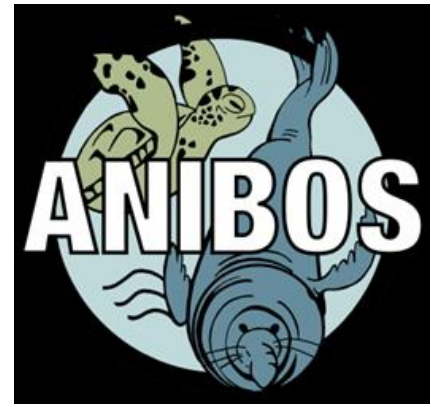


AniBOS

The GOOS ANIMAL BORNE OCEAN SENSOR NETWORK

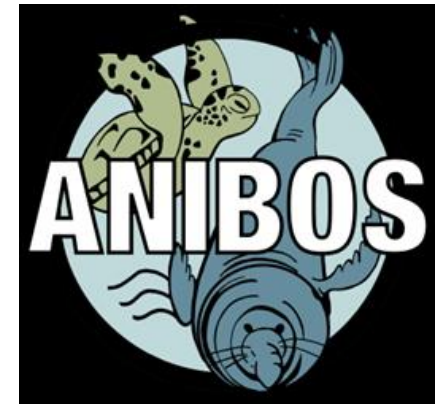


Collecting and Freely Exchanging Oceanographic Observations from the *Globe's Most Inaccessible Seas*



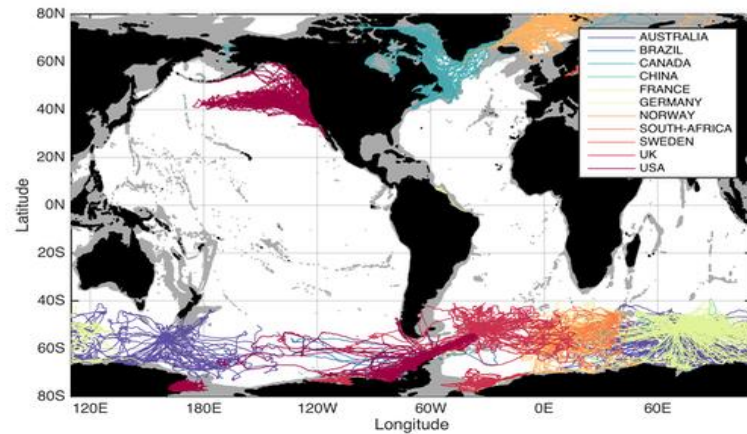
- Oceanographic sensors attached to animals collect data to help understand their behavior and spatial ecology and to assist in their conservation
- These observations are also critical for understanding global climate and ocean variability
- Tagged animals fill the gaps in global data coverage by traveling into ocean regions that are difficult for traditional sampling platforms to penetrate

AniBOS is a global network of marine animals with oceanographic sensors that:



- Is a cost-effective and complementary capability for GOOS to fill critical observation gaps

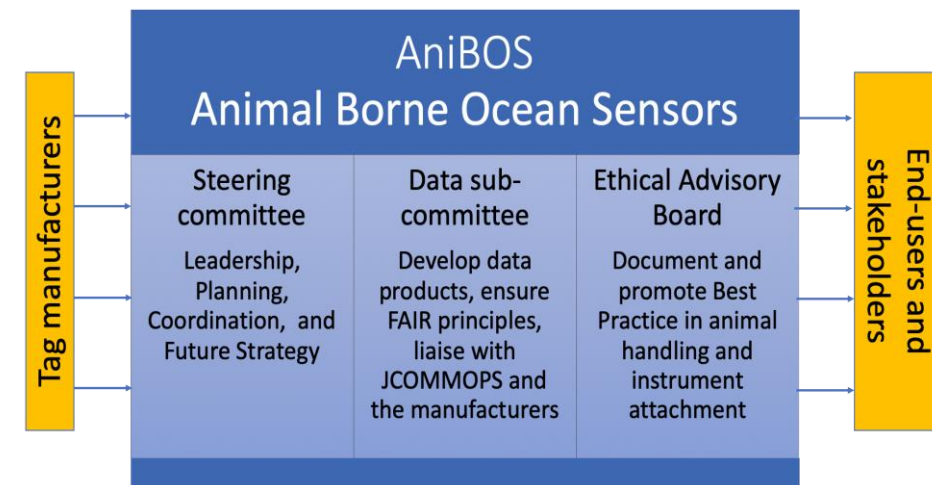
MEOP-CTD public dataset : 486682 profiles, 155 deployments, 1130 tags



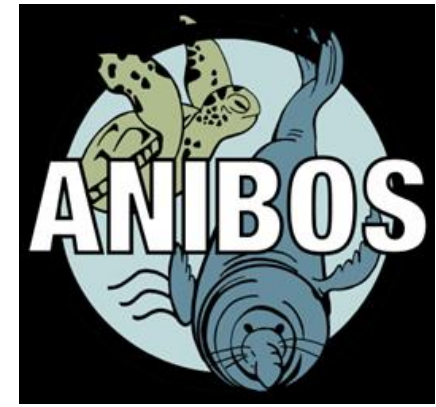
<http://www.meop.net/>

- Builds on 15 years of community experience in collecting, managing and delivering > 500,000 animal-borne ocean profiles

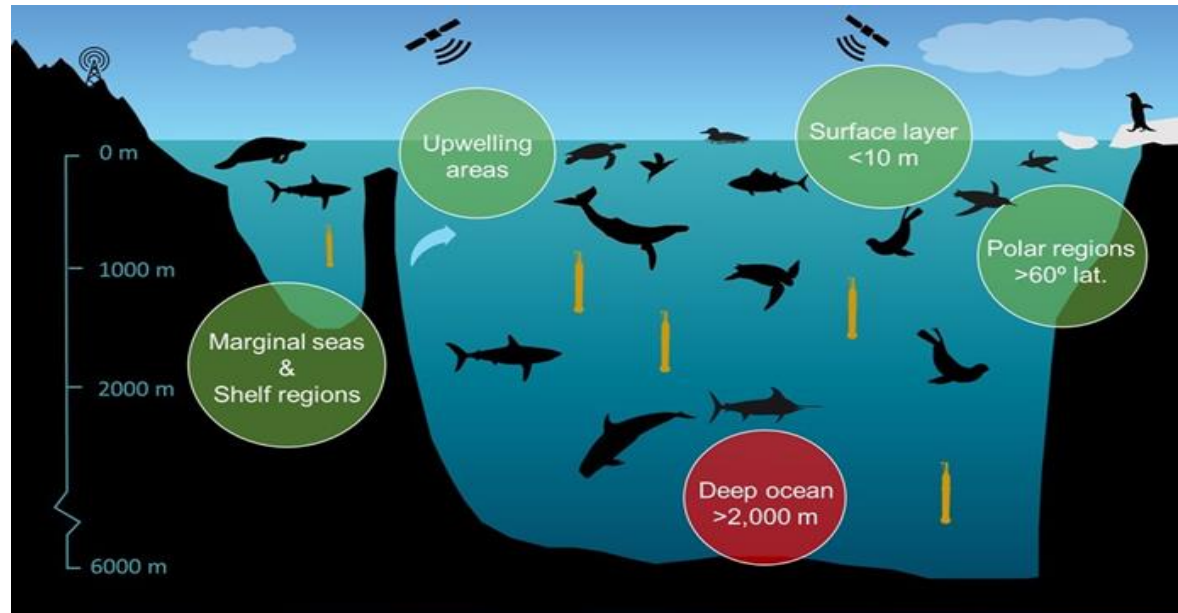
- Will coordinate and expand existing capabilities and implement streamlined data management processes to freely exchange the data in real-time via the WMO-GTS and in delayed mode



Filling the Global Data Coverage Gaps



- A recent review ¹ assessed the gaps in oceanographic monitoring at a global scale..... and determined that Animal-borne sensors can contribute in marginal seas, upwelling areas, the upper 10 m of the water column, shelf regions and polewards of 60° latitude. March et al., 2019
- See² for an implementation plan for AniBOS over the next decade



¹March, D., L. Boehme, J. Tintore, P. J. Velez-Belchi, and B. J. Godley. 2019. Towards the integration of animal-borne instruments into global ocean observing systems. *Global Change Biology*.

²Harcourt, R. et al, 2019. Animal-Borne Telemetry: an integral component of the ocean observing toolkit. *Frontiers in Marine Science* 6:Article 326.