

# 35 years in the Vancouver Island Coastal Current

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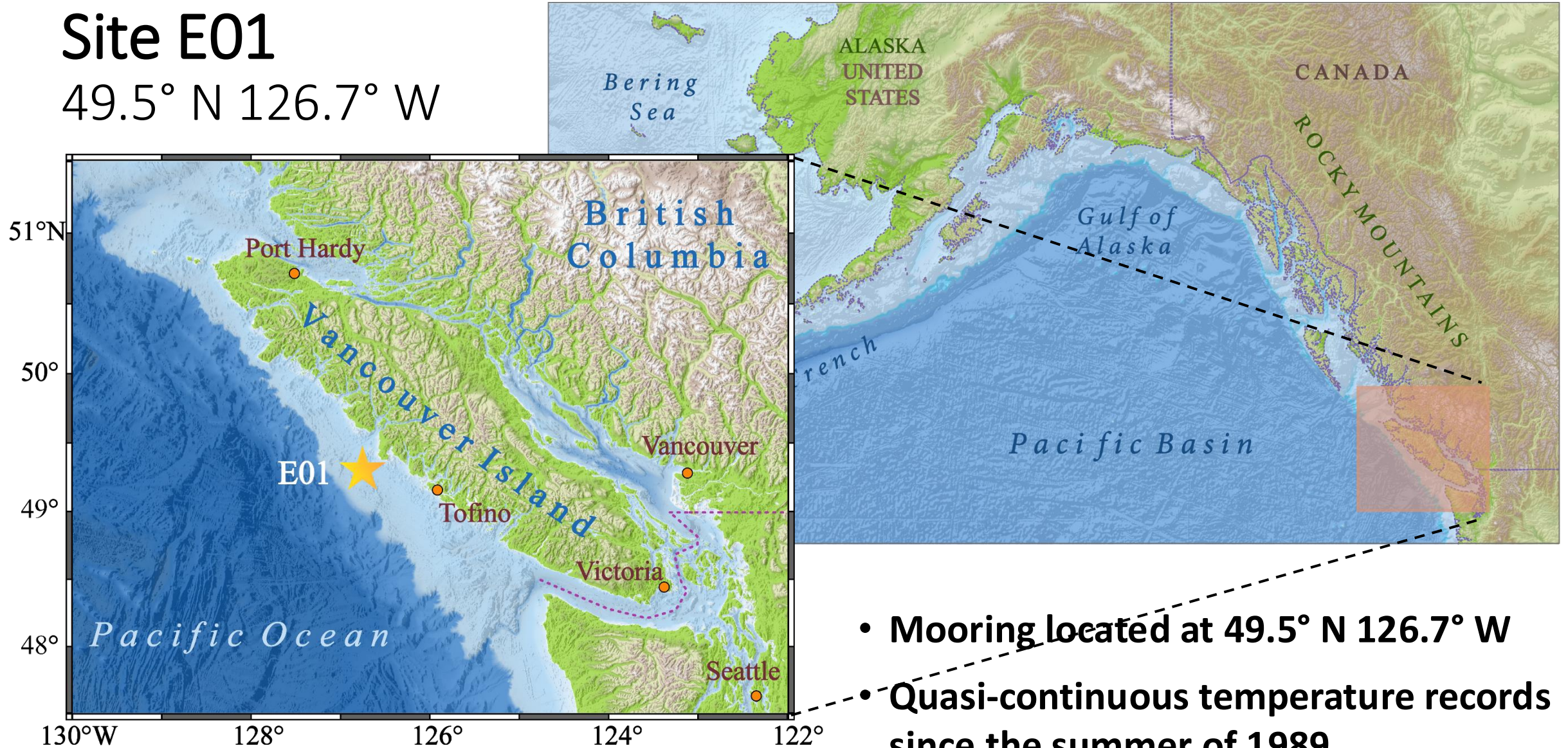
Institute of Ocean Sciences  
Fisheries and Oceans Canada





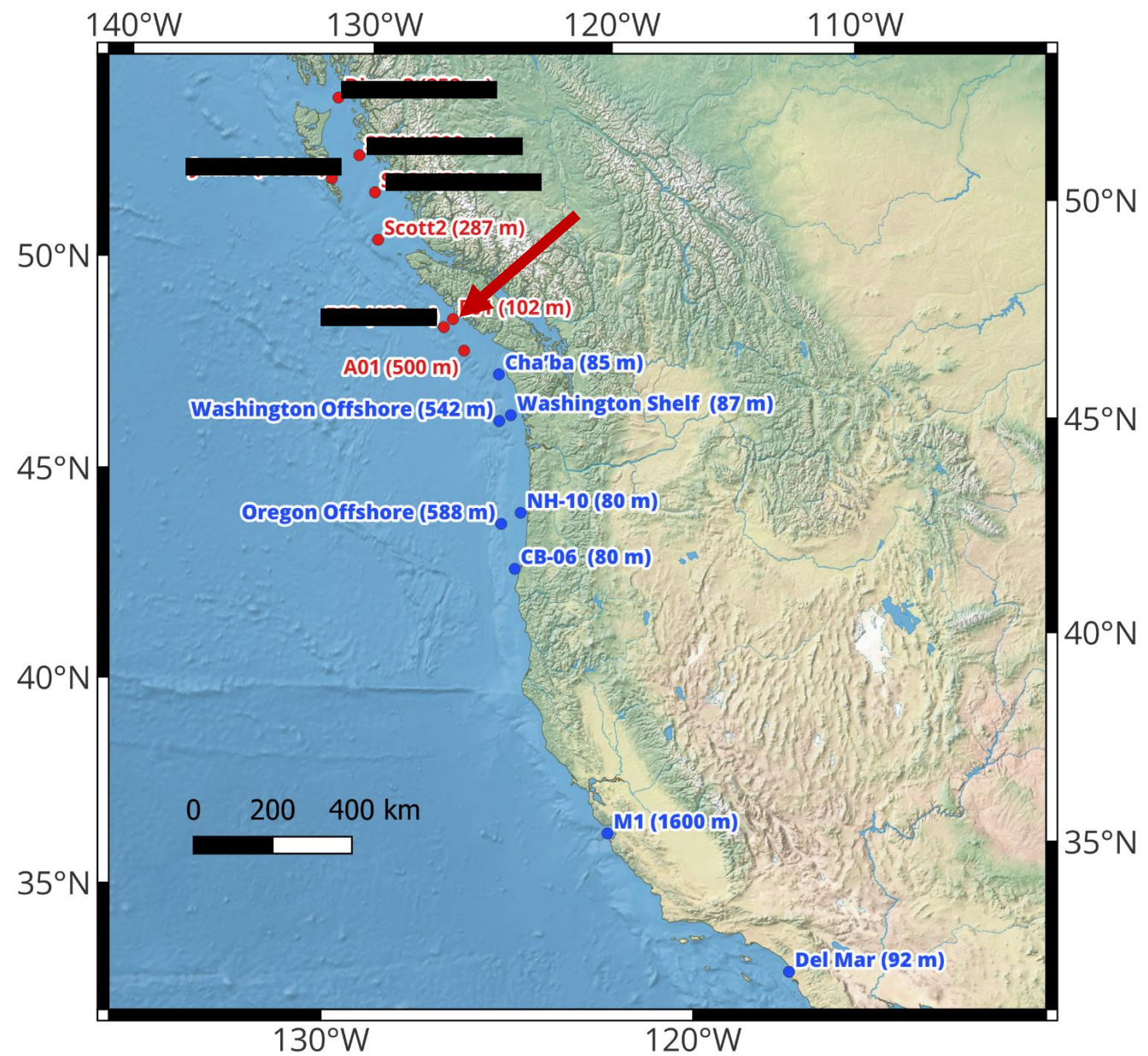
# Site E01

49.5° N 126.7° W

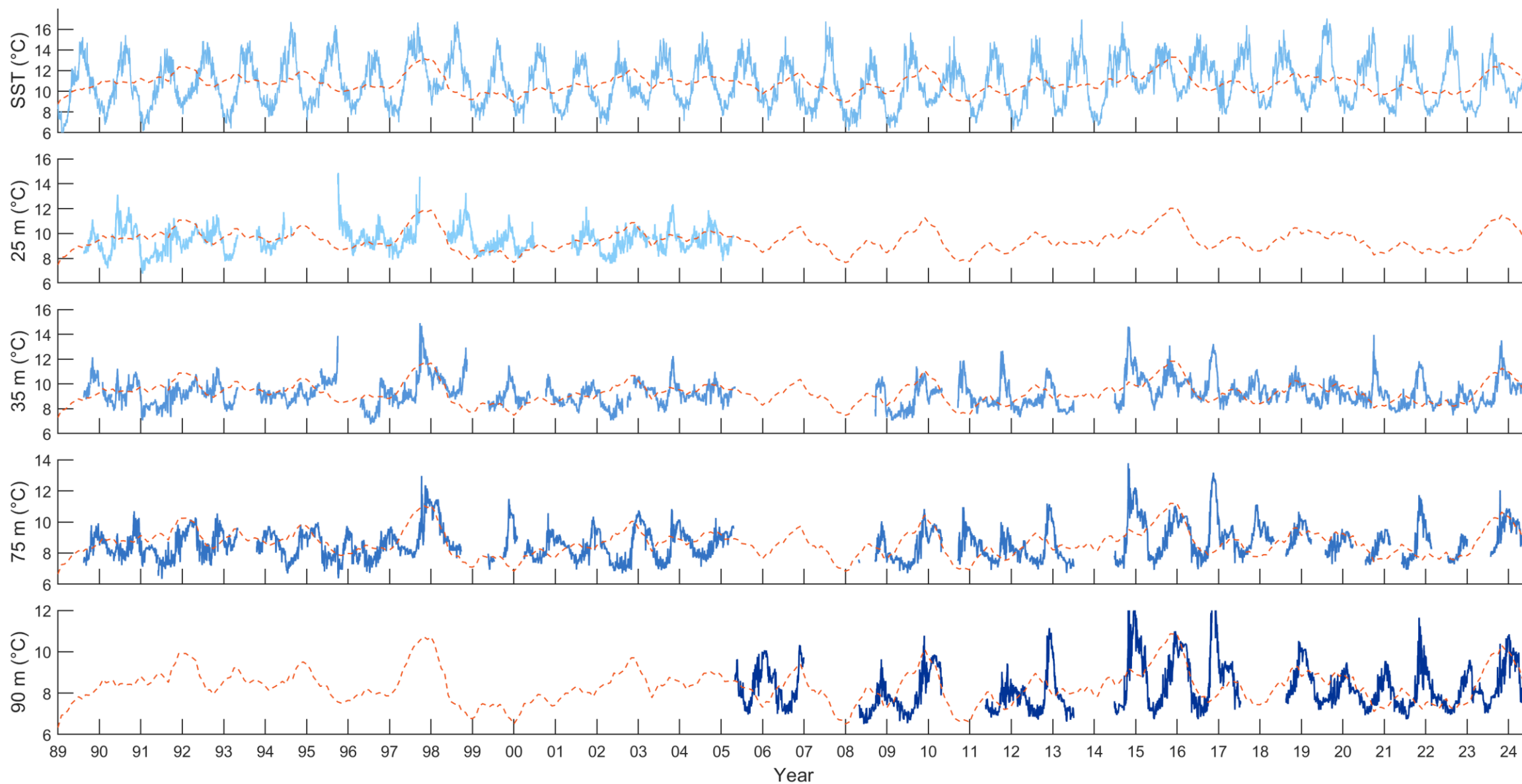


- Mooring located at 49.5° N 126.7° W
- Quasi-continuous temperature records since the summer of 1989.
- Depth: 100 m

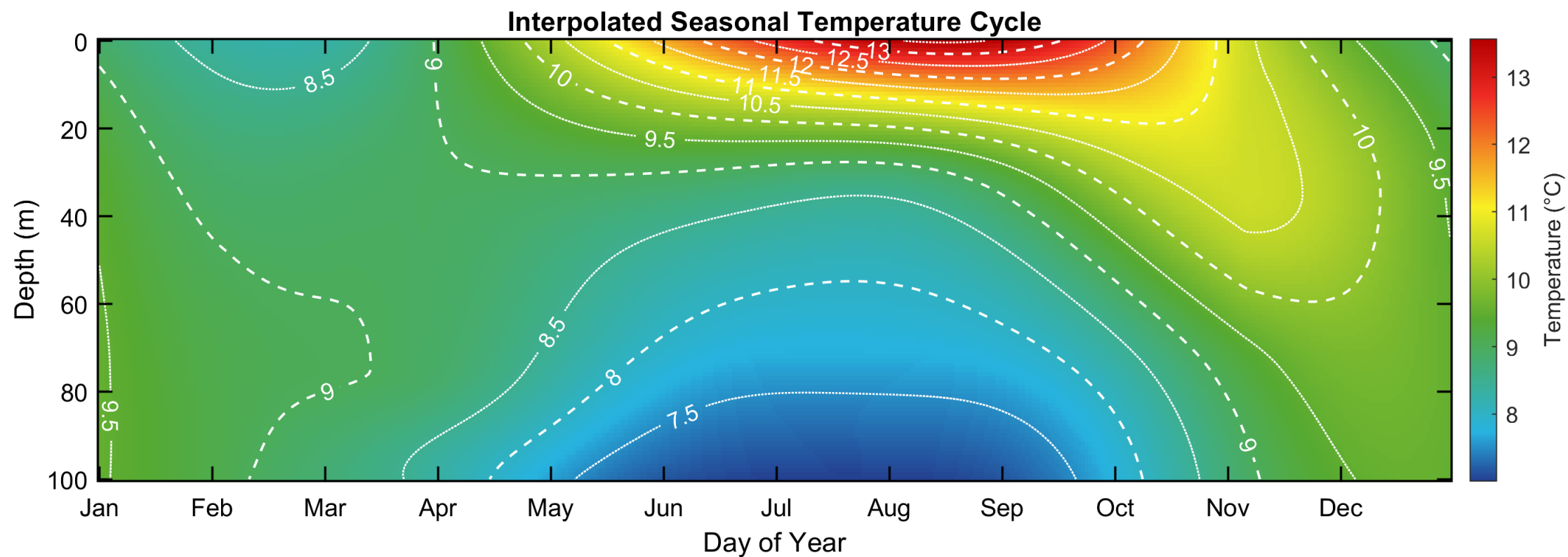
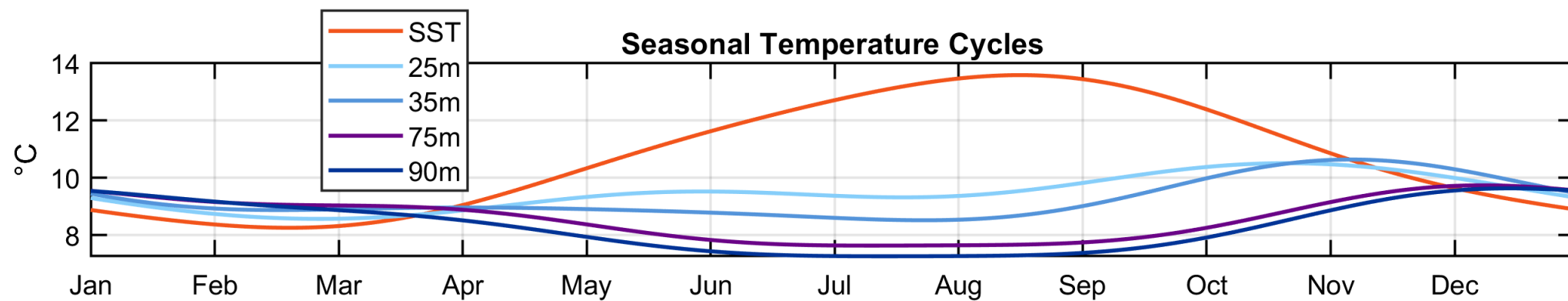




# Temperature time series

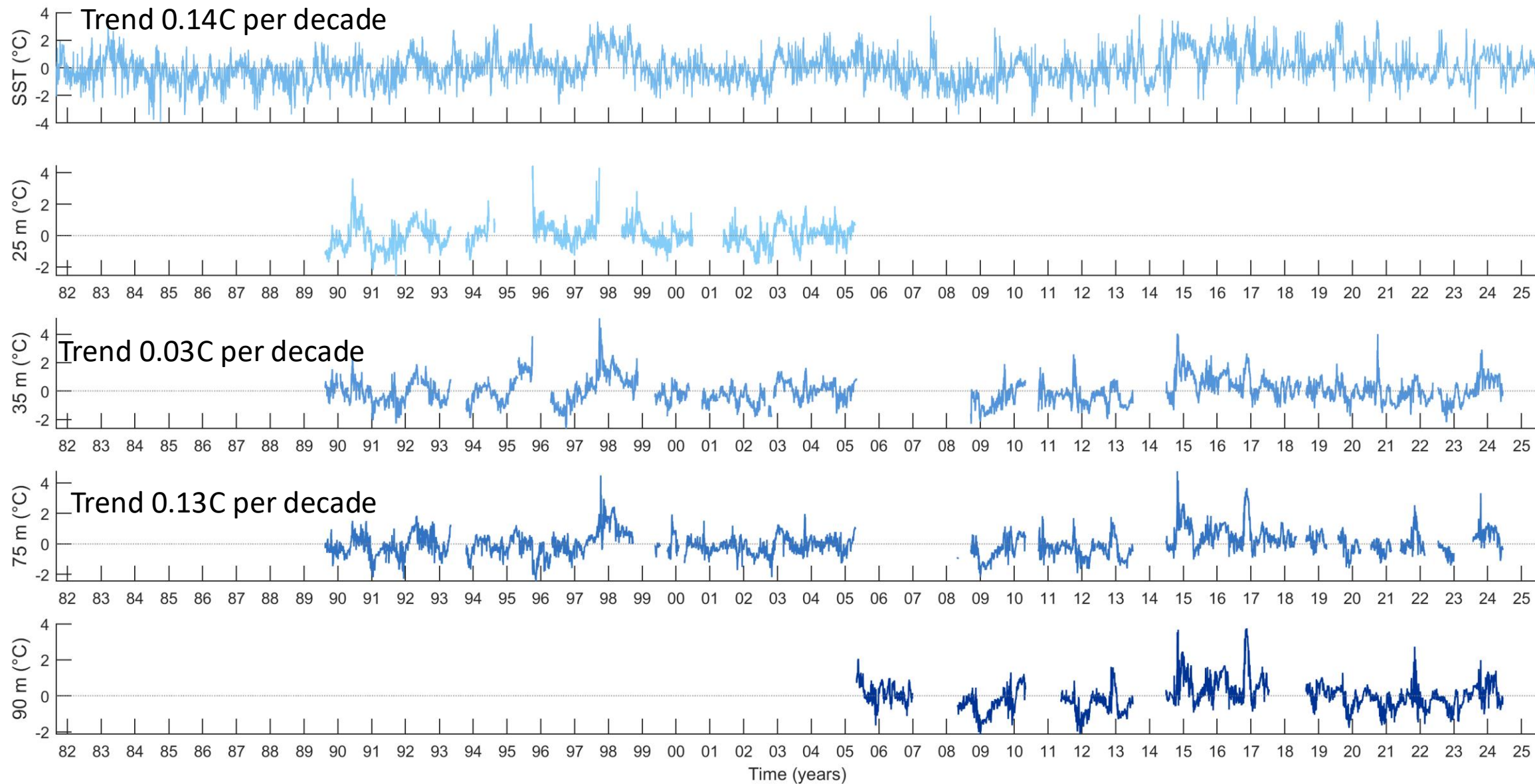


# Seasonal cycle – temperature

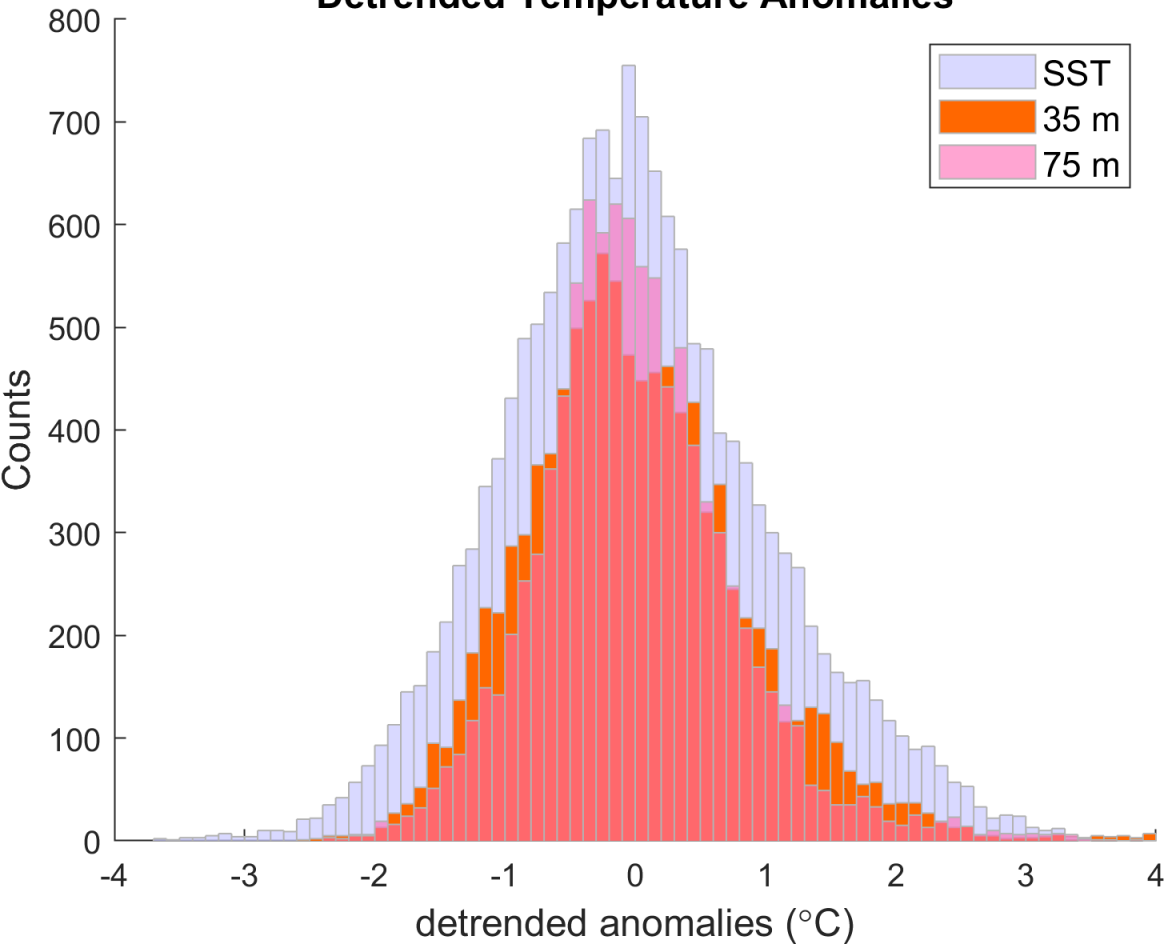




# Temperature anomalies relative to seasonal cycle



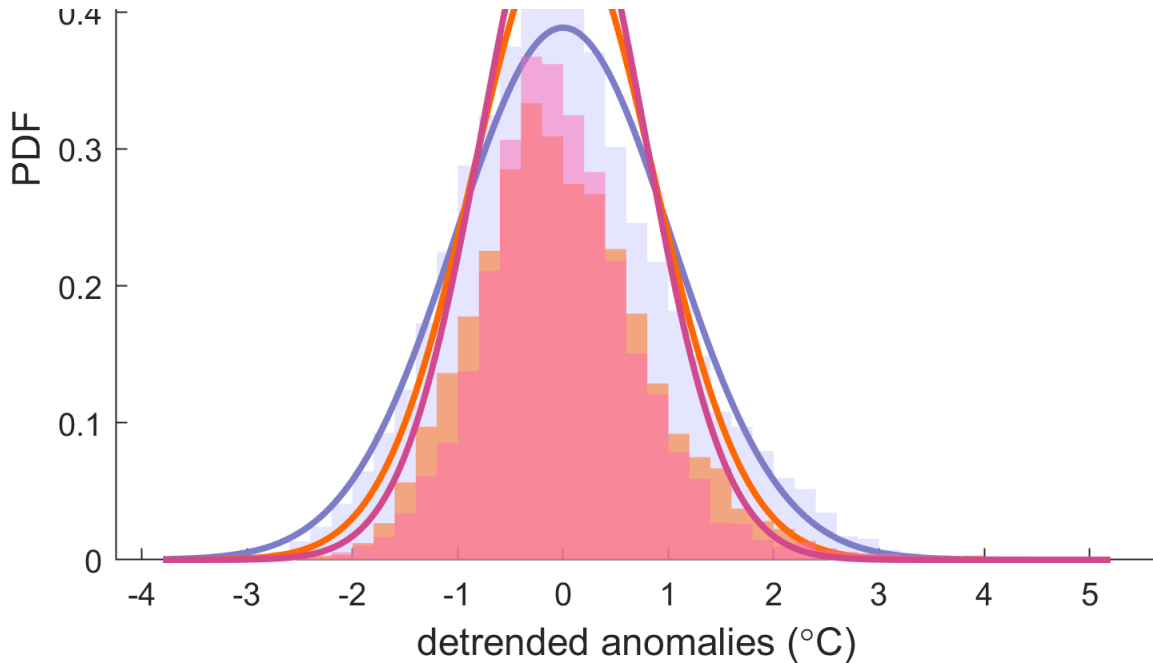
Detrended Temperature Anomalies

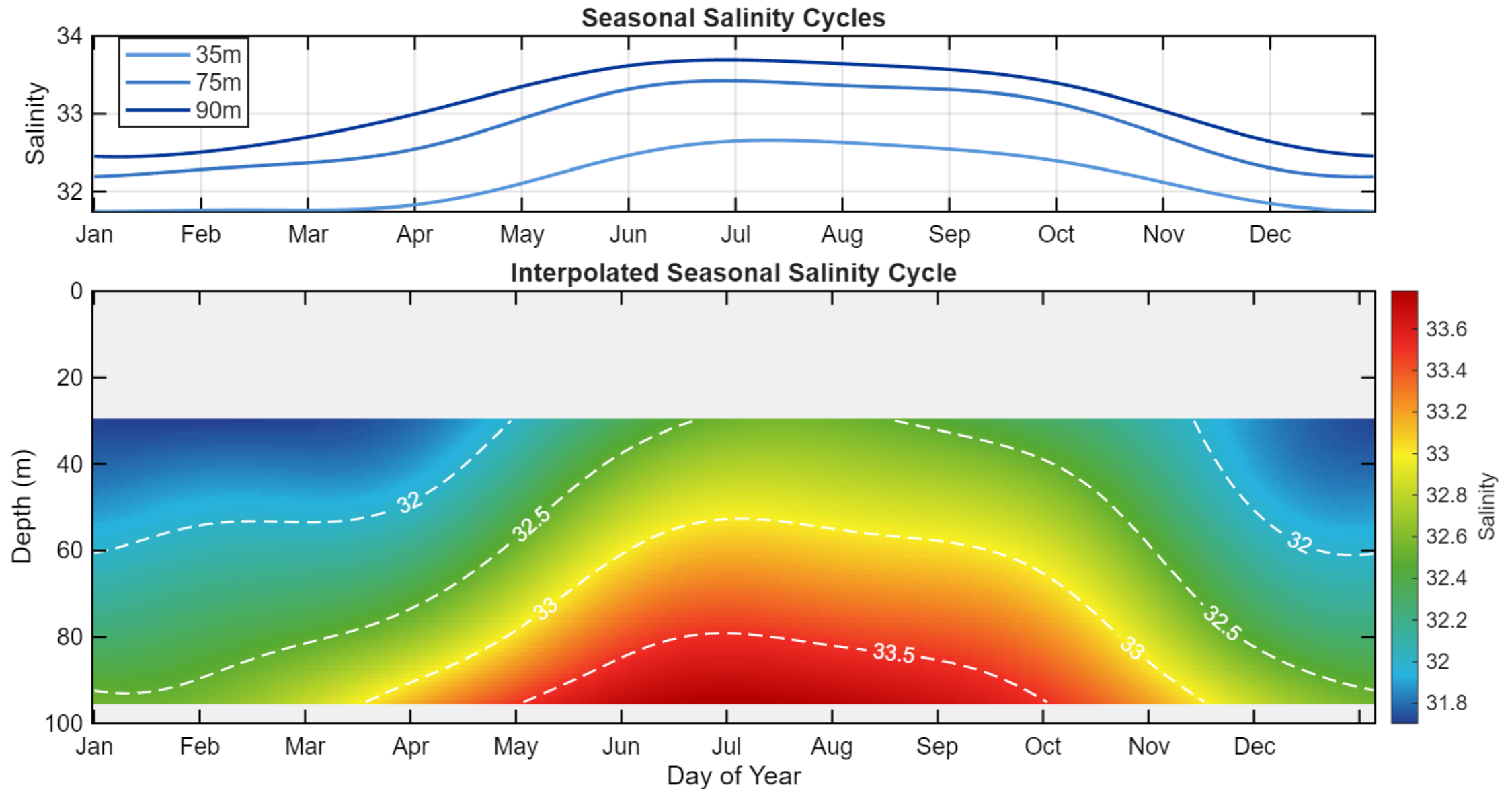


Statistics for sst, 35 m, 75 m  
Stand Dev: 1.0, 0.86, 0.76  
Skewness: 0.26, 0.63, 0.71  
Excess Kurtosis: 0.19, 1.22, 1.98

The 35 m and 75 m temperatures are not normal and have larger positive anomalies than negative.

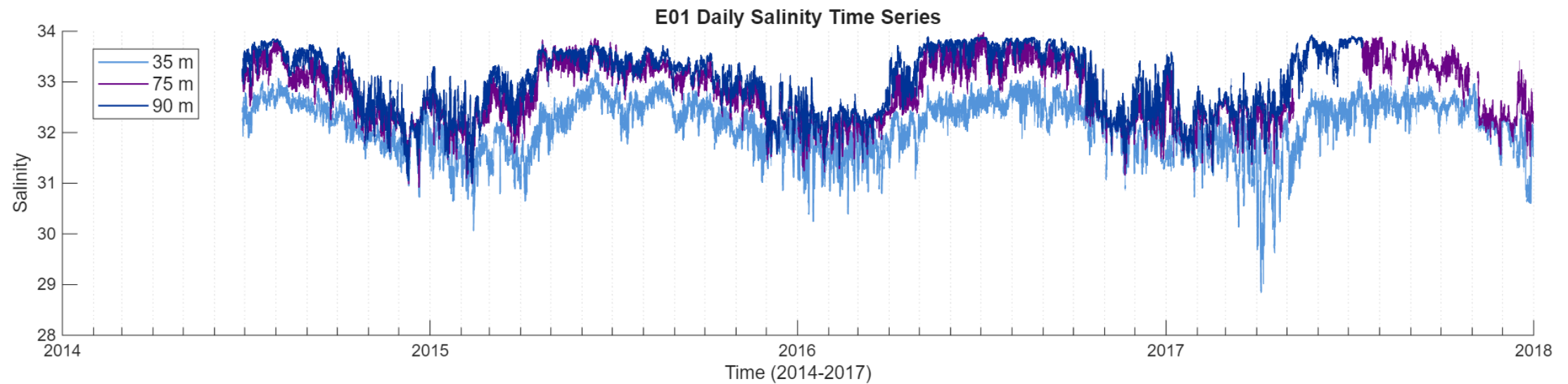
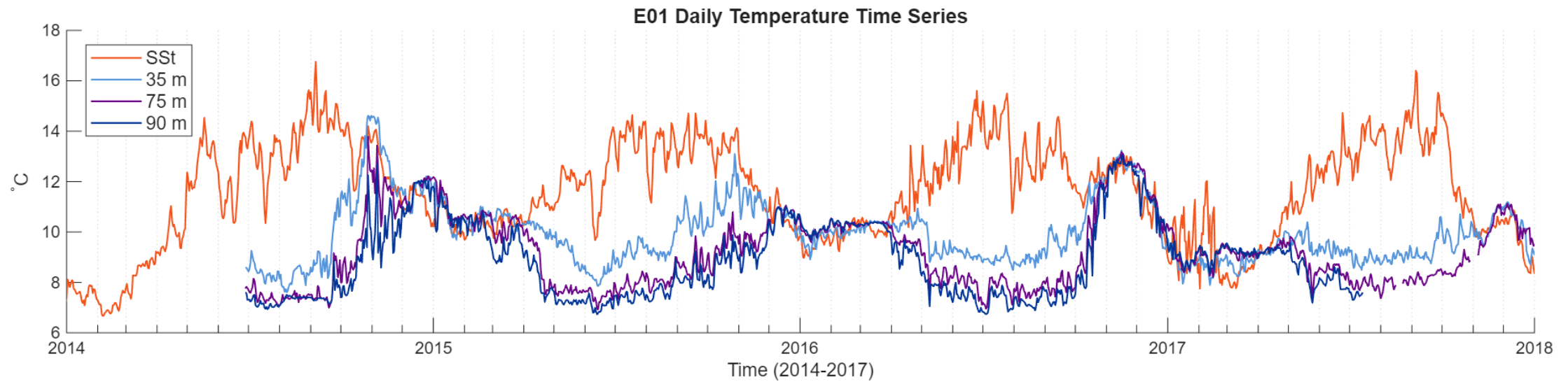
The trend is not the source of the positive tails.



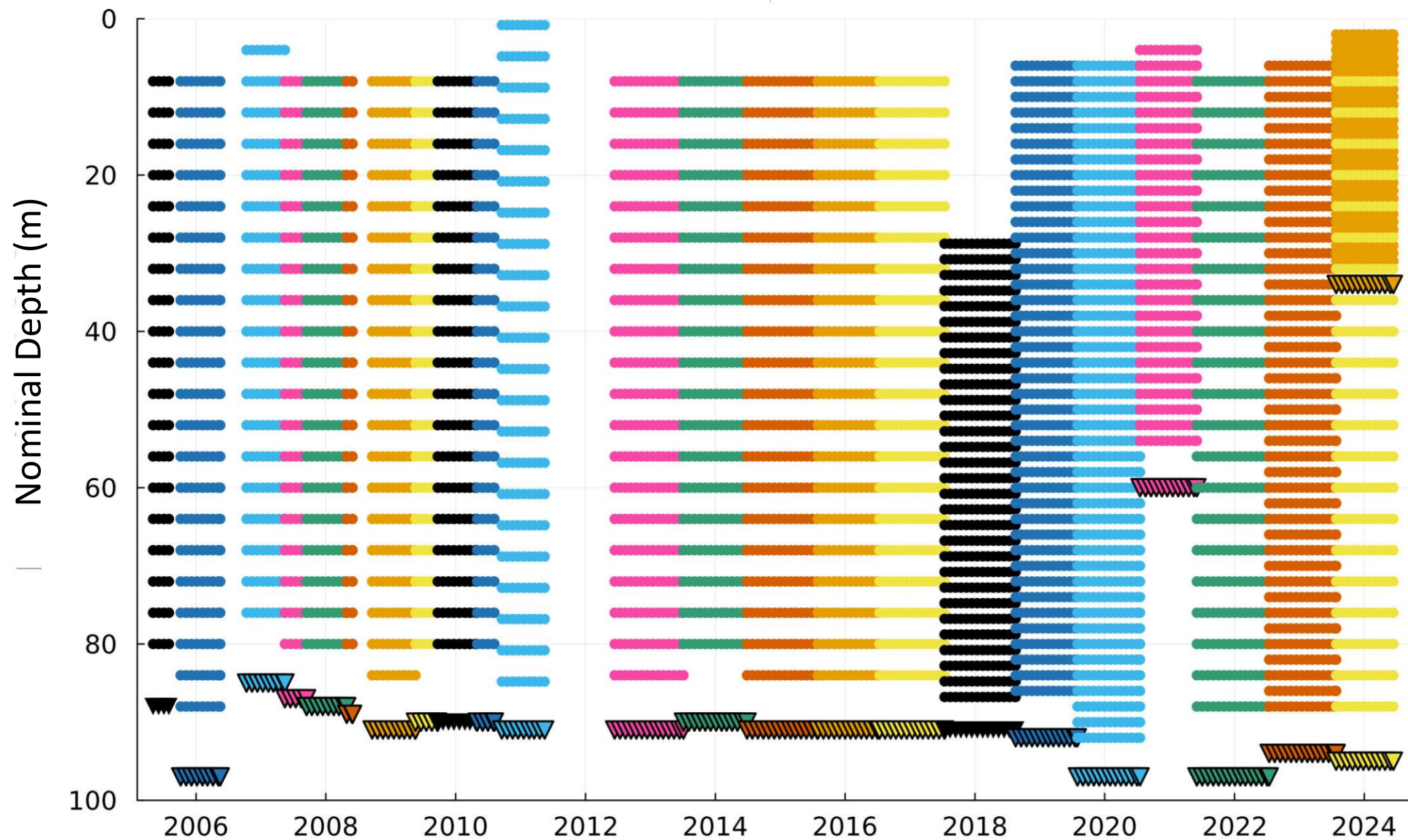




# How the fall works

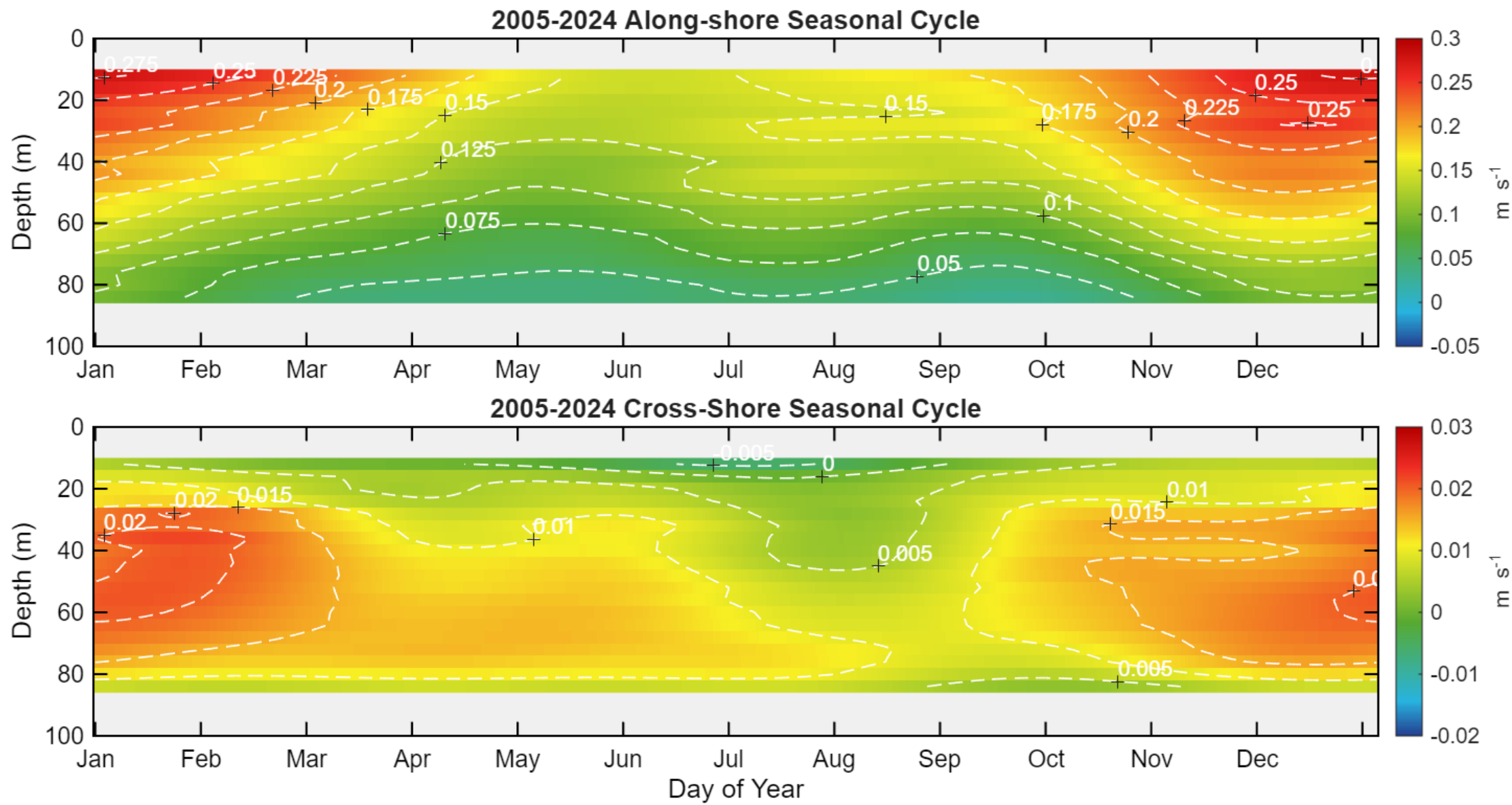


## E01 ADCP Coverage

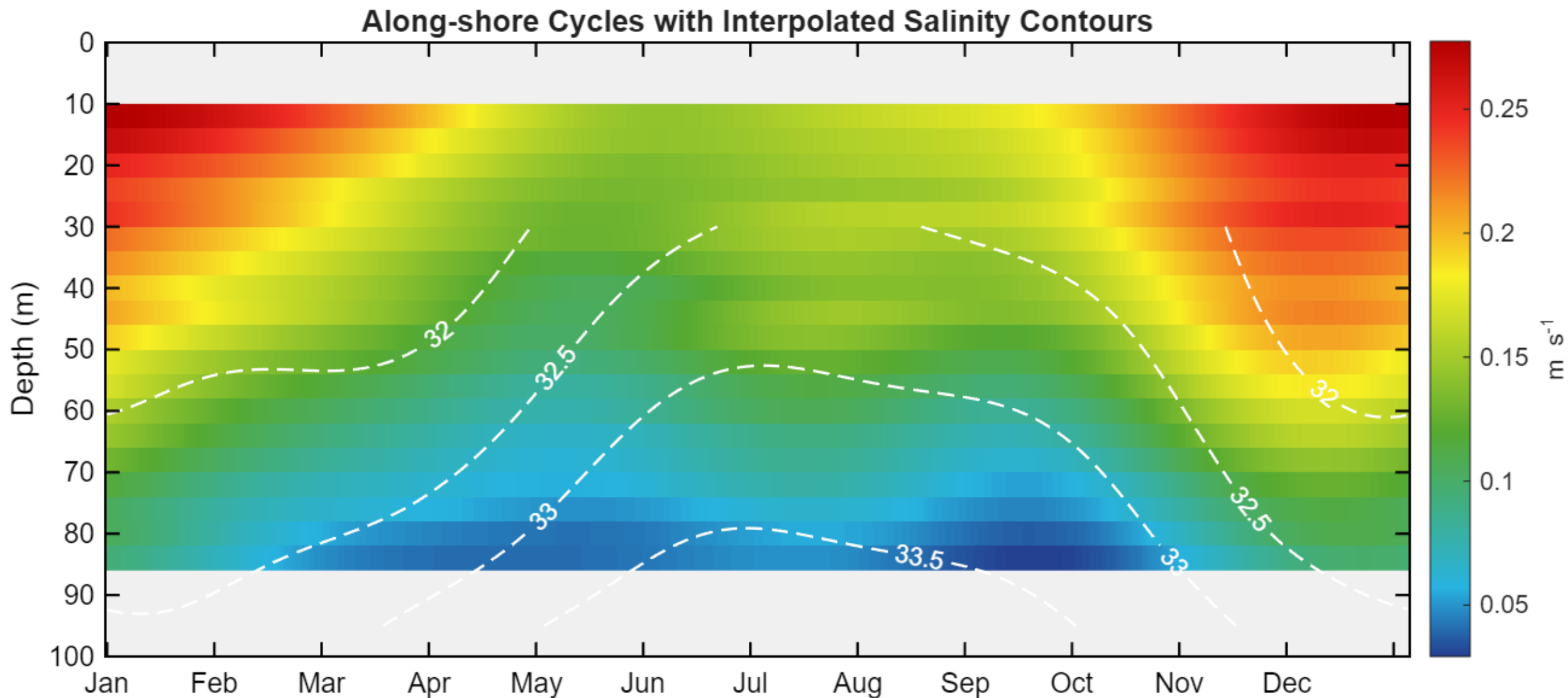




# Seasonal Cycles of Velocity

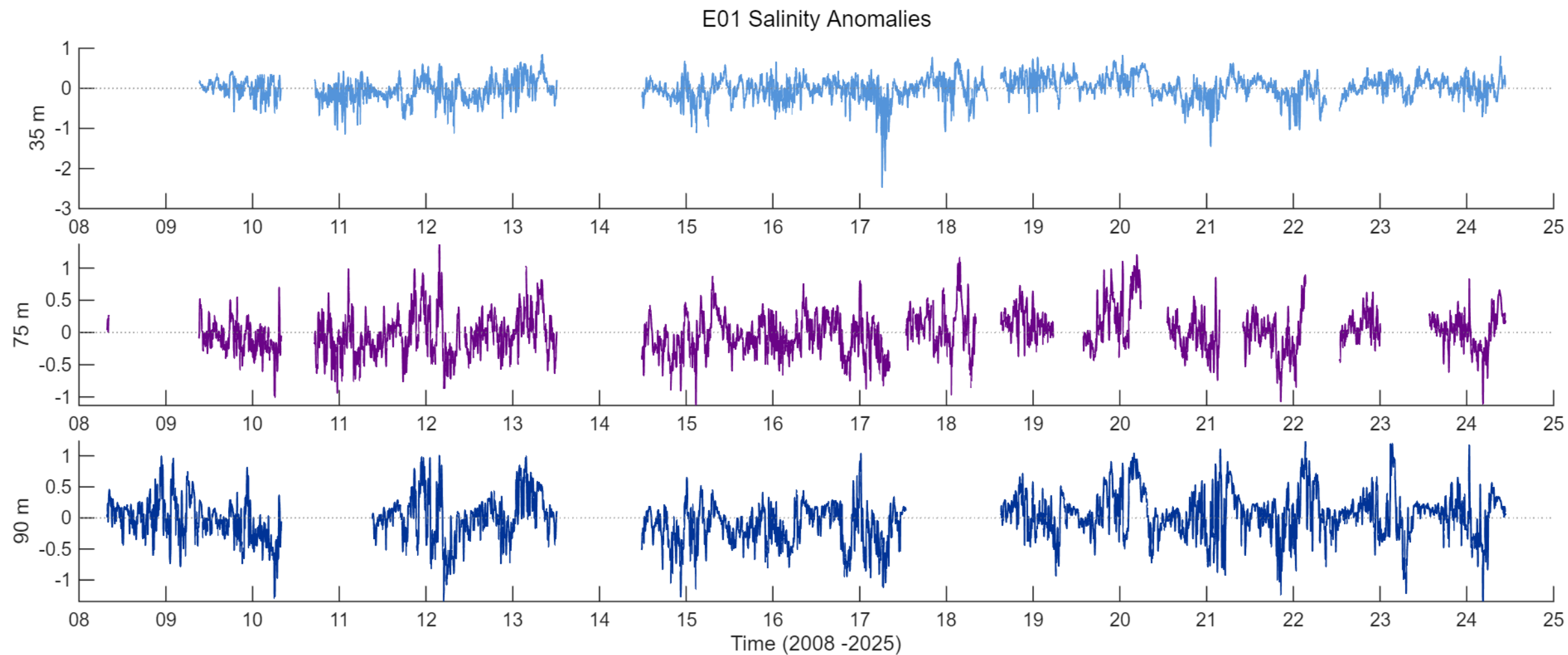


# Velocity vs Salinity

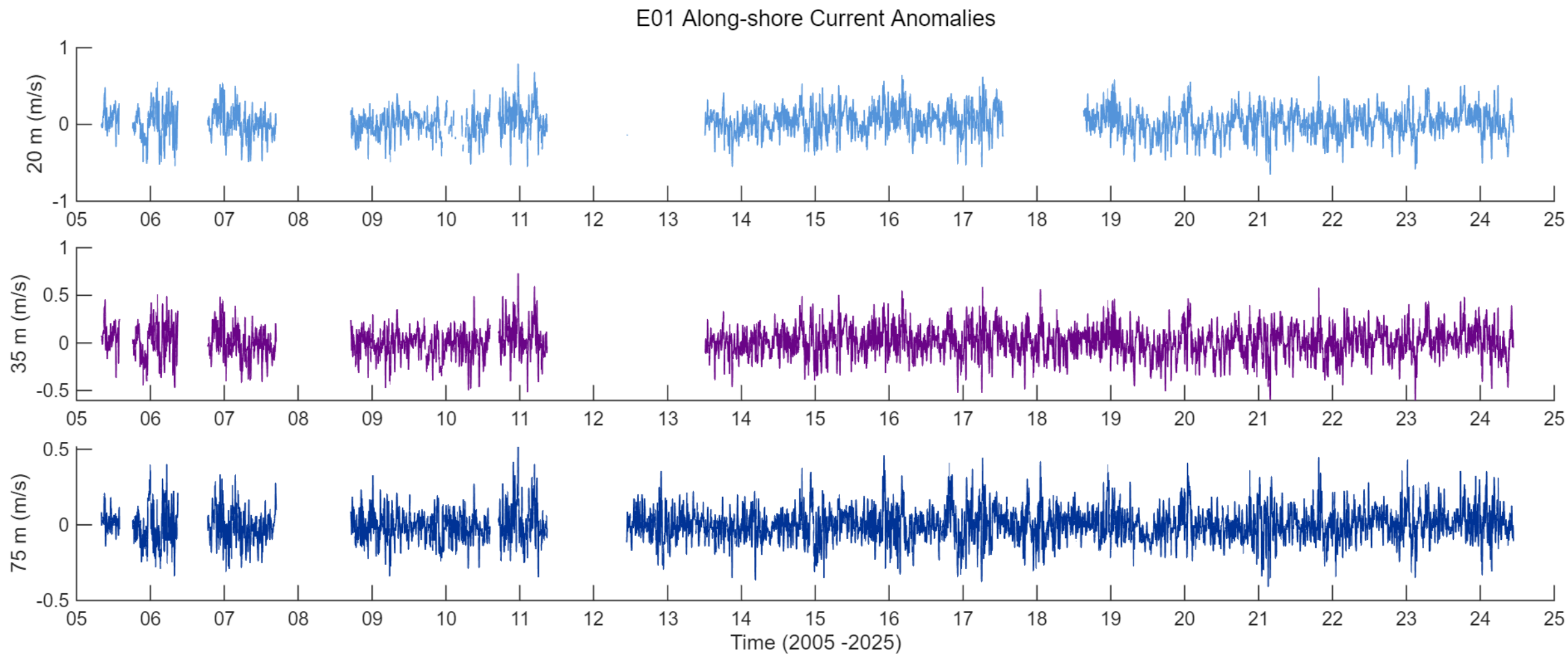




# Salinity anomalies

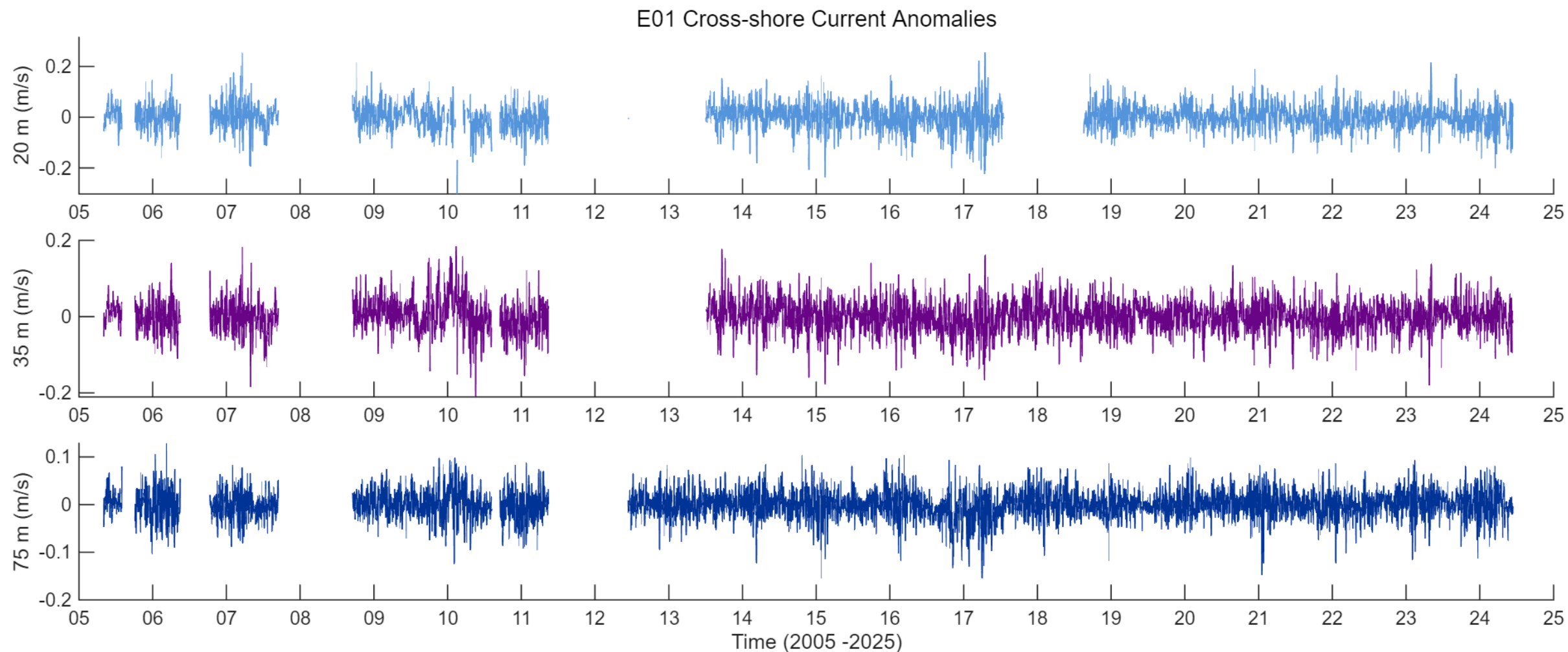


# Velocity anomalies





# Velocity anomalies



# Marine Heatwaves and Extreme Value Theory

- **Analyze Marine Heatwave time series using Extreme Value Theory.**
  - Characterize the marine heatwaves in terms of Magnitude (the largest temperature) and Duration (number of days)
  - Estimate Return Periods.
- Return period estimates are a standard tool for planning.
- The goal here is to put Marine Heatwaves into the same framework

For extreme events like maximum sea levels and river flooding a useful tool is the concept of return period.

- For example, if you are planning dikes and culverts for a city on a river, how big a flood should you expect every 10 years, every 100 years, every 500 years?
- If your city is a coastal one, you want to know the sea level heights expected from the 100-year storm.



# Marine Heatwaves

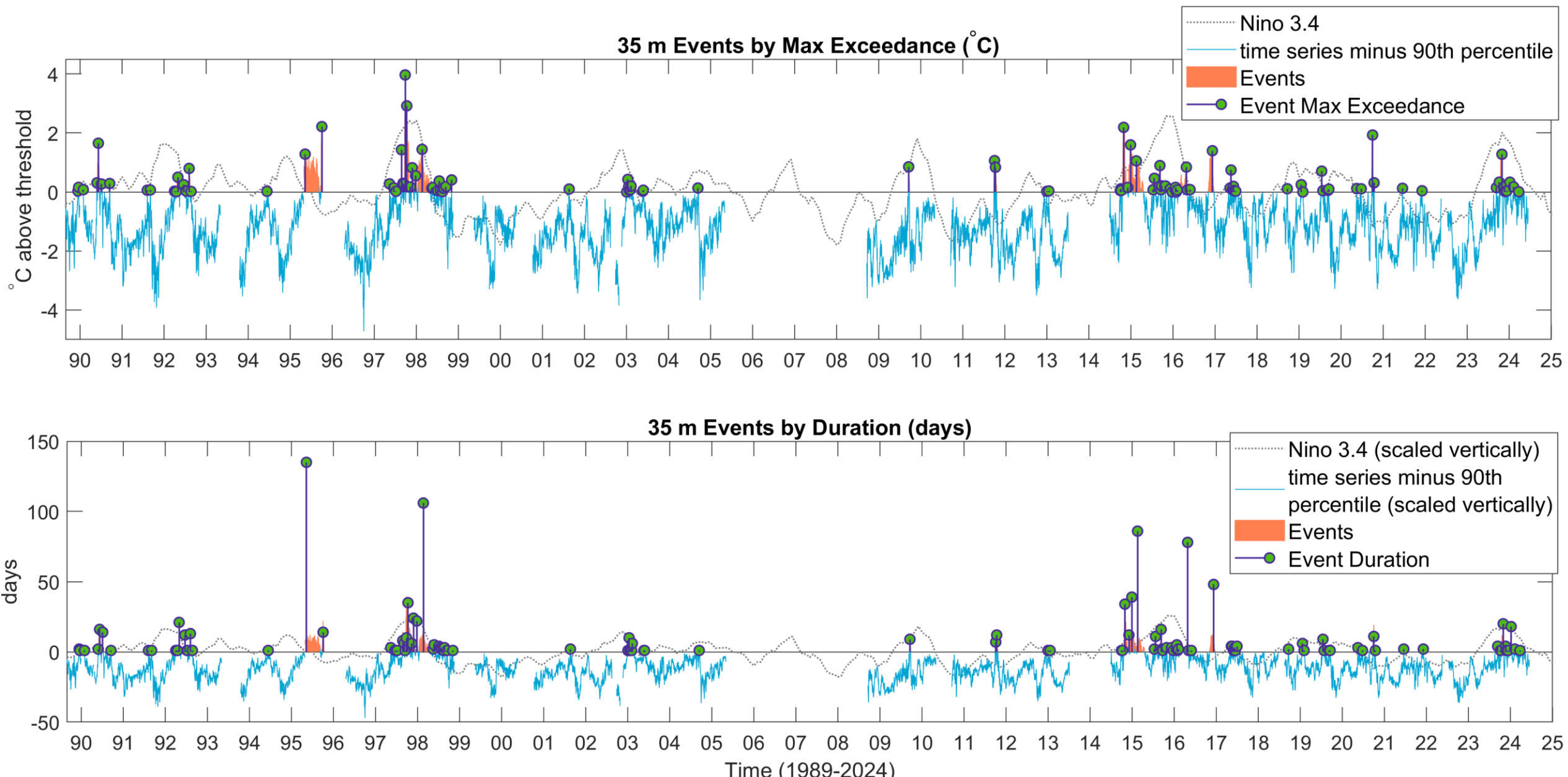
- Anomalies relative to 90<sup>th</sup> percentile
- SST, 35 m, 75 m, 95 m.
- Add ONI or Nino3.4 time series
- Pull 2 slides from MHW talk.

# Extreme Value Theory (EVT)

- **Goal:** Estimate magnitude of events that have not yet been observed.
- For example, estimate the magnitude of the 100 year flood event from 25 year of data.
- **EVT is a statistical framework for making these types of extrapolations.**
- **Question:** Given a *long enough* sequence of *random* measurements from a sample space, like ocean temperature, what is the likelihood that value **Z** is an upper bound on that sequence.
- **Answer:** Under *certain conditions*, such a distribution for **Z** approaches one of the Gumbel, Weibull and Frechet families (*the GEV family of distributions*).
- The Generalized Pareto Distribution (GPD) is used to model the tail of *another GEV distribution*, with the random variables bigger than a *large* threshold. The extreme end of the extreme values.

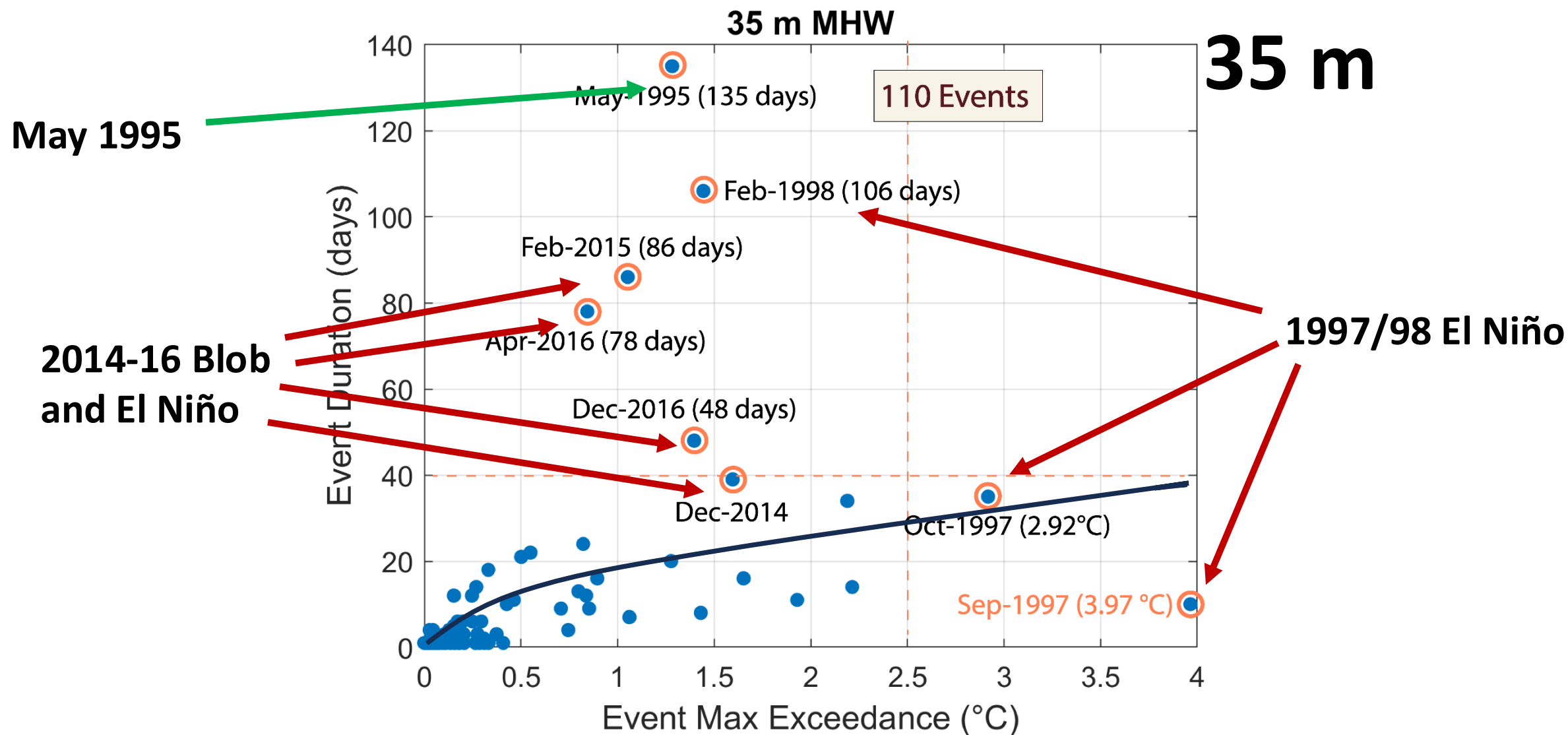
**Thomson and Emery. 2024. *Data analysis methods in physical oceanography*.**

# Marine Heatwaves at 35 m

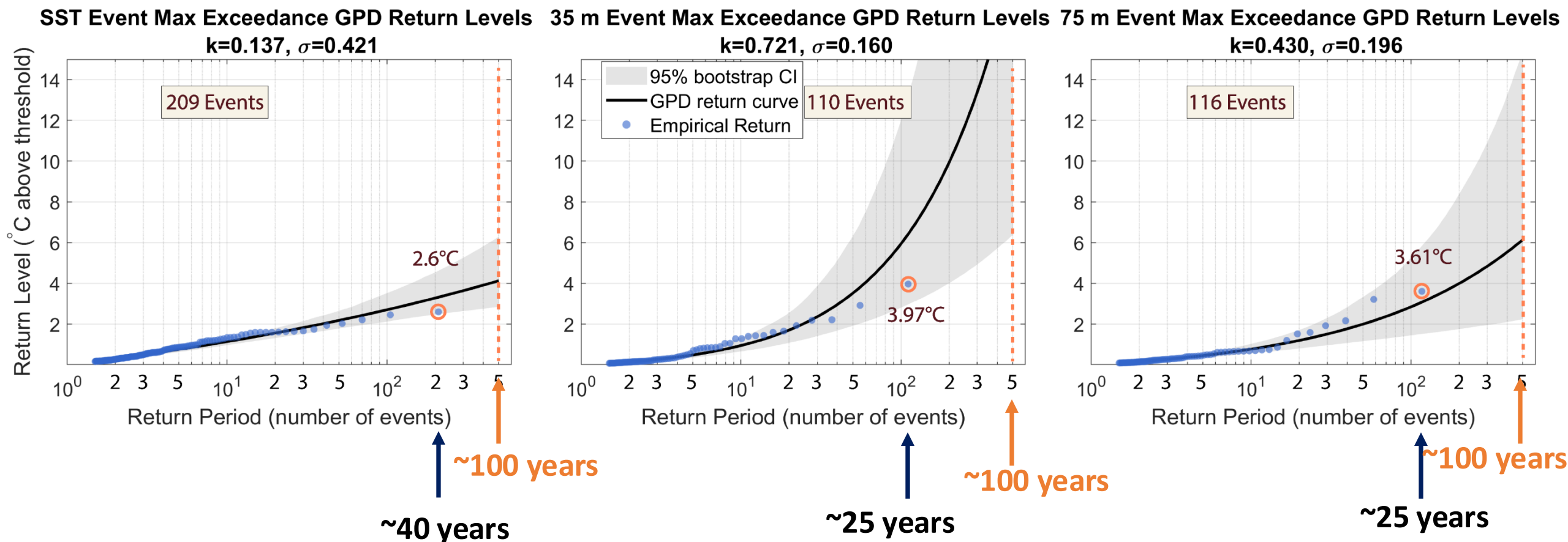




# Distribution of MHW Events: Duration vs Magnitude



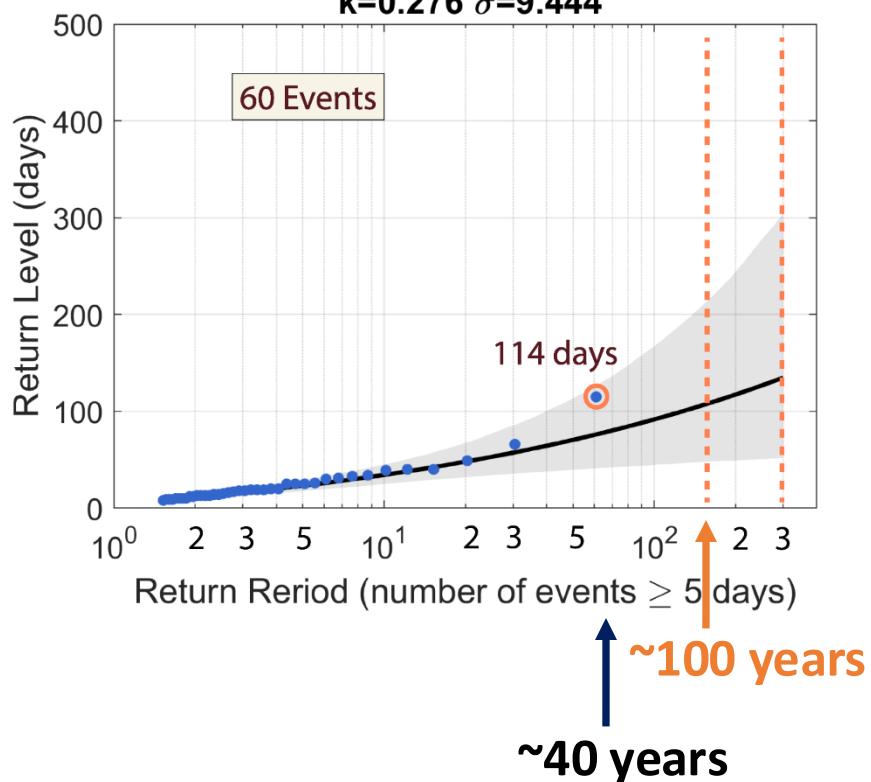
# GPD Return Plots for Magnitude



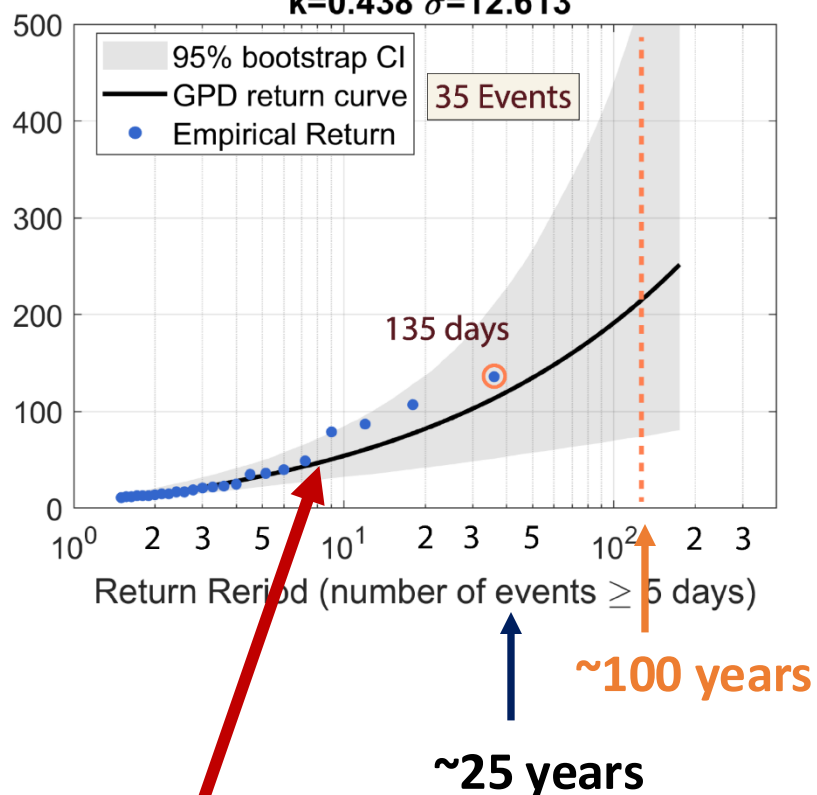
Are the empirical curves flattening out while the GPD curves are increasing?

# GPD Return Plots for Event Duration $\geq 5$ days

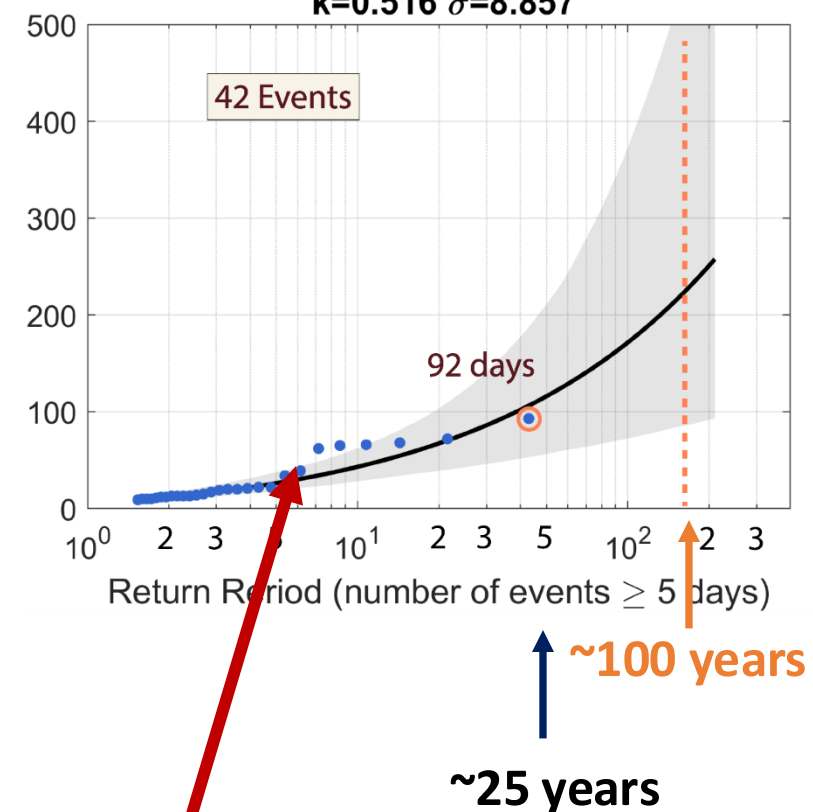
SST Event Duration  $\geq 5$  days GPD Return Levels  
 $k=0.276$   $\sigma=9.444$



35 m Event Duration  $\geq 5$  days GPD Return Levels  
 $k=0.438$   $\sigma=12.613$



75 m Event Duration  $\geq 5$  days GPD Return Levels  
 $k=0.516$   $\sigma=8.857$



What is happening here? A jump in the empirical return level and then flattening out.



# Summary

A full-page background image showing a clear blue sky with a bright sun in the upper right corner. Below the horizon, the surface of the ocean is visible with gentle waves. The water is a deep, clear blue, and the overall scene is bright and serene.

# Thank you.

Thanks to Dr. Rick Thomson for keeping  
this time series going for 25+ years.

Thanks to Tom Juhasz and Dave Spear for  
managing the mooring program

T-anom for sst, 35 m, 75 m:

Standard Deviation: 1.0423, 0.85813, 0.7664

Skewness: 0.27959, 0.61888, 0.74299

Excess Kurtosis: 0.23312, 1.1913, 2.086

Detrended T-anom

Standard Deviation for sst, 35 m, 75 m: 1.0266, 0.8567, 0.75946

Skewness: 0.2602, .063082, 0.71435

Excess Kurtosis: 0.18879, 1.2221, 1.9831