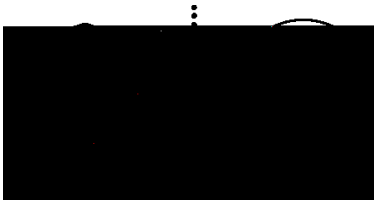
Oceans and the law of the sea

Report of the Secretary-General



Contribution from the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC)

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Summary

As a body with functional autonomy within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic

When shelled organisms are at risk, the entire food web may also be at risk. Hence, shelled organisms in particular, such as oysters, mussels, corals and some phytoplankton species which are at the base of the ocean food chain, have been the species most targeted in scientific investigations. However, more recent research on experimental evolution to high CO_2 covers a broader range of marine organisms. While

in Paris in 2004, followed by Monaco in 2008 and Monterey in 2012. It aspires to be a regular scientific meeting on the topic of Ocean Acidification and a flagship symposium for the IOC.

The 3rd symposium in Monterey was attended by a total of 529 scientists from 34 countries. They presented new information about the ability and inability of organisms at different trophic levels to cope with decreasing pH levels. A policy day at the end of the meeting included the participation of HSH Prince Al

maximize the utility of data. It focused specifically on the methods employed by the specific time series, aiming at enhancement of data comparability among sites.

The full workshop report will serve as a best practices road map for ship-based, biogeochemical time series to assist data inter-comparability across sites and ocean basins. It will include:

- tiered method recommendations (optimal, good, acceptable) for each parameter
- guidelines for comparing data generated using different methods
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