

Concentrations of Chlorophyll-a in the Greater North Sea, Celtic Seas and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast

Common Indicator Assessment



OSPAR

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Concentrations of Chlorophyll-a in the Greater North Sea, Celtic Seas and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast

OSPAR Convention

The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (the “OSPAR Convention”) was opened for signature at the Ministerial Meeting of the former Oslo and Paris Commissions in Paris on 22 September 1992. The Convention entered into force on 25 March 1998. The Contracting Parties are Belgium, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom

Convention OSPAR

La Convention pour la protection du milieu marin de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est, dite Convention OSPAR, a été ouverte à la signature à la réunion ministérielle des anciennes Commissions d'Oslo et de Paris, à Paris le 22 septembre 1992. La Convention est entrée en vigueur le 25 mars 1998. Les Parties contractantes sont l'Allemagne, la Belgique, le Danemark, l'Espagne, la Finlande, la France, l'Irlande, l'Islande, le Luxembourg, la Norvège, les Pays - Bas, le Portugal, le Royaume - Uni de Grande Bretagne et d' Irlande du Nord, la Suède, la Suisse et l'Union européenne.

Contributors

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Contents

Contributors	1
Citation	1
Key Message	3
Background	3
Background (extended)	3
Assessment Method	5
Results (brief)	8
Results (extended)	11
Conclusion (brief)	17
Conclusion (extended)	17
Knowledge Gaps (brief)	18
Knowledge Gaps (extended)	18
References	18
Assessment Metadata	19

Key Message

Since the Quality Status Report 2010 (QSR 2010) there have only been small changes in chlorophyll concentrations in the Greater North Sea (Region II), Celtic Seas (Region III) and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast (Region IV). Eleven assessment areas, all in OSPAR Region II show concentrations exceeding the threshold in the fourth application of the Common Procedure (COMP4) assessment period 2015 to 2020. This applies to 46% of the surface area of river plumes and 22% of the surface area of coastal areas (total surface area in Regions II, III, IV).

Background

OSPAR's strategic objective with regard to eutrophication in the OSPAR Maritime Area is to tackle eutrophication, through limiting inputs of nutrients and organic matter to levels that do not give rise to adverse effects on the marine environment. Chlorophyll-a is one of a suite of four eutrophication indicators. When assessed and considered together in the OSPAR Common Procedure in a multi-step method, the suite can be used to diagnose eutrophication.

Elevated levels of phytoplankton biomass can be a direct effect of nutrient enrichment. Chlorophyll-a is measured as a proxy for the (carbon) biomass of phytoplankton. An image of the OSPAR Maritime Area based on satellite data shows the spatial distribution of chlorophyll-a during the phytoplankton spring bloom (monthly mean concentration for April 2020 (**Figure 1**)). The highest chlorophyll-a concentrations are found in coastal waters and river plumes.

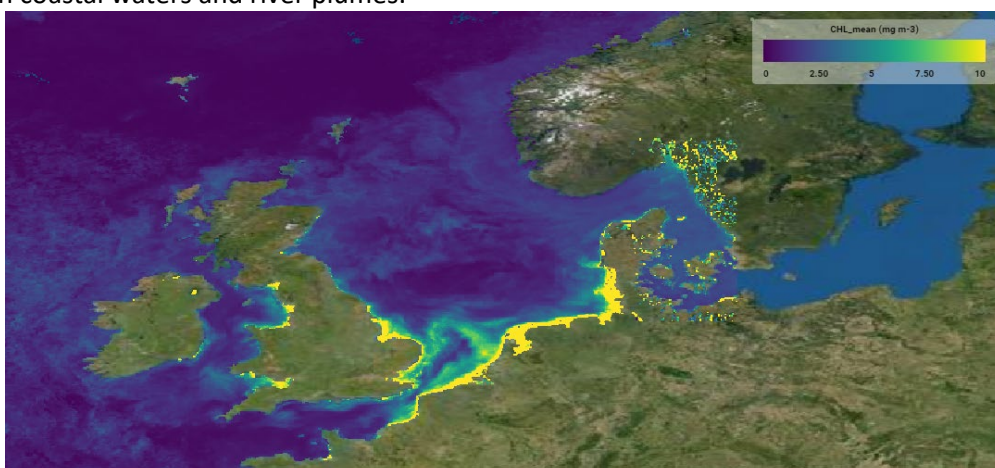


Figure 1: Satellite image of chlorophyll-a concentrations (monthly mean) in April 2020 during the spring phytoplankton bloom in OSPAR Regions II and III. Source: <https://ospar-eodatabase-viewer.brockmann-consult.de/>

Background (extended)

Eutrophication is the result of excessive enrichment with nutrients. This may cause accelerated growth of algae and / or higher forms of plant life (Council Directive 91/676/EEC). This may result in an undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present and thus to the overall water quality. Undesirable disturbances can include shifts in the composition and extent of flora and fauna and the depletion of oxygen due to decomposition of accumulated biomass. Such disturbances then have other effects, such as changes in habitats and biodiversity, blooms of nuisance algae or macroalgae, decrease in water clarity and behavioural changes or even death of fish and other species. Identifying causal links between these disturbances and nutrient enrichment can be complicated by other pressures. Cumulative effects, including climate change, may have similar effects on biological communities and dissolved oxygen, further complicating efforts to demonstrate causal links.

The North-East Atlantic Environment Strategy (NEAES) 2030 contains the OSPAR Commission's strategic objective to achieve clean seas for the North-East Atlantic by 2030. This includes tackling eutrophication, 'through limiting inputs of nutrients and organic matter to levels that do not give rise to adverse effects on the marine environment' (OSPAR, 2021). This strategic objective requires assessment of eutrophication to be based on the ecological consequences of nutrient enrichment and not just on nutrient enrichment alone, i.e., finding reliable evidence for accelerated growth of algae and / or macrophytes caused by anthropogenic nutrient enrichment, leading to undesirable disturbance. Eutrophication is diagnosed using OSPAR's harmonised criteria of nutrient inputs, concentrations and ratios, chlorophyll concentrations, phytoplankton indicator species, macrophytes, dissolved oxygen levels, incidence of fish kills and changes in zoobenthos (OSPAR, 2022). As there is no single indicator of disturbance caused by marine eutrophication, OSPAR applies a multi-step method using the harmonised criteria. Eutrophication is considered to have occurred if there is evidence for all of the stages shown in **Figure a**, and of causal links between them.

For the current assessment, four harmonised eutrophication criteria have been assessed: nutrient inputs, winter concentrations of dissolved inorganic phosphate and nitrogen, chlorophyll concentrations and dissolved oxygen levels. These are highlighted in **Figure a**. The individual assessment results of any one of these four Common Indicators do not diagnose eutrophication by themselves. However, the assessments provide useful information about trends and are important for informing management measures.

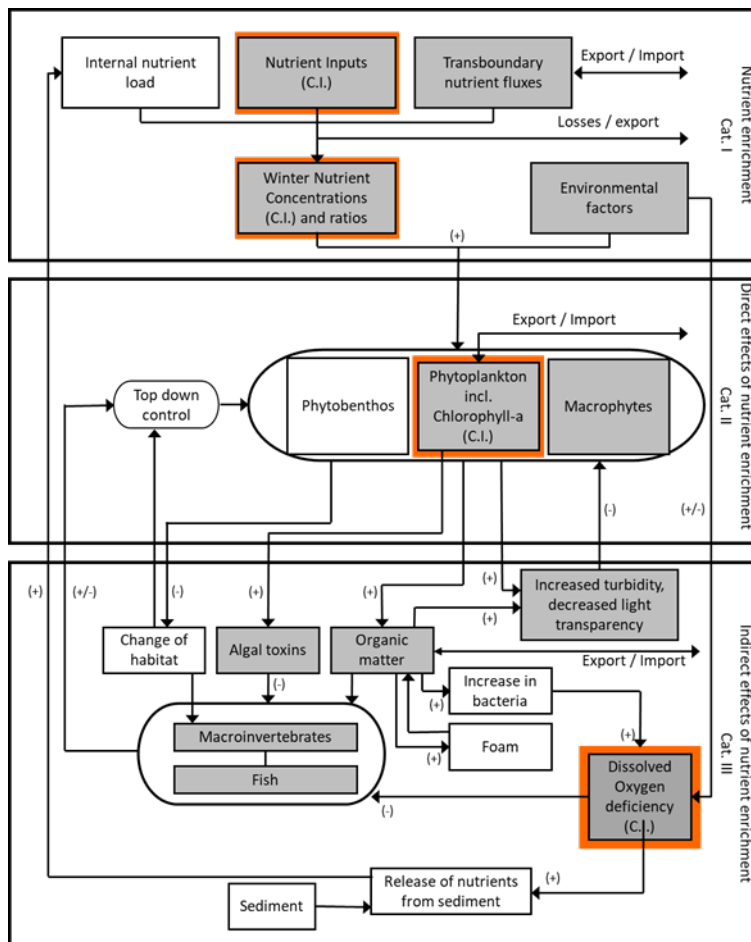


Figure a: Generic conceptual framework to assess eutrophication in all categories of surface waters illustrating the main cause / effect linkages (OSPAR, 2022).

Chlorophyll was assessed in the [OSPAR Quality Status Report \(QSR\) 2010](#) (OSPAR, 2010). As part of the Common Procedure for the identification of eutrophication and integrated reports on the eutrophication

status of the OSPAR Maritime Area an assessment of chlorophyll has been carried out three times (OSPAR, 2003; 2008; 2017). All of these assessments followed the methodology agreed in the Common Procedure. Nevertheless, assessments were based on nationally defined assessment areas and national threshold values which limited comparability between countries. The current (fourth) application of the COMP reflects the adaptive management of the ecosystem approach, incorporating a major revision in assessment areas and threshold values, based on the best available scientific knowledge from EU projects such as JMP EUNOSAT (Enserink et al., 2019), and further developed in OSPAR's own Eutrophication Modelling group ICG-EMO.

The current assessment contributes to Operational Objective S1.O1 under the NEAES 2030: 'By 2022 OSPAR will implement an automated eutrophication assessment tool to deliver harmonised and transparent assessments for OSPAR and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and to provide support for the development of the SDG 14.1.1 Index of Coastal Eutrophication in 2025'.

Chlorophyll concentrations, used in this assessment as a proxy for phytoplankton biomass, are the net result of a number of processes: the production of phytoplankton biomass which is determined by nutrient concentrations but also by light and temperature, and the loss of phytoplankton biomass which is determined by mortality, sinking and grazing (Cloern et al., 2014). Consequently, the chlorophyll concentrations that are observed at monitoring sites are influenced by growth, mortality and transport processes. Physical factors such as turbidity, depth, vertical and horizontal mixing and stratification, and biological factors such as algal species composition, zooplankton grazing and competition with other primary producers have an impact on growth, mortality and transport. Due to these many interacting factors, the response of phytoplankton biomass to changes in nutrient input is complex and system specific (Cloern, 2001; Cloern et al., 2014). In addition, reduction in nutrient inputs has not always resulted in the expected declines in phytoplankton biomass (Duarte et al., 2009). On the other hand, there are examples of water systems within the OSPAR Maritime Area where reduced nutrient inputs have resulted in lowered phytoplankton biomass or production (e.g., Philippart et al., 2007; Van Beusekom et al., 2009; Lyngsgaard et al., 2014; Riemann et al., 2016; Staehr et al., 2017).

Chlorophyll-a concentrations are generally higher in coastal waters where nutrient concentrations are higher due to river discharges and direct inputs (Figure 1).

In this Indicator Assessment, chlorophyll-a concentration in OSPAR Region II (Greater North Sea), Region III (Celtic Seas) and Region IV (Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast) have been assessed with the COMPEAT tool, using harmonised and coherent thresholds.

Assessment Method

Chlorophyll-a determination

The Common Indicator chlorophyll-a is a proxy for phytoplankton biomass. Chlorophyll is traditionally measured *in situ*, either from discrete water samples analysed in the laboratory or through continuous observation (e.g., fluorimetry) by sensors mounted on fixed stations / buoys or in ships. Given the variability in space and time of this indicator, the resolution of *in situ* sampling is often insufficient to describe the spatial variation. Notably in offshore areas *in situ* sampling is very sparse. Furthermore, in some assessment areas (see below) the spatial distribution of *in situ* sampling stations is not representative for the area, i.e., may be biased towards the coast. On the other hand *in situ* sampling is more precise method for a specific sampling site. Systematic *in situ* data over time give a robust result for the trend over time for the area covered by the sampling.

By using 'ocean colour', satellites can also detect chlorophyll at a much higher temporal and spatial resolution and at relatively low costs per observation. Earlier OSPAR assessments only used national *in situ* chlorophyll monitoring, although satellite data were available since 1989. Collaboration between North Sea countries in

the EU project JMP EUNOSAT (2017 - 2019) has resulted in the development of a tool to generate and validate satellite chlorophyll-a products for the purpose of coherent eutrophication assessments for the Greater North Sea (Lavigne et al., 2021). This tool uses (satellite) information on the optical characteristics of waters (water types such as clear oceanic, turbid coastal, with high dissolved organics or high chlorophyll content) to choose the appropriate ocean colour algorithm that translates the satellite signal into chlorophyll-a concentrations. In addition, information from different (overlapping) satellite missions is used to cover the entire assessment period. However, for some areas, particularly areas with high concentrations of coloured dissolved organic matter or high turbidity, systematic errors were detected for some satellite missions (Staehr et al., 2022). Much effort was spent in JMP-EUNOSAT and since to calibrate and test the tool with *in situ* chlorophyll-a data from North Sea countries. The tool delivers quality controlled high-resolution maps for chlorophyll, which are reported as daily maps to the ICES COMPEAT data system as a contribution to more coherent eutrophication assessments in Regions II and III. In Regions IV and V, the single algorithm ARGANS Telechlor satellite product provides estimates of chlorophyll concentration and has been used. The two products compare well in clear and medium turbidity waters, although differences occur in high turbidity (SPM and / or chlorophyll) waters, e.g., in some river plumes.

Even though Earth Observation (EO) provides a much better coverage in time and space, compared to *in situ* data, the combined use must be done with caution as the two techniques sometimes give different results (Staehr et al., 2022). Satellites measure the light absorbed by pigments in the phytoplankton cells whereas laboratory analyses of water samples measure the chlorophyll concentration. The ratio of light absorption to chlorophyll varies, depending on the self-shading inside the cells as well as other factors. Several of these factors vary systematically with the nutrient regime experienced by the cells and hence eutrophication. This is also the case for the ratio of carbon to chlorophyll (Jacobsen and Markager, 2016).

Another source of variation is the use of different analytical techniques to determine chlorophyll-a in water samples. Application of the JAMP Eutrophication Monitoring Guidelines: Chlorophyll-a in Water (OSPAR Agreement, 2012-11) by OSPAR Contracting Parties enhances comparability, but factors such as phytoplankton species composition are not yet fully taken into account.

Chlorophyll concentrations were assessed in all COMP4 assessment areas in OSPAR Regions II, III and IV (Greater North Sea, Celtic Seas, Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast). For the first time, the assessment was based not only on *in situ* data but also on Earth Observation (satellite) data that were available from 1998 onwards. In the assessment a combination of *in situ* data and satellite data is used following the methods described in the revision of the Common Procedure (OSPAR, 2022).

For this Indicator Assessment mean chlorophyll concentrations measured during the area-specific growing season, mostly 1 March to 30 September, are calculated. The threshold values for chlorophyll-a are based on a justified area-specific % deviation from historic background (OSPAR, 2022).

Data are stored in the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) DOME (<https://www.ices.dk/data/data-portals/Pages/DOME.aspx>). The data were retrieved from the database in June 2022.

Assessment areas

For the 4th application of the Common Procedure, new harmonised assessment areas have been defined that represent ecologically relevant areas in OSPAR Regions II, III and IV (Figure b). These assessment areas can be categorised in four different types with distinct characteristics: river plumes, coastal waters, shelf areas and oceanic areas. River plumes are areas near and downstream from the mouths of large rivers, with generally relatively low and variable salinity and strongly influenced by river discharges. Coastal waters are areas other than river plumes, with average salinity $\leq 34,5$. Shelf areas are areas with average salinity $> 34,5$ and depths < 200 m, while oceanic waters are the areas off the continental shelf with a depth of > 200 m.

As the characteristics of the assessment areas have an impact on the response of the Common Indicator chlorophyll to changes in nutrient loads, the results of the assessments and analyses of trends are grouped for the four assessment area types, where relevant.

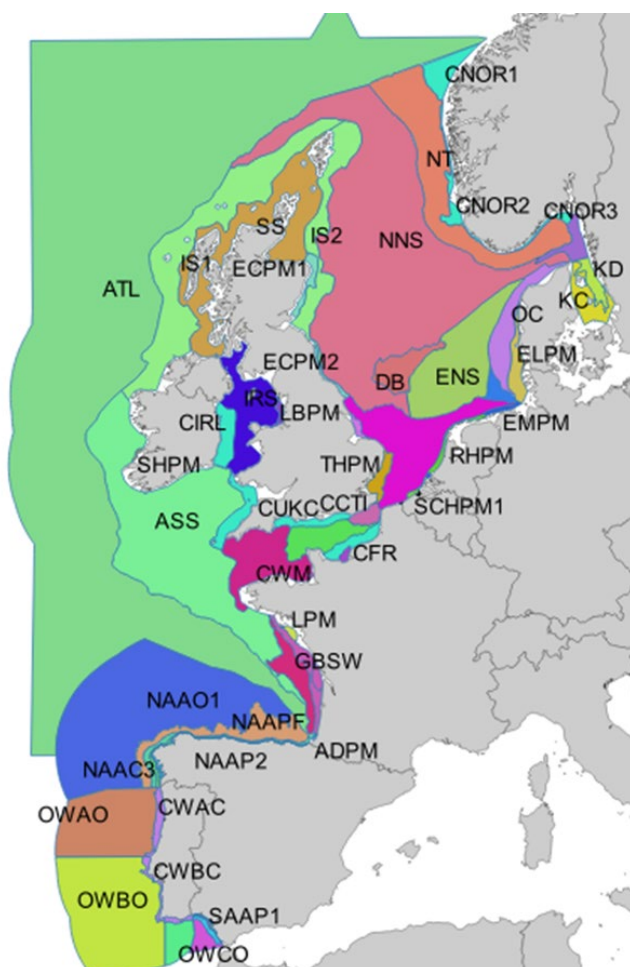


Figure b: Overview of ecologically relevant assessment areas based on duration of stratification, mean surface salinity, depth, suspended particulate matter and primary production. Assessment area codes and names are listed in Table 1.

Assessment period

For the assessment of chlorophyll concentrations, *in situ* and satellite data are combined for the COMP4 assessment period 2015–2020. For the assessment of long-term trends in chlorophyll concentrations, the assessment period is 1990 to 2020 (using *in situ* data) and 1998 to 2020 using satellite data. As *in situ* data and satellite data cover different periods and differ in spatial coverage, the data were not combined in the assessment of long-term trends.

The assessment for COMP4 was done with the COMPEAT tool, for the most recent period (2015-2020). In addition, the assessment was done again for the three previous assessment periods (COMP1: 1990-2000; COMP2: 2001-2006; COMP3: 2006-2014) applying the new thresholds and assessment areas that have been defined for the application of the COMP4.

Assessment tools

The assessment is carried out with the recently developed COMPEAT tool.

The temporal trends in chlorophyll concentrations were tested for statistical significance using the Mann-Kendall test. The statistical test of trends was done for the years 1990 to 2020 for *in situ* data and 1998-2020 for EO data. This test was carried out in R version 4.2.1 with R package TTAinterfaceTrendAnalysis v.1.5.8 for temporal trend analysis.

Where trends were significant ($p < 0,05$), this is included in the description of the results.

Results (brief)

For the most recent period 2015-2020, 11 assessment areas, all in OSPAR Region II (Greater North Sea) are in Moderate, Poor or Bad status (i.e., concentrations above the threshold). Those areas are river plumes and coastal waters along the continental coast from France to Denmark / Sweden (Coastal French Channel, Scheldt plume, Meuse plume, Rhine plume, Ems plume, Elbe plume, German Bight Central, Outer Coastal DEDK and Kattegat Coastal and Kattegat Deep (Figure 2).

Assessments in all those areas give comparable results if they are based only on either *in situ* or satellite data. The only exception is the assessment area Scottish Sea, that has Moderate status based on *in situ* data and Good status based on satellite data and in the combined assessment.

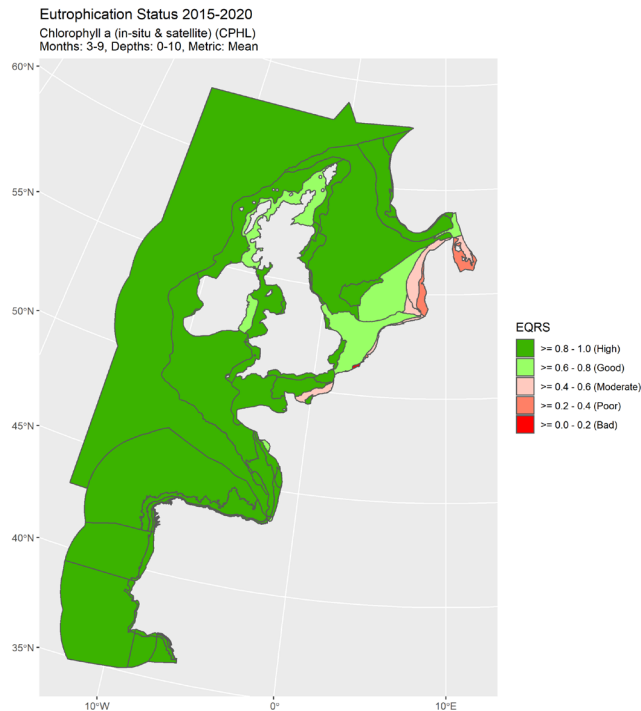


Figure 2: Results of the COMP4 assessment of chlorophyll growing season mean, based on the combination of in situ and satellite data, for OSPAR Regions II, III and IV. The results of each assessment area are shown in Table 1 as well.

Table 1: Assessment areas of the North-East Atlantic grouped into categories of river plumes, coastal, shelf and oceanic areas including allocation to OSPAR Regions (based on the largest share when region boundaries split assessment areas) and the EQRS value (with colour coding showing the status) of the COMP4 assessment.

Categories of COMP 4 assessment areas	Area code	Area name	OSPAR Region	EQRS
River plumes	ADPM	Adour plume	IV	0,75
	ELPM	Elbe plume	II	0,35
	EMPM	Ems plume	II	0,42
	GDPM	Gironde plume	IV	0,99
	HPM	Humber plume	II	0,97
	LBPM	Liverpool Bay plume	III	0,83
	LPM	Loire plume	IV	0,80

Coastal areas	MPM	Meuse plume	II	0,32
	RHPM	Rhine plume	II	0,53
	SCHPM1	Scheldt plume 1	II	0,15
	SCHPM2	Scheldt plume 2	II	0,43
	SHPM	Shannon plume	III	0,89
	SPM	Seine plume	II	0,91
	THPM	Thames plume	II	0,90
	CFR	Coastal FR Channel	II	0,49
	CIRL	Coastal IRL 3	III	0,74
	CNOR1	Coastal NOR 1	II	1,00
	CNOR2	Coastal NOR 2	II	1,00
	CNOR3	Coastal NOR 3	II	0,94
	CUK1	Coastal UK 1	III	0,85
	CUKC	Coastal UK Channel	II	0,93
	CWAC	Coastal Waters AC (D5)	IV	1,00
	CWBC	Coastal Waters BC (D5)	IV	1,00
	CWCC	Coastal Waters CC (D5)	IV	1,00
	ECPM1	East Coast (permanently mixed) 1	II	0,99
	ECPM2	East Coast (permanently mixed) 2	II	1,00
	GBC	German Bight Central	II	0,56
	IRS	Irish Sea	III	0,90
	KC	Kattegat Coastal	II	0,25
	KD	Kattegat Deep	II	0,48
	NAAC1A	Noratlantic Area NOR-NorC1(D5)A	IV	1,00
	NAAC1B	Noratlantic Area NOR-NorC1(D5)B	IV	1,00
	NAAC1C	Noratlantic Area NOR-NorC1(D5)C	IV	1,00
	NAAC1D	Noratlantic Area NOR-NorC1(D5)D	IV	1,00
	NAAC2	Noratlantic Area NOR-NorC2(D5)	IV	1,00
	NAAC3	Noratlantic Area NOR-NorC3(D5)	IV	1,00
	OC	Outer Coastal DEDK	II	0,43
	SAAC1	Sudatlantic Area SUD-C1(D5)	IV	1,00
	SAAC2	Sudatlantic Area SUD-C2(D5)	IV	1,00
	SAAP2	Sudatlantic Area SUD-P2(D5)	IV	1,00
	SNS	Southern North Sea	II	0,74
	ASS	Atlantic Seasonally Stratified	III, IV	1,00
	CCTI	Channel coastal shelf tidal influenced	II	0,88
	CWM	Channel well mixed	II, III	0,92
	CWMTI	Channel well mixed tidal influenced	II	1,00
Shelf areas	DB	Dogger Bank	II	0,90
	ENS	Eastern North Sea	II	0,73
	GBCW	Gulf of Biscay coastal waters	IV	0,99
	GBSW	Gulf of Biscay shelf waters	IV	1,00
	IS1	Intermittently Stratified 1	II, III	0,91
	IS2	Intermittently Stratified 2	II	0,80

Concentrations of Chlorophyll-a in the Greater North Sea, Celtic Seas and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast

Oceanic / beyond shelf	NAAP2	Noratlantic Area NOR-NorP2(D5)	IV	1,00
	NAAPF	Noratlantic Area NOR-Plataforma	IV	1,00
	NNS	Northern North Sea	II	0,97
	NT	Norwegian Trench	II	0,90
	SAAP1	Sudatlantic Area SUD-P1(D5)	IV	1,00
	SK	Skagerrak	II	0,69
	SS	Scottish Sea	II, III	0,75
	ATL	Atlantic	II, IV, V	1,00
	NAAO1	Noratlantic Area NOR-NorO1(D5)	IV	1,00
	OWAO	Ocean Waters AO (D5)	IV	1,00
	OWBO	Ocean Waters BO (D5)	IV	1,00
	OWCO	Ocean Waters CO (D5)	IV	1,00
	SAAOC	Sudatlantic Area SUD-OCEAN(D5)	IV	1,00

A comparison between the four COMP assessment periods, of the number and total surface area of assessment areas with chlorophyll concentrations exceeding thresholds, is not straightforward. The confidence in assessment results is determined based on a combination of spatial and temporal confidence and accuracy. For *in situ* data, there are only few assessment areas that have assessment results with high confidence for all four COMP periods. For satellite data, there are more assessment areas with high confidence assessments for all four COMP periods. Using only the assessments based on satellite data, there is still 40% of the surface area excluded from a comparison between the four COMP assessment periods, due to the fact that satellite data are missing for assessment areas in Spanish and Portuguese waters and in the southern part of the Bay of Biscay for the COMP1 and COMP2 periods. For the period 2015-2020, the total surface area that is not in Good / High Status is 57 304km² which is 2,2% of the total surface area that was assessed. However, this result reflects the vast open oceanic areas and does not reflect the situation in near shore areas where nutrient inputs for land cause eutrophication. Of the total surface area of river plumes, 46% (12 444km²) and 22% of the coastal areas (44 860km²) are not in Good / High Status.

Comparison of the four COMP assessment periods shows that in coastal and shelf waters the status has improved since COMP1, but there are only minor changes in river plumes (**Figure 3**).



Figure 3: Percentage of the surface area of river plumes, coastal waters, shelf areas and oceanic waters in Bad, Poor or Moderate Status (red) or Good or High status (green) in the COMP1, COMP2, COMP3 and COMP4 assessment periods. Grey bars indicate assessment areas with missing data.

A trend analysis was done for the growing season means of each assessment area. Because of the fact that satellite data were only available from 1998 onwards, the trend analysis was done separately for the *in situ* data (1990 to 2020, depending on data availability) and the satellite data (1998 to 2020). No trend analysis was done on the combination of *in situ* and satellite data.

Trends showing a significant increase in chlorophyll concentrations were found for Loire plume (*in situ* data, years 1996 to 2019), Liverpool Bay plume (EO data, years 1998 to 2020), Gulf of Biscay coastal waters and shelf waters (EO data, years 2009 to 2020). In all these assessment areas chlorophyll concentrations were below the threshold (i.e. no eutrophication) in 2015 to 2020 (Table 2 and Table 3).

Assessment areas that were classified as Moderate, Poor or Bad status (i.e. concentrations above the threshold) for chlorophyll and show significant decreasing trends in concentrations (i.e. improving conditions) either based on EO data or *in situ* data are all in coastal waters (Table 2 and Table 3): Coastal FR Channel, Outer Coastal DEDK, German Bight Central, Kattegat Coastal and Kattegat Deep.

Table 2: Results of the trend analysis based on *in situ* data for 1990 to 2020.

Area category	COMP4 classification	Increasing trend	No trend	Decreasing trend	No data
River plumes	M / P / B status	0	5	0	1
	H / G status	1	6	0	1
Coastal areas	M / P / B status	0	2	3	0
	H / G status	0	10	2	10
Shelf areas	M / P / B status	0	0	0	0
	H / G status	0	12	4	1
Oceanic areas	M / P / B status	0	0	0	0
	H / G status	0	2	0	4

Table 3: Results of the trend analysis based on satellite data for 1998 to 2020

Area category	COMP4 classification	Increasing trend	No trend	Decreasing trend	No data
River plumes	M / P / B status	0	6	0	0
	H / G status	1	6	1	0
Coastal areas	M / P / B status	0	2	3	0
	H / G status	0	21	1	0
Shelf areas	M / P / B status	0	0	0	0
	H / G status	2	14	1	0
Oceanic areas	M / P / B status	0	0	0	0
	H / G status	0	5	1	0

Results (extended)

The assessment for COMP4 was done with the COMPEAT tool, for the most recent period (2015 - 2020). In addition, the assessment was done again for the three previous assessment periods (COMP1: 1990 - 2000; COMP2: 2001 - 2006; COMP3: 2006 - 2014) applying the thresholds and assessment areas that have been defined for the application of the COMP4. With this approach, it is possible to see the change in assessment results solely caused by changes in the state of the marine environment. Previously, comparisons between the results of COMP1, COMP2 and COMP3 were confounded by changes in assessment methods and thresholds between the various periods.

Concentrations of Chlorophyll-a in the Greater North Sea, Celtic Seas and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast

Assessments are now based on a combination of *in situ* measurements and Earth Observation / satellite (EO) data. EO data are now available for the period 1998 - 2020. The previously published COMP1, COMP2 and COMP3 assessments were mainly based on *in situ* data, as only few Contracting Parties partly used satellite data in COMP3.

COMP4 assessment results

The COMP4 assessment (**Figure 2**) shows that 11 assessment areas, all in OSPAR Region II (Greater North Sea) are in Moderate, Poor or Bad status (i.e., concentrations above the threshold). Those areas are found along the continental coast from France to Denmark / Sweden (Coastal French Channel, Scheldt plume, Meuse plume, Rhine plume, Ems plume, Elbe plume, German Bight Central, Outer Coastal DEDK and Kattegat Coastal and Kattegat Deep).

Assessments in all those areas give comparable results if they are based only on either *in situ* or satellite data. The only exception is the assessment area Scottish Sea, that has Moderate status based on *in situ* data and Good status based on satellite data and in the combined assessment.

COMP assessment periods compared

The assessment results for the previous COMP periods, applying the COMP4 thresholds, are shown in **Figure c**.

In the COMP1 period (1990 - 2000), 19 assessment areas were classified in Moderate, Poor or Bad status. It should be noted however, that the assessment for this period is mainly determined by *in situ* data, as satellite data were only available for the last three years (1998 - 2000). When only the satellite data are considered, the number of assessment areas with chlorophyll concentrations above the threshold is nine for COMP1. The assessment areas with eutrophication problems are mainly found in OSPAR region II (Greater North Sea). The poor status in the large area called Northern North Sea is mainly due to a relatively high influence of *in situ* data, as for only three out of 11 years satellite data were available. In this area, satellite data do not show exceedance of the thresholds in any of the COMP periods, while many *in situ* growing season means exceed the threshold during COMP1, with a lower frequency of exceedance of thresholds in COMP2 and COMP3 and no exceedance in COMP4. Spatial confidence is low for *in situ* chlorophyll in the Northern North Sea and there is some indication of a spatial bias towards coastal waters, which would imply that the *in situ* means overestimate the mean concentrations for the entire assessment area. In addition to the areas in the Greater North Sea, there are two areas with eutrophication problems in OSPAR Region III (Irish Sea) and one small area in OSPAR Region IV near the Spanish southern Atlantic coast. However, for the latter area the spatial and temporal confidence of the assessment is classified as Low.

In the COMP2 period (2001 - 2006) 13 assessment areas were in Moderate, Poor or Bad Status and in the COMP3 period (2006 - 2014) this was the case for nine assessment areas. The areas were all found in OSPAR Region II.

The confidence of the assessment results is also shown in **Figure c**, based on a classification of the accuracy and temporal and spatial confidence, which is described in more detail in the Common Procedure (OSPAR, 2022), including the class boundaries used for the confidence rating. In particular in the COMP1 period, the assessments of many areas have a moderate or low confidence.

The number of not assessed areas was nine, 20, one and one in the assessment periods of COMP1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively. The total surface area of not assessed areas was 1%, 23%, <1% and <1% of the total area, respectively, in the assessment periods of COMP1, 2, 3, and 4.

In summary, the recurrent pattern over the entire period from 1990 to 2020 is, that in OSPAR Region II, Greater North Sea, a number of assessment areas are classified as Moderate, Poor or Bad Status over the entire period. Some areas were only classified as such in the COMP1 period, like the two areas in Region III (Irish Sea), one area in Region IV, and Dogger Bank and Northern North Sea in Region II.

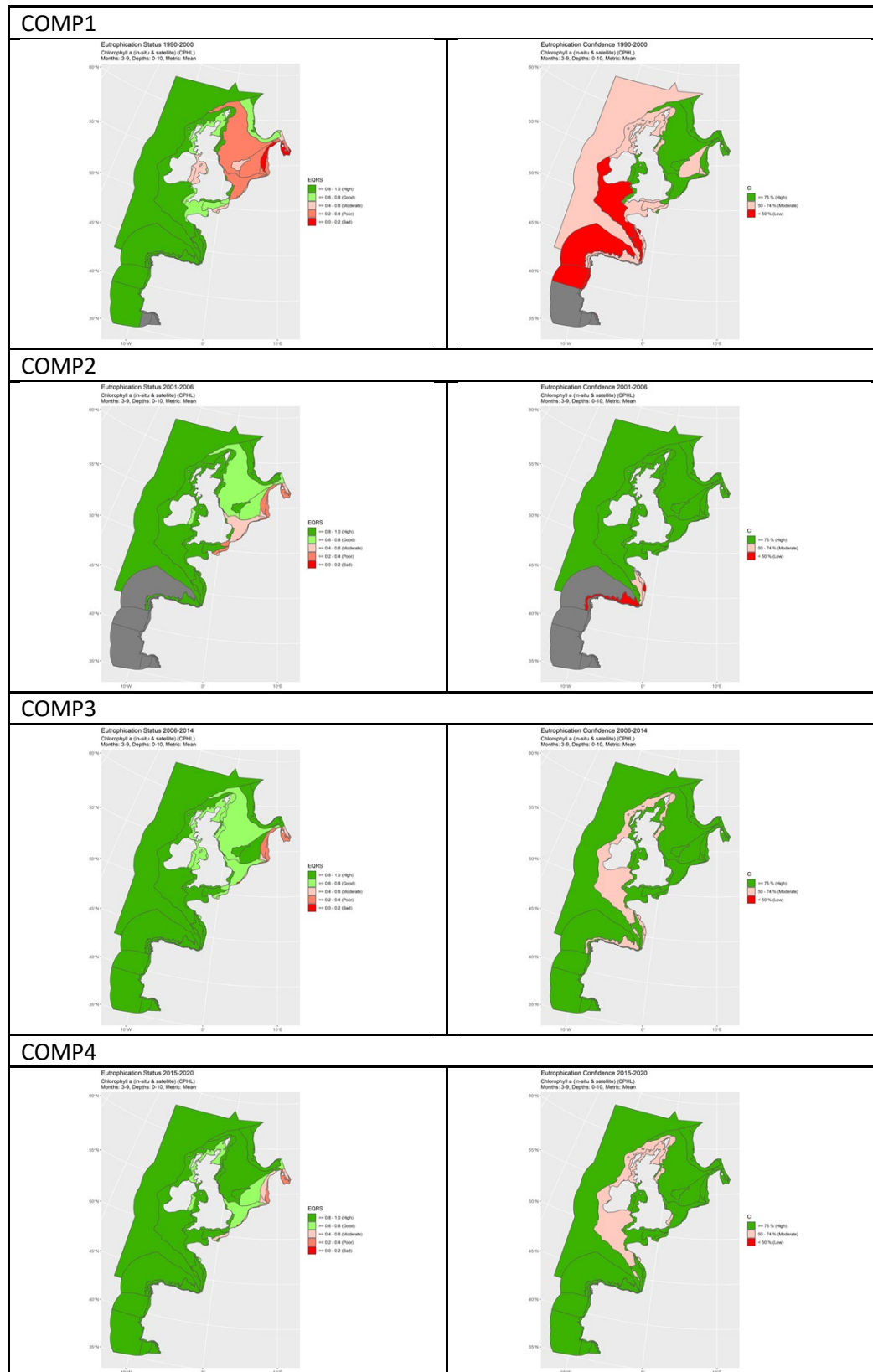


Figure c: Eutrophication status assessment (left) and confidence of the assessment (right) of chlorophyll growing season mean, based on the combination of *in situ* and satellite data, for the assessment periods 1990 to 2000 (COMP1), 2001 to 2006 (COMP2), 2006 to 2014 (COMP3) and 2015 to 2020 (COMP4).

Trends 1990 to 2020 per assessment area

A trend analysis was done for the growing season means over 1990 to 2020 of each assessment area. Because of the fact that satellite data were only available from 1998 onwards, the trend analysis was done separately for the *in situ* data and the satellite data, and no trend analysis was done on the combination of *in situ* and satellite data.

There is a relatively small number of assessment areas that show significant trends. Results of the trend analysis are summarised in **Table 2** and **Table 3**.

Trends showing a significant increase in chlorophyll concentrations were found for Loire plume (*in situ* data, years 1996 - 2019), Liverpool Bay plume (EO data, years 1998 - 2020), Gulf of Biscay coastal waters and shelf waters (EO data, years 2009 - 2020). In all these assessment areas chlorophyll concentrations were below the threshold in 2015 to 2020.

Assessment areas that were classified as Moderate, Poor or Bad status for chlorophyll and show significant decreasing trends in concentrations (either EO data or *in situ* data) are all in coastal waters: Coastal FR Channel, Outer Coastal DEDK, German Bight Central, Kattegat Coastal and Kattegat Deep. **Figure d, Figure e, Figure f, Figure g and Figure h** show concentrations and trends for those five areas. For the two assessment units in Kattegat, the EO data also show decreasing trends for the entire period (1998 to 2020) if corrected for changes in sensitivity between satellites over time (Staehr et al., 2022). For approximately the last ten years, there is a tendency to an increase in concentrations following higher inputs of nitrogen from land and increasing winter concentrations of inorganic nitrogen. Five assessment areas classified as Moderate, Poor or Bad status for chlorophyll showed no significant trend: Elbe plume, Ems plume, Meuse plume, Rhine plume, Scheldt plume.

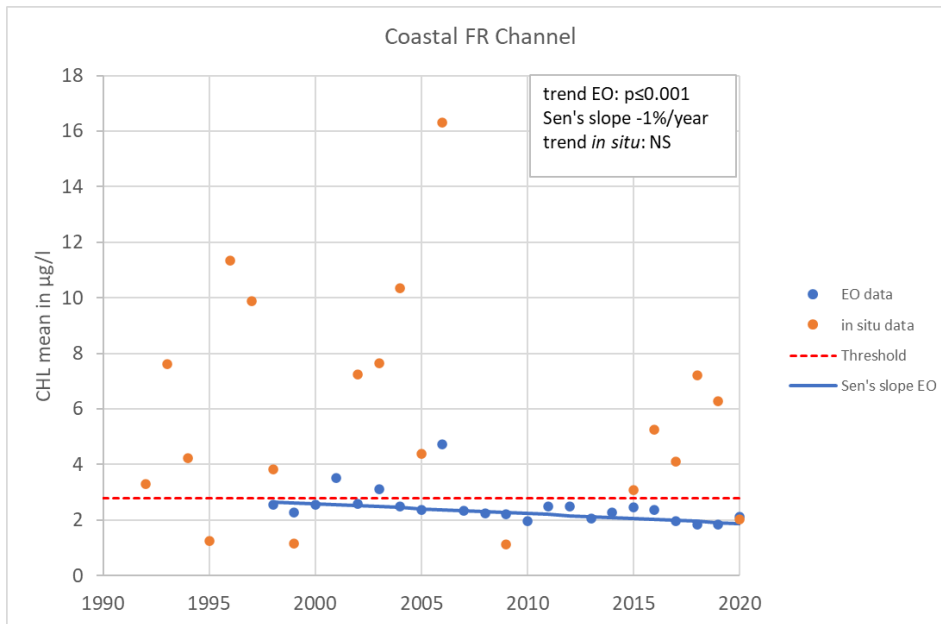


Figure d: Concentrations, trends and thresholds in the Coastal FR Channel Assessment Area with concentrations above the threshold and a significant decreasing trend (EO data). Trend lines are shown only for significant trends. NS=not significant

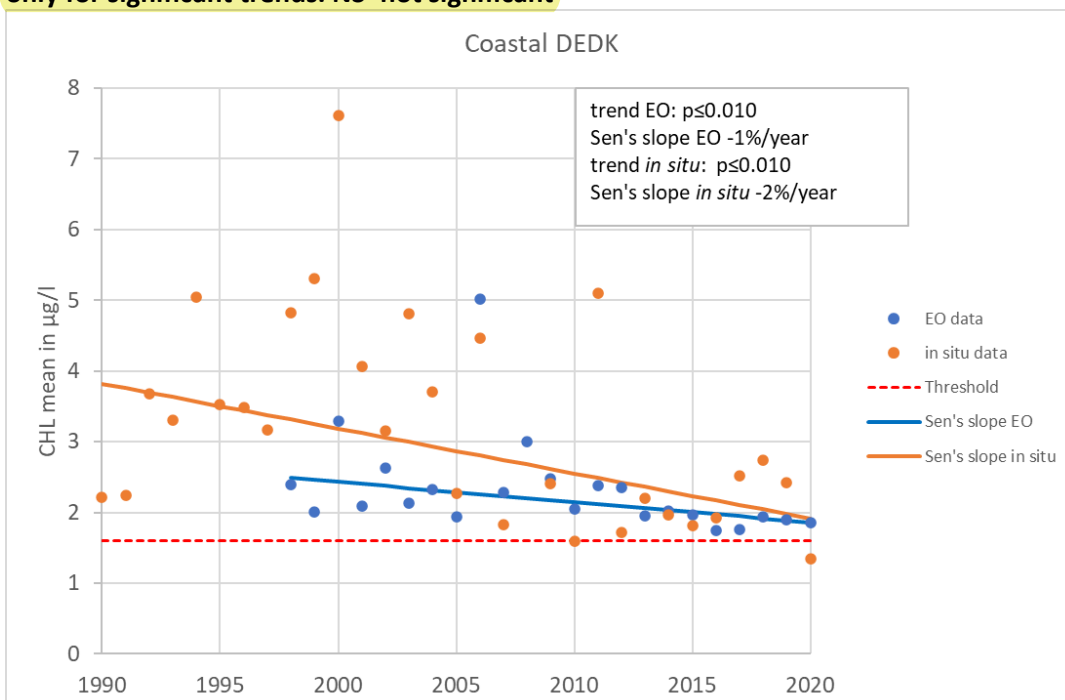


Figure e: Concentrations, trends and thresholds in the Outer Coastal DEDK Assessment Area with concentrations above the threshold and a significant decreasing trend (*in situ* and EO data).

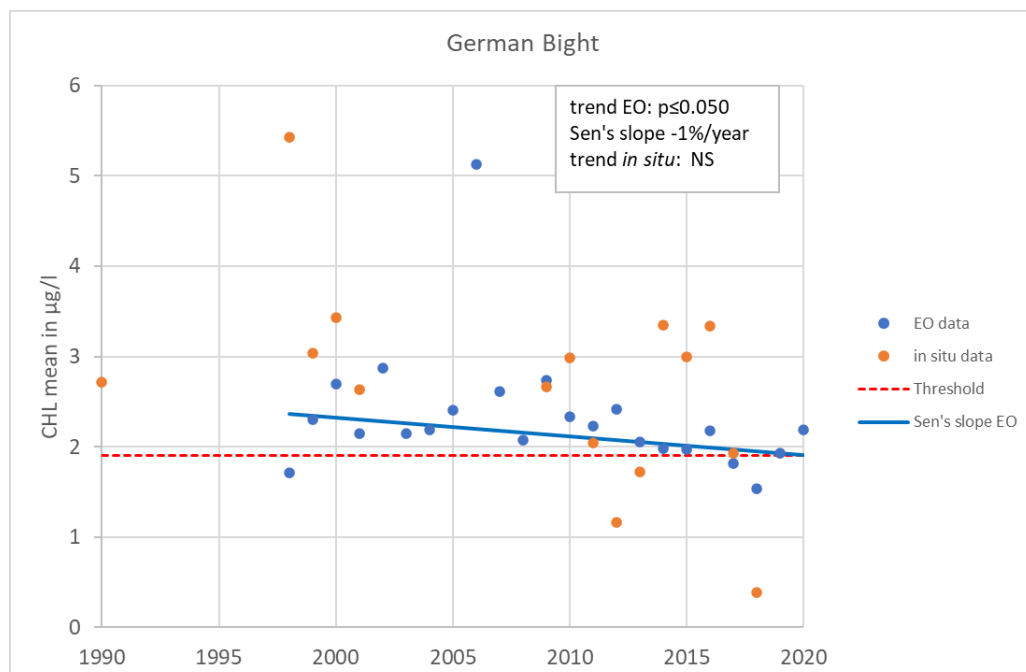


Figure f: Concentrations, trends and thresholds in the German Bight Central Assessment Area with concentrations above the threshold and a significant decreasing trend (EO data). Trend lines are shown only for significant trends. NS=not significant

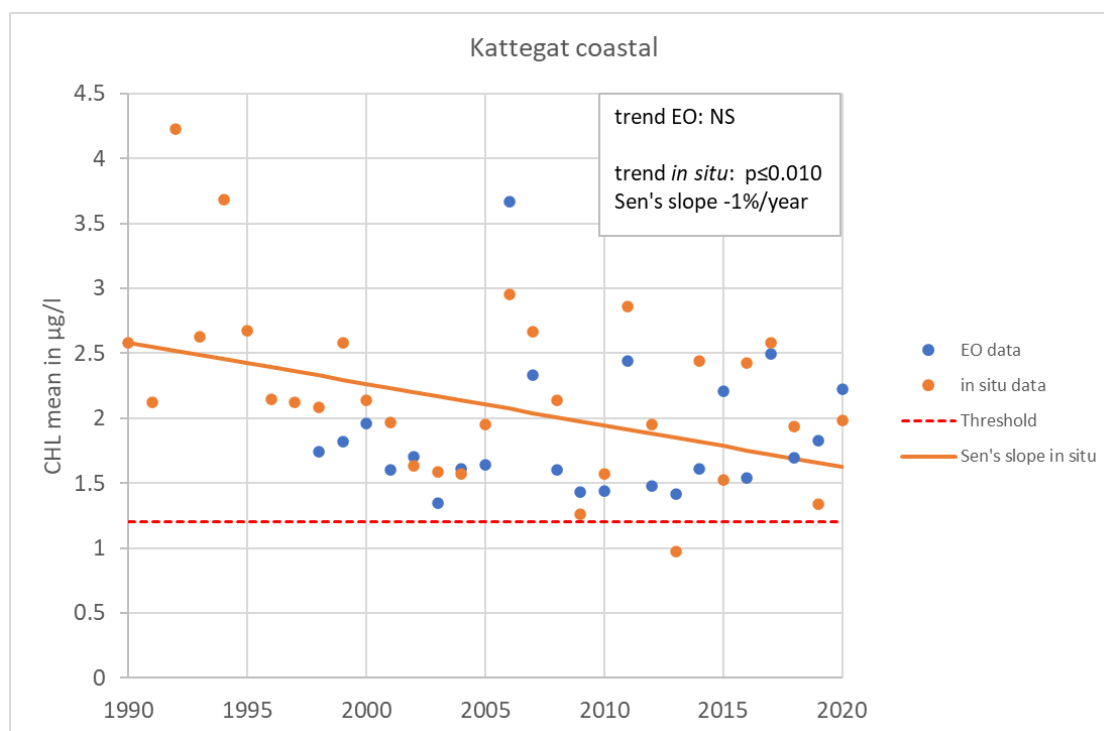


Figure g: Concentrations, trends and thresholds in the Kattegat Coastal Assessment Area with concentrations above the threshold and a significant decreasing trend (*in situ* data). Trend lines are shown only for significant trends. NS=not significant

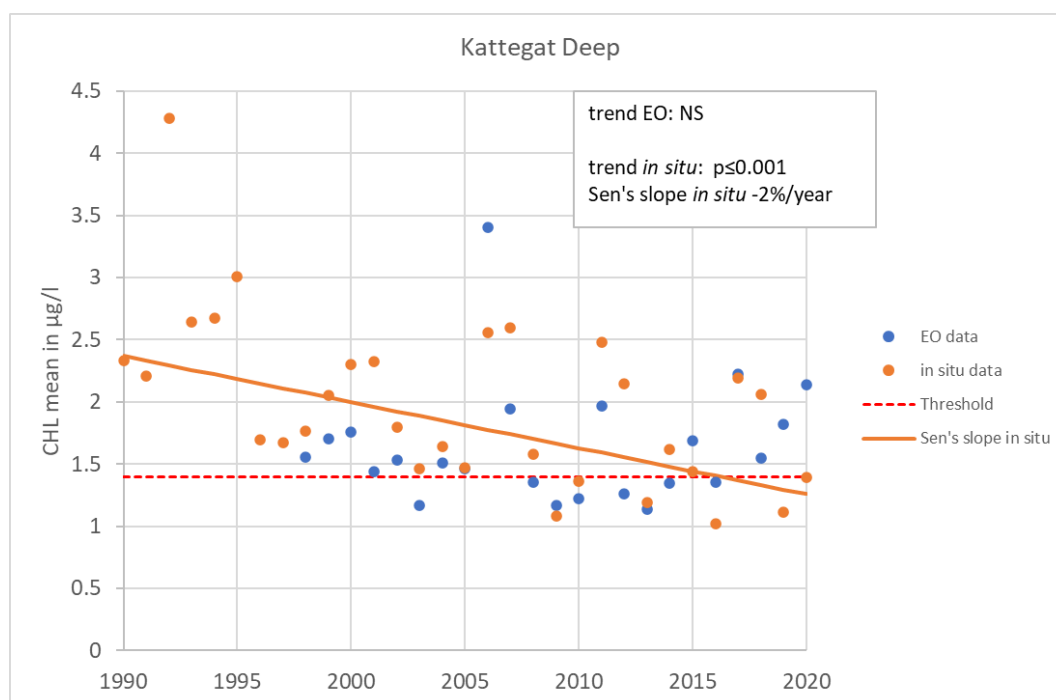


Figure h: Concentrations, trends and thresholds in the Kattegat Deep Assessment Area with concentrations above the threshold and a significant decreasing trend (*in situ* data). Trend lines are shown only for significant trends. NS=not significant.

Conclusion (brief)

Chlorophyll concentrations exceeding the thresholds are found in 11 assessment areas in river plumes and coastal waters in the Greater North Sea, along the continental coast from France to Denmark and Sweden. From COMP3 to COMP4 there has been little change in the number of assessment areas and surface area with elevated concentrations.

A trend analysis, either based on *in situ* data or on satellite data, showed that significant increases in chlorophyll concentrations were found in four assessment areas. Those assessment areas are all in Good or High status (i.e., concentrations below the threshold). Out of the 11 assessment areas with concentrations exceeding the threshold in 2015 to 2020, indicating eutrophication, five areas show decreasing concentrations of chlorophyll (i.e. improving conditions). The other assessment areas showed no significant trend.

Conclusion (extended)

Chlorophyll concentrations exceeding the thresholds are found in ten assessment areas in river plumes and coastal waters in the Greater North Sea, along the continental coast from France to Denmark and Sweden. From COMP3 to COMP4 there has been little change in the number of assessment areas and surface area with elevated concentrations.

A trend analysis, either based on *in situ* data or on satellite data, showed that significant increases in chlorophyll concentrations were found in four assessment areas. Those assessment areas are all in Good or High status (i.e., concentrations below the threshold). Out of the ten assessment areas with concentrations exceeding the threshold in 2015 to 2020, indicating eutrophication, five areas show decreasing concentrations of chlorophyll (i.e., improving conditions). The other five assessment areas showed no significant trend.

Knowledge Gaps (brief)

Earlier identified knowledge gaps, referring to analytical methods and the spatial scale of assessment areas, were addressed by defining new, ecologically relevant, assessment areas. The availability of data from the new Sentinel satellites and new methods for calculating chlorophyll concentration based on their high spectral resolution data, will provide better quality of EO data from 2018 onwards.

The combination of *in situ* and satellite data needs to be worked out further, given the differences in sampling strategies between Contracting Parties.

The approach to derive thresholds from a reference needs further elaboration to reflect differences in responses of the different assessment parameters.

Knowledge Gaps (extended)

Knowledge gaps that were identified earlier, referring to analytical methods and the spatial scale of assessment areas, have been addressed by the definition of new, ecologically relevant, assessment areas.

A full-scale use of satellite data was introduced in COMP4. Since 2018 data with a higher spectral resolution has been available from the Sentinel III satellites. This allows more advanced methods to be used for calculation of chlorophyll concentrations. This might eliminate some of the uncertainties associated with the estimates based on older satellite missions. Currently (2022) new methods for estimation of chlorophyll from satellite data are tested. These methods make use of *in situ* sampling and data for a dynamic validation of satellite data over time. This approach should be further developed and used in the future. It means that some of the problems with changes in optical properties of phytoplankton over time, in relation to nutrient status, can be overcome. This also opens up for assimilating EO data into dynamic ecosystem models, so future estimates are based on both *in situ* and EO data that are interpolated in space and time with dynamic ecosystem models.

The approach to combine *in situ* and satellite data needs further elaboration given the differences in sampling strategies between Contracting Parties.

This is the first COMP assessment that uses common threshold values based on a harmonised approach, but adjustments were made in selected assessment areas, undermining full harmonisation. The approach to derive thresholds from a reference needs further elaboration to better reflect the difference in responses of different parameters and better reflect spatial gradients in anthropogenic pressures.

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Assessment Metadata

Field	Data Type	
Assessment type	List	Indicator Assessment
Summary Results (template Addendum 1)	URL	https://odims.ospar.org/en/submissions/ospar_chlorophyll_msfd_2022_06/
SDG Indicator	List	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
Thematic Activity	List	Eutrophication
Relevant OSPAR Documentation	Text	OSPAR Agreement 2010-03 The North-East Atlantic Environment Strategy. Strategy of the OSPAR Commission for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic 2010–2020 OSPAR Agreement 2021-01 North-East Atlantic Environment Strategy (replacing Agreement 2010-3). Strategy of the OSPAR Commission for

Concentrations of Chlorophyll-a in the Greater North Sea, Celtic Seas and Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast

Field	Data Type	
		<p>the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic 2030</p> <p>OSPAR Agreement 2013-08 Common Procedure for the Identification of the Eutrophication Status of the OSPAR Maritime Area</p> <p>OSPAR Agreement 2022-07 Common Procedure for the Identification of the Eutrophication Status of the OSPAR Maritime Area</p> <p>OSPAR Agreement 2016-01 OSPAR Coordinated Environmental Monitoring Programme (CEMP). Revised in 2017</p> <p>OSPAR Agreement 2016-05 CEMP Guidelines for coordinated monitoring for eutrophication, CAMP and RID. Revised in 2021</p>
Date of publication	Date	2022-06-30
Conditions applying to access and use	URL	https://oap.ospar.org/en/data-policy/
Data Snapshot	URL	https://odims.ospar.org/en/submissions/ospar_chlorophyll_snapshot_2022_06/
Data Results	Zip File	https://odims.ospar.org/en/submissions/ospar_chlorophyll_results_2022_06/
Data Source	URL	https://www.ices.dk/data/data-portals/Pages/DOME.aspx



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Our vision is a clean, healthy and biologically diverse North-East Atlantic Ocean, which is productive, used sustainably and resilient to climate change and ocean acidification.

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