

HAVSMANUALEN 2 & 3

From scientific knowledge to solid actions (2018–)

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SOPHIE VON JULINS
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PROGRAMMET FÖR
EFFEKTIVERAT
VATTENSKYDD



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pro litore

OUTLINE

- 1) PERSPECTIVE (10')
 - The coastal filter
 - Indicators
 - Spatiotemporal variation
 - Ecological baselines
- 2) METHODOLOGY (5')
 - Spatiotemporal scope
 - Data collection
 - Data interpretation
- 3) APPLICATIONS | cases (5')
 - Sustainable management
 - GHGs in coastal waters

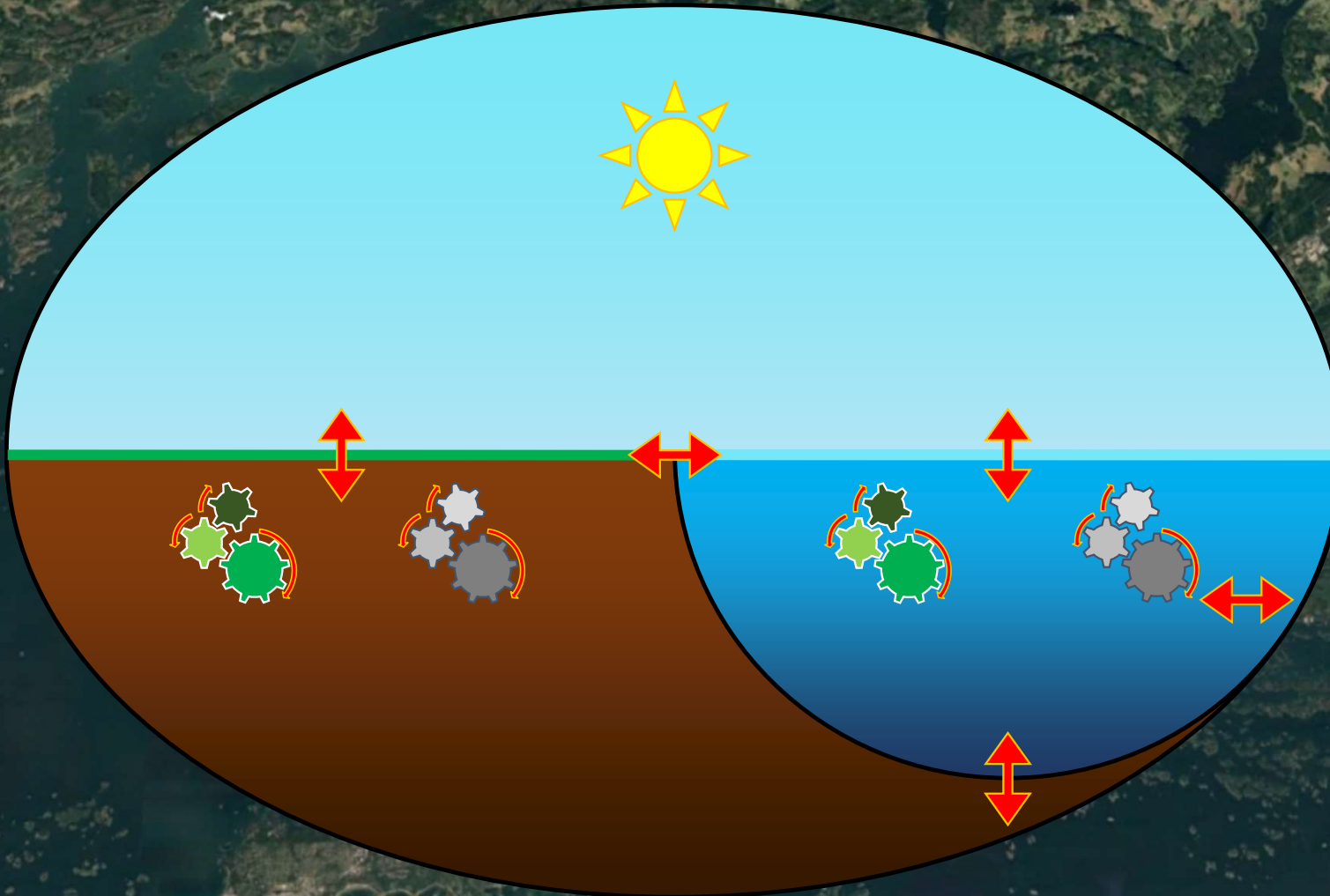
PERSPECTIVE

Carbon and nutrients

- dissolved
- particulate

Coastal waters (coastal filter)

- transportation
 - transformation
- important environments
→ influential environments
for the open sea and climate



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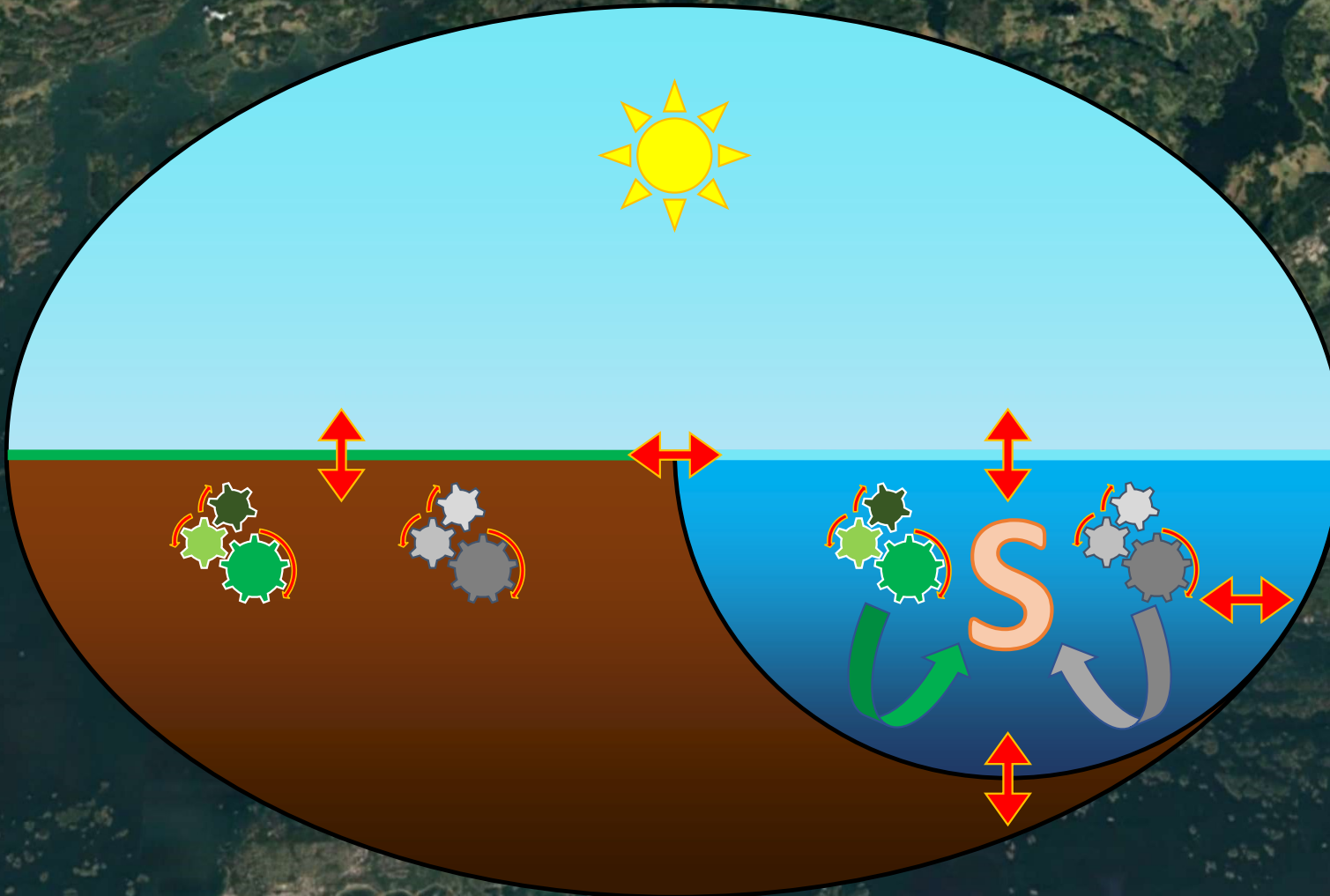
- transportation
- transformation
- important environments
- influential environments for the open sea and climate

Loading status depends on

- fluxes [double arrows]
- biochemical conditions [green wheels]
- physical conditions [gray wheels]

Status indicators (e.g.)

- dissolved organic matter
- turbidity
- chlorophyll *a*



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Coastal waters (coastal filter)

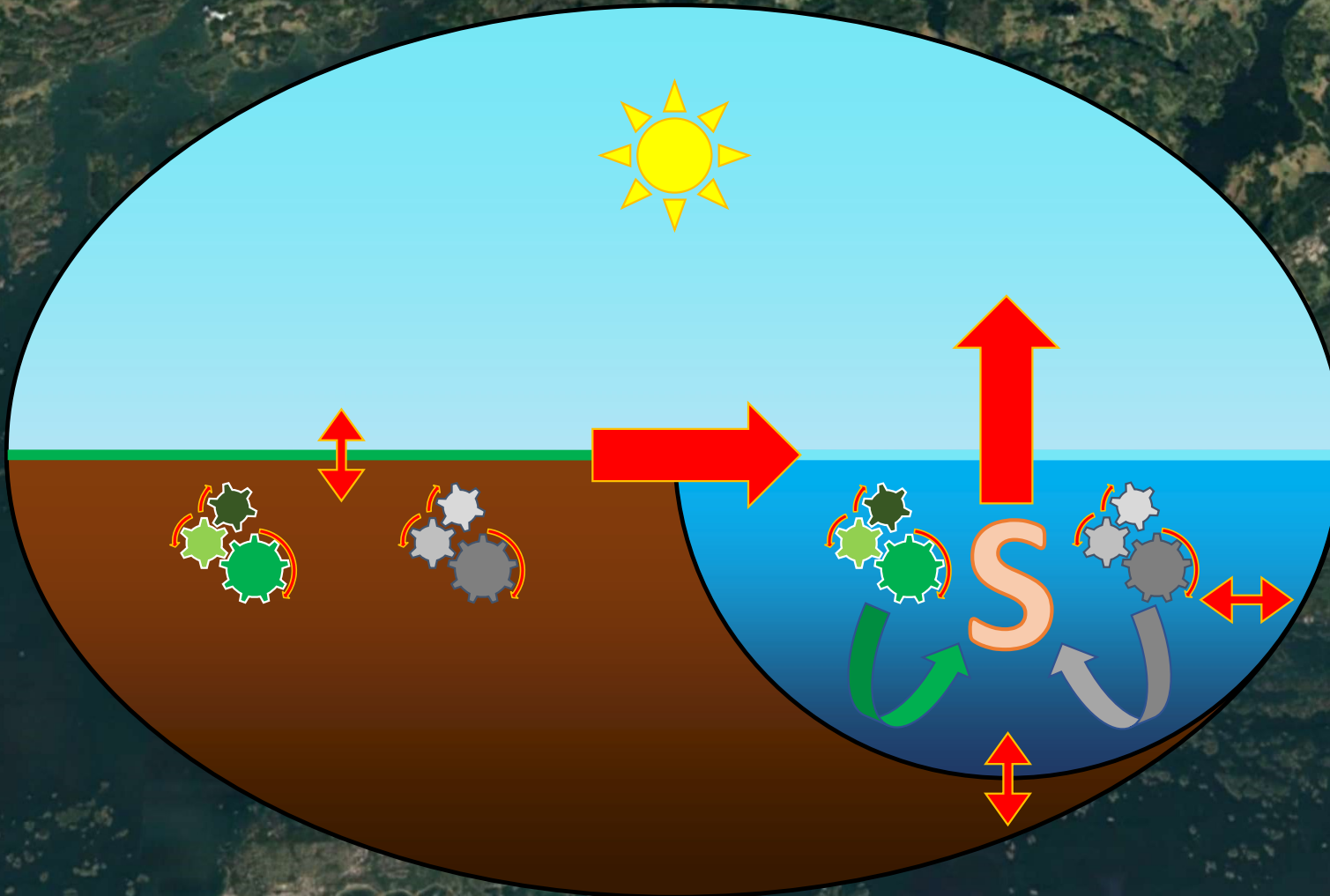
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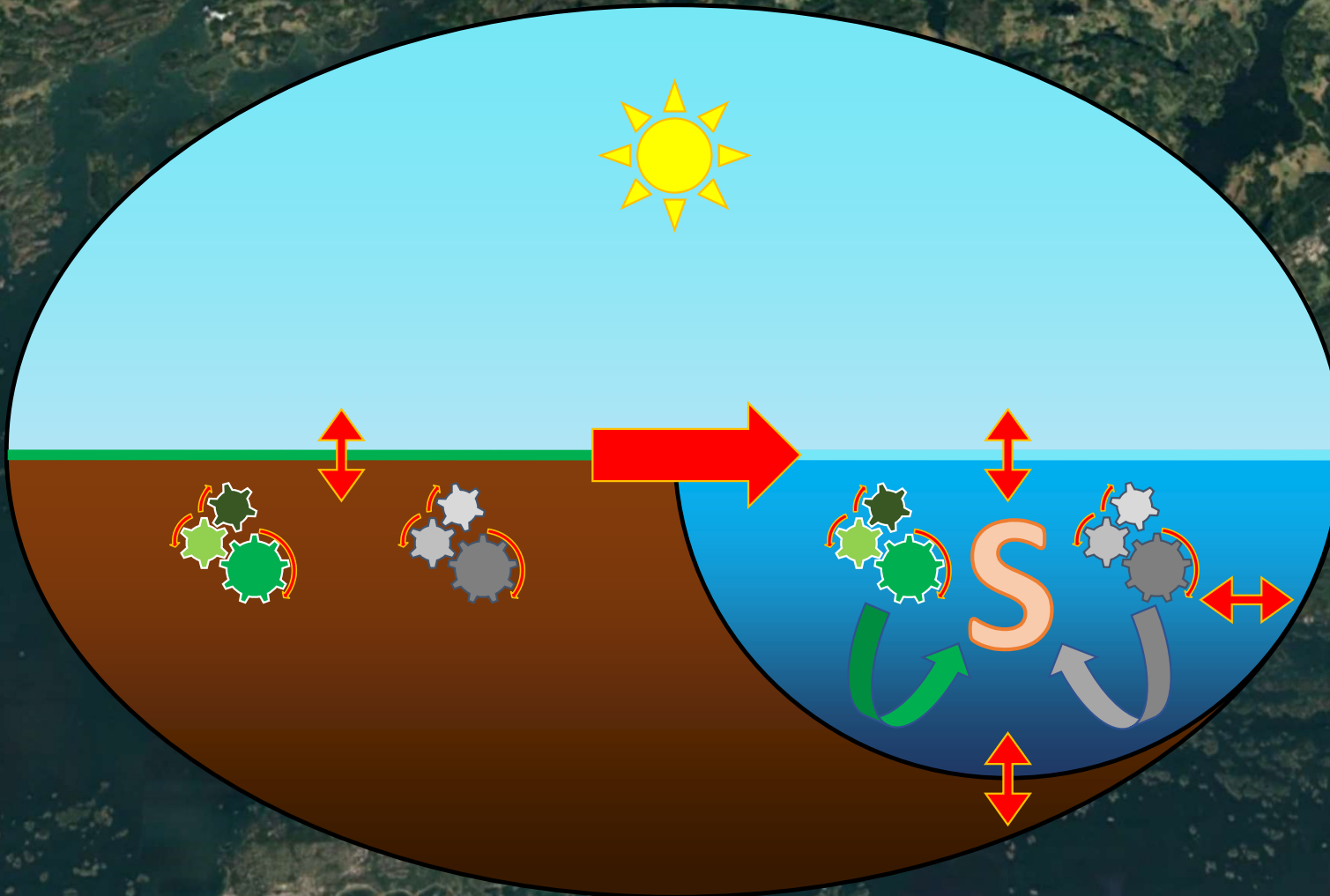
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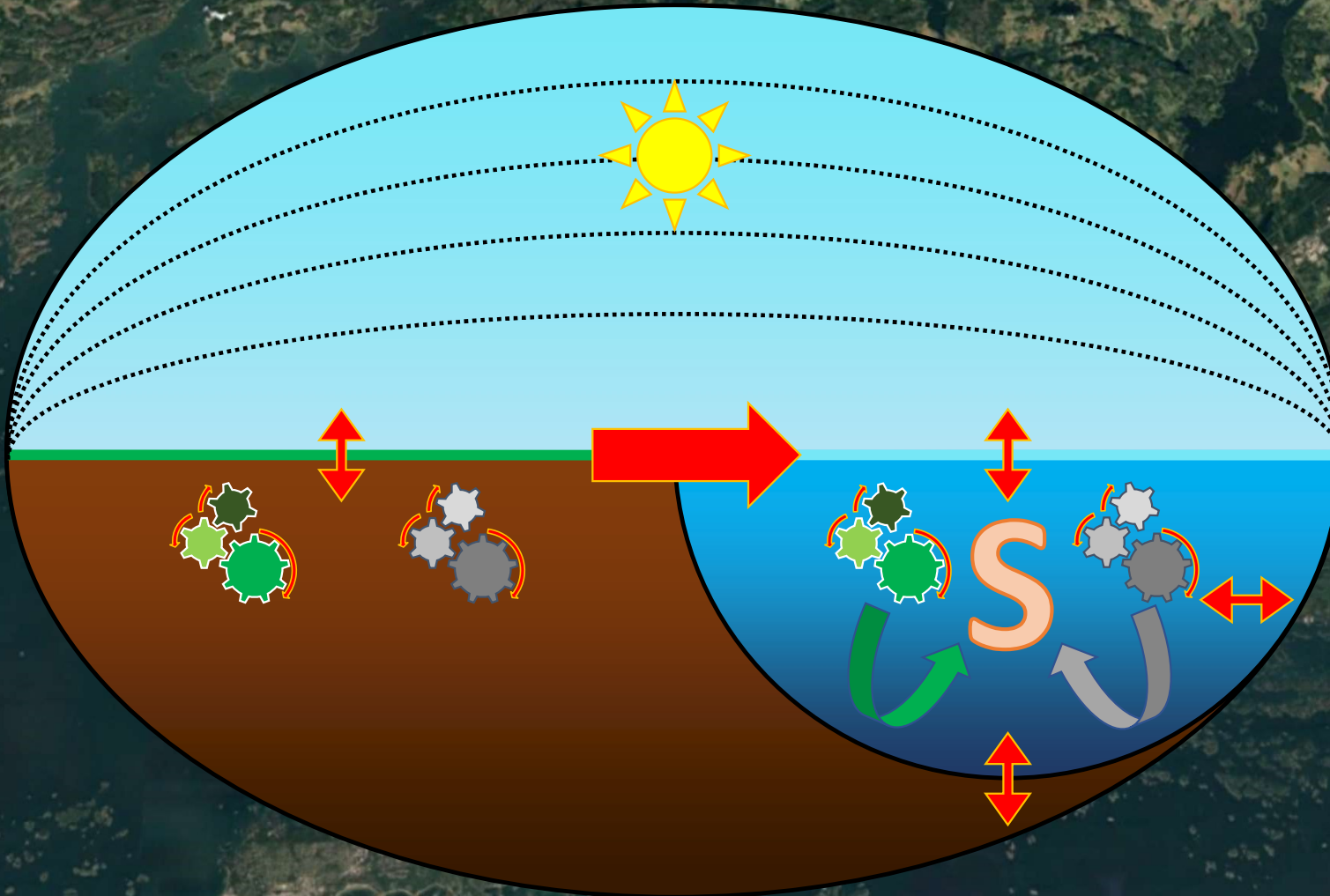
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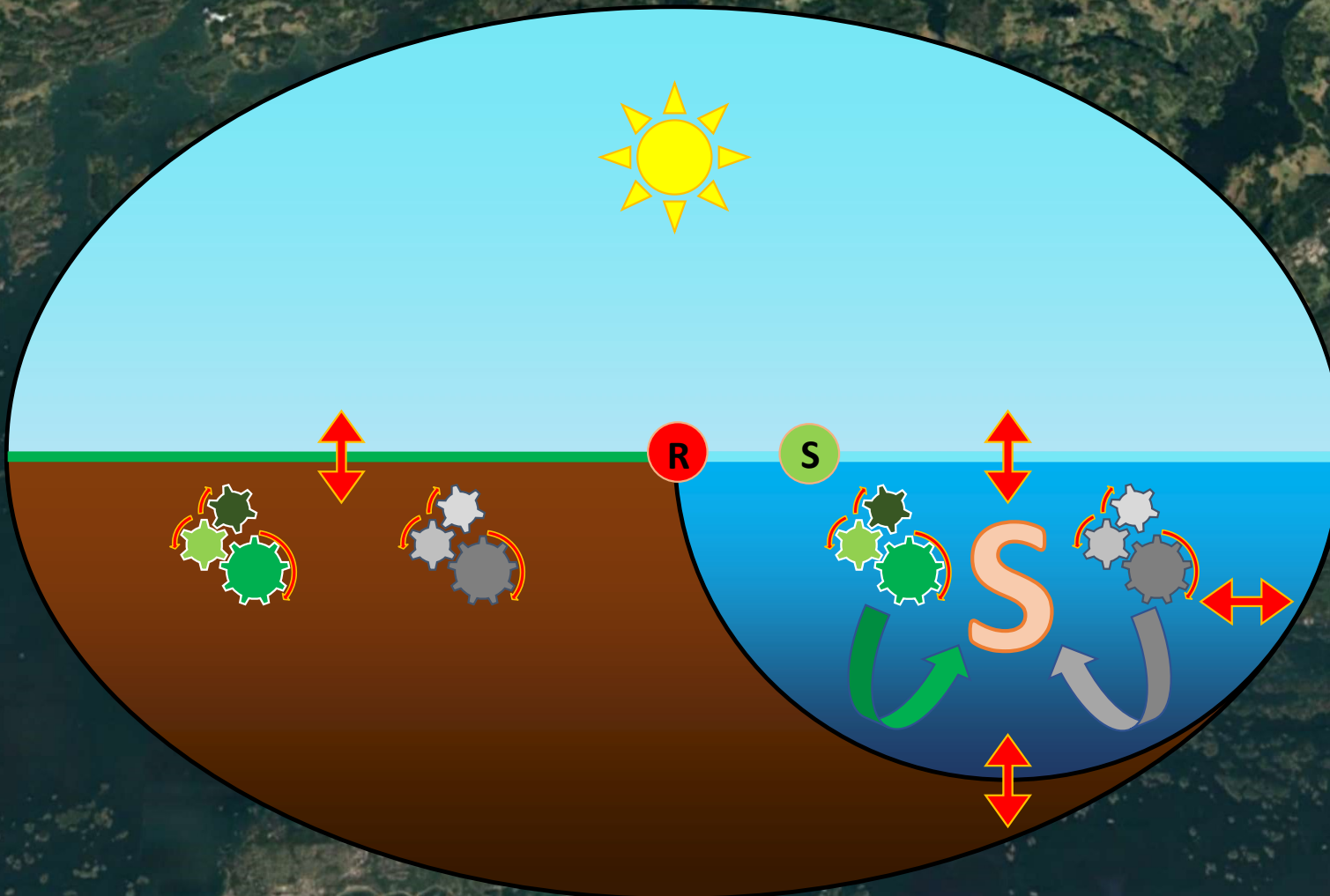
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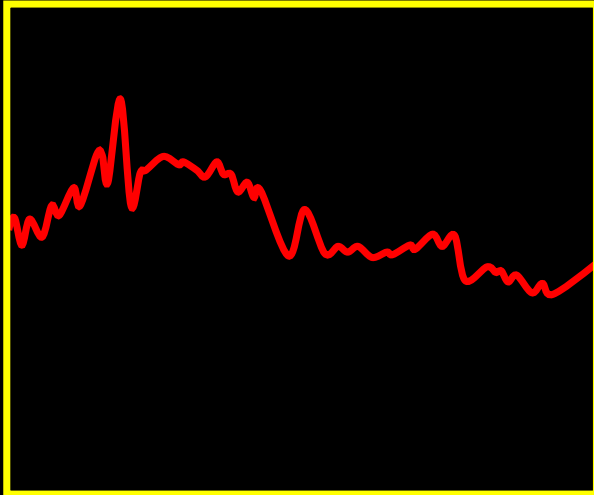
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- chlorophyll *a*

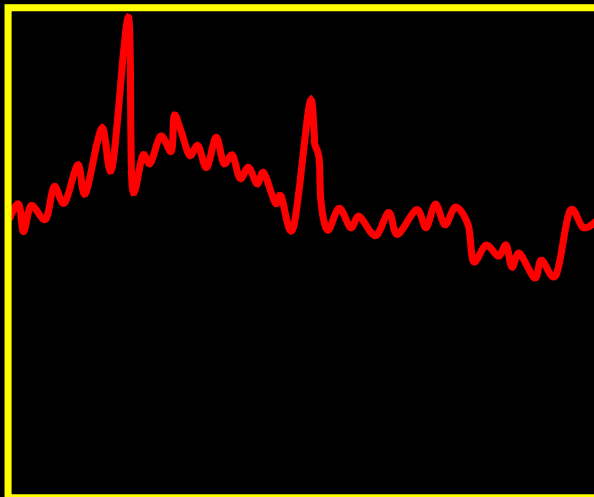


RIVERWATER

STATUS INDICATOR



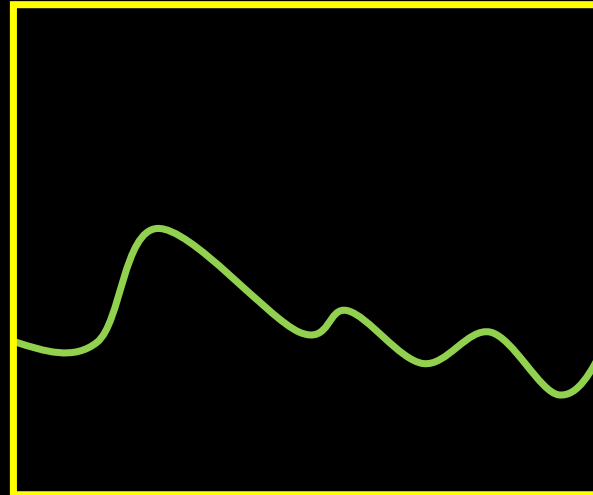
NUTRIENT COMPOUND



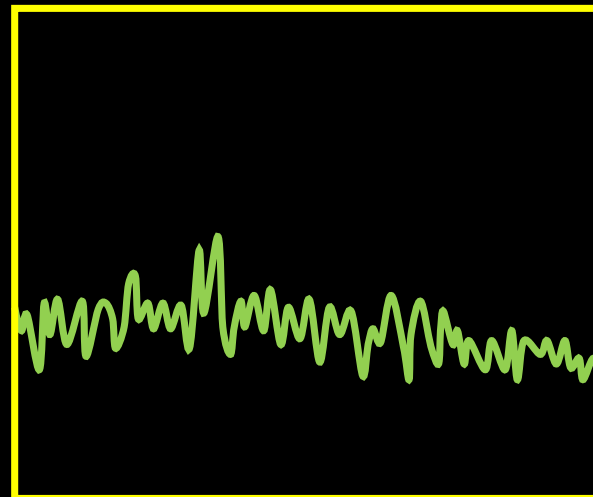
COURSE OF THE SEASON

SEAWATER

STATUS INDICATOR



NUTRIENT COMPOUND



COURSE OF THE SEASON

PERSPECTIVE

Carbon and nutrients

- dissolved
- particulate

Coastal waters (coastal filter)

- **transportation**
- **transformation**
- important environments
- influential environments for the open sea and climate

Loading status depends on

- fluxes
- biochemical conditions
- physical conditions

Status indicators (e.g.)

- dissolved organic matter
- turbidity
- chlorophyll *a*

Seasonal variation

- measuring effects
- not the causes

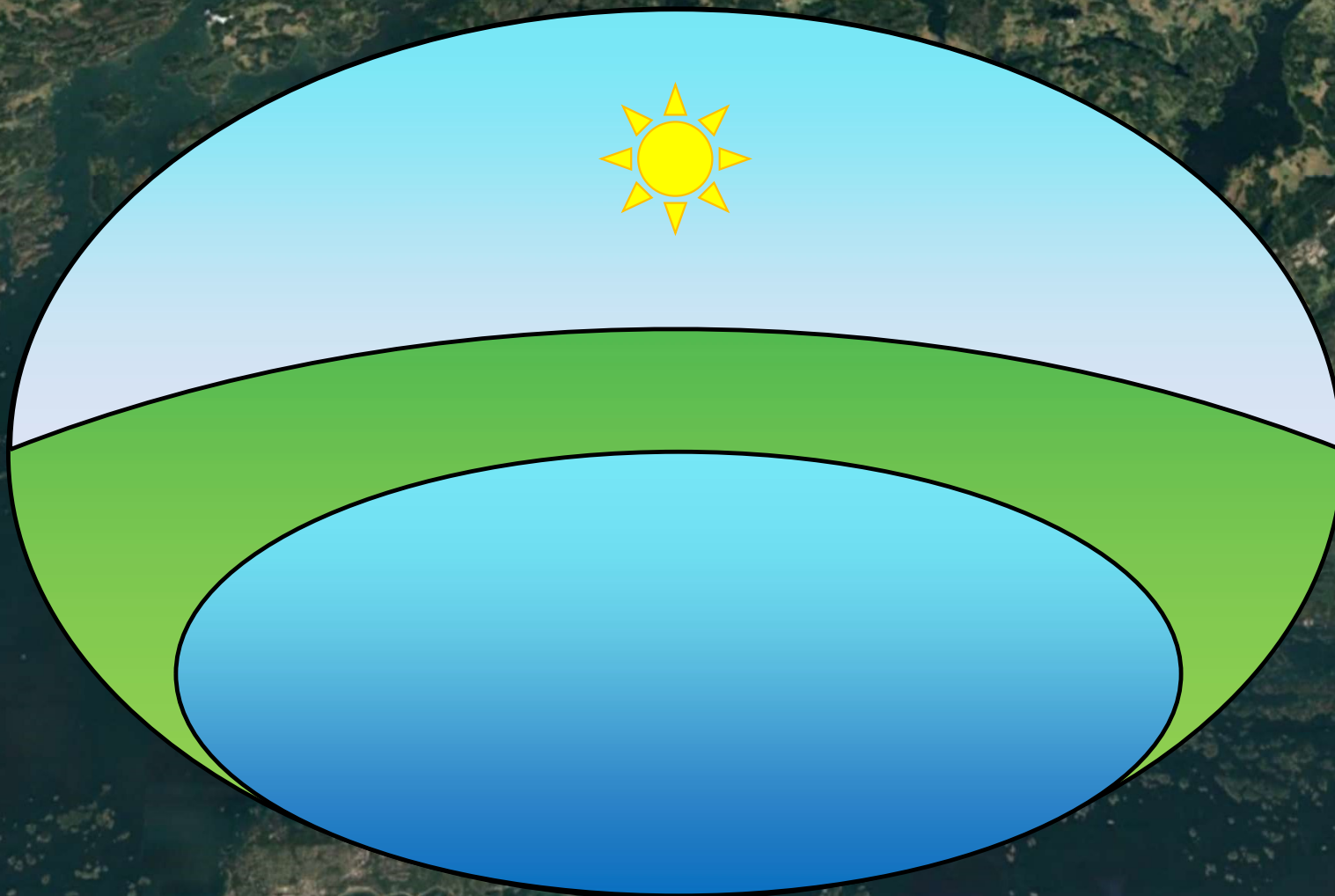
PERSPECTIVE

Indicators

Measuring effects instead of causes

Seasonal variation

The kind and amount of loading change along the year



PERSPECTIVE

Indicators

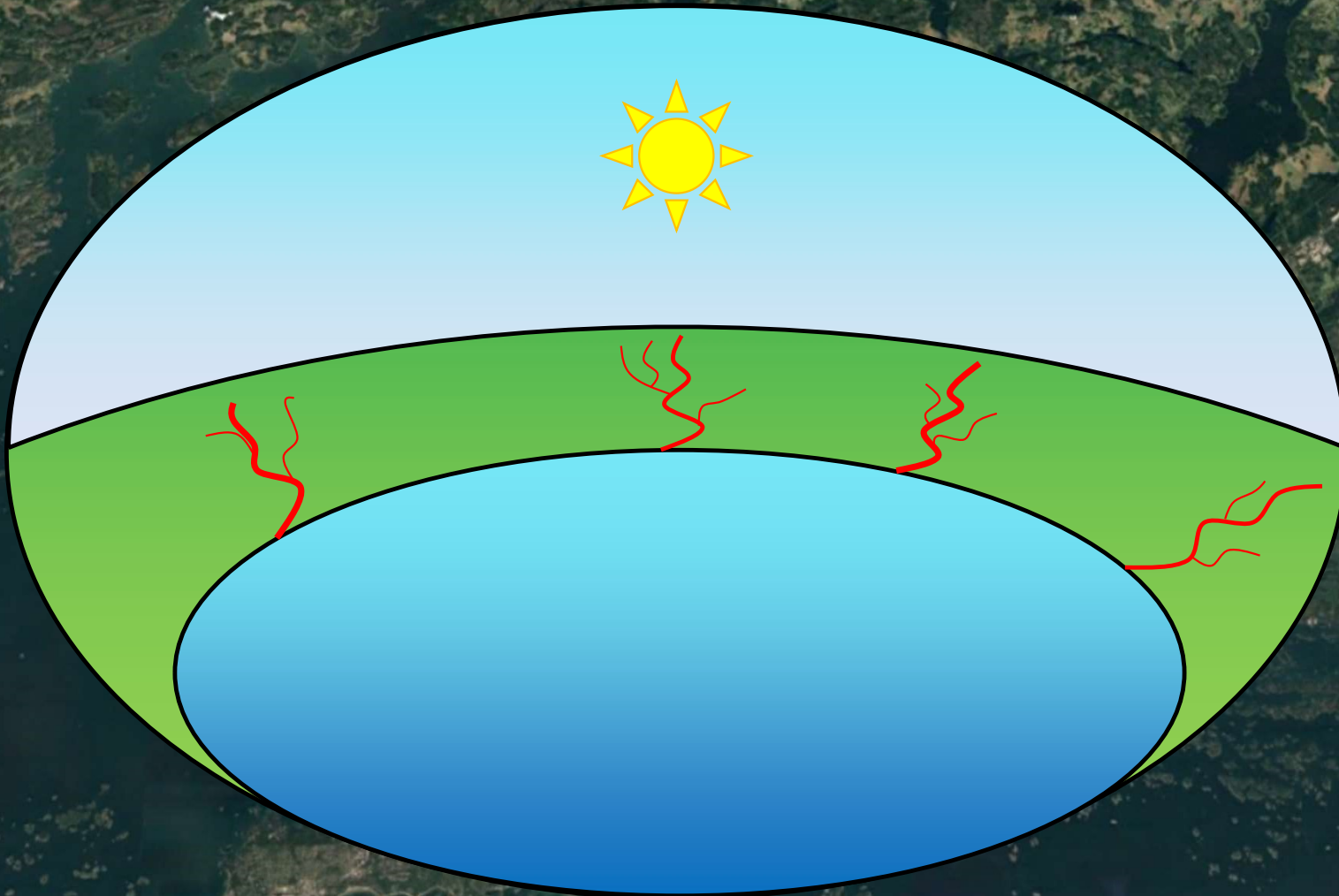
Measuring effects instead of causes

Seasonal variation

The kind and amount of loading change along the year

Spatial variation

Terrestrial loading comes from several rivers



PERSPECTIVE

Indicators

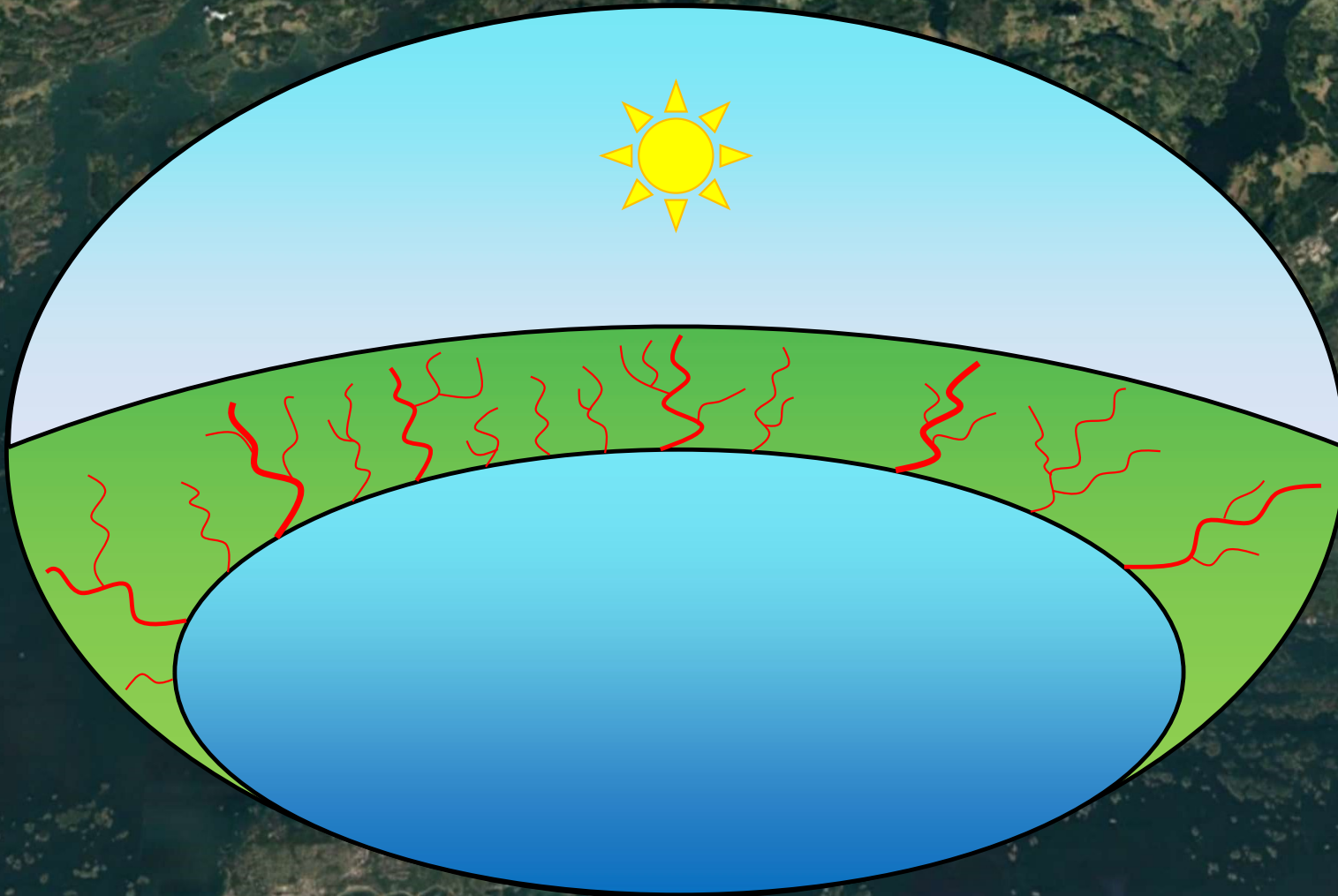
Measuring effects instead of causes

Seasonal variation

The kind and amount of loading change along the year

Spatial variation

Terrestrial loading comes from several rivers and creeks



PERSPECTIVE

Indicators

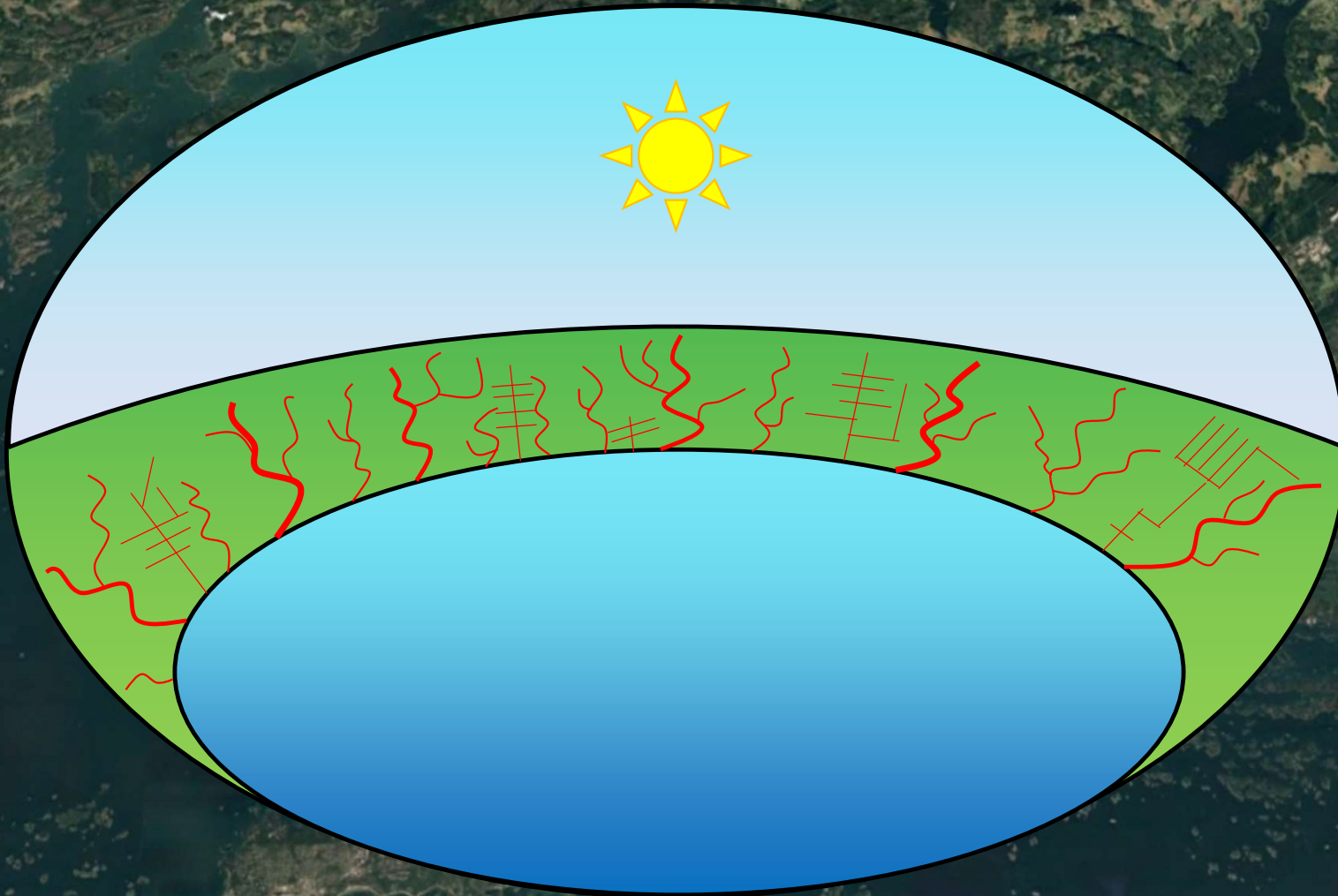
Measuring effects instead of causes

Seasonal variation

The kind and amount of loading change along the year

Spatial variation

Terrestrial loading comes from several rivers, creeks and ditches



PERSPECTIVE

Indicators

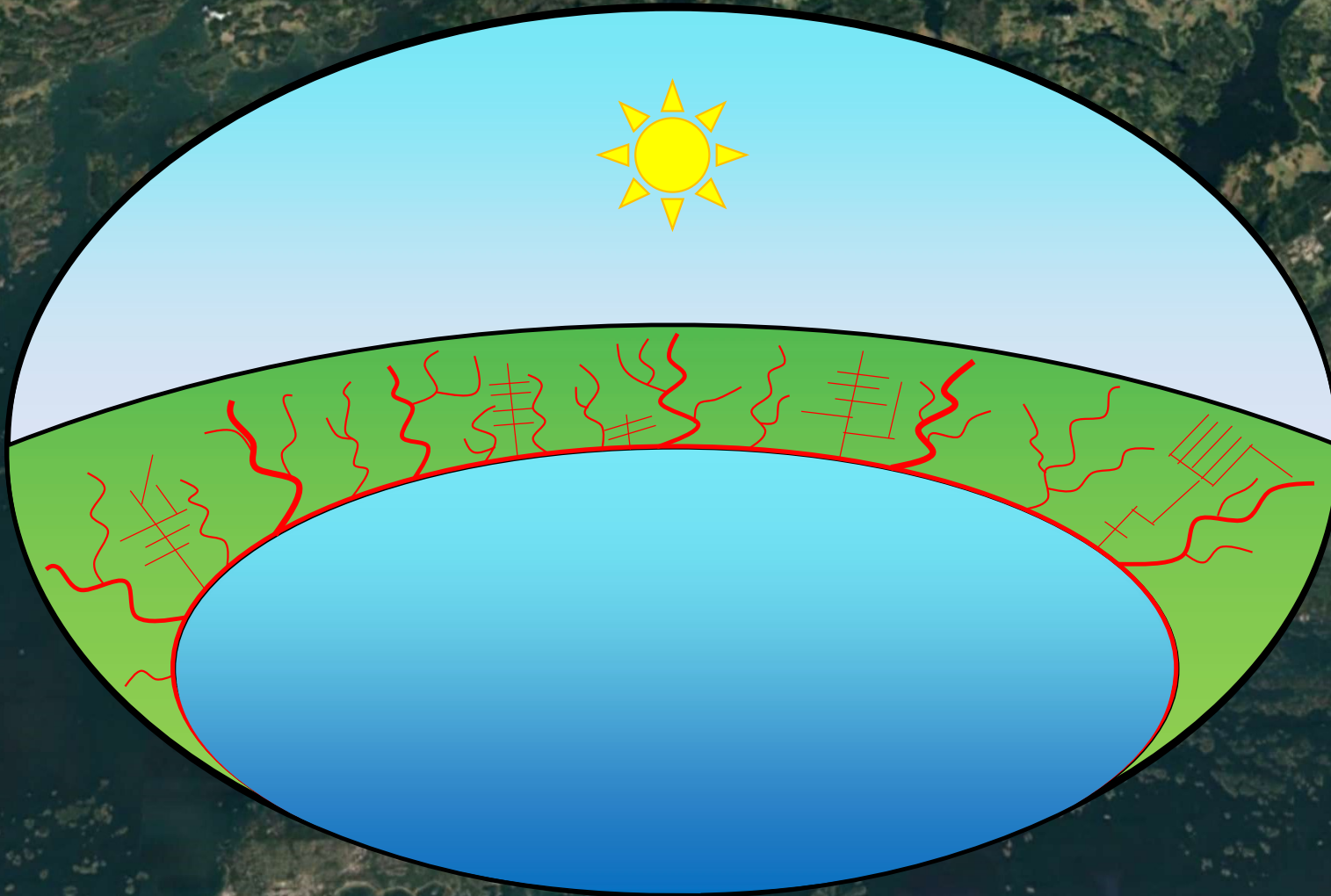
Measuring effects instead of causes

Seasonal variation

The kind and amount of loading change along the year

Spatial variation

Terrestrial loading comes from several rivers, creeks and ditches, or anywhere along the shoreline.



PERSPECTIVE

Indicators

Measuring effects instead of causes

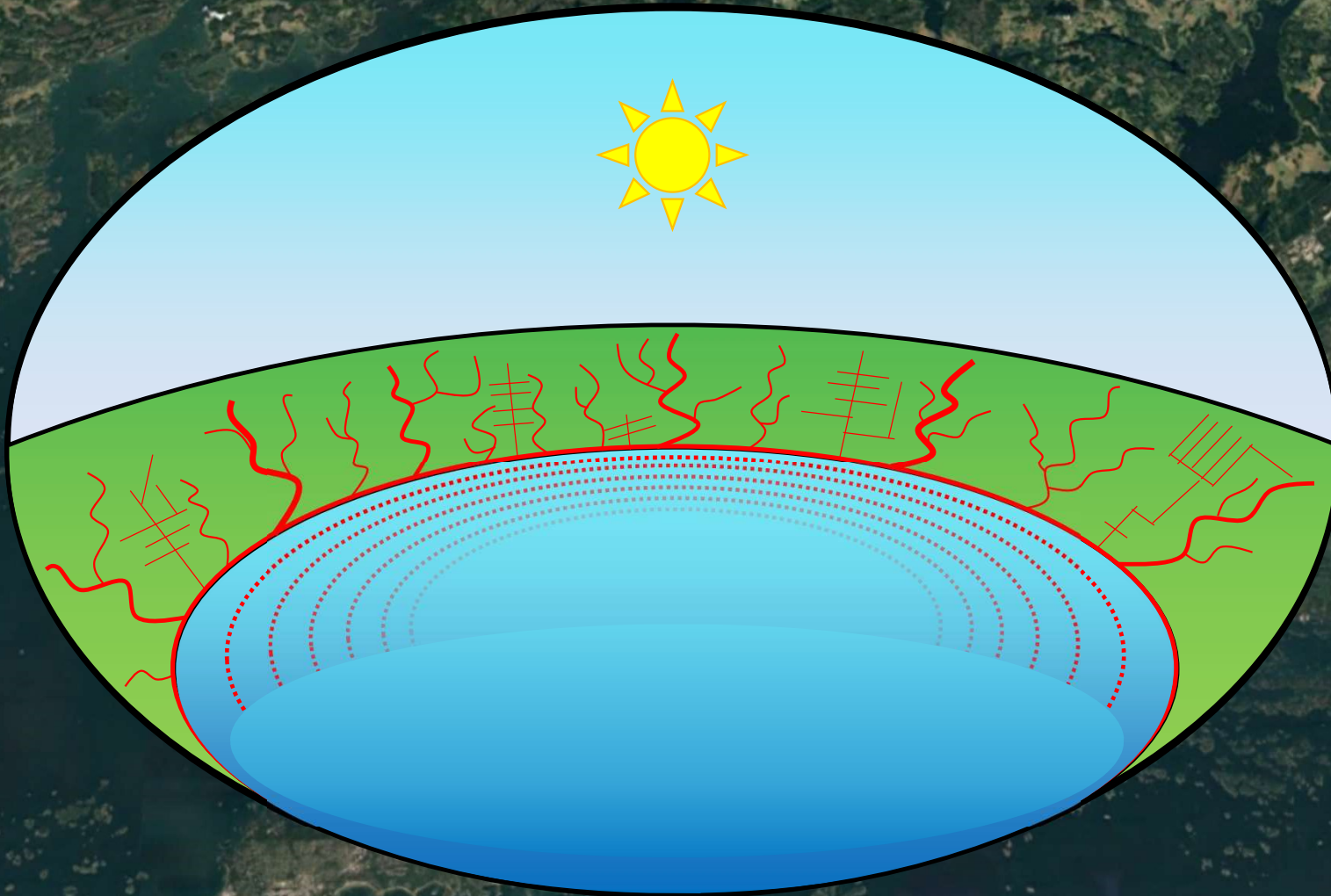
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Terrestrial loading comes from several rivers, creeks and ditches, or anywhere along the shoreline.

→ Horizontal dimensions



PERSPECTIVE

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Measuring effects instead of causes

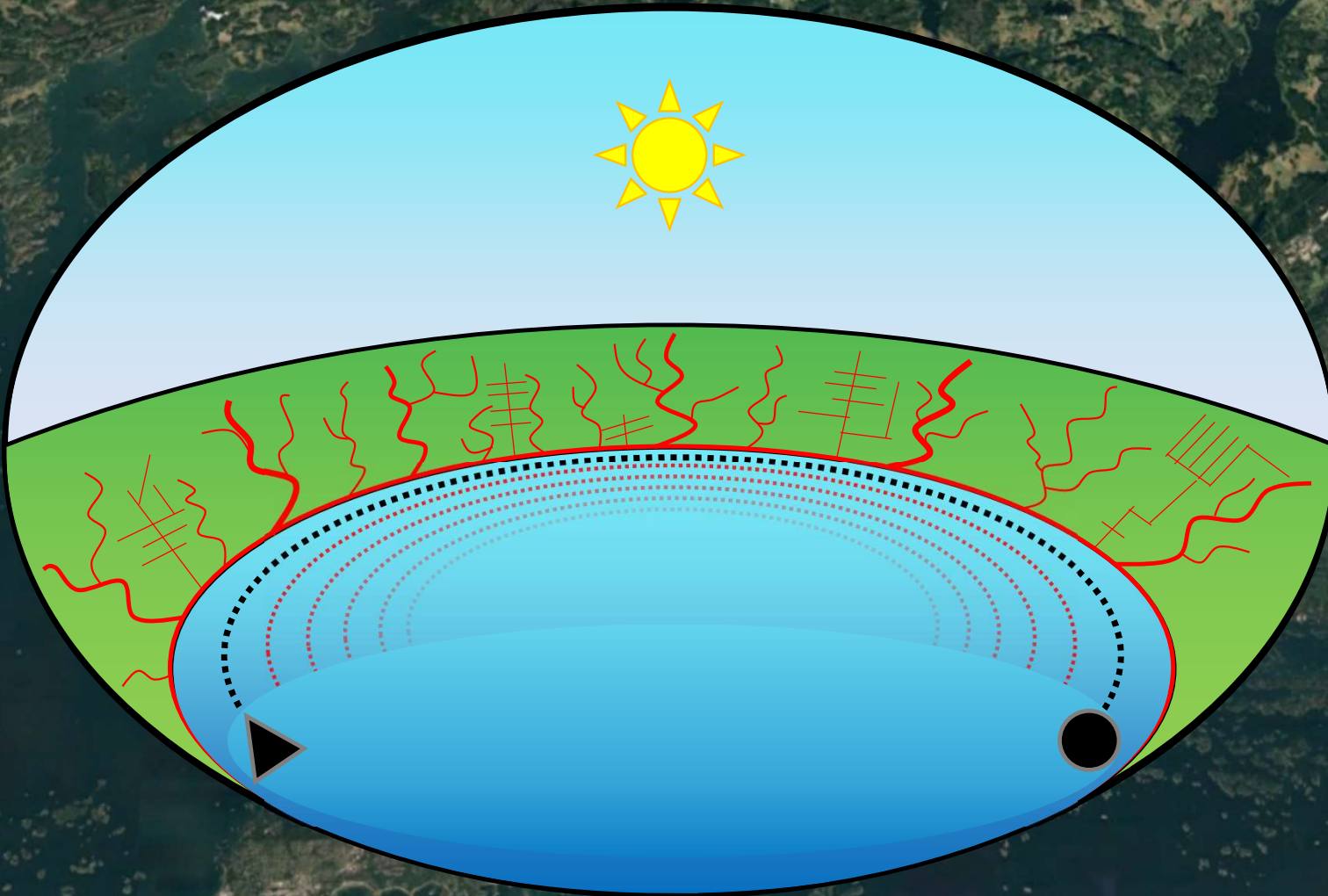
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PERSPECTIVE

Indicators

Measuring effects instead of causes

Seasonal variation

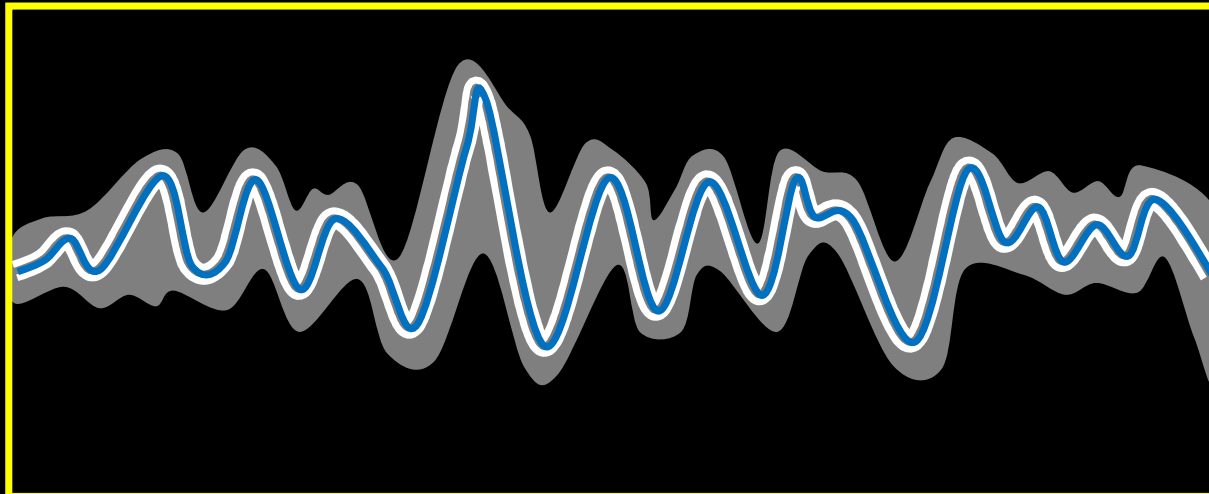
The kind and amount of loading change along the year

Spatial variation

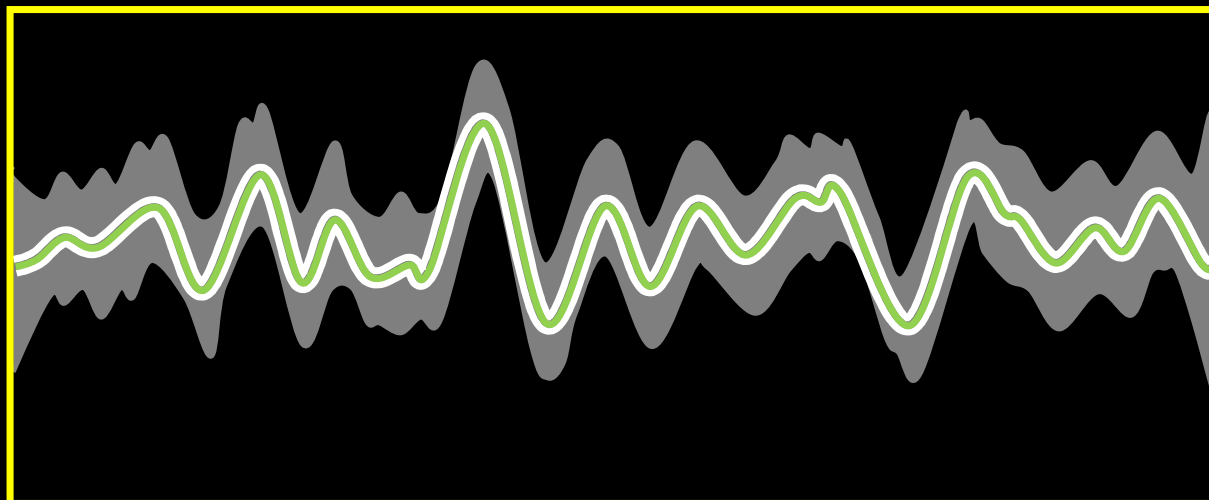
Terrestrial loading comes from several rivers, creeks and ditches, or anywhere along the shoreline.

→ Horizontal dimensions

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS



STATUS INDICATOR



DISTANCE ALONG THE COASTLINE

PERSPECTIVE

Indicators

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Seasonal variation

The kind and amount of loading change along the year

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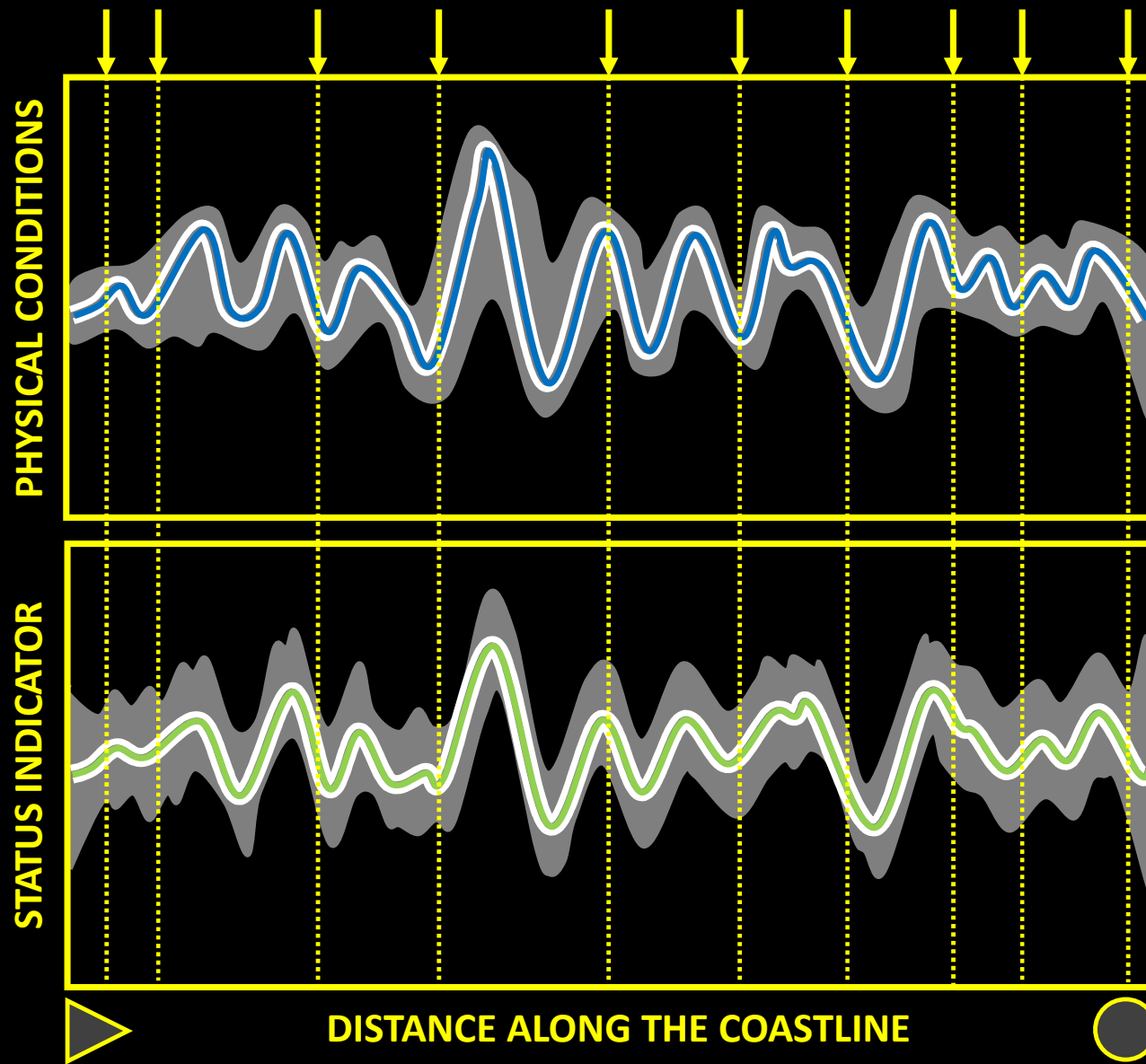
→ Horizontal dimensions

Predicting status

Specific reference values

→ Anomalies

→ Spatial loading gradients



PERSPECTIVE

Indicators

Measuring effects instead of causes

Seasonal variation

The kind and amount of loading change along the year

Spatial variation

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→ Horizontal dimensions

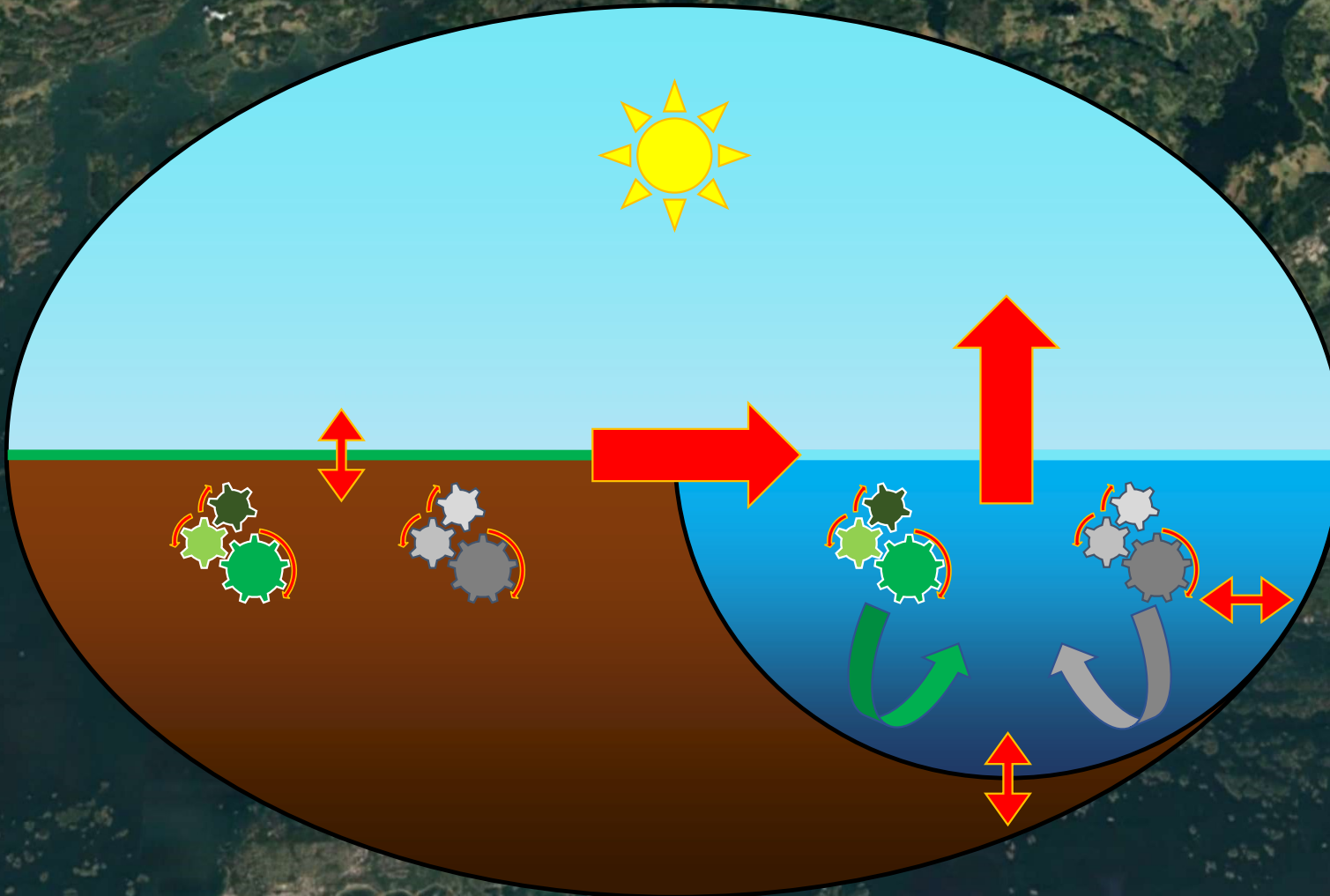
Predicting status

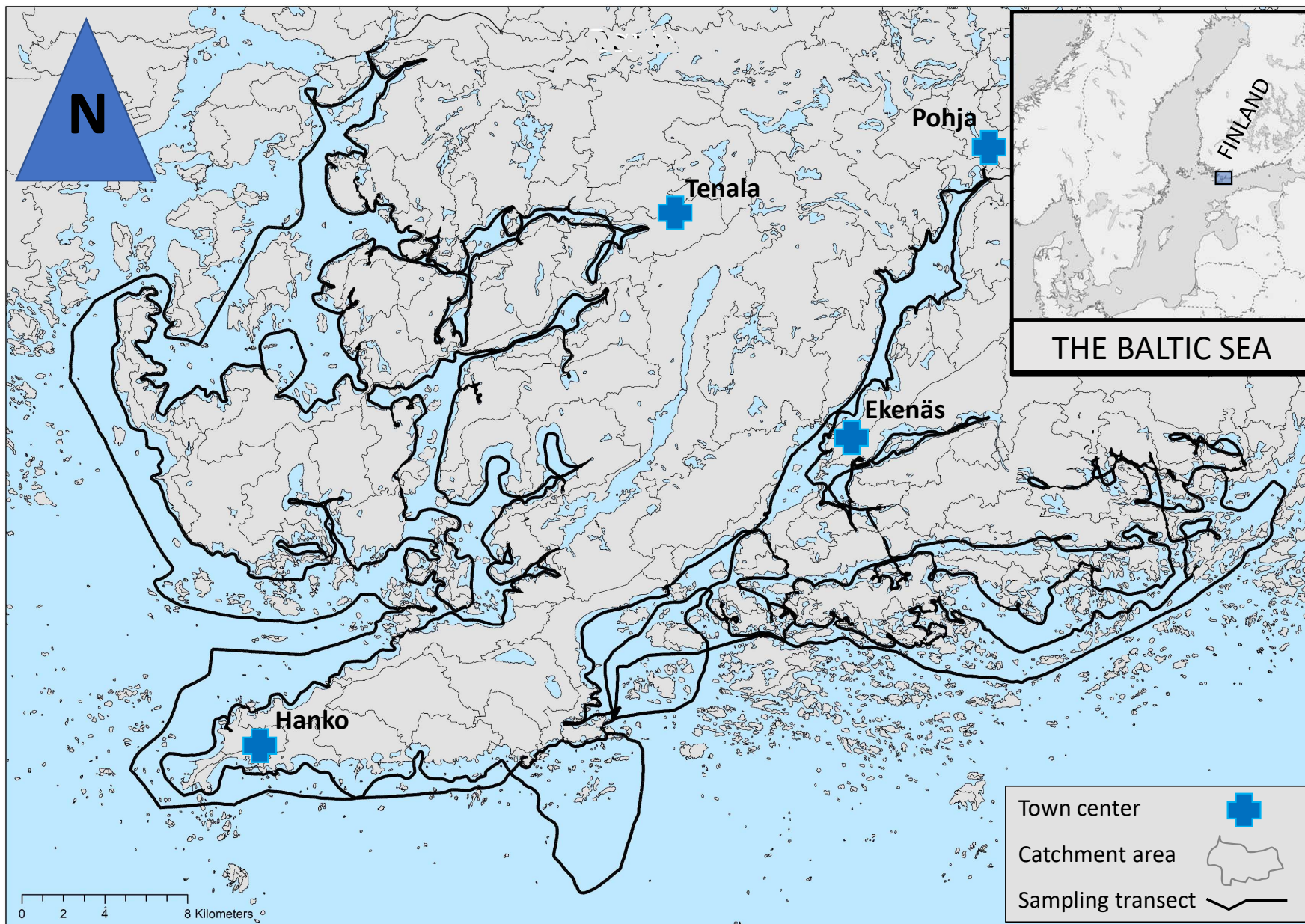
Specific reference values

→ Anomalies

→ Spatial loading gradients

→ Hotspots of GHGs





METHODOLOGY

Physical conditions

- Horizontal and vertical mixing of water masses
- Climate, weather, season

C, N, P and particle loading are manifested as

- chlorophyll a
 - dissolved organic matter
 - turbidity
 - greenhouse gases
- depending on
- each other
 - the physical environment
 - the relative loading level

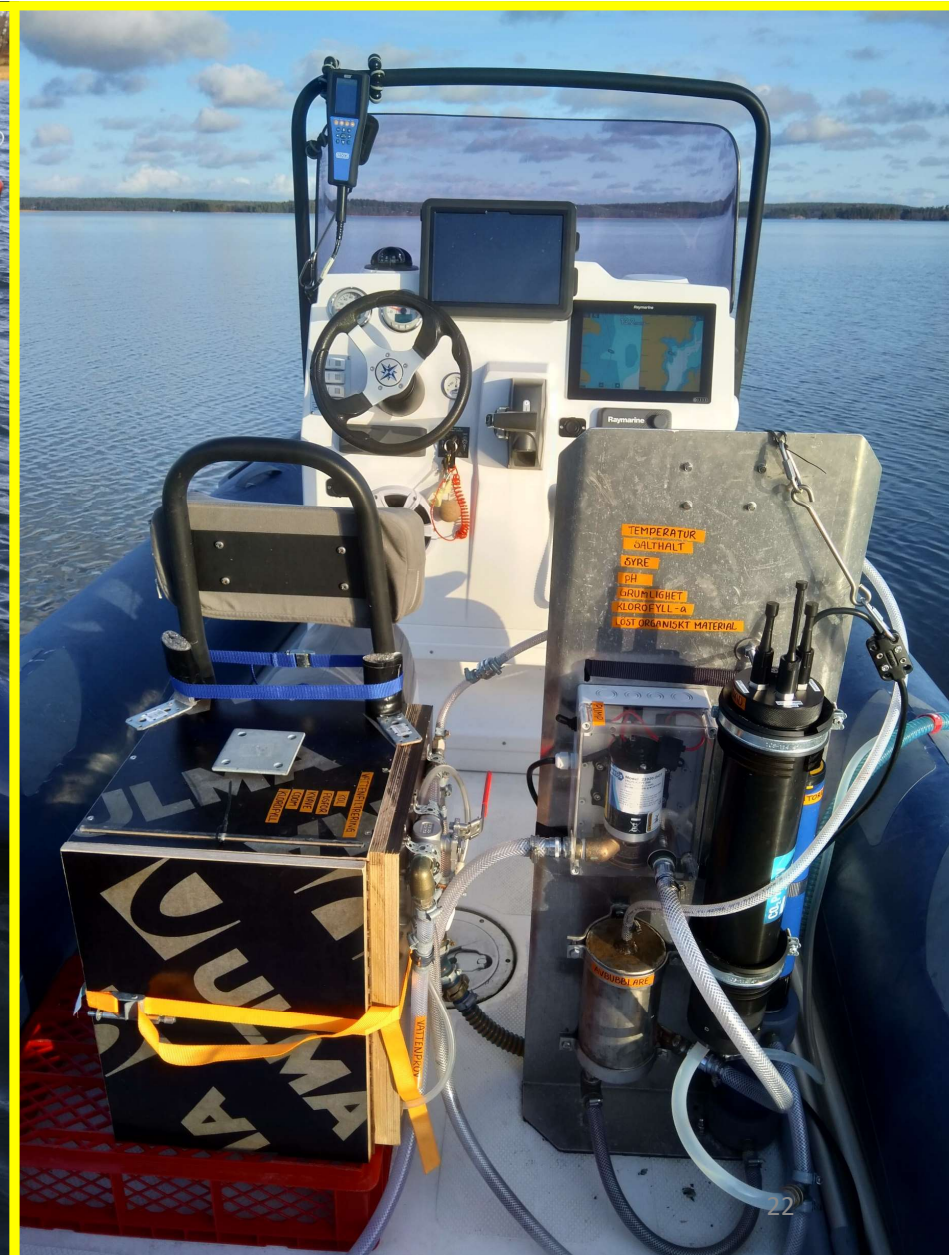
Measuring variation

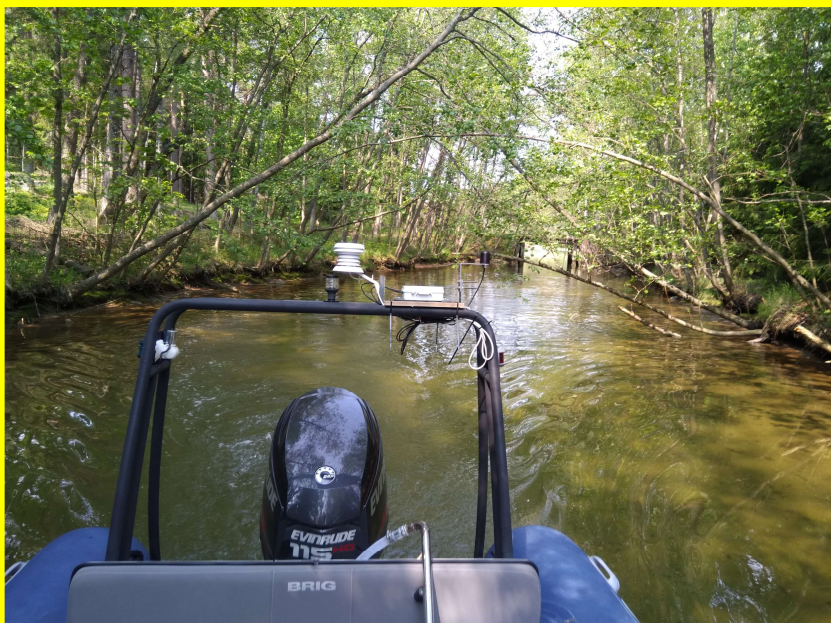
- Defining reference values
- Analysis of anomalies
- Environmental status decreases towards the source of loading

Mappings

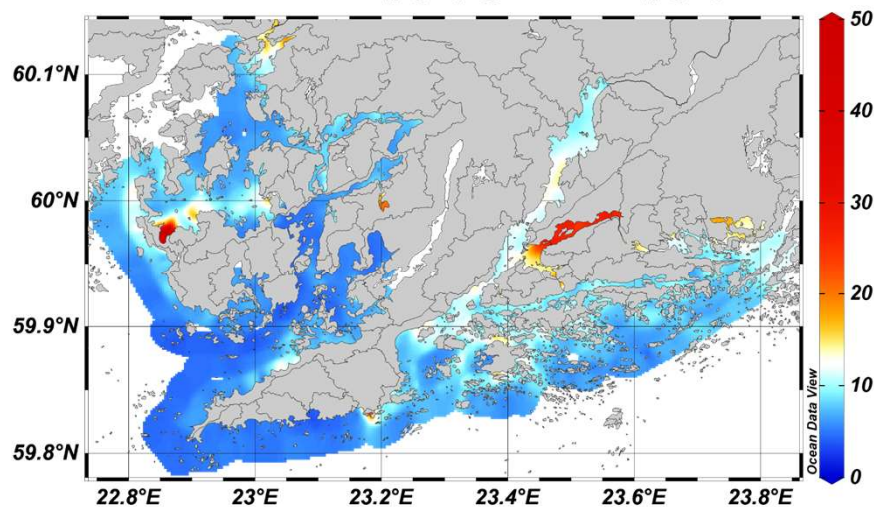
- 500 NM transect
- 17 rounds 2018-2020
- 20,000 obs. per round
- Ancillary data

Method	Type	Variable	Unit	2018(A)	2019(A)	2019(B)	2019(C)	2019(D)	2019(E)	2019(E)	2019(F)	2019(G)	2019(H)	2019(I)	2019(J)	2020(A)	2020(B)	2020(C)	2020(D)	2020(E)
CONTINUOUSLY LOGGED	TAG	Date	YYMMDD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Time	hhmmss	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Latitude	WGS84	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Longitude	WGS84	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	AIR	Air pressure	mbar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		PAR	$\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Air temperature	°C				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Air humidity	%				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	WATER	Water temperature	°C	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Conductivity	$\mu\text{S cm}^{-1}$	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Turbidity	NTU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Chlorophyll <i>a</i>	$\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Phycocyanin	$\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		fDOM	QSU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		O ₂	mg L^{-1}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		pH		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		pCO ₂	μatm						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		CH ₄	nmol L^{-1}												X	X	X	X	X	X
	CALCULATED (E.G.)	Oxygen saturation	%	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Total dissolved solids	mg L^{-1}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Salinity		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		CDOM	QSU	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Total alkalinity	meq L^{-1}						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		HCO ₃	$\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		CO ₃	$\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		OH	$\mu\text{mol kg}^{-1}$						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Revelle							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		ΩCa							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		ΩAr							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		PAR attenuation CFC	m^{-1}				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
DISCRETE WATER SAMPLES	EMPIRICALLY MODELLED (E.G.)	Dissolved inorganic nitrogen	mg L^{-1}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
		Total dissolved nitrogen	mg L^{-1}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
		Total nitrogen	mg L^{-1}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
		Dissolved inorganic phosphorus	mg L^{-1}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
		Total dissolved phosphorus	mg L^{-1}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
		Total phosphorus	mg L^{-1}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
		Dissolved inorganic carbon	mg L^{-1}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
		Dissolved organic carbon	mg L^{-1}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
		Total organic carbon	mg L^{-1}	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					

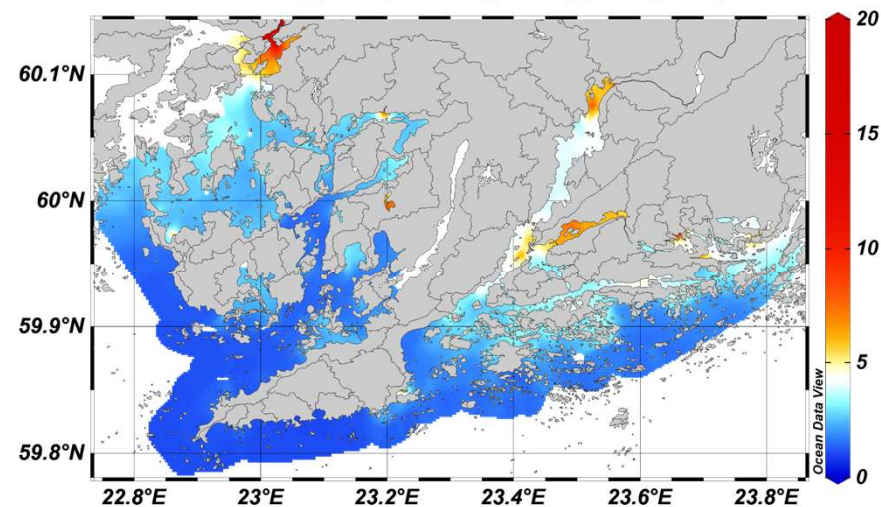




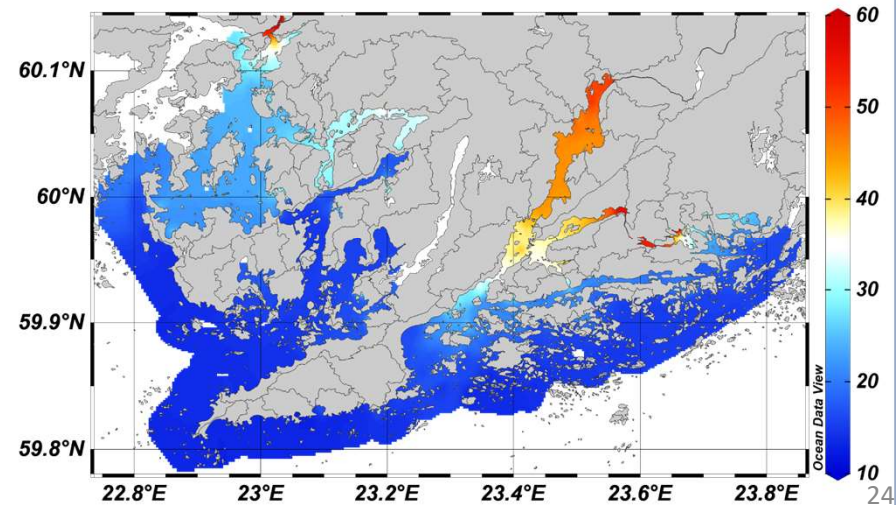
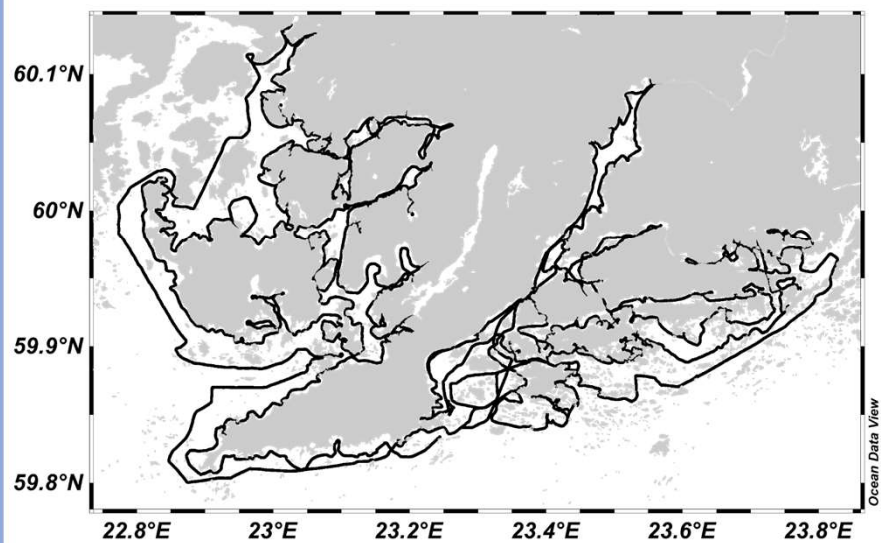
ChlaDaLe [$\mu\text{g/L}$] @ ChlaDaLe [$\mu\text{g/L}$]=first



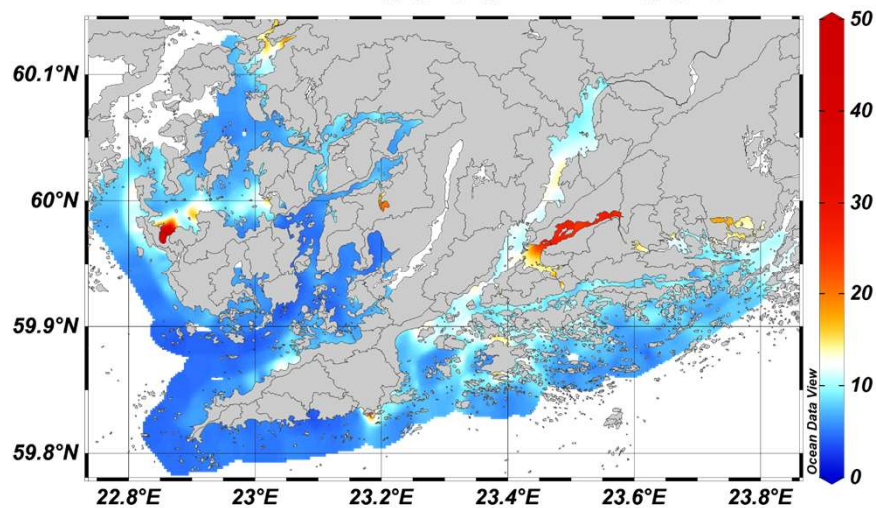
Turb_FNU [FNU] @ Turb_FNU [FNU]=first



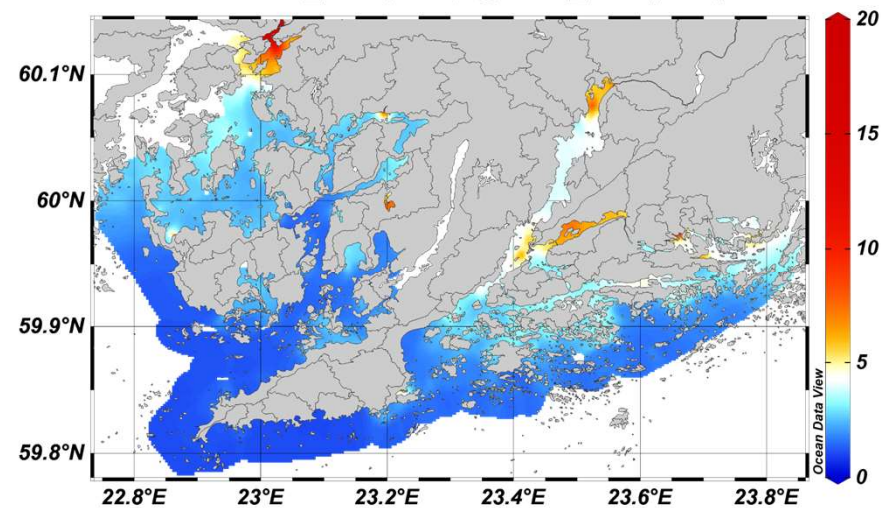
fDOM_QSU [QSU] @ fDOM_QSU [QSU]=first



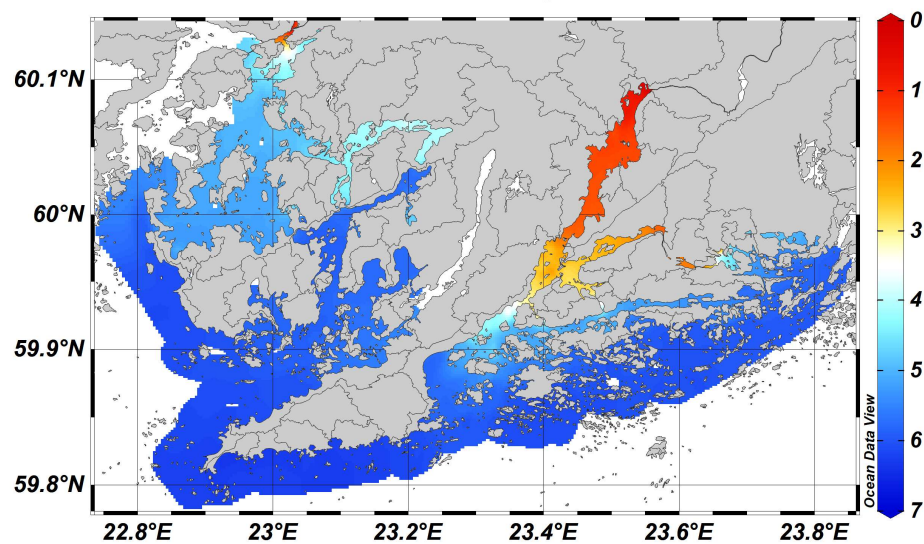
ChlaDaLe [$\mu\text{g/L}$] @ ChlaDaLe [$\mu\text{g/L}$]=first



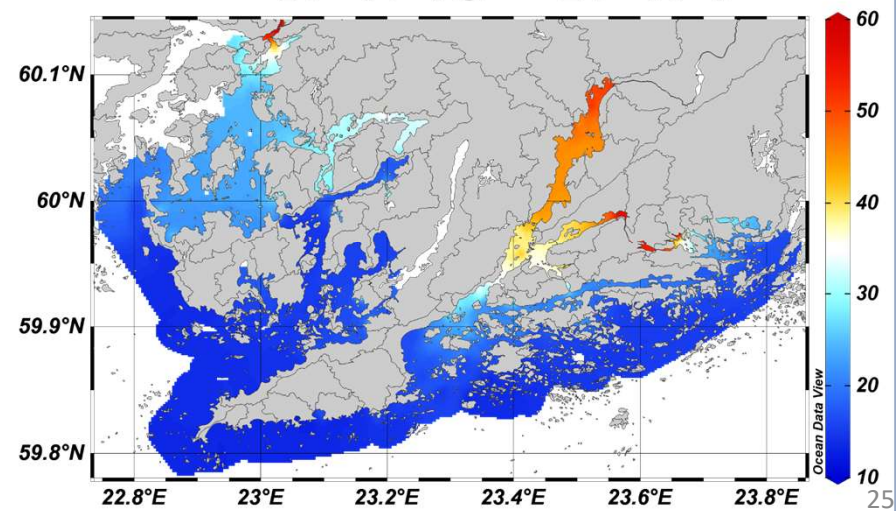
Turb_FNU [FNU] @ Turb_FNU [FNU]=first



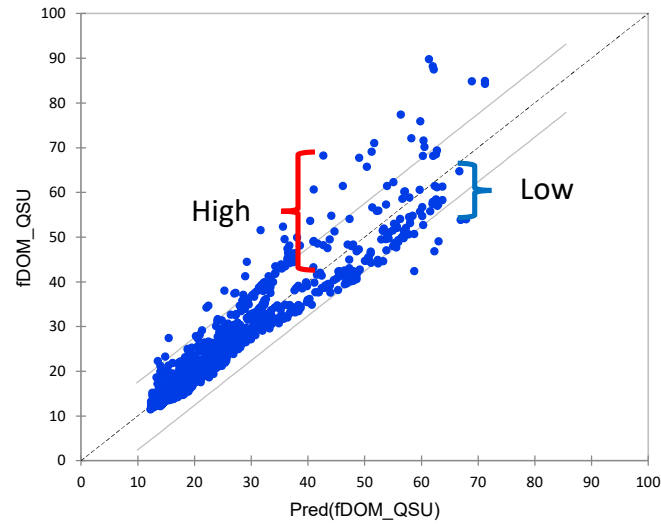
Sali_psu [psu] @ Sali_psu [psu]=first



fDOM_QSU [QSU] @ fDOM_QSU [QSU]=first

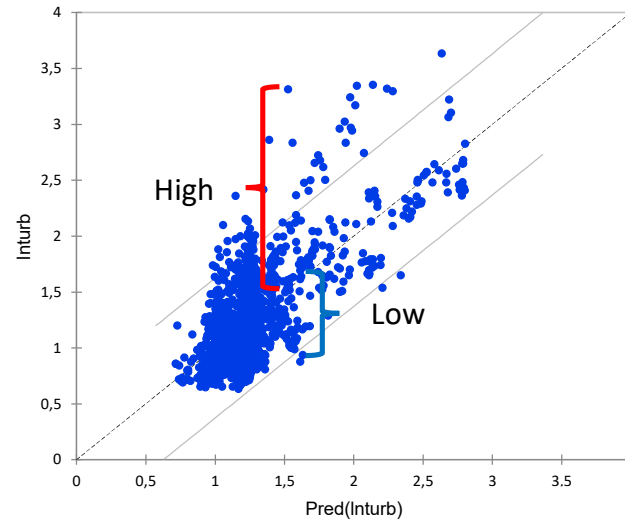


Fluorescent DOM (95 %)



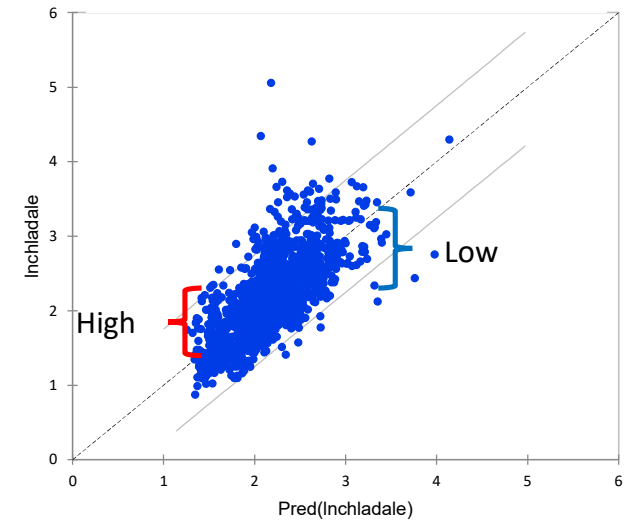
Source	Value	Standard error	t	Pr > t	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Week	0.856	0.184	4.660	<0.0001	0.496	1.216
Sali_psu	-0.398	0.124	-3.219	0.001	-0.640	-0.155
TempCels	0.295	0.175	1.686	0.092	-0.048	0.637
Week*Sali_psu	-1.241	0.253	-4.912	<0.0001	-1.737	-0.746
Week*TempCels	-1.160	0.294	-3.943	<0.0001	-1.737	-0.583
Sali_psu*TempCels	-0.653	0.226	-2.890	0.004	-1.096	-0.210
Week*Sali_psu*TempCels	1.426	0.334	4.269	<0.0001	0.771	2.081

Turbidity (75 %)



Source	Value	Standard error	t	Pr > t	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Week	0.673	0.327	2.056	0.040	0.031	1.314
Sali_psu	-0.689	0.218	-3.166	0.002	-1.116	-0.262
TempCels	0.211	0.280	0.754	0.451	-0.338	0.759
Week*Sali_psu	-1.413	0.457	-3.092	0.002	-2.310	-0.517
Week*TempCels	-1.907	0.507	-3.762	0.000	-2.901	-0.912
Sali_psu*TempCels	-0.459	0.379	-1.211	0.226	-1.203	0.285
Week*Sali_psu*TempCels	2.711	0.596	4.549	<0.0001	1.542	3.880

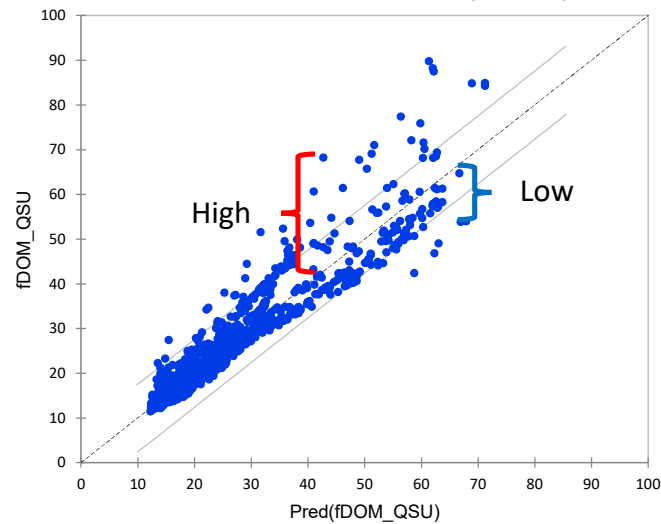
Chlorophyll a (72 %)



Source	Value	Standard error	t	Pr > t	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Week	4.021	0.947	4.248	<0.0001	2.164	5.878
fDOM_QSU	2.923	0.747	3.914	<0.0001	1.458	4.388
Sali_psu	2.881	0.538	5.356	<0.0001	1.826	3.937
Turb_FNU	2.362	2.026	1.166	0.244	-1.613	6.336
TempCels	-1.074	1.009	-1.065	0.287	-3.053	0.904
Week*fDOM_QSU	-2.899	0.807	-3.591	0.000	-4.482	-1.315
Week*Sali_psu	-5.731	0.734	-7.811	<0.0001	-7.170	-4.292
Week*Turb_FNU	-4.096	2.400	-1.707	0.088	-8.805	0.612
Week*TempCels	1.083	1.207	0.897	0.370	-1.285	3.450
fDOM_QSU*Sali_psu	-0.476	0.480	-0.992	0.322	-1.418	0.466
fDOM_QSU*Turb_FNU	-2.064	2.019	-1.022	0.307	-6.025	1.897
fDOM_QSU*TempCels	2.914	0.722	4.037	<0.0001	1.498	4.331
Sali_psu*Turb_FNU	-1.129	0.408	-2.766	0.006	-1.930	-0.328
Sali_psu*TempCels	1.792	0.635	2.824	0.005	0.547	3.037
Turb_FNU*TempCels	5.721	1.999	2.861	0.004	1.799	9.643
Week*fDOM_QSU*Sali_psu	2.208	0.700	3.155	0.002	0.835	3.581
Week*fDOM_QSU*Turb_FNU	4.124	2.443	1.688	0.092	-0.668	8.916
Week*fDOM_QSU*TempCels	-2.675	0.771	-3.470	0.001	-4.188	-1.163
Week*Sali_psu*Turb_FNU	3.909	0.587	6.659	<0.0001	2.757	5.060
Week*Sali_psu*TempCels	0.000	0.000				
Week*Turb_FNU*TempCels	-3.511	2.306	-1.523	0.128	-8.034	1.012
fDOM_QSU*Sali_psu*Turb_FNU	1.019	1.090	0.935	0.350	-1.118	3.157
fDOM_QSU*Sali_psu*TempCels	-1.745	0.779	-2.240	0.025	-3.274	-0.217
fDOM_QSU*Turb_FNU*TempCels	-6.666	2.043	-3.263	0.001	-10.674	-2.658
Sali_psu*Turb_FNU*TempCels	-2.569	0.601	-4.272	<0.0001	-3.748	-1.389
Week*fDOM_QSU*Sali_psu*Turb_FNU	-3.526	1.181	-2.986	0.003	-5.842	-1.209

Where, when and how much does carbon, nutrient and particle loading deviate from their normal level as predicted by the environmental conditions and manifested as status indicators?

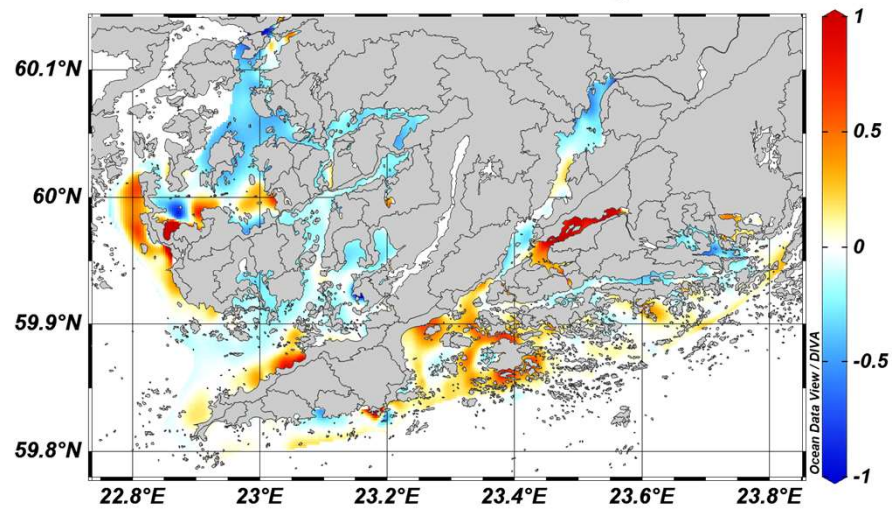
Fluorescent DOM (95 %)



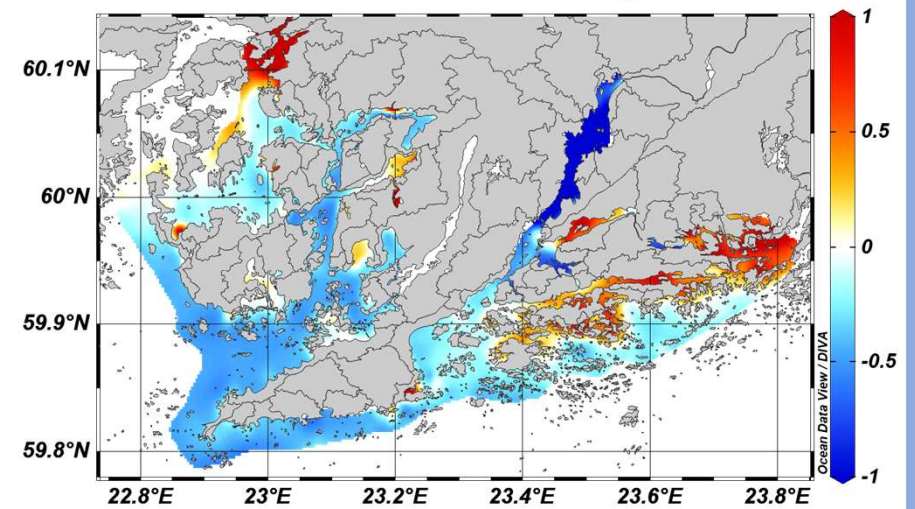
Source	Value	Standard error	t	Pr > t	Lower bound (95%)	Upper bound (95%)
Week	0.856	0.184	4.660	<0.0001	0.496	1.216
Sali_psu	-0.398	0.124	-3.219	0.001	-0.640	-0.155
TempCels	0.295	0.175	1.686	0.092	-0.048	0.637
Week*Sali_psu	-1.241	0.253	-4.912	<0.0001	-1.737	-0.746
Week*TempCels	-1.160	0.294	-3.943	<0.0001	-1.737	-0.583
Sali_psu*TempCels	-0.653	0.226	-2.890	0.004	-1.096	-0.210
Week*Sali_psu*TempCels	1.426	0.334	4.269	<0.0001	0.771	2.081

Where, when and how much does carbon, nutrient and particle loading deviate from their normal level as predicted by the environmental conditions and manifested as status indicators?

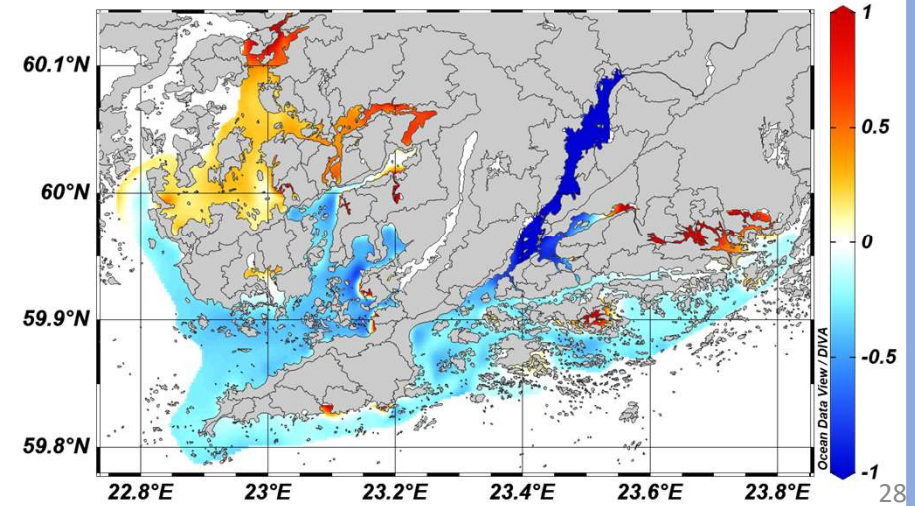
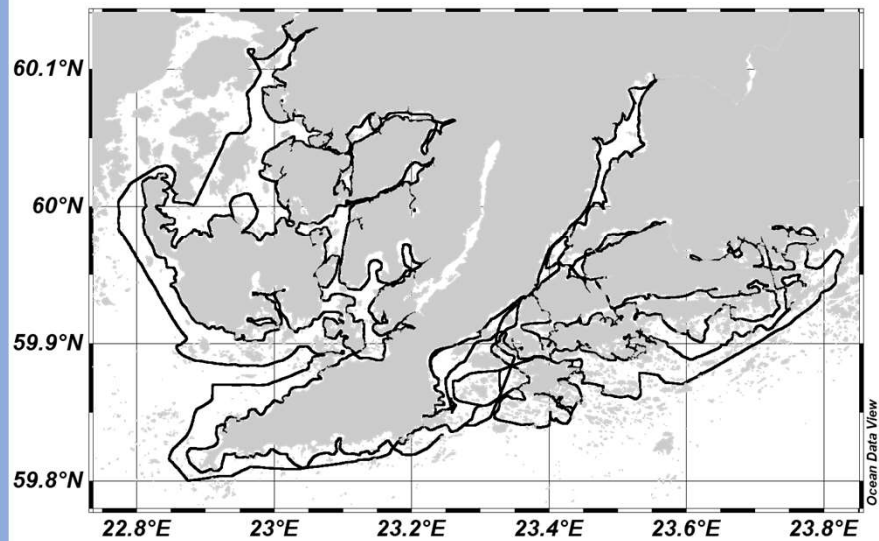
Z-Chla @ Z-Chla=first



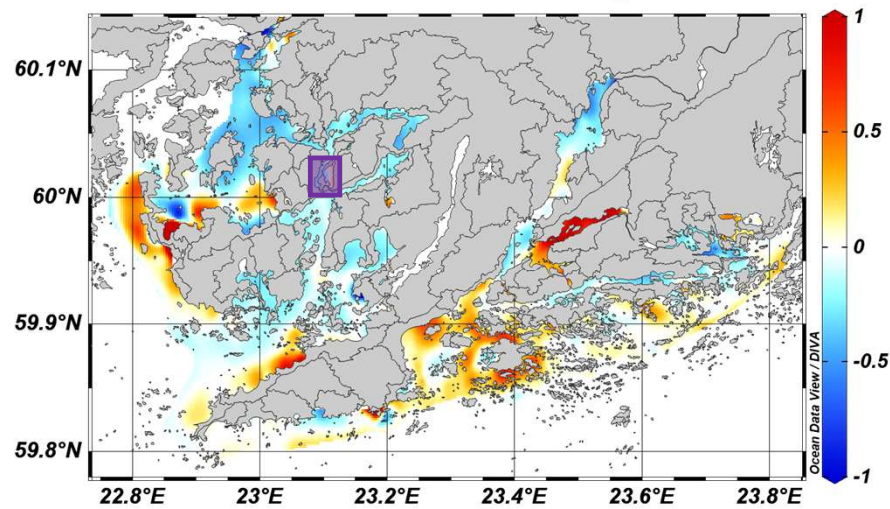
Z-Turb @ Z-Turb=first



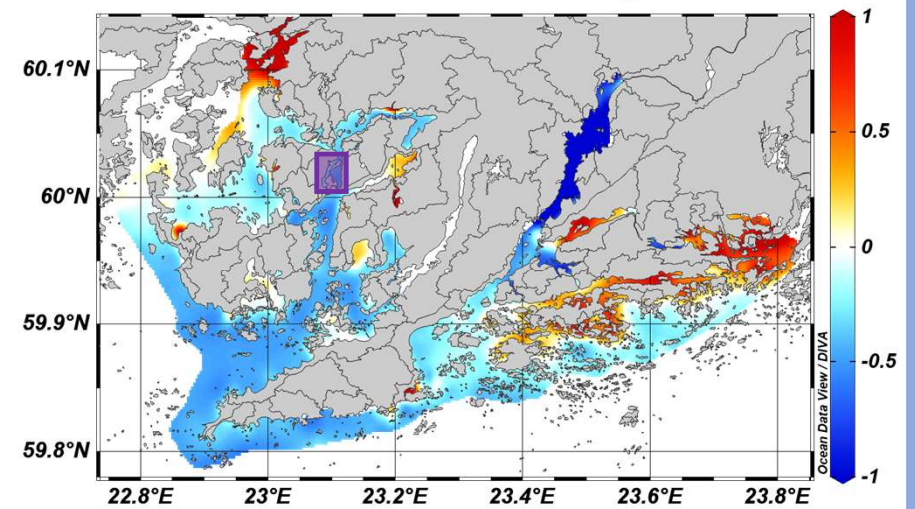
Z-fDOM @ Z-fDOM=first



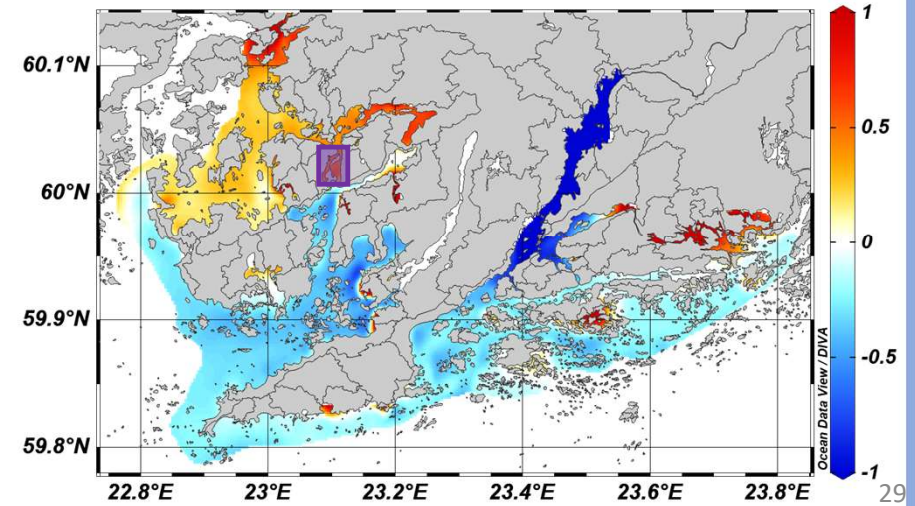
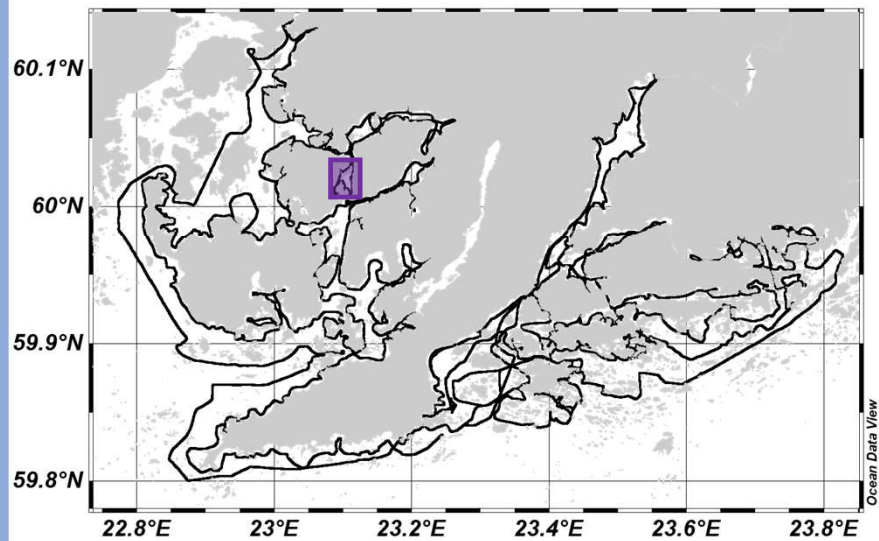
Z-Chla @ Z-Chla=first



Z-Turb @ Z-Turb=first



Z-fDOM @ Z-fDOM=first



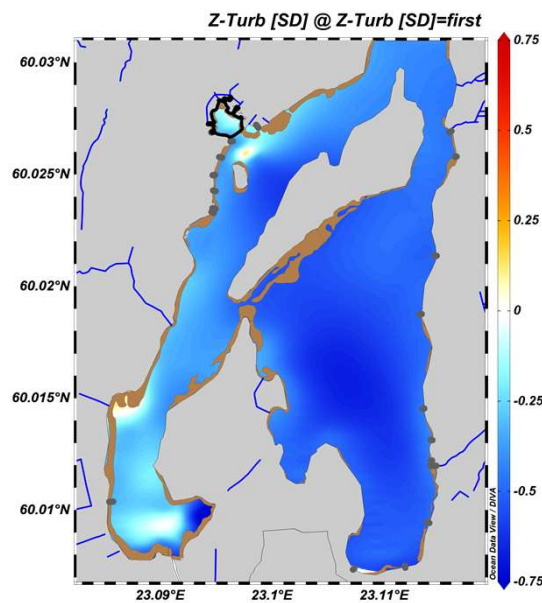
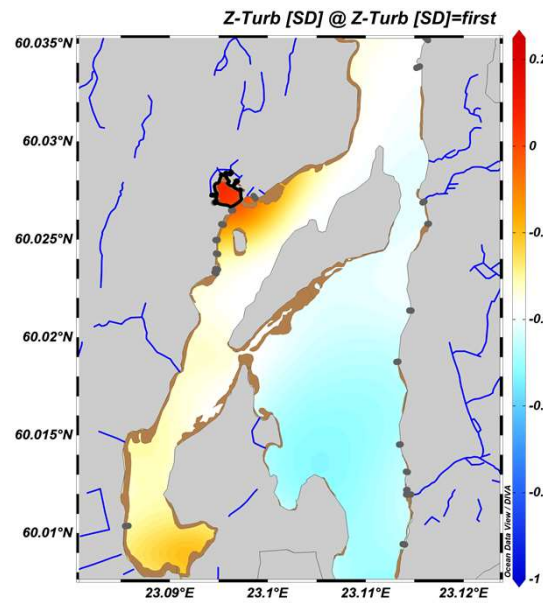
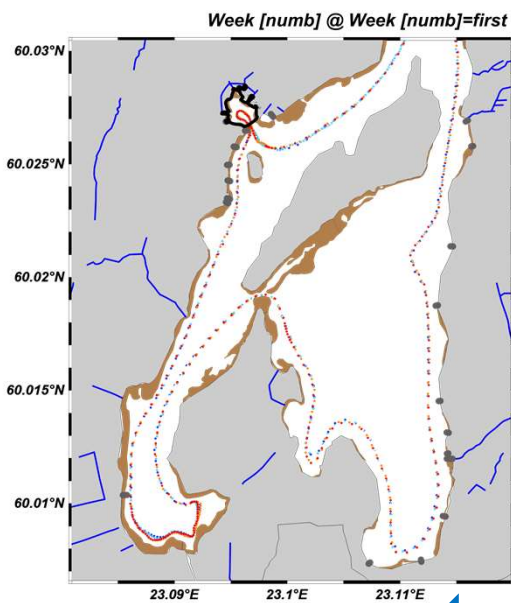
SURVEY



TARGET



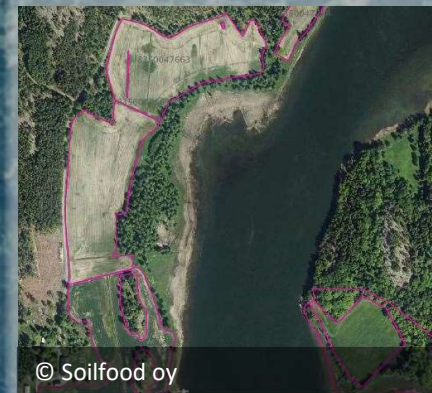
FOLLOW UP



VALIDATION/EVALUATION

- Agricultural profitability & climate impacts
- Aquatic ecosystem health & climate impacts

➡ WIN-WIN-WIN-WIN solutions?



RESULTS

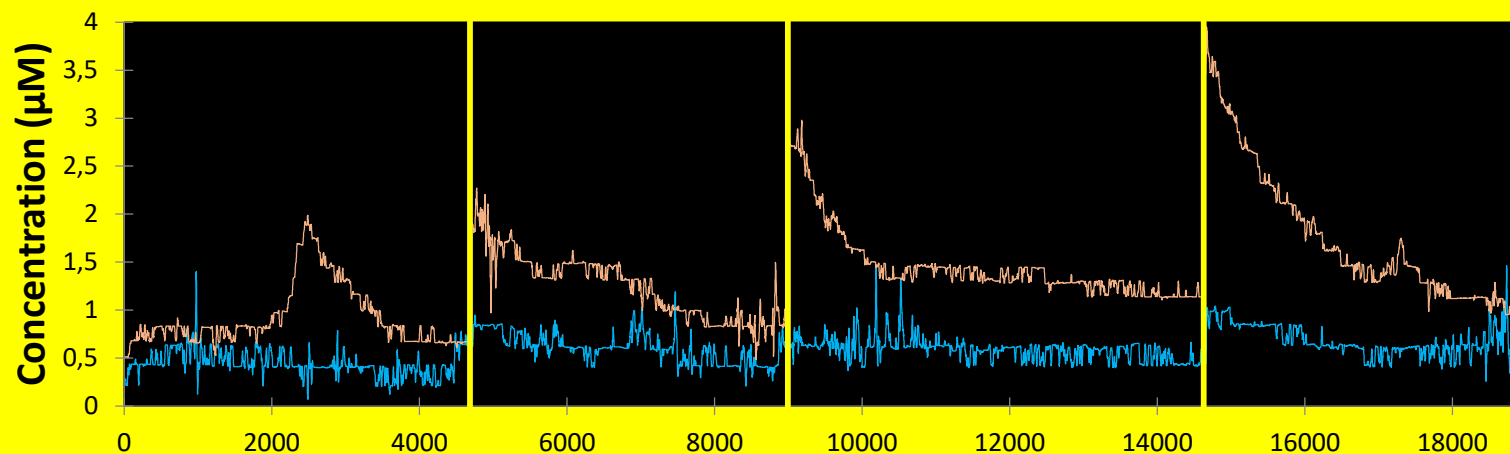
Scale

Coastal waters are characterized by high concentrations of GHGs

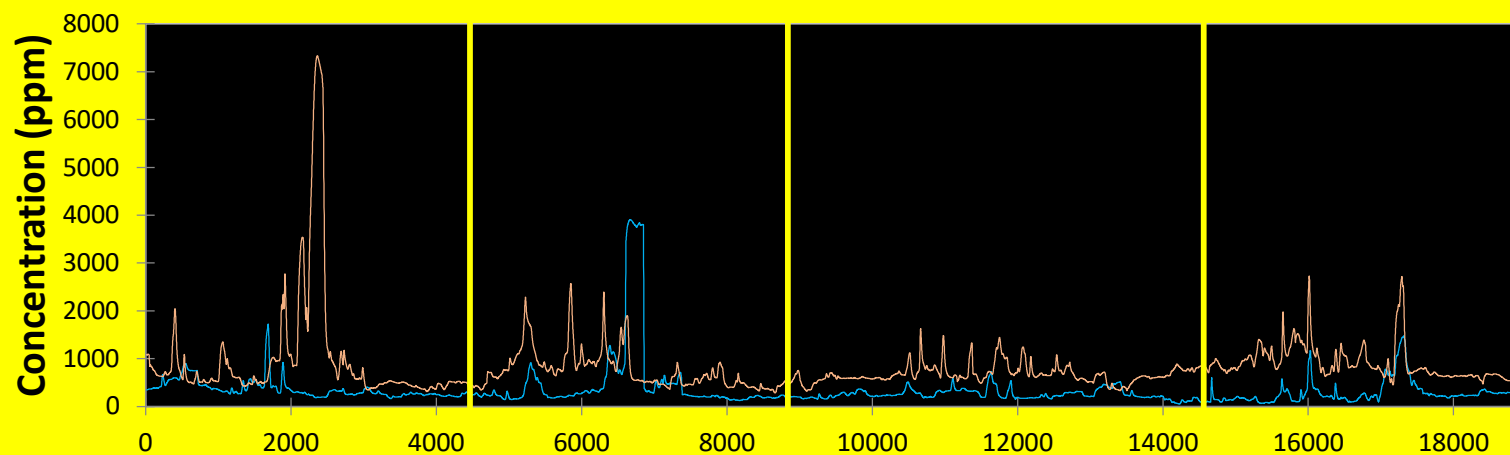
Variation

Spatial (horizontal)
Seasonal
Diurnal (methane)

METHANE



CARBON DIOXIDE



Sequence of observations along the transect

RESULTS

Scale

Coastal waters are characterized by high concentrations of GHGs

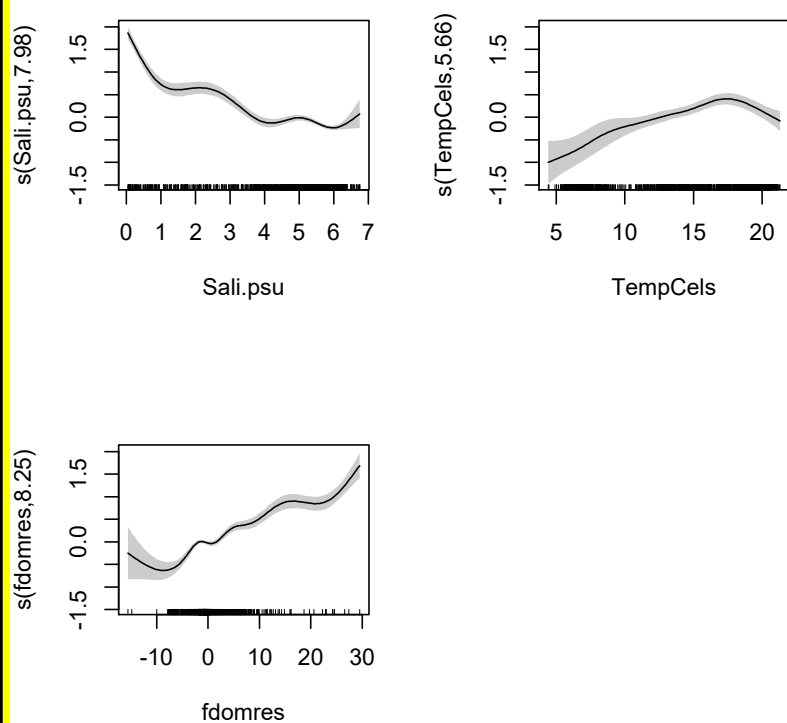
Variation

Spatial (horizontal)
Seasonal
Diurnal (methane)

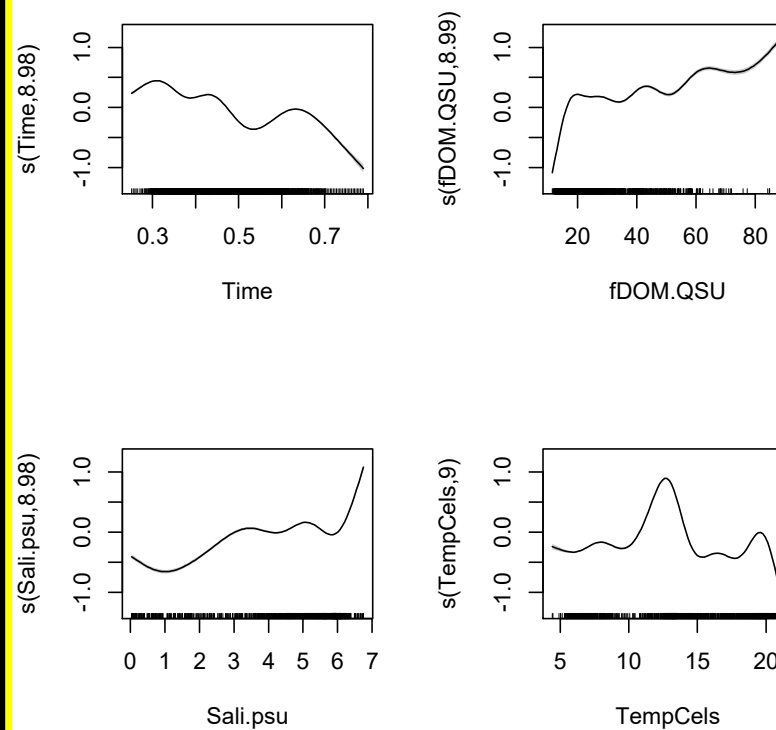
Environmental conditions (a preliminary hypothesis)

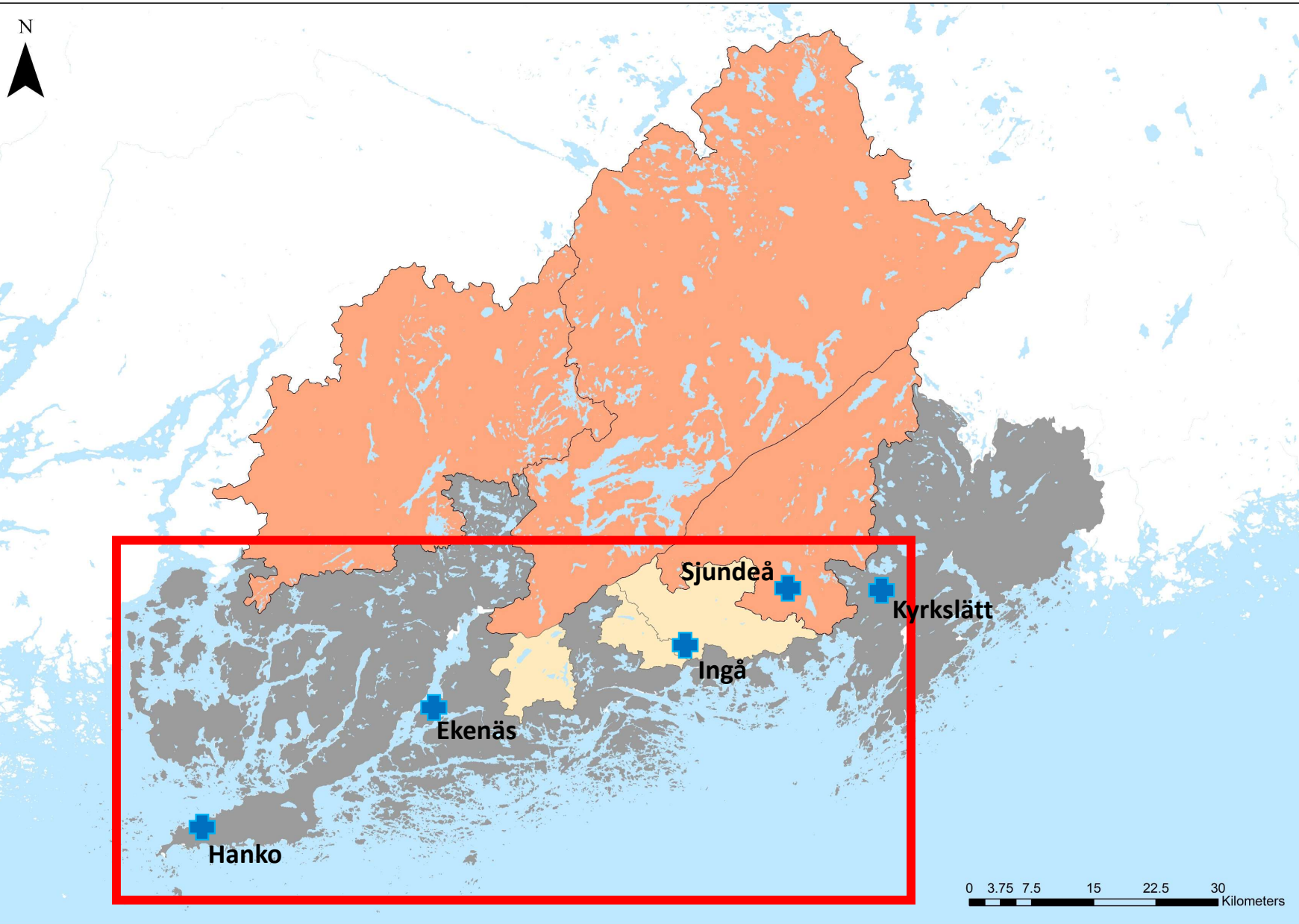
- Fuelled by terrestrial loading
- Facilitated by specific physical conditions

CARBON DIOXIDE



METHANE

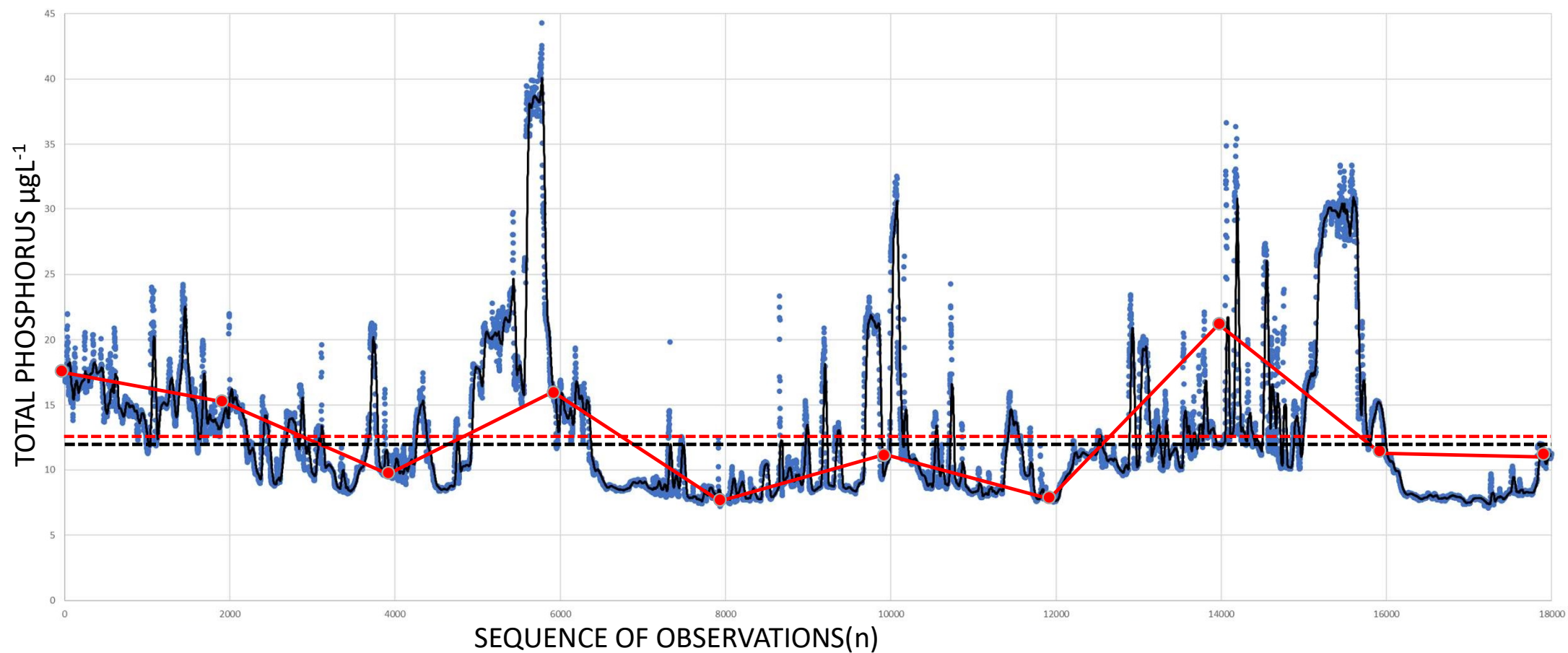




FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Havsmanualen 3 (2021-)

- Direct runoff/larger area
- At least 3 more years
- General evaluation of environmental impacts
- Macrophyte communities
- Analysis of land use
- Patterns and processes of GHG production (vertical profiling and diurnal sampling in hotspot areas)



- REAL TREND
- DISCRETE WATER SAMPLES
- TRENDLINE FOR DISCRETE WATER SAMPLES
- PREDICTION BASED ON EMPIRICAL MODEL
- AREAL MEAN FOR DISCRETE WATER SAMPLES
- AREAL MEAN FOR MODELLED DATA

ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Scheinin M & Asmala E. 2020. Ubiquitous patchiness in chlorophyll *a* concentration in coastal archipelago of Baltic Sea. Front Mar Sci. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2020.00563>

Asmala E, Virtasalo J, Scheinin M, Newton S, Jilbert T. Role of particle dynamics in processing of terrestrial nitrogen and phosphorus in the estuarine mixing zone. Limnol Oceanogr (minor revisions)

Almén A-K, Lindén A, Engström-Öst J, Karell P, Scheinin M. A quantitative basis for context-sensitive trophic state assessment in sheltered coastal waters. Ecol Appl (in review)

Olofsson M, Almén A-K, Jaatinen K, Scheinin M. Temporal escape - adaptation to eutrophication by *Skeletonema marinoi*. Biol Lett (in review)

Gunko R, Rapeli L, Scheinin M, Vuorisalo T, Karell P. How accurate is citizen science? Evaluating the public's assessments of coastal water quality. Environ Sci Pol (in review)

Asmala E. & Scheinin M. Methane and carbon dioxide in coastal waters. Manuscript

Heinänen S & Scheinin M. Macrophyte community composition as a bioindicator. Manuscript

DELIVERABLES

Environmental management

- Cost-efficient, scalable and dublicable tool for
 - targeting
 - monitoring
 - evaluating
- End users
 - Regional
 - SW Finland
 - Municipal
 - Hanko
 - Raseborg
 - Ingå
 - Sjundeå
 - Kyrkslätt

Academic research

- Publications
- Platform for
 - Information
 - Logistics
 - Outreach

TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

Land areas have a huge impact on coastal waters, and thereby, on the climate.

Local stress, local effects, local solutions.

Environmental management can and should be mutually beneficial for the land, the sea and the air, from ecological and economical perspectives, alike.

BACKGROUND



Coastal filter determines the fate of carbon and nutrients

Coastal ecosystems alter carbon and nutrient pools on their way from land to sea via multiple biogeochemical processes. The main pathways through this coastal filter are *bypassing*, *transformation*, *retention* and *removal*.

The ecological status of coastal waters

Carbon, nutrient and particle loading drive the *status* of coastal waters by altering e.g. *trophic state*, *acidity*, *carbon balance* and *light climate*. Elevated freshwater input due to climate change can intensify this loading.

Central indicators for local anthropogenic impacts

In inshore waters, ecosystem state, functioning and services are mainly disrupted by *local human influence*. This calls for spatiotemporally detailed data on associated indicators, with attention to parallel, *non-local influences*.

AIMS AND MEANS



Environmental contextualization in high resolution

Indicators for carbon, nutrient and particle loading are surveyed in high spatiotemporal resolution and extent in parallel with capturing prevailing physical settings, thus siting the indicator values in their *environmental context*.

Hanko and Raseborg as a model area

Indicator values unmasked from external influences such as freshwater input, background loading or weather give a detailed view of local anthropogenic impacts on the coastal waters of the Hanko and Raseborg municipalities.

Deliverables for sustainable management

Spatial patterns for the context-sensitive indicator values are used for *locating* hotspots of human influence, subsequent *targeting* and *implementation* of sustainable management actions, and *monitoring* their outcomes.

THANK YOU

From scientific knowledge to solid actions

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STIFTELSE



HANGON KAUPUNKI
HANGÖ STAD



HAVSMANUALEN 2 & 3

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