



How to characterize human influence on coastal benthic ecosystems?

Elliot Dreujou, Christopher W McKinsey, Nicolas Desroy, Natalie Ban, Aurélie Foveau, Philippe Archambault

November 5th 2019, Bordeaux

Context



Connecting ocean and human activities



1

Spatial and temporal changes in cumulative human impacts on the world's ocean

Benjamin S. Halpern^{1,2,3}, Melanie Frazier³, John Potapenko⁴, Kenneth S. Casey⁵, Kellee Koenig⁶, Catherine Longo³, Julia Stewart Lowndes³, R. Cotton Rockwood⁷, Elizabeth R. Selig⁶, Kimberly A. Selkoe^{3,8} & Shaun Walbridge⁹

Nat Commun, 2015

Recent pace of change in human impact on the world's ocean

Benjamin S. Halpern^{1,2}, Melanie Frazier¹, Jamie Afflerbach¹, Julia S. Lowndes^{1,2}, Fiorenza Micheli^{3,4}, Casey O'Hara², Courtney Scarborough¹ & Kimberly A. Selkoe^{1,2}

Sci Rep, 2019

Cumulative impact mapping: Advances, relevance and limitations to marine management and conservation, using Canada's Pacific waters as a case study

Natalie C. Ban^{a,b,*}, Hussein M. Alidina^c, Jeff A. Ardrion^d

Mar Policy, 2010

Review

An effective set of principles for practical implementation of marine cumulative effects assessment

A.D. Judd ^{a,*}, T. Backhaus ^b, F. Goodsir ^a

Environ Sci & Policy, 2016

Response of benthic assemblages to multiple stressors: comparative effects of nutrient enrichment and physical disturbance

Joseph M. Kenworthy^{1,2,3,*}, David M. Paterson¹, Melanie J. Bishop²

Mar Ecol-Progr Ser, 2016

Multiple Stressors in a Changing World: The Need for an Improved Perspective on Physiological Responses to the Dynamic Marine Environment

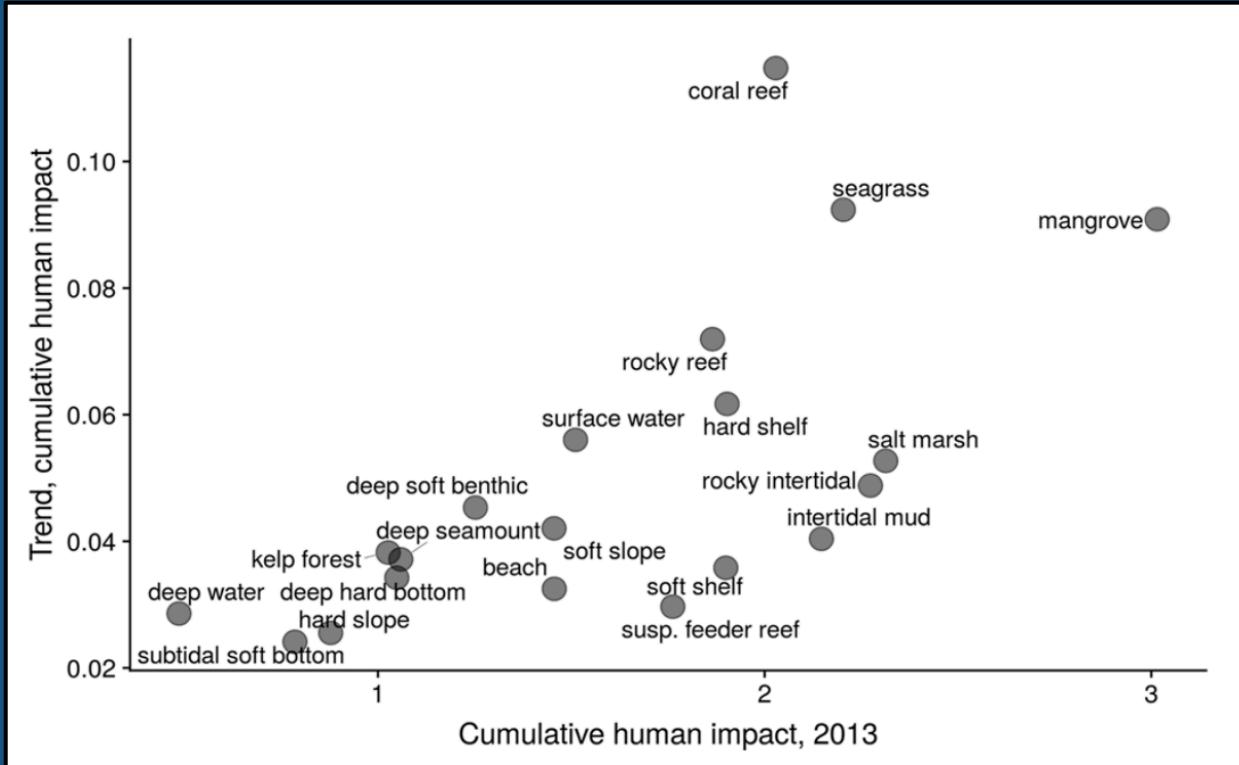
Alex R. Gunderson, Eric J. Armstrong, and Jonathon H. Stillman

Annu Rev Mar Sci, 2016

- The majority of the oceans is influenced by multiple human activities

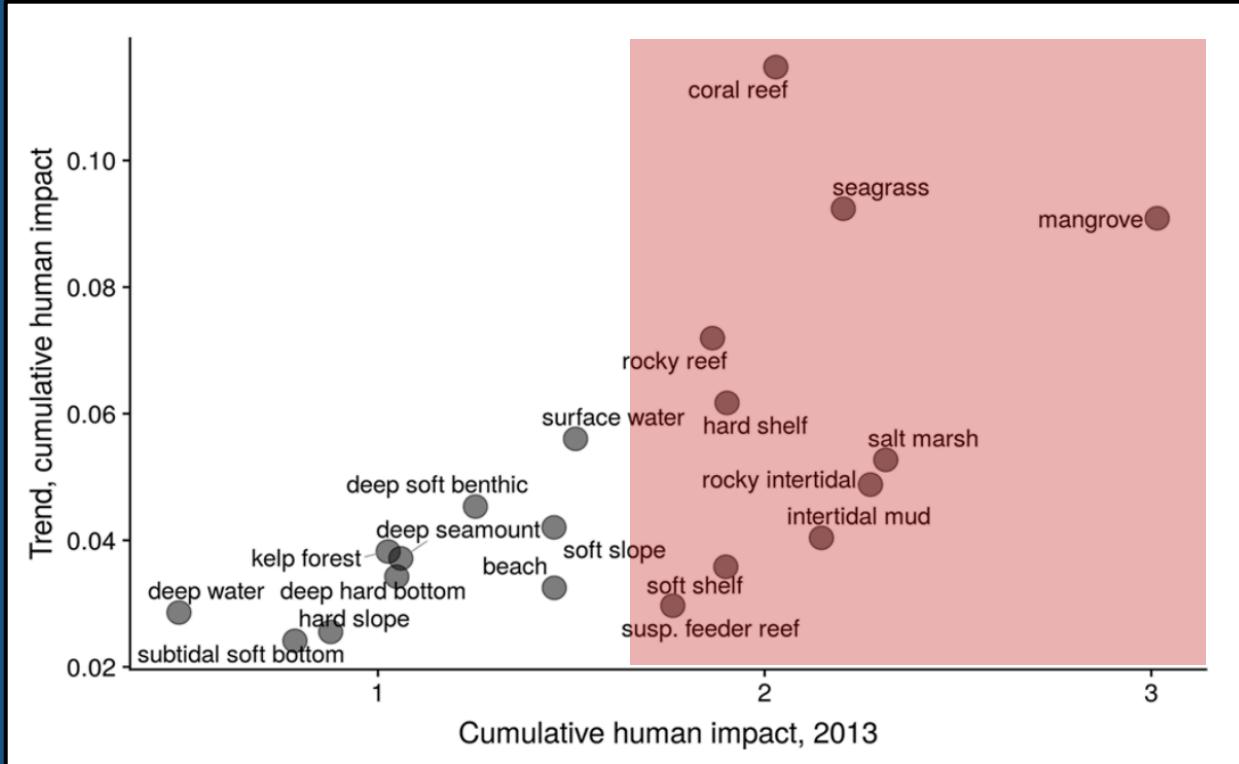
Some ecosystems are more vulnerable

2



Some ecosystems are more vulnerable

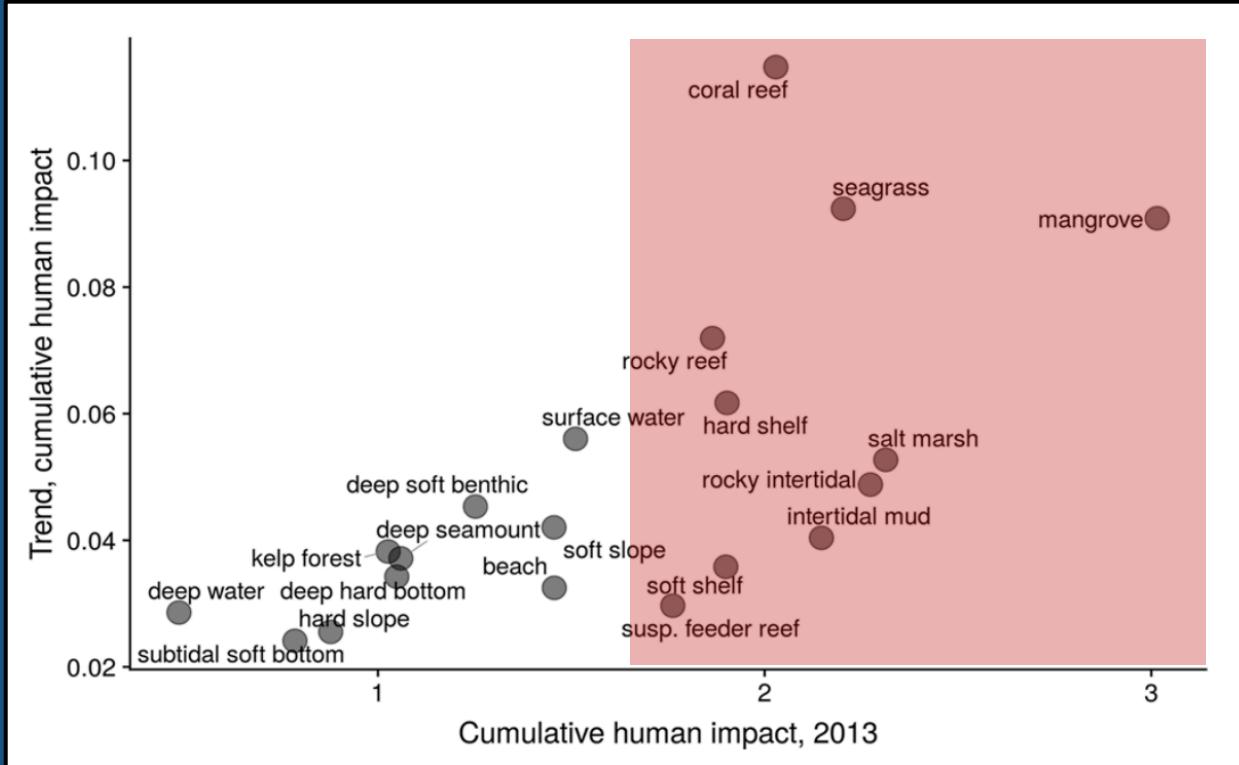
2



- Many coastal ecosystems are among the most influenced by cumulative impacts

Some ecosystems are more vulnerable

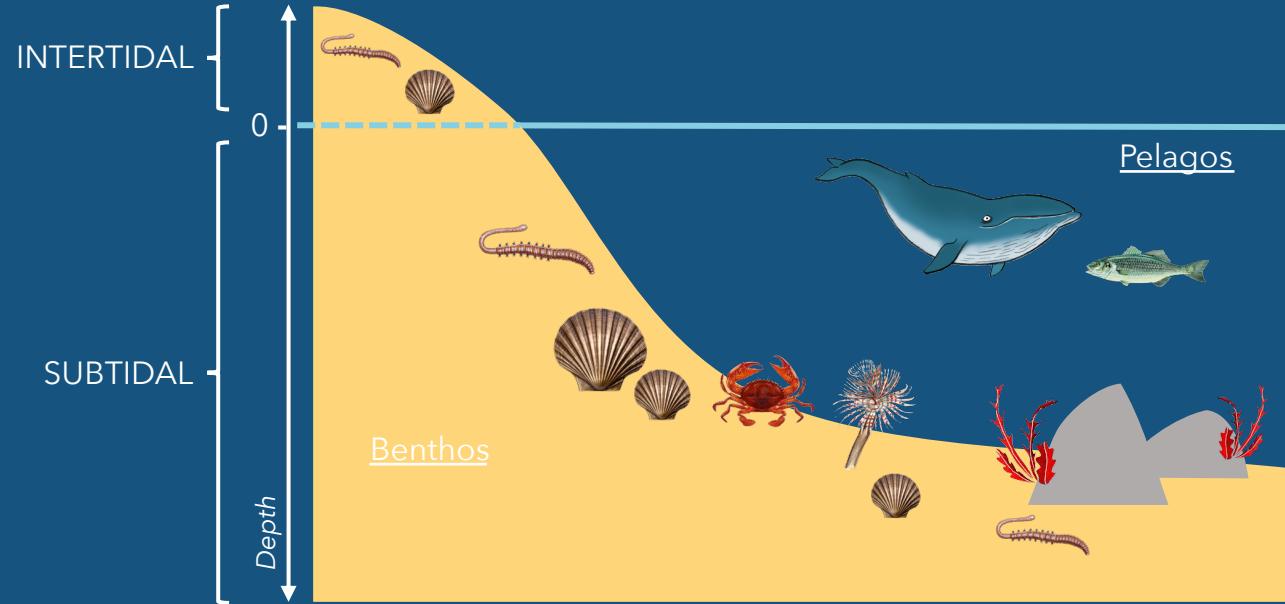
2



- Many coastal ecosystems are among the most influenced by cumulative impacts
- Importance of monitoring programs and ecological studies to predict evolution (e.g. REBENT)

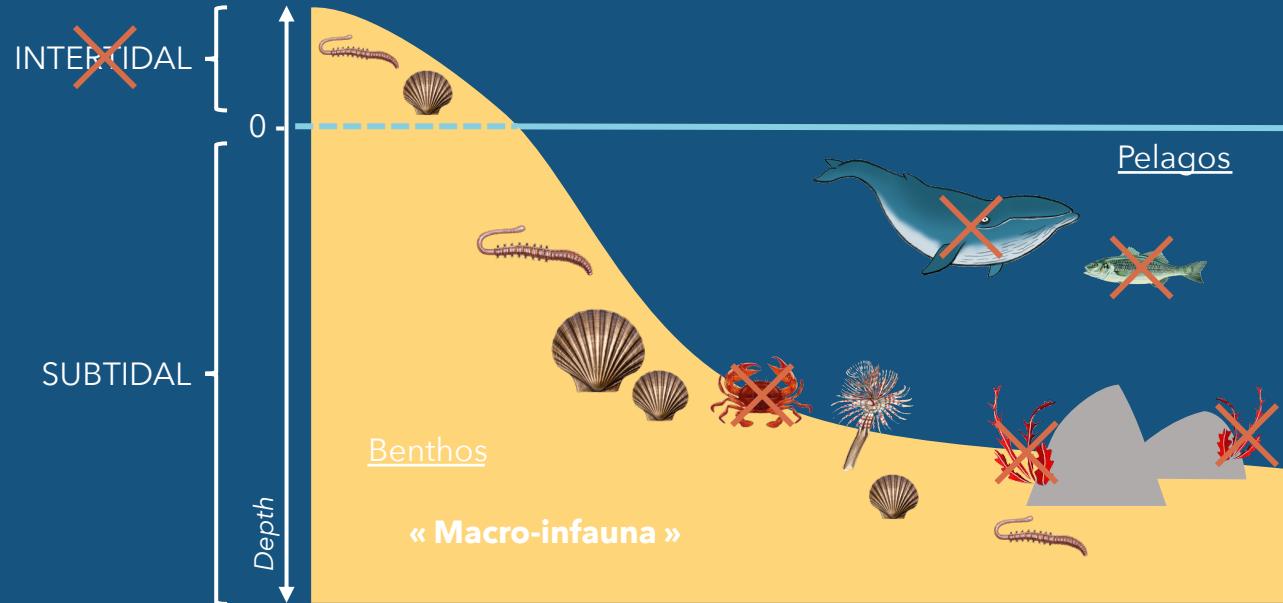
Why study benthic species?

3



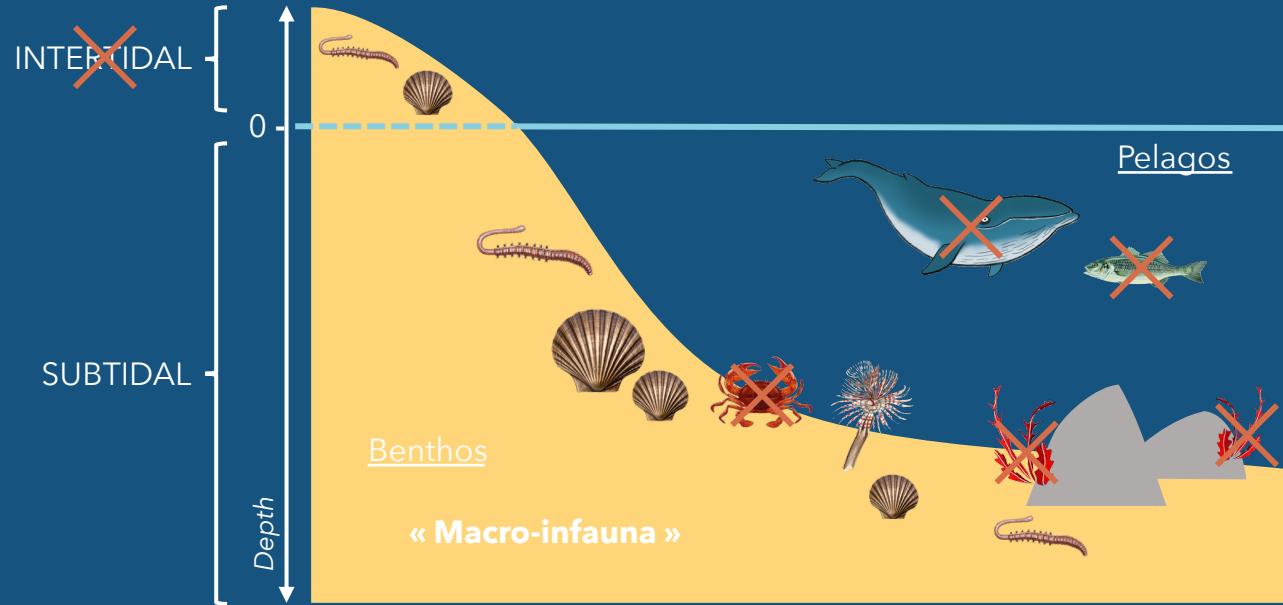
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Why study benthic species?

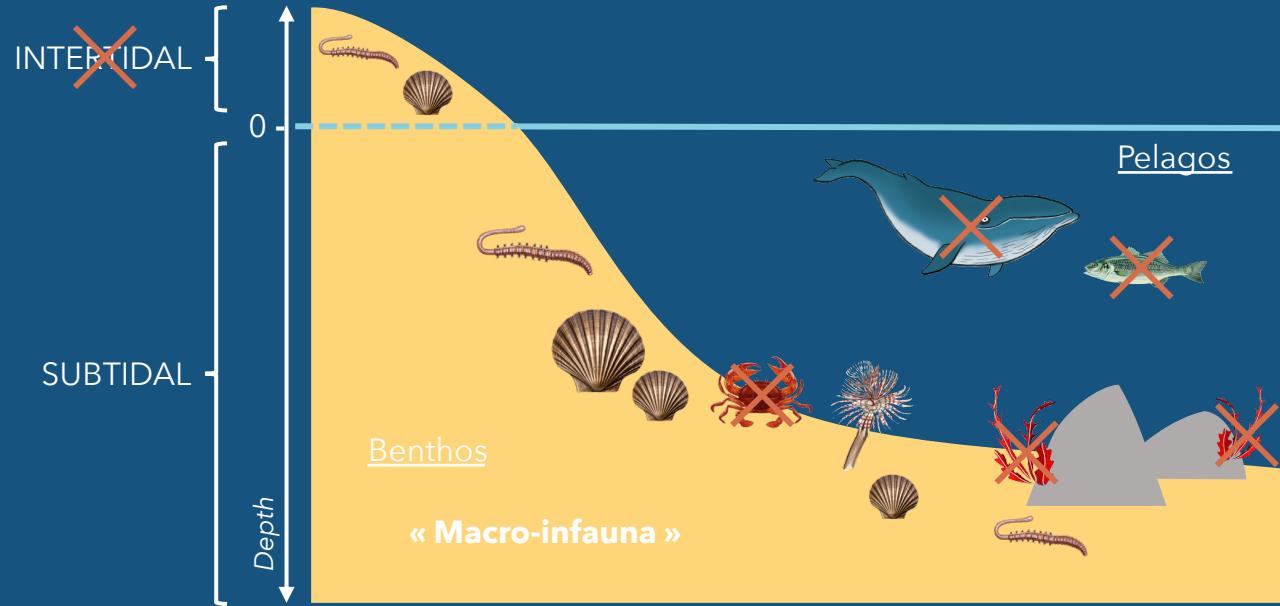
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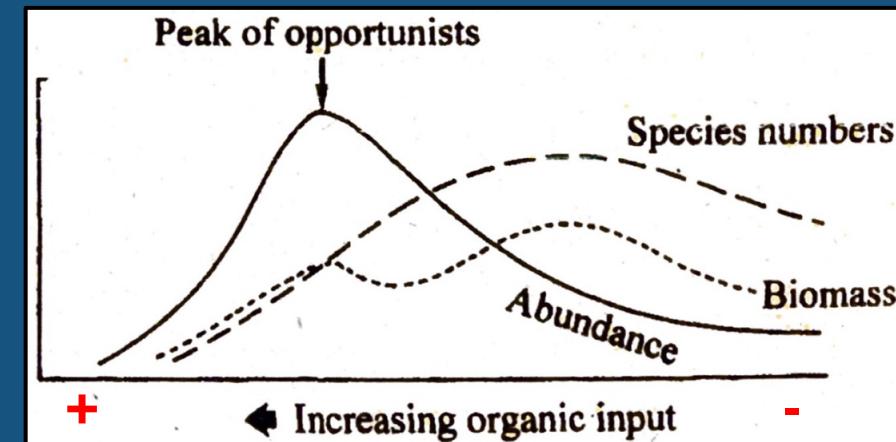
- Importance for the ecosystem
- Importance for mankind

Why study benthic species?

3



- Importance for the ecosystem
- Importance for mankind
- Sessile species (sensitive to perturbation)



GOAL

Characterize cumulative impacts of human activities on benthic coastal ecosystems

Methods



Study area



4



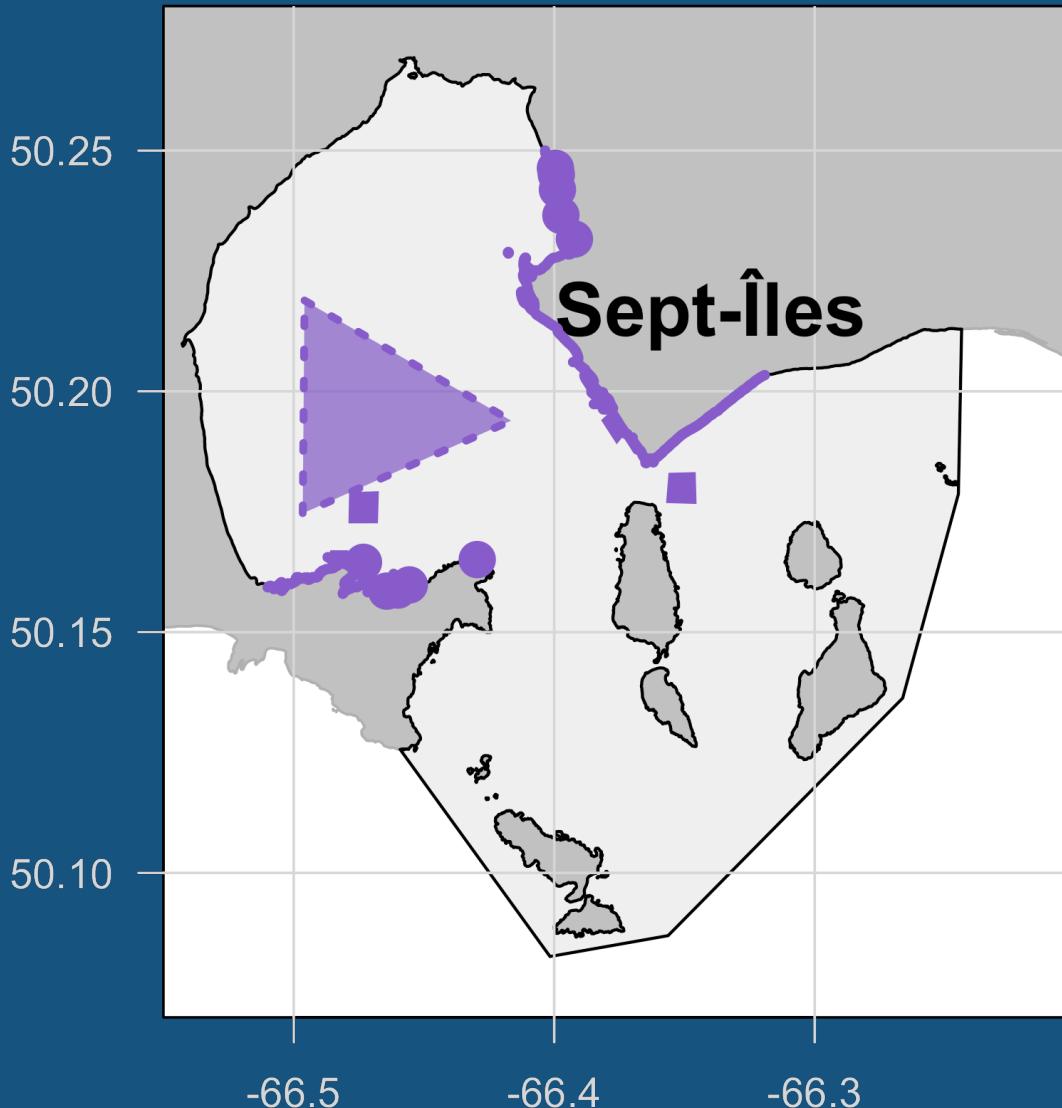
Sept-Îles, Canada

- 5th Canadian harbour
(25.3 MT of exchanged goods in 2018)
- Various industrial and harbour activities

Human activities



5

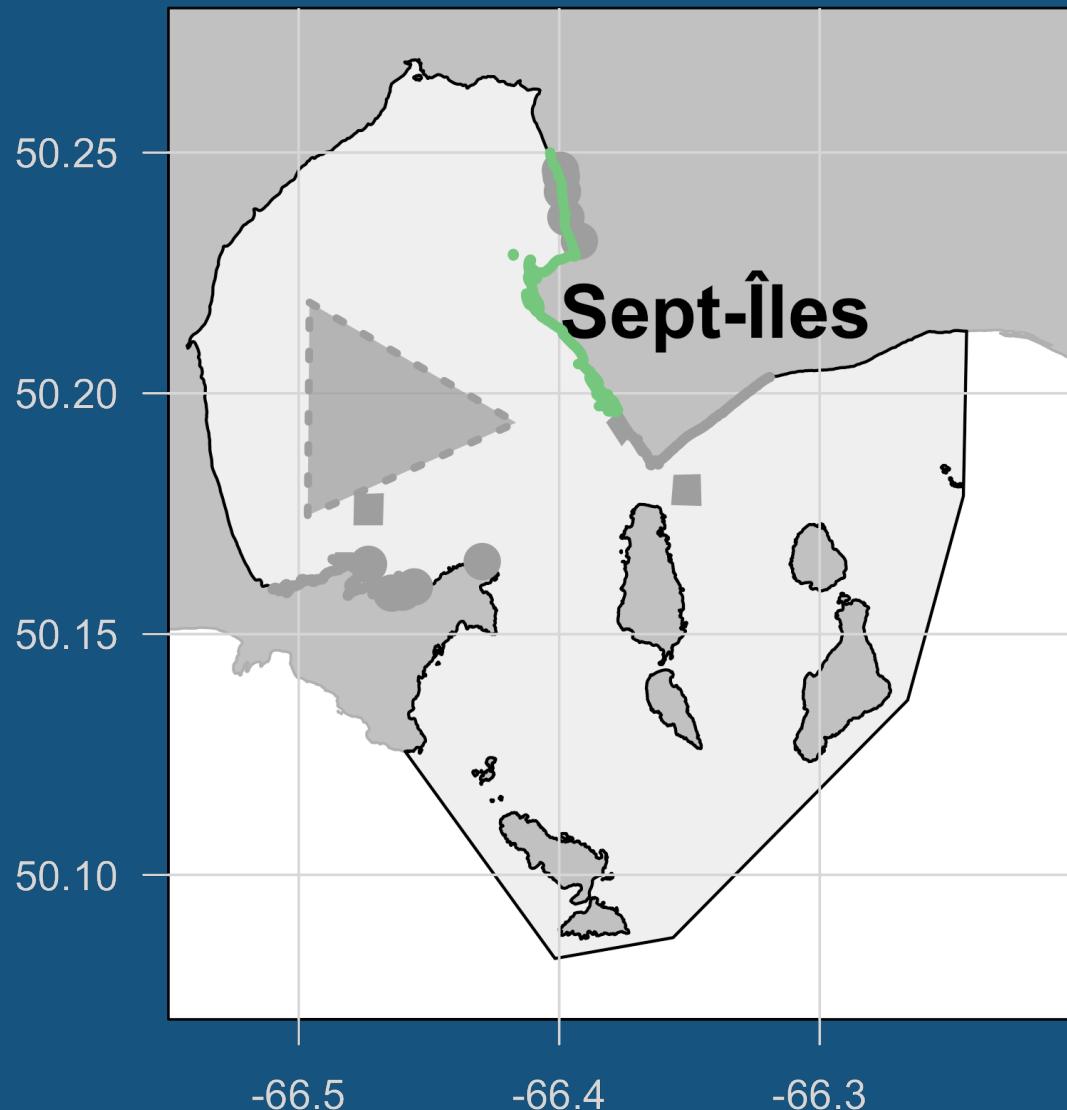


- 9 different human activities
- Classified under 4 categories

Human activities



5

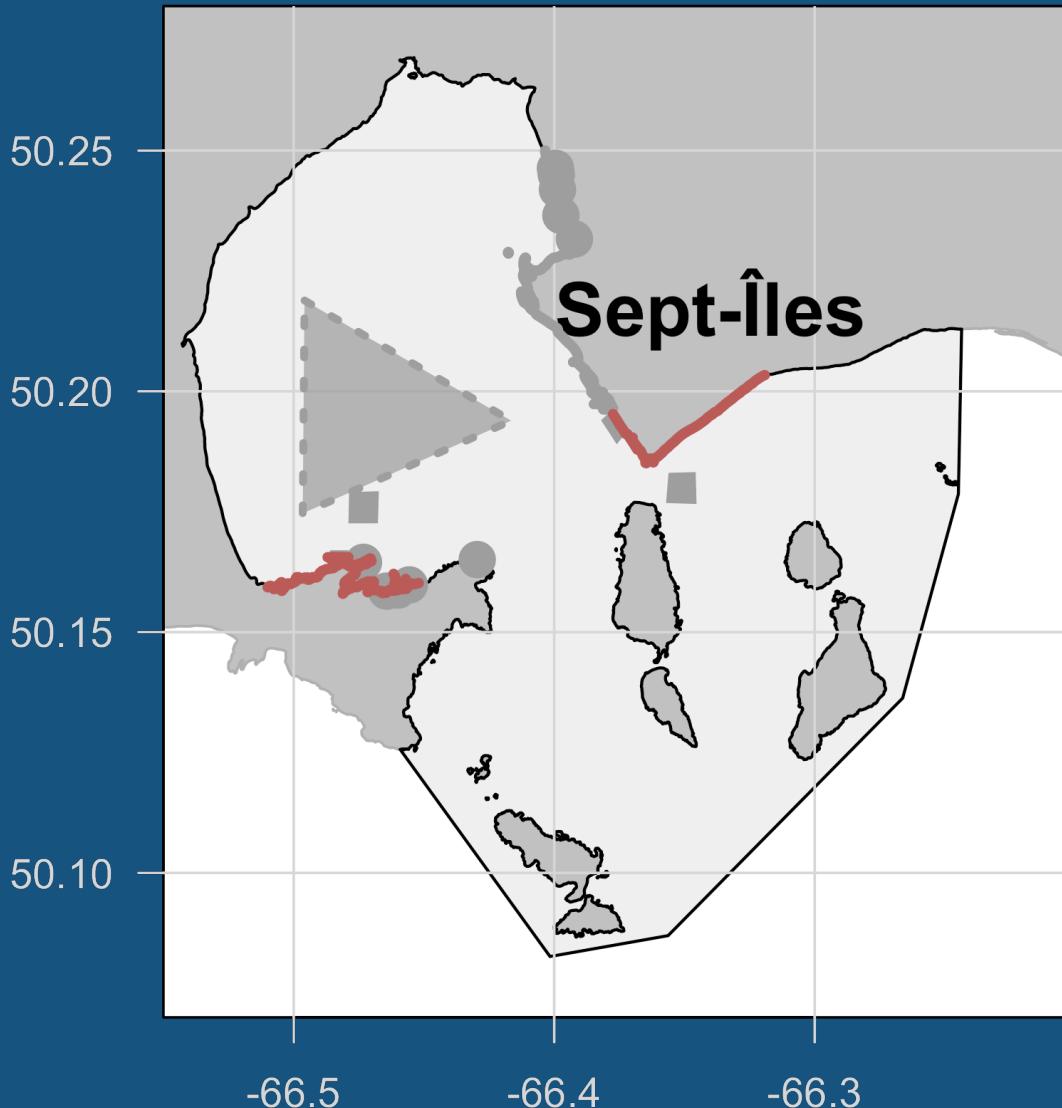


- city influence
- municipal wharves

Human activities



5



- city influence
- municipal wharves

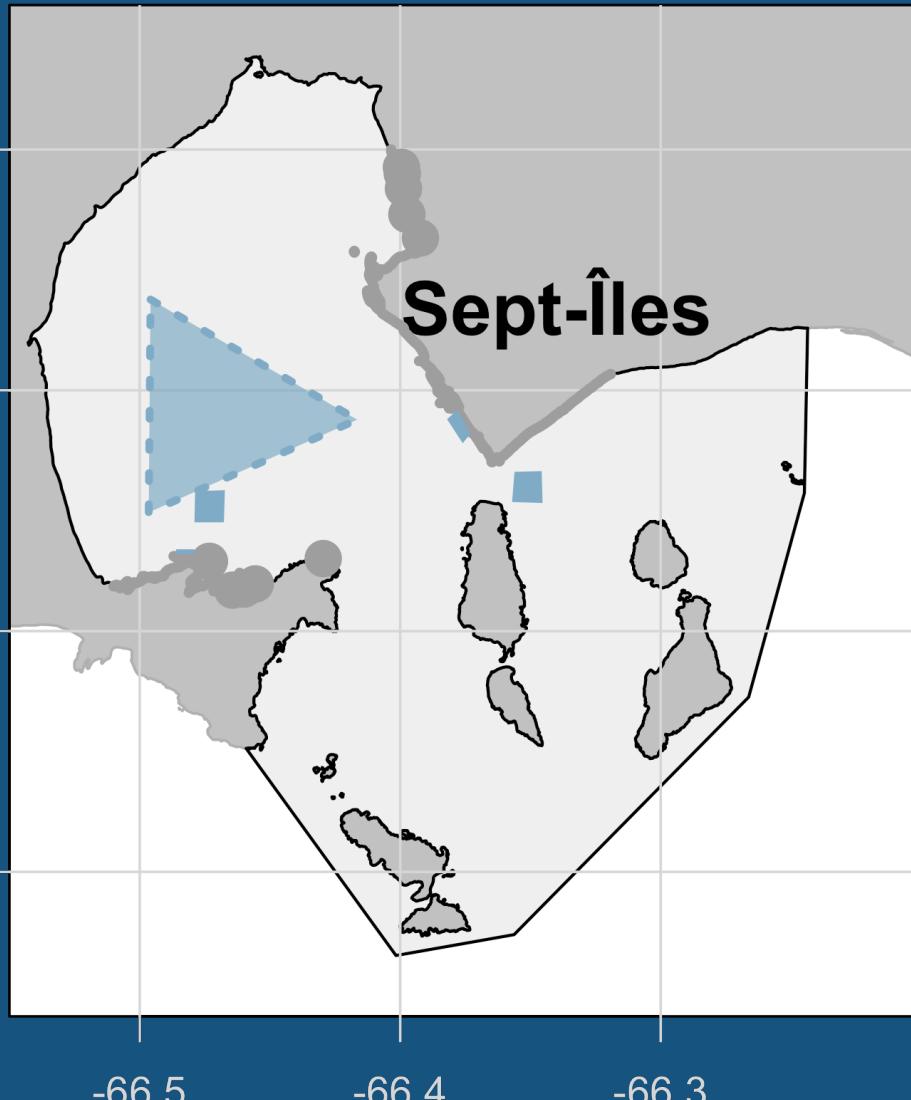


- industries influence
- industrial wharves

Human activities



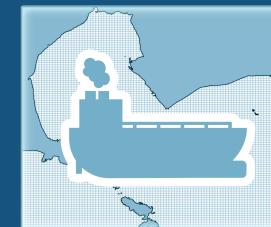
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- city influence
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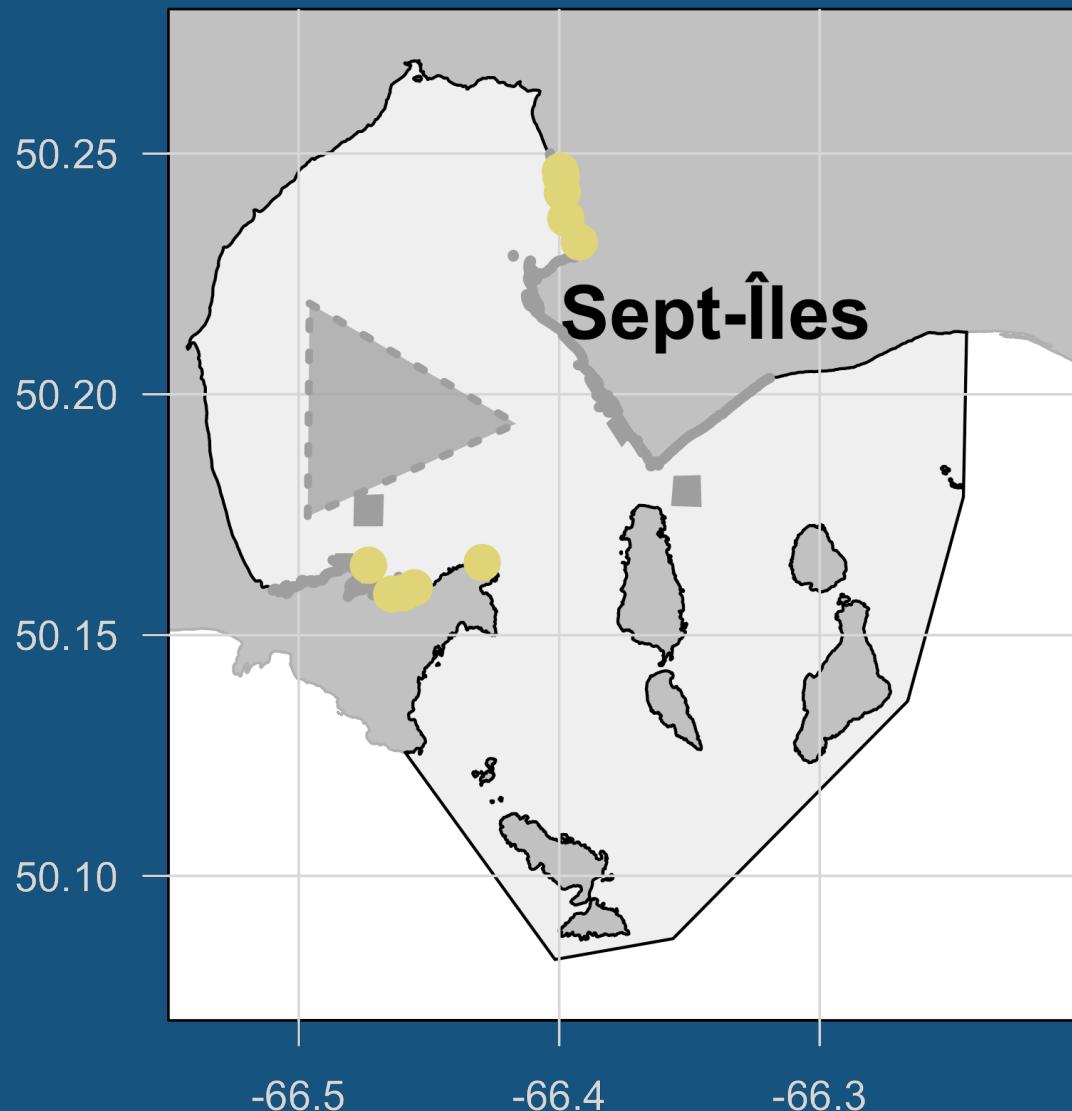


- dredging dumping sites
- dredging collect sites
- commercial ship mooring sites

Human activities



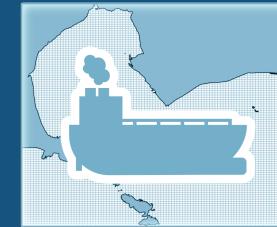
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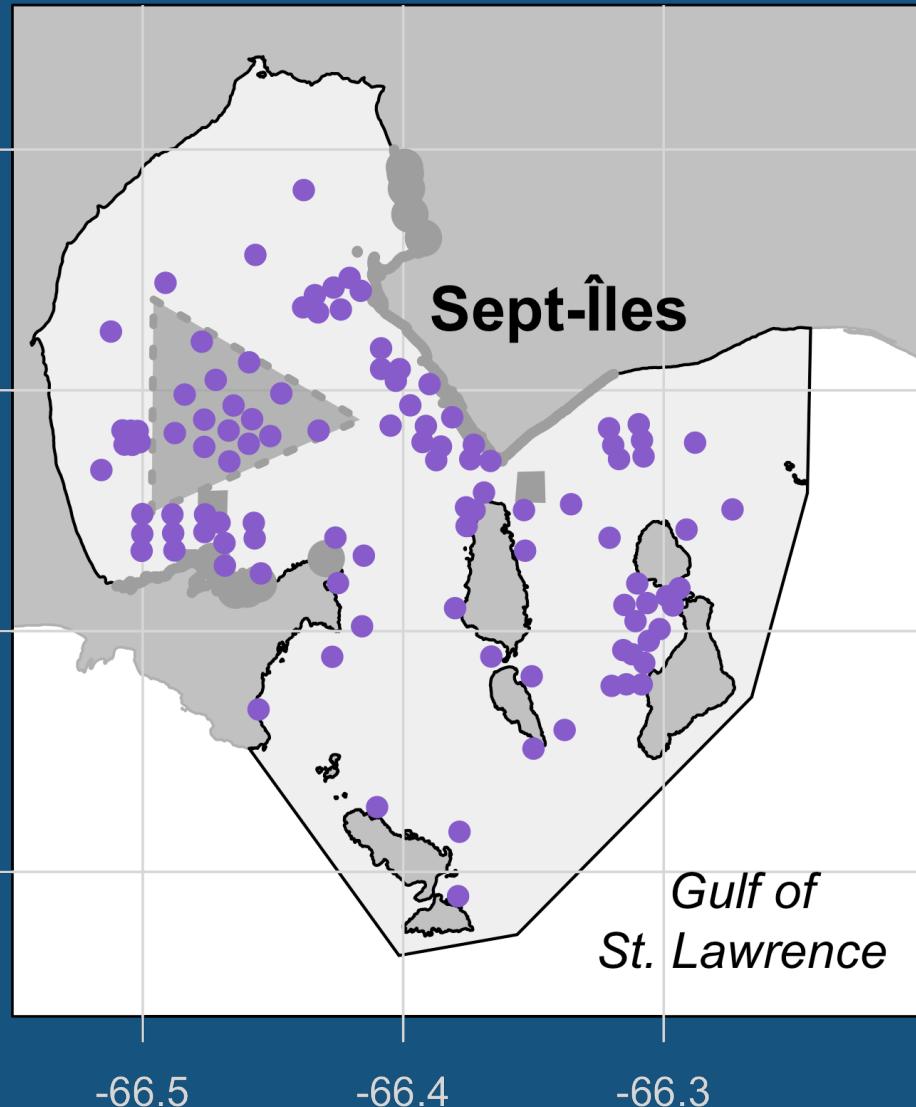


- rainwater sewers
- wastewater sewers

Data collection



6

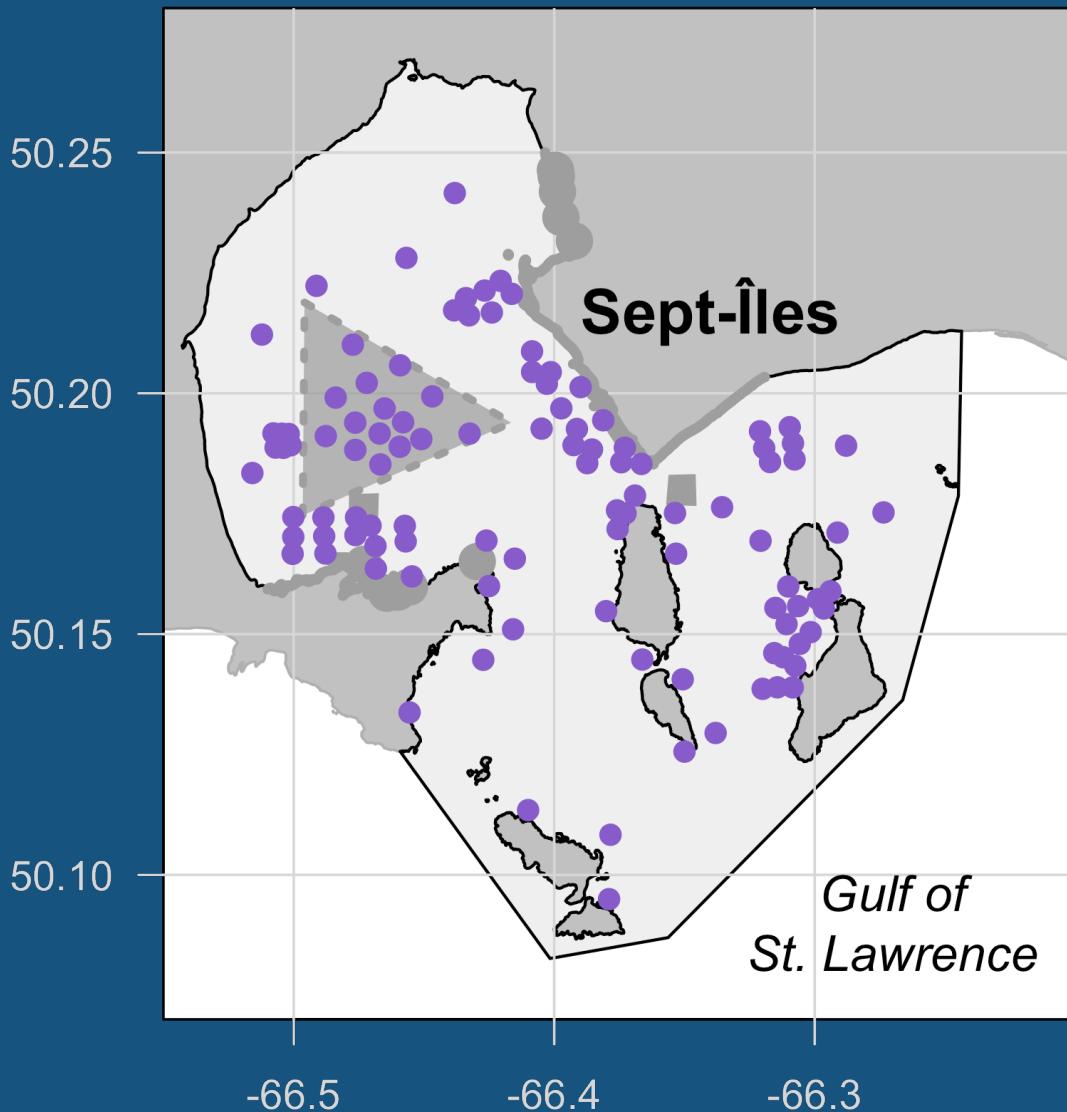


- 108 stations sampled in 2017
- Between 0 and 70 m deep

Data collection



6



- 108 stations sampled in 2017
- Between 0 and 70 m deep
- Benthic communities sieved with a 0.5 mm mesh
- Habitat parameters considered:
 - organic matter
 - sediment grain-size
 - heavy metal concentrations

Modelling human influence



- Calculation of an index of influence with connectivity functions based on particle dispersion models:

$$I_{ij} = f_j(D_{ij}, Z_i)$$

i : station, j : activity

D_{ij} : distance from the source

Z_i : depth

f_j : connectivity function

Modelling human influence



7

- Calculation of an index of influence with connectivity functions based on particle dispersion models:

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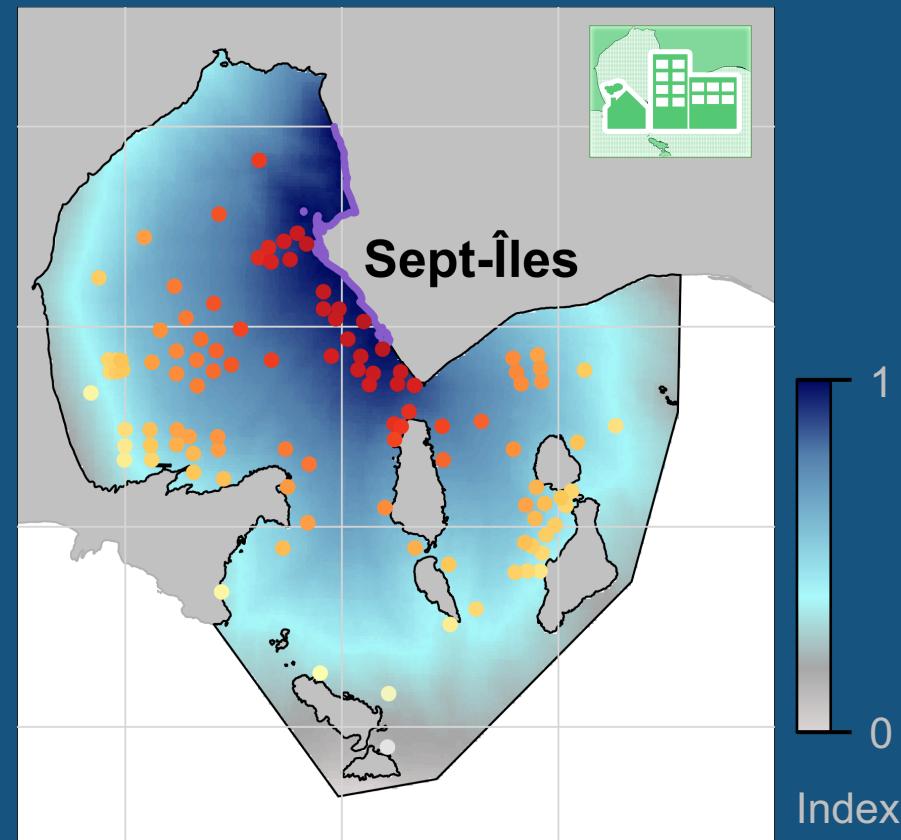
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example for city influence:



Modelling human influence



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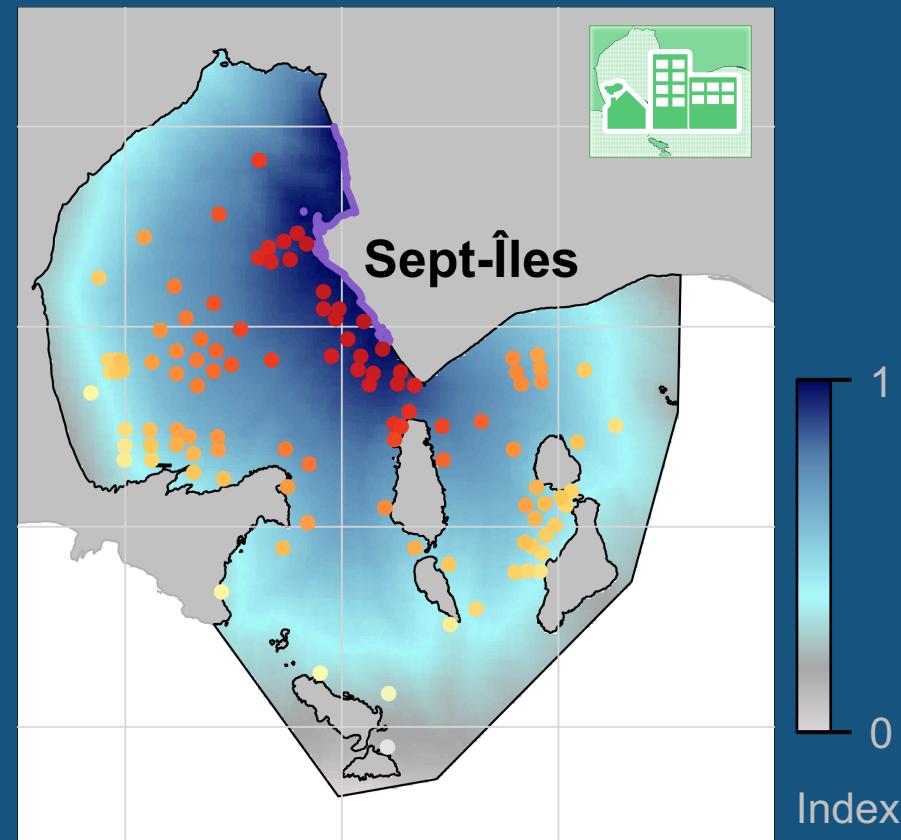
Z_i : depth

f_j : connectivity function

- Cumulative influence computed with an additive model:

$$CI_i = \sum_j I_{ij}$$

example for city influence:



Predicting benthic communities



8



Organic matter



Gravel, Sand, Silt, Clay

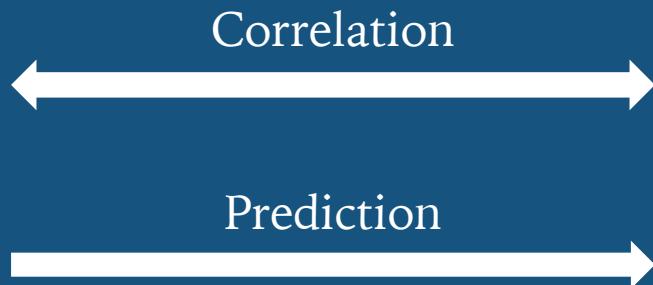


*Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium,
Copper, Iron, Manganese,
Mercury, Lead, Zinc*



Human influence indices

Habitat parameters



Benthic fauna

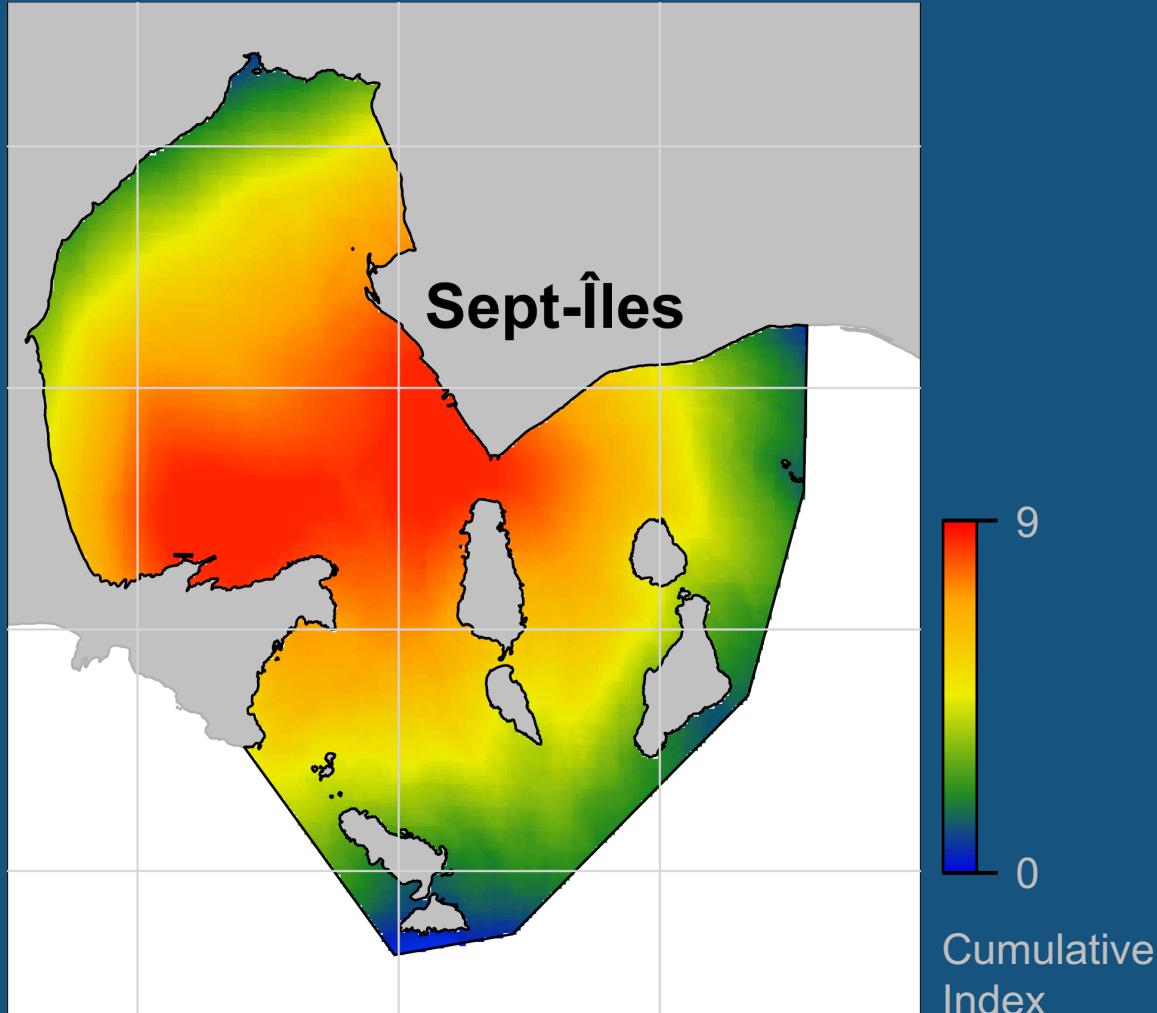
Results & Discussion



Human influence distribution



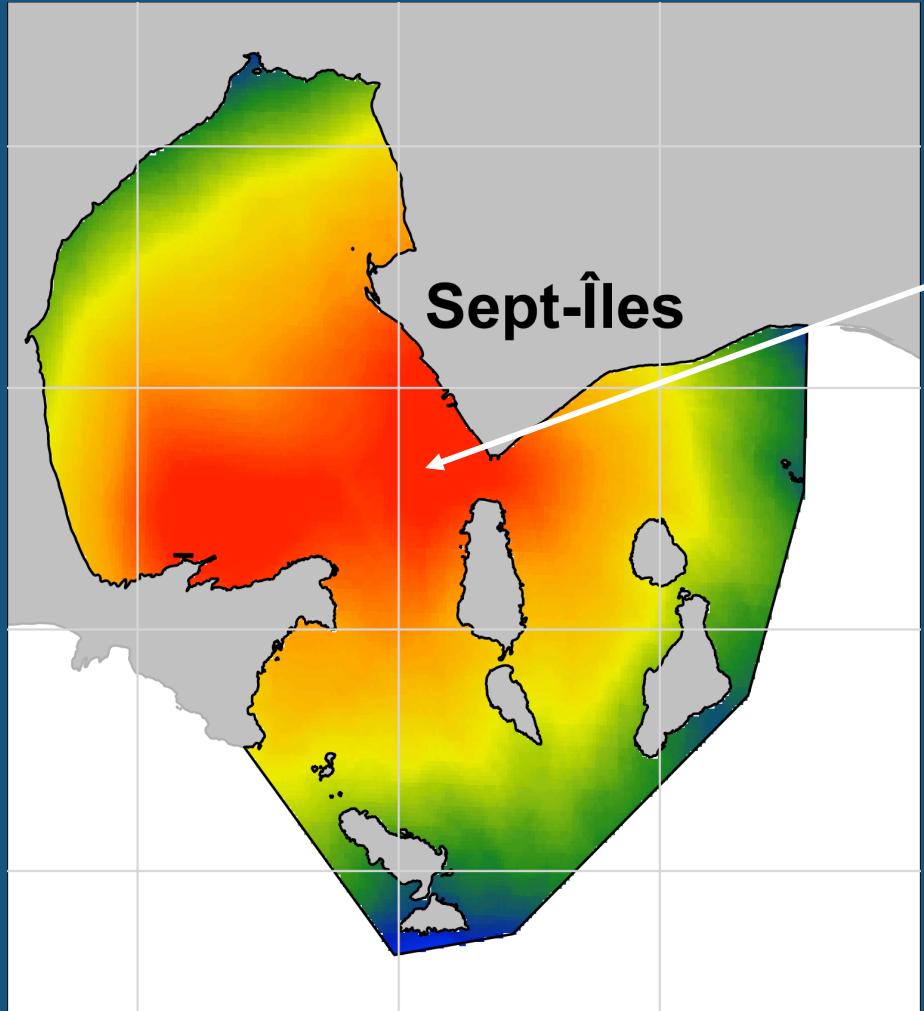
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Human influence distribution



9



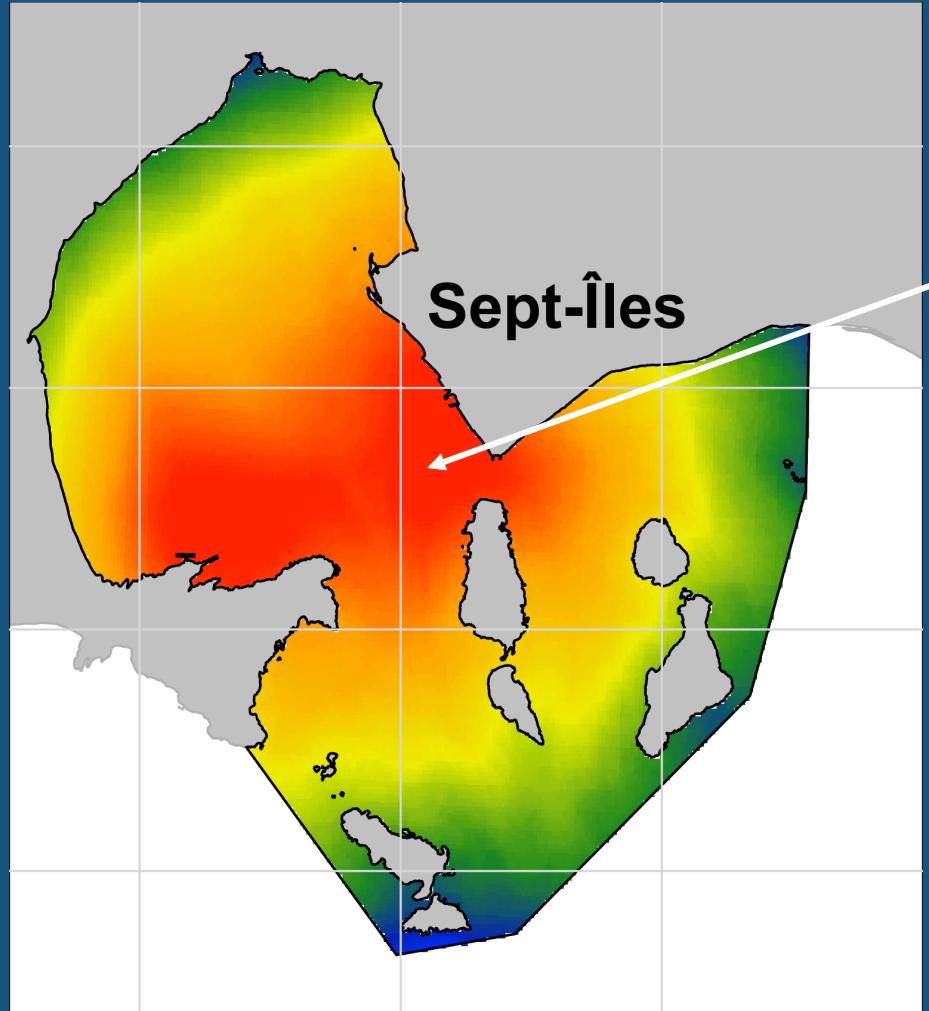
“Hotspot” of human influence

9
0
Cumulative
Index

Human influence distribution

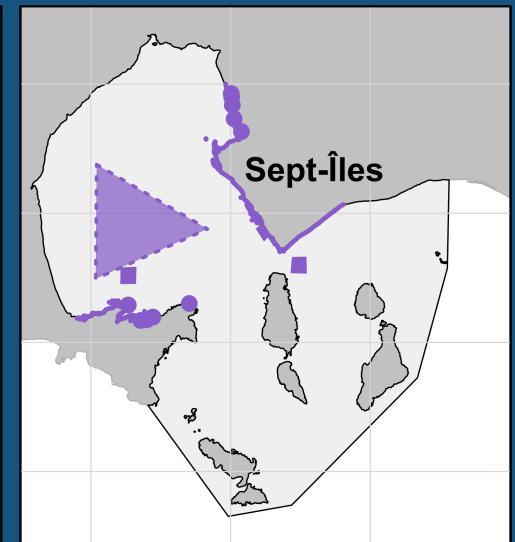
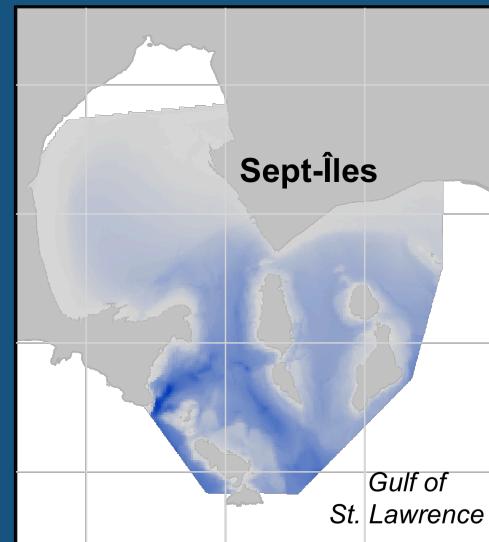


9



“Hotspot” of human influence

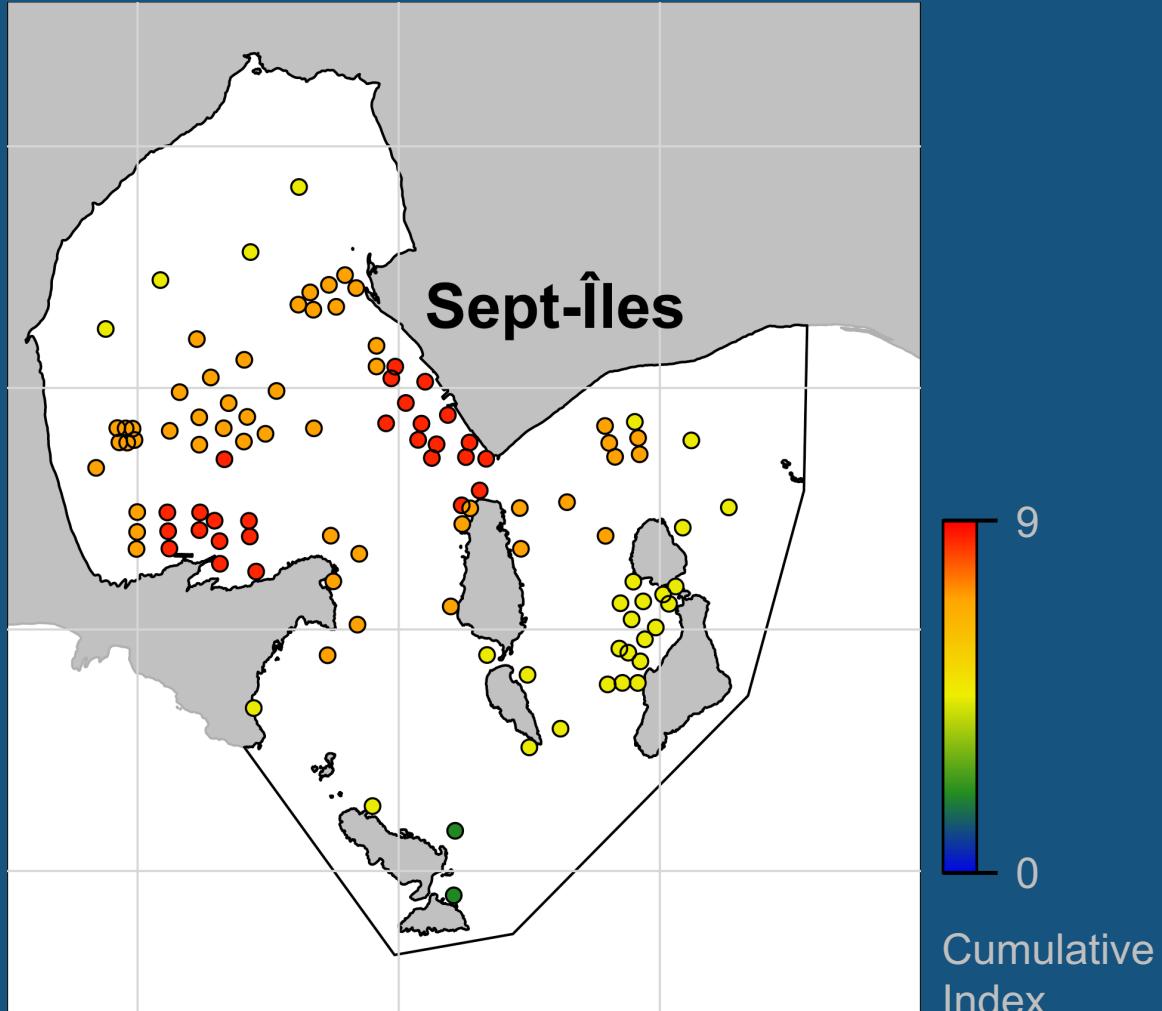
Coherent with the bathymetry and
the sources of human activity :



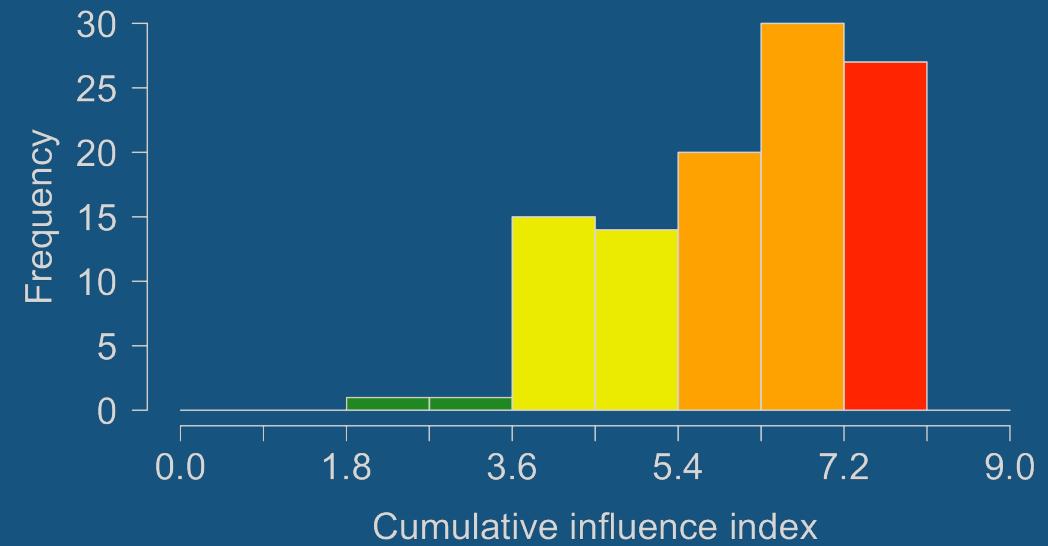
Human influence distribution



9



Most stations have a moderate to high cumulative influence index



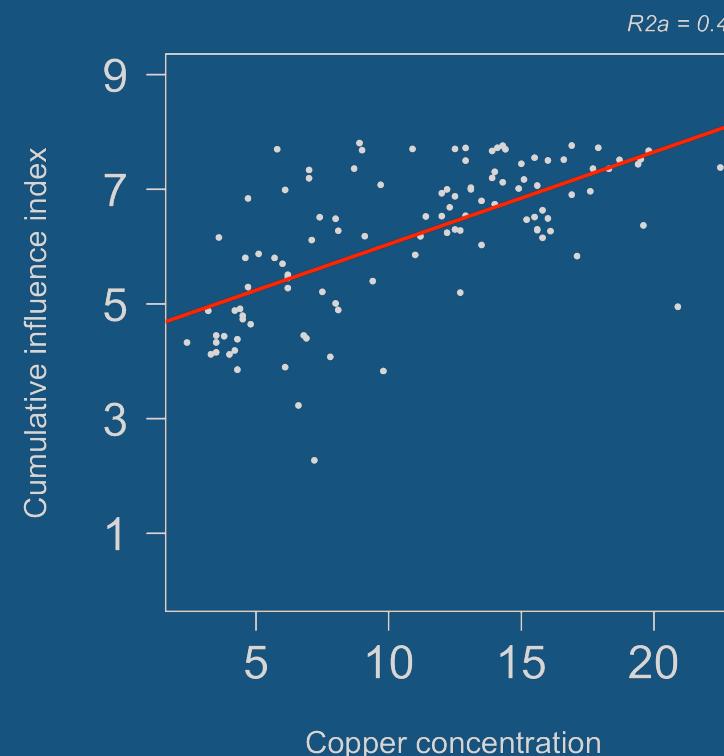
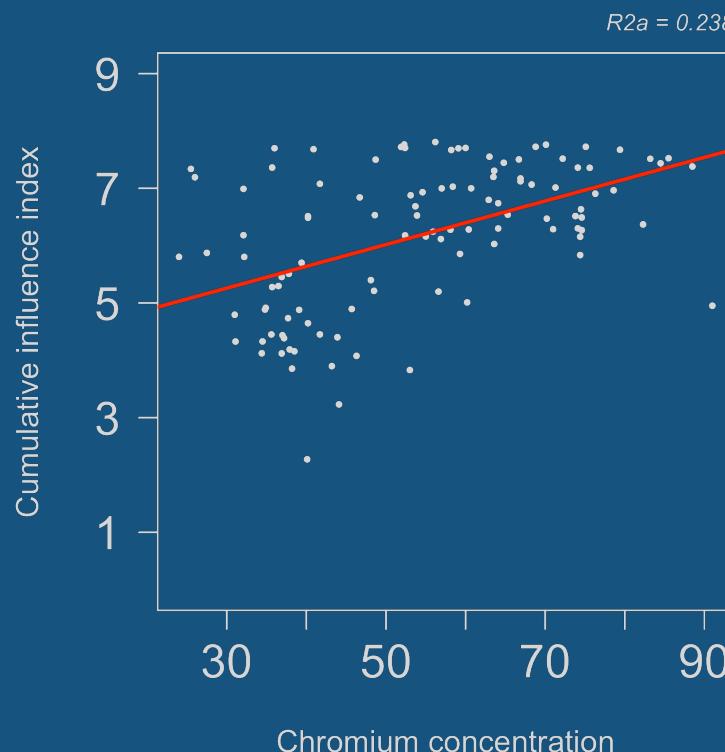
Links with abiotic parameters



10



Highest correlation with metals concentrations



Links with abiotic parameters



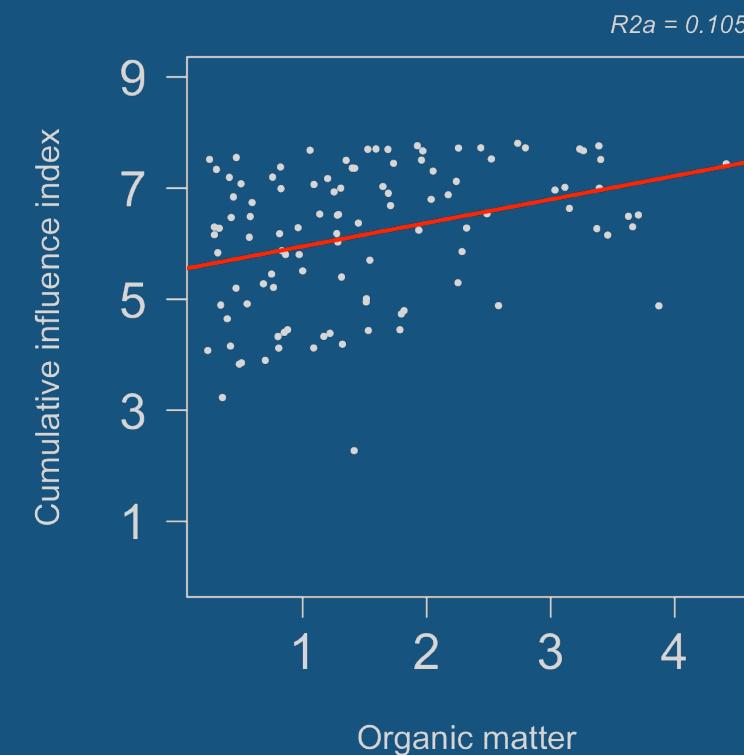
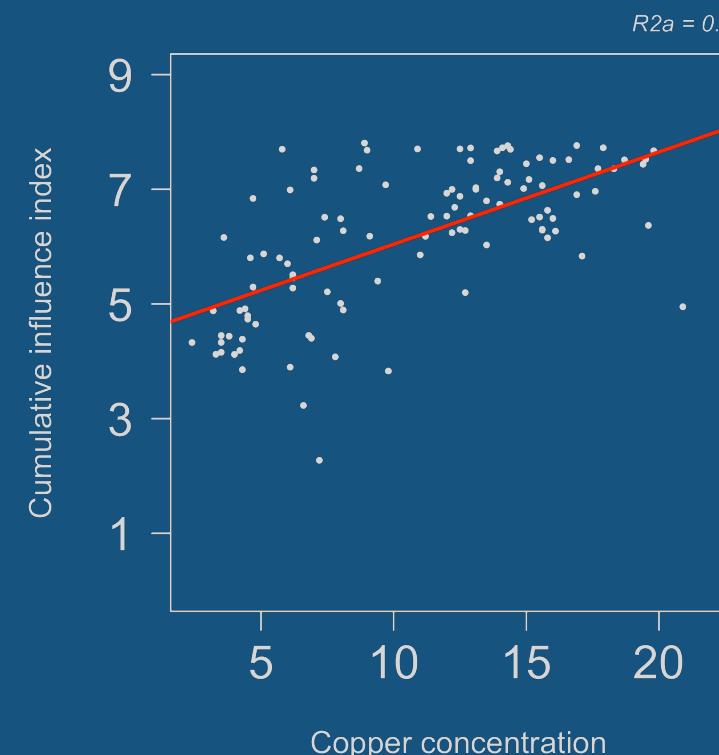
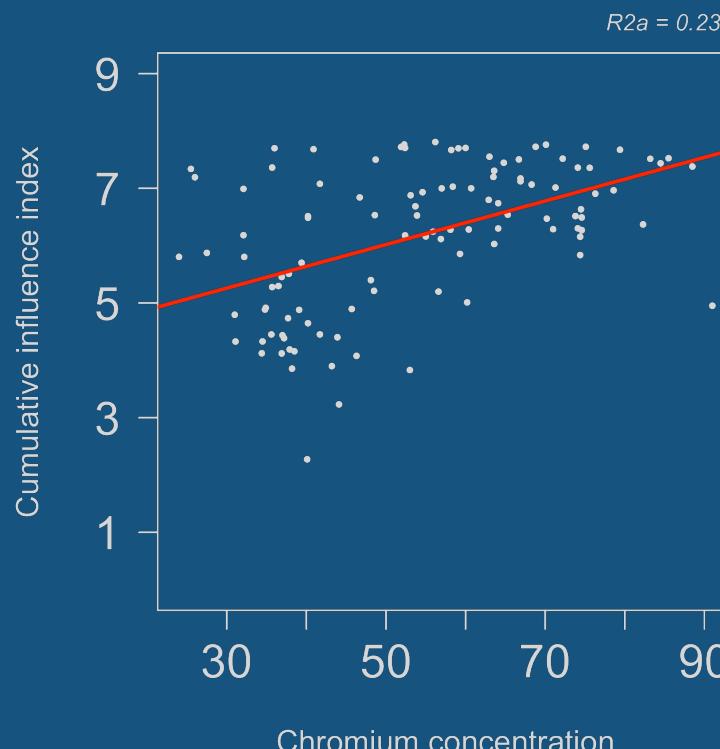
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Highest correlation with metals concentrations



Low correlation with most habitat parameters



Links with abiotic parameters



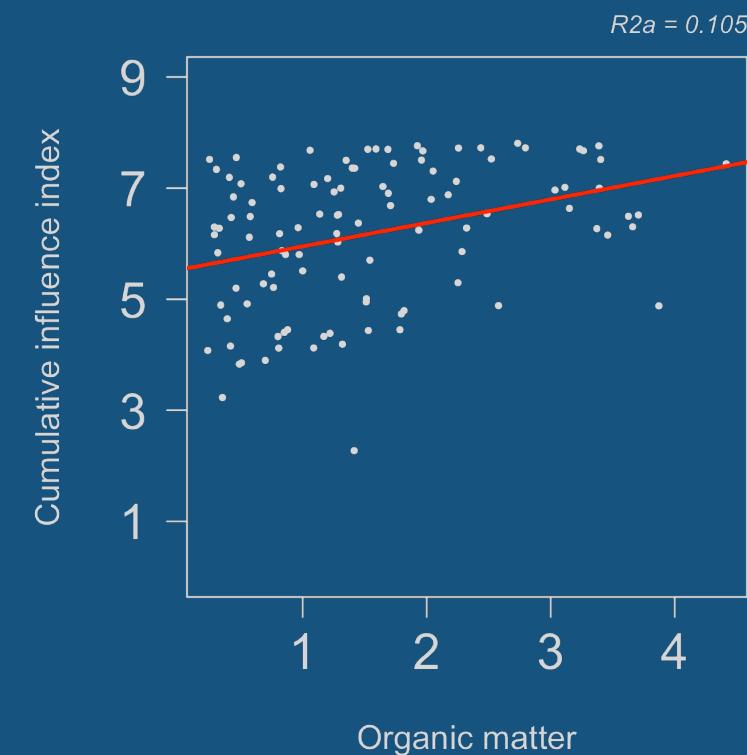
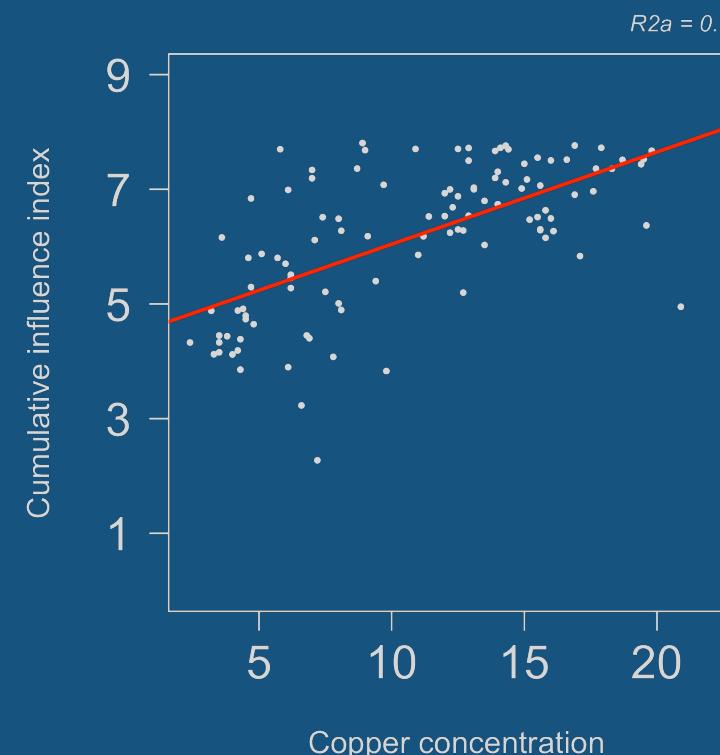
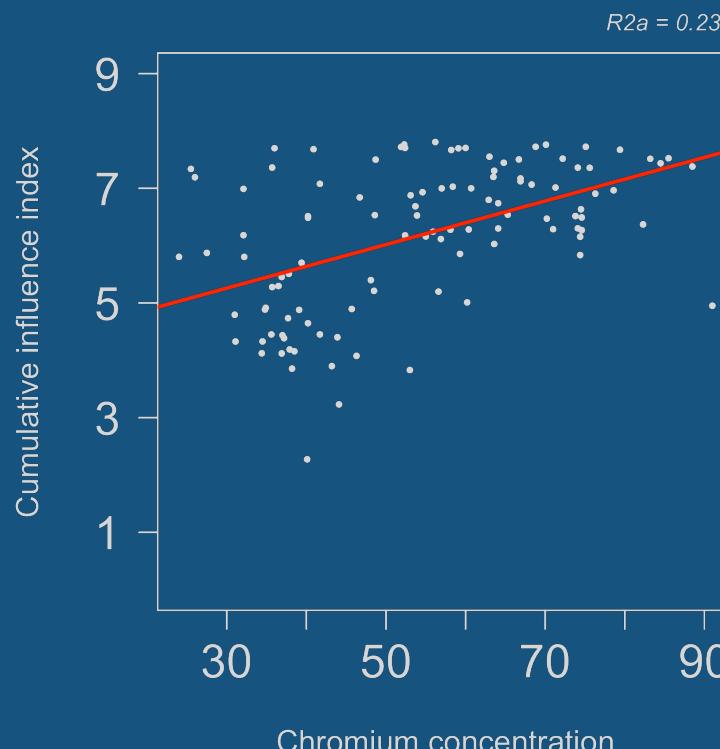
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Highest correlation with metals concentrations



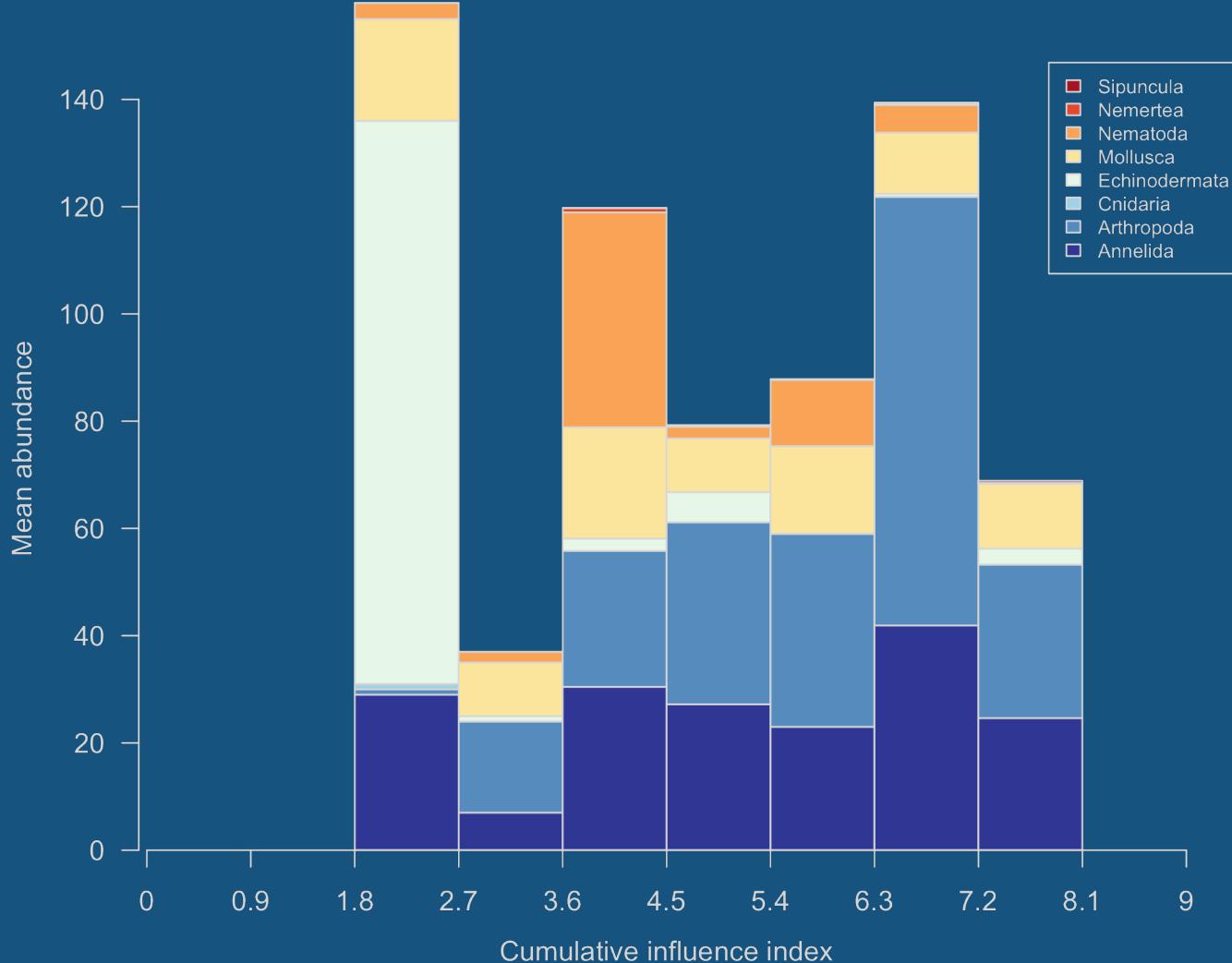
Low correlation with most habitat parameters



Links with benthic communities



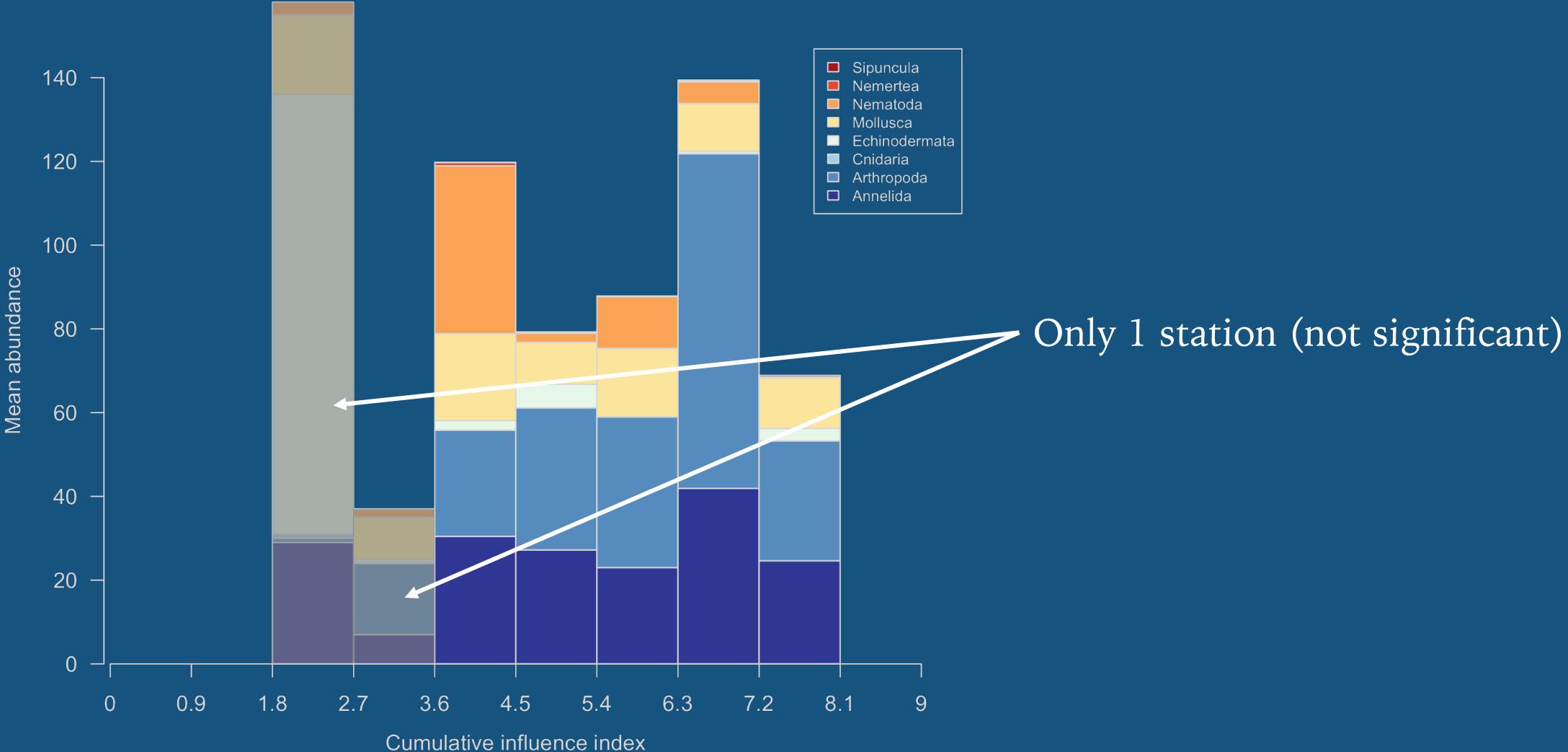
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Links with benthic communities



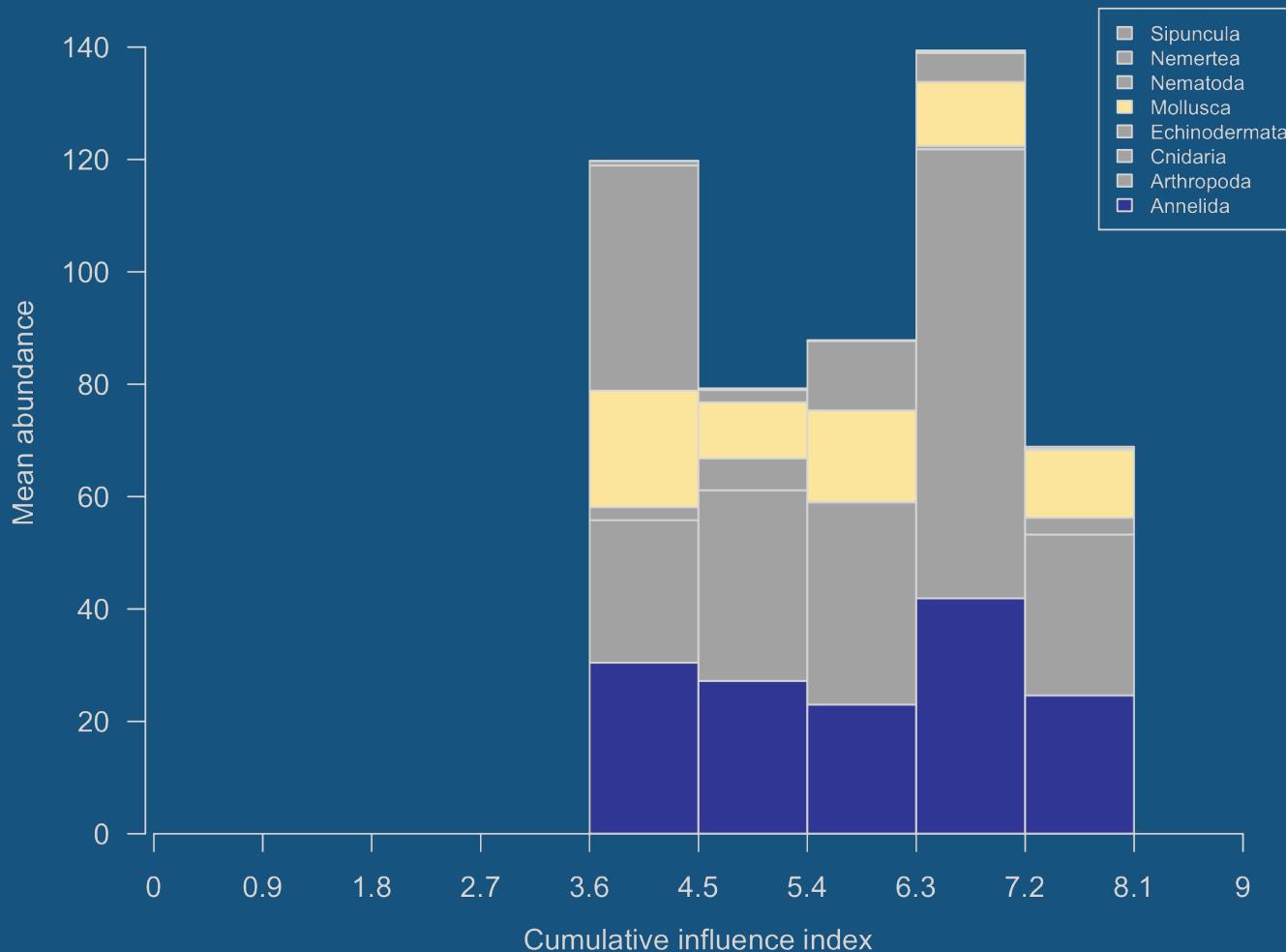
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Links with benthic communities



11

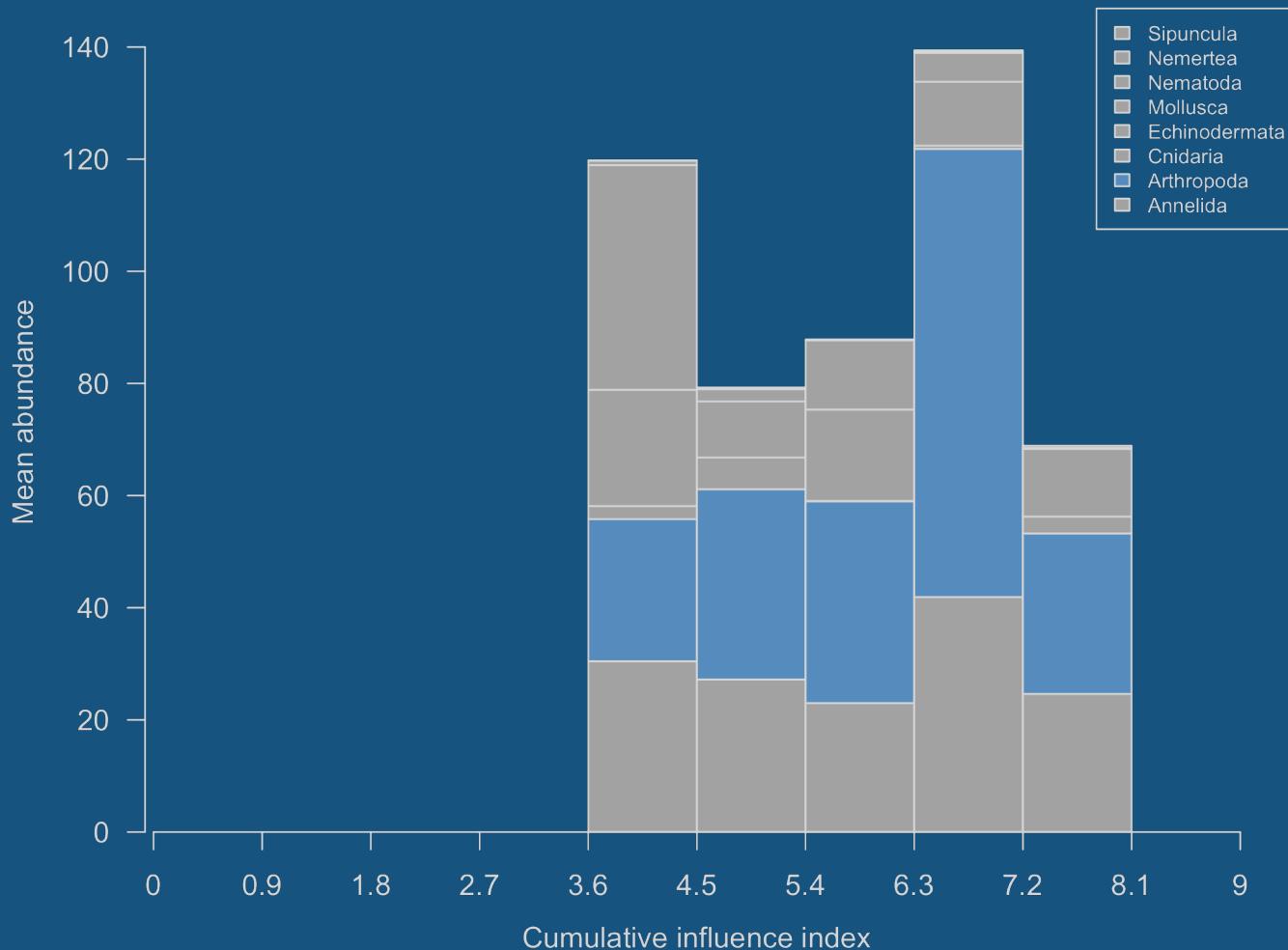


No visible effects on annelids or molluscs

Links with benthic communities



11



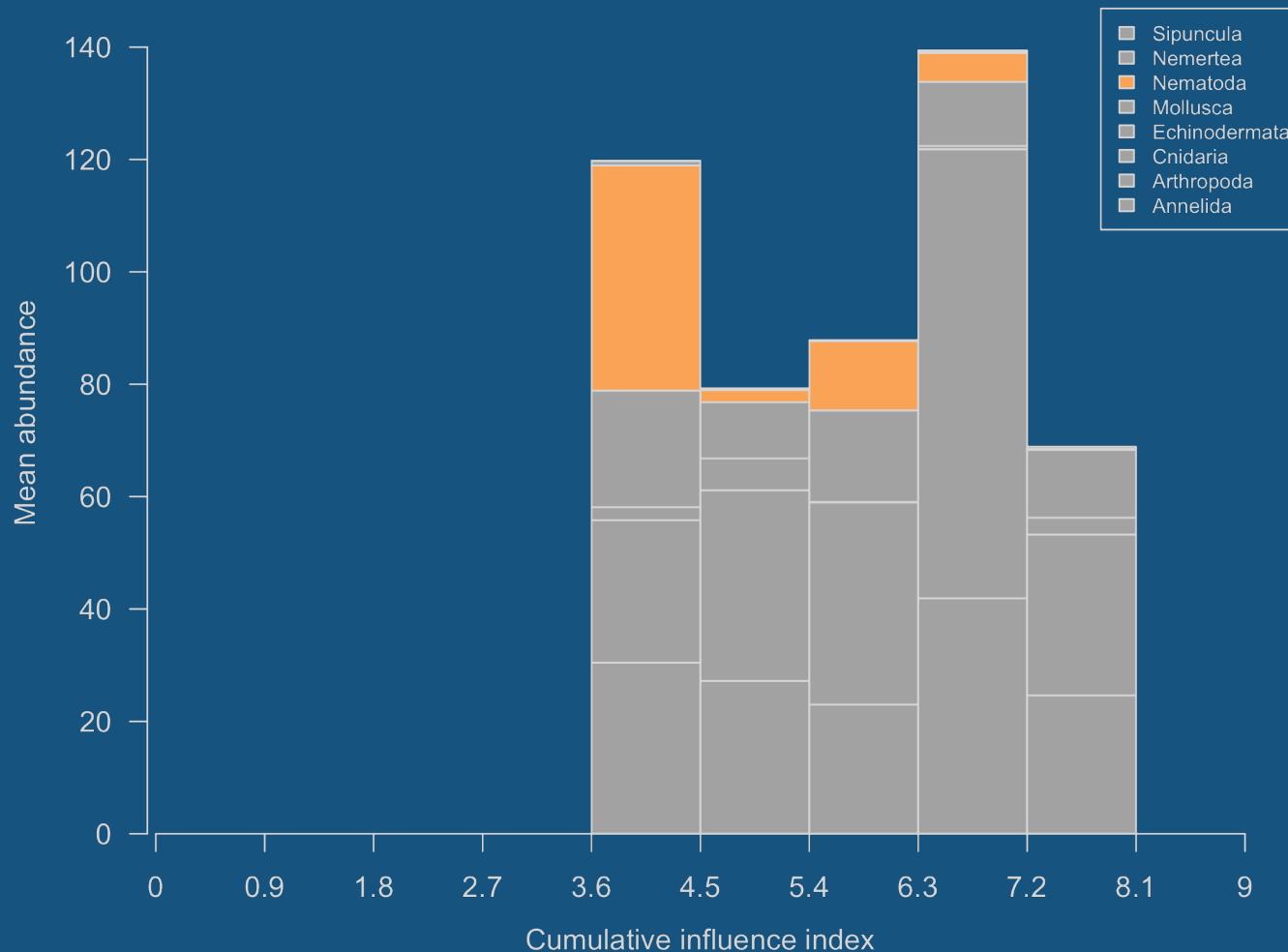
No visible effects on annelids or molluscs

More arthropods with higher intermediate influence, then drops

Links with benthic communities



11



No visible effects on annelids or molluscs

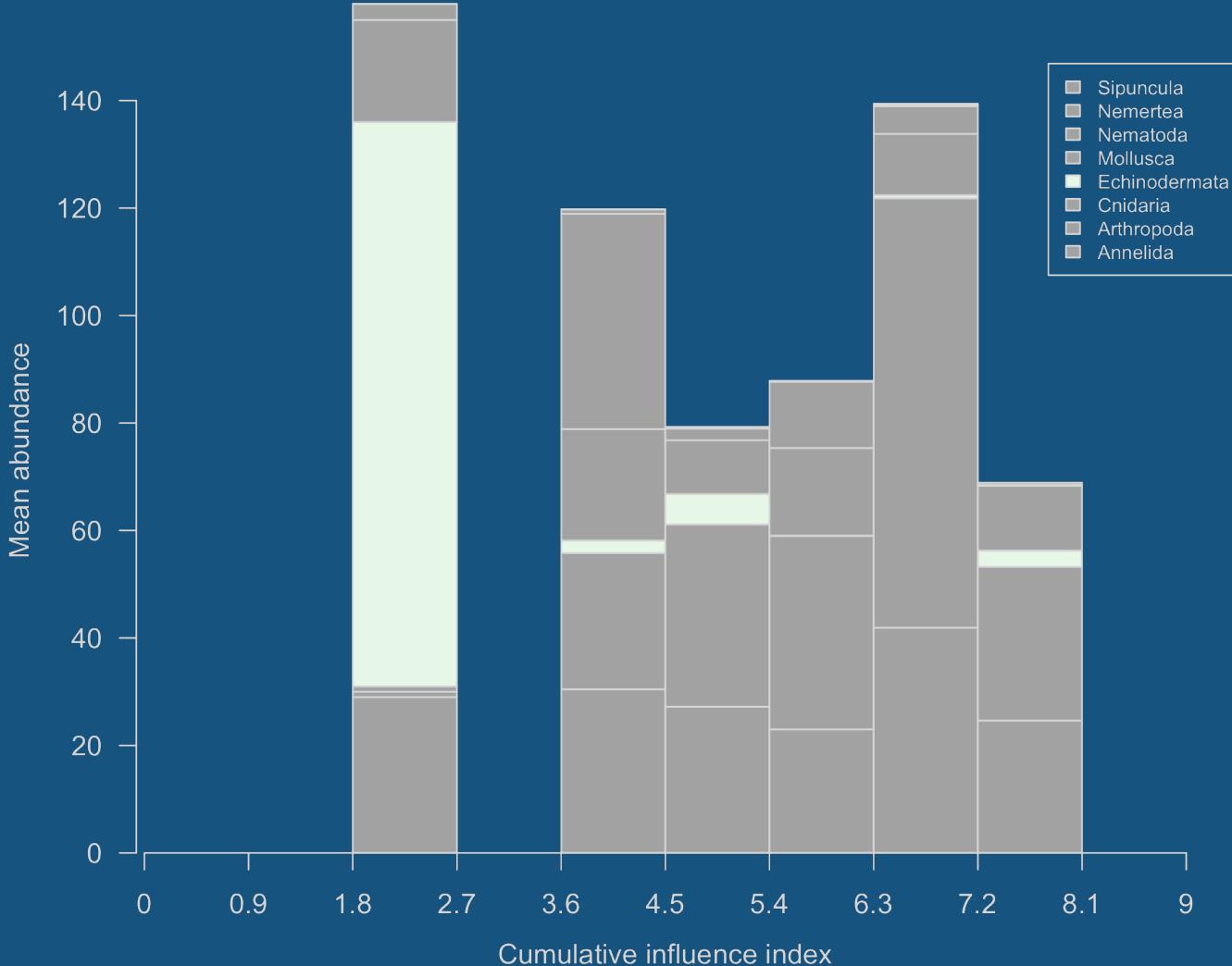
More arthropods with higher intermediate influence, then drops

More nematodes with moderate influence, then drops

Links with benthic communities



11



No visible effects on annelids or molluscs

More arthropods with higher intermediate influence, then drops

More nematodes with moderate influence, then drops

Echinoderms only with low influence?

To conclude:

- Development of an human influence score based on the activities' sources and the environment parameters

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- Development of an human influence score based on the activities' sources and the environment parameters
- The influence score can be linked to habitat and communities' responses :
 - correlations with organic matter and some metals
 - variation of phylum abundances

Next steps...

- Increase representativity of the influence index with different particle models
- Add more human activities (e.g. fisheries)

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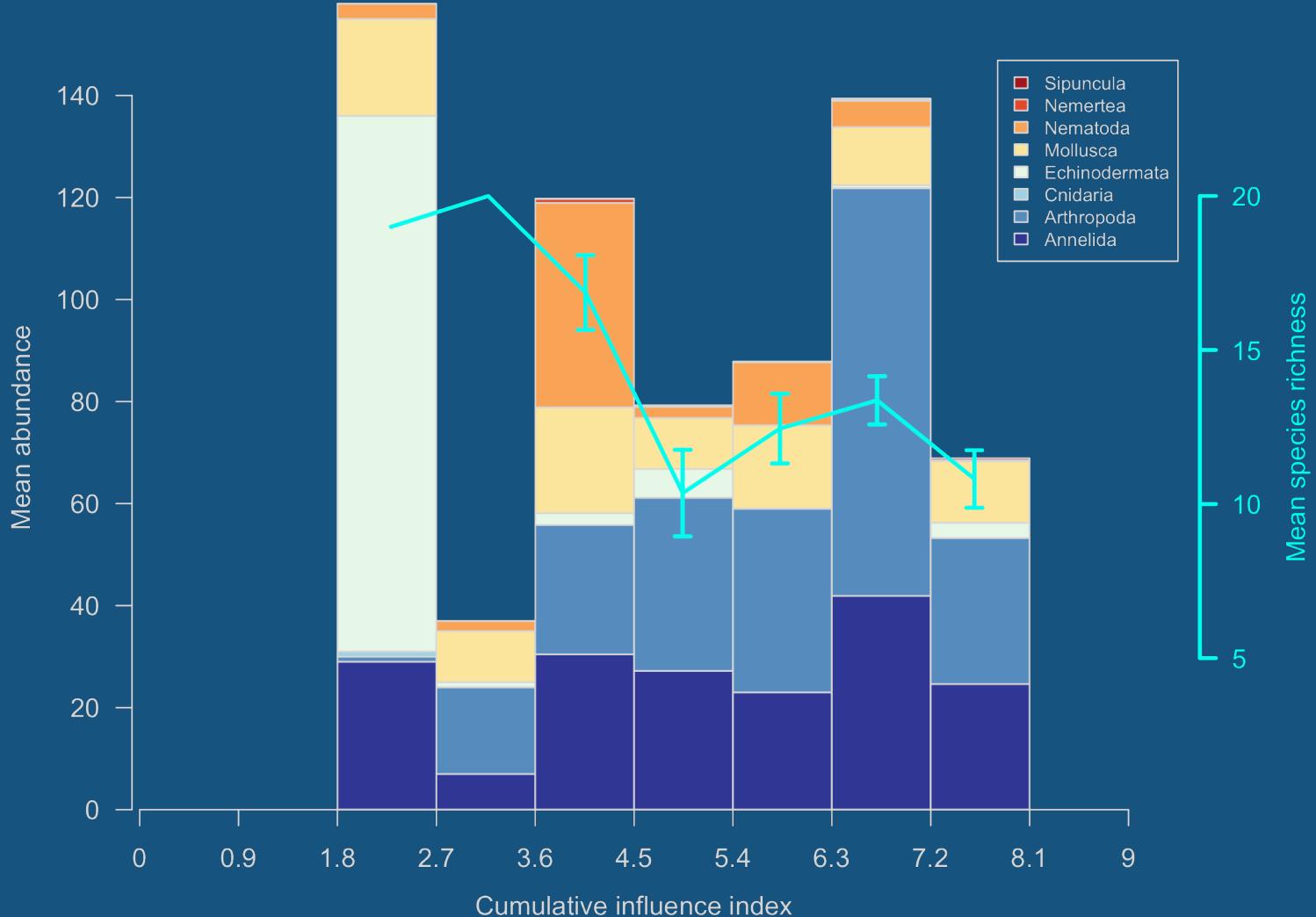
- Increase representativity of the influence index with different particle models
- Add more human activities (e.g. fisheries)
- Use prediction techniques (like HMSC) to predict change under different human activity scenarios
- Study different spatial scales (e.g. St. Lawrence)

This project is supported by NSERC program CHONe II and its Partners: DFO Canada and INREST (representing Port de Sept-Îles and Ville de Sept-Îles)

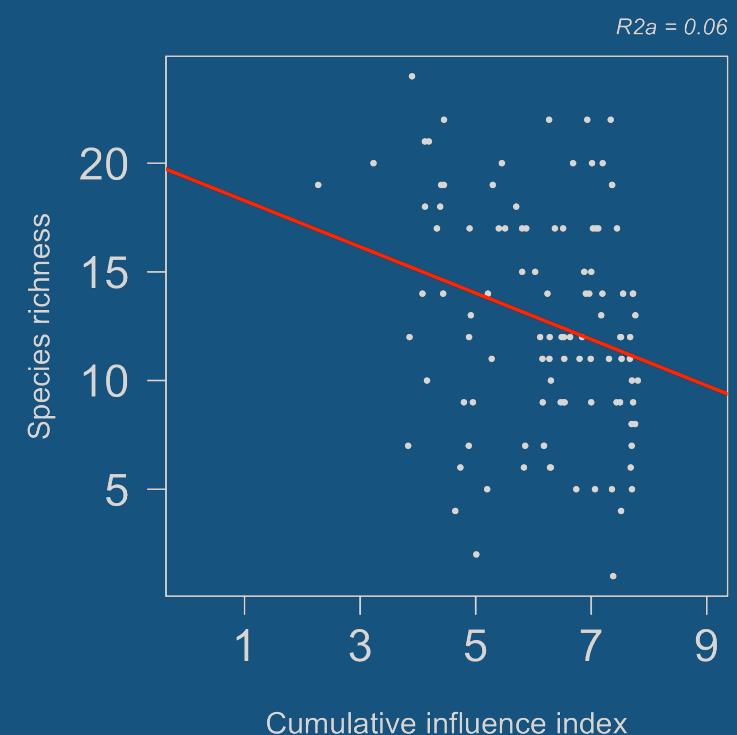
Thanks for your attention!

<https://eldre.github.io>

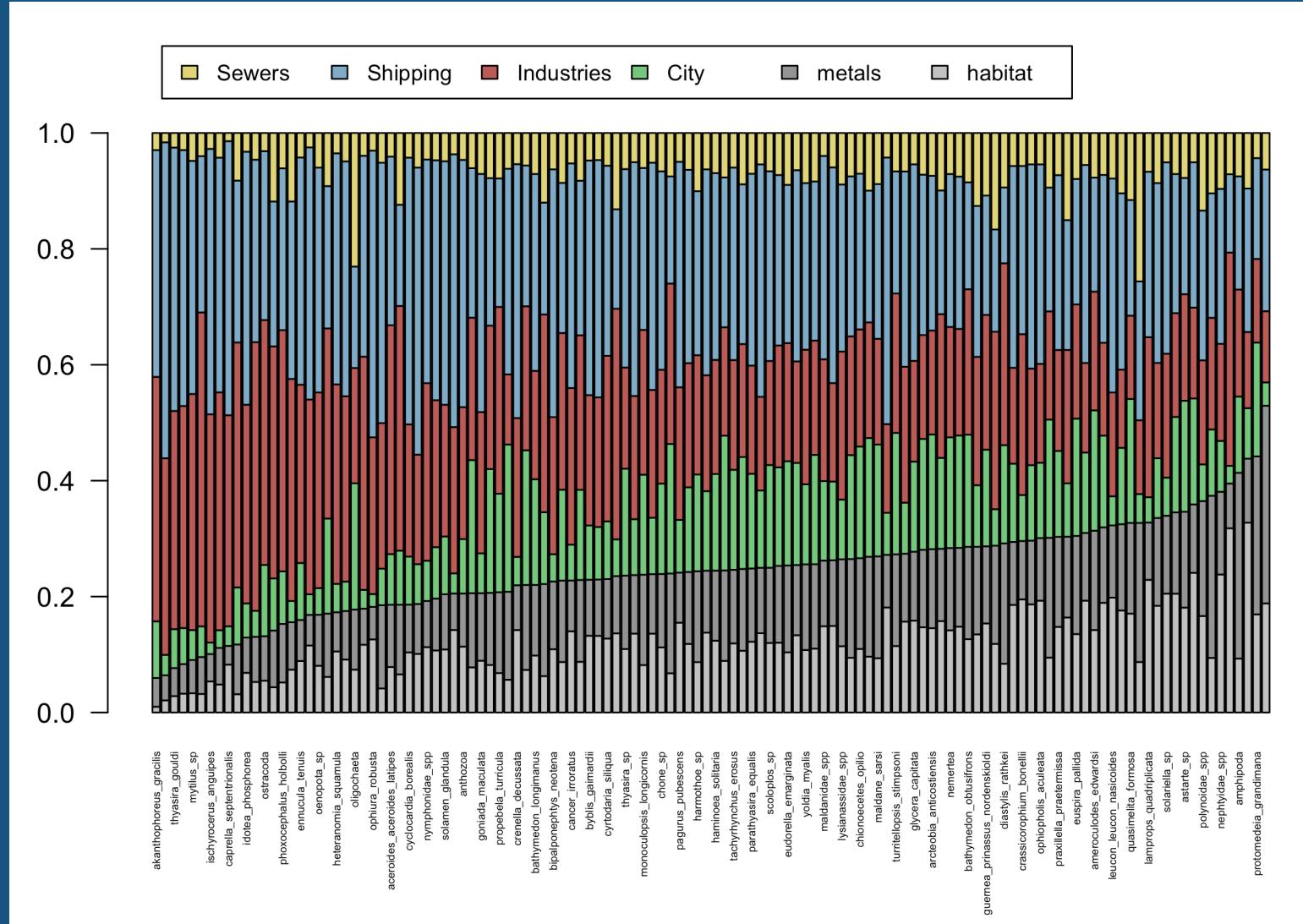
Links with benthic communities



Possible decrease of species richness along the cumulative influence score (low correlation)



HMSC: variance partitioning



R^2 of 19.7 %

Mean species abundance
variances explained by:



12.1%



12.4%



12.3%



24.7%



31.4%

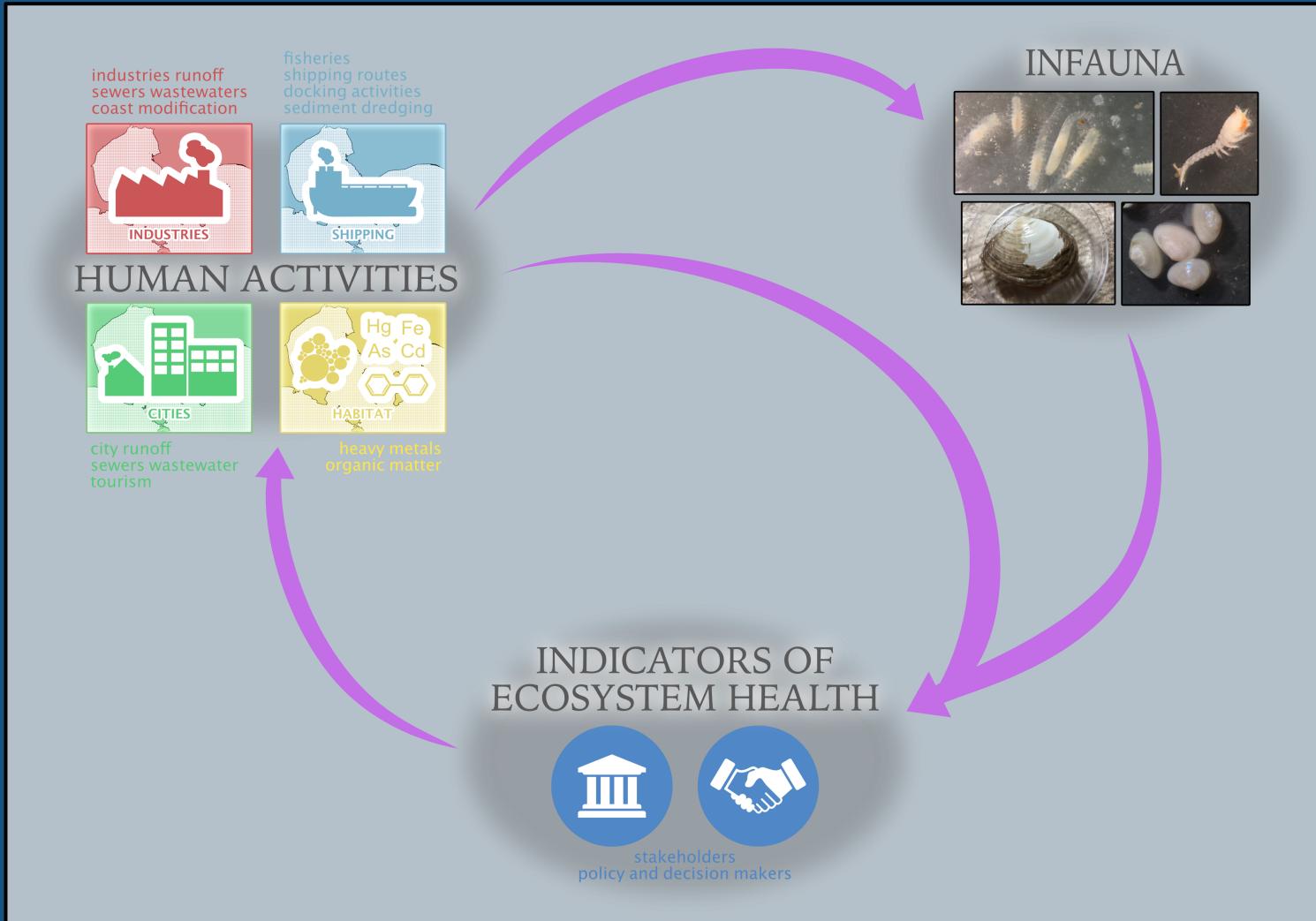


7.1%

Graphical abstract



Chapter 2



Chapter 3

Chapter 1