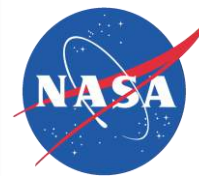


May 23, 2019



MBON

Marine Biodiversity
Observation Network

Sanctuaries MBON

Monterey Bay,
Florida Keys, and
Flower Garden Banks
National Marine Sanctuaries

Principal Investigators:
Frank Muller-Karger (USF)
Francisco Chávez (MBARI)



Partners: E. Montes/M. Breitbart/A.

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Maria Kavanaugh³, S. Gittings/A. Bruckner/K.
Thompson⁴, B.Kirkpatrick⁵, M. Buchman⁶, A.
DeVogelaere/J. Brown⁷, J. Field⁸, S. Bograd⁸, E.
Hazen⁸, A. Boehm⁹, K. O'Keefe/L. McEachron¹⁰,
G. Graettinger¹¹, J. Lamkin¹², E. (Libby) Johns/C.
Kelble/C. Sinigalliano/J. Hendee¹³, M. Roffer¹⁴ ,
B. Best¹⁵

¹ College of Marine Science, Univ. of South Florida (USF), St Petersburg, FL;

² MBARI/CenCOOS, CA;

³ Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR;

⁴ NOAA Office of National Marine Sanctuaries (ONMS), Washington, DC;

⁵ Texas A&M University (TAMU/GCOOS), College Station, TX;

⁶ NOAA Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS), Key West, FL;

⁷ NOAA Monterey Bay National Marine Sanct. (MBNMS), Monterey, CA;

⁸ NOAA SW Fisheries Science Center (SWFSC), La Jolla, CA,

⁹ Center for Ocean Solutions, Stanford University, Pacific Grove, CA;

¹⁰ Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI), St Petersburg, FL;

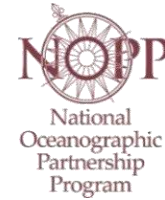
¹¹ NOAA Office of Response and Restoration (ORR), Seattle, WA;

¹² NOAA SE Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC), Miami, FL;

¹³ NOAA Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorol. Lab. (AOML), Miami, FL;

¹⁴ Roffer's Ocean Fishing Forecasting Service (ROFFS™), Melbourne, FL.

¹⁵ Ecoquants, Santa Barbara, CA.



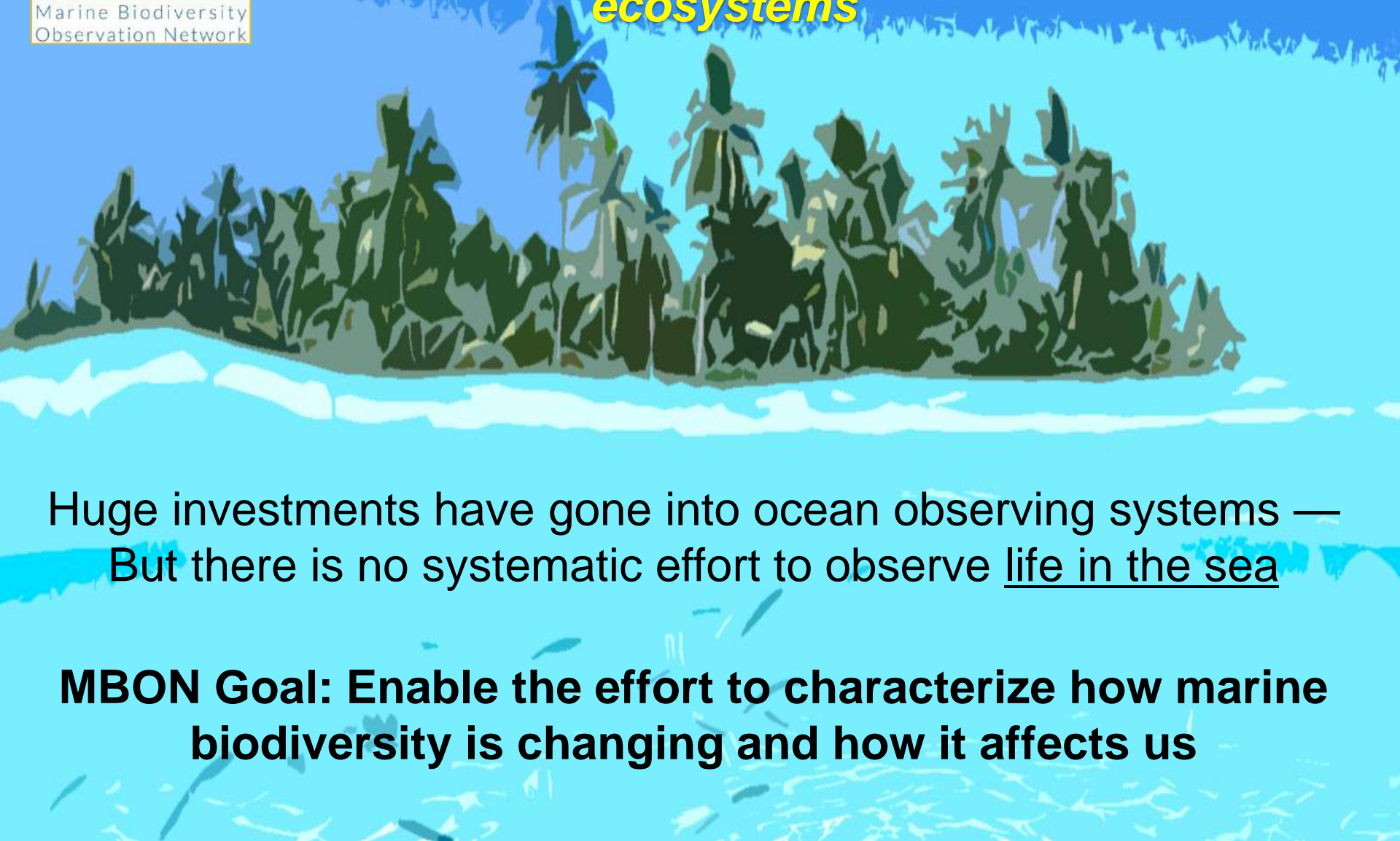
Monterey Bay,
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The MBON vision:



Good and timely information on marine biodiversity sustains the long-term health and use of marine ecosystems



Huge investments have gone into ocean observing systems —
But there is no systematic effort to observe life in the sea

MBON Goal: Enable the effort to characterize how marine biodiversity is changing and how it affects us



The NOPP Sanctuaries MBON Pilot: Primary Goals of Cooperative Agreement



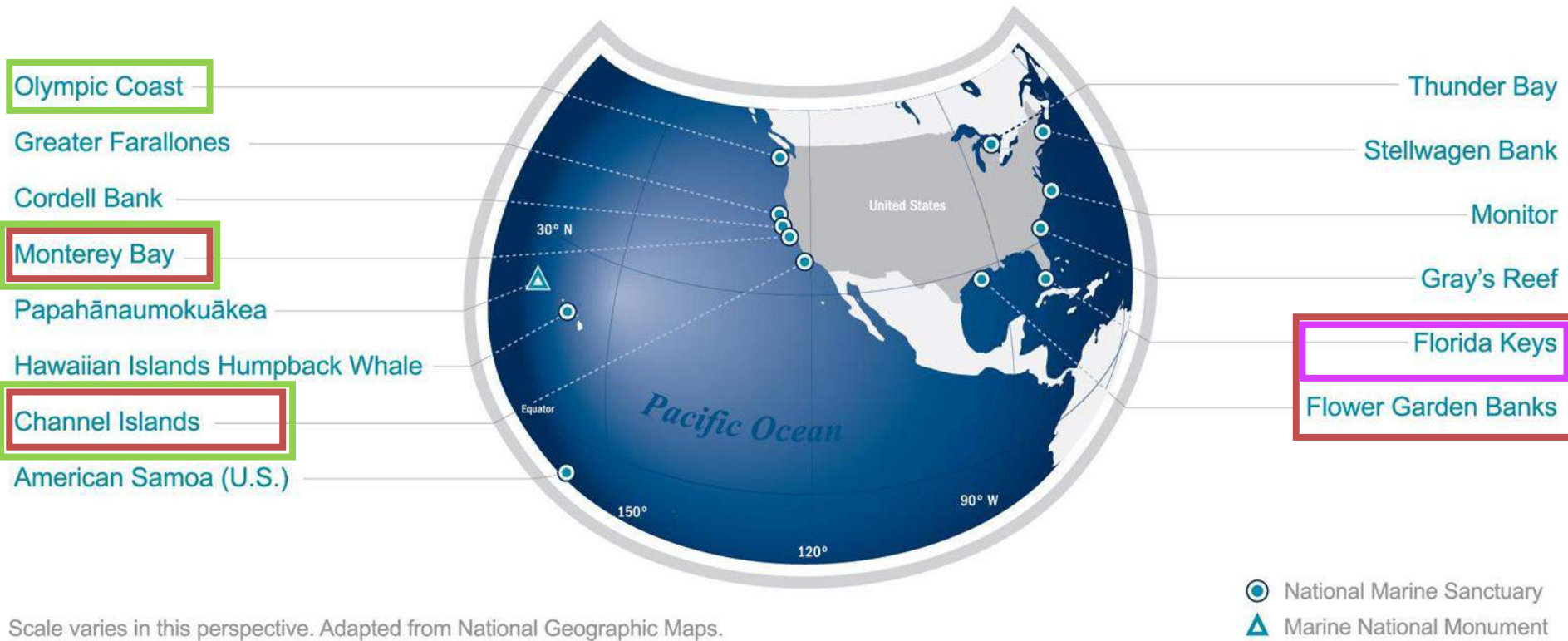
- Integrate, synthesize, augment biodiversity information from ongoing programs
- Develop technologies for biodiversity assessments through:
 - Emerging environmental DNA (*eDNA*) molecular methods and autonomous sample collection;
 - Application of remote sensing to evaluate biogeographic *Seascapes*
- Bring biodiversity and environmental data together and serve it using international standards
- Use advanced analyses to link the mean and fluctuating components of biodiversity and ecosystem function to environmental conditions
- Relate information to social-economic context and provide information rapidly to stakeholders
- Seek to do this as an operational system
- Work with other US MBON demonstration projects to develop network concept
- Export the MBON concept globally



Addressing User Needs

Sanctuary sites engaged with California Current IEA, MBON demonstration projects and Gulf of Mexico IEA

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY SYSTEM



U.S. MBON PORTAL

Collaboration of IEA with

MBON

Marine Biodiversity Observation Network



The NOPP Sanctuaries MBON Pilot: Integration of information



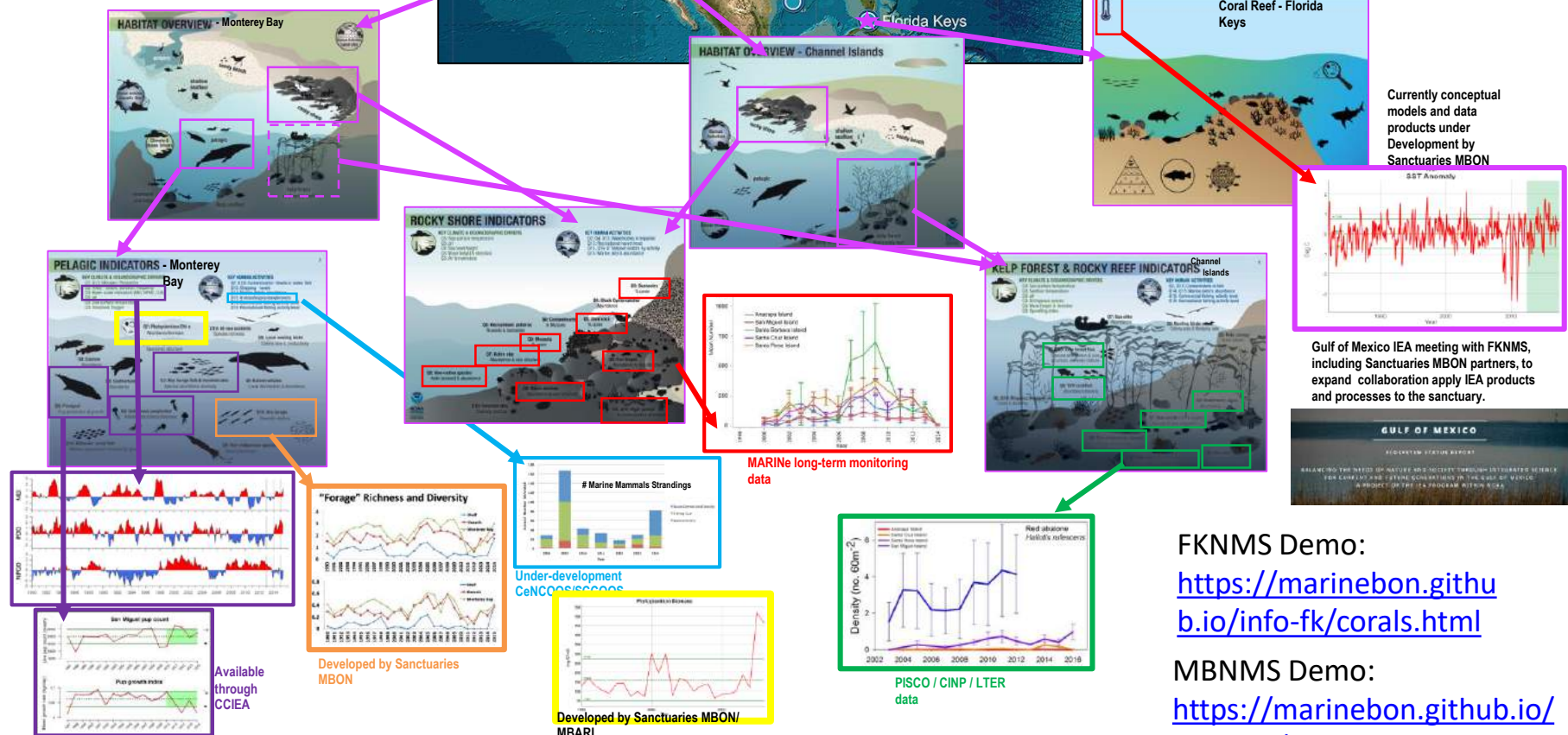
- Multiple, multi-agency, international satellite and in situ datasets
- State data sets
 - GCOOS (FL, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas)
 - CenCOOS (CA)
- Augmented Monterey Bay Time series (eDNA)
- Augmented the South Florida Program (eDNA, plankton)
- NOAA/State Fisheries and Reef surveys
 - Reef Visual Surveys, Rockfish Recruitment & Ecol Assessment, Coral Reef
 - Physical and chemical oceanographic data
- Beach Strandings data
- Many different environmental data
- Contributed to developing the MBON Portal (IOOS) and open source information tools



Addressing Sanctuary Needs: data tools

Processes and products being shared across programs and regions

Collaboration between sanctuaries, IEA, MBON expanding to Gulf of Mexico



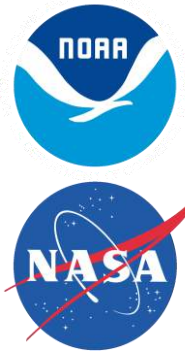
Collaboration of



Marine Biodiversity Observation Network

<https://mbon.ioos.us/>

Inventories and "Curated data views"



Outcomes in Information Management:

- Established a framework for operational biological observations, data management, communications
 - Biodiversity Information Standards (TDWG; old Taxonomic Databases WG)
 - Darwin Core / Event Core: data standard; Publish/Harvest data: ERDDAP
- Framework has been adopted by US IOOS RAs, and broadly discussed at NOAA (NMFS, NCEI), DataOne, USGS



In memory of Matt Howard, whose leadership demonstrated the MBON framework for IOOS





The NOPP Sanctuaries MBON Pilot: Primary Goals of Cooperative Agreement



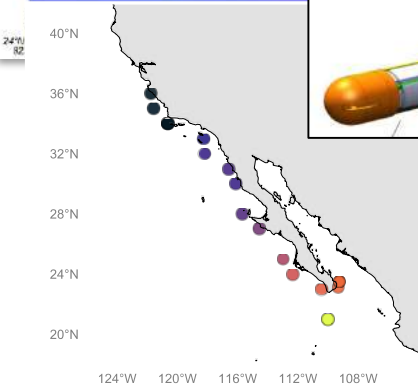
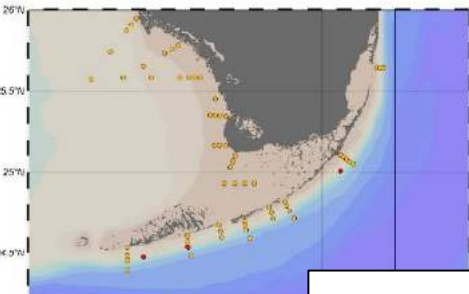
- Develop technologies for biodiversity assessments through:
 - Emerging environmental DNA (*eDNA*) molecular methods and autonomous sample collection;
 - Application of remote sensing to evaluate biogeographic *Seascapes*

Active Biodiversity Field Programs

Gulf of Mexico / South Florida, Northern Gulf

Monterey Bay / Southern California

Sampling Sanctuaries with big and small boats,
and automated devices (AUVs, etc.)

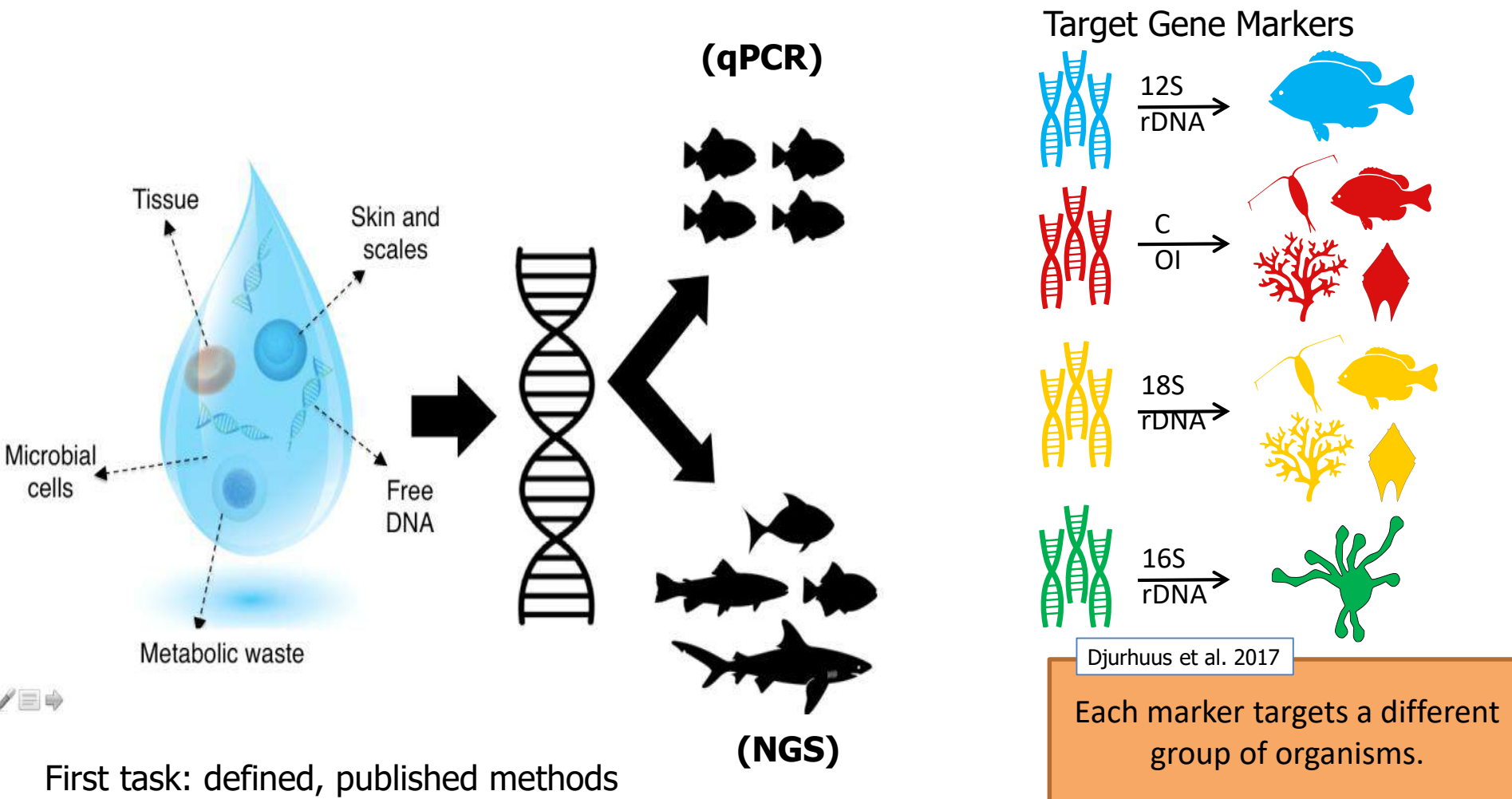


Over 45 expeditions in each FL Keys & MB



Marine environmental DNA (MBON)

A cheaper, less invasive and larger scale strategy to monitor species diversity – two approaches: next generation sequencing (NGS) and species specific primers



eDNA summary statistics

Monterey Bay (2013-2019)

- >50 cruises
- Samples collected: >1500

Florida Keys (2015-2019)

- >20 cruises
- Samples collected: >1300

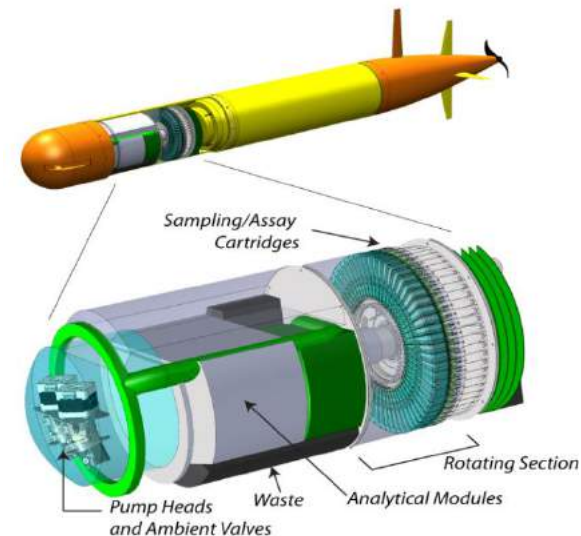
Santa Barbara (2015-2017)

- 11 Diver surveys

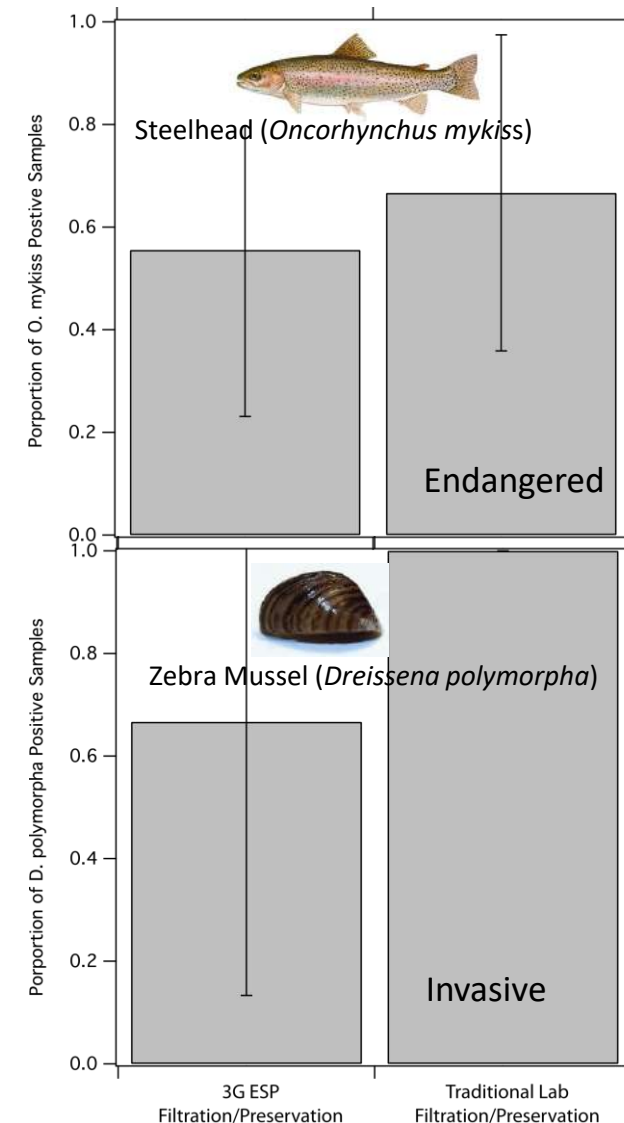
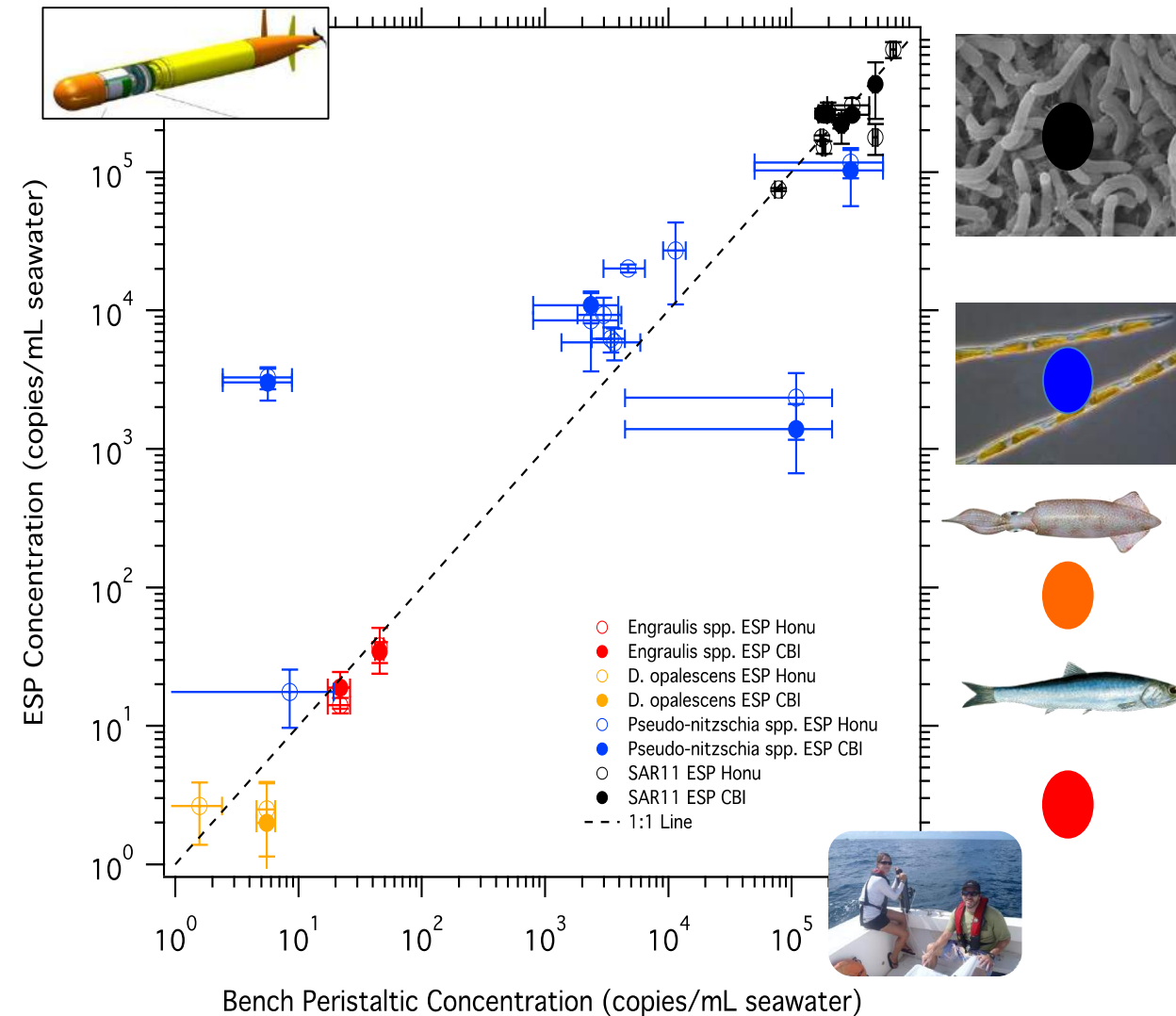


AUV (2015-2018)

- 26 missions
- Autonomous eDNA samples collected: 366
 - Sequenced for 18S: 5
 - Sequenced for COI: 19



ESP vs Traditional Laboratory Methods

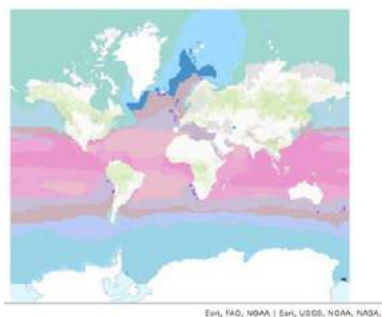


Satellite-derived Seascapes

Kavanaugh (OSU), Doney (UVa), Grebmeier (UMCES), Wright (ESRI), Otis, Montes, Djurhuus, Muller-Karger (USF)

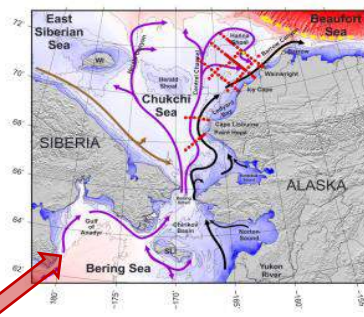
- Regional to global classification of dynamic seascapes
- EMU intercalibration (R. Sayre/USGS, D Wright/Esri)
- Case Studies: Arctic, West Coast, Florida
- Habitat –species relationships
- Operational multiscale products: collaboration with NOAA NESDIS (P DiGiacomo, J Trinanes, G Goni)

Global classification

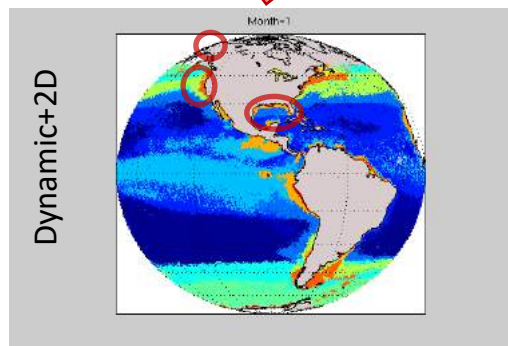


Ecological Marine Units

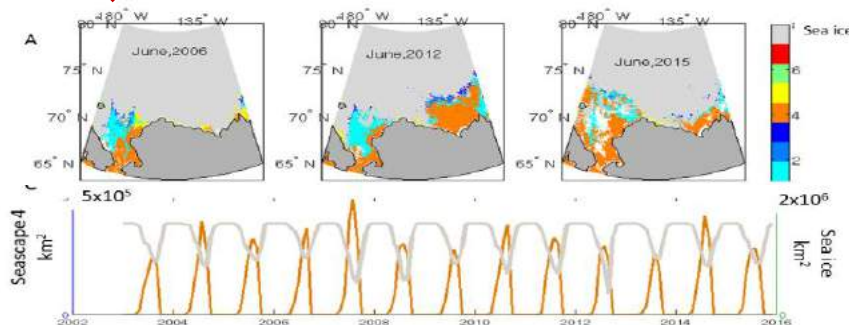
Regional downscaling



Arctic MBON; Distributed Biological Observatory



Dynamic Seascapes



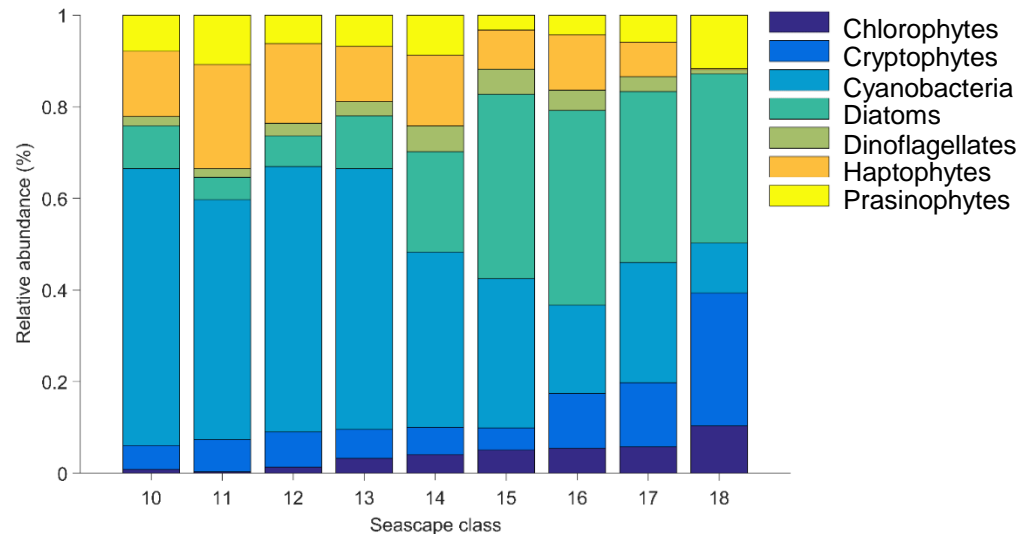
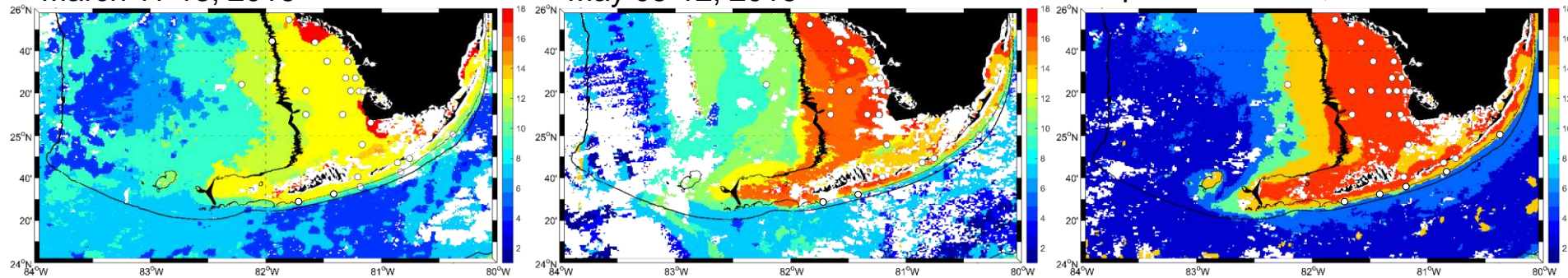
Dynamic habitat maps

Seascape validation in south Florida

March 11-18, 2016

May 05-12, 2016

September 12-19, 2016



In prep: Dynamic satellite seascapes as predictors of seasonal shifts of phytoplankton assemblages in south Florida waters.

Enrique Montes, Anni Djurhuus, Christopher R. Kelble, Daniel Otis, Frank E. Muller-Karger, and Maria T. Kavanaugh



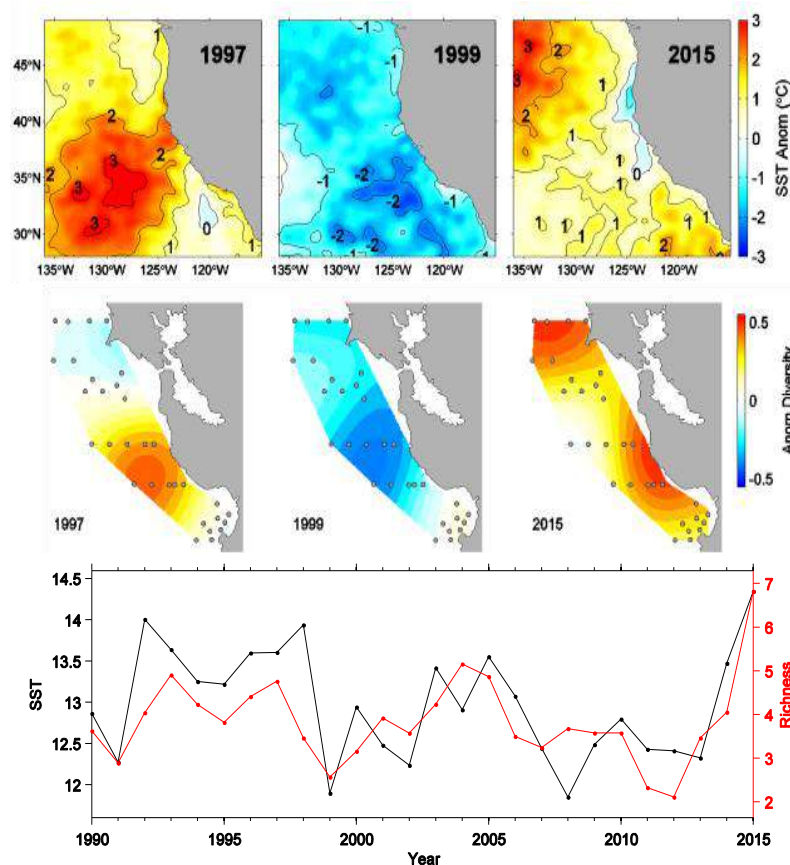
The NOPP Sanctuaries MBON Pilot: Primary Goals of Cooperative Agreement



- Use advanced analyses to link the mean and fluctuating components of biodiversity and ecosystem function to environmental conditions

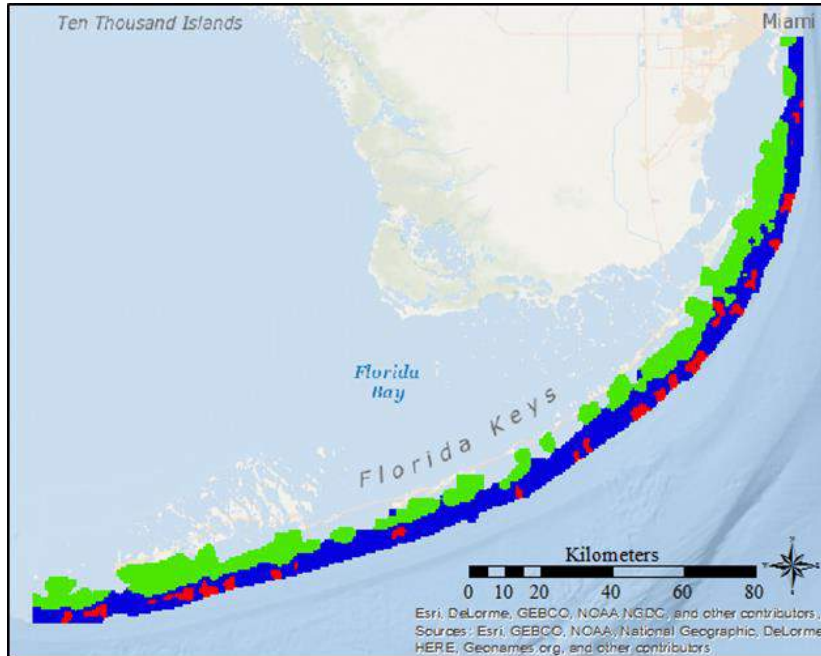
Ocean climate and biodiversity of pelagic fish (forage species)

J.A. Santora, E.L. Hazen, I.D. Schroeder, S.J. Bograd, K.A. Sakuma, J.C. Field (2017)
MEPS Vol 580: 205-220, DOI: 10.10.3354/meps12278

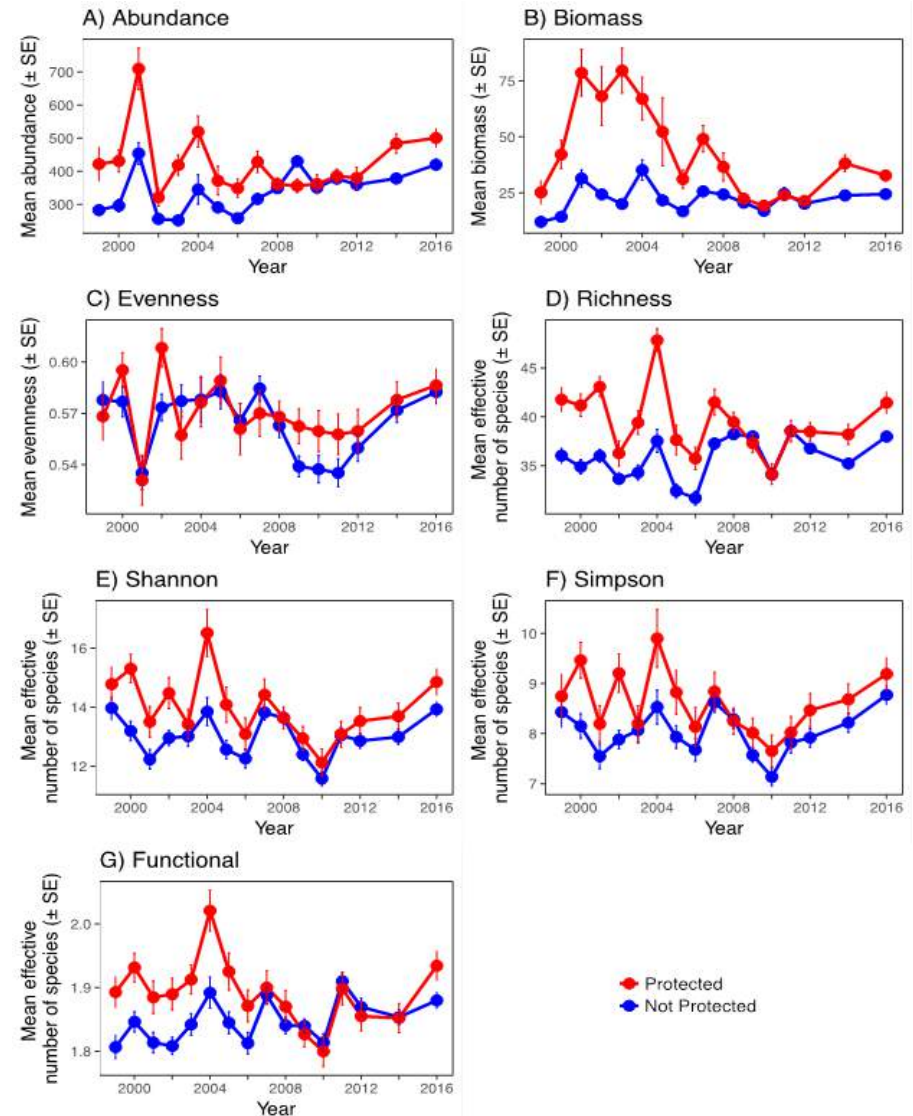


- 1995-97 and 2015 heat waves (ENSO) show high diversity.
- Affects fisheries and coastal water quality.

Reef Fish Biodiversity by No-Take Marine Zones and Habitat Strata in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary: 1999 – 2016



Protected (no-take) areas
have higher biomass and
diversity



Megan Hepner et al (thesis and paper in prep)

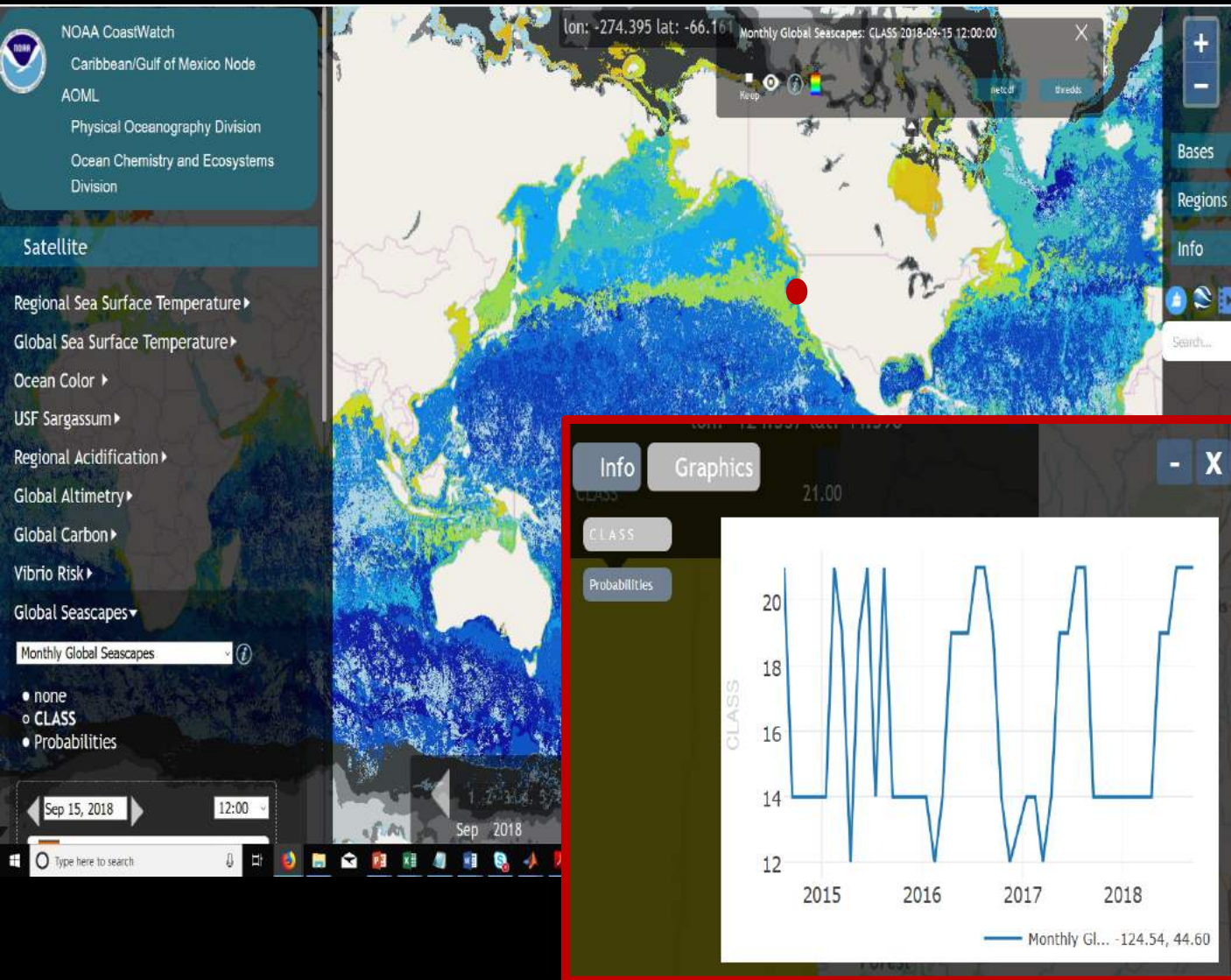
*The NOPP Sanctuaries MBON Pilot:
Primary Goals of Cooperative Agreement*

- Seek to do this as an operational system

- Seek to do this as an operational system
 - Strong partnerships have led to operational MBON elements:
 - US IOOS and RA's are fully engaged in MBON pilot program
 - Established a framework for management of biological ocean observations
 - Training in DMAC framework to all IOOS RA's
 - Early warning tool development
 - DoI USGS / US OBIS program
 - NOAA NESDIS: Global Seascapes now served via CoastWatch
 - Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (CA, FL Keys): indicators, infographics, data visualizations; MBON Portal development
 - National Marine Sanctuaries: Condition Reports
 - Worked with NOAA NMFS to develop eDNA strategy
 - Heavy input to US OSTP ocean policy vision
 - Exercised / demonstrated autonomous collections

NOAA CoastWatch: Operational Global Coverage

Seascape Identity: visualization and analysis



EBVs

Ecosystem Structure Class

- Habitat Structure
- Habitat Extent
- Habitat Function (time dynamics of seascape identity)

Other Classes:
Community
Composition
Ecosystem Structure

The NOPP Sanctuaries MBON Pilot:
Primary Goals of Cooperative Agreement

- Export the MBON concept globally
-

Our Approach:

Networking networking networking

MBON

INTERNATIONAL
LINKAGES

OBSERVING LIFE IN THE OCEANS FOR SOCIETAL BENEFIT
(- INFORMATION FLOW -)



Global Ocean Observing System



GOOS: ESSENTIAL OCEAN VARIABLES

Focus on EOVs driven by societal needs

- Global implementation -

**GROUP ON
EARTH OBSERVATIONS**

**Biodiversity Observation
Network (BON)**



ESSENTIAL BIODIVERSITY VARIABLES

*Focus on EBVs driven by science questions
and other user needs (policy, societal)*

- National and regional implementation -

MARINE OBSERVATION NETWORK

National — Regional — Global — Thematic

National Governments • Non Government Organizations • Agencies • Institutions • Citizen Science

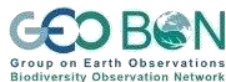
Data integration and dissemination



+ other national, international data systems

OTHER DATA PROVIDERS AND USERS

- ✓ National Governments and Organizations
- ✓ International Organizations
- ✓ Non Government Organizations
- ✓ Research Institutions
- ✓ Citizen Scientists

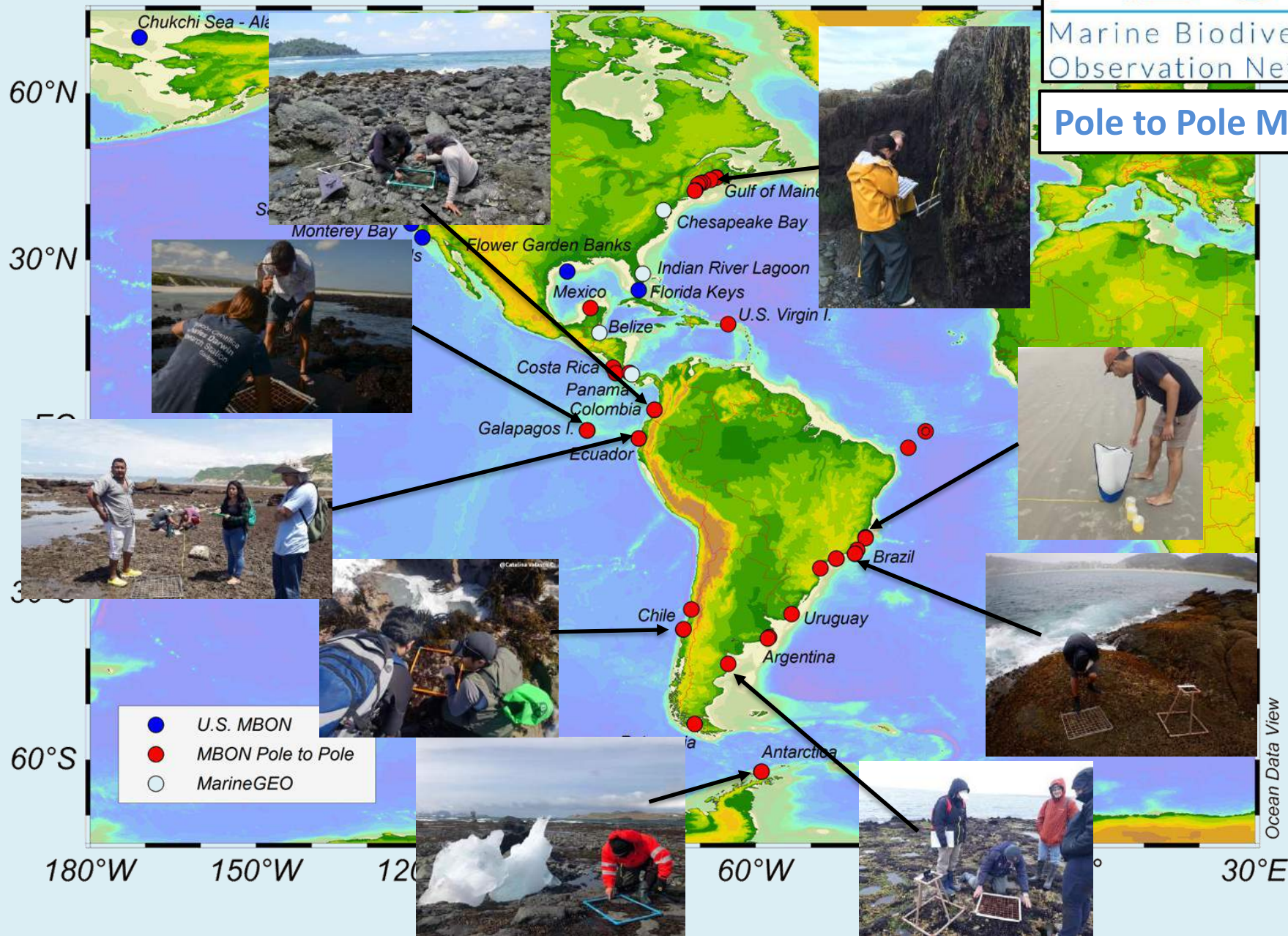


Capacity Building – Field sampling

MBON

Marine Biodiversity
Observation Network

Pole to Pole MBON





Honolulu, Hawaii



Substantial MBON involvement
In partnership with
NSF OceanObs RCN:

- ***Intellectual sponsor***
- ***Program Committee***
- Participation:
 - Speakers and panelists
 - Breakout sessions
- **Post OO19 activities planned**
 - AGU fall Meeting
 - Ocean Sci. Meeting

<http://www.oceanobs19.net/>

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



2030 AGENDA

UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)

Biological Diversity/Aichi Biodiversity targets (CBD)

Law of the Sea (UNCLOS + BBNJ + UNFSA)

SIDS Action (SAMOA Pathway)

Disaster Risk Reduction SENDAI Framework

Climate Change/Paris Agreement (UNFCCC)

**A global framework that will
ensure Ocean Science
can help governments
and societies achieve
the major goals of
our generation**



Get in touch

Write to:
oceandecade@unesco.org

Follow all Decade news:
<http://oceandecade.org>

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The Science We Need for the Ocean We Want



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission



**2021
2030** United Nations Decade
of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development

The United Nations
Decade of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development
(2021-2030)



**2021
2030** United Nations Decade
of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development

Addressing the need for sustained observations of marine ecosystems

