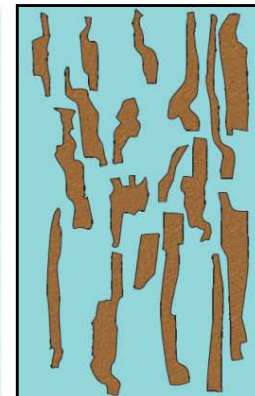
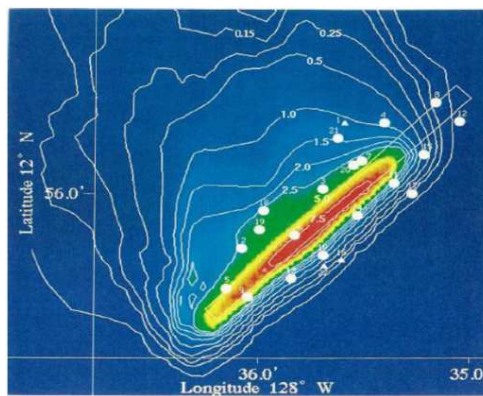
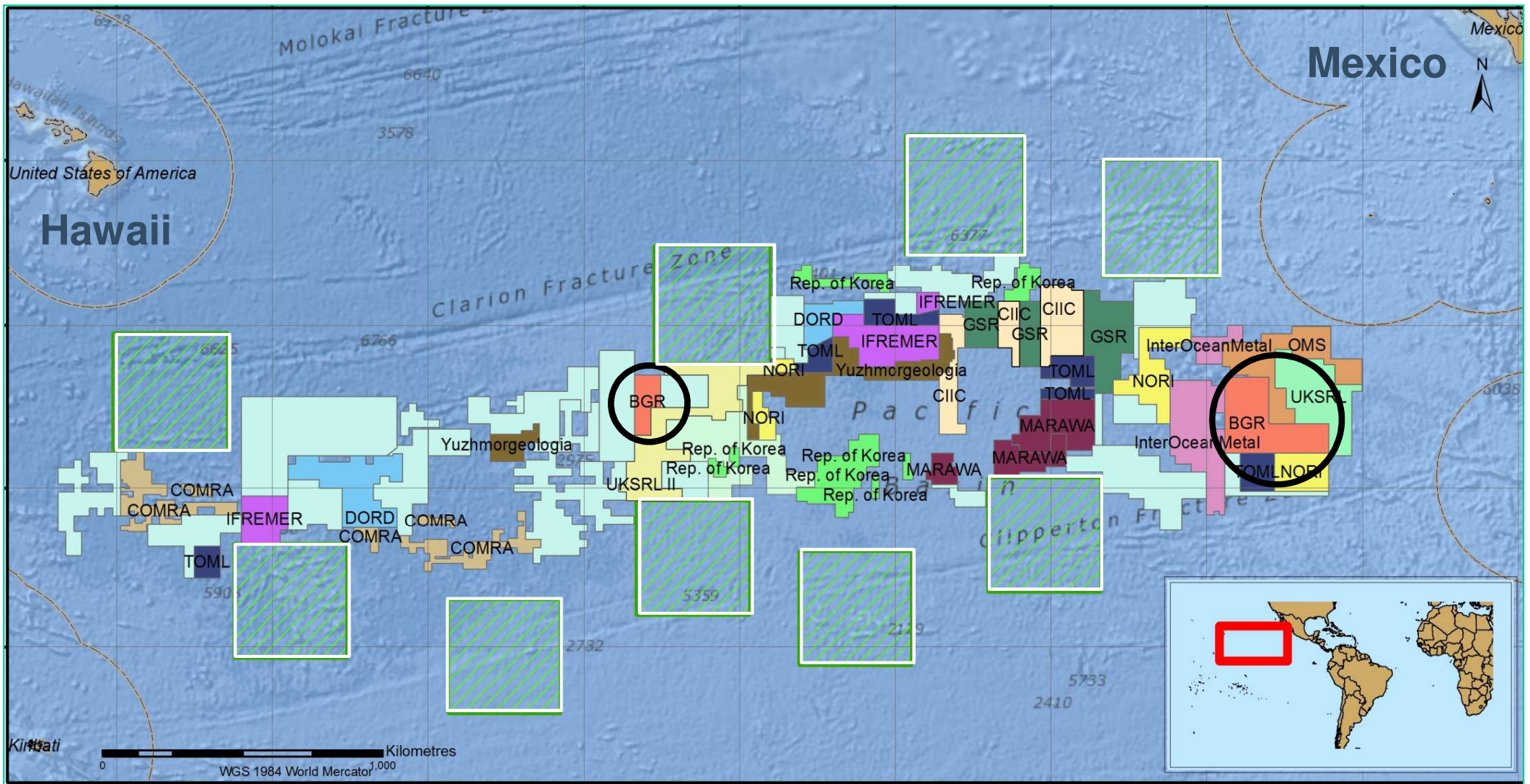


Delineation of IRZs and PRZs in the German license area (CCZ): Criteria and characteristics

Annemiek Vink, Carsten Rühlemann, Thomas Kuhn – BGR Hannover, Germany
Annika Janssen, Katja Uhlenkott – DZMB Wilhelmshaven, Germany

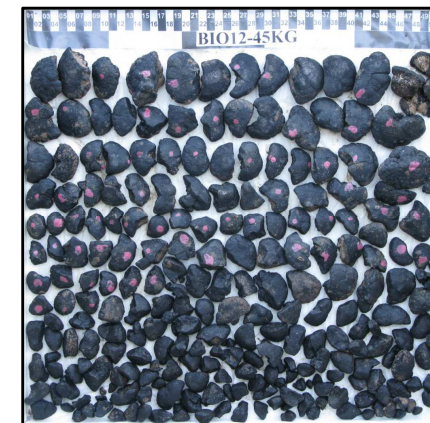
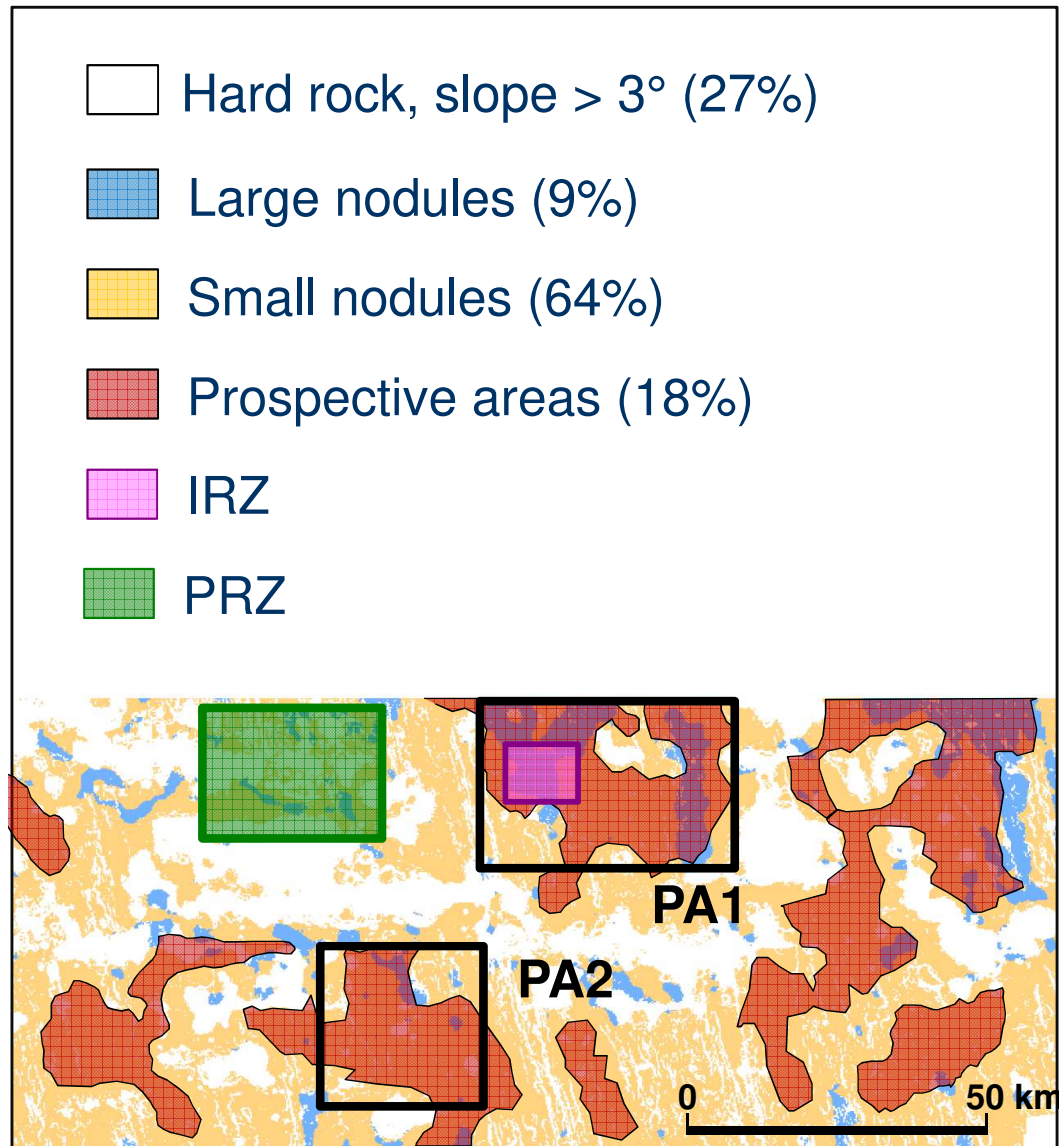


Nodule license areas in the CCZ

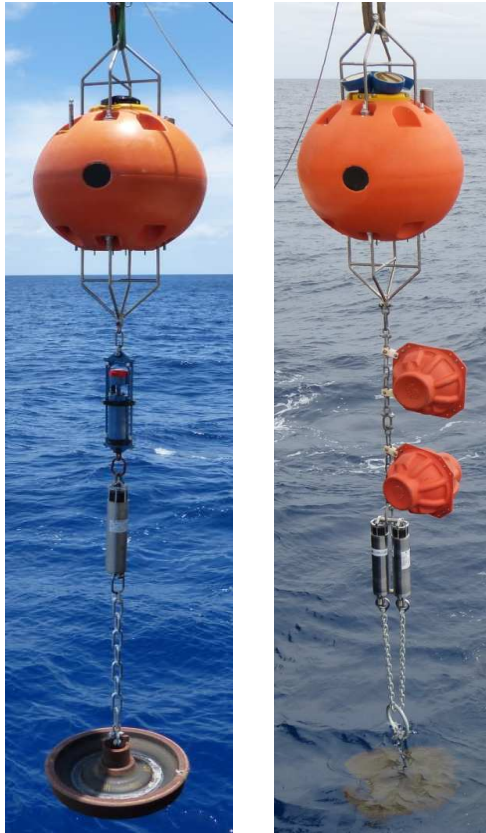


- ▶ Exploration contract July 2006 – July 2021
- ▶ 8 expeditions (2008 – 2016); next expedition spring 2018

Prospective mining areas



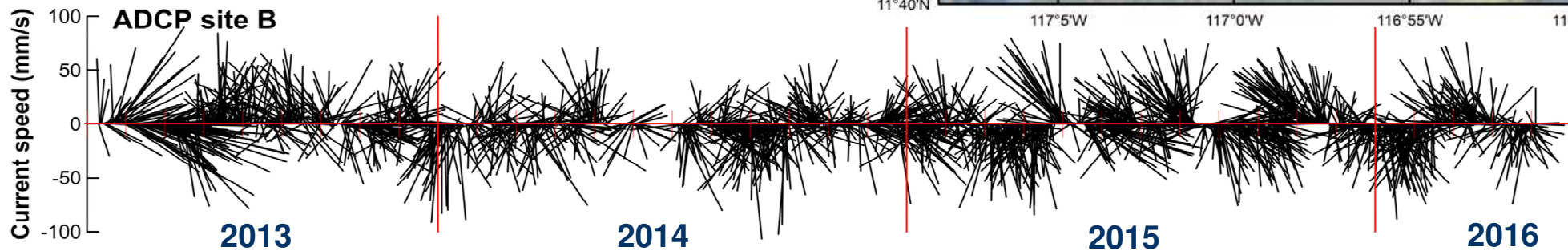
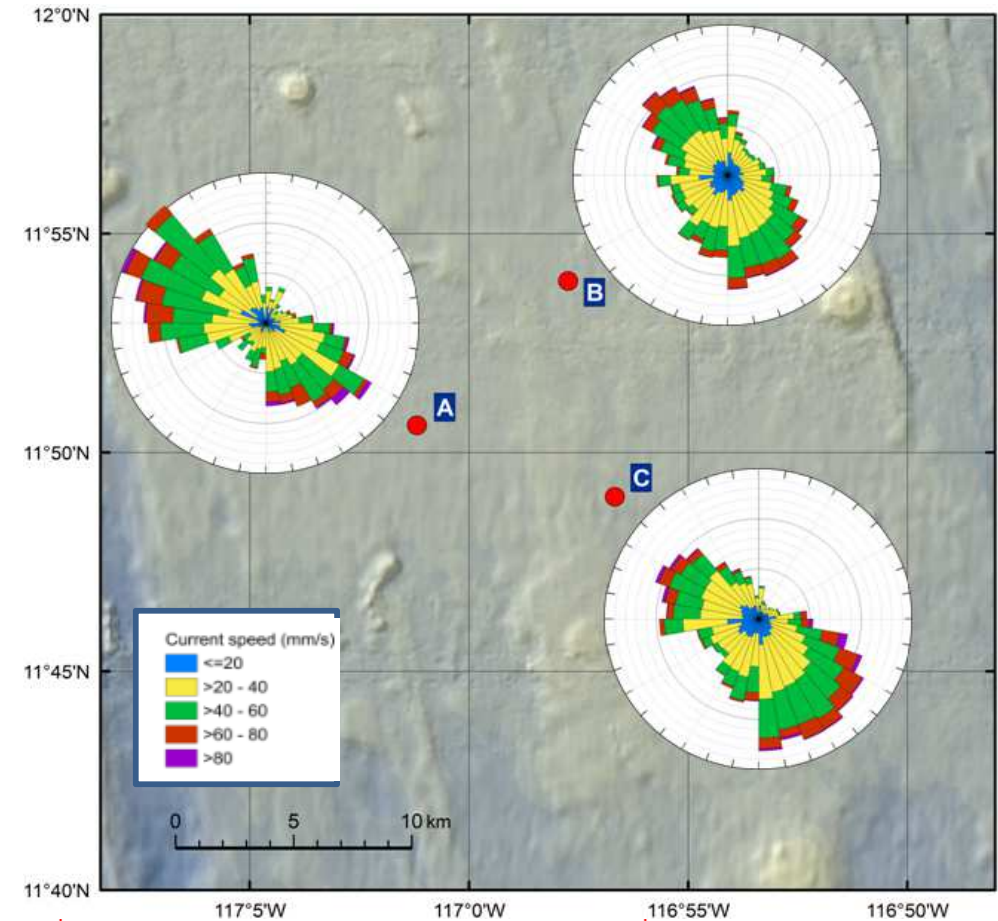
IRZ: Bottom current data



April 2013 – May 2014

May 2014 – June 2015

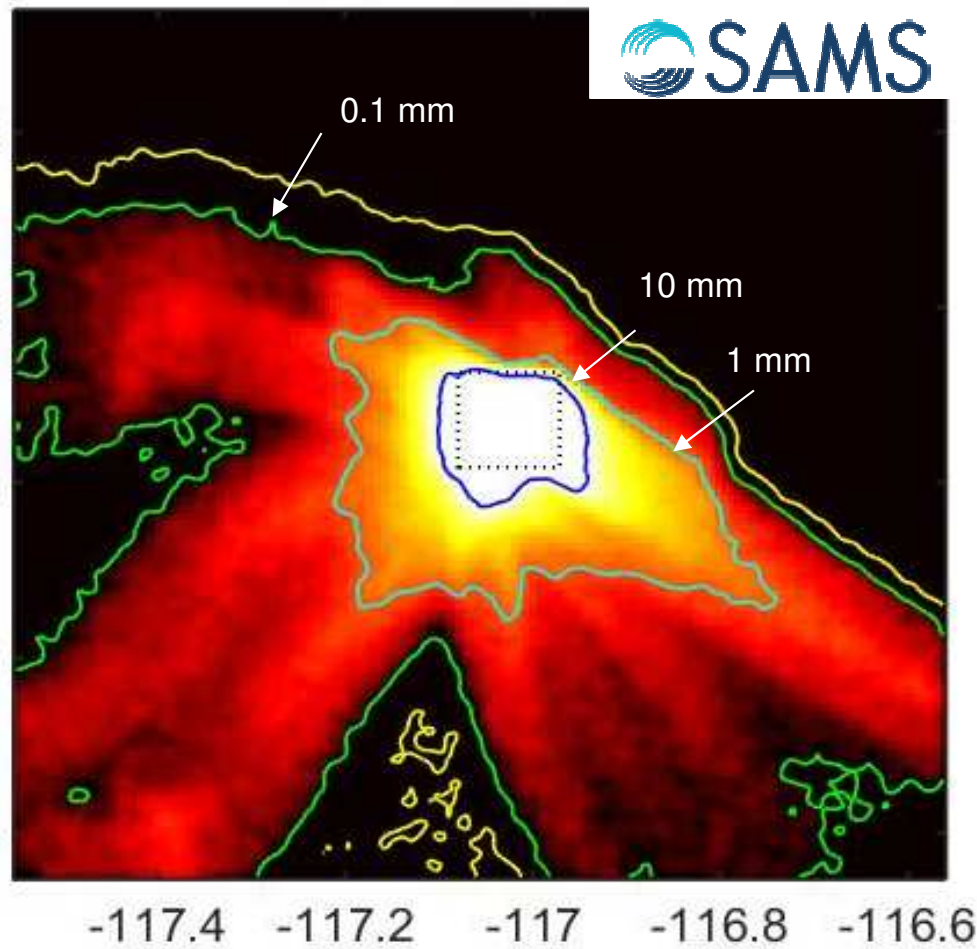
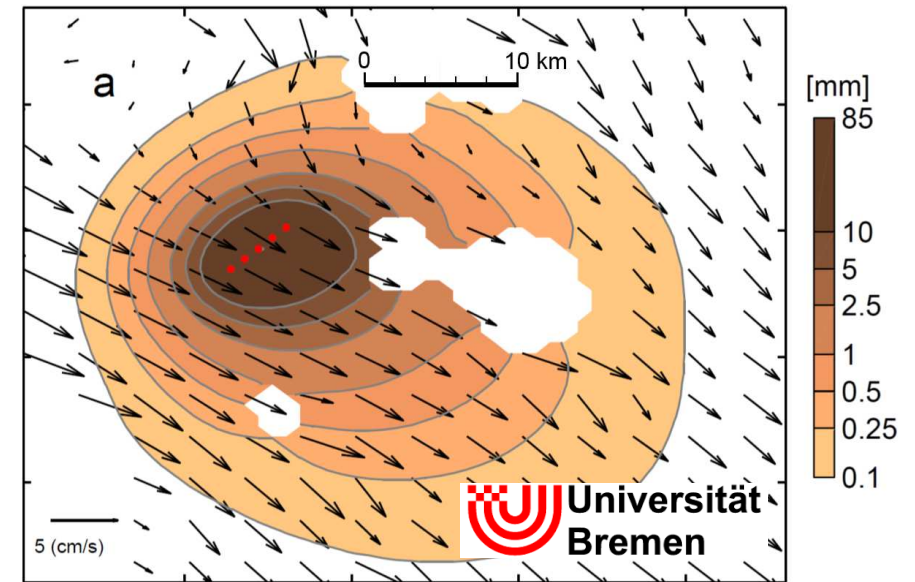
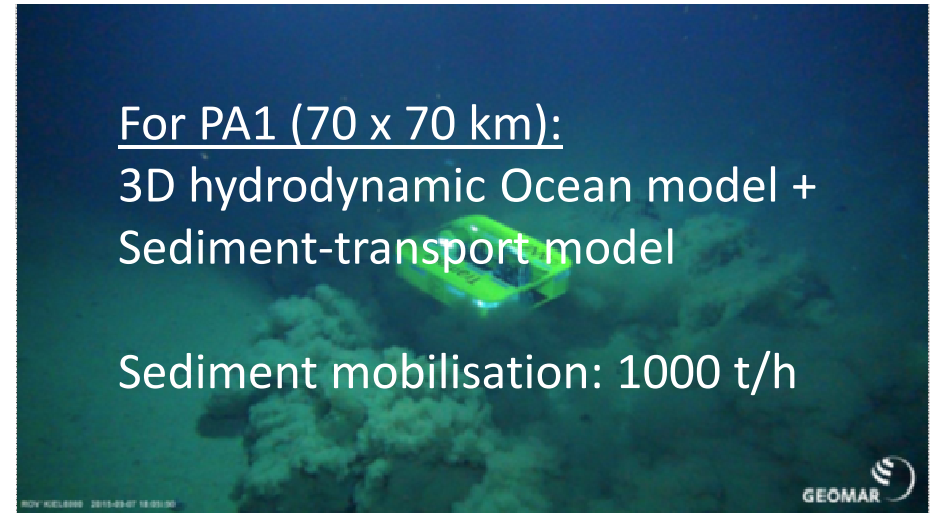
June 2015 – May 2016



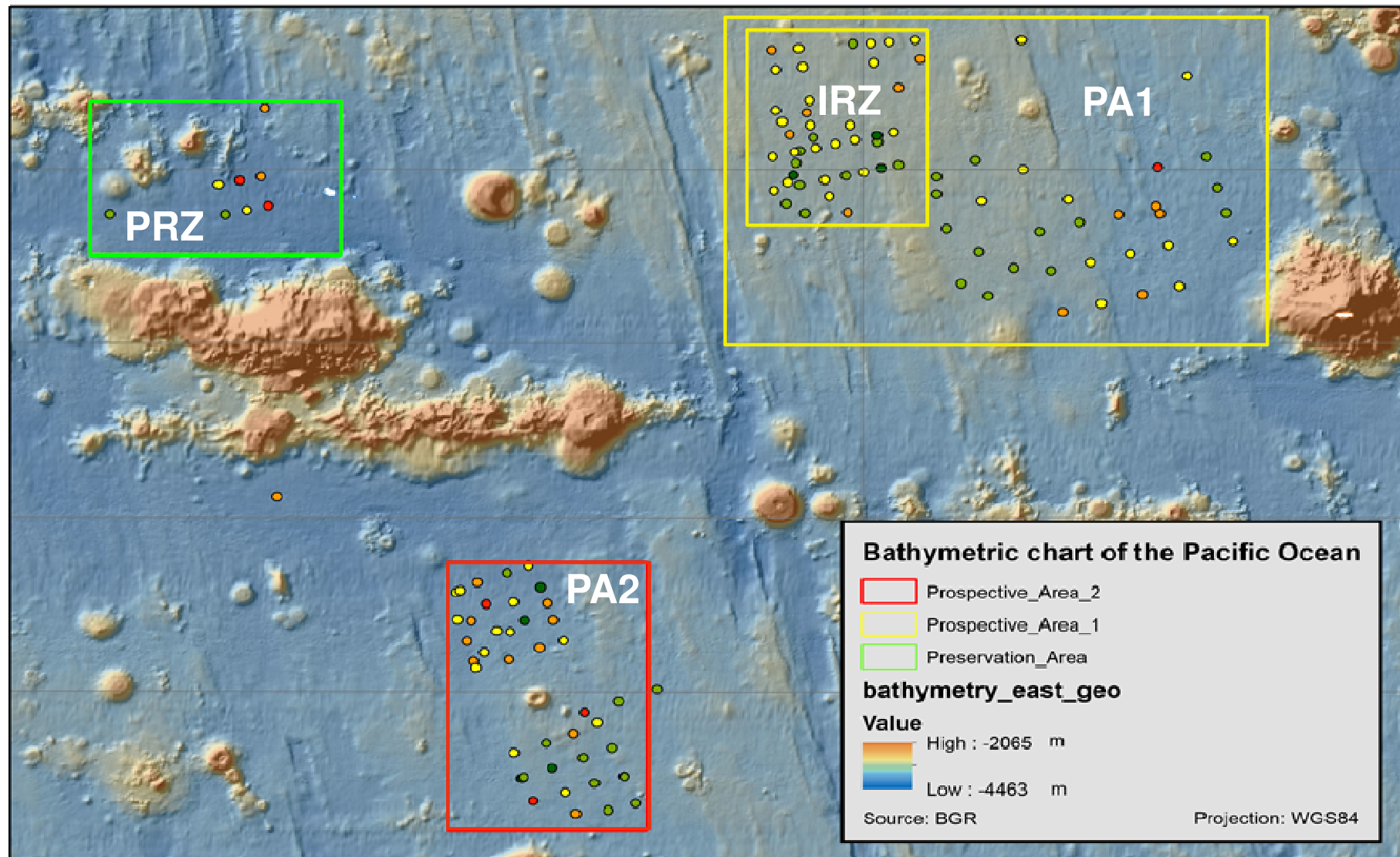
IRZ: Plume modelling

For PA1 (70 x 70 km):
3D hydrodynamic Ocean model +
Sediment-transport model

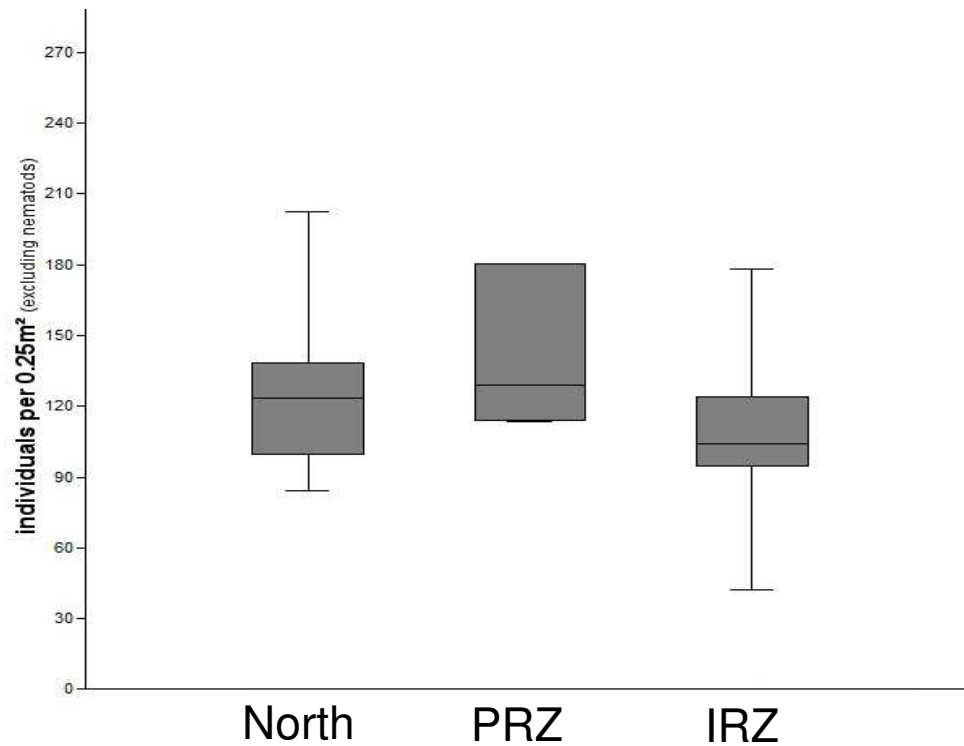
Sediment mobilisation: 1000 t/h



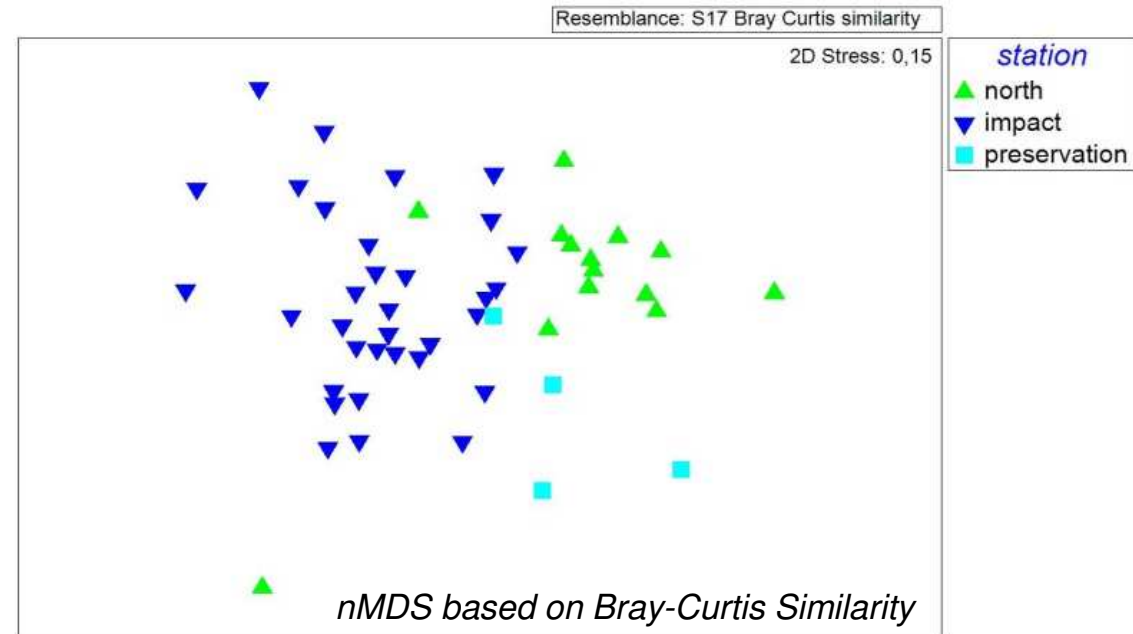
Box core samples



Macrofauna IRZ vs. PRZ

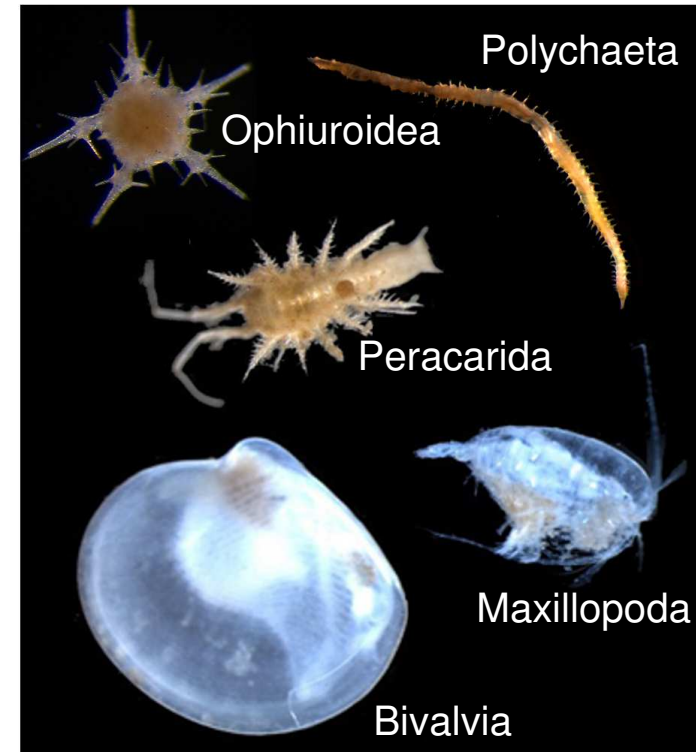
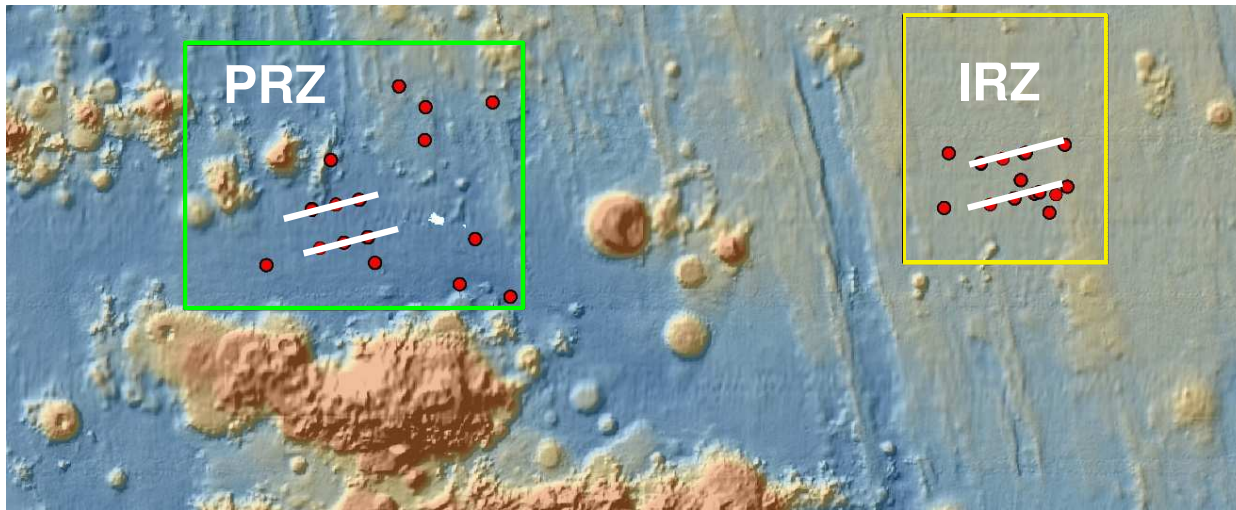


total densities in eastern German license area: 37 - 202 ind./ 0.25 m²

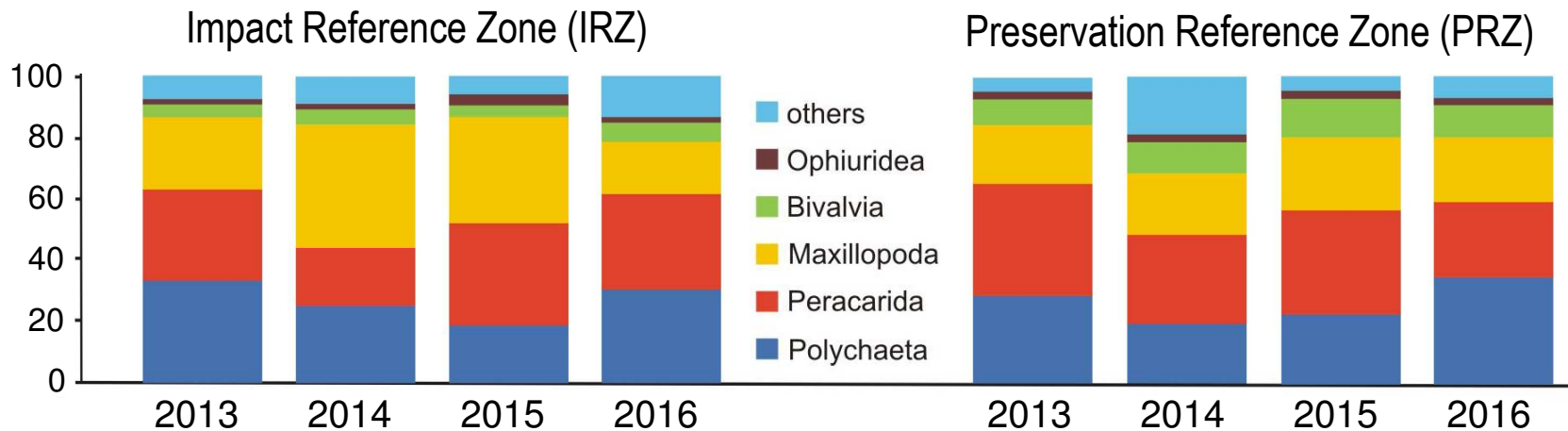


- ▶ Significantly higher densities in the PRZ
- ▶ Small but significant differences in macrobenthic community composition

Macrofauna IRZ vs. PRZ

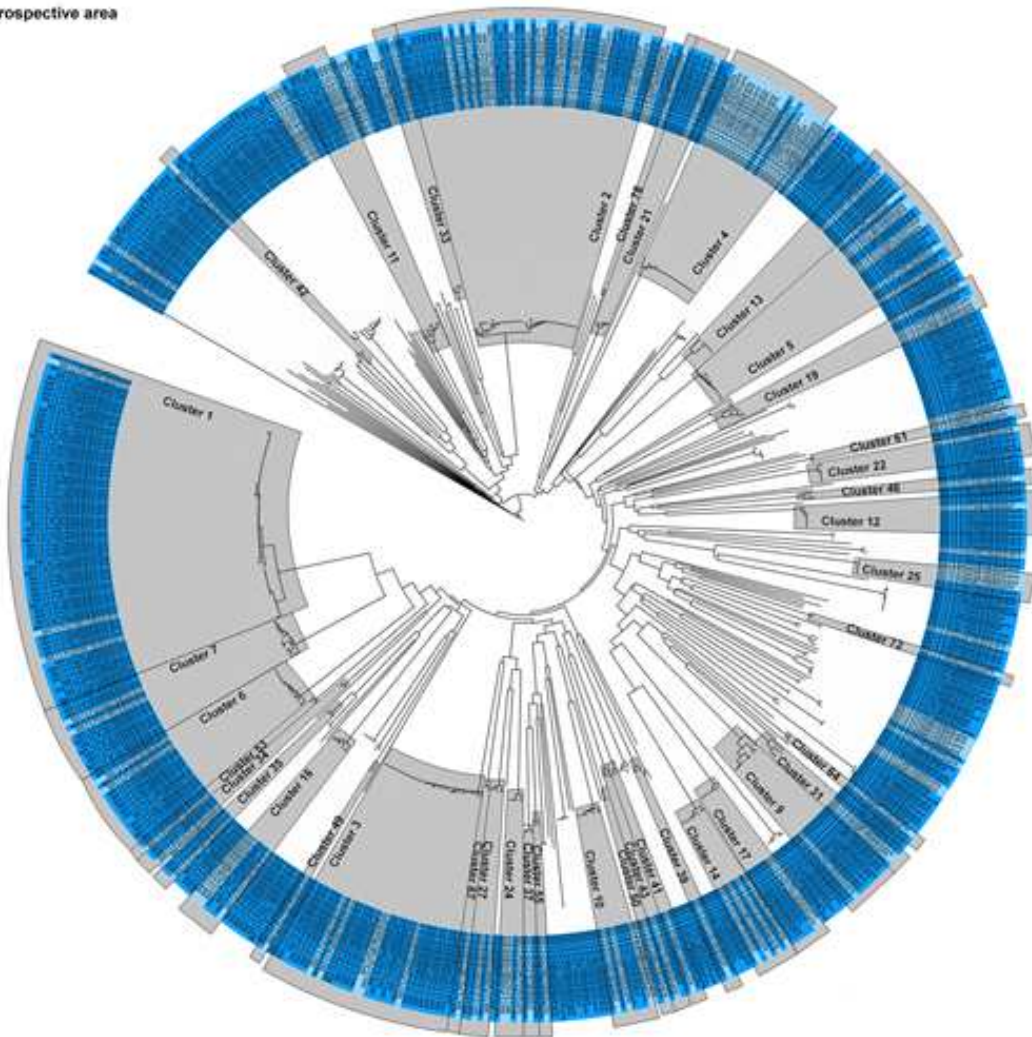


► No significant differences in community structure between IRZ and PRZ at higher taxonomic level



Small-scale connectivity

— genetic distance 0.01
■ reference area
■ prospective area



Polychaeta*:

- ▶ 550 sequences – 147 MOTUs
- ▶ 67 MOTUs singletons (46%)
- ▶ 40 MOTUs shared (27%)
- ▶ 35 MOTUs in PRZ
- ▶ 5 MOTUs in IRZ

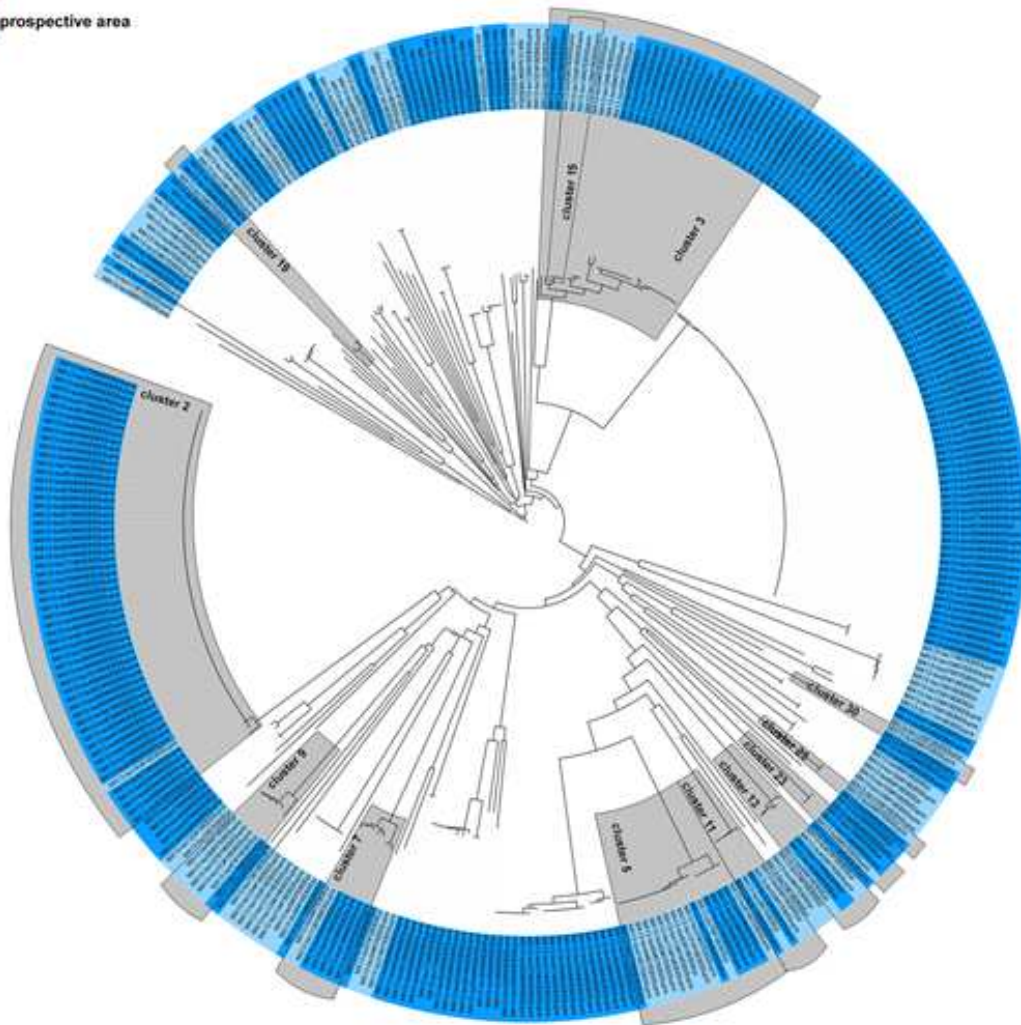
* *Mitochondrial Cytochromoxidase Subunit 1 (COI) gene*

Raschka (2014), Master thesis

ISA workshop on the design of IRZs and PRZs, 27.09.2017

Small-scale connectivity

— genetic distance 0.01
■ reference area
■ prospective area



Isopods:

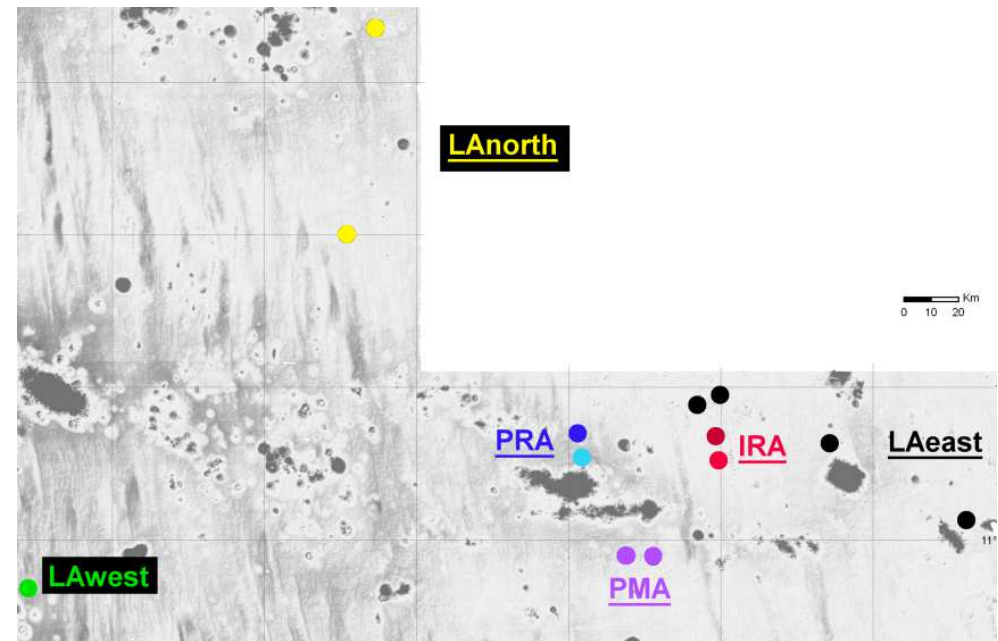
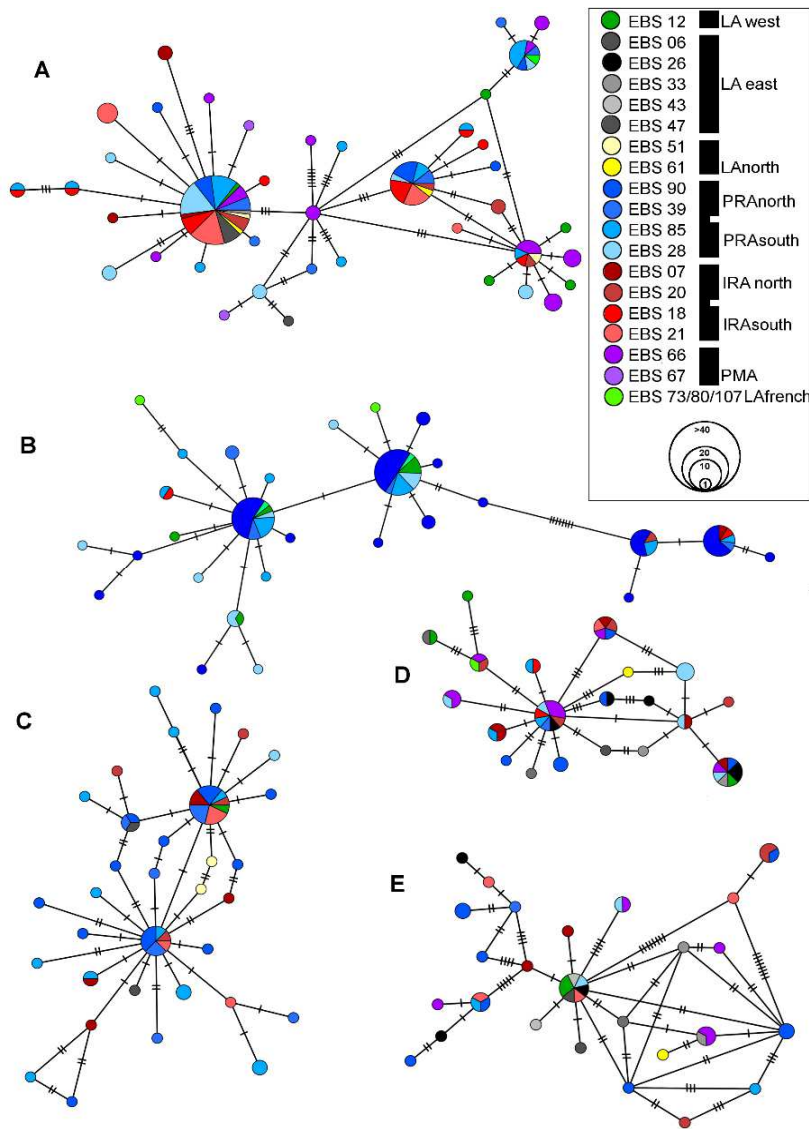
- ▶ 349 sequences – 83 MOTUs
- ▶ 45 MOTUs singletons (54%)
- ▶ 11 MOTUs shared (13%)
- ▶ 15 MOTUs PRZ
- ▶ 12 MOTUs IRZ



- Max. one-third of the putative species live in both areas
- phylogenetic differences within one area are almost as high as between areas

Raschka (2014), Master thesis

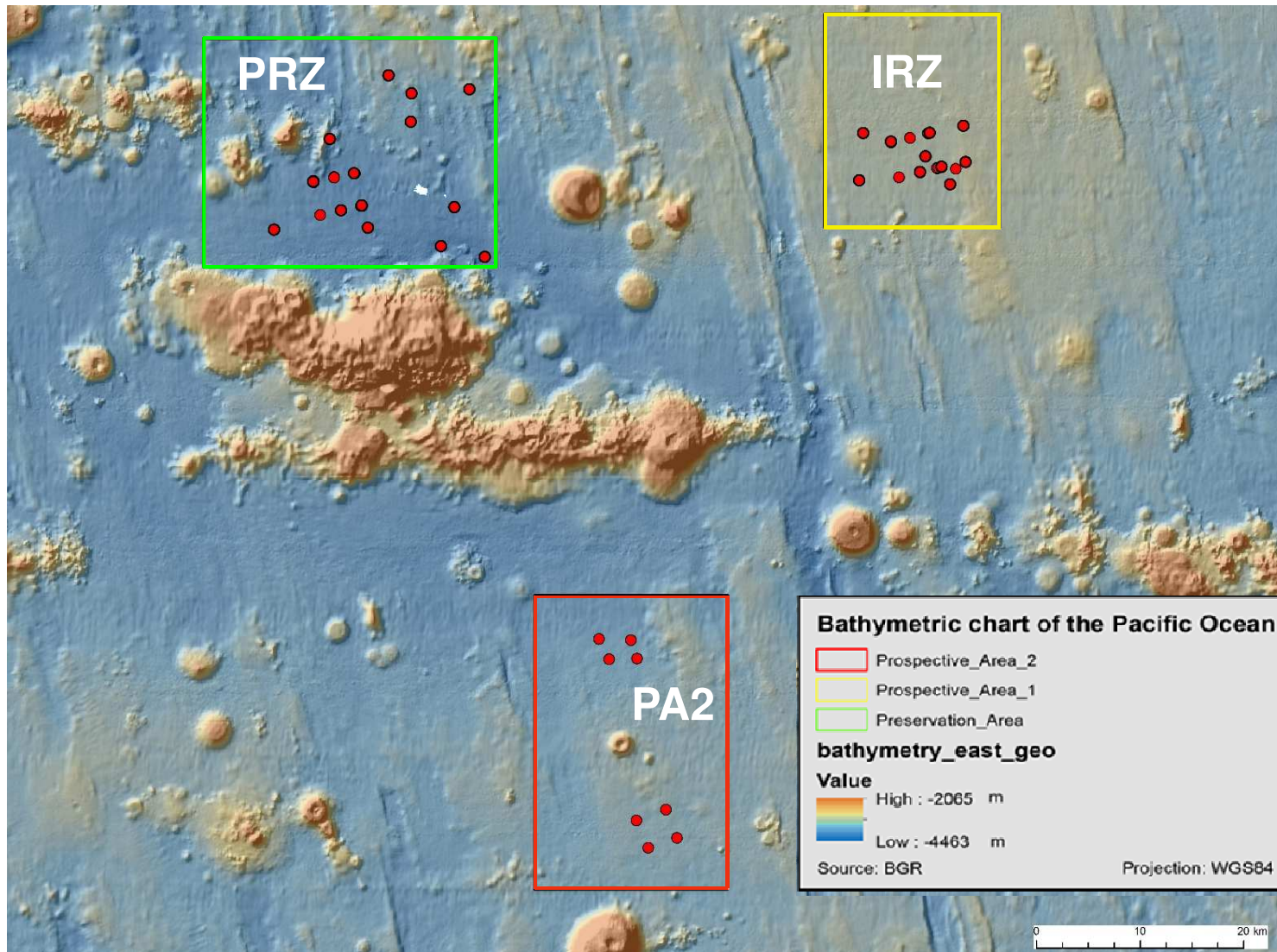
Genetic structure between populations



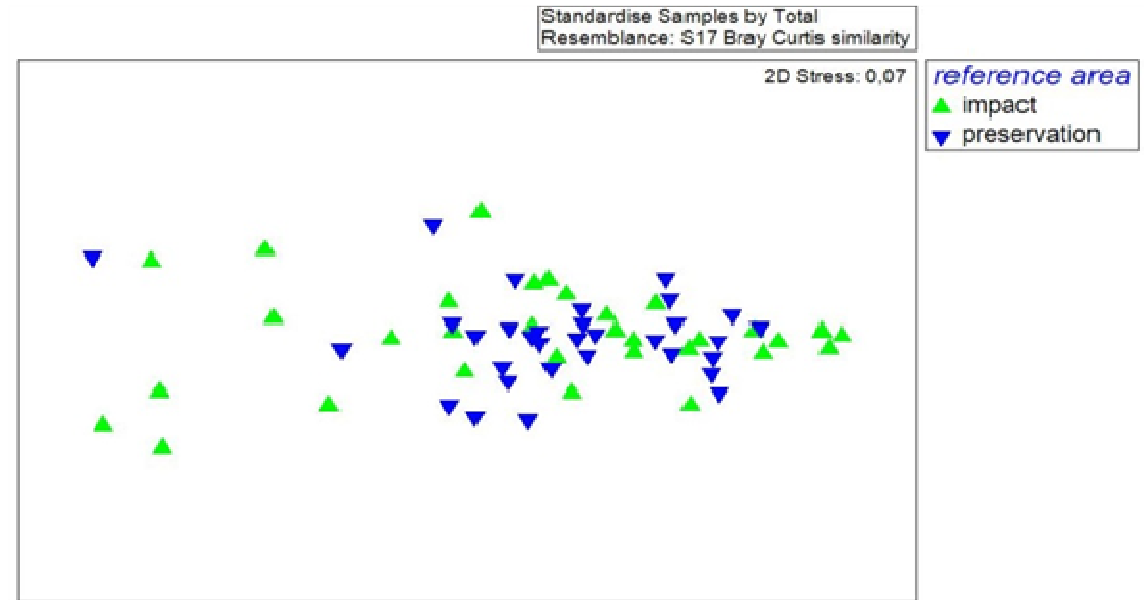
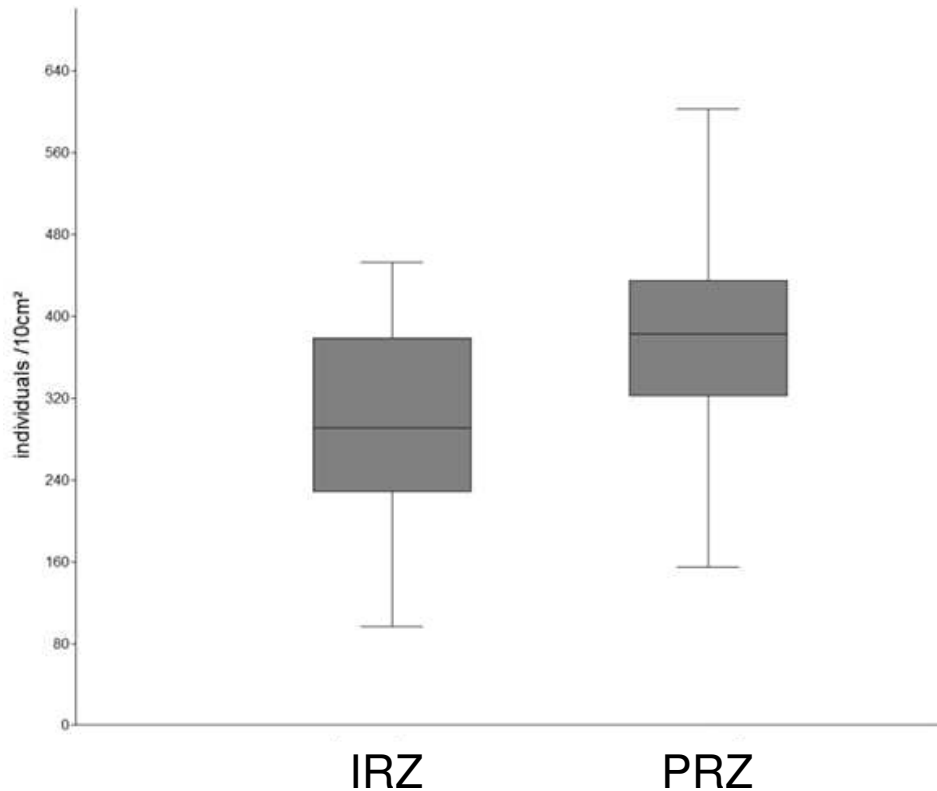
- ▶ No geographic population structure:
 - hardly divergence
 - sufficient gene flow

Janssen et al. (submitted)

Multicorer samples



Meiofauna IRZ vs. PRZ



- ▶ Significantly higher densities in the PRZ
- ▶ No significant differences in meiobenthic community structure at higher taxonomic level

Meiofauna total abundance

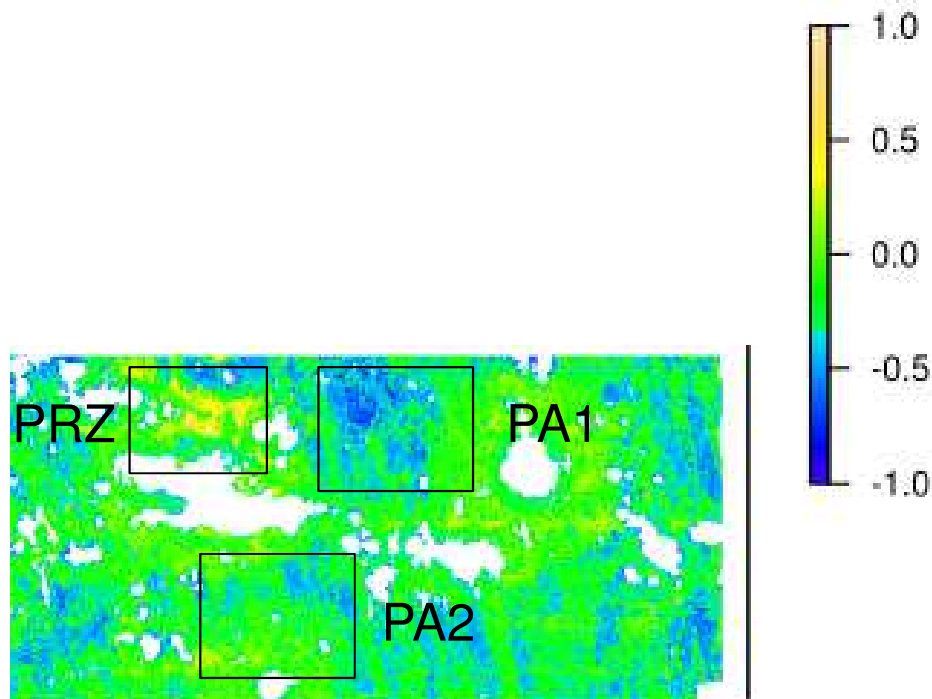
...from point sampling to spatial mapping...

R-Package
Random-Forest
(machine-learning
algorithm)

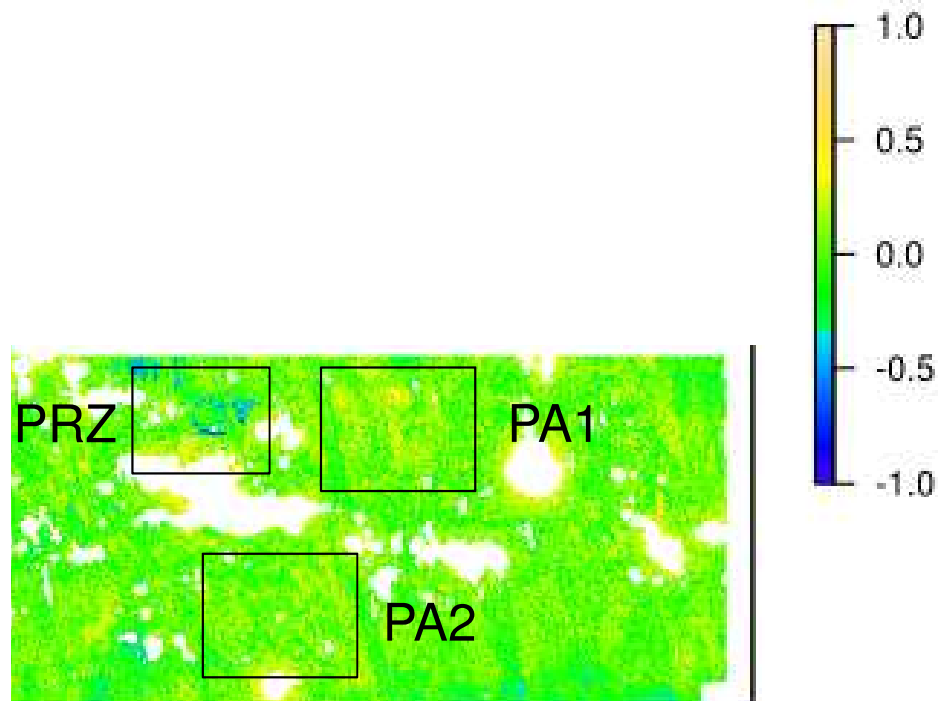
Mapping based on:

- Bathymetry
- Backscatter
- Mn-nodule coverage

0.44 of variation explained



Meiofauna diversity (Simpson Index)

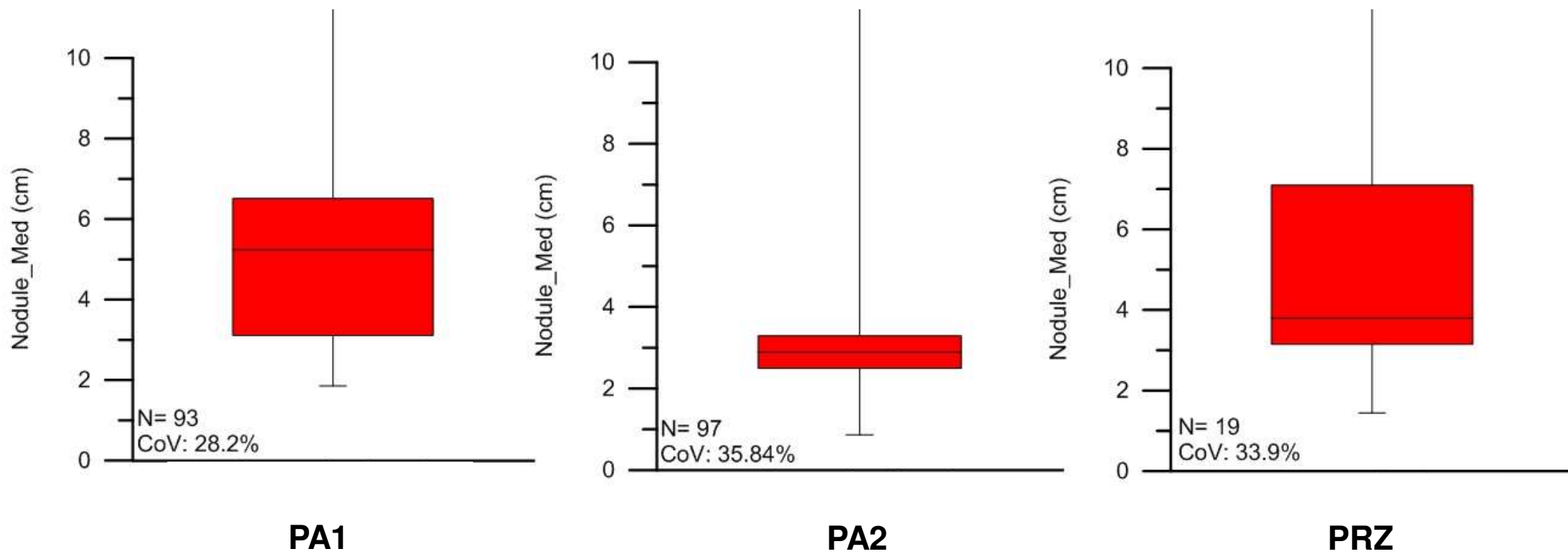


Mapping based on:

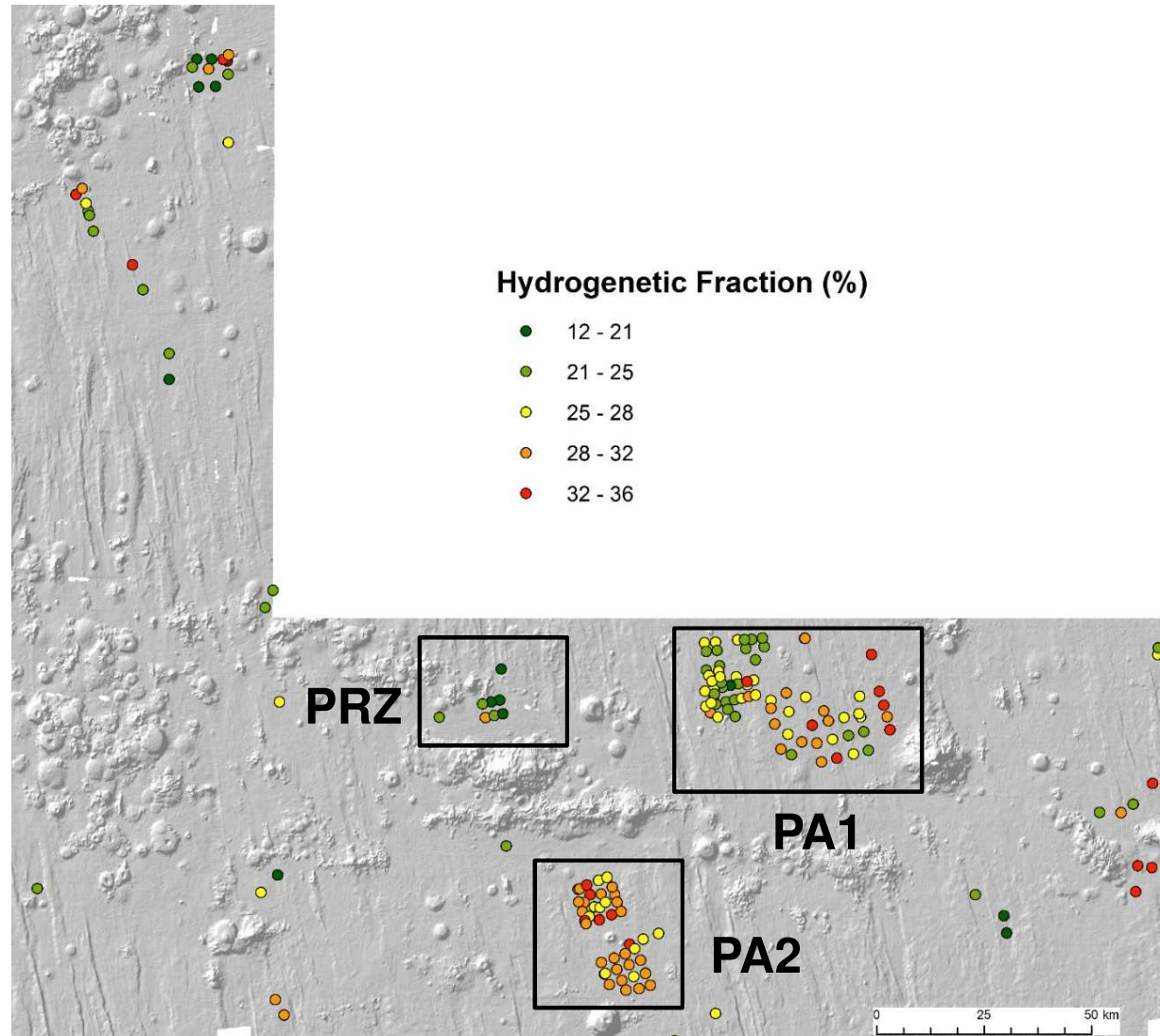
- Bathymetry
- Backscatter
- Mn-nodule coverage

0.32 of variation explained

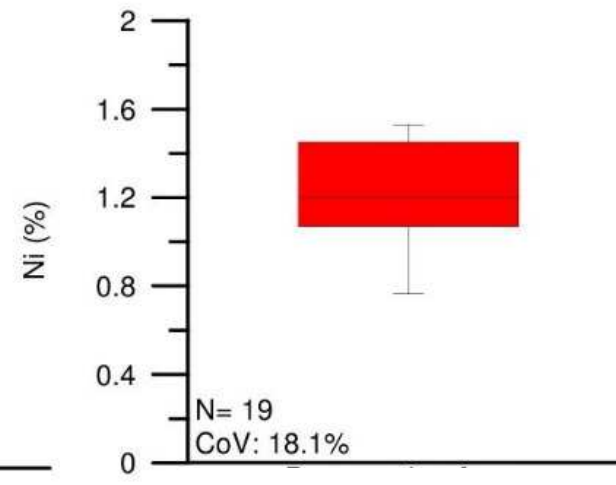
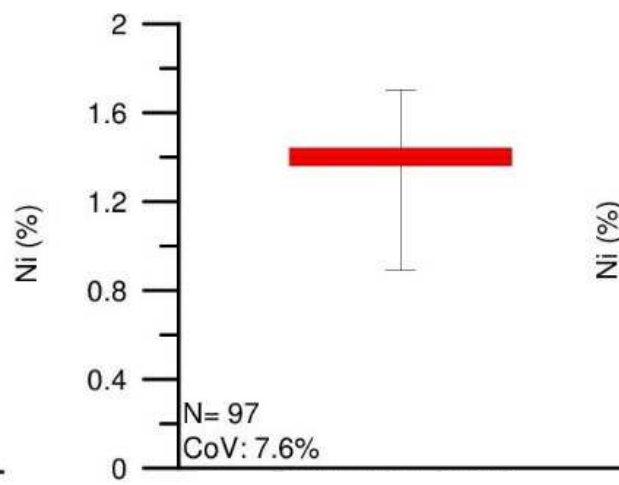
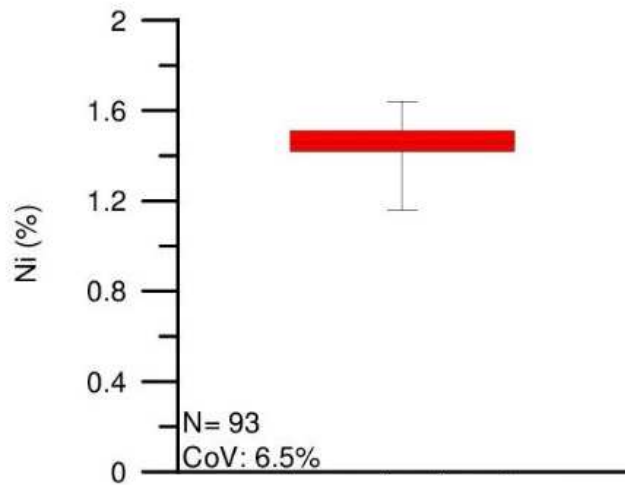
Nodule size variability



Geochemical variability of nodules



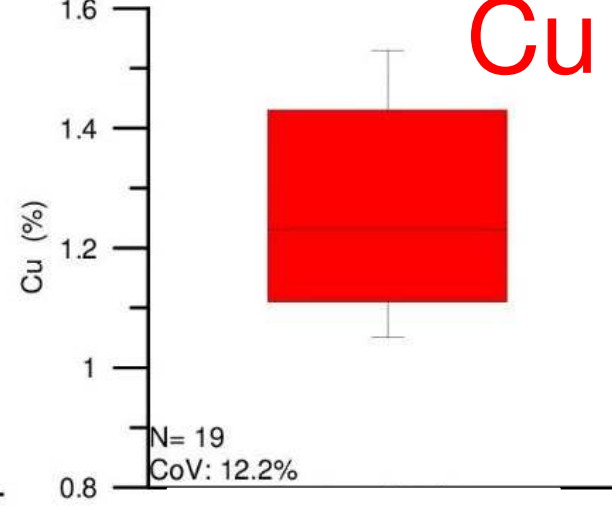
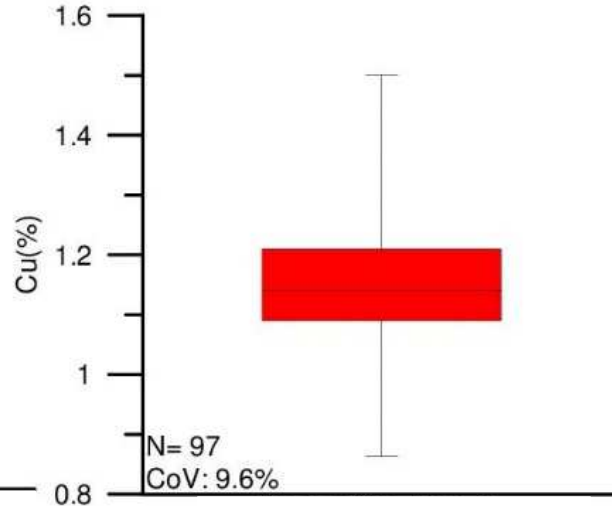
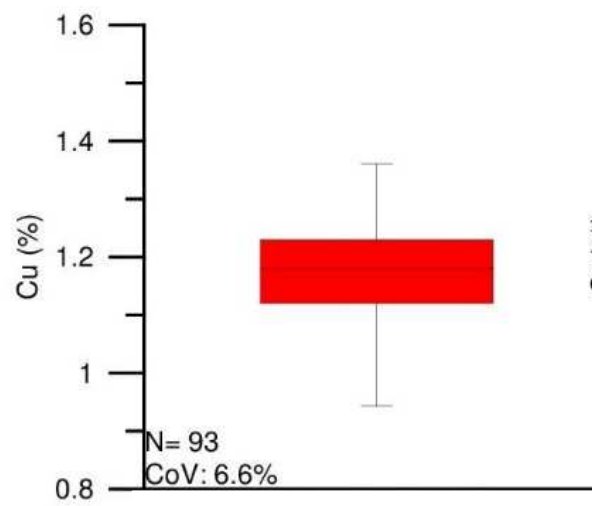
Geochemical variability of nodules



PA1

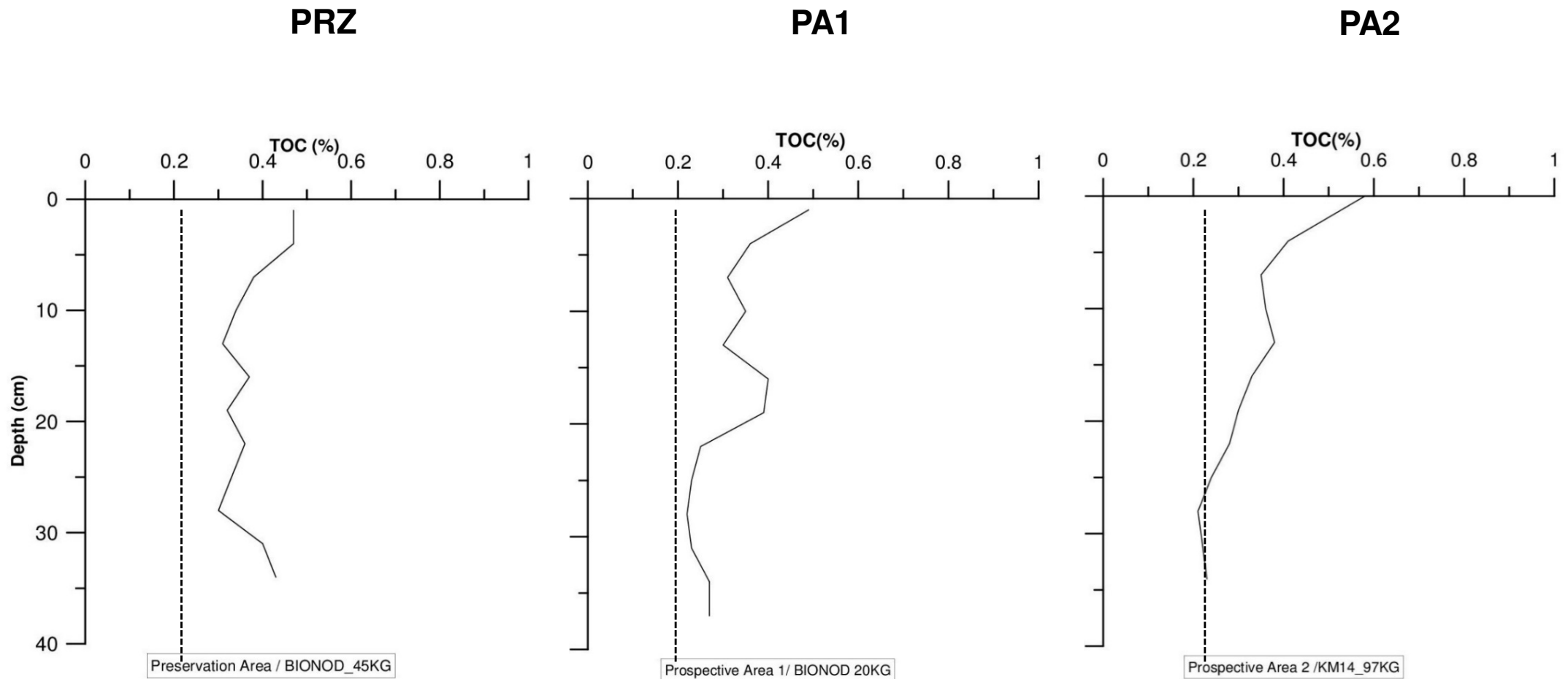
PA2

PRZ



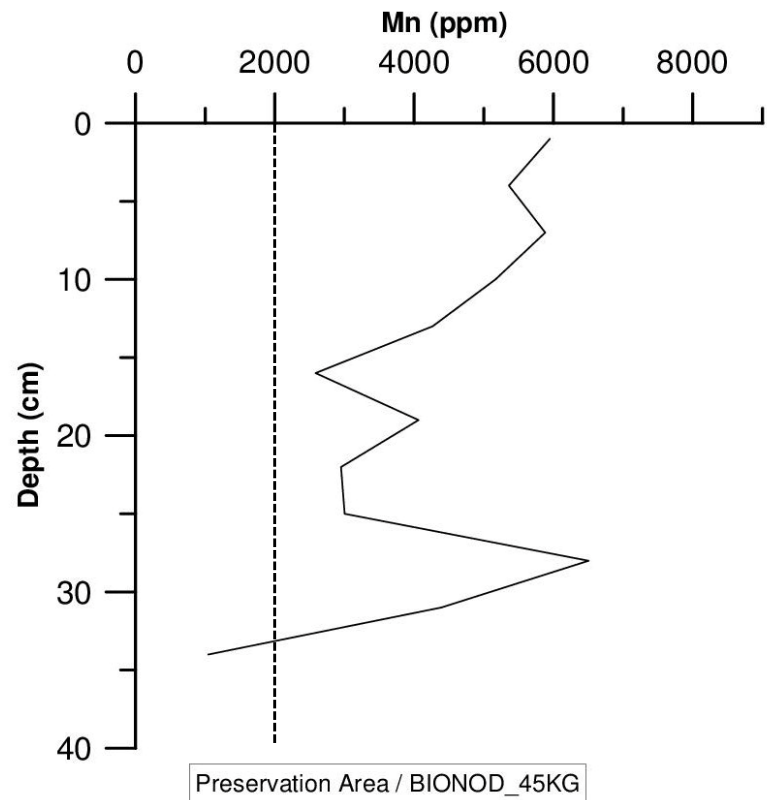
Cu > Ni

TOC concentrations

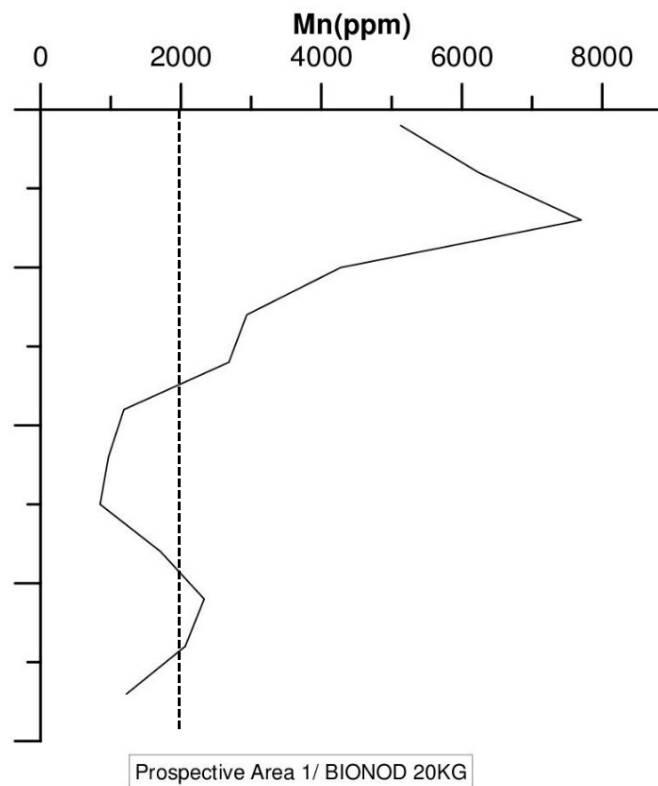


MnO₂ content

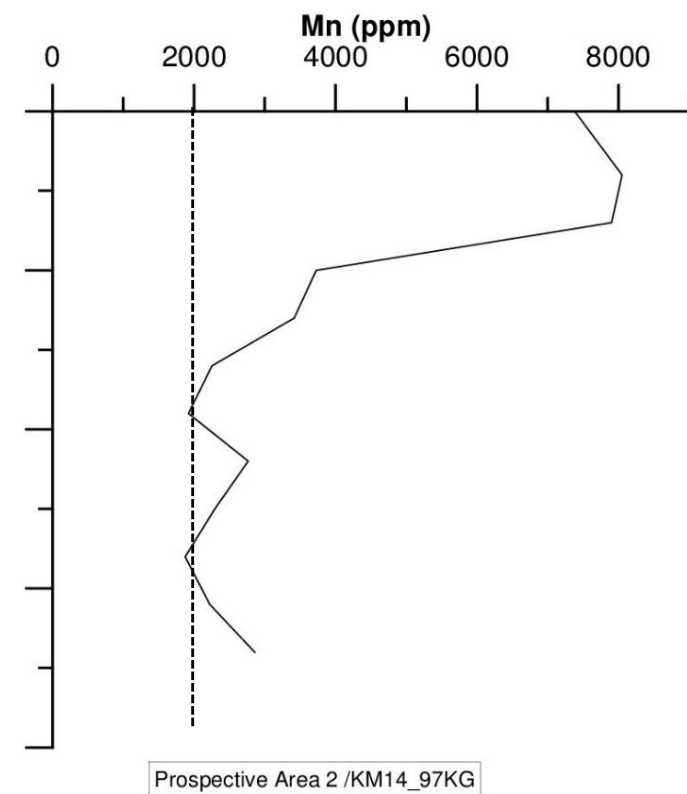
PRZ



PA1



PA2



What have we learnt?

PRZ *is* a functional area for:

- ensuring representative and stable biota of the seabed
- as a protected area with a wide range of nodule facies and habitats

But:

➡ high degree of spatial variability in geological, geochemical and ecological conditions (topography, nodule composition, size, coverage, biodiversity)



between and within reference areas at small scales

So at the size scales of IRZs and PRZs (> 50 km apart), the definition of a PRZ as being “...as ecologically similar as possible to the impact zone, and ...removed from potential mining impacts...” (CCZ EMP) may be a difficult goal to reach!