Development and use of biological indicators

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https://www.freshwaterecology.info/index.php

Biological conditions: trends

- A trend indicator for biological condition has been developed
- Dynamic dashboards have been developed
- Links to land use and pressures will be explored
- Wider use of WISE-2 data related to biodiversity
- Needs for improvement: Reduce geographic gaps





Biological condition: trends for river biology

- Sorting the data in 3 groups: high+good (upper), moderate (middle) and poor+bad (lower)
- Calculating mean values for each group per year for water bodies with consistent time series
- Choosing starting year 2015 (due to higher number of consistent time series than earlier)



EQR data from 14 countries with consistent time series for 897 (H&G)+ 279 (M)+ 85 (P&B) river water bodies

EQR data from 14 countries with consistent time series for 720 (H&G)+ 406 (M)+ 184 (P&B) river WBs



Biological condition: trends for lake biology



EQR data from 9 countries with consistent time series for 229 (H&G)+ 83 (M)+ 59 (P&B) lake WBs

EQR data from 6 countries with consistent time series for 32 (H&G)+ 13 (M)+ 18 (P&B) lake WBs

2018

2019

2017

macrophytes

2020



Biological condition: trends summary



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Dynamic dashboards developed: two examples



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Links to land use and pressures will be explored

Is there a change in land use or climate that can explain the deteriorating trends for most of the high & good water bodies and the improving trends for the poor & bad water bodies?

Ideas (to be further explored in autumn 2023):

- use Corine land cover/land cover change and a map layer showing the location of the deteriorating versus improving water bodies
- use emission data trends and/or WFD pressure data change to explore links to water bodies with improving / deteriorating trends
- use climate data, e.g. summer mean temperature trend and frequency of extreme rain events and minimum flow for the high+good water bodies with deteriorating trends
- Combine nutrient concentrations from WISE-6 with biological data from WISE-2
- Explore regression tree analysis to test the importance of the different explanatory factors underlying the biological trends



Wider use of WISE-2 data related to biodiversity

- The data from WISE-2 can have added value for biodiversity trend monitoring as they explain the deviation from natural communities of freshwater flora and fauna on a harmonized scale from 0-1.
- The outputs from the WISE-2 reporting have therefore been adopted as Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBVs) by the EuropaBON H2020 project, which is developing a harmonized design for biodiversity monitoring across Europe.

https://github.com/EuropaBON/EBV-Descriptions/wiki/Master-EBV-List

• A deliverable from this project on these EBVs will be drafted in autumn 2023 and published in spring 2024.

Consistent signal across different biological groups:

- Habitats with initial condition high / good: weak deterioration
- Habitats with initial condition moderate / poor / bad: weak improvement



Wider use of WISE-2 data related to biodiversity

These outputs and regular updates are also relevant to link to EEA-BISE platform:



This page presents selected data catalogues and infrastructures offering reference data related to biodiversity in Europe, as developed and managed by BISE key partners, other relevant organisations and projects. The list will constantly increase and be kept up to date.

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Needs for improvement: Reduce geographic gaps



The WISE-2-data represent all the major regions of Europe

The data are highly useful for both aquatic biological condition and for biodiversity and habitat quality.

A better coverage are needed to get a more fully representative dataset at the EU level.

For this purpose we hope for data from more countries: Finland, France, Germany, Portugal, Czech Republic, Hungary, Greece and Croatia.

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