



State of the Bay 2022

Saldanha Bay and Langebaan Lagoon

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State of the Bay Reporting

Annual assessment of anthropogenic impacts to and ecological health of Saldanha Bay and Langebaan lagoon





- Anthropogenic impacts:
 - **Activities and discharges** affecting health of the Bay
- Physical Health:
 - **Water quality (temperature, salinity, oxygen, nutrients), currents & waves, groundwater inflow**
 - Concentrations of **contaminants** (e.g. trace metals, bacteria) in **sea water, sediments and living organisms in the bay**
- Ecological health:
 - **Changes in abundance and community structure** of living organisms (macrophytes, invertebrates, fish, birds, mammals)



Indicator response times

- Water... Hours/Days
- Sediments... Weeks/Months
- Living Organisms
 - Macrofauna... Weeks/Months/Years
 - Fish... Months/Years
 - Birds... Years/decades



Health category		Ecological perspective	Management perspective
Natural		No or negligible modification from the natural state	Relatively little human impact
Good		Some alteration to the physical environment. Small to moderate loss of biodiversity and ecosystem integrity.	Some human-related disturbance, but ecosystems essentially in a good state,, continued regular monitoring is strongly recommended
Fair		Significant change to the physical environment and associated biological communities; sensitive species may be lost, tolerant or opportunistic species beginning to dominate.	Moderate human-related disturbance with good ability to recover. Management intervention required to ensure no further deterioration takes place.
Poor		Extensive change to the physical environment and biological communities, majority of sensitive species lost, tolerant or opportunistic species dominate.	High levels of human related disturbance. Urgent management intervention is required to avoid permanent damage to the environment or human health.



**METSEP
SALDANHA**



zinc international



Thanks



Theme.....

What impact did
the global Covid-
19 pandemic have
on the State of
the Bay?

?



2020 - 2022

1. Activities & Discharges

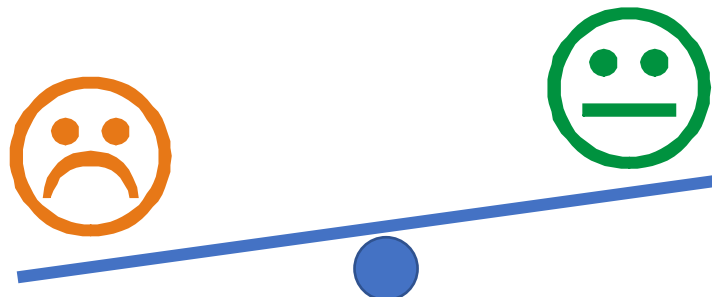
- Development pressure in the Bay stalled for a while (Global Financial Crisis, Covid), some industries ceased to operate (Arcelor Mittal), many projects were put on hold (IDZ) but now things seems to be revved up again in the last 12 months...

Up

- Ore exports (zinc, copper)
- Ballast water
- New projects (Powership, FSRU, RO Plant, LPG/LNG imports, ship repair)
- Mariculture production (mussels & oysters)

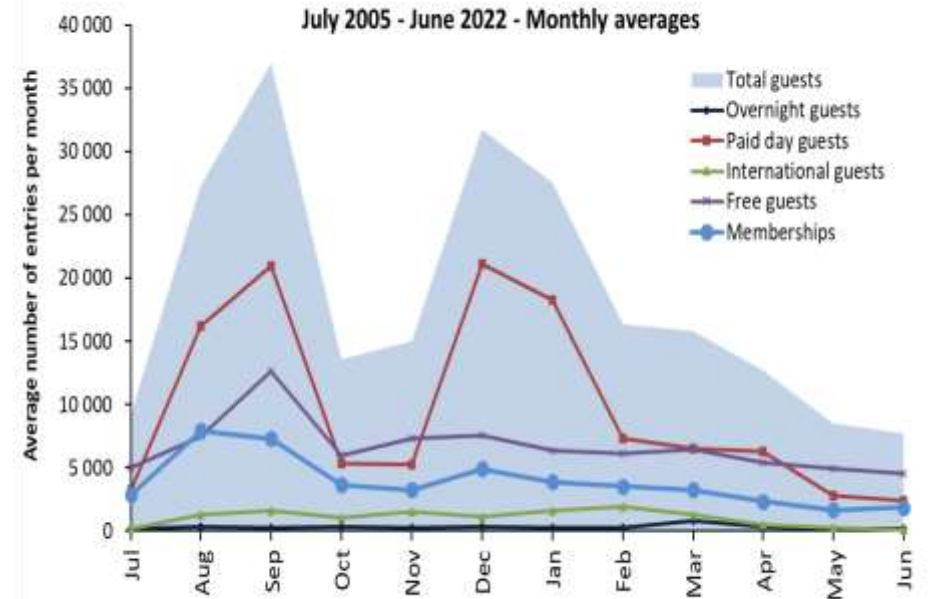
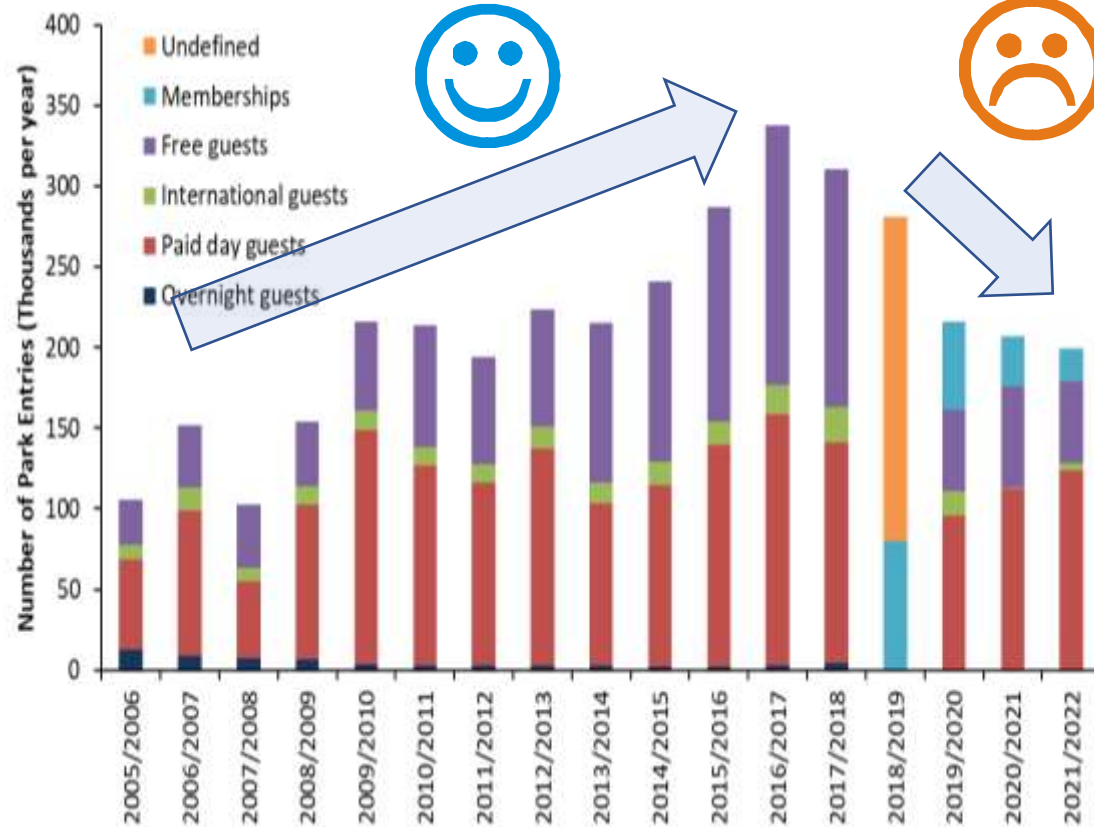
Down

- Visitor numbers
- Shipping traffic
- Ore exports (iron, manganese, lead)
- Effluent from WWTWs
- Mariculture production (finfish)



1.1. Tourism - numbers of visitors to the WCNP

Long term trend over time....



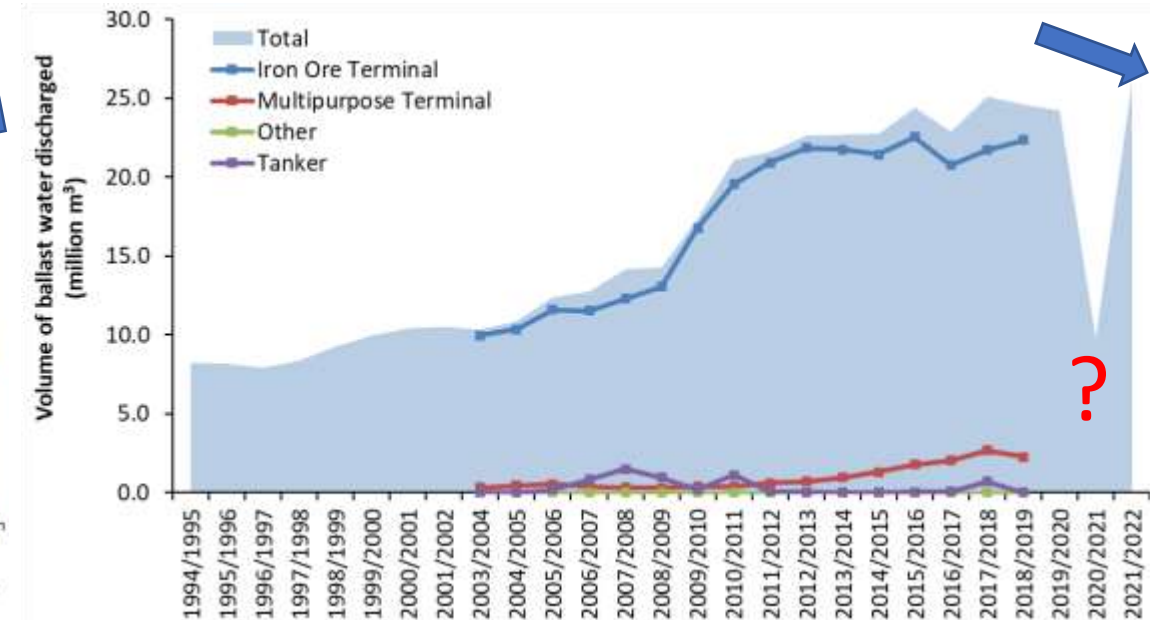
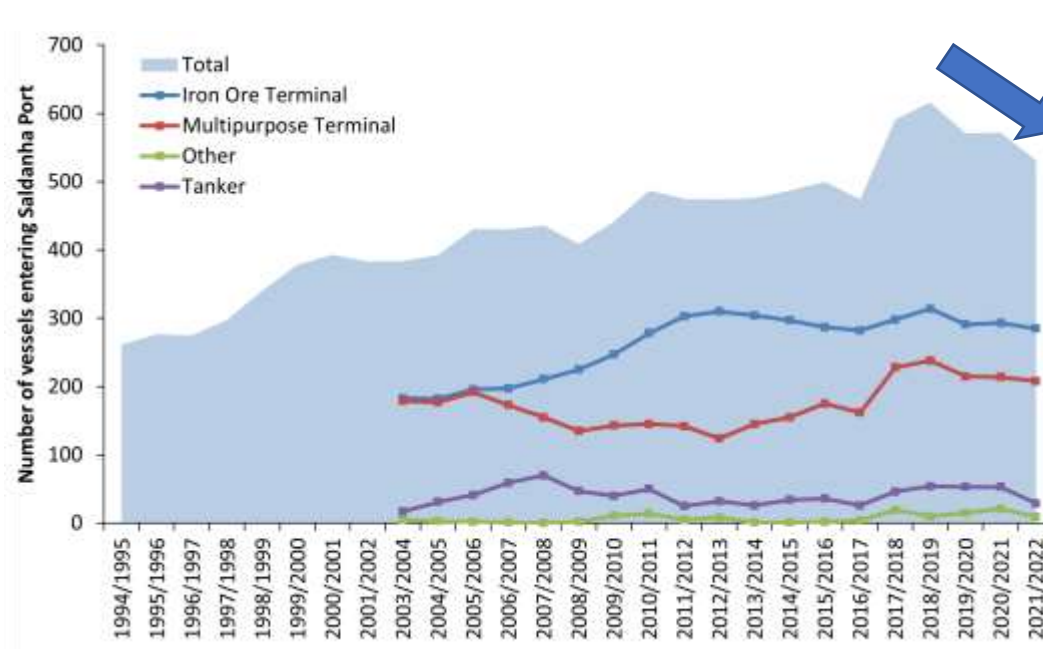
Seasonal variations....

1.2 Shipping traffic and ballast water



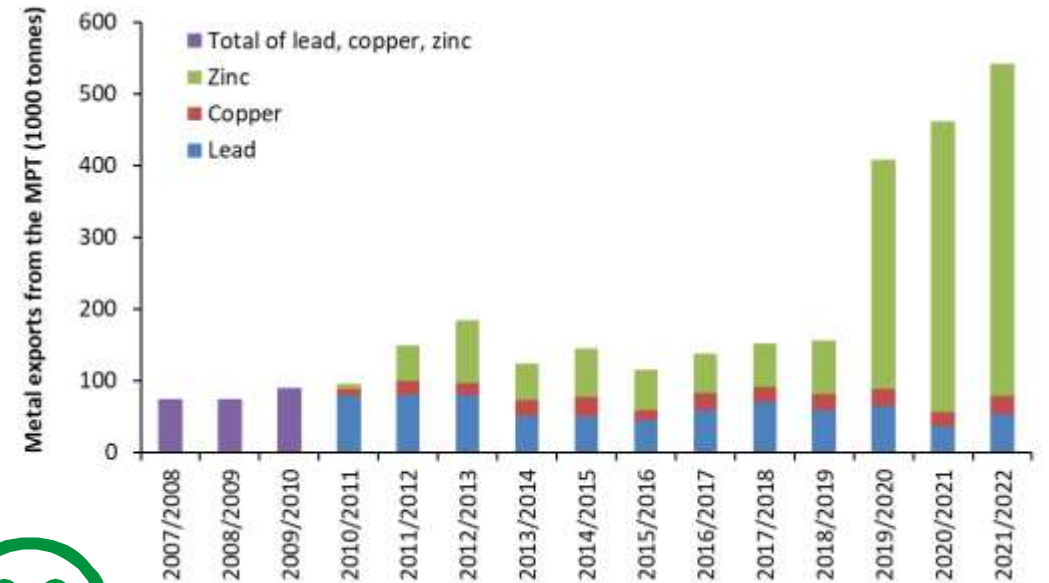
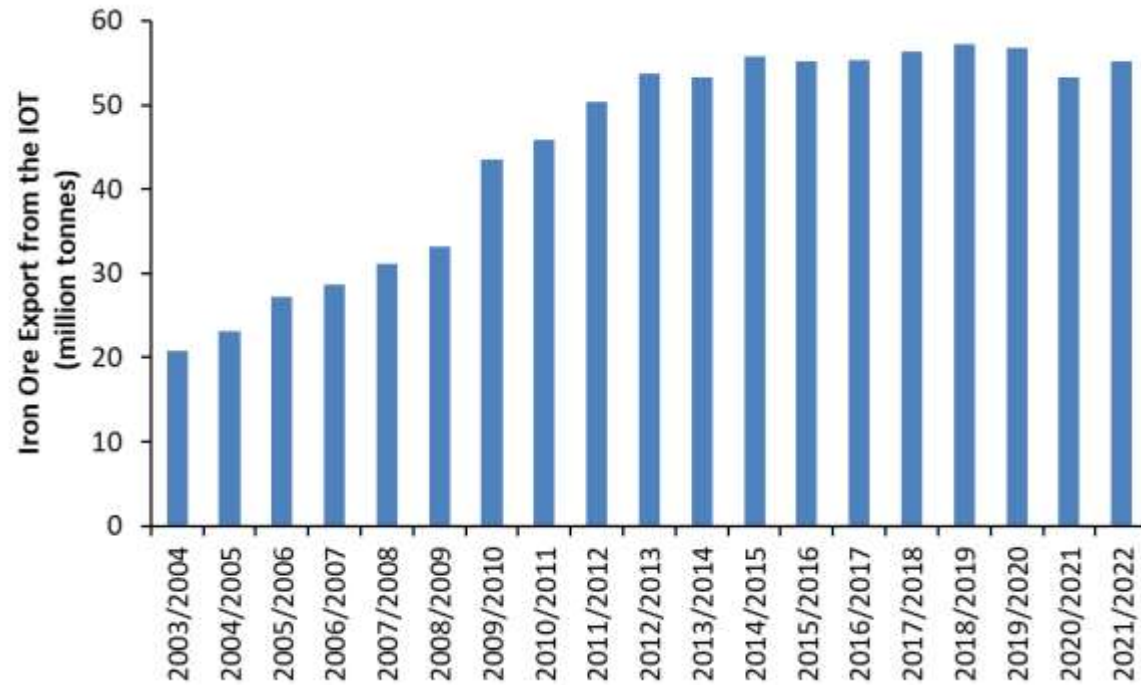
Number of vessels

Ballast water discharged....

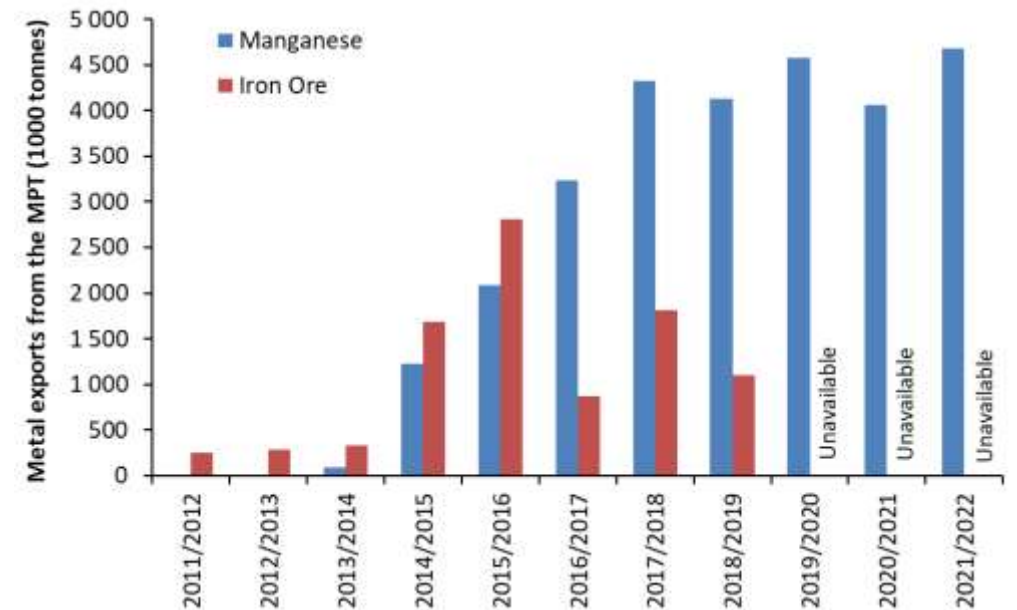


1.3 Ore exports

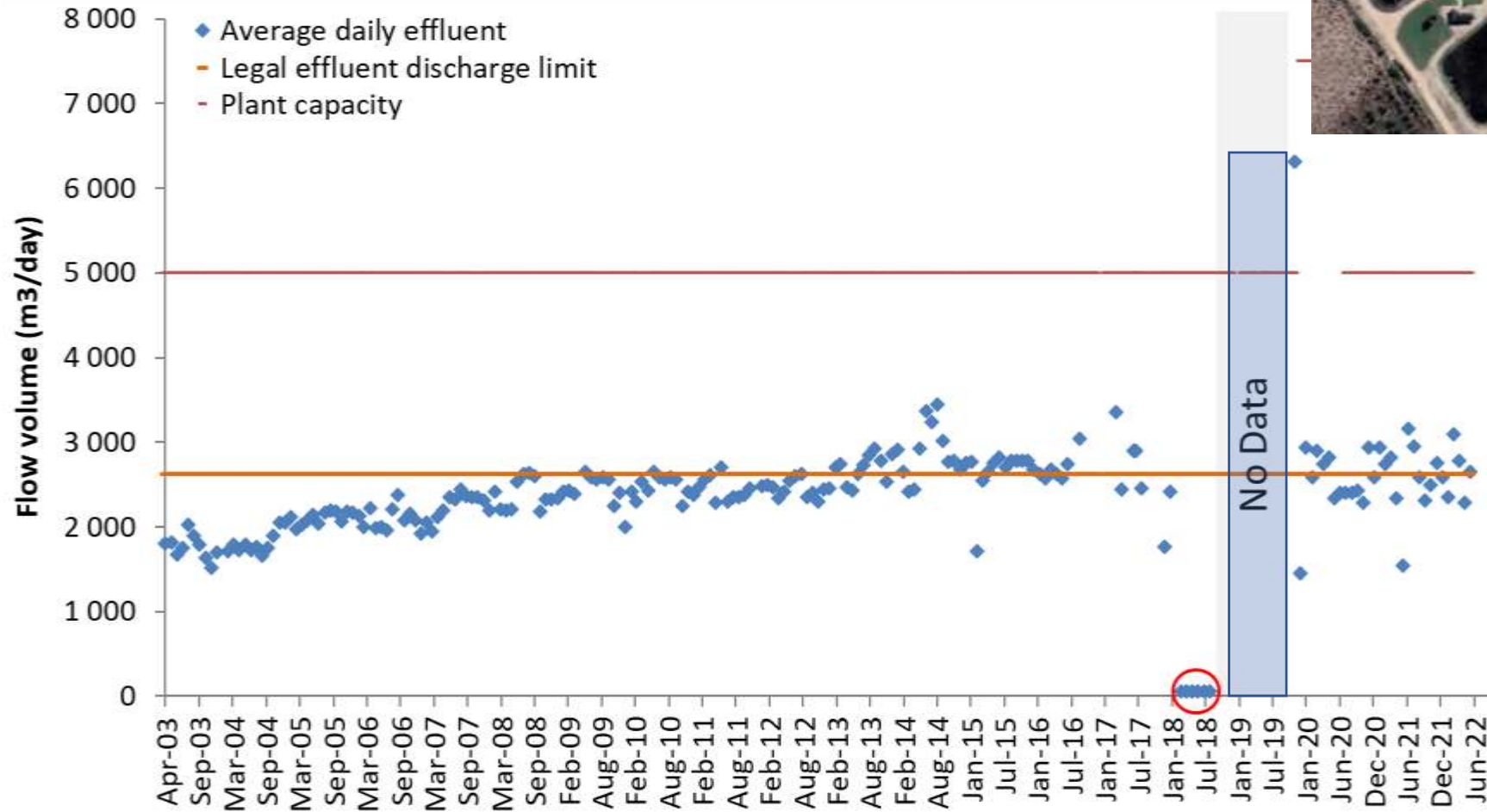
Iron ore terminal....



Multipurpose terminal...



1.4 Saldanha WWTW

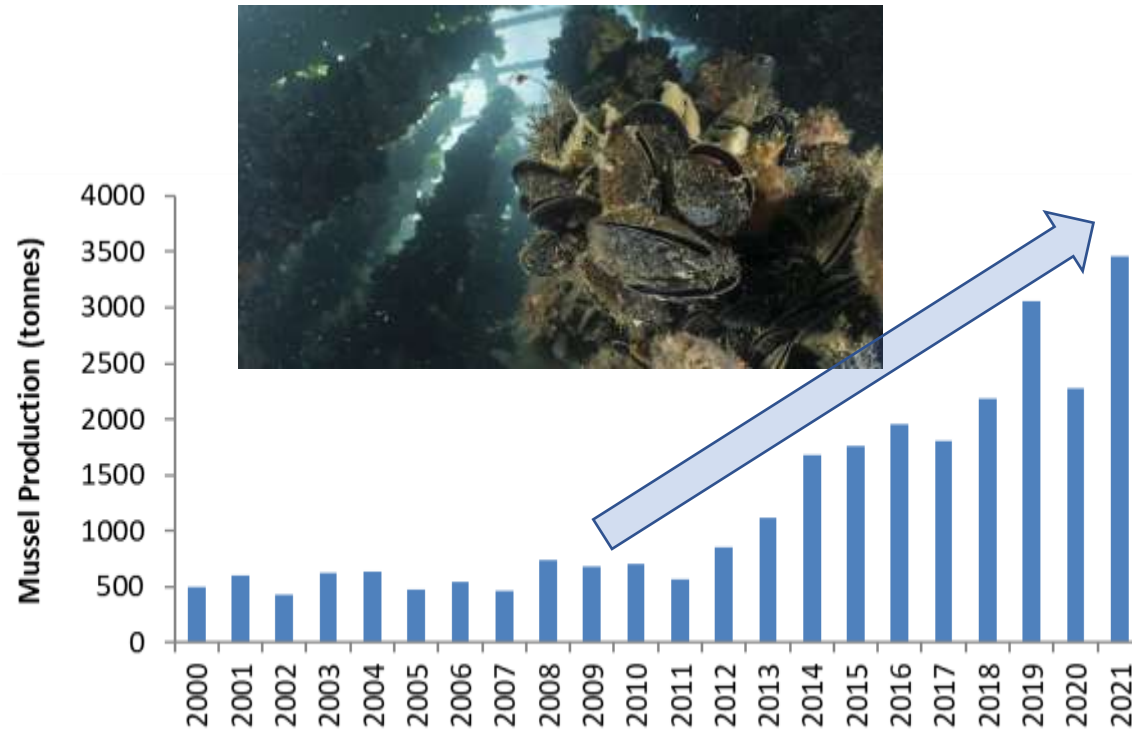


1.5 Langebaan WWTW



1.5 Mariculture production

- 2020: 28 rights holders, 15 operational
- 2021: 27 rights holders, 24 operational
- 2022: 30 rights holders, 25 operational



Reef area in Big Bay

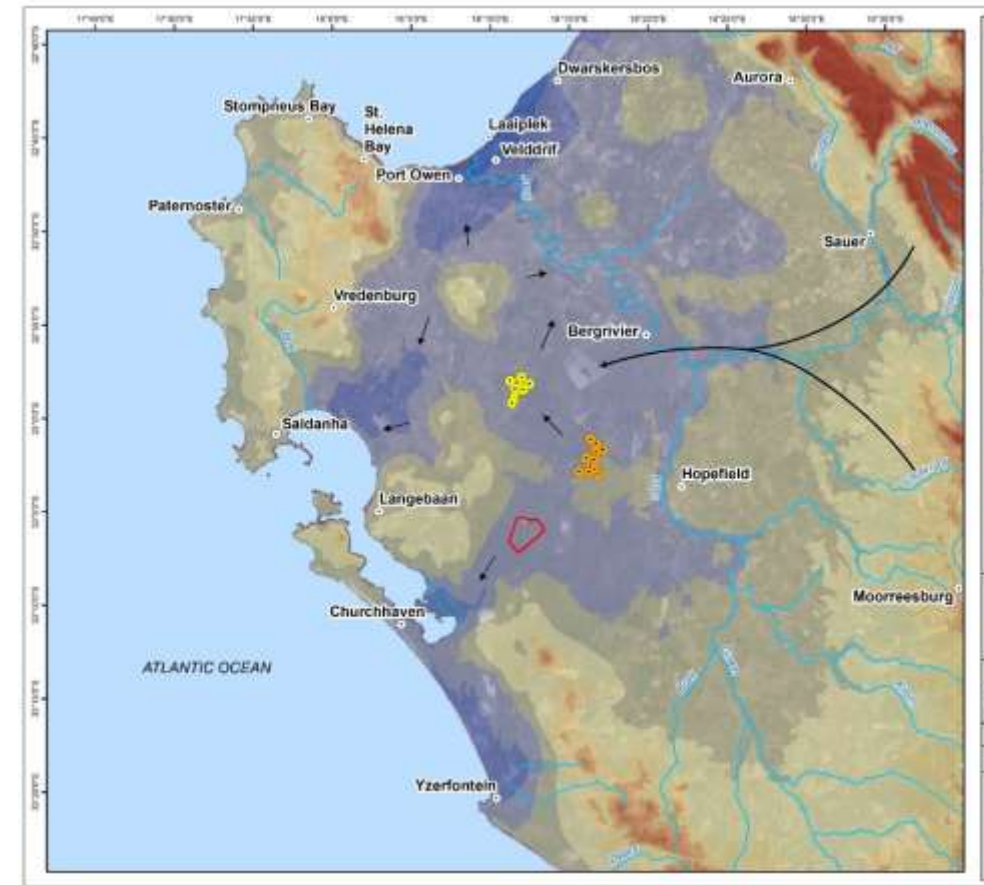
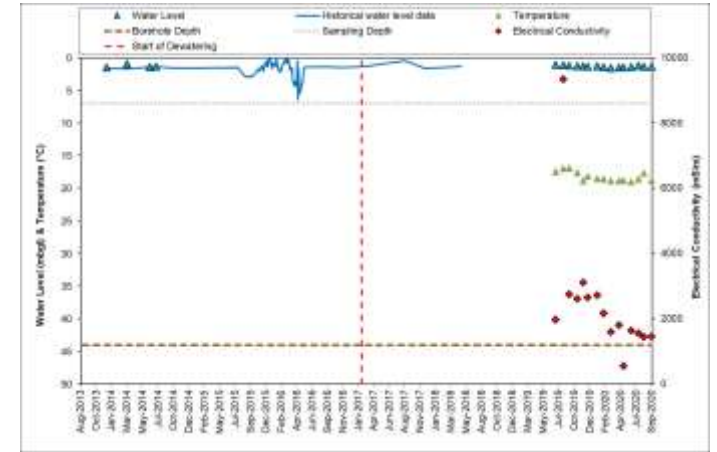
- Reef area in Big Bay is quite extensive (500 ha) and knowledge of this has been in place since the 1970s (Flemming 1977) but not “fully” acknowledged in the EIA
- Highlighted in a recent bathymetry survey and through underwater photography
- Concerns:
 - 30% of identified reef area falls within the (ADZ)
 - Higher biodiversity and conservation importance than sediment
 - Soft sediment monitoring protocols (infauna, redox and H_2S) not really appropriate

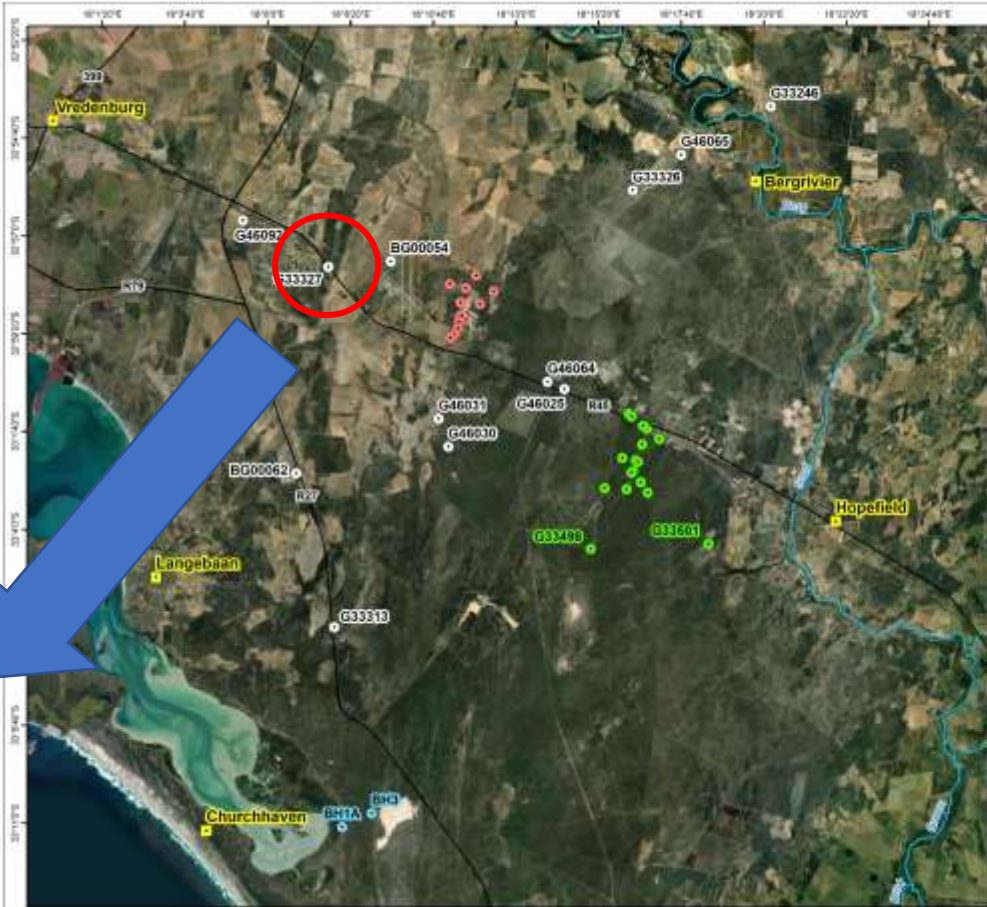


2.1 Groundwater



- (New) “partner” on board - GEOSS
- Groundwater is very important water resource (GW control area) and is also important for the environment
- Historically - uncertainly around GW flow patterns, recharge and environmentally sustainable yield but recent work (Time Domain Electromagnetic geophysical survey) has helped clarify the situation
- Currently, the main use of Groundwater in the region is by the agricultural sector – 1.5 m³/a (2016), other users include SBM with the Langebaan Road Aquifer Wellfield (5.1 Mm³/a), Hopefield Wellfield (1.6 Mm³/a), and Elandsfontein (reinjection only)
- Total “sustainable” useable groundwater exploitation potential: 15.2 Mm³/a
- Wellfields should only be used in times of severe drought, should be kept as “full” as possible in non-drought times so as not to compromise future utility or outflow to Langebaan Lagoon
- Comprehensive monitoring is essential...

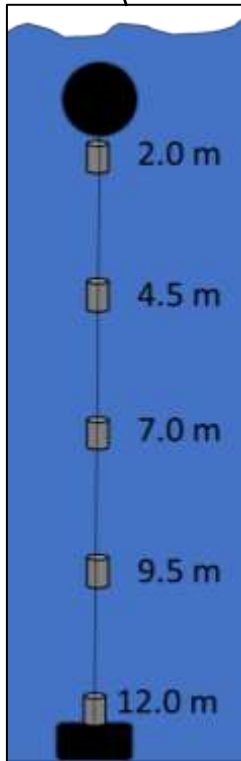
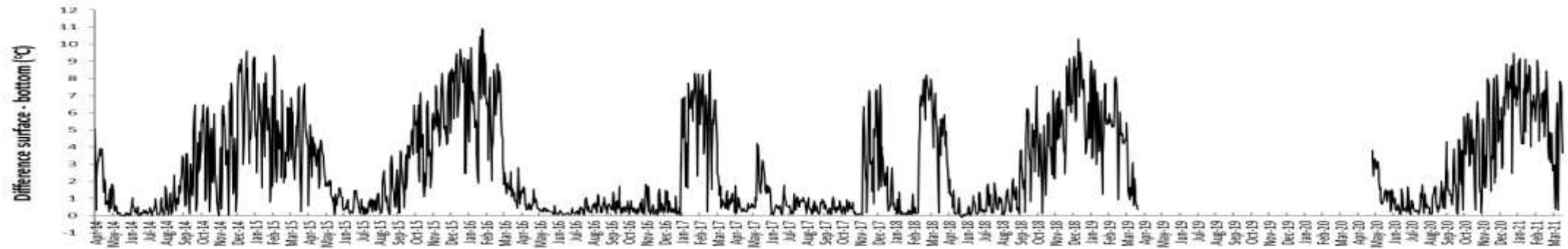
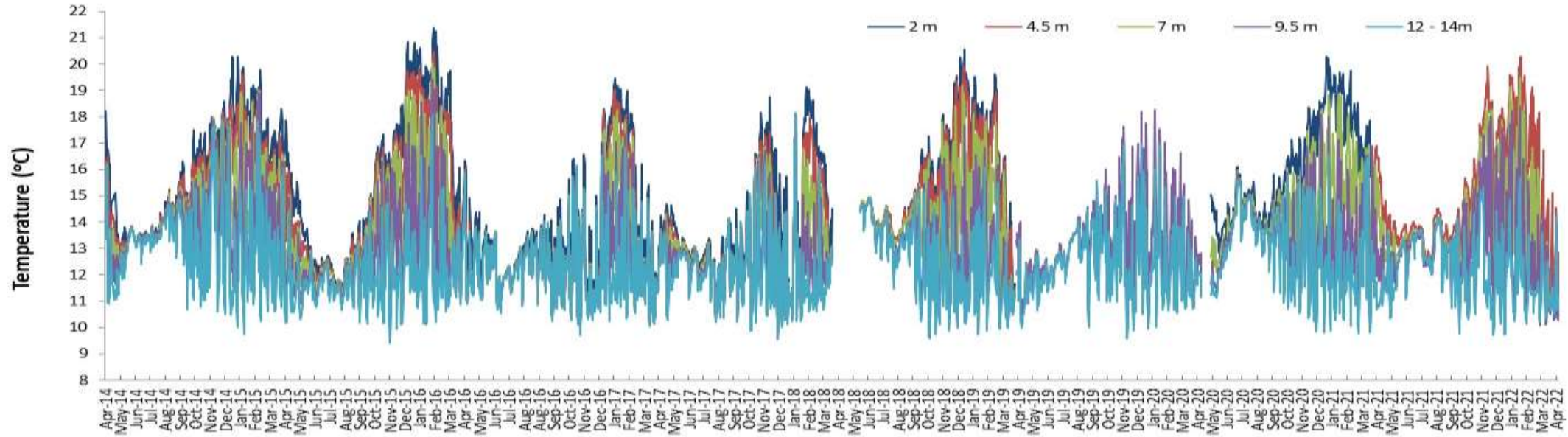




GW levels are stable.....



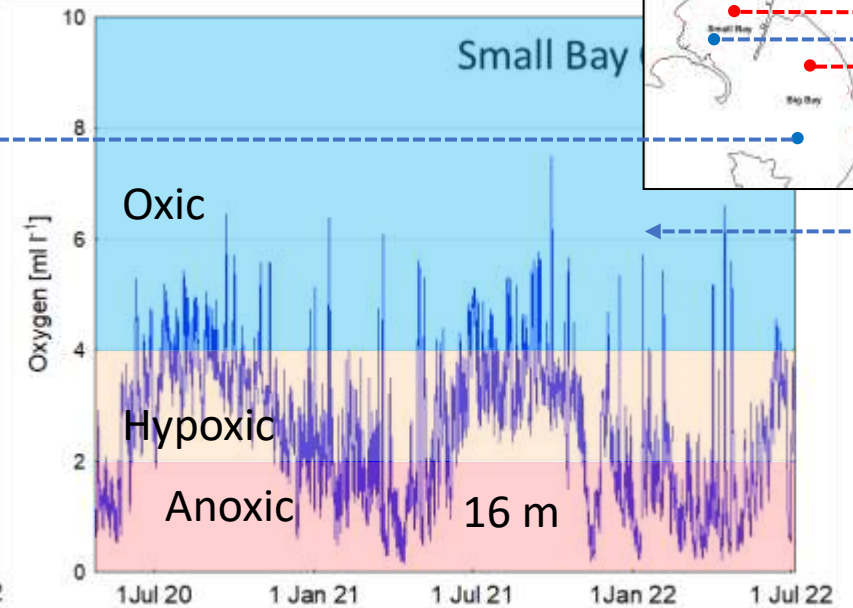
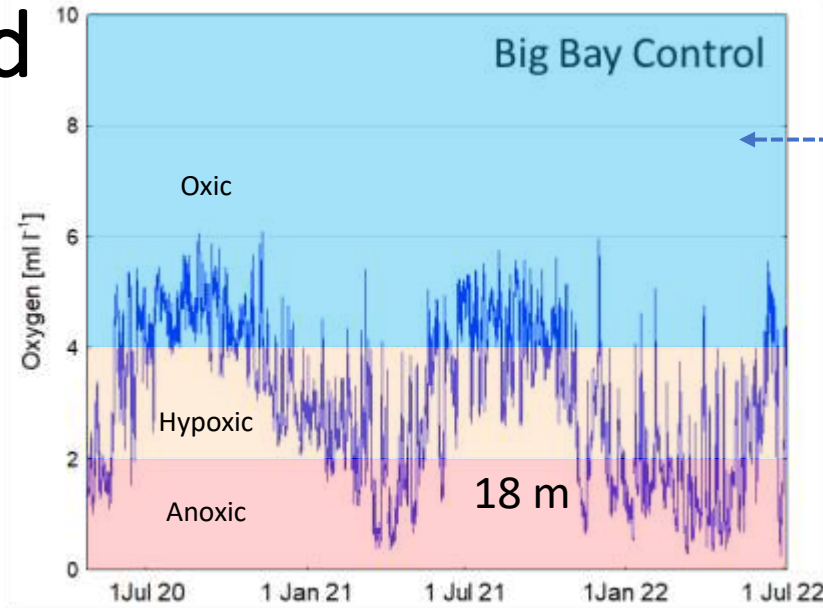
3.1 Water Quality - Temperature



3.2 Dissolved oxygen

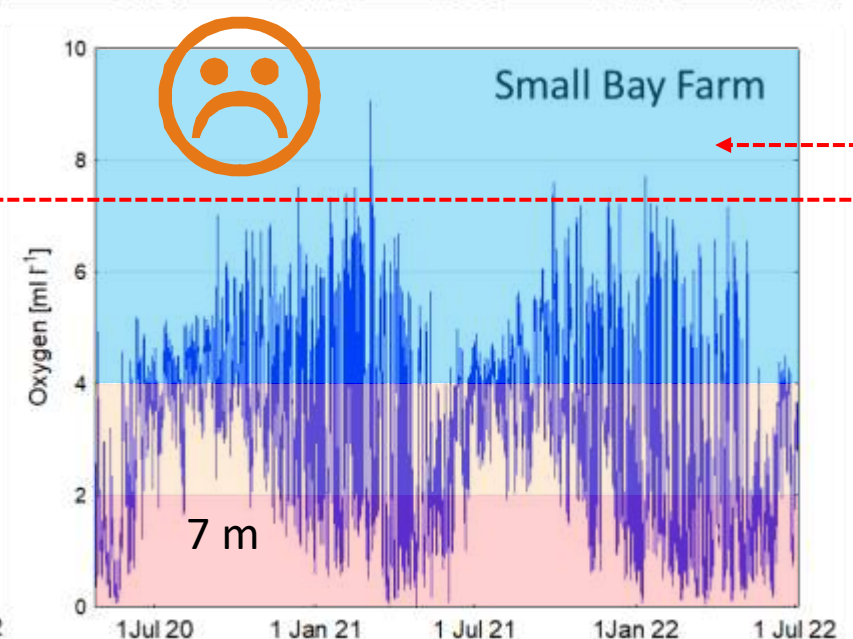
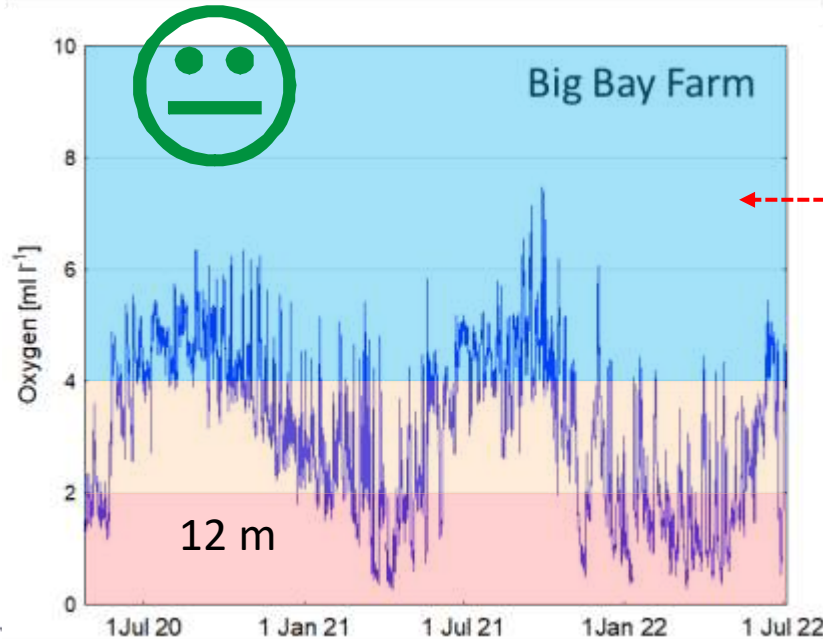
Big Bay

- Very little difference between control and impact sites
- Hypoxic much of the time but seldom anoxic (2-3 months/y, late summer – Mar/Apr)
- Linked to upwelling & stratification, entirely/largely natural

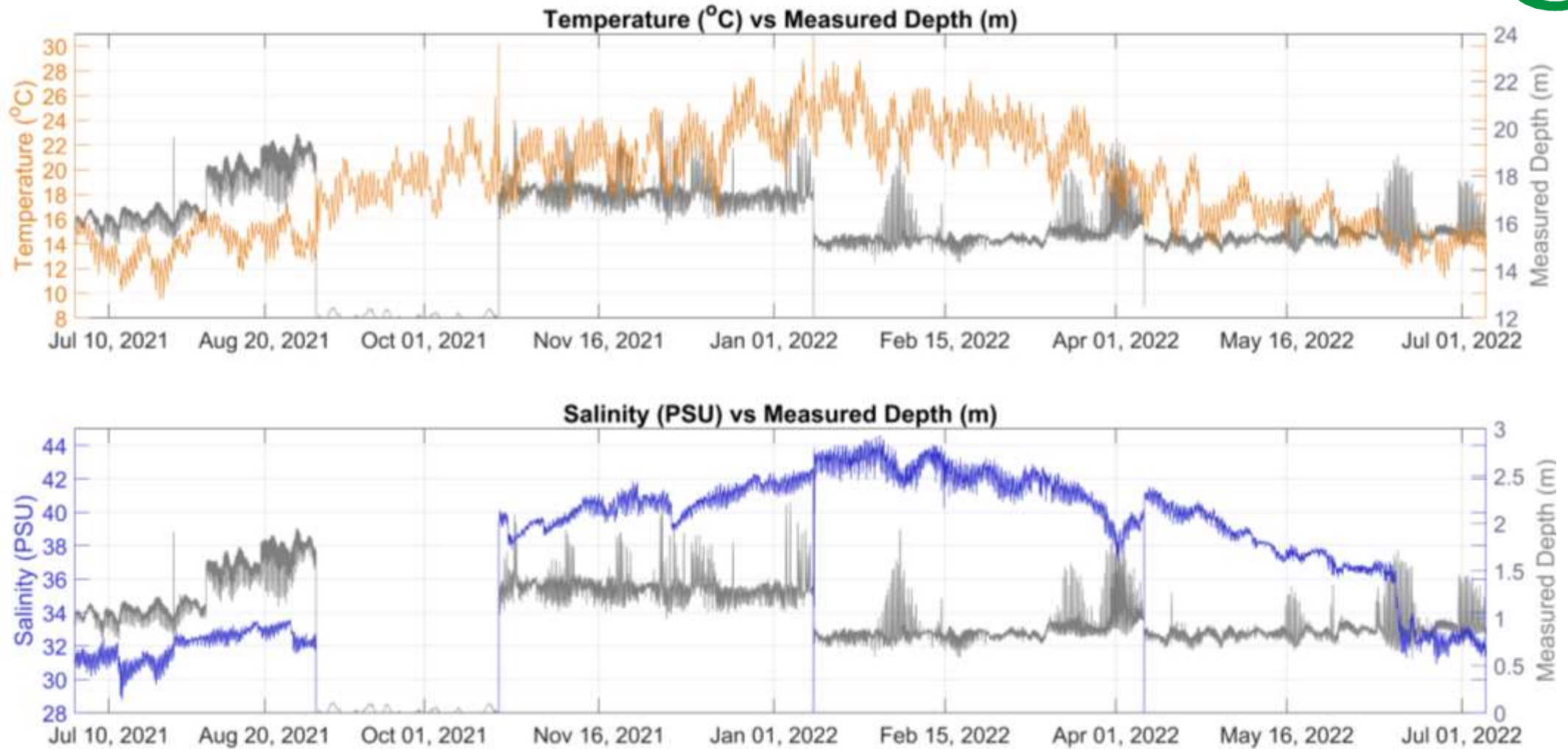


Small Bay

- Much higher variability in O₂ levels at farm sites vs. control (linked to depth)
- Hypoxic most of the time, frequently anoxic (5-6 months/y, summer + autumn – Dec-May)
- Linked to upwelling & stratification but greatly exacerbated by reduced circulation in Small Bay and organic loading from wastewater discharges and mariculture

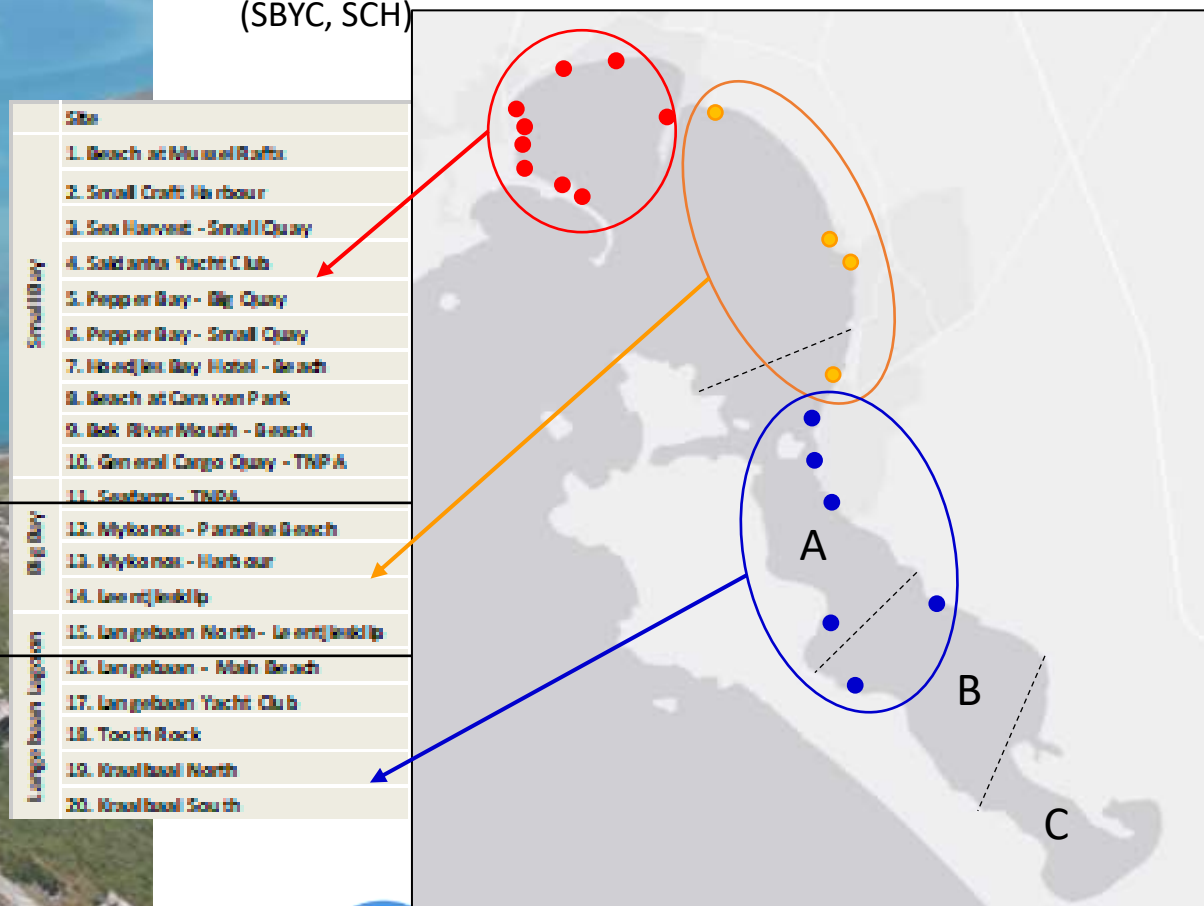


2.3 Geelbek – Temperature & Salinity



2.3 Faecal coliforms (recreational limits)

- Condition were very poor in the period 1999-2005, but has remained very much the same since then
- 2021: Some improvement at sites in Big Bay and Langebaan Lagoon, but Small Bay still a concern
- Contamination of sites in Small Bay linked to discharge from the WWTW (Bok River) but also stormwater (Hoedjiesbaai) and possibly boating (SBYC, SCH)



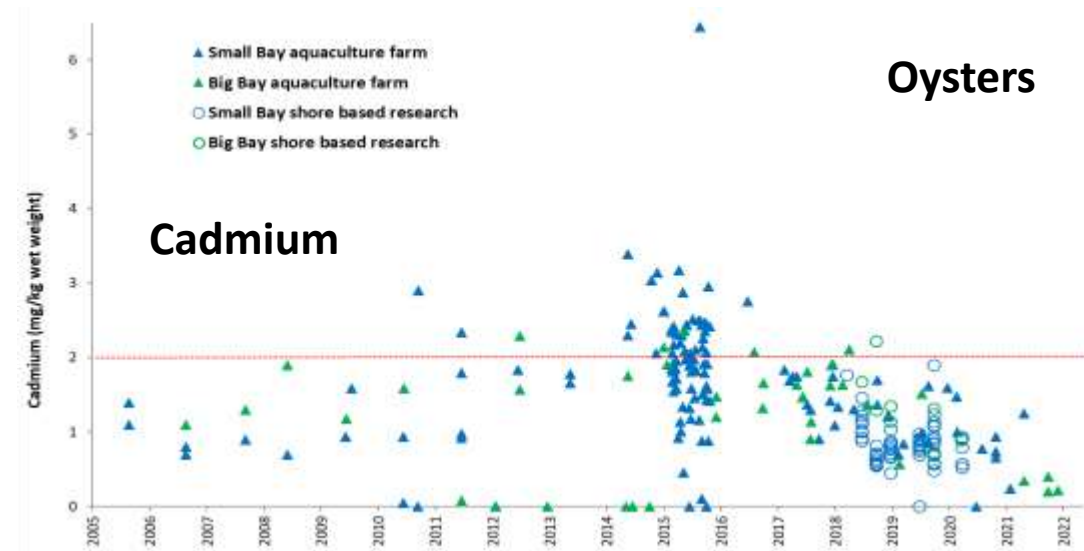
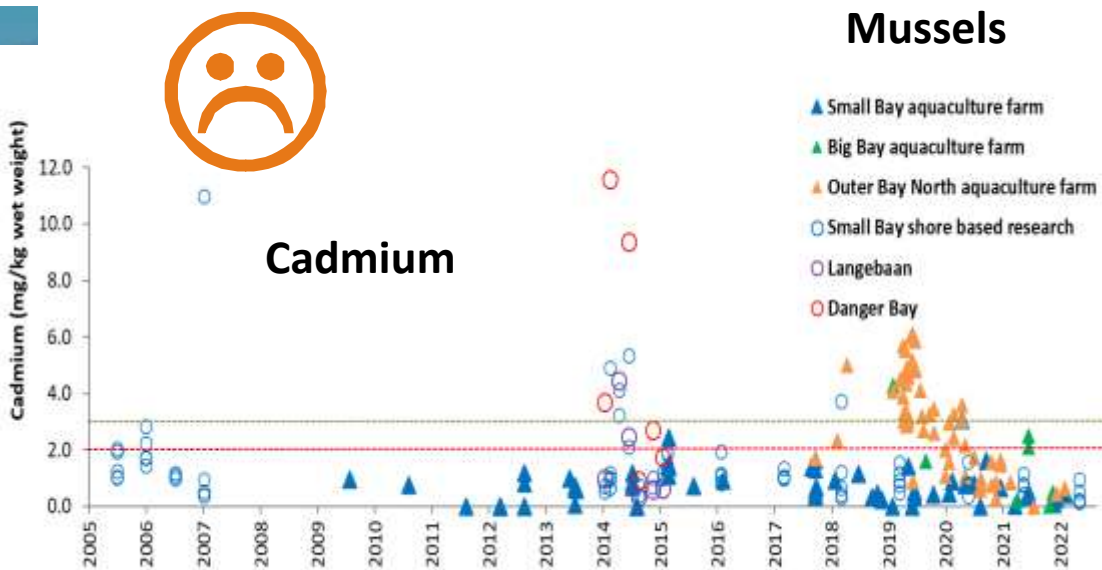
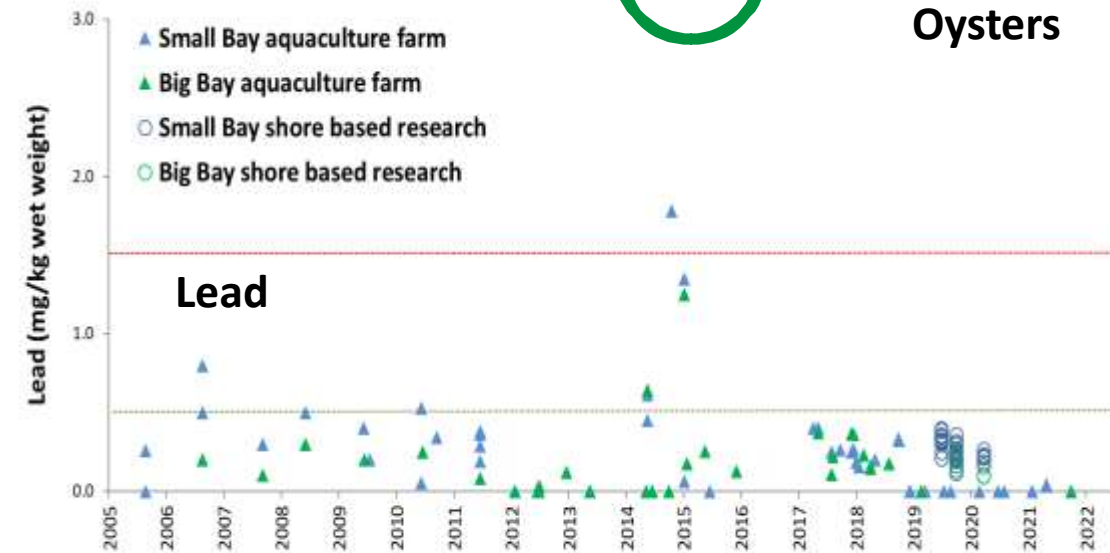
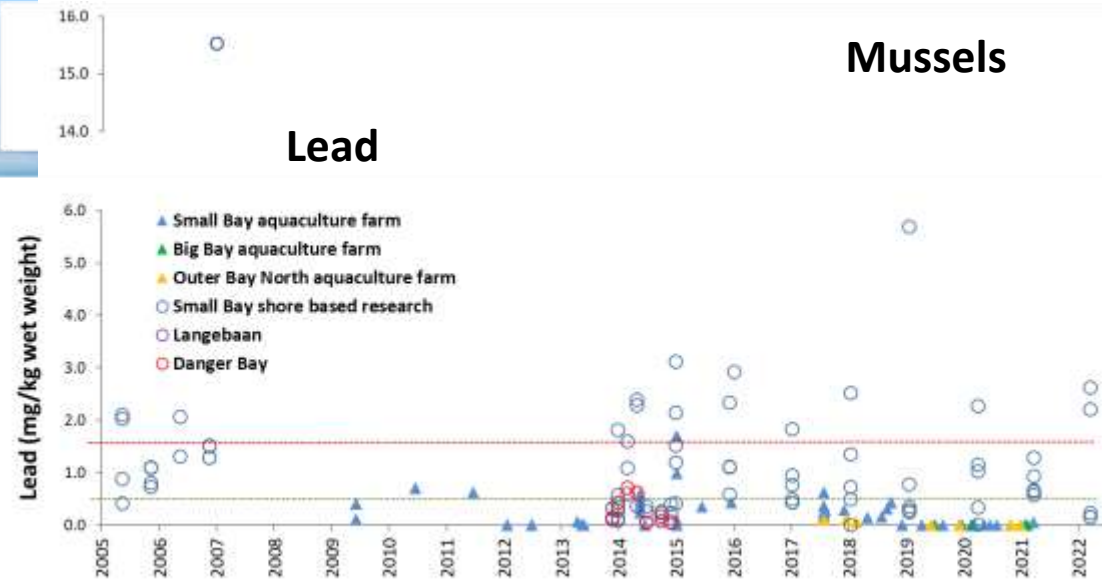
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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2	Exc.	Exc.	Good	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Fair	Exc.
3	Exc.	Fair	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Fair	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.
4	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Fair	Exc.
5	Exc.	Exc.	Good	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Poor	Good	Exc.
6	Good	Exc.	Good	Fair	Fair	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	ND	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.
7	Fair	Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
8	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Exc.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Exc.	Good
9	Good	Exc.	Poor	Fair	Good	Exc.	Poor	Poor	Fair	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor
10	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.
11	ND	ND	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Good
12	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Fair	Exc.	Exc.
13	Exc.	Fair	Exc.	Exc.	Good	Fair	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.
14	Exc.	Exc.	Fair	Exc.	Good	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	ND	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.
15	Exc.	Exc.	Poor	Good	Exc.	Good	Exc.	Good	Exc.	Exc.	Fair	Exc.	Exc.
16	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Fair	Exc.	Exc.	ND	Exc.	Good	Exc.	Exc.
17	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Good	Exc.	Exc.	Fair	Good	ND	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.
18	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	ND	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.
19	ND	ND	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	ND	Fair	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.
20	ND	ND	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	Exc.	ND	Exc.	Fair	Exc.	Exc.



2.4 Trace metals in mussels & oysters

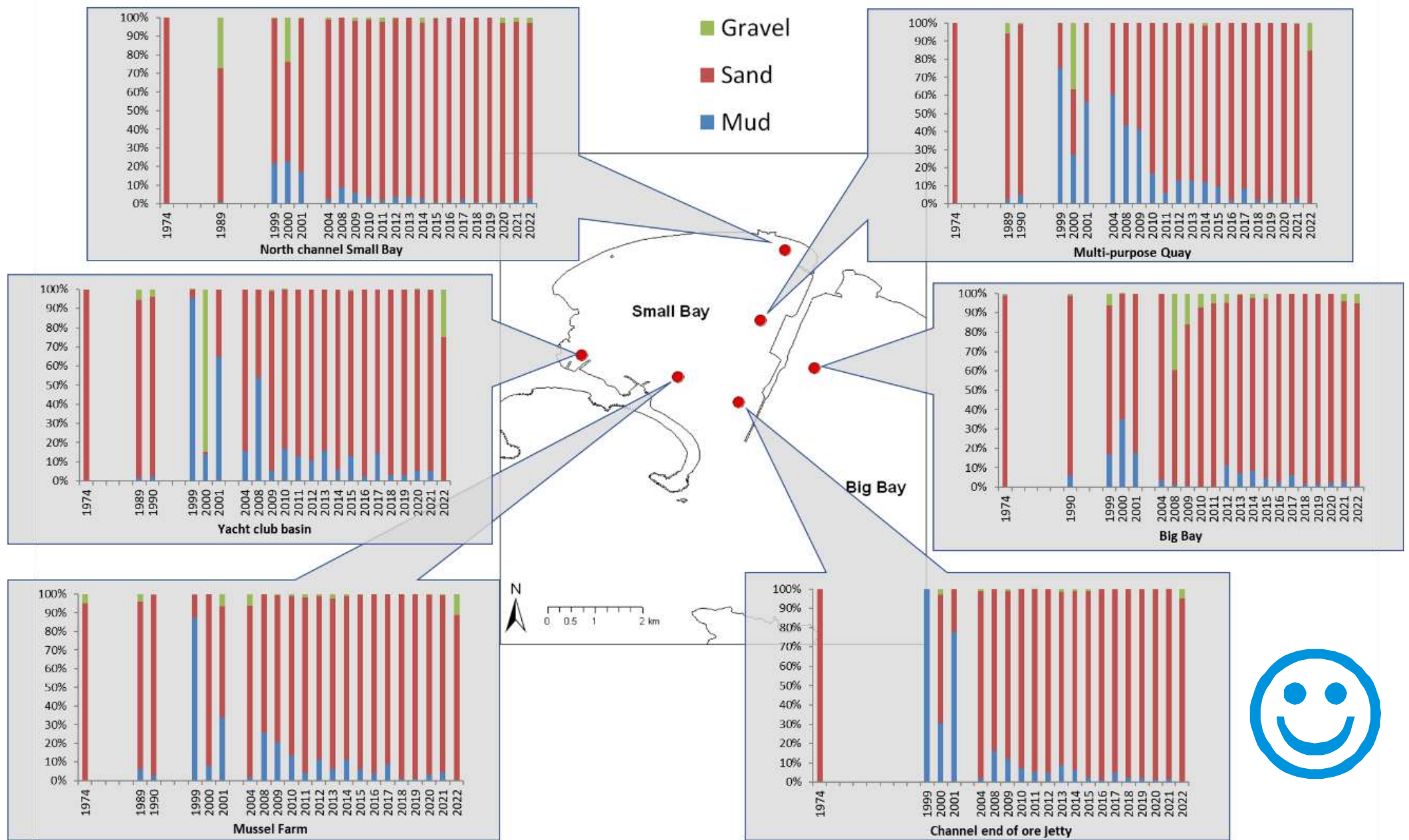


Oysters

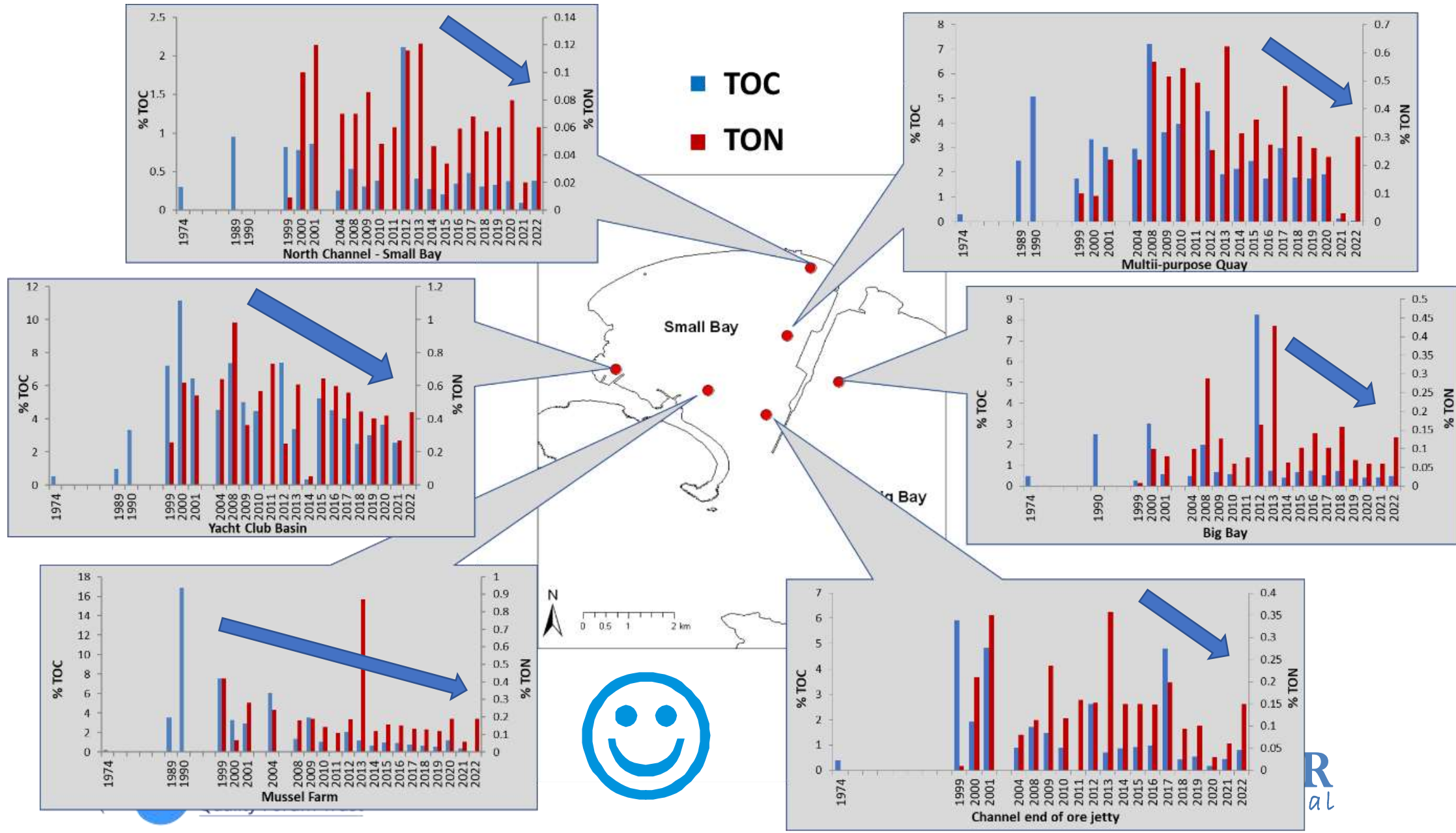


Cadmium

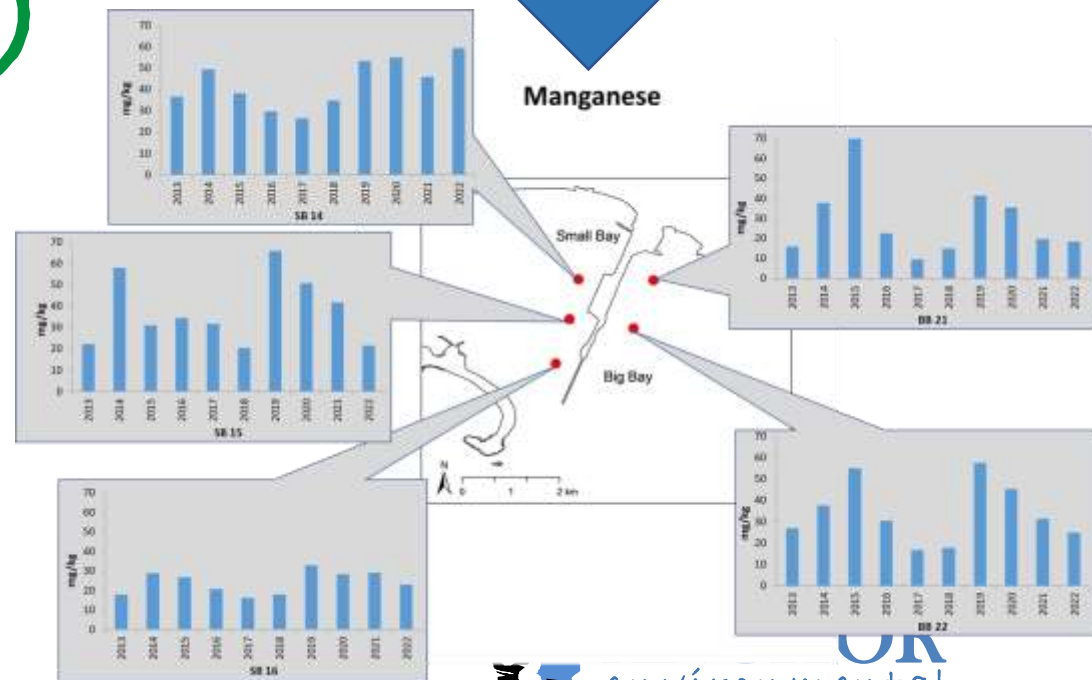
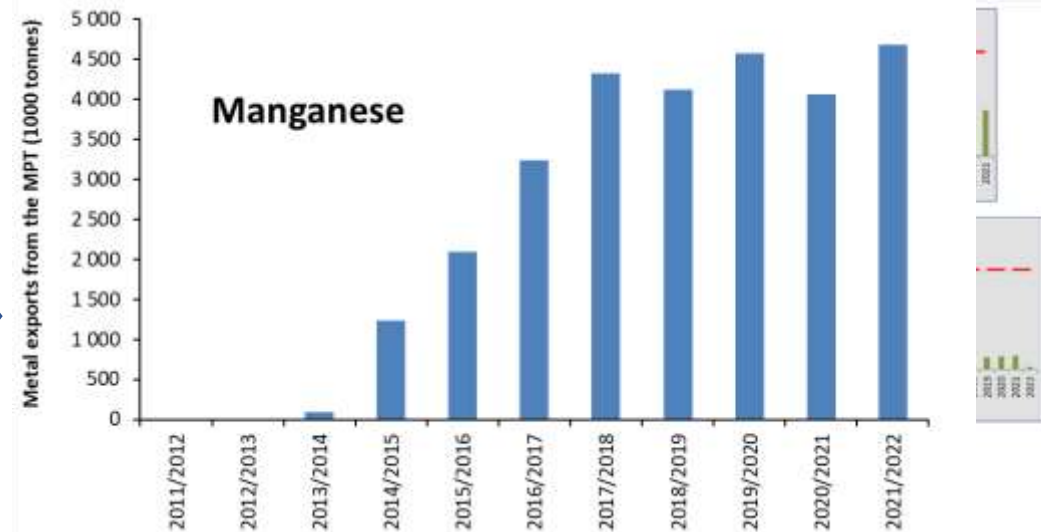
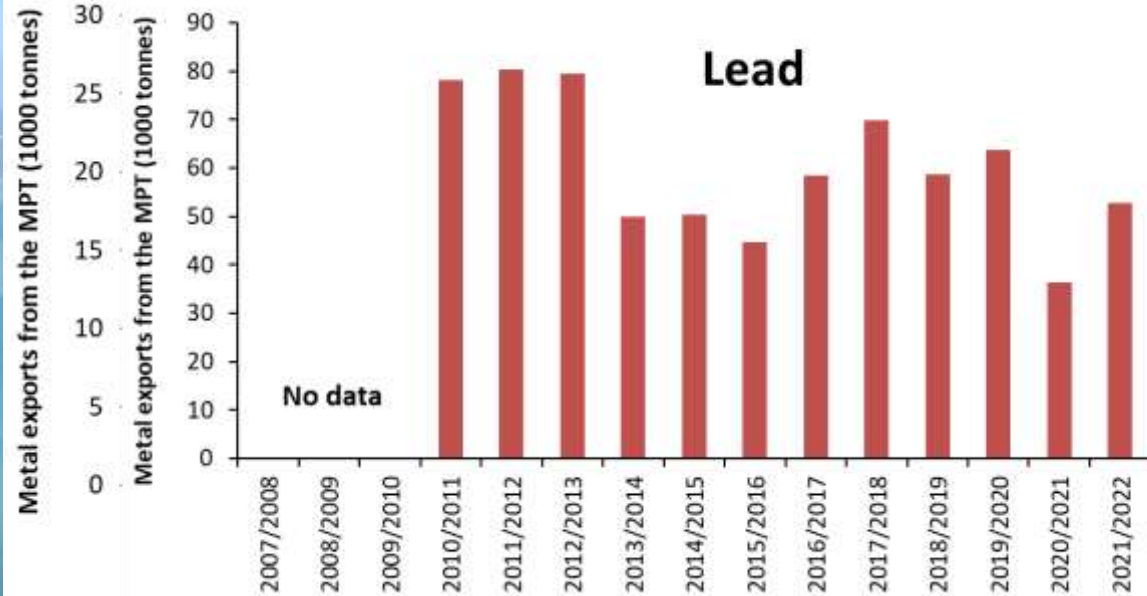
3.1 Sediment quality - particle size



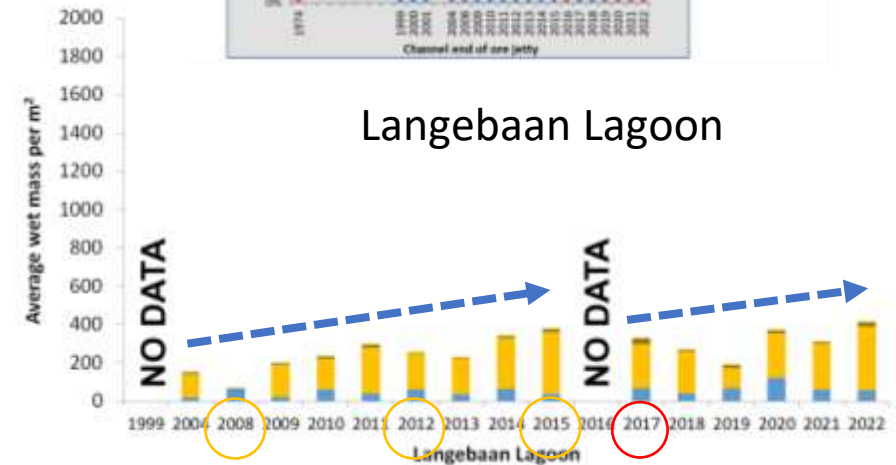
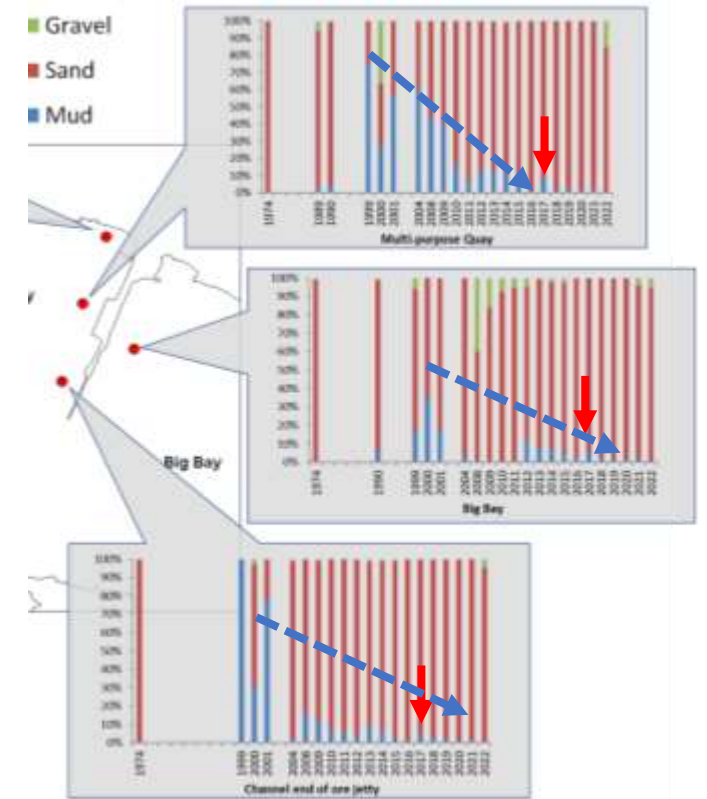
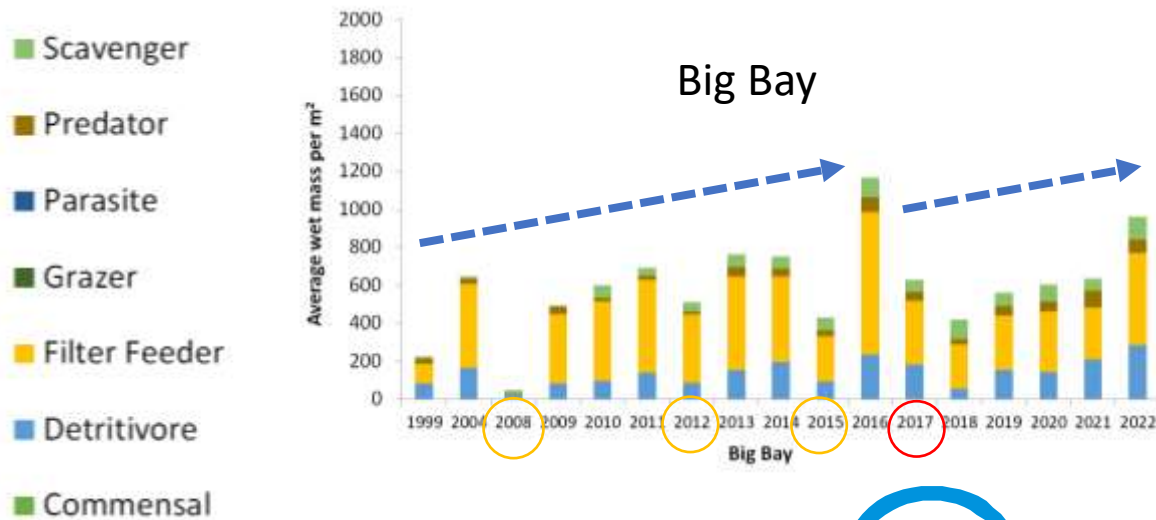
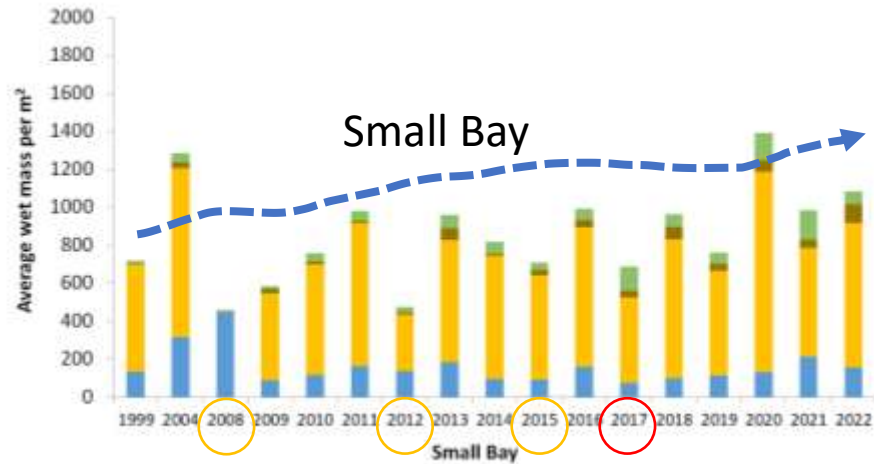
3.2 Sediment Organic Carbon & Nitrogen



Trace metals

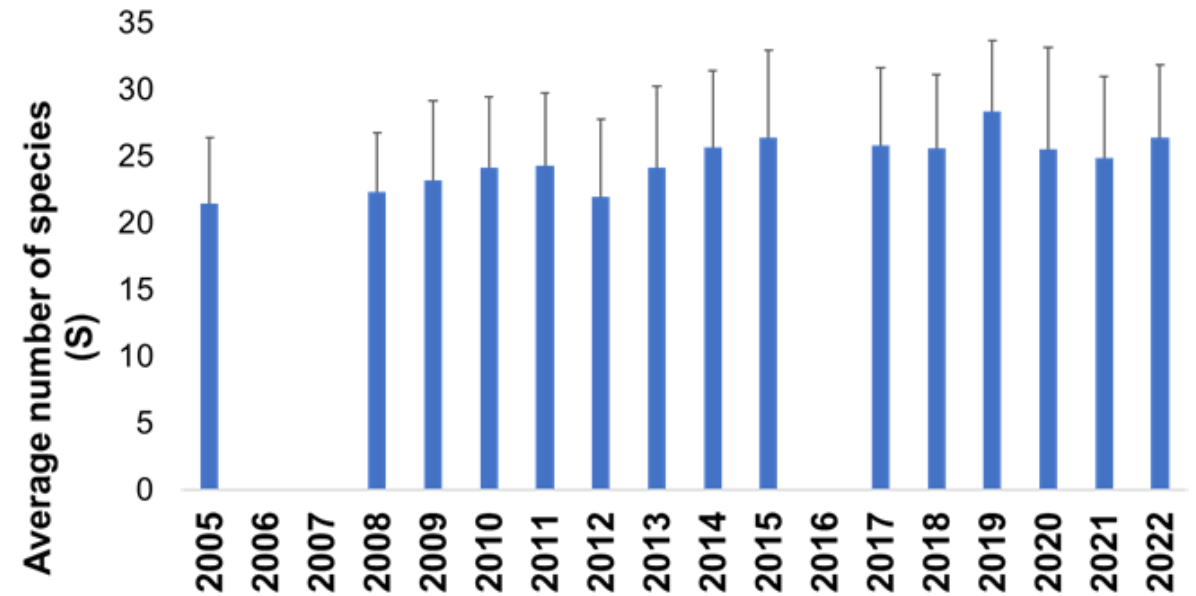


3.2 Soft bottom benthic macrofauna



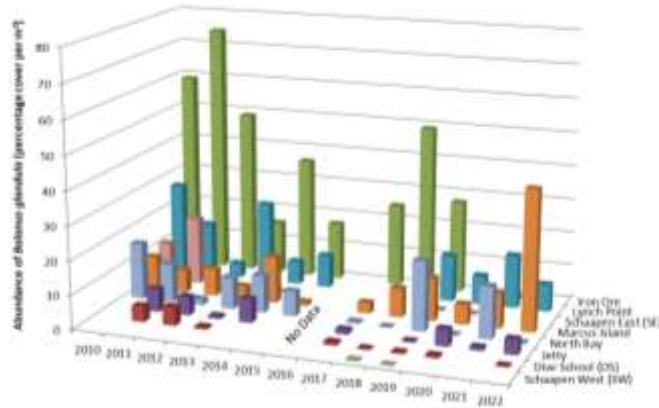
3.3 Rocky intertidal communities

- Numbers of species recorded appears to have increased over time for as while but are now stable
- May not be entirely real – our identification skills have been improving, some new alien species
- All sites are still overwhelmingly dominated by alien species (mussel, barnacles) but their abundance is declining

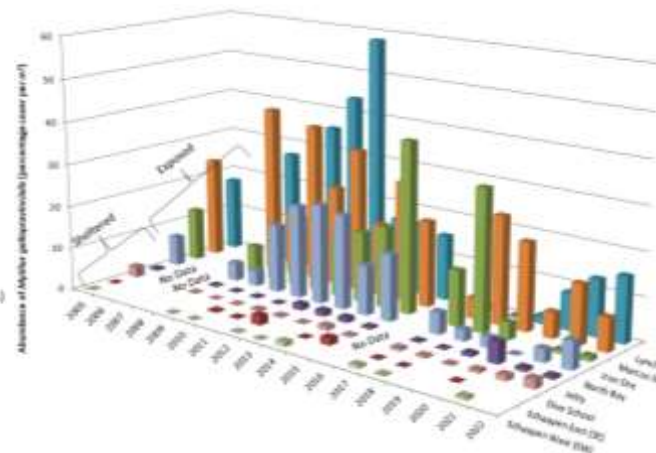


3.4 Alien and invasive species

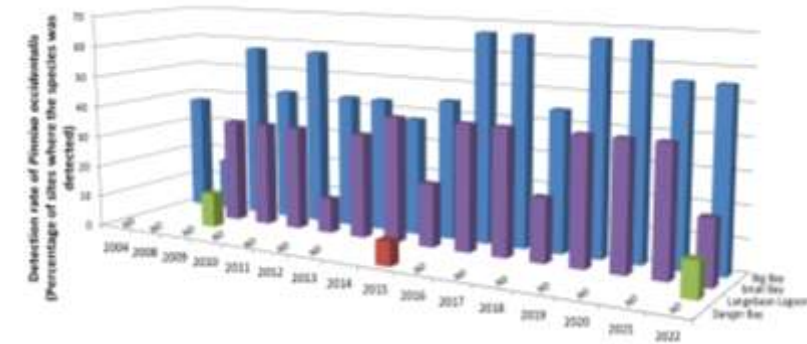
- 95 alien marine species in South African, of which 56 are considered invasive
- 67 of these species (71%) are present along the west coast, 29 of which are now confirmed to be present in Saldanha Bay and/or Langebaan Lagoon (31%)
- All but three of the species (90%) in Saldanha Bay are considered invasive
- 5 new invasive species in the last three years!



Acorn barnacle *Balanus glandula*



Mediterranean mussel
Mytilus galloprovincialis



Western pea crab
Rathbunixa occidentalis

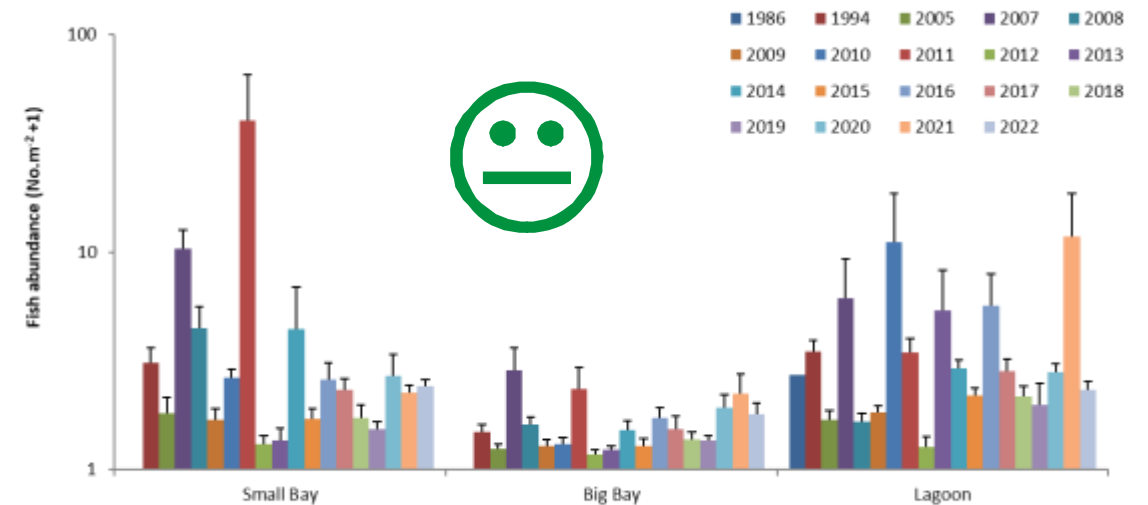
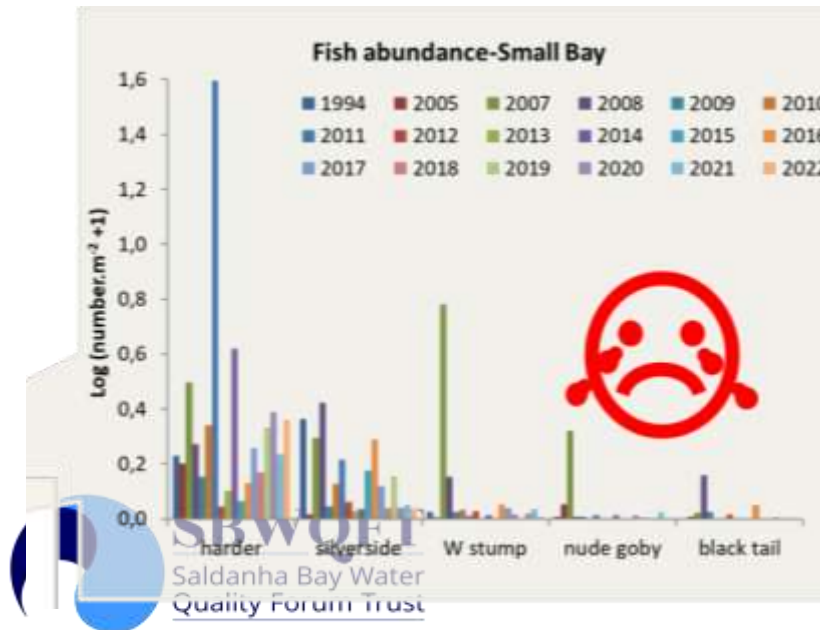
3.4 Aliens and eDNA

- Aliens are often difficult to detect when they first arrive (cryptic, low numbers)
- But this is usually the best (and often the only) opportunity to eradicate them
- Early detection is critically important!
- SBWQFT in collaboration with Anglo American experimenting with eDNA to assist with this
- Environmental DNA (eDNA) is organismal DNA that can be found in the environment.
- eDNA originates from cellular material shed by organisms (skin, mucous, scales, faeces, etc.) into the environments that can be sampled and monitored using new molecular methods (water of sediment samples)

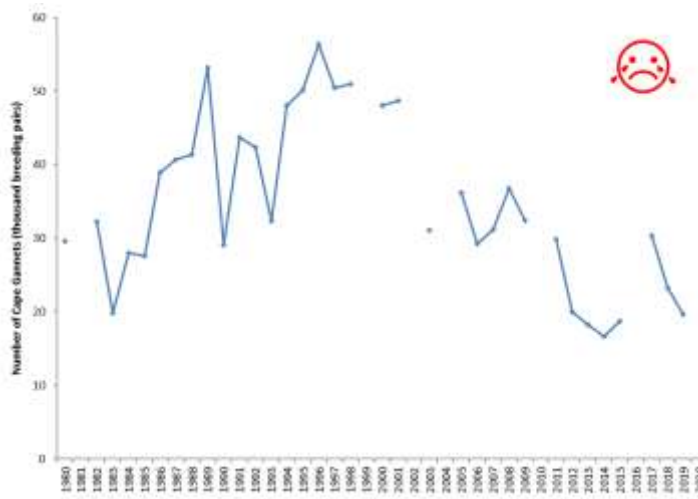
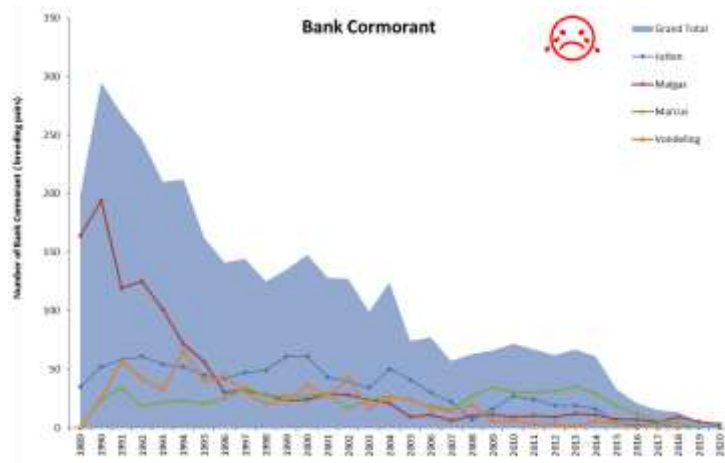
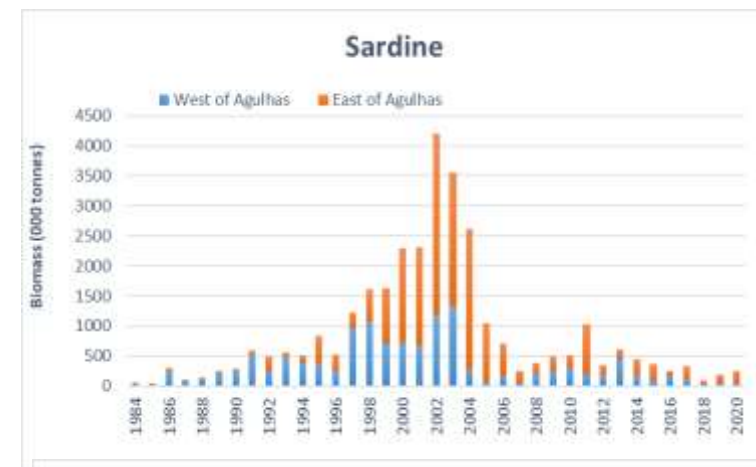
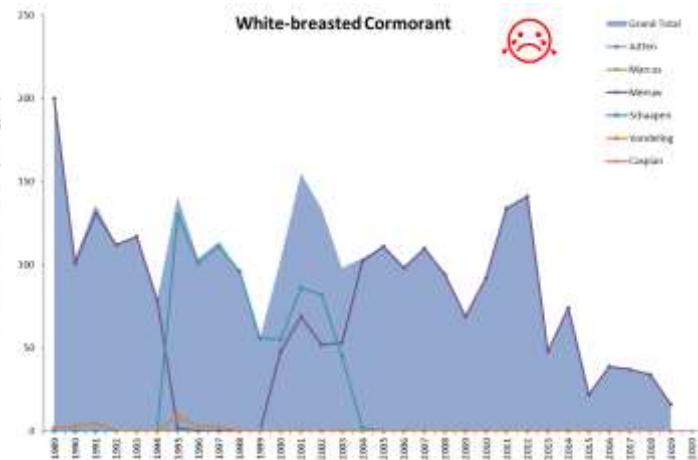
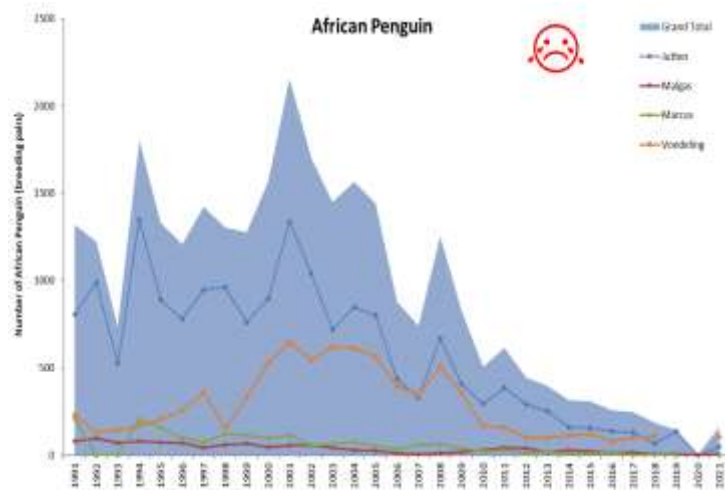


3.5 Fish

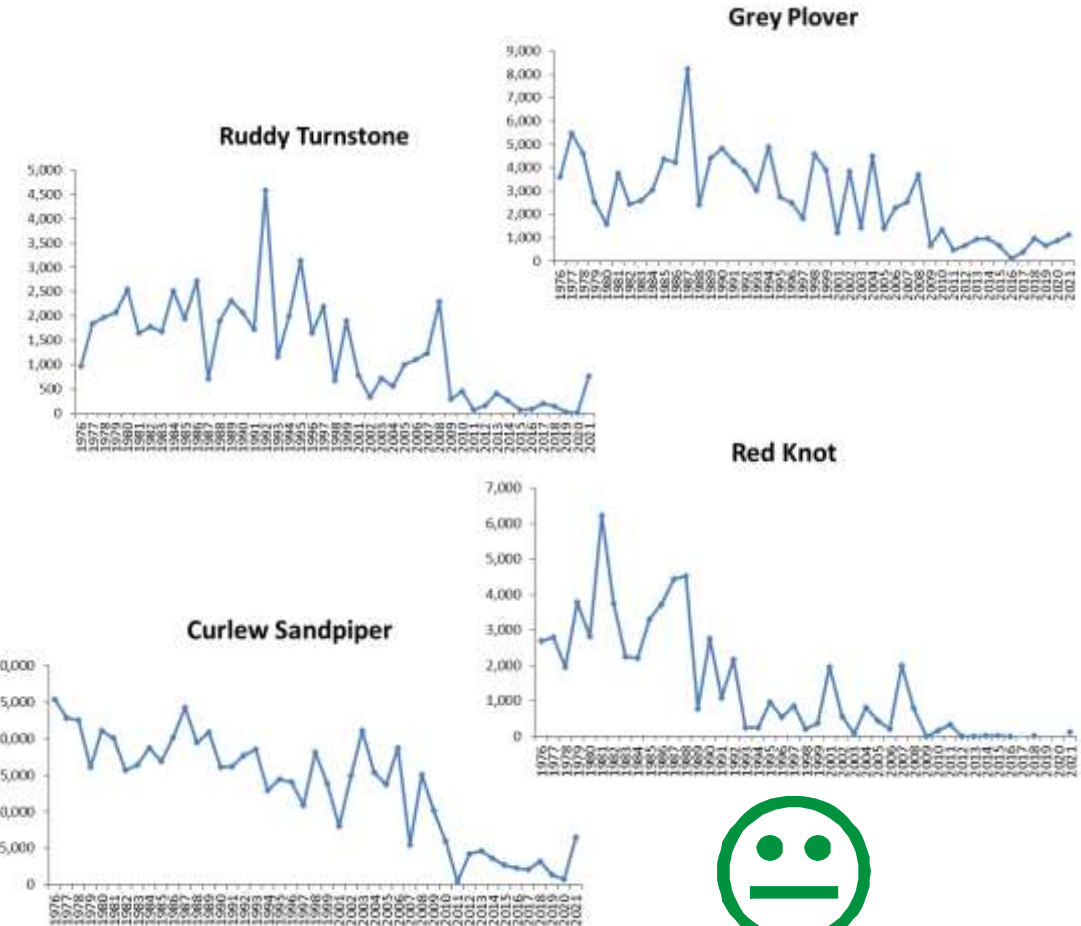
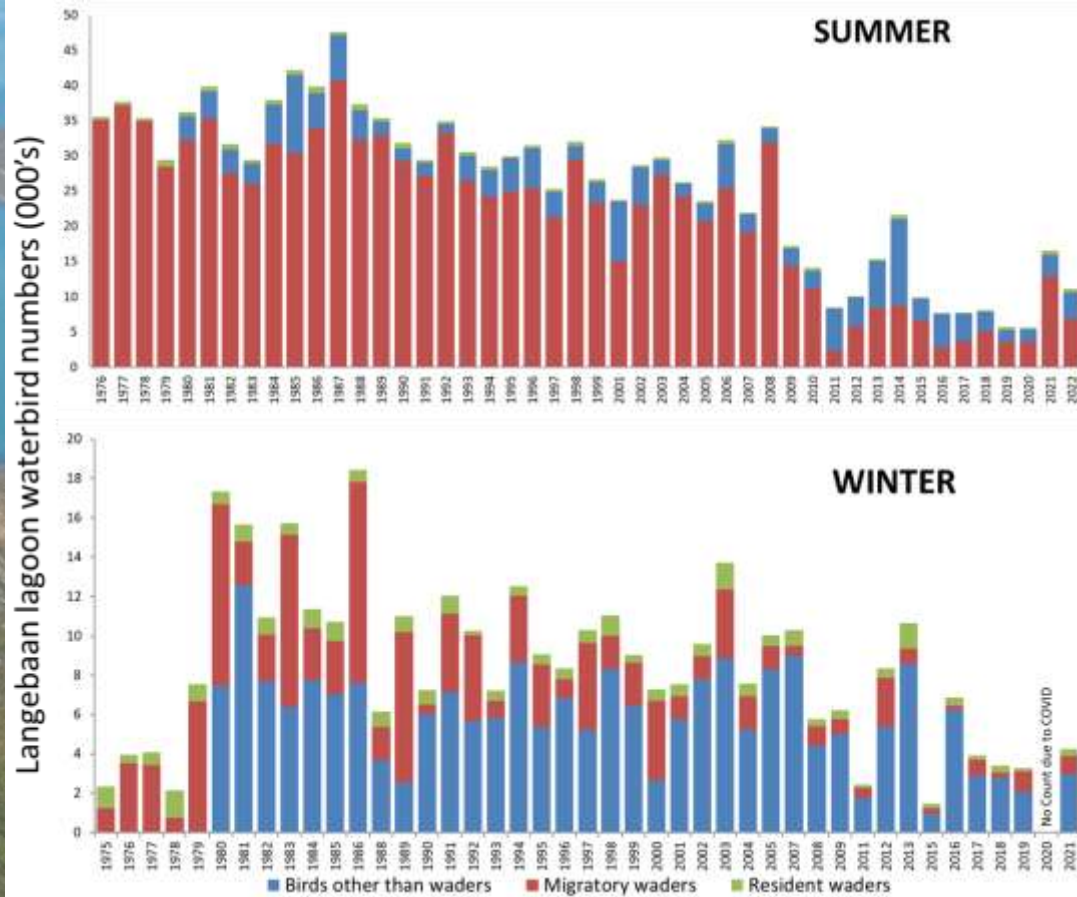
- Some indication of a decline in numbers of species present in the bay, particularly Small Bay
- Overall abundance is very variable, but no clear change, except in Small Bay
- Stocks of some species (white stumpnose and elf) seem to have collapsed, presumably due to overfishing, but slight recovery evident during Covid!



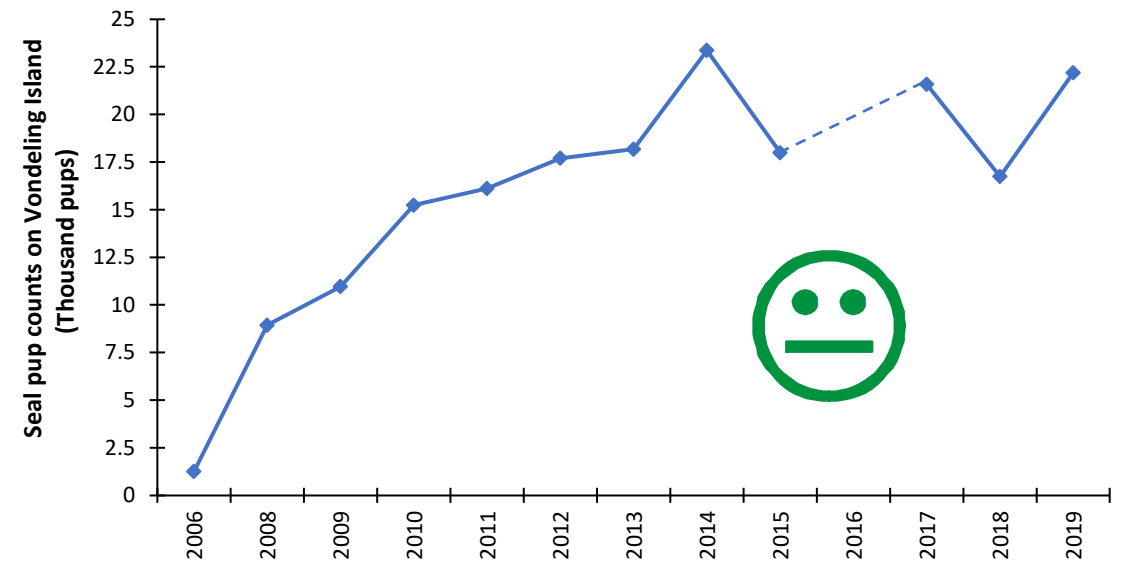
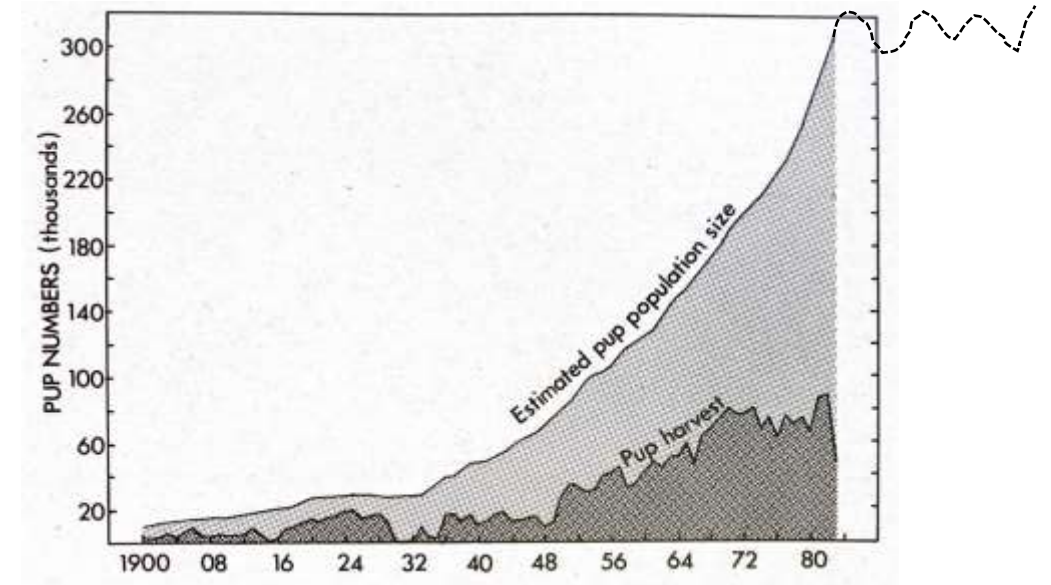
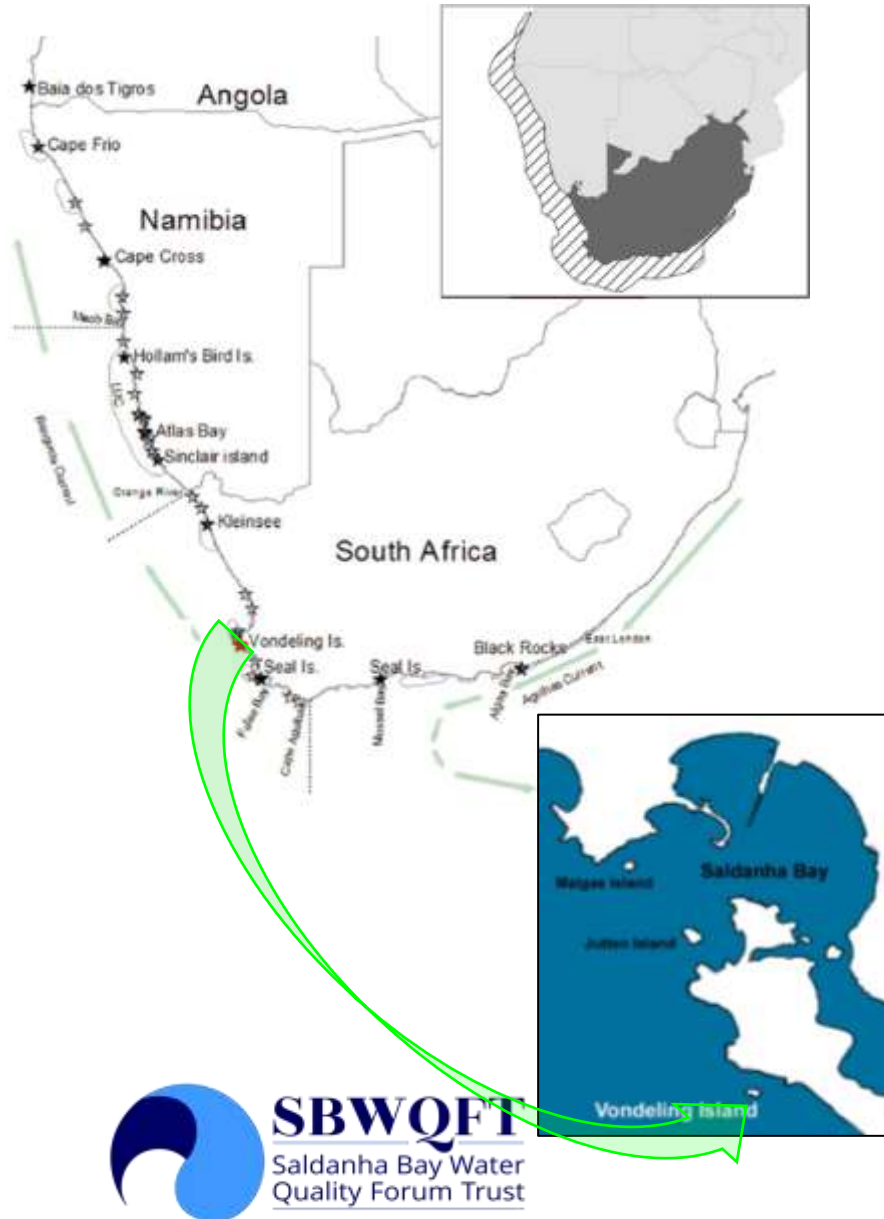
3.6 Birds – Islands breeding



3.7 Birds: Langebaan Lagoon



3.8 Cape Fur seals



Summary

- Covid-19 pandemic certainly had a marked impact on conditions in Saldanha Bay
- Development, shipping traffic, ore export, mariculture production, visitor numbers, waste water discharge, slowed over this period, but exports of some metal ores seemed unaffected and continued to increase ...
- Some interesting (encouraging) responses in the biota (migratory waders in the lagoon, white stumpnose recruitment)
- Overall (longer term), water and sediment quality are improving or at least stable, but oxygen levels in Small Bay are concerning...
- Benthic macrofauna abundance has responded positively to improvements in sediment quality...
- Fish populations overall are highly variable but do seem to be declining, particularly in Small Bay...
- Birds breeding on the islands in the Bay continue to decline, mostly due to lack of food
- Marine aliens are increasing...

Overall: We are doing well but don't
take your eyes off the road...

Recommendations

- All wastewater discharges must be properly licensed and monitored)
- Reclamation of wastewater must be prioritised
- Coastal management (development setback) lines must be strictly enforced
- Cumulative impacts of future development must be explicitly considered
- Future dredging must be carefully considered and properly mitigated
- Monitoring of shoreline erosion needs to be revived
- Focussed monitoring of alien species
- Bag and size limits for important fish species need to be re-evaluated
- Monitoring and assessment of the overall health of the Bay and the Lagoon must continue

An underwater photograph showing a dense colony of mussels on a rock. The mussels have dark, glossy shells, many of which are slightly open, revealing their pale, fleshy interiors. The rock is covered in a thick layer of brownish-yellow algae or seaweed. The background is a dark, blue-green underwater environment with some light filtering through from above.

Thank You

Photo: Steve Benjamin