

Texas and Louisiana Coastline Sensitivity and Oil Dispersion

– Kristen Thyng, et al.



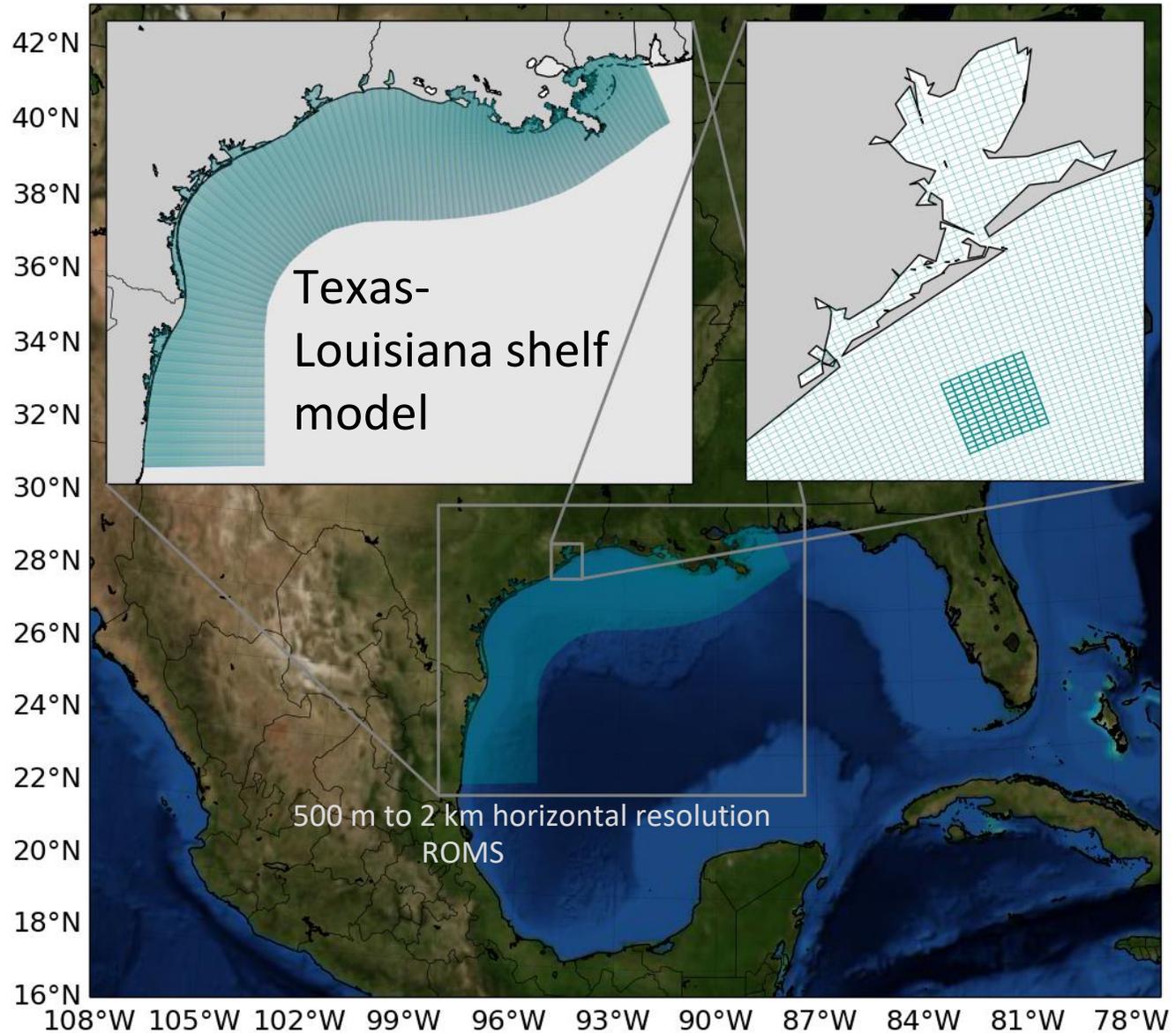


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Kristen Thyng and Robert Hetland

Department of Oceanography, Texas A&M University

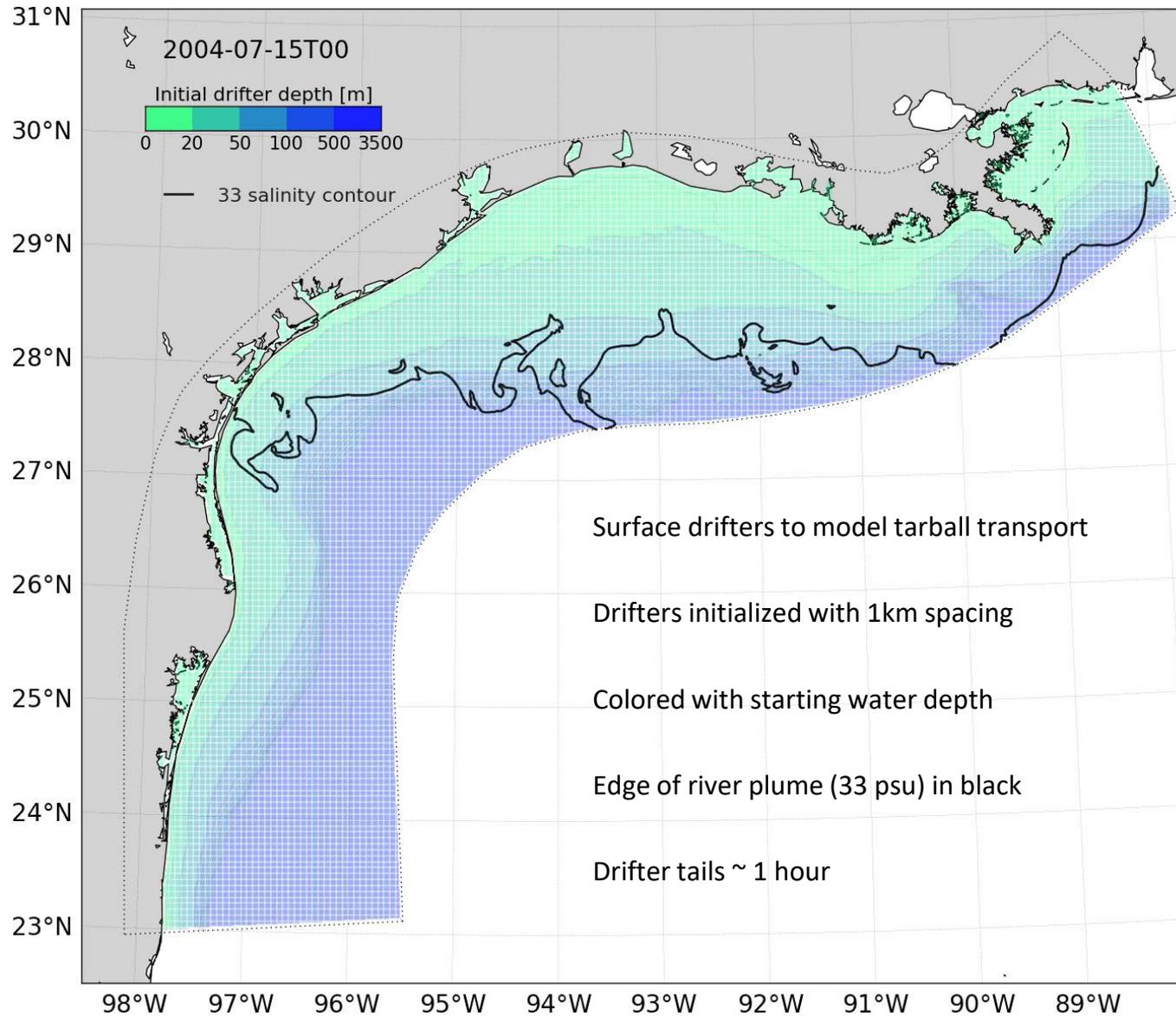




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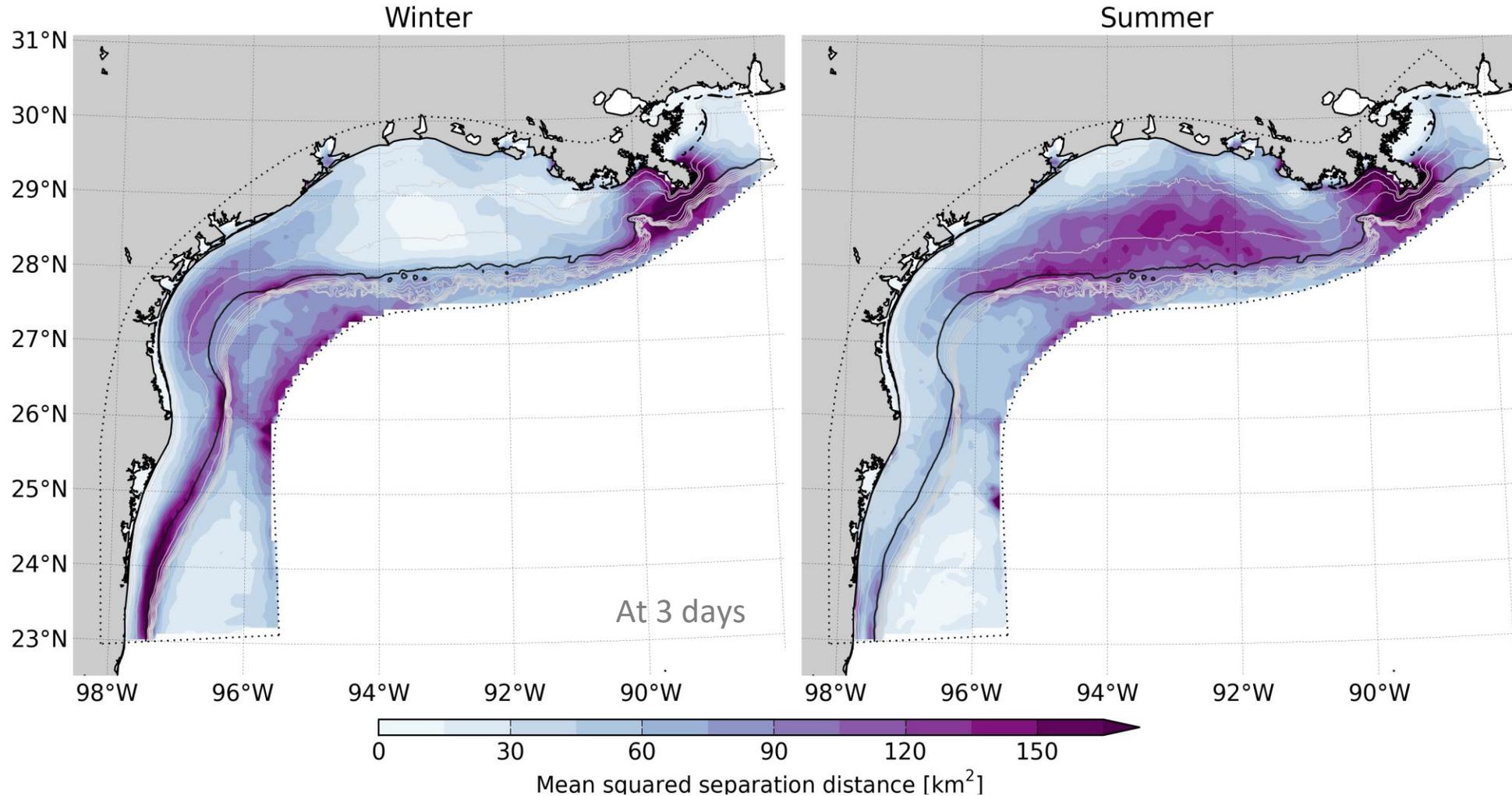
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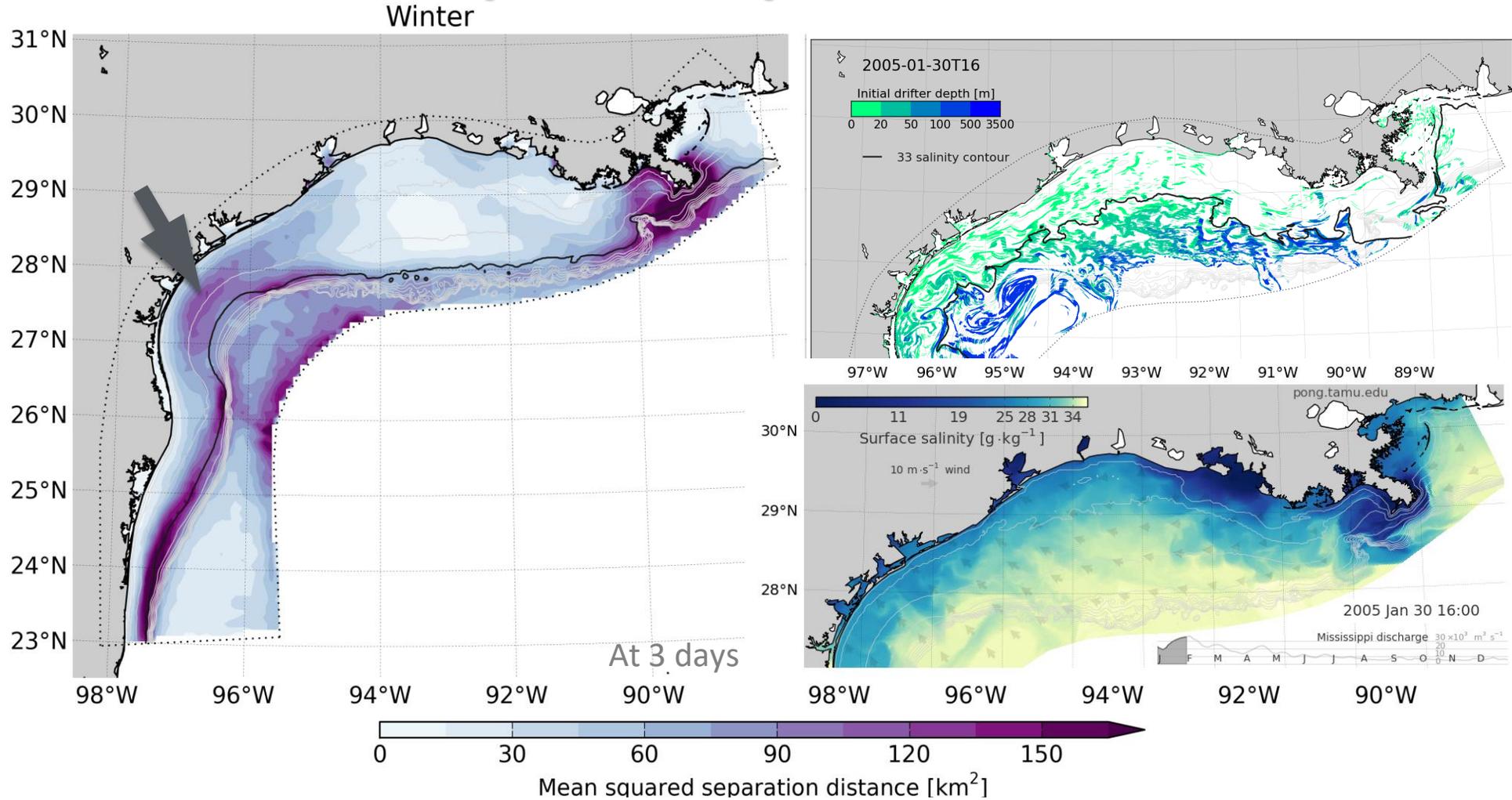
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Mean squared separation distance

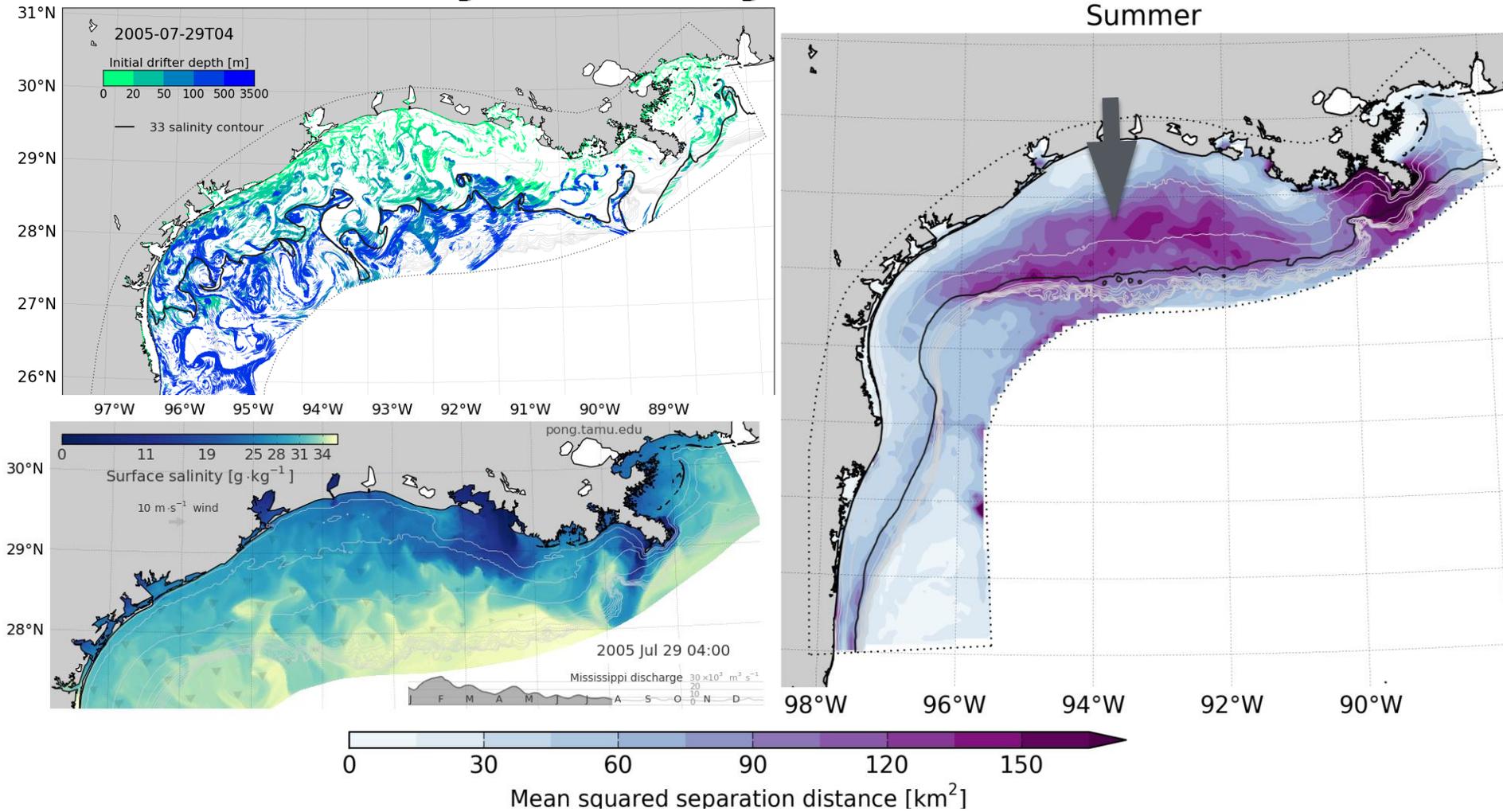


Mean squared separation distance



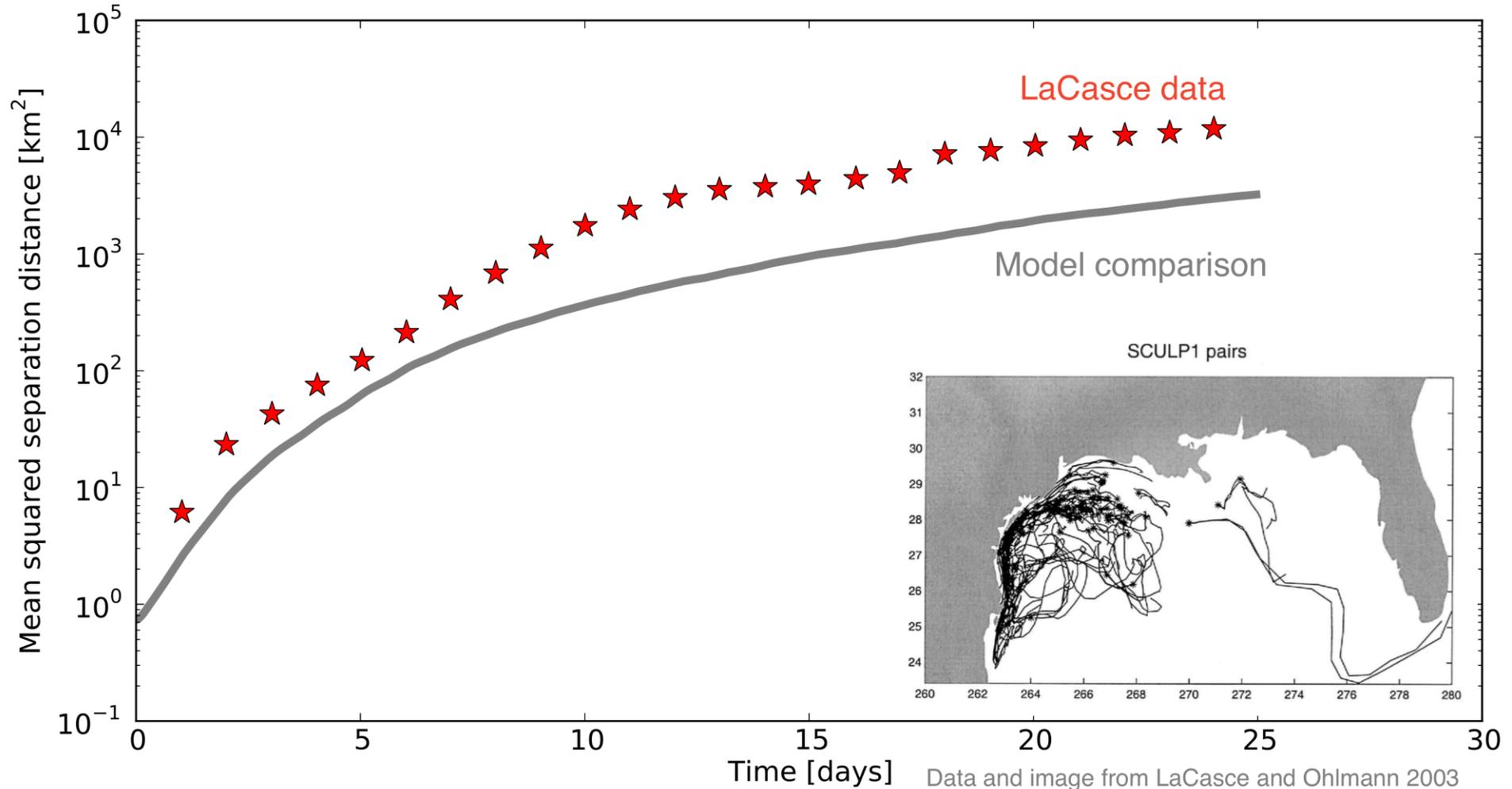
Winter dispersion near Port Aransas

Mean squared separation distance

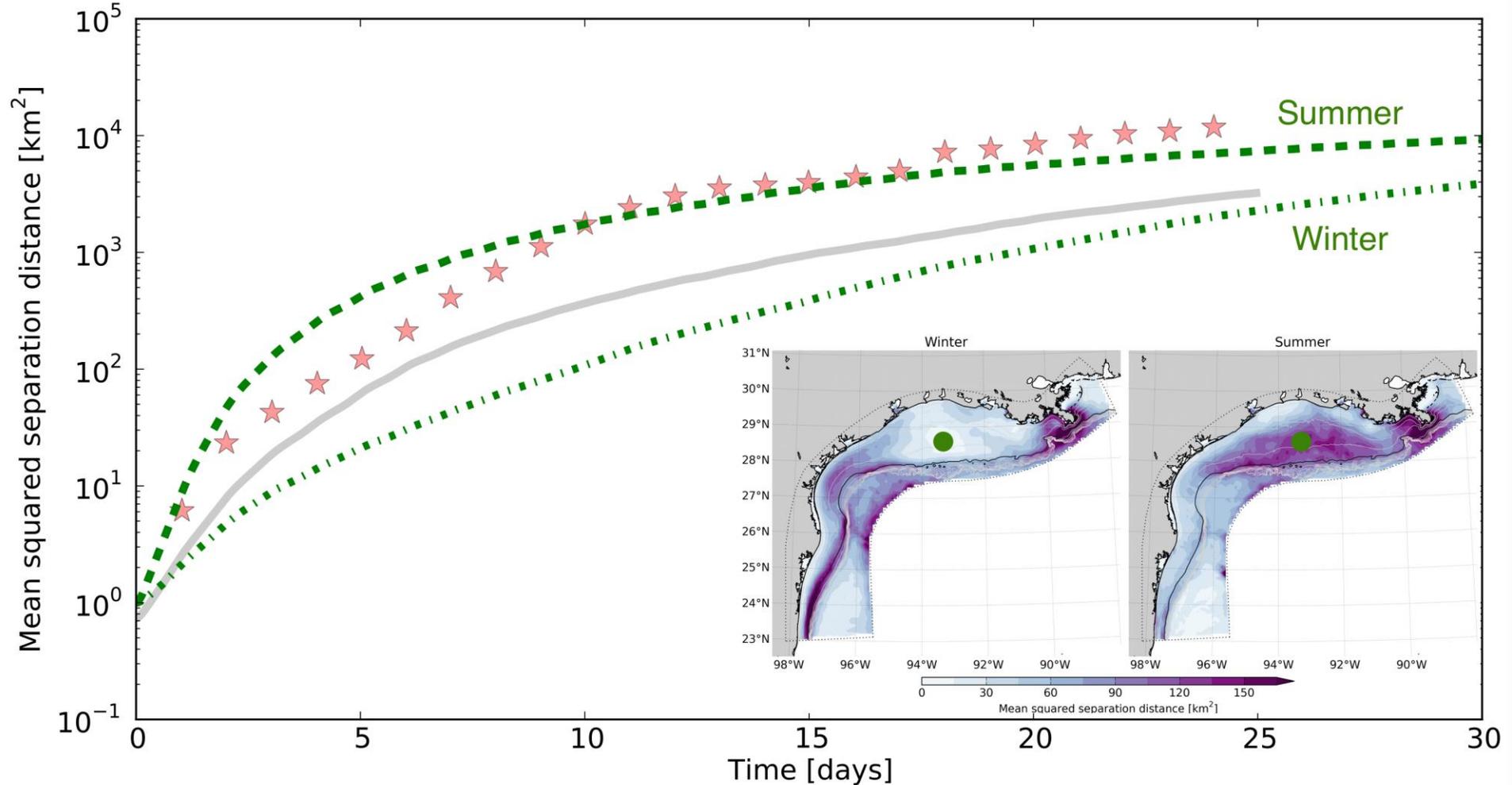


Summer dispersion across broad shelf region

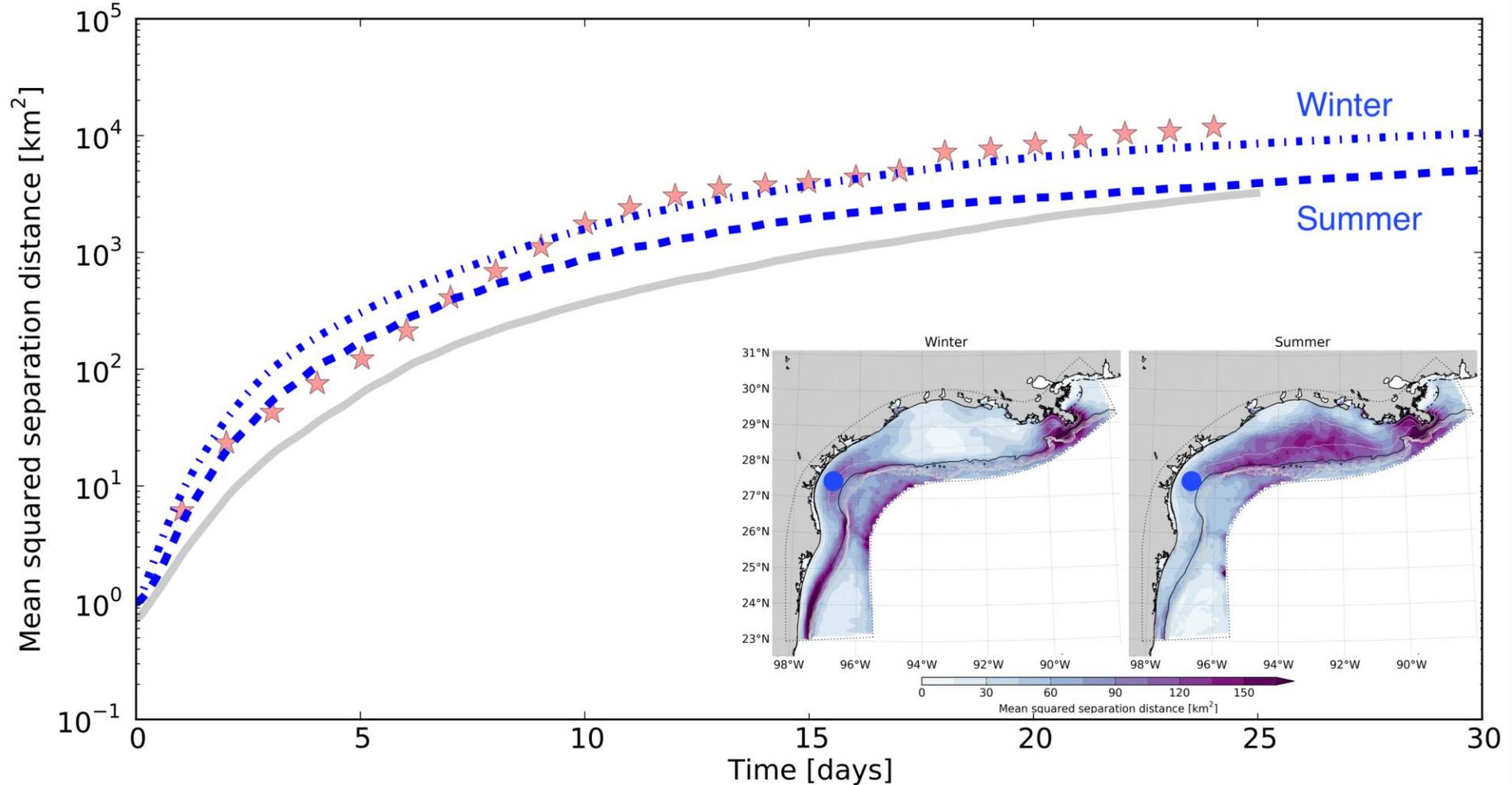
Dispersion: Model-data comparison



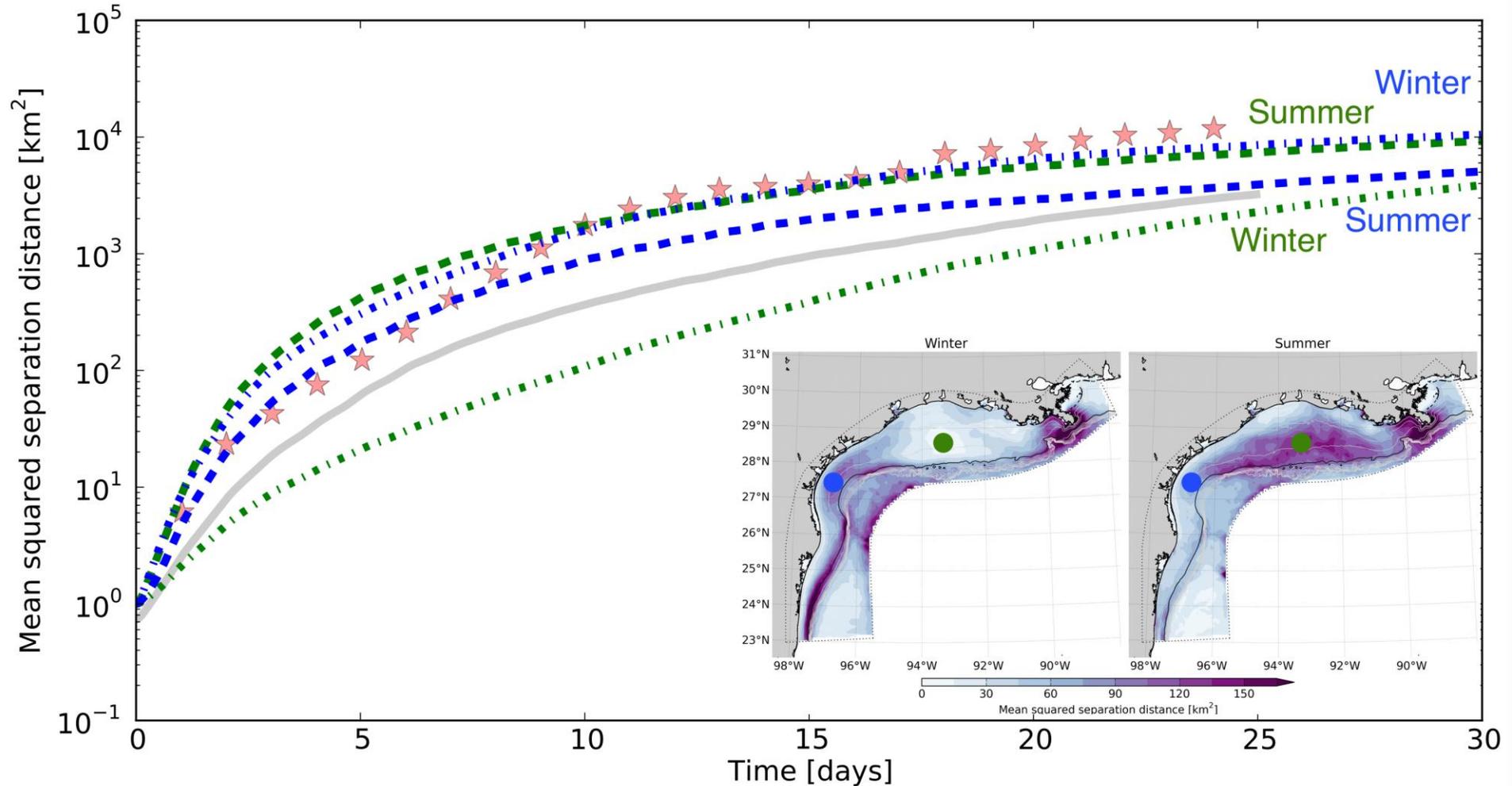
Dispersion: Seasonal comparison



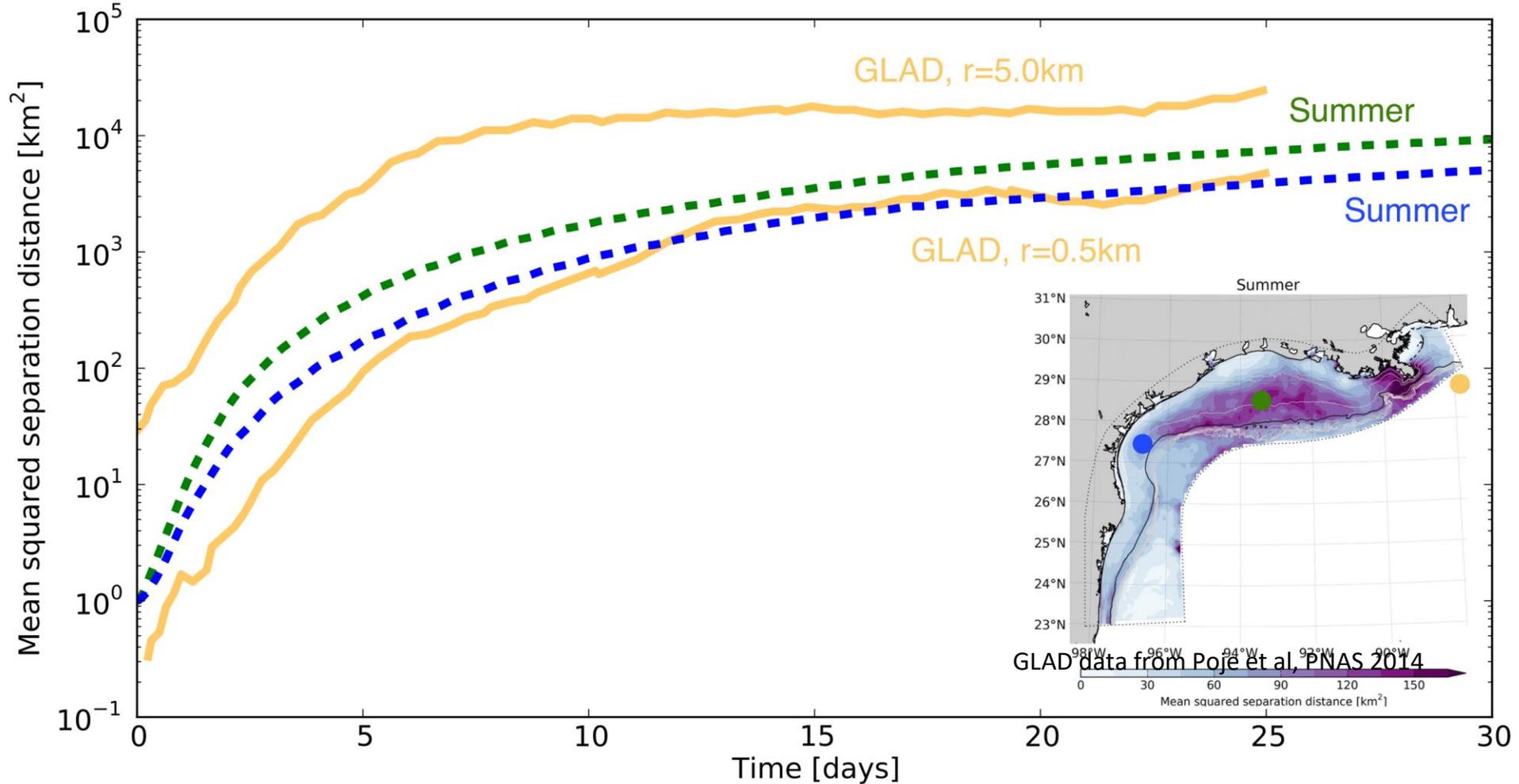
Dispersion: Seasonal comparison



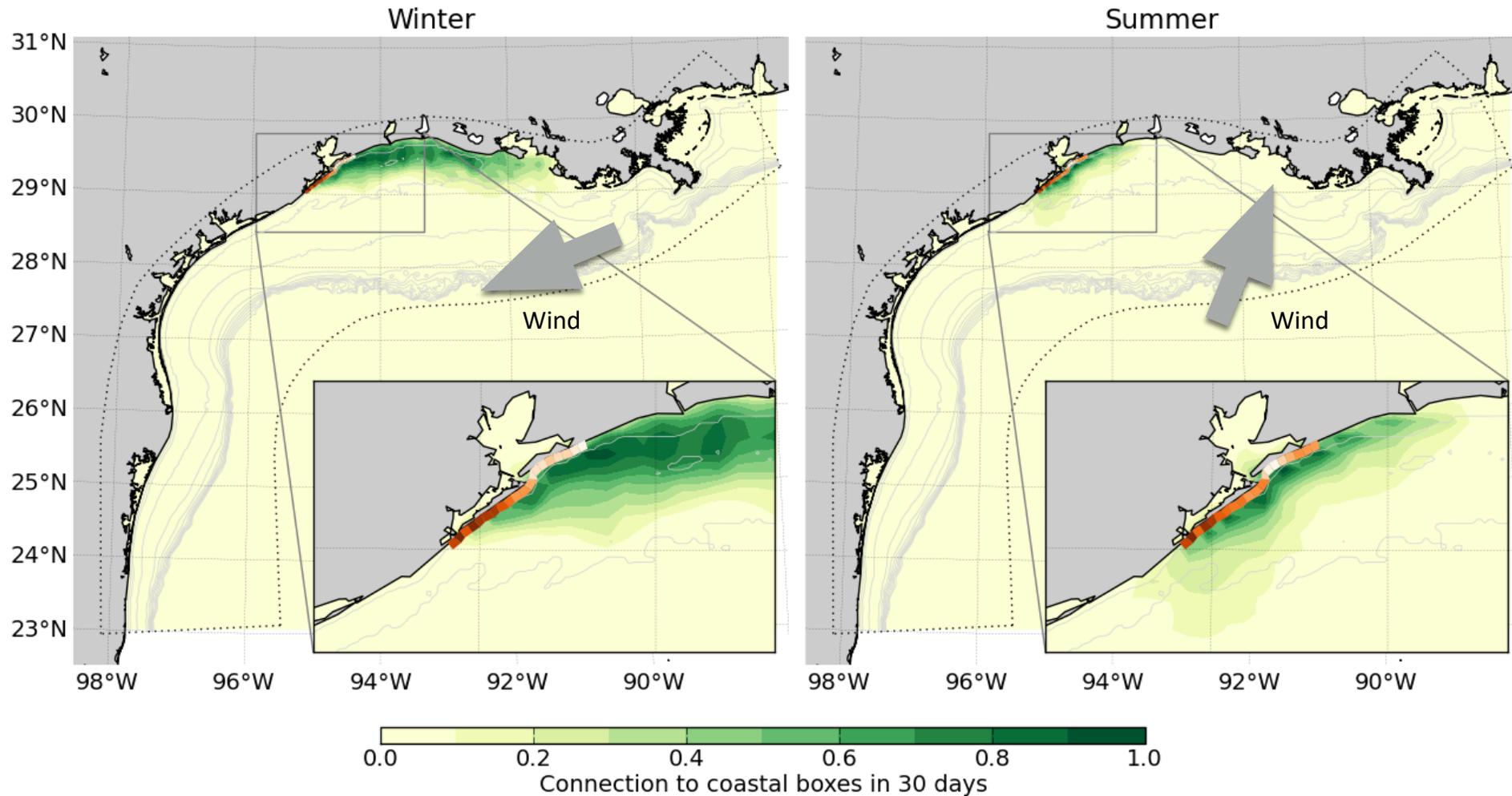
Dispersion: Seasonal comparison



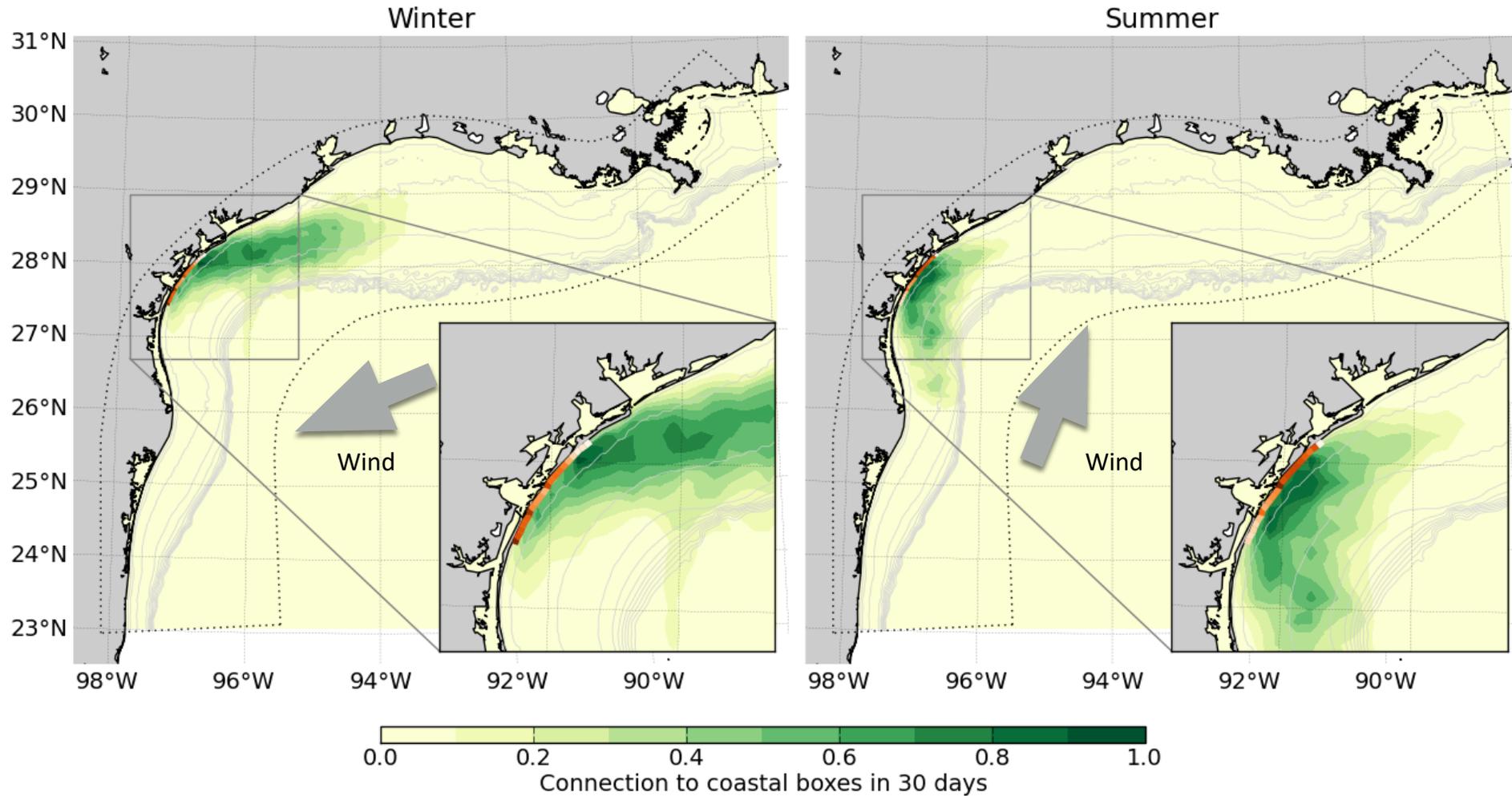
Dispersion: GLAD comparison



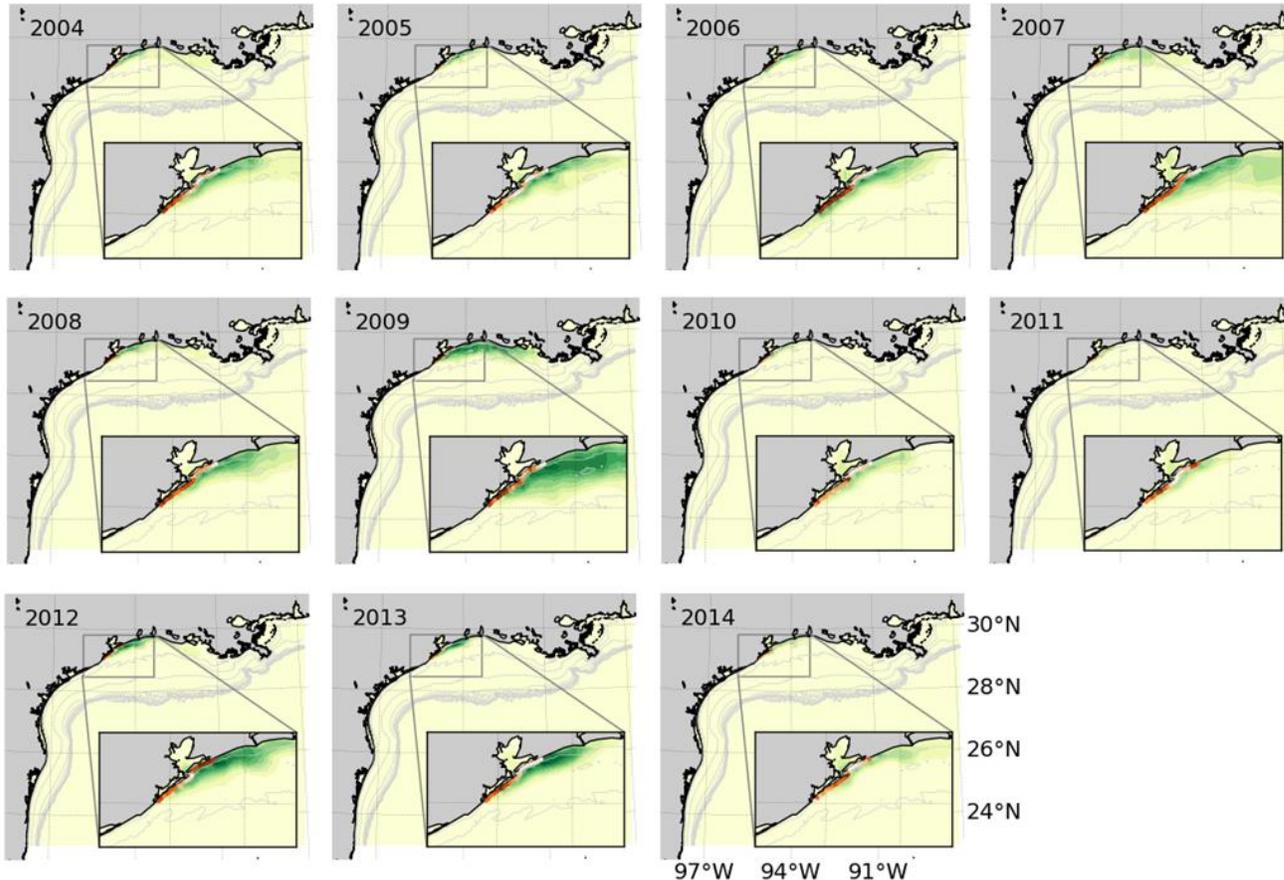
Strength of Coastal Connection to Galveston



Strength of Coastal Connection to Port Aransas



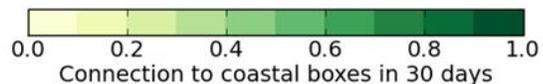
Winter connection to Galveston



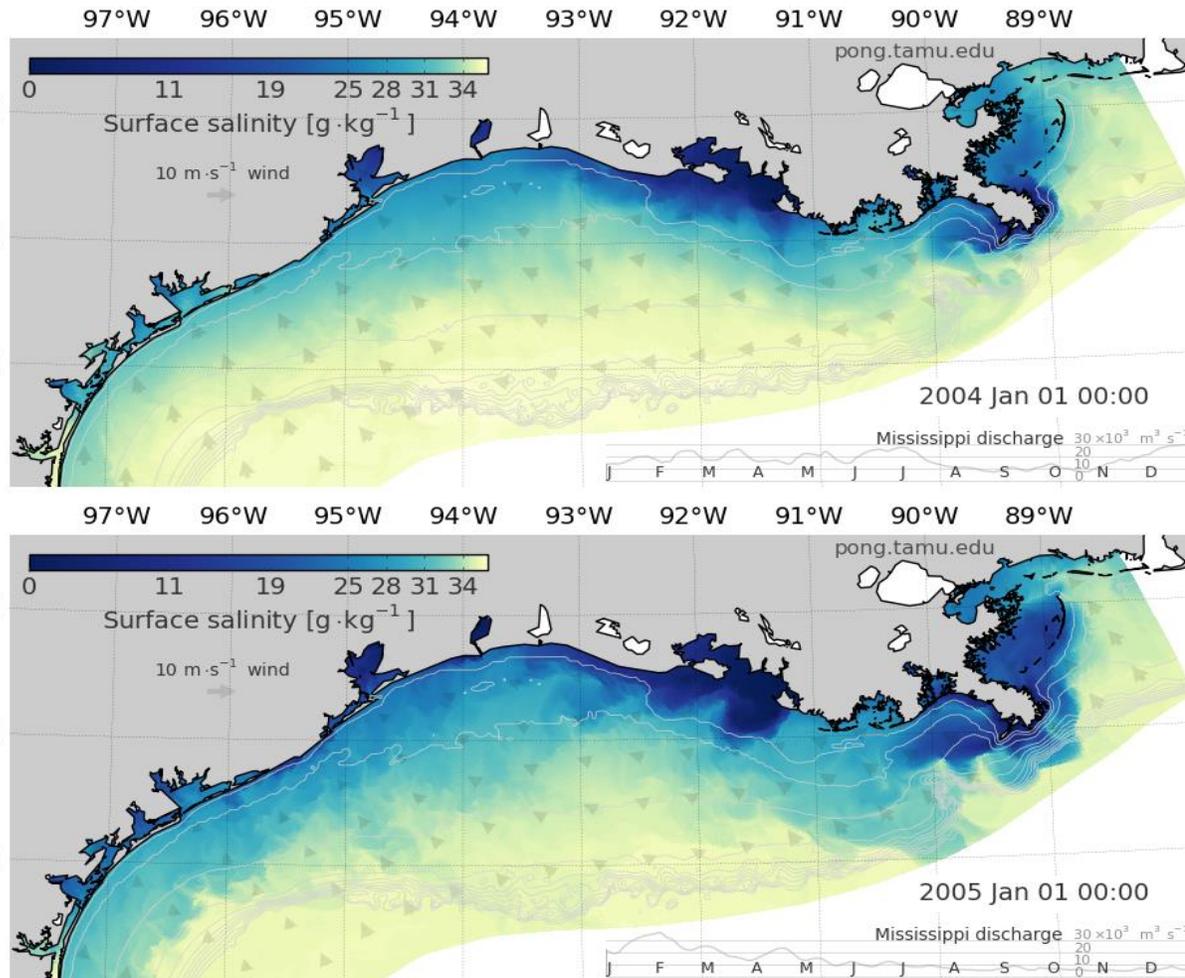
Coincident winds: $r^2=0.76$

+fall river discharge: $r^2=0.94$

- Wind more to north, more impact to coast
- More sensitivity to coincident wind direction than Port Aransas
- More fall river discharge, less impact



Winter connection to Galveston

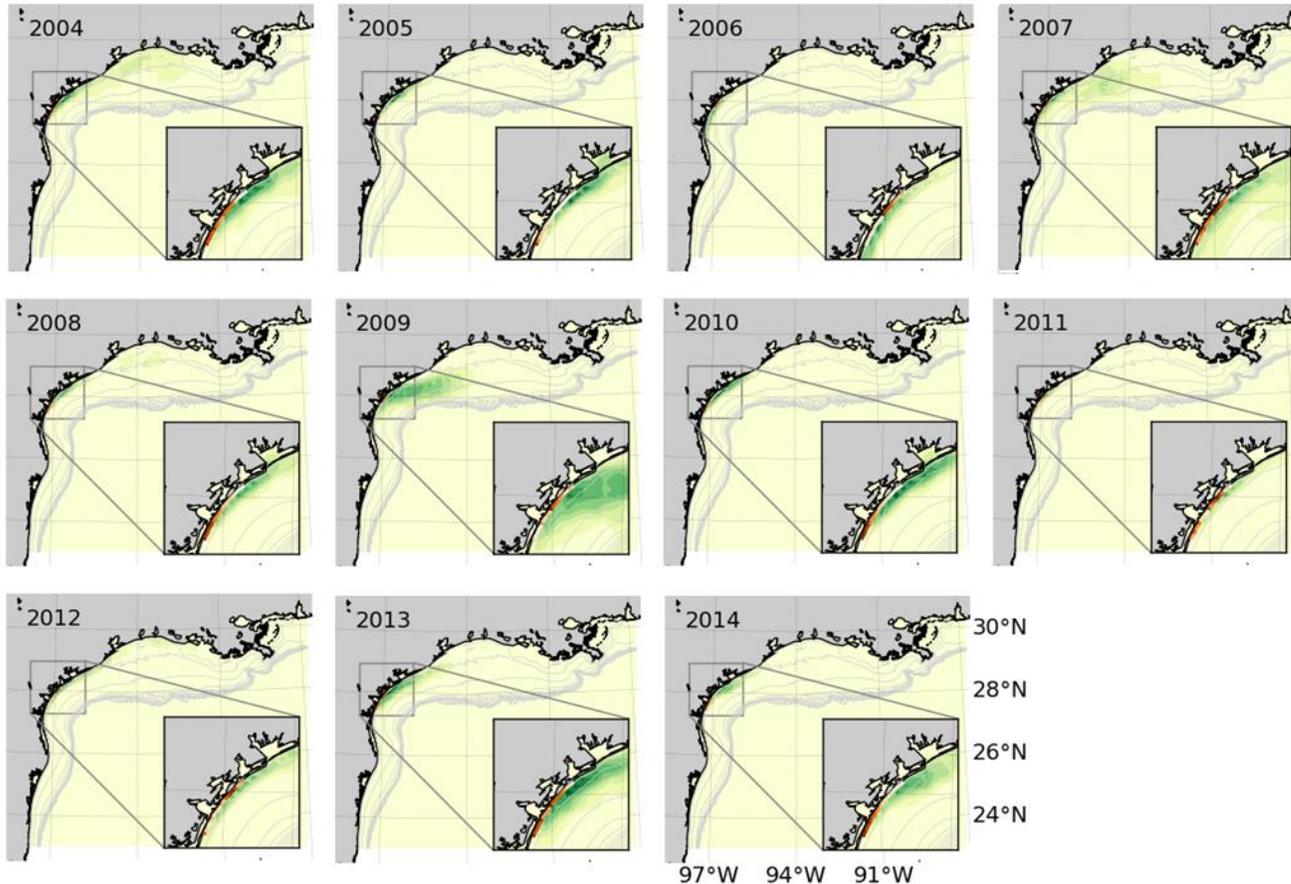


Coincident winds: $r^2=0.76$

+fall river discharge: $r^2=0.94$

- Wind more to north, more impact to coast
- More sensitivity to coincident wind direction than Port Aransas
- More fall river discharge, less impact

Winter connection to Port Aransas



Coincident winds: $r^2=0.40$

+fall river discharge and fall wind speed: $r^2=0.83$

- Wind more to north, more impact to coast
- Less sensitivity to coincident wind direction than Galveston
- More fall river discharge and stronger fall wind, less impact



Summary

- Shelf flow features strongly impact dispersion.
- Shelf model reasonably captures behavior of dispersion spatially and in time.
- Detailed study of coastal regions can lead to quantitative understanding of processes responsible for spill impact and related forcing mechanisms.

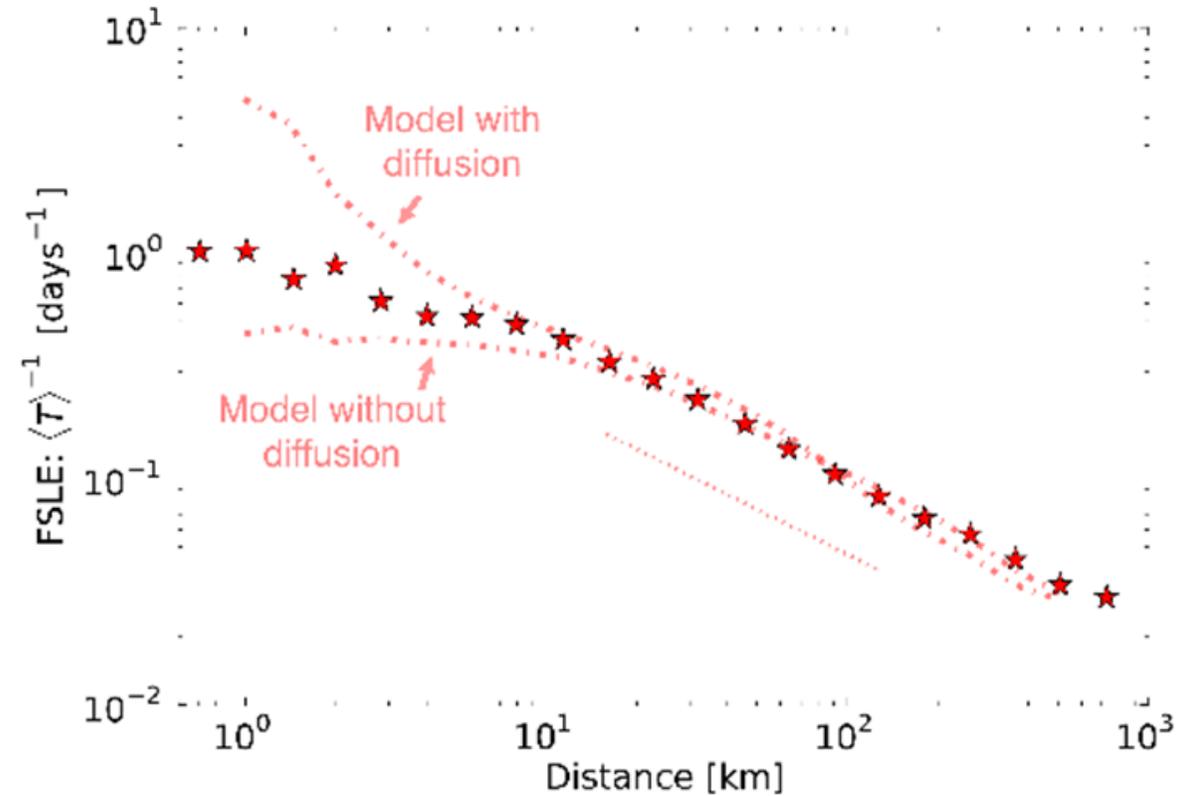
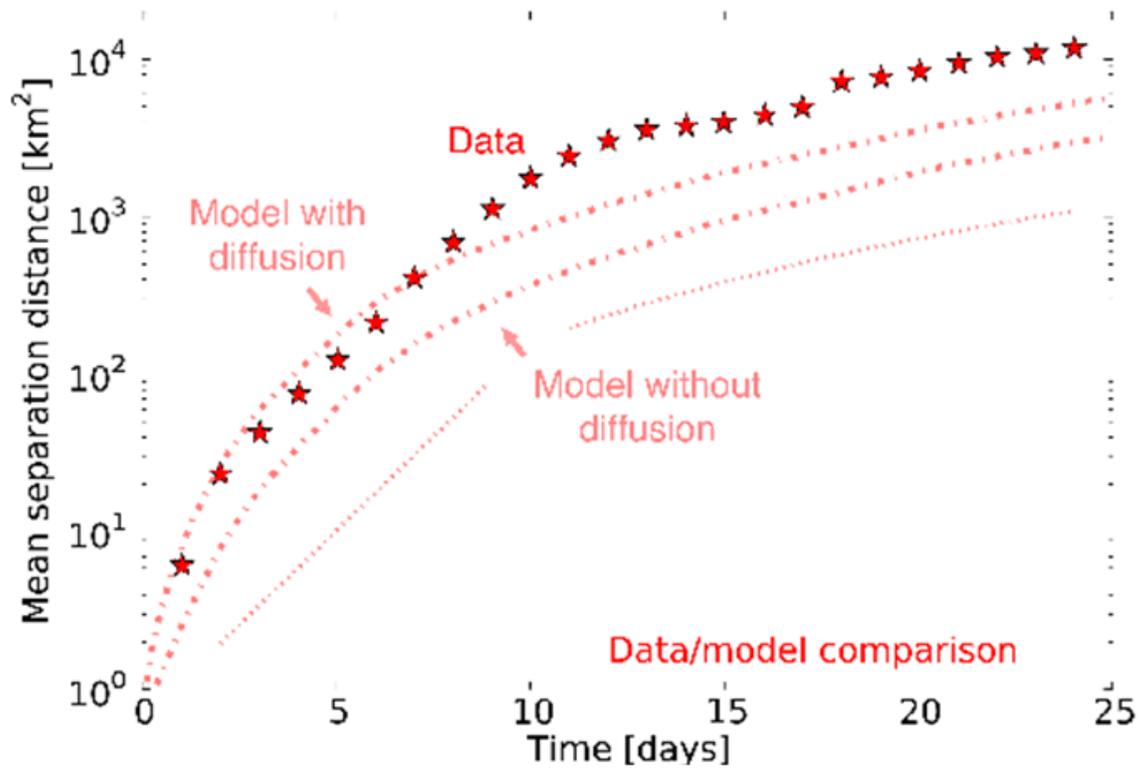


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Data from LaCasce & Ohlmann (2003), Journal of Marine Research