

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

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Tara Polar Station

Extrait de l'[article Wikipédia](#). Voir aussi l'article à [la Fondation Tara Océan](#).

Tara Polar Station, est un [navire](#) français hybride destiné à la recherche scientifique en [Arctique](#). De conception unique, à mi-chemin entre un [navire océanographique](#) et une [station polaire dérivante](#), Tara Polar Station est conçue pour s'installer sur la banquise arctique et accueillir une équipe scientifique pouvant compter jusqu'à dix-huit personnes.



Historique

Les racines du projet remontent à l'[expédition arctique de la goélette Tara](#), entre septembre 2006 et janvier 2008. Le bateau s'est laissé enserrer par la banquise, s'est laissé dériver et s'en est libéré, après 505 jours de dérive sur environ 1 800 kilomètres.

En avril 2023, le chantier [CMN](#) de [Cherbourg](#) remporte l'appel d'offres de la Fondation Tara Océan. Le 29 septembre 2023, la construction est officiellement lancée lors d'une cérémonie en présence du prince [Albert II de Monaco](#) et d'[Olivier Poivre d'Arvor](#), ambassadeur de France pour les pôles et les enjeux maritimes. Le [puits central](#) (*moonpool*) est exhibé sur la table de montage.



L'expédition Tara Arctic, avec la goélette Tara, en septembre 2006.

La construction de la coque est réalisée en deux étapes, la partie basse entre octobre et l'assemblage de la superstructure et de la coque en mars 2024. Le chantier initial s'achève par une mise à l'eau le dans le port de Cherbourg.

Le bâtiment a été baptisé le , à Lorient, son port d'attache, avec la créatrice de mode et mécène [Agnès b.](#) et [Thomas Pesquet](#) comme marraine et parrain.

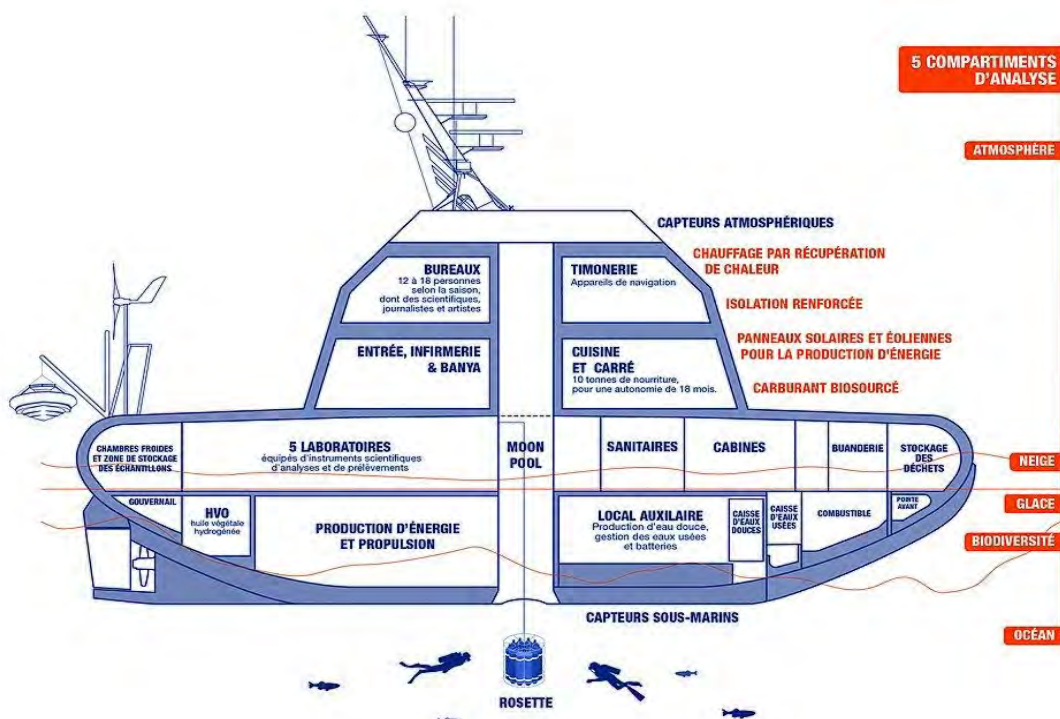
Prévisionnel

Selon [Chris Bowler](#), président du comité scientifique de la fondation *Tara Océan*, la station sera déployée dans les glaces [arctiques](#) pendant au moins vingt ans à partir de 2026, avec dix missions consécutives jusqu'en 2045, date à laquelle les scientifiques estiment qu'il ne devrait plus du tout subsister de [banquise](#) l'été.

Architecture

Comme sa grande sœur la goélette *Tara*, la station reprend l'idée du [Fram](#) de [Nansen](#), premier navire d'[exploration polaire](#) à s'être volontairement laisser prendre par la banquise en 1893.

Comme son nom le laisse entendre, le navire est conçu pour passer la grande majorité de son existence stationnaire sur la banquise. Il est construit selon les normes [Code polaire](#) et [marine marchande](#), et classé Ice Glass 1A Super (certification la plus élevée), « On y trouve tout ce qui



existe sur n'importe quel cargo, avec quelques spécificités pour ce qui concerne la gestion de la glace, comme ce filtre conçu pour la détection des glaces installé sur l'un des deux radars, ou un système de dégivrage des radars, des vitrages, des portes, des grilles d'aspiration, de la prise eau de mer avant... » « pour s'assurer que l'on puisse toujours aspirer de l'eau à l'état liquide, pour les pompes à incendie ou l'[osmoseur](#) »

Ses caractéristiques sont très différentes d'un bateau classique, sans contrainte

[hydrodynamique](#) même s'il dispose d'une capacité de propulsion propre qui impose une forme oblongue plutôt que parfaitement ronde qui partirait en vrille, selon Olivier Chavane, assistant à la maîtrise d'ouvrage chez [Capgemini Engineering](#). Vue du haut, sa [coque](#) forme un [ovale](#) de 26 mètres de long sur 16 mètres de large, avec un profil très arrondi, qui lui permettra d'éviter de se retrouver prise dans les glaces. Elle est surmontée d'un espace d'habitation en forme de [dôme polyédral](#), le tout conçu par l'[architecte](#) français Olivier Petit d'après le cahier des charges de la fondation Tara Océan.

Il doit supporter une température de $-52\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ et sa coque en [aluminium](#) de 20 mm est conçue pour mieux y résister, contrairement à l'[acier](#) qui perd de sa souplesse et devient cassant par grand froid. Son poids est de 250 tonnes à vide. Son moteur est alimenté en [biocarburant](#), secondé par une éolienne et des panneaux solaires, mais du fait de son déplacement essentiellement par dérive ce bâtiment est en soi très économe. Son [isolation](#) a été soignée pour garantir le confort de l'équipage tout en permettant à la station d'économiser de l'énergie pour son chauffage. Lors des essais, le navire atteint la vitesse de neuf nœuds.

Le bâtiment dispose de 400 m² d'espace de vie et est organisé sur quatre niveaux :

- timonerie et bureau ;
- pont principal : l'entrée, l'infirmerie, le sauna, la cuisine et le carré ;
- niveau inférieur -1 : les douze cabines, les six laboratoires ;

- niveau inférieur -2 : le local auxiliaire (où sont stockés gazole et kérosène) et le local de production d'énergie et de propulsion.

Il est équipé de deux drones dont un [drone sous-marin](#), d'une [rosette](#) de prélèvement et de [capteurs atmosphériques](#) ou sous-marins qui observeront en continu le milieu ambiant. En hiver, le bâtiment, complètement isolé, hébergera douze personnes, six membres d'équipage et six scientifiques, chacune disposant d'une cabine individuelle. L'été, le navire pourra en accueillir jusqu'à 18, grâce à des rotations et [avitaillements](#). Il dispose d'un réservoir de kérosène pour ravitailler au besoin un hélicoptère de secours.

Le [puits central](#) (*moonpool*) de la station, est probablement l'élément le plus original du bâtiment. Ce cylindre en aluminium de 1,5 mètre de diamètre traversant les 4 niveaux permettra la descente et la remontée de plongeurs et le déploiement de divers instruments ([rosette](#), [robot téléopéré](#), [drone sous-marin](#)...)



Tara Polar Station doit héberger 6 laboratoires : un laboratoire humide pour la manipulation des échantillons dont les [carottes de glace](#), des laboratoires secs avec instrumentation, et des laboratoires dédiés à l'expérimentation sur place pour mener des expériences sur les organismes et les écosystèmes.

...

Expéditions

Contrasts 2025

Tara Polar Station a opéré sa première campagne de tests en glaces à l'été 2025 au cours de l'[expédition Contrasts](#), accompagnée du brise-glace [Polarstern](#). Sous le commandement de Martin Hertau, précédemment capitaine de la goélette *Tara*, l'équipage comptait onze personnes, dont l'architecte du bâtiment Olivier Petit et l'artiste [Nicolas Floch](#). La station a quitté [Lorient](#) le premier juin, puis [Longyearbyen](#), au [Svalbard](#), le 4 juillet et a rejoint les glaces du [détroit de Fram](#) séparant le Svalbard du [Groenland](#) pour se laisser prendre par les glaces et dériver pendant 4 semaines.

Polaris I 2026-2027

La première mission « Tara Polaris I » est partie en juillet 2026 pour environ 500 jours, avec Martin Hertau comme capitaine, Clémentine Moulin comme coordinatrice de l'expédition, et [Marcel Babin](#), [directeur de recherche CNRS](#) et directeur scientifique de l'expédition.

Un consortium de 30 centres de recherche issus de 12 pays a été monté pour la première, l'objectif est de « mieux comprendre l'impact du [changement climatique en Arctique](#), qui se réchauffe trois à quatre fois plus vite que la moyenne mondiale et que l'on considère à ce titre comme une véritable sentinelle » selon Marcel Babin.

Parti de Lorient en juillet 2026, le navire doit relier [Rotterdam](#), [Tromsø](#) et [Kirkenes](#) en Norvège avant d'être pris dans les glaces probablement en septembre 2026. Au programme, on trouve l'étude des migrations et l'adaptation des organismes marins boréaux vers l'Arctique, les interactions entre les nuages, la glace de mer et l'océan et l'impact du changement global sur le fonctionnement des écosystèmes lors d'une dérive de 18 mois, bien plus longue que les campagnes classiques qui durent généralement deux mois. ...

Le [chef de mission](#) de cette première mission arctique est [Maxime Geoffroy](#), de l'[Institut marin](#) de l'Université Memorial de Terre-Neuve.

[Article complet](#) sur Wikipédia

[English version](#) of Wikipedia article



Tara Polar Station dans le sillage du Polarstern

A noisier Salish Sea: The acoustic crisis facing Southern Resident killer whales

By [Valeria Vergara](#) and [Janine McNeilly](#), 2026 April 21

[Article](#) found on raincoast.org

Southern Resident killer whales (SRKW) live in one of the noisiest stretches of ocean on the Pacific coast. Boundary Pass and Haro Strait, core habitat for these endangered whales, serve as the primary maritime gateway to and from the Port of Vancouver, one of Canada's largest and busiest ports. Every cargo ship, tanker, ferry, and recreational boat that transits these waters contributes to an underwater soundscape that the whales must navigate to find food, communicate with family members, and survive.



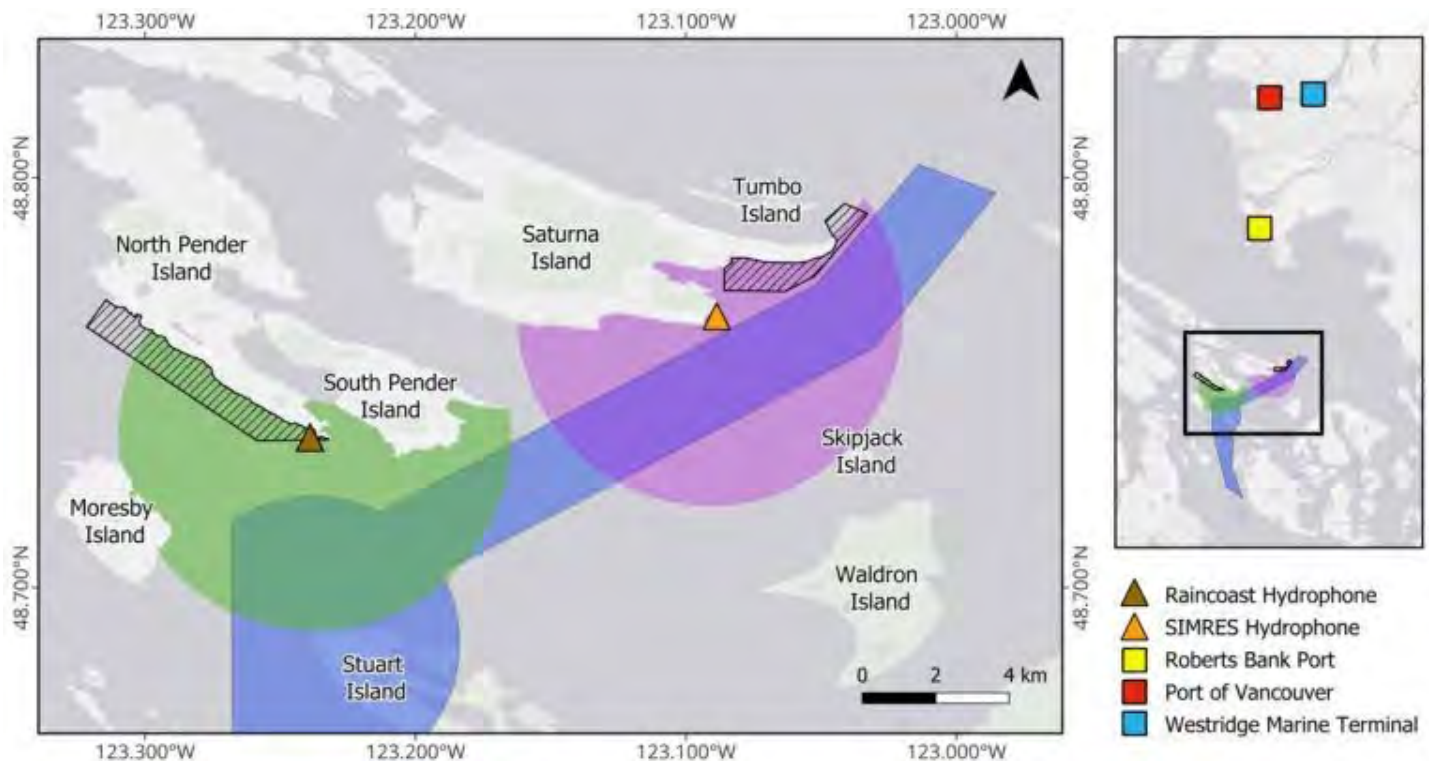
We've known for years that [underwater noise](#) is a problem for SRKW. What we didn't have, until now, was a detailed, decade-long picture of how much things have changed, or a rigorous assessment of whether current management measures are making a difference.

Today, we are sharing two resources developed through Raincoast's *NoiseTracker* initiative: [a technical report](#) on acoustic conditions in Boundary Pass, and a publicly accessible [Education Hub](#) designed to help make sense of the science.

Our new technical report [NoiseTracker: Tracking Vessel Noise and its Implications for Southern Resident Killer Whales in the Salish Sea](#), presents findings from two hydrophones deployed in SRKW critical habitat, one operated by the Saturna Island Marine Research and Education Society ([SIMRES](#)) off Monarch Head, Saturna Island, and one [deployed by Raincoast off Wallace Point](#), Pender Island. Together, these hydrophones sit directly within or adjacent to the Pender and Saturna Vessel Restricted Zones (VRZs), the seasonal protected areas established in 2019 to reduce vessel noise and disturbance to SRKW.

The analysis, conducted by [SoundSpace Analytics](#), compared acoustic conditions in 2017, 2023, and 2025 using a suite of biologically relevant metrics, including Quiet Time and Listening Space Reduction (LSR), a measure of how much of the whales' effective acoustic habitat is lost to vessel noise at any given time.

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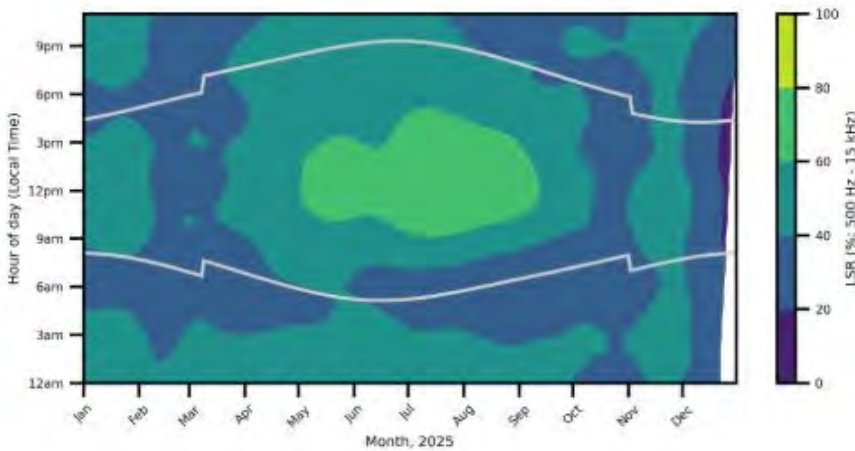
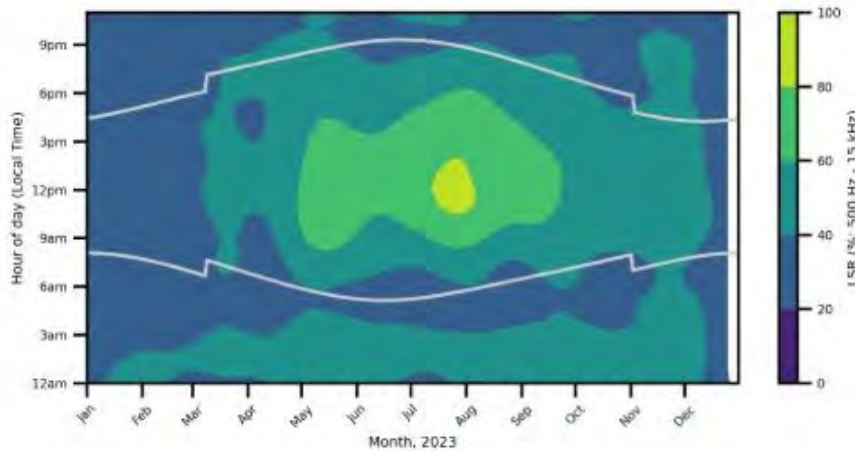
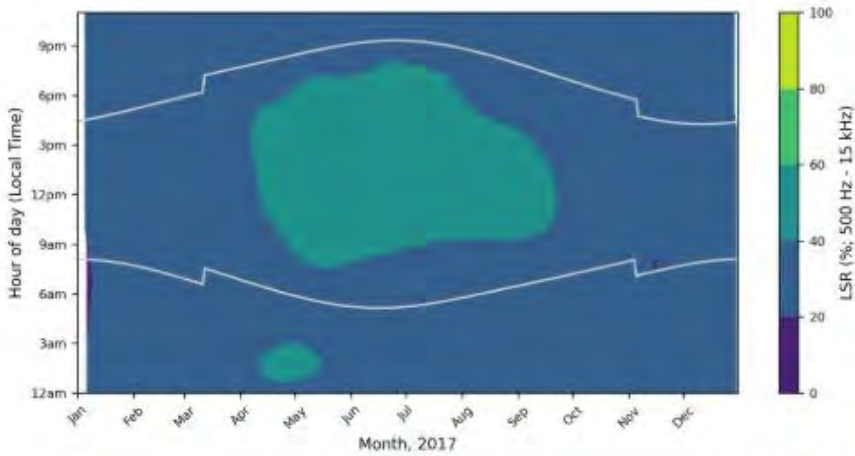


Where we listen. Raincoast and partner SIMRES operate hydrophones (triangles) in Boundary Pass (blue area), a major shipping corridor through critical Southern Resident killer whale habitat. Both hydrophones sit within or beside seasonal Vessel Restricted Zones (hatched polygons). Coloured green and purple circles show the 5.3 km areas within which we tallied vessel traffic and SRKW sightings to complement acoustic data

In 2017, the waters near the Monarch Head hydrophone were free of detectable vessel noise for an average of 34.5% of the time. By 2025, that number had fallen to 19.6%. The average level of excess vessel noise (sound above the natural baseline in the killer whale communication frequency band of 0.5–15 kHz) rose from 3.4 dB in 2017 to 5.0 dB in 2025. Because decibels are measured on a logarithmic scale, such small numerical differences reflect large real-world changes in sound energy. And critically, Listening Space Reduction, the proportion of acoustic habitat rendered effectively unusable by vessel noise, regularly exceeded 40% in 2023 and 2025, with peak summer values surpassing 80%.

...

What's behind the increase? Vessel traffic has grown substantially, rising from 8,338 AIS-recorded vessel trips near the Saturna hydrophone in 2017 to 11,037 in 2025, a 32% increase overall. But the composition of that traffic matters just as much as the volume. Recreational vessel trips nearly tripled over the same period (+199%). Tanker traffic more than doubled (+146%) following the 2024 expansion of the Westridge Marine Terminal, a direct consequence of the Trans Mountain Pipeline expansion. Each laden tanker transiting Boundary Pass is accompanied by an escort tug, further compounding acoustic impacts.



...

The findings in this report point to a clear conclusion: the acoustic environment in critical SRKW habitat is degrading, and current measures are not sufficient to reverse that trend.

...

These whales depend on sound for virtually every aspect of their lives: finding food, maintaining family bonds, and navigating their world. The least we can do is understand what we are taking from them, and act on what we know.

...

Citation McNeilly J, Hendricks B, and Vergara V. 2026. NoiseTracker: Tracking vessel noise and its implications for Southern Resident killer whales in the Salish Sea. Raincoast Conservation Foundation. [DOI: 10.70766/8.76355](https://doi.org/10.70766/8.76355)

[Full article](#) at Raincoast

Raincoast Conservation Foundation is a science-based registered charity that applies a unique model of informed advocacy to protect the lands, waters, and wildlife of coastal British Columbia. Led by a team of conservationists and scientists, Raincoast's projects are rooted in rigorous, peer-reviewed research and science, and informed by community engagement.

How much acoustic habitat are Southern Resident killer whales losing? Each panel shows Listening Space Reduction (LSR), the percentage of communication space lost due to vessel noise, across every hour of the day (vertical axis) and every month of the year (horizontal axis), for 2017, 2023, and 2025. Deep blue indicates low LSR (0–20%), while yellow indicates very high LSR (80–100%). In 2017, LSR was moderate during daytime hours in spring and summer – the season when Southern Residents most depend on this habitat. By 2023, LSR had intensified dramatically: vessel noise was shrinking the whales’ acoustic world by 60–100% during much of the day, across nearly every month of the year. In 2025, conditions remained severe, with little meaningful improvement despite growing efforts to reduce vessel noise. These losses occur in the frequency range of 500 Hz to 15 kHz – the very range Southern Resident killer whales use to communicate. Data collected by SIMRES using an Ocean Sonics icListen HF hydrophone, Monarch Head, Saturna Island. Analysis by SoundSpace Analytics.

Follow the CCGS Amundsen in [real time](#) on its extensive Arctic mission.

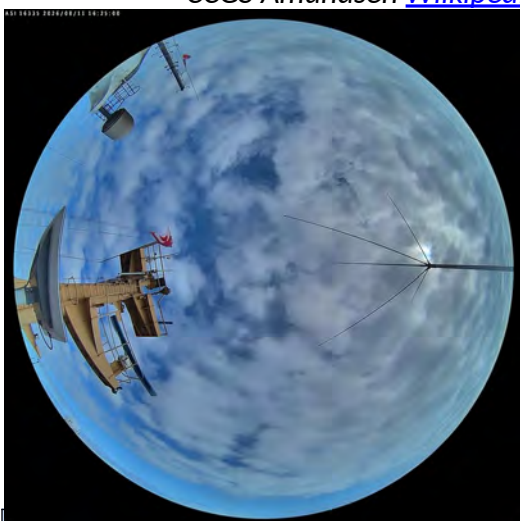
Ongoing - Updated Page (UTC) 2026/08/11 16:40



NAVIGATION DATA		
Time (UTC)		2026/08/10 12:00
Latitude		69° 10' N
Longitude		51° 12' W
Speed (knt)		0.5
Track (deg)		260
Depth (m)		23
ATMOSPHERIC DATA (21.6 METERS HIGH)		
nt Wind speed (knt)		3.0
Wind direction (deg M)		140



CCGS Amundsen [Wikipedia page](#)



Mission description from [Institut nordique du Québec](#)

You are invited to send contributions to
David Greenberg,
davidgreenberg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca

Faites parvenir vos contributions à
David Greenberg,
davidgreenberg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca

MEETINGS

Bilan du congrès SCMO 2026 / CMOS Congress 2026 Wrap-up

Le 60e Congrès de la Société canadienne de météorologie et d'océanographie (SCMO) a été un franc succès, notamment grâce à sa nouvelle plateforme virtuelle et à un déroulement généralement fluide. Près de 460 personnes y ont participé, dont une centaine d'étudiants et de retraités. Environ 200 employés d'Environnement et Changement climatique Canada (ECCC) ont également pu en profiter grâce à une entente cadre d'inscription avec la SCMO. Extrait de [L'Onde d'infolettre Édition spéciale juin 2026](#)

The 60th Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society (CMOS) Congress was a great success, thanks in no small part to its new virtual platform that provided generally smooth proceedings. Nearly 460 people attended, including about 100 students and retirees. Approximately 200 Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) employees were also able to participate thanks to a blanket registration agreement with CMOS. From the [New Wave June 2026 Special Edition](#).

Enregistrement des sessions du Congrès de la SCMO 2026/Congress 2026 Session Recordings

[Lien/Link](#)

[Programme](#) du congrès / Congress [Program](#)

Aperçu de la [semaine](#) / [Week](#) at a Glance

[Recherche](#) Résumé Agenda / [Search](#) Abstract Agenda

SCMO Archives du Congrès : [documents](#) et [photos](#)

CMOS Congress Archive: [records](#) and [photos](#)



RARGOM Annual Science Meeting

November 4, 2026, Durham, NH

The Regional Association for Research on the Gulf of Maine ([RARGOM](#)) is an association of institutions that are actively involved in research, management and stewardship activities related to the Gulf of Maine and its watershed.



[Navigating Change in the Gulf of Maine: Science, People, and the Next Generation](#)

- Exploring a changing system: biological, ecological, physical, and chemical perspectives
- Connecting science, communities, and management
- Building resilience and advancing remediation
- Innovating with emerging tools and approaches
- Finding the bright spots: stories of progress and hope

RARGOM is now accepting abstracts for posters, 5-minute lightning talks, and 15-minute regular talks. Attendees may also choose to give a 1-minute flash talk to introduce a project, share reflections, make a call to action, or raise other topics.

[Details](#)

[Abstract submission](#) **deadline Sept 4, 2026.**

Please use this online form to submit your abstract: [SUBMIT ABSTRACT HERE](#)

Underwater Technology (UT27)

February 28 - March 3, 2027, Tokyo, Japan

The University of Tokyo is delighted to welcome international experts for the International Symposium on Underwater Technology (UT27). UT27 will provide a thematic umbrella under which attendees will discuss the problems and potential long-term solutions that concern not only the Pacific Rim countries, but the world in general.

Conference Scope

1. Special Topic: Scientific Use of Submarine Cables & Related Technologies
2. Environmental Monitoring
3. Marine Robotics
4. Marine Resources
5. Marine Construction
6. Renewable Energy

...

[Website](#)

Abstract **deadline September 18, 2026**



Global Symposium on Fisheries Management in an Ecosystem Context

May 10-13 , 2027, Penang, Malaysia

Over the last several decades, the global community has generated a rich history of success stories and practical tools, proving that ecosystem approaches can effectively navigate these complex tradeoffs across varied data constraints and governance systems.

The design of the Global Symposium on Fisheries Management in an Ecosystem Context (FIMEC 2027) program reflects this journey, guiding participants day-by-day from the foundational structures of ocean management to actionable, on-the-ground implementation and future vision.



The FIMEC in-person Symposium will consist of:

- Plenary Sessions May 10-13: mornings,
- Topic Sessions May 10-13: concurrent Topic Sessions following a morning Plenary Sessions
- A Poster Session May 11: During the extended afternoon Coffee Break
- Synthesis Session - Synthesis of fisheries management in an ecosystem context. This session will serve as the closing plenary session

The Topic sessions will be:

- S1. Governance, Policy, and People: Enabling conditions for fisheries management in an ecosystem context,
- S2. Global change and fisheries – incorporating uncertainty into scientific advice and management,
- S3. Practical implementation of fisheries management in the ecosystem context: Scalable approaches and overcoming operational challenges, and
- S4. Emerging approaches to fisheries management in an ecosystem context.

Conference [Website](#)

Abstract **deadline September 30, 2026**

Coming Sooner and Later / À venir plus tôt et plus tard

*Meetings of interest but deadlines have passed and meetings to plan for well ahead of time.
Réunions intéressantes mais dont les échéances sont passées et celles à planifier bien à l'avance.*

Save the date / Réservez la date

The Polar Oceans as Global Lynchpins

March 21-26 2027, Oxnard, CA. The Polar Marine Science GRC is a premier, international scientific conference focused on advancing the frontiers of science through the presentation of cutting-edge and unpublished research, prioritizing time for discussion after each talk and fostering informal interactions among scientists of all career stages. [Website](#)

International Forum on Bycatch of Marine Megafauna

October 12-15, 2027, Santiago de Compostela, Spain. Marine megafauna—including sharks, rays, sea turtles, seabirds, and marine mammals—face major pressure from incidental capture (bycatch) in both large-scale and small-scale fisheries. The IFBMM will be the biggest international conference ever held to advance solutions to marine megafauna bycatch, bringing together a diversity of stakeholders from both sea and onshore. ... [Website](#)

CMOS-AMS Congress 2027 / Congrès de la SCMO-AMS 2027

June 14-17, 2027 / 14-17 juin, 2027, Hamilton, ON. Great Lakes, Growing Cities, Gathering Storms / Grands lacs, villes en expansion, tempêtes imminentes. [Website](#)

Coming Soon / À venir

International Conference on Ocean Energy -ICOE OEE 2026

This year, Ocean Energy Europe (OEE) and the Dutch Energy from Water Association (EWA) are teaming up to deliver a joint event on ocean energy in 2026. [ICOE OEE 2026](#) will take place in The Hague, The Netherlands 5–7 October 2026.

6th International Symposium on the Ocean in a High-CO₂ World

October 13-16, Wellington NZ. Join researchers and other thought leaders from across the globe to explore the impacts of rising CO₂ and help shape future ocean science solutions. Ocean acidification remains a central theme of the symposium series. This edition will also expand to consider other ocean climate impacts, such as ocean warming and deoxygenation, particularly in a multiple-driver context. [Website](#)

International Submarine Symposium

September 15-18, 2026, Hamburg, Germany. This four-day event will bring together leading experts, industry stakeholders, regulators, and innovators to discuss advancements in submarine technology, safety regulations, and operational best practices. Attendees will gain valuable insights through technical presentations, collaborative discussions, and networking opportunities with professionals from across the globe. Free [registration](#). [Website](#)

Metrology for the Sea, IEEE MetroSea 10

October 5-7, 2026 ·Šibenik, Croatia IEEE MetroSea 2026 aims to gather people who work in developing instrumentation and measurement methods for the sea. Attention is paid, but not limited to, new technology for sea environment monitoring, metrology-assisted production in sea industry, ship component measurement, sensors and associated signal conditioning for the sea, and calibration methods for electronic test and measurement for marine applications. [Website](#)

*Please send meeting announcements to
David Greenberg,
davidgreenberg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca*

*SVP faites parvenir vos annonces de réunion à
David Greenberg,
davidgreenberg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca*

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Assistant Professor, Tenure-track

Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, McGill U., Montreal QC

Position Description: We seek candidates who will pursue research in physical oceanography with a strong modelling, observational and/or theoretical component. The range of possible research areas includes (but is not limited to) ocean-atmosphere coupling, interactions with the cryosphere, coastal processes, arctic oceanography, dynamics, and the ocean's role in climate and climate change.



Atmospheric and
Oceanic Sciences

Job Duties: The successful applicant will develop an active research program, supervise graduate students, and have a strong commitment to teaching at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Qualifications and Education Requirements: A PhD in physical oceanography or a closely related field is required.

[Details](#)

Application **deadline October 16, 2026**

Research Associate

Dept-Physical & Environmental Sci, UofT Scarborough, ON

This is a 87.5% FTE 1-year term appointment, with the possibility of extension, depending on approval of supervisor based on performance and funding.

Description: Field and experimental investigation of sulphate-driven changes in carbon and phosphorus cycling in Lake Ontario catchment ecosystems.

Job Duties: The position focuses on field and laboratory experiments examining the impact of sulphur on phosphorus and carbon dynamics in freshwater sediments. The successful candidate will:



Physical & Environmental Sciences
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
SCARBOROUGH

- Design and execute the field and laboratory experiments on the impact of elevated sulphur content on phosphorus, iron and carbon speciation in lake sediments, geochemical speciation and microbial activities.
- Develop and refine sequential fractionation techniques for sulphur, iron, manganese, and phosphorus in lake sediment samples and sediment slurries, and link the impacts to microbial activities.
- Characterize sediment using advanced structural analysis XRD, Rietveld Refinement techniques, TGA/DSC, SEM/EDX, HRTEM, UV/Vis, FTIR and Raman spectroscopy

...

Qualifications (Minimum Qualifications):

- Candidate must have a Ph.D. in Geochemistry, Biogeochemistry, Environmental Sciences, or a related field, with academic research experience in sediment-water interface biogeochemistry of freshwater, coastal, and marine systems, and a minimum of five years of post-PhD research experience in the field of biogeochemistry.
- Experience in the design of field lake and coastal systems is essential, including planning and executing multi-station sampling campaigns and ship logistics.

...

[Details](#)

Application **deadline August 26 2026**

Assistant Professor

Stanford University, Stanford, CA

Stanford University invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor in the field of Climate Science. The home department may be any of the seven departments in the Stanford Doerr School of Sustainability, with the final choice dependent on the preferences of the candidate and the department. The scope of the search is broad, and we welcome applications from scholars studying all aspects of climate science, including climate processes, climate-change impacts, and sustainability engineering. Relevant approaches may be modeling and theoretical studies, laboratory and field work, and synthesis of modern, historical, and satellite data. We invite applications from candidates who have completed or will soon complete their PhD in related fields.

Stanford | Doerr
School of Sustainability

[Details](#)

Application **deadline November 1, 2026**

Chaire de recherche du Canada

L'Université du Québec à Rimouski, Rimouski, QC

La section de biologie du Département de biologie, chimie et géographie de l'Université du Québec à Rimouski (UQAR) sollicite des candidatures de chercheur·es afin de soumettre une candidature d'exception au programme de Chaires de recherche du Canada de niveau 1.

UQAR Université
du Québec
à Rimouski

Aucune limite n'est imposée pour la vision de recherche..... terre, air et eau.

La personne retenue devra par ailleurs assumer une tâche d'enseignement en français d'un (1) cours par année, dans les programmes de premier, deuxième ou troisième cycles en biologie au sein du département de biologie, chimie et géographie et participer à l'encadrement d'étudiantes et d'étudiants aux cycles supérieurs.

Pour plus d'informations sur le programme de Chaires de recherche du Canada niveau 1 voir https://www.chairs-chaire.gc.ca/program-programme/nomination-mise_en_candidature-fra.aspx

Date limite de dépôt des candidatures : 18 septembre 2026

[L'Appel](#)

Looking for work? Try the CMOS site ([click](#)).

Vous recherchez un emploi? Visitez le site SCMO ([clic](#)).

SCOR Newsletter #60

SCOR [Newsletter #60](#), June 2026, has multiple articles on activities and updates.

June 2026 SCOR Newsletter #60

[View as Webpage](#)



SCOR News
Getting Involved with SCOR!

SCOR promotes advancements in ocean science by stimulating the development of international networks of scientists. These networks both **enrich the work of individual scientists**, and **add value to national and international research and infrastructure investments** by facilitating alignment of priorities, promoting comparability of results, and increasing the number of nations and scientists involved in addressing globally-important ocean science objectives.

The SCOR newsletter exemplifies the variety of ways of being involved in SCOR's activities; from applying to open positions on steering committees and other leadership groups, to taking part in community events, to applying the published outcomes of SCOR's activities to your own work.

Early-career scientists (ECS) are encouraged to get involved! SCOR encourages the cultivation of the next generation of scientists and leaders across *all* activities. **PLUS!** Specific opportunities for ECS include ECS committees/networks, a two-year position on the SCOR Executive Committee, summer schools and other trainings, and more!

GET INVOLVED!

Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research

<http://scor-int.org/get-involved>

SCOR promotes advances in ocean science by stimulating cooperation across the international ocean science community.

- Prepare a new **working group**—selected annually
- Apply to **project steering committee** and subcommittee membership announcements
- Apply for **capacity development opportunities**—travel grants, stipends, and fellowships
- Participate on **national committee**
- Attend **scientific events**—conferences, workshops, conferences, seminars & retreats, report sessions, and forums, and trainings
- Consider **SCOR annual meeting**—hear about progress from SCOR activities and partners



BE PART OF A GLOBAL COMMUNITY!



Around **750 people** from **68 countries** were involved in SCOR's activities in 2025!

- 22 National Committees
- 15 Working Groups
- 10 Projects
- 4 Visiting Scholars
- 58 Travel Grants
- 3700 SCOR Fellows
- SCOR Executive & Capacity Development Committee

FOR EARLY-CAREER SCIENTISTS!

- All SCOR activities include early-career members
- Join early-career scientist networks
- Apply for the early career SCOR Executive Committee position—open to scientists up to 40 years old
- Apply to summer schools and other trainings
- Get news from SCOR and SCOR's activities on social media

[Learn more about Getting Involved here!](#)

Registration is open for the SCOR Annual Meeting!

The SCOR annual meeting will be held 8-10 September in Helsinki, Finland. The annual meeting will

In addition to the items in the screen grab above, there is the announcement of Dr. Nubi Olubunmi Ayoola from the [Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research](#) (NIOMR) taking over the chair of [SCOR Capacity Development Committee](#), news from working groups and projects, new publication highlights and memorials for two oceanography pioneers.

Adventures in Climate Science, Ocean Waves, and the Flute

A Memoir

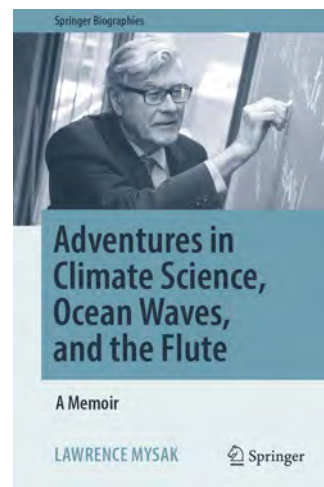
by [Lawrence Mysak](#) Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, McGill University, Montreal, Canada

About this book

Lawrence Mysak provides the reader with memorable stories of pivotal events and distinguished mentors during his long career as a mathematician-turned climate scientist. After growing up as a Ukrainian-Canadian on the prairies, he did graduate studies in Adelaide, Australia and then Harvard. While a professor of mathematics and oceanography at the University of British Columbia, he was blown away by the 1982-83 El Niño climate event of the century. This resulted in his taking up a new chair at McGill University in the 'hot topic' of climate change research. He established an internationally recognized research and teaching center for climate and global change. Collaborating with graduate students and colleagues from around the world on understanding climate and global change and its impacts led to many scientific breakthroughs and much joy.

More details on the book can be found at this Springer [link](#).

You may have noticed Lawrence in the CMOS Archives 1974 [photo](#) of UBC Oceanography featured in the Steve Pond memorial of the previous [Newsletter](#).



Atlantic Canada Offshore Wind Study, Phase 2

[Net Zero Atlantic](#) is pleased to share the findings from **Phase 2 of the Atlantic Canada Offshore Wind Grid Integration and Transmission Study**.

Building on Phase 1, which examined market opportunities for offshore wind in Atlantic Canada, Phase 2 shifts the focus to actual deployment potential, moving from high-level opportunity to where and how offshore wind could be developed in the region.

The report describes a four-step approach in narrowing down what is possible:

- **Technical Potential** - estimating the amount of electricity that could theoretically be produced ...
- **Suitability** - identifying areas suitable for developments ...
- **Economic Feasibility** - focusing on sites that are economically viable...
- **Actual Deployment** - reflecting estimates of offshore wind development ...

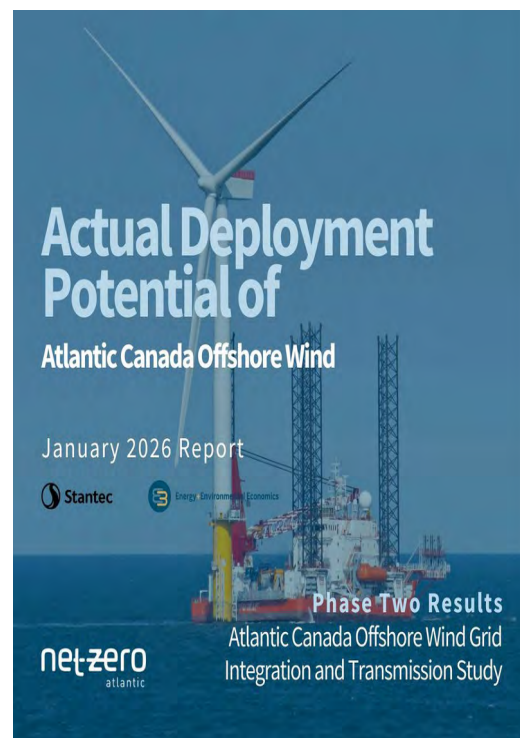
It is important to note, deployment estimates are based on modelling assumptions aligned with operating offshore wind projects, providing a consistent basis for comparison across provinces. Given the strong wind resources in Atlantic Canada, realized projects may ultimately achieve higher deployment levels than those modelled in this phase.

Net Zero Atlantic [overview](#)

The [Phase 2 Report](#) January 2026

The [Phase 1 Report](#) June 2025

The [Policy Assessment](#)





The poster features a blue and orange color scheme with a map of the world in the background. At the top left is the ECORD logo (European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling). In the center is a microphone icon with a star above it, and the text 'ECORD Distinguished Lecturer Programme'. At the top right is a red circular badge with the text 'Deadline for applications: 1 Sept 2026'. Below the title is a section titled 'CALL FOR APPLICATIONS AND NOMINATIONS'. The text describes the initiative and the programme's goals. A section titled 'FACTS/TOPICS *:' lists five topics with corresponding icons: 1. Ground Truthing Future Climate Change, 2. Probing the Deep Earth, 3. Assessing Earthquake and Tsunami Hazards, 4. Diagnosing Ocean Health, and 5. Exploring Life and Its Origins. At the bottom, it provides a link to previous distinguished lecturers and their lectures since 2007.

ECORD
European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling

ECORD Distinguished Lecturer Programme

Deadline for applications: 1 Sept 2026

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS AND NOMINATIONS

The **European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling (ECORD)** sponsors an initiative for an in-person lecture series to be given by leading scientists involved with the **International Ocean Drilling Programme (IODP)**.

The **ECORD Distinguished Lecturer Programme** is designed to bring the exciting scientific discoveries of the DSDP/ODP/IODP/IODP³ to the geosciences community in ECORD and non-ECORD countries. Selected lecturers will be funded by ESSAC to travel to the Research Centres and/or Universities that ask to host them.

FACTS/TOPICS *:

It is anticipated that Distinguished Lecturers will be nominated for the period of fall/winter 2026 (starting November 1, 2026), with lecturers addressing either one of the 7 strategic objectives, or one of the 5 Flagship Initiatives laid out in the The 2050 Science Framework: Exploring Earth by Scientific Drilling (<https://iodp3.org/about/our-science/>).

1 Ground Truthing Future Climate Change
2 Probing the Deep Earth
3 Assessing Earthquake and Tsunami Hazards
4 Diagnosing Ocean Health
5 Exploring Life and Its Origins

Previous distinguished lecturers and their lectures since 2007: <http://www.ecord.org/education/dlp/>

The ECORD Science Support & Advisory Committee (ESSAC) is now inviting nominations of lecturers, including self-nominations. Applications for the 2026 schedule should be sent via e-mail (with 'DLP Application' in the subject line) to the ESSAC Office at essac@geo.su.se.

The deadline for applications: 1 September 2026. Download the [full call](#).

Fundy Energy Research Network Rejuvenated

The Fundy Energy Research Network (FERN), is a collaborative hub dedicated to advancing and sharing tidal energy research in the Bay of Fundy and elsewhere. Members include academia, researchers, First Nations, industry leaders, government, resource users, and interested others. FERN's focus is on



knowledge dissemination, tidal sector engagements, and the fostering of innovation and informed decision-making toward the responsible harnessing of tidal energy. Their [webpage](#) includes information and links to many Bay of Fundy energy environment events, issues and related links. [Membership](#) is free and includes a subscription to their electronic quarterly [newsletter](#).

Canadian Ocean Science Newsletter Le Bulletin Canadien des Sciences de l'Océan

Previous [newsletters](#) may be found on the [CNC-SCOR](#) web site. The CNC-SCOR website is hosted by [CMOS](#).

Newsletter #150 will be distributed in **September 2026**.

Please send contributions to David Greenberg
davidgreenberg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca

Subscribing and Unsubscribing

If you wish to subscribe to this newsletter or cancel your subscription, please visit the website:

<http://www.mailman.srv.ualberta.ca/mailman/listinfo/cnc-scor>

Les [bulletins](#) antérieurs se retrouvent sur le site web du [CNC-SCOR](#). Le site du CNC-SCOR est hébergé par la [SCMO](#).

Le Bulletin 150 sera distribué en **septembre 2026**.

Veuillez faire parvenir vos contributions à David Greenberg, davidgreenberg@alumni.uwaterloo.ca

Abonnement et désabonnement

Si vous souhaitez vous abonner à ce bulletin ou annuler votre inscription, veuillez visiter le site web:

<http://www.mailman.srv.ualberta.ca/mailman/listinfo/cnc-scor>

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Le Comité national canadien du Comité scientifique de la recherche océanographique (CNC-SCOR) favorise et facilite la coopération internationale. Il reflète la nature multidisciplinaire de la science océanique et de la technologie marine.

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The Canadian National Committee of the Scientific Committee for Oceanic Research (CNC-SCOR) fosters and facilitates international cooperation. It is a non-governmental body that reflects the multi-disciplinary nature of ocean science and marine technology.



WWW.CNCSCOR.CA