The Global Ocean Observing System www.goosocean.org



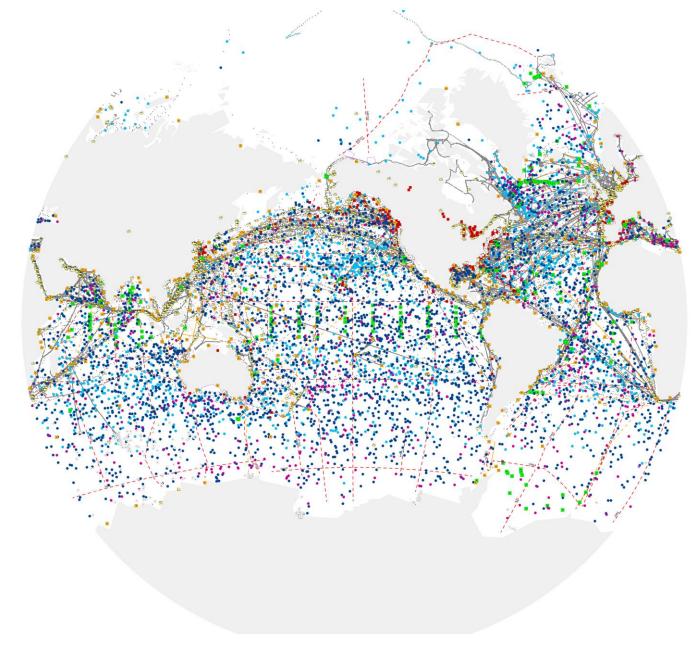
Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Global Ocean Observing System

GOOS Office, IOC/UNESCO Information from the Observation Coordination Group (OCG), OceanOPS, BioEco Panel, and the global ocean observing networks November 2020







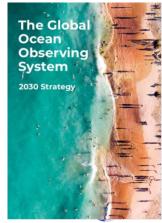


One Ocean Observing System In situ operational platforms monitored by OceanOPS

- 😁 Ship based aerological measurements SOT/ASAP
- Ship based meteorological measurements SOT/VOS
- Ship based meteorological measurements SOT/VOS
- Ship based aerological measurements SOT/ASAP
- HF radars
- Animal borne sensors
- Sea level gauge GLOSS
- Biogeochemical and deep floats Argo
- Profiling floats Argo
- Interdisciplinary moorings OceanSITES
- Drifting and polar buoys DBCP
- Moored buoys DBCP
- Ship based oceanographic measurements SOT/SOOP-XBT
- ----Ship based oceanographic measurements SOT/SOOP-XBT
- --- Repeated transect GO-SHIP

OceanGliders

Dashed lines for GO-SHIP and SOOP have not been sampled after Covid-19 impact



Generated by www.ocean-ops.org, 2020-10-09 Projection: Van der Grinten I (-150.0000°)

Ocean Observing in 2020

- Global Ocean Observing System has come a long way in last 20 years
- Established arrays (Argo, DBCP), new networks (gliders, HF Radar)
- 86 countries, 8,933 in situ observing platforms, 170 satellites
- Early focus was on climate and operational services - increasing ocean health and human impacts
- View of the 12 global ocean observing networks
- Working towards the GOOS Vision

September 2020 <u>www.ocean-ops.org/reportcard2020</u>

Ocean Observing Report Card		GOOS		Implementation	Data & metadata			Best	GOOS delivery areas ⁷		
			<i>in situ</i> networks ¹	Status ²	Status ² Real time ³ Archived Meta- high data ⁵		practices ⁶	Opera- tional services	Climate	Ocean health	
			Ship based meteorological measurements - SOT/VOS	***	***	***	***	***			
			Ship based aerological measurements - SOT/ASAP	***	***		***	***			
			Ship based oceanographic measurements - SOT/SOOP	***	***	***	***	***			×.
	4	•	Sea level gauges - GLOSS	***	***	***	***	***			
	-	\bigcirc	Drifting and polar buoys - DBCP	***	***	***	***	***		6	
COBAL SEA LEL	Arao	•	Moored buoys - DBCP	***	***	***	$\star\star\star$	***			
Stating System		•	Interdisciplinary moorings - OceanSITES	***	***	***	***	***			% (
S SAY		•	Profiling floats - Argo	***	***	***	***	***			
	OceanSITES Teking the puble of the globel ocean	-	Repeated transects - GO-SHIP	***	***	***	***	***			% (
	Ocean Gliders	—	OceanGliders	* *** Emerging	***	***	***	***			×.
Global HF Radar Network		•	HF radars	Emerging	***	***	***	***			Ý.
	ANIBOS	•	Biogeochemistry & Deep floats - Argo	★ ★★ Emerging	***	***	***	***			¥?"
80.	ocean-ops.org	•	Animal borne ocean sensors - AniBOS	Emerging	***	***	***	***			×.

Global HF Radar Network

GOOS survey on Covid-19 Impacts April 2020 -- across 12 global ocean observing networks - outlook updated during 2020

Netw	vorks	De	eployr	nents	in 20	20	Deployments required to maintain array	Predicted status of array Dec 2020 with
		March	April	May	June	ylıl	Average montly	50% normal deployments
	Global surface drifters	58	41	25	6	16	80	-20%
Ì	Argo floats	51	21	10	34	192	81	-10%
Two	Underwater gliders	10	1	5	20	23	20	-50%

goosocean.org/covid-19

Immediate Effects April – June 2020

- Almost all Oceanographic Research vessels were recalled to home port mid-march to July/Aug
- Cancelation 4 decadal cruises basin-scale, full-depth, multivariable, climate
- Surface carbon measurements effectively ceased
- Re-seeding autonomous arrays interrupted
- Ships of Opportunity Programme (SOOP) lost 90% data flow ocean temp profiling sections
- Operational activities for calibration, replacement, maintenance of instruments halted or restricted – affected voluntary ships, HF Radar, tide-gauges, ocean gliders
- Autonomous observing components continued to send data
- Operators worked from home to ensure data flow
- Many coastal biological sampling missions were cancelled, causing a March to June/Sept gap in data collection, again autonomous instruments continued sampling

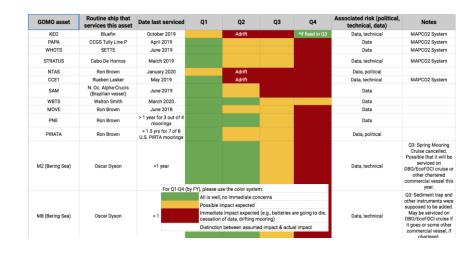


Outlook – concern - action

Networks		Deployments in 2020					Deployments required to maintain array	Predicted status of array Dec 2020 with	
		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Average monthly	50% normal deployments	
Â	Global surface drifters	58	41	25	6	16	80	-20%	
	Argo floats	51	21	10	34	192*	81	-10%	
	Underwater gliders	10	1	5	20	23	20	-50%	

Table 1. Data source, www.jcommops.org

* 119 floats deployed from R/V Kaharoa (New Zealand) in Southern hemisphere (Indian and Southern Oceans).



- Outlook for vital autonomous profile float and drifting buoy arrays projected at initial pandemic deployment levels
- Red, yellow, green 'traffic light' table used to show critical timing for mooring recoveries
- Action:
 - Communicate critical nature sustained observations for services
 - Highlight maintenance needs deep sea moorings
 - Increase connection with research vessel community
 - Flexible solutions for reseeding autonomous arrays working with local operators, working with commercial sector



Ocean Observing System System resilience

- Use of autonomous instruments delay in impact
- Commercial ships remained operational
- Strong effort by operators working from home, monitoring data flow, work arounds for remote calibration, etc.
- Community collaboration, with ship operators, across networks, sharing information
- Identified as essential operations





Situation Nov 2020

- Continue tracking:
 - Argo array down 10% to end 2020
 - Drifting buoys network back up to operational levels
 - 50% fewer animals tagged Southern Ocean 2020/2021
 - Voluntary Observing Ships approx. 5% reduction
 - Research vessels re-commenced with restricted operations
 - Locally and for specific datasets impacts can be higher

• Observing system adaptation:

- Ships of Opportunity Programme trained commercial shipping partners crew – now 5/32 lines operational - 15%
- Use of charter vessels and local vessels for re-seeding and mooring turnaround
- Increased cross-network cooperation for operations
- Training of local operators to undertake calibration work

GOOS in situ	Covid-19 impact				
networks	June 2020	Projected status December 2020			
Ship based meteorological measurements	Minor	Minor			
Ship based aerological measurements	Minor	Minor			
Ship based oceanographic measurements (XBT)	Major	Major			
Sea level gauges	Minor	Minor			
Drifting and polar buoys	Minor	Minor			
Moored buoys	Minor	Minor			
Interdisciplinary moorings	Medium	Medium			
Profiling floats	Minor	Minor			
Repeated hydrographic transects	Major	Medium			
OceanCliders	Medium	Minor			
HF radars	Minor	Minor			
Animal borne ocean sensors	Minor	Medium			



Climate, operational and ocean health services

- Not yet able to assess amount of data 'lost' and impact on climate services – 3-6 month 'hole' in many ship based datasets – includes sampling in areas undergoing rapid change
- Operational services are dependent ocean data

 data critical to HABs, weather, shipping, port
 operations, tsunami, seasonal forecasts to
 date no major issues reported delay due to
 use of autonomous observing platforms and
 critical action by the observing community
- Data showing the onset of harmful algal bloom (HABs) impacted through loss ship based monitoring, fortunately was visible from a mooring sensor

"The weather forecasting systems will run off the rails if they don't have the surface pressure information over the ocean to constrain them. We cannot do reliable forecasting without this piece of information coming straight from the ocean via these drifting buoys." Lars Peter Riishojgaard, Director of the Earth System Branch at the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

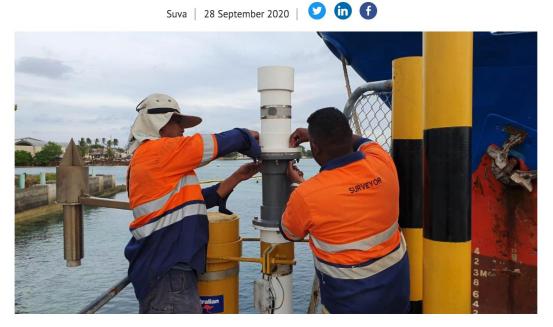
"A 10% drop of Argo could really hurt us in ocean analysis but also in our coupled ocean-atmosphere forecasting system" Hao Zuo, Senior Scientist at European Centre Medium-range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), UK.

"In situ observations and ocean forecasts are vital information that we need to provide daily to our ports. This is **saving lives and allowing us to avoid risky situations during storms**." Enrique Alvarez Fanjul, Head of Physical Oceanography, **Puertos del Estado, Spain**



Pandemic 'stress test' – impulse for positive change

Pivoting through the Pandemic: A Global Problem with a Pacific Solution



SPC: global problem with Pacific solution

- Understand system reliance on research vessels forge stronger connections operators (e.g. IRSO)
- Increase use of autonomous platforms
- Consider flexibility in operations e.g. using charter, local vessels for remote locations
- Local solutions, accelerated capacity development
- Observing system operations should be viewed as critical
- Greater international cooperation across research vessels, cross-network, basin scale
- Consideration of redundancy in the system multiplatform approach



Strengthen and improve efficiency

Communications – Covid-19's impact on ocean observations



- GOOS Briefing Note
- IOC/UNESCO news release English French
- <u>US National Public Radio Morning Edition</u>
- Inside Climate News
- Copernicus Marine Service news
- <u>UN's United in Science 2020</u> assessment of earth system
- <u>El Pais</u>

•

•

- SPC: global problem with Pacific solution
- CBC Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (underway)
- Twitter: 3x normal impressions / engagement rate @GOOSocean

Thank you



