

AMOS Aquaculture Monitoring Observatory System

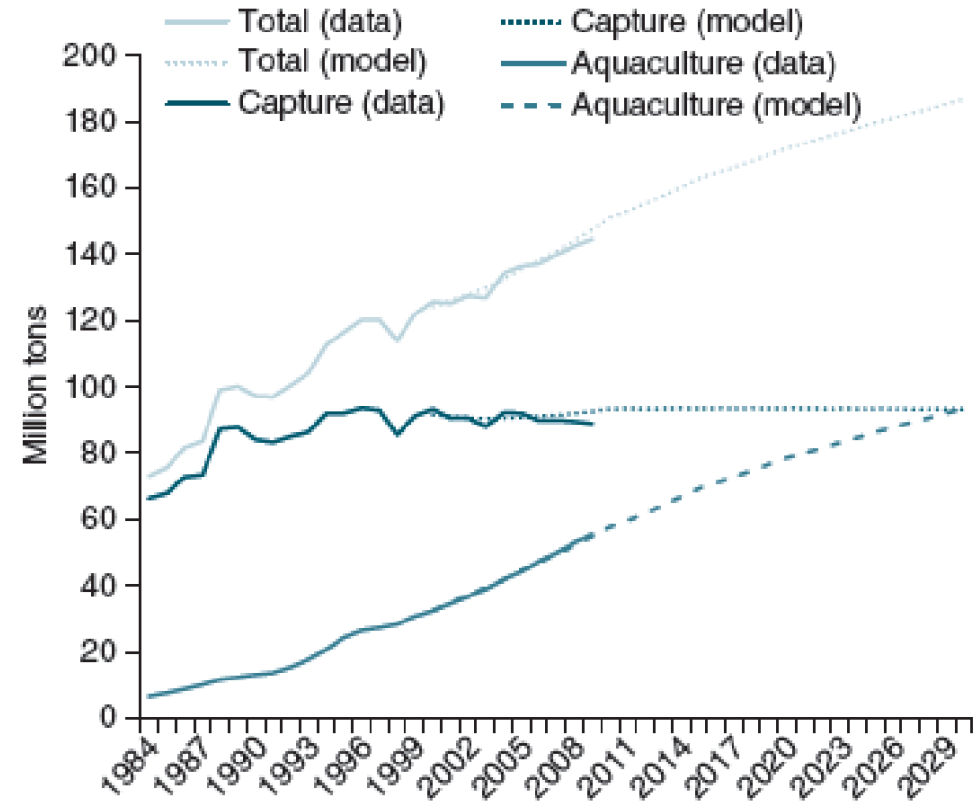
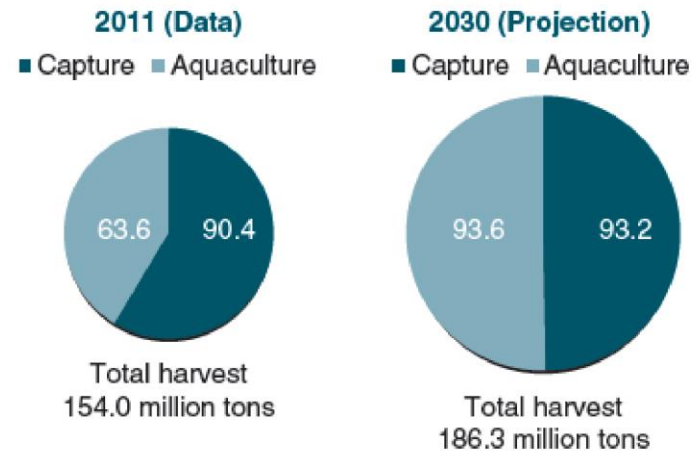
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AMOS: Introduction

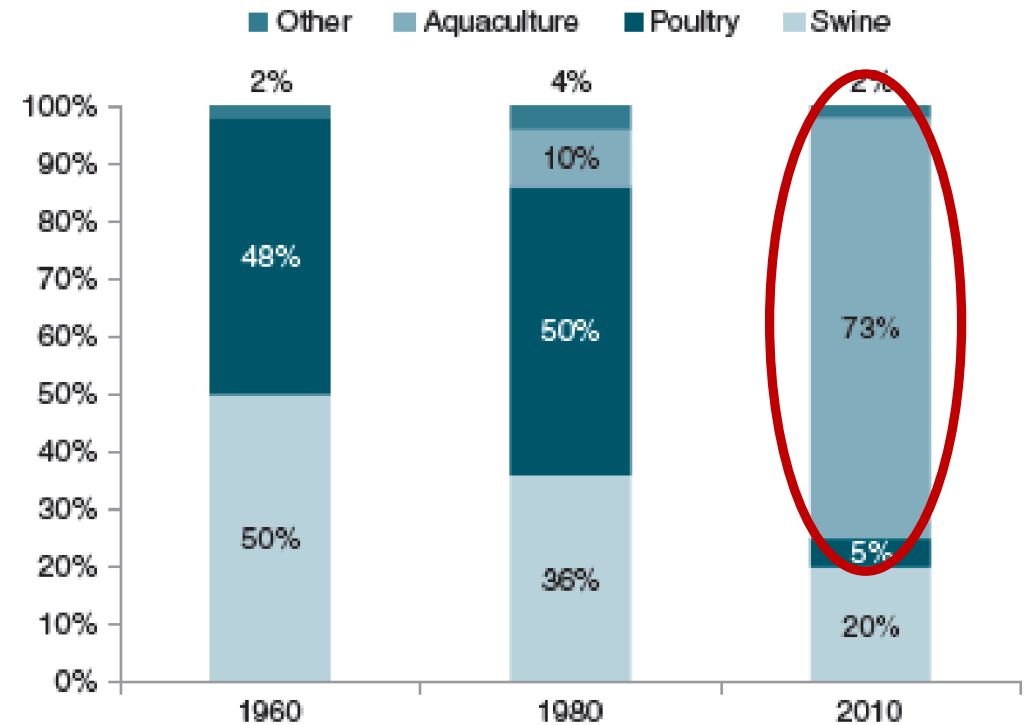
- An increasing demand of food fish
- Collapsing of wild fish stocks
- Increasing price of wild stocks



Source: FAO Report, Fish to 2030

AMOS: Introduction

- Increased production of farmed fish
- Lower cost
- More efficiently
- Need of real-time access in environmental parameters



Source: Shepherd 2012

AMOS: Aquaculture Monitoring Observatory System

Aquaculture monitoring (status based on stakeholders)

- So far a number of commercial products are available
- With controversial results and accuracy
- Different designs- No homogeneity
- No data traceability
- No data access
- Limited data products

Main objective:

Developing a cost – effective observatory system, tailored to the needs of Aquacultures with remote access, real-time data and forecast capabilities.

AMOS: Strategy

- Analysis of the current status
- Detailed specifications of produced system
- Design of the new system architecture
- Implementation, laboratory testing and validation
- Pilot application in real field conditions
- Extensive application in areas of interest



AMOS: Development procedure following EC technology development “guidelines”

The Technology Readiness Level (TRL) scale was originally defined by NASA in the 1990’s as a means for measuring or indicating the maturity of a given technology. The TRL spans over nine levels as follows:

- TRL 1 – Basic principles observed
- TRL 2 – Technology concept formulated
- TRL 3 – Experimental proof of concept
- TRL 4 – Technology validated in lab
- TRL 5 – Technology validated in relevant environment (industrially relevant environment in the case of key enabling technologies)
- TRL 6 – Technology demonstrated in relevant environment (industrially relevant environment in the case of key enabling technologies)
- TRL 7 – System prototype demonstration in operational environment
- TRL 8 – System complete and qualified
- TRL 9 – Actual system proven in operational environment (competitive manufacturing in the case of key enabling technologies; or in space)

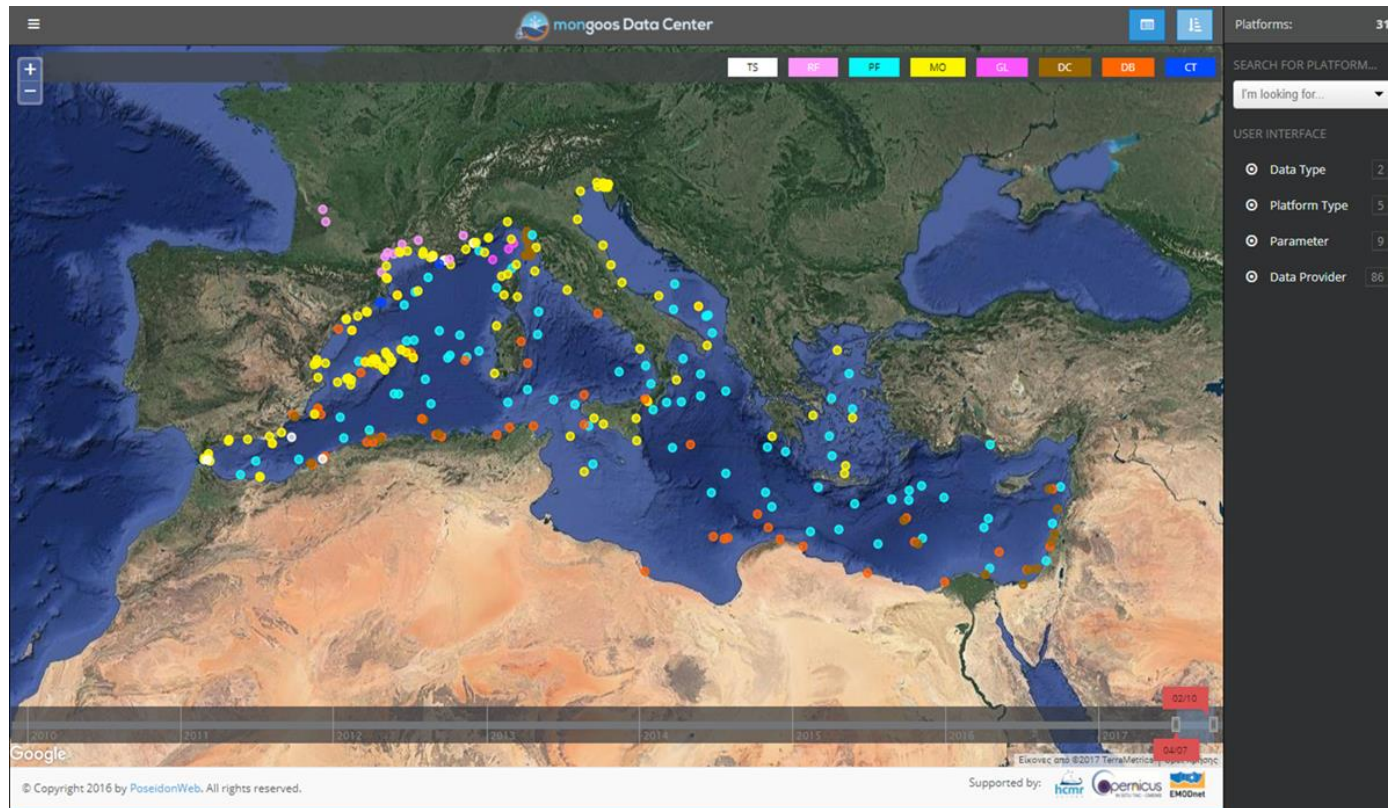
Development reports
submitted = TRL 3-4

Integration reports
submitted = TRL 5

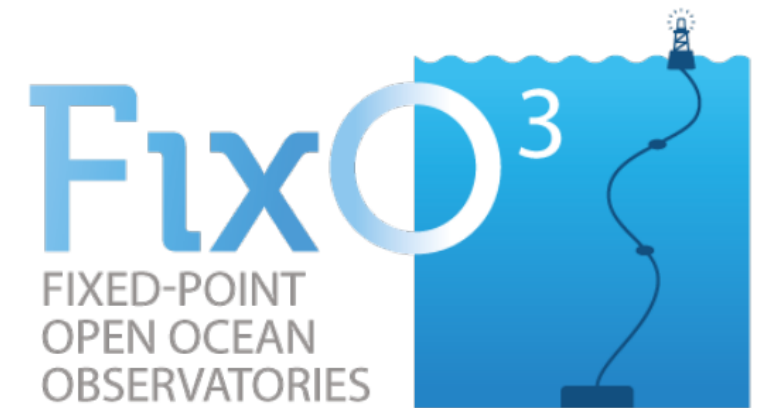
Testing reports
submitted = TRL 6 - 8

Demonstrations reports
submitted = TRL 7-9

AMOS: Operational scientific monitoring technologies



AMOS: Adoption of scientific Be



Handbook of best practices

This handbook collects the "best practices" in all phases of the system covering the entire infrastructural chain of data acquisition. It includes recommendations on how to produce high quality data aiming towards common methodologies and protocols within the FixO3 network.

A work led by:

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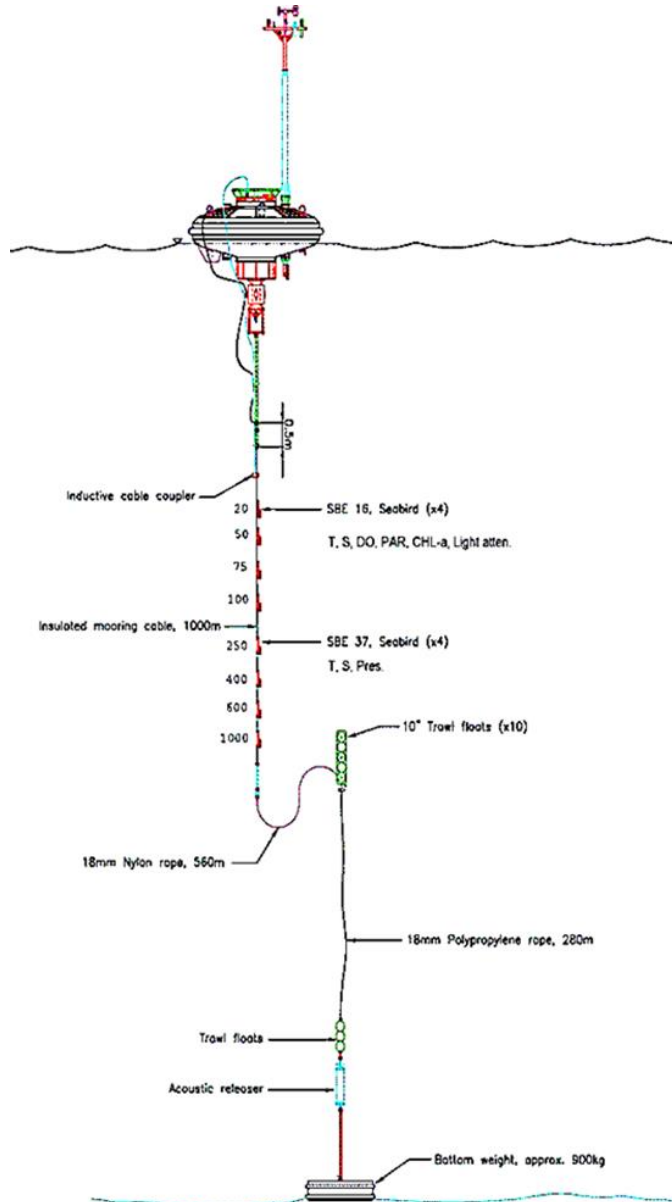
June 2016



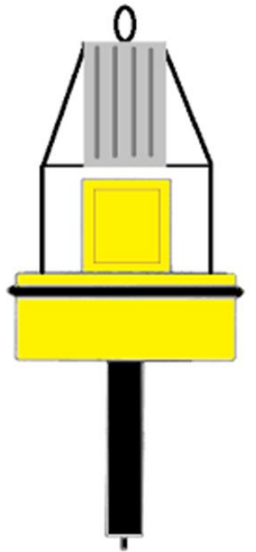
This work has received funding from the European Union Seventh Framework Programme under grant agreement n. 312463, FixO3.

The image is a graphic for the Ocean Best Practices System. It features a background of a blue sky and ocean with a white buoy. On the left, the text "Ocean Best Practices System" is written in a blue, sans-serif font. Below it, the heading "Our Vision" is followed by the text "To have agreed and broadly adopted methods across ocean research, operations and applications." At the bottom left, there is a yellow starburst icon with the word "NEW" and a blue button that says "See OBPS Workshop IV". On the right, there are two dark blue vertical panels. The first panel has a magnifying glass icon and the heading "What is a Best Practice?", followed by the text: "A best practice is a methodology that has repeatedly produced superior results relative to other methodologies with the same objective; to be fully elevated to a best practice, a promising method will have been adopted and employed by multiple organizations." The second panel has an icon of four people around a central figure and the heading "What is the OBPS?", followed by the text: "The OBPS is a global, sustained system comprising technological solutions and community approaches to enhance management of methods as well as support the development of ocean best practices."

AMOS: Design of the new system architecture



- System build up (housing, power, processing unit, etc)
- Sensors specifications and integration
- Communication (bidirectional RT)
- Data storage and transmission
- Adjustability for deployments



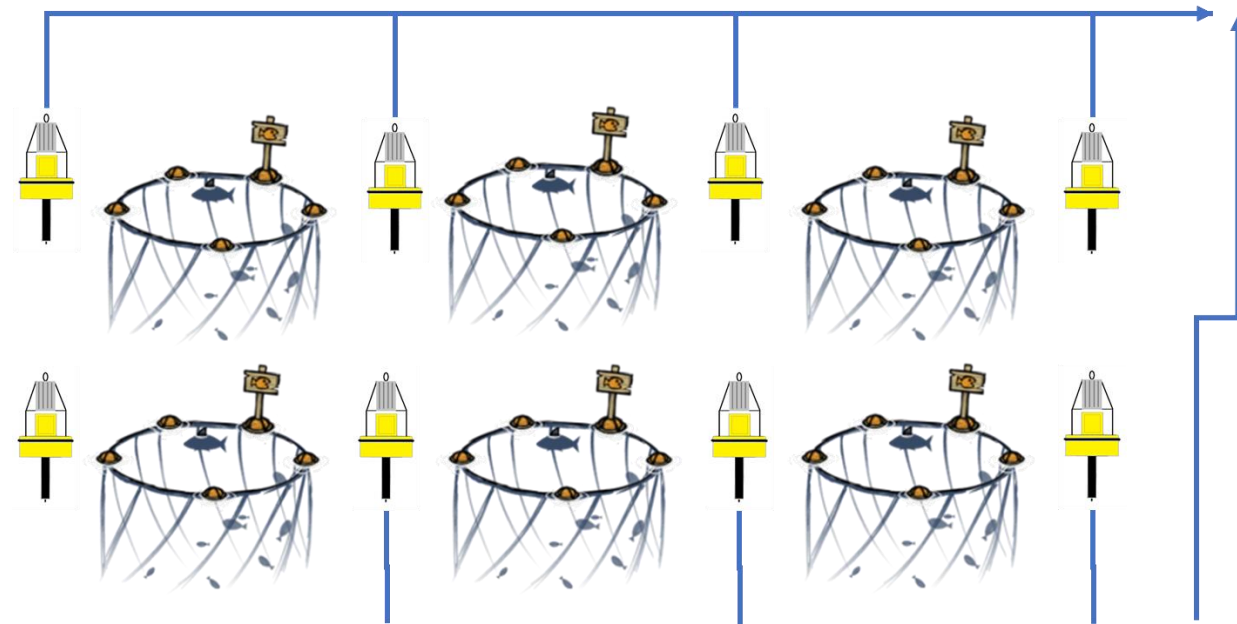
AMOS: New technologies to allow extended use

Advantages of modern IoT systems:

- Multiple modular channels of communication for hardware
- Low cost, modular sensor hardware with standardized interfaces
- Large community developing open source software and firmware

Advantages of modern Cloud infrastructures:

- High level of scalability
- High level of availability
- Modular architecture design
- Lower cost of maintenance



AMOS validation/calibration experiments

Perform calibration experiments and laboratory validation for the products developed in AMOS.

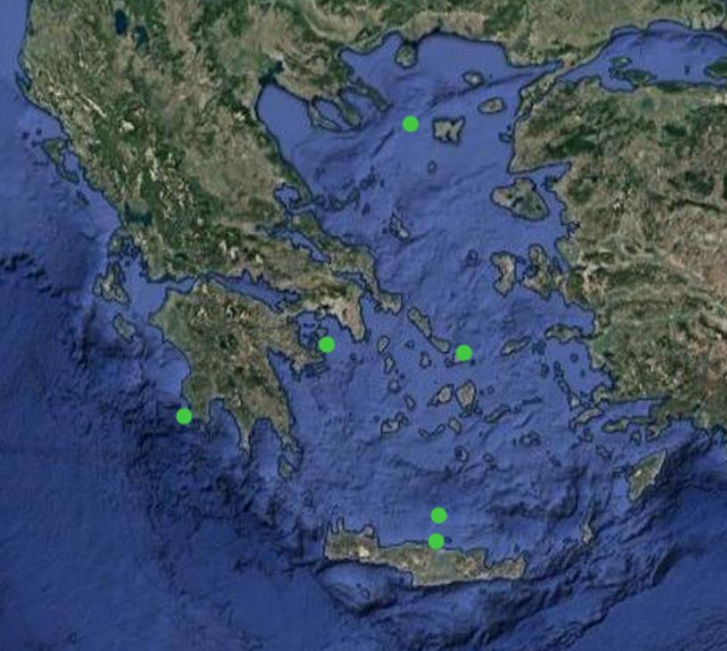
- The general challenges and further developmental needs for the detailed characterization in terms of accuracy and reliability of the project products will be investigated and documented.

1. Definitions of Test Parameters
 - Accuracy
 - Bias
 - Precision
 - Reliability
 - Range
2. Experimental approach/methodology
 - Reference material/equipment
3. Laboratory tests
 - Description
 - Results

- Fully documented procedure
- Direct link with data quality



AMOS demonstrations



The POSEIDON system, an integrated observing infrastructure at the Eastern Mediterranean as contribution to the European Ocean Observing System

- Several obs and technology nodes
- The observing system, which is composed by a network of moored buoys, two underwater gliders, a ferrybox system, a cabled observatory, a fleet of Argo floats, an HF radar system and a repeated cruises based ecosystem monitoring program



Pilot aquaculture farm

- A pilot aquaculture net pen cage farm since 2000
- 16 rectangular cages 6×6 m and 4 circular cages of 12-m diameter
- Five cultured species

AMOS demonstrations

Platform	Field of application	User type	User name	Country	Project	TNA name	Year
SB, PCL	pH sensor	RI/ Industry	Univ. de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria/ sensorLab	Spain	JERICO (EU FP7)	MEDACID	2013-2014
E1-M3A (R/V visits)	winch for small boats	RI	HCMR	Greece	PERSEUS (EU FP7)	N/A	2013-2015
PCL	O ₂ , Fluorescence, Turbidity	RI	HCMR, CNR	Italy	JERICO (EU FP7)	TOFU	2013-2016
SB							2015-2016
E1-M							2017
Argo profil							
HCB							2017
PB, E1-M							2017
PB							
HCM Aqua facili							
PB							2018
AB, E1-M							
HCB E1-M							
PFB							
PFB	pH, pCO ₂ sensors	RI	NIVA	Norway	Jerico Next (EU FP7)	Carbonas	2017-
PCO	Magnetometer	RI	INGV	Italy	N/A	N/A	2018-
HCB, PCL	Phytoplankton fluorescence	RI	MIO, FMI	France, Finland	Jerico Next (EU FP7)	FluorMed-1	2018-
HCB	Passive filtering system for microplastics	RI	Univ. of Aveiro	Portugal	Jerico Next (EU FP7)	Microplastox	2018-

Technology demonstration and scientific analysis

TRL8: The final product in its final configuration is successfully demonstrated through test and analysis for its intended operational environment and platform.

TRL9: The final product is successfully operated in an actual mission.



Seasonal pH variability in the Saronikos Gulf: A year-study using a new photometric pH sensor

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmarsys.2016.03.007>

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Open Access Article

Methods and Best Practice to Intercompare Dissolved Oxygen Sensors and Fluorometers/Turbidimeters for Oceanographic Applications

by Sara Pensieri ^{1, *}, Roberto Bozzano ¹, M. Elisabetta Schiano ², Manolis Ntoumas ³, Emmanouil Potiris ³, Constantin Frangoulis ³, Dimitrios Podaras ³ and George Petihakis ³

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JERICO-NEXT TNA: CarbonAS pH dataset March-June 2018

Date 2018-03-18

Temporal extent 2018-03-18 -2018-06-18

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AMOS scientific payload/ sensors

Parameter	Data frequency	Sensor availability
Temperature	Real time	Commercial available (COTS)
Salinity	Real time	COTS
Fluorescence	Real time	COTS
Dissolved oxygen	Real time	COTS
Colored dissolved organic matter (CDOM)	Real time	COTS
pH/ ppCo2	Real time	Limited
Turbidity	Real time	COTS
Sea currents	Real time	COTS
Meteo	Real time	COTS
Waves	Real time	Limited
Image systems	Real time	Limited
Passive samplers/chemical parameters e.g toxic microalgae	Analysis required	Limited

- Physical parameters
- Biochemical parameters
- Meteo and waves
- Image analysis systems
- Camera payloads
- Acoustics payloads

- 1) Data set related to EU policy /directives
- 2) RT data flow for the industry

AMOS Data products and outcomes

- RT data flow
- Assimilation/ modelling products
- AI-based data analysis and event detection algorithms



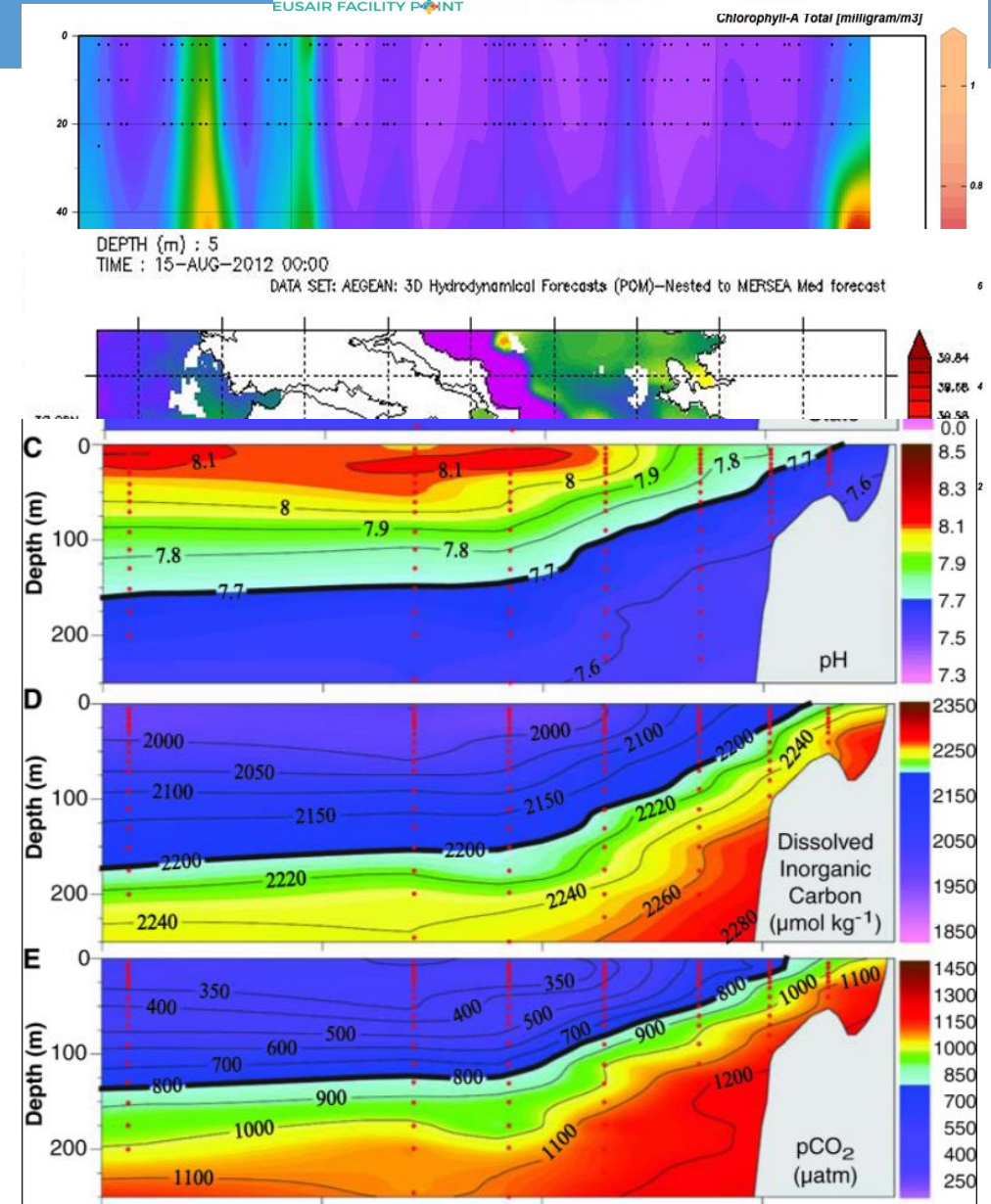
Decision support system



Public authorities,
policy makers, EU
directives....



Industry related
users,
stakeholders...



AMOS Data products and outcomes

Journal of Marine Systems 94 (2012) S65–S77

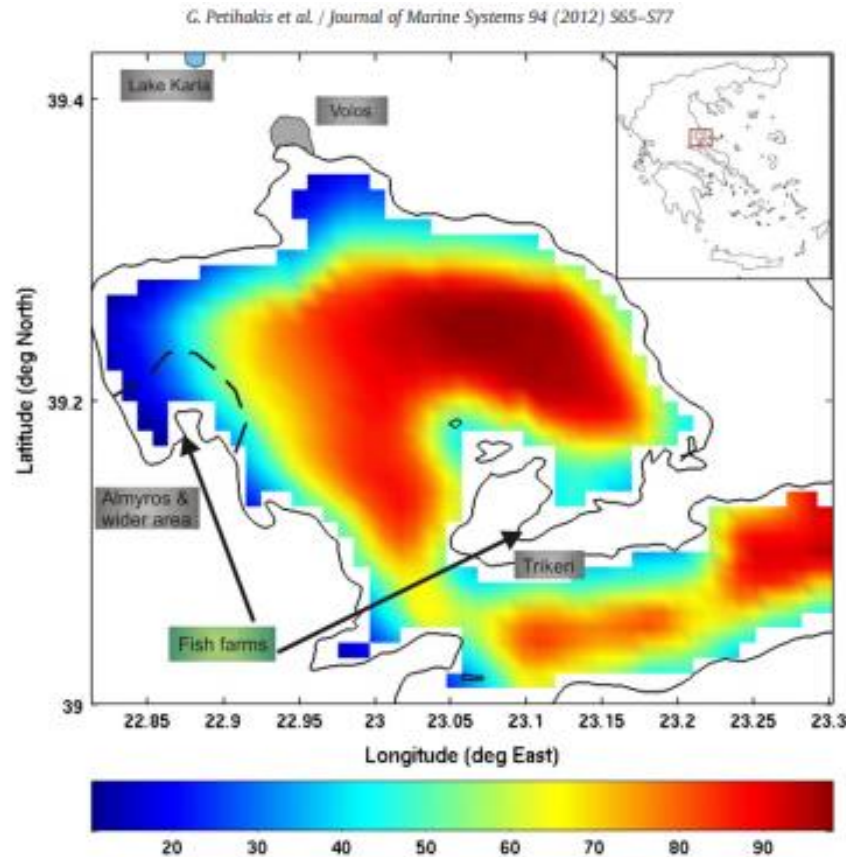


Fig. 1. Bathymetric map of Pagasitikos gulf (m), fish farm locations and model domain.



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Journal of Marine Systems

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jmarsys



Application of a complex ecosystem model to evaluate effects of finfish culture in Pagasitikos Gulf, Greece

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Plankton response to nutrient enrichment is maximized at intermediate distances from fish farms

Ecological Modelling 222 (2011) 2512–2523



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Ecological Modelling

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolmodel

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Beyond the cage: Ecosystem modelling for impact evaluation in aquaculture

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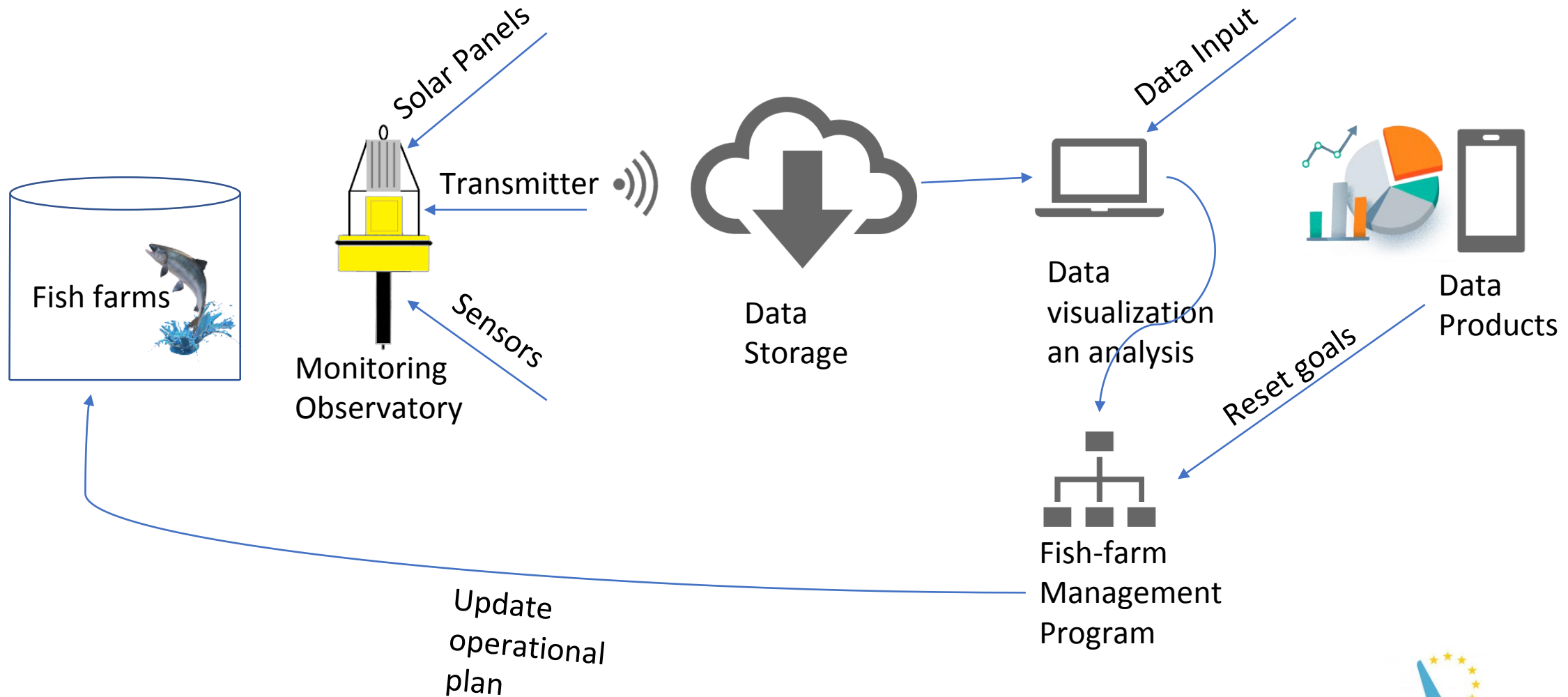
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AMOS system operation



AMOS Consortium

Marine Research Institutes

- specialized in ocean and aquaculture sciences and monitoring

Universities

- specialized in developing marine technology components and modules

Public Sector authorities

- policy oriented dissemination of the results

Private Sector

- specialized in developing marine technology components and modules
- industry oriented dissemination of the results

EU Member States

Croatia
Greece
Italy
Slovenia

Non-EU Countries

Albania
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Montenegro
Serbia
North Macedonia



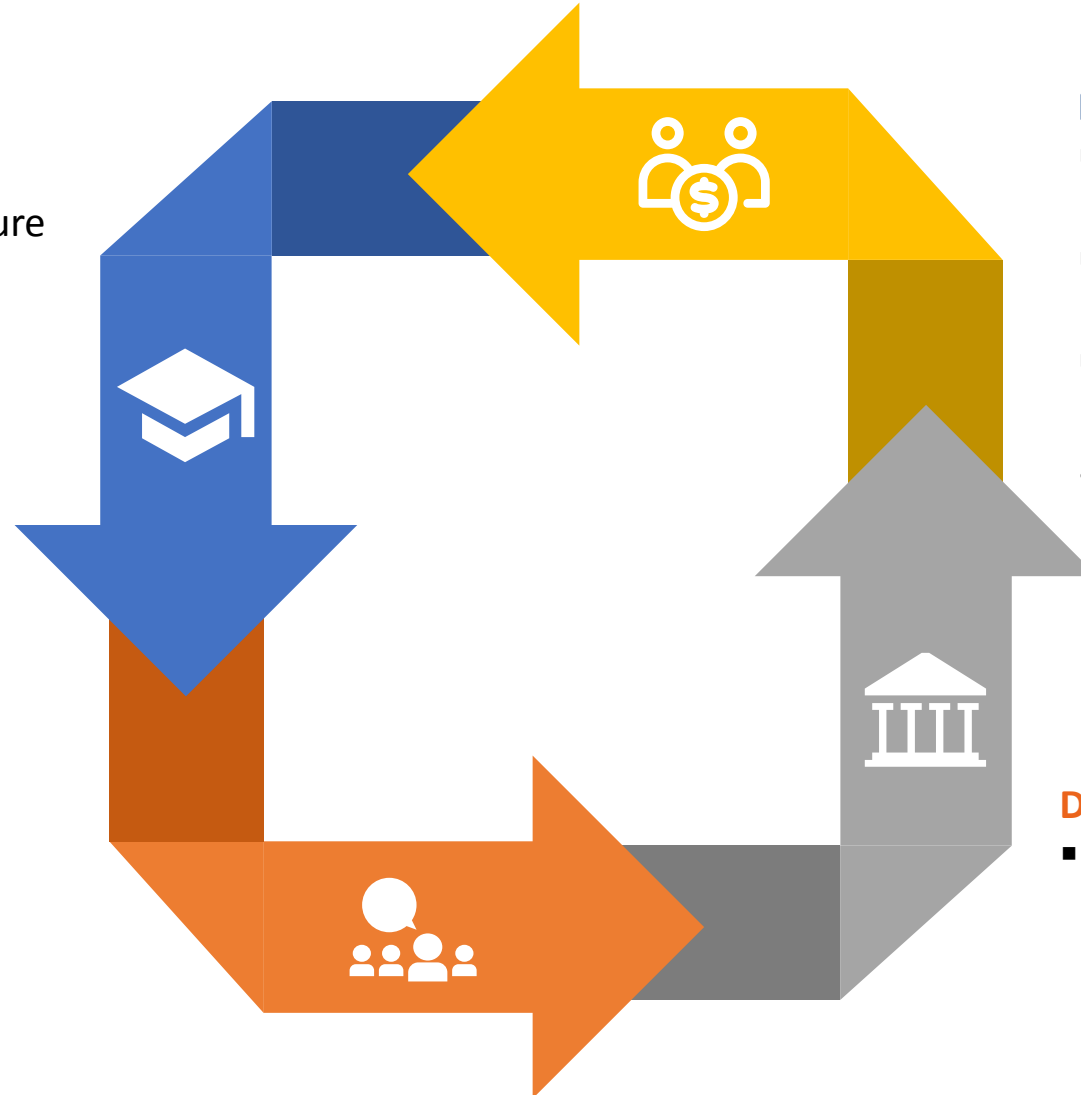
AMOS: a co-creation approach

ACADEMIC RESEARCH

- **Marine Research Institutes:** specialized in ocean and aquaculture sciences and monitoring
- **Universities** specialized in developing marine technology components and modules

SOCIETY

- Citizen and general public involvement through communication and dissemination of results



PRIVATE SECTOR

- specialized in developing **marine technology** components and modules
- industry oriented dissemination of the results
- co-creation approach for a targeted solution for a sustainable aquaculture

DECISION MAKERS

- Involvement of local, national and regional authorities and policy makers

AMOS and relative EU projects



2020-2024: JERICO S3 -Joint European Research Infrastructure of Coastal Observatories: Science, Service, Sustainability (EC H2020)



2020-2024: NAUTILOS - New Approach to Underwater Technologies for Innovative, Low-cost Ocean observation (EC H2020)



MINKE. Metrology for Integrated marine maNagement and Knowledge-transfer nEtwork

2021-2025: (EC H2020)



2017-2020: Regional Cooperation for the transnational ecosystem sustainable development



Thank you