Southern Ocean Observing System

Alyce Hancock, SOOS Executive Officer Eileen Hofmann & Sian Henley, Co-Chairs Irene Schloss & Sebastien Moreau, Vice Chairs































Whole-of-SOOS outputs 2022 - 2023

- Publications: 4
 - + 2 special issues due for release by the end of 2023
 - o + 2 special issues commenced in 2023
- Reports: 12
 - o SOOS 5-Year Report (2016-2020)
- Newsletters: 13
- Video Presentations: 10
 - o 3 webinar series
 - 1 presentation series
- Media releases: 2
 - Resulting in over 40 media outputs
- SOOS Events: 32
 - Including the SOOS Symposium 2023 and 4th Ross Sea International Conference
- Non-SOOS meetings with SOOS representation: 30+
 - COP27
- Successful Projects Endorsed: 5
- Polar Federated Search Tool released (output of the POLDER Group)



communications earth & environment

ARTICLE

https://doi.org/10.1038/s43247-023-00927-x

Record low 2022 Antarctic sea ice led to catastrophic breeding failure of emperor penguins

Peter T. Fretwell^{1™}, Aude Boutet² & Norman Ratcliffe¹

The spring season throughout the yea with the all-time lo was in the central where, during Now We provide eviden ice loss using Senti experienced total bof the 2022 breed

STATE OF THE CLIMATE IN 2022

Check for update

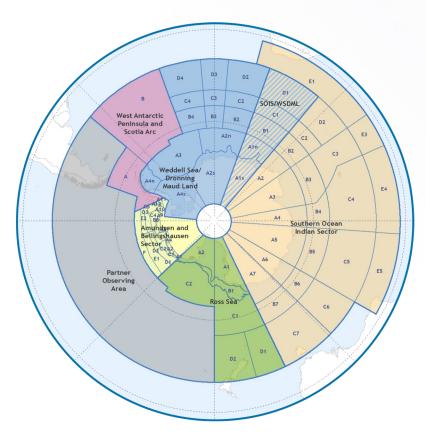
ANTARCTICA AND THE SOUTHERN OCEAN

Kyle R. Clem and Marilyn N. Raphael, Eds.





Knowledge delivery to address challenges



Data Management Sub-Committee

Regional Working Groups (RWGs):

Southern Ocean Indian Sector (SOIS)

Ross Sea

Weddell Sea and Dronning Maud Land (WSDML)

West Antarctic Peninsula and Scotia Arc (WAPSA)

Amundsen/Bellingshausen Sea (ABS)

Capability Working Groups (CWGs):

Censusing Animal Populations from Space (CAPS)

Southern Ocean Flux (SOFLUX)

Observing System Design (OSD)

SOOS-GOA-ON Ocean Acidification Southern Ocean Regional Hub - in development

Task Teams:

Polar Technology

Ecosystem Essential Ocean Variables (eEOVs) – completed in 2023

Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUVs) – completed in 2023

SOOS-Swedish Southern Ocean National Network

Equity Diversity and Inclusion Group

Partnerships and Collaborations:

UN Ocean Decade Southern Ocean Task Force

Marine Ecosystem Assessment of the Southern Ocean (MEASO)

Polar Data Discovery (POLDER)

Southern Ocean Regional Panel (SORP)

Antarctic bioDiVersity dAta iNfrastruCture (ADVANCE)





MEASO | MARINE ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN OCEAN





Regulating services



Climate regulation

Provisioning services



Fisheries products Genetic resources

Medicines

Cultural services



Education and

Spiritual and

Tourism and

Apothotic value

Figure 17: Summary of marine ecosystem services in the Southern Ocean. See Cavanagh et al., 2021 (Table S2)



Priorities for improving future assessments and policy-relevant advice

MEASO has demonstrated the array of existing knowledge, data, tools, and approaches available for informing decisions on conserving and sustaining the marine ecosystems in the region and the services they provide, and how implementation of those processes could be improved ••• 0 (4, 7, 11, 12, 35, 42, 56, 64, 68, 74, 82, 105, 112)

Assessments of change and the design of future field 5.1.3 programs will be facilitated by archiving, curating, and openly sharing data, algorithms, and tools based on the FAIR principles for data, which are for them to be Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and

Availability of existing data, including fisheries data through CCAMLR, could be improved using existing data networks...o, such as in SCAR(8.112) and SOOS(75), which have connections to other global and regional networks^(2,4,7). Modelling tools are available and can be readily developed further for assessing risks to the region networks(24,7

Existing platforms and standards need to be transparent and traceable ... of 12

International coordination is needed to facilitate the matching, aggregation and integration of datasets using common methodologies for comparative analyses of current and future

Data from fishing vessels provide the most comprehensive time series of data available on many fish and krill species in the main fishing appropriately making these data available to the scientific community would be a valuable contribution to future assessments....

for different MEASO areas would enable planning and development of future assessments •••• (15). A system to support future assessments in the Southern Ocean will need to address the knowledge and data gaps caused by sampling bias, non-standardised sampling

and their implications for ecosystem services and for managing fisheries and onshore activities... including (i) assessing implications of change for food web interactions affected by fisheries and other activities ••• o (64) and (ii) how to spatially distribute fishery catches to lessen risks for food webs and biodiversity •••• (18,114) and ecosystem services more generally ••oo(12).







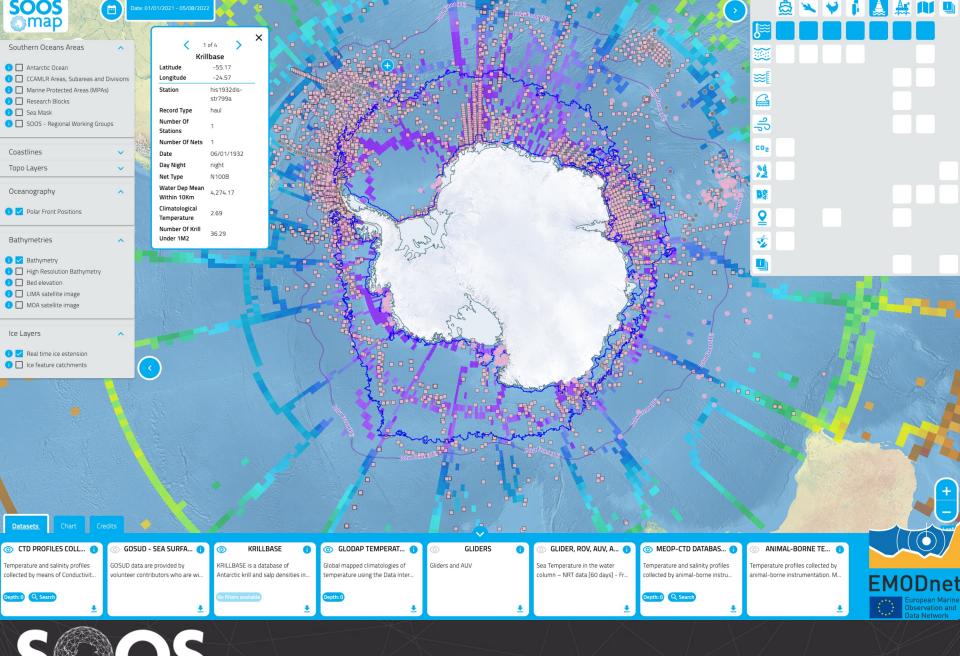














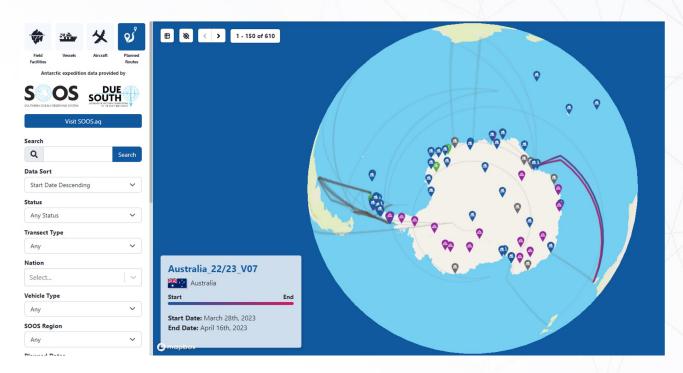














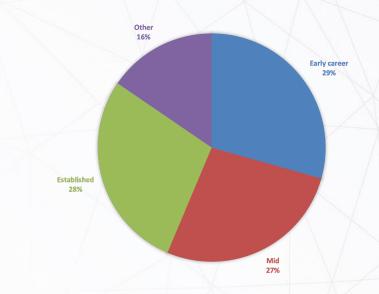




Southern Ocean Observing System Symposium

THE GRAND CHANCELLOR HOTEL | HOBART AUSTRALIA | 14-18 AUGUST 2023

- Program:
 - 12 parallel presentations including 4 panel discussions and ECR perspectives
 - 17 parallel sessions and 4 parallel workshops
 - 5 lunch time meetings
 - Poster session
 - Trade exhibition
 - Data helpdesk
 - Symposium dinner
 - ECR networking event
- 296 Registrations from 25 countries and 133 institutes
 - 245 presentations
 - 57 posters
- 5 side workshops and meetings
- SOOS Symposium Online:
 - 7 online live streamed sessions
 - Daily summaries published
 - Access to recordings of all plenaries
 - Access to all presentations slides and poster PDFs provided with consent by presenters
- 7 ECRS from developing countries supported to attend with travel sponsorship provided by SCOR and POGO







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Thank you to the SOOS Symposium Sponsors and Exhibitors















































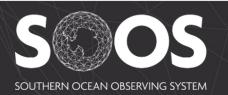












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The Southern Ocean is a critical component of the global climate system. The Southern Ocean controls to a large extent the uptake of human generated heat and carbon into the ocean. Yet, we are currently observing critical changes in the Southern Ocean that are seen in the record low levels of sea-ice extent, record high temperatures and dramatic shifts in penguin populations, among other striking changes. The chronic lack of observations for the Southern Ocean challenges our ability to detect and assess the consequences of change. As such, it is more pressing than ever to have a sustained and coordinated Southern Ocean observing system to provide an understanding of current conditions, inform predictions of future states, and support policies and regulations for the benefit of society.

https://soos.aq/soos-symposium-2023

- Statement translated into 12 languages
- Full media release into 7 languages





www.soos.aq

soosnews

info@soos.aq

@SOOSocean

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