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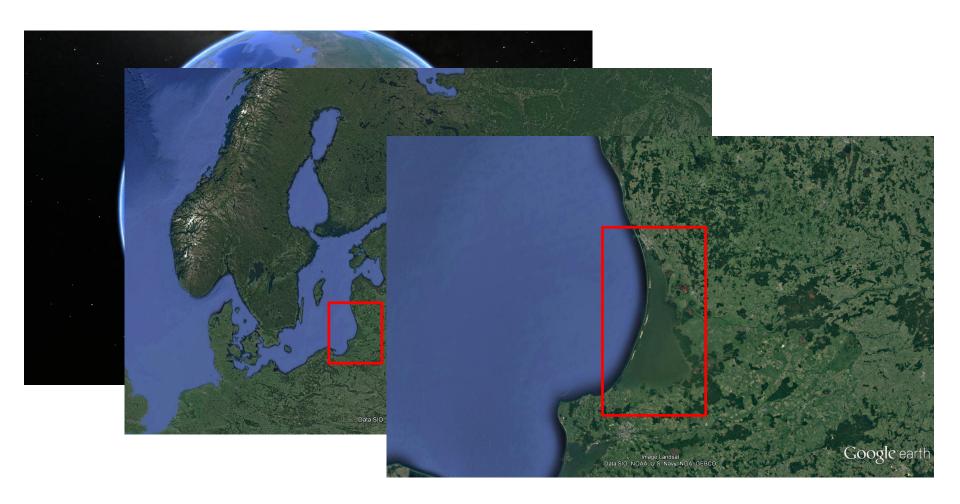
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A SYSTEM APPROACH FRAMEWORK FOR COASTAL RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT





- The Curonian Lagoon is located in the South-eastern part of the Baltic Sea
- In Lithuanian Kuršių Marios, is the biggest coastal lagoon in Europe



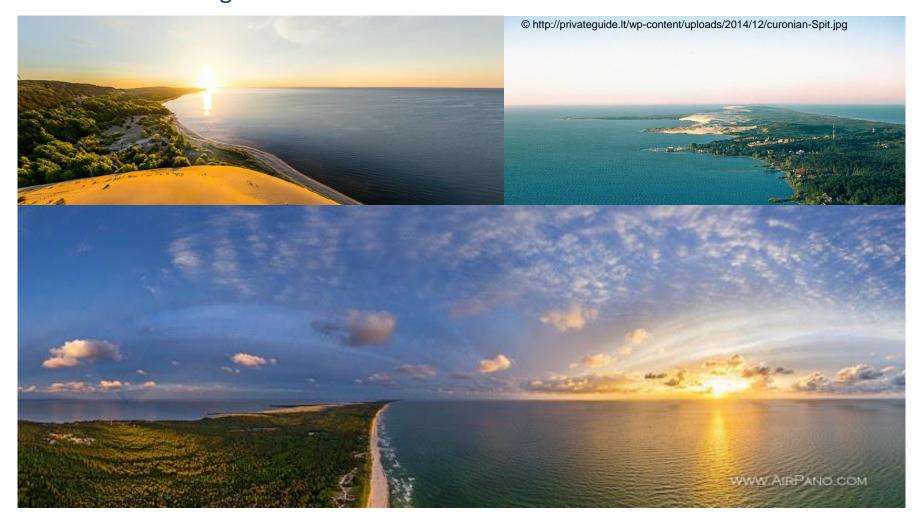




- This lagoon is shared by two countries:
 - the central-northern part of the lagoon belongs to Lithuania
 - the central-southern part belongs to Kaliningrad District of Russia



In the Lithuanian part the lagoon lies between the mainland and an dunarsandy spit called Curonian Spit, which is nowadays a National Park and UNESCO Heritage Site.





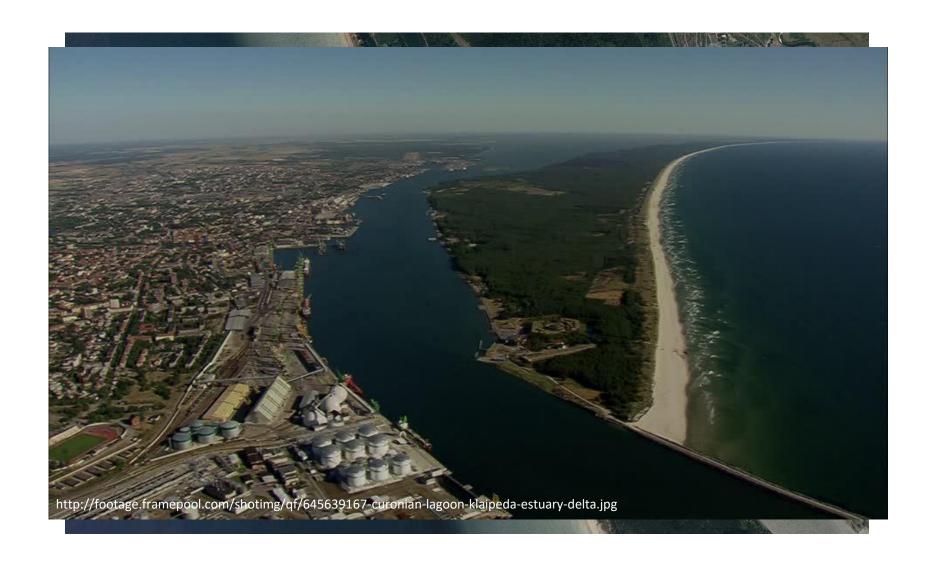
> The main influencing river discharging freshwater is the Nemunas River



scientific conference, 28-29 november, 2013, Akademija: proceedings. Akademija: Aleksandras Stulginskis University. ISSN 1822-3230. Vol. 6, b. 3 (2013), p. 239-244.



Curonian Lagoon is connected with the sea by the Klaipeda Strait





Environmental characteristics of the Curonian Lagoon*:

Area: 1584 km²

Volume: 6000*10⁶ m³

– Mean depth: 3.8 m

- Maximum depth: 5.8

(14 in navigation channel)

Catchment area: 100458 km²

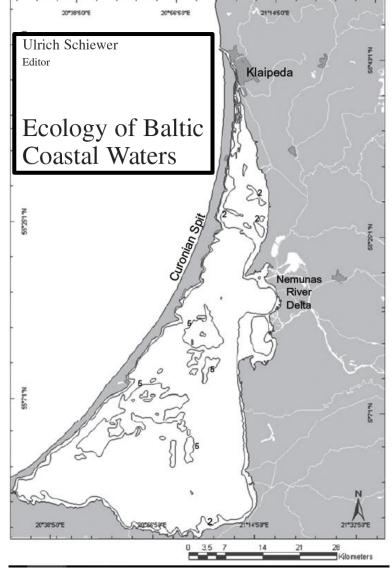
Secchi Depth: 0.3-2.2 m



ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Curonian Lagoon drainage basin modelling and assessment of climate change impact $^{\,\!\!\!\!/}$

Natalja Čerkasova ^a, Ali Ertürk ^{b,a}, Petras Zemlys ^a, Vitalij Denisov ^c, Georg Umgiesser ^{d,a,*}



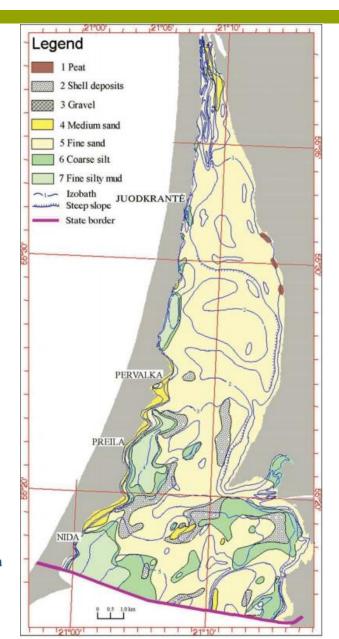


- Environmental characteristics of the Curonian Lagoon*:
 - Sediment typology:
 - Fine sand predominantly
 - Muddy areas

Baltica 16 (2003) 13-20

The Curonian Lagoon bottom sediments in the Lithuanian water area

Egidijus Trimonis, Saulius Gulbinskas, Modestas Kuzavinis





Environmental characteristics of the Curonian Lagoon*:

Air temperature: from -2.8 to 16.8 °C (monthly averages)

Water temperature: 0.1 – 19.3 °C(monthly averages)

Maximum 24-25 °C

Residence time: 81 days

Ice covering: 110 days per year in average







> Environmental characteristics of the Curonian Lagoon*:

– Salinity: 0-8 PSU

- **pH**: 8.1-9.2

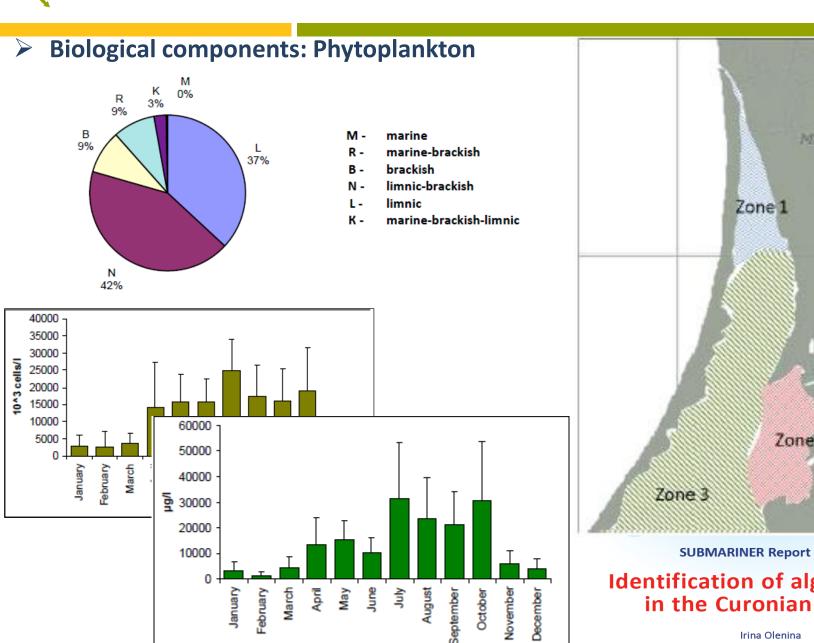
Annual N input: 33000 – 64000 t/yr.

Annual P input: 1200 – 4000 t/yr.

— Trophic level: eutrophic









SUBMARINER Report 2/2013:

Identification of algae species in the Curonian Lagoon

Irina Olenina



Biological components: Phytoplankton*

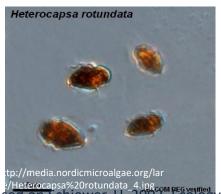
- 526 species found in the lagoon
 - Freshwater species
 - dominant species: Stephanodiscus hantzschii, Aphanizomenon flos-aquae,
 Microcystis aeruginosa







- Brackish-water species:
 - dominant species: Heterocapsa rotundata, Skeletonema costatum, Coscinodiscus granii



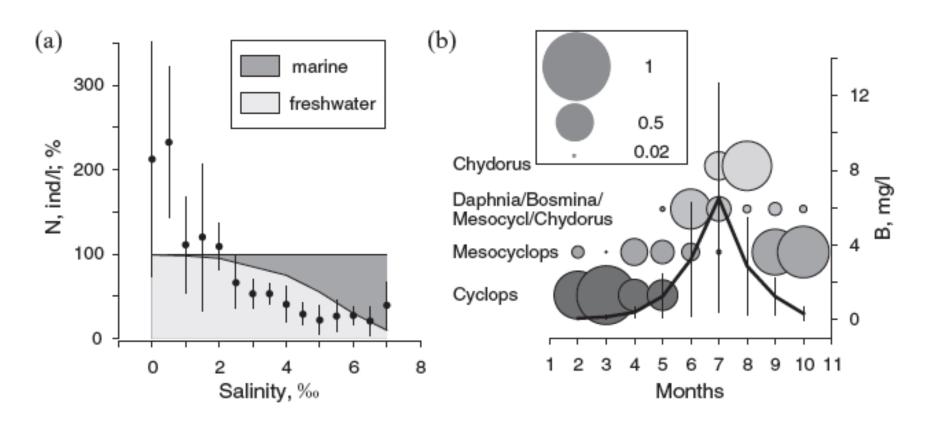




based on Schiewer, U. 2003. Ecology of Baltic Coastal Waters: Chapter 9 – The Curonian Lagoon



Biological components: Zooplankton*





Biological components: Zooplankton*

- Freshwater species
 - dominant species: Bosmina spp, Daphnia spp., Cyclops strenuus







- Brackish-water species:
 - dominant species: Acartia bifilosa, Chydorus sphaericus, Cercopagis pengoi





Cladocera/FChydoridae/GChydoros/Chydoru





- Biological components: Fish fauna*
 - 57 recorded fish species:,
 - resident species: roach (Rutilus rutilus), perch (Perca fluviatilis), common bream (Abramis brama), redeye (Scardinius erythropthalmus)

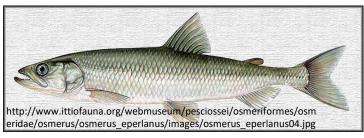






• migrating species: Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar), sea trout (Salmo trutta trutta), smelt (Osmerus eperlanus), eel (Anguilla anguilla)









- Biological components: Benthic communities*
 - Macrophytes
 - 18 submerged macrophytes species
 - dominant species: *Phragmites australis, Potamogeton perfoliatus, Potamogeton pectinatus*





- **Biological components: Benthic communities***
 - **Macrozoobenthos**
 - 85 species
 - dominant species: Marenzelleria neglecta, Dreissena polymorpha, Pontogammarus robustoides



*based on Schiewer, U. 2003. Ecology of Baltic Coastal Waters: Chapter 9 – T<mark>he Curonian Lagoon</mark>



- Biological components: Predators
 - Cormorants (Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis)
 - Impact of fish fauna similar to fisheries





Biological components: Predators

Cormorants (Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis)

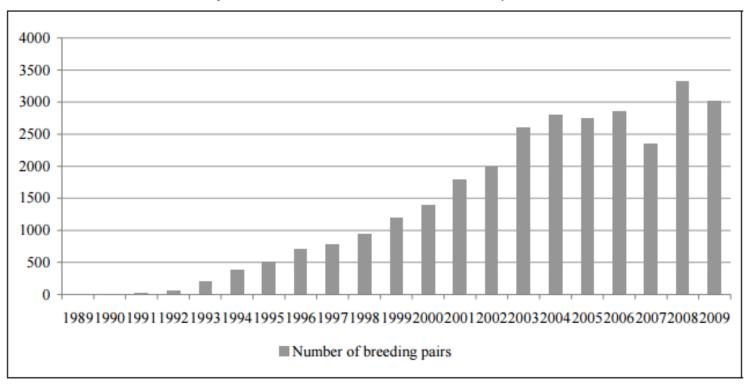


Figure 1. The number of breeding pairs of great cormorants in Juodkrante colony (western coast of the

Curonian Lagoon, Lithuania) in 1989 - 2009

THE ROLE OF GREAT CORMORANT (PHALACROCORAX CARBO SINENSIS) FOR FISH STOCK AND DISPERSAL OF HELMINTHES PARASITES IN THE CURONIAN LAGOON AREA

Saulius Švažas^{1,*}, Natalia Chukalova², Gennady Grishanov³, Žilvinas Pūtys¹, Aniolas Sruoga⁴, Dalius Butkauskas¹, Liutauras Raudonikis¹, Petras Prakas¹

¹Nature Research Centre, Akademijos str. 2, LT-08412 Vilnius, Lithuania

²Atlantic Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography, D. Donskoy 5, Kaliningrad, 236 000 Russia

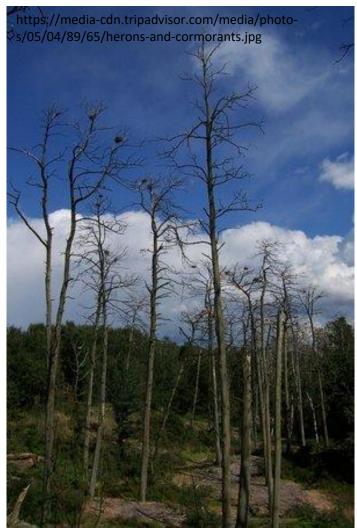
³I. Kant State University, Universitetskaya 2, Kaliningrad, 236 000 Russia

⁴Vytautas Magnus University, K. Donelaicio 58, LT-44248 Kaunas, Lithuania



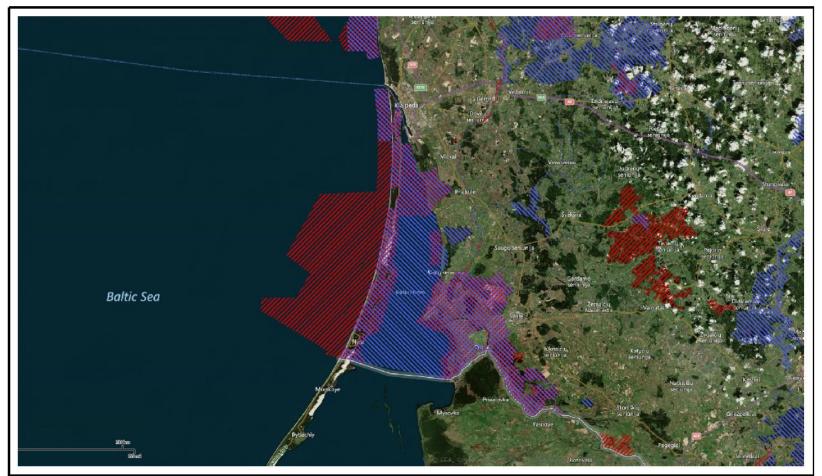
- Biological components: Predators
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Protection Status of the Lagoon

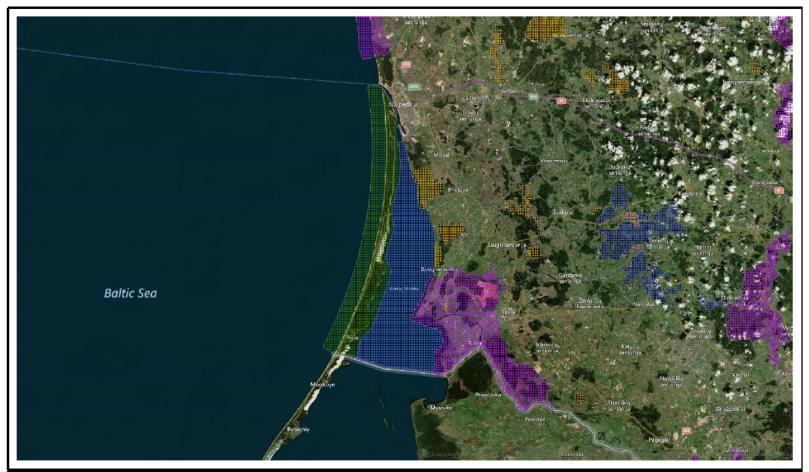








Protection Status of the Lagoon









The lagoon is important for human development because of the delivery of ecosystem goods and services





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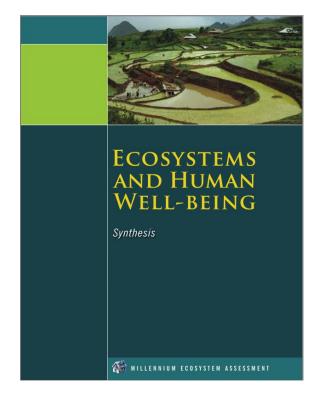




Ecosystem services can be defined broadly as:

" the benefits people take from the

environment"



Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005. *Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis*. Island Press, Washington, DC.



According to Common International Classifications of Ecosystem Services (CICES), services can be divided into 3 groups:

Provisioning Services Regulating & Maintenance Services Cultural Services

Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES):

Consultation on Version 4,

August-December 2012

Haines-Young, R. and Potschin, M. (2013): Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES): Consultation on Version 4, August-December 2012.

EEA Framework Contract No EEA/IEA/09/003

(Download at www.cices.eu or www.nottingham.ac.uk/cem





Provisioning Services of Curonian Lagoon (most common)

- Wild plants, algae and their outputs
- Wild animals and their outputs
- Animals from in situ aquaculture
- Plants and algae from in situ aquaculture
- Surface water for drinking purposes
- Fibers and other materials from plants, algae and animals for direct use or processing
- Materials from plants, algae and animals for agriculture
- Surface Water for non-drinking purposes
- Plant based resources
- Animal based resources







Regulating & Maintenance Services of Curonian Lagoon (most common)

- Filtration/sequestration/storage/accumulation by ecosystems
- Dilution by atmosphere, freshwater and marine ecosystems
- Mass stabilization and control of erosion rates
- Buffering and attenuation of mass flows
- Flood Protection
- Maintaining nursery populations and habitats
- Pest and Disease control
- Decomposition and fixing processes
- Chemical condition of salt waters
- Global climate regulation by reduction of greenhouse gas concentrations
- Micro and regional climate regulation







Cultural Services of Curonian Lagoon (most common)

- Experiential use of plants, animals and land-/seascapes
- Physical use of land-/seascapes
- Scientific and Educational
- Heritage, cultural
- Entertainment
- Aesthetic
- Symbolic
- Sacred and/or religious
- Existence
- Bequest











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