

# Knowledge-based status assessment of benthic habitats: challenges and opportunities

CARAMBHA – Cumulative impact assessment of marine benthic habitats

# CARAMBHA

Cumulative impact assessment of marine benthic habitats

AquaBiota Water Research: Antonia Nyström Sandman

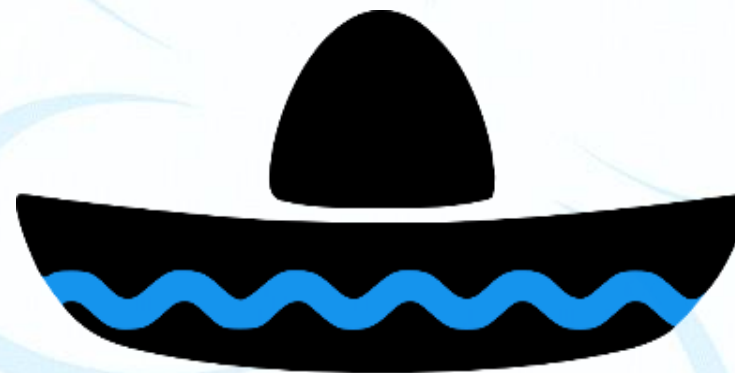
Stockholm University: Clare Bradshaw

SGU: Oscar Törnqvist

Hafok: Mats Blomqvist

SLUA: Mattias Sköld

SYKE: Samuli Korpinen



**CARAMBHA**



**AquaBiota**  
- part of the **NIRÅS** Group



Stockholms  
universitet

**SGU**

Sveriges  
geologiska  
undersökning

**Hafok AB**



**SLU**



S Y K E

**Havs  
och Vatten  
myndigheten**



**NATUR  
VÅRDS  
VERKET**

# CARAMBHA

Cumulative impact assessment of  
marine benthic habitats

---

The seafloor is subject to physical pressures such as constructions, dredging, marine traffic and bottom trawling. These pressures can interact with each other as well as e.g. climate change or eutrophication.

Cumulative impact from different pressures is an urgent problem for coastal and marine ecosystems.

**COMMISSION DECISION (EU) 2017/848****of 17 May 2017****laying down criteria and methodological standards on good environmental status of marine waters and specifications and standardised methods for monitoring and assessment, and repealing Decision 2010/477/EU****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Articles 9(3) and 11(4) thereof,

Whereas:



## MSFD Descriptor 6

---

- Seafloor integrity is one of 11 descriptors used in the Marine Strategy Framework Directive to assess environmental status.
- According to the MSFD, seafloor integrity (D6) is to be assessed as the proportion of each broad habitat type adversely affected by anthropogenic pressures.



## MSFD Descriptor 6

---

Scientific criteria (ecological relevance):

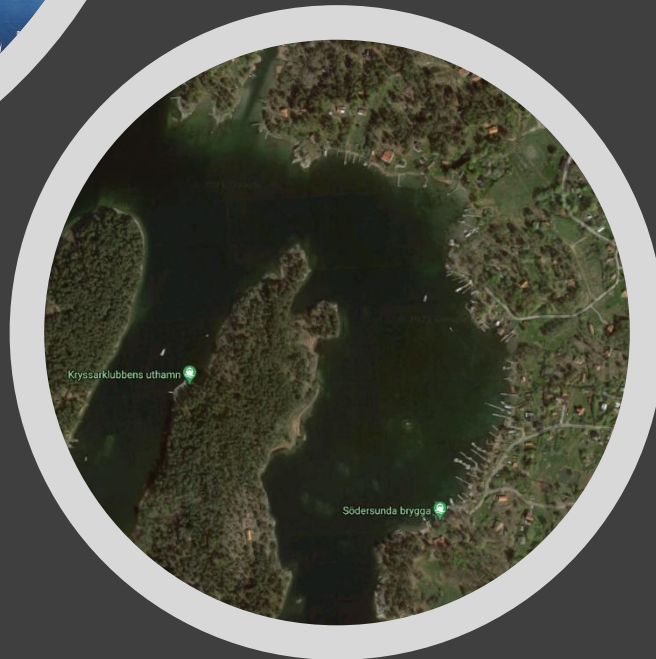
- Representative of the ecosystem component
- Relevant for assessment of a key anthropogenic pressure
- Present in sufficient numbers or extent
- The set of species or habitats selected shall cover ecological functions and predominant pressures

+ practical considerations

# What is good status (of benthic habitats)?

...and how do we measure it?

- Status assessment
- Risk based assessment
- Integration



# Status assessment

## Biological indicators

- typical species composition
- relative abundance
- absence of particularly sensitive or fragile species
- absence of species providing a key function
- size structure of species
- ...



# Risk based assessment

- Pressure maps
- Species (or biotope) maps
- Sensitivity matrix

Pressure + sensitivity →  
impact

E.g. BSII, CumI etc

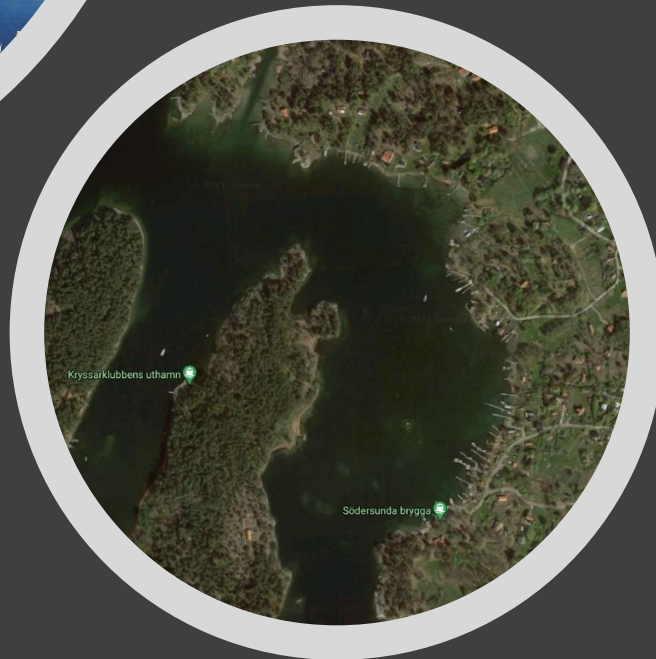
# What is good status (of benthic habitats)?

...and how do we measure it?

Sampling in disturbance gradients

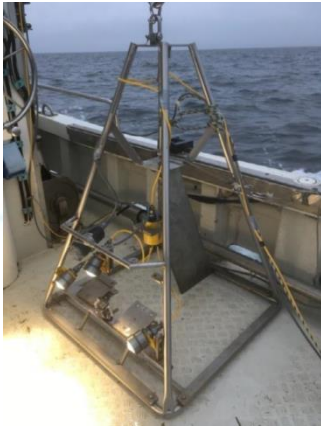
- Benthic fauna in trawling gradient
- Vegetation and benthic fauna in coastal areas

Threshold values for adverse effects

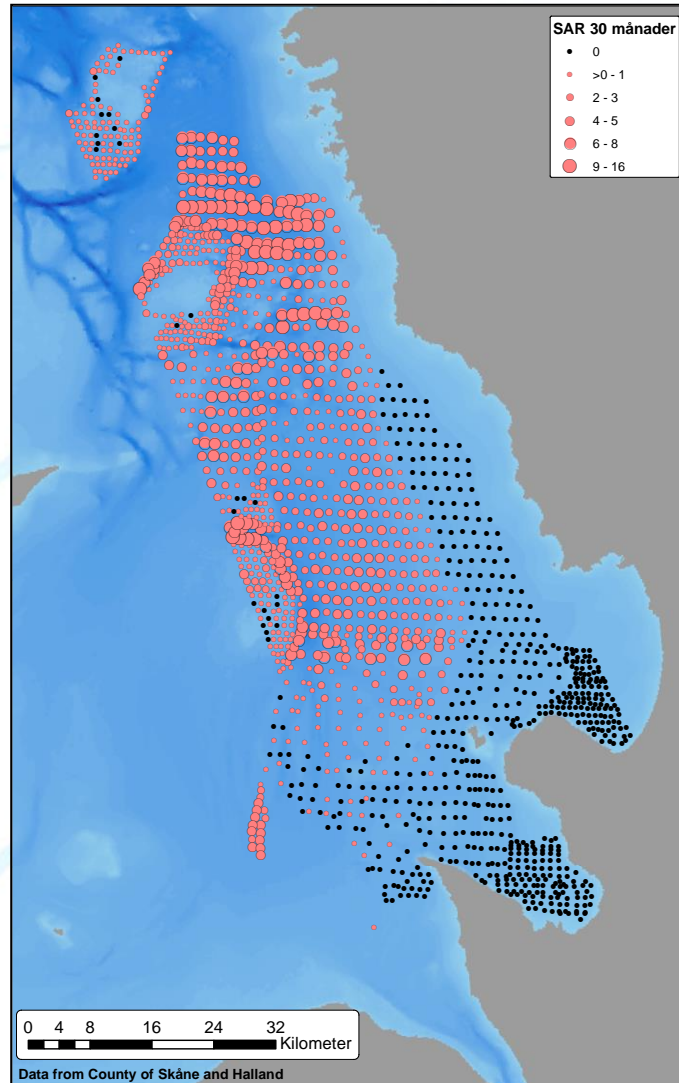


# Some challenges...

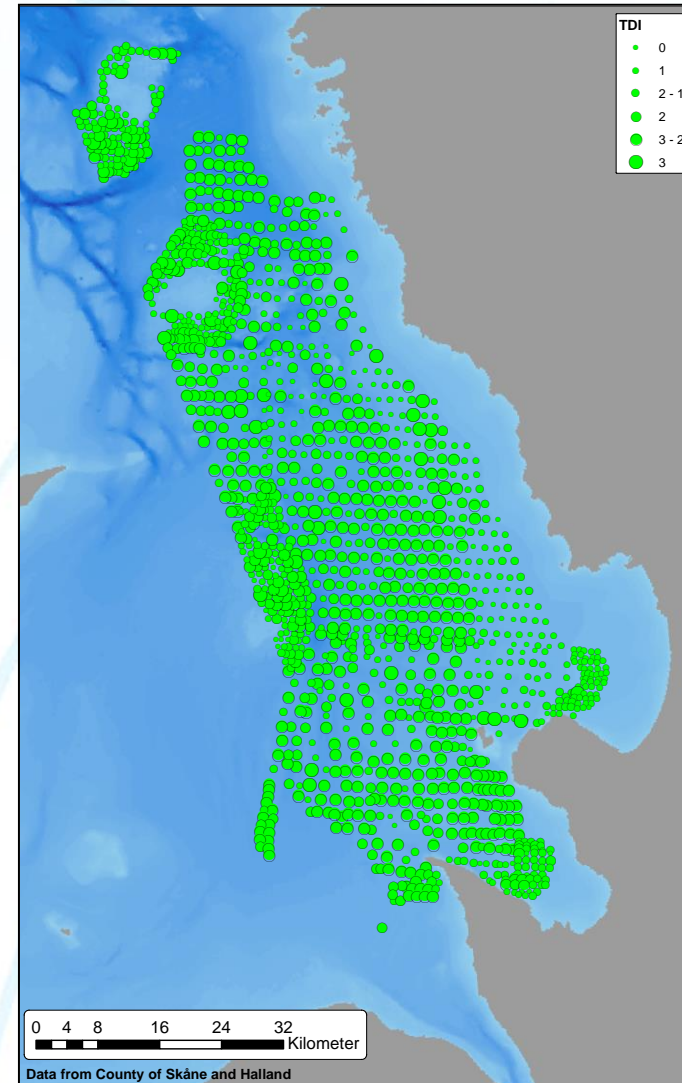
Dropvideo



Trawling intensity



TDI Trawl Disturbance Indicator



# ... and some possibilities

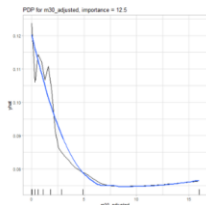
Spatial limit for adverse effects

Step 1 & 2:

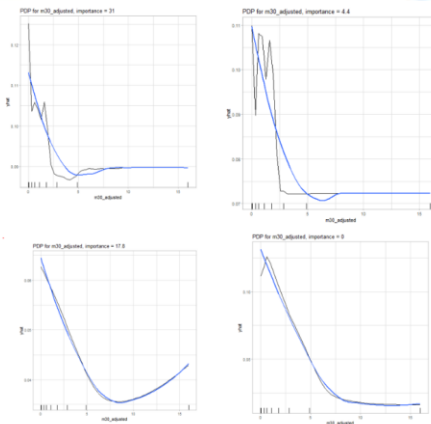
- Modeling of abundance or cover, including the pressures as predictors in the model
- Contrafactual modeling

## 1. Partial dependency

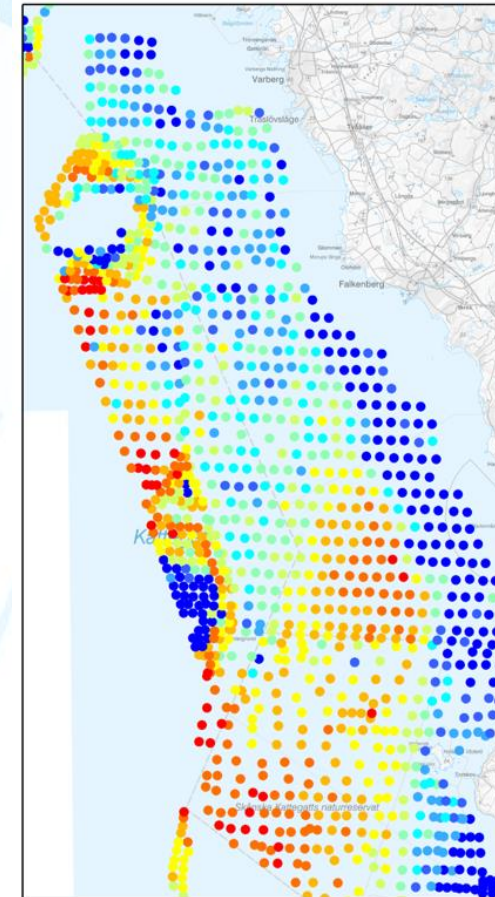
All models, as well as ensemble averages, show increased negative impact from trawling on abundance



Ensemble average

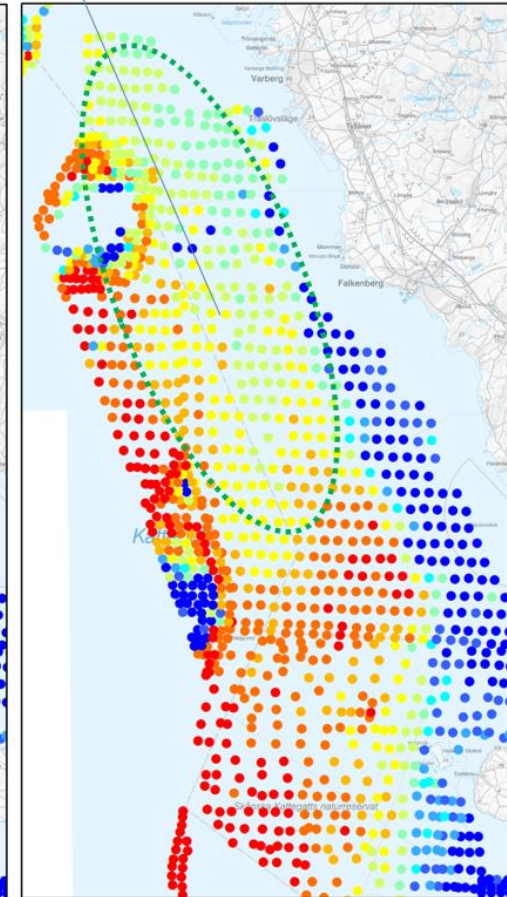


With trawling



Area of significant increase in abundance

With no trawling



# ... and some possibilities

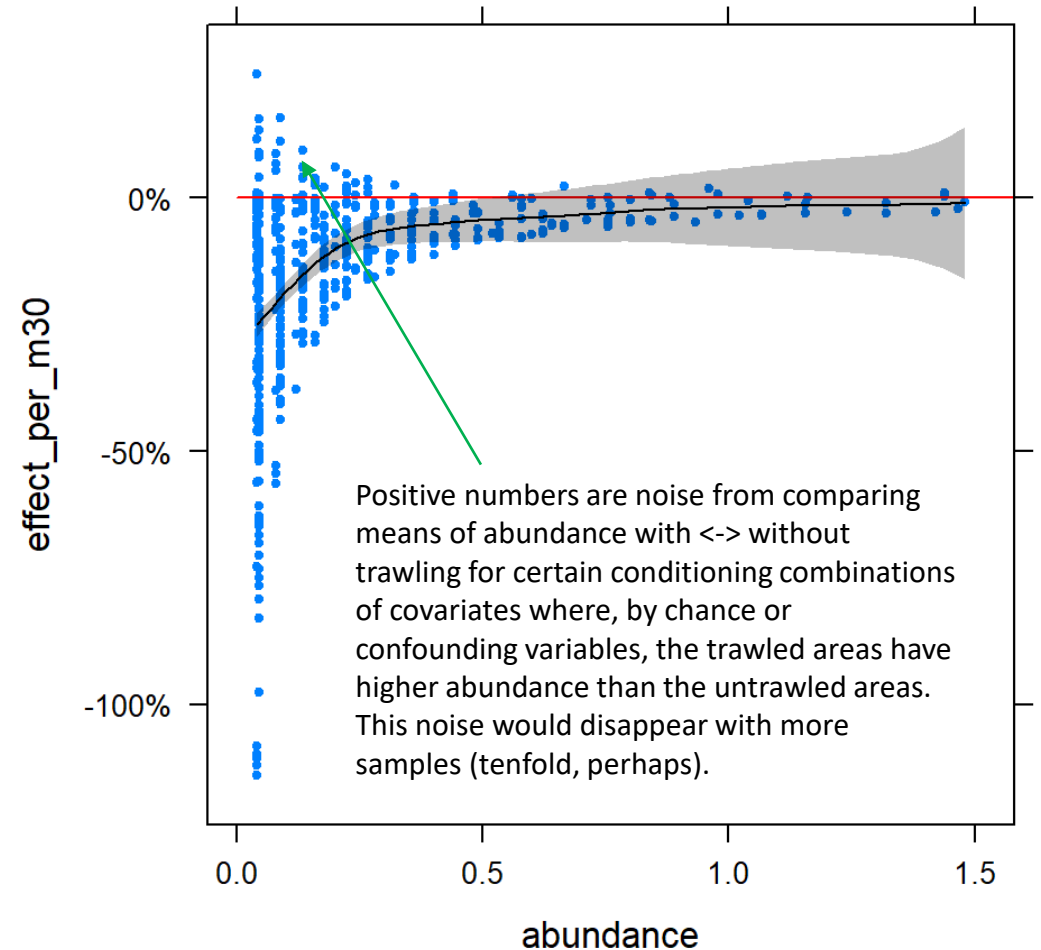
Spatial limit for adverse effects

Step 3:

- Analysis of causal inference
  - In what types of environments are species affected?
  - At what degree of pressure is the effect visible?

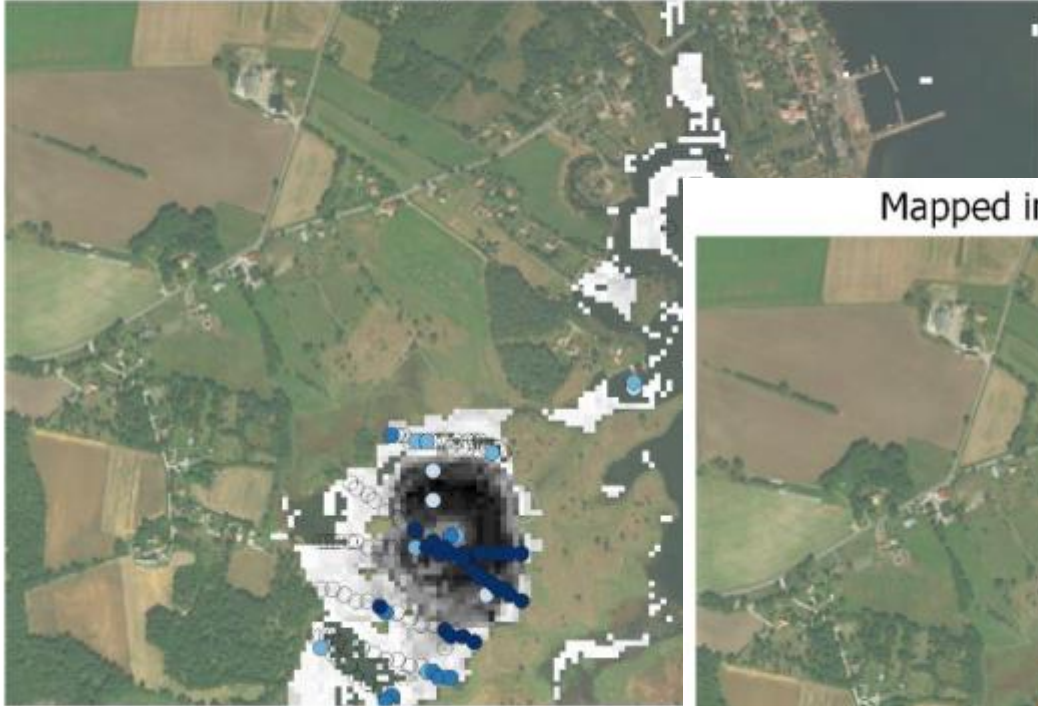
To the right, the previous picture is corroborated; in areas with lower abundance,  $< \text{c.a. } 0.5 \text{ ind/m}^2$ , there is a **significant** negative effect of trawling, here expressed in percentage points per effective m30 (fully covering trawl sweep).

Causal effect per m30 trawling by abundance

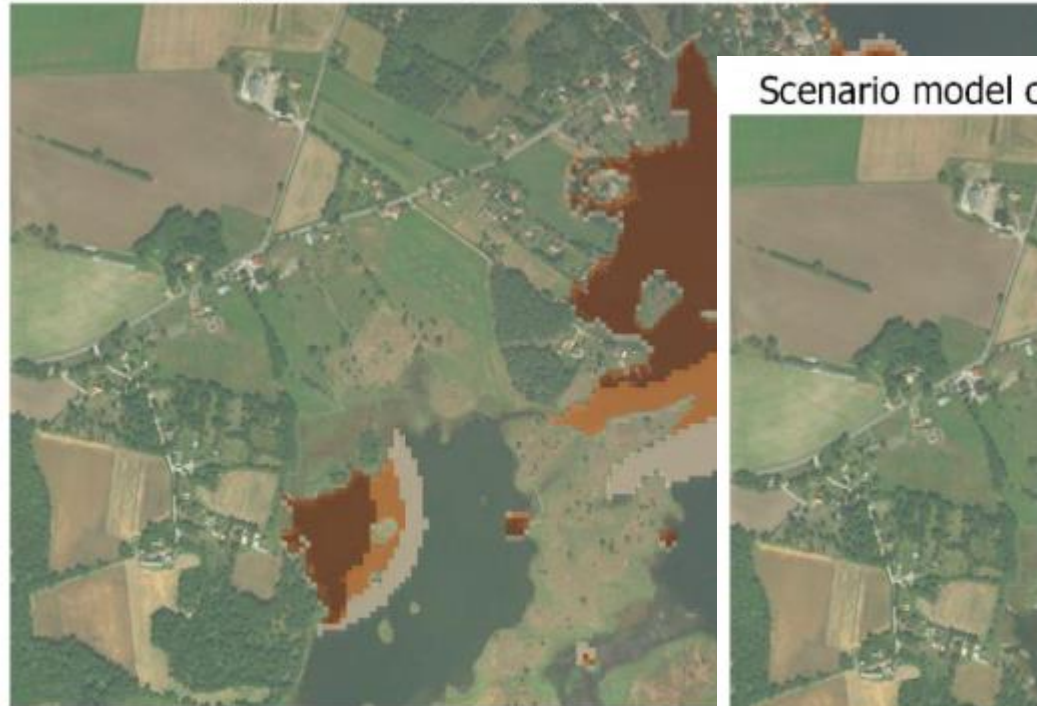


# ... and some possibilities

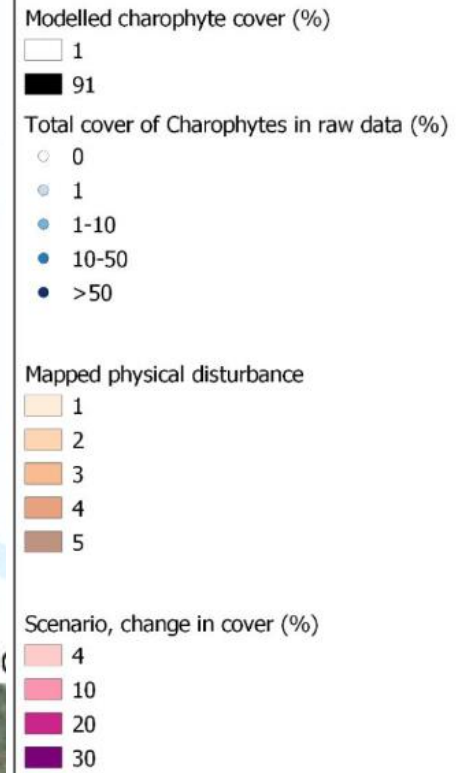
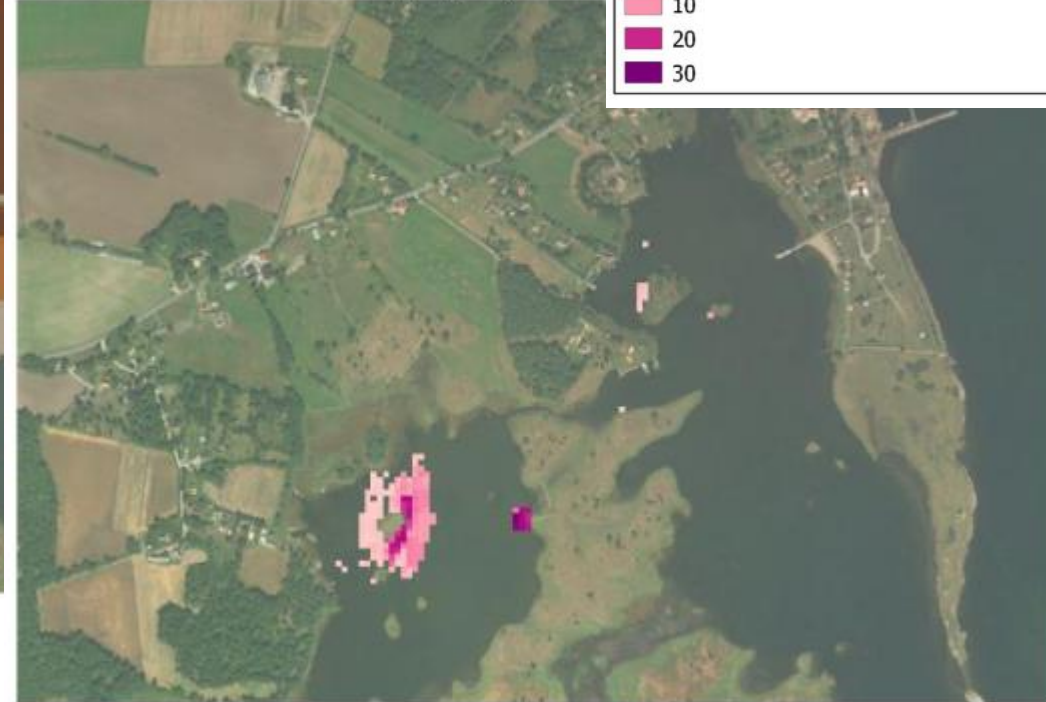
Predicted current Charophyte cover and monitoring data



Mapped intensity of physical disturbance



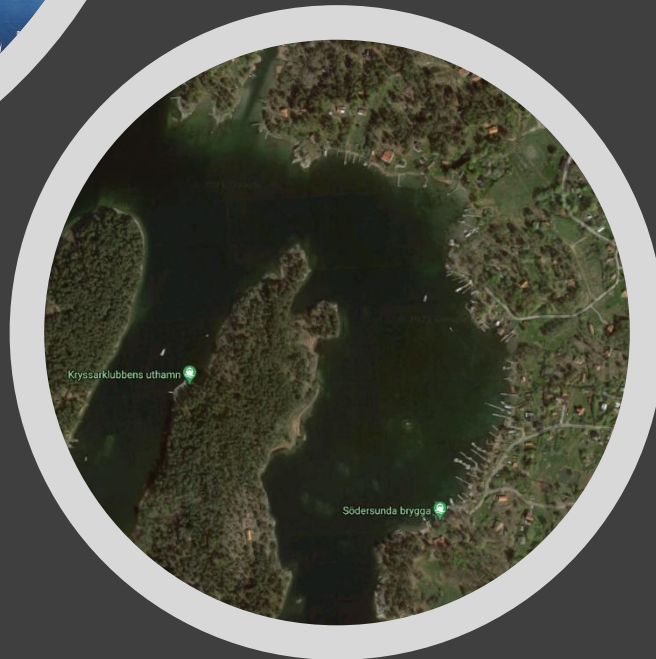
Scenario model change (physical)

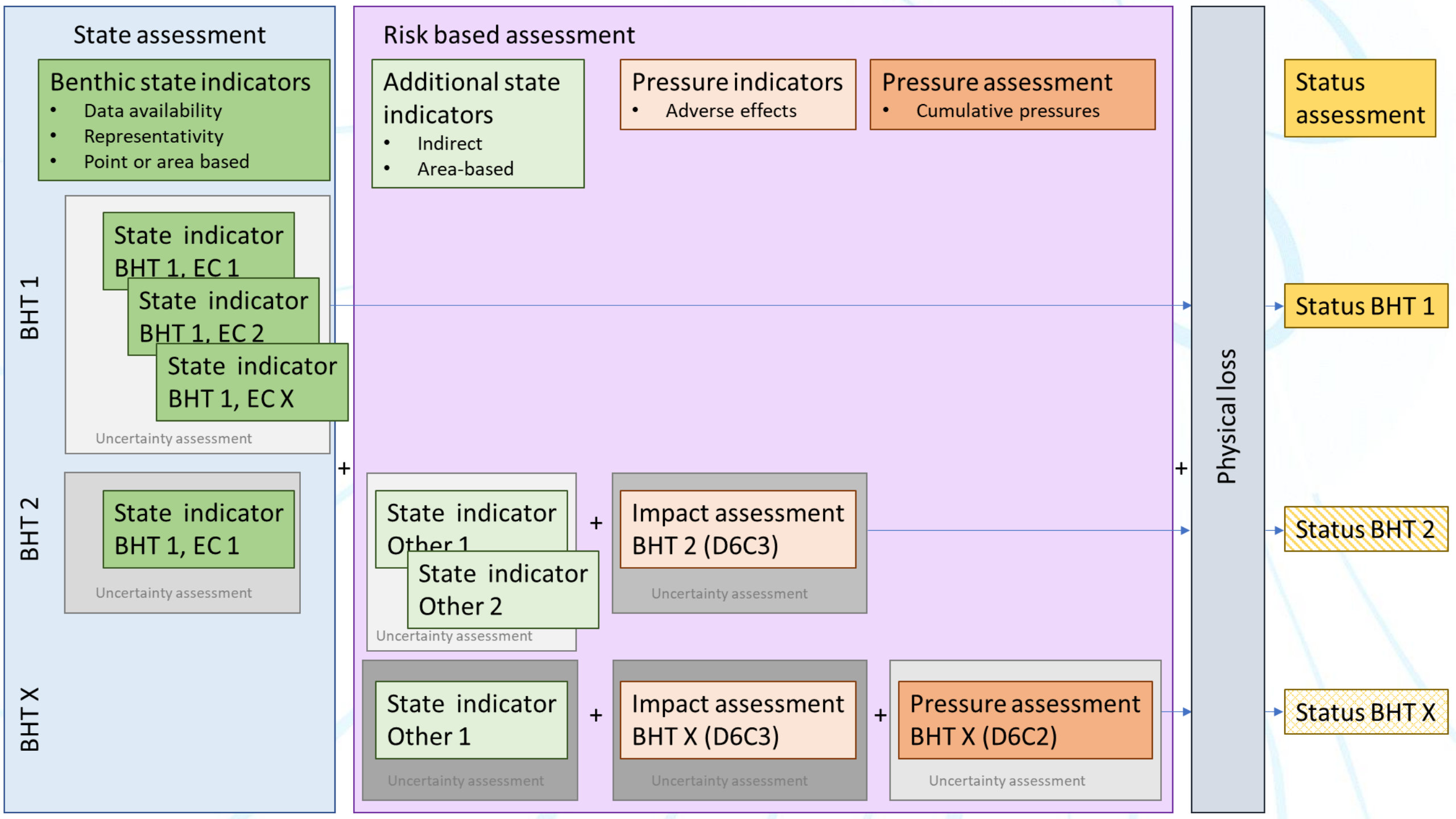


# What is good status (of benthic habitats)?

...and how do we measure it?

- Status assessment
- Risk based assessment
- Integration







# State assessment

## Benthic state indicators

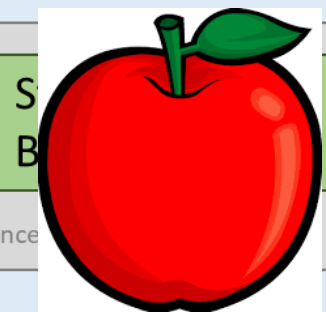
- Data availability
- Representativity
- Point or area based

State indicator  
BHT 1, EC 1

State indicator  
BHT 1, EC 2

State indicator  
BHT 1, EC X

Uncertainty assessment



# Risk based assessment

## Additional state indicators

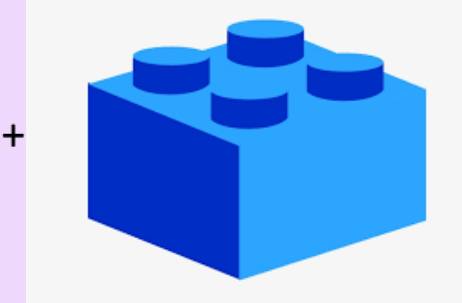
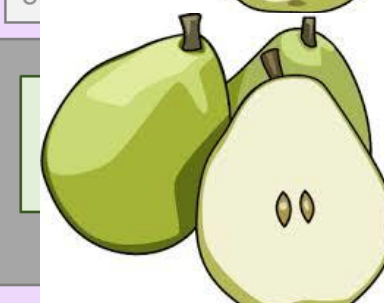
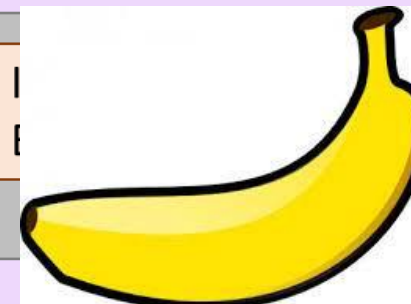
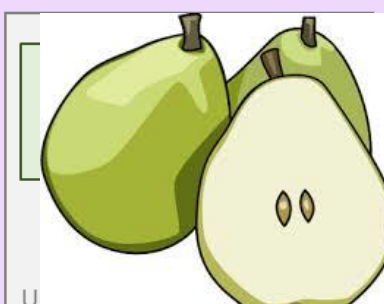
- Indirect
- Area-based

## Pressure indicators

- Adverse effects

## Pressure assessment

- Cumulative pressures



## Status assessment

Status BHT 1



al loss

Γ X

An underwater photograph showing a school of small, reddish-brown fish swimming above a dense bed of yellow and green seaweed. The water is clear and blue-green. A large, semi-transparent white circle is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing text.

**THANK YOU  
FOR LISTENING**

---

<https://www.aquabiota.se/en/projects/carambha-cumulative-impact-assessment-of-marine-benthic-habitats/>