EMODnet-Geology

Geo-Seas International Conference Cork, Ireland 9-10 October 2012

Alan Stevenson (British Geological Survey) and the project team





What is EMODnet?

(European Marine Observation and Data Network)

- Established in 2007 by the European Commission
 - As part of the Integrated Maritime Policy Action Plan
 - To support 'Marine Knowledge 2020'
 - To support the aims of the Marine Strategy
 Framework Directive to achieve good environmental status in European waters by 2020
 - EC is advised by the Marine Observation and Data Expert Group (MODEG)



'EMODnet design principles'

- collect data once and use it many times
- develop standards across and within disciplines
- process and validate data at different levels. Structures are already developing at national level but infrastructure at sea-basin and European level is needed
- provide sustainable financing at an EU level so as to extract maximum value from the efforts of individual Member States
- build on existing efforts where data communities have already organised themselves
- develop a user-driven decision-making process for priorities
- accompany data with statements on ownership, accuracy and precision and
- recognise that marine data is a public good and discourage cost-recovery pricing from public bodies



EMODnet projects

- In 2008, the EC issued two calls for preparatory actions to test the 'proof of concept' for a full EMODnet project
- Funded by maritime policy preparatory action (not FP)
- First urEMODnet call subdivided into 'lots'
 - Hydrography/bathymetry
 - Geology
 - Biology
 - Chemistry
 - Physical properties
- Second call to establish a broadscale habitat map of Europe



EMODnet - Geology

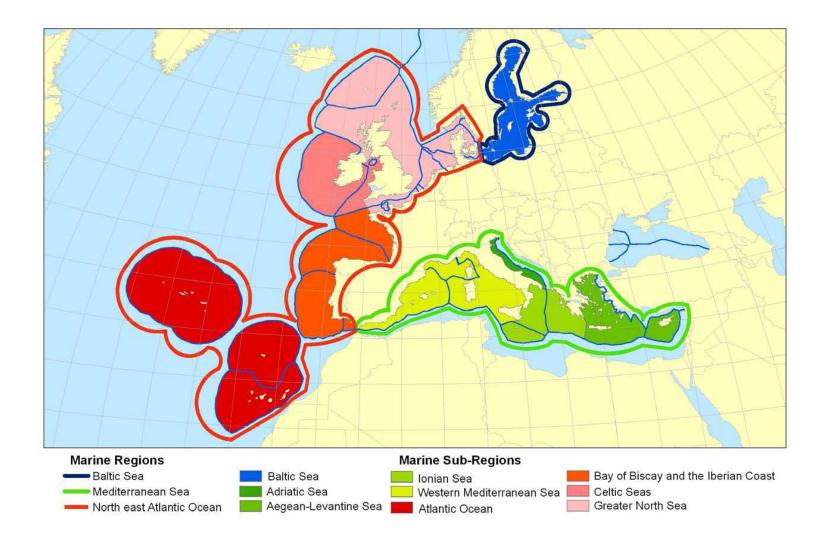
- 14 partners submitted proposal October 2008
 - Geological surveys of Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Ireland and the UK.
 - All partners are members of EuroGeoSurveys Marine Geology Expert Group
- Co-ordinated by NERC/BGS



Main deliverables at 1:1 million scale

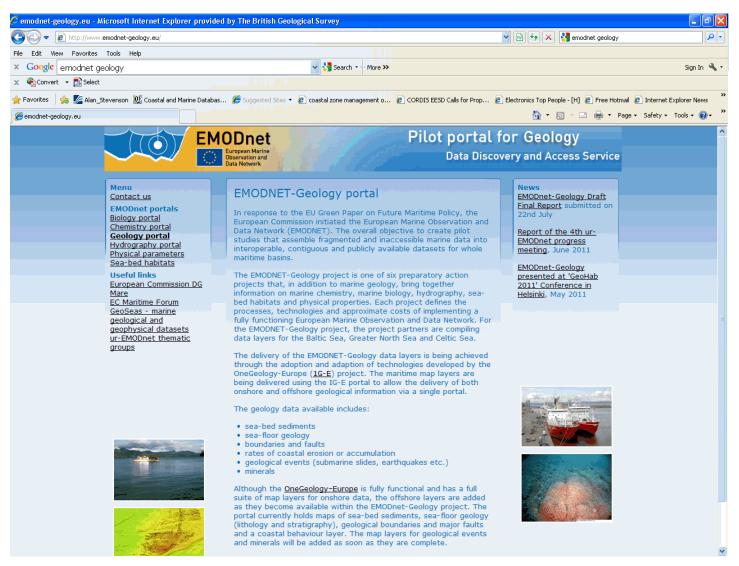
- Sea-bed sediments including rate of accumulation or sedimentation
- Sea-floor geology (age, lithology, origin)
- Boundaries and faults
- Rate of coastal erosion or sedimentation (coastal behaviour)
- Geological events and event probabilities (landslides, volcanic activity, earthquake epicentres)
- Seismic profiles (access to metadata/data Geo-Seas)
- Minerals (including aggregates, oil and gas)
- All map outputs added to One-Geology Europe





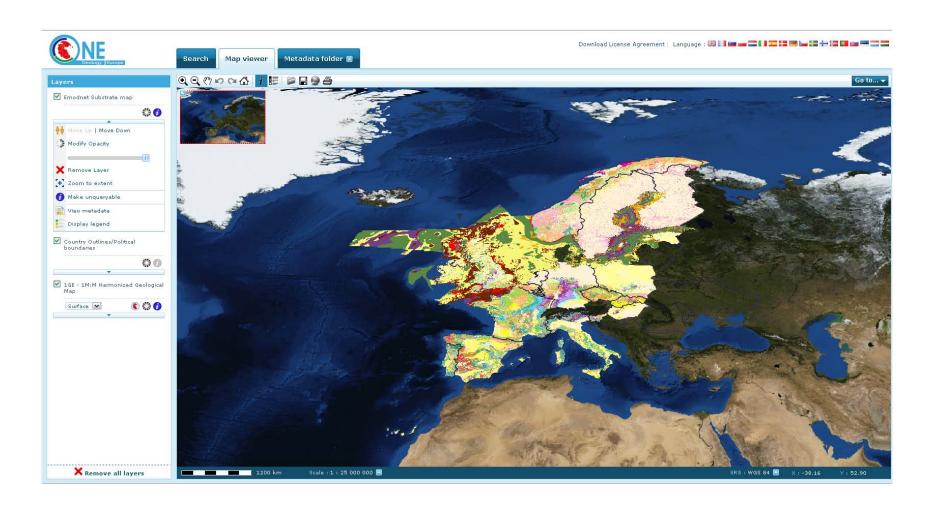


EMODnet-Geology website





OneGeology-Europe Portal



http://portal.onegeology.org/

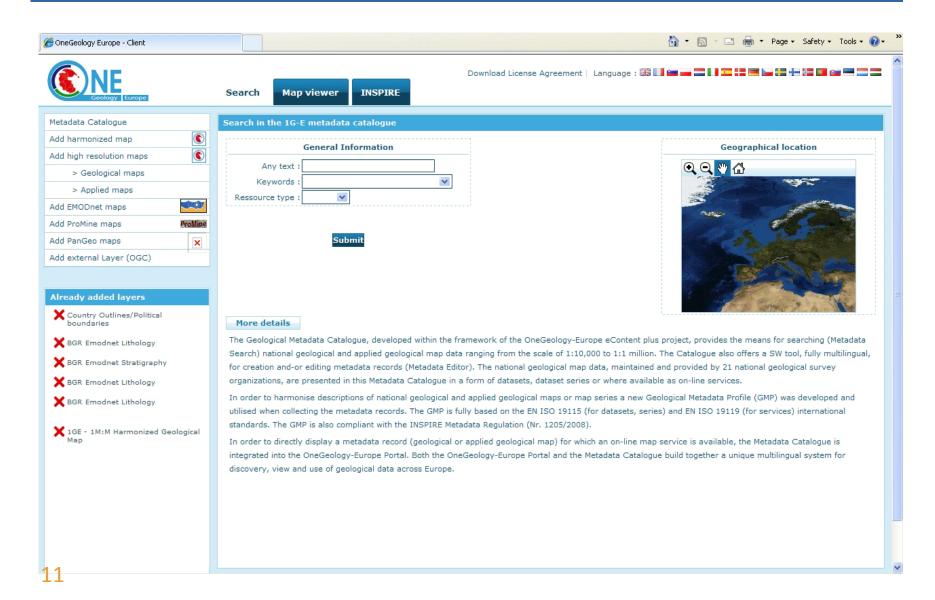


EMODnet-Geology and One-GeologyEurope

- Share methodologies and communications objectives
- Utilises the Geological Metadata Profile (GMP) based on ISO 19115 (data) and ISO 19119 (services) standards
- Uses GeoSciML (Geoscience Mark-up Language): INSPIRE standard for the exchange of geoscience interpretive (map) data over the internet
- Data standards are non-proprietory and provides WMS viewing and WFS download services compliant with INSPIRE implementation rules
- Delivering EMODNet-Geology maps which are fully integrated with other harmonised geological map layers
- OGE is registered as the European contribution to the geological layer for GEOSS and contributes to GMES.

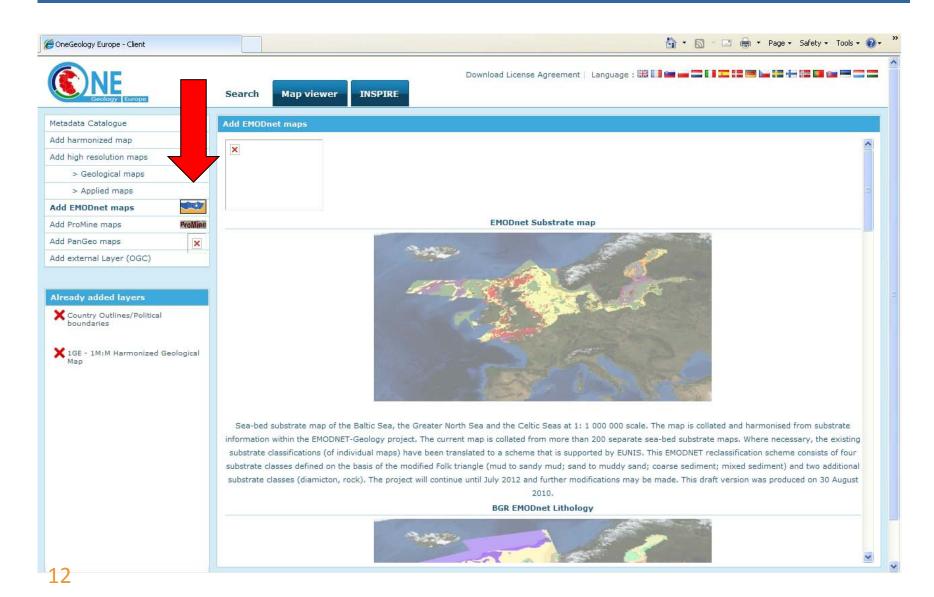


Search facility



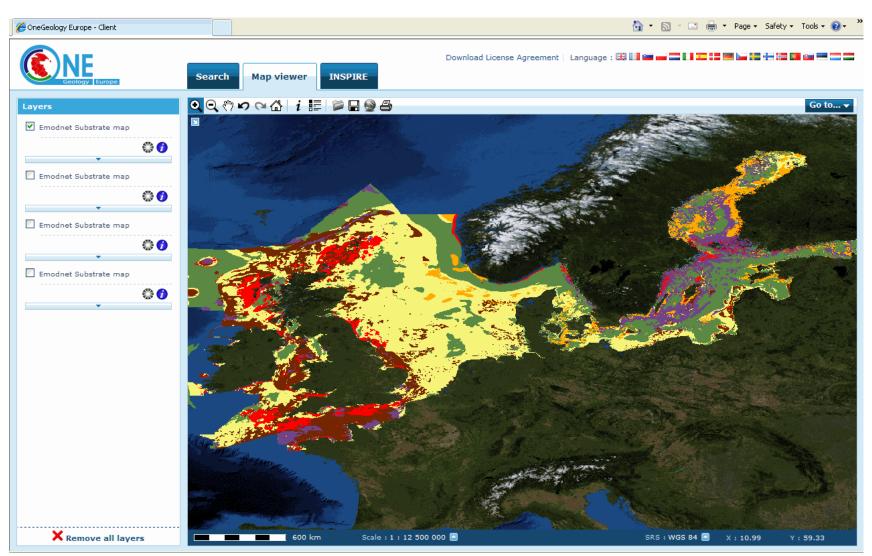


Map layers



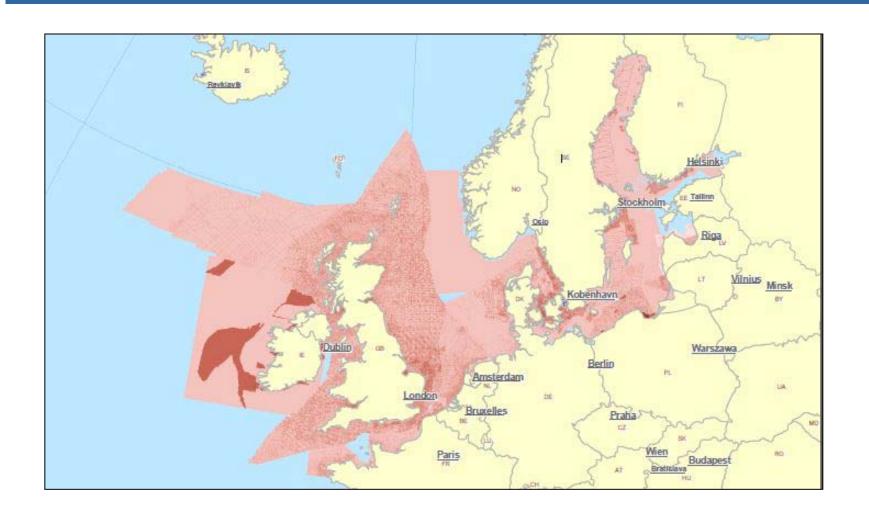


Sea-bed sediment layer





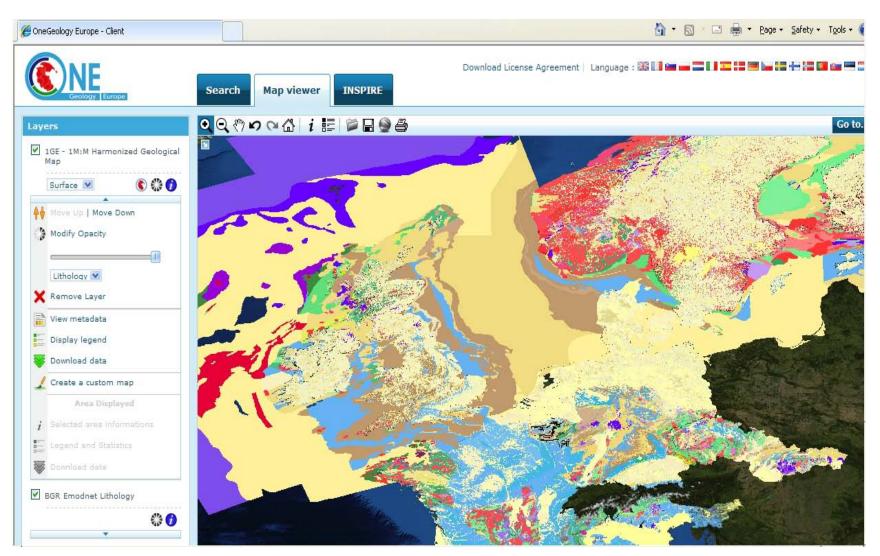
Confidence map



Confidence layer provides representation of quality, accuracy and completeness of the background data

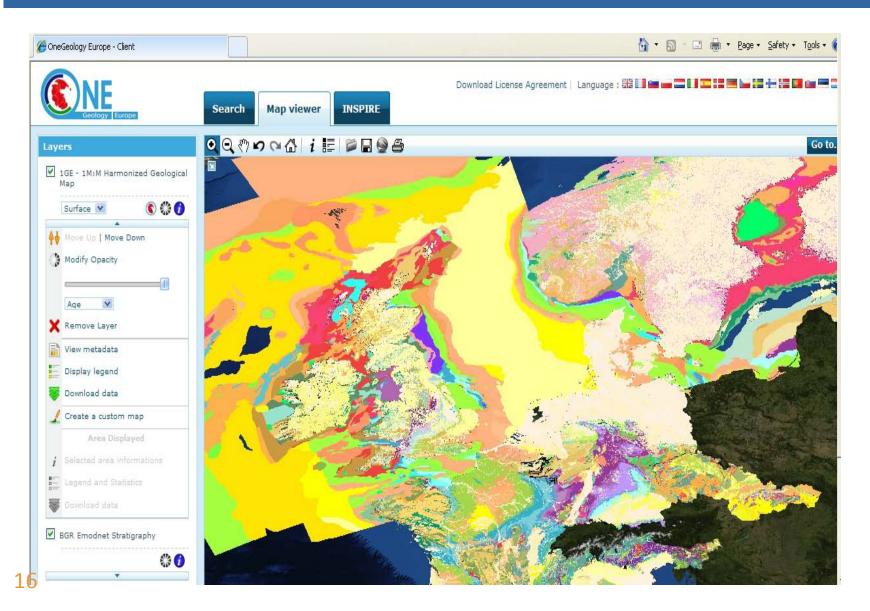


Bedrock lithology layer



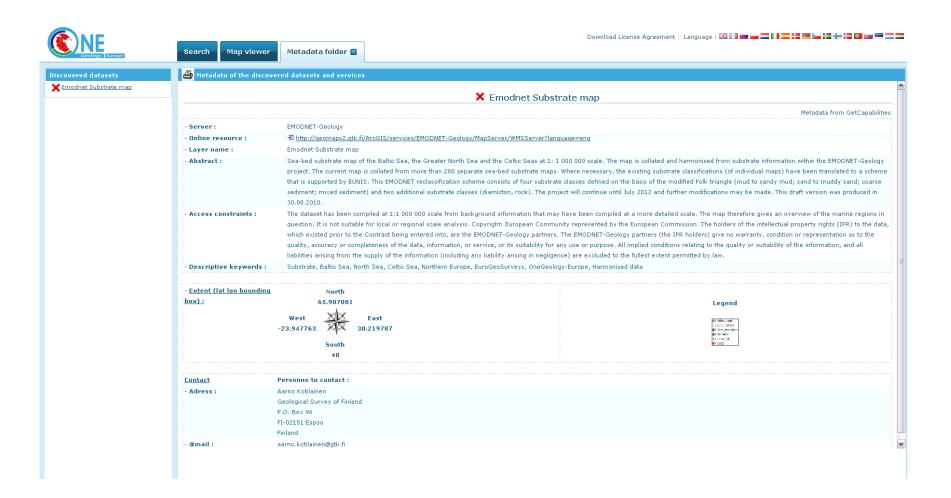


Bedrock stratigraphy layer





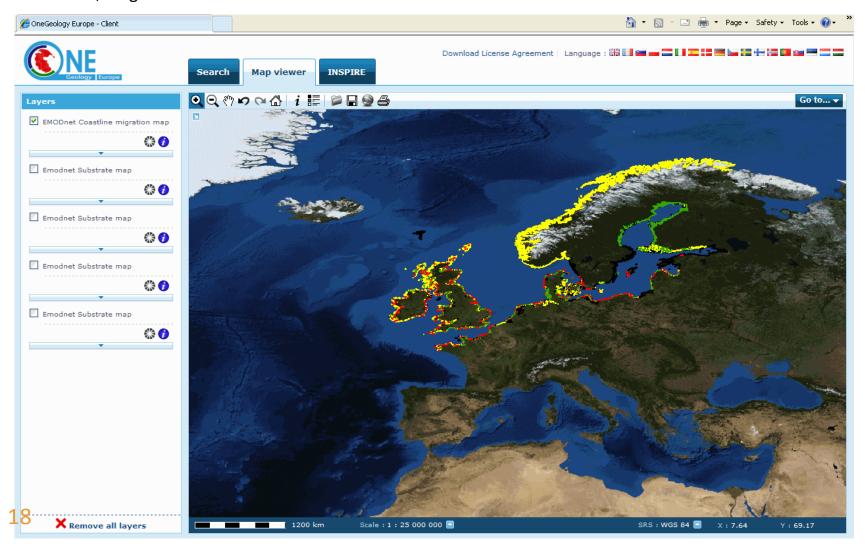
Metadata for each layer





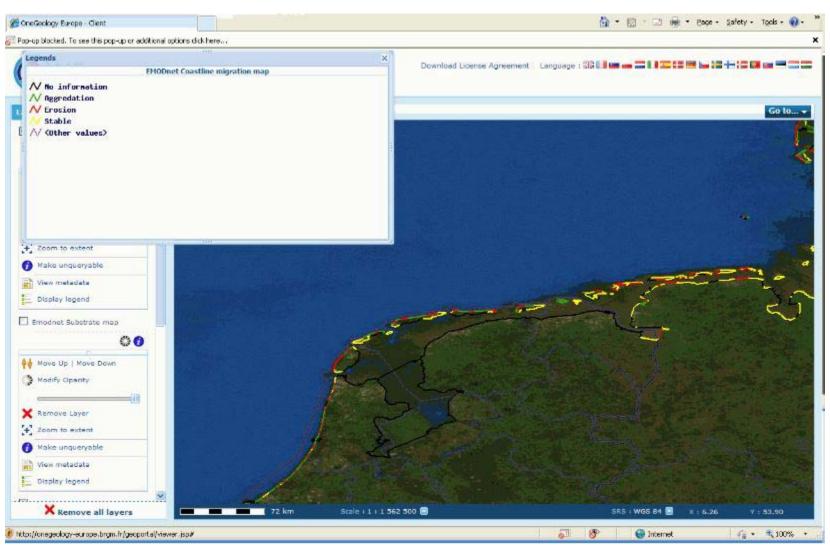
Coastal behaviour

EUROSION data used, complemented by data from Norway. Updates of EUROSION have been provided by Lithuania, Belgium and Poland



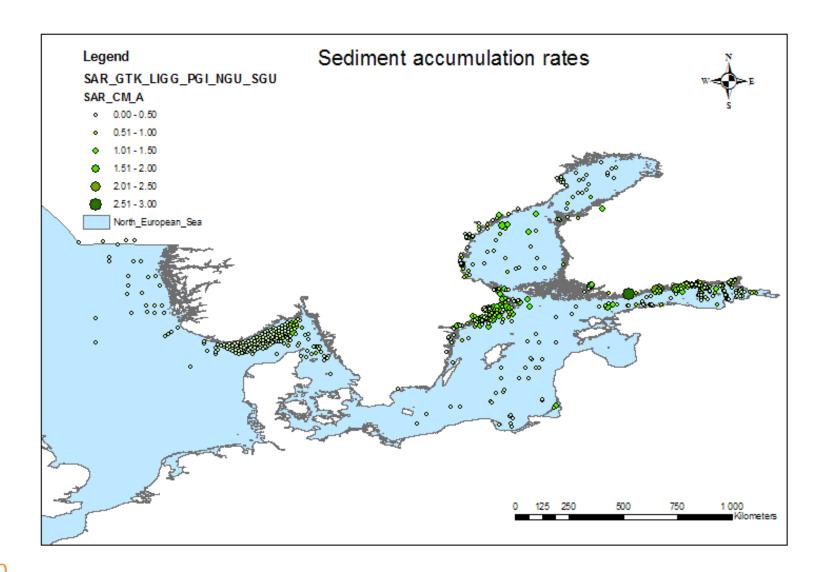


Coastal behaviour



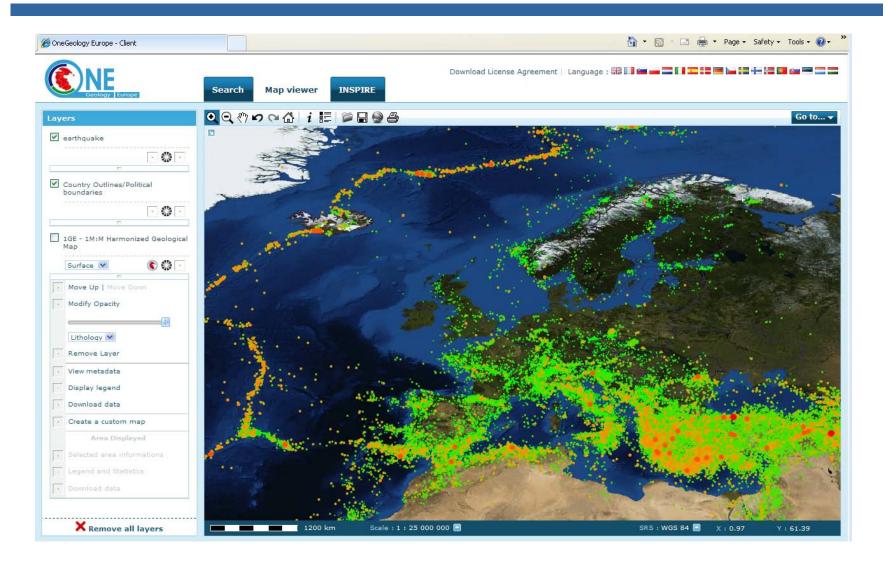


Sedimentation rates





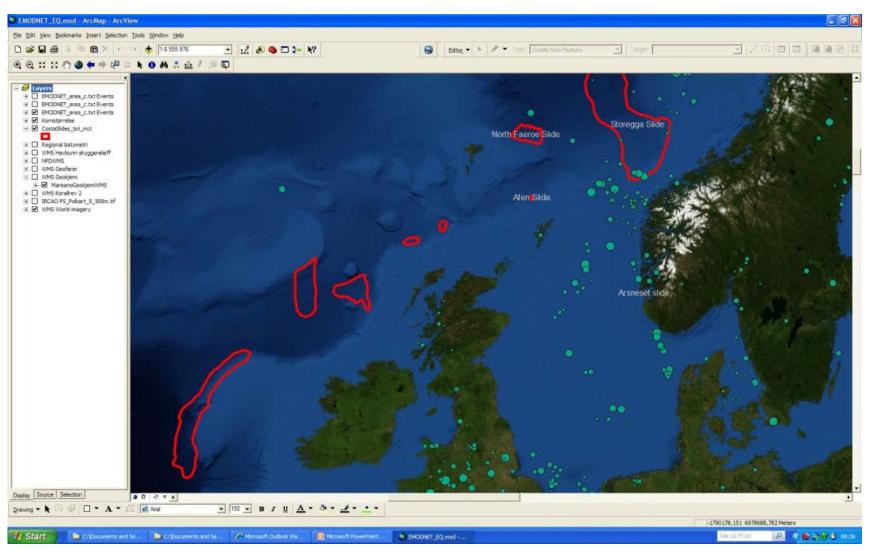
Earthquake data



Courtesy of European Mediterranean Seismological Centre (EMSC)

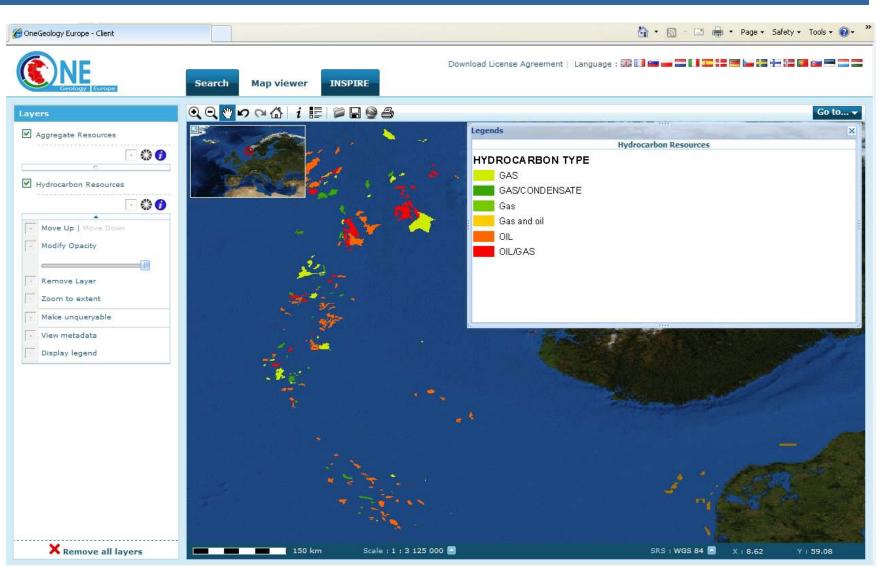


Submarine slides





Minerals & Aggregates



Who is using EMODnet-Geology outputs?

- National programmes
 - German Federal Fishing Authority
 - Finnish Initial Assessment on the Current State of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea (preparation of MSFD)
 - Lithuanian Ministry of Environment
- Other EC-funded projects
 - EUSeaMap
 - MARSUNO (Maritime Surveillance in the Northern Sea Basins)
 - BLAST (Bringing Land and Sea Together)
 - SEABED (Phosphorus from the seabed and water quality)
 - South Baltic Programme (OFFER Wind Energy in the Baltic Sea Region)
 - OneGeology-Europe
- Others
 - European Marine Sand and Gravel Group



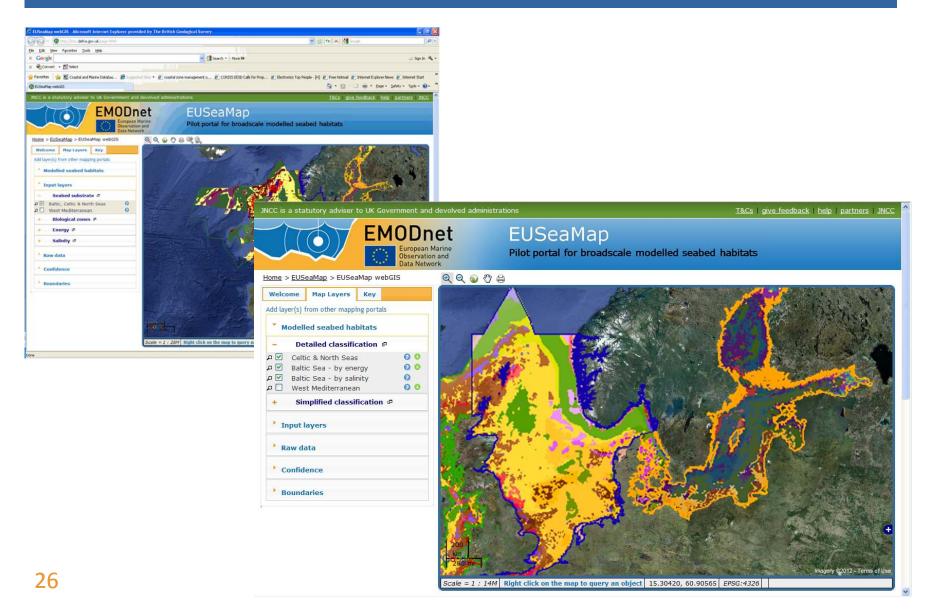
Impact

Maria Damanaki, European Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries speaking at opening of the EurOcean 2010 Conference

Making data easy to find is our first priority. Preparatory actions under the Integrated Maritime Policy have therefore been exploring how consortia of laboratories could set up thematic assembly groups that would gather data collected within one sea basin, process them and make them available to all stakeholders. For instance European national geological surveys have joined together to produce the first continuous seamless data layers of seafloor sediments in the Baltic, North Sea and Celtic seas. Another consortium is using this information to set up the first consoliated coherent European map of sea-bed habitats.

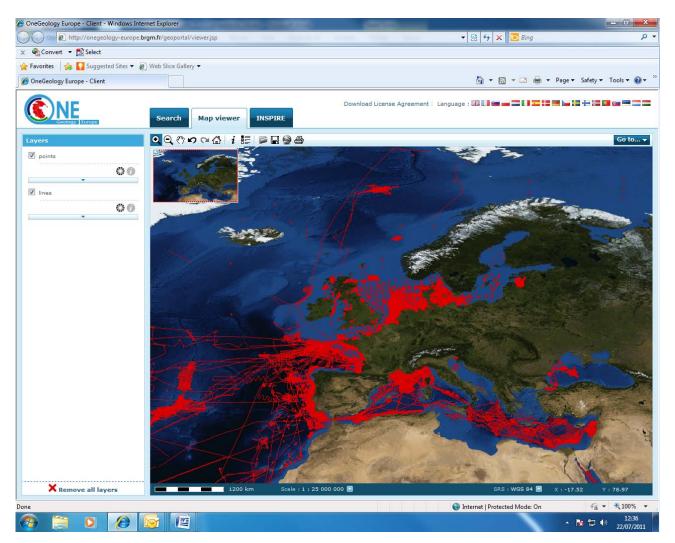


EUSeaMap



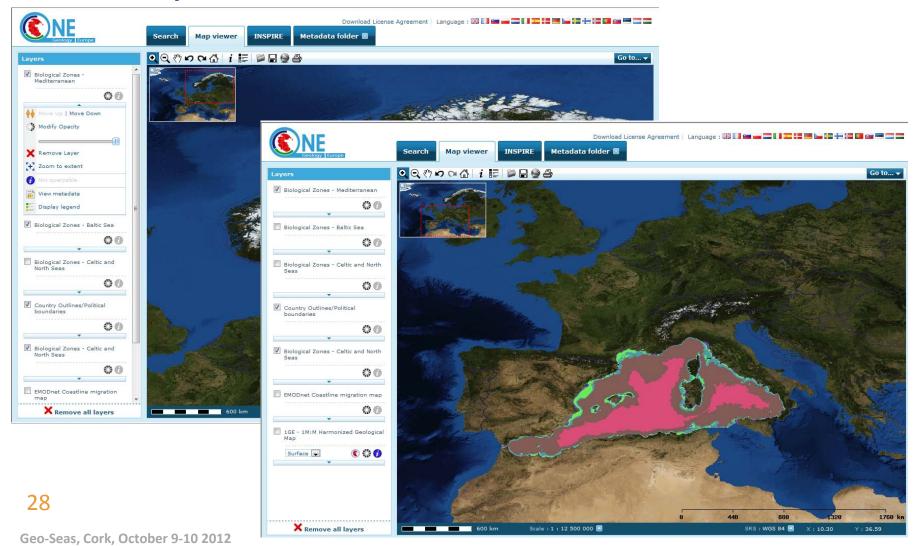


1G-E portal: importing WMS services from Geo-Seas



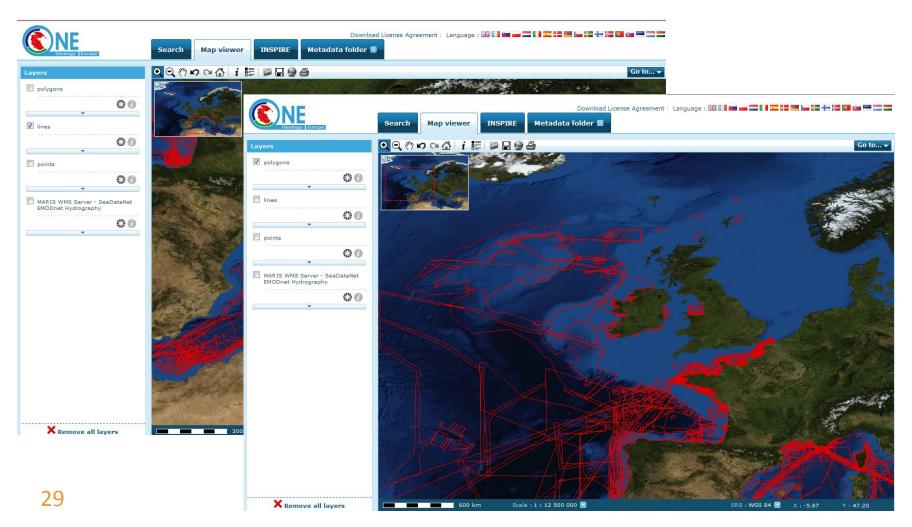


1G-E portal: importing WMS services from other EMODNET lots: EUSeaMap





1G-E portal: importing WMS services from other EMODNET lots: Hydrography





Final Report: Recommendations for full EMODnet

- expand areal coverage of the EMODnet-Geology maps (to include the Bay of Biscay and Iberian coast, Mediterranean, Black Sea, Norwegian Sea, Barents Sea, North East Atlantic, Eastern Gulf of Finland)
- highlight the significance of higher-resolution data quality (particularly multibeam echosounder bathymetry including backscatter)
- secure long-term updating of the geological maps
- improve the spatial resolution (sub-areas), building on the existing work



Final Report: Recommendations for full EMODnet

- increase the resolution of classification, and include different classification schemes for different users of geological data (e.g. bespoke particle-size analysis data for habitat mappers)
- provide coastal behavioural units in more detail (cliffy coasts, sand dunes, estuaries etc..) and incorporate temporal changes
- compile maps of geomorphological features
- include process related to geological data, especially relevant to mobile sediments on the sea floor and coastal units, and include time series (4D, climate change)
- include thematic maps for more users i.e. aggregate industry, renewable energy industry, fisheries, defence, etc.



Next phase

- Proposal submitted on 10th September
- 36 partners from 30* countries including all European seas.
- Building on preparatory phase but with more detail (1:250,000 scale) and added information (e.g coastal behaviour, Quaternary geology)

^{*}Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Germany, Denmark (and Faroes), Netherlands, Belgium, France, UK, Ireland, Iceland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Turkey, Cyprus and Malta



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