Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm

Benthic flora and fauna: Soft bottom
Technical report

Energinet Eltransmission A/S

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Preface

This report was commissioned by Energinet to the consortium of NIRAS and Aarhus University and constitutes a description of the baseline status as well as a sensitivity analysis for the benthic soft bottom communities relevant in connection with the assessment of environmental impacts of the planned Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm (OWF).

The sensitivity analysis builds upon existing knowledge as well as new data and analyses collected and conducted during this project.

The report is divided into five chapters and begin by introducing the aim of the report (chapter 3) as well as examples of scenarios for Hesselø OWF (first section in chapter 4). In chapter 4 the methods used in the field work are described and chapter 5 describes the results as well as the baseline situation with-in the Hesselø OWF area for each species. In chapter 6 the sensitivity analysis is presented.

This report solely concerns benthic communities associated with soft bottom habitats and is hence limited to descriptions of the benthic flora and fauna found in the planned wind farm area as well as the offshore part of the export cable corridor (see section 4.3). The report is complemented by a corresponding study of benthic communities associated with hard bottom habitats in the area of the cable corridor closer to the coast (NIRAS & DCE, 2022). This division is due to the distribution of hard and soft bottom substrates within the plan area of Hesselø OWF.

A consortium of NIRAS Group A/S (NIRAS) and Aarhus University, Danish Centre for Environment and Energy (DCE) have undertaken this work which was divided so that DCE have been the main authors and responsible for chapter 4 (except section 4.1) and chapter 5 and NIRAS have been main author and responsible for the other chapters. All contributors have however consensus with regard to the main conclusion in the sensitivity assessment.

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Contents

1 List of key terms

A list of terms related to sensitivity analysis is provided here.

Table 1.1: Terminology related to sensitivity analysis including Danish and English terms as well as explanations.

English	Danish	Explanation
Activity	Aktivitet	Human-mediated activity that may lead to pressure(s).
Benthic	Bentisk	Associated with the bottom (of the sea)
Effect	Effekt	The effect of a pressure on the receptor.
Pressure	Belastning	Mechanisms – physical, chemical or biological – through which an activity affects the receptors.
Sensitivity	Følsomhed	The tolerance of a species or habitat to change caused by an external factor and the time taken for its subsequent recovery.
Receptor	Receptor	A species, population, community or habitat that is subject to external changes.
Recoverability	Genopretningsevne	The ability of a receptor to recover from changes.
Resistance	Tolerance	Resistance characteristics indicate whether a receptor can absorb disturbance or stress without changing character.
Sensitivity score	Sensitivitetsscore	Resistance and recoverability of a receptor is scored according to one of four categories, which in turn is used to score the overall sensitivity into one of four categories.

2 Summary

This technical report presents information on the benthic flora and fauna associated with soft bottom habitats in the area planned for the installation of Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm (Hesselø OWF). Data acquired during project survey work are used together with other available information to characterise the soft bottom habitats and associated communities present within the planned wind farm and export cable corridor areas.

The entire area was identified as 'soft bottom community' for the purpose of a sensitivity analysis. The main reason for this is that it was not possible to identify clear community structure amongst the samples collected, or any strong relationship with any environmental variable other than fishing pressure. The entire area is highly disturbed and community structure varies more or less randomly.

The sensitivity analysis provides a categorisation of sensitivity, from Not Sensitive to High, for each receptor in relation to pressures which are expected to result from the activities planned for the construction, operation and decommissioning of the wind farm.

The key pressures are habitat change, abrasion/disturbance and penetration to which the identified receptor has high sensitivity.

The sensitivity ratings will be used to support the strategic environmental assessment of the plan for Hesselø OWF and the future environmental assessments of a specific project for Hesselø OWF, at which point pressures will be elaborated with reference to other factors such as their spatial and temporal extent to determine an overall impact significance and identify potential mitigation required.

3 Introduction and aim

With the Energy Agreement in June 2018 and the following 'Climate agreement for energy and industry, etc. 2020' in June 2020, the Danish parliament decided to tender for a new offshore wind farm of 800 – 1200 MW with grid connection in 2027. The offshore wind farm will be located in the central Kattegat approx. 30 km north of Gilbjerg Hoved on the north coast of Zealand. The wind farm is named Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm (Hesselø OWF) after the small uninhabited island of Hesselø, which is located southwest of the area. The Hesselø OWF will have an installed capacity of minimum 800 MW and maximum 1,200 MW.

The plan area for Hesselø OWF is shown in Figure 3.1.

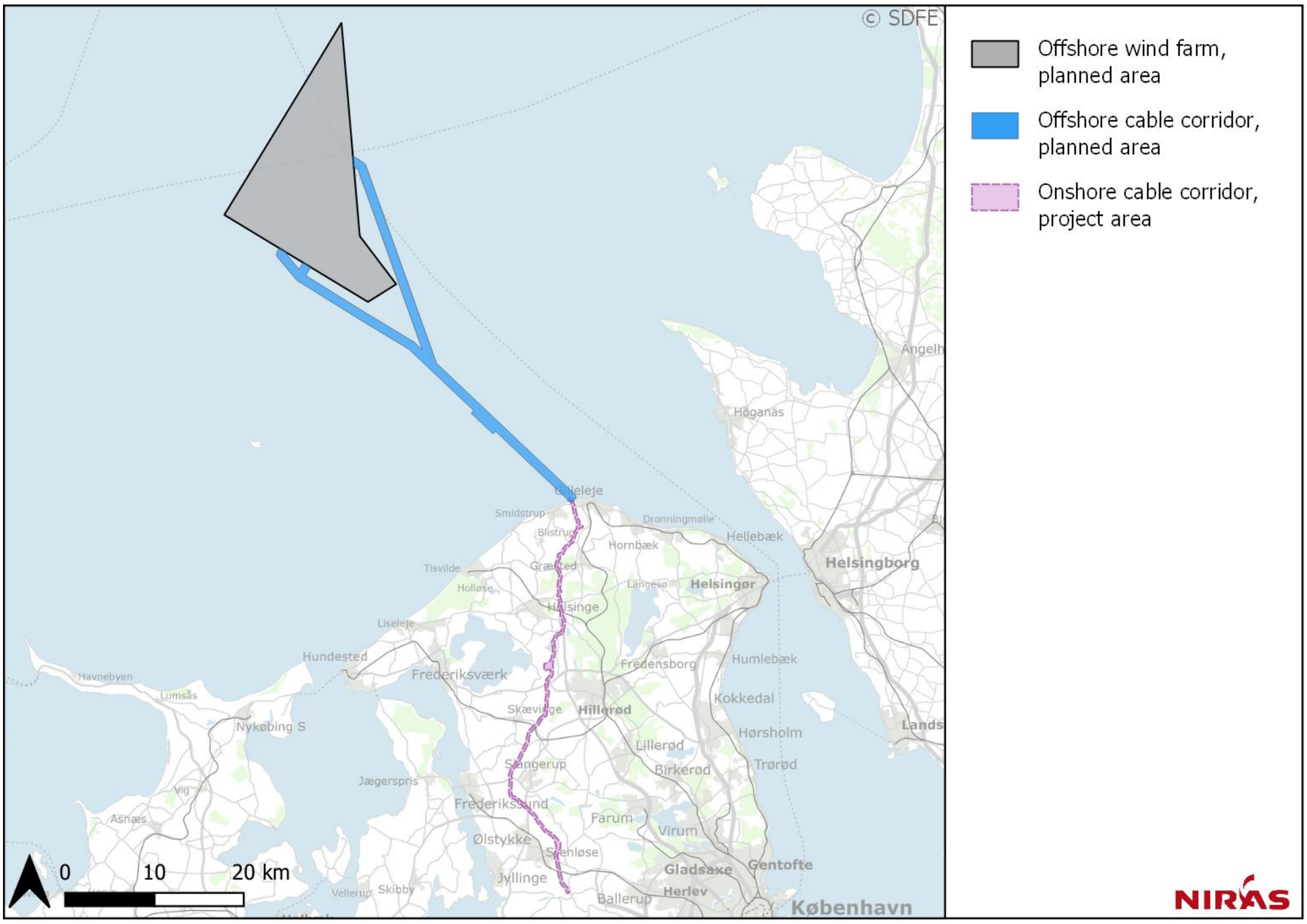


Figure 3.1: Plan area for Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm. An example of a project area for the onshore cable corridor is illustrated on the figure.

In order to ensure that Hesselø OWF will be supplying electricity by 2027, the Minister of Climate, Energy and Utilities has instructed Energinet to initiate the preliminary studies for the project – both offshore and onshore. This includes strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of the plan for the overall project, completion of relevant environmental surveys etc., investigation of a grid connection from the coast to the connection point at Hovegaard High Voltage (HV) station and preparation of an environmental impact report (EIA) for the onshore facilities.

The location of Hesselø OWF is based on a detailed screening of multiple areas for offshore wind farms in Danish waters carried out for the Danish Energy Agency and reported in spring 2020 (COWI, 2020).

The plan for Hesselø OWF is described in a memorandum from the Danish Energy Agency (Energistyrelsen, 2021a) and in the scoping report for the environmental assessment of the plan (Energistyrelsen, 2021b), which was issued in connection with the first public consultation (February 12th to March 19th 2021).

3.1 Aim

This technical report presents baseline and sensitivity information on benthic flora and fauna associated with soft bottom substrate in relation to the planned Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm (hard bottom habitat is the subject of a separate report). The first part of the report presents the plan for Hesselø OWF including a description of project scenarios followed by a method description. Next, existing (baseline) conditions are outlined, including data and results from benthic ecological surveys as well as data and information from other sources concerning benthic flora and fauna present in and around then proposed area of Hesselø OWF as well as the export cable corridor. Finally, a sensitivity analysis of benthic flora and fauna communities associated with soft bottom habitats is presented.

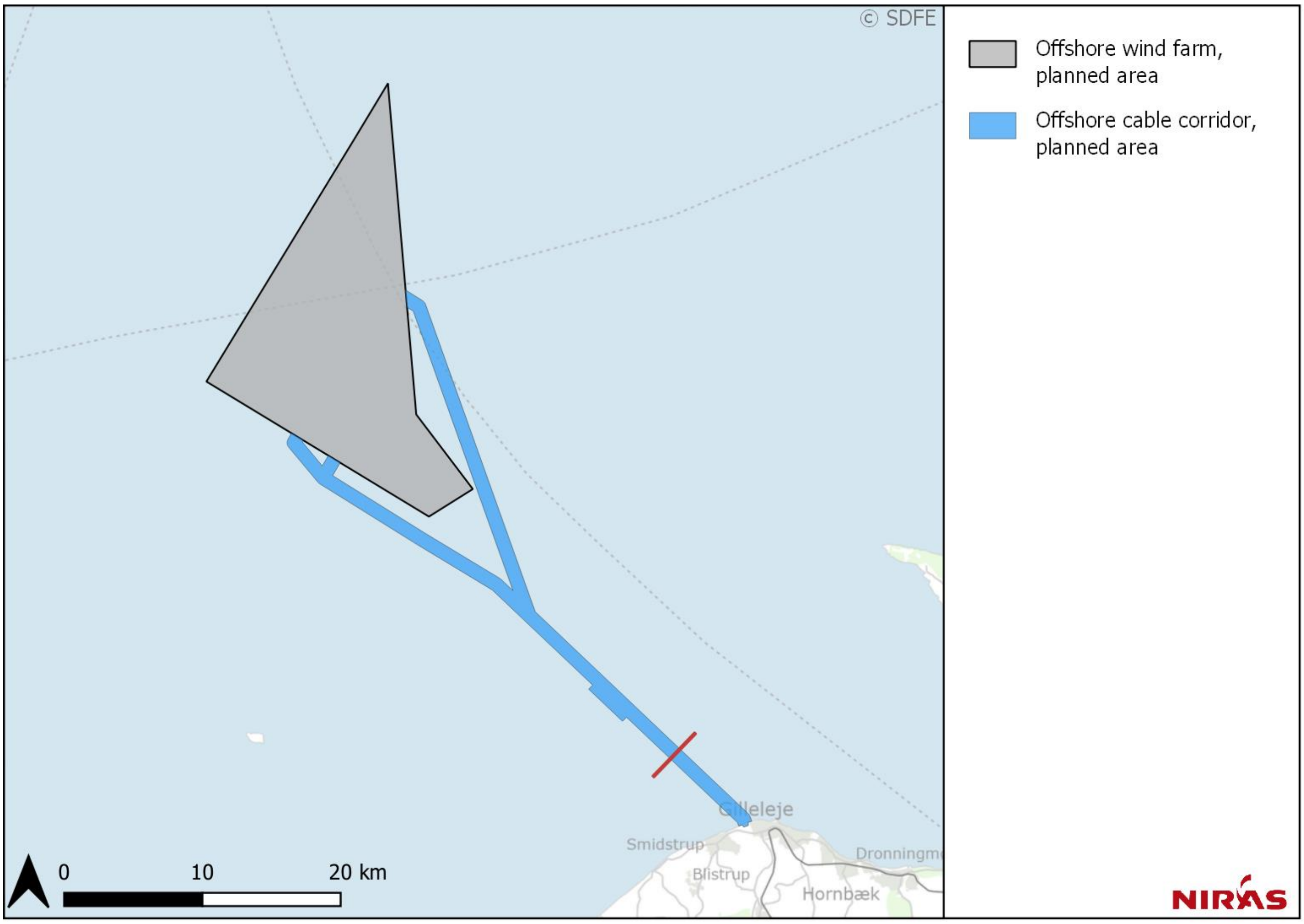


Figure 3.2 Plan area for Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm and area of focus for soft bottom survey investigations. The focus area for soft bottom surveys is the parts of the planned area that lies offshore the red line dividing the cable corridor, including both cable corridor and wind farm area. The area of the cable corridor, which lies nearshore to the red line, is part of the focus area for the hard bottom surveys.

4 Methods and surveys

4.1 Scenarios for Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm

In the order to Energinet, the Minister of Climate, Energy and Utilities has instructed Energinet to initiate a series of preliminary studies for the offshore part of the project. The results of the studies will be provided to the tenderers for the offshore wind farm and will form important input for the future environmental impact assessment of the specific project. To ensure that the studies have the right focus and are relevant for an offshore wind farm (anno 2027) of 800 – 1,200MW, a set of key technical parameters has been considered and a number of scenarios have been developed. The key technical parameters and scenarios listed in Table 3.1 are used in relation to the sensitivity assessment in this report.

Wind turbines with a capacity in the range of 8-20 MW is the base for the assessment. The minimum turbine capacity of 8 MW corresponds to the installation of up to 150 turbines, and the maximum turbine capacity of 20 MW corresponds to the installation of up to 60 turbines. A grid of inter-array cables (66kV) installed in the seabed will connect the individual turbines to the offshore transformer platform, which will connect the wind farm to the onshore grid via 2-3 export cables also installed in the seabed.

Table 4.1: Technical parameters for the scenarios for Hesselø OWF included in this report.

Technical parameters			
Offshore wind turbines			
	8 MW turbine	15 MW turbine	20 MW turbine
No. of WTGs	100 - 150	54 - 80	40 - 60
Rotor diameter, meter	170	260	280
Hub height, meter	105	150	170
Tip height, meter	190	280	310
Nacelle (length, width, height), meter	20x8x8	29x13x13	32x15x15
Fundaments			
Monopile diameter, meter	10	13	15
Pile driving; hammer size, blow strength and blow rate	IHC S-4000, 6000kJ, 7000 blows. Rate: 4 seconds for 'soft start-procedure' thereafter 2 seconds.		
Scour protection	15 – 20 meter in diameter		
Offshore transformer platform*			
Dimensions (length/width), meter	40/25		
Inter array cables			
	66 kV	66 kV	66 kV
Export cables			
No. of cables	2-3		
Voltage level	220 kV – 345 kV (AC)		
Investigated cable corridor (offshore), meter	1.000		
Distance between cables in Natura 2000 sites/other areas, meter	50/150-200		
Depth of cable trench, centimeter	60-100		
Length of directional drilling (at landfall), meter	Up to 1,000		

* One platform is expected to be established, but two possible locations are included in the preliminary investigations and in the strategic environmental assessment.

The parts of the project located on land are described in the technical project description that forms the basis for the environmental impact assessment of the project on land.

The layout of the offshore wind farm and turbines is not decided at present, as this will be determined by the future Concessionaire. The current assessments have therefore been made at an overall level, taking into account the different variations regarding total installed capacity, sizes of turbines and the consequent difference in the number of turbines and layouts of Hesselø OWF. For each of the turbine sizes (8MW, 15MW and 20MW) specific layouts have been developed to support the visualizations and other parts of the assessment. An environmental impact assessment will be prepared for the specific offshore project by the Concessionaire.

4.2 High level approach

The soft bottom investigation of the Hesselø OWF has been designed according to the Danish national monitoring guidelines for soft bottom fauna. This concerns the sampling design within the wind farm area and in the export cable corridors, the choice of equipment, the handling of samples in the field and in the laboratory. Patches of soft sediment between areas of stony reef inside the Natura 2000 site (see chapter 4.3) were not sampled in the soft bottom survey.

4.3 Investigation area

The investigation covered the entire area of the planned project area for Hesselø OWF (i.e. the offshore wind farm array and export cable area) which is a 247 km^2 large area located in the southern Kattegat with soft sediments and water depths ranging between 25 – 34 m depth. Data from geological surveys provided to the consortium prior to the field campaign have guided planning of the field survey as described in the scoping report (NIRAS & DCE, 2020). These data suggested a homogeneous and featureless seafloor going from 25 m depth in the western part down to 34 m in the eastern part (Figure 4.1, Figure 4.2). Seabed features have furthermore been analyzed and most of the area is characterized as "trawl marked area". The sediment composition is a mixture of muddy and sandy sediment with a smaller contribution of coarser sediment/gravel in the western part of the area. VMS data (satellite based Vessel Monitoring System) from between 2010 and 2020 confirms intense trawling activity in the area. The area is the typical habitat of the Norwegian lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*), a burrowing decapod crustacean and, most likely, this is also the species targeted by the trawling activity in the area.

The export cable corridor from Hesselø OWF run southeasterly towards the landfall at Gilbjerg Hoved, west of Gilleleje on the north-coast of Zealand. The total length of the export cable corridor from the wind farm area to landfall is approximately 40 km and the width of the surveyed area of the corridor is approximately 1 km. The offshore parts of the corridors closest to the wind farm have the same bottom type as in the park. However, closer to the shore of Zealand, the seabed becomes more heterogeneous and dominated by hard bottom types, including boulder fields. This area, including the nearshore section of the export cable corridor passing through the Natura 2000 site 'Gilleleje Flak and Tragten', is described in the hard bottom technical report (NIRAS & DCE, 2022). This soft bottom study is limited to the offshore part of the export cable corridors closest to the planned wind farm area but complements a corresponding study of hard bottoms in the area of the export cable corridor closer to the coast.

The hydrography of the overlying water column of the area is permanently stratified with a halo-cline situated at about 15 m depth separating a bottom water mass of high saline water originating from the Skagerrak/North Sea from a more brackish surface layer that represents a mix Baltic water and bottom water. Bottom salinity is around or above 30 and surface salinity is about 20; however, with considerably more temporal variation than the bottom water. Consequently, benthos in the planned wind farm area is covered with inflowing bottom water (salinity 30) and experiences a relatively constant euhaline/polyhaline environment. No significant horizontal salinity gradients are expected within the Hesselø wind farm area. Oxygen conditions are generally good and oxygen depletion events very seldomly occur in the area. Sediment redox conditions are unknown and the sampling program does not in include measurements of sediment sulphide concentration and redox conditions.

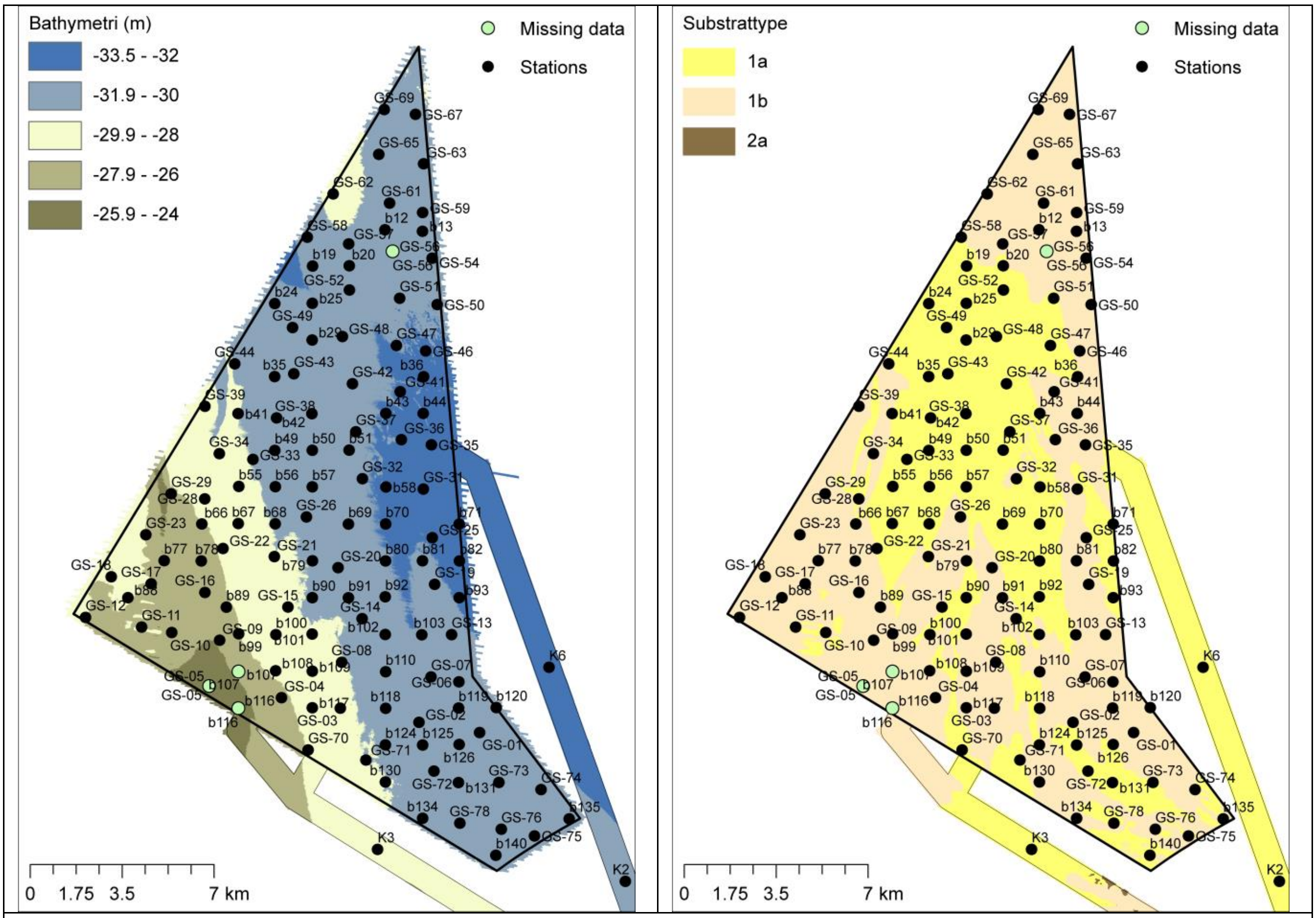


Figure 4.1 Bathymetry (left) and substrate types (right) in the planned area for Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm and parts of the export cable corridors closets to the wind farm area..

4.4 Sampling design

The sampling program was designed to cover the important pressure and environmental gradients in order of priority as follows:

1. The distribution of habitats based on information on sediment composition from the geological survey;
2. The bathymetry; and,
3. Fishery pressure gradient.

It was furthermore aimed to match as many as possible of the existing sampling locations from the geological surveys (Rambøll, 2021; Fugro, 2021). In the scoping, it was planned to re-position stations underway if bottom conditions deviated from those mapped by the geological survey and if the sampling failed to cover these gradients.

The first version of survey plan included sampling at 126 stations, each with one sample in the wind farm area (sample grid). This sampling design conforms to the Danish national soft-bottom monitoring program (NOVANA) as described in the technical guidelines for the program (TA-19). In order to cover the environmental gradient and to support high resolution mapping of the benthos, the total number of stations was set to 3 times the normal number of sampling stations (42 stations per study site). For the export cable corridor an additional 7 point stations, each with five replicates, were positioned to cover the two sediment types identified in the geological survey (see Figure 4.2).

In addition to sampling of the benthos, the sampling program involved a full set of corresponding sediment samples from all 126 stations for determination of sediment dry matter and ignition loss. Furthermore, the sampling of the infauna was supplemented with underwater video recordings of the seabed surface and determination of invertebrate fauna from bycatch of the trawl survey. Twelve sediment samples to determination of environmental hazardous substances were collected at station: GS06, GS08, GS14, GS29, GS32, GS54, GS56, GS 72, K1, K2, K6 and K7.

4.5 Field survey

The offshore benthic survey was conducted from "R/V Aurora" during April 10 – April 12, 2021 (for testing of camera equipment), and following a pause due to bad weather where Aurora went back to Hundested. The cruise was resumed April 13 – April 16 for sampling of benthos.

The benthos-sampling program included sampling of the soft bottom infauna and surface sediment in the Hesselø OWF area and along the export cable corridors. For a detailed description of the sampling and a chronological survey report see (DCE, 2021). All sampling was carried out without anchoring as the positioning was controlled with the dynamic positioning (DP) system. R/V Aurora is a specialized vessel for benthic research and the DP system ensures positioning accuracy during sampling. Samples were successfully retrieved from 122 out of the 126 planned sampling positions in the wind farm area and no stations needed to be repositioned during the survey. 64 of the stations were sampled at the same position visited by the geological survey (and named with the prefix GS). The rest (58) were distributed in between the geological stations (Figure 4.1, Figure 4.2). It was possible to sample four out of the seven stations along the cable corridors.

Upon arrival at a station, the first activity was recording of underwater video while the vessel was allowed to drift. Underwater videos were recorded with a GoPro 7® video camera mounted on the Haps frame positioned 40 cm above the base together with a light source. During recordings of the video, the frame was held about 0.5 m above the seafloor while drifting and lowered 3-10 times every 20-30 seconds and allowed to stand on the bottom to get stills of the sediment surface. If the vessel drifted to far away from the planned position, then Aurora was repositioned before sampling of benthos was commenced. Whether or not the ship repositioned back to the planned positions (as outlined in the scoping report), all sampling locations were assigned the exact sampling coordinates (and can be found in Appendix 1).

When a haps core successfully was retrieved on deck a 20ml subsample of the surface sediment was initially sampled with an open-cut syringe and taken directly from the surface sediment while the sediment was still in the haps corer. These samples were immediately frozen (-21°C) for analysis of water content and ignition loss.

The benthos samples were sieved onboard Aurora R/V using a 1 mm sieve (square holes) and all material retained on the sieve was preserved in 70% ethanol (final volume) labelled (both inside and outside of the container) and stored for later analysis in the laboratory.

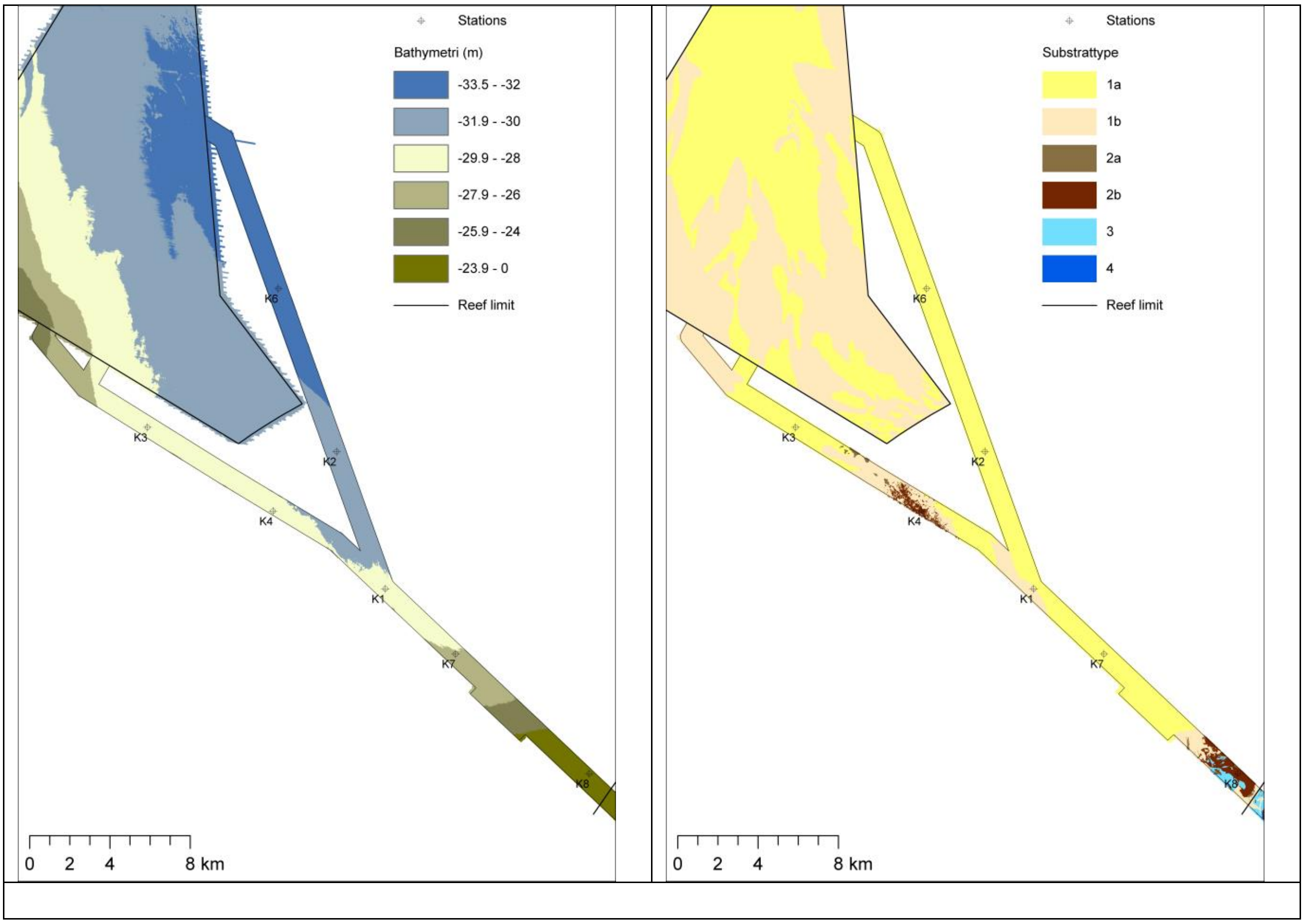


Figure 4.2 As Figure 4.1 showing Bathymetry (left), substrate types (right) and location of sampling stations along the export cable corridors of the planned Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm from the offshore and toward landfall on the north-coast of Zealand. Sampling stations within the wind farm are shown on Figure 4.1.

4.6 Laboratory procedures for fauna analysis

The infauna samples were analyzed according to the national guidelines for soft bottom monitoring (TA-19). In short, this involves that all retained materiel is sorted under the microscope and trained personnel sort out all animals, parts of animals in major taxonomical groups. Thereafter a taxonomist specifies each individual or pieces of individuals to the lowest possible taxa. The fauna is counted and weighted taxa by taxa sample by sample. Due to the technical guideline weighting of the animal need to be done after 3 months of storage of the sample in order for the weight of the soft tissue to stabilize in the alcohol. Final data format in the national database is species-specific weight and abundance per sample. Quality assurance involves cross-check and validation of the taxonomic work during regular inter-calibration workshops and final check of syntax against the WoRMS database.

4.7 Other analysis

The bycatch of larger epifauna species from seven trawl hauls included in the study of the fish and fisheries conducted for the project (work package G (Fish and Fisheries), represent a qualitative study where fauna, other than fish, were picked from the trawl and set aside during the fish survey. These samples were analyzed under the microscope onboard Aurora to lowest possible taxa and used for cross validation and supplementing of the species list of the infauna.

Underwater videos are considered to be qualitative with respect to visual imagery of larger epibenthic fauna. This involved inspection of the whole length of the recordings where the camera drifted over the bottom and where all recognizable animals were counted. Still photos are considered semi-quantitative because counts of benthos are comparable within the data set.

Sediment samples were analyzed for dry matter content and ignition loss also following the national guidelines. The upper 1 cm of the surface sediment was weighed, then dried at 105°C for 24 hours weighted to get the dry matter content, then finally burned 550°C for two hours to get the ash free dry weight (AFDW).

Twelve sediment samples were analyzed for environmental hazardous substances (hydrocarbons; heavy metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Sn); PAH (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) and TBT), sediment dry weight and total organic carbon content (Appendix 2). The samples were collected at station: GS06, GS08, GS14, GS29, GS32, GS54, GS56, GS 72, K1, K2, K6 and K7.

4.8 Statistical analysis

The relationship between environmental parameters and univariate measures of the fauna community were done using the statistical software package of Sigma Plot® and multivariate analysis of the fauna community composition including diversity and species richness indices were calculated using the PRIMER (v.7)® software package. Community similarity between samples were expressed by the Bray-Curtis similarity index following square root transformation of abundance data.

5 Baseline

5.1 Summary of survey

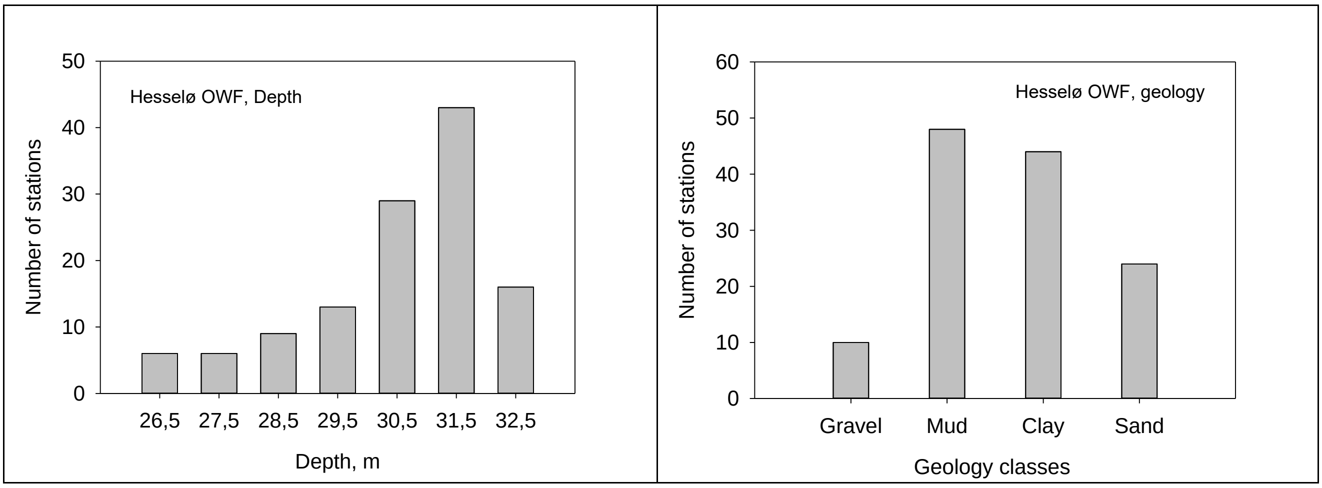
Altogether 142 sediment core samples were retrieved from the planned wind farm area and the export cable corridors for fauna and sediment analyses. In addition, 64 video recordings and 337 still photos with a quality that allowed for qualitative and quantitative analysis of the epifauna and sea surface features were obtained. 122 haps cores were sampled inside the planned area for Hesselø OWF and the rest were samples along the export cable corridors where it was possible to sample four (K1, K2, K6, K7) out of the planned seven point stations. At the remaining three stations along the export cable corridors sampling failed, presumably due hard bottoms or the presence of larger shells in the sediment.

Faunal data were analyzed in relation to environmental gradients of water depth, sediment composition, seabed features, dry matter and organic content of the sediment and trawling intensity.

Full results of faunal analyses are provided in Appendix 1.

5.2 Survey area characteristics

The sampling locations as recorded during the field survey covered the environmental gradients of water depth, sediment characteristics and trawling pressure proportional to the areal distribution of these parameters. Therefore, as the planned wind farm area is relatively homogeneous a large group of samples represents more or less the same sediment type, water depth and trawling intensity (Figure 5.1).



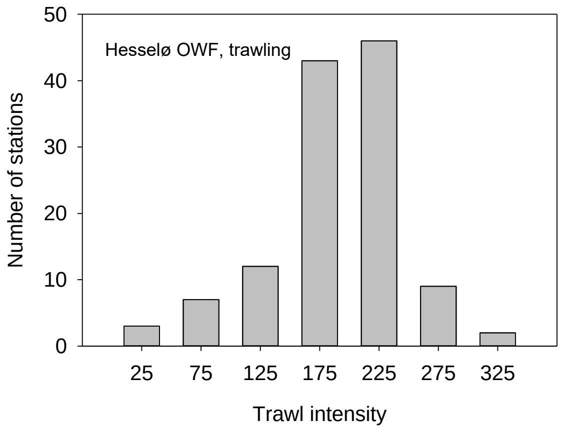


Figure 5.1: Distribution of haps samples against water depth (upper left), sediment types (upper right) and trawling intensity (lower left). For the sediment types, "Gravel" denotes: Gravel and coarse sand, Mud denotes: sandy mud and muddy sand, Clay denotes: Quaternary clay, and sand denotes silt and sand. Trawling intensity is quantified as number of VMS point 2018-2020 within 1 km radius of the sampling location

The dry matter content and organic content of the surface sediment showed little variation among stations with average values of 60±9.6 percent and 2±0.5 percent respectively (Figure 5.2)

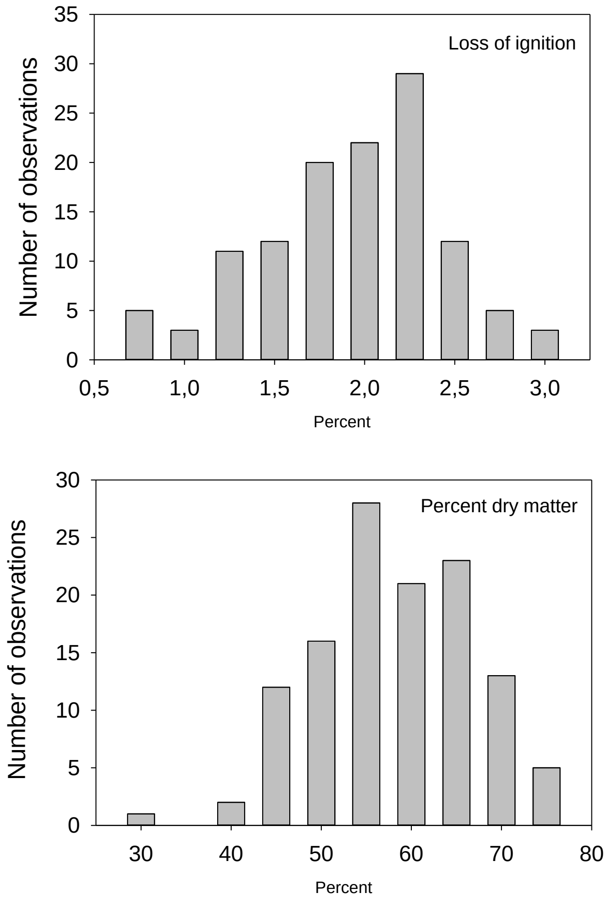
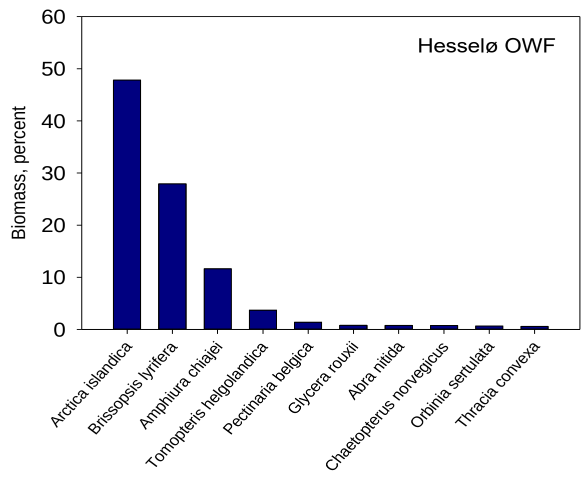


Figure 5.2: Distribution of loss of ignition (upper panel) and sediment dry matter content (lower panel).

5.3 Biomass

The total biomass (all taxa) recovered from all the 142 samples from the planned wind farm area and the export cable corridors was 568 g wet weight (ww) corresponding to an average of 279 g ww m^{-2} for the entire study area. Three individuals of the bivalve *Arctica islandica* contributed more than half of the total biomass recovered from all 142 samples (271 g) and one specimen of the polychaete *Tomopteris helgolandica* (21 g) contributed 70 % of the total polychaete biomass. Together, *Arctica islandica*, the two echinoderms, *Brissopsis lyrifera* and *Amphiura chiajei* contributed respectively 28% and 12% of the biomass, whereas only *Amphiura* also showed high densities in the samples. In general, the distribution of biomass among species showed that a few species out of the total species richness (81 species) contributed disproportionally to the biomass (Figure 5.3). Compared to the biomass distribution among taxa in the inner Danish waters as assess by the Danish monitoring program (1994-2013) show that all major taxonomical groups, except the echinoderms, were represented by lower biomasses in the planned wind farm area (Figure 5.3) than in the rest of the Kattegat . The biomass of the echinoderms was at the same level as the rest of the Kattegat due to the presence of the sea urchin *Brissopsis* (Figure 5.3). The two *Amphiura* species (*A. filiformis* and *A. chiajei*) are common in the whole Kattegat area and the two species typically occur together in the samples. However, whereas *A. chiajei* is by far is the most abundant the in the planned wind area (96% of biomass and 93% of the counts) whereas the opposite pattern is seen in the rest of the Kattegat where *A. filiformis* dominates and where *A. chiajei* only contributes with 11% of the biomass and 7% of the count.



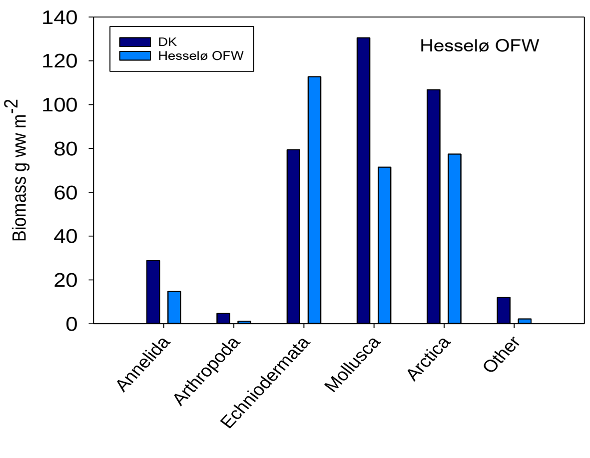


Figure 5.3: Distribution of biomass in percent of total among the ten species with the highest biomasses (left). Average biomass per square meter of Annelids, Arthropods, Echinoderms, Mollusc and the bivalve A. islandica in Inner Danish waters (1994-2013) and in the Hesselø OWF.

5.4 Abundance

The total number of individuals encountered in the samples from the area was 1,403 (from 122 samples within the wind farm) which corresponds to an average abundance of 804 m^{-2}. The brittle star *Amphiura chiajei* completely dominated the samples with a total count of 555 individuals corresponding to 40% of the total abundance, occurring in 118 out of 122 samples in the planned wind farm area. Other dominating taxa included the three bivalves *Abra nitida* (7%), *Nucula nucleus* (4%), *Nuculoma tenuis* (3%), the phoronid *Phoronis sp.* (4%) the brittle star *Amphiura filiformis* (3%) and the polychaetes: *Nephtys incisa* (3%), *Glycera rouxii* (3%), *Praxillella affinis* (3%), *Prionospio fallax* (2%) and *Phascolion strombi* (1%). Amongst the four classes of sediment in the planned wind farm area the highest abundance values were in the coarse sediments (gravel) with average abundance of 1258 m^{-2} while lowest abundances were encountered on the muddy bottoms with 664 m^{-2}. Clay bottoms had average abundances of 875 m^{-2} and sandy bottoms 745 m^{-2}.

The coarse sediments are the least trawled sediment types and therefore the total abundance of the fauna is related to both the sediment composition and the trawl intensity (Figure 5.4). The average abundance of 804 m^{-2} is low compared to the abundances in the rest of the Kattegat area as assessed from the Danish national monitoring program 1994-2019. A global average across 22 national monitoring stations covering the same depth ranges and sediment classes is 2080 with yearly values ranging between 941 and 4344 individuals m^{-2}. Minimum value in this time series occurred in 2004 where exceptional low values were found across all stations in the Kattegat area. The abundance is known to vary considerably from year to year. Therefore, it can be concluded that the abundances observed in the planned wind farm area are very low compared to the rest of Kattegat (1994-2020). However, in order to be sure that the low abundances in the wind farm area is not due to a temporal effect (i.e. that abundances were not generally low in the entire Kattegat I 2021), the data should also be compared with monitoring data from 2020 [available in primo 2022] to verify that low abundances is indeed due to local environmental condition in the wind farm area and not unusual conditions in general in 2021.

The abundance in the export cable corridors showed the same level of abundance as in the planned wind farm area with an average abundance 849 m^{-2} in the 20 samples from stations K1, K2, K6 and K7.

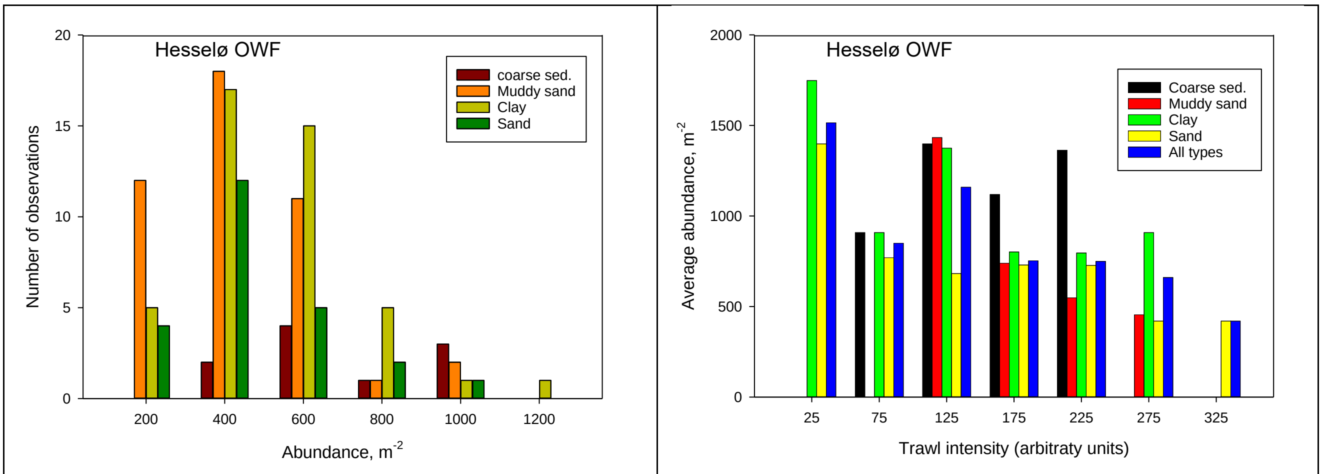


Figure 5.4: Distribution of the abundance of invertebrate infauna (number per square meter) among the different types of sediment (left) and abundance distribution among sediment classes and classes of trawl intensities (right) quantified as number of VMS-points within a 1-km radius of the benthic sampling station.

5.5 Biodiversity

The total number of taxa, identified to species or higher taxonomical level, in the 142 haps samples (the planned wind farm area and export cable corridors) was 81. This is a slightly conservative estimate as taxa only determined to genus, family or higher taxonomic level were omitted if already represented at the level of species. Alfa diversity , which describes the diversity of a small area/spot or diversity in a single sample is generally the most sensitive measure to describe effects of local pressures on infauna communities. Here it was estimated as the number of species in a single haps core (0.0143 m^2). On average six species were found in a haps core for all types of sediment. This number varied among sediment types with gravel and coarse sediment having 8.5 (± 2.6, SD) species, clay bottoms 6.6 species (± 2.6, SD), sand bottoms 5.6 species (± 2.8 SD) and mud bottoms 5.0 (± 2.7 SD) species. Estimates of the Shannon diversity (H´) show the same relation to the sediment types with an average value of 2.64 (±0.45, SD) for coarse sediments, 2.21 (±0.71, SD) for clay bottoms, 1.97 (± 0.84, SD) for sand bottoms and 1.64 (±0.75, SD) for mud. Spatial distribution of these diversity indices is shown in Figure 5.5).

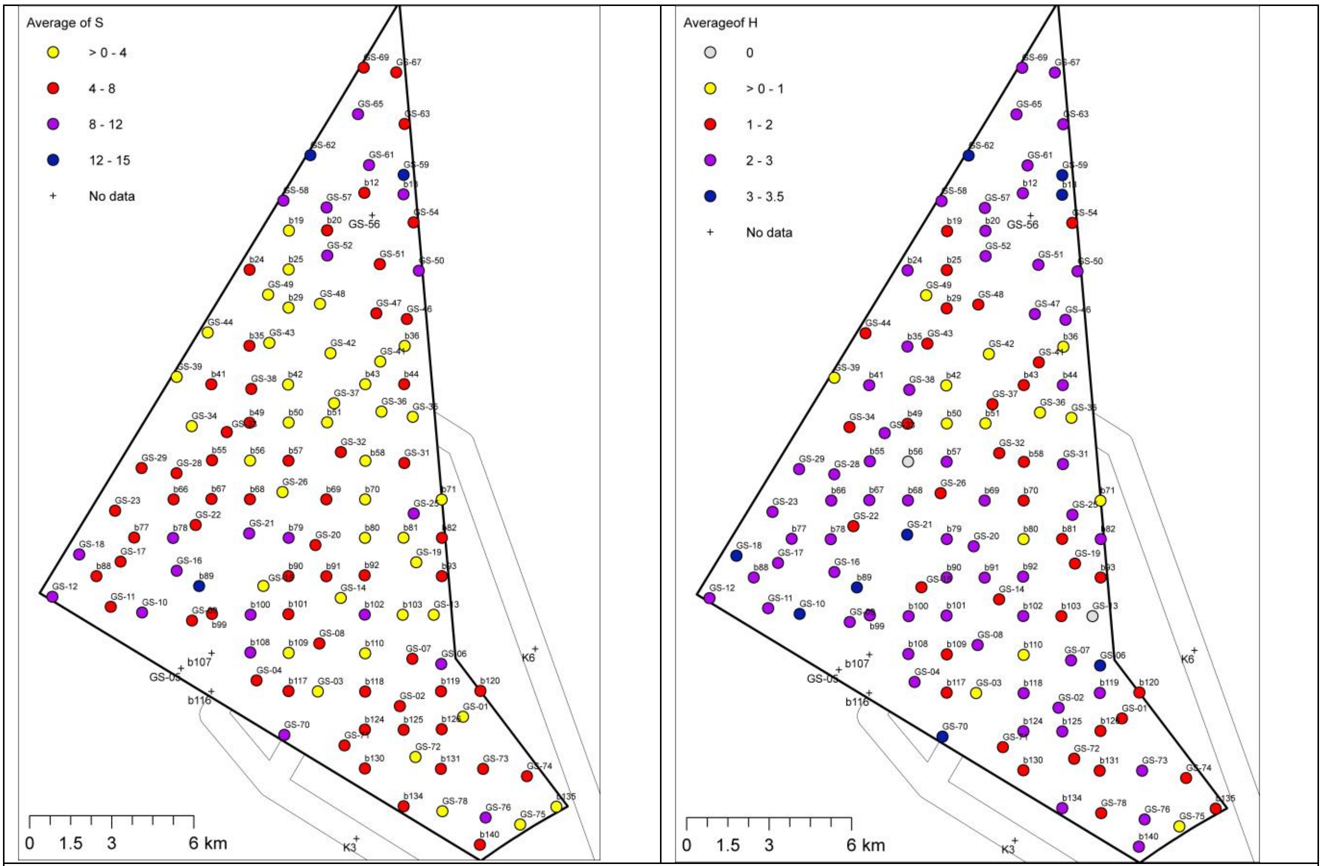


Figure 5.5: Distribution of species richness (left) and Shannon diversity (right).

Comparison with the Danish monitoring data 1994-2019 emphasizes that species richness is very low in the planned wind farm area. The global average across all open water stations in the Inner Danish waters during this 25-year period (N~3000 samples) is 10.6 species in a haps core with yearly averages values ranging from 18.6 – 6.2. Only one station had lower average values (1994-2019 of species richness (4.9) than the survey area.

Measurements of species richness are scale-dependent. Therefore, the number of species in one 0.0143 m^2 haps sample is not directly comparable to samples of equipment covering a different area of the seafloor. Correspondingly, species richness in a number of samples taken at the same location cannot be compared with species richness in a similar number of samples from different locations. A general relation between species richness and the sampled area can be assessed from the classical species-area curves, where the cumulative number of species is plotted against the number of samples (Figure 5.5). These saturation curves give information on how well the sampling effort captures species richness of the area. The more the curves "flattens out" with increasing sampling effort, the more of the total species richness is included in the sampling. The initial steepness of the curve expresses the difference among samples in their species assembly; the steeper the curve is the more the species composition differs among samples. In the survey area the curves indicate that the total species richness of the area is not well-captured and is probably much higher than described by the present dataset. The slope at the end of the curve at (x = 142 samples) indicates that sampling of five more samples would add another one species to the species list. From the distribution of individuals among species it is furthermore possible to predict the total number species in the sampled area from a Chao plot

(Figure 5.5) if the Chao-estimate approaches a constant value with increasing sampling effort. The curve for Survey area does not approach a constant value and this confirms that the total species richness is high even though the species number in the individual samples is very low. This pattern may be interpreted as indicative of disturbance.

The initial part of the species-area curve (cumulative species number at low sample numbers) has been plotted for each of the four sediment classes (Figure 5.6). The four sediment classes have more or less the same curve shape with steep slopes. The similarity in steepness of these curves may in general indicate that the different habitat types share the same patterns of beta diversity and may also indicate disturbance for all sediment classes and that the species present in the area are more or less randomly distributed and not organized into communities. This is an important observation when considering how to define receptors for sensitivity analysis (Section 6) using the MarESA method which is based on the sensitivity of receptors at the community level.

The three extra Van Veen samples collected 18 October 2021 contained respectively 30, 34 and 36 species. This is about 5-6 times as many species as the average for the Haps samples from the rest of the surveyed area. Van Veen grabs are seven times bigger than the Haps corer. An estimate of the expected number of species in seven Haps based on the species accumulation curves is 24.2 ± 4.5. Since the area of the seven Haps samples represents seven different sampling locations, the expected number of species in a single Van Veen sample is therefore likely to be even lower. Thus, the average number of 33.3 species per Van Veen sample seems higher than the rest of the surveyed area. The other stations (sampled April 2021) in the southwestern part of the wind farm, near the three stations GS-05, K3 and K4, also had slightly higher biodiversity than rest of the surveyed area (see Figure 4.5). Due to the differences in sampling season and sampling equipment it is however not possible to decide if this is a significant difference or not. In total 13 new species (not found in the 142 previous analyzed samples) were found in the three extra Van Veen samples. The extra samples add an area corresponding to 21 Haps samples, to the total sampled area. As a very rough prediction of how many species this would add to the total species list is up to 10 species. This predictions is also based on the species accumulation curves and have the same uncertainty as the above comparison of species richness per sample. However, as the extra samples revealed even more new species (13) this agrees with the general impression that species richness of these three samples is higher than expected from the rest of the dataset. Importantly, the red-listed bivalve *Modiolus modiolus* was among these 13 new species where it occurred on station K3 and K4 with totally 30 individuals. The higher biodiversity and the presence of the red-listed *Modiolus modiolus* agrees with the lower fishing pressure in the southwestern part of the wind farm and in particular, at these three stations (GS-05, K3 and K4). None of these stations had any VMP-points within a perimeter of 500 m. For comparison the rest of the surveyed stations had on average 44 points (Note: in figure 4.1 and 4.10 trawling intensity have been quantified as number of VMS point 2018-2020 within 1 km perimeter of the sampling location which gives a larger number). The extra samples therefore indicate that these three stations together with nearby stations are less impacted by physical trawl disturbance, have higher biodiversity levels including a red-listed species and are more sensitive to physical disturbance.

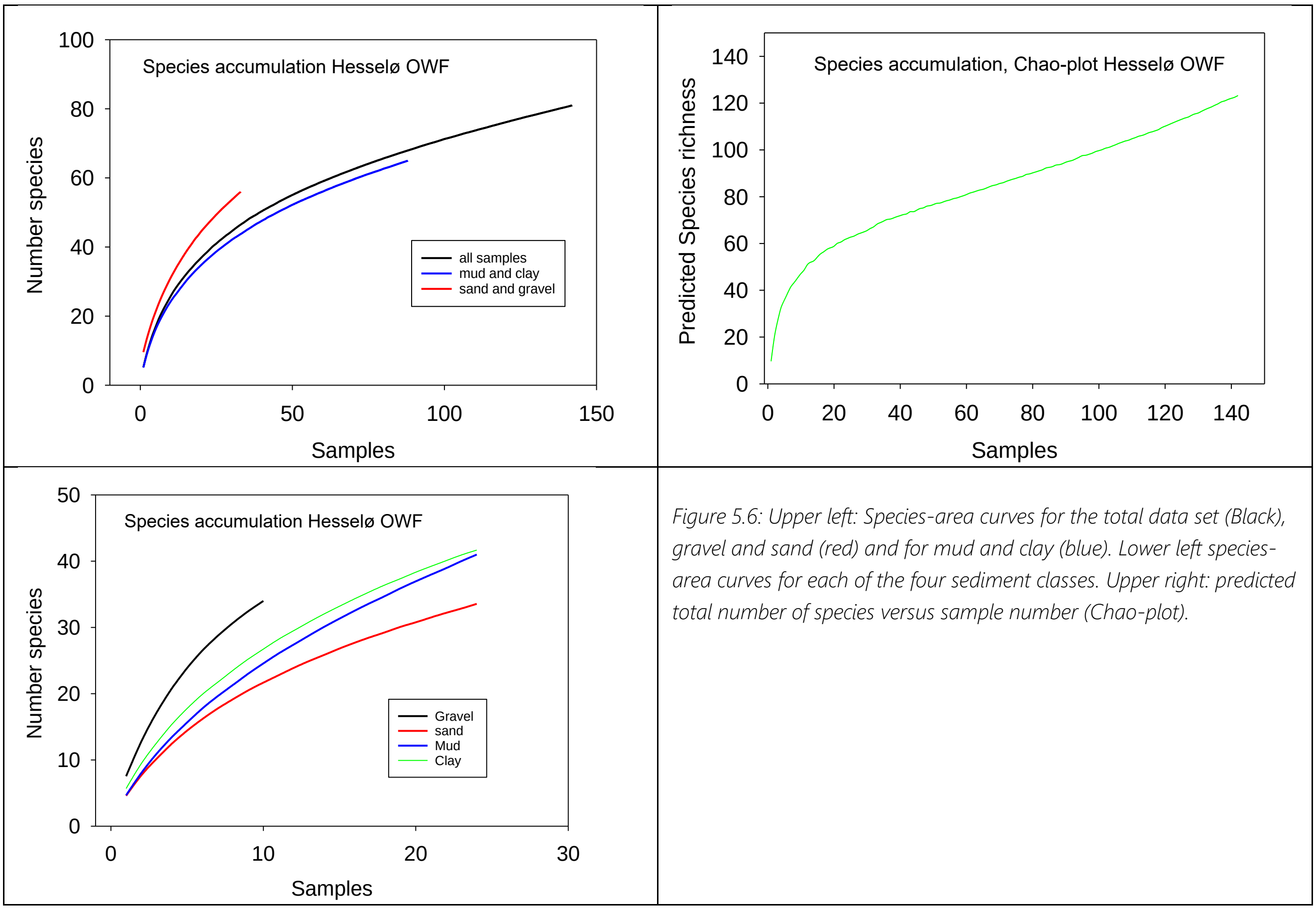
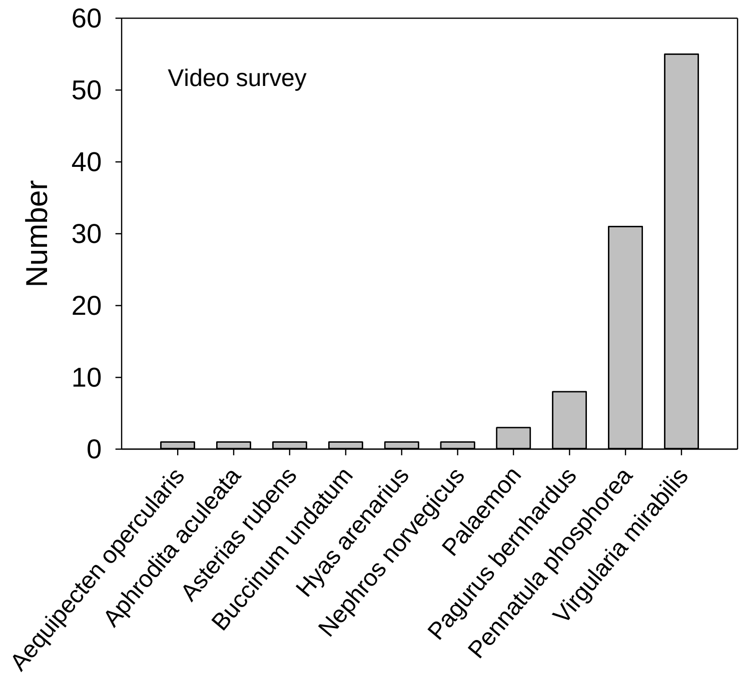


Figure 5.6: Upper left: Species-area curves for the total data set (Black), gravel and sand (red) and for mud and clay (blue). Lower left species-area curves for each of the four sediment classes. Upper right: predicted total number of species versus sample number (Chao-plot).

Analysis of epifauna from the video survey identified 10 species (Figure 5.7). Two species *Pennatula phosphorea* (feathery seapen) and *Virgularia mirabilis* (slender seapen) dominated the visible epifauna with 84% of the counts and the hermit crab (*Pagurus bernhardus*). The other seven species only occurred with one or two counts. All together 337 still photos were inspected and 88 revealed visible fauna. Only one Norwegian lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) was identified on the seafloor and their holes, whilst evident, were not quantified since the standardized method for their enumeration was not within the scope. Bycatch collections included 15 species with the hermit crab *Pagurus bernhardus* and sandy swimming crab *Liocarcinus depurator* being the most abundant species. Only two specimens of Norwegian lobster *N. norvegicus* were identified amongst the trawl by-catch; however, they were reported by the fish survey team as being relatively commonly encountered as by-catch in trawls throughout the survey area ('*a few specimens of Nephrops in most of the trawl samples*': J.D. Carl, pers. comm.), especially during the early morning and evening when they emerge from their burrows.



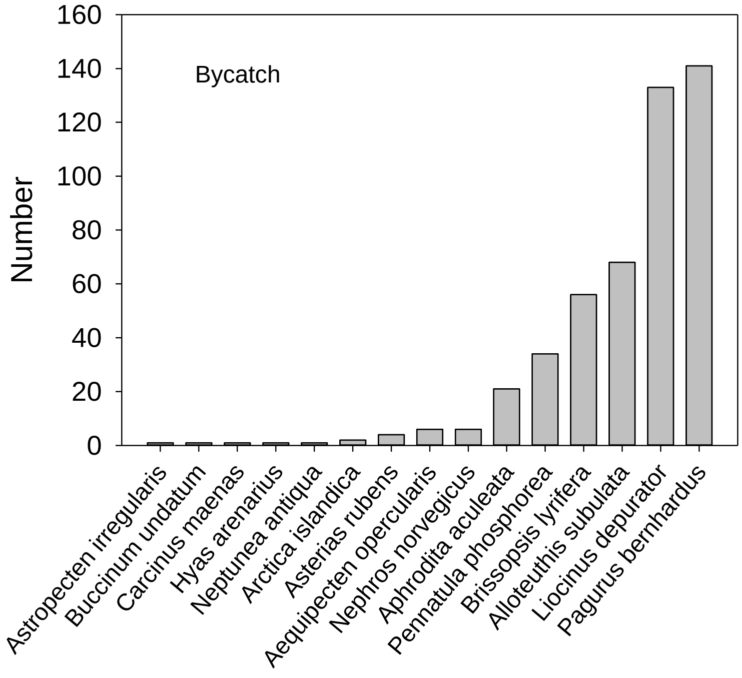


Figure 5.7: Upper left: Species-area curves for the total data set (Black), gravel and sand (red) and for mud and clay (blue). Lower left species-area curves for each of the four sediment classes. Upper right: predicted total number of species versus sample number (Chao-plot)

5.6 Community composition

The similarity among samples were analyzed using Bray-Curtis similarity calculated from square-root transformed abundance data. No distinctive communities were identified. The samples all more or less grouped together in the wind farm area and no distinctive communities were identified. Hereby, the analysis was unable to differentiate between samples from either the planned wind farm area or export cable corridors. Non-metric MDS-plots (multi-dimensional scaling) showed weak patterns that could be related to the sediment types and trawling intensity (Figure

5.8) showing that samples on mud and clay bottoms with the highest trawling intensity grouped together, but with a considerable overlap with the more species diverse samples from sand and gravel bottoms (Figure 5.8). Analysis of the relationship between sediment types and community composition using the "ANOSIM" procedure showed that there was only a significant difference between community compositions of clay and mud bottoms. The other environmental factors such as ignition loss, trawl intensity and water depth did not relate to any significant differences in the community composition.

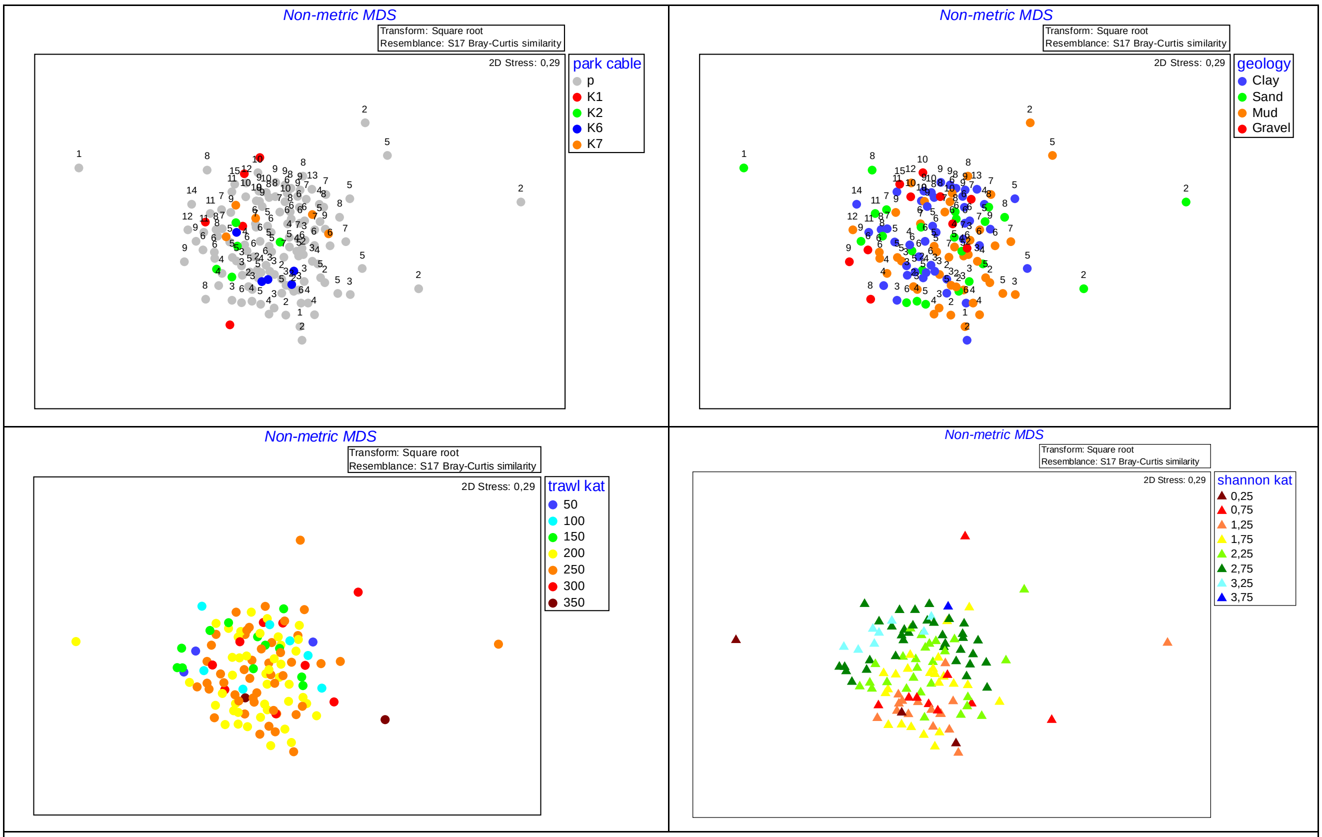


Figure 5.8: Non-metric multi-dimensional scaling of square root transformed fauna data from the planned wind farm area and cable corridors with colors indicating sampling location in export cable corridors or the planned wind farm area (upper left), geology (upper right), trawling intensity (lower left) and the diversity calculated as Shannon-diversity (lower right). Note the stress value is 0.29 indicating low confidence of ordination (not very different from random).

5.7 Environmental drivers and pressure

The potential environmental drivers and pressures in the planned wind farm area as hypothesized in the scoping of the study are the sediment composition, the sediment organic content, the trawling pressures as identified from VMS-data and the seabed features. However, these drivers and pressures are highly inter-correlated because the trawling activity for the Norwegian lobster is highly habitat selective since clay and mud bottoms are targeted (Figure 5.9). Therefore, the gradients in trawling activity in an area increases with the sediment organic matter content which, in turn, are related to the proportion of fine grained sediment, i.e. clay and mud. Whereas multivariate analysis of the community composition (see text above) hardly showed any significant relations between community composition and these environmental drivers, the univariate biodiversity measurements in terms of Shannon diversity (H) and species richness (S) showed a highly negative correlation with trawling activity (P=0.0002) as seen in Figure 5.10. The fact that community composition varies more or less randomly across these gradients in the planned wind farm area should be considered in light of the fact that the area is very homogeneous and variations in environmental factors small. However, similar relationships between physical disturbance from trawling and the benthos are seen in other parts of the Kattegat (Hansen & Blomqvist, 2018). This effect, where abundance and species richness decline with increased trawling intensity while community composition does not vary significantly, can be explained by a general reduction in recruitment to the area because of the disturbance and homogenization of the surface sediment.

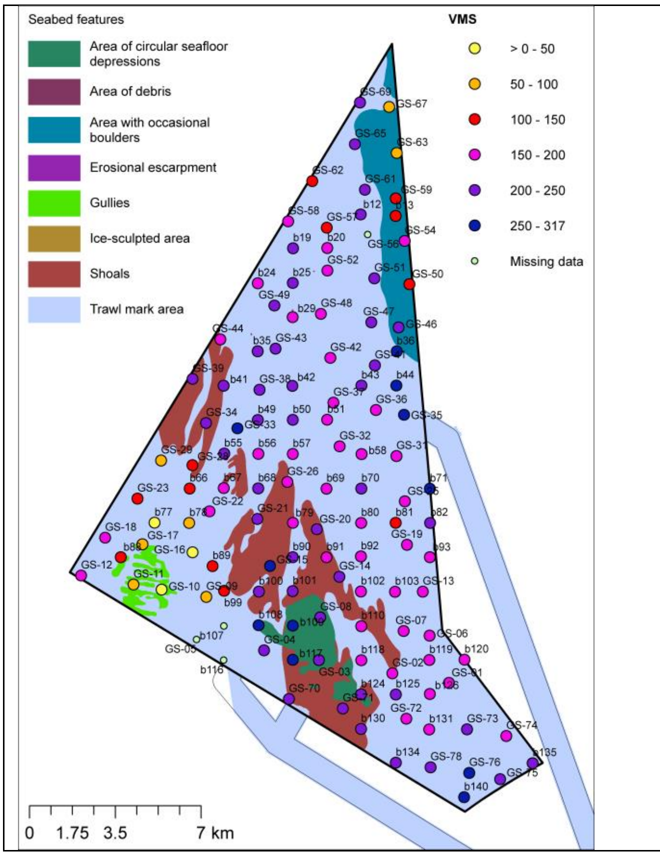


Figure 5.9: Distribution of trawl intensity in the Hesselø OWF overlaying seabed features. Trawl intensity represents the number of VMS-points within a 1-km radius of the sampling.

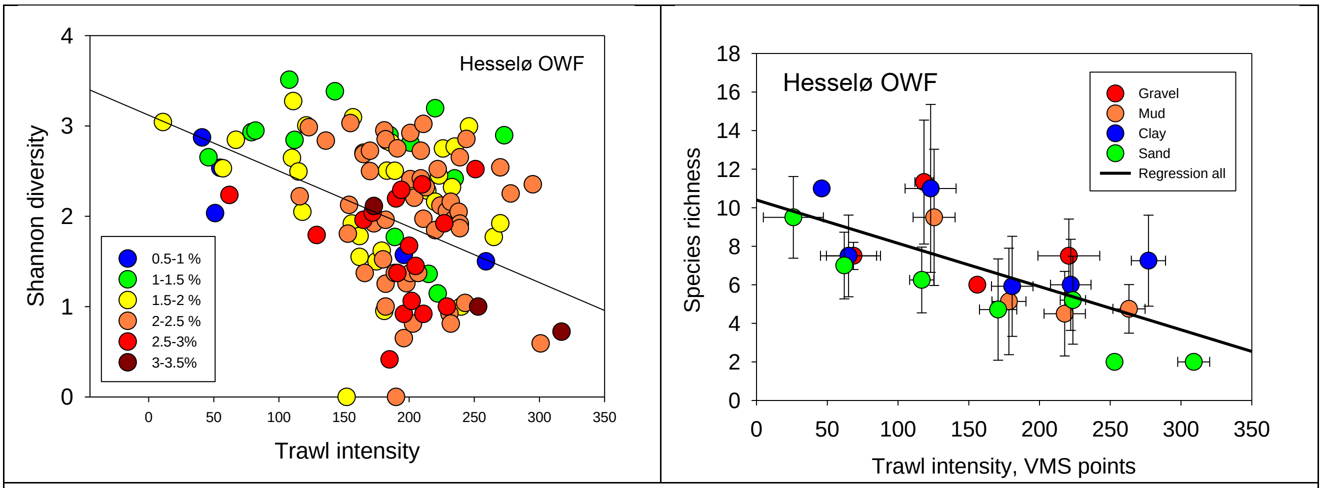


Figure 5.10: Left: Shannon diversity versus trawl intensity. Symbol color indicated the organic matter content in the surface sediment I percent of dry matter. Line indicates linear regression (regression results (n=122, Y_0=2.94, slope -0.0046, P = 0.0002). Right: species richness versus trawl intensity for the four classes of sediment: gravel, mud, clay and sand. Vertical and horizontal error bars represent standard deviation. Line represents linear regression (results: Y0 = 11.1, Slope= -0.023, P=0.0002, n=21)

5.8 Van veen sampling of failed haps core stations

As noted previously (Section 5.1) haps core sampling failed at some locations. These stations were concentrated in the southwestern part of the wind farm and the western branch of the export cable corridor, close to the wind farm. Therefore, it was suspected that the area could have a hard bottom or very coarse sediments. As a follow up, three stations K3, K4 and GS05 were revisited in October 2021 and sampled with a Van Veen grab. Inspection of the samples showed that this area appeared similar to the rest of the sampled stations (i.e. the seabed was not coarse) and that sampling most likely failed in the first place due to the presence of dead shells of the large bivalve mollusc *Arctica islandica* (ocean quahog) in the sediment.

A complete analysis of the three Van Veen grab samples showed that the fauna community largely followed the overall biodiversity patterns of the rest of the haps samples from the wind farm area and the cable corridors. However, even though it is not possible to compare biodiversity measurements directly since the two methods sample different areas of the seafloor (0.0143 m^2 and 0.1 m^2 for Haps and Van Veen respectively), these samples indicate slightly higher biodiversity than in the rest of the surveyed area as described previously (Section 4.4). Also the finding of the red-listed bivalve *Modiolus modiolus* in K3 and K4 in the westernmost cable corridor indicate that this area may have higher conservational value.

5.9 Conclusions and comparison with other areas in the Kattegat and inner Danish waters

- The seafloor surface inside the area of the planned Hesselø OWF appears homogeneous and featureless at the scale of the benthic survey sampling, even though larger scale natural and artificial features such as gullies, scattered boulders and trawl scars were recorded as present during geophysical survey. Homogenization probably results from high trawling pressure.
- The abundance of invertebrate fauna appears to be low compared to the rest of Kattegat, although there is currently no comparative data available from the wider Kattegat to confirm this. No benthic flora was recorded.
- Biomass is low compared to the rest of Kattegat across and dominated by a few large individuals of the bivalve *Arctica islandica* and the echinoderm *Brissopsis lycifera*.
- The small-scale biodiversity is low with only about 6 species per sample and Shannon-diversity is also low compared to the rest of the Kattegat.
- Species-area curve show that the total diversity in the planned wind farm area is not well represented by the sampling. Total species richness is high even though the species number in the individual samples is very low. This pattern may be interpreted as indicative of disturbance, it is assumed from trawling.
- The community composition showed no clear grouping in relation to sediment composition organic content or trawling intensity.
- There is a highly significant negative correlation between biodiversity and trawling intensity and trawling may in general explain the poor condition of the benthos in the area of the planned Hesselø OWF.
- The southwestern part of the wind farm represents a relatively less disturbed area where biodiversity is higher and where red-listed bivalve *Modiolus modiolus* occur. This area have higher conservational value than the rest of the wind farm and is more sensitive to physical disturbance.

6 Sensitivity analysis

In ecology and environmental science, sensitivity analysis is applied in order to assess how sensitive a species, population, community or habitat is to environmental change caused by external, human-mediated activities. The sensitivity analysis in this technical report is based on the Marine Evidence-based Sensitivity Assessment (MarESA) methodology (Tyler-Walters, Tillin, d'Avack, Perry, & Stamp, 2018).

The sensitivity score classification system used in the MarESA method, as well as similar approaches, have recently been applied in technical reports or environmental impact assessments in relation to establishment of offshore wind farms in the North Sea (Moray Offshore Windfarm (West) Limited, 2018; Ørsted, 2019), as well as the Fehmarnbelt tunnel in the Baltic Sea connecting Denmark and Germany (FEMA, 2013a; FEMA, 2013b).

The MarESA approach was developed to provide a robust method to evaluate the sensitivity of marine and coastal habitats and invertebrate communities to various human activities using the EUNIS and UK Marine Habitat Classification (Connor, et al., 2004) systems as the basis for classification. However, although developed specifically for benthic habitats it should be noted that MarESA, and the older Marine Life Information Network (MarLIN) which still provides relevant information, apply to the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and not to the Baltic. Here clustering of the benthic communities does not conform to the habitat types as defined in the EUNIS classification system due to strong stratification of the water column and due to the hydrodynamics in general.

The direct application of the MarESA methodology is further compounded by two key factors:

1. National protocols in Denmark on which survey methods and analyses for this investigation are based (see Section 4) do not apply the EUNIS classification system.
2. The habitat within the survey area, both the offshore wind farm area and export cable corridors, is so disturbed by trawling that benthic community composition varies more or less randomly. This issue is discussed further in Section 6.2.1.

Notwithstanding these limitations, the definitions and key terminology in MarESA provide a clear framework for the analysis, allowing for consistency with other topics, and much of the information available via MarESA can, with appropriate caution, be used to support a sensitivity analysis of benthic habitats and communities in the Kattegat.

In the following, the sensitivity analysis of soft bottom flora and fauna is performed in relation to the planned establishment of Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm, and specifically the proposed offshore wind farm area and soft sediment areas of the export cable corridor offshore of the Natura 2000 site 'Gilleleje Flak and Tragten'.

6.1 Method description

The sensitivity of a receptor (species, population, community or habitat) is defined as a product of:

- intolerance to changes (i.e. damage or impact) due to an external pressure (resistance) *and*
- time taken for subsequent recovery (recoverability)

Expanding on these terms, where resistance to a particular pressure is high a receptor can absorb or tolerate disturbance or stress without changing character; conversely, receptors with low resistance are more readily affected by the same external pressure. Recoverability, or resilience, describes the ability to return to a previous state once the pressure is removed.

Pressures are mechanisms through which an activity has an effect on receptors and can be physical, chemical or biological in character. Different activities (e.g. cable laying and foundation construction) can cause the same pressure (e.g. habitat change) and different pressures (e.g. abrasion/disturbance and contaminants) may have the same effect (e.g. mortality of individuals) (Figure 6.1). The MarESA method includes a classification of potential pressures which has been reviewed to identify those which are relevant to the activities associated with the proposed development. The standard pressure descriptions within the MarESA methods have also been adapted so that they relate directly to the activities relevant for the planned Hesselø OWF.

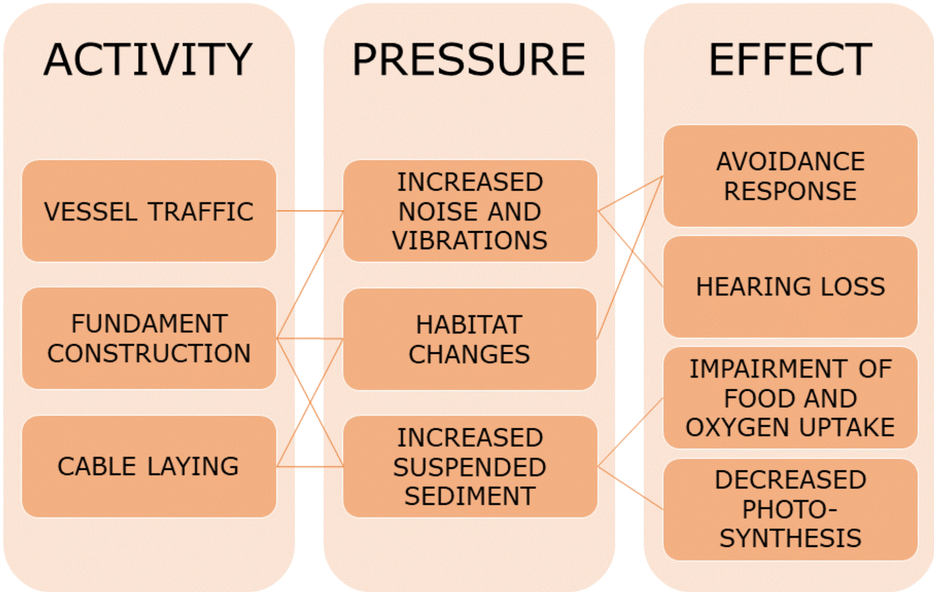


Figure 6.1: Overview of the relationships between activity, pressure and effect including examples relating to establishment of offshore wind farms.

The resistance of a receptor is scored using a scale of none, low, medium and high resistance, which are defined either quantitatively or qualitatively (Tyler-Walters, Tillin, d'Avack, Perry, & Stamp, 2018) (Table 6.1). A receptor with high resistance to a pressure will experience no significant change, although it may still experience effects on feeding, respiration and reproduction rates.

Table 6.1 Scale for scoring resistance to a pressure (Tyler-Walters, Tillin, d'Avack, Perry, & Stamp, 2018).

Resistance	Qualitative description	Quantitative description
None	Severe change	Significant decline of 75% of the extent, density or abundance of the receptor
Low	Significant change	Significant decline of 25-75% of the extent, density or abundance of the receptor
Medium	Some change	Significant decline of <25% of the extent, density or abundance of the receptor
High	No change	No significant decline

The recoverability of a receptor is scored using a scale of very low, low, medium and high recoverability (Tyler-Walters, Tillin, d'Avack, Perry, & Stamp, 2018) (Table 6.2). Recoverability assumes that the pressure is relieved or stopped, and that the receptor experiences the conditions that existed prior to the pressure.

Table 6.2 Scale for scoring recoverability after a pressure has been relieved (Tyler-Walters, Tillin, d'Avack, Perry, & Stamp, 2018).

Recoverability	Description
Very low	Negligible or prolonged recovery possible; at least 25 years to recover structure and function
Low	Full recovery within 10-25 years
Medium	Full recovery within 2-10 years

High	Full recovery within 2 years

The combination of a receptor's resistance and recoverability scores gives the overall sensitivity score of the receptor, which can be categorised as not sensitive, low, medium or high sensitivity (Tyler-Walters, Tillin, d'Avack, Perry, & Stamp, 2018) (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3 The combination of resistance and recoverability scores to categorise sensitivity (Tyler-Walters, Tillin, d'Avack, Perry, & Stamp, 2018).

		Resistance			
		None	Low	Medium	High
Recoverability	Very low	High	High	Medium	Low
	Low	High	High	Medium	Low
	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
	High	Medium	Low	Low	Not sensitive

In cases where a sensitivity analysis is not possible, the following terms can be used:

- Not relevant. Recorded where the evidence suggests unlikely or no direct interaction between pressure and receptor.
- No evidence. Recorded where there is not enough evidence to assess the sensitivity.

At this stage of the assessment process (sensitivity determination) it is important to note the following:

- The duration (length of time) of an impact is not a factor in determining receptor sensitivity. For example, if a pressure (e.g. 'habitat change') is permanent receptor recoverability following theoretical reinstatement of the original conditions is evaluated.
- Sensitivity is a key element of the impact assessment process, but not in itself necessarily an indicator of impact importance (significance). The future environmental assessment of a specific project for Hesselø OWF ~~assessment~~ will consider other factors including the duration and magnitude of pressures.

6.2 Analysis

The sensitivity analysis of soft bottom habitats and fauna provided here is composed of the following parts:

- A summarised baseline description of soft bottom habitats and, to the extent possible communities, as **receptors** occurring in the preliminary investigation area for Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm.
- A list and description of possible **activities** during construction, operation and decommission of Hesselø OWF and the expected associated **pressures** and **effects** relevant for these identified receptors. As Hesselø OWF is not a defined project, the description of pressures is based on professional experience and general knowledge about the establishment and operation of offshore wind farms.
- Scoring of **resistance** and **recoverability** of the identified receptors to relevant pressures based on knowledge from existing literature and professional experience.
- Scoring of **sensitivity** of the receptors to relevant pressures caused by possible activities during construction, operation and decommissioning of Hesselø OWF.

6.2.1 Receptors

~~The sensitivity analysis of soft bottom habitats and fauna provided here is composed of the following parts:~~

- ~~A summarised baseline description of soft bottom habitats and, to the extent possible communities, as **receptors** occurring in the preliminary investigation area for Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm.~~
- ~~A list and description of possible **activities** during construction, operation and decommission of Hesselø OWF and the expected associated **pressures** and **effects** relevant for these identified receptors. As Hesselø OWF is not a defined project, the description of pressures is based on professional experience and general knowledge about the establishment and operation of offshore wind farms.~~
- ~~Scoring of **resistance** and **recoverability** of the identified receptors to relevant pressures based on knowledge from existing literature and professional experience.~~
- ~~Scoring of **sensitivity** of the receptors to relevant pressures caused by possible activities during construction, operation and decommissioning of Hesselø OWF.~~

The following description is based on the detailed characterisation of soft bottom habitats and associated benthic fauna in Section 5, primarily informed by field work undertaken for this project and evidence from supporting information such as trawl by-catch data and local fishing activity.

The seabed features map (Figure 4.1 in Section 4.3) suggests that two seabed types, 1a (sand, silty soft bottom) and 1b (sand solid soft bottom) dominate the wind farm array (park) and export cable corridor areas with isolated patches of seabed type 2a (sand, gravel and pebbles with a few larger stones) in the latter. The haps core samples were each categorised as one of four dominant sediment types: gravel (gravel and coarse sand), mud (sandy mud and muddy sand), clay (quaternary clay) and sand (silt and sand). However, none of these categories represents a distinct habitat type occurring in a predictable manner and, as noted in Section 5.6, benthic community composition varies more or less randomly. This is believed to be because the seabed is highly disturbed and homogenised by trawling activity which overshadows the influence exerted by factors such as depth or sediment composition on the community structure.

It is therefore not possible to describe discrete communities in any meaningful way, and for the purpose of the sensitivity analysis the whole area, both wind farm area and soft sediment parts of the export cable corridor beyond the near shore area of stony reef habitat, is best considered as a single feature. For the purpose of this sensitivity assessment the receptor is termed 'soft bottom community'. The receptor is characterised by low abundance, diversity and biomass, high variability and a lack of any clear relationship with environmental variables other than trawling pressure. It is present outside any protected site and because it is presently in a very disturbed condition due to pressure from other activities than wind farm construction it may be considered to be relatively insensitive to further activities with similar pressures to fishing (i.e. the condition, and also ecological value, is impaired and therefore there is not very much to lose). It should also be considered that recovery from wind farm related impacts may also be overshadowed by indirect effects due to changes in the trawling pressure. The ecological value of the area is relatively low because of the disturbed and damaged status, although it is of greater importance as a *Nephrops* fishery habitat.

The near shore part of the cable corridor is dominated by hard bottom substrate (stony reef) (NIRAS & DCE, 2022). Patches of soft sediment within the stony reef habitat are likely to have a different character because of the absence of trawling pressure and proximity of adjacent reef habitats and communities. There is insufficient information to undertake a sensitivity analysis but these areas are relatively small compared to the wider soft bottom habitat surveyed in the wind farm and export cable areas and of lower importance than the areas of reef. The potential sensitivity is considered in comparative terms in Section 6.2.3.

Notwithstanding the random nature of community composition, and the earlier observation that the MarESA method cannot be applied directly to Baltic habitats, it is nevertheless potentially informative to consider peer reviewed sensitivity scores for certain EUNIS biotopes which have ecological similarities to the faunal assemblages present in the area for the planned Hesselø OWF and representative species for which peer reviewed sensitivity scores are also available. These are detailed in Table 6.4 but it is emphasised that caution needs to be exercised when reviewing these scores given the disturbed conditions and lack of community structure at the Hesselø site which precludes any direct applicability. It should also be noted that no sensitivity information was available for the more abundant bivalve or polychaete species recorded during the survey.

Table 6.4 Representative biotope and species references used to inform the sensitivity analysis

Reference Biotope/Species (with MarLin source)	Notes
Biotopes	
A5.361 (seapens and burrowing megafauna in circalittoral fine mud) (Hill, Tyler-Walters, & Garrard, 2020)	The seapen *Virgularia mirabilis* dominated visible epifauna in seabed imagery while *Nephrops norvegicus* is a key species in the burrowing megafauna of the area (see species references, below). This biotope also typically supports an abundant infauna of polychaete worms and bivalve molluscs. These latter taxa appeared to be suppressed by high levels of disturbance in the wind farm area, but the biotope is nonetheless the closest analogue available.
Species	
Nephrops norvegicus (Sabatini & Hill, 2008)	Although as a deep burrowing animal *N. norvegicus* was not recorded in Haps core samples the presence of this species, as confirmed by trawl survey by-catch and the presence of both individuals and their characteristic burrows in seabed imagery, is the reason for the fishing activity in wind farm area which exerts an overriding influence on the benthos.
Amphiura chiajei (Budd, 2006)	This brittle star strongly dominated the haps core samples and was responsible for 40% of total invertebrate abundance.

* For the species references (*Nephrops norvegicus* and *Amphiura chiajei*) only MarLIN data were available. MarLIN is now superseded but remains available as a reference source. Pressures referred to in MarLIN do not directly align with MarESA and expert judgement was used to apply sensitivity and recoverability scores for each of the identified pressures.

Published resistance, recoverability and sensitivity scores, where available, are provided for the above biotopes in Table 6.6 and species in Table 6.7 (Section 6.2.3).

6.2.2 Activities, pressures and effects

This section describes possible activities during construction, operation and decommissioning of Hesselø Offshore Wind Farm that may cause pressures relevant for the soft bottom community as well as the potential effects of these pressures. An overview of possible activities from establishment of Hesselø OWF is provided in Table 6.5. Benchmarks are described for each pressure, and these indicate the minimum scale of environmental effect against which sensitivity is assessed. Benchmarks are taken directly from Tyler-Walters et al. (2018), or adapted from this source for the purpose of this analysis.

Table 6.5 Overview of activities during construction, operation and decommissioning of Hesselø OWF and the related possible pressures for hard bottom benthic receptors.

Receptor	Activity	Pressure	Effect~~Benchmark~~
		CONSTRUCTION	
	Rock dump (with habitat change), application of mattress or other cable protection, scour protection around turbine foundations	Habitat Change	Change in sediment type by one class (e.g. mud/sandy mud or sand to rock). (Definition applied for the purpose of this sensitivity analysis.)
	Any temporary interaction with the sediment surface which does not substantially penetrate. E.G. skids on cable plough, anchors/chains, disturbance of seabed by vessel (DP) thrusters.	Abrasion/disturbance	Damage to surface features (e.g. species and physical habitat structures) (Definition applied for the purpose of this sensitivity analysis.)
	Cable trenching, jetting and ploughing, vessel anchoring or jackup barge leg penetration of seabed	Penetration	Damage to sub-surface features (e.g. species and physical structures within the habitat)
Soft bottom community	Trenching, jetting and ploughing, seabed clearance/dredging.	Suspended solids	An elevation above background levels which persists for more than one day (24 hours) following completion of short term works (less than one month in duration), or elevation above background levels from works lasting more than one month. (Definition applied for the purpose of this sensitivity analysis.)
	Trenching, jetting and ploughing, seabed clearance/dredging.	Smothering	'Light' deposition of up to 5 cm of fine material added to the habitat in a single, discrete event. 'Heavy' deposition of more than 5 cm of fine material added to the habitat in a single discrete event.
	Foundation piling, vessel use (especially DP), rock dump, trenching	Underwater noise	Underwater noise which elicits a behavioural response. (Definition applied for the purpose of this sensitivity analysis.)
	Vessel use (spills), trenching, jetting and ploughing or foundation drilling (mobilisation of buried contaminants through seabed disturbance)	Contaminants	Any spill causing harmful effects to local benthic receptors. (Definition applied for the purpose of this sensitivity analysis.)
		OPERATION	
	Presence of turbine foundations and scour armour	Hydrological changes	A change in conditions which leads to a resultant change in seabed conditions or community composition. (Definition applied for the purpose of this sensitivity analysis.)
Soft bottom community	Cable operation (power transmission)	EMF (Electromagnetic Field)	Local electric field of 1V/m. Local magnetic field of 10µT
	Vessel transits, local port use	INIS (invasive non-indigenous species)	The introduction of one or more invasive non-indigenous species (INIS)
	Cable operation (power transmission) and sediment heating	Temperature	A decrease or an increase of 5°C for one month, or 2°C for one year.

Receptor	Activity	Pressure	Effect~~Benchmark~~
	Exposure of cable to repair (buried cable)	Penetration	Damage to sub-surface features (e.g. species and physical structures within the habitat)
		DECOMMISSIONING	
Soft bottom community	Removal of cable protection, foundations or scour protection	Habitat Change	Change in sediment type by one class (e.g. rock to mud/sandy mud or sand). (Definition applied for the purpose of this sensitivity analysis.)
	Removal, or moving, of cable protection, foundations or scour protection	Abrasion/disturbance	Damage to surface features (e.g. species and physical habitat structures) (Definition applied for the purpose of this sensitivity analysis.)
	Cable removal	Penetration	Damage to sub-surface features (e.g. species and physical structures within the habitat) (Definition applied for the purpose of this sensitivity analysis.)
	Removal of cable protection, foundations or scour protection	Suspended solids	An elevation above background levels which persists for more than one day (24 hours) following completion of short term works (less than one month in duration), or elevation above background levels from works lasting more than one month. (Definition applied for the purpose of this sensitivity analysis.)
	Removal of cable protection, foundations or scour protection	Smothering	'Light' deposition of up to 5 cm of fine material added to the habitat in a single, discrete event. 'Heavy' deposition of more than 5 cm of fine material added to the habitat in a single discrete event.
	Vessel use (especially DP), cutting foundations, other noise activities as required	Underwater noise	Underwater noise which elicits a behavioural response. (Definition applied for the purpose of this sensitivity analysis.)
	Vessel use (spills), cable or foundation removal (mobilisation of buried contaminants through seabed disturbance)	Contaminants	Any spill causing harmful effects to local benthic receptors.

The following sections describe each pressure further. For benthic ecological receptors the effects (consequences) of the pressures are in many cases self-evident, e.g. a contaminant spill being harmful (toxic) to benthic receptors, but potential effects are also considered in more detail below. Pressures are associated with each phase of the project unless otherwise stated.

6.2.2.1 Habitat change

Habitat change is the permanent change of one marine habitat type to another marine habitat type, through a change in the substratum. It is typically used to describe the change from soft bottom to hard bottom substrata, but applies to any change of one Folk class (e.g. coarse sediment to rock). It is the most appropriate pressure to consider in relation to the change in character of soft bottom seabed when covered by rock protection or replaced by a foundation structure.

Although occurring throughout the operational phase this pressure is considered in relation to the construction phase as the effect, which includes loss of existing habitat, commences at this point and continues through subsequent phases. It is also included for the decommissioning phase to cover foundation removal above the level of the seabed surface and the possibility that cable protection could be removed.

As previously noted, when considering recoverability for this pressure it is assumed that the pressure is removed. It is recognised that habitat change in the context of the planned operational phase of the offshore wind farm will be either very long term or effectively permanent. Recoverability then becomes practically 'Zero'; however, this will be considered within the later assessment work.

6.2.2.2 Abrasion/disturbance

This describes physical disturbance or abrasion at the surface of the seabed. The effects are relevant to epifauna living on the surface of the substratum which can be killed or injured.

6.2.2.3 Penetration

Penetration is defined as physical disturbance of sediments where there is limited or no loss of substratum from the system. This pressure is associated with activities such as jackup barge leg positioning, taking of sediment/geological cores, cone penetration tests, cable burial (ploughing or jetting) and propeller wash from vessels in finer sediment areas. The principal effects are killing or injury to organisms, including both infauna and epifauna. Note that the relevant pressure for turbine foundation installation is habitat change since placement of the foundations will result in substrate loss from the area of each foundation.

6.2.2.4 Suspended solids

Suspended soils changes the water clarity (or turbidity) due to changes in sediment & organic particulate matter. It is related to activities which disturb sediment and/or organic particulate matter and mobilise these into the water column. It may be caused by dredging, sediment disposal or dumping, cable burial, or secondary effects of construction works, e.g. scour protection leading to localised secondary scour. Particle size, hydrological energy (current speed & direction) and tidal excursion magnitude are all influencing factors on the spatial extent and temporal duration. Salinity, turbulence, pH and temperature may influence in flocculation of suspended organic matter.

Increases in suspended solids may have a range of effects, for example reducing light penetration at depth which would limit photosynthesis, or affecting the ability of filter feeding organisms to feed effectively.

This pressure is principally associated with the construction and decommissioning phases. Any cable exposure for repair during the operational phase would have relatively limited potential to mobilise sediments to a sufficient degree to result in significant suspended sediment elevation.

6.2.2.5 Sedimentation

Sedimentation (or smothering/siltation) is the settling out of silt/sediments suspended in the water column. Activities associated with this pressure type include dredging, disposal of sediments at sea, cable laying and various construction activities. It can result in short-lived sediment concentration gradients and the accumulation of sediments on the sea floor. The pressure only applies where the sediment type of the existing and deposited sediment has similar physical characteristics, or where smothering of a different seabed sediment type (e.g. mixed sediment) is temporary. If the seabed conditions are changed as a result, then the relevant pressure is 'Habitat Change'.

For "light" smothering most benthic biota may be able to adapt, i.e. vertically migrate through the deposited sediment.

With "heavy" smothering most species of marine biota are unable to adapt, e.g. sessile organisms are unable to make their way to the surface; however, a similar biota could, with time, re-establish provided that conditions are not significantly changed. Note that if the smothering becomes more permanent, i.e. the deposited sediments do not disperse over time, the pressure is 'habitat change'.

This pressure is principally associated with the construction and decommissioning phases. Any cable exposure for repair during the operational phase would have relatively limited potential to mobilise sediments to a sufficient degree to result in significant smothering effects.

6.2.2.6 Hydrological changes

The hydrological changes in water movement associated with tidal streams (the rise and fall of the tide), prevailing winds and ocean currents. The pressure is therefore associated with activities that have the potential to modify hydrological energy flows, e.g. structures on the seabed. The pressure extremes are a shift from a high to a low energy environment (or vice versa). The biota associated with these extremes will be markedly different as will the substratum, sediment supply/transport and associated seabed/ground elevation changes.

The pressure is considered in relation to the operational phase, by which time any structures, such as turbine foundations, would be in place.

6.2.2.7 Electromagnetic Fields (EMF)

Localized electric and magnetic fields are associated with operational power cables. Such cables may generate electric and magnetic fields that could alter the behaviour or development of sensitive species. Limited information is available on the potential effects associated with this pressure for benthic organisms.

6.2.2.8 Underwater noise

Underwater noise is associated with a range of activities such as foundation piling, rock dumping, dredging, trenching, construction activities and vessel use. Behavioural effects are possible if noise levels are sufficiently high.

6.2.2.9 Contaminants

Contaminants as a pressure is the introduction of pollutants through accidental or deliberate release from vessels or equipment, or mobilisation of contaminants present in seabed sediments that would not otherwise be released.

6.2.2.10 Invasive non-indigenous species (INIS)

Invasive non-indigenous species as a pressure is defined as the direct or indirect introduction of invasive non-indigenous species, e.g. Chinese mitten crabs, slipper limpets, Pacific oyster and their subsequent spreading and out-competing of native species. Ballast water, hull fouling, stepping-stone effects (e.g. rock protection in otherwise fine sediment areas) may facilitate the spread of such species.

6.2.2.11 Temperature

Operational power cables do not conduct electrical power with 100% efficiency and some energy is lost as heat which warms surrounding sediments where the cables are buried. This pressure only relates to the operational phase and is normally relevant only to deep burrowing fauna which live below the upper (typically 5-10 cm depth) sediments where heat exchange with the overlying seawater rapidly dissipates any heating effect.

6.2.3 Resistance, recoverability and sensitivity

As explained in Section 6.1 (Table 6.3), sensitivity is determined by the resistance and recoverability attributes of each receptor. Established scores for analogous EUNIS biotopes and representative species are listed for each pressure in Table 6.6 and Table 6.7 respectively, followed by scoring for the identified receptor (soft bottom community) in (Table 6.8). The classifications for the analogous EUNIS biotope (
Table 6.6) and relevant species for which existing sensitivity data are available (Table 6.7) are taken directly from the MarLIN system (references as cited in Section 6.2.1, Table 6.4) where two pressures (EMF and underwater noise) are not assessed. Expert judgement based on available evidence was used to arrive at a sensitivity rating. On this basis

Nephrops norvegicus was deemed to have 'Low' sensitivity to underwater noise and EMF and *Amphiura chiajei* to be 'Not Sensitive'. This is based on available evidence such as Gill, et al. (2005) for EMF and Thomsen, et al. (2015) for underwater noise.

Table 6.6 Resistance, recoverability and resultant sensitivity ratings for analogous EUNIS biotope.

Pressure	A5.361 (*seapens and burrowing megafauna in circalittoral fine mud*)		
	Resistance	Recoverability	Sensitivity
Habitat change	None	Very Low	High
Abrasion/disturbance	Medium	Low	Medium
Penetration	Low	Low	High
Suspended solids	High	High	Not sensitive
Smothering	High	High	Not sensitive
Hydrological changes	Low	Low	High
EMF	No evidence		
Underwater noise	Not relevant		
Contaminants	Not assessed		
INIS	No evidence		
Temperature	Medium	Low	Medium

Table 6.7 Resistance, recoverability and resultant sensitivity ratings for representative species.

Pressure	*Nephrops norvegicus* (Norwegian Lobster)			*Amphiura chiajei* (Brittle star)		
	Resistance	Recoverability	Sensitivity	Resistance	Recoverability	Sensitivity
Habitat change	Low*1	Medium*1	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
Abrasion/disturbance	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
Penetration	Not assessed			Not assessed		
Suspended solids	High	High	Not sensitive	High	High	Not sensitive
Smothering	High	High	Not sensitive	High	High	Not sensitive
Hydrological changes	Medium	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
EMF	Not assessed		Low	Not assessed		Not Sensitive
Underwater noise	Not assessed		Low	Not assessed		Not Sensitive
Contaminants	Medium	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
INIS	No evidence			Not relevant		
Temperature	Medium	High	Low	High	Medium	Low

*1 Although *Nephrops norvegicus* is mobile, if disturbed it is likely to seek refuge within a burrow within the substratum and so are also likely to be removed. Therefore, resistance has been assessed as low (but not 'None'). This species does not reach sexual maturity for several years and recovery has been assessed to be moderate.

Table 6.8 Resistance, recoverability and resultant sensitivity ratings for soft bottom community receptor.

Pressure	Soft bottom community		
	Resistance	Recoverability	Sensitivity
Habitat change	None	Very Low	High
Abrasion/disturbance	Low	Low	High
Penetration	None	Very Low	High
Suspended solids	High	High	Not Sensitive
Smothering	High	High	Not Sensitive
Hydrological changes	Low	Medium	Medium
EMF	Limited evidence (assessed as Low Sensitivity)		
Underwater noise	Limited evidence (assessed as Low Sensitivity)		
Contaminants	Medium	Medium	Medium
INIS	Limited evidence (assessed as Medium Sensitivity)		
Temperature	Medium	High	Low

Sensitivity to habitat change is considered to be high because the habitat will change even if mobile species such as *Nephrops* are able to move to adjacent areas; thus for this pressure the information on the analogous biotope (Table 6.6) is more relevant than that for representative species (Table 6.7). Note this and other scores do not take into account other factors such as the scale or duration of impact, only the sensitivity of the affected habitat and individuals (community).

For abrasion/disturbance the conditions on site provide clear empirical evidence that the soft bottom community has high sensitivity to frequent disturbance by trawling activity since this pressure strongly influences both environmental conditions and community composition. It could be considered that sensitivity is low because the habitat is already damaged; however, it is clear that the quality of the habitat is suppressed (e.g. there is a lack of recruitment of small individuals of *Arctica islandica*, with only a few large individuals present, whereas normally there would be many young/juveniles for each large individual). It is considered more appropriate to assume that the receptor is sensitive, and would recover to some extent from a reduction in this pressure. The analogous biotope (Table 6.6) is not directly relevant in this sense since no clear community structure exists in the survey area.

Sensitivity to penetration is assessed as being high for the same reasons as habitat change. Whereas fauna such as sea pens, brittle stars or *Nephrops* may avoid disturbance by trawls or seabed preparation it is unlikely that they will be able to avoid events such as jack up leg placement which are not preceded by a warning alert in the same way as an approaching trawl or dredge tool.

Suspended solids and smothering are pressures for which there is strong evidence that the soft bottom community is not sensitive. It is also relevant to note that because the prevailing conditions are predominantly of finer sediments and deposition of suspended sediments would be unlikely to result in habitat change even if the deposition persisted.

Hydrological changes are conservatively assumed to be associated with medium sensitivity based on supporting evidence in Table 6.6 and Table 6.7, although there is some uncertainty around this as stated confidence levels in the supporting MarLIN assessments are not high.

EMF and underwater noise sensitivity assessments are based on expert judgement for key species as explained above.

Sensitivity to contaminants is based on evidence from the analogous biotope (Table 6.6) and reference species (Table 6.7), conservatively assuming that the most precautious determinations apply. A similar logic lies behind the medium sensitivity determination for INIS for which little information is available and for which a precautionary approach is adopted.

To assess the sensitivity in relation to temperature change, the reference scores for *Nephrops* were used. As the only known deep burrowing species present in the surveys this is most relevant for any heating effect.

Little information has been provided on the sensitivity of the bivalve *Arctica islandica*. The evidence available suggests that dead shells may be present extensively in certain areas (e.g. where haps core samples failed) and a small number of live individuals were sampled. This is a very long-lived and slow growing organism which is likely restricted to a depth layer within sediments where it is protected from trawling activity. There is potential for a recovery response if this pressure is reduced or removed and any assessment should consider this possibility.

In summary, only threetwo pressures, habitat change, abrasion/disturbance and penetration, are associated with high sensitivity for the soft bottom community, but there are also several pressures with medium sensitivity determinations for which factors such as the potential spatial and temporal scales of impact will be important in determining the significance of resultant impacts.

Analysis of samples from Van Veen grabs collected where Haps cores failed suggest that the habitat may be different, notably with the bivalve *Modiolus modiolus* present. There was insufficient data to support statistical discrimination of communities but it is considered reasonable to assume that the reduced fishing pressure in the area concerned is an important factor and that sensitivity scores for all pressures should be considered no lower, and possibly higher, than the more widespread 'soft bottom habitat'.

No detailed evaluation of sensitivity is possible for the soft sediment patches between areas of reef within the Natura 2000 site. It is likely that these areas support more stable communities because of the absence of intensive fishing pressure from *Nephrops* trawls. Sensitivity is likely to be similar to the more extensive soft bottom habitat beyond the Natura 2000 site although other parameters are likely to vary.

Although sensitivity is a key element of the impact assessment process, it is not in itself necessarily an indicator of impact importance (significance). The future environmental assessment of a specific project for Hesselø OWF will consider other factors including the duration and magnitude of pressures and the importance (value) of receptors.

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Appendix 1

Infauna data

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
1	2021	4	15	b13	Abra nitida	2	0,09427	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b13	677610988	6271529891	31
2	2021	4	15	b13	Mysella bidentata	1	0,00346	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b13	677610988	6271529891	31
3	2021	4	15	b13	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,6306	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b13	677610988	6271529891	31
4	2021	4	15	b13	Phoronis sp.	5	0,0419	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b13	677610988	6271529891	31
5	2021	4	15	b13	Terebellides stroemi	1	0,0068	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b13	677610988	6271529891	31
6	2021	4	15	b13	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0194	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b13	677610988	6271529891	31
7	2021	4	15	b13	Prionospio cirrifera	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b13	677610988	6271529891	31
8	2021	4	15	b13	Spiophanes kröyeri	1	0,0005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b13	677610988	6271529891	31
9	2021	4	15	b13	Glycera rouxii	2	0,0961	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b13	677610988	6271529891	31
10	2021	4	15	b13	Leucothoe incisa	1	0,003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b13	677610988	6271529891	31
11	2021	4	15	b36	Amphiura filiformis	4	0,157	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b36	677654279	6266000000	32,7
12	2021	4	15	b36	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0227	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b36	677654279	6266000000	32,7
13	2021	4	15	b44	Amphiura filiformis	2	0,0789	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b44	677635119	6264603920	32,2
14	2021	4	15	b44	Abra nitida	1	0,1147	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b44	677635119	6264603920	32,2
15	2021	4	15	b44	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0023	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b44	677635119	6264603920	32,2
16	2021	4	15	b44	Notomastus latericeus	1	0,0441	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b44	677635119	6264603920	32,2
17	2021	4	15	b44	Ampelisca diadema	1	0,0031	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b44	677635119	6264603920	32,2
18	2021	4	15	b55	Notomastus latericeus	1	0,1715	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b55	670618550	6261829722	29,6
19	2021	4	15	b55	Amphiura filiformis	4	0,1582	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b55	670618550	6261829722	29,6
20	2021	4	15	b55	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,3661	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b55	670618550	6261829722	29,6
21	2021	4	15	b55	Abra nitida	1	0,1065	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b55	670618550	6261829722	29,6
22	2021	4	15	b55	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0022	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b55	670618550	6261829722	29,6
23	2021	4	15	b55	Diplocirrus glaucus	1	0,0067	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b55	670618550	6261829722	29,6
24	2021	4	15	b55	Prionospio fallax	2	0,0006	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b55	670618550	6261829722	29,6
25	2021	4	15	b55	Pholoe baltica	2	0,0004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b55	670618550	6261829722	29,6
26	2021	4	15	b56	Amphiura chiajei	1	0,1798	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b56	672012707	6261817580	30,4
27	2021	4	15	b56	Bivalvia indet.	1	0,0854	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b56	672012707	6261817580	30,4
28	2021	4	14	b57	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,1355	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b57	673414725	6261812291	31
29	2021	4	14	b57	Amphiura filiformis	3	0,1739	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b57	673414725	6261812291	31
30	2021	4	14	b57	Nephtys incisa	2	0,0282	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b57	673414725	6261812291	31
31	2021	4	14	b57	Prionospio cirrifera	1	0,0013	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b57	673414725	6261812291	31
32	2021	4	14	b57	Eudorella sp.	1	0,0017	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b57	673414725	6261812291	31
33	2021	4	15	b58	Abra nitida	1	0,0251	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b58	676218338	6261809542	32,2
34	2021	4	15	b58	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0083	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b58	676218338	6261809542	32,2
35	2021	4	15	b58	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,3596	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b58	676218338	6261809542	32,2
36	2021	4	15	b66	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,4693	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b66	669213146	6260400000	27,9
37	2021	4	15	b66	Amphiura filiformis	1	0,1526	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b66	669213146	6260400000	27,9
38	2021	4	15	b66	Abra nitida	1	0,0377	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b66	669213146	6260400000	27,9

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
39	2021	4	15	b66	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,023	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b66	669213146	6260400000	27,9
40	2021	4	15	b66	Phoronis sp.	2	0,0114	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b66	669213146	6260400000	27,9
41	2021	4	15	b66	Ophelia limacina	1	0,031	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b66	669213146	6260400000	27,9
42	2021	4	15	b66	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0027	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b66	669213146	6260400000	27,9
43	2021	4	15	b66	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,1077	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b66	669213146	6260400000	27,9
44	2021	4	15	b67	Arctica islandica	1	90,2594	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b67	670598658	6260415639	29,5
45	2021	4	15	b67	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,5025	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b67	670598658	6260415639	29,5
46	2021	4	15	b67	Amphiura filiformis	1	0,1221	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b67	670598658	6260415639	29,5
47	2021	4	15	b67	Abra nitida	1	0,0595	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b67	670598658	6260415639	29,5
48	2021	4	15	b67	Nuculoma tenuis	2	0,073	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b67	670598658	6260415639	29,5
49	2021	4	15	b67	Praxillella affinis	2	0,0152	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b67	670598658	6260415639	29,5
50	2021	4	15	b67	Prionospio fallax	3	0,0011	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b67	670598658	6260415639	29,5
51	2021	4	15	b68	Abra nitida	1	0,0305	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b68	672003522	6260404536	30,1
52	2021	4	15	b68	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0568	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b68	672003522	6260404536	30,1
53	2021	4	15	b68	Amphiura chiajei	7	0,7055	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b68	672003522	6260404536	30,1
54	2021	4	15	b68	Amphiura filiformis	2	0,0803	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b68	672003522	6260404536	30,1
55	2021	4	15	b68	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,2307	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b68	672003522	6260404536	30,1
56	2021	4	15	b68	Glycera rouxii	2	0,1311	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b68	672003522	6260404536	30,1
57	2021	4	15	b69	Amphiura filiformis	1	0,037	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b69	674790885	6260397970	31,6
58	2021	4	15	b69	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,5093	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b69	674790885	6260397970	31,6
59	2021	4	15	b69	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0027	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b69	674790885	6260397970	31,6
60	2021	4	15	b69	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0026	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b69	674790885	6260397970	31,6
61	2021	4	15	b69	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0029	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b69	674790885	6260397970	31,6
62	2021	4	15	b69	Oligochaeta indet.	1	0,0023	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b69	674790885	6260397970	31,6
63	2021	4	15	b69	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0034	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b69	674790885	6260397970	31,6
64	2021	4	15	b70	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,8236	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b70	676211722	6260400000	32,1
65	2021	4	15	b70	Praxillella affinis	1	0,015	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b70	676211722	6260400000	32,1
66	2021	4	15	b70	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0026	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b70	676211722	6260400000	32,1
67	2021	4	14	b77	Amphiura filiformis	3	0,0403	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b77	667779766	6259005816	26,1
68	2021	4	14	b77	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,2199	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b77	667779766	6259005816	26,1
69	2021	4	14	b77	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b77	667779766	6259005816	26,1
70	2021	4	14	b77	Spionidae indet.	1	0,0048	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b77	667779766	6259005816	26,1
71	2021	4	14	b77	Capitella capitata	2	0,0332	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b77	667779766	6259005816	26,1
72	2021	4	14	b77	Nephtys caeca	2	0,1661	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b77	667779766	6259005816	26,1
73	2021	4	14	b77	Abra nitida	2	0,0142	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b77	667779766	6259005816	26,1
74	2021	4	14	b77	Hemilamprops assimilis	1	0,001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b77	667779766	6259005816	26,1
75	2021	4	15	b78	Amphiura filiformis	2	0,0189	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b78	669194568	6258993286	26,9
76	2021	4	15	b78	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,2266	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b78	669194568	6258993286	26,9

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
77	2021	4	15	b78	Notomastus latericeus	1	0,1902	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b78	669194568	6258993286	26,9
78	2021	4	15	b78	Terebellides stroemi	1	0,0058	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b78	669194568	6258993286	26,9
79	2021	4	15	b78	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0391	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b78	669194568	6258993286	26,9
80	2021	4	15	b78	Spio filicornis	1	0,0005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b78	669194568	6258993286	26,9
81	2021	4	15	b78	POLYNOIDAE	1	0,0084	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b78	669194568	6258993286	26,9
82	2021	4	15	b78	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0466	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b78	669194568	6258993286	26,9
83	2021	4	15	b78	Abra nitida	1	0,0318	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b78	669194568	6258993286	26,9
84	2021	4	15	b79	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,4732	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b79	673420212	6258998631	30,3
85	2021	4	15	b79	Amphiura filiformis	5	0,5835	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b79	673420212	6258998631	30,3
86	2021	4	15	b79	Nucula nucleus	2	0,7071	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b79	673420212	6258998631	30,3
87	2021	4	15	b79	Corbula gibba	1	0,0035	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b79	673420212	6258998631	30,3
88	2021	4	15	b79	Abra nitida	1	0,072	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b79	673420212	6258998631	30,3
89	2021	4	15	b79	Notomastus latericeus	1	0,0667	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b79	673420212	6258998631	30,3
90	2021	4	15	b79	Praxillella affinis	2	0,0402	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b79	673420212	6258998631	30,3
91	2021	4	15	b79	Synelmis klatti	1	0,0046	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b79	673420212	6258998631	30,3
92	2021	4	15	b79	Pectinaria belgica	1	2,7497	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b79	673420212	6258998631	30,3
93	2021	4	14	b80	Amphiura filiformis	6	0,4618	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b80	676205841	6258994194	32
94	2021	4	14	b80	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,4216	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b80	676205841	6258994194	32
95	2021	4	14	b81	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,3316	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b81	677610381	6259000000	31,7
96	2021	4	14	b81	Amphiura filiformis	1	0,038	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b81	677610381	6259000000	31,7
97	2021	4	14	b81	Thyasira flexuosa	1	0,0058	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b81	677610381	6259000000	31,7
98	2021	4	14	b81	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0855	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b81	677610381	6259000000	31,7
99	2021	4	14	b82	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,6658	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b82	679017264	6258997080	32,8
100	2021	4	14	b82	Amphiura filiformis	2	0,0859	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b82	679017264	6258997080	32,8
101	2021	4	14	b82	Nucula nucleus	3	0,0378	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b82	679017264	6258997080	32,8
102	2021	4	14	b82	Chaetoderma nitidulum	1	0,0106	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b82	679017264	6258997080	32,8
103	2021	4	14	b82	Polyphysia crassa	1	0,3619	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b82	679017264	6258997080	32,8
104	2021	4	14	b82	Hemilamprops rosea	2	0,0017	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b82	679017264	6258997080	32,8
105	2021	4	14	b88	Tomopteris helgolandica	1	20,961	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b88	666400000	6257600000	28,3
106	2021	4	14	b88	Abra nitida	3	0,0877	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b88	666400000	6257600000	28,3
107	2021	4	14	b88	Mysella bidentata	1	0,0012	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b88	666400000	6257600000	28,3
108	2021	4	14	b88	Nucula nucleus	2	0,0019	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b88	666400000	6257600000	28,3
109	2021	4	14	b88	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0013	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b88	666400000	6257600000	28,3
110	2021	4	14	b88	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b88	666400000	6257600000	28,3
111	2021	4	14	b88	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,501	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b88	666400000	6257600000	28,3
112	2021	4	14	b89	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,2511	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5
113	2021	4	14	b89	Amphiura filiformis	2	0,0828	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5
114	2021	4	14	b89	Abra nitida	2	0,1269	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
115	2021	4	14	b89	Thyasira flexuosa	2	0,0035	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5
116	2021	4	14	b89	Notomastus latericeus	1	0,1677	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5
117	2021	4	14	b89	Crustacea indet.	1	0,0034	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5
118	2021	4	14	b89	Ampelisca brevicornis	1	0,0134	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5
119	2021	4	14	b89	Terebellidae indet.	1	0,0628	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5
120	2021	4	14	b89	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5
121	2021	4	14	b89	Pholoe baltica	1	0,0031	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5
122	2021	4	14	b89	Magelona alleni	1	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5
123	2021	4	14	b89	Praxillura longissima	1	0,1065	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5
124	2021	4	14	b89	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0031	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b89	670147265	6257236826	28,5
125	2021	4	14	b90	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,0548	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b90	673414665	6257598533	30,3
126	2021	4	14	b90	Abra nitida	1	0,0315	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b90	673414665	6257598533	30,3
127	2021	4	14	b90	Terebellidae indet.	1	0,0355	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b90	673414665	6257598533	30,3
128	2021	4	14	b90	Phascolion strombi	1	0,001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b90	673414665	6257598533	30,3
129	2021	4	14	b90	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0214	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b90	673414665	6257598533	30,3
130	2021	4	14	b90	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b90	673414665	6257598533	30,3
131	2021	4	14	b91	Brissopsis lyrifera	1	26,6443	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b91	674794230	6257593541	30,4
132	2021	4	14	b91	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,3712	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b91	674794230	6257593541	30,4
133	2021	4	14	b91	Abra nitida	3	0,0245	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b91	674794230	6257593541	30,4
134	2021	4	14	b91	Glycera rouxii	1	0,1218	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b91	674794230	6257593541	30,4
135	2021	4	14	b91	Praxillura longissima	1	0,2429	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b91	674794230	6257593541	30,4
136	2021	4	14	b91	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0127	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b91	674794230	6257593541	30,4
137	2021	4	14	b92	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,5619	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b92	676191857	6257631620	31,7
138	2021	4	14	b92	Amphiura filiformis	3	0,2021	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b92	676191857	6257631620	31,7
139	2021	4	14	b92	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0106	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b92	676191857	6257631620	31,7
140	2021	4	14	b92	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0235	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b92	676191857	6257631620	31,7
141	2021	4	14	b92	Spio filicornis	1	0,0004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b92	676191857	6257631620	31,7
142	2021	4	14	b93	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,5694	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b93	679008238	6257599185	32,2
143	2021	4	14	b93	Gattyana cirrosa	2	0,2288	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b93	679008238	6257599185	32,2
144	2021	4	14	b93	Chaetopterus norvegicus	1	0,3632	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b93	679008238	6257599185	32,2
145	2021	4	14	b93	Pholoe pallida	1	0,0005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b93	679008238	6257599185	32,2
146	2021	4	14	b93	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0064	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b93	679008238	6257599185	32,2
147	2021	4	14	b99	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,6831	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b99	670614945	6256225884	27,8
148	2021	4	14	b99	Nephtys hombergii	1	0,0967	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b99	670614945	6256225884	27,8
149	2021	4	14	b99	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0038	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b99	670614945	6256225884	27,8
150	2021	4	14	b99	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0659	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b99	670614945	6256225884	27,8
151	2021	4	14	b99	Crustacea indet.	1	0,0038	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b99	670614945	6256225884	27,8
152	2021	4	14	b99	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0038	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b99	670614945	6256225884	27,8

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
153	2021	4	14	b100	Nephtys hombergii	1	0,0972	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b100	672029998	6256189964	29,1
154	2021	4	14	b100	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,6609	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b100	672029998	6256189964	29,1
155	2021	4	14	b100	Abra nitida	6	0,2838	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b100	672029998	6256189964	29,1
156	2021	4	14	b100	Mysella bidentata	1	0,0014	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b100	672029998	6256189964	29,1
157	2021	4	14	b100	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0196	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b100	672029998	6256189964	29,1
158	2021	4	14	b100	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0216	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b100	672029998	6256189964	29,1
159	2021	4	14	b100	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0052	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b100	672029998	6256189964	29,1
160	2021	4	14	b100	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0016	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b100	672029998	6256189964	29,1
161	2021	4	14	b100	Spionidae indet.	1	0,0008	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b100	672029998	6256189964	29,1
162	2021	4	14	b100	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0015	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b100	672029998	6256189964	29,1
163	2021	4	14	b101	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,4934	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b101	673409368	6256212528	29,6
164	2021	4	14	b101	POLYNOIDAE	1	0,0045	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b101	673409368	6256212528	29,6
165	2021	4	14	b101	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0651	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b101	673409368	6256212528	29,6
166	2021	4	14	b101	Phoronis sp.	2	0,032	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b101	673409368	6256212528	29,6
167	2021	4	14	b101	Glycera rouxii	1	0,027	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b101	673409368	6256212528	29,6
168	2021	4	14	b101	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0009	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b101	673409368	6256212528	29,6
169	2021	4	14	b101	Praxillella affinis	2	0,0936	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b101	673409368	6256212528	29,6
170	2021	4	14	b101	Orbinia sertulata	1	0,7947	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b101	673409368	6256212528	29,6
171	2021	4	14	b102	Abra nitida	1	0,0718	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b102	676194400	6256196033	31,1
172	2021	4	14	b102	Nuculoma tenuis	2	0,0378	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b102	676194400	6256196033	31,1
173	2021	4	14	b102	Nucula nucleus	3	0,0221	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b102	676194400	6256196033	31,1
174	2021	4	14	b102	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,8776	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b102	676194400	6256196033	31,1
175	2021	4	14	b102	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0891	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b102	676194400	6256196033	31,1
176	2021	4	14	b102	Terebellidae indet.	1	0,0079	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b102	676194400	6256196033	31,1
177	2021	4	14	b102	Lumbrineris fragilis	1	0,0194	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b102	676194400	6256196033	31,1
178	2021	4	14	b102	Scolelepis squamata	1	0,0002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b102	676194400	6256196033	31,1
179	2021	4	14	b102	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0063	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b102	676194400	6256196033	31,1
180	2021	4	14	b103	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,4281	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b103	677583461	6256188342	31,8
181	2021	4	14	b103	Nephtys hombergii	1	0,0473	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b103	677583461	6256188342	31,8
182	2021	4	14	b103	Eteone barbata	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b103	677583461	6256188342	31,8
183	2021	4	14	b103	Spio filicornis	1	0,0013	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b103	677583461	6256188342	31,8
184	2021	4	14	b108	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,3906	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b108	672019159	6254816981	28,3
185	2021	4	14	b108	Mya arenaria	1	0,1399	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b108	672019159	6254816981	28,3
186	2021	4	14	b108	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0071	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b108	672019159	6254816981	28,3
187	2021	4	14	b108	Abra nitida	3	0,0972	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b108	672019159	6254816981	28,3
188	2021	4	14	b108	Mysella bidentata	1	0,0057	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b108	672019159	6254816981	28,3
189	2021	4	14	b108	Orbinia sertulata	1	0,5337	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b108	672019159	6254816981	28,3
190	2021	4	14	b108	Notomastus latericeus	1	0,2438	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b108	672019159	6254816981	28,3

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
191	2021	4	14	b108	Pholoe baltica	1	0,001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b108	672019159	6254816981	28,3
192	2021	4	14	b108	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0213	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b108	672019159	6254816981	28,3
193	2021	4	14	b109	Abra nitida	2	0,0655	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b109	673415935	6254800000	29,3
194	2021	4	14	b109	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0006	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b109	673415935	6254800000	29,3
195	2021	4	14	b109	Amphiura chiajei	1	0,0007	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b109	673415935	6254800000	29,3
196	2021	4	14	b109	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0024	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b109	673415935	6254800000	29,3
197	2021	4	14	b110	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,3563	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b110	676209630	6254782528	30,9
198	2021	4	14	b110	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0268	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b110	676209630	6254782528	30,9
199	2021	4	14	b117	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,6929	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b117	673415320	6253409655	28,8
200	2021	4	14	b117	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0299	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b117	673415320	6253409655	28,8
201	2021	4	14	b117	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0013	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b117	673415320	6253409655	28,8
202	2021	4	14	b117	Eriopisa elongata	1	0,0018	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b117	673415320	6253409655	28,8
203	2021	4	14	b117	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0729	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b117	673415320	6253409655	28,8
204	2021	4	14	b118	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,0694	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b118	676207185	6253390319	30,8
205	2021	4	14	b118	Pectinaria belgica	1	1,9214	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b118	676207185	6253390319	30,8
206	2021	4	14	b118	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0354	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b118	676207185	6253390319	30,8
207	2021	4	14	b118	Abra nitida	1	0,013	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b118	676207185	6253390319	30,8
208	2021	4	14	b118	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0822	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b118	676207185	6253390319	30,8
209	2021	4	14	b118	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0019	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b118	676207185	6253390319	30,8
210	2021	4	14	b118	Spiophanes kröyeri	1	0,001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b118	676207185	6253390319	30,8
211	2021	4	14	b118	Leucothoe incisa	2	0,0023	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b118	676207185	6253390319	30,8
212	2021	4	14	b119	Pectinaria belgica	1	0,6991	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b119	678983904	6253400937	31,4
213	2021	4	14	b119	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,1148	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b119	678983904	6253400937	31,4
214	2021	4	14	b119	Prionospio fallax	2	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b119	678983904	6253400937	31,4
215	2021	4	14	b119	Nephtys incisa	2	0,0539	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b119	678983904	6253400937	31,4
216	2021	4	14	b119	Lysilla loveni	1	0,0002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b119	678983904	6253400937	31,4
217	2021	4	14	b120	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,4455	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b120	680415970	6253414770	31,6
218	2021	4	14	b120	Abra nitida	2	0,0745	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b120	680415970	6253414770	31,6
219	2021	4	14	b120	Trochochaeta multisetosa	1	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b120	680415970	6253414770	31,6
220	2021	4	14	b120	Prionospio cirrifera	1	0,0021	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b120	680415970	6253414770	31,6
221	2021	4	14	b120	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0232	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b120	680415970	6253414770	31,6
222	2021	4	14	b124	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,1232	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b124	676200000	6252000000	30,3
223	2021	4	14	b124	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0173	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b124	676200000	6252000000	30,3
224	2021	4	14	b124	Hydrozoa indet.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b124	676200000	6252000000	30,3
225	2021	4	14	b124	Spio filicornis	3	0,0096	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b124	676200000	6252000000	30,3
226	2021	4	14	b124	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0044	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b124	676200000	6252000000	30,3
227	2021	4	14	b124	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0106	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b124	676200000	6252000000	30,3
228	2021	4	14	b125	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,1673	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b125	677616959	6251995865	30,7

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
229	2021	4	14	b125	Nucula nucleus	2	0,0197	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b125	677616959	6251995865	30,7
230	2021	4	14	b125	Abra nitida	1	0,0012	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b125	677616959	6251995865	30,7
231	2021	4	14	b125	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0258	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b125	677616959	6251995865	30,7
232	2021	4	14	b125	Spio filicornis	1	0,0031	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b125	677616959	6251995865	30,7
233	2021	4	14	b125	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b125	677616959	6251995865	30,7
234	2021	4	14	b125	Magelona alleni	1	0,0007	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b125	677616959	6251995865	30,7
235	2021	4	14	b125	Tharyx killariensis	1	0,0004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b125	677616959	6251995865	30,7
236	2021	4	14	b126	Amphiura chiajei	13	1,6316	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b126	679006779	6252014278	31
237	2021	4	14	b126	Thyasira flexuosa	1	0,0057	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b126	679006779	6252014278	31
238	2021	4	14	b126	Pholoe baltica	1	0,0019	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b126	679006779	6252014278	31
239	2021	4	14	b126	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0071	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b126	679006779	6252014278	31
240	2021	4	14	b126	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0464	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b126	679006779	6252014278	31
241	2021	4	13	b130	Amphiura chiajei	1	0,0839	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b130	676198664	6250584905	30
242	2021	4	13	b130	Abra nitida	2	0,001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b130	676198664	6250584905	30
243	2021	4	13	b130	Glycera rouxii	1	0,1236	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b130	676198664	6250584905	30
244	2021	4	13	b130	Capitella capitata	5	0,0016	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b130	676198664	6250584905	30
245	2021	4	13	b130	Oligochaeta indet.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b130	676198664	6250584905	30
246	2021	4	13	b131	Amphiura chiajei	7	1,0859	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b131	678978249	6250567166	31,1
247	2021	4	13	b131	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b131	678978249	6250567166	31,1
248	2021	4	13	b131	Tharyx killariensis	1	0,0004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b131	678978249	6250567166	31,1
249	2021	4	13	b131	Nucula nucleus	2	0,0174	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b131	678978249	6250567166	31,1
250	2021	4	13	b131	Spio filicornis	1	0,0073	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b131	678978249	6250567166	31,1
251	2021	4	14	b135	Amphiura chiajei	12	0,9798	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b135	683193425	6249187859	31,1
252	2021	4	14	b135	Anobothrus gracilis	1	0,0058	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b135	683193425	6249187859	31,1
253	2021	4	14	b135	POLYNOIDAE	1	0,0005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b135	683193425	6249187859	31,1
254	2021	4	14	b135	Hyala vitrea	1	0,0004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b135	683193425	6249187859	31,1
255	2021	4	13	b134	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,6146	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b134	677618104	6249206078	30,4
256	2021	4	13	b134	Chaetopterus norvegicus	1	1,3884	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b134	677618104	6249206078	30,4
257	2021	4	13	b134	Pholoe pallida	1	0,0028	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b134	677618104	6249206078	30,4
258	2021	4	13	b134	Phascolion strombi	1	0,085	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b134	677618104	6249206078	30,4
259	2021	4	13	b134	Nucula nucleus	1	0,007	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b134	677618104	6249206078	30,4
260	2021	4	13	b134	Abra nitida	1	0,1671	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b134	677618104	6249206078	30,4
261	2021	4	13	b140	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,4919	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b140	680400000	6247800000	30,6
262	2021	4	13	b140	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0217	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b140	680400000	6247800000	30,6
263	2021	4	13	b140	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0102	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b140	680400000	6247800000	30,6
264	2021	4	13	b140	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0882	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b140	680400000	6247800000	30,6
265	2021	4	13	b140	Spionidae indet.	1	0,0005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b140	680400000	6247800000	30,6
266	2021	4	13	b140	Oligochaeta indet.	2	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b140	680400000	6247800000	30,6

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
267	2021	4	13	b140	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b140	680400000	6247800000	30,6
268	2021	4	14	GS-06	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,4647	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-06	678993728	6254397000	31,5
269	2021	4	14	GS-06	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0638	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-06	678993728	6254397000	31,5
270	2021	4	14	GS-06	Glycera rouxii	1	0,044	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-06	678993728	6254397000	31,5
271	2021	4	14	GS-06	Crustacea indet.	1	0,0006	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-06	678993728	6254397000	31,5
272	2021	4	14	GS-06	Abra nitida	2	0,0245	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-06	678993728	6254397000	31,5
273	2021	4	14	GS-06	Mysella bidentata	1	0,0041	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-06	678993728	6254397000	31,5
274	2021	4	14	GS-06	Corbula gibba	1	0,002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-06	678993728	6254397000	31,5
275	2021	4	14	GS-06	Nucula nucleus	3	0,0489	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-06	678993728	6254397000	31,5
276	2021	4	14	GS-06	Nuculoma tenuis	3	0,01	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-06	678993728	6254397000	31,5
277	2021	4	14	GS-06	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0043	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-06	678993728	6254397000	31,5
278	2021	4	14	GS-03	Amphiura chiajei	1	0,0024	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-03	674482174	6253394747	29,4
279	2021	4	14	GS-03	Arctica islandica	1	86,2165	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-03	674482174	6253394747	29,4
280	2021	4	14	GS-04	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,2137	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-04	672244812	6253792809	27,5
281	2021	4	14	GS-04	Orbinia sertulata	1	0,2564	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-04	672244812	6253792809	27,5
282	2021	4	14	GS-04	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0882	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-04	672244812	6253792809	27,5
283	2021	4	14	GS-04	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-04	672244812	6253792809	27,5
284	2021	4	14	GS-04	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0644	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-04	672244812	6253792809	27,5
285	2021	4	14	GS-04	Polychaeta indet.	2	0,0792	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-04	672244812	6253792809	27,5
286	2021	4	14	GS-08	Tharyx killariensis	1	0,0024	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-08	674535859	6255142182	29,8
287	2021	4	14	GS-08	Amphiura chiajei	1	0,0442	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-08	674535859	6255142182	29,8
288	2021	4	14	GS-08	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0621	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-08	674535859	6255142182	29,8
289	2021	4	14	GS-08	Chaetopterus norvegicus	1	0,699	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-08	674535859	6255142182	29,8
290	2021	4	14	GS-08	Brissopsis lyrifera	1	0,0328	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-08	674535859	6255142182	29,8
291	2021	4	14	GS-01	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,1971	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-01	679785886	6252469270	31,4
292	2021	4	14	GS-01	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0176	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-01	679785886	6252469270	31,4
293	2021	4	14	GS-01	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,007	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-01	679785886	6252469270	31,4
294	2021	4	14	GS-02	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,0986	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-02	677476441	6252857713	30,7
295	2021	4	14	GS-02	Abra nitida	2	0,0341	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-02	677476441	6252857713	30,7
296	2021	4	14	GS-02	Nucula nucleus	2	0,0022	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-02	677476441	6252857713	30,7
297	2021	4	14	GS-02	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0009	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-02	677476441	6252857713	30,7
298	2021	4	14	GS-02	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0057	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-02	677476441	6252857713	30,7
299	2021	4	14	GS-02	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0119	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-02	677476441	6252857713	30,7
300	2021	4	14	GS-07	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,2279	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-07	677936155	6254584752	31,4
301	2021	4	14	GS-07	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0043	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-07	677936155	6254584752	31,4
302	2021	4	14	GS-07	Chaetopterus norvegicus	1	0,4334	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-07	677936155	6254584752	31,4
303	2021	4	14	GS-07	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0115	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-07	677936155	6254584752	31,4
304	2021	4	14	GS-07	Nucula nucleus	2	0,0191	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-07	677936155	6254584752	31,4

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
305	2021	4	14	GS-07	Glycera rouxii	1	0,1968	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-07	677936155	6254584752	31,4
306	2021	4	14	GS-09	Amphiura chiajei	7	0,5227	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-09	669889955	6255977138	26,1
307	2021	4	14	GS-09	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-09	669889955	6255977138	26,1
308	2021	4	14	GS-09	Phoronis sp.	2	0,0006	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-09	669889955	6255977138	26,1
309	2021	4	14	GS-09	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0413	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-09	669889955	6255977138	26,1
310	2021	4	14	GS-09	Nephtys hombergii	1	0,0374	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-09	669889955	6255977138	26,1
311	2021	4	14	GS-09	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0595	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-09	669889955	6255977138	26,1
312	2021	4	14	GS-11	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,5559	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-11	666919948	6256481028	27,8
313	2021	4	14	GS-11	Phoronis sp.	4	0,0004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-11	666919948	6256481028	27,8
314	2021	4	14	GS-11	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0006	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-11	666919948	6256481028	27,8
315	2021	4	14	GS-11	Spio filicornis	1	0,0011	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-11	666919948	6256481028	27,8
316	2021	4	14	GS-11	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0116	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-11	666919948	6256481028	27,8
317	2021	4	14	GS-11	Notomastus latericeus	1	0,0018	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-11	666919948	6256481028	27,8
318	2021	4	14	GS-11	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0021	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-11	666919948	6256481028	27,8
319	2021	4	14	GS-11	Terebellidae indet.	1	0,0045	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-11	666919948	6256481028	27,8
320	2021	4	14	GS-13	Polychaeta indet.	2	0,0043	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-13	678716721	6256192335	31,4
321	2021	4	14	GS-12	Thracia convexa	1	3,0056	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-12	664786378	6256848709	28
322	2021	4	14	GS-12	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,2756	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-12	664786378	6256848709	28
323	2021	4	14	GS-12	Nuculana minuta	1	0,01	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-12	664786378	6256848709	28
324	2021	4	14	GS-12	Nuculoma tenuis	2	0,0698	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-12	664786378	6256848709	28
325	2021	4	14	GS-12	Glycera rouxii	1	0,047	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-12	664786378	6256848709	28
326	2021	4	14	GS-12	Callianassa tyrrhena	1	1,049	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-12	664786378	6256848709	28
327	2021	4	14	GS-12	Orbinia sertulata	1	1,0034	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-12	664786378	6256848709	28
328	2021	4	14	GS-12	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0175	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-12	664786378	6256848709	28
329	2021	4	14	GS-12	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0024	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-12	664786378	6256848709	28
330	2021	4	14	GS-14	Phoronis sp.	5	0,0005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-14	675315315	6256802501	30,6
331	2021	4	14	GS-14	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,2616	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-14	675315315	6256802501	30,6
332	2021	4	14	GS-14	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0006	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-14	675315315	6256802501	30,6
333	2021	4	14	GS-10	Amphiura chiajei	7	0,2797	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-10	668067610	6256271521	26,8
334	2021	4	14	GS-10	Phoronis sp.	3	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-10	668067610	6256271521	26,8
335	2021	4	14	GS-10	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-10	668067610	6256271521	26,8
336	2021	4	14	GS-10	Magelona alleni	5	0,0008	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-10	668067610	6256271521	26,8
337	2021	4	14	GS-10	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0009	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-10	668067610	6256271521	26,8
338	2021	4	14	GS-10	Capitella capitata	2	0,0132	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-10	668067610	6256271521	26,8
339	2021	4	14	GS-10	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,013	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-10	668067610	6256271521	26,8
340	2021	4	14	GS-10	Nephtys hombergii	1	0,0239	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-10	668067610	6256271521	26,8
341	2021	4	14	GS-10	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-10	668067610	6256271521	26,8
342	2021	4	14	GS-10	Terebellidae indet.	2	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-10	668067610	6256271521	26,8

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
343	2021	4	14	GS-10	Pherusa plumosa	1	0,0006	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-10	668067610	6256271521	26,8
344	2021	4	14	GS-15	Amphiura chiajei	1	0,0418	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-15	672490909	6257240293	29,6
345	2021	4	14	GS-15	Maldanidae indet.	2	0,2697	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-15	672490909	6257240293	29,6
346	2021	4	14	GS-15	Crustacea indet.	1	0,0041	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-15	672490909	6257240293	29,6
347	2021	4	14	GS-16	Amphiura chiajei	12	1,0139	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-16	669329197	6257795082	26,7
348	2021	4	14	GS-16	Mysella bidentata	2	0,0027	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-16	669329197	6257795082	26,7
349	2021	4	14	GS-16	Thyasira flexuosa	1	0,0287	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-16	669329197	6257795082	26,7
350	2021	4	14	GS-16	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0173	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-16	669329197	6257795082	26,7
351	2021	4	14	GS-16	Notomastus latericeus	1	0,0387	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-16	669329197	6257795082	26,7
352	2021	4	14	GS-16	Thracia convexa	1	0,0024	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-16	669329197	6257795082	26,7
353	2021	4	14	GS-16	Phoronis sp.	3	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-16	669329197	6257795082	26,7
354	2021	4	14	GS-16	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0178	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-16	669329197	6257795082	26,7
355	2021	4	14	GS-16	Synchelidium haplocheles	1	0,0006	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-16	669329197	6257795082	26,7
356	2021	4	14	GS-16	Terebellides stroemi	1	0,0083	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-16	669329197	6257795082	26,7
357	2021	4	14	GS-16	Phyllodoce rosea	1	0,0004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-16	669329197	6257795082	26,7
358	2021	4	14	GS-17	Notomastus latericeus	3	0,3669	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-17	667282978	6258127874	27,4
359	2021	4	14	GS-17	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0714	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-17	667282978	6258127874	27,4
360	2021	4	14	GS-17	Amphiura chiajei	1	0,019	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-17	667282978	6258127874	27,4
361	2021	4	14	GS-17	Corbula gibba	1	0,0066	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-17	667282978	6258127874	27,4
362	2021	4	14	GS-17	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0095	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-17	667282978	6258127874	27,4
363	2021	4	14	GS-17	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0051	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-17	667282978	6258127874	27,4
364	2021	4	14	GS-17	Scoloplos armiger	1	0,001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-17	667282978	6258127874	27,4
365	2021	4	14	GS-17	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0014	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-17	667282978	6258127874	27,4
366	2021	4	14	GS-18	Abra nitida	1	0,0119	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-18	665767110	6258394241	28,3
367	2021	4	14	GS-18	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,0608	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-18	665767110	6258394241	28,3
368	2021	4	14	GS-18	Corbula gibba	1	0,0031	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-18	665767110	6258394241	28,3
369	2021	4	14	GS-18	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0729	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-18	665767110	6258394241	28,3
370	2021	4	14	GS-18	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0061	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-18	665767110	6258394241	28,3
371	2021	4	14	GS-18	Phoronis sp.	2	0,0002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-18	665767110	6258394241	28,3
372	2021	4	14	GS-18	Spiophanes kröyeri	1	0,0032	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-18	665767110	6258394241	28,3
373	2021	4	14	GS-18	Diplocirrus glaucus	1	0,004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-18	665767110	6258394241	28,3
374	2021	4	14	GS-18	Nephtys hombergii	1	0,0391	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-18	665767110	6258394241	28,3
375	2021	4	14	GS-19	Abra nitida	3	0,1488	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-19	678076358	6258105708	31,6
376	2021	4	14	GS-19	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,3911	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-19	678076358	6258105708	31,6
377	2021	4	14	GS-19	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,007	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-19	678076358	6258105708	31,6
378	2021	4	14	GS-19	Tharyx killariensis	1	0,0025	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-19	678076358	6258105708	31,6
379	2021	4	15	GS-20	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,7136	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-20	674397326	6258737041	30,3
380	2021	4	15	GS-20	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0192	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-20	674397326	6258737041	30,3

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
381	2021	4	15	GS-20	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0248	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-20	674397326	6258737041	30,3
382	2021	4	15	GS-20	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0085	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-20	674397326	6258737041	30,3
383	2021	4	15	GS-20	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0334	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-20	674397326	6258737041	30,3
384	2021	4	15	GS-20	Ophelina acuminata	1	0,016	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-20	674397326	6258737041	30,3
385	2021	4	15	GS-21	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,3716	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-21	671974229	6259160273	29,9
386	2021	4	15	GS-21	Notomastus latericeus	3	0,0615	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-21	671974229	6259160273	29,9
387	2021	4	15	GS-21	Corbula gibba	1	0,0103	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-21	671974229	6259160273	29,9
388	2021	4	15	GS-21	Nucula nucleus	3	0,0181	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-21	671974229	6259160273	29,9
389	2021	4	15	GS-21	Nuculoma tenuis	2	0,0162	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-21	671974229	6259160273	29,9
390	2021	4	15	GS-21	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0255	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-21	671974229	6259160273	29,9
391	2021	4	15	GS-21	Crustacea indet.	1	0,0007	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-21	671974229	6259160273	29,9
392	2021	4	15	GS-21	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-21	671974229	6259160273	29,9
393	2021	4	15	GS-21	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0007	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-21	671974229	6259160273	29,9
394	2021	4	15	GS-21	Polychaeta indet.	2	0,0016	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-21	671974229	6259160273	29,9
395	2021	4	15	GS-21	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-21	671974229	6259160273	29,9
396	2021	4	15	GS-22	Amphiura chiajei	8	0,7358	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-22	670018020	6259469677	28,5
397	2021	4	15	GS-22	Abra nitida	1	0,0359	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-22	670018020	6259469677	28,5
398	2021	4	15	GS-22	Praxillella affinis	2	0,0303	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-22	670018020	6259469677	28,5
399	2021	4	15	GS-22	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0017	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-22	670018020	6259469677	28,5
400	2021	4	15	GS-22	Glycera rouxii	2	0,0604	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-22	670018020	6259469677	28,5
401	2021	4	14	GS-23	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,2143	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-23	667080241	6259989336	27,6
402	2021	4	14	GS-23	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0757	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-23	667080241	6259989336	27,6
403	2021	4	14	GS-23	POLYNOIDAE	1	0,0005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-23	667080241	6259989336	27,6
404	2021	4	14	GS-23	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0045	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-23	667080241	6259989336	27,6
405	2021	4	14	GS-23	Notomastus latericeus	2	0,1011	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-23	667080241	6259989336	27,6
406	2021	4	14	GS-23	Crustacea indet.	1	0,001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-23	667080241	6259989336	27,6
407	2021	4	14	GS-23	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-23	667080241	6259989336	27,6
408	2021	4	15	GS-25	Nucula sulcata	1	1,386	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-25	677982674	6259881814	32,2
409	2021	4	15	GS-25	Hydrozoa indet.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-25	677982674	6259881814	32,2
410	2021	4	15	GS-25	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-25	677982674	6259881814	32,2
411	2021	4	15	GS-25	Amphiura chiajei	7	0,9716	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-25	677982674	6259881814	32,2
412	2021	4	15	GS-25	Leucothoe incisa	3	0,0064	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-25	677982674	6259881814	32,2
413	2021	4	15	GS-25	Ophelina acuminata	1	0,0327	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-25	677982674	6259881814	32,2
414	2021	4	15	GS-25	Polychaeta indet.	2	0,0421	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-25	677982674	6259881814	32,2
415	2021	4	15	GS-25	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-25	677982674	6259881814	32,2
416	2021	4	15	GS-25	POLYNOIDAE	1	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-25	677982674	6259881814	32,2
417	2021	4	15	GS-26	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,7893	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-26	673193104	6260669021	30,1
418	2021	4	15	GS-26	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0137	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-26	673193104	6260669021	30,1

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
419	2021	4	15	GS-26	Phoronis sp.	2	0,0002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-26	673193104	6260669021	30,1
420	2021	4	15	GS-26	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0024	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-26	673193104	6260669021	30,1
421	2021	4	15	GS-28	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,817	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-28	669325081	6261355644	28,8
422	2021	4	15	GS-28	Abra nitida	3	0,1819	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-28	669325081	6261355644	28,8
423	2021	4	15	GS-28	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0172	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-28	669325081	6261355644	28,8
424	2021	4	15	GS-28	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0097	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-28	669325081	6261355644	28,8
425	2021	4	15	GS-28	Diplocirrus glaucus	1	0,0035	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-28	669325081	6261355644	28,8
426	2021	4	15	GS-28	Spiophanes kröyeri	1	0,0025	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-28	669325081	6261355644	28,8
427	2021	4	15	GS-32	Amphiura chiajei	6	1,1269	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-32	675323543	6262123125	31,8
428	2021	4	15	GS-32	Abra nitida	1	0,1669	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-32	675323543	6262123125	31,8
429	2021	4	15	GS-32	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-32	675323543	6262123125	31,8
430	2021	4	15	GS-32	Spionidae indet.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-32	675323543	6262123125	31,8
431	2021	4	15	GS-32	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0133	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-32	675323543	6262123125	31,8
432	2021	4	15	GS-35	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,5577	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-35	677949000	6263414000	32,5
433	2021	4	15	GS-35	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0052	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-35	677949000	6263414000	32,5
434	2021	4	15	GS-36	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,1555	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-36	676806696	6263607016	32,2
435	2021	4	15	GS-36	Capitella capitata	2	0,0181	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-36	676806696	6263607016	32,2
436	2021	4	15	GS-39	Amphiura filiformis	1	0,0882	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-39	669331988	6264874614	29,4
437	2021	4	15	GS-39	Crustacea indet.	1	0,002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-39	669331988	6264874614	29,4
438	2021	4	14	GS-71	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,6928	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-71	675459031	6251423990	30
439	2021	4	14	GS-71	Amphiura filiformis	2	0,1466	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-71	675459031	6251423990	30
440	2021	4	14	GS-71	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0087	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-71	675459031	6251423990	30
441	2021	4	14	GS-71	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0032	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-71	675459031	6251423990	30
442	2021	4	14	GS-71	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-71	675459031	6251423990	30
443	2021	4	13	GS-72	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,2106	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-72	678046012	6251002981	30,7
444	2021	4	13	GS-72	Phoronis sp.	2	0,0002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-72	678046012	6251002981	30,7
445	2021	4	13	GS-72	Magelona alleni	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-72	678046012	6251002981	30,7
446	2021	4	15	GS-46	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,618	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-46	677732814	6266979350	32,2
447	2021	4	15	GS-46	Abra nitida	1	0,1409	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-46	677732814	6266979350	32,2
448	2021	4	15	GS-46	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0394	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-46	677732814	6266979350	32,2
449	2021	4	15	GS-46	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0216	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-46	677732814	6266979350	32,2
450	2021	4	15	GS-46	Capitella capitata	1	0,0015	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-46	677732814	6266979350	32,2
451	2021	4	15	GS-46	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0405	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-46	677732814	6266979350	32,2
452	2021	4	14	GS-70	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,5486	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-70	673258148	6251807792	28,1
453	2021	4	14	GS-70	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-70	673258148	6251807792	28,1
454	2021	4	14	GS-70	Capitella capitata	1	0,0074	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-70	673258148	6251807792	28,1
455	2021	4	14	GS-70	Abra nitida	1	0,0224	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-70	673258148	6251807792	28,1
456	2021	4	14	GS-70	Praxillella affinis	2	0,0062	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-70	673258148	6251807792	28,1

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
457	2021	4	14	GS-70	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0054	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-70	673258148	6251807792	28,1
458	2021	4	14	GS-70	Eudorella sp.	1	0,0022	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-70	673258148	6251807792	28,1
459	2021	4	14	GS-70	Tharyx killariensis	1	0,001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-70	673258148	6251807792	28,1
460	2021	4	14	GS-70	Rhodine gracilior	1	0,0068	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-70	673258148	6251807792	28,1
461	2021	4	15	GS-63	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,2213	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-63	677650566	6274102263	31,1
462	2021	4	15	GS-63	Goniada maculata	1	0,0048	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-63	677650566	6274102263	31,1
463	2021	4	15	GS-63	Owenia fusiformis	1	0,009	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-63	677650566	6274102263	31,1
464	2021	4	15	GS-63	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-63	677650566	6274102263	31,1
465	2021	4	15	GS-63	Phascolion strombi	1	0,01	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-63	677650566	6274102263	31,1
466	2021	4	15	GS-63	Spio filicornis	1	0,0006	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-63	677650566	6274102263	31,1
467	2021	4	15	GS-63	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0048	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-63	677650566	6274102263	31,1
468	2021	4	15	GS-63	Praxillura longissima	1	0,0845	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-63	677650566	6274102263	31,1
469	2021	4	13	GS-74	Amphiura chiajei	7	0,8631	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-74	682121953	6250298470	31,2
470	2021	4	13	GS-74	POLYNOIDAE	1	0,0012	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-74	682121953	6250298470	31,2
471	2021	4	13	GS-74	Nucula nucleus	1	0,005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-74	682121953	6250298470	31,2
472	2021	4	13	GS-74	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0008	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-74	682121953	6250298470	31,2
473	2021	4	13	GS-74	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0425	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-74	682121953	6250298470	31,2
474	2021	4	13	GS-73	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,4901	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-73	680519761	6250570726	31,3
475	2021	4	13	GS-73	Glycera rouxii	2	0,0014	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-73	680519761	6250570726	31,3
476	2021	4	13	GS-73	Nucula nucleus	1	0,005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-73	680519761	6250570726	31,3
477	2021	4	13	GS-73	Dosinia lupinus	1	0,1491	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-73	680519761	6250570726	31,3
478	2021	4	13	GS-73	Processa sp.	1	0,2055	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-73	680519761	6250570726	31,3
479	2021	4	13	GS-75	Amphiura chiajei	8	0,5232	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-75	681872105	6248538224	31,1
480	2021	4	13	GS-75	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0054	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-75	681872105	6248538224	31,1
481	2021	4	13	GS-75	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0158	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-75	681872105	6248538224	31,1
482	2021	4	13	GS-76	Amphiura chiajei	8	0,4708	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-76	680609340	6248789670	30,9
483	2021	4	13	GS-76	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0134	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-76	680609340	6248789670	30,9
484	2021	4	13	GS-76	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0074	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-76	680609340	6248789670	30,9
485	2021	4	13	GS-76	Abra nitida	5	0,01	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-76	680609340	6248789670	30,9
486	2021	4	13	GS-76	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0015	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-76	680609340	6248789670	30,9
487	2021	4	13	GS-76	Chaetoderma nitidulum	1	0,0088	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-76	680609340	6248789670	30,9
488	2021	4	13	GS-76	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0036	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-76	680609340	6248789670	30,9
489	2021	4	13	GS-76	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-76	680609340	6248789670	30,9
490	2021	4	13	GS-76	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0007	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-76	680609340	6248789670	30,9
491	2021	4	14	GS-78	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,4848	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-78	677456541,8	6267019671	30,8
492	2021	4	14	GS-78	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0157	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-78	677456541,8	6267019671	30,8
493	2021	4	14	GS-78	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-78	677456541,8	6267019671	30,8
494	2021	4	15	GS-42	Amphiura chiajei	14	1,1583	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-42	674944671	6265735292	31,8

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
495	2021	4	15	GS-42	Hyala vitrea	1	0,0025	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-42	674944671	6265735292	31,8
496	2021	4	15	GS-42	Nucula nucleus	1	0,003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-42	674944671	6265735292	31,8
497	2021	4	15	GS-42	Pholoe baltica	1	0,0008	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-42	674944671	6265735292	31,8
498	2021	4	15	b12	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,4581	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b12	676181053	6271589972	31,2
499	2021	4	15	b12	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0591	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b12	676181053	6271589972	31,2
500	2021	4	15	b12	Abra nitida	1	0,0494	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b12	676181053	6271589972	31,2
501	2021	4	15	b12	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0203	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b12	676181053	6271589972	31,2
502	2021	4	15	b12	Spionidae indet.	1	0,0023	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b12	676181053	6271589972	31,2
503	2021	4	15	b12	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0077	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b12	676181053	6271589972	31,2
504	2021	4	15	b12	Pectinaria belgica	2	1,1243	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b12	676181053	6271589972	31,2
505	2021	4	14	b19	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,1998	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b19	673428803	6270211127	31,5
506	2021	4	14	b19	Goniada maculata	1	0,0004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b19	673428803	6270211127	31,5
507	2021	4	14	b19	Capitella capitata	1	0,0203	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b19	673428803	6270211127	31,5
508	2021	4	15	b20	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,6482	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b20	674821305	6270220186	31,1
509	2021	4	15	b20	Abra nitida	1	0,019	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b20	674821305	6270220186	31,1
510	2021	4	15	b20	Nucula nucleus	2	0,0095	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b20	674821305	6270220186	31,1
511	2021	4	15	b20	Diplocirrus glaucus	1	0,0013	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b20	674821305	6270220186	31,1
512	2021	4	15	b20	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b20	674821305	6270220186	31,1
513	2021	4	15	b20	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b20	674821305	6270220186	31,1
514	2021	4	15	b24	Brissopsis lyrifera	1	31,1142	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b24	671990411	6268784430	31,4
515	2021	4	15	b24	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,2575	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b24	671990411	6268784430	31,4
516	2021	4	15	b24	Abra nitida	2	0,0355	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b24	671990411	6268784430	31,4
517	2021	4	15	b24	Glycera rouxii	1	0,1274	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b24	671990411	6268784430	31,4
518	2021	4	15	b24	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0075	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b24	671990411	6268784430	31,4
519	2021	4	15	b24	Nephtys hombergii	1	0,0155	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b24	671990411	6268784430	31,4
520	2021	4	15	b24	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b24	671990411	6268784430	31,4
521	2021	4	15	b25	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,3797	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b25	673417693	6268791465	31,7
522	2021	4	15	b25	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b25	673417693	6268791465	31,7
523	2021	4	15	b25	Spiophanes kröyeri	1	0,0009	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b25	673417693	6268791465	31,7
524	2021	4	15	b29	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,3674	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b29	673412201	6267399241	31,1
525	2021	4	15	b29	Diplocirrus glaucus	1	0,0023	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b29	673412201	6267399241	31,1
526	2021	4	15	b29	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0101	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b29	673412201	6267399241	31,1
527	2021	4	15	b35	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,7198	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b35	671985782	6266005780	30,5
528	2021	4	15	b35	Chaetopterus norvegicus	1	0,498	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b35	671985782	6266005780	30,5
529	2021	4	15	b35	Capitella capitata	2	0,0467	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b35	671985782	6266005780	30,5
530	2021	4	15	b35	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0105	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b35	671985782	6266005780	30,5
531	2021	4	15	b35	Praxillella affinis	1	0,005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b35	671985782	6266005780	30,5
532	2021	4	15	b35	Polychaeta indet.	2	0,0166	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b35	671985782	6266005780	30,5

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
533	2021	4	15	b41	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,3321	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b41	670592722	6264601008	29,8
534	2021	4	15	b41	Chaetopterus norvegicus	1	0,9056	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b41	670592722	6264601008	29,8
535	2021	4	15	b41	Glycera rouxii	2	0,8648	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b41	670592722	6264601008	29,8
536	2021	4	15	b41	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0134	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b41	670592722	6264601008	29,8
537	2021	4	15	b41	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b41	670592722	6264601008	29,8
538	2021	4	15	b41	Upogebia deltaura	1	0,5625	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b41	670592722	6264601008	29,8
539	2021	4	15	b42	Abra nitida	2	0,0058	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b42	673400000	6264593102	31,2
540	2021	4	15	b42	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0014	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b42	673400000	6264593102	31,2
541	2021	4	15	b43	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,1356	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b43	676213234	6264605418	32
542	2021	4	15	b43	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0006	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b43	676213234	6264605418	32
543	2021	4	15	b43	Nephtys incisa	3	0,0855	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b43	676213234	6264605418	32
544	2021	4	15	b50	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,4195	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b50	673419409	6263204939	31,2
545	2021	4	15	b50	Abra nitida	1	0,0961	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b50	673419409	6263204939	31,2
546	2021	4	15	b51	Amphiura chiajei	11	1,3506	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b51	674820285	6263208299	31,6
547	2021	4	15	b51	Goniada maculata	1	0,0186	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b51	674820285	6263208299	31,6
548	2021	4	15	b71	Amphiura chiajei	3	1,0841	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b71	679005140	6260396971	32,9
549	2021	4	15	b71	Nephtys incisa	3	0,0139	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b71	679005140	6260396971	32,9
550	2021	4	15	b49	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,8002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b49	671991064	6263197818	30,6
551	2021	4	15	b49	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0546	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b49	671991064	6263197818	30,6
552	2021	4	15	b49	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0124	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b49	671991064	6263197818	30,6
553	2021	4	15	b49	Terebellidae indet.	3	0,0202	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b49	671991064	6263197818	30,6
554	2021	4	15	b49	Spionidae indet.	1	0,0021	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	b49	671991064	6263197818	30,6
555	2021	4	15	GS-33	Amphiura chiajei	1	0,0226	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-33	671155966	6262856516	30
556	2021	4	15	GS-33	Phoronis sp.	2	0,0002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-33	671155966	6262856516	30
557	2021	4	15	GS-33	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0183	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-33	671155966	6262856516	30
558	2021	4	15	GS-33	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0659	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-33	671155966	6262856516	30
559	2021	4	15	GS-33	Orbinia sertulata	1	0,4999	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-33	671155966	6262856516	30
560	2021	4	15	GS-33	Abra nitida	1	0,0187	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-33	671155966	6262856516	30
561	2021	4	15	GS-34	Abra nitida	3	0,1233	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-34	669879158	6263074650	29,2
562	2021	4	15	GS-34	Nephtys incisa	2	0,1964	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-34	669879158	6263074650	29,2
563	2021	4	15	GS-34	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0291	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-34	669879158	6263074650	29,2
564	2021	4	15	GS-34	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,3817	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-34	669879158	6263074650	29,2
565	2021	4	15	GS-37	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,2457	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-37	675075983	6263908998	31,8
566	2021	4	15	GS-37	Abra nitida	1	0,0851	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-37	675075983	6263908998	31,8
567	2021	4	15	GS-37	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0257	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-37	675075983	6263908998	31,8
568	2021	4	15	GS-38	Brissopsis lyrifera	1	31,196	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-38	672056000	6264434925	30,5
569	2021	4	15	GS-38	Abra nitida	5	0,1019	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-38	672056000	6264434925	30,5
570	2021	4	15	GS-38	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,1026	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-38	672056000	6264434925	30,5

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
571	2021	4	15	GS-38	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0246	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-38	672056000	6264434925	30,5
572	2021	4	15	GS-38	Mysella bidentata	1	0,0051	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-38	672056000	6264434925	30,5
573	2021	4	15	GS-38	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0057	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-38	672056000	6264434925	30,5
574	2021	4	15	GS-38	Ampelisca brevicornis	1	0,0022	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-38	672056000	6264434925	30,5
575	2021	4	15	GS-38	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-38	672056000	6264434925	30,5
576	2021	4	15	GS-31	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,6146	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-31	677643689	6261728970	32,4
577	2021	4	15	GS-31	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0372	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-31	677643689	6261728970	32,4
578	2021	4	15	GS-31	Abra nitida	1	0,0295	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-31	677643689	6261728970	32,4
579	2021	4	15	GS-31	Nuculoma tenuis	2	0,0239	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-31	677643689	6261728970	32,4
580	2021	4	15	GS-31	Phoronis sp.	5	0,0005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-31	677643689	6261728970	32,4
581	2021	4	15	GS-31	Nephtys incisa	2	0,0335	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-31	677643689	6261728970	32,4
582	2021	4	15	GS-31	Spiophanes kröyeri	2	0,0025	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-31	677643689	6261728970	32,4
583	2021	4	15	GS-29	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,2938	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-29	668045114	6261547169	26,6
584	2021	4	15	GS-29	Abra nitida	1	0,0365	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-29	668045114	6261547169	26,6
585	2021	4	15	GS-29	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0663	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-29	668045114	6261547169	26,6
586	2021	4	15	GS-29	Praxillella affinis	2	0,2116	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-29	668045114	6261547169	26,6
587	2021	4	15	GS-29	Eriopisa elongata	1	0,0054	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-29	668045114	6261547169	26,6
588	2021	4	15	GS-43	Amphiura chiajei	1	0,0311	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-43	672711826	6266113690	30,9
589	2021	4	15	GS-43	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0107	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-43	672711826	6266113690	30,9
590	2021	4	15	GS-43	Nephtys incisa	2	0,1146	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-43	672711826	6266113690	30,9
591	2021	4	15	GS-43	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-43	672711826	6266113690	30,9
592	2021	4	15	GS-44	Brissopsis lyrifera	1	21,7	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-44	670464301	6266494007	30,3
593	2021	4	15	GS-44	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,5167	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-44	670464301	6266494007	30,3
594	2021	4	15	GS-44	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0094	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-44	670464301	6266494007	30,3
595	2021	4	15	GS-47	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,2453	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-47	676618355	6267190504	32
596	2021	4	15	GS-47	Amphiura filiformis	2	0,1438	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-47	676618355	6267190504	32
597	2021	4	15	GS-47	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0758	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-47	676618355	6267190504	32
598	2021	4	15	GS-47	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0298	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-47	676618355	6267190504	32
599	2021	4	15	GS-47	Callianassa tyrrhena	1	0,2434	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-47	676618355	6267190504	32
600	2021	4	15	GS-47	Glycera rouxii	1	0,5452	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-47	676618355	6267190504	32
601	2021	4	15	GS-47	Nephtys hombergii	1	0,0598	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-47	676618355	6267190504	32
602	2021	4	15	GS-48	Amphiura chiajei	1	0,0029	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-48	674560526	6267532559	31,9
603	2021	4	15	GS-48	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0069	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-48	674560526	6267532559	31,9
604	2021	4	15	GS-48	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0032	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-48	674560526	6267532559	31,9
605	2021	4	15	GS-48	Spiophanes kröyeri	2	0,0026	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-48	674560526	6267532559	31,9
606	2021	4	14	GS-49	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,5693	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-49	672664434	6267871172	31
607	2021	4	14	GS-49	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0324	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-49	672664434	6267871172	31
608	2021	4	15	GS-50	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,324	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-50	678171321	6268745000	31,9

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
609	2021	4	15	GS-50	Bittium reticulatum	1	0,7081	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-50	678171321	6268745000	31,9
610	2021	4	15	GS-50	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0137	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-50	678171321	6268745000	31,9
611	2021	4	15	GS-50	Galathowenia oculata	2	0,0002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-50	678171321	6268745000	31,9
612	2021	4	15	GS-50	Phoronis sp.	3	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-50	678171321	6268745000	31,9
613	2021	4	15	GS-50	Spio filicornis	1	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-50	678171321	6268745000	31,9
614	2021	4	15	GS-50	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0017	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-50	678171321	6268745000	31,9
615	2021	4	15	GS-50	Ampelisca brevicornis	1	0,0012	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-50	678171321	6268745000	31,9
616	2021	4	15	GS-50	Hyala vitrea	1	0,002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-50	678171321	6268745000	31,9
617	2021	4	15	GS-51	Brissopsis lyrifera	1	17,2957	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-51	676743000	6268986000	31,8
618	2021	4	15	GS-51	Amphiura chiajei	9	1,0486	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-51	676743000	6268986000	31,8
619	2021	4	15	GS-51	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0029	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-51	676743000	6268986000	31,8
620	2021	4	15	GS-51	Abra nitida	2	0,01	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-51	676743000	6268986000	31,8
621	2021	4	15	GS-51	Corbula gibba	1	0,01	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-51	676743000	6268986000	31,8
622	2021	4	15	GS-51	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0237	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-51	676743000	6268986000	31,8
623	2021	4	15	GS-51	Nucula nucleus	7	0,0229	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-51	676743000	6268986000	31,8
624	2021	4	15	GS-51	Nephtys incisa	2	0,0419	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-51	676743000	6268986000	31,8
625	2021	4	15	GS-65	Amphiura chiajei	7	0,3982	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-65	675947572	6274459686	31,1
626	2021	4	15	GS-65	Abra nitida	2	0,0872	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-65	675947572	6274459686	31,1
627	2021	4	15	GS-65	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0901	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-65	675947572	6274459686	31,1
628	2021	4	15	GS-65	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0086	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-65	675947572	6274459686	31,1
629	2021	4	15	GS-65	Chaetoderma nitidulum	1	0,0117	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-65	675947572	6274459686	31,1
630	2021	4	15	GS-65	Phascolion strombi	1	0,047	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-65	675947572	6274459686	31,1
631	2021	4	15	GS-65	Ophelina acuminata	1	0,0552	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-65	675947572	6274459686	31,1
632	2021	4	15	GS-65	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0214	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-65	675947572	6274459686	31,1
633	2021	4	15	GS-65	Brissopsis lyrifera	1	14,3842	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-65	675947572	6274459686	31,1
634	2021	4	15	GS-65	Echinocardium cordatum	1	1,3818	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-65	675947572	6274459686	31,1
635	2021	4	15	GS-67	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,3772	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-67	677345000	6275981000	30,3
636	2021	4	15	GS-67	Abra nitida	5	0,1001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-67	677345000	6275981000	30,3
637	2021	4	15	GS-67	Crustacea indet.	1	0,0057	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-67	677345000	6275981000	30,3
638	2021	4	15	GS-67	Glycera rouxii	1	0,001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-67	677345000	6275981000	30,3
639	2021	4	15	GS-67	Spiophanes kröyeri	1	0,0043	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-67	677345000	6275981000	30,3
640	2021	4	15	GS-67	Polychaeta indet.	3	0,0128	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-67	677345000	6275981000	30,3
641	2021	4	15	GS-67	Praxillura longissima	2	0,1646	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-67	677345000	6275981000	30,3
642	2021	4	15	GS-69	Nucula nucleus	2	0,0184	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-69	676155304	6276161139	30,9
643	2021	4	15	GS-69	Chaetoderma nitidulum	2	0,03	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-69	676155304	6276161139	30,9
644	2021	4	15	GS-69	Mysella bidentata	2	0,0034	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-69	676155304	6276161139	30,9
645	2021	4	15	GS-69	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0006	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-69	676155304	6276161139	30,9
646	2021	4	15	GS-69	Amphiura chiajei	8	0,8224	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-69	676155304	6276161139	30,9

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
647	2021	4	15	GS-69	Diastyloides biplicata	2	0,0012	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-69	676155304	6276161139	30,9
648	2021	4	15	GS-41	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,1166	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-41	676762301	6265431979	32,1
649	2021	4	15	GS-41	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0742	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-41	676762301	6265431979	32,1
650	2021	4	15	GS-41	Spiophanes kröyeri	1	0,0035	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-41	676762301	6265431979	32,1
651	2021	4	15	GS-41	Mysella bidentata	2	0,0019	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-41	676762301	6265431979	32,1
652	2021	4	14	GS-78	Amphiura chiajei	7	0,8343	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-78	677456541,8	6267019671	30,8
653	2021	4	14	GS-78	Terebellidae indet.	1	0,0209	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-78	677456541,8	6267019671	30,8
654	2021	4	15	GS-52	Amphiura chiajei	10	1,1218	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-52	674827409	6269298781	31,6
655	2021	4	15	GS-52	Hyala vitrea	5	0,0068	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-52	674827409	6269298781	31,6
656	2021	4	15	GS-52	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0615	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-52	674827409	6269298781	31,6
657	2021	4	15	GS-52	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0034	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-52	674827409	6269298781	31,6
658	2021	4	15	GS-52	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0011	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-52	674827409	6269298781	31,6
659	2021	4	15	GS-52	Magelona alleni	1	0,0022	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-52	674827409	6269298781	31,6
660	2021	4	15	GS-52	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0004	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-52	674827409	6269298781	31,6
661	2021	4	15	GS-52	Corbula gibba	1	0,0119	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-52	674827409	6269298781	31,6
662	2021	4	15	GS-52	Ampelisca tenuicornis	1	0,0043	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-52	674827409	6269298781	31,6
663	2021	4	15	GS-52	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0009	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-52	674827409	6269298781	31,6
664	2021	4	15	GS-52	Glycera rouxii	1	1,1286	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-52	674827409	6269298781	31,6
665	2021	4	15	GS-52	Terebellidae indet.	2	0,0563	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-52	674827409	6269298781	31,6
666	2021	4	15	GS-54	Amphiura chiajei	9	0,5494	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-54	677978831	6270508668	31,6
667	2021	4	15	GS-54	Abra nitida	3	0,2457	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-54	677978831	6270508668	31,6
668	2021	4	15	GS-54	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0215	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-54	677978831	6270508668	31,6
669	2021	4	15	GS-54	Bittium reticulatum	1	0,0071	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-54	677978831	6270508668	31,6
670	2021	4	15	GS-54	Spionidae indet.	1	0,0005	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-54	677978831	6270508668	31,6
671	2021	4	15	GS-54	Ampelisca tenuicornis	1	0,0018	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-54	677978831	6270508668	31,6
672	2021	4	15	GS-57	Amphiura chiajei	12	1,2131	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-57	674800403	6271053000	30,5
673	2021	4	15	GS-57	Mysella bidentata	2	0,0022	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-57	674800403	6271053000	30,5
674	2021	4	15	GS-57	Bittium reticulatum	2	0,0279	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-57	674800403	6271053000	30,5
675	2021	4	15	GS-57	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0044	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-57	674800403	6271053000	30,5
676	2021	4	15	GS-57	Spisula subtruncata	1	0,0136	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-57	674800403	6271053000	30,5
677	2021	4	15	GS-57	Harpinia pectinata	1	0,001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-57	674800403	6271053000	30,5
678	2021	4	15	GS-57	Oligochaeta indet.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-57	674800403	6271053000	30,5
679	2021	4	15	GS-57	Phoronis sp.	3	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-57	674800403	6271053000	30,5
680	2021	4	15	GS-57	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-57	674800403	6271053000	30,5
681	2021	4	15	GS-57	Spiophanes kröyeri	1	0,0011	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-57	674800403	6271053000	30,5
682	2021	4	15	GS-57	Praxillella affinis	1	0,035	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-57	674800403	6271053000	30,5
683	2021	4	15	GS-57	Anthozoa indet.	1	0,0752	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-57	674800403	6271053000	30,5
684	2021	4	15	GS-58	Corbula gibba	2	0,0138	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-58	673223823	6271306454	31,2

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
685	2021	4	15	GS-58	Nucula nucleus	2	0,0546	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-58	673223823	6271306454	31,2
686	2021	4	15	GS-58	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0635	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-58	673223823	6271306454	31,2
687	2021	4	15	GS-58	Glycera rouxii	1	0,093	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-58	673223823	6271306454	31,2
688	2021	4	15	GS-58	Abra nitida	1	0,0431	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-58	673223823	6271306454	31,2
689	2021	4	15	GS-58	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,1389	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-58	673223823	6271306454	31,2
690	2021	4	15	GS-58	Callianassa tyrrhena	1	0,0811	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-58	673223823	6271306454	31,2
691	2021	4	15	GS-58	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0053	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-58	673223823	6271306454	31,2
692	2021	4	15	GS-58	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-58	673223823	6271306454	31,2
693	2021	4	15	GS-59	Phoronis sp.	3	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
694	2021	4	15	GS-59	Abra nitida	2	0,1112	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
695	2021	4	15	GS-59	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0057	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
696	2021	4	15	GS-59	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0395	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
697	2021	4	15	GS-59	Bittium reticulatum	1	0,1313	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
698	2021	4	15	GS-59	Ampelisca tenuicornis	1	0,0044	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
699	2021	4	15	GS-59	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0105	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
700	2021	4	15	GS-59	Amphiura chiajei	10	1,07	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
701	2021	4	15	GS-59	Corbula gibba	1	0,0136	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
702	2021	4	15	GS-59	Diplocirrus glaucus	1	0,002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
703	2021	4	15	GS-59	Spionidae indet.	1	0,0002	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
704	2021	4	15	GS-59	Spiophanes kröyeri	1	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
705	2021	4	15	GS-59	Pholoe baltica	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
706	2021	4	15	GS-59	Chone fauveli	1	0,0841	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
707	2021	4	15	GS-59	Lumbrineris fragilis	1	0,0105	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-59	677616399	6272245103	31,4
708	2021	4	15	GS-61	Amphiura chiajei	8	0,7292	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-61	676356272	6272603634	31,3
709	2021	4	15	GS-61	Abra nitida	3	0,132	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-61	676356272	6272603634	31,3
710	2021	4	15	GS-61	Bittium reticulatum	2	0,2926	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-61	676356272	6272603634	31,3
711	2021	4	15	GS-61	Hyala vitrea	4	0,0082	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-61	676356272	6272603634	31,3
712	2021	4	15	GS-61	Nuculoma tenuis	2	0,0119	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-61	676356272	6272603634	31,3
713	2021	4	15	GS-61	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0454	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-61	676356272	6272603634	31,3
714	2021	4	15	GS-61	Maldanidae indet.	2	0,0708	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-61	676356272	6272603634	31,3
715	2021	4	15	GS-61	Prionospio fallax	3	0,0006	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-61	676356272	6272603634	31,3
716	2021	4	15	GS-61	Mysella bidentata	1	0,0012	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-61	676356272	6272603634	31,3
717	2021	4	15	GS-61	Ampelisca tenuicornis	1	0,0029	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-61	676356272	6272603634	31,3
718	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#5	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,3218	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
719	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#5	Abra nitida	1	0,1084	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
720	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#5	Hyala vitrea	1	0,0011	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
721	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#5	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
722	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#5	Diastyloides biplicata	1	0,0003	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
723	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#5	Pectinaria belgica	1	1,3105	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
724	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#5	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0104	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
725	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#5	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0014	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
726	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#3	Amphiura chiajei	11	1,0838	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
727	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#3	Chaetoderma nitidulum	1	0,0255	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
728	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#3	Ophelina acuminata	1	0,0249	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
729	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#3	Phoronis sp.	3	0,0003	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
730	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#4	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,7676	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
731	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#4	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
732	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#4	Diplocirrus glaucus	2	0,008	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
733	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#4	Pholoe baltica	1	0,0008	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
734	2021	4	15	K2	Arctica islandica	1	95,1035	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
735	2021	4	15	K2	Amphiura chiajei	7	0,5072	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
736	2021	4	15	K2	Phoronis sp.	4	0,0004	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
737	2021	4	15	K2	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0104	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
738	2021	4	15	K2	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0417	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
739	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#2	Amphiura chiajei	6	0,3825	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
740	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#2	Abra nitida	1	0,0234	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
741	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#2	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0002	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
742	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#2	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0052	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
743	2021	4	15	K2#20210415#2	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0175	0	Hesselø korridor	K2	685330000	6246811000	32,2
744	2021	4	15	K1	Amphiura chiajei	8	1,045	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
745	2021	4	15	K1	Thracia convexa	2	0,3363	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
746	2021	4	15	K1	Abra nitida	1	0,0113	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
747	2021	4	15	K1	Mysella bidentata	1	0,0028	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
748	2021	4	15	K1	Phoronis sp.	3	0,0003	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
749	2021	4	15	K1	Terebellides stroemi	2	0,0082	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
750	2021	4	15	K1	Praxillella affinis	2	0,0393	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
751	2021	4	15	K1	Pholoe baltica	1	0,0012	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
752	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#2	Amphiura chiajei	5	0,5435	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
753	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#2	Goniada maculata	1	0,0104	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
754	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#2	Prionospio fallax	4	0,0002	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
755	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#2	Diplocirrus glaucus	1	0,0009	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
756	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#2	Phoronis sp.	4	0,0004	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
757	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#2	Harmothoe sp.	1	0,0014	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
758	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#2	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0012	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
759	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#2	Nephtys hombergii	1	0,0194	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
760	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#2	Anobothrus gracilis	1	0,0027	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
761	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#2	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0099	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
762	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#2	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,4843	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
763	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#2	Pholoe baltica	1	0,0011	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
764	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#3	Amphiura chiajei	3	0,2502	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
765	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#3	Orbinia sertulata	1	0,4186	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
766	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#3	Polyphysia crassa	1	0,2447	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
767	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#3	Magelona alleni	1	0,0002	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
768	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#3	Oligochaeta indet.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
769	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#3	Nephtys hombergii	1	0,0022	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
770	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#4	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,1345	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
771	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#4	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
772	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#4	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0027	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
773	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#4	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0016	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
774	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#4	Glycera rouxii	1	0,007	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
775	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#4	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0111	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
776	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#4	Magelona alleni	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
777	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#4	Prionospio fallax	2	0,0002	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
778	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#4	Tharyx killariensis	2	0,0007	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
779	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#4	Nephtys hombergii	2	0,2435	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
780	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#5	Phoronis sp.	3	0,0003	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
781	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#5	Amphiura chiajei	1	0,038	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
782	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#5	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0022	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
783	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#5	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0009	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
784	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#5	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0076	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
785	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#5	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0074	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
786	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#5	Magelona alleni	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
787	2021	4	15	K1#20210415#5	Spionidae indet.	1	0,0015	0	Hesselø korridor	K1	687754000	6239960000	30,4
788	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#2	Amphiura chiajei	10	0,5624	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
789	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#2	Abra nitida	2	0,2544	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
790	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#2	Pholoe baltica	1	0,0024	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
791	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#2	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,006	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
792	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#2	Diplocirrus glaucus	1	0,0002	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
793	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#2	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
794	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#5	Amphiura chiajei	7	0,6308	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
795	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#5	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0695	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
796	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#5	Diplocirrus glaucus	1	0,0075	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
797	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#5	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0016	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
798	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#5	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0012	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
799	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#5	Phoronis sp.	2	0,0002	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
800	2021	4	15	K7	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,0919	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
801	2021	4	15	K7	Abra nitida	2	0,1194	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
802	2021	4	15	K7	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0396	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
803	2021	4	15	K7	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,0293	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
804	2021	4	15	K7	Trochochaeta multisetosa	1	0,0062	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
805	2021	4	15	K7	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0025	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
806	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#3	Amphiura chiajei	2	0,199	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
807	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#3	Abra nitida	1	0,1716	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
808	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#3	Orbinia sertulata	1	0,2817	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
809	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#3	Tharyx killariensis	1	0,0011	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
810	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#3	Eudorella truncatula	1	0,0015	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
811	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#3	Maldanidae indet.	1	0,0148	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
812	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#3	Trochochaeta multisetosa	1	0,001	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
813	2021	4	15	K6	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,5934	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
814	2021	4	15	K6	Glycera rouxii	1	0,3827	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
815	2021	4	15	K6	Nephtys incisa	2	0,0608	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
816	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#4	Amphiura chiajei	9	0,5689	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
817	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#4	Abra nitida	2	0,024	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
818	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#4	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,025	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
819	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#4	Nucula nucleus	1	0,0195	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
820	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#4	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,0003	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
821	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#4	Prionospio fallax	2	0,0002	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
822	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#4	Capitella capitata	1	0,006	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
823	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#4	POLYNOIDAE	1	0,0008	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
824	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#4	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
825	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#4	Praxillella affinis	1	0,0718	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
826	2021	4	15	K7#20210415#4	Anobothrus gracilis	1	0,0085	0	Hesselø korridor	K7	691255000	6236711000	28,8
827	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#2	Amphiura chiajei	7	0,849	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
828	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#2	Diplocirrus glaucus	1	0,0003	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
829	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#3	Brissopsis lyrifera	1	16,2713	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
830	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#3	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,1252	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
831	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#3	Nephtys incisa	1	0,0081	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
832	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#4	Amphiura chiajei	4	0,1737	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
833	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#4	Phascolion strombi	1	0,0261	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
834	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#4	Nuculoma tenuis	1	0,006	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
835	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#5	Amphiura chiajei	8	0,6959	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
836	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#5	Glycera rouxii	1	0,0916	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33

ID	year	month	day	station	Taxa	Count	WetWeight	Source_ID	Area	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth
837	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#5	Pholoe baltica	1	0,0014	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
838	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#5	Phoronis sp.	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
839	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#5	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0005	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
840	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#5	Spiophanes kröyeri	1	0,0021	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
841	2021	4	15	K6#20210415#5	Polychaeta indet.	1	0,043	0	Hesselø korridor	K6	682425000	6254949000	33
842	2021	4	15	GS-62	Amphiura chiajei	7	0,5451	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
843	2021	4	15	GS-62	Phoronis sp.	3	0,0003	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
844	2021	4	15	GS-62	Pennatula phosphorea	1	0,1766	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
845	2021	4	15	GS-62	Phascolion strombi	1	0,048	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
846	2021	4	15	GS-62	Mysella bidentata	1	0,0035	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
847	2021	4	15	GS-62	Ophelina acuminata	1	0,01	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
848	2021	4	15	GS-62	Capitella capitata	1	0,007	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
849	2021	4	15	GS-62	Nephtys hombergii	1	0,05	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
850	2021	4	15	GS-62	Crustacea indet.	1	0,1044	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
851	2021	4	15	GS-62	Chaetozone setosa	5	0,1085	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
852	2021	4	15	GS-62	Prionospio fallax	1	0,0001	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
853	2021	4	15	GS-62	Praxillella affinis	3	0,0967	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
854	2021	4	15	GS-62	Praxillura longissima	1	0,0445	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5
855	2021	4	15	GS-62	Spiophanes kröyeri	2	0,0025	0	Hesselø vindmølleområde	GS-62	674211763	6272956933	29,5

Appendix 2

Results of sediment sample analysis