

Note for SCOR Meeting, London, 7-9 December 2006-11-30
Input from CLIVAR

Data Management Discussion

1. Please present the status of your project in terms of management of data and/or metadata. Three projects--GEOTRACES, IMBER, and SOLAS--have been asked to make oral presentations about the status of their data management activities, but it would also be helpful to have written statements from other projects.

CLIVAR data policy is set out at http://www.clivar.org/data/data_policy.php

CLIVAR data management is overseen by its Global Synthesis and Observations Panel (GSOP).

CLIVAR has an established network of ocean Data Assembly Centres (DACs) - see <http://www.clivar.org/data/dacs.php>

CLIVAR scientists have need of access to a wide range of climate-related data. The International CLIVAR Project Office (ICPO) has insufficient resources to engage in data management per se. CLIVAR, through GSOP and the ICPO encourages management of both data from CLIVAR activities and CLIVAR-relevant data by the community through appropriate data centres. The ICPO seeks to provide links from data information pages to these as a service to the community (accessed via http://www.clivar.org/data/data_policy.php). These pages continue to be developed.

2. Has your project done anything to encourage visualization of project data?

No

3. Is your project keeping track of project cruises and collecting any information about the cruises?

In collaboration with the International Ocean Carbon and Climate Pilot Project (IOCCP), CLIVAR seeks to keep track of deep ocean carbon and hydrographic sections through encouraging the community to contribute information through a web interface at: http://www.clivar.org/carbon_hydro/hydro_table.php.

4. Has your project discussed data archiving with a World Data Center yet and/or involved in WDC staff in your data management discussions?

No

GOOS Discussion

1. Does your project have ongoing interactions with GOOS?

CLIVAR's interactions with GOOS occur primarily through the annual meetings of the Ocean Observations Panel for Climate (OOPC) which representatives from CLIVAR's ocean basin panels and GSOP attend, dependent on agenda. The CLIVAR Indian Ocean Panel is joint with GOOS

2. Have you had any GOOS scientists or staff attend a project SSC meeting, or have any project SSC members or IPO staff participated in a GOOS meeting?

The Chair of OOPC regularly attends CLIVAR SSG meetings. See answer to 1. above also.

3. Do you have a link to any element of GOOS on your project Web site?

Yes, through link to OOPC State of the Ocean Climate activity. Specific links to GOOS main website are planned.

4. Has your SSC discussed what is, or will be, available from GOOS and other observing

systems?

Yes, through the CLIVAR ocean basin panels and GSOP.

5. Has your SSC identified any specific GOOS observations to which your scientists would like access?

Yes, as in 4. above.

6. What research observation systems would your project like to see become operational?

Argo

Time-Series Stations

1. Will implementation of your project require observations from time-series stations? If so, in what locations?

Yes, in particular long time series. Maintenance of long time series is a priority. More widely a global network is encouraged.

2. How will such stations be supported?

Through national agencies.

3. Has your project identified time-series sites (either existing or new) that are a priority for achieving project goals?

Surface flux time series, plus long time series for decadal variability studies.

Southern Ocean Research and Observations

1. What activities has your project undertaken or planned for the Southern Ocean? Have you coordinated your Southern Ocean research with other projects? Do you have any special plans for the 3rd International Polar Year in 2007-2009 or later?

CLIVAR's Southern Ocean activities are detailed in its Southern Ocean Panel (SOP) web pages (see <http://www.clivar.org/organization/southern/southern.php>). The SOP is joint with WCRP Climate and Cryosphere (CliC) and SCAR. The panel has the lead in the IPY Climate of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean activity (see

<http://www.clivar.org/organization/southern/CASO/index.htm> and, for wider IPY links

http://www.clivar.org/organization/southern/southern_links.php#IPY)

At the last meeting of the SORP (November 2006), the issue of planning for the post-IPY Southern Ocean region sustained observing network was identified.

2. What is the status of planning and funding for your project's Southern Ocean cruises, observations, and experiments?

Funding for all projects is via national agencies/institutes – details not available

Education and Capacity Building

1. What activities, plans, and ideas does your project have in relation to education and capacity building?

WCRP's main route for capacity-building activities lies primarily through START.

CLIVAR's capacity building-related efforts lie primarily in Africa through the African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analysis, development of an African Climate Atlas and a recent capacity-building seasonal prediction workshop in Tanzania. The CLIVAR/WMO Commission for Climatology Expert Team of Climate Change Detection, Monitoring and Indices has held a series of capacity-building workshops, including distribution of a related software package. The panel, now jointly sponsored by JCOMM also, is making plans to continue these series of workshops. CLIVAR has no specific directly ocean-related capacity-building activities however.

2. How are you funding your education and capacity-building activities?

Through WCRP, START and other organizations/agencies on an ad hoc basis.

Satellite Availability and Needs

1. Is your project using satellite data or does it plan to do so?

Yes, satellite data are key inputs to a wide range of CLIVAR-related research.

2. Which satellite observations are most crucial for your project to meet its goals?

A wide variety of satellite data related to the climate system. For CLIVAR's ocean-related research, key observations include those from altimeters (sea level, ocean surface dynamic topography, sea ice thickness), scatterometers (surface wind/wave fields, sea ice motion, deformation and type), radiometry (sea surface temperatures), Synthetic Aperture Radar (wave spectra, frontal features, sea ice), passive microwave radiometry (sea ice cover), gravity missions. There is a strong need to making sure that long-term support for satellite altimeter missions exists, and plans to have missions working beyond Jason-2. More generally continuity of operational missions.measurements is paramount for climate research.