

Ongoing Region-wide Efforts in the Southeastern U.S. Coastal Ocean: A Selected Review

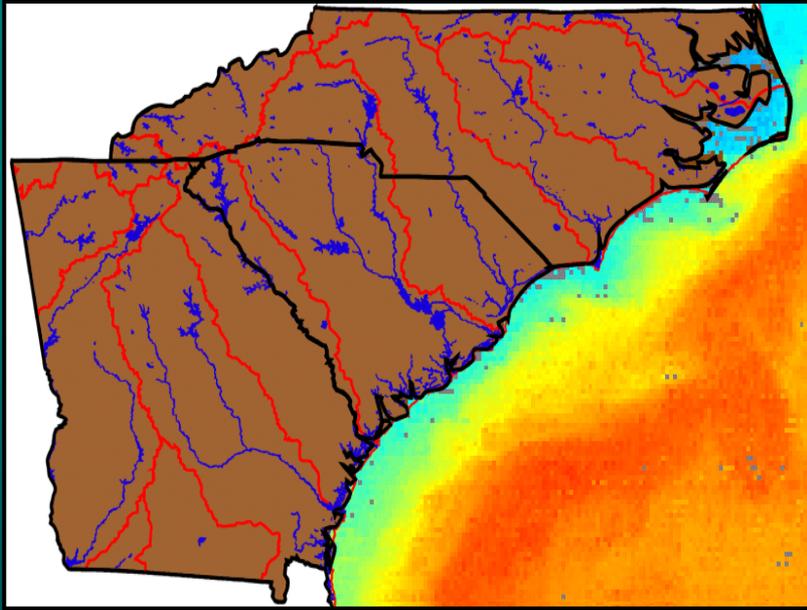
M. Richard DeVoe
Executive Director
S.C. Sea Grant Consortium

Selected Efforts

1. SouthEast Center for Ocean Sciences Education Excellence (COSEE-SE) – NSF/NOAA
2. Marine Ecoregional Assessments – The Nature Conservancy
3. South Atlantic Regional Research Planning – Sea Grant
4. Coastal Ocean Observing – SECOORA
5. Regional Climate Extension – Sea Grant/NOAA Climate Office
6. South Atlantic Regional Alliance – States

COSEE SouthEast...

...serves NC, SC and GA



The South Atlantic Bight is
our “Ocean Backyard”



COSEE
CENTERS FOR OCEAN SCIENCES
EDUCATION EXCELLENCE

National COSEE Mission

Scientists and educators working together to advance ocean discovery and make known the vital role of the ocean in our lives.



Central Gulf of Mexico COSEE/U.S. Navy

COSEE SouthEast Objectives

1. Increase interaction between ocean sciences and education communities
2. Increase access to underrepresented and underserved populations
3. Facilitate exchange and promotion of programs of excellence to the region

COSEE SouthEast

Science and Education Interactions 2003-2007

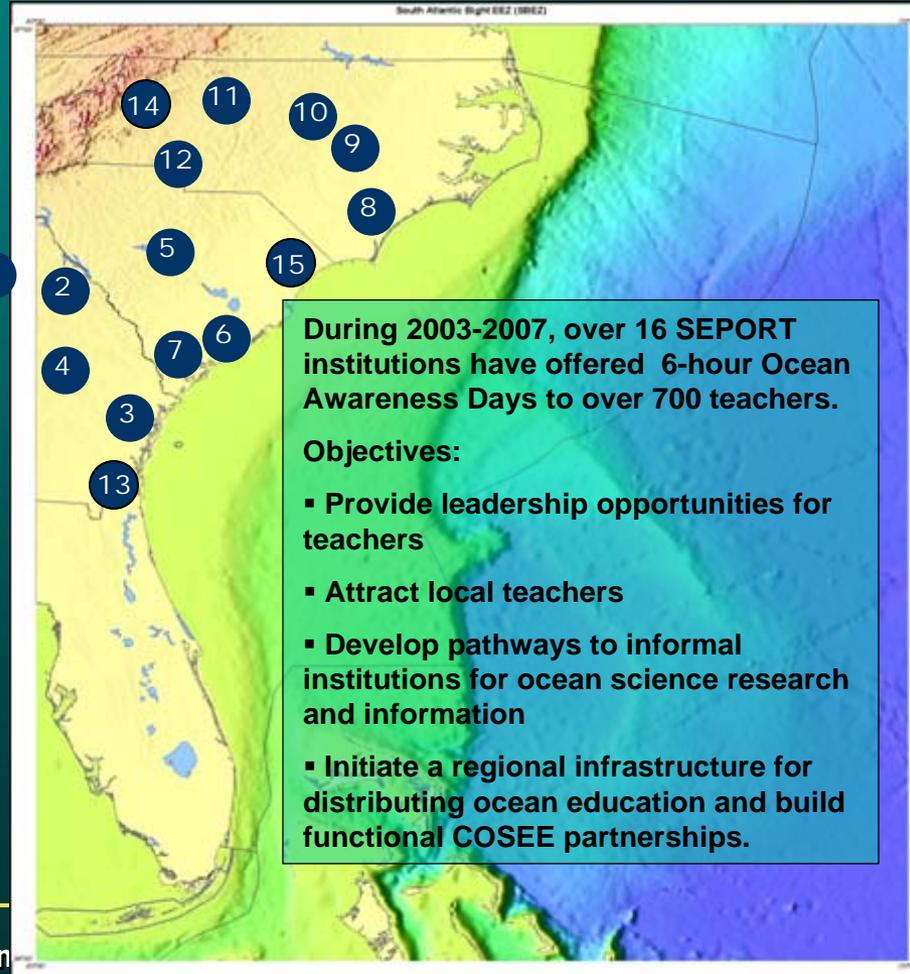
- Ocean Sciences Education Leadership Institutes
- Coastal Legacy
- SEPORTs
- Research Ship Experiences
- “Broader Impacts” outreach partnerships

SouthEast COSEE Program Highlight–SEPORT

Ocean Sciences Education Leadership Institute leads to
“South East Portal to Ocean Research for Teachers”

SEPORT SITES

1. West GA University
2. Fernbank Science Center
3. MECA, Savannah
4. Aviation Museum
5. SC Museum
6. NOAA/Hollings Lab
7. ACE Basin
8. NC Aquarium/Ft. Fisher
9. East Carolina University
10. NC Museum of Natural History
11. Natural Science Center
12. Discovery Place
13. Crooked River St. Pk
14. Catawaba Sci Ctr
15. Coastal Carolina U
16. Roper Mt. Sci. Center



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Institute Teachers Operate ROV



Institute Teachers Teach Teachers in a SEPORT

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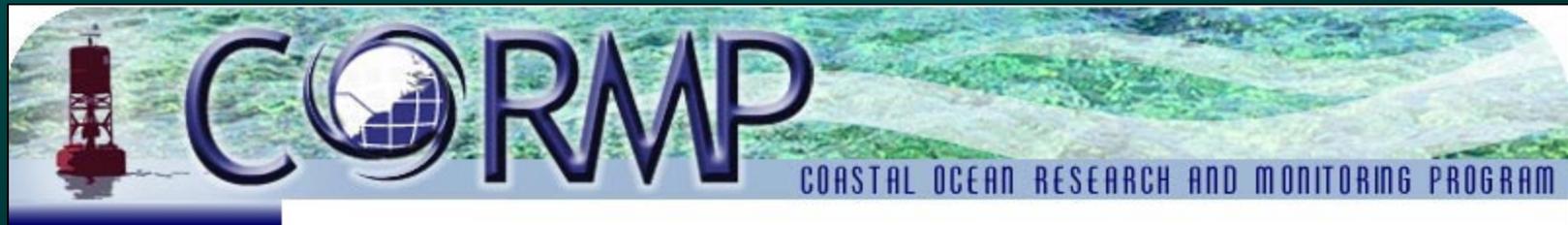
Funding Credit: NSF, NOAA and SECOOS
Design Credit: Patty Snow, SCSGC

SCS
S.C. Sea Grant Consortium

4th Meeting – February 6, 2008

The Ecosystem-Climate Connection

Coastal Ocean Observing Systems & COSEE-SE



COSEE-SE - IOOS Education

MAKING WAVES

What is a Wave?

Waves are energy transmitted through matter. The matter can be in any state: solid, liquid or gas.

Surface ocean waves transmit energy along the surfaces between air and water. As ocean waves travel particles of water in the surface of the ocean travel in circular orbits. That is why these waves are also called **progressive orbital waves**.

Anatomy of a Wave



Parts of a Wave

Parts of a wave include the **Crest**, or the high parts of the wave, and the **Trough**, the low parts of a wave. Waves are characterized by scientists according to several properties.

Wave height: The vertical distance between the highest point of the Crest and the lowest point on the Trough.

Wavelength: The horizontal distance between two corresponding points on a wave form, for example from Crest to Crest.

Wave Steepness: The ratio of height to wavelength. When wave steepness exceeds 1/7, breakers form.

Wave period: The time that elapses during the passing of one full wavelength. Oceanographers use this unit most frequently to relate wavelength and speed.

Wave speed: The velocity of which a wave is travelling. Speed is best calculated by dividing wavelength by period.

Wave frequency: The number of wavelengths that pass a fixed point in one minute. Frequency is rarely used by oceanographers because ocean waves are long and slow.



What Causes Ocean Waves?

Waves on the surface of the ocean are created when the wind blows over the surface of the water. As waves grow larger they capture more of the wind's energy and as a result the wave's wavelength and height increases. The waves also change from smooth, curved waves into pointy, crest shaped waves.

However, for any given wind speed, there is a maximum **duration** (how long the wind blows) and **fetch** (distance over which the wind blows in one direction) beyond which the waves will not get any bigger.

Fetch and Duration required to create a fully developed sea for several different wind speeds.

Wind Speed km/hr (mi/h)	Fetch km (mi)	Duration hr
20 (12)	24 (15)	2.75
40 (25)	176 (23)	11.5
60 (37)	686 (37)	27.5
80 (50)	1682 (50)	50



A bobber floating on water as a wave passes demonstrates the orbit that molecules of water take as surface ocean waves move along the air sea interface.

The diameter of the orbit is equal to the wave height at the ocean's surface.

South Atlantic Bight WAVE FACTS



- Off SC and GA, the wide shelf extends 60-70 miles (100-115 km). Long period, ocean swells "feel" the bottom well offshore, and lose energy before hitting the beach. Result: smaller waves at the beach. During winter storms with northeast winds reaching 25-35 miles per hour (40-60 km/h), with a duration over 24 hours and fetch over 300 miles (500 km), waves in deep water (80-110 ft or 25-30 m) can reach over 5 m (15 feet) in height. Storm waves with a short period (6-12 seconds) can get very steep and thus hazardous to boaters.
- Off Cape Hatteras, NC, the shelf is narrower. Ocean waves have more energy at the beach. Result: some of the best and largest East Coast surfing waves.
- Off east coast of Florida --the Florida Current (Gulf Stream) streaming northward causes higher, steeper, offshore waves than are found near the beaches.
- The size of waves generated by hurricane winds in the SAB depends on the size of the storm, which influences fetch and how fast the hurricane is moving (duration).



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seacoos.org

COSEE SouthEast Team

Lundie Spence, Ph.D. Director

843-953-2078; lundie.spence@scseagrant.org

Margaret Olsen, M.S. Specialist, UGA

Carrie Thomas, Ph.D. Specialist, NCSU

Elizabeth Vernon, M.S. Specialist, SC Sea Grant

Terri Hathaway, M.S. Associate, NC Sea Grant

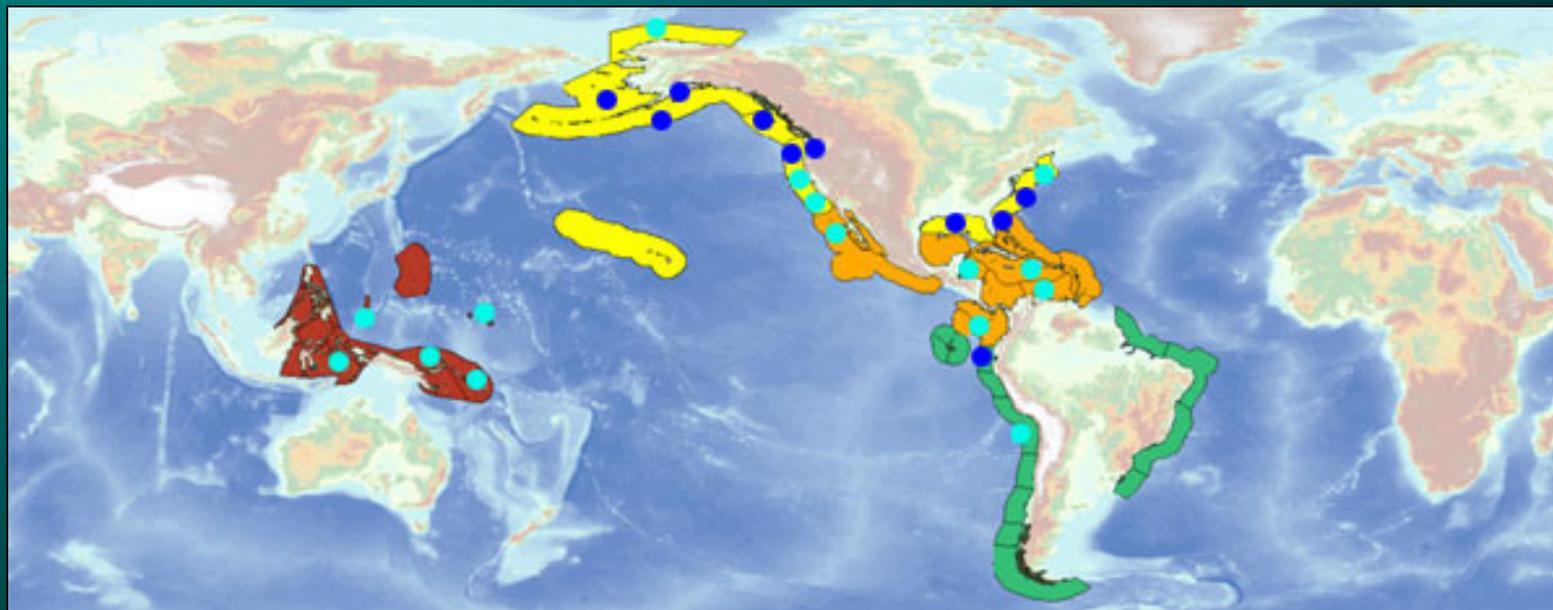
Steve Fisher, Ph.D. Evaluator, USC

COSEE SE is administered through SC Sea Grant Consortium

www.scseagrant.org/se-cosee

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Priority Conservation Area Identification



Marine Ecoregional Assessments:
Identifying targets, analyzing threats, establishing goals, and setting priorities

Carolinian Ecoregional Assessment

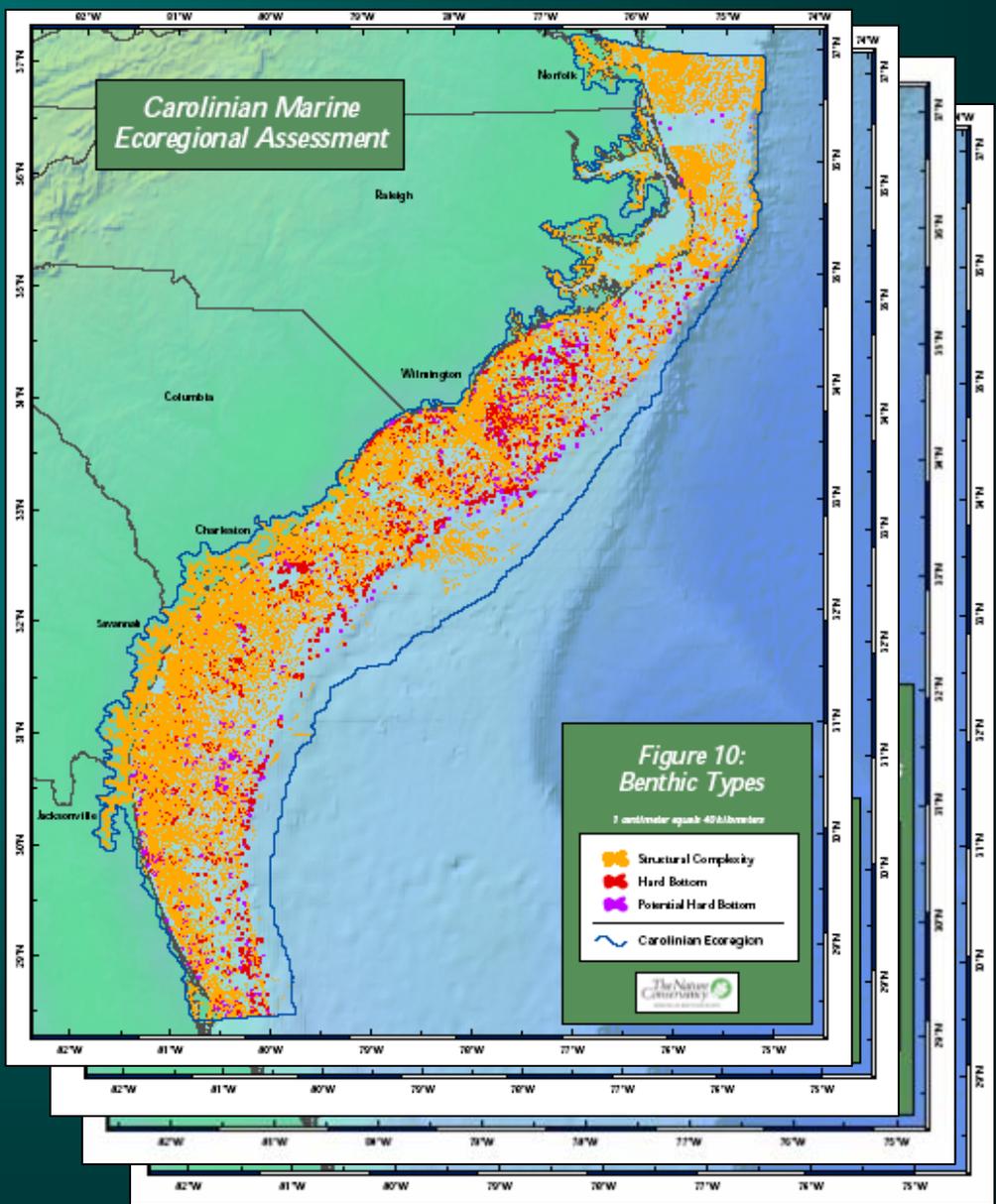
- Coastal waters of VA, NC, SC, GA, FL
- Tidal marshes to continental shelf (200 m)
- ~ 17.85 million hectares
- Contiguous with 5 other marine and terrestrial ecoregions



Targets

36 conservation targets:

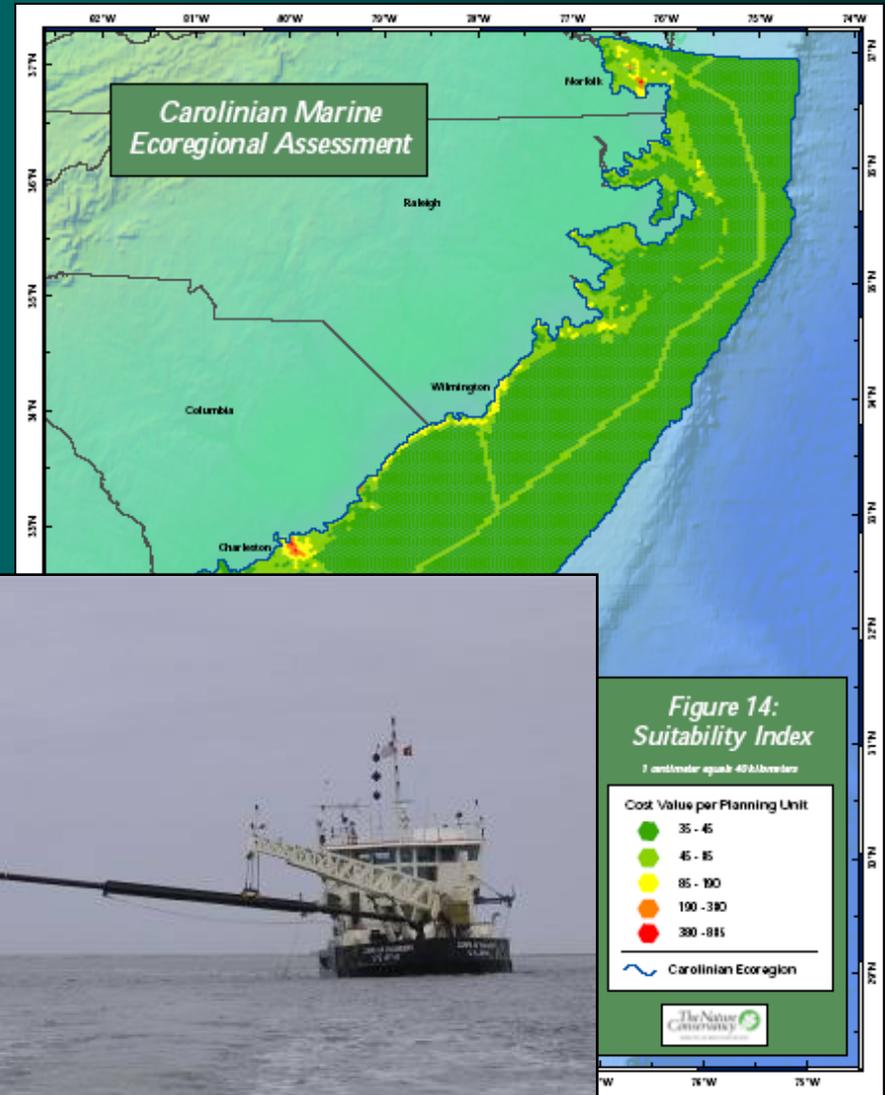
- Salt and brackish marshes
- Oyster reefs
- Seagrasses
- Shoreline types
- Sea turtle nesting beaches
- Shorebird and water bird habitat
- Right whale calving grounds
- Short-nose sturgeon habitat
- Offshore hard-bottom areas
- Benthic habitat types



Threats

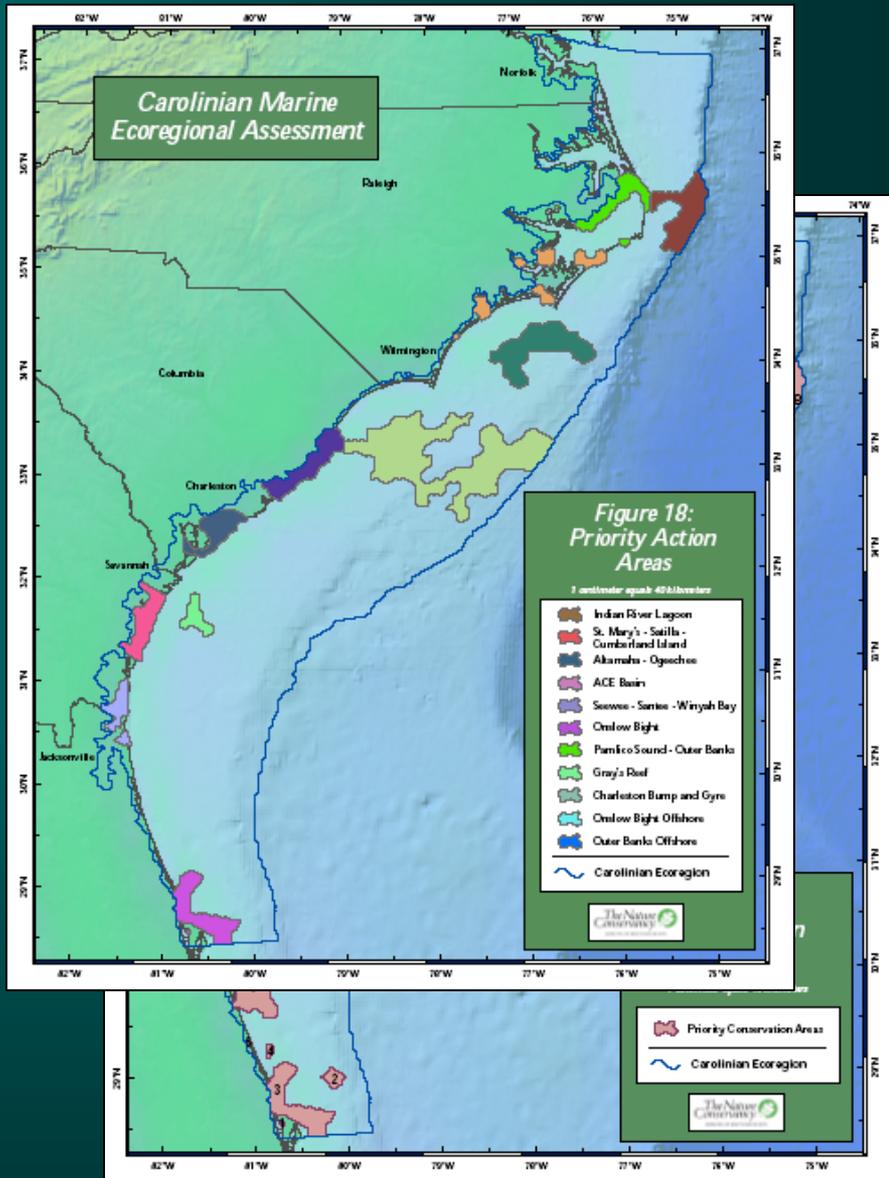
Mapped data for 10 “cost factors” to develop a Suitability Index:

- population growth
- housing density
- road density
- major port facilities
- shipping lanes
- dredged channels
- hardened shorelines
- Superfund sites
- NPDES permits
- dredge disposal sites



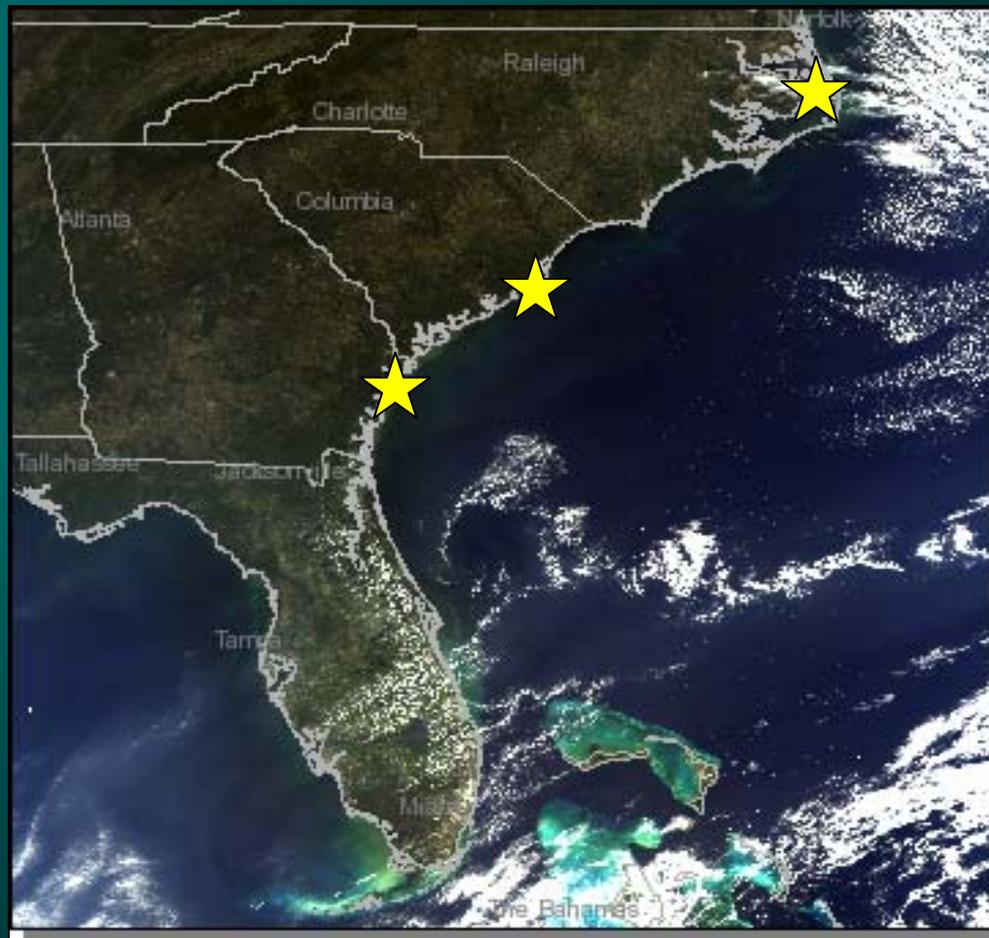
Goals and Priorities

- Models (MARXAN) used to identify conservation areas that would conserve targets.
- 41 areas, ~21 percent of the ecoregion (3.77 million hectares)
- 10 sites were identified as initial priorities
- Report can be found at:
http://conserveonline.org/coldocs/2005/08/carolinian_era.pdf



Initial Project Areas

- North Carolina Banks and Sounds
- Sewee-Santee-Winyah Estuarine Complex
- Altamaha-Ogeechee Estuarine Complex



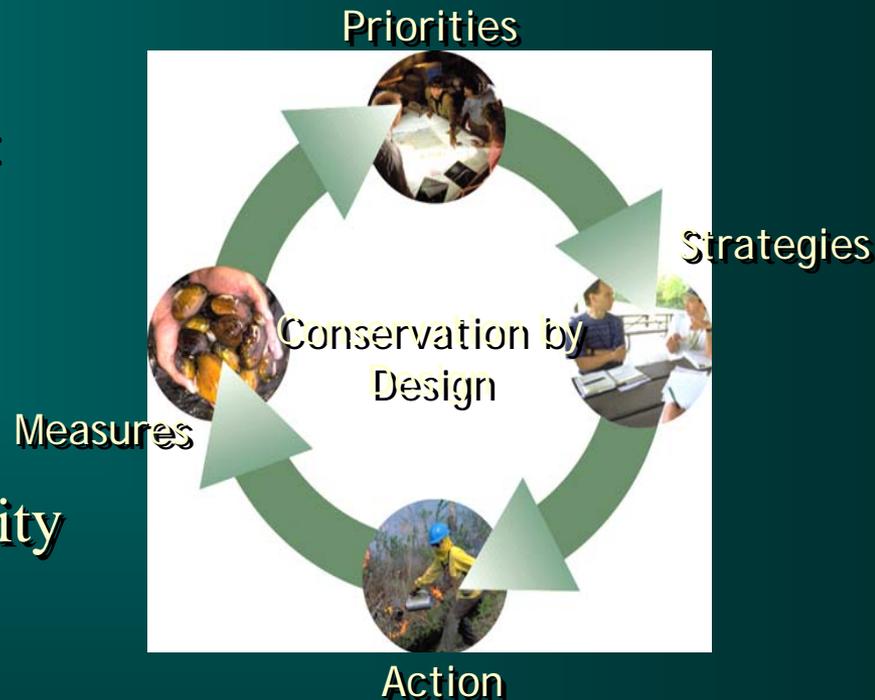
Conservation Planning

Each project has developed a site-specific Conservation Action Plan:

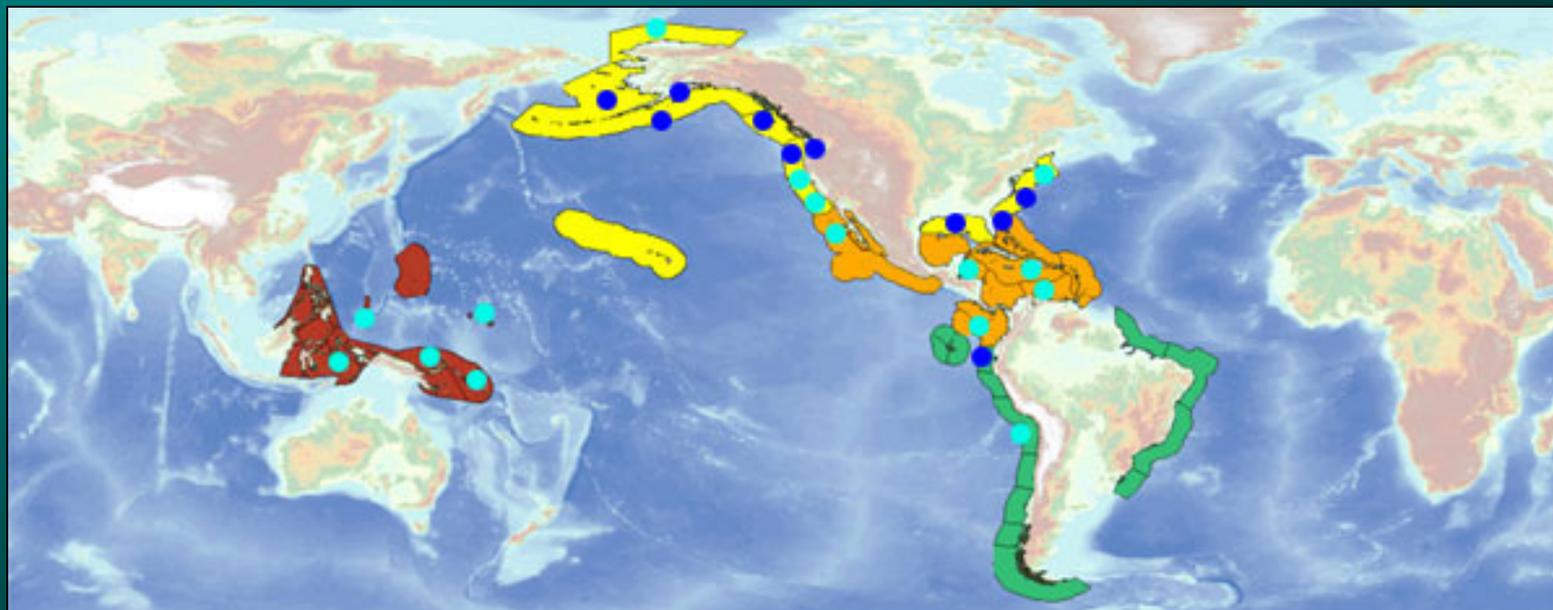
- Coordinated with with local partners
- Incorporated available science
- Evaluated targets and threats to arrive at high priority actions

Chapters are now implementing priority strategies:

- Oyster restoration
- Alternative shoreline erosion control options
- Adaptive management for sea level rise
- Prioritized land protection



Priority Conservation Area Identification



Mary Conley

Marine Conservation Coordinator (NC, SC, GA)

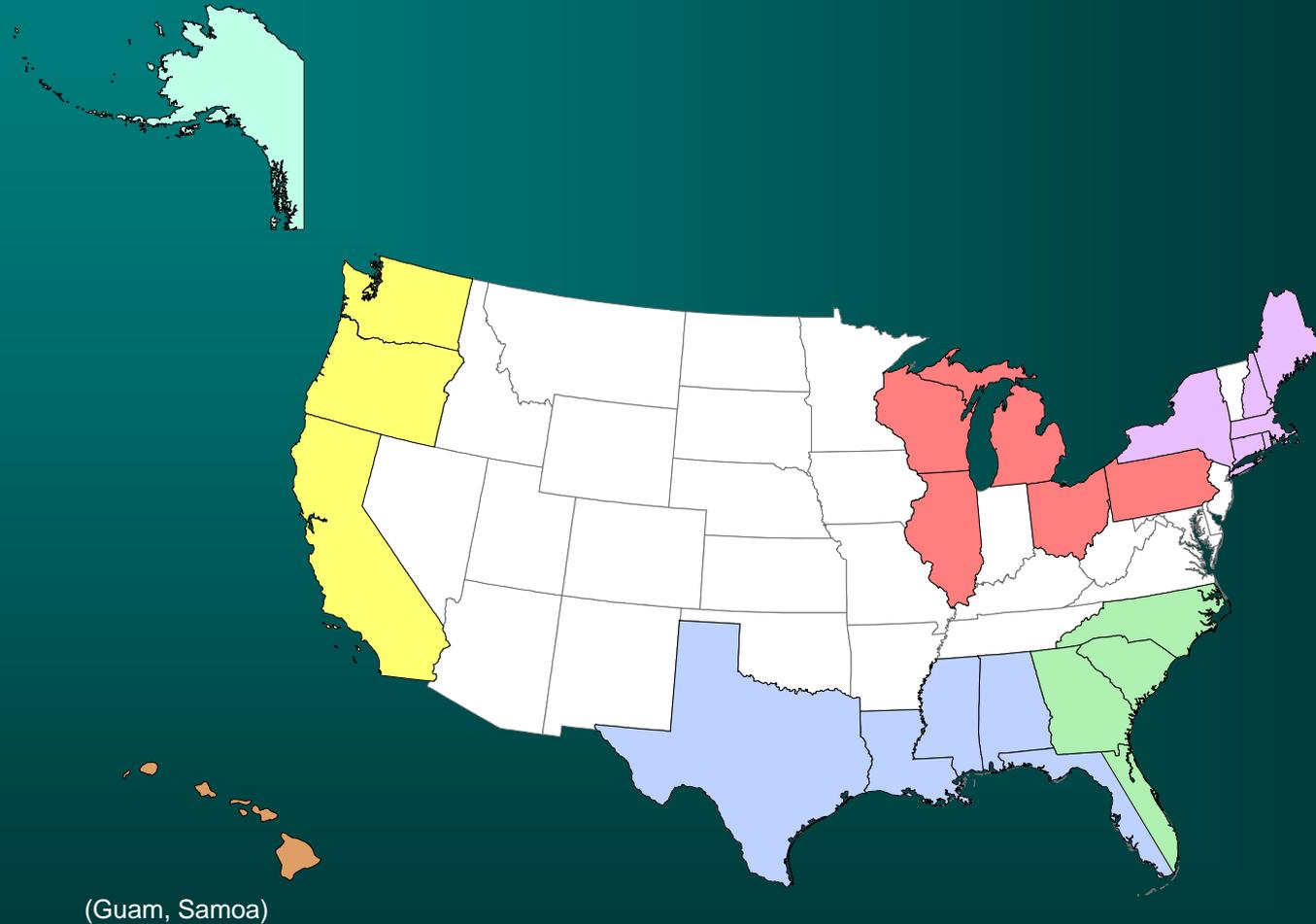
mconley@tnc.org

www.nature.org/initiatives/marine/

South Atlantic Regional Research Planning

The South Atlantic Regional Research Project (SARRP)

Sea Grant Planning Regions



SARRP Process

Inventory existing research plans & document **COMPLETED**

Over 160 documents examined, research needs data organized according to DPSIR (Driver-Pressure-State-Impact-Response) framework, and ORPP themes for stakeholder process.

Select priority issues **UNDERWAY**

Regional Advisory Group input; Stakeholder Process (surveys and public meetings)

Develop action plan for Priorities selected by stakeholder process **FALL 08**

Strategy Teams of Researchers and Management Practicioners, at SECOR-type workshop

Promote coordination, collaboration and resource sharing **ONGOING**

Entire Team

Ongoing education and outreach **ONGOING**

Entire Team

South Atlantic Regional Research Plan (SARRP) Team



Sea Grant Directors

NC: Michael Voiland
SC: Rick DeVoe
GA: Chuck Hopkinson
FL: Karl Havens

Regional Advisory Group

Leading Natural Resource Professionals from Federal, Regional, State agencies, and Academic Institutions (25 members and alternates)

Project Team

GCRC: Merryl Alber, Christine Laporte
Sea Grant: Communication, Extension, and Education Directors

SARRP Information

South Atlantic Regional Research Project

<http://www.gcrc.uga.edu/sarrp.htm>

Christine Laporte - GCRC

claporte@uga.edu

706-542-1283



The SouthEast Coastal Ocean Observations Regional Association (SECOORA)



Building a Regional Association Framework for the
Coastal Ocean Observing System of the Southeastern United States

Overarching Goal – SECOORA

Develop a functional and cost-effective governance and operational mechanism to ensure that COOS activities in the southeast are:

- Integrated and well-coordinated
- Science-based
- Stakeholder-driven
- Linked to national “backbone”
- Sustainable for the foreseeable future
- Represented through the NFRA

SECOORA Planning Objectives

- Establish Policy and Program Committees and a regional SECOORA Stakeholder Council - **done**
- Complete business planning
- Certification and formal recognition of SECOORA as a Regional Association
- Strategies for providing user-defined products and applications
- Regional DMAC Plan (compliant with the IOOS DMAC Plan)
- Ocean Data Partnership (modeled after the GoMOOS Ocean Data Partnership Initiative) - **done**
- Pilot programs to integrate and enhance the efforts of existing regional and sub-regional coastal ocean observations programs

SECOORA Business Plan

- SECOORA Business Plan focuses on 3 of the 7 IOOS societal goals:
 - Facilitating safe and efficient marine operations
 - Preserving and restoring healthy marine ecosystems
 - Predicting and mitigating against coastal hazards
- These 3 IOOS goals were chosen due to:
 - Previous and current focus of regional/subregional efforts
 - Current infrastructure available to support goals
 - SECOORA's regional needs
 - Uncertainty of funding
 - (i.e., don't have funds to support all 7 IOOS goals)

RCOOS Development

- **SECOORA RCOOS Design Plan**
 - Initial version prepared by SEACOOS Team members
 - Incorporates existing observing activities
 - Preliminary RCOOS Design Plan developed
 - Coastal stations and offshore assets
 - HF radar
 - Satellite remote sensing
 - Profilers, gliders, and surface drifters
 - Ship transects and volunteer observing ships



Station and Variable Inventory ~546 stations



The SouthEast Coastal Ocean Observations Regional Association (SECOORA)



Capt. Parker Lumpkin (ret.)

Susannah Sheldon

843-727-6497

www.secoora.org

Carolinas Coastal Climate Outreach Initiative

Joint Program supported by the
NOAA Climate Program Office and
National Sea Grant College Program

Partners

SC Sea Grant Consortium, NC Sea Grant College Program,
Carolinas Integrated Sciences and Assessment Program
(a NOAA Climate Office RISA program), Existing providers
of climate information to the coastal Carolinas

Background

- Responding to a NSGO/NOAA Climate Office RFP - \$100,000 yr./3-years
- Regional Focus in Coastal Carolinas
- Partnership Approach

Objectives - Carolinas Coastal Climate Outreach

- Develop the capacity of NC/SC Sea Grant to inform and educate coastal decision makers of the implications of climate variability and change for major coastal issues including erosion, invasive species, land use change, salt water intrusion, health of fisheries, agriculture, tourism, coastal community development, and natural hazards.
- Provide tailored, decision relevant information on the implications of climate variability and change to coastal decision makers from residents to government officials to business people.
- Increase the capacity of the Sea Grant network regionally and nationally to research and deliver outreach programs on the impacts of climate variability and change for coastal stakeholders.
- Evaluate and review increases in SG climate education and outreach capacity and approaches.

Approach

- Educate first about climate...
 - What is it?
 - What are its current impacts?

- Only then about climate change...
 - What are the implications of a changing climate?

- Avoid the politics of climate change
 - Focus on the science
 - Climate is changing...regardless of why, how, who
 - What are the implications?
 - What can we do to prepare and respond?

Audiences

- **Sea Grant Extension Staff**
 - **NC/SC**
 - **Regional**
 - **National**

- **Existing SGE Audiences in...**
 - **E.g., seafood industry, community planners, hazard management and response officials, coastal managers, K-12 education, etc.**

- **Identify New SGE Audiences.....?**

Climate Extension Follow-Up

- SGE follow-up Climate Extension meeting in Silver Spring with NOAA NSGO/ Climate Office staff and SG network SGE staff (October 23-26, 2007)
- Taking a leadership role in establishing and coordinating SG network
- Focusing SGE Climate Extension efforts
- In conjunction with a national workshop, “Climate Information: Responding to User Needs,” bringing Observations, Data Management, Modeling, and Prediction into the Decision Process
 - Sponsored by the University of Maryland
 - In partnership with NOAA, NASA, and the American Meteorological Society

Carolinas Coastal Climate Outreach Initiative

Greg Zielinski, Ph.D.

Regional Coastal Climate Extension Specialist

c/o Coastal Carolina University

gzielins@coastal.edu

South Atlantic Alliance Overview



Ongoing Region-wide Efforts in the Southeastern
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NOAA in the Carolinas 4th Meeting – February 6, 2008
The Ecosystem-Climate Connection

South Atlantic Alliance - Background

- National Reports and Plans
 - U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy
 - Pew Oceans Commission
 - U.S. Ocean Action Plan
- SAFMC EFH and FEP plans
- Coastal Conference on *Ecosystem-Based Approaches to Management in the Southeast Region* (Wilmington, NC)
- White Paper - *Regional Coastal/Ocean Resource Planning and Management In the Southeastern U.S. – A Call for Action* (Regional Sea Grant Programs/States)
- Creation of a South Atlantic Eco-Regional Compact (SAFMC)
- SERPPAS



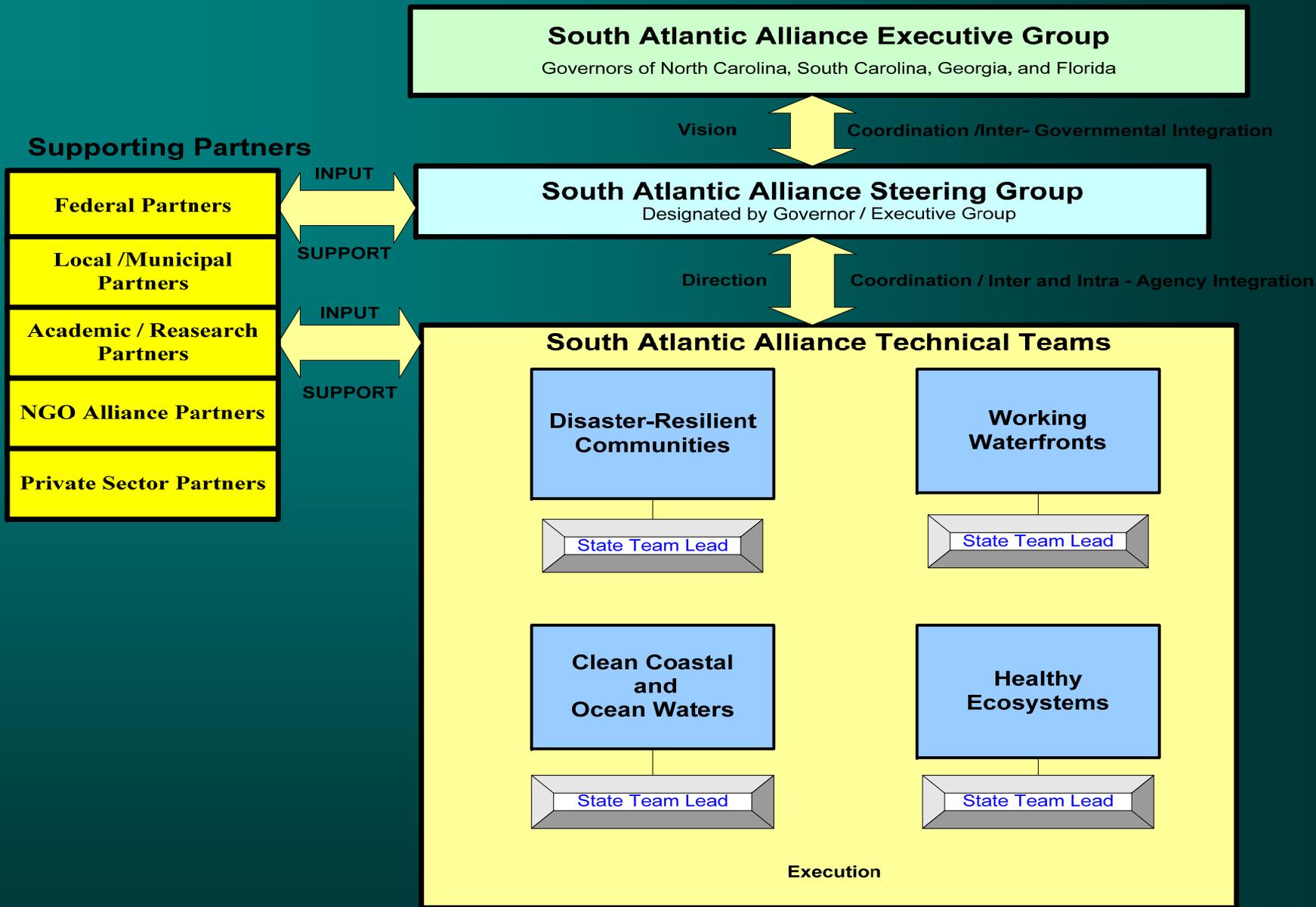
Principles For Success

- State-led and Federally-supported
- Well-defined and focused issues
- Recognize state policy requirements
- Designed and resourced
- Complement on-going regional activities
- Link policy and science



Alliance Mission

In cooperation with existing regional arrangements, collectively **find, act on, and regionally** (within and across jurisdictional boundaries) **implement science-based actions and policy solutions** making the South Atlantic States and other regional stakeholders more efficient and effective in balancing and sustaining the coastal and marine environment (including associated inland waters), current and future ecological capacity, economic vitality, quality of life, public safety, and national security mission requirements for themselves and the region.



The Way Ahead

- Garner Governors' support and respective State agencies, boards, commissions, etc. (by March 08)
- Governor's endorsement with letter requesting Federal support (by March 08)
- Establish Steering Team; State representatives for Alliance identified (March - April 08)
- Public engagement process/conference on issue areas, priorities, and specific projects (April – June 08)
- Develop the South Atlantic Governors' Regional Strategic Plan (April - August 08)
- Conduct Strategic Plan signing event with the Governors (September – October 08)
- Alliance fully functioning November 2008

South Atlantic Alliance Overview



Chris Russo

NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources

chris.russo@ncmail.net

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