

Developing a System for Mapping Sensitive Marine Areas

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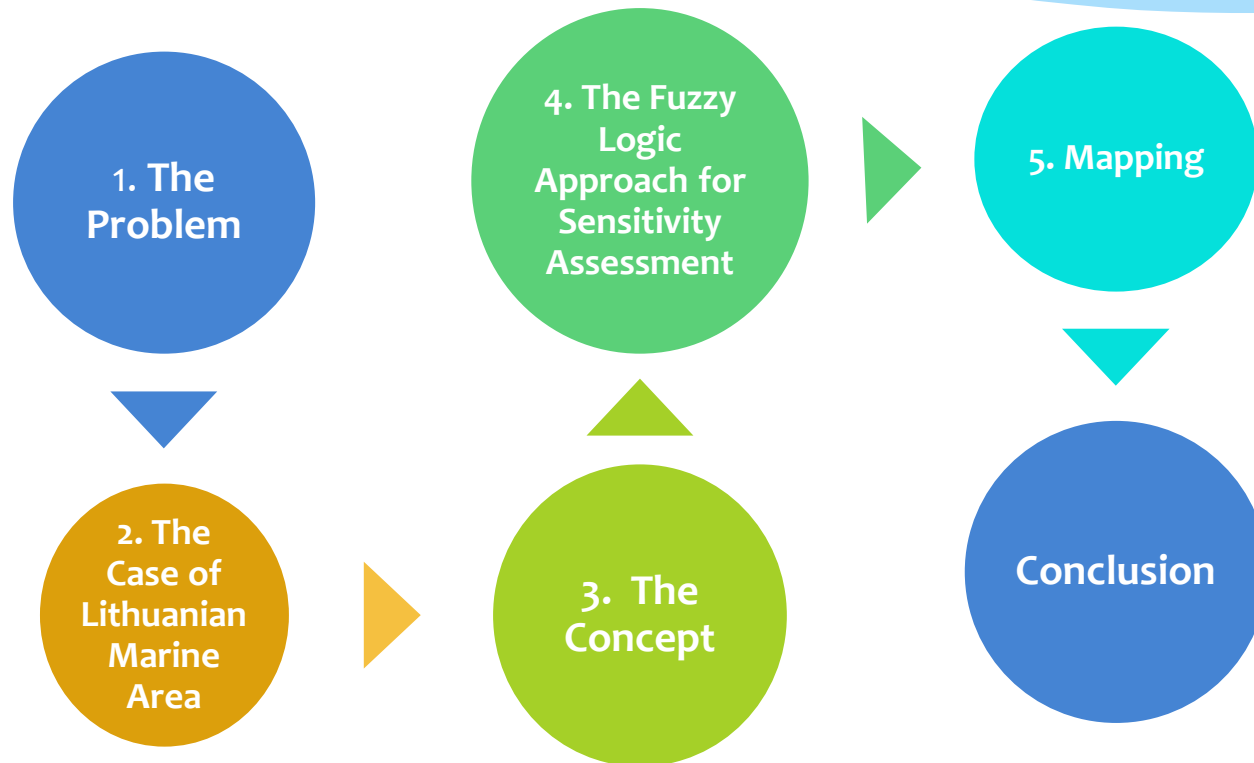
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“Technological and environmental research development in Lithuanian marine sector”

Measuring and Modeling of Multi-Scale Interactions
in the Marine Environment



The 6th IEEE/OES Baltic Symposium 2014, Tallinn 26-29 May 2014

Outline

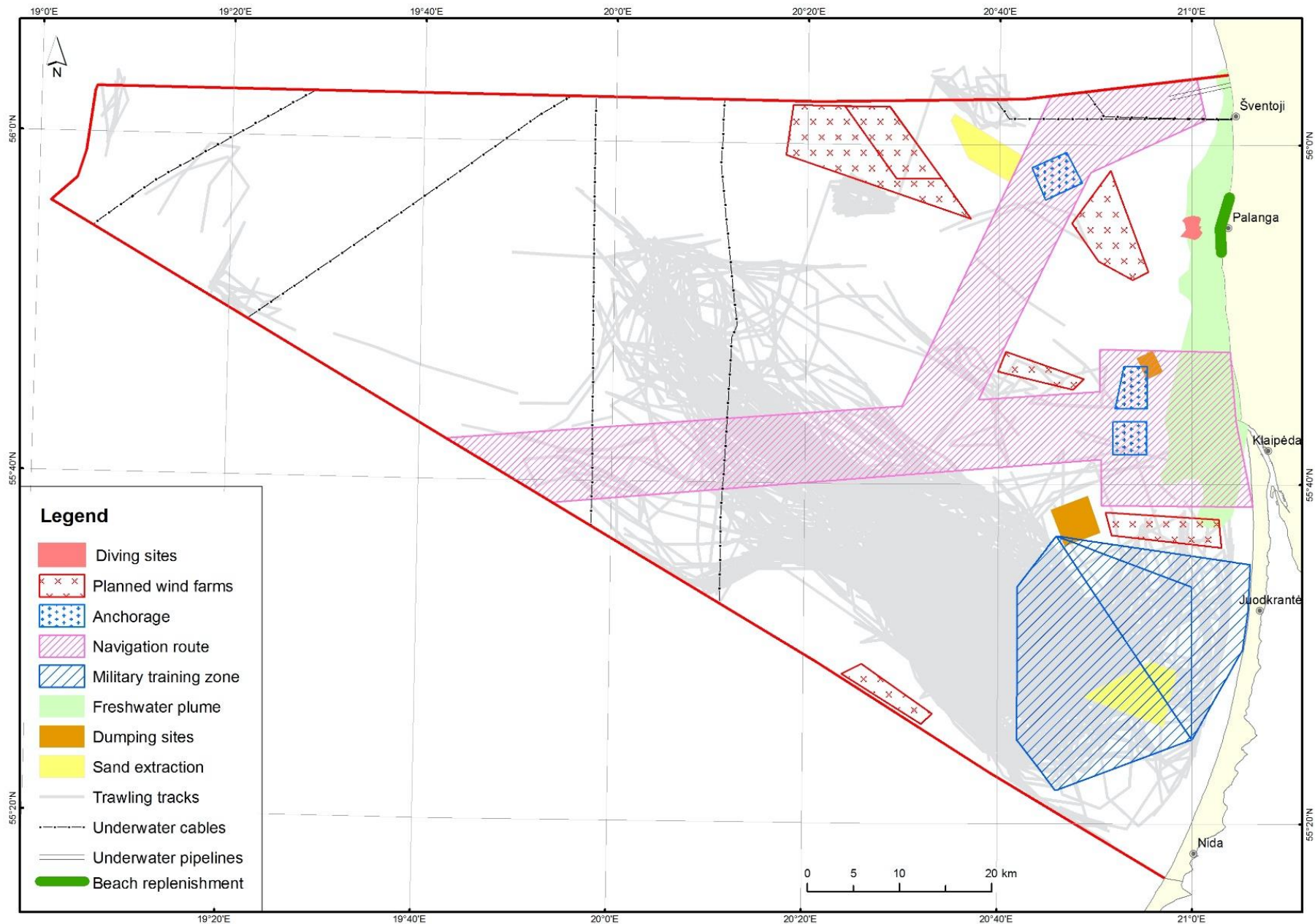


The Problem

- * Overlapping natural values and human activities
 - conflicts

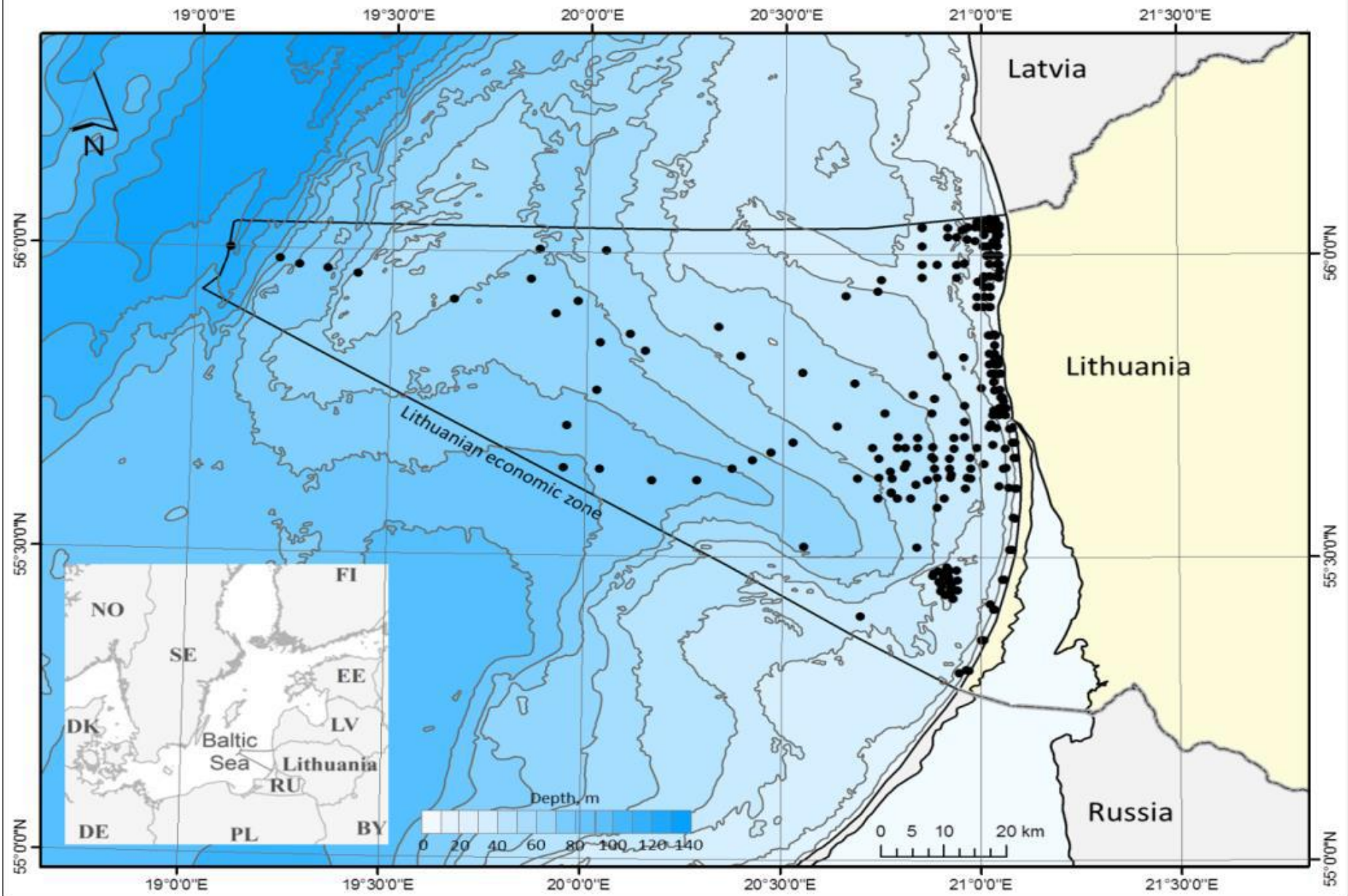
- * Considerable information is needed:
 - identification of marine activities
 - their location and scale
 - also the response of environment
 - to separate pressures
 - or different sets of impacts

- * The value itself can be estimated differently
 - anthropocentric
 - biocentric



Activity decomposition

1. Substratum loss
2. Suspended sediment
3. Smothering
4. Desiccation
5. Changes in emergence regime
6. Changes in water flow rate
7. Changes in temperature
8. Changes in turbidity
9. Changes in wave exposure
10. Noise disturbance
11. Visual presence
12. Physical disturbance and abrasion
13. Displacement
14. Synthetic compound contamination
15. Heavy metals contamination
16. Hydrocarbon contamination
17. Radionuclide contamination
18. Changes in nutrient levels
19. Changes in salinity
20. Changes in oxygenation
21. Introduction of microbial pathogens/parasites
22. Introduction of non-native species
23. Selective extraction of this species
24. Selective extraction of other species



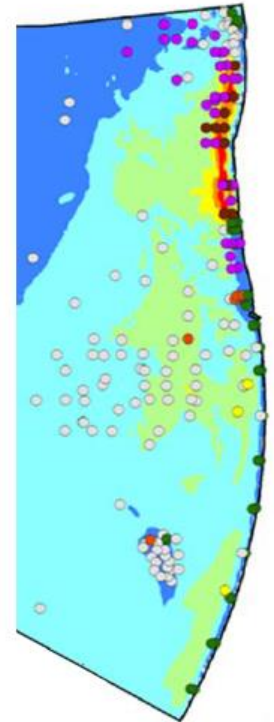
Species of Marine Benthos

Furcellaria lumbricalis
Mytilus trossulus
Mya arenaria
Saduria entomon
Polysiphonia nigrescens
Cladophora rupestris
Macoma balthica
Cerastoderma lamarcki
Ceramium spp.
Balanus improvisus
Bathyporeia pilosa
Pontoporeia femorata
Corophium volutator
Idotea balthica

Pilayella littoralis
Ostracoda undet.
Fabricia sabella
Gammarus spp.
Halicryptus spinulosus
Hediste diversicolor
Bylgides sarsi
Jaera albifrons
Marenzelleria neglecta
Oligochaeta undet.
Pygospio elegans
Hydrobia sp.
Streblospio shrubsolii
Theodoxus fluviatilis
Monoporeia affinis

Benthic communities

-  *Furcellaria*
-  *Mytilus/Balanus*
-  *Macoma*
-  *Cerastoderma*
-  *Mya*
-  *Marenzelleria/Bathyporeia*



The concept for mapping the most sensitive marine areas

A

Assess

B

Map

A. Decent tool to assess sensitivity

Outline

1.1 To assess **sensitivity** of a particular species to the pressure two characteristics must be defined: **intolerance** and **recoverability**

1.2 MarLIN, The Marine Life Information Network

<http://www.marlin.ac.uk>

1.3 Hiscock, K. and Tyler-Walters, H. (2003).

Assessing the sensitivity of seabed biotopes to human activities and natural events. Edinburgh: Scottish Natural Heritage

		Recoverability						
		None	Very low (>25 yr.)	Low (>10/25 yr.)	Moderate (>5 - 10 yr.)	High (1 - 5 yr.)	Very high (<1 yr.)	Immediate (< 1 week)
Intolerance	High	Very high	Very high	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Very low
	Intermediate	Very high	High	High	Moderate	Low	Low	Very Low
	Low	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Very Low	NS
	Tolerant	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

A. Fuzzy Logic Approach

Fuzzy sets

Classical set

- * Classical set A might be expressed as

$$A = \{x \mid x \in X\}$$

- * For example

$$A = \{x \mid x > 6\}$$

Fuzzy set

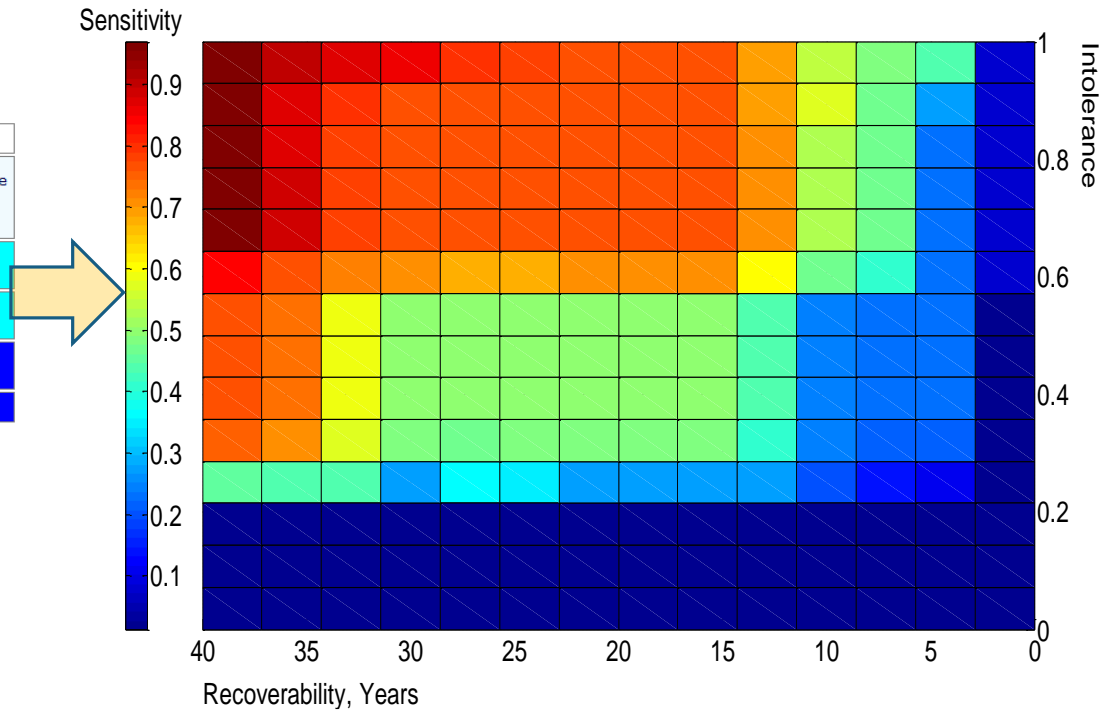
- * If X is the universe of discourse and its elements are denoted by x , then a fuzzy set A in X is defined as a set of ordered pairs

$$A = \{x, \mu_A(x) \mid x \in X\}$$

- * $\mu_A(x)$ is called the membership function (or MF) of x in A .
- * The membership function maps each element of X to a membership value between 0 and 1

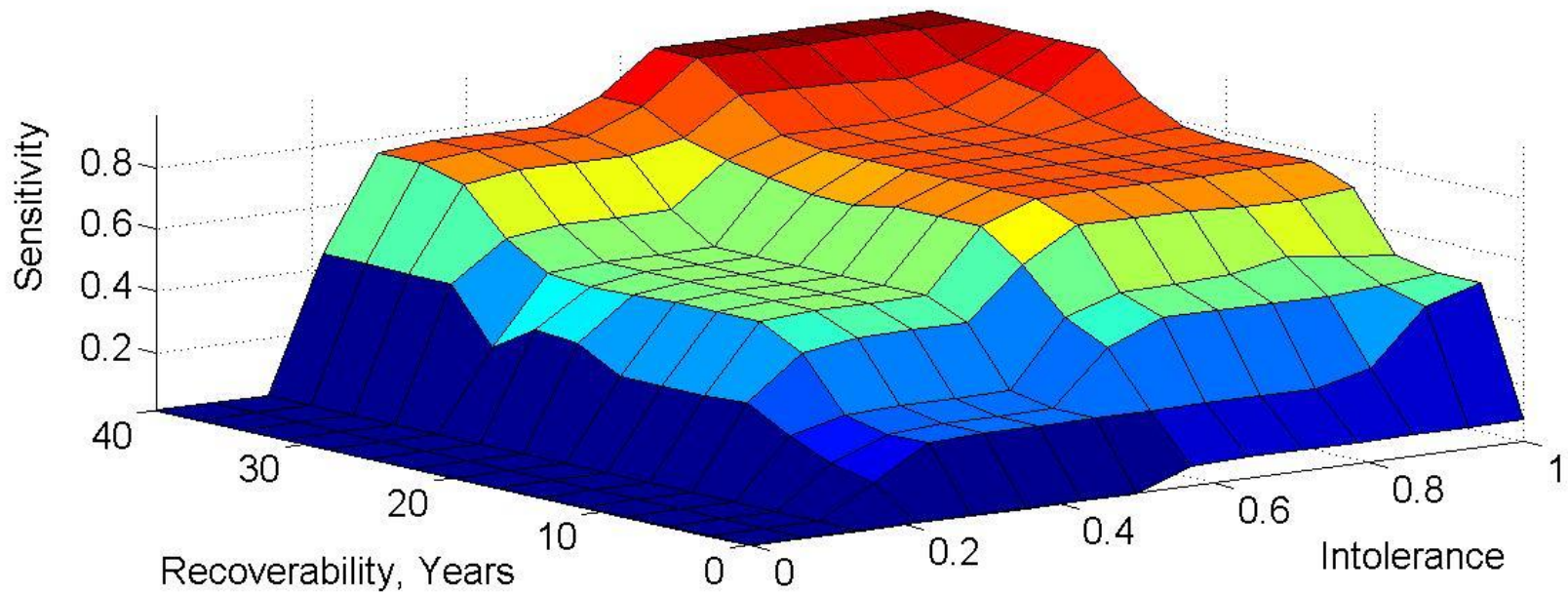
A. Improved 2D Marlin matrix

		Recoverability						
		None	Very low (>25 yr.)	Low (>10/25 yr.)	Moderate (>5 - 10 yr.)	High (1 - 5 yr.)	Very high (<1 yr.)	Immediate (< 1 week)
Intolerance	High	Very high	Very high	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Very low
	Intermediate	Very high	High	High	Moderate	Low	Low	Very Low
	Low	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Very Low	NS
	Tolerant	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS



A. Sensitivity surface

Outline





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Switching to numerical scale in marine environmental decision support systems: fuzzy logic approach

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ABSTRACT

Environmental decision support systems (EDSS) are usually based on environmental models, databases and assessment tools. However, EDSS requires lots of reliable data, which are not readily available, especially information on the distribution of species in marine environments and their dependencies on natural or human pressures. In these cases information is distributed among nominal categories (ranks) which are later used for the decision support. Rules used for assignment into the ranks usually are rough; some of them could be overlapping. But during the decision process the exact rank values are used ignoring the fact that they are derived from the incomplete knowledge. That complicates the comparison of results provided by different cases. In this study a fuzzy logic approach for merging rank and quantitative data with respect to initial accuracy is presented using the example of sensitivity assessment methodology provided by Marine Life Information Network. The proposed approach combines expert knowledge and fuzzy logic methods and provides a possibility to use numerical scales in marine environmental decision support systems, and is a flexible tool for explicit (numerically expressed) sensitivity assessment. This approach can be also applied to other environmental indicators and assessments.

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B. Map

Geo-spatial
database

- Activities
- Sub-activities
- Factors
- Species
- Species/factor sensitivity value

WEB
application

- Human activities mapping
- Species and habitats mapping
- Map of the most threatened to anthropogenic pressures marine areas

Confidence Rank

Sub activity

Activity

Factors Info

Species Info

Interaction

Sensitivity Rank

Sub Activity Factors

Factors

Species

Species/ Factors cross table

Logout

[Home](#) / Confidence Rank

Search

Exact phrase All words Any word

Con ID	Con Rank				
1	High				
2	Moderate				
3	Low				
4	Very Low				
5	NB:				
6	Insufficient information				

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B. The Purpose

What marine areas are the most threatened to anthropogenic pressures?

B. Multi-criteria evaluation

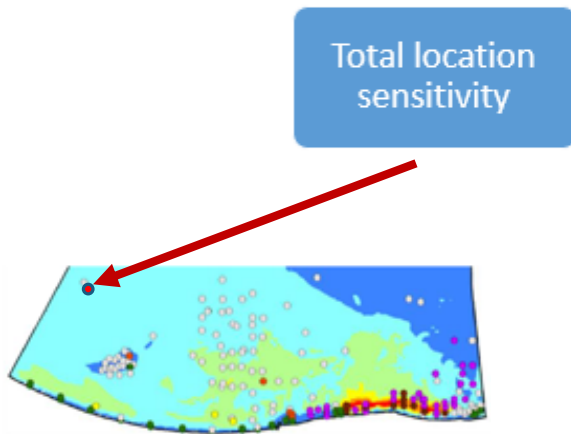
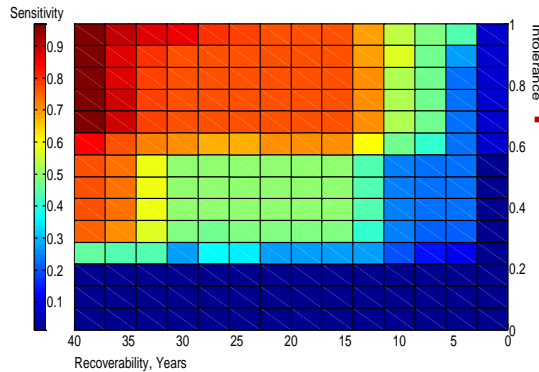
Also known as

- Multi Criteria Analysis
- Multi Criteria Evaluation (MCE)
- Multi Criteria Preference Analysis
- Multi Criteria Decision Making
- Multi Objective Evaluation

Multi-criteria Evaluation (MCE)

- is primarily concerned with how to combine the information from several criteria to form a single index of evaluation

B. Aggregation of sensitivity values



Total location sensitivity

MCE function

Integral location sensitivity for factor 1

...

Integral location sensitivity for factor 24

MCE function

Sensitivity of species 1 for factor 1

...

Sensitivity of species 29 for factor 1

Sensitivity of species 1 for factor 24

...

Sensitivity of species 29 for factor 24

Available MCE methods

Scaling methods

- *ordinal geometric evaluation*

Frequency methods

- *qualitative concordance analysis*
- *permutation method*
- *numerical interpretation method*

Ratio-scaling methods

- *generalized concordance analysis*
- *rescoring method*

Conclusion/Further Research

Outline

- * The system could serve as a tool for marine spatial planning, providing good background for decision making, i. e. the placement of activities in the least sensitive areas
- * Implementation of the sensitivity assessment method in fuzzy logic domain allows to compute continuous sensitivity values and escape from pure categorical judgment
- * In current development stage we face difficulty while selecting a proper MCE method, for example *ordinal geometric evaluation, qualitative concordance analysis, permutation method, numerical interpretation method, generalized concordance analysis or rescaling method?*

Aitäh!
Thank you!
Ačiū!