

by Jody Paterson

he ocean is changing around the world—less 🗘 oxygen, warmer water, higher acidity. The

another planned for Alberni Inlet. There are already community observatories in the Arctic,

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ability to quantify and observe those change framound for Fer xyginsotil2 (w wh(er I)1le (er Ils ba8)]T0.002 45 0.021 -1.224 Td[saysquee ()]; smamigronssmalalmos bnmeaa narr1 (ou k (w wl has never been more important, says Maiaun smaafs Arer Ilaafsfloer Hoeberechts, a scientist with the University

Canada (ONC). ONC launched in 2006 with the installation in Saanich Inlet of Canada's first "wired" seafloor observatory. Since then, it has expanded to six observatories and more than 50 instrument platforms, with 900 km of fibre-optic cable now

of Victoria's world-leading Ocean Networks

installed on the seafloor. Since 2014, ONC has been installing smaller community observatories on Vancouver Island, along the BC coast and in the Arctic, partnering

with First Nations and coastal communities acoustics and more.

"An important aspect of understanding changes in the ocean is baseline monitoring," says Hoeberechts, who is also associate director of user services for ONC. "You can't evaluate

On Vancouver Island, ONC has a community observatory in Campbell River and

change until you know what's there already."

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