

# Use of Marxan in evaluation of stakeholder proposals for the North Central Coast Study Region: MLPA

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Mike Mertens, Ecotrust



# Introduction

Explore the use of MARXAN for optimizing the placement of MPAs based on multiple objectives

- Habitat conservation objectives
- Spacing constraints
- Impacts to commercial and recreational fisheries

Fundamentally different than other models presented by the PPG.

Developed to aid in MPA network design process.

Inform stakeholders how they can reduce costs while maintaining similar habitat protections.



# Brief Overview of MARXAN

Spatially explicit model that optimizes the placement of MPAs based on multiple objectives

Objective – minimize cost and boundary length subject to the constraint that targets are met.

Spatial design constraints and objectives – Boundary Length / Spacing

Simulated annealing

# Marxan Lingo

Planning units – unit of analysis

Targets – A specified amount of the features of which the user is interested in protecting

Model is “constrained” by meeting all targets

Costs – Penalty related to any negative consequence for placement of a reserve

- Do NOT represent economic costs
- Impacts to fisheries
- Failure to meet spacing guidelines



# MARXAN “Costs”

Two types of costs in our model

- Costs associated with consumptive uses
- Costs associated with not meeting spacing guidelines

Value of any given location to commercial and recreational Fisheries in terms of relative importance and associated

Penalty for closing the area to fishing

8 commercial fisheries fishing from 5 ports

4 recreational fisheries represented by 4 sectors from 3 regions

# Consumptive uses

- Relative importance: Relative to what?
- Multiplicative in nature
  - $(8 \times 5) + (4 \times 4 \times 3) = 76$
  - Multiple objectives
- Set relative importance of any given fishery and any given port or region as a target.
- Run MARXAN using those targets to quantify planning units in terms of relative importance at every level.



# Spacing guidelines

Run MARXAN without spacing objectives to determine areas that are guaranteed to be in the final configuration – “seed” units

Run spacing model to assign cost surface associated with distances to “seed” units

Use this cost surface in conjunction with costs associated with potential impacts to consumptive uses

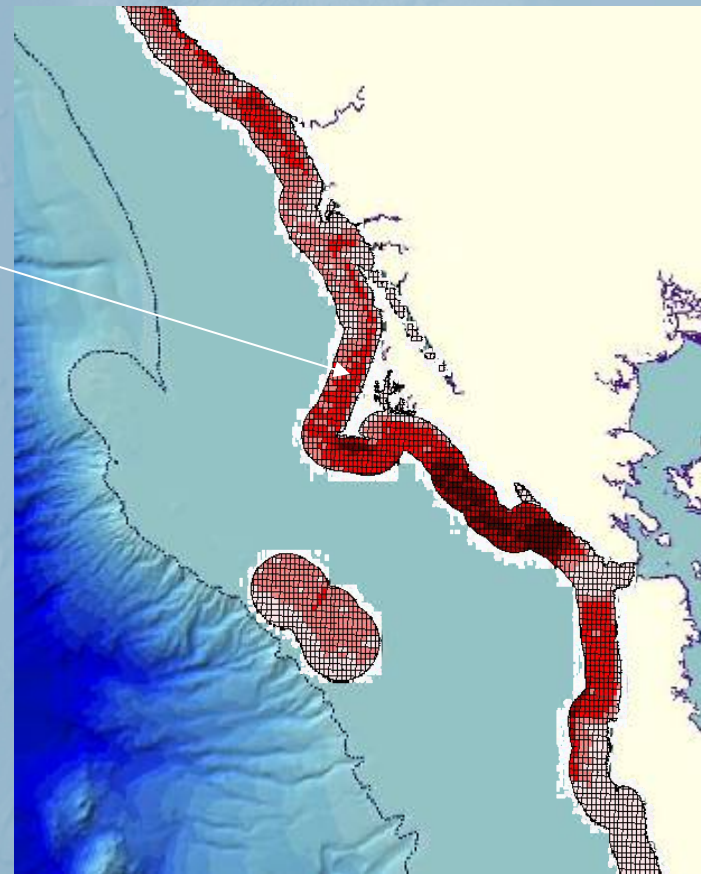


# MARXAN “costs”

Planning units: cost and status

Planning units = ½ minute

Use MARXAN to quantify costs



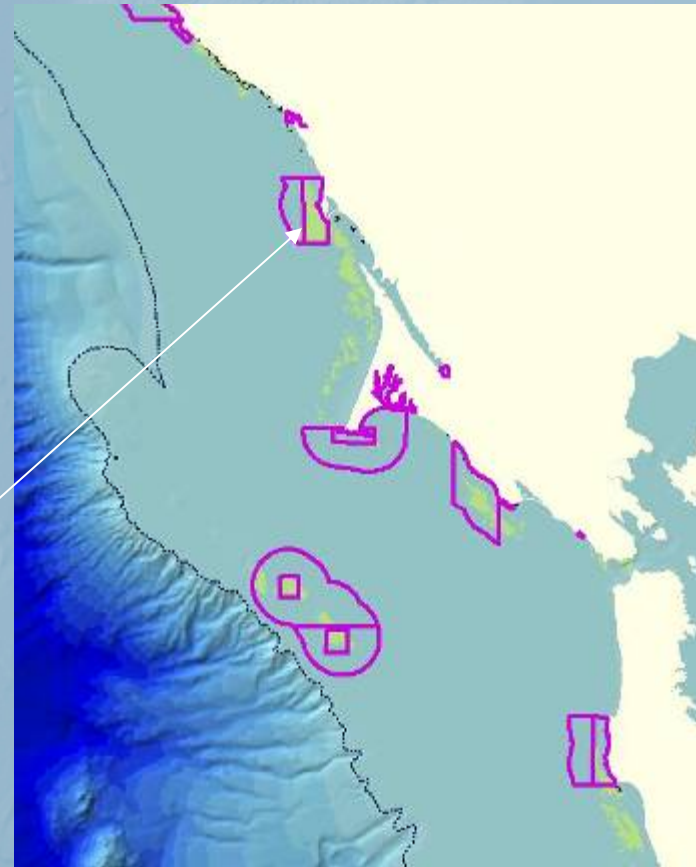


# MARXAN “constraints”

## Targets:

- Inform stakeholders how they can reduce costs while maintaining similar habitat protections.

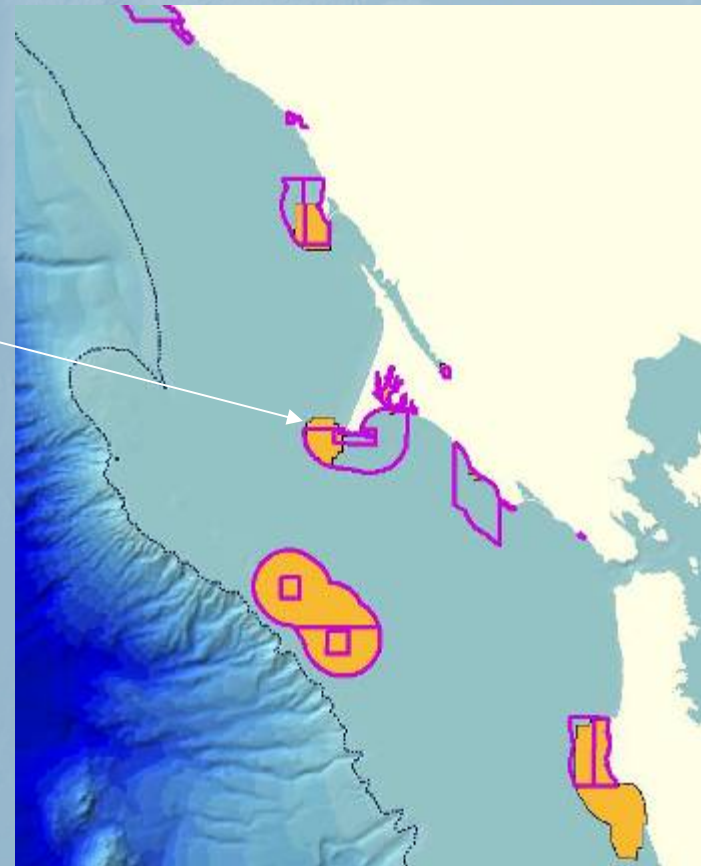
Use proposals to define targets by adding up amount of features in MPAs.



# MARXAN evaluating results

Run MARXAN using targets parameterized by proposals and costs as represented by the results of the MARXAN analysis of perceived relative importance of fishing grounds and spacing model

Best solution is determined (optimum objective function) and used to inform stakeholders where minimal boundary adjustments can result in either increased protection or decreased costs.



# Findings

Proposals perform fairly well when it comes to minimizing impacts to commercial fisheries (given specified habitat protections)

- Only marginal differences when run through socio-economic impact analysis.
- Some fisheries are impacted more when spacing is considered.

Significant Spatial variation in some areas in terms of MARXAN outputs compared to proposals

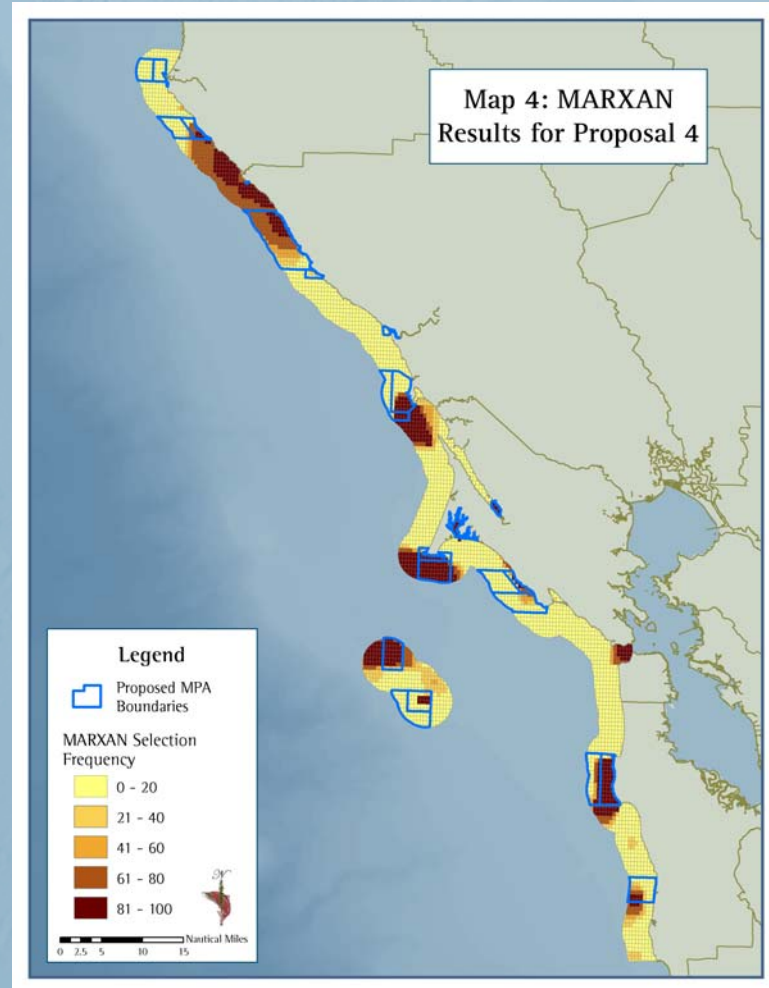
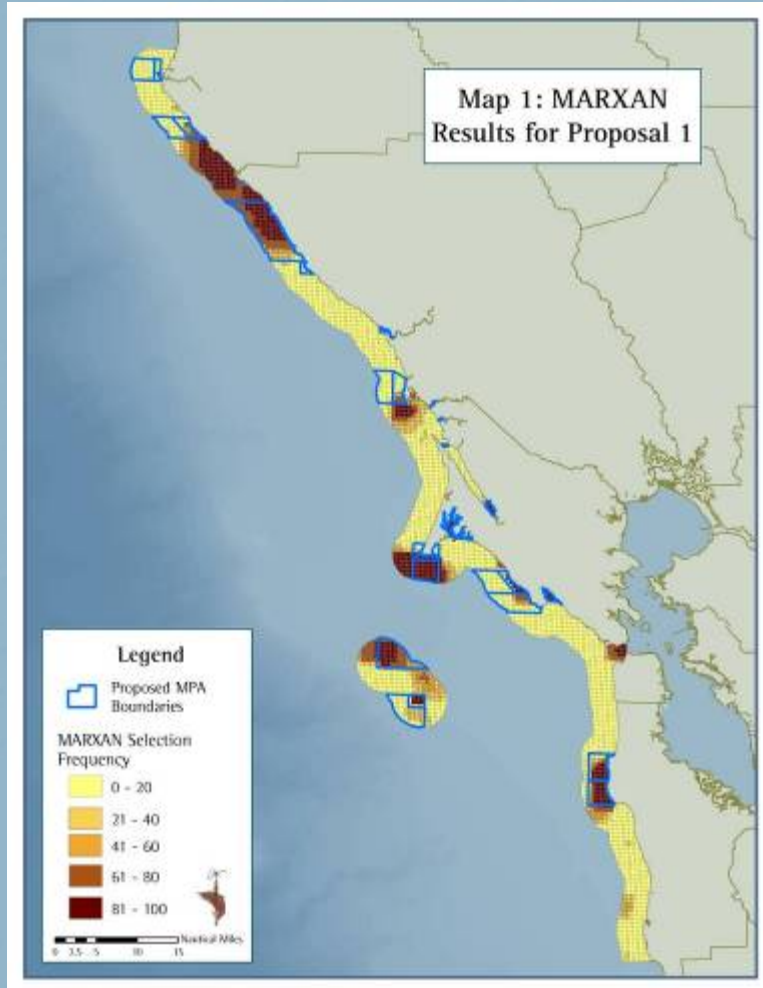
- Non standard data used in decision process.

# Package 4 – Socio-economic impacts compared to MARXAN outputs

			Package 4 - original	Package 4 - MARXAN with spacing	Package 4 - MARXAN without spacing
<b>NCC STUDY REGION</b>	<b>FISHERY</b>	<b>TOTAL VALUE 2000-06</b>	<b>Proportional impact</b>	<b>Proportional impact</b>	<b>Proportional impact</b>
	California Halibut	\$1,801,923.52	5.5%	2.4%	4.5%
	Coastal Pelagics	\$188,700.47	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Market Squid	\$1,927,057.32	18.2%	31.1%	16.6%
	Rockfish - Deeper Nearshore	\$683,177.98	15.9%	15.6%	12.1%
	Rockfish - Nearshore	\$987,204.08	11.7%	9.0%	10.6%
	Urchin	\$5,397,586.60	18.0%	16.7%	20.2%
	Dungeness Crab	\$54,704,366.74	3.8%	4.0%	3.0%
	Salmon	\$37,135,127.38	3.6%	3.5%	2.9%



# Findings



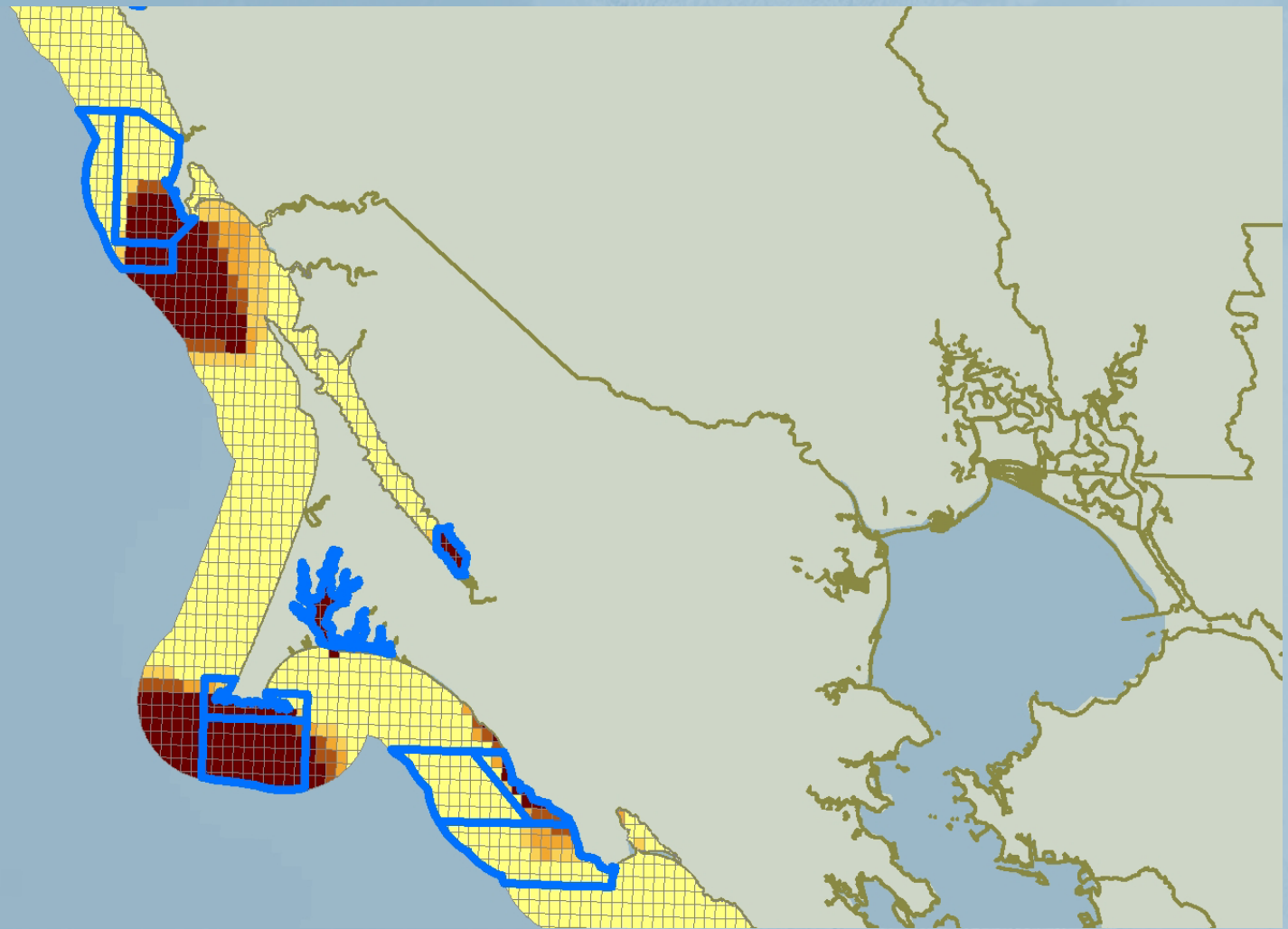
# How is this useful?

Provide evaluation of performance of individual proposals in meeting objectives – Can they improve objectives under the same constraints?

Provide visual representation of where “optimized” perceived fishing grounds for all fisheries at all scales.

Provide spatially explicit data (GIS data sets) as a visual aid in the design and refinement phases of MPA design.

# Proposal 4 – Bodega Bay area



# Next steps / recommendations

- Does this approach have merit from a scientific perspective for this process in this region or next

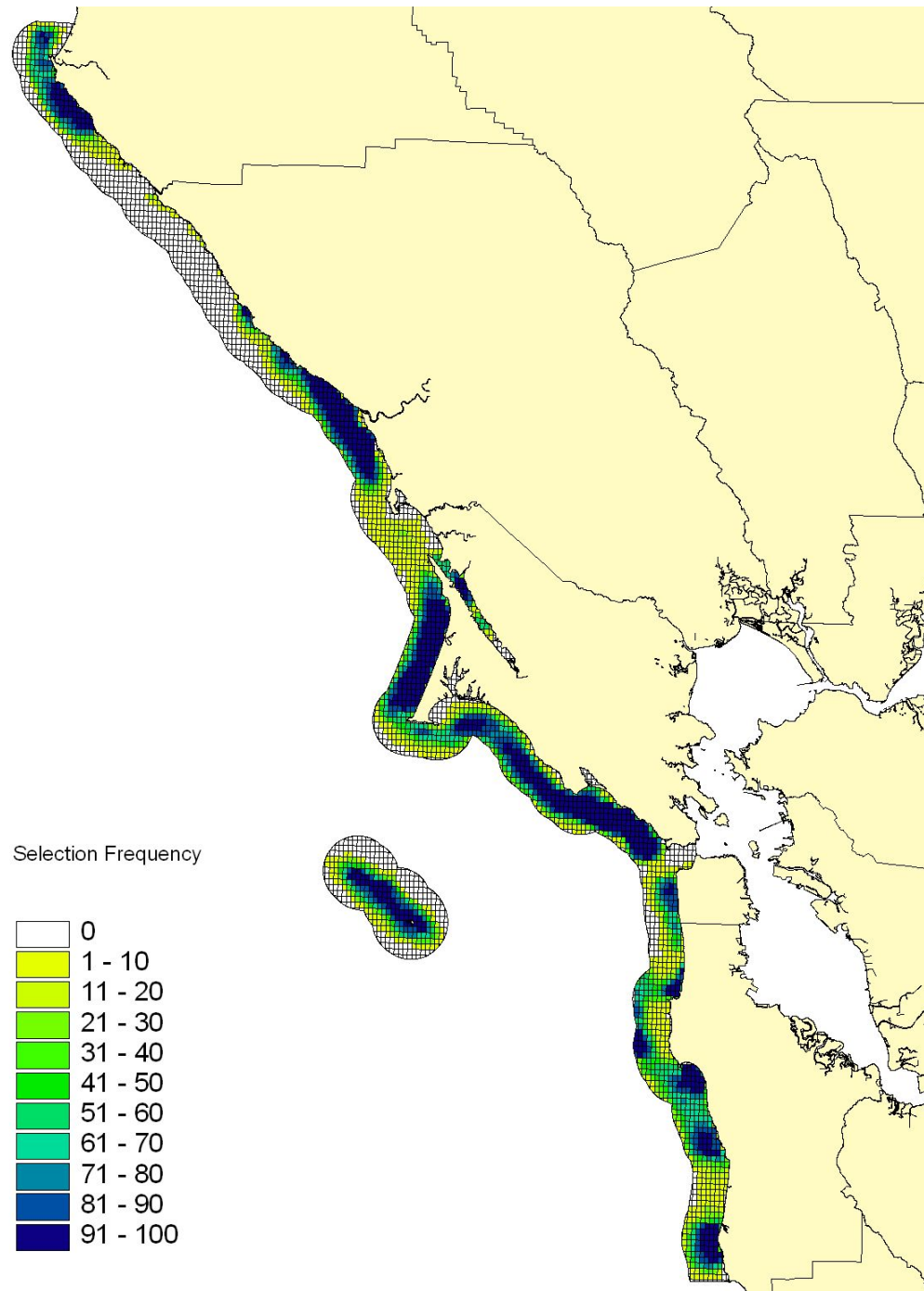
This region:

- Uses costs from all fisheries
- Need to break out costs associated with different zones
- Run once for reserves and once for conservation areas
- Doesn't consider "tacit" knowledge used in stakeholder decision process

Next region

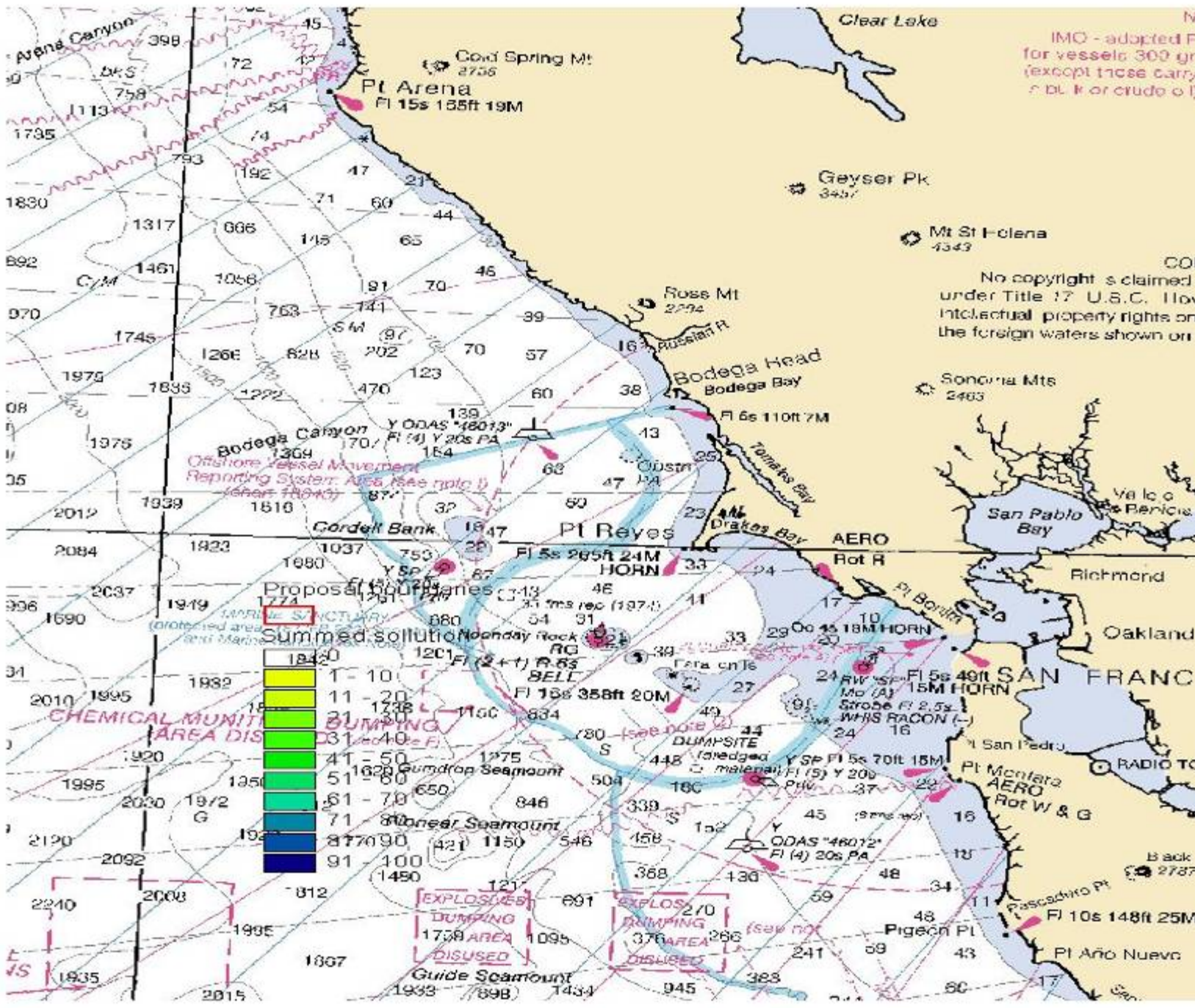
- Most appropriate if used up front.
- Can be integrated with population viability models





Selection Frequency

White	0
Lightest Yellow	1 - 10
Light Yellow	11 - 20
Yellow-Green	21 - 30
Light Green	31 - 40
Green	41 - 50
Light Teal	51 - 60
Teal	61 - 70
Dark Teal	71 - 80
Dark Blue	81 - 90
Darkest Blue	91 - 100



IMO - adopted P  
for vessels 300 gr  
(except those carry  
in bulk or crude oil)

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