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News from the

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research

December 2016

In this issue:

[SCAR News](#)

- SCAR thanks the Scott Polar Research Institute!
- New Drake Passage Bathymetry Map
- "Shedding Light" on the sea ice marginal zone - a SCAR capacity-building activity
- Turkey Hosts COMNAP/SCAR Photo Exhibition
- Updates on Antarctic Thresholds - Ecosystem Resilience and Adaptation
- SCAR Fellow, Christine Dow Reports on Her Hobart Experience
- Update on SCAR Fellow MC Manoj's Japanese Paleoclimate Research Exchange
- SCAR Visiting Professor Report on John Turner's Visit to India

[Upcoming Events](#)

- Abstract submission open for SCAR 2017 Biology Symposium and SCAR Humanities and Social Sciences Conference

[Get to Know SCAR](#)

- International Bathymetric Chart of the Southern Ocean (IBCSO) Expert Group
- Antarctic Sea-ice Processes and Climate (ASPeCt) Expert Group

[Research Features](#)

- Journal Special Issue on Antarctic Thresholds - Ecosystem Resilience and Adaptation
- Hoofprints in Antarctica
- Community Review of Southern Ocean Satellite Requirements Published
- Delivering 21st century Antarctic and Southern Ocean science

[Educational Resources](#)

- Children's Book: Celebrating Antarctica - A Treaty Protecting a Continent
- How does melting ice affect sea level: A simple demo

[Community News and Updates](#)

- Global survey on polar shipping and data collection
- APECS Annual Report 2015-2016 released

SCAR News

[SCAR thanks the Scott Polar Research Institute!](#)

14 December 2016:

SCAR could not achieve its mission without the generous help of hundreds of volunteers and the goodwill and cooperation of many major organizations and institutes. Certificates of Appreciation were introduced in 2004 to recognize the efforts of those who give so generously of their time and expertise, working to make a real difference to SCAR and Antarctic science. Normally, certificates are awarded to people for their outstanding contributions but SCAR recently awarded such a certificate to the Scott Polar Research Institute (SPRI), which has hosted the SCAR Secretariat since 1959.



SCAR was founded during the International Geophysical Year of 1957-58, holding its first meeting in February 1958. The Director of SPRI at the time, Gordon Robin, was elected as Honorary Secretary of SCAR in September 1959 and volunteered to house the Secretariat at the institute. In the early days, he was assisted by a local secretary and they were joined in 1962 by George Hemmen as part time Assistant Secretary, and later Executive Secretary until 1989. Over the years, SPRI has generously continued to provide office space and support for the Secretariat, which now comprises 2.6 staff members!

In recognition of the years of support given by SPRI, it was agreed that the Institute should be awarded a Certificate of Appreciation. On 30 November, at the Institute's regular morning coffee, SCAR Executive Director Jenny Baeseman officially presented the certificate to SPRI Director Prof Julian Dowdeswell, thanking him for the long association of the two organizations and the continued hosting of the Secretariat. Prof Dowdeswell responded by highlighting SCAR's vital role in enabling Antarctic research and advising the Antarctic Treaty parties, and said the close relationship had been beneficial to both organisations over the years.

[New Drake Passage Bathymetry Map](#)

8 December 2016: *Contributed by Dr Fernando Bohoyo*

A new Antarctic map, "Bathymetry and Geological Setting of the Drake Passage", has just been released. This SCAR product represents an international collaborative effort coordinated by the [Spanish Geological Survey \(IGME\)](#) and the [British Antarctic Survey \(BAS\)](#), working together with the [Korea Polar Research Institute \(KOPRI\)](#), the [Alfred Wegener Institute \(AWI\)](#) and the [United States Antarctic Program \(USAP\)](#).



The map covers an area of 1470000 km² between parallels 52°S and 63°S and between meridians 70°W and 50°W. The data were collected over the last 25 years on more than one hundred oceanographic cruises onboard six different Antarctic research vessels. This initiative is part of SCAR's [IBCSO \(International Bathymetric Chart of the Southern Ocean\) Expert Group](#), which recognises the importance of regional data compilations in Antarctic areas of particular scientific interest. The map has been published by the BAS and the IGME, with support from SCAR through the [Geosciences Group](#).

For more details on this SCAR product, see the [Drake Passage Bathymetry Map page](#).

[“Shedding light” on the Atlantic-Southern Ocean sea ice marginal zone](#)

8 December 2016: *Contributed by A/Prof Marcello Vichi*
SCAR funding for capacity building in South Africa

On the night of 24 July 2016, South Africa initiated its own contribution to

On the night of 21 July 2016, South Africa initiated its own contribution to the study of the marginal ice zone (MIZ) in the Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean. It was deep dark at about 56°S along the Greenwich meridian when the [SA Agulhas II](#) passed abruptly the external MIZ, with sea ice concentration turning swiftly from open water conditions to about 50%.



The [University of Cape Town \(UCT\)](#) team was led by the affiliated civil engineer Keith MacHutchon and comprised ice analyst Trond Robertsen of the Norwegian Ice Service, civil engineering postgrad students Emmanuel Omatuku Ngongo and Devin Dollery, oceanography postgrads Ehlke de Jong, Casey Lyttle and Chloe Blyth, and a seconded technician from France, Emeline Cadier.



The expedition schedule allowed little time in the sea ice and the data collection was to be conducted under the spotlights and surrounded by full darkness. Seven pancake-ice samples were lifted from the freezing cold water using lifting baskets. When the frazil needed collecting, members of the team were suspended over the ice by crane in the middle of the night – not a feat for the faint of heart!

The quest started not many months before, when a multi-disciplinary group of scientists from the Department of Oceanography, the Department of Civil Engineering and the Marine Research Institute at the University of Cape Town, led by A/Prof Marcello Vichi, Dr Keith MacHutchon and Dr Sebastian Skatulla, joined forces to take advantage of the expeditions funded by the [South African National Antarctic Programme \(SANAP\)](#) during wintertime.

Winter expeditions are rare in the Atlantic sector and, since the International Polar Year, a few sea ice observations have been done in this region. Despite the availability of a state-of-the-art icebreaker, the RV SA Agulhas II, which is used for research as well as to serve the Antarctic base, there is almost no expertise in South Africa on sea ice observations and sampling. Capacity building is therefore the first and foremost task to be undertaken. An expert sea ice observer from Norway joined the Cape Town team thanks to funding made available by SCAR and by SANAP.

[Read More](#)

[Turkey Hosts COMNAP/SCAR Photo Exhibition](#)

7 December 2016: Contributed by Dr. Burcu Ozsoy

The Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted the photographic exhibition “Our Antarctica – Images from the Great White South”, organized by the Ministry jointly with the [Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs \(COMNAP\)](#), the [Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research \(SCAR\)](#) and [Istanbul Technical University \(ITU\) Polar Research Centre \(PolReC\)](#). The exhibition included boards by PolRec illustrating Turkey’s scientific activities in Antarctica. The opening reception was held on 14 October 2016 at the Ministry’s art gallery. Opening speeches were delivered by Mr. Ibrahim Cem Şahinkaya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Head of Department of Environmental Affairs; Professor David Walton, Emeritus Fellow of British Antarctic Survey; and Associate Professor Burcu Ozsoy, Director of PolReC. The opening was attended by about 80 people, including Turkish and foreign diplomats in Turkey, including ambassadors, officials from Turkish government departments and academics.



ITU PolReC hosted the images from the Great White South after the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The opening was held, at ITU Maritime Faculty in Istanbul, during the celebration of the 132nd Anniversary of the faculty. Mr. Ahmet Arslan, Minister of Transport, Maritime affairs and Communication kindly joined the opening on 3 December 2016. Dr. Ozsoy, explained the details and importance of the photo exhibition to Mr. Minister. The other ITU PolReC members tried to engage with almost 500 people, who visited the exhibition, from national maritime community, government departments, non-governmental maritime organizations, academics from several universities, ITU maritime students and graduates.

The photo exhibit began at the 2012 SCAR Open Science Conference and COMNAP Annual General Assembly in Portland, Oregon, US and has been traveling the World ever since. If you are interested in hosting the exhibition, please [contact David Walton](#). Turkey became an Associate member of SCAR in 2016.

[Updates from the Antarctic Thresholds - Ecosystem Resilience and Adaptation Scientific Research Programme](#)

[and Adaptation Scientific Research Programme](#)

7 December 2016:

SCAR's highly successful [AnT-ERA \(Antarctic Thresholds - Ecosystem Resilience and Adaptation\) Scientific Research Programme](#) has highlighted recent group activities and some important research in five new popular articles published on their website.



At the recent SCAR Delegates Meeting, AnT-ERA secured approval and funding for another four-year period. The group's Chief Officer, Julian Gutt is delighted that their important work can continue, including contributing to the [Antarctic Climate Change and the Environment \(ACCE\) Report updates](#), providing input to SCAR's reports to the Antarctic Treaty System, involvement in SCAR conferences and symposia, supporting engagement at IPCC events and, more recently, engagement with [IPBES \(the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services\)](#). In November 2016, Irene Schloss, a member of AnT-ERA's Steering Committee, represented the SCAR community at the [UNFCCC COP22 meeting](#) in Marrakech. She provided an Antarctic perspective at a side event on "Urgencies in Fundamental Climate Research following the Paris Agreement". Follow the links for more information on [AnT-ERA's continuation](#) and the [COP22 side-event](#).

[Read More](#)

[SCAR Fellow, Christine Dow Reports on Her Hobart Experience](#)

22 November 2016:

2015 SCAR Fellow Dr Christine Dow tested subglacial hydrology modelling with specific Antarctic inputs provided by colleagues in Australia. Dr Dow is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Geography and Environmental Management, University of Waterloo, Canada and visited Dr Jason Roberts at the Australian Antarctic Division (AAD), Hobart, Australia.



Dr Dow aimed to establish the role of basal hydrology in the dynamics of Aurora Subglacial Basin. Her visit involved working with the topographies developed by Dr Roberts at the AAD as well as basal melt rates developed with Dr Felicity Graham from the University of Tasmania. Dr Dow used her background in subglacial hydrology modelling to test the most appropriate combination of these model inputs, and the sensitivities of the model. The results will be presented at the 2016 AGU Fall meeting and a related paper is in preparation.

The SCAR Fellowship Programme is designed to encourage the active involvement of early career scientists and engineers in Antarctic scientific research, and to build new connections and further strengthen international capacity and cooperation in Antarctic research. The work must be carried out in a research group of a SCAR member country different from that of the applicant's origin and current residence.

The [full report](#) is available on the [Fellows webpage](#) together with the full list of SCAR Fellows and available Reports.

[An Update on SCAR Fellow MC Manoj - Japanese Paleoclimate Research Exchange](#)

18 November 2016:

2014 SCAR Fellow Dr M. C. Manoj developed skills and techniques in recovering past climate data from sediment cores during his exchange in Japan. Dr Manoj is a Scientist at the Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleosciences, Lucknow, India. He gained his PhD from the National Center for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR), India in 2013. His host for the Fellowship was Dr Minoru Ikehara at the Center for Advanced Marine Core Research (CMCR), Kochi University, Japan.



The aim of the Fellowship was to focus on well-dated sediment cores from the Indian sector of the Southern Ocean to investigate basin-wide millennial climate variability. Dr Manoj concentrated on extracting high resolution biomarker data from a previously recovered Southern Ocean core available at Kochi University which will help understand paleo-temperature, terrestrial input and productivity in the Southern Ocean. He gained valuable experience by participating in the Japanese Expedition to the Southern Ocean on research cruise KH-16-1. Unfortunately as conditions are often unpredictable in the Antarctic no new

cores were collected but new collaborations and friendships were formed.

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The [full report](#) is available on the [Fellows webpage](#) together with the full list of SCAR Fellows and available Reports.

SCAR Visiting Professor Report on John Turner's Visit to India

17 November 2016:

2015 SCAR Visiting Professor Prof John Turner has recently completed his exchange to India. Prof Turner is the leader of the Polar Climate and Prediction group at the British Antarctic Survey and Chief Officer of the SCAR [Antarctic Climate Change and the Environment](#) (ACCE) Expert Group. He was hosted at the National Center for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR) in Goa, India by Dr Thamban Meloth. [Read the full report here](#).



Prof Turner delivered 3 talks at NCAOR during the course of his visit on topics of Antarctic Climate Modelling, a subject in which NCAOR does not presently have specific expertise. He also held discussions with the Indian National Polar Data Center on the needs of climatologists and how their user interface might be developed. In further work he collaborated with individual scientists working in meteorology and paleoclimatology to investigate common topics of interest, collaborations which will continue after the visit itself. As a result, Prof Turner learnt a lot about the Asian monsoon and how it may interact with other elements of the climate system as far way as Antarctica.

The SCAR [Visiting Professor Scheme](#) is directed at mid- to late-career scientists and academics (more than five years after completing their PhD) whose work contributes to the research objectives of SCAR, offering the opportunity for them to undertake a short-term visit (from one to four weeks) to another SCAR member country to provide training and mentoring. The core purpose of the Visiting Professor Scheme is to build capacity in countries with smaller or less-developed Antarctic research programmes.

A full list of the SCAR Visiting Professors together with the available Visit Reports are available at the Visiting Professors [Awardees webpage](#).

Upcoming Events

Submit your abstracts for the SCAR [Biology Symposium](#) and the [Humanities and Social Sciences Conference](#)!

December 2016

[Future Earth Knowledge-Action Network Workshop](#)
[Workshop on Initialization of ice sheet models \(initMIP\)](#)
[Workshop on Oceanic forcing for ice sheet models \(ISMIP6\)](#)
[2016 AGU Fall Meeting](#)

January 2017

[4th Winter Field Course for Snow Measurement](#)
[25th European Research Course on Atmospheres \(ERCA\) 2017](#)
[14th Conference on Polar Meteorology and Oceanography](#)

February 2017

[International Symposium on the Cryosphere in a Changing Climate](#)
[3rd Snow Science Winter School](#)

March 2017

[Conservation of Marine Living Resources in the Polar Regions: Science, Politics and Law](#)
[2017 Gordon Research Conference on Polar Marine Science](#)

[4th Polar Prediction Workshop](#)
[Arctic Science Summit Week 2017](#)

April 2017

[BEPSII - Biogeochemical exchange processes at Sea Ice Interfaces Meeting](#)
[2017 Polar Technology Conference](#)
[3rd International Workshop of Polar Educators International \(PEI\)](#)
[Airborne Geodesy and Geophysics with Focus on Polar Application](#)
[EGU General Assembly 2017](#)

May 2017

[International Conference on High Latitude Dust 2017](#)
[ATCM XL - CEP XX](#)
[23rd International Symposium on Polar Sciences](#)

June 2017

[Year of Polar Predictions \(YOPP\) Special Session](#)
[SOOS Scientific Steering Committee Meeting](#)
[5th European Conference On Permafrost \(EUCOP5\)](#)
[27th International Ocean and Polar Engineering Conference](#)

July 2017

[2nd Asian Conference on Permafrost \(ACOP2017\)](#)
[2017 HASSEG/History Groups Biennial Conference](#)
[Workshop on Priority Threat Management for Antarctica](#)
[SCAR Biology Symposium](#)
[Conference on Regional Sea-level Changes and Coastal Impacts](#)

October 2017

[IX Congreso Latinoamericano de Ciencia Antártica / IX Latin American Congress on Antarctic Science](#)

March 2018

[International Symposium on the Cryosphere and Biosphere](#)

April 2018

[International Conference on Marine Ecosystem Assessment for the Southern Ocean](#)

June 2018

[POLAR2018 - XXXV SCAR Meetings and SCAR/IASC Open Science Conference](#)

Get to Know SCAR

[International Bathymetric Chart of the Southern Ocean \(IBCSO\)](#)

Depth soundings are more than a 'ping'. Digital depth data provide information about digital elevation model derivatives and hence additional input parameters for ocean models. The provision of digital data enables complex data processing for supervised classification or GIS based modeling and prediction. The Southern Ocean bathymetry is of great importance for the modeling and understanding of ocean gateways and barriers, the nature of the thermohaline circulation with Antarctic bottom water formation, and the relevance of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current for Antarctica's glaciation. The sea floor topography controls ocean circulation and ocean mixing - and has strong influence on global climate.



Following the success of the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO), the International Bathymetric Chart of the Southern Ocean (IBCSO) was initiated in 2006. The objective of the IBCSO program is the design and implementation of an enhanced digital database that contains bathymetric data available south of 60S latitude. Based on this data container a consistent bathymetric chart of the Southern Ocean is designed.

The IBCSO program is endorsed by international organizations such as the Intergovernmental

Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), and the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) as an Expert Group under the GeoSciences Group.

Therefore the IBCSO Expert Group provides services and products for the scientific community, e.g. hydrographers, oceanographers, climatologists, biologists, geologists and geophysicists. The range of products comprises maps, gridded data, metadata, web services, and an operational scientific group.

[Antarctic Sea-ice Processes and Climate \(ASPeCt\) Expert Group](#)

ASPeCt is an expert group on multi-disciplinary Antarctic sea ice zone research within the SCAR Physical Sciences programme. Established in 1996, ASPeCt has the key objective of improving our understanding of the Antarctic sea ice zone through focussed and ongoing field programmes, remote sensing and numerical modelling.



The programme is designed to complement, and contribute to, other international science programmes in Antarctica as well as existing and proposed research programmes within national Antarctic programmes. ASPeCt also includes a component of data rescue of valuable historical sea ice zone information.

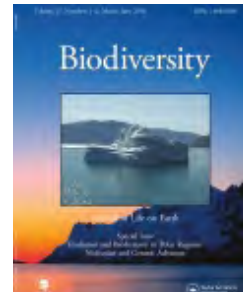
For more information, visit [the ASPeCt website](#).

Research Features

[Journal Special Issue dedicated to the work of Antarctic Thresholds - Ecosystem Resilience and Adaptation](#)

8 December 2016:

A Special Issue of the journal *Biodiversity* has recently been published as a main product of SCAR's [AnT-ERA \(Antarctic Thresholds - Ecosystem Resilience and Adaptation\) Scientific Research Programme](#). It covers aspects of variation and function at all levels of biological organisation, from genomic expression, through biochemistry, physiology, life history, ecology, biogeography, up to macroecology, e.g. referring to the diversity of giant deep-sea amphipods, peat bog pools in Tierra del Fuego, ocean acidification, and chemical diversity of natural products.



Present patterns of biodiversity and distribution, in Polar Regions and elsewhere, are a consequence of processes occurring on physiological, ecological and evolutionary timescales, which can be modified by environmental changes. The Antarctic is a fundamental part of the Earth System, and the study of its biota is intimately linked to its climate and tectonic history, through the interconnection between living and abiotic environments. Due to the speed of current changes, and the broad relevance of Antarctica in the study of biodiversity, in 2004 SCAR launched the flagship programme 'Evolution and Biodiversity in the Antarctic – The Response of Life to Change' (EBA; www.eba.aq), aimed at understanding life processes, evolution and adaptations in Antarctic marine and terrestrial environments.

[Read More](#)

[Hoofprints in Antarctica](#)

7 December 2016:

When Admiral Byrd took three cows south in 1933, the herd - and his expedition - made dairy history. Their tale of sponsorship, headlines, and plenty of milk highlights the extent to which polar expeditions have been reliant on sponsorship, and reveals one of the more unusual ways Antarctica has been put to use for commercial purposes.



A research paper on Byrd's cows by Hanne Nielsen, has just been published in *The Polar Journal*:

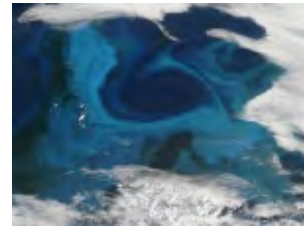
Nielsen, H. (2016) 'Hoofprints in Antarctica: Byrd, Media, and the golden Guernseys', *The Polar Journal*, pp. 1–16. [doi:10.1080/2154896X.2016.1253825](https://doi.org/10.1080/2154896X.2016.1253825).

[Read More](#)

[Community Review of Southern Ocean Satellite Requirements Published](#)

7 December 2016:

A community review paper, which highlights the current priority satellite data requirements of the Southern Ocean research and logistics community, has just been published. The report is sponsored by [SOOS \(the Southern Ocean Observing System\)](#), [CliC \(The Climate and Cryosphere project\)](#) and SCAR, and is published as an open-access article in the journal *Antarctic Science*.



Work on this review began back in 2014 as a joint initiative of SOOS, CliC and the [World Meteorological Organization Polar Space Task Group \(WMO PSTG\)](#). The aim was to identify the satellite data requirements for the Southern Ocean and compile this information into a community report of Southern Ocean satellite data requirements. Southern Ocean data users were invited to take part in a survey to voice their needs and provide feedback on data streams, access and validation issues and to point out where gaps in data existed. The survey was followed by extensive community input and review. The result was this publication.

Access the full [journal article on the Antarctic Science website](#).

[Read More](#)

[Delivering 21st century Antarctic and Southern Ocean science](#)

21 November 2016:

In recognition of the growing importance of Antarctic science and research in global debates, the international community came together in an unprecedented effort to define the highest-priority scientific questions that can be uniquely addressed by studying the region. This process began with the [first SCAR Antarctic and Southern Ocean Science Horizon Scan](#), which identified the most important scientific questions that will or should be addressed by research in and from the southern Polar Regions over the next two decades. This was followed by the [Antarctic Roadmap Challenges \(ARC\) project](#), led by COMNAP (the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programs) and supported by SCAR, which determined the steps necessary to enable the community to conduct research that will answer the critical questions.



Full results of the ARC project were published in the [Antarctic Roadmap Challenges book](#). As a next step, these results and conclusions have now been summarised in a peer-reviewed article, recently published in the online journal *Antarctic Science*. The article, "[Delivering 21st century Antarctic and Southern Ocean science](#)", is open access, enabling the widest possible dissemination.

[Read More](#)

Educational Resources

[Children's Book: Celebrating Antarctica - A Treaty Protecting a Continent](#)

Looking for a great resource to help young people learn about the Antarctic Treaty? "Celebrating Antarctica - A Treaty Protecting a Continent", authored by Julie Hambrook Berkman and Allen Pope, presents the Antarctic Treaty in a book illustrated by schoolchildren from around the world. The book has been produced as a pdf in over 19 languages and can be downloaded for free at <http://celebratingantarctica.tumblr.com>.



How does melting ice affect sea level: A simple demo

Contributed by: Louise Huffman, Director of Education and Outreach for the US Ice Drilling Program Office, Dartmouth College

When presenting to a large audience, or if you are looking for an easy hands-on activity to do with a classroom, this activity works well.

It is a common misconception with non-science audiences regardless of age, that ALL melting ice will raise sea level. This is a simple demonstration that can be used in almost any venue with almost any audience to demonstrate the difference between melting land-based ice (glaciers, ice sheets, etc.) and floating ice (sea ice, ice bergs, etc.). Audiences will consider how melting ice affects sea level by observing two models that are identical except for one factor: one will have ice on "land" and the other will have ice in the "sea." Directions for using the activity as a demonstration can be found on [the ANDRILL website](#).



If you have the opportunity to visit a classroom, this can easily become a hands-on activity that the students create by using two smaller sandwich-sized clear containers for each group of four students following the same directions in the link. Set-up this demo at the beginning of your presentation, have the audience predict the answer to the questions (how will melting land-based/floating ice affect sea level? Raise it? Lower it? Stay the same?) and then revisit the models at the end of your presentation to discuss the results.

Lessons learned from less-than-successful demos:

1. Stack as much "land-based" ice as possible on the rocks not touching the water to be sure the melt water is enough to raise the "ocean" level noticeably.
2. Be sure the lines drawn to mark ocean levels are drawn accurately and AFTER ice is added to the water
3. Put as much "floating ice" in the "ocean" water as possible but be sure it is truly floating and not grounded to the bottom.
4. If you have a short presentation and need the ice to melt quickly, place the containers near a window and/or add salt to the "ocean" water and "land" rocks and use small ice cubes or crushed ice. If you want it to melt slower (for example at a museum or all day event), use larger ice blocks and no salt.

If you have any questions, please contact [Louise Huffman](#).

Community News and Updates

Global survey on polar shipping and data collection

14 December 2016:

The [World Ocean Council \(WOC\)](#) and [EU-PolarNet](#) are reaching out to the global polar and ocean business community to identify opportunities to collaborate on data collection in support of improved science and sustainable development.

To advance this collaboration, the polar and ocean business community from all over the world is invited to participate in [the WOC/EU PolarNet SURVEY on vessels in polar regions](#). If you are part of the polar and ocean business community which includes shipping but also fishing, tourism, extractive industries (minerals, oil & gas) and other activities, whether or not you are in the EU, your input to this survey will be precious. We also invite you to spread the word if you know companies and industries in the Polar regions!



EU-PolarNet is the world's largest consortium of expertise and infrastructure for polar research, representing 22 research institutions from 17 European countries, supported by Horizon 2020. The WOC is the EU-PolarNet industry partner, working to foster and facilitate private sector interaction with the polar research community.

Expanding the scope and scale of polar ocean and atmosphere observations is essential to improved understanding, modelling, and predicting of conditions in these areas. This will in turn reduce risks to

industries operating in polar areas.

There are important opportunities for science and industry to collaborate in the use of 'ships of opportunity' to facilitate data collection and achieve the mutual benefits of increased and improved information from polar areas.

The present survey builds on the discussions on "Polar Region Sustainable Development: Business and Science Collaboration in the Arctic and Antarctic" at the recent WOC Sustainable Ocean Summit (SOS). The survey also contributes to the WOC Smart Ocean-Smart Industries program, which is working to systematically scale up industry involvement in data collection worldwide.

[TAKE THE SURVEY NOW.](#)

For more information, visit the [WOC website](#).

[APECS Annual Report 2015-2016 released](#)

7 December 2016:

[APECS \(the Association of Polar Early Career Scientists\)](#) has released its Annual Report for the period of October 2015 to September 2016.



The report covers the APECS leadership and National Committees in 2015-16, APECS event highlights, and reports on APECS projects, publications, webinars and other online activities.

[Access the full report](#) via the APECS website.

APECS has extended a special 'thank you' to the [Research Council of Norway](#), [UiT The Arctic University of Norway](#) and the [Norwegian Polar Institute](#) for supporting and hosting the APECS International Directorate in Tromsø. From February 2017, it will be hosted by [AWI \(the Alfred Wegener Institute\)](#) at their research centre in Potsdam, Germany.

What's coming up...

Next month look for SCAR's 2017-2022 Strategic Plan to be released, information on ESA's expanded satellite coverage of the Antarctic, updates on the 2018 and 2020 SCAR Conferences and more...

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