

Introduction to SeaDataNet and EMODnet pan-European infrastructures for marine data management

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# **Economy of data acquisition**

- Marine data are collected by governments, research institutes, and private industry (in Europe already more than 1.000 organisations)
- Data for physics, geophysics, meteorology, chemistry, biology, geology, bathymetry
- Acquisition of oceanographic and marine data is expensive; annual costs in Europe estimated at 1.4 Billion Euro (1.0 = in-situ; 0.4 = satellites)



Professional data management is required with agreements on standardisation, quality control protocols, long term archiving, catalogues, and access



#### What is SeaDataNet?



A pan-European infrastructure set up and operated for managing marine and ocean data in cooperation with the NODCs and data focal points of 34 countries bordering the European seas

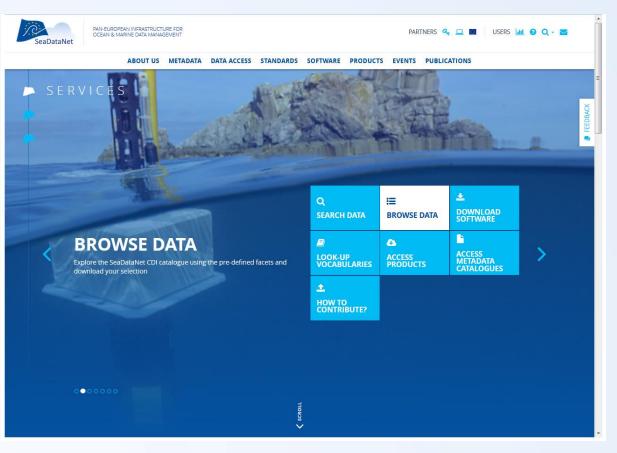
90s	Metadata directories Medar/MedAtlas	
2002-2005	Sea-Search (FP5)	
2006-2011	SeaDataNet (FP6)	
2011-2015	SeaDataNet II (FP7)	
2016-2020	SeaDataCloud (H2020)	



#### SeaDataNet portal

#### Giving access to

- Standards, tools both for data centres and other users
- Data and metadata
- Products



#### http://www.seadatanet.org



- Set of common standards for the marine domain, adapting ISO and OGC standards and achieving INSPIRE compliance
  - Adoption of ISO 19115 19139 standard for describing metadata on data sets, research cruises, monitoring networks, and research projects
     marine metadata profiles, schemas, schematron rules
  - Controlled vocabularies for the marine domain (>65,000 terms in 82 lists), with international governance and web services
  - Standard data exchange formats : ODV ASCII and NetCDF (CF) fully supported by controlled vocabularies
- Maintenance and dissemination of standard QA-QC procedures, together with IOC/IODE and ICES







### SeaDataNet services and tools

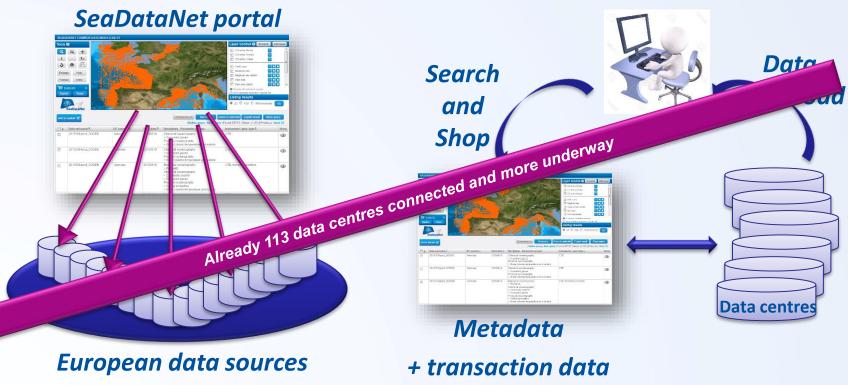
- Set of tools to be used each data centre and freely available from the SeaDataNet portal: metadata editor, data conversion software, data analysis software (ODV), data interpolation software (DIVA)
- Capacity building by training workshops for uptake of standards and tools by the data centres in order to achieve standardisation

SeaDataCloud

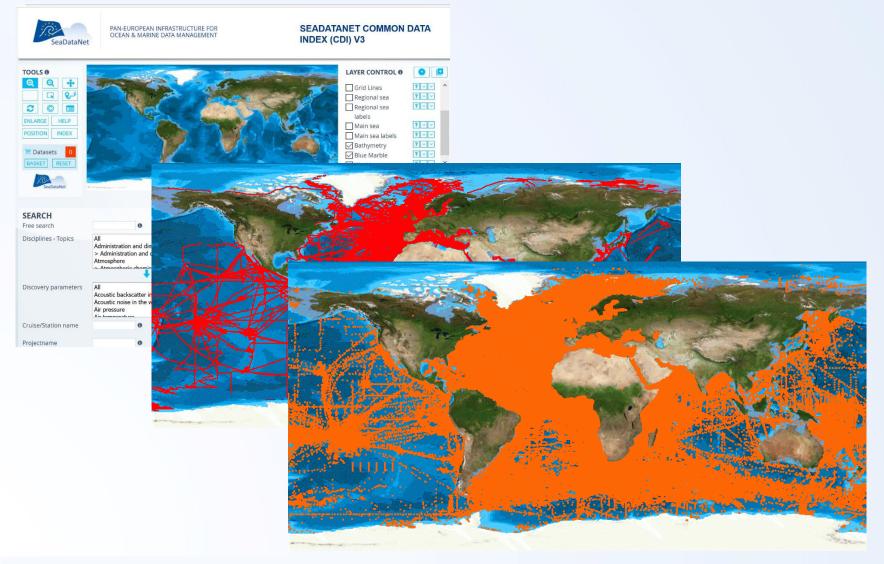


- Pan-European services for harmonised discovery, access, visualisation of data and data products
- Common SeaDataNet Data Policy and License



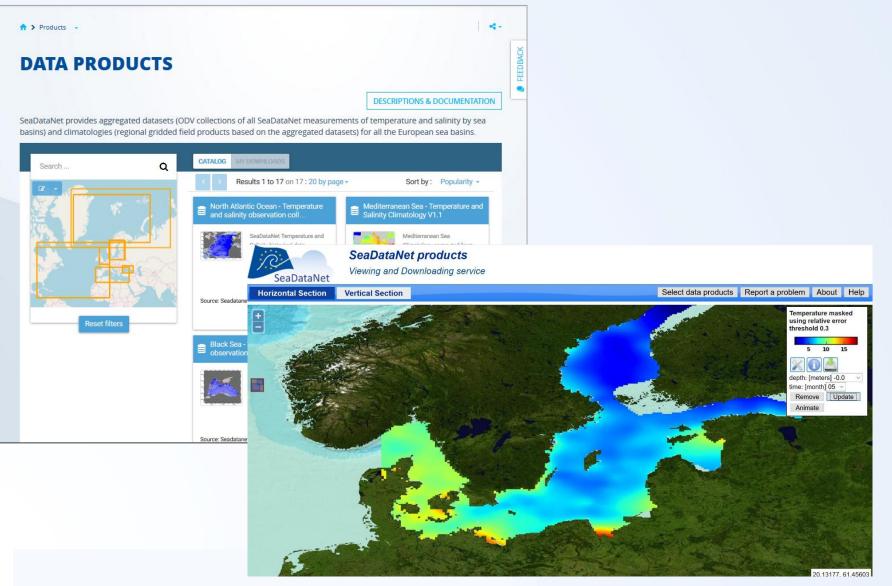








#### **Data Products and viewers**

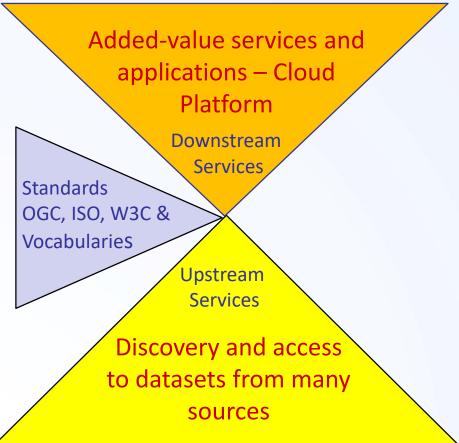




- Standards and information technology are always evolving, there is a move towards cloud storage and cloud computing, and the SeaDataNet infrastructure must stay up-to-date to maintain and further expand its services to its leads customers and major stakeholders
- SeaDataCloud project, started Nov 2016 with 4 year run and 10 Meuro funding
- A strategic and operational cooperation between the SeaDataNet consortium of marine and ocean data centres and the EUDAT consortium of e-infrastructure service providers



## Towards a Blue Cloud as blue print for the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)



- Cloud platform with common services for data pre-processing, analyses, visualizations, publishing, DOIs...
- Applying common standards and interoperability solutions for providing harmonised data and metadata
- Providing harmonised discovery and access to data output from multiple sources, European and international



#### SeaDataNet cooperation

- Copernicus Marine Environmental Monitoring Services (CMEMS):
   providing long-term archives and standards
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD): providing infrastructure, standards and data collections for several indicators
- Large ocean monitoring systems (EuroGOOS, AtlantOS, Euro-ARGO, JERICO-Next, ..): providing standards and validation + long-term archiving services
- Ocean Data Interoperability Platform (ODIP): exploring and demonstrating common standards and interoperability with leading data management infrastructures in USA and Australia
- **GEOSS EuroGEOSS:** Maintaining the GEOSS portal with SeaDataNet insitu data collections from large community of European data holders (> 100 data centres; >600 data originators)
- European Open Science Cloud (EOSC): shaping the pilot Blue Cloud
- European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) driven by Marine Knowledge 2020 and Blue Growth



#### SeaDataNet and EMODnet

- EU initiative for an overarching European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODNet) driven by Marine Knowledge 2020 and Blue Growth
- SeaDataNet qualified as a leading infrastructure for the EMODnet data management component and is driving several thematic portals from the start in 2008

#### 'Bottom-up meets top-down'

 This synergy has resulted in many more data centres adopting SeaDataNet standards and connecting to the CDI Data Discovery and Access service while it gave a flying start to EMODnet





#### **EMODnet thematic portals**

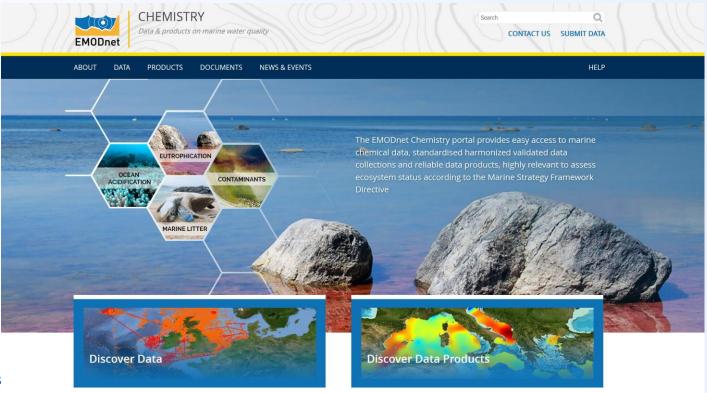
	Bathymetry	Geology	Seabed Habitats	Chemistry	Biology	Physics	Human activities
			A AC				
	Minimum cell water	Seabed substrate	Data on modelled	Pesticides &	Biomass	Waves	Aggregate Extraction
	depth Maximum cell	Sediment accumulation rate	seabed habitats (depth, seabed substrate, broad	Biocides Antifoulants	Abundance	Water temperature	Dredging
	water depth		scale biological	Antiroalanto	Gridded	Water	Fisheries
	Average cell water	Sea-floor geology	zone, T, S, light, oxygen, energy due	<b>Phamaceuticals</b>	Abundance maps	salinity/conductivit y/density	Hydrocarbon
	depth	Seabed lithology	to waves & current)	Heavy Metals	species groups:	Currents	Extraction Main Ports
þ	Standard deviation of cell water depth	Stratigraphy	Broad-scale	Hydrocarbons	phytoplankton	Light attenuation/	Mariculture
	Number of values	Coastline migration	physical habitat map	Radionuclides	zooplankton	fluorescence	Ocean Energy
	used for interpolation of cell	Aggregate	-	Fertilizers	<ul> <li>angiosperms</li> </ul>	Sea level	Facilities
	water depth	resources	Detailed habitat maps from surveys	Acidity	• macro-algae	Atmospheric parameters	Pipelines and Cables
	Horizontal coordinate	Geological events	Individual habitat modelling outputs	Dissolved Gasses	<ul> <li>invertebrate bottom fauna</li> </ul>	Wind	Protected Areas
	reference system		Habitat point data	Plastics	• birds	Underwater noise	Waste Disposal
	Depth reference system			Marine Litter Beach litter Seafloor litter Micro litter	• mammals	Rivers	Wind Farms
	Lowest				<ul> <li>reptiles</li> </ul>	lce	Other Forms of
	Astronomical Tide			Chlorophyll Silicates Organic Matter	• Fish		Area Management / Designation



#### **EMODnet Chemistry**



- Collecting, validating, and harmonising data, and developing regional data products and new services for sharing and visualising data and data products, relevant for MSFD
- Close interaction with EU DG Environment, EEA, TG-DATA, TG-ML, and Regional Sea Conventions



sdn-userdesk@s



#### **EMODnet Chemistry**



 Validated data collections and trend maps for MSFD indicators 5 (Eutrophication), 8 (Contaminants), 9 (Sea-food contaminants) and 10 (Marine Litter).

Group of Variables	Baltic Sea	lberian peninsula - Macaronesia - Bay of Biscay	Greater North Sea - Celtic Sea - Faroes	Arctic Ocean - Norwegian Sea - Greenland Sea - Barents Sea - Icelandic Waters	Mediterranean Sea	Black Sea - Sea of Azov - Marmara Sea
Acidity						
Antifoulants <b>0</b>				-		
Chlorophyll 🕄						
Dissolved gasses <b>()</b>						
Fertilisers <b>0</b>	-			2		
Hydrocarbons <b>0</b>						
Heavy metals <b>0</b>						
Organic matter <b>0</b>				-	-	
Polychlorinated biphenyls 0						
Pesticides and biocides 0						
Radionuclides <b>0</b>	-		-			
Silicates <b>6</b>						
1-50	251-1000		2501-5000		10001-25000	
51-250	1001-2500		5001-10000	í.	>25000	

MSFD regions

sdn-userdesk Legend - number of measurement data sets for each variable per marine region



# Developing and promoting SWE uptake

- SeaDataNet deals with validating and making collected data sets discoverable and accessable. These concern delayed mode and operational data
- For the latter SDN develops and promotes adoption of Sensor Web Enablement (SWE) standards by operators of research vessels and observation platforms for:
  - streamlining the (near) real time data flows from platforms to data centres,
  - Receiving well documented data streams
  - facilitating easy access by means of operational viewing services



#### Workshop goals



- To inform and make marine data collectors in Poland interested in connecting and actively populating the SeaDataNet infrastructure with their data and metadata; at present we have input from IMGW, PIG, and IO PAN
- To make managers and technicians from operators of oceanography platforms and networks in Poland more aware about SWE developments and its opportunities
- To encourage operators in Poland to join and participate in the European operational oceanography data exchange.