MONDAY 3/10/14

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cientists on a research vessel lower a conductivity-temperature-depth rosette into the ocean at Station ALOHA. The device akes water samples and a variety of other measurements at different depths.

Lack of clues stymies hunt for missing Malaysian airliner

International search teams scour the ocean for debris that might show that the plane crashed

By Thomas Fuller

SEPANG, MALAYSIA >> More than two days after Malaysia Airlines Flight MH370 vanished, the mys-teries over its fate have only multi-plied.

The Beijing-bound plane made no distress call, officials said, and no distress cail, officials said, and the Malaysian authorities sug-gested it might have begun to turn back to Kuala Lumpur in midflight before it disappeared. Despite an intensive international search ef-fort in the waters along its schedtort in the waters atong its sched-uled route, there were no confirmed sightings of the plane's wreckage. And electronic booking records showed that the two pas-sengers who were traveling on stolen passports bought their tick-

>> Stolen passports: Interpol sounds the alarm about bogus travel documents. A12

ets from the same Thai travel

agency.
The seeming security lapse,
which Interpol publicly criticized,
might have had nothing to do with what happened to the jet and its 239 passengers and crew. Investi-gators said they were ruling out nothing, including a catastrophic mechanical failure, pilot error or

By early Monday the search effor thad yet to confirm where the plane might have gone down, even as military aircraft and a flotilla of ships from a half-dozen nations searched the waters south of Viet-

Azharuddin Abdul Rahman, the Aziaruddin Addul Kanman, the Malaysian civil aviation chief, said samples from an oil slick discov-ered in the water had been col-lected and were being tested to determine whether they had come from the plane.

nese ships working throughout the night could not

Please see PLANE, A12

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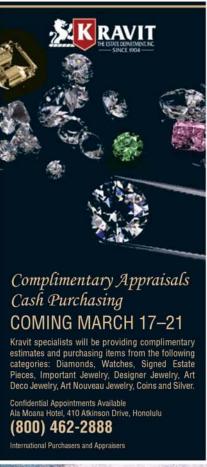
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ALOHA: Oceanographers gauge man-made changes

Continued from A1

since University of Hawaii oceanography professors David Karl and Roger Lukas established Station ALOHA in a 6-mile-radius circle in the ocean at 22 degrees 45 minutes north latitude, 158 degrees west longitude.

in a b-mile-radius circle in the ocean at 22 degrees 45 minutes north latitude, 158 degrees west longitude. Since then the remote outpost has become legendary. As part of the Hawaiian Ocean Time-series program, known as HOT, it has offered up an invaluable long-term record of the chemistry and biology found at a typical deep spot in the subtropical North Pacific.

Just about every month

Just about every month over the last quarter-century, scientists from all over the globe have climbed aboard a research vessel in Honolulu and set sail for Station ALOHA on a mission to conduct open-ocean experiments and take measurements of the currents, water chemistry, optical properties, plankton community and more.

ties, plankton community and more.

Station ALOHA's most noted achievement is its contribution to the science of climate change. Its data has mirrored the atmospheric measurements taken at Mauna Loa Observatory, where the Keeling Curve has illustrated the ongoing change in concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere since 1958 and which first alerted the world to the possibility of human contribution to the "greenhouse effect" and global warming.

At Station ALOHA, scientice of the station and the community and the scientification of the scientification of the scientification of the scientification and the scient

At Station ALOHA, scientists have recorded the oceanic version of the Keeling Curve: a rise in near-surface ocean carbon dioxide plus a corresponding ocean acidification. The data have been included in reports issued by the United Nations'

International Panel on Climate Change and featured prominently in the latest 25-page summary of findings provided to policymakers.

"Humans are influencing the oceans in many ways, and measurements made at Station ALOHA are helping us understand and document how ocean ecosystems are responding to these changes," said Matthew Church, UH oceanography professor and HOT program principal investigator.

Matthew Church, UH
oceanography professor
and HOT program principal
investigator.
The HOT program was
founded in 1988 after funds
were awarded by the National Science Foundation.
At the time, scientists were
attempting to come to grips
with the signs of global
warming.

warming.
"Back in '87 the meteorologists did their thing, and the oceanographers were doing their thing," said Karl, who is now director of UH's Center for Microbial Oceanography: Research and Education. "There wasn't a general understanding of the planetary scale of climate change."

IN SEARCHING for a site to establish Station ALOHA, Karl and Lukas looked for a location far enough away from the islands to be free from coastal influences yet close enough to the port of Honolulu to make relatively short monthly cruises logistically and financially feasible. The spot needed to be deep, and representative of the entire ocean.

On Oct. 26, 1988, Karl and Lukas set out for Station

On Oct. 26, 1988, Karl and Lukas set out for Station ALOHA in a cruise that didn't exactly foreshadow the success to come. A lot of the equipment failed. Sediment traps, for example, were deployed and monitored, but shortly before the

contraptions used to measure sinking particulates were supposed to be collected, they went missing. After searching for them for 16 hours: they cave use

After searching for them for 16 hours, they gave up.
"Unless I'm wrong, somewhere in the middle of the North Pacific are some sediment traps drifting from HOT 1, which when recovered will be a valuable commodity on eBay as a collector's item," Church said.

Church said.
Looking back, Karl said he
was expecting the Station
ALOHA monitoring and experiments to last five,
maybe 10 years.
"After 10 years we
thought we would have a

"After 10 years we thought we would have a pretty good understanding of the ocean and that maybe we would move on to some other challenge," he said. "But after 10 years we were just uncovering some of the mysteries — and nobody wanted to stop either looking or supporting."

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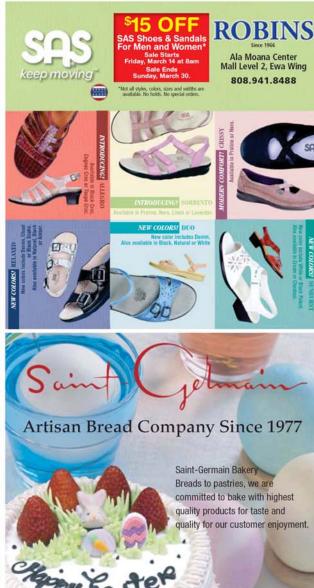
The National Science
Foundation funding kept on coming — and so did the science. There have been 261 cruises to Station ALOHA, each four days in duration, involving 15 research vessels. Nearly 70 percent of those cruises have been led by non-UH scientists.

scientists.
As of the beginning of this year, there have been some 620 peer-reviewed scientific publications that have relied on HOT program research. Science conducted at Station ALOHA has supported at least 20 doctorate theses and numerous master's degree candidates, while undergraduate students have logged more than 3,500 days at sea.

"When you're first told about Station ALOHA, you think there's a disco ball out there," said Eric Grabowski, UH oceanography researcher. "You think there's a platform, that it's this glorious place. But in reality it's just a GPS location in the ocean."

Grabowski, who has sailed on about 50 cruises, some as chief scientist, said Station ALOHA is the perfect place to conduct ocean research because of the







Oceanographers retrieve a sediment trap, above, pulled from the sea at Station ALOHA. The trap captures sinking particles in the ocean. At left, scientists deploy floats attached to another sediment trap.

wealth of data. "I love it," he said: "I still like it, and hopefully I'll go

on some more cruises."

Over the years, a growing number of scientists and their experiments joined the Station ALOHA community.

IN AUGUST 2004, Station ALOHA became home to a surface mooring outfitted with instruments for metewith instruments for mete-orological and upper-ocean measurements. The project is a collaboration between UH and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts.

assachusetts. In 2011 the ALOHA Cabled Observatory was installed on the sea floor at Station on the sea floor at Station
ALOHA. It offers real-time
observations of sound, temperature, salinity and currents from nearly three
miles below the ocean's surface via a fiber-optic cable
that comes ashore at Makaha

Makaha.
Over time, Station ALOHA
became world-renowned.
"Legendary" is how Peter
Brewer of the Monterey Bay
Aquarium Research Institute
described it in a 2009 commentary in the Proceedings of the National Academy of

of the National Academy of Sciences.
Letelier, from Oregon
State, said the fact that the HOT program has won continual funding for 25 years is testament to the importance and relevance of the science conducted at Station ALOHA.
"It's a remarkable accomplishment, given that we're talking about one place in the sea, and we've learned

the sea, and we've learned so much," said Church, the

The program has received funding through its 30th year — in 2018. Capturing

"After 10 years we thought we would have a pretty good understanding of the ocean and that maybe we would move on to some other challenge. But after 10 years we were just uncovering some of the mysteries - and nobody wanted to

or supporting." David Karl Oceanography professor, University of Hawaii

stop either looking

more funding is never as-sured, especially consider-ing how expensive it is. The program runs on an annual budget of \$1.4 million, plus \$1 million a year for ship

"I don't see the program reaching 30 years and end-ing," Church said. "Once you stop a time series, you can't

go back. Quite frankly, if it were to stop, that would be a tragedy. It is one of the ma-jor hallmarks of international oceanography, and I think people would fight

think people would fight hard to see it continue. "Without the time series, without the historical meas-urements, we have no way of knowing how the planet is changing. So these pro-grams are absolutely essen-tial to environmental disease." tial to our understanding of

change." Station ALOHA was fea tured last month in a special session at the biennial Ocean Sciences Meeting in Honolulu. Eight oral presen-

Honolulu. Eight oral presen-tations and 18 posters de-scribed research and the sustained observations over a quarter-century. Karl, who has worked at UH for 30 years, said he'd like to think the future of the program is bright. Already, researchers in the next genprogram is origin. Already, researchers in the next gen-eration of scientists are tak-ing up key roles. The cruises, meanwhile, will continue to welcome

not only researchers from around the world, but also local high school students. teachers and other visitors

"That's why we picked the name ALOHA," Karl said. "We wanted to welcome people."





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