

# IOC/IODE perspectives on long term ocean climatic data sets

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### The IOC



- IOC : body within UNESCO
- Headquarters in Paris, France
- Field Offices (Colombia, Brazil, Thailand, Kenya, Denmark, Belgium, Australia)



- IOC Governing Bodies
- 136 Members States







### The IOC and its IODE

- 1960: requirement for a structure to co-ordinate international oceanographic data exchange
- IOC-I, 1961: Working Group on Exchange of Oceanographic Data established:
  - Facilitate and promote the exchange of oceanographic data and information
  - Develop standards, formats and methods for the global exchange of oceanographic data and information
  - Assist Member States in acquiring the necessary capacity to manage oceanographic data and information and become partners in the IODE network
- From the beginning IODE was considered as an overarching programme interrelated and providing services to all other activities of the IOC





# IODE Global Network (1961-2010)

- Data CentresNODCs
  - Now 80
- MarineLibraries
- National Coordinators (DM &IM)







## **IODE** Objectives

- Facilitate and promote the exchange of data and information
  - Nationally and internationally
- Long term archival, management and services
- Promote the use of international standards
- Assist members states to acquire the necessary capacity
- Support international scientific and operational marine programmes of IOC and WMO





### **IODE** Activities

- projects at global level:
  - Data management: GODAR, GTSPP, GOSUD,
    JCOMM, MarineXML, MEDI, Ocean Data Portal,
    WIGOS, Virtual Lab, Data Publishing, Data Standards
  - Information management: OceanDocs, ASFA,
    OceanExpert, OpenScienceDirectory
- 7 regional CB platforms: ODINAFRICA,
  ODINCARSA, ODINCINDIO, ODINECET, ODIN-PIMRIS, ODIN-WESTPAC, ODIN-BLACKSEA
  - Regional products: AMA, CMA





## Strategy

 Clause 1: Member States shall provide timely, free and unrestricted access to all data, associated metadata and products generated under the auspices of IOC programmes

(IOC revised its policy in 2007 to harmonize it with the WMO)





# Data Policy

July 2007: IOC Assembly adopts the

# IOC Strategic Plan for Oceanographic Data and Information Management

"A comprehensive and integrated ocean data and information system, serving the broad and diverse needs of IOC Members States, for both routine and scientific use"





### Deliverables

- Assembled, quality control and archived data sets
- Timely dissemination of data
- Facilitate easy discovery and access to data





# Global Oceanographic Data Archaeology and Rescue (GODAR)

- Initiated at 1993
- Is leading by the WDC for Oceanography in Silver Spring,
  Maryland
- Goal: was to increase the volume of historical oceanographic data available to climate change and other researchers by locating ocean profile and plankton data sets not yet in digital form, digitizing these data, and ensuring their submission to national data centers and the World Data Center System. In addition, data on electronic media that are at risk of loss due to media degradation are also candidates for rescue





# The World Ocean Database (WOD) Project

- In recognition of the success by the GODAR project, the World Ocean Database Project was established in 2000
- Goal: to stimulate international **exchange** of **modern oceanographic data** and encourage the development of regional oceanographic databases as well as the implementation of regional quality control procedures





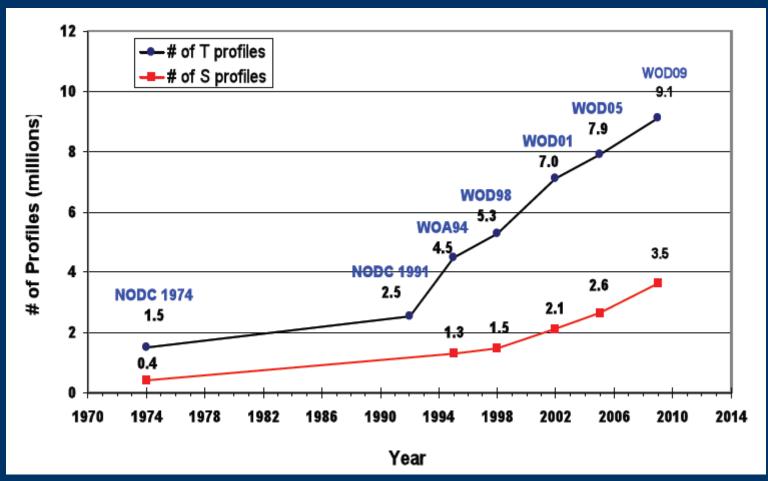
## GODAR accomplishments

- Have resulted in the acquisition of
  - 9 million temperature stations
  - 158,200 chlorophyll stations
  - 218,695 plankton stations
- included World Ocean Database 2009 (WOD09), released in January 2010
- Available on line through the WODselect retrieval system: http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/OC5/SELECT/ dbsearch/dbsearch.html





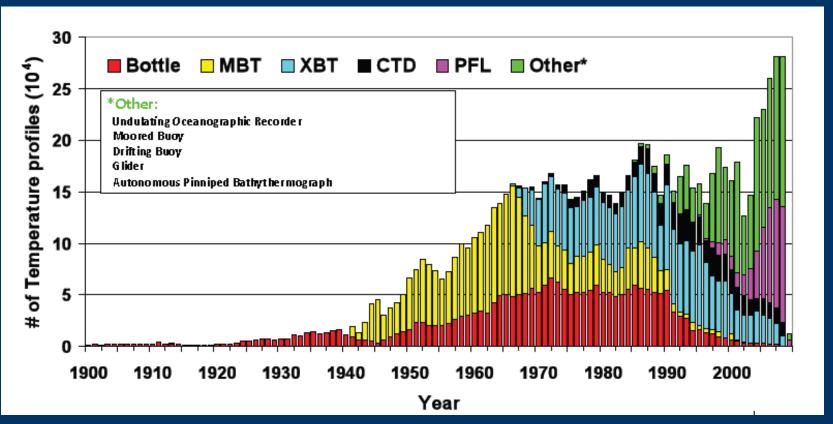
# NODC/WDC T&S profile time series growth as of April 2 2009







# World Ocean Data Base 2009, profile data

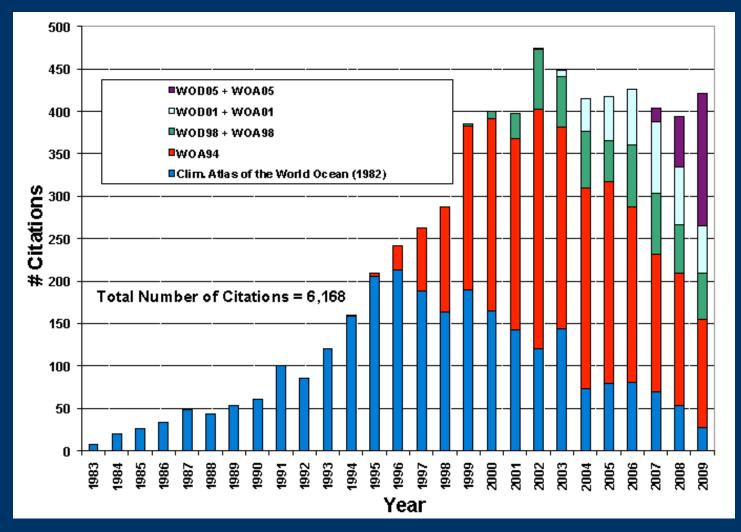








# Citations to NODC databases & atlases in the scientific literature on climatic related studies







### **IPCC Assessment "Climate Change 2007"**

Chapter on Observations:
 "Ocean Climate Change and Sea Level"

This chapter reported on changes on:

- 1) Ocean Heat Content
- 2) Salinity
- 3) Oxygen
- 4) Nutrients
- 5) Carbon
- 6) Sea Level



# Recommendations/Future Work

- More products and more advanced versions:
  - high vertical-horizontal resolution climatologies
  - more frequent releases of products, e.g., monthly T,S, OHC fields, etc

Levitus, IODE50 Anniversary Conference, March 2011





## **IODE** data types

#### 1961-2000

- Physical oceanography
- Delayed mode

#### 2000

- Establishment of JCOMM: close link with IODE through joint IODE/JCOMM ETDMP (2000)
- GE-BICH (>2000): chemical and biological data





# Interoperability

# Standards: The Ocean Data Standards Pilot Project (ODS)

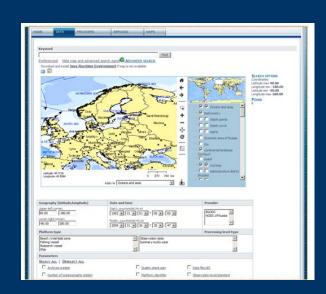
- The objective of the Project is to achieve broad agreement and commitment to adopt a number of standards related to ocean data management and exchange
- http://www.oceandatastandards.net





### Ocean Data Portal

- The Ocean Data Portal (ODP) provides seamless access to collections and inventories of marine data from the NODCs in the IODE network and allows the discovery, evaluation (through visualization and metadata review) and access to data via web services.
- The system architecture use weboriented information technologies to access non-homogenous and geographically distributed marine data and information

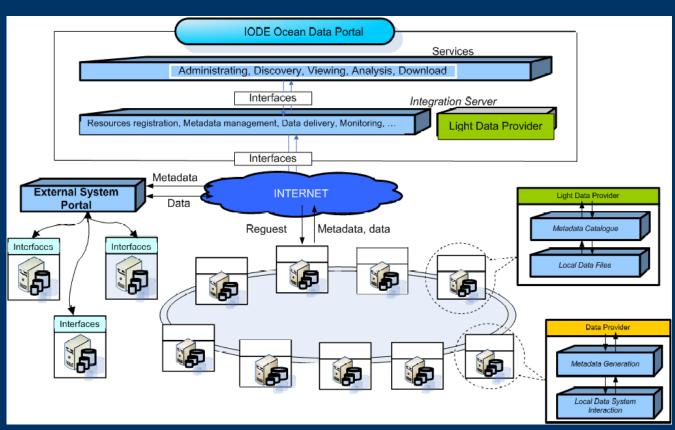






# Future: The "Data ATM" Concept





2015 target: Consistent and unified way to deliver data to clients



