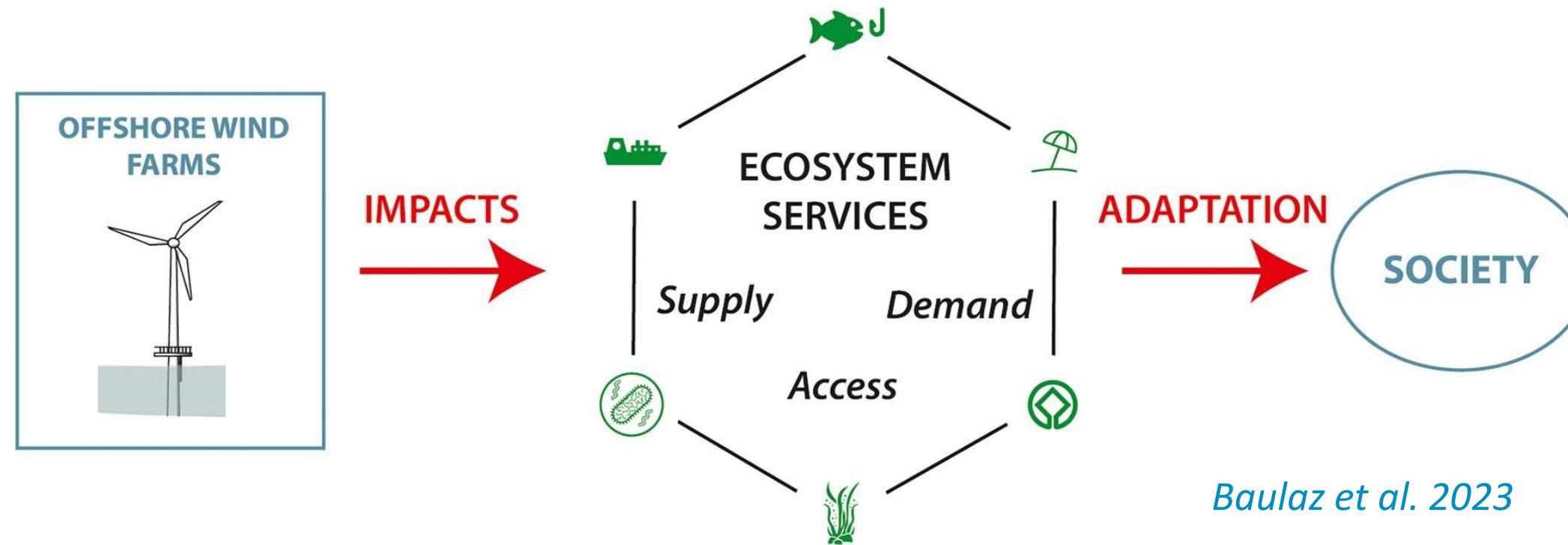




How can ecosystem services mapping support marine spatial planning?





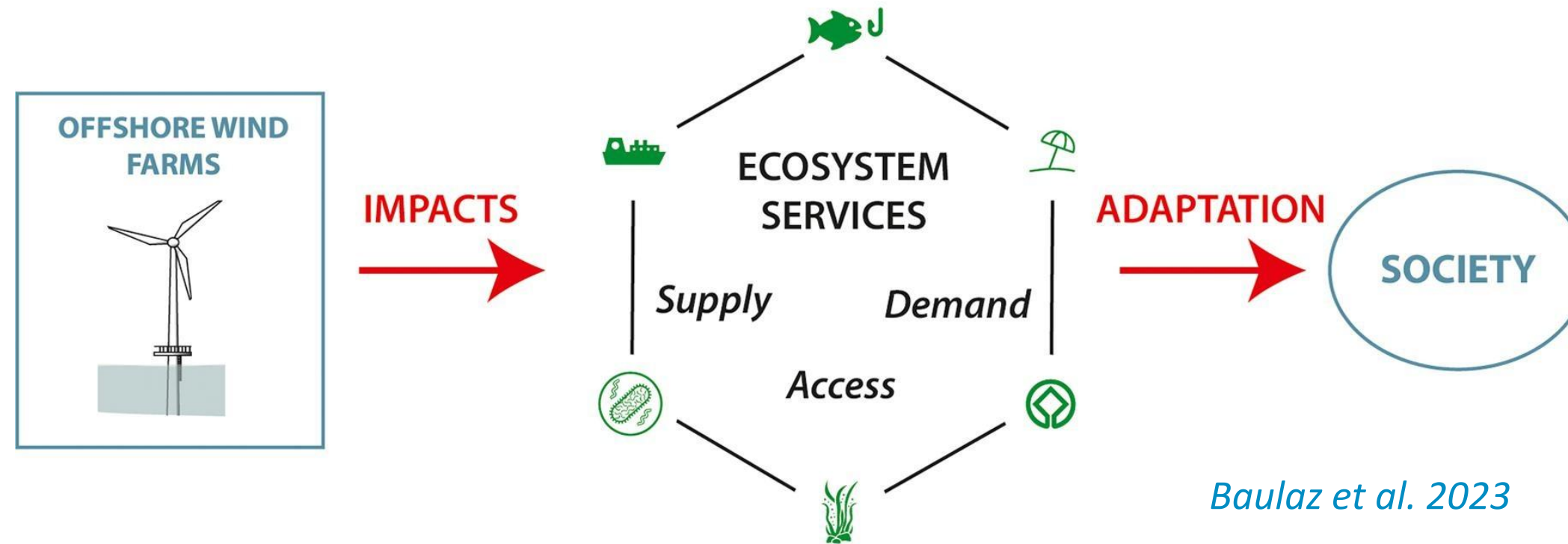
1. OWF reshape **benefits** – *not just* « impacts » - by reconfiguring who gain/loses, and where/when

2. ES responses are **phase-dependant** and **spatio-temporally heterogeneous**

Püts et al. 2023

Hernandez et al.2021

Niquil et al. 2024



1. OWF reshape **benefits** – *not just « impacts »* - by reconfiguring who gain/loses, and where/when

2. ES responses are **phase-dependant** and **spatio-temporally heterogeneous**

- Püts et al. 2023*
- Hernandez et al.2021*
- Niquil et al. 2024*



MSP CHALLENGE
turning uncertain,
cumulative pressures into
explicit spatio-temporal
trade-offs

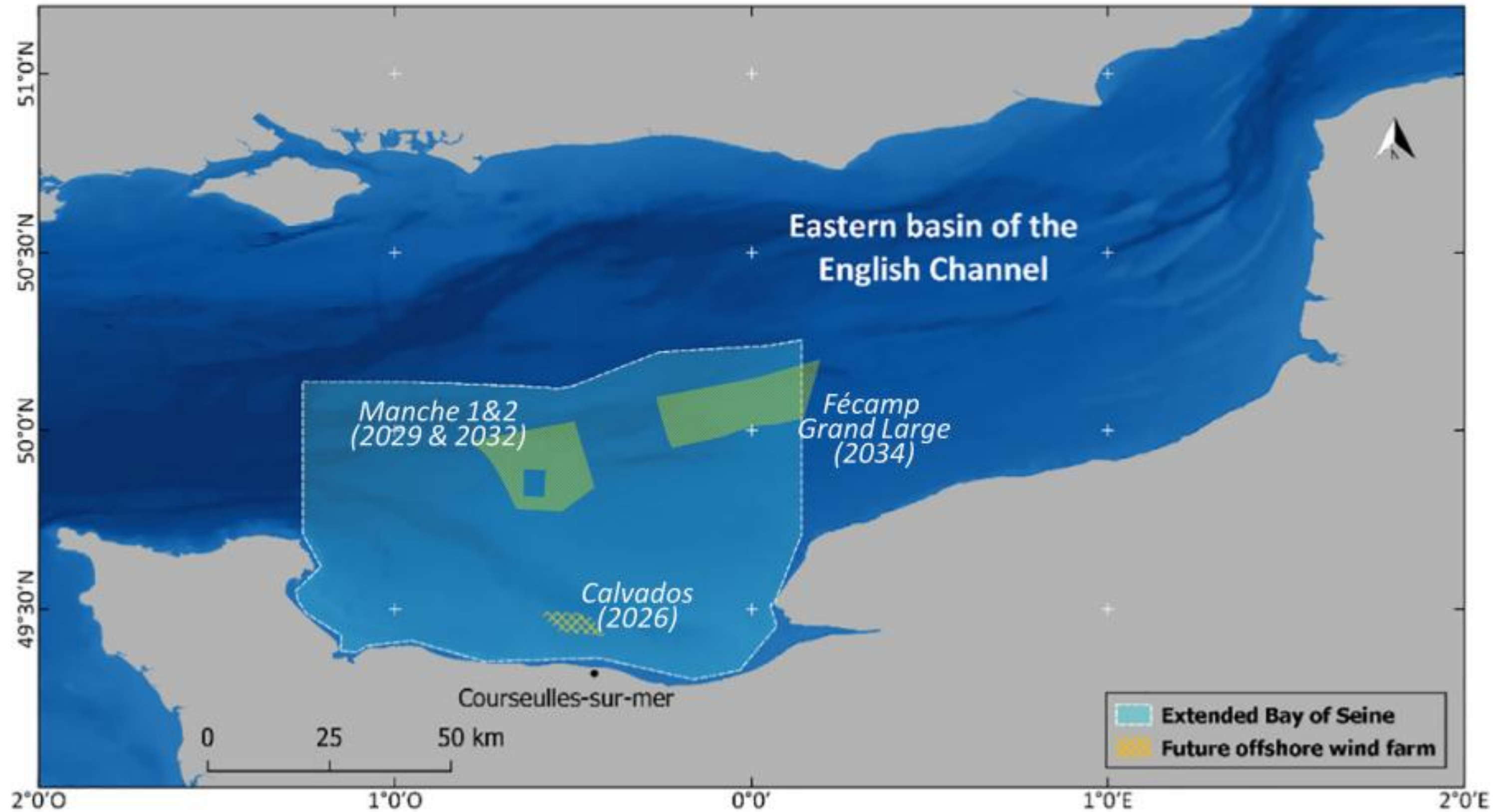
Can ES mapping provide an empirical, spatially explicit entry point to support MSP decisions in offshore wind contexts?

- Spatially explicit modelling
- Multi-ES assessment
- Cumulative OWF effects assessment
- Lifecycle-based trajectory tracking



St-Brieuc OWF – personal credit(s)

Case study: extended Bay of Seine, with 4 OWFs planned for 2050



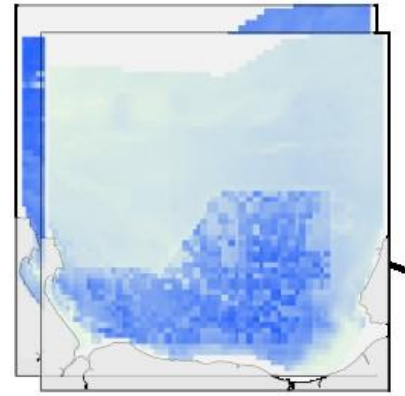
Spatially explicit workflow for ES supply mapping

ECOSYSTEM FONCTIONS

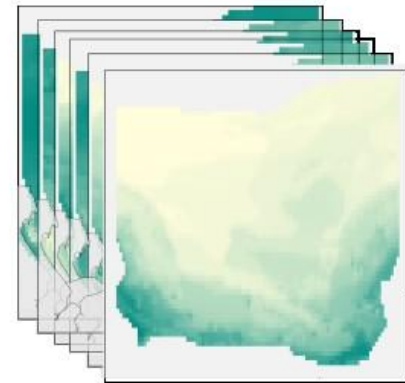
OWF project-level impacts

- Construction phase
- Operation phase

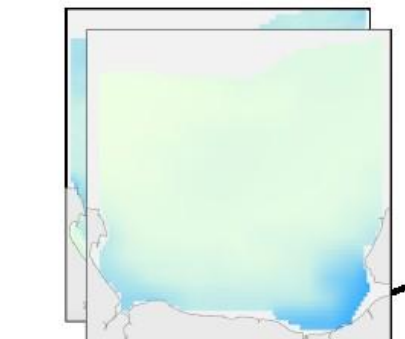
2 INDICATORS



6 INDICATORS

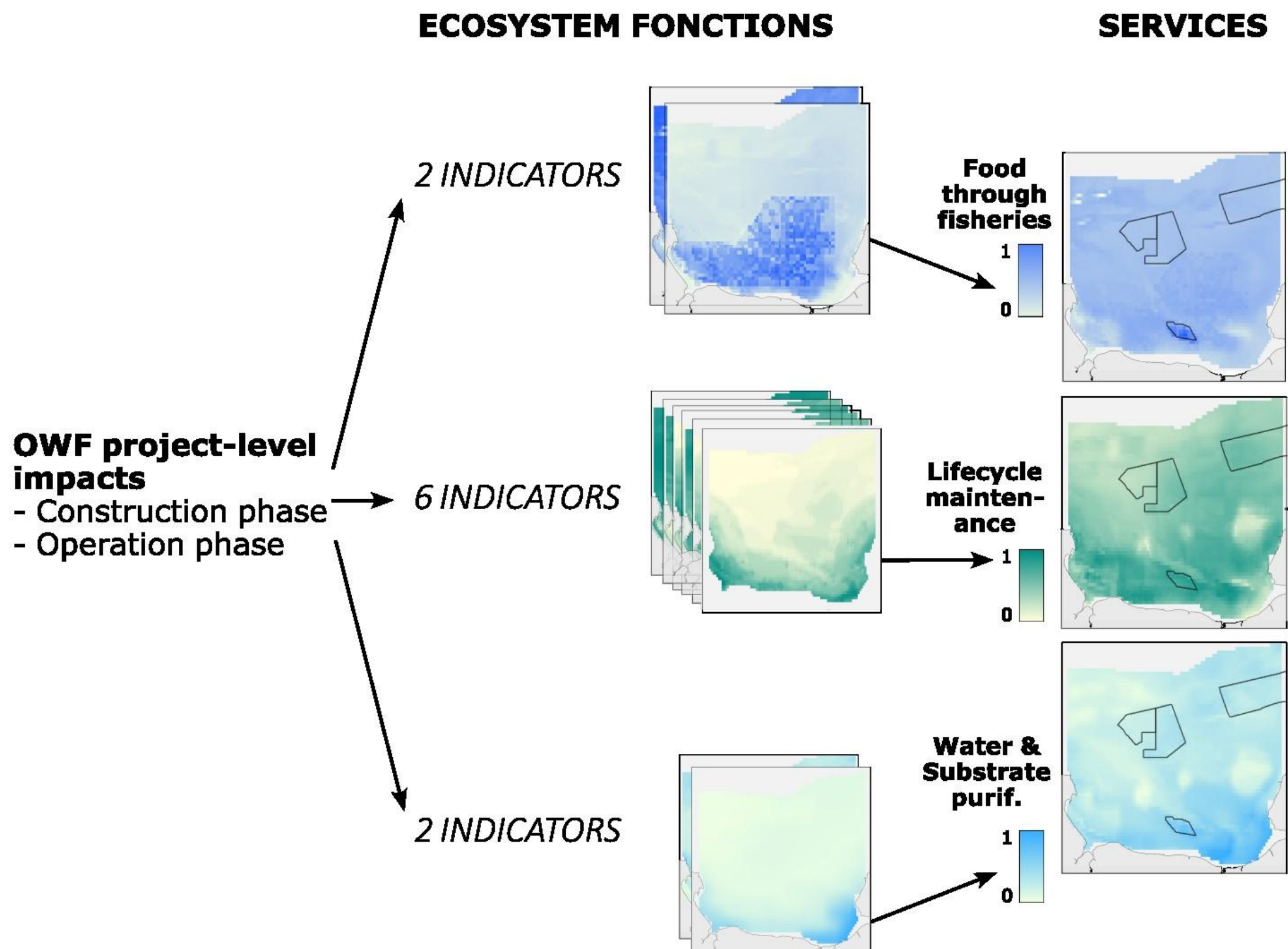


2 INDICATORS



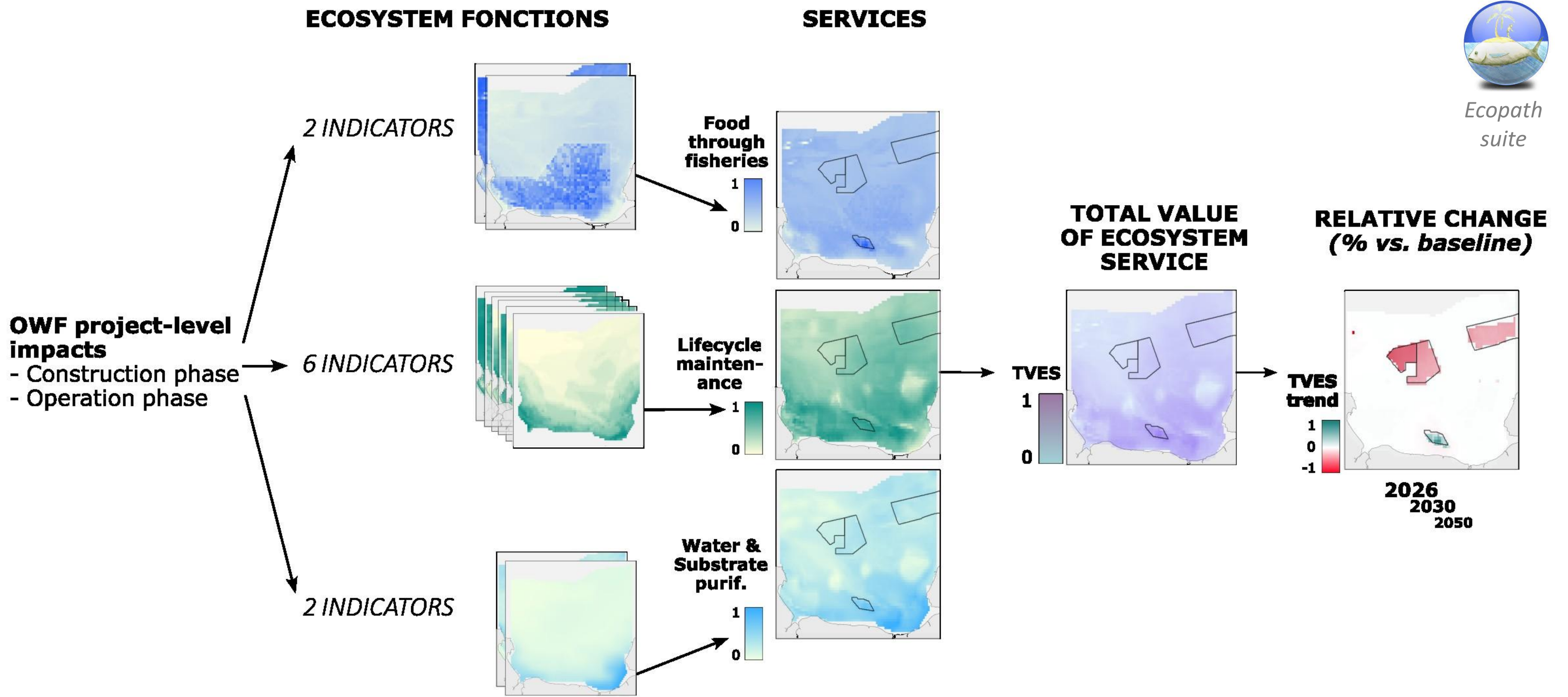
Ecopath
suite

Spatially explicit workflow for ES supply mapping



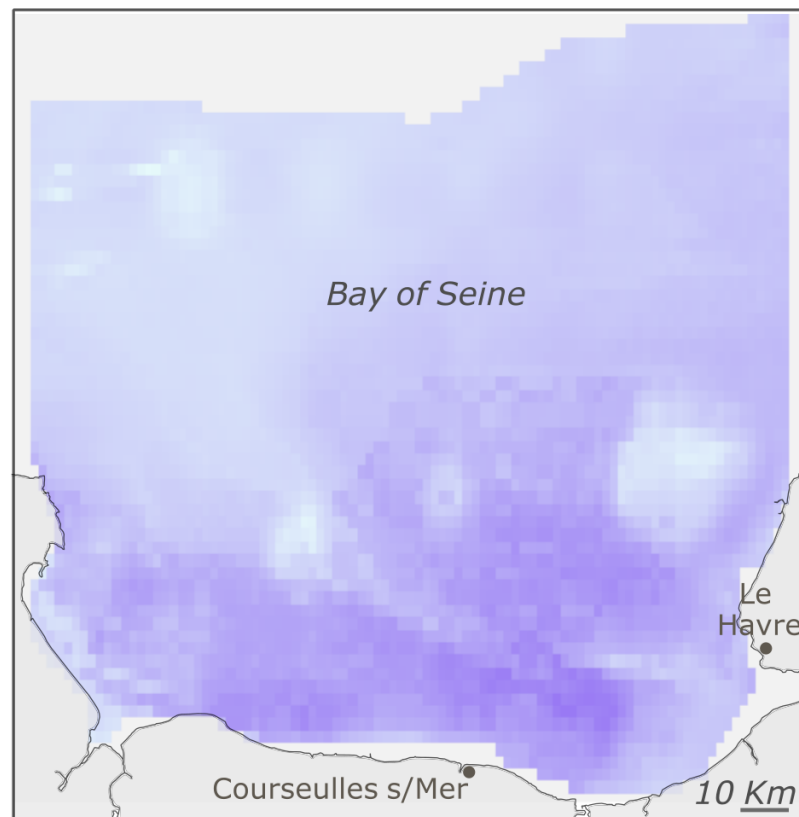
Ecopath
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Spatially explicit workflow for ES supply mapping



TVES potential supply

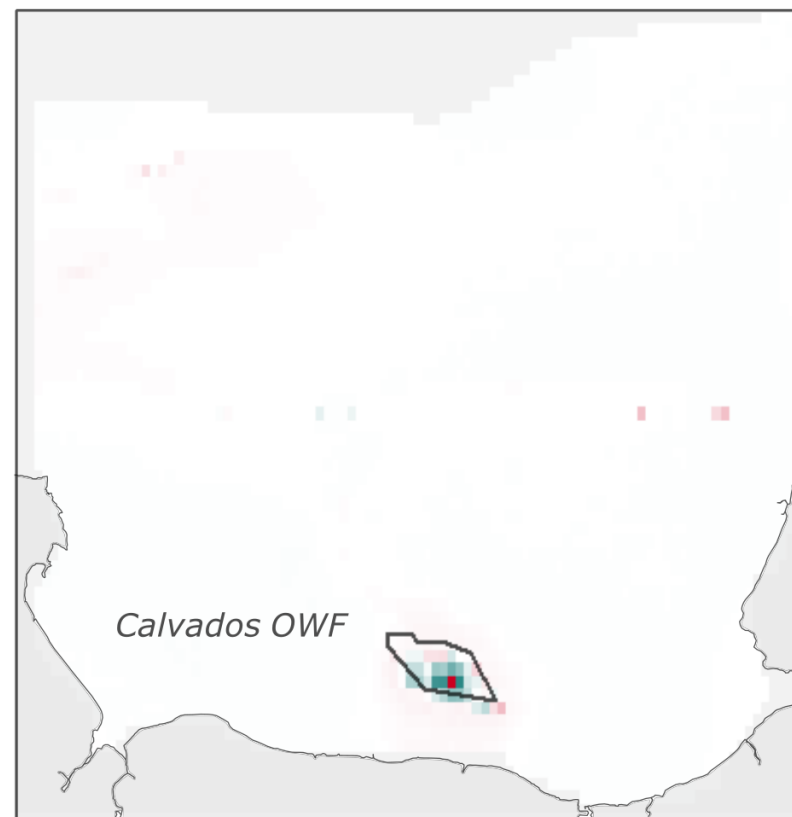
2021
Pre-OWF



TVES change (OWF) vs control scenario (no OWF)

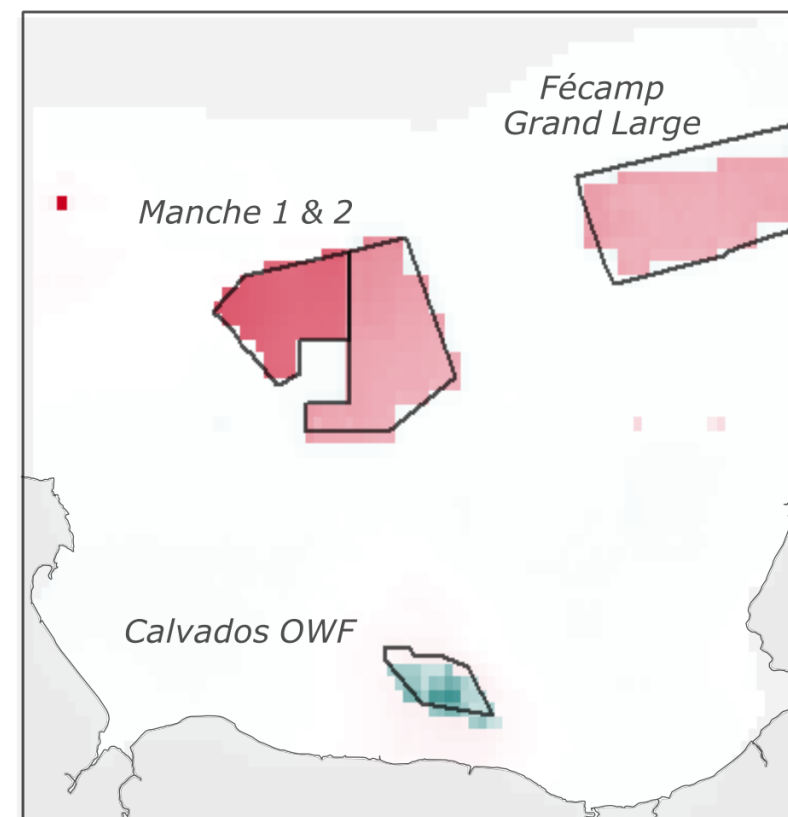
2026

End Calvados construction
vs control - no OWF



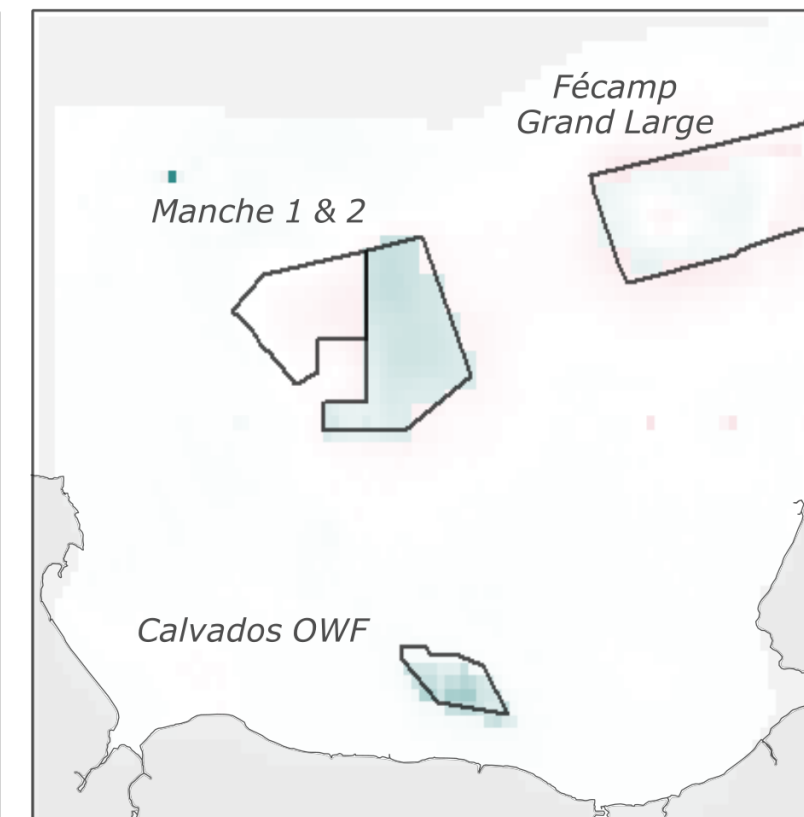
2030

Further OWF construction
vs control

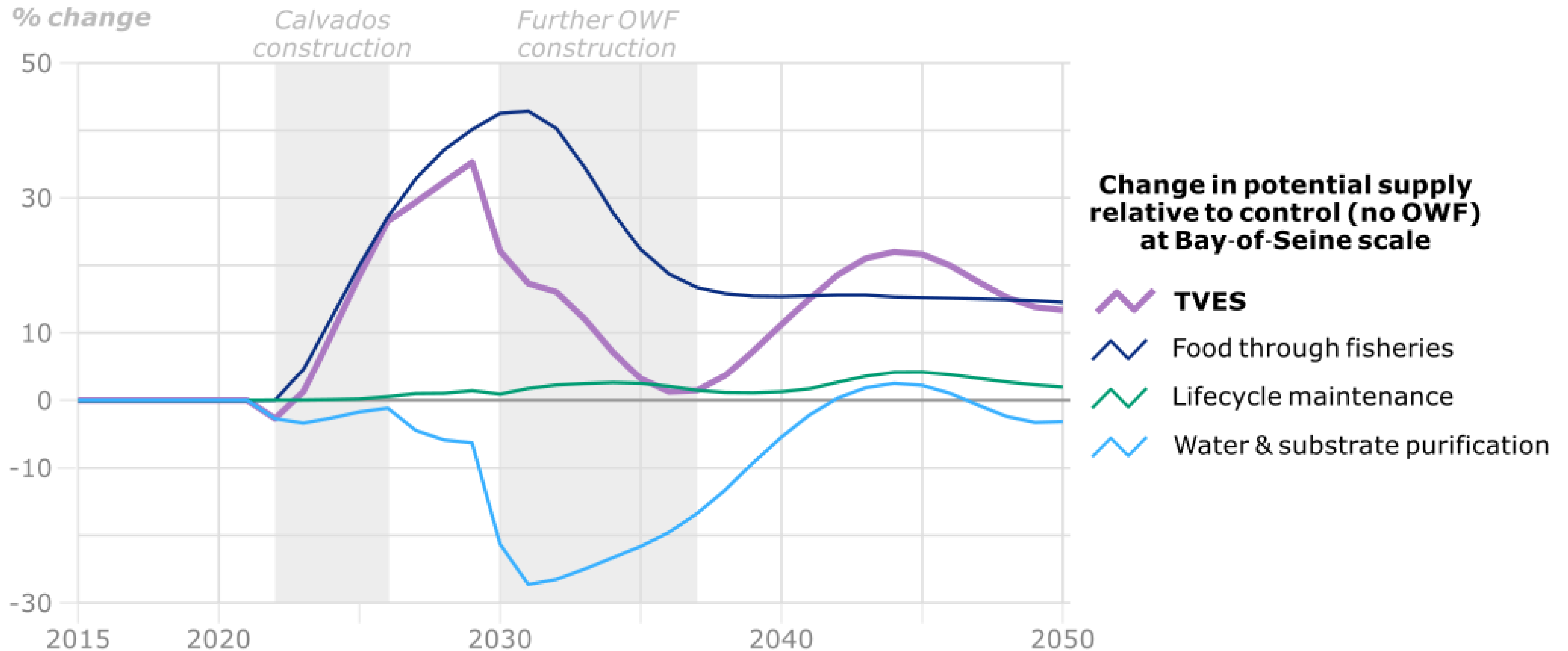


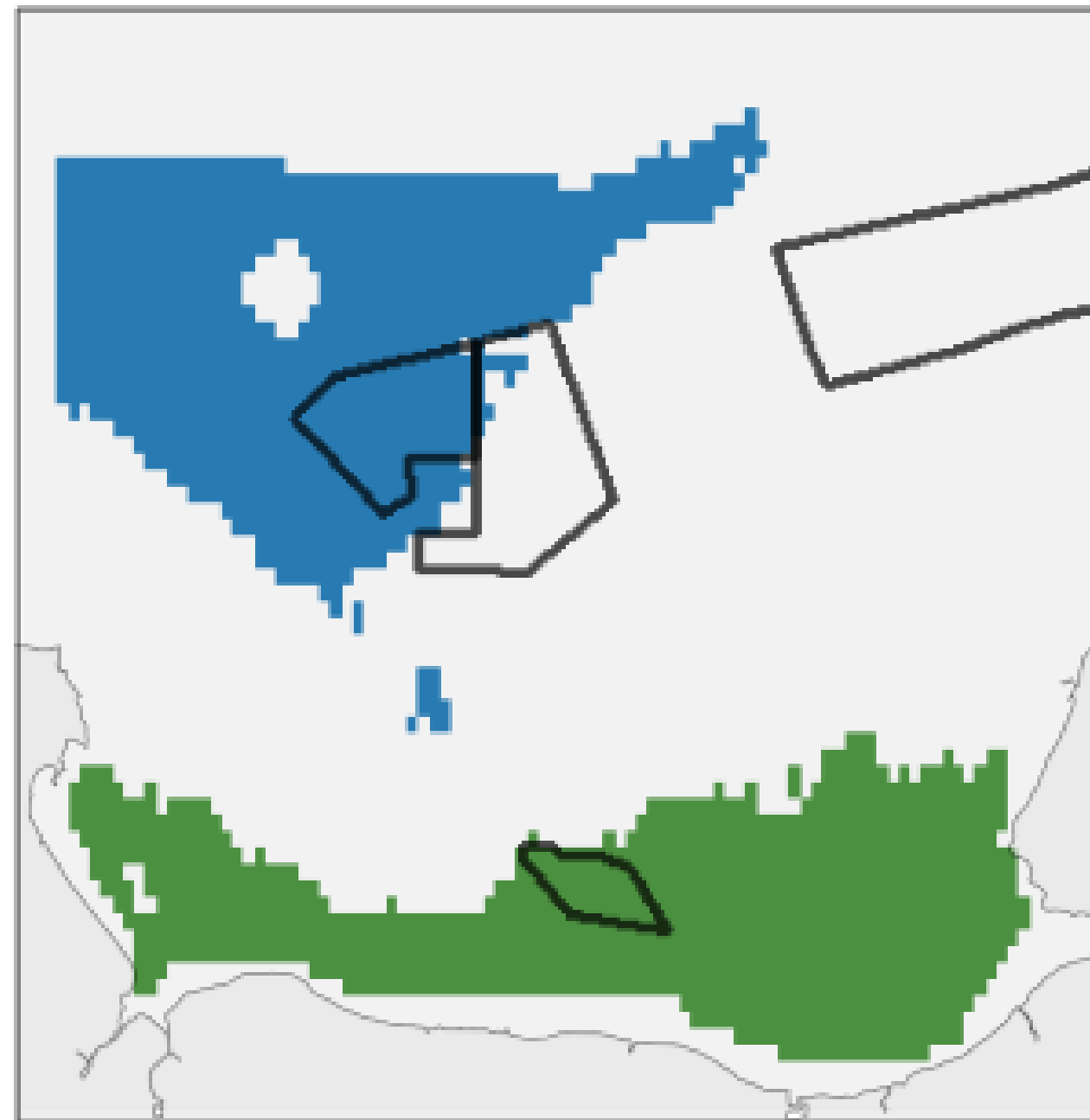
2050

All OWF operational
long term vs control



Results: temporal dynamics of TVES and ES supply





Spatial occurrence of TVES hotspots and coldspots (robustness map)

Hotspots = top 25% TVES values;
Coldspots = bottom 25%.

Based on 6,400 simulations; only areas consistent in >90% of runs are shown.

ES mapping contributes 4 ***building blocks for*** marine spatial planning:

1. **Leverage points** - gain/risk areas, spillovers
2. **Timing** – phase-specific pathways (construction, operation)
3. **Confidence** - uncertainty and sensitivity analysis
4. **Positive framing of the ES concept** – to support collective action

Marine spatial planning: the ability to turn ES trajectories into shared, actionable choices – by making trade-offs visible, pinpointing where and when options emerge, and supporting collective action of planning options

ESTIMATIONS

Ready!



- Identify priority areas
- Support stakeholder dialogue
- Compare OWF scenarios



Apply in new areas

To improve ...



- Map multi-ES sensitive areas
- Scenario planning for Bay of Seine



Assess ES demand and cultural ES

Not ready!



- Use in formal planning
- Set conservation priorities
- Support long-term management



Broaden pressures; link outputs to actions

THANK YOU!



When Offshore Wind Reshapes MSP

Baulaz. Y, Bourdaud P., Aignous E. Aguelal H., Niquil, Le Guyader D., Tissot C., Halouani G., Mouchet M., (in prep.) Mapping long-term offshore wind farm impacts on marine ecosystem service supply: a scenario-based, spatially explicit approach. Ecological Indicators.

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