

# Udvidelse af OSPAR assessment for visse arter til region 1

Notat fra DCE – Nationalt Center for Miljø og Energi

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# Datablad

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Titel: Udvidelse af OSPAR assessment for visse arter til region 1

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Gengivelse tilladt med tydelig kildeangivelse

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# 1 Indledning

I forbindelse med det årlige møde i OSPAR's Biodiversity Committee (BDC) 23-27. marts 2020 er der fremlagt forslag om udvidelse af visse indikatorer til at omfatte OSPAR's region 1, dvs. Arktis. For Danmarks vedkommende omfatter denne region den østlige kyst af Grønland samt farvandet ud for. Tanken er, at disse udvidede indikatorer skal bruges i OSPAR's næste store tilstandsvurdering, Quality Status Report (QSR) 2023. De indikatorer, som ønskes udvidet, dækker blandt andet havfugle og sæler. OSPAR har bedt om feedback fra de berørte lande om de foreslåede udvidelser, og denne anmodning er via det danske Miljø- og Fødevarerministerium tilgået det grønlandske Department for Natur og Miljø, som derefter har bedt DCE om bidrag til besvarelsen. Dette notat indeholder DCE's bidrag til besvarelsen. Nedenstående vurdering omfatter således de to indikatorer for havfugle, som er foreslået udvidet, henholdsvis B1 - Marine bird abundance og B3 - Marine bird breeding success.

I materialet modtaget fra OSPAR er der to lidt forskellige versioner af de spørgsmål, som ønskes besvaret, dels i selve mailen og dels i de vedhæftede skemaer. I det nedenstående har vi besvaret den version af spørgsmålene, som findes i mailen fra Richard Emmerson fra OSPAR-COBAM, det vil sige:

- a. Are experts in place that could prepare the assessment and/or contribute to the assessment through participation in the relevant expert group?*
- b. What is the spatial and temporal scope of existing data in the region the indicator should be extended to?*
- c. In the medium term (5-10 years): What is the outlook for data availability, e.g. is the monitoring scheme likely to be changed or discontinued or is new monitoring likely to be initiated?*
- d. Is your administration able to support the extension?*

Vi har dog ikke besvaret spørgsmål d, som ikke ligger indenfor DCE's kompetence. Svarene på spørgsmål a-c nedenfor er affattet på engelsk, da de skal indgå som en del af Danmarks feedback på forslaget om udvidelse af indikatorerne til OSPAR region 1.

## 2 Vurdering af udvidelse af indikatorer

### 2.1 B1 – Marine bird abundance

- a. *Are experts in place that could prepare the assessment and/or contribute to the assessment through participation in the relevant expert group?*

Experts from the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources and/or Aarhus University would be able to contribute to the assessment. Experts from Aarhus University already participate in the relevant expert group, the OSPAR/HELCOM/ICES Joint Working Group on Marine Birds (JWGBIRD).

- b. *What is the spatial and temporal scope of existing data in the region the indicator should be extended to?*

Very few time series of marine bird abundance exist from East Greenland. The two existing colonies of thick-billed murres in the region (both near Scoresby Sund) have been counted five times in the period 1995 - 2018. One large colony of common eider has been counted more or less regularly since 2001. Some colonies of black-legged kittiwake, ivory gull, Sabine's gull, Arctic tern and common eider have been counted twice or more, at long and irregular intervals. Some data exist from offshore surveys of seabirds, but these are insufficient to assess trends in abundance. All data from both colony and offshore surveys are held in dedicated databases at Aarhus University.

- c. *In the medium term (5-10 years): What is the outlook for data availability, e.g. is the monitoring scheme likely to be changed or discontinued or is new monitoring likely to be initiated?*

In the medium term, the existing monitoring of breeding seabirds in East Greenland is likely to be maintained at the present level.

### 2.2 B3 – Marine bird breeding success

- a. *Are experts in place that could prepare the assessment and/or contribute to the assessment through participation in the relevant expert group?*

Experts from the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources and/or Aarhus University would be able to contribute to the assessment. Experts from Aarhus University already participate in the relevant expert group, the OSPAR/HELCOM/ICES Joint Working Group on Marine Birds (JWGBIRD).

- b. *What is the spatial and temporal scope of existing data in the region the indicator should be extended to?*

There are no existing data on seabird breeding success from East Greenland.

- c. *In the medium term (5-10 years): What is the outlook for data availability, e.g. is the monitoring scheme likely to be changed or discontinued or is new monitoring likely to be initiated?*

In the medium term, the likelihood of new monitoring of seabird breeding success in East Greenland being established is low. For thick-billed murre, monitoring of breeding success is not logistically possible in the two East Greenland colonies due to extremely difficult access conditions.