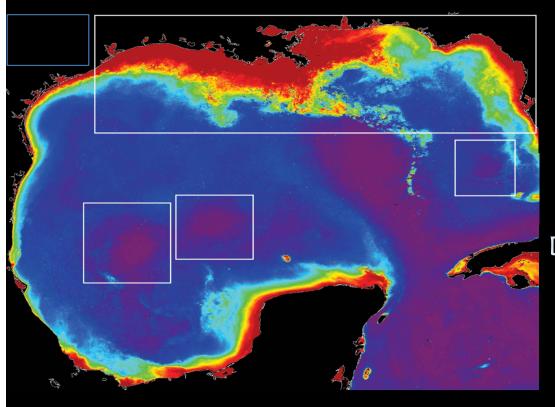




### Monitoring and Ecosystem Indicators in the Gulf of Mexico and Mexican portion of the Caribbean Sea



Technical Workshop on selecting indicators for the state of regional seas
30 June -2 July 2014, Geneva,
Switzerland

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# Oceans and Coasts Ecosystem Health: Priority Issues in the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico's Caribbean Sea

### 1) POLLUTION

- a. Hypoxia
- b. Nutrients
- c. Eutrophication & algal blooms
- d. Oil spills
- e. Microplastics

### 2) LIVING MARINE RESOURCES

- a. Illegal fishing, Ghost fishing, IUU
- b. Invasive species, noise pollution
- 3) CLIMATE CHANGE (Hydrometeorological extreme events, hurricanes, flooding, sea leverl rise, erosion, storm surge)



### Pollution is not just hazardous chemicals--

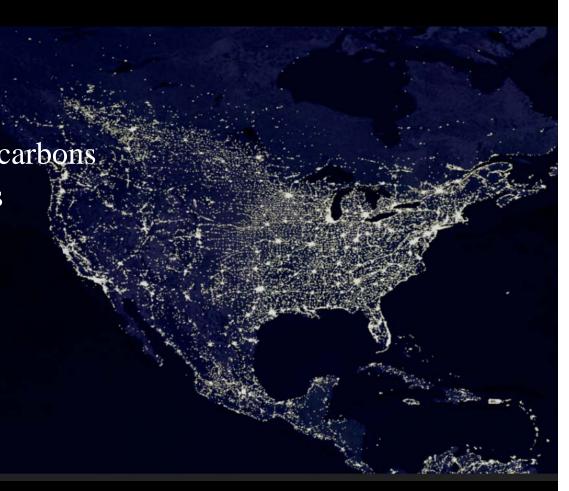
Pollution -"the introduction by man, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy into the marine environment, resulting in such deleterious effects as harm to living resources, hazards to human health, hindrance to marine activities including fisheries, impairment of quality for use of seawater, and reduction of amenities."

(GESAMP, Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution, a United Nations sponsored advisory group)



## The list of pollutants grows, many are persistent, and they influence social and natural ecosystems, especially in populated, coastal urban areas.

- Organic loading, waste products
- Greenhouse gasses
- Pathogens
- Petroleum hydrocarbons
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
- Halogenated hydrocarbons
- Heavy metals
- Nutrients
- Radionuclides
- Endocrine disruptors
- Litter
- Light
- Noise





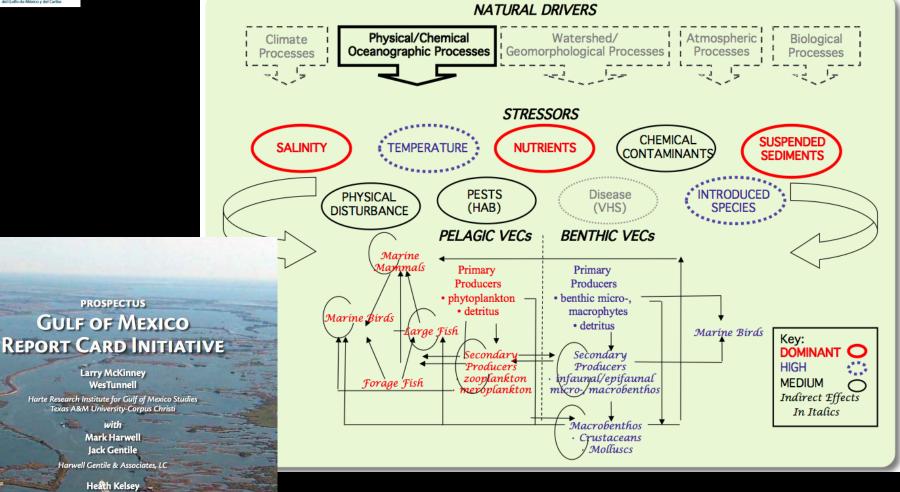


Figure 5. Example Conceptual Ecosystem Model of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. This illustrates an ecological risk assessment-based conceptual ecosystem model, integrated with a trophodynamical conceptual model, as applied to a large-scale coastal ecosystem (from Harwell MA, Gentile JH, et al. 2010. A conceptual model of natural and anthropogenic drivers and their influence on the Prince William Sound, Alaska, ecosystem. Human and Ecological Risk Assessment 16(4): 672-726).





**PROSPECTUS** 

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### Developing indicators for the Gulf of Mexico

#### **Drivers**

Natural & Societal These are the fundamental forces

#### **Economic**

Fishing Overcapacity, Subsidies, Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated fisheries

### Demographic & Societal Drivers

Global demand for food, growing Population,

Natural Drivers

#### **Pressures**

Human activities natural proceses, These are what cause stressors

### Fishing Aquaculture Agriculture.

Agriculture
Agriculture,
Oil exploration,
Coastal
development,
Transportation,
Petrochemical,
Industry and
Tourism

Climate process, ocean dynamics, sediment dynamics, biogeochemical process, hurricanes, sea level rise

**INDICATORS** 

#### **Stressors**

Anthropogenic and Natural, These are what the ecosystem sees

#### Chemical

Oil & Chemical Spills, Air pollutants, Nutrient inputs, Pesticides, Xenobiotics

### **Physical**

Habitat alteration turbidity, sedimentation, salinity changes, flooding

#### **Biological**

Invasive species, overfishing, pathogens, disease, HABs

**INDICATORS** 

### **State Impacts**

Condition of the environment Impacts are how the State differs from the Goals

### Response

What society does. Responses reduce, mitigate or adapt to impacts

Impacts on the Economy

Quantity
Structure,
Quality,
Functioning

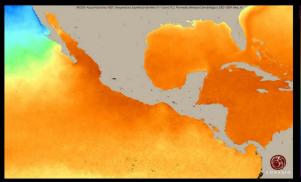
Impacts on the Society

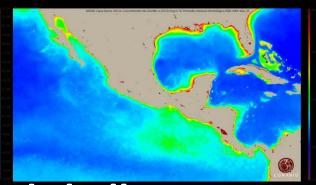
Impacts on the Ecology

**INDICATORS** 

Protection, Control, Economic Instruments, Participation







### Identified main priorities and challenges under a climate change scenario

**Sea Level Rise Flooding** 

**Storm surge Marine Transgression** 

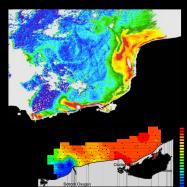
**Hurricanes** 

Pollution HABs, Hypoxia, Marine debris







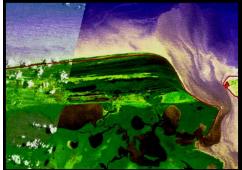


**Erosion** 

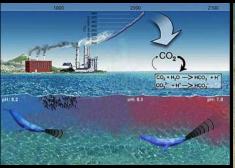
**Sediment management** 

**Ocean acidification** 

**Invasive species** 











### en Inputs to the Mississippi Watershed

