Research vessels as essential tools for ocean exploration and data acquisition

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What makes a research ship special?

- HMS *Endeavour* (1769-81) and HMS *Challenger* (1872-6) vessels refitted for purpose.
- 2nd half 20th century : oceanographic research disciplines became much more demanding and specific in their requirements.
- Some needs are unique to certain disciplines, others like collecting seawater samples & CTD profiling are more universal.
- Varied disciplines are nowadays often pursued on the same research cruise.
- Consequently the design of these vessels is a complex exercise in balancing conflicting discipline-specific functions.
- It is now potentially a much more costly and complex solution to convert an existing vessel than to build a new research ship.



Current and Future Ocean Science addresses major societal relevant issues

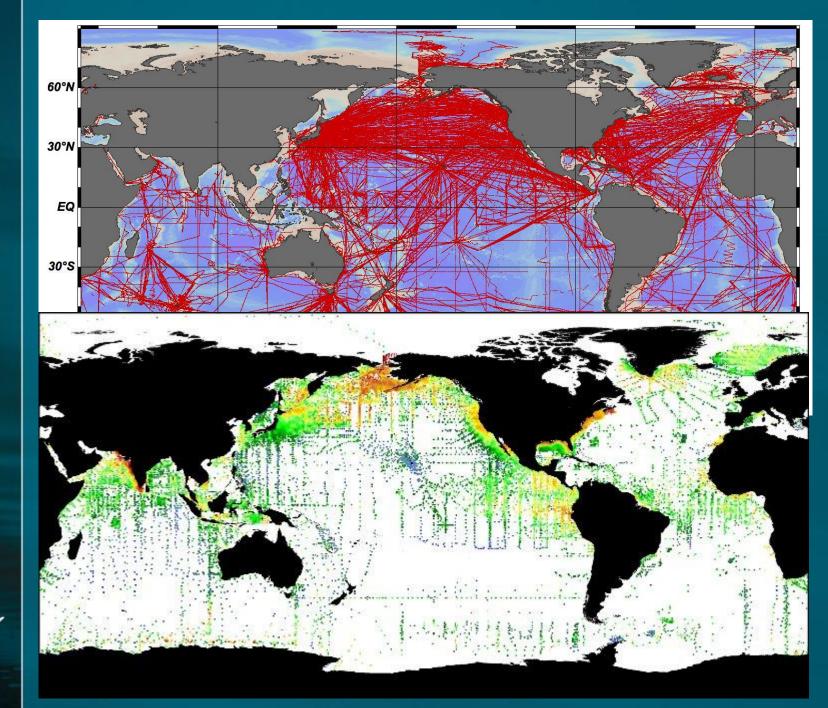
Pollution control

Declining fish stocks and development aquaculture Climate change and the role oceans play in it Ecosystem health and sustainability Management of natural resources Marine impacts on human health (HAB) Predictability of marine hazards & maritime safety

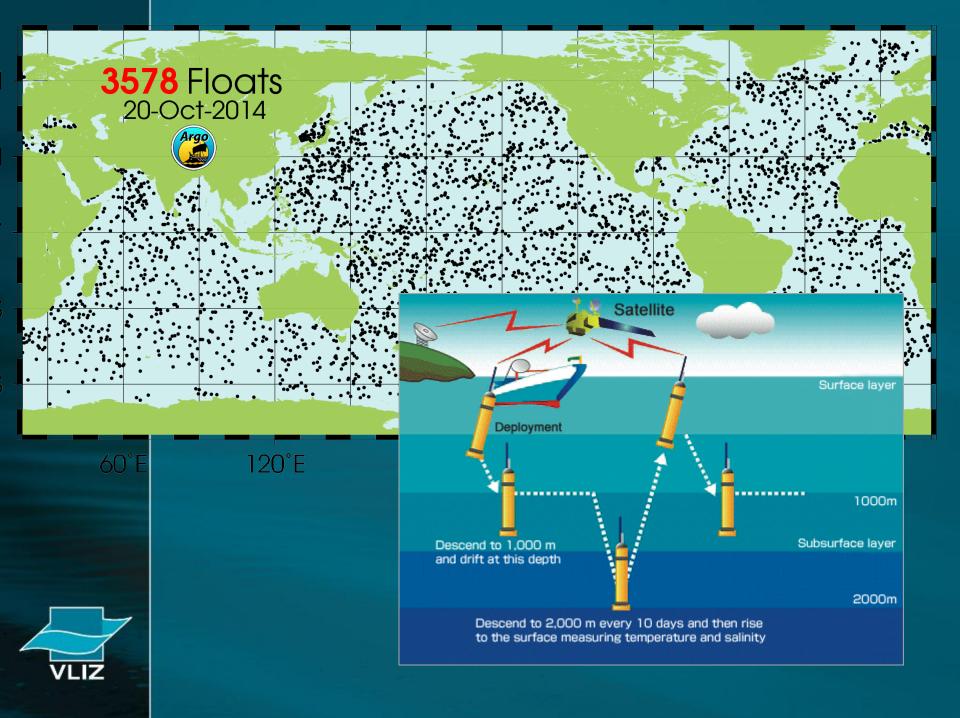
Multi/Interdisciplenary challenges : biological, chemical, physical and geological disciplines plus air-sea interaction & atmospheric sciences



Basic and exploratory research is still needed, especially in areas like WIO.



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New & Innovative Technologies



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AUV



Why do we still need ships?

- Other advanced technologies still require a ship as platform (flowcytometer, Video Plankton, ROV)
- Biological & Geophysical surveys & sampling
- Standard & complex chemical measurements
- Deployment & recovery of (large) autonomous vehicles
- Deep ocean variability <2000m
- Large scale & process studies (spatial & suite of parameters)
- Maintenance of moorings & ocean (floor) observatories
- Calibration & Ground truthing for autonomous technologies and remote sensing (satelite measurements)
- Continuation of established time series
- Field testing of new technologies
- Training students in ocean sciences



RV Mtafiti

Underway water measurements of S & T Meteo station Echosounder (200 & 33kHz) CTD winch profiles of S & T (300m wire, 1 ton) Starboard davit + winch (300m, 2tons) Portside A-frame + winch (300m, 1ton) Workboat

2 Labs



RV Mtafiti

All standard small equipment

- Various planktonnets
- Bottom sampling (van veen & boxcorer)
- Water sampling (niskin bottle manual closure)
- CTD profiling
- 3m beamtrawl and ottertrawl (benthic fishfauna)
- Diving operations
- Bird & sea mammal counting

Limited to

Echosounder 200kHz – 200m / 33kHz – 1500m "vertical" sampling : approx. 200-250m "horizontal" sampling : 100m max.



Know the costs

- Crewing (fixed)
- Fuel (variabel)
- Maintenance & Repair (fixed & variabel)
- Insurances, harbor&pilot taxes, certification/inspection, shore

staff, food, shore power, telecommunication,.....

Calculate daily rate or a rate/cruise

Marry scientific wishes & financial constraints



Planning a science cruise

- Good scientific question
- What & where
 - determines time at sea
 - Transit times & fuel consumption
- Know the science party
- Have technicians onboard
- Dedicated crew with ownership
- Technical failures, foul weather & unexpected observations
 - Carefully select the PI (campaign leader icw Master)



Planning for a sailing schedule

- ask individual teams for time at sea and construct a schedule with different cruises
- Offer time at sea at certain locations and ask for participation

Allow downtime for regular maintenance
Look for partnership in using costly shiptime



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International Research Ship Operators IRSO

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