The Southern Ocean Observing System

Pip Bricher, SOOS Data Officer
Alyce Hancock, SOOS Executive Officer











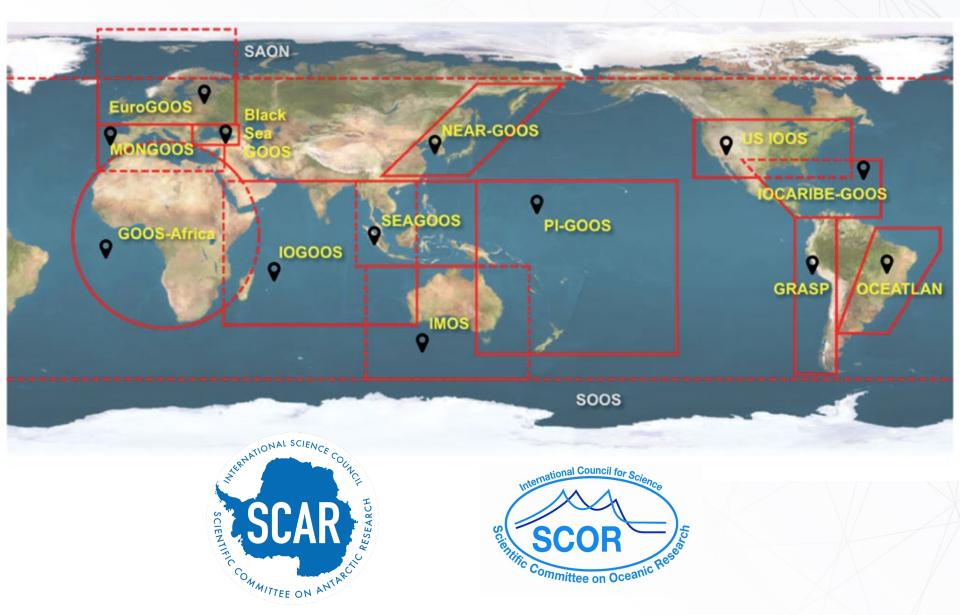


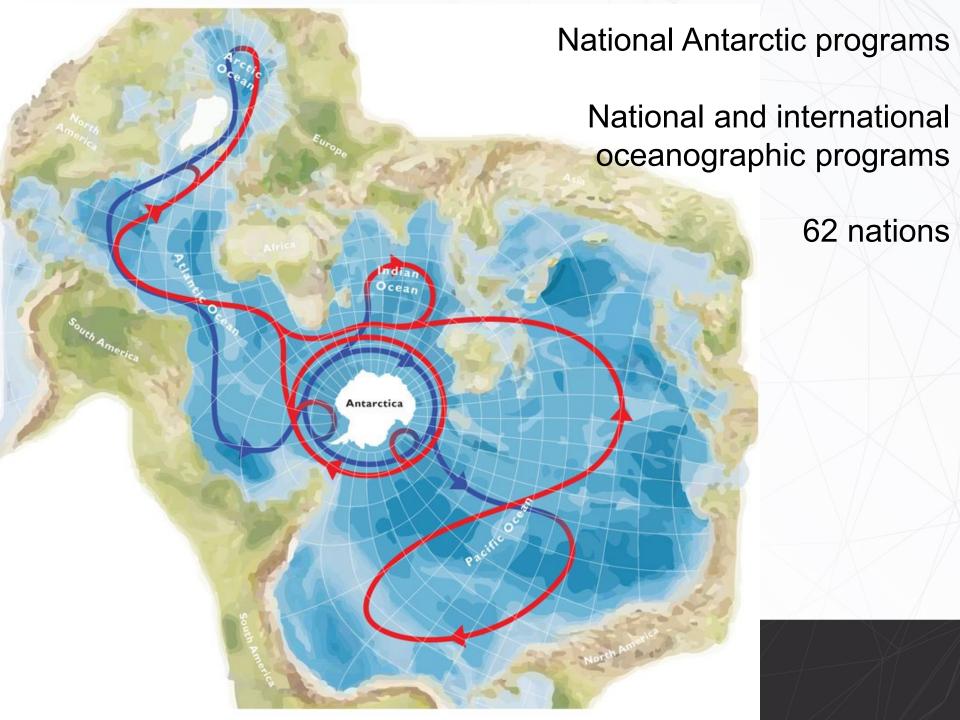






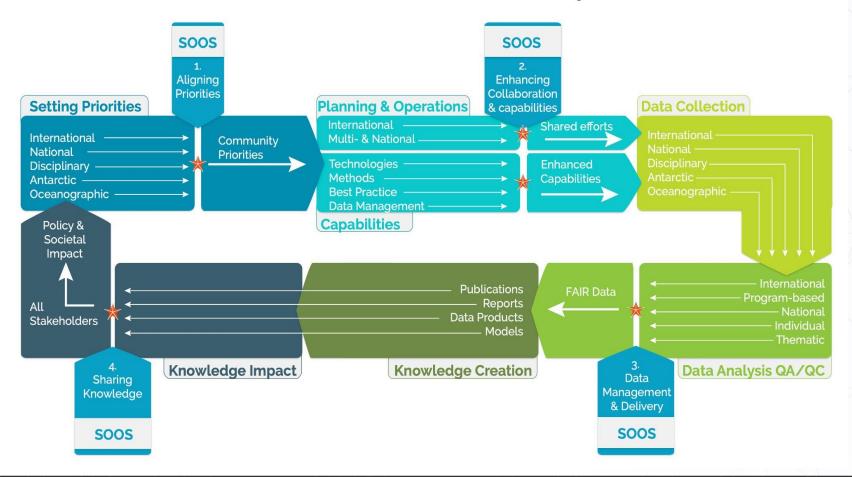






SOOS mission is to facilitate the sustained collection and delivery of essential observations of the Southern Ocean to all stakeholders, through the design, advocacy, and implementation of cost-effective observing and data delivery systems

Southern Ocean Science Life Cycle

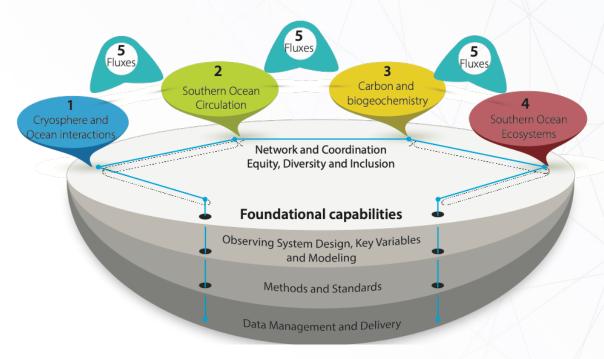




New SOOS Science and Implementation Plan (2021-2025)

- New 5-year (2021-2025) Science and Implementation Plan developed
 - Reviews just received by SCAR and SCOR

Five Community-agreed Science Themes





SOOS SIP-Key science challenges in each theme

CRYOSPHERE-OCEAN **INTERACTIONS**



1.2: Understand influences of changes in freshwater fluxes from iceberg melting, sub-ice shelf melting, subglacial discharge and sea ice.

SOUTHERN OCEAN CIRCULATION



Theme 2

2.1: Understand the impacts of Southern Ocean heat, freshwater and carbon exchange and storage on the global ocean.

CARBON AND BIOGEOCHEMISTRY



Theme 3

3.5: Determine the key drivers of primary productivity and the biological carbon pump and assess ongoing changes in these parameters

ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY



Theme 4

4.3: Evaluate the distribution of species in relation to CCAMLR, MPAs and climate change, considering historical changes and future projections

- Enhance the collection and delivery of the required data
- Addressing Challenges
 - **SOOS** working groups
 - Complement ongoing SCAR and SCOR activities



Cross-Cutting Theme 5

- 5.3: Decrease uncertainty in atmosphere and ocean dynamics and boundary-layer thermodynamic processes, aiding improvements in weather and climate models.
- 5.4: Constrain variability in Southern Ocean carbonate system and ocean-atmosphere CO₂ fluxes over seasonal and annual temporal scales.





Delivering Sustained, Coordinated, and Integrated Observations of the Southern Ocean for Global Impact

ODENI ACCESS



REVIEW

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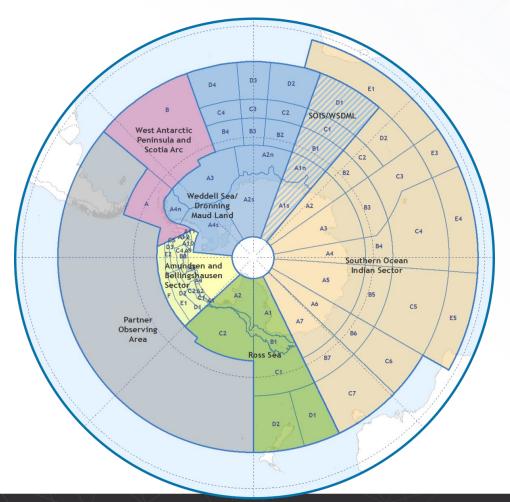


Ocean FAIR Data Services

Toste Tanhua^{1*}, Sylvie Pouliquen², Jessica Hausman³, Kevin O'Brien⁴, Pip Bricher⁵, Taco de Bruin⁶, Justin J. H. Buck⁷, Eugene F. Burger⁸, Thierry Carval², Kenneth S. Casey⁹, Steve Diggs¹⁰, Alessandra Giorgetti¹¹, Helen Glaves¹², Valerie Harscoat², Danie Kinkade¹³, Jose H. Muelbert¹⁴, Antonio Novellino¹⁵, Benjamin Pfeil¹⁶, Peter L. Pulsifer¹⁷, Anton Van de Putte¹⁸, Erin Robinson¹⁹, Dick Schaap²⁰, Alexander Smirnov²¹, Neville Smith²², Derrick Snowden²³, Tobias Spears²⁴, Shelley Stall²⁵, Marten Tacoma⁶, Peter Thijsse²⁰, Stein Tronstad²⁶, Thomas Vandenberghe¹⁸, Micah Wengren²³, Lesley Wyborn²⁷ and Zhiming Zhao²⁸

Knowledge delivery to address challenges

SOOS implementation working groups, community efforts



Regional Working Groups (RWGs):

Southern Ocean Indian Sector (SOIS)

Ross Sea

Weddell Sea and Dronning Maud Land (WSDML)

West Antarctic Peninsula and Scotia Arc (WAPSA)

Amundsen/Bellingshausen Sea (ABS)

Capability Working Groups (CWGs):

Censusing Animal Populations from Space (CAPS)

Southern Ocean Air Sea Flux (SOFLUX)

Observing System Design (OSD)

Task Teams:

Ecosystem Essential Ocean Variables (eEOVs)

Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUVs)

Polar Data Discovery (POLDER)

+Future...



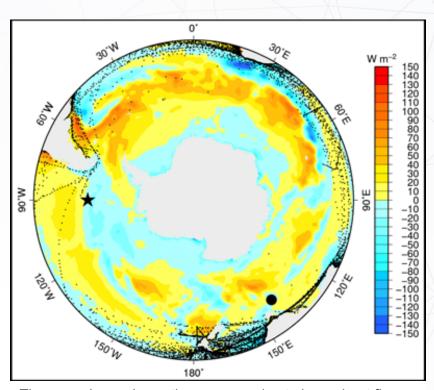
Southern Ocean Air-Sea Fluxes (SOFLUX)

Reduce uncertainties in the understanding of air-sea and air-sea-ice

exchanges

SOFLUX are achieving this aim through:

- facilitating international communication
- providing a foundation for improving;
 - in situ observations
 - remote sensing of fluxes
 - modeling and data assimilation



The map above shows time-averaged net air-sea heat flux with the blue indicating areas where ocean heat is lost to the atmosphere. The symbols indicate surface flux moorings and the dots show available winter ship observations over all July months between 2000-2004 with sufficient information to estimate latent heat flux (Gille et al., 2016).



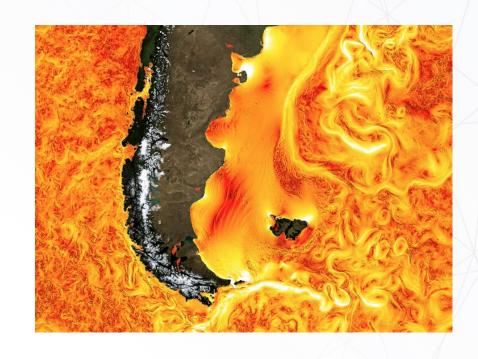
Observing System Design (OSD)

Designing a multi-disciplinary Southern Ocean observing system

Assessing observing system design

The OSD Capability Working Group can assess the design of an optimal observing system for a particular variable to compliment and build-on existing observations.

- 1) Determine how well the current observing system is constraining that variable
- 2) Identify gaps and possible platforms and instrumentation to fill those gaps

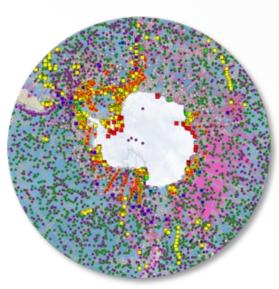


SOOS Data Delivery

Data Management Committee













https://www.soosmap.aq/

Scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available (Antarctic Treaty III 1c)

What are we sharing?

Standardised datasets

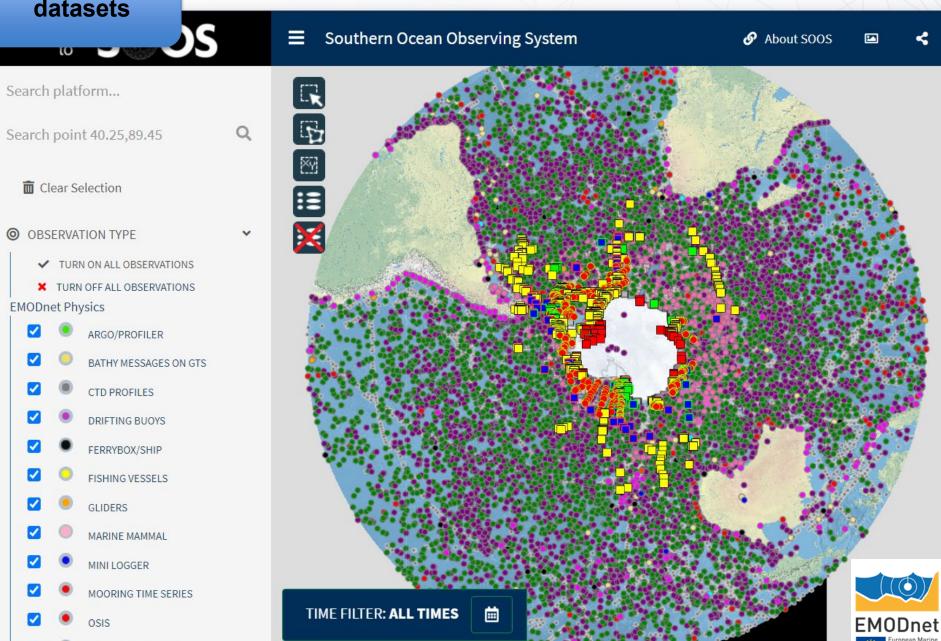
Long-tail data

Logistical information

Standardised datasets

NG MOORING

www.soosmap.aq







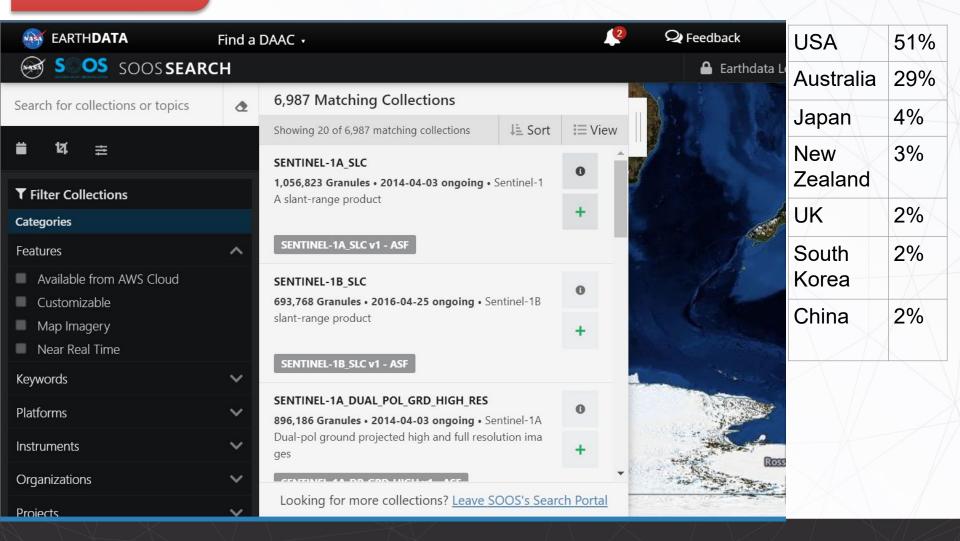
Federated ERRDAP servers for "core" physics datasets

Regular caches of files in varied formats for other SOOS data types (shapefiles, csv, GEOJSON, Google Sheets)

Currently only supports downloads through the map interface, which limits to 400 files per download. Creating bulk download tools as part of a system rebuild

Long-tail data

SOOS Metadata Portal



Antarctic Master Directory (GCMD)
Australian Antarctic Data Centre
Australian Ocean Data Network
biodiversity.aq
British Antarctic Survey Polar Data Centre
Marlin (CSIRO)
MGDS Antarctic
SOOS (GCMD)
US Antarctic Program Data Portal

Gulf of Alaska Data Portal
Alaska Satellite Facility ASF
Arctic Data Explorer
Arctic Institute of North America
Arctic Landscape Conservation Cooperative
Arctic Observing Viewer
Arctic Spatial Data Infrastructure
Arctic Connect
Arctic Research Mapping Application
Barrow Area Information Database
Centre Etude Nordique
Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna
Dept. Fisheries and Oceans Canada
EnviDat
Environment Canada

Biological and Chemical Oceanography Data Management Office British Oceanographic Data Centre Chinese National Arctic and Antarctic Data Centre CLIVAR and Carbon Hydrographic Data Office DataONE Dryad EarthChem Earth Observation Laboratory UCAR/NCAR Environmental Data Initiative EUDAT GEOTRACES Global Biodiversity Information Facility Global Cryosphere Watch Global Terrestrial Network for Permafrost Group on Earth Observations System of Systems Joint Technical Committee of Marine Meteorology Platform Support

Centre KNB Data Repository Met.no NASA ABOVE NASA GCMD/CMR NCEI National Climatic Data Center
NCEI - National Geophysical Data Center
NCEI - National Oceanographic Data Center
NCEI - World Data System Paleoclimatology Data
National Institute of Polar Research
National Snow and Ice Data Center
Netherlands Polar Data Center
Norwegian Meteorological Institute
Norwegian Polar Institute
OBIS
Ocean Data and Information System

Polar Data Catalogue RZR Research Data Archive UCAR/NCAR SeaDataNet SESAR The digital Archaeological Record USGS ScienceBase WMO Integrated Global Observing System

PANGAEA

Antarctic Master Directory and SOOS (GCMD) contributors

Argentina Australia Belgium Canada Chile Estonia Finland France Italy Malaysia Netherlands New Zealand People's Republic of China Republic of Korea Sweden Switzerland Ukraine United Kingdom United States of America Uruguay

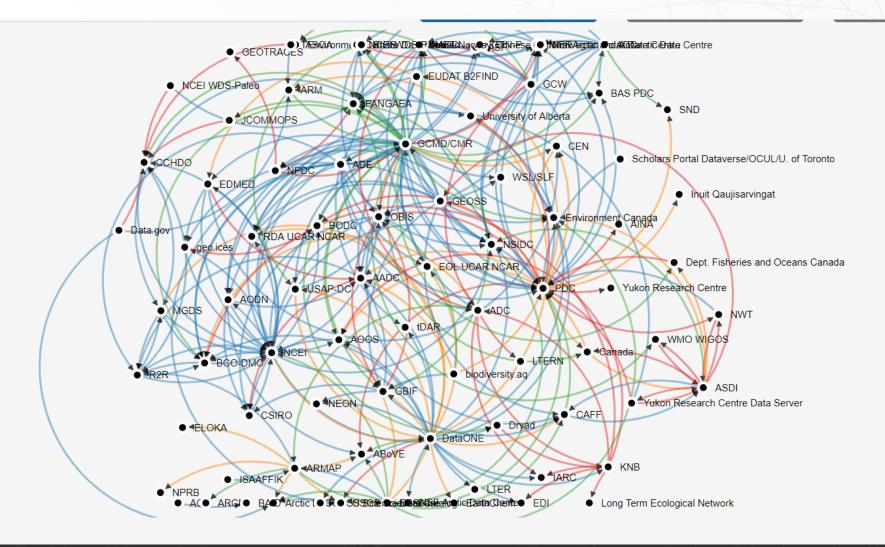
Figure 1:
POLDER has identified these metadata
catalogues with significant polar holdings;
background data from ESRI, GARMIN,
GEBCO, NOAA NGDC

ICES
INTAROS
International Arctic Research Center
Inuit Qaujisarvingat
National Ecological Observatory Network
North Slope Science Initiative
NSF Arctic Data Center
NWT Discovery Portal
Open Data (Canada)
Scholars Portal Dataverse U. of Toronto
Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System
University of Alberta
WMO ADC
Yukon Research Centre

Environment Climate Data Sweden

https://www.soos.aq/activities/task-teams/polder

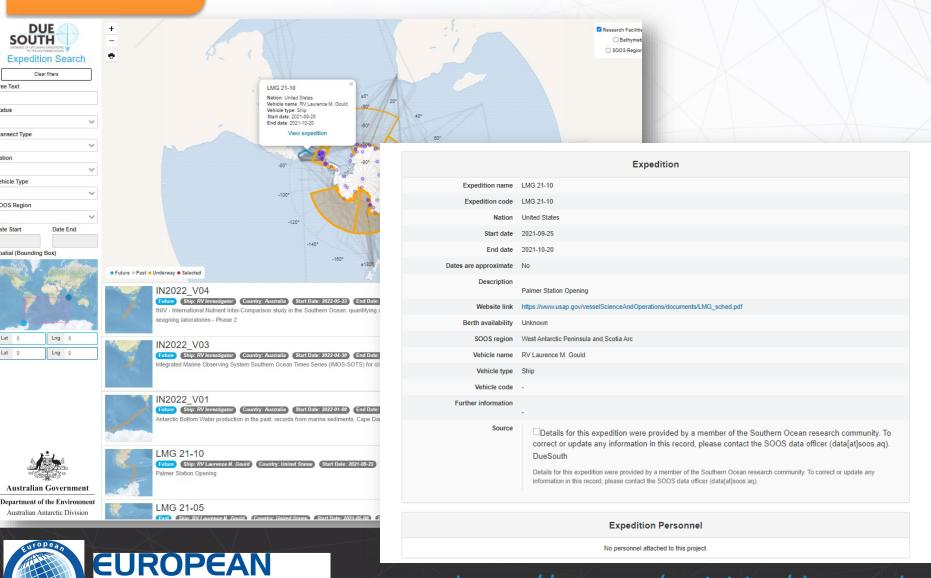
http://staging.arctic-data-ecosystem.apps.nsidc.org/harvest



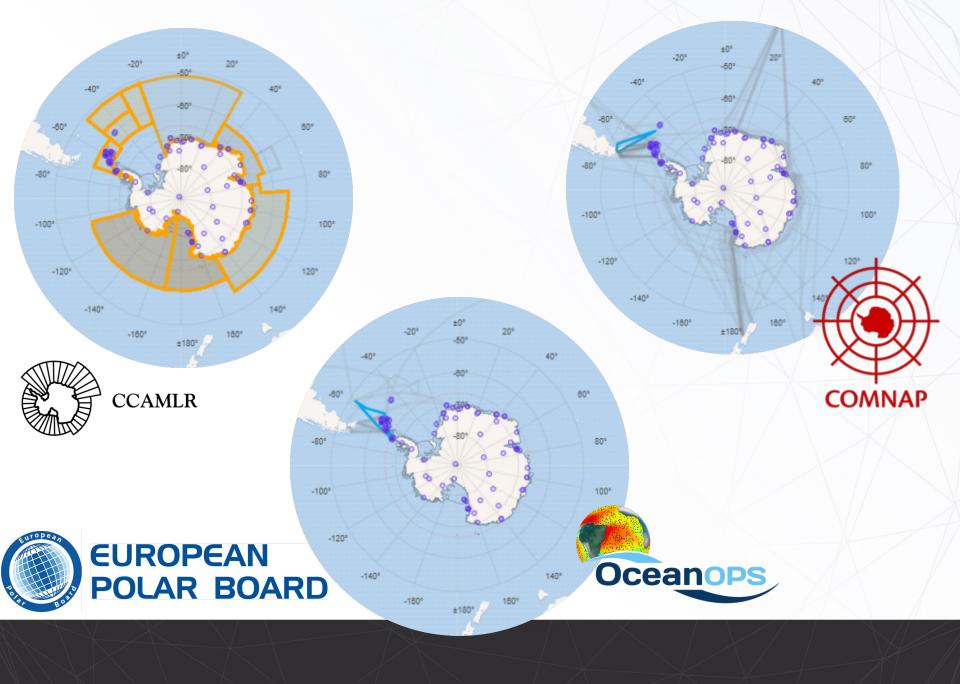
Logistical information

POLAR BOARD

DueSouth and Polardex



https://soos.aq/activities/duesouth





Recently established (2020)

Chairs: Sarah Fawcett, Steve Diggs

- Ongoing initiative to ensures SOOS acts in accordance with our values in all things
- Group to play a strategic implementation and advisory role and make recommendations to the SOOS EXCOM and broader community where appropriate
- Make Southern Ocean science more welcoming
- Identifying barriers to full participation in SOOS, and acting where possible to circumvent them



SOOS & UN Decade

- Co-convened Southern Ocean regional workshop (February 2020, alongside OCEAN Sciences)
- Community input to Decade
 Implementation Plan
- Partner in Southern Ocean Task
 Force to lead and drive the
 Southern Ocean regional program
 - 2nd workshop joint with Polar Data Forum IV to develop Southern Ocean contribution to UN Decade 20-22 September



 Active participation in Decade-related webinars/meetings





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Acknowledgements

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data@soos.aq





