











AMBIENTE











OUTLINE

1. Project review

 Video Monitoring System (VMS) in Hellshire Beach, Jamaica

2. Future collaboration possibilities

- Additional VMS application
- Other KIOST's research capacities

3. Scholarship opportunity for ACS

LPEM (London Protocol Engineering Master)



1. Background

- Established as a component of the project, "Impact of Climate Change on the Sandy Shoreline of the Greater Caribbean"
- Hellshire Beach a popular public beach conveniently located for the residents and weekend visitors from Kingston.
- Severe erosion in Hellshire Beach, Jamaica







2. Goals

- Establish a Video Monitoring System (VMS) in Hellshire Beach;
- VMS is a set of cameras, hardware, computers, software and internet system;
- to observe/monitor long-term variation of beach status;
- to analyze/understand causes of erosion;
- for setting-up of beach protection/conservation plans.







3. Progress

- Initial plan: scheduled to be built in 2020
- Delay due to COVID-19; constructed in July, 2022
- Coverage extension: south & north shores of Hellshire Beach









4. Construction of VMS

- Video monitoring tower
 - VMS built on a 30m metal tower
 - A set of cameras (six) was installed at the top of the tower,
 - An electric pole was additionally installed with one camera to increase the coverage of the VMS





4. Construction of VMS

 VMS consists of cameras, PCs, internet & power cables, and wireless device







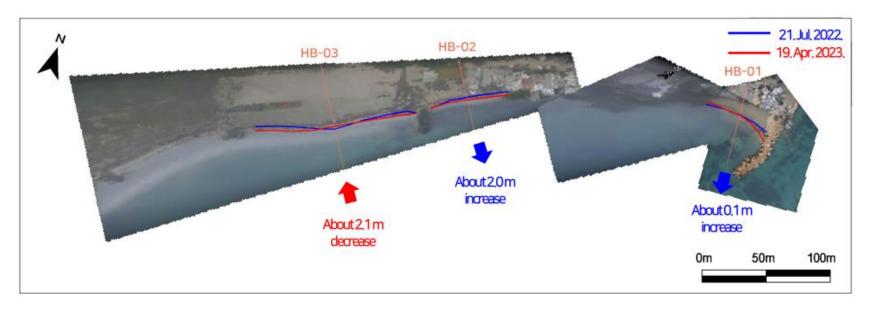


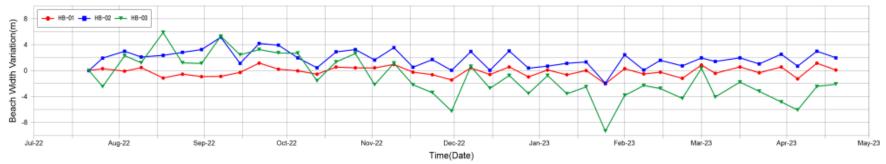






5. Results



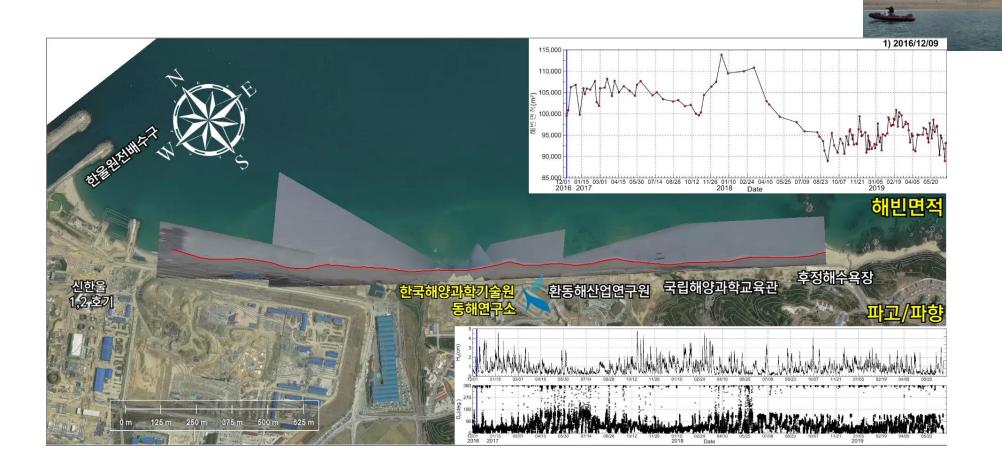




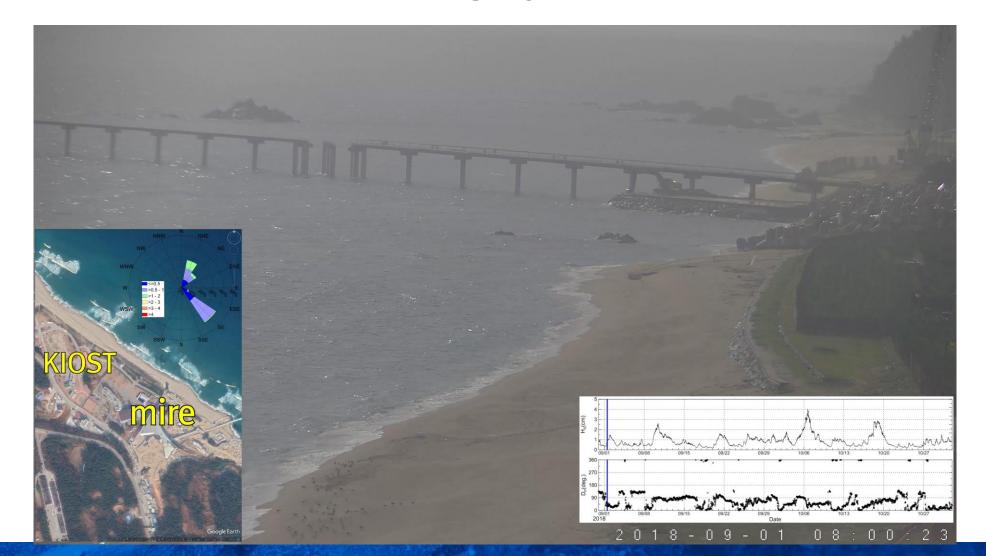
6. VMS Training in Korea



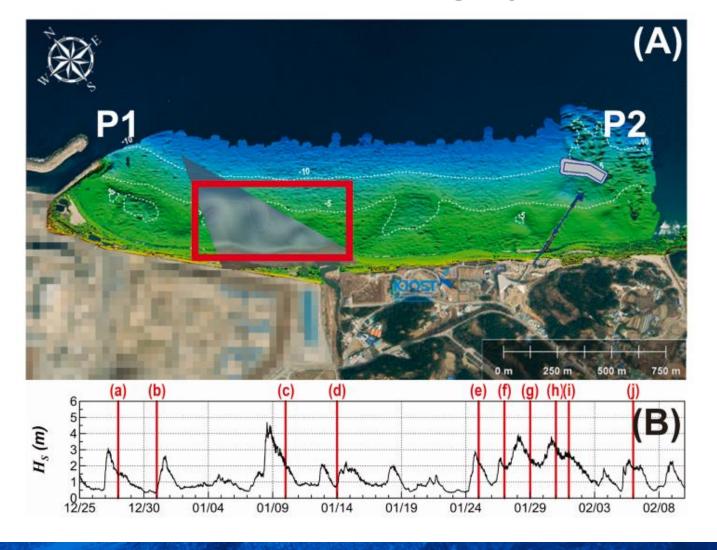




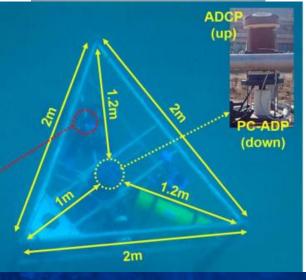








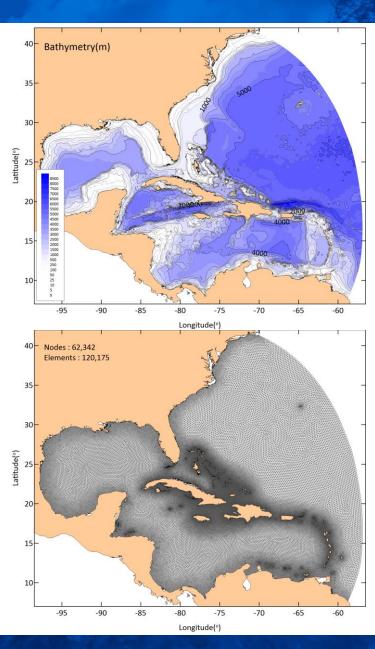






6. Model – Telemac2D

| Category | Content |
|---------------------|--|
| Objective | Generating Tide and Wave boundary conditions to be applied to the Southeastern JAMAICA model |
| Applied Model | Telemac2d(Tide), Tomawac(Wave) |
| Simulation Area | 56.90~97.83 ºW, 7.66~41.50 ºN |
| Atmospheric Forcing | NCEP-GFS 0.25º data(3 hours interval) - Wind, Atmospheric Pressure |
| Tidal Forcing | TPXO9 15 harmonic components(M2, S2, N2, K2, K1, O1, P1, Q1, Mm, Mf, M4, MN4, MS4, 2N2, S1) |
| Bathymetry Data | ETOPO 2022 15 Arc-Second Resolution Data |
| Grid Resolution | Size: 2~28km, Nodes: 62,342, Elements: 120,175 |
| Simulation Periods | Jan. 01. 2022 ~ Dec. 31. 2022(1 year) |

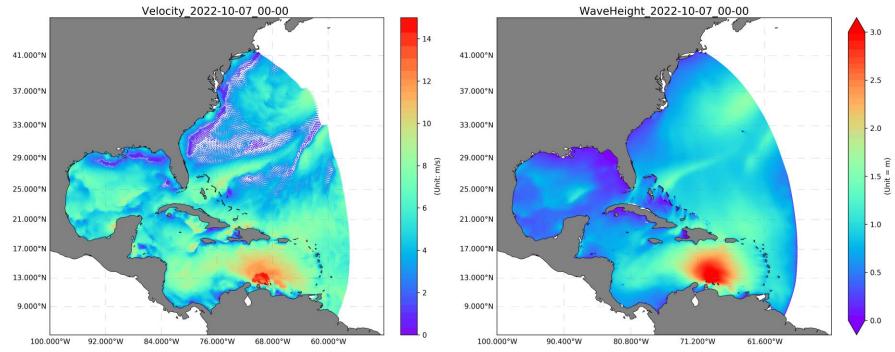




6. Model – Wave simulation results

√ Hurricane Julia (Oct. 07-10. 2022)

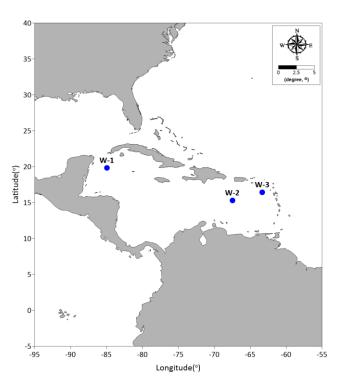


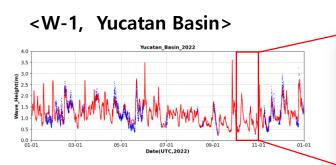




6. Model results

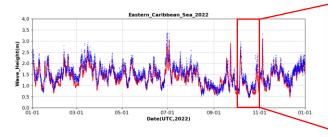
✓ Humicane Julia (Oct. 07-10. 2022)





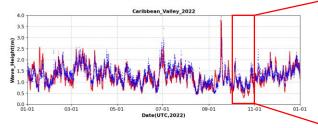


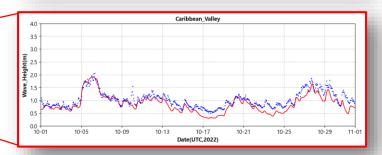






<W-3, Caribbean Valley>

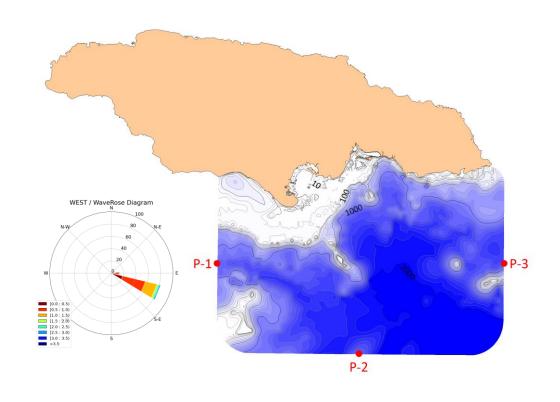


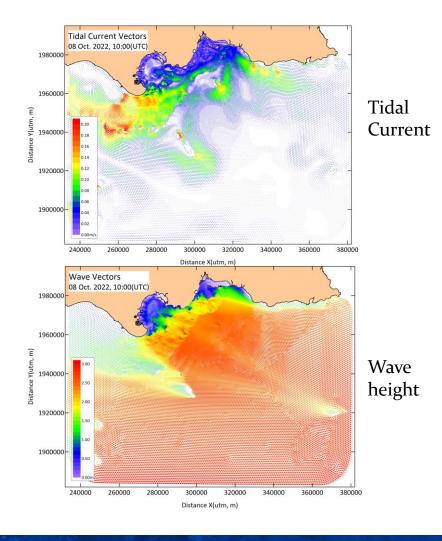


✓ Comparison with NOAA NDBC(National Data Buoy Center) wave data



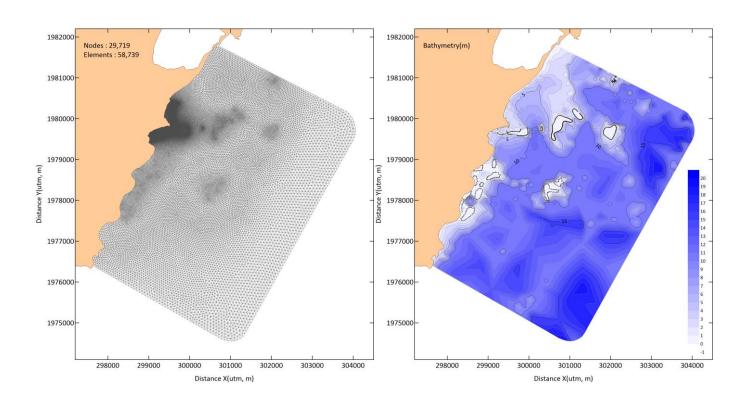
6. Model – Nesting (L1)

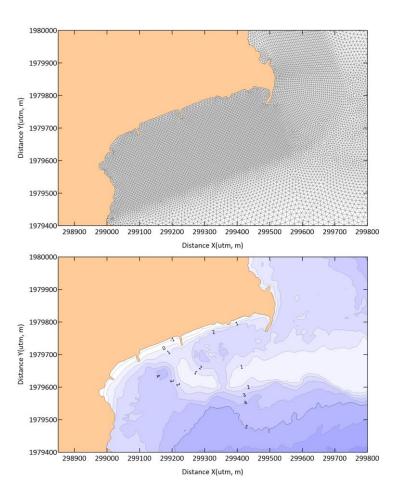






6. Model – Nesting (L2)

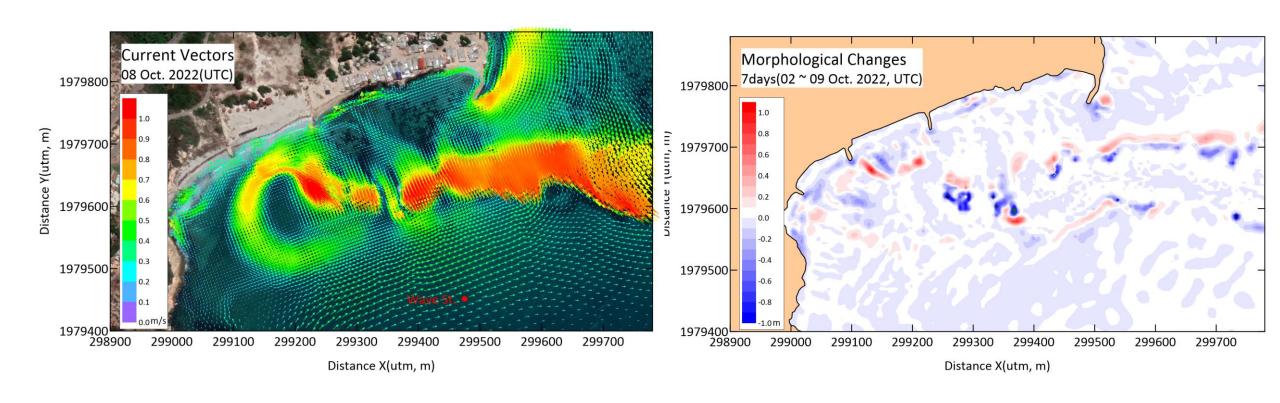






6. Model – Nesting (L2)

Results of Morphological Change





1. Application of VMS

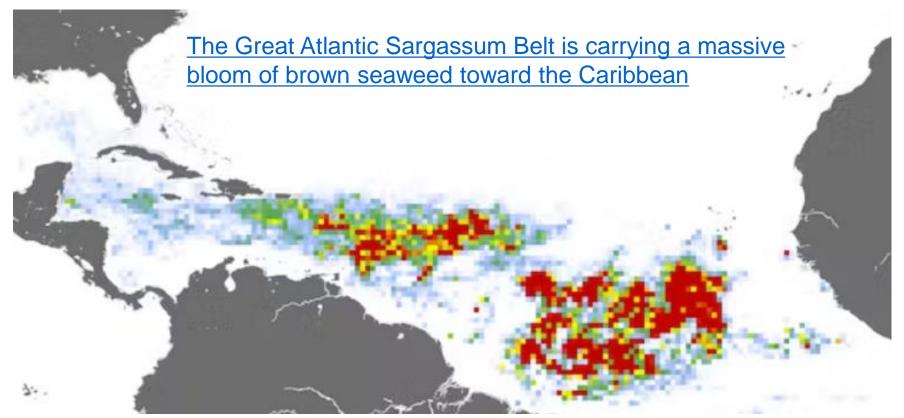
- VMS outcome could be enhanced via efficient design
- By using buildings in beach side, instead of 30m tower construction



Haeundae Beach, Busan, Korea



1. Application of VMS – Sargarssum



Satellite image of sargassum concentration s in the Atlantic during the month of March. USF/N OAA, CC BY-ND

https://theconversation.com/the-great-atlantic-sargassum-belt-is-carrying-a-massive-bloom-of-brown-seaweed-toward-florida-and-the-caribbean-202570



1. Application of VMS

VMS can be used for Sargassum Monitoring

Extracted from

"Assessment of a Smartphone-Based Camera System for Coastal Image Segmentation and Sargassum monitoring" J. Mar. Sci. Eng. 2020







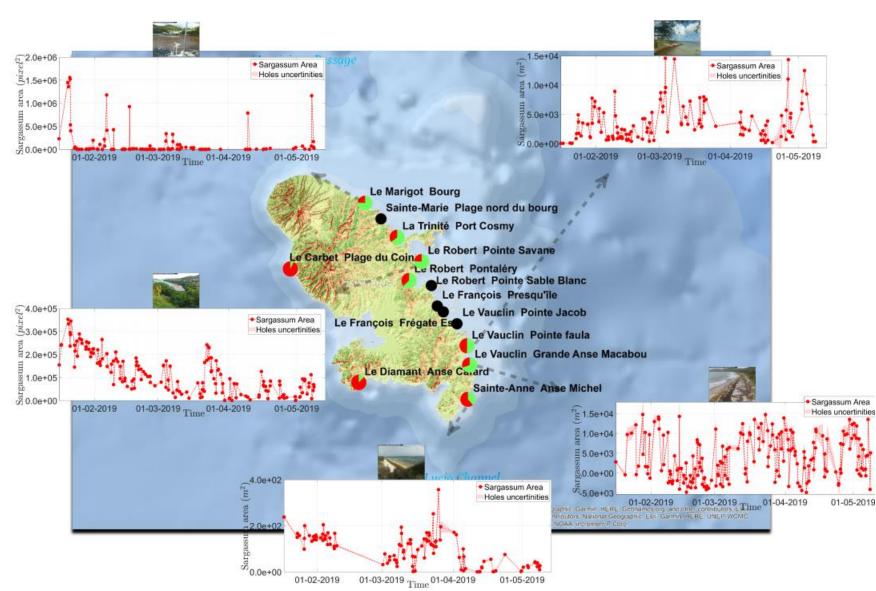




1. Application of VMS

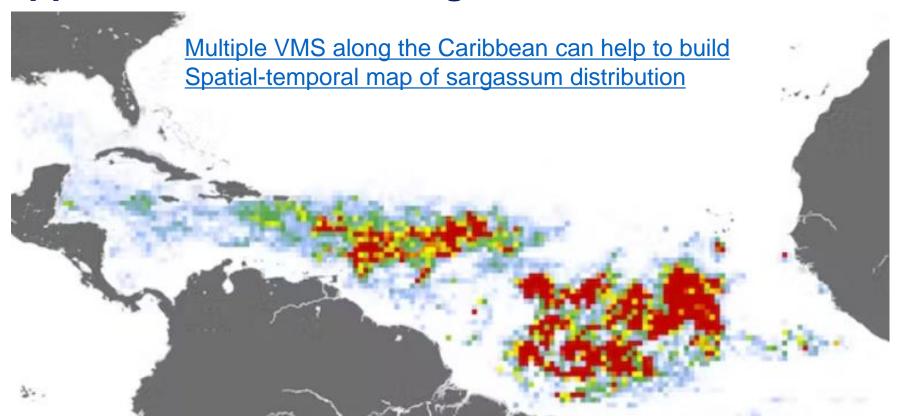
Sargassum Monitoring

Martinique Island, Lesser Antilles





1. Application of VMS – Sargarssum

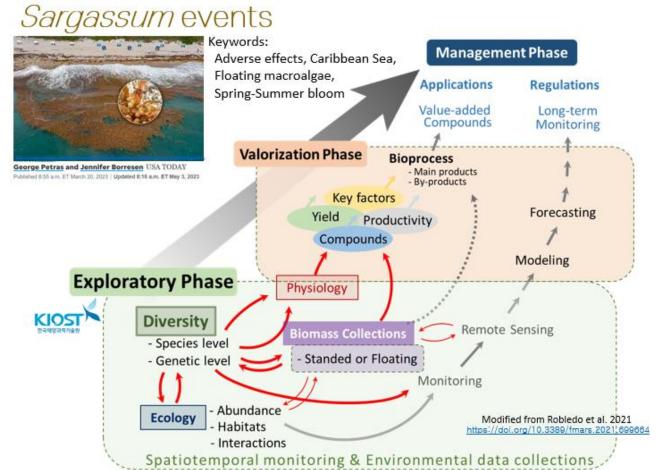


Satellite image of sargassum concentration s in the Atlantic during the month of March. USF/N OAA, CC BY-ND

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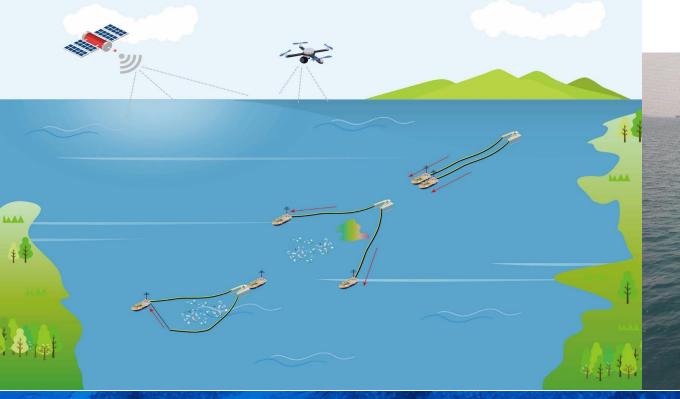
2. Other possibilities with KIOST - Sargassum





2. Other possibilities with KIOST - Sargassum

- Floating material collecting device
- Could be applied for debris, plastics, oil spill, and Sargassum







2. Other possibilities with KIOST - Sargassum

Potential to Biofuel

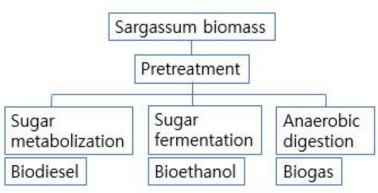
Sargassum (Brown macro algae)



Total solid 89.5% Carbohydrate 44.6 – 61.2%



Eco-friendly Biofuel









1. Establishment



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LC-LP.1/Circ.82 24 July 2017

CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER, 1972 AND ITS 1996 PROTOCOL

Notification by the Republic of Korea

The Republic of Korea has notified the Secretariat of a new Graduate School of London Protocol Engineering, Master of Project Administration (LPEM), which will commence tuition at the University of Science and Technology in the Republic of Korea in March 2018. Courses will be held in the Korean Institute of Ocean Science and Technology (KIOST) campus in Busan, the Republic of Korea.



2. Invitation

- Education scholarship opportunity
- LPEM : 2-year graduate program (mater's degree)
- Funded by the government of ROK
- Study area: ocean environment and coastal management
- Qualification : government officer; English test; Bachelor's degree
- Benefits 1) Dormitory, 2) Tuition, 3) Living expenses, 4) Airfare for a round trip ticket to Busan, Korea:
- Currently 3 students from ACS countries (Colombia [1], Jamaica [2]) & 1 graduate (Jamaica [2021])
- More students are welcome from ACS
- For more information:

Contact : ACS (Ana Leticia Ramirez Cuevas)

KIOST (Dr. Yeon Chang <u>yeonschang@kiost.ac.kr</u>)







1. LPEM interview by Chanel Raynor (NEPA)

