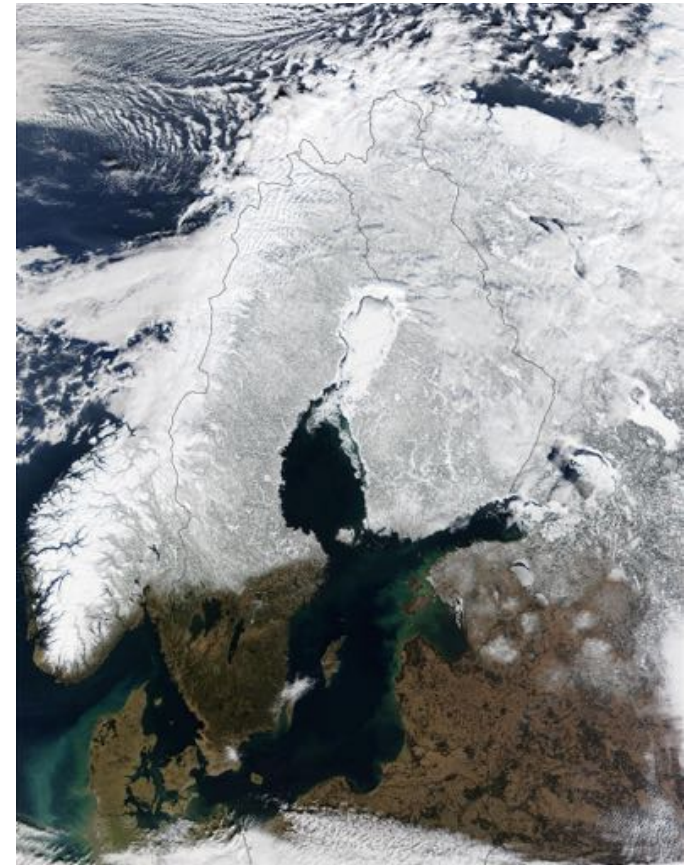


The Baltic Sea ecosystem on a slow path to recovery? – the rumours of the patient's death are exaggerated!

Alf Norkko
Tvärminne Zoological Station
University of Helsinki

The Baltic Sea

- One of the worlds largest brackish-water bodies
- Resembles a stratified fjord with shallow and narrow straits (mean depth 60 m)
- Long water residence time and pulses of saltwater intrusions
- Large catchment with nutrient run-off \Rightarrow problem with eutrophication and hypoxia
- Strong physical, chemical and biological gradients (salinity, O_2 , temp.)



Strong gradients in salinity set the natural limits for species diversity in the Baltic Sea



Numbers within circles indicate amount of marine macrofauna found in the area.

By Stockholm Marine Research Centre, reference: professor B-O Larsson, Stockholm University



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<http://tampere.kuvat.fi>

Photo: Ilkka Lastumäki



The coastal nutrient filter



Foto: J. Persson

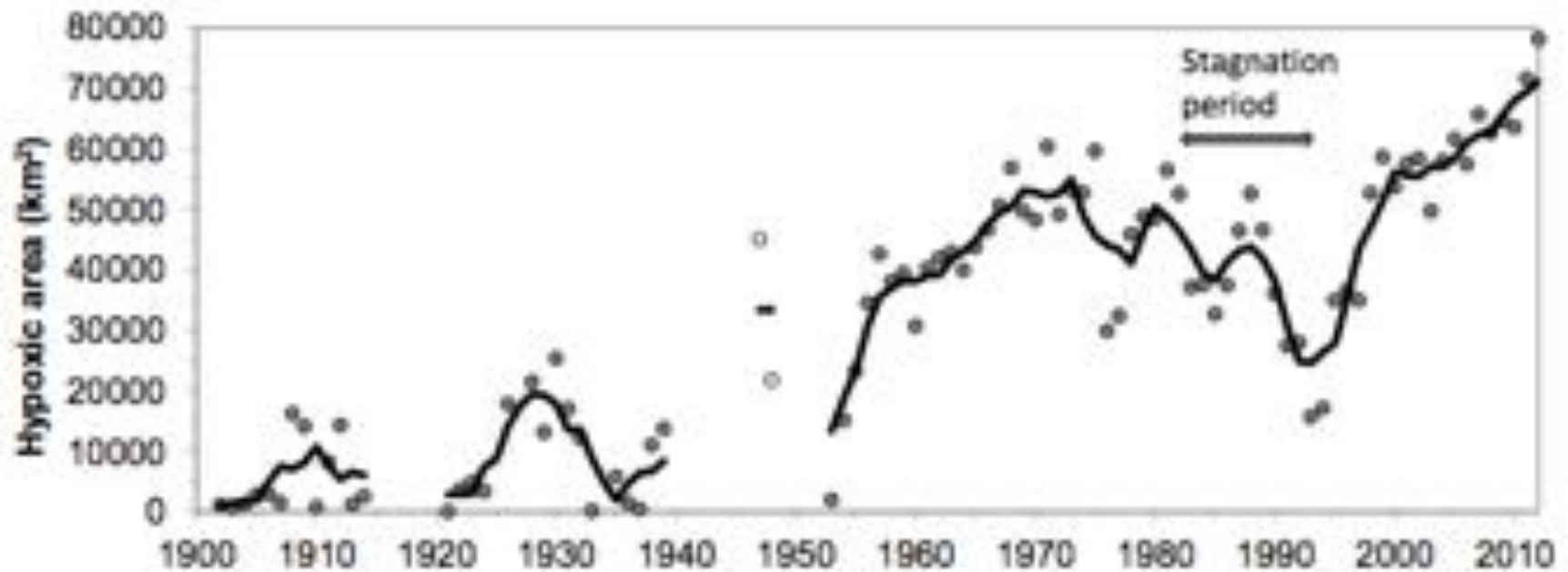
Eutrophication - the major threat to biodiversity and ecosystem functioning in the Baltic Sea



Increasing eutrophication

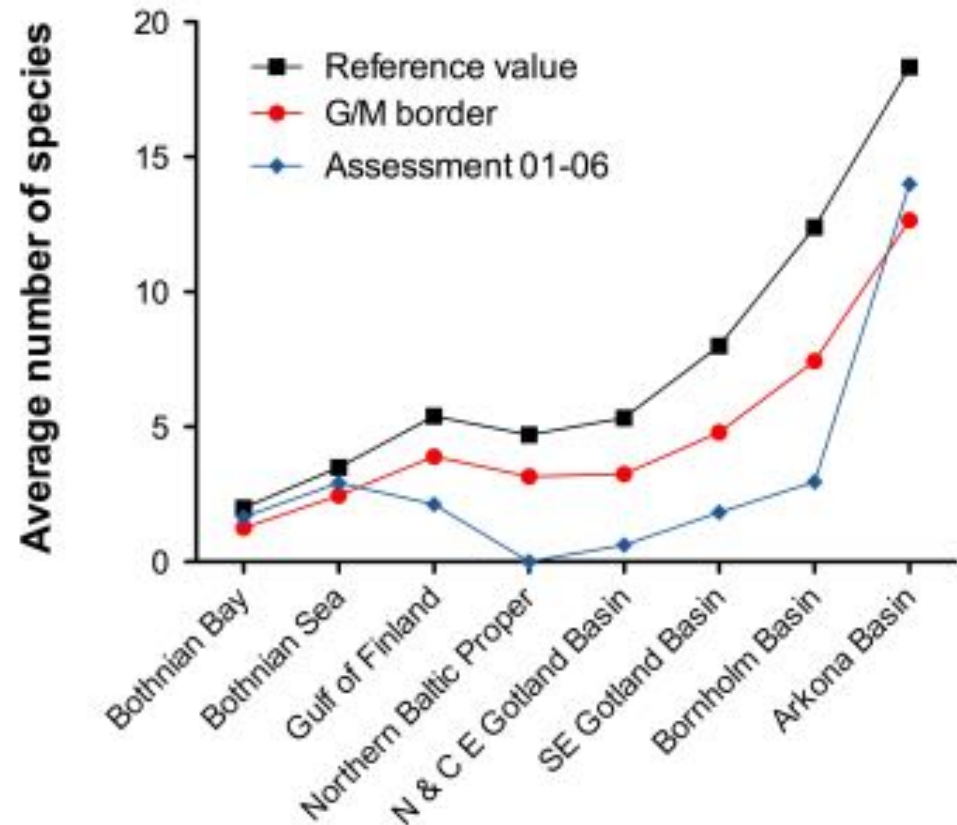


Increasing spatial extent of hypoxic waters in the Baltic Sea



Carstensen et al. 2014, AMBIO

Seafloor biodiversity: gradients in diversity – and losses due to hypoxia

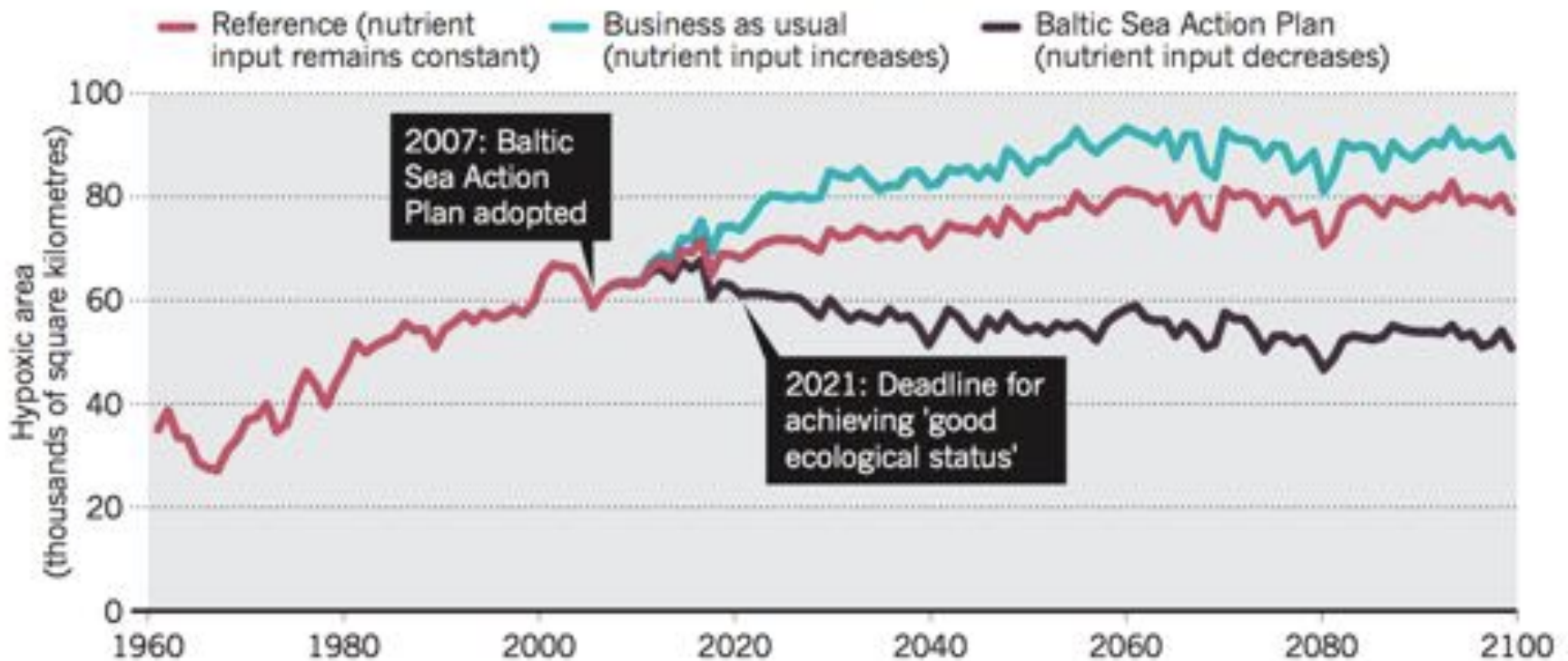


Villnäs A, Norkko A (2011) Benthic diversity gradients and shifting baselines: implications for assessing environmental status. *Ecological Applications*, 21: 2172-2186

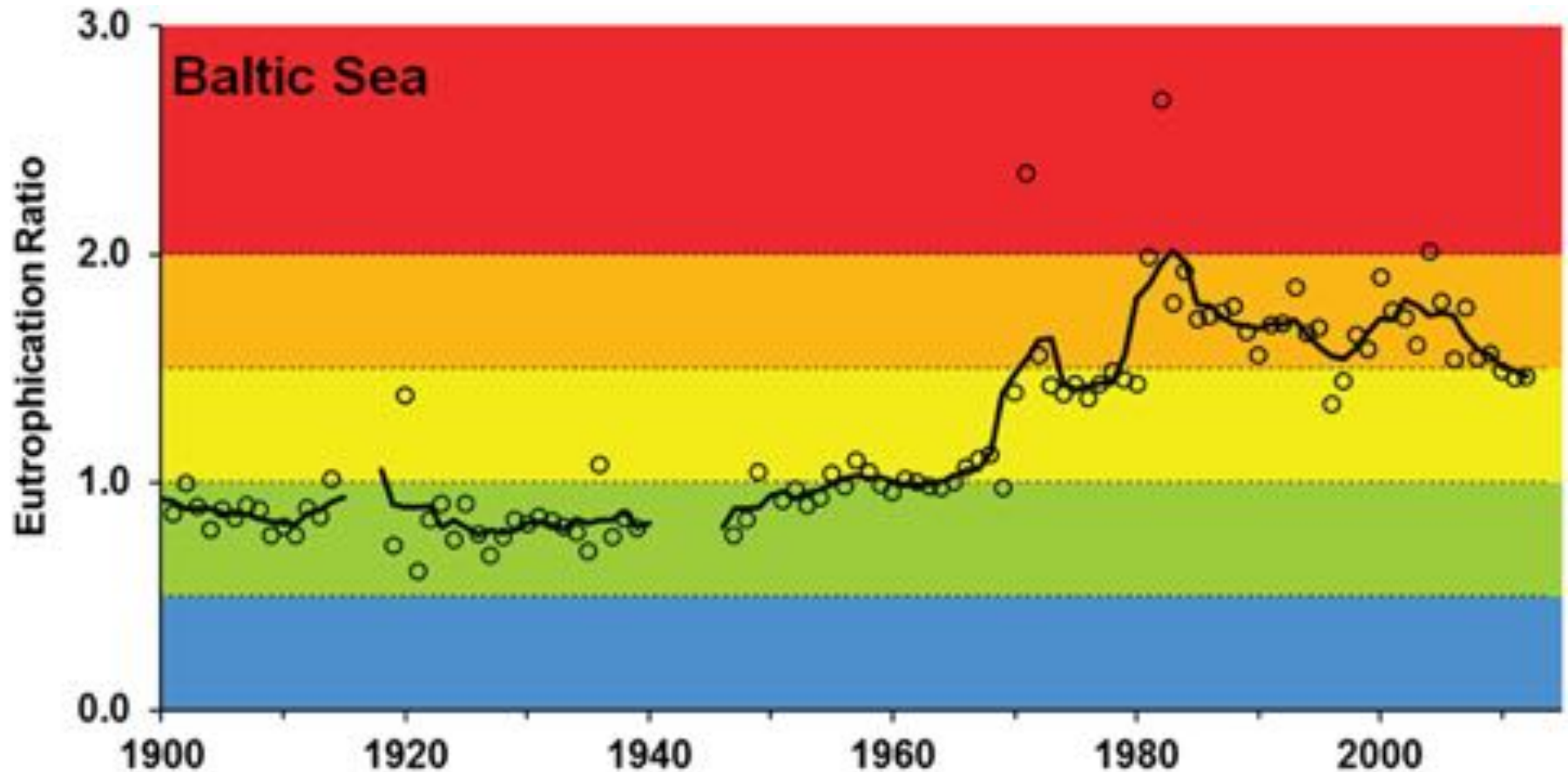
Model predictions suggest that the BSAP will be efficient in combatting hypoxia – if we commit and stick to it!

BREATHING LIFE INTO THE BALTIC

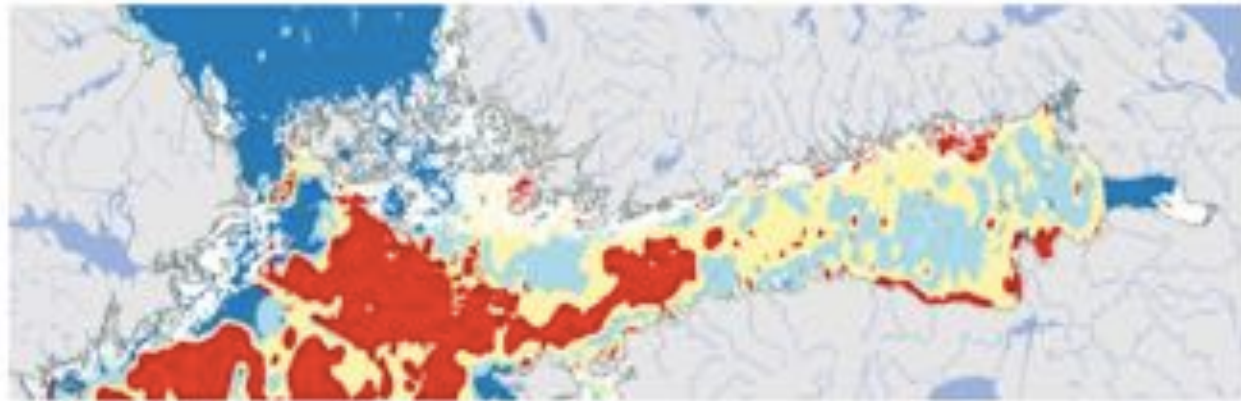
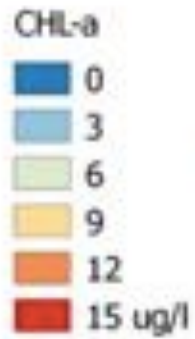
Models predict that the action plan to reduce nutrients that flow into the Baltic Sea should be effective at increasing oxygen levels in the water.



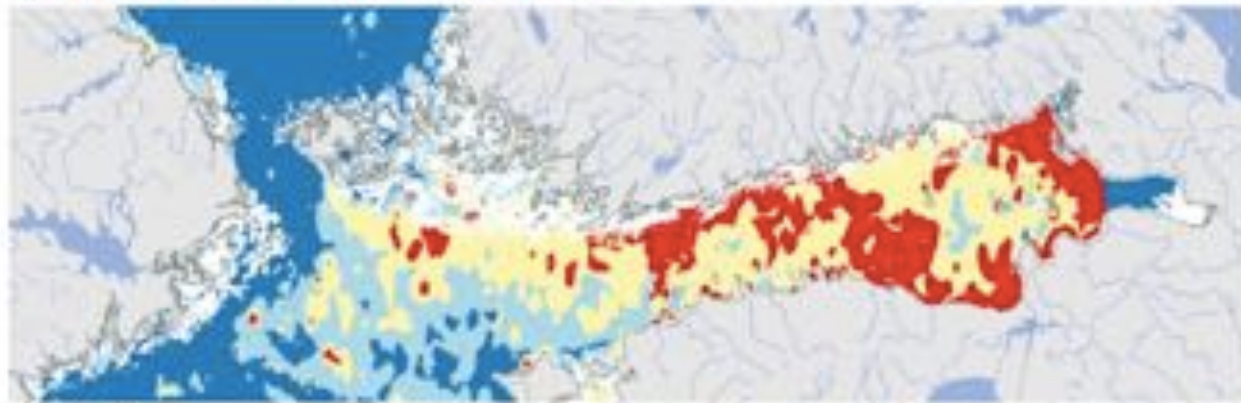
Positive news regarding the eutrophication status of the Baltic Sea – largest improvement in areas where mitigation efforts started first



Andersen *et al* (2016) Long-term temporal and spatial trends in eutrophication status of the Baltic Sea. *Biological Reviews*, in press



2005



2007



2014

Figure 11. Cyanobacterial surface accumulations in the GOF in July – August in 2005 (above), 2007 (middle), and 2014 (below). Source: ENVISAT / MERIS and AQUA / MODIS. Image processing: SYKE.

Kaupila et al (2016) Chlorophyll a and phytoplankton blooms. In: *Raateoja & Setälä (eds) The Gulf of Finland Assessment*



Photo: Camilla Gustafsson



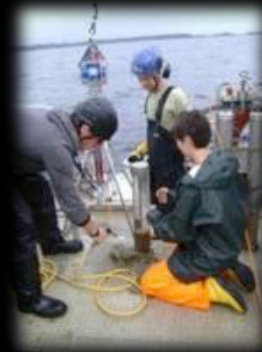
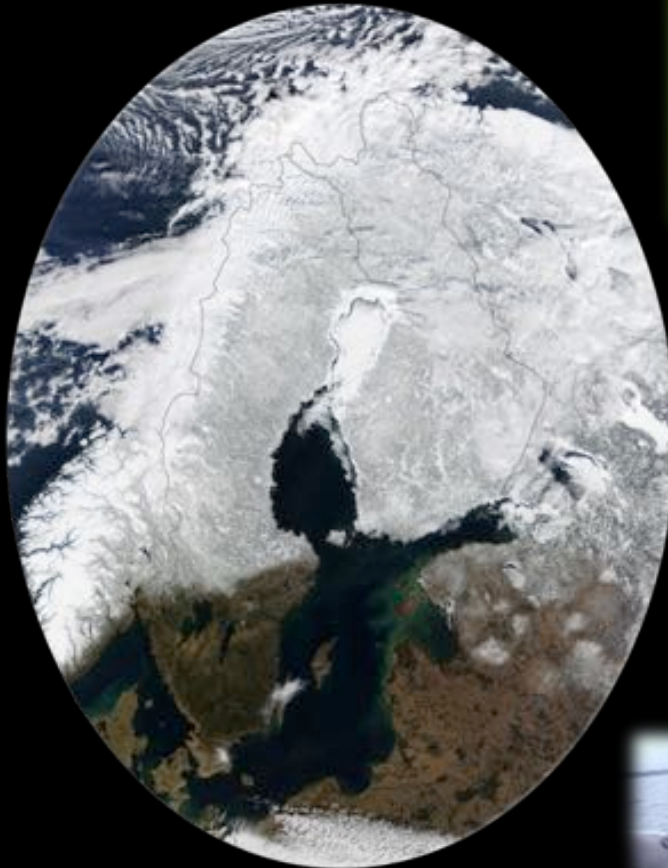






Photo: Ilkka Lastumäki

Successful mitigation requires profound understanding of the problem and the system



Thank you!

