



Biodiversity scenarios for fragmented landscapes; freshwater connectivity and the future of fish diversity

FISHCON (www.nina.no/FISHCON)

Coordinated by Anders G. Finstad (NINA)

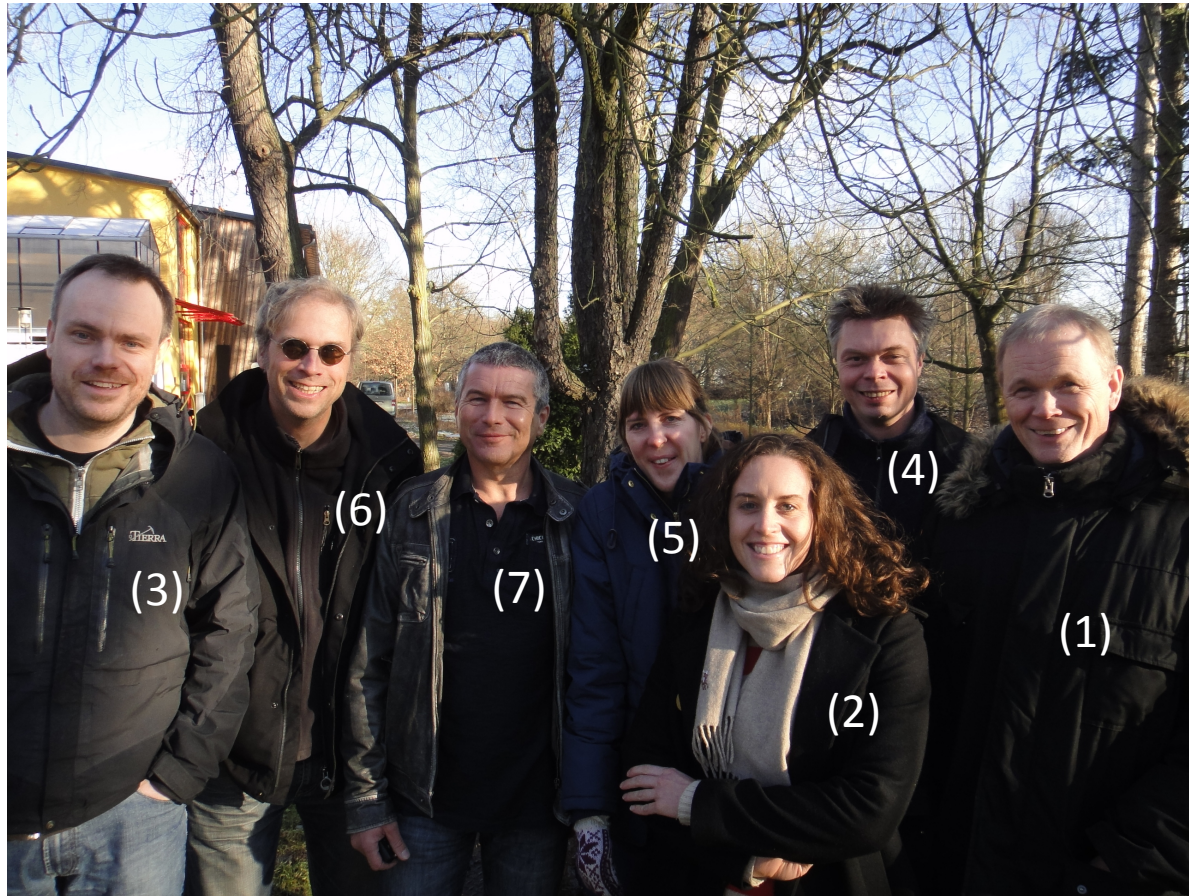


Umeå University



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Core research team



Umeå University (Sweden)

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NINA (Norway)

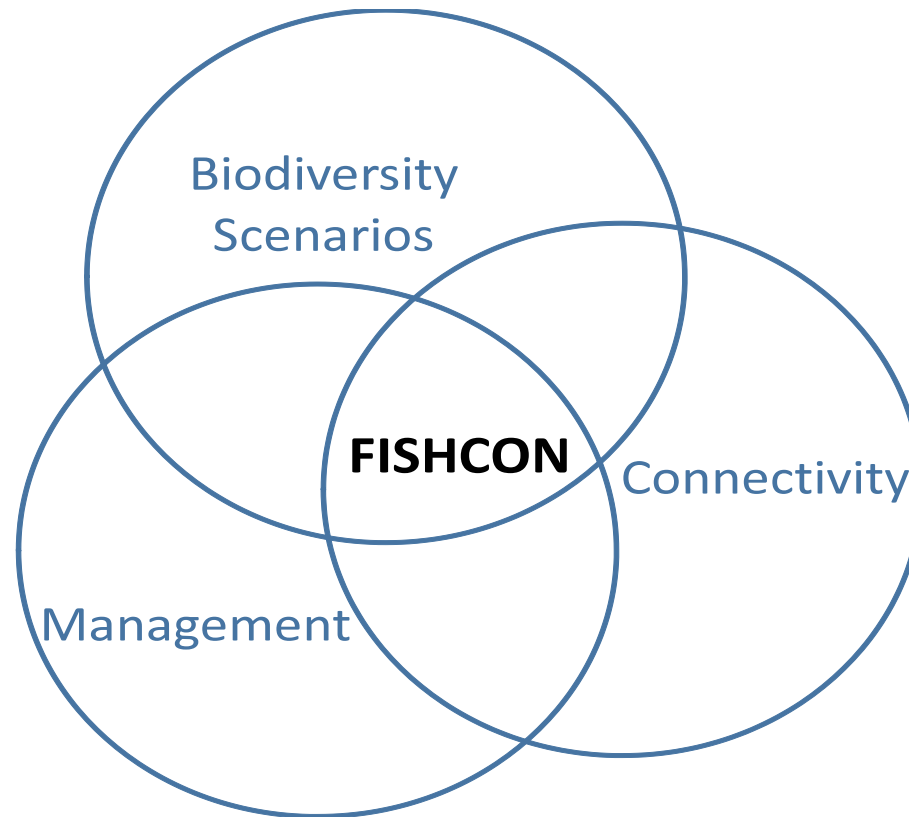
- 4) Anders G. Finstad
- 5) Ingeborg P. Helland

IGB (Germany)

- 6) Franz Hölker
 - 7) Christian Wolter
- not in picture
- Nike Sommerwerk
Johannes Radinger



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FISHCON focuses on the crossroads between biodiversity scenarios, management actions and habitat connectivity

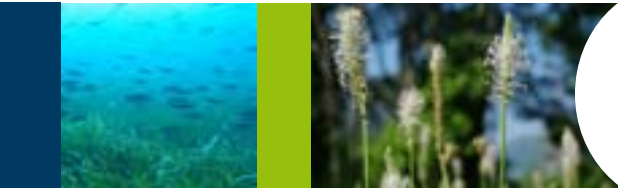




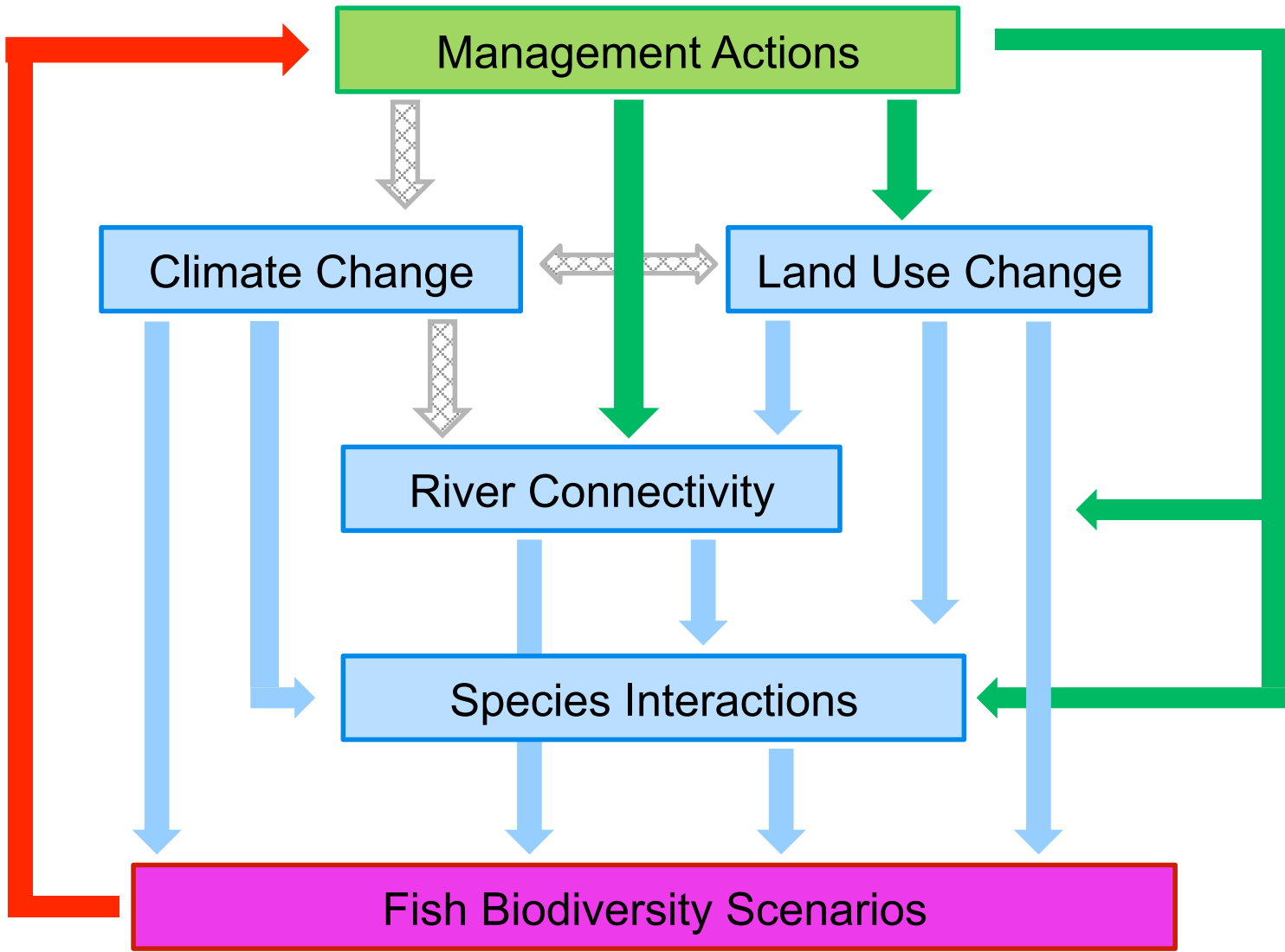
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- Freshwater biodiversity faces multiple interacting treats (e.g. climate and land-use change, anthropogenic translocations)
- Most predictions of biodiversity change ignore habitat connectivity
- Connectivity particularly important for freshwater organisms due to the dendritic structure of their habitat
- Management actions can be informed by scenarios





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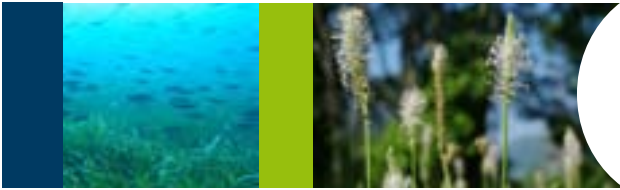


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Example on the importance of connectivity for
scenario building

Northern pike distribution in
Sweden under climate change

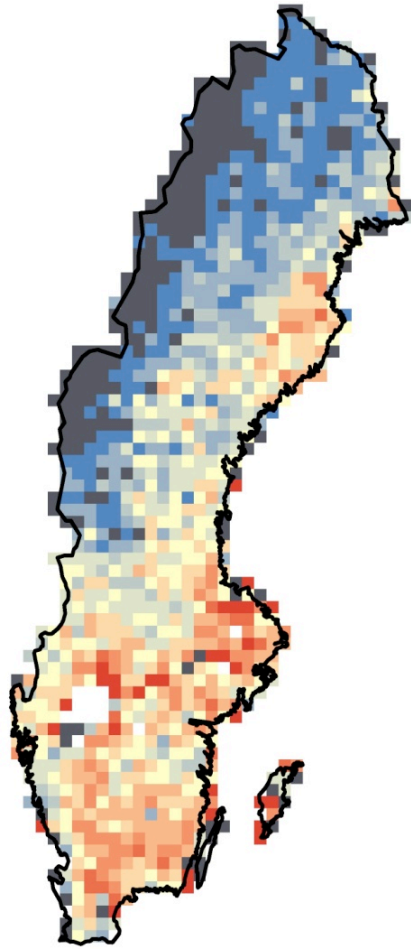




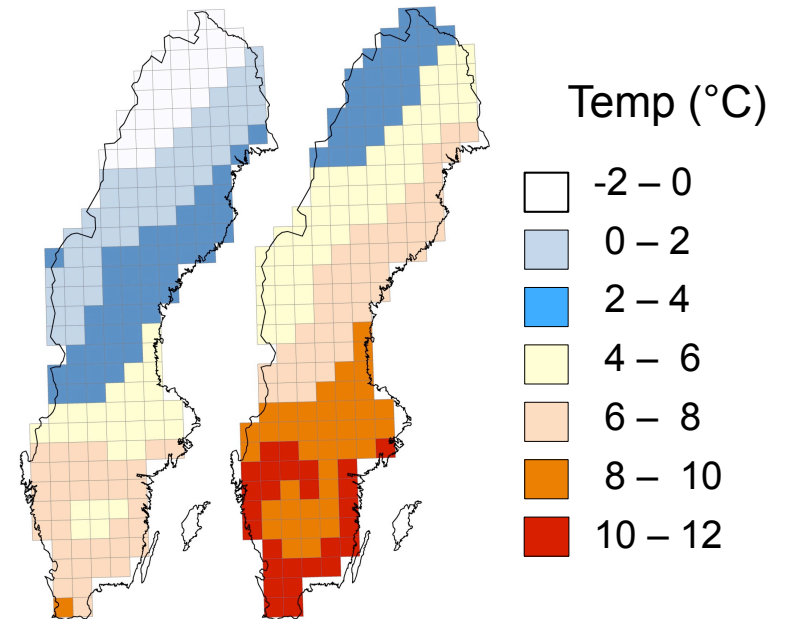
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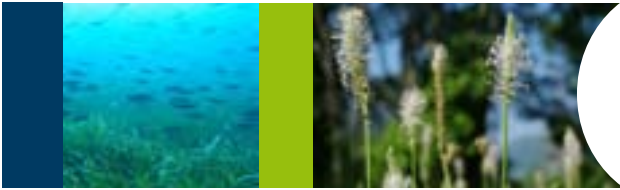


Current Pike Distribution



Projected Air Temperatures 1961-1990 2091-2100

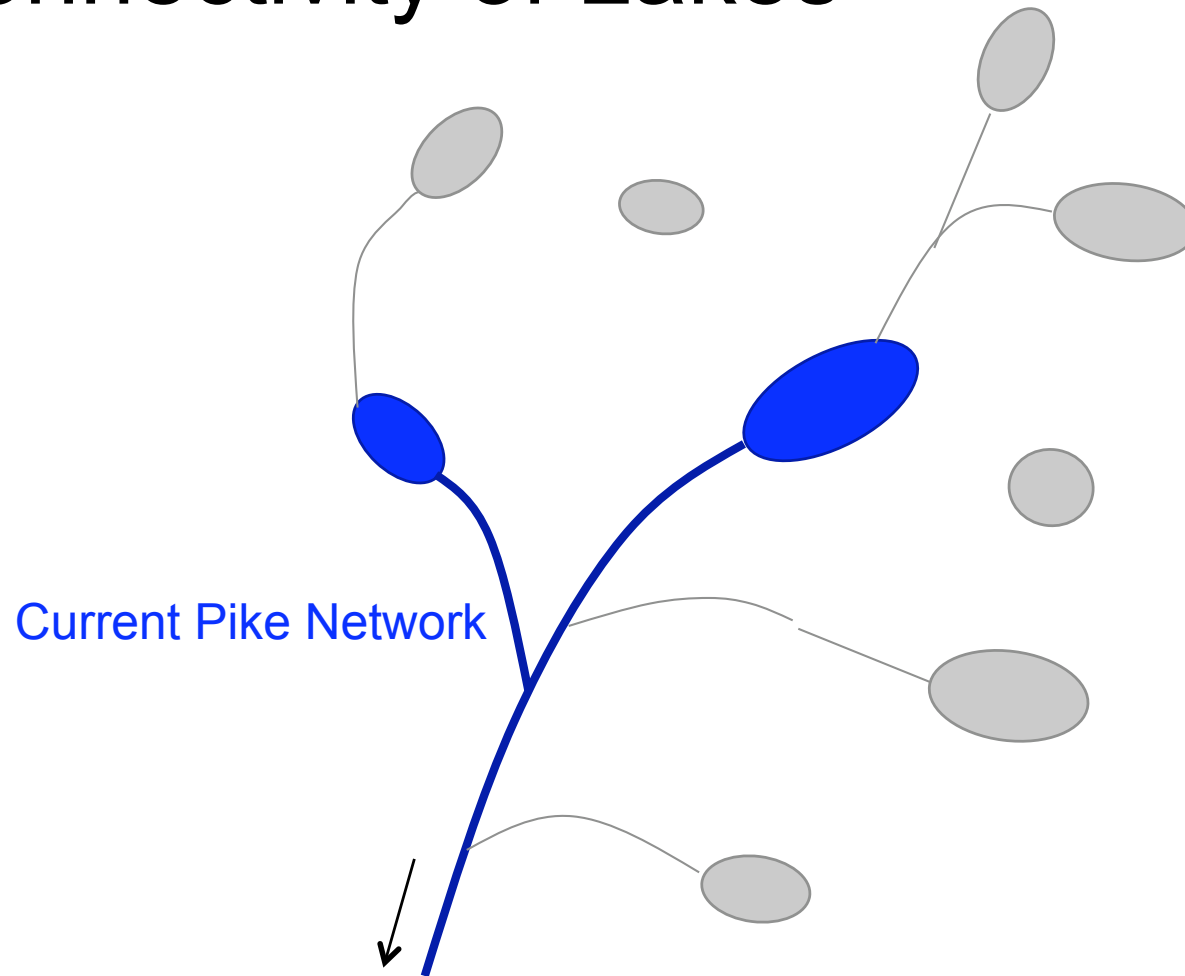




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Connectivity of Lakes

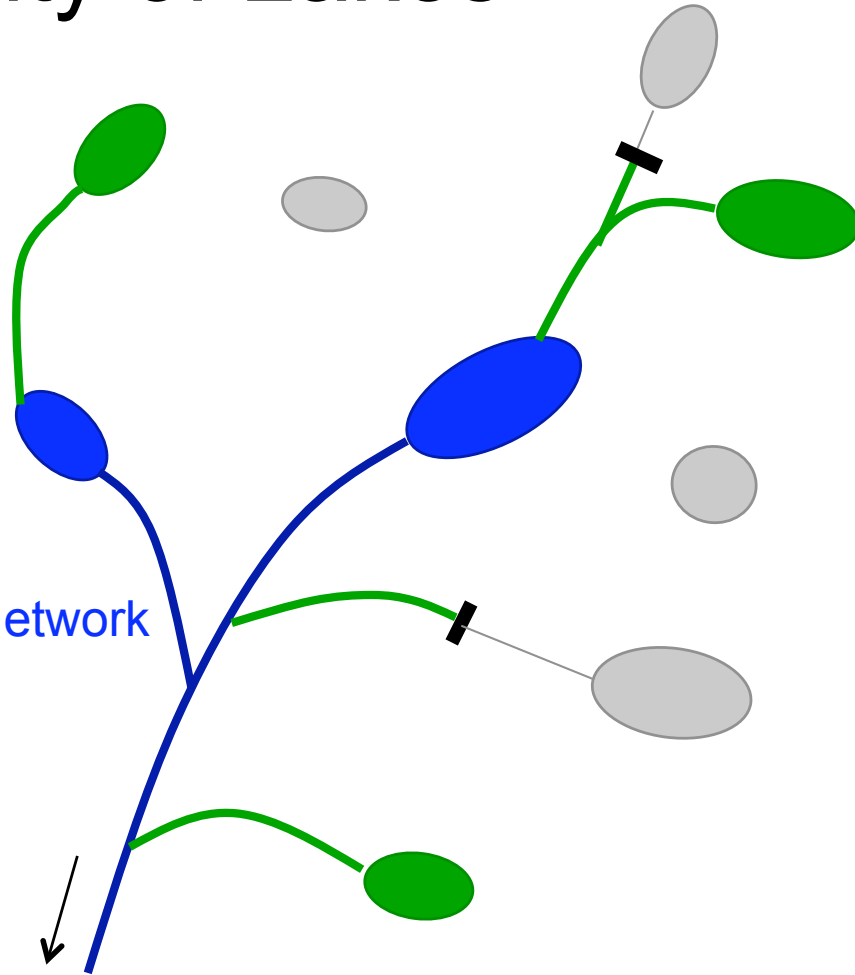


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Connectivity of Lakes

Accessible Lakes

Current Pike Network



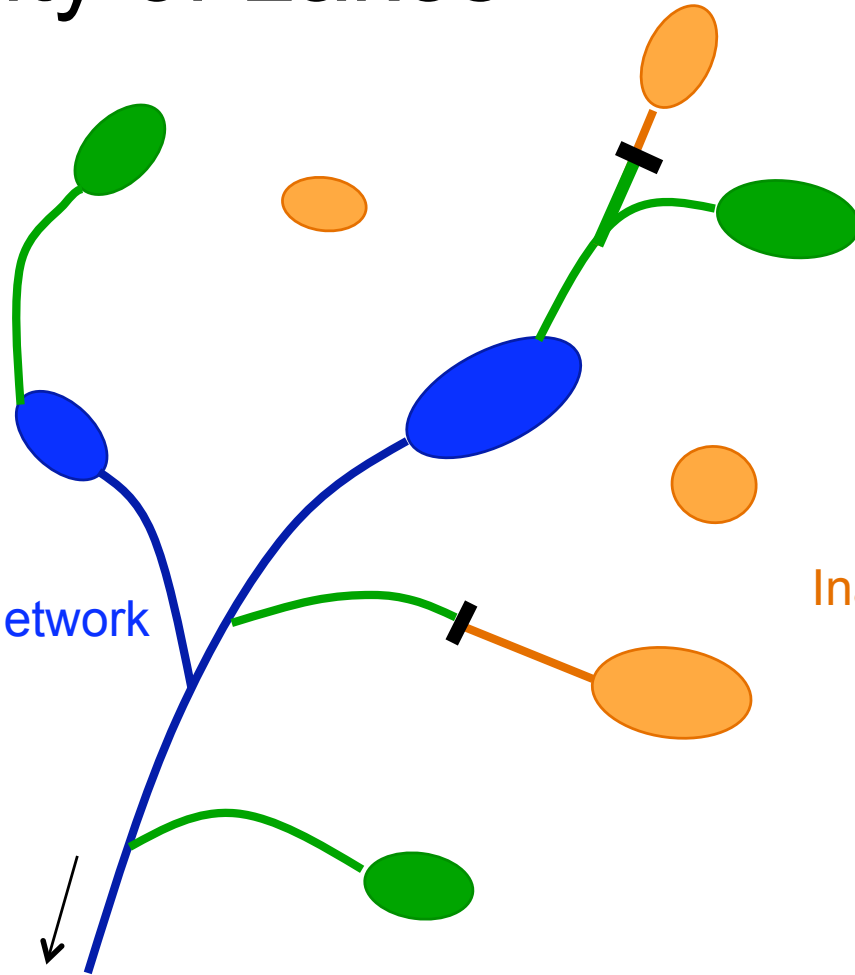
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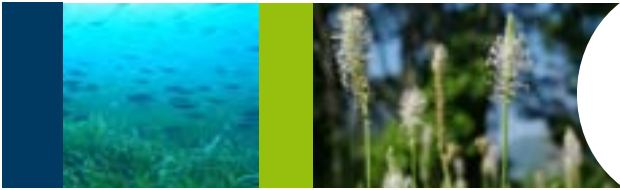
Connectivity of Lakes

Accessible Lakes

Current Pike Network

Inaccessible Lakes

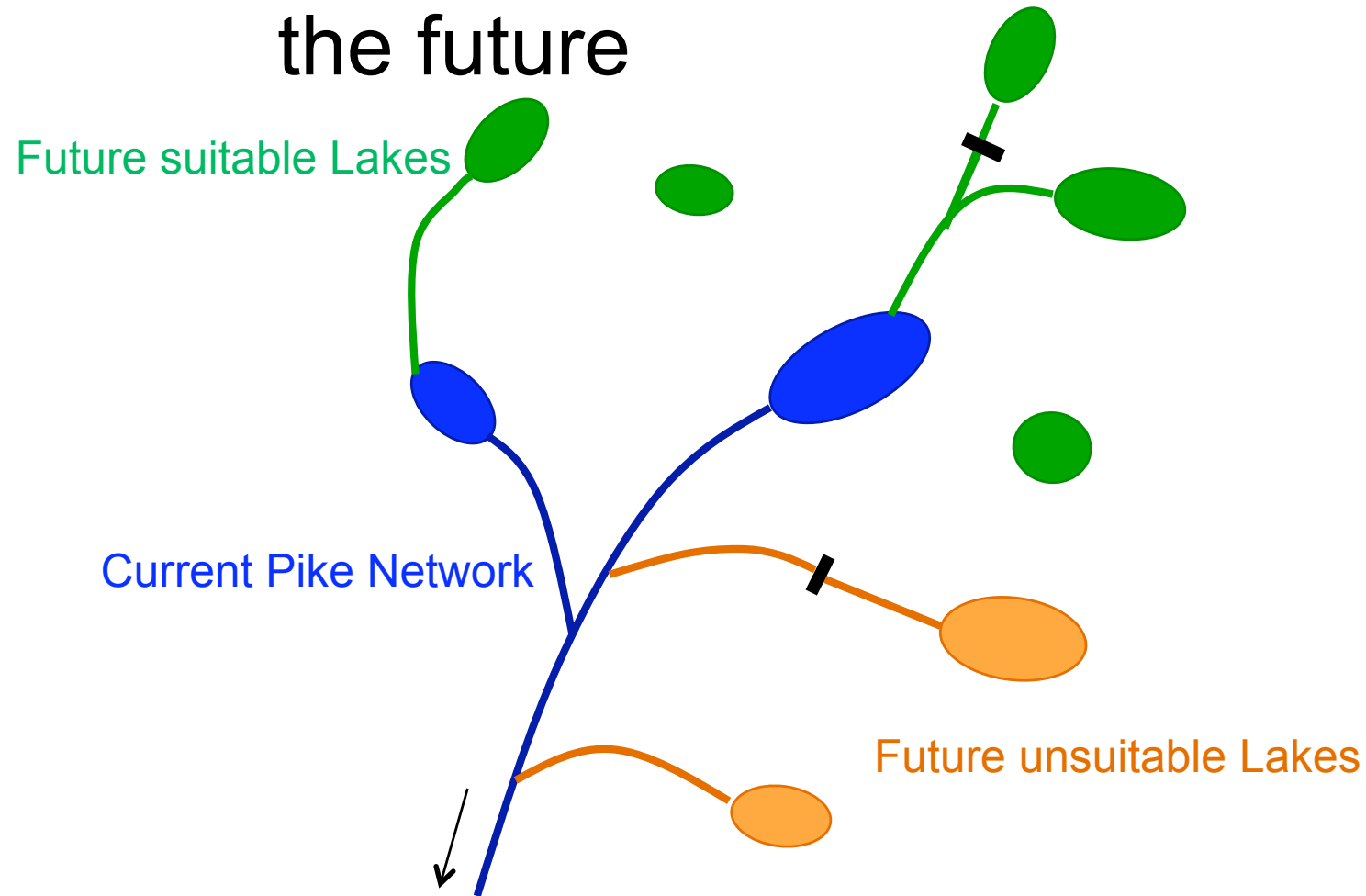




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Predicted suitable habitat in the future



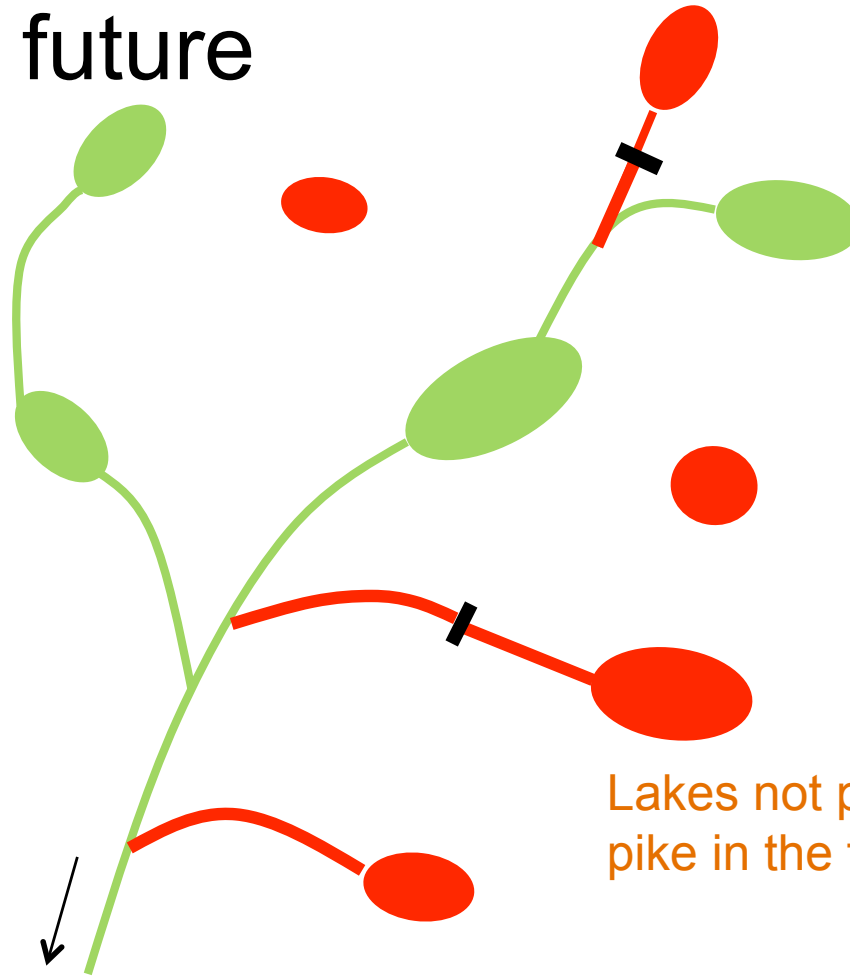


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Predicted suitable habitat in the future

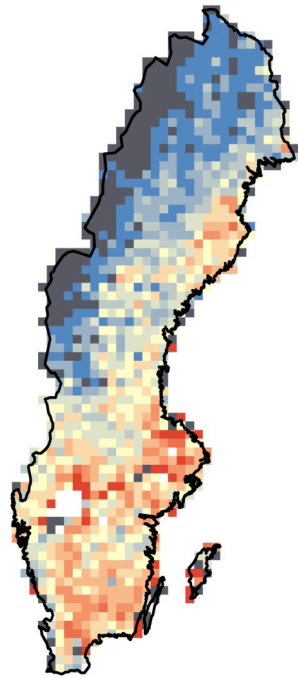
Lakes predicted to hold pike in the future



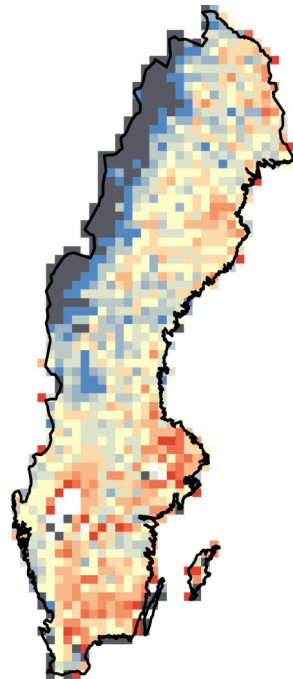
Lakes not predicted to have pike in the future

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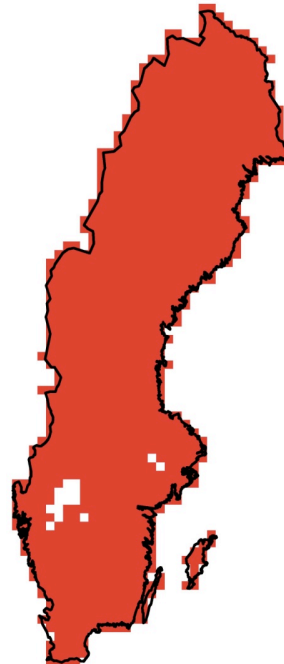
1961-1990
Observed



2091-2100
Predicted
Given barriers



2091-2100
Predicted
No Barriers



Percent
Pike Lakes

- 0
- 1-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- 60-70
- 70-80
- 80-90
- 90-100

Pike Predicted to invade 9100 Lakes

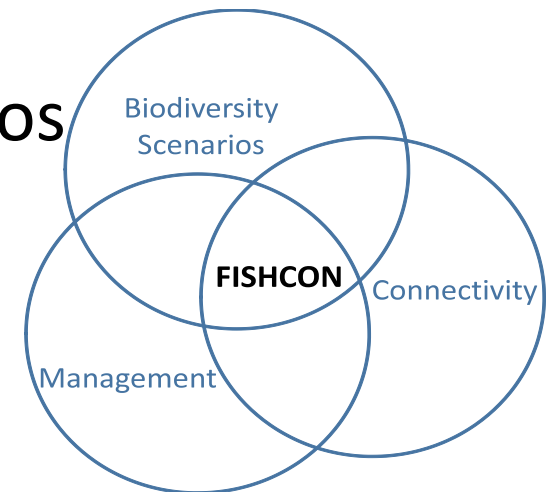


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FISHCON main goal

Build integrated scenario models for freshwater fishes and to explicitly link present day management of habitat connectivity to future biodiversity scenarios

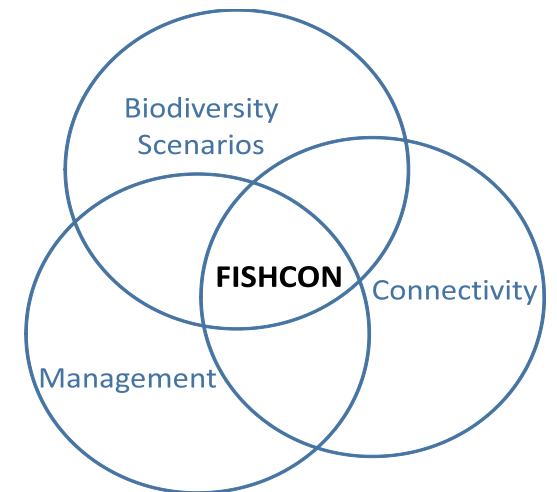




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Sub-goals

- (i) Develop distribution models for freshwater fishes along natural and anthropogenic gradients that explicitly include dispersal limitations
- (ii) Provide integrated biodiversity scenarios based on climate and land-use projections
- (iii) Downscale scenarios to management relevant scales (e.g. water basin management areas)
- (iv) Possible strategies for managing habitat connectivity and their consequences utilizing downscaled scenarios and local stakeholders involvement
- (v) Investigate how local mitigation actions affect biodiversity on multiple scales





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Project organized into three work packages

- **WP 1: Developing and calibrating integrated fish dispersal models**
- **WP 2: Linking ecological and evolutionary mechanisms to local biodiversity management**
- **WP 3: Integrating management options in biodiversity scenarios**


North European freshwaters and local water basin management areas (Germany, Sweeden and Norway) the workbench of the project





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WP 1: Developing and calibrating integrated fish dispersal models (three tasks)

- Task 1.1 Freshwater fish biodiversity and connectivity: modelling dispersal (*connectivity, stream gradients, anthropogenic barriers*)
 - Task 1.2: Freshwater fish biodiversity and environmental factors: modelling multiple drivers (*interactions between the biotic and abiotic environment, including climate change and land-use*)
 - Task 1.3 Integrating dispersal scenarios with environmental drivers (*overlay possible dispersal range with future niche range*)
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WP 2: Linking ecological and evolutionary mechanisms to local biodiversity management (three tasks)

- Task 2.1 Deriving detailed site specific predictions for local management (*for selected areas - downscale and tailor models from task 1.3 management relevant scales*)
 - Task 2.2 Mechanistic analyses of ecological interactions (*empirical and theoretical models for ecological interactions following species range shifts under environmental change, to be contrasted with 1.2*)
 - Task 2.3 Mechanistic analyses of evolutionary responses (*empirical and theoretical models for evolutionary responses following species range shifts*)
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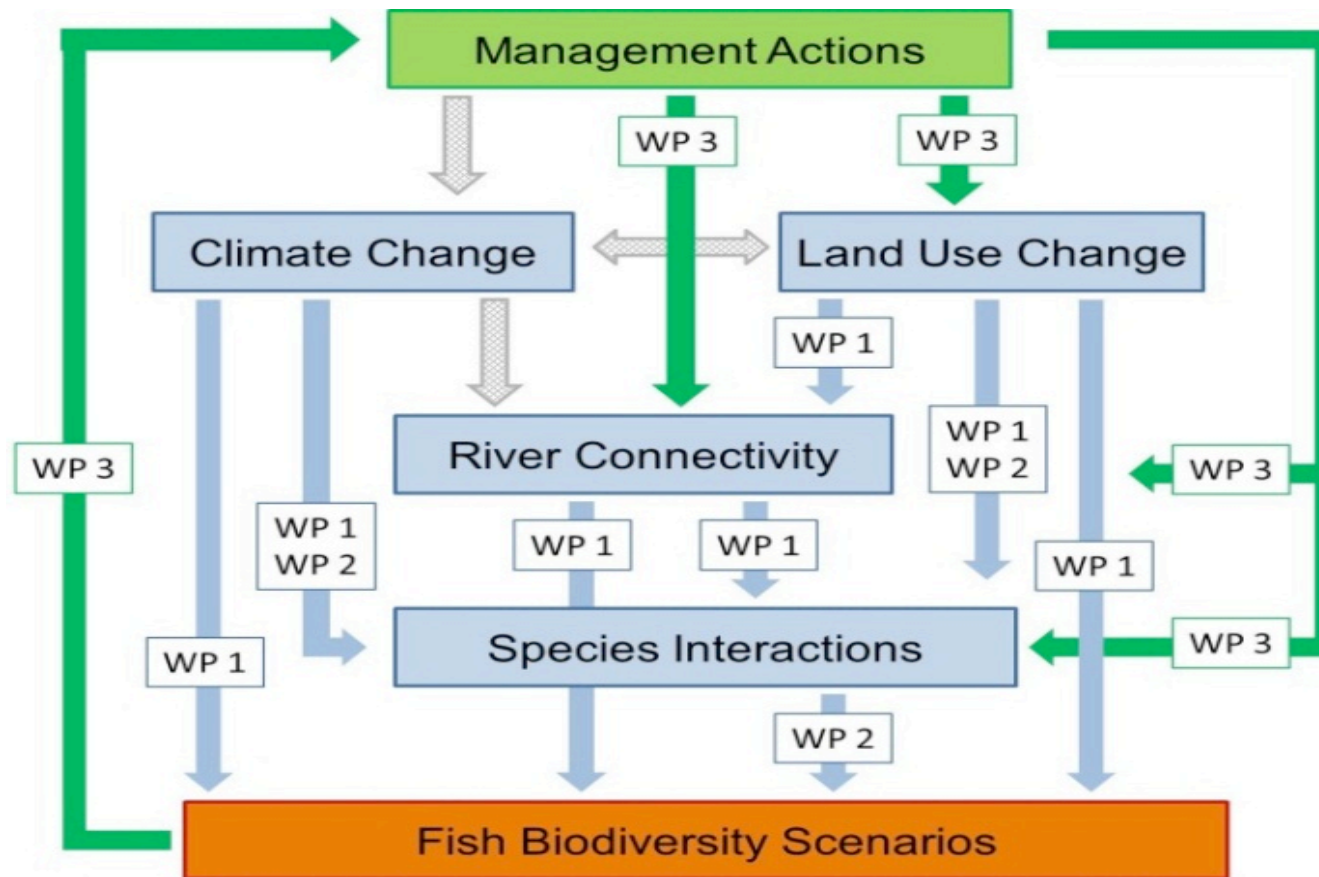


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WP 3: Integrating management options in biodiversity scenarios (two task)

- Task 3.1 Management responses to detailed site specific predictions (*through local workshops identify management responses to local scenarios from WP2 – e.g. dispersal barrier construction or removal*)
 - Task 3.2 Integrating management responses in European and regional scenarios (*feed back management responses into biodiversity scenarios and address effects on multiple scales*)
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Overview of FISHCON: Multiple drivers of ecosystem change influence biodiversity scenarios (Grey arrows represent underlying processes not directly addressed by the proposal)



Thank you for your attention

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