

Hopes and expectations: the conceptual course of future for marine ecosystems and fishery

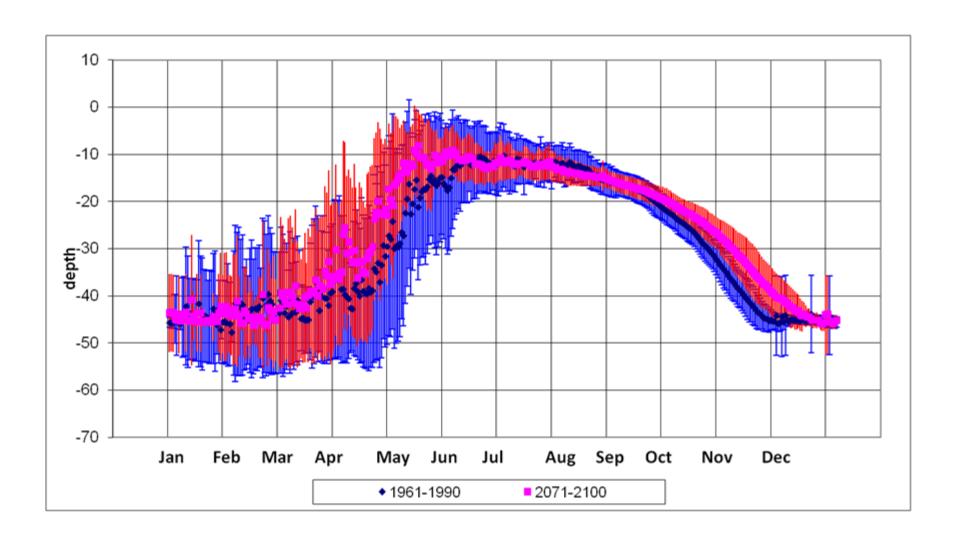
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Expected outcomes of WP work

- Improved knowledge on possible processes;
- Participation in constructing environmental legislation;
- Recommendations for management and adaptation strategies.



Gulf of Riga – future scene



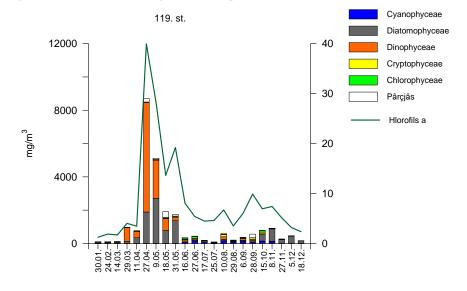
Winters without ice cover -

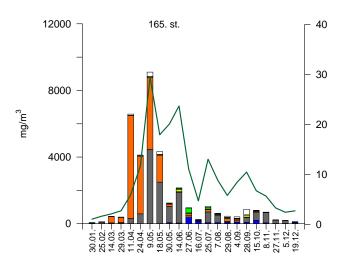
- Earlier development of plankton communities, higher biomass
 - Shift from Achnantes taeniata to Thalassiosira baltica, Chaetoceros spp., Melosira nummuloides
- Shift in breeding time of benthic species, mostly amphipods



Springs with faster stratification –

- Dominance of dinoflagellates or ...nothing special;
- Higher share of small size fraction in zooplankton.



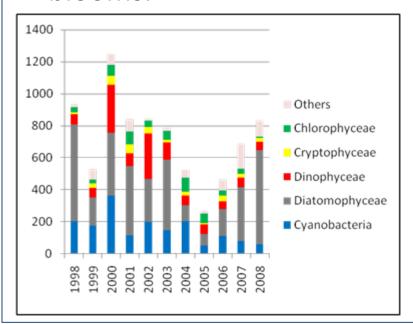




Warmer summers: two options

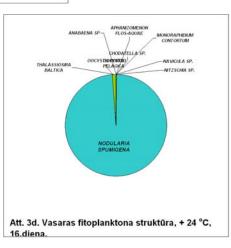
Increased wind intensity:

- Frequent upwellings, productive coastal areas;
- Reduced cyanobacterial blooms.



Calm weather dominating:

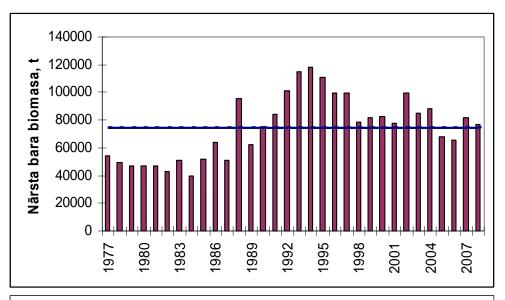


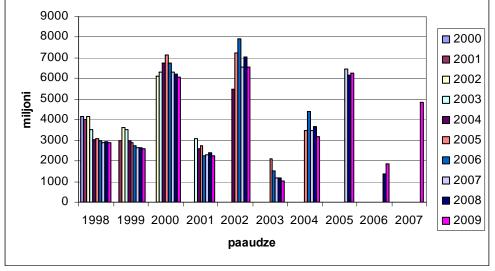


- Zooplankton
- Acartia bifilosa, Limnocalanus macrurus, Evadne nordmanni, Pleopsis polyphemoides
- Daphnia spp., Cyclops spp.
- Macrozoobenthos
- f Gammarus sp., Bathyporeia pilosa, Marenzelleria viridis, Macoma baltica
- Phytobenthos ???

Gulf of Riga - fisheries

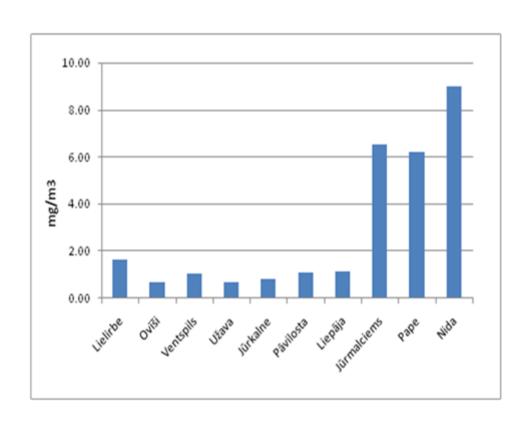
- Gulf of Riga
 herring growth
 expected and
 forecasted, still –
 spawning stock
 biomass hardly
 above the mean;
- Reason high fishing mortality, low recruitment.





The Baltic Sea – ecosystem projections in conditions of reduced salinity and higher temperature

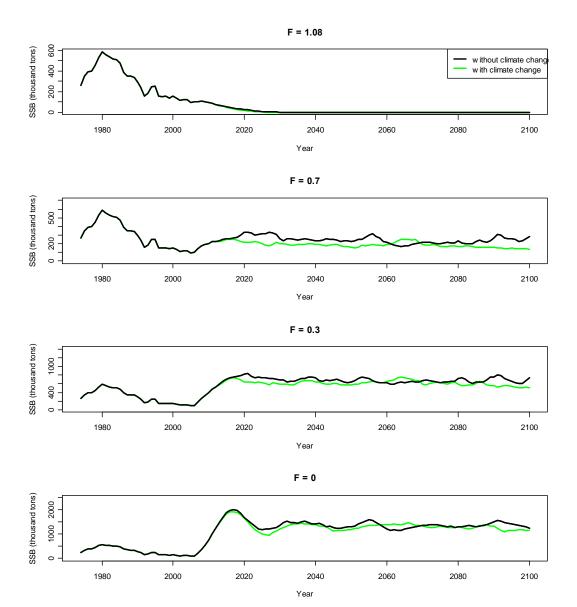
- Species structures gradually similar to the Gulf of Riga;
- Coastal areas level of human activities significant: nutrient loads;
- Further reduction of inhabited bottoms.





The Baltic Sea - fisheries

• The Eastern **Baltic** cod fishing mortality as a key factor





Conclusions

- Coastal zone would strengthen its position as a key area in the aspect of productivity and biodiversity;
- The Gulf of Riga and the Baltic Sea would continue being attractive for invasive species;
- The climate change would intensify or mask the impact of key factor - human activities.



Recommendations:

- elaborate and implement the load reduction activities as soon as possible in all related areas (agriculture, water resources management etc.);
- create zonation of the coastal underwater areas with various level of protection according to the functional importance of the site;
- perform regular observations of marine environment and provide model calculations of processes, based on the observations for flexible management decisions;
- reduce the fishing mortality via exclusion of illegal fishing;
- follow the international regulations preventing the distribution of non-native species.



