



# Marine, Coastal and Polar Systems:

## Polar Regions And Coasts in the Changing Earth System (PACES II) (2014–2019)

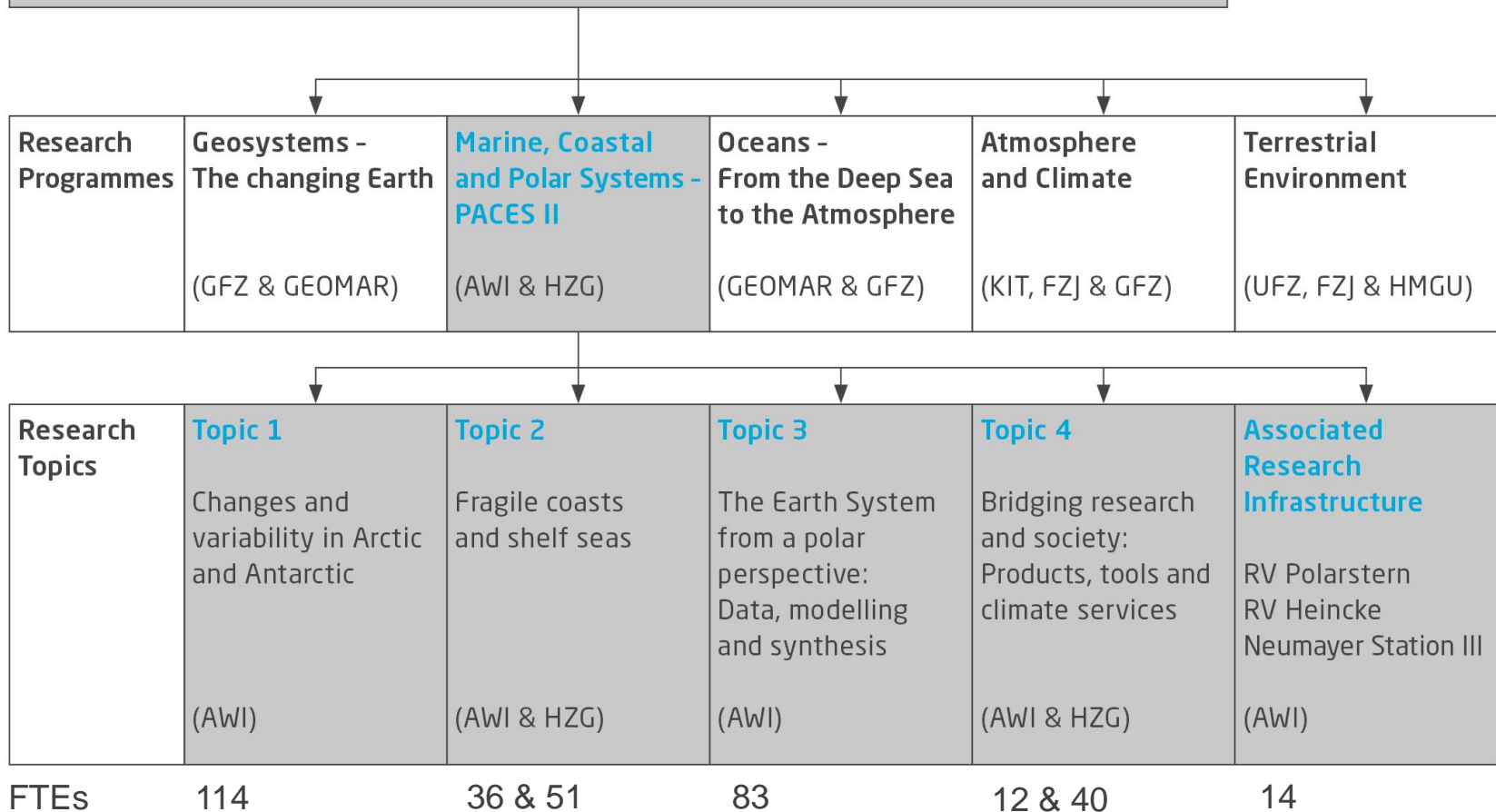
Thomas Jung, program spokesperson

- Polar regions and coasts are key components of the changing the Earth System
- Both are strongly influenced by human activities
- Anthropogenic change matters
- Fascinating scientific arenas

- Earth system dynamics and risks
- Availability of water and water management
- **Climate variability and climate change**
- **Ecosystem dynamics and biodiversity**
- Sustainable use of resources
- **Socio-economic dimension of global change**

## Helmholtz Research Field: Earth and Environment

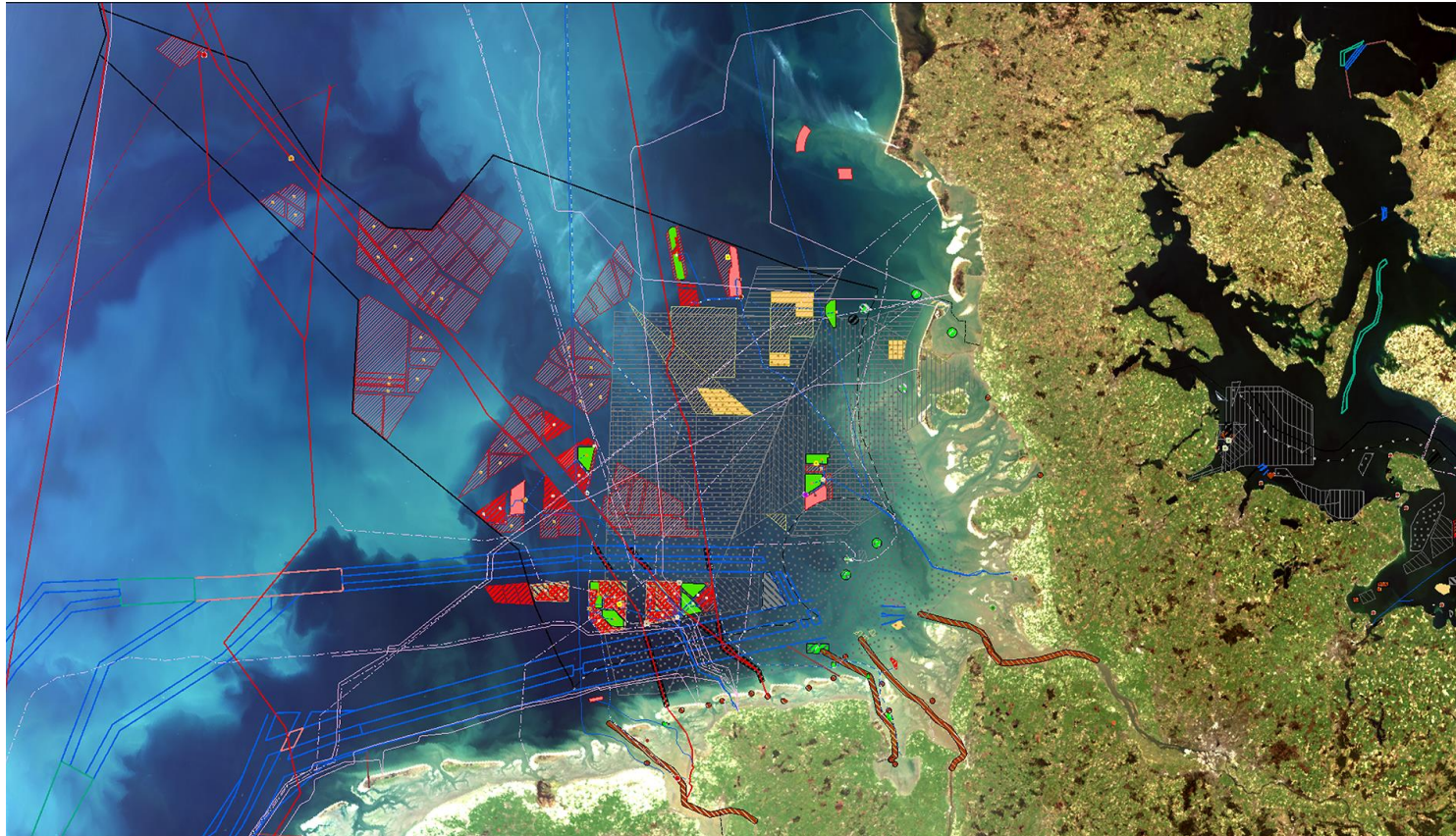
HELMHOLTZ



## The Polar Atmosphere and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate

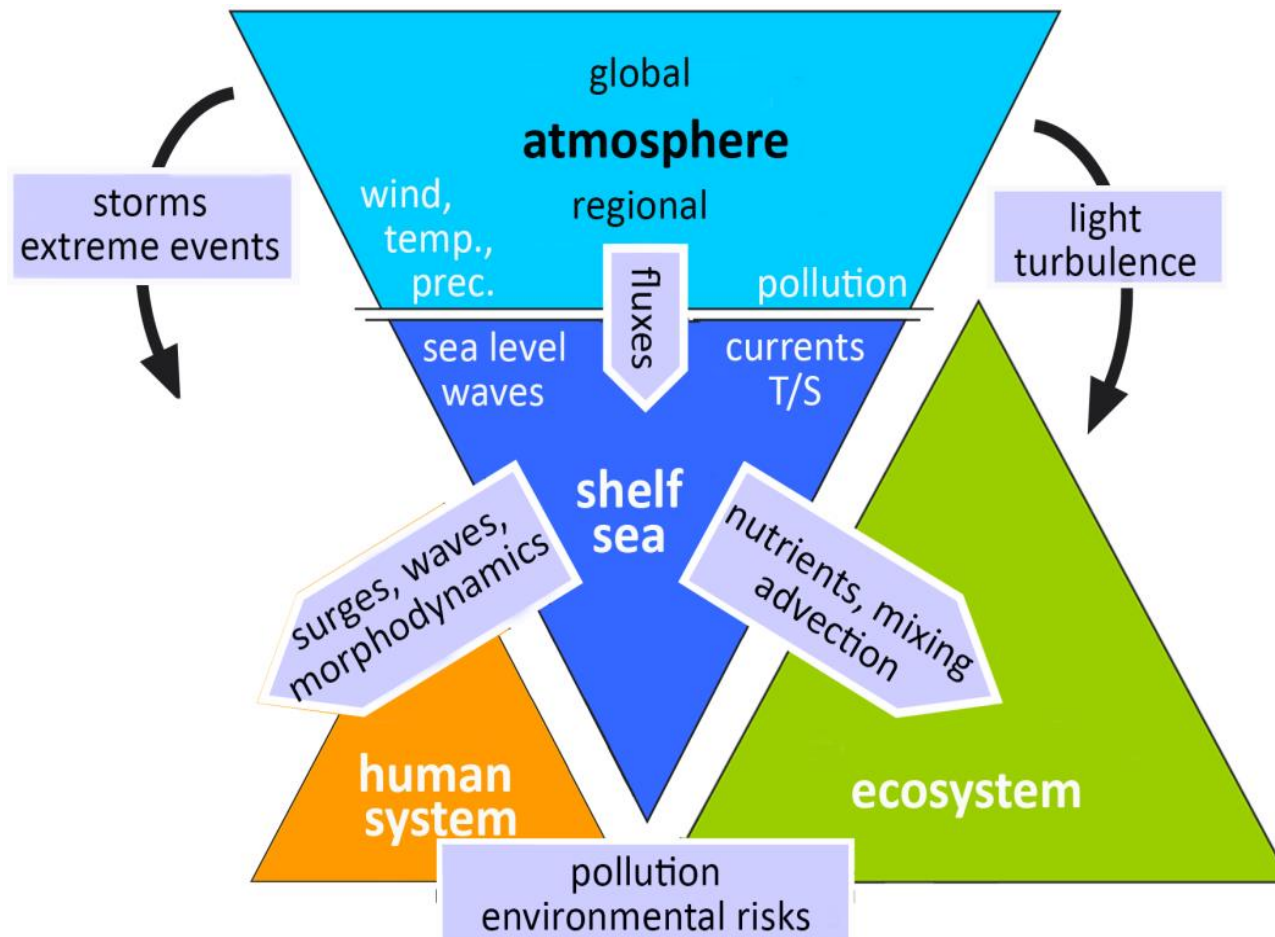


## Fragile Coasts and Shelf Seas



# Topic 2: *Natural sciences domain*

What are drivers of variability, both human and natural, in coastal and shelf sea systems?



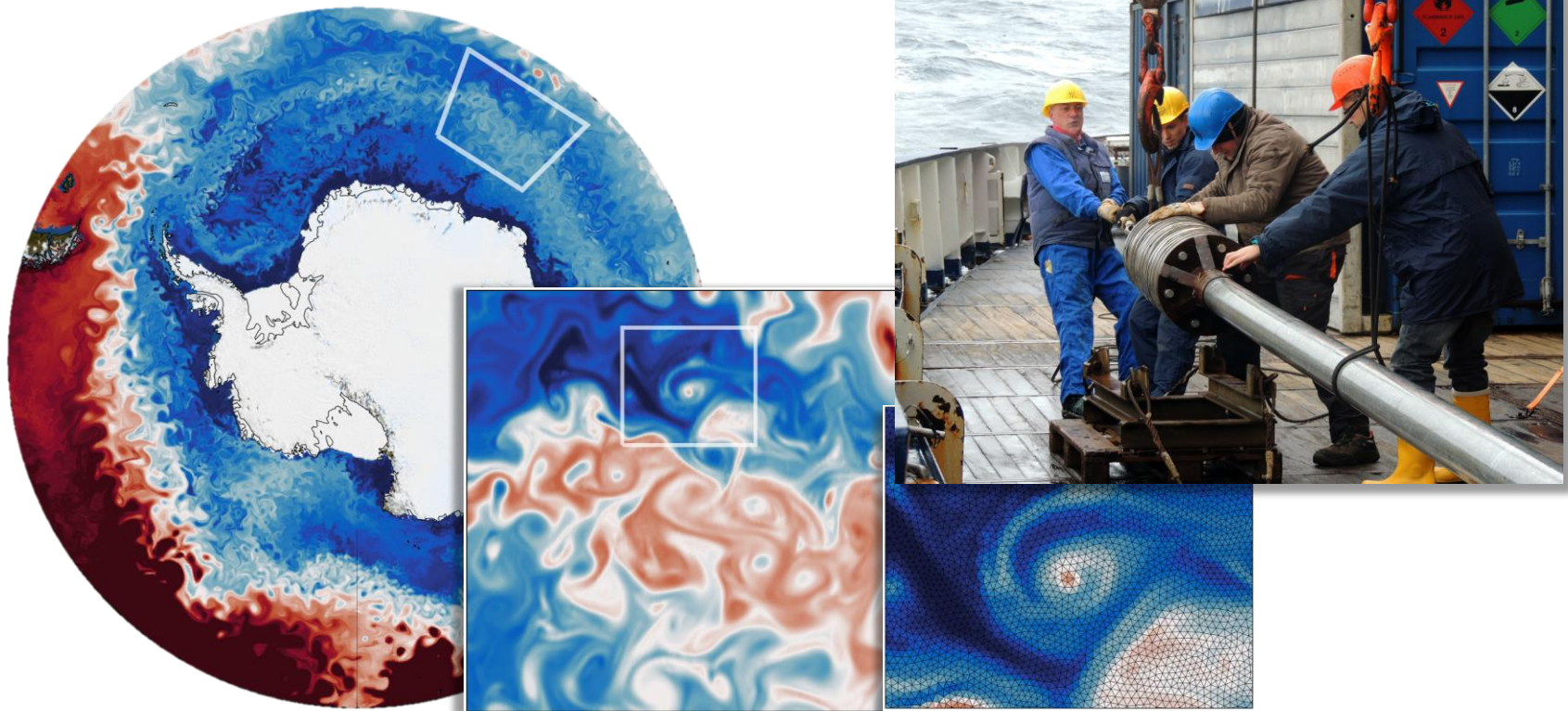
# Topic 2: Themes

- Regional climate change in coastal systems, long-term ecological monitoring
- Species interactions, food webs, modeling of coastal ecosystems under natural and anthropogenic forcing
- Evolution and adaptation in cold-water ecosystems
- Status and role of sea floors in coastal systems
- Small-scale physical processes and their influence on ecosystems



# Topic 3

## The Earth System from a Polar Perspective: Data, Modelling and Synthesis

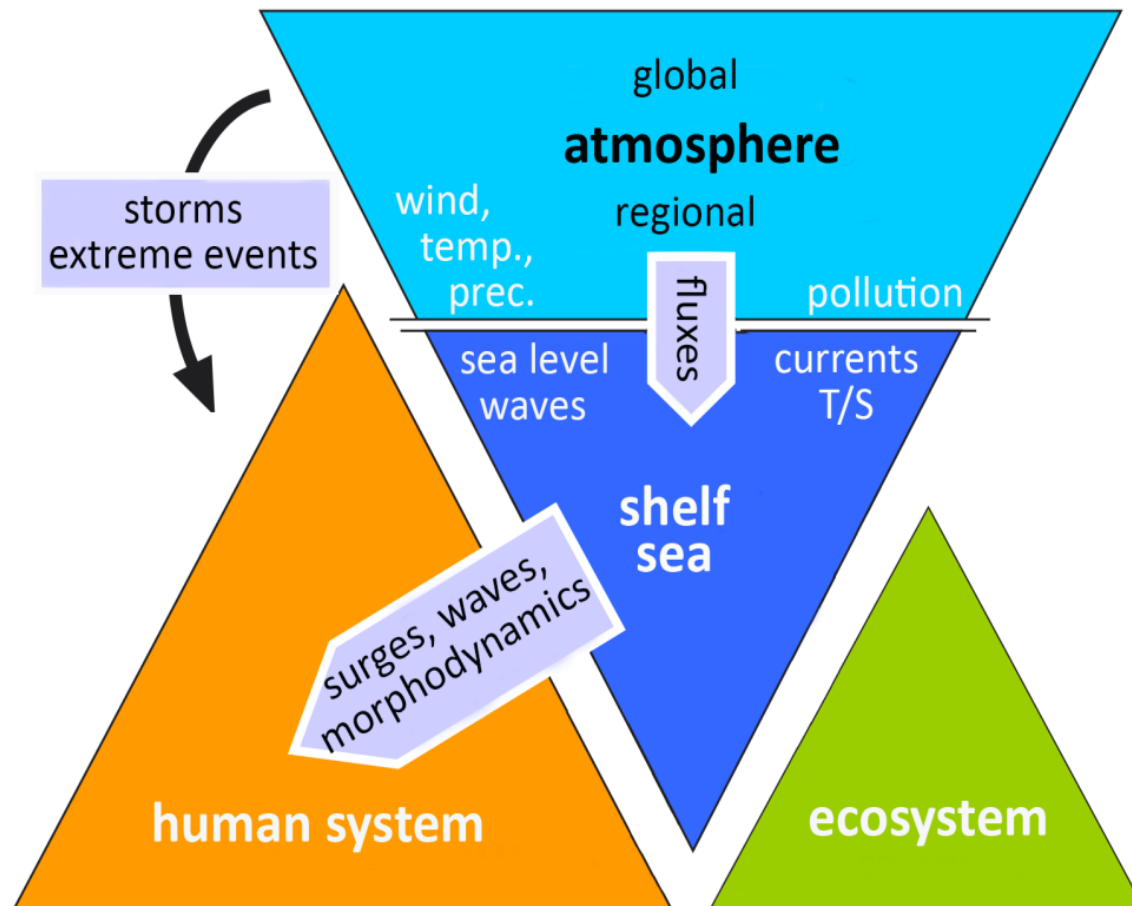


## Bridging Research and Society: Products, Tools and Climate Services



# Topic 4: *The interface to society*

How can knowledge effectively be transferred from science to society by provision of products, tools and (climate) services?



# Topic 4: Themes

- Operational observing system and model data products, synoptic analyses, short-term forecasts.
- Technology for complex data information from models and observations in coastal research
- Knowledge for societal needs and dialogues between science, public, stakeholders, and multifaceted climate services

# Large-scale infrastructure

RV Polarstern



Neumayer Station III



RV Heincke

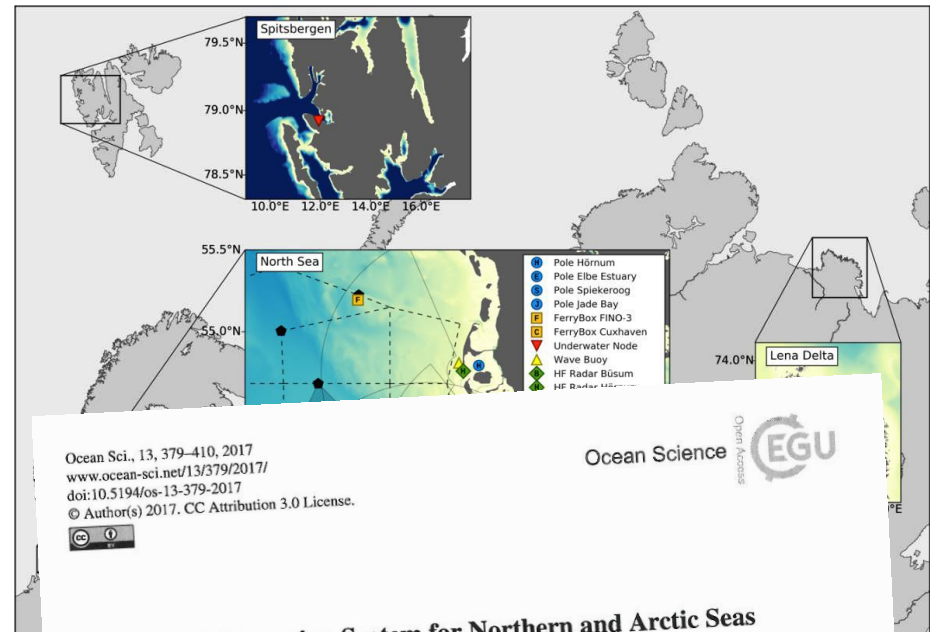


# Successful collaboration



## Coastal Observing System component:

- Expansion into the Arctic
- Installation of an underwater node in the German Bight
- Expansion into the Baltic Sea
- Real-time data availability
- Wide-spread use (science, industry etc.)



Ocean Sci., 13, 379–410, 2017  
www.ocean-sci.net/13/379/2017/  
doi:10.5194/os-13-379-2017  
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### The Coastal Observing System for Northern and Arctic Seas (COSYNA)

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## Budget for 2016:

- Research: 82 Mio€ (AWI) and 28 Mio€ (HZG)
- Large-scale research infrastructure: 45 Mio€ (AWI)



# PACES II in numbers

	2013		2014		2015		2016	
ISI or SCOPUS cited publications	<b>597</b>	<b>(PACES II)</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>(PACES II)</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>(PACES II)</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>(PACES II)</b>
	495	(AWI)	465	(AWI)	609	(AWI)	642	(AWI)
	102	(HZG)	120	(HZG)	164	(HZG)	182	(HZG)
Third party funding (Million €)	<b>22,6</b>	<b>(PACES II)</b>	<b>25,8</b>	<b>(PACES II)</b>	<b>25,6</b>	<b>(PACES II)</b>	<b>22,6</b>	<b>(PACES II)</b>
	18,9	(AWI)	21,9	(AWI)	21,2	(AWI)	18,6	(AWI)
	3,7	(HZG)	3,9	(HZG)	4,4	(HZG)	4	(HZG)
Core-funded scientists without PhD-Students	<b>263</b>	<b>(PACES II)</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>(PACES II)</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>(PACES II)</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>(PACES II)</b>
	207	(AWI)	229	(AWI)	234	(AWI)	259	(AWI)
	56	(HZG)	84	(HZG)	88	(HZG)	89	(HZG)

# Coordination & agenda setting



## The EU Arctic Cluster at a glance

- APPLICATE
- ARICE
- BLUE ACTION
- EU-PolarNet
- ICE-ARC
- INTAROS
- INTERACT
- NUNATARYUK

And their associated partner:  
[The European Polar Board](#)



*Coastal Research in North Sea and Baltic Sea*

## Draft *Topics*:

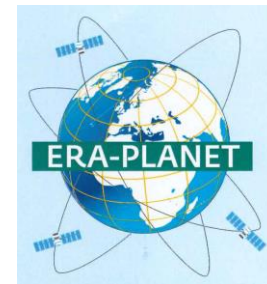
- The role of the atmosphere, ocean and cryosphere in climate
- Coastal transition zones under natural and human pressures
- Marine and polar life: Sustaining biodiversity, biotic interactions and biogeochemical functions

# Future directions

## Flagship activities:



International Centre  
for Advanced Studies  
on River-Sea Systems



Modular Observation Solutions for Earth Systems



# Additional slides

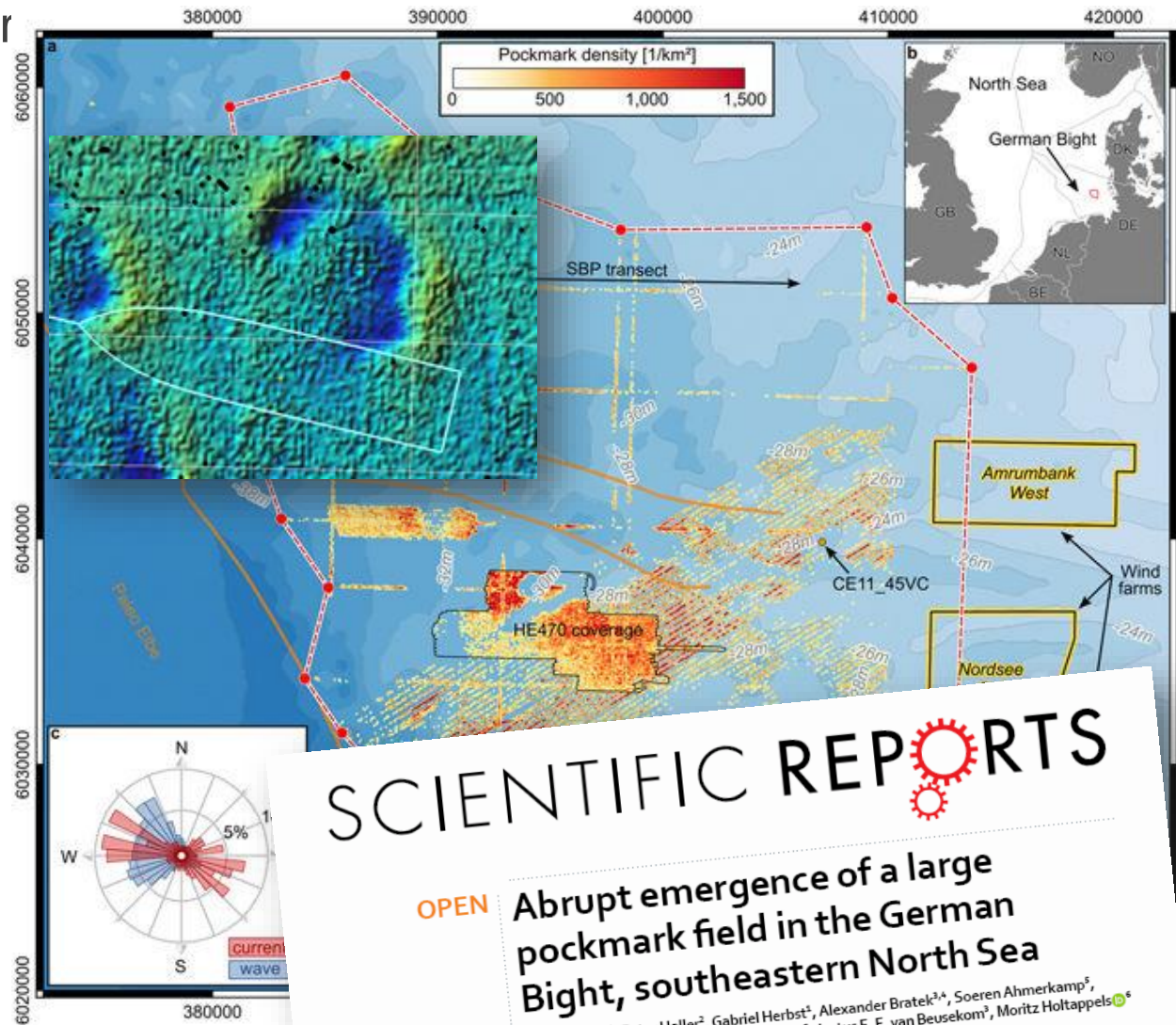
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# Topic 2: Highlight

Up to 1200 pockmarks per km<sup>2</sup> over area 915 km<sup>2</sup>, diameters 10 - 20 m

triggered by waves in storm season 2015/16

released 5,000 tons of biogenic methane, moved 6.9 million m<sup>3</sup> sediment,



Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht



## SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

### Abrupt emergence of a large pockmark field in the German Bight, southeastern North Sea

Knut Krämer<sup>1</sup>, Peter Holler<sup>2</sup>, Gabriel Herbst<sup>2</sup>, Alexander Bratek<sup>3,4</sup>, Soeren Ahmerkamp<sup>5</sup>, Andreas Neumann<sup>3</sup>, Alexander Bartholomä<sup>2</sup>, Justus E. E. van Beusekom<sup>3</sup>, Moritz Holtappels<sup>6</sup> & Christian Winter<sup>6</sup>

Received: 20 February 2017  
Accepted: 30 May 2017  
Published online: 11 July 2017

A series of multibeam bathymetry surveys revealed the emergence of a large pockmark field in the southeastern North Sea. Covering an area of around 915 km<sup>2</sup>, up to 1,200 pockmarks per square kilometre have been identified. The time of emergence can be confined to 3 months in autumn 2015, and the source and the trigger for the simultaneous outbreak of up to 30 μmol/l in