Mapping of the marine environment for spatial management in Sweden

MSFD seminar Tallinn Nov 2012

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Integrated Marine Policy

MSFD)

EU Baltic Sea strategy & maritime policy

BSAP

HD BD

EU Common fisheries policy (CFP)

Sweden's integrated maritime policy

EU MSP?

New Swedish legislation on MSP Expected 2013?

MSP

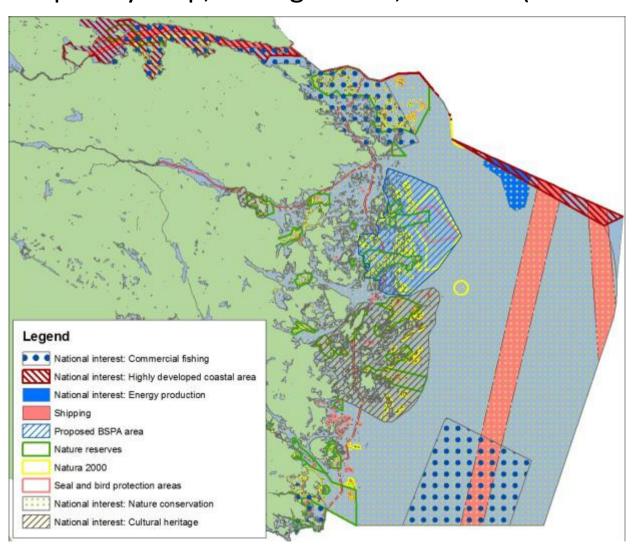






Marine spatial planning

Complexity map, Östergötland, Sweden (MESMA)





Marine spatial planning

- To avoid conflicts between sectors and nature conservation
- To avoid conflicts between different sectors
- Ecosystem based approach to management









Management at relevant scales

Antropogenic

- Planning wind parks in Norway national scale
- Harbours and jetties municipality scale

Biology

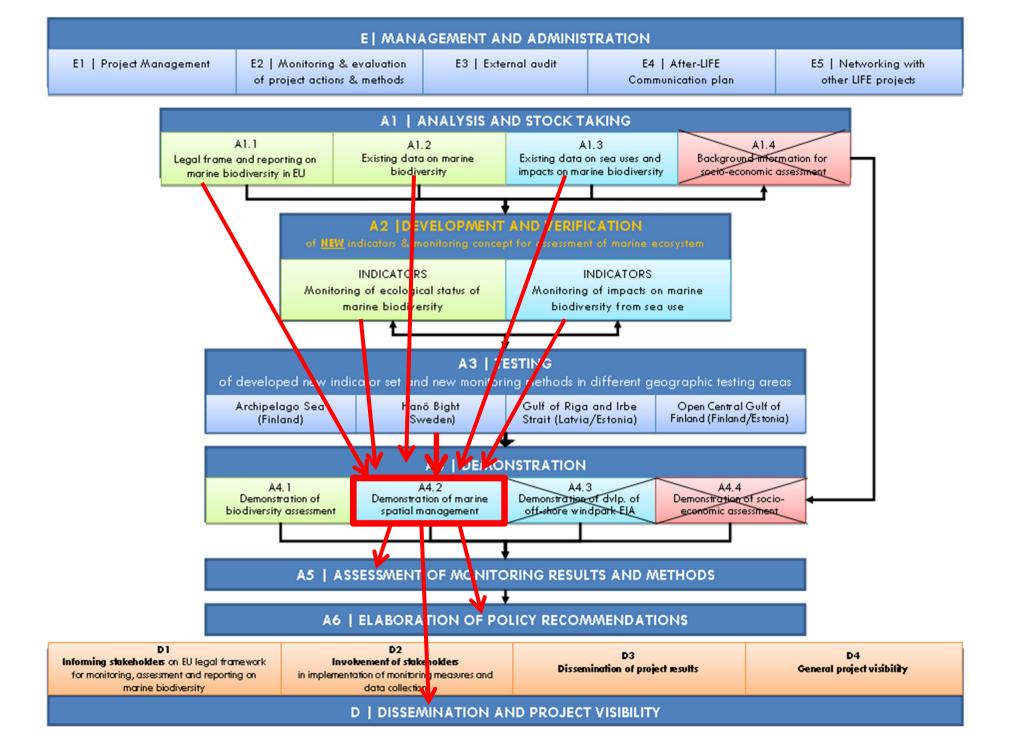
- Longtailed duck population Baltic scale
- Fish population scale Baltic/regional/local

MSFD points out conventions strongly to be an agent for cooperation on regional waters scale, i.e. HELCOM for The Baltic Sea





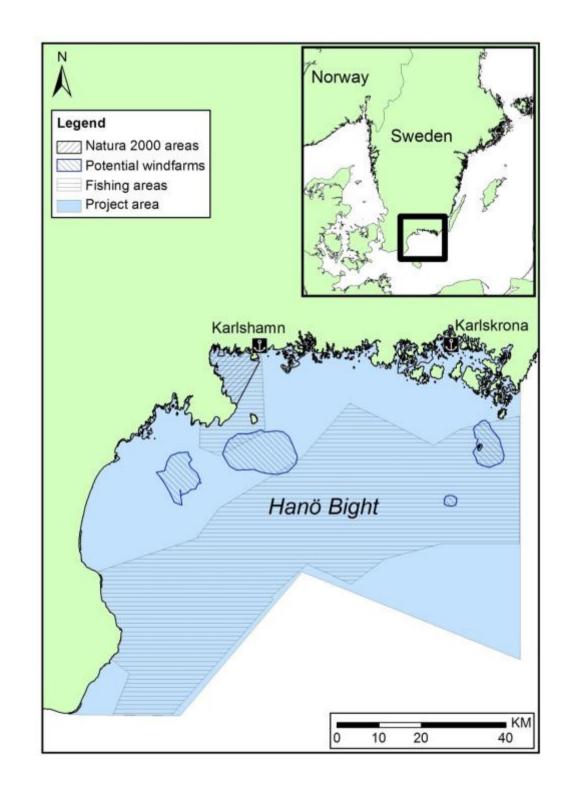




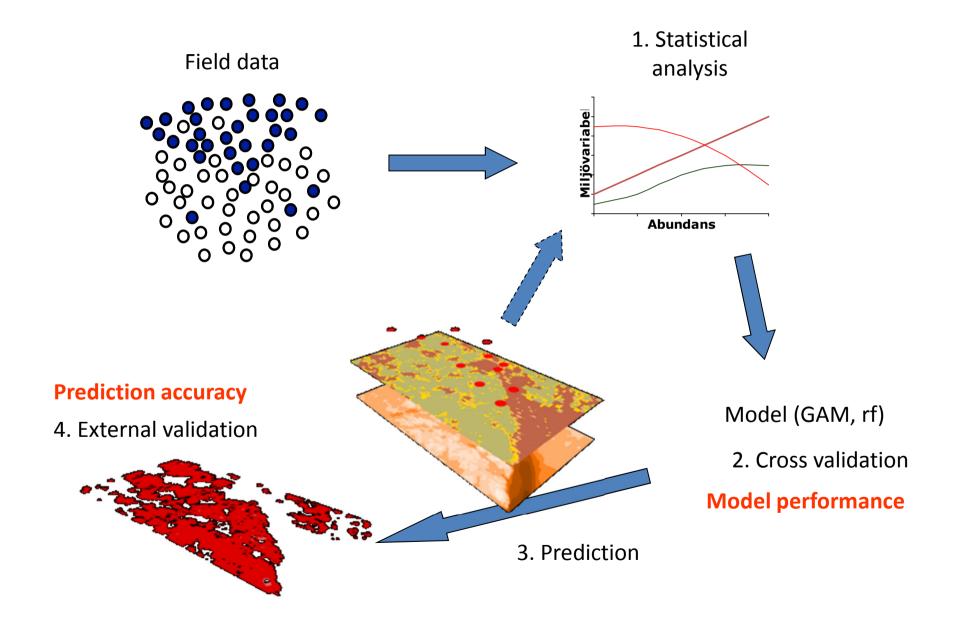
Project area Hanö Bight, Sweden

Fully cover management layers

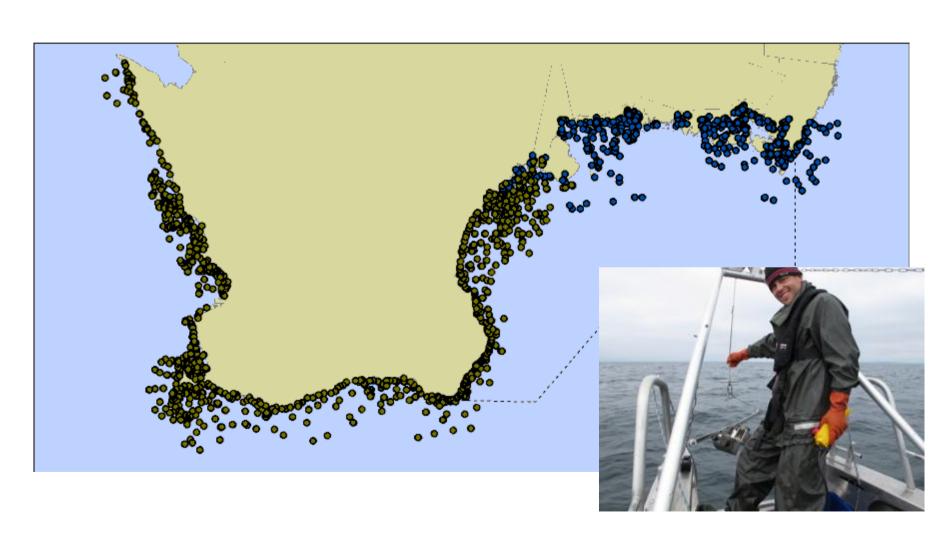
- Biology layers
- Environmental layers
- Antropogenic layers



Species distribution modeling

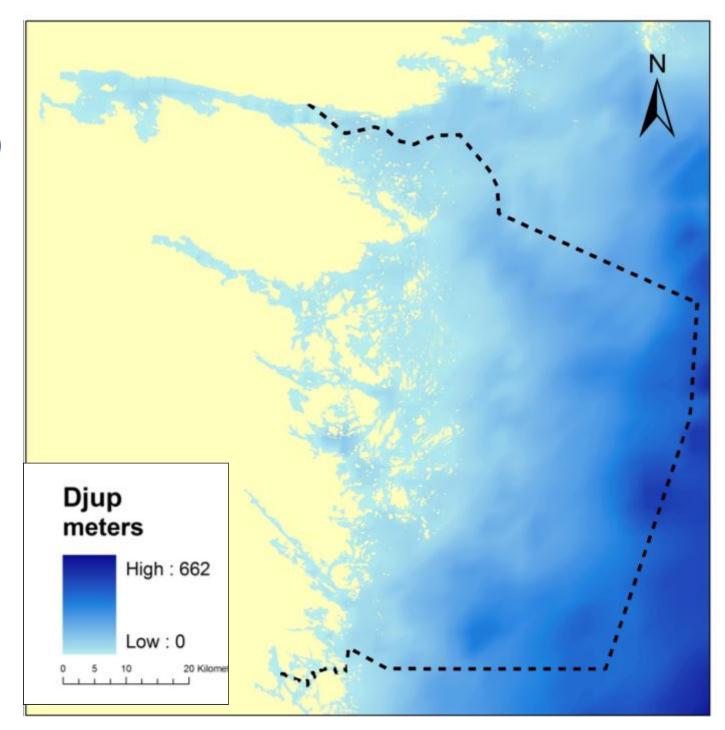


New survey method: drop-video + benthic grab at almost every station



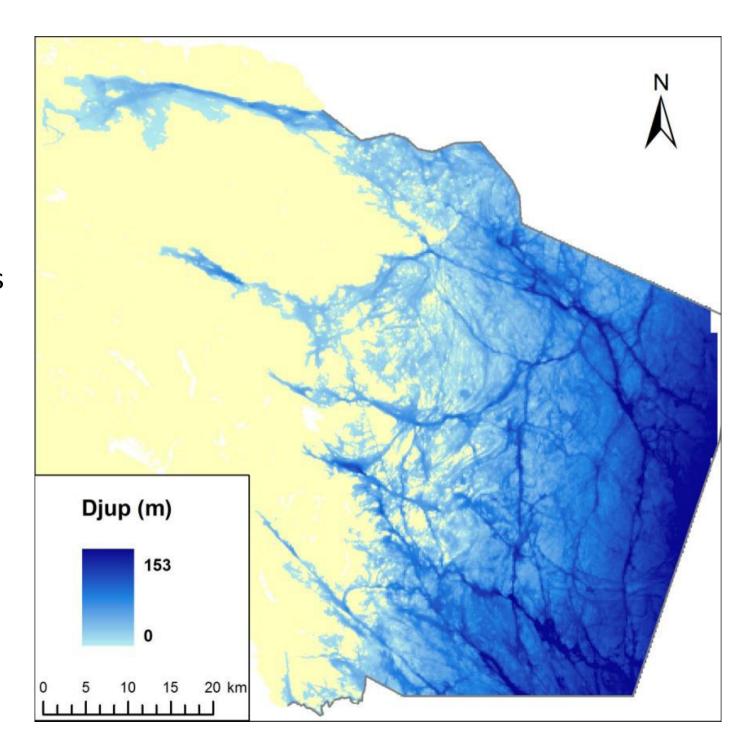
Batymetry (m)

- Grid based on nautical charts
- 100 m



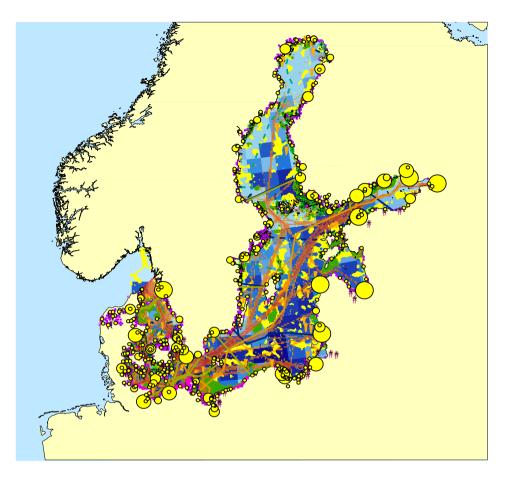
Batymetry (m)

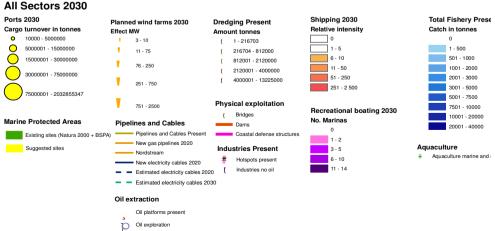
Grid based on digitalized measurements 200 m



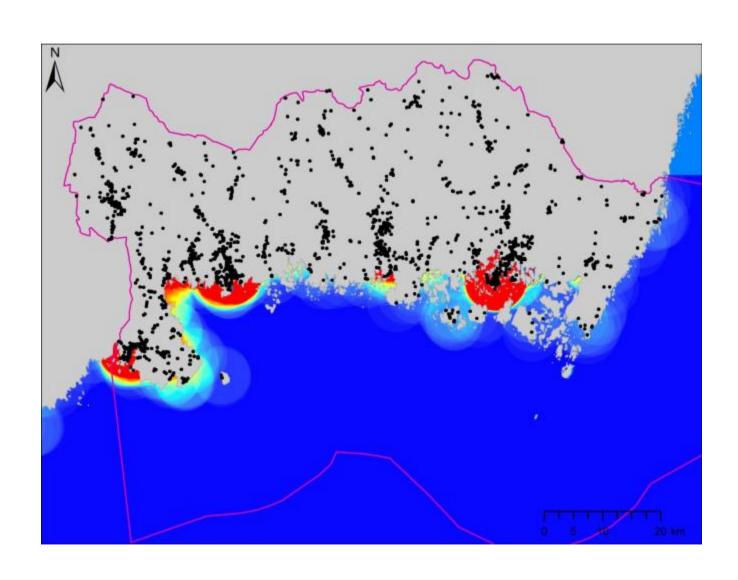
Pressures

- 1. Helcom HOLAS
- 2. Poluted areas
- 3. Fishing intencity
- 4. AIS boat traffic
- 5. Harbours and jetties
- 6. Secchi-depth (satellite)





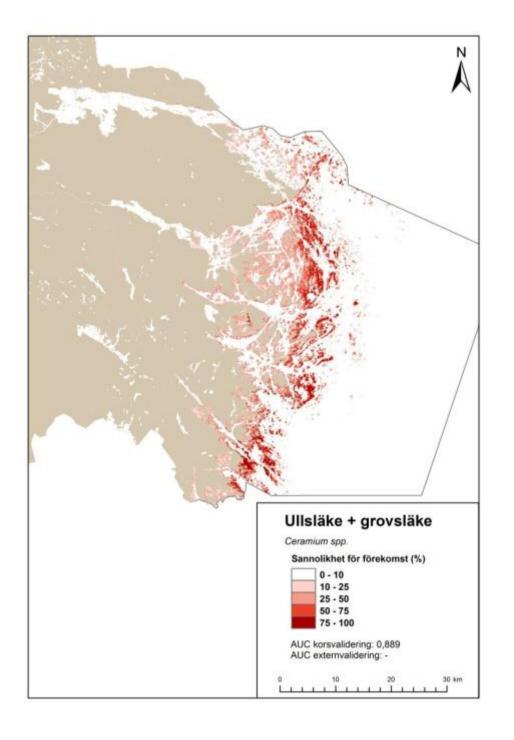
Density of potentially polluted areas (MIFO)



Ceramium spp.

Probability of presence

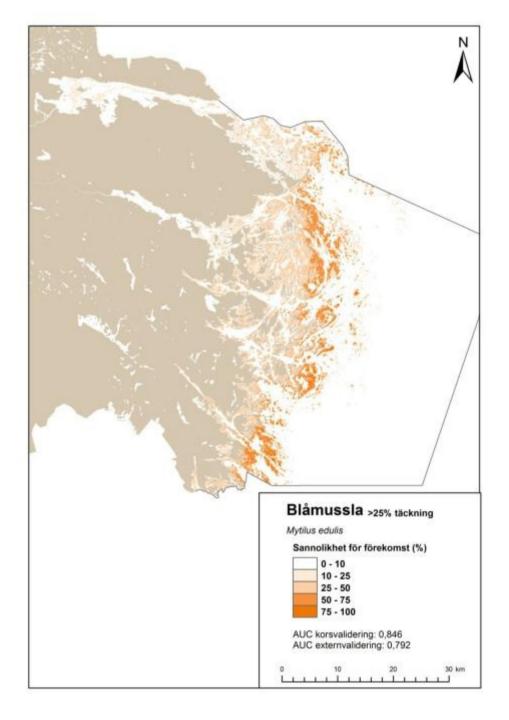




Mytilus edulis

Probability of at least 50% cover

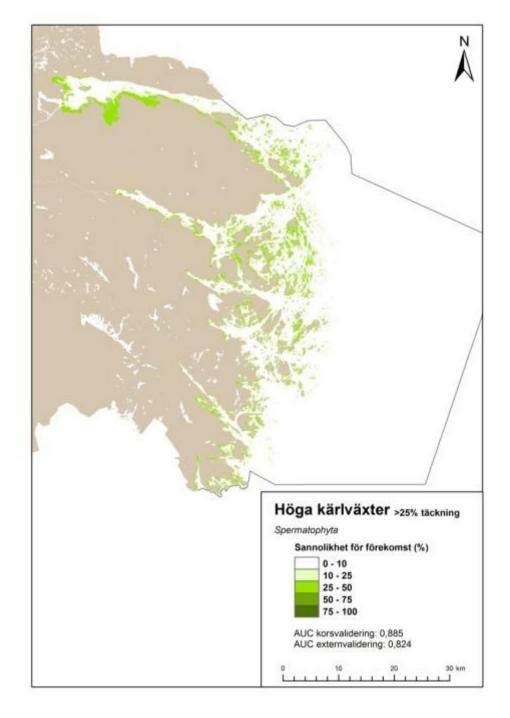




High vascular plants

Probability of at least 25% cover





More than 50 biological maps in MARMONI

- Birds (off-shore and near shore)
- Benthic vegetation (makroalgae and phanerogams)
- Benthic macro zoofauna
- Fish (from hydroacoustic surveys, and recruitment areas)
- (Harbour porpoises from Sambah)
- Key question: How to use all this information for marine management?







Four ways of using marine biology maps for marine management

- Biological synthesis maps, i.e. conservation values or diversity clusters
- Criteria analyses to map Natura 2000 habitats, Baltic-EUNIS
- Impact analyses /EIA, i.e. worst case scenarios
- Ocean zoning tools



Conservation value mapping

Based on

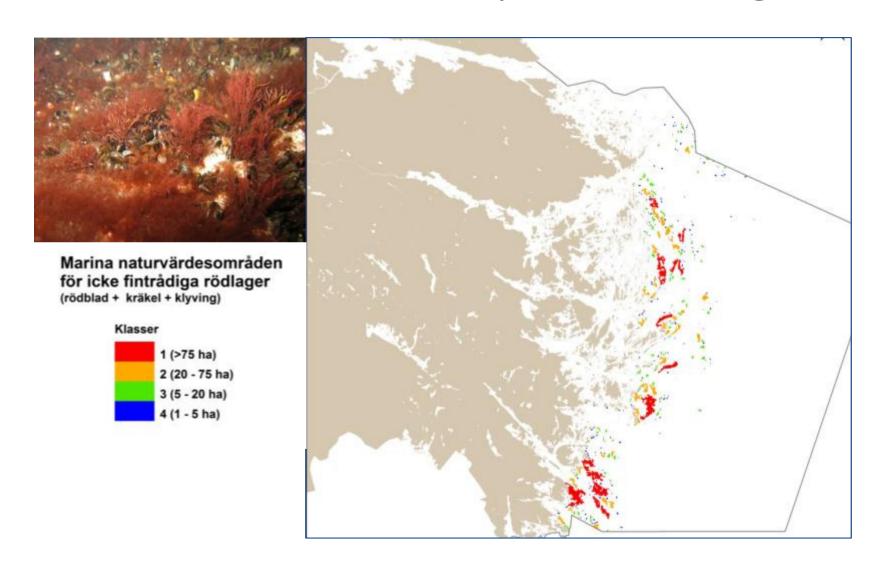
- CBD criteria
- biological maps and field data
- analyses on trophic relations
- biodiversity patterns





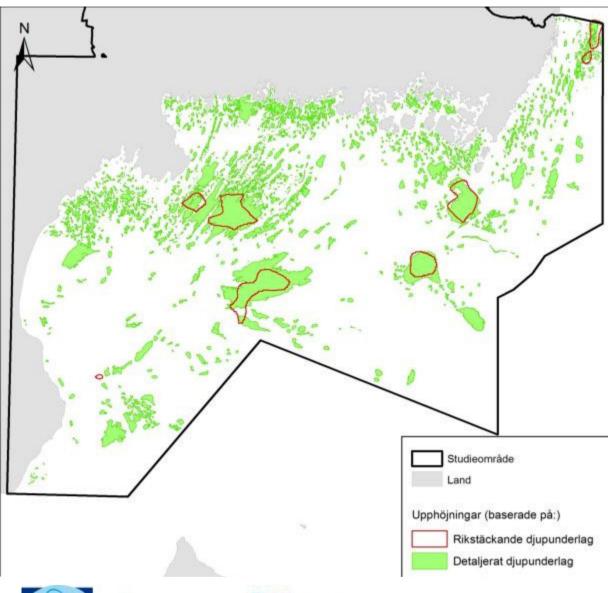


Conservation values, example from Östergötland



Natura 2000 reefs and sandbanks in Hanö Bight, Sweden

2785 vs. 8 st



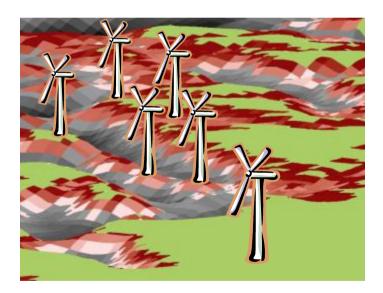






Management demonstrations

- Scenarios on wind park establishment and changes in fishing intensity
- Recommendations









Management demonstrations (2014)– tools for MSP, Ocean Zooning

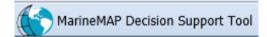
- NatureServe Vista
- Marxan & Marxan with zones
- Cumulative Impact Assessment Tool
- Zonation
- InVest
- Atlantis
- MarineMap

















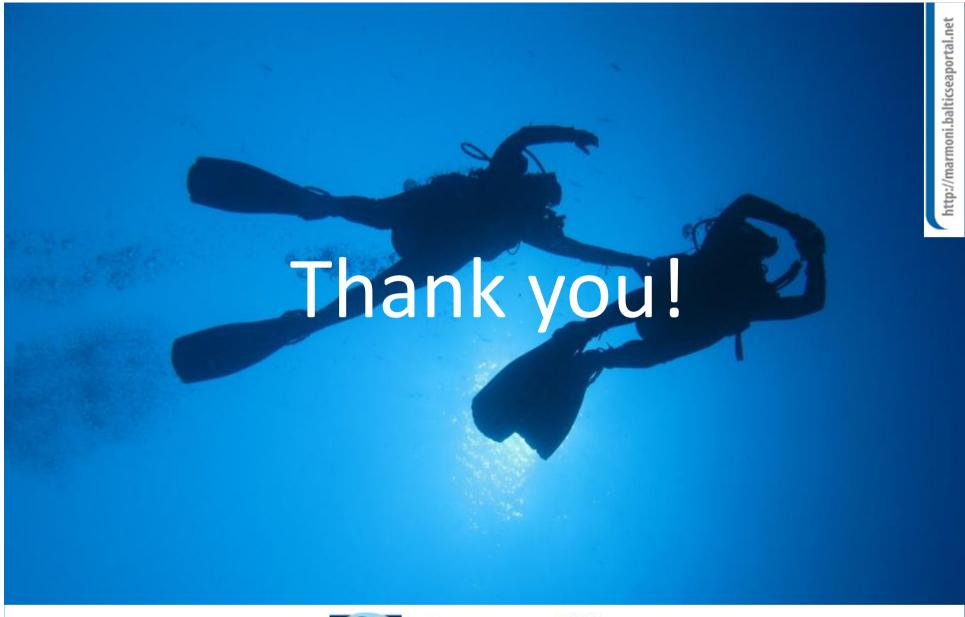
Key messages

- MSP is a powerful tool for managers, but it is dependent on reliable map data
- Modeling is a possible way to produce useful input for MSP
- Once biological maps are available, there is a variety of relevant methods and tools to aid MSP based on those maps















Swedish Counties Modelling activity











