https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

Earth System Dynamics Discussions
Open Access
EGU

Developing the Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System - SIOS

Hanne Hvidtfeldt Christiansen[1], Lisa Baddeley[1,8], Clara Julie Marie Hoppe[2], Maarten J.J.E. Loonen[3], Rune Storvold[4], Vito Vitale[5], Agata Zaborska[6], Ilkka Seppo Olavi Matero[7], Heikki Lihavainen[7]

[1] Arctic Geophysics Department, The University Centre in Svalbard, UNIS, 9170 Longyearbyen, Norway
[2] Alfred Wegener Institute - Helmholtzcenter for Polar and Marine Research, 27570 Bremerhaven, Germany
[3] University of Groningen, Arctic Centre, Aweg 30, 9718 CW Groningen, Netherlands
[4] Norwegian Research Centre, 9019 Tromsø, Norway
[5] National Research Council, Institute of Polar Sciences, 40129 Bologna, Italy
[6] Institute of Oceanology Polish Academy of Sciences, 81-712 Sopot, Poland
[7] Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System (SIOS), SIOS Knowledge Centre, 9170 Longyearbyen, Norway
[8] Birkeland Centre for Space Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

Correspondence to: Hanne H. Christiansen (HanneC@unis.no)

Abstract. We present an overview of the current gaps in knowledge and infrastructure based on an overall synthesis of all recommendations developed as the main outcome of the annual State of Environmental Science in Svalbard (SESS) reporting of the Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System (SIOS). Recommendations from the first four years of SESS reporting represent the point of view of the wide scientific community operating the large observing system implemented in Svalbard (SIOS) since 2018, and aim to identify the scientific potential to further develop the observing system. The recommendations are bottom-up inputs for a continuous process that aims to accomplish the vision and mission of SIOS: optimising, integrating and further developing the observing system in an Earth System Science (ESS) perspective. The primary outcome of the synthesis work is the evidence that ESS in SIOS has, during the first 4 years of operation, naturally developed from individual scientists or smaller groups of scientists to larger disciplinary international groups of scientists working together within the different environments (atmosphere, cryosphere, marine and terrestrial environments). It is clear that strategic efforts towards interdisciplinarity are necessary for operating fully at ESS scale in Svalbard. As Svalbard is experiencing the largest ongoing warming in the Arctic and worldwide, SIOS is in a unique position to perform a full-scale study of all processes impacting ESS dynamics and controlling the water cycle, using all parts of the SIOS observation network, with a large potential for increasing the understanding of key mechanisms in the Earth System. We also identify the potential to upscale Svalbard-based observations collected in SIOS to pan-Arctic scale, and to global scale, contributing to full scale ESS.

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

Earth System Dynamics
Discussions

1. Introduction

The Arctic Earth System is experiencing rapid transformations driven by climate change. The archipelago of Svalbard (74°-81°N), located halfway between Norway and the North Pole, is experiencing some of the largest climatic changes during the last decades, making it an Arctic hotspot. Svalbard has the longest high Arctic meteorological record from the Longyearbyen area extending back to 1898. It clearly shows how surface warming has been ongoing during the last half century (Fig 1). Isaksen et al. (2022) identify a statistically significant and exceptional to the Arctic and globally record-high annual surface air temperature warming of up to 2.7°C per decade, with a maximum in autumn of up to 4.0°C per decade for north easternmost Svalbard, on the Karl XII-øya islands (1991-2020). In central Svalbard the surface air temperature at Longyearbyen airport has had a linear increase of 3.8°C in the 1899–2018 period. This is about 3.5 times more than for the global mean temperature during the same period (Nordli et al, 2020). Also, the annual warming rates have accelerated up to the latest decade since 1981 (Isaksen et al., 2022). This warming is closely linked to substantial reduction in sea ice and an increase in sea surface temperatures in the Northern Barents Sea. For this region, summers (JJA) have had the lowest decadal surface air temperature warming ranging from 0 to 0.7°C, but with Karl XXII-øya experiencing a decadal warming rate of 1.3°C, while winters (DJF) have seen up to 3.8°C per decade, and springs (MAM) 2.1°C per decade, all numbers based on the 2001-2020 period (Isaksen et al., 2022). The sea surface temperature has increased by 0.8°C per decade for the last two decades along western and southern Svalbard, and in the southeastern Barents Sea, representing some of the largest sea surface warming rates observed in the Northern Hemisphere, and reflecting the larger and warmer inflow of Atlantic Water by the West Spitsbergen Current to this region (Isaksen et al., 2022). This inflow may also influence the late freeze-up of the Northern Barents Sea and Franz Josef Land areas. Clearly, the ongoing environmental changes show how different parts of the Earth System are affected and interacting in their responses to the ongoing surface warming both on land and in the sea.

In the mesosphere from 76-90 km, the hydroxyl ($OH*$) airglow temperature series from Longyearbyen is one of the longest continuous measurement records of winter temperatures in the world extending from 1983 to the present (Wurst et al., 2023). The overall daily average mesospheric temperature for the 2005 – 2012 seasons was -67.15°C, 3°C colder than studies from earlier time periods (Holmen et al. 2014). Temperatures at 90 km altitude above Svalbard have also been determined using a meteor wind radar and subsequently calibrated by satellite measurements for the period autumn 2002 to 2019. The cooling rate during summer months is 9.9 ± 2.9°C decade^{-1} between 2002 and 2012, and 4.3 ± 1.2°C decade^{-1} between 2002 and 2019 (Hall et al. 2020). Carbon dioxide is a major driver of long-term trends in the upper atmosphere. This, along with other greenhouse gas emissions, causes a general cooling effect of about -1 to -3 °C/yr at 250 km altitude (Zhang et al. 2016). Radar observations have also shown that the situation is different between the low and high latitude regions, with the high latitudes showing less cooling, even some warming above 300 km altitude (Lastovicka 2017). Similarities between the observations of atmospheric vertical temperature trends and climate model projections are pointed out by the IPCC (IPCC, 2021), which state that new techniques permit more robust quantification of temperature values and trends, allowing an improved confidence in the vertical structure of temperature changes.

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

Earth System Dynamics
Discussions

The Svalbard region is furthermore experiencing Atlantification of the surrounding seas, as increased ocean heat is transported to the region from the west in the form of Atlantic water masses (Efstathiou et al., 2022). Concurrent changes in oceanographic conditions (e.g., water temperature, nutrient loading, stratification), together with transport of organisms from further south, may significantly alter species composition and productivity of Svalbard's coastal marine ecosystems (Bischof et al. 2019, Assmy et al. 2023). Arctic terrestrial flora and fauna are generally sensitive to warming, but trends over a period of time are heterogeneous and complex (Bjorkman et al., 2020; O'Connell et al. 2006, Pedersen et al. 2022). Most terrestrial Arctic endemic species in Svalbard are experiencing negative consequences induced by the warming environment (Descamps, 2017). In the terrestrial ecosystem, increased winter air temperatures are often accompanied by increases in the frequency of 'rain-on-snow' events, one of the most important facets of climate change with respect to impacts on flora, fauna and society (Hansen et al., 2014). Also, given that all the cryosphere components are inherently sensitive to temperature change especially around 0°C, Svalbard has experienced a continued net loss of ice (Meredith et al., 2019). The latter is a natural integrator of climate variability and provides some of the most visible signatures of climate change, with retreating glaciers, shorter snow-covered seasons and thawing permafrost (Constable et al., 2022).

1.1 Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System – SIOS

The potential to develop Svalbard as a full ESS regional distributed Research Infrastructure (RI) to study Arctic environmental change was identified already in 2007. To reach this goal, cooperation between the numerous national research stations, institutes, initiatives, and data collections in Svalbard had to be greatly improved. To achieve this, the concept of Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System (SIOS) was developed through an EU funded preparatory phase project 2010-2013, and the operation continued with an interim phase 2014-2017. Thanks to great efforts during the previous 10 years, SIOS entered its operational phase in 2018.

The mission of SIOS is to study the environment and climate in and around Svalbard to develop an efficient observing system, share technology, experience and data, close knowledge gaps and decrease the environmental footprint of science. The aim of SIOS is to perform an integrated assessment of how Arctic Earth System changes are developing and interacting with a clear aim to connect the different scientific subdisciplines for improved ESS understanding. SIOS presents opportunities for research and the acquisition of key knowledge on global environmental change, with a focus on processes and their interactions between different spheres, i.e., biosphere, geosphere, atmosphere, cryosphere, and hydrosphere. The vision of SIOS is to be the leading long-term observing system in the Arctic to serve Earth System Science and society.

SIOS is currently a consortium of 29 international research institutions from 10 different countries that own or operate research facilities in the Svalbard region, or that provide research data relevant for the consortium. Together the consortium develops and maintains a regional observational system (Fig.2) for long-term measurements in and around Svalbard, addressing Earth System Science questions related to Global Change. The members own and give access to their research infrastructure. Data produced by SIOS members follow FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) guiding principles for scientific

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

Earth System Dynamics
Discussions

data management and stewardship (Wilkinson et al. 2016), and they are accessible through SIOS data management system. The operations of the SIOS consortium are coordinated by the SIOS Knowledge Centre (SIOS KC), the central hub of SIOS. SIOS has five active working groups with different tasks: Science Optimisation Advisory Group, Research Infrastructure Coordination Committee, SIOS Data Management System working group, Remote Sensing Working Group and Information Advisory Group. The mandate of the Science Optimisation Advisory Group (SOAG) is to prioritise ideas and initiatives for the observing system development, considering scientific and societal relevance, feasibility and realism.

1.2 State of Environmental Science in Svalbard

As SIOS entered operation in 2018, an important overview tool for the observing system was initiated, the annual report series: State of Environmental Science in Svalbard (SESS). The overall aim of the reports is to summarise the state of current knowledge of key ESS parameters and analyse how these interact. The SESS reports contain peer-reviewed scientific chapters and associated outreach summaries. During the first 4 years of operation (2018-2021), a total of 40 individual chapters presented 169 recommendations (Orr et al., 2019; Van den Heuvel et al., 2020; Moreno-Ibáñez et al, 2021 & Feldner et al, 2022). Most SESS contributions have been reviews, but data summaries and updates to earlier SESS contributions have also been included. The SESS contributions have been authored by international and sometimes multidisciplinary groups.

The SESS recommendations are a bottom-up process to develop the SIOS RI, as topics are proposed by international research groups and selected through a review process. Proposals have been concerning new topics or simply updates to earlier SESS reporting. The calls for input to the SESS reports have been open to all interested researchers from the SIOS member institutions and from other institutions with research activity in Svalbard. Each SESS contribution has been urged to connect interdisciplinarily with the different ESS spheres to allow for improved ESS understanding. SESS recommendations within the reports form an integral part of the contributions and help identify the scientific knowledge gaps, recommend improvements in terms of research infrastructure and rising societal needs in Svalbard. The topics of SESS chapters have ranged across the many sub-disciplines of ESS from atmosphere, cryosphere to the marine and terrestrial environments. The objective of this paper is to 1) present the synthesis of the SESS recommendations and 2) discuss how to further develop SIOS to serve the pan-Arctic ESS community.

2. Methods

SOAG performed the first synthesis of the output of the SESS reporting to identify how to improve and develop SIOS. A task force was established from SOAG and SIOS-KC which included experts from all ESS environments. This approach was considered most natural and sustainable when reviewing and condensing the recommendations, focusing on the atmosphere, the cryosphere and the marine and terrestrial environments. The main aim of the synthesis was to identify, condense and prioritise the recommendations into key recommendations for the four environments and use these to identify joint interdisciplinary or overall recommendations that expand across the entire Svalbard Earth System.

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

Earth System Dynamics Discussions

An open process took place with as much participation from all SESS authors as possible, inviting lead authors from all SESS chapters within the four environments to thematic workshops, with the focus on condensing the range of recommendations within each of their environments. The task force has worked fully online, and due to COVID-19, the four thematic environment workshops had, unfortunately, to be held online in early winter 2022. The cryosphere workshop brought together 6 SESS authors covering widely different parts of the cryosphere SESS contributions. For the atmosphere, 5 authors and experts largely discussed the list of recommendations extracted for this domain.

In each environment workshop, the recommendations were grouped and condensed to obtain an overview of the main recommendations within each environment. Based on this thematic condensation of the key recommendations from the four environments, the task force then discussed and further condensed the recommendations across for the entire ESS focusing on interdisciplinarity. Finally, the entire SOAG provided feedback and the Board of Directors of SIOS approved the report as a guiding document for developing SIOS RI.

3. Results

3.1 Key recommendations from the atmosphere, cryosphere, marine and terrestrial environments

Here we briefly present the main recommendations from the four different environments of the SIOS ESS.

3.1.1 Atmosphere

In the mesosphere / lower thermosphere -ionosphere (M/LTI) system (40 - 400 km), research focuses on understanding the interaction and coupling between the neutral and ionised atmospheric components, energetic particle fluxes, ionospheric instabilities, and the cusp auroral region. In the troposphere, stratosphere (T/S) system (0 - 40 km) research focuses on such topics as aerosol-cloud interactions, atmospheric chemistry in the Arctic boundary layer, stratospheric ozone and surface spectral UV fluxes. Several recommendations focus particularly on identifying methodological, technological or observational gaps along with the need to continue existing long time series measurements. For the M/LTI region this is centred around maintaining well established, larger facilities, such as radars, which can provide multiple parameters such as temperatures, densities, atmospheric motion, energy dissipation rates, across multiple scales, with an established, extensive international use base. The facilities have built up extensive long-term databases and provide the opportunity for additional instrumentation to be deployed in their vicinity.

Suggested improvements for the lower atmosphere include filling gaps in observations of spectral UV, black carbon, local sources of biological aerosol precursors as well as further meteorological and hydrological measurements. Recent developments in unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) and miniaturisation of electronics and instruments should be exploited to develop more mobile observational platforms. There should also be a push to increase the number of parameters

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

observed by AWS (Automatic Weather Station), especially in Eastern and Northern Svalbard. There should also be a stronger connection and integration with measurements performed in East Greenland.

3.1.2 Cryosphere

The cryosphere synthesis is based on contributions within hydrology, glaciology, seismology, permafrost, snow, and on UVA of the cryosphere. SIOS has fostered international groups collaborating in Svalbard within the different cryospheric subdisciplines. The group on snow research has been leading the way with collaborating extensively and is now running a SIOS pilot snow project. The group has also submitted a joint manuscript for peer-review based on this collaboration. The four main recommendations from the cryosphere group are listed in Table 1. The changing water cycle during climate change was identified as an overall scientific knowledge gap that needs all parts of the cryosphere to be involved, and in addition needs extended links to the atmosphere. Integration across SIOS was found to be increased by establishing supersites building on existing SIOS observations. Longyearbyen-Adventdalen area was identified as an obvious candidate where repetitive central observations in combination with remote sensing can serve society and students and even with possibilities for citizen science to be developed. There is also a wish for methodological coordination across the cryospheric research fields with, for instance, time-lapse cameras, remote sensing (InSAR), fibre-optic cables for high spatial observations, ground penetrating radar, seismics/cryoseismics and potentially networks of these types of measurements across different SIOS supersites. Finally, it would be optimal to equip SIOS for observing sudden cryospheric events affecting the cryosphere such as glacial lake drainage (GLOFs) or meteorological extreme events such as autumn or winter rainstorms causing landslides and increased runoff due to extensive snow melting. These topics are also important for interdisciplinary studies.

3.1.3 Marine

The marine synthesis is based on contributions covering the following topics: oceanic circulation, ocean-atmosphere interactions, plankton monitoring, sea ice thickness, microplastic pollution and the status of Svalbard coastal waters. Major recommendations identified a need for a marine observing infrastructure development that provides data needed to fill critical gaps in the observing system. Specifically, these included autonomous observational sites for co-located long-term monitoring of ocean physics, biogeochemistry and ecology (with the latter two currently being under sampled with continuous methods), enhanced sampling capabilities during the winter and early spring season, as well as spatially increased data collection by a wider involvement of ships of opportunity. This recommendation could be addressed by specific funding via SIOS access and optimisation calls that provide access to existing infrastructure and aid the development of new infrastructure. Homogeneous data collection in disparate areas and by various teams could be ensured by a dedicated programme for harmonisation of marine measurements around Svalbard. To fulfil this need, marine infrastructure network workshops have been organised by SIOS, encouraging further cooperation on joint scientific programs. This network would be well suited to develop a handbook of best practices for ocean observing approaches and data management. The four most essential recommendations for marine ESS Observing System development were identified: (i) to extend the geographical and temporal

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

coverage of research activities, (ii) to enhance year-round observations to resolve seasonal variability in the ocean, (iii) to support research activities exploring linkages between fjord, shelf and open ocean systems, and (iv) to establish long-term year-round monitoring of marine biota.

3.1.4 Terrestrial

Several recommendations relate to infrastructure, wider data collection and remote sensing. Measurements on varied spatial scales and development of models are mentioned frequently, but still need further implementation. Notably, there is no contribution on lake systems and just one recommendation for experimental design. Overall, there is a need for co-location of measurements to integrate various disciplines, temporal and spatial scales, experimental manipulations and to facilitate model-based quantitative analysis. Current examples include the terrestrial flagship in Ny-Ålesund (Pedersen et al. 2022), the COAT program of the Norwegian Polar Institute and the Bjørndalen Integrated Gradients (BIG) studies initiated by the University Centre in Svalbard. These studies should further develop, with new methods and technologies facilitating more spatially and temporally extensive and high-resolution automated measurements of biological parameters. There needs to be a focus on long-term ecosystem-based monitoring to establish how various anthropogenic pressures affect the Arctic environment. Climate change is likely to transform Arctic terrestrial ecosystems beyond scientists' current abilities to make predictions.

3.2 Knowledge gaps and associated improvement potential in Svalbard Earth System Science

In addition to these environment-specific recommendations, interdisciplinary and overall recommendations that all four SESS environments have brought up have been identified, and further synthesised for increasing and improving the interdisciplinarity of SIOS.

With Svalbard experiencing the largest ongoing warming in the Arctic and worldwide and with the closely associated further environmental changes, this puts SIOS in a unique position to provide coordinated datasets to investigate ongoing processes in the Earth-system in a coupled manner. SIOS can quantify and understand in detail all physical processes that ultimately warm the atmosphere, turning ice into water with all the resulting consequences this has on the entire Earth System. This warming is controlled by the atmosphere and changes in ocean currents and impacts the cryosphere, as well as the terrestrial and marine environments. By using the entire observation network of SIOS to perform a full-scale study of all the processes which impact Earth System dynamics controlling the water cycle, a major potential for increasing the understanding of key mechanisms in the Earth System has been identified. Such a study has potential to provide large knowledge gain, and thus further the understanding of effects on the Svalbard Earth System.

Many cross-cutting individual SESS recommendations indicate the relevance and need of atmospheric parameters and observations for studying the other environments in SIOS. Also, cross-cutting actions between the atmosphere, hydrosphere and cryosphere have been indicated as areas of clear interest. Influences on the upper atmosphere from within the Sun-Earth system, unique to the polar regions, have been shown to effect ozone depletion down to stratospheric altitudes (30km) and that this may become more prominent with climate change (Maliniemi et al. 2020). In turn, lower atmospheric

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

processes, such as waves and tides, can influence the dynamics and behaviours of the upper atmosphere (Stober et al. 2021). The degree of influence is a topic of debate, with global models failing to reproduce some of the observed effects (e.g., Oliver et al. 2013, Cnossen 2020). Precipitation and wind action in the lower atmosphere result in long- and short-range transport of dust and aerosols and accumulation of black carbon on snow and glaciers. Arctic terrestrial ecosystems, such as vegetation and microbial communities, are impacted by air temperature, wind and precipitation, all of which are directly controlled by the atmosphere. For instance, spectral characteristics of downwelling flux influence vegetation and microbial community. Melting of snow and glaciers, coupled with thawing of permafrost (and increase in active layer depth), supply water, sediment, microbes and aqueous chemical species through the terrestrial environment into the marine environment, via the hydrological system. The pathway from cryosphere though terrestrial to marine thus links all spheres in SIOS. Thus, all these identified cross-cutting topics clearly has large potential if coordinated to fill the identified knowledge gap of the water cycle and its consequences.

With the bottom-up approach of the SESS contributions, the development of a perspective from within the four environments was clearly a very natural starting point for synthesising. To start increasing the interdisciplinarity and cross-cutting nature of SIOS, a next step is to increase the dialogue between the different environments. Potentially, dedicated workshops on specific topics such as radiative forcing between two or more SIOS environments could be a starting point. Such workshops should also be tasked with pointing out optimal observations needed for datasets to fill and address the overall identified cross-cutting knowledge gap.

Additionally, all environments of SIOS depend on obtaining better spatial and temporal coverage of observations in and around Svalbard. This can be achieved through increased and coordinated instrument deployments that better cover the physiographically different regions of Svalbard including various landscape/seascape/icescape types and boundaries between them (e.g., the coastal zone). As warming is greatest in the eastern part of the Svalbard area (Isaksen et al., 2022), it is the ambition to expand the SIOS observation system to also cover the eastern and northern part of Svalbard. Given the high ambition for preserving these relatively untouched parts of the archipelago of Svalbard, such expansion might have to be mainly based on remote sensing observations and/or dedicated supersites based mainly on the use of new low-maintenance technology. For example, the findings regarding Arctic vegetation and its climatic control by Bjorkman et al. (2020) highlight the need for more geographically widespread, integrated, and comprehensive monitoring efforts that can better resolve the interacting effects of warming and other local and regional ecological factors. In this case, studies across the entire vegetation zonation of Svalbard are important to fully understand the effects of climatic changes to the entire flora of the different Arctic vegetation zones. There is a clear need across all the environments for special focus on the autumn and spring periods.

While the current focus on the major science hubs represents a disadvantage in terms of covering more different areas and habitat types as detailed above, there is clear potential identified for co-location of all the different types of observations from all parts of the ESS, this way developing real supersites. This should complement existing infrastructure, with a high level of

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

coordination, long-term planning, and funding. It would have the advantage of fewer sites to maintain, allowing for a more sustainable observation system. It would also allow for focusing on much closer collaboration on new methods and technologies across SIOS, with a potential for more efficient sharing of knowledge. Knowledge gained from the supersites may be used to guide the selection of a subset of measurement types for observations with higher spatial and temporal coverage. An ambitious tool identified is dedicated method-based action forces, that would make SIOS able to respond quickly to extreme events such as solar storms, sudden stratospheric warmings (SSWs), glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) or various meteorological extremes, such as rainstorms and avalanches, the latter of which are also highly relevant to be able to perform a full-scale study of the water cycle changes and its consequences.

Likewise, the need for real-time access to SIOS observations are important, particularly for extreme events, for increasing the return of data from desirable but high-risk deployments (such as moorings or instruments near or on surging glaciers, or rocket launches into specific atmospheric phenomena), but also for more widespread use of the SIOS data.

4. Discussion and conclusion

This synthesis of knowledge gaps based on the first four years of operation of the Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System (SIOS) builds on a unique and strong international collaboration. No other observing system exists which is this wide-ranging, covering all part of ESS within a specific regional area, yet at the same time supported so widely internationally and so well-coordinated. When developing a full-scale Earth science observation system as SIOS, with the comprehensive full scale ESS ambition that SIOS has, it is very natural for researchers within the individual disciplines and even subdisciplines to first start working closer together before being able to focus more on the interdisciplinarity necessary for performing full-scale ESS analysing how the observed parameters influence each other. This is clearly the case for SIOS after the first four years of operation.

Ways to accommodate this important next step include the implementation of above-mentioned workshops on interdisciplinary topics as well as the development of supersites. Also, a workshop across all of SIOS working groups is planned to increase the collaboration and interdisciplinarity of SIOS. In addition SIOS is operating training activities in the form of small courses on different key SIOS observation techniques, SIOS data availability and SIOS remote sensing opportunities for all interested. Increased interdisciplinarity can also be obtained by further developing the major science hubs in Svalbard into real supersites complementing existing infrastructure allowing even closer collaboration on particular new technologies and methods including real-time access to observations across SIOS. Just as obtaining better spatial and temporal observation coverage in and around Svalbard, including the physiographically different regions of Svalbard, both the various land-, sea- and icescapes and boundaries between them in the coastal zone, would lead to increased potential for interdisciplinarity.

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

Other ways forward will be to increase the use of the SIOS observations through the SIOS data catalogue for Earth System modelling, to obtain improved process understanding that bridges science disciplines. This will demand working to expand the SIOS community with modellers from different scientific fields, just as increased collaboration between modellers and the observational groups in SIOS needs to be established to enable observing at the relevant scales and resolutions, and of missing parameters. The SIOS Observation Facility Catalogue and the Research in Svalbard database are important tools for developing interdisciplinarity in Svalbard ESS. SESS reports are also an integral part of the strategic development of the observing system, called the SIOS science wheel. This bottom-up approach, which is complemented with rising societal needs and member priorities, leads to the outcomes from the SIOS science wheel. In addition, the harmonised SIOS core data, new research infrastructure and research projects are all innovations leading to increased interdisciplinarity, highly encouraged through the SIOS optimization and access calls. Finally, SIOS offers innovation awards to encourage further developing, also high risk – high gain, technological and/or other ESS key activities that address knowledge gaps identified by the SIOS community.

Further, as Svalbard is experiencing the largest ongoing warming in the Arctic and worldwide, this puts SIOS in a unique position to perform a full-scale study of all processes impacting ESS dynamics controlling the water cycle using all parts of the SIOS observation network, with large potential for increasing the understanding of key mechanisms in the Earth System. The clear identification of a joint scientific focus, studying the water cycle changes and its consequences using all parts of the SIOS ESS observation network, will function well also as a focal point for cross-disciplinary work. Despite a disciplinary focus, snow, precipitation and hydrology have been identified as overlapping topics in many SESS contributions, but not prominent in the marine environment. These topics are therefore connected to all environments primarily on land, but observed and treated in different ways within the different environments. This is important for the identified scientific focus on the changing water cycle. Hence, SIOS has potential to develop a multidisciplinary study with data products and modelling approaches based on the variety of observations that is being collected and supplement this with additional necessary new observations leading to increased Earth System understanding of current and future dynamics.

There is also a need for increased regional collaboration using SIOS in scales broader than just Svalbard, when aiming for full Earth System understanding within the Arctic. This means collaborating primarily with the rest of the Arctic. The international 'Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks' (SAON) is the regional facilitator aiming at coordinating, improving, integrating and sustaining pan-Arctic observations during rapid environmental and social change, with a main focus on specifically addressing key gaps in coordination (Starkweather et al., 2021). With SIOS in the warmest part of the Arctic, and the largest climatic gradient in the high Arctic existing between Svalbard and cold North Greenland, closer collaboration with Greenland could be a first natural step. In Greenland, the main aim of the 'Greenland Integrated Observing System' (GIOS) is to resolve and understand the mechanisms behind climate and environmental change in Greenland and beyond. GIOS is developing a network of sustainable long-term research infrastructures in and around Greenland observing the changing air, ice, land, and ocean conditions. GIOS is, as opposed to SIOS, a national research infrastructure linking all institutions

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

and universities currently carrying out Arctic research in the Danish Realm. SIOS and GIOS have started discussing to increase the collaboration within research, higher education and logistics. Interhemispheric co-operation is also another obvious step with networks in the Antarctic Region such as SCAR (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research), as an obvious collaboration partner. Initiatives in specific disciplines, such as GRAPE (Global Navigation Satellite System Research and Application for Polar Environment) are already in place. The research outlined through SIOS would benefit from being part of global observing systems such as the SuperDARN (Super Dual Auroral Radar, Chisham et al. 2007) atmospheric network. Such global networks, with commensurable data products, allow regional effects to be placed in a global context.

SIOS is making use of the Earth Observing System (EOS) program of NASA with its different satellite missions and scientific instruments comprised of a series of coordinated polar-orbiting satellites designed to monitor and understand key components of the climate system and their interactions through long-term global observations of the land surface, the biosphere, atmosphere and oceans (Platnik, 2022). This also enables direct comparison between Svalbard and particularly the rest of the Arctic, of the different ESS components which are being remotely observed. To make best use of this data, links between existing EOS data needs to be established, and data need to be available in formats that global Earth system modelling can make use of.

Finally, many of the observations collected by regional observation systems like SIOS have large potential to add to improved understanding of how people living in the Arctic are affected by climatic changes in many different ways (e.g., by landslides, avalanches, coastal erosion). Such understanding is needed for developing resilience and adaptation to enable Arctic communities to deal with the consequences of the ongoing climatic changes. Presently, with the move towards involving local communities directly in climate change observations and research, this might place SIOS in a new role as also contributing more directly to societal needs.

Data Availability

Data for Figure 1 is available through the Norwegian Meteorological Institute online service. Data for Figure 2 is available in the SIOS Observation facility catalogue.

Author contributions

All authors have contributed to the SIOS synthesis process, and all have contributed to writing this manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Disclaimer

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge the support from the Research Council of Norway through projects No. 291644, No.322387 & No. 269927 and Norwegian Space Agency through contract No. NIT 12.20.5.

References

Assmy, P, Kvernvik, A.C., Hop, H, Hoppe, C.J.M., Chierici, M., David, D.T., Duarte, P., Fransson, A., Martin Garcia, L., Kwasniewski, S., Maturilli, M., Pavlova, O., Tatarek, A., Wiktor, J.M., Wold, A., Wolf, K.K.E., Bailey, A. (in press): Plankton dynamics in Kongsfjorden during two years of contrasting environmental conditions. *Progress in Oceanography*, 2023, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pocean.2023.102996.

Bischof, K., Convey, P., Duarte, P., Gattuso, J.-P., Granberg, M., Hop, H., Hoppe, C., Jiménez, C., Lisitsyn, L., Martinez, B., Roleda, M.Y., Thor, P., Wiktor, J.M., Gabrielsen, G.W., 2019. Kongsfjorden as Harbinger of the Future Arctic: Knowns, Unknowns and Research Priorities, in: Hop, H., Wiencke, C. (Eds.), *The Ecosystem of Kongsfjorden, Svalbard. Springer International Publishing*, Cham, pp. 537–562. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-46425-1_14

Bjorkman, A.D., García Criado, M., Myers-Smith, I.H. et al. Status and trends in Arctic vegetation: Evidence from experimental warming and long-term monitoring. *Ambio* 49, 678–692 (2020).

Chisham G, Lester M, Milan SE, Freeman MP, Bristow WA, Grocott A, McWilliams KA, Ruohoniemi JM, Yeoman TK, Dyson PL, Greenwald RA (2007) A decade of the Super Dual Auroral Radar Network (SuperDARN): Scientific achievements, new techniques and future directions. *Surveys in Geophysics* 28(1):33–109 437

Cnossen, I. (2020). Analysis and attribution of climate change in the upper atmosphere from 1950 to 2015 simulated by WACCM-X. Journal of Geophysical Research: *Space Physics*, 125, e2020JA028623. https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JA028623

Constable, A.J., S. Harper, J. Dawson, K. Holsman, T. Mustonen, D. Piepenburg, and B. Rost, 2022: Cross-Chapter Paper 6: Polar Regions. In: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 2319–2368, https://doi:10.1017/9781009325844.023

Descamps, S., Aars, J., Fuglei, E., Kovacs, K.M., Lydersen, C., Pavlova, O., Pedersen, Å.Ø., Ravolainen, V. and Strøm, H. (2017), Climate change impacts on wildlife in a High Arctic archipelago – Svalbard, Norway. *Glob Change Biol*, 23: 490-502. https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.13381

Efstathiou, E., Eldevik, T., Arthun, M. & Lind, S. (2022), Spatial patterns, mechanisms and predictability of Barents Sea ice change. *J. Clim.* 35(10), 2961–2973. https://doi.org/10.1175/JCLI-D-21-0044.1

Feldner J., Hübner C., Lihavainen H., Neuber R., Zaborska A. (eds) 2022: *SESS report 2021*, Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System, Longyearbyen. https://sios-svalbard.org/SESS_Issue4.

Hall, C.M., Tsutsumi, M. Neutral temperatures at 90 km altitude over Svalbard (78°N 16°E), 2002–2019, derived from meteor radar observations, *Polar Science*, Volume 24, 2020, 100530, ISSN 1873-9652, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polar.2020.100530.

Hansen B.B., Isaksen K., Benestad R.E. et al. (2014) Warmer and wetter winters: characteristics and implications of an extreme weather event in the High Arctic. *Environmental Research Letter*, 9, 114021

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

Holmen, S.E., Dyrland, M.E. & Sigernes, F. Mesospheric temperatures derived from three decades of hydroxyl airglow measurements from Longyearbyen, Svalbard (78°N). *Acta Geophys.* 62, 302–315 (2014). https://doi.org/10.2478/s11600-013-0159-4

IPCC Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Working Group I Contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.

Isaksen, K., Nordli, Ø., Ivanov, B., Køltzow, M.A.Ø., Aaboe,S., Gjelten, H.M., Mezghani, A., Eastwood, S., Førland, E., Benestad, R.E., Hanssen-Bauer, I., Brækkan, R., Sviashchennikov, P., Demin, V., Revina, A., Karandasheva, T. Exceptional warming over the Barents area. *Scientific Reports* (2022) 12:9371. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-13568-5

Lastovicka, J., Urbar, J., Kozubek, M. Long-term trends in the total electron content. *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 44, 8168–8172, https://doi:10.1002/2017GL075063

Maliniemi, V, Marsh, R Daniel, Tyssøy, H.N, Smith-Johnsen, C (2020) Will climate change impact polar nox produced by energetic particle precipitation?, *Geophysical Research Letters* 47(9), 2020–087041

Meredith, M., M. Sommerkorn, S. Cassotta, C. Derksen, A. Ekaykin, A. Hollowed, G. Kofinas, A. Mackintosh, J. Melbourne-Thomas, M.M.C. Muelbert, G. Ottersen, H. Pritchard, and E.A.G. Schuur, 2019: Polar Regions. In: IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, V. Masson-Delmotte, P. Zhai, M. Tignor, E. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Nicolai, A. Okem, J. Moreno-Ibáñez M., Hagen J.O., Hübner C., Lihavainen H., Zaborska A. (eds) 2021: *SESS report 2020*, Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System, Longyearbyen. https://sios-svalbard.org/SESS_Issue3.

Nordli, O. et al. (2020) Revisiting the extended Svalbard Airport monthly temperature series, and the compiled corresponding daily series 1898–2018. *Polar Res*. https://doi.org/10.33265/polar.v39.3614

Oliver, W. L., S.-R. Zhang, and L. P. Goncharenko (2013), Is thermospheric global cooling caused by gravity waves?, *J. Geophys. Res. Space Physics*, 118, 3898–3908, https://doi:10.1002/jgra.50370

O'Connell, M.J., Huiskes A.H.L., Loonen M.J.J.E., Madsen J., Klaassen M. & M. Rounsevell (2006) Developing an integrated approach to understanding the effects of climate change and other environmental alterations at a flyway level. Waterbirds around the world. Eds. G.C. Boere, C.A. Galbraith & D.A. Stroud. pp. 385-397.

Orr, E., Hansen, G., Lappalainen H., Hübner C., Lihavainen, H. (eds) 2019: *SESS report 2018*, Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System, Longyearbyen. https://sios-svalbard.org/SESS_Issue1

Pedersen, Å. Ø., Stien, J., Albon, S., Fuglei, E., Isaksen, K., Liston, G. & Ims, R. A. (2020). Climate-ecological observatory for Arctic Tundra (COAT). *State of Environmental Science in Svalbard (SESS) Report* 2019, 58-83.

Pedersen, Å. Ø., Convey, P., Newsham, K. K., Mosbacher, J. B., Fuglei, E., Ravolainen, V., Hansen, B. B., Jensen, T. C., Augusti, A., Biersma, E. M., Cooper, E. J., Coulson, S. J., Gabrielsen, G. W., Gallet, J. C., Karsten, U., Kristiansen, S. M., Svenning, M. M., Tveit, A. T., Uchida, M., ... Loonen, M. J. J. E. (2022). Five decades of terrestrial and freshwater research at Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard. *Polar Research*, 41, [6310]. https://doi.org/10.33265/polar.v41.6310

Platnick, S. (5 April 2022). "Earth Observing System". *NASA's Earth Observing System.*

Starkweather,S., Larsen,J.R., Kruemmel,E., Eicken,H., Arthurs,D., Bradley, A.C., Carlo,N., Christensen, T., Daniel,R., Danielsen,F., Kalhok, S., Karcher, M., Johansson, M., Jóhannsson, H., Kodama, Y., Lund, S., Murray, M.S., Petäjä, T., Pulsifer, P.L., Sandven, S., Sankar, R.D., Strahlendorff, M., & Wilkinson, J. (2021) Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks' (SAON) Roadmap for Arctic Observing and Data Systems (ROADS). *Arctic,* 74, SUPPL. 1 (2021) P. 56 – 68, https://doi.org/10.14430/arctic74330

Stober, G., Kuchar, A., Pokhotelov, D., Liu, H., Liu, H.-L., Schmidt, H., Jacobi, C., Baumgarten, K., Brown, P., Janches, D., Murphy, D., Kozlovsky, A., Lester, M., Belova, E., Kero, J., and Mitchell, N. (2021): Interhemispheric differences of mesosphere–lower thermosphere winds and tides investigated from three whole-atmosphere models and meteor radar observations, *Atmos. Chem. Phys*., 21, 13855–13902, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-21-13855-2021

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

Earth System Dynamics
Discussions

Van den Heuvel F., Hübner C., Błaszczyk M., Heimann M., Lihavainen H. (eds) 2020: *SESS report 2019*, Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System, Longyearbyen. https://sios-svalbard.org/SESS_Issue2

Wurst, Sabine, M. Bittner, P. J. Espy, W. John R. French, and F. J. Mulligan, (2023) Hydroxyl airglow observations for investigating atmospheric dynamics: results and challenges, *Atmos. Chem. Phys*., 23, pp. 1599–1618, https://doi:10.5194/acp-23-1599-20235

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

Earth System Dynamics
Discussions

Figures

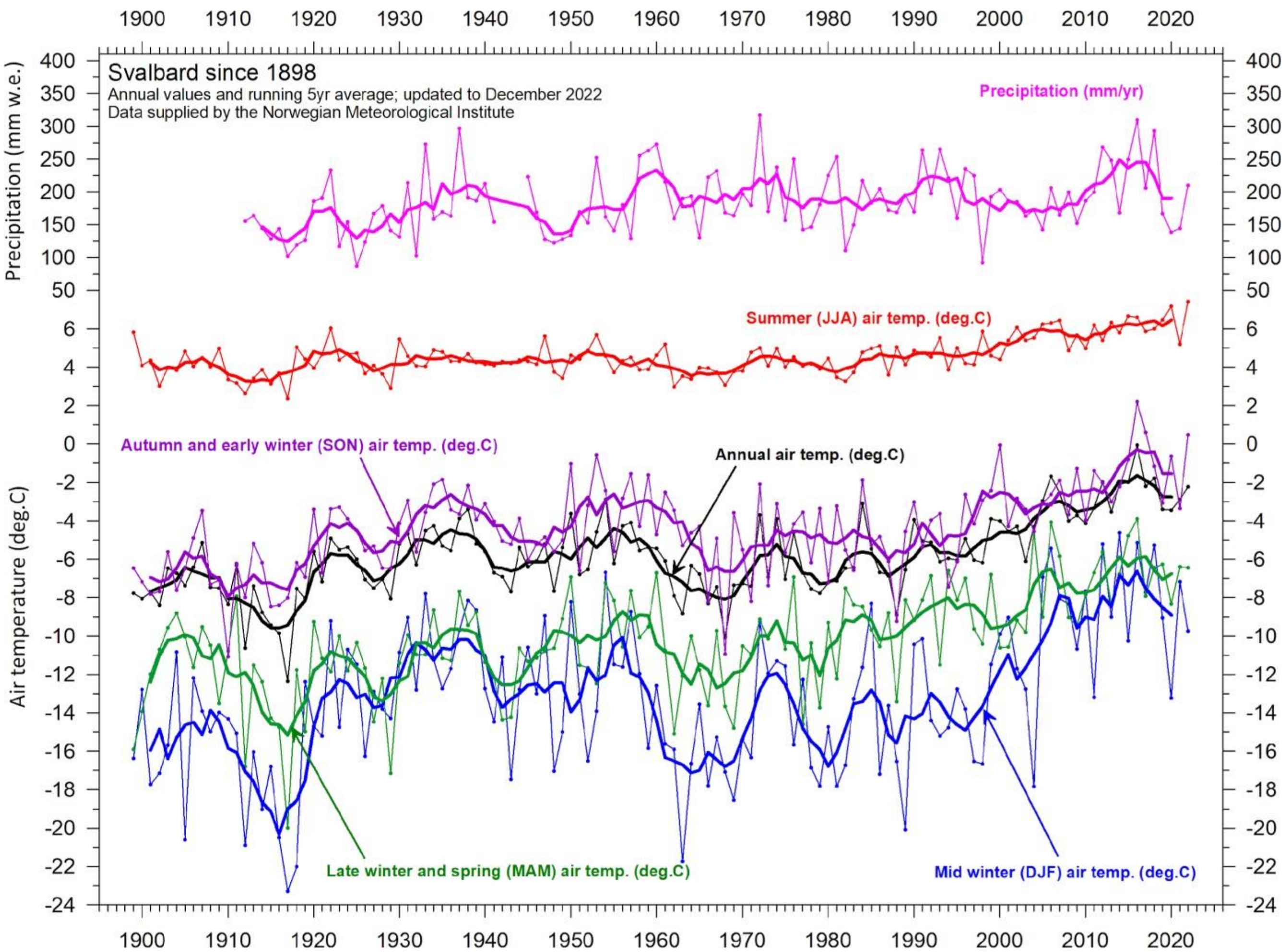

Figure 1. The meteorological record from the Longyearbyen area is composed of the homogenised data series from the Norwegian Meteorological Institute (1898-2022).

Earth System Dynamics Discussions Open Access EGU

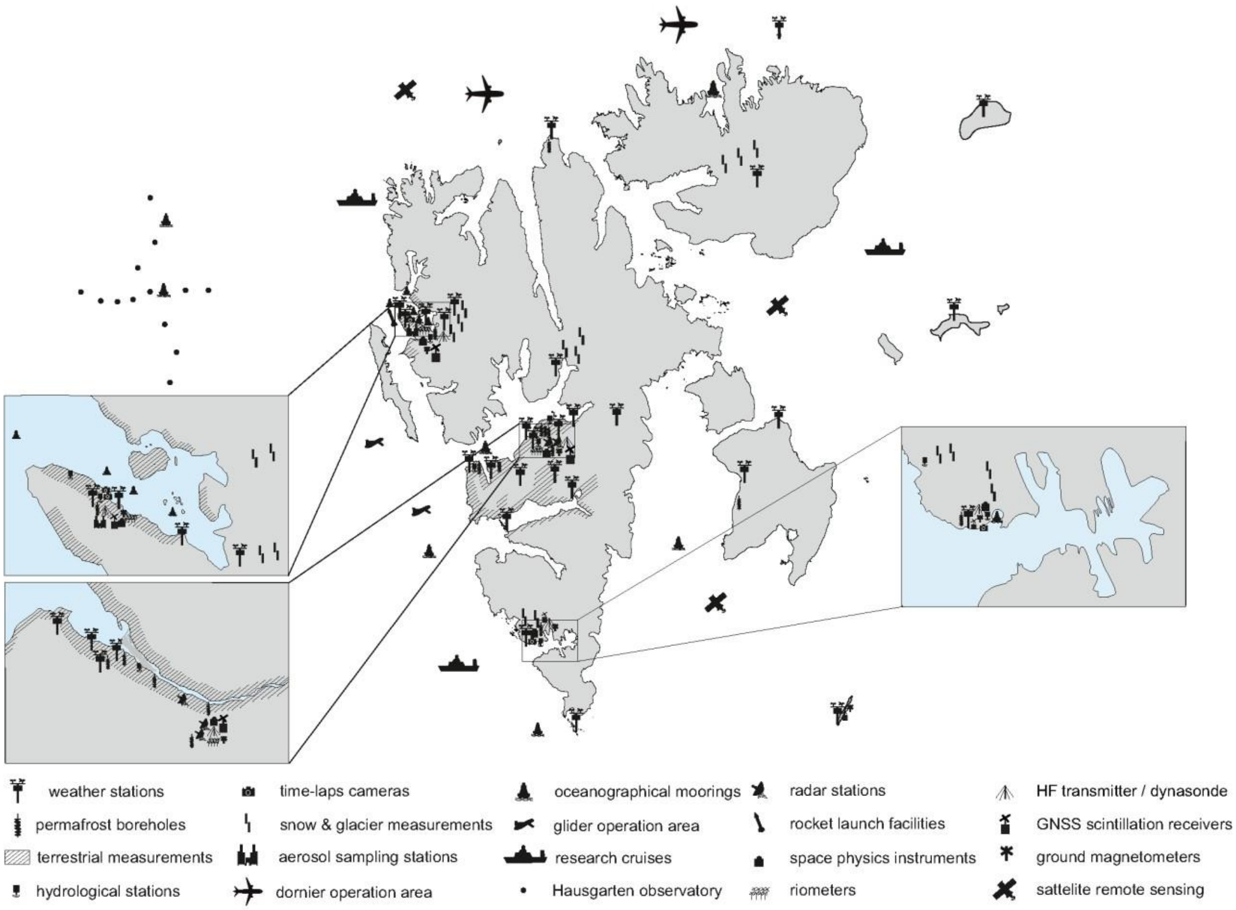

Figure 2. SIOS observation infrastructure in Svalbard, with the three main science hubs Longyearbyen, Hornsund and Ny-Ålesund inset to present all the various types of observations in more detail.

https://doi.org/10.5194/esd-2023-18
Preprint. Discussion started: 31 July 2023

Earth System Dynamics
Discussions

425

Atmosphere	Cryosphere	Marine	Terrestrial
Support continued funding of large scale, multi-disciplinary infrastructure, such as the Svalbard SuperDARN radar	Science based coordination of the cryospheric observations	Development of the marine environmental observing infrastructure - autonomous observational sites	Focus on co-location of basic cryospheric observations and subsequent long-term studies on biota at similar spatial and temporal scales
Provision of data management and online open access portal to facilitate easier sharing of datasets	Integrated SIOS observations supersites	Provision of new datasets by e.g., enhancing measurement capabilities	Focus on new methods and technologies using automated sensors, animal trackers and cameras
Better harmonisation of the geographical and temporal coverage of atmospheric observations and applying standardized observation methods	Common cryospheric methodological infrastructure priorities	Harmonised methodologies for in situ observations and data harmonisation	Develop model-based quantitative analyses of ecosystem processes using SIOS datasets
Enhance the spatial scale of the atmospheric observational network	Establish SIOS action force for extreme events	Support for research exploring linkages between fjord, shelf and open ocean systems	Develop interphases between monitoring-based ecosystem science and end-users

426 **Table 1. Key synthesised recommendations identified with the four environments of SIOS.**