

CANADIAN OCEAN SCIENCE NEWSLETTER LE BULLETIN CANADIEN DES SCIENCES DE L'OcéAN

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A coral reef thought dead for 60 years is teeming with life

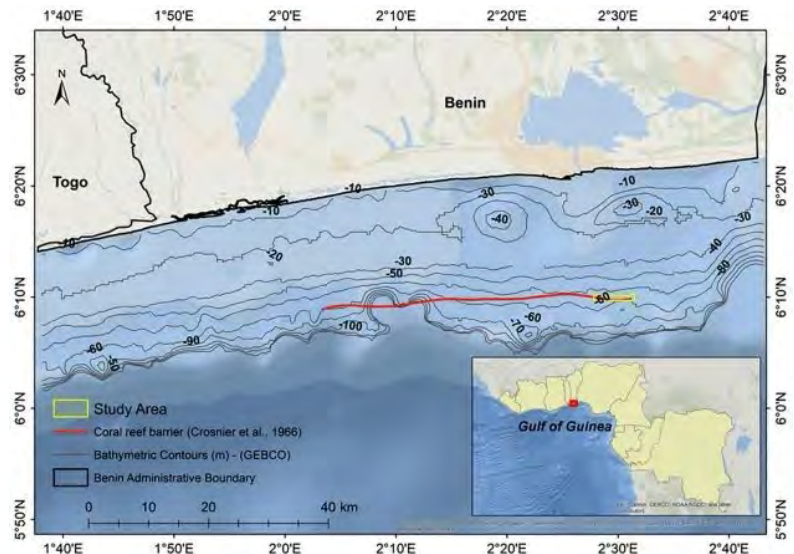
From material found in [Frontiers in Marine-Science](#), [Frontiers in Science News](#) and [ScienceDaily](#)

Scientists in search of coral reef barriers which had been detected but not investigated in the 1960s, and were thought to be dead, discovered an apparently thriving ecosystem of deep-water corals. Using sonar surveys to narrow down their search areas and then an underwater drone and trail cameras to investigate, they identified a mesophotic coral garden teeming with species of reef-loving fish and multiple different varieties of coral. The researchers suspect that other as-yet undiscovered reef ecosystems could still be out there.

A missing-presumed-dead coral reef has been found alive and well off the coast of Benin. 1960s surveys, focused on identifying promising fishing areas, flagged a possible deep-water coral reef but assumed it must be dead. Now, using a modern sonar survey and the Deep Sea Camera System provided by the National Geographic Exploration Technology Lab, scientists have found an apparently healthy reef.

"It was not an easy field campaign," said Gérard Zinzindohoué of the Institut de Recherches Halieutiques et Océanologiques du Bénin, lead author of the article in [Frontiers in Marine Science](#). "It was a mix of long days at sea, technical problems, and a lot of uncertainty. But then we saw structures on the sonar that looked like they could be reef signatures, which gave us hope that we were close."

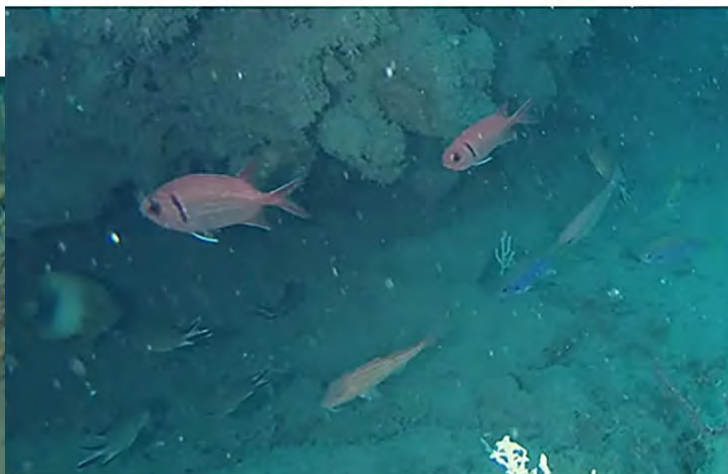
"Next, we surveyed the structures with an underwater drone and the Deep Sea Camera System. That was a big moment for us, because suddenly we could actually see the seafloor. I still remember seeing those first images. It was a mix of excitement and disbelief, because after all this time thinking about this reef, suddenly there was something real in front of us."



The historical surveys had identified a possible reef more than 50 meters beneath the surface and declared that it was probably dead. Zinzindohoué and his colleagues reasoned that it could have been a mesophotic coral ecosystem.

“A mesophotic coral ecosystem lives deeper than the usual shallow coral reefs, in zones where light is much more limited,” explained Zinzindohoué. “Unlike typical shallow reefs, it does not always form a single continuous reef structure. Instead, it can appear as patchy or scattered coral communities spread across the seafloor.”

Using the historical surveys as a guide, the scientists surveyed 11.5 kilometers of seabed with sonar. This revealed two signals which could represent reefs. To investigate the most promising areas, the team used an underwater drone and the Deep Sea Camera System, like underwater trail cameras. The footage showed a seemingly healthy reef, with eight different types of coral and eight species of fish sheltering and feeding around the corals: golden African snappers, blackbar soldierfish, Guinean angelfish, West African goatfish, the Monrovia doctorfish, three-banded butterflyfish, and two species of damselfish.



This reef doesn't seem to be a continuous coral barrier, but patches of coral occupying rocky areas suitable for their growth. However, it's possible that further surveys will identify more reefs.

“To our knowledge, this is the first confirmed record of a living mesophotic coral ecosystem on the Gulf of Guinea continental shelf,” said Zinzindohoué. “However, I think what we found is probably not an exception. It is more likely a reflection of how little we still know about coastal regions in West Africa and elsewhere. If we were able to find this reef again after 60 years, how many others are still undocumented or simply forgotten? So yes, I do believe there are likely more coral systems out there that we have not documented yet. But we should not assume they are everywhere. Each discovery needs to be confirmed. Without going back into the field, we are really just guessing.”

[Mission video](#)

Journal Reference: Zinzindohoué, et al. First evidence of live mesophotic coral reefs on the Benin continental shelf. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 2026; 13 DOI: [10.3389/fmars.2026.1848226](https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2026.1848226)

Tara Polaris I (2026-2027)

An unprecedented research endeavour in the Central Arctic Ocean

The Central Arctic Ocean (CAO) plays a central role in the Earth's Ocean and climate systems. As temperatures rise, sea ice melts and pollution increases, the CAO key functionings are being altered at an alarming pace, provoking a major regime change of this ecosystem, from a constantly frozen ocean to an ice-free Arctic by 2045. As it is established that this regime change has global implications, the scale and exact consequences are still very uncertain. To better understand the changes taking place in this unique region, aboard Tara Polar Station, scientists from around the world will study the sea ice, the ocean, the atmosphere, and the associated biodiversity.



©Maéva Bardy – Tara Ocean Foundation

The stakes of studying the Central Arctic Ocean

The Arctic Ocean, the planet's only polar ocean, covers 14 million km², an area equivalent to five times that of the Mediterranean Sea. A large portion of its surface freezes every winter, before the ice cover gradually melts during the summer.

A rapidly changing environment

In addition to Arctic amplification, another phenomenon has been observed over the past fifteen years: Arctic Atlantification. The increased inflow of warmer, saltier Atlantic waters is disrupting the natural stratification of the Central Arctic Ocean. These changes are having significant impacts on ecosystems, ranging from the primary producers of the ecosystem to the region's iconic marine mammals. The effects are already noticeable: reduction and thinning of sea ice; changes in ice quality; decrease in albedo; thawing of permafrost; and increased humidity in the air.

[To learn more about this ecosystem](#)

Continuous, long-term monitoring

This Arctic regime change makes systematic, year-round, and long-term monitoring essential. The knowledge gained should help improve climate models and inform policy decisions regarding a region subject to multiple environmental, economic, and geopolitical pressures.



Map of the Tara Polaris I Drift ©Tara Ocean Foundation

Arctic sea ice: an ecosystem undergoing rapid change

Sea ice, whether it is a few hours old or several years old, whether it is in the form of slush or hard ice, always supports life. Its porous structure provides micro-spaces containing the elements necessary for life, drawn from both the atmosphere and the Ocean. [Sea ice](#) thus serves as a refuge for a wide variety of organisms—including viruses, archaea, bacteria, protists, small invertebrates, and even fish larvae—despite particularly extreme conditions in terms of temperature, salinity, and pH. However, as sea ice thins and gradually disappears, the living conditions for these organisms are being disrupted. Current trends indicate that species that depend on sea ice for reproduction, rest, or feeding will see their ranges shrink as sea ice retreats earlier and the open-water season lengthens. Understanding these mechanisms is therefore one of the major challenges facing scientific research in the Arctic.

Field research in a remote environment

The Central Arctic Ocean remains a region that is difficult to access and still insufficiently observed, particularly during certain times of the year. Seasonality, however, is a fundamental aspect of its functioning. Light, temperature, sea ice, and Ocean dynamics vary significantly over the course of the months.

This icy region can experience up to 6 months of polar night and 6 months of daylight, with constant daylight in the summer (neither sunrise nor sunset). One of the key scientific challenges is to understand how organisms living in the heart of this Ocean cope with this extreme seasonality and how they survive during the long polar night.

“We absolutely need observations to better understand the nature of the changes taking place in the Arctic, particularly to capture the entire annual cycle and track year-to-year variability.”

Marcel Babin, CNRS polar oceanographer at the Takuvik Laboratory (CNRS/Laval University/Sorbonne),
Scientific Director of Tara Polaris I

Tara Polaris: 10 Scientific Expeditions to the Heart of the Arctic

Tara Polaris I (2026-2027) is the first expedition of a 20-year scientific program *Tara Polaris* (I, II, ..., X), developed by a consortium of more than 35 laboratories from 12 different countries: France (15 laboratories), Canada, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Finland, Denmark, Spain, Belgium, the United States, Israel, and Japan.

Tara Polar Station drifting research station will be deployed in the Central Arctic Ocean for 10 consecutive expeditions through 2046. A true laboratory-observatory, it hosts specialists from various disciplines: biologists, physicists, ecologists, glaciologists, atmospheric scientists, and oceanographers. This multidisciplinary approach is essential: the goal is not to observe the Ocean, the ice, or the atmosphere separately, but to better understand their interactions and interconnectivity. *Tara Polaris I* (2026-2027) will thus enable an initial assessment of the health of the Central Arctic Ocean.

Tara Polaris: Key Figures

- 2026-2027: the program's first expedition;
- 10 expeditions planned through 2046;
- approximately 9 months of overwintering for the first twelve crew members;
- observations across 4 environmental compartments (atmosphere, snow, ice, water column);
- 220 sampling protocols to be carried out.

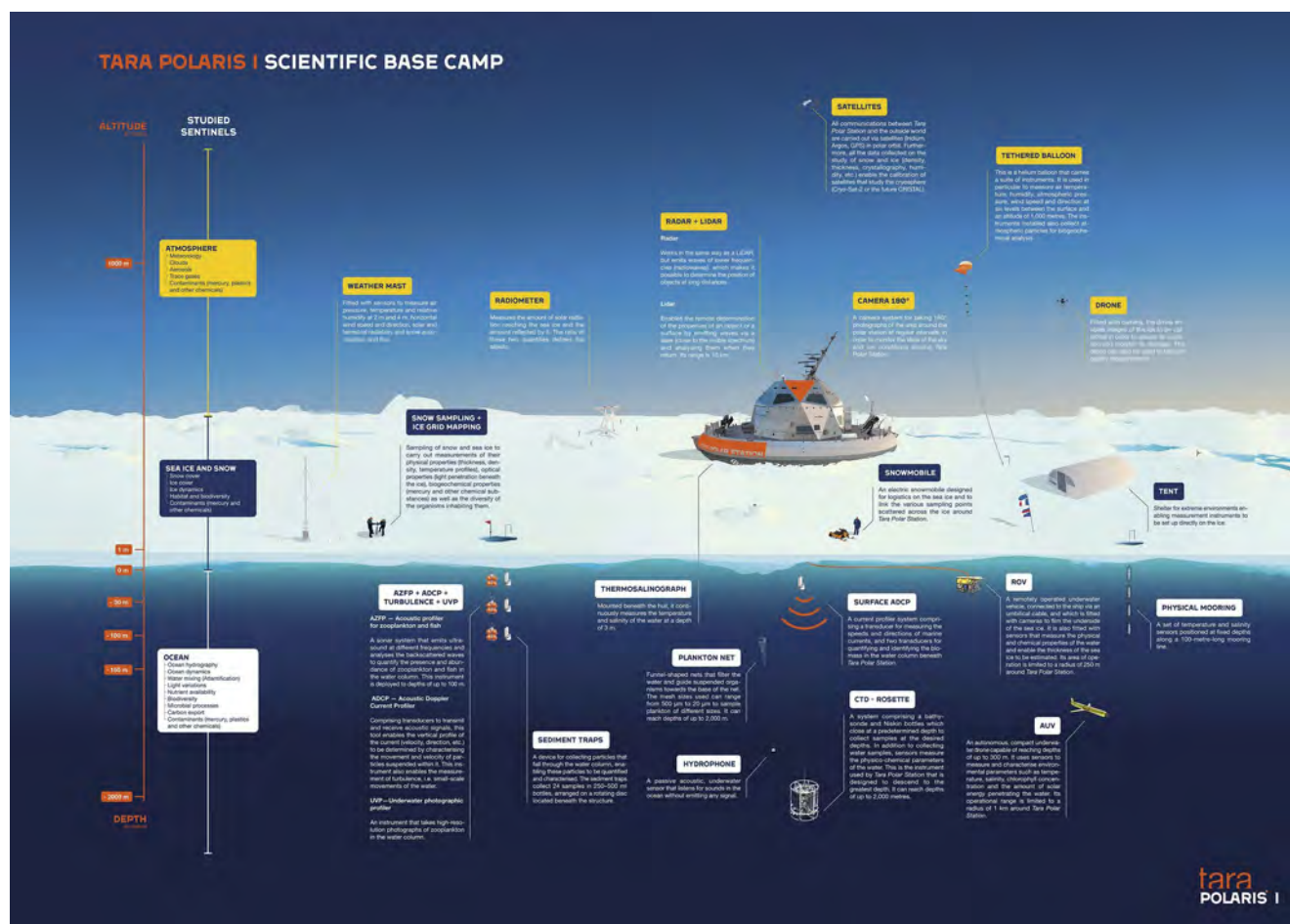


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The scientific objectives of Tara Polaris I (2026-2027)

The Tara Polaris I expedition aims to gain a better understanding of life in the Central Arctic Ocean functions and the changes affecting it. Several key questions guide the research:

- Exploring a biodiversity that remains largely unknown: One of the program's objectives is to expand our understanding of biodiversity by exploring hard-to-reach regions. In particular, scientists will seek to understand the adaptations that allow life to persist in this extreme environment. They may also identify new molecules, species, or biological processes.
- Understanding the Consequences of Sea Ice Melting: The decline in sea ice is profoundly altering the physical, chemical, and biological conditions of the Central Arctic Ocean. Research should help analyze the consequences of this melting on the fragile ecosystems that depend directly or indirectly on sea ice.
- Measuring the Impact of Pollution: Scientists will also study contaminants in the Arctic environment. In particular, the station is intended to help document pollution in the atmosphere, snow, ice, and the Ocean, in order to better understand its origin, circulation, and impact on ecosystems.
- Monitor fish stocks and the arrival of new species: The *Tara Polaris I* (2026-2027) expedition will also help monitor Arctic fish stocks and the effects of the arrival of species from more temperate regions. Climate change and the "Atlantification" of the Arctic may, in fact, gradually alter the composition of ecosystems.



Infographic on the Scientific Basis of Tara Polaris I (2026-2027) ©Tara Ocean Foundation

Tara Polar Station was designed as a true drifting scientific base camp. The expedition aims at characterizing the various biomes of the Central Arctic Ocean ; the water column, sea ice, snow,

and atmosphere ; as well as their interactions. To this end, numerous instruments will be deployed on, under, and around the sea ice.

The research consortium is organised in 5 working groups:

- Atmosphere: air temperature; humidity; atmospheric pressure; wind speed and direction; solar radiation; particles in the atmosphere. A tethered balloon equipped with various instruments can take measurements at altitudes of up to 1,000 meters.
- Snow and Sea Ice: Snow samples and ice cores are used to study their physical and chemical properties: thickness, density, temperature, optical properties, and the presence of pollutants. Scientists are also interested in the organisms that live directly within the ice.
- Ocean/water column: Beneath the sea ice, the teams will observe the water column using a variety of instruments: acoustics (zooplankton and fish abundance), current meters, plankton nets, hydrophones, sediment traps, sensors, and autonomous underwater vehicles round out this scientific array.

The two other working groups study omics (genes and DNA) and contaminants (mercury, lead and other trace metals, plastics, pollutants of emerging Arctic concern such as PFAS), across all biomes.

The functioning of the Arctic depends on the constant interactions between several compartments. The Ocean influences the ice. The ice alters exchanges with the atmosphere. Available light determines photosynthesis and, therefore, part of marine life. Currents transport heat, nutrients, organisms, and contaminants. This is why *Tara Polaris I (2026-2027)* aims at studying the interconnectivity among these different components. Seasonality is also a key aspect of how this system and the Arctic marine ecosystem function, a factor that has not always been fully accounted for in previous scientific expeditions.

What will we learn from the data collected during *Tara Polaris I (2026-2027)*?

In the long term, the *Tara Polaris* expeditions are expected to generate new data that will help refine climate change models and, eventually, lead to a better understanding of certain meteorological trends at lower latitudes—particularly in Europe by 2050. These observations will also make it possible to study the impact of global changes (climate and pollution) on the planet's functioning. The scientific results will be available as open access and may help improve governance policies for the Central Arctic Ocean. By repeating these observations over the course of ten successive expeditions, the program will also be able to track changes in this exceptional environment over the long term. *Tara Polaris* will thus bear witness to the transformations of the Arctic through 2046.



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[En savoir plus sur l'expédition Tara Polaris I](#)

La médaille A.G. Huntsman 2026

La Fondation A.G. Huntsman est heureuse d'annoncer que la Médaille A.G. Huntsman 2026 sera décernée à Matthew England (PhD). Cette distinction souligne l'importance et les retombées de ses travaux de recherche en océanographie physique, qui établissent des liens entre les océans et le climat.



Matthew England est professeur titulaire en océanographie à l'Université de Nouvelle-Galles du Sud (University of New South Wales) et directeur du Centre d'excellence du Conseil australien de la recherche (Australian Research Council) consacré aux océans de demain. Ses travaux portent sur la circulation océanique à grande échelle et son influence sur le climat régional et mondial, à des échelles temporelles allant des saisons aux millénaires.

Les recherches de Matthew England combinent les observations océaniques et climatiques, la modélisation numérique et la théorie afin d'étudier les processus physiques qui régissent les phénomènes océaniques et climatiques, en accordant une attention particulière au rôle des océans dans un climat en changement. Il figure parmi les chercheurs les plus cités de Clarivate et est l'auteur de plus de 300 articles scientifiques. Ses travaux comprennent notamment des recherches sur l'absorption de chaleur par les océans à l'échelle mondiale, la stabilité et la variabilité de la circulation méridienne de retournement, le comportement passé et futur des modes de variabilité du climat tropical, notamment El Niño et le dipôle de l'océan Indien, ainsi que les changements brusques survenant autour de la marge antarctique.

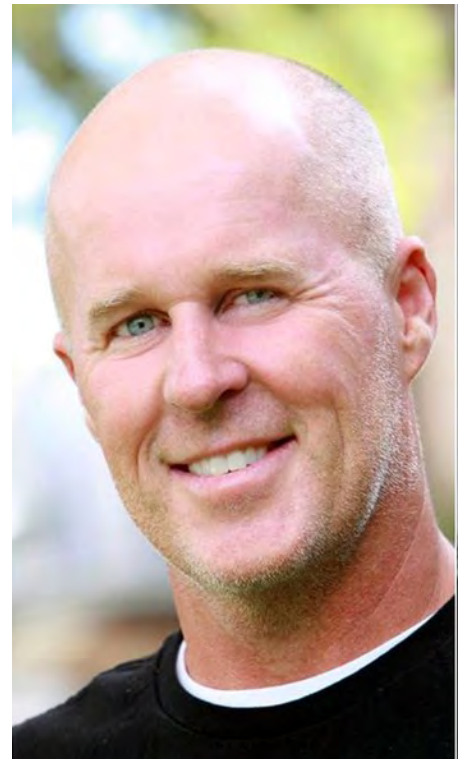
Matthew England a obtenu son doctorat à l'Université de Sydney en 1992. En 1990, il avait bénéficié d'une bourse Fulbright à l'Université de Princeton. De 1992 à 1995, il a occupé des postes au Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS), en France, et aux laboratoires de recherche marine de l'Organisation de recherche scientifique et industrielle du Commonwealth (CSIRO), en Australie. Depuis 1995, il est rattaché à l'Université de Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, où il a été titulaire d'une bourse de recherche ARC Federation Fellowship (2006-2010), puis d'une bourse ARC Laureate Fellowship (2011-2016).

Matthew England joue un rôle actif dans de nombreux comités consultatifs scientifiques et a contribué à d'importantes évaluations scientifiques, notamment celles du Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC). Il est membre de l'Académie australienne des sciences, de l'Union américaine de géophysique (AGU), de la Société météorologique américaine (AMS) et de la Société australienne de météorologie et d'océanographie (AMOS).

La distinction A.G. Huntsman a été créée en 1980 par l'Institut océanographique de Bedford afin de reconnaître l'excellence de la recherche et les contributions exceptionnelles aux sciences marines. Elle récompense des personnes de toute nationalité qui ont exercé et continuent d'exercer une influence significative sur l'évolution de la pensée scientifique dans le domaine des sciences marines. Cette distinction a été créée en hommage à Archibald Gowanlock Huntsman (1883-1972), pionnier canadien de l'océanographie et de la biologie des pêches.

À mettre à votre agenda : La conférence de prestige et la cérémonie de remise de la distinction A.G. Huntsman auront lieu le 10 novembre 2026.

La conférence sera présentée à 10 h, à l'auditorium Ford de l'Institut océanographique de Bedford (1, promenade Challenger, Dartmouth, Nouvelle-Écosse). Elle sera également diffusée sur Teams: Conférence de prestige A.G. Huntsman 2026



La Médaille A.G. Huntsman sera remise au Dr England lors d'une cérémonie qui se tiendra à la résidence du gouvernement (Government House), à Halifax, en Nouvelle-Écosse, le 10 novembre 2026 à 14 h. Une réception suivra la cérémonie.

Veuillez confirmer votre présence et réserver vos billets gratuits pour la cérémonie de remise de la médaille ici :

Prix A.G. Huntsman 2026 - Eventbrite

Alice Ortmann

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Site Web : www.HuntsmanAward.org

The A.G. Huntsman Medal 2026

The A.G. Huntsman Foundation is pleased to announce that the 2026 A.G. Huntsman Medal will be awarded to Dr. Matthew England. This award recognizes the significance and impacts of his research in physical oceanography linking oceans to climate.



Matthew England is Scientia Professor of Oceanography at the University of New South Wales and Director of the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for our Future Oceans. England's research explores large-scale ocean circulation and its influence on regional and global climate, spanning timescales from seasons to millennia. England's research brings together ocean and climate observations, numerical modelling, and theory to explore the physics of ocean and climate phenomena, with a particular focus on the role of the oceans in a changing climate. He is a Clarivate Highly Cited Researcher, with >300 journal papers, including seminal research into global ocean

heat uptake, the stability and variability of the ocean's overturning circulation, the past and future behaviour of tropical climate modes including El Niño and the Indian Ocean Dipole, and abrupt change around the Antarctic margin. England completed a PhD at the University of Sydney in 1992 holding a Fulbright

Scholarship at Princeton University in 1990. During 1992-1995 he held positions at the CNRS in France and the CSIRO Marine Laboratories in Australia. Since 1995 he has been based at the University of New South Wales, where he held an ARC Federation Fellowship (2006-2010) and an ARC Laureate Fellowship (2011-2016). England is widely engaged in scientific advisory roles and has contributed to major assessments, including those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). England is a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science, the American Geophysical Union (AGU), the American Meteorological Society (AMS), and the Australian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society (AMOS).

The A.G. Huntsman Award was established by the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in 1980 to recognize excellence of research in, and outstanding contribution to, the marine sciences. The award honours those persons, of any nationality, who have had, and continue to have, a significant influence on the course of marine scientific thought. The award



was created to honour the memory of Archibald Gowanlock Huntsman (1883–1972), pioneer Canadian oceanographer and fishery biologist.

Save the Date: The A. G. Huntsman Distinguished Lecture and Award Ceremony will be held on November 10th, 2026.`

The lecture will be presented at 10:00 am in the Ford Auditorium at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (1 Challenger Drive, Dartmouth, NS). The lecture will be shared through Teams providing a virtual option for those outside of the Halifax area (Teams link: [2026 AG Huntsman Distinguished Lecture](#)).

The A. G. Huntsman Medal will be presented to Dr. England at a ceremony at Government House in Halifax, Nova Scotia November 10th, 2026 at 2:00 pm, with a reception to follow. RSVP and reserve your free tickets for the award ceremony at: [2026 AG Huntsman Award](#)

Alice Ortmann

President, A.G. Huntsman Foundation

Email: Alice.Ortmann@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Website: www.HuntsmanAward.org

The Newsletter now has over 400 subscribers, mostly working in Canadian Ocean Sciences. This section provides an opportunity to highlight your research programs to our community.

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

Le bulletin compte désormais plus de 400 abonné.e.s, travaillant principalement dans le domaine des sciences océaniques canadiennes. Mettez en valeur vos programmes de recherche en publiant un article dans cette section de votre bulletin.

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

MEETINGS

2027 CMOS-AMS Congress / Congrès de la SCMO et AMS 2027

La version française suit

June 13-17, 2027, at the Hamilton Convention Centre, **Hamilton, ON.**

The Theme of the Congress is “Great Lakes, Growing Cities, Gathering Storms”. The meeting will be held in the heart of the Great Lakes region, at Hamilton on the shore of Lake Ontario. There is substantial ongoing work to better understand these inland seas and the threats to their health. One such threat is related to the rapidly growing cities in the Great Lakes region. These cities not



only affect the water quality of the Lakes but also affect the urban climate. The joint nature of this year's Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society {CMOS) Congress with the American Meteorological Society (AMS) Board on the Urban Environment highlights the importance of considering how the growing cities on all sides of the Great Lakes are influencing and are influenced by these unique and critical freshwater bodies. Lastly, ‘gathering storms’ has a dual meaning – it is a phrase known to mean ‘impending crises’, and thus relevant to the connection between cities, the Great Lakes, and climate change impacts in the region. But taken literally it

refers to the building of storm clouds, and there have certainly been extreme storms in the Great Lakes region recently, from flash floods to record snowfall to a derecho – with some of these having been directly influenced by the presence of the Lakes, and potentially by the growing cities themselves. Overall, the meeting will bring together researchers from across the atmosphere, water, and climate sciences for plenary presentations and scientific sessions addressing both research and operations. [Website](#)

Le 13 au 17 juin 2027 au Centre des congrès de Hamilton, à **Hamilton, en Ontario.**

Le thème du congrès est « Grands Lacs et villes en expansion, tempêtes imminentes ». Le congrès se tiendra au cœur de la région des Grands Lacs, à Hamilton, sur les rives du lac Ontario. D'importants travaux sont actuellement en cours pour mieux comprendre ces mers intérieures et les menaces qui pèsent sur leur santé. L'une de ces menaces est liée aux villes en pleine croissance dans la région des Grands Lacs. Ces villes affectent non seulement la qualité de l'eau des lacs, mais elles ont aussi une incidence sur le climat urbain. La tenue conjointe, cette année, du congrès de la Société canadienne de météorologie et d'océanographie (SCMO) et du « American Meteorological Society (AMS) Board on the Urban Environment » (Commission sur l'environnement urbain de l'AMS) témoigne de l'importance



d'examiner la façon dont ces villes en pleine expansion, situées tout autour des Grands Lacs, influencent ces masses d'eau douce uniques et essentielles, et sont à leur tour influencées par elles. Enfin, l'expression « tempêtes imminentes » possède un double sens. Elle évoque l'idée de « crises imminentes », illustrant bien les liens entre les villes, les Grands Lacs et les répercussions des changements climatiques dans la région. Toutefois, au sens propre, elle renvoie à la formation d'orages. Il est indéniable que la région des Grands Lacs a récemment connu des tempêtes extrêmes, allant des crues soudaines aux chutes de neige record, en passant par un derecho; certains de ces phénomènes ayant été directement influencés par la présence des lacs, et potentiellement par les villes en pleine croissance elles-mêmes. Globalement, cette rencontre rassemblera des chercheurs œuvrant dans les domaines des sciences de l'atmosphère, de l'eau et du climat dans le cadre de présentations plénières et de séances scientifiques portant à la fois sur la recherche et les opérations. [Site web](#)

GRC/GRS Polar Marine Science

Gordon Research Conference (GRC) The Polar Oceans as Global Lynchpins

March 21-26, 2027, Oxnard, CA, USA

The Polar Marine Science GRC is a premier, international scientific conference focused on advancing the frontiers of science through the presentation of cutting-edge and unpublished research, prioritizing time for discussion after each talk and fostering informal interactions among scientists of all career stages. The conference



**Gordon Research
Conferences**

Frontiers of Science



program includes an array of speakers and discussion leaders from institutions and organizations worldwide, concentrating on the latest developments in the field. The conference is five days long and held in a remote location to increase the sense of camaraderie and create scientific communities, with lasting collaborations and friendships. In addition to premier talks, the conference has designated time for poster sessions from individuals of all career stages, and afternoon free time and communal meals allow for informal networking opportunities with leaders in the field.

This Polar Marine Science GRC will be preceded by a Gordon Research Seminar (GRS, See below), which will focus on the response of both Arctic and Antarctic ecosystems to rapid changes due to anthropogenic climate change.

Note that space is limited and can fill up well before the attendance deadline February 21, 2027.

[GRC Webpage](#)

Gordon Research Seminar (GRS) Poles Apart, Connected by Change: Governing Principles in Polar Ecosystems

March 20 - 21, 2027, Oxnard, CA, USA

The Polar Marine Science GRS provides a unique forum for young doctoral and post-doctoral researchers to present their work, discuss new methods, cutting edge ideas, and pre-published data, as well as to build collaborative relationships with their peers. Experienced mentors and trainee moderators will facilitate active participation in scientific discussion to allow all attendees to be engaged participants rather than spectators.

Both Arctic and Antarctic ecosystems are undergoing rapid change. While extensive research has examined the physical, chemical, and biological processes affected by these changes, predicting ecosystem responses remains challenging. Outcomes are often context-dependent, varying with local conditions, seasonal cycles, species interactions, and interannual variability, so the answer often remains: "it depends." Addressing this uncertainty by explicitly quantifying spatial, seasonal, and interannual variability, while still identifying governing principles, is essential for understanding the consequences of environmental change and improving predictive models.



Note that space is limited and can fill up well before the attendance deadline February 20, 2027

Applications for oral presentations should be submitted by **December 13, 2026.**

[GRS Webpage](#)

Ocean, Offshore and Arctic Engineering (OMAE® 2027)

June 13-18, 2027, The Hague, Netherlands

The annual OMAE conference is an international assembly of engineers, researchers, technical specialists, and students in the fields of ocean, offshore and arctic engineering. It is an opportunity to exchange ideas on the advances in technology and its scientific support.



Anchored by this year's central theme, "Tradition to Innovate," OMAE 2027 bridges the region's rich maritime heritage with pioneering advancements in green offshore technology, wind energy, and novel ocean engineering. Welcoming delegates from over 40 countries annually, the conference provides an unparalleled opportunity to interface with global industry leaders, collaborate on next-generation research, and advance your professional network.

[Details](#)

Abstract deadline November 24, 2026.

Coastal Zone Canada 2027

June 11-14, 2027, Waterloo, ON

Coastal Zone Canada (CZC) 2027 invites abstract submissions from researchers, practitioners, communities, governments, industry, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), students, and others working across Canada's coastal, marine, and Great Lakes environments.

Under the theme Coastal Futures: Bridging Tradition and Technology, CZC 2027 will bring together diverse perspectives on how we understand, manage, protect, and adapt to rapidly changing coastal environments. We particularly welcome contributions that connect disciplines, knowledge systems, sectors, and generations.



The response to our call for workshops, panels, and special sessions has been outstanding. Proposals received to date span an exciting range of topics and formats, including emerging technologies, coastal science and engineering, environmental change, community and citizen science, education and communication, governance and co-governance, management and planning, and the future of coastal communities and ecosystems.

[Details](#)

Abstract deadline November 15, 2026

FIMEC 2027

May 10-13, 2027, Penang, Malaysia

This Fisheries Management in an Ecosystem Context (FIMEC) symposium is timely as countries seek to implement global commitments such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and the Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement), and other instruments with significant implications to fisheries governance. Concepts such as Natural Capital and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) need to now be addressed in the context of fisheries management. These are not novel concepts, however they have not been widely used in conventional fisheries management, even when taking an integrated ecosystem approach.



[Details](#)

Abstract and registration deadline October 30, 2026

Coming Sooner and Later / À venir plus tôt et plus tard

Meetings of interest but deadlines have passed and meetings to plan for well ahead of time.

Réunions intéressantes mais dont les échéances sont passées et celles à planifier bien à l'avance.

Save the date / Réservez la date

Goldschmidt 2027

July 11-16 2027, Paris France. Organized jointly by the Geochemical Society and the European Association of Geochemistry, the Goldschmidt Conference is the premier annual international meeting dedicated to geochemistry and related scientific fields. [Session and workshop proposals can be made until October 15, 2026.](#) [Website](#)

SOLAS Open Science Conference 2027

November 20-26 2027, Christchurch, New Zealand. Surface Ocean–Lower Atmosphere Study (SOLAS) is an international research programme dedicated to achieving quantitative understanding of the key biogeochemical and physical interactions and feedbacks between the ocean and atmosphere, and how this coupled system affects and responds to climate and environmental change. [Website](#)

International Forum on Bycatch of Marine Megafauna (IFBMM)

October 12-15, 2027, Santiago de Compostela, Spain. Marine megafauna—including sharks, rays, sea turtles, seabirds, and marine mammals—face major pressure from incidental capture (bycatch) in both large-scale and small-scale fisheries. The IFBMM will be the biggest international conference ever held to advance solutions to marine megafauna bycatch, bringing together a diversity of stakeholders from both sea and onshore, and empowering them to share knowledge and expertise. [Website](#)

Coming Soon / À venir

7th DMS(p) Symposium

October 12-15, 2026, Boothbay Harbor, Maine. This Symposium will bring together a diversity of researchers interested in synthesizing the inextricable link of the sulfur and carbon cycles from cellular to global scale processes. In person registration closed. Online registration available. [Website](#)

MedGU 2026

November 8–11, 2026, Cairo, Egypt and virtual. The MedGU Annual Meeting is among the region's leading geoscience conferences, attracting approximately 700 participants annually, both in person and online. The abstract deadline has been extended to October 10 2026. [Website](#)

9th International Symposium on Deep-Sea Corals

November 2-5, 2026, Barcelona, Spain. Hosted in the Mediterranean Sea for the first time, the symposium will bring together the international deep-sea coral community to present the latest research, synthesize our current understanding of deep-sea coral ecosystems, identify priorities for future research, and foster new collaborations. [Website](#)

Third International Symposium on Plastics in the Atlantic

October 20-22 2026, Reykjavík, Iceland. The symposium examines the sources and transport pathways of marine plastics and highlight interdisciplinary research on the economic, social and health dimensions of plastic pollution. This includes emerging fields of research such as the impacts of plastics on marine life, human health, and national, regional and global governance and actions. [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

Maîtrise en océanographie physique

ISMER-UQAR et Ouranos, Rimouski

Évaluation de la représentation des conditions océaniques de l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest dans les modèles climatiques globaux (CMIP6 et CMIP7)



Offre de projet de maîtrise mené conjointement par Mathilde Jutras, professeure d'océanographie à l'Institut des sciences de la mer (ISMER) de l'Université du Québec à Rimouski (UQAR), et Ouranos, le consortium québécois sur la climatologie régionale et l'adaptation aux changements climatiques, et financé par le programme Mitacs Accélération

Dans ce projet, l'étudiant.e développera une méthode d'évaluation et de comparaison des modèles des phases 6 et 7 du Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP6 et CMIP7), afin d'évaluer leur représentation de la dynamique de circulation de l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest. Les simulations historiques seront confrontées à des données observationnelles de référence afin d'identifier les modèles qui reproduisent le mieux la position et la variabilité du Gulf Stream et du courant du Labrador à travers les années, ainsi que les propriétés des eaux le long de la côte est du Canada.

[Plus d'informations](#)

Date d'entrée : Flexible : janvier 2027, mai 2027, ou septembre 2027

Aucune date limite de candidature n'est indiquée.

Postdoc Lidar Remote Sensing of Marine Plankton

Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, USA

The Behrenfeld lab at Oregon State University studies phytoplankton ecology and physiology using tools ranging from laboratory experiments, field studies, remote sensing, modeling, and theory. The lab is currently seeking a Postdoctoral Scholar to work on remote sensing retrievals of ocean plankton properties using light detection and ranging (LiDAR) observations. Field datasets to be investigated will be based largely on airborne measurements with a High Spectral Resolution Lidar (HSRL). Potential geophysical retrievals of interest may include, but are not limited to, water column profiling of phytoplankton biomass, active stimulation of phytoplankton chlorophyll fluorescence, diel vertical migration (DVM) of marine nekton, and quantification of particulate backscattering coefficients through the use of water Raman signals. The selected Postdoctoral Scholar will be expected to support and potentially participate in the 2027 CoSense field campaign in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. More broadly, work conducted by the selected Postdoctoral Scholar is envisioned as providing new insights on lidar applications for characterizing ocean ecosystems in preparation for the future launch of an ocean-optimized satellite lidar mission.



[Details](#)

Deadline for applications November 15 2026

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

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

Researcher Marine Ecosystem Modelling

Aarhus University, Roskilde, Denmark

The [Department of Ecoscience](#), Aarhus University, invites applications for a full-time researcher position (tenure track), focusing on marine ecosystem modelling. This is a full-time position starting on 1 January 2027, or as soon as possible thereafter.

You will contribute to research and advice for authorities on marine ecosystems. The work will consider the impacts of stressors to marine systems, such as climate change impacts, eutrophication, hypoxia, aquaculture, fishery, offshore platforms, invasive species and pollution and are often related to the EU and National Directives. You will be a part of the marine ecology group that covers research and advisory tasks across the marine environment mainly related to Danish and Arctic waters.



[Details](#)

Application deadline: October 30, 2026, 23:59 CET

Assistant Professor Geophysics

Stanford Doerr School of Sustainability, Stanford, USA

We invite applications for a tenure-track faculty position at the Assistant Professor level in the Department of Geophysics (<https://geophysics.stanford.edu/>) in the Stanford Doerr School of Sustainability. We welcome applications from any field of geophysics, broadly defined.

The successful candidate will teach courses at undergraduate and graduate levels, advise students, and participate actively in the department and school communities. An overview of our degree programs can be found on our website.

For general questions regarding this position, please contact the Geophysics Department's Director of Finance and Operations, Ronda Fenton, at dfo-geophysics@stanford.edu.

[Details](#)

Deadline for applications is October 19, 2026.

Stanford | Doerr
School of Sustainability

Assistant Professor Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences

McGill University, Montreal, QC

Tenure track, Faculty of Science, Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences

We seek candidates who will pursue research in physical oceanography with a strong modelling, observational and/or theoretical component. The range of possible research areas includes (but is not limited to) ocean-atmosphere coupling, interactions with the cryosphere, coastal processes, arctic oceanography, dynamics, and the ocean's role in climate and climate change.



The successful applicant will develop an active research program, supervise graduate students, and have a strong commitment to teaching at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

A PhD in physical oceanography or a closely related field is required.

[Details](#)

Review of the applications will begin on October 15, 2026, and will continue until the position is filled.

The European Union and Canada fund GOOS

From [Senso Magazine](#)

Canada and the European Union announced the official launch of the OceanEye International Alliance, an international initiative aimed at strengthening the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), which garnered commitments valued at over £1,400,339 million during a meeting held this Wednesday in New York.

The launch was led by Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen on the sidelines of the 81st United Nations General Assembly.

The meeting brought together heads of state and government, ministers, and representatives from various international organizations.

Of the commitments announced, Canada will provide \$1,400,820 million over five years to increase the national capacity for ocean observation. The European Union has committed €92 million to activities in this area.

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[Full article](#)

Canadian Government [press release](#)



Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen during the launch of the OceanEye International Alliance in New York.

New ECS SCOR Committee Member

Congratulations, Babette Christelle Tchouang, for selection as the next SCOR Executive Committee Early-Career Scientist (ECS) Member! Dr. Tchouang will support SCOR's efforts to enhance support and outreach to early-career ocean scientists. We look forward to her term starting after the upcoming SCOR annual meeting!

Dr. Tchouang is a physical oceanographer specializing in operational oceanography, ocean forecasting, satellite altimetry, and ocean data analysis. She is currently an Assistant Research Scientist at Florida State University, USA.

Beyond her research, Dr. Tchouang is deeply committed to international scientific collaboration and capacity development. She is the Founder of the Gulf of Guinea Ocean Sciences Summer School, Scientific and Technical Lead of OPERA (Ocean Prediction Enhancement in Regions of Africa) Capacity Development Activities, ECOP Co-Chair of the OceanPredict Intercomparison and Validation Task Team, and was a 2025 SCOR Visiting Scholar.

The SCOR [announcement](#)



MEOPAR Calls for Proposals

Funding for Ocean & River Alkalinity Research

MEOPAR is excited to announce that the Call for Proposals: Advancing Ocean and River Alkalinity Enhancement Research in Canada is now open. Co-developed with [Carbon to Sea Canada](#), this call invites proposals that advance understanding of ocean and river alkalinity enhancement (OAE/RAE) as a carbon dioxide removal approach.

Proposals should focus one or more thematic priorities: measurements and models for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV); environmental and ecological impact assessment; and governance, communities, and decision-making.

Projects may be up to 18 months in duration, from April 1, 2027, to October 31, 2028, with a maximum request of \$150,000. The total funding envelope for this call is approximately \$1M. Project leads must secure matching funds (cash or in-kind) from non-federal sources at a minimum ratio of 0.3:1.

[Learn more about the call](#)

Questions to Kristi Carter at kristi.carter@meopar.ca.

Register for the information [webinar](#),

Application deadline November 12, 2026 at 23:59 ET.

Living Lab Fund

MEOPAR is pleased to launch the Call for Proposals: Living Lab Fund. Delivered in connection with [BEACONSplus](#), an international Horizon Europe initiative, this call supports place-based partnerships working to advance solutions to coastal and marine challenges.

Proposals should strengthen existing multi-sector partnerships, engaging local partners and knowledge holders to co-design, prototype, and test social and/or technical innovations that respond to locally identified priorities. Each Living Lab must include a minimum of three confirmed partners, representing at least two sectors.

Projects can receive up to \$75,000 and run for up to 1.5 years, taking place between April 1, 2027, and October 31, 2028. Matching contributions from partners, whether cash or in-kind, are strongly encouraged and will factor into the evaluation.

[Learn more about the call](#)

Questions to Maéva Gauthier, at maeva.gauthier@meopar.ca.

Application deadline November 18, 2026 at 23:59 ET



Retraite nordique édition 2026

Du 11 au 13 novembre 2026 à l'Institut nordique du Québec (Campus de l'Université Laval)

Cette formation vise à réunir les membres des corps professoral et professionnel ainsi que les personnes en stage postdoctoral de la communauté de recherche autour d'enjeux nordiques contemporains et transdisciplinaires. Elle outillera les participant·e·s dans leurs activités de recherche nordique tout en offrant un espace de réseautage privilégié dans un cadre sécuritaire et convivial.

La retraite propose un espace d'apprentissage interactif favorisant les échanges entre connaissances scientifiques, compétences pratiques et savoirs autochtones. Elle vise notamment à accompagner la communauté de recherche dans le développement de projets plus inclusifs, ancrés dans des collaborations respectueuses et durables avec les partenaires autochtones.

[Site web](#)



**Institut nordique
du Québec**

Ensemble pour le Nord

CMOS *The New Wave*

CMOS's September edition of [The New Wave](#) is now out. It has links to recent events like conferences and talks, upcoming events, Council and Executive matters, Resources and many Meteorology and Oceanography news items.



New innovation hub aims to build more resilient aquaculture

From [Aquaculture North America](#)

A new regenerative aquaculture innovation hub has launched in Baja California Sur [Mexico] to help producers adapt and grow as warming waters threaten their harvests.

The Center for Applied Aquaculture Innovation (CAAI)-a part of the iAlumbra collective- is using Baja California Sur to nurture modern business success and revitalize the ocean through regenerative aquaculture techniques and adaptation to climate change.

The Center tests and proves how regenerative aquaculture models, especially in warm water, can be adapted and scaled to coastal communities worldwide.

Ernesto Rodríguez Leal, executive director of CAAI, said through their work, local farmers are trained to optimize farm productivity and business opportunity. The center's entrepreneurship programs helped eight family oyster farms in Bahía Magdalena build their businesses amid rising water temperatures.

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[Complete article](#)

iCACGP Call for nominations

The international Commission for Atmospheric Chemistry and Global Pollution ([iCACGP](#)) is calling for nominations for new members to its Scientific Commission.

iCACGP's aim is to promote core research on atmospheric chemistry and composition, their contributions to air pollution and climate, and effects on humans and the biogeosphere. The Commission has four objectives i.e., 1) encourage international communication; 2) identify and promote research projects that are underpinned by international cooperation; 3) encourage the participation of students and early career scientists in the field, and 4) increase diversity of perspectives in atmospheric chemistry and global air pollution.

[Full text of the call](#)



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 #151 will be distributed in **November 2026**.

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

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<http://www.mailman.srv.ualberta.ca/mailman/listinfo/cnc-scor>

Les [bulletins](#) antérieurs se retrouvent sur le site web du [CNC-SCOR](#). Le site du CNC-SCOR est hébergé par la [SCMO](#).

Le Bulletin #151 sera distribué en **novembre 2026**.

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

Abonnement et désabonnement

Si vous souhaitez vous abonner à ce bulletin ou annuler votre inscription, veuillez visiter le site web:

<http://www.mailman.srv.ualberta.ca/mailman/listinfo/cnc-scor>

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Le Comité national canadien du Comité scientifique de la recherche océanographique (CNC-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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