

# Introducing an Integrated Marine Observing System for Australia (IMOS)

#### **Dr Gary Meyers**

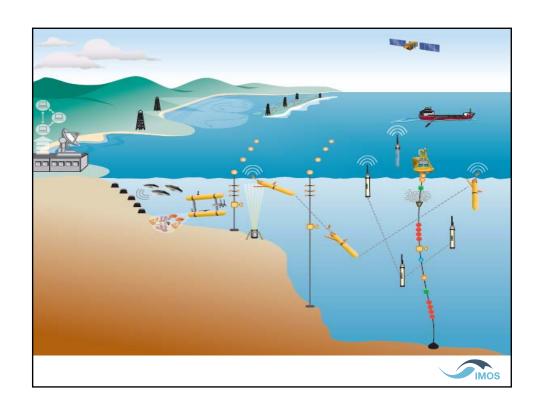
Director, IMOS Office eMII Workshop 26-27 July 2007 University of Tasmania

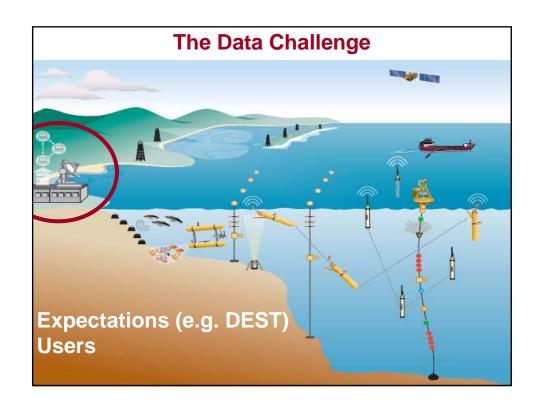
### NCRIS: a new way to fund research Infrastructure announcement Nov 2006

- Minister for Education, Science and Training Hon Julie Bishop
- IMOS \$50M NCRIS investment
- Approximately equal coinvestments
- IMOS Office at University of Tasmania
- Director—Gary Meyers
- Exec. Officer—Jo Neilson

- Funding Agreement—signed by UTAS and DEST
- Initial milestone accepted
- Annual payments
  - \$16M Jun 2007
  - \$ 8M Dec 2007
  - \$10M Dec 2008
  - \$ 8M Dec 2009
  - \$ 8M Dec 2010







### eMII Issues

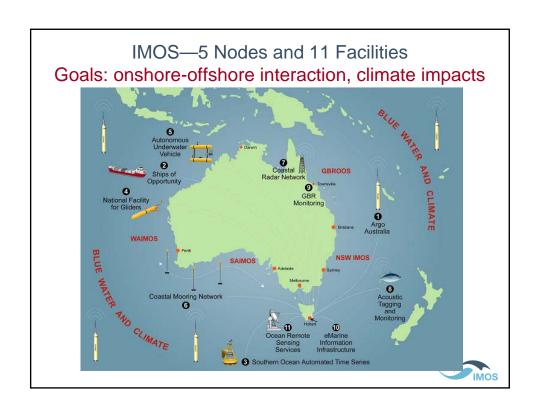
- Links with AODC-JF and AODN—a national approach, within limits
- Delivery of IMOS data streams from the Facilities
- Where is the boundary between responsibilities of eMII and facilities?
  - Resources?
- Interoperability of IMOS data streams
- Interoperability of marine data in a national and global sense

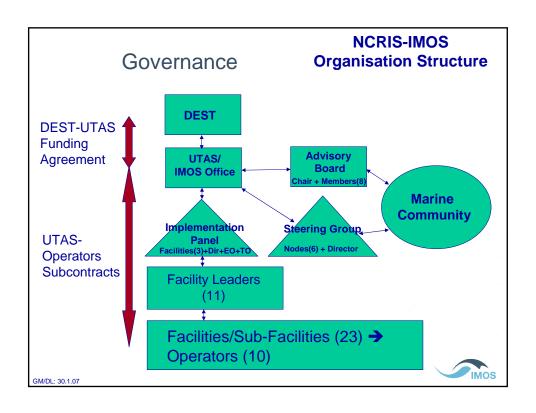


### Goal—understand impacts of oceans and boundary currents on ecosystems

- Climate sensitivity of Australian agriculture and economy
  - Requires improved climate prediction on seasonal/inter-annual time-scales.
- Major role of ocean in shaping climate change.
  - Ocean observations critical for improving climate scenarios, characterizing major boundary currents and marine climate impacts on the shelf.
- Understanding how marine ecosystems work and respond to change
  - Fundamental to integrated ecosystem based management required by required by commonwealth and state marine policies
- Environmental Protection legislation
  - Responsibility to protect biodiversity and document what there is and ecological role.
- Risk Management and harm abatement
  - for at sea/offshore industries, recreational pursuits, maritime safety, hazard prediction and national security.







### Principles (1)

(First AGM, IMOS-1, Hobart, 31 Jan-2 Feb 2007)

- <u>Service</u>—IMOS is a national system and will provide
  a service that broadly supports marine research to
  maximise the contributions of R&D to economic
  development, national security, social wellbeing and
  environmental sustainability.
- <u>Data-streams</u>—IMOS data will be delivered freely, openly, in a timely manner, preferably in near real time. Success will be measured in terms of the quality and quantity of data that IMOS delivers, the number of users and the quality of research-results produced with IMOS data.



### Principles (2)

- <u>Integration</u>—IMOS will deploy a nationally coordinated, multi-platform system to take advantage of the synergies between instruments, and to provide a comprehensive description of the ocean, as a contribution to national and international programs.
- <u>Sustainability</u>—The real value of IMOS will only emerge if <u>systematic</u>, <u>repeated</u> data collection continues for a <u>long time</u> to see the full range of climate variation and change. Sustained streams of data are integrally related to conservation and sustainable development of the marine environment.



### **Risks**

- Loss of focus on a national marine observing approach
- Marine community's needs not seen to be met
- Marine observing ceases at end of NCRIS funding
- An Operator does not meet obligations
- Operational issues create demand for more funds
- Facility or Sub-facility becomes financially unviable



## Strategic review early 2009—revisit design of IMOS Infrastructure

- Free, open and timely access to data-streams
- Fixed and moveable infrastructure—by proposal, through the Nodes
- Assessment by the IMOS Steering Committee
- Criteria:
  - Consistency with IMOS Principles and Goals
  - No risk to IMOS implementation
  - Level of Co-investment
  - Commitment to sustained observation
  - Expected number of research users
  - Scientific merit (merit based e.g. ARC vs other project)



