

Alien species and food webs in the Marine Strategy Framework

Directive:

What is expected from scientists?



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Why MSFD is challenging for Europe?

- Qualitative descriptors: a holistic aspect to the marine environment
- 'New' aspects to the traditional assessments
- Pressures affecting the GES
- Integrated status
- Regional co-operation



Biodiversity, commercial fish, food webs and benthic communities in the MSFD

Four overlapping qualitative descriptors:

1. Biodiversity is maintained:

species, habitats, ecosystem structure.

3. Exploited fish and shellfish are within safe biological limits:

mortality, biomass, population structure.

4. Elements of food webs are at normal abundance and diversity:

productivity, proportion, abundance

6. Benthic ecosystems are not adversely impacted:

condition of benthic community

Descriptors 1, 3, 4 and 6: how do they overlap and differ?

	D 1	D 3	D 4	Remarks
D 1 (biodiversity)				
D 3 (comm. exploited stocks)	Fish and shellfish are part of biodiversity.			D1, D4 and D6 should include as many fish species as possible.
D 4 (food webs)	Key species are part of biodiversity.	Exploited fish stocks are key trophic groups.		D4 should look at structures and energy flows.
D 6 (sea floor)	Benthic communities are part of biodiversity.	Shellfish are key species in benthic communities.	Many benthic species are key species in food webs.	D6 should focus on impacts.



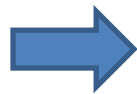
Is D1 meant for left-over indicators?

How have we addressed D4 in the BS?

Population abundance and growth rate of marine mammals	Operational for grey seal, ringed seal and harbor seal
Productivity of white-tailed eagle	Operational
Abundance of waterbirds in the wintering season	Under development (ready by the end of the year)
Abundance and breeding success of waterbirds in the breeding season	Under development
Abundance of key fish species (e.g. perch, flounder)	Operational
Abundance of key functional fish groups	Operational
Abundance and mean size of zooplankton	Under development



Strengthness: covers mammals, predatory birds, waterbirds, fish and zooplankton



Weakness: No among-trophic-level indicators! Main fish stocks (cod, herring and sprat) should be included. Food web energy flows not analyzed.

What do we expect from food web science:

- Which are the weakest links in a food web, i.e. most sensitive to human pressures?
 - There are cocktails of pressures affecting the species / trophic groups. What to focus on?
- Which trophic relationships are in a key position for wider biodiversity?
 - I.e. If a trophic link is disturbed, is the consequence particularly destructive for other species.



Non-indigenous species in the MSFD

MSFD descriptor 2: "Non-indigenous species introduced by human activities are at levels that do not adversely alter the ecosystem".



Criterion 2.1 Abundance and state characterization of NIS, in particular invasive species.

Criterion 2.2 Environmental impact of invasive NIS.

How have we addressed D 2 in the BS?

Trends in the arrival of new NIS to the Baltic	Assessed per sub-basin. New screening protocols are being developed for ports.
Impacts of NIS by the biopollution index	Assessed per sub-basin.
Distribution and abundance of selected invasive species	Currently: <i>Dreissena</i> spp., <i>Marezzelleria</i> spp., <i>Neogobius malanostomus</i> .
HELCOM list of NIS in the Baltic Sea	A table summarizing the situation.



Both criteria are covered.





What do we expect from NIS scientists:

- Positive case studies of post-introduction management. Are they possible? Reversibility?
- Abundance and time series of NIS in 'poorly monitored habitats'.
- Meta analyses of Baltic impacts:
 - Do NIS cause secondary impacts (+ / -) through the food web? Have predators switched prey species?
 - Have red list categories changed due to NIS?

