Research and capacity building efforts in Marine Science in the Caribbean

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TOPICS

- The Greater or Wider Caribbean
- Marine research
- Capacity building
- Conclusions







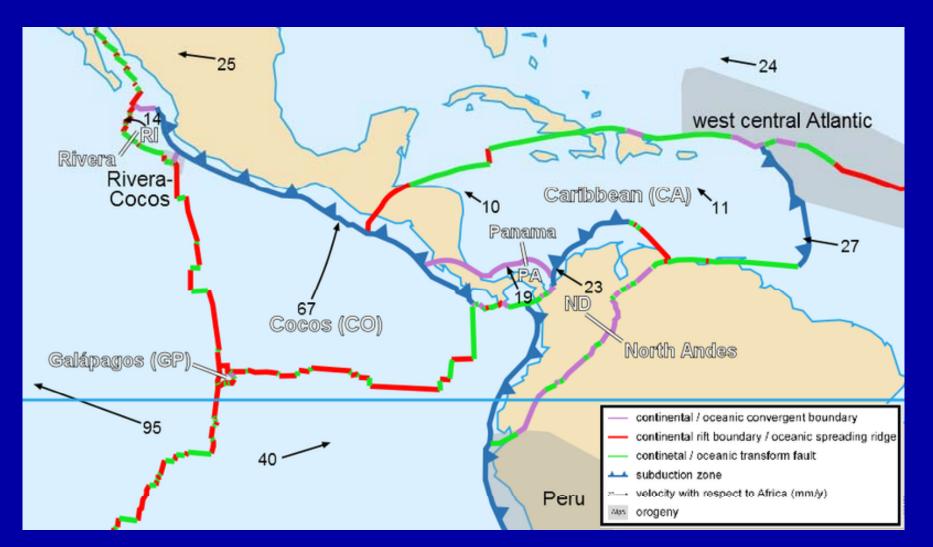
Ecosystems





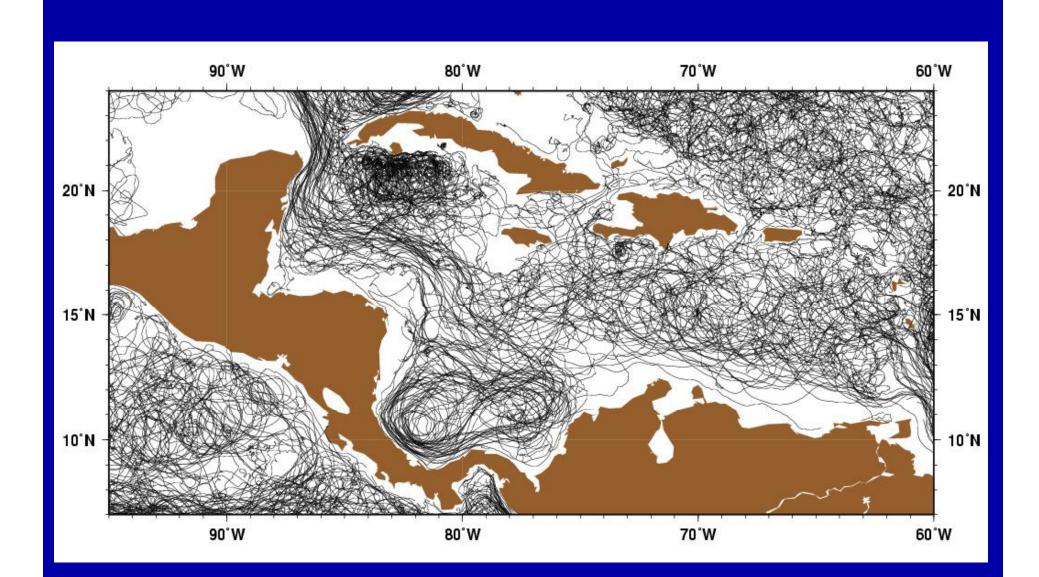
3 ØN 3 ØN **1** X .D meters 25N 25N 5000 4000 3000 2 ØN 2 Ø N 2000 1000 0 -1000 15N 15N -2000 -3000 -4000 -5000 10N 1 0N -6000 -7000 -8000 -9000 5N 5N 7 ØW 9 Ø W 8 Ø W 6 Ø W

Bathymetry



Geology

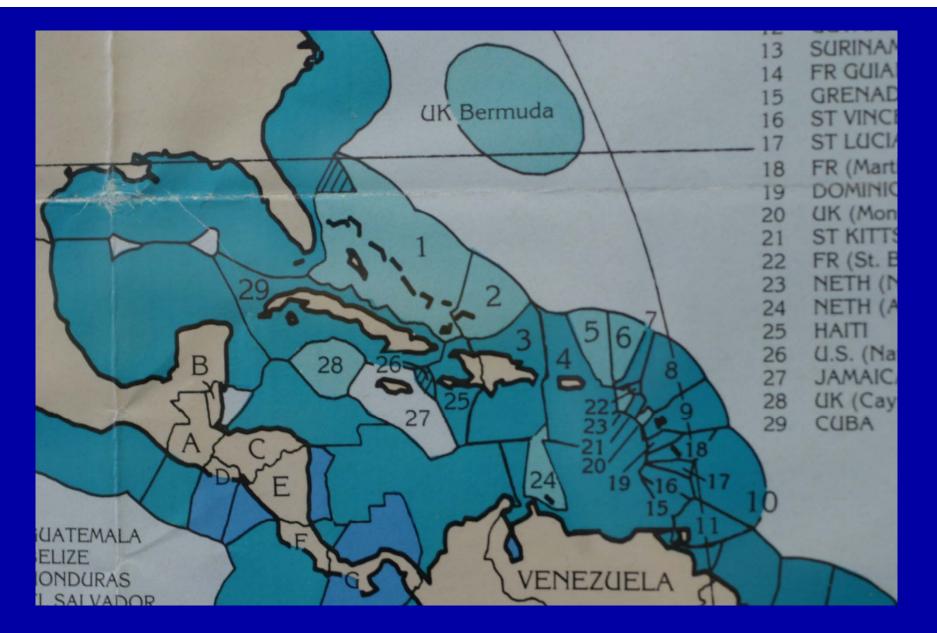
Deepest hydrothermal vent, ~5,000 m German et al. 2010. PNAS 107:1402-14025.



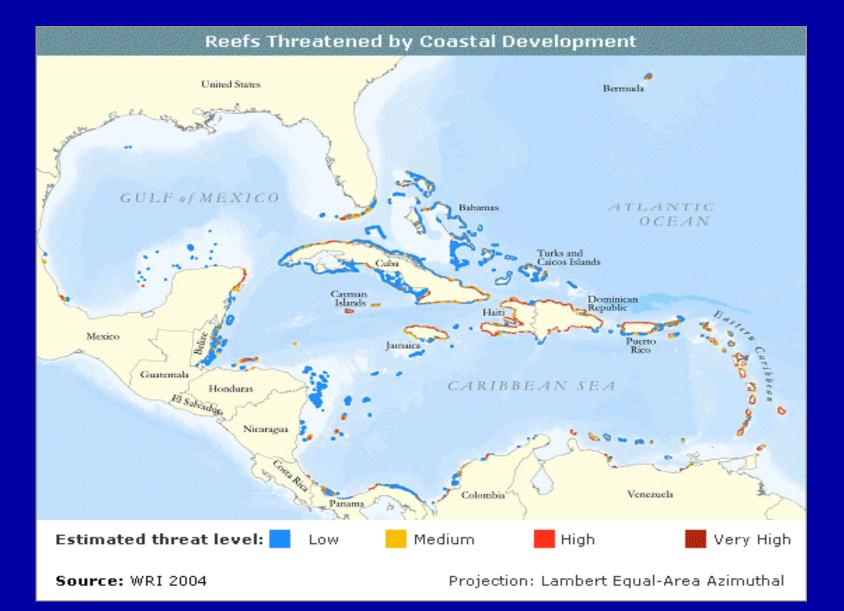
Circulation



Culture



Politically



Environmental problems

International and Regional Conventions and Initiatives

- United Nations Environment Programme in the Caribbean
- United Nations Development Programme in the Caribbean
- Global Environment Fund–Integrating Watershed and Coastal Areas Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States

- Intergovermental Oceanographic Commission for the Caribbean (IOCARIBE)
- Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME)
- Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)

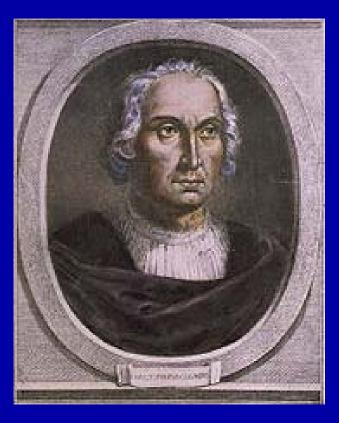
The 1983 Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean Region The Cartagena Convention

Three protocols:
Cooperation in Combating Oil Spills
Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW)
Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities

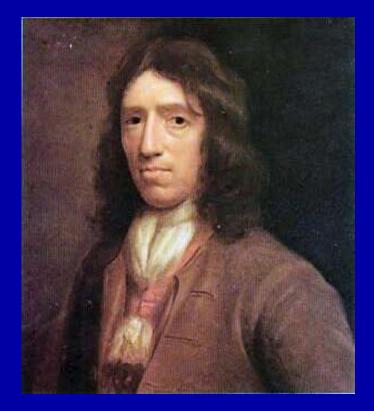
Marine research and capacity

building in the Caribbean

THE EARLY PERIOD



Christopher Columbus



William Dampier

First local universities

- Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo (1538)
- Universidad de la Habana (1728)
- University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras (1903)

MID 19th TO MID 29th CENTURY Research and Capacity Building

Expeditions

 Challenger (1872-1876)
 Blake (1877-1879)
 New York Zoological Society (1930s)
 Allan Hancock Foundation (1930s)

MID 19th TO MID 20th CENTURY

First field stations

Expeditions

Individuals

North of the region by northern scientists

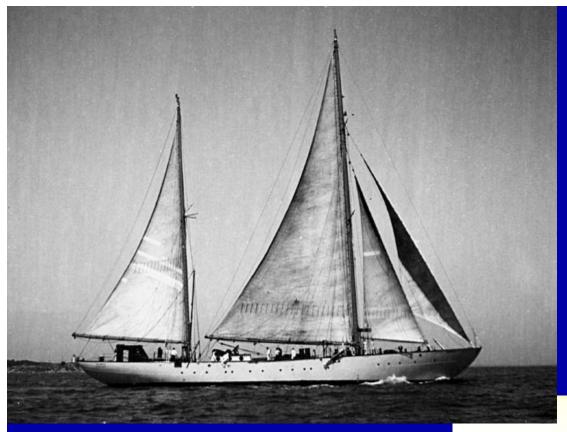


Dry Tortugas Laboratory 1904



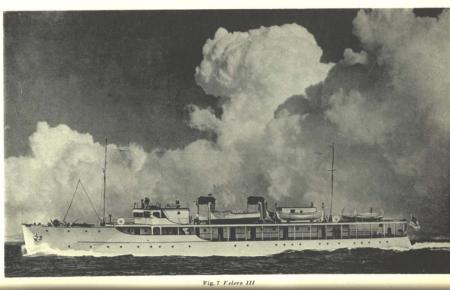
Aerial view of Bermuda Biological Station

Bermuda Biological Station 1930's (Started in 1903)



Woods Hole: Atlantis

Allan Hancock: Velero



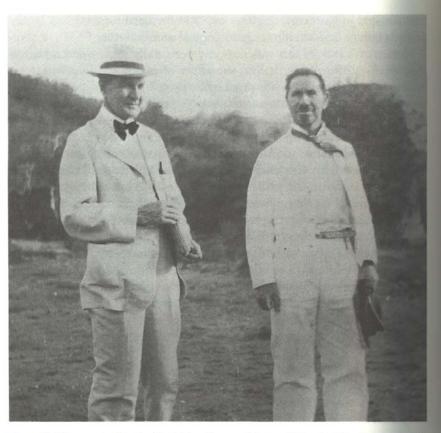


Figure 46. Two great echinologists, Hubert Lyman Clark and Theodor Mortensen, in the Caribbean. Clark was caught in the cross fire of a war between Mortensen and Alexander Agassiz. Clark and Mortensen did fieldwork together in Tobago in 1916, when this snapshot may have been taken. (By permission of the Museum of Comparative Zoology Archives, Harvard University)



Hubert Lyman Clark and Theodore Mortensens in Tobago (1916)

William Beebe 1877-1962

Many local universities

– University of the West Indies

– University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez

– Other Universities

Marine programs

MID TO LATE 20TH CENTURY

Deep sea expeditions

 – R/V Gerda and R/V Pilsbury
 – Ocean drilling Project

Local initiatives

Individuals

International collaborations

International Programs

- CARICOMP = Caribbean Comparison of Marine Productivity
- GCFI = Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute
- CLME = Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem
- AMLC = Association of Marine Laboratories of the Caribbean

CARICOMP

Caribbean Comparison of Marine Productivity

To contribute to integrated coastal management by: determining the factors that regulate productivity of the three main coastal ecosystems in the Caribbean region: mangroves, seagrasses, and coral reefs; and assessing the nature and influence of land-sea interactions.

Association of Marine Laboratories of the Caribbean (AMLC)

AMLC is a confederation of more than 30 marine research, education, and resource management institutions endeavoring to encourage the production and exchange of research and resource management information, advance the cause of marine and environmental education in the region, and facilitate cooperation and mutual assistance among its membership.

35th Scientific Meeting, 23-27 May 2001, Costa Rica

Capacity building

Foreign institutions

Local Universities

Studies abroad

International organizations

International programs

AMLC = Association of Marine Laboratories of the Caribbean

GCFI = Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute

ACTI: Association of Caribbean Tertiary Institutions

THE PRESENT

Excellent field stations
 –STRI's Bocas del Toro, Panamá

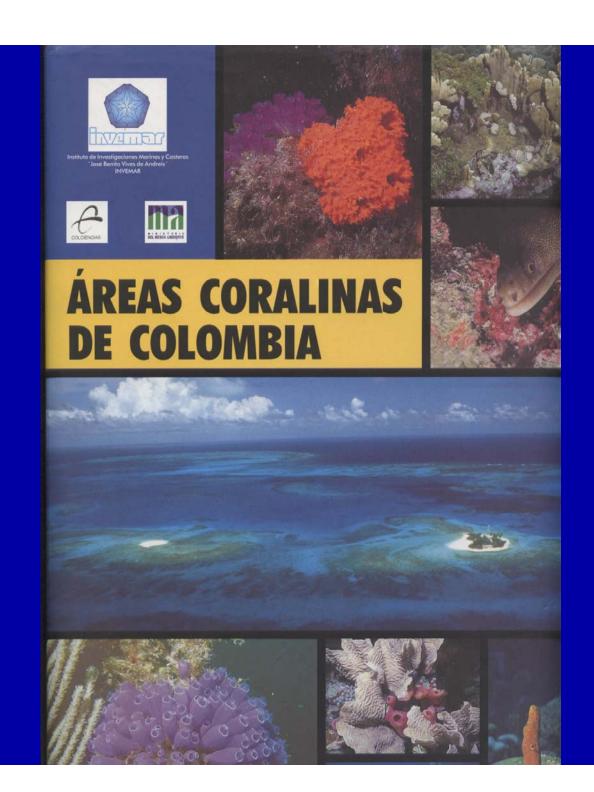
Research oriented to local problems

Regional cooperation

Importance of local scientific communities

Importance of local scientific communities

- Type of research
- Advisory group
- Capacity building
- Education in general
- Problem solving for decision taking
- Better evaluation of the internal situaton
- Counterpart to foreign scientists





Worshop with Government Officials





Conclusions

- Local scientific capacity
- Local research and capacity building institutions
- Governmental structure and support
 National educational programs
 - National monitoring programs
 - Continuous capacity building

Conclusions

Local and international funding

 Much more research on the deeper regions of the Caribbean Sea

Regional cooperation



Thank you