

# Indicators and assessment of biodiversity in the Baltic Sea

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NOWPAP/NEASPEC Joint Workshop  
13-14 March 2013, Toyama, Japan

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46°21'50.88" N 84°03'00.56" E

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
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elev 1342 ft

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Eye alt 6835.85 mi



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## Baltic Sea

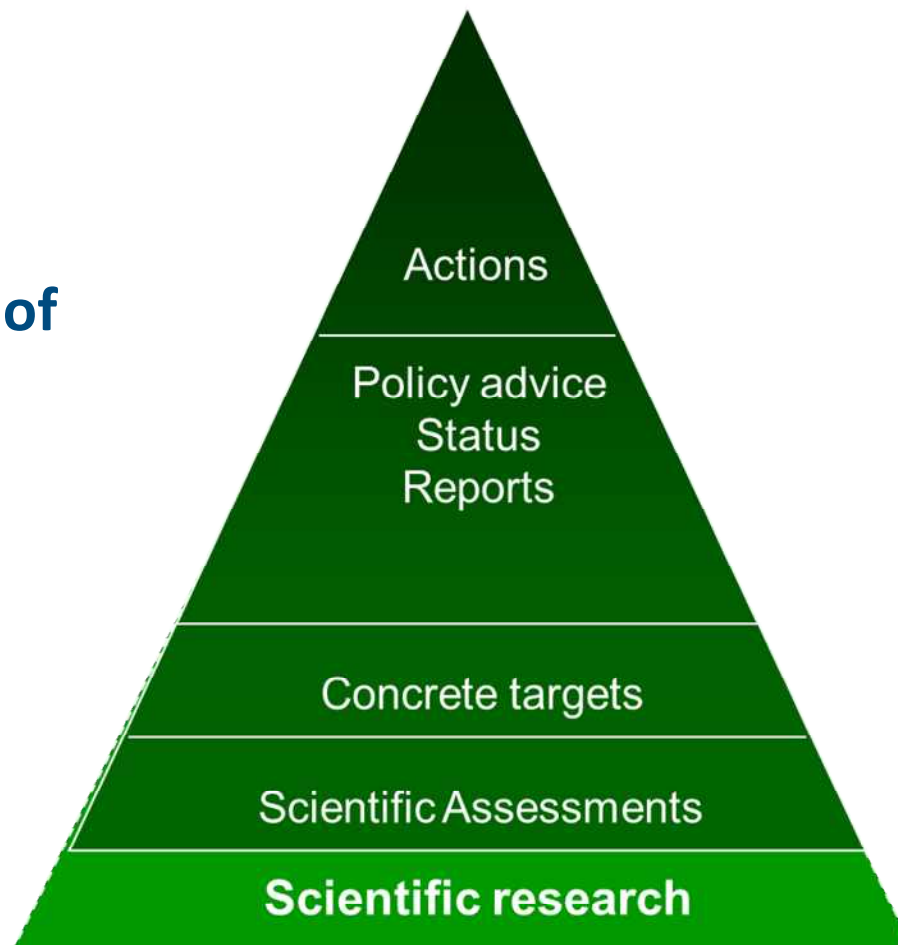
- Semi-enclosed
- Sub-basins
- Average depth only 52 m
- Brackish water, up to 12 PSU
- Size of catchment is four times the sea area with 85 million people
- Water residence time about 30 years

## Helsinki Commission (HELCOM)

- Governing body of Helsinki Convention
- 10 Contracting Parties: Denmark, Estonia, European Union, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Sweden
- Observers:
  - Belarus, Ukraine, Various organisations
- HELCOM Secretariat assists and facilitates

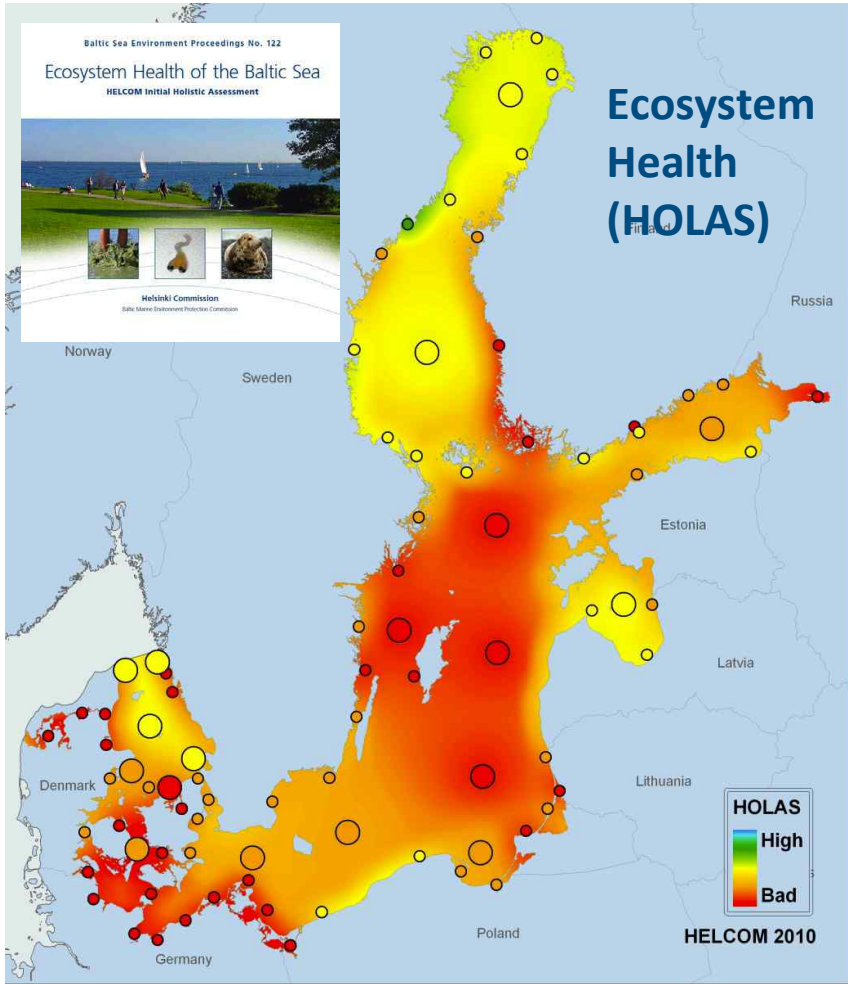
# HELCOM

Intergovernmental  
science-based  
cooperation for good  
environmental status of  
the Baltic Sea

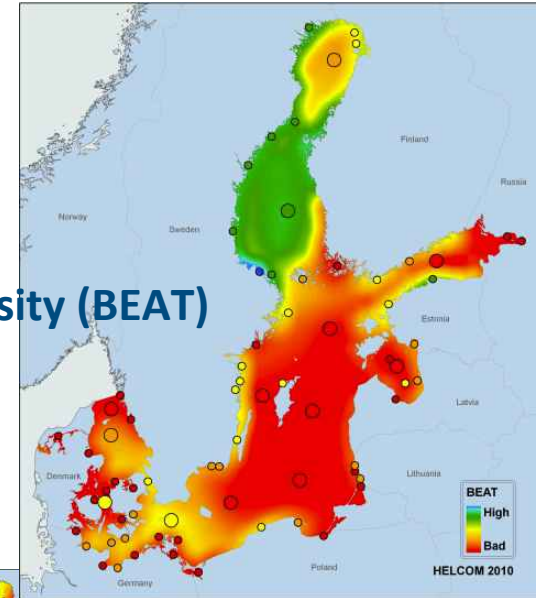


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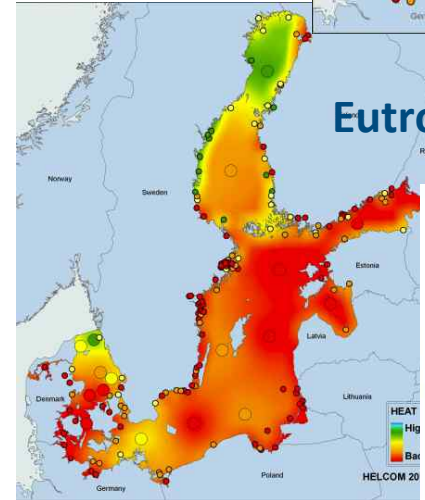
# What is the status of the Baltic Sea?



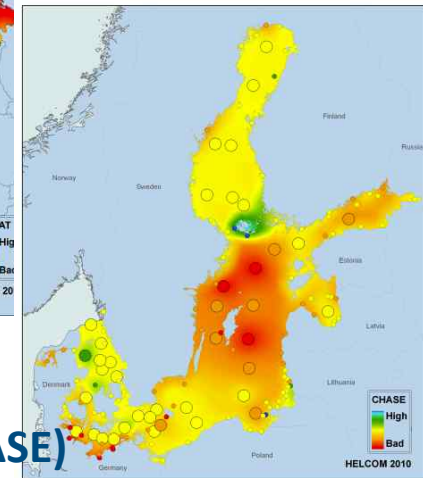
**Biodiversity (BEAT)**



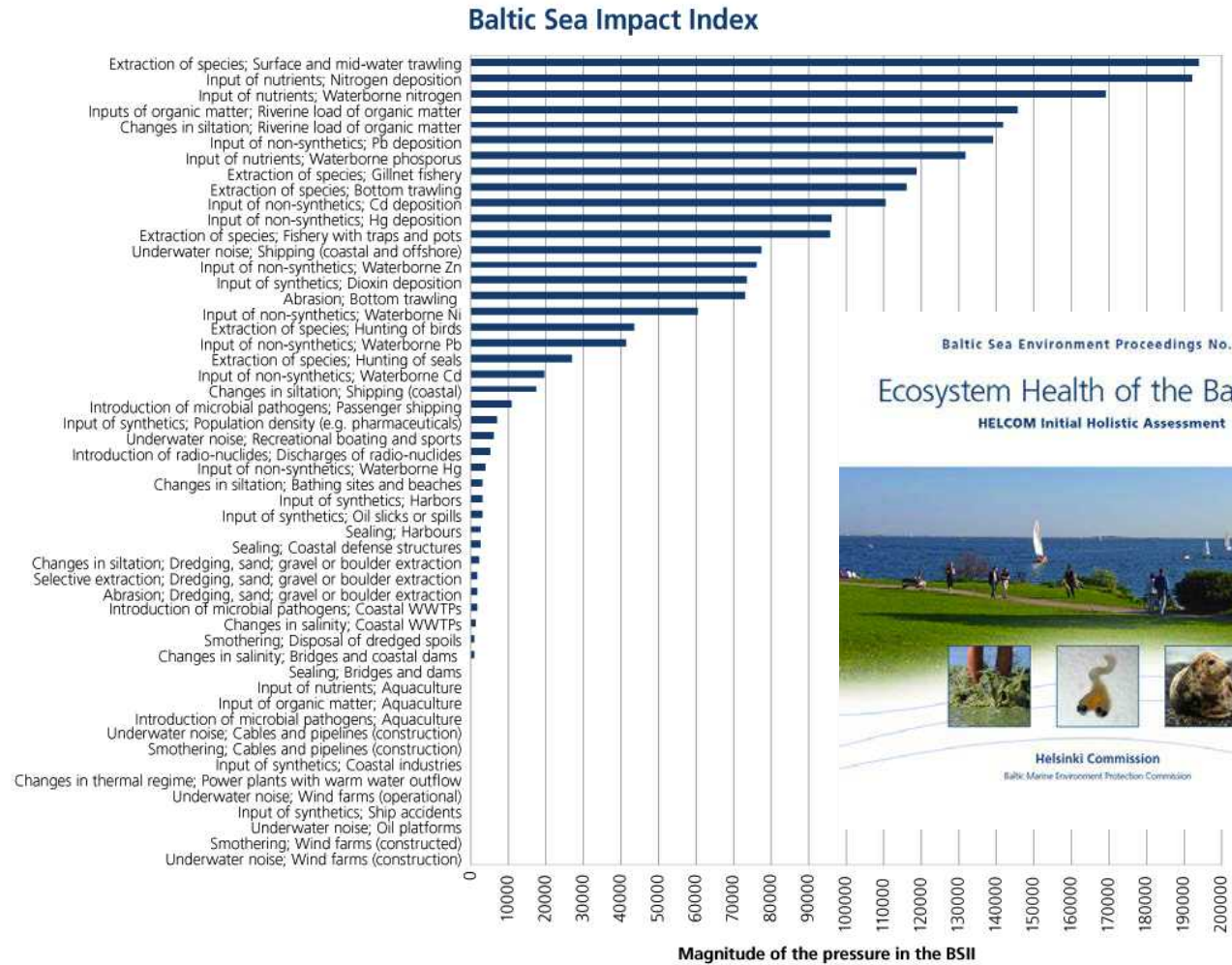
**Eutrophication (HEAT)**



**Contamination (CHASE)**



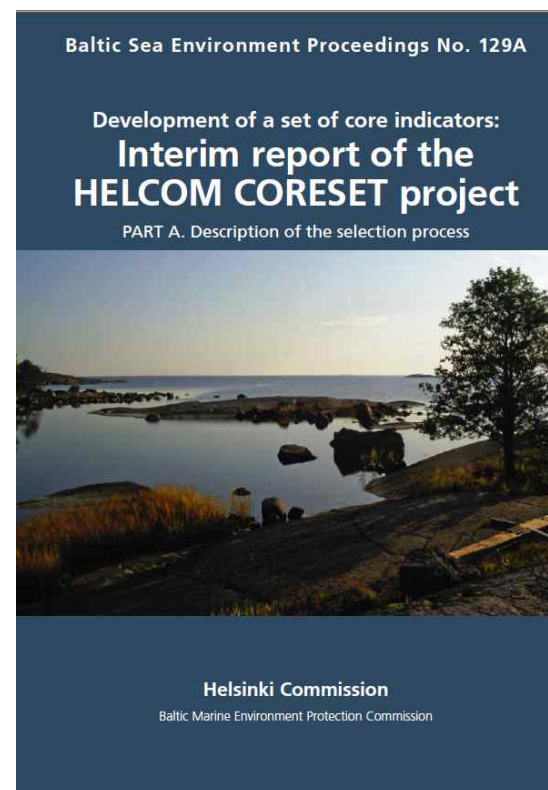
# Which human activities cause pressures?





# Development of core indicators: HELCOM CORESET project 2010-2013

- Task: to produce indicators with targets for the follow-up of the Baltic Sea Action Plan implementation and EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive purposes
- Focus: biodiversity and hazardous substances but also eutrophication
- Interim report in 2012:
  - ✓ Part A. Selection process.
  - ✓ Part B. Description of indicators.



## Common principles for core indicators

- Compiled and updated by the Contracting Parties
- Science-based and describing scientifically sound phenomena
- Each indicator is linked to anthropogenic pressure(s)
- Policy relevance
- Suitability for use with assessment tools (HEAT, BEAT, CHASE, HOLAS), including a target level for good environmental status
- Suitability for measuring progress in implementing BSAP/MSFD
- Textual background report with a status map, trends for sub-regions, technical information, incl. data sources and methods
- Baltic Sea-wide whenever possible
- Core indicator reports are commonly agreed and published on the HELCOM web site
- Data produced with joint coordinated monitoring to maintain the indicators
- Methods are harmonised
- Confidence levels are defined



http://www.helcom.fi/BSAP\_assessment/en\_GB/main/

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[Integrated thematic assessment on maritime activities](#)  
[Initial holistic assessment of the ecosystem health of the Baltic Sea](#), and  
[Other HELCOM publications](#).

## Vision



A healthy Baltic Sea environment, with diverse biological components functioning in balance, resulting in a good ecological status and supporting a wide range of sustainable human economic and social activities

## Goals

- Baltic Sea unaffected by eutrophication
- Baltic Sea life undisturbed by hazardous substances
- Favourable conservation status of Baltic Sea biodiversity
- Maritime activities in the Baltic Sea carried out in an environmentally friendly way

## Ecological objectives

- Concentrations of nutrients close to natural levels
- Clear water
- Natural level of algal blooms
- Natural distribution
- Concentrations of hazardous substances close to natural levels
- All fish safe to eat
- Healthy wildlife
- Radioactivity at pre-Chernobyl level
- Natural marine and coastal landscapes
- Thriving and balanced communities of plants and animals
- Viable populations of species
- Enforcement of international legislation – no illegal pollution
- Safe maritime traffic without accidental pollution
- Efficient emergency and response capabilities
- Minimum sewage pollution from ships

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http://www.helcom.fi/BSAP\_assessment/eutro/Secchi/en\_GB/status/ helcom.fi Helcom : Current status

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### How far are we from clear water?

**Key message**

☹️ The summer-time water clarity has decreased in all Baltic regions during the last century.

☺️ During the last two decades, water clarity has increased in the southern Baltic sub-areas.

**Average summer Secchi depth 2003-2007**

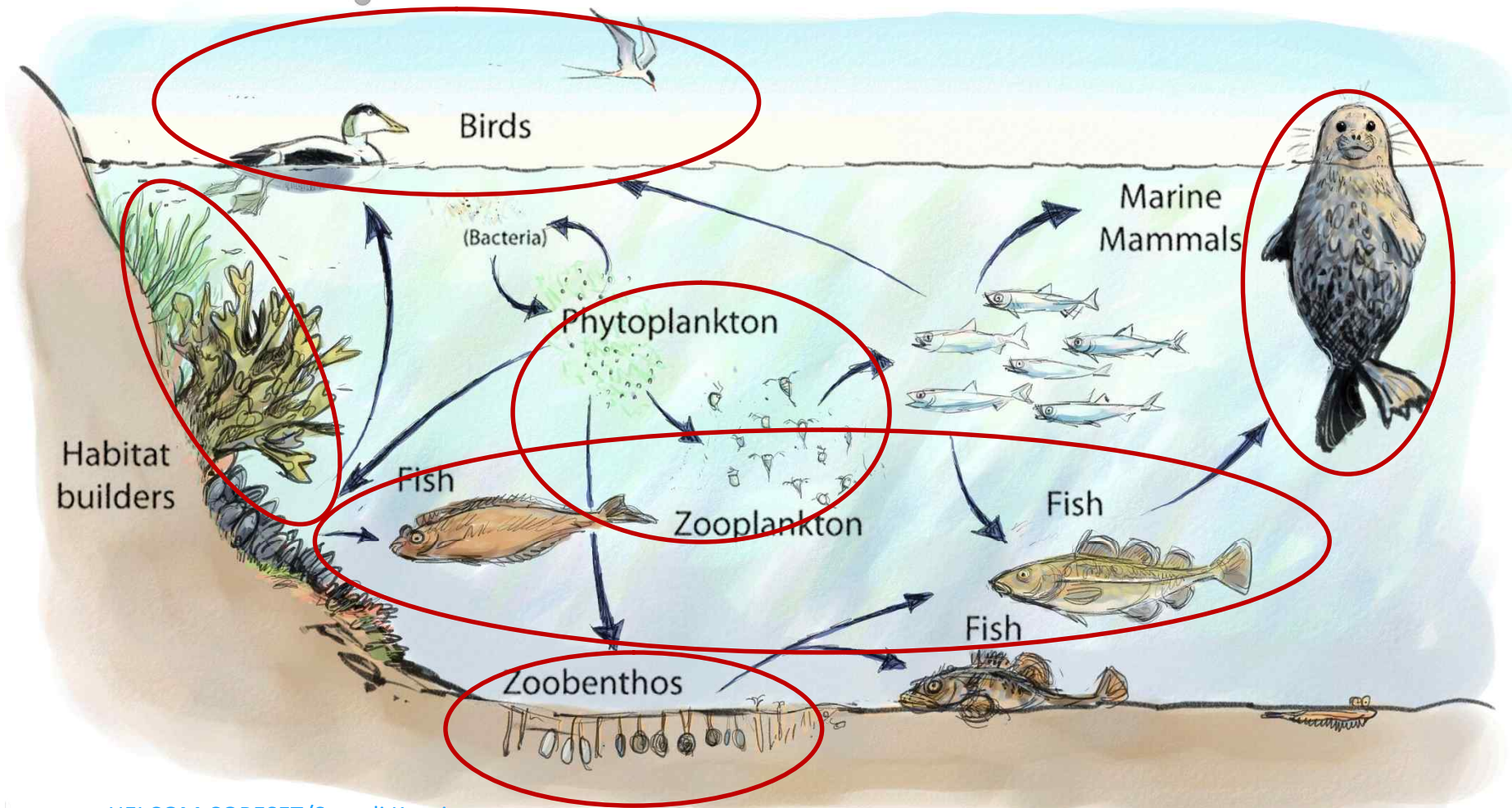
○ Areas with no data

**Secchi depth Status class**

HIGH

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# Provides a measure of a relevant part of the ecosystem



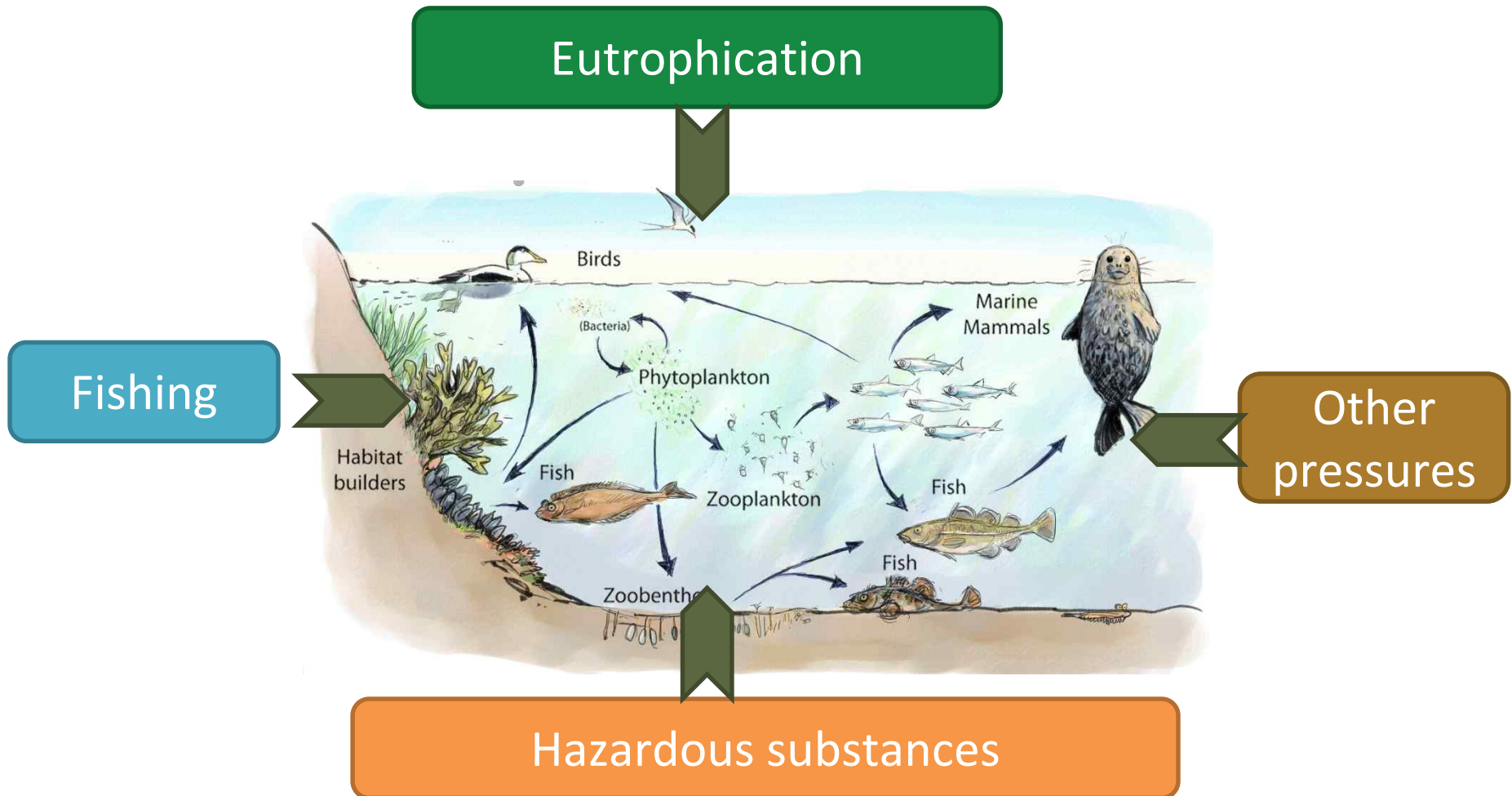
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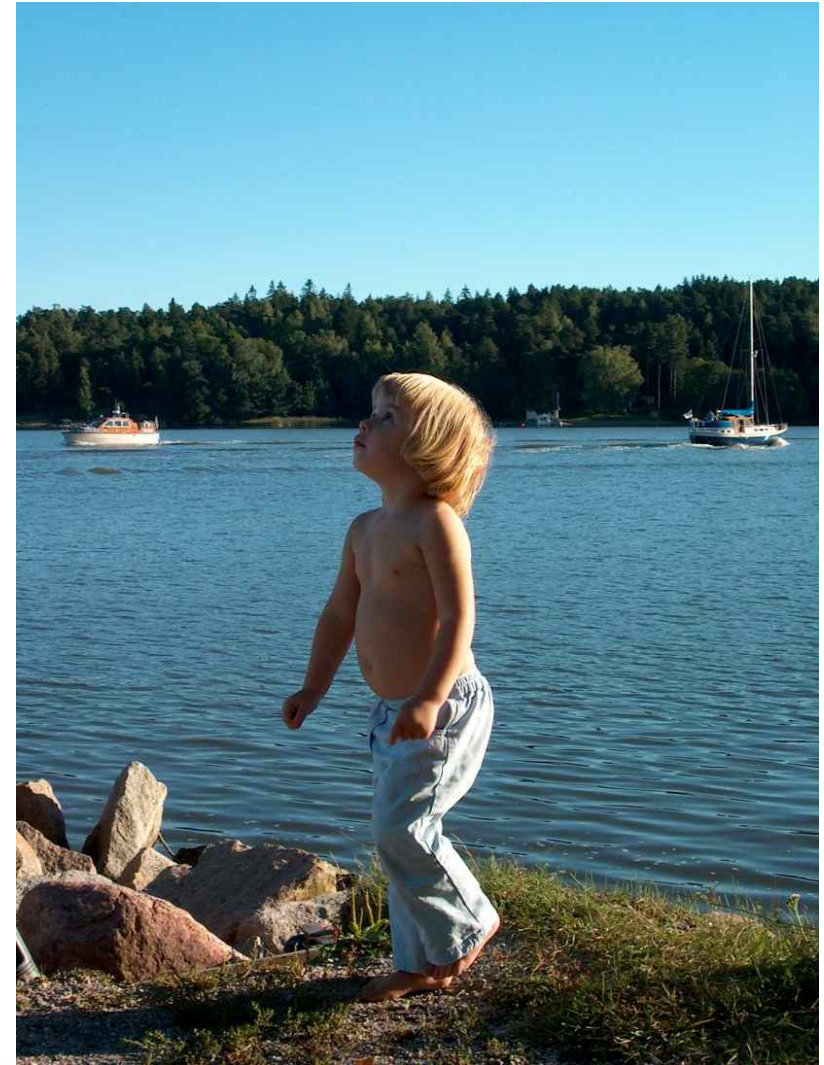


## Reflects anthropogenic pressures on the ecosystem



# Selection criteria

- Baltic Sea **functional groups**
- Predominant habitats** (e.g. from HELCOM RED LIST)
- List of Baltic Sea **key species** identified by biodiversity experts
- Anthropogenic pressures (cf. also Baltic Sea Pressure/Impact Index)
- Monitoring, whether existing or needed



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# Proposed core indicators

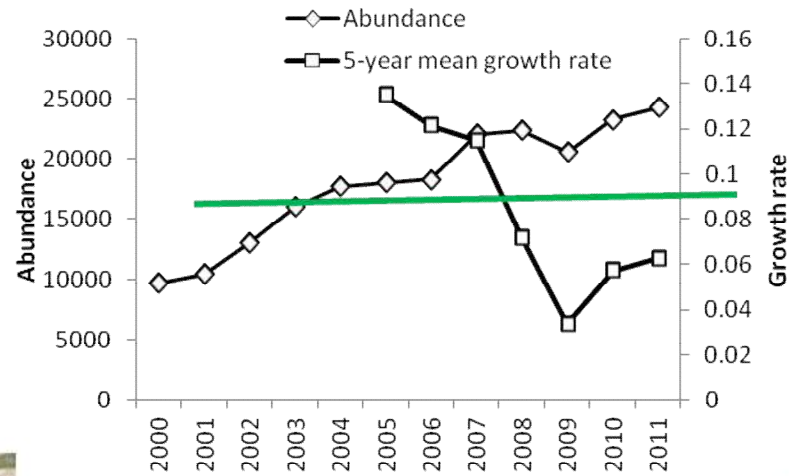
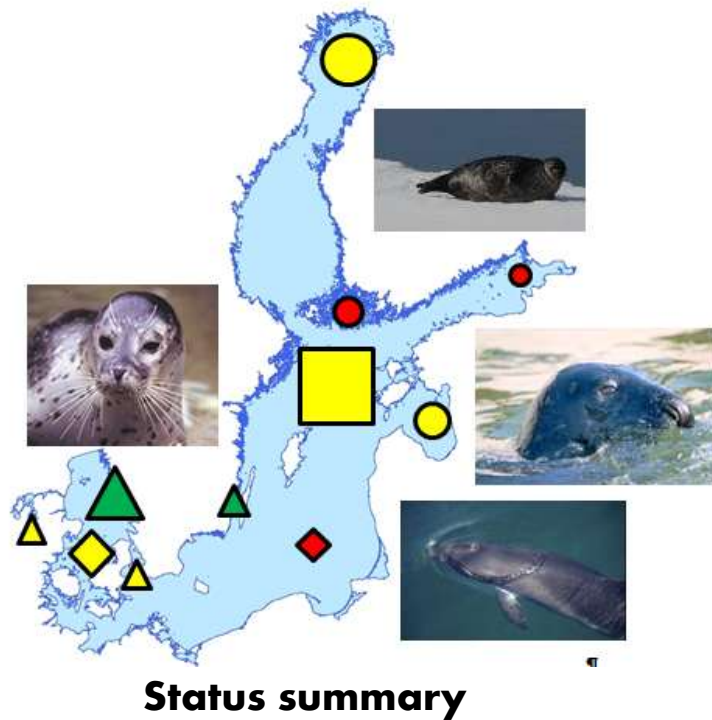
	Proposed core indicators
14.	Population growth rates, abundance and distribution of marine mammals
15.	Pregnancy rates of marine mammals
16.	Nutritional status of seals
17.	Number of drowned mammals and waterbirds in fishing gears
18.	White-tailed eagle productivity
19.	Abundance of waterbirds in the wintering season
20.	Abundance of waterbirds in the breeding season
21.	Number of waterbirds being oiled annually
22.	Abundance of key fish species
23.	Abundance of fish key functional groups
24.	Proportion of large fish in the community
25.	Abundance of sea trout spawners and parr
26.	Abundance of salmon spawners and smolt
27.	Zooplankton mean size and total abundance
28.	State of the soft-bottom macrofauna communities
29.	Lower depth distribution limit of macrophyte species
30.	Population structure of long-lived macrozoobenthic species
31.	Cumulative impact on benthic habitats
32.	Extent, distribution and condition of benthic biotopes
33.	Trends in arrival of new non-indigenous species



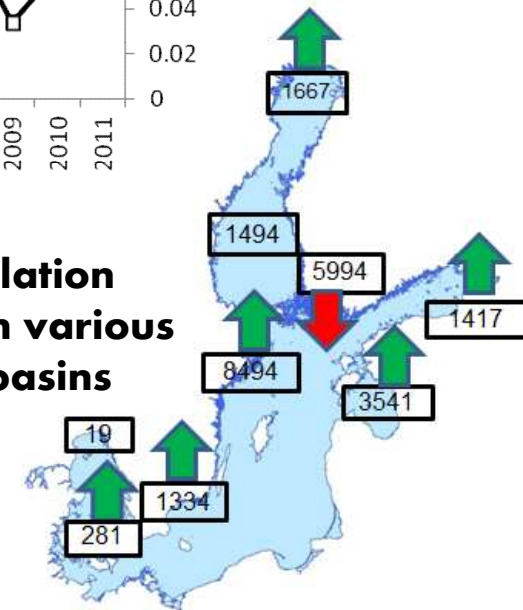


# Multi-layered core indicator reports

## Components of the reports for populations of marine mammals



### Population trends in various sub-basins

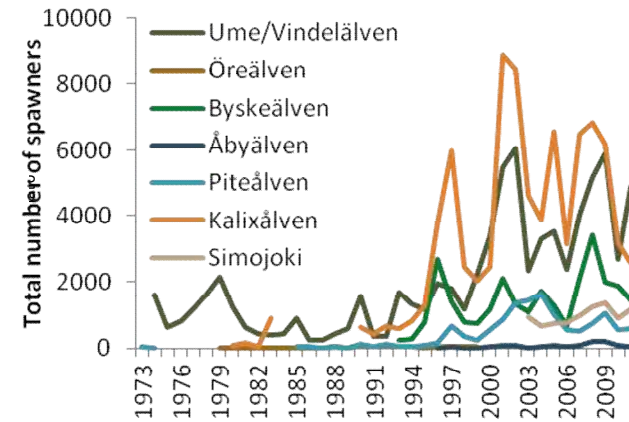
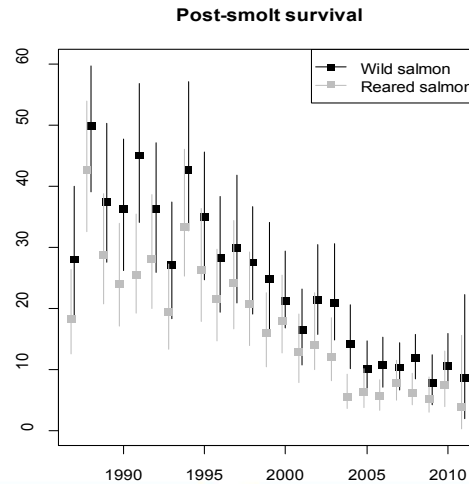
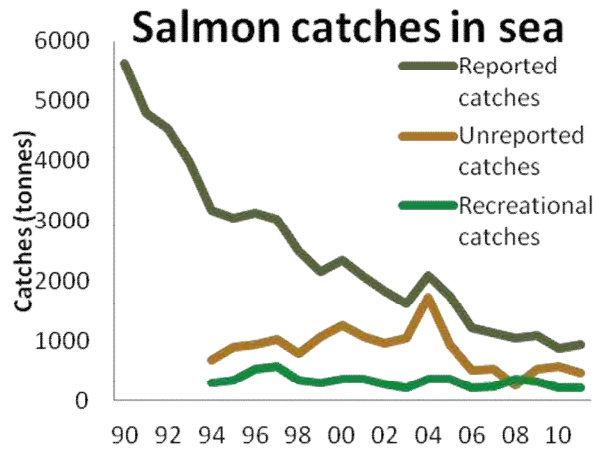
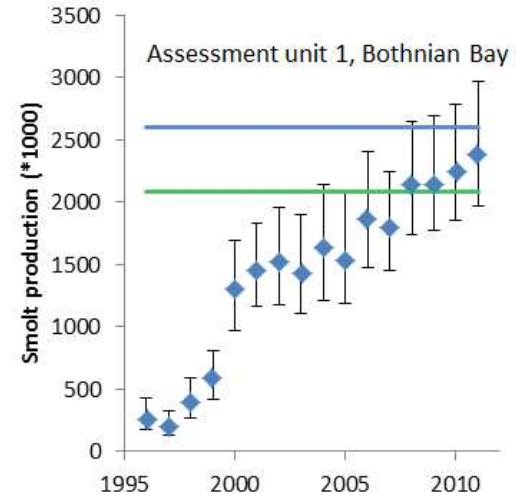
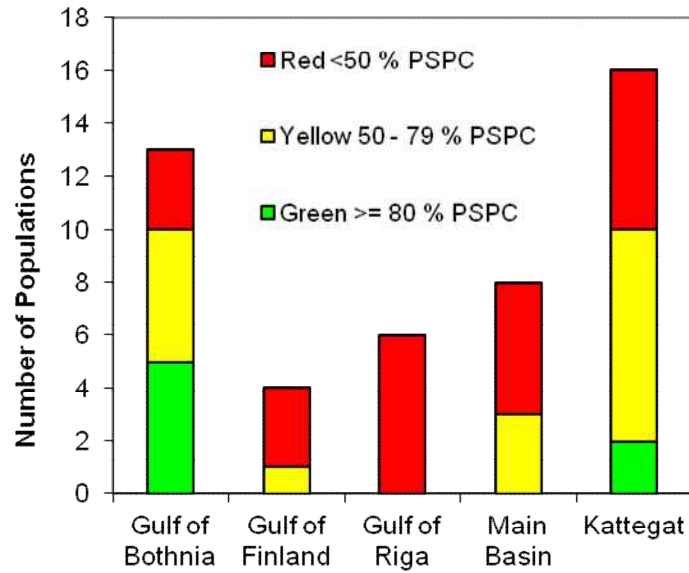


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# Components of the reports for salmon stocks



# Launching the results

A set of core indicators agreed for HELCOM coordinated monitoring programme



**Feeding to HELCOM MORE**

Core indicators published on the HELCOM online follow-up system



**Supporting 2013 Ministerial Meeting**

Final report of the project evaluates the outcome



**Giving a coherent overview of the core indicators and the process**



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