7.1.1 Global Ocean Observing System: Strategy, Implementation and Governance

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A call to action for ocean observation

Operational services
Climate
Ocean health
GOOS status May 2019

Main in situ Elements of the Global Ocean Observing System

May 2019

Profiling Floats (Argo)
- Core (3877)
- Deep (81)
- BioGeoChemical (364)

Data Buoys (DBCP)
- Surface Drifters (1441)
- Offshore Platforms (94)
- Ice Buoys (25)
- Moored Buoys (361)
- Tsunameters (36)

Timeseries (OceanSITES)
- Interdisciplinary Moorings (349)
- Repeated Hydrography (GO-SHIP)
- Research Vessel Lines (62)
- Sea Level (GLOSS)
- Tide Gauges (290)

Ship based Measurements (SOT)
- Automated Weather Stations (276)
- Manned Weather Stations (1382)
- Radiosondes (13)
- eXpendable BathyThermographs (34)

Other Networks
- HF Radars (270)
- Animal Borne Sensors (53)
- Ocean Gliders (31)
Our vision

A truly global ocean observing system that delivers the information needed for our sustainable development, safety, wellbeing and prosperity
The GOOS Mission

To lead the ocean observing community and create the partnerships needed to grow and integrated, responsive and sustained observing system.
Strategic Objectives

System integration and delivery

Authoritative guidance on design
Strengthen observing implementation
Open data

Deepening engagement and impact

Empower end user applications
Evaluate impact
Advocacy and communication
Strengthen partnerships for delivery

Building for the future

Support innovation
Guide capacity development
Observe human impacts
Champion effective governance
Implementation: co-design
Basin-scale approaches

AtlantOS
An All-Atlantic Ocean Observing System – High-level Strategy –

Tropical Pacific Observing System 2020
Opportunities
Governance of the observing system
WMO Congress decisions (2019)

- Approval of the GOOS Strategy, GOOS Office node at WMO
- VOS and surface platform observations for safety of life including in EEZs
- Close cooperation with IOC to encourage ocean data sharing for operational forecast models and services
Issues observing in EEZs
Survey JCOMM-GOOS global observing networks

Consequences are serious:
• Observations are avoided in some areas
• Major observing initiatives not granted access
• Vital support from the commercial sector (voluntary ships) is coming under question
• Globally, the observing system cannot be implemented as required to meet user needs
Working together for a better future