



The contribution of undersea mapping for assessing and managing biodiversity



Ecosystèmes Littoraux

**CAPITALISATION ON EUROPEAN PROJECTS
FOR A BETTER KNOWLEDGE AND MANAGEMENT OF
BIODIVERSITY IN THE STRAIT OF BONIFACIO**

Gérard & Christine PERGENT



Biodiversity

Scientist: 1988 – Edward Osborne Wilson → the term biodiversity

Popularity/policy: 1992 - Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro



Biodiversity is the natural diversity of living organisms. It can be assessed by considering the diversity of ecosystems, species and genes in space and in time, as well as interactions within these levels of organisation and between them (Wikipedia, 2014).

Biodiversity

Genetic diversity

Set of genetic information contained in a species' gene pool

Specific diversity

All the species present in a defined areas (sample, biotope, ecosystem or biosphere)

Taxonomic diversity

Phylogenetic diversity

Ecological diversity

Environmental diversity



Biocenoses, habitats and ecosystems in a given territory

Biodiversity

The number of species must be balanced against **their rarity** (endemic species), **their role in the ecosystems** (engineering species) and **their interest for conservation** (heritage species).



The coastal halophilic rock ecosystem in Corsica: *Armeria soleirolii*

Ecosystems with very poor specific diversity or with very poor production, may have a very high heritage value

I'm a bit lost here!

*Lots of species:
Is that good or bad?*



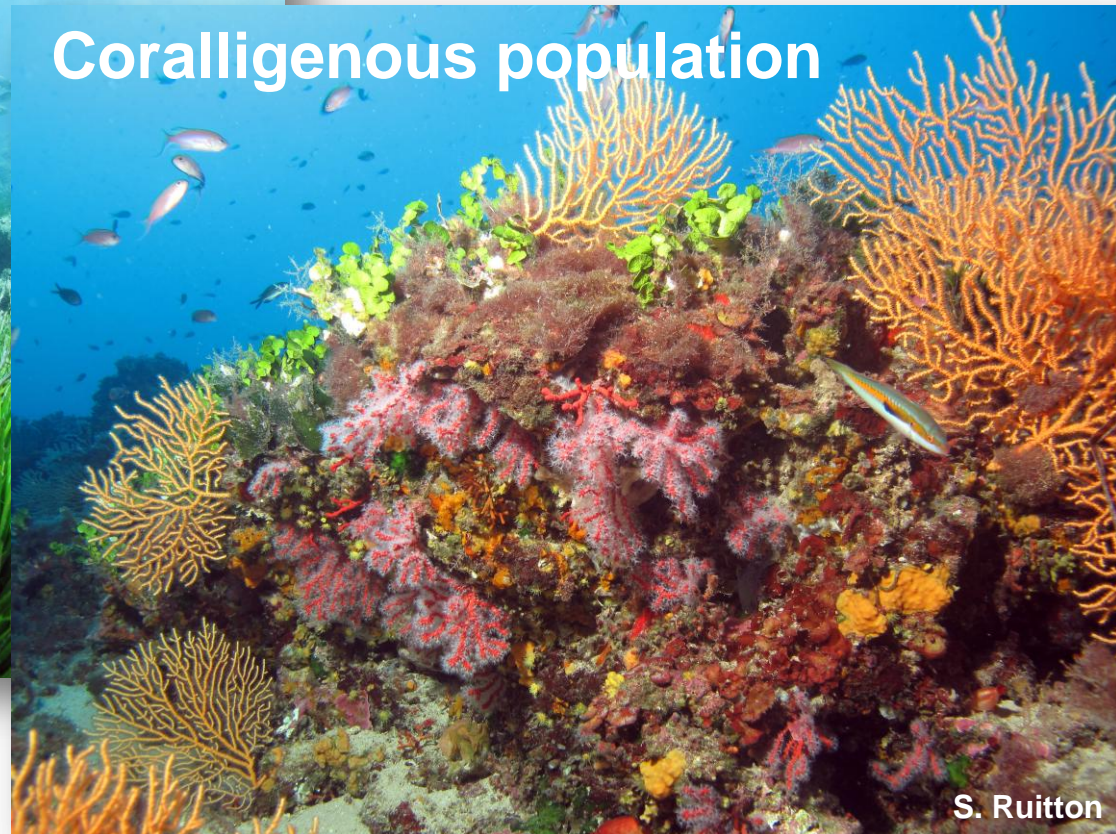
The Mediterranean

Coastal ecosystems: biodiversity hotspots

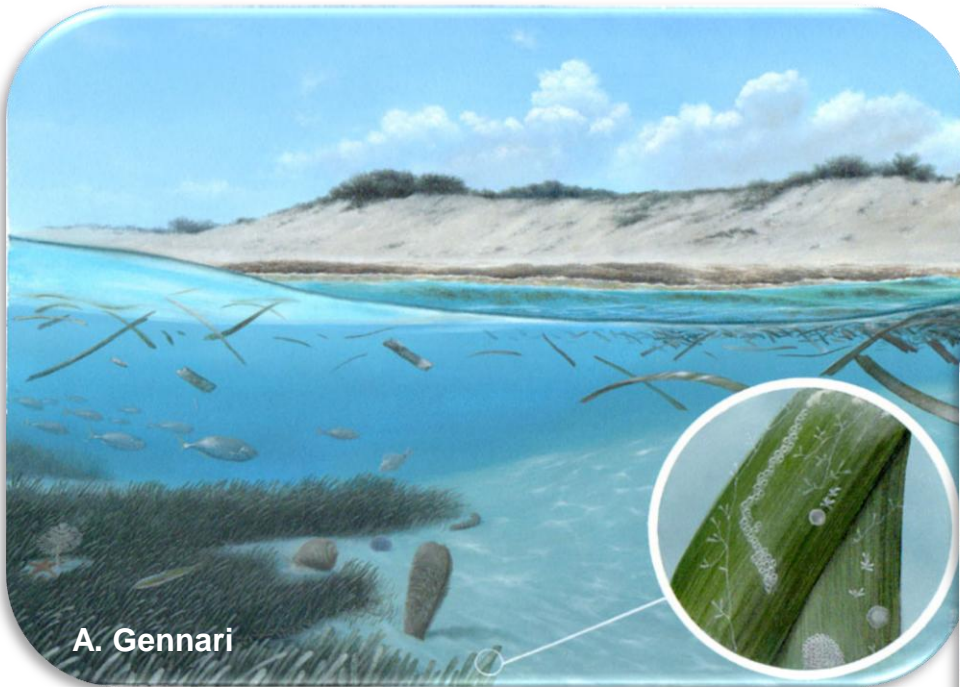
Posidonia grass bed



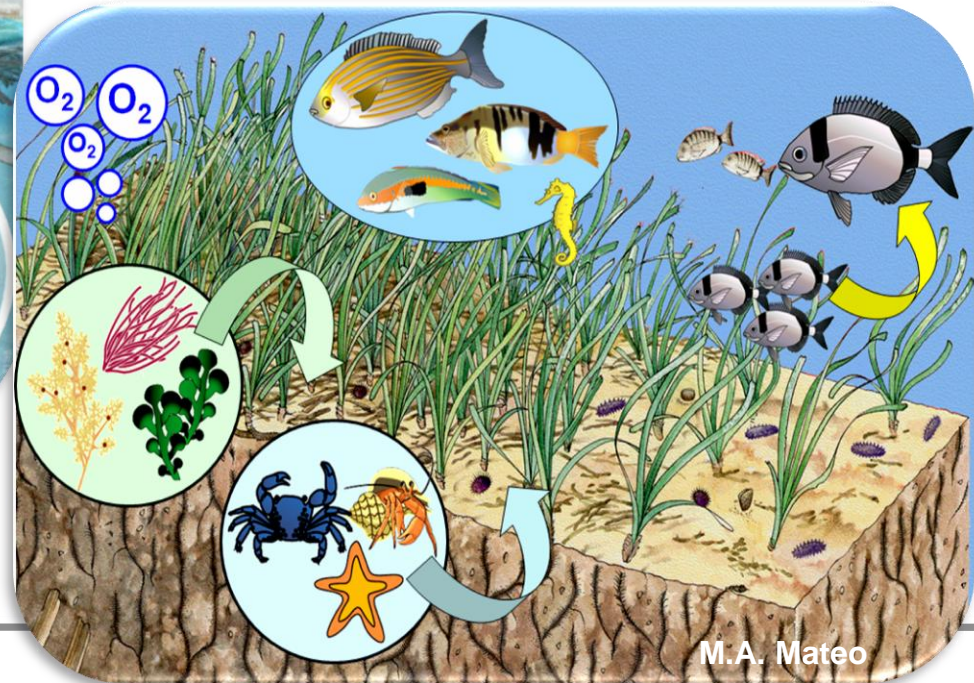
Coralligenous population



Posidonia grass beds

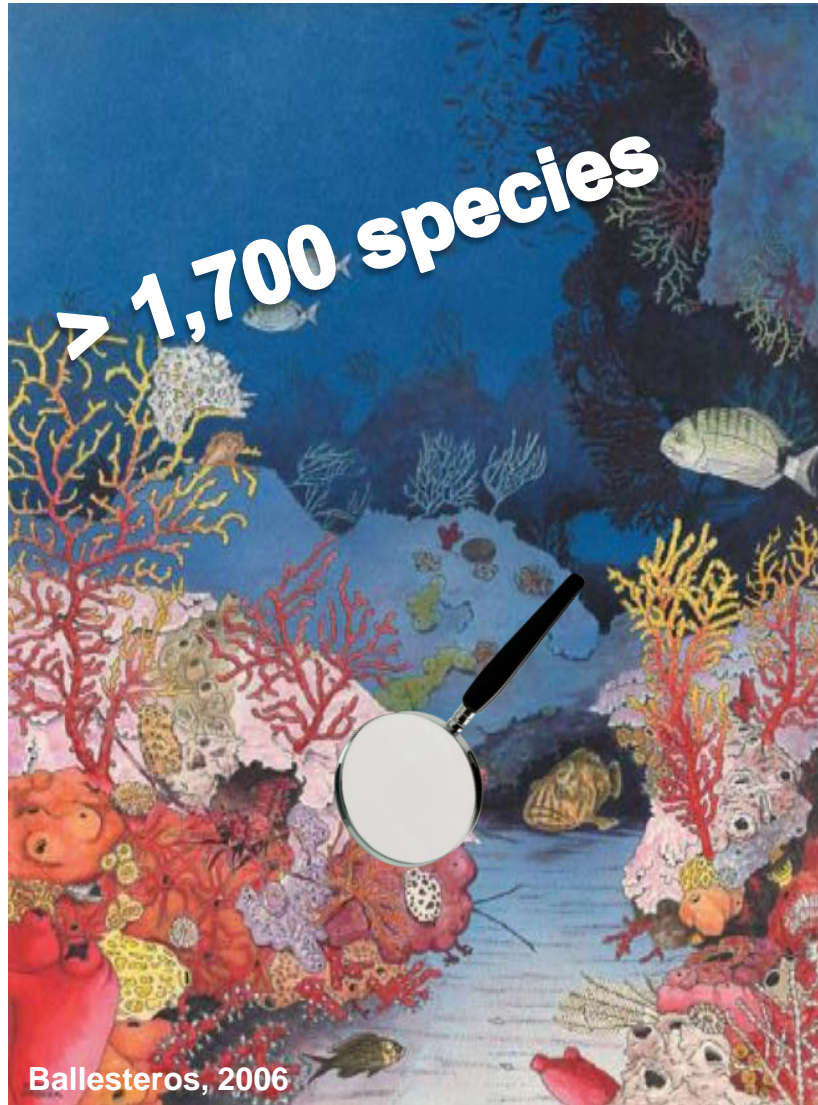


3.5 million hectares
25% of sea beds (0 to -50 m)
10% Mediterranean forests



>500 plant species
X1,000 animal species
(70 fish species)

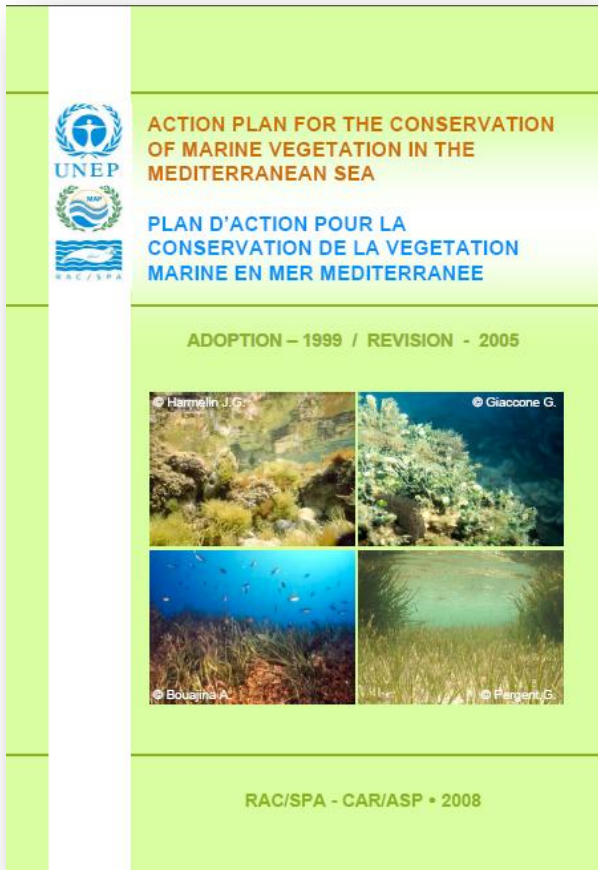
Coralligenous populations



Submarine landscape, typical of the Mediterranean, made up of a coralline algae structure growing in low light conditions

Biodiversity conservation

Mediterranean Action Plans (PNUE)



➔ Identification of these habitats = priority for MAP managers

INTERREG I and II (1992-2000)



First RNBB cartography

Superficial area



Aerial photographs
Scale: 1/20,000
Specifications

Deep area



Side scan sonar
oceanographic campaign

Field data



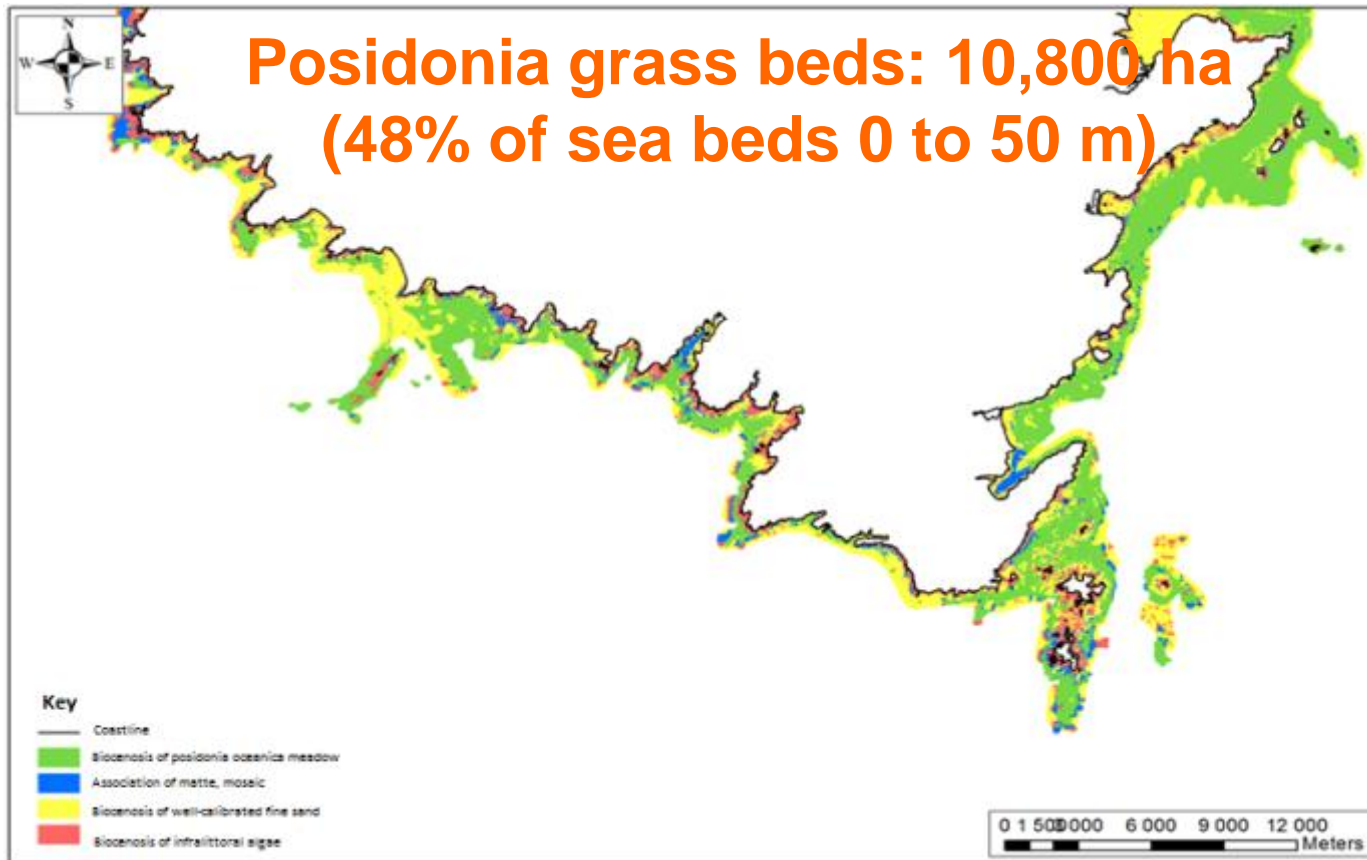
Scuba diving
Transect
GPS Localisation



INTERREG I et II (1992-2000)



First RNBB cartography



INTERREG I et II (1992-2000)



First RNBB cartography

→ Doctorate from the University of Corsica
And numerous scientific publications



→ Initiate mapping programmes on a
Mediterranean level
(MedPosidonia, guidelines)



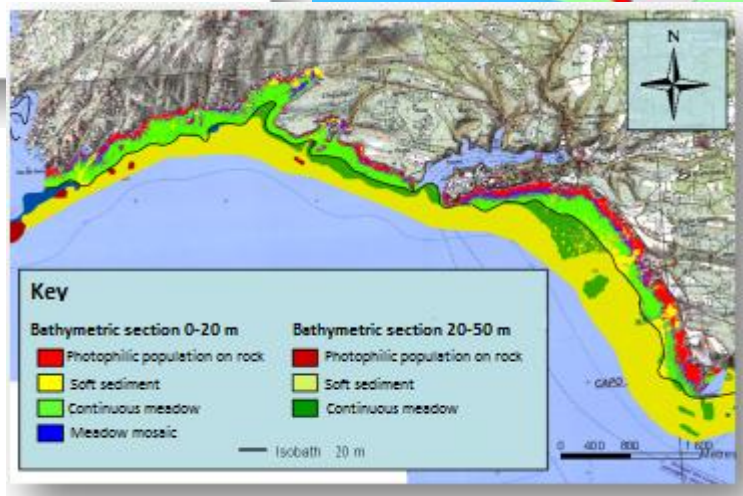
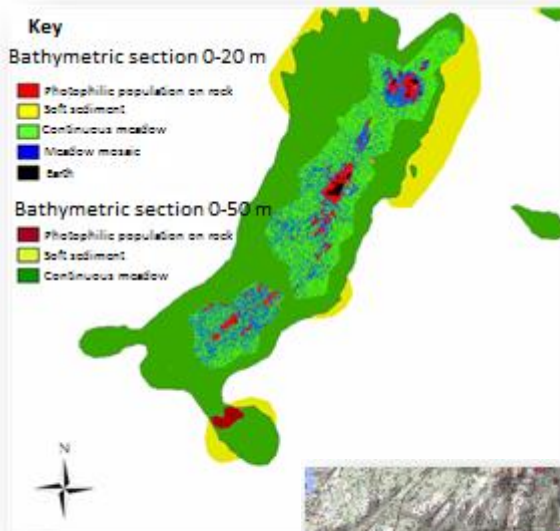
→ Biocenosis modelling
on a
Mediterranean level



DG MARE
“Mediterranean Sensitive Habitats”
MEDISEH project (MAREA)



Cartography of no-take zones



Reference state

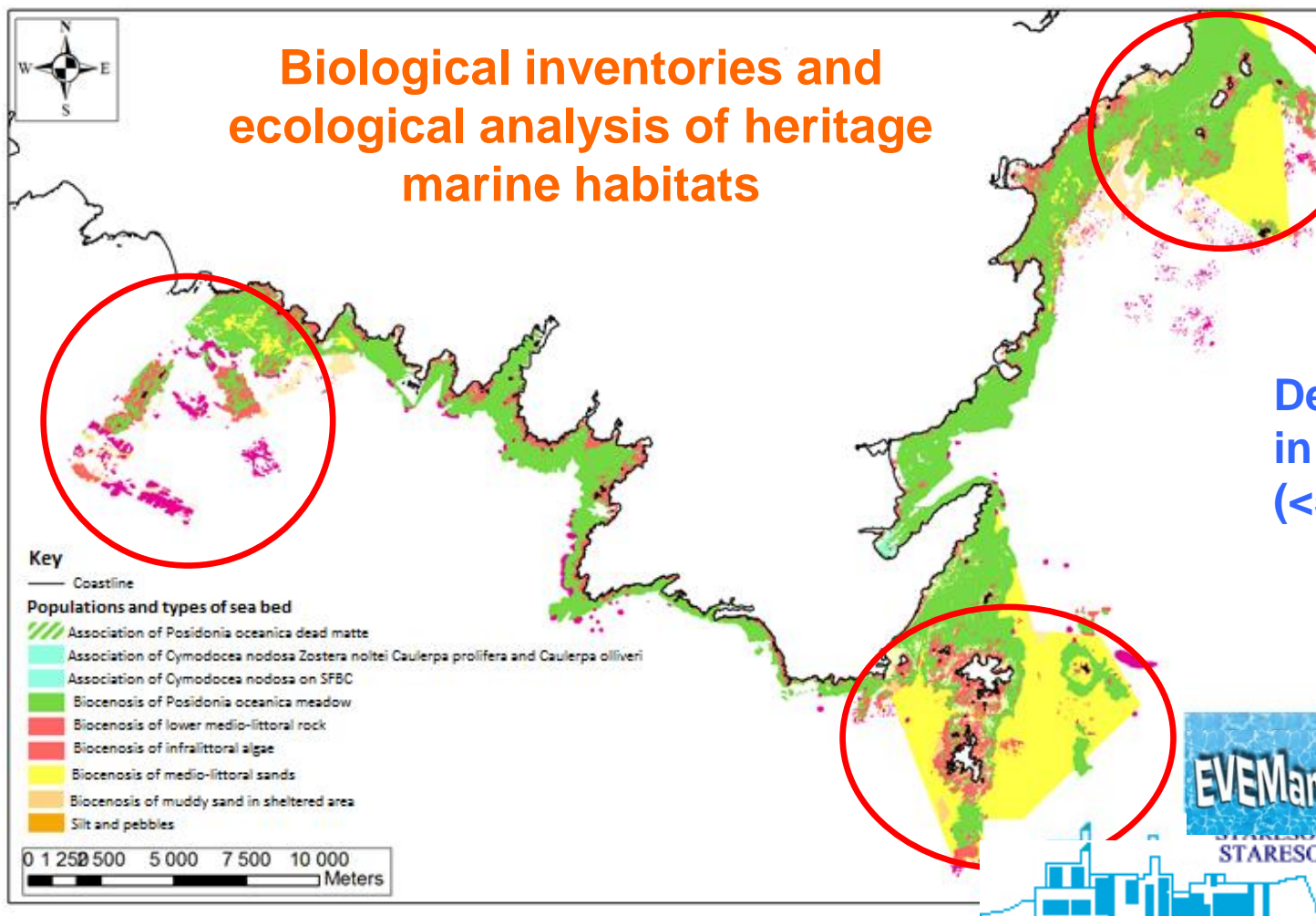
Superficial habitats



CARTHAM (2010-2013)



NATURA 2000 sites at sea



Deep investigation
in three sectors
(<50 m)

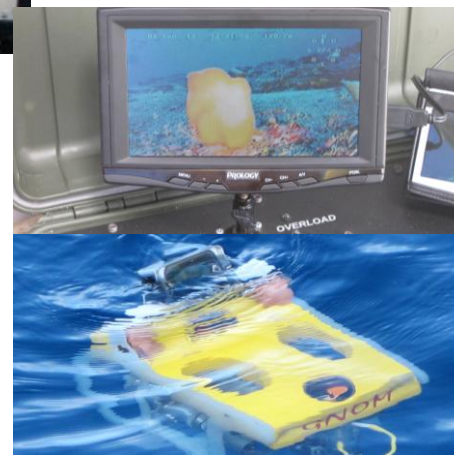
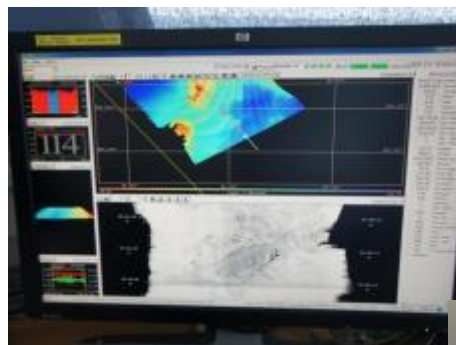


CORALCORSE (2013-2014)

Cartography of coralligenous populations

Mission

22 August – 2 September 2013

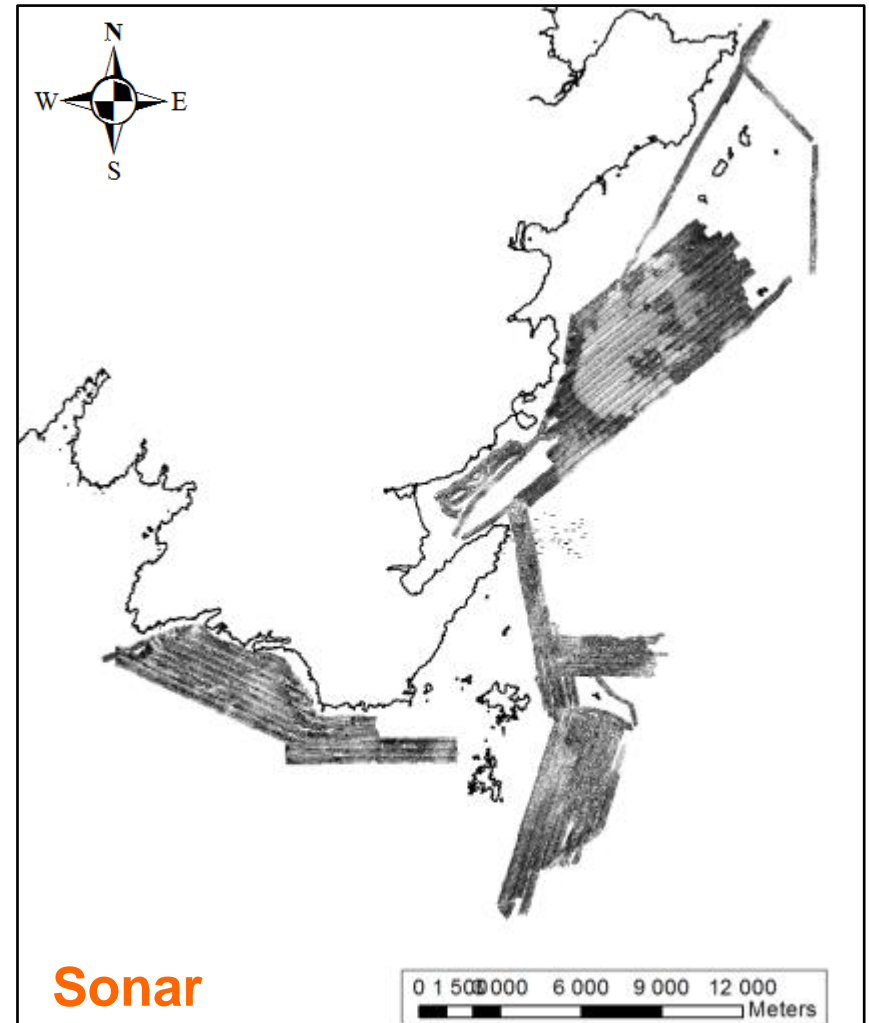
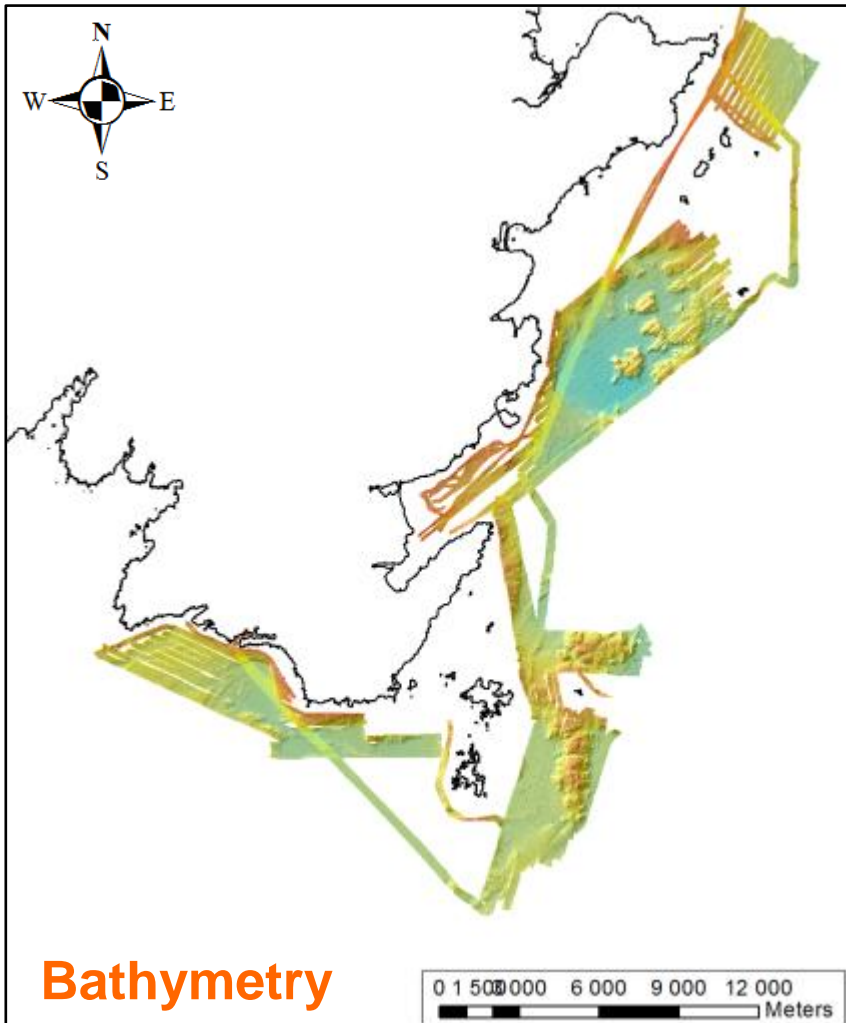


Agence des
aires marines protégées

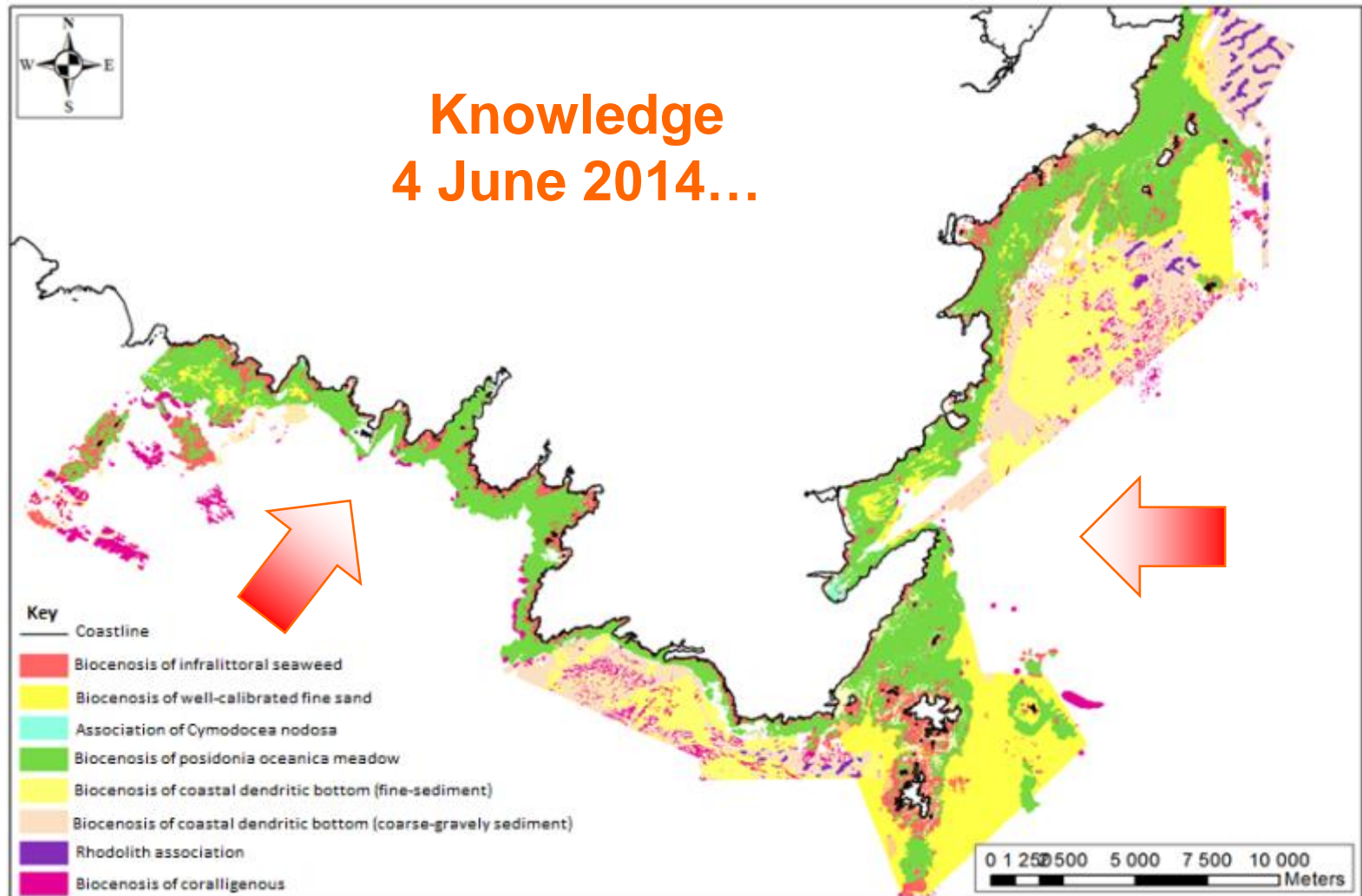


CORALCORSE (2013-2014)

Cartography of coralligenous populations

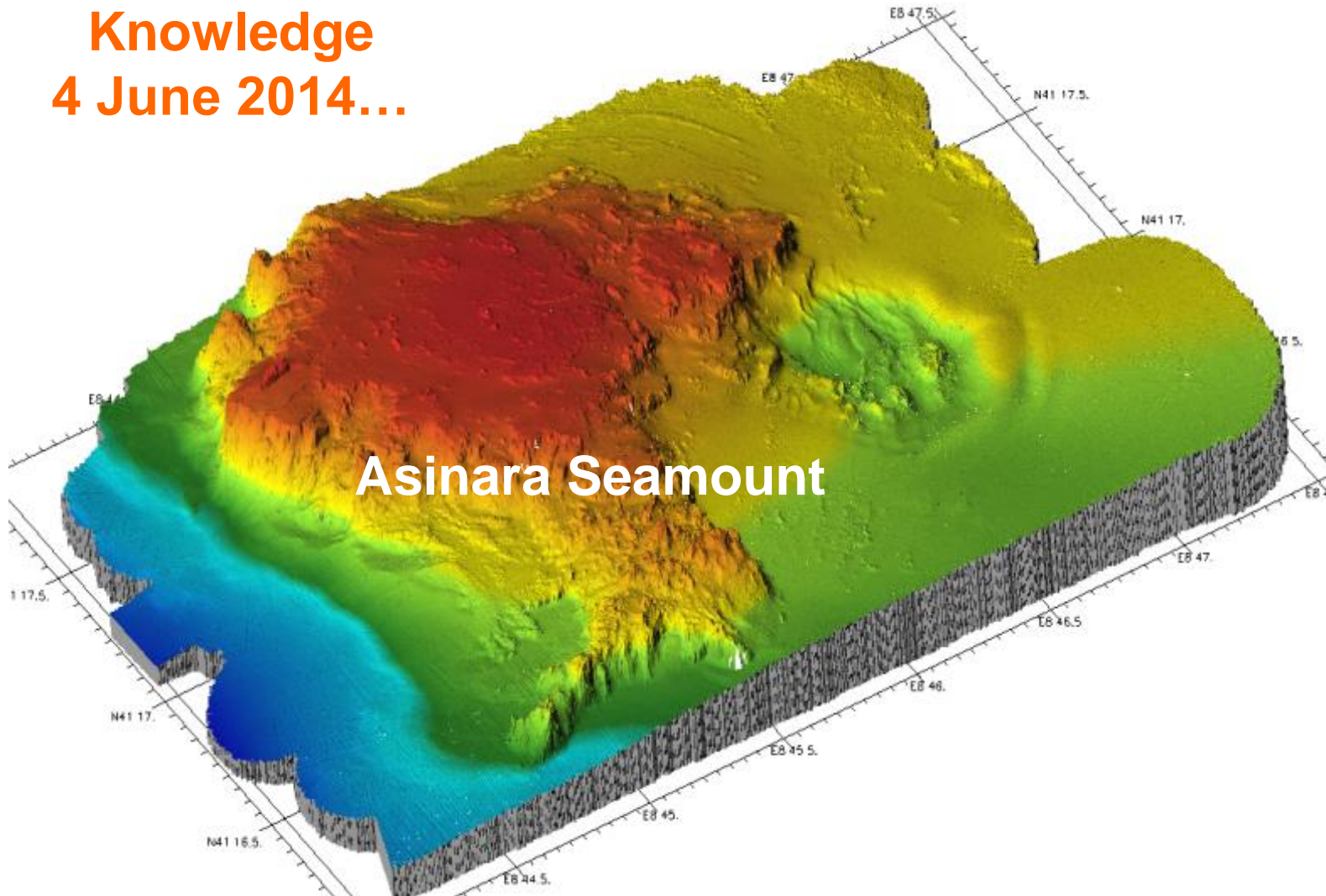


CARTHAM and CORALCORSE

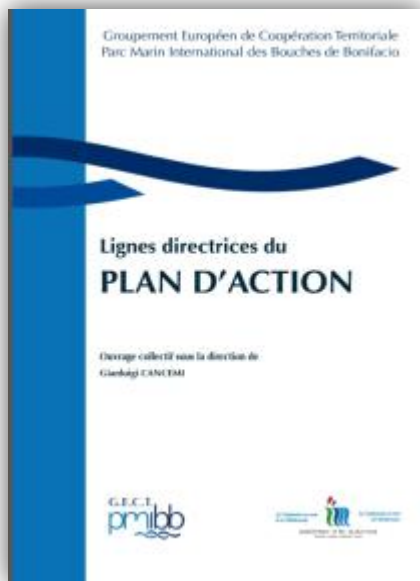




Knowledge
4 June 2014...



Action Plan



→ Priority problem areas

Characterising biodiversity

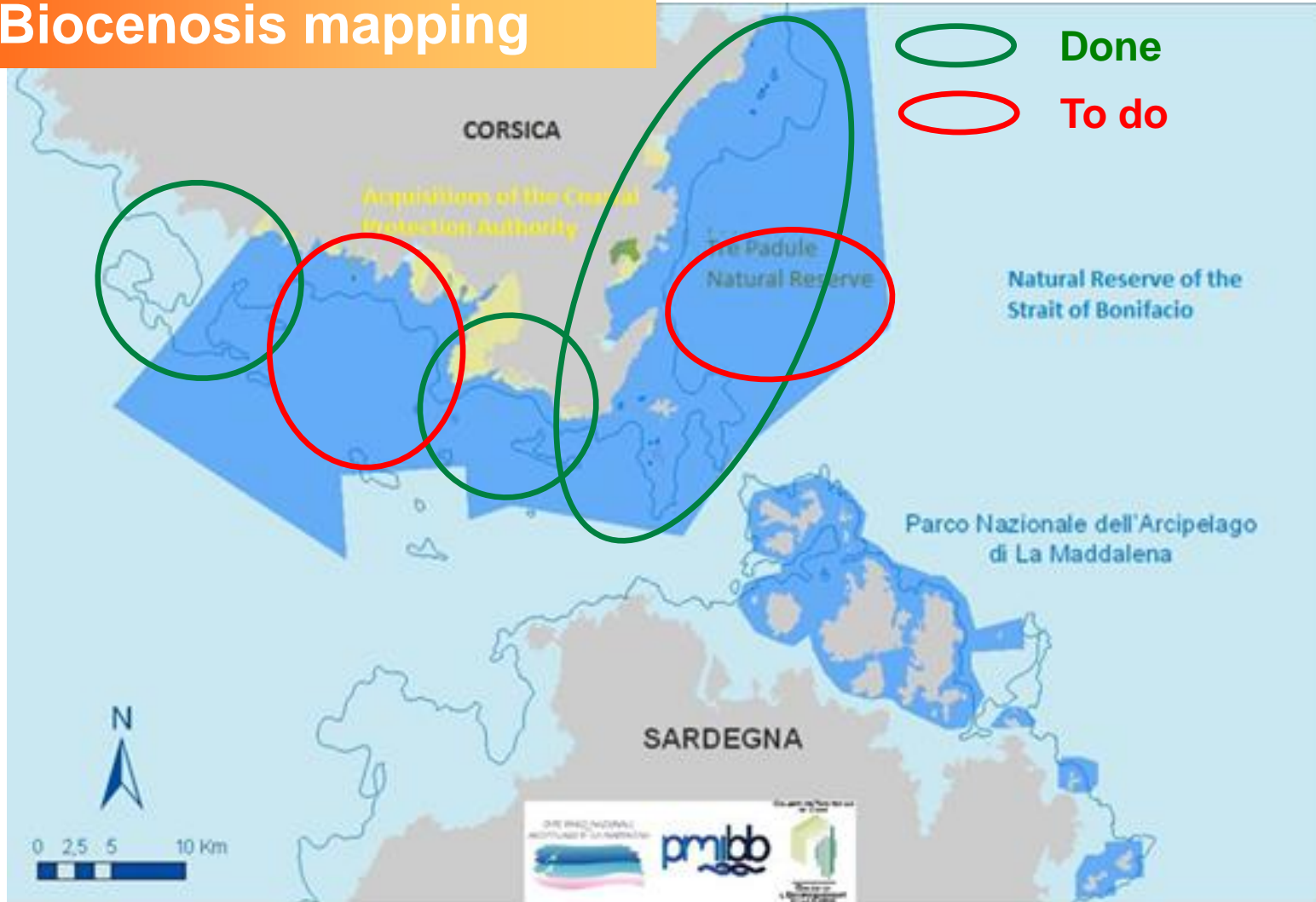
Biocenosis of the hard substrate (deep coralligenous)

Sea grass beds

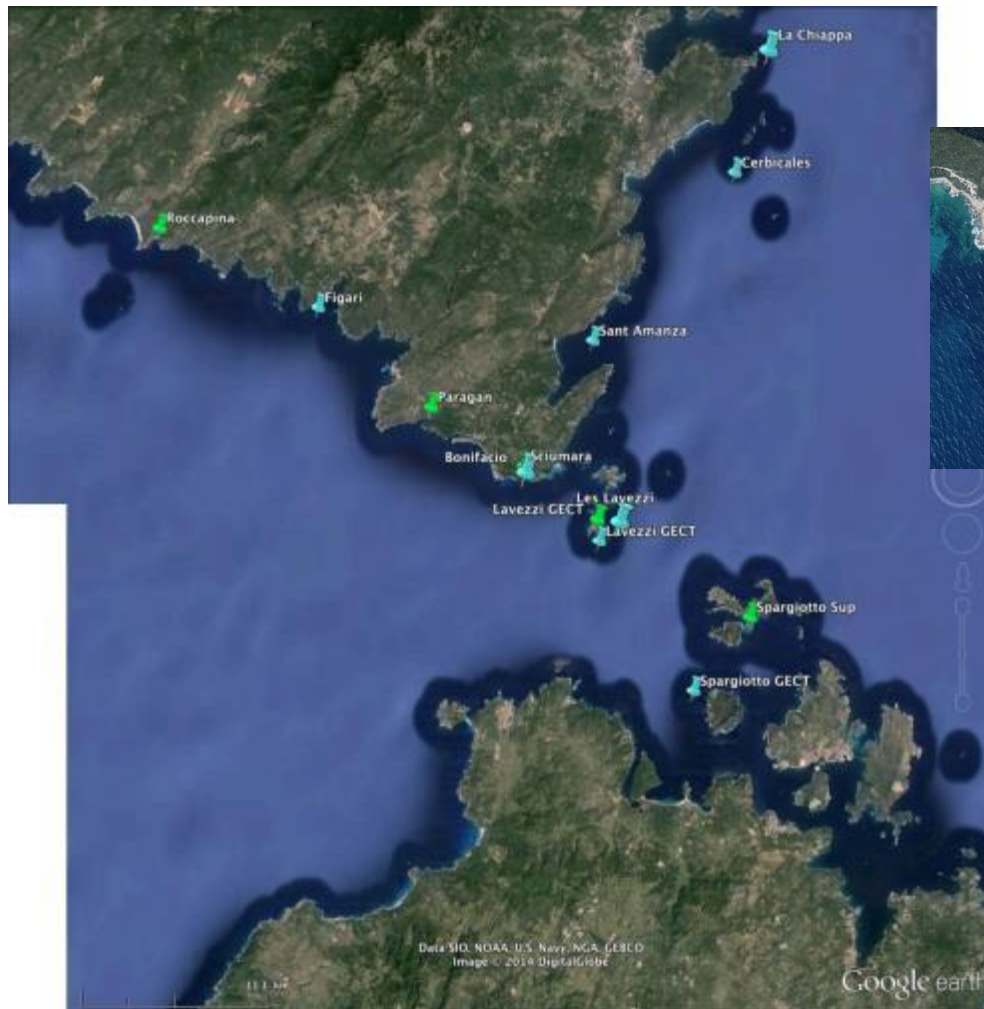
1- Full biocenosis mapping of the EGCT-PMIBB

2 – temporal monitoring of the Posidonia grass bed (RSP)

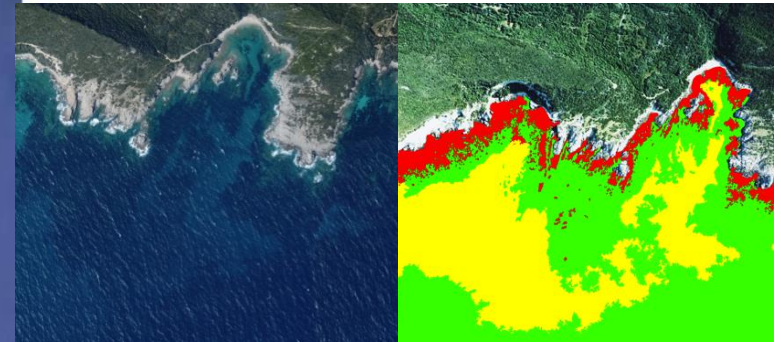
Biocenosis mapping



Network of Posidonia monitoring



5 upper limits



8 lower limits





Thank you for
your attention!