



OBSERVATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: OVERCOMING CHALLENGES AND SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH COORDINATION









Is it still needed to underline the importance of the ocean ?

- Is it still needed to underline the importance of the ocean ?
 - Supports the livelihoods of three billion people worldwide
 - Shapes our culture

Oceanops

•

- A home to a rich and fascinating marine life
- Essential for climate and weather

Everywhere the ocean is under threat from climate change, pollution, overfishing and more

Is it still needed to underline the importance of the ocean ?

- Supports the livelihoods of three billion people worldwide
- Shapes our culture

Oceanops

....

- A home to a rich and fascinating marine life
- Essential for climate and weather

Everywhere the ocean is under threat from climate change, pollution, overfishing and more

- Even truer for the Mediterranean
 - A key component for the culture, development and economy
 - Warms at a rate of 20% faster than the rest of the globe



THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF OCEAN OBSERVATIONS AND COORDINATION



Ocean health Grouper fish in Tabarka



Coastal communities Beach pollution in Bizerte

....



Awareness about the ocean is just beginning



Underwater Earth / XL Catlin Seaview Survey / Aaron Spence

"Out of sight, out of Money" phenomenon that ocean suffer



- To tackle societal and climate challenges it is essential to better understand the ocean, create knowledge and solutions
- Data are at the basis of this "value chain", what we require primarily



Virapongse et al., 2020, Earth Science Informatics



- To tackle societal and climate challenges it is essential to better understand the ocean, create knowledge and solutions
- Data are at the basis of this "value chain", what we require primarily
- There is still a significant gap in ocean data despite the revolutionary impact of autonomous platforms
 - Only 7% of the ocean has sustained observations
 - ~ 1/10 000 smaller than for the atmospheric observations



Bates et al., 2018. Nature



Virapongse et al., 2020, Earth Science Informatics

- We also need FAIR data
 - Findable (easy to find, unique identifier, rich metadata ...)
 - Accessible (open, free, standardized communication protocol ...)
 - Interoperable (Integrated with other data, standardized vocabulary ...)
 - Reusable (released with standard, licenses, …)

- We also need FAIR data
 - Findable (easy to find, unique identifier, rich metadata ...)
 - Accessible (open, free, standardized communication protocol ...)
 - Interoperable (Integrated with other data, standardized vocabulary ...)
 - Reusable (released with standard, licenses, ...)
- And to think globally
 - To reach out beyond local / national projects

- We also need FAIR data
 - Findable (easy to find, unique identifier, rich metadata ...)
 - Accessible (open, free, standardized communication protocol ...)
 - Interoperable (Integrated with other data, standardized vocabulary ...)
 - Reusable (released with standard, licenses, …)
- And to think globally
 - To reach out beyond local / national projects

The GOOS (Global Ocean Observing System) seeks to address all of this



The GOOS today

- 84 countries
- 12 global observing networks
- 13 regional alliances
- ~ 9000 platforms
- 100,000 daily observations
- Coordination is essential for maximizing the advantages of collecting and sharing data



Tanhua et al., 2019. Frontiers in Marine Science

The GOOS today

- 84 countries
- 12 global observing networks
- 13 regional alliances
- ~ 9000 platforms
- 100,000 daily observations
- Coordination is essential for maximizing the advantages of collecting and sharing data



Tanhua et al., 2019. Frontiers in Marine Science



OceanOPS (joint IOC-UNESCO/WMO center) is at the heart of the GOOS coordination strategy

Oceanops T

- International hub for metadata and monitoring body
 - Manage metadata
 - Monitoring web-based tools and services (network performances and projections, data sharing, ...)
 - On demand reporting tools, statistics, and maps

GOOS I in situ networks ¹	Implementation	Data & metadata			Best	GOOS delivery areas 7		
	STATUS ²	REAL TIME ³	ARCHIVED DELAYED MODE ⁴	META-DATA ^S	practices ⁶	OPERATIONAL SERVICES	CLIMATE	OCEAN
Ship based meteorological - SOT	★★ ☆	★★ ☆	★ ★ ☆	★★☆	**		6	
Ship based oceanographic - SOT	★★ ☆	***	***	★★☆☆	★★ ☆		6	
Repeated transects - GO-SHIP	***	Not applicable	***	☆☆☆	***		6	¥?
Sea level gauges - GLOSS	***	★★ ☆	***	★☆☆	★★☆		6	
Time series sites - OceanSITES	★★☆	Not applicable	***	★★☆	**		6	ų.
Moored buoys - DBCP	***	***	***	★★ ☆	***		Ċ.	¥?
Tsunami buoys - DBCP	★★☆	***	***	★☆☆	***	67		
HF radars	★☆☆ Emerging	★☆ ☆	★☆☆	★☆☆	***		6 1	
Drifting buoys - DBCP	***	***	***	★★☆☆	***	67	6	
Profiling floats - Argo	***	***	***	***	★★ ☆		6	
Deep & biogeochemistry floats - Argo	★☆☆ Emerging	***	***	***	★★ ☆		6	*
OceanGliders	★☆☆ Emerging	★★ ☆	★☆☆	★★☆	★★☆		6 1	¥?
Animal borne sensors - AniBOS	★☆☆ Emerging	★☆☆	**	★☆☆	**	67	6	1

- International hub for metadata and monitoring body
 - Manage metadata

Oceanops

- Monitoring web-based tools and services (network performances and projections, data sharing, ...)
- On demand reporting tools, statistics, and maps
- Assist implementers and ciment the community
 - Overall assistance (e.g. harmonized practices)
 - International coordination (global and basin scale)
 - Mediation (civil society, private sector, stakeholders, bilateral collaboration, ...)
 - Deployment and retrieval opportunities

GOOS in situ networks	Implementation	Data & metadata			Best	GOOS delivery areas 7		
	STATUS ²	REAL TIME ³	ARCHIVED DELAYED MODE ⁴	META-DATA 5	practices ⁶	OPERATIONAL SERVICES	CLIMATE	OCEAN
Ship based meteorological - SOT	★★ ☆	★★ ☆	★★ ☆	★★ ☆	★ ★ ☆		6	
Ship based oceanographic - SOT	★★☆	***	***	★★☆☆	★★ ☆	67	6	
Repeated transects - GO-SHIP	***	Not applicable	***	11000	***		6	ų.
Sea level gauges - GLOSS	***	★★☆	***	★☆☆	★★☆		6	
Time series sites - OceanSITES	★★☆	Not applicable	***	★★ ☆	★★☆		61	ų.
Moored buoys - DBCP	***	***	***	★★ ☆	***		61	×~
Tsunami buoys - DBCP	***	***	***	☆☆☆	***			
HF radars	★☆☆ Emerging	★★☆☆	★☆☆	★☆☆	***	67	6	
Drifting buoys - DBCP	***	***	***	★★☆☆	***		6	
Profiling floats - Argo	***	***	***	***	★★☆		6	
Deep & biogeochemistry floats - Argo	★☆☆ Emerging	***	***	***	***		61	*
OceanGliders	★☆☆ Emerging	★★☆	★☆☆	★★☆☆	★★☆		61	ų.
Animal borne sensors - AniBOS	★☆☆ Emerging	★☆☆	★★☆	1000	★★ ☆		6	1



- International hub for metadata and monitoring body
 - Manage metadata

Oceanops

- Monitoring web-based tools and services (network performances and projections, data sharing, ...)
- On demand reporting tools, statistics, and maps
- Assist implementers and ciment the community
 - Overall assistance (e.g. harmonized practices)
 - International coordination (global and basin scale)
 - Mediation (civil society, private sector, stakeholders, bilateral collaboration, ...)
 - Deployment and retrieval opportunities
- Data policy
 - Allocating unique WMO identifiers
 - IOC/UNESCO warning and notification system
 - Guidance on intergovernmental issues (e.g. EEZ)

in situ networks ¹	STATUS ²	REAL TIME ³	ARCHIVED DELAYED MODE	4 META-DATA ⁵	practices°	OPERATIONAL SERVICES	CLIMATE	OCEAN HEALTH
Ship based meteorological - SOT	**	★★ ☆	★★ ☆	★★ ☆	**		6	
Ship based oceanographic - SOT	★★ ☆	***	***	★★☆	★★☆		6	
Repeated transects - GO-SHIP	***	Not applicable	***	★☆☆	***		6	¥?
Sea level gauges - GLOSS	***	★★ ☆	***	★☆☆	★★☆		6	
Time series sites - OceanSITES	**	Not applicable	***	★★ ☆	★★☆		61	*
Moored buoys - DBCP	***	***	***	★★ ☆	***		6	¥?*
Tsunami buoys - DBCP	★★☆	***	***	1000	***			
HF radars	★☆☆ Emerging	★☆☆	★☆☆	★☆☆	***		6	
Drifting buoys - DBCP							•	
Profiling floats - Argo		and and	AL Y			1 72	and the	
Deep & biogeochemistry floats - Argo		R	Fed 1					

Data & metadat

Implementatio



OceanGliders Animal borne sensors AniBOS

GOOS



GOOS delivery areas

2021-22 BlueObserver IRIS cruise, chartered by USA, Canada and EuroArgo About 100 units were deployed in the Atlantic Ocean. This cruise could have filled up the persistent gaps in the Azores, Brazilian or west African coast EEZs, but the lack of time and pathway for MSR clearance resulted in deployment in high seas only, except for UK/St Helena EEZ which provided a global concurrence.







Status

- One of the most studied area in the world
- Well established regional observing and forecasting systems (MOOSE, SOCIB, JERICO, EMODnet, SeaDatNet, ...)
- Several GOOS regional alliances (MONGOOS, EuroGOOS, GOOS-Africa, ...)





Status

- One of the most studied area in the world
- Well established regional observing and forecasting systems (MOOSE, SOCIB, JERICO, EMODnet, SeaDatNet, ...)
- Several GOOS regional alliances (MONGOOS, EuroGOOS, GOOS-Africa, ...)



Still inadequately observed nor fully understood



Identified deficiencies and shortcomings



FIGURE 9 | Map of sensors deployed in the Mediterranean Sea for monitoring purposes (as in 2017): (A) waves, (B) sea level, (C) surface currents, and (D) sea surface temperature.

Tintoré et al., 2019



- Identified deficiencies and shortcomings
 - Gap between EU and non-EU countries in terms of data density, policy and availability (~ 20% of the data with restricted access, 93% in Tunisia)



FIGURE 9 | Map of sensors deployed in the Mediterranean Sea for monitoring purposes (as in 2017): (A) waves, (B) sea level, (C) surface currents, and (D) sea surface temperature.

Tintoré et al., 2019



- Identified deficiencies and shortcomings
 - Gap between EU and non-EU countries in terms of data density, policy and availability (~ 20% of the data with restricted access, 93% in Tunisia)
 - Not enough biogeochemical observations (70% of the operational products developed targets physical oceanography)



FIGURE 9 | Map of sensors deployed in the Mediterranean Sea for monitoring purposes (as in 2017): (A) waves, (B) sea level, (C) surface currents, and (D) sea surface temperature.



- Identified deficiencies and shortcomings
 - Gap between EU and non-EU countries in terms of data density, policy and availability (~ 20% of the data with restricted access, 93% in Tunisia)
 - Not enough biogeochemical observations (70% of the operational products developed targets physical oceanography)
 - Existing network mainly funded by national research funds and long term in situ observations is at a risk (70% short-term fundings)



FIGURE 9 | Map of sensors deployed in the Mediterranean Sea for monitoring purposes (as in 2017): (A) waves, (B) sea level, (C) surface currents, and (D) sea surface temperature.



- Identified deficiencies and shortcomings
 - Gap between EU and non-EU countries in terms of data density, policy and availability (~ 20% of the data with restricted access, 93% in Tunisia)
 - Not enough biogeochemical observations (70% of the operational products developed targets physical oceanography)
 - Existing network mainly funded by national research funds and long term in situ observations is at a risk (70% short-term fundings)
 - Communication with stakeholders is generally lacking



FIGURE 9 | Map of sensors deployed in the Mediterranean Sea for monitoring purposes (as in 2017): (A) waves, (B) sea level, (C) surface currents, and (D) sea surface temperature.



- Identified deficiencies and shortcomings
 - Gap between EU and non-EU countries in terms of data density, policy and availability (~ 20% of the data with restricted access, 93% in Tunisia)
 - Not enough biogeochemical observations (70% of the operational products developed targets physical oceanography)
 - Existing network mainly funded by national research funds and long term in situ observations is at a risk (70% short-term fundings)
 - Communication with stakeholders is generally lacking
 - International collaborative framework exists but coordination and synergies must be strengthened



FIGURE 9 | Map of sensors deployed in the Mediterranean Sea for monitoring purposes (as in 2017): (A) waves, (B) sea level, (C) surface currents, and (D) sea surface temperature.

Tintoré et al., 2019



A lack of coordination

DO YOU AGREE EUROPEAN OCEAN OBSERVATION SHOULD BE BETTER COORDINATED?





A lack of coordination

DO YOU AGREE EUROPEAN OCEAN OBSERVATION SHOULD BE BETTER COORDINATED?



Monaco / China supported the position of Mediterranean Focal point + technical coordinator for BGC-Argo at OceanOPS

- Few words on Monaco initiatives in the Mediterranean
 - The Mediterranean Science commission (CIESM)
 - RAMOGE agreement
 - PELAGOS sanctuary
 - MedFund
 - Monaco Explorations project of the Ocean Decade will be dedicated to the Mediterranean from 2024







- ARGO is a major network of the GOOS
 - Measures T/S over the upper 2 km
 - 10-days interval
 - Array of ~ 4000 floats
 - I float / 300 km2
- BGC-ARGO is an extension of ARGO
 - 6 additional BGC parameters
 - ~ 500 active profiling floats
 - 16 nations



The Mediterranean was a pilot area for BGC-Argo



A success story

- A total of ~180 BGC-Argo floats were deployed in the Mediterranean (~ 560 Argo)
- 25 BGC-Argo float actives (~ 80 Argo)
- ~ 175 BGC-Argo profiles / month in 2022

In 2022, coverage and activity indicators meet BGC-Argo's targets





- A revolution in the way biogeochemistry is observed in the Mediterranean Sea
 - Primary production, Nutrient dynamics, ecosystem
 - Episodic events, seasonal variability, annual budget,
 - Models validation, initialization and assimilation .
 - Marine optics ... •

https://biogeochemical-argo.org/peer-review-articles.php



Ø MLD -300Depleted Nitrate Laver Depth Isoline 5 µmol/L Isoline 0.415 mol phot m⁻² d -40 05 12 01 02 03 04 (b) (c) (e) (f) (g) (h)(i) (l) (m) Floats inside SST₁₅
Floats outside SST. [µmol L⁻¹ InSitu 0 V03µ 10 12 01 02 (g) (h)(i) (1) (m) (e) Floats 12 01 02 (l) (e) (g) (h)(i) - (1) 05 02 03 04 12 2019

Ulses et al., 2021

D'ortenzio et al., 2021



• An uncertain future ?



- An uncertain future ?
 - Intensity of deployments very variable from one year to another (not enough sustainable funds)



• An uncertain future ?

- Intensity of deployments very variable from one year to another (not enough sustainable funds)
- The number of operational units decrease since 2020 (can become critical in the coming years)





An uncertain future ?

- Intensity of deployments very variable from one year to another (not enough sustainable funds)
- The number of operational units decrease since 2020 (can become critical in the coming years)
- 80% of BGC floats carry only oxygen as additional sensor (not compliant with the objectives of 5 / 6 sensors)





An uncertain future ?

- Intensity of deployments very variable from one year to another (not enough sustainable funds)
- The number of operational units decrease since 2020 (can become critical in the coming years)
- 80% of BGC floats carry only oxygen as additional sensor (not compliant with the objectives of 5 / 6 sensors)
- Insufficient national diversity (almost exclusively countries from EU)





Спасибо Thank you Gracias Merci 谢谢 Dr. Orens PASQUERON DE FOMMERVAULT odefommervault@ocean-ops.org Technical Coordinator for BGC-Argo, Mediterranean Region Focal Point - Monaco 181 chemin du Lazaret 06230, Villefranche-sur-mer - France +33 6 15 46 44 47 www.ocean-ops.org

y 🔛













Global HF Rad





Glider deployments in the MedSea 2021-2022















