

35 years in the Vancouver Island Coastal Current

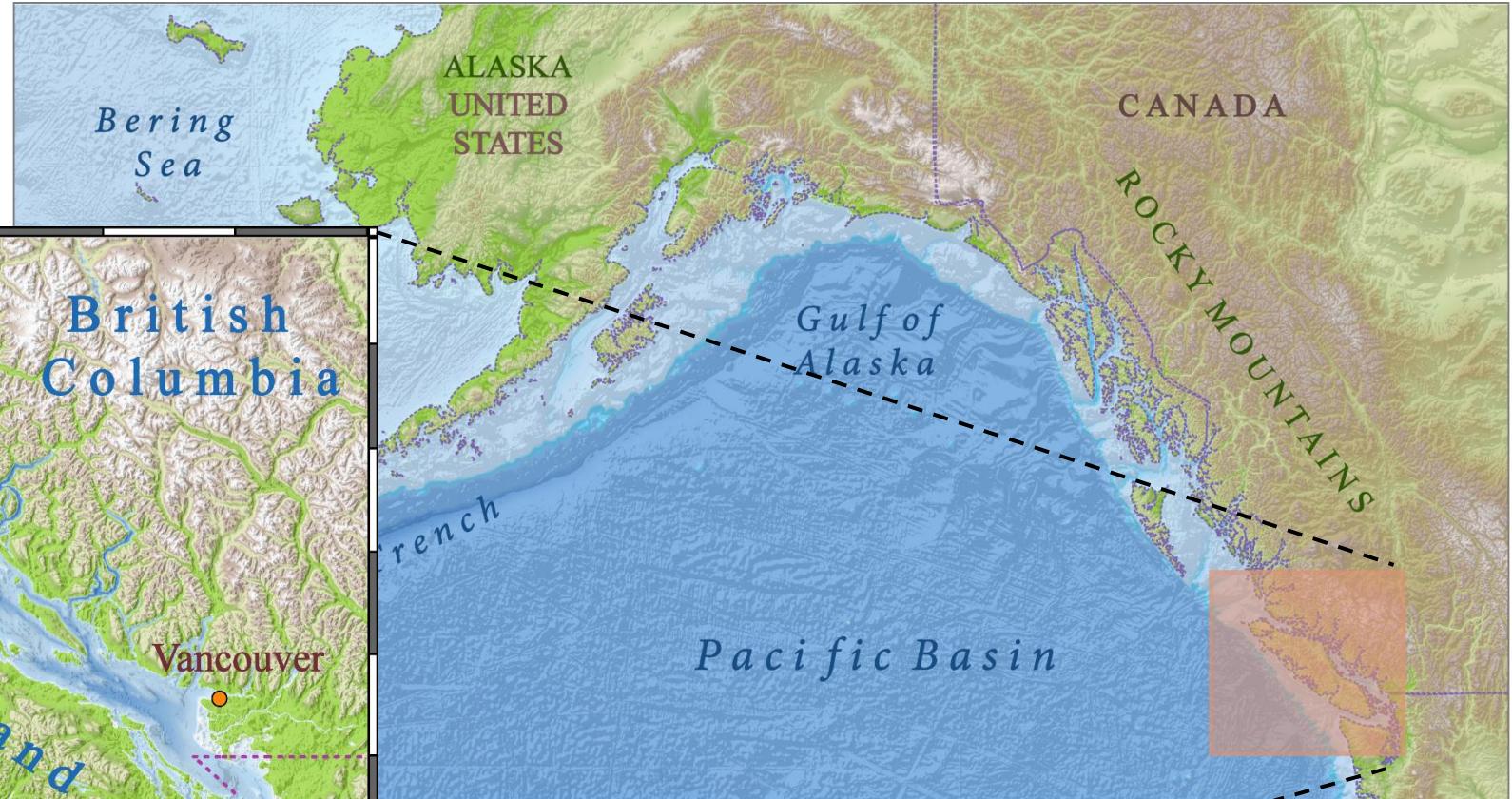
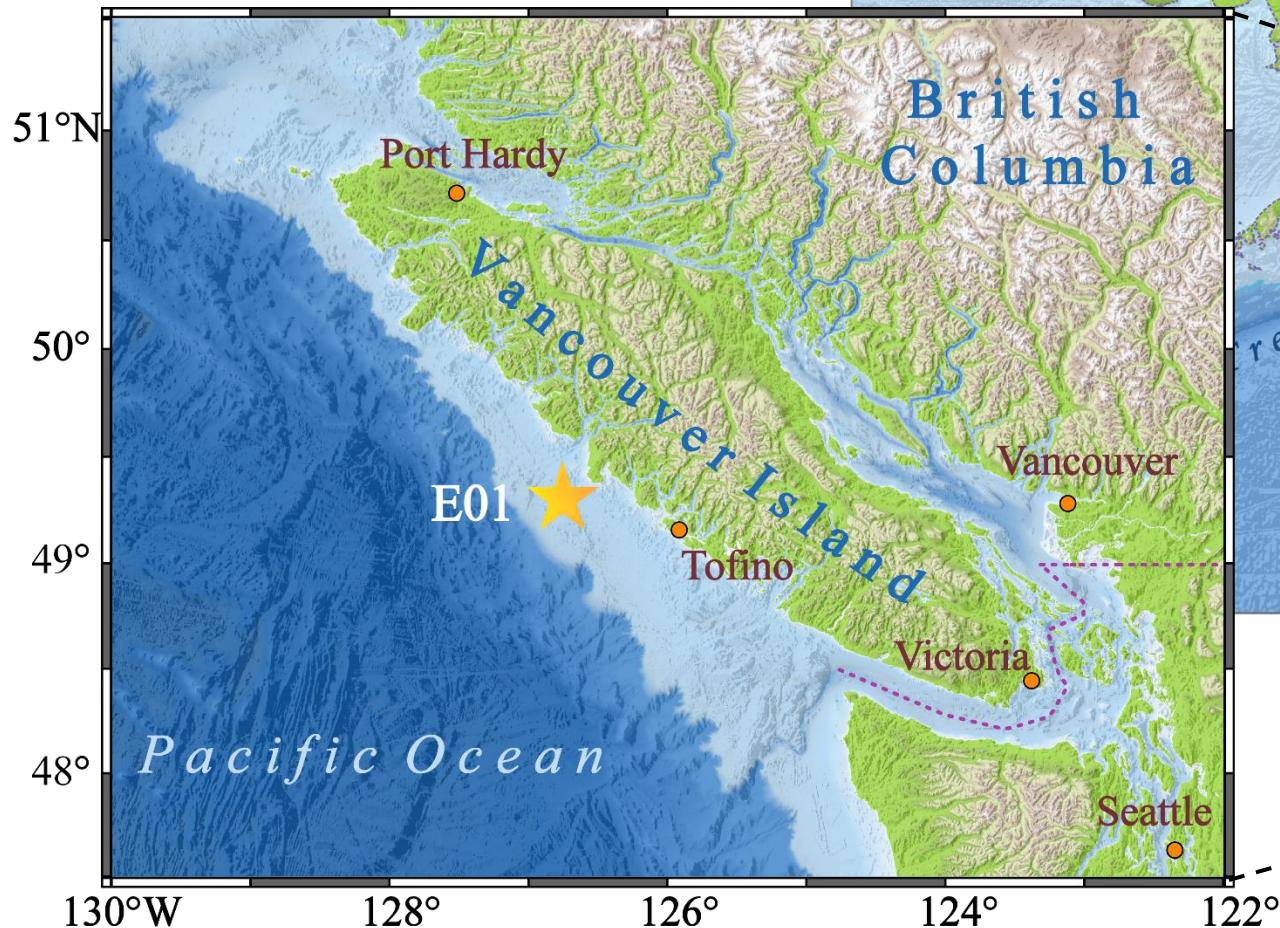
Charles Hannah, Kejia Wang,
Cynthia Bluteau, Richard Thomson

Institute of Ocean Sciences
Fisheries and Oceans Canada

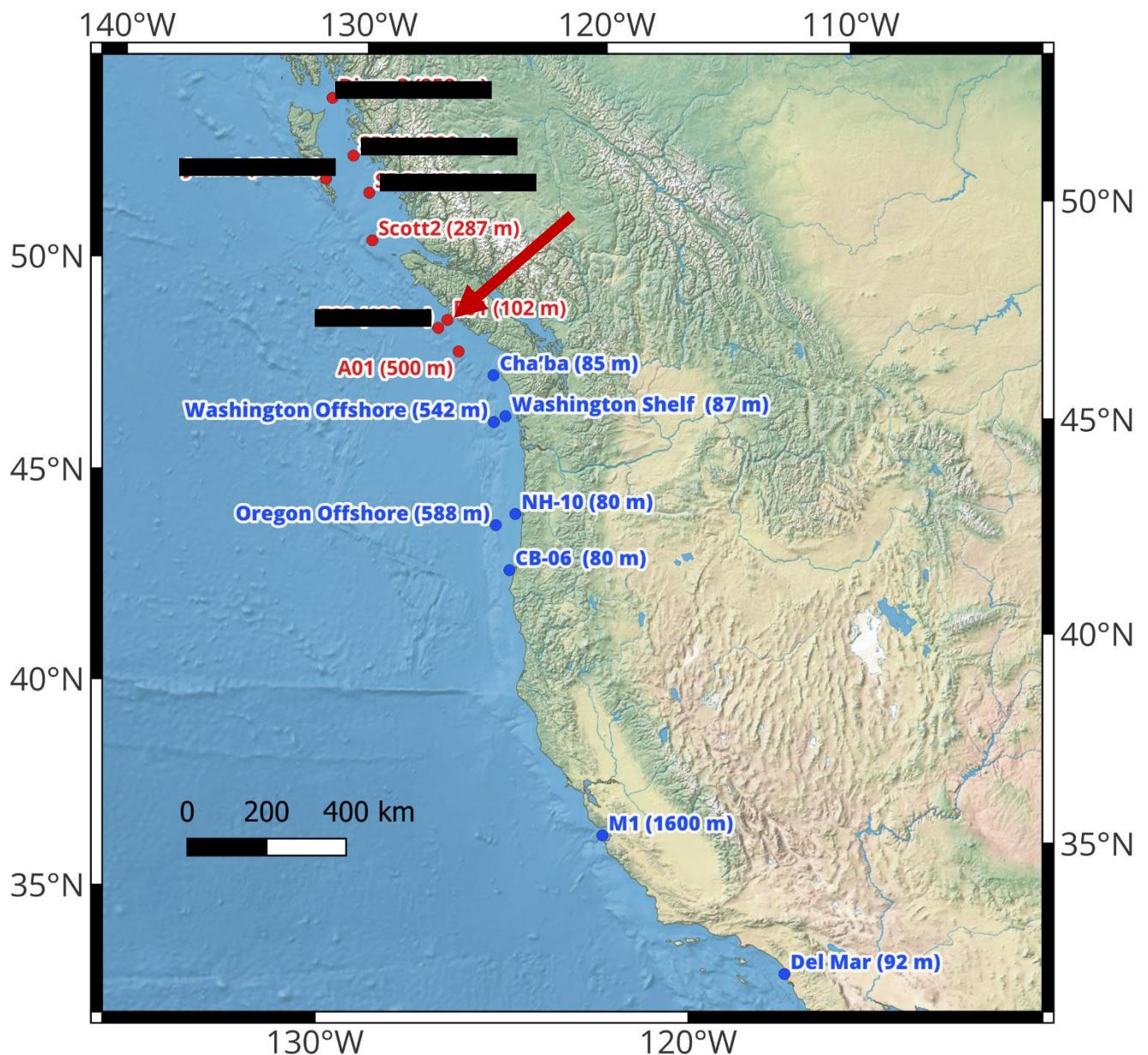


Site E01

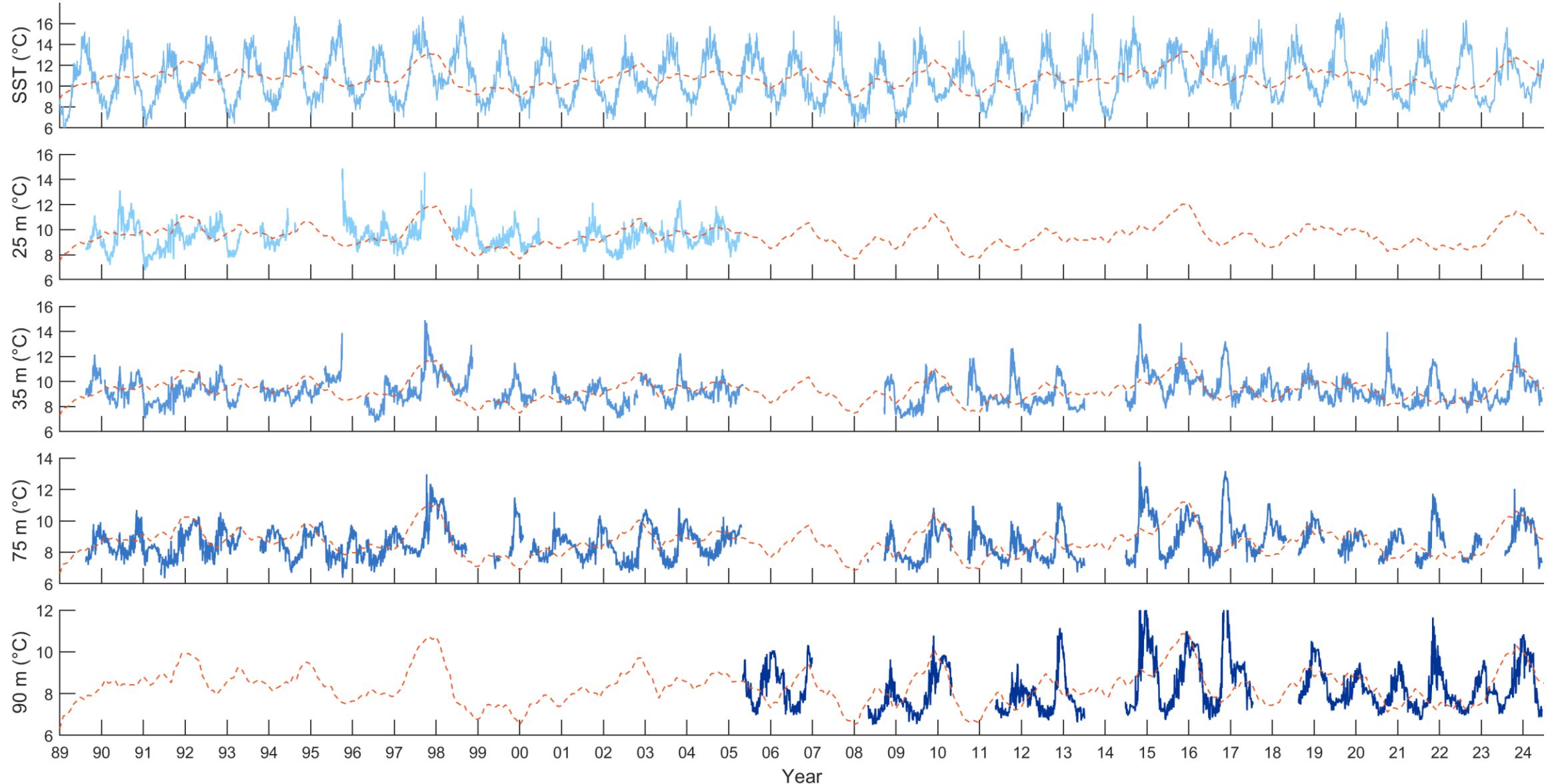
49.5° N 126.7° W



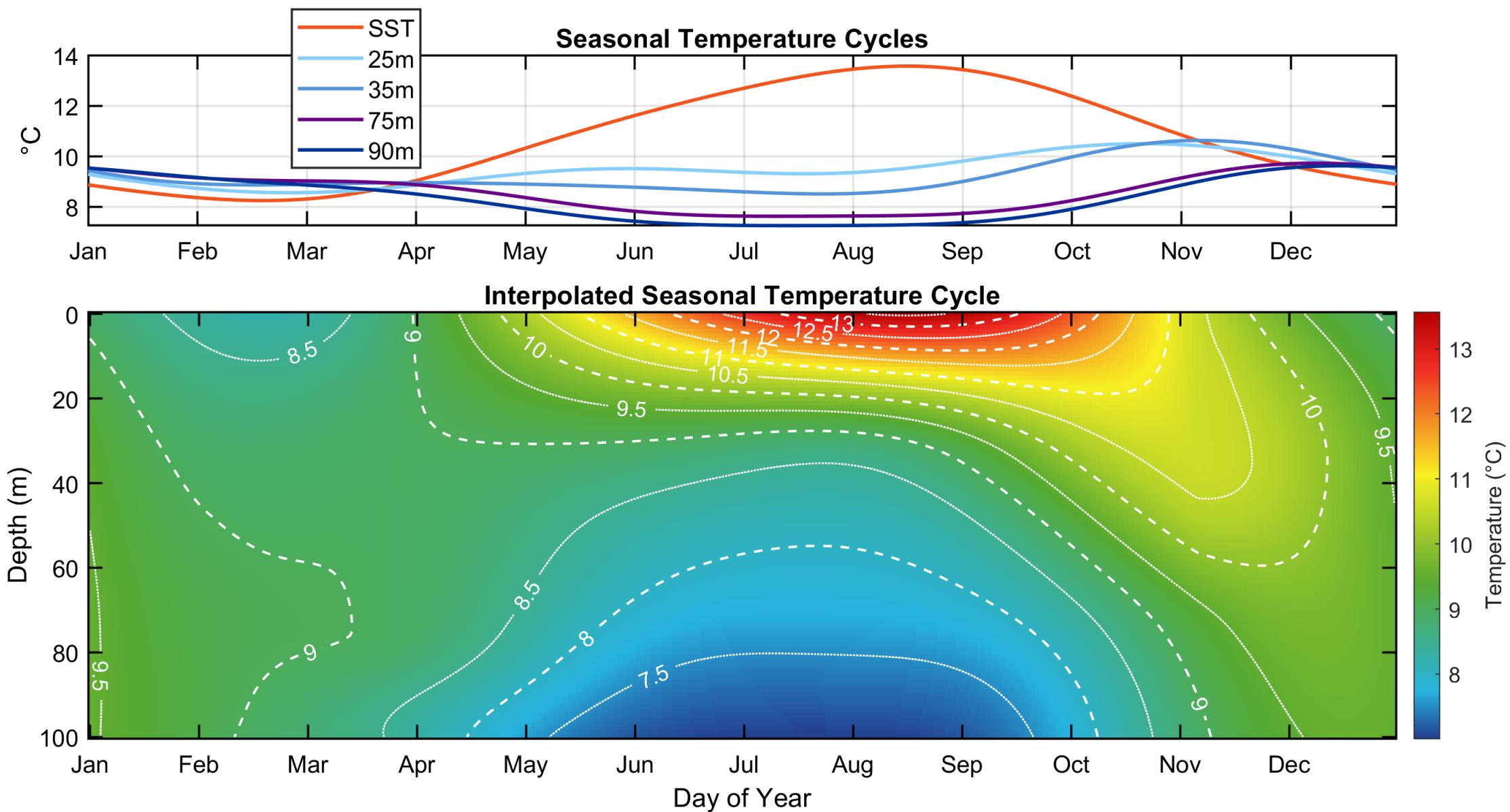
- Mooring located at 49.5° N 126.7° W
- Quasi-continuous temperature records since the summer of 1989.
- Depth: 100 m



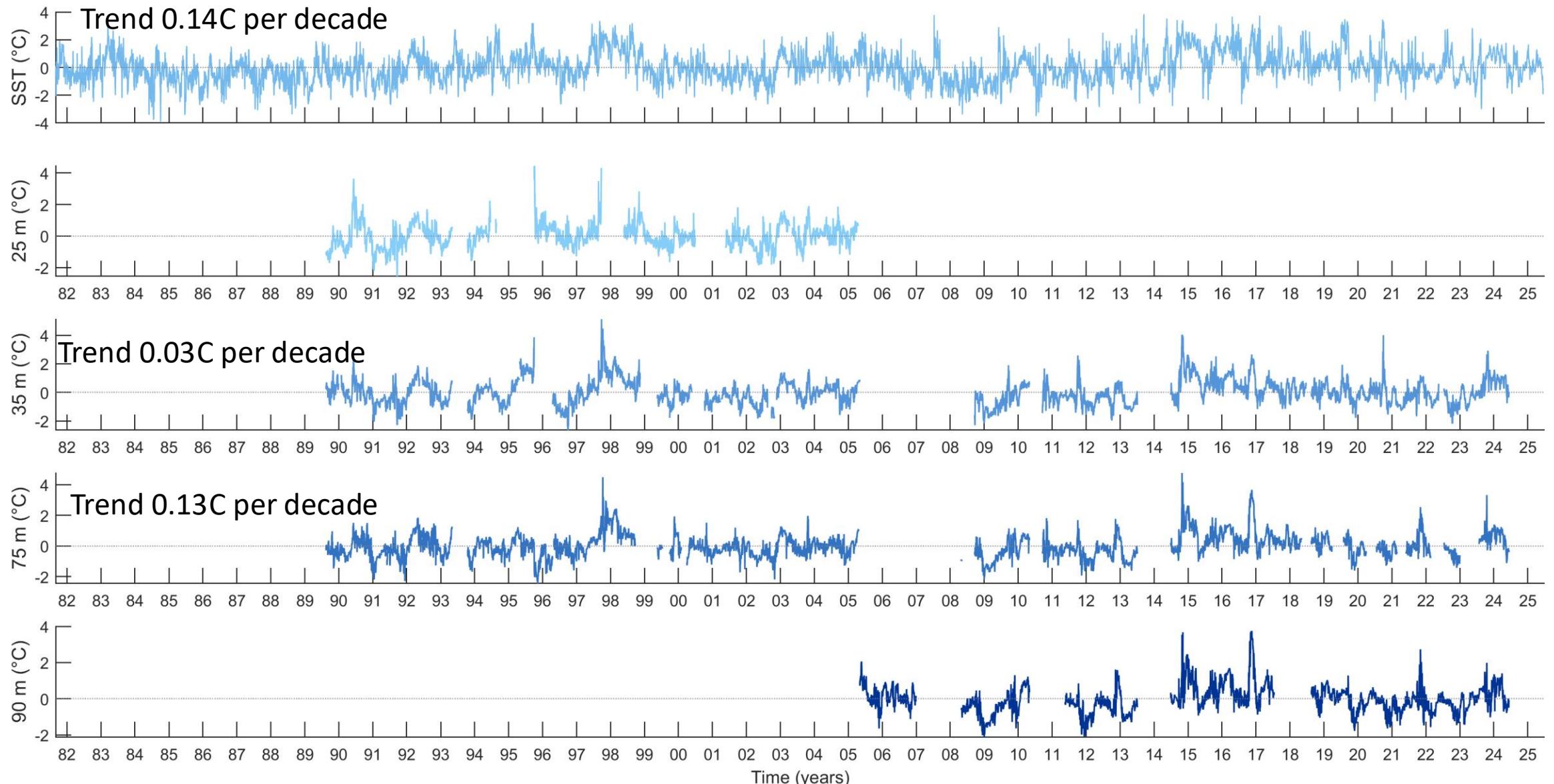
Temperature time series

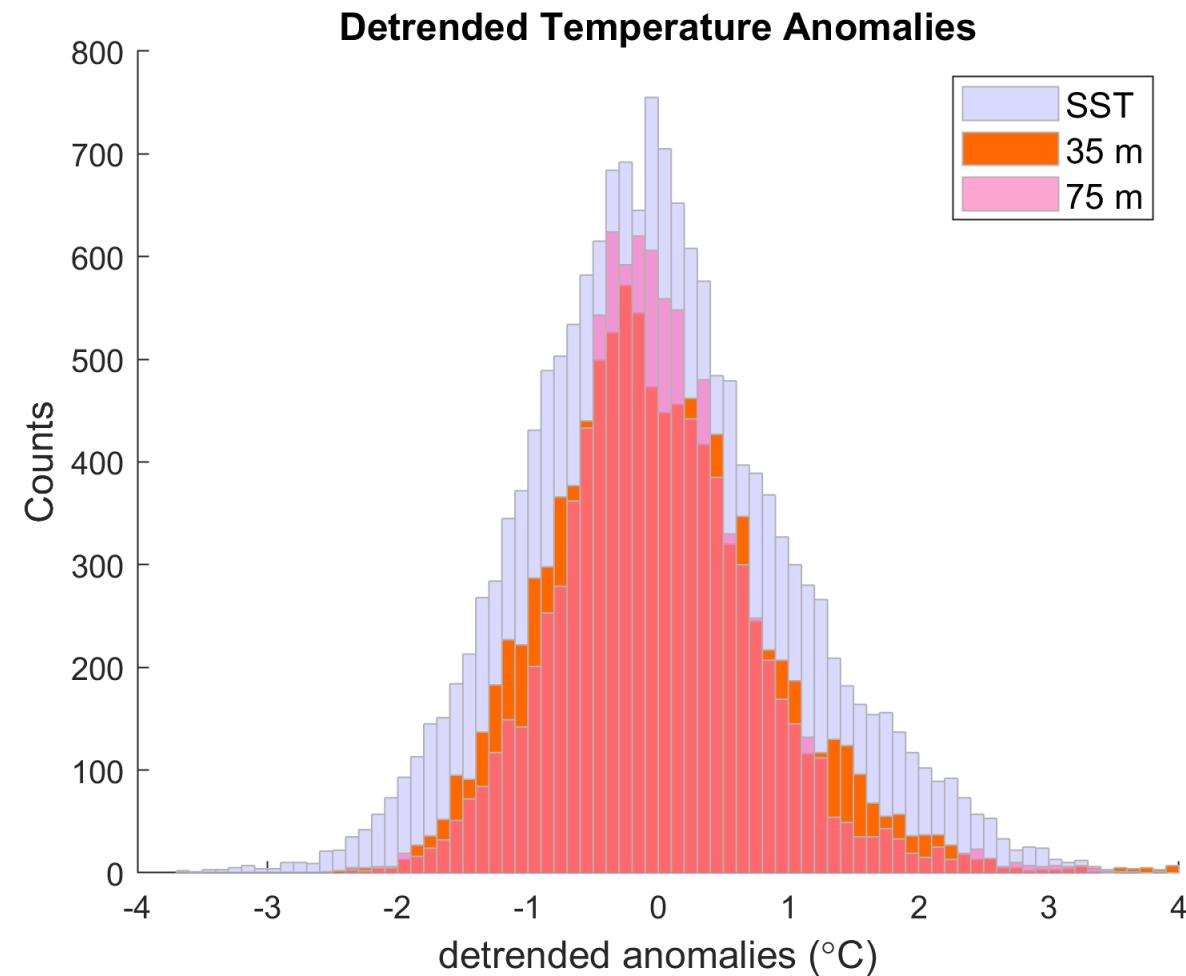


Seasonal cycle – temperature



Temperature anomalies relative to seasonal cycle

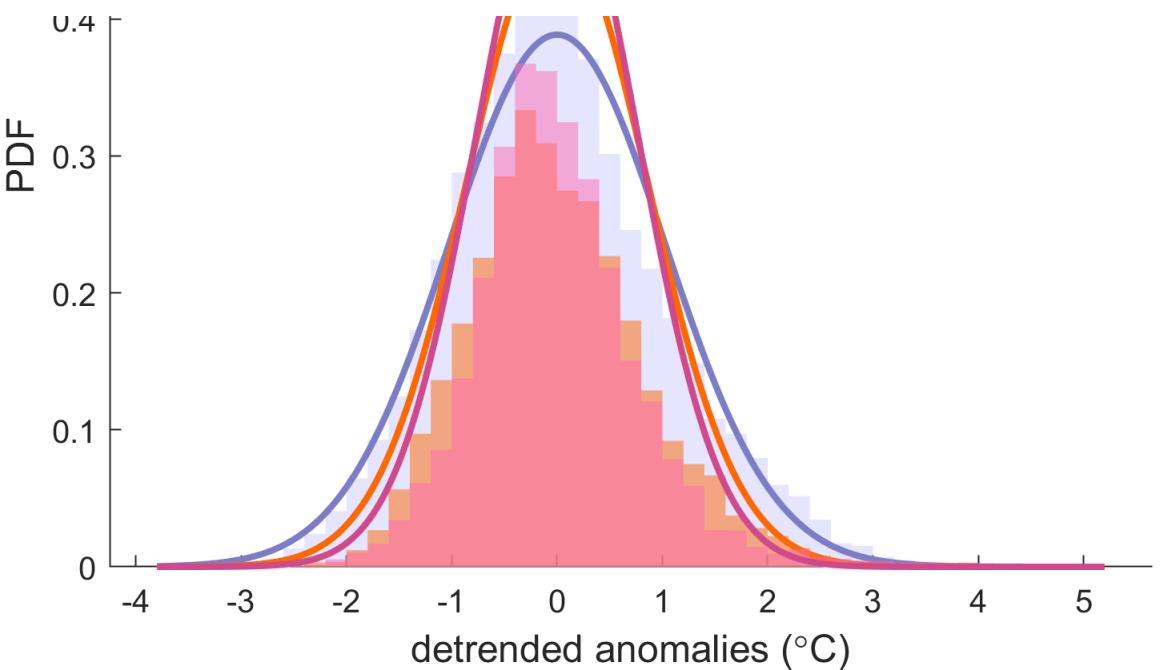




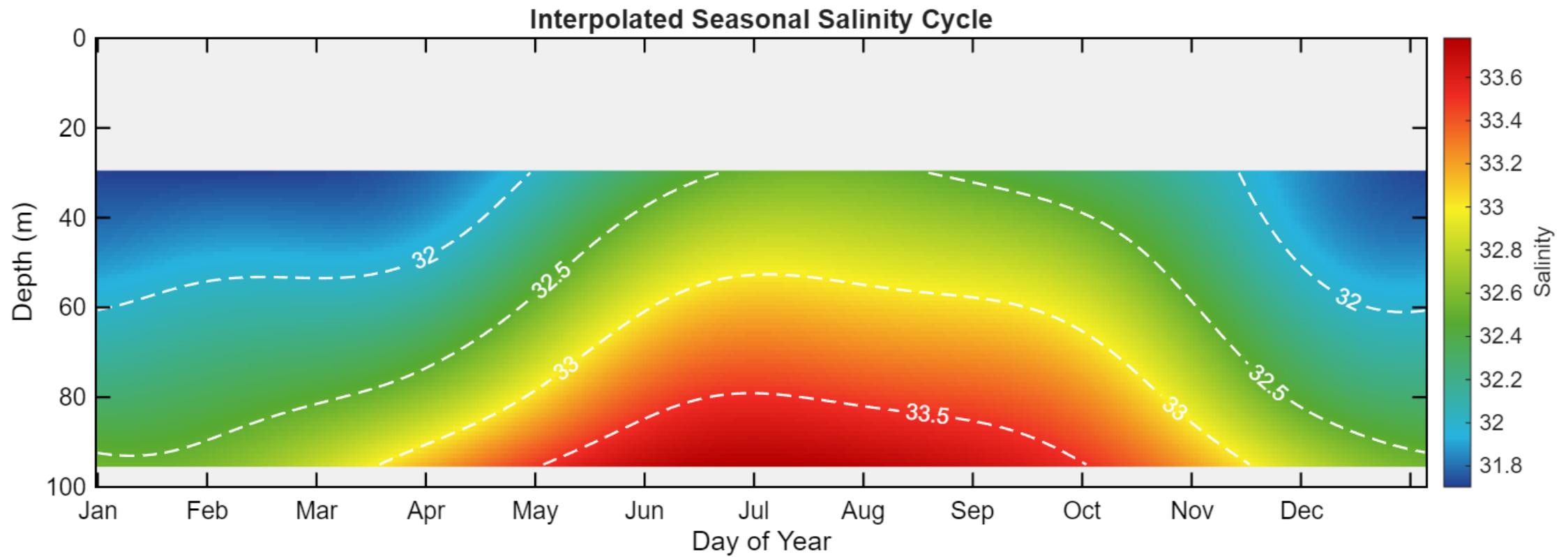
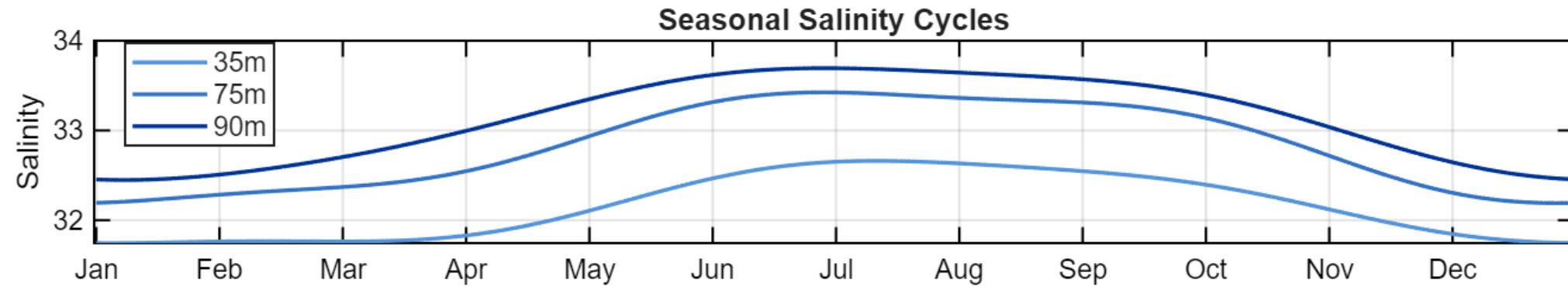
Statistics for sst, 35 m, 75 m
Stand Dev: 1.0, 0.86, 0.76
Skewness: 0.26, 0.63, 0.71
Excess Kurtosis: 0.19, 1.22, 1.98

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

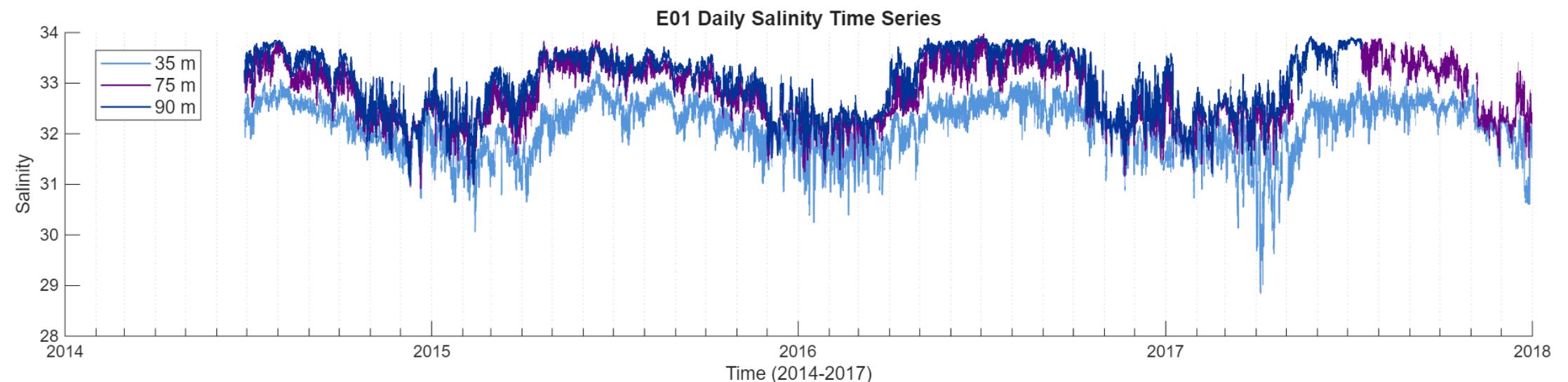
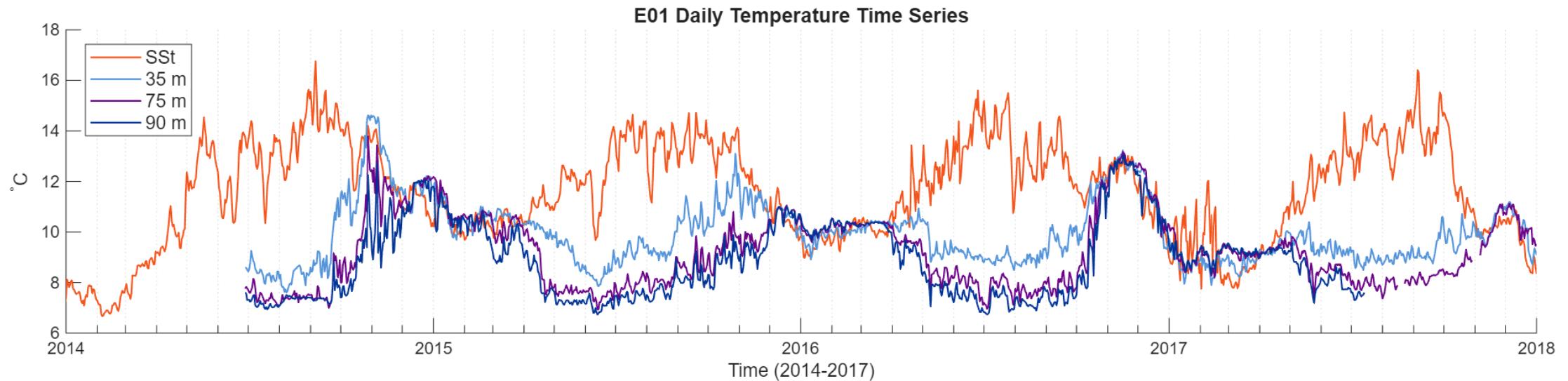
The trend is not the source of the positive tails.



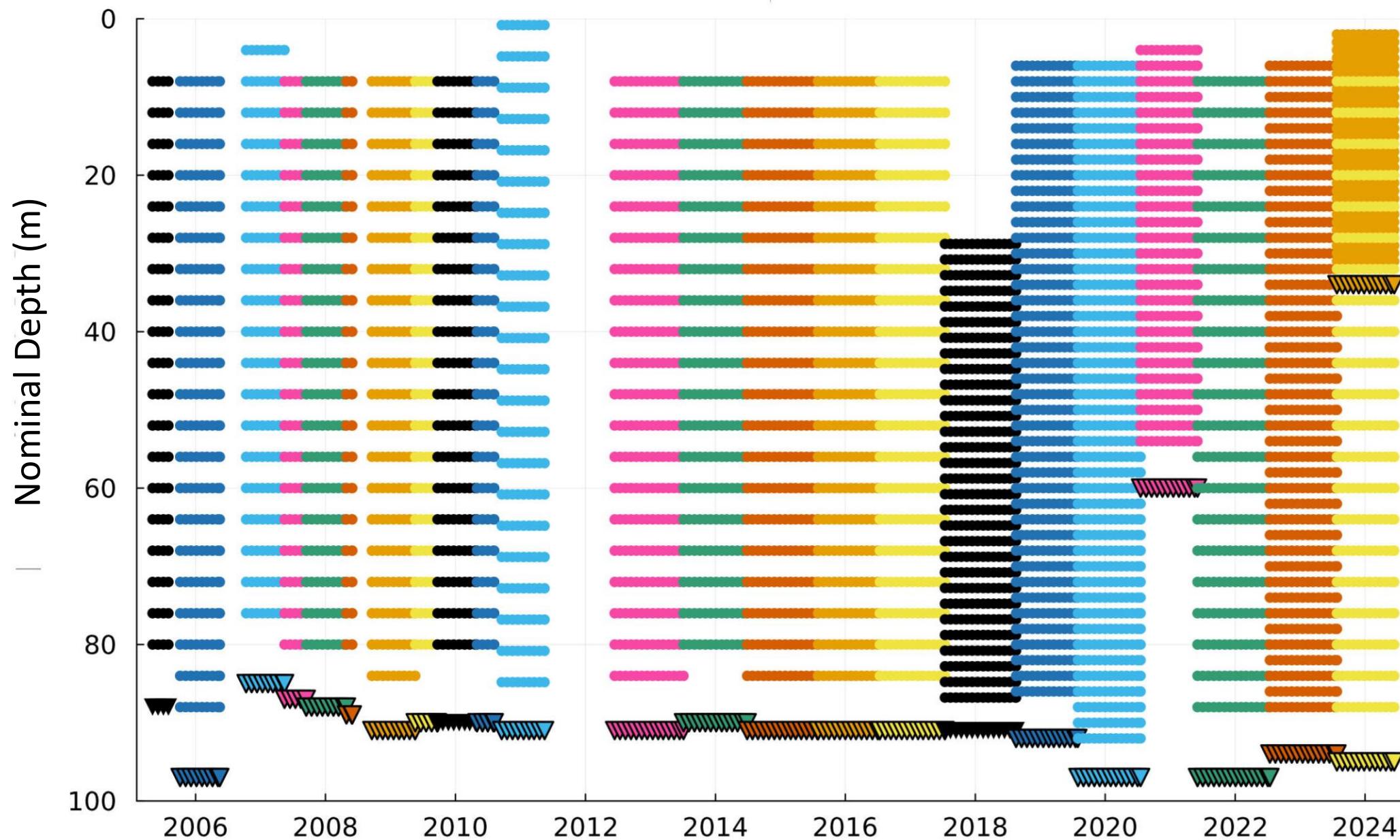
Seasonal Cycles of Salinity



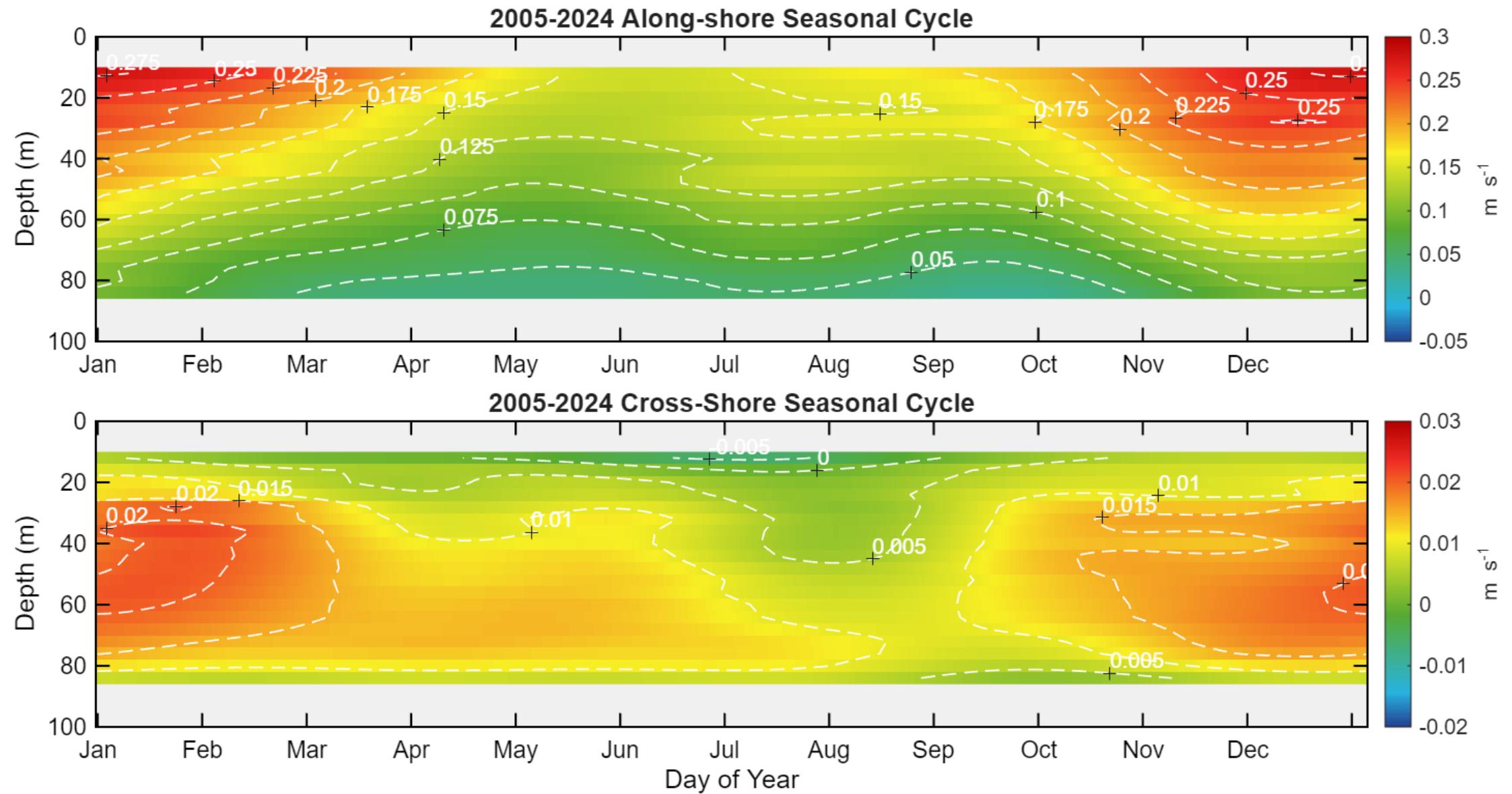
How the fall works



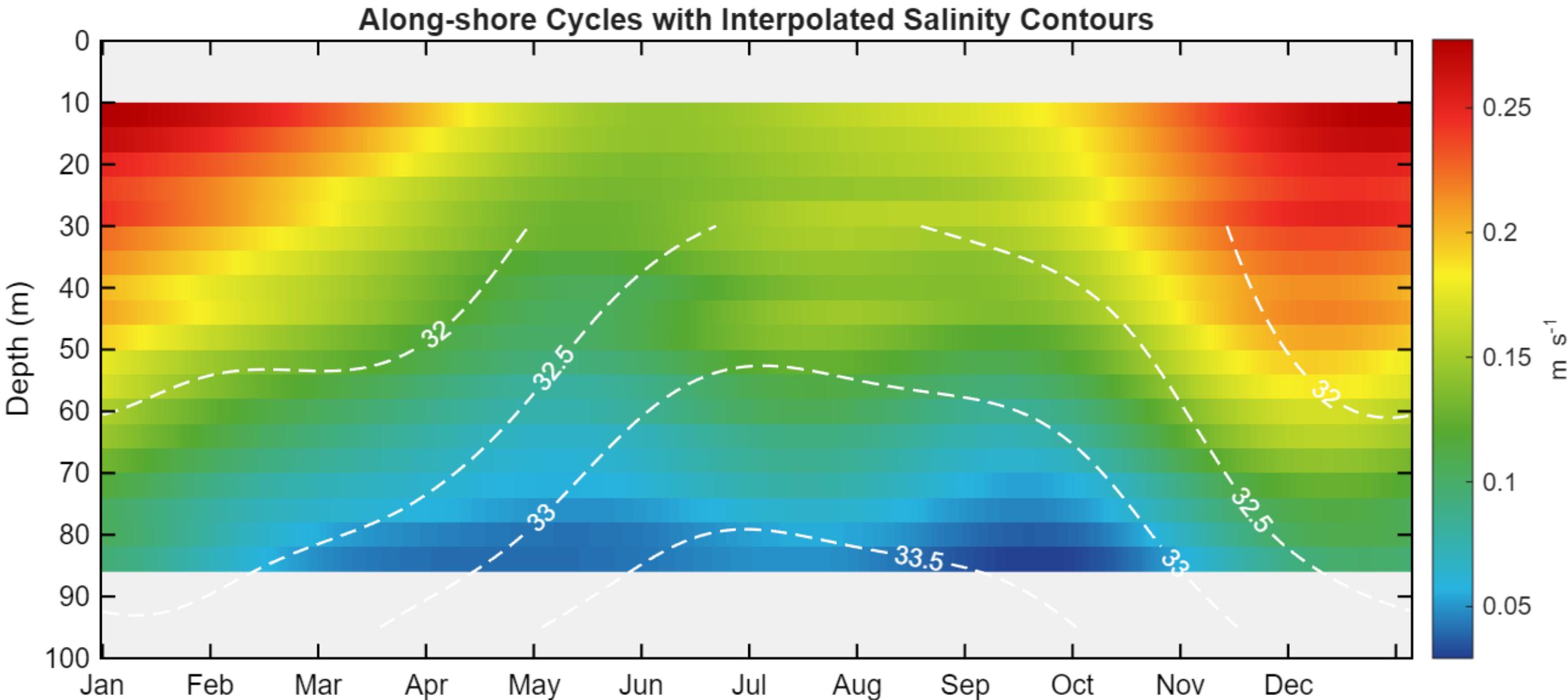
E01 ADCP Coverage



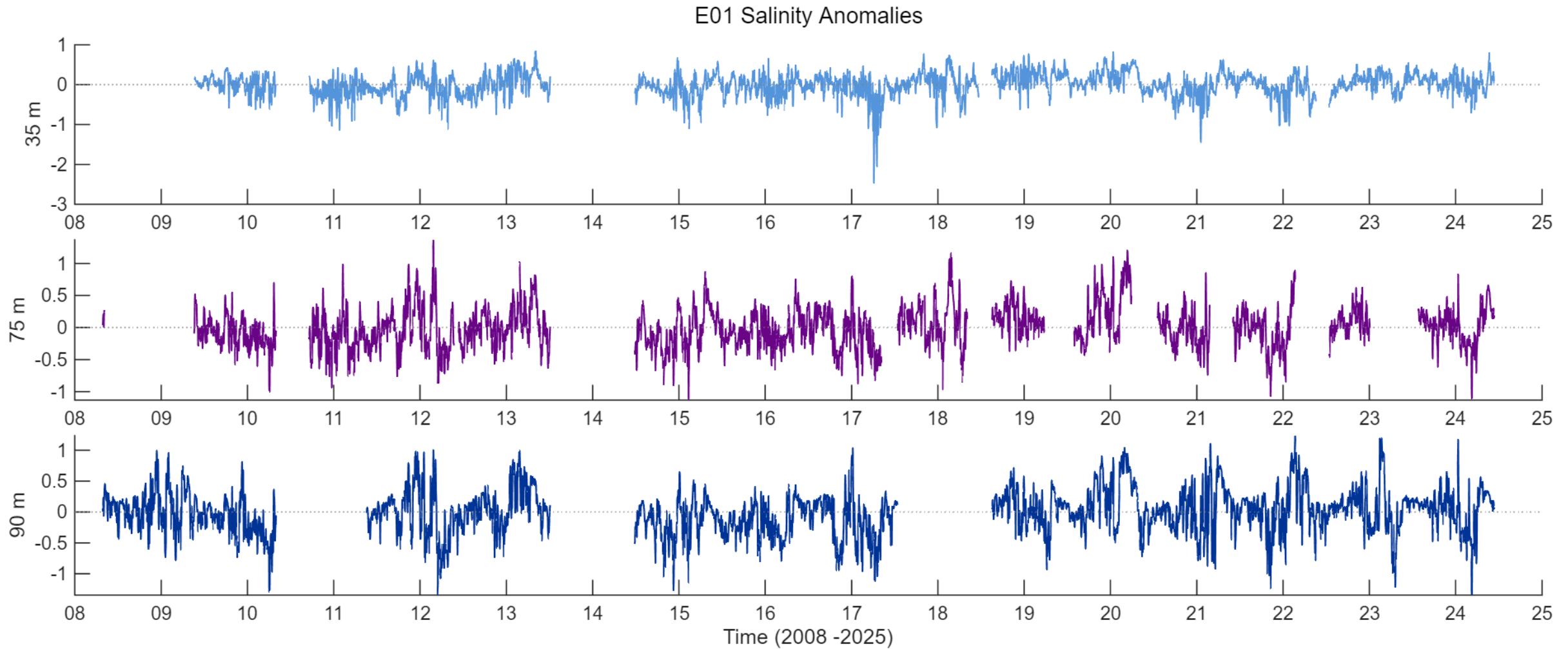
Seasonal Cycles of Velocity



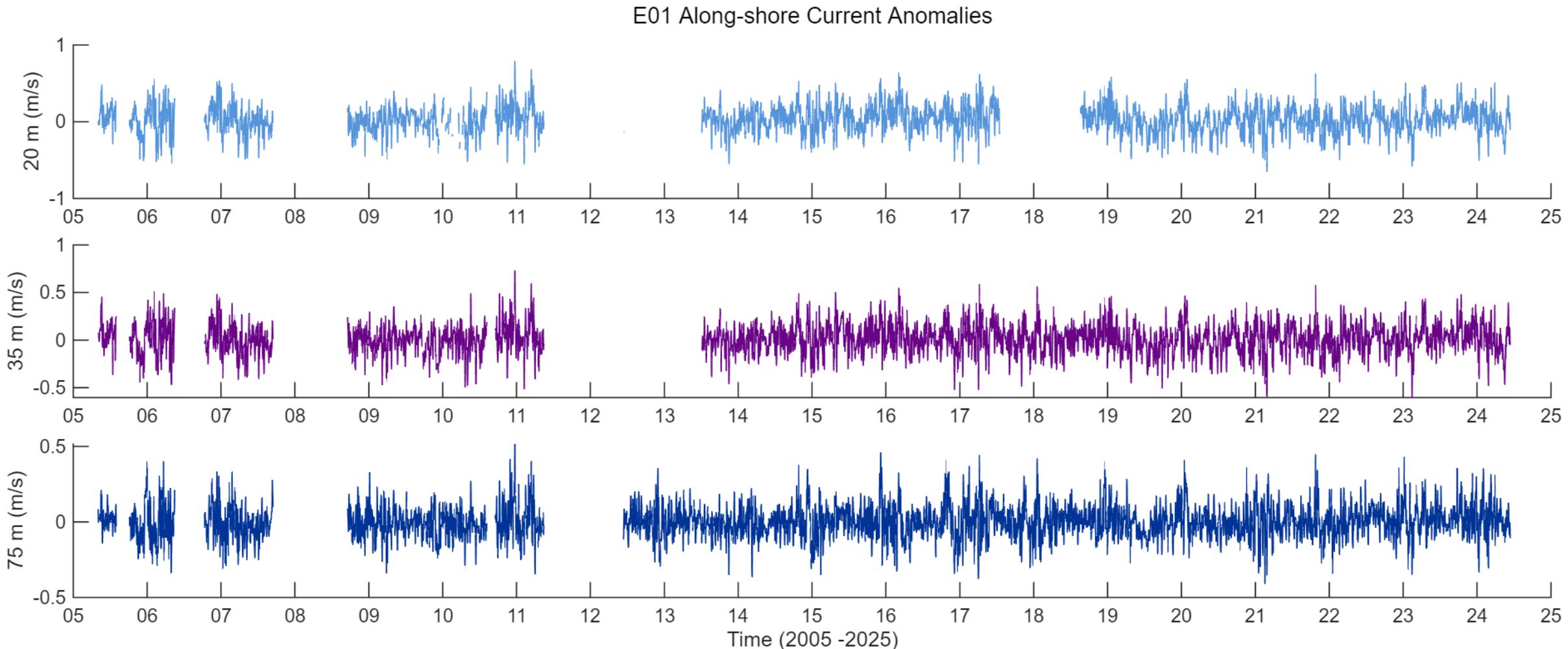
Velocity vs Salinity



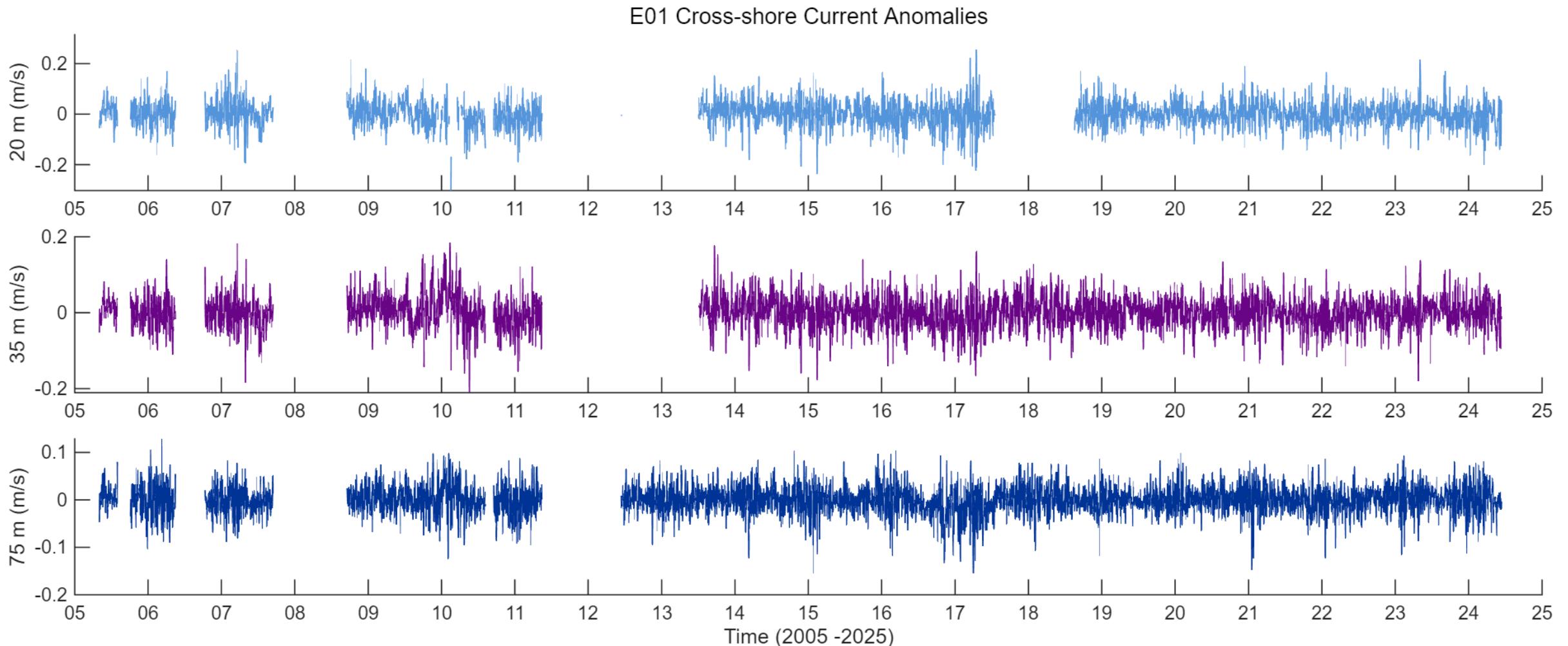
Salinity anomalies



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.

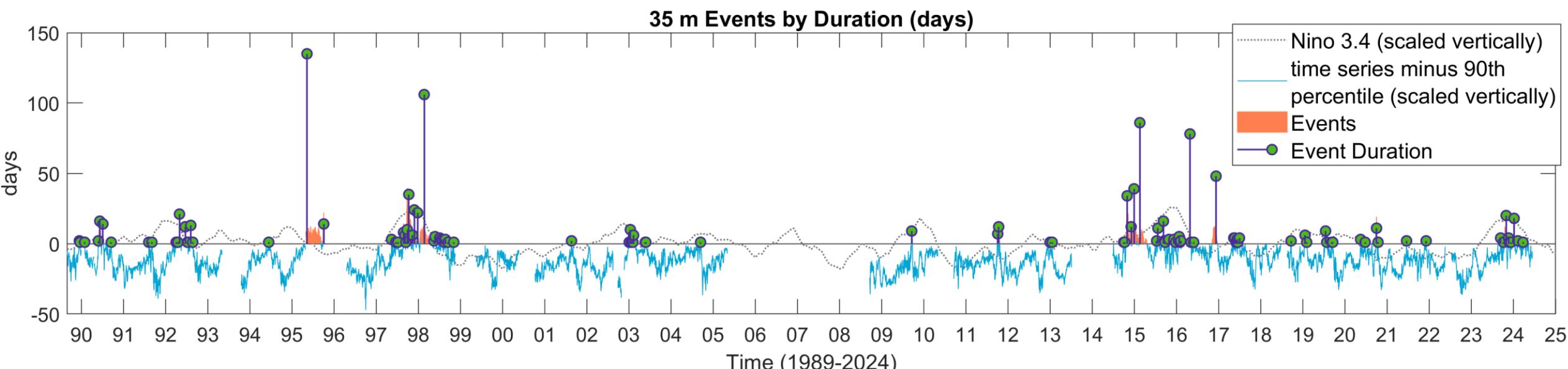
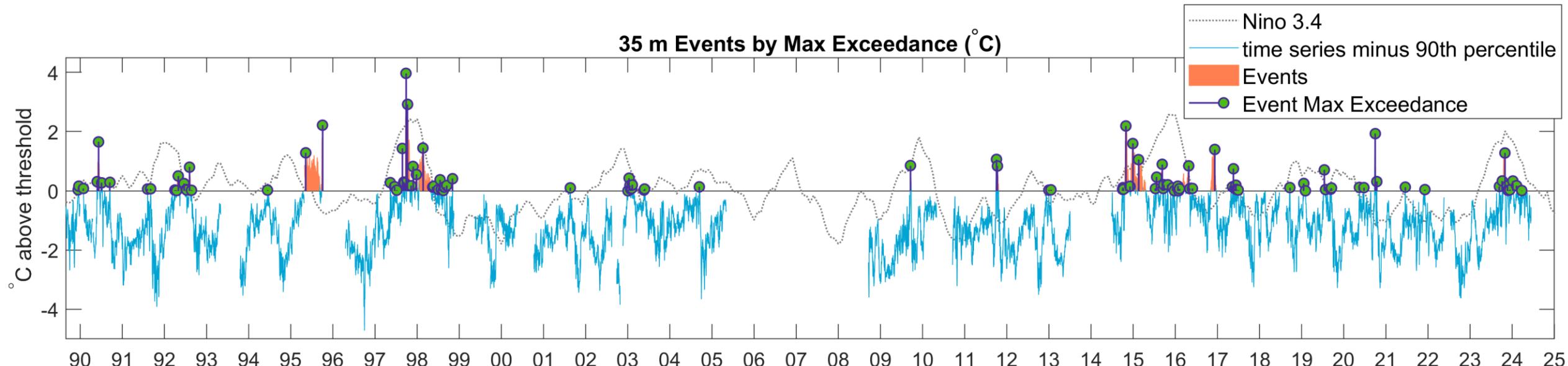
Marine Heatwaves

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

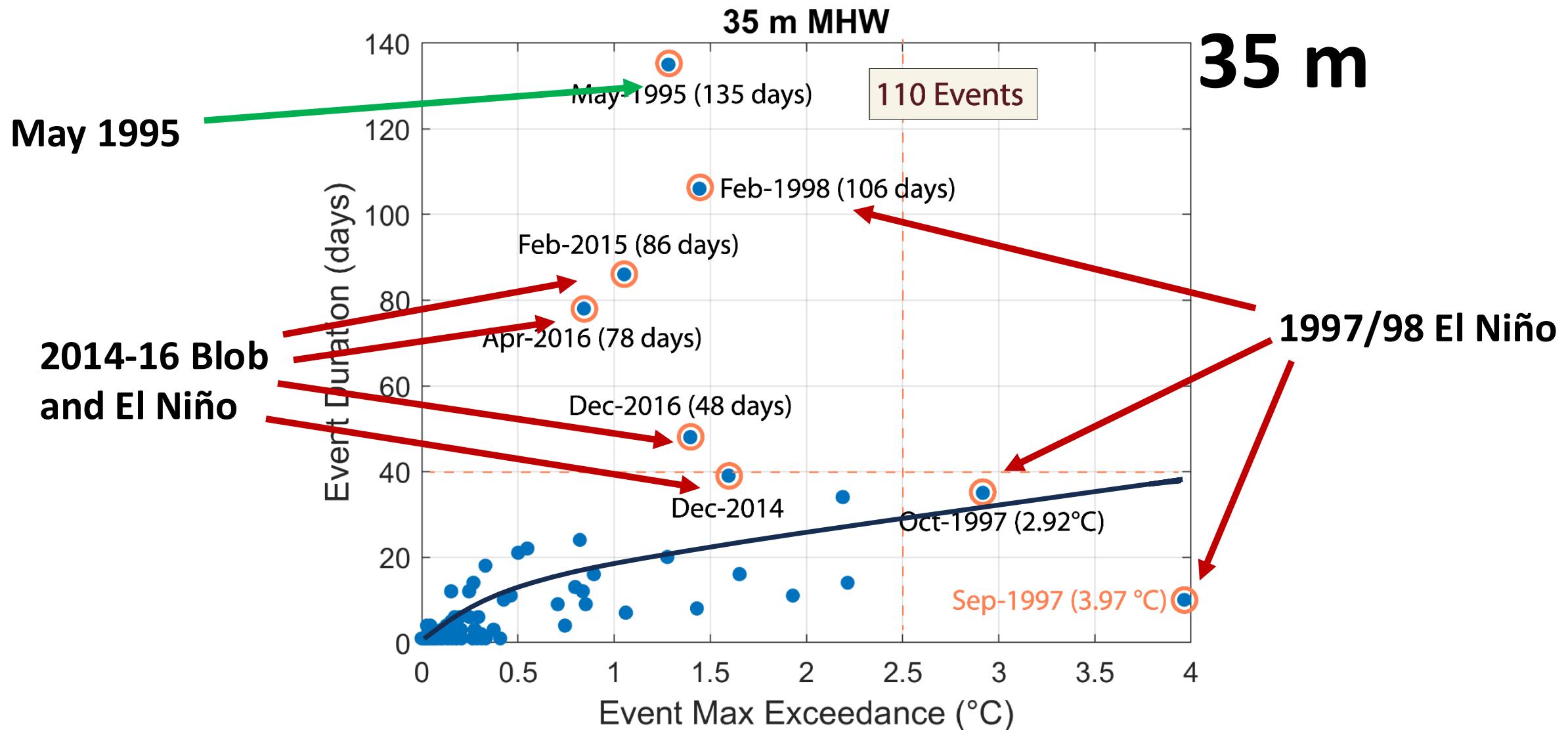
Extreme Value Theory (EVT)

- **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.

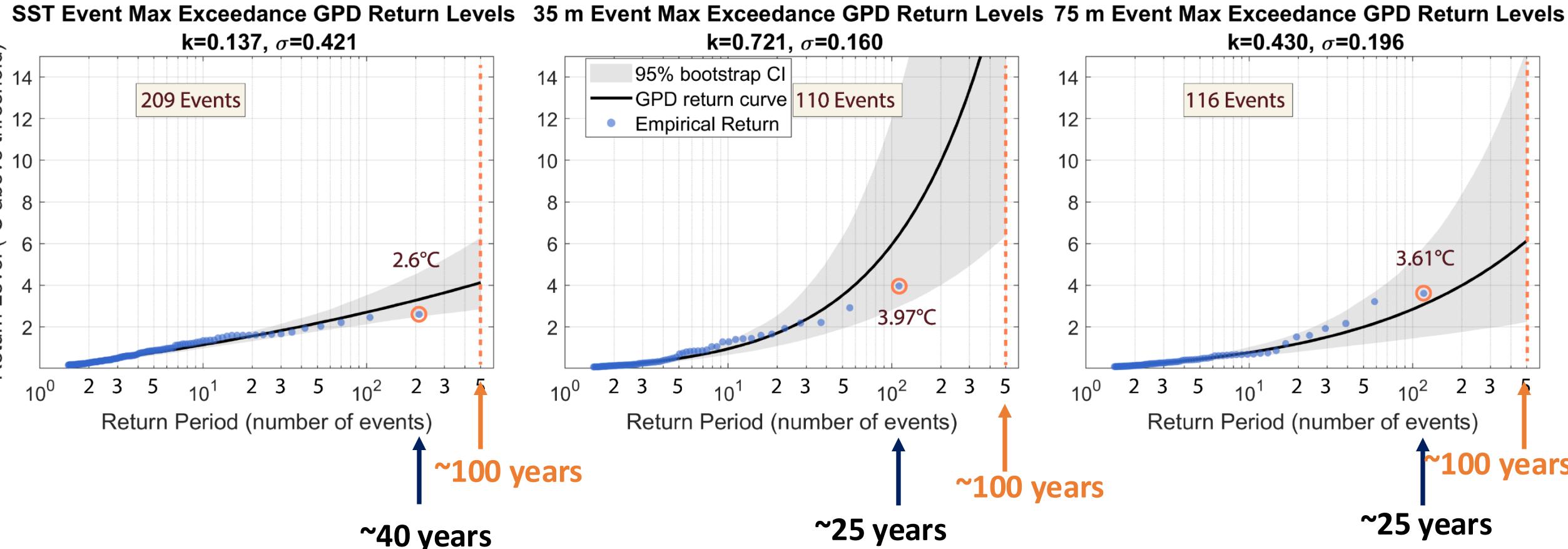
Marine Heatwaves at 35 m



Distribution of MHW Events: Duration vs Magnitude

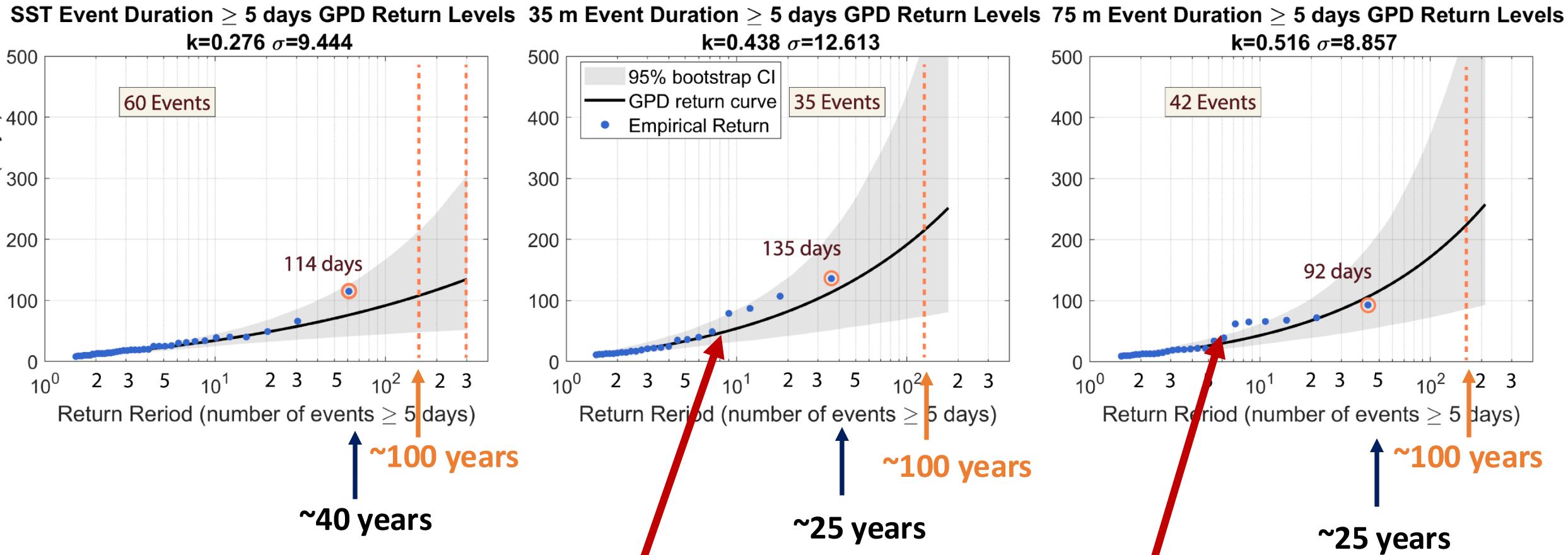


GPD Return Plots for Magnitude



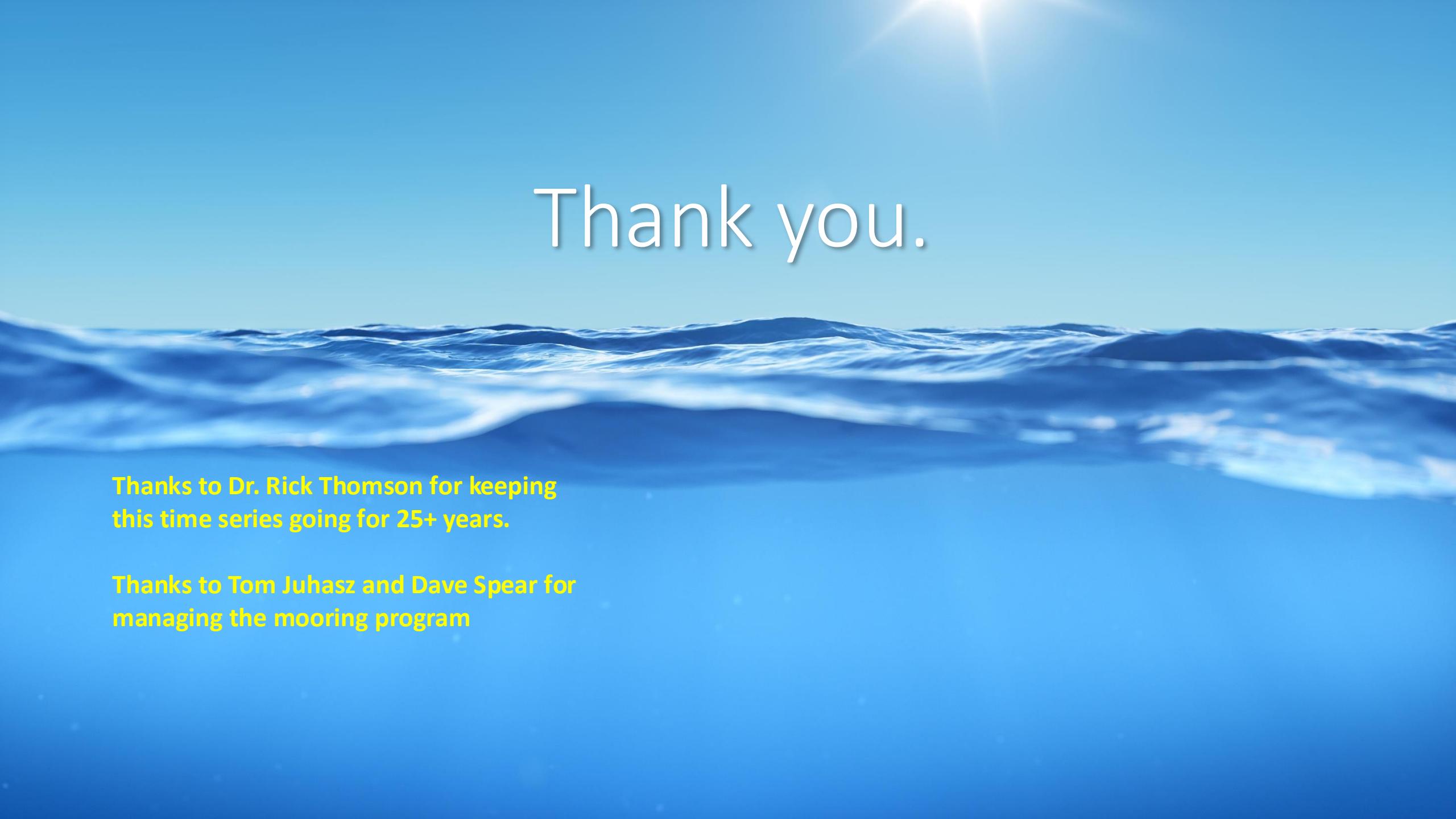
Are the empirical curves flattening out while the GPD curves are increasing?

GPD Return Plots for Event Duration ≥ 5 days



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

Summary



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, 0.063082, 0.71435

Excess Kurtosis: 0.18879, 1.2221, 1.9831