INTAROS – Integrated Arctic Observation System

A project funded by EC - H2020-BG-09-2016

Coordinator: Stein Sandven, Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Center, Norway

Overall objective: to develop an efficient integrated Arctic Observation System by extending, improving and unifying existing and evolving systems in different regions of the Arctic

Start date: 01 December 2016 - Duration: 5 year





Partners

Norway: NERSC, UIB, IMR, UNIS, NIVA, NORUT, DNV-GL

Denmark: GEUS, DTU, NORDECO, Aarhus University

Greenland: GINR

Sweden: SMHI, Stockholm University Finland; FMI, University of Helsinki

Germany: AWI, U. Hamburg, U. Bremen, MPG, GFZ

UK: University of Sheffield, University of Exeter

Ireland: Maynooth University

Poland: IOPAN, IGPAN, University Slaski

France: CNRS, Ifremer, ARMINES

Spain: Polyt. Univ Madrid, Barcelona Supercomputing Centre

Portugal: Eurocean

Belgium: EuroGOOS AISBL

Italy: Terradue

Russia: RIHMI-WDC, NIERSC

USA: UAF, UCSD/SIO, WHOI,

Canada: Université Laval, ONC

China: RADI, NMEFC, PRIC

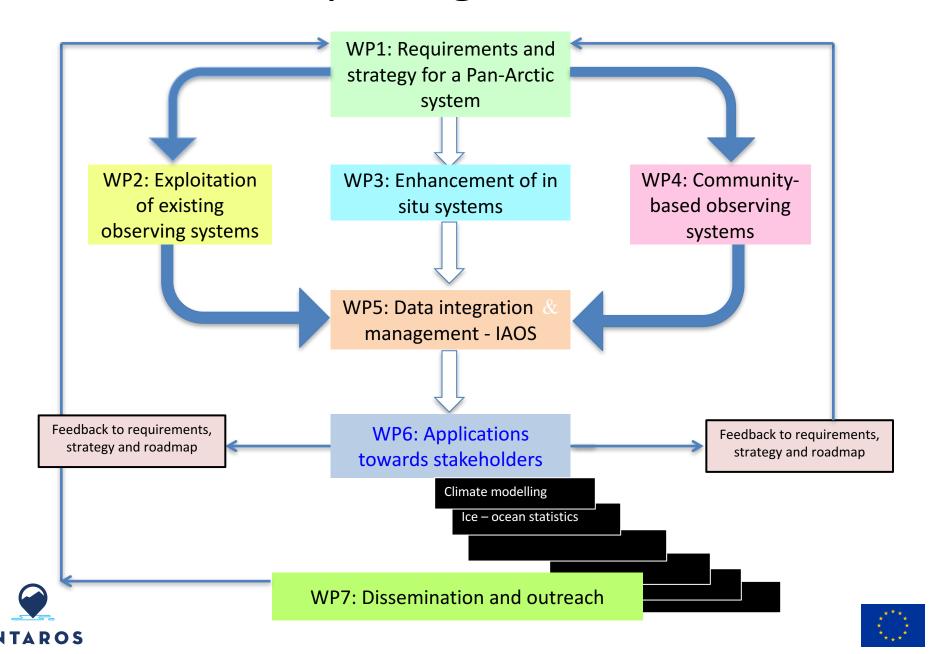
Japan: ROIS (NIPR ++)

South Korea: KOPRI

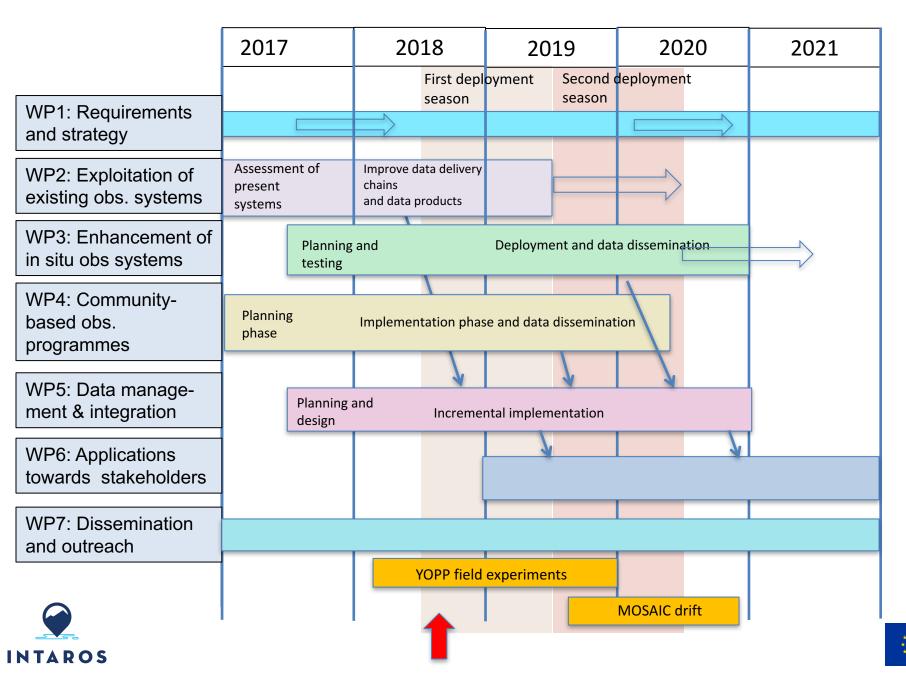




Workpackage structure



Schedule



The role of INTAROS

Science programmes, monitoring programmes,, global and regional networks, SAON, GEOCRI, etc.

Observing systems:

operational, semi-operational, ad hoc, research-funded, community-based observing, etc.

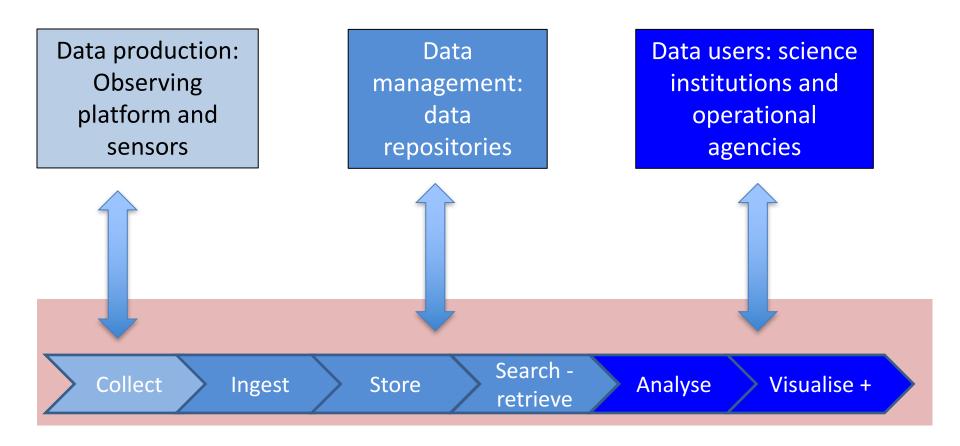
Technology development, research projects, pilot systems

atmosphere,
ocean & seafloor,
sea ice,
marine ecosystem,
glaciology,
terrestrial themes,
natural hazards,
and communitybased monitoring





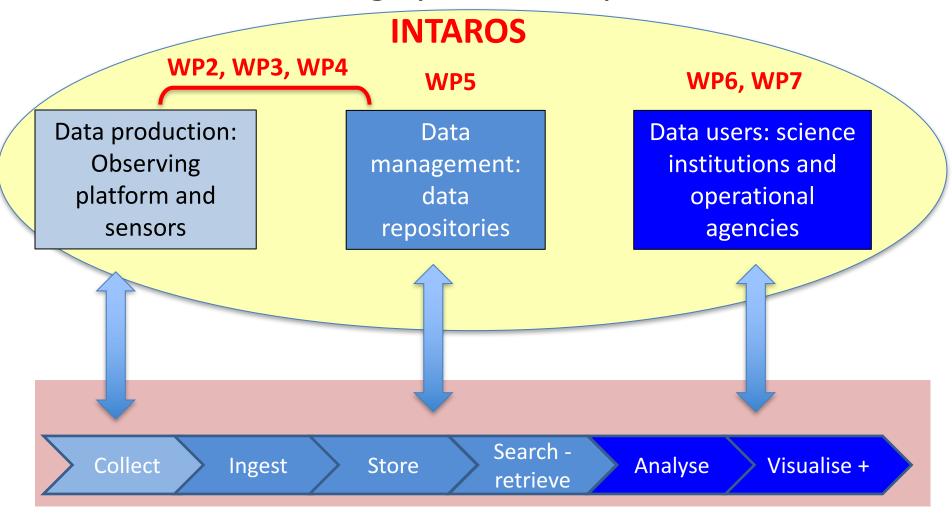
Observing system components







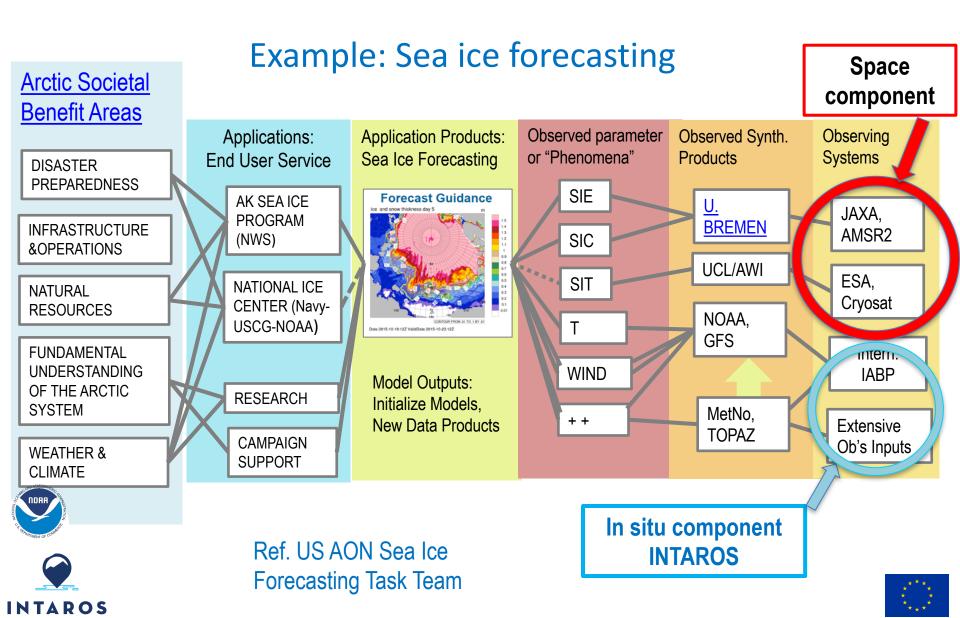
Observing system components







Production chain from observations to useful information in the societal benefit areas



INTAROS field activities in 2017-2018

Temperature profiles of the soil to observe thaw depth in Alaska sites (USFD and Univ. Exeter)

Observing meteorological, snow and soil data from 4 location in Eastern Canadian Arctic by CNRS Takuvik

Oceanographic and marine ecosystem data from bio-Argo floats in Baffin Bay by CNRS Takuvik

PROMICE weather station data from Greenland Ice Sheet by GEUS

Oceanographical CTD sections In Young Sound fjord, as paft of the Greenland Ecosystem Monitoring program (Aarhus University) Observations of atmospheric CO2 and CH4 in Siberia and Alaska (MPG)

> Oceanographic, sea ice and snow measurements in central Arctic from automated ice buoys (ITPs and IMBs) by FMI and IOPAN

Atmospheric profiles and surface measurements in the central Arctic from icebreaker ODEN (Stockholm University)

Soil temperature and snow measurements from stations in northern Finland (FMI)

Biogeochemical observations in the Fram Strait (Hausgarten) and Kongsfjorden (AWI and CNRS IUEM), and seismometer deployment (UIB) Oceanographic, biogeochemical, ocean optics data collection north of Svalbard (NERSC, UIB, IOPAS, and CNRS LOCEAN)



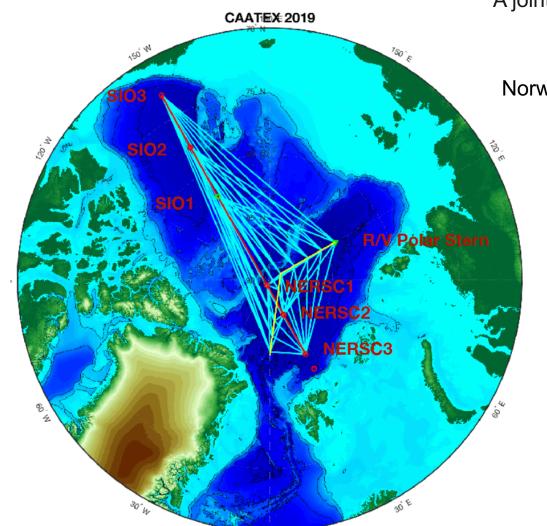


Several SPINOFF projects have been generated

Coordinated Arctic Acoustic Thermometry Experiment (CAATEX)
A joint Norway-USA-Canad- project (2018-2022)
as part of MOSAIC

Norwegian part leder: Hanne Sagen (NERSC)
US part leader: Matthew Dzieciuch (SIO)

The project will use basin-wide acoustic thermometry and local ice-ocean observations in combination with an eddy-resolving ice-ocean model to produce improved ocean state estimates. This will be used to estimate the Arctic Ocean heat content and to benchmark global climate models.

















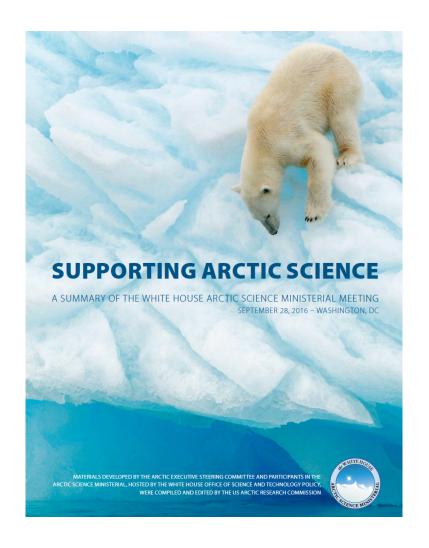
Challenges in building Arctic observing systems

- (1) Develop coordination and collaboration between data providers and stakeholders in the pan-Arctic region in order to better use existing systems and resources (Organisation)
- (2) Improvement of the observing platforms and sensors, filling of gaps in the observing network and facilitate for year-round operation, how to go from research to operational systems (Technology)
- (3) Data sampling, transmission, calibration, processing, archiving and retrieval of required variables and build distributed and connected databases (Data dissemination, data management)
- (4) How to develop sustainability of the observing systems, and what are the funding mechanisms? (Funding)





First Arctic Science Ministerial – Washington Sept 2016



Joint statement from science ministers in 24 countries + EU where four key themes were defined:

- 1. Arctic-Science Challenges and Their Regional and Global Implications
- 2. Strengthening and Integrating Arctic Observations and Data-Sharing
- 3. Applying Expanded Scientific
 Understanding of the Arctic to Build
 Regional Resilience and to Shape Global
 Responses
- 4. Empowering Citizens through Science
 Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
 (STEM) Education Leveraging Arctic
 Science





Second Arctic Science Ministerial – Berlin Oct. 2018

The European Commission, Finland and Germany will co-host the 2nd Arctic Science Ministerial on 25-26 October 2018 in Berlin.

The Arctic Science Forum: 3 overarching themes

Theme 1. Strengthening, Integrating and Sustaining Arctic Observations, Facilitating Access to Arctic Data, and Sharing Arctic Research Infrastructure

Theme 2. Understanding Regional and Global Dynamics of Arctic Change

Theme 3. Assessing Vulnerability and Building Resilience of Arctic Environments and Societies

Ca. 20 INTAROS members are represented in national delegations to the Forum



