Team sets new wave buoy off Delap Point

The Pacific Islands Ocean Observing System (PacIOOS) redeployed its wave buoy outside of Majuro last week. Located about a half nautical mile off Delap Point, the yellow wave buoy measures wave height, direction, period, and sea surface temperature in 30 minute intervals. All wave information is available online and free of charge. The reinstalled buoy joins the existing PacIOOS network of 13 real-time wave buoys across the Pacific.

Wave buoy data benefit the entire community and are important to make well-informed and safe decisions, say officials involved in the work. Local and regional agency officials, boat operators, and other ocean users can access data online to get the latest observations. Real-time wave data are also vital to inform the community and emergency responders of big wave events that could impact the Marshall Islands.

Through generous partner contributions, PacIOOS was able to fund and redeploy the new wave buoy southeast of Majuro. A previous buoy was lost at sea, most likely due to a vessel collision. “The PacIOOS wave buoy is one of the RMI’s most important observing tools to assess ocean conditions and to evaluate the need for high surf as well as coastal inundation advisories and warnings,” said Reggie White, who heads NOAA’s National Weather Service Office in Majuro. “As a low-lying nation, we are vulnerable to wave inundation and are dependent on accurate real-time data.”

Zdenka Willis, Director of the US Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS), stresses, “We have a strong network of local, national, and international partners in the Pacific island region, who have shown their commitment to PacIOOS and its ocean observations. The remote location of Pacific islands is unique within the IOOS system and shows how valuable and ocean observations are on a daily basis to make decisions. IOOS and PacIOOS are committed to equip Pacific islanders with the right data and tools to increase community resilience.”

In order to keep the buoy operational, ocean users are asked to stay one nautical mile off Delap Point to avoid collision and entanglement in the mooring line. Officials asked boat captains to refrain from tying to the buoy or fishing around it. The coordinates of the wave buoy are listed in nautical charts.

Involved in supporting the PacIOOS project are NOAA’s National Weather Service Pacific Region Headquarters, the RMI government via the Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPac) of the Australian government Bureau of Meteorology, US IOOS, and an anonymous private donor. Data streaming for the PacIOOS wave buoys is made possible through long-term partnerships with the US Army Corps of Engineers and Coastal Data Information Program. Majuro wave buoy data can be accessed at: http://pacioos.org/wavc buoy/kalobuoy.php

Jokmera

C B Langidrik

Juon bao mejo, eara pällam unak
Könke kawur ko nājin ren mōnā’n jab ūntaak
Ke ej piktak ioon ūnl, ej lo unak eo
Eaar bar lo jet ri-eoňod ilo juon wa
Rej eoňod ilo unak eo kōn eo
Ke bao eo eear tubar em kappok ek
Ri-eoňod ro raar ubake an tulok
Elak ilu im tubar lōmaro lałlo
Ri-eoňod ro re-riab jılık em nokjej
Bao mejo eo eear kanuj in buromoj
Iñ pād ilo mejatoto in inebea
Könke ejelā bwe mānni ko rēnaaj buromoj
Bwe eej kōkan im rēnaaj edojī mort in jerata
Mefē bao mejo eo eear eddo buriůn
Ak eear jokadikilik tok… em Jokmera.
Im mefe eear lim-an kōn ta ewalok
A ear toor wôt dānin mejan… em Jokmera.