

Marine Biosecurity – technology to improve surveillance and biofouling verification

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Overview

1. Introduction and Brief History of Marine Biosecurity in NZ
2. Craft Risk Management Standard (CRMS)
3. Marine Biosecurity Surveillance



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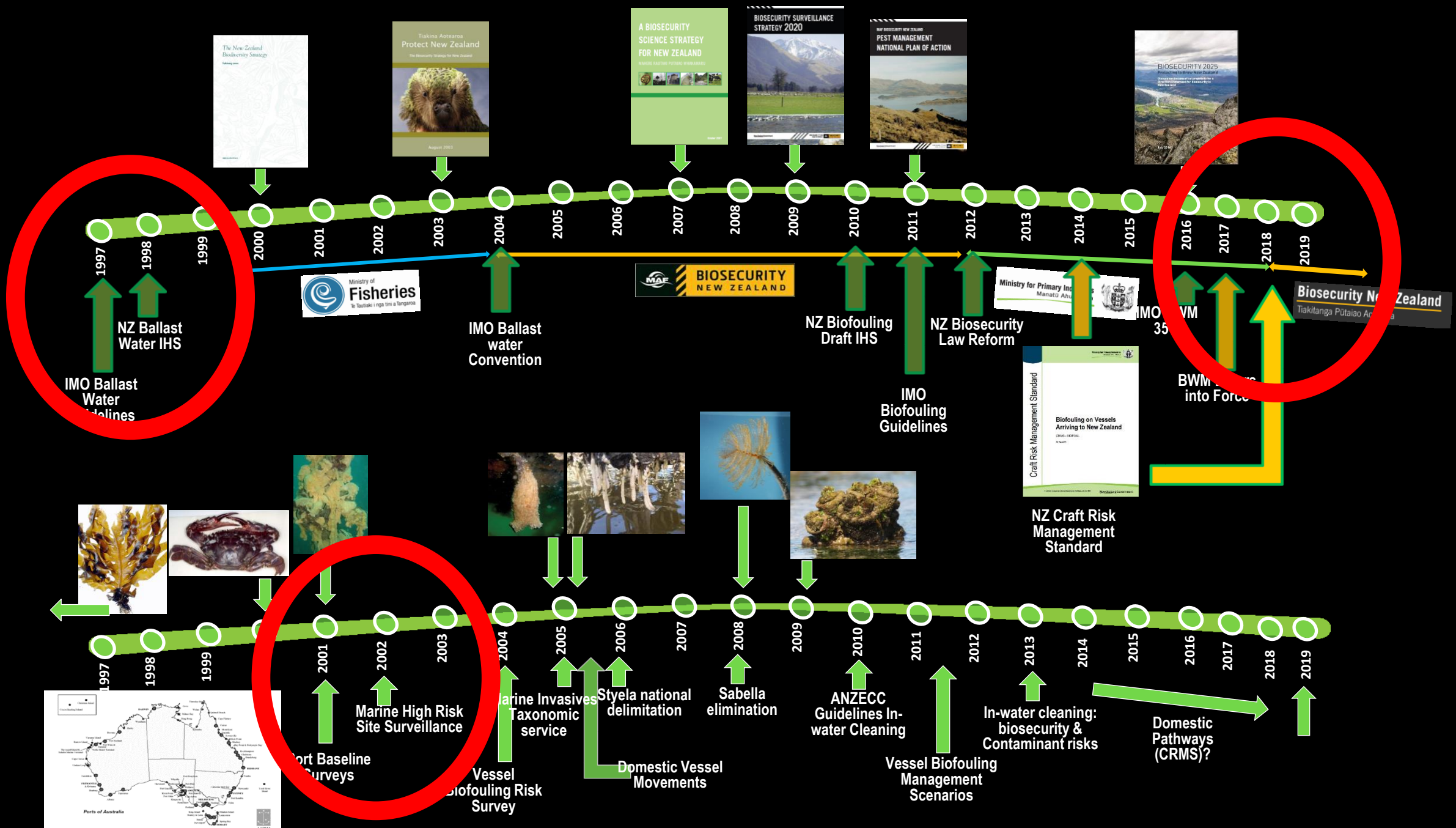
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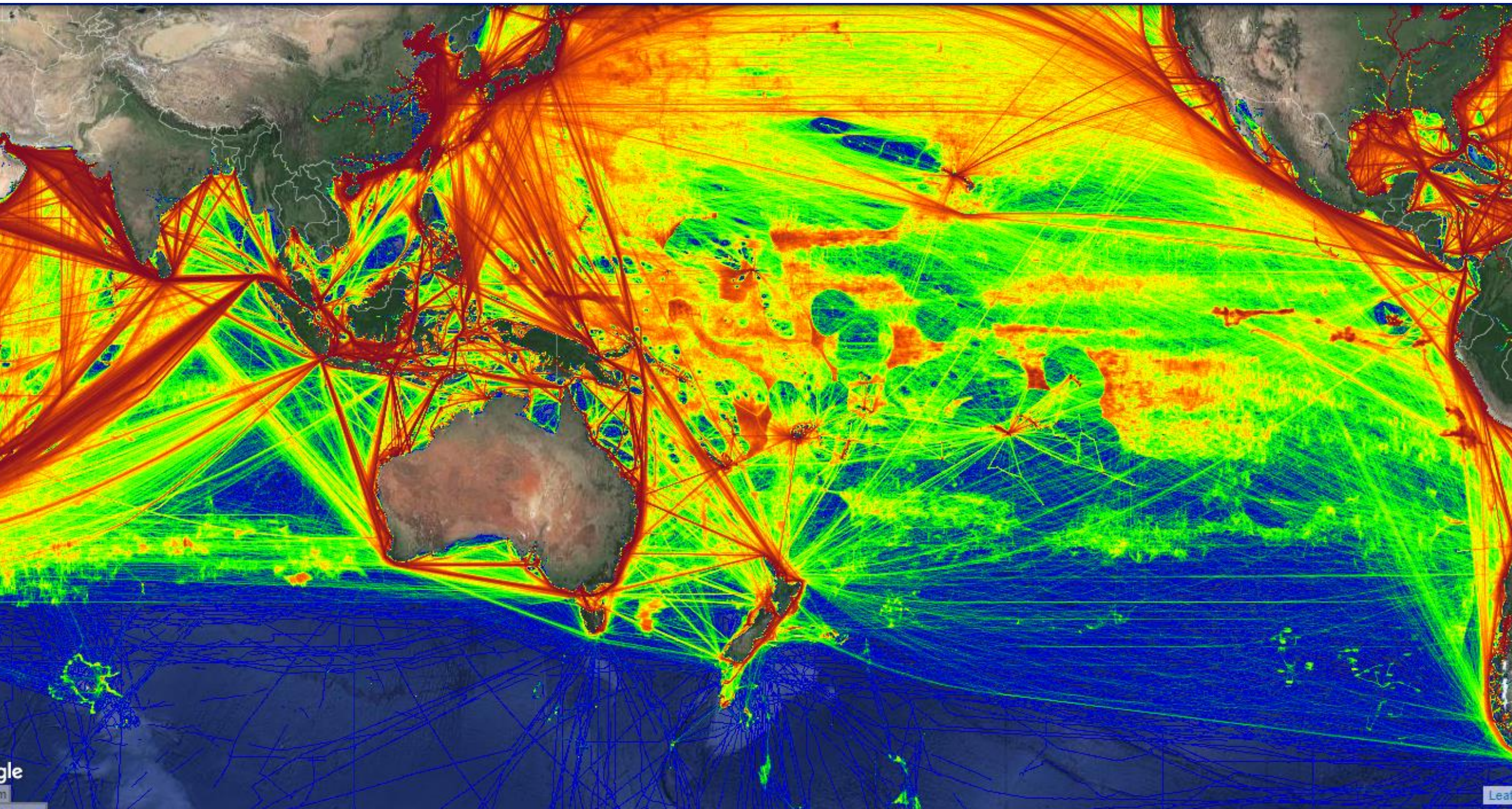
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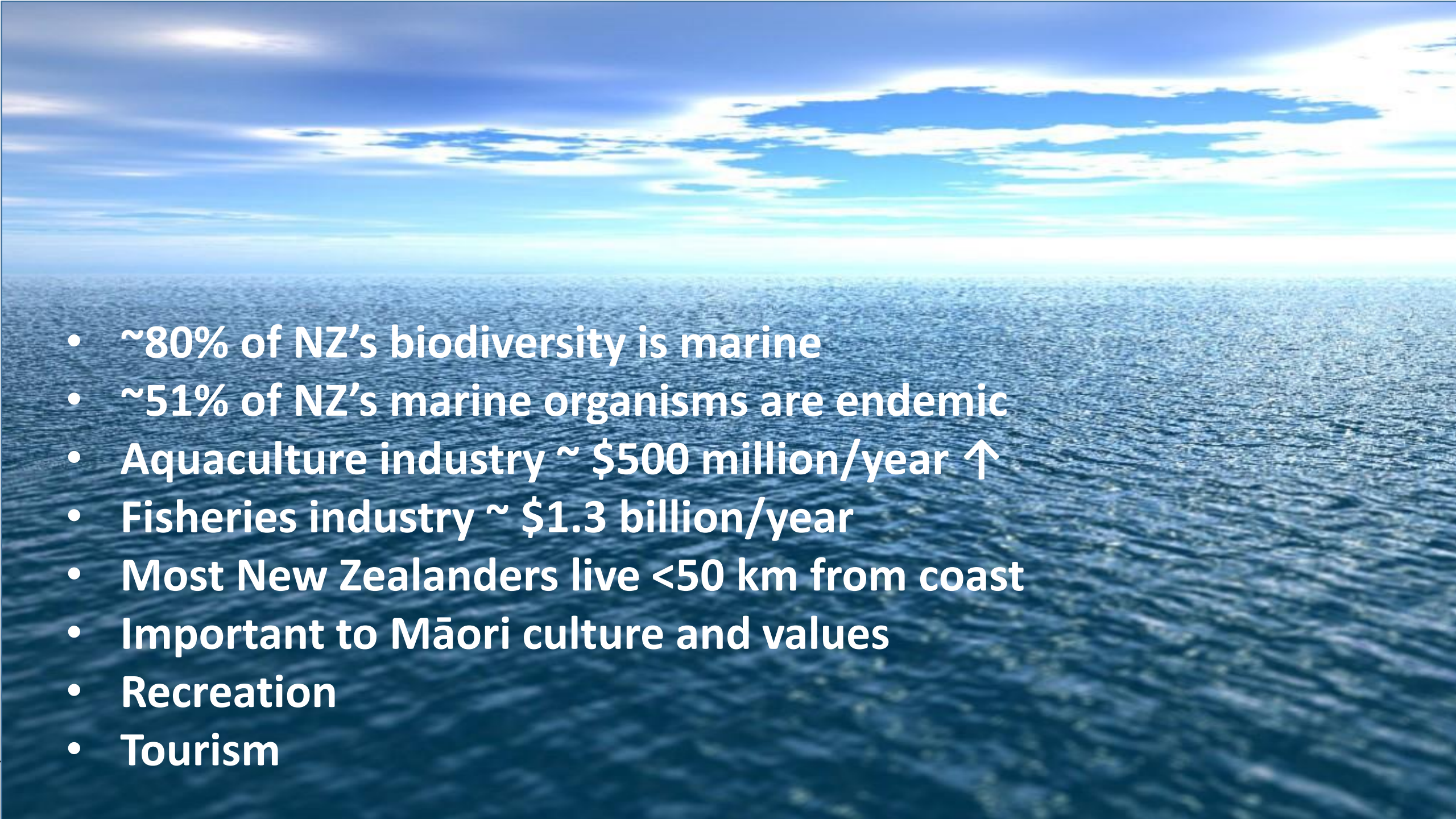
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Adapted from Inglis 2015





- 
- ~80% of NZ's biodiversity is marine
 - ~51% of NZ's marine organisms are endemic
 - Aquaculture industry ~ \$500 million/year ↑
 - Fisheries industry ~ \$1.3 billion/year
 - Most New Zealanders live <50 km from coast
 - Important to Māori culture and values
 - Recreation
 - Tourism



NIWA



NIWA



Ashleigh Coutts



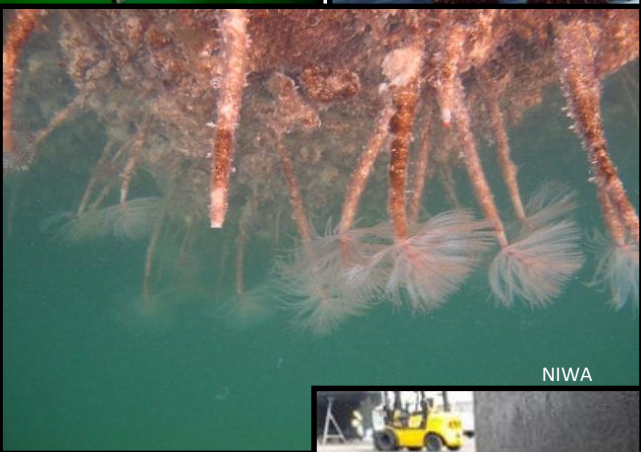
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NIWA



Caprella mutica, Wellington, MPI



NIWA



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Marlborough Sounds Marinas



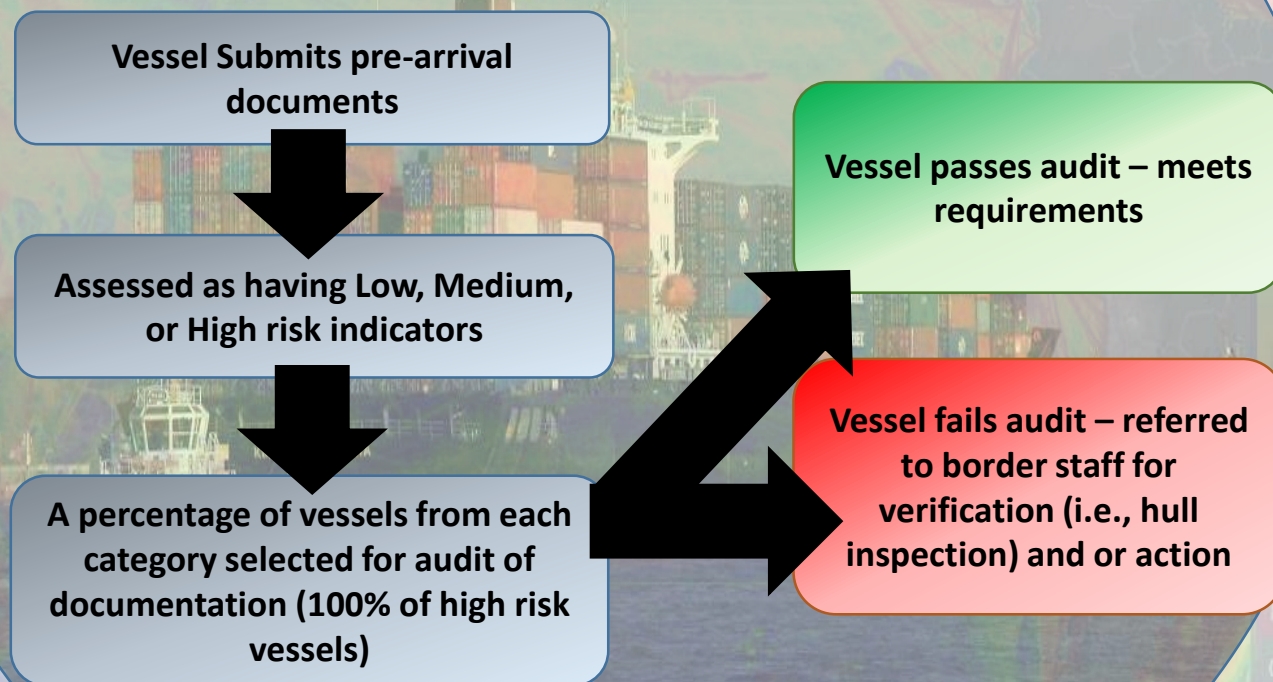
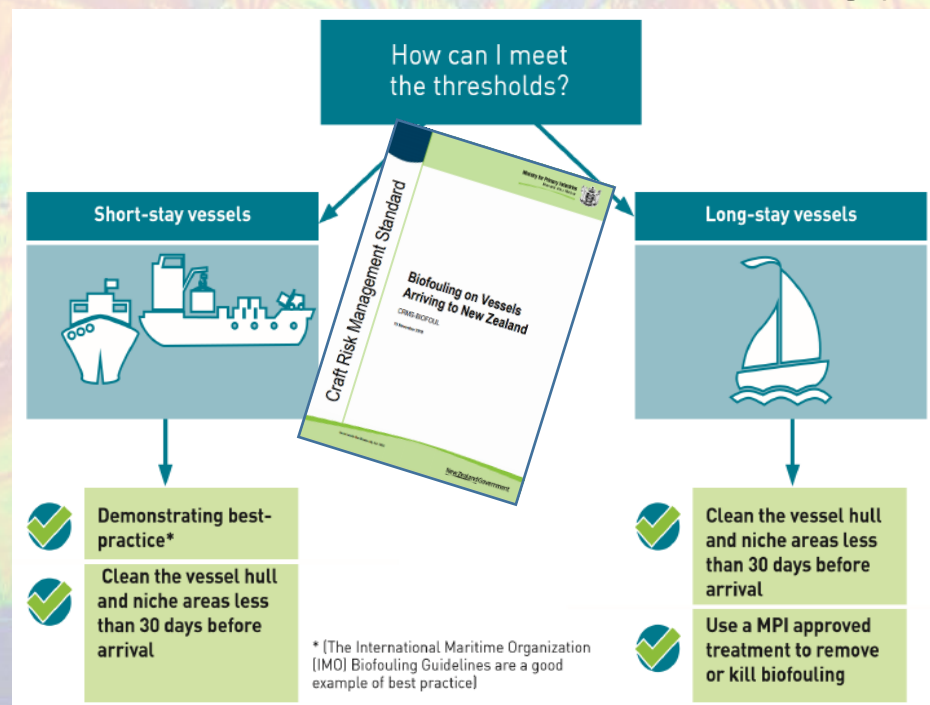
Kathy Wells



Craft Risk Management Standard for Biofouling (CRMS)

Intent: To reduce risk of biofouling by requiring operators to take preventative measures to manage biofouling **before** they arrive into NZ.

Outcome: a “**clean**” hull.



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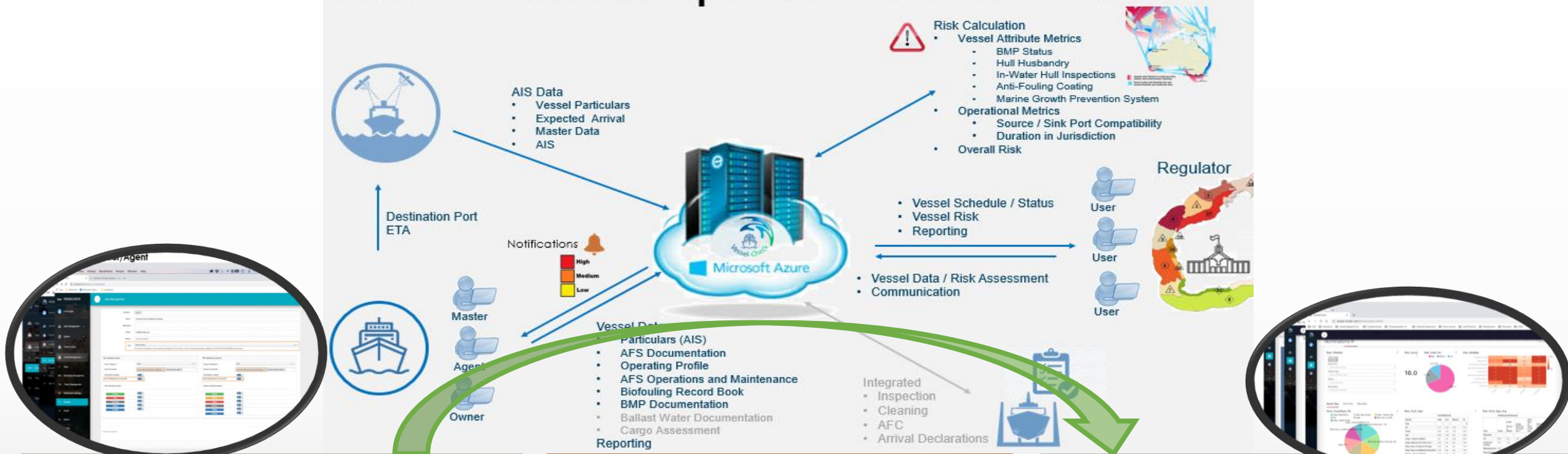


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Vessel-Check 2.0 Implementation Overview



Vessel Owner / Operator

- User friendly online solution to capture biofouling information.
- Avoid duplication between jurisdictions
- Align with IMO guidelines
- Management reporting & notification
- Integrated processes to request and track cleaning & inspections

Biosecurity Risk

- Consistent and transparent approach to calculate risk
- Flexible risk decision tree
- Focus on hull management practices
- Ability to track risk history
- Real-Time risk reporting

Regulator

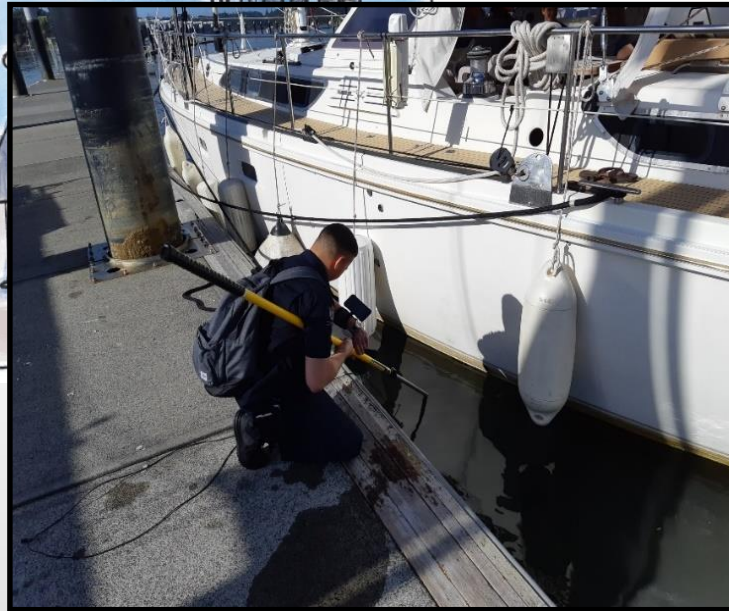
- Integrated with AIS for automated nominations
- Ability to focus and optimize resources
- Ability to assess and modify risk assessment / communicate with vessel
- Real-time risk assessment / Reporting
- Account for various marine biosecurity risks (Biofouling, ballast water and concealment in/on cargo)



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Remote Operated Vehicles (ROV) and Marine Biosecurity



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Remote Operated Vehicles (ROV) and Marine Biosecurity

Modifying remotely operated underwater vehicles for biosecurity surveillance

8 months ago





Image: A Remotely Operated Underwater Vehicle on patrol

Article written by Biosecurity Animal Division

Have you ever wondered what creatures are living beneath the surface of Australia's marine environments? We have, and we are constantly on the lookout for invasive marine pest species that could harm Australia's unique environment, and our way of life.

That's why we are providing \$200,000 to the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment to modify and trial Remotely Operated Underwater Vehicles (ROVs) for use in marine biosecurity surveillance.

Our challenge in marine biosecurity surveillance is to quickly detect...

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Capability Assessment	Adaptation	Training
Assess ROV's currently on the market against project criteria	Investigate where improvements can be made to enhance capability	Design a training program for users of ROV's in marine pest surveillance



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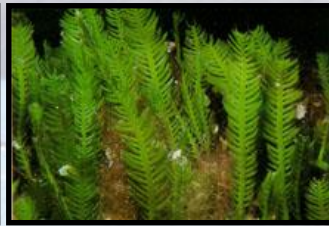
Capability Assessment

< \$5K	<\$10K	< \$20K	<\$35K	<\$50K	<\$100K
					
Fifish	BlueROV2 ROVmaker	BlueROV2 Heavy	Seasam	SRV-8 Revolution	Boxfish

Vector design	Manoeuvrability	Service costs
Safety	Adaptability	Topside units
Service agents	Depth holding	Robustness
Size/weight	Attitude holding	Vision quality

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Primary
target
species



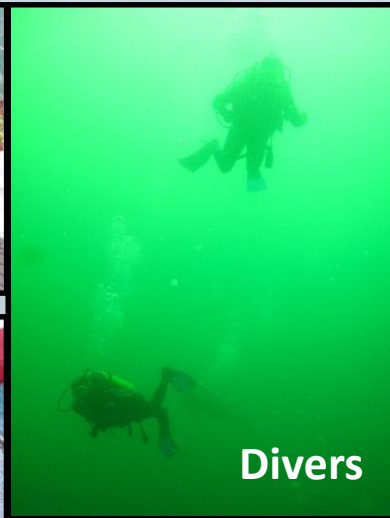
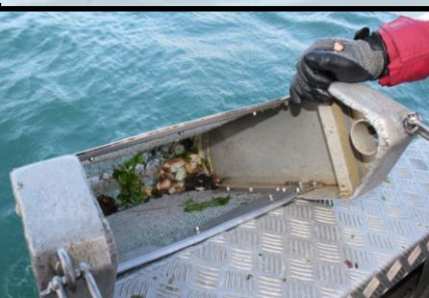
Secondary
target
species



Crab/seastar traps

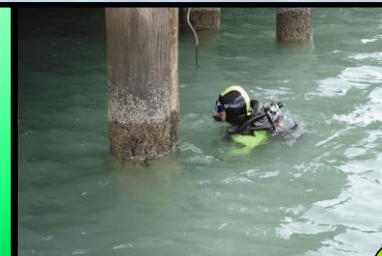


Benthic Sled



Divers

Images: NIWA



Crab Condos



Shore / surface Searches

MHRSS Diving Hazards

- Boat strike / wash
- Repetitive dive profiles
- Overhead hazard
- Entanglement
- Poor visibility
- Foul water
- Hypo/Hyperthermia

Image: Peter Marriott, NIWA

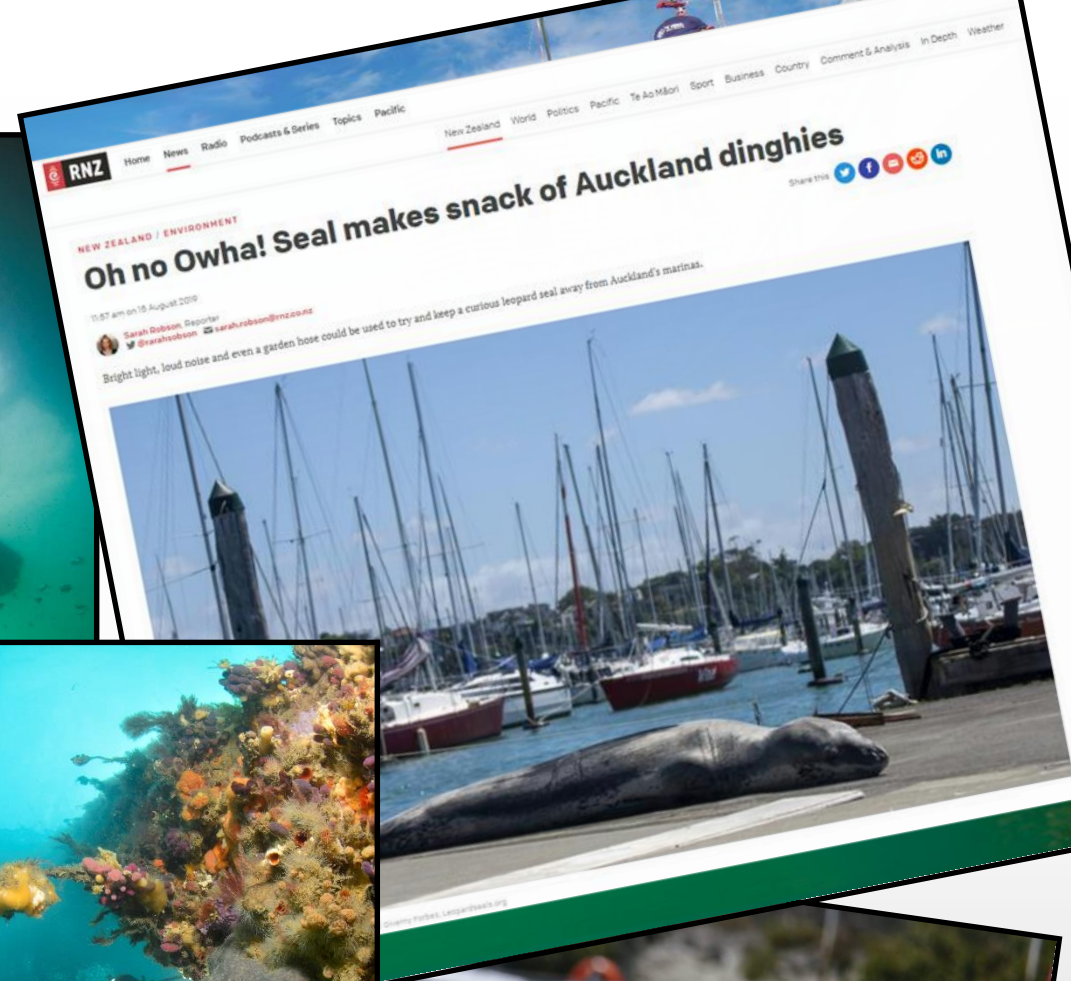


Image: NIWA



Image: NIWA



Remote Operated Vehicles (ROV) and Marine Biosecurity



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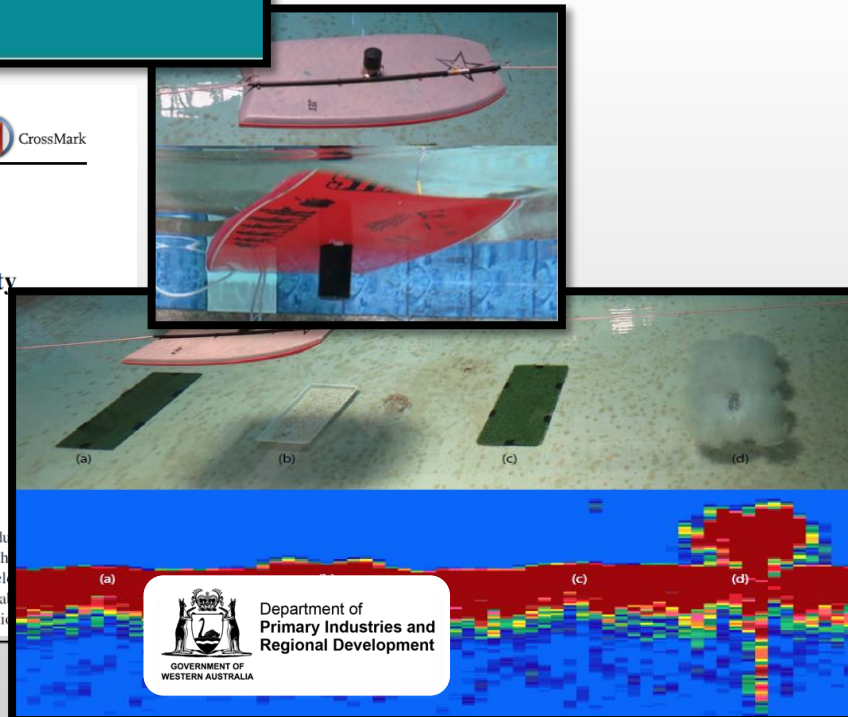
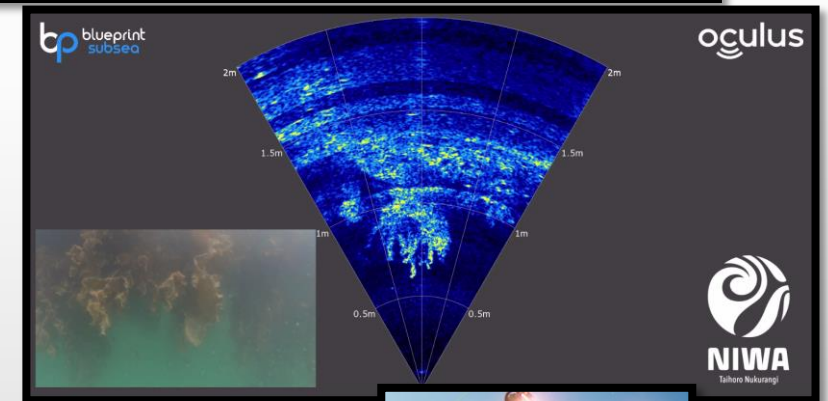
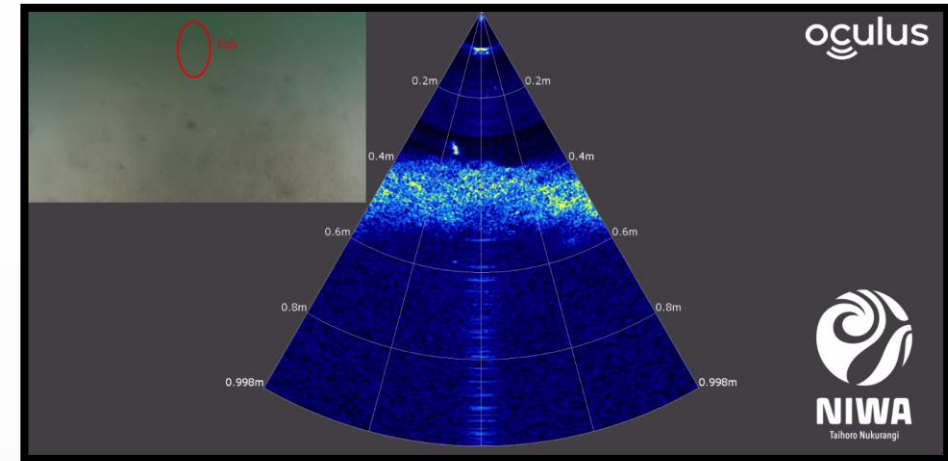
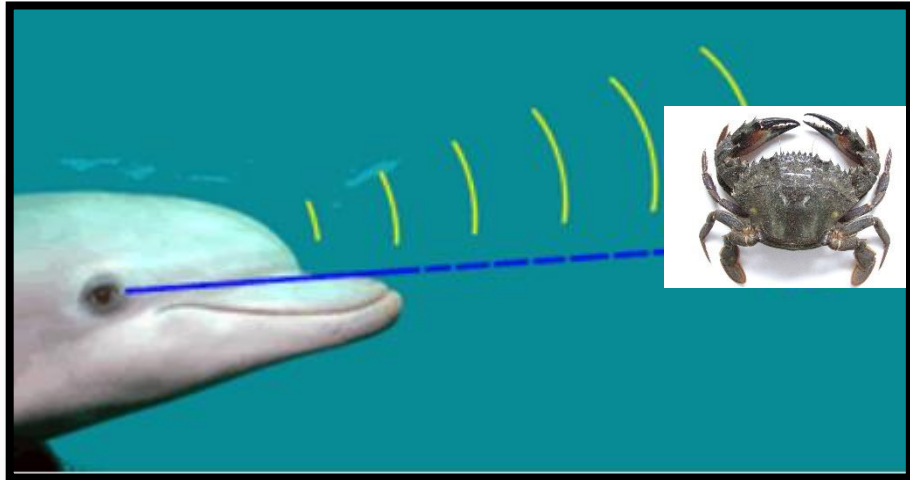
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SONAR and Marine Biosecurity



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Biol Invasions
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-018-1792-2>



INVASION NOTE

Sounding out pests: the potential of hydroacoustics as a surveillance and compliance tool in aquatic biosecurity

D. A. Abdo · R. L. Duggan · J. I. McDonald

Received: 21 February 2018 / Accepted: 21 June 2018
© Springer International Publishing AG, part of Springer Nature 2018

Abstract Shipping is the main method for goods transportation, accounting for approximately 60% of all global trade. Biofouling of these shipping vessels is a critical pathway for the introduction of non-indigenous species (NIS) across the world's oceans. In order

with the discriminating capability reduced detection of only larger mimics as the movement increased. With further development of hydroacoustics could become a viability surveillance option for the mitigation



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Advances in Molecular Diagnostic Techniques

Slides provided by Graeme Inglis, NIWA



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"Capitalising on innovation and technology, by proactively seeking out and adopting new tools, transforms the way we do things."

eDNA methodologies

Assay design & development

- Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH)
- Sandwich hybridization assay (SHA)
- Real-time polymerase chain reaction (qPCR)
- Droplet Digital PCR (ddPCR)
- High-Throughput Sequencing (HTS)

Sample type & method

- Water
- Sediment
- Biofouling
- DNA vs RNA

Survey design

- When to sample?
- Where to sample?
- How many samples?

Species-specific assay development (qPCR)

- Marker design
- Test cross reactivity on related native species
- Test sensitivity on serial dilutions of DNA
- Test on environmental samples
- Comparison with ddPCR & HTC

$y = -3.7 \cdot x + 10, R^2 = 0.991$

Operationalising eDNA methods

- Visual survey vs. qPCR assay on water samples
- Extracellular
- Seasonal DNA in samples
- Relative

Biosecurity 2025 SD4.
"New Zealand takes the lead in international forums, such as the development of international agreements and scientific collaborations."

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Accelerated development of sensitive, cost-efficient tools and capability for marine surveillance.

- Shared protocols for High-Throughput Sequencing (HTS) in marine biosecurity
- Exchange of data and reference collections
- Collaborative research to test the HTS protocols
 - Sample processing
 - Bioinformatics
 - Reference databases



Utility of eDNA vs eRNA

eDNA does not necessarily indicate presence of living organisms

eRNA deteriorates faster & may be better proxy

Study showed a relationship between the magnitude of DNA signal and the likelihood of RNA detection

Prediction threshold of ~400 COI DNA copies provided an indicator for the detection of *S. spallanzanii* eRNA

von Ammon et al. (2019). *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 6(621). doi:10.3389/fmars.2019.00621

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Metabarcoding

- Challenges**
 - Choices in the bioinformatic pipelines
 - Incomplete reference databases
 - Marker sensitivity & specificity
- Need for**
 - Standardized methods & reference collections
 - Measures of sensitivity & specificity
 - Decision guidelines that appropriately weight parsimony and precaution
- Efficacy**
 - Comparison with targeted approaches showed detection probabilities of the targeted methods (qPCR & ddPCR) were nearly double that from metabarcoding

von Ammon et al. (2018). *Scientific Reports* 8: 16290, DOI: 10.1038/s41598-018-34541-1.

Wood et al. (2019). *Molecular Ecology Resources*. DOI:10.1111/1098.13055

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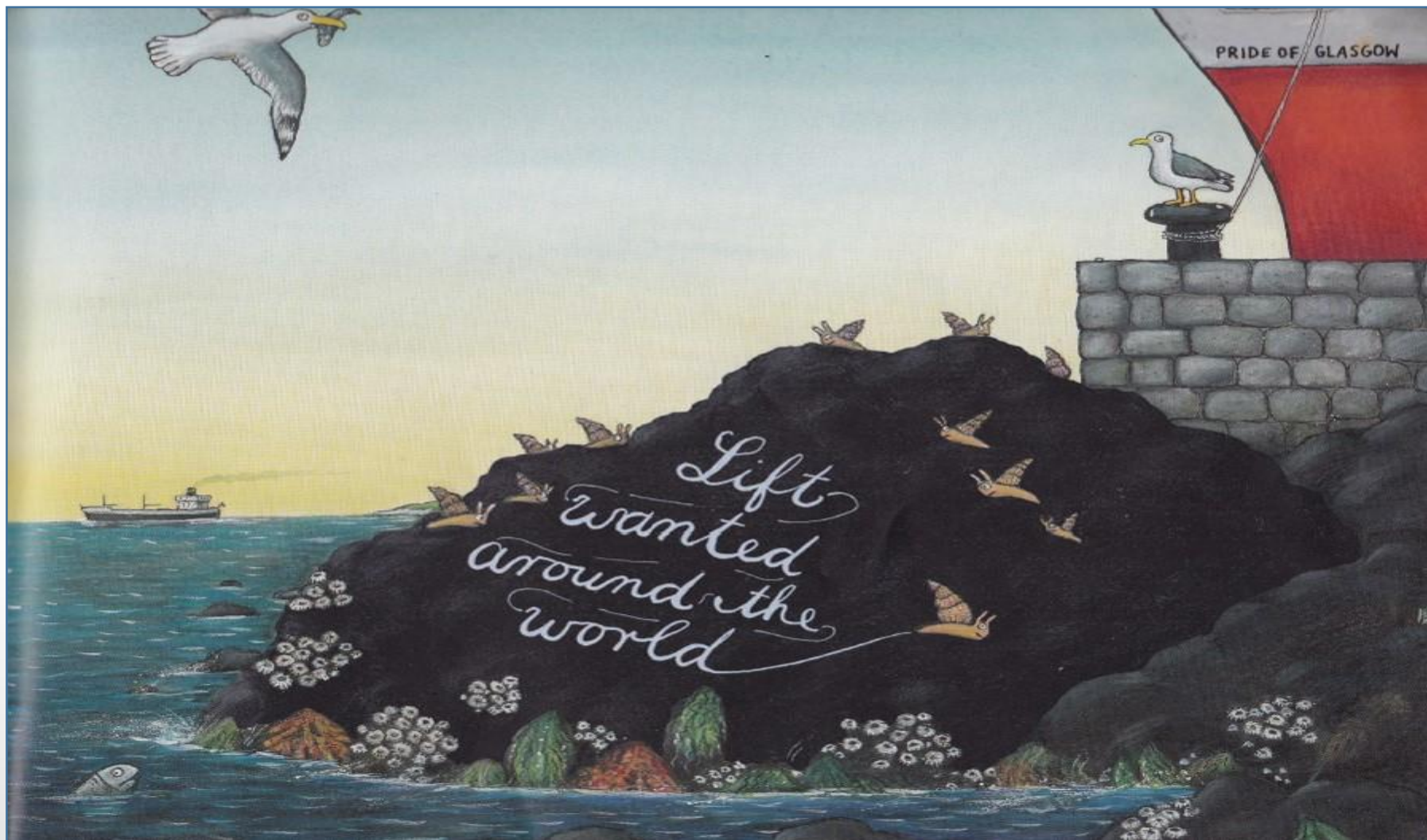
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