













CASE STUDY:

Representation and Analysis of Benthic Biodiversity data in the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem using the IOC application CCLME Data Analytic Viewer

Hands-on Workshop on "The use of the CCLME Eco-GIS Viewer"

11-13 July 2017

The main aim of this Case Study is to test the usefulness of the CCLME Data Analytic Viewer as a valid tool for the geographic representation and analysis on biodiversity and distribution data of benthic marine invertebrates











Functionalities, Tools and Datasets used in this Case Study:

Functionalities:

- 1) Biological data
- 2) Using my own data

Tools:

- 1) Simbology Tool
- 2) Print Map Tool
- 3) Drag&Drop Tool
- 4) Interpolation Tool
- 5) Graph Tool

Datasets:

- 1) IEO Surveys
- 2) OBIS biodiversity dataset
- 3) FAO species distribution
- 4) EcoAfrik datasets (Biodiversity of African benthos)













ECOAFRIK -

ÁREAS DE ESTUDIO

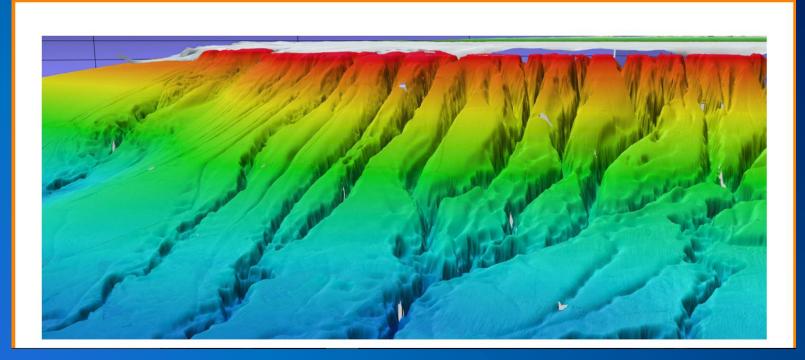
GALERÍAS -

ORGANISMOS PARTICIPANTES

PROYECTO

ACTUALIDAD

VÍDEO







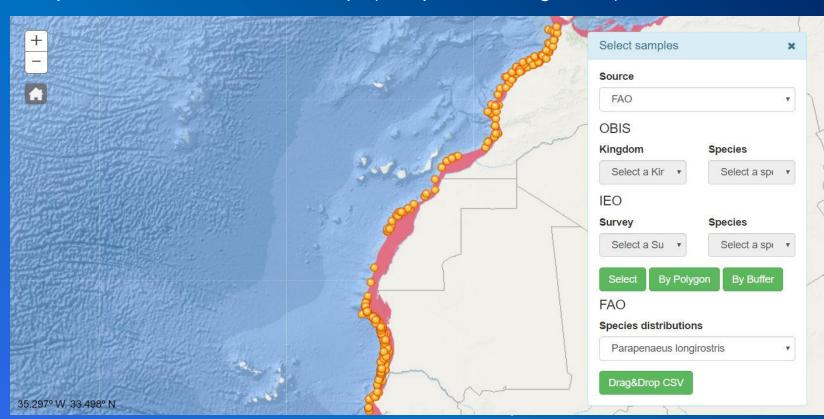




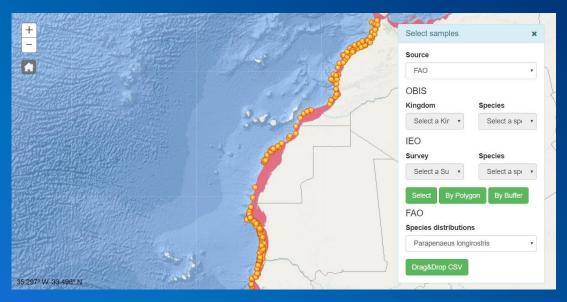


Application 1)

Combining FAO database (species distribution areas) and EcoAfrik biodiversity or other database from Northwest African surveys: Jointly representation of the "rose shrimp" (*Parapenaeus longirostris*).



Application 1)



This interesting and very useful application allow to visualize and to check the distribution of species collecting in own biological surveys and the distribution areas of FAO maps.









Application 1)

etc.

Maps can be also constructed to analyze the geographical distribution of main abundance areas of particular commercial or non-commercial species, fishes, crustaceans, cephalopods, other invertebrates, larvae and eggs concentrations,

Select samples Select a Source OBIS Kingdom Species Select a Kir Select a spr IEO Survey Species FAO Species distributions Select a species distribution 13.13° E, 13.831° N

Parapenaeus longirostris density (individual's number by 0.1 km2) (source EcoAfrik datasets). To render this layer was used proportional symbols representation

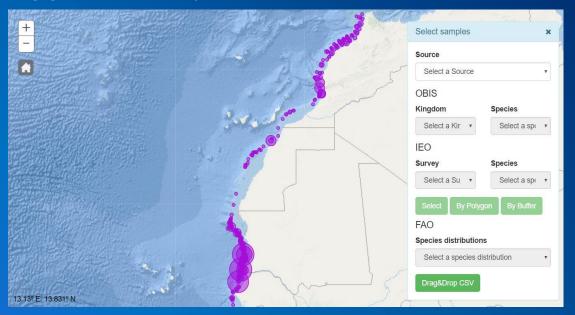








Application 1)



Parapenaeus longirostris biomass (kilograms by 0.1 km2) (source EcoAfrik datasets). To render this layer was used proportional symbols representation.



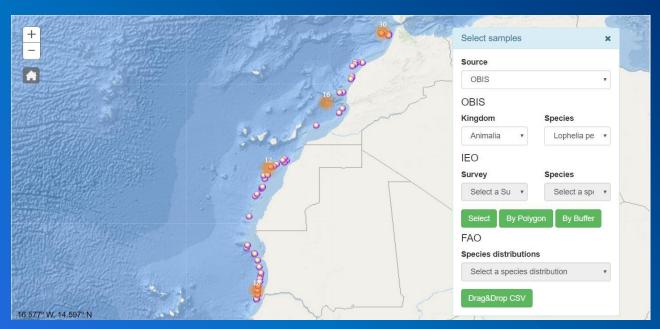






Application 2)

Combining OBIS database geographical record (species presence) and EcoAfrik biodiversity database from Northwest African surveys: Jointly representation of the distribution of cold-water coral Lophelia pertusa along Northwest African slope





Cultural Organization · Commission







Application 2)



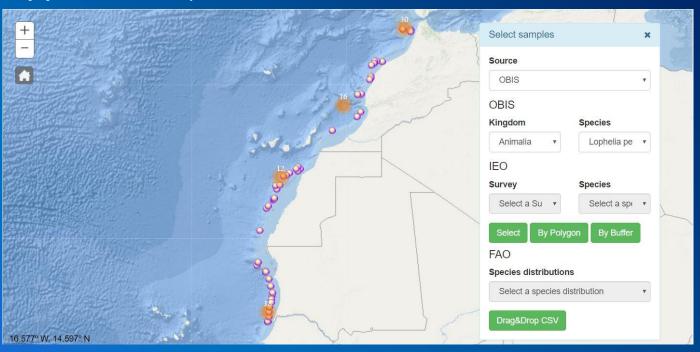
Purple points - Lophelia pertusa presence (source - EcoAfrik datasets). Orange points, cluster with the number of samples recorded close to this point (source - OBIS)







Application 2)



In this case, the map on *Lophelia pertusa* distribution allow identifying the Mauritanian cold-water coral reef (Ramos et al., 2017b) and to observe as this structure seems to continue northern along Western Sahara and Moroccan coast









Application 3)

Using Symbology tool with our own data. From EcoAfrik datasets in this case

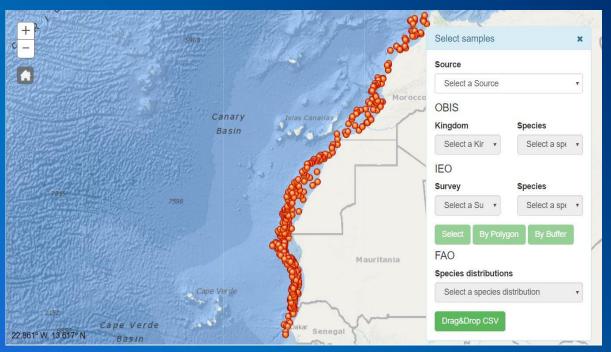








Application 3)



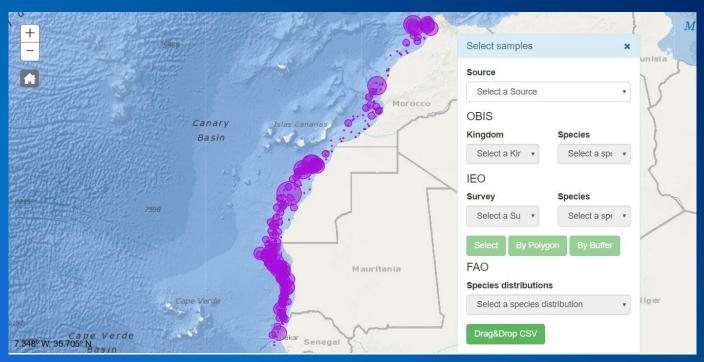
Orange points - Ophiuroidea presence along Northwest African coast in the 10 Spanish and Norwegian surveys (source - EcoAfrik datasets).







Application 3)



Purple points - Ophiuroidea Richness (Species number) (source EcoAfrik datasets). To render this layer was used graduated symbols representation using five different classes.

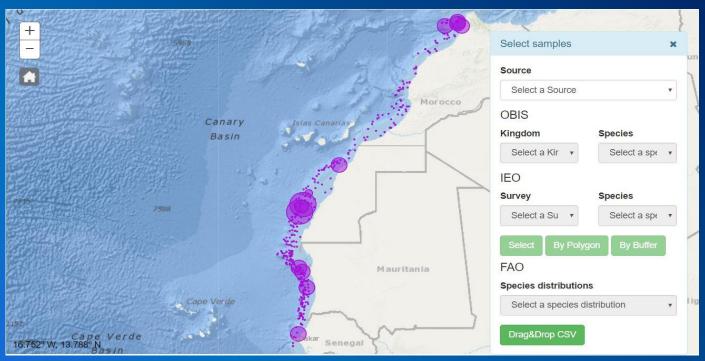








Application 3)



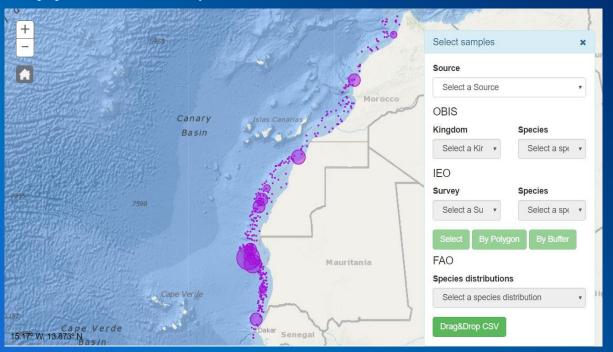
Purple points - Ophiuroidea Abundance (Individuals number by 0.1 km2) (source EcoAfrik datasets). To render this layer was used graduated symbols representation using five different classes.







Application 3)



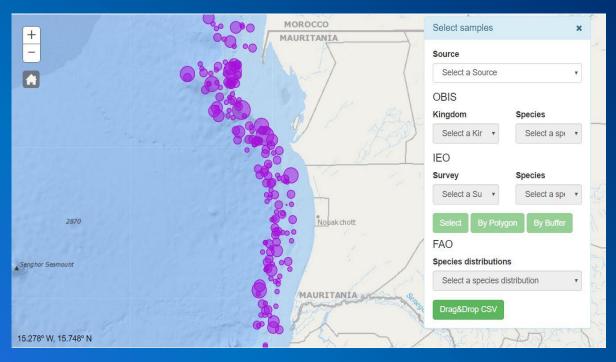
Purple points - Ophiuroidea Biomass (kilograms by 0.1 km2) (source EcoAfrik datasets). To render this layer was used graduated symbols representation using five different classes.







Application 3)



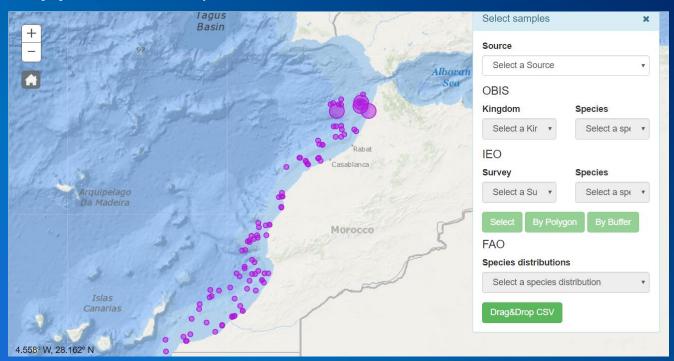
Detail of Mauritania area. Purple points - Ophiuroidea Biomass (kilograms by 0.1 km2) (source EcoAfrik datasets). To render this layer was used proportional symbols representation.







Application 3)



Detail of Morocco area. Purple points - Ophiuroidea Abundance (Individuals number by 0.1 km2) (source EcoAfrik datasets). To render this layer was used graduated symbols representation using five different classes.

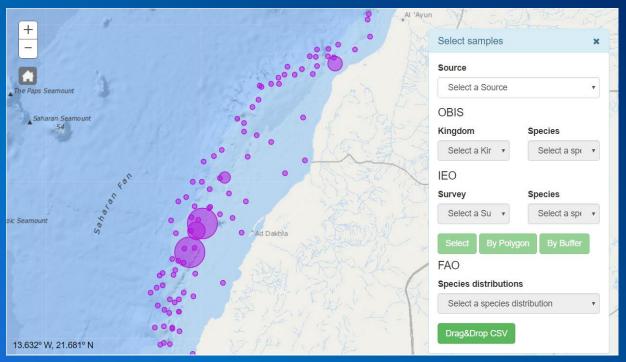








Application 3)



Detail of Western Sahara area. Purple points - Ophiuroidea Abundance (Individuals number by 0.1 km2) (source EcoAfrik datasets). To render this layer was used graduated symbols representation using five different classes.

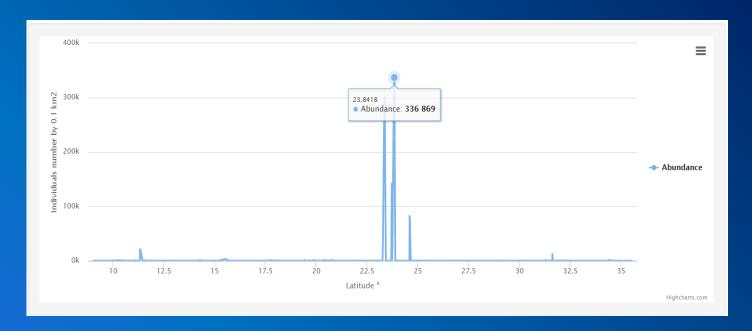








Application 3)



Graph with the Abundance (Individuals number by 0.1 km2) in the Y-axis and longitude in X-axix (source EcoAfrik datasets).







Application 3)

Is possible to observe an increase of richness, abundance and biomass from north to south. Also is possible to observe small areas with spikes of richness and biomass as for example in the north of Mauritania, north of Morocco and the area in front of Ad Dakhla in Western Sahara. In this last case is very spectacular the increase in abundance.









Bibliography:

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