



Laurent Ballesta/Andromède Oceanology

The Need for a Network of Marine Protected Areas in the Southern Ocean

Why one of Earth's last great wilderness areas should be protected

Overview

The Southern Ocean is one of the least-altered marine ecosystems on Earth. Encompassing 10% of the world's ocean, this region surrounding Antarctica is home to thousands of species found nowhere else, from colossal squid and fish with antifreeze proteins in their blood, to bioluminescent worms and brilliantly hued starfish. It is also home to millions of predators, including penguins, seals, and whales that depend on large swarms of Antarctic krill, small crustaceans that form the base of a delicate food web. These waters are vital to the health of the planet, producing strong upwelling currents that carry critical nutrients north of the equator and, in concert with the rest of the ocean, play a role in regulating the climate.

Climate change and industrial fishing are fundamentally altering this unique region. Species highly evolved to the extreme environment are threatened as changing ocean and atmospheric conditions alter their habitat and disrupt the functions of the marine ecosystem. These impacts are compounded by fishing, which in the case of krill is increasingly concentrated in smaller areas, posing a threat to the animals that rely on this keystone species—and to the biodiversity of the region.

To protect this spectacular region, The Pew Charitable Trusts and its partners are working with the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) and its member governments to encourage the adoption of ecosystem-based fisheries management practices and the establishment of a network of large-scale marine protected areas (MPAs) around Antarctica.



Top: Marine protections in the Antarctic Peninsula would benefit the biodiversity of the region and its animals, such as this leopard seal, which is chasing a gentoo penguin.

Bottom left: Southern Ocean biodiversity is much more than just penguins; it also includes this giant feather star on the seafloor under the ice in East Antarctica.

Bottom right: A minke whale, one of many species that feed on krill in Antarctic waters, is about to breach the surface.

Fishing in the Southern Ocean

Governments established CCAMLR in 1982 in response to the growing fleet of vessels around Antarctica that were catching krill, which are used to make omega-3 supplements, aquaculture feed, and as fishing bait. While prioritizing conservation—particularly when the best available science is limited or unclear—CCAMLR allows limited fishing in some areas in accordance with its ecosystem-based management approach. The Antarctic krill fishery is now CCAMLR’s largest. The international body, made up of 25 countries and the European Union, also oversees fisheries for Antarctic toothfish (*Dissostichus mawsoni*) and Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*), marketed as Chilean sea bass, that are spread around the continent.

Table 1

CCAMLR’s fisheries catch for 2017-18 fishing season

Fishery	Catch (metric tons)	Region
Antarctic krill	312,743	Atlantic sector: CCAMLR Area 48, encompassing the Antarctic Peninsula, South Orkney, and South Georgia
	2,594	Atlantic sector: CCAMLR Area 48, particularly South Georgia, South Orkney, South Sandwich, and the Bouvet region
Toothfish (Chilean sea bass)	3,474	Pacific sector: CCAMLR Area 88, including the eastern and western Ross Sea and the Amundsen Sea
	9,751	Southern Indian Ocean sector: CCAMLR Area 58, particularly near Wilkes Land, Prydz Bay, Banzare Bank, Kerguelen, McDonald, Heard, Crozet, and Marion-Edward
Mackerel icefish	1	South Atlantic sector
	520	Indian Ocean sector: Heard Island

Source: The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, “Fishery Reports” (2018), <https://www.ccamlr.org/en/publications/fishery-reports>

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Krill form the base of the Southern Ocean food web.



Marine protections in the Antarctic Peninsula would ensure enough krill was left for all the species that depend on it: seals, penguins, and whales, such as humpbacks that migrate to the Southern Ocean to feed.

The threat of climate change

The health of the Southern Ocean is driven by changes to the ocean itself—such as acidification¹ and changes in sea-ice concentration and duration²—and shifts on land that affect marine species, such as heat waves and extreme weather. These waters account for much of this century's heat gain in the ocean's upper water column, and warming is also occurring in the region's deep ocean.³ In response to these impacts, the threat of new and invasive species in the Southern Ocean is growing,⁴ while endemic marine species have experienced historic die-offs⁵ and are shifting their ranges.⁶

Studies show that MPAs can help vulnerable ecosystems build resilience to climate change by eliminating additional stresses such as fishing.⁷ Having greater resilience means that ecosystems can better resist and recover from shocks associated with changing ocean conditions, responding to these disturbances while maintaining viable functions. Networks of MPAs also help species adapt to climate change, or the ability to evolve or change behaviors in relation to shifts in habitat conditions, by creating protected pathways for species migrations and range shifts.⁸ In addition, their relatively undisturbed waters provide a natural laboratory for studying how intact marine ecosystems react to a warming and acidifying ocean.

MPA network: Greater than the sum of its parts

CCAMLR's primary mission is to protect the Southern Ocean's diverse marine life. In 2002, CCAMLR became the first international body to commit to creating a network of MPAs, following recommendations from the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development. Nine years later, its member governments agreed to Conservation Measure 91-04,⁹ a framework for creating such a network, and identified nine planning domains for future MPAs.¹⁰ At the time, CCAMLR had already established a protected area for the South Orkney Islands southern shelf (2009), the world's first high-seas MPA. In 2016, it created another MPA—the world's largest—in the Ross Sea region. Combined, the MPAs cover 2.2 million square kilometers. Additional proposals are under consideration for East Antarctica, the Weddell Sea, and the Antarctic Peninsula.

A network of MPAs would not only preserve connectivity among the Southern Ocean's many unique ecosystems, allowing marine life to migrate between protected areas for breeding and foraging, but it would also significantly contribute to global ocean protection goals:

- Scientists believe that at least 30% of the global ocean needs to be set aside as MPAs to achieve effective conservation outcomes and help rebuild and manage depleted fish stocks,¹¹ a goal given added urgency by the threat of climate change.¹²
- To be successful, an MPA should be large, isolated, well enforced, and long lasting, and it should prohibit any extraction of fish or other resources.¹³ MPAs that meet these criteria create a spillover effect, improving the health of marine life in waters outside of the MPA boundaries.¹⁴
- In addition, networks of MPAs that protect migratory pathways and key habitats can ensure that populations are connected, which would build resilience in a changing environment.¹⁵



A huddle of young emperor penguins wait on the ice edge in East Antarctica.

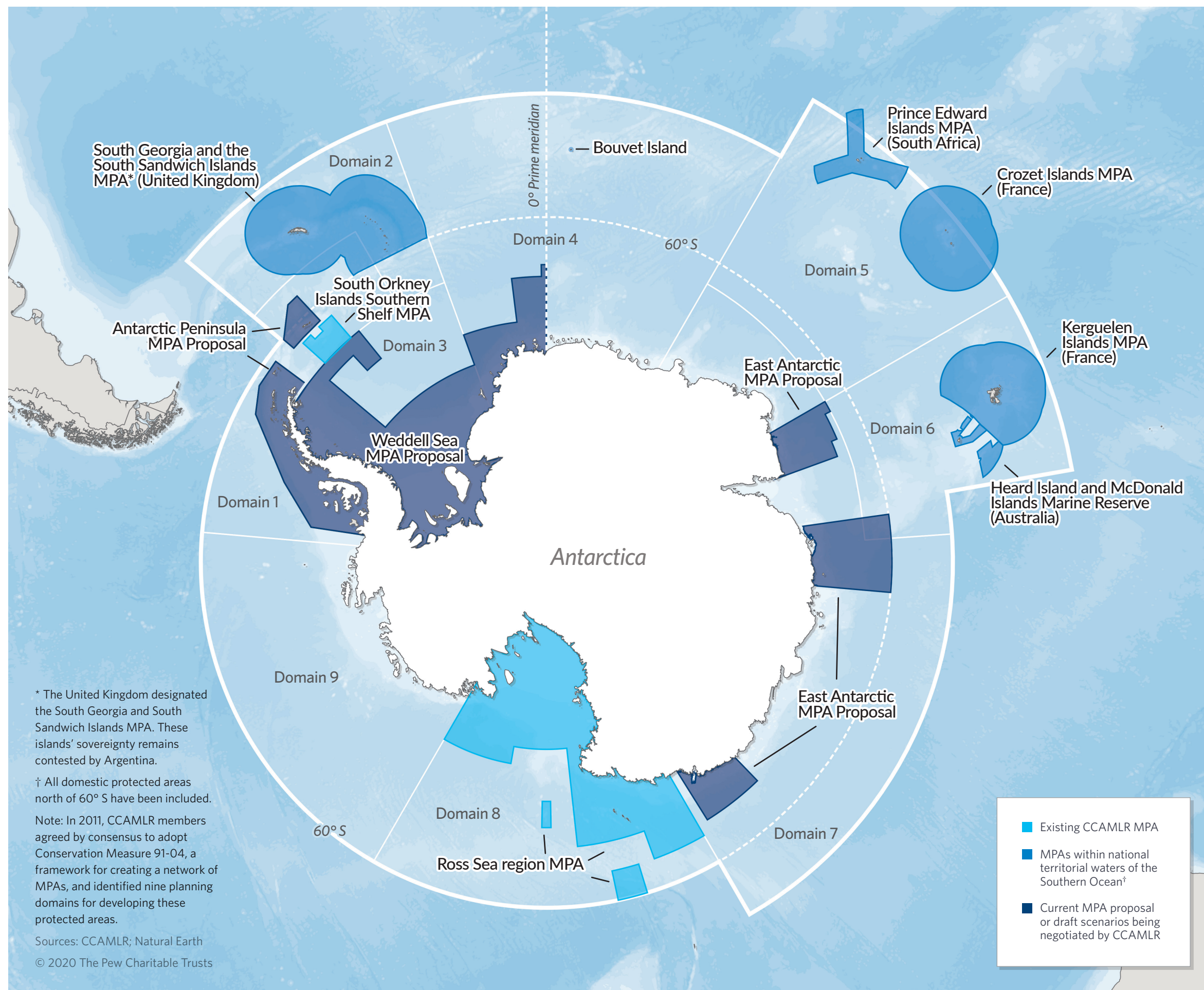


Figure 1
Southern Ocean Regions in Need of Protection

A network of MPAs will safeguard unique ecosystems










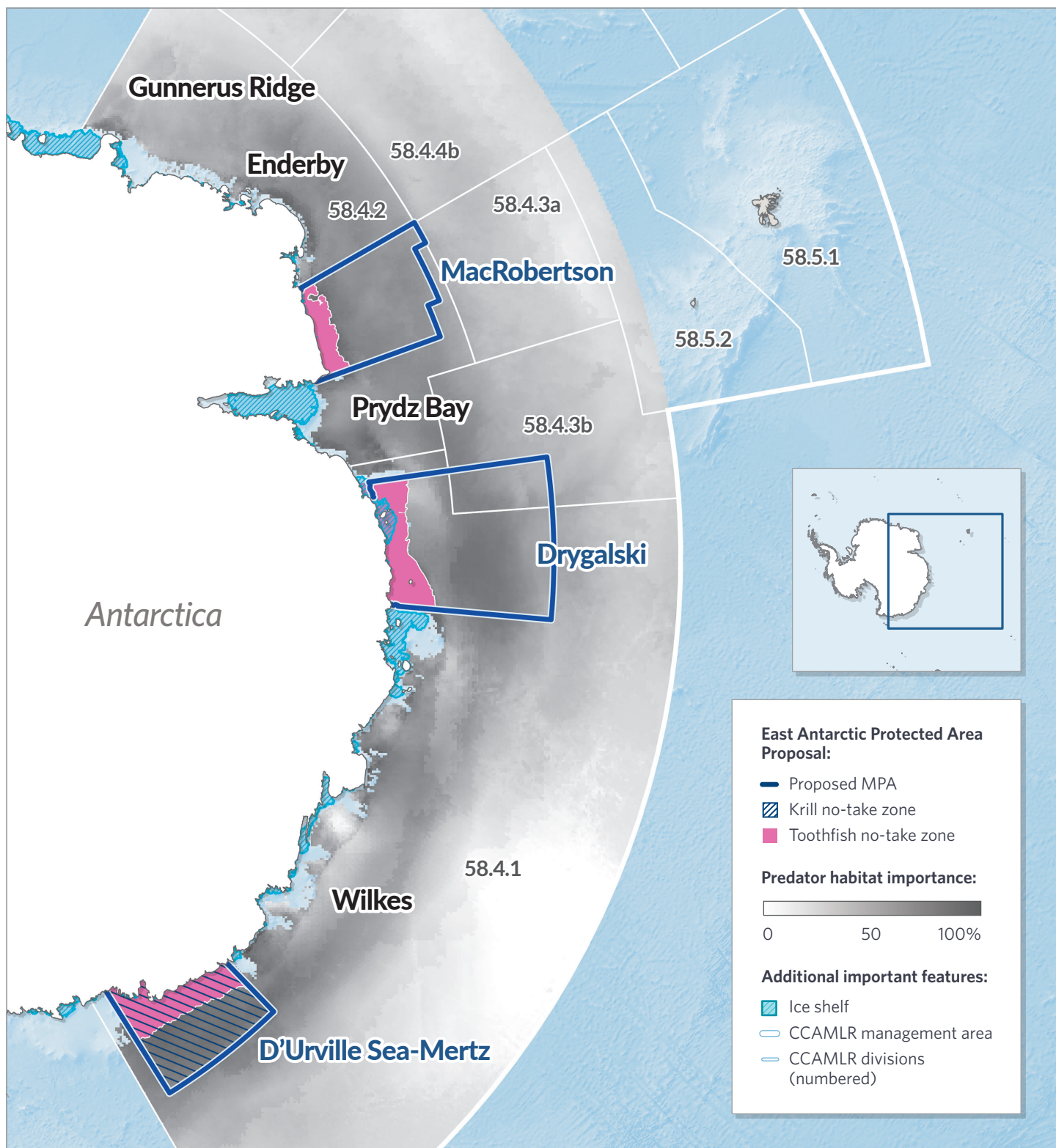
-  **Domain 1**
Western Antarctic Peninsula–South Scotia Arc
-  **Domain 2**
North Scotia Arc
-  **Domain 3**
Weddell Sea
-  **Domain 4**
Bouvet–Maud
-  **Domain 5**
Del Cano–Crozet
-  **Domain 6**
Kerguelen Plateau
-  **Domain 7**
East Antarctica
-  **Domain 8**
Ross Sea region
-  **Domain 9**
Amundsen–Bellingshausen

Figure 2

Protection for East Antarctica

Safeguarding regional biodiversity



Note: Predicted habitat importance for predators in East Antarctica, including Antarctic fur seals, light-mantled albatrosses, Adélie and emperor penguins, and southern elephant and Weddell seals (modified after Raymond et al., 2014). Previously proposed protected areas include Gunnerus Ridge, Enderby, Prydz Bay, and Wilkes.

Sources: Australian Antarctic Division (2018); B. Raymond et al., "Important Marine Habitat Off East Antarctica Revealed by Two Decades of Multi-Species Predator Tracking"; CCAMLR; GEBCO; Natural Earth¹⁶

The proposed East Antarctica marine protected area would safeguard 970,000 square kilometers of near-pristine ocean wilderness in the MacRobertson, Drygalski, and D'Urville Sea-Mertz areas.¹⁷ Coastal currents, including the Prydz Bay Gyre, mingle with the Antarctic Circumpolar Current, supporting abundant marine life throughout the Southern Ocean.¹⁸ Penguins, seals, krill, and toothfish are among the many species that rely on this relatively unexplored, remote, and frigid habitat for survival.¹⁹

The proposed MPA is multiple use, with highly protected areas (toothfish no-take zones and a krill no-take zone) as well as areas for fishing in accordance with CCAMLR conservation measures. Targeted research fishing would be permitted in designated research zones within the MPA. Fishing also would be allowed to continue outside the protected area. From the 1972-73 fishing season until the 1994-95 season,²⁰ fishing for Antarctic krill was common in the East Antarctic until all krill fishing became concentrated in the Antarctic Peninsula region. Commercial fishing is limited in the region now, with a small amount of fishing for Antarctic krill, as well as Patagonian and Antarctic toothfish. Establishing an East Antarctic MPA would safeguard critical habitat for its unique biodiversity.

Critical coastal habitats of proposed East Antarctic MPA

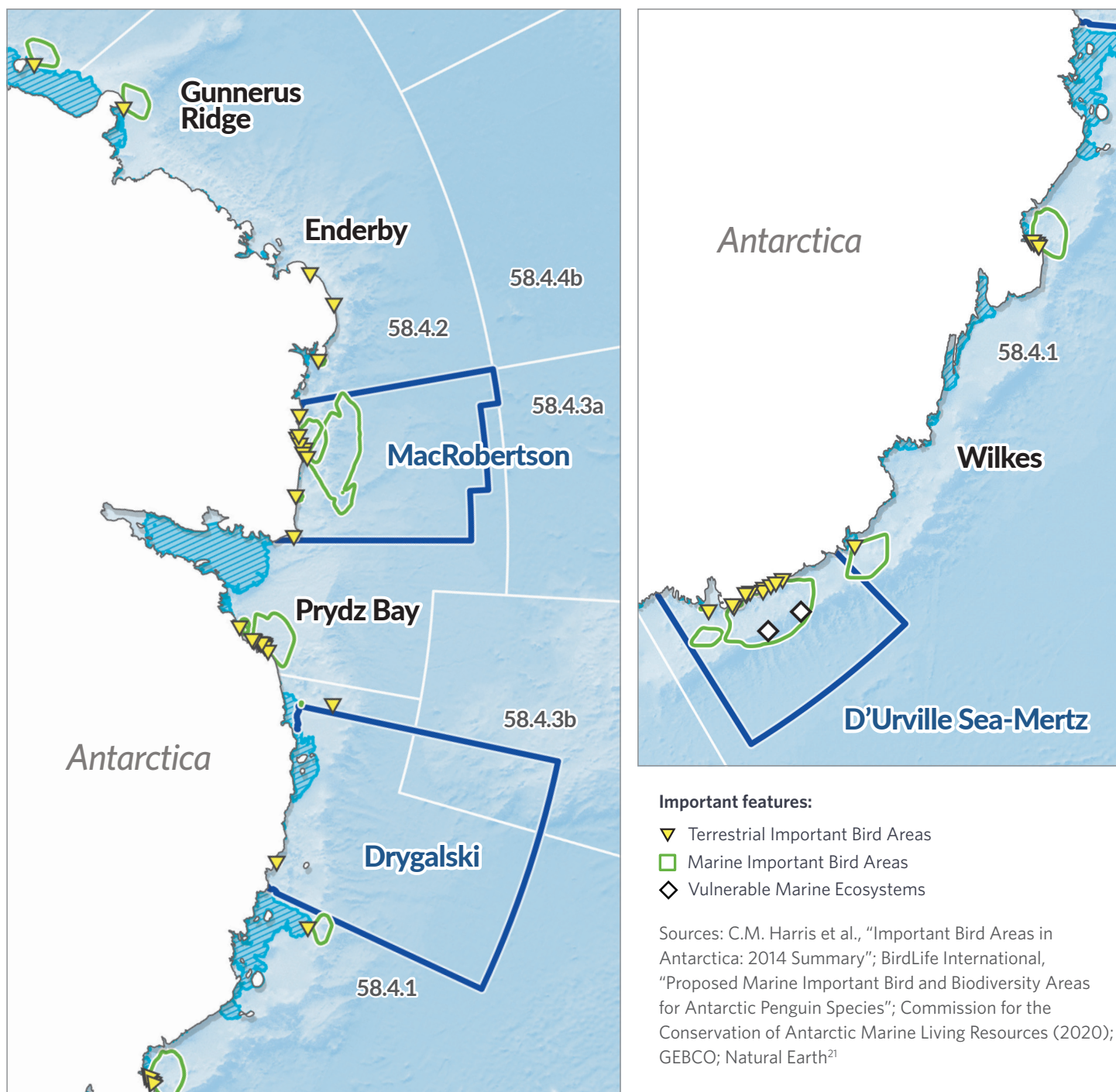
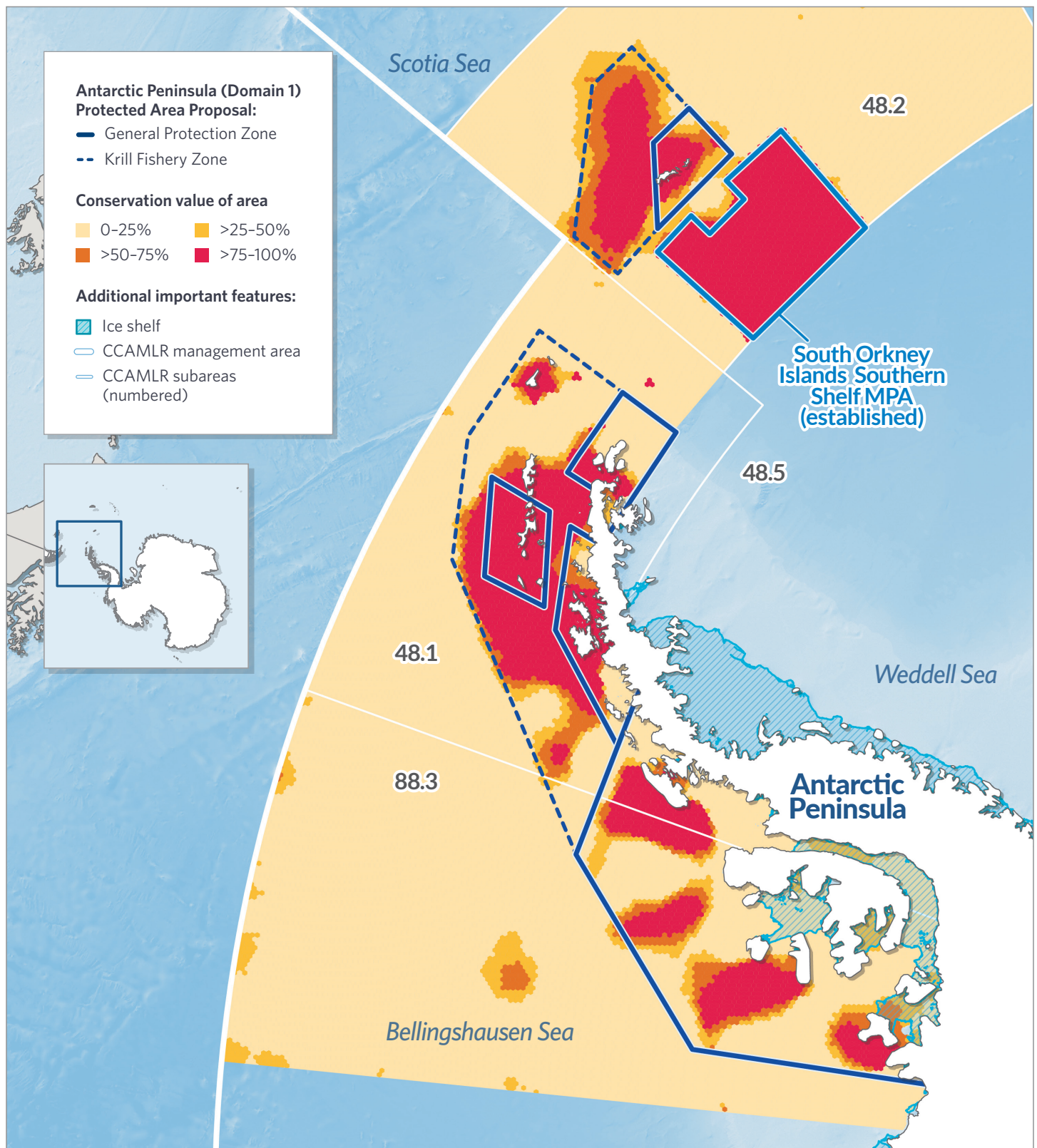


Figure 3

Protection for the Antarctic Peninsula

MPA would build resilience for one of the fastest-warming regions on the planet



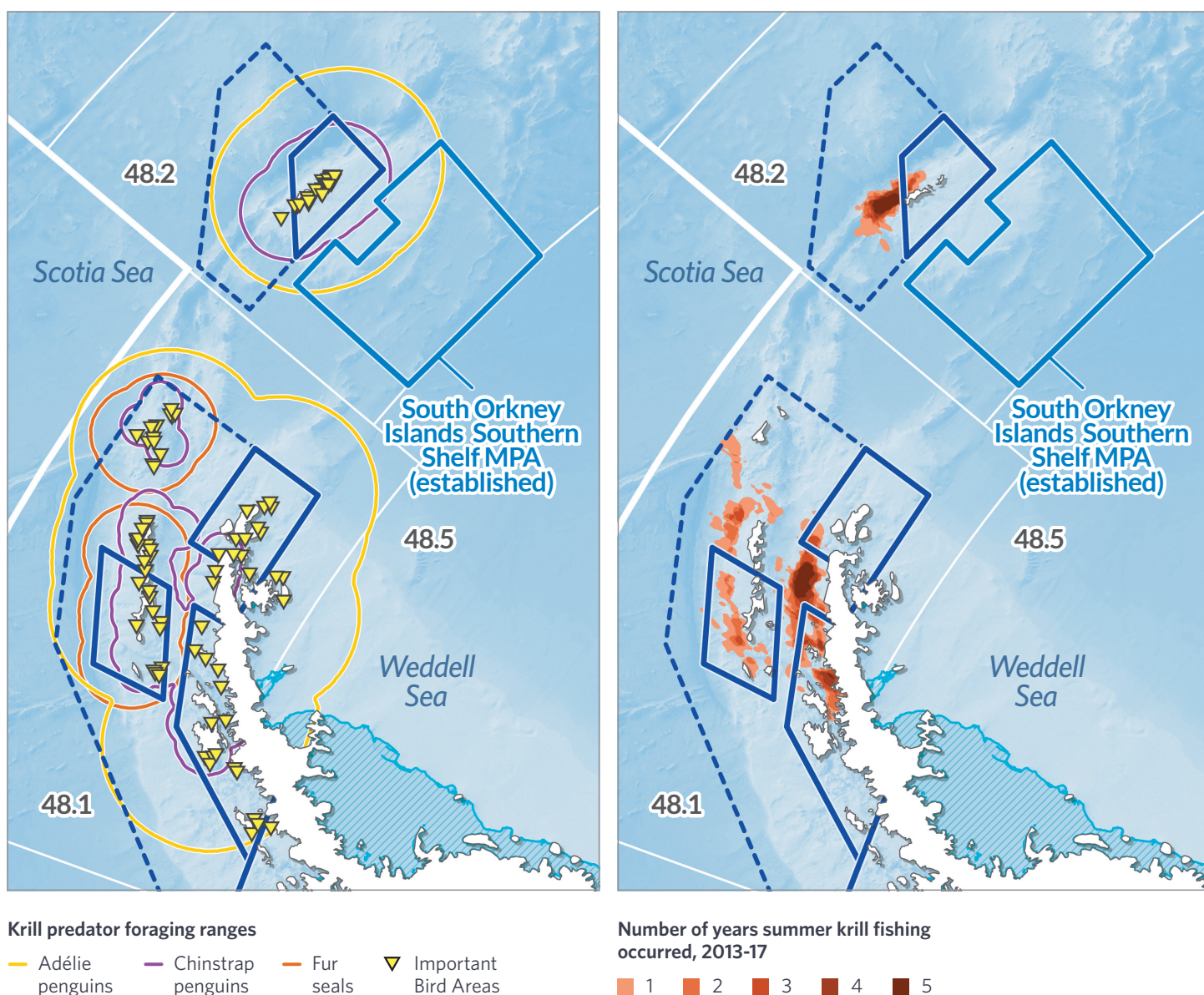
Note: The “conservation value of area” represents the percentage of time an area was selected for protection using the Marxan model.

Sources: Delegations of Argentina and Chile to CCAMLR (2019); Delegations of Argentina and Chile to CCAMLR (2017); CCAMLR; GEBCO; Natural Earth²²

Antarctic Peninsula waters are home to abundant marine life: orcas and humpback whales, fur and crabeater seals, as well as the approximately 1.5 million pairs of Adélie, chinstrap, and gentoo penguins that nest and forage here.²³ The fishery for Antarctic krill focuses its operations in this area, overlapping with predators that rely on swarms of krill as a primary food source.²⁴ As temperatures continue to rise, sea ice—habitat for penguins, seals, and other species—is shrinking.²⁵ Krill also rely on sea ice for breeding, and juveniles feed off dense seasonal algae that grow beneath it. Research shows that cumulative stresses of climate change and concentrated fishing are already having negative impacts on the region’s food web.²⁶

The Antarctic Peninsula (Domain 1) Marine Protected Area proposal includes a **General Protection Zone**²⁷ that covers two biologically rich areas—the Bransfield and Gerlache Straits—and would prohibit krill fishing in the coastal foraging ranges of Antarctic predators. It also protects a part of the Bellingshausen Sea that is an important spawning and nursery area for krill, and other ecologically significant areas for commercially valuable fish species. **The Krill Fishing Zone** would allow for commercial krill fishing for member nations, managed under CCAMLR’s conservation measures. CCAMLR is working to advance ecosystem-based fisheries management to ensure the long-term survival of the fishery and protect the numerous species that depend on Antarctic krill.

Marine protections would safeguard predator habitats Concentrated krill fishing threatens wildlife

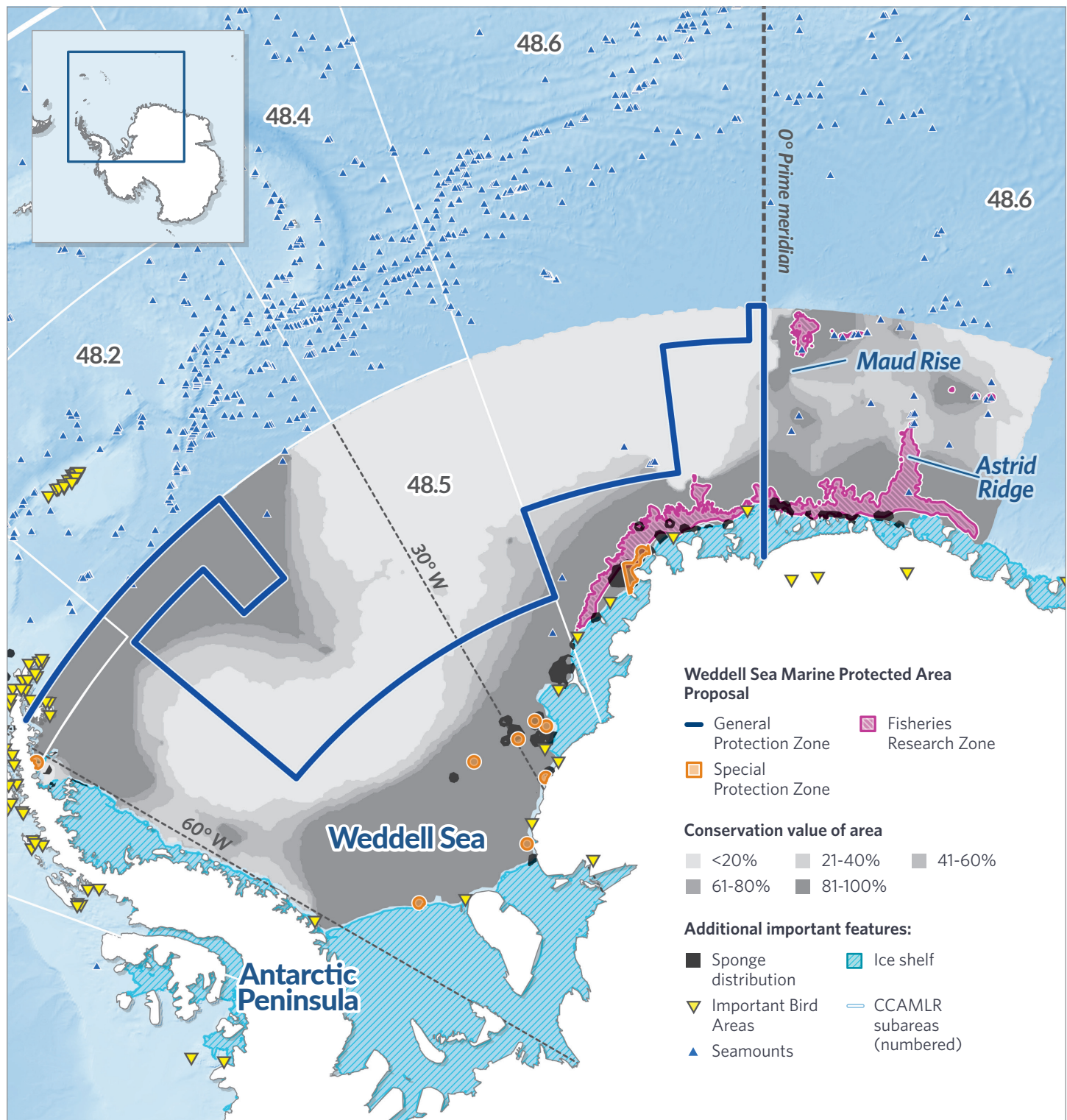


Sources: D.G. Ainley et al., “Geographic Structure of Adélie Penguin Populations: Overlap in Colony-Specific Foraging Areas”; A. Lynnes et al., “Conflict or Co-Existence? Foraging Distribution and Competition for Prey Between Adélie and Chinstrap Penguins”; K. Barlow et al., “Are Penguins and Seals in Competition for Antarctic Krill at South Georgia?”; C.M. Harris et al., “Important Bird Areas in Antarctica: 2014 Summary”; L. Krüger, “Spatio-Temporal Trends of the Krill Fisheries in the Western Antarctic Peninsula and Southern Scotia Arc”; CCAMLR; GEBCO; Natural Earth²⁸

Figure 4

Protection for the Weddell Sea

MPA would safeguard sea ice and seafloor ecosystems that support an array of unique species



Note: The “conservation value of area” represents the percentage of time an area was selected for protection using the Marxan model.

Sources: Delegation of the European Union and its Member States and Norway to CCAMLR (2019); K. Teschke et al., “Scientific Background Document in Support of the Development of a CCAMLR MPA in the Weddell Sea (Antarctica)—Part C: Data Analysis and MPA Scenario Development”; Alfred Wegener Institute; C.M. Harris et al., “Important Bird Areas in Antarctica: 2014 Summary”; C. Yesson et al., “Knolls and Seamounts in the World Ocean: Links to Shape, KML, and Data Files”; CCAMLR; GEBCO; Natural Earth²⁹

CCAMLR is considering a proposal to create a marine reserve in the Weddell Sea covering more than 2.2 million square kilometers.³⁰ This span of the Southern Ocean is a remote, ice-covered coastal sea with a unique habitat known for its outstanding biodiversity, including Antarctic petrels, emperor and Adélie penguins, and multiple species of seals and whales.³¹ Far below the sea ice, the nutrient-rich seafloor (benthic) ecosystems form key habitat for an array of creatures found nowhere else on Earth, such as glass sponges and cold-water corals.³²

The proposed Weddell Sea MPA contains three zones. The **General Protection Zone** would be closed to commercial fishing to maintain the health of this ecosystem, protect biodiversity, boost climate resilience, as well as support research and monitoring to improve understanding of the climate and human impacts on Antarctic ecosystems. **The Fisheries Research Zone** allows for clearly defined research activities, aimed at informing the science-based management of the region's Antarctic toothfish stock. This includes a better understanding of population structure and life history, biological parameters, and ecology. Part of this zone will remain unfished and will serve as a scientific reference area for analyzing the wider ecosystem effects of fishing. **The Special Protection Zone** prohibits all fishing in order to protect multiple nesting sites for bottom-dwelling fish and unique, rare, or endemic habitats, especially in the shelf area where rich sponge communities exist. This zone also allows scientists the opportunity to monitor the impacts of natural variability and long-term changes on Antarctic marine living resources.



A Weddell seal pup plays hide and seek beneath the East Antarctic ice sheet. These seals can be found in the three current MPA proposals in the Southern Ocean.

Sub-Antarctic and Domain 9 MPAs

CCAMLR MPA Planning Domain 9 (Bellingshausen and Amundsen Seas) is the only area in the Southern Ocean that does not have an MPA designated or proposed within its boundaries. Additionally, the regions between the national MPAs in Domains 4, 5, and 6 can be further protected by a CCAMLR MPA that increases connectivity between these critical habitats.

To create a true network of MPAs and deliver the scientifically supported conservation and resilience benefits of an MPA network, CCAMLR member nations should develop MPA proposals within these regions. Collaboration between CCAMLR member nations, stakeholders, scientists, and industry to identify areas of ecological importance within these domains will help CCAMLR meet its goal of creating a robust network of MPAs in the Southern Ocean.

Looking ahead

Creating a network of MPAs in the Southern Ocean would exemplify global cooperation in the face of increasing environmental challenges. After establishing the world's only high seas MPAs in the South Orkney Islands southern shelf and the Ross Sea, CCAMLR can achieve this goal by also designating MPAs in the Weddell Sea, East Antarctic, and Antarctic Peninsula (Domain 1) and developing additional protections for the Domain 9 and sub-Antarctic regions.



An ice octopus skims the seafloor life in East Antarctica, searching for food.

Endnotes

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