



International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

Conseil International pour

... The Organization

Adi Kellermann Head of Science Programme



The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

What is ICES?

- Founded in 1902 to bring marine scientists together
- A UN acknowledged international organization, devoted to promote marine science in the North Atlantic
- Inspired by concern about fish stock depletion and research duplication in Europe, goal was synergies
- Inspired by the big picture missing of what is going on in the sea (today called ecosystem approach to management to which ICES is still committed)





International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

ICES is:

A science community of more than 1600 marine scientists from 20 member states and six affiliated countries worldwide

Bottom-up science is organized under eight science and one advisory committee

ICES promotes and coordinates marine science in the North Atlantic and produces unbiased advice to governments and commissions





ICES and Biodiversity - what is biodiversity science anyway?

Biodiversity stands for the diversity of life: species richness, genetic variability, multitude of habitats

US NRC defines it as "collection of genomes, species, ecosystems"

Biodiversity integrates structure and function in an ecosystem

Biodiversity integrates taxonomy and genetics sciences - if we manage to find appropriate indices!



Biodiversity Convention — it is a political term coined in the context of the Biodiv Convention

There it is used synonymously with resources, it is related to human use and exploitation and includes a mandate for sharing the benefits

The practical problem for implementing the Convention turned out to be lack of science needed on the spot

Marine Biodiversity? Poorly developed for the oceans, including its implementation!



It is common belief among scientists that biodiversity is related to

- effective and complex food-webs where the energy flow in the ecosystem is stable
- high stability and resilience of ecosystems corresponding to fast recovery of exploited systems
- high productivity of ecosystems which can be exploited by e.g. fisheries
- providing a wealth of genetic potential for adaptations to changing environments



consequently, loss in biodiversity results in

- less effective and simplified food-webs where the energy flow in the ecosystem has been severely disturbed
- less resilience causing slow recovery of over-exploited systems
- less stability in the ecosystem
- loss of fisheries productivity, e.g. through adverse genetic change

The EU Biodiversity Action Plan (2001) for Fisheries is based on the above assumptions





Climate and biodiversity

Climate induced ocean changes affect distribution and biodiversity

Marine ecosystems respond more lasting than terrestrial systems, changes do not reverse rapidly

How can we discriminate between these and man-made changes in biodiversity patterns?

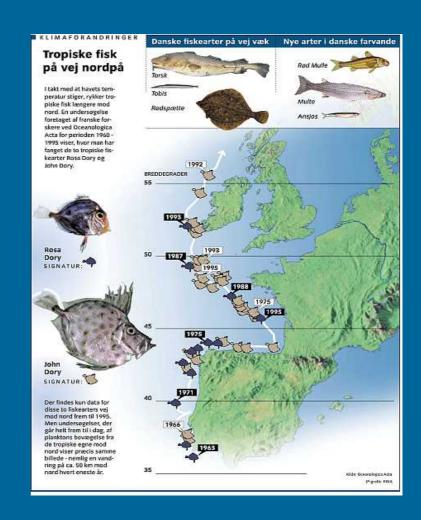


Rapid spread of subtropical species along the continental slope, should we say: "the ecosystem is changing" or "the ecosystem is moving"?

Should we be concerned about the conservation of particular species in "traditional" locations or is it OK if they have moved elsewhere?

What about the conservation of ecosystem functions? Is that allowed to move too? If fish production is affected, should we be managing differently?

New chances for invasive species!





Concepts for protection

The concept of biodiversity focuses on structures

But how about the ecosystem processes? Trophic energy flows, reproduction, migrations, recruitment?

Conservation efforts purely focused on structures will fail to protect the key processes and to maintain the biodiversity of a given ocean area



Some issues for the science

Biodiversity is a proxy/indicator for stability and functionality in ecosystems – or not?

Biodiversity can be related to the goods and services and can be translated into economical terms – or not?

Marine Conservation Areas (e.g. NATURA 2000, SSAs) will have to be large enough to cover structural and functional aspects (objects and processes), how to develop the appropriate procedure?

We need a new generation of taxonomists! Names will matter...

We need more work on genetic variability! Responses and adaptations will matter...



What can ICES contribute to Biodiversity science? Some examples

SGBIODIV: exploring the potential from the contributions of the expert groups

SGFIAC: Study Group on Fisheries Induced Adaptive Changes

WGAGFM: Working Group on the Application of Genetics in Fisheries and Mariculture

WGMHM: Working Group on Marine Habitat Mapping

All ICES "Ecology Groups" – WGZE, WGSE, BEWG, WGFE, WGMME, WGDEC, WGEF etc. including work on taxonomy and ecological processes



What can ICES contribute to Biodiversity science? Some examples

WGITMO: following-up on introduced (invasive) non-native species

WGBOSV: following-up on non-intentionally introduced non-natives

WGECO: Impacts of fisheries on the marine environment

WKFMMPA: concepts for regulating the fisheries in NATURA 2000 MPAs

All ICES "Planning and Survey (monitoring) Groups" – IBTSWG, PGHERS, PGEGGS, PGAAM, PGNAPES etc. including work on distribution and life history processes



What can ICES contribute to Biodiversity science? The example of SGFIAC

Study Group on Fisheries Induced Adaptive Changes

"There is a growing body of scientific evidence indicating that fisheries can cause evolutionary responses over time periods as short as 10–20 years, in particular in traits such as the onset of maturation. As these changes will most likely result in a reduction of the productivity of a fish stock, management objectives and (precautionary) reference points for sustainable exploitation need to be re-defined, and new objectives and reference points for managing fisheries-induced evolution need to be developed.



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