

Standardisation and harmonisation of *seabed habitat mapping* **Sediment and Terrain**

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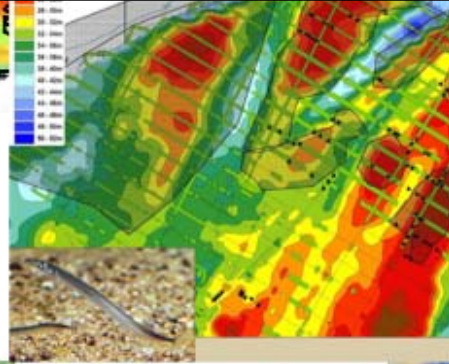
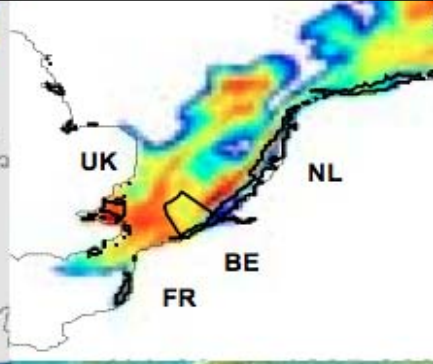
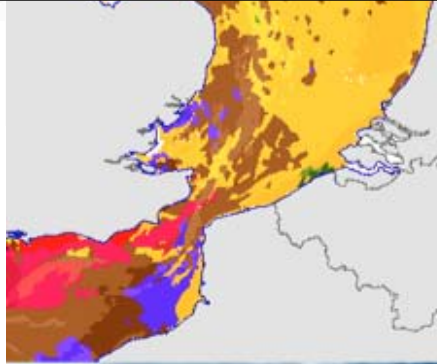
Need for Habitat mapping



Geo-Seas

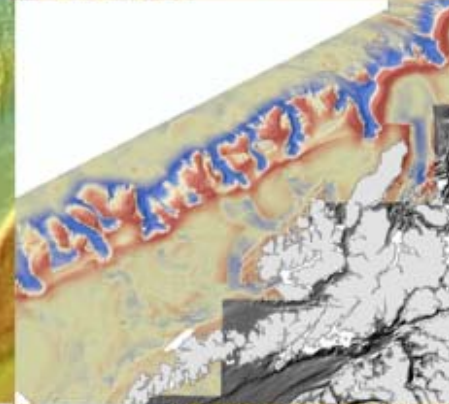
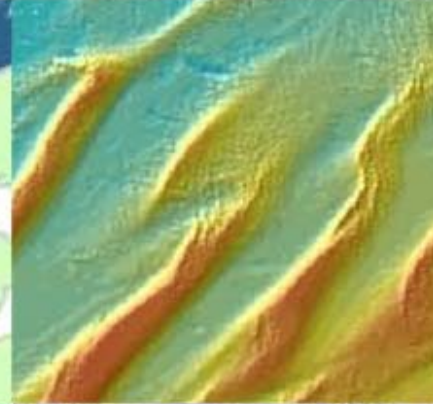
Different stakeholders have various needs and require varying scales and resolution of mapping products according to their application

- Regional assessments
- Fisheries management



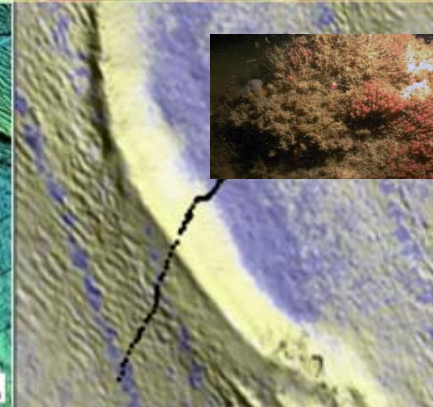
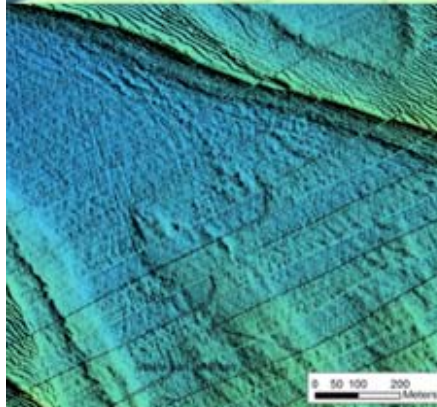
*Broad-scale
Megahabitats
e.g. $\geq 500m$*

- Spatial planning
- Resource assessments



*Intermediate
scales
Communities
e.g. $\geq 50m$*

- MSFD
- MPA's
- Invasive species



*Fine-scale
Species
e.g. $\geq 5m$*



e-infrastructure



SEVENTH FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME

EU context

- **Safeguarding and conserving** biodiversity (European Directives);
- Mapping the distributions of all representative species is not possible and requires **Surrogates**;
- **Assessments** are needed on the status of marine habitats, quantifying area and condition of habitats;
- Increasing need for process and system knowledge to make **monitoring programmes** cost- and time efficient.



MESH, 2007

From MARKET to CHEFS!

MARKET

Standardised data



RECIPES <-> CHEFS!

Standardised recipes ++ people to work with it!

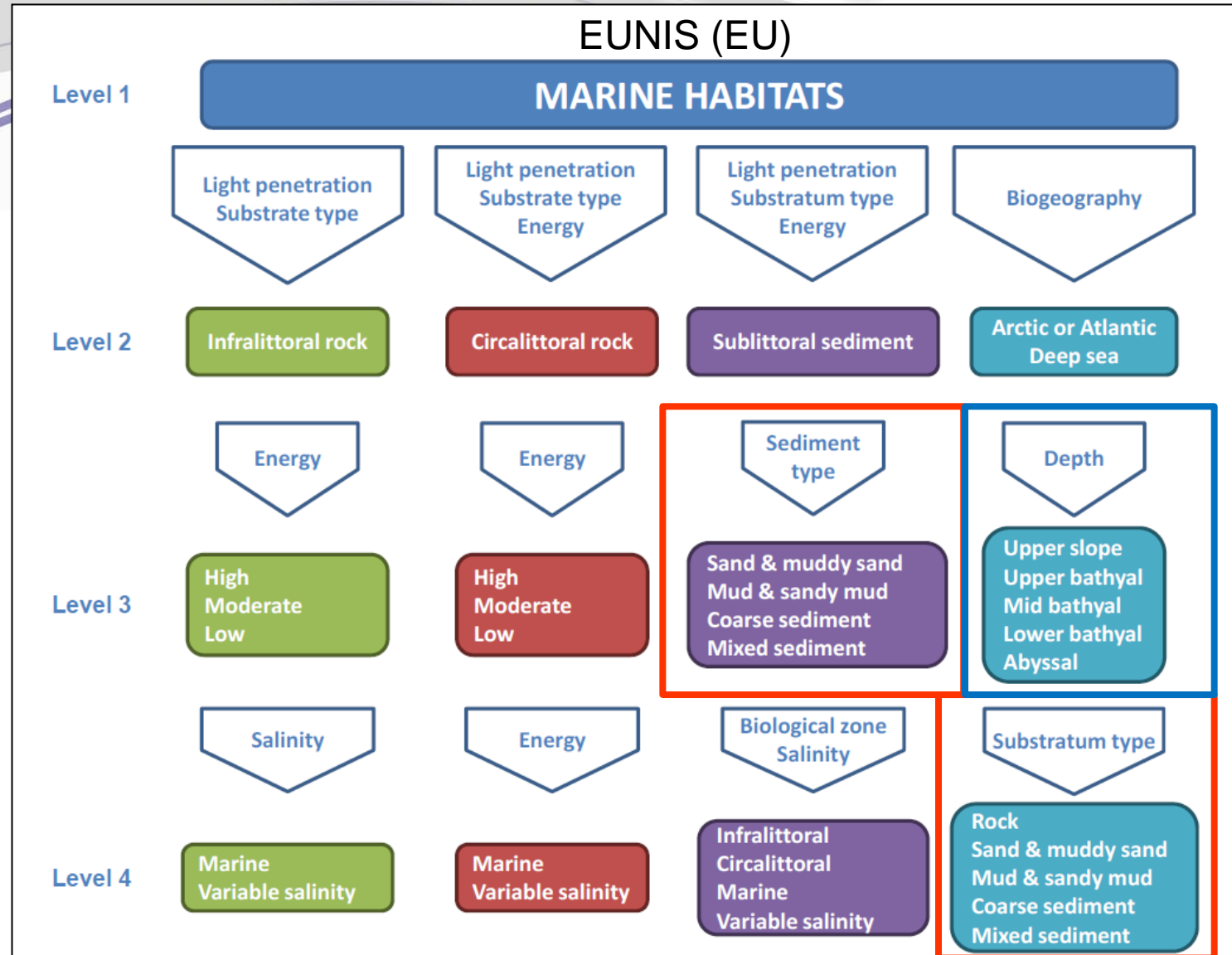


We need more chefs and cooks now!

Content

- Review sediment/geomorphic structures relevant for habitat mapping and extent to which they are mentioned in
 - *EU directives, OSPAR*
 - *Habitat classification systems*
- Review methods for sediment/terrain characterisation of ecologically relevant sediment/geomorphic structures
 - *Methods for quantitative sediment/terrain characterisation, including (semi) automated classification*
- **Case studies** using sediment/bathymetry data with different resolutions
 - *Broad-scale: Denmark, English Channel*
 - *Intermediate-scale: Irish Sea*
 - *Fine-scale: Irish Sea; southern North Sea*
- Discussion and recommendations

Classification schemes



SEDIMENT & TERRAIN

Challenge EUNIS Level 5 and 6 ***down to species level***

Geo-Seas Final Conference, Cork, 9-10 October 2012



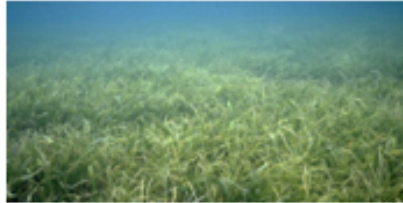
US Coastal and Marine Ecological Classification Standard CMECS (USA)

Water Column
Component
(WC)



Structure and characteristics of the
water column

Benthic Biotic
Component
(BC)



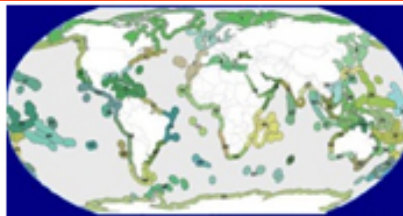
Assemblages of benthic or
suspended/floating organisms

Substrate
Component
(SC)



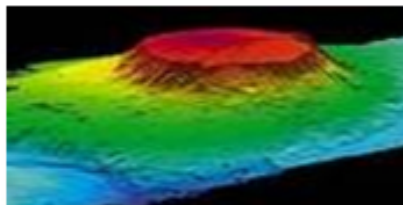
Character and composition of surface
and near-surface substrates

Eco-regional
Component
(EC)



Biogeographic regions based on
features influencing species
distributions

Geoform
Component
(GC)



Geomorphic or structural character of
coast or seafloor

SEDIMENT

TERRAIN

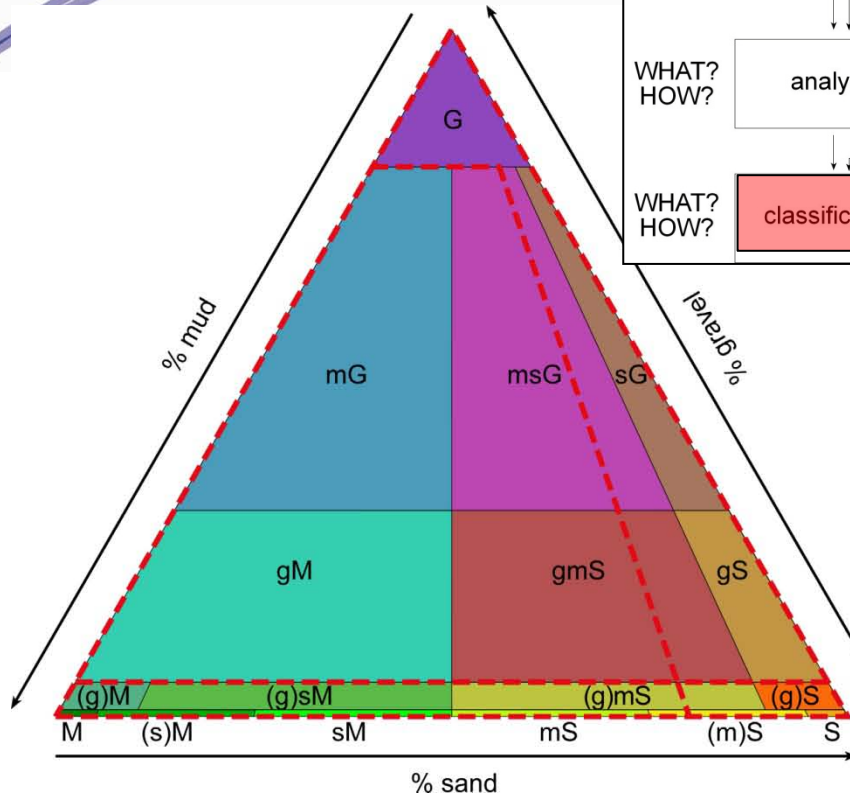
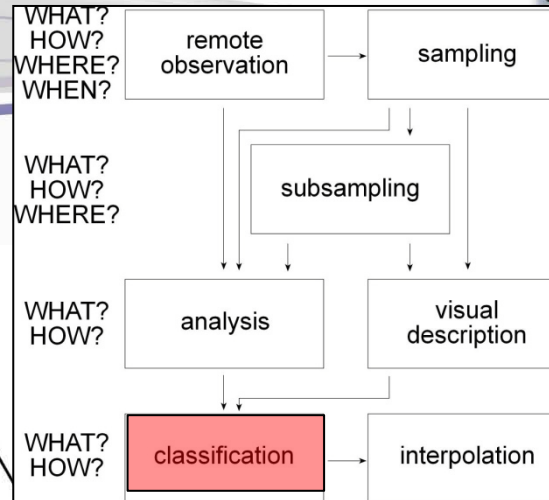


Sediment
characterisation

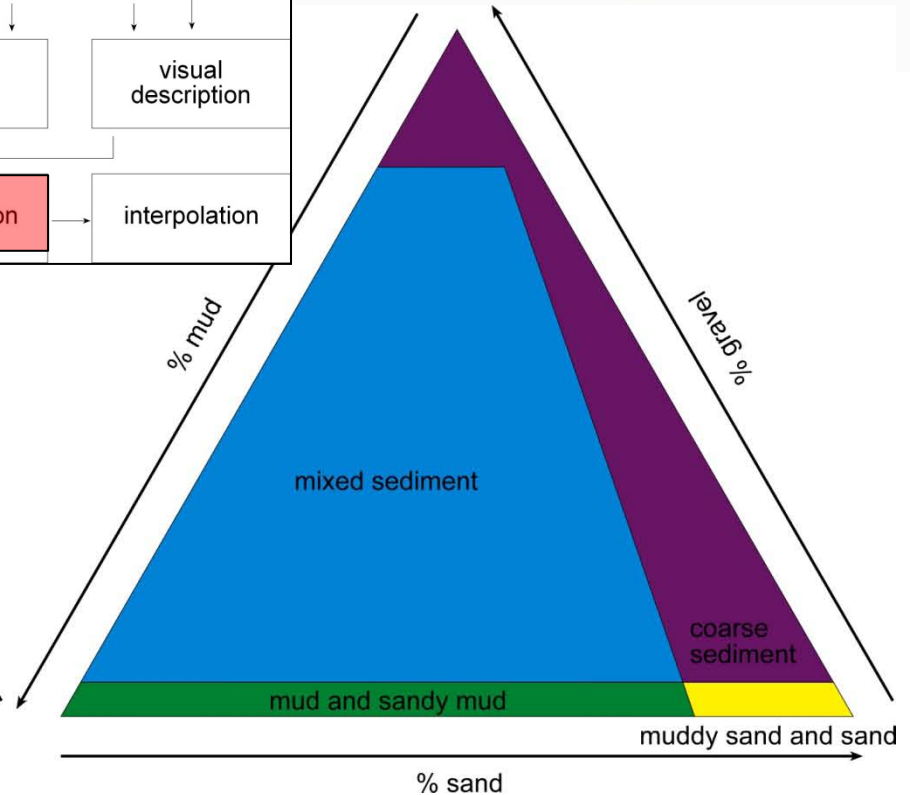
Multi-faceted, stepwise approach

Geo-Seas

Geo-Seas



Folk classification



Modified Folk classification
>> EMODnet-Geology > EUSeaMAP

BUT PLEA FOR FULL DISTRIBUTION CURVE DATA



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Geo-Seas Final Conference, Cork, 9-10 October 2012



Sediment characterisation

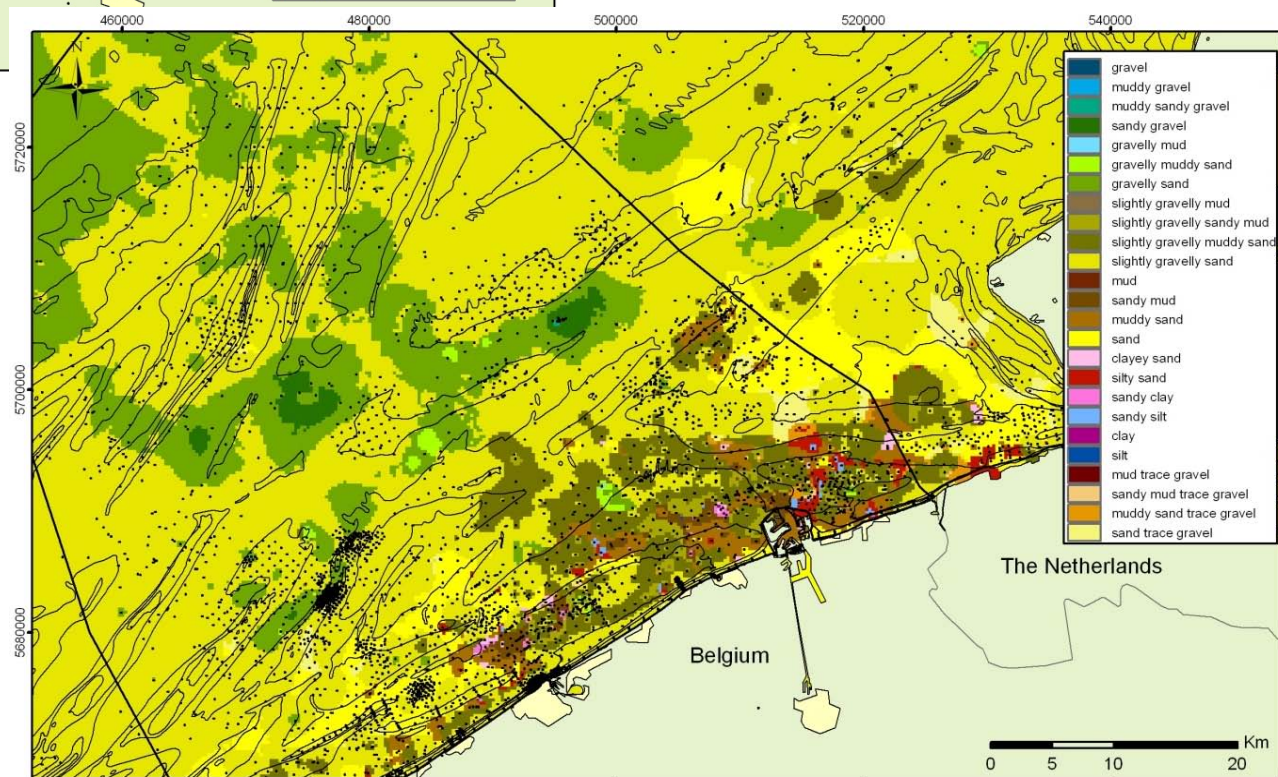


Geo-Seas

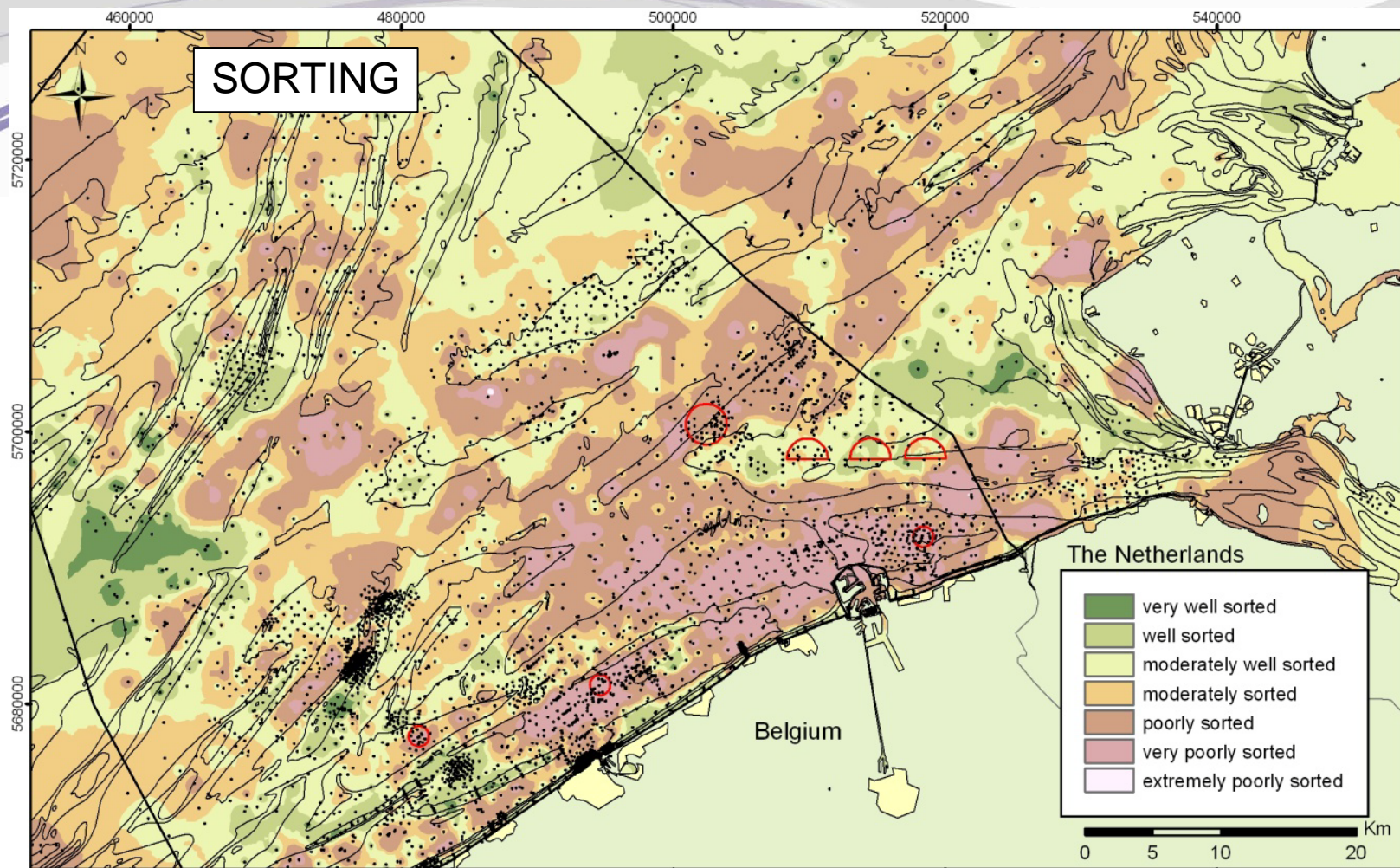
Modified Folk >
EMODnet Geology / EUSeaMap

SYSTEM KNOWLEDGE

Full Folk
more meaningful for
Assessments MSFD?



e-infrastructure
Van Lancker & van Heteren



Flexible sediment parameter mapping enhancing habitat mapping

PROCESS KNOWLEDGE (e.g. changes in time)

- MULTIPLE GEOLOGICAL DATA SETS USED FOR INFERRING THE **DISTRIBUTION OF THE LESSER SANDEEL** (AMMODYTES MARINUS) IN THE NORTH SEA. **GEUS**, *Jorgen Leth*
- USING SEDIMENT DATA FROM THE GEO-SEAS DATABASE TO EXAMINE **THE EFFECTS OF SEDIMENT ON THE SPECIES COMPOSITION** IN BEAM TRAWL SAMPLES IN THE WESTERN ENGLISH CHANNEL.
CEFAS, *Sven Kupschus, Roger Coggan and Claire Mason* **POSTER**
- SEABED CHARACTERIZATION IN SHALLOW WATERS USING **MULTIBEAM BACKSCATTER** DATA. **GSI**, *Xavier Monteys et al.* **POSTER**
- REVISITING THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EUNIS LEVEL 3 NORTH SEA HABITATS IN VIEW OF EUROPE'S **MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE**.
MUMM & TNO, *Vera Van Lancker & Sytze van Heteren*

Conclusions *Sediment*

- Sediment is the most often used **surrogate** for habitat mapping in a EU context;
- Sediment characterisation is a **stepwise, multi-faceted** activity (e.g. field, laboratory, derived from remote sensing);
- Digital data allows **flexible sediment parameter mapping** making use of the full potential of sediment databases;
- Acoustic data allow full-coverage mapping of seabed **heterogeneity**, and provide understanding of **scale** and **resolution** issues;
- For assessments of habitat extent, **confidence** is critical; **probability mapping** is recommended.

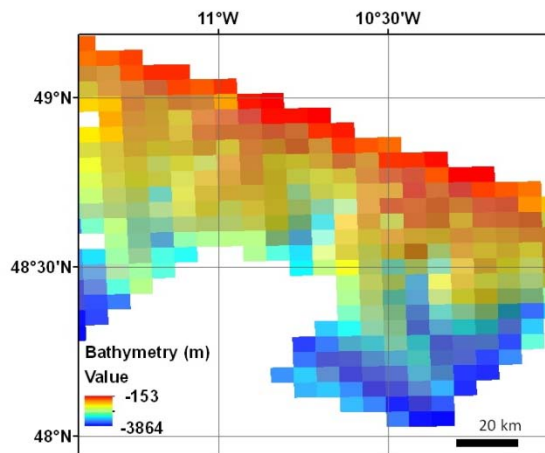
Terrain characterisation



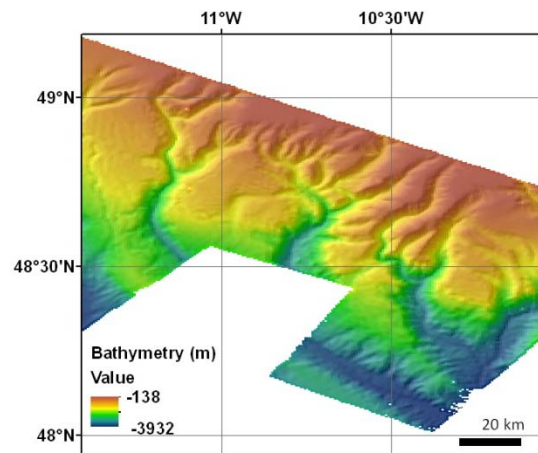
Geo-Seas

Seabed terrain characterisation at the Celtic Margin, Offshore Ireland

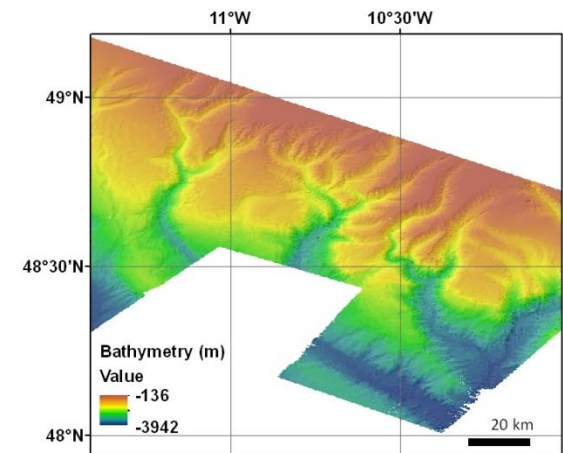
SYSTEM KNOWLEDGE



5km



500m

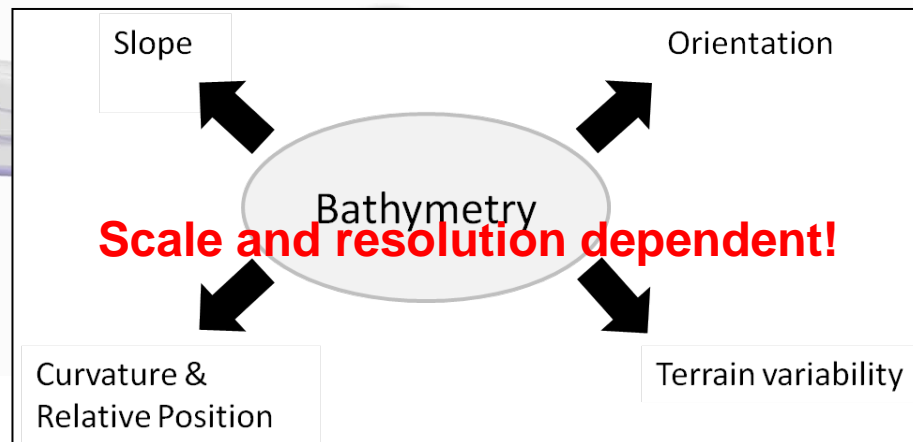


50m

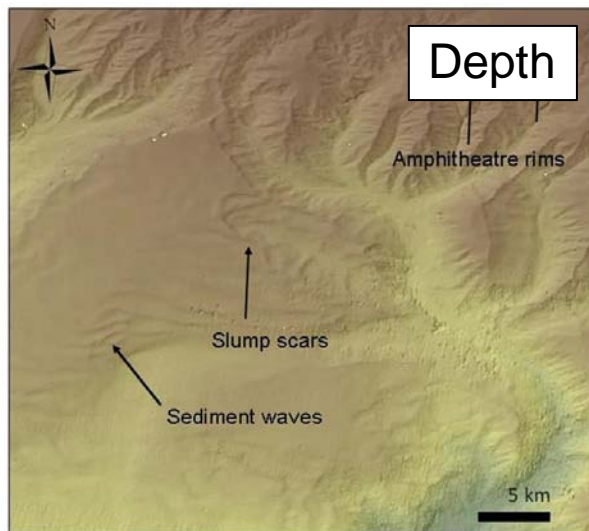
Trade-off between mapping cost and level of detail

Terrain
characterisation

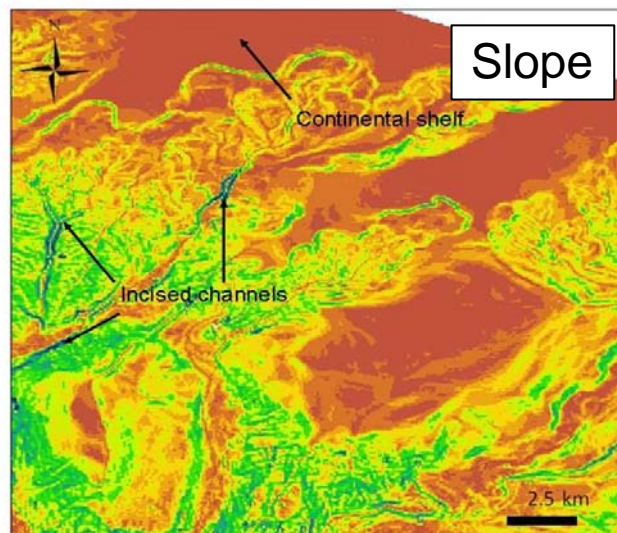
Derivates of DTMs
enhancing
habitat mapping



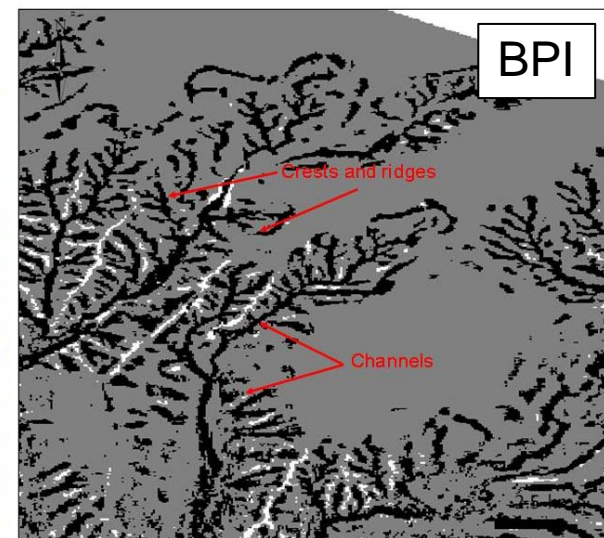
Finding and quantifying links with habitats



Bathymetry (m)
Value
-136
-3942



Slope (degrees)
0 - 3
3 - 7
7 - 11
11 - 15
15 - 20
20 - 24
24 - 30
30 - 37
37 - 48
48 - 80



Broad Scale BPI
-558 - 0
0 - 26
26 - 824

Benthic position index

Guinan



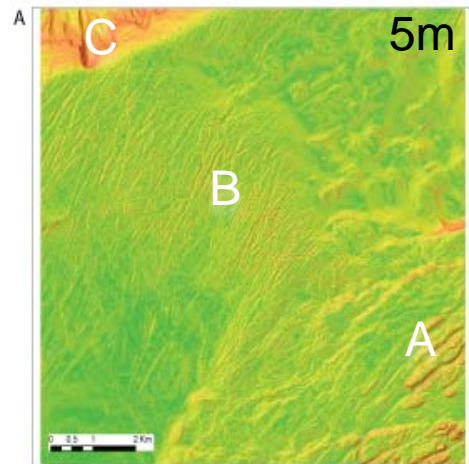
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Geo-Seas Final Conference, Cork, 9-10 October 2012



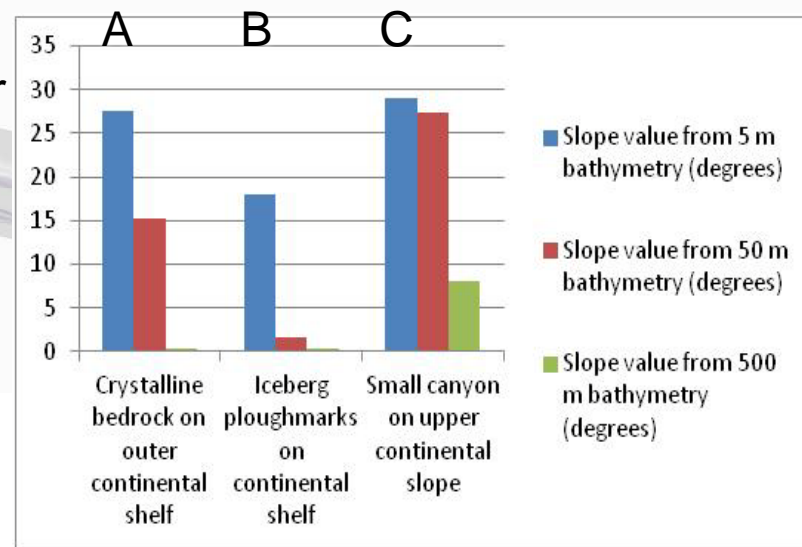
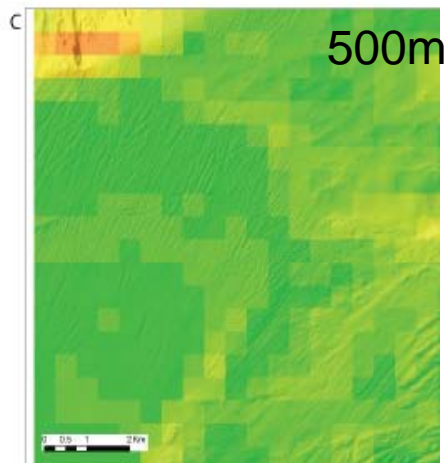
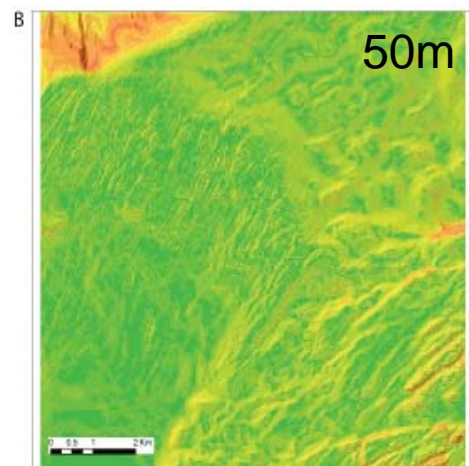
Terrain variables

- scale, resolution and computation methods matter

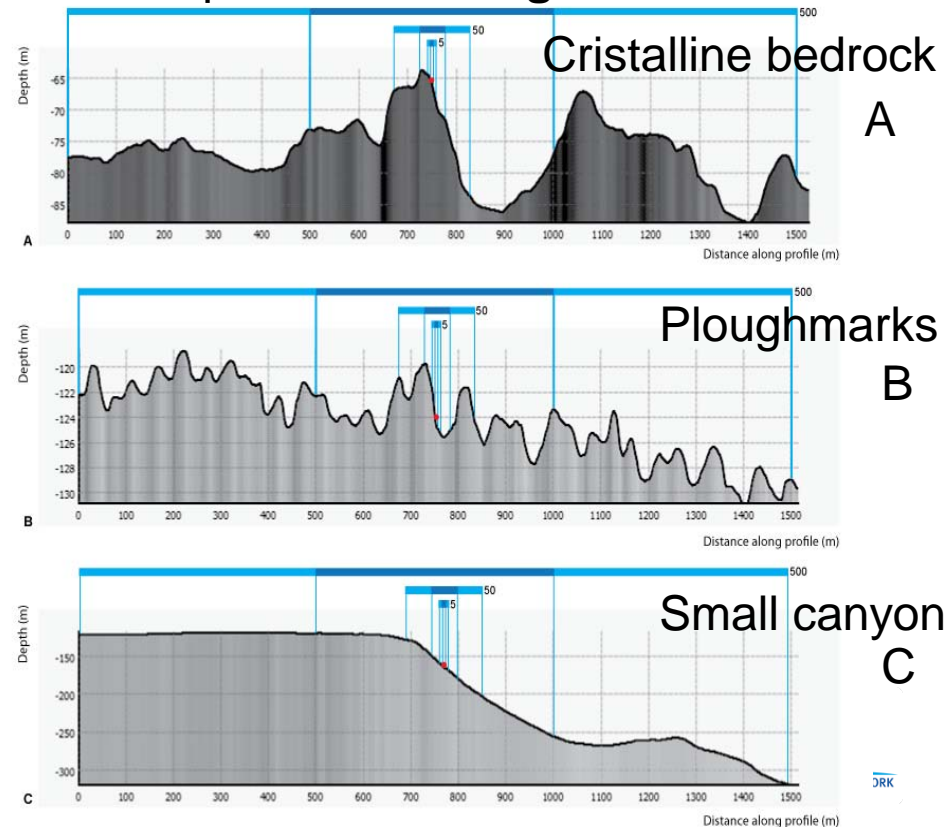


e.g. resolution

The same colour scale is used for slope values across each cell size



Importance of length scales



Examples of single-scale (3x3 analysis window) slope at three different cell sizes.

- NE NORTH SEA AND THE SKAGERRAK AS WELL AS THE NORTHERN PART OF KATTEGAT COMPRISING DANISH, NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH WATER. **GEUS**, *Jorgen Leth and Zaid Alhamdani*
- SUBMARINE CANYON SYSTEM AT THE CELTIC MARGIN, OFFSHORE IRELAND. **GSI**, *Janine Guinan*
- HABITAT AND SPECIES MAPPING, SANDBANK ENVIRONMENTS, BELGIAN PART OF THE NORTH SEA. **MUMM**, *Vera Van Lancker*

Conclusions *Terrain*

- Many marine habitats listed in Directives are directly identifiable by **geomorphology**;
- For future development of classification systems (e.g. EUNIS) it is recommended to capture bathymetric and terrain variables in a **more detailed and standardised** way;
- Digital data allow (semi-)**automated classification** producing **derivate products** that can be tested for their relevance in habitat classification;
- **Multi-scale approaches** maximise the chance to develop ecologically meaningful data products.

Overall conclusions

- Plea for **interoperability** between data and data products (common infrastructure for accessing, sharing and exchanging harmonised data and data products);
- To best meet stakeholder requirements, **flexible querying and visualisation of data** are needed;
- **Flexibility** is also needed to conduct multiple analyses and select from these the ones that **best fit** their intended use.

We need more chefs and cooks !!





Geo-Seas

Pan-European infrastructure for management of marine and ocean geological and geophysical data

Sediment characterisation: Van Lancker & van Heteren (eds)
Terrain characterisation: Dolan and Thorsnes et al.

[Home](#) > [Products](#)

Data Products and Services

Geological and geophysical data comprise analytical data and data products which are derived from seabed sediment samples, boreholes, borehole samples, geophysical surveys (seismic, gravity, magnetic) of the seabed and sub-seabed, cone penetration tests, and sidescan sonar surveys. The data, products and services being delivered by the Geo-Seas project can be used by a number of sectors including: environmental research and monitoring; academic research; government; national and regional agencies; dredging; marine hydrocarbons; beach nourishment; land reclamation; sustainable energy; civil engineering (pipelines, offshore construction, aggregates); communications (submarine cables); shipping; fisheries; and tourism.

As part of Geo-Seas a number of new data products and services are being developed with input from the user consultation that was conducted early in the project. This included an online user survey, conducted from mid December 2009 to June 2010 to learn more about user requirements, followed up by an in-depth user consultation conducted through one-to-one interviews, either in-person or by telephone, and small focus group meetings.

Geo-Seas develops the following new **data products and viewing services**, also in crossfertilisation with the on-going SeaDataNet II, One-Geology Europe, EMODNet Geology and EMODNet Hydrography projects:

- [Digital Terrain Model and 3D viewing software \(available\)](#)
- Digital Terrain Model and 2D viewing service (release October 2012)
- [Borehole Viewer software \(available\)](#)
- Low resolution seismic viewing service (available)
- High resolution seismic viewing service (release October 2012)
- [Standardization in seabed habitat mapping \(available\)](#)

Furthermore, OGC standards are adopted for the distribution and viewing services. These comprise Web Map Services (WMS) and Web Feature Services (WFS), supporting the quick viewing and visualization of data sets and data products.

News

[International Conference - 9-10 October 2012 - PROGRAMME and FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT now available](#)

[Geo-Seas International workshop - 9 & 10 October 2012](#)

[Geo-Seas at the 34th Session of the International Geological Congress](#)

[Project Review successful](#)

[More news »](#)

