OceanSITES: Some recommendations for Communication, Coordination, Collaboration and Next Steps (from one agency perspective)

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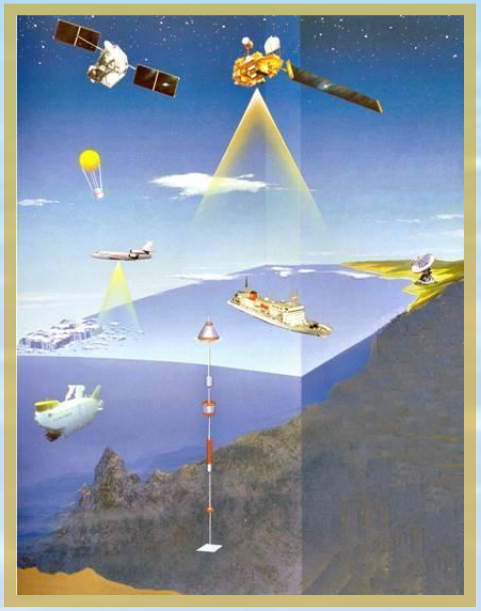


Recommendations

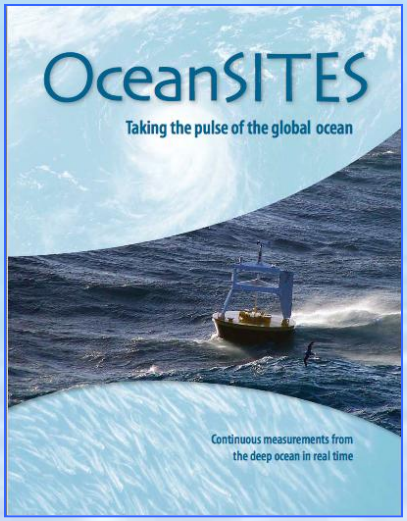
1. General tips regarding funding
2. Enhance communication and promotion of OceanSITES activities
3. Identify user community and show value added including partnerships

General Funding-related Recommendations

- Include funding request for meeting attendance in annual work plans
- Acknowledge funding agency support, which helps ensure continued funding
- Provide advance notice of publications, interviews, uses of OS data – funding agencies can highlight this to their public relations person and in annual reports
- Cite examples of value added in request for funds
- Add metrics to web site and show progress made
- Effectively promote shared, interdisciplinary use of expensive long-term observation platforms and sites
- Funding recommendations from other funding agencies or countries to share with group?

Enhance Communication and Promote OS Activities

- Organize session at professional meeting (e.g., AGU, EGU) focused on OceanSITES science
- Update definition and scope of OS on website; regularly update web pages (monthly focus on member activities)
- Create updated OS brochure
- Create a standard letter inviting PIs of newly funded projects to become an OS member
- Regularly update community via list serve about progress made by members; request “hot items” to share with community; send monthly requests for updates
- Update ORS book chapter (Cronin et al. 2012)
- Add publication list on OceanSITES website
- Include an education/outreach component (e.g., Adopt a Drifter, SEREAD, virtual student centers)



Value Added of OceanSITES Membership/ Participation/ Partnerships

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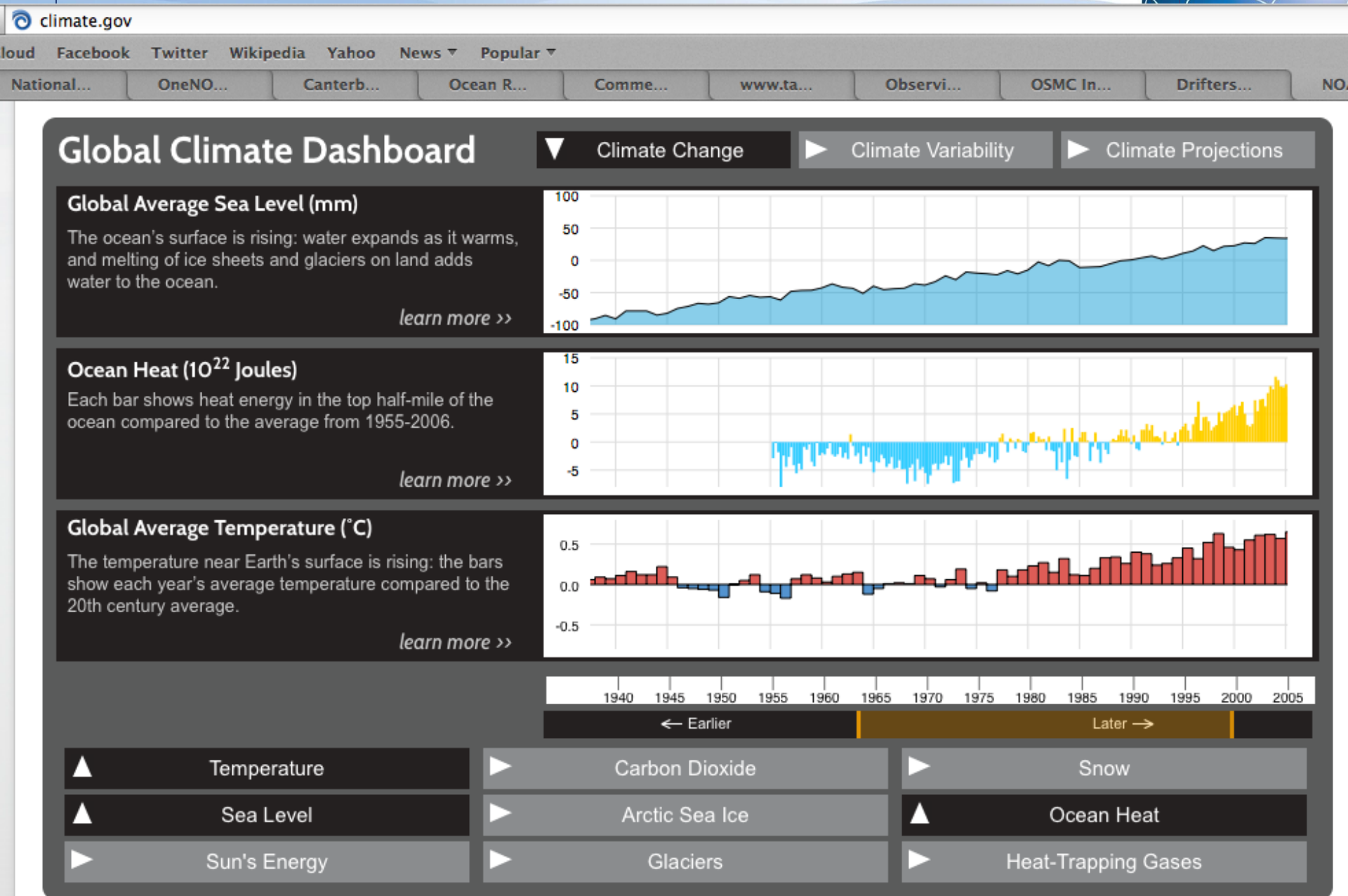
- Regular coordinated meetings where actions are documented and acted upon resulting in positive OS direction
- Document new technologies that are possibilities for adoption at other OS
- Show products developed using OS data (e.g., use OS website, climate.gov)
- Take advantage of potential collaborations with other groups, including:
  - International Ocean Carbon Coordination Project (IOCCP)
  - Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI)
  - CLIVAR
    - How can OS work with them?
- Create a more friendly user interface to access OS data based on lessons learned from other groups

Global Climate Dashboard in climate.gov



Global Climate Dashboard in climate.gov

climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/climate-change-ocean-heat-content

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Home » News & Features » Understanding Climate » Climate Change: Ocean Heat Content

Climate Change: Ocean Heat Content

Author: LuAnn Dahlman
Friday, March 4, 2011

Updated September 23, 2014

The ocean is the largest solar energy collector on Earth. Not only does water cover more than 70 percent of our planet's surface, it can also absorb large amounts of heat without a large increase in temperature. This tremendous ability to store and release heat over long periods of time gives the ocean a central role in stabilizing Earth's climate system.

The main source of ocean heat is sunlight. Additionally, clouds, water vapor, and greenhouse gases emit heat that they have absorbed, and some of that heat energy enters the ocean. Waves, tides, and currents constantly mix the ocean, moving heat from warmer to cooler latitudes and to deeper levels.

Heat absorbed by the ocean is moved from one place to another, but it doesn't disappear. The heat energy eventually re-enters the rest of the Earth system by melting ice shelves, evaporating water, or directly reheating the atmosphere. Thus, heat energy in the ocean can warm the planet

Highlights:

- More than 90 percent of the warming that has happened on Earth over the past 50 years has occurred in the ocean.
- Heat already stored in the ocean will eventually be released, committing Earth to additional warming in the future.
- Increasing ocean heat content is contributing to sea level rise.

Instrumenting our oceans for better observation: a training course on biogeochemical sensors

- Aimed at **improving and expanding knowledge and usage of biogeochemical autonomous sensors** (pH, pCO_2) oxygen, nitrate and bio-optical - e.g. fluorescence, backscatter, radiometers).
- 10-day Summer Course will include lectures, hands-on laboratory experiences, and informal interactions on instrument know-how, troubleshooting, data management, data reduction and quality control.
- Generate a "Best Practices" guide with easy-to-follow steps on usage of autonomous biogeochemical sensors.
- Designed for researchers with prior experience
- Will be held at the Sven Lovén Center for Marine Sciences, Kristineberg, Sweden, June 22-July 1, 2015
- http://www.ioccp.org/sensorscourse.

Thank you!

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