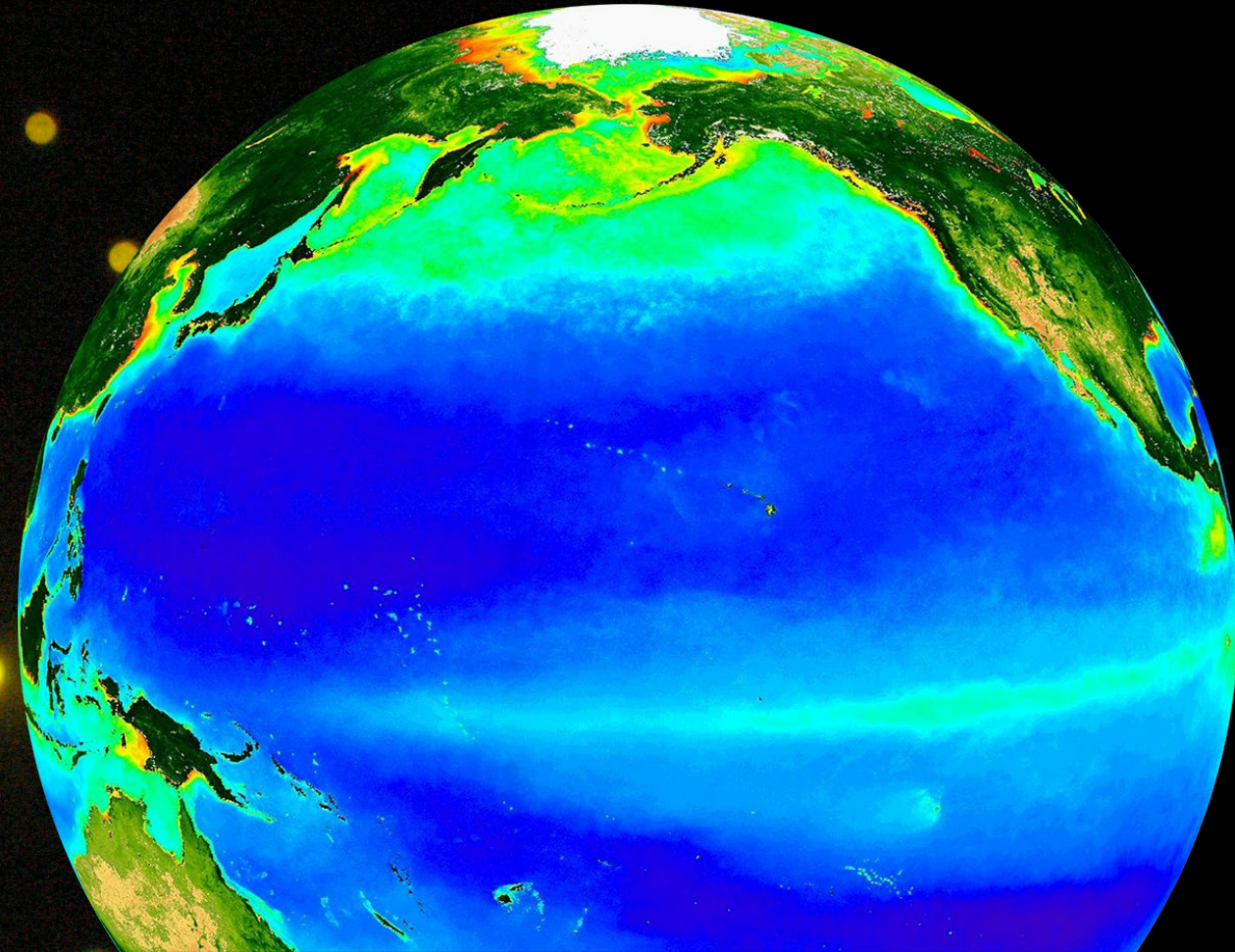
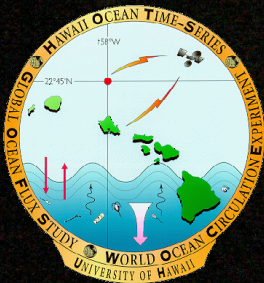


Ocean Research Advisory Panel

Angelique White

University of Hawai'i at Mānoa



<http://hahana.soest.hawaii.edu>

Hawaii Ocean Time-series: It's HOT! (1988 – present)

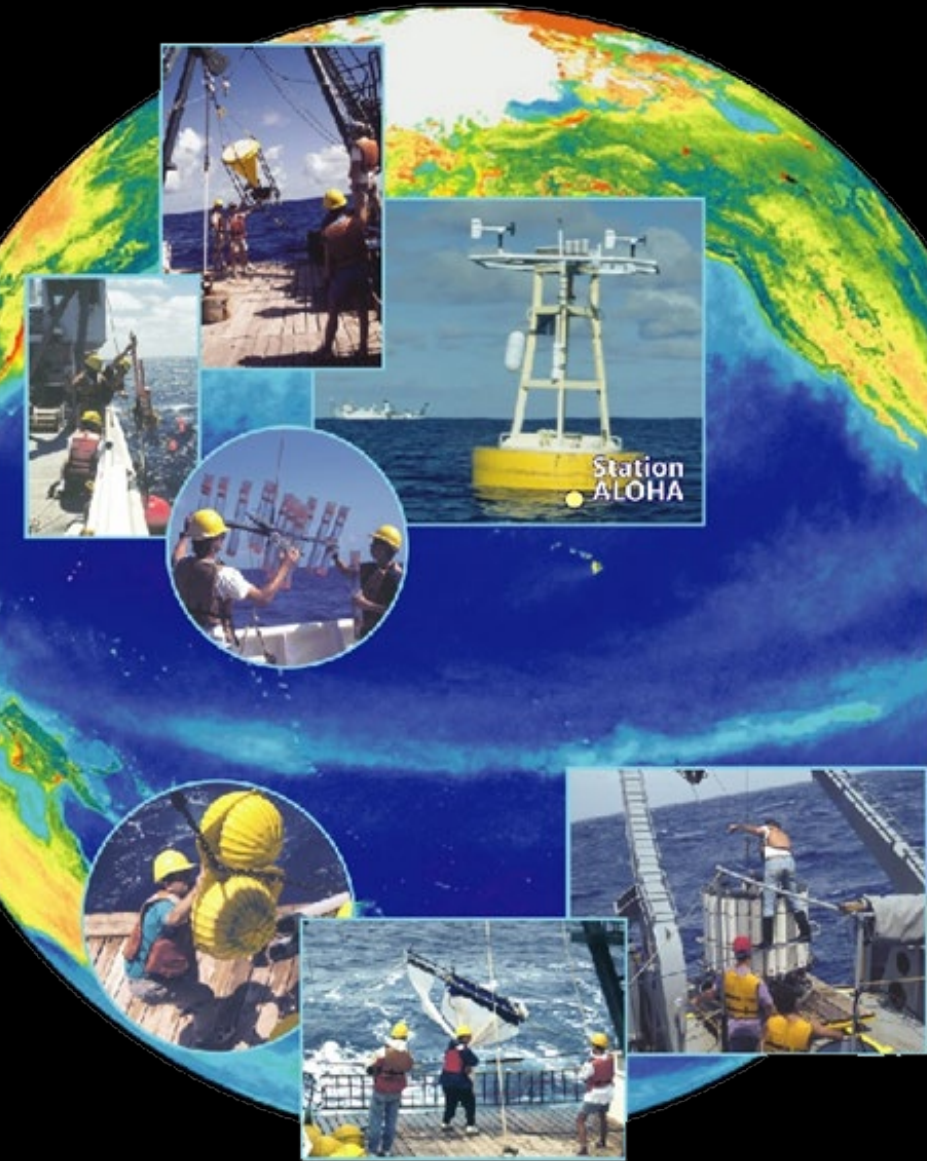
- Approximately monthly cruises to Station ALOHA
- More than 50 core measurements
- Special focus on C-N-P: The building blocks of life, and on microbial community dynamics



~800+
Publications

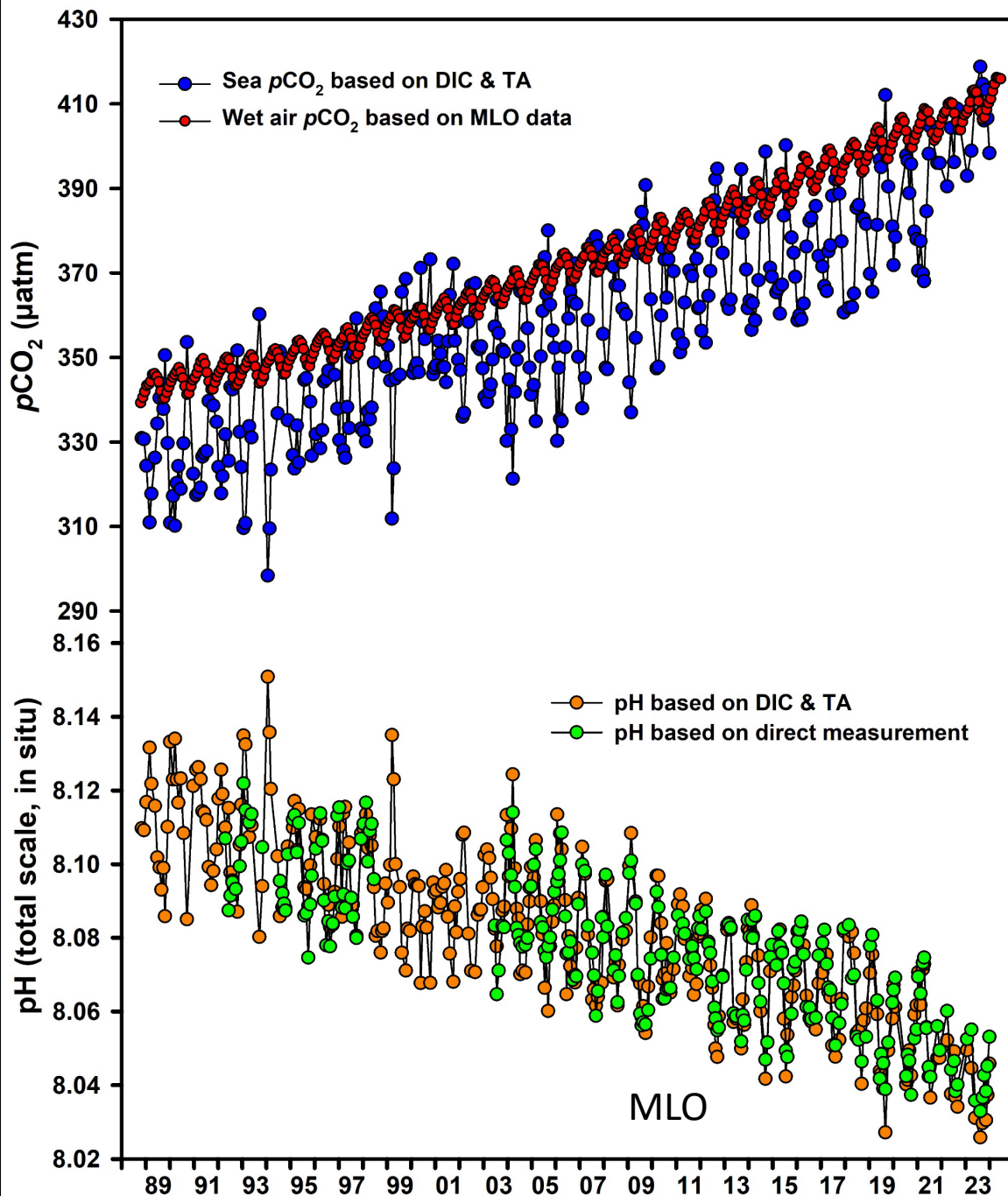
60+ Thesis
and
Dissertations

Recently renewed
for another 5 year
cycle with 50
UNOLS ship days
awarded per yr



An aerial, high-speed photograph of a dark blue ocean surface. The water is covered in numerous small, white-capped waves, creating a textured, almost chaotic pattern of white foam against the deep blue water. The perspective is from directly above, looking down at the sea.

Oceanic Time-series reveal real,
measurable and persistent



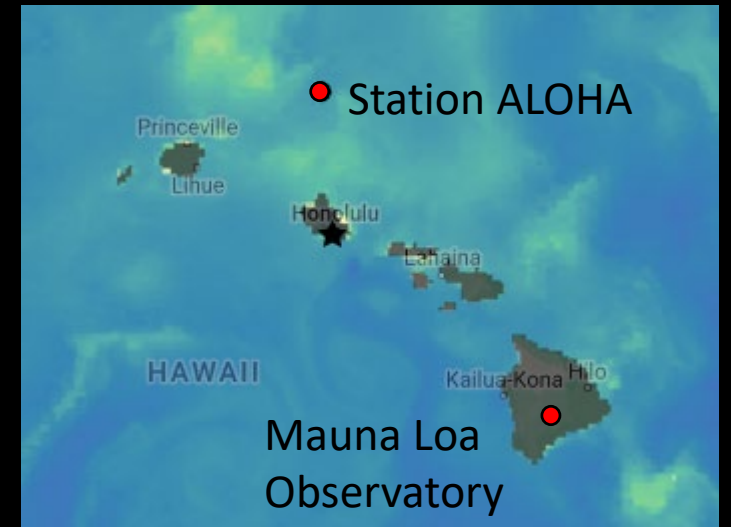
PNAS

Physical and biogeochemical modulation of ocean acidification in the central North Pacific

John E. Dore^{a,1}, Roger Lukas^b, Daniel W. Sadler^b, Matthew J. Church^b, and David M. Karl^{b,1}

PNAS | July 28, 2009 | vol. 106 | no. 30 | 12235-12240

Measurable Real Persistent Change

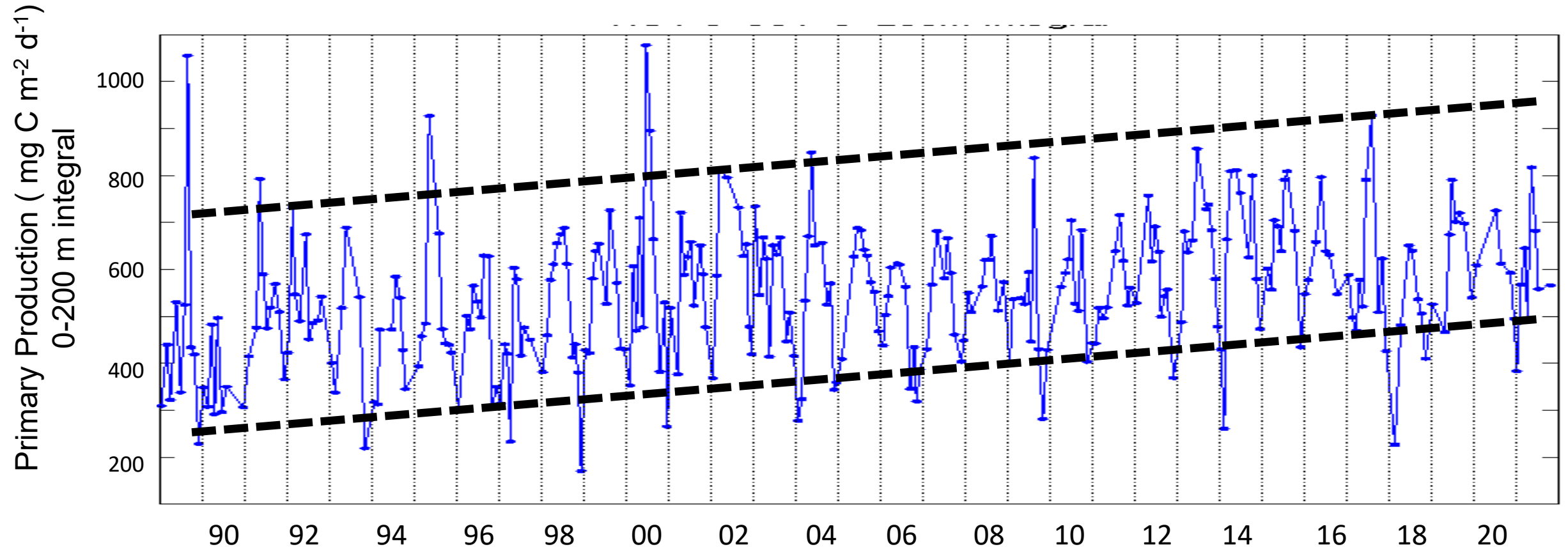


Long term trend in primary production (+4 (mg m⁻² d⁻¹) yr⁻¹) at Station ALOHA

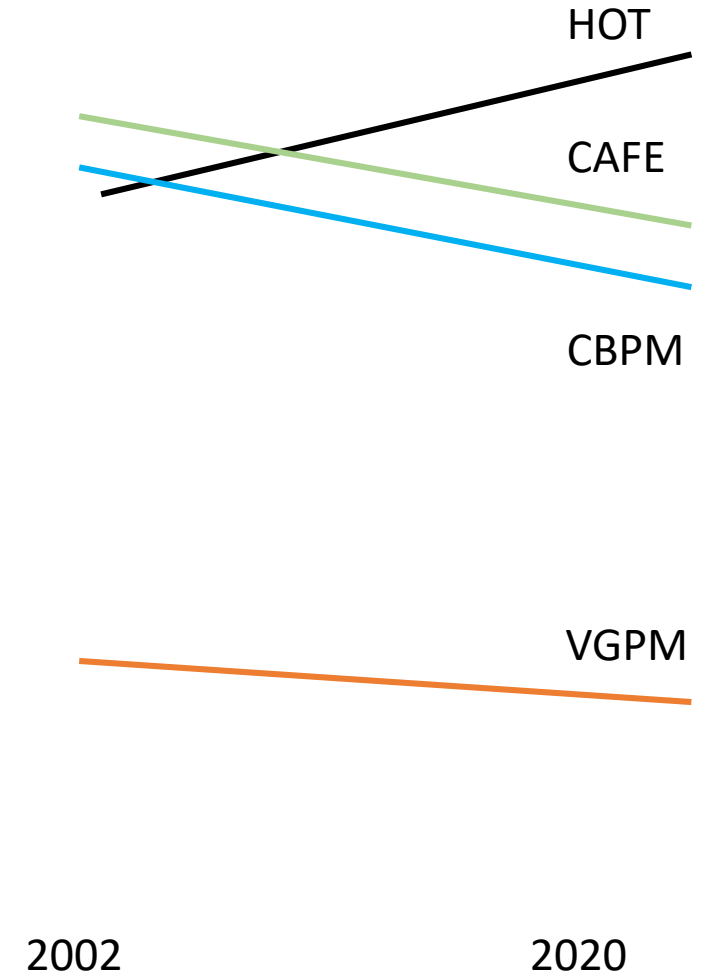
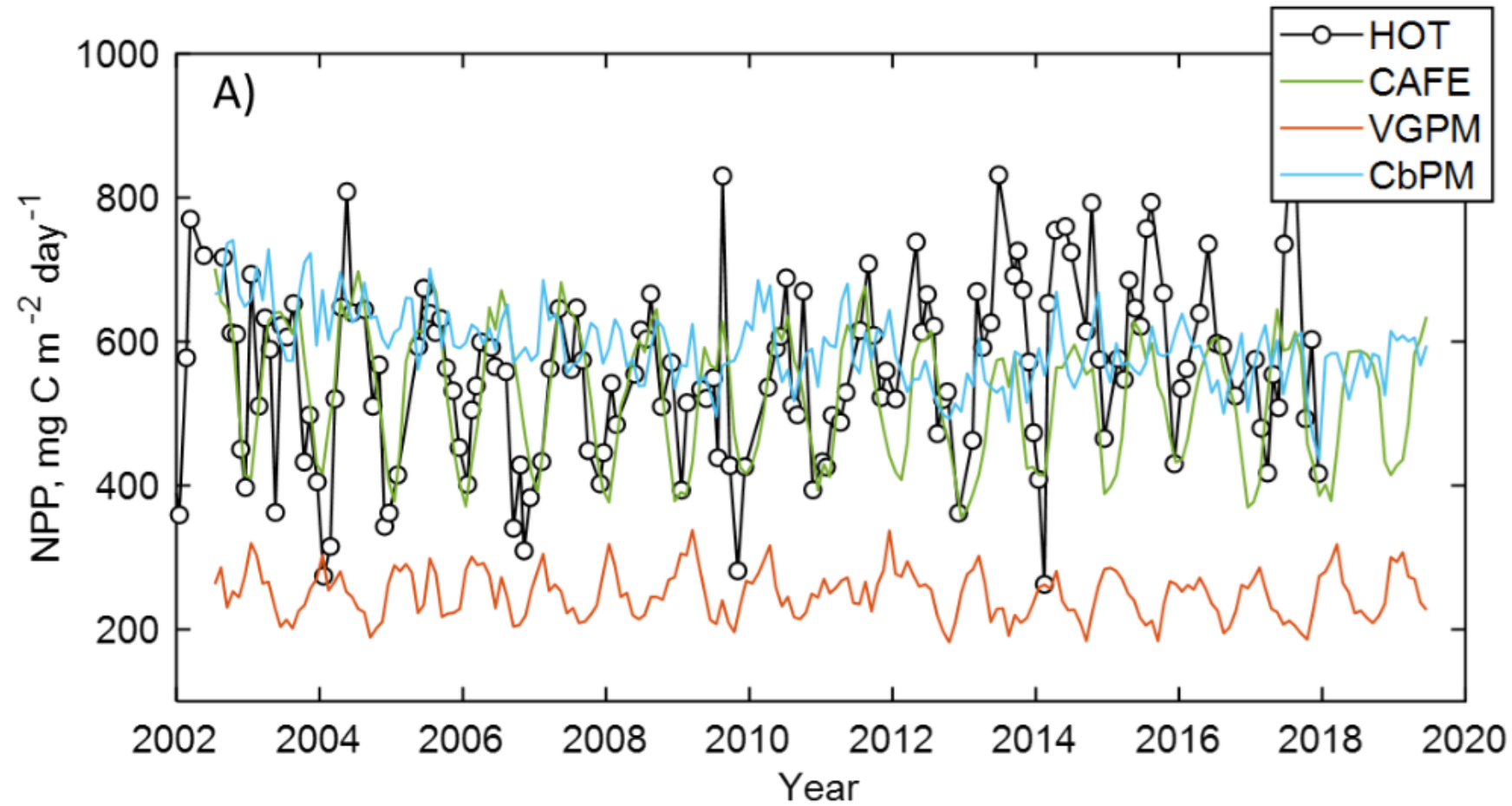
Progress in Oceanography 195 (2021) 102563

Seasonal-to-decadal scale variability in primary production and particulate matter export at Station ALOHA

David M. Karl^{a,*}, Ricardo M. Letelier^{b,1}, Robert R. Bidigare^c, Karin M. Björkman^a, Matthew J. Church^d, John E. Dore^e, Angelique E. White^a

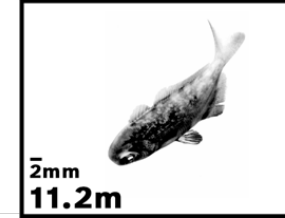
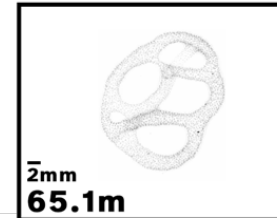
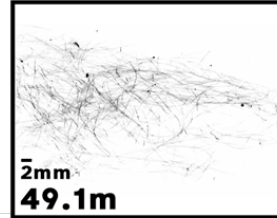
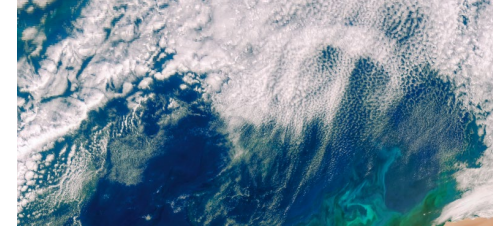


Long term trends not captured by satellite-based models (CAFÉ, VGPM, CbPM = various 'flavors' of production models)



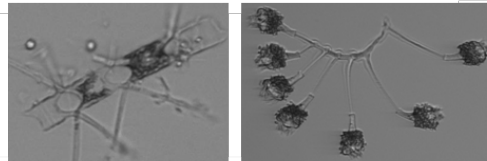
Incorporation of emerging biogeochemical observing technologies into HOT

NASA PACE (Plankton, Aerosol, Cloud, Ocean)



Underwater Vision Profiler

Video Plankton Recorder



Imaging flow cytometry

LISST (forward scattering)

Flow Cytometry

1 μm

10 μm

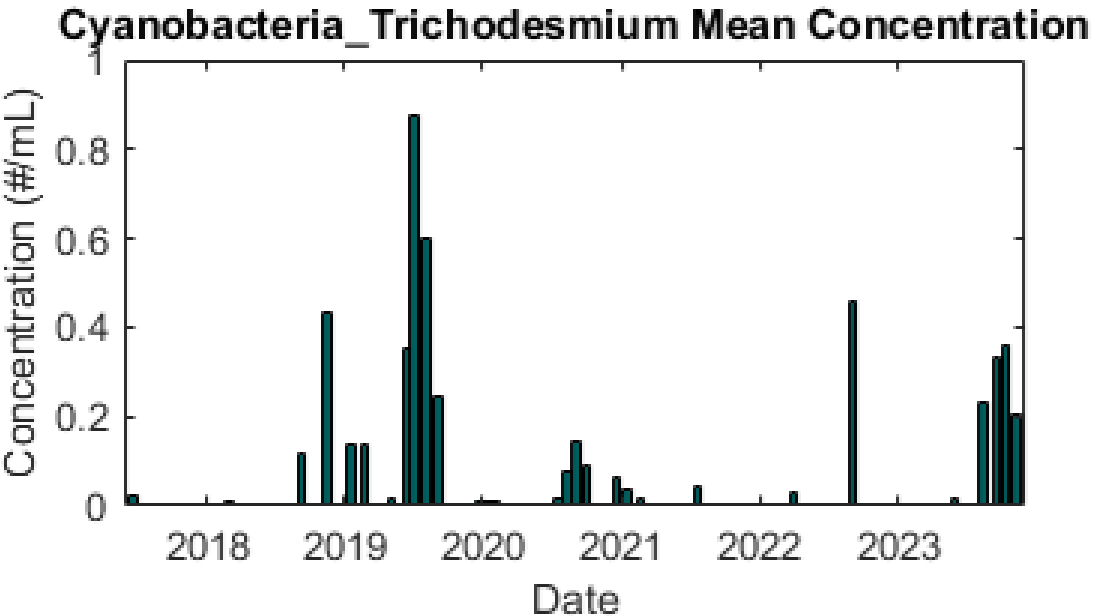
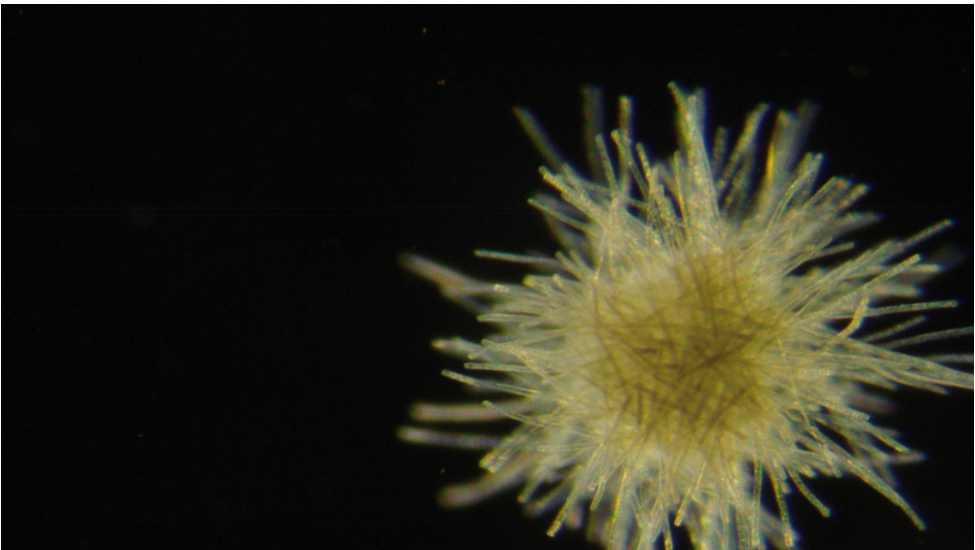
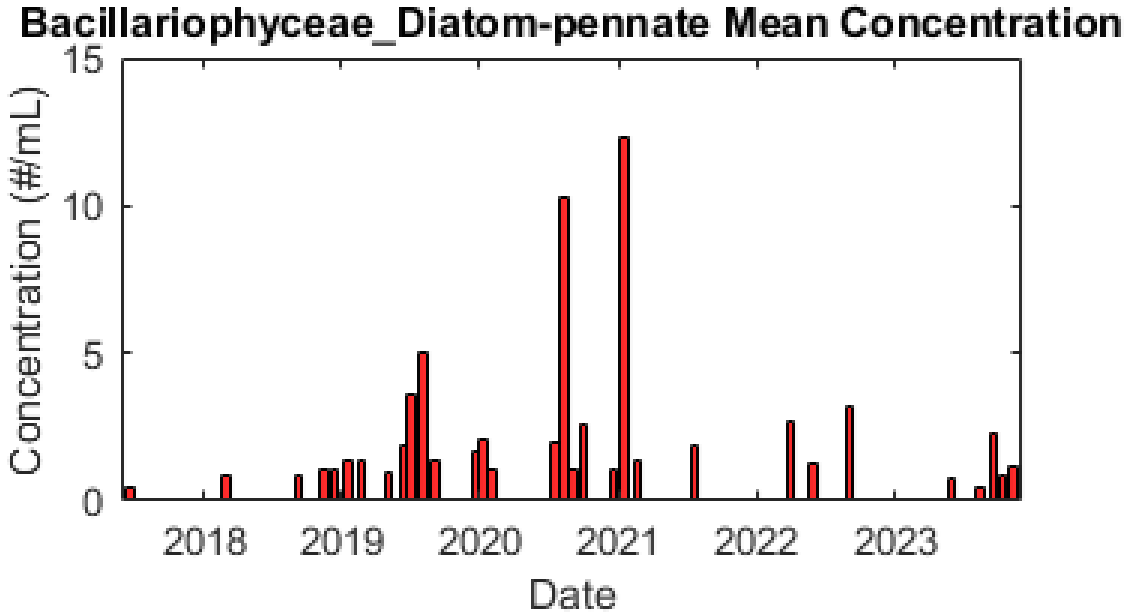
100 μm

1 mm

1 cm

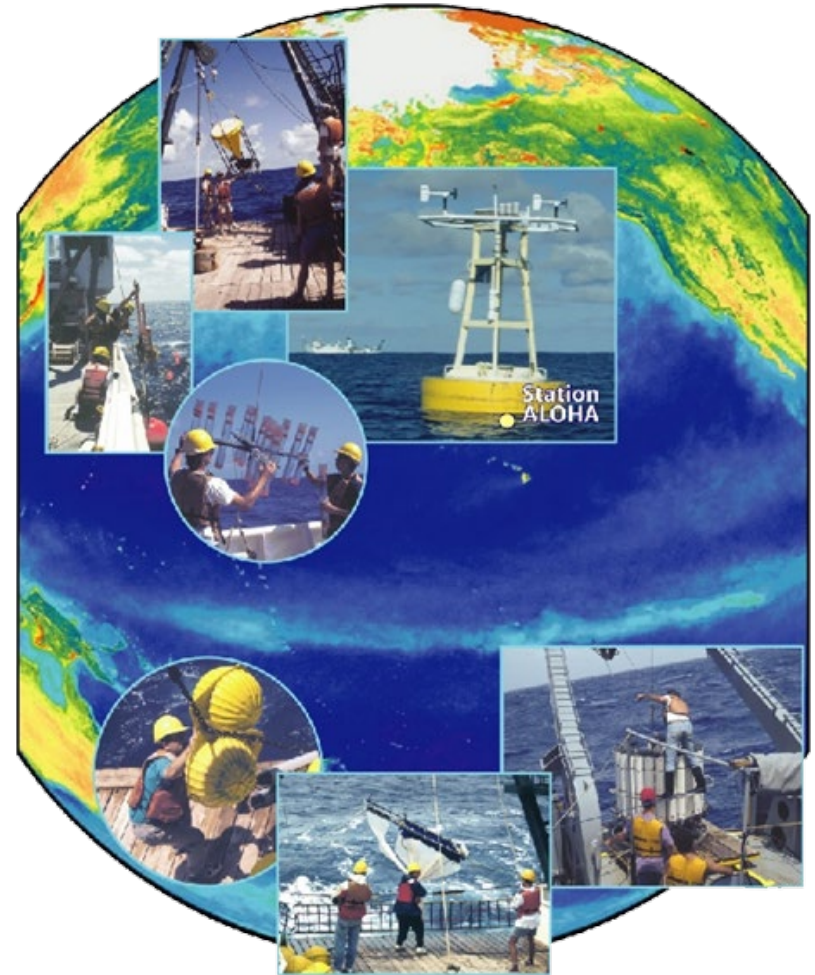
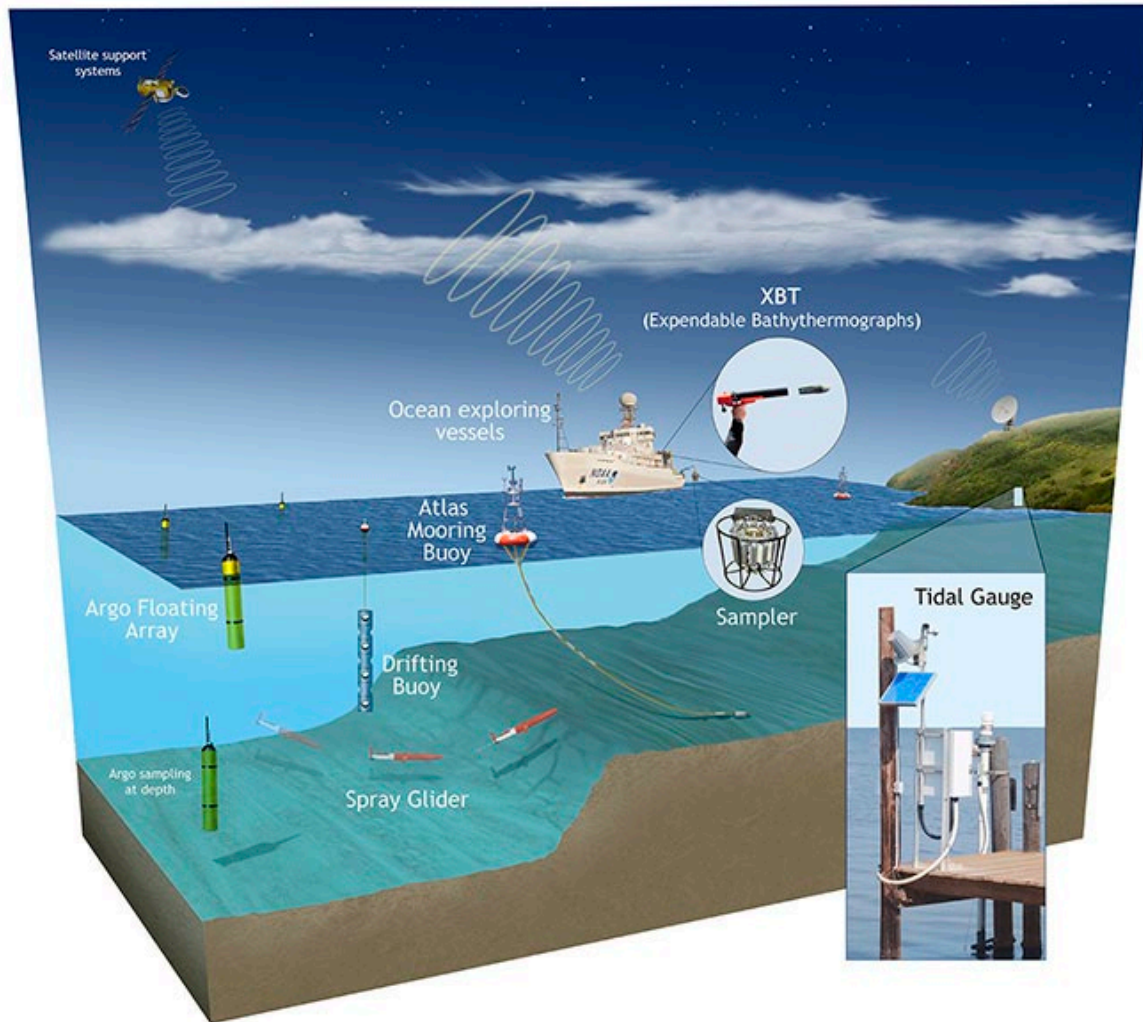
Object Size

New technology and imaging are spurring discovery of new organisms



What do I consider the largest unmet research priorities/gaps?

The HOT program is a gathering place and testbed for new technology – integration is the challenge



The US Academic Research Fleet is not 'right-sized'

Endurance (days)-
Science berths (#)

Current Academic Research Fleet

50 d/30-35

Global Class



Thompson-1991
(U. Washington)



Revelle-1996
(UCSD)



Atlantis-1997
(WHOI)



Langseth-2006
(LDEO)



Seismic
Sikuliaq-2014
(Alaska)

40 d/20-25

Ocean Class



Endeavor-1993
(Rhode Island)



Kilo Moana-2002
(Hawaii)



Atlantic Explorer
– 2006
(BIOS)



Armstrong-2014
(WHOI)



Sally Ride-2014
(UCSD)

30 d/15-20

Regional Class



Sharp - 2005
(Delaware)



Taani- Under Construction
(Oregon State)

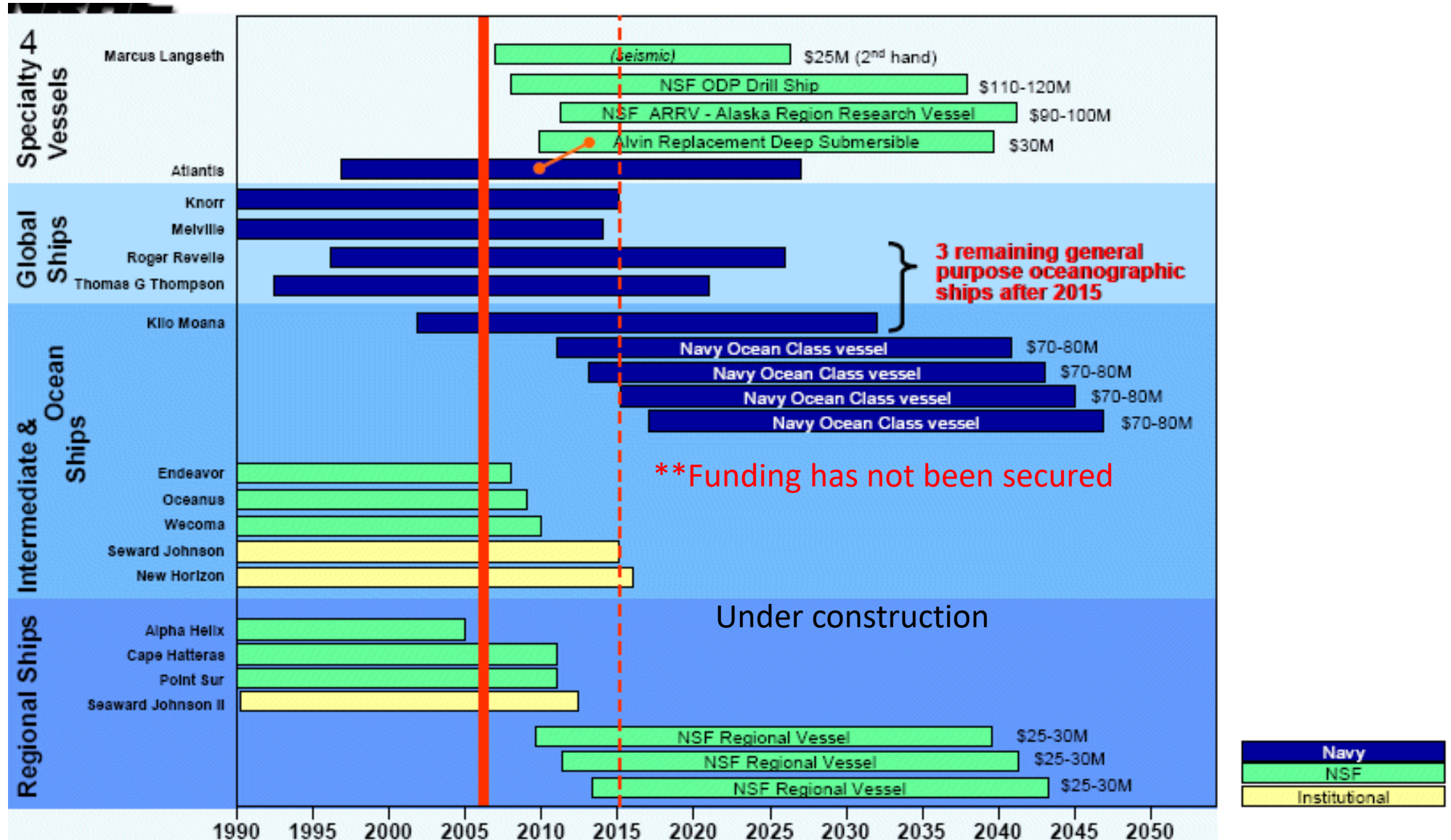


Gulf/Atlantic RCRV
- Under Construction



The plan as of 2001: UNOLS Fleet Renewal National Plan

There is a dire need for global/ocean class vessels



Ocean time-series studies are impacted by the decline in fleet capacity; via interruptions in once regularly-spaced monitoring of time-series stations and moored research platforms, which limits our capacity to measure ecological and biogeochemical change.

	Main Deck Area (ft²)	Stbd Rail Length* (ft)	Total Labs	Berthing Capacity	Endurance (days)
% Δ	-31%	-48%	-25%	-35%	-18%

Percentage change in capabilities after global class RVs Knorr and Melville were retired and replaced with ocean class RVs Sally Ride and Neil Armstrong (UNOLS Fleet Improvement Committee)

What do I consider the largest unmet research priorities/gaps?

- Continued access to the sea via ships (there is simply no autonomous substitute)
- Models, metrics, and personnel capable of integrating across scales and disciplines
- Sustained support for open ocean monitoring and data assimilation into climate models (can we predict the change we see)