Best practices for Core Argo floats:
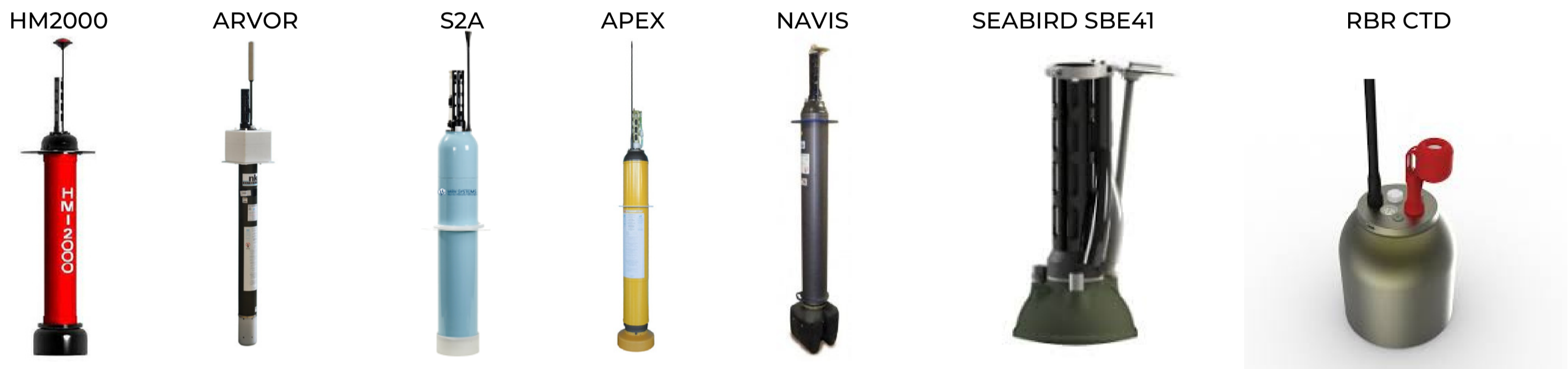# Physical handling, metadata and data considerations

T. Morris, M. Scanderbeg, D. West-Mack, C. Gourcuff,
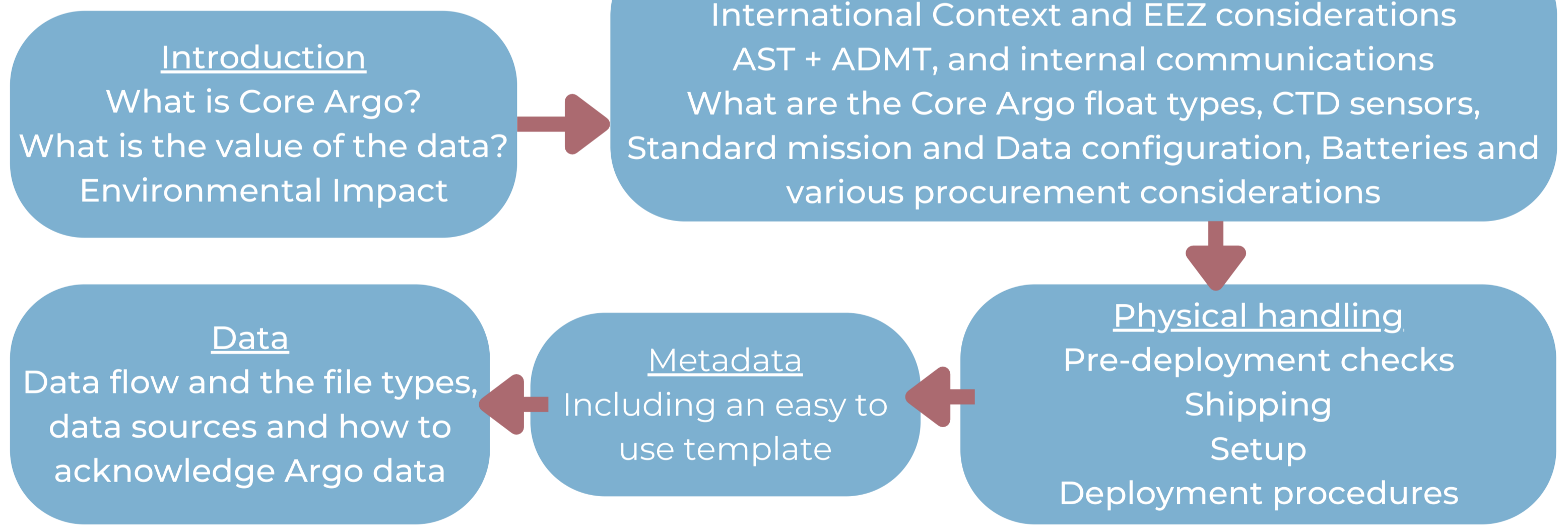N. Poffa, U. Bhaskar TVS, C. Hanstein, L. Zenghong,
B. Owens

Core Argo floats have evolved such that the program currently consists of more than five float types, some of which belong to second or third generation developments, three unique satellite communication systems and two types of CTD sensors. Coupled with a well-established data management system, including delayed mode quality control, core Argo is a very successful, albeit intimidating, ocean observing network.

__What is needed?__ A Best Practices for Core Argo Floats
__Why?__ To engage young and developing scientists, research teams and institutions to the OneArgo Program, specifically that of Core Argo.

HM2000   ARVOR   S2A   APEX   NAVIS   SEABIRD SBE41   RBR CTD

How is the paper laid out?

__Introduction__
What is Core Argo?
What is the value of the data?
Environmental Impact

→

__How to get started in the Argo Program__
International Context and EEZ considerations
AST + ADMT, and internal communications
What are the Core Argo float types, CTD sensors, Standard mission and Data configuration, Batteries and various procurement considerations

↓

__Physical handling__
Pre-deployment checks
Shipping
Setup
Deployment procedures

←

__Metadata__
Including an easy to use template

←

__Data__
Data flow and the file types, data sources and how to acknowledge Argo data

How does the endorsement work?

Community endorsement (AST, ADMT) → GOOS endorsement → Made available through the OBPS with a DOI to allow versioning

Do you want to get involved?

Contact Dr. Tamaryn Morris: tamaryn.morris@weathersa.co.za to share the most recent version for your comments

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