



OLIVER HEER
OCEAN RACING

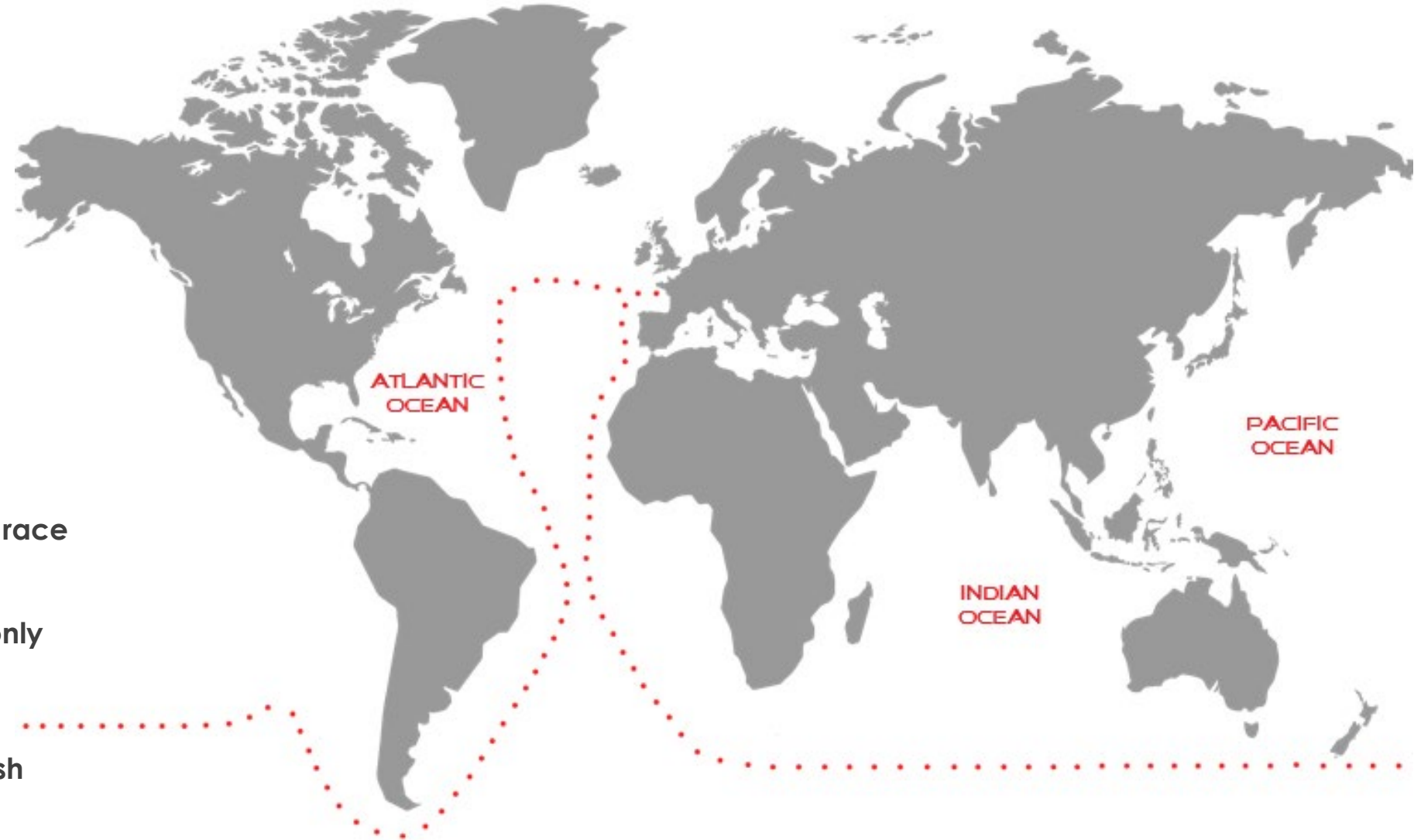


Vendée Globe 2024

**Ocean Racing and Ocean
Data Collection**



| THE VENDÉE GLOBE



- 44,000 km solo, non-stop, unassisted, round-the-world race
- Since the first race in 1989, only 114 people have finished
- Only 50% of competitors finish

MY JOURNEY



| A LONG WAY



- 120,000+** Nautical Miles
- 12** Transatlantic
- 5** Equator
- 50+** Offshore Races
- 2** World Records

MANAGING THE BOAT



| MANAGING YOURSELF



| An Effort for Sustainability



Climate Neutral Campaign

In partnership with **ClimatePartner** we deliver a climate neutral Vendée Globe campaign



Ocean Data

In collaboration with leading scientists, we collect data to further understand our climate



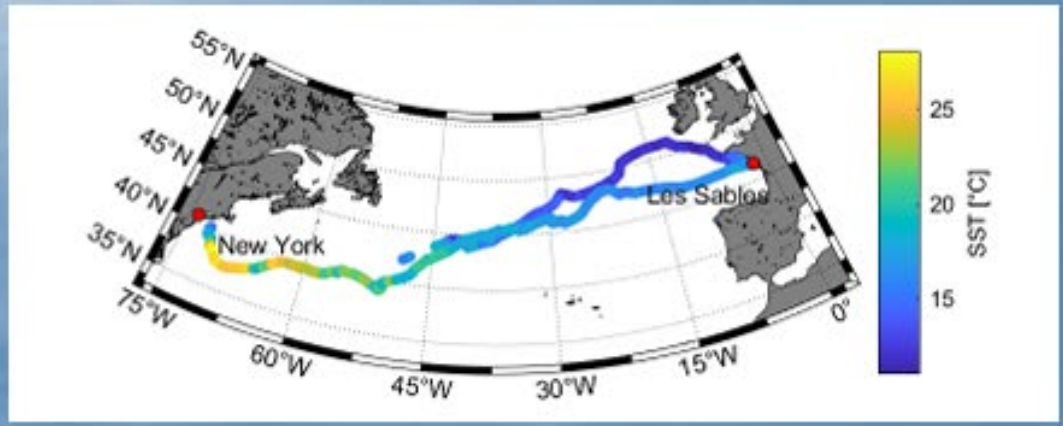
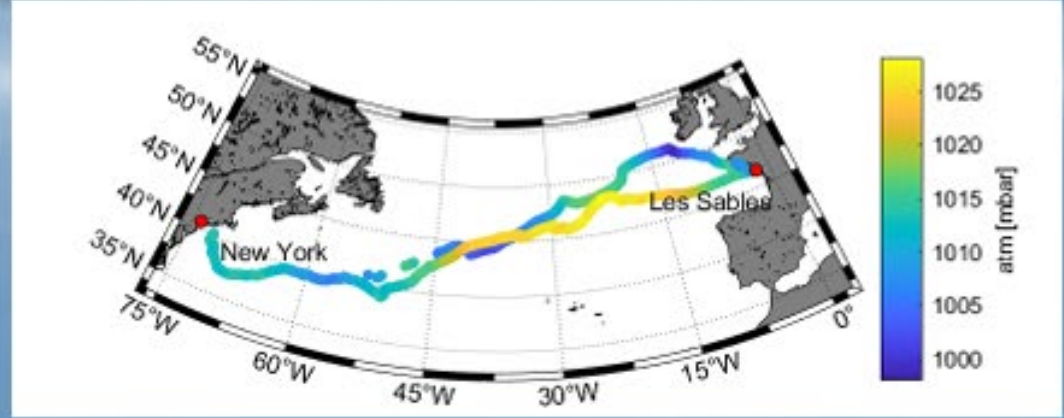
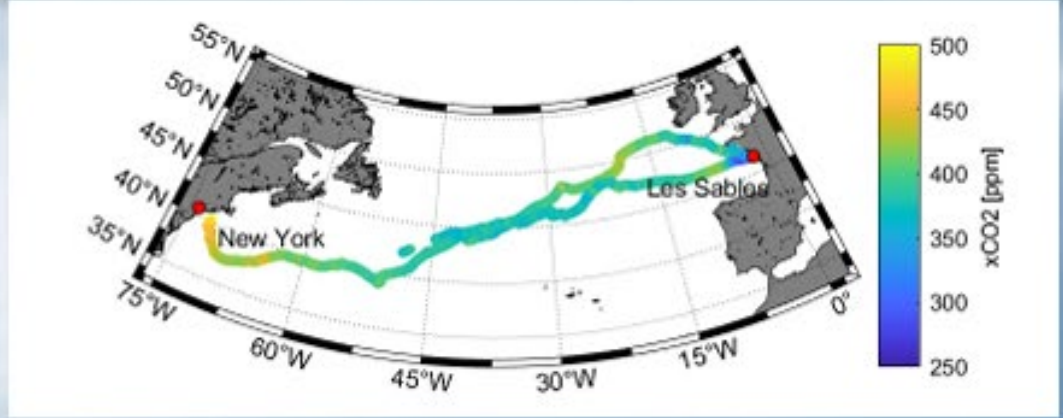
Sustainable Technologies

We leverage the boat as a “Floating R&D Lab” to promote sustainable technologies

A Small Price To Pay



Transatlantic Data Example



Facts

- About 700,000 measuring points during spring 2024
- Important contribution to the scientific community

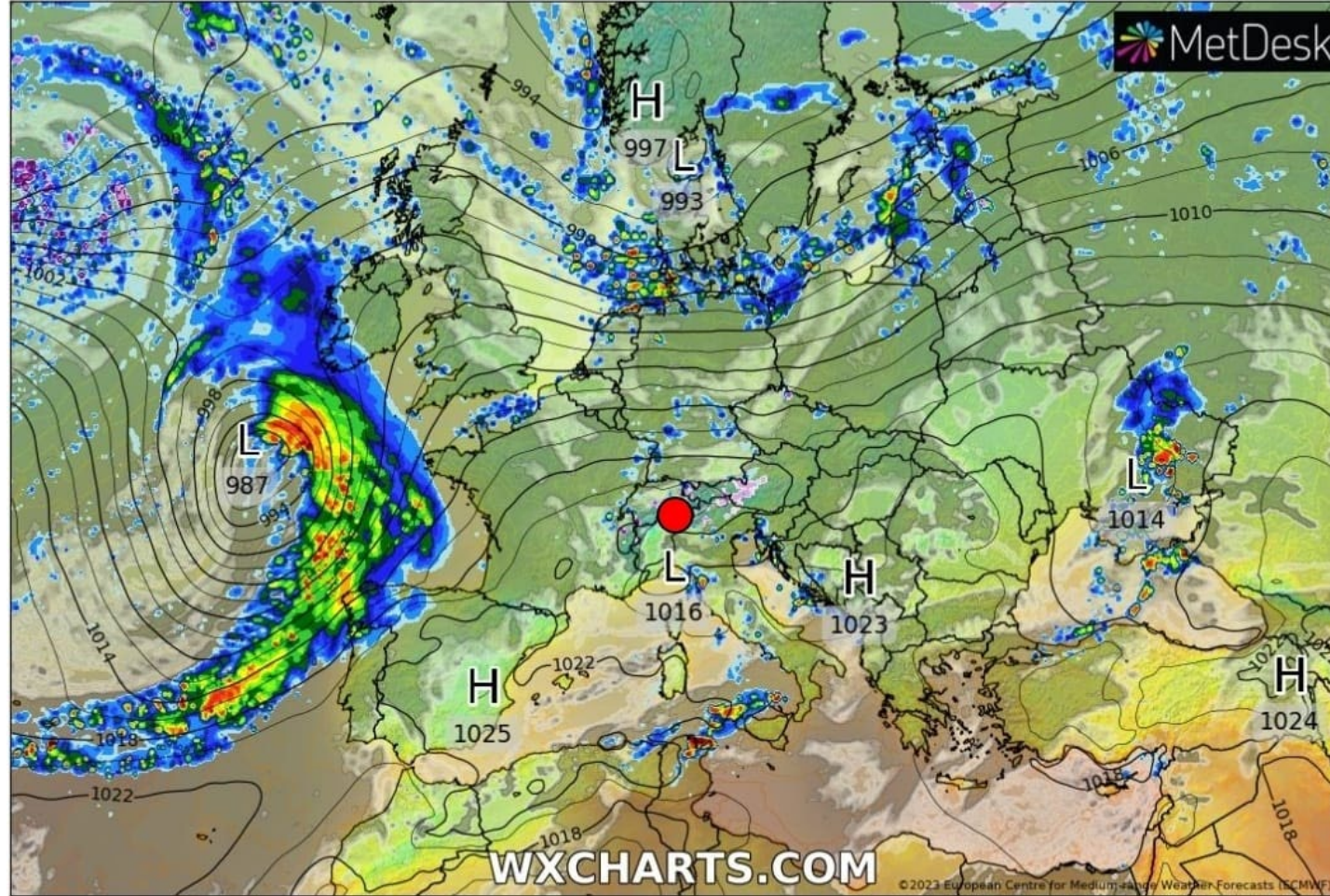
Scientific parameters

- Physical oceanography: temperature, salinity
- Chemistry: pCO₂
- Biology: Chl *a* fluorescence
- Meteorology: barometric pressure

Why We Must Act – NOW!

Overview - Precip, Cloud, Temperature & Pressure
ECMWF HRES 0.1° Instantaneous precipitation rate

Run: Wed 1 Nov 12Z
Valid: Wed 8 Nov 06:00 UTC





@Oliver Heer Ocean Racing



@OliverHeerOceanRacing



@Oliver Heer Ocean Racing



@OliverHeerOHOR



@OliverHeerOceanRacing1078



#HeerWeGo



PORTIER-YACHTS



Burgerstein Vitamine



HÉRENS QUALITY ASSET MANAGEMENT

Want to stay up to date? Sign up to our Newsletter!

www.oliverheer.com

Extreme Sailing and climate research on the Vendée Global race

Thomas Frölicher, Uni Bern
Nicolas Gruber, ETH Zürich
Samuel Jaccard, Uni Lausanne



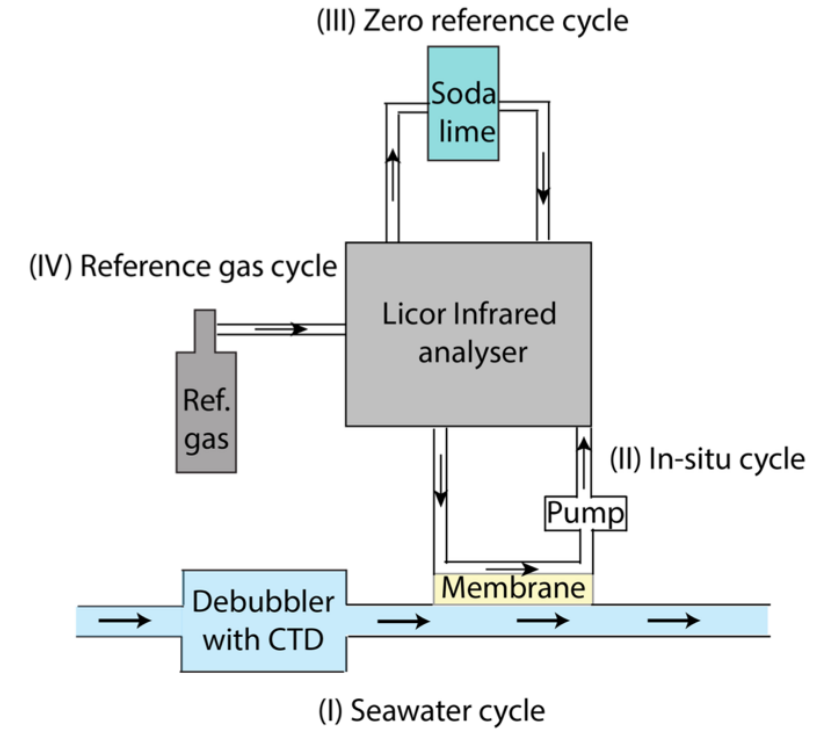
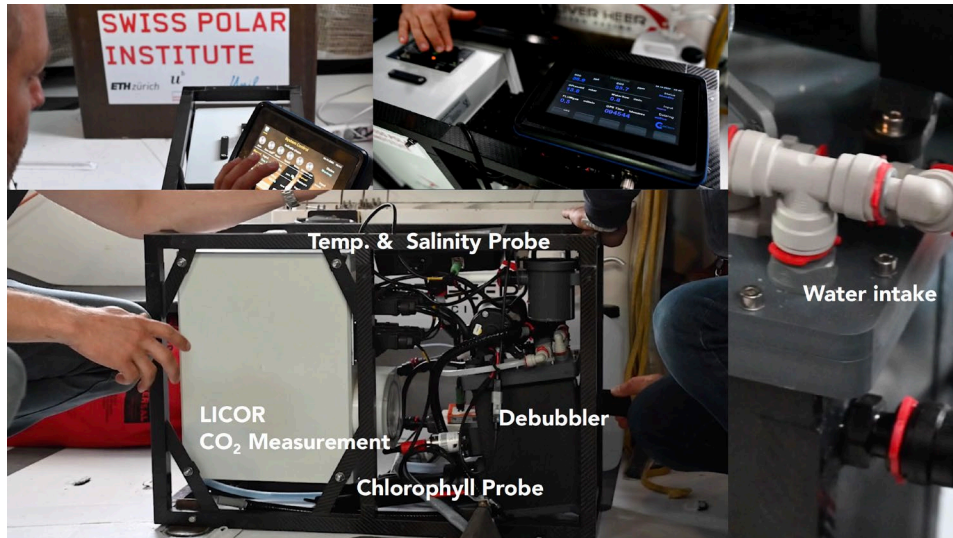
**SWISS POLAR
INSTITUTE**



Equip Oliver Heer's IMOCA sailing yacht with **sensors** allowing for continuous, highly resolved measurements of **temperature, salinity, chlorophyll and pCO₂** during both training and racing phases of the Vendée Globe

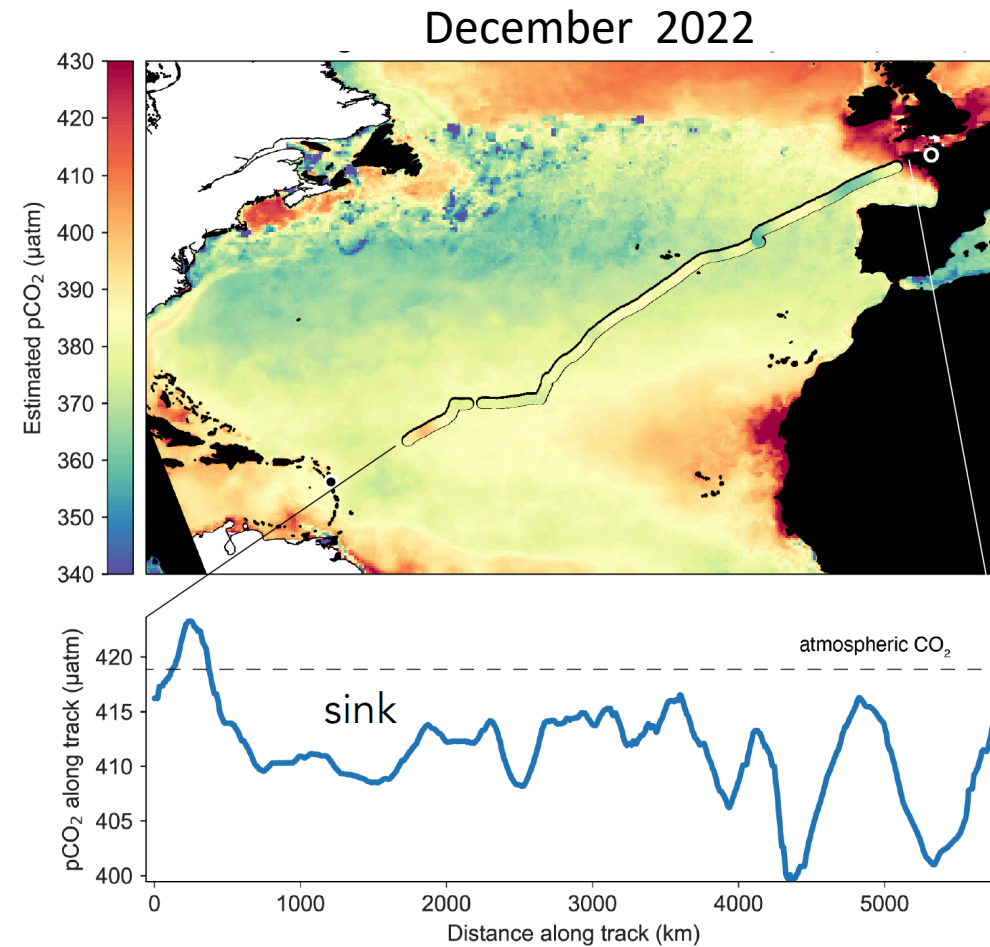
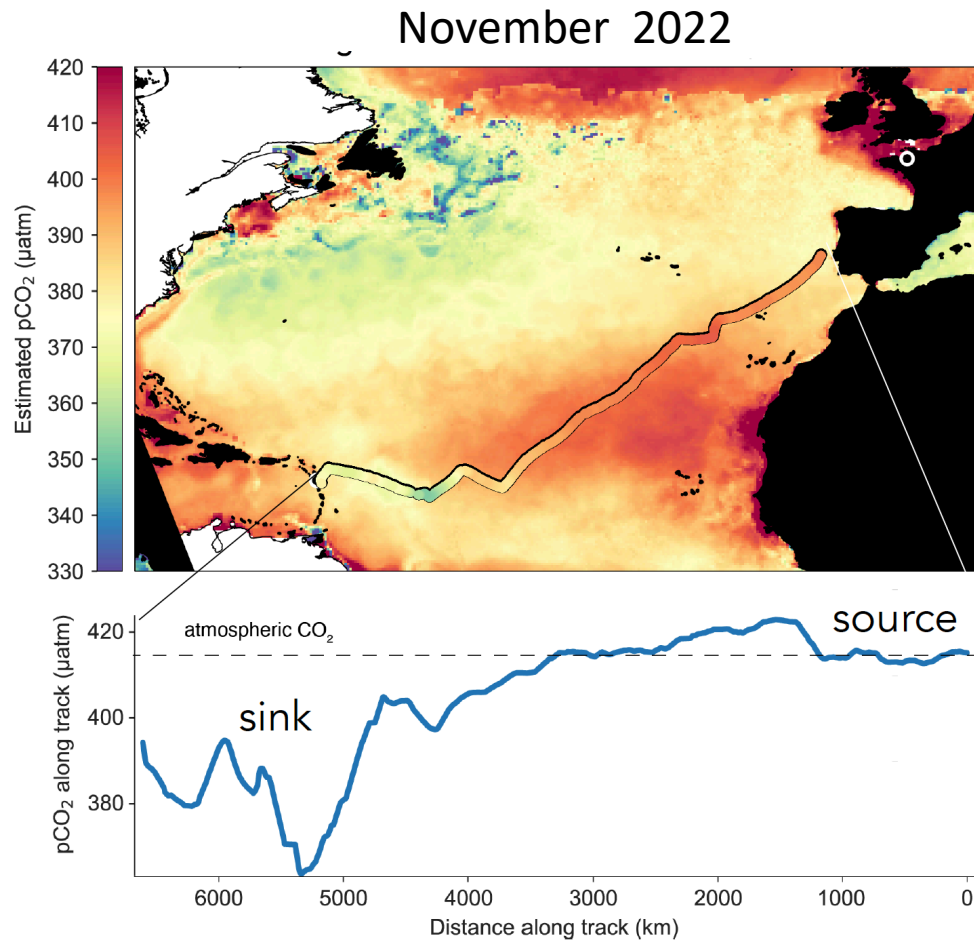
1. Constrain air-sea partitioning of CO₂, with a particular focus on the yet largely unexplored Southern Ocean
2. Unravel the mechanisms leading to marine extreme events and compound events, combining multiple stressors (T, pCO₂, chlorophyll)
3. Adding observations to public databases (SOCAT, WOA, etc), thereby strengthening the entire observing system, especially in the Southern Ocean

OceanPack™ RACE system (subCTech)



Landschützer et al. (Phil. Trans, 2023)

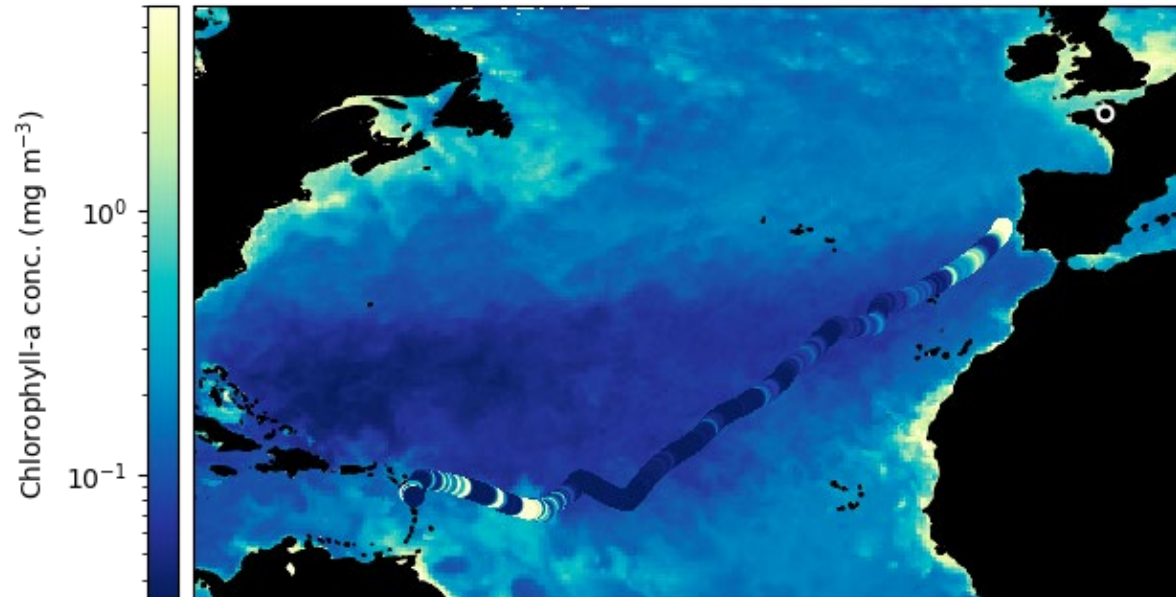
Preliminary data (1): Route du Rhum, November 2022



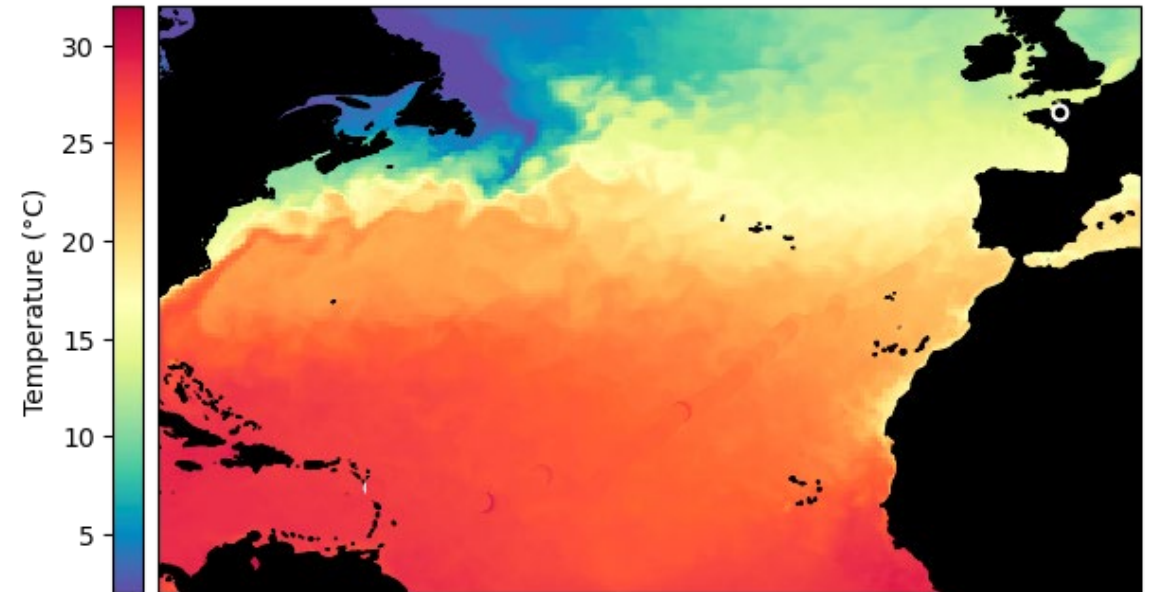
- Over the course of the two crossings (within one month), the air-sea CO₂ partitioning in the North Atlantic has varied quite strongly

Preliminary data (1): Route du Rhum, November 2022

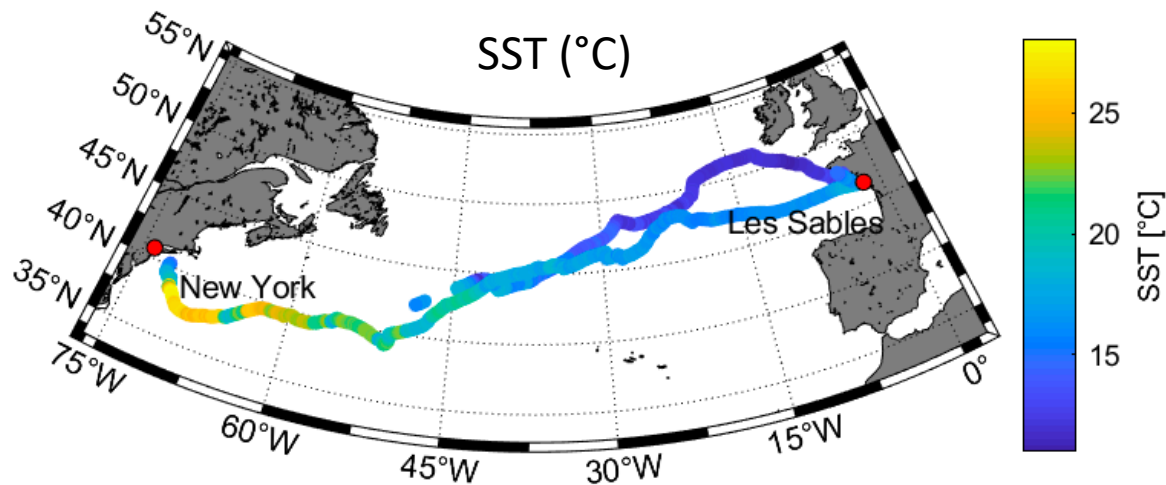
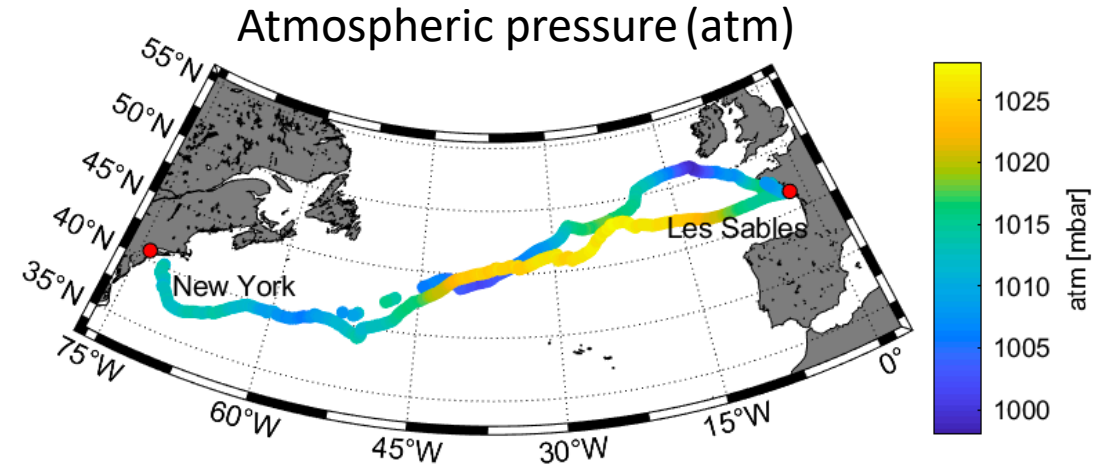
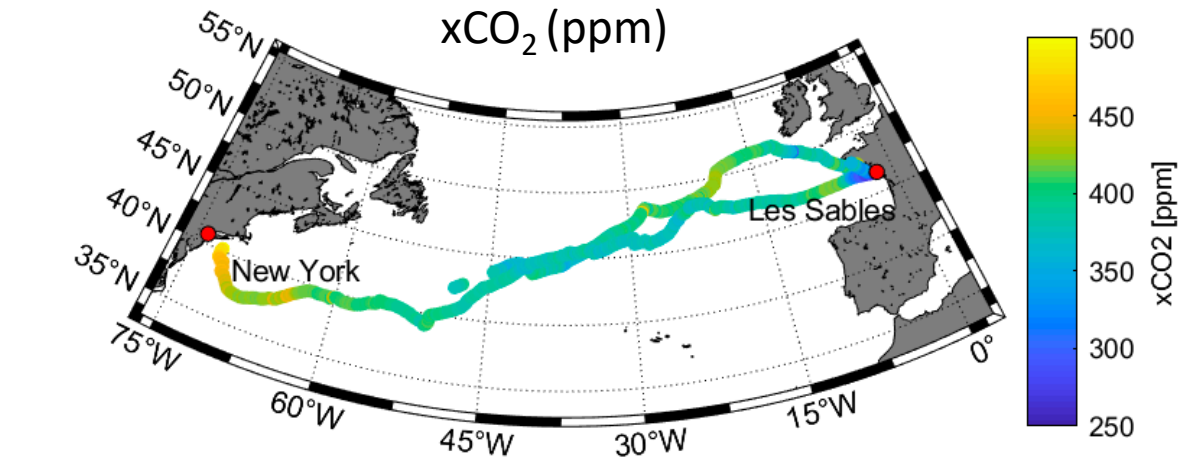
Chlorophyll for the last 7 days (CMEMS-GlobColour)



Satellite sea surface temperature for the last 7 days (UK-MO-OSTIA)



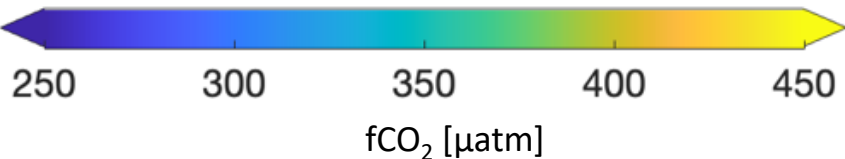
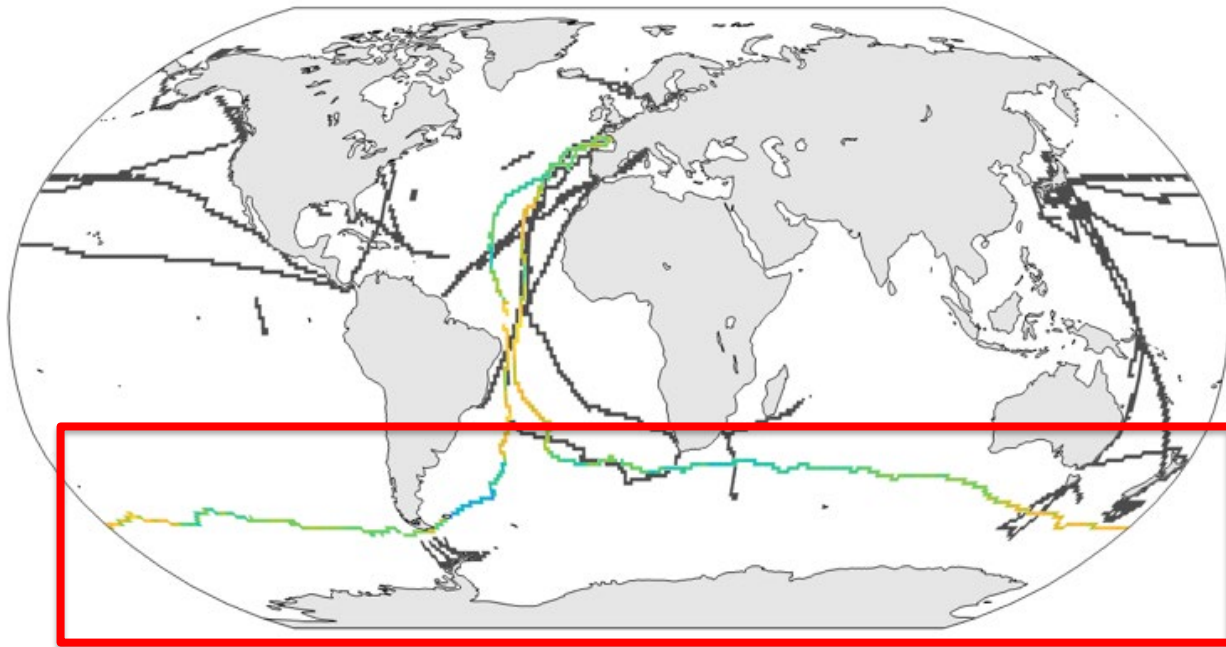
Preliminary data (2): Transatlantic Race, May 2024



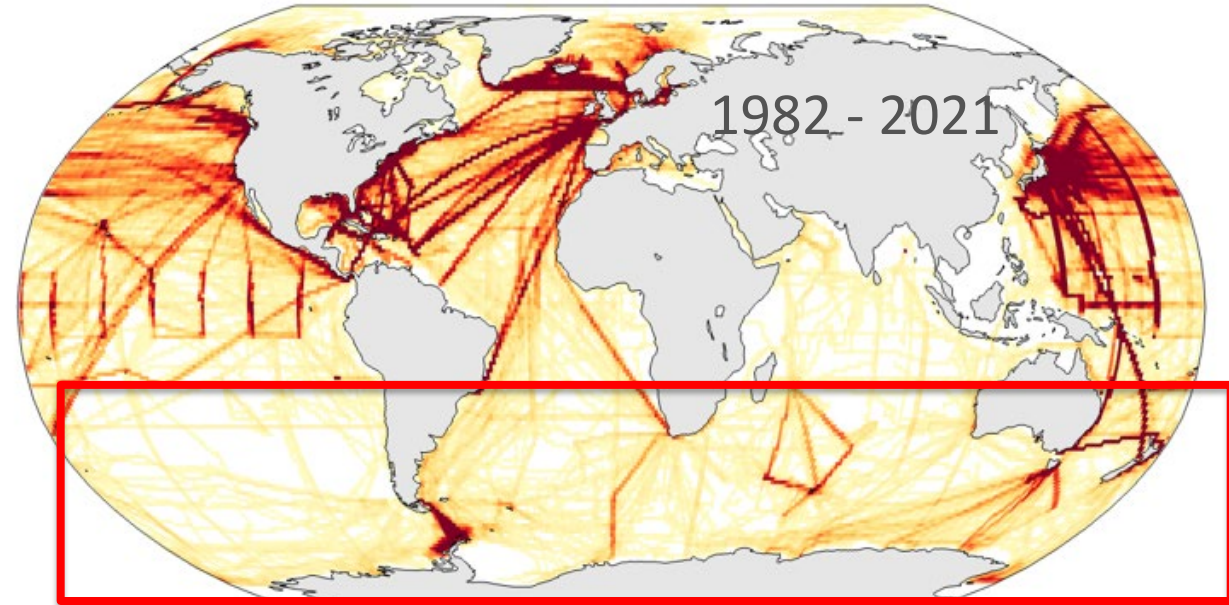
About 700'000 measuring points

Data limitation in Southern Ocean makes the estimation of ocean carbon sink uncertain - Sailboat racing events as an opportunity to close gap

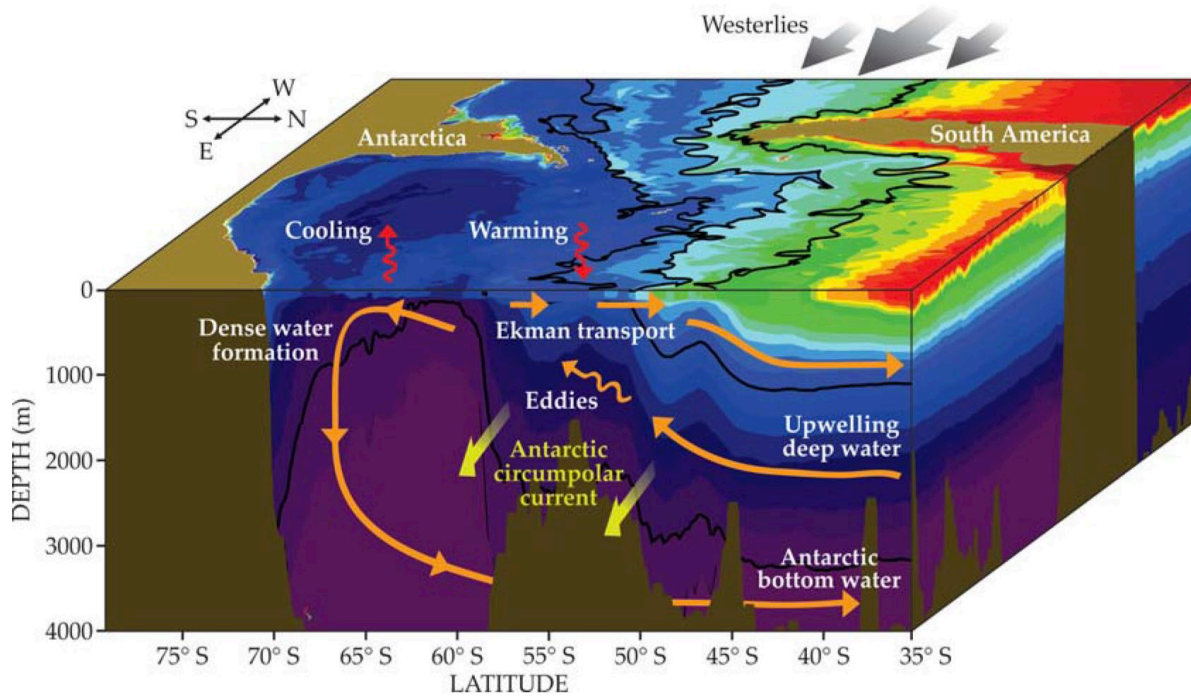
SOCATv2022 (Nov 2020 – Jan 2021)



Black lines = SOCAT data
Colored line = *Seaexplorer* data



The importance of the Southern Ocean for carbon and climate



Morrison, Frölicher, Sarmiento (Physics Today, 2015)

The ocean south of 30°S accounts for

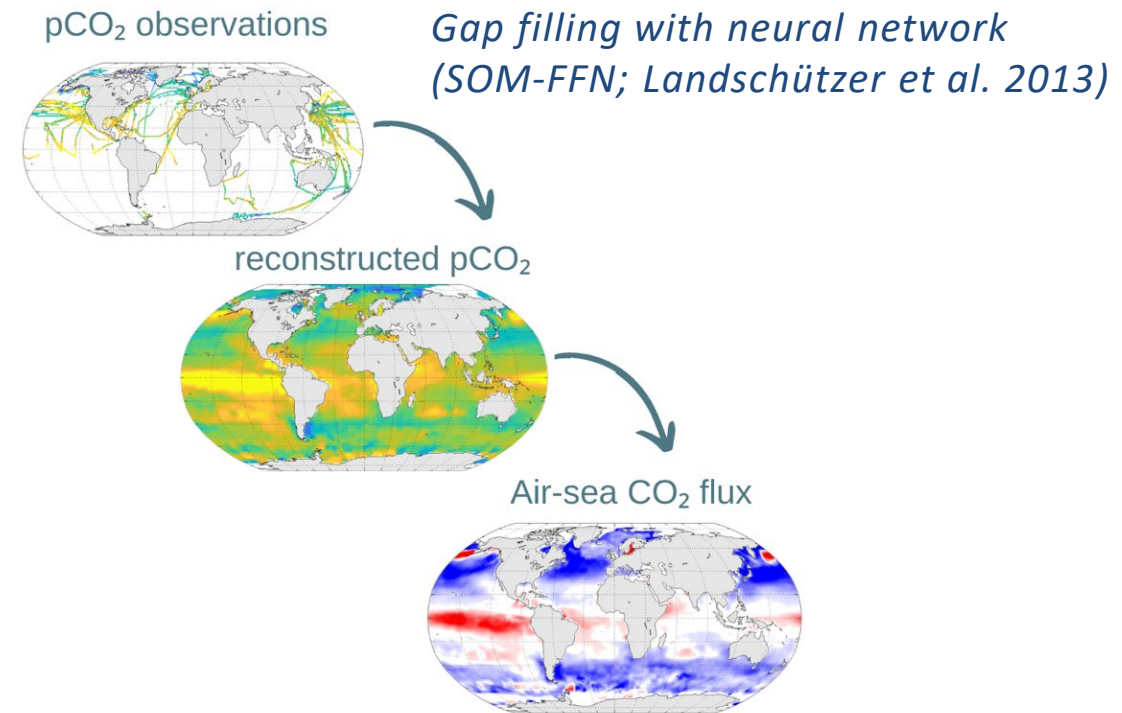
- about half of the current anthropogenic CO₂ uptake by the ocean (Miklalloff-Fletcher et al. 2006)
- about 75% of excess heat uptake by the ocean (Frölicher et al. 2015)
- Nutrient supply supporting three-quarters of biological production north of 30°S (Sarmiento et al. 2004; though debated: see Rodgers et al. 2024)

→ Yet, the processes governing CO₂ uptake are poorly constrained as is their temporal evolution

How does sailboat data change the air-sea CO₂ flux estimate



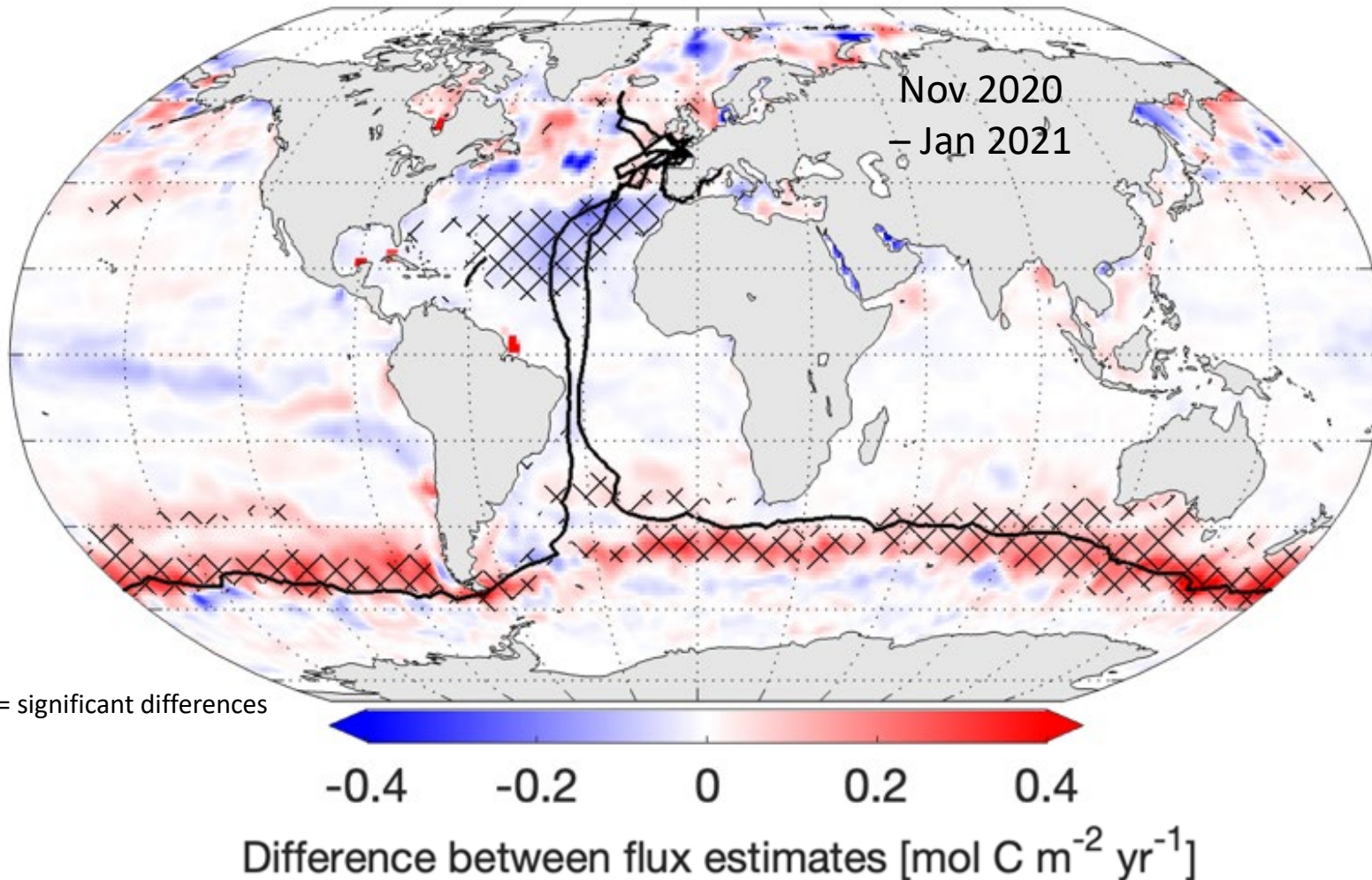
- 2018 – 2021 (129 days)
- more than 250'000 pCO₂ observations



- Compare 2 flux estimates:
1. based on SOCAT incl. sailboat data
 2. based on SOCAT excl. sailboat data

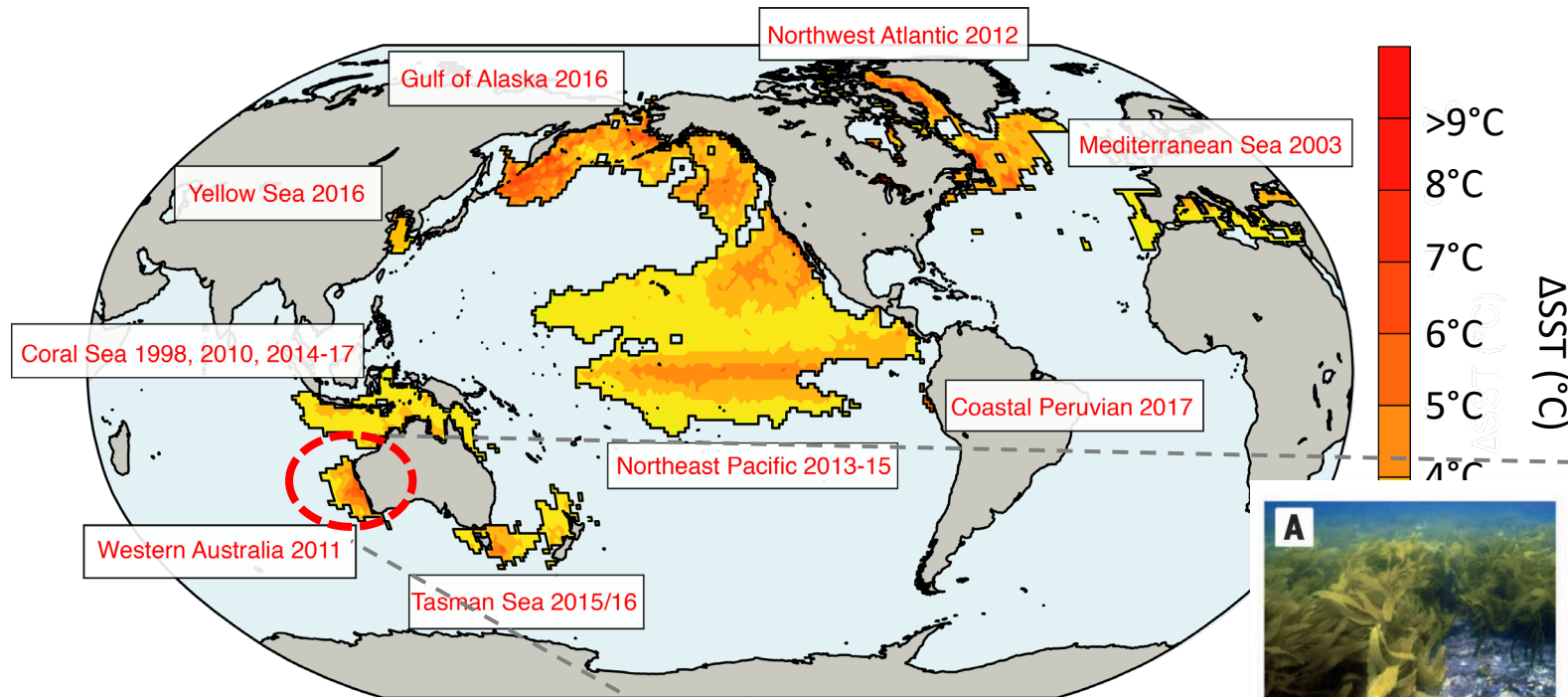
Including sailboat measurements from 2018-2021 significantly alters regional air-sea CO₂ flux estimates

With – without sailboat measurements

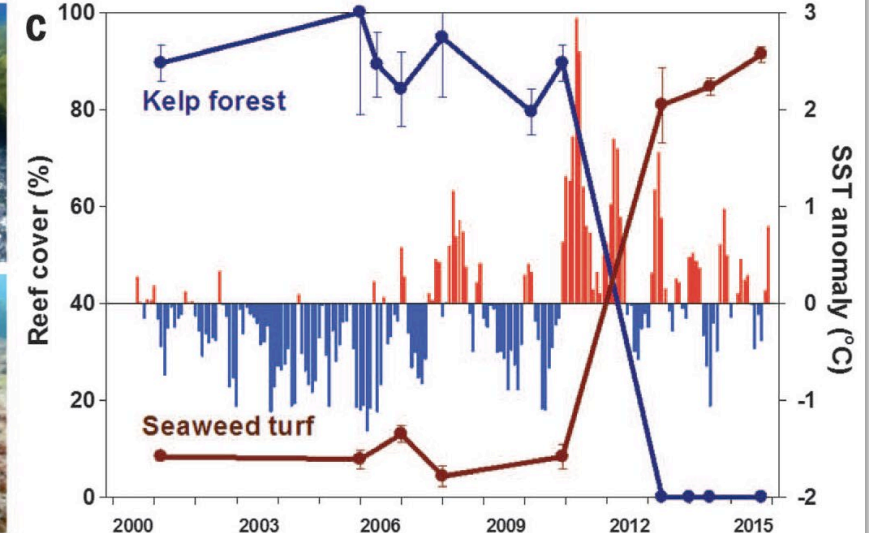
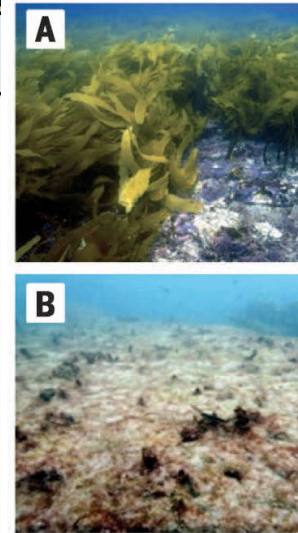


- Lower impact in already well-observed North Atlantic
- Increased uptake in North Atlantic
- Reduced uptake in Southern Ocean (up to 20% of regional mean flux)
- Global difference of up to 0.04 PgC yr⁻¹ (2021)

Marine heatwaves are biological game changer



Frölicher and Laufkötter (Nature Communications, 2018)



Observed regional impacts of marine heatwaves on sea-air CO₂ exchange



- Globally, oceanic CO₂ uptake is reduced by 8% (3-19%) during MHWs. Regionally up to 30%.
- During MHWs (1990-2019), tropics decrease outgassing due to lower DIC, while mid-latitudes weaken uptake due to thermally induced rise in oceanic pCO₂

OLIVER HEER
OCEAN RACING

#RACEFORCHANGE

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