



# Benthic development in and around Princes Amalia Windpark soft substrate benthic fauna

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# History

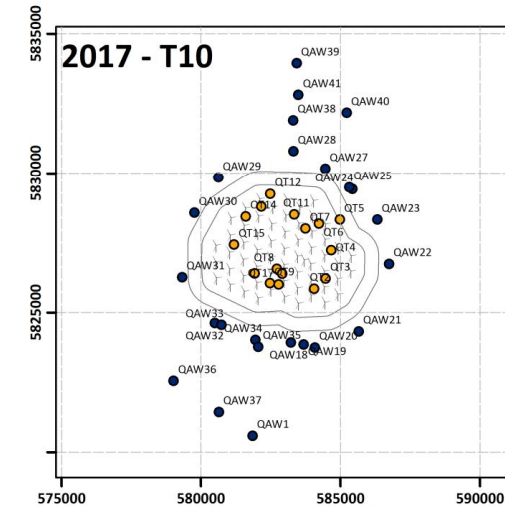
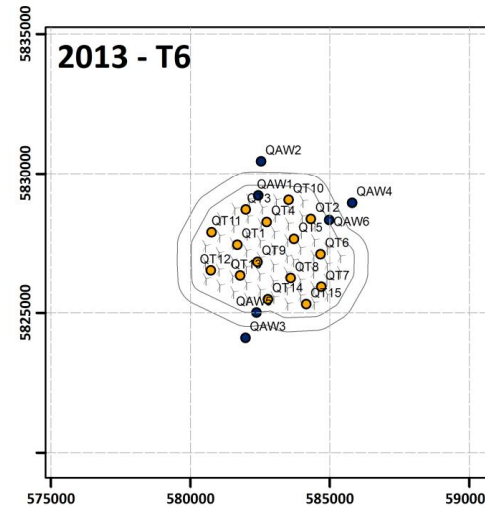
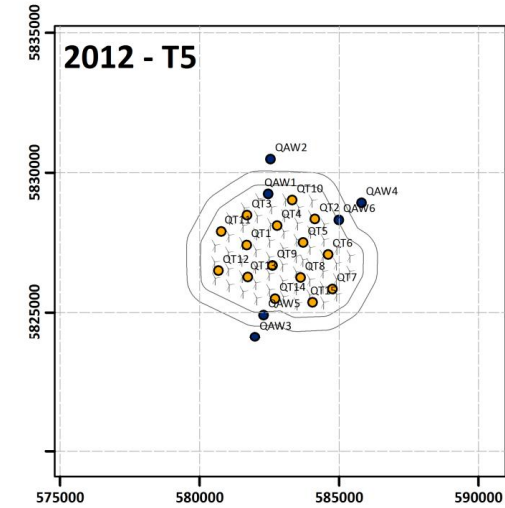
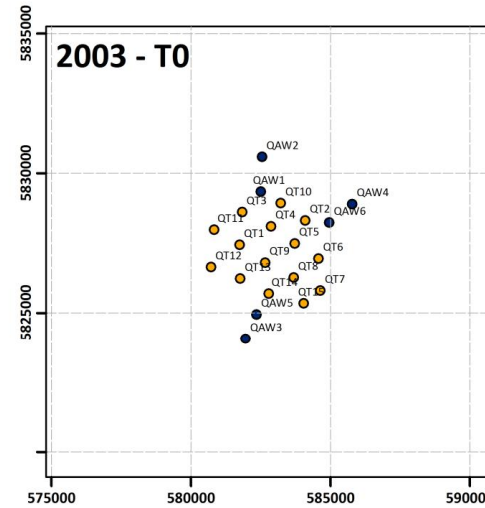
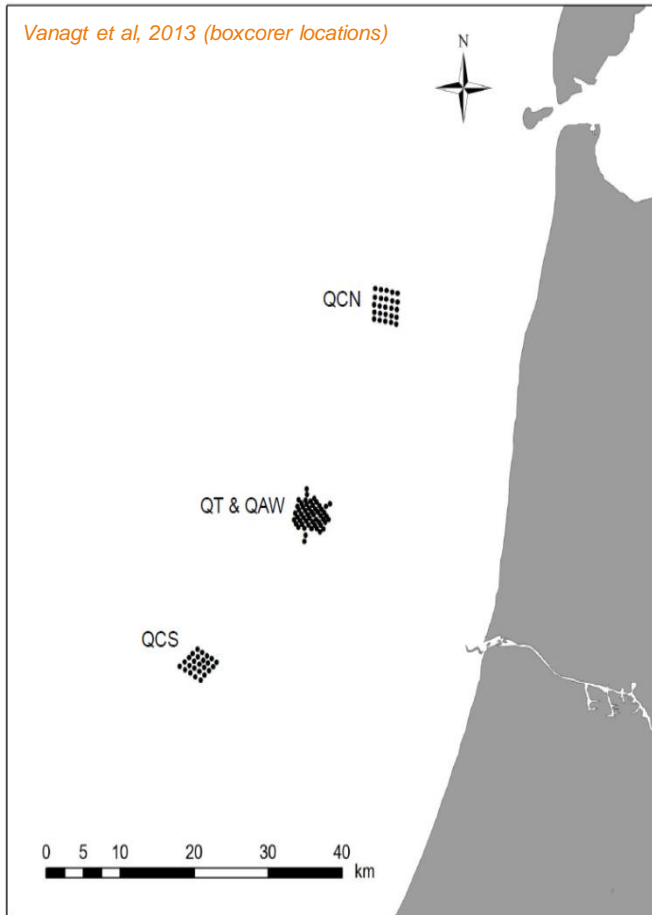
- Benthic dredge
- Focus on: larger infauna and epifauna
- Same dredge in all surveys (FWC)
- Sampling in spring
- 4 years of data (T-0, 5, 6, 10)
- Identification of species during the survey
- Fishes also counted and analysed (Sandeel)

Year	Phase	Organisation
2003	T-0	Hull University
2012	T-5	eCOAST, Fieldwork Company
2013	T-6	eCOAST, Fieldwork Company
2017	T-10	Eurofins AquaSense, Fieldwork Company, eCOAST



Is there a difference in the (larger) benthic community inside and outside of Princes Amalia windpark, 10 years after construction?

# Survey design



QT = Inside OWP (T = turbines)

QAW = Outside OWP (AW = Adjacent waters)

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### 2017: changed survey design

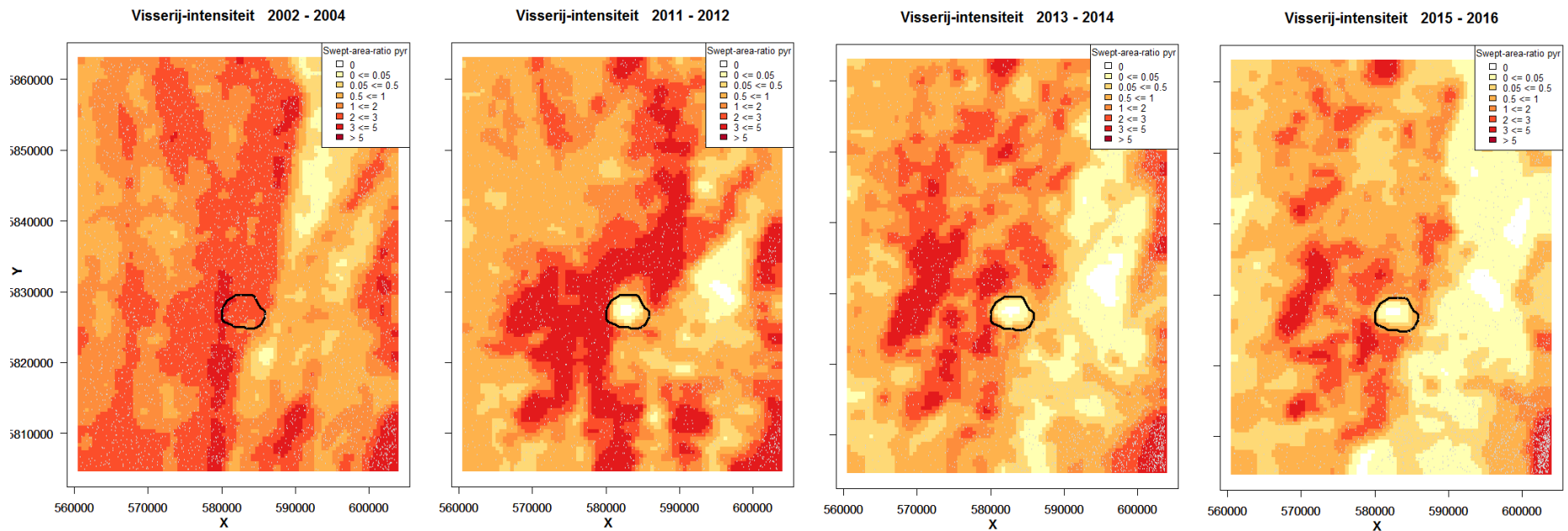
- North and South reference areas cancelled
  - Other anthropogenic and environmental factors
  - Data not comparable
- More sampling locations were added in the adjacent waters (QAW)
- The buffer zone was cleared
- Environment was taken into account (depth, sand ridges, etc.)

2 datasets:

1. WOZEP benthic dredge survey 2017
  2. Historical data from repository WOZEP
- Issues in historical dataset:
    - Coordinates,
    - transect length and sampled surface
    - Missing environmental data (depth, sediment characteristics, etc.)
  - Clean-up in ecological data
  - Fishing intensity from Wageningen Marine Research (Machiels, 2017)
  - All ecological data and Environmental data linked
  - New dataset created for WOZEP repository (cf. WOZEP format)

# Fishing intensity

- Wageningen Marine Research (Machiels, 2017)
- VMS position of fishery vessels
- Fishery intensity data per sample (no of days since last fishing, no. of VMS pings in proximity, etc.)

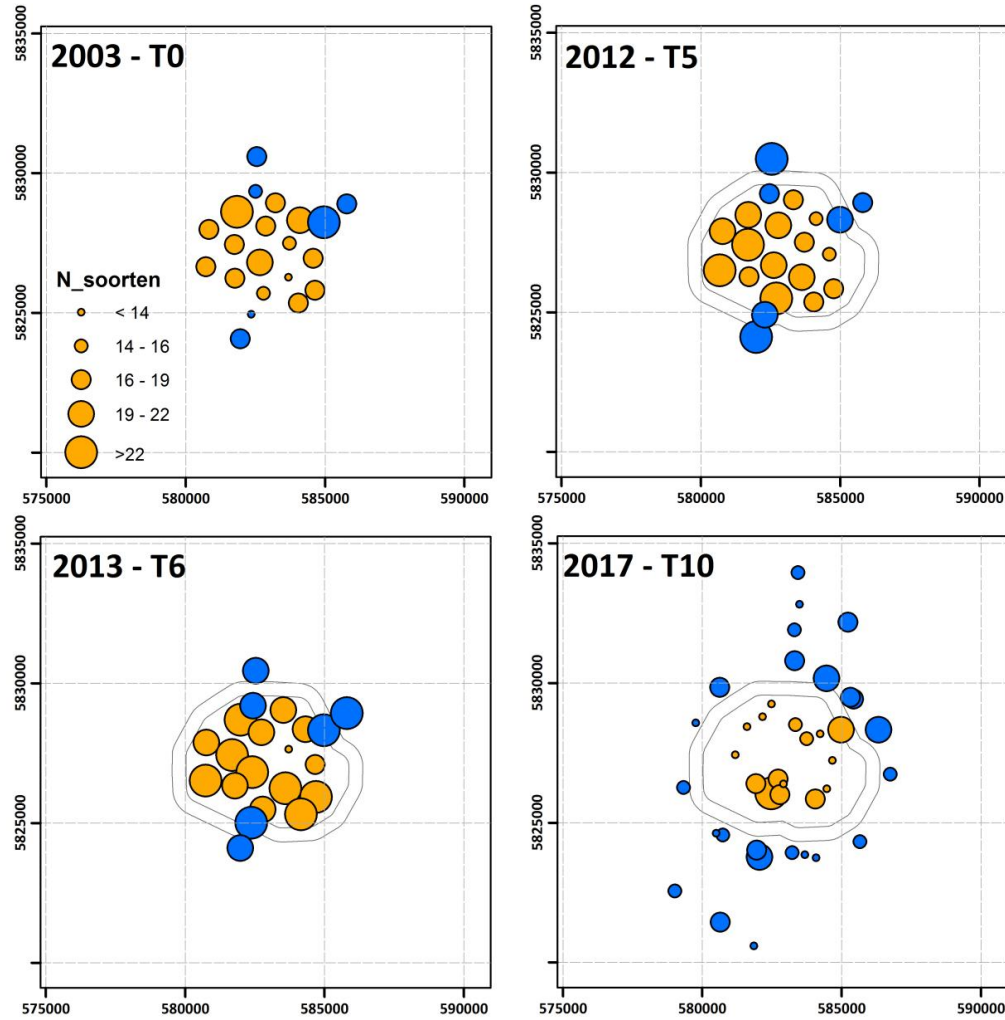


Univariate analysis

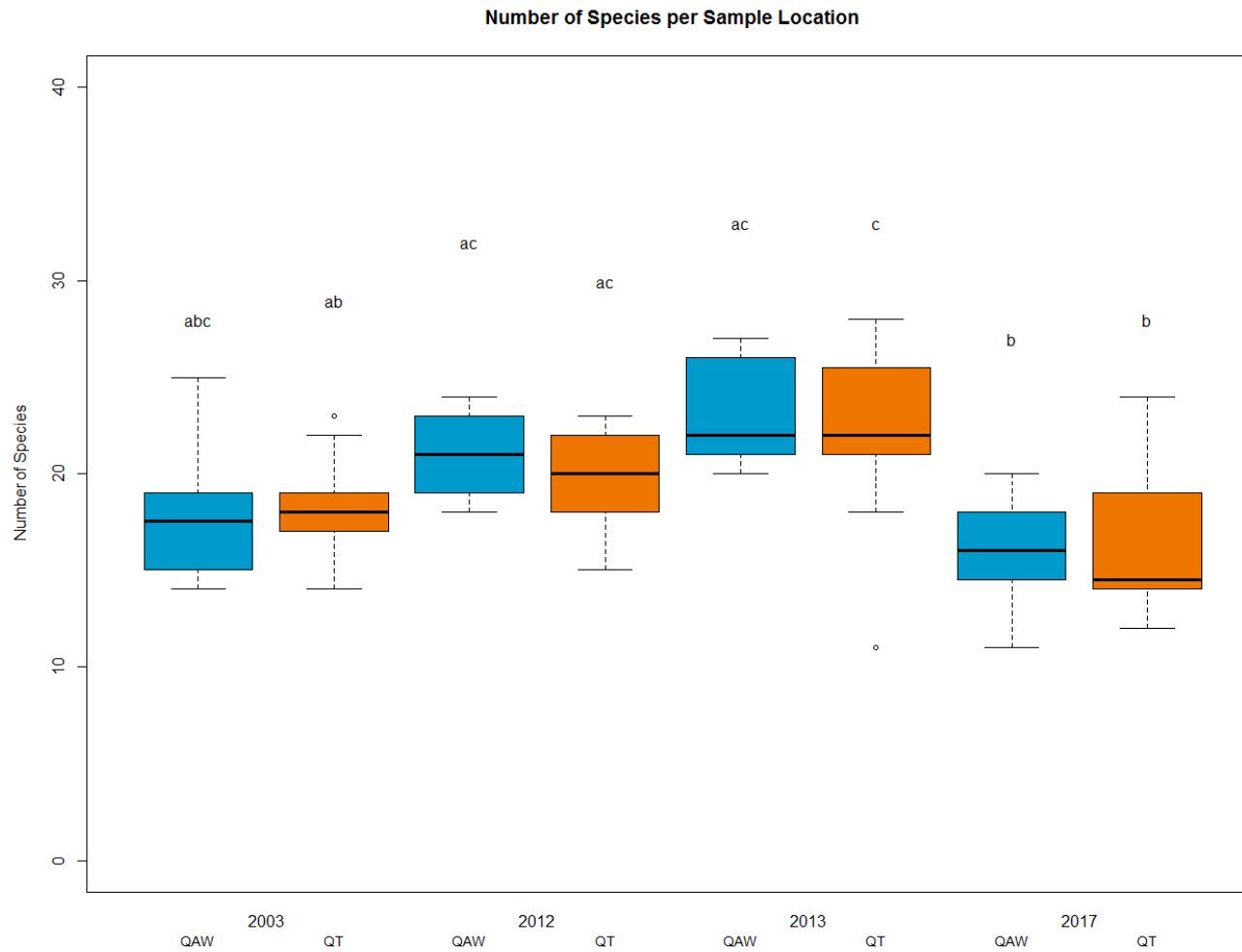
Multivariate analysis



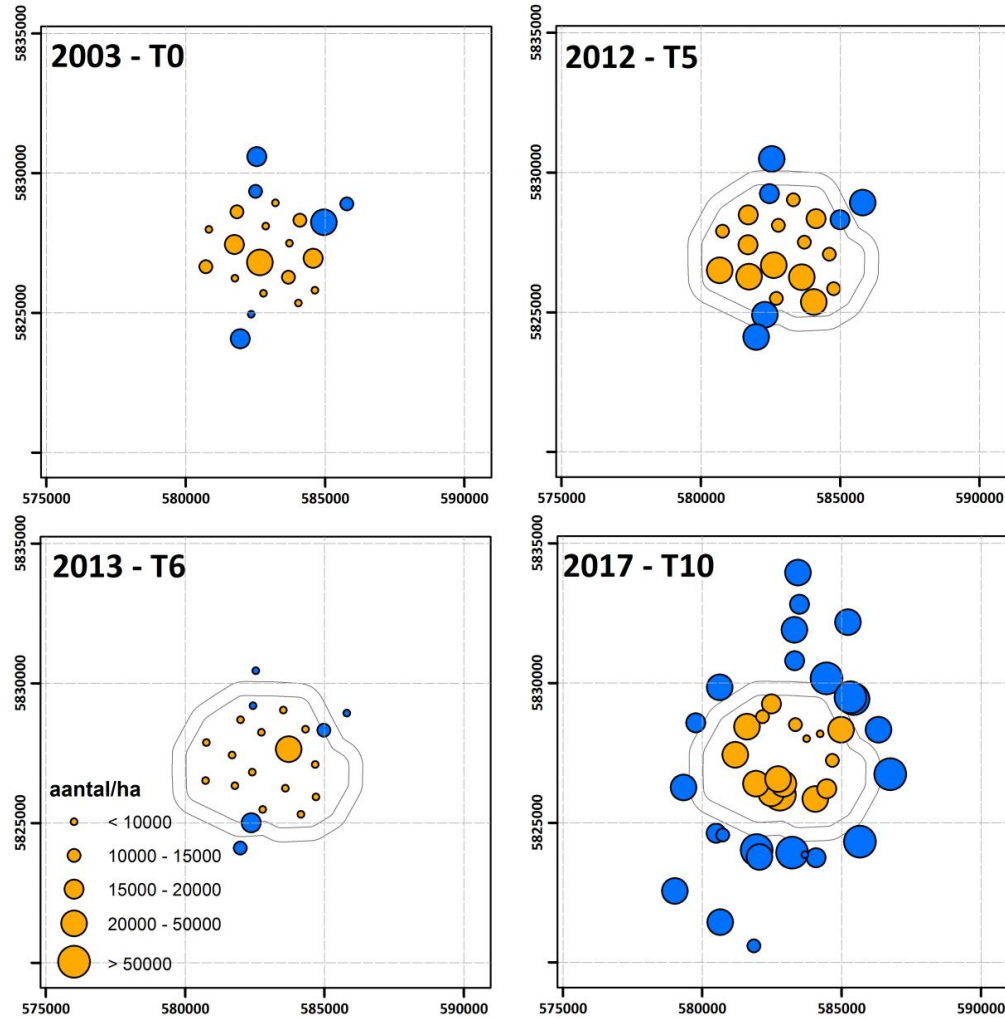
# Number of species



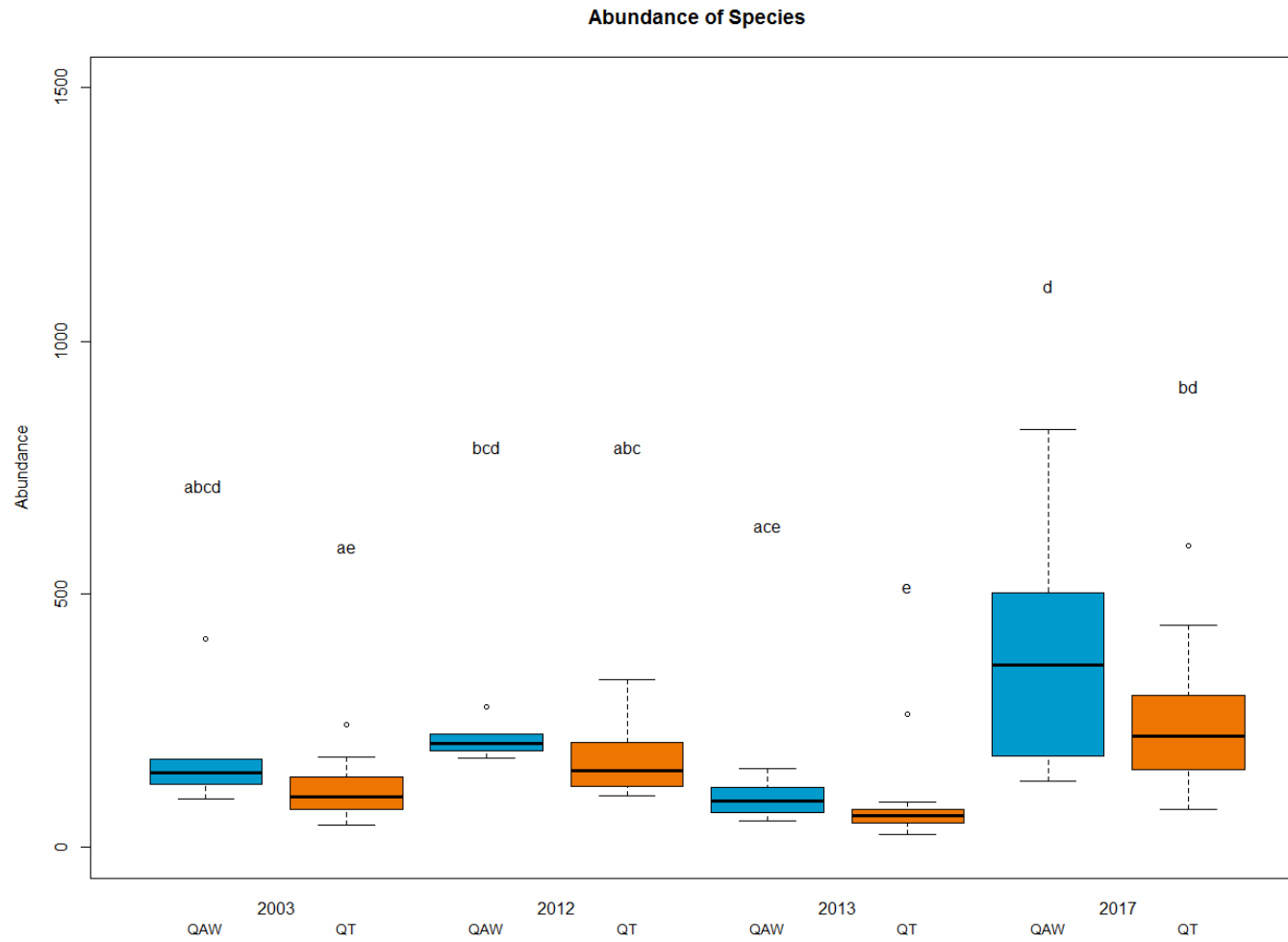
# Number of species



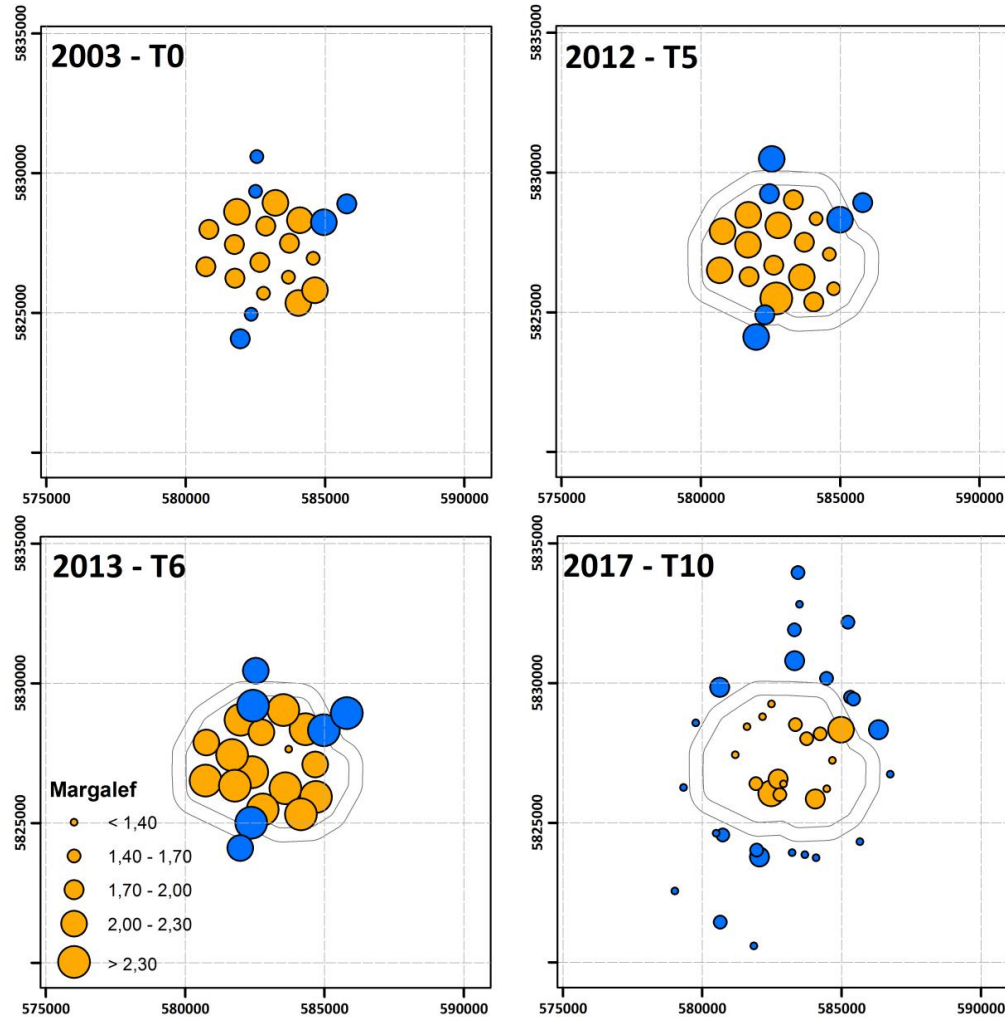
# Abundance (no individuals / 10000 m<sup>2</sup>)



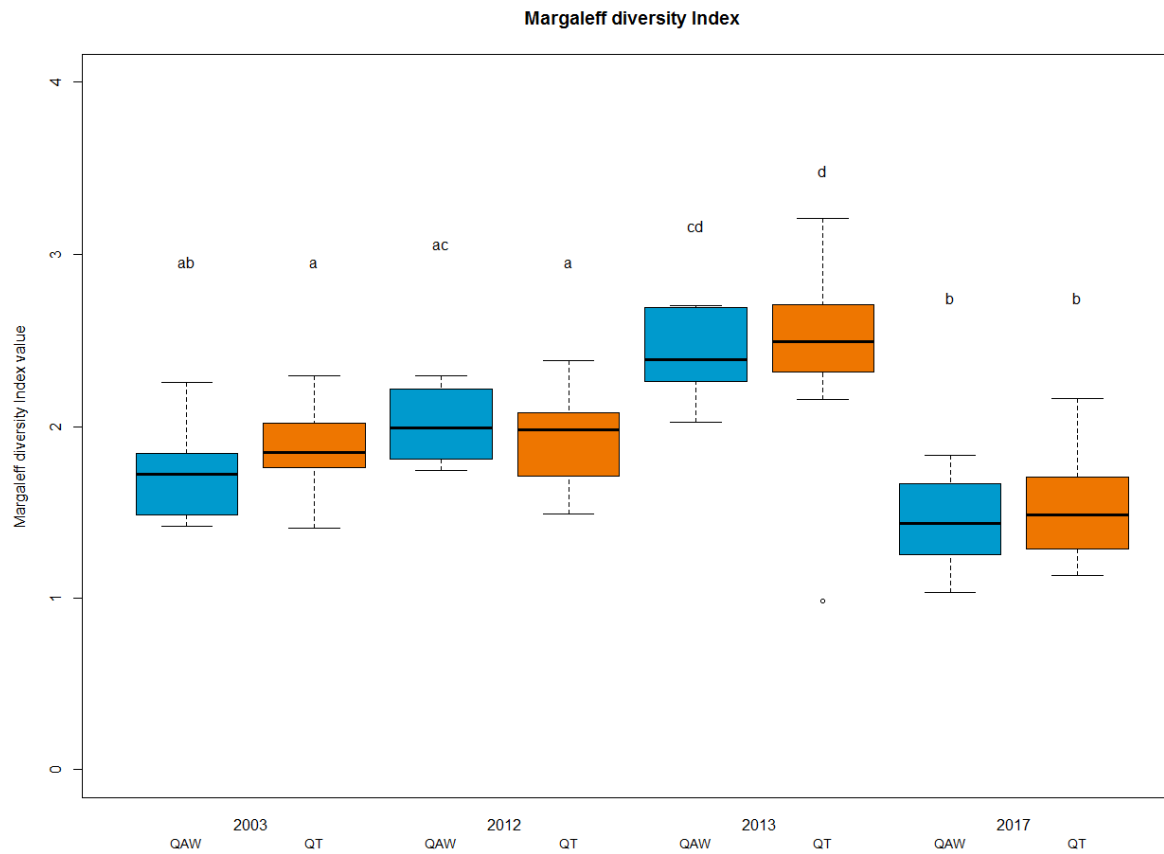
# Abundance (no individuals / 100m<sup>2</sup>)



# Margaleff diversity index



# Margaleff diversity index

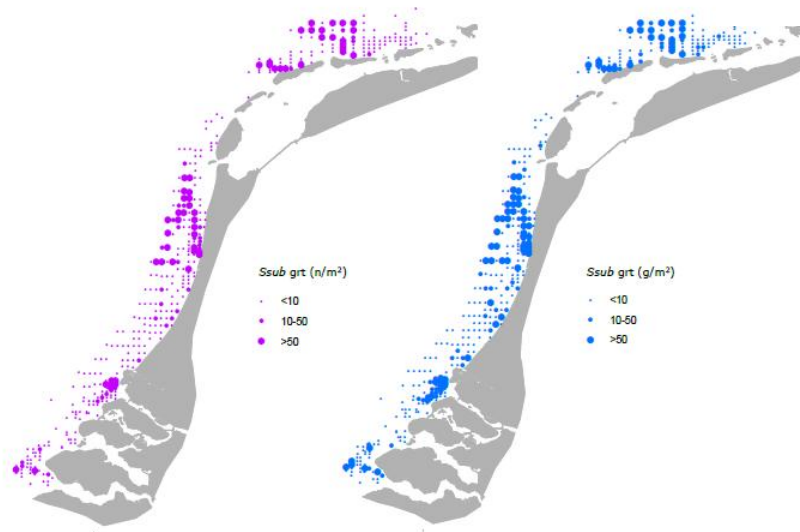
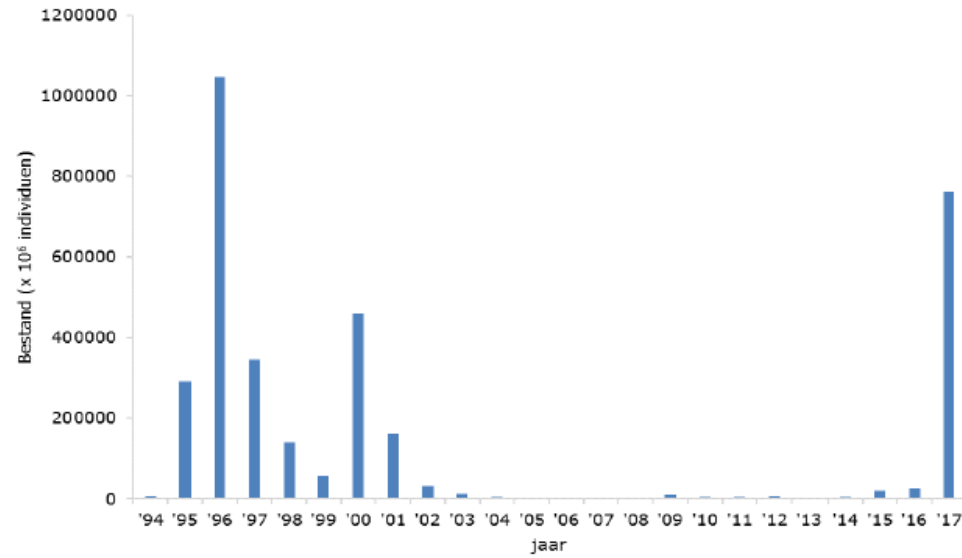


# Spisula subtruncata in 2017

WOT shellfish survey

Troost et al, 2017

High numbers of *Spisula*

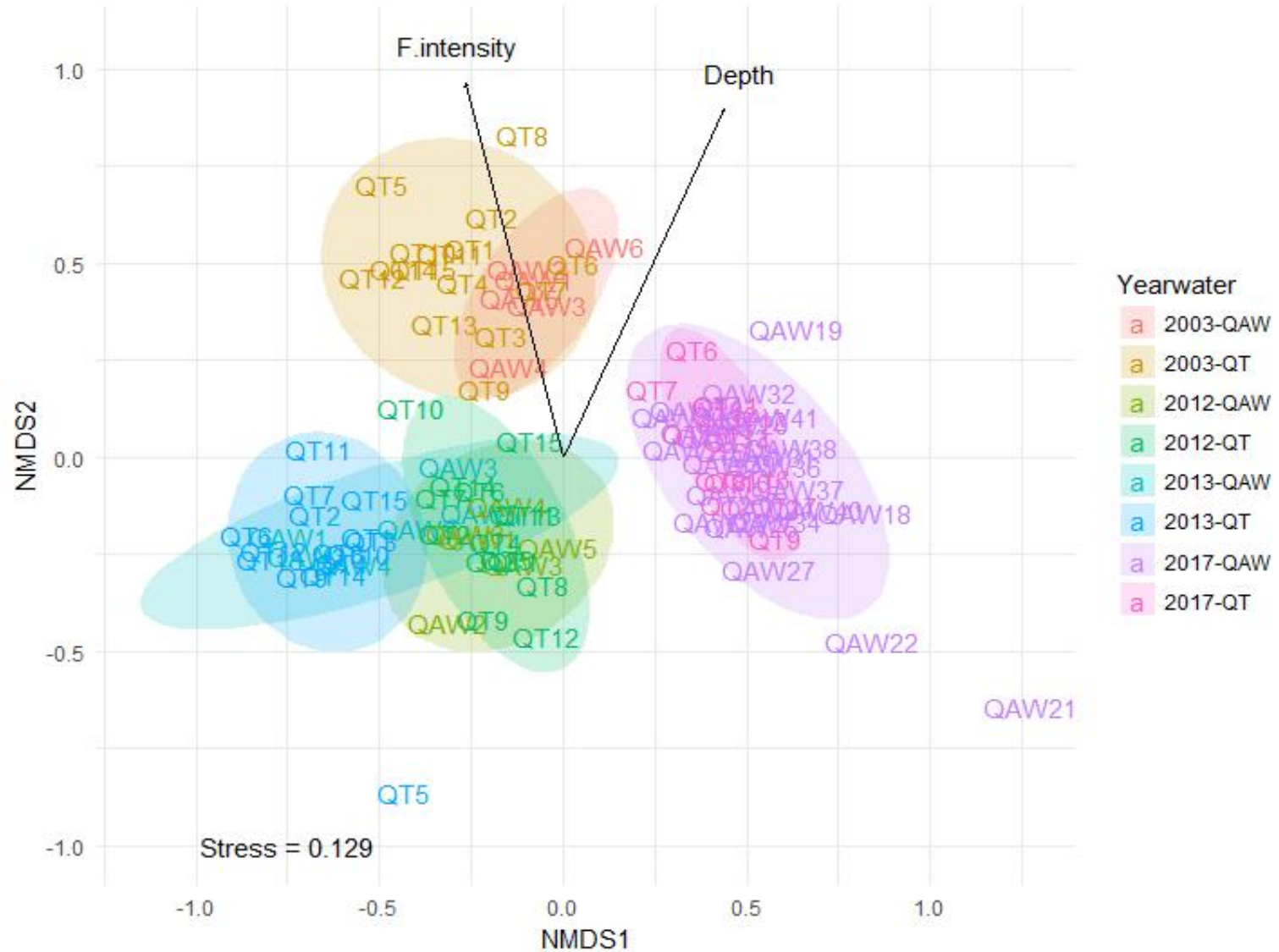


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- Relations of univariate species parameters with environmental variables were tested:
    - Depth (2003, 2012, 2013, 2017)
    - Fishing intensity (2003, 2012, 2013, 2017)
    - Organic matter (2012, 2013, 2017)
    - Sediment grain size (D50) (2012, 2013, 2017)
  - Relations were small: when including all environmental variables, a max. of 28% of the variation in the species parameters was explained.

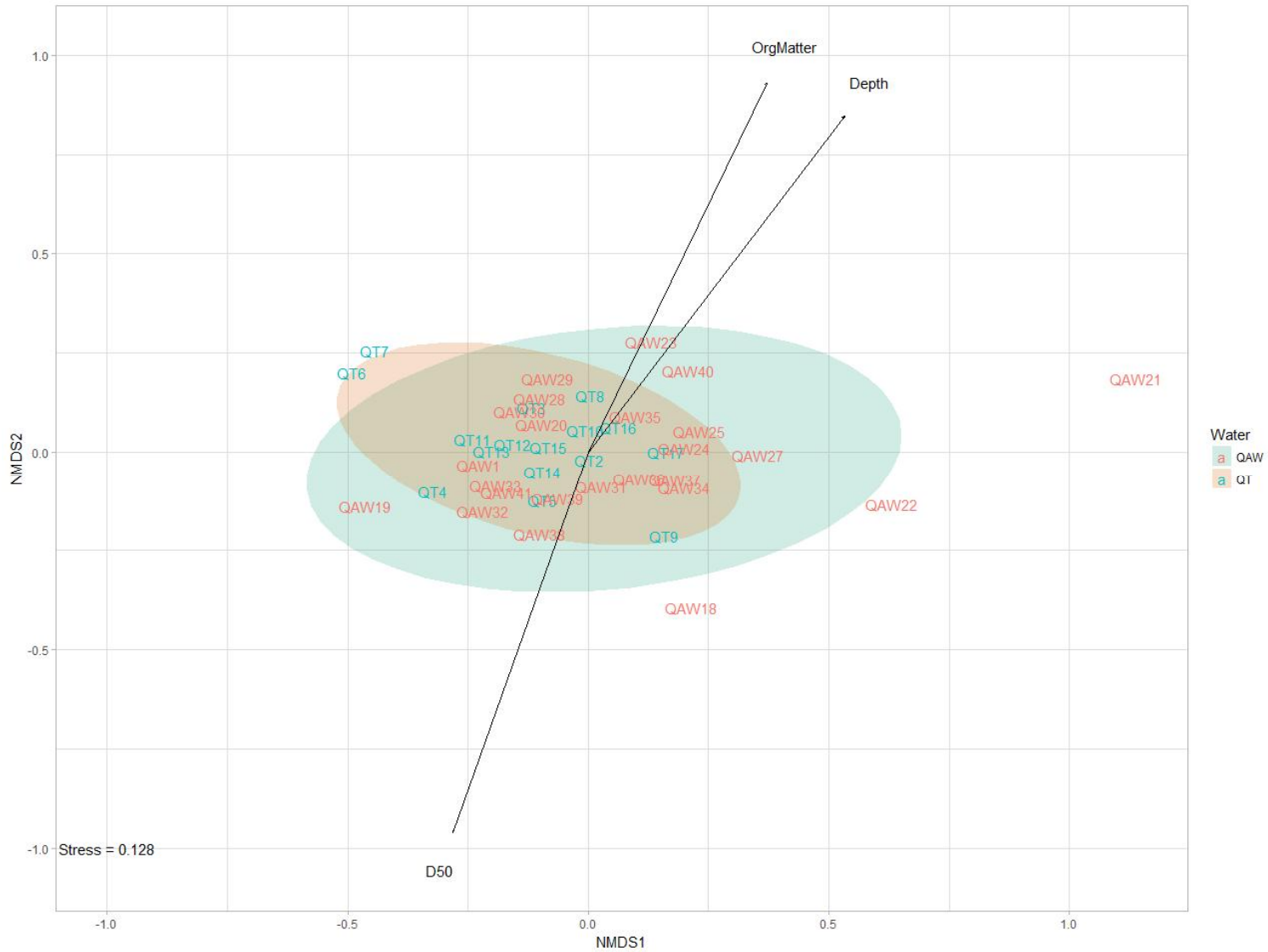


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- Species diversity was rising 2003-2013 but was declined in 2017
  - Abundance was variable from 2003-2013 and was increased in 2017
  
  - Relations with measured environmental variables were small
  - This indicates that other variables are responsible for the variation
    - Year to year variation (climate, etc.)

# Multivariate analyses: nMDS 2003-2017



# Multivariate analyses: nMDS 2017



r <sup>2</sup> values and significance (*)			
	2003-2017	2012-2017	2017
Year	0.67***	0,81***	
Depth	0.20***	0.31***	0.35***
Fishing intensity	0.39***	0.01	0.03
D50		0.13***	0.23**
Organic matter		0.06*	0.27***

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- Clear temporal differences in species composition
  - Differences between QT and QAW are very small
  - Correlation of fishing intensity with species composition driven by 2003
    - No effect from fishing intensity when 2003 is excluded from analyses (but still strong difference in fishing intensity within and outside windpark)
  - Other environmental variables showed only small relations with species composition.

- Strong temporal effects in both univariate parameters and species composition
- Measured environmental variables were less important
  - Year to year variation overrides other effects!
  - No clear effect of closing the OWP on larger soft substrate benthic fauna
- 2017 is a “strange” year:
  - 2017 very high in abundance and relatively low in species
  - 2017 some stations (21, 22, outside the park) had enormous density and biomass (Bivalve *Spisula subtruncata* and Gastropod *Euspira nitida*)

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- Experimental design was changed.
    - Reference areas not representative (other environmental and factors)
    - Imbalance in datasets
  
  - Only larger species investigated → Extra species trait analysis might give more insight?
  - Is 10 years long enough to capture recovery?

## Questions?



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