

Determination of ecological effects of restoration using dynamic food web modelling



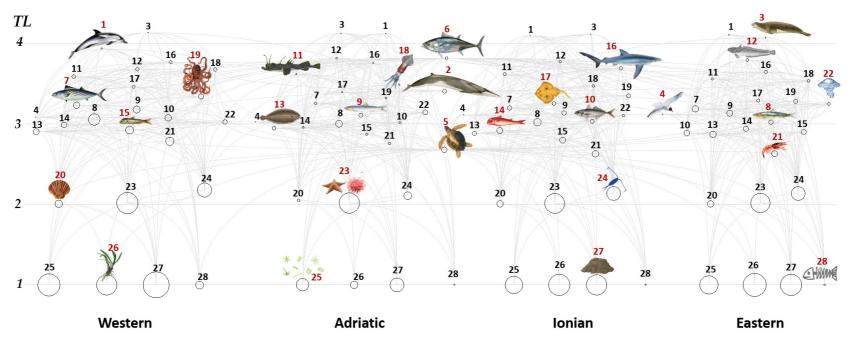




Sabine Horn & Marta Coll

Food web modelling

- Quantitative ecological modelling
- Holistic approach
- Tracks path of energy through the food web components
- Different applications → Ecopath with Ecosim
- EwE requires relatively few input data
- Dynamic model
- Includes environment and human activities



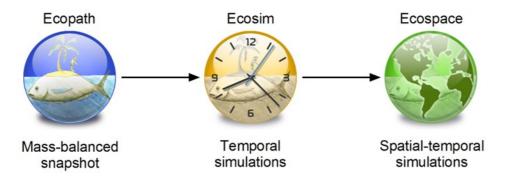
Ecopath with Ecosim

Three major components

Ecopath: static mass-balanced model

Ecosim: temporal dynamics

Ecospace: spatial-temporal dynamics



Additional modules

Ecotracer contaminant tracing 'Searches' Fishing Policy, MPA, Monte Carlo, MSE, ... Plug-ins Indicators, Uncertainlty, ...



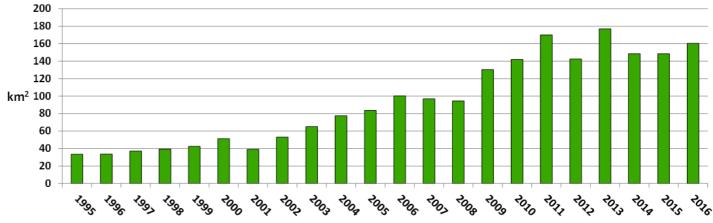
The Wadden Sea



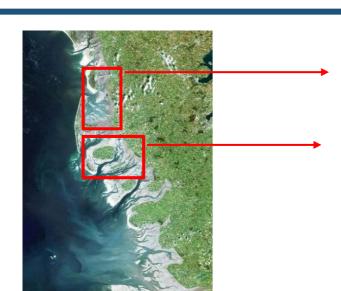
- Largest connected intertidal wetland of the world
- World Heritage Site
- Two species of seagrass: Zostera noltei and Zostera marina
- In northern part of the Wadden Sea steady increase of seagrass meadows since 90s

How does increase of seagrass meadows influence ecosystem?





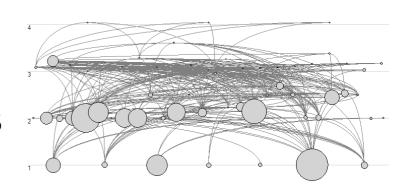
Wadden Sea food web models



Sylt-Rømø Bight: 1990, 2007, 2010

Norderaue tidal basin: 2015

(reference site)

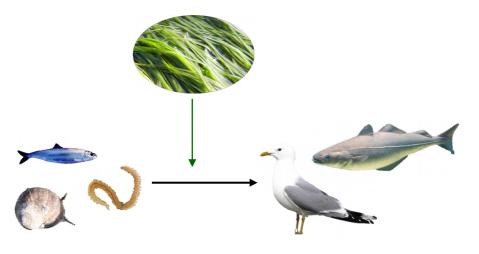


Time series

- seagrass
- herbivorous birds
- fish species
- phytoplankton 500
- nutrients
- temperature

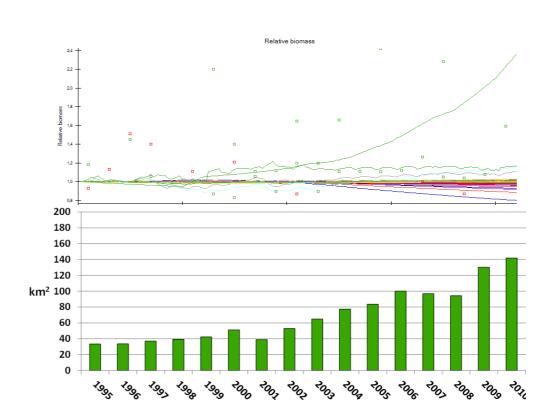


Mediation function



Aims of approach

- How does ecosystem change over time with an increase in seagrass meadows?
- Effects of seagrass meadows on
 - species hiding in the seagrass meadow
 - species predating on inhabitants of seagrass meadow
 - consumers of seagrass





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Forecast

- Dynamic food web models showing influence of restoration efforts
- Assessment of restoration efficiency
- Influence of restoration on elected ecosystem services

Thank you!







