

Ocean Resources in World Economy

— a geospatial point of view

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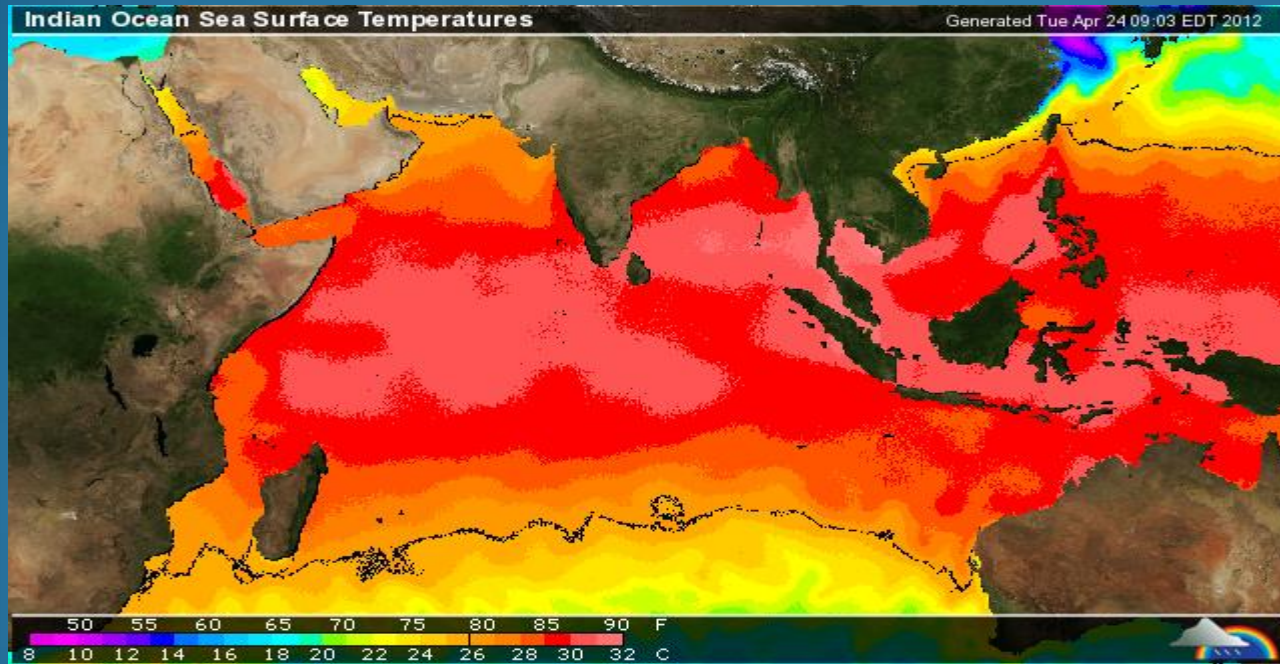
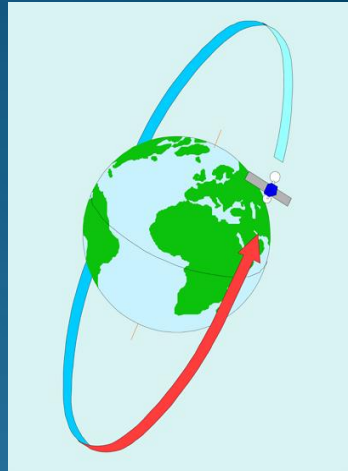
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Commission



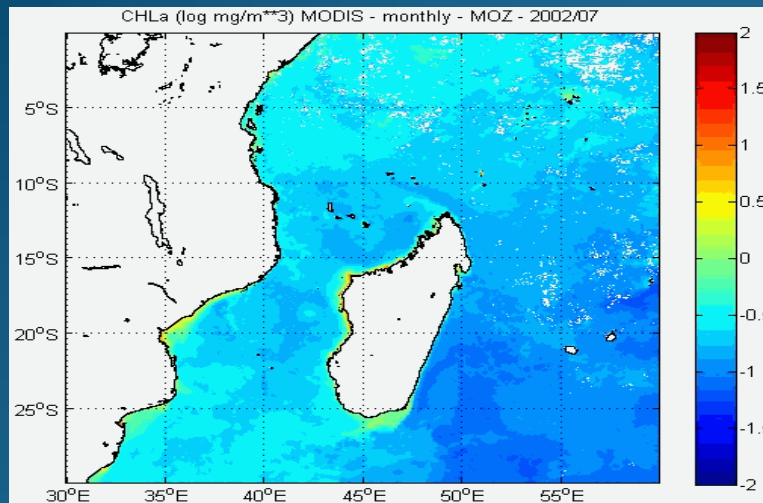
- Increasing use of geospatial technology in management and exploitation of marine resources
- Emerging technologies provide a global perspective of ocean resources



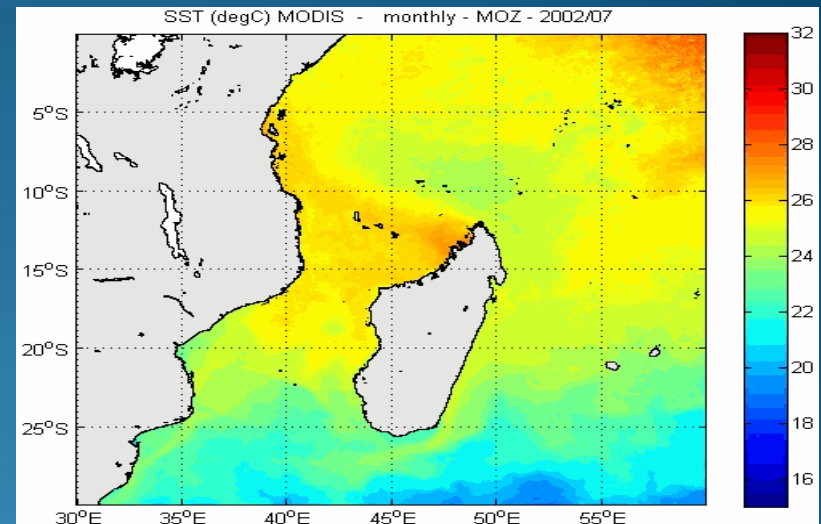
Early airborne “technologies”



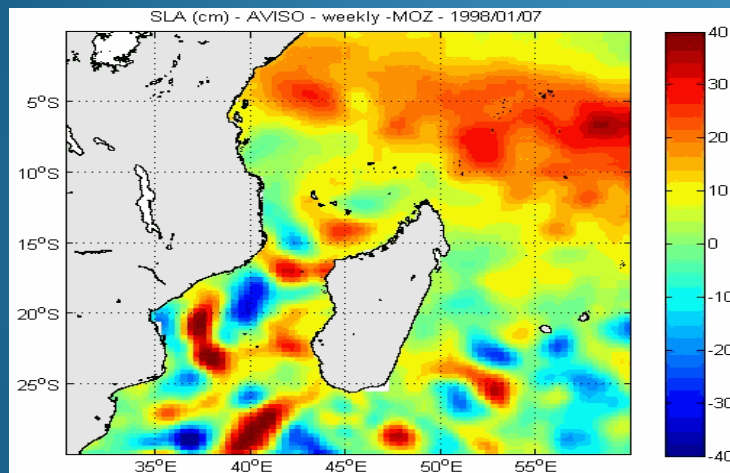
Practical Earth Observation uses for fisheries management



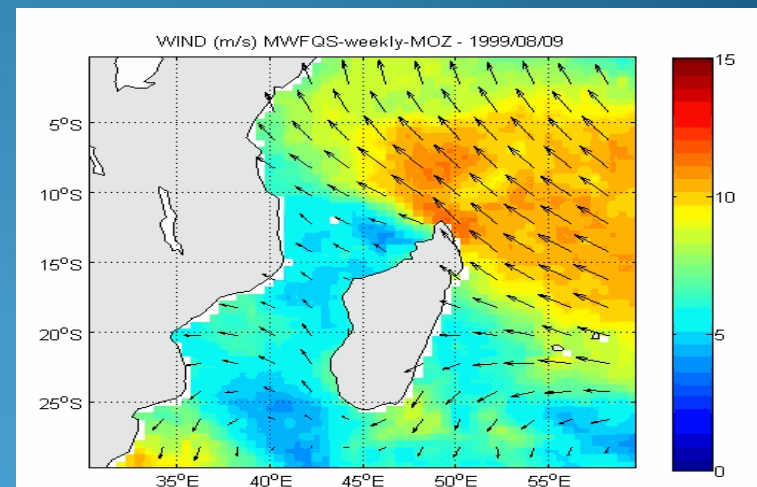
Ocean Color



Sea Surface Temperature



Altimetry



Wind : speed, direction

Advantages of PFZ determination

- Improved efficiency (Better catch per unit effort)
- Use of less fuel and manpower

Vessel Monitoring System

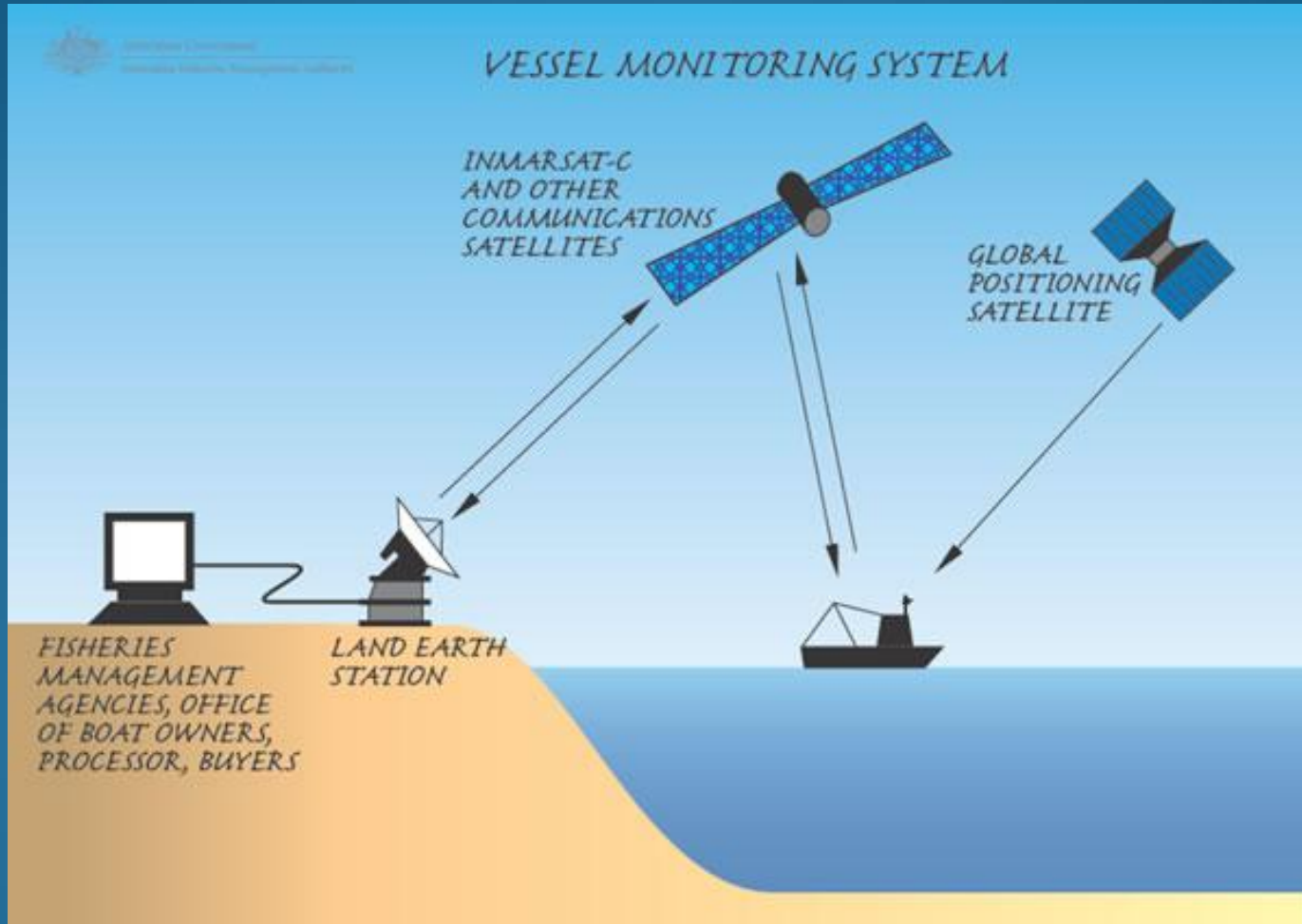
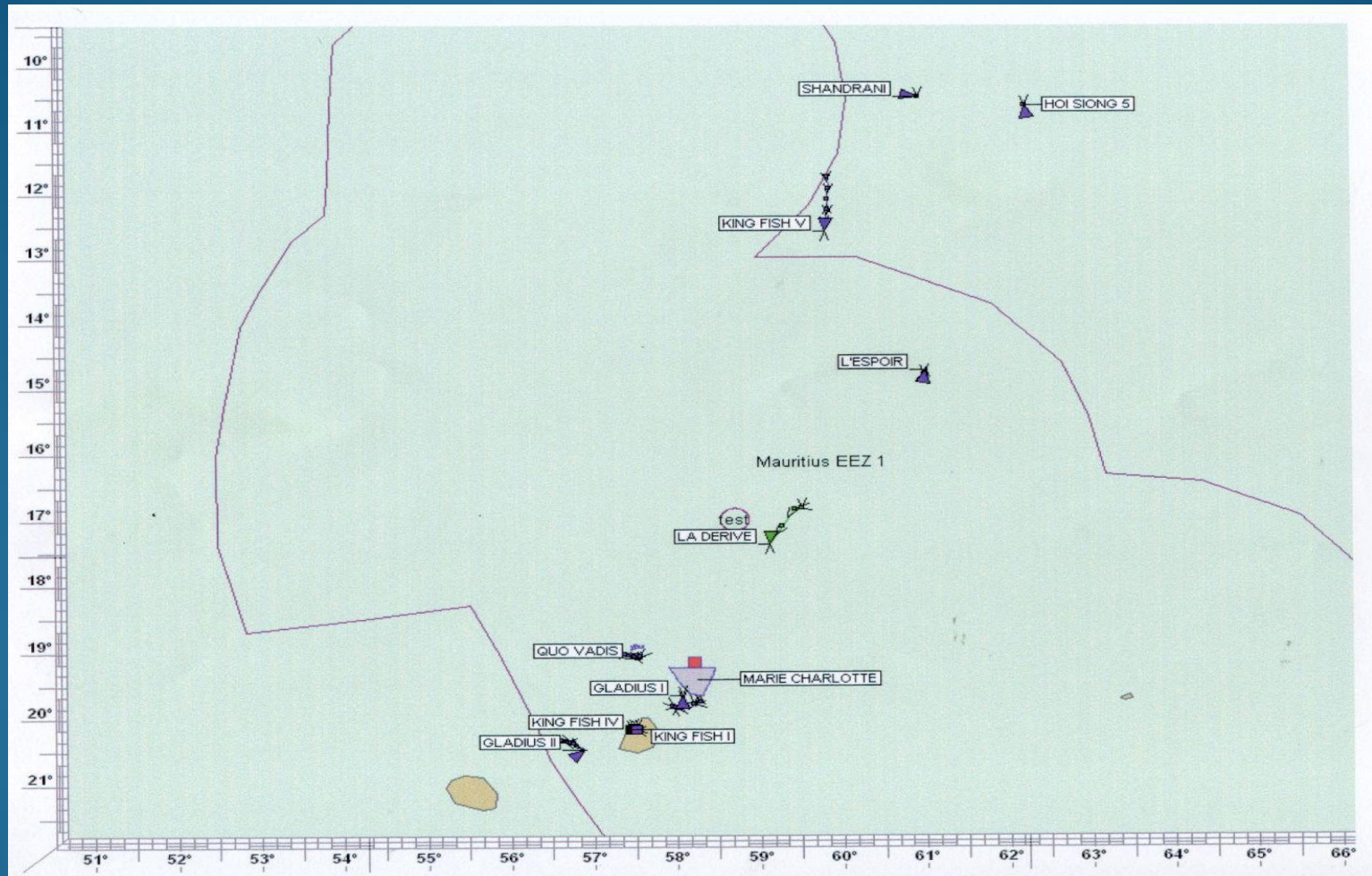


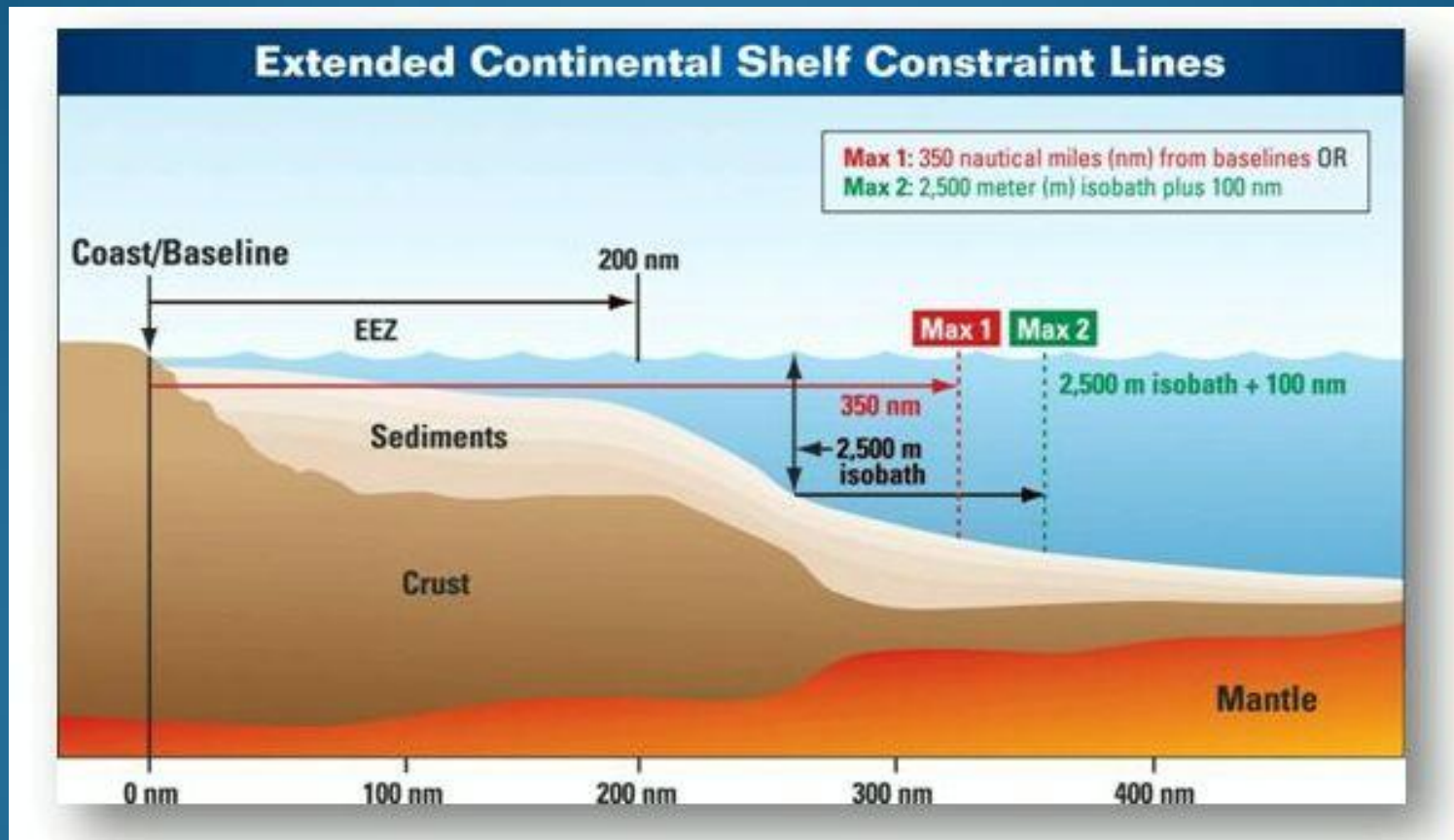
Photo courtesy: Australian Fisheries Management Authority



Vessel Monitoring System



Extended Continental shelf



Extended Continental shelf

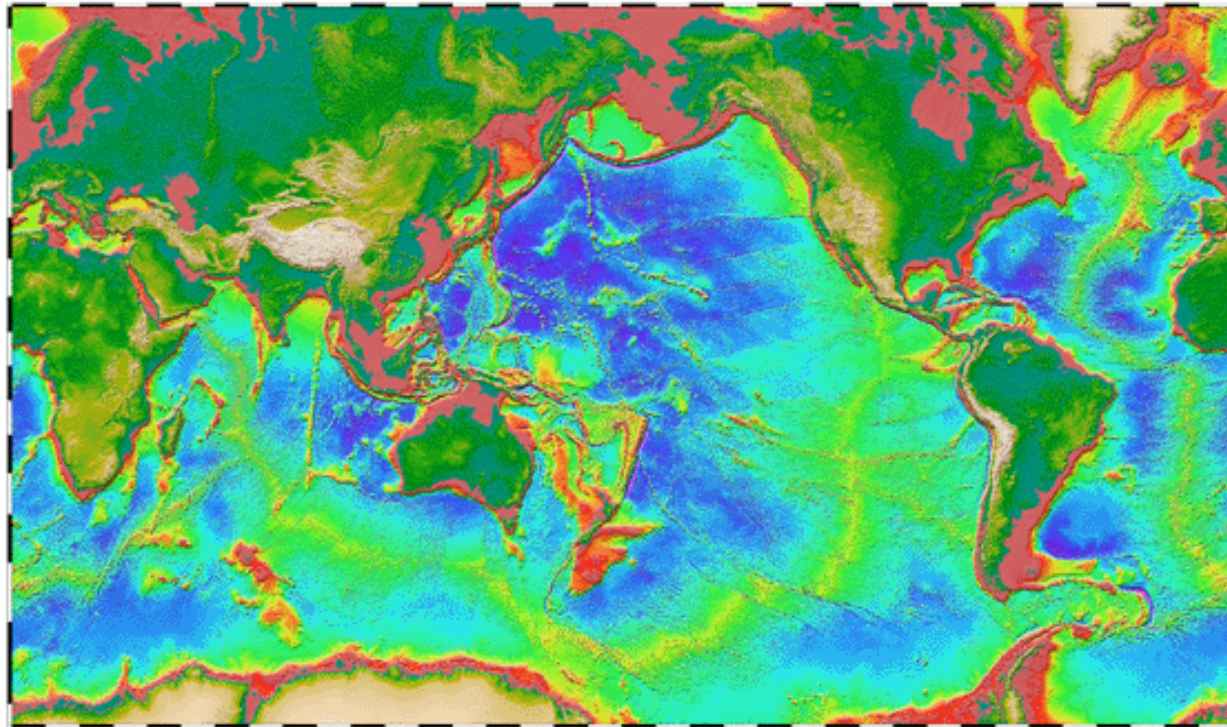


Photo Courtesy: NOAA and SIO

Use of predicted topography obtained from satellite altimetry data

Real time data transmitted by satellites

Satellite technology through tide gauges
drifting and
fixed buoys
help in studying ocean processes



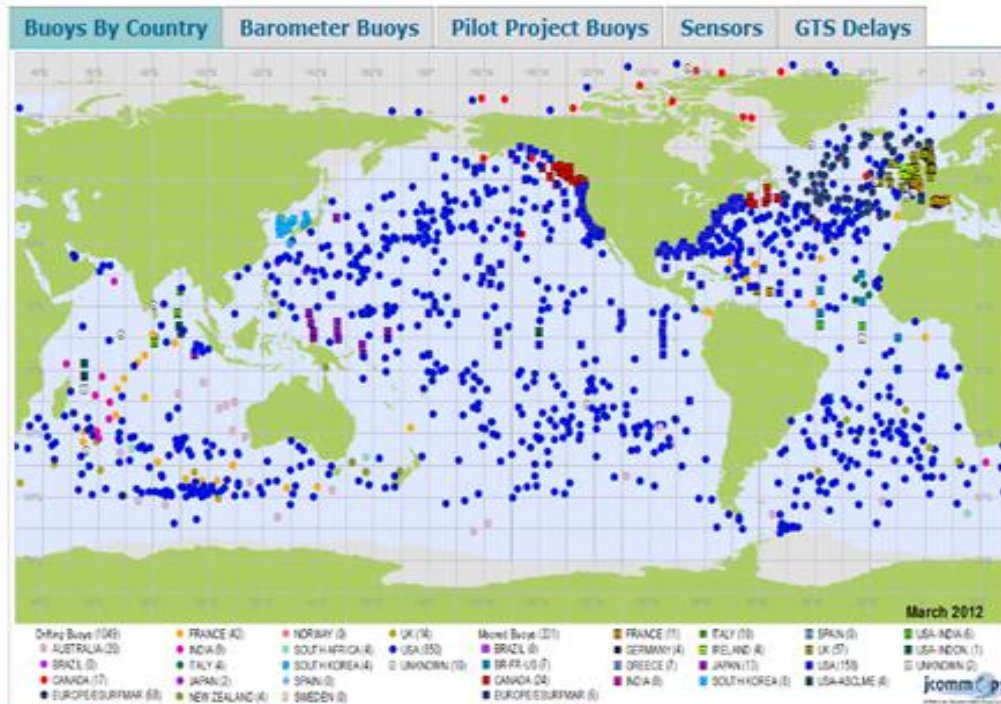


DATA BUOY COOPERATION PANEL

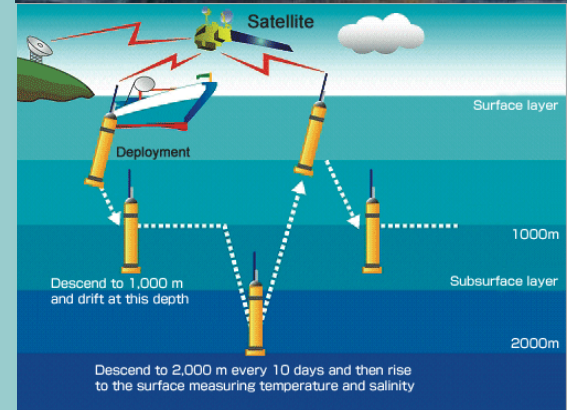
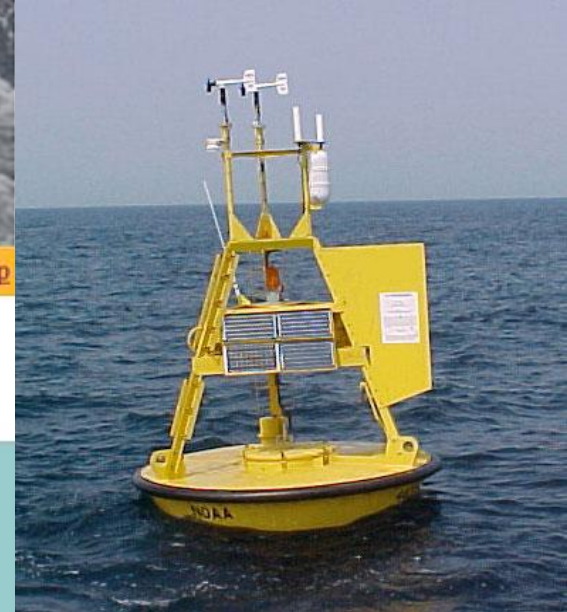
<http://www.jcommops.org/dbcp>

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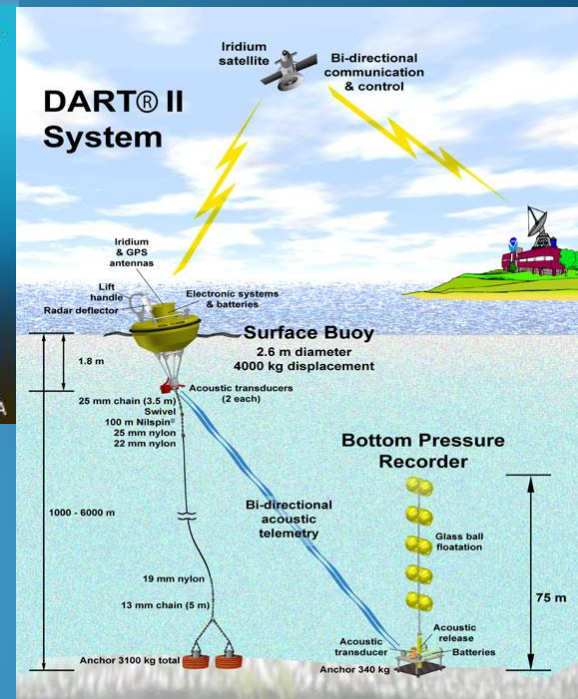
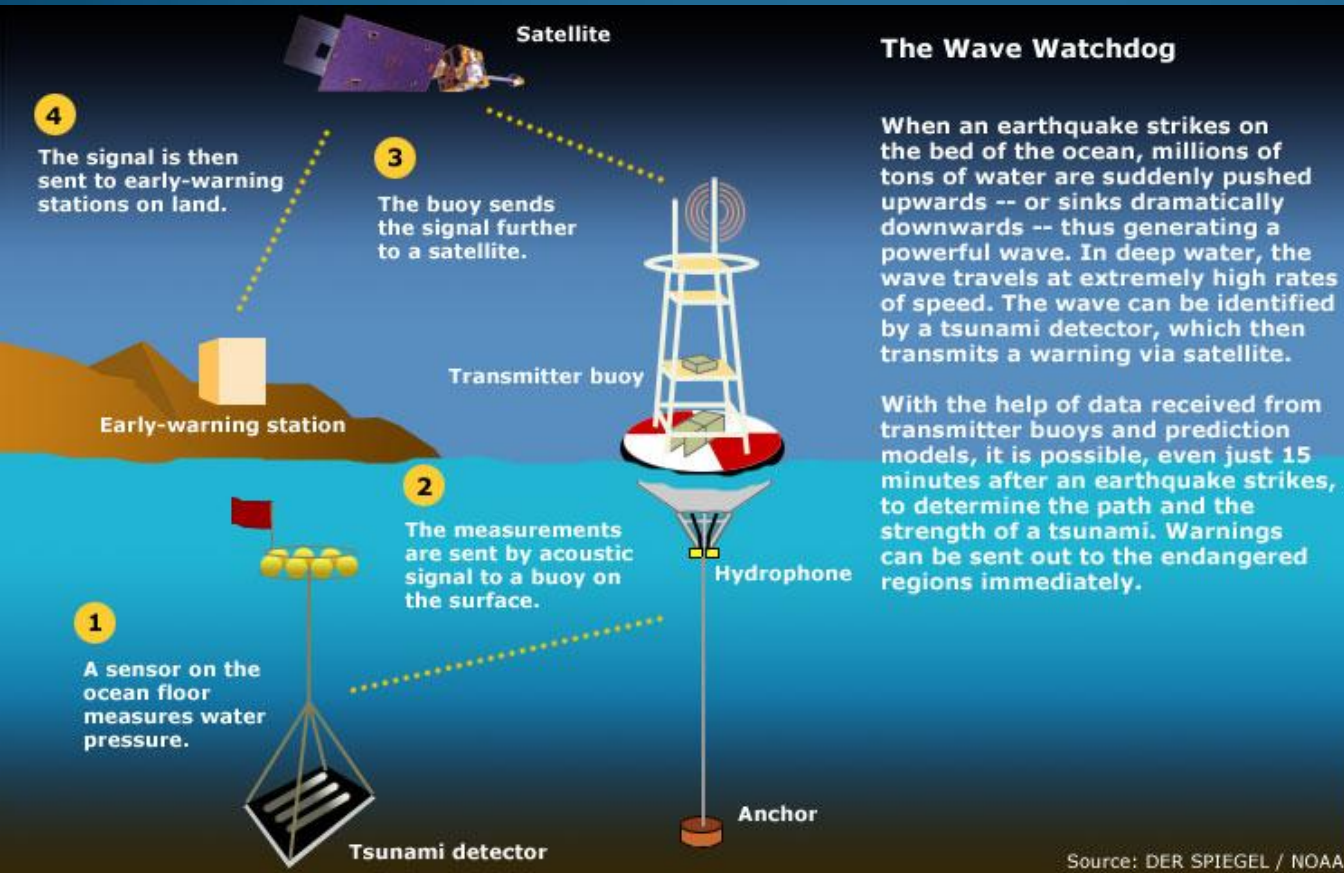
DBCP Monthly Maps



- Recent Maps: Go to [Full Map Viewer for Previous Months](#) and links to high resolution PDF versions and Google Earth (post 2007)
- Older Maps: Go to the [Map Archive on JCOMMOPS](#) (prior to 2007)



Use of satellites in alert systems



One Planet - One Ocean



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Thank you
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1960-2010