

CANADIAN OCEAN SCIENCE NEWSLETTER
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OCEAN SCIENCE NEWS

Science After Dark

From the [Hakai Institute Blogs and Videos](#)

Published March 24, 2022, By Kelly Fretwell

Dots of light bob up and down and illuminate puffs of breath as a few people fan out across the rocky shoreline. They're searching for markers—the flash of neon-colored zip ties and the glint of steel bolts that signify the edge of a monitoring site. It's midnight and temperatures have dipped—but for a handful of hardy Hakai Institute research technicians, work is just getting star

Hakai
Science on the Coastal Margin

It takes a certain amount of grit to get the data in the first place. It's winter on the wave-swept western shores of Calvert Island, and one intrepid team is looking for invertebrates in the intertidal. It's a task usually tackled during the lowest tides of the year, so when these lows happen long after the sun has gone down—as they tend to do in winter—you bundle up, pack multiple headlamps and plenty of spare batteries, and head out into the dark.



Carolyn Prentice and Colleen Kellogg count, measure, and swab sea stars on a calm but freezing winter night on Quadra Island.
Photo by Kelly Fretwell

The cold reached its lowest one February evening when an Arctic outflow delivered windchill temperatures of -20°C . “That was pretty memorable,” says research technician Tyrel Froese. “I think that was about as cold as it gets.” The team called off their quest for chitons when the seagrass where they were searching broke off in their hands, frozen solid.

While that level of chill is rare, the darkness is ubiquitous. “Visibility is the biggest challenge—being able to see the whole site, see where you're going, where your plots are. So it's going more slowly, making sure you're not missing anything,” says Froese.

When searching for camouflaged critters in the dark, a good headlamp is worth its weight in gold—and, counterintuitively, may even help in the hunt. “It helps you zero in on your field of view,” says Sadlier-Brown. “You don't really need to see beyond your headlamp.”

“Most of our surveys require getting right up to the rock,” adds Froese. “You’re right down in the mussel beds with this big spotlight on your head, and you start seeing little things between the mussels that you might not necessarily have seen in the bright light of day.”



Left: Tyrel Froese surveys invertebrates found on mussel beds by the light of a headlamp, a process he describes as a balance between being careful and thorough while keeping an eye on the tide level. “You’re racing the tide the whole time.” Right: Gillian Sadlier-Brown surveys a seagrass bed before dawn. Photos by Alyssa Gehman

Thankfully, despite the discomforts there’s payoff in the form of interesting finds. When the tide recedes during the day, it exposes intertidal life to both the heat of the sun and to the keen eyes of potential predators, so more mobile creatures like crabs and worms stay hidden. But under cover of darkness, different animals become active.

“It’s rare to have lots of long-term data sets that have year-round sampling,” says Hakai Institute marine ecologist Alyssa Gehman. This is in part because such data is often gathered by graduate students doing fieldwork in the summer. Collecting throughout the year tends to be more logistically difficult—particularly at these latitudes, where nighttime low tides are a more common occurrence, and where winter conditions are tough. “Hakai’s flexibility [in planning] is why we can do this. We are one of the few organizations that can pull it off.”

It’s not just in winter that Hakai researchers go out at all hours of the night. In July, a couple hundred kilometers to the south on Quadra Island, another team collects light-sensitive zooplankton under a red spotlight throughout the night. They’re sampling every three hours throughout a 24-hour tide cycle, to see how the plankton community changes. Here, as in the intertidal, different planktonic creatures emerge at night—these ones from deeper depths, in a process called diel migration. With some plankton affected by any light (larval Dungeness crabs, for example, are drawn to artificial light—a trait being exploited in a new monitoring project) the team works in as much darkness as possible.

“The red light is a lot better—the single wavelength of light doesn’t attract very many things, as opposed to white light,” says Froese. The visible red light is absorbed by water more quickly than other wavelengths, and so doesn’t shine through to the same depths.

How the plankton found during these overnight samples differ from the regulars found during daytime surveys is being teased apart.

Whether tackling an all-nighter or braving freezing temperatures, it’s all in service of Hakai’s core mission of long-term research. Plus there are some notable fringe benefits.

“Stargazing is a perk,” says Sadlier-Brown. “When we traverse beaches [on the way to field sites] we always turn off our headlamps to look at the stars.”

“You often get bioluminescence in the sand,” says Gehman. “Having a sky full of stars, sparkling sand underneath—that’s really special”

Link to [original blog](#).



While light is a valuable lifeline for one research group, it’s a hindrance to another: Tyrel Froese and Alana Closs sample plankton by the light of a red spotlight on a raft just off Hakai’s Quadra Island Ecological Observatory. Photo by Grant Callegari

Des dizaines de milliers de blanchons près des côtes madeliniennes

De [Radio Canada ICI Colombie-Britannique-Yukon](#)

Article de [Isabelle Larose](#) le 9 mars 2022

Les phoques du Groenland ont mis bas au large des îles de la Madeleine. Le nombre de blanchons pourrait s’élever à près de 200 000 selon les premières estimations.

Selon les données enregistrées, mardi matin, par Pêches et Océans Canada, la partie la plus rapprochée de la mouvée se trouve à 10 milles nautiques (18,5 km) au nord de l’île du Havre aux Maisons, au large de l’aéroport. La partie la plus éloignée du troupeau se trouve à 34 milles



Pêches et Océans Canada suit le troupeau de phoques du Groenland, également appelé mouvée, grâce à des observations aérienne et des émetteurs satellites placés sur la banquise.

Photo : Pêches et Océans Canada

nautiques (63 km) des côtes de l’archipel.

Le biologiste Mike Hammill participe aux observations aériennes du troupeau depuis la fin du mois de février. Il estime à vue d'œil qu'environ 200 000 blanchons auraient vu le jour sur les glaces qui bordent l'archipel madelinot, une situation qui n'a pas été vue depuis 10 ans.



La colonie de phoques s'étend sur environ 25 milles nautiques (46 km) au nord-ouest de l'île du Havre aux Maisons (photo datant du 3 mars 2022). Photo : Pêches et Océans Canada

« C'était vraiment impressionnant », affirme Mike Hammill. « Il y a beaucoup d'animaux, c'est difficile de donner un chiffre avant d'évaluer les photos, mais on sait déjà qu'il y a une bonne concentration, ça ressemble à l'abondance qu'on a vue il y a une dizaine d'années où on avait recensé 180 000-200 000 blanchons. »

« Si on a de grosses tempêtes, tout peut changer, mais jusqu'à maintenant ça semble être une bonne saison où le taux de survie serait assez élevé », ajoute-t-il.

Pêches et Océans Canada procède cette année à un recensement officiel des phoques du Groenland dans le sud du golfe. Quelque 25 000 photos aériennes seront prises et analysées pour estimer le plus fidèlement possible la population.

« Ça prend un an et demi pour compléter toutes les analyses des photos », précise M. Hammill. « Le blanchon est blanc sur la glace blanche, c'est difficile à détecter et ça prend du temps. »



Réjean Vigneau a pu stocker la viande de 1300 phoques gris grâce aux expéditions sur l'île Brion et aux îles Pictou et Henry en Nouvelle-Écosse, mais il lui faut environ 3000 carcasses pour suffire à la demande de viande.

Photo : Radio-Canada / Isabelle Larose

La date d'ouverture de la chasse au phoque du Groenland n'a pas encore été fixée par Ottawa. D'ici là, les chasseurs madelinots espèrent que les vents ne feront pas dériver la colonie loin des îles de la Madeleine.

Le copropriétaire de la boucherie Côte à Côte, Réjean Vigneau, souhaite pouvoir chasser près de 2000 phoques du Groenland pour compléter son approvisionnement de viande encore insuffisant après la chasse au phoque gris.

M. Vigneau démontre toutefois un optimisme prudent par rapport à la localisation actuelle du troupeau.

« C'est toujours de bonnes nouvelles d'entendre que les phoques sont proches, mais mère Nature étant ce qu'elle est, elle peut nous jouer des tours », affirme Réjean Vigneau. « Si le vent n'est pas favorable, ça se peut qu'ils dérivent et qu'on ne les voie jamais. C'est ça, la triste réalité de la chasse au phoque. »

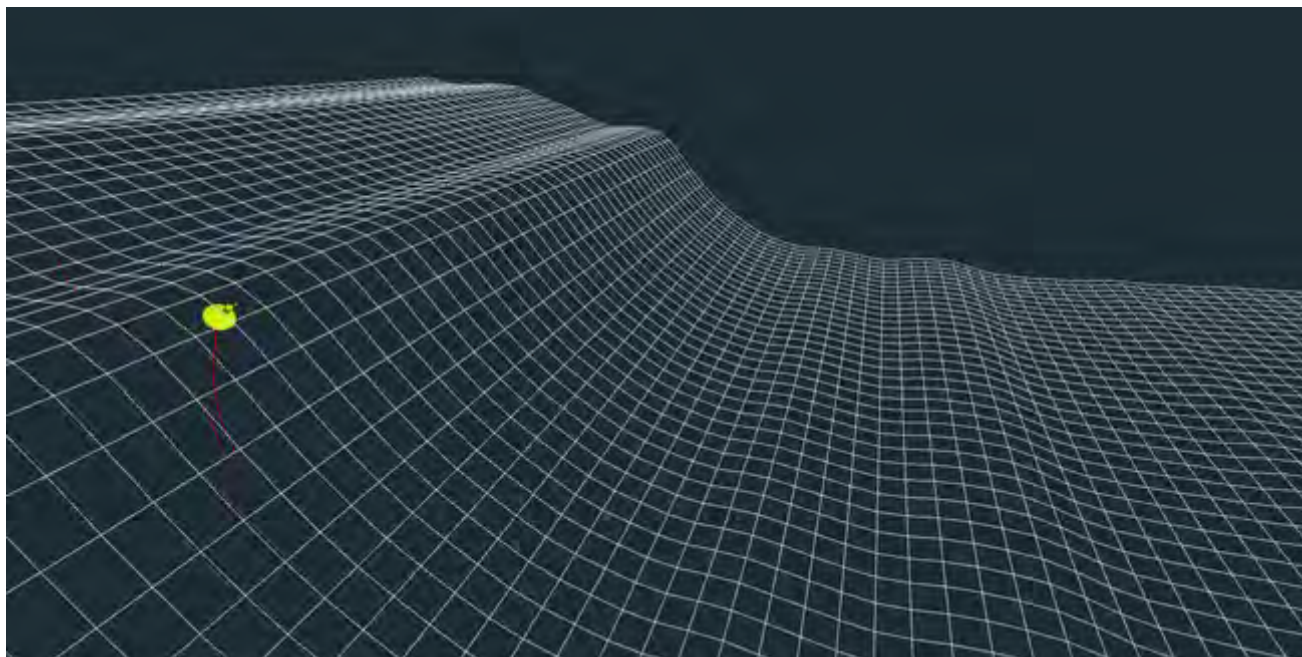
Avec le réchauffement climatique, les saisons de chasse au phoque du Groenland au large des îles de la Madeleine ne peuvent plus être tenues pour acquises. L'an dernier, le troupeau a dû se rabattre sur la côte de Blanc-Sablon, en Basse-Côte-Nord, pour mettre bas, puisque le pourtour de l'archipel madelinot était totalement dénué de glaces.

Par ailleurs, [la saison d'observation des blanchons a été annulée](#) à la mi-février. À ce moment, les conditions de glace ne laissaient pas présager que l'activité pourrait se tenir de façon sécuritaire.

Extreme rogue wave, Ucluelet, B.C.

From the [MarineLabs Website](#)

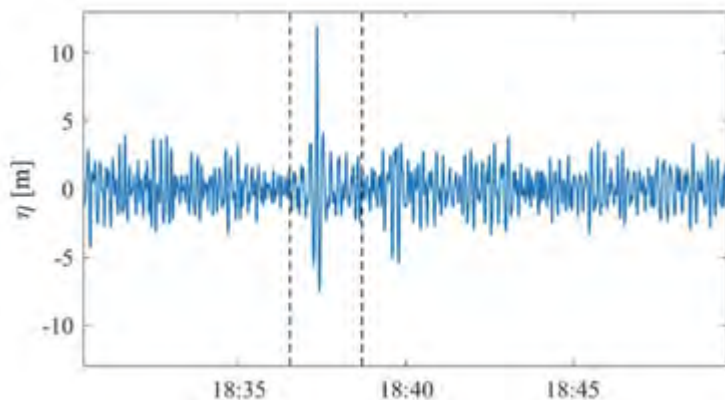
Rogue waves are defined as waves with a height more than double that of other waves occurring around them. Also known as freak or killer waves, their tendency to occur unexpectedly and with huge force makes them especially dangerous.



A 17.6 meter rogue wave – the most extreme rogue wave ever recorded – has been measured by MarineLabs in the waters off of Ucluelet, B.C.

The first rogue wave ever measured occurred off the coast of Norway in 1995. Known as the 'Draupner wave', it measured 25.6 meters in a sea state with wave heights of approximately 12

meters – two times the size of those occurring around it. The wave recorded by MarineLabs in Ucluelet was 17.6 meters in a sea state with wave heights of approximately 6 meters – nearly three times the size of the waves around it.



The MarineLabs rogue wave had a ratio of maximum height to significant wave height (H_{max}/H_s) of 2.9, the highest ratio recorded to date. The surface elevation signal was measured in two independent ways: a GPS based method and an IMU based method. The conservative (smaller) H_{max} of 17.6m was used for the study.

“Proportionally, the Ucluelet wave is likely the most extreme rogue wave ever recorded,” says Gemmrich, who studies large wave events along BC’s coastlines as part of his work as a research physicist at the University of Victoria. “Only a few rogue waves in high sea states have been observed directly, and nothing of this magnitude. The probability of such an event occurring is once in 1,300 years.”

The record-setting Ucluelet wave was recorded by one of MarineLabs’ sensor buoys deployed at Amphitrite Bank, approximately seven kilometers offshore of Ucluelet. The buoy is part of a network of marine sensors that comprise MarineLabs’ CoastAware™ platform.

The [full article](#) in MarineLab News.

The [published article](#) in nature.com.

This section of your newsletter provides an opportunity to highlight your research programs to the Ocean Science Community.

*Your are invited to send contributions to David Greenberg,
davidgreenberg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca*

Mettez en valeur vos programmes de recherche en publiant un article dans cette première section de votre bulletin.

*Faites parvenir vos contributions à David Greenberg,
davidgreenberg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca*

MEETINGS

Congrès SCMO 2022 CMOS Congress

Juin 1-8, 2022 - virtuel Le 56e congrès de la Société canadienne de météorologie et d'océanographie (SCMO), la réunion annuelle de l'Union géophysique canadienne (UGC) et la 78e Conférence de l'Est sur la neige (CEN) se tiendront conjointement sur une période de 6 jours, du 1er au 3 juin 2022 et continueront du 6 au 8 juin 2022. En raison de l'impact et de l'incertitude persistants causés par la pandémie de COVID-19, les réunions conjointes se tiendront en utilisant un format virtuel (en ligne).

Le thème de notre réunion conjointe est « La science au service de la société », reconnaissant que la science que nous faisons tous fournit un service essentiel à notre société. Cela va de la découverte qui repousse les limites de notre compréhension à la fourniture de services climatiques, hydrologiques, météorologiques, océaniques et géophysiques (y compris l'élaboration de politiques et de réglementations), et s'étend même au développement de mécanismes efficaces pour la prestation de services aux parties prenantes et les utilisateurs de notre travail. Nous espérons que ce congrès aidera à maintenir et à affiner l'attention de notre vaste communauté professionnelle sur la science tout en accordant une attention particulière aux besoins spécifiques de nos utilisateurs.

[L'inscription](#) est maintenant disponible.

Inscription **hâtive** jusqu'au **13 mai**.

[Site web](#)



Eastern Snow Conference

June 1-8, 2022 - virtual The Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society (CMOS) 56th Congress, the Canadian Geophysical Union (CGU) Annual Meeting, and the 78th Eastern Snow Conference (ESC) will be held jointly over a 6-day period, 1-3 June 2022 and continuing 6-8 June 2022. Due to the continuing impact and uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the joint meetings will be held using a virtual (on-line) format.

The theme of our joint meeting is "Science Serving Society", recognizing that the science we all do provides an essential service to our society. This ranges from discovery that pushes the boundaries of our understanding, to the provision of climate, water, weather, oceanic and geophysical services (including policy and regulation development), and even extends to the development of the effective mechanisms for the delivery of services to stakeholders and the users of our work. We hope that this Congress will help maintain and sharpen the focus of our broad professional community on the science while also paying specific attention to the specific needs of our users.

[Registration](#) is now open.

Deadline for early registration **May 13**.

[Website](#)

Sustainable Ocean Conference

Dalhousie University, Halifax, September 23-24, 2022 - Hybrid

Sustainable Ocean is a conference led by the Master of Marine Management students of the Marine Affairs Program (MAP) at Dalhousie University. It is the only student-run oceans conference in Atlantic Canada and has been running continually for the past five years.

The Sustainable Ocean Conference is proud to announce that the 2022 Conference will be held on September 23-24, 2022! The conference will be held in the Council Chambers of the Dalhousie Student Union Building. There will be an opportunity for online participation at the conference as the conference will follow a hybrid format. This year's theme is **Dive Deeper**. We will be exploring complex topics of ocean conservation and sustainability, by navigating below the surface of current marine issues. This conference will achieve diversity through depth by showcasing the research and interdisciplinary talents of the 2021-2022 MMM Cohort. We will dive deeper into the work of others in the local, national, and international community. In the coming weeks more information will be circulated regarding a call for abstracts and registration for the conference. We are excited to finally be able to bring the Sustainable Ocean Conference back to Dalhousie this year. Looking forward to seeing you there.

[Website](#), [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#), and [Instagram](#)



SCAR 2022 Open Science Conference

Hosted by NCPOR, India, August 1-10, 2022 - Online

The 10th [SCAR](#) (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research) Open Science Conference of 2022 will feature a comprehensive schedule of meetings, symposia, virtual side events and social activities, daily plenary lectures and poster sessions in an innovative online format. All of the events will be designed to facilitate interactions and collaboration among researchers in different time zones across the globe. The theme of the conference is "Antarctica in a Changing World".

The abstract submission for the 10th SCAR Open Science Conference is now open.

Abstracts can be submitted electronically via the [Abstract Submission Portal](#). There is no abstract submission fee. Before entering your abstract, you will be asked to choose a session. Take a look at the [full list of proposed parallel sessions](#) to find the best match. Make sure to read the [abstract submission instructions](#) before starting the submission process.

Conference [Website](#)

Abstract **Deadline June 1 2022.**



International Conference on Environment and Ocean Engineering

Shandong University, Qingdao, China, October 21-23, 2022

The 5th International Conference on Environment and Ocean Engineering (ICEOE 2022) will be held on October 21-23, 2022 in Shandong University, Qingdao, China. ICEOE is organized by Shandong University(Qingdao), supported by International Society for Environmental Information Sciences (ISEIS), South-South Collaborative and Sustainable Development Center and The United Nations Development Programme.



Topics: Coastal and Ocean Engineering; Beach erosion and sediment transport; Climate change and sea level rise; Coastal infrastructure developments; Hydrodynamics of off shore structures; Lowland development and reclamation; Marine ecology and environments; Estuary coastal engineering; offshore engineering; deep sea engineering; port waterway; Marine energy.

Papers submitted to ICEOE 2022 will go through peer reviewing process by international experts. Selected papers will be published in International Conference Proceedings, only accepted papers will be published into International Conference Proceedings. The proceedings will be sent to Scopus, EI Compendex and other databases for abstracting and indexing.

For those NOT looking to publish their papers, it's acceptable to submit your abstracts to the conference, which will be sent to at least two technical committee members for a brief review, and it will take about 7 working days.

Abstract submission deadline 25 Jun 2022.

[Website](#)

*Please send meeting announcements to
David Greenberg,
davidgreenberg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca*

*SVP faites parvenir vos annonces de réunion à
David Greenberg,
davidgreenberg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca*

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Postdoc: Sea Ice/Polar Marine Biogeochemistry

Department of Geography, University of Calgary, Alberta

Dr. Brent Else (University of Calgary, Department of Geography) and Dr. Lisa Miller (Fisheries and Oceans Canada) are seeking a Postdoctoral Researcher to contribute to the international project: "Climate relevant interactions and feedbacks: the key role of sea ice and snow in the polar and global climate system (CRiceS)". This project, funded in part by the European Union's Horizon 2020 programme and Canada's New Frontiers in Research Horizon Global Platform, focuses on improving biogeochemical model predictions of the role of polar processes and feedbacks in the global climate system. The Postdoctoral Fellow (PDF) will be responsible for synthesizing existing observational data for model development in collaboration with project partners. The PDF should expect to lead and conduct field studies relevant to modeling efforts. The ideal candidate will be either an observational scientist interested in pathways to mobilize field studies in climate models, or a modeling scientist interested in broadening their perspectives to include observational Polar science.



Anticipated start date: On or before Sep. 1, 2022.

[Details](#)

Review of applications **starts March 31**, 2022 and will continue until filled.

For further information on the project and team leads, visit:

<https://www.crices-h2020.eu/> <http://people.ucalgary.ca/~belse>

<https://lmiller173.wixsite.com/lisamillerocean>

Canada Excellence Research Chair

School of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of Victoria, BC

The [School of Earth and Ocean Sciences](#) (SEOS) and [Ocean Networks Canada](#) (ONC) at the University of Victoria are currently accepting applications to the [Canada Excellence Research Chair](#) (CERC) program for a position in observational oceanography in relation to the climate system. The CERC program aims to recruit the best global talent to Canada and support the next generation of leaders in order to be at the leading edge of breakthroughs in science, technology and innovation priority areas expected to generate social and economic benefits for Canadians. CERCs are one of the largest and most prestigious awards available globally, providing the world's top researchers and their teams with up to \$8 million over eight years to support their research programs. The successful applicant will be nominated by the University for a CERC position and, contingent upon approval by the CERC program's selection committee, will then be offered a position at the rank of Professor with tenure. Successful nominees will commence their appointments by spring 2023 at the earliest, and by spring 2024 at the latest.



This position is contingent upon the applicant receiving a Canada Excellence Research Chair. The position is subject to the availability of funding and to final approval by the Tri-agency Institutional Programs Secretariat (TIPS). Interested applicants are invited to review the full program details: <https://www.cerc.gc.ca/program-programme/cpan-pccs-eng.aspx#2>

Deadline 4pm PST April 28, 2022.

[Details](#)

Assistant Professors renewable energy and/or marine/ocean technology

Mechanical Engineering, Dalhousie University, Halifax

The Department of Mechanical Engineering invites applications for two probationary tenure-track faculty positions at the rank of Assistant Professor. The successful candidates will integrate with the renewable energy and/or marine/ocean technology research groups in the faculty with demonstrated expertise in the area of fluid mechanics. The successful candidates must be eligible and committed to registration as a Professional Engineer in Nova Scotia.



The Department of Mechanical Engineering has established research strengths in the areas of marine/ocean engineering, energy and thermal fluids, materials engineering, controls and mechatronics, and design. Applications from candidates in the field of applied/experimental fluid mechanics and/or computational fluid dynamics (CFD) are encouraged. Research areas that are of particular interest include (i) energy (renewable, storage, efficiency, building, sustainability), and (ii) marine/ocean technology. The successful candidates will also be able to teach a broad range of undergraduate courses in Mechanical Engineering and advanced topics related to their research activities at the graduate level.

Review of applications begins **March 31st**, and continue until the positions are filled.

[Details](#)

Professor - Marine, Atmospheric, Environmental or Earth Sciences

University of Miami, RSMAS, Florida

The [Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science](#) (RSMAS) and the Institute for Data Science and Computing (IDSC) at the University of Miami are soliciting applications for tenured or tenure-track faculty position in any of the five RSMAS departments: Atmospheric Science, Environmental Science and Policy, Marine Biology and Ecology, Marine Geosciences, and Ocean Sciences. Applications are sought from scientists who leverage large data sets, statistical learning techniques, machine learning, and data science to advance knowledge in the Earth System or any one of its components: oceans, atmosphere, geology, biota, and human-environment interactions. The two positions open now are part of an intended cluster hire seeking to fill five data science positions in each of the five RSMAS departments in the next three years, to infuse data science into research efforts and instructional programs.



The successful applicants will hold joint appointments in one of the RSMAS departments and in IDSC. They are expected to teach courses at the graduate and undergraduate levels, mentor students, and maintain an active research program.

Closing date Apr 29, 2022.

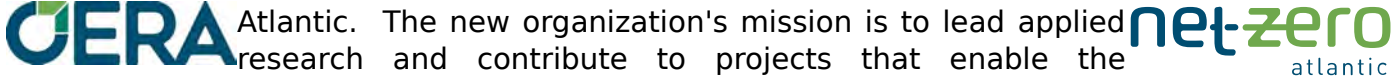
[Details](#)

Looking for work? Try the CMOS site ([click](#)).

Vous recherchez un emploi? Visitez le site SCMO ([click](#)).

GENERAL

OERA → Net Zero Atlantic

The Nova Scotia Offshore Energy Research Association (OERA) has morphed into Net Zero  Atlantic. The new organization's mission is to lead applied research and contribute to projects that enable the transition of Atlantic Canada's energy system to a carbon-neutral future through collaboration with academia, governments, private sector, Indigenous Peoples and other non-government organizations. Details of Net Zero's activities and plans can be found on their [website](#). Their [webinar series](#) reflects their focus.



Webinar Series
Tidal velocity measurements at turbine rotor height and with turbine blade resolution
April 21, 2022 1:00pm - 2:00pm ADT
Dr. Joel Culina, Fundy Ocean Research Centre for Energy (FORCE)
At tidal turbine sites, velocity measurements at turbine rotor height are typically derived from a diverging-beam acoustic Doppler profiler (ADP).



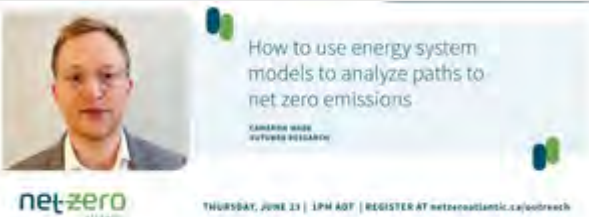
Webinar Series
Assessing the Business Case for Deep Well Geothermal in Nova Scotia
THURSDAY, MAY 5 | 1PM ADT | REGISTER AT [netzeroatlantic.ca/outreach](#)

Webinar Series
Assessing the Business Case for Deep Well Geothermal in Nova Scotia
May 5, 2022 1:00pm - 2:00pm ADT
Jean-Philippe Hardy, Managing Consultant, Dunsky Energy + Climate Advisors




Webinar Series
Advancing environmental monitoring capabilities for the tidal industry in the Bay of Fundy
THURSDAY, JUNE 9 | 1PM ADT | REGISTER AT [netzeroatlantic.ca/outreach](#)

Webinar Series
Advancing environmental monitoring capabilities for the tidal industry in the Bay of Fundy
June 9, 2022 1:00pm - 2:00pm ADT
Louise McGarry, Fundy Ocean Research Centre for Energy
Greg Trowse, SOAR Sarah Thomas, DP Energy



Webinar Series
How to use energy system models to analyze paths to net zero emissions
THURSDAY, JUNE 23 | 1PM ADT | REGISTER AT [netzeroatlantic.ca/outreach](#)

Webinar Series
How to use energy system models to analyze paths to net zero emissions
June 23, 2022 1:00pm - 2:00pm ADT
Cameron Wade, Principal of Sutubra Research



Webinar Series
Life cycle assessment's role in getting Atlantic Canada to net zero emissions
THURSDAY, JULY 21 | 1PM ADT | REGISTER AT [netzeroatlantic.ca/outreach](#)

Webinar Series
Life cycle assessment's role in getting Atlantic Canada to net zero emissions
July 21, 2022 1:00pm - 2:00pm ADT
Nathan Ayer, Senior Sustainability Advisor, EarthShift Global

About SCOR International

If you would like a quick introduction to the activities of SCOR, They have produced some promotional material, including two videos (full and abridged versions) and a photo gallery.



SCOR video full length: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pRVM0x_d0tA

SCOR video abridged: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HxCzYjP6AuQ>

SCOR Photo Gallery: <https://scor-int.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/SCOR-Photo-Gallery.pdf>



From the SCOR Photo Gallery

GEOTRACES Summer School 2022 Bremerhaven, Germany July 10-15, 2022

The International [GEOTRACES](#) Summer School: Introducing Polar Parameters will take place from 10th to 15th July 2022 at the Helmholtz-Centre Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research in Bremerhaven, Germany.

It will offer training possibilities for ~50 students, with a combination of lectures and hands-on training in marine geochemistry of trace elements and their isotopes, including:

- Polar parameters: sea ice, snow, meltponds
- Pre-campaign planning and preparation
- Sampling at sea
- Sample processing and analysis
- Data processing and visualization
- Modeling

The Summer School will include a full day of shipboard sampling of marine trace elements onboard *RV Heincke* and 1:1 science discussions with renowned experts in the field.

The event is supported by VolkswagenStiftung. Financial support for travel and accommodations will be available for the selected participants.

Pre-registration is open until **April 15th, 2022**. Applications will be subject to selection.

[Details](#)

International GEOTRACES Summer School:

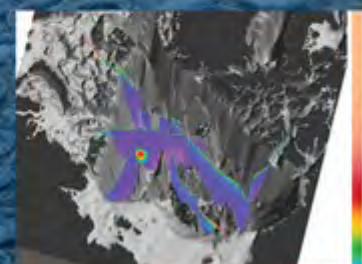
Introducing Polar Parameters

10 - 15 July, 2022

To be held at the
Alfred Wegener Institute
Helmholtz Centre for
Polar and Marine Research
in Bremerhaven

Join a hands-on training in marine geochemistry of trace elements and their isotopes, including:

- pre-campaign planning and preparation
- sampling at sea
- sample processing and analysis
- data processing and visualization
- modeling



Meet the GEOTRACES experts

Fellowships funded by
Volkswagen Stiftung available

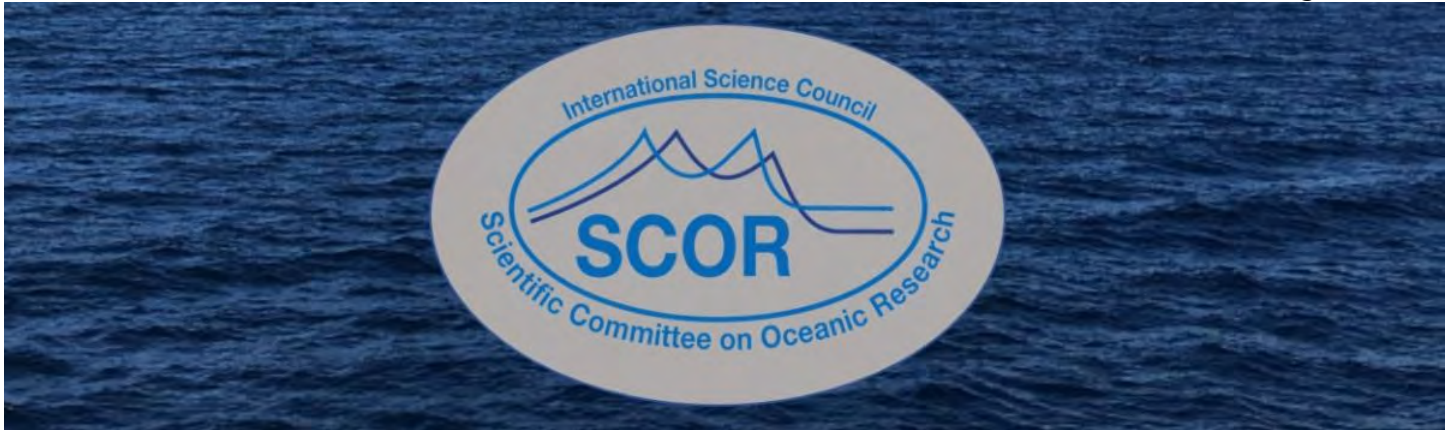


ALFRED WEGENER INSTITUT
GEOWISSENSCHAFTEN
UND UMWELTANALYTIK



2022 Call for nominations for SCOR Executive Committee officers

New SCOR Officers will be elected at the SCOR Annual Meeting in Busan, Korea on 6 October 2022. The new Executive Committee will start its term at the end of the meeting.



[Current SCOR Executive Committee officers.](#)

Four officer positions are open this year: the SCOR Secretary and all three SCOR Vice-Presidents; two of the Vice-Presidents are eligible to be re-elected for a second two-year term.

The 2022 election Nominating Committee will be chaired by SCOR Past-President Dr. Marie Alexandrine Sicre and composed by Dr. Peter Burkill (UK), Dr. Constanza Ricaurte Villota (Colombia) and Dr. Samuel Mafwila (Namibia).

Please send your nominations accompanied by a brief curriculum vitae and indication of the position for which the candidate is being nominated to [Dr. Marie Alexandrine Sicre](#).

Deadline for submission of nominations: 4 June 2022

For the full call for nominations and further instructions, please click [here](#).

Canadian Ocean Science Newsletter Le Bulletin Canadien des Sciences de l'Océan

Previous [newsletters](#) may be found on the [CNC-SCOR](#) web site. The CNC-SCOR website is hosted by [CMOS](#).

Newsletter #124 will be distributed in **May 2022**.

Please send contributions to David Greenberg
davidgreenberg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca

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Le Bulletin #124 sera distribué en **mai 2022**.

Veuillez faire parvenir vos contributions à David Greenberg, davidgreenberg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca

Abonnement et désabonnement

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CNC-SCOR

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Le Comité national canadien du Comité scientifique de la recherche océanographique (SCOR) favorise et facilite la coopération internationale. Il reflète la nature multidisciplinaire de la science océanique et de la technologie marine.

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The Canadian National Committee of the Scientific Committee for Oceanic Research (CNC-SCOR) fosters and facilitates international cooperation. It is a non-governmental body that reflects the multi-disciplinary nature of ocean science and marine technology.



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