got thru the South Wall
and into the Gulf Stream, the sea became more predictive and
uniform. **Winds were a steady Beaufort Force 10-12, and at
times exceeding 100kts** , veering from SSW to N.”

- **Captain Chris Kavanaugh, C/V *Maersk Ohio***



Challenge – Observations, Prediction

60 to 70 Percent Reduction in Speed Heatmap
Bin Count = 1988 of 27114 Total (7%)

Dec 28, 2018-Apr 2, 2019

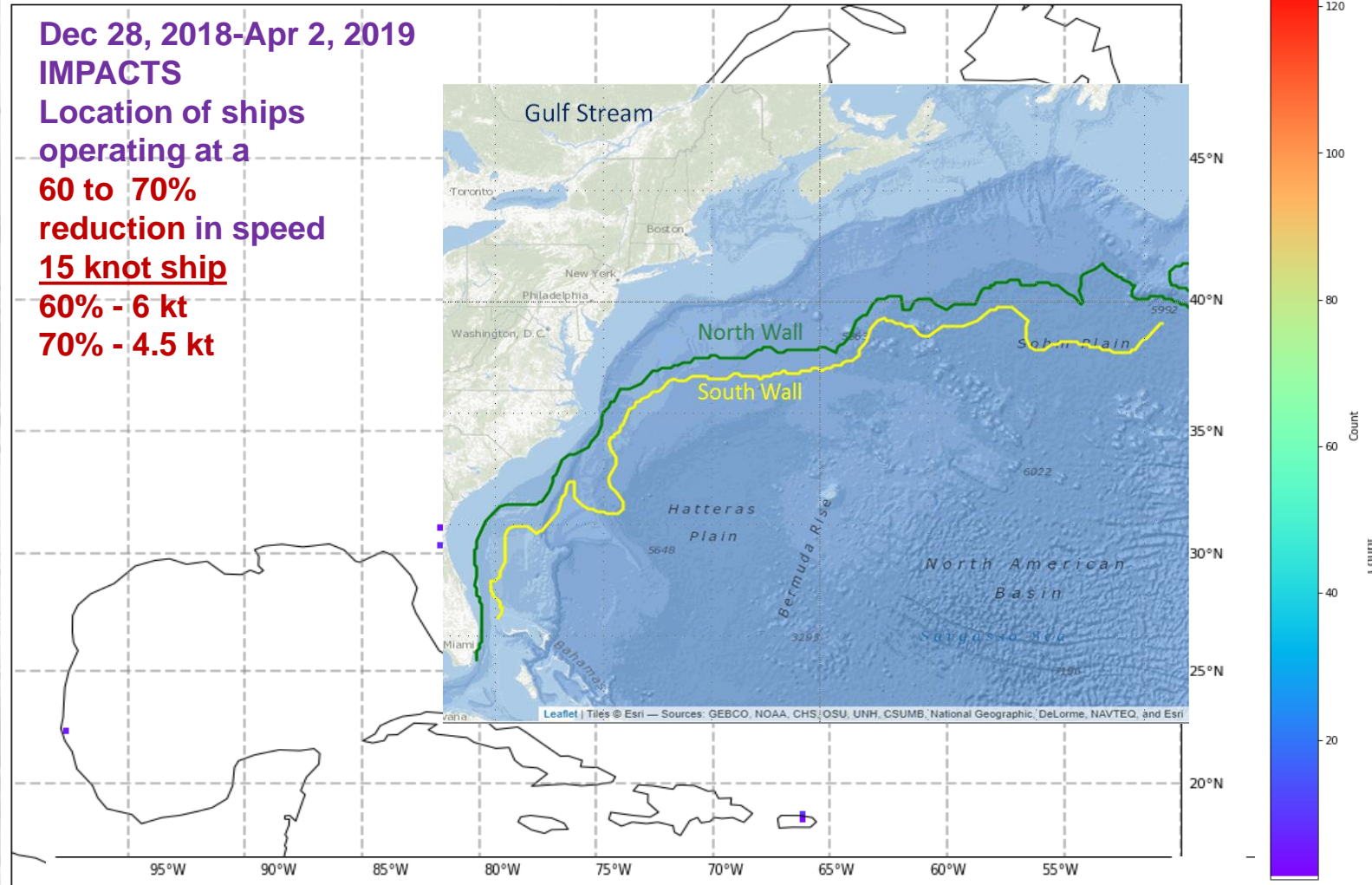
IMPACTS

Location of ships
operating at a
60 to 70%
reduction in speed

15 knot ship

60% - 6 kt

70% - 4.5 kt



Challenge – Observations, Prediction

60 to 70 Percent Reduction in Speed Heatmap
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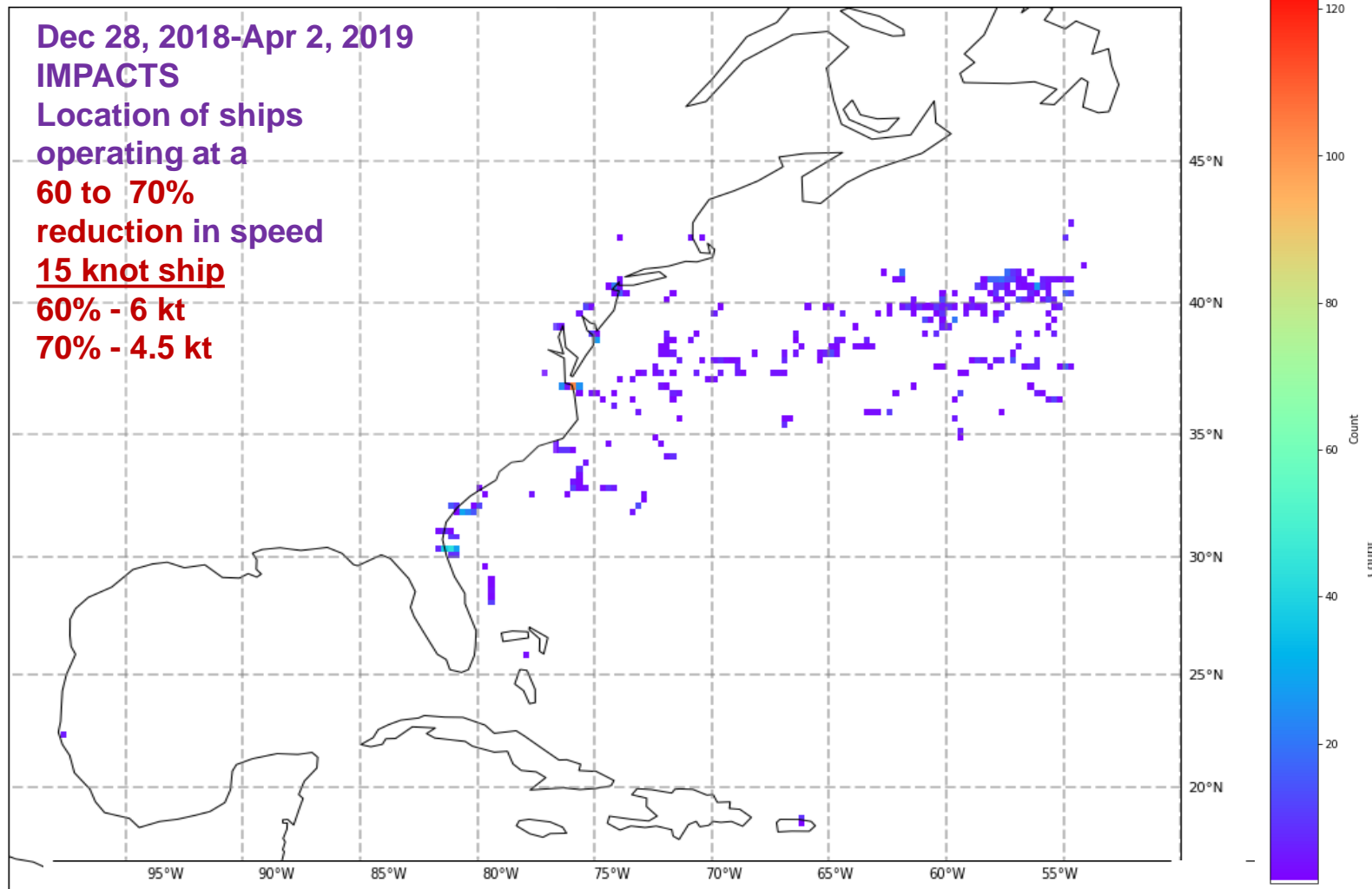
IMPACTS

Location of ships
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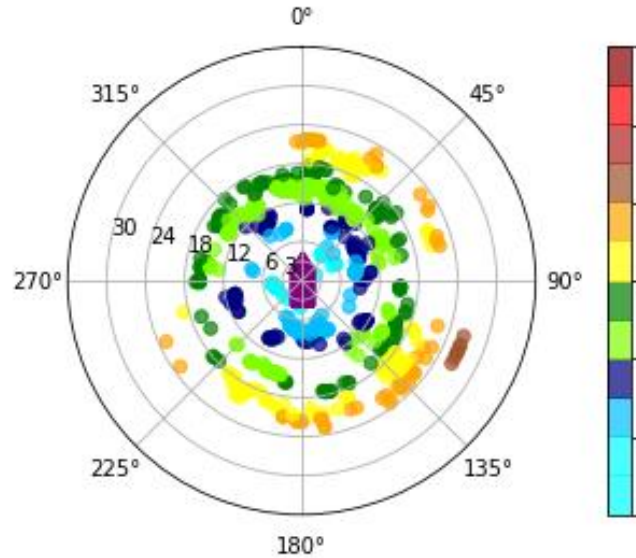
60% - 6 kt

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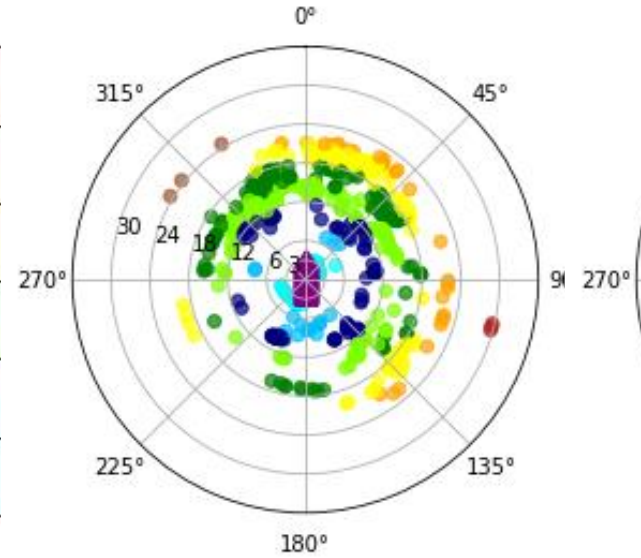


Vessel Heading vs. Wave Direction and Height

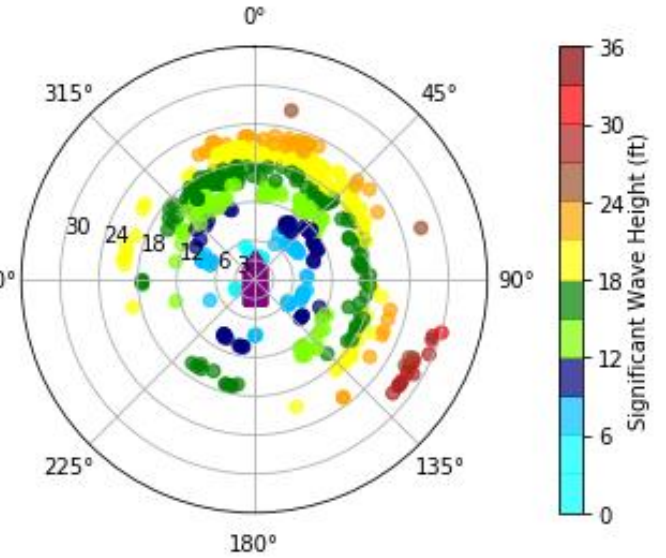
Heading - sfc DIRPW
with 40 to 50 percent reduction of speed



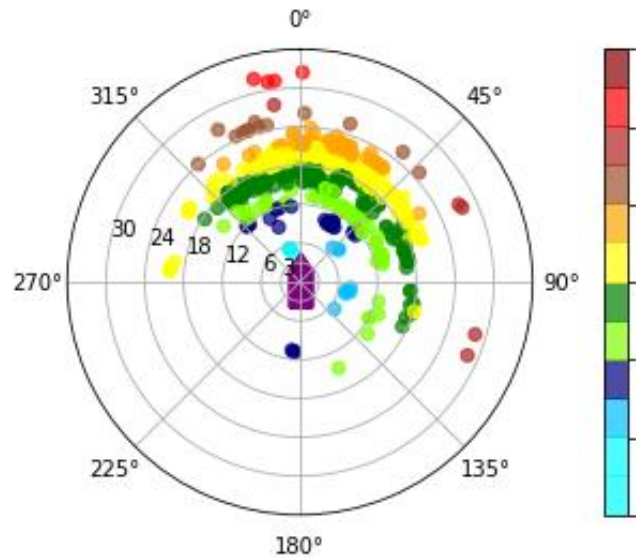
Heading - sfc DIRPW
with 50 to 60 percent reduction of speed



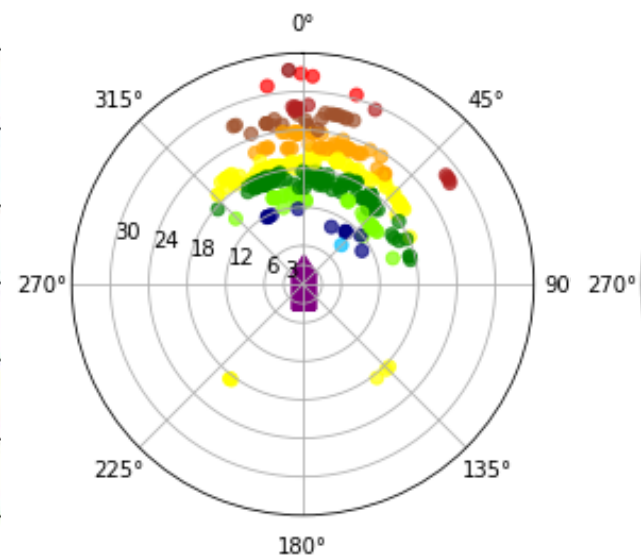
Heading - sfc DIRPW
with 60 to 70 percent reduction of speed



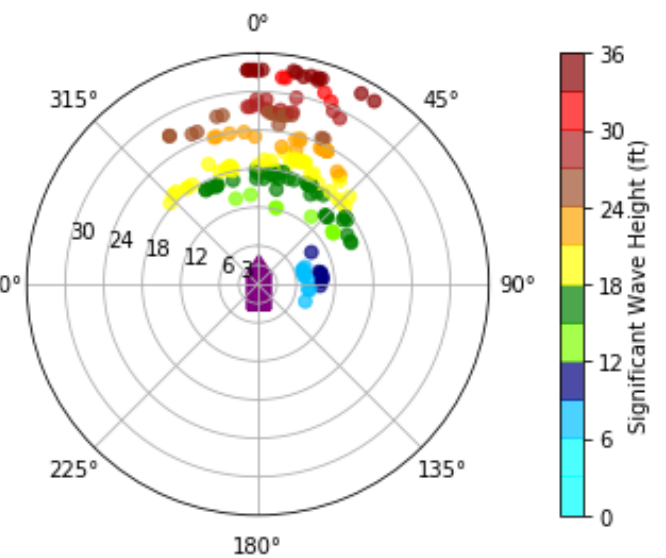
Heading - sfc DIRPW
with 70 to 80 percent reduction of speed



Heading - sfc DIRPW
with 80 to 90 percent reduction of speed



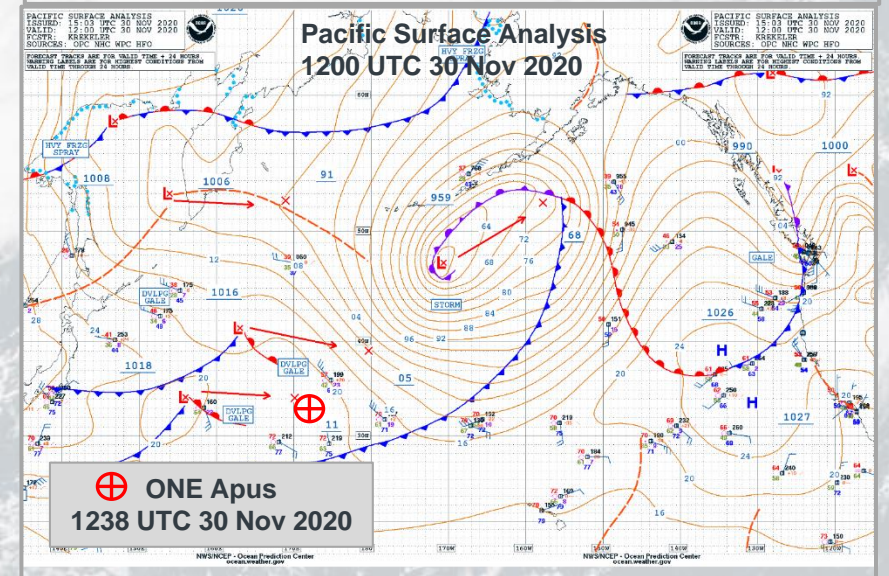
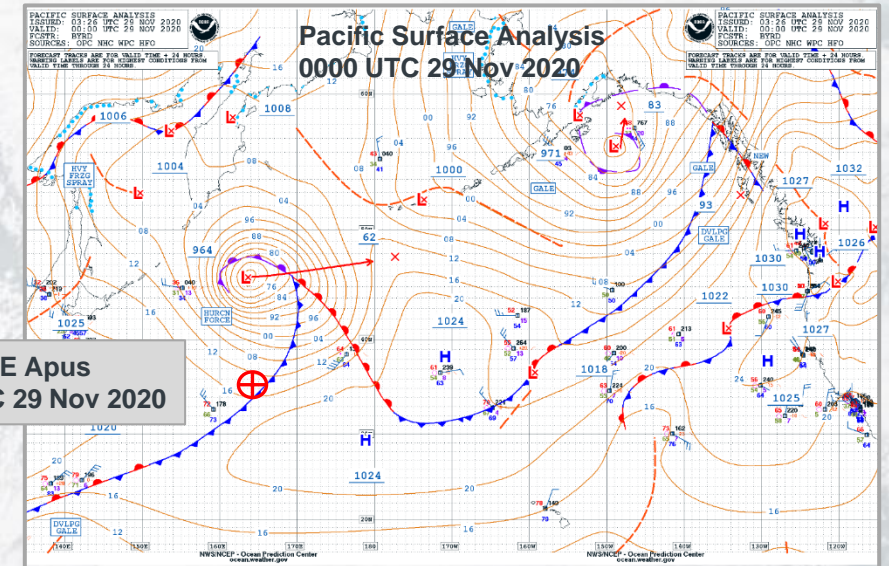
Heading - sfc DIRPW
with 90 to 100 percent reduction of speed



Challenge – Vessel Specific Conditions



⊕ ONE Apus
0000 UTC 29 Nov 2020



“Today’s update from Chidori Ship Holding LLC and NYK Shipmanagement Pte Ltd, the owner and manager, respectively, provides some additional details about the incident and what will happen moving forward.

The update said weather at the time was reported as wind force 4 on the Beaufort Wind Scale, corresponding to 13-18 mph winds, with north-westerly seas of 5 to 6 meters and a “long high swell.”

gcaptain.com ONE Apus update - 04 Dec 2020



North Pacific Container Loss

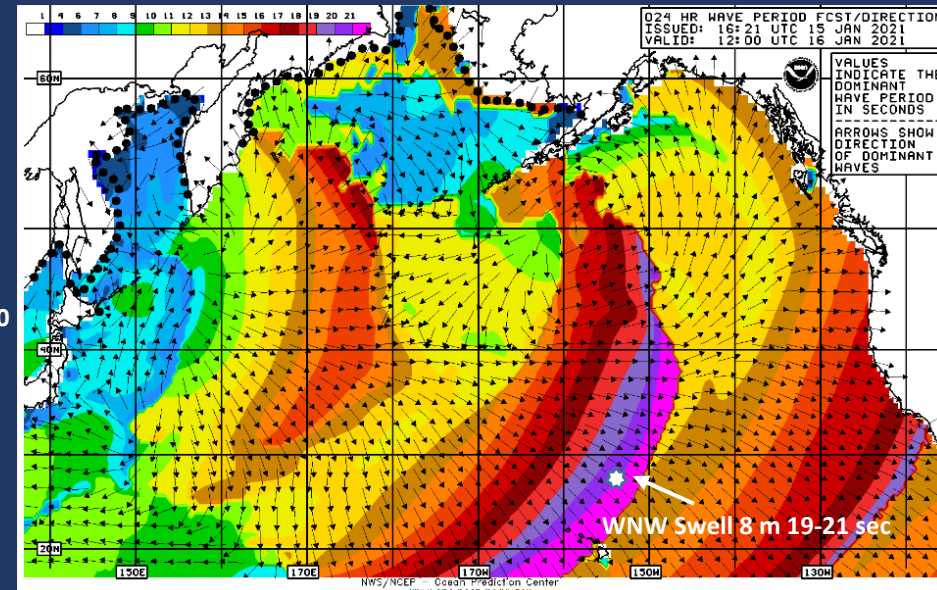
Report of containers lost overboard – 16 Jan

- NAVSAFETY Bulletin (NGA) 2238Z 16 Jan
 - 50-100 Containers adrift 28-24.7N 154-07.6W

gCaptain media article – 20 Jan

- Maersk Essen reportedly lost ~750 containers
 - En route Xiamen, China – LA, now diverted to Mexico
 - Departed Xiamen 12/25/20, transit well S of storm track

24 hr Wave Period/Dir
Valid 1200 UTC 16 Jan2020



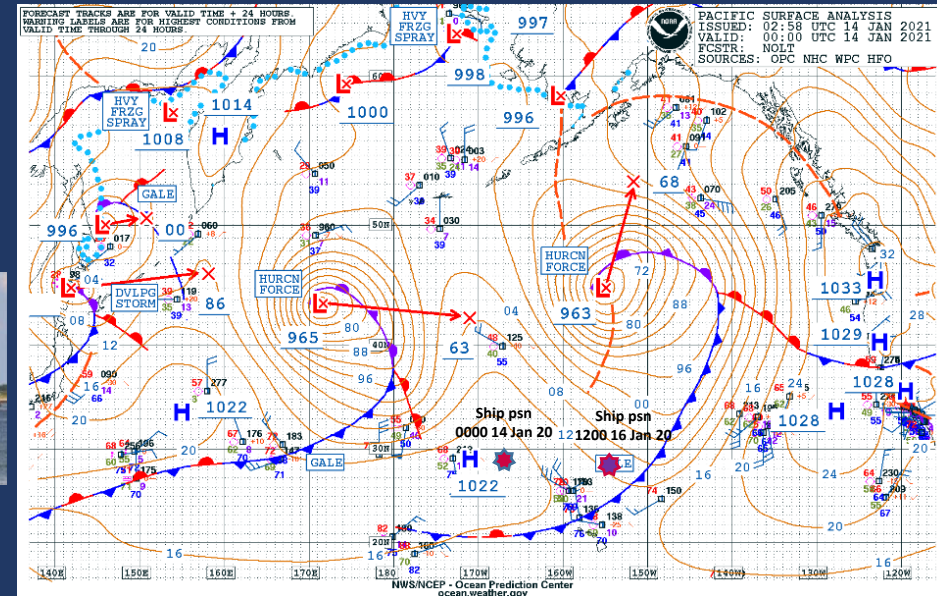
Weather

<https://gcaptain.com/los-angeles-bound-maersk-containership-loses-750-boxes-overboard>

- Long period swell 19-21 sec / 8 m per WW3 vicinity loss
- Swell source – HF Low 00Z 14 Jan – 965 mb

Unified Analysis
0000 UTC 14 Jan2020

- 2nd largest container loss – globally
- 1st - ONE Apus 11/30/20
1,816 containers
- 4th loss since 30 Oct 2020
- 7th large container loss North Pacific
Oct 2020 – March 2021



Hurricane Lorenzo – Waves, Rip Currents

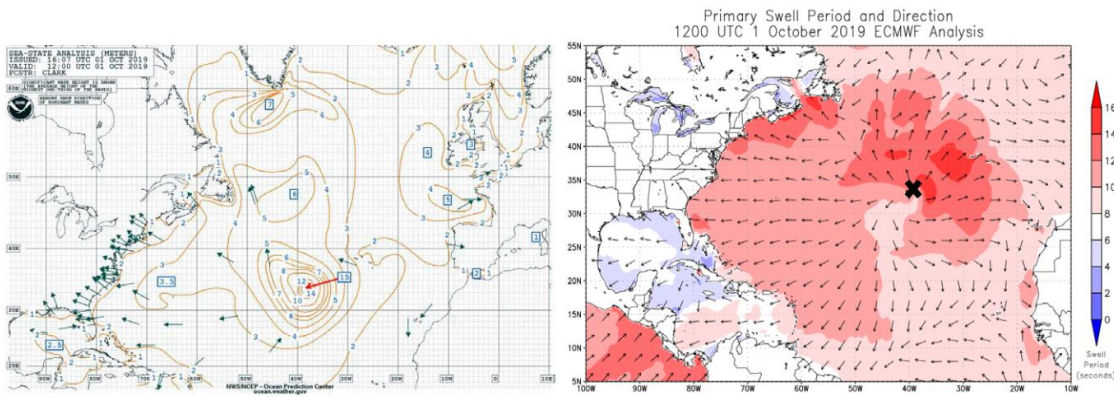
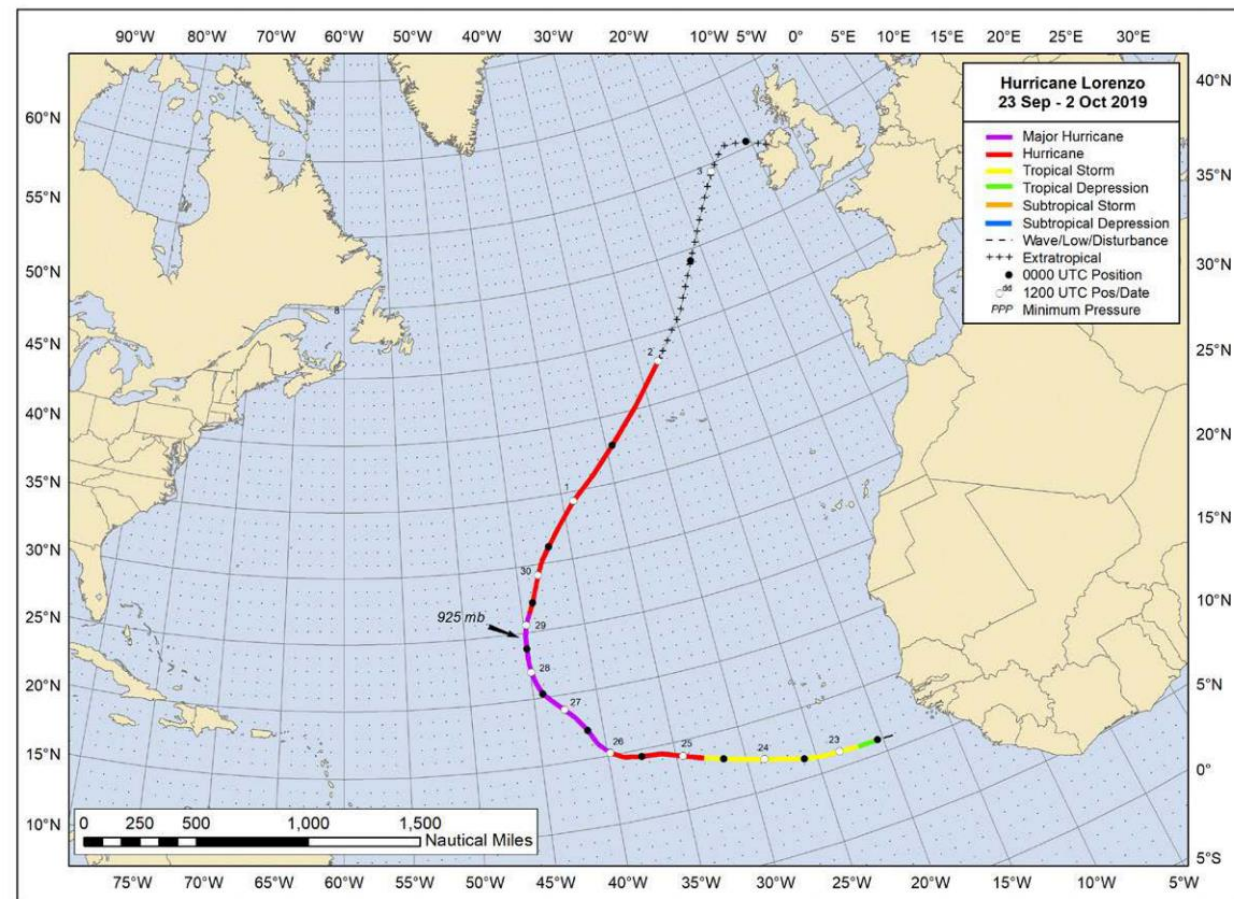


Figure 4. Waves and swell associated with Hurricane Lorenzo, valid at 1200 UTC 1 October 2019. The image on the left is the North Atlantic sea state analysis from the Ocean Prediction Center. The orange contours show significant wave height (average height of the highest one-third of the waves) in meters and the arrows show the direction of the dominant waves. The image on the right shows the mean total swell period (seconds) and direction in the ECMWF wave model analysis at the same time. The black X shows the approximate location of Lorenzo at the time of the model analysis. Large waves and long-period swells from Lorenzo affected most of the North Atlantic basin in late September and early October. Rip currents and rough surf caused 8 deaths along the east coast of the United States between 30 September and 3 October.

“Lorenzo was the second deadliest hurricane of the 2019 hurricane season and caused 19 deaths, including 11 crewmembers of the Bourbon Rhode, which sank near the eyewall of the hurricane on 26 September. Eight people also died along the U.S. east coast due to dangerous surf conditions generated by the hurricane.”

Dave Zelinsky, National Hurricane Center
[NHC Lorenzo report](#)

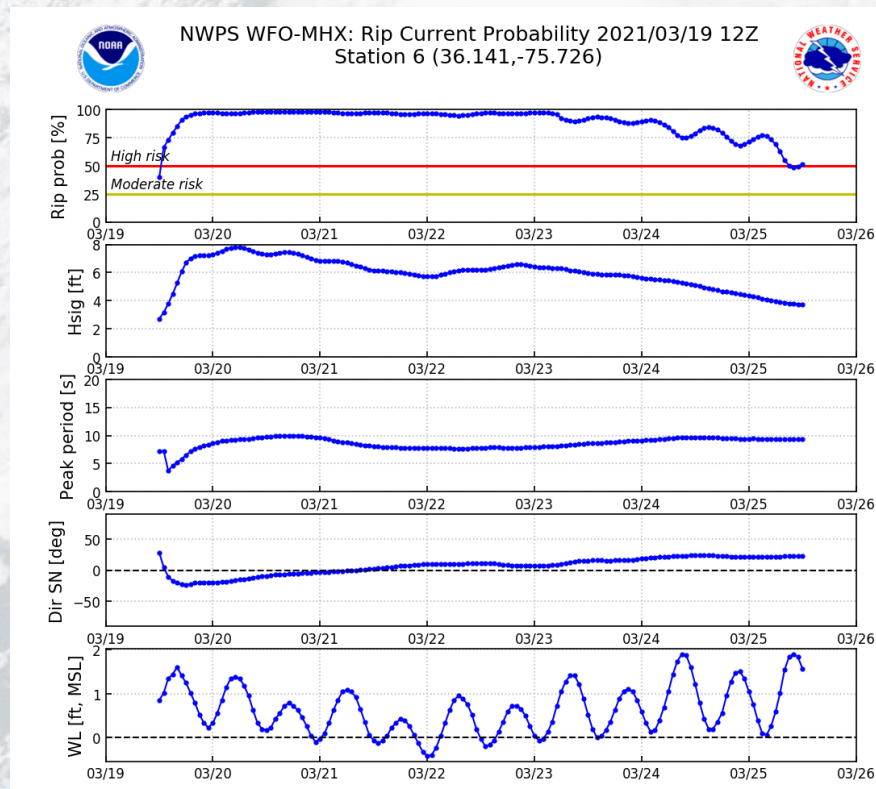
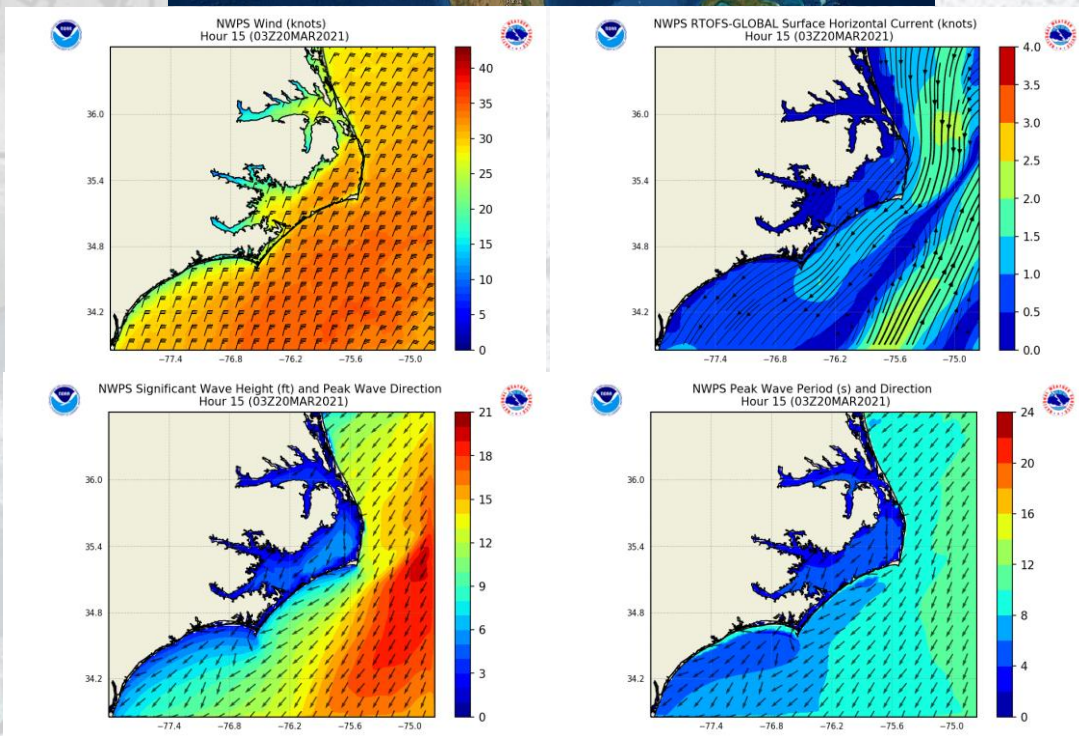
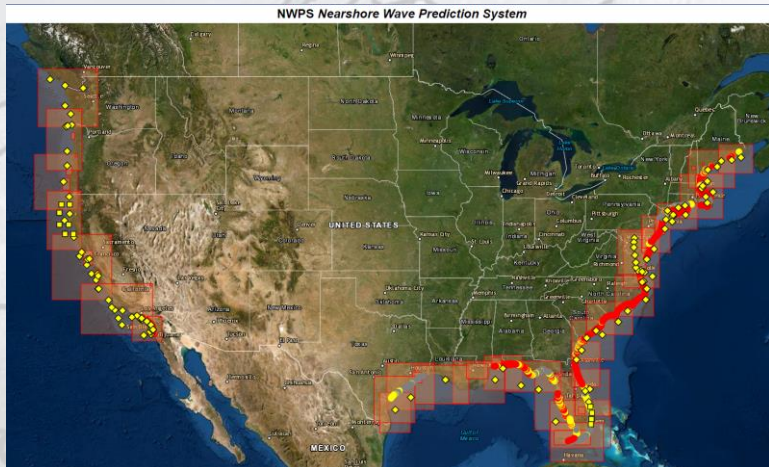


Best track positions for Hurricane Lorenzo 23 September–2 October 2019.

Nearshore Waves, Surf zone, Rip Currents

Nearshore Wave Prediction System

- SWAN based
- 36 domains
- Forecaster edited winds
- Run on demand
- Coupled with ESTOFS, Global RTOFS
- Probabilistic rip current



Challenges - Dangerous Seas

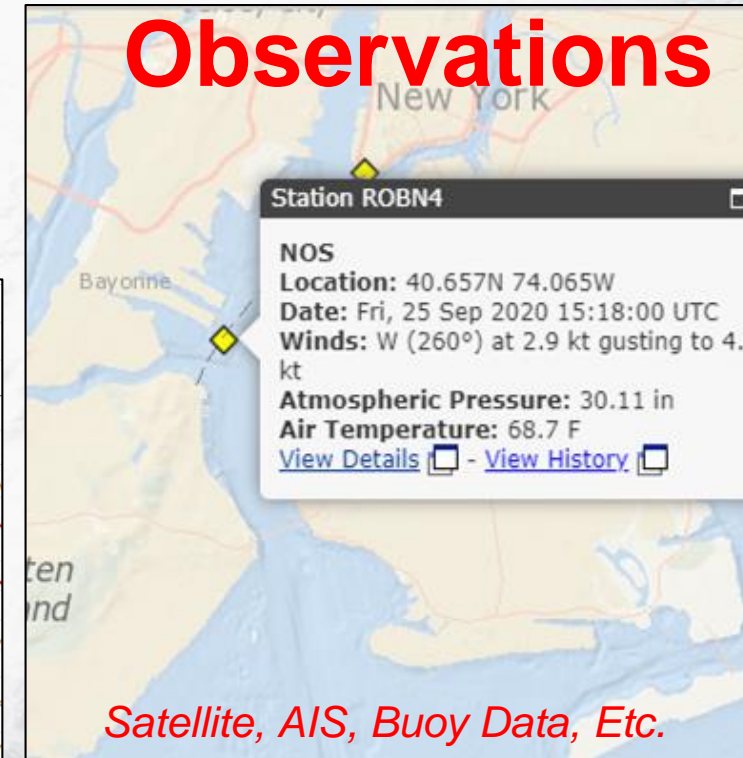
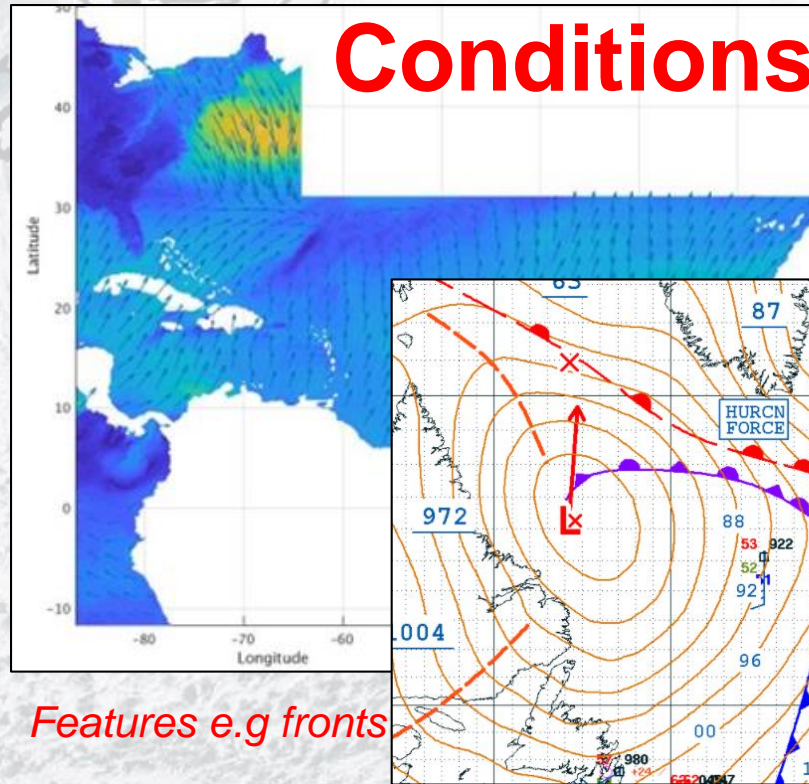
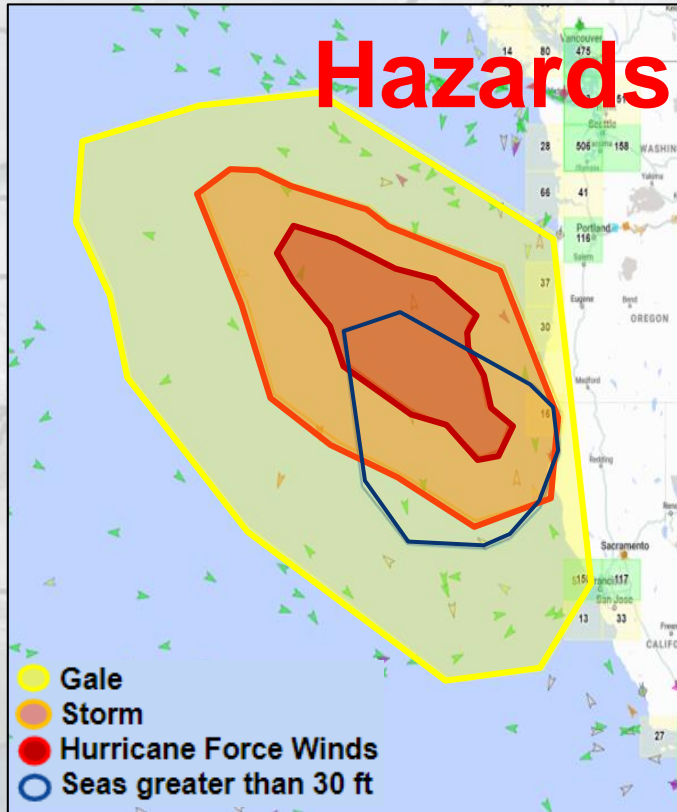
WMO Pub 558 MANUAL ON MARINE METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

P.8 – preparation and issue of warning content

2.2.37 Warnings **should** be provided for the following phenomena:

- (a) Unusual and hazardous sea-ice conditions;
- (b) **Dangerous sea states.**

- Definition – NOAA working with ECCO for possible definition
 - Threshold of significant wave height
 - Crossing/confused seas
 - Breaking waves
 - Extreme waves
 - Wave, current, wind interactions
 - Deterministic and probabilistic
 - Vessel dependent or specific sea state?
 - Period dependence



S-412

Wave and Weather Hazards

Polygons

S-413

Wave and Weather Conditions

Graphics and Gridded Data

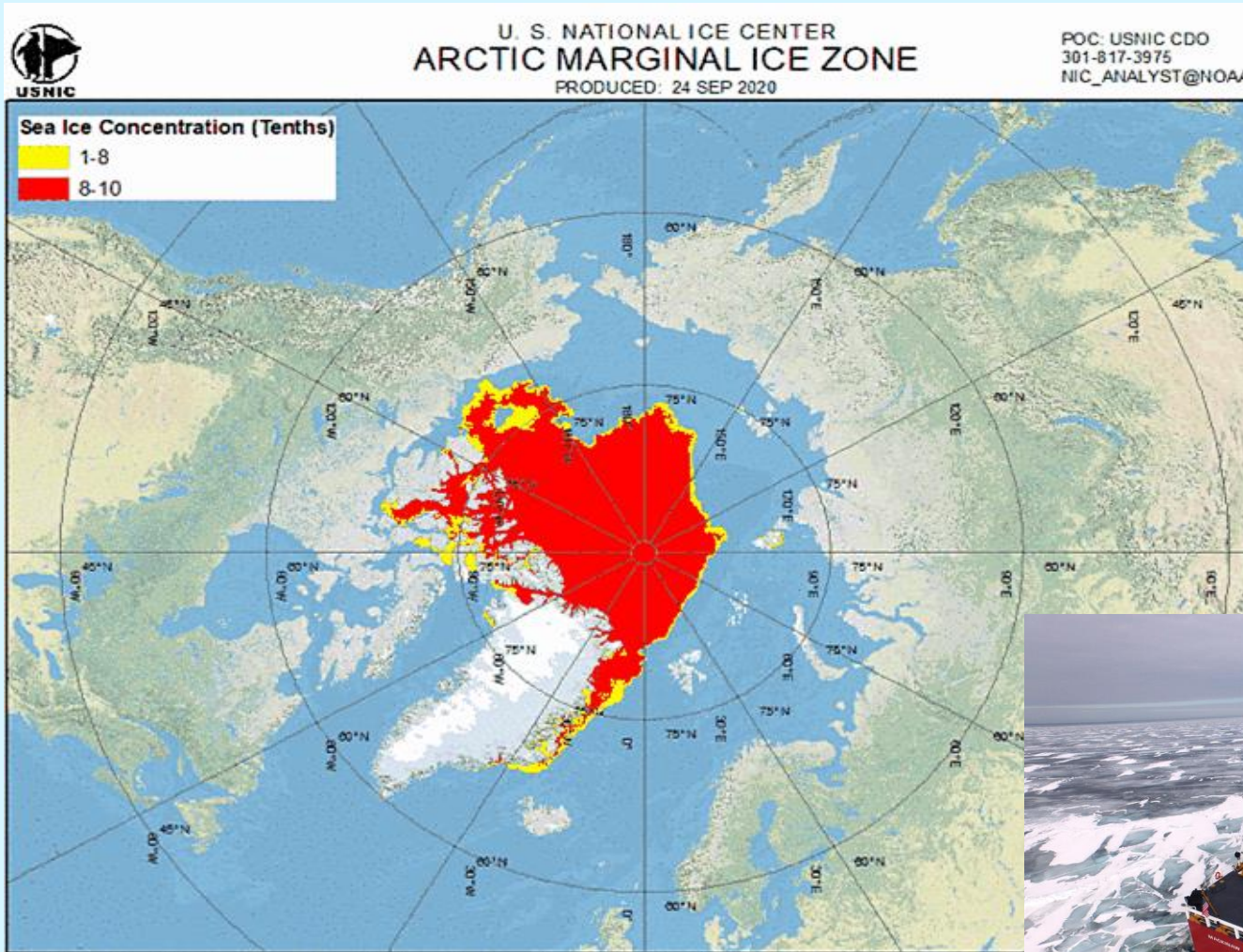
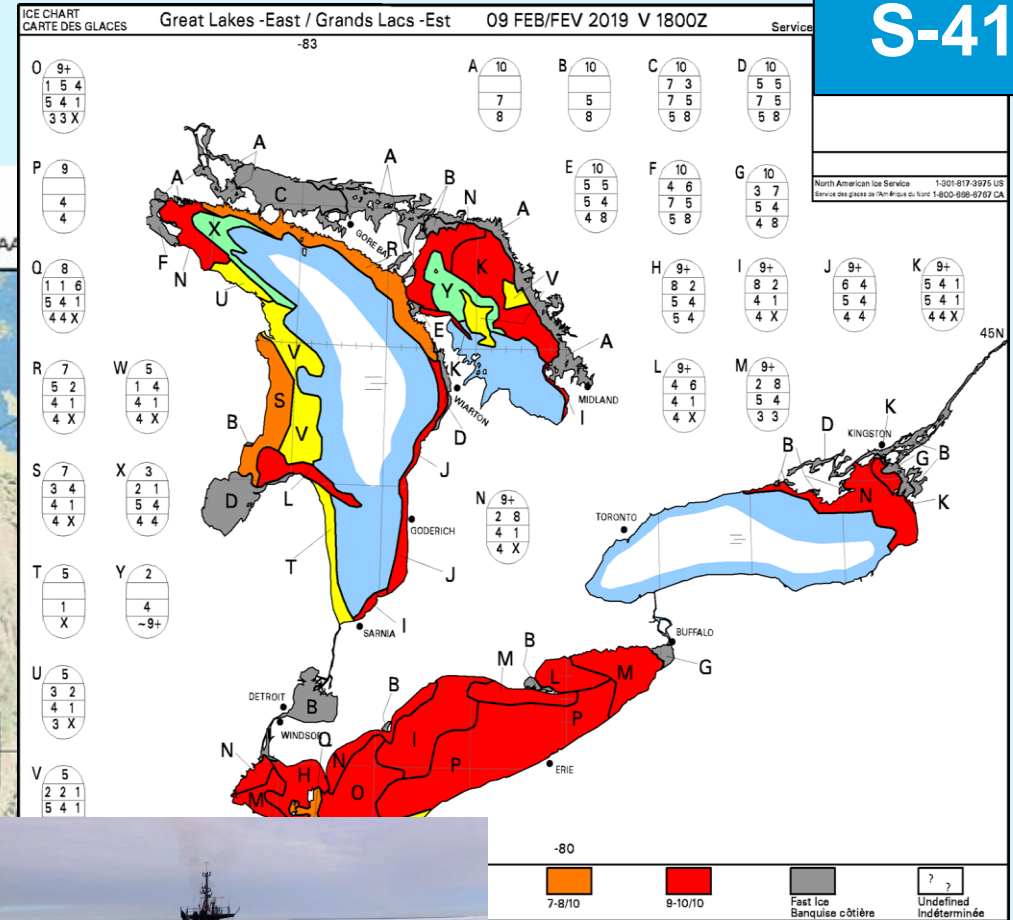
S-414

Wave and Weather Observations

Point Based Data

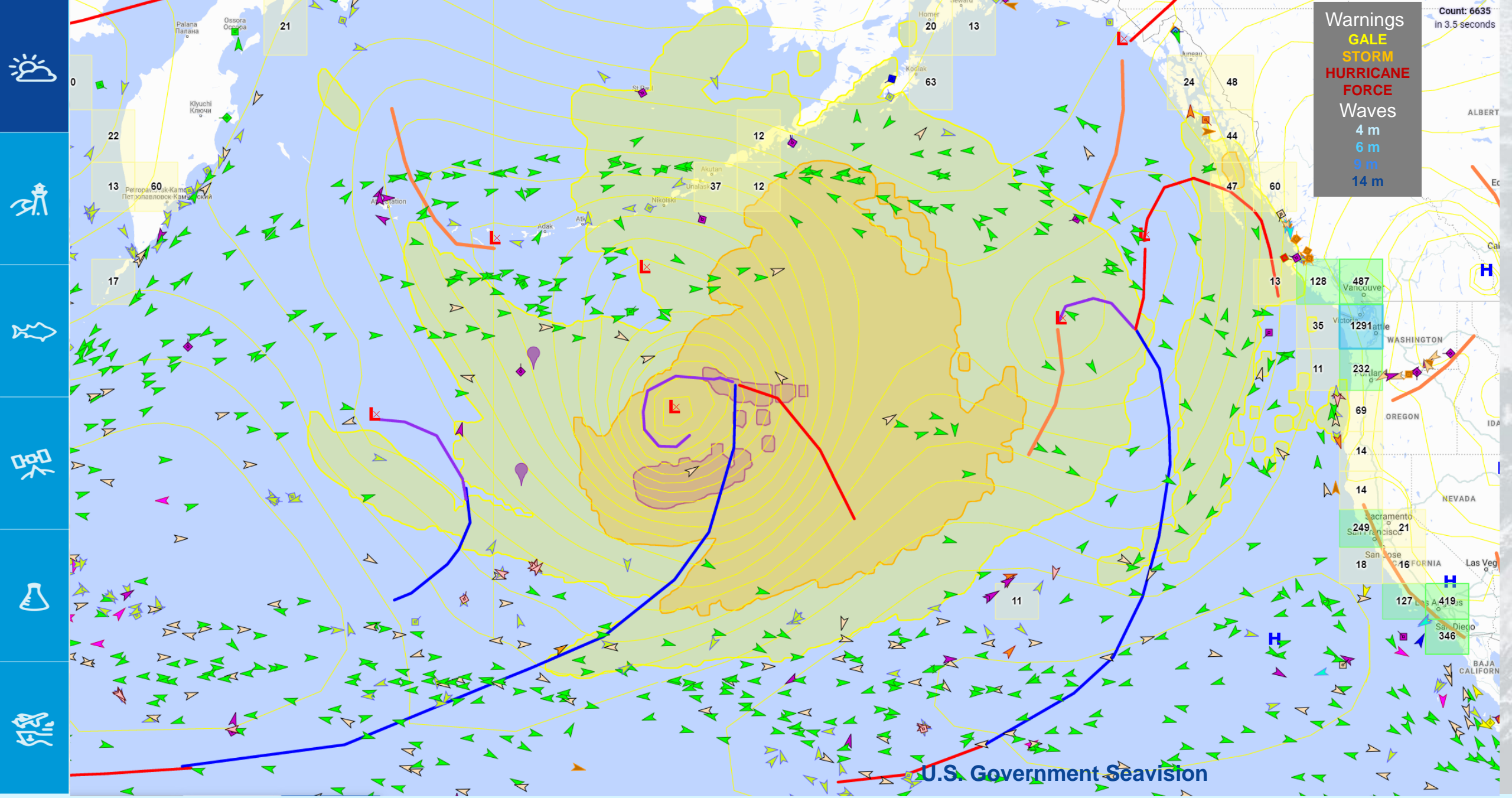
S-41X Ice Analysis

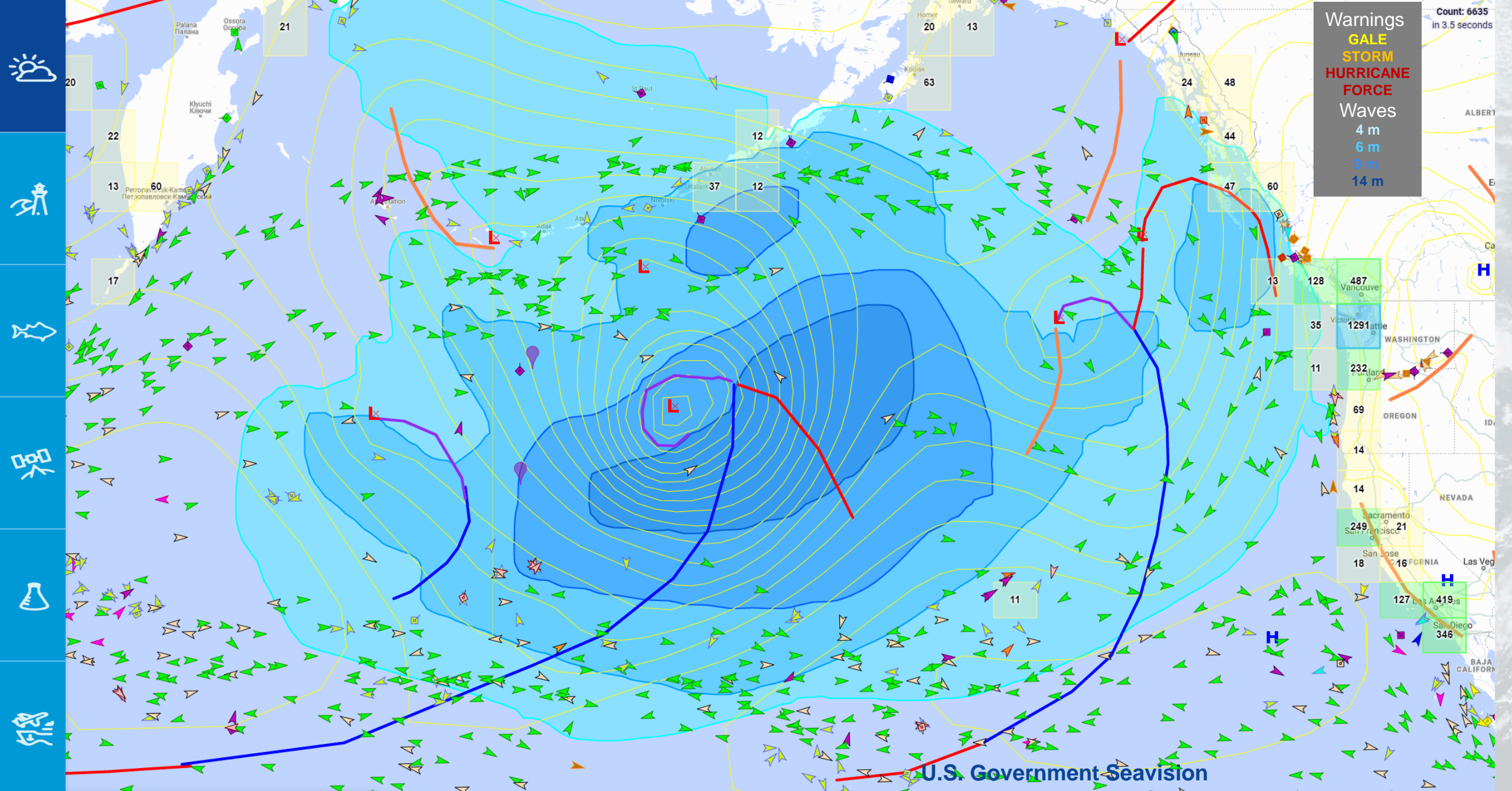
S-411



U.S. National Ice Center

S-411 Standard developed by German Bundesamt Seeschifffahrt Und Hydrographie (BSH)





Warnings
 GALE
 STORM
 HURRICANE
 FORCE
 Waves
 4 m
 6 m
 9 m
 14 m

Count: 6635
 in 3.5 seconds

U.S. Government - Seavision

