

United Nations Inte Educational, Scientific and Oce Cultural Organization Con

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission







Technologies for a FAIRer Use of Ocean Best Practices

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The main goal:

Transition from a loosely-coordinated set of existing ocean observing activities to a sustainable, efficient, and fit-for-purpose Integrated Atlantic Ocean Observing System (IAOOS)





WP6 Cross-cutting issues and emerging networks

[...]

Coordinate engagement of international expertise and dissemination of best practice to improve efficiency and impact

[...]

to include international expertise in the design and development, operation and maintenance of IAOOS and to disseminate this best practice

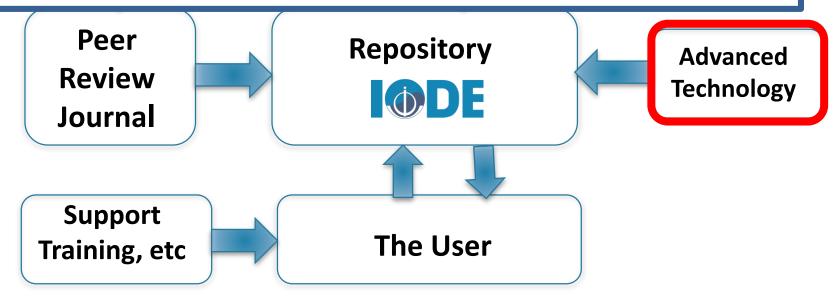
Global Best Practice System

Wednesday 7, November 2018 0

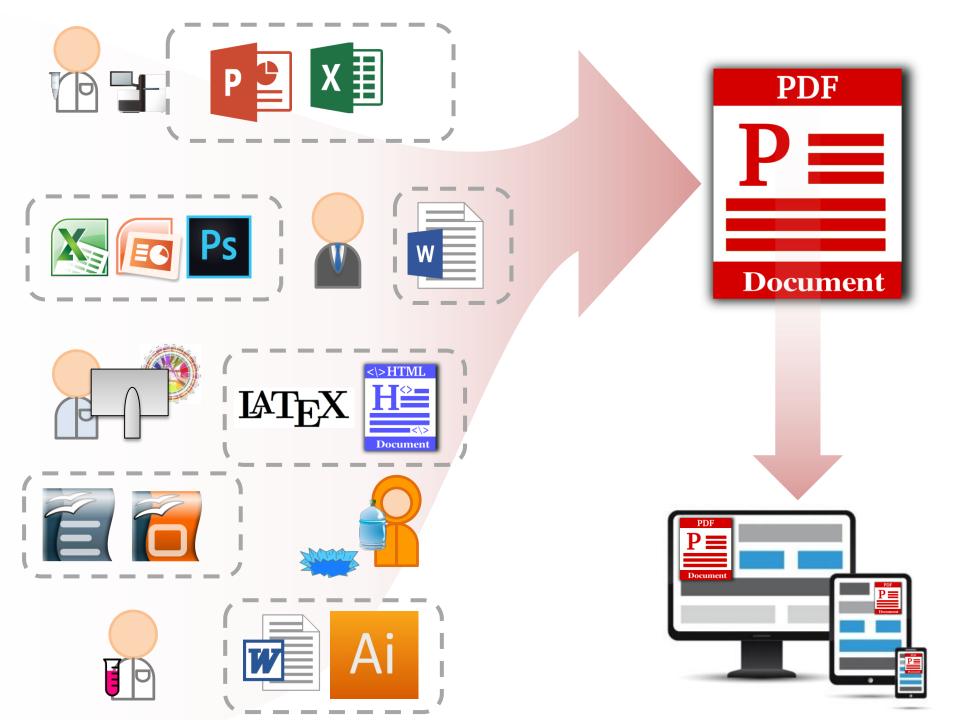
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OceanBestPractices System: a global resource to facilitate harmonizing practices in ocean observation, data and information

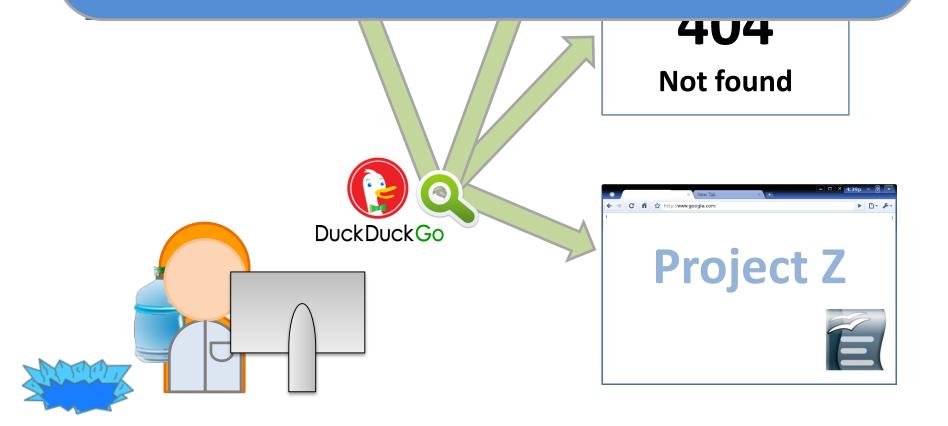
Peter Pissierssens, Cristian Munoz, Johannes Karstensen, Jay Pearlman, Pauline Simpson, Mark Bushnell, Juliet Hermes, Emma Heslop, Frank Muller-Karger and Francoise Pearlman



The status quo...



Most potential BPs are scattered, have varying degrees of accessibility, and varying digital lifetimes



The Mission: solutions for a FAIRer future for Ocean Best Practices

FAIR: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable

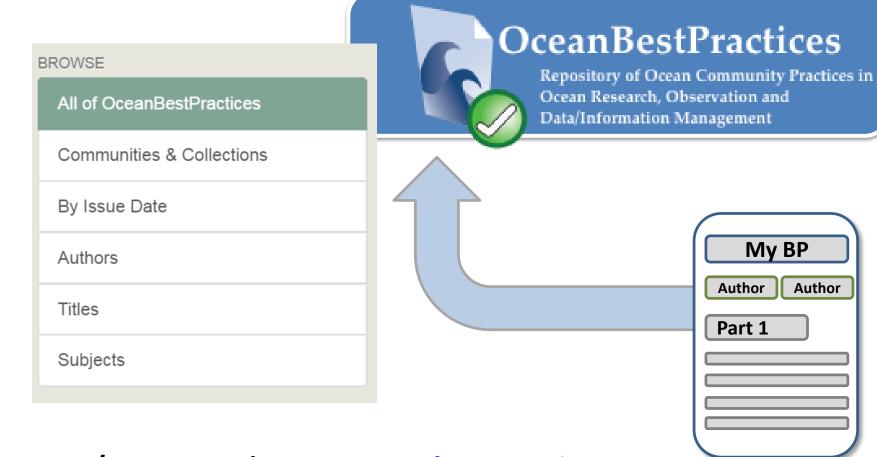
Wilkinson et al. (2016) Scientific Data 3, DOI:10.1038/sdata.2016.18

The basis...

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UNESCO/IOC – IODE's <u>www.oceanbestpractices.net</u>



FAIR

The Future of Research Communications and e-Scholarship

Findable Accessible Interoperable Reusable

Wilkinson et al. (2016) Scientific Data 3, DOI:10.1038/sdata.2016.18

Adding semantics...



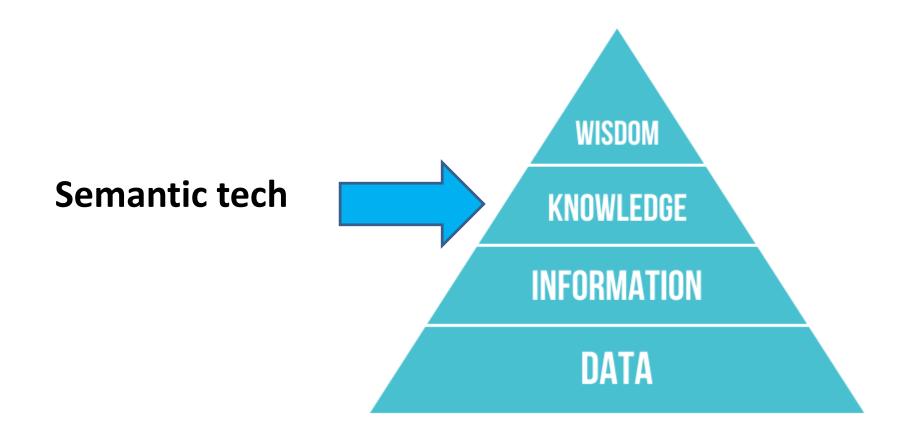
FAIR

TO BE INTEROPERABLE:

 I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.

I2. (meta)data use <u>vocabularies that follow FAIR</u> <u>principles.</u>

I3. (meta)data include <u>qualified references</u> to other (meta)data.



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Aiming for a high degree of expressivity, thus advanced querying and data mobilisation options

Ontologies

Taxonomies

Stronger semantics

Controlled vocabularies

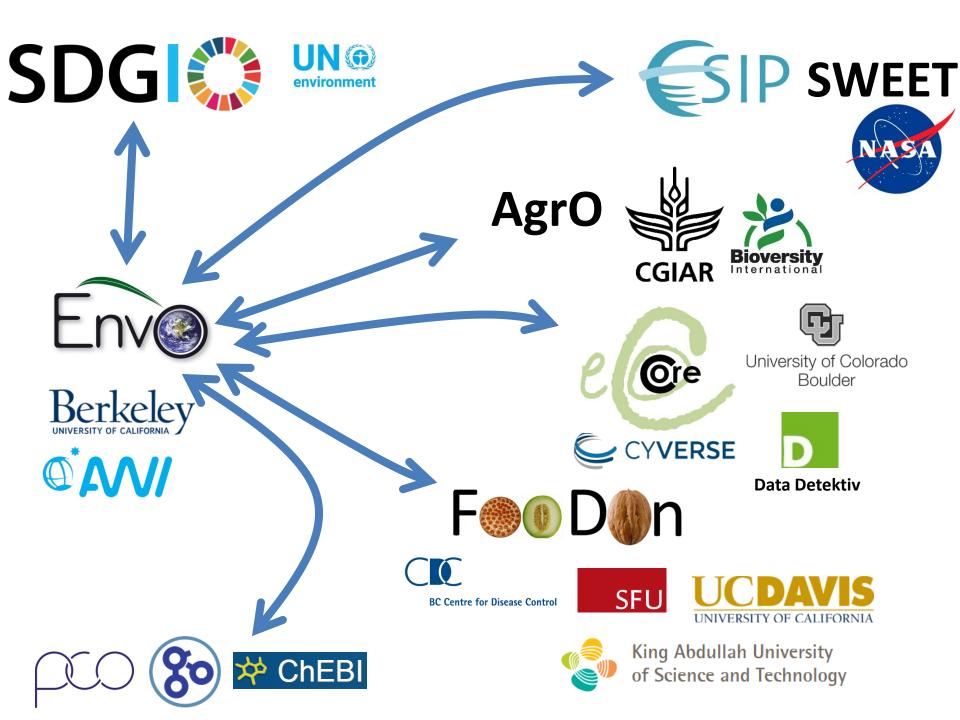
Thesauri

Data models

Glossaries

Weaker semantics

Modified from McCreary D (2006) Patterns of Semantic Integration. CC 2.5



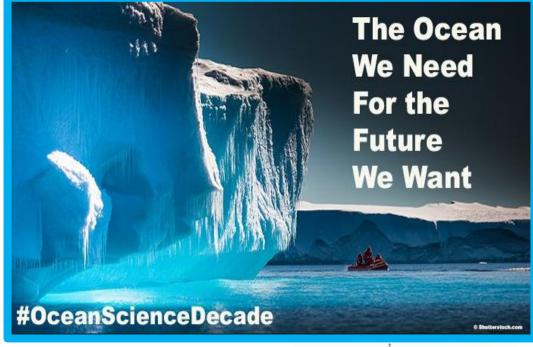
UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021-2030

"To gather ocean stakeholders worldwide behind a common framework that will ensure ocean science can fully support countries in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 14 on the ocean."



Sustainable Development Goals Interface Ontology

Building data systems to support interfaces to the Global Goals, targets, and indicators







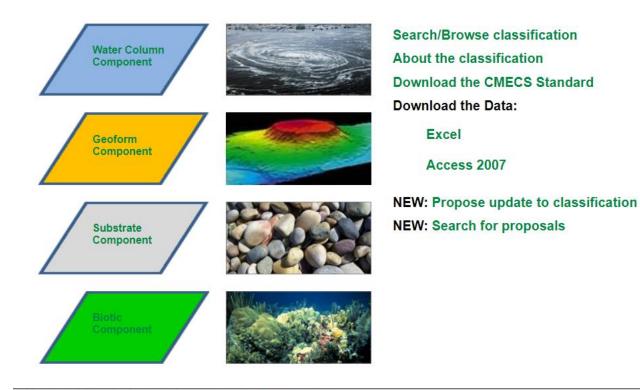
United Nations - Intergovernmen Sucational, Scientific and - Oceanographic Cultural Organization - Commission

nographic Developmen mission Goals

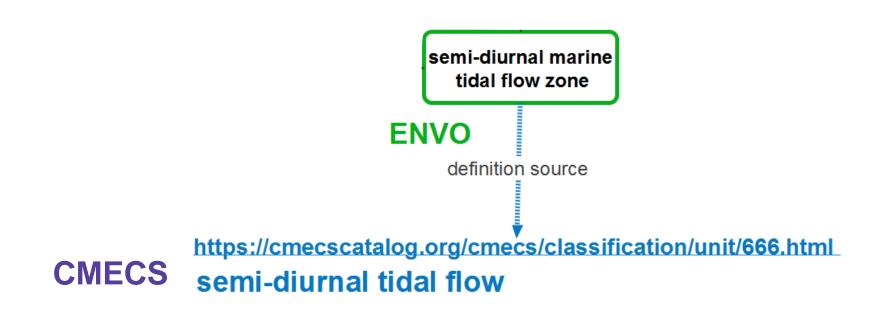


Welcome to the CMECS Catalog of Units!

Use this database to browse the CMECS classification and to get definitions for individual CMECS Units. This database contains the units that were published in the Coastal and Marine Ecological Classification Standard.



Testing ontological expression of CMECS, clarifying ambiguities, and creating development cycle with the CMECS teams



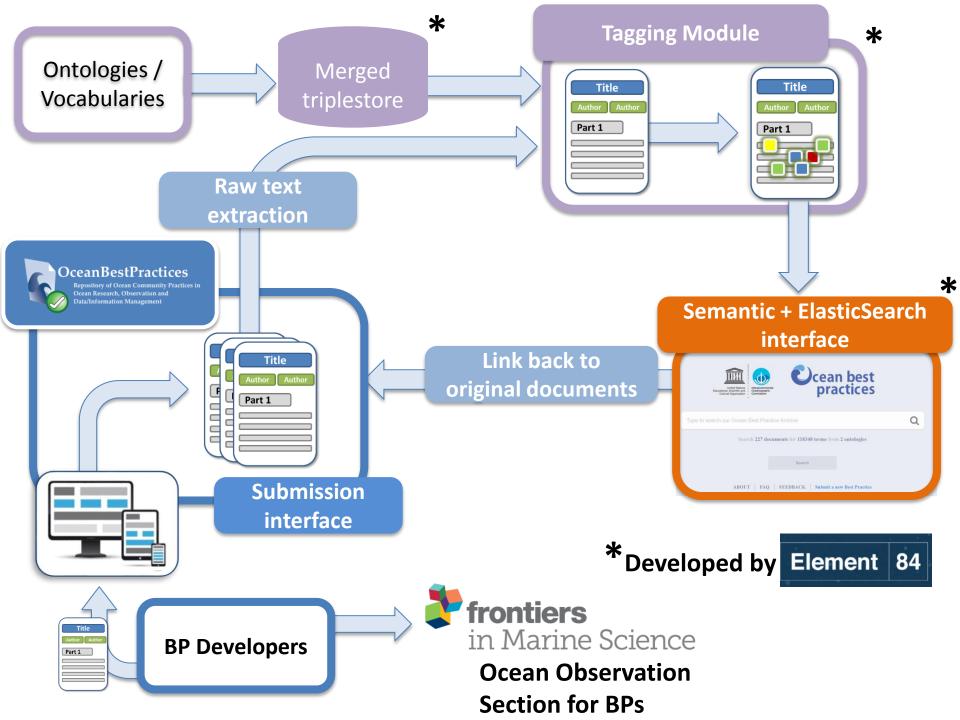
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BROWSE All of OceanBestPractices Communities & Collections	My BP Author Author Part 1	
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Subjects		

OBO Foundry Ontologies

ENVO, CHEBI, SDGIO

Sensors, Environments, Chemicals, SDGs...



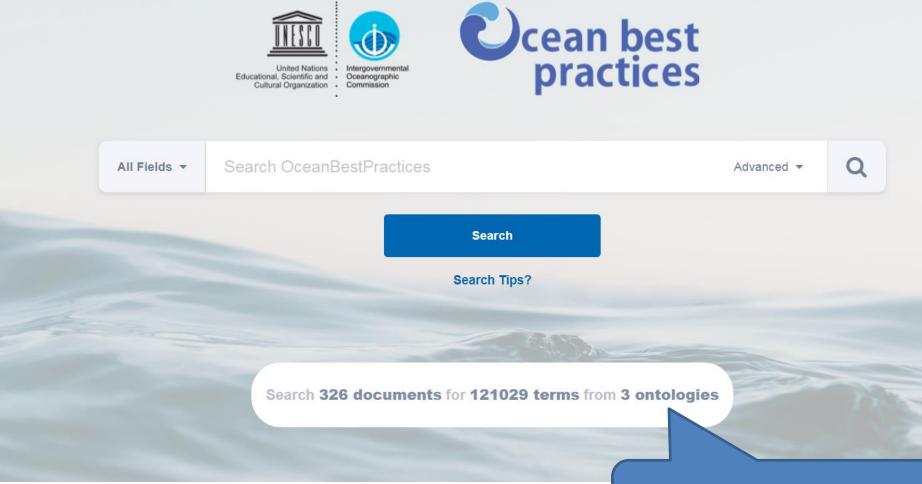


OceanBestPractices.org

A UNDER DEVELOPMENT

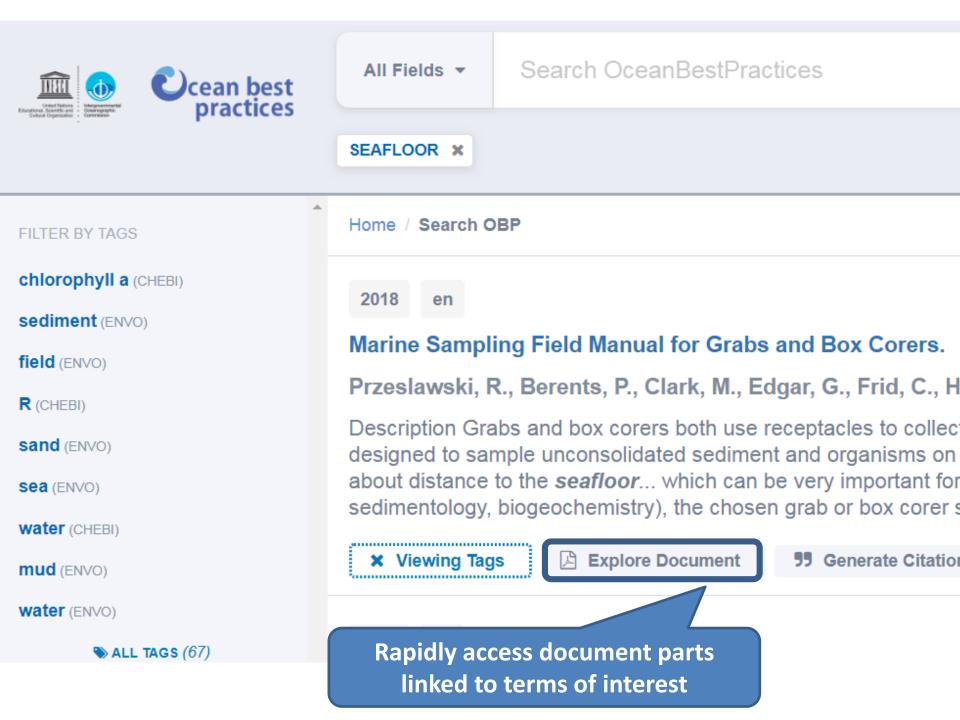
CONTACT US

SUBMI



Beta testing launching very soon

ENVO, CHEBI, SDGIO (more on the way!)





9. MARINE SAMPLING FIELD MANUAL FOR GRABS AND BOX CORERS

National Environmental Science Programme

HIGHLIGHT MATCHED TERM: SEAFLOOR

9.1 Platform Description

Grabs and box corers both use receptacles to collect sediment after they are dropped to the seafloor. While the scooping motion of grabs disrupts unconsolidated sediment to various degrees, box corers return largely undisturbed samples of the sediment strata (Eleftheriou and Mcintyre 2005). Grabs and box corers target surface sediment and associated porewater and fauna. They are typically deployed over sandy or muddy substrates, although some grabs can collect gravel or cobbles.

There is no single type of grab or box corer suitable for all environments, and selection of the most suitable type depends on the biological or physical target, substrate, depth, and vessel capabilities (Narayanaswamy et al. 2016). Acquired data can be quantitative (e.g. volumetric or mass specific) or semi-quantitative due to inconsistencies in sample volume and sediment disruption due to bow waves or other gear effects (Blomqvist 1991). For these reasons, this manual does not mandate specific gear types. There are numerous references to help facilitate decisions regarding grab and box corer equipment for a given marine survey (Riddle 1989, Eleftheriou and Moore 2005, Danovaro 2010, Narayanaswamy et al. 2016). Nevertheless, for monitoring purposes, it is preferable to maintain consistent gear through time and space, and we therefore recommend this where possible.

9.2 Scope

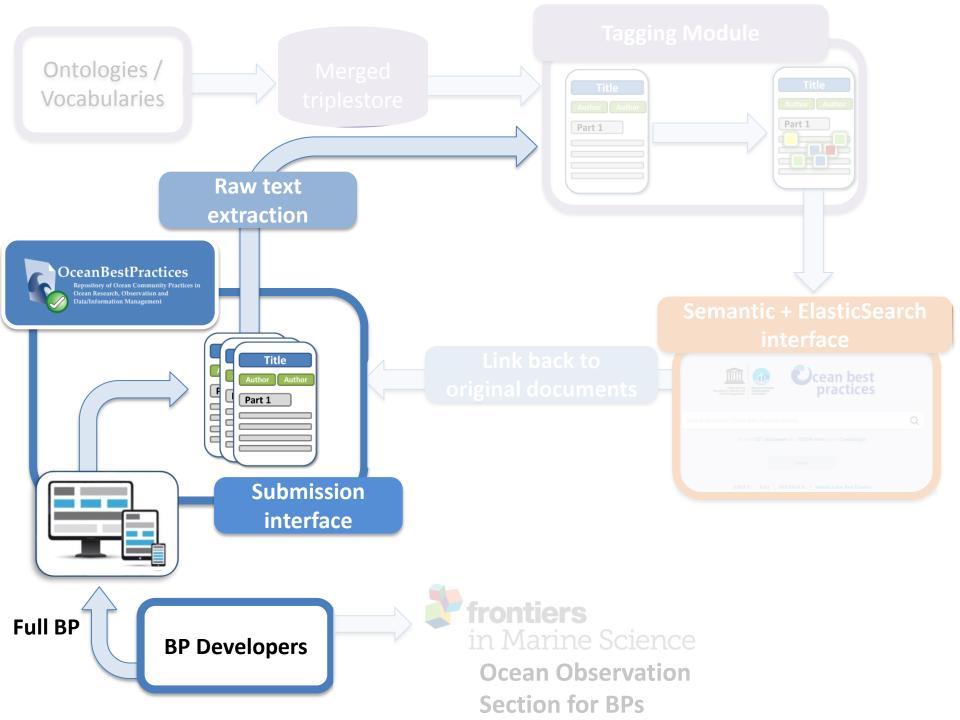
This Grab and Box Corer Field Manual includes gear designed to sample unconsolidated sediment and organisms on the seafloor. General steps are outlined in Figure 9.1and described in detail in the sections below.

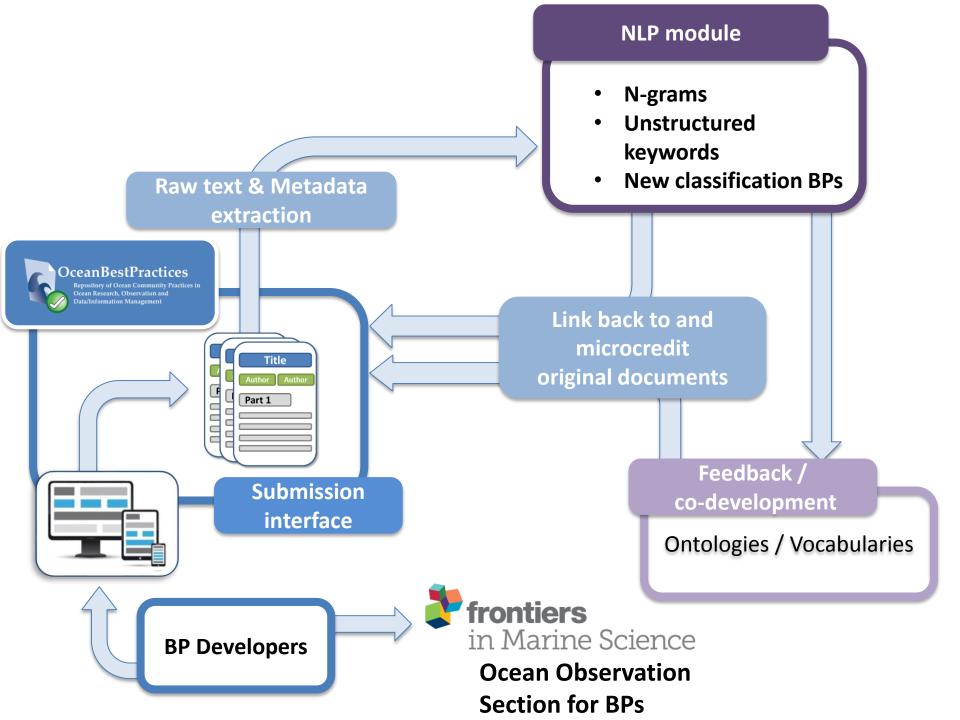
The samples collected by grabs and box corers can be used to derive a range of physical, chemical, and biological parameters (Eleftheriou and Mcintyre 2005), and each of these parameters requires a

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sand (ENVO)	Description Grabs and box corers both use receptacles to collect designed to sample unconsolidated sediment and organisms on about distance to the <i>seafloor</i> which can be very important for sedimentology, biogeochemistry), the chosen grab or box corers			
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Ensuring fitness-for-purpose...

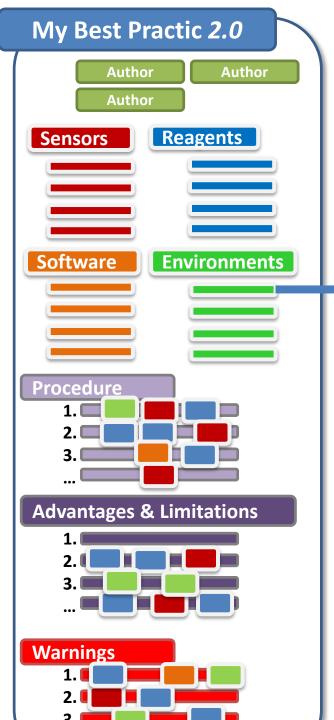




We're well on the way to a semantically enhanced, international BP repository for the Ocean Observation community

The near future...

- Incorporate more semantic and terminology resources to improve coverage, focusing on interoperation and relevance to ocean observing
- Refine NLP and tagging routines for improved accuracy and knowledge harvesting
- Provide community guidelines on submitting parseable best practices
- Use semantic tags to link BPs to oceanographic data holdings and streams
- Improve user experience of the OBP system to simplify interaction with ontologies, while preserving their expressivity



Opening up BPs to informatics and linking them to data and information holdings

- Retrieve the common sensors across the protocols "McMussel mussel bed survey" and "OysterTech oyster reef survey"
- Retrieve all BPs that use the software "ArcGIS"
- Retrieve the advantages and limitations of the protocol titled "Sampling seawater for marine microbes"
- Retrieve the protocols and the list of reagents for documents authored by E Hemmingway



Inspired by https://smartprotocols.github.io/

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ΔΛ/

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