

# Overview

```
librarian::shelf(  
  debruine/glossary)  
  
glossary_path("glossary.yml")  
glossary_popup("click")  
glossary_persistent(TRUE)
```

## Background

The best available global distributions are presently AquaMaps (Kaschner et al. 2006; Ready et al. 2010) with supplementation by IUCN RedList range maps<sup>1</sup>. We previously used this to calculate the Biodiversity goal of the Ocean Health Index across all Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) (Halpern et al. 2012) and beyond EEZs in the high seas (Visalli et al. 2020) with taxonomic groupings [based on (Tittensor et al. 2010): see [gmbi](#) (global marine biodiversity indicators)].

## Goals

This book is meant to capture the overview and details of modeling species distributions in the marine environment for the purposes of advancing the status quo of global and U.S. national species distributions along the following dimensions:

1. **Space**

The current AquaMaps distributions are  $1/2^\circ$  ( $\sim 55$  km at equator), whereas the best available global bathymetry is  $1/240^\circ$  ( $< 0.5$  km).

2. **Time**

The current AquaMaps distributions are based on static climatic averages over all seasons, which does not capture temporal dynamics: seasonally within a year, nor long-term climate change trends. This will necessitate sampling the environment contemporaneously

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<sup>1</sup>IUCN RedList range maps: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/spatial-data-download>

with species observations before fitting the model and predicting to different environmental snapshots.

### 3. **Environment**

Other environmental variables besides the initial physiographic (depth) and oceanographic (temperature, chlorophyll, primary productivity and ice) may elicit an improved statistical fit, related to species' environmental niche. Some candidates include: temperature fronts, eddy kinetic energy, distance from shore, distance from shelf.

### 4. **Taxa**

Where sufficient observations exist, subspecies and populations, could be modeled.

By definition MBONMarine Biodiversity Observation Network; see MarineBON.org is a network, so this is inclusive of and meant for all participants.

Halpern, Benjamin S., Catherine Longo, Darren Hardy, Karen L. McLeod, Jameal F. Samhour, Steven K. Katona, Kristin Kleisner, et al. 2012. "An Index to Assess the Health and Benefits of the Global Ocean." *Nature*. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature11397>.

Kaschner, K., R. Watson, A. W. Trites, and D. Pauly. 2006. "Mapping World-Wide Distributions of Marine Mammal Species Using a Relative Environmental Suitability (RES) Model." *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 316 (July): 285–310. <https://doi.org/10.3354/meps316285>.

Ready, Jonathan, Kristin Kaschner, Andy B. South, Paul D. Eastwood, Tony Rees, Josephine Rius, Eli Agbayani, Sven Kullander, and Rainer Froese. 2010. "Predicting the Distributions of Marine Organisms at the Global Scale." *Ecological Modelling* 221 (3): 467–78. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2009.10.025>.

Tittensor, Derek P., Camilo Mora, Walter Jetz, Heike K. Lotze, Daniel Ricard, Edward Vanden Berghe, and Boris Worm. 2010. "Global Patterns and Predictors of Marine Biodiversity Across Taxa." *Nature* 466 (7310): 1098–1101. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature09329>.

Visalli, Morgan E., Benjamin D. Best, Reniel B. Cabral, William W. L. Cheung, Nichola A. Clark, Cristina Garilao, Kristin Kaschner, et al. 2020. "Data-Driven Approach for Highlighting Priority Areas for Protection in Marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction." *Marine Policy*, March, 103927. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2020.103927>.