Um processo comprovado para o desenvolvimento de Boletins (Report Card) de Saúde Ambiental de Ecossistemas

Bill Dennison

25 de Abril, 2016

Report cards are a five step process

1 Criar uma estrutura conceptual

Criar uma estrutura com as definições dos objetivos e os principais aspectos de cada meta que devem ser avaliadas ao longo do tempo.

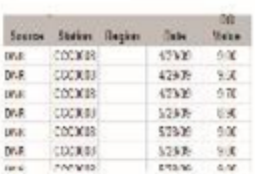
2 Escolher os indicadores

Selecionar indicadores que transmitam informações significativas e que possam ser medidos com segurança.

3 Definir limites

Definir categorias de status, regiões a serem monitoradas e método de medição de fronteiras.

4 Calcular as pontuações



Calcular os indicadores de pontuações e combinar na forma de notas.

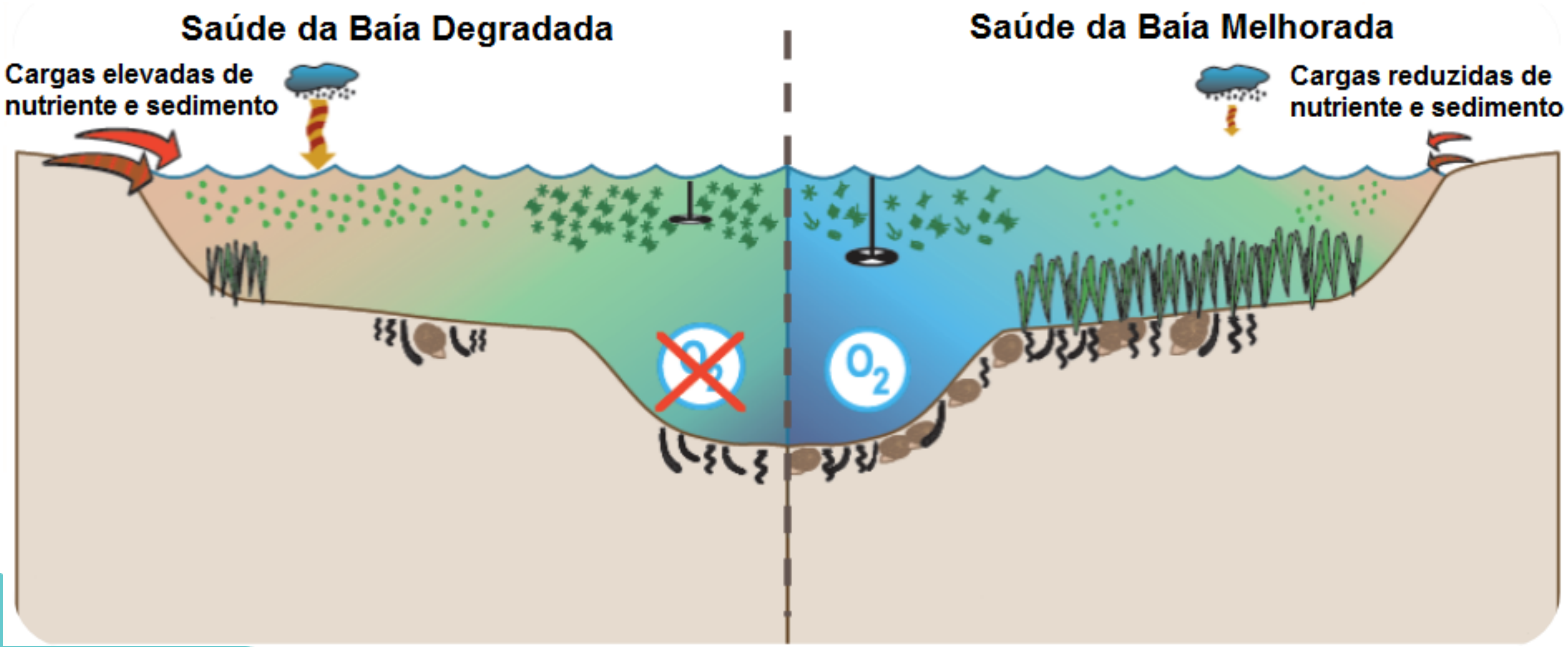
5 Comunicar os resultados

Comunicar os resultados usando elementos visuais, como fotos, mapas e diagramas conceituais.

Workshop para identificar valores e ameaças

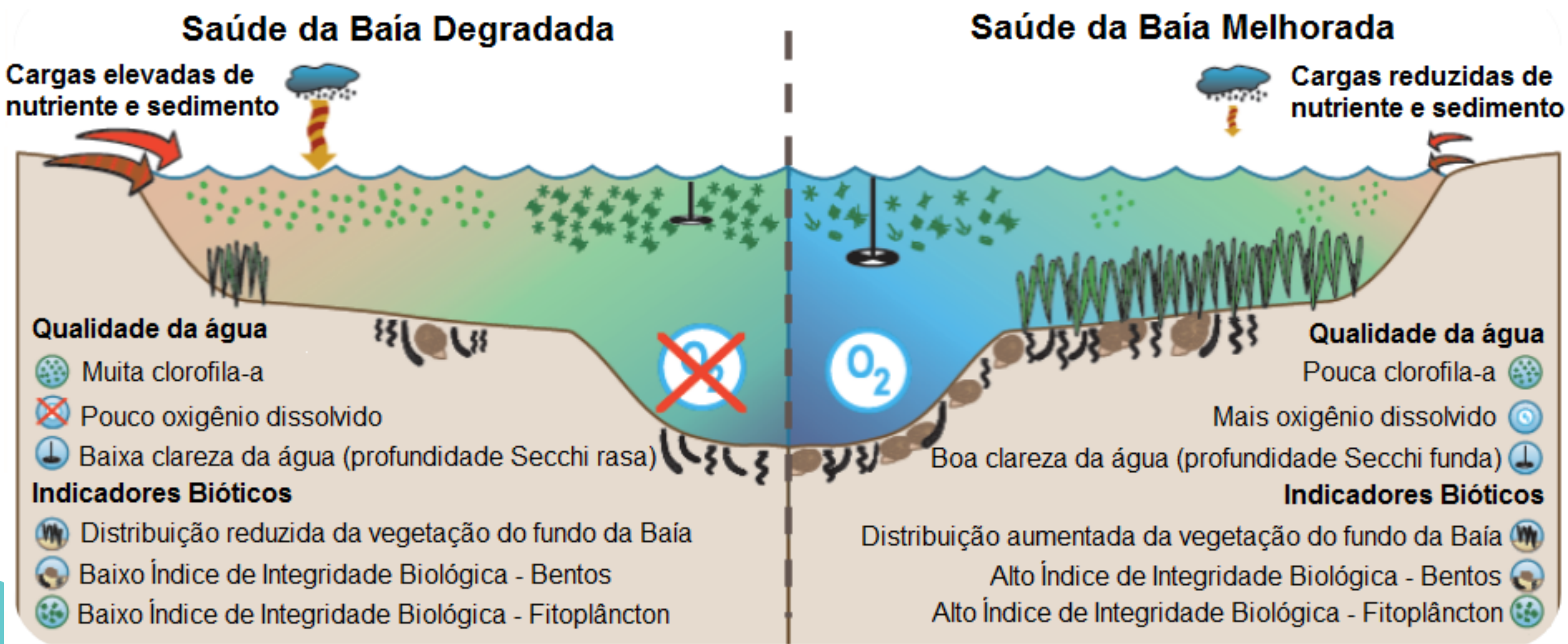
- Promove encontro de experts e stakeholders relevantes em um único lugar e ao mesmo tempo
- Em conjunto desenvolvem conteúdo e estrutura do boletim
- Constrói consenso entre grupos diferentes
- Iterativo – revisão e edição durante e após o workshop

Baía de Chesapeake – Construir diagramas conceptuais



1. Estrutura conceptual | **2. Indicadores** | 3. Limites | 4. Cálculo das pontuações | 5. Comunicar os resultados

Baía de Chesapeake – Indicadores, medidas, valores e ameaças



O método de designar limites para cada indicador pode ser baseado em cada, ou em uma combinação, dos seguintes:

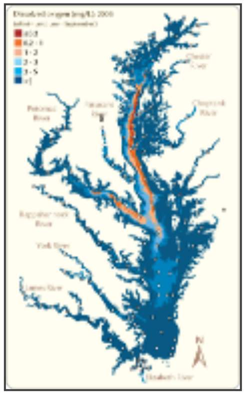
- Diretrizes regulatórias (ex: diretrizes locais ou regionais para qualidade da água);
- Limites biológicos (ex: requisito de oxigênio dissolvido para a proteção de uma espécie importante);
- Requisitos sócio/econômicos (ex: estoque mínimo de peixes determinado como requisito para pesca sustentável);
- Condições de referência (ex: linhas de base históricas ou sistemas adjacentes com condições que possam ser equiparadas);
- Julgamento profissional

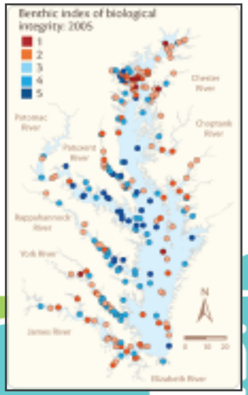
Métodos para cálculo das pontuações

1. Preparar os dados: Calcular a média anual, mediana para cada indicador
2. Avaliar os dados de acordo com os limites
   - % de áreas medidas ou interpoladas que se adequam ou não aos limites

   OU

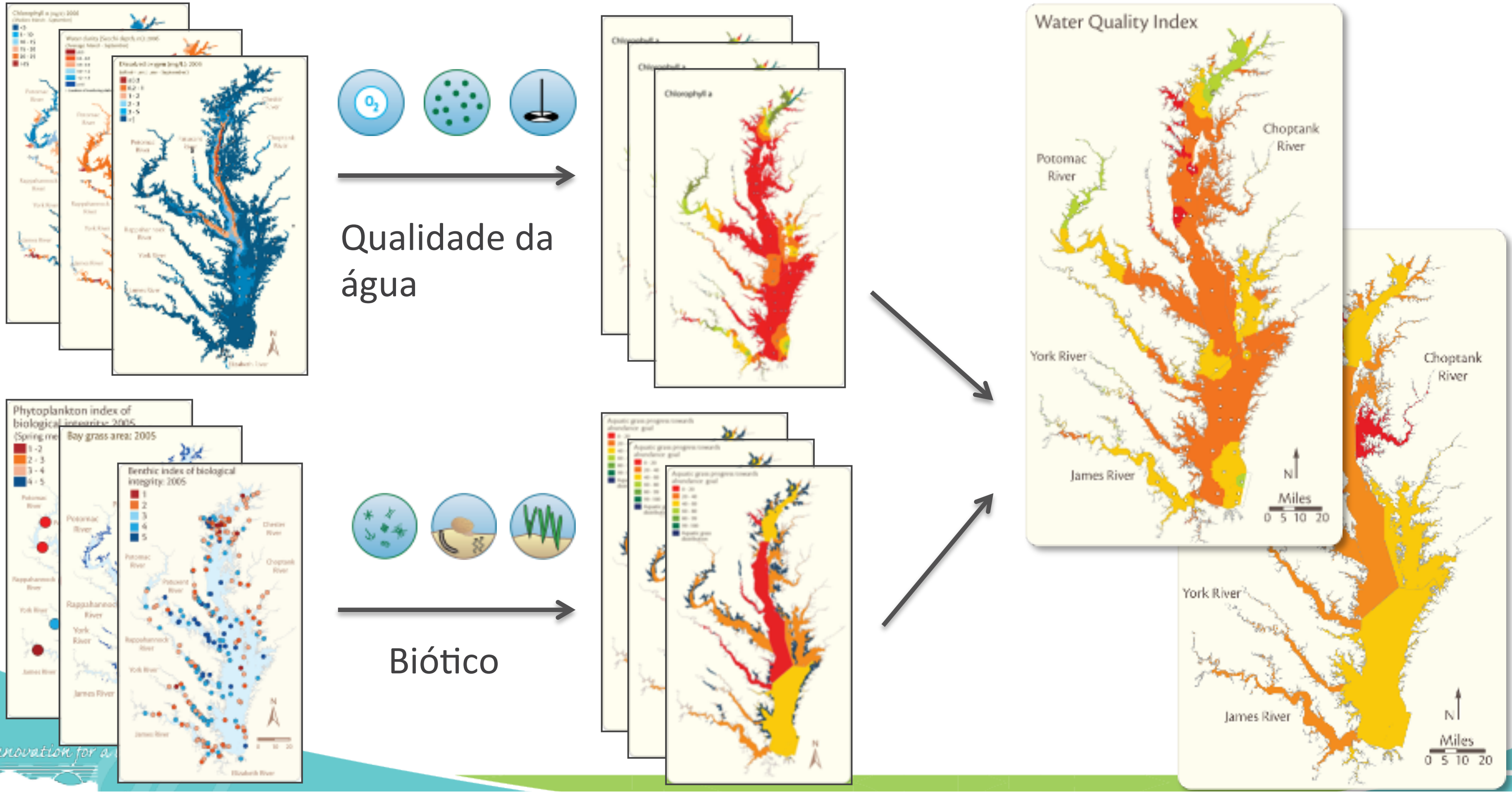
   - % de áreas que atendem ou não aos limites





1. Estrutura conceptual | 2. Indicadores | 3. Limites | **4. Cálculo das pontuações** | 5. Comunicar os resultados

Métodos para a Baía de Chesapeake

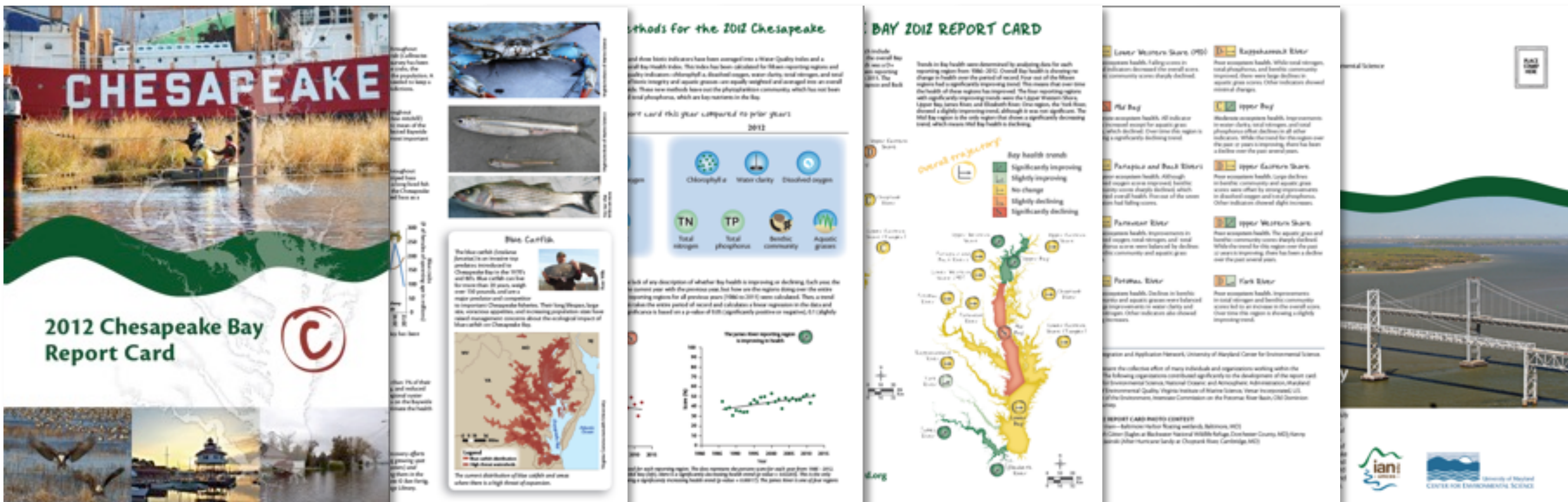


Dados integrados | Comparados com os limites | Combinados em índices

1. Estrutura conceptual | 2. Indicadores | 3. Limites | **4. Cálculo das pontuações** | 5. Comunicar os resultados

Pontuação	Nota	Explicação
80-100 %	A	Todos os indicadores de qualidade da água e saúde biológica atendem os níveis desejados.
60-80 %	B	A maioria dos indicadores de qualidade da água e saúde biológica atendem os níveis desejados.
40-60 %	C	Há uma mistura de níveis bons e ruins para os indicadores de qualida da água e saúde biológica.
20-40 %	D	Alguns ou poucos indicadores de qualidade da água e saúde biológica atendem os níveis desejados.
0-20 %	F	Muito poucos ou nenhum dos indicadores de qualidade da água e saúde biológica atendem os níveis desejados.

1. Estrutura conceptual | 2. Indicadores | 3. Limites | 4. Cálculo das pontuações | **5. Comunicar os resultados**



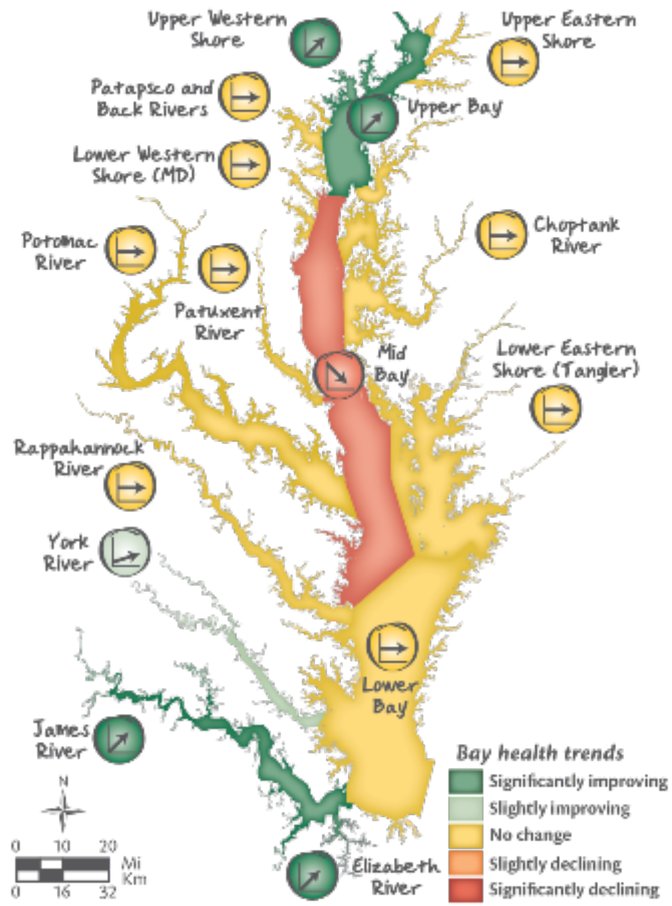
Capa | Valores e ameaças | Indicadores e métodos | Pontuações/ Notas | Tendências | Créditos

1. Estrutura conceptual | 2. Indicadores | 3. Limites | 4. Cálculo das pontuações | 5. Comunicar os resultados

Manter evolução

Baía de Chesapeake:

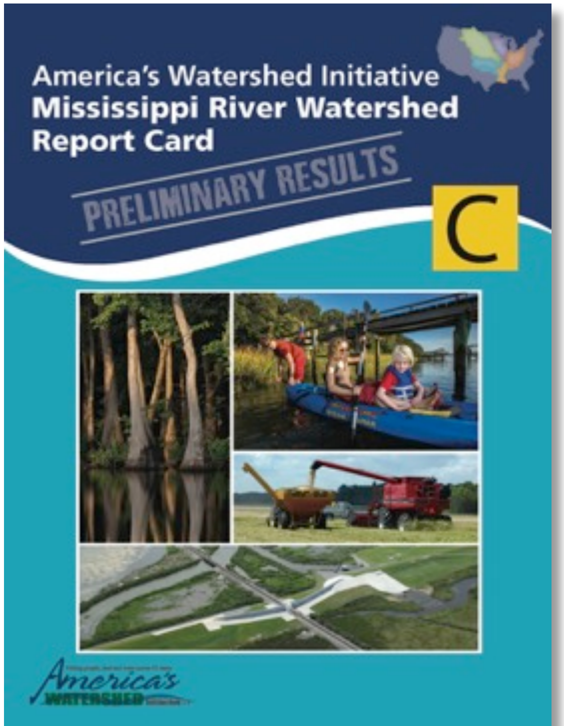
- tem novos indicadores
- agora reporta analyses de tendência
- Inclui pontuação ponderada de fluxo

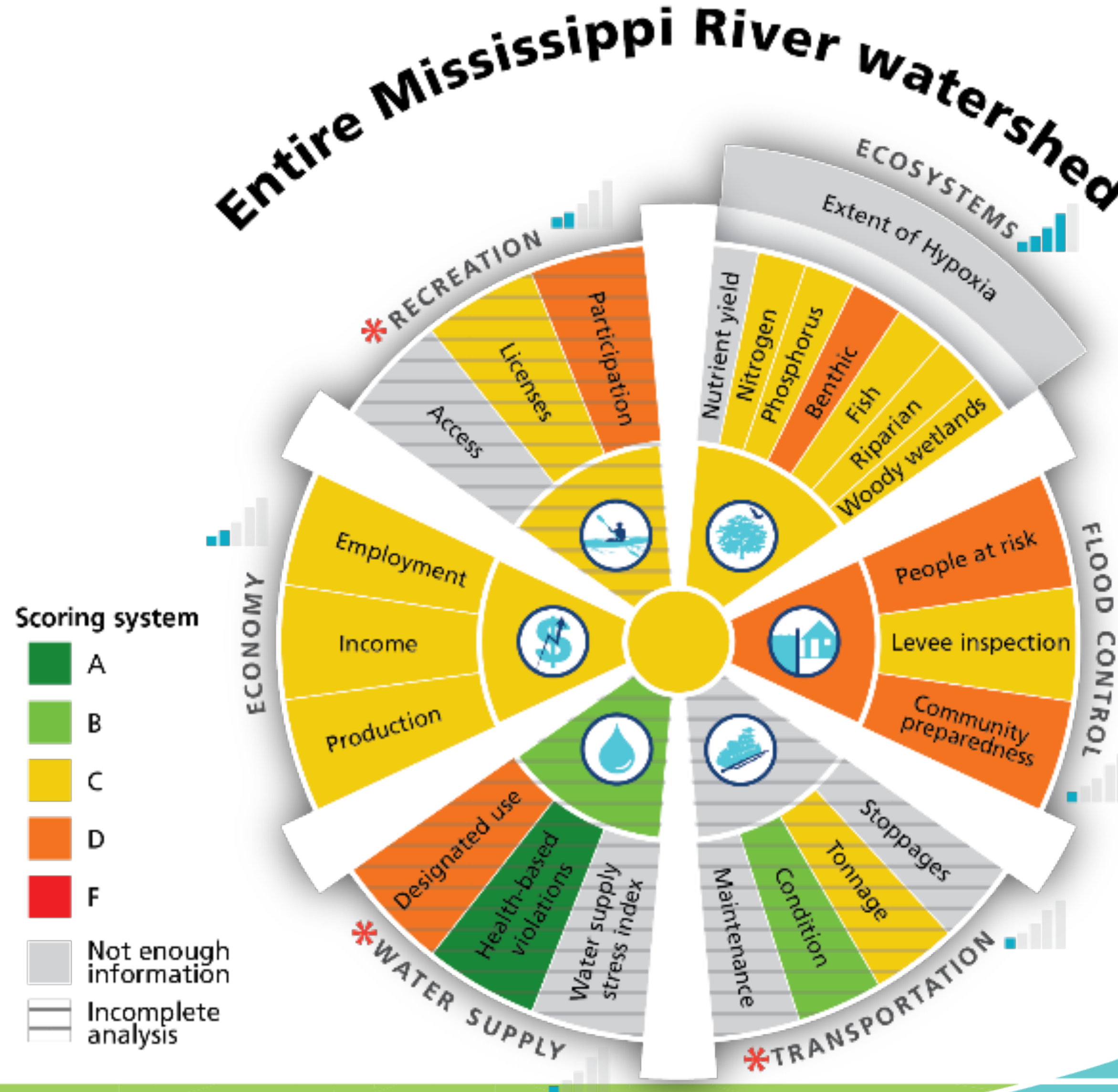


Em síntese:

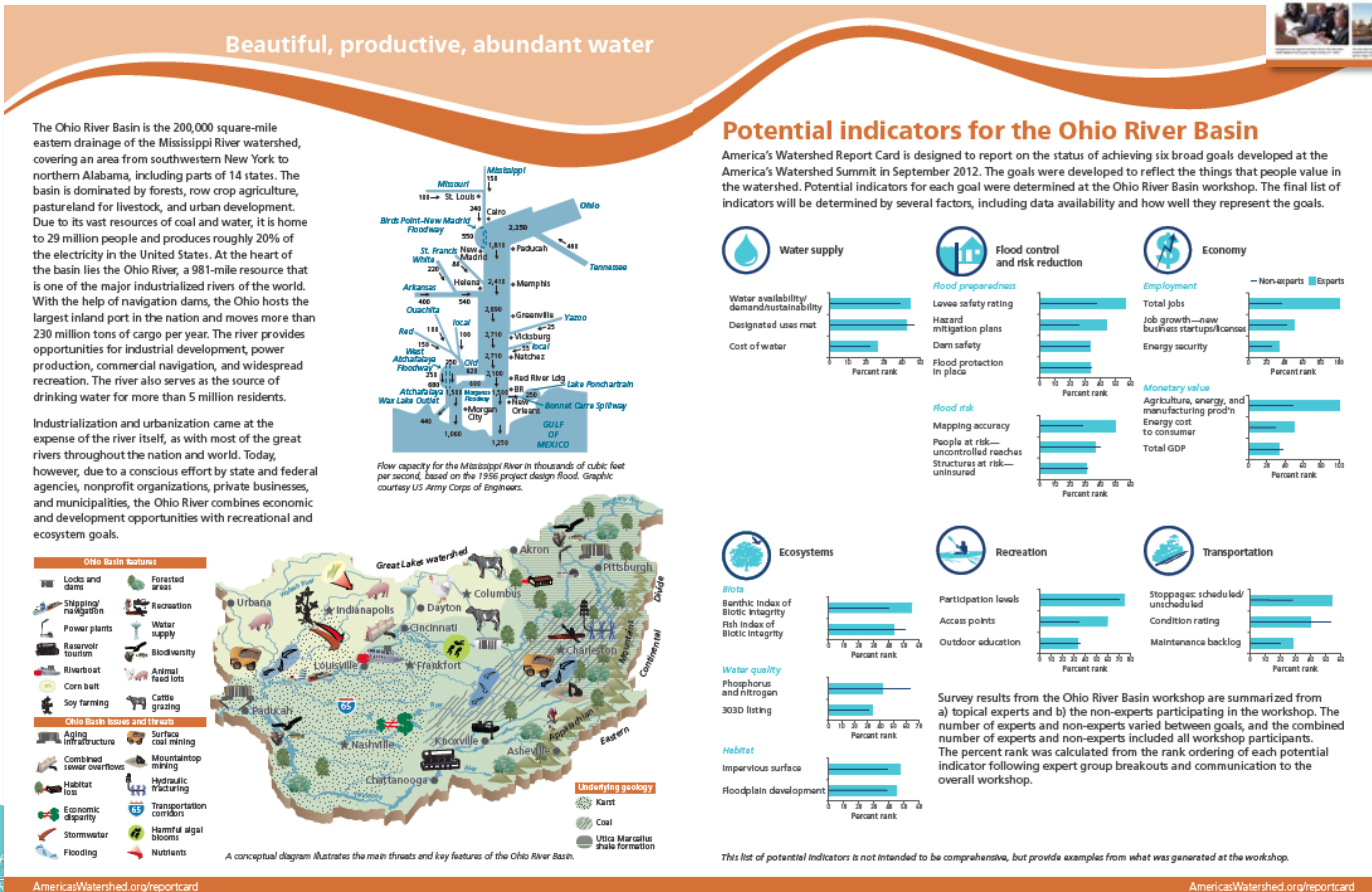
1. Identificar valores e ameaças
2. Escolher indicadores
3. Identificar limites
4. Calcular notas e pontuações
5. Comunicar os resultados

Boletim da Bacia do Rio Mississipi





Boletim da Bacia do Rio Mississipi



Beautiful, productive, abundant water

The Ohio River Basin is the 200,000 square-mile eastern drainage of the Mississippi River watershed, covering an area from southwestern New York to northern Alabama, including parts of 14 states. The basin is dominated by forests, row crop agriculture, pastureland for livestock, and urban development. Due to its vast resources of coal and water, it is home to 29 million people and produces roughly 20% of the electricity in the United States. At the heart of the basin lies the Ohio River, a 981-mile resource that is one of the major industrialized rivers of the world. With the help of navigation dams, the Ohio hosts the largest inland port in the nation and moves more than 230 million tons of cargo per year. The river provides opportunities for industrial development, power production, commercial navigation, and widespread recreation. The river also serves as the source of drinking water for more than 5 million residents.

Industrialization and urbanization came at the expense of the river itself, as with most of the great rivers throughout the nation and world. Today, however, due to a conscious effort by state and federal agencies, nonprofit organizations, private businesses, and municipalities, the Ohio River combines economic and development opportunities with recreational and ecosystem goals.

Flow capacity for the Mississippi River in thousands of cubic feet per second, based on the 1956 project design flood. Graphic courtesy US Army Corps of Engineers.

A conceptual diagram illustrates the main threats and key features of the Ohio River Basin.

Potential indicators for the Ohio River Basin

America's Watershed Report Card is designed to report on the status of achieving six broad goals developed at the America's Watershed Summit in September 2012. The goals were developed to reflect the things that people value in the watershed. Potential indicators for each goal were determined at the Ohio River Basin workshop. The final list of indicators will be determined by several factors, including data availability and how well they represent the goals.

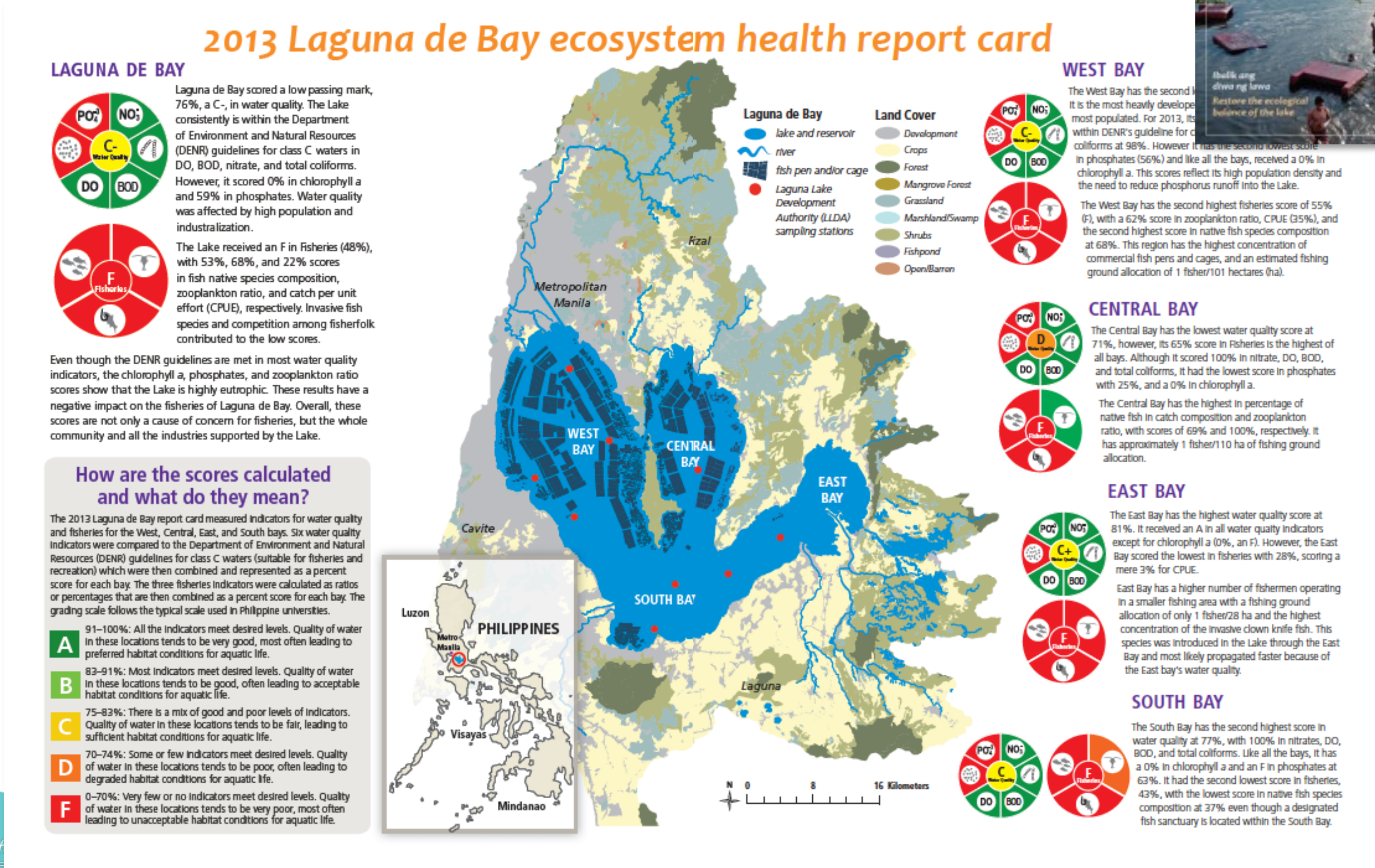
Survey results from the Ohio River Basin workshop are summarized from a) topical experts and b) the non-experts participating in the workshop. The number of experts and non-experts varied between goals, and the combined number of experts and non-experts included all workshop participants. The percent rank was calculated from the rank ordering of each potential indicator following expert group breakouts and communication to the overall workshop.

This list of potential indicators is not intended to be comprehensive, but provide examples from what was generated at the workshop.

AmericasWatershed.org/reportcard

AmericasWatershed.org/reportcard

Boletim da Laguna de Bay



2013 Laguna de Bay ecosystem health report card

LAGUNA DE BAY

Laguna de Bay scored a low passing mark, 76%, a C-, in water quality. The Lake consistently is within the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) guidelines for class C waters in DO, BOD, nitrate, and total coliforms. However, it scored 0% in chlorophyll a and 59% in phosphates. Water quality was affected by high population and industralization.

The Lake received an F in Fisheries (48%), with 53%, 68%, and 22% scores in fish native species composition, zooplankton ratio, and catch per unit effort (CPUE), respectively. Invasive fish species and competition among fisherfolk contributed to the low scores.

Even though the DENR guidelines are met in most water quality indicators, the chlorophyll a, phosphates, and zooplankton ratio scores show that the Lake is highly eutrophic. These results have a negative impact on the fisheries of Laguna de Bay. Overall, these scores are not only a cause of concern for fisheries, but the whole community and all the industries supported by the Lake.

How are the scores calculated and what do they mean?

The 2013 Laguna de Bay report card measured indicators for water quality and fisheries for the West, Central, East, and South bays. Six water quality indicators were compared to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) guidelines for class C waters (suitable for fisheries and recreation) which were then combined and represented as a percent score for each bay. The three fisheries indicators were calculated as ratios or percentages that are then combined as a percent score for each bay. The grading scale follows the typical scale used in Philippine universities.

- **A** 91–100%: All the indicators meet desired levels. Quality of water in these locations tends to be very good, most often leading to preferred habitat conditions for aquatic life.
- **B** 83–91%: Most indicators meet desired levels. Quality of water in these locations tends to be good, often leading to acceptable habitat conditions for aquatic life.
- **C** 75–83%: There is a mix of good and poor levels of indicators. Quality of water in these locations tends to be fair, leading to sufficient habitat conditions for aquatic life.
- **D** 70–74%: Some or few indicators meet desired levels. Quality of water in these locations tends to be poor, often leading to degraded habitat conditions for aquatic life.
- **F** 0–70%: Very few or no indicators meet desired levels. Quality of water in these locations tends to be very poor, most often leading to unacceptable habitat conditions for aquatic life.

WEST BAY

The West Bay has the second l… It is the most heavily develope… most populated. For 2013, its … within DENR's guideline for c… coliforms at 98%. However it has the second lowest score in phosphates (56%) and like all the bays, received a 0% in chlorophyll a. This scores reflect its high population density and the need to reduce phosphorus runoff into the Lake.

The West Bay has the second highest fisheries score of 55% (F), with a 62% score in zooplankton ratio, CPUE (35%), and the second highest score in native fish species composition at 68%. This region has the highest concentration of commercial fish pens and cages, and an estimated fishing ground allocation of 1 fisher/101 hectares (ha).

CENTRAL BAY

The Central Bay has the lowest water quality score at 71%, however, its 65% score in Fisheries is the highest of all bays. Although it scored 100% in nitrate, DO, BOD, and total coliforms, it had the lowest score in phosphates with 25%, and a 0% in chlorophyll a.

The Central Bay has the highest in percentage of native fish in catch composition and zooplankton ratio, with scores of 69% and 100%, respectively. It has approximately 1 fisher/110 ha of fishing ground allocation.

EAST BAY

The East Bay has the highest water quality score at 81%. It received an A in all water qualty indicators except for chlorophyll a (0%, an F). However, the East Bay scored the lowest in fisheries with 28%, scoring a mere 3% for CPUE.

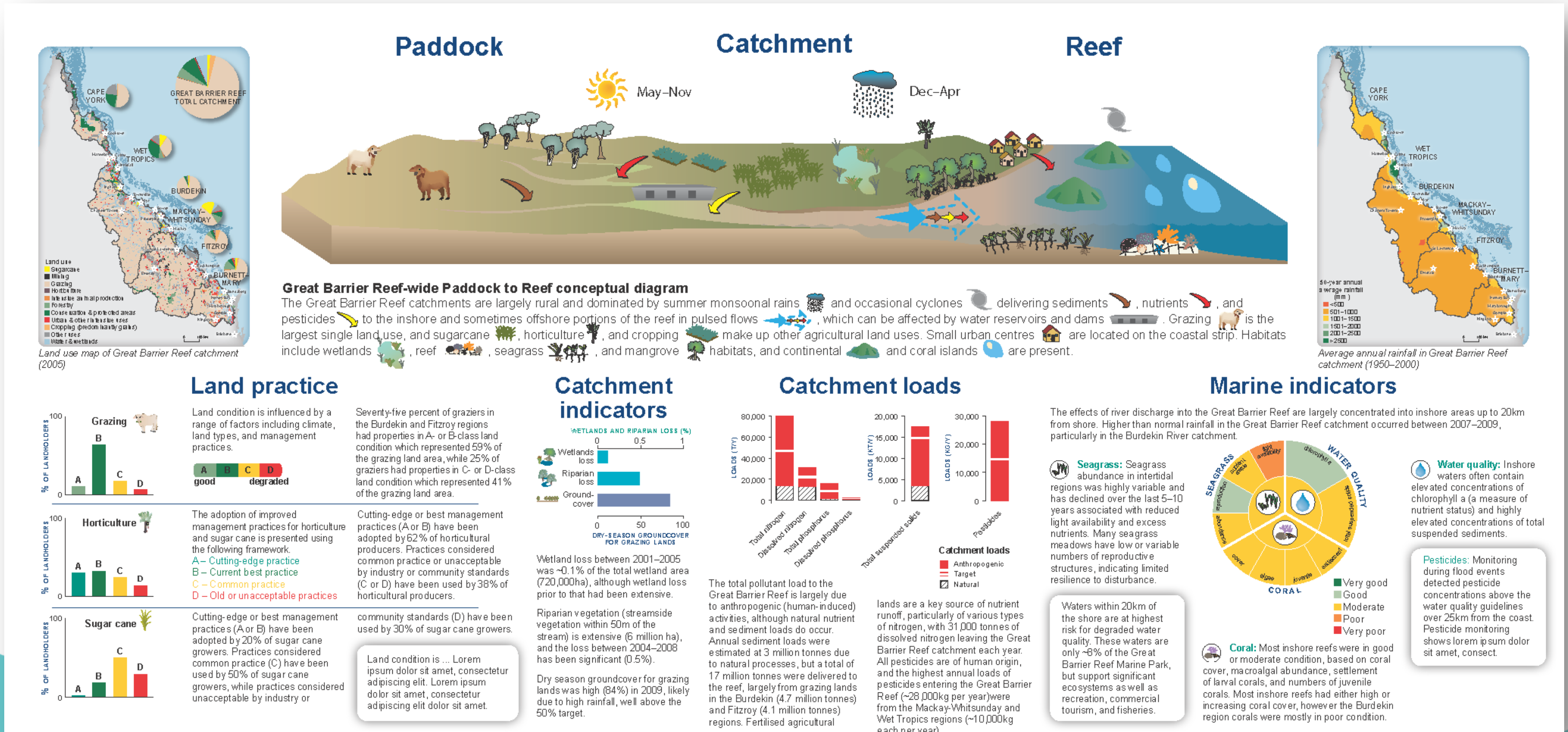
East Bay has a higher number of fishermen operating in a smaller fishing area with a fishing ground allocation of only 1 fisher/28 ha and the highest concentration of the invasive clown knife fish. This species was introduced in the Lake through the East Bay and most likely propagated faster because of the East bay's water quality.

SOUTH BAY

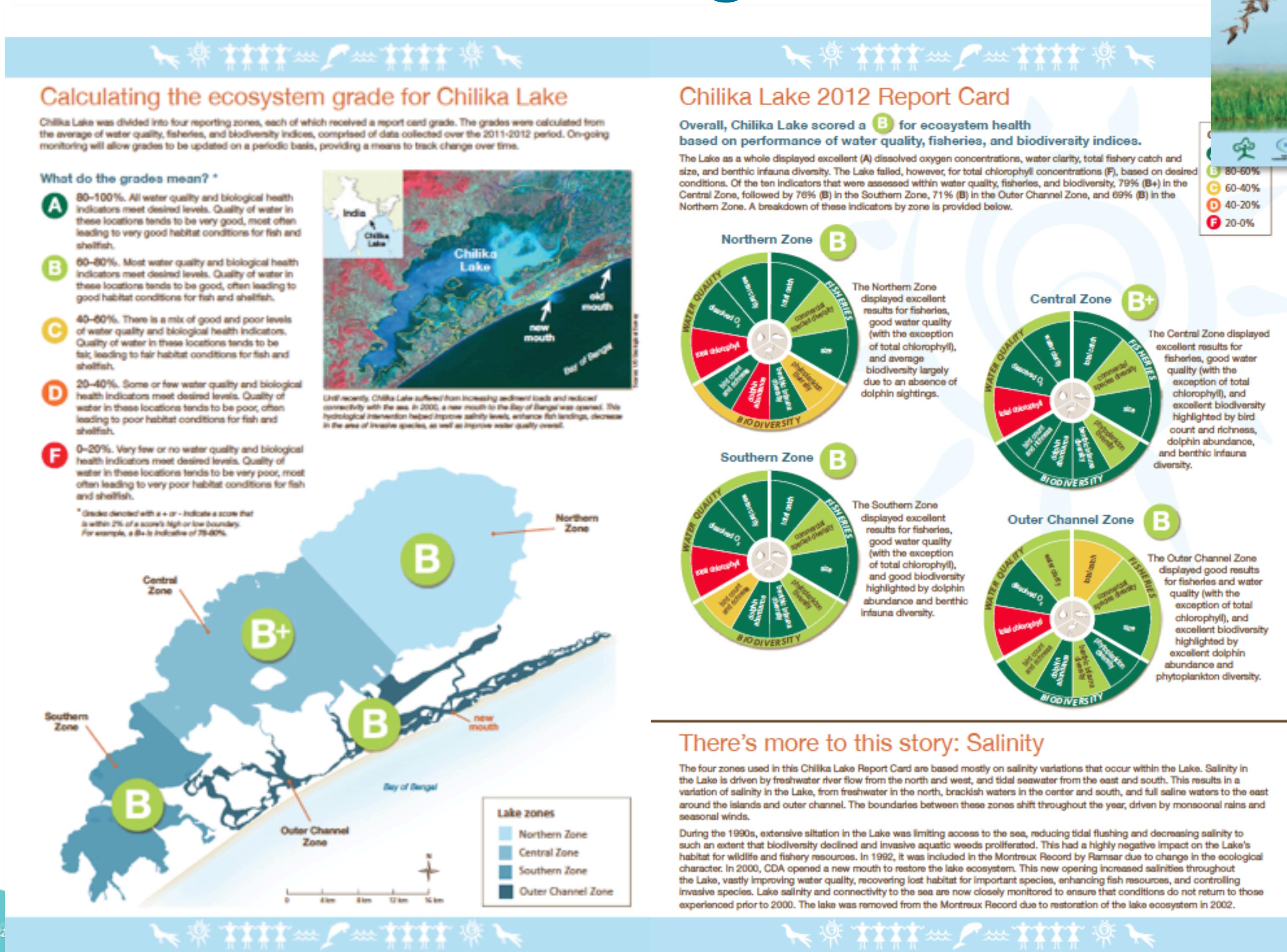
The South Bay has the second highest score in water quality at 77%, with 100% in nitrates, DO, BOD, and total coliforms. Like all the bays, it has a 0% in chlorophyll a and an F in phosphates at 63%. It had the second lowest score in fisheries, 43%, with the lowest score in native fish species composition at 37% even though a designated fish sanctuary is located within the South Bay.

Boletim da Grande Barreira de Corais

Evolução dos boletins para incluir indicadores de pressão e resposta



Boletim do Lago Chilika



Calculating the ecosystem grade for Chilika Lake

Chilika Lake was divided into four reporting zones, each of which received a report card grade. The grades were calculated from the average of water quality, fisheries, and biodiversity indices, comprised of data collected over the 2011-2012 period. On-going monitoring will allow grades to be updated on a periodic basis, providing a means to track change over time.

What do the grades mean? *

- **A** 80–100%. All water quality and biological health indicators meet desired levels. Quality of water in these locations tends to be very good, most often leading to very good habitat conditions for fish and shellfish.
- **B** 60–80%. Most water quality and biological health indicators meet desired levels. Quality of water in these locations tends to be good, often leading to good habitat conditions for fish and shellfish.
- **C** 40–60%. There is a mix of good and poor levels of water quality and biological health indicators. Quality of water in these locations tends to be fair, leading to fair habitat conditions for fish and shellfish.
- **D** 20–40%. Some or few water quality and biological health indicators meet desired levels. Quality of water in these locations tends to be poor, often leading to poor habitat conditions for fish and shellfish.
- **F** 0–20%. Very few or no water quality and biological health indicators meet desired levels. Quality of water in these locations tends to be very poor, most often leading to very poor habitat conditions for fish and shellfish.

* *Grades denoted with a + or - indicate a score that is within 2% of a score's high or low boundary. For example, a B+ is indicative of 78-80%.*

Until recently, Chilika Lake suffered from increasing sediment loads and reduced connectivity with the sea. In 2000, a new mouth to the Bay of Bengal was opened. This hydrological intervention helped improve salinity levels, enhance fish landings, decrease in the area of invasive species, as well as improve water quality overall.

Chilika Lake 2012 Report Card

Overall, Chilika Lake scored a B for ecosystem health based on performance of water quality, fisheries, and biodiversity indices.

The Lake as a whole displayed excellent (A) dissolved oxygen concentrations, water clarity, total fishery catch and size, and benthic infauna diversity. The Lake failed, however, for total chlorophyll concentrations (F), based on desired conditions. Of the ten indicators that were assessed within water quality, fisheries, and biodiversity, 79% (B+) in the Central Zone, followed by 76% (B) in the Southern Zone, 71% (B) in the Outer Channel Zone, and 69% (B) in the Northern Zone. A breakdown of these indicators by zone is provided below.

Northern Zone B

The Northern Zone displayed excellent results for fisheries, good water quality (with the exception of total chlorophyll), and average biodiversity largely due to an absence of dolphin sightings.

Central Zone B+

The Central Zone displayed excellent results for fisheries, good water quality (with the exception of total chlorophyll), and excellent biodiversity highlighted by bird count and richness, dolphin abundance, and benthic infauna diversity.

Southern Zone B

The Southern Zone displayed excellent results for fisheries, good water quality (with the exception of total chlorophyll), and good biodiversity highlighted by dolphin abundance and benthic infauna diversity.

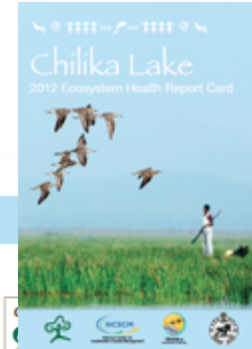
Outer Channel Zone B

The Outer Channel Zone displayed good results for fisheries and water quality (with the exception of total chlorophyll), and excellent biodiversity highlighted by excellent dolphin abundance and phytoplankton diversity.

There's more to this story: Salinity

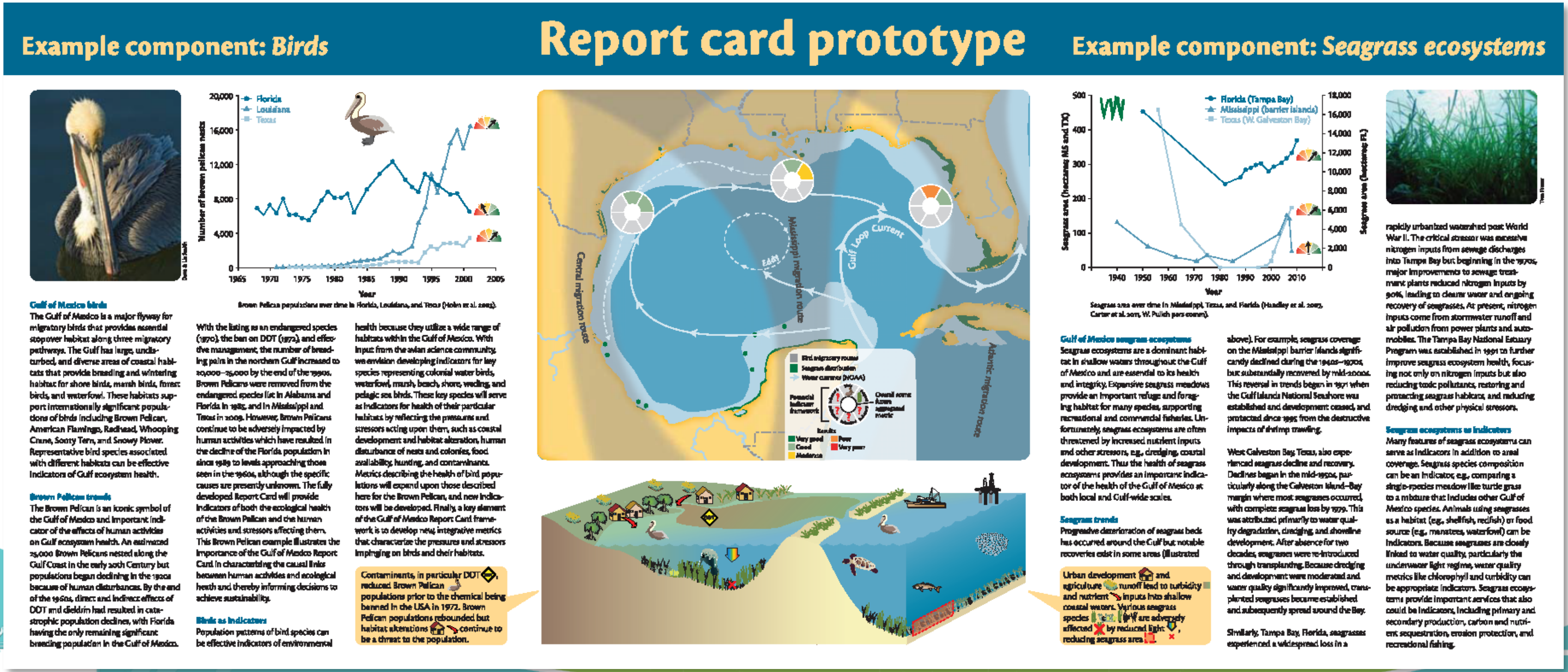
The four zones used in this Chilika Lake Report Card are based mostly on salinity variations that occur within the Lake. Salinity in the Lake is driven by freshwater river flow from the north and west, and tidal seawater from the east and south. This results in a variation of salinity in the Lake, from freshwater in the north, brackish waters in the center and south, and full saline waters to the east around the islands and outer channel. The boundaries between these zones shift throughout the year, driven by monsoonal rains and seasonal winds.

During the 1990s, extensive siltation in the Lake was limiting access to the sea, reducing tidal flushing and decreasing salinity to such an extent that biodiversity declined and invasive aquatic weeds proliferated. This had a highly negative impact on the Lake's habitat for wildlife and fishery resources. In 1992, it was included in the Montreux Record by Ramsar due to change in the ecological character. In 2000, CDA opened a new mouth to restore the lake ecosystem. This new opening increased salinities throughout the Lake, vastly improving water quality, recovering lost habitat for important species, enhancing fish resources, and controlling invasive species. Lake salinity and connectivity to the sea are now closely monitored to ensure that conditions do not return to those experienced prior to 2000. The lake was removed from the Montreux Record due to restoration of the lake ecosystem in 2002.



Boletim do Golfo do México

- Modelo DPSIR
- Esforço multinacional



Baía de Chesapeake (Acordo Chesapeake em 2000)

- Valores para proteger
    - *Pescados (peixes, ostras e caranguejos)*
    - *Recreação*
    - *Turismo*
- Ameaças
    - *Esgoto*
    - *Escoamento urbano e agrícola*
    - *Pesca predatória*
    - *Perda de habitats*

Indicadores nos boletins em outros lugares

Boletim	Indicadores
Baía de Chesapeake	**Pré 2012** = B-IBI, P-IBI, vegetação aquática, OD, clorofila, claridade da água, **Atuais** = B-IBI, vegetação aquática, OD, clorofila, claridade da água, NT, FT, Caranguejos Azuis, Anchovas
Lago Chilika	**Qualidade da água** = Clorofila, OD, claridade da água, **Biodiversidade =** Riqueza e abundância de aves, abundância golfinhos, bentos, diversidade da infauna, **Pescados** =total fish catch, fish diversity and fish size
Baía Moreton	**Baía** = **Qualidade da água** **Rios** = **Qualidade da água**
Laguna de Bay	**Pescados**, **Qualidade da água**

1. Estrutura conceptual | 2. Indicadores | 3. Limites | 4. Cálculo das pontuações | 5. Comunicar os resultados

Limites na Baía de Chesapeake (podem ser por temporadas e variarem geograficamente)

- Clorofila-a: ≤ 2,8 a ≤ 20,9 µg L^{-1}
- Oxigênio dissolvido: ≥ 1,0 a ≥ 5,0 mg L^{-1}
- Transparência: ≥ 0,65 a ≥ 2,0 profundidade Secchi
- Vegetação de fundo: hectares
- Comunidade bentônica: ≥ 3 B-IBI
- Fitoplâncton: ≥ 3 P-IBI