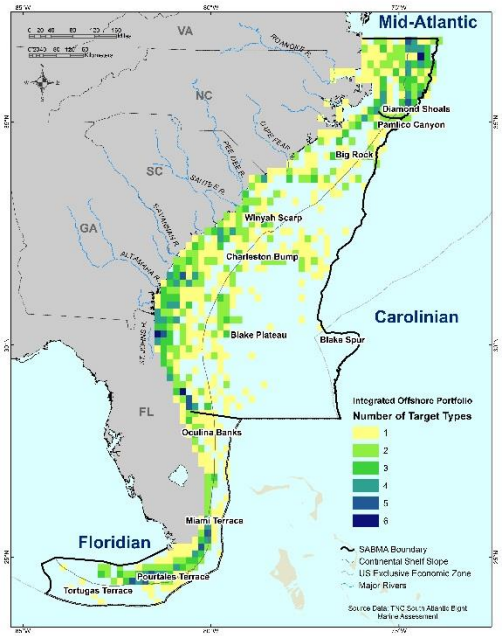
South Atlantic Bight Marine Assessment (SABMA)
Integrated Offshore Portfolio Data Summary



Project Webpage:
http://nature.ly/marineSAtlanticBightERA

Integrated Offshore Portfolio Data & Full Metadata:
http://easterndivision.s3.amazonaws.com/Marine/SABMA/SABMAIdentifyingConservationAreas.zip

Portfolio Chapter:
http://easterndivision.s3.amazonaws.com/Marine/SABMA/SABMA_Chapter05_IdentifyingConservationAreas.pdf

For Questions Please Contact:
eScience@tnc.org

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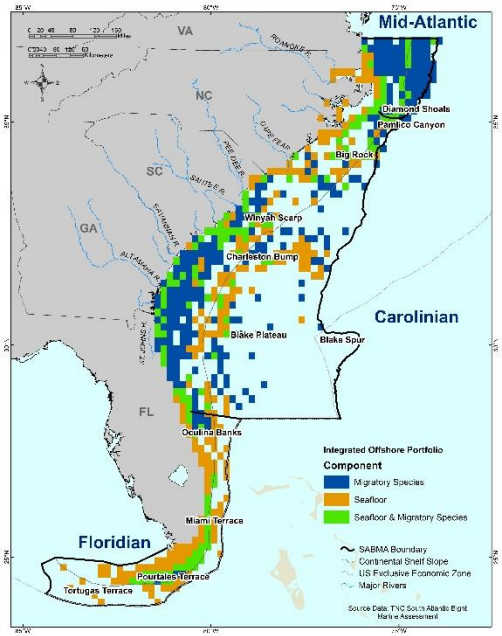
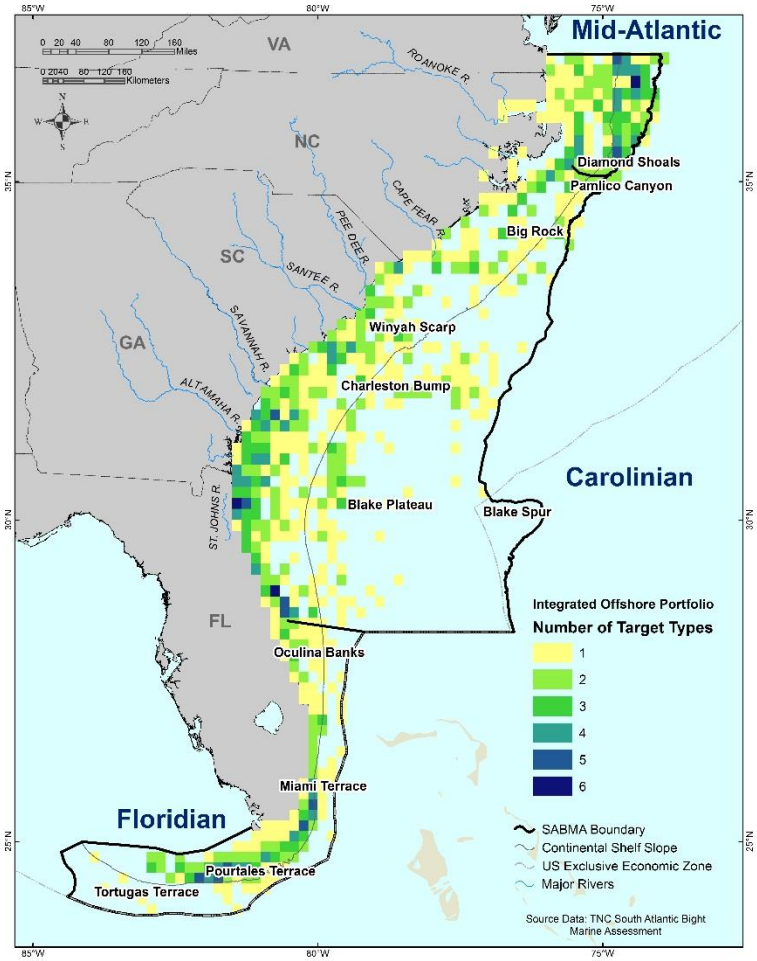


Integrated Offshore Portfolio: Number of Target Types



Data Sources: See migratory species portfolio and seafloor portfolio data descriptions (INSERT LINK WHEN AVAILABLE). Refer to the SABMA migratory species, seafloor, and portfolio chapters for additional details and information.

Years: 1960's – 2014

Dataset Description & Methods Overview:

This dataset identifies a portfolio of offshore areas representing the most important locations for both seafloor habitats and migratory species. In practice, this set of areas was defined as the combination of areas important to any migratory or seafloor targets as defined in the previous sections. The areas selected for each target group were summed across each TMS, as was the number of sub-targets within each group (for instance, hard bottom habitats and corals in the seafloor portfolio). Thus, the combined portfolio includes areas identified as important for one set of targets only, as well as those areas identified for both sets of targets. Coastal shoreline units did not overlap spatially with the offshore portfolio; however, the coastal and seafloor habitats are linked by areas of large seagrass abundance and high estuarine fish diversity.

The integrated offshore portfolio with the number of target types shows the count of target types found in each TMS. The analysis identified 643 TMS (42% of all TMS assessed) as important areas for the conservation of marine biodiversity. Of the TMS that met the selection criteria, 41% were for migratory species, 38% for seafloor, and 22% for both, reinforcing the idea that these two target groups are spatially distinct in the ecoregion. The greatest overlap was between the hardbottom areas with high fish diversity and baleen whales and dolphins. Cold water corals and toothed whales also overlapped, as did coral reefs, coldwater corals, and loggerhead breeding areas.

*See final report and metadata for detailed methods and more information.

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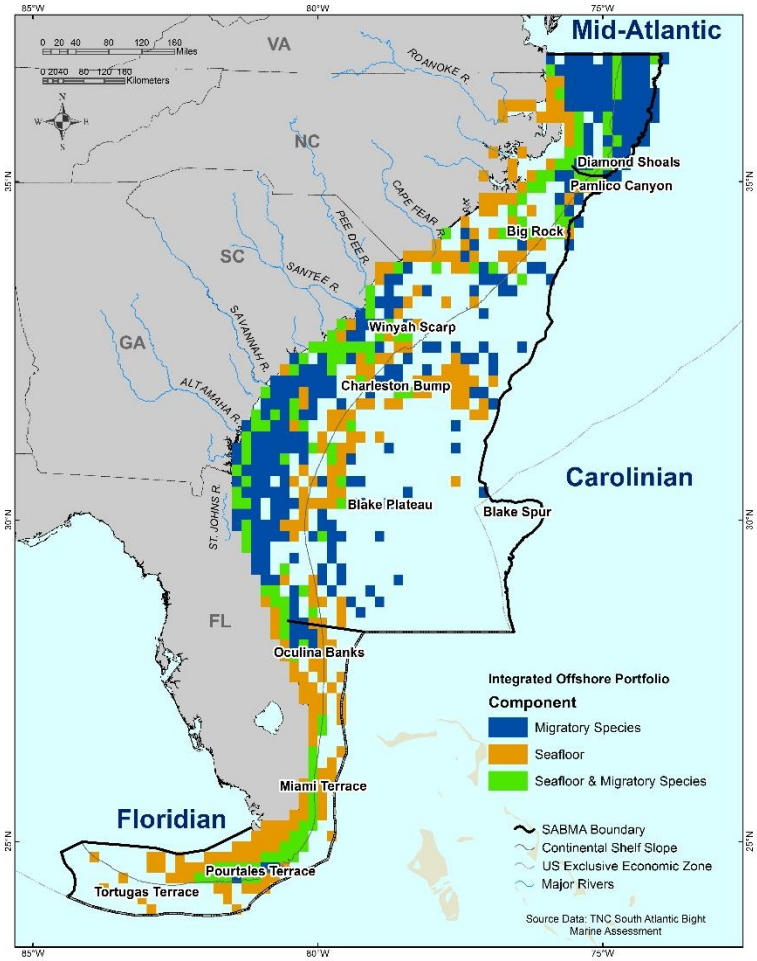
Integrated Offshore Portfolio: Components



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The integrated offshore portfolio components dataset shows which TMS are important for migratory species, seafloor, and those that contain both seafloor and migratory species targets. The analysis identified 643 TMS (42% of all TMS assessed) as important areas for the conservation of marine biodiversity. Of the TMS that met the selection criteria, 41% were for migratory species, 38% for seafloor, and 22% for both, reinforcing the idea that these two target groups are spatially distinct in the ecoregion. The greatest overlap was between the hardbottom areas with high fish diversity and baleen whales and dolphins. Cold water corals and toothed whales also overlapped, as did coral reefs, coldwater corals, and loggerhead breeding areas.

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