

FVON GOOS Network OCG-16 Report

Fishing Vessel Ocean Observing Network (FVON)

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1. Highlight the key network successes
 - Formation of an international and interdisciplinary governance structure
 - Endorsement from GOOS
 - UNDOS under CoastPredict Program
 - Pilots in high-impact and under-observed geographies: Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Norfolk Island, Southern Ocean, Ghana, Bahamas, and Tanzania.

2. How has the network advanced across the OCG Network Attribute areas¹

Maintains network mission and targets:

- On track for our one-year action plan including business/governance/communications strategies
- Ratified Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee and Secretariat
- Monthly SC and Secretariat meetings

Global in scale:

- International observational programs and SC (Australia, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, Sweden and USA)
- Pilots in high-impact and under-observed geographies: Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Norfolk Island, Southern Ocean, Ghana, Bahamas, and Tanzania.
- Looking to expand further in Africa (e.g., S. Tomé & Príncipe, South Africa), Pacific Islands, South America and SE Asia (e.g., Thailand)

Sustained observations:

- Programs range from <1 year to several years (>20 years) running
- We have >500 vessels collecting data concurrently
- Funding is generally not sustained; however, there are some notable exceptions. The Fish-SOOP program in Australia has sustained funding from IMOS, and a model where fishing boats pay the upfront equipment costs.

Community of practice:

- Steering Committee with two co-chairs
- Secretariat

¹ <https://oceanexpert.org/downloadFile/45372>

- Former larger inclusive Member Committee
- Subcommittees: Financial Innovation and Data Management
- Task Teams: Sensor Intercomparison
- Targets for diversity in leadership
- Best practices and capacity building are core pillars of our strategy

Delivers data that are free, open and available in a timely manner:

- Several programs send data to the GTS
- Several programs send data to EMODnet and CMEMS
- Data Management Subcommittee making progress on an FVON data portal
- FVON-Bahamas delivering data to meteorological organizations
- FVON-eMOLT Program delivering data to US Coast Guard for search and rescue operations
- FVON-SFiN Program delivering data to fishermen to support Japanese fishing activities, but data are closed.

Observe one or more Essential Ocean Variables or Essential Climate Variables:

- Temperature (subsurface) (Primary focus)
- Salinity (subsurface)
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Some groups working with surface-met stations and subsurface currents

Develops, updates, and follows Standards and Best Practices:

- Formation of Data Management Subcommittee and Sensor Intercomparison Study Task Team

3. Future Plans² and Opportunities - at network and/or cross-network OCG level

- Implementation of communications plan by Secretariat
- Implementation of business plan with market analysis and fundraising strategy by Financial Innovation Subcommittee
- Collaborations with private blue economy companies
- FVON federated data portal
- Development of further global best practices for sensors and data management documents
- SC membership expanded to more geographies
- Cross-network collaboration, namely with the Argo and SOT Programs (e.g., some members are also involved in them)
- Collaboration with other ocean observing networks (e.g., EMSO-ERIC, IOOS and IMOS)

² Future plans on implementation, instrumentation, data management, test, new sensors, plan for new EOJ/ECV observations, capacity development, etc.

- Expand fisher centric tools to incentivize data collection
 - Expand fisheries science and management use cases and develop data products: opens up more funding opportunities, as well as linking to FAO priorities which we hear are key for developing nations to put funding forward.
4. Challenges and Concerns - at network and/or cross-network OCG level
 - Find a way to have a basic budget for running the network
 - Produce a concise global FVON data set from different fishing gears
 - Extend biogeochemical sensors (e.g., DO, Chla and pH) to FVON
 - How to balance open data with trying to tap into financing from private sector?
 5. Asks from OCG (Exec, networks, OceanOPS, and/or GOOS), perhaps related to the responses to parts 3 and 4 and how OCG can support your network
 - Incentivizing GTS contribution when the funding may be for fisheries science applications and the data is very coastal?
 - Possible link to WMO member state obligations or IOC recognition?
 - Financial Innovation subcommittee: Buyers club of countries to make advanced commitments for monitoring? Has this been done before?
 - Opportunities for cross network collaborations?
 6. Recent publications, articles, etc. (if you want to share)

Peer Reviewed:

- Roughan, M., J. Li, and T. Morris (2025). Advancing observations of western boundary currents: Integrating novel technologies for a coordinated monitoring approach. In *Frontiers in Ocean Observing: Marine Protected Areas, Western Boundary Currents, and the Deep Sea*. E.S. Kappel, V. Cullen, G. Coward, I.C.A. da Silveira, C. Edwards, P. Heimbach, T. Morris, H. Pillar, M. Roughan, and J. Wilkin, eds, *Oceanography* 38(Supplement 1). <https://doi.org/10.5670/oceanog.2025e116>
- Lago, V., M. Roughan, C. Kerry, and I. Knuckey (2025). Fishing for ocean data in the East Australian Current. In *Frontiers in Ocean Observing: Marine Protected Areas, Western Boundary Currents, and the Deep Sea*. E.S. Kappel, V. Cullen, G. Coward, I.C.A. da Silveira, C. Edwards, P. Heimbach, T. Morris, H. Pillar, M. Roughan, and J. Wilkin, eds, *Oceanography* 38(Supplement1). <https://doi.org/10.5670/oceanog.2025e105>.
- Hirose N, Takikawa T, Ito T, Nagamoto A, Takagi N, Kokubo T, Kimura M, Yabuki Tand Hazama T (2024) Positive data circulation established by Kyushu Smart Fisheries (QSF) team. *Front. Mar. Sci.* 11:1457272. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2024.1457272>
- Jakoboski, J., Roughan, M., Radford, J., de Souza, J. M. A. C., Felsing, M., Smith, R., Puketapu-Waite, N., Orozco, M. M., Maxwell, K. H., & van Vranken, C. (2024).

Partnering with the commercial fishing sector and Aotearoa New Zealand's ocean community to develop a nationwide subsurface temperature monitoring program. *Progress in Oceanography*, 225, 103278.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pocean.2024.103278>

- Kerry, C., Roughan, M., & Azevedo Correia de Souza, J. M. (2024). Assessing the impact of subsurface temperature observations from fishing vessels on temperature and heat content estimates in shelf seas: a New Zealand case study using Observing System Simulation Experiments. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 11: 1457272. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2024.1358193>
- Martinelli, M., Penna, P., Guicciardi, S., Duchene, J., Haavisto, N., Marty, S., King, A., Van Bavel, B., Ødegaard, Ø., & Ntomas, M. (2023). NAUTILUS D5.6 – Validation and integration report on ships of opportunity. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10909202>
- Van Vranken, C., J. Jakoboski, J.W. Carroll, C. Cusack, P. Gorringer, N. Hirose, J. Manning, M. Martinelli, P. Penna, M. Pickering, A.M. Piecho-Santos, M. Roughan, J. de Souza, and H. Moustahfid. 2023. Towards a global Fishing Vessel Ocean Observing Network (FVON): state of the art and future directions. *Frontiers in Marine Science* 10:1176814. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2023.1176814>
- Penna, P., Domenichetti, F., Belardinelli, A., and Martinelli, M (2023). Dataset of depth and temperature profiles obtained from 2012 to 2020 using commercial fishing vessels of the AdriFOOS fleet in the Adriatic Sea, *Earth Syst. Sci. Data*, 15: 3513-3527. <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-15-3513-2023>

News and other:

Dialogue earth article with some other GOOS networks:

<https://dialogue.earth/en/ocean/scientists-are-becoming-ocean-hitchhikers-to-fill-data-gaps/>

Blog post on hurricane data use case:

<https://blogs.edf.org/edfish/2024/11/27/how-fishers-are-protecting-their-communities-from-hurricanes/>