



## CANADIAN OCEAN SCIENCE NEWSLETTER LE BULLETIN CANADIEN DES SCIENCES DE L'OCÉAN

**Table of Contents, Newsletter Number 47, December 10, 2009**  
**Table des matières, Bulletin numéro 47, 10 décembre 2009**

### **JOBS:**

- [McGill University, Tenure-track Faculty Position in Physical Oceanography](#)

### **OCEAN SCIENCE PROGRAMS**

- [Integrated Research on Disaster Risk Programme](#)
- [RSC/SRC Expert Panel on Ocean Climate Change and Marine Biodiversity](#)
- [Groupe d'experts de la SRC sur les changements des climats océaniques et la biodiversité marine](#)

### **PERSONNEL:**

- [Lawrence Mysak: Priestley Lecture 2009](#)
- [Cedric Robert Mann](#)
- [Canadians honoured at JCOMM III](#)
- [Bob Wilson](#)

### **MEETINGS:**

- [Announcement and Call for Papers: CMOS/CGU Joint Congress](#)
- [Annonce et appel des soumissions de résumés : Congrès conjoint SCMO/UGC](#)

### **GENERAL:**

- [Memories of the M.V. Calanus](#)
- [SCOR Newsletter No. 15, November 2009](#)
- [Hudson 70 Expedition](#)

## **McGill University, Tenure-track Faculty Position in Physical Oceanography**

The Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences at McGill University is seeking outstanding applicants for a tenure-track Assistant Professor position to strengthen its component in physical oceanography. The successful applicant will be expected to develop an active research program, supervise graduate students, and teach a variety of undergraduate and graduate courses.

The preferred areas of research are fairly broad, but should include a strong modelling or field component addressing one or more of a range of topics. These include, but are not limited to, large-scale ocean circulation, the ocean mesoscale, marginal seas or oceanclimate interaction.

The Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences has strong ties with Mathematics and Statistics, Chemistry, the McGill School of the Environment, CLUMEQ (a Quebec consortium for high performance computing), GEC3 (Global Environmental and Climate Change Centre), as well as with chemical oceanographers in the Earth and Planetary Sciences Department.

A Ph. D. in physical oceanography, or a closely-related field is required.

McGill University is an English-speaking university located in Montreal, one of North America's most cosmopolitan cities. For more information about McGill University and the Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, please see <http://www.mcgill.ca/meteo>

Qualified candidates are invited to submit an application, including a curriculum vitae, a research proposal, and a teaching statement to: Dr. John R. Gyakum, Chair, Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, QC H3A 2K6, Canada (Telephone: 514-398-3760; fax: 514-398-6115), or by e-mail with pdf format application to: [ocean@meteo.mcgill.ca](mailto:ocean@meteo.mcgill.ca)

The candidate should also provide three names, with contact information, of referees with their application. After preliminary screening, the search committee will request reference letters from the list of names that candidates have provided.

The preferred starting date for this position is September 1, 2010. Review of the applications will begin on January 15, 2010, and continue until the position is filled.

McGill University is committed to equity in employment and diversity. It welcomes applications from indigenous peoples, visible minorities, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, women, persons of minority sexual orientations and gender identities and others who may contribute to further diversification. All qualified applicants are encouraged to apply; however, in accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, priority will be given to Canadian citizens and permanent residents of Canada.

## **Integrated Research on Disaster Risk Programme**

China will host the office of a new international programme, Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR). The International Programme Office for IRDR will be established in Beijing at the Headquarters of the Center for Earth Observation and Digital Earth (CEODE). Gordon McBean is the Chair of the Science Committee for the IRDR for which this International Programme Office is being established. The IRDR will be a 10-year integrated research programme on how to reduce the impacts of hazards – storms, volcanoes, floods, earthquakes, asteroid impact. The IRDR is co-sponsored by ISCU, the International Social Sciences Council and the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. Agreements are also in place for collaborative research and activities with the World Climate Research Programme, World Weather Research Programme, the capacity-building programme START and others. Additional information on IRDR may be found at: [http://www.icsu.org/1\\_icsuinscience/ENVI\\_Hazards\\_1.html](http://www.icsu.org/1_icsuinscience/ENVI_Hazards_1.html) An announcement will soon go out inviting international candidates for the position of Director of the IPO. Prof. McBean is moving to create a national IRDR committee and hope that we will have major Canadian scientific participation in this international program. Expressions of interest are welcome.

## **RSC/SRC Expert Panel on Ocean Climate Change and Marine Biodiversity**

The RSC: The Academies of Arts, Humanities and Sciences of Canada (the Royal Society of Canada) is announcing “Ocean Climate Change and Marine Biodiversity”, an expert panel commissioned at its own initiative.

**Draft Terms of Reference** (Note: Final terms of reference for this expert panel report will be prepared at the first meeting of the panel (June 2010))

Canada has the longest coastline in the world, giving us the geographical, if not moral, imperative to be leaders on matters pertaining to ocean health and marine biodiversity. Instead, our responses to anthropogenic stressors on the oceans (e.g., climate change, overfishing) have been lamentable. Oceanic climate change, for example, rarely makes ripples in the national press or in the House of Commons (with the exception of loss of sea ice), yet it almost certainly warrants considerably greater attention given the consequences of oceanic climate change to temperatures, salinity, sea level changes, acidification, primary and secondary productivity, shifting oceanic water masses, and the effects that these will have on our weather patterns and on marine biodiversity. Such a panel would address (a) climate change, (b) overfishing, and (c) biodiversity, all of which are related to various international treaties and conventions to which Canada is a signatory.

### **Questions:**

1. What are the physical, meteorological, and geochemical consequences of climate change to Canada’s three oceans?
2. What are the consequences to Canadian marine biodiversity associated with climate change (e.g., spatial shifts in species distributions; increases/declines in species abundance; altered competitive/predator-prey interactions among species)?

3. One consequence of Canada's declining marine biodiversity is an increase in aquaculture (e.g., salmon, mussels, cod, halibut). To what degree does aquaculture represent a neutral or negative influence on marine biodiversity?
4. Given that Canada's fisheries are a common-property resource belonging to the people of Canada, to what degree has the Canadian government fulfilled the Supreme Court of Canada's (1997) decision that it is the Minister of Fisheries and Ocean's duty to manage, conserve and develop the fisheries on behalf of Canadians in the public interest?
5. Is proscriptive legislation, as opposed to our current discretionary fisheries legislation, required to prevent overexploitation in Canadian waters, and to protect and recover marine biodiversity?
6. To what extent has Canada fulfilled, or is likely to fulfil, its international responsibilities to the protection and recovery of ocean biodiversity, as reflected by treaties and conventions to which Canada is a signatory, e.g., Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (1995)?

**Panel Composition** (Note: This panel will commence its activities in June 2010)

The expertise of the panel members encompasses the following areas of research specialization: fisheries and stock assessment; aquaculture; marine conservation; marine fish biodiversity; ocean climate change; and marine law.

**Chair : Jeffrey A. Hutchings**, Professor and Canada Research Chair in Marine Conservation and Biodiversity, Dalhousie University

**Panel Members:**

- **Isabelle Côté**, Professor, Department of Biological Sciences, Simon Fraser University
- **Julian J. Dodson**, Professeur titulaire, Département de biologie, Université Laval, et Membre Titulaire, Centre Interuniversitaire de Recherche de Saumon Atlantique (CIRSA)
- **Ian Fleming**, Professor, Ocean Sciences Centre, Memorial University of Newfoundland
- **Simon Jennings**, Government Fisheries Scientist, Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS), Lowestoft, UK, and Honourary Professor of Environmental Sciences at the University of East Anglia
- **Nate Mantua**, Associate Research Professor, Aquatic and Fisheries Sciences, University of Washington
- **Randall Peterman**, Professor and Canada Research Chair in Fisheries Risk Assessment and Management, School of Resource and Environmental Management, Simon Fraser University
- **Brian Riddell**, CEO, Pacific Salmon Foundation, Vancouver, British Columbia
- **Andrew Weaver**, FRSC, Professor and Canada Research Chair, School of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of Victoria
- **David VanderZwaag**, Canada Research Chair in Ocean Law and Governance, Marine & Environmental Law Institute, Schulich School of Law, Dalhousie University

## **Groupe d'experts de la SRC sur les changements des climats océaniques et la biodiversité marine**

La SRC : Les Académies des arts, des lettres et des sciences du Canada (la Société royale du Canada) annonce un groupe d'experts commandé, de son propre chef, sur les «changements des climats océaniques et la biodiversité marine».

**Cadre de référence préliminaire** (Remarque : Les membres du groupe d'experts vont élaborer le cadre de référence final de leur étude durant leur première réunion (juin 2010))

Le Canada possède le plus long littoral du monde, ce qui nous donne l'impératif géographique, sinon moral, d'agir en tant que chefs de file en ce qui a trait à la santé des océans et à la biodiversité marine. Au lieu de cela, nos réponses aux facteurs d'agression d'origine anthropique exercés sur les océans (par exemple : les changements climatiques et la surpêche) ont été lamentables. Les changements du climat océanique, par exemple, font rarement des remous dans la presse nationale ou à la Chambre des communes (à l'exception de la disparition de la glace de mer), et pourtant ils méritent presque certainement une beaucoup plus grande attention, étant donné les conséquences des changements du climat océanique sur les températures, la salinité, le niveau de la mer, l'acidification, la productivité primaire et secondaire, le déplacement des masses d'eau océaniques, et les effets de tous ces facteurs sur nos régimes climatiques et sur la biodiversité marine. Le groupe d'experts abordera (a) les changements climatiques, (b) la surpêche, et (c) la biodiversité, qui sont liés aux divers conventions et traités internationaux dont le Canada est signataire.

### **Questions :**

1. Quelles sont les conséquences physiques, météorologiques et géochimiques du changement climatique pour les trois océans du Canada?
2. Quelles sont les conséquences pour la biodiversité marine du Canada liées aux changements climatiques (par exemple, les variations dans la répartition spatiale des espèces, l'augmentation ou le déclin des espèces et la modification des interactions compétitives et des interactions proies-prédateurs entre les espèces)?
3. L'une des conséquences de la diminution de la biodiversité marine au Canada est une augmentation de l'aquaculture (par exemple, le saumon, les moules, la morue et le flétan). Dans quelle mesure l'aquaculture a-t-elle une influence neutre ou négative sur la biodiversité marine?
4. Compte tenu du fait que les ressources halieutiques du Canada constituent un bien commun pour le peuple canadien, dans quelle mesure le gouvernement canadien a-t-il respecté la décision de la Cour suprême du Canada (1997) en vertu de laquelle il est du devoir du ministre des Pêches et des Océans de gérer, de préserver et de développer les ressources halieutiques au nom de l'intérêt public des Canadiens?
5. Les lois normatives sont-elles, par opposition à nos lois sur les pêches discrétionnaires actuelles, tenues d'empêcher la surexploitation des eaux canadiennes, de protéger et de restaurer la biodiversité marine?

6. Dans quelle mesure le Canada a-t-il rempli, ou est-il susceptible de remplir, ses responsabilités internationales envers la protection et le rétablissement de la biodiversité océanique, telles que reflétées dans les traités et les conventions dont le Canada est signataire, comme la Convention sur la diversité biologique (1992) et l'Accord des Nations Unies sur les stocks de poissons (1995)?

**Composition du groupe d'experts** (Remarque: Ce groupe d'experts commencera ses activités en juin 2010)

L'expertise des experts inclue les domaines de recherche suivants: évaluation des ressources et du stock halieutiques; aquaculture, biodiversité des poissons marins; changement du climat océanique; et droit maritime.

**Président: Jeffrey A. Hutchings**, professeur et Chaire de recherche du Canada en conservation marine et biodiversité, Dalhousie University

**Membres du groupe:**

- **Isabelle Côté**, professeure, département des sciences biologiques, Simon Fraser University
- **Julian J. Dodson**, professeur titulaire, département de biologie, Université Laval, et membre titulaire, Centre interuniversitaire de recherche sur le saumon atlantique (CIRSA)
- **Ian Fleming**, professeur et directeur du Ocean Sciences Centre, Memorial University of Newfoundland
- **Simon Jennings**, scientifique auprès du service gouvernemental de la pêche du Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS) à Lowestoft (Royaume-Uni), et professeur honoraire de sciences de l'environnement à l'University of East Anglia
- **Nate Mantua**, professeur de recherche associé, sciences aquatiques et halieutiques, University of Washington
- **Randall Peterman**, Professeur et chaire de recherche du Canada en évaluation et gestion des risques halieutiques, School of Resource and Environmental Management, Simon Fraser University
- **Brian Riddell**, PDG de la Fondation du saumon du Pacifique, Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique
- **Andrew Weaver**, Membre de la Société royale du Canada (MSRC), professeur et Chaire de recherche du Canada à la School of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of
- **David VanderZwaag**, Chaire de recherche du Canada en droit et gouvernance maritimes, Marine & Environmental Law Institute, Schulich School of Law, Dalhousie University

## Lawrence Mysak: Priestley Lecture 2009



Professor Lawrence Mysak, Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, McGill University, and President of International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Oceans (IAPSO) gave the prestigious Priestly Lecture at CSIRO Division of Marine and Atmospheric Research at Aspendale Australia, on Oct. 13, 2009. The Priestley Lecture has been presented in the past by other noteworthy speakers, including: Syukoro Manabe (Princeton), Susan Solomon (University of California), Stephen Schneider (Stanford) and Ronald Prinn (MIT) among others.

Professor Mysak is internationally known for his extensive applications of mathematics to physical oceanography, his basic research on natural climate variability of the Arctic, and the development and application of global earth system models to various climate phenomena. His talk was on “The Little Ice Age and beyond: simulating long-term changes in climate, sea ice, and the oceans”. He addressed the question: was there more or less sea ice in the Southern Hemisphere during the Little Ice Age? Long term changes in climate, sea ice, ocean properties and wind have been reconstructed using a global reduced complexity climate model to answer this and other questions about past climate change. Additional background on the Priestley Lecture and Professor Mysak’s talk may be found at: <http://www.csiro.au/resources/Priestley-Lecture-flyer.html>

## Cedric Robert Mann



Ced Mann passed away after a brief illness on October 15, 2009. Cedric was born in Auckland, New Zealand on February 14, 1926. Cedric earned his BSc. and MSc. degrees from the University of Auckland, New Zealand before emigrating to Canada in 1949.

After earning his Ph. D. in Physics at the University of British Columbia, Cedric went on to work with the Defence Research Board of Canada, doing research on acoustic problems related to submarine detection. At DRB he designed and constructed a scientific barge moored in Bedford Basin to serve as a test platform for ocean instrumentation. The barge remains on station to this day, still serving scientists from both Defence

Research and Bedford Institute of Oceanography and raising the curiosity of Halifax commuters along the Bedford Highway.

In the early 1960's Cedric moved to the newly formed Bedford Institute of Oceanography. A quick course at the Institute of Oceanography at UBC retrained this ocean acoustician to a physical oceanographer. Scientific visits to Woods Hole and participation in ICES and IOC committees allowed Ced to develop an appropriate strategy for the new Canadian thrust into the circulation of the northern North Atlantic. His work on the circulation east of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland lead to the naming of the Mann Eddy, a quasi-stationary eddy in the

Newfoundland Basin. In addition to his own research, he was responsible for the recruitment and mentoring of the first generation of oceanographers at BIO. For a number of years, he also lectured as a visiting professor at Dalhousie University in Nova Scotia.

He was probably best known for his organization and leadership of the Hudson 70 expedition; the first and only circumnavigation of the Americas by a research ship. In 1972, Cedric was granted an honorary PhD in Engineering from the Nova Scotia Technical College for his leadership in the Hudson 70 expedition. After many years serving as its director of physical and chemical oceanography, he was appointed Director General of the Bedford Institute in 1978.

In 1979, Cedric and his wife Frances moved to the west coast, where he became Director General of the Institute of Ocean Sciences at Pat Bay in Victoria, a position he held until his retirement in 1986. When Ced came to IOS, he had decided that he would no longer conduct personal research and instead concentrated on the development of what was still a rather young laboratory. He was responsible for the construction of a new major research vessel, the John P. Tully, made critical hirings to expand the arctic group and initiated a new research program in the Beaufort Sea, known as NOGAP.

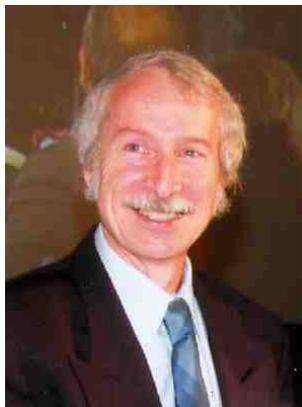
After his retirement he said that when he moved on he didn't believe in looking back: this was as appropriate to his move from BIO as it was to his retirement. Cedric spent much of his leisure time in Sidney, B. C. playing golf, growing roses, reading mystery novels, swimming and participating in lawn bowling at the Sidney Lawn Bowling Club with friends. Cedric was honoured to receive the J. P Tully Medal awarded by the Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society in 1994. Cedric will be greatly missed by his family and friends.

### **Canadians honoured at JCOMM III**

On November 4, 2009 Certificates of Outstanding Services were awarded to individuals who have made significant contributions to the work of the WMO-IOC Joint Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology. Two of the three recipients were Canadians, namely:



John Falkingham, recently retired from the Meteorological Service of Canada, for his outstanding contributions over more than 30 years to the collection, processing, management and delivery to users of sea ice data and metadata, and especially to the development and fostering of international cooperation, procedures, formats and standards in sea ice data exchange, management and delivery;



Bob Keeley, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada, received the award in recognition of his outstanding contributions over more than 25 years to the collection, processing, management and delivery to users of ocean data and metadata, and especially to the development and fostering of international cooperation, procedures, formats and standards in oceanographic data exchange and management.

The awards were signed by Michel Jarraud, Secretary General of WMO, Patricio Bernal, Executive Secretary of the UNESCO-IOC and the Co-Presidents of JCOMM, Jean Louis Fellous and Peter Dexter. Bob Keeley, present as a member of the Canadian Delegation to JCOMM III, was able to accept his award while the award for John Falkingham was accepted by Mr. Al Wallace, Director, MSC Operations PYR and the co-head of delegation for Canada at JCOMM III.

## Bob Wilson

After nine years on the job, Dick Stoddart will be stepping down as Secretary of CNC/SCOR at the AGM in May. Dick's unceasing efforts have been instrumental in making the organization successful and in building its activities.



Bob Wilson will be replacing Dick in the position of Secretary. Some of you will remember Bob from his time at the Institute of Ocean Sciences, between 1985 and 1997. After 15 years at Environment Canada in St. John's and Halifax/Dartmouth, Bob joined DFO at IOS as a science administrator, where he worked mostly on environmental initiatives. He left DFO in 1997 to start a small consulting company, from which he retired at the beginning of this year.

Bob lives in Victoria, BC where you can reach him by:  
e-mail: [wilson@telus.net](mailto:wilson@telus.net),  
phone: 250-477-9832,  
cell: 250-889-1127.

Bob has started to shadow Dick's activities so he can be up to full speed in June. As part of the changeover, he will be taking over as editor of this Newsletter and will produce the next issue.

## Announcement and Call for Papers: CMOS/CGU Joint Congress

The joint CMOS/CGU Congress will be held on May 31 to June 4, 2010 in Ottawa, Ontario at the Crowne Plaza. This will be the 44<sup>th</sup> Annual Congress of the Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society (CMOS) and the 36<sup>th</sup> Annual Scientific Meeting of the Canadian Geophysical Union (CGU). This will be the third occasion for a joint Congress between the two societies. The Congress theme for this year will be "Our Earth, Our Air, Our Water: Our Future". See: <http://cmos.ca/congress2010/indexe.html>

The Congress will feature:

- Plenary presentations by leading researchers.
- Science sessions that highlight top Canadian and international research contributions spanning the meteorological, oceanographic, geophysical, climatic and hydrologic sciences, as well as the policy implications of research in these fields.
- An evening lecture of general-interest, open to the public.

- A banquet, a hosted lunch, awards of CMOS and CGU prizes, and the Annual General Meetings of both societies.

Please submit abstracts electronically to the link found on the Congress website (<http://cmos.ca/congress2010/abstractse.html>) **after January 7, 2010 and before the deadline of February 17, 2010**. You will be asked to submit your abstract to one of several planned sessions that are listed on the website and to specify your preference for either an oral or a poster presentation. An abstract fee of \$50 will be charged at the time of submission. Your abstract will be evaluated by the Scientific Program Committee and you will be notified of acceptance by **2 March 2010**. Details for your oral or poster presentation will be provided by **17 March 2010**.

CMOS and CGU student members are welcomed and encouraged to apply for a Student Travel Bursary when submitting an abstract; the application form may be found at: <http://cmos.ca/congress2010/studentse.html> The deadline for submission is **February 26, 2010**.

If you are an exhibitor, an educator, a member of the media, or anyone else with an interest in the meeting, please visit the Congress website (<http://www.cmos.ca/congress2010>) and contact the Chair of the Local Arrangements Committee for further information.

Dick Stoddart ([dick.stoddart@sympatico.ca](mailto:dick.stoddart@sympatico.ca))

Rod Blais ([blais@ucalgary.ca](mailto:blais@ucalgary.ca))

Co-Chairs of the Scientific Program Committee for the Ottawa 2010 Congress

### **Announce et appel des soumissions de résumés : Congrès conjoint SCMO/UGC**

Le Congrès conjoint SCMO/UGC aura lieu du 31 mai au 4 juin 2010 à Ottawa, en Ontario, au Crowne Plaza. Il s'agira du 44<sup>e</sup> Congrès annuel de la Société canadienne de météorologie et d'océanographie (SCMO) et de la 36<sup>e</sup> Rencontre scientifique annuelle de l'Union géophysique canadienne (UGC). Il s'agira de la troisième participation de ces deux sociétés à un congrès conjoint. Cette année, le thème du congrès sera : « La Terre, l'air et l'eau : Notre avenir ».

Visitez: <http://cmos.ca/congress2010/indexf.html>

Le congrès comprendra:

- Des conférences plénières réalisées par des scientifiques à la fine pointe de la recherche.
- Des sessions scientifiques accentuant les contributions ultimes de la recherche canadienne et internationale dans les domaines du climat, de la météorologie, de l'océanographie, de la géophysique et de l'hydrologie, ainsi que les implications politiques de la recherche avancée dans ces domaines.
- Une présentation d'intérêt général dans la soirée ouverte au public.
- Un banquet, un déjeuner inclus, la remise des prix de la SCMO et de l'UGC, et l'assemblée générale annuelle des deux sociétés.

Veillez soumettre vos résumés électroniquement en utilisant le lien sur le site du congrès (<http://cmos.ca/congress2010/abstractsf.html>) entre le 7 janvier et le 17 février 2010. Vous devrez soumettre votre résumé sous une des nombreuses sessions affichées sur le site et spécifier votre préférence quant à une présentation orale ou une présentation affichée. Des frais de \$50 seront retenus au moment de la soumission. Votre soumission sera évaluée par le comité du

programme scientifique du congrès qui vous avisera de son acceptation le 2 mars 2010. Les détails pour votre présentation orale ou affichée vous seront communiqués le 17 mars 2010.

Les étudiants, membres de la SCMO et de l'UGC, sont les bienvenus et ils sont encouragés à soumettre une demande de bourse étudiante d'aide au voyage lors de la soumission de leur résumé; le formulaire d'application se trouve à : <http://cmos.ca/congress2010/studentsf.html> La date limite pour les soumissions est le 26 février 2010.

Si vous êtes un exposant, un éducateur, un membre des médias, ou quelqu'un avec un intérêt particulier pour le congrès, veuillez visiter le site Web du congrès (<http://www.cmos.ca/congress2010>) ou contactez le président du Comité des arrangements locaux pour obtenir plus d'information.

Dick Stoddart ([dick.stoddart@sympatico.ca](mailto:dick.stoddart@sympatico.ca))

Rod Blais ([blais@ucalgary.ca](mailto:blais@ucalgary.ca))

Coprésidents du Comité du programme scientifique pour le Congrès de 2010 à Ottawa

### **Memories of the M.V. Calanus**

An historic ocean photo archive at <http://www.cmos.ca/Oceanphotos/photoindex.html> is maintained by CNC/SCOR. These archives comprise mainly groups of "people", but because ships play such an important role in oceanography the archive have been expanded to include historic and current photos of oceanographic research vessels.

Resulting from the existence of the archive, there has been some recent fascinating exchanges on the M.V. Calanus. The thread to this story has a Canadian coast to coast to coast connection, with a nice CMOS and CNC/SCOR connection in the middle.

It started with query on September 25, 2009 from a painter from Vancouver, BC, Shelley Ross ([www.apaintersnotes.ca](http://www.apaintersnotes.ca)) She had taken some photos of the M.V. Calanus on the beach in Iqaluit, Nunavut in August 2009, one of which is featured below.



After taking note of the ship's name Shelley researched the ship and found it had a very interesting history. Her initial interest in taking photos of the Calanus was as a possible painting subject. That is why the above shot was taken in the long evening rays of the sun, and also why she framed the shots for artistic effect.

In researching the Calanus upon her return to Victoria, Shelley came across the CNC/SCOR historical archives which is maintained by Bob Jones, the CMOS and CNC/SCOR webmaster. In December 2008, two excellent photos of the Calanus in the 1950s were deposited in the CNC/SCOR photo archive, courtesy of Dr. Ian McLaren at Dalhousie University in Halifax ([iamclar@DAL.CA](mailto:iamclar@DAL.CA)). Bob put Shelley and Ian in touch with each other. Ian had originally provided some context to his two photos from early years of M/V "Calanus", Max Dunbar's vessel exploring Nunavut waters during the '50s and early 60's. One shows her frozen in the ice in early November 1955 near Igloolik, where Ted Grainger spent the winter doing physical and biological sampling. The other shows her contending with ice en route to the Belcher Islands, 12 July 1959.

Upon seeing Shelley's photo of the Calanus, Dr. McLaren's comments were "It's a little sad, though, to see her present plight - the photo with the low sun on her port quarter is particularly poignant. A few years ago some of us explored the possibility of having her shipped south for display at some museum - for example Maritime Museum of the Atlantic in Halifax - but apparently she's in such poor shape that it seemed infeasible. I spent six of 12 Nunavut seasons in 1951-65 on the "Calanus" - in some ways the most interesting time of my life."

A rather nice article by E.H. Grainger appeared in ARCTIC (Vol. 48, No. 4, December 1995, pp. 391-392) outlining some of the history of the M.V. *Calanus* and its status at that time.

All this too say that the Canadian Oceanographic Historical Photo site provides a means to save a part of our history, and provides a vehicle to exchange information in ways that are sometimes not readily apparent. If you have any such photos that you wish to share for posterity, particularly of groups of Canadian oceanographers, please forward them to Bob Jones at: [jonesb@ncf.ca](mailto:jonesb@ncf.ca)

### **SCOR Newsletter No. 15, November 2009**

The latest international SCOR Newsletter may be found at: <http://www.scor-int.org/Publications/SCOR-NL-15.pdf> It contains information on:

- News from 2009 SCOR Executive Committee Meeting in Beijing
  - SCOR/WCRP/IAPSO Working Group 136 on Climatic Importance of the Greater Agulhas System
  - SCOR WG 137 on Patterns of Phytoplankton Dynamics in Coastal Ecosystems: Comparative Analysis of Time Series Observation
- Symposia on the Ocean in a High-CO<sub>2</sub> World
- SCOR Panel on New Technologies for Observing Marine Life
- SCOR Visiting Scholars Program

- Information on the 2010 Call for SCOR Working Group proposals
- SCOR/LOICZ WG 132 on Land-based Nutrient Pollution and the Relationship to Harmful Algal Blooms in Coastal Marine Systems
- WG 134 on The Microbial Carbon Pump in the Ocean
- Large-Scale Ocean Research Projects
  - GLOBEC
  - GEOTRACES
  - GEOHAB
- Publications
- Future SCOR Annual Meetings

## **Hudson 70 Expedition**

On Nov. 19, 1969, the Hudson 70 Expedition left Halifax for a 107,416-kilometre voyage that combined scientific discovery with adventure on the high seas. It was a long journey that has never been repeated — a 330-day circumnavigation of North and South America, beginning and ending in Halifax. A series of international scientists, totalling more than 120, boarded the Canadian Survey Ship Hudson (now the Canadian Coast Guard Ship Hudson) during various legs of the voyage. They conducted an array of experiments in chemistry, biology, geology and physics that have helped us better understand the ocean and the challenges it now faces. In November, the Bedford Institute of Oceanography honoured the scientific team and crew in a ceremony that marked the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the expedition. The Hudson was a state-of-the-art research vessel seeking out a new frontier. The group had the backing of the Canadian government, commitment from a crew and scientists who loved the ocean and had new equipment and new ideas. Today, the Hudson 70 Expedition is seen to many as the greatest single effort that Canada had ever made in oceanography. [Based on articles published in the Nova Scotian Chronicle Herald, Sunday, November 15, 2009, written by Harry Bruce and Wednesday, November 18, 2009, written by Patricia Brooks Arenburg] A short You Tube video on the Expedition may be found at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=npWZ5DrQY-c>

### **CANADIAN OCEAN SCIENCE NEWSLETTER LE BULLETIN CANADIEN DES SCIENCES DE L'OCÉAN**

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Newsletter #48 will be distributed on January 28, 2010. Please send contributions to Bob Wilson, [wilson@telus.net](mailto:wilson@telus.net)  
Bulletin #48 sera distribué le 28 janvier 2010. Veuillez faire parvenir vos contributions à Bob Wilson, [wilson@telus.net](mailto:wilson@telus.net)

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