

Modular System for Shelves and Coasts

MOSSCO

Proposal for a project in response to the BMBF call
Küstenmeerforschung in Nord- und Ostsee
in the framework of
Forschung für nachhaltige Entwicklungen (FONA)

Associated Partners:

Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht, Institut für Küstenforschung (HZG)
Leibniz-Institut für Ostseeforschung Warnemünde (IOW)

Affiliated Partner:

Bundesanstalt für Wasserbau, Abteilung Wasserbau im Küstenbereich (BAW)

Coordinator:

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Project duration: 3 years

Requested amount: 751.000 EUR



2. Summary, Zusammenfassung

Summary:

The overarching goal of the project “Modular System for Shelves and Coasts” (MOSSCO) is to bring together the distributed capacities in coastal ocean modelling in Germany and to build a common infrastructure for the national and international coastal research community. MOSSCO will build a framework for a *modular* data and model system, an infrastructure, which has been identified as research demand by the “Forschungsagenda Nord- und Ostsee”. It should integrate physical, biological, chemical and geological modules in an exchangeable way. This modular infrastructure will support synoptic studies of coastal and shelf seas including their interfaces to adjacent Earth-system components, such as sediment, atmosphere, rivers and the open ocean. Benefits of this approach are most apparent for the description of coastal nutrient cycles and cohesive sediments where strong interactions between the benthic and pelagic compartment and between hydrodynamic, biogeochemical (BGC), ecological and sedimentary processes are largely unresolved within state-of-the-art models. MOSSCO will therefore be applied to problems of cohesive sediment dynamics and BGC nutrient cycling on two spatial coastal scales: In an application to the entire German North Sea and Baltic Sea, we will test the modular concept of MOSSCO and study sediment and nutrient fluxes between near- and offshore. For two characteristic and physically highly distinct coastal areas (central North Friesian Wadden Sea and the Baltic nearshore waters between Hiddensee and Oderhaff) and two reference years, we reconstruct space-time variations in ecosystem services (e.g., N-retention), water quality, and sediment fluxes. We also assess the sensitivity of these measures to potential climatic changes. Using a webGIS frontend, the results will be evaluated for their compliance to national and European coastal policies. The project will support other FONA projects by providing simulation data and model configurations.

Zusammenfassung:

Das Projekt „Modulares System für Schelfmeere und Küsten“ (MOSSCO) hat das Ziel, die verstreuten Kapazitäten in der deutschen Küsten- und Schelfmodellierung zusammenzubringen und eine gemeinsame Infrastruktur für die nationale und internationale Küstenforschung zu errichten. MOSSCO will einen Rahmen für ein *modulares* Daten- und Modellsystem aufbauen und damit eine zentrale Forderung der „Forschungsagenda Nord- und Ostsee“ adressieren. Die beiden übergeordneten Ziele des Projekts lauten somit:

- I. Eine Rahmendefinition für gekoppelte Modelle der Schelfmeere und Küsten zu entwickeln und zu fördern
- II. Das modulare System für die Nord- und Ostsee zu implementieren, zu testen und analysieren

Über standardisierte Schnittstellen sollen physikalische, biologische, chemische und geologische Module in austauschbarer Form integriert werden. Die Infrastruktur wird synoptische Untersuchungen von Küstenmeeren unterstützen und soll deren Interaktion mit den angrenzenden Erdsystemkompartimenten Boden, Atmosphäre, Flüsse und offener Ozean besser berücksichtigen als "geschlossene" Modellsysteme. Der Nutzen des Ansatzes wird besonders deutlich bei der Beschreibung von kohäsiven Sedimenten und küstennahen Nährstoffgradienten. MOSSCO will daher Probleme zur kohäsiven Sedimentendynamik und Nährstoffzyklen auf zwei relevanten Skalen lösen: Für die gesamte deutsche Nord- und Ostsee wird das modulare Konzept von MOSSCO getestet, und Sediment- und Nährstoffflüsse entlang der Küste untersucht. Für zwei küstennahe Gebiete (Nordfriesisches Wattenmeer und den Bereich Hiddensee-Oderhaff) werden Ökosystem-Dienstleistungen (zB Stickstoffretention), Wasserqualität und Schwebstoffdynamik für ausgewählte Referenzjahre rekonstruiert und Sensitivitäten auf erwartete klimatische Änderungen ermittelt. Anhand drei zentraler Forschungs- und Management-Fragen soll die Wirksamkeit des modularen Ansatz aufgezeigt werden:

1. Was sind die wichtigsten Rückkopplungs-Prozesse der Partikeldynamik im Flachwasser?
2. Was bestimmt küstennahe N- und P-Gradienten und deren Variabilität in Zeit und Raum?
3. Was ist der ökonomische Wert der Nährstoffretention als Ökosystemdienstleistung?

Die Ergebnisse zur letzten Frage werden über ein webGIS bezüglich nationaler und europäischer Vorgaben bewertet. Das Projekt wird andere FONA-Vorhaben über die Bereitstellung von Modelldaten und Modellkonfigurationen unterstützen.

3. Objectives and relevance for the call

3.1. Main objectives

The overarching goal of the project "Modular System for Shelves and Coasts" (MOSSCO) is to build a *modular* data and model system. MOSSCO should integrate exchangeable physical, biogeochemical, ecological and geological modules or data-sets. This modular infrastructure will much facilitate more integrated studies of coastal and shelf seas including their interfaces to adjacent Earth-system compartments. By adopting common definitions of Earth System modelling, MOSSCO seeks to create true model connectivity and to demonstrate the resulting added value in science and coastal management. This requires to address the two overarching project aims:

- I. To develop and promote a framework definition for coupled models of regional seas
- II. To implement, test, and analyse the modular system for the North Sea and Baltic Sea

As a community initiative, MOSSCO will enable expert scientists to apply models and use (model borne) data sets from diverse institutional sources and across disciplines. While the framework will

in general allow addressing a number of grand challenges of coastal and shelf sea research, this project starts at the description of the southern North Sea (NS) – western Baltic Sea (BS) system, in short NBS, with two focal points at the German coasts as defined by the main study areas of FONA partner projects (central North Friesian Wadden Sea and the Baltic nearshore waters between Hiddensee and Oderhaff, see Fig. 1). Users outside the project will be enabled to address specific questions of interest because they can benefit from models and data gathered by the MOSSCO partners. Several proofs of this sharing concept will be sought within the FONA project ensemble at the relevant shelf and coastal scales within the NBS. MOSSCO has been developed in coordination with the following other FONA proposals: NOAH (coordinator: Prof. K. Emeis, HZG), SECOS (Prof. U. Bathmann, IOW), STopP (K. Eskildsen), and BACOSA (Prof. H. Schubert, U Rostock). These proposals are explicitly referring to MOSSCO, indicating where it will provide substantial added value.

Benefits of this integrating concept are most apparent for shallow water systems where fluxes of energy and matter rapidly cross a number of Earth-system interfaces. For shallow waters, the integral description of nutrient cycles and cohesive sediments is largely unresolved within state-of-the-art models, such that strong interactions between the benthic and pelagic compartment and between hydrodynamic, biogeochemical (BGC), ecological and sedimentary processes still need to be quantified. MOSSCO will therefore be applied to problems of cohesive sediment dynamics and BGC nutrient cycling on the two relevant spatial scales defined above. Process oriented studies of MOSSCO will then mainly address the yet unresolved strong two-way interaction between ecology and sedimentology. This interaction specifically comprises feed-backs between major ecosystem compartments such as the various forms of phosphorus (P) and nitrogen (N), phytobenthos, phytoplankton and benthic macrofauna at the one side and cohesive sediments dynamics at the other side. Direct feed-back chains such as aggregation-settling/turbidity-photosynthesis-exudation or particle retention-remineralization-denitrification-primary & secondary production lead to either amplification or damping of spatio-temporal gradients. The dynamics of ecological, BGC and sedimentological compartments in the seafloor-water continuum are connected to a number of further physical and biological processes such as wave action, advective transport, benthic adsorption of P, or riverine N-inputs. MOSSCO will have to proof its capability to integrate diverse modules and data-sets across the benthic-pelagic interface both at regional and more local scales. Down-scaling applications will investigate the efficacy of the modular approach for resolving specific research and management questions:

1. What are key feed-back processes in near-shore particle dynamics?
2. What determines coastal N- and P-gradients and their variability in time and space?
3. What is the economic value of ecosystem services related to nutrient retention?

By addressing these strongly interrelated questions, the project aims at demonstrating the added-value of the modular concept and the first common configurations developed in MOSSCO. In doing so, the project will produce and analyse scenarios related to climate change as well as direct

anthropogenic pressures (e.g. nutrient discharge and deposition). It will finally develop new effective management tools for evaluating scenarios of coastal eutrophication. Clearly, many modelling activities in MOSSCO relate to research activities in other FONA projects. The project will support these activities by providing model data, set-ups, model components and direct support in using these products.

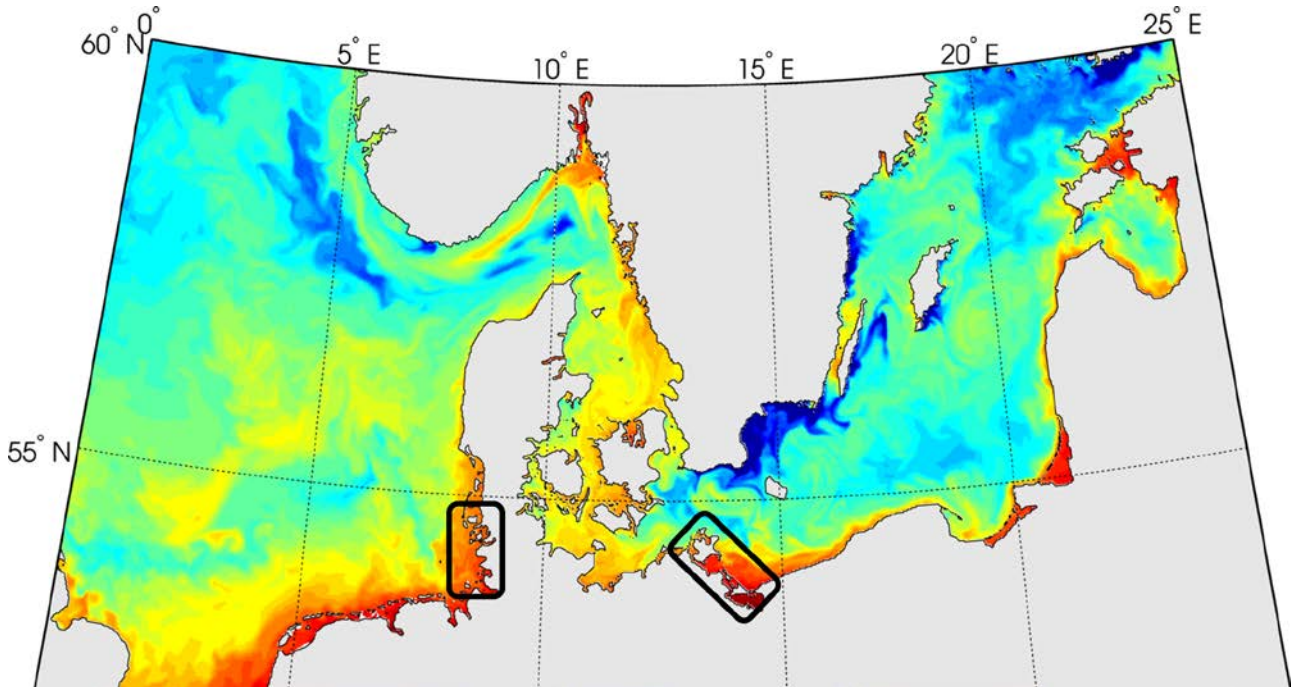


Figure 1: Basic model set-ups of MOSSCO. Model applications will cover the shelf scale for the entire southern North Sea and western Baltic Sea system (NBS), with two focal areas, the central North Friesian Wadden Sea around Amrum and the Baltic nearshore waters between Hiddensee and Oderhaff (black boxes).

3.2. Goals of partners

The goals of the partners are largely consistent with those of the coordinated project, however with different weighting. HZG concentrates on building up the framework infrastructure. IOW focuses on the application to the coastal ocean (NBS), BAW on the interaction between benthic ecology and sedimentology. All three project partners are experts in modelling, with different emphasis. They develop and apply models for hydrodynamics (IOW, HZG, BAW), sediment transport (BAW) and ecosystem dynamics (HZG, IOW) and, together with the associated partners, have a great interest in unifying the interfaces between their models. All three partner institutes seek to improve their model capability, especially with regard of interacting physics, geology and biology. Specific management aspects related to eutrophication are in the focus of IOW.

Associated partners will contribute individual modules to the MOSSCO repository such as for benthic fauna by U Aarhus (DK) or the Bundesanstalt für Gewässerkunde (BfG), a sediment-bottom module by Deltares (NL), the coupled model ECOSMO and a 60yr NBS run by U Bergen (UB, NOR). Associated partners will provide advice for the set-up of the coupling framework

(United States Geological Survey, USGS; U Hamburg, UHH), use the modular system, its interface definition or single components to address own management and scientific questions (all). In parallel, partners seek additional funds for further developing the framework and will introduce MOSSCO standards and products to different modelling communities (e.g., river catchments by BFG, or regional Earth Systems by UB or by UHH within CLISAP). MOSSCO will seek to obtain additional third-party or institutional funding for securing traveling of associated partners and for organizing two international workshops, one in the early project phase, another one at the end.

3.3. Relevance for the call

The present proposal contributes to all four guidelines of the call "*Coastal Research in North Sea and Baltic Sea*" (printed in grey shaded italics)

1. ***"To increase knowledge for use and protection of coastal ecosystem services of the North Sea and the Baltic Sea under consideration of growing human impact and climate change"***

MOSSCO introduces a standard definition which much facilitates the exchange of complex model systems, large data-sets, and expertise existing for the North Sea and Baltic Sea areas. It will enhance communication across disciplines and institutions (universities – federal institutes) and, this way, lead to a knowledge repository for a synoptic description of coastal ecosystem dynamics. Its applications directly address major human or climate impacts (e.g., eutrophication, or altered statistics of wind stress).

2. ***"To improve the estimates of global change impact on the coastal ecosystems and the predictability by means of a modular model system for the coastal ocean."***

The major aim of the project is to build a truly modular system for the coastal ocean which to date exists neither for German coastal waters nor for most coastal seas worldwide. Adoption of a common standard of Earth system model coupling will prepare future studies including regional climate models. Near-future extensions can transverse from river catchments to the oceanic boundary. Already in this project, scientifically sound and well-calibrated Earth system components relevant for the coastal ocean will be integrated. First estimates of climate change impacts will be made provided that hindcast skills can be verified at both the NBS and estuarine scale.

3.-4. ***"Research in support of infrastructures in the coastal zone with respect to multi-scale variability...and of an integrated marine policy ...and to enable sustainable growth of maritime economy and in the coastal region."***

This project will transfer knowledge from natural sciences to management and engineering with respect to economic costs and ecosystem impacts (e.g. environmental impact assessment studies). In performing simulations from local to shelf sea scales, covering tidal to interannual variability, the project will work on most relevant coastal scales. It will demonstrate how the

complexity and uncertainty inherent to the ecosystem approach can be handled to obtain robust management recommendations for reducing eutrophication at the German coast.

Further specific contributions to all three thematic foci of the FONA call include:

“2.1 Basis for an improved understanding of coastal ecosystems”

MOSSCO provides a framework, which will facilitate transfer of data, models and related expertise from marine and coastal research to management and engineering applications. The project also aims at supporting the BAW by improving their knowledge base and model system used for estuarine management. Scientific applications within the project will contribute to the interpretation of long-term monitoring data (e.g. hydrodynamics, suspended sediments, nutrient concentration). Case studies will reveal fundamental new insights into the complex interplay between coastal physics, sedimentology, and biology.

“2.2 Interactions, exchange and transport processes between sediment and water column”

MOSSCO will support process studies at all Earth System *interfaces* relevant to coastal dynamics (e.g., air-sea, benthic-pelagic, river-shelf). Feed-backs at interfaces are believed to be pivotal to understand system effects of changing climate or human interference. Substantial progress is expected for the yet poorly understood interaction of processes related to cohesive sediments. The project will bundle a complete set of existing state-of-the-art process modules, such as for hydrodynamics, surface waves, suspended sediments, pelagic biogeochemistry (BGC), and benthic geo-ecology. It will address selected questions related to coastal sediment dynamics under climate change (changed microbial and macrofaunal activity due to warming, altered freshwater run-off and wind statistics, oligotrophication effects on organic matter exudation). Model data and configurations provided to other projects will support their study of specific interface questions.

“2.3 Development and evaluation of concepts for innovative infrastructures and systems in the coastal zone”

Human interference with coastal and shelf systems increasingly follows the concept of “working with nature” (e.g. <http://www.pianc.org>). According to this guideline, the selected effects of growing human pressure and climate change will be studied for the focal region at the Baltic coast, possibly extended to the tidal study area in the Wadden Sea. The economic value of ecosystem services such as nutrient removal will be explored based on spatially explicit scenario case studies, for which new tools and concepts will be developed (webGIS displaying model uncertainty and evaluation results). In cooperation with end-users, MOSSCO will relate this information to indicators, targets and descriptors relevant for coastal management.

Ultimately, the newly developed modular system it is aimed to be a community infrastructure itself.

4. State of the art and own preparatory work

4.1. State of the art

Shelf and coastal seas embrace most relevant interfaces of regional Earth Systems. They mediate strong interactions between atmosphere, open ocean, geosphere – and anthroposphere. An understanding of coastal seas requires approaches across disciplines, and across Earth System compartments, which was already recognized for the North Sea and Baltic Sea areas in the 80ties and 90ties (BOEDE, BASYS, GLOBEC, ÖSF, BALTEX, BONUS). These regional northern seas are therefore among the best studied worldwide, also with respect to the diversity of coupled models developed so far (e.g., MIRO, BALTIMOS, ECOHAM, ERGOM, ERSEM variants, or ECOSMO). Regional coupled model systems, however, suffer from a far-reaching methodological draw-back: information flow to “boundary” compartments (e.g., atmosphere, open ocean) is often limited and so is flexibility in exchanging or adding modular process descriptions within individual compartments. Due to clear-cut separations of model development lineages as well as modeling groups, even a community model system such as ERSEM (Baretta et al. 1995, Holt et al. 2010) lacks various relevant processes (e.g., related to sediment dynamics). Monolithic code structures make it difficult to include single modules (from elsewhere), to lower uncertainty by removing modules, or to conduct model/module intercomparison studies. Limited exchange between modeling groups also constrains highly time-consuming model validation experiments and synoptic studies (e.g., BGC budgets, long-term reconstructions, effects of wind-farming or changed nutrient/CO₂ loads).

Lacking modularity in coupled models becomes particularly apparent in their dealing with suspended particulate matter (SPM). Transport of SPM in coastal seas depends on tides and their asymmetry, atmospheric (wind) forcing, water turbulence, wave statistics, and geomorphological characteristics of the seafloor. Resuspension and deposition are in addition critically affected by biological parameters such as macrofauna abundance and activity, or microbial stabilization of the upper sediment layer (Krumbein et al. 1995). Most SPM transport models neglect cohesiveness in the description of resuspension, or dis/aggregation processes which in turn control settling velocity and ultimately the concentration of particles/aggregates. On the other hand, the description of SPM dynamics in biogeochemical models is often simplistic (van der Molen et al. 2009). Morphology changes are commonly not taken into account in biogeochemical models but have to be considered for sediment management applications. SPM modelling hence challenges both basic research and management applications (Winterwerp & van Kesteren 2004).

Vice versa, the role of suspended particles and aggregates as carriers for organic and inorganic nutrients is largely unknown. Conceptual model studies such as of Ebenhöh et al. (2004) indicate that asymmetric tidal transport of particulate organic material may be a key to understand coastal gradients in N- and P-levels, and their regional differences. An equally important source of uncertainty in coastal N- budgets is denitrification (Seitzinger 1988). Recent findings on spatio-

temporal variability in denitrification rates in coastal sediments of the Baltic or North Sea needs to be incorporated into modeling studies (e.g., Deutsch et al 2010, Deek 2011).

Similarly, variations in growth rates of benthic macrofauna, in particular mussels, have been addressed by a number of model approaches of varying complexity. Based on the macrobenthic sub-model of ERSEM, Kitazawa et al. (2008) developed a cohort-based model that already describes all essential physiological processes. Kitazawa et al. have compared this model with an individual-based approach, which is based on the Dynamic Energy Budget (DEB) theory. DEB-based models have been used to explain differences in mussel growth (van der Meer et al. 2006, Troost et al. 2010). The DEB model of Maar et al. (2010) is particularly relevant to the MOSSCO approach since it conforms with FABM. In all macrobenthic models, however, critical processes for the simulation of spatio-temporal structures as recruitment, mortality (especially by top-down feeding, but also anoxia, Peperzak & Poelman 2008) are only represented in a coarse way.

Limitations in describing variability in ecosystem dynamics can also be found in regional model systems, which aim to describe fluxes of energy, matter and biogeochemical species across coastal Earth Systems. Two coupled atmosphere-sea ice-ocean-hydrology model systems have been applied to the Baltic Sea, BALTIMOS (Lehmann et al. 2004) and the Rossby Center model system (Meier et al. 2006). Recently, modules for atmosphere, surface waves, sediments, and benthic and pelagic BGC have been coupled in the US coastal modelling system COAWST (Warner et al. 2010). COAWST uses the Earth System coupler MCT. Albeit it is hardwired to ROMS as physical driver, the system shares some features similar to MOSSCO. MOSSCO developers hence aim to establish mutual consultations with COAWST scientists at USGS, Woods Hole (US). The usefulness of integrating more and more Earth Systems compartments into coastal modelling, however, still needs to be assessed, particularly in terms of describing the spatio-temporal variability inherent to many observations (time-series, remote sensing).

4.2. Own preparatory work of partners

HZG has successfully built-up the coastal observatory COSYNA as a large-scale community infrastructure (Wirtz & Schroeder 2011). Individual data-sets for two reference years will also be used in this project (e.g., FerryBox, SCANFISH, or MERIS, cf. Tian et al. 2011). K. Wirtz and his group have applied complex and simple coupled 3D models to explain ecosystem dynamics in the southern North Sea (e.g., Wirtz & Wiltshire 2005) also focussing on the role of SPM (Tian et al. 2009). Current studies address adaptation processes in the plankton employing the recently developed Model for Adaptive Ecosystem in Coastal Seas (MAECS, individual components presented by, e.g., Wirtz & Pahlow 2010, Smith et al. 2011, Wirtz 2012a-c, Wirtz & Sommer, 2012). Forcing of 3D German Bight simulations derives from COASTDAT (<http://www.coastdat.de>; e.g., atmospheric physics by CCLM and chemistry by CMAQ). H. Kapitza realized several model couplings, also in preparation of an improved COASTDAT2. MAECS has been brought into the FABM standard (see 5.1) and coupled to OMEXDIA (Soetaert et al. 1996) with newly added P-

cycle as an alternative to more complex benthic diagenesis models (Holstein & Wirtz 2010). K. Wirtz has (co-)developed a model for SPM aggregation (Maerz & Wirtz 2009) and economic evaluation schemes for linking GIS data and models to problems of coastal management (e.g., Wirtz & Liu 2006, Wirtz et al. 2007).

IOW has a broad experience in the development of coastal ocean hydrodynamic and biogeochemical modules. The hydrodynamic model GETM (General Estuarine Transport Model, Burchard & Bolding 2002) has been initiated and is maintained by H. Burchard, together with other national (mainly HZG) and international groups. M. Schmidt (IOW) is member of the developers group of the hydrodynamic model MOM (Modular Ocean Model). Both models integrate the General Ocean Turbulence Model (GOTM, www.gotm.net, Umlauf & Burchard 2005), alike several other ocean models worldwide. GETM has been successfully two-way coupled with the surface wave model SWAN via the MCT coupler. The BGC model ERGOM has been cast into generic forms for interactive coupling to GOTM (Burchard et al. 2006) and FABM. Applications of IOW's models extend from small scale coastal applications such as for the Wadden Sea (Burchard et al., 2008) to basin-wide climate downscaling simulations (e.g., Neumann 2011). Furthermore, several environmental impact assessment studies have been carried out with IOW models (Burchard et al., 2008). The strict dependence of coastal sediment transport on near-bottom turbulence had been studied by, e.g., Burchard et al. 2004. IOW has recently validated a 3D model for the Odra estuary (Schernewski et al. 2012). On behalf of the Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency, IOW is conducting the German contribution to the monitoring of the Baltic marine environment in the framework of the Helsinki agreement (HELCOM). These data are also available for the validation of the MOSSCO model results. IOW also gained experiences in economic cost calculations of ecosystem services. Schernewski et al. (2012) calculated the cost effectiveness of mussel-farming as nutrient retention measure by linking economic approaches to an ecosystem model. Recently, changes in simulated denitrification rates for selected Baltic Sea areas were monetarized using cost avoidance principles (Allin, Schernewski, Neumann in prep.).

BAW: The hydraulic engineering branch of the Federal Waterways Engineering and Research Institute (BAW) provides decision-making support for technical, economic and ecological questions in all German inland and coastal areas. BAW runs 3D hydro- and morphodynamic models for the NBS and the German estuaries. For the Weser estuary F. Kösters has set-up and validated a sediment transport model (BAW 2012), which was used to analyze the impact of different hydrological boundary conditions (Kösters and Grabemann, 2011). These systems are also employed in current research projects such as KLIWAS (<http://www.kliwas.de>) or AufMod (<http://www.kfki.de/prj-aufmod/de>). Within the AufMod project, a consistent data-base of the topography and sedimentology of the German Bight has been developed and made publicly available. These data will be used when setting up the models in MOSSCO and AufMod results will

support the validation of new MOSSCO runs with respect to sediment transport. BAW has successfully coupled models for hydrodynamics, waves, and morphodynamic in order to analyze the large-scale sediment transport and the morphological evolution of the German Bight (Kösters, 2010, Kösters et al., 2012).

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5. Scientific concept and work description

5.1 Scientific concept

The MOSSCO project distinguishes between two dimensions of modularity. The first dimension corresponds to individual Earth System compartments (e.g., benthos – pelagic), the second one to process areas (e.g., physics – geology – ecology). A two-dimensional coupling strategy has to ensure and optimize communication both *between* compartment models and *within* single compartments, especially for process descriptions within the water column.

Communication between compartments with ESMF: Information exchange between compartment models using different grids and integration schemes requires a complex and powerful software tool: the Earth System Modeling Framework (ESMF, www.earthsystemmodeling.org) provides a coherent numerical integration frame for running a system made out of several components. These components can be single process models, data bases, or fully 3D coupled models. For example, we seek to establish configurations where process models are offline coupled to model output data (e.g. pelagic fluxes provided to the FONA-project NOAH). First implementations of ESMF indicate principal feasibility for the goals of MOSSCO, but technical constraints might motivate to choose alternative software packages such as MCT.

Communication within compartments with FABM: Preparatory work has shown that true modularity within Earth System compartment models can be achieved by the recently developed Framework for Aquatic Biogeochemical Models (FABM, <http://sourceforge.net/projects/fabm>). FABM supports an efficient handling of state variables within different modules and a tool-set for testing and diagnosis. The FABM techniques share some similarities with ESMF (e.g., coupling between process and transport model). Further, FABM contains a basic set of model descriptions (as used in Burchard et al. 2006) and provides already a contextual framework for the process-based implementation of compartments.

Wrapping FABM or coupled models into ESMF: A central milestone of the project is a *generic wrapper* for FABM-integrated models. This tool ensures dual modularity (within and between compartments/grids), and compatibility with existing FABM modules (CANDI, ERGOM, MAECS, SPM, DEB-mussel) and drivers for physical transport (GETM, MOM). The wrapper will also serve as a blueprint for integrating already coupled models such as ECOSMO or ECOHAM. It will retrieve and provide meta-data on grid definition or coupling logics, map data arrays, especially state variables, and link basic function calls from the (FABM) module driver to ESMF. An idealized sketch of a model system within the merged frameworks ESMF and FABM is displayed in Fig. 1.

Construction and application of the NBS reference configuration: The feasibility of the MOSSCO approach is demonstrated by assembling existing and modules (see Fig. 1) and refining available set-ups. We aim at few configurations which increase in number and complexity of modules and in spatial resolution, the latter ranging from 1D set-ups (OMEXDIA-GOTM-SPM-NPZD and wave

data, later with further benthic modules and the wave model SWAN) to a nested high-resolution set-up for the NBS. Performance and consistency tests will be followed by scientific verification at the coast-to-shelf scale using existing data (see 4.2) with focus on SPM (turbidity), BGC (nutrients and fluorescence/chlorophyll), and hydrodynamics (e.g., currents, wave energy dissipation). Reference configurations, single components, or simulation results will be passed to other FONA projects or associated partners already in the test phase. For example, an adapted version of the diagenesis module OMEXDIA is to be operated both in NOAH and SECOS in the first project year. One important function of the NBS simulations will be to provide seasonal climatologies of along-coast transports of sediment and biogeochemical compounds as well as of vertical particle fluxes. For two reference years, the physical state of the NBS should be reconstructed. After successful verification of simulated hydrodynamics also results of other modules such as SPM or BGC will be subjected to validation studies. MOSSCO in particular seeks to employ state-of-the-art cost functions (e.g. spectral methods) to better compare variability in space- and/or time-continuous data. The latter will be available through by COSYNA products (e.g., Satellite, Radar, or SCANFISH) or projects like AufMod and PACE. After assessments of the accuracy of simulation results, their process oriented evaluation will be initiated in the final project phase, from which first scientific results based on the modular systems will be obtained. For example, cross-coast fluxes and lateral exchange between the coastal focus areas will be analysed to support studies within the FONA projects STopP and BACOSA. Further benefits of modularity will be elaborated through a series of uncertainty analyses realized by module exchange. Effects of replacing the physical driver or the BGC module (GETM-MOM, NPZD-ERGOM-MAECS) will be compared to parameter sensitivities. Module inter-comparison studies are expected to reveal new insights into the interplay of key benthic-pelagic processes determining transport in the transitional waters between coasts and shelves (e.g. macrofaunal activity or phytoplankton exudation).

Coastal case studies: These studies will make use of the MOSSCO model system and transfer the knowledge arising from the model applications to research and management applications. They rely on a realistic model description of coastal hydrodynamics both in the Wadden Sea and the Baltic coast. Similar to the NBS applications, model results will be cross-checked using in space- and time-continuous data sets, which are, for example, available for single tidal flats within the North Frisian Wadden Sea (Sylt, Hörnum). Most critical will be an appropriate account of wave action. As an intermediate product, high resolution model data for the adjacent Amrum tidal flat will be produced and provided to project STopP. The coastal case studies will then mainly investigate two-way interactions between biological and sedimentological processes insofar relevant for understanding nutrient cycling/retention, and transport of cohesive sediments in shallow water systems. For this, simplified MOSSCO configurations will evolve into more validated and spatially resolved forms, i.e. from conceptual 0D, vertical 1D, semi-realistic 2D, up to realistic 3D set-ups. Their analysis should generate new insights for how surface waves, pelagic exudation, and small-

scale turbulence affect settling velocity (via flocculation processes), and how benthic exudation and fauna determine particle trapping and resuspension. Related numerical experiments will quantify the relevance of organic matter remineralisation within aggregates and of the transport and retention of particle associated nutrients. In addition, a 1D configuration for a site close to Hiddensee will be passed to the FONA partner project BACOSA for specific process studies related to temporal variability in benthic-pelagic coupling. In liaison with the work at the NBS scale summarized above, sensitivity studies and scenario analyses in MOSSCO are expected to provide uncertainty measures but also new system knowledge. Outcomes will be documented scientifically.

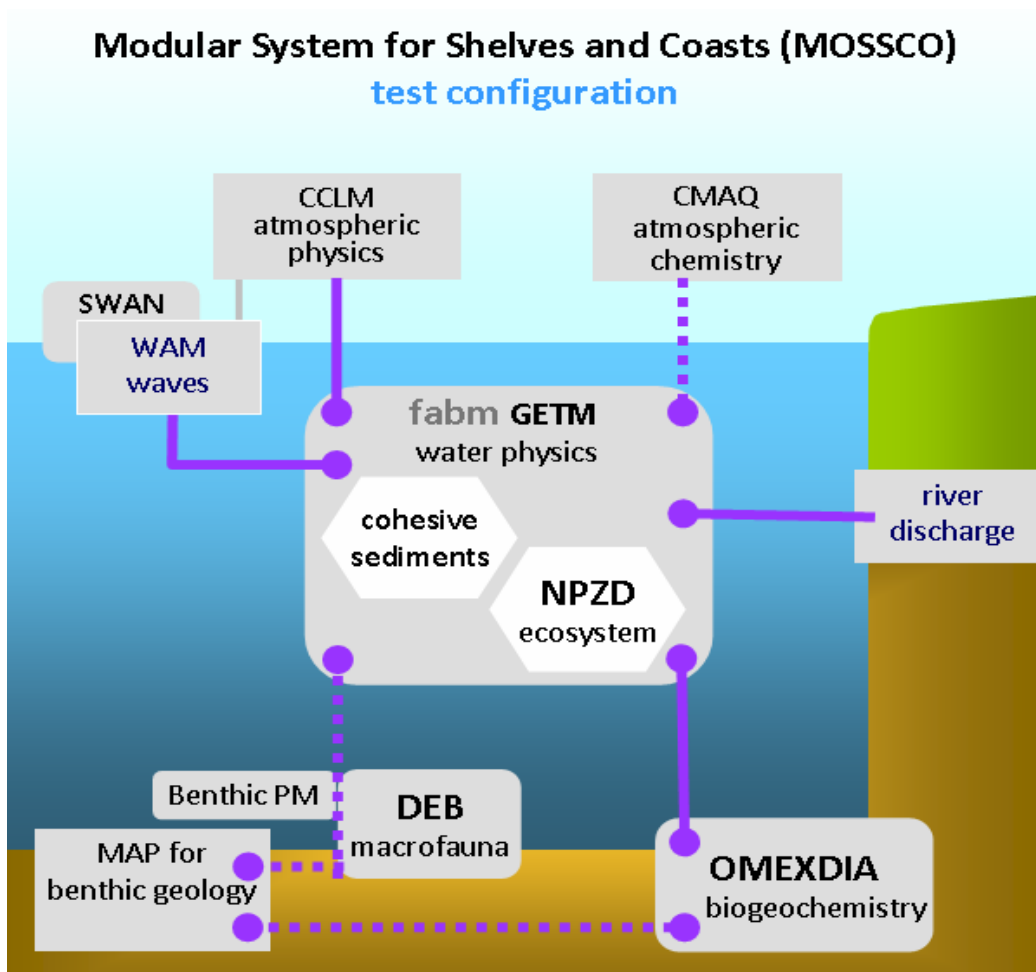


Figure 2: Model integration using the frameworks ESMF and FABM. ESMF components (round boxes: models; rectangular boxes: data) are linked using the ESMF function library (purple wires; dashed lines indicate later implementation). A first 3D realization consists of the data-set COASTDAT (60yr-reanalysis using, e.g., CCLM, CMAQ, and WAM), riverine loads and a reconstruction of benthic habitats proposed by NOAA. Existing FABM modules for pelagic BGC (NPZD, ERGOM, or MAECS), and for SPM dynamics together with physical drivers for GETM, MOM and an offline-mode will allow modular exchange of physical and ecological process descriptions. Benthic model compartments for ecology (macrofauna and phytobenthos), for sedimentology (DELTARES-module), and BGC (OMEXDIA) will be joined into a FABM-based benthic framework structure.

Evaluation of model results for policy implication: The modular MOSSCO approach should enable a more comprehensive assessment of nutrient reduction strategies and, more generally, of expected changes in nearshore ecosystem dynamics under anticipated climatic trends. The second part of the coastal case studies will elucidate how major ecosystem services such as denitrification are distributed in space and time. This work makes use of the catchment run-off model MONERIS and is carried out in close co-operation with the project SECOS, which provides simulations of nitrogen removal based on the 3D-ecosystem model ERGOM, until comparable results are available from the coastal MOSSCO configuration. The model data will be linked to established methodologies for monetary evaluation that will be bundled as an innovative evaluation module of the MOSSCO system. Monetary evaluation tools and their results will support the implementation of coastal policies and eutrophication management (e.g. quality indicators, descriptors and targets in the Baltic Sea Action Plan and the EU-Water Framework Directive). For decision making, stakeholders such as LLUR or environmental state agencies need to know (1) the ecosystem implications of reduction scenarios and (2) the uncertainty in underlying scenarios, especially in relation the natural “background” variability. These aspects will be merged within the MOSSCO webGIS tool, which will be further adapted based on the WIMO version in compliance with the two major German governmental and research initiatives for handling (meta)data (MDI-DE and MANIDA). This tool creates transparency toward the public, authorities and environmental organizations, which all are concerned with the impacts of agricultural practices in individual catchments on coastal water quality.

WP 1 Entwicklung eines modularen Systems (*Development of a modular system*)

(HZG Postdoc)

- A. Kick-off Expertenworkshop organisieren um Design-Ideen zum Modellsystem zu präsentieren und zu diskutieren; erstellen erster Dokumente zu den MOSSCO-Standards; Verbindung zu nationalen und internationalen Küsten-/Schelfmeer-Modellierungsgruppen herstellen
- B. Testen einzelner Module und ESMF auf Workstations und Supercomputern; anpassen von Software, inkl. Erstellen der ESMF Struktur der Kopplermodule; erste Anpassung der Struktur für Hochleistungsrechner (HZG, DKRZ)
- C. Erstellen des FABM-ESMF-Wrappers; Verknüpfung zu Transport und Vermischungsroutinen und numerischen Methoden zum Lösen der ODE im Modellsystem; Offline-Modus der FABM-Modelle ermöglichen (dient u.a. dem Test auf Modularität)
- D. Aufbereitung der Bodenmodelle (Deltares-Bodenmodell, OMEXDIA, Soetaert et al 1996); Erweiterung der ESMF/FABM-Kopplung für Sedimentmodelle (Erweiterung von FABM für Sedimente, Transport- und Reaktionsroutinen für feste und flüssige Phase implementieren)
- E. Einbindung des Bodenmoduls in das Modellsystem; Testen verschiedener Kopplungsmethoden zur Wassersäule (ohne Kopplung, ein-weg, bi-direktional). Erstellen der 1D Referenzkonfiguration für das System Atmosphäre-Wellen-Wassersäule-Boden
- F. Erstellen der MOSSCO-Internetseite und Dokumentation, Veröffentlichung des Codes und der Dokumentation, Unterstützen der Nutzer des Modellsystems
- G. Erstellen der 3D Referenzkonfiguration; Testen der numerischen Stabilität bei Modulvariationen (Ein- und Abschaltung, Austausch von Systemkomponenten); Optimierung des Modellsystems für hochperformante Parallelrechner (+ WP2)
- H. Einbindung der Modellergebnisse in webGIS-System; Zugriffsschemen je nach Datenfreigabe der Projektpartner erstellen; webGIS für Simulationsevaluierung erweitern (+ WP4)
- I. Untersuchung des Austausches der Schwebstoffmodule, inkl. Sensitivitätsstudien und einfacher Modellvergleiche
- J. Das MOSSCO-Konzept bekanntmachen; Publikation zum Systemdesign und Anwendbarkeit; Organisation des 2. Workshops

WP 2 Kopplungstests und Referenzsimulationen (*Coupling tests and reference simulations*)

(1 1/7 IOW Postdoc)

- A. Genestetes Modell Nordsee-Ostsee-Küsten (NBS) incl. Integration COASTDAT, COSYNA & BLMP Antriebs- and Validierungsdaten (+ WP3)
- B. Test der modularen Kopplung Ozean-Atmosphäre
- C. Implementierung und Test der Seegangs-Strömungs-Kopplung; Einbindung in die FABM-ESMF eindimensionale (1D) Konfiguration (+ WP1)

- D. Durchführung einer 2-jährigen Referenzsimulation, drei-dimensional (3D) NBS incl. genestete Küstengebiete (Nordfriesisches Wattenmeer/Amrum und Hiddensee-Oderhaff)
- E. Modularisierung von biogeochemischen und sedimentologischen Modellen vor allem hinsichtlich von Schnittstellenprozessen (z.B. Exudation) (+ WP1 and WP3)
- F. Entwicklung der Schnittstelle zu MONERIS; konzeptualisieren verschiedener Typen des Daten-Austauschs; Entwicklung eines Skript-System zur Steuerung von MONERIS und zur Konvertierung der Ausgabe in ein standardisiertes Daten-Format
- G. Quantifizierung des Modellfehlers und Definition von Kostenfunktionen; Bewertung der Modellgüte anhand spektraler und statistischer Fehlermasse und Qualitätssicherung des modularen Modellsystem (erst Physik, später SPM & BGC); spezifische Überprüfung in den Küstengebieten (mit WP3 und WP4)
- H. Nachprozessierungs-Routine für Flusseinträge; Rückverfolgung der Beiträge von verschiedenen Zuflüssen; Vergleich des in ERGOM realisierten Ansatz mit sequentiellen Modellläufen
- I. Überprüfung der Modularität bei BGC-Modellen (Fasham-RECOM-ERGOM-MAECS); Rechnung von Szenarien (z. B. Zu statistischen Änderungen Wind, Abfluss) und von Sensitivitätsanalysen (alle WPs)
- J. Analyse von Sensitivitäten; Identifizierung der kritischsten Prozess-Interaktionen in Bezug auf Küste-Schelf Gradienten und die Budgetierung von Energie, SPM und Stoffen (+ WP3-4); Veröffentlichung der Ergebnisse

WP 3 Modellierung von Sedimenttransport: die Rolle der Biologie (*Application to sediment transport: the role of biology*) (BAW Postdoc)

- A. Aufbau eines konzeptionellen Modells der Grenzschicht Wasser-Boden auf Basis bestehender Ansätze aus der Literatur; Bewertung bestehender physikalischen und biologischen Ansätze im benthischen Bereich; Erweiterung der Prozessbeschreibungen für Mikrophytobenthos und Makrobenthos zur Simulation von Bio(de)stabilisierung und Filterwirkung
- B. Softwaretechnische Umsetzung des in (A) entwickelten Modells als separate Module: abiotische Geologie-/Sedimenttransportmodul, unter Verwendung von z.B. Deltares Bodenmodell, benthisches Ökologiemodul auf Basis bestehender Ansätze (z.B. ERSEM). Anpassung der Schnittstelle des Geomoduls an den MOSSCO Standard und Aufbau eines modularen Testfalls
- C. Zusammenstellung, Aufbereitung und Analyse verfügbarer Messdaten an Stationen (Zeitreihen) sowie Raumdaten (Makrofauna-Verteilung: NOAH Atlas; Oberflächen-SPM: Satellitendaten), zur Validierung sowie als (ESMF-)Daten-Komponente als Modell-Randwerte; Definition geeigneter Validierungsmethoden (mit WP2)

- D. Modellvalidierung der Schwebstoffdynamik für den 1D Fall (Wassersäule); Sensitivitätsanalysen der Schwebstoffdynamik des komplett gekoppelten physikalischen-biologischen Modells für den für unterschiedliche Randbedingungen (z.B. Tiefe) und Zeitskalen (Tiden - Jahre)
- E. Sensitivitätsanalyse im Hinblick auf die Wechselwirkung Schwebstoffdynamik und Biologie; Synthese der Ergebnisse und erste Publikation
- F. Anwendung im 3D Fall: Quantifizierung der Rolle von Makrofauna für den Sedimenttransport; Anwendung im 3D Fall: Quantifizierung der Rolle von Mikrophytobenthos für den Sedimenttransport
- G. Berechnung von Sedimentbudgets und Vergleich mit Ergebnissen anderer Projekte (AUFMOD, PACE, WIMO)
- H. Analyse potentieller biologischer Effekte bzgl. Mikrophytobenthos / Biostabilisierung
- I. Test des modularen Austausches Geoökologiemodul (an/aus); Sensitivitätsanalysen zur Abbildung der Geoökologie
- J. Szenarienrechnung mit voll gekoppeltem Geoökologiemodul; Synthese der Ergebnisse und 2. Publikation

WP 4 Modellanwendungen auf Flachwasser N- und P-Zyklen (*Application to shallow water N- & P-cycle*) (HZG PhD)

- A. Zusammentragen von Zeitseriendaten an 4-5 Stationen im Nord-Ostsee-Raum mit verschiedenen Wassertiefen für Daten zur Wasserphysik, SPM und BGC
- B. Zusammentragen von Arbeiten zu N- und P-Budgets mit Fokus auf die partikuläre Phase, Adsorption (Phosphor-Eisen) und Denitrifikation
- C. Implementierung von 1D-Konfigurationen für die Referenzstationen (zuerst eine einfache Version, später das komplette Modellsystem, mit WP1 und WP3)
- D. Berechnen der vertikalen N- und P-Flüsse für relevante Zeitskalen (Gezeit, Jahreszeiten); Validierungsstudien durchführen (bzgl. Sauerstoff, Chlorophyll, Nitrat, Phosphat, Sedimentprofilen, in Zusammenarbeit mit WP3)
- E. Testen von Hypothesen zur jahreszeitlichen N- und P-Entkopplung, und zur Rolle des partikulären Transports; Veröffentlichung der Ergebnisse
- F. Abschätzen der lateralen Flüsse und ihrer Unsicherheiten auf verschiedenen Zeitskalen in einem 2D und/oder 3D Küstenmodell
- G. Quantifizierung von Ökosystemeffekten in ausgewählten Szenarien (systematische Untersuchung des Austausches von Systemkomponenten zusammen mit den anderen WP); Optionale Erweiterung: Aufbereitung Modelldaten zu Küstengradienten/Wattenmeer für umweltökonomische Bewertung (+WP5)
- H. Zwei weitere Veröffentlichungen der Ergebnisse aus den Aktivitäten E-G in wissenschaftlichen Journalen

WP 5 Evaluierung und Management-Implikationen *Evaluation and policy implications*

(1/3 IOW Postdoc, all, led by IOW)

- A. Workshop mit wichtigen nationalen Endnutzern (UBA, LUNG-MV, LLUR-SH), um Nutzbarkeit der Projektergebnisse sicherzustellen (zusammen mit allen FONA Projekte)
- B. Zusammenstellung bestehender regionaler Bewertungs-Studien mit Fokus auf Stickstoff (N) Vermeidungskosten; Entwicklung einer räumlich differenzierten ökonomischen Modellwerkzeuges zur Berechnung von N-Vermeidungskosten für ausgewählte Flussgebiete
- C. Quantifizierung der Denitrifikation (basierend auf Simulationen mit einem modularen BGC-Modell wie ERGOM) in verschiedenen Küstengewässern für a) den gegenwärtigen Zustand, b) eine vollständige Umsetzung des Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP) und c) ein projiziertes Klima der Zukunft. Beispielhafte Berechnungen auf der westlichen Ostsee zum Beitrag einzelner Einzugsgebieten.
- D. Berechnung von Karten zum Denitrifikation-Wert der westlichen Ostsee. Verknüpfung des ökonomischen Evaluation-werkzeugs und Modul zur Daten-Nachbearbeitung (+ WP2) und webGIS (+ WP1)
- E. Analyse der verschiedenen Szenarien (BSAP, Climate Change) in Bezug auf regionale Veränderungen der Denitrifikation u. N₂-Fixierung. Einschätzung der Folgen für Flussgebietsmanagement und umweltpolitische Umsetzung, unter Nutzung von MONERIS. Diskussion des praktischen Wertes des „Ökosystem Service“-Ansatzes mit den Endnutzern.
- F. Vergleich der ursprünglichen Modellsimulationen mit den neuen MOSSCO Ergebnisse (+ WP2); übersetzen der Unterschiede auf Unsicherheitsmaße und Analyse ihre praktischen Konsequenz
- G. Veröffentlichung der umweltökonomischen Anwendung
- H. Optional: Erneute Bewertungsstudie mit MOSSCO Modelldaten westliche Ostsee (+WP2) zur Quantifizierung von Unsicherheiten und zu Küstengradienten/Wattenmeer (+WP4) zur Übertragbarkeit der Ergebnisse

Monat	Datum	Forschungsaktivitäten					von	Meilensteine	für
-3	Jan-13							Modelle u. Software lauffähig	[Grundlage für WP-Nr - MS-Nr]
-2	Feb-13							gemeinsame Ressourcen (Rechner, Software)	
-1	Mrz-13							nutzbar	
		WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5	WP#	MS#	an WP# (MS#)
1	Apr-13	A	A	A	A	A			
2	Mai-13	B					1	1	Ankopplungsfähiges Diagenese-Modell
3	Jun-13	C		B	B				
4	Jul-13								
5	Aug-13		B						
6	Sep-13				C				
7	Okt-13		C						
8	Nov-13				D		1	3	Geteste modulare Schnittstellen-Definition
9	Dez-13	D					3	5	Funktionales Geoökologie Modul
10	Jan-14			C			2	4	Modulare Kopplung Welle-Strömung
11	Feb-14	E							
12	Mrz-14			D			1-4	6	Referenzsimulationen in 1D
13	Apr-14	F	D		E		1	7	Webseite und erste Dokumentation
14	Mai-14						2	8	3D physikalische Modelldaten (Küste)
15	Jun-14								
16	Jul-14	G		E					
17	Aug-14		E						
18	Sep-14				F				
19	Okt-14		F				3	9	Sensitivitäten Kopplung SPM-Biologie-Physik
20	Nov-14			F					
21	Dez-14						2	10	MONERIS eingebunden
22	Jan-15		G				4	11	Quantifizierte N- & P-Retention Küstentransekt
23	Feb-15			G	G				
24	Mrz-15						1-3	12	Referenzsimulationen in 3D (incl. BGC NBS)
25	Apr-15	H	H	H	H	B			
26	Mai-15								
27	Jun-15								
28	Jul-15					C	5	13	Gekoppeltes ökonomisches Bewertungsmodell
29	Aug-15	I	I	I					
30	Sep-15					D			
31	Okt-15								
32	Nov-15	J	J	J		E	1&5	14	Bewertungskarten Denitrifizierung
33	Dez-15								
34	Jan-16					F			
35	Feb-16					G	1	15	MOSSCO Paket als download
36	Mrz-16						1-5	16	Publikationen

Tab. 1: Arbeits- und Meilensteinplanung des Gesamtvorhabens MOSSCO. Die Vernetzung der Teilprojekte (*work package* WP; unterschiedliche Farben) untereinander sowie zu den anderen FONA „Küstenmeer“ Verbundvorhaben ist in der rechten Spalte aufgeschlüsselt. Die Nummerierung der Meilensteine auf Verbundebene (mittlere Spalte) unterscheidet sich von der WP-spezifischen Einteilung in den AZn der Partner.

6. Projektmanagement

Das Projekt wird durch den Koordinator nach internationalen Projektmanagement-Standards geleitet werden. Die WP Verantwortlichen sind K. Wirtz (WP1 & 4), H. Burchard (WP2), F. Kösters (WP3) und G. Schernewski (WP5). Die Projektaktivitäten werden logistisch durch das Sekretariat des Koordinators unterstützt werden. Besonderer Wert wird auf ein Kick-off-Meeting gelegt werden, in dem Projektziele, Arbeitspakete sowie technische Vorgaben detailliert diskutiert werden. Controlling, Reporting und Nutzung von gemeinsamen Ressourcen (z. B. Computer, Code) wird in (i) einem Projekt-WIKI, (ii) einem web/skype-basierten zweiwöchentlich jour fixe der Projektwissenschaftler und (iii) regelmäßige (jährliche) Treffen mit allen assoziierten Partnern organisiert werden. Ein extern geführtes Doktoranden-Komitee wird den Fortschritt der PhD-Arbeit evaluieren. MOSSCO trägt zu den jährlichen Küsten-FONA Status-Workshops bei. Der Koordinator unterstützt den Küsten-FONA Lenkungsausschuss.

7. Beabsichtigte Vereinbarungen

Die beiden Forschungsinstitutionen HZG und IOW beabsichtigen, eine Kooperationsvereinbarung gemäß der Richtlinien für BMBF-Verbundprojekte abzuschließen. Durch einen gesonderten Vertrag außerhalb der Kooperationsvereinbarung wird mit der BAW geregelt, wie diese Bundesbehörde an den MOSSCO Verbundaktivitäten teilnimmt.

8. Verwertungsplan

Wirtschaftliche Erfolgsaussichten

Das MOSSCO Konsortium wird versuchen, das modulare Konzept international zu etablieren und die verstreuten Kapazitäten in der deutschen Küsten- und Schelfmodellierung zusammenzubringen. Nach der Erreichung der ersten zentralen Meilensteine (s. 5 und 7), wird das Konsortium mit den bereits assoziierten sowie neuen internationalen Partnern eine weitere Finanzierung anstreben (z.B. EU oder nationale Fördermittel in anderen Ländern). Die Bemühungen haben zum Ziel, eine gemeinsame Infrastruktur für die nationale und internationale Küstenforschung zu errichten Die Software inklusive der Referenz-Konfigurationen sollen **frei zugänglich** gemacht (*public domain*) und nach dem Ende des Projekts von HZG und IOW gepflegt werden. Damit ist klar, dass keine unmittelbaren, wirtschaftlichen Erfolgsaussichten im Sinne einer kommerziellen Vermarktung der Produkte bestehen.

Wissenschaftliche und technische Erfolgsaussichten

Bereits FONA Forschungsauftrag "Küstenmeerforschung in Nord- und Ostsee" formulierte die Notwendigkeit eines modularen Modellsystems. Dieses modulare Modellsystem soll es den deutschen Küstenforschungseinrichtungen in Zukunft erlauben, noch effizienter zusammenzuarbeiten und von Weiterentwicklungen einzelner Module stärker zu profitieren. Somit ist ein struktureller wissenschaftlicher Erfolg bereits durch das angestrebte Produkt sichergestellt. MOSSCO integriert bereits im Anfangsstadium Teile der verteilten Kapazitäten in der

Küstenmodellierung und verbessert die Vorhersagekraft von Modellen für die Ostsee und der Nordsee. Es wird erwartet, dass die in MOSSCO durchgeführten Fallstudien zu einem neuen, quantitativen Verständnis der Wechselwirkung von Eutrophierung, Sedimenttransport und Benthosökologie beitragen und damit eine wesentliche Basis für einen "*Ecosystem Approach to Management*" schaffen. MOSSCO kann damit auch als ein Baustein zur Erfüllung der Verpflichtungen Deutschlands aus den EU-Umweltgesetzvorgaben gesehen werden.

Wissenschaftliche und wirtschaftliche Anschlussfähigkeit

Die mit dem neuen Modellsystem möglichen Anwendungen sind von unmittelbarer Bedeutung für die Umsetzung nachhaltiger Küsten- und Meerespolitik, vor allem im Kontext der EU-Wasserrahmenrichtlinie (WRRL), Meeresstrategie-Rahmenrichtlinie (MSRL) und des Baltic Sea Action Plans (BSAP). Nach der technischen Entwicklung des modularen Rahmens MOSSCO und ersten Tests und Fallstudien in diesem Vorhaben ergeben sich zahlreiche innovative Modellanwendungen. Diese potentiellen Anwendungen werden vor allem von der durch MOSSCO geschaffenen Vernetzbarkeit profitieren: Modelle die von unterschiedlichen Forschungseinrichtungen für verschiedene Fragestellungen entwickelt worden sind können neu integriert werden.

9. Perspektiven für die Erreichung der Ziele, Meilensteine, Kritische Erfolgsfaktoren

Angesichts der Vorarbeiten der drei Partner und deren Modellierungs-Expertise wird die modulare Kopplung absehbar gelingen. Technische Probleme könnten jedoch zu unterschiedlichen Modulen oder Rahmen-Definitionen (framework definitions) zu verwenden (zB MCT statt ESMF). MOSSCO wird insbesondere bei der Auswahl der eingesetzten Modelle flexibel sein: so soll bei Verzögerungen z.B. beim Modularisieren eines komplexeren Ökosystemmodells (MAECS, ERGOM) eine –auch technisch- einfachere Variante (z.B. CN-RECOM, Schartau et al. 2007 oder e Fasham-type *nutrient-phytoplankton-zooplankton model*) vorgezogen werden. Zentrale kritischer Meilensteine sind: eine echt modularere und robuste Konfiguration in 1D (Jahr 1) und 3D (Jahr 2), wobei letztere nachfolgend auf der NBS-Skale geprüft werden muss; Weitere herausragende Produkte, von denen allerdings nicht der Fortgang des Gesamtvorhabens abhängt: umweltökonomischen Bewertung von wichtigen Küstenökosystem-Services über ein webGIS (Jahr 2,5 angezeigt, vgl. 5.2).

Kritische Erfolgsfaktoren

Der Erkenntnisgewinn und somit wissenschaftliche Erfolg MOSSCOs hängt von dem Grad der Umsetzung des modularen Modellsystems ab. Um das Risiko einer verspäteten Fertigstellung des voll gekoppelten Systems und der nachfolgenden Analysen zu vermeiden, wurden bereits wissenschaftlich Fragestellungen geplant, die auf einer 1D Variante des Modellsystems basieren. Die darüber hinausgehenden Fragestellungen, die mit dem vollständigen 3D Modell zu

beantwortet sind, wurden so gewählt, dass diese möglichst separat zu bearbeiten sind, um Risiken zu minimieren.

10. Notwendigkeit der Zuwendung, Finanzierung pro Partner, Eigenmittel

Die angeforderten Fördermittel betreffen vor allem Personalgelder, in geringerem Umfang Reisekosten und Aufträge an Dritte. Die Neuschaffung eines modularen Gesamtmodells, das perspektivisch von einer breiten Gruppe von Forschungsinstituten und behördlichen Anwendern genutzt werden kann, ist ohne die Projektfinanzierung nicht denkbar. Sie kann insbesondere nicht von einem einzelnen Institut allein geleistet werden.

Externe Arbeiten sind erforderlich, um notwendige technische Unterstützung und Produkte von Experten für Modellierungs-Software und Hochleistungs-Rechnungen zu erhalten. Die sehr spezialisierte Anpassung und Optimierung der komplexen Software auf den Hochleistungsrechnern des Deutschen Klimarechenzentrums (DKRZ) kann von den Projektteilnehmern nicht selber geleistet werden und erfordert daher die aktive Unterstützung und Implementierungsleistung von DKRZ-Mitarbeitern (siehe Beschreibungen in den Angeboten). MOSSCO strebt eine möglichst breite Standardisierung an. Dazu wird auch das Software-Paket FABM eingebunden und ggf. leicht verändert (s. Benthosmodul in WP3). Damit diese Änderungen und das spätere Gesamtsystem über FABM einer größeren Gruppe von Modellierern direkt zugänglich gemacht werden kann, müssen von den FABM-Entwicklern Änderungen vorgenommen werden. Dies kann nicht durch die Projektwissenschaftler geschehen, so daß eine Beauftragung von Mitgliedern des FABM-Entwicklungs-Teams notwendig ist.

Die Personalgelder sind im Detail in den AZ-Anwendungen der Partner erklärt, einschließlich der detaillierten Spezifikation der Eigenmittel und Drittmittel. Die Aufteilung aller Fördermittel auf die Projektpartner findet sich in der Tabelle über einen Farbcode aufgeschlüsselt:

HZG (Personal: 3yr PostDoc=100% TVL-13, 3yr PhD=65%TVL-13)

IOW (3yr PostDoc, 1yr Postdoc, 4,5mon Postdoc)

BAW (2 yr PostDoc)

	1. Jahr	2. Jahr	3. Jahr	Total
Personal: PostDocs	60 60 0 k€	60 60 72 k€	60 148,8 72 k€	180 268,8 144 592,8 k€
Personal: Doktoranden	39 0 0 k€	39 0 0 k€	39 0 0 k€	117 0 0 117k€
Personal: Stud. Hilfskräfte	0 0 0 k€	0 1,5 0 k€	0 2 0 k€	0 3,5 0 3,5k€
Reisen: Inland	0,8 0,8 0 k€	0,8 0,8 0 k€	0,8 1 0 k€	2,4 2,6 0 5 k€
Reisen: Ausland	0,7 0,7 1 k€	0,7 0,7 1 k€	0,7 1,7 1 k€	2,1 3,1 3 8,2 k€
Werkverträge	14,5 0 0 k€	10 0 0 k€	0 0 0 k€	24,5 0 0 24,5 k€
Total				751 k€

Related third-party funds come from the following projects:

PACE (BMBF) IOW, HZG and other German and Dutch partners investigate long term trends in Wadden Sea sediment fluxes)

RadOST (BMBF) investigates adaptation strategies to climate change for the German BS coast; it includes a close collaboration between IOW and HZG on waves and sediment transport.

BIOACID I-II (BMBF) estimates –among others– cross-coastal flows of chemical constituents (UH and HZG) and intends to support further establishment of FABM in the 2nd project phase

SPICOSA (EU-FP6) 54 partners established a System Approach Framework. The Oder region was co-ordinated by IOW. The project provides background on ecological processes and modelling.

GENESIS (EU-FP7) provides a high resolved GETM model setup for the entire Oder estuary .

WIMO (Lower Saxony) HZG and other German partners study –among others– eutrophication and sediment dynamics in the Wadden Sea and have developed a webGIS tool.

BONUS (IOW & HZG are participating in BONUS projects and will submit new proposals for the next round, which will substantially profit from MOSSCO)

Own funds: The partner institutes will cover all consumables from their own budgets; they have access to several supercomputers (HLRN, DKRZ, BAW, HZG-Cluster) for carrying out massively parallel model system computations in high spatial resolution. The project benefits from including work of K. Wirtz (HZG, 15%), N.N (HZG, new postdoc after 01/2013 15%), H. Kapitza (HZG, 15%), H. Burchard (IOW, 15%), G. Schernewski (IOW, 15%), T. Neumann (IOW, 5%), M. Schmidt (IOW, 5%), and F. Kösters (BAW, 33%).

11. Verzeichnis der Abkürzungen (außer Projektnamen)

BGC	BioGeoChemistry
BSAP	Baltic Sea Action Plans
CCLM	COSMO-ClimateLimited-areaModelling
CMAQ	Community Multi-scale Air Quality modeling system
DKRZ	Deutsches Klimarechenzentrum
ECOHAM	ECOSystem model HAMBURG
ECOSMO	ECOSystem Model
ERSEM	European Regional Seas Ecosystem Model
ESMF	Earth System Modeling Framework
FABM	Framework for Aquatic Biogeochemical Models
GETM	General Estuarine Transport Model
GOTM	General Ocean Turbulence Model
MAECS	Model for Adaptive Ecosystem in Coastal Seas
MCT	Model Coupling Toolkit
MOSSCO	<i>Modular System for Shelves and Coasts</i>
MSRL	Meeresstrategie-Rahmenrichtlinie
NBS	North sea and western Baltic Sea system
SPM	Suspended Particulate Matter
WRRL	EU-Wasserrahmenrichtlinie