

Data Systems – Addendum – David Allan, 10/16/2014 (revised 11/25/2014)

Please note: This document does not represent input or deliberations by the sub-committee

On 10/16 I participated in a webinar entitled, “Great Lakes Baseline Survey and Assessment Workshop – Geospatial data Management”. Many of the participants were from Environment Canada, so the flavor was markedly Canadian. This activity is in support of Annex 2 (LAMPs/ Nearshore Framework) and Annex 7 (Baseline assessment of habitat).

One of the presenters had done a nice job of surveying data coordination systems. Below I give websites of those discussed, a short description (in quotes) lifted from the web page, and my very brief initial impression. The IMDS was not among the models considered, and it appears there are quite a few alternative models that would be interesting to explore. From the perspective of GLAB Adaptive Management, the platform chosen by Canada may not matter – but, this is intended to be a GLWQA activity, so that suggests the need for a common approach between the U.S. and Canada.

ICAN (Wisconsin Coastal Analysis): <http://wicoastalatlans.net/>. “The Wisconsin Coastal Atlas is an innovative web resource that helps people better understand coastal issues, share coastal data, and inform decision-making about sustainable use of the Great Lakes.” JDA impression – very similar in concept and layout to IMDS.

GLOS (Great lakes Observing System): <http://glos.us/>. “The GLOS Data Portal provides access to near-real time and archived observations and to model forecasts for the Great Lakes. This includes lake conditions, water levels, wave heights, air and water temperatures and more.” JDA impression – limited to data gathering instruments deployed on buoys.

GLAHF (Great Lakes Aquatic Habitat Framework): <http://ifr.snre.umich.edu/projects/glahf/>. “The Great Lakes Aquatic Habitat Framework (GLAHF) is an aquatic habitat database and classification framework integrating key habitat components to address local, lake-wide, and basin-wide restoration and management needs. This spatial framework covers the entire Great Lakes basin with a focus on coastal and nearshore systems. The spatial framework will provide managers with the first consistent geographic framework that has an essential capability to link, map, integrate, and track habitat classifications, assessments, indicator development, ecological forecasting, monitoring, and restoration activities across the Great Lakes” JDA impression – excellent data gathering and mapping project with a wide variety of potential applications. Problem-solving applications not yet evident.

BCMCA (British Columbia Marine Conservation Analysis): <http://bcmca.ca/>. “The British Columbia Marine Conservation Analysis (2006–2013) was a collaborative endeavour, creating tools to help inform decision-making for our coast. On this website, browse or search a detailed PDF atlas and download GIS data files of over 300 ocean features, as well as view analysis results.” JDA impression – interactive map atlas is impressive.

MaPP (Marine Planning Partnership for North Pacific Coast): <http://mappocean.org/>. The MaPP initiative is a partnership between the Province of British Columbia and 18 member First Nations that is planning for marine uses and long-term ocean health on B.C.'s North Pacific Coast. JDA impression – strong emphasis on stakeholders and sectors.

Beaufort Sea Partnership: <http://www.beaufortseapartnership.ca/>. “The Beaufort Sea Large Ocean Management Area (LOMA) is one of five priority areas identified for integrated ocean management planning by the Government of Canada” JDA impression – interesting application to a remote area.

SharedGEO: <http://www.sharedgeo.org/>. “SharedGeo's mission is to help government, nonprofit, education, and corporate entities use mapping technologies and share geographic data for the public good. Bring us your ideas and let's see what we can build together.” JDA impression – this is a generic platform. They have a GLRI application, and it is not the IMDS – looks like remote sensing work.

E-Atlas (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park): <http://e-atlas.org.au/data/uuid/1762af85-49a6-481c-a77d-105026b75b02>. “The e-Atlas *Interactive Mapping Service* helps users to display, access and interrogate information about properties of the *Great Barrier Reef* and adjacent catchments. Users can view and explore spatial data across a range of topics. Specific values at any particular point can be obtained via an interactive feature request.” JDA impression – nice mapping tool.

Not included in the webinar

Seasketch: <http://www.seasketch.org/home.html>. “SeaSketch puts powerful tools into the hands of ocean planners, stakeholders and the public that were once limited to GIS professionals, enabling participatory marine spatial planning processes that are closely tied to the relevant science and information. SeaSketch is being used around the globe in small agency teams and large community-driven initiatives to make better management decisions every day” . JDA impression – nice mapping tool intended to be used in planning. There is a Great lakes application under way around wind power siting (<http://www.seasketch.org/#projecthomepage/50a6ad147fb51a603d03feae/about>)

Others that might be considered include Puget Sound, Everglades, Chesapeake Bay, probably more.

New addition 11/25/2014

Tipping Point and Indicators tool, developed by Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant: Cam sent a powerpoint introducing this approach to the GLAB sub-committee. My initial reaction – this encapsulates a lot of good work by a lot of good people. The focus appears solely on land use drivers, so would be relevant to a subset of GL problems and GLRI actions. Solutions presumably would be focused on land management as well.