Animals as Oceanographers, data delivery and accessibility

Clive R. McMahon, Fabrice Jaine and Rob Harcourt

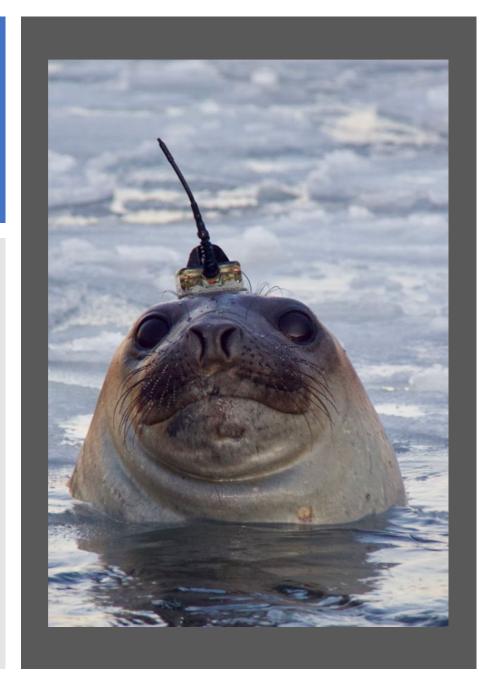
FOO 2021 - Megafauna Interactions with Industry





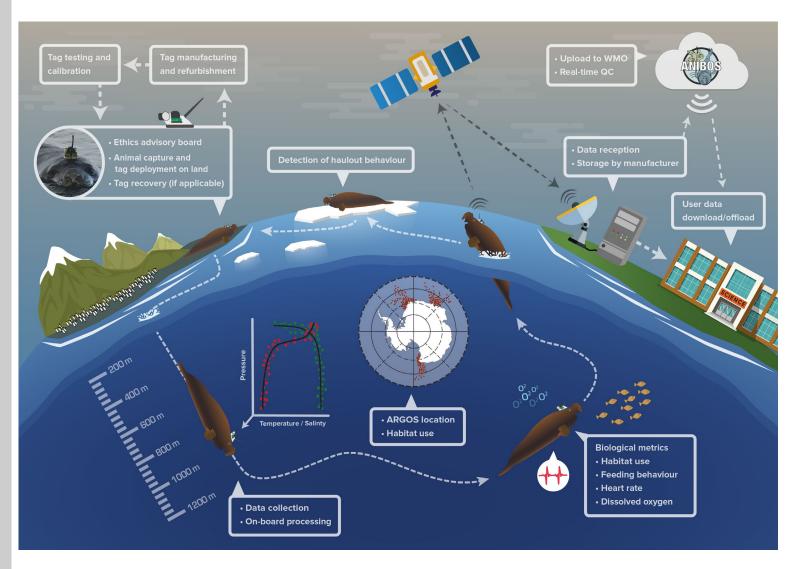






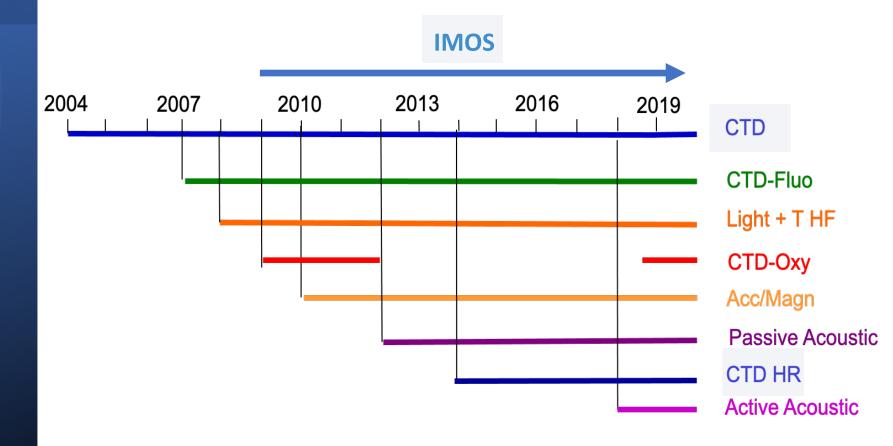
Collecting Oceanographic Data — Overview

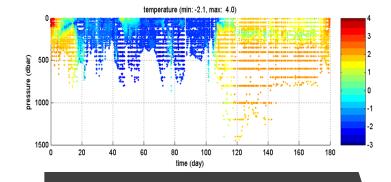




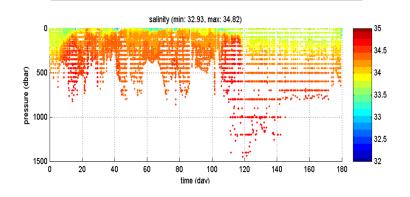
The kinds of Data Being Collected







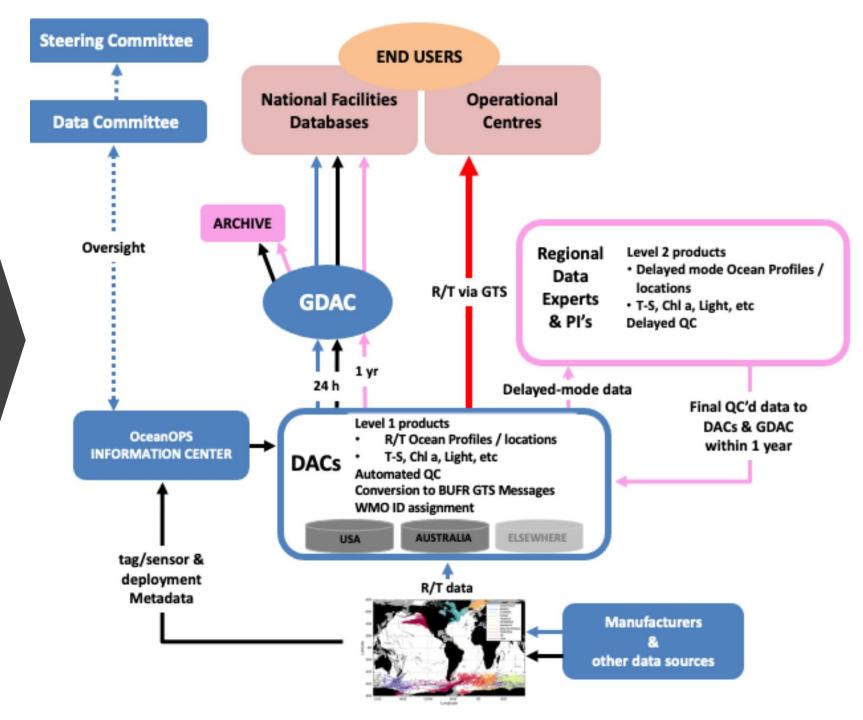
Data Delivery Principles



Delivering Quality Controlled data that is:

- Findable Data and supplementary materials with rich metadata and unique long-lived identifier.
- Accessible Data and metadata archived & distributed usable form.
- Interoperable Data and metadata conform to accepted Earth Science geospatial data interoperability standards.
- Reusable Data have usage license and provide accurate information on provenance, data acquisition and processing to reproduction.
- Open Data is free and public

Delivering the Data to the Community



Data Locations





https://portal.aodn.org.au/



https://www.meop.net/database/



http://www.coriolis.eu.org/Data-Products/Products/CORA



National Oceanography Centre British Oceanographic Data Centre BODC

https://www.bodc.ac.uk/data/

SCIENTIFIC DATA (1101) (1101) (1101) (1101)

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OPEN A Southern Indian Ocean database of hydrographic profiles obtained with instrumented elephant seals

Fabien Roquet³, Guy Williams^{2,3}, Mark A. Hindell^{2,3}, Rob Harcourt⁴, Clive McMahon⁵ Christophe Guinet⁶, Jean-Benoit Charrassin⁷, Gilles Reverdin⁷, Lars Boehme⁸, Phil Lovell⁸ & Mike Fedak⁸

The instrumentation of southern elephant seals with satellite-linked CTD tags has offered unique tempo and spatial coverage of the Southern Indian Ocean since 2004. This includes extensive data from the Antarctic continental slope and shelf regions during the winter months, which is outside the contemperature and salinity profiles from 20-140 °E, concentrated on the sector between the Kerquele Islands and Prydz Bay, continues to grow through the coordinated efforts of French and Australian marin esearch teams. The seal data are quality controlled and calibrated using delayed-mode techniques rotocols within the Argo community, with a resulting accuracy of ±0.03 °C in temperature and ±0.05 in salinity or better. The data offer invaluable new insights into the water masses, oceanographic processe and provides a vital tool for oceanographers seeking to advance our understanding of this key componen

Design Type(s)	observation design • data integration
Measurement Type(s)	hydrographic profiling
Technology Type(s)	animal-borne temperature and conductivity sensor
actor Type(s)	period
Sample Characteristic(s)	Mirounga leonina • marine biome • Southern Indian Ocean

Ecosystem Cooperative Research Centre, University of Tasmania, Hobart 7001, Australia, Institute for Marine and University, Sydney, NSW 2109, Australia. Sydney Institute for Marine Science, Mosman, NSW 2088, Australia Centre d'Etudes Biologiques de Chizé, CNRS UMR 7372, 79360 Villiers-en-Bois, France, ⁷LOCEAN Sorbonne versités (UPMC, Univ Paris 6)/CNRS/IRD/MNHN, 75252 of St Andrews, St Andrews KY16 RLB, UK.

Roquet, F., Williams, G.D., Hindell, M., Harcourt, R., McMahon, C.R., Charrassin, J.B., Reverdin, G., Boehme, L., Lovell, P., and Fedak, M. (2014). A Southern Indian Ocean database of hydrographic profiles obtained with instrumented elephant seals Nature Scientific Data 1, 140028 10.1038/sdata.2014.28.

Data Usage



Temperature - Real time operational oceanography through GTS



Temperature and Sanity – Delayed mode research applications, growing

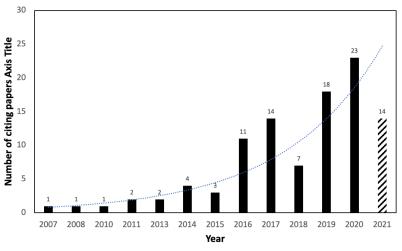


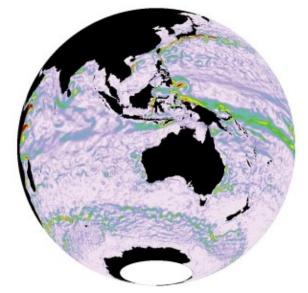
Assimilated into gridded products under the Bluelink banner *e.g.* – BLUE MAPS, BRAN forecasting ocean state



Animal movements, behaviour & conservation

Annuasl number of citations





Surface current speed from BRAN2020





Thank-you Questions





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