

Building an information system for managing multidisciplinary open access data on seamounts within Portuguese waters

Inês Farias¹, Guida Camacho¹, Aida Campos¹, Gabriel David², Miriam T. Guerra¹, Victor Henriques¹, Alessandro Marraccini¹, Artur Rocha², Antonina dos Santos¹

¹ Instituto Português do Mar e da Atmosfera, I.P. (IPMA), Portugal.
 ² Instituto de Engenharia de Sistemas e Computadores, Tecnologia e Ciência (INESC TEC), Portugal.

The deep-sea is Earth's final frontier for exploration, hence the conservation, management, and sustainable use of its resources are among the most critical and pressing ocean issues today [1].

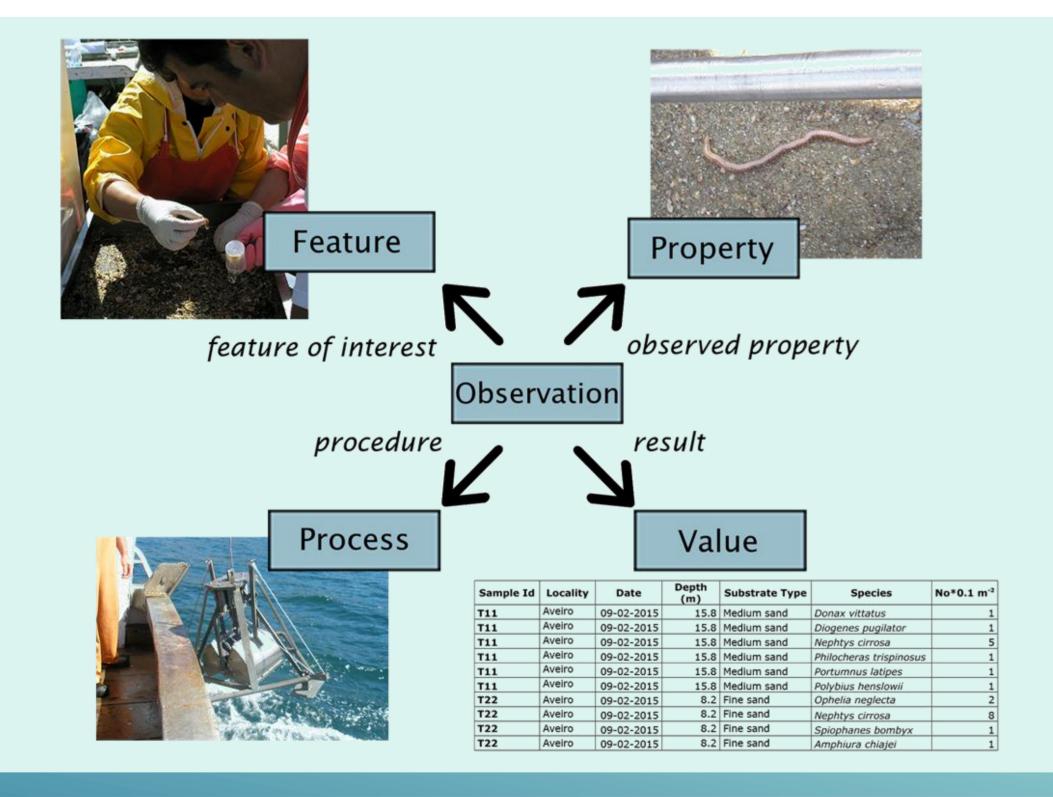
Seamounts are areas with special characteristics where industrial fisheries are targeting resident fish aggregations.

SeaBioData (a)

Portuguese Seamounts
Biodiversity Data
Management

Information system for organising and storing marine information

LABORATORY FIELD Data acquisition Data acquisition Data analysis and validation Recording on digital Recording on digital support support **OPEN ACCESS DATABASE** Dissemination Availability for further Data long-term analysis and validation storage Data management Starting point for new investigations



System characteristics

- Data collected during BIOMETORE's surveys (b).
- Data sets are georeferenced and time stamped.
- Data can be uploaded directly from the mobile application LabTablet.
 - Design follows MoReq2010® [2].
 - Metadata models follow the INSPIRE directive [3].
- Conceptual domain model follows *Observations and Measurements (O&M)* specification [4, 5]: *Observation* is the act of measuring the *value* of a *property* that is attributed to a *feature*, using a *process*.

SeaBioData's avail

To provide innovative and imperative tools for marine research.

To promote links between the scientific community and other stakeholders related to the marine environment.

To ensure the data management, long-term preservation, and open access to high quality marine data.

Ultimately, to improve the ability to assess and predict the environmental status in Portuguese marine waters.

Footnotes: (a) Portuguese Seamounts Biodiversity Data Management, EEAGrants, PT02_Aviso5_0002; (b) Biodiversity in Seamounts: the Madeira-Tore and Great Meteor, EEAGrants, PT02_Aviso2_0001

Acknowledgements: Inês M. Dias and Lígia F. de Sousa for the poster design.

References: [1] Clark, M.R., et al. (2006). Seamounts, deep-sea corals and fisheries: vulnerability of deep-sea corals to fishing on seamounts beyond areas of national jurisdiction. UNEPWCMC, Cambridge, UK, 80 pp. [2] EC (2011). MoReq2010, Modular Requirements for Records Systems – Core services & plug-in modules (version 1.1), DLM Forum Foundation. 524 pp. [3] EC (2007). Council Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE). OJ L108/1. [4] Cox, S. (2013). Geographic Information – Observations & Measurements. Tech. Rep. OGC and ISO 19156:2011(E), Open Geospatial Consortium. 46 pp. [5] Schleidt, K., et al. (2014). Guidelines for the use of Observations Measurements and Sensor Web Enablement related standards in INSPIRE: Annex II and III data specification development. Tech. Rep. D2.9.v2.0, INSPIRE Cross Thematic Working Group on Observations & Measurements. 93 pp.





