

International team identifies areas of top priority for deep-sea monitoring and conservation

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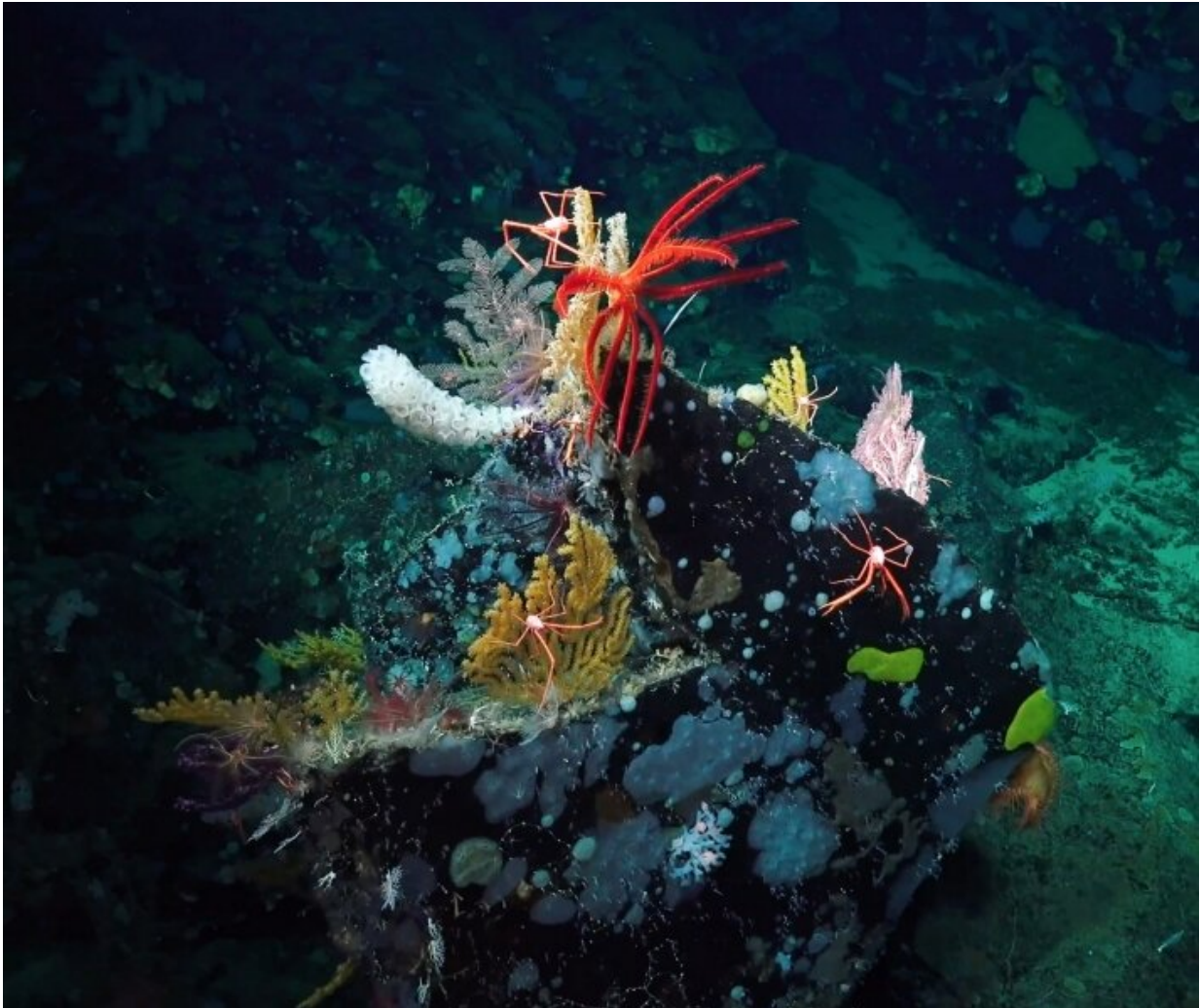
Fishing line tangled (left back) in a mussel bed at a methane seep off Costa Rica.
Credit: Lisa Levin and Schmidt Ocean Institute

To classify the most important ecological and biological components of the deep sea, an international team including Professor Roberto Danovaro from Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn Napoli, Italy and Dr. Moriaki Yasuhara from The Swire Institute of Marine Science (SWIMS) and School of Biological Sciences, The University of Hong Kong (HKU) sent a questionnaire-based survey to the world's leading deep-sea scientists around the world. They then analyzed the responses received from 112 scientists so as to create an expert-led list of priorities covering all aspects of deep-sea monitoring, conservation and management.

The results of the survey are presented in a Perspective in the journal *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, identifying key areas on which future [conservation](#) and management strategies should be focused. The article highlights priorities for monitoring, including [large animals](#) and habitat-forming species like [deep-sea corals](#), and the impact of human activities such as mining on this vulnerable ecosystem.

The deep sea (defined here as below 200-meter depth) represents the largest, but least explored, type of environment, or biome, on Earth. It is home to many ecologically rare, unique and unknown species that are increasingly under multiple threats from industrial deep-sea mining, deep-sea fishing, climate change and plastic pollution.

The results of the survey indicated that habitat-forming species such as deep-sea corals were considered the most important area for conservation efforts. Large and medium-bodied organisms were considered the top priority for biodiversity monitoring in deep-sea habitats. Other equally significant factors for monitoring the deep-sea environment include habitat degradation and recovery as a measure of ecosystem health, and classification of the food-web structure of deep-sea communities to monitor the functioning of whole ecosystems. Identifying shifts in the depth ranges of different species was also a priority for monitoring responses to climate change.



A community of deep-sea animals. Credit: Lisa Levin

"People tended to think deep sea is immune from human impacts or climate changes but scientific studies have been proving that it is untrue. Indeed, a better and standardized monitoring framework to prepare and manage for future is needed," said Dr. Yasuhara. South China Sea is, of course, not an exemption from the threats. SWIMS is an Asian hub of marine conservation and contributes to global deep-sea issues, for

example, through this global collaborative paper and also through the ongoing Second World Ocean Assessment led by United Nations.

"The results are useful as a guideline for future deep-sea research, conservation and [monitoring](#). The endorsements and adoptions of the proposed deep-sea essential ecological variables by industry, governments and non-governmental organizations would also help guide more sustainable management of oceans," the authors concluded.

More information: Roberto Danovaro et al. Ecological variables for developing a global deep-ocean monitoring and conservation strategy, *Nature Ecology & Evolution* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41559-019-1091-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-019-1091-z)

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