

# What new technologies are needed to advance the Baltic Sea monitoring and status assessment

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# BONUS SYNTHESIS



Improve Baltic Sea  
monitoring

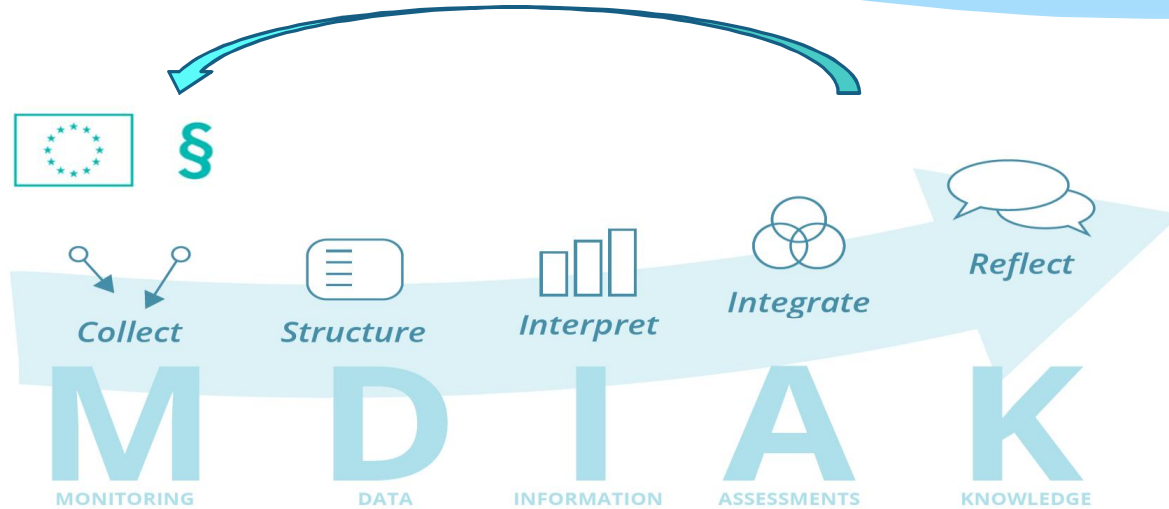


# BONUS FUMARI and SEAM

FUMARI = Future Marine Assessment and Monitoring of the Baltic

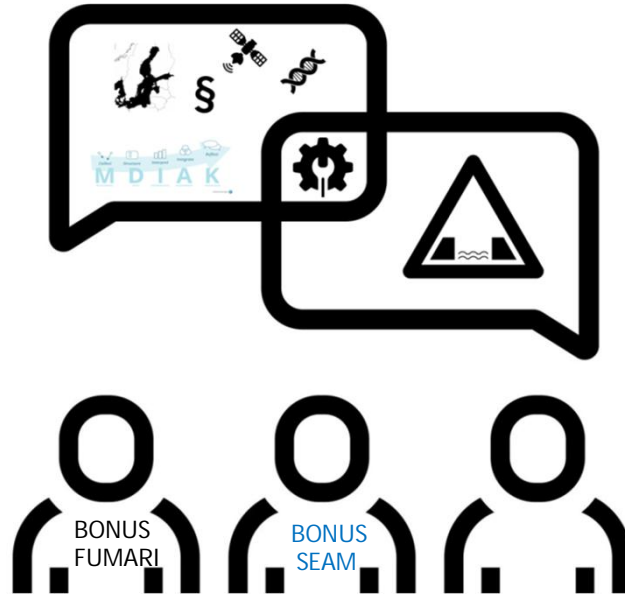
- \* FUMARI and SEAM will provide a proposal for a renewed monitoring system of the Baltic Sea marine environment.
- \* The renewed proposal will outline how Baltic Sea monitoring could be re-organized and supplemented with novel methods to enhance spatial coverage, comparability, sensitivity and cost-effectiveness.

# FUMARI: MDIAK

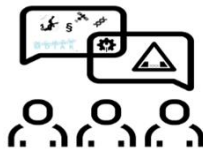
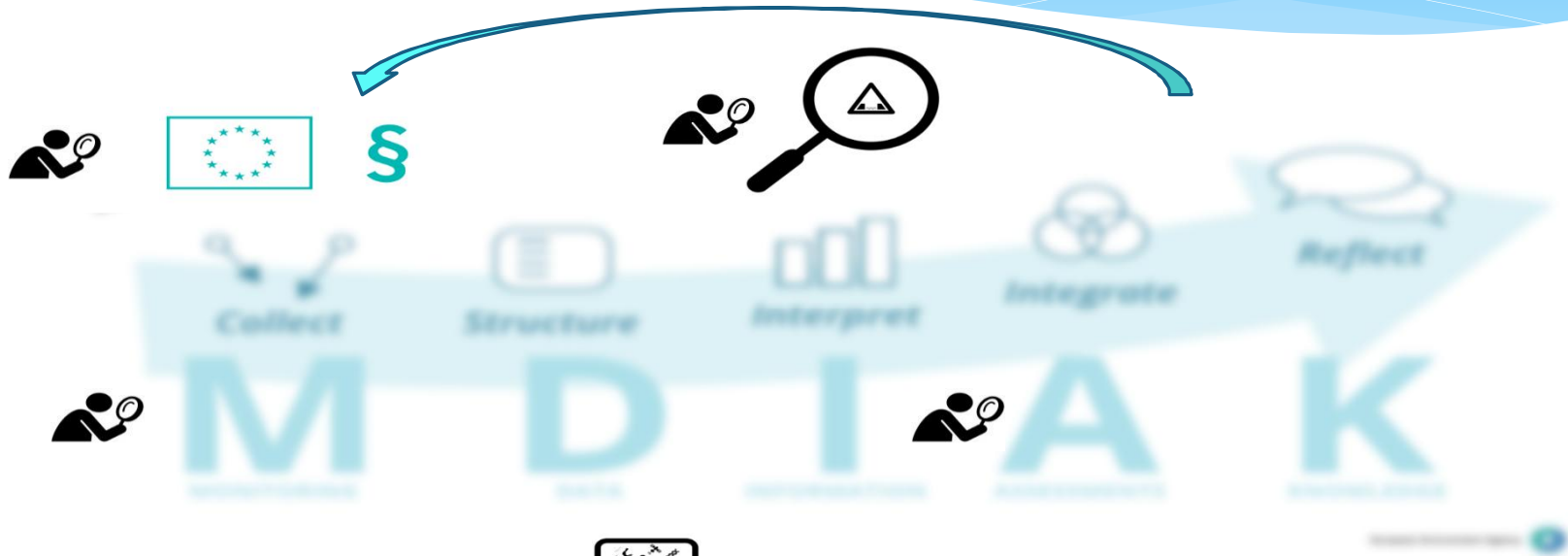


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# Stakeholder involvement & cooperation



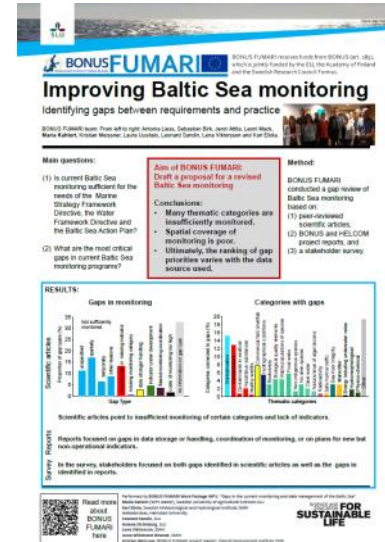
# Identify gaps: WP1



# Identify gaps: WP 1

## Gaps in relation to legislation

- \* Stakeholder analysis
- \* Scientific literature review (>1000)
- \* Review of Reports



# Identify gaps: WP 1

## Stakeholders

- \* Better/new indicators
- \* Spatial coverage
- \* Indicators not operational yet
- \* Biodiversity
- \* Molecular monitoring
- \* Benthic habitats
- \* Marine litter
- \* Climate change
- \* Dumped munition
- \* Poor integration between scientists, stakeholders and monitoring programs
- \* Too little coordinated national monitoring
- \* Insufficient harmonization of monitoring



# Identify gaps: WP 1

## Stakeholders

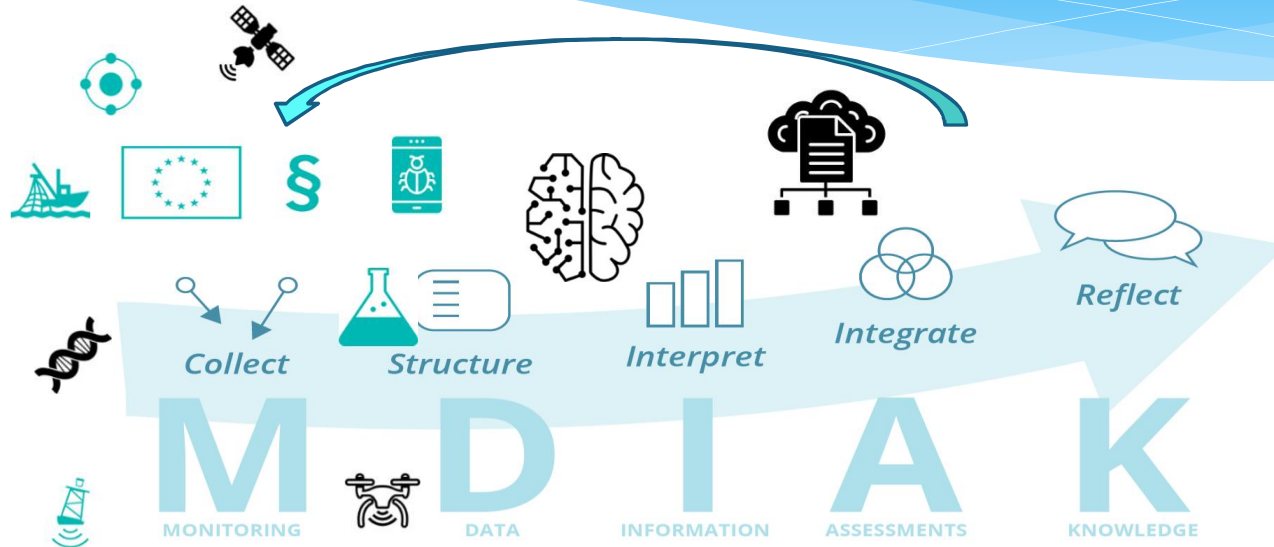
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# Identify novel methods: WP2

- \* Identify, collect data on and rate novel sampling and analysis methods:
  - \* Stakeholders
  - \* Project members
  - \* External researchers
  - \* Scientific and project reports

→ Online database available in September 2019!

# Identify novel methods: WP2



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# Identify novel methods: WP2



The screenshot shows the BONUS FUMARI project website. The main heading is "Improving Baltic Sea monitoring: Novel marine monitoring methods". Below this, there is a flowchart titled "Our main questions are:" with three main branches: "Which method?", "How to use them?", and "Where to try the information?".

- Which method?**
  - Identification to:
    - Operational
    - Project partners
    - Existing infrastructure
    - Project reports
  - Feasibility of methods to:
    - Access: value
    - Applicability
    - Cost-efficiency
  - Data collection using:
    - Scientific devices
    - Project reports
    - Expert knowledge
- How to use them?**
  - Photo-chemistry, Eutrophication, Acoustics
  - Contaminants (Warfare relicts)
  - Water microbiology
  - Commercial fish and shellfish, bycatch
  - (Genetic) Biodiversity
  - Various ecosystem elements
  - Food webs
  - (Genetic) Biodiversity
  - Various ecosystem elements
- Where to try the information?**
  - Glider, Argo float, Ferrybox, MVP, ROTV, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, Earth Observation
  - Active Biomonitoring with Blue Mussels, Passive Samplers
  - GEMAX Corer, Manta Trawl
  - Remote Electronic Monitoring
  - Artificial Substrates, [AFISSys](#)
  - Citizen Observations
  - Stable Isotope Analysis
  - DNA (meta)barcoding
  - Machine Learning

At the bottom, there is a section for "FUMARI methods database: Description and rating of novel methods" with small images of various monitoring technologies like gliders, floats, and UAVs.

# Renewed plan: WP3

- \* Based on WP1 and WP2
- \* cooperate with BONUS SEAM
- \* combine traditional and novel approaches and technologies
- \* provide a cost efficiency estimate of the proposed system



# Assessing the cost-efficiency of novel marine monitoring methods

New methods are often claimed to be “cost-efficient” without any real assessment of the associated costs

- What methods have been used to evaluate the cost effectiveness of marine ecosystem monitoring methods? (publications from year 2000→)

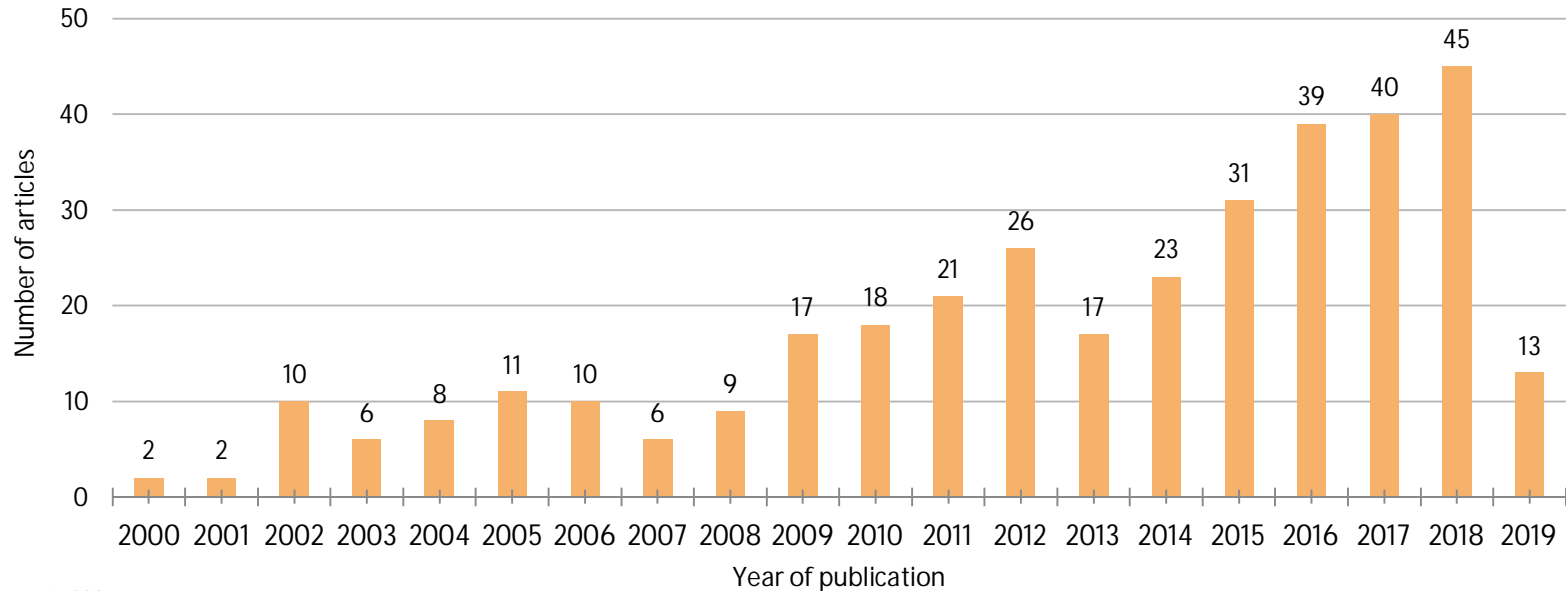
# Literature screening

A search of Scopus and Web of Science yielded 1684 articles (March 21<sup>st</sup> 2019).

313 articles included

- a marine ecosystem monitoring method and
- a cost-efficiency assessment.

# Cost- efficiency assessments are increasing



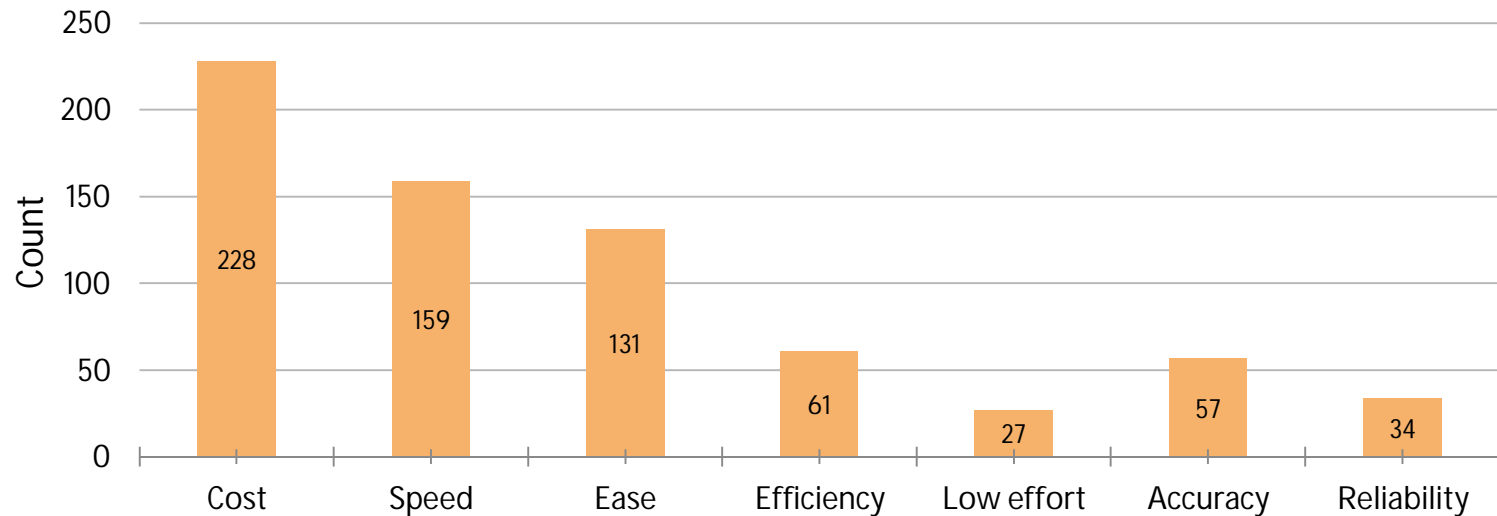


# Cost-efficiency assessment methods

Five distinct cost-efficiency assessment methods were observed:

- Cost-benefit analysis /ratio
- Comparative study based on an experiment
- Comparative study based on a literature review
- Comparisons with other methods based on literature
- Comparisons with other methods based on authors' experience/intuition

# Reasons for cost efficiency



# Some conclusions for cost-efficiency

- \* Cost-efficiency and necessity of novel monitoring methods should be evaluated in terms of overall monitoring needs/aims
- \* A thorough cost-efficiency assessment is often lacking
- \* More comparable, objective and precise criteria need to be applied in future cost efficiency assessments of novel methods

# Some conclusions for novel methods

- \* A number of promising methods have been identified (e.g. molecular methods for biodiversity and nonindigenous species monitoring)
- \* Implementation of novel methods in Baltic Sea monitoring will require international cooperation and standardization

There is more to come !  
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Thank you!