

Mapping macroalgal production and farming challenges in the Baltic Sea region

Francisco R. Barboza, University of Tartu

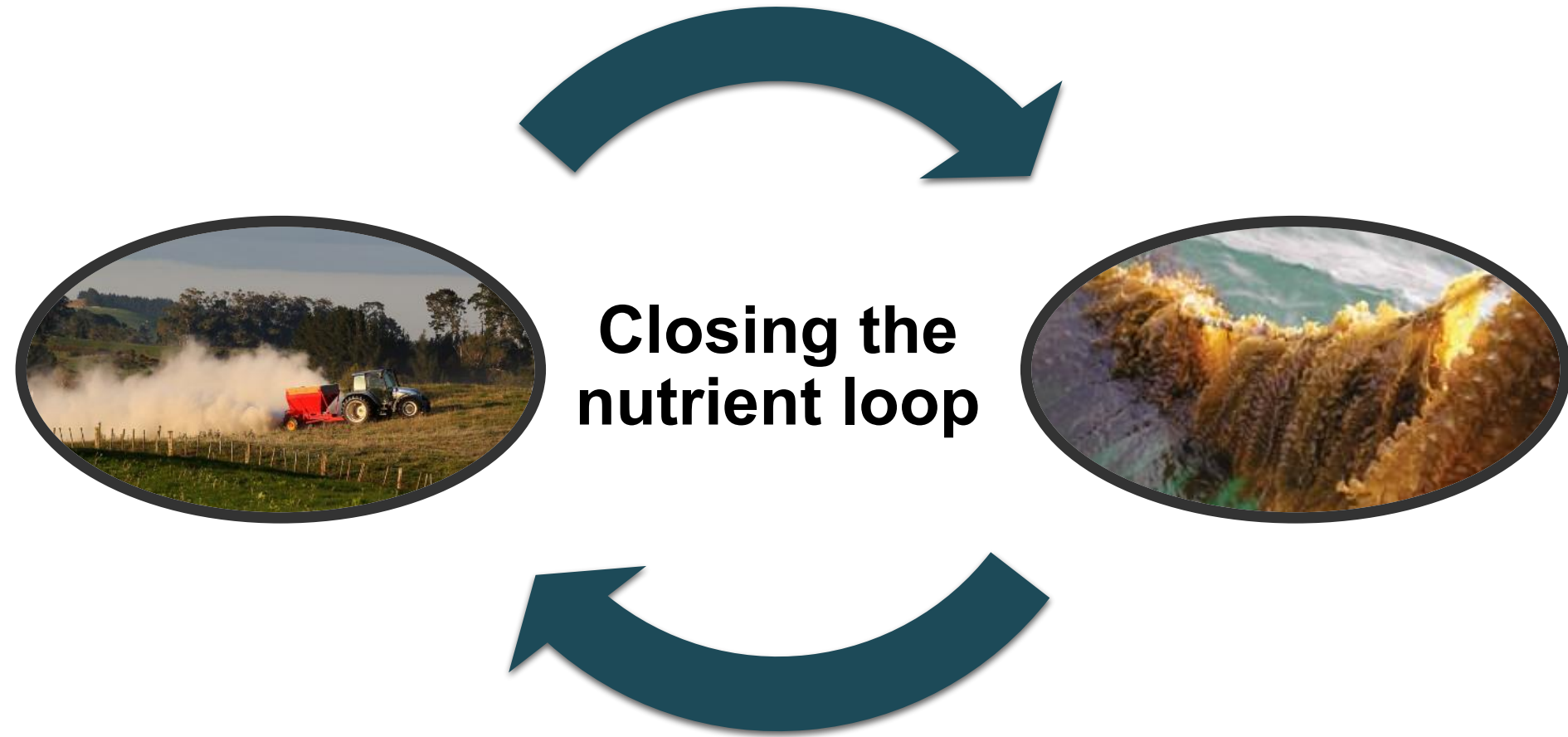
Daniel Franzén, KTH Royal Institute of Technology

Baltic macroalgae conference

Online, 06.05.2021

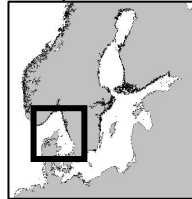
Objective

Identify areas in the Baltic Sea that have environmental conditions conducive to macroalgal production



Selection of target species

West Baltic Sea



Saccharina latissima

Baltic proper and adjacent basins



Fucus vesiculosus
Ulva intestinalis

Knowledge and data

Knowledge and data are coming from:

Previous experiences

Earlier algal cultivation and harvesting experiences



Experimental evidence

Other existing experimental evidence on macroalgal growth



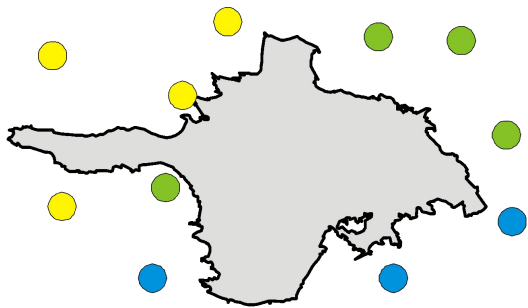
European infrastructure

European infrastructure



Response variable:

e.g., point data of species

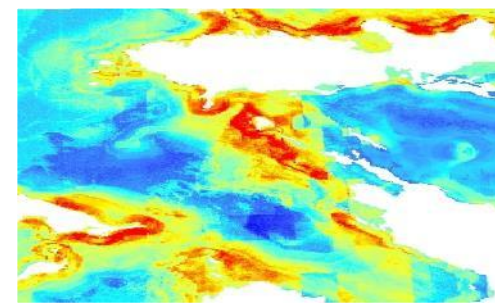


Machine learning
combined with statistics



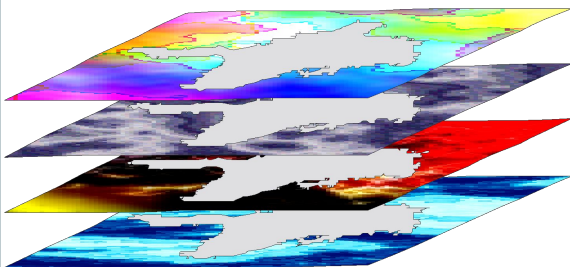
Prediction:

suitable farming areas



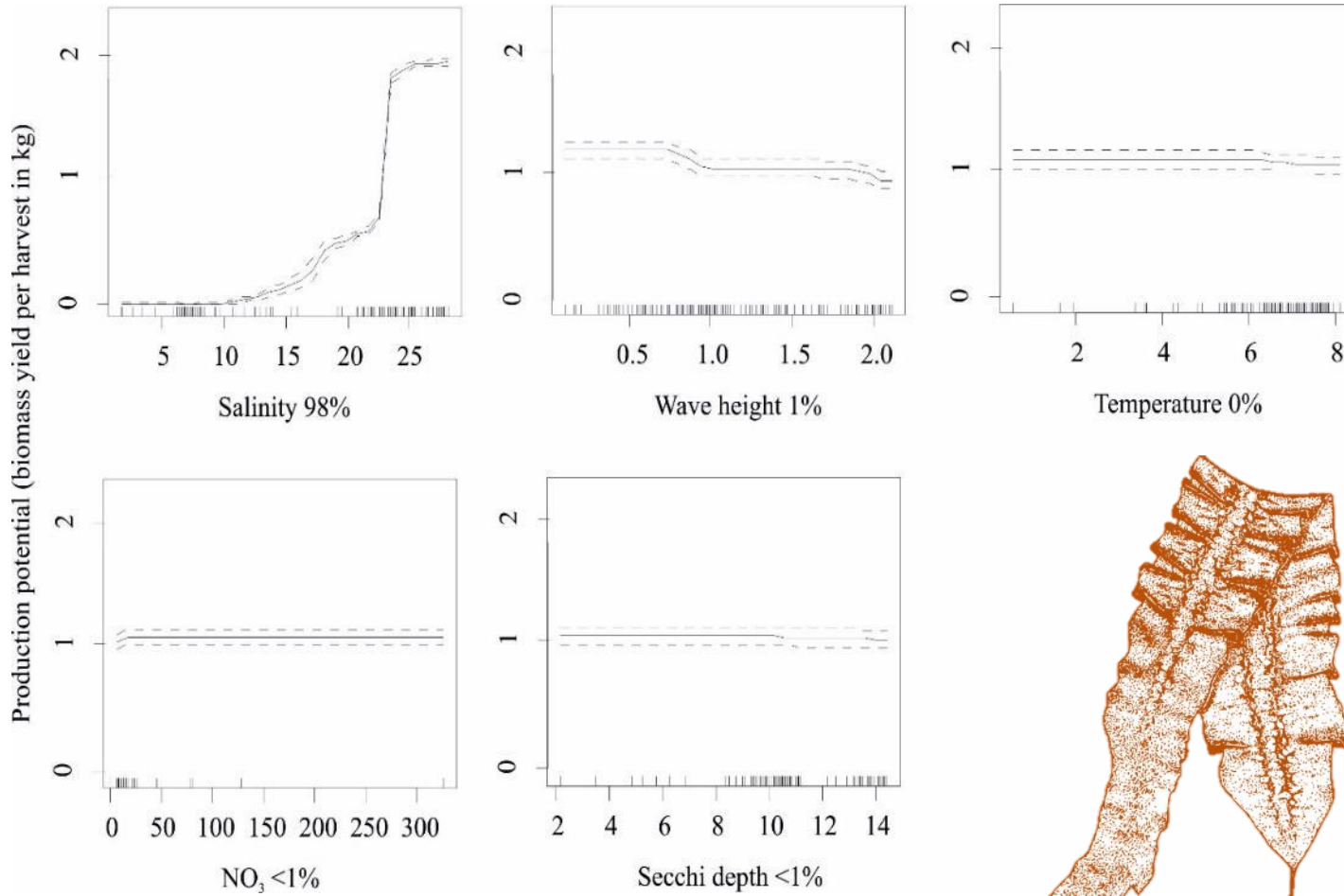
Predictor variables:

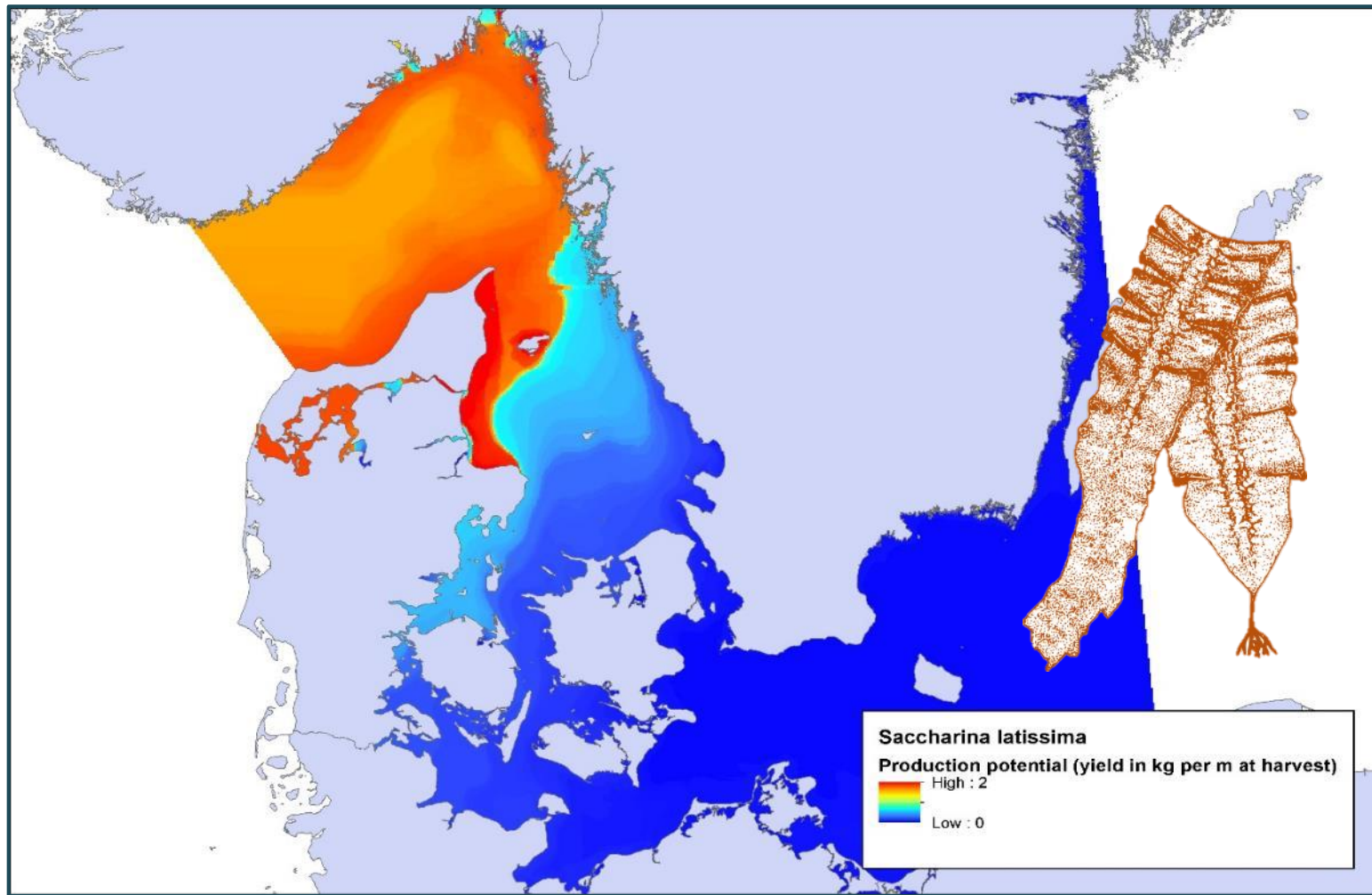
GIS-layers of environmental
data

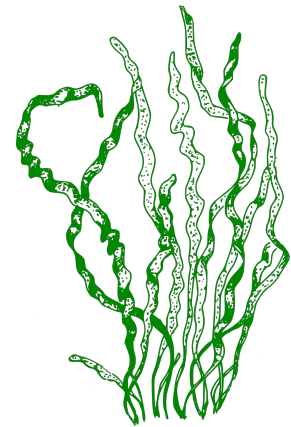
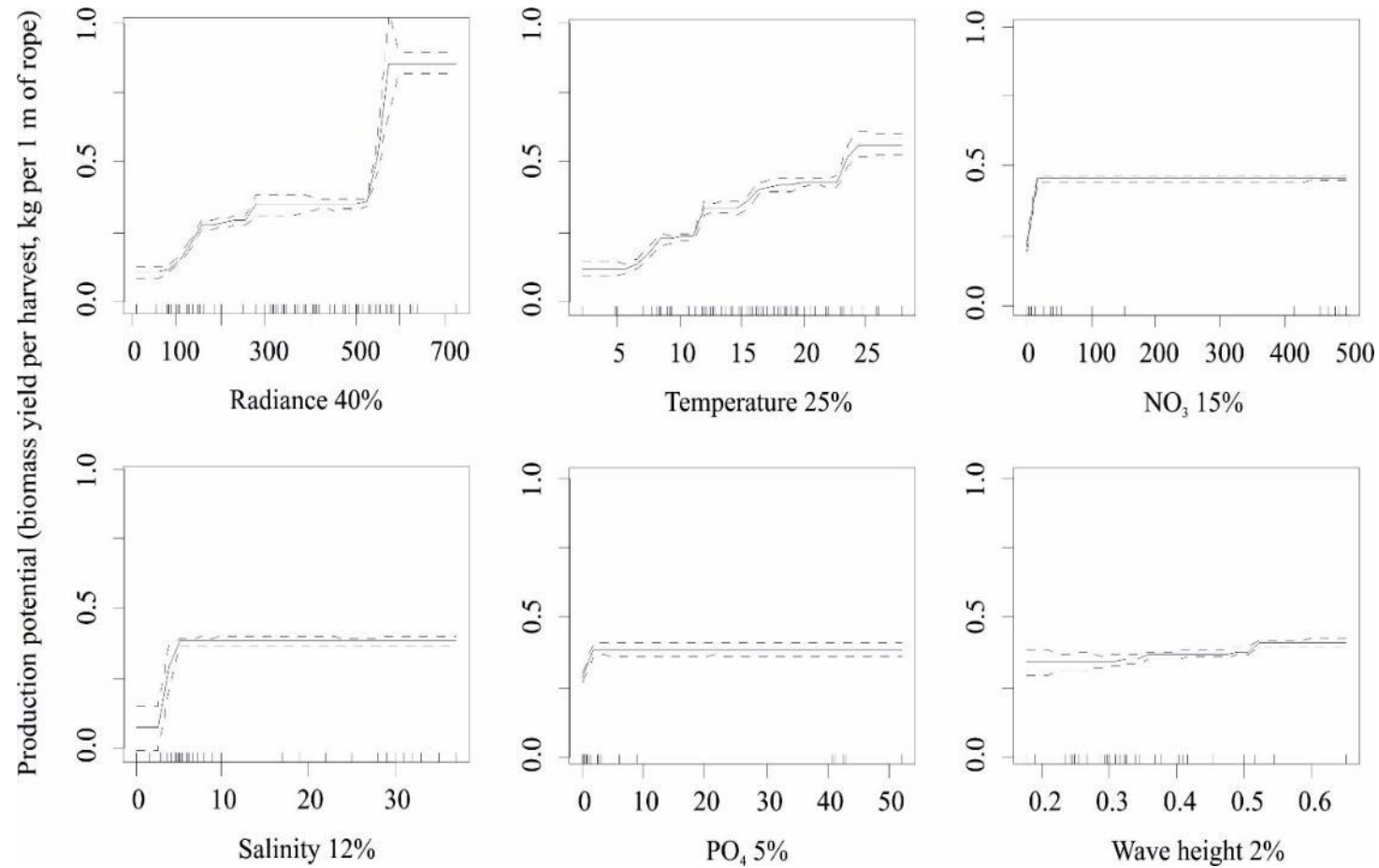


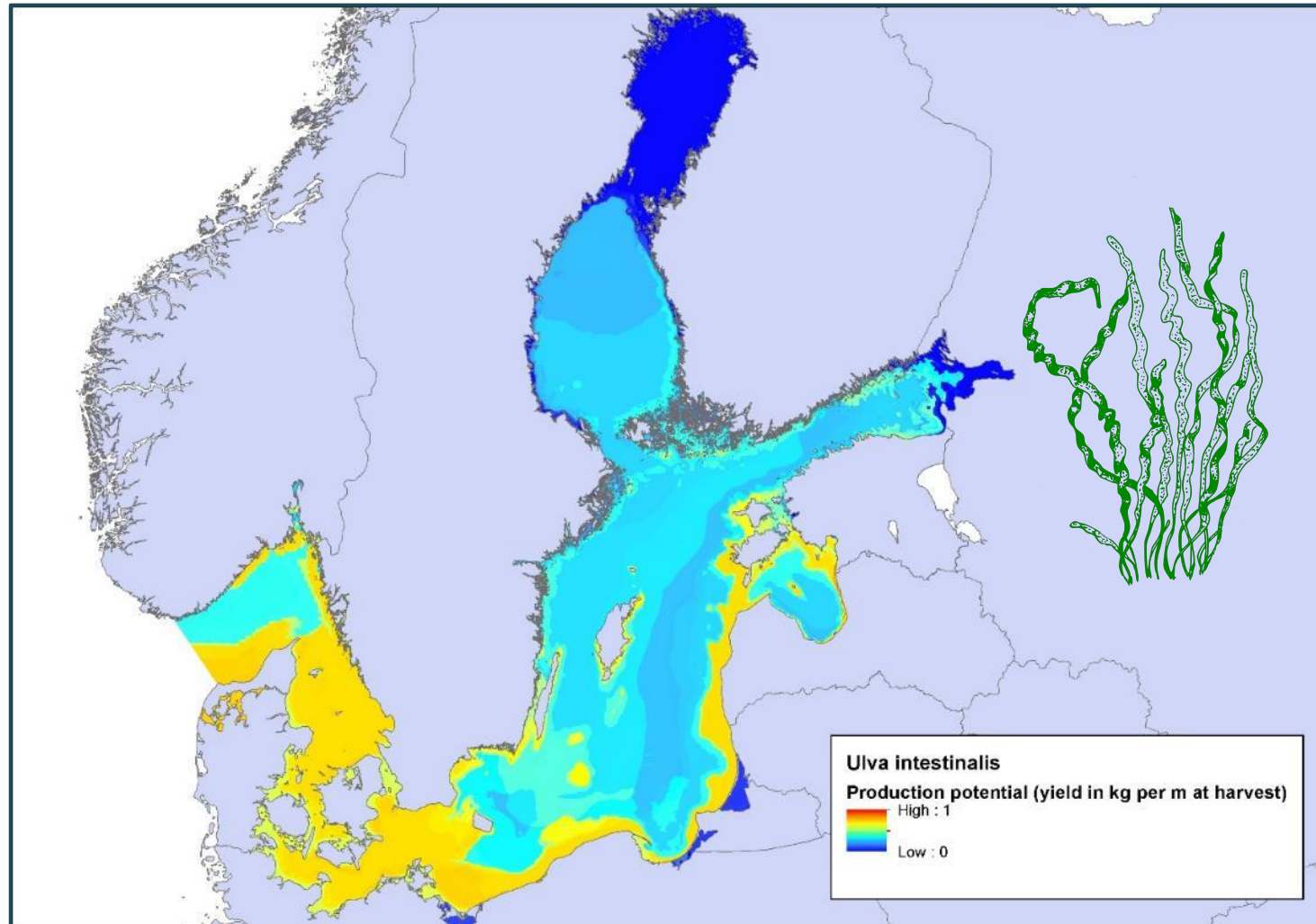
Model assessment:

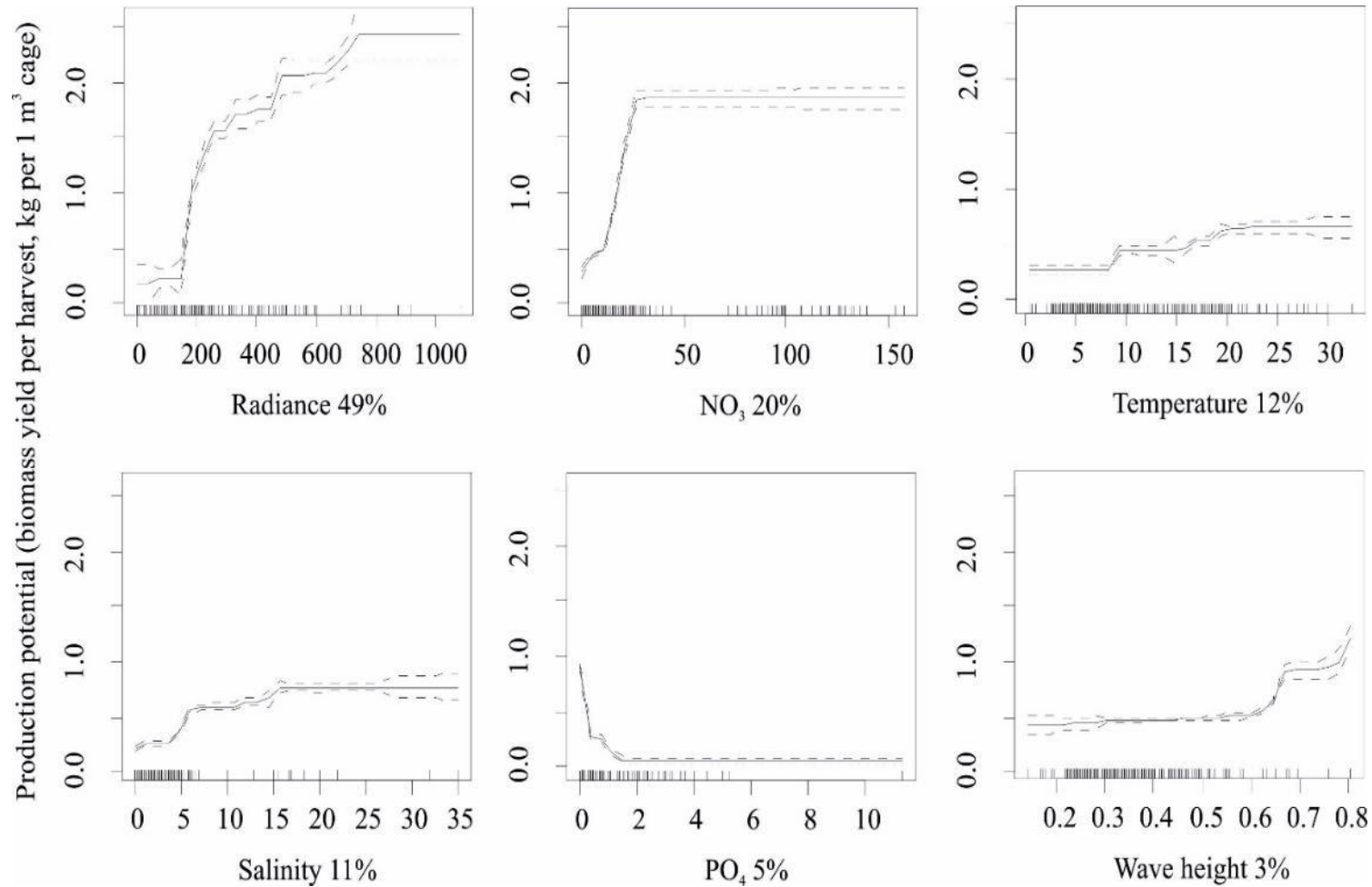
- importance of predictors
- relationships between predictors and response
- model validation

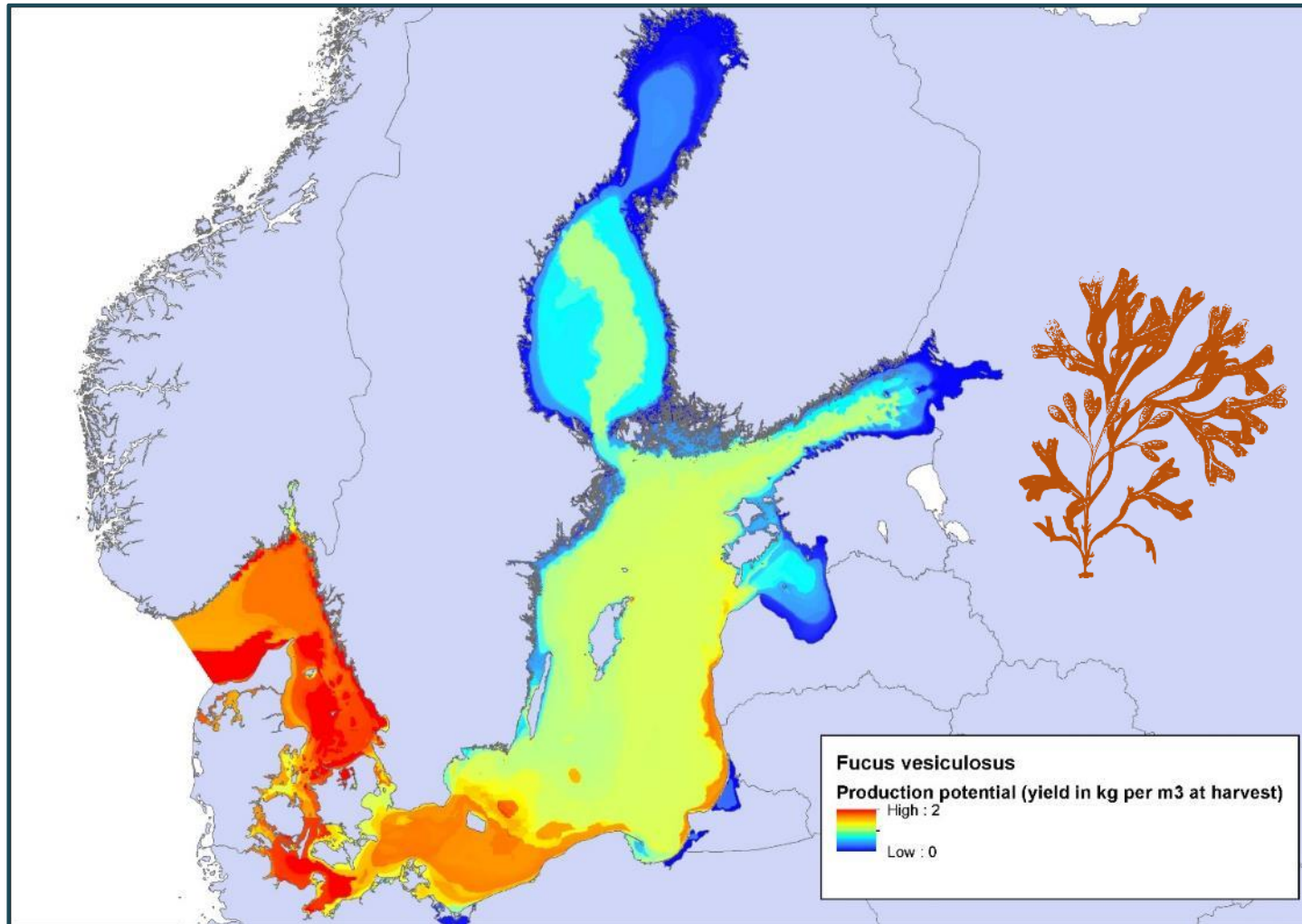












ODSS – Operational Decision Support System

BBG
GRASS

Menu ▾



Interreg
Baltic Sea Region
Baltic Blue Growth

EUROPEAN UNION
EUROPEAN
REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
FUND

Initiating full scale mussel farming in the Baltic Sea
Baltic Blue Growth establishes fully operational mussel farms to counteract eutrophication and create new blue growth opportunities.

Operational Decision Support System (ODSS)

The application for the Baltic blue mussel and macroalgal farming - a platform enabling upload, analysis and sharing of information



Interreg
Baltic Sea Region
GRASS

EUROPEAN UNION
EUROPEAN
REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
FUND

GRASS: Growing Algae Sustainably in the Baltic Sea



Helps different end-users to **make effective decisions about algal and mussel farming in the Baltic Sea**

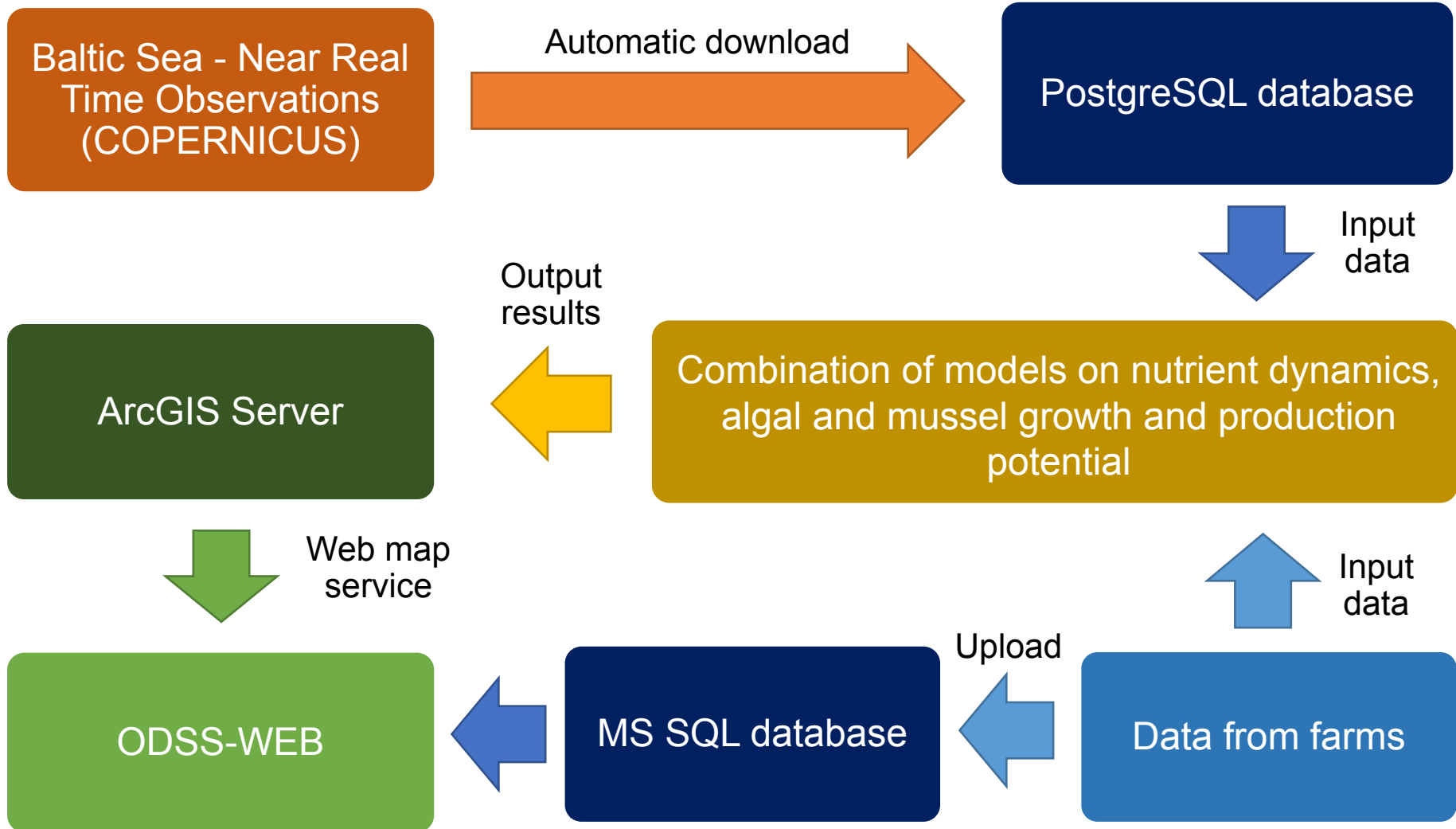


These decisions are **based on the best monitoring and modelling data**

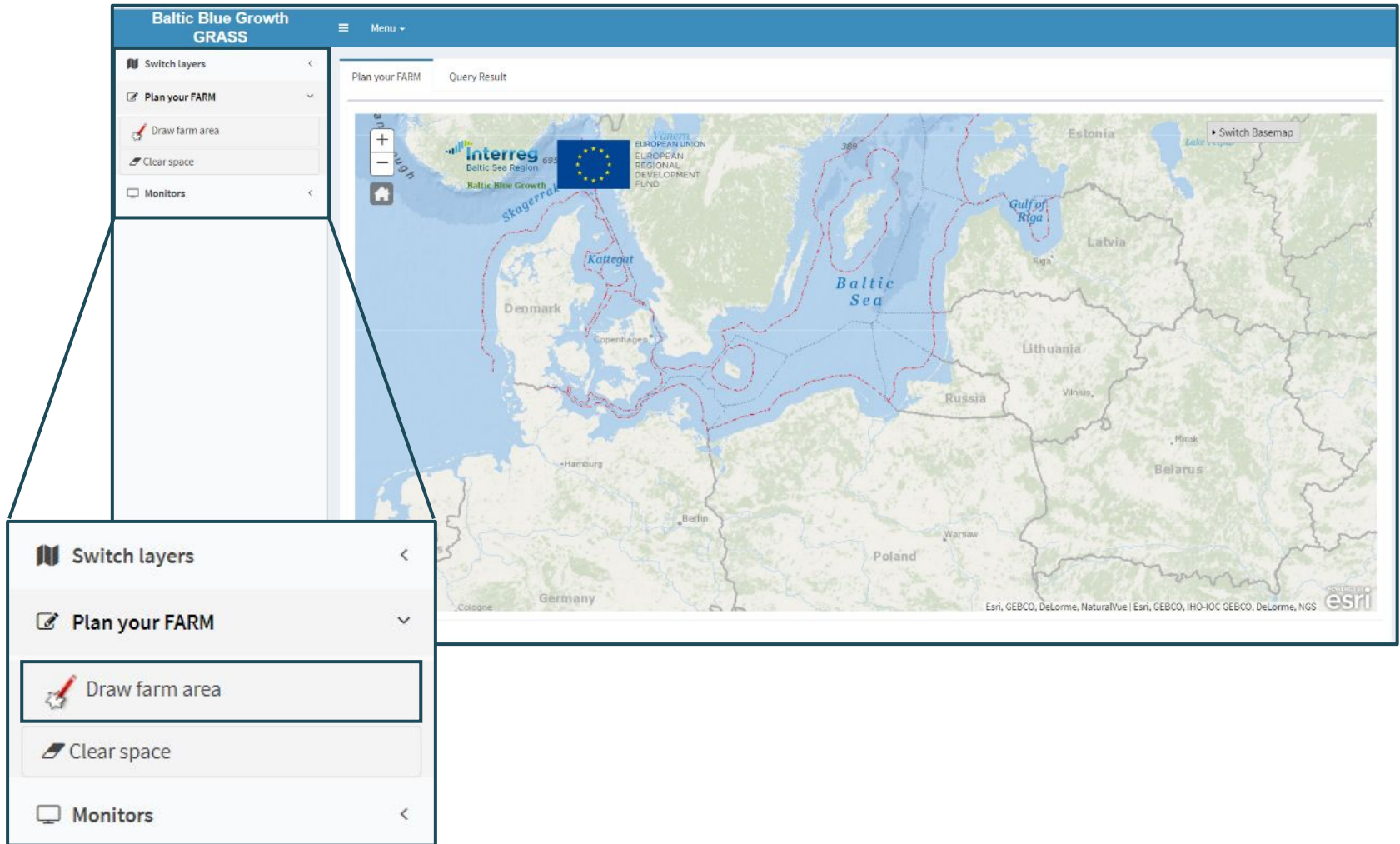


Raises the capacity of end-users, stakeholders and government/county level officials to **achieve objectives along the environmental, economic and socio-economic dimensions of farming**

ODSS data flow

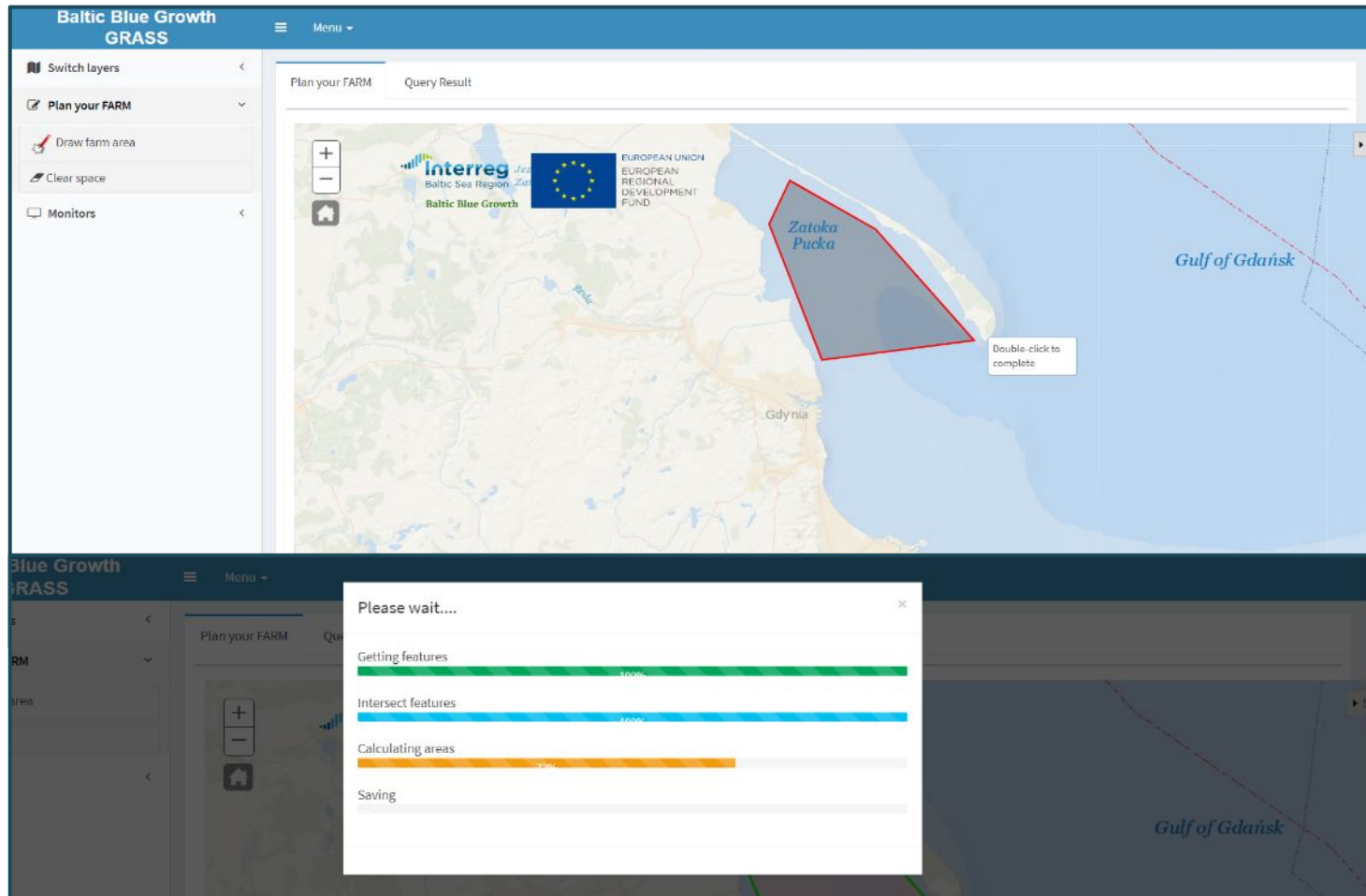


Draw the area of the farm using the integrated tool



ODSS in action

Given the selected area the tool will gather the associated information and calculate the features of the planned farm



ODSS in action

Human activities - current use

Name	Average	Area (km2)	Percent (%)	Count
Pipelines				10
Fishing effort all gear types 2013	3.86	69.56	34.89	7
ALS Shipping Density (2016)	5.07	199.43	100	78

Baltic Blue Growth GRASS

Switch layers

Plan your FARM

Draw farm area

Clear space

Monitors

Plan your FARM

Query Result

Human activities - current use

Name	Average	Area (km2)	Percent (%)	Count
Pipelines				10
Fishing effort all gear types 2013	3.86	69.56	34.89	7
ALS Shipping Density (2016)	5.07	199.43	100	78

Physical features

Name	Average	Area (km2)	Percent (%)	Classes
Sediments				Mud,Hard bottom complex,Sand
Summer chlorophyll (mg m-3)	2.92			
Salinity (psu)				7.5 - 11 psu
Simplified wave model (m2 s-2)	4113.23			
Temperature (°C)	18.19			
Baltic Sea Ice		190.33	95.47	

Nutrient removal, mussel and algal growth (model)

Name	Average	Area (km2)
N Removal by mussels (Mytilus, g/m rope @ 2 years)	0	199.42
P Removal by mussels (Mytilus, g/m rope @ 2 years)	0	199.42
Mussel growth (kg/m rope @ 2 years)	1.47	199.42
Fucus growth (daily growth rate in %)	0.62	199.42
Ulva growth (daily growth rate in %)	11.38	199.42
Areal N removal estimate by alga (Fucus)	54.05	199.42
Areal P removal estimate by alga (Fucus)	10.81	199.42
Areal N removal estimate by alga (Ulva)	278.03	199.42
Areal P removal estimate by alga (Ulva)	42.69	199.42






Physical features






Name	Average	Area (km2)	Percent (%)	Classes
Sediments				Mud,Hard bottom complex,Sand
Summer chlorophyll (mg m-3)	2.92			
Salinity (psu)				7.5 - 11 psu
Simplified wave model (m2 s-2)	4113.23			
Temperature (°C)	18.19			
Baltic Sea Ice		190.33	95.47	






Nutrient removal, mussel and algal growth (model)

Name	Average	Area (km2)
N Removal by mussels (Mytilus, g/m rope @ 2 years)	0	199.42
P Removal by mussels (Mytilus, g/m rope @ 2 years)	0	199.42
Mussel growth (kg/m rope @ 2 years)	1.47	199.42
Fucus growth (daily growth rate in %)	0.62	199.42
Ulva growth (daily growth rate in %)	11.38	199.42
Areal N removal estimate by alga (Fucus)	54.05	199.42
Areal P removal estimate by alga (Fucus)	10.81	199.42
Areal N removal estimate by alga (Ulva)	278.03	199.42
Areal P removal estimate by alga (Ulva)	42.69	199.42

Cultivation projects

Country		Project
	Poland	Cultivation at sea, species undecided
	Finland	Planned cultivation at sea, species undecided
	Latvia	Cultivation at sea, species undecided
	Germany	Cultivation of <i>Saccharina latissima</i> Cultivation of <i>Ulva</i> , <i>Gracilaria</i> and <i>Mastocarpus</i> spp. (photobio-reactors indoors)
	Sweden	<i>Saccharina latissima</i> (long-lines at sea)

Country		Infrastructure
	Poland	Ice coverage requiring submerged infrastructure
	Finland	Need of technological development in all phases
	Latvia	No existing infrastructure Extreme wind, wave conditions and ice coverage are predicted to affect
	Germany	Poor salinity conditions
	Sweden	Offshore exposed infrastructure is a challenge (nearshore sheltered sites are reliable, productive and cost-effective) A main bottleneck to expanding the production is to dry biomass quickly and effectively at large scale

Country		Legislation
	Poland	<p>Complicated permit process</p> <p>Permits to work in areas where protected species occur</p>
	Finland	<p>New permitting activity (pilot cases needed to assess legislation)</p>
	Latvia	<p>Legislation is one of the biggest challenges</p> <p>No special license/permit required but license process can last 400 days</p>
	Germany	<p>Restriction on operations in coastal and maritime regions</p> <p>Long permission process (up to 2 years)</p>
	Sweden	<p>Lack of clear pathway for obtaining permissions/licenses</p> <p>Lack of political support to help streamline processes</p>
		20

Country		Organization
	Poland	Lack of knowledge regarding cultivation/harvest Limited scientific knowledge on reproduction and growth of species
	Finland	Lack of knowledge and expertise in farming High labour costs
	Latvia	No experience yet , lessons learned from mussel farming will be applied
	Germany	High staff costs Low production compared to workload
	Sweden	No identified challenges



Thank you!