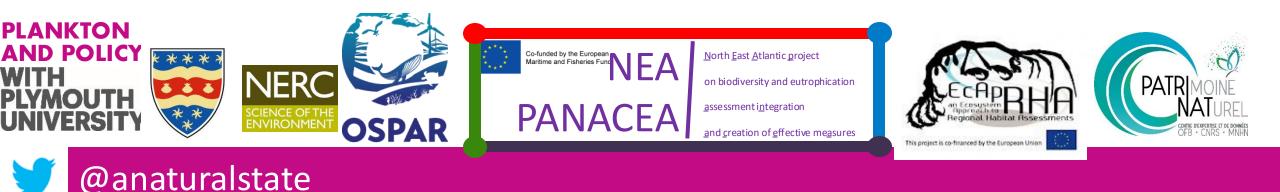
Assessing the state of marine biodiversity in the Northeast Atlantic

Abigail McQuatters-Gollop, Laurent Guerin, Cristina Vina Herbon, Jose Gonzalez-Irusta, Matthew Holland and the OSPAR 2017 Intermediate Assessment and OSPAR QSR2023 teams



We are in a biodiversity emergency!

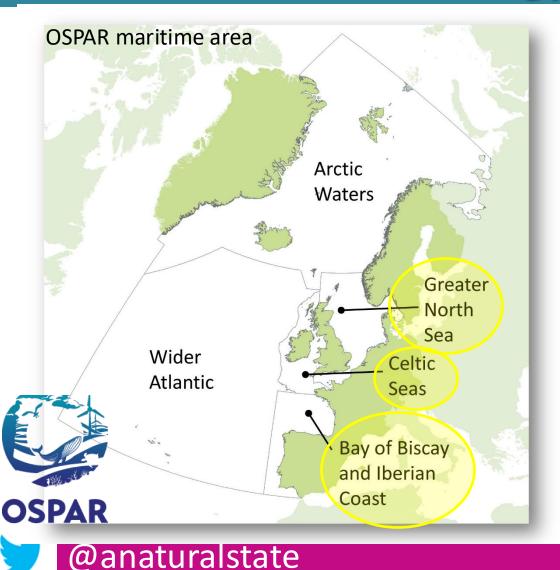
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shrimps

Source: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Biodiversity assessment in NE Atlantic – Marine Strategy Framework Directive



- Objective: to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) of Europe's seas
- Indicator approach to assessing environmental targets
- OSPAR leading biodiversity assessment process for Northeast Atlantic

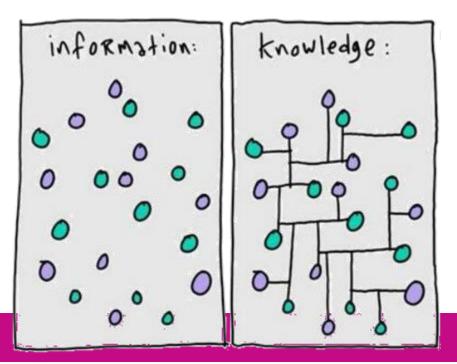
OSPAR Assessment 2017

- 2017 Intermediate Assessment (IA2017) -> first ever biodiversity assessment on this scale!
- 200 scientists and 40 policymakers involved
- 52 biodiversity indicator assessments



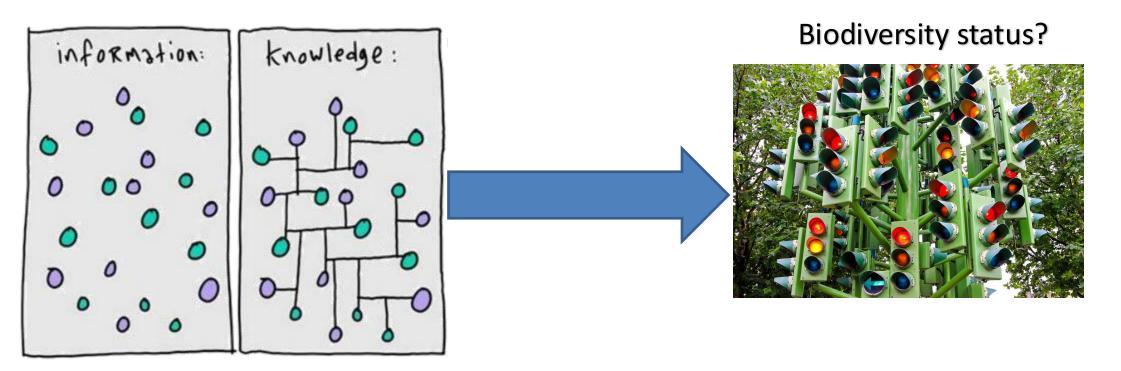
IA2017 – GES or not?

 Lots of indicators but most indicators were not assessed for GES - biodiversity change was merely described



Our aim

To assess the state of biodiversity across the 52 IA2017 indicators



Spatial distribution of indicators

Ecosy comp	vstem ponent	Greater North Sea	Celtic Seas	Bay of Biscay
	Pelagic habitats	3	2	3
Ŵ	Benthic habitats	3	2	2
Ą	Marine birds	3	3	0
	Marine mammals	6	6	3
	Food webs	2	2	2
	Non-indigenous species	1	1	1
Ń	Fish	3	3	1

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 Not all indicators assessed/applicable in all regions due to political or ecological reasons

Scan me for the paper!



McQuatters-Gollop, A., Guérin, L., Vina-Herbon, C., Gonzalez_Irusta, J., et al. (2022) Assessing the state of marine biodiversity in the Northeast Atlantic. Ecological Indicators. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2022

<u>.109148</u>

Determining biodiversity status

Poor	Indicator value is below assessment threshold, or
	change in indicator represents a declining state, or
	indicator change is linked to increasing effect of
	anthropogenic pressures (including climate
	change), or indicator shows no change but state is
	considered unsatisfactory
Uncertain	No assessment threshold and/or unclear if change
	represents declining or improving state, or
	indicator shows no change but uncertain if state
	represented is satisfactory
Good	Indicator value is above assessment threshold, or
	indicator represents improving state, or indicator
	shows no change but state is satisfactory
Unassessed	Indicator was not assessed in a region due to lack
	of data, lack of expert resource, or lack of policy
	support.

- Semi-quantitative method
- Thresholds used where available (i.e. some birds, some fish)
- Expert opinion/weight of evidence used in absence of thresholds

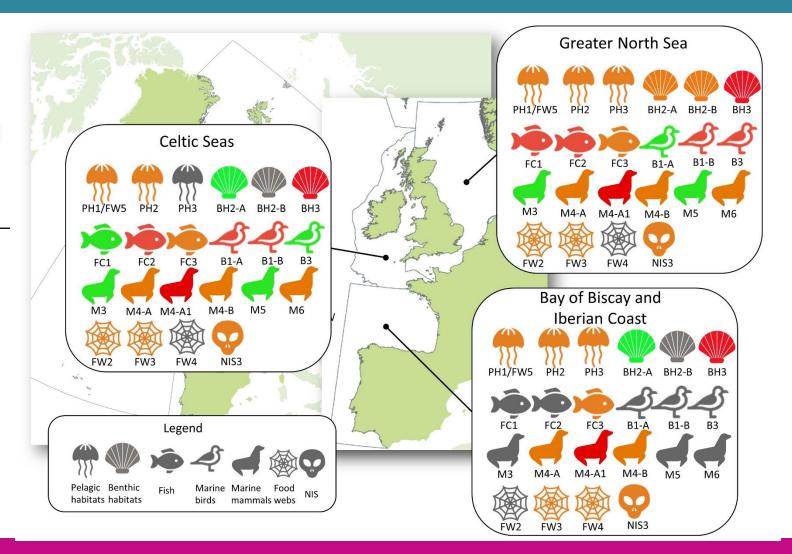
Northeast Atlantic biodiversity is not in a good state

25% of indicators in poor status

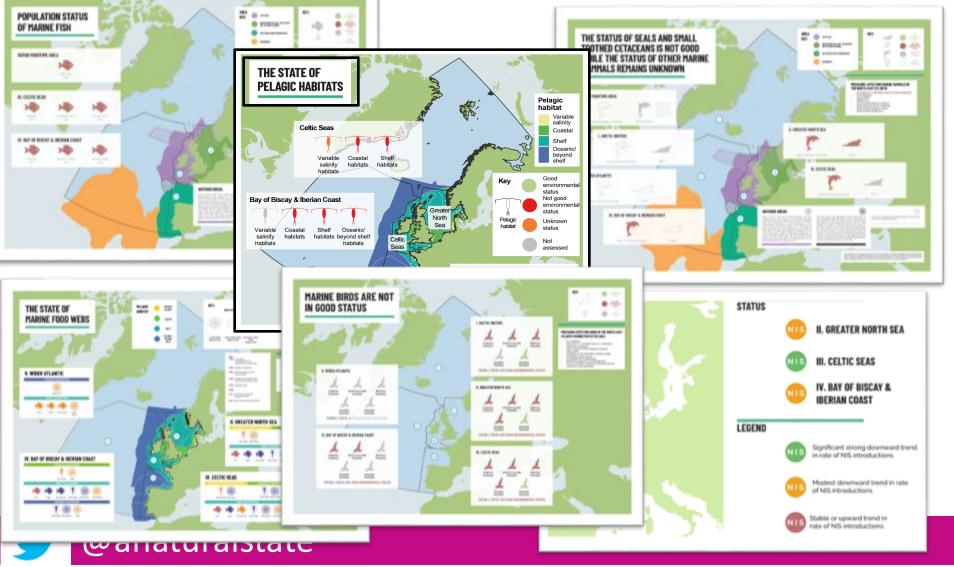
58% of indicators in uncertain status

17% of indicators in good status

- Good status: marine mammals (seals) in CS and GNS, some fish, some birds
- Poor status: due to habitat loss, fishing, climate change
- Uncertain status: due to data gaps, novelty of work, resource limitations







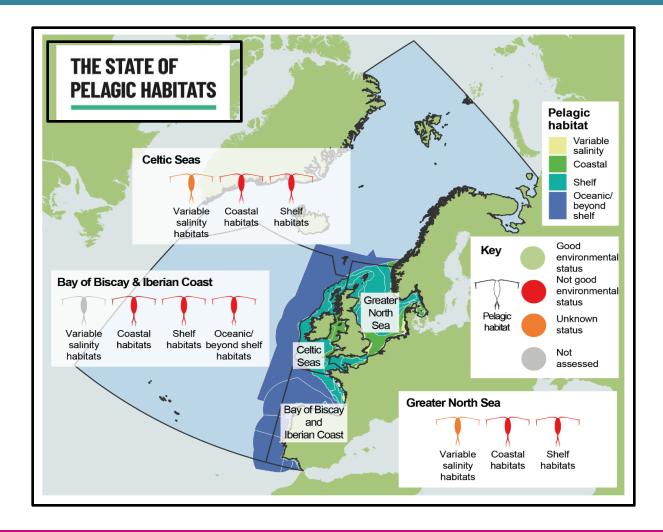
Method applied to OSPAR 2023 Assessment



- Reassess indicators every 6 years – 2023 Assessment - This time we determined GES for most indicators!

Conclusions

- We are getting better at assessment!
- Better at pressure-state relationships, integration
- We can show links to pressures and ecosystem services in some cases
- But the state of Northeast Atlantic biodiversity is really not good ☺



Thank you! ありがとうございます

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North East Atlantic project on biodiversity and eutrophication assessment integration and creation of effective measures

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OSPAR COMMISSION



This project is co-financed by the European Union



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