

Western Washington University Western CEDAR

Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

2018 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference (Seattle, Wash.)

Apr 5th, 4:30 PM - 4:45 PM

#### Oil spill preparedness planning: filling critical species data gaps using habitat suitability modelling

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St. Germain, Candice; Finney, Jessica; Fields, Cole; Gregr, Edward; Hannah, Lucie; and Jeffery, Sharon, "Oil spill preparedness planning: filling critical species data gaps using habitat suitability modelling" (2018). Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference. 419.

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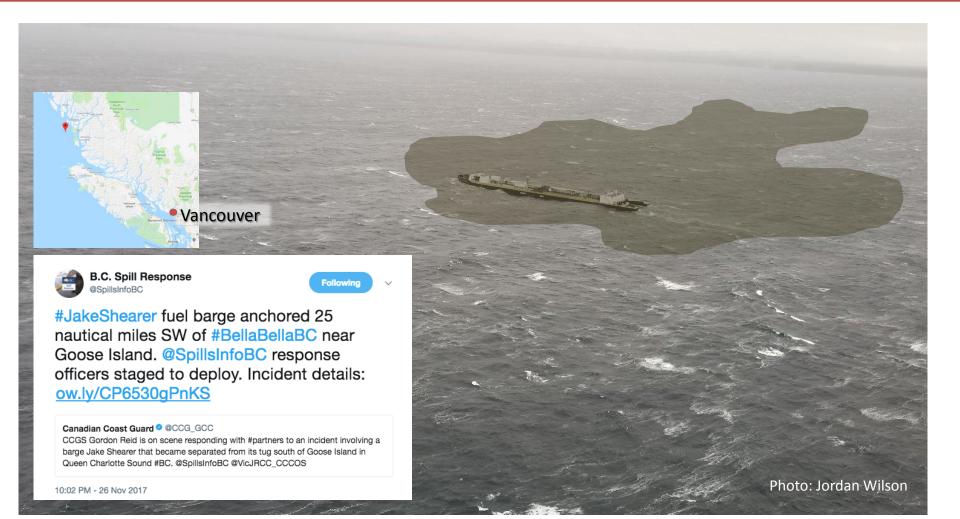
#### Speaker

Candice St. Germain, Jessica Finney, Cole Fields, Edward Gregr, Lucie Hannah, and Sharon Jeffery

## Oil spill preparedness planning: Filling critical species data gaps using habitat suitability models

Jessica Finney Science, Pacific Region

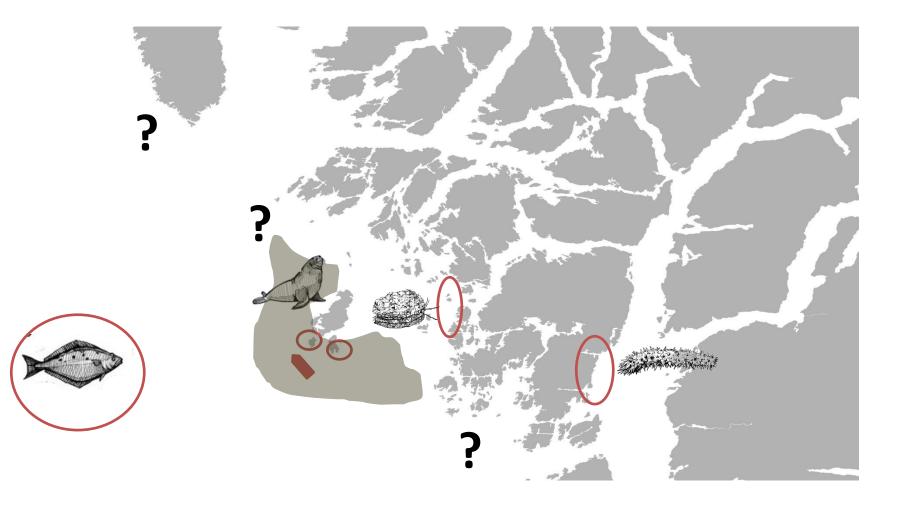
Cole Fields, Ed Gregr, Candice St. Germain, Lucie Hannah, Sharon Jeffery



Identify resources at risk Prioritize the top 5 areas to protect

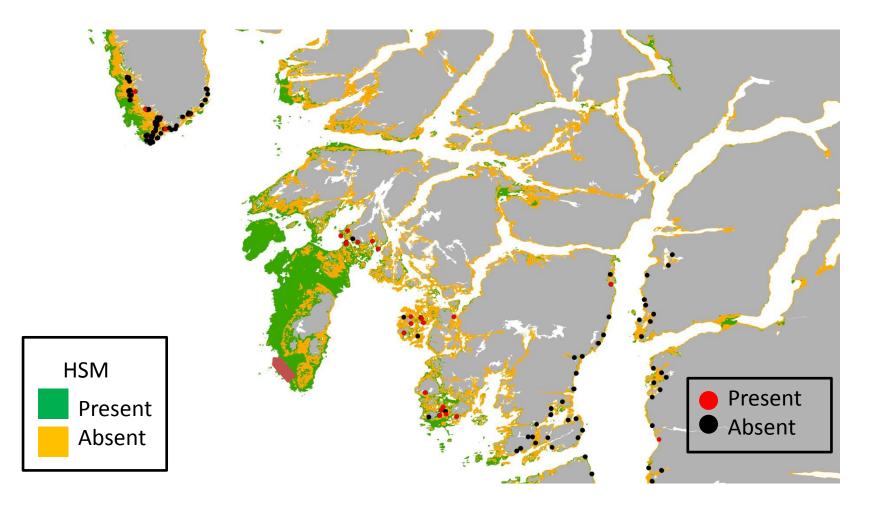
# Only has **1.5 - 2 hours** to make that decision

Photo: Jordan Wilson









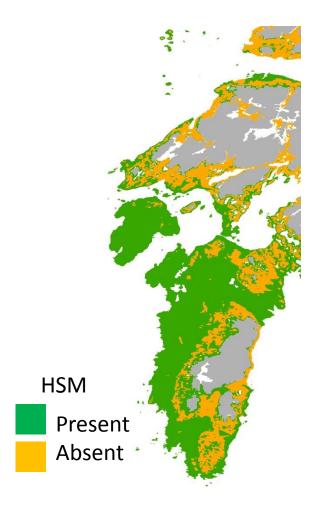






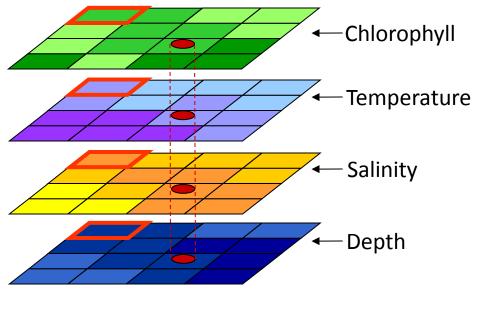
# Outline

- Habitat Suitability Models
- Habitat Modelling Workbook
  - Environmental and species data
  - Modelling algorithms
  - Model evaluation
  - Interpretation and application of results
- Summary



## Habitat suitability models

- Use algorithms to relate species data to background environmental variables
- Create maps predicting suitable habitat and/or abundance





## Habitat Modelling Workbook

Intent:

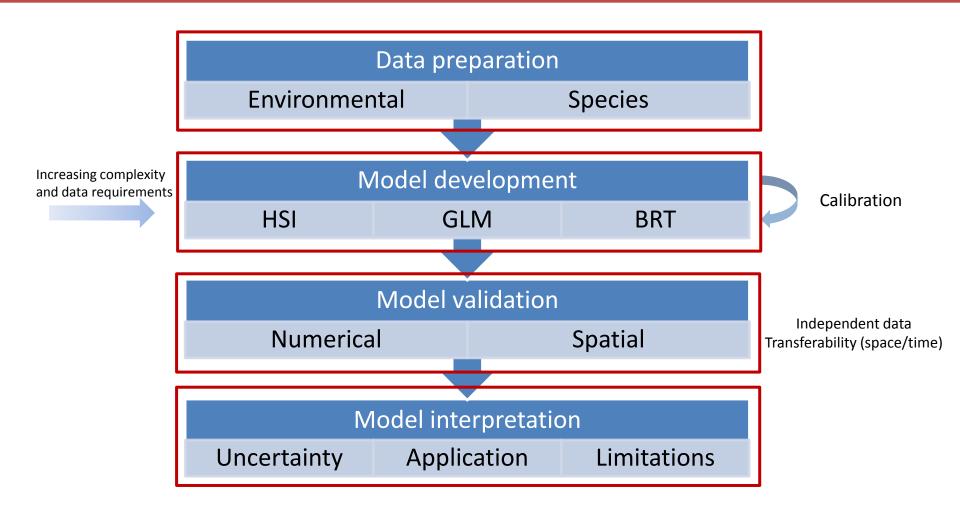
• Fill critical species data gaps

• Support the use of best practices

Support consistent development and validation



## Habitat Modelling Workbook





### Habitat modelling workbook: Data preparation

- Environmental data
  - Spatial resolution
  - Temporal resolution
  - Relevance to species
- Species data
  - Presence only vs. presence/absence
  - Prevalence
  - Number of records
  - Bias spatial, temporal, sampling, etc.

### Habitat modelling workbook: Environmental data

#### Bathymetric derivatives

- Bottom type/bottom patches
- Depth
- BPI
- Slope

Ocean circulation derivatives

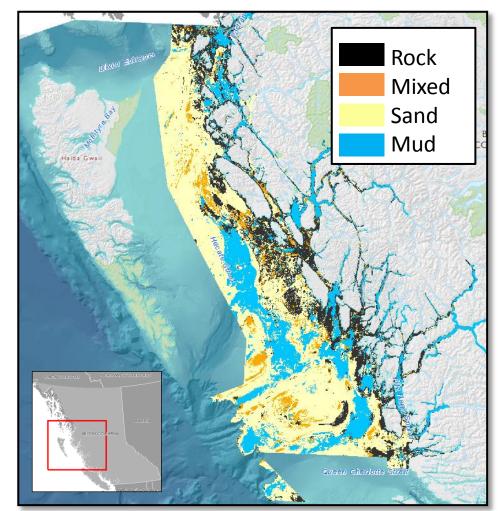
- Tidal velocity
- Temperature
- Salinity

Seasonal values

Current speed

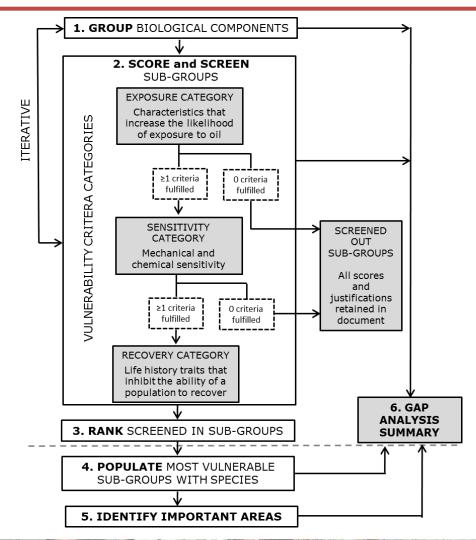
#### Remote sensing derivatives

Chlorophyll *a* conc.



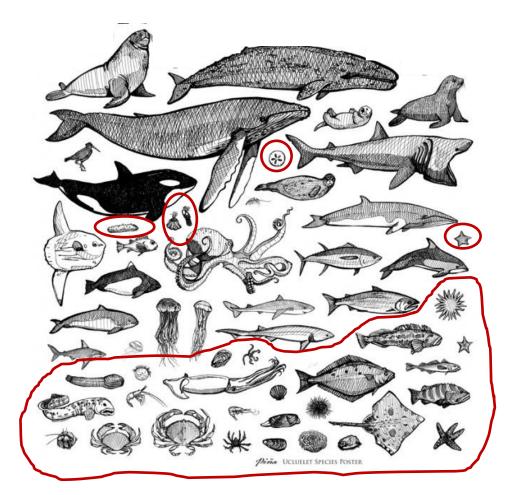
### Habitat modelling workbook: Species data – Oil vulnerability framework

- National framework to identify marine organisms most vulnerable to shipsource oil spills (2015)
- Framework applied in Pacific Region (2016-17)
- Adapted frameworks applied in Quebec and Maritimes Regions (2016-17)



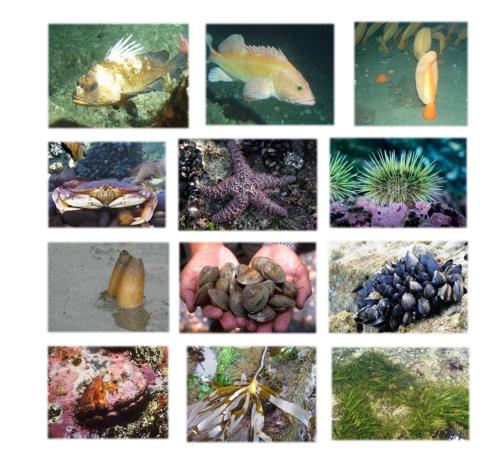
### Habitat modelling workbook: Species data

- Benthic species
- Species listed in:
  - Species vulnerable to oil
  - Conservation priorities for MPAs



### Habitat modelling workbook: Species data

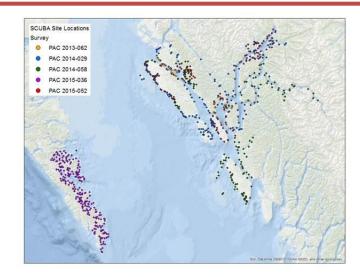
- 12 initial species
- Represent a diversity of:
  - Life history characteristics
  - Habitats
  - Data availability

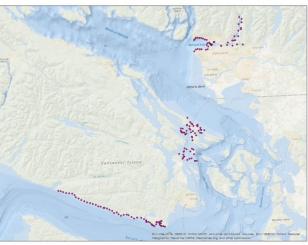


### Habitat modelling workbook: Species data – Benthic habitat mapping dive surveys

 About 920 transects since 2013

- Record presence/absence of:
  - 102 invertebrate species
  - 61 algae species





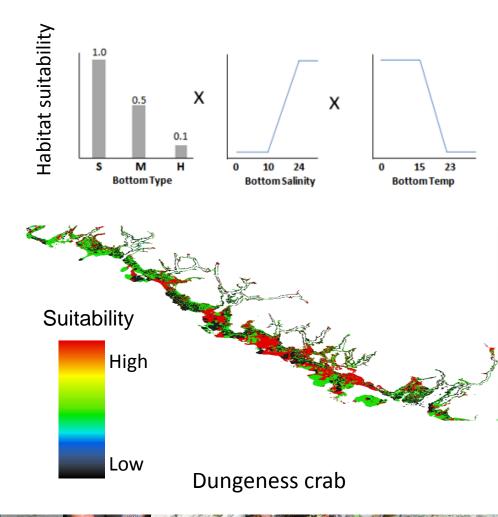
### Habitat modelling workbook: Model development

- Tiered approach to modelling
- Three models with increasing complexity and data requirements
- You don't always need a Cadillac, sometimes an old Civic will do



### Habitat modelling workbook: Model development – HSI

- Habitat Suitability Index (HSI)
  - Based on hypothesised species-habitat relationships
  - Low complexity
  - Low data requirements



### Habitat modelling workbook: Model development – GLM and BRT

- Generalized Linear Models (GLMs)
  - Regression-based method
  - "Medium" complexity
- Boosted Regression Trees (BRTs)
  - Tree-based machine learning method
  - "High" complexity

### Habitat modelling workbook: Model interpretation

- Calibration
  - During model building
  - Based on variance explained
- Validation
  - Testing completed model
  - How well the model meets study objectives
- Key transferability assumptions:
  - Stationarity
  - Representativity

### Conducting consistent analyses: Habitat Modelling Workbook

Interpretation of results

• Representing uncertainty

• Application of results

# Summary

- HSMs help fill in data gaps
- Outputs:
  - -Habitat suitability maps for 12 species
  - -Habitat suitability modelling workbook
  - -Code to facilitate model building
  - -Environmental and species data layers

# Summary

• Provides consistency in approach Regionally

 Provides a framework to model species distributions for a range of data situations

• Guidance on how to describe uncertainty

# Summary

 This process will highlight additional gaps in knowledge

- Applications beyond oil spill response
  - Marine spatial planning, e.g., MPAs, EBSAs
  - Fisheries management
  - Risk assessments
  - Species at risk

### Questions



