



سازمان هواشناسی کشور
I.R.OF IRAN
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION



**I.R.IRAN NATIONAL REPORT for 25th session of
Coordination committee of Hydrometeorology of
Caspian sea (CASPCOM)**

Astrakhan, Russia, 25 October 2021



سازمان حفاظت محیط زیست



وزارت نیرو

موسسه تحقیقات آب

مرکز ملی مطالعات و تحقیقات دریای خزر



سازمان نقشه برداری کشور



سازمان بنادر و دریانوردی



پژوهشگاه ملی اقیانوس شناسی و علوم جوی

In this report
we talk about

Describes the development of the Maritime
Meteorological Network in Gilan province

Caspian Sea National Day

Climate report of Caspian South Coastal 2020-2021

Numerical and provincial numerical prediction by
Nested method on the southern coast of the Caspian
Sea and its advantage over previous numerical
prediction methods are described in the report.

Marine meteorological stations

1. Development of measurement network in southwestern coast of Caspian Sea

Monitoring of atmospheric conditions on the southwestern shores of Caspian Sea is carried out by using information from 6 stations those located in the coastal province of Gilan. Long-term climate fluctuations in this region are carried out using stations that are more than 30 years old that include stations in Anzali and Rasht. The program for improving and automation of this network is underway in coming years and 2 wind stations are installing in the Astara and Lissar. Figure 1 shows the master plan of coastal and marine stations for Gilan province.

Figure 1: Master plan of coastal and marine stations of Gilan province for complete observation of coast and sea: weather stations, Buoys, research light vessel and cameras.



مرکز علوم جوی و اقیانوسی
Oceanic & Atmospheric
Science Centre

*I.R. IRAN NATIONAL REPORT for 25th Session of
Coordination Committee of CASPCOM
Astrakhan, Russia 25 October 2021*

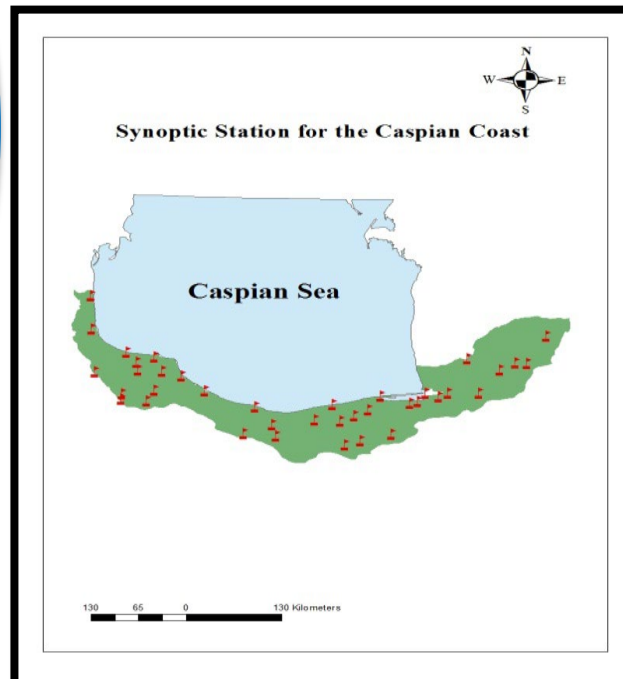
سازمان هواشناسی کشور
I. R. OF IRAN
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION



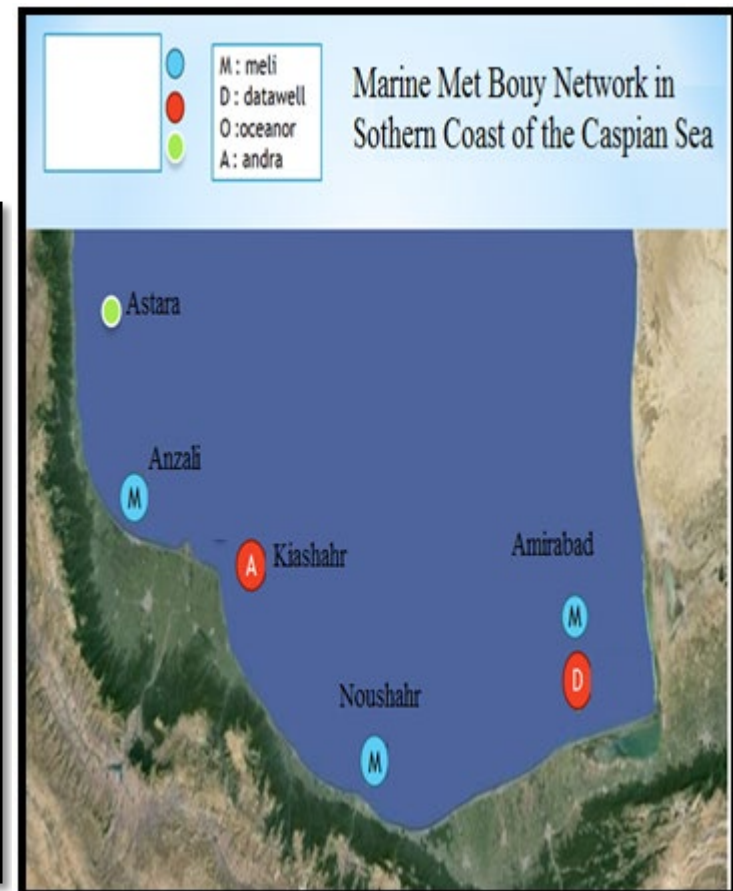
Master plan of coastal and marine stations of Gilan province for complete observation of coast and sea: weather stations, Buoys, research light vessel and cameras.

2. Development of measurement network in southern coasts of Caspian Sea

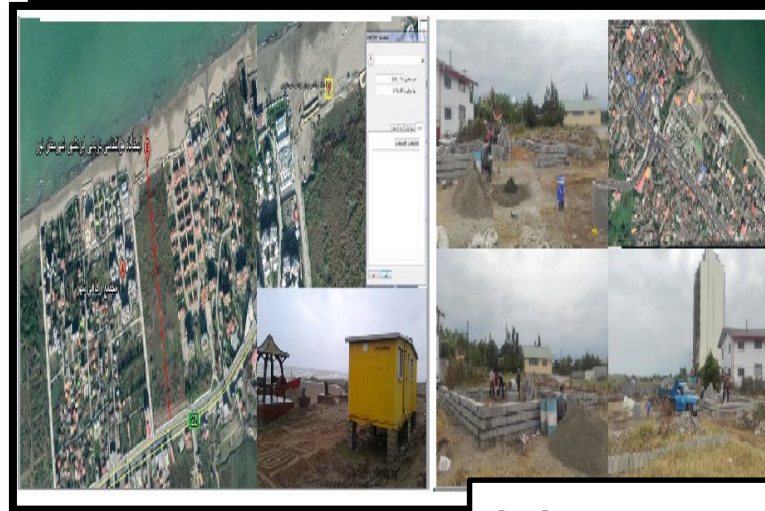
2-1- Coastal Marine Meteorological Network



2-2-Marine Meteorological Buoys



Development of marine meteorology
observation, Noor and Tonkabon, Mazandaran
Province



Research cruise near Gilan
Province



Development of
measurement
network in
southern coasts of
Caspian Sea

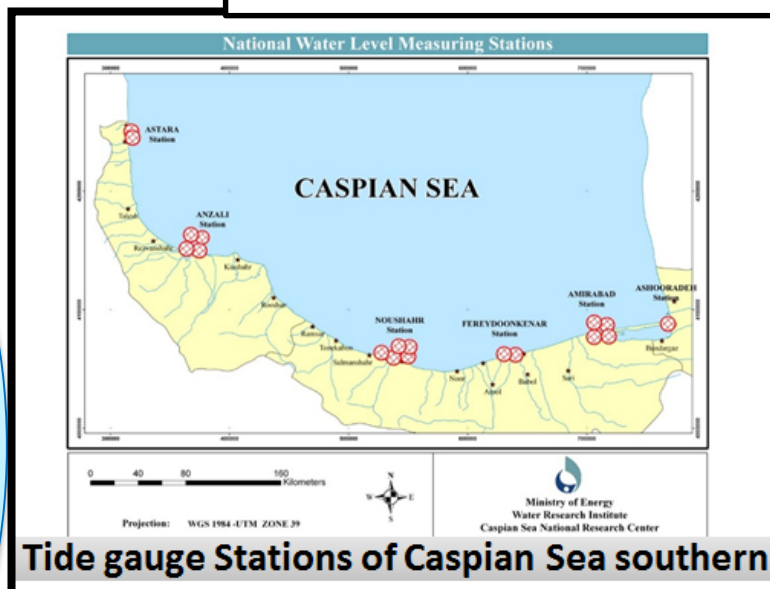
2-3- Meteorological Radar

Kiyashahr Meteorological Radar



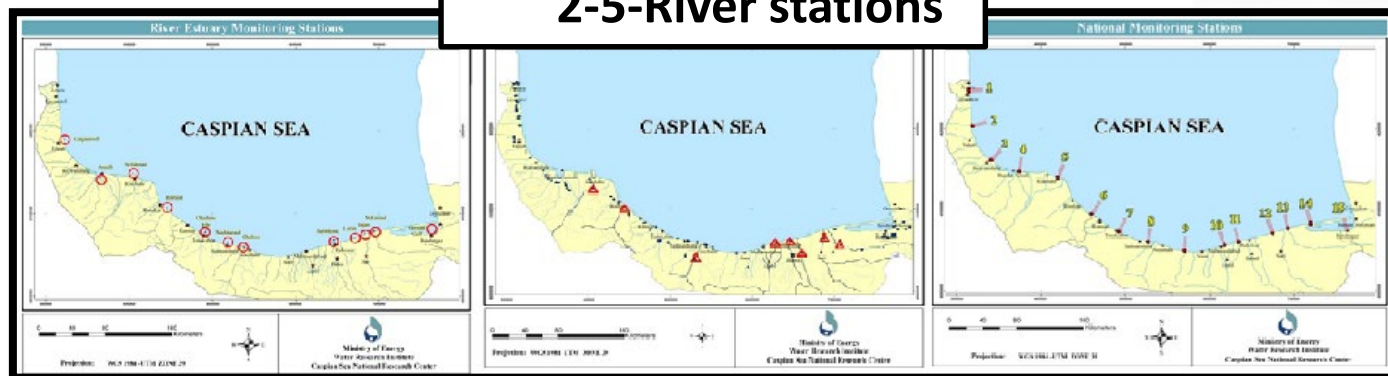
Amir Abad Meteorological Radar

2-4- Caspian Sea Level monitoring network



Development of
measurement
network in
southern coasts of
Caspian Sea

2-5-River stations



Deep water studies in the southern Caspian Sea

Biological studies

Phytoplankton
Zooplankton
Benthos

Chemical studies

Nutrients
Alkalinity
TOC

DO, pH and Chl-a

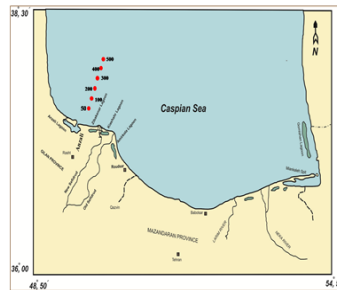
Geological studies

Sedimentology

Physical studies

Physical Parameters

Instrument: CTD- Plankton net- Grab- Niskin- Gravity Corer- Rosette



Monitoring of environmental parameters in Gorgan Bay

Biological studies

Phytoplankton
Zooplankton
Benthos
Nekton

Chemical studies

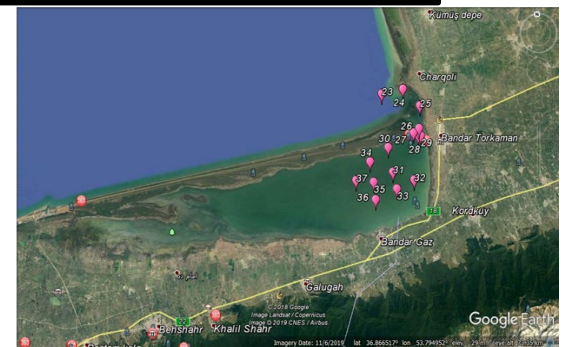
Nutrient
Alkalinity
TOC
BOD and COD
Chemical parameters

Geological studies

Grain size

Physical studies

Current
Physical parameters



Instrument: - RCM9- CTD- Hach portable probes- Plankton net- Grab- Niskin

Study and research

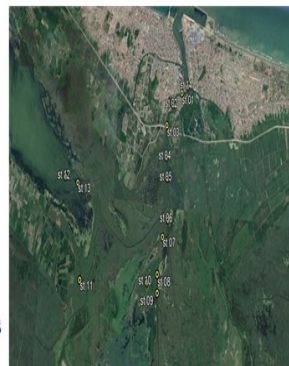
Physical studies

Current
Temperature
Salinity

Chemical and

Geological studies

Sediment and water samples



Instrument: - RCM9- CTD- Hach probes- Grab- Niskin

Biological studies

Phytoplankton
Zooplankton
Benthos
Nekton
Biological fouling

Chemical studies

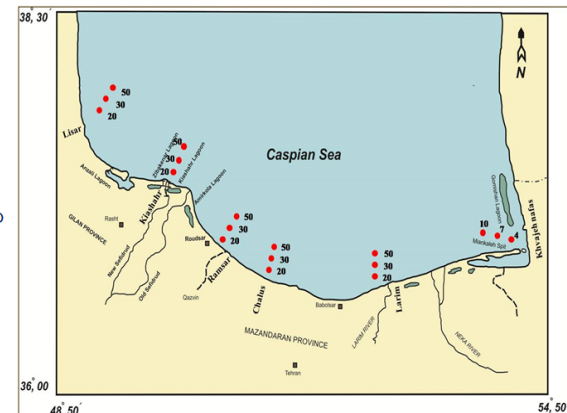
Nutrient
Alkalinity
TOC
Sulfide, TN, TP, BOD and COD
Chemical parameters

Geological studies

Grain size
TOM and TOC in sediment
Sedimentation rate

Physical studies

Wave
Current
Physical parameters



Instrument: ADCP- RCM9- CTD- Sediment trap- Plankton net- Grab- Niskin

Monitoring of environmental parameters in Anzali Wetland

Near-shore Monitoring in the southern Caspian sea

Caspian Sea National Day



Caspian Sea
National
Day

- **Caspian National Day was held virtually on August 11, 2021 by the Environmental Protection Organization. The lectures are as follows:**
- **Dr. Lahijanzadeh** - Deputy Minister of Marine Environment
- **Dr. Tajbakhsh** - Head of the Meteorological Organization (Climate Change of the South Coast of the Caspian Sea
- **Mr. Rastad** - Head of the Ports and Maritime Organization
- **Dr. Pourkazemi** - Surgeon and the need for practical action to save endangered species in the Caspian Sea
- **Dr. Bani Hashemi** - The trend of climate change and its impact on the water balance and environmental security of the Caspian Sea

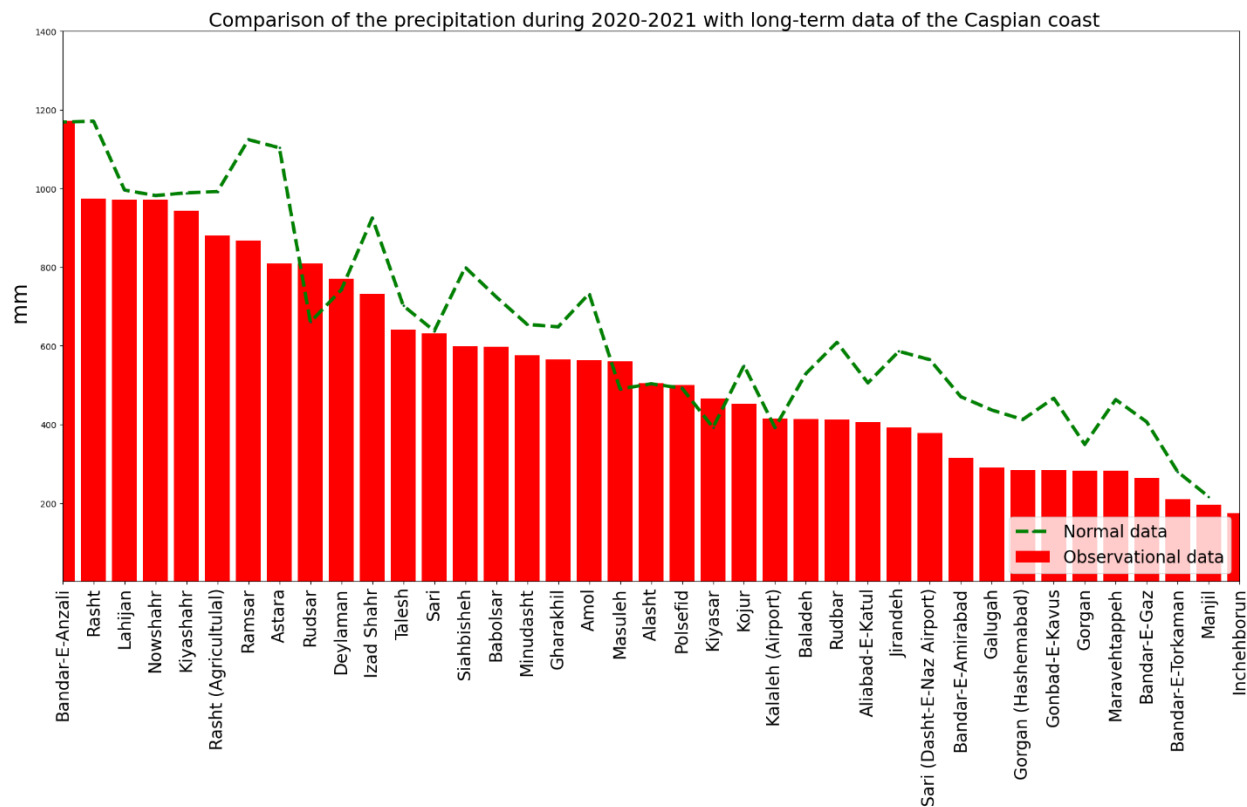
Caspian Sea
National Day

Dr. Riahi Bakhtiari - The use of plastic pellet resin in the monitoring of biomarkers and biomarkers of hydrocarbons on the southern shores of the Caspian Sea

Dr. Alizadeh Lahijani - Simultaneous effect of increasing nutrient load and global warming on the Caspian Sea

Study and research

Climate report of Caspian
South Coastal 2020-2021

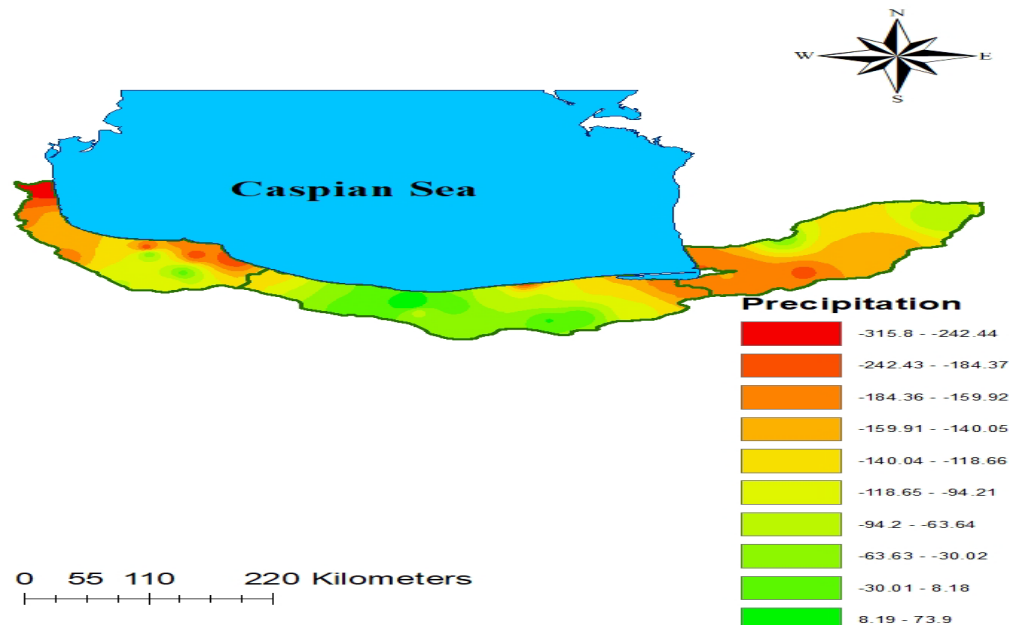


Total precipitation for the Caspian Sea 2020-
2021

Study and research

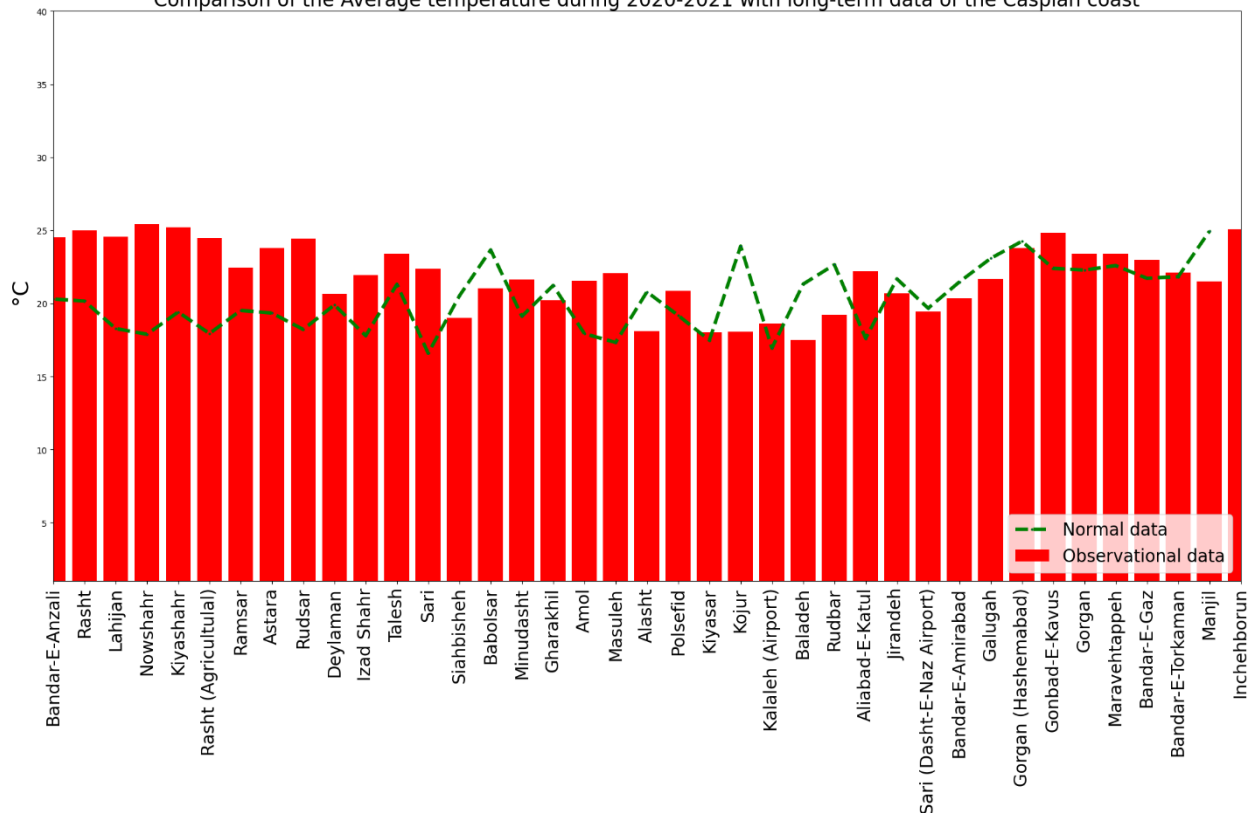
Climate report of
Caspian South
Coastal 2020-2021

Anomalies of the Precipitation of the Caspian Sea coasts (2020-2021)



Annual precipitation in Caspian Sea 2020-2021

Comparison of the Average temperature during 2020-2021 with long-term data of the Caspian coast



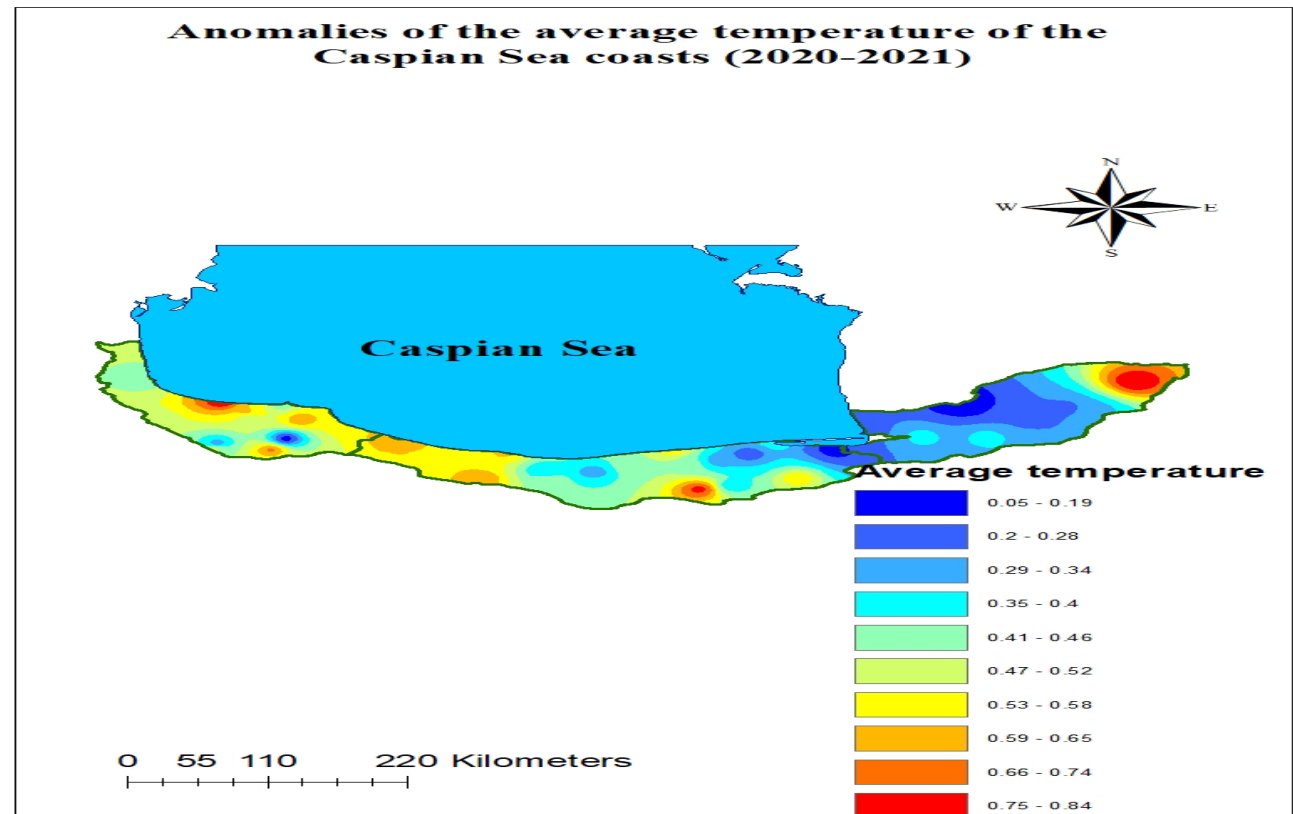
Average Temperature for the Caspian Sea 2020-2021

Study and research

Climate report of
Caspian South
Coastal 2020-
2021

Study and research

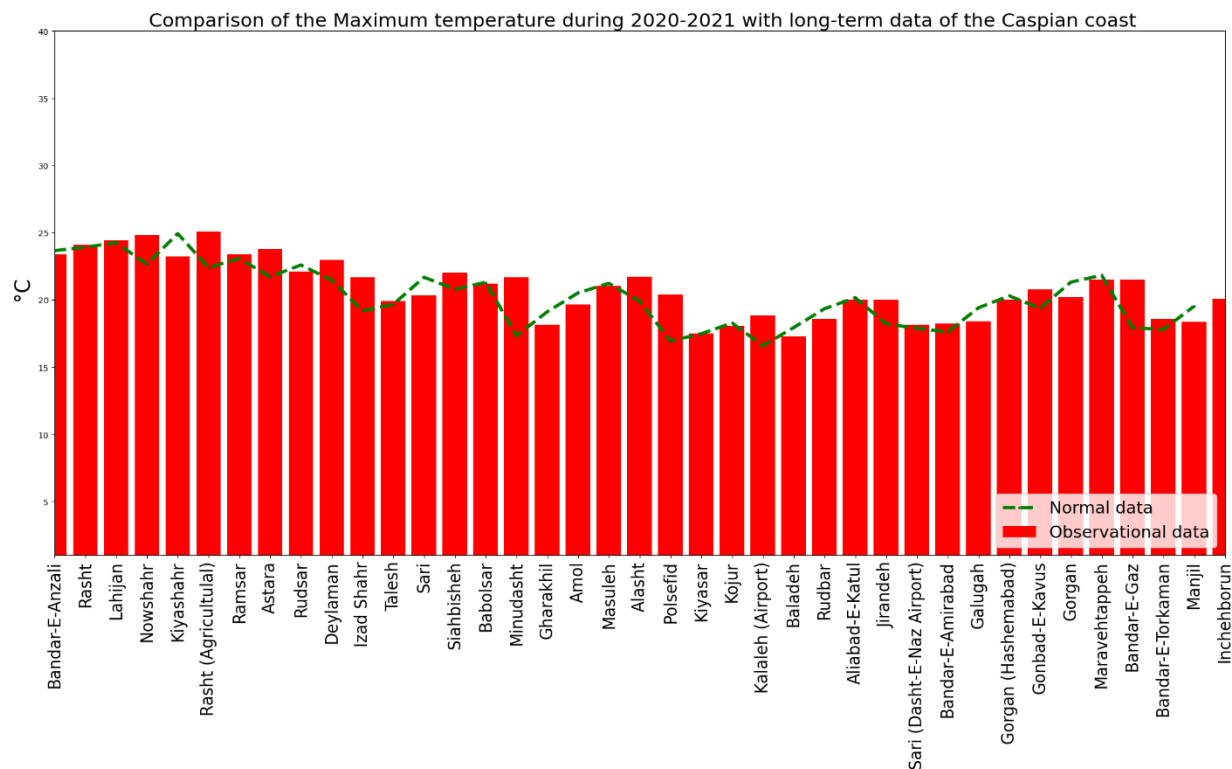
Climate report of Caspian
South Coastal 2018-2019



Average temperature of the Caspian Sea Coastal 2020-2021

Study and research

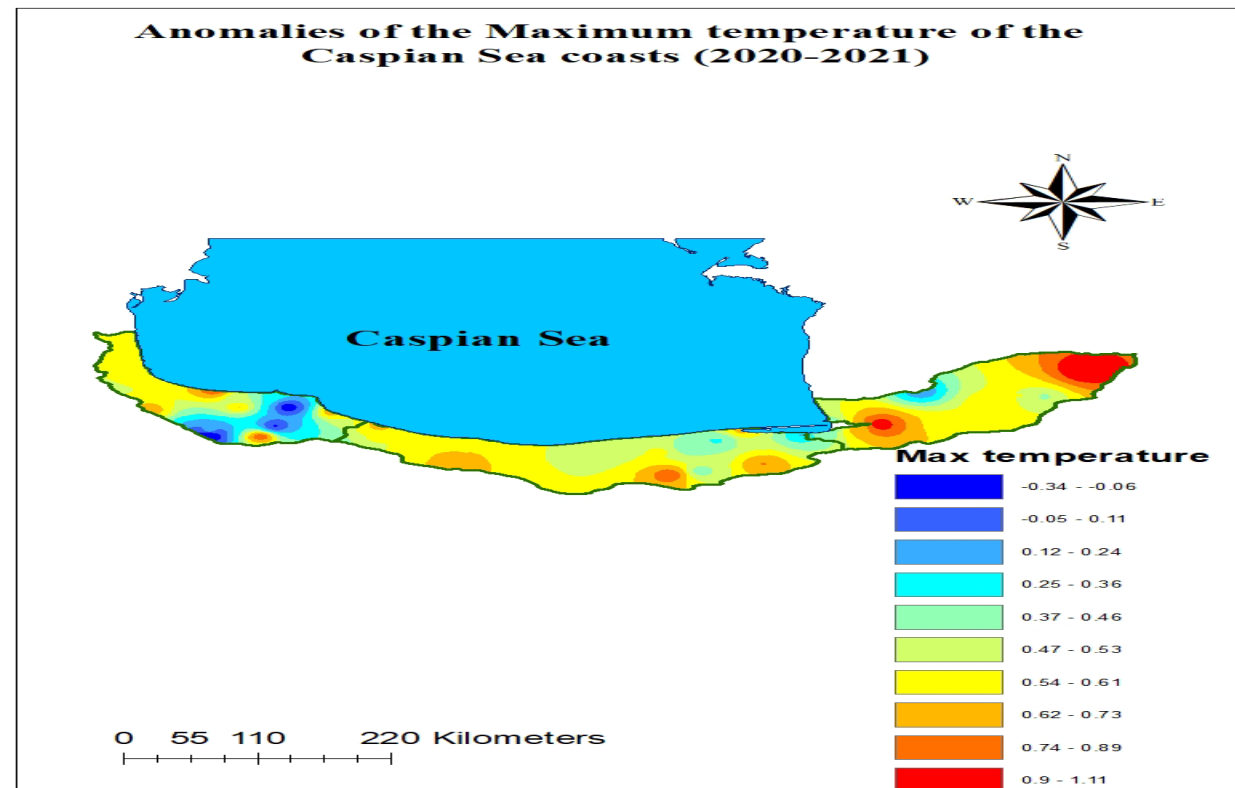
Climate report of Caspian
South Coastal 2018-2019



Average Maximum Temperature for the Caspian Sea
2020-2021

Study and research

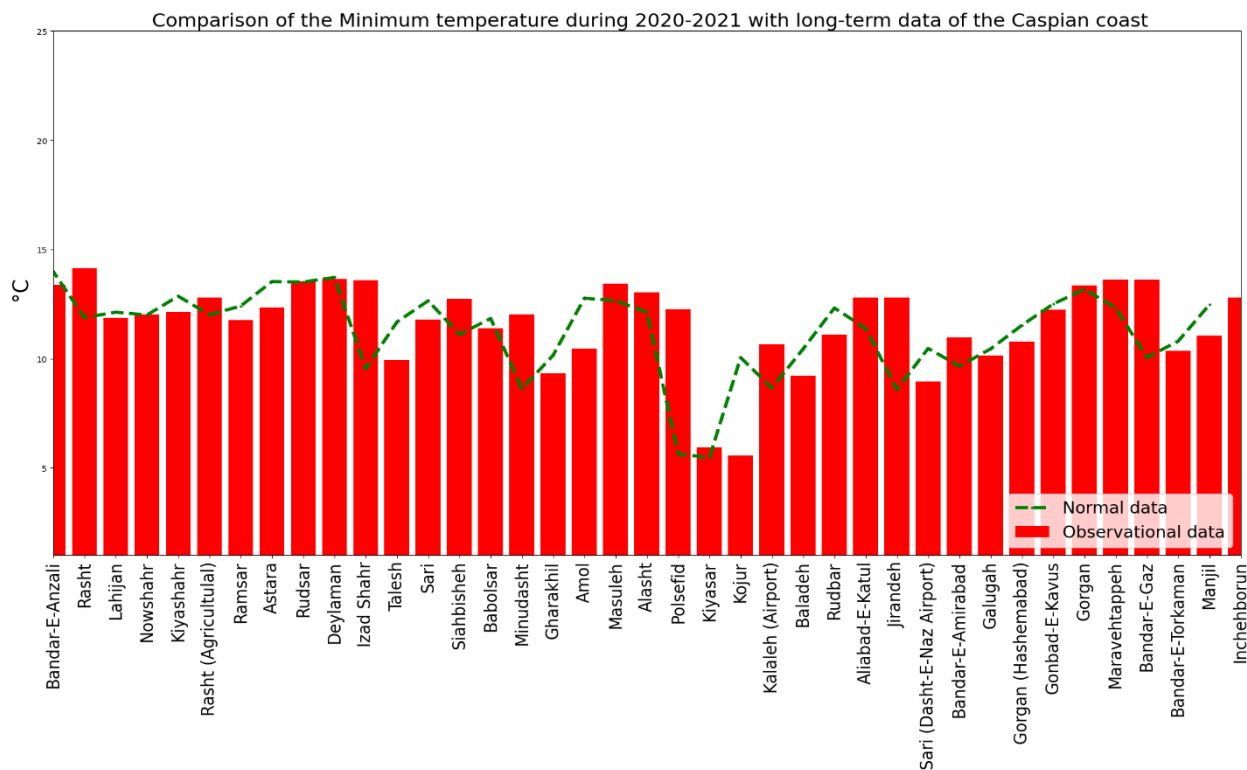
Climate report of Caspian
South Coastal 2018-2019



**Average Maximum Temperature for the Caspian Sea Coast
2020-2021**

Study and research

Climate report of Caspian
South Coastal 2018-2019

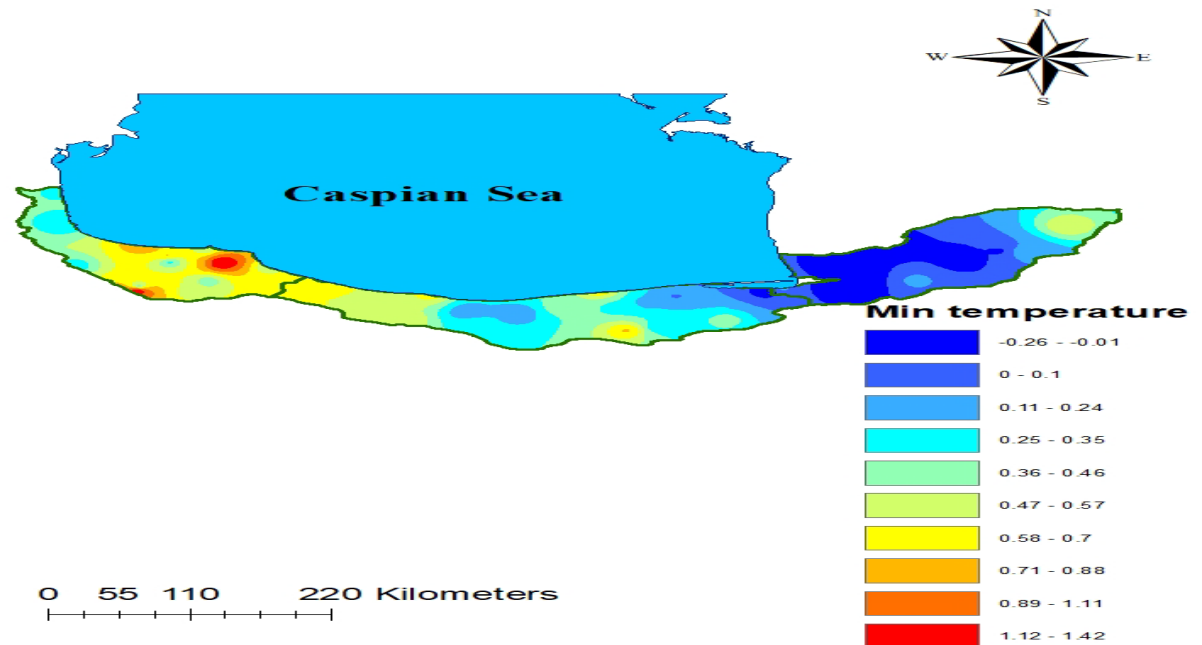


Minimum average temperature for the Caspian Sea Southern
Coasts 2020-2021

Study and research

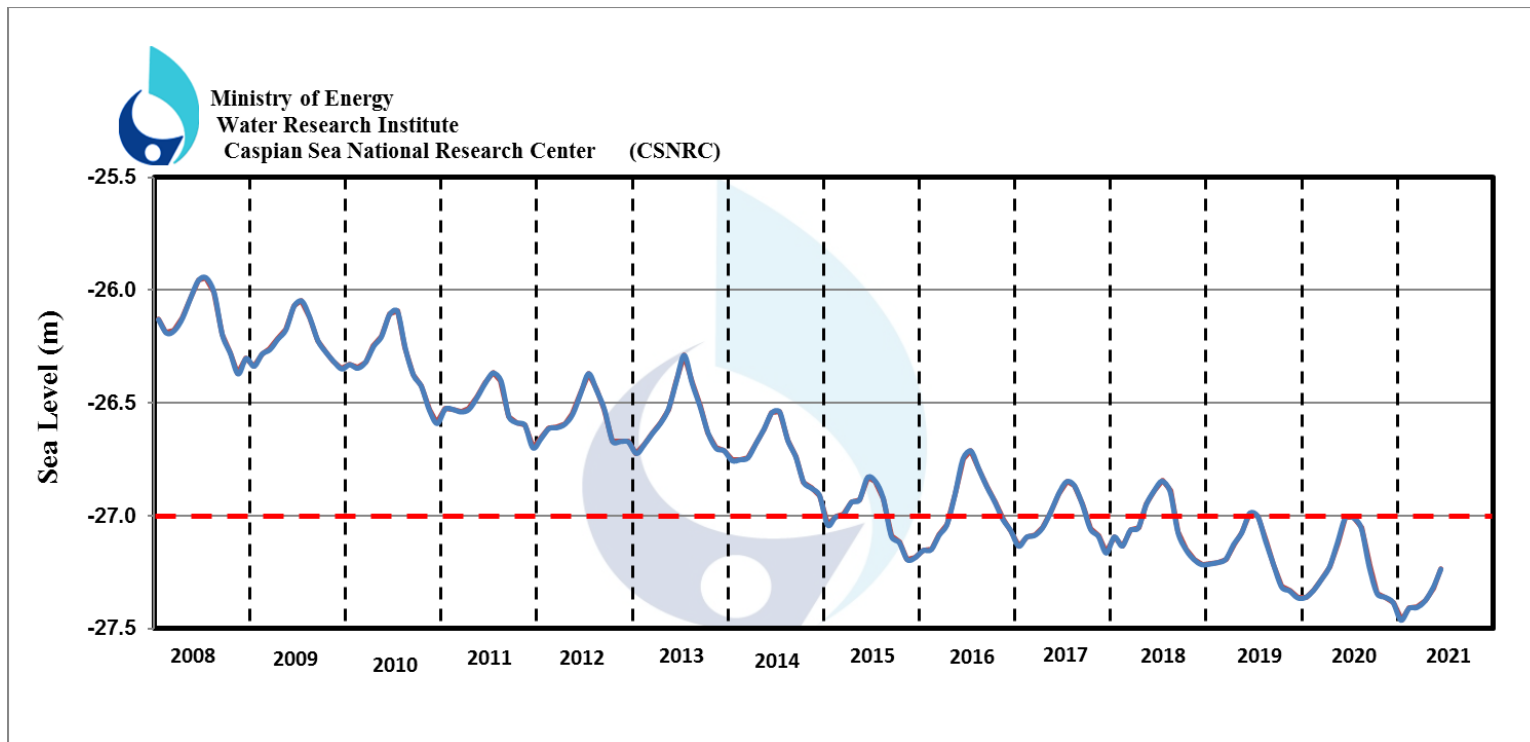
Climate report of Caspian
South Coastal 2018-2019

Anomalies of the Minimum temperature of the Caspian Sea coasts (2020-2021)



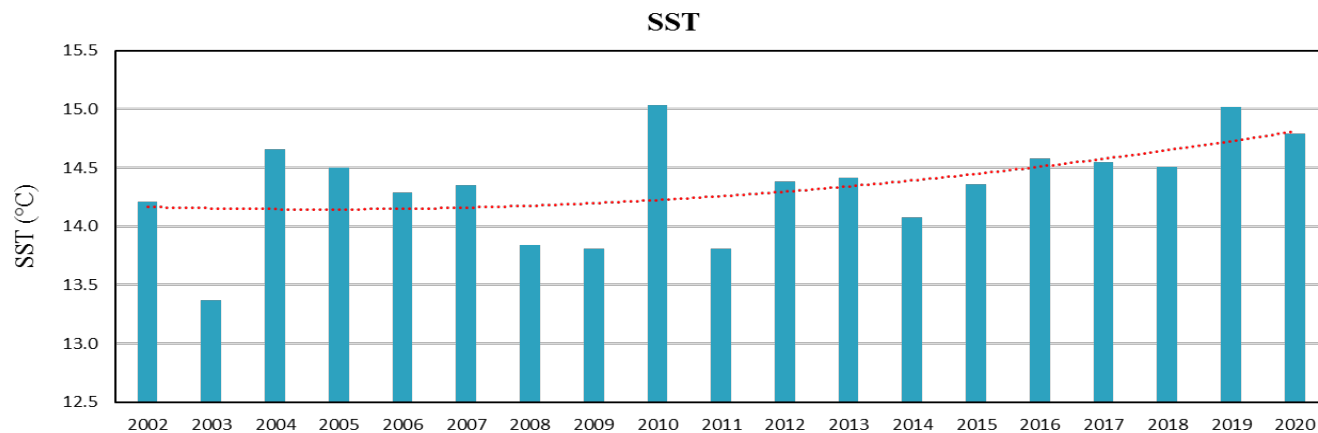
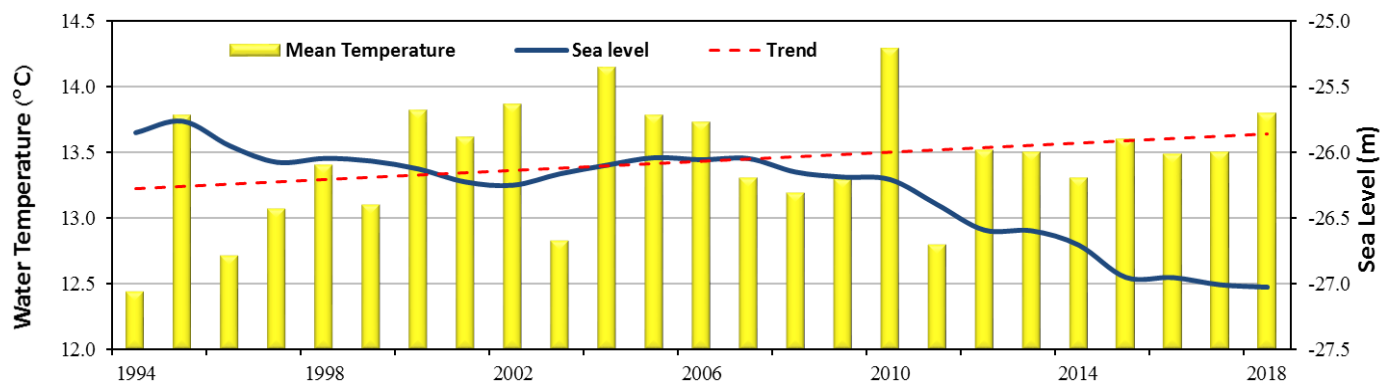
Minimum Average Temperature in Caspian Sea Southern
Coasts 2020-2021

Caspian Sea Level (2008-2021)



Year	Sea level (m)	Sea level change rate Increase (+) Decrease (-) (cm/y)	Mean sea level change (per month)	Maximum sea level decrease & increase (month)
2008	-26.14	-13	6	September
2009	-26.22	-8	5	June & September
2010	-26.32	-10	5	August
2011	-26.52	-20	6	September
2012	-26.57	-5	6	October
2013	-26.57	0	6	June to October
2014	-26.72	-15	5	August
2015	-27.01	-29	6	September
2016	-26.96	+5	7	May & June
2017	-27.02	-6	5	October
2018	-27.05	-3	6	September
2019	-27.18	-13	5	August
2020	-27.23	-5	6	September

Temperature changes in the Caspian Sea





In order to implement the Applied Meteorological Development Plan (Tahak) in the seaplane section, seven steps are considered below:

1. Identify the end users of the Marine Tahak (including the list of individuals and groups of applications)
2. Requirements for marine users, such as completing the need-assessment form (design by total chart) and resource-based identification
3. Production of marine data and product
4. Ways to communicate with end users
5. Capacity building
6. Survey based on the feedback form designed by the General Directorate
7. Documentation and Value Added

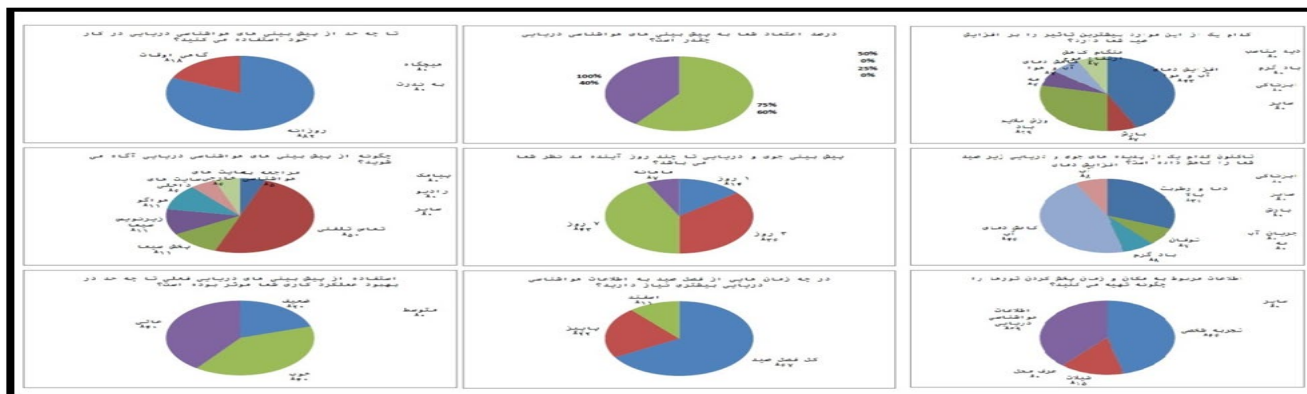
Marine prediction
Marine TAHAK
and
aims of its institution

Sample of proceeding form of marine “TAHAK” for capacity building and needs assessment

Marine prediction
Marine TAHAK
and
aims of its institution



In session held at 97/09/07 at RADAR station of Amirabad port



Marine prediction

Marine TAHAK
and aims of its
institution

Marine metrological advises for :

groups of fishers, tourists, and port and navigation

are producing which mostly contains:

wind direction and speed, forecast of weather and wave height

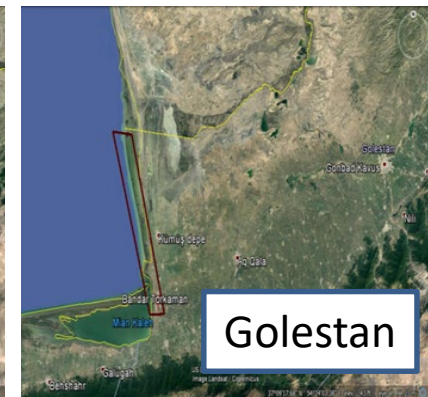
according to users needs.

Daily issue of SMS containing

two day forecast of weather and wind direction and speed and wave height

being done.

In this direction, a forecasting format is planned in which all coasts of the country has been divided into seven part for seven coastal provinces

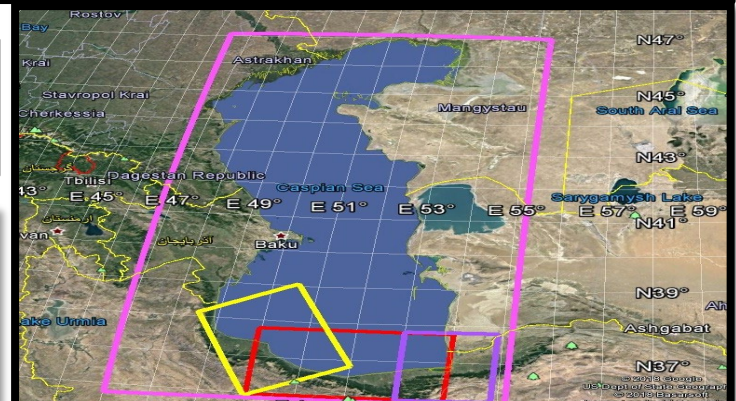
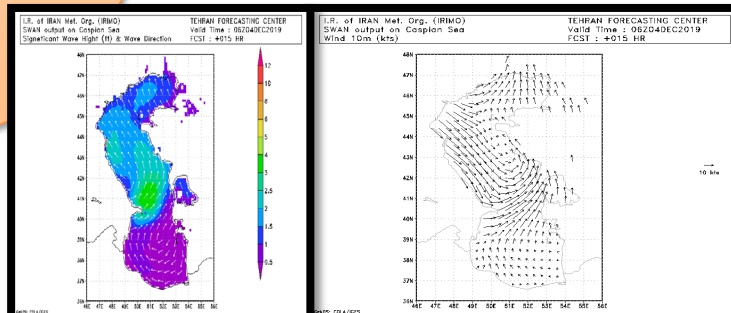


locations of southern Caspian Sea provinces ports

Swan model output for considerable wave in CASPIAN SEA

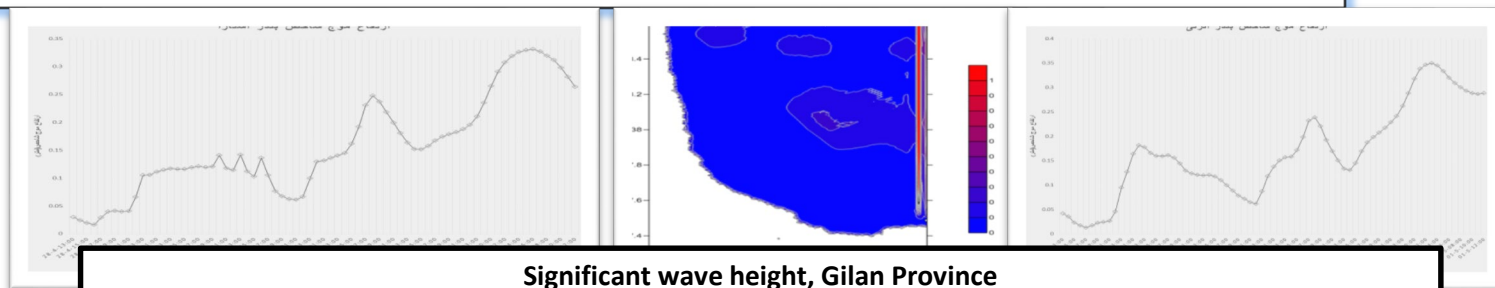
wind waves are most observed waves at sea, and have most effect on human actions at sea area. Coastal cities like Amirabad port and Kiashahr because of fishery, navigation, coastal managing, port management, and marine trading, increasingly need wave forecast. Swan wave model used for calculation of irregular waves at coastal regions based on deep water waves, win, bed topography, currents and tides (deep and shallow water). Nested idea in SWAN wave model is calculation of waves on a coarse net on a bigger area, then calculation on finer mesh on limited area.

SWAN maps on Caspian Sea



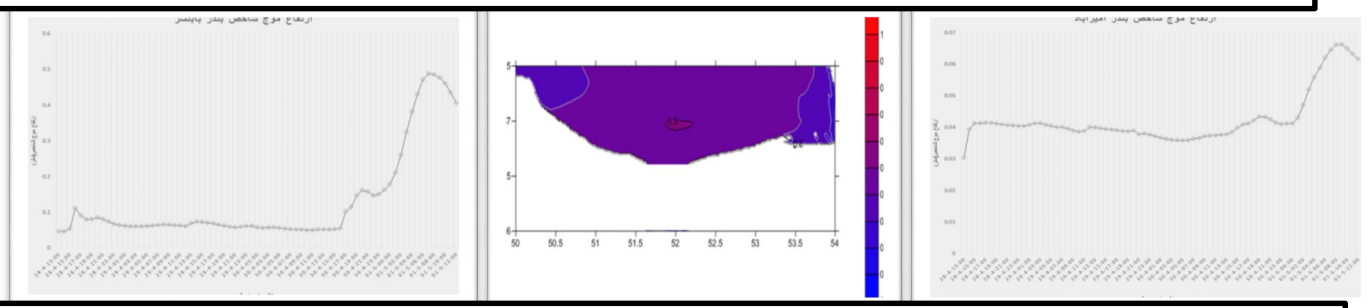
domain of Caspian Sea model and southern coastal
provinces

Swan model
output for
considerable
wave in
CASPIAN
SEA



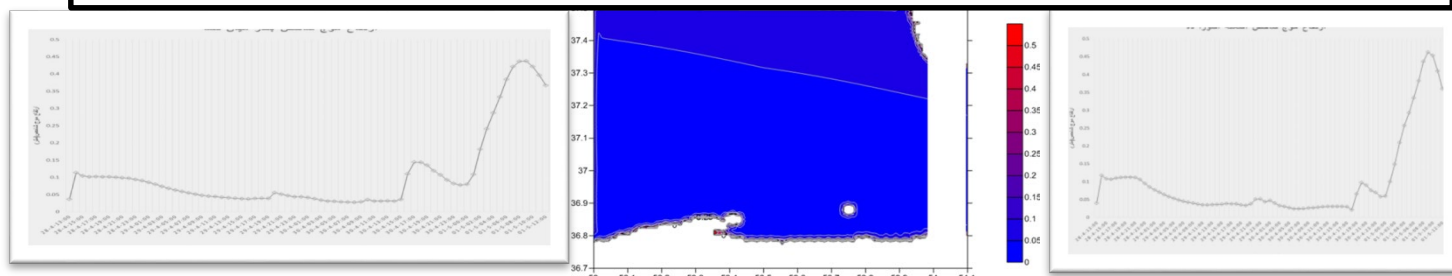
Significant wave height, Gilan Province

time series of 72hr forecast for considerable wave height of Anzali and Astara ports



Significant wave height, Mazandaran Province

time series of 72hr forecast for considerable wave height of babolsar and Amirabad ports



Significant wave height, Golestan Province

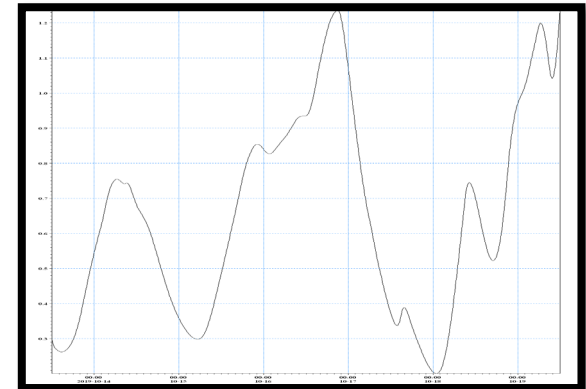
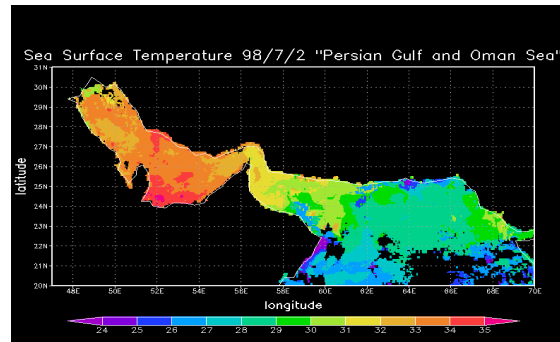
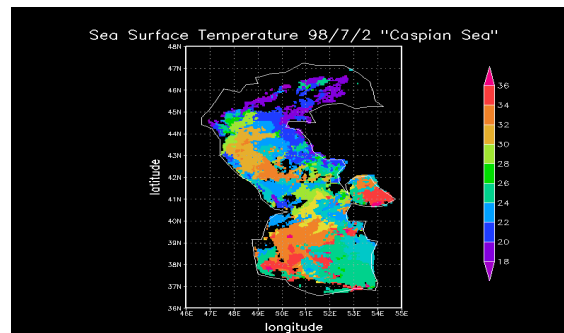
time series of 72hr forecast for considerable wave height of Mian Ghale and Ashuradeh

Web site

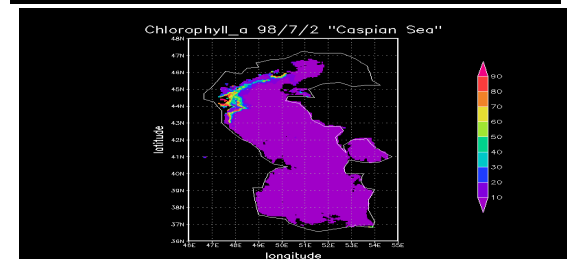
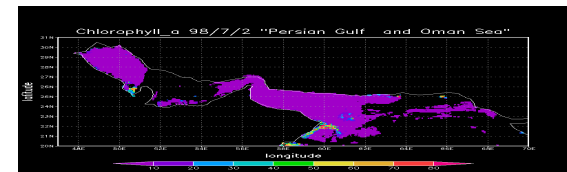


<http://oasc.irimo.ir>

Caspian sea ,persian golf and oman sea Sea surface temperature



Mike 21 point forecast, significant wave height



Caspian sea ,persian golf and oman sea Chlorophyll-a

Action Plan

1

Development and promotion of required stations for fixed
observation networks
2020-2022

10
national
Fixed
Stations

2

Development of marine buoys network
2020-2022

5
Buoy

3

Development and promotion of required stations for mobile
network monitoring
2020-2022

4 national
observati
on ships

Action Plan

4

Development and enhancement Marine Meteorological Forecast
for the Caspian Sea (Bulletin and Map)
2020-2022

1
nationale
nhanced
marine
forecast
system

5

Development and enhancement the common data bank
Marine Meteorological
2020-2022

1
national
data
bank

6

Development and enhancement of the platform for the exchange of ma
eteorological information between the Caspian littoral states
200-2022

1 national
enhanced
data
exchange
system

7

Researches
2020-2023

6
Researches

Action Plan

1. Development and set up a system for long-term and medium-term measurements to modernize observation networks to determine the hydrological characteristic
2. Meteorological measurements in the Caspian region, by comparing the methods used to measure atmospheric rainfall and evapotranspiration of sea surface
3. Follow up the long-term observing ship in the standard and official sections of the Caspian Sea
4. Completion of aerology observation networks in the Caspian Sea
5. Formation of an automated system for collecting, processing and distributing information in order to calculate and predict the Caspian Sea's environment and its pollution, including natural phenomena forecast and dangerous in hydro meteorology and the harmful effects of technological processes and phenomena (Storms, unexpected floods, oil spills, etc)
6. Identify regional needs for training education, and the transfer of information and experiences

8

training courses
2020-2023

7 courses

Action Plan

1. courses on coordinated regional observation in the Caspian Sea
2. Courses on Atmosphere-Ocean Coupled Modeling
3. courses designed to collect, process and store region information
4. Satellite meteorology courses
5. Introduction to Marine Meteorological Data and Data Quality Control Software courses
6. atmosphere and Ocean Numerical Modeling Training courses
7. courses on telecommunication and satellite platforms

A large, powerful ocean wave is breaking, creating a massive wall of white foam and spray. The water is a deep blue, and the sky is a clear, bright blue. The wave is curling over, and the foam is being blown by the wind.

Thankyou