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Return-Path: <rick.lumpkin@noaa.gov>
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[192.111.123.247])
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        Mon, 15 Oct 2012 13:16:49 -0700 (PDT)
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Date: Mon, 15 Oct 2012 16:16:48 -0400
From: "Rick.Lumpkin@noaa.gov" <rick.lumpkin@noaa.gov>
Organization: NOAA/AOML
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86 64; rv:10.0.7) Gecko/20120825
Thunderbird/10.0.7
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Steve Piotrowicz <steve.piotrowicz@noaa.gov>
CC: Candyce Clark <candyce.clark@noaa.gov>
Subject: Re: Fwd: Media request -- NY Times
References:
<CAGcXJNejiAZCmecScW2O5CsOXzd+zEcSX+OVhNcrvTj9BBmwwA@mail.qmail.com>
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In-Reply-To:
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Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Thanks for update, Steve. The drifters deployed were all barometer
drifters - we previously had quite a large gap in the North Pacific, so
this cruise seemed to offer a good chance to reseed the area for NWP as
well as ocean monitoring efforts.
     Rick
On 10/15/2012 04:13 PM, Steve Piotrowicz wrote:
> This has now gotten to the NY Times.
> I am still working it.
>
> Steve
> ----- Forwarded message -----
> From: *Steve Piotrowicz* <steve.piotrowicz@noaa.gov
> <mailto:steve.piotrowicz@noaa.gov>>
> Date: Mon, Oct 15, 2012 at 4:05 PM
> Subject: Re: Media request -- NY Times
> To: Linda Joy <linda.joy@noaa.gov <mailto:linda.joy@noaa.gov>>
> Cc: Diane Stanitski <diane.stanitski@noaa.gov
> <mailto:diane.stanitski@noaa.gov>>, David Legler
> <david.legler@noaa.gov <mailto:david.legler@noaa.gov>>, Jana Goldman
> <jana.goldman@noaa.gov <mailto:jana.goldman@noaa.gov>>, Caitlyn H
> Kennedy <caitlyn.kennedy@noaa.gov <mailto:caitlyn.kennedy@noaa.gov>>
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> Linda, there is confusion between the Argo profiling float program and
> the ARGOS satellite Data Collection System-geolocation system.
> What the article is referring to are ARGOS-equipped surface drifting
> buoys (drift at the surface transmitting data hourly) not profiling
> floats. Drifting buoys primarily provide in situ Sea Surface
> Temperature observations which are used, primarily, to calibrate and
> validate remotely-sensed SST. The in situ data, and the
> remotely-sensed data, are combined into a blended, global SST product
> which is used by operational weather centers for incorporation into
> their models. Surface velocities (currents) are obtained from
> displacements of the buoys using the satellite geolocation system on
> the ARGOS DCS. Some drifters may be equipped with GPS but you do not
> need it because the satellite position (a doppler technique) is more
> than adequate for trajectory work. GPS requires a separate antenna so
> even though a GPS system is relatively inexpensive the extra antenna
> is an added failure mode. Some drifters are also equipped to measure
> sea level pressure but not all drifters have this capability - it is
> expensive to implement and is only really necessary in truly remote
> oceanic regions like the southern ocean.
> Profiling floats drift at 1,000 meters depth and only come to the
> surface every ten days to transmit data.
> ARGOS is a Joint Program (MOU) between NESDIS and CNES (Centre
> Nationale d'Etudes Spatiales) of France. I do not know who is the
> Program Manager at NESDIS fro ARGOS today (it used to be Chris O'Connors).
> They can provide the details on how the program is operated and how
> the data is shared. The data from drifting buoys (and many other
> systems) is free and openly available in real time for operational
> purposes like weather prediction and ocean state estimation.
> Steve
> On Mon, Oct 15, 2012 at 3:45 PM, Linda Joy <linda.joy@noaa.gov
> <mailto:linda.joy@noaa.gov>> wrote:
>
      Diane, David, and Steve,
>
>
      I'm writing from the OAR public affairs office where work with Jana
>
      Goldman. I just took a media request from a New York Times reporter
>
      who has some basic Argos questions -- who runs the program, how, and
>
      with whom is data shared. The context is that earlier today The UK
      Guardian newspaper ran a story on "the world's biggest geoengineering
>
      experiment." You can see it here:
http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2012/oct/15/pacific-iron-fertili
sation-geoengineering.
      The person who conducted this experiement says, in the article,
>
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... his team of unidentified scientists has been monitoring the
>
     results of the biggest ever geoengineering experiment with equipment
>
     loaned from US agencies like Nasa and the National Ocean and
>
     Atmospheric Administration. He told the Guardian that it is the "most
>
     substantial ocean restoration project in history, " and has collected
а
>
     "greater density and depth of scientific data than ever before".
>
>
     The New York Times reporter is trying to assess whether this could
be
>
     true. He seemed skeptical about that claim and would like to learn
>
     about the program. Could you recommend who might be best at NOAA for
     him to speak with and let me know? Give me a call if you like --
>
>
     301-734-1165 <tel:301-734-1165>.
>
>
     thanks!
>
     Linda
>
>
>
>
     ______
>
     Linda Joy
>
     NOAA Research Public Affairs
>
     linda.joy@noaa.gov <mailto:linda.joy@noaa.gov>
     301-734-1165 <tel:301-734-1165>
>
>
     www.research.noaa.gov <http://www.research.noaa.gov>
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>
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>
>
> --
> Stephen R. Piotrowicz
> Oceanographer
> NOAA/OAR/CPO/COD
> Silver Spring, MD USA
                         20910
> Tel.: (+1) 301-427-2493 <tel:%28%2B1%29%20301-427-2493>
>
>
> Stephen R. Piotrowicz
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