

Kick-off meeting 3rd October 2014 - Paris

SalmoInvade



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University of Gothenburg





The Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning









The **SalmoInvade** consortium covers Scandinavia and continental Europe, and insights from North American Salmonid invasions.

Project participants



Partner institutions

- University of Gothenburg (Sweden)
- Leibniz-Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries in the Forschungsverbund Berlin e.V. (Germany)
- Norwegian Institute for Nature Research, NINA (Norway)
- CNRS/University Paul Sabatier (France)
- Memorial University (Canada)

Steering group

- Jörgen Johnsson, Sweden (coordinator)
- •Robert Arlinghaus, Germany
- •Julien Cucherousset,France
- •Kjetil Hindar, Norway
- •lan Fleming, Canada





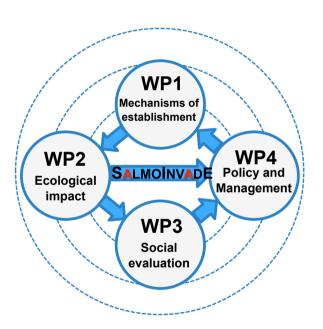




The main objectives of Salmolnvade are:

- 1. to evaluate current releases of non-native salmonids in Europe and the social, economic and ecological mechanisms underlying their invasion potential,
- 2. to investigate the ecological and evolutionary impacts of biological invasions by salmonids,
- 3. to evaluate how salmonid invasions are perceived by the public and by key stakeholders and
- 4. to provide integrated recommendations for policy and management of salmonid invasions.

SalmoInvade will integrate novel eco-evolutionary and socioeconomic hypotheses to evaluate the impacts and consequences of non-native salmonid invasions. The results are expected to influence policy and management of this economically important group of fish.











WP1. Mechanisms of establishment and transfer of non-native salmonids

Task 1.1 Socio-economic and governance determinants of salmonid transfer

- Desk top study on governance effects of transfer
- •Understanding stocking decisions in Germany, France, and Sweden
- Transfer routes of invasive salmonids

Task 1.2 Performance of con- and heterospecific salmonid invaders



Task 1.3 The role of angling in affecting invasion success of salmonids











Task 1.1.2 Understanding stocking decisions in Germany, France, and Sweden

- > Aim
- Understand stocking decision-makers' views on fish stocking (focus on salmonids)
- Explain decision-making processes related to (salmonid) stocking using
- **psychological** information related to the decision makers (e.g., attitudes, norms, beliefs)
- **social context** of the angling clubs (e.g., number of club members, quality of water bodies, club income)
- institutional context using external information (e.g., different regional regulations)

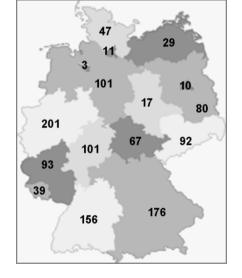


Task 1.1.2 Understanding stocking decisions in Germany, France, and Sweden

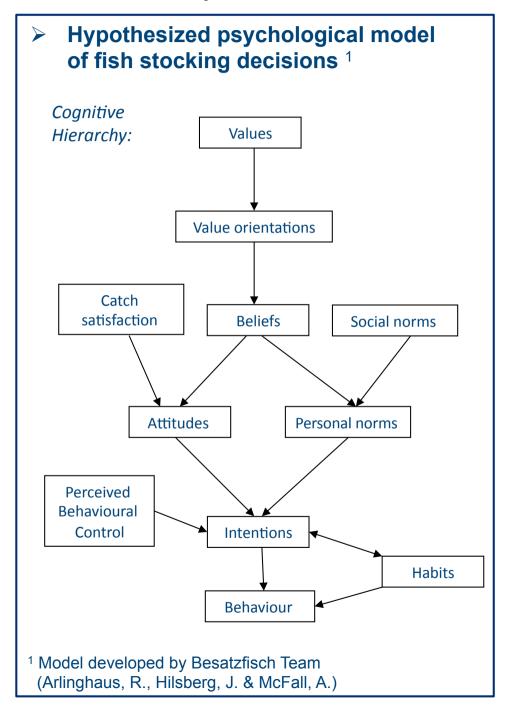
- Modelling the multi-level character of the data (i.e., individuals nested in organizational and institutional contexts), e.g.:
- Level 1: Decision-making individuals
- Level 2: <u>Social / environmental context</u>
 (e.g., angling clubs with different qualities
 of water bodies, number of club members,
 [relative] club income)
- **Level 3**: <u>Institutional context</u> (e.g., different regulations in the 16 German federal

states)

Number of clubs per federal state



Level 4: 4 different countries





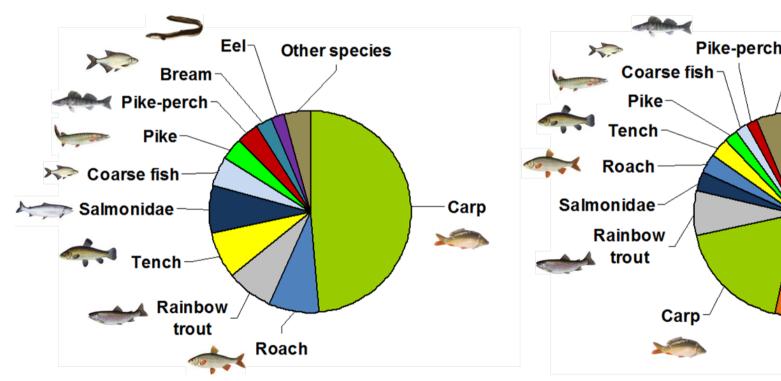


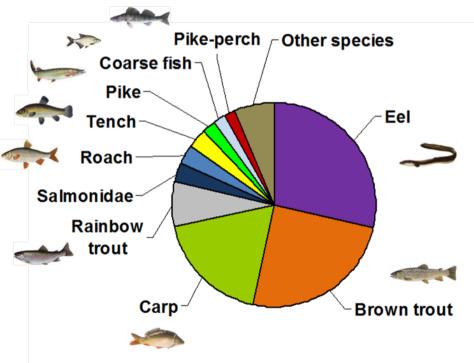


Species-specific biomass stocked in lentic and lotic ecosystems

Lakes & Ponds:

Streams & Rivers:





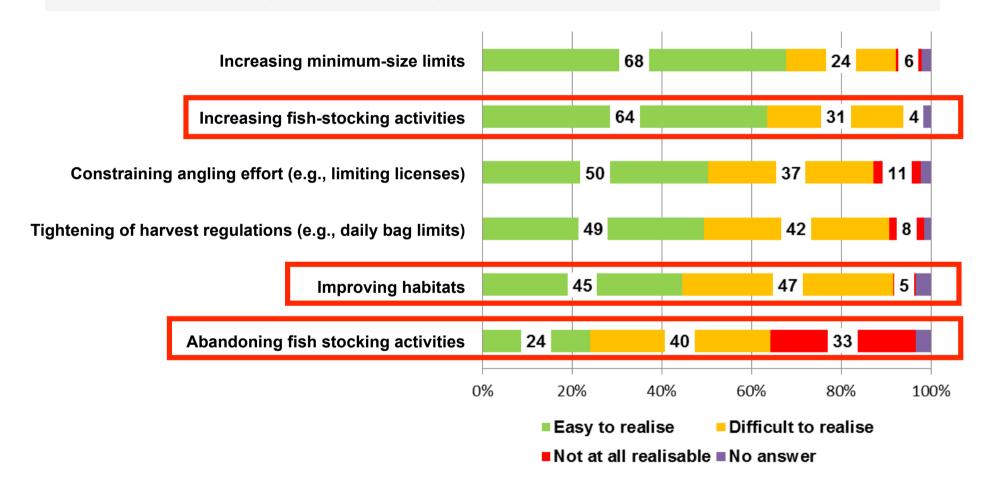
4.090 t stocked in 2010







Ease of implementing fisheries management measures (%)









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Line Sundt-Hansen











Task 1.2 and 2.2: Exp.1

Semi-natural stream channels (2014)

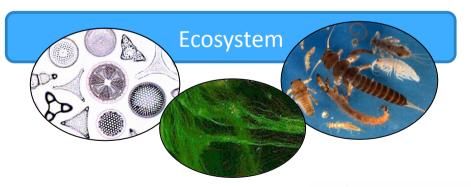
Experimental juvenile fish:

- Wild Atlantic salmon (WA)
- Farmed Atlantic salmon (FA)
- Brown trout (BT)
- Rainbow trout (RT)

WA +BT WA +FA WA +RT WA +WA

ASSESMENTS:

- Performance of invaders (growth, mortality)
- Effect on native species (growth, mortality)
- •Effect of competition on ecosystem:
 - Benthic invertebrates
 - Primary production
 - Diatomes



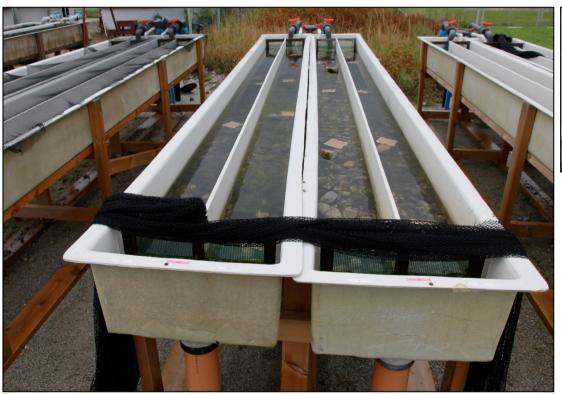


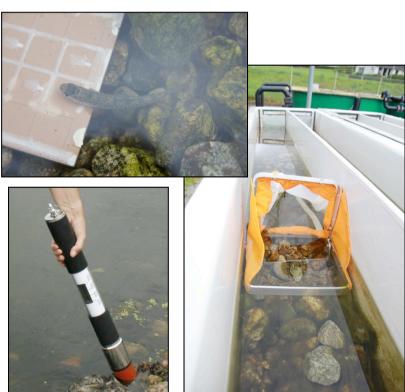






Experiment I: initiated 19 August; terminated 29-30 September 2014













Task 1.2 and 2.2: Experiment II.

Based on results of stream channel exp.

River Park, two channels (100m long)











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Barbara Koeck



Task 1.3 Angling effects on the fitness of salmonid invaders

Main AIM.

Evaluate the invasion potential of introduced rainbow trout, by comparing its behavioral pattern and vulnerability to angling with the native brown trout.



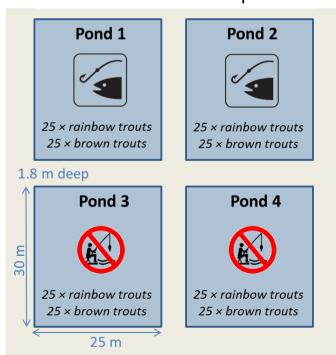
Does angling pressure reduce the invasion potential of rainbow trout?

Methods.

- → Monitor activity of species: PIT antennas + individual video scoring
- → Quantify trophic niche of species & behavioral types: stable isotopes
- → Measure fitness: growth, survival



4 ponds: 2 experimental treatments with 2 replicats



Current Status of the Task.

> PILOT EXPERIMENT 07/2014: preliminary results.

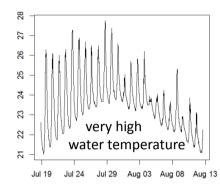


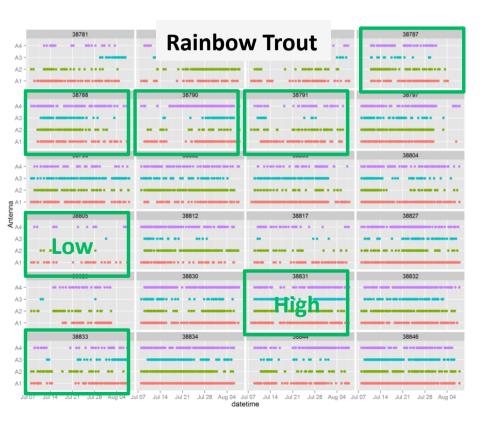
Variable detection patterns of caught fish:
High & low activity pattern

low Angling Catch Rate:

7 / 31 Brown Trout

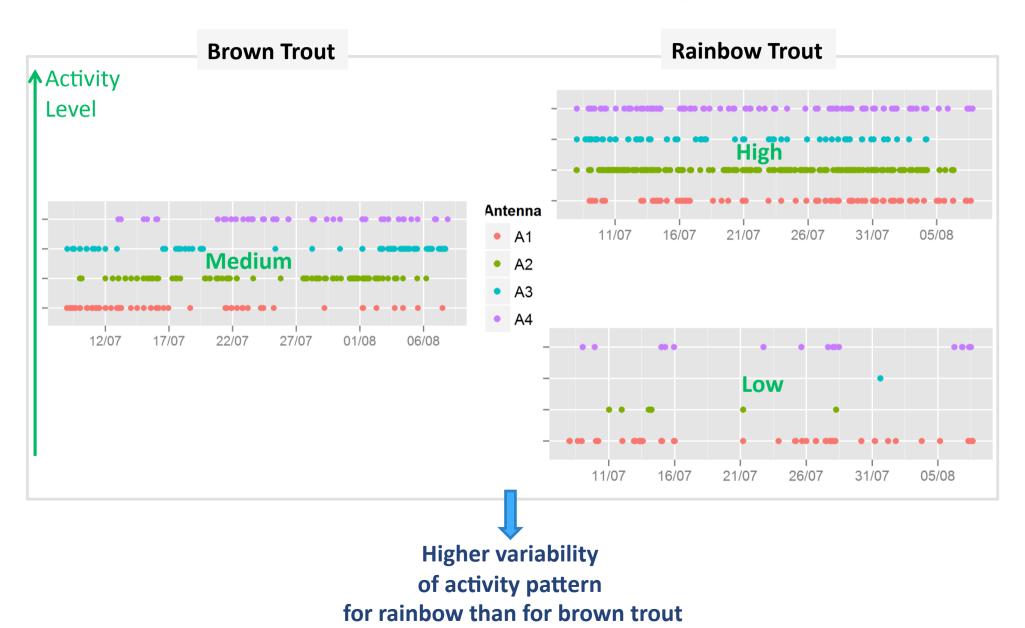
13 / 31 Rainbow Trout





Current Status of the Task.

> PILOT EXPERIMENT 07/2014: preliminary results.

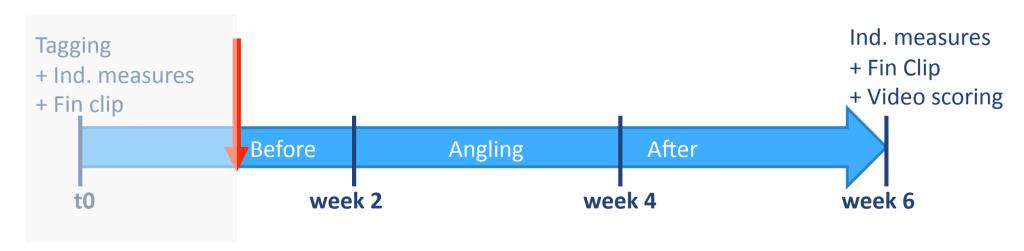


Current Status of the Task.

→ MAIN EXPERIMENT 10/2014: in progress













WP2. Ecological impact of salmonid invasions

Task 2.1 Global ecological impacts of con- vs heterospecific salmonid invasions

Task 2.2 Regional ecological impacts of con- vs heterospecific salmonid invasions



Julien Cucherousset





Task 2.1: Global ecological impacts of salmonid invasions

Julien Cucherousset (*France*)

• **Aims**:

- Determining which introductions have the strongest ecological impacts
- Provide a first **global and quantitative** perspective of the relative importance of interspecific and intra-specific ecological impacts of nonnative Salmonids.

• Predictions:

- 1) **intraspecific** invasions will have stronger impacts at lower levels of biological organization (*individual & population*)
- 2) **interspecific** invasions will have stronger impacts at higher levels of biological invasions (*community & ecosystem*)

Ecological Impacts of Nonnative Freshwater Fishes Genetic - Gene transcription Hybridization Individual - Behavior - Morphology **Population** Transmission of pathogens Invasive fish as parasites Demographic effects Distributional effects Community Composition changes Alteration of food web **Ecosystem** Biochemical cycles - Energy fluxes between ecosyste

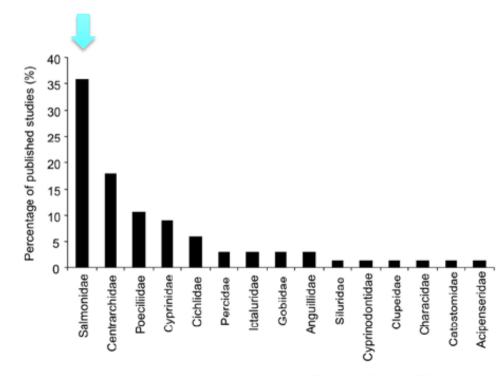
Cucherousset & Olden 2011 Fisheries

Task 2.1: Global ecological impacts of salmonid invasions

- **Methodology**: Review and meta-analysis of the scientific literature the ecological impacts across levels of biological organisation to:
 - provide a first **exhaustive review** of the ecological impacts
 - provide a first **quantification** across species of the the impacts
 - identify some potential **geographical** differences
- => a large amount of existing information on the ecological impacts of non-native Salmonids but no **global quantitative assessment** to date.

Literature search:

- -ISI Web of Science: peer-reviewed papers and studies referenced
- -Only manipulative experimental studies



Cucherousset & Olden 2011 Fisheries





WP3. Public perception and evaluation of biological invasions

Task 3.1 Public perceptions on biodiversity and conservation of salmonids

Task 3.2 Stakeholder perceptions on biodiversity and conservation of salmonids





WP 3.1: Public perceptions of biodiversity and conservation of salmonids - 1

> Aim

- Understand public perception and evaluation of <u>aquatic biodiversity</u> and <u>invasions of</u> <u>aquatic ecosystems</u> by non-native salmonid species and populations, e.g.
- Are people <u>aware of current threats</u> to salmonids?
- Do they <u>assign intrinsic value</u> to local trouts?



- Gather information about the <u>attitudes, norms, emotions, preferences</u> etc. held by the general populations in Germany, France, Norway and Sweden toward invasive species and populations, e.g.
- What <u>attitudes</u> do people hold toward aquatic invasive species?
- Do invasive salmonid species <u>matter to people</u>?
- Explain behavioral intentions and behaviour related to the conservation of salmonid biodiversity, e.g.
- Does awareness of aquatic invasions <u>lead people to act</u>, e.g., to vote, to sign a petition, to donate money?



WP 3.1: Public perceptions of biodiversity and conservation of salmonids - 2

- Method and materials
- Survey representative of the general populations of all four countries
- Based on samples of respondents from high-quality online panels
- Questionnaire asking for relevant information (length ca 20 minutes)
- Questionnaire developed and project coordinated in Germany (by the IGB) in cooperation with SalmoInvade partners in France, Norway and Sweden
- Fieldwork to be conducted by a professional polling institute
- Current status
- ✓ Literature search has been conducted
- ✓ Relevant dimensions have been <u>identified</u> and items, questions etc. <u>collected</u>
- ✓ Call-for-tender prepared and sent out to 14 renowned opinion poll institutes with own online panels asking for a quotation
- ✓ More than 5 institutes confirmed to submit their quotations
- ✓ **Fieldwork** to be <u>conducted</u> in the first months of 2015
- ✓ Next steps: Construct, pretest, refine, translate and field questionnaire

WP 3.2: <u>Stakeholder</u> perceptions of biodiversity and conservation of salmonids

> Aim

- Understand how stakeholders (managers of aquatic ecosystems) in Germany, France, Norway and Sweden perceive and value invasions of aquatic ecosystems by nonnative salmonid species and populations
- Map public discourses and conservation conflicts due to different management goals
- Determine the utility that stakeholders gain from non-native salmonids and stakeholders' preferences for the future of aquatic ecosystems

Method and materials

- Survey among <u>relevant stakeholder groups</u> in all four countries
- Content of questionnaire similar to the general population survey (WP 3.1), but more indepth (e.g., more emphasis on salmonid fish biodiversity)
- Including a discrete choice experiment to identify the <u>drivers of stakeholders'</u> <u>preferences</u> for aquatic ecosystems
- Development of questionnaire and data analyses done in Germany (IGB)
- Fieldwork conducted by each of the four Salmolnvade partners on their own







WP4. Implementations and recommendations for policy and management

Task 4.1 Policy management and knowledge transfer











SALMOINVADE STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP, 7-8 OCTOBER 2014 GOTHENBURG



Day 1 (7 October)

15:30-17:00

15:30-15:50

15:50-16:10

16:10-16:30

16:30-17:00

Line-Sundt Hansen, NINA

Julien Cucherousset, CNRS

Barbara Koeck, Ugot

Day 1 (7 October)		
12:00-13:00	Lunch at Wallenberg Conference Centre	
13:00- 17:00	Meeting at the Zoology Building, Medicinaregatan 18	
13:00-13:15	Welcome and Introduction	
13.00-13.13	Jörgen Johnsson	University of Gothenburg (Ugot)
	307ge11301/1133011	oniversity of Gothenburg (Ogot)
13:15-15:00	Introductory presentations by the members of the Stakeholder reference group	
13:15-13:30	Nicolas Poulet	ONEMA, France
13:30-13:45	Sebastian Hanfland	Man aging Director, The Fisheries As sociation of Bavaria
13:45-14:00	Anne Kristin Jøranlid	Advi sor, Miljødirektoratet, Norway
14:00-14:15	Erik Sterud	Chief Adviser, Norske Lakseelver, Norway
14:15-14:30	Sofia Brockmark	Senior Advisor, HaV, Sweden
14:30-14:45	Per-Erik Jakobsen	Manager, Swedish Anglers' Association Region West
14:45-15:00	Erik Sparrevik	Vattenfall AB, Sweden
15:00-15:30	Coffee	

Biological aspects of salmonid in vasions (15 min presentation +5 min questions)

Plenary discussion and stakeholder in put on biological aspects of salmonid in vasions

Task 1.2 and 2.2: Performance and impacts of invaders

Task 2.1: Global ecological impacts of salmonid invasions

Task 1.3: Angling and invasion success of salmonids









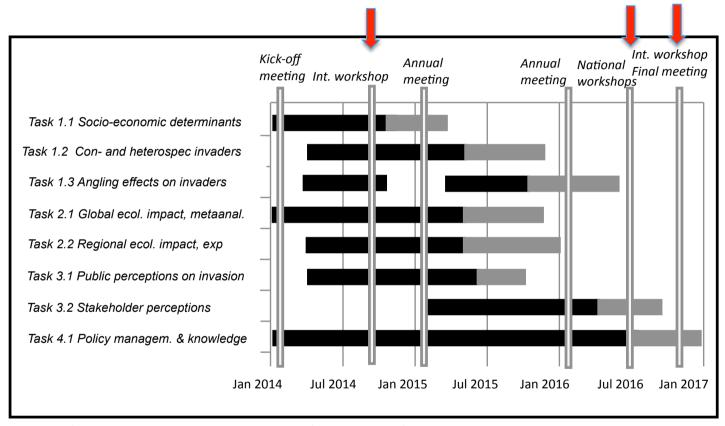


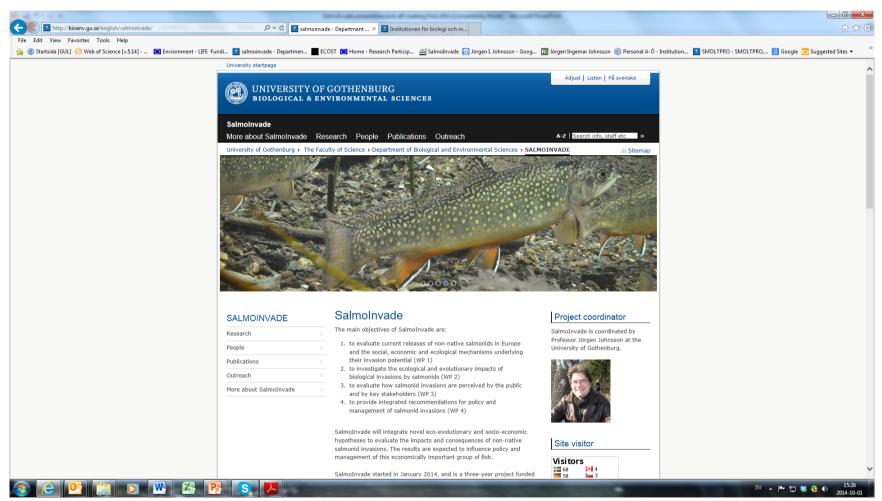
Fig. A. Gantt chart illustrating the timeline of the tasks in SalmoInvade. Black bars indicate timeline dedicated to planning and execution of each task. Grey bars indicate time dedicated to analysis and dissemination of results.











SalmoInvade web page: http://bioenv.gu.se/english/salmoinvade/











