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CoLAB
+ATLANTIC



OGS

Istituto Nazionale
di Oceanografia
e di Geofisica
Sperimentale



NEREIDES

North adriatic Environmental Risks connected with Isarzo
plumes Discharge and possible Solutions

i NEST

Interconnected
North-East Innovation
Ecosystem



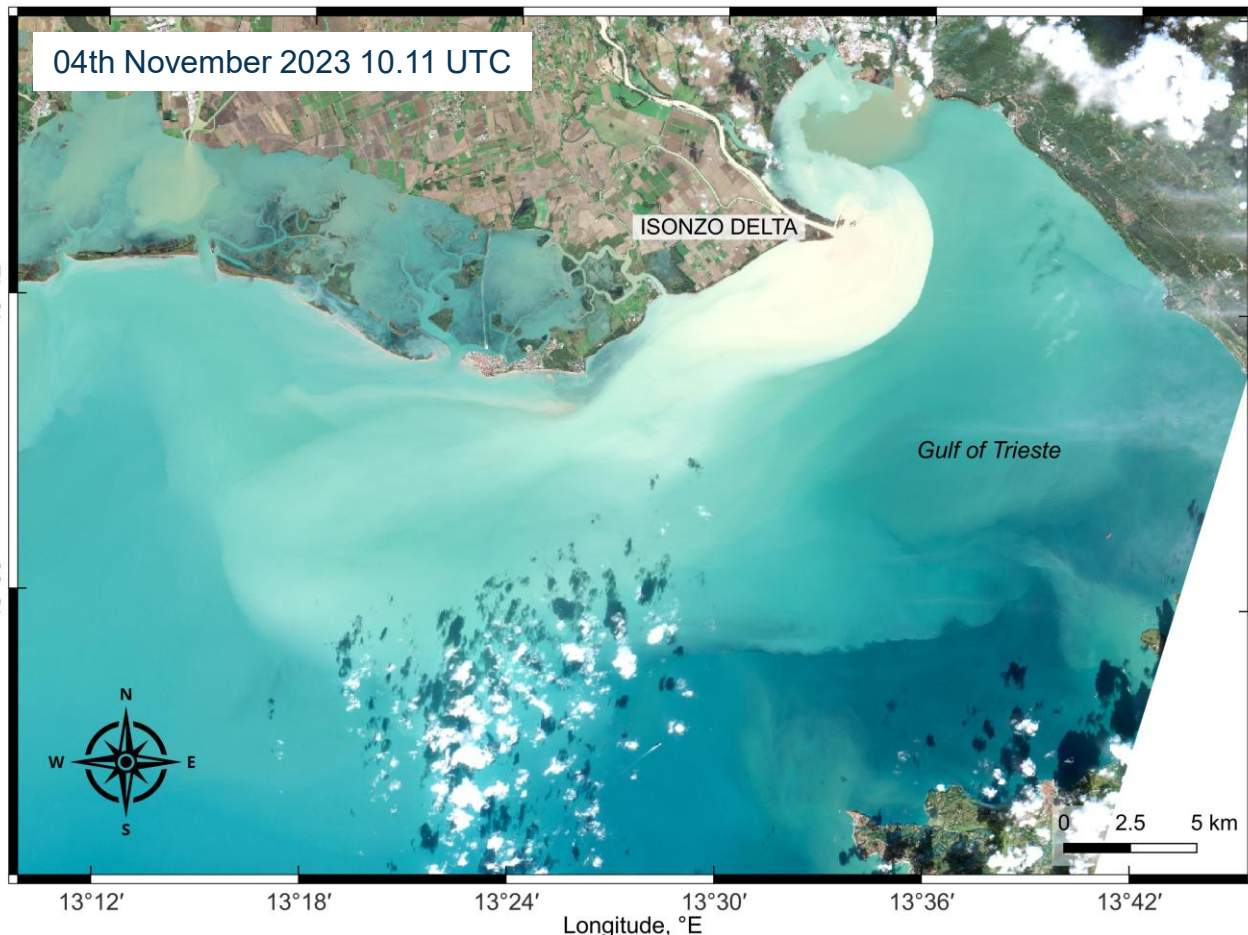
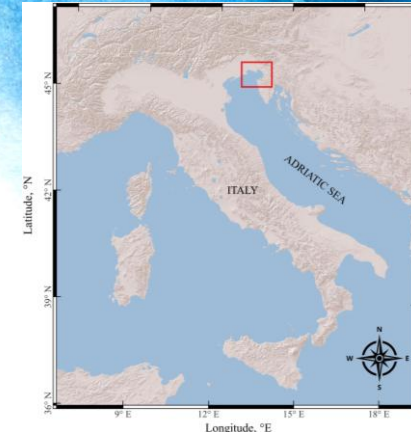
A multiplatform analysis of wind- and river- driven surface circulation in the Gulf of Trieste (northern Adriatic Sea)

Davide Lombardo, Fabio Giordano, Emanuele Ingrassia,
Milena Menna, Lise Dekoster, Giorgio Bolzon, Antonio
Bussani, Davide Deponte, Simone Martini, Massimo
Pacciaroni, Stefano Querin, Laura Ursella

MonGOOS
2 – 4 December 2025
Lisbon (Portugal)

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ISONZO PLUME

Period: October – November 2023



Sentinel-2 image from Copernicus website: <https://link.dataspace.copernicus.eu/l3n1>

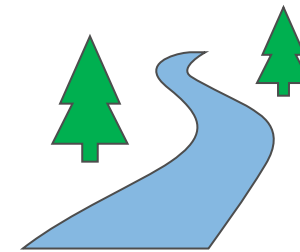
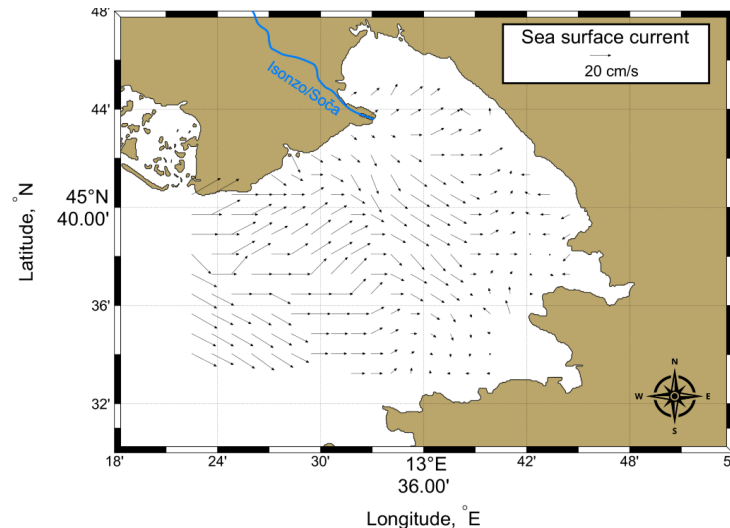
- Heavy rainfalls;
- Strong southerly winds;
- Strong river discharge;
- Coastal storm and coastal flooding.








RESEARCH QUESTION

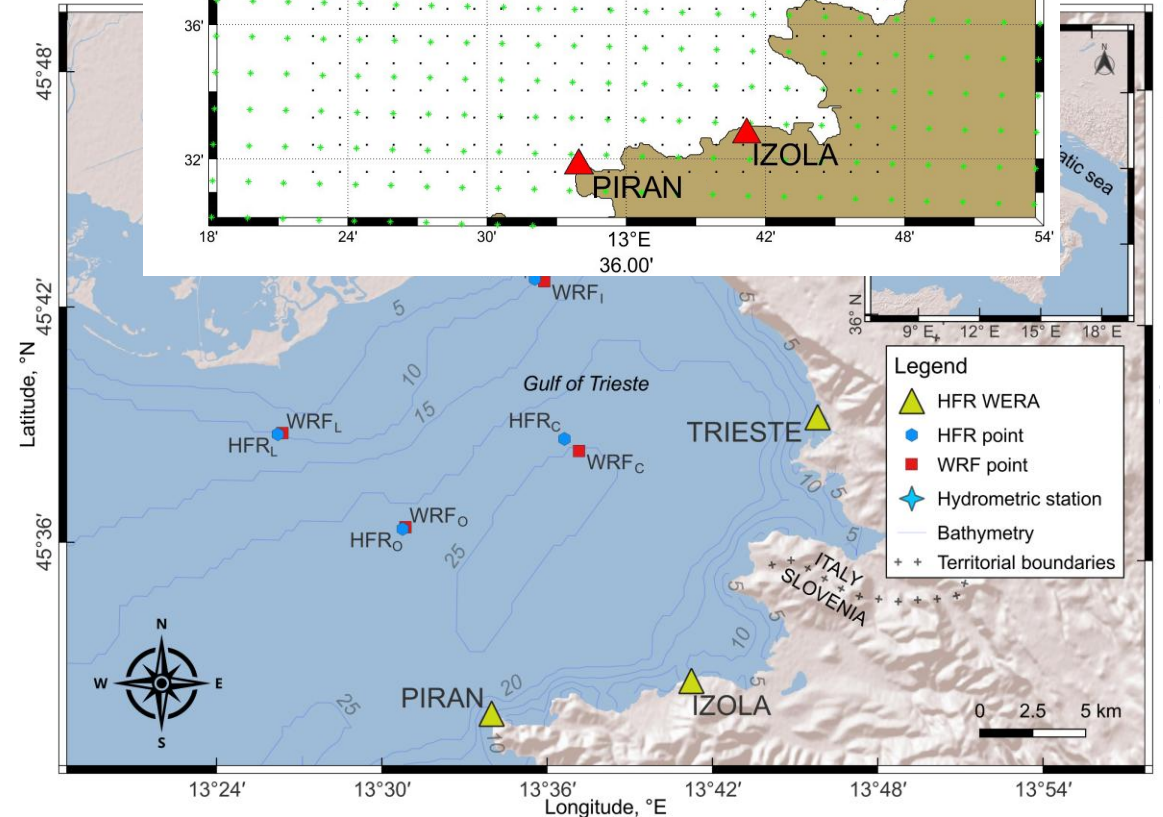
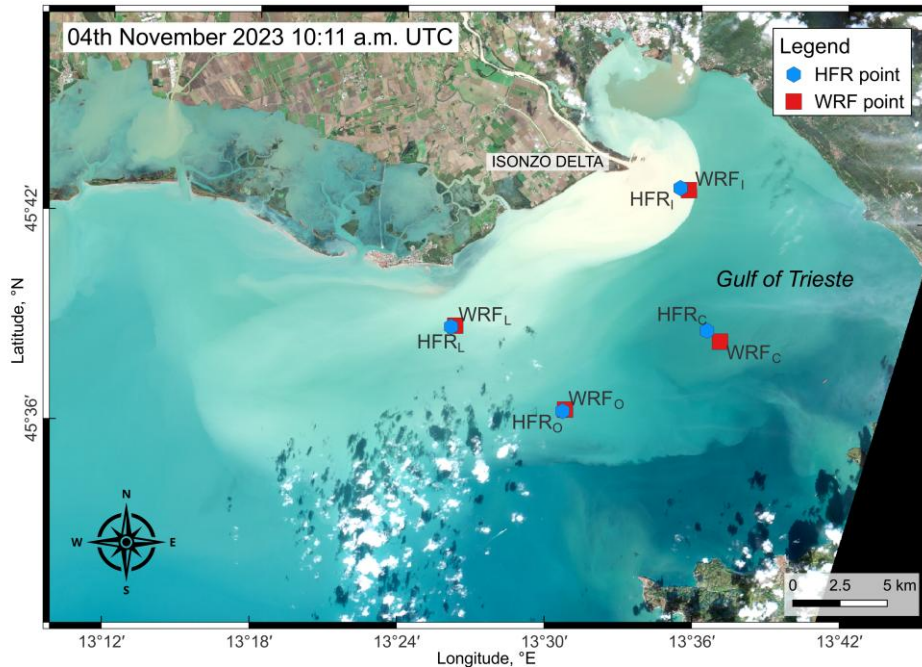
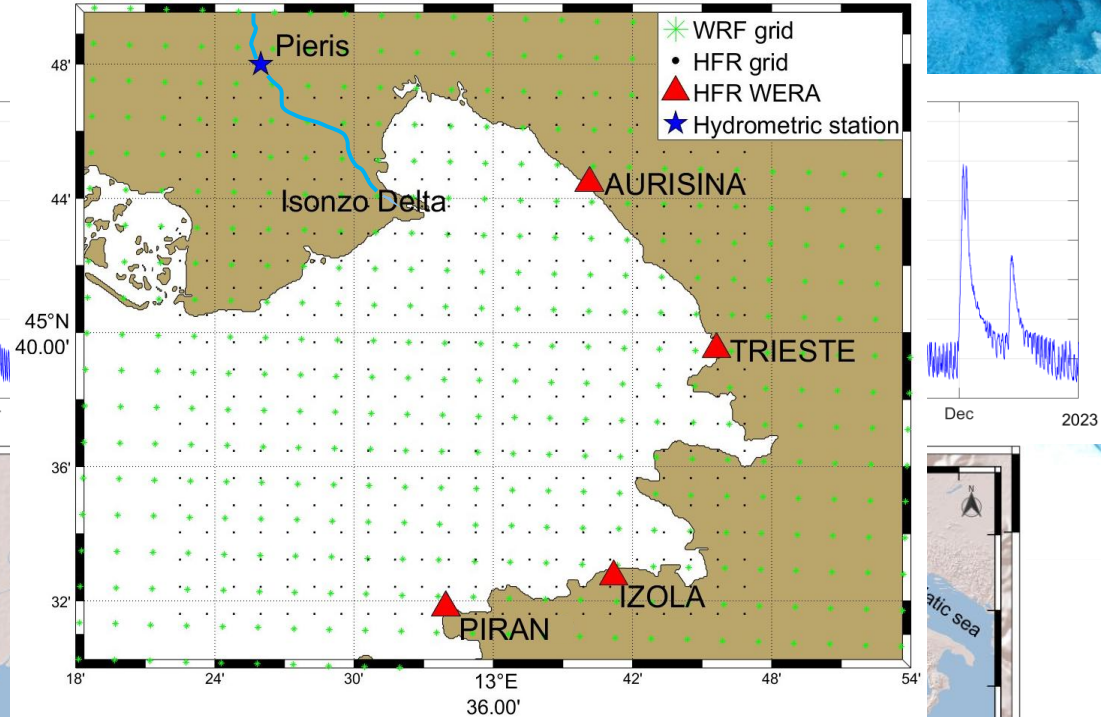
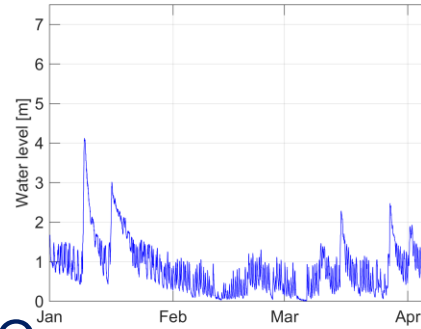
Can intense river outflows from the Isonzo/Soča, triggered by heavy rainfall, dominate over wind-induced effects?



THE INFLUENCE OF THE ISONZO PLUME

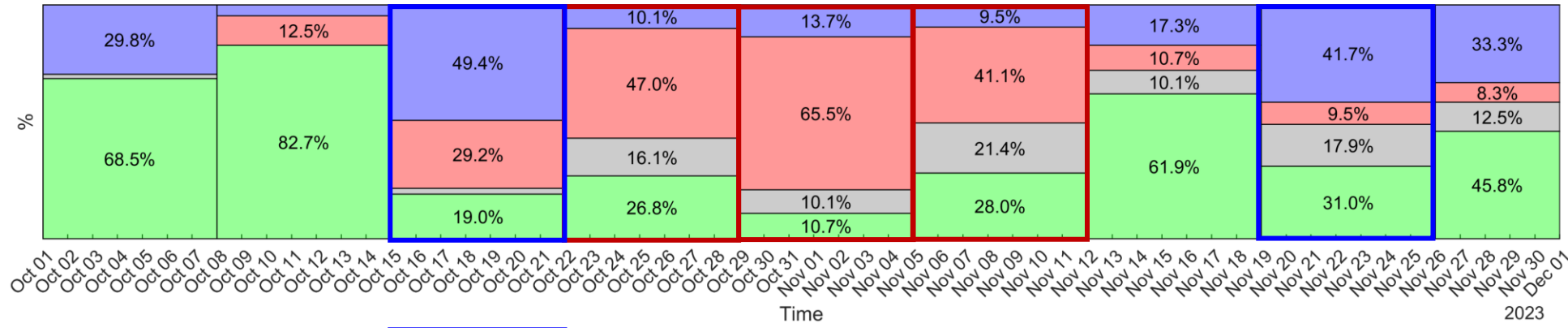
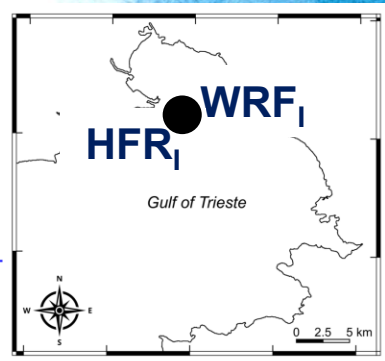
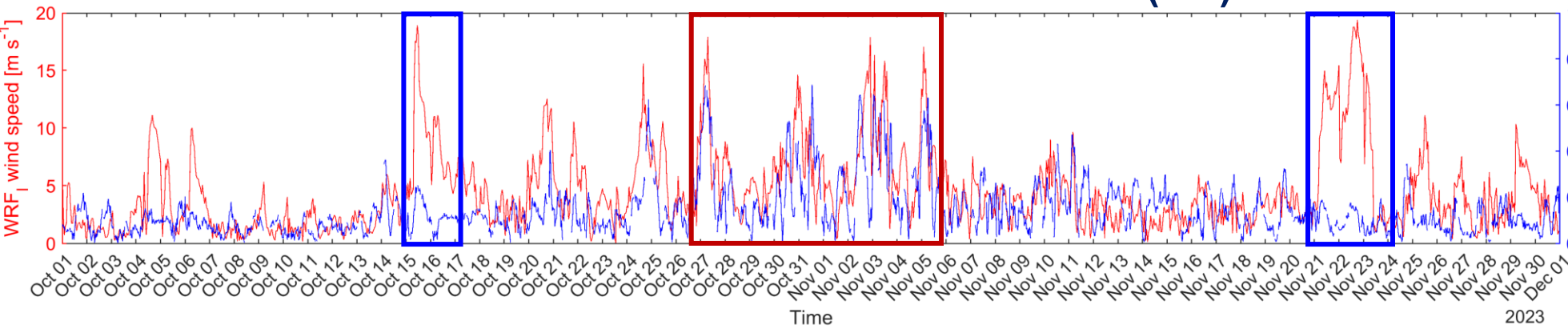
INTEGRATED ANALYSIS

-  Hydrometric data (ARPA FVG);
-  WRF model - wind data (ARPA FVG);
-  HFR data (OGS, ARPA FVG, NIB, ARSO <https://www.hfrnode.eu/networks/hfr-nadr-2/>): currents and waves.



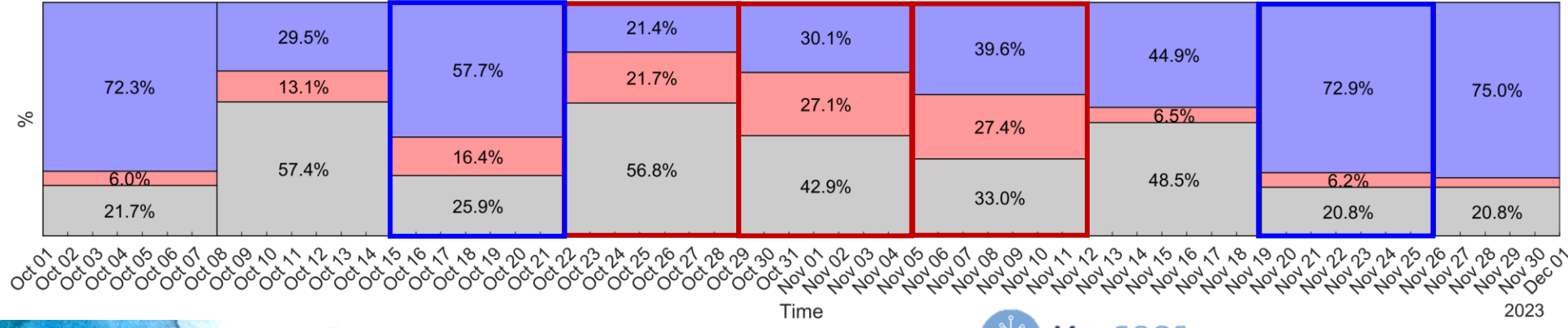
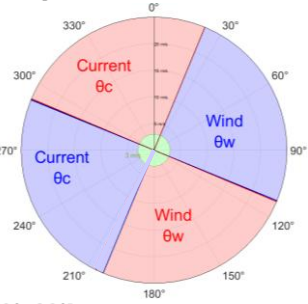
THE INFLUENCE OF THE ISONZO PLUME

MAIN RESULTS (1/4)



Wind direction: coming from

- Bora: $\theta_w \in [22.5^\circ, 112.5^\circ]$
- Southerly Wind: $\theta_w \in [112.5^\circ, 206^\circ]$
- Other Directions
- Low Winds: $\theta_w \in [0^\circ, 360^\circ]$



Currents direction: is going

- $\theta_c \in [202.5^\circ, 292.5^\circ]$
- $\theta_c \in [292.5^\circ, 360^\circ] \cup [0^\circ, 26^\circ]$
- Other Directions

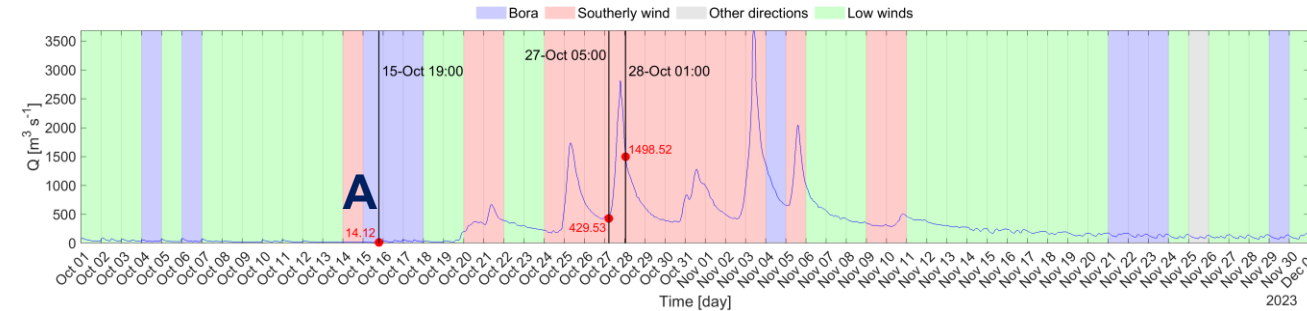
THE INFLUENCE OF THE ISONZO PLUME

MAIN RESULTS (2/4)

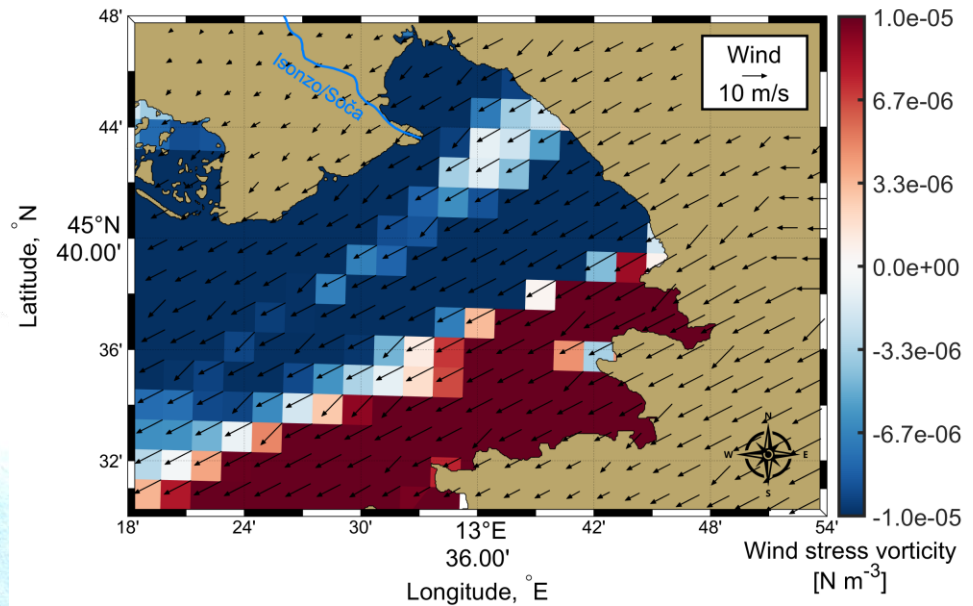
CASE A

Bora wind and no outflow on 15 October at 19:00 UTC.

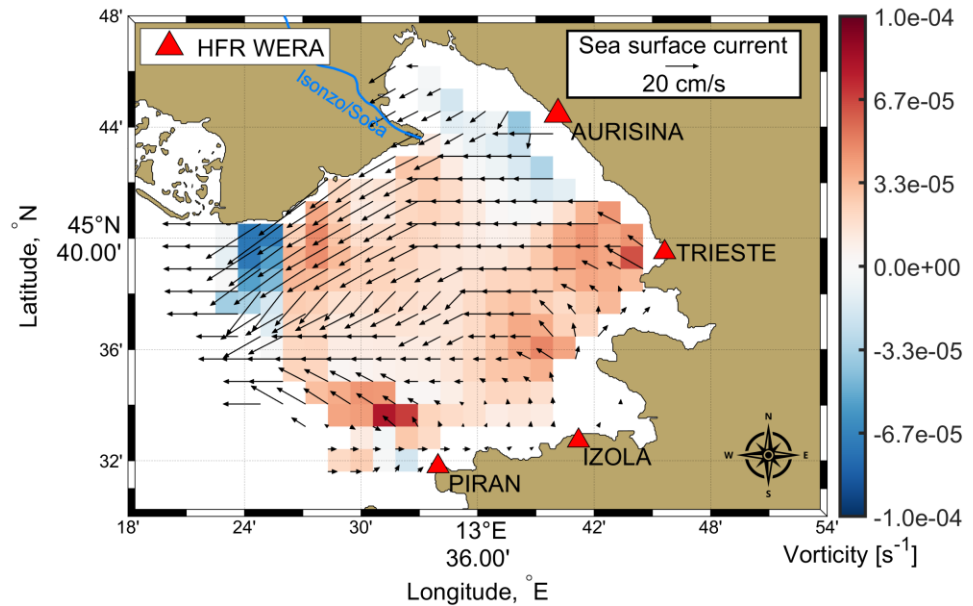
Discharge $14.12 \text{ m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$.



Wind field and vorticity



Currents and vorticity



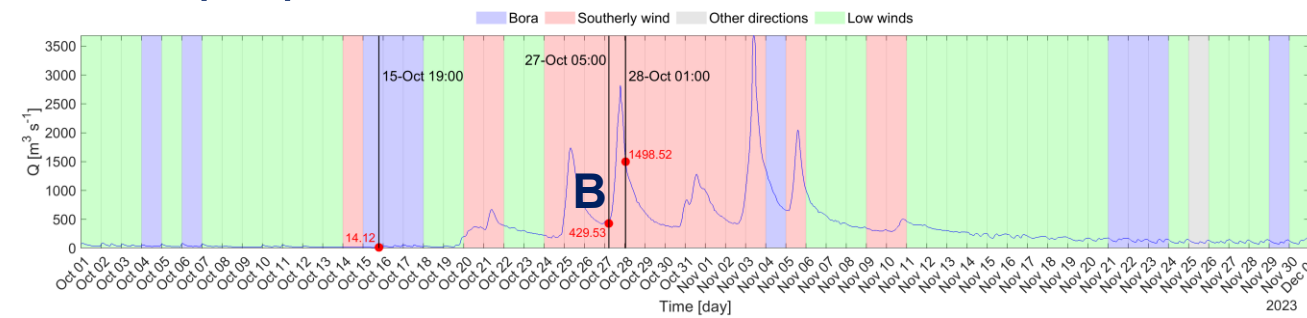
Bora wind  **Intensified cyclonic circulation**

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ISONZO PLUME

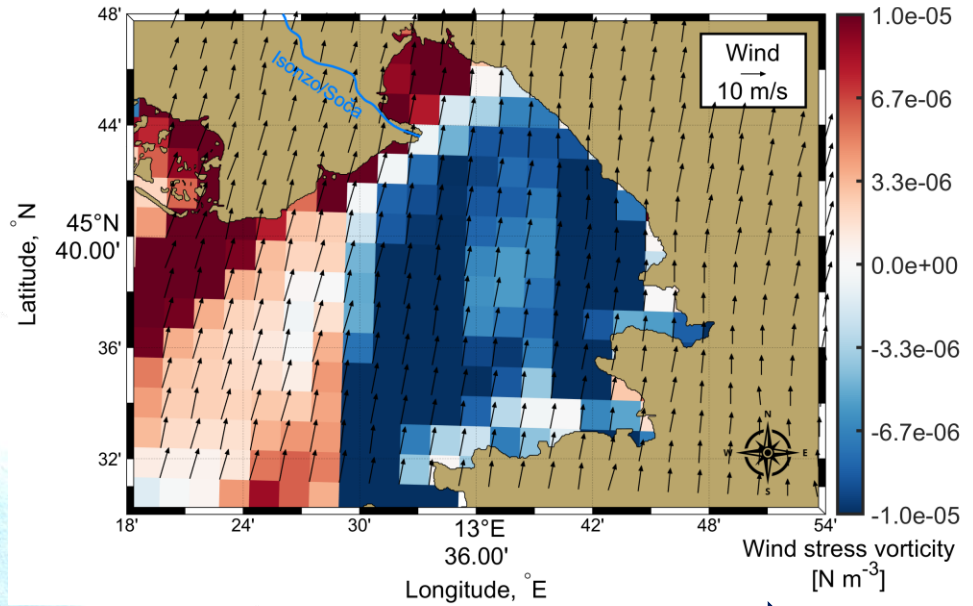
MAIN RESULTS (3/4)

CASE B

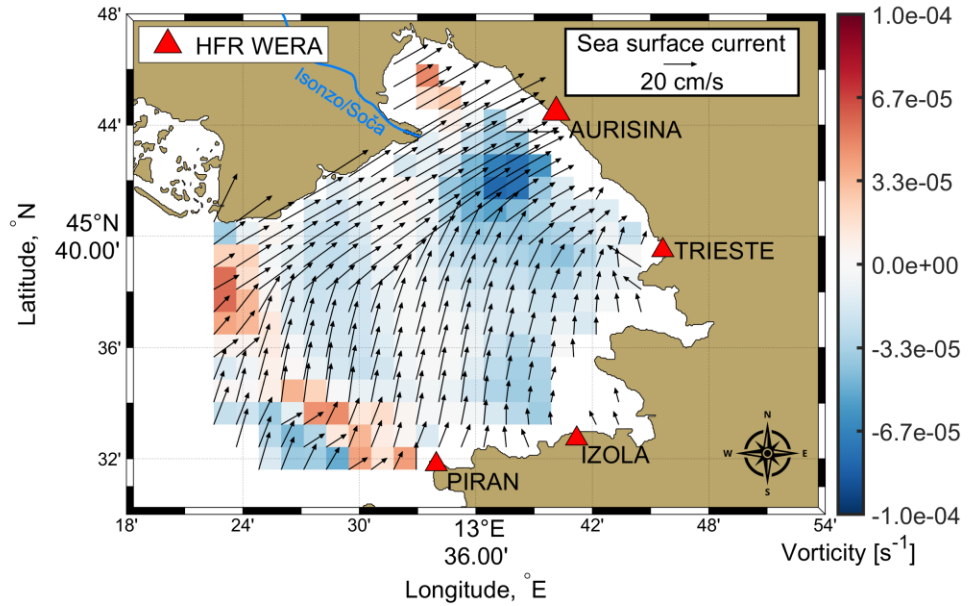
Southerly wind and weak outflow on 27 October at 05:00 UTC.
Discharge $429.53 \text{ m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$.



Wind field and vorticity



Currents and vorticity



Southerly wind \Rightarrow **Circulation shift in anticyclonic**

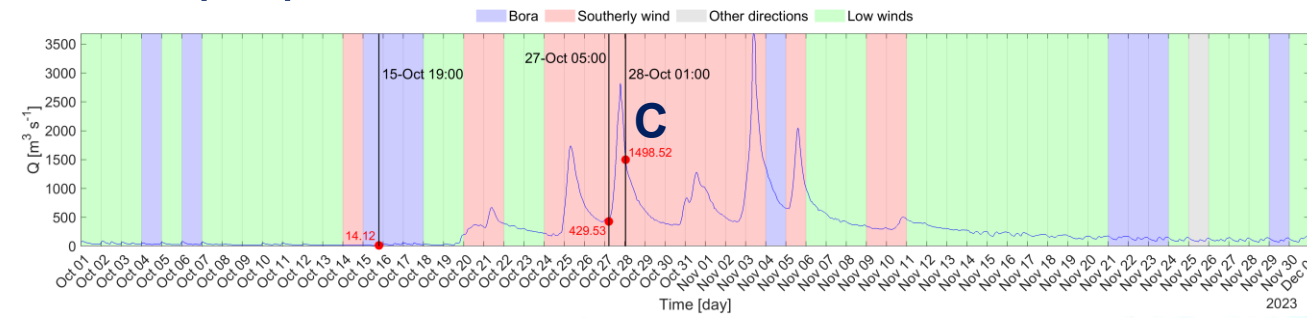
THE INFLUENCE OF THE ISONZO PLUME

MAIN RESULTS (4/4)

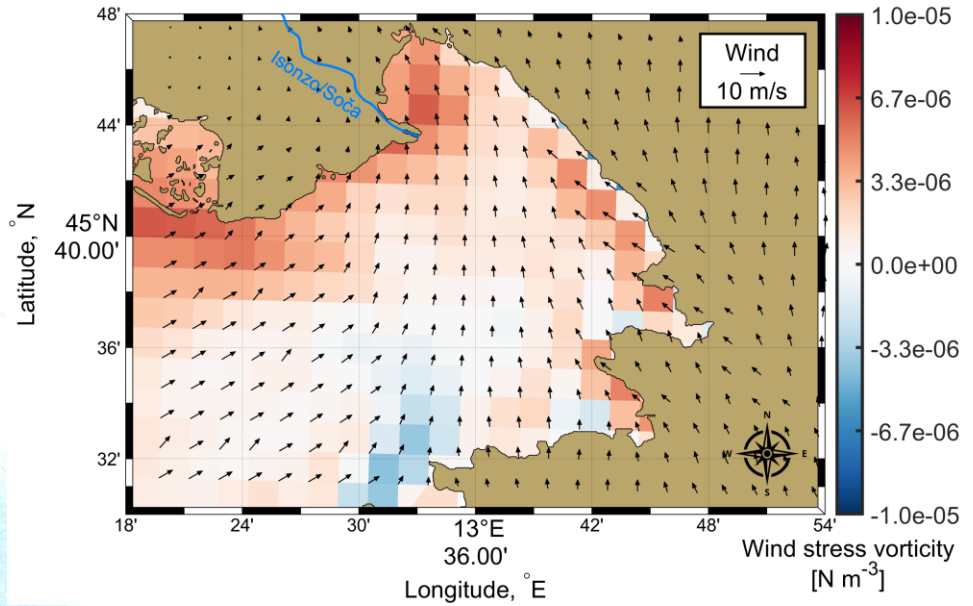
CASE C

Southerly wind and strong outflow on 28 October at 01:00 UTC.

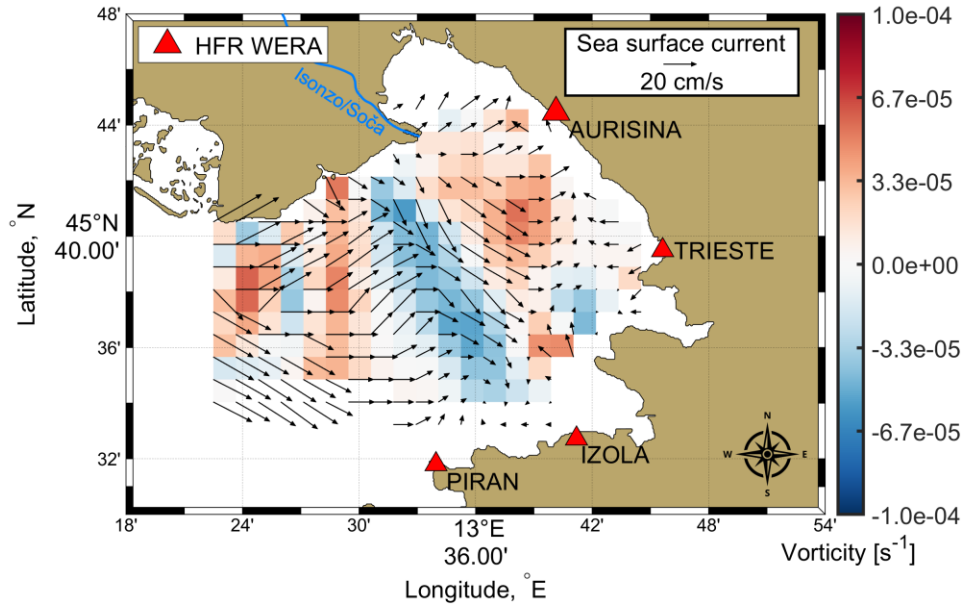
Discharge 1498.52 m³s⁻¹.



Wind field and vorticity

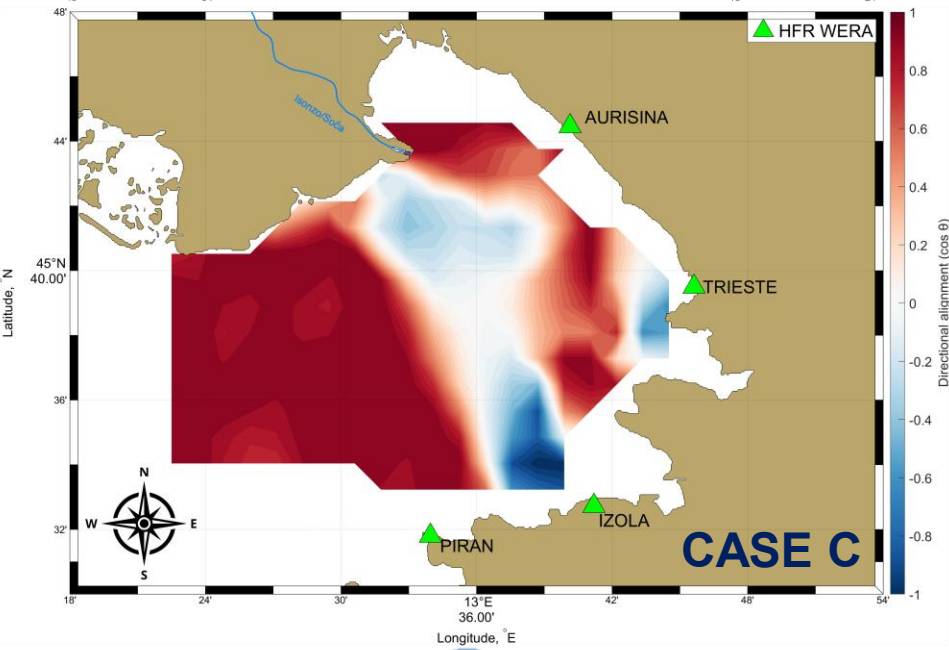
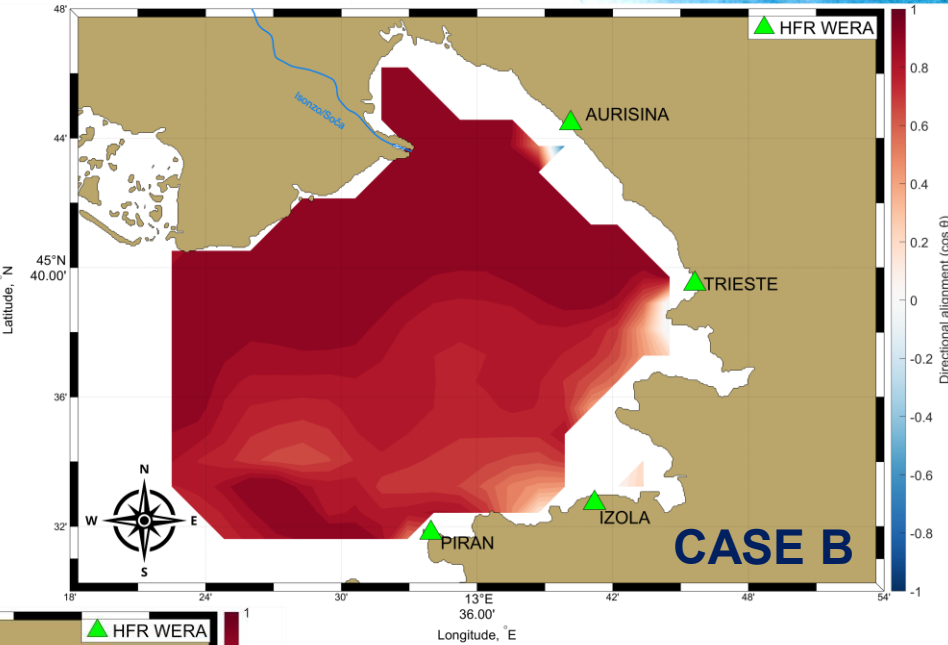
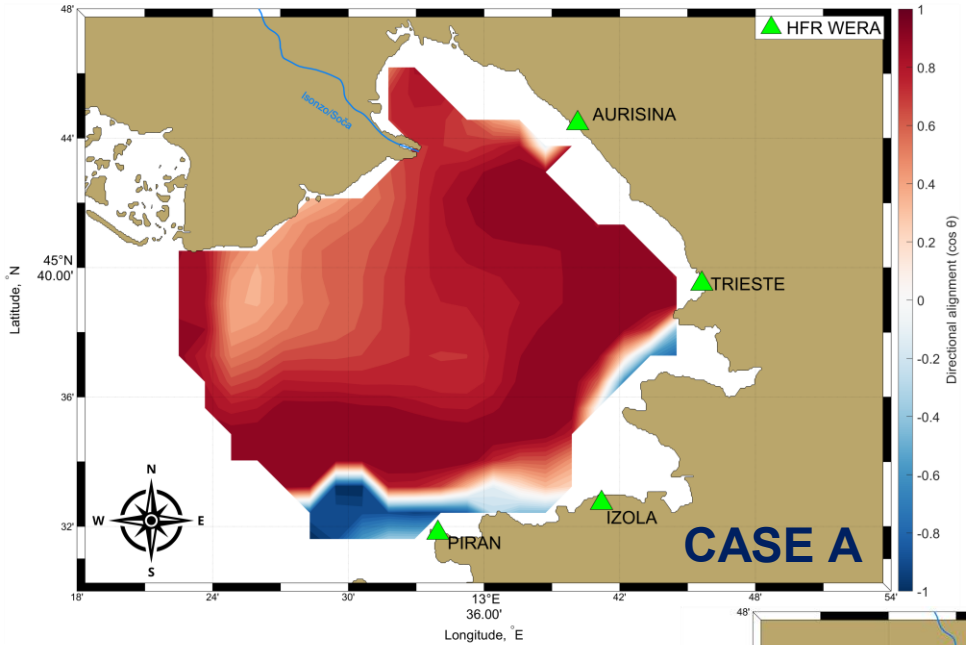


Currents and vorticity



Dominant circulation patterns could be triggered by periods of intense river outflows

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ISONZO PLUME



DRIFTER CODE DEPLOYMENT



8-9 October 2024



Southerly wind



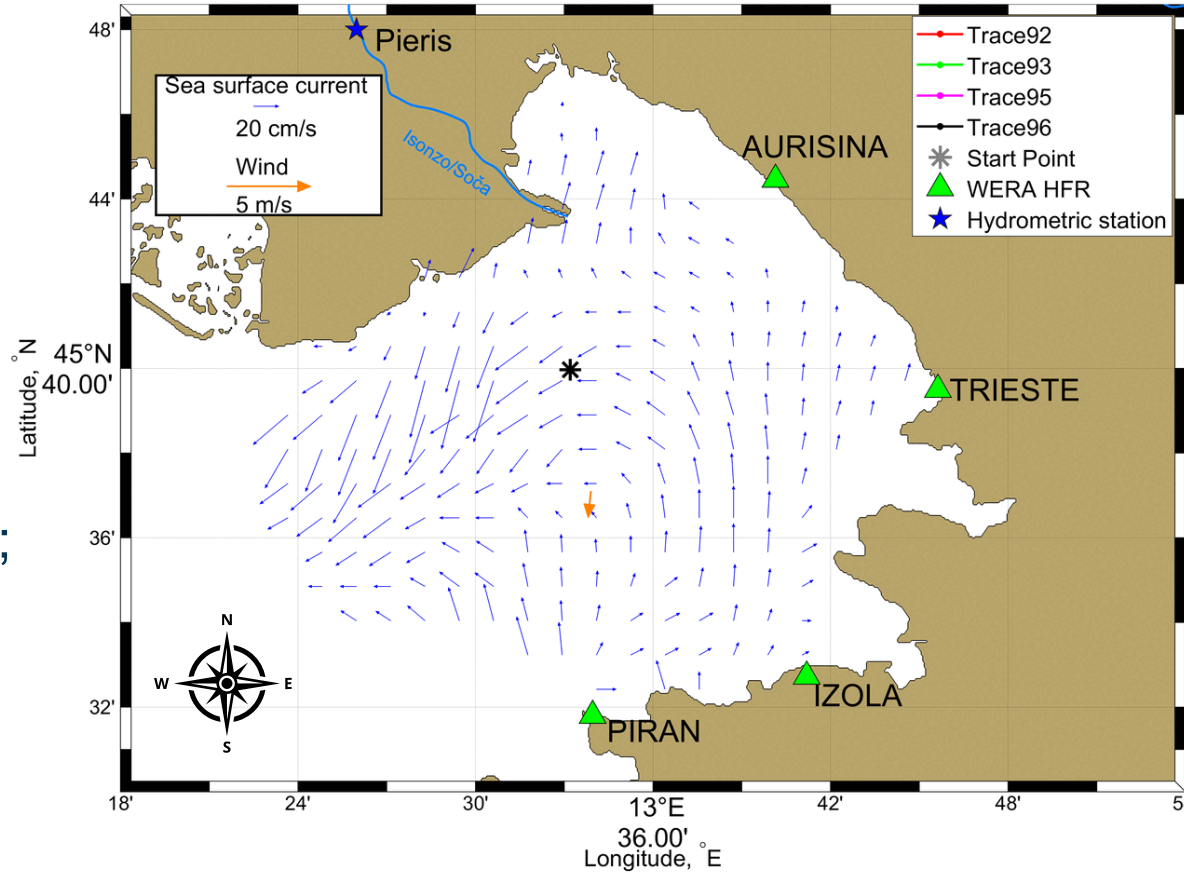
4 drifters;

Maps every 30 min;

Sea surface currents: WERA HFR;

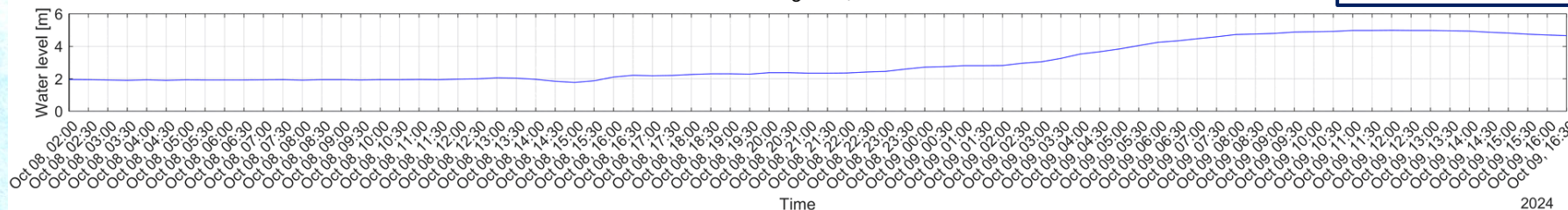
Wind: Paloma buoy;

Water level: Pieris hydrometric station.



QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

Drifter trajectories **follow** the surface currents measured by HF radar.



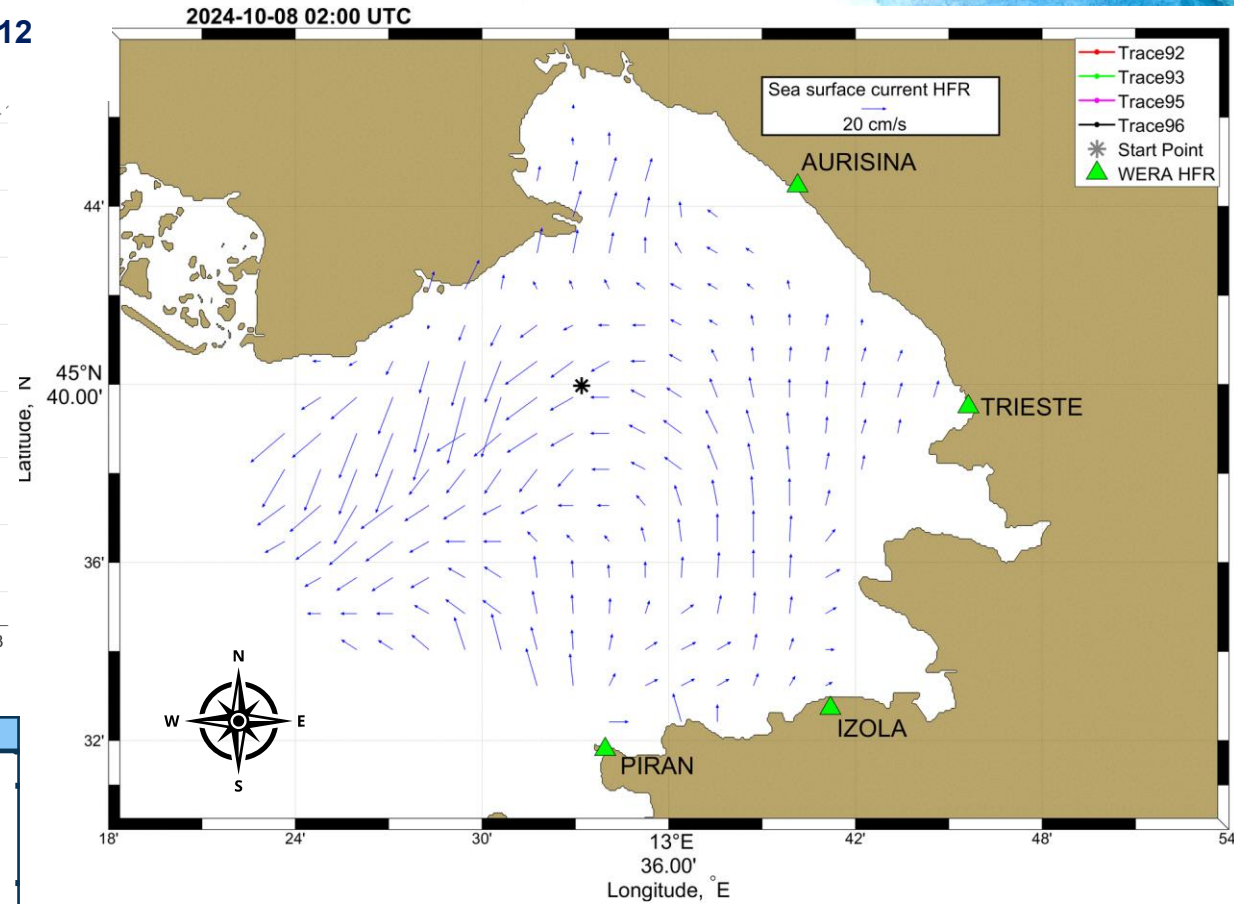
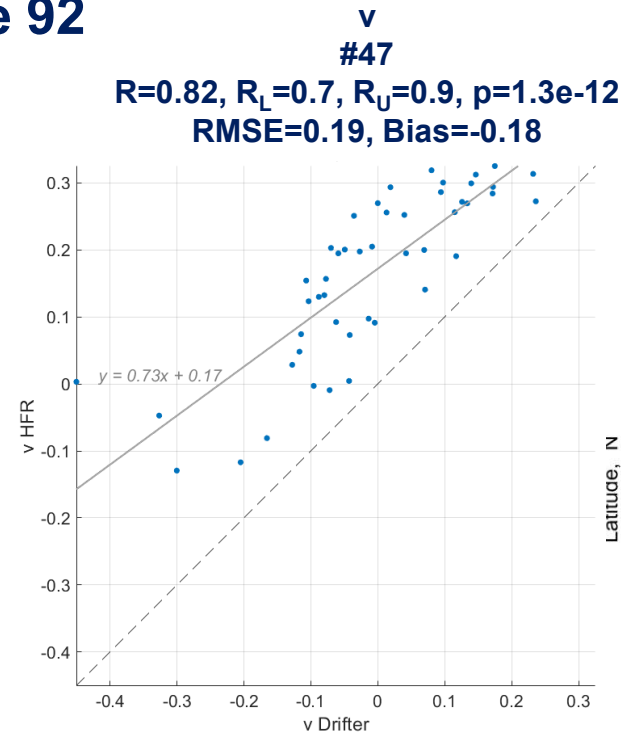
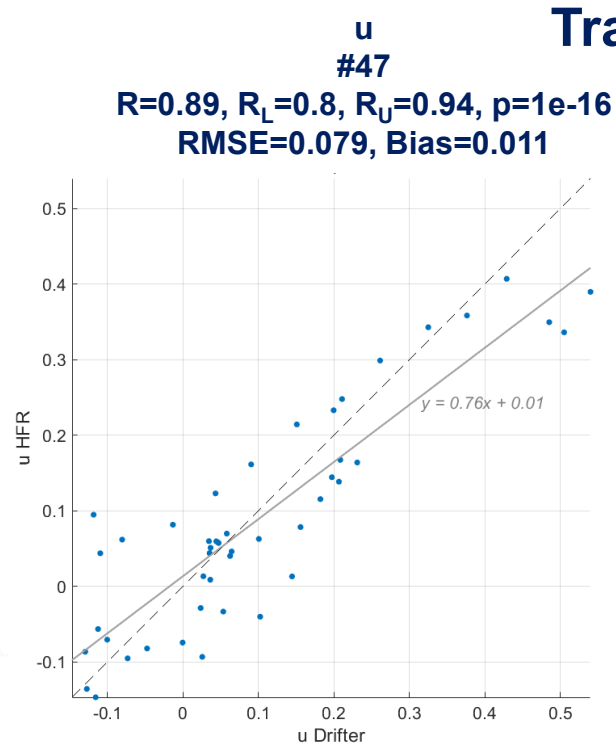
Time

2024

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS DRIFTER – HFR AND DRIFTER – MODEL



OCTOBER 2024



Drifter name	R	
	U _{HFR} VS U _{drifter}	V _{HFR} VS V _{drifter}
Trace 92	0.89 (R _L =0.80, R _U =0.94)	0.82 (R _L =0.70, R _U =0.90)
Trace 93	0.87 (R _L =0.60, R _U =0.96)	0.49 (R _L =-0.12, R _U =0.83)
Trace 95	0.98 (R _L =0.92, R _U =1.00)	0.91 (R _L =0.64, R _U =0.98)
Trace 96	0.78 (R _L =0.64, R _U =0.87)	0.78 (R _L =0.65, R _U =0.87)

Comparison of HFR and drifter data shows good agreement

DRIFTER TRAJECTORY – SALINITY MODEL



OCTOBER 2024

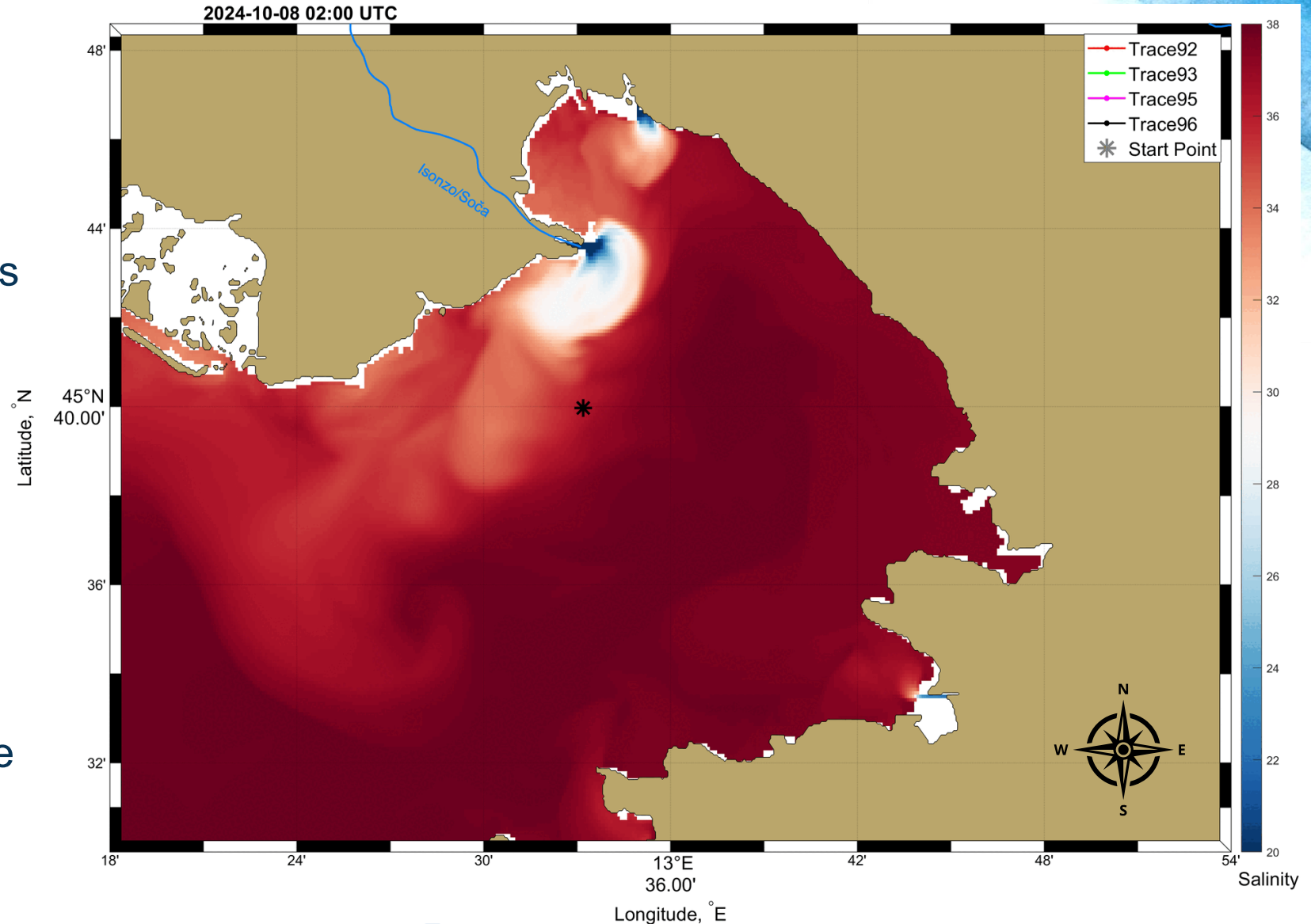
Visual analysis of drifter trajectories and salinity

🌊 Statistical analysis didn't provide satisfactory results → adopted a visual approach;

🌊 Drifter paths overlaid with hourly salinity maps;

🌊 Drifters initially follow the Isonzo plume with low salinity;

🌊 Two drifters later leave the plume towards Trieste.



DRIFTER TRAJECTORY – SALINITY MODEL

No HFR data ❌

Statistical analysis ❌



24 May – 2 June 2025

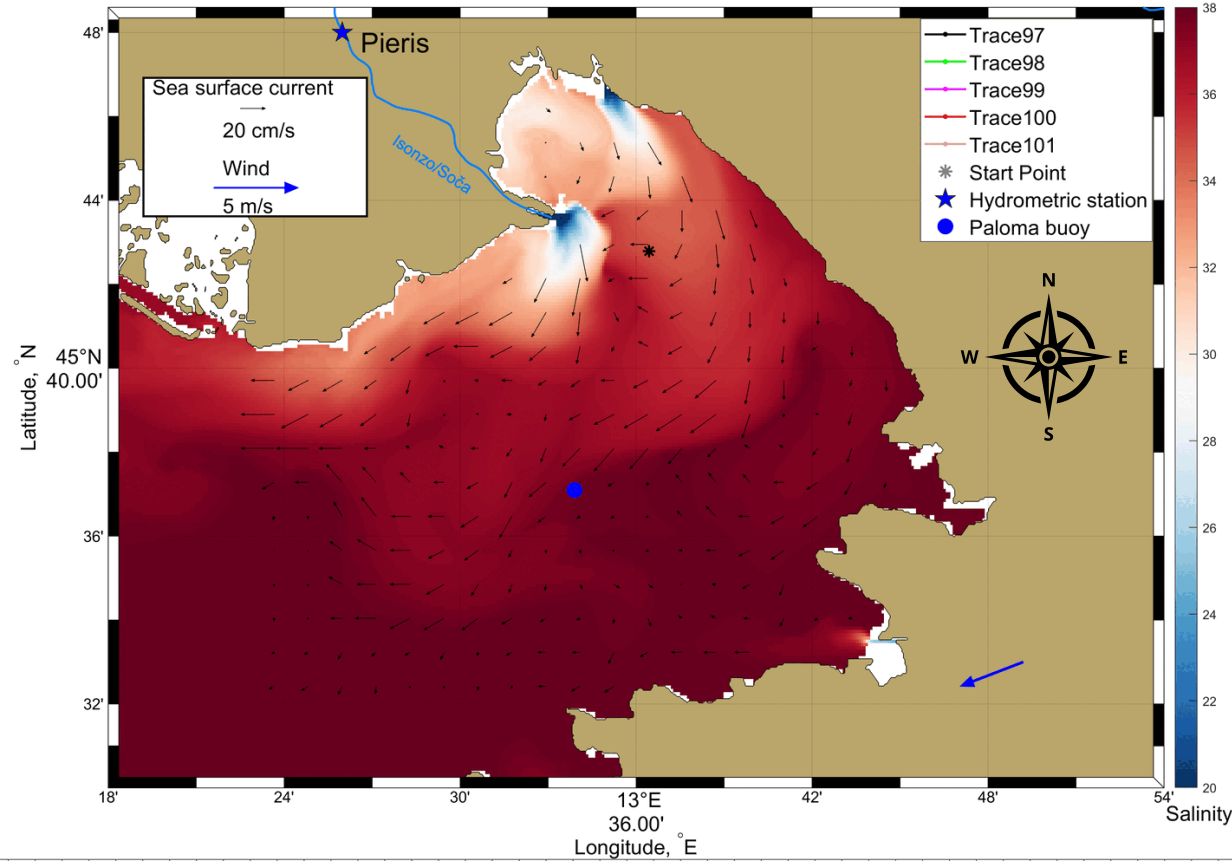


Variable

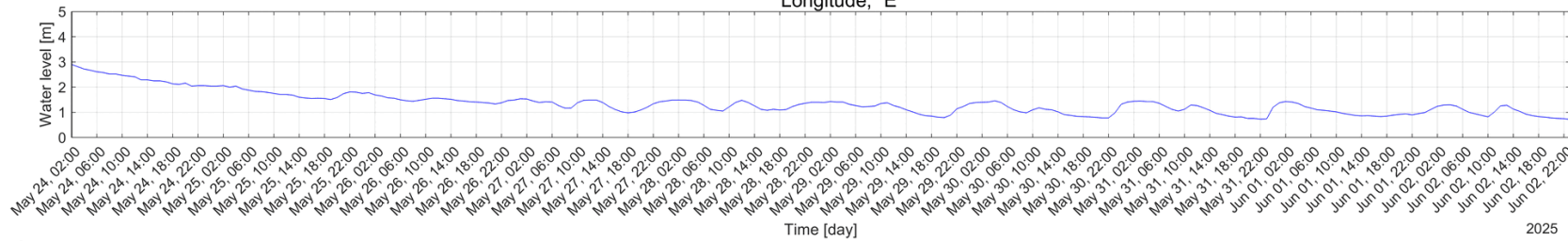


MAY – JUNE 2025

- 5 drifters;
- Maps every 1 hour;
- Sea surface currents: MITgcm;
- Salinity: MITgcm;
- Wind: Paloma buoy;
- Water level: Pieris hydrometric station.

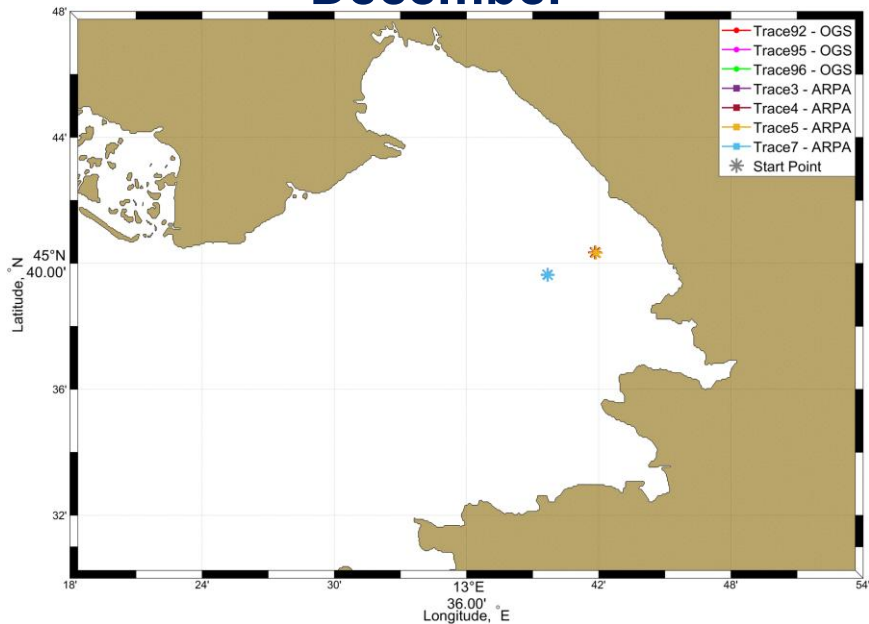


Drifters follow low-salinity areas, showing even like-eddy trajectories.

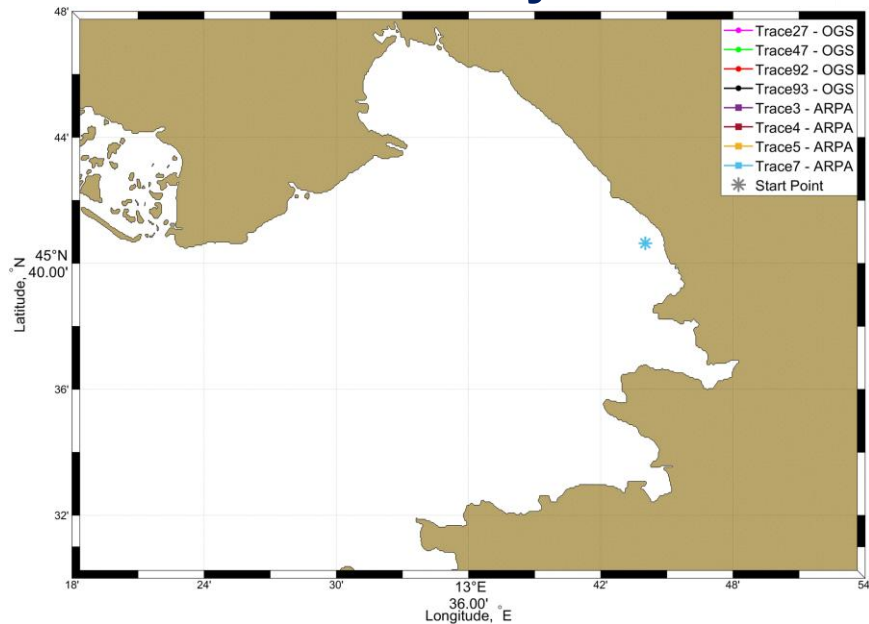


JOINT DEPLOYMENTS OGS – ARPA FVG

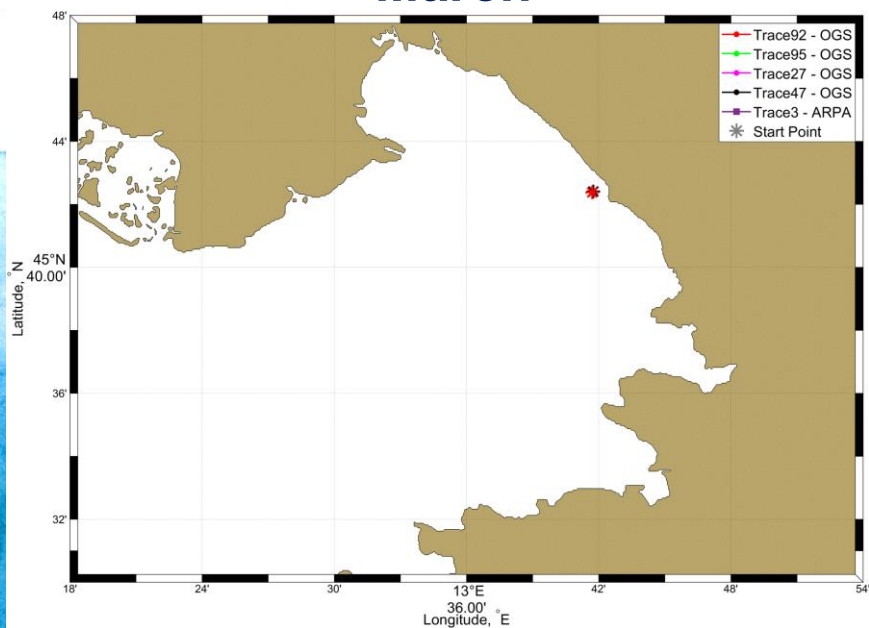
December



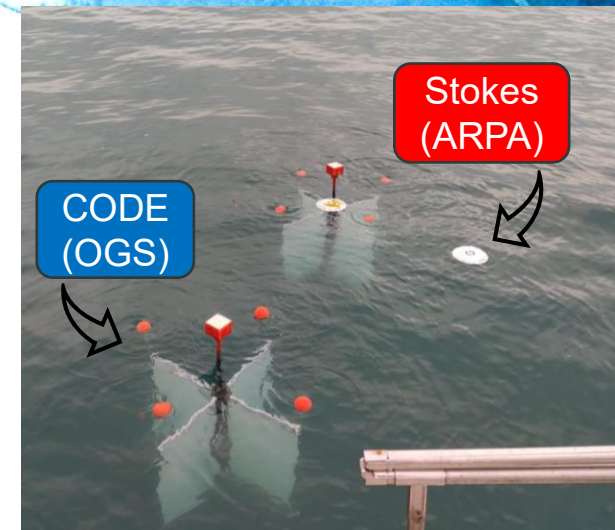
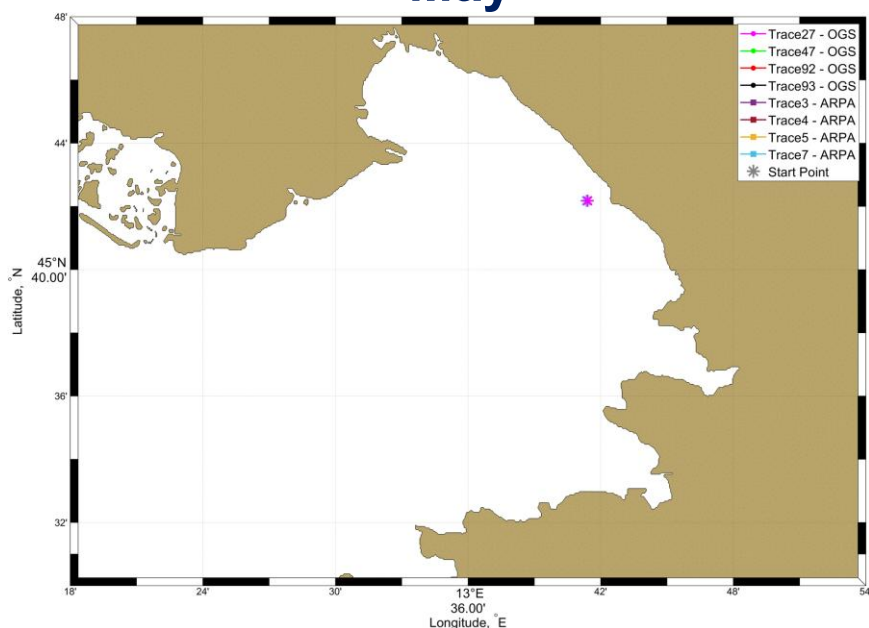
February



March



May



DRIFTER

CODE

STOKES



OGS

ARPA FVG

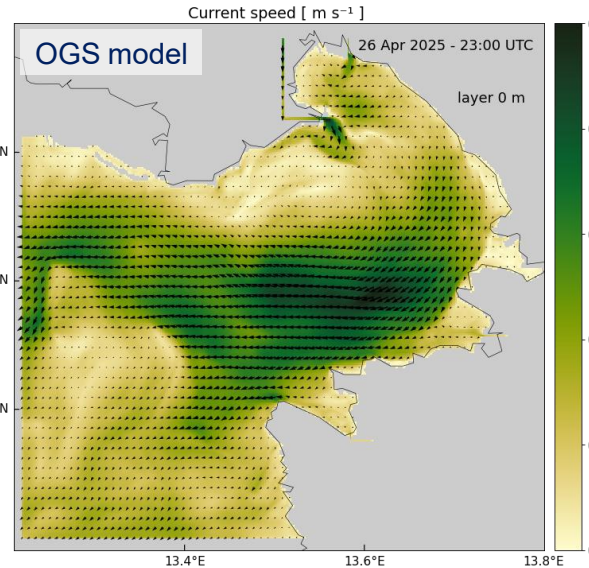


IMPLICATIONS/ONGOING WORK

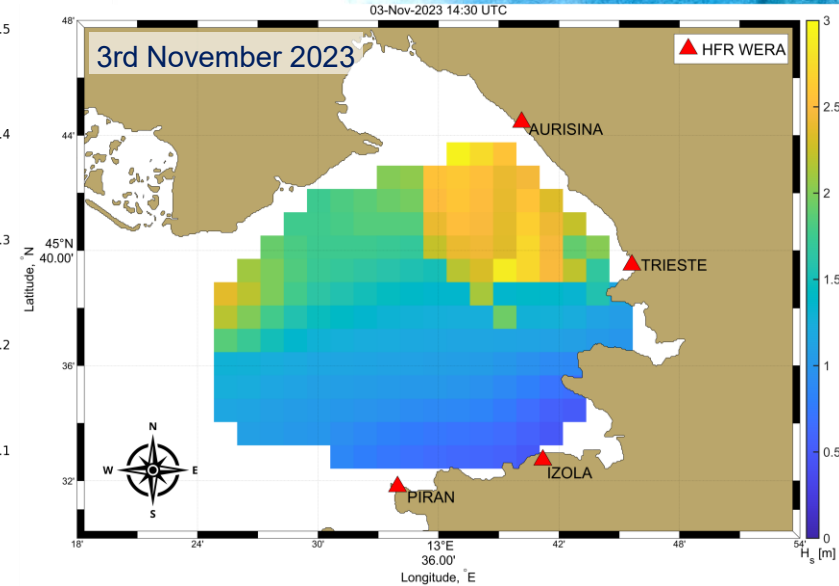
Understanding and realistic analysis and simulation of river plume dynamics: essential for accurate modeling of currents in the Gulf of Trieste and, in general, in ROFI areas.

Multi-platform integrated approach: for the analysis of surface ocean dynamics and possible extreme events in coastal areas.

Practical implications: results relevant for coastal forecasting and management in case of extreme weather events.



Mediterranean Ecosystem Analysis and Forecast: <https://medeaf.ogs.it/got>



Hight significant wave from HF radar – 3rd November 2023 14:30 UTC



<https://www.triesteprima.it/foto/cronaca/mareggiata-a-barcola-i-danni-4-novembre/>



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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Ocean Sci., 21, 2197–2214, 2025
<https://doi.org/10.5194/os-21-2197-2025>
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**Influence of wind stress and the Isonzo/Soča River
outflow on surface currents in the Gulf of Trieste**

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Received: 13 March 2025 – Discussion started: 21 March 2025

Revised: 8 August 2025 – Accepted: 15 August 2025 – Published: 2 October 2025