# Making the Most of Ocean Observations through Data Management Innovation: "Observations" from the Southeast

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# **Outline**

- Setting the stage
- Challenges and opportunities
- The DM infrastructure for coastal / ocean observing
- Examples of integrative efforts
- Outcomes of integrative efforts
- What next





From a DM / IT perspective, here is what we are hearing...

## Coastal and ocean decision makers want to

- Develop decision support tools for ....
- Increase utility of existing federal and state observing system and remote sensing data
- Illustrate science management application through integration of data











**Super-National** 

Integrated Ocean Observing System®

**National** 

NOAA NDBC Moored Buoys & C-MAN Stations

NOAA National Water Level Observation Network

**NOAA NWS Network** 

NOAA NERRS System-wide Monitoring Program

USGS Stream Gauge Network





**Regional Association** 

**SECOORA** 

Regional Monitoring Programs

Marine Resources Monitoring, Assessment & Pred.

Southeast Area Monitoring & Assessment Prgm.

**Sub-regional Observing Systems** 

Carolinas RCOOS, COMPS





# **Challenges** and opportunities

Major bottlenecks preventing integration of and utilization of existing data streams:

- Access to data
- Insufficient density of appropriate data observations
- Inconsistent protocols and formats
- Turf (e.g. loss of identity)





# **Challenges** and opportunities

The issues become more complicated when data from multiple sources need to be aggregated

- Different standards
- Different applications
- Different cultures

How can we optimize the utility of information from multiple sources?





# Challenges and Opportunities

Create interoperability among the many diverse, environmental coastal and ocean monitoring programs through adoption of:

- Common standards
- Common processes/protocols
- Middleware for transferring information





# **Challenges and Opportunities**

Information management in the Southeast has evolved with increasing complexity and numbers of participants:

- Focused, program-specific capabilities were developed for localized observing sites and individual applications, e.g. Caro-COOPS
- Capabilities were expanded to include data reporting for larger regions and additional applications, e.g. Carolinas RCOOS
- Advanced developments enabled aggregation and presentation of data from multiple programs and partners, e.g. SECOORA





# The DM infrastructure

### 

### **Functions:**

- Aggregation
- Analysis
- Visualization
- Prediction
- Assimilation

### **Products:**

- Data
- Documentation
- User-defined Tools & Applications

Relationship between data sources, the different ways in which data can be processed or utilized, and types of information products available to users.





# **Examples**

A sub-regional example: Carolinas Regional Coastal Ocean Observing System (Carolinas RCOOS)



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Increasing our knowledge of the ocean by observing the coastal Carolinas

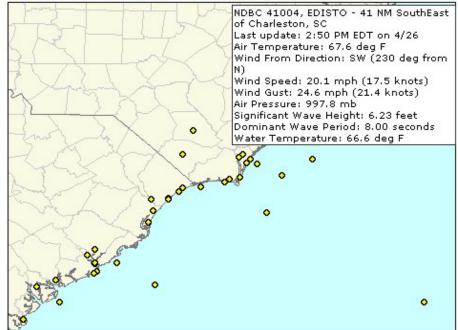


About Us

Maps

Data Station List | Links

### The Carolinas RCOOS Observation Area

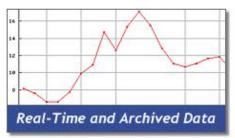


Click here to submit feedback

### What's New

November 14, 2008: Carolinas RCOOS Website launched. Mooring Update























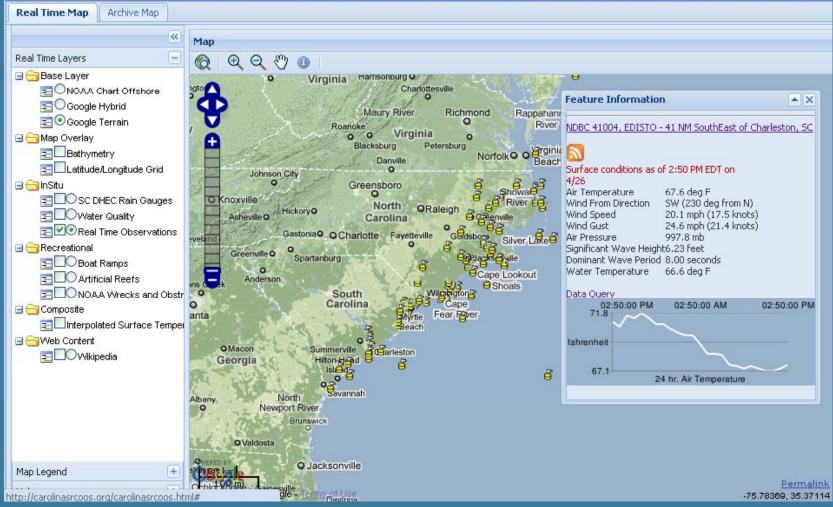






Increasing our knowledge of the ocean by observing the coastal Carolinas











Charleston

Hilton Head
Form of Fishand

Map data @2010 Europa Technologies, Google

OBeaufort

Increasing our knowledge of the ocean by observing the coastal Carolinas



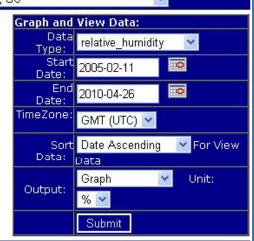


CaroCOOPs Station CAP2 - Capers Island Nearshore, SC Longitude: -79.62

Start Operation: 2005-02-11 Current Status: Operating

Compare with Other Stations

View Graphics: <u>Last Day</u> <u>Last 3 Days</u> Last Week Last Month Last Year



Last 10 Reports from CAP2 (Left to right: time descending):										
MM-DD-YY	04-26-10	Total Transfer			04-26-10	04-26-10	04-26-10	04-26-10	04-26-10	04-26-10
HH:MM (EDT)	14:00 PM	13:00 PM	12:00 PM	11:00 AM	10:00 AM	09:00 AM	08:00 AM	07:00 AM	06:00 AM	05:00 AM
Air Temperature (deg F)	70.00	70.30	70.30	70.00	69.40	69.10	68.50	68.40	68.90	68.50
Wind From Direction (dea from N)	214.00	217.00	218.00	245.00	235.00	234.00	248.00	258.00	260.00	236.00
Wind Speed (knots)	17.40	16.00	14.90	14.60	15.90	16.20	16.00	18.40	15.90	18.30
Wind Gust (knots)	21.40	18.40	16.80	18.40	17.70	19.50	18.00	21.10	20.10	20.40
Air Pressure (mb)	996.50	996.90	997.70	998.00	998.60	998.90	998.40	997.50	998.00	998.10
Relative Humidity (percent)	84.00	82.00	81.00	80.00	82.00	78.00	79.00	81.00	89.00	96.00
Water Temperature (deg F)	69.10	69.00	68.90	68.50	68.60	68.20	67.70	67.70	67.80	67.90
Salinity (psu)	33.28	33.32	33.34	33.39	33.26	33.59	33.86	33.80	33.66	33.53
Chlorophyll (ug/L)	56.54	50.69	46.67	45.23	43.23	44.14	39.06	36.47	35.44	34.80
MM-DD-YY HH:MM (UTC)	04-26-10 18:00 PM	04-26-10 17:00 PM	04-26-10 16:00 PM	04-26-10 15:00 PM	04-26-10 14:00 PM	04-26-10 13:00 PM	04-26-10 12:00 PM	04-26-10 11:00 AM	04-26-10 10:00 AM	04-26-10 09:00 AM
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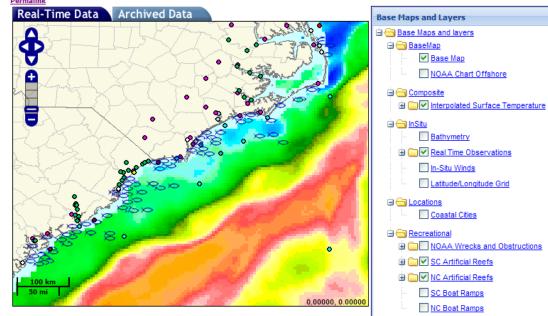
Home About Us Maps Data Station List Links

### Interactive Regional Map

How to use this map:

Click the station to get the most recent data.

The data will appear in the far right panel.























### Data Services for Carolinas RCOOS Data

### **Quick Links**

- Data Query Page
- Dif SOS Page
- Email Alerts Page

### **Platform Data Query**



The data query page allows the user to select a platform, then choose the measurement and date/time range from which to retrieve data. The user can view/save the data in a columnar format as well as view a timeseries graph of the data.

Data Query Page

### Dif SOS



The NOAA IOOS <u>program</u> initiated development of a Data Integration Framework (DIF) to improve management and delivery of an initial subset of ocean observations.

Dif SOS Page

### **Email Alerts**



In an effort to push data to users, the Alerts Page allows users to choose a platform and then select one or more measurements(currently either Wind Speed and/or Wave Height) and set a notification limit. If the measurement on the platform goes over the user inputted limit, an email is sent to the user alerting them of the condition. The user can choose from any platform in the RCOOS region of interest. Currently this is an experimental page to gauge user interest.

Email Alerts Page











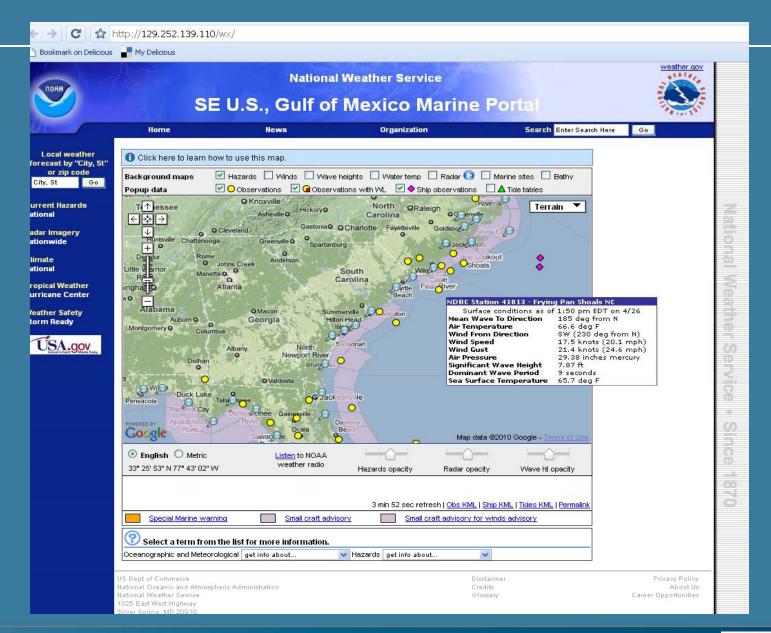
Example of a federal governmentuniversity partnership: NWS Southeast Marine Weather Portal



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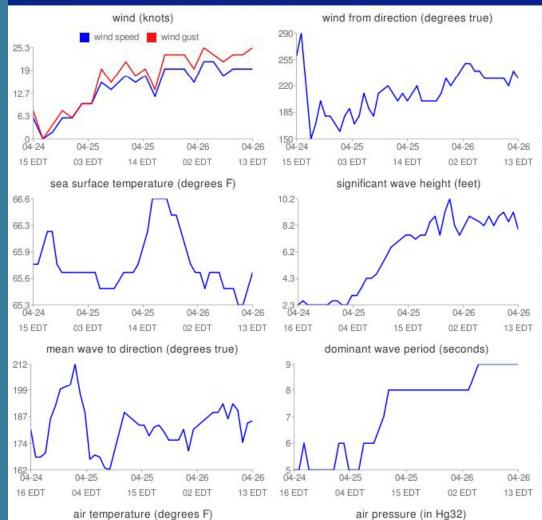


### Weather observations for the past two days

www.srh.noaa.gov

### NDBC Station 41013 - Frying Pan Shoals NC

### For more site and observation information click here.



air pressure (in Hg32)







### Your National Weather Service forecast 11NM ESE Cape Fear Sea Buoy **Atlantic Ocean**



Enter Your "City, ST" or zip code

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NWS Wilmington, NC

Marine Point Forecast 33.75°N 77.91°W

Associated Zone Forecast which includes this point

Mobile Weather Information | Comments/Suggestions

Last Update: 12:04 pm EDT Apr 26, 2010

Forecast Valid: 4pm EDT Apr 26, 2010-6pm EDT May 3, 2010

### Forecast at a Glance

# Tonight











Thursday









Small Craft Advisory

### **Marine Point Forecast\***

Hazardous marine condition(s):

### Small Craft Advisory **Hazardous Weather Outlook**

Synopsis...A COLD FRONT WILL CROSS THE WATERS EARLY TONIGHT, A SERIES OF DISTURBANCES WILL MOVE ACROSS THE CAROLINAS THROUGH TUESDAY. HIGH PRESSURE ALONG THE GULF COAST WILL BUILD INTO THE AREA WEDNESDAY THROUGH FRIDAY.

Tonight: SW wind 17 to 21 kt becoming W after midnight. Scattered sprinkles between 7pm and 9pm. Seas around 4

Tuesday: W wind 17 to 21 kt. A slight chance of showers after 2pm. Seas around 4 ft.

Tuesday Night: W wind 15 to 18 kt becoming NW after midnight. A slight chance of showers before 2am. Seas 3 to

Wednesday: NW wind 16 to 19 kt decreasing to 11 to 14 kt in the morning. Sunny. Seas 2 to 3 ft.

### Select Another Point

[Move Down]

Click Map for Forecast Disclaimer Satellite Map Terrain Wilmington Myrtle Grove Boiling Spring Lakes Carolina Beach

Oak Island



Forecast Area --- Requested Location Lat/Lon: 33.75°N 77.91°W Elevation:0 ft









# **Outcomes**

- Improving understanding of the role of technologies in addressing priority issues
- Maintained / enhanced infrastructure of additional real-time, continuous observations
- Improved knowledge of the data that exist to address issues in the region
- Rapid access to local data for managers, researchers, and the public via multiple channels
- Development of inter-agency "rapid response" efforts addressing priority management issues
- Improved coordination and communication among diverse, complimentary group of coastal entities supporting proactive efforts rather than reactive response





# What next

There a many still many coastal and ocean databases largely confined to original purposes. Therefore, we need to:

- Work towards interoperability for existing databases
- Identify optimum database infrastructure options before initiating new monitoring programs





# **Critical Participants**

- USC: Jeff Jefferson, Susannah King, Payne Seal, Hanna Habashi, Monisha Kanoth, Charlton Purvis
- UNC-Wilmington: Lynn Leonard, Jennifer Dorton, Xiaoyan Qi, Walter Tenney
- UNC-CH: Harvey Seim, Jesse Cleary, Sara Haines, Chris Calloway
- USF: Vembu Subramanian, Jeff Donevan
- U Miami: Ed Kearns, Liz Williams
- SkIO: Trent Moore
- SECOORA: Megan Treml, Sam Walker
- FWRI: Kathleen O'Keife



