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Researchers will need to develop <u>autonomous vehicles and observatories that can reach remote locations</u> such as beneath ice shelves, the deep sea and under ice sheets. <u>Miniaturized sensors</u> deployable on floats, animals and ice tethers must be able to <u>acquire or transmit data for months</u> or years.

A wider range of <u>satellite-borne sensors</u> is needed to continuously observe the entire region. Expanded <u>aircraft-based geophysical surveys</u> are needed to access the continental interior and ice margins. Advanced biogeochemical and biological sensors will be crucial for establishing regional patterns. Databases and repositories that can handle vast quantities of genomic and biodiversity information will be executial.

Future data sets will <u>require high-speed and high-volume communications</u> over great distances. Reliable sources of energy to power remote observatories and better ways to store and uplink data will be needed. <u>Improved computer models are essential for portraying the highly interconnected Antarctic and Earth system</u> if we are to improve forecasts.







