

Assessing environmental risk with reference to fisheries in the North Atlantic basin

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Marine Institute
Fóras na Mara

www.eu-atlas.org



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ATLAS - At a Glance



A Trans-Atlantic assessment and deep-water ecosystem-based spatial management plan for Europe

Call: EU Horizon 2020: BG-2015-2
(Unlocking the potential of seas and oceans)

Duration: May 2016 – April 2020
(48 months)

Consortium: 24 partners + 1 linked
3rd party, from 12 countries

Budget: €9.3M

Coordinator: The University of
Edinburgh, Scotland (UK)

Focus: Providing essential new knowledge of North Atlantic ecosystems through data gathering and synthesis

Impact: Discoveries and outputs will inform and facilitate stakeholder agreement on marine policy and regulation and spur Blue Growth

Core activities: 25+ research cruises investigating 12 case studies across the Atlantic

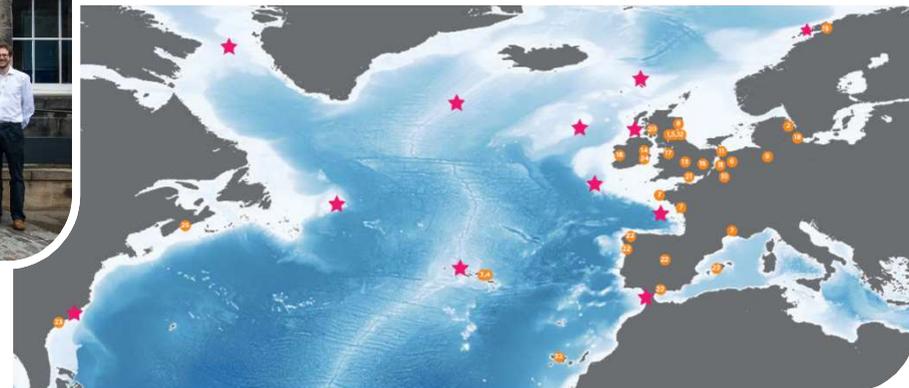
Trans-Atlantic Collaboration



★ Case studies ● Project Partners



ATLAS kick-off meeting Edinburgh (June 2016)



1. The University of Edinburgh (UEDIN)
2. Aarhus Universitet (AU)
3. IMAR - Instituto do Mar (IMAR -Uaz)
4. Secretária Regional do Mar, Ciência e Tecnologia (DRAM)
5. British Geological Survey (BGS/NERC)
6. Gianni Consultancy (GC)
7. Institut Francais de Recherche pour L'Exploitation de la Mer (Ifremer)
8. Marine Scotland (MSS)
9. Universitaet Bremen (UniHB)
10. Iodine (Iodine)
11. NIOZ Koninklijk Nederlands Instituut voor Onderzoek der Zee (NIOZ)
12. Dynamic Earth (DE)
13. University of Oxford (UOX)
14. University College Dublin (UCD)
15. University College London (UCL)
16. National University of Ireland, Galway (NUIG)
17. University of Liverpool (ULIV)
18. Syddansk Universitet (USD)
19. The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)
20. Scottish Association for Marine Science (SAMS)
21. Seascope Consultants (SC)
22. Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO)
23. University of North Carolina at Wilmington (UNCW)
24. AquaTT UETP CLG (AquaTT)
25. Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)

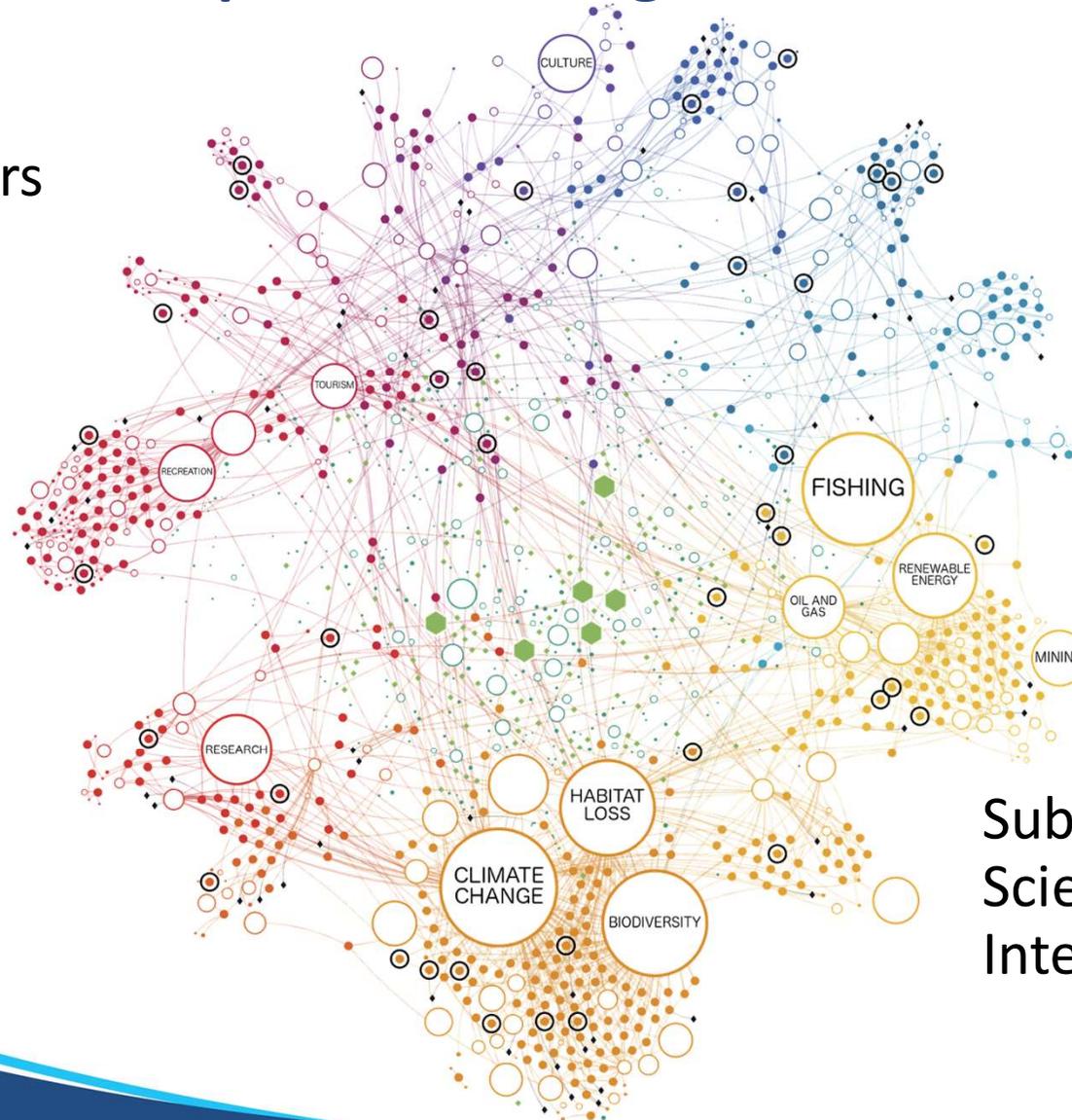
MaREI Centre for Marine and Renewable Energy Research, Development and Innovation



Observation & Operations – Decision Support Tools for Marine Spatial Planning

Multiple
Stakeholders

Data Overload
coupled with
Data Gaps



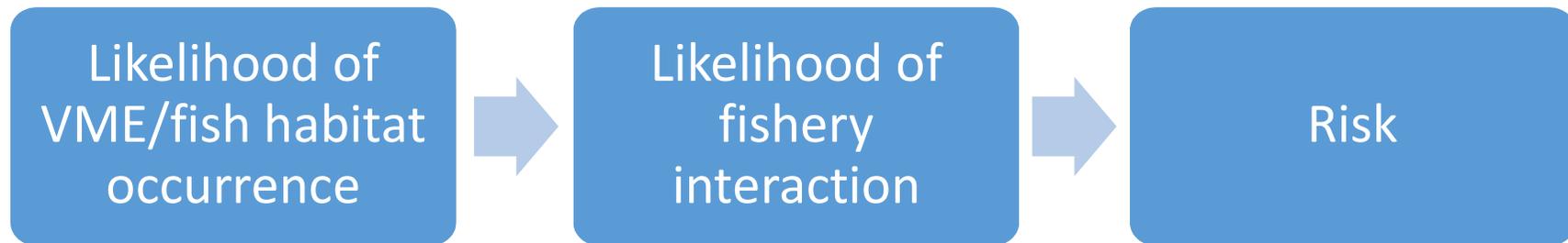
Complex
Interactions

Suboptimal
Science/Policy
Interaction

Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem Environmental Risk Assessment



Assessing environmental risk with reference to fisheries

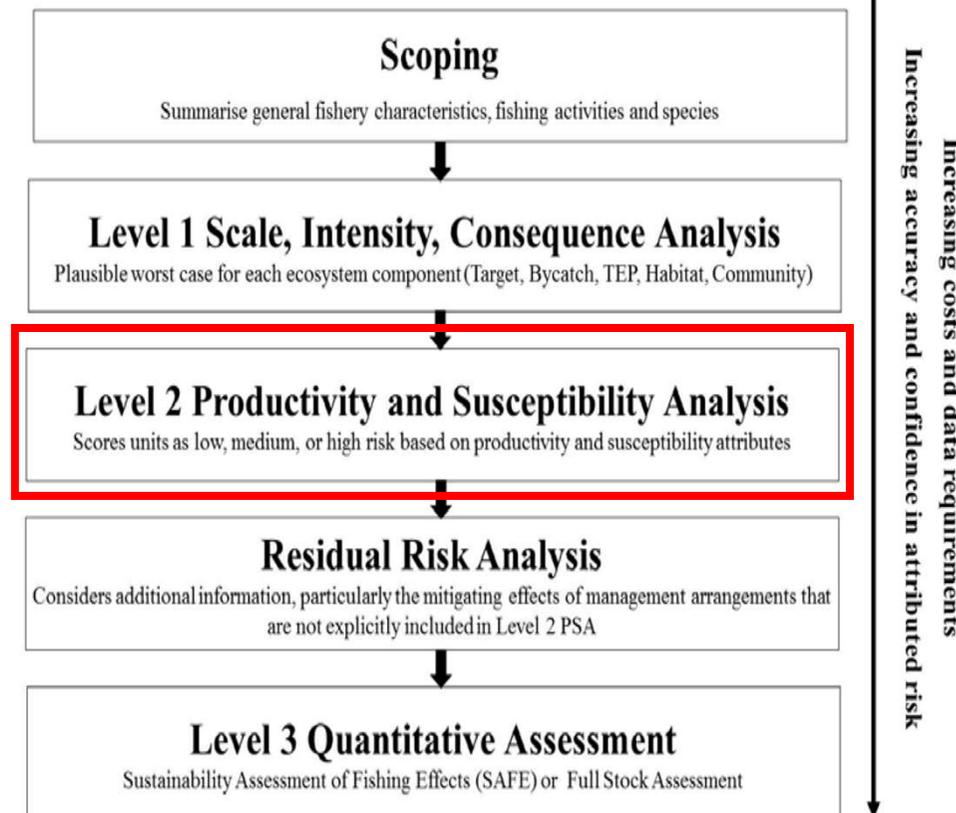


Ecological Risk Assessment for Effects of Fishing (ERAEF)



- Risk analysis based on the Ecological Risk Assessment for Effects of Fishing (ERAEF) developed by Hobday *et al.* (2011).
- Hierarchical framework consisting of three levels – 1) qualitative assessment, 2) semi-quantitative Productivity/Susceptibility Analysis (PSA), 3) fully quantitative model-based risk assessment

Ecological Risk Assessment Hierarchy



Productivity and Susceptibility Analysis

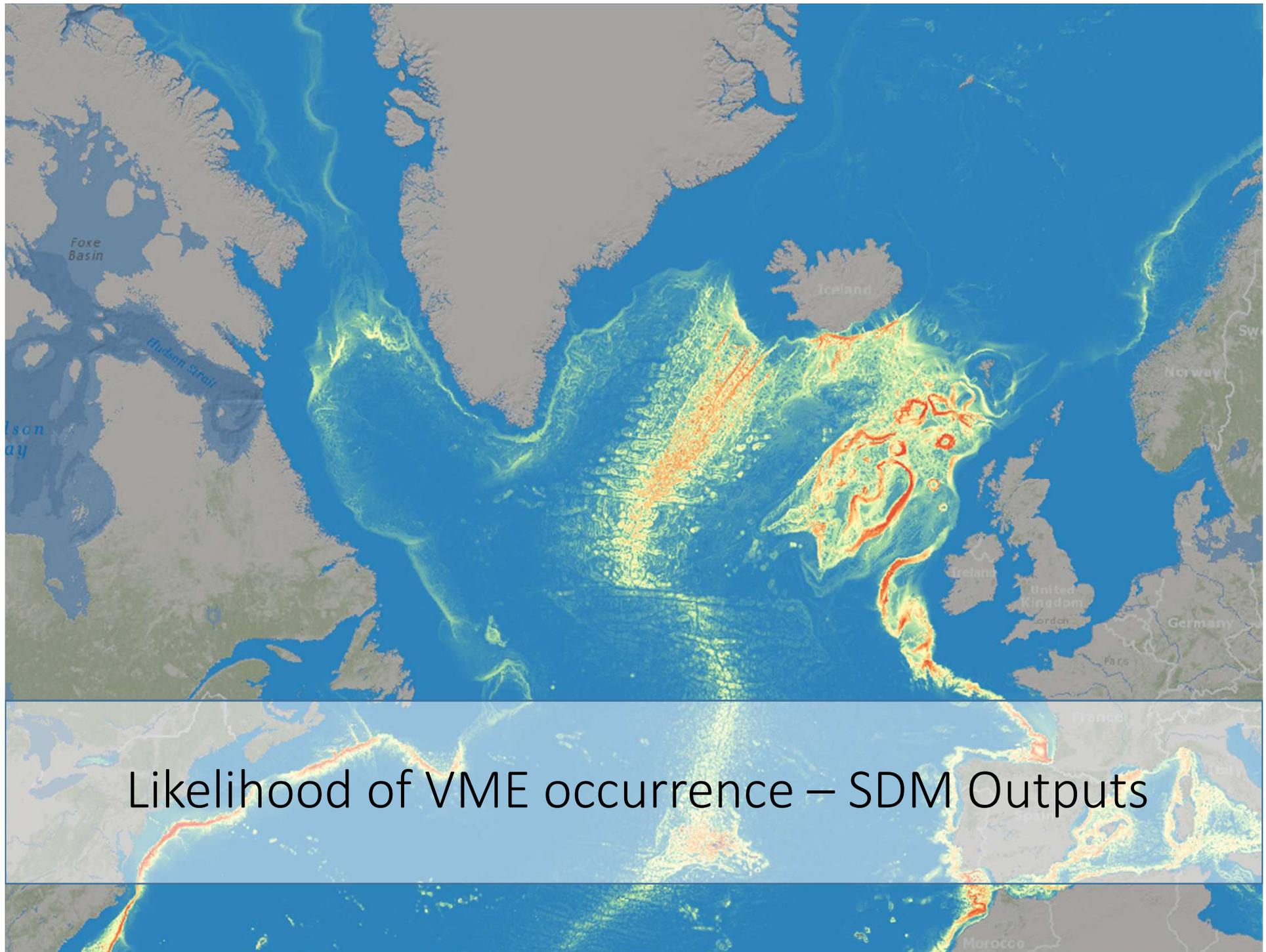


Availability

- Extents of VME/deep-sea fish habitat occurrence
 - Ecological Niche Models (ENM) developed for six VME indicator taxa, and six deep-sea fish species
 - Binary presence/absence habitat/species distribution maps derived from ENM outputs

Encounterability

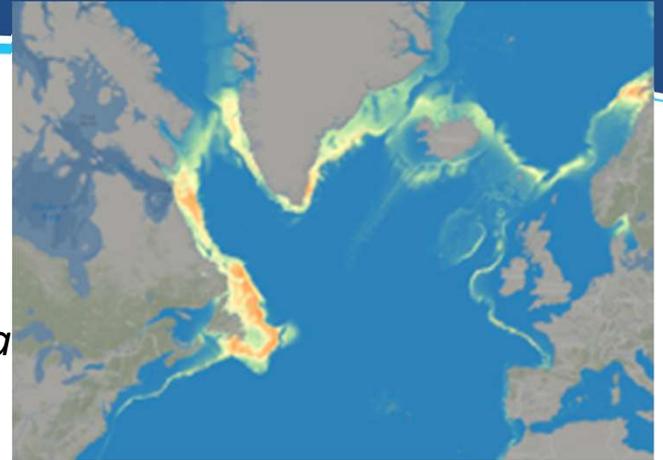
- Likelihood of fishery interaction
 - Spatial data layers of Swept Area Ratio (SAR) produced for OSPAR by ICES using VMS data
 - Spatial data layers of fishing activity/trawling produced by Global Fishing Watch using AIS data



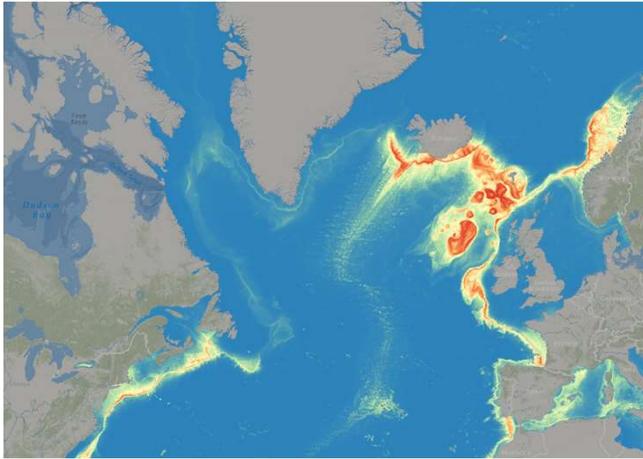
Likelihood of VME occurrence – SDM Outputs



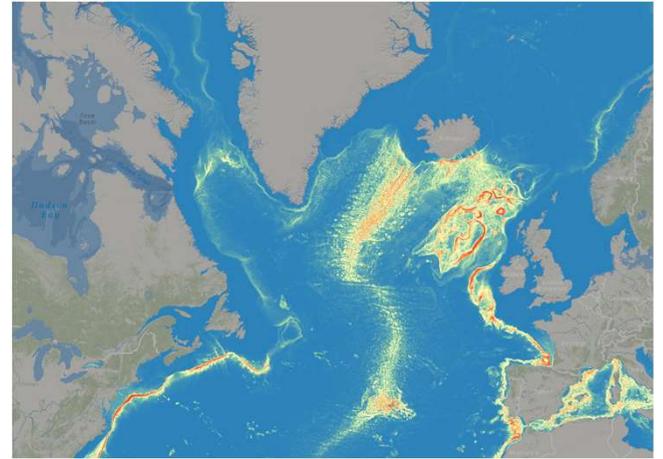
Madrepora oculata



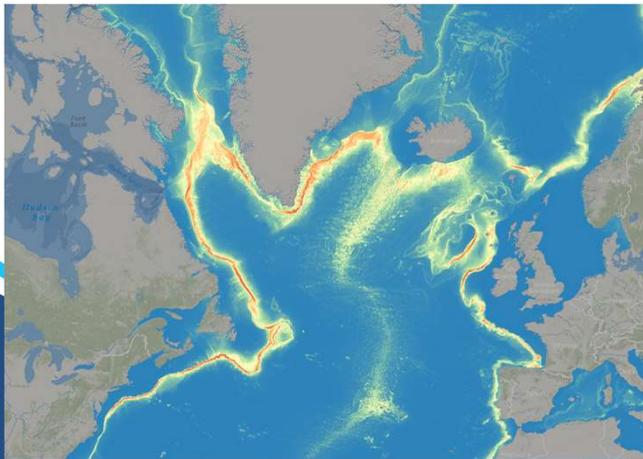
Paragorgia arborea



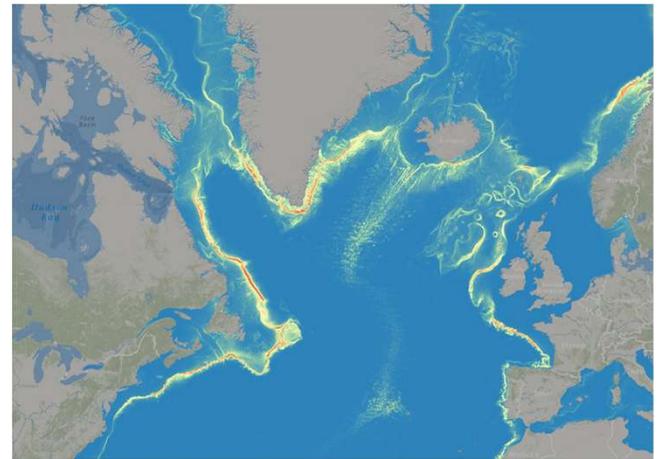
Lophelia pertusa



Desmophyllum dianthus



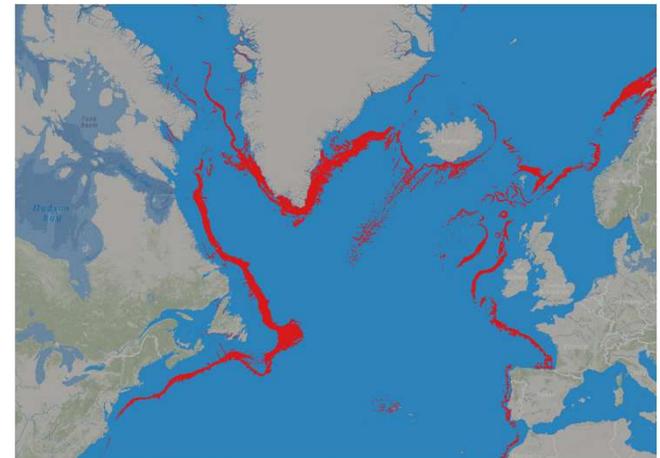
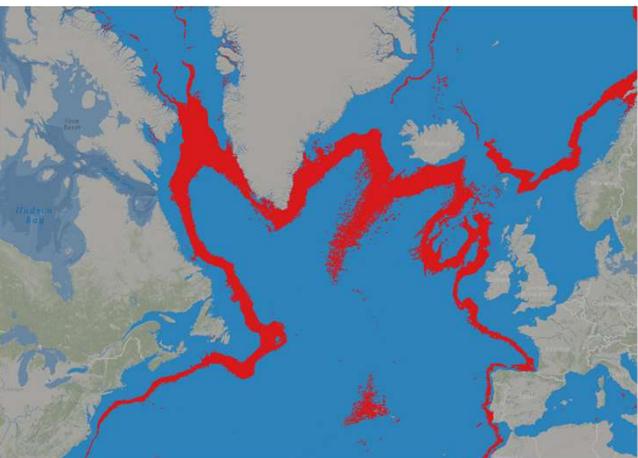
Acanthogorgia armata

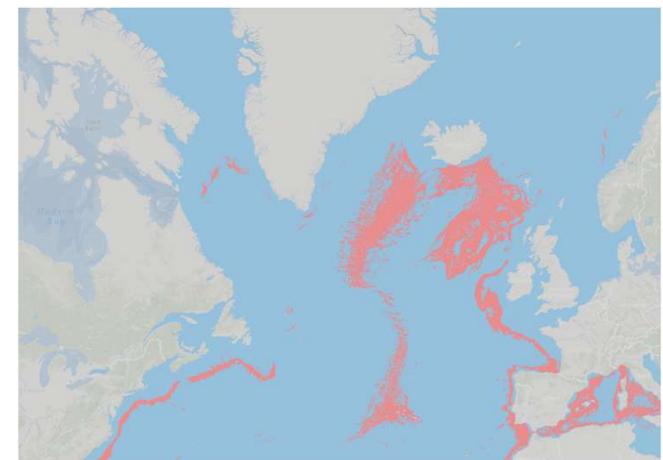
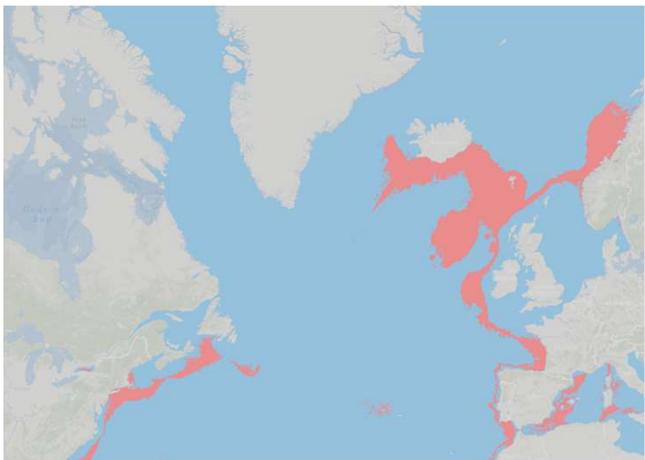


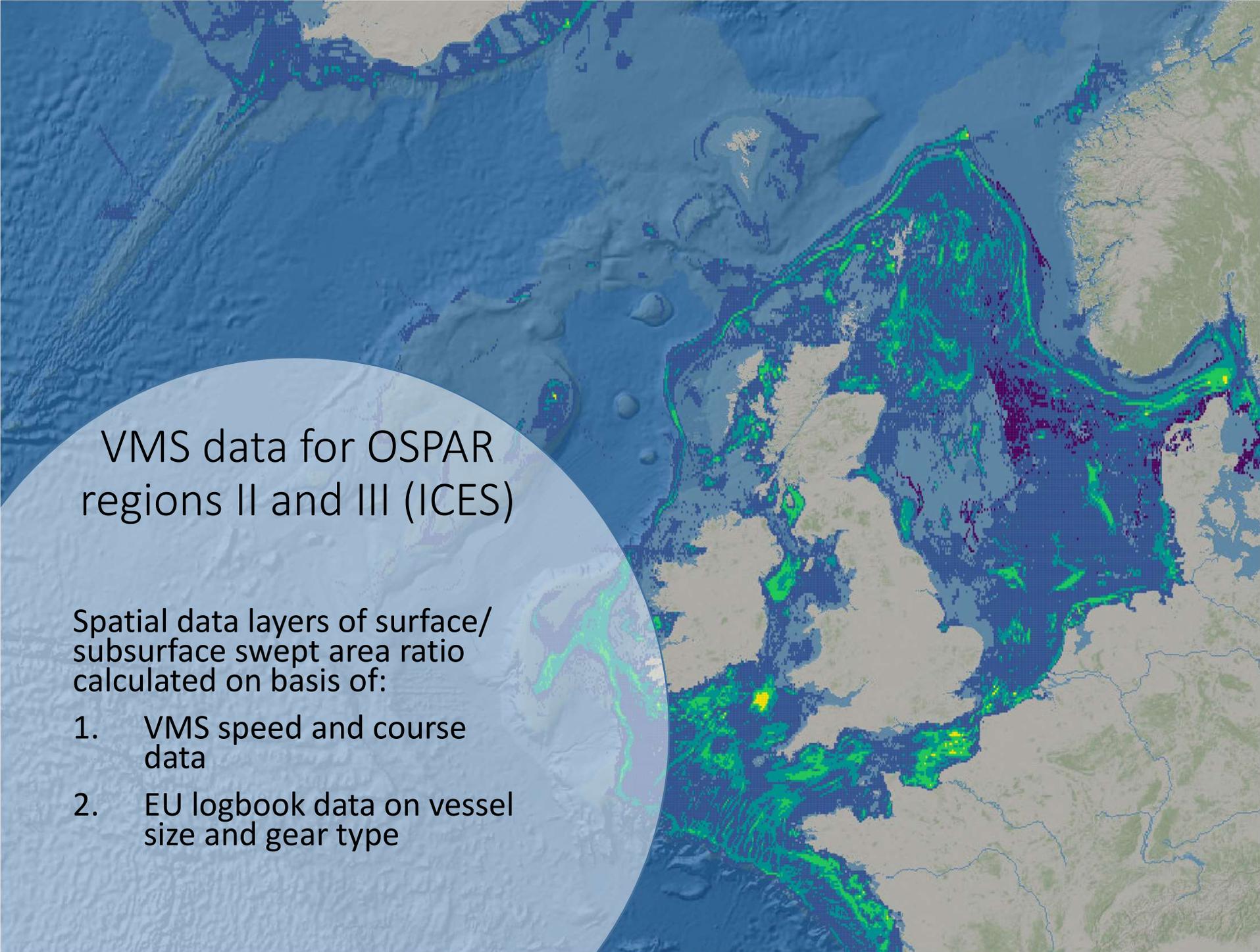
Acanella arbuscula



Convert model outputs to binary presence-absence using Maximum Sensitivity and Specificity (MSS) threshold





A map of the North Atlantic and Arctic regions, showing OSPAR regions II and III. The map is overlaid with a color-coded data layer representing the surface/subsurface swept area ratio. The colors range from blue (low ratio) to red (high ratio), with yellow and orange indicating intermediate values. The data is concentrated in the central and eastern parts of the region, particularly around the British Isles and the North Sea. A semi-transparent circular area on the left side of the map contains text.

VMS data for OSPAR regions II and III (ICES)

Spatial data layers of surface/
subsurface swept area ratio
calculated on basis of:

1. VMS speed and course data
2. EU logbook data on vessel size and gear type



VESS

LAYER

FILTER

AIS data (GFW)

AIS data classified using two neural networks to determine:

1. the type of vessel & fishing gear
2. where and when it's fishing

START
JAN 2019

Fishing hours

Feb 2019

March

April

May

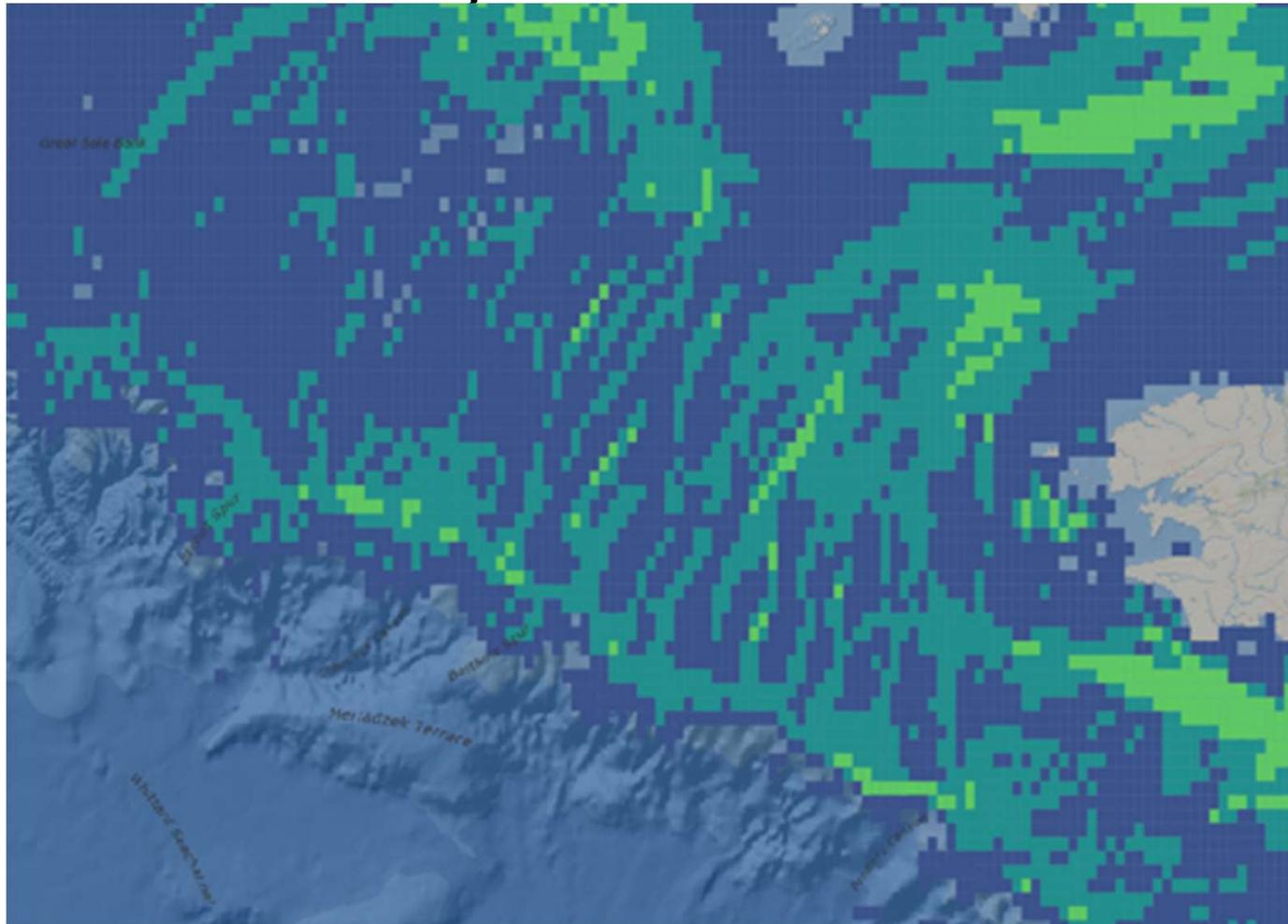
June

July

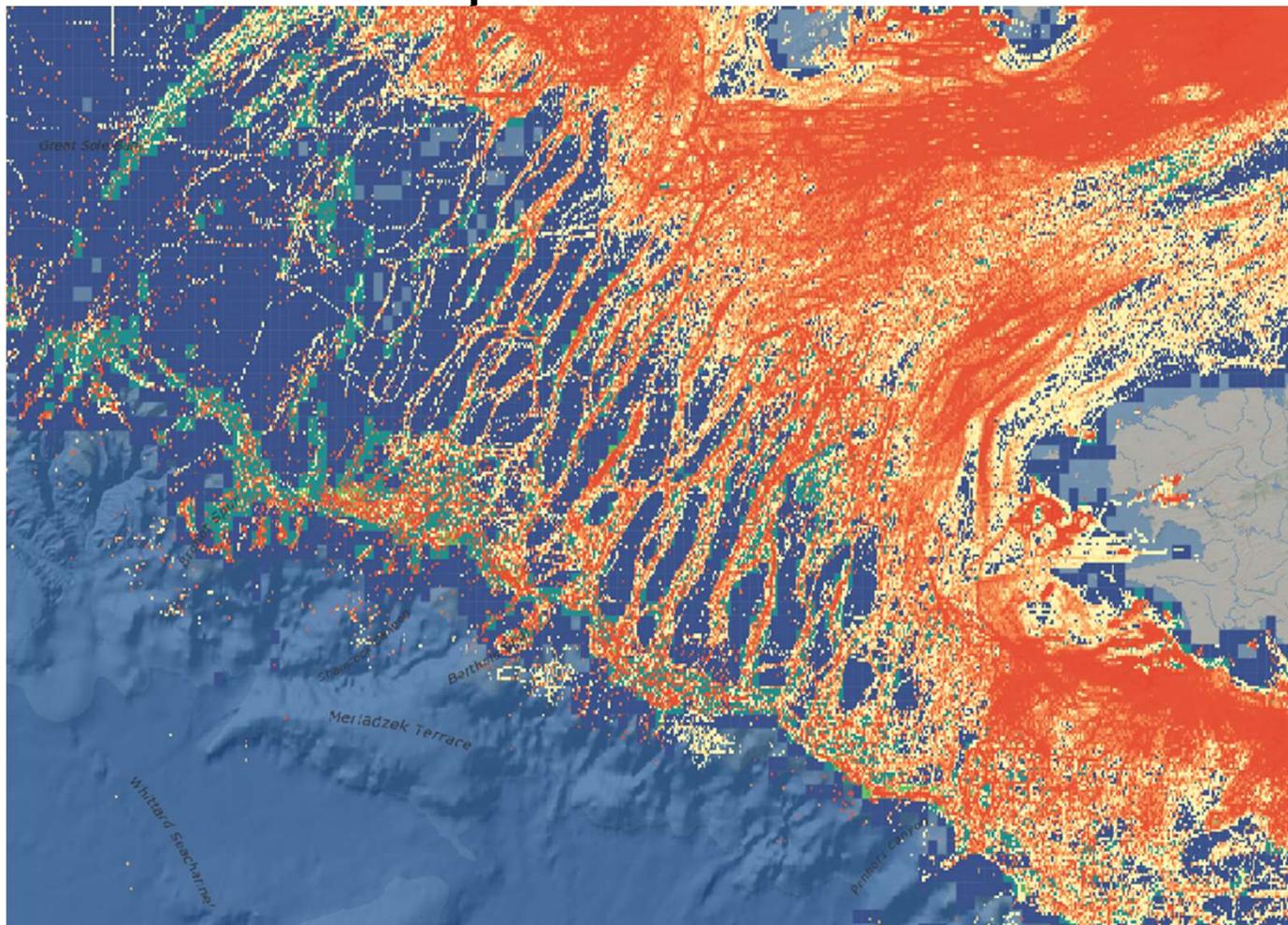
August

4 MONTHS

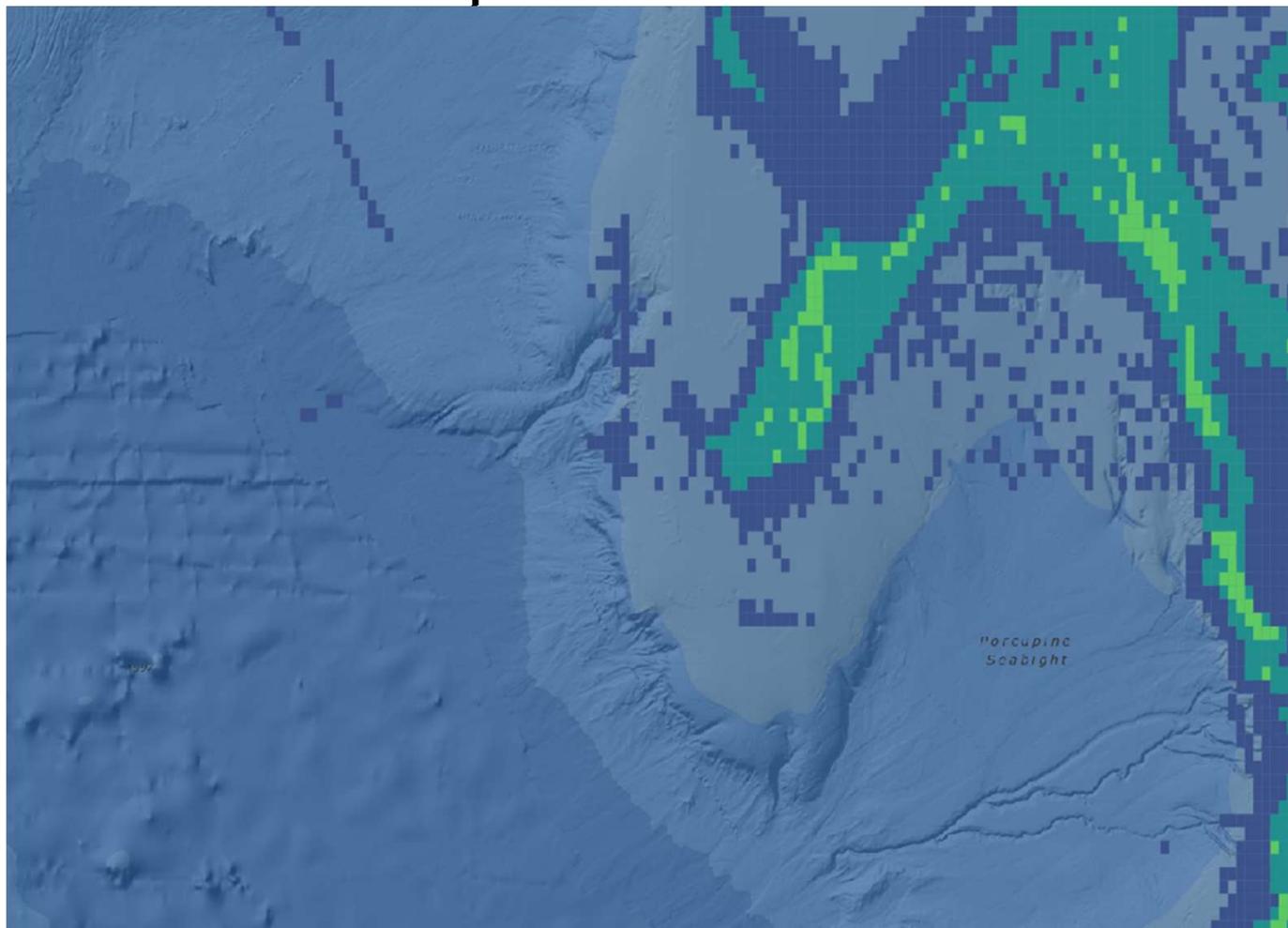
AIS / VMS Comparison



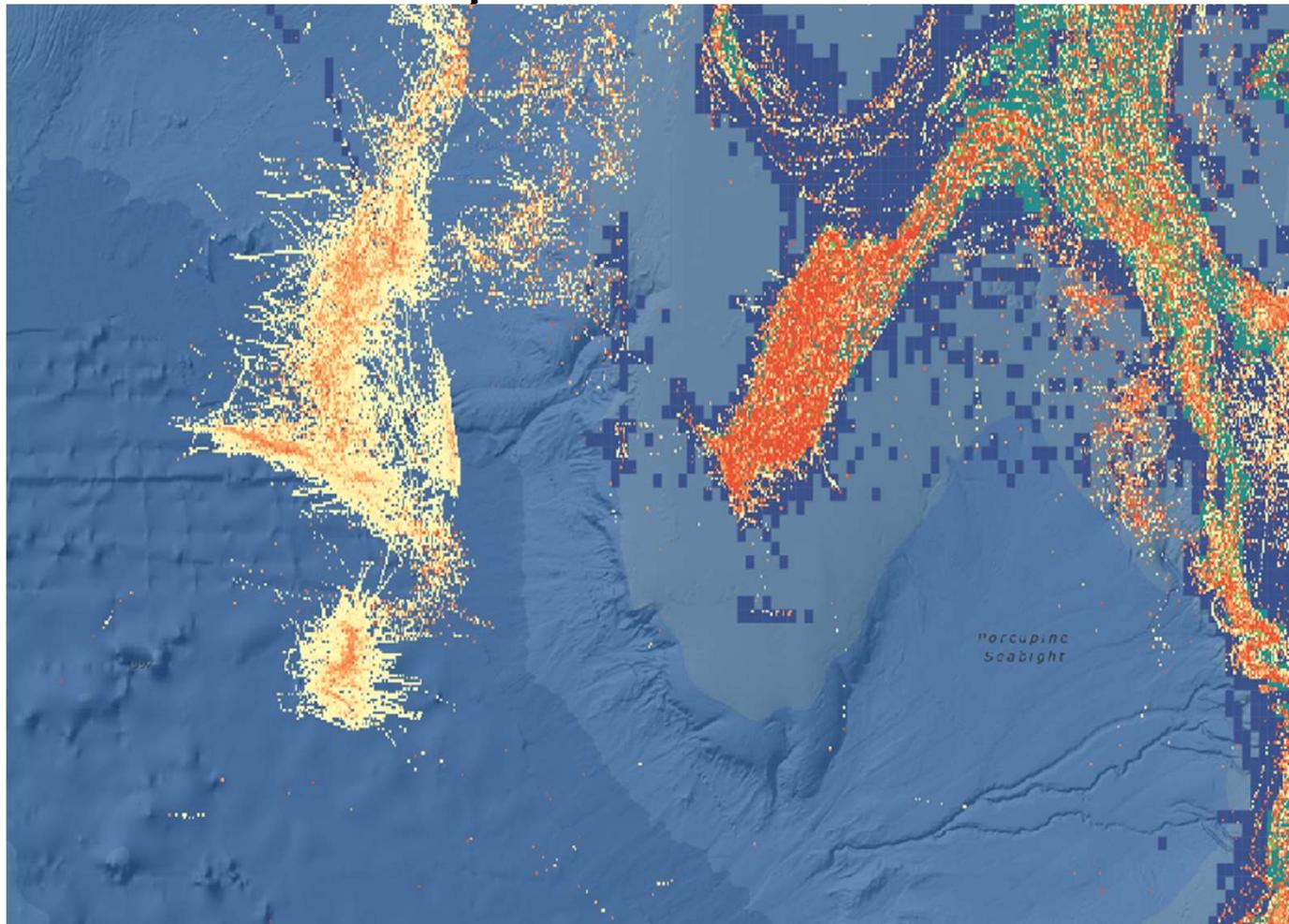
AIS / VMS Comparison



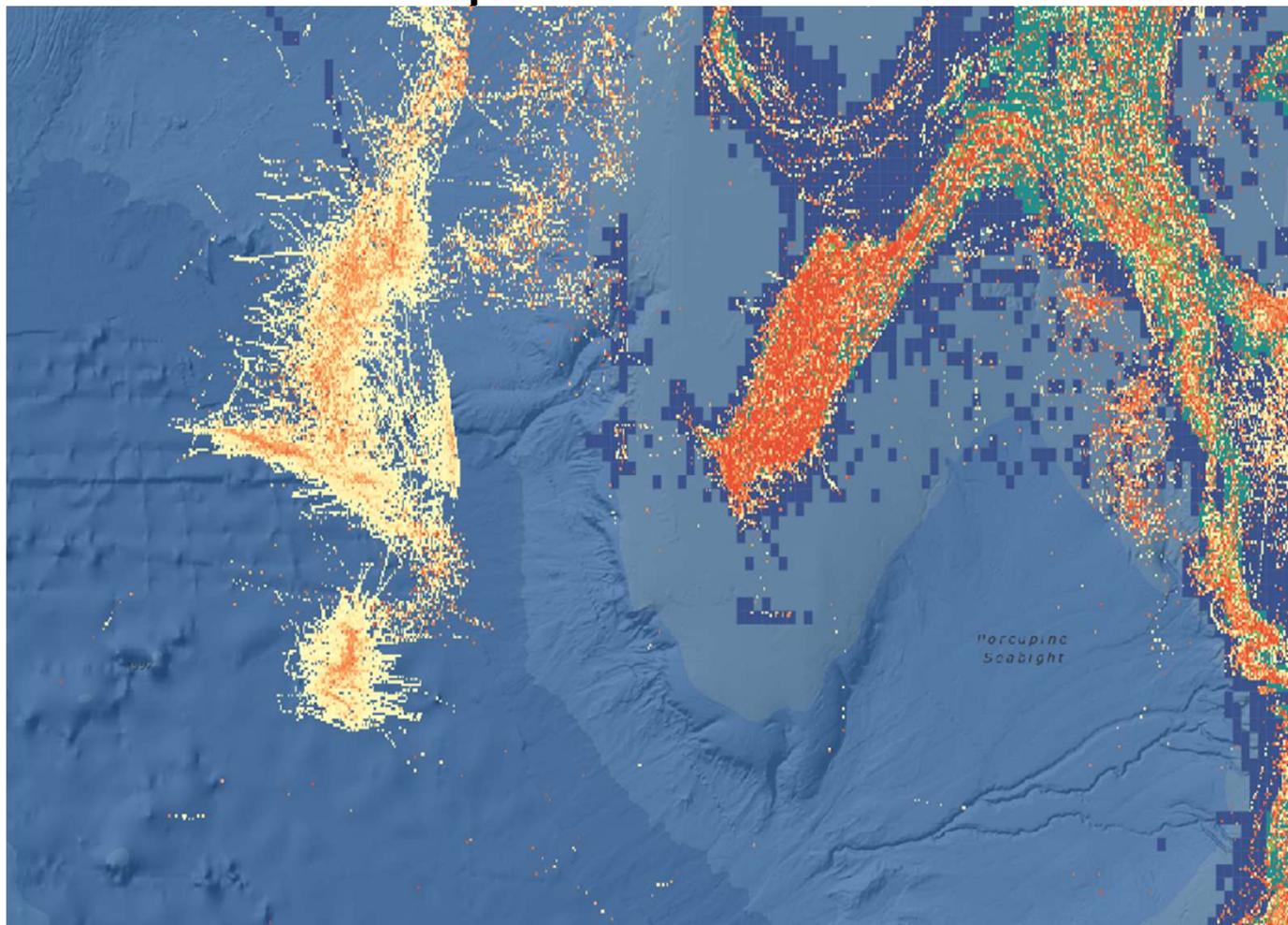
AIS / VMS Comparison

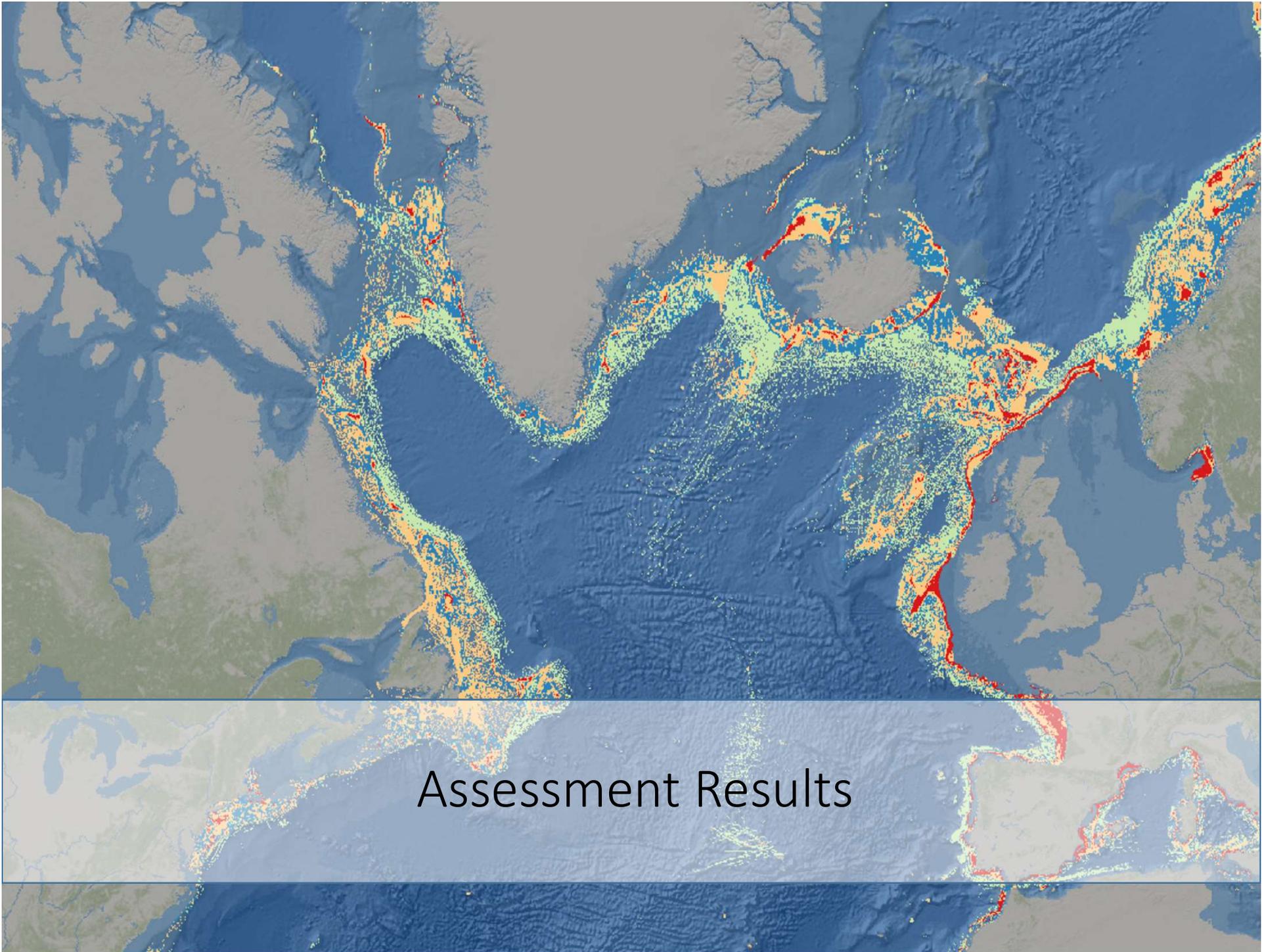


AIS / VMS Comparison



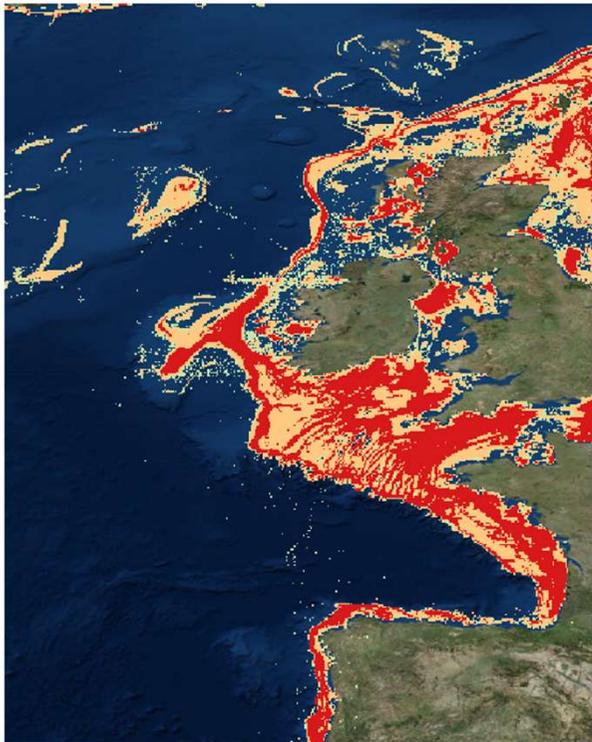
AIS / VMS Comparison



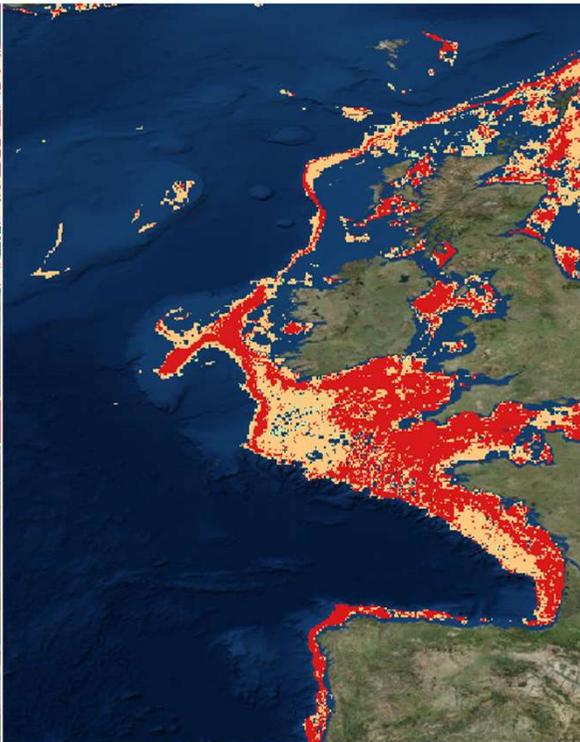


AIS Data -> SAR Model

SAR Based Risk Score



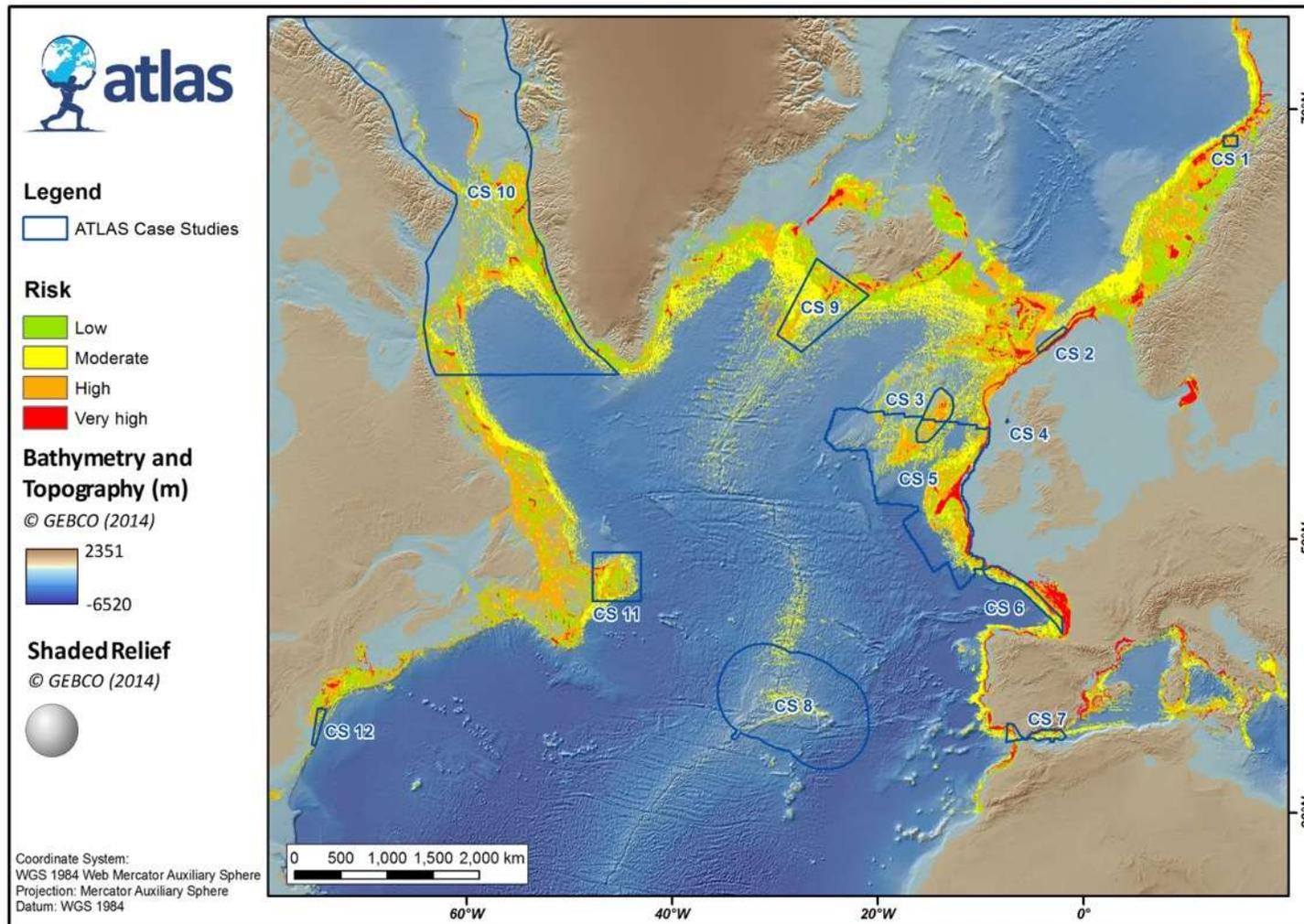
Model Based Risk Score



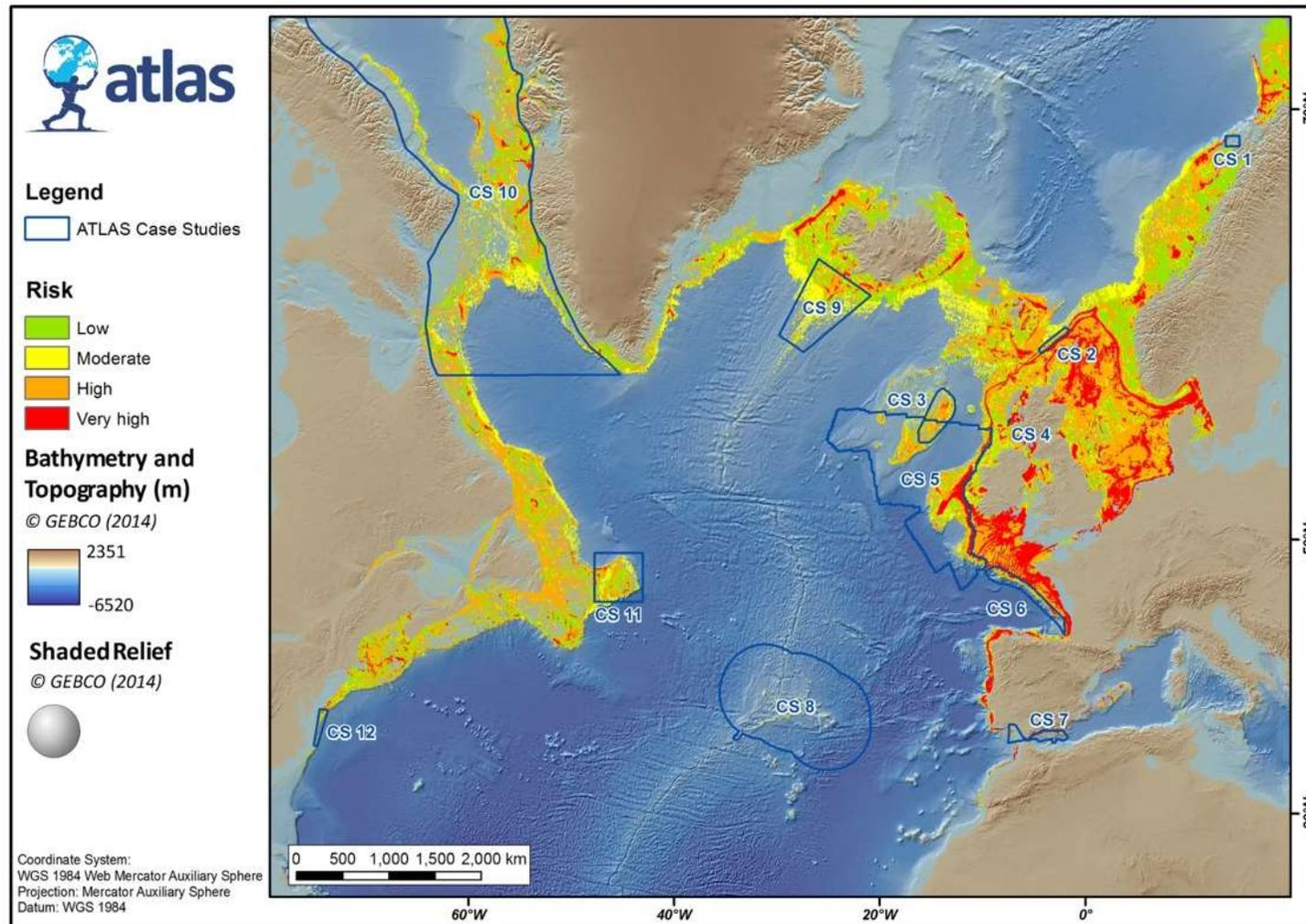
Model Performance on Test Data Set

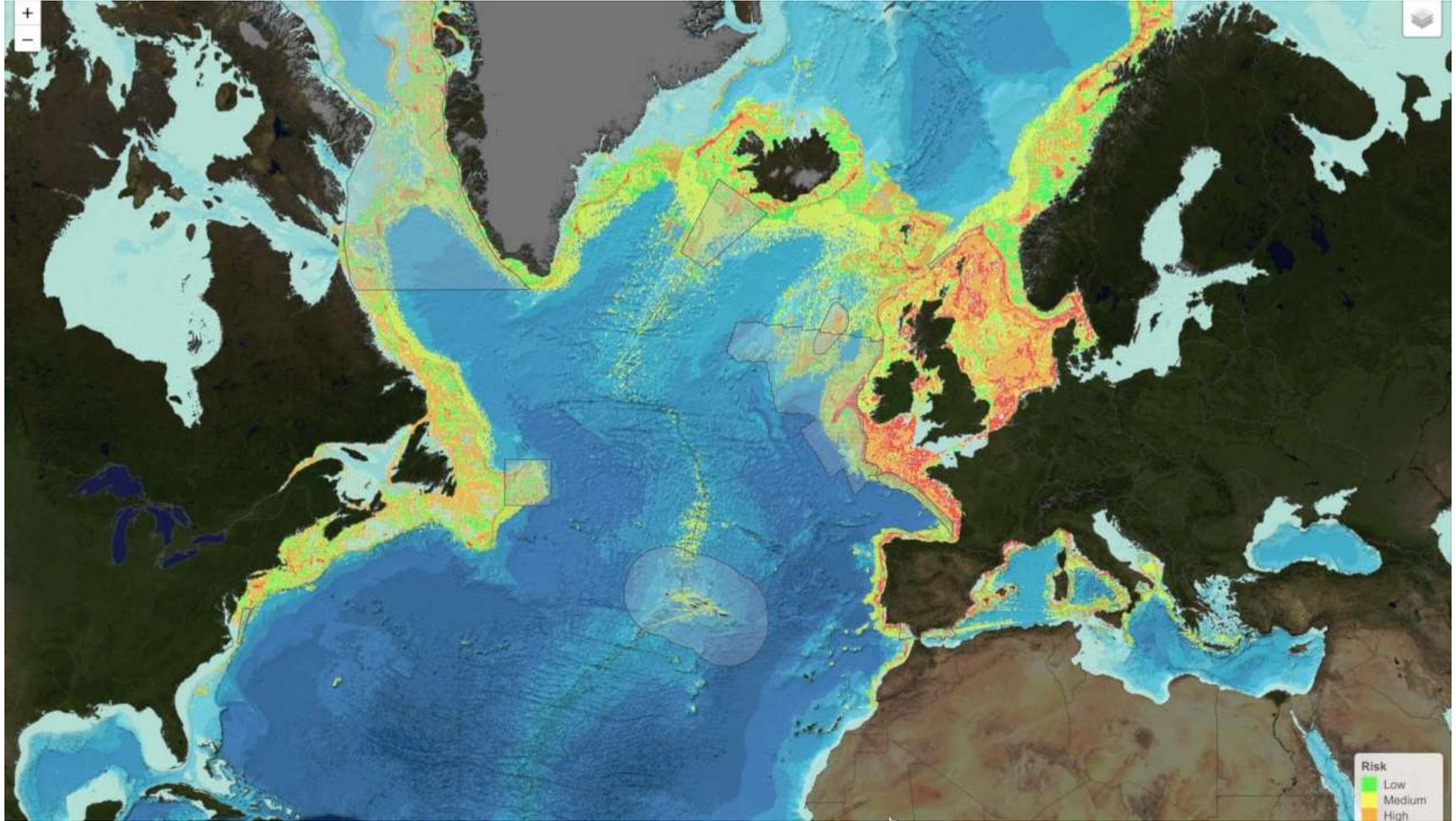
	Percentage of records	Cumulative percentage
Accurate Predictions	69.2%	69.2%
Overestimate by 1 class	11.5%	80.7%
Overestimate by 2 classes	1.9%	82.6%
Overestimate by 3 classes	0.1%	82.7%
Underestimate by 1 class	12.2%	94.8%
Underestimate by 2 classes	5.1%	99.9%
Underestimate by 3 classes	0.1%	100.0%
Σ :	100.0%	

Risk posed to VME from pressures due to fishing activity across the North Atlantic Basin



Risk posed to deep-sea fish habitat from pressures due to fishing activity across the North Atlantic Basin





Future/Ongoing Work

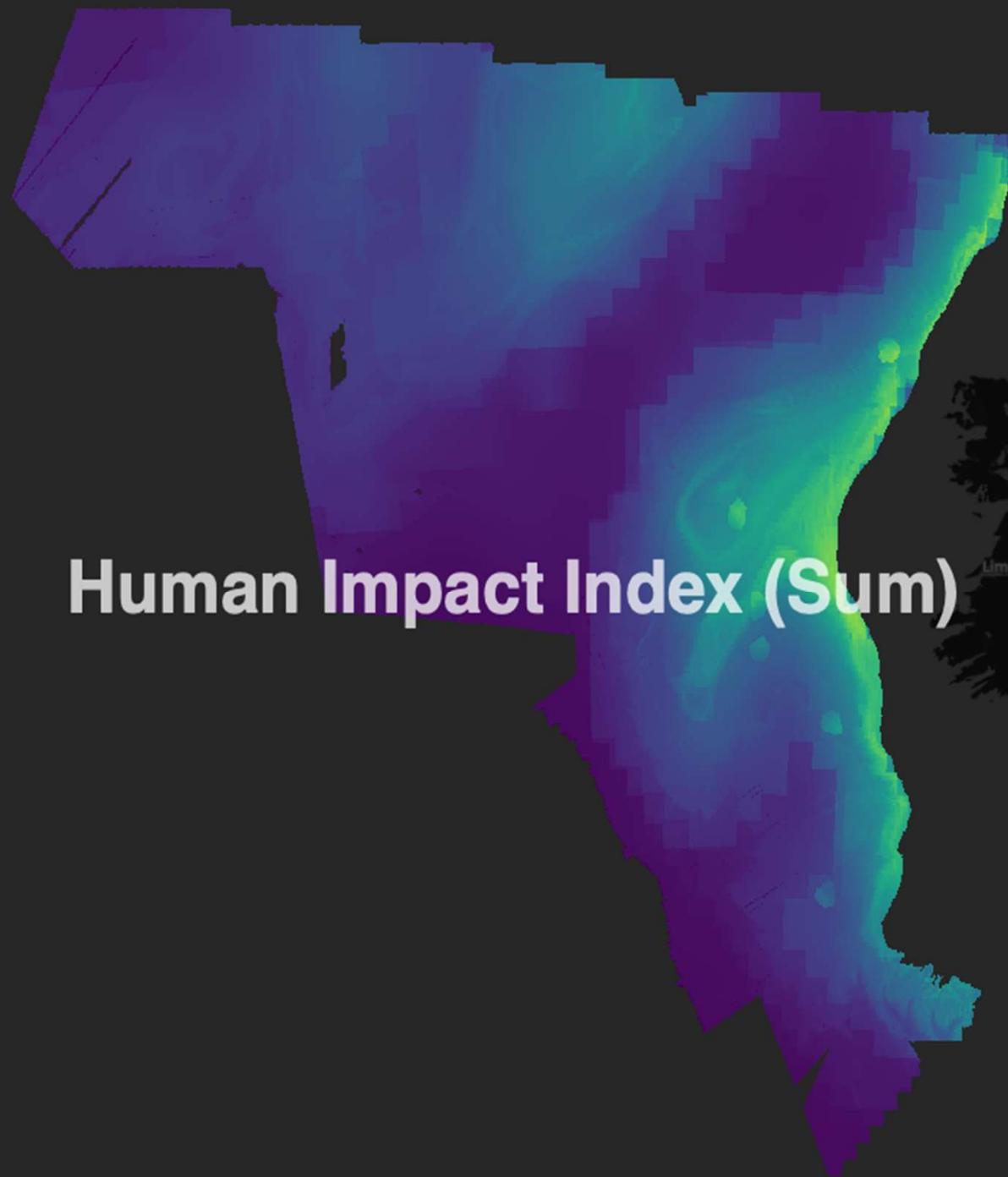




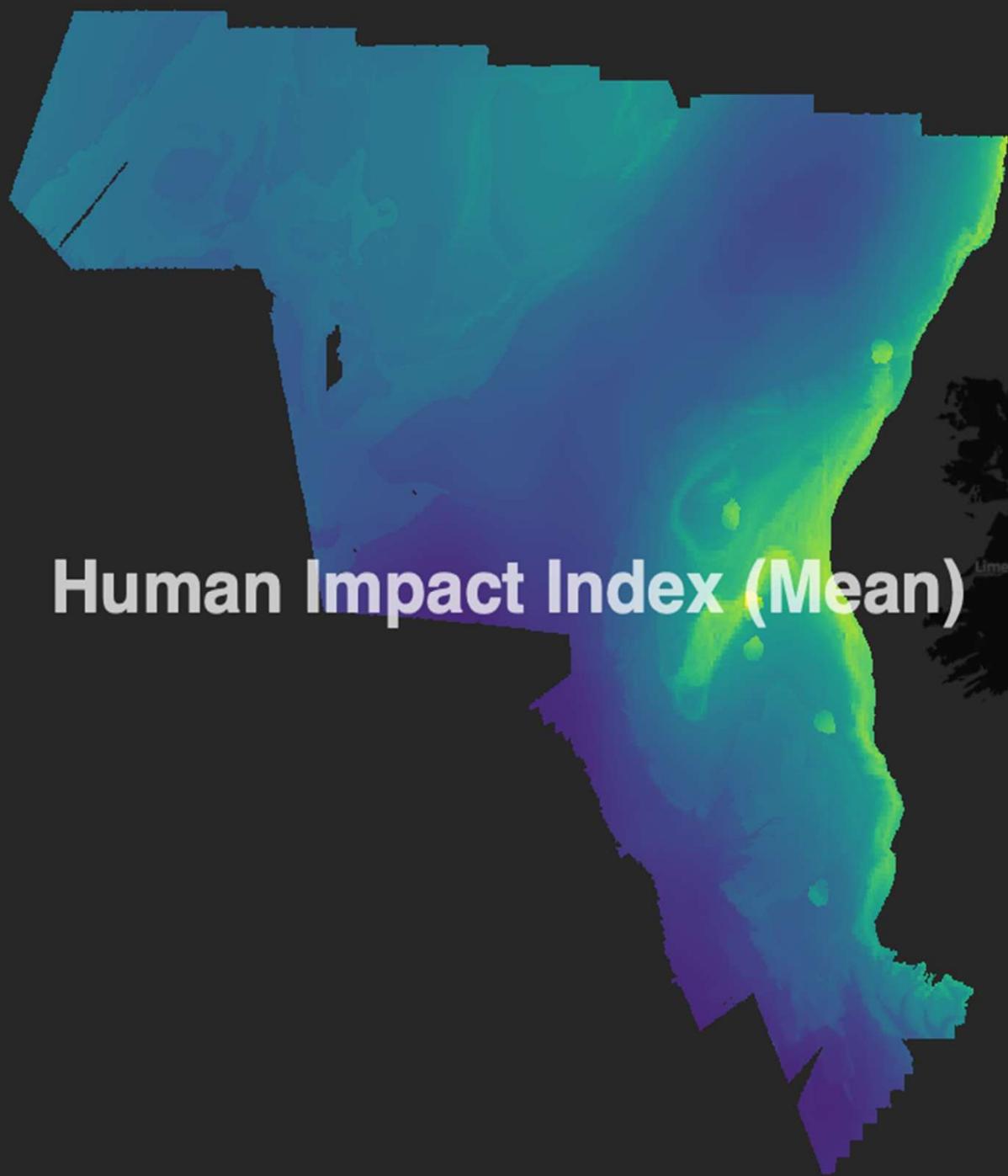
Cumulative Impact Assessment Workflow

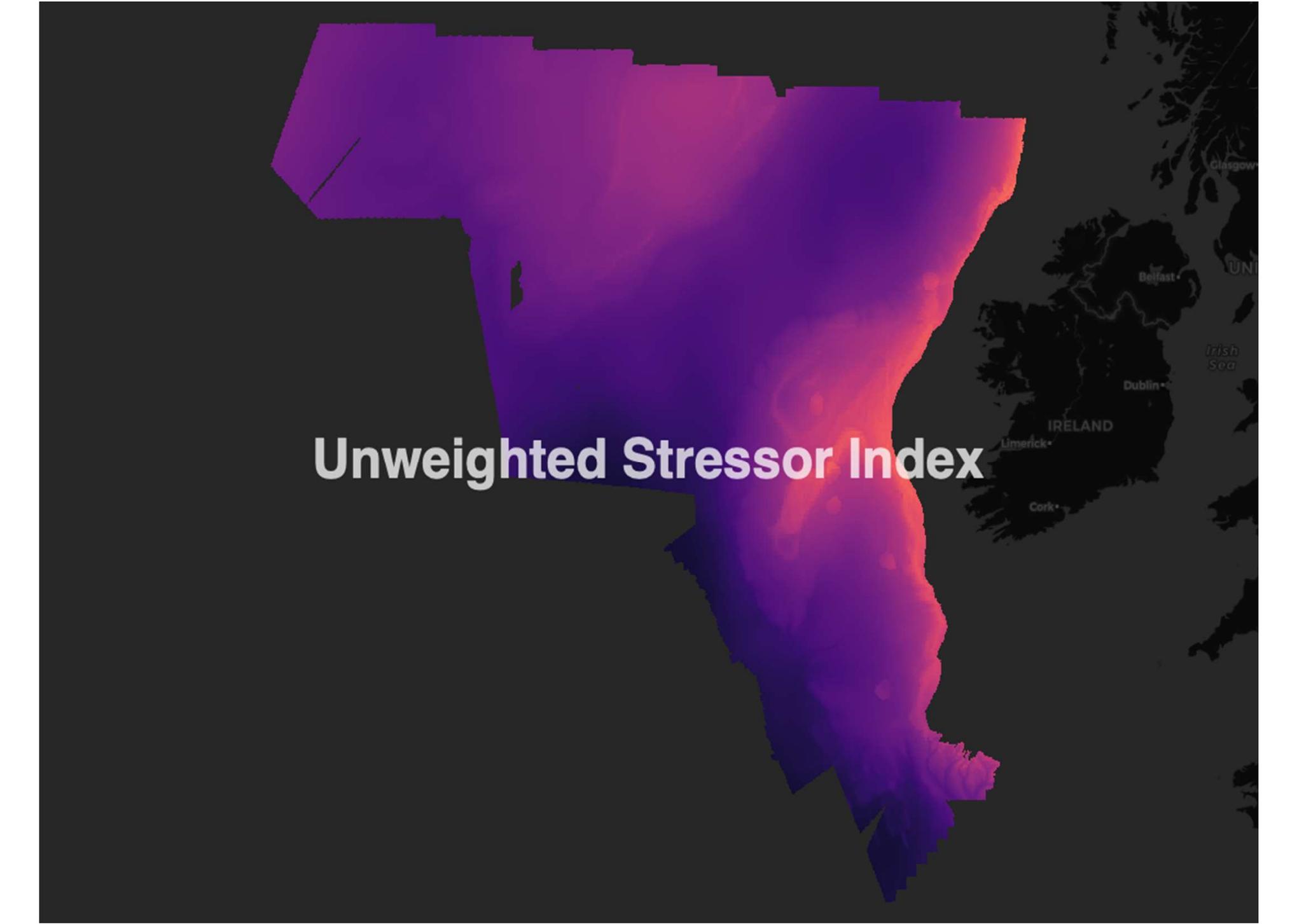


Human Impact Index (Sum)



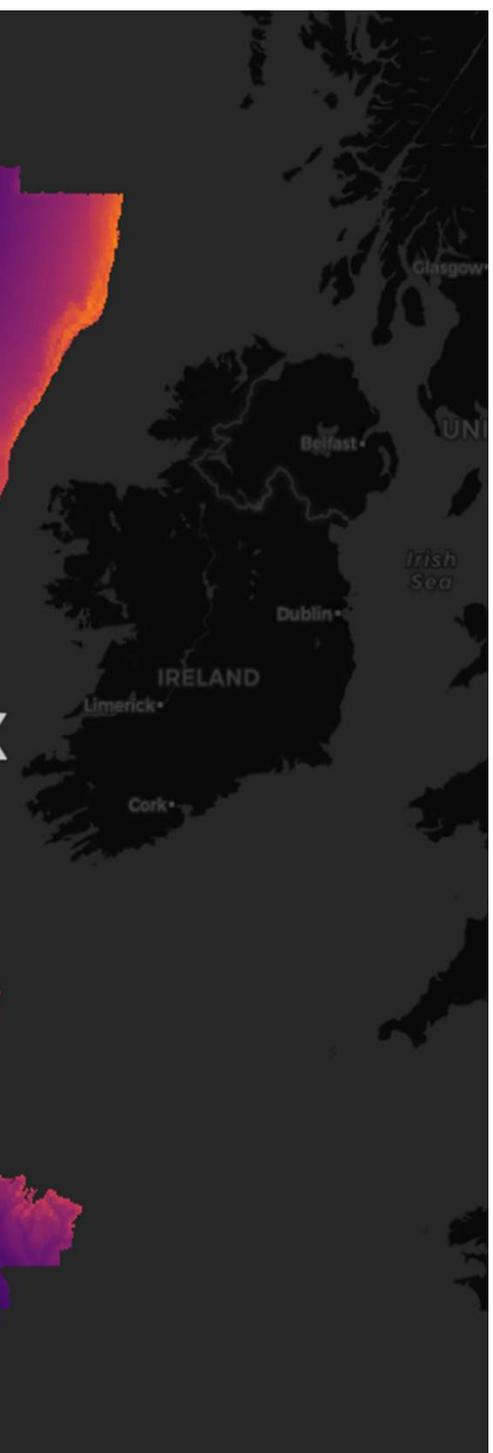
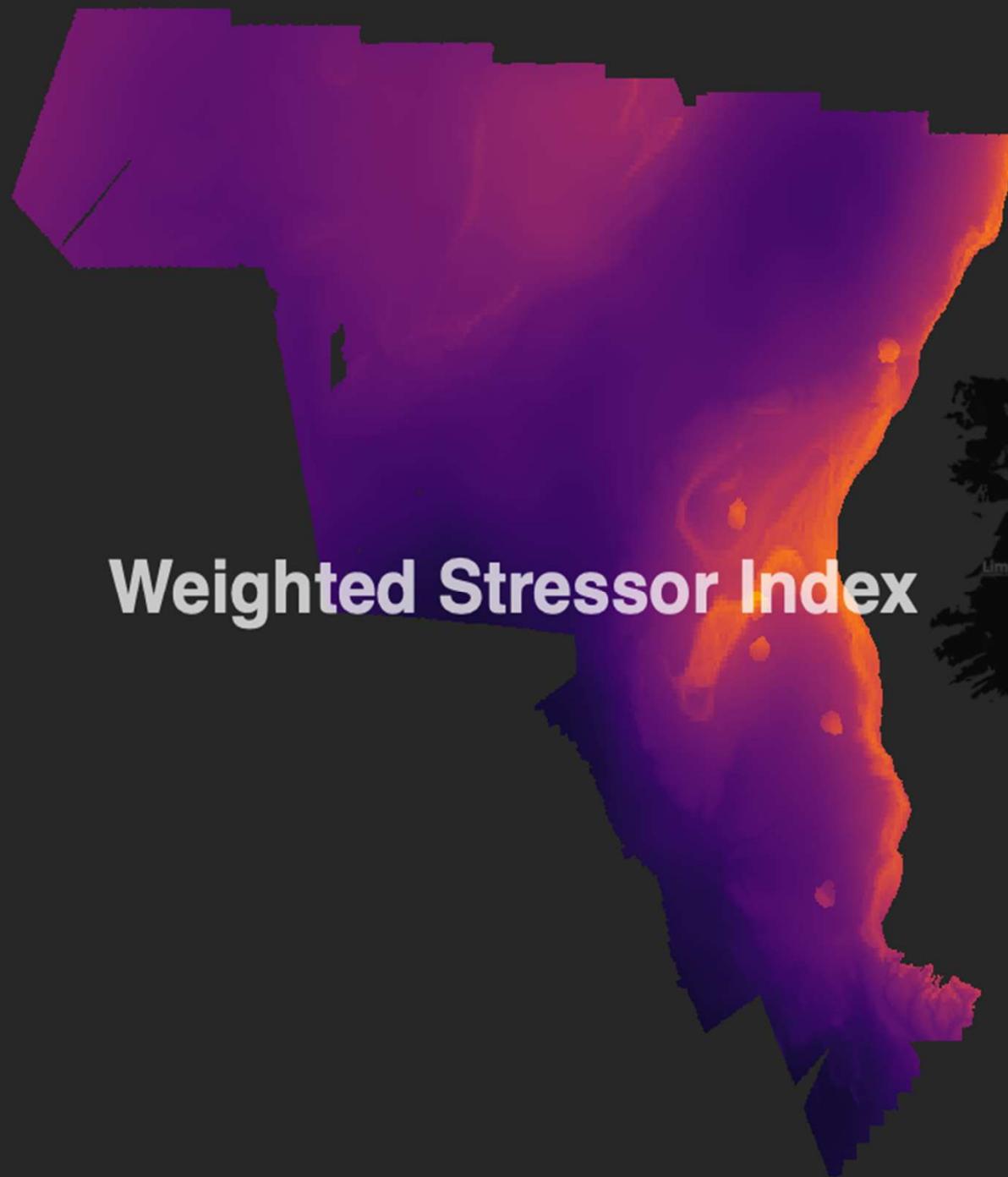
Human Impact Index (Mean)

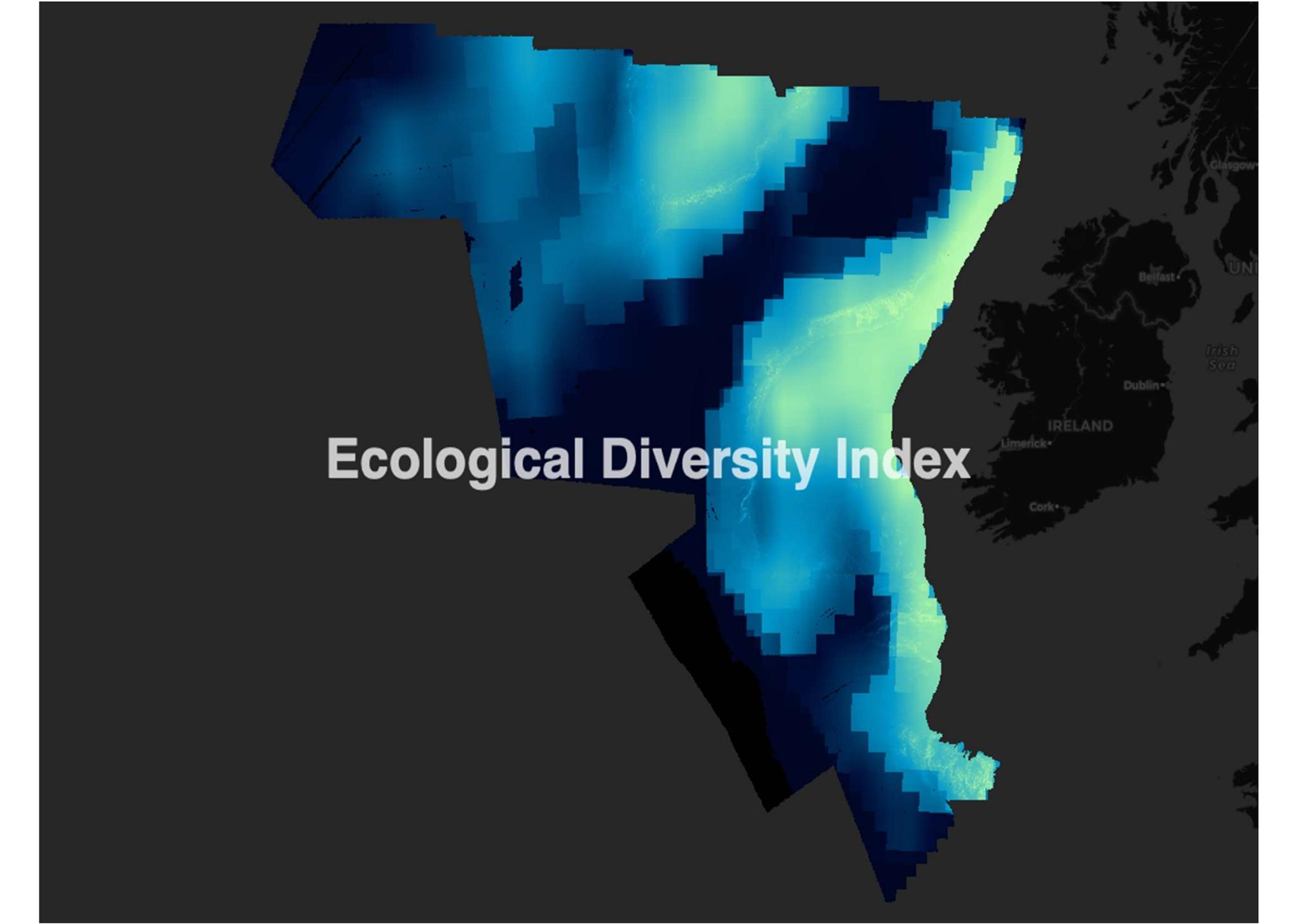




Unweighted Stressor Index

Weighted Stressor Index





Ecological Diversity Index



Marxan Integration

The screenshot displays an RStudio session with the following components:

- Source Editor:** Contains R code for configuring a map. Key functions include `highlightOptions`, `hideGroup`, `addTiles`, `addProviderTiles`, `addLayersControl`, and `addLegend`. The code sets up layers for 'Human Impact Index', 'Primary Ecosystem Component', and 'Surface Swept Area Ratio'.
- Environment:** Lists loaded data objects such as `ConFeat` (RasterStack), `DB` (PostgreSQLConnection), `df2` and `df3` (DataFrames), `drv` (PostgreSQLDriver), `Ecological.Dive...` (RasterLayer), `Ecosystem_Compo...` (RasterStack), `Extents` and `Extents84` (SpatialPolygonsDataFrames), and `Human.Impact.In...` (RasterLayer).
- Viewer:** Displays a heatmap plot of the 'Human Impact Index' for a specific geographic area. The plot uses a color scale from 0 (light yellow) to 25 (dark green). The x-axis ranges from -2e+05 to 1e+06, and the y-axis ranges from 5200000 to 6000000.
- Console:** Shows the execution of the R code, confirming the successful loading of tiles and configuration of the map layers.

Thank You



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Template developed by AquaTT

Image © M Bilan



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