

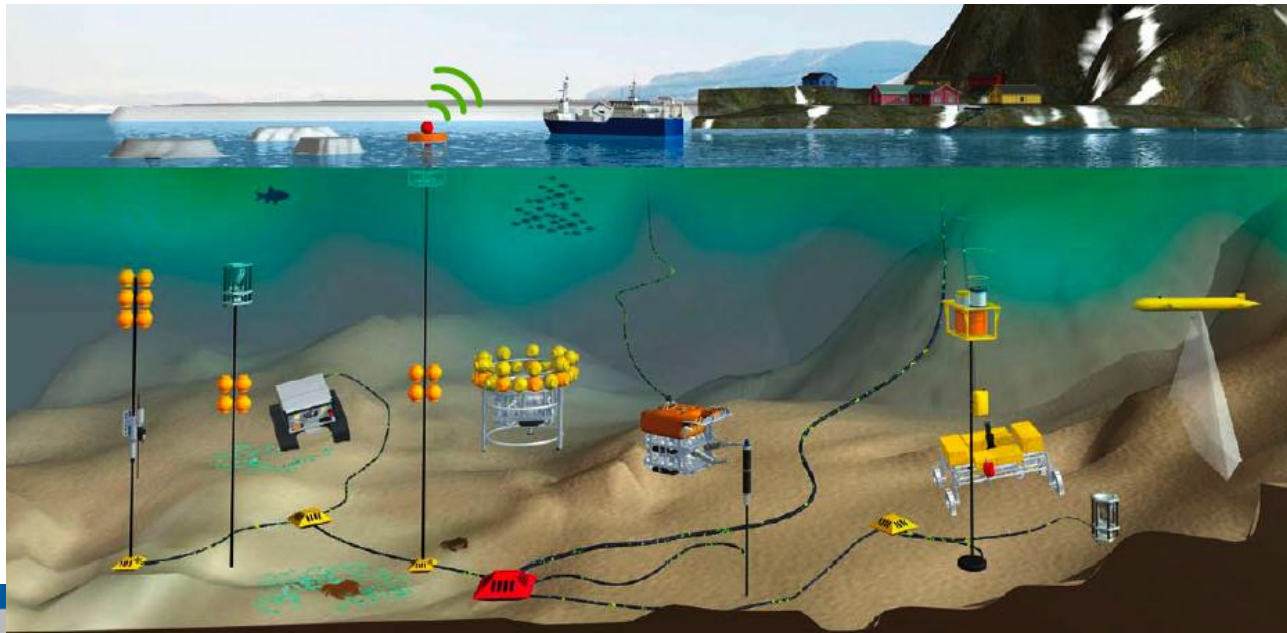
Observing the deep sea – Example of the FRAM Observatory FRontiers in Arctic Marine Monitoring

Prof. Karin Lochte
Alfred Wegener Institute
for Polar and Marine Research
in the Helmholtz Association

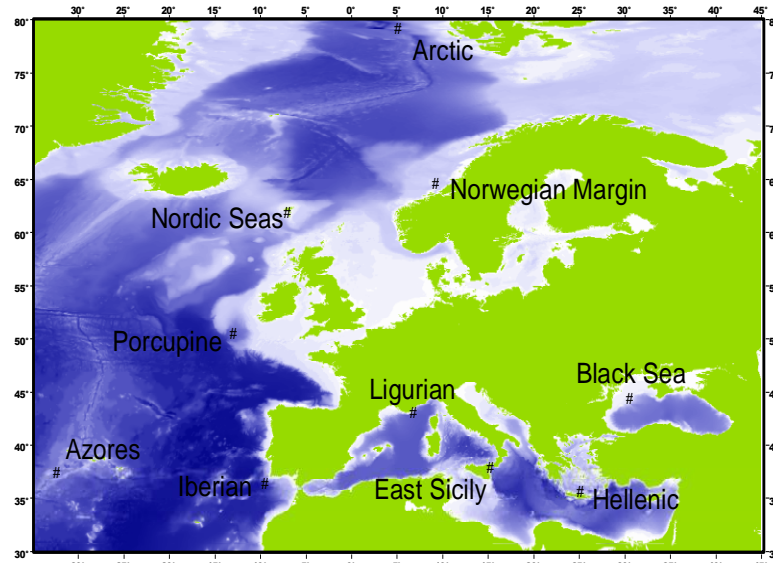
International Conference on Research Infrastructures
22. March 2012 Copenhagen

Innovative infrastructure is required for advanced observation and analysis of ocean processes. Here the consequences and changes of the rapid decline of Arctic sea ice cover are addressed as central tasks of polar and marine research.

FRAM is a modern, multidisciplinary Earth observation system integrating existing research facilities and innovative measurement modules that allows for the first time the examination of the complex interactions of physical, chemical, biological and geological components of the Arctic Ocean.



The Fram Strait is a key region for the exchange between the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean. It has been selected by EU projects ESONET and EMSO as a key regions for long-term observation. Fifteen years of regular and intensive research by AWI have indicated that effects of climate change are observed from the surface to the sea floor.



Proposed
Regional
ESONET
Observatories

FRAM

- contributes to improved monitoring from the coast to shallow waters and from sea surface to sea floor;
- observes the Atlantic-Arctic region by providing near-real time multidisciplinary, high-resolution (time and space) data;
- contributes to improvements of remote sensing data, ecosystem and climate models and forecasting of seasonal, inter-annual and long-term environmental changes ;
- is embedded in already existing or planned national and international Earth observation networks, e.g. ESFRI projects (EMSO, SIOS and ICOS), Arctic-ROOS, COSMOS, EuroSites, iAOOS, LTER, NOON, SAON, GEOSS).

Cabled observatory from the coast to the deep-sea.

On-line energy supply and data transmission.

→ Project proposal at German Ministry for Education and Research

