



eReefs

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Bureau of Meteorology



Australian Government



Queensland  
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# eReefs publications

Mike Herzfeld  
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O&A  
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# Publications



Active open boundary forcing using dual relaxation time-scales in downscaled ocean models



M. Herzfeld<sup>a,\*</sup>, P.A. Gillibrand<sup>b</sup>

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Research papers

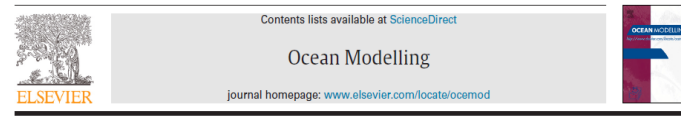
Cross-shelf exchanges between the Coral Sea and the Great Barrier Reef lagoon determined from a regional-scale numerical model



Andreas Schiller<sup>a,b</sup>, Mike Herzfeld<sup>a</sup>, Richard Brinkman<sup>b</sup>, Farhan Rizwi<sup>a</sup>, John Andrewartha<sup>a</sup>

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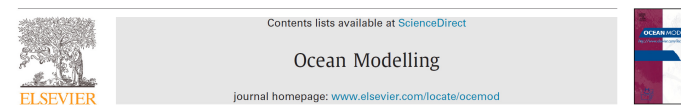


Methods for freshwater riverine input into regional ocean models



M. Herzfeld<sup>a</sup>

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A mass-conserving advection scheme for offline simulation of scalar transport in coastal ocean models



P.A. Gillibrand<sup>a,\*</sup>, M. Herzfeld<sup>b</sup>

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## Monitoring, Predicting, and Managing One of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World

BY ANDREAS SCHILLER, MIKE HERZFELD, RICHARD BRINKMAN, AND GREG STUART

# Open boundaries



Active open boundary forcing using dual relaxation time-scales in downscaled ocean models



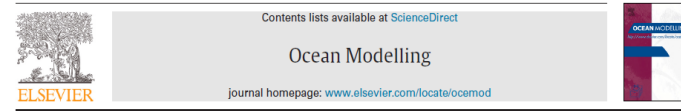
M. Herzfeld<sup>a,\*</sup>, P.A. Gillibrand<sup>b</sup>

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- Open boundaries must supply information to drive the tides,
  - This implies an 'active' open boundary, where the model interior responds to the boundary specification.
- Southeast trade winds (Jan – Aug) drive northward flow in the lagoon,
  - This implies a 'passive' open boundary, where the boundary responds to the interior forcing.
- Difficult to reconcile these conflicting requirements,
  - Active or passive nature of boundaries usually controlled by unique relaxation time-scales,
  - A 'dual relaxation' boundary scheme was developed to cope with this situation.

# Freshwater inputs



Methods for freshwater riverine input into regional ocean models

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- Freshwater enters the marine environment at the head of estuaries.
- In regional models estuaries are typically not resolved, and freshwater is input at the coast.
- Input at the coast also can lead to a numerical response in models.
- Input at the coast requires the depth freshwater is distributed over to be prescribed up front.
- A method of inputting freshwater was developed which mimics estuarine behavior at the mouth, and overcomes these issues.

# Coral Sea connections



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Continental Shelf Research

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/csr](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/csr)



Research papers

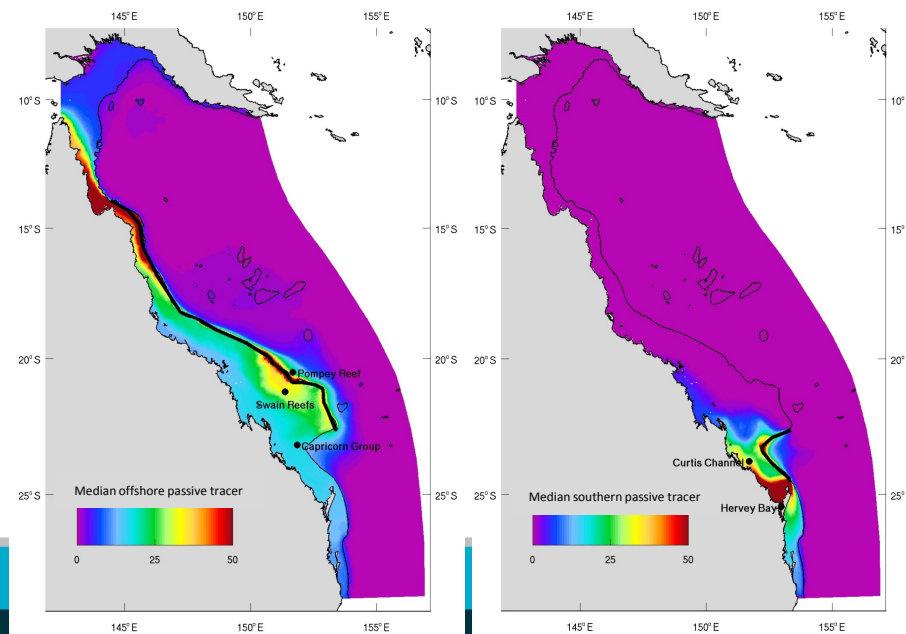
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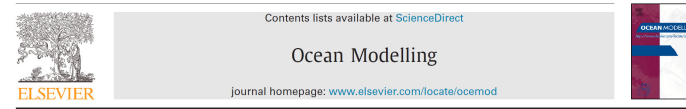
Andreas Schiller<sup>a,\*</sup>, Mike Herzfeld<sup>a</sup>, Richard Brinkman<sup>b</sup>, Farhan Rizwi<sup>a</sup>, John Andrewartha<sup>a</sup>

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- Investigated the pathways between the Coral sea and GBR lagoon.
- Largest input of heat and salt into the lagoon is due to seasonal fluxes.
- Passive tracer analysis shows ‘hotspots’ where increased exchange occurs (Pompey Reefs and Palm Passage).



# Transport model



A mass-conserving advection scheme for offline simulation of scalar transport in coastal ocean models



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- Transporting sediment and BGC variables within the hydrodynamic model is too slow.
- A transport model using flow fields saved offline is used to achieve this.
- To increase runtime, long time steps must be used, which implies the use of unconditionally stable semi-Lagrangian advection schemes.
- These schemes are intrinsically non-conservative.
- A Flux Form Semi-Lagrange model used in the meteorology community was adapted to curvilinear grids in the ocean model to allow fast, conservative transport.

# In the pipeline

- Implementing autonomous 2-way nesting using existing infrastructure in ocean models, Herzfeld and Rizwi.
- Caveats using SST to infer coral bleaching, Herzfeld, Steinberg, Brinkman.
- Connectivity of GBR catchments. Brinkman, Herzfeld.

# Thank you

**Coastal Development and Management**  
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