

Session: Monitoring Essential Variables

Essential Ocean Variables for Sustained Observations of Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystems

19 June 2020



Frank Muller-Karger

Frank is a biological oceanographer who conducts research on the diversity of life in the sea, factors that drive diversity and production, and the relevance to people. He combines traditional oceanographic methods and satellite remote sensing to study patterns of variation of phytoplankton and of coastal wetlands.

Frank is involved in a number of international working groups including the Marine Biodiversity Observation Network (MBON, as co-chair) of GEO BON, the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's (IOC) Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) Bio-Eco panel, the UNESCO IOC's Ocean Best Practices Steering Committee, and leads the OceanObs Research Coordination Network (RCN).

He holds B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in marine science and a Master in management. He has authored or co-authored over 250 peer-reviewed scientific publications.



Frank Muller-Karger
Professor

Gabrielle Canonico

Gabrielle is a member of the U.S. Integrated Ocean Observing System (U.S. IOOS) Program Office, housed in NOAA. Her professional interests include integration of biological observing data and capability into U.S. IOOS and the Global Ocean Observing System, development of information products to ensure wide use of biodiversity observations by resource managers and the public, and advancing efforts to ensure sustained monitoring of ocean life and biodiversity. Gabrielle led development of the U.S. Marine Biodiversity Observation Network (MBON) - established in 2013 – and is an active participant in development of global MBON and other biological observing efforts.

Gabrielle serves as co-chair of the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) Biology and Ecosystem Panel and of the US National Oceanographic Partnership Program Biodiversity Working Group.



Gabrielle Canonico
Biology Lead and MBON Manager



The MBON vision:

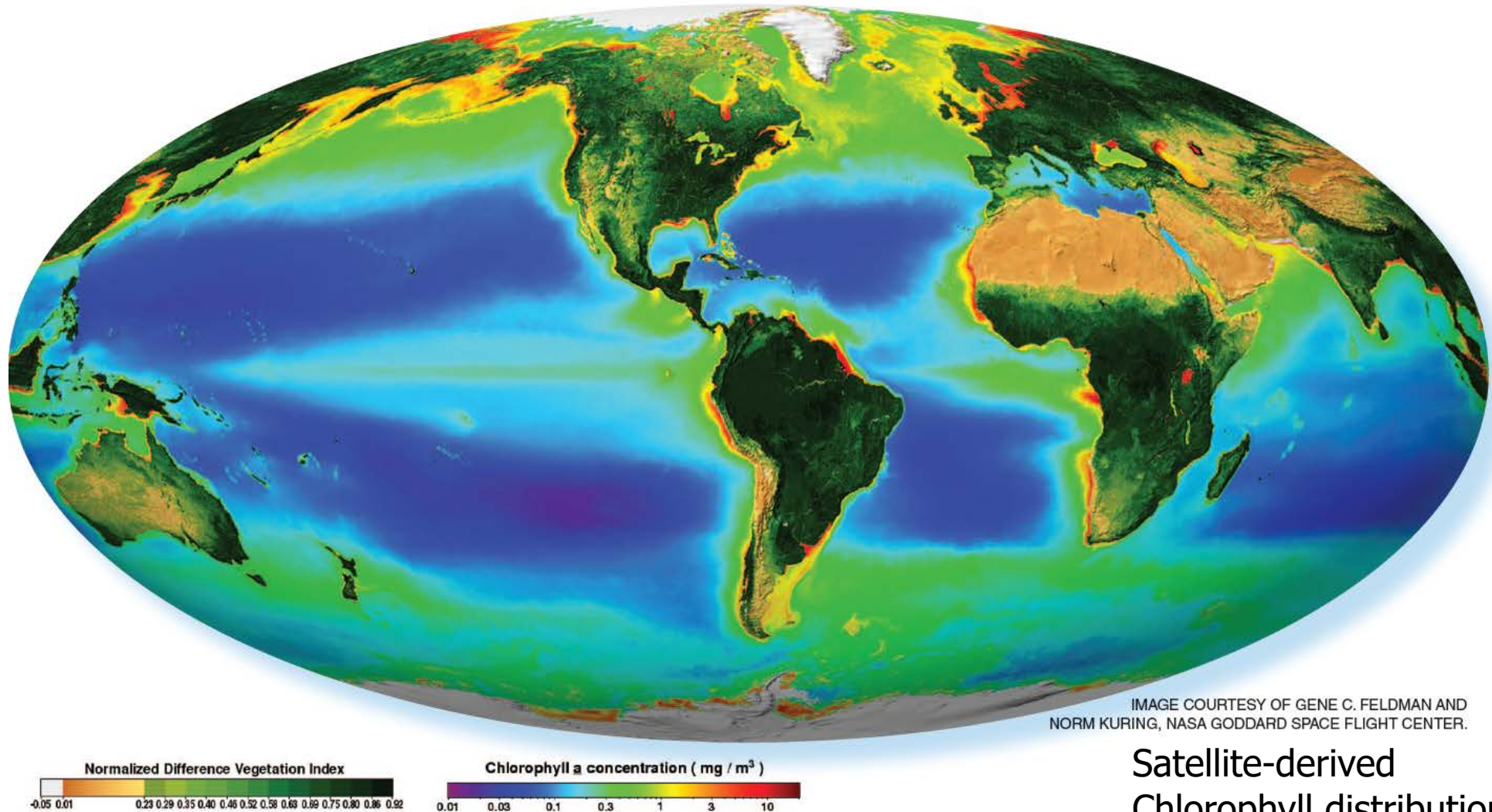


Good and timely information on marine biodiversity sustains the long-term health and use of marine ecosystems

Huge investments have gone into ocean observing systems —
But there is no systematic effort to observe life in the sea

MBON Goal: Enable the effort to characterize how marine biodiversity is changing and how it affects us

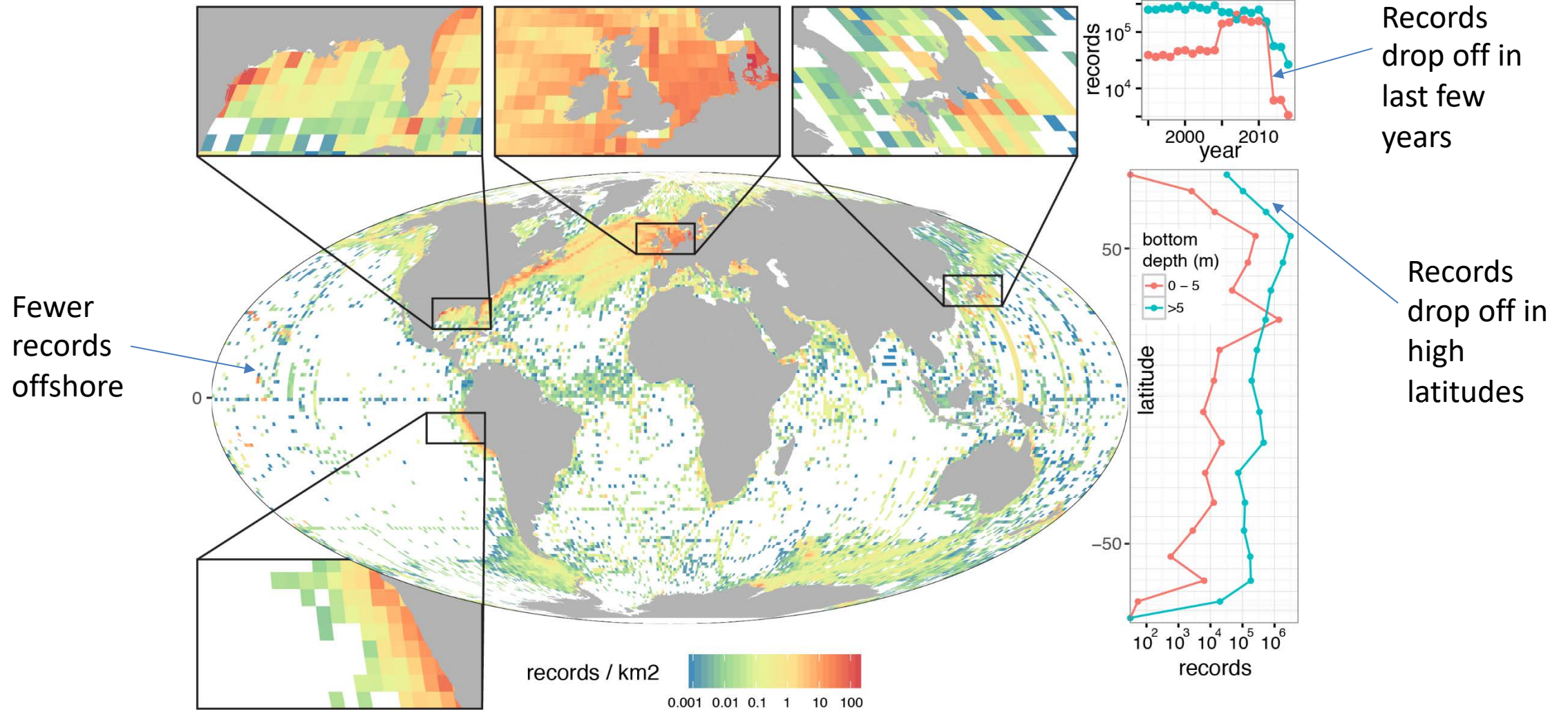
Our best sustained synoptic global biological observations look like this today. But, how do we move 'beyond chlorophyll'?



Satellite-derived
Chlorophyll distribution

OBIS – THE Ocean Biodiversity Information System

The reality: in situ surface ocean records of biodiversity
in over 100 years



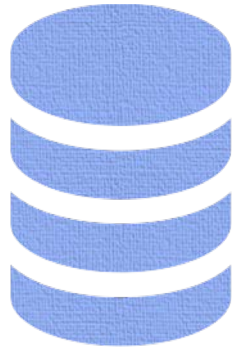
We need better coverage and baselines to evaluate changing diversity, abundances, ranges, and connectivity

Vision and Goal

Develop a community of practice to understand changes in marine biodiversity

Focus:

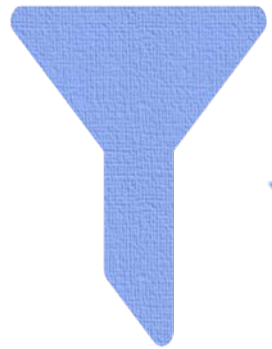
- “Ocean Observing Systems” and networks
- Coastal zones, Exclusive Economic Zones, High Seas
- Marine Protected Areas
- Community resilience and the blue economy



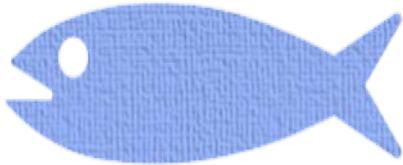
Databases



Datasets



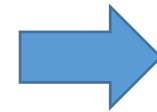
Filter: Taxonomy



Space



Time

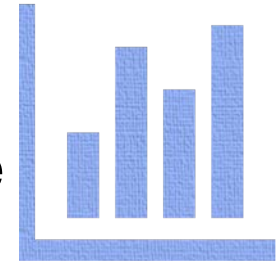


Produce
:

Maps



Abundance



Trends



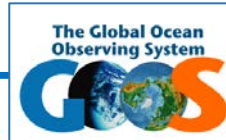
The Need for Information Leads to Essential Variables:

- Essential Climate Variables (ECVs)
- Essential Ocean Variables (EOVs)
- Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBVs)

MBON

INTERNATIONAL
LINKAGES

OBSERVING LIFE IN THE OCEANS FOR SOCIETAL BENEFIT
(- INFORMATION FLOW -)



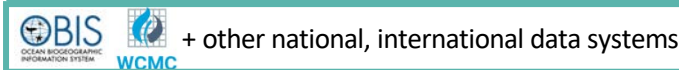
Global Ocean Observing System



*Biodiversity Observation
Network (BON)*



Data integration and dissemination

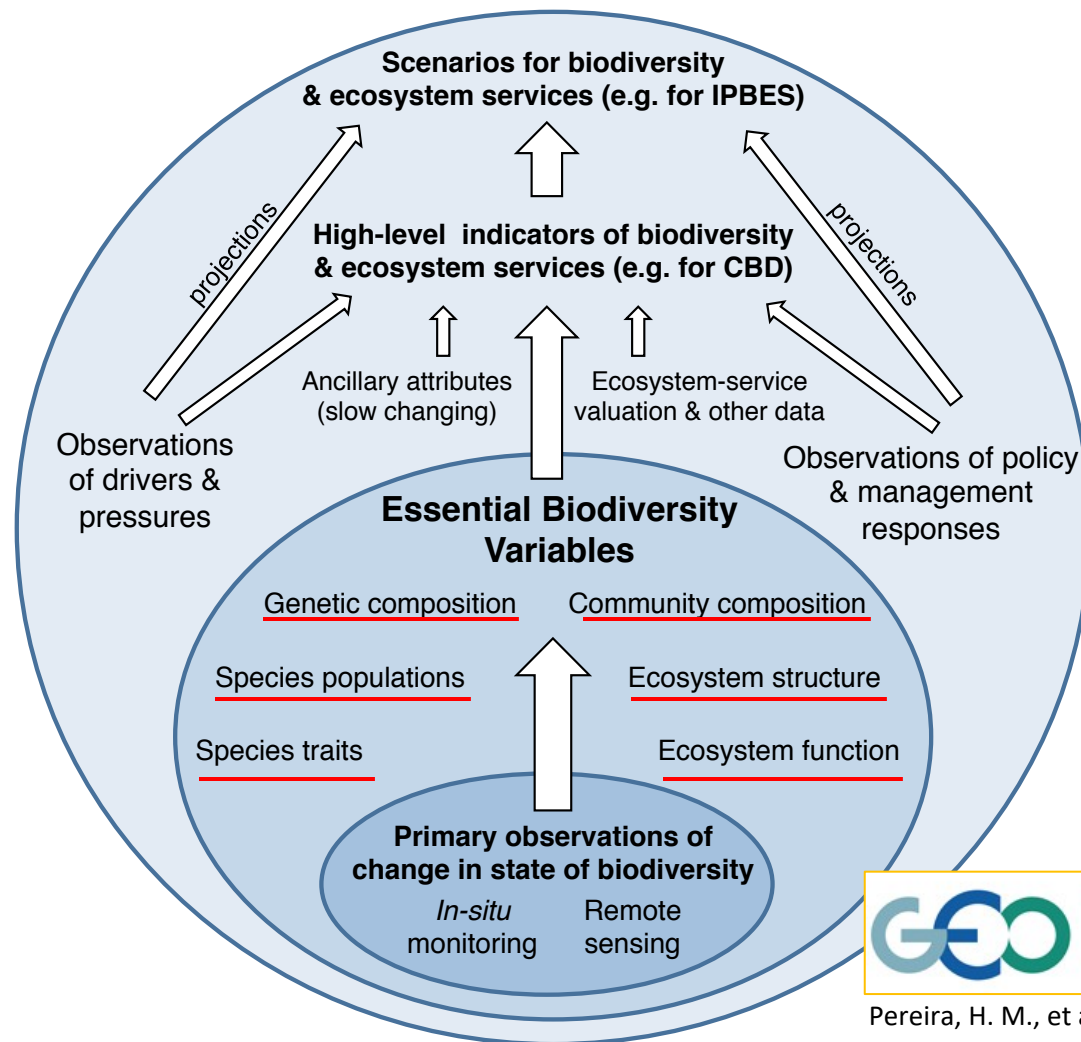


OTHER DATA PROVIDERS AND USERS

- ✓ National Governments and Organizations
- ✓ International Organizations
- ✓ Non Government Organizations
- ✓ Research Institutions
- ✓ Citizen Scientists



Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBVs)













Pereira, H. M., et al. 2013. Essential Biodiversity Variables. *Science*. Vol. 339. 277-278.

BIOLOGICAL EOVs

THE CHAMPIONS

THE PARTNERS

THE USERS

	Microbes	Pier Luigi Buttigieg Max Planck-Germany
	Phytoplankton	Frank Muller-Karger / Raphael Kudela USF-USA / UCSC - USA
	Zooplankton	Sonia Batten / Sanae Chiba MBA-Canada / JAMSTEC-Japan
	Benthic invertebrates	Looking for a champion!
	Fish	Yunne Shin / Valerie Allan IRD-France / SPC-New Caledonia
	Turtle-Bird Mammal	Dan Costa UCSC - USA
	Hard Coral	David Obura CORDIO - Kenya
	Macroalgae	Lisandro Benedetti-Cecchi University of Pisa - Italy
	Seagrass	Emmett Duffy Smithsonian - USA
	Mangrove	Lisa María Rebelo IWMI - Lao

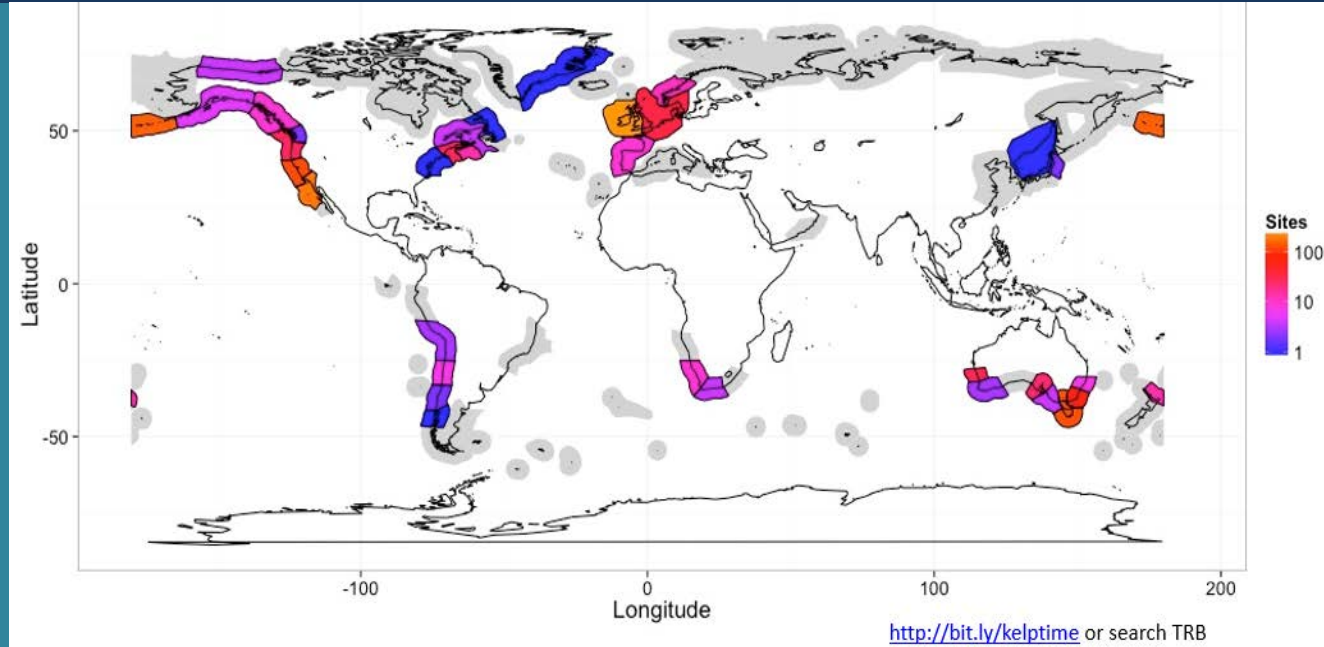


Partnerships & Users

- Science and technology
- Policy and sustainability
- Business and industry
- Civil society and NGOs
- Funders and donors

Macroalgal Canopy Cover and Composition

- Macroalgae:
 - High production, diverse, useful
 - Undergoing change
- Data not fully aggregated, collected using different methods
- GOOS and MBON workshops



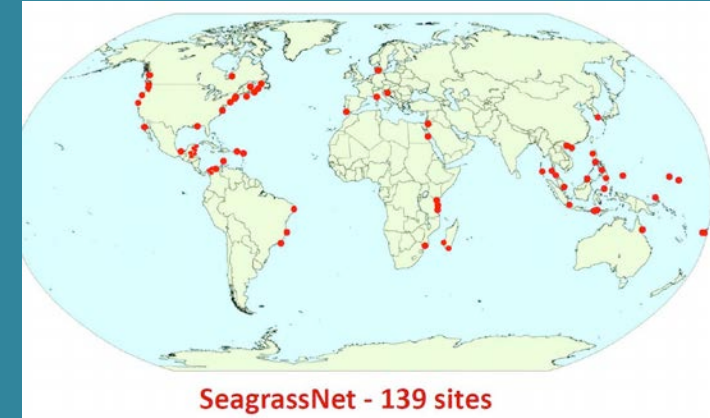
*KelpTime Database
1,454 sites 1954-2012
Krumhansl et al. (2016)*

*First observation of large
quantities of Hypnea sp. in
Seychelles – a new arrival or a
strong monsoon?*



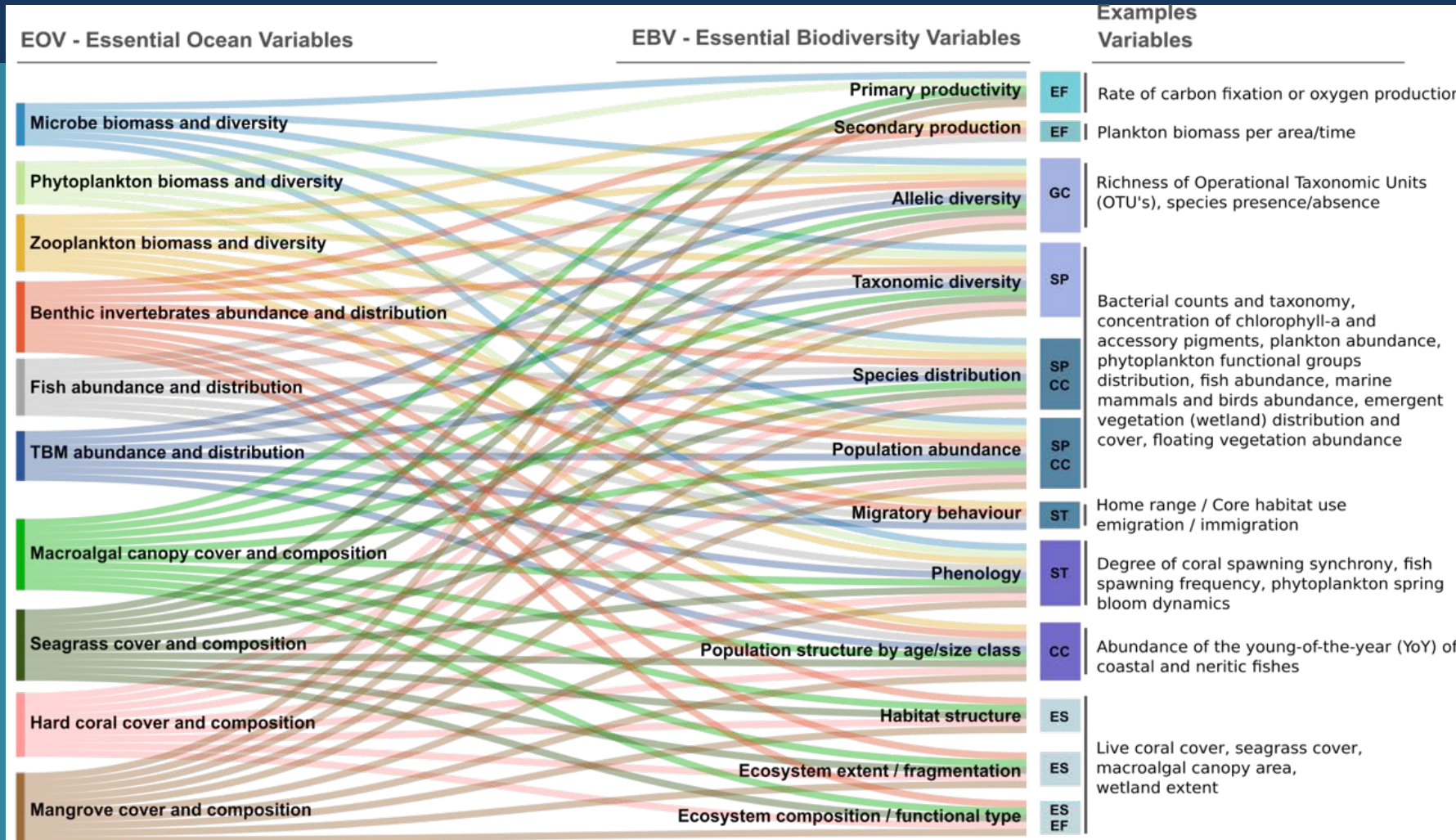
• Seagrass and Mangroves:

- Foundational to coastal systems
- Services include carbon storage
- Rapid loss of cover
- In situ data fragmented, opportunities to make better use of remote sensing
- GOOS and MBON workshop 2019



Seagrass Watch

Users & Partnerships

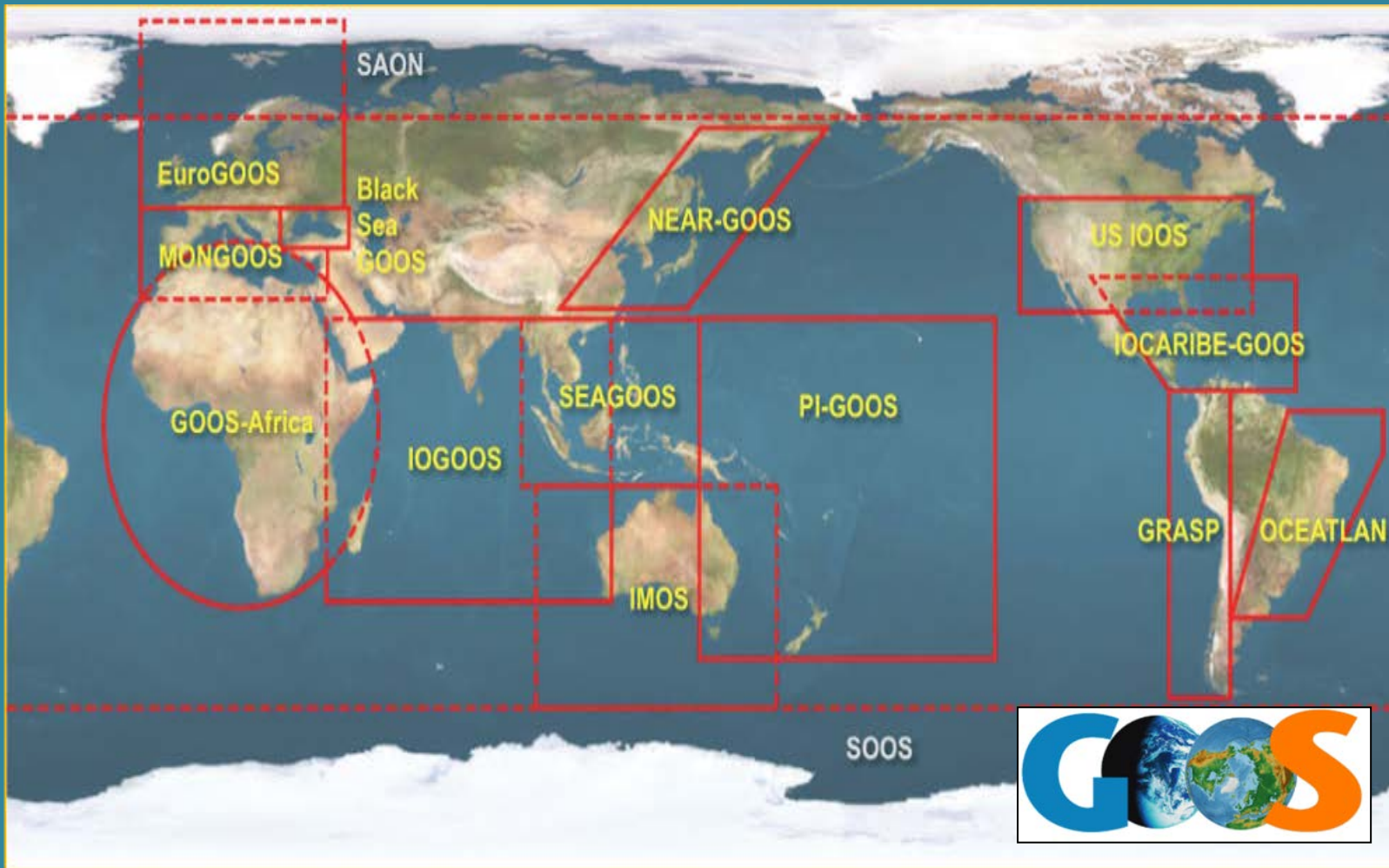


Conceptual, complementary relationship between EOVs and EBVs

(TBM = turtles, birds, mammals)

Muller-Karger et al., 2018. Frontiers in Marine Science, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2018.00211>

Building a Global Ocean Biodiversity Observing System



Use existing infrastructure:

- GOOS Regional Alliances
- GO-SHIP
- OceanSites
- OBIS
- Ocean Best Practices System
- Other global networks

The Need: Address Social and Economic Challenges

- Biodiversity time series
- Common methods
- Lower cost of technologies
- Capacity development

Best Practice Challenges

- Capacity development to link observers and users
- Interoperability
- Multidisciplinary integration
- Open science, open data

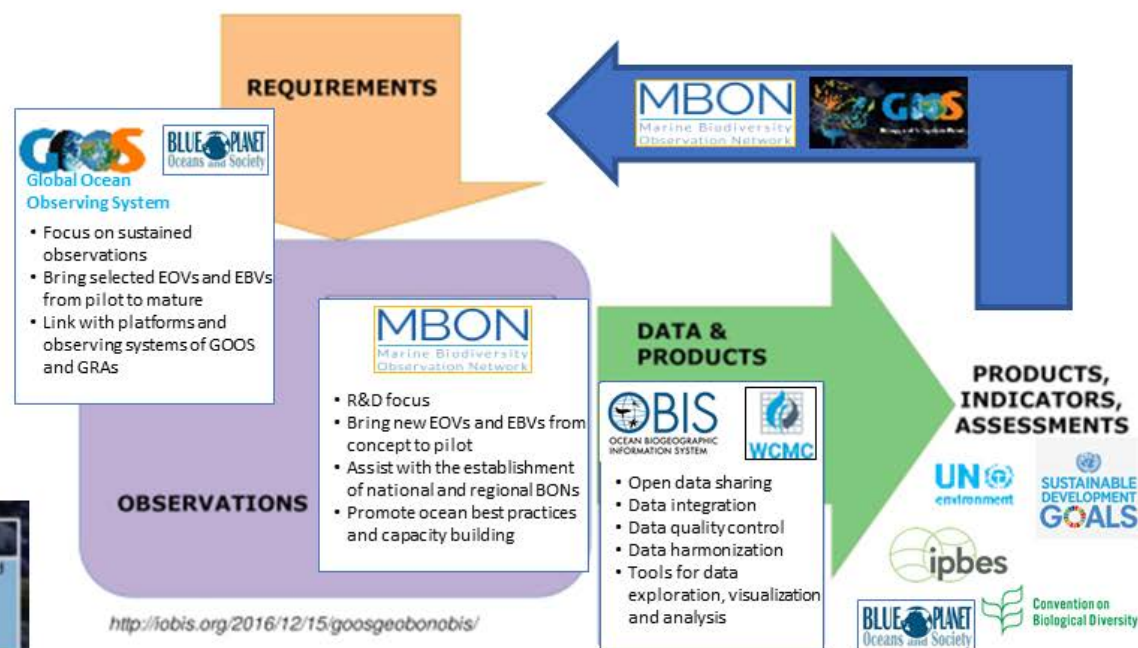


Addressing the challenge and benefits of observing life in the sea, by measuring Essential Ocean Variables (EOVs) and Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBVs)



Monitoring biodiversity is fundamental to managing ecosystem uses and human health

Join our community of practice to develop a global capacity to collect and use biological observations for conservation and ecosystem-based management



See Canonico et al (2019): <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2019.00367/full>
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19 June 2020

Thank You!

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#EO4Impact

Collaborate and communicate with GEO:



<http://marinebon.org>