

USA Country Report

Jacqueline M. Grebmeier

Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, MD, ²University of Alaska Fairbanks, AK, ³Wood Hole Oceanographic Institution, MA

Pacific Arctic Group Meeting
June 18, 2018

DBO: Distributed Biological Observatory

AMBON: Arctic Marine Biodiversity Observing Network

ASGARD: Arctic Shelf Growth, Advection, Respiration, and Deposition (ASGARD) Rate Measurements Project

CEO: Chukchi Environmental Observatory

Arctic EIS II: Arctic Ecosystem Integrated Study II

Beaufort Slope: The Importance of Shelf Break Upwelling to Upper Trophic Level Ecology in the Western Beaufort Sea

JOIS/AON-BGOS: Joint Ocean Ice Study/Arctic Observing Network-Beaufort Gyre Observing System

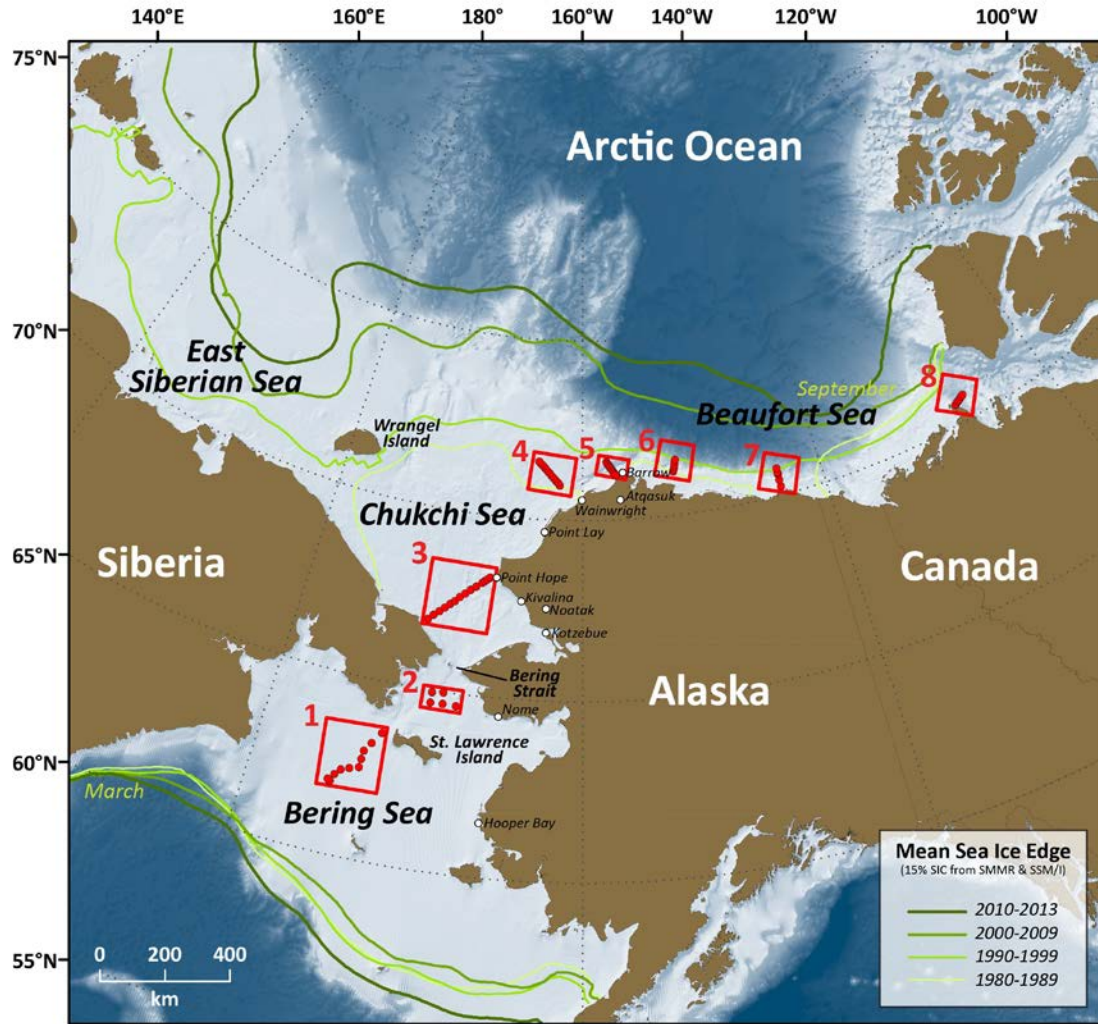
Saildrones and Gliders

2018 PAG and DBO Cruise Plan Table (06-17-18)

2018 PAG and DBO Field Season (version 06_17_18): Sampling Contributors. Projects Key: AON=US Arctic Observing Network (National Science Foundation); ArCS=Arctic Challenge for Sustainability; ArcticEIS2=Arctic Ecosystem Integrated Survey, ASGARD=Arctic Shelf Growth, Advection, Respiration and Deposition Rate Experiment, C30=Canada's Three Oceans; CHINARE=Chinese Arctic Research Expedition; DBO=Distributed Biological Observatory, JAMSTEC= Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology; KOPRI = Korea Polar Research Institute; NOAA=National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Office of Naval Research (ONR) Marginal Ice Zone (MIZ) project; PMEL=Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory; RUSALCA=Russian-American Long-term Census of the Arctic. **DBO Region Key:** DBO1=So. St. Lawrence Is., DBO2=Chirikov Basin, DBO3=So Chukchi Sea, DBO4=NE Chukchi Sea, DBO5=Barrow Canyon, DBO6=East Beaufort Sea, DBO7=Beaufort Sea Central, DBO8=Bathurst polynya region.

Dates 2018 (Port calls)	Ship	DBO Region	Projects	PAG contact	Chief Scientist
June 1-25 (Seward-Nome)	Sikuliaq	2, 3	ASGARD	Seth Danielson sldanielson@alaska.edu	Seth Danielson sldanielson@alaska.edu
June 25-July 15 (Dutch Harbor-Dutch Harbor)	Oshoro-maruru	1,2,3	ArCS project	Toru Hirawake hirawake@salmon.fish.hokudai.ac.jp	Toru Hirawake hirawake@salmon.fish.hokudai.ac.jp
July 12-24 (Dutch-Barrow)	Sir Wilfrid Laurier	1,2,3,4,5	C30/DBO (AON)	Jackie Grebmeier jgrebmei@umces.edu	John Nelson John.Nelson@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
July-Sept (Shanghai-Shanghai)	Xuelong	3	CHINARE	Jianfeng He hejianfeng@pric.org.cn	Jianfeng He hejianfeng@pric.org.cn
Aug 3-27 (Nome-Nome)	Sikuliaq	6	Shelf Break Ecology	Frank Rack frack@nsf.gov	Carin Ashjian cashjian@whoi.edu
Aug 27 – Sept 20 (Dutch-Nome-Nome-Dutch)	F/V Northwest Explorer	1,2	Northern Bering Sea Assessment	Ed.Farley@noaa.gov	Kris Ciciel, kristin.ciciel@noaa.gov (Leg 1); Ed Farley, ed.farley@noaa.gov (Leg 2)
Late August (Nome-Barrow)	Araon		K-AOOS (Korea-Arctic Ocean Observing System)	Sung-Ho Kang shkang@kopri.re.kr	Sung-Ho Kang shkang@kopri.re.kr
Aug 7-24 (Nome-Nome)	Healy	2,3,4,5	Eco-FOCI-DBO/NCIS	Jackie Grebmeier jgrebmei@umces.edu	Robert Pickart rpickart@whoi.edu and Jackie Grebmeier jgrebmei@umces.edu
Sept (Nome-Nome)	Norseman II	3	Bering Strait Mooring Project/AON	Rebecca Woodgate woodgate@apl.washington.edu	Rebecca Woodgate woodgate@apl.washington.edu
Sept 22-Oct 6 (Dutch Harbor-Kodiak)	Dyson	1 and M8	EcoFOCI	Phyllis Stabeno, Phyllis.stabeno@noaa.gov	Geoff Lebon geoffrey.t.lebon@noaa.gov
Sept -Oct	Louis S. St-Laurent	-	JOIS/AON-BGOS	Bill.Williams@dfo-mpo.gc.ca	Bill.Williams@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Oct	Sir Wilfrid Laurier	4,8	C30	Bill.Williams@dfo-mpo.gc.ca	Humfrey.Melling@dfo-mpo.gc.ca
Late Oct-Nov	Healy	5,6	Western Arctic boundary current in a warming climate	Robert Pickart rpickart@whoi.edu	Robert Pickart rpickart@whoi.edu
Oct 25-Dec 7 (Sekinehama, Japan, return Shimizue, Japan)	Mirai	-	Japanese Atmospheric cruise; National Institute of Polar Research (NIPR)	Takashi Kikuchi takashik@jamstec.go.jp	Dr. Inoue inoue.jun@nipr.ac.jp

Linking Physics to Biology: the Distributed Biological Observatory (DBO)



[updated by Karen Frey from Grebmeier et al. 2010, EOS 91]

- DBO sites (red boxes) are regional “hotspot” transect lines and stations located along a latitudinal gradient
- DBO sites are considered to exhibit high productivity, biodiversity, and overall rates of change
- DBO sites serve as a change detection array for the identification and consistent monitoring of biophysical responses
- Sites occupied by national and international entities with shared data plan



Arctic Shelf Growth, Advection, Respiration, and Deposition (ASGARD) Rate Measurements Project

Seth Danielson, Arny Blanchard,
Sarah Hardy, Russ Hopcroft,
Andrew McDonnell,
Brenda Norcross, Dean Stockwell



**June 2017 and June 2018
Research Cruises to the
Northern Bering and
Southern Chukchi seas**

Lisa Eisner



Kate Stafford



Kathy Kuletz



Mike Lomas



Laurie Juranek
Andrew Thurber

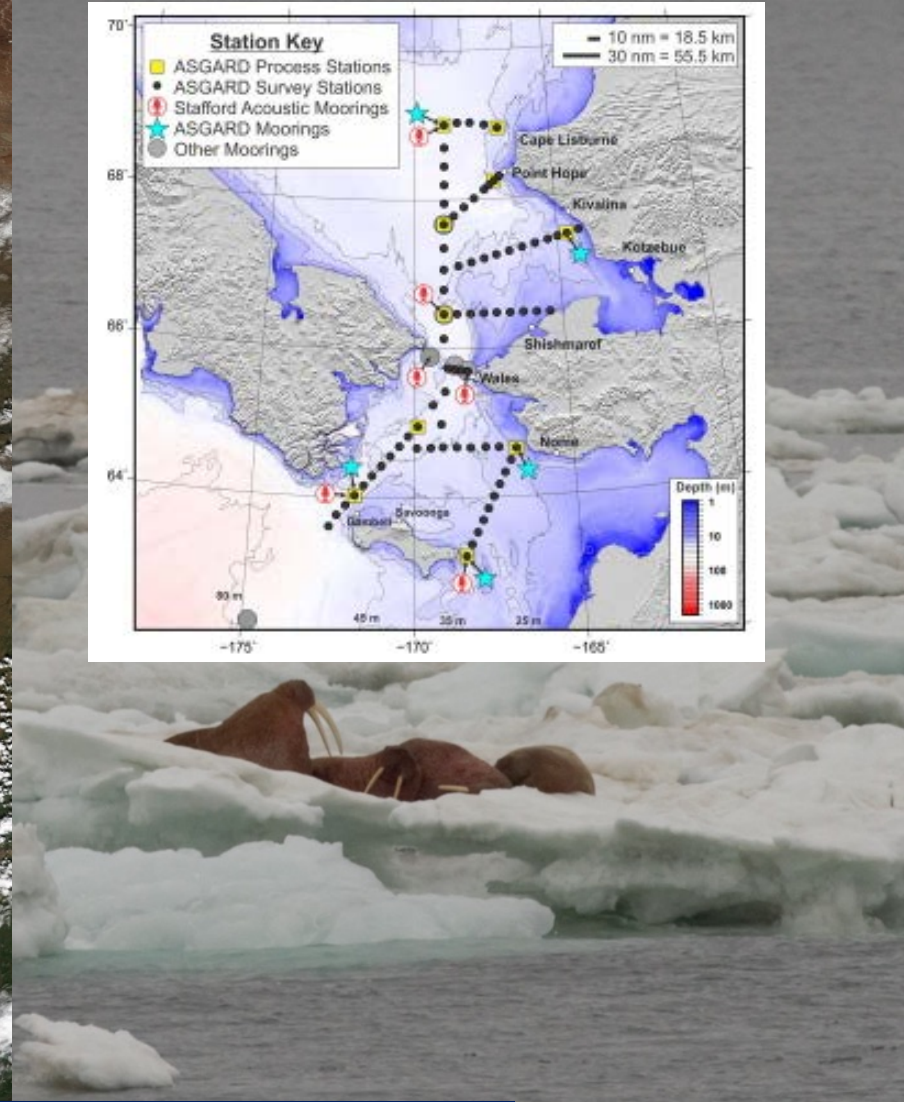
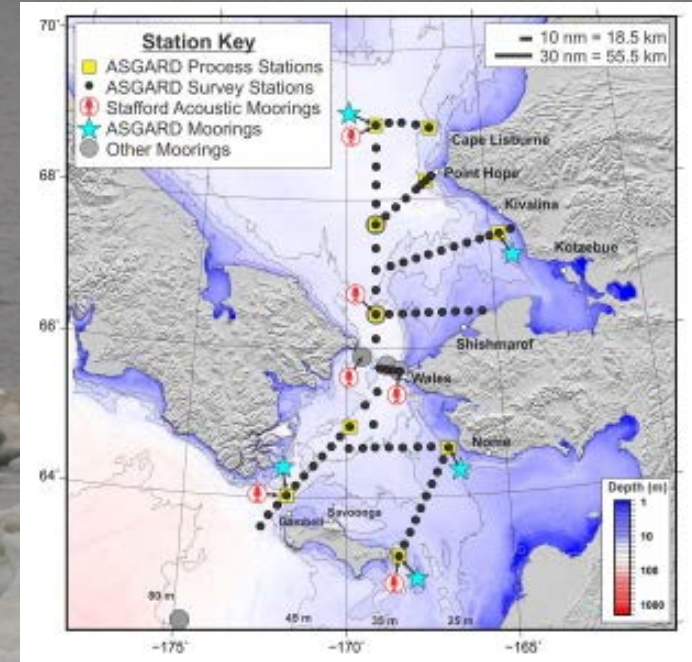


Jeff Krause



Atsushi Yamaguchi



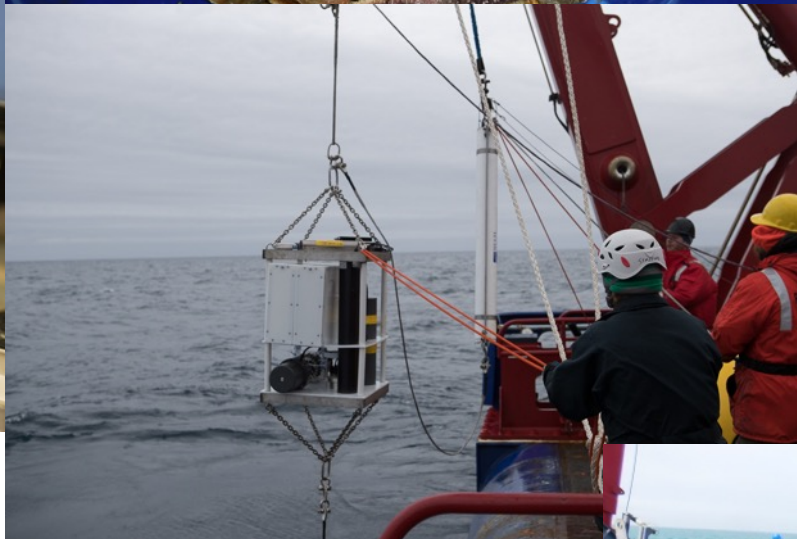


Guiding research question:
How will reductions in sea ice and the associated environmental changes influence the flow of energy through the northern Bering and Chukchi sea ecosystem?



Focus on Process Studies

- Growth
- Respiration
- Vertical & horizontal fluxes

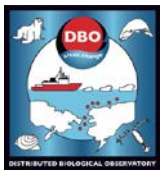


- Microbe community
- Midwater & benthic communities
- Growth & respiration incubations
- Sinking particles
- Nutrient fluxes
- Seabird & marine mammal surveys
- Year-round moorings: passive acoustics, nutrients, currents, light, T/S, fluorescence

NORTH PACIFIC RESEARCH BOARD
Arctic Program



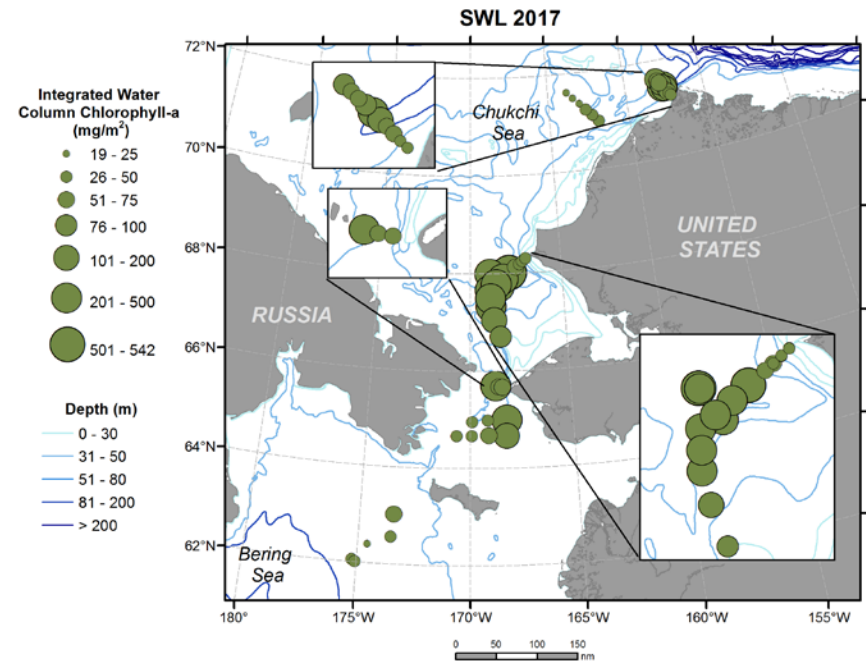
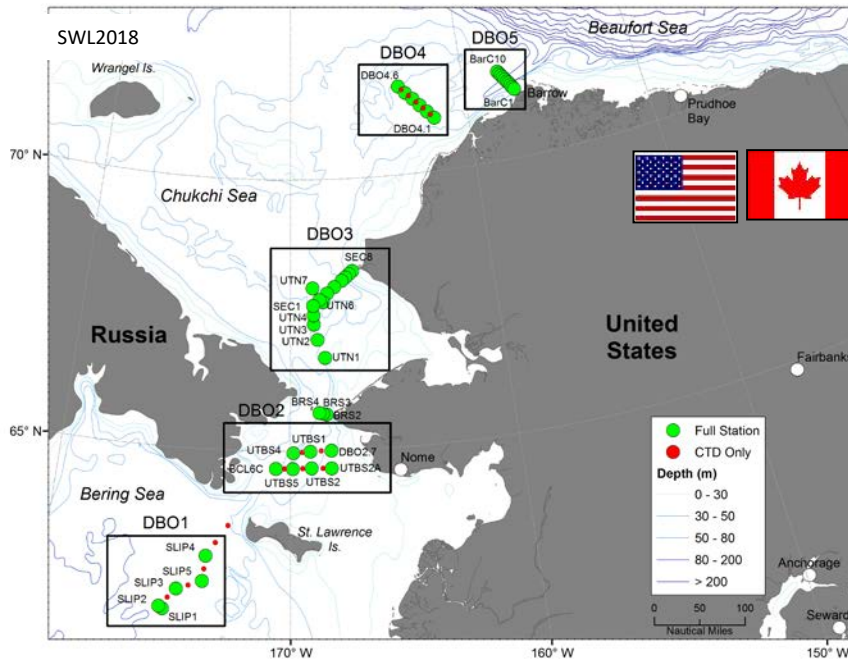
ASGARD



Canada's Three Oceans (C30) and the DBO: *CCGS Sir Wilfrid Laurier*, July 13-24, 2018



Focus: sampling along latitudinal transect lines developed as a “change detection array” for consistent monitoring of biophysical responses to changing environmental conditions



Contacts: John Nelson
John.Nelson@dfo-mpo.gc.ca and
 Jackie Grebmeier
jgrebmei@umces.edu

DBO data collections

- Seawater temperature and salinity; velocity measurements
- Nutrients, chlorophyll, carbon products, CDOM
- Phytoplankton, zooplankton and macrobenthic abundance, biomass, community structure
- Marine mammal and seabird surveys



DBO Transects: CCGS Sir Wilfrid Laurier (July 14-July 22, 2017)

CTD/Rosette



Bongo nets



Incubation experiments



Laboratory filtrations



Science:

- 62 CTD stations. 45 of these with Rosette sampling (chlorophyll, nutrients, phytoplankton)
- 45 Bongo net hauls for zooplankton
- 42 deployments of 150 kHz ADCP
- 38 Benthic sampling stations with up to 5 vanVeen grabs at each station
- 38 Benthic Video-camera recordings
- 20 stations where water was collected for methane and nitrous oxide analysis
- 12 stations were sampled for apparent optical properties
- 4 stations were used for primary productivity incubation experiments
- Seabird and Marine Mammal observations
- Meteorological and position data from ship

Over the side
150kHz ADCP



C-OPS



vanVeen grabs



Bird observations

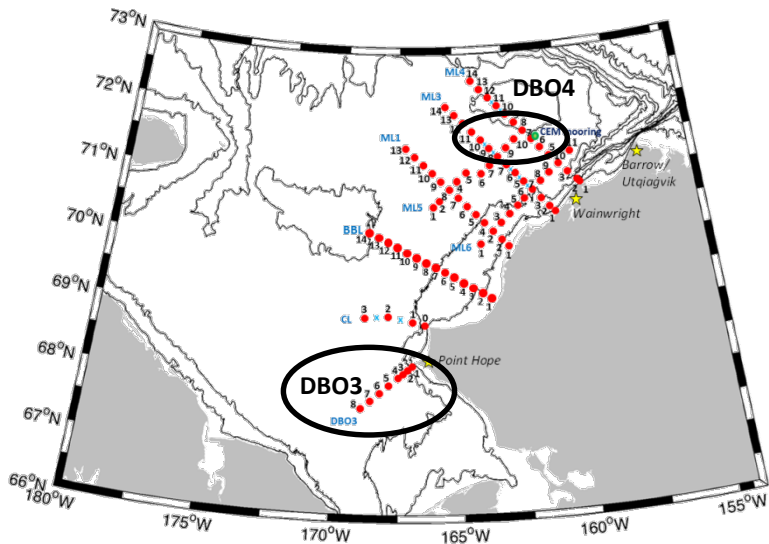


AMBON: Arctic Marine Biodiversity Observing Network



Iken K¹, Cooper L², Danielson S¹, Grebmeier J², Mueter F¹, Hopcroft R¹, Stafford K³, Kuletz K⁴, Collins E¹, Kavanaugh M⁸, Bluhm B^{1,5}, Moore S⁶, Buckelew S⁷, Bochenek R⁷

(1) University of Alaska Fairbanks; USA; (2) University of Maryland, USA; (3) University of Washington, USA; (4) US Fish and Wildlife Service, USA; (5) University of Tromsø, Norway; (6) National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, USA; (7) Alaska Ocean Observing System/AXIOM, USA; (8) Oregon State University



Focus area: Chukchi Sea shelf

Field work: 2015 and 2017

Disciplines: hydrography, microbes, zooplankton, benthos, fish, seabirds, marine mammals, seascapes

Intent: Provide biodiversity data
Fill gaps (e.g., microbes)
Continue long-term time series
Providing publicly accessible data

AMBON17 Data Products from Cruise Report

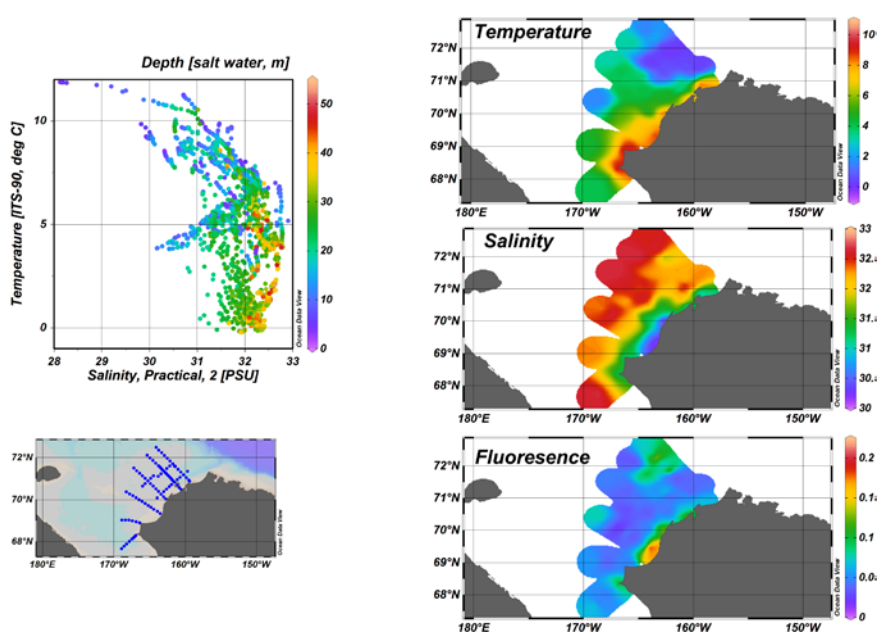


Figure 2a: Surface water properties during AMBON 2017.

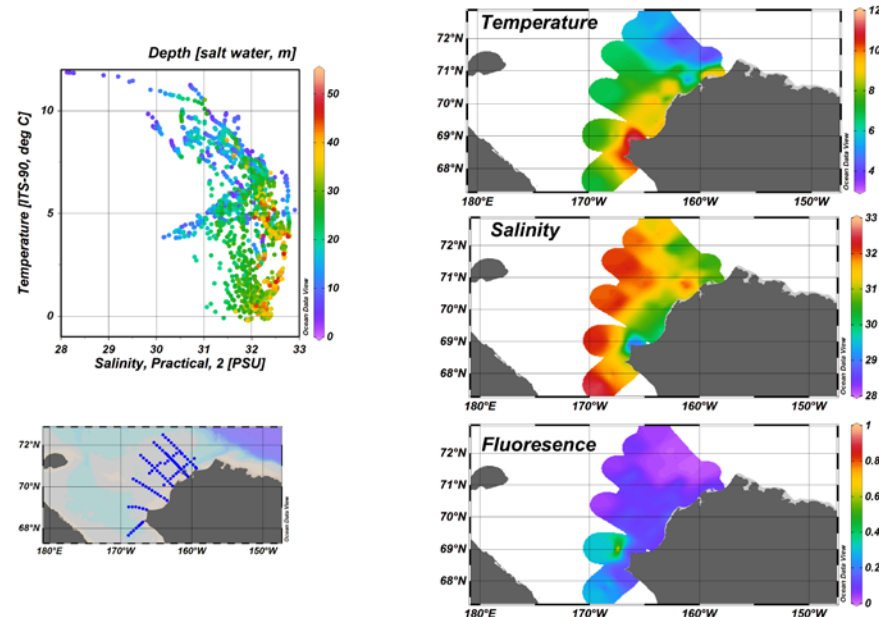


Figure 2b: Bottom water properties during AMBON 2017.

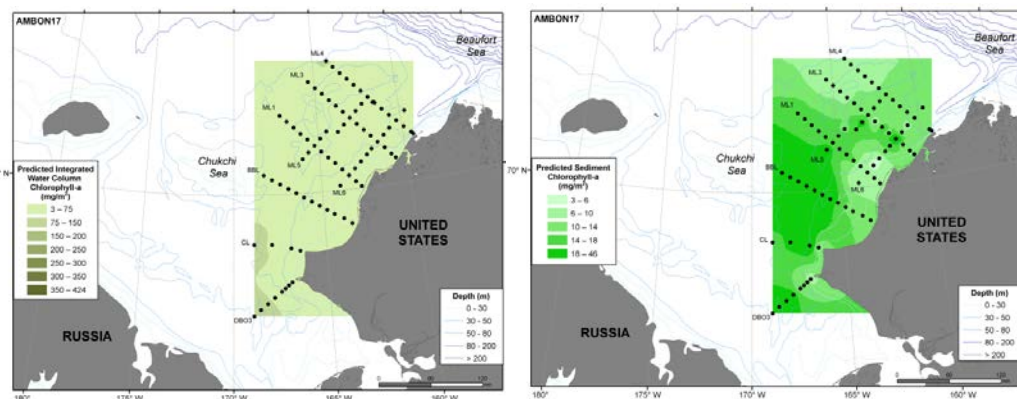


Figure 8. a. Integrated chlorophyll a (mg/m²) and b. surface sediment chlorophyll a (mg/m²) present in study area during the August AMBON17 cruise.

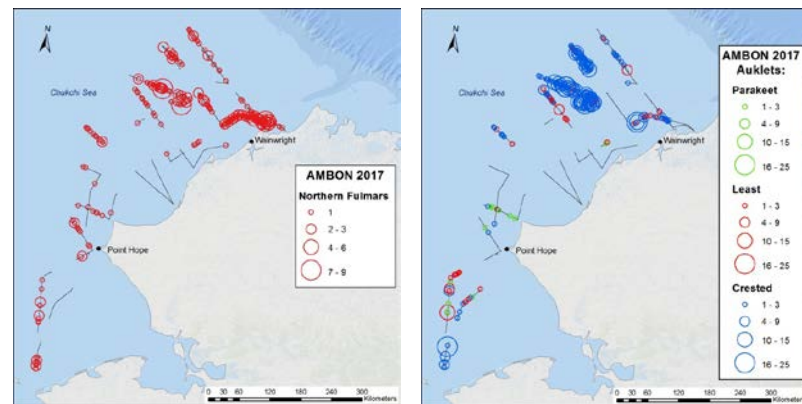


Figure 12: Distribution of auklets observed on transect during AMBON 2017.

Figure 13: Distribution of northern fulmars observed on transect during AMBON 2017.

Bering Strait Mooring Program – July 2017/Sept 2018

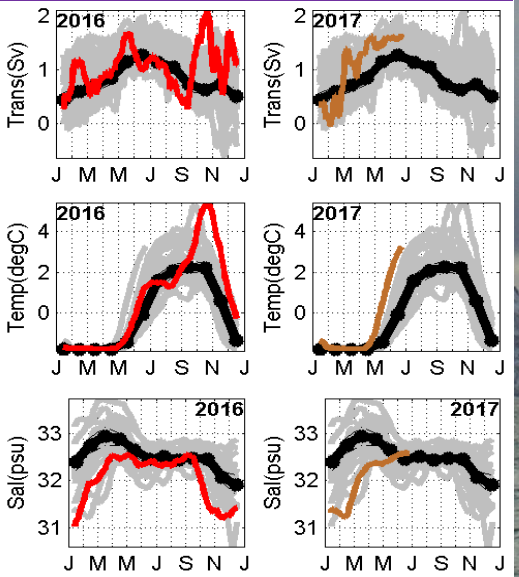
Rebecca Woodgate University of Washington, Seattle, USA



Our July 2017 Norseman 2 cruise recovered & redeployed the 3 Bering Strait moorings, and took CTD sections, finding the Chukchi remarkably warm.

Recovered data show:

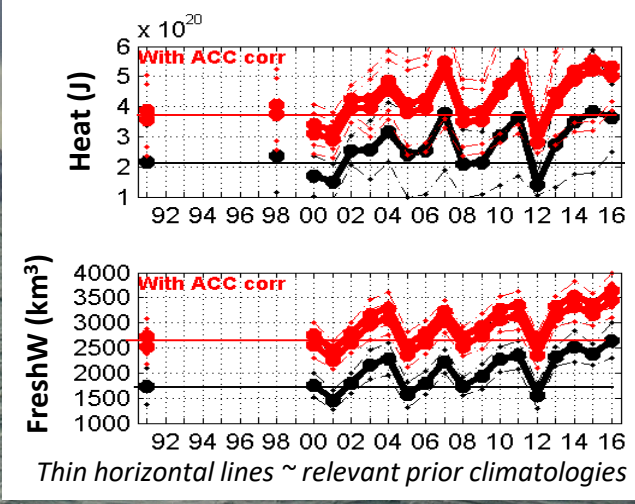
2016/2017 Remarkably warm & fresh



Color=2016 or 2017 30day smoothed data. Black = climatology; Grey=all past years

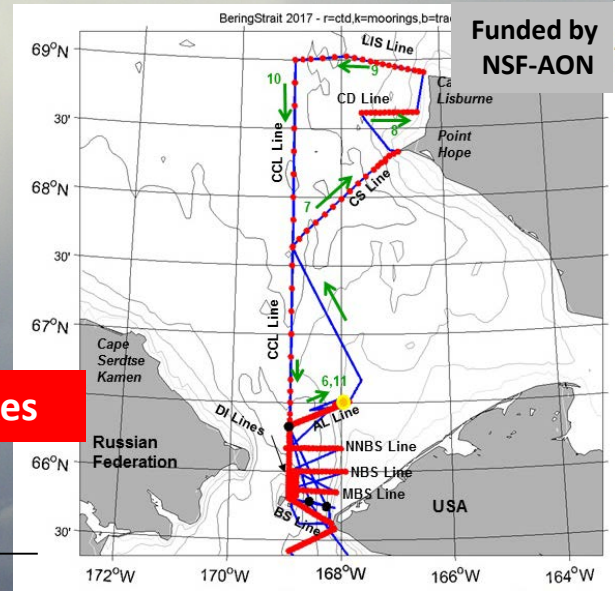
- * Oct 2016 & June 2017 both **3°C warmer** than climatology
- * ~20 day late cooling in 2016
- * ~15 day early warming in 2017
- * Salinities **0.5-1psu fresher** than climatology

Still Increasing annual mean fluxes



Trans $\geq 1\text{Sv}$; FW $\sim 3500\text{km}^3/\text{yr}$ (cf 34.8psu)
Heat $\sim 5 \times 10^{20}\text{J}/\text{yr} \sim 15\text{TW}$ (cf -1.9°C)

Find data and papers at:
psc.apl.washington.edu/Bstrait.html



Recent papers document also:

- * trends in seasonal changes
- * flow increase driven by pressure head, far field forcing;
- * patterns of the pressure head forcing, finding **flow dominantly driven from the Arctic**

Woodgate 2017 in review PiO
Peralta-Ferriz & Woodgate 2017 GRL

Moored Chukchi Ecosystem Observatory (CEO) near Hanna Shoal

Year-round high-resolution time series

Current Speed & Direction

Pressure

Temperature

Salinity

PAR

Chlorophyll *a* fluorescence

Directional Wave Spectra

Acoustic Backscatter

@ 38, 125, 200, & 455 KHz

Ice Draft (level ice & keels)

Significant Wave Height & Direction

CDOM

Nitrate

Dissolved Oxygen

Optical Backscatter

Passive acoustic recordings

pH

pCO₂

Particle size spectra & concentrations

Water Sampler:

Nutrients

Phytoplankton identification

Sediment Trap:

Chlorophyll *a*

Phytoplankton identification

Total particulate matter (dry wt.)

Particulate organic carbon

Particulate nitrogen

Zooplankton species

Zooplankton fecal pellets

CEO Relevance

- Developing a better mechanistic understanding of the Arctic marine ecosystem.
- Fostering coordination and cooperation among research programs.
- Enhancing information availability with scientific data, analyses, and products tailored to public stakeholders.

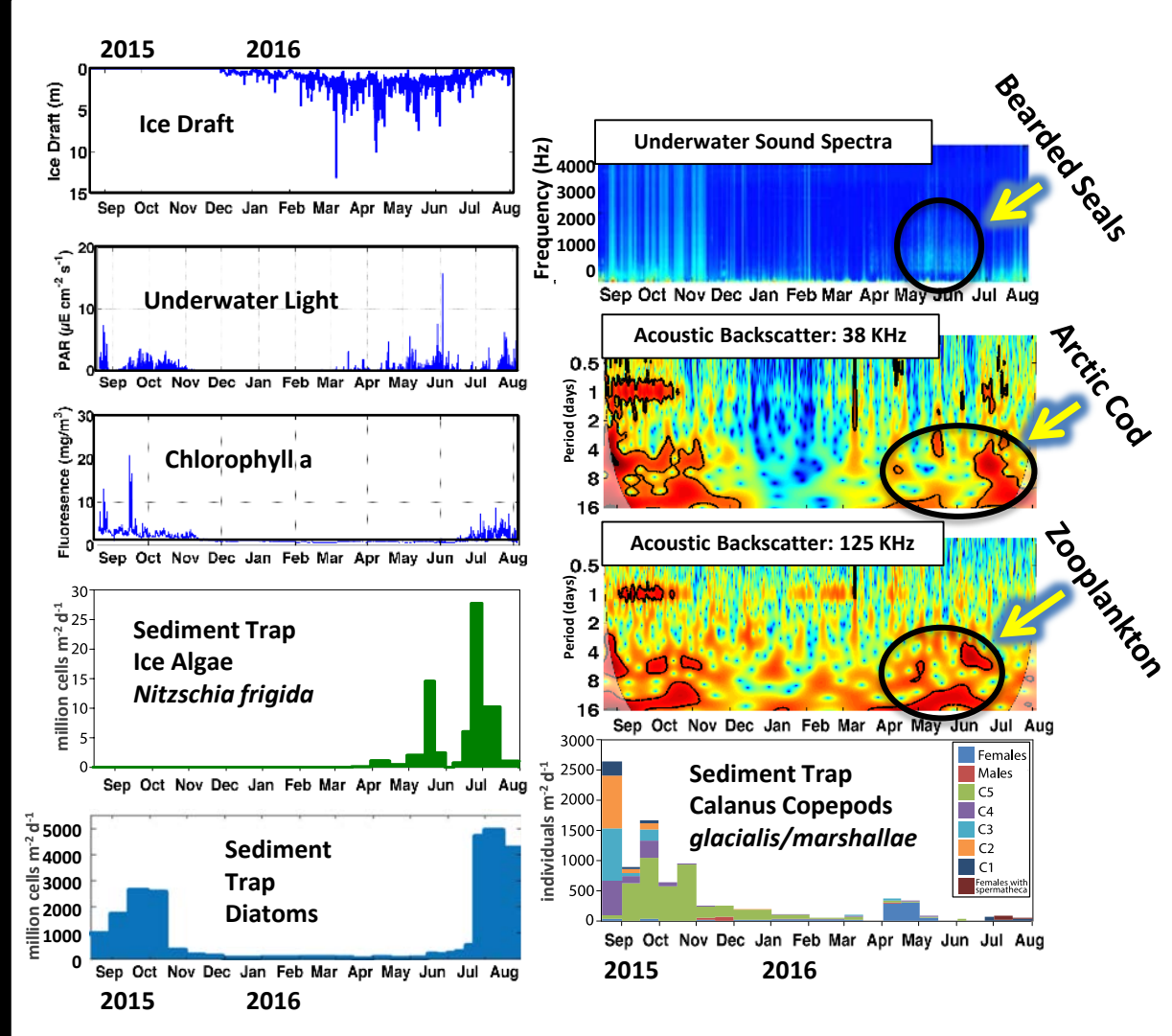
CEO-affiliate scientists: Seth Danielson, Carin Ashjian, Lee Cooper, Jackie Grebmeier, Claudine Hauri, Russ Hopcroft, John Horne, Katrin Iken, Catherine Lalande, Andy Mahoney, Andrew McDonnell, Kate Stafford, Peter Winsor

www.ChukchiEcosystemObservatory for more information

Views into event timing, magnitude and co-variability



Ship-of-opportunity visits to the mooring site that enable us to recover and redeploy the mooring each year are **CRITICAL** to this project's success.



www.ChukchiEcosystemObservatory for more information

Arctic Integrated Ecosystem Survey II

Ed Farley, Carol Ladd, Kris Cieciel, Alex DeRobertis, Janet Duffy-Anderson, Lisa Eisner, Jeff Guyon, Dave Kimmel, Ron Heintz, Libby Logerwell, Phyllis Stabeno & Chris Wilson



Field sampling: Aug/Sep 2017 and 2019

Franz Mueter

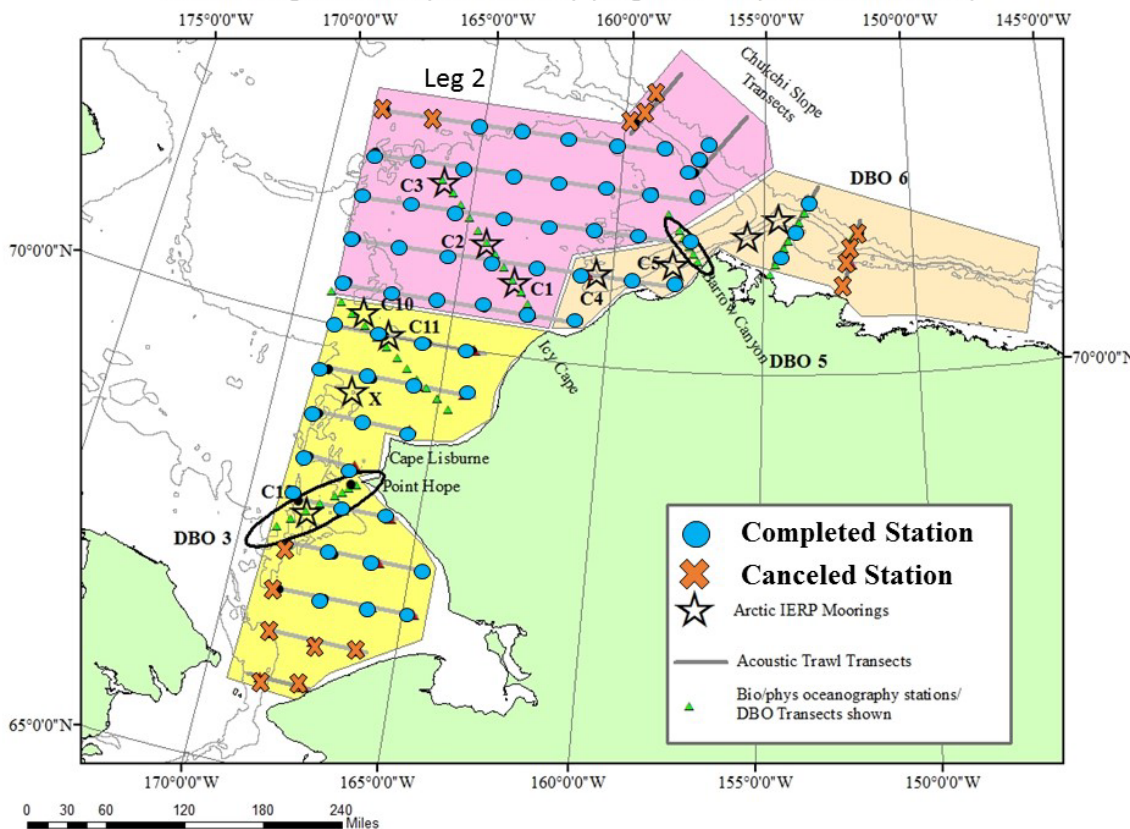
Louise Copeman

Ryan McCabe,
Calvin Mordy &
Danny Grunbaum

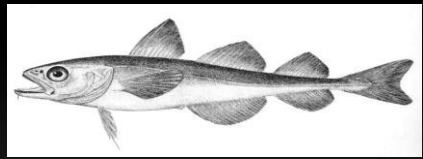
Kathy Kuletz



Arctic Integrated Ecosystem Survey (August 1 – September 28, 2017)



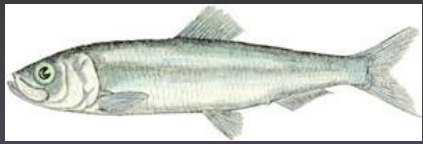
Overarching question: How Will Warming Likely Affect Abundances of Fishes and Invertebrates?



Arctic cod



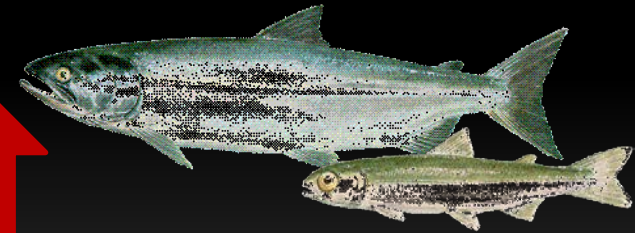
saffron cod



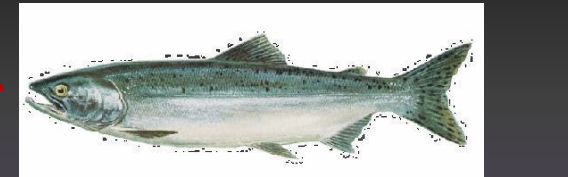
Pacific herring



capelin



chum salmon



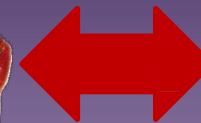
pink salmon



snow crab



jellyfish



Oceanographic & Fisheries Sampling



Zoo-plankton



Oceanography

Surface (top 25 m)



Midwater

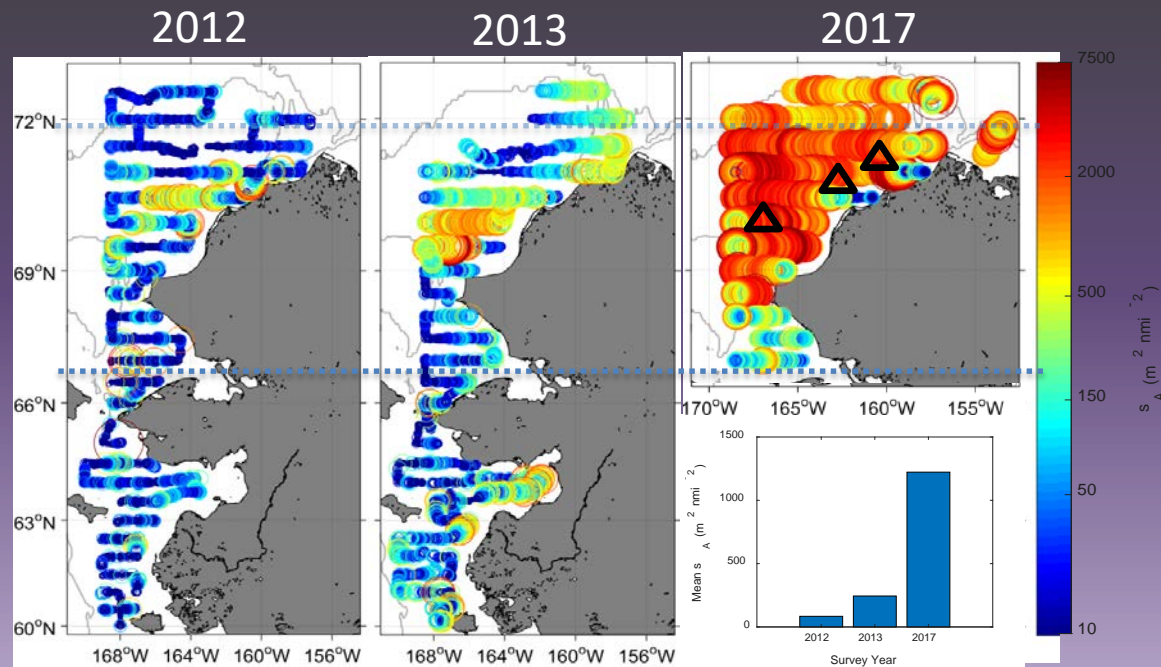


Bottom



Acoustic fish backscatter (38kHz, primarily Arctic cod) in 2012, 2013, and 2017

1. Broader distribution of fish in 2017 (much warmer)
2. Mean backscatter (67°N to 71.5°N) in 2017 was 5x higher than 2013 & 14.5x higher than 2012.



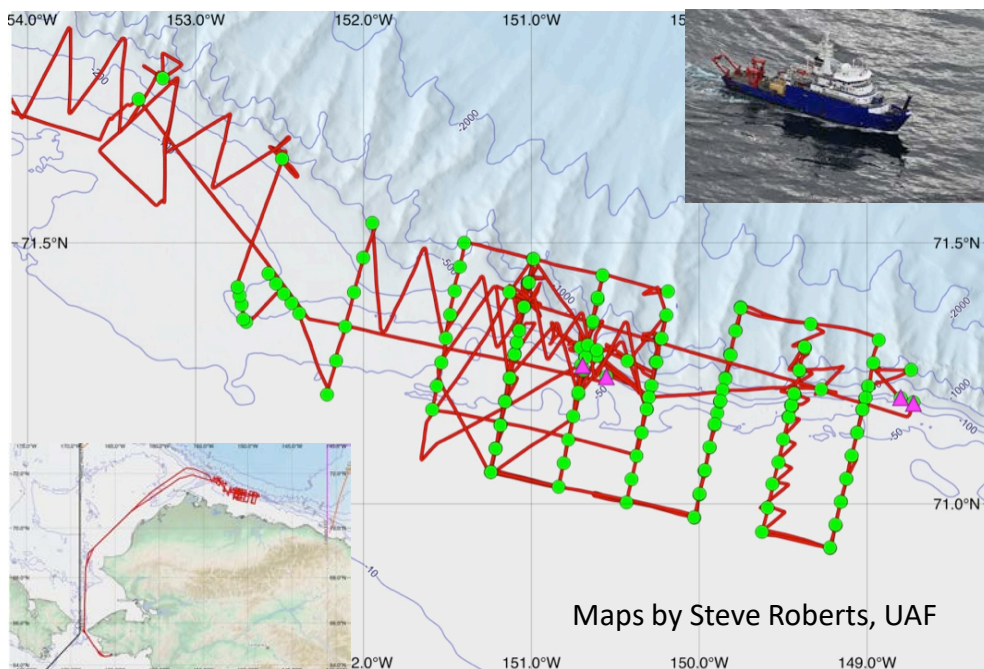


BEAUFORT SHELF BREAK ECOLOGY – PLANKTON, FISH, AND BELUGAS

August 25 – September 18, 2017, *R/V Sikuliaq*

C. Ashjian, R. Campbell, M. Jech, K. Kuletz, J. Llopiz, M. Lowe, S. Okkonen, K. Stafford, J. Zhang

Are beluga whales found along the shelf break because they can find high abundances of their Arctic cod prey there and are these abundances driven by shelf break upwelling of plankton? How will this change in the future?



<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number</u>
Stations	184
Bongo Tows	37
CTD Casts	184
Fish Trawls	16
Mooring Deployments	4
Ring Nets	4
Slocum Glider Recovery	1
Tucker Trawls	69

We think belugas are seen at the shelf break because high numbers of their arctic cod prey are there

The food chain we want to study:

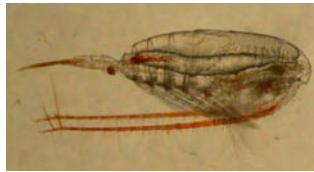
Plankton
(Krill, Copepods)



Arctic Cod



Belugas

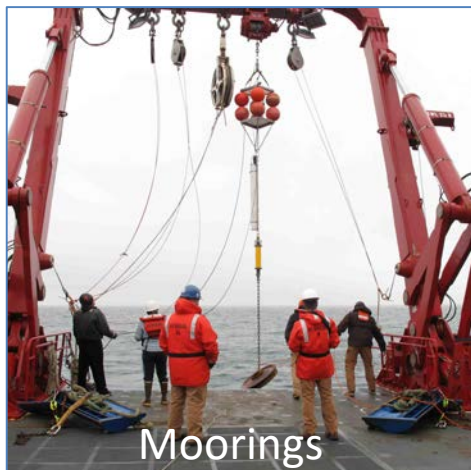


Images not to scale

The mechanism:

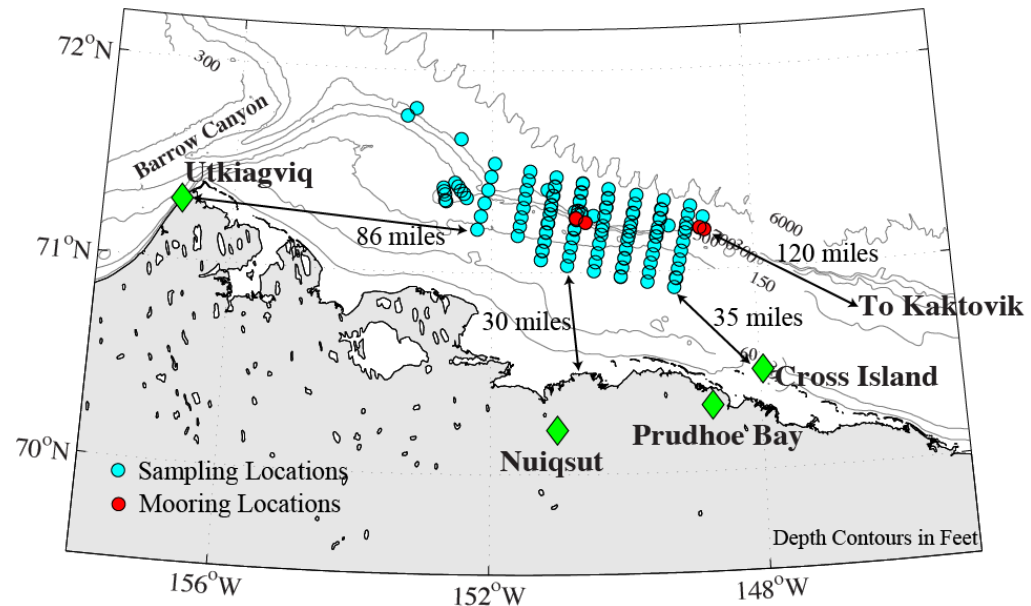
Winds from the east followed by low winds concentrates copepod and krill prey that attracts Arctic cod to feed. The cod then are present in high numbers so that belugas can easily find them

APPROACH



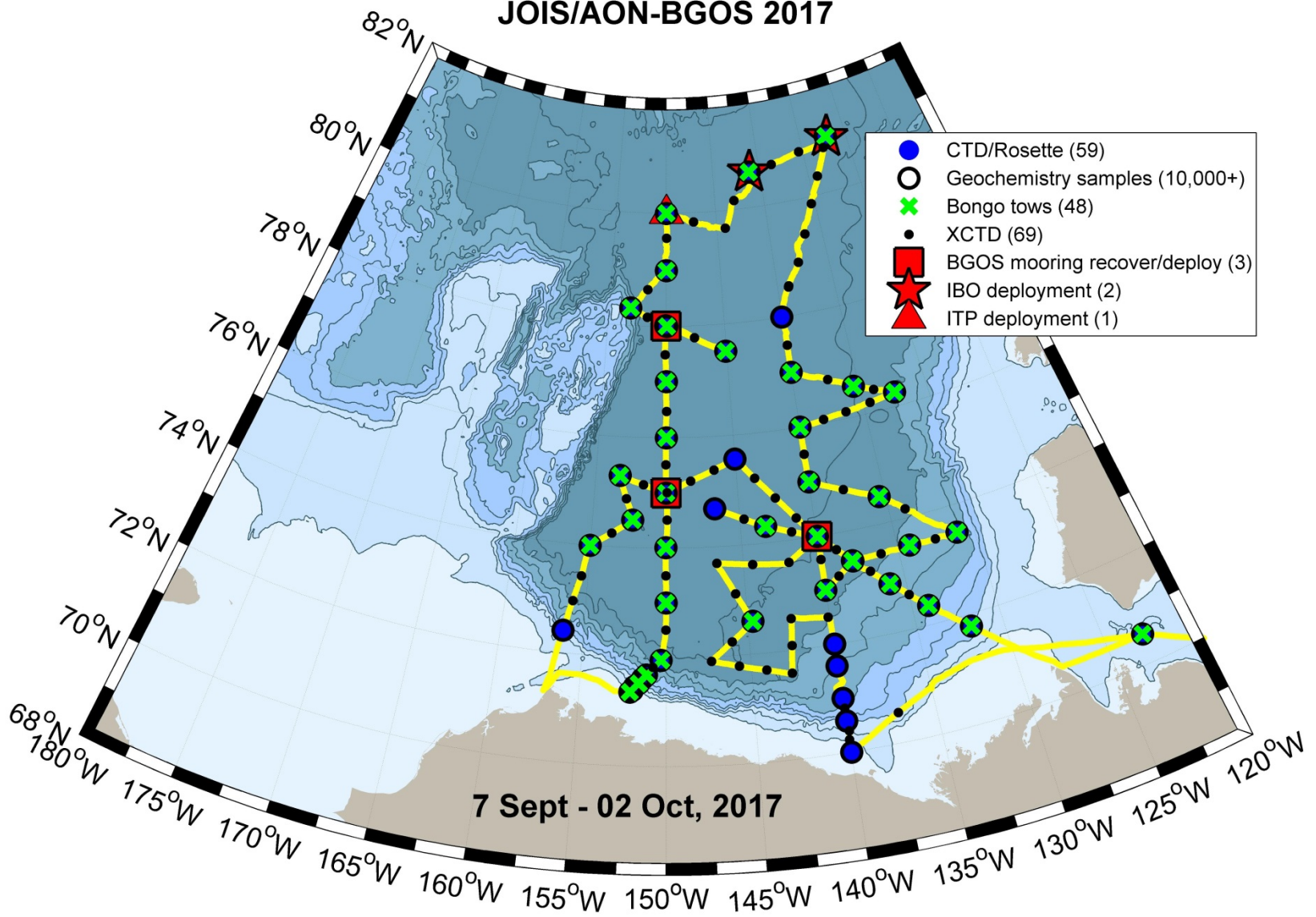
Potential Sampling Locations

Aug. 3-27, 2018 (based on 2017 locations)



Cyan: station locations; Red: mooring locations

JOIS/AON-BGOS 2017



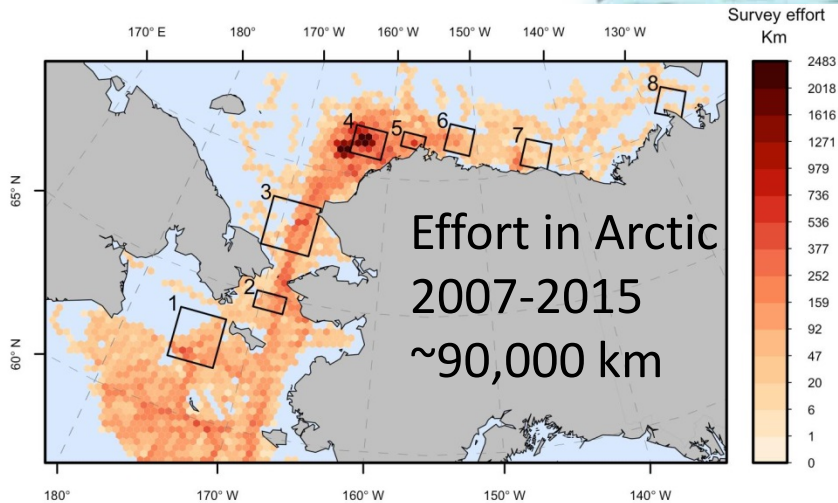
Thanks to all for a very successful 15th expedition!

[Bill Williams]

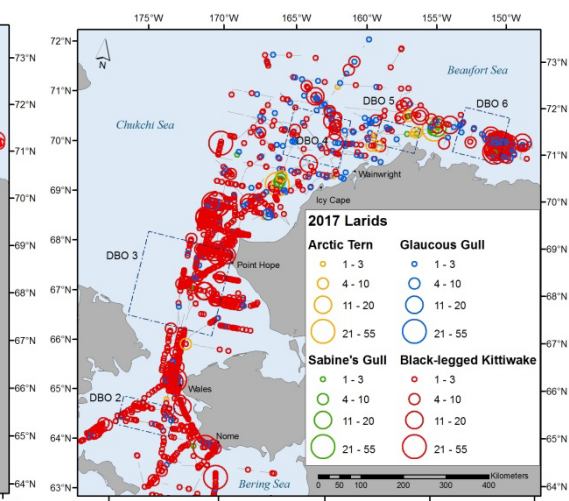
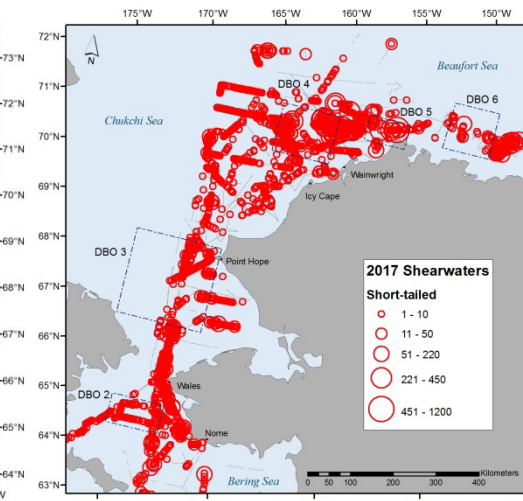
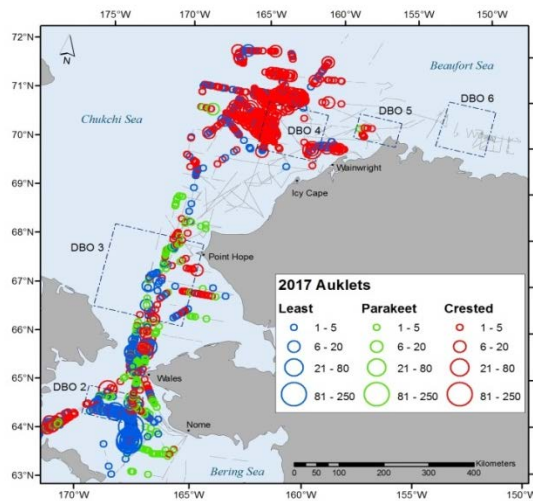
Seabird Surveys in the Pacific Arctic



[Kathy Kuletz, USFWS]

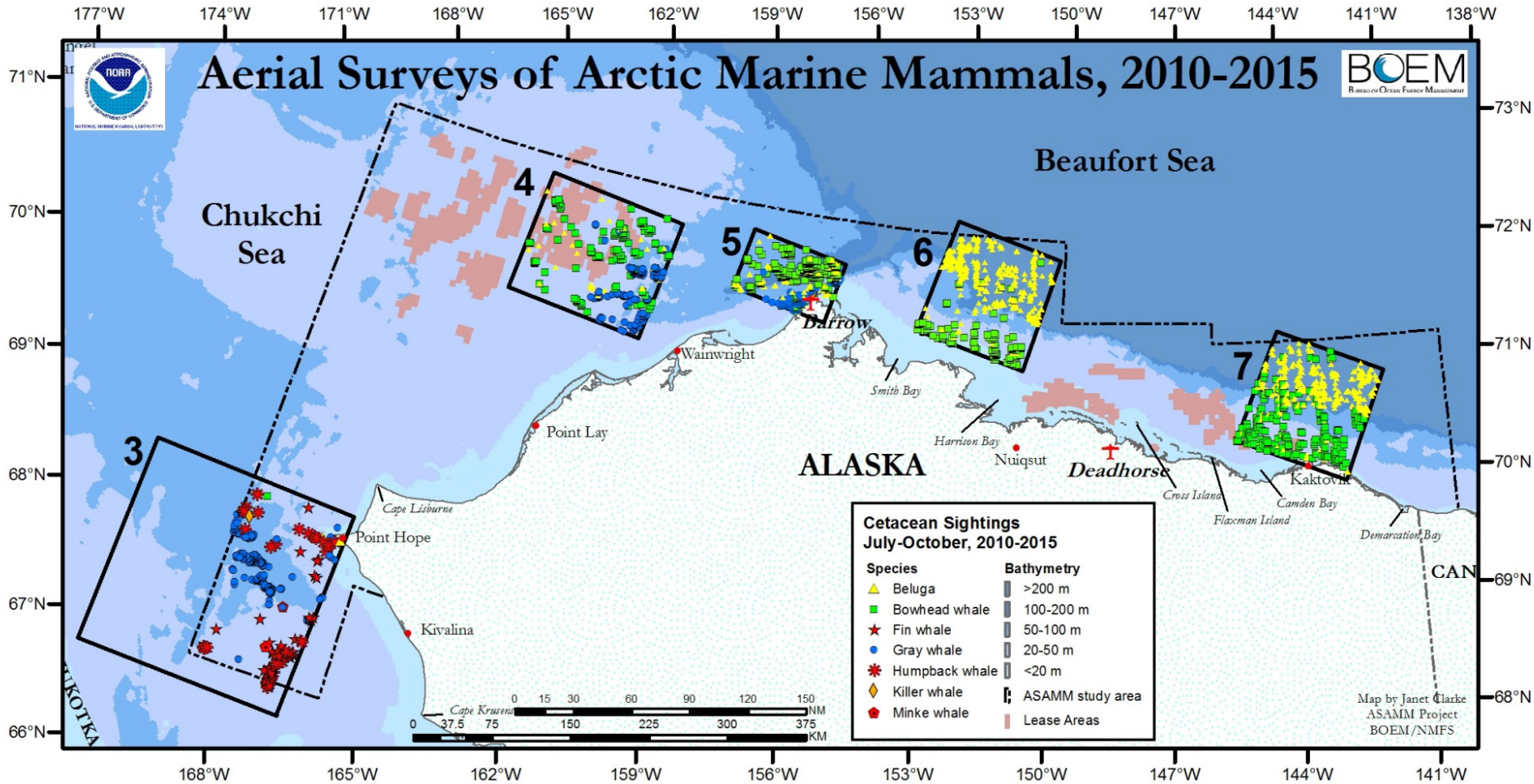


In 2017
~ 19,700 km surveyed in
North Bering, Chukchi, Beaufort



2017 Distribution of Auklets (3 spp), Short-tailed shearwaters, Larids (4 spp)

DBO 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7



DBO-3 – gray whale hot spot, subarctic cetaceans

DBO-4 and DBO-5 – bowhead whales, gray whales, belugas

DBO-6 and DBO-7 – bowhead whales, belugas



<http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/NMML/cetacean/bwasp/>

[Janet Clark]

Innovative Technology for Arctic Exploration



Jessica Cross, NOAA/PMEL, Seattle, Washington, USA



FOR INFORMATION

Notice of Operations

<https://www.pmel.noaa.gov/itae/mariner-and-public-notice-research-platforms>

Saildrone Research Blog

<https://www.pmel.noaa.gov/itae/follow-saildrone-2018>

Email Updates – sign-up using

<https://goo.gl/forms/4fBQkg2GXp3obCn42>

Contact

Heather Tabisola, Research Coordinator

heather.tabisola@noaa.gov, 206.526.6662

2018 Saildrone Projects

Two Projects in the Pacific Arctic in 2018

Bering Strait & Chukchi Sea

July through September 2018

Ocean Acidification

- No active acoustics
- Assess important questions about physical circulation, ice melt, ecosystems, and ocean acidification in the region

Fisheries Survey

- Active acoustics
- Understand the fate of the age-0 Arctic cod and other pelagic fish species on the Chukchi shelf

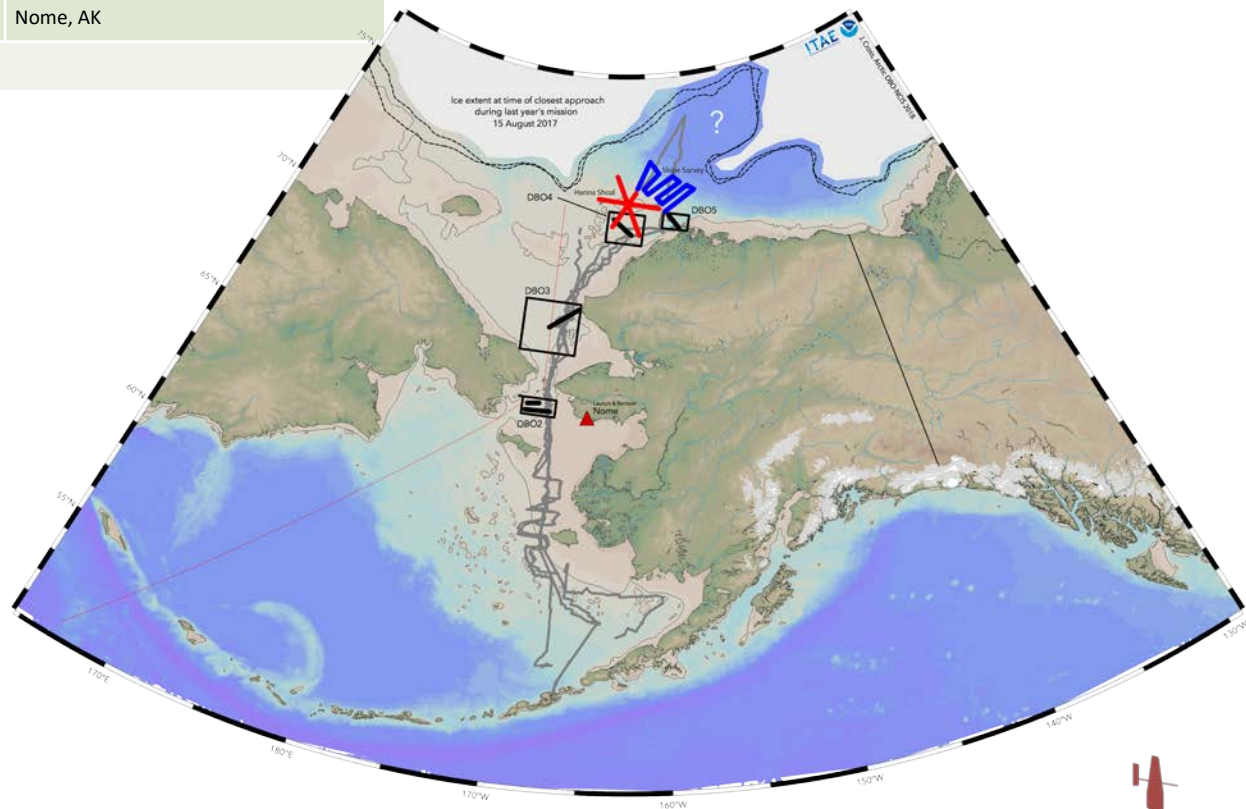
Arctic DBO-NCIS

Principal Investigator	Jessica Cross, NOAA	Requesting Organization	NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Lab Seattle, WA
Mission Name	Arctic-DBO-NCIS	No. of USV	2
Duration	July-October 2018	Data Mission Days	90 (per vehicle)
Launch Location	Dutch Harbor, AK	Recovery Location	Nome, AK
OPAREA	Chukchi Sea, points North		



Objectives

- Continue sensor and platform development and testing of the ASVC02 system through;
- DBO lines 2, 3, 4, and 5 (1 USV)
- Slope survey (1 USV)
- Calibration activity with USCGC Healy in August
- Shelf survey over Hanna Shoal if time permits
- Basin survey northward towards ice edge if time & ice permits



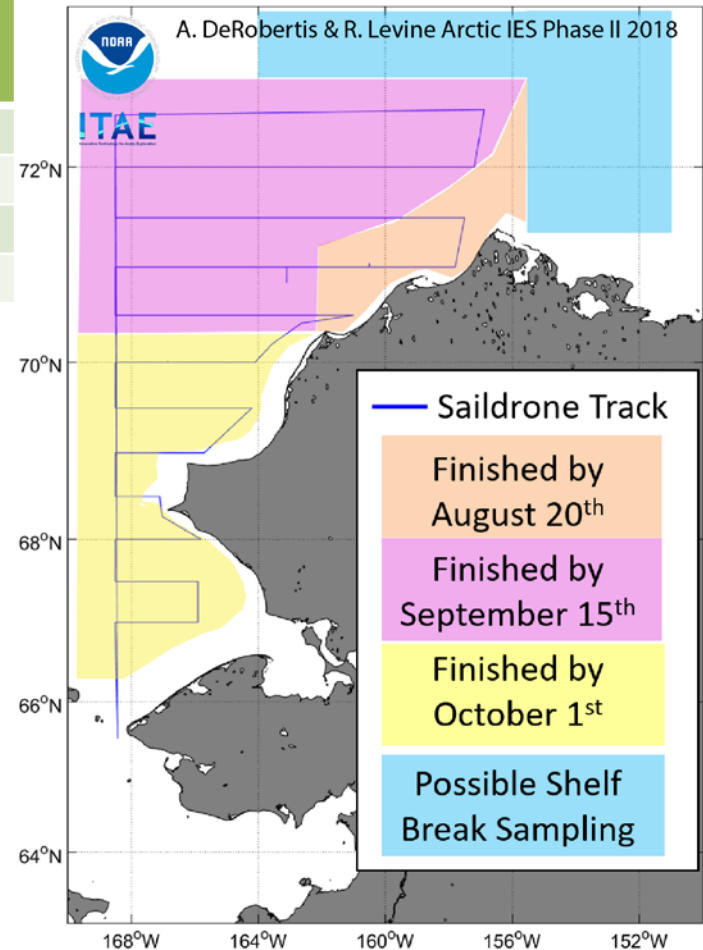
Arctic IES Phase II

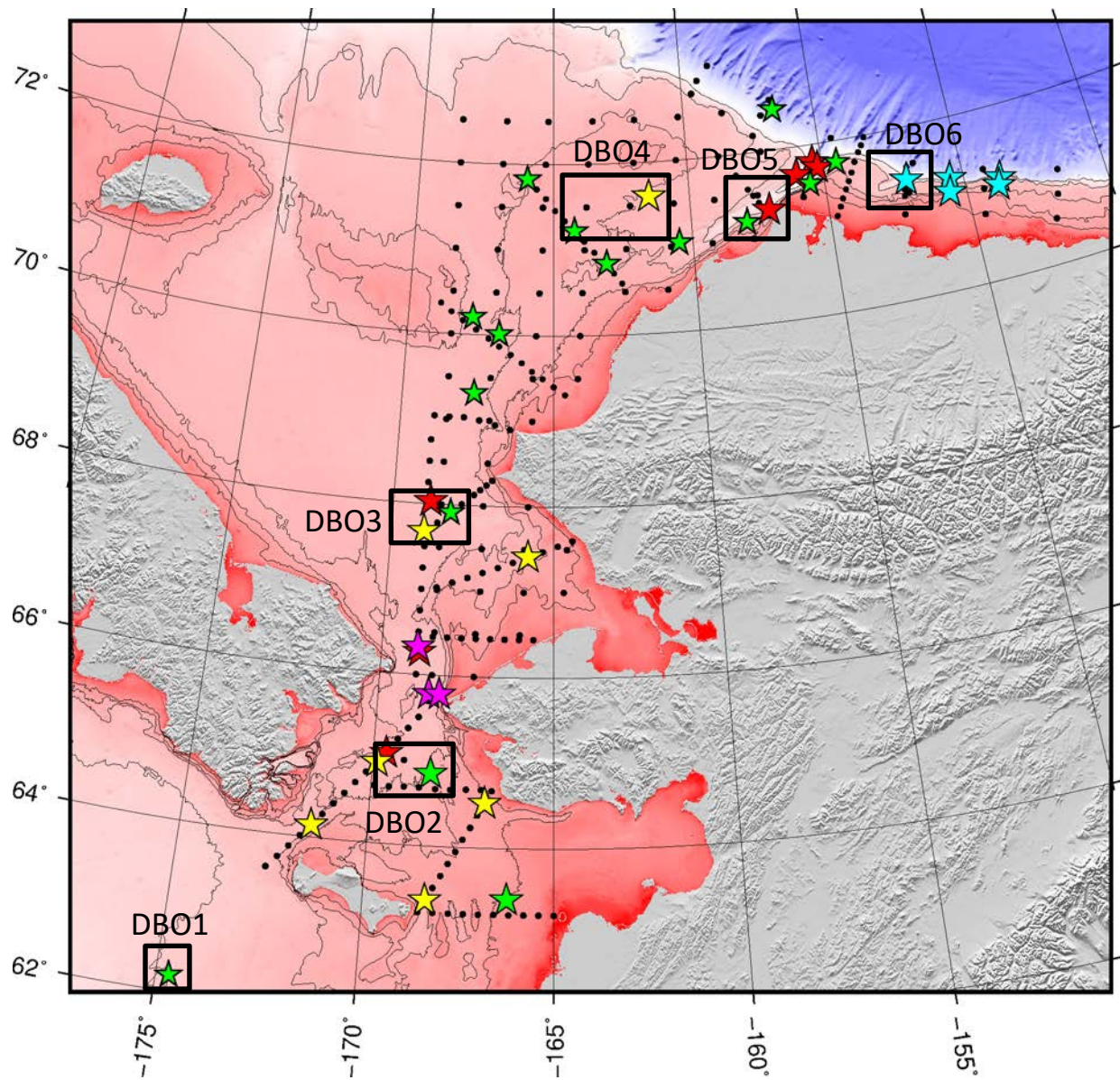
Principal Investigator	Alex DeRobertis, NOAA	Requesting Organization	NOAA's Pacific Marine Environmental Lab Seattle, WA
Mission Name	Arctic IES PII	No. of USV	2
Duration	July-October 2018	Data Mission Days	90 (per vehicle)
Launch Location	Dutch Harbor, AK	Recovery Location	Nome, AK
OPAREA	Chukchi Sea, points North		

Objectives

Use real-time information and post-processed data to identify the distribution of Arctic cod based on:

- Complete acoustic survey of Arctic IES PII (also known as Arctic IERP) survey region.
- Data collected in vicinity 3 of bottom-moored echosounders.
- Real-time data to inform ship-based sampling activity.
- Map distribution of suspected Arctic cod aggregations in deep water over the shelf break as time allows
- Real-time identification of large-scale pelagic fish migration patterns





AIERP & Other 2017-2018 Moorings

- ★ UAF
- ★ NOAA PMEL & NMML
- ★ UW-APL
- ★ ArCS & JAMSTEC
- ★ WHOI & WHOI/UAF

[figure courtesy Seth Danielson/UAF; updated with DBO boxes]

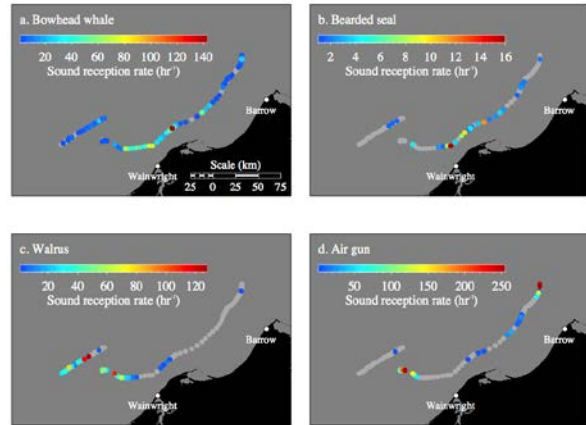
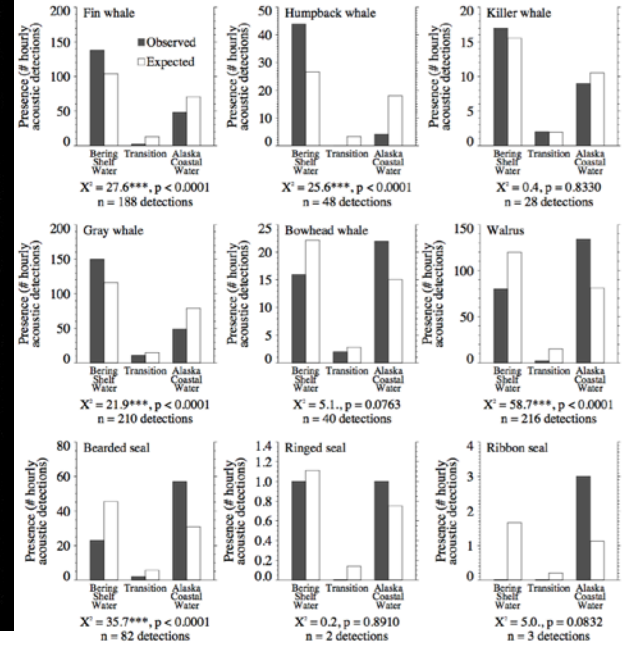
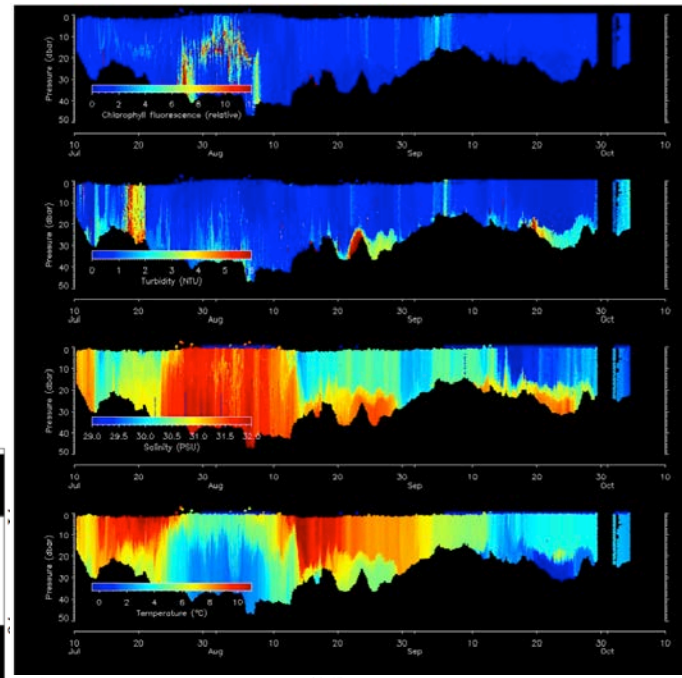
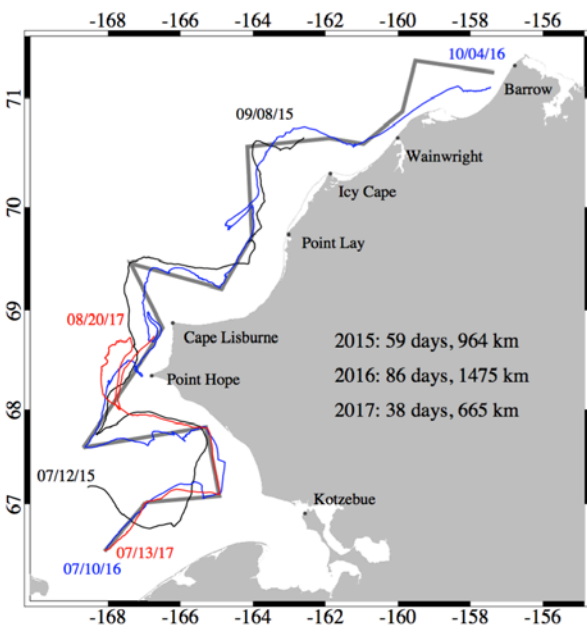


Glider-Based Passive Acoustic Monitoring in the Arctic

Peter Winsor, Kate Stafford and Mark Baumgartner



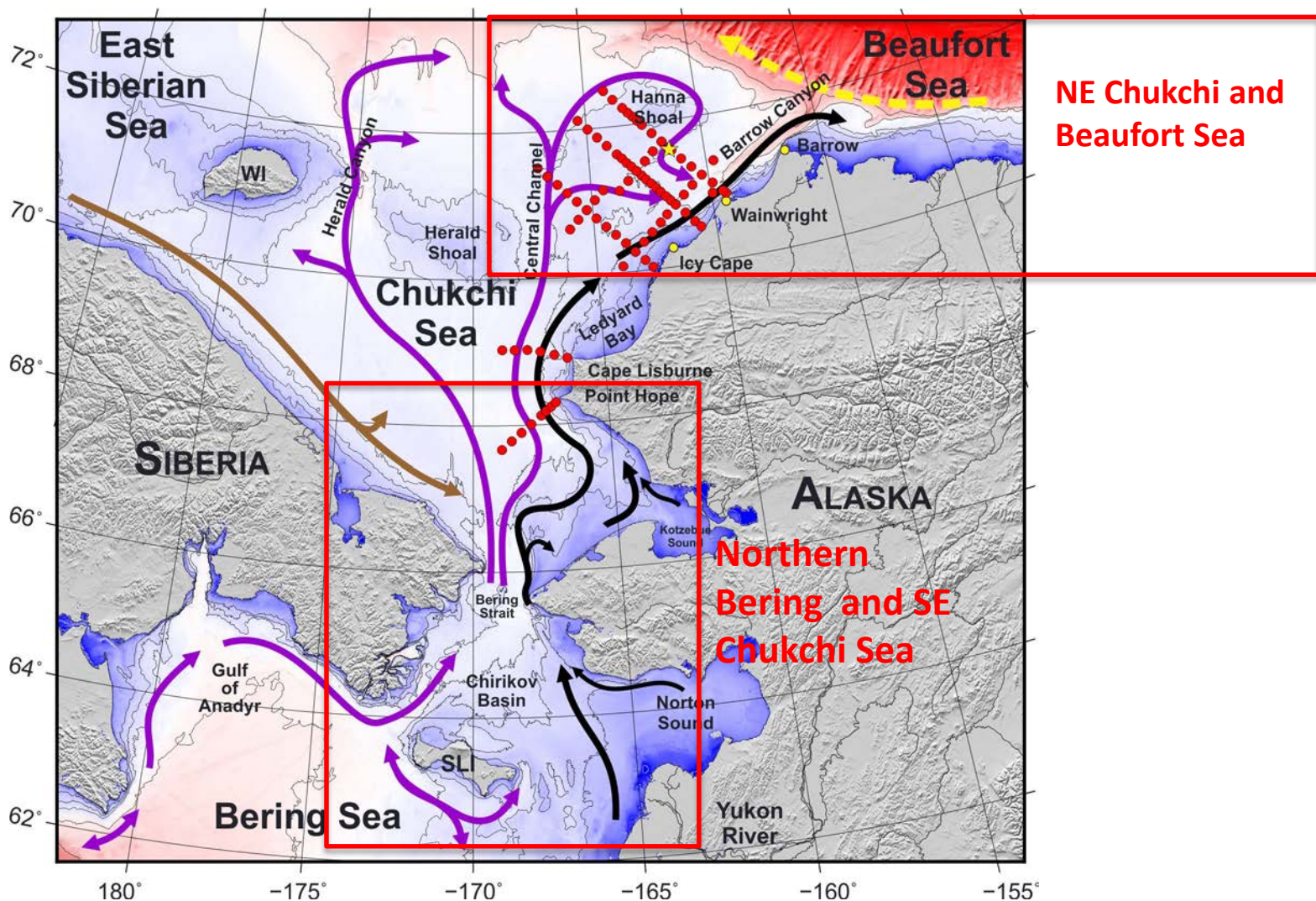
The Whale Glider



- 90+ days of Autonomous Measurements in Real-Time
- Passive Acoustics, CTD and Bio-optics in a single package

Science access during subsistence whaling: April-May and Sept-Oct periods

-need to interface with coastal communities through new Arctic Waterways Safety Committee to interface with Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, Eskimo Walrus Commission, and other parties; see <http://www.arcticwaterways.org/>



[modified from S. Danielsen map 2015]

PAG facilitated successful coordination with Barrow whaling community for science needs during subsistence whaling period

- Dr. Motoyo Itoh (JAMSTEC) visited Utqiagvik (Barrow), Alaska to discuss mooring turnaround request in spring 2018
- Made flyer (right) and gave meeting presentation to Barrow Whaling Captains
- Provided information on sensors on moorings
- Agreement that ship can coming in via specific direction within subsistence hunting area after call in with contact on line

Planned mooring turn-around in the Barrow Canyon by Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker Sir Wilfrid Laurier in October 2018

Principal Investigator of these moorings: Motoyo Itoh
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Chief Scientist of SWL: Humfrey Melling
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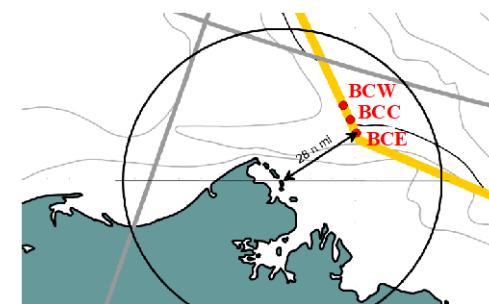
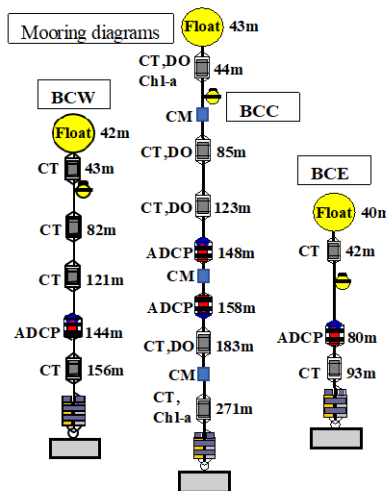
http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/Fleet/Vessel/Vessel_id=100

Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker Sir Wilfrid Laurier (SWL, 4662 long tons displacement) has a 23-year history of support to Arctic marine science since 1995. The Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) placed its first oceanographic mooring in the Barrow Canyon in 1992 and has maintained three instrumented moorings there, at locations on its axis and on its eastern and western slopes since 2000. The goals of this continuous long-term monitoring have been to detect and quantify on-going changes in the flows, temperatures and salinities of water using this sea valley as a path from the Pacific to the Arctic ocean. The Pacific inflow is an important source of heat, freshwater, ocean nutrients and planktonic lifeforms for the Arctic Oceans. Observed changes in the inflow have been linked to changes in Arctic ice cover, ocean warming and marine productivity. Continuation of this long established "ocean observatory" is critical to continued awareness of Arctic change and to efforts to mitigate and adapt to its effects. Data from the moorings in Barrow Canyon instruments are public on the web:

http://www.jamstec.go.jp/arctic/data_archive_work/mooring/mooring_list.html

SWL has a varied science program in the autumn of 2018 that begins in Cambridge Bay on September 20, continues in the Canadian Beaufort Sea through October 5. She is expected off Nome Alaska by October 15. This leaves a window of 9 days to accomplish planned work in Barrow Canyon and areas to the north-west, to complete the transit from the Canadian Beaufort to Nome and to standby for active whaling, poor weather or heavy ice, when necessary. The tentative date of the ship's arrival at Barrow Canyon is October 7, although a delay of 2-3 days would be possible by changing the sequence of planned work in the Chukchi Sea.

Turn-around (that is, recovery and deployment) of each mooring will require 1-3 hours. The ship's presence in Barrow Canyon will last no longer than 1.5 days, encompassing 8-12 hours of work during daylight, plus possible overnight standby to completion.



BCW (water depth:171m, 71° 47.77' N, 155° 20.68' W)
 BCC (water depth:286m, 71° 44.04' N, 155° 09.67' W)
 BCE (water depth:107m, 71° 40.38' N, 155° 00.03' W)
 These mooring measures
 Temperature and salinity (CT), Dissolved Oxygen (DO),
 Phytoplankton (Chl-a), Current (Current Meter or Acoustic
 Doppler Current Profilers).

Thank you for your attention.

Questions and comments?

Thank you to all Pacific Arctic Region science colleagues and DBO collaborators, field and laboratory technicians over the years for the time series efforts. Financial support for the science provided by the US NOAA, NSF, BOEM, NASA, and ongoing national and international science partners in the Pacific Arctic Group.

<http://arctic.cbl.umces.edu> , <http://www.arctic.noaa.gov/dbo>

<http://pag.arcticportal.org>

<http://neptune.gsfc.nasa.gov/csb/index.php?section=270>

<http://arcticdata.io> (*Arctic Data Center, then use DBO as search term*)

<http://ambon-us.org/>, <https://mbon.ioos.us/>

<http://www.ChukchiEcosystemObservatory>

