

# SCCOOS NEWS

SEPTEMBER 2013

**Southern California Coastal Ocean Observing System**

## In This Issue

1. August 2013 Activities
2. West Coast Oceanographic Data Integration Fellowship Opportunity
3. In Circulation....
4. GLIDER PALOOZA!!
5. Holly Bamford, National Ocean Service (NOS) Assistant Administrator Visits With SCCOOS
6. Red Waters Found Along Imperial and Coronado Strand Beaches
7. RFP: FY14 Marine Sensor & Other Advanced Observing Technologies Transition Project

## August 2013 Activities

Date	Activity	Host and Location
August 8, 2013	Holly Bamford Visits with SCCOOS	Scripps Institution of Oceanography La Jolla, CA
August 14, 2013	Beach Water Quality Workgroup meeting	Southern CA Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) Costa Mesa, CA
August 21, 2013	National Weather Service (NWS) San Diego Forecasters Meeting	NWS & SCCOOS La Jolla, CA
August 22, 2013	U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission Citizen Forum Meeting	USIBWC Imperial Beach, CA
August 27, 2013	NOAA SouthWest Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC) Open House	NOAA SWFSC La Jolla, CA
August 27, 2013	U.S. Mammal Commission Meeting	SCCOOS La Jolla, CA

## Southern California Coastal Ocean Observing System

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## West Coast Oceanographic Data Integration Fellowship Opportunity



SCCOOS, CeNCOOS and NANOOS will jointly host a one-year fellowship with the West Coast Governors Alliance (WCGA) Regional Data Framework (RDF) beginning this fall. This West Coast Oceanographic Data Integration Fellowship will be located at the SCCOOS program office at Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, CA. It will focus on the identification of priority regional management questions and information needs to be informed by West Coast oceanographic data products and the development and distribution of those products. The fellowship will be administered by California Sea Grant.

### *Time Table*

Applications are due September 26, 2013. Please note that there will be an independent selection process for this fellowship with an anticipated start date of October or early November, 2013.

Please indicate West Coast Oceanographic Data Integration Fellow in the application. Candidates who are considered for this fellowship, but not selected, may still be able to participate in the general host placement workshop organized by California Sea Grant.

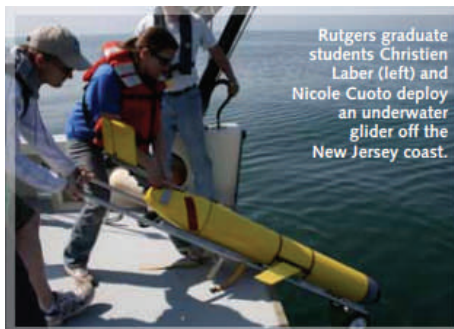
Please see the link for details

<http://www.csgc.ucsd.edu/EDUCATION/STATEFELLOW/StateFellowRFA2013-14.html>

## In Circulation...

Eric Terrill, Director of the Coastal Observing Research and Development Center (CORDC) and Technical Director of SCCOOS, worked with the BentProp Project using a REMUS AUV to find downed WWII aircraft in Palau. The goal was to locate the planes, find pilots MIA, and repatriate their remains back to the U.S.

An article about this was written in the [Sept 2013](#) Popular Science Issue



Rutgers graduate students Christien Laber (left) and Nicole Cuoto deploy an underwater glider off the New Jersey coast.

An article highlighting how the collaboration of MARACOOS's (Mid-Atlantic Regional Association for Coastal Ocean Observing Systems) with local fisherman can result ground-truthing fisherman's observations in near-real time.

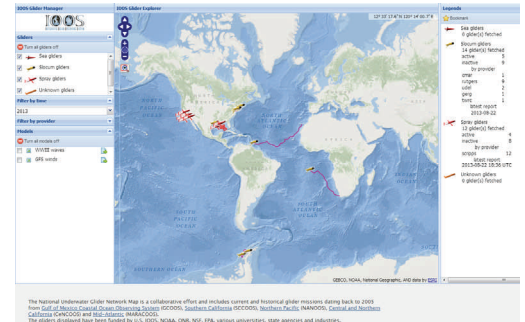
[The article](#) in the publication, National Fisherman, is a great example of Ocean Observing capabilities.

## Glider Palooza!!

In September, MARACOOS, on US IOOS' behalf, is coordinating the deployment of 8-11 gliders, from 3 of the IOOS RAs (NERACOOS, MARACOOS, SECOORA) and with Canada's Ocean Tracking Network (OTN). The East Coast gliders will be deployed for a number of varying missions, all will be collecting oceanographic data that could be valuable for the forecasting of Hurricanes.

Glider data can...

1. Provide an extensive network through peak time for Fall storms and provide the NWS a temporary "surge" capacity
2. Provide a unique data set (real-time & hindcast) modelers can use for years
3. Provide uniform data over ecological scales
4. Provide a demo for the potential national glider network in the future
5. Provide insight into cold pool development
6. Provide information on fish and mammal migrations



Note, while this gliderpalooza is focused on the east coast. IOOS RAs and other non-Federal partners in the Gulf of Mexico, West Coast, Alaska, and Hawaii are also routinely deploying gliders.

All IOOS affiliated gliders are displayed on the [IOOS Glider Asset Map](#). The Scripps Spray Glider Lab, headed by Dan Rudnick, has the longest running sustained program of glider observations. Dan's gliders have been occupying 3 lines since 2006 off the Southern California coast. His gliders are displayed on the [SCCOOS website](#), alongside his [SoCal Niño Index product](#).

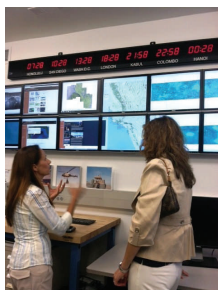
## Holly Bamford Visits Scripps Institution of Oceanography



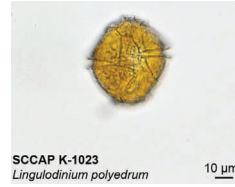
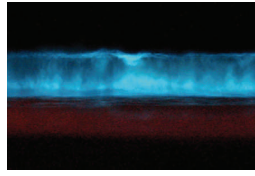
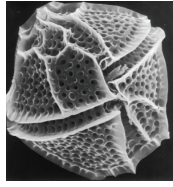
Assistant Administrator, Dr. Bamford oversees the National Ocean Service (NOS), which serves as the lead federal agency providing science-based solutions to address evolving economic, environmental, and social pressures on our oceans and coasts. During her visit she spent going through glider operations with Dan Rudnick at the SIO Spray Glider Lab, learned about the capabilities of instrumentation developed by CORDC (Coastal Observing Research and Development Center), got more familiar with the network of CDIP (Coastal Data and Information Program) wave buoys, and met with SCCOOS program staff to discuss developing more collaborative strategies when vying for funding.



SCCOOS looks forward to working alongside NOS on messaging our voice that promotes sustaining ocean observations and increases programmatic coordination.



## Red Waters Found Along Imperial and Coronado Strand Beaches



Red to brownish-red waters have recently persisted along Imperial and Coronado Strand Beaches. The dinoflagellate responsible for the discolored water is *Lingulodinium polyedrum*. Areas where the red waters are observed during the day can bioluminescence at night, producing a striking blue color when agitated from breaking waves, swimming fishes and even the movement of your hands and feet. This bloom began around the first of August and could last for several weeks to a couple of months. To [read more](#) about *Lingulodinium polyedrum* and our monitoring efforts, see below for answers to commonly asked questions and visit these websites:

### **Will the water make me sick?**

The water is not harmful to swim in though increased ear and sinus infections have been reported during blooms. This is most likely due to increased bacteria that are associated with increased amounts of organic material produced and degraded during bloom conditions. Swimmers may reduce their risk for infections by rinsing their ears and any wounds after exposure, drying their ear canals with an equal mixture of isopropyl alcohol and 2% acetic acid, and seeking prompt medical attention if any signs of infection develop.

*Lingulodinium polyedrum* is a known producer of yessotoxin, an algal toxin that can accumulate in filter feeding organisms such as mussels and some fishes, but no human deaths or poisoning have been reported due to yessotoxin. Keep in mind, you can not drink enough seawater to make yourself sick from this toxin or other algal toxins currently found in California coastal waters.

### **Why do dinoflagellates bioluminesce?**

Bioluminescence is a light produced through an enzymatic chemical reaction within the cells of *Lingulodinium polyedrum* when they are agitated at night. One theory for the bioluminescence is that the light both deters grazers of the dinoflagellates, and also attracts the predators of the grazers which are mostly visually oriented organisms such as fish ("burglar hypothesis").

## **RFP: FY14 Marine Sensor & other Advanced Observing Technologies Transition Project**

The U.S. IOOS Program and the NOAA Ocean Acidification Program are seeking to jointly fund projects, subject to the availability of funds, which advance new or existing marine sensors and other observing technologies that address long standing and emerging coastal observing challenges. The projects will be focused on those sensors and other observing technologies for which there are demonstrated operational end-users who commit to integrated, long term use of those technologies and open data sharing. Funding will be targeted to marine sensors and other observing technologies that are beyond their research phase, with specific emphasis on transition and life cycle costs, including data management, overall operations, and maintenance expenses. The Programs are seeking Letters of Intent (LOIs) from prospective investigators relating how their project ideas align with either of two topic areas: 1) a very broad topic of marine sensor transitions, and 2) a narrower topic of ocean acidification observing technologies to better serve the ocean observing needs for impacted or potentially vulnerable industries or stakeholders (e.g., fisheries, coral reef conservation, state agencies, others).

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For more information regarding this RFP please go to:

<http://www.grants.gov/view-opportunity.html?oppId=240175>

**Letters of Intent, which are required, are due November 1.**