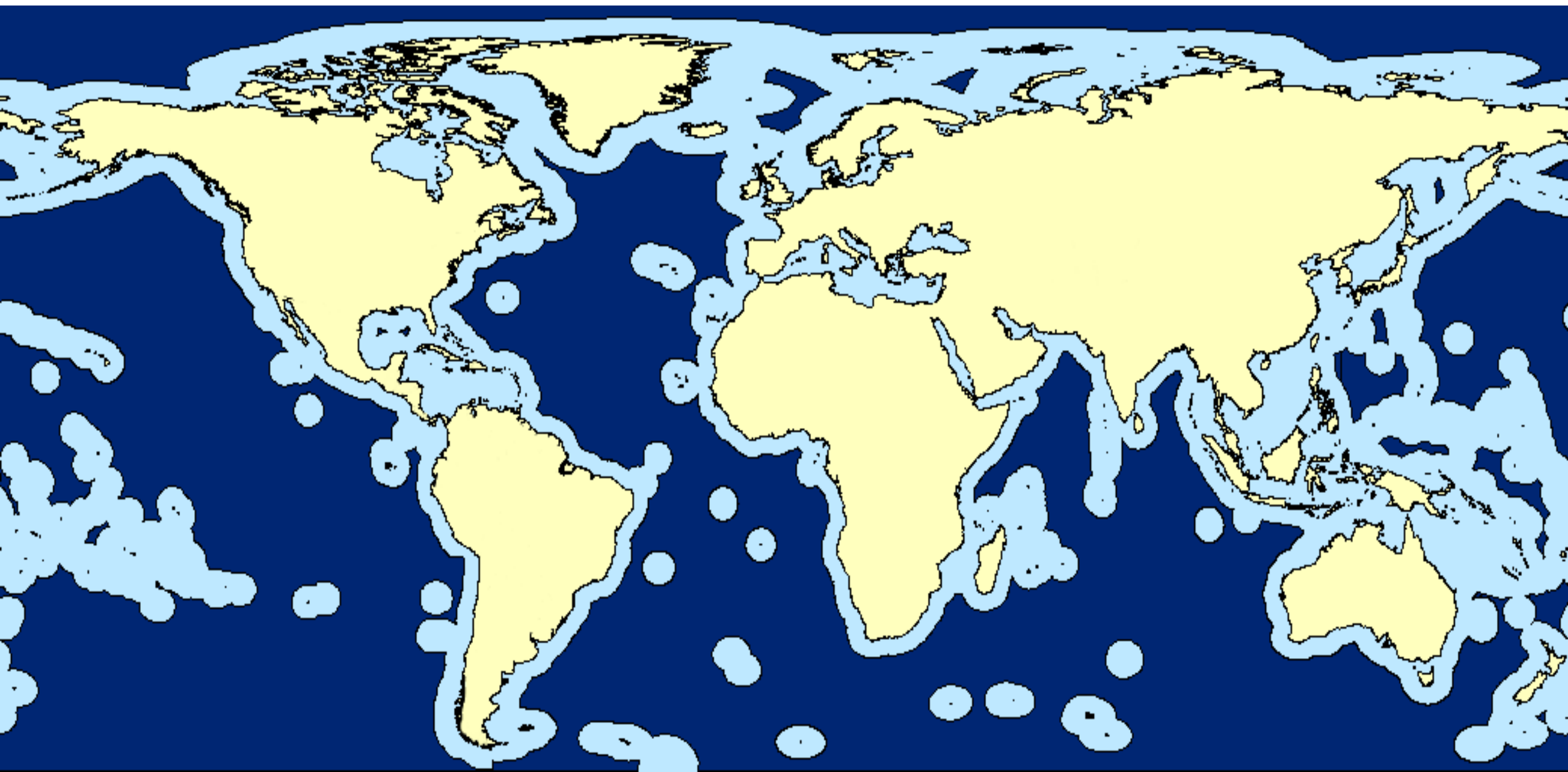


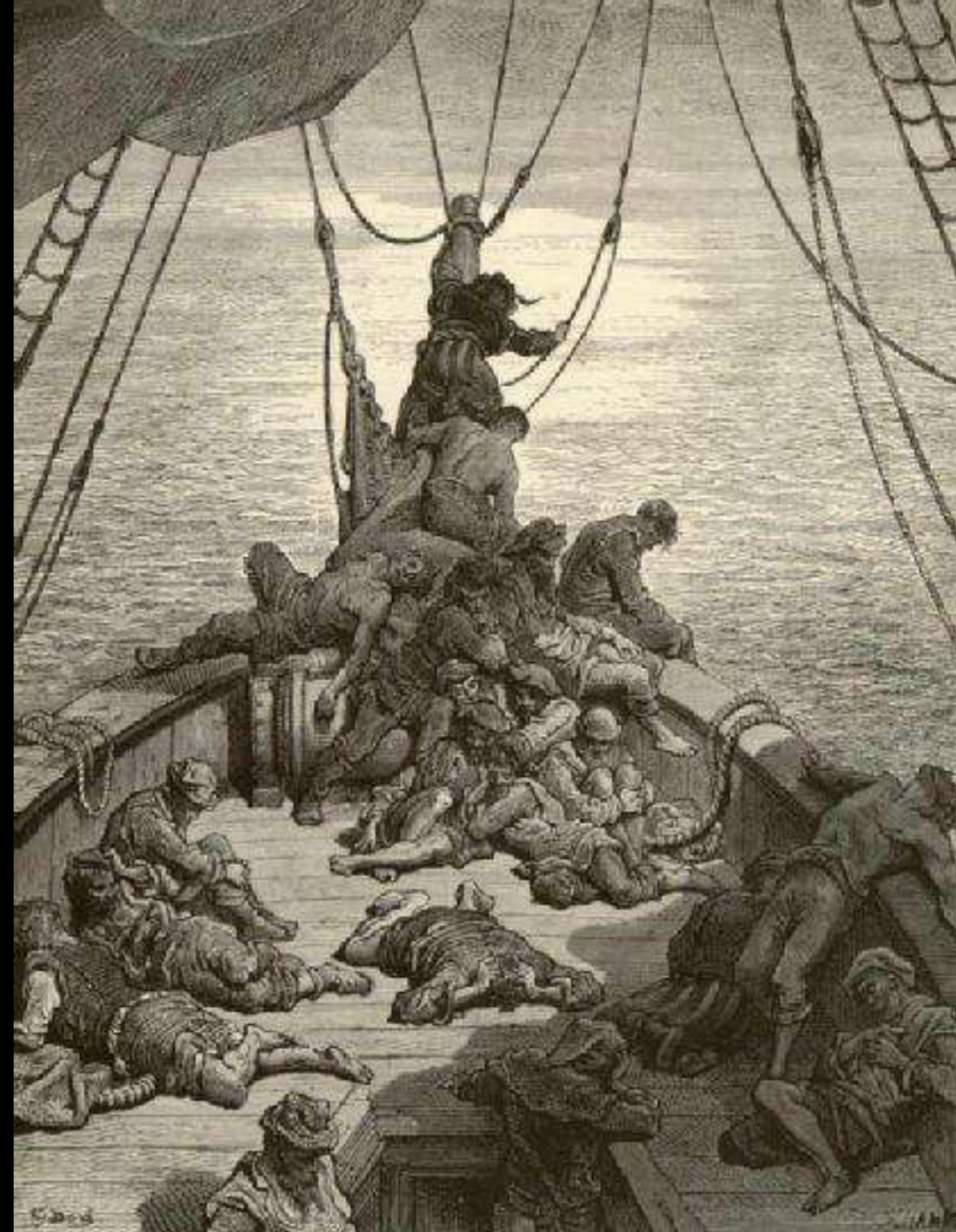
Protecting the ocean's final frontiers – the high seas and deep ocean



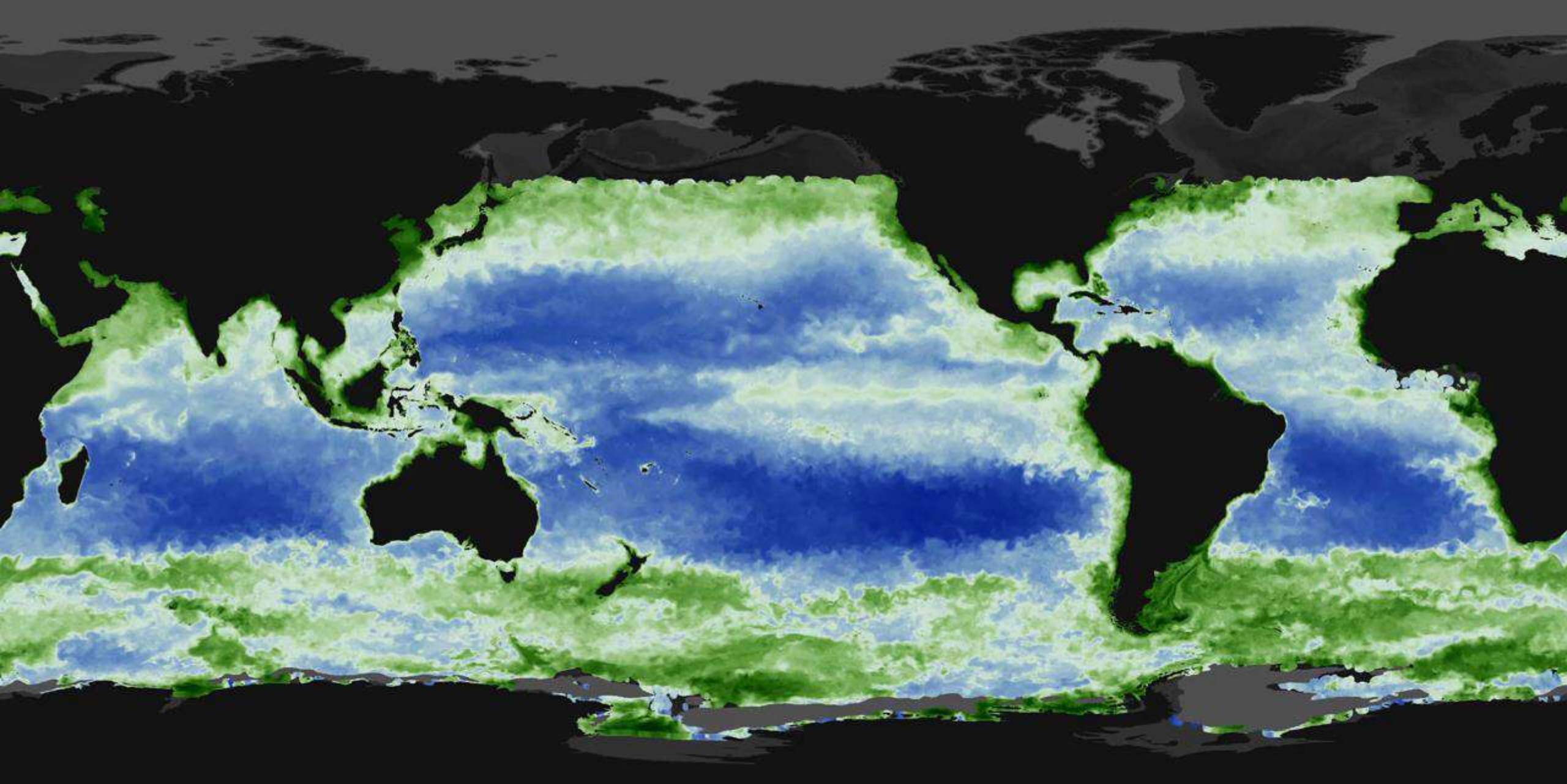
Callum Roberts
University of York

The high seas = 61% of the oceans and 43% of the surface of the Earth





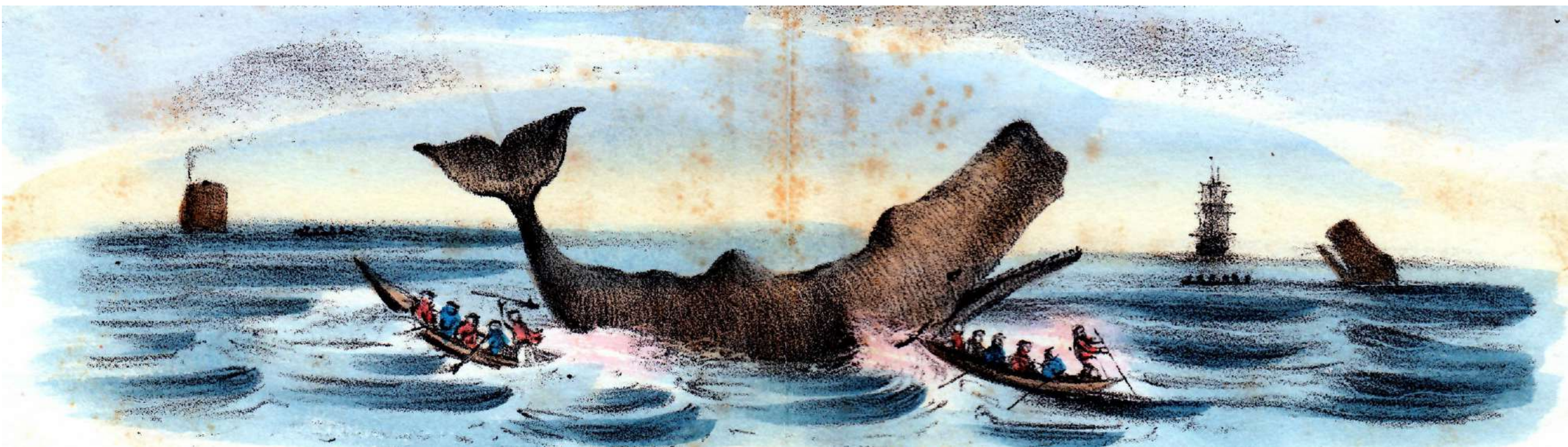




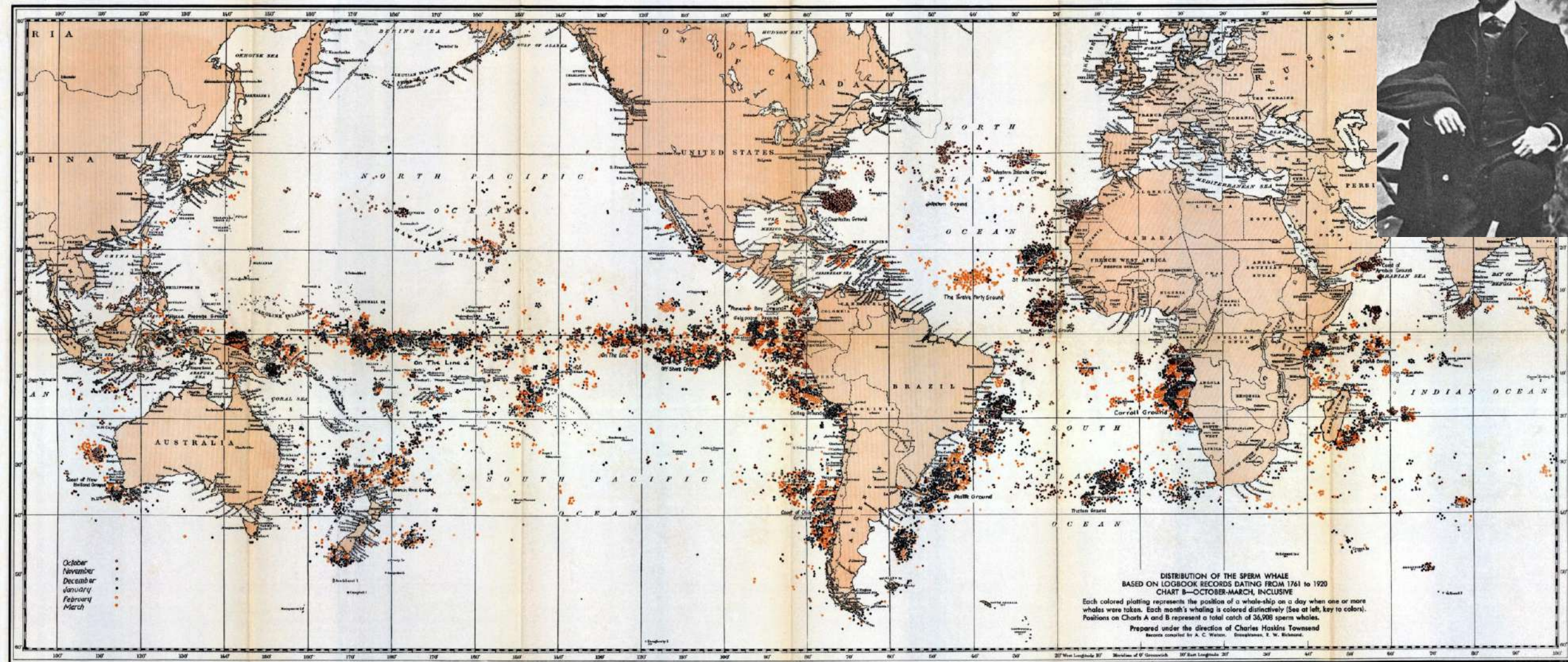
2010-01-01

Chlorophyll (mg/m³)



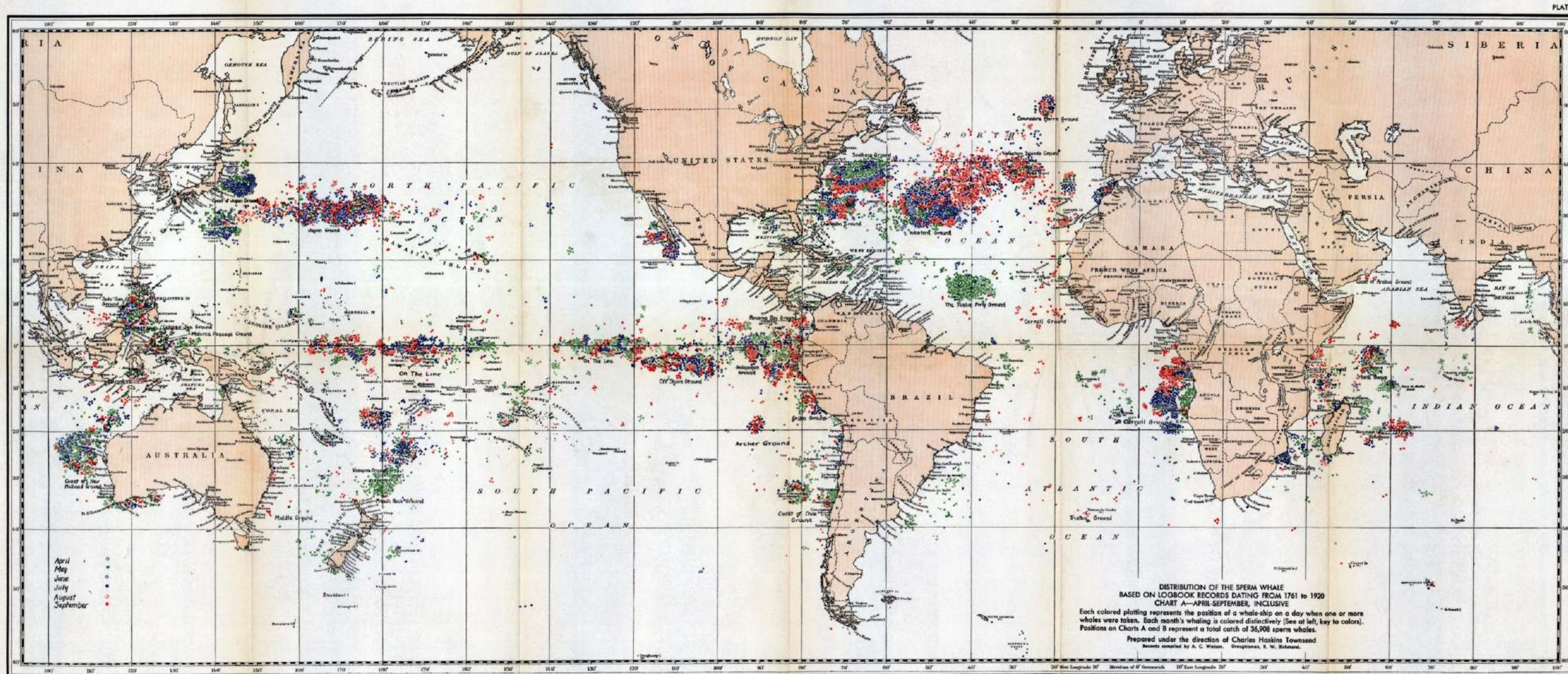


Distribution of Sperm Whale catches (Oct-Mar) from 1751-1920



Charles Haskins Townsend (1935) Zoologica 19: 1-50

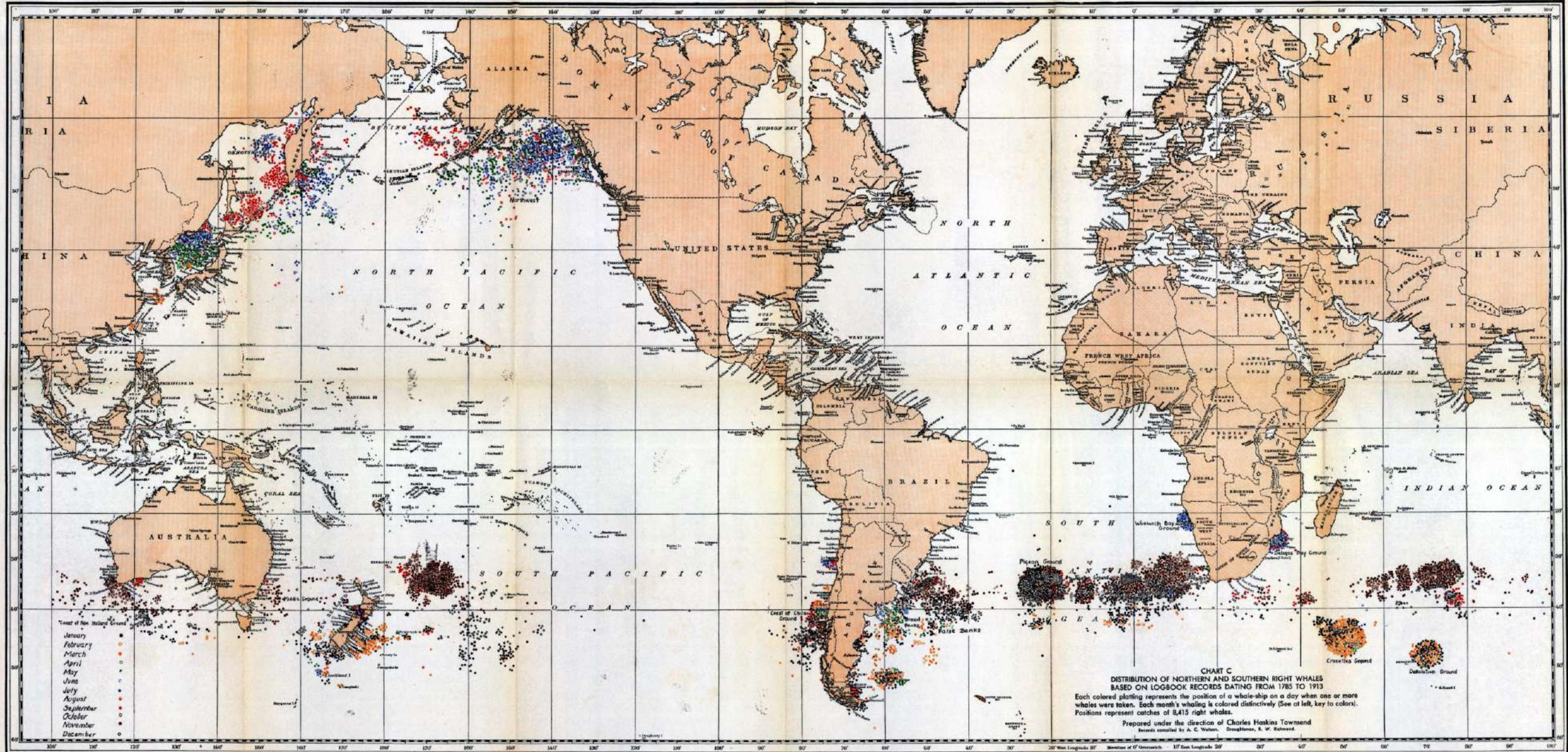
Distribution of Sperm Whale catches (Apr-Sept) from 1751-1920



Charles Haskins Townsend (1935) *Zoologica* 19: 1-50

Distribution of Right Whale catches from 1751-1920

PLATE III

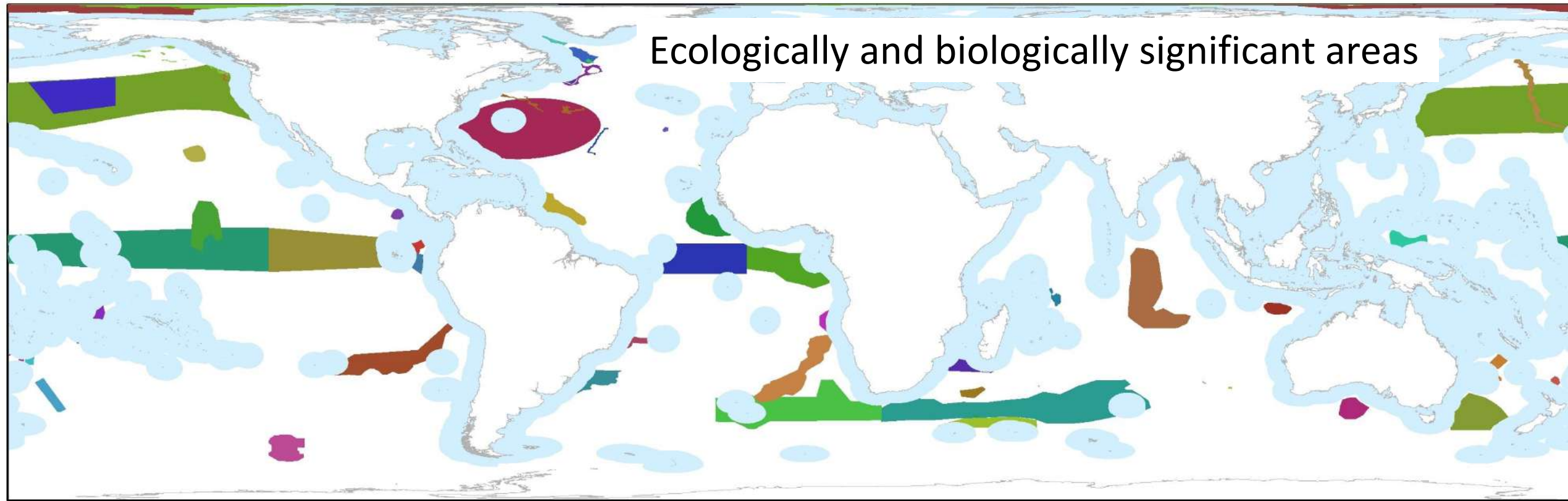


Charles Haskins Townsend (1935) Zoologica 19: 1-50

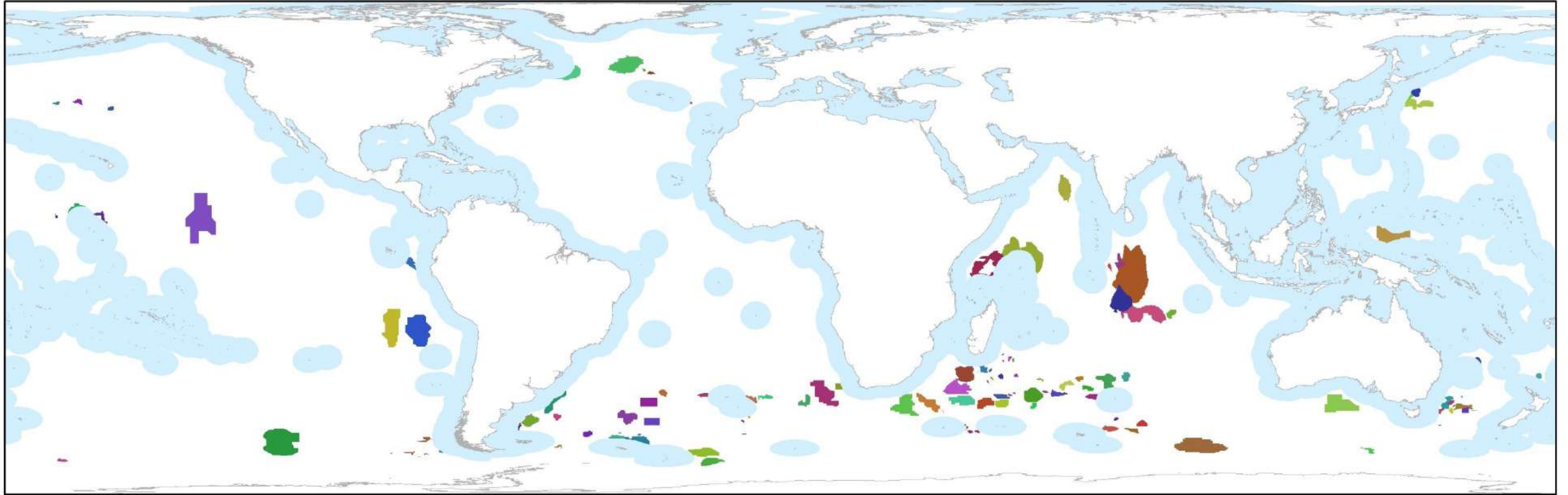
Bruce Heezen
and Marie Tharp
1968



Ecologically and biologically significant areas



- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| Abrolhos bank and Vitória-Trindade Chain | SW Caroline Islands and northern New Guinea | Nazca and Salas y Gomez |
| Agulhas Front | Kadavu and the Southern Lau Region | New England and Corner Rise Seamounts |
| Amazonina-Orinoco Influenced Zone | Kermadec-Tonga-Louisville Junction | North Pacific Transition Zone and bordering currents |
| Atlantic Equatorial Fracture Zone | Monowai Seamount | Orphan Knoll |
| Atlantis Seamount | Equatorial High-Productivity Zone | Prince Edward Islands, Del Cano Rise and Crozet Islands |
| Banks of Northern Brazil and Fernando de Noronha | East Broken Ridge Guyot | Rusky |
| Benguela Upwelling System | Emperor Seamount Chain and Northern Hawaiian Ridge | Sargasso Sea |
| Central Indian Basin | Equatorial Front and Carnegie Ridge | Saya de Malha Bank |
| Cobb-Eickelberg Seamount Chain | Equatorial Productivity Zone | Seabird Foraging Zone in the Southern Labrador Sea |
| Coral Seamount and fracture zone feature | Focal foraging areas for Hawaiian albatrosses | Slopes of the Flemish Cap and Grand Bank |
| Corridor Marino | Fools Flat | South of Java Island |
| Costa Rica Dome | Galapagos | Southeast Shoal on the Tail of the Grand Bank |
| Due South of Great Australian Bight | Great Meteor seamount | Southern Brazilian Sea |
| Central Louisville Seamount Chain | Hydrothermal Vent Fields | Subtropical Convergence Zone |
| Ua puakaoa seamounts | Juan de Fuca Ridge Hydrothermal Vents | Système du « Canyon de Timiris » de Mauritanie |
| South Tasman Sea | Labrador Sea Deep Convection Area | Walters Shoal |



Important bird areas



UN CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA (UNCLOS) 1994

- Freedom to:

- Fish
- Navigate
- Lay submarine cables and pipelines
- Conduct marine scientific research
- Construct artificial islands
- Authorize vessels to fly national flag

+

- Duty to:

- Conserve marine living resources
- Protect and preserve marine environment, including rare or fragile ecosystems and habitat...
- Cooperate
- Control flag vessels and citizens
- Comply with other international legal obligations

Non-tuna Regional Fisheries Management Orgs

Tuna RFMOs

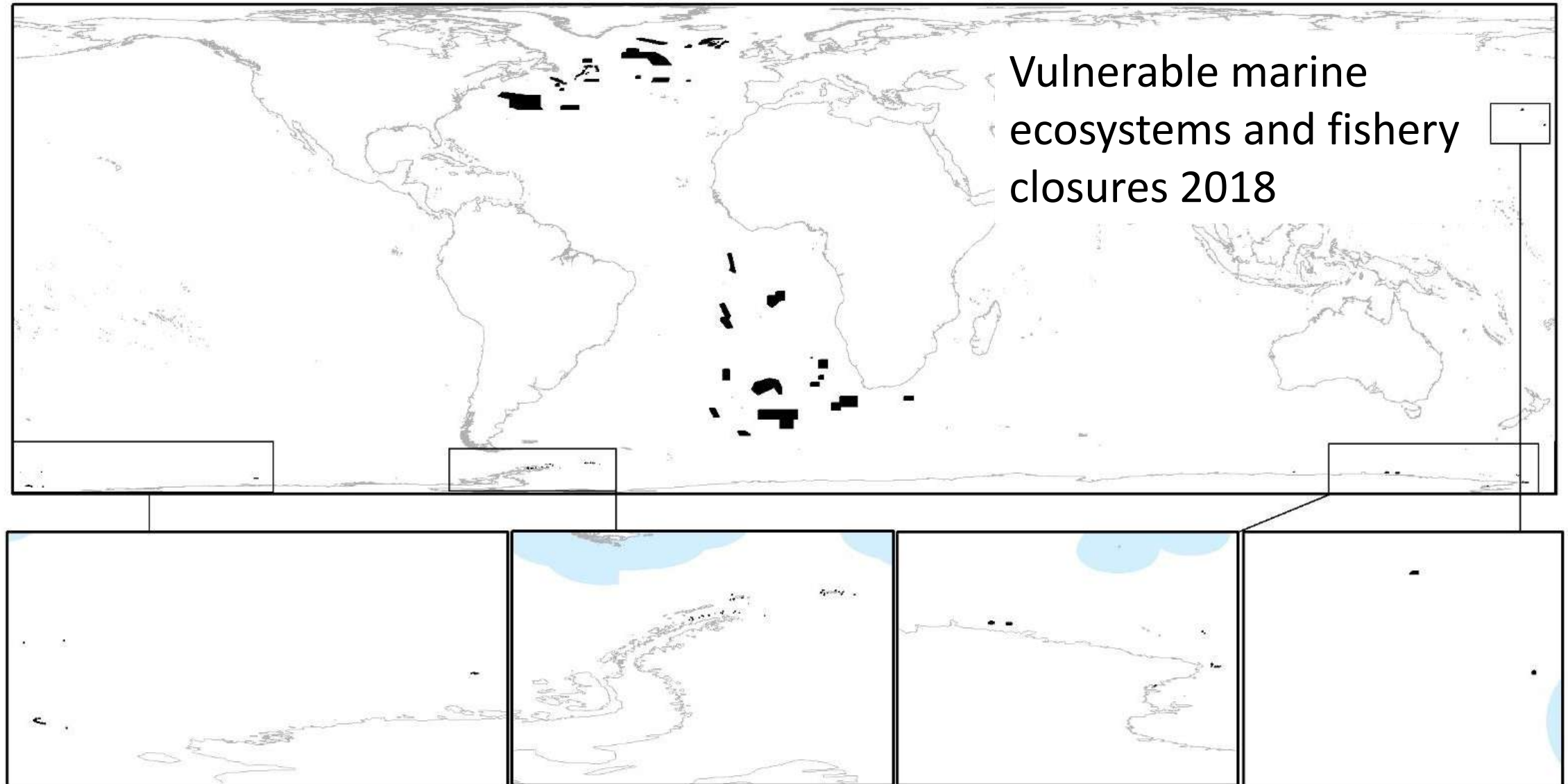




Incredible rates of decline in marine life
the past few decades:

Oceanic whitetip shark >99% decline
Pacific leatherback turtle >97% decline
Pacific bluefin tuna >97% decline

UN General Assembly resolution in 2006 directed RFMOs to identify and protect vulnerable marine ecosystems on the seabed by 2008



UN Intergovernmental Conference on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction: 2018-2020

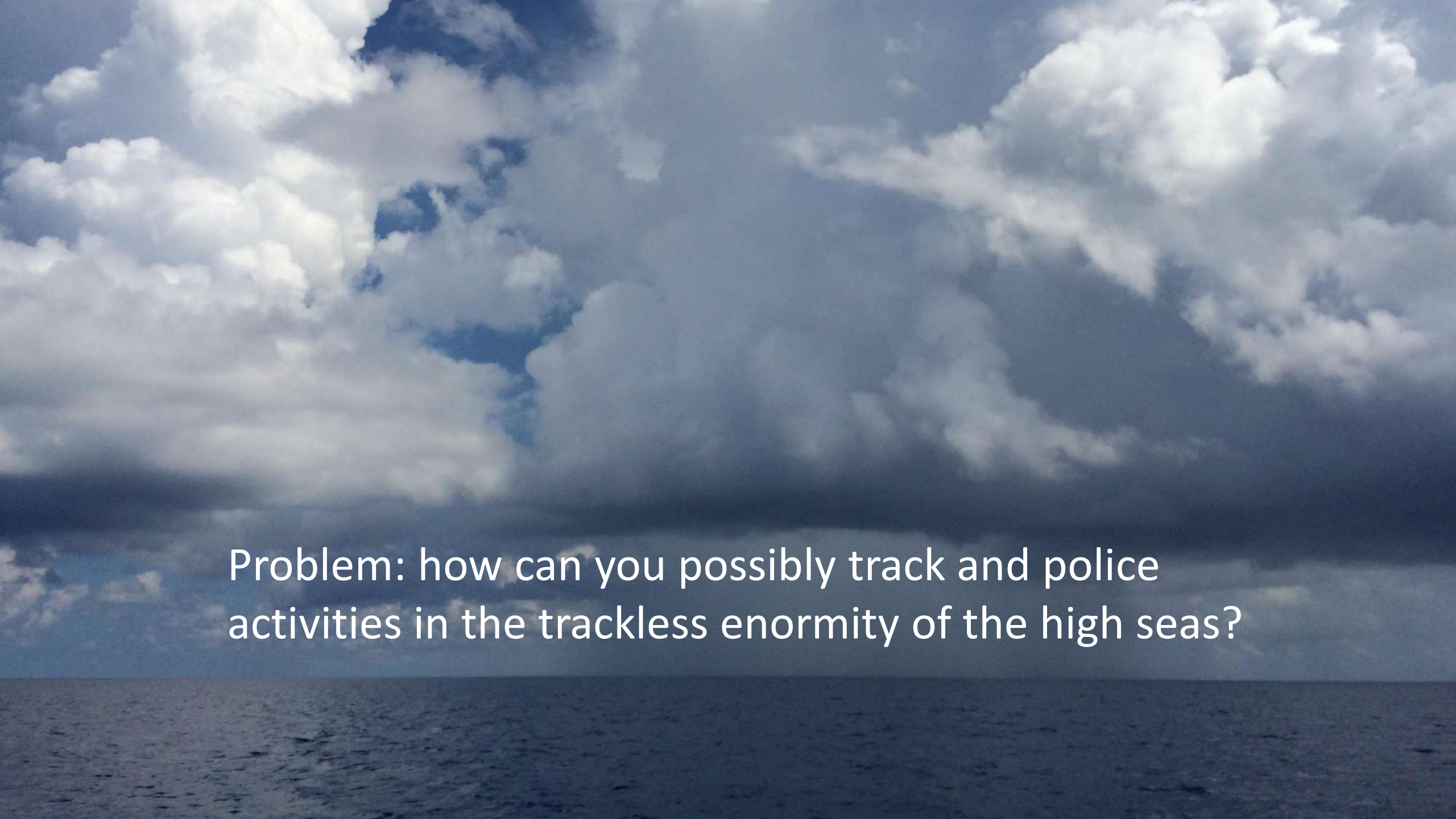


Aim: to produce an International Legally Binding Instrument for the Protection of Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction

To include:

- Area-based management tools, including MPAs
- Benefit sharing from marine genetic resources
- Environmental impact assessments





Problem: how can you possibly track and police activities in the trackless enormity of the high seas?

Adam Rutherford, Jim Al-Khalili, Pete Etchells, Sheena Cruickshank, Callum Roberts, Julia Jones, Mark Miodownik, Athene Donald, Mark Jobling, Anil Seth, Jon Butterworth

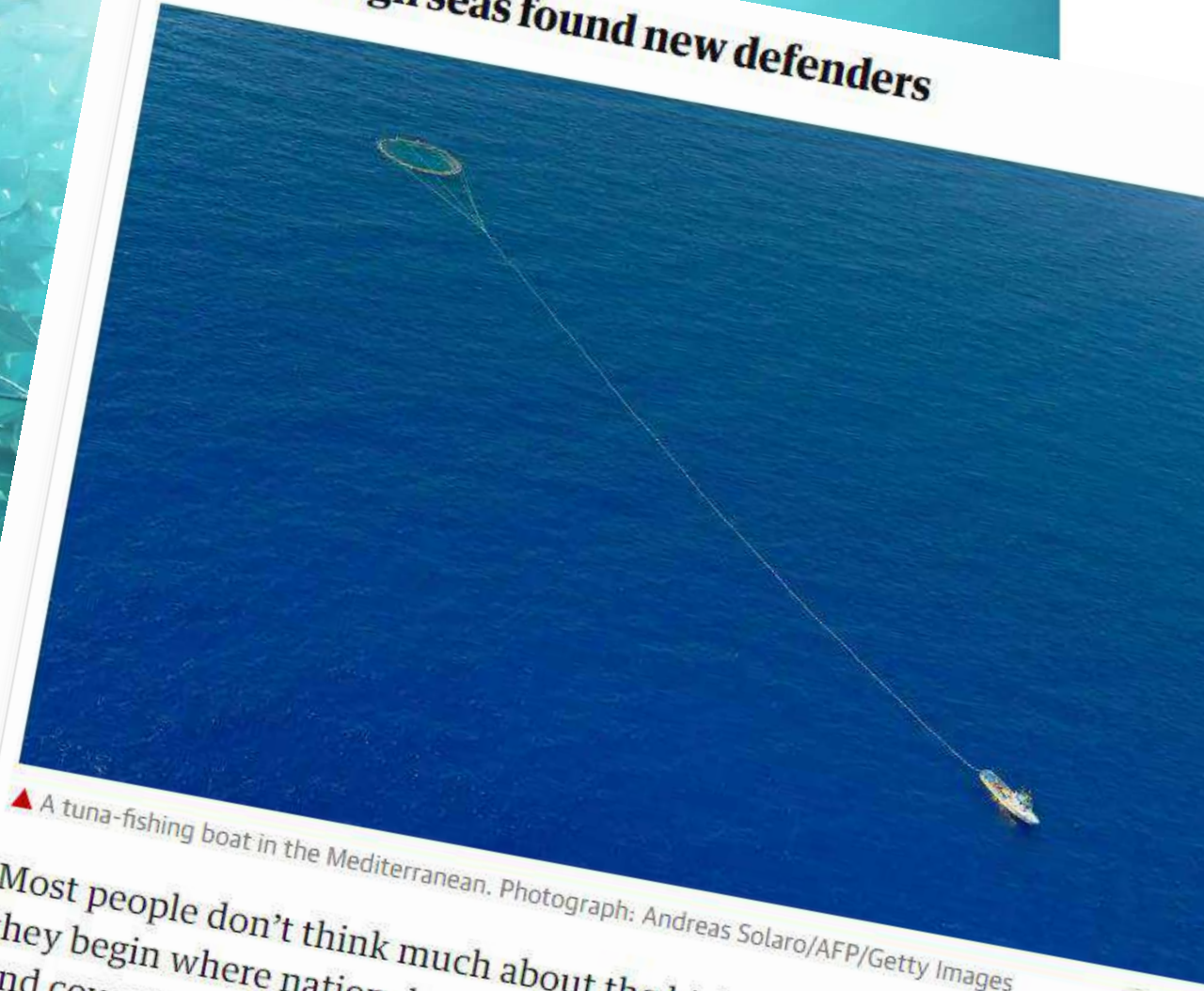
Sun 23 Dec 2018 07:00 GMT



The science stories that shook 2018



Remote high seas found new defenders



▲ A tuna-fishing boat in the Mediterranean. Photograph: Andreas Solaro/AFP/Getty Images

Most people don't think much about the high seas. Even though they begin where national control ends and cover 61% of the planet's surface, the high seas are often the last place people think of when it comes to fishing.

AIS: Automatic Identification System (on ships > 300 gt)

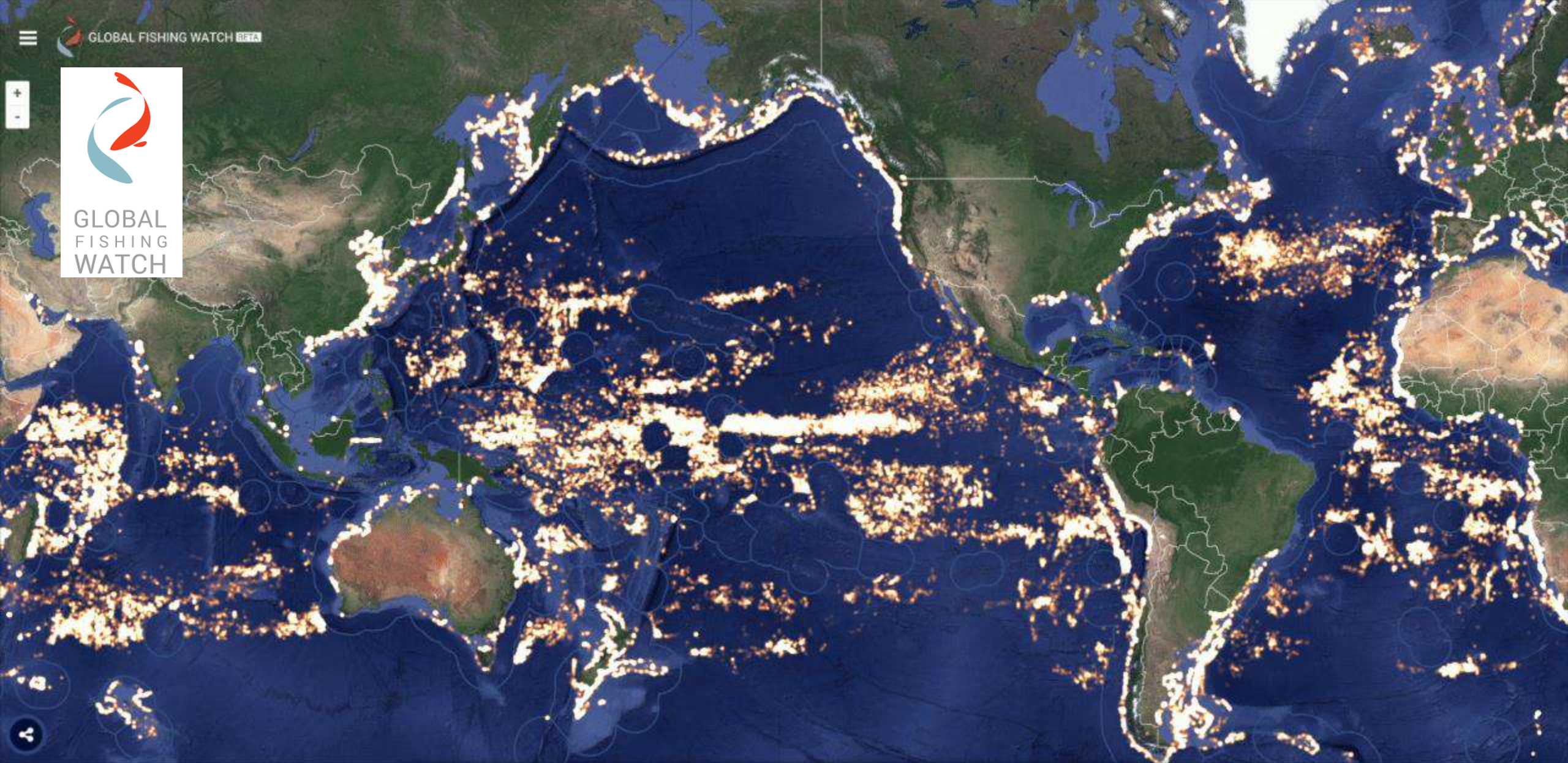




GLOBAL FISHING WATCH BETA



GLOBAL
FISHING
WATCH



31 DEC 2014

+ -

30 MAY 2015

NOV

DEC

JAN

FEB

MAR

APR

MAY

JUN

JUL

AUG

2015

150 days

-54.9776, 60.8203

Trawl



Longline



Purse Seine



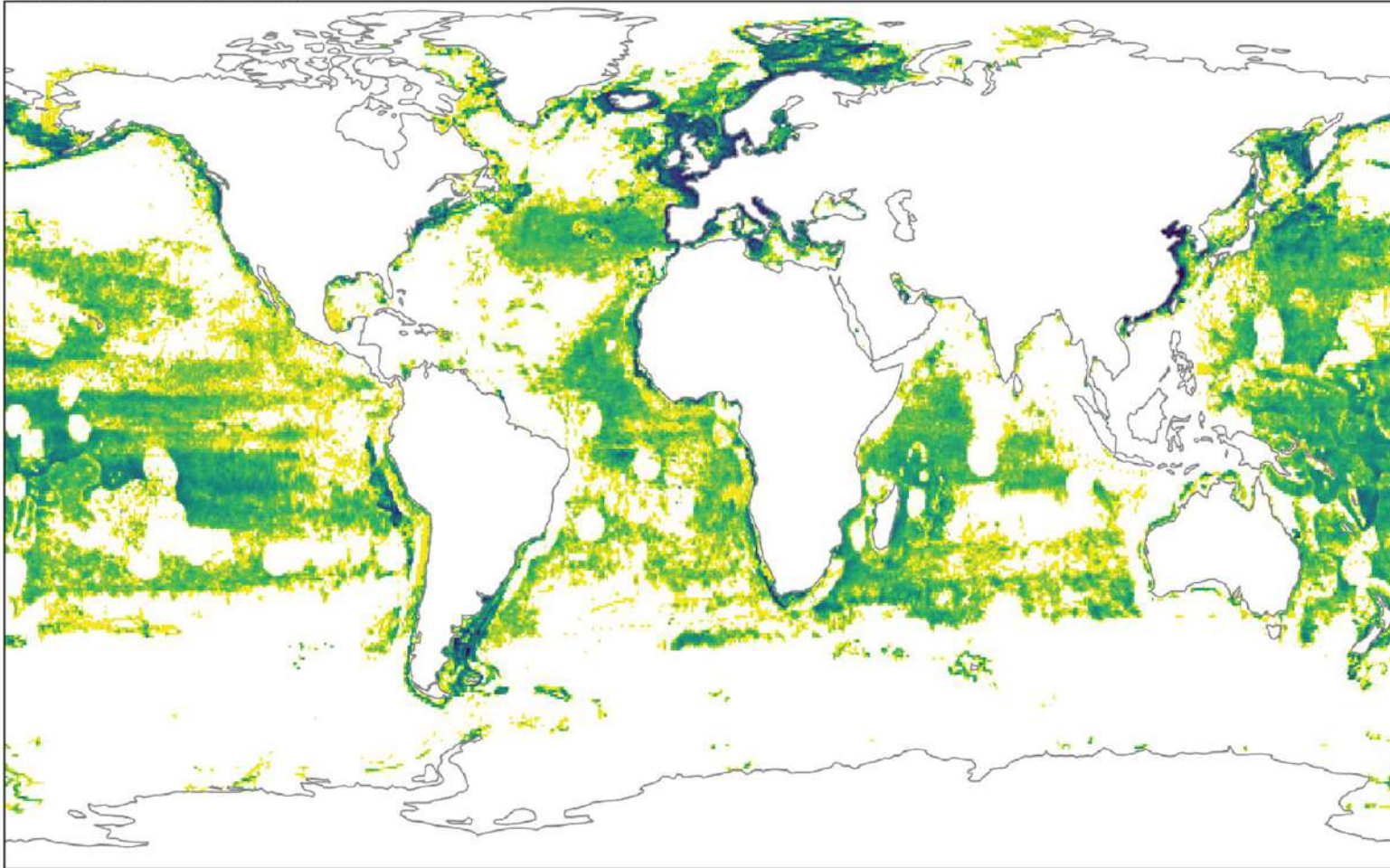
Fishing gear and pattern detection from vessel tracks



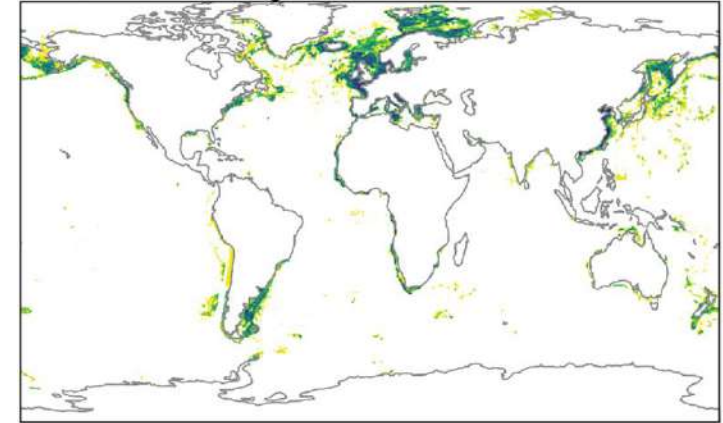
Global patterns of fishing

About 60% of fishing effort > 100nm from coasts included

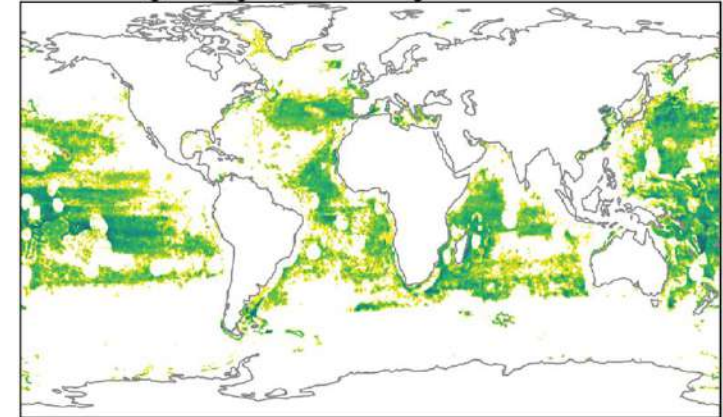
A Total Fishing Effort



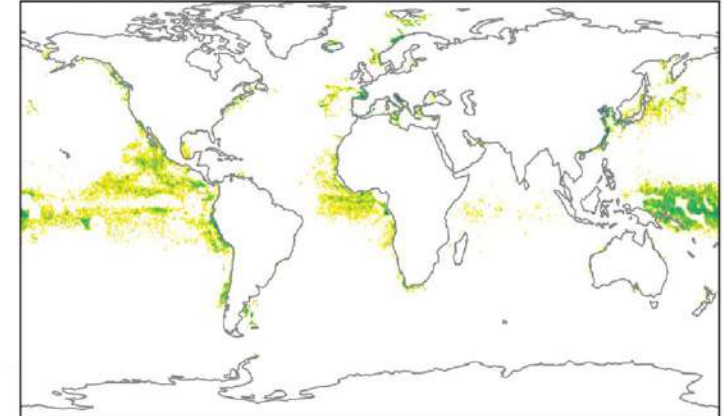
B Trawler Fishing Effort

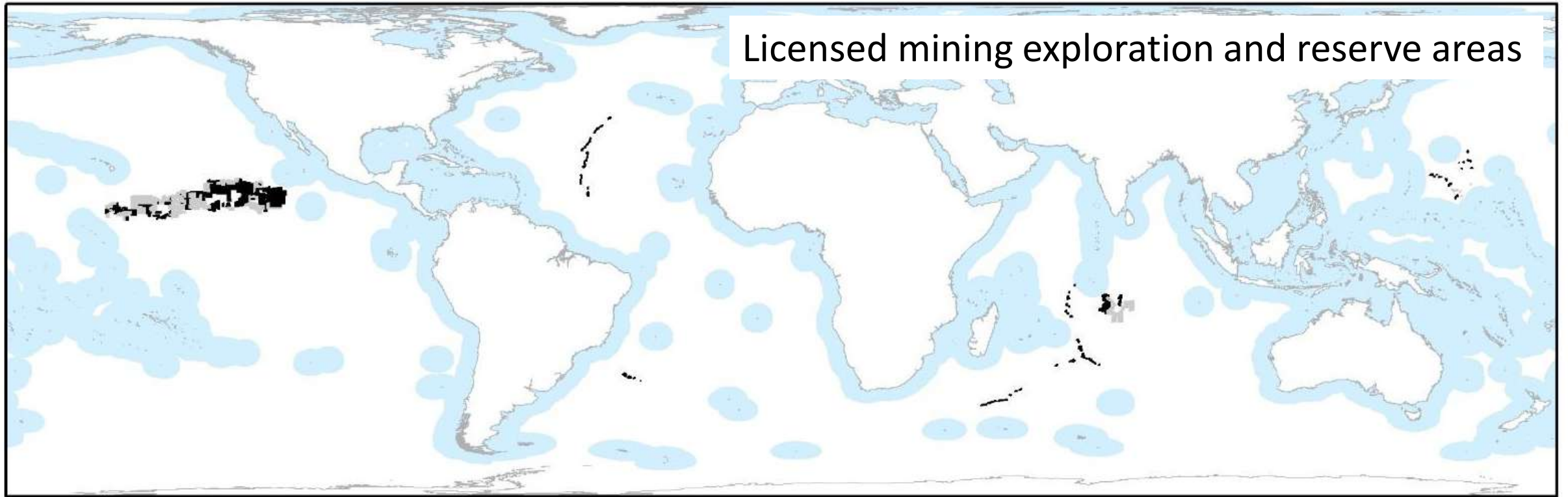


C Drifting Longline Fishing Effort



D Purse Seine Fishing Effort



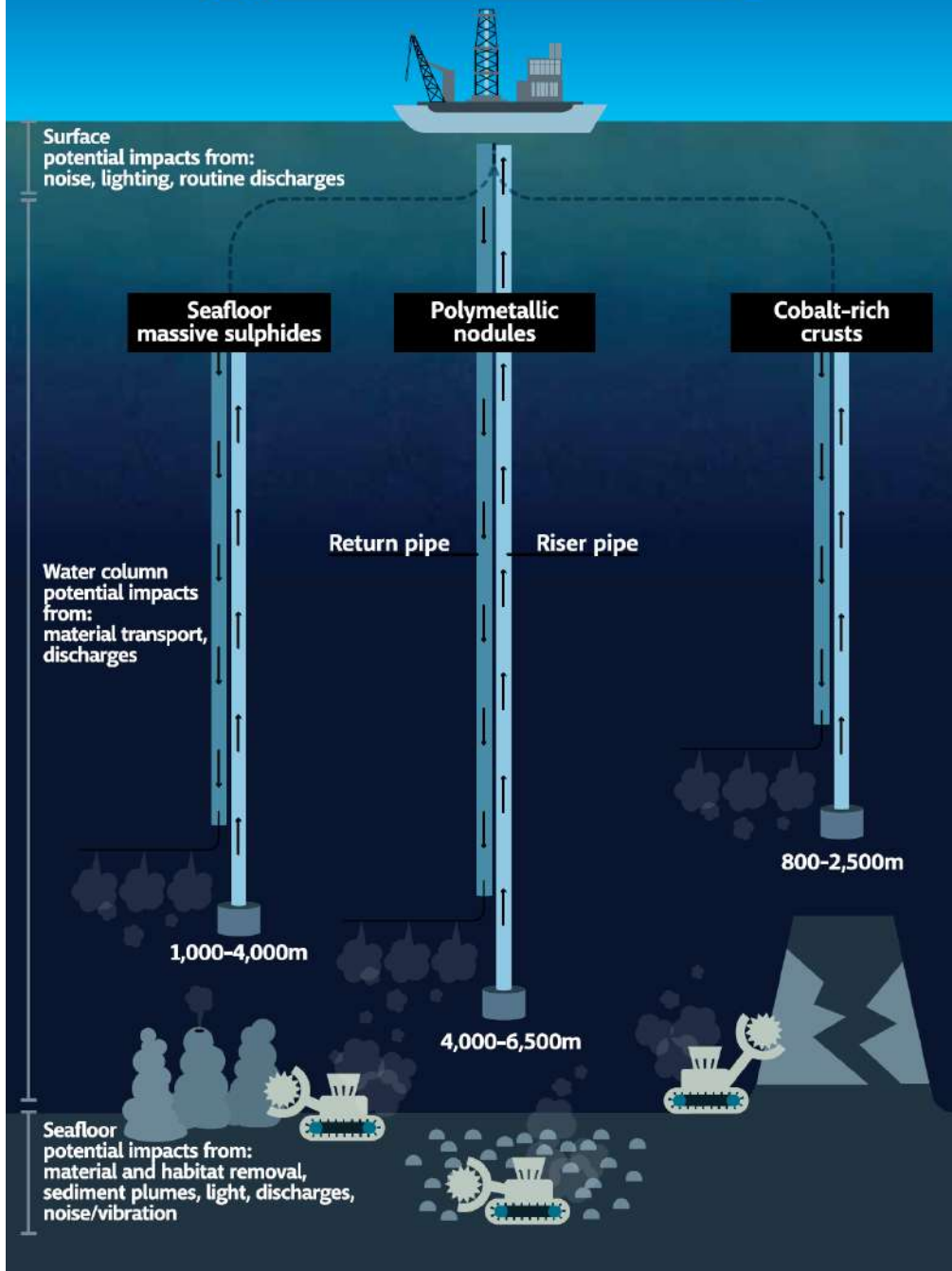


Licensed mining exploration and reserve areas



Dual role: promoter and regulator of mining

Types of deep sea mining

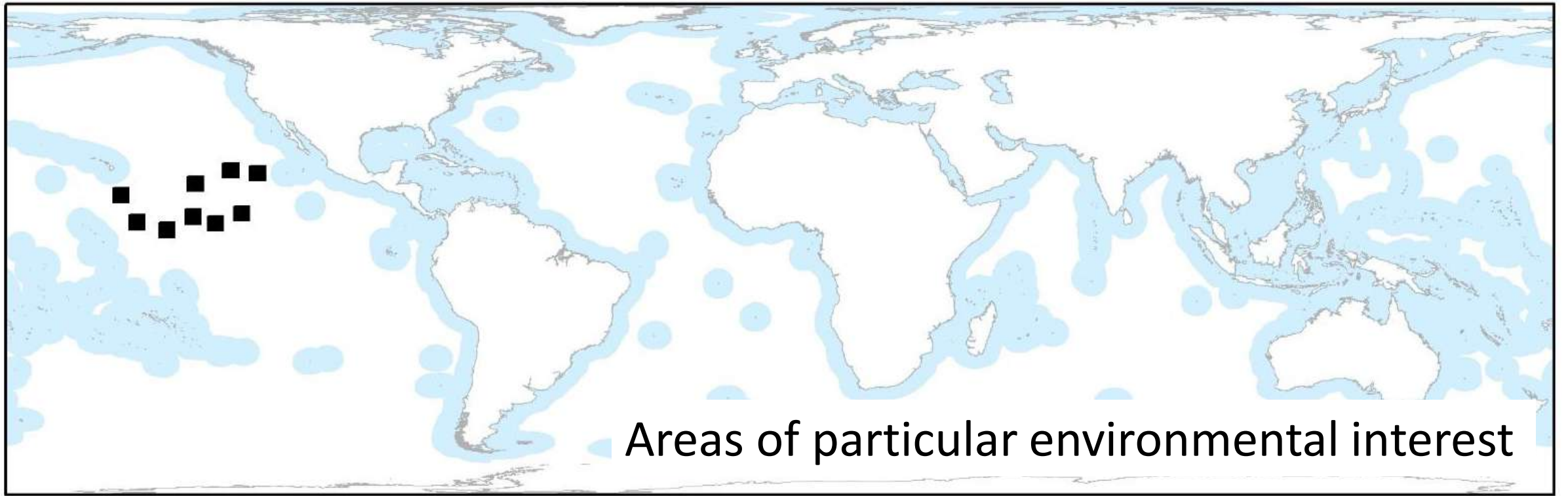


Target deposits are on seamounts, around hydrothermal vents and manganese nodules on the deep abyssal plain – just where biodiversity is richest!



Deep sea mining? Stop and think!

Deep sea mining has no place in a future shaped by the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.





Alfred Wegener Institute OFOS team 2015

Mesopelagic Initiative:

Unleashing new marine resources
for a growing human population



INSTITUTE OF MARINE RESEARCH



N I F E S
NASJONALT INSTITUTT
FOR ERNÆRINGS- OG
SJØMATFORSKNING



Nofima



UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN

200m
1000m

4000m

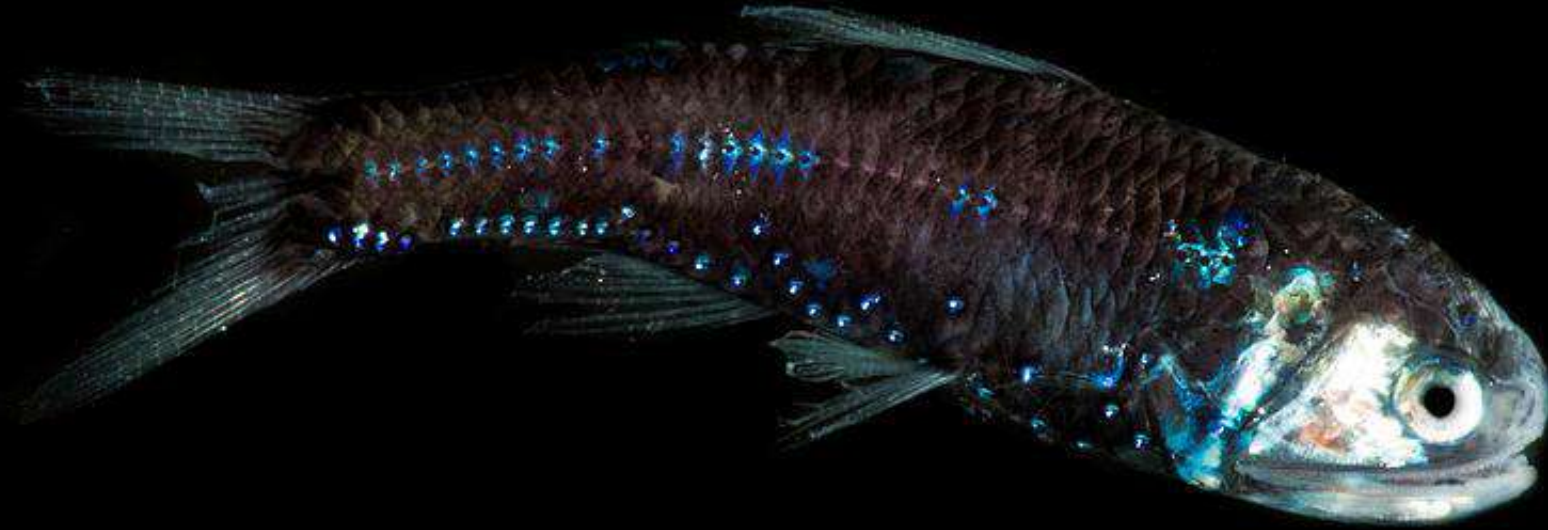


Sunlit zone
Twilight zone

Midnight zone

Ocean depth
zones

Mesopelagic fish: The greatest migration on Earth



10 billion tonnes (28x all the people on Earth)

Perhaps 90% of all the fish in the ocean

Feed at the surface, poop in the deep sea

Promote carbon storage, helping reduce climate change

Photo: Dante Fenolio

Without these little fish, there could be 50% more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and the world would be much hotter

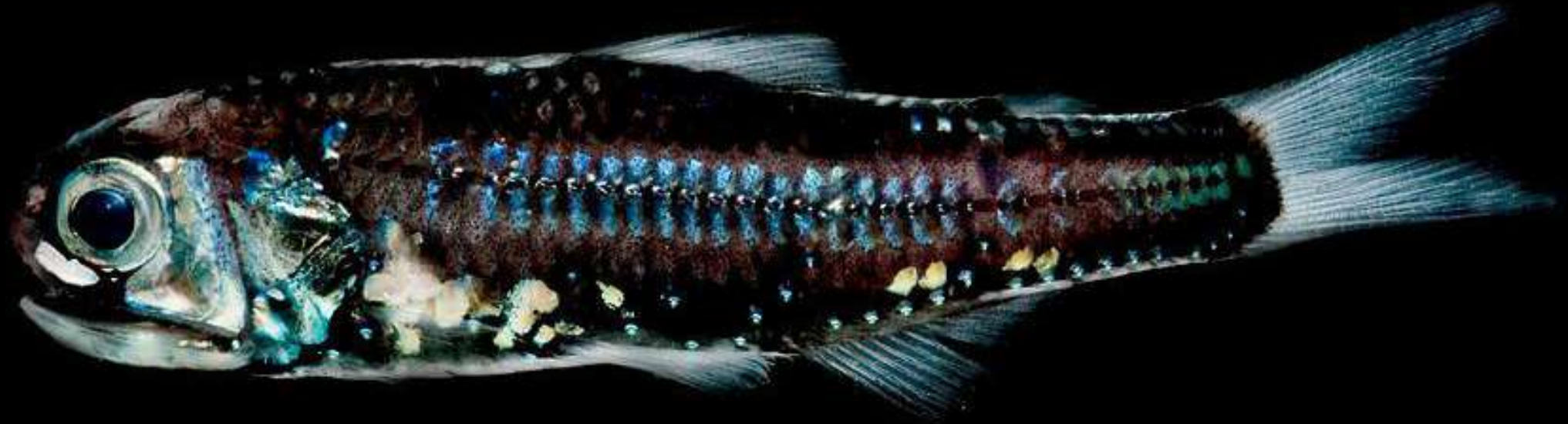


Photo: Dante Fenolio

fineart
america

In the search for new biological resources, a large unexploited biomass has been identified in the mesopelagic zone (water column between 200 and 1000 m)..If exploited at sustainable levels, without impacting upon biodiversity and compromising the oceans' role in climate regulation, this biomass could be used to produce more high quality ingredients...



OSPAR Marine Protected Areas

- in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

- (A) Charlie-Gibbs North/South MPA
- (B) Milne Seamount Complex MPA
- (C) Altair Seamount High Seas MPA
- (D) Mid-Atlantic Ridge north of the Azores High Seas MPA
- (E) Antialtair Seamount High Seas MPA
- (F) Josephine Seamount High Seas MPA

GREENPEACE



Questions for the UN Intergovernmental Conference:

- How will MPAs be established?
(representative, replicated network? coverage?)
- Who by?
- Who will manage and enforce them?
- What will they be protected from?
- Will protection include the whole water column and seabed?

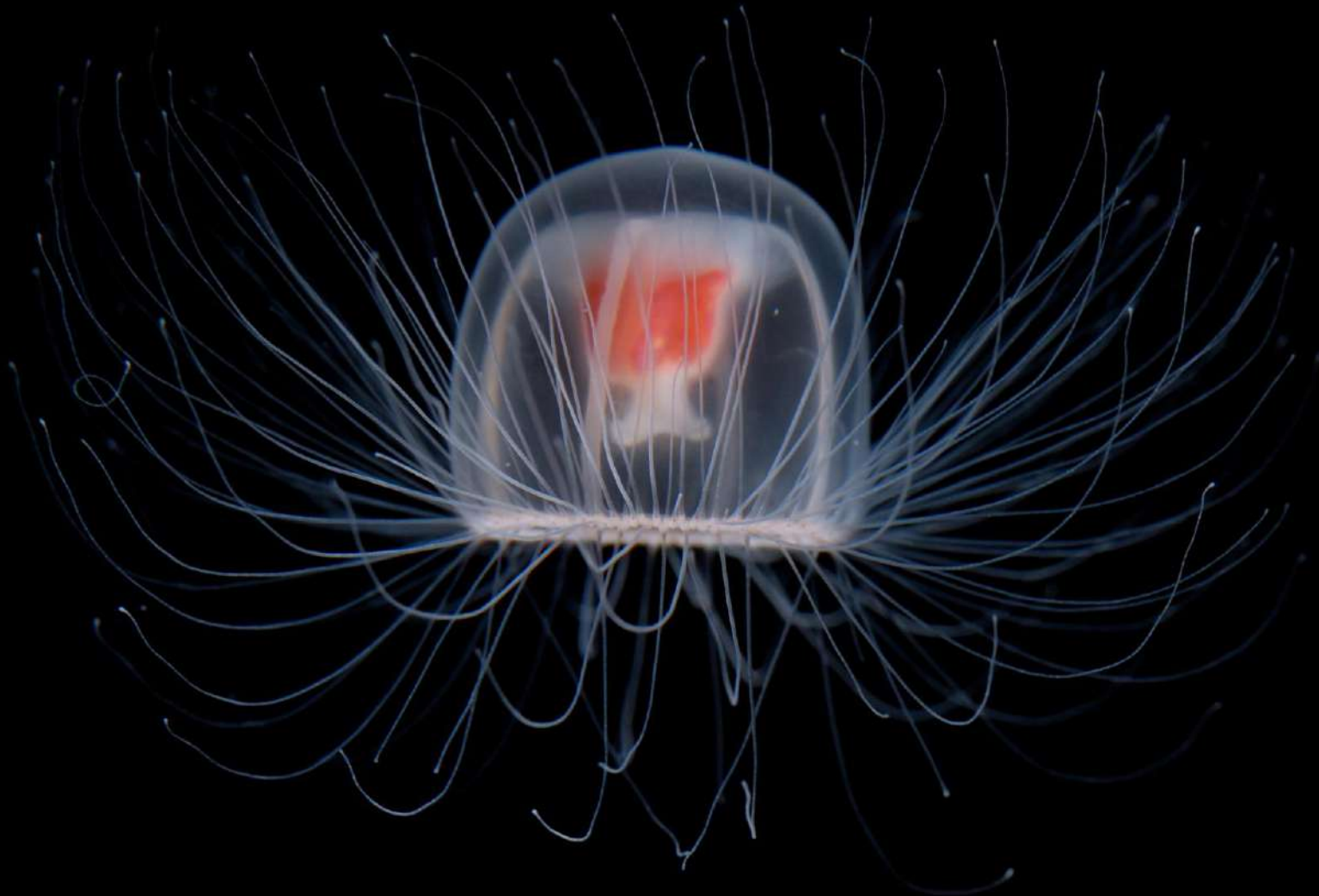


Habitat protection in the open ocean is meaningless if it does not include the creatures that live there – they constitute the ‘habitat’

O’Leary, B.C. and C.M. Roberts (2017) The structuring role of marine life in open ocean habitat: Importance to international policy. *Front. Mar. Sci.* 4:268



Photo: Alex Mustard



Many thanks to Beth O'Leary, Harriet Allen, Kristina Boerder, Boris Worm, Kristina Gjerde and Richard Page for help and use of images, and the Pew Charitable Trusts and Greenpeace for funding.