Precautionary Management of Jellyfish Bloom by Polyp Elimination

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Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries



Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation

Sea

Ways and means? - research, modeling...





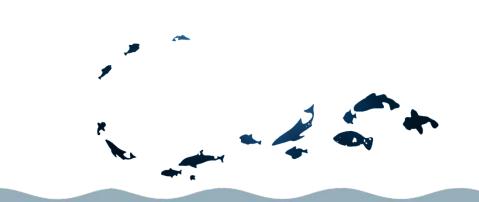
Achieve goals! - control jellyfish bloom





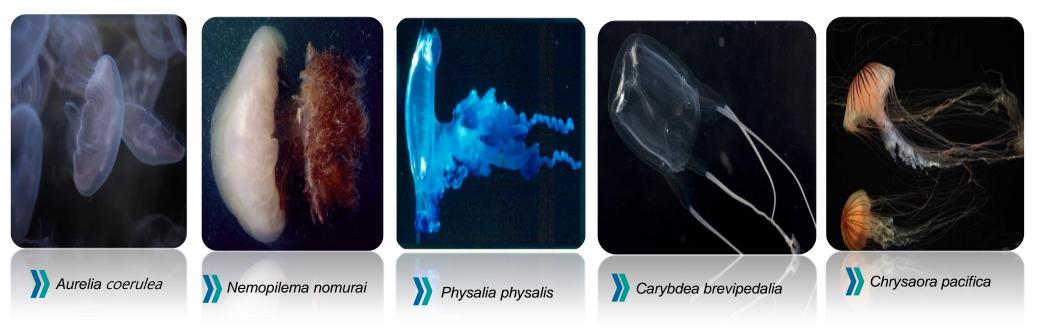
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Harmful Jellyfish in Korea

 Five species(Aurelia coerulea, Nemopilema nomurai, Physalia physalis, Carybdea brevipedalia, Chrysaora pacifica) have been designated as harmful marine species by the Act on "Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystem" in Korea



Jellyfish blooms in Korea

✓ Causing socio-economic damages \rightarrow Annually USD 260 million(NIFS, 2009)

- Fisheries (USD193million), Power station (USD 50million), Recreation industry(USD14million), etc.

✓ Fisheries economic damages \rightarrow Annually USD 6 ~ 11 million(NIFS, 2018)

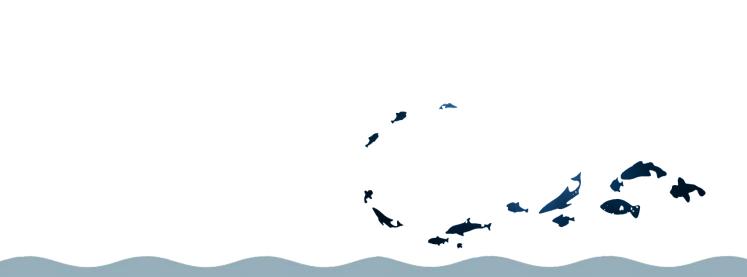


Moon Jellyfish in Korea

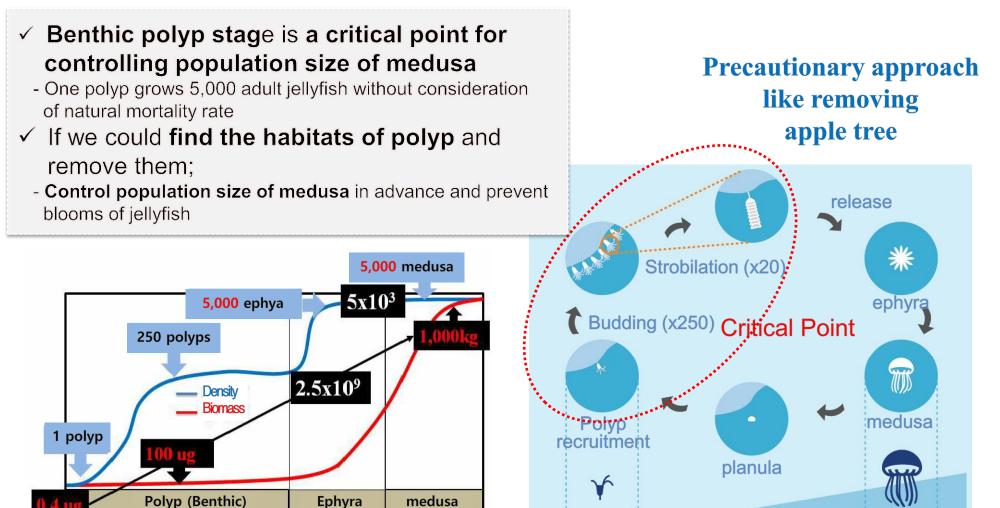
✓ Aurelia coerulea (Moon jellyfish) blooms occurs almost every year

- \checkmark Major jellyfish species causing damages to fisheries and swimmers in the sea
- \checkmark Born and grown up in Korean coastal waters
- \checkmark Target species for controlling population size of polyps in Korea





Precautionary Management of Jellyfish Bloom

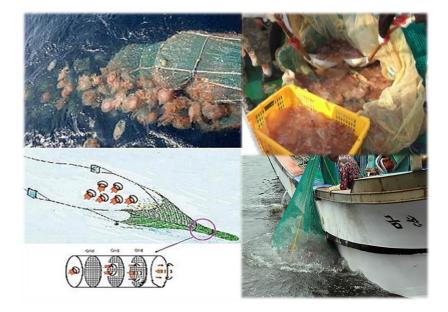


1 indiv.

5,000 indiv.

Spring Summer Fall Winter Spring Summer Source: NIFS

Comparison between medusa elimination and polypelimination



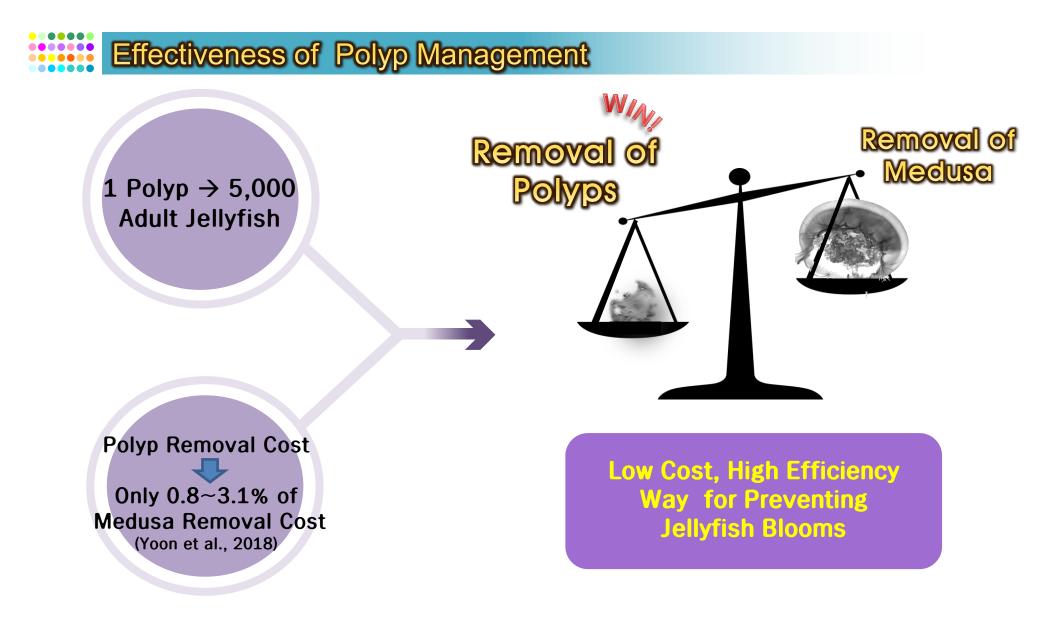


Medusa Elimination

Polyp Elimination

- Blooms repeat every year and diffuse widely
- Might cause secondary pollution by cutting and grinding medusa
- Require a lot of manpower and budget for removing

- Selimination before blooming
- Eco-friendly elimination method (high press-water-jet)
- Concentrated in limited area



Process of Jellyfish Polyp Management

Exploring Polyp Hotspots

Condition of Inhabitation

- Artificial Structures
- Weak current or tide
- Eutrophication

Procedures

- Survey of Artificial Coastal Structures
- Underwater Investigation
- Evaluate polyp density
- Selection of removal site
- Mapping of polyp distribution

Elimination

Removal

- High pressure seawater
- Brush
- Scraper, Shovels, etc.

Evaluation

- Comparison before ↔after
- Calculate removal efficiency

Post-monitoring

Pelagic ecosystem

- Spatio-temporal distribution patterns of ephyra and young medusa
- Change in zooplankton, other jellyfish

Benthic ecosystem

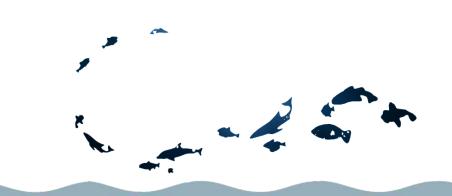
- Change in polyp population
- Compare polyp removal site with non-removal site
- Change in benthic ecosystem after polyp removal

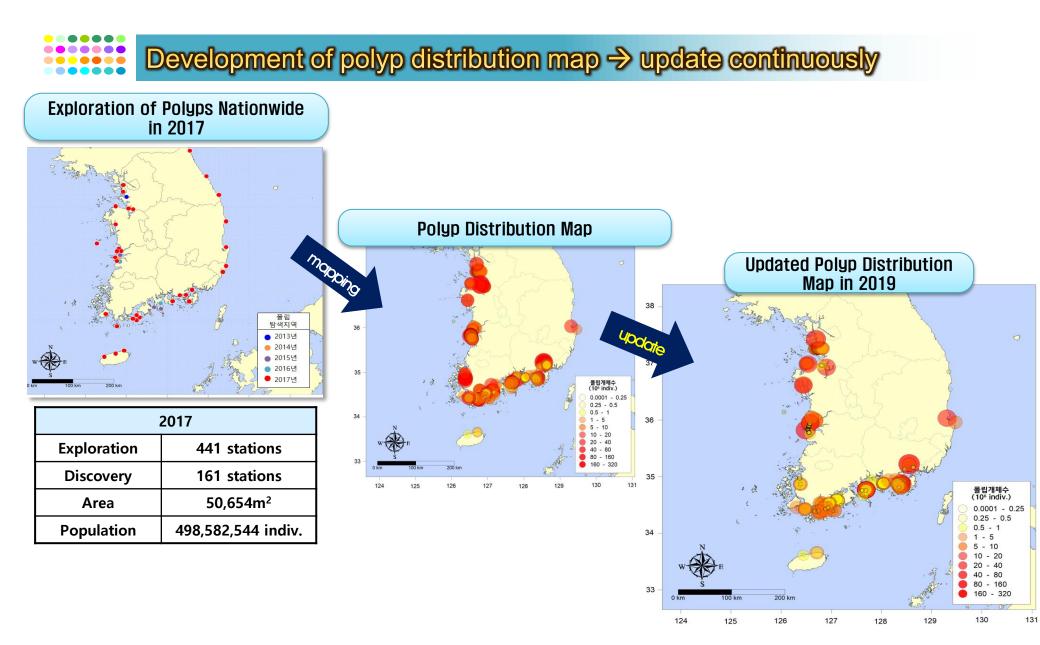
Removal Methods of Polyps

- Mostly using high pressure water jet (160 180 bar)
- Flat shovel, Scraper, Brush, etc, choose various different tools, occasion demands

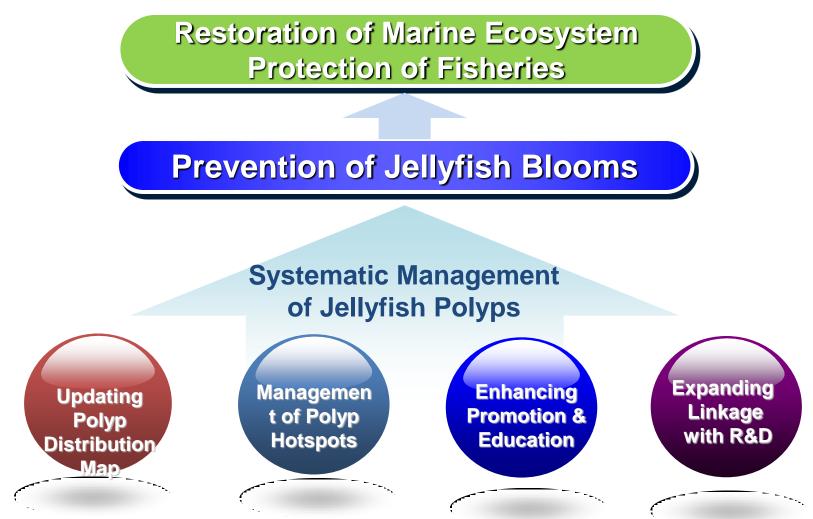








Establishment of mid-term(2018-2022) strategy for systematic management in 2018



	Objectives	Detailed Tasks
1	 Establishment of National Polyp 	 Continue to Update Polyp Distribution Map
		 Précising Polyp Distribution Map through Enhancing Reporting System
	 Polyp Management by Regional Coastal Waters 	 Strengthening Management of Polyp Hotspots
2		 Expanding Polyp Searching
		 Analysis of Effectiveness of Polyp Removal
		 Standardizing Methods of Polyp Management
3	 Enhancing Education, Public Awareness, International Network 	 Expanding Education and Promotion of National Polyp Management Program
		 Strengthening National/International Networks on Jellyfish Research and Management
4	• Linking with R&D on Jellyfish and	 Enhancing Linkage between Polyp Management Program and R&D on Jellyfish
		 Developing New Technology on Polyp Exploration & Elimination

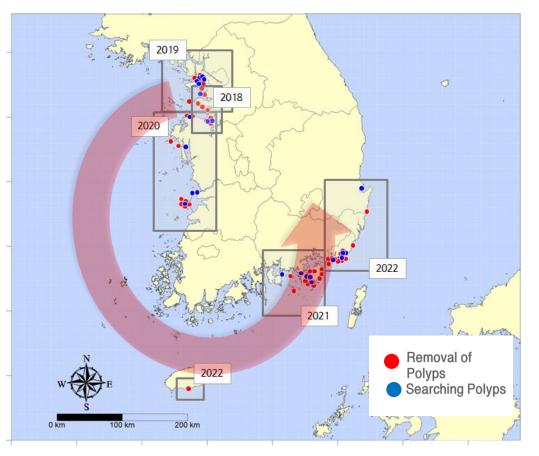






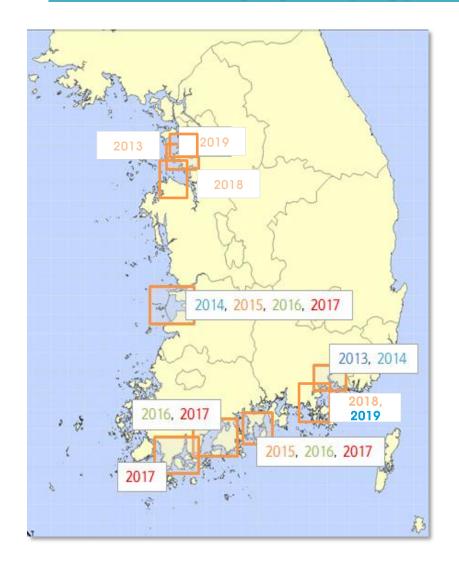


Removing Polyps → West Sea → South Sea → East Sea considering moving directions of littoral current



Year	original plan	amendment
2018	Incheon, Chungnam	Incheon, Chungnam
2019	Incheon	Incheon, Gyeonggi
2020	Chungnam, Jeonbook	Incheon, Gyeonggi
2021	Gyeongnam	Chungnam, Jeonbook, Gyeongnam
2022	Gyeongnam, Gyeongbuk, Jeju Island	Gyeongnam, Gyeongbuk, Jeju Island

Elimination of jellyfish polyps since 2013



- 2013-2017: focused on
 coastal waters, having high
 frequency of jellyfish
 blooms including Sihwa
 Lake, Masan bay,
 Saemangeum, Deukryang
 Bay
- 2018-2019eliminate polyp
 habitats allocated under
 the mid-term strategy and
 update a polyp distribution
 map

Elimination of more than 3 billion indiv.

[Funded by Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries]

Year	Region	Dimension	Indiv. of Polyp
2013	Shiwa Lake	20 power towers	160,000,000
	Masan Bay	500 m²	75,000,000
2014	Masan Bay	15,500m²	230,000,000
	Saemangeum	2,000m²	25,000,000
2015	Saemangeum	64,977.5m²	220,000,000
	Gamak Bay	265.5m²	10,000,000
2016	Saemangeum	57,470m²	250,000,000
	Gamak Bay	4,470m²	290,000,000
	Yeosa Bay	93.0 m²	930,000
	Deukryang Bay	2,597 m²	38,000,000
2017	14 Areas of the country	26,036 m²	600,000,000
2018	Incheon Songdo	6,800m²	41,000,000
	Dangjin Port	3,600m²	39,000,000
	Pyeongtaek port	4,800m²	64,000,000
	Jeongok Port	400 m²	23,000,000
2019	Incheon Harbor	10,040m²	365,000,000
	Jeongok Port	4,140m²	171,000,000
	Pyeongtaek port	300 m²	5,000,000
Total			2,581,000,000

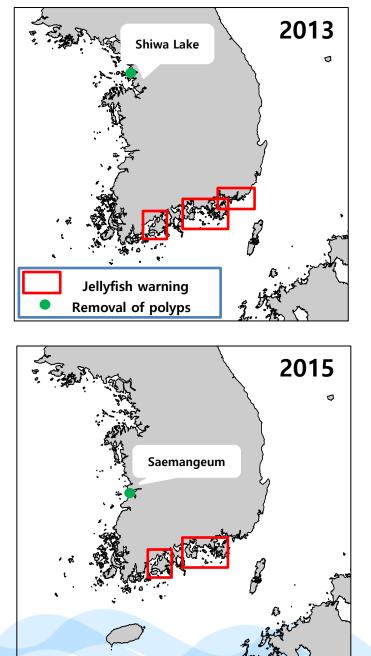
[Funded by local governments]

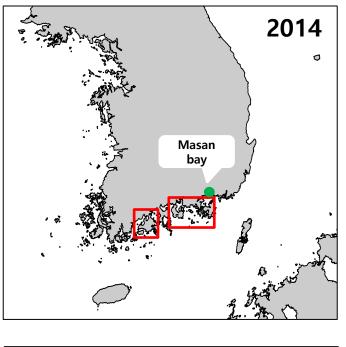
Year Region		Dimension	Indiv. of Polyp	
2014~ 2015	Deukryang Bay	2,604m²	364,000,000	
2015~	Aphaedo	1,551 m²	21,000,000	
2016	Mokpo Harbor	1,966m²	122,000,000	
2015	Jindong Bay	2,794m²	19,000,000	
2016	Maekjeon Prot	90 m²	2,000,000	
2018	Sujeong Bay	1,094 m²	10,000,000	
2019	Jangpo Port	431 m²	11,000,000	
	Jindong Bay	1,231 m²	15,000,000	
	Sanyang	497 m²	17,000,000	
	Gujae	1,877 m²	35,000,000	
	Gosung Jaran Bay	2,741 m²	47,000,000	
Total			663,000,000	

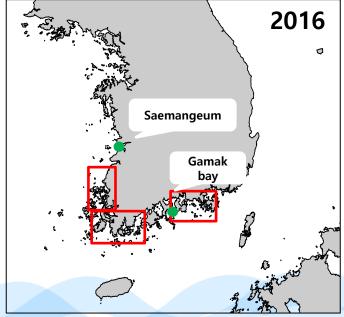


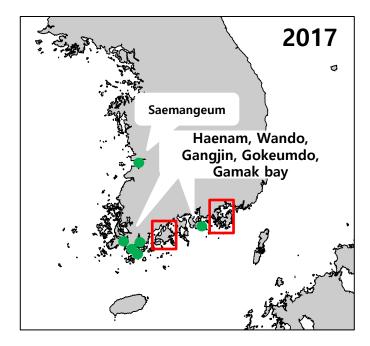
How to prove whether polyp removal contributes to the prevention of jellyfish bloom? <u>Identify relationship between polyp removal and jellyfish</u> <u>warning</u>

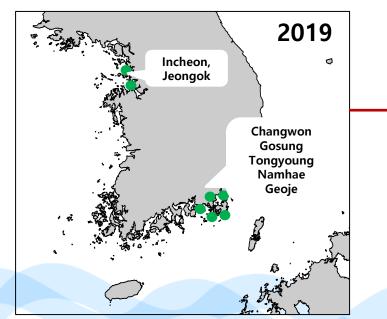
	Region	Areas of Polyp Removal	Jellyfish warning after polyp removal
Incheon · Gyeonggi		Sihwa Lake(2013)/Closed	• No warning in 2014~2019
	Jeonbuk	Saemangeum(2014–2017)	 No warning in 2015~2019
	Jeonnam	Southern parts of Jeonnam (2017)	No warning
	Deukryang bay	Deukryang bay(2015–2017)	warning days reduced by 68% (2015: 147 days \rightarrow 2018: 47 days)
	Gamak bay	Gamak bay(2016)	 No warning in 2017~2019
		Seosang Port(2017)	 warning days reduced by 74% in 2017 (2016: 84 days→ 2017: 22days) No warning in 2018~2019
Gyungnam		Mansan bay(2013–2014)	• No warning in 2015~2019
		Changwon(2018~2019)	• No warning in 2018~2019
		Gosung, Geoje, Namhae, Tongyoung(2019)	• No warning in 2019

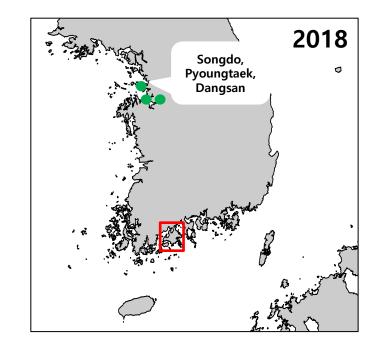












No warning for moon jellyfish bloom in 2019

First time since the adoption of monitoring and early– warning system(2011, NIFS)

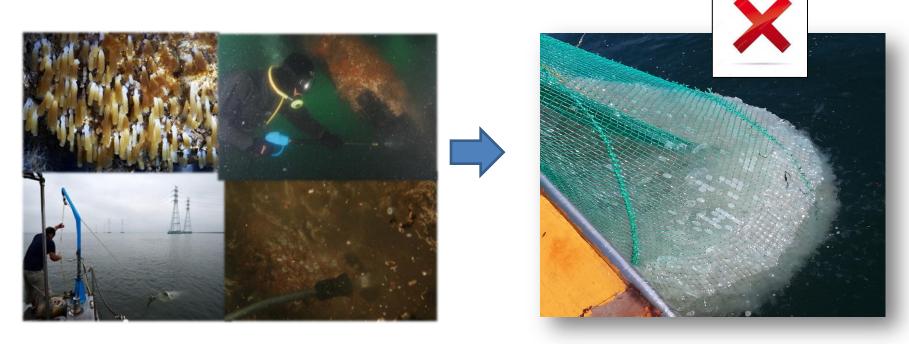
IV. Conclusion

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IV. Conclusion

✓ Elimination of polyps contributes to prevention of jellyfish blooms

- Examine the occurrence of jellyfish bloom in the areas of poly removal
 - Results show that no jellyfish warning, or reducing days of warning after removal of polyps



IV. Conclusion

- ✓ Suggestion for Further Studies
 - Develop & conduct a research on natural mortality of jellyfish in the areas of polyp elimination
 - For drawing more science-based findings, include variation in physical oceanographic conditions(seawater temperature, DO, nutrients, etc.,) in the areas of polyp removal to figure out correlation between poly removal and jellyfish bloom

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION