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IHO DCDB Home

Contribute Data

Crowdsourced Bathymetry

CSB Mapping Projects

How to Contribute Data to the IHO DCDB

Contact bathydata@iho.int for more information on contributing data or sharing web services to the IHO DCDB.

Refer to Submitting Marine Geophysical Data to the IHO DCDB for how to package and submit data.

Governments, organizations, academia, industry and individuals are encouraged to contribute data to the IHO DCDB.

Bathymetric data and metadata can be submitted via File Transfer Protocol (FTP), email, or mail (hard drive) in the formats listed below.

- · Raw sonar data: MGD77T or the original manufacturer's format
- · Processed data: gsf, BAG, NetCDF, tiff, xyz, sd, asc, etc.
- · Metadata: XML or text

Other formats and products will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Learn more about contributing crowdsourced bathymetry.

IHO Member States are invited to provide sounding data extracted from their Electronic Navigational Charts (ENC). Only soundings from ENC cells in navigational purpose bands 2 and 3 are requested. For more information, please refer to IHO Circular Letter 11/2016.





IHO DCDB Home

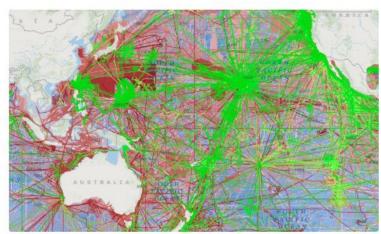
Contribute Data

Crowdsourced Bathymetry

CSB Mapping Projects

IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry (DCDB)

The IHO DCDB was established in 1990 to steward the worldwide collection of bathymetric data. The Centre archives and shares, freely and without restrictions, depth data contributed by mariners. The IHO DCDB is hosted by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on behalf of the IHO Member States.



IHO DCDB Data Viewer highlighting ship tracks and data availability over the Pacific Ocean and neighboring regions

The DCDB archive includes over 30 terabytes of oceanic depth soundings acquired with multibeam and singlebeam sonars by hydrographic, oceanographic and industry vessels during surveys or while on passage.

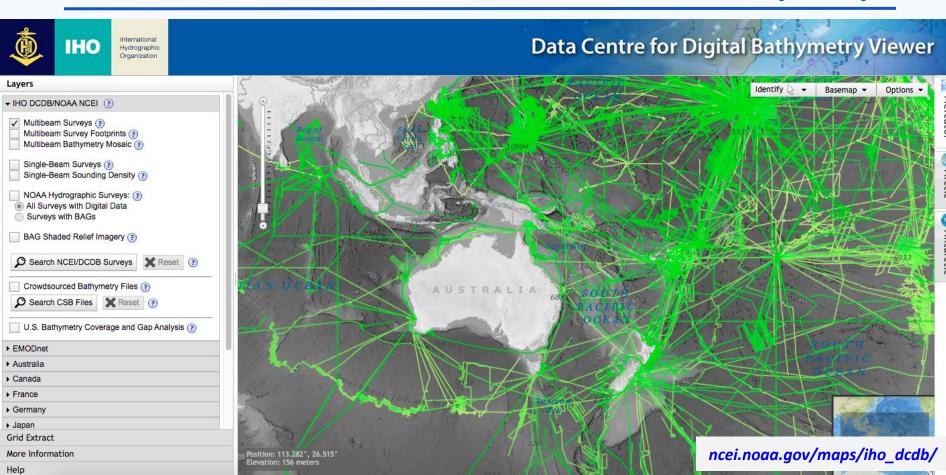
The DCDB also archives and provides access to data contributed in support of the IHO Crowdsourced Bathymetry (CSB) initiative.

The IHO DCDB Data Viewer shows the global coverage of the DCDB's bathymetric data holdings as well as the spatial extent of data archived at other repositories via web services.

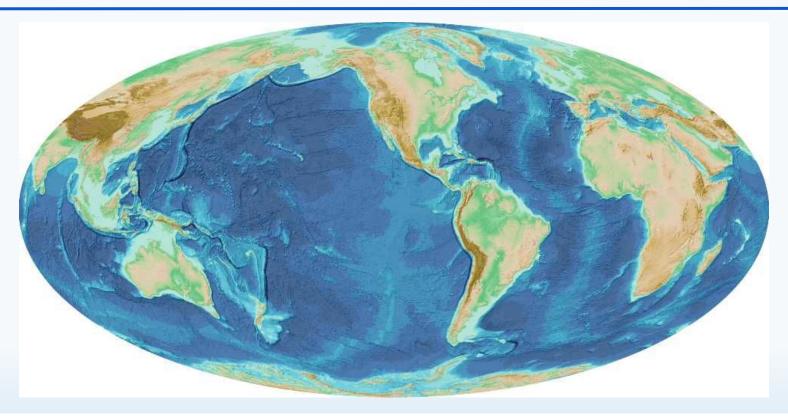
Access Data



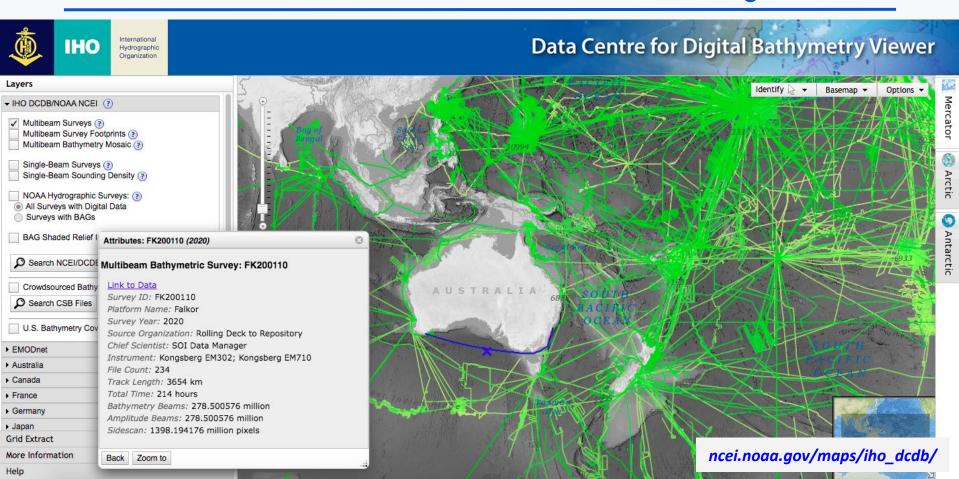
IHO DCDB = World Reference for Raw Bathymetry



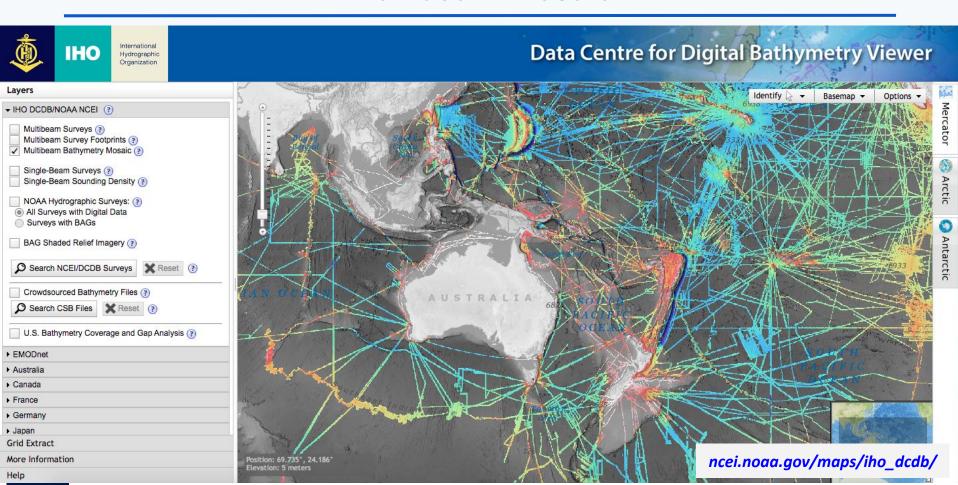
15 arc second GEBCO_2021 grid



IHO DCDB & NOAA NCEI Data Holdings



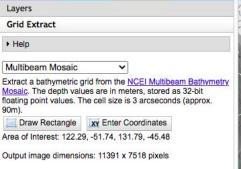
Multibeam Mosaic

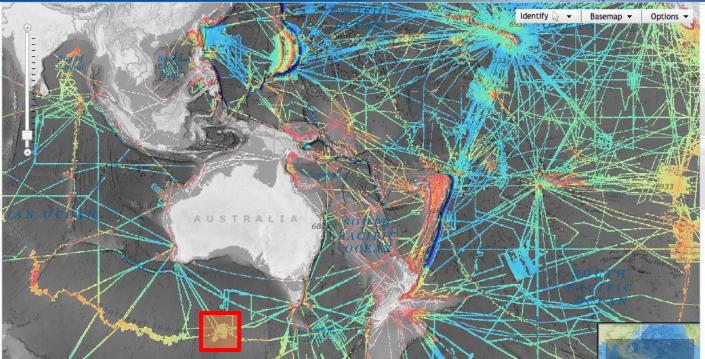


NEW - Grid Extract for MB Mosaic



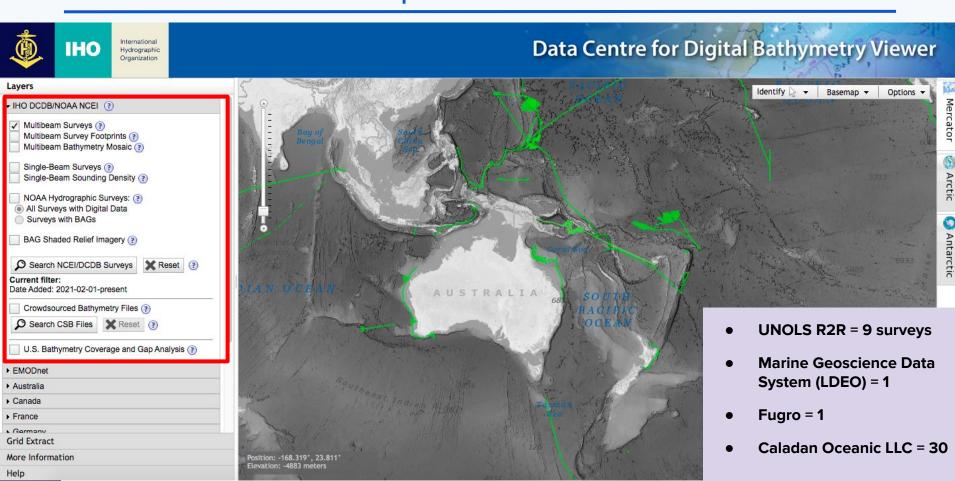
Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry Viewer



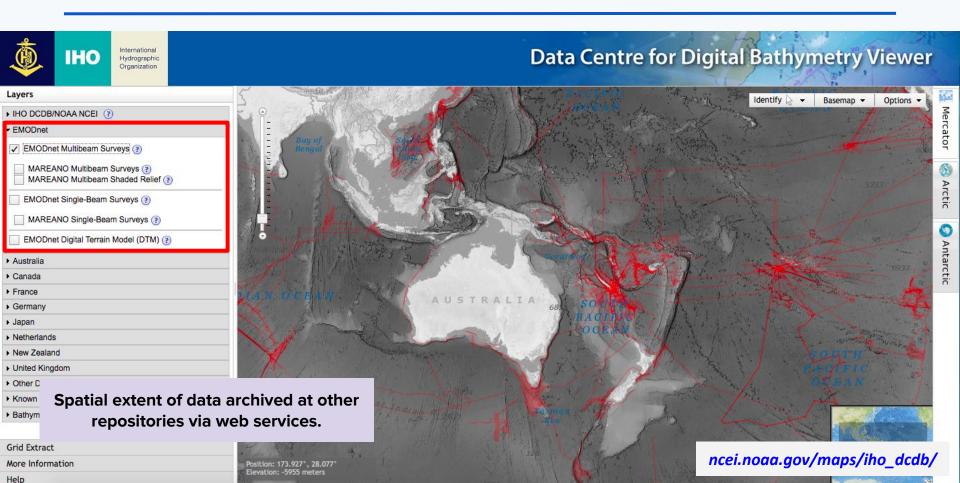


Download Data

NEW data - uploaded since Feb. 2021



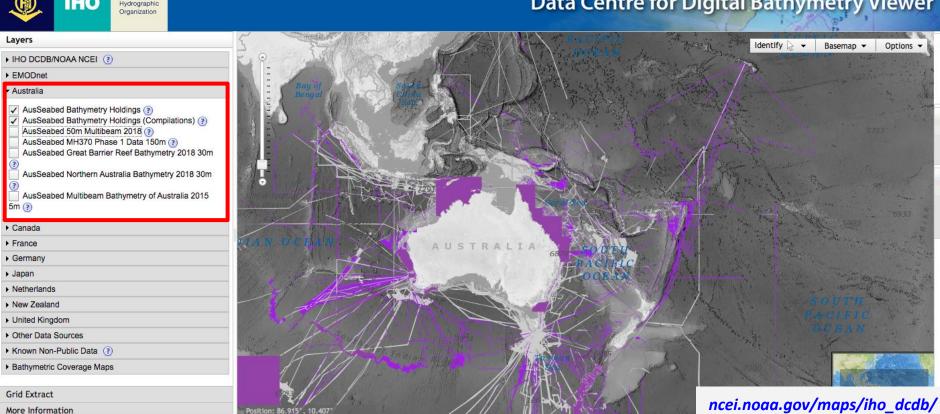
EMODnet Web Services



AusSeabed Web Services



Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry Viewer



NEW - LINZ Web Services





International Hydrographic Organization

Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry Viewer

Identify > -

Basemap ▼

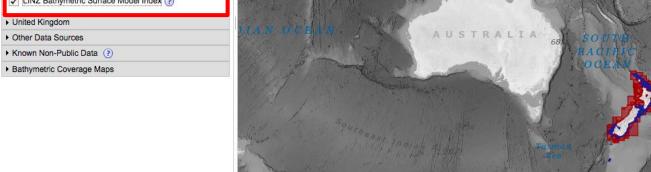
Options

Layers

- ▶ IHO DCDB/NOAA NCEI ②
- ▶ EMODnet
- ▶ Australia
- ▶ Canada
- ▶ France
- ▶ Germany
- ▶ Japan

Netherlands

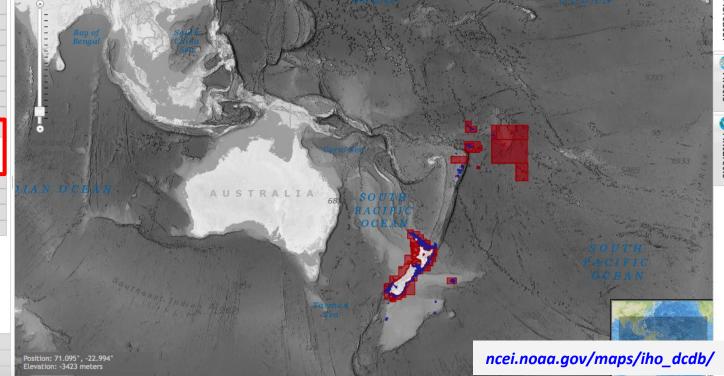
- New Zealand
- ✓ LINZ Bathymetric Data Index ②
- LINZ Bathymetric Surface Model Index (2)



Grid Extract

More Information

Help



NEW - IFREMER Web Services





International Hydrographic Organization

Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry Viewer

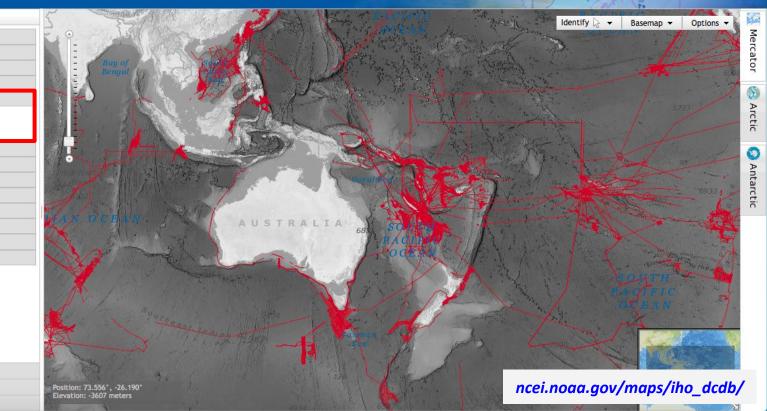
Layers

- ▶ IHO DCDB/NOAA NCEI ②
- ▶ EMODnet
- ▶ Australia
- ▶ Canada

France

✓ IFREMER RAW Multibeam ②
SHOM Bathymetric Grids ③

- ▶ Germany
- ▶ Japan
- ▶ Netherlands
- ▶ New Zealand
- ▶ United Kingdom
- ▶ Other Data Sources
- ► Known Non-Public Data ③
- ▶ Bathymetric Coverage Maps

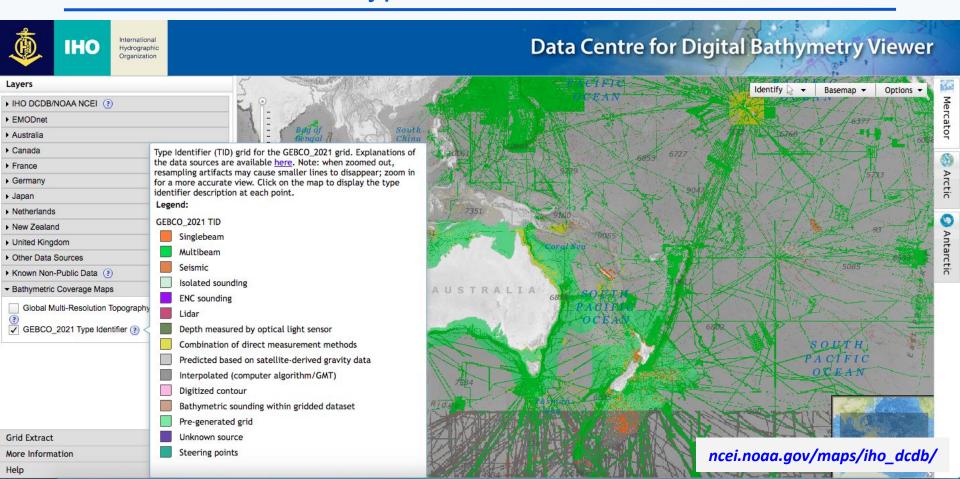


Grid Extract

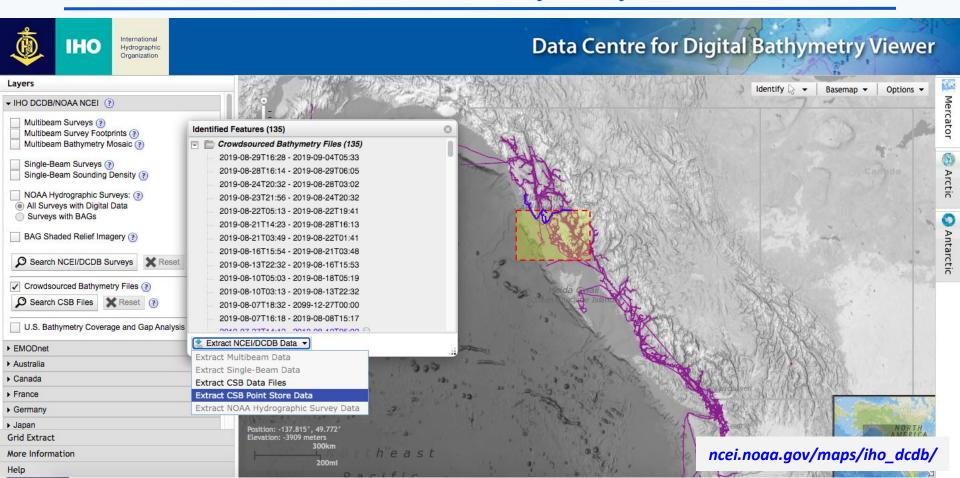
More Information

Help

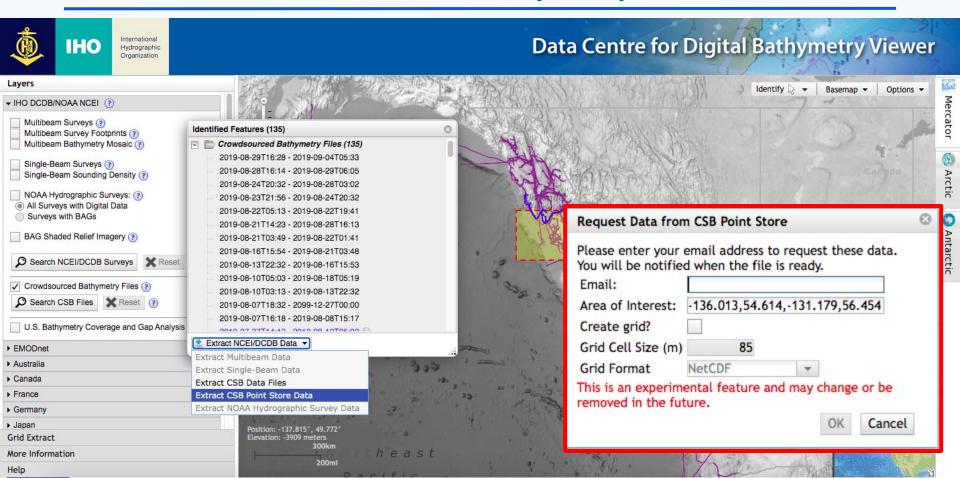
GEBCO 2021 Type Identifier Grid Web Service



Crowdsourced Bathymetry Data

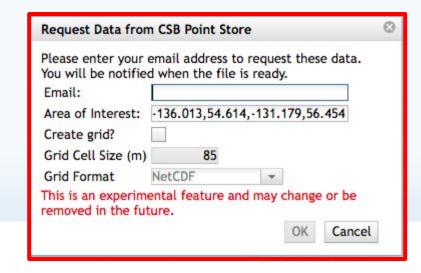


Crowdsourced Bathymetry Data



Data Infrastructure - Cloud Platforms

- Operationalize current efforts to access CSB (and eventually ALL bathymetry) data from a cloud-hosted point store.
- Providing data as "points" instead of just "files" would allow the user to:
 - Generate bathy grids of a given area using user-specified resolution
 - Show data density, guiding future data collection efforts
 - Query the data collection, providing statistics on bathymetric measurements





IHO Crowdsourced Bathymetry Initiative

Crowdsourced bathymetry (CSB) is the collection of depth measurements from vessels, using standard navigation instruments, while engaged in routine maritime operations.

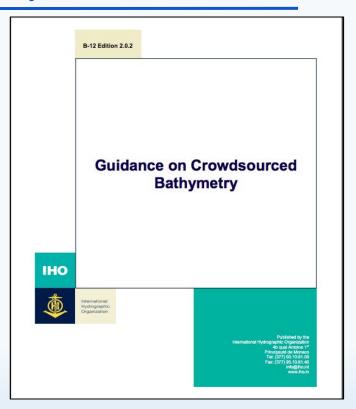


IHO Crowdsourced Bathymetry Initiative

In 2014, the IHO initiated a collaborative project to encourage mariners to collect and contribute "crowdsourced bathymetry".

A Working Group was formed and tasked to develop **B-12 IHO Guidance on Crowdsourced Bathymetry** that states the IHO's policy towards, and best practices for, the collection and contribution of CSB.

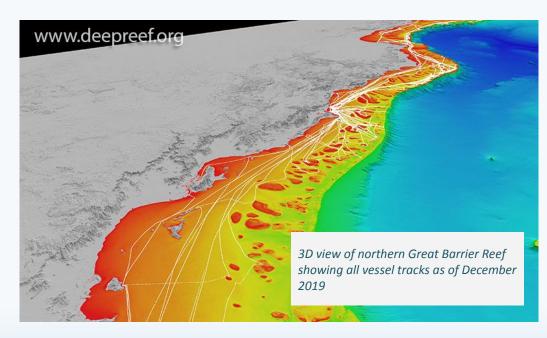
IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry (DCDB) built a data pipeline to allow the public to contribute and access CSB data.





The Value of CSB Data

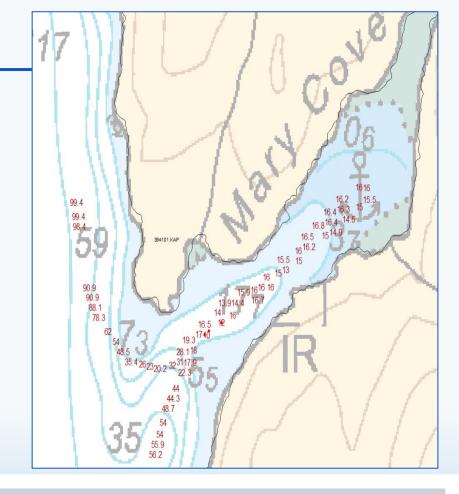
- Data with scientific, commercial & research value at <u>no cost</u> to the public sector
- Fill gaps where data is scarce (eg: Arctic, SIDS)
- Useful along shallow, complex coastlines
- Identify uncharted features
- Assist in verifying charted information
- Confirm whether charts are appropriate for the latest traffic patterns.





The Value of CSB Data

- CHS has used CSB to update several Inside Passage charts along coastal routes.
- A systematic comparison of charted depths < 10 m yielded improved charted channel depths, data density and improved chart compilation in areas that were surveyed with singlebeam.
- CSB helped prioritize survey areas for the following survey season
- CSB has initiated the publication of Notices to Mariners.





IHO CL 01/2020 & IRCC CL 21/2020*

- All coastal States are requested to indicate their position on the *provision of CSB data* from ships within waters subject to their jurisdiction into the public domain
- To date, 30 coastal States (green) have replied positively** (Fiji, NZ, USA)
- A geographic filter was implemented to reflect current coastal State positions.



*iho.int/uploads/user/circular_letters/eng_2020/CL21_2020_EN_v1.pdf

**iho.int/uploads/user/Inter-Regional%20Coordination/CSBWG/MISC/B-12_2020_EN_Acceptance_of_CSB_Data_in_NWJ_v3.0.pdf

CL 21/2020 Questionnaire asks:

- Do you support or object to the CSB data provision for depth measurements from the internal waters, territorial sea, or EEZ of your country?
- Do you wish to be informed when such information is received by the IHO DCDB?
- Do you wish to review such information before its ingestion into the IHO DCDB?
- Do you wish for the opportunity to put caveats on the further dissemination of such data?

Enclosure to IHO CL 21/2020 IHO File S3/2649

CROWDSOURCED BATHYMETRY DATA PROVISION – COASTAL STATE POSITION FOR WATERS SUBJECT TO THEIR NATIONAL JURISDICTION

TEMPLATE FORM

(to be returned to the IHO Secretariat no later than 4 September 2020

E-mail: cl-lc@iho.int - Fax: +377 93 10 81 40)

IHO clarification on Crowdsourced Bathymetry Activity

For the purpose of this Circular Letter, the following terms have the specified meanings:

<u>Bathymetry</u> is the determination of ocean, coastal, and inland water depths. The general configuration of sea floor as determined by profile analysis of depth data.

<u>Crowdsourcing</u> is a process by which people and/or groups voluntarily submit observations, data, or information to accomplish a task or goal.

<u>Crowdsourced bathymetry</u> is defined by the IHO as the collection of depth measurements from vessels, using standard navigation instruments, while engaged in routine maritime operations. <u>Crowdsourced bathymetry data provision</u> is the transmission to the IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry for ingestion, aggregation, categorization, and public dissemination of depth measurements made by vessels, using standard navigation instruments, while engaged in routine maritime operations.

IHO Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry (DCDB) was established in 1990 to steward the worldwide repository of bathymetric data. The Centre archives and shares, freely and without restrictions, depth data contributed by mariners. The IHO DCDB is an IHO resource that is hosted by the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on behalf of IHO Member States.

Internal Waters, Territorial Sea, and Exclusive Economic Zone have the same meanings as are given those terms under the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Questions:

 Do you support or object to the crowdsourced bathymetry data provision for depth measurements from the internal waters of your country?

	SUPPORT	OBJECT	
CAVEAT	:		'





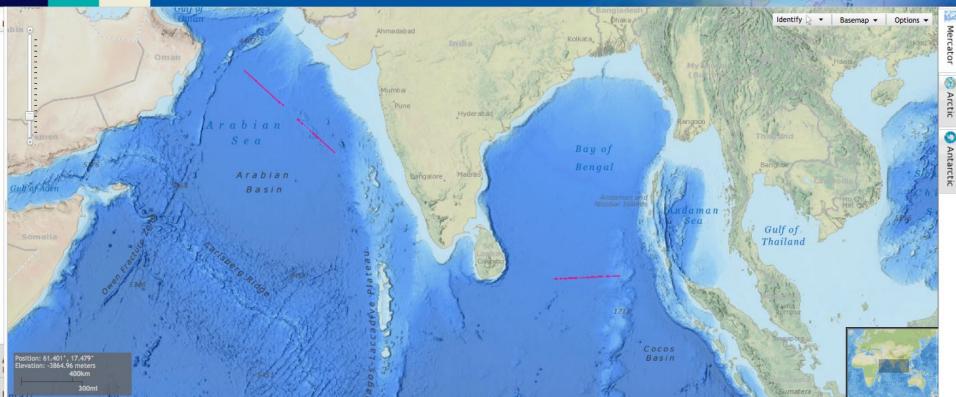
Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry Viewer



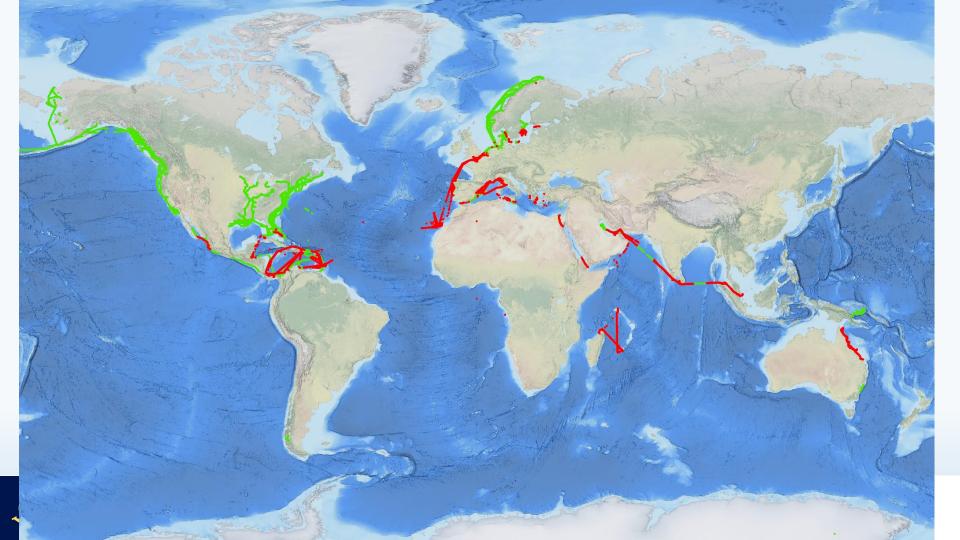




Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry Viewer







How to Contribute CSB Data

The DCDB accepts CSB contributions through a network of "Trusted Nodes"

- Eg: organizations, companies or universities serving as data liaisons between mariners (data collectors) and the DCDB.
- Trusted Nodes may supply data logging equipment, provide technical support to vessels, download data from data loggers, and be responsible for data transfer directly to the DCDB.

CSB Trusted Nodes - Current

Rose Point Navigation System

 Mariners can enable their electronic charting system log file to record position, depth, and time.

MacGregor/Carnival Cruise Line

 Data provided by Voyage Data Recorders (VDR) logging depth sounding data for IMO mandated shipborne single beam devices.

FarSounder

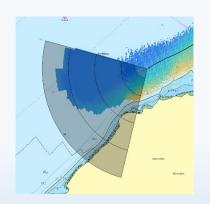
 Manufactures 3D Forward Looking Sonar; some clients have agreed to ALSO collect/contribute CSB

Petroleum Geo-Services (PGS)

Implemented a data feed from PGS vessels to the DCDB



www.rosepointnav.com











CSB Trusted Nodes - In process

James Cook University

 Data submitted to the DCDB; Awaiting Australia's response to IHO CL

Navico C-MAP

 Recently established a new bathymetric feed b/w DCDB & navigation software company

Great Lakes Observing System

Awaiting test submissions, initial checks complete

M2Ocean

 Finalizing metadata content and testing data submissions with data collected by Hydroballs (small autonomous bathymetric buoys)



SmartLog USB data logger











Seabed 2030-funded CSB Field Trials

Objective:

- 1. Facilitate field trials that will accelerate CSB activity
- 2. Collect data in data scarce areas
- Grow excitement about the CSB initiative
- 4. Develop a repeatable regional CSB mapping project strategy

In return, a potential program must guarantee the provision of staff to:

- 1. Hand out data loggers to the community
- 2. Assist local mariners in set up
- 3. Act as a data assembly center
- 4. Provide a copy of these data to the IHO DCDB to be used in the GEBCO grid



Support includes provision of data loggers (NMEA0183 and NMEA2000) and installation support (where needed).

Seabed 2030-funded CSB Field Trials

Greenland Institute of Natural Resources

 Phase 1: aim to engage approximately 50 vessels of various sizes-30 data loggers deployed so far.

The Institute For Maritime Technology & The South African Navy HO

- 100 data loggers deployed to SANHO/IMT.
- Planning of trials: identification of stakeholders, establish relationships, feasibility studies, regular communication via various channels.

Bureau of Marine Transportation - Palau

- 100 data loggers received (NMEA0183 and NMEA2000)
- Coordinating with South & West Pacific Seabed 2030 Data Center
- Will receive support from U.S. Navy for logger installation and setup in 2022.





Other CSB Field Trials in Progress

- Tall Ship Pelican of London: testing in UK waters complete, further data collection 2022 and beyond.
- Lisa Blair Sails the World: Antarctica 2022 and future voyages.
- Bernhard Schulte Ship Management (BSM): Discussions currently underway; potential to roll out to 400+ vessels.
- New Zealand: Several test cases currently underway via S&WPac Regional Center.







IHO CSB Working Group

- 11 meetings; 1 Industry workshop
- Chair (Jennifer Jencks, USA) & Vice-Chair (Pete Wills, CA)
- Active Member State Participation:
 - Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, UK, Uruguay, USA
- Observers and expert contributors:
 - CCOM-JHC, CIDCO, Da Gamma Maritime Ltd, Dongseo U, ECC AS, ESRI, FarSounder, FLIR Systems AB, Fugro, GMATEK, Inc., James Cook U, JAMSTEC, Navico/C-Map, ONE Data Tech Co., Olex, PYA, Seabed 2030, Sea-ID, SevenCs/ChartWorld, TeamSurv, Teledyne CARIS, World Maritime University, and WOC
- **IHO**: Assistant Director Sam Harper
- SWPHC CSB/Seabed 2030 Coordinator Stuart Cale



CSBWG 9: 30 Jun-02 Jul 2020



CSBWG 10: 30 Mar -01 Apr 2021



IHO CSB Working Group - Outreach

CSB Outreach Flyers:

- Super yacht & leisure community
- Survey
- Geophysical & Submarine Cable industry
- **Fisheries**
- Cruise Line industry
- Software/hardware industry
- Hydrographic Offices
- Academic/Scientific Research



CITIZEN SOURCED DATA

HELP REVEAL THE DEEP AND SHARE YOUR DATA

CROWDSOURCED DEPTH INFORMATION

Commercially owned ships can participate in increasing our knowledge of the ocean by sharing depth measurements from navigation instruments while out at sea. Known as Crowdsourced Bathymetry (CSB), this information can help identify uncharted features such as seamounts and canyons, verify charted information, and help fill the gaps where no data exists.

Many expedition cruise ships explore the world's oceans. to global seafcor mapping efforts can have the greatest

participating in the CSB initiative, or through a small the various ways they contribute to scientific endeavors. hardware data lopger that can be interfaced to the

ship's NMEA data bus. Routinely measured parameters such as under keel death and position, can then be stored, uploaded and contributed to local and plobal often in areas where data is sparse, non-existent, or of poor mapping initiatives. These contributions can also benefit qualty. These are exactly the places where contributions. I navigational safety, detact unknown hazards, and aid other

By contributing data, cruise ships can help avoid accidents To minimise effort on the part of the ship's crew, data | environmental damage and make the occans a salar place collection and contribution of data can occur by using | to all Additionally, participation in this global effort can be either built-in navigation software systems that are included in the cruse line's marketing materials highlighting





DR. MATHIAS JONAS HO SECRETARY-GENERAL

Getting to know the ocean is the greatest mapping adventure of our times. Many

BECOMING A 'TRUSTED NODE'

The IHO's Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry (DCDB) accepts CSB data contributions through organizations, companies or universities that serve as data aggregators and / or liaisons between mariners (data collectors) and the DCDB. These "trusted nodes" help the CSB effort in a variety of ways ranging from supplying data logging equipment or software, providing technical support to vessels, downloading data from data loggers, aggregating collected data and facilitating data transfer. The IHO DCDB will help identify the best-suited "trusted node" type for you.

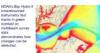


lepth, position and time stamp While additional information is couraged, data does not need t anything else with the vessel lentification prior to uploading to th HO DCDB database. By ontributing data to the IHO DCDB provider will not be held liable for

FIND OUT MORE

Further information about collecting or contributing data can be found at the IHO DCDB website (ngdc.noaa.gov/iho/) or by contacting representatives of the IHO Crowdsourced Bathymetry Working Group at bathydata@iho.int

Visit seabed2030.org to learn more about the Nippon Foundation-GEBCO Seabed 2030 project, which aims to bring together all available bathymetric data to produce the definitive map









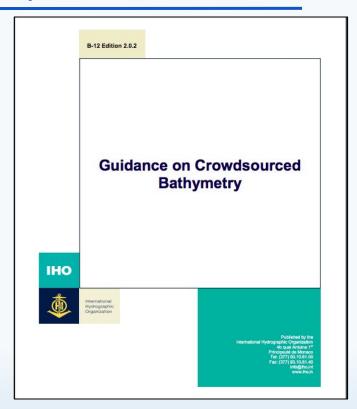
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IHO CSB Working Group 12

CSBWG12 will be held virtually 8-11 March 2022.

FOCUS: To finalize the review and update of IHO Publication B-12: CSB Guidance Document.

B-12 has now been in circulation for over 2 years and, apart from including feedback from operational use and experience, there is a strong desire to make the document more "equipment agnostic" with the intent of soliciting data from ALL sources, not just single beam echo sounders.





How can HOs become more involved?

- Offer a positive response to the IHO or IRCC Circular Letters
- Consider joining and/or attending the CSBWG - it is open to all!
- Encourage local participation in CSB collection and sharing.
- Volunteer to become the next Seabed 2030-funded CSB Program!

