

Wageningen IMARES

The North Sea, past and present: shifting baselines and human uses

Han Lindeboom

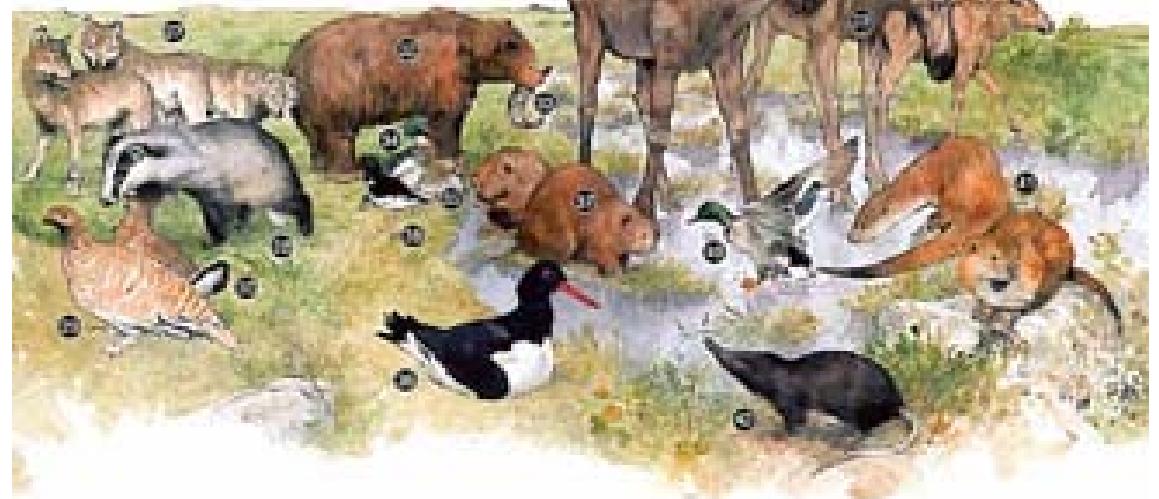
© Wageningen UR

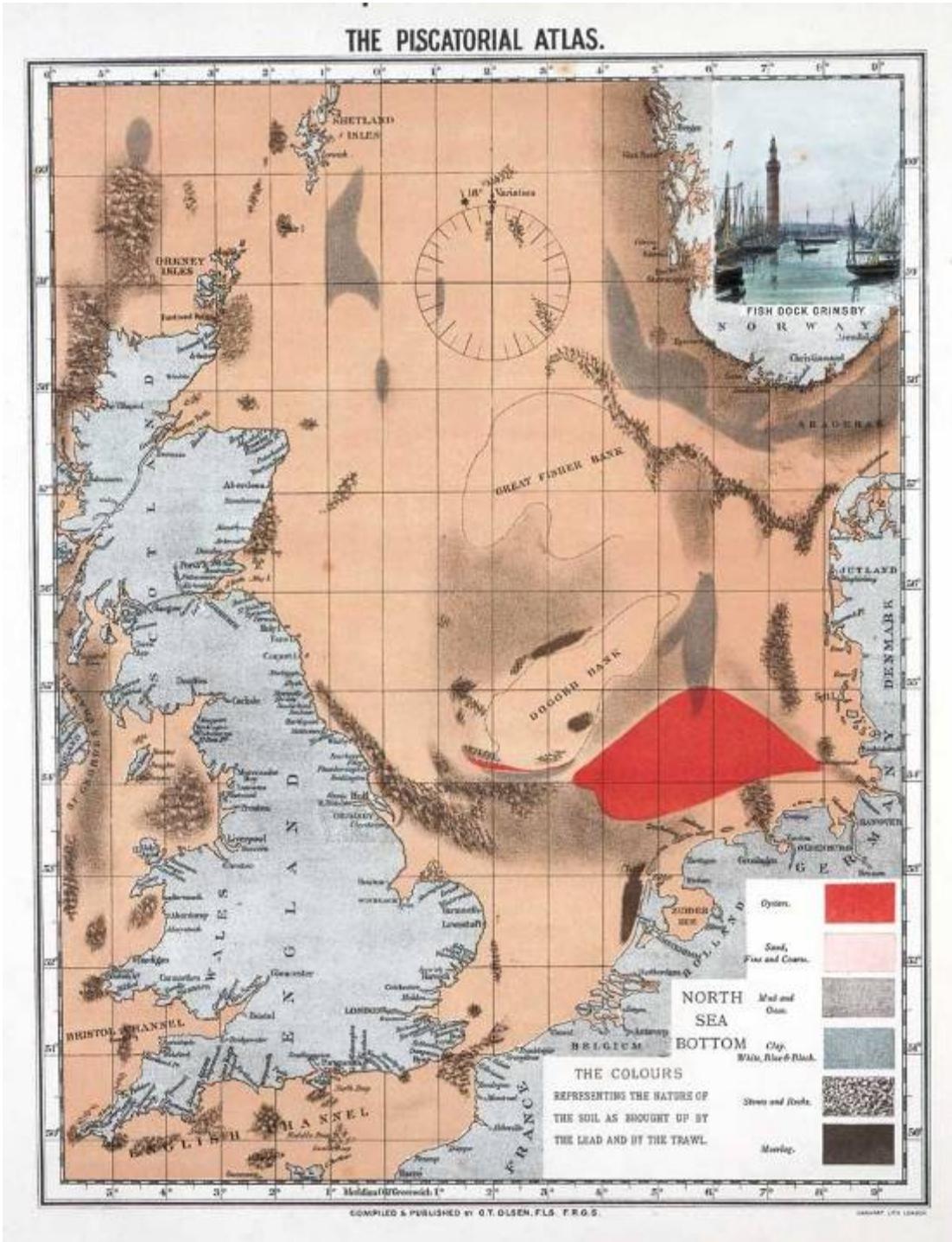




The North Sea

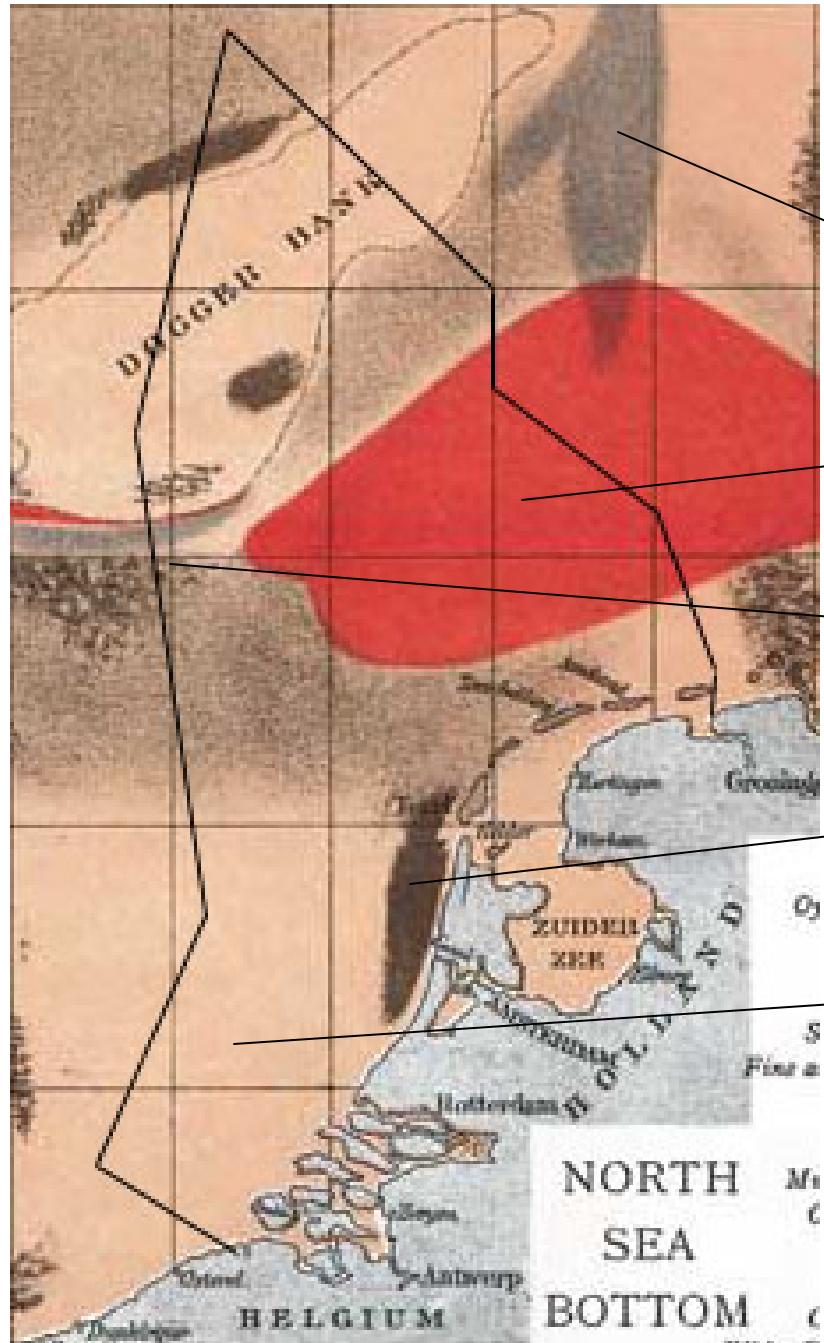
12.000 years ago





The North Sea
in 1880

Olsen, Piscatorial Atlas (1883)



Mud, silt

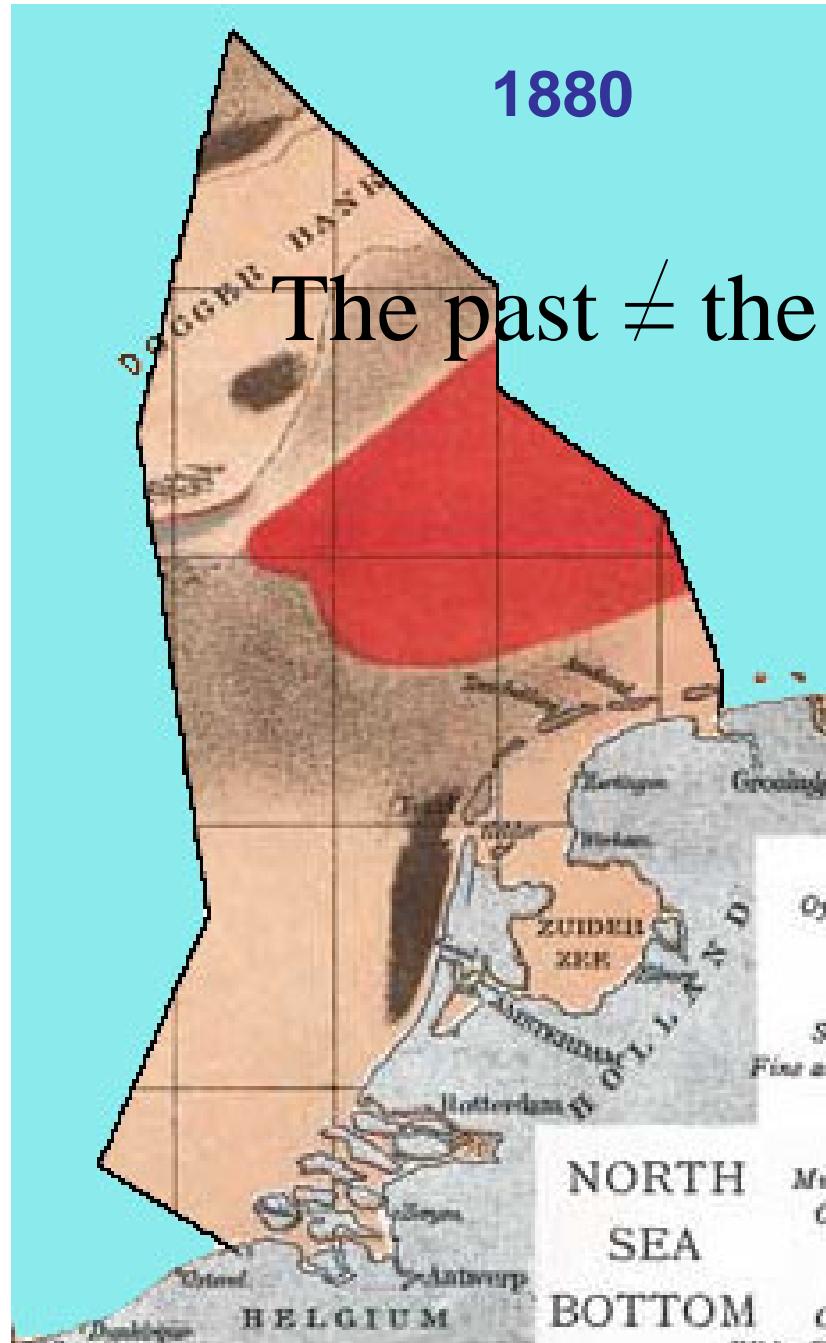
Oysters

Stones

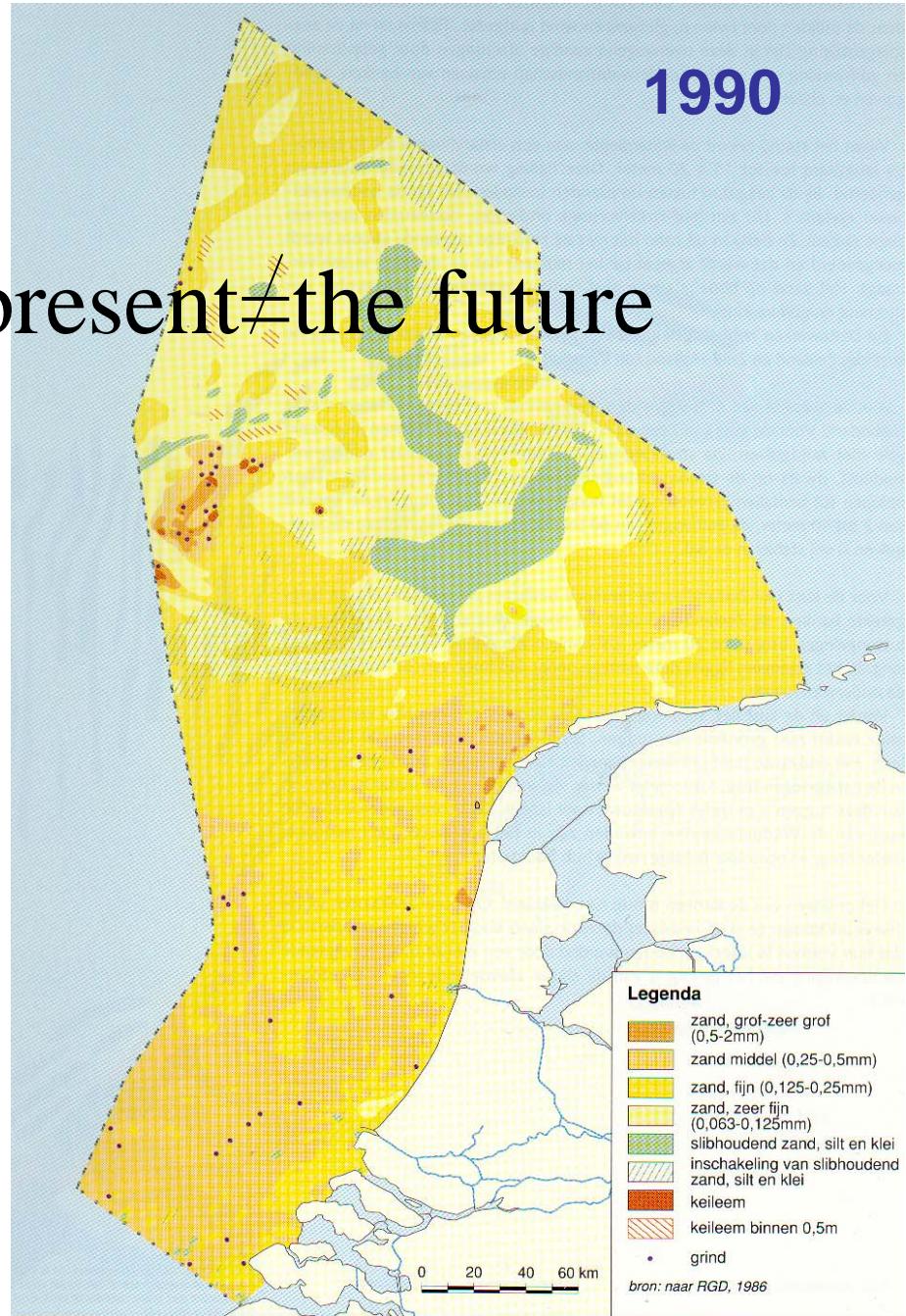
Moorlog

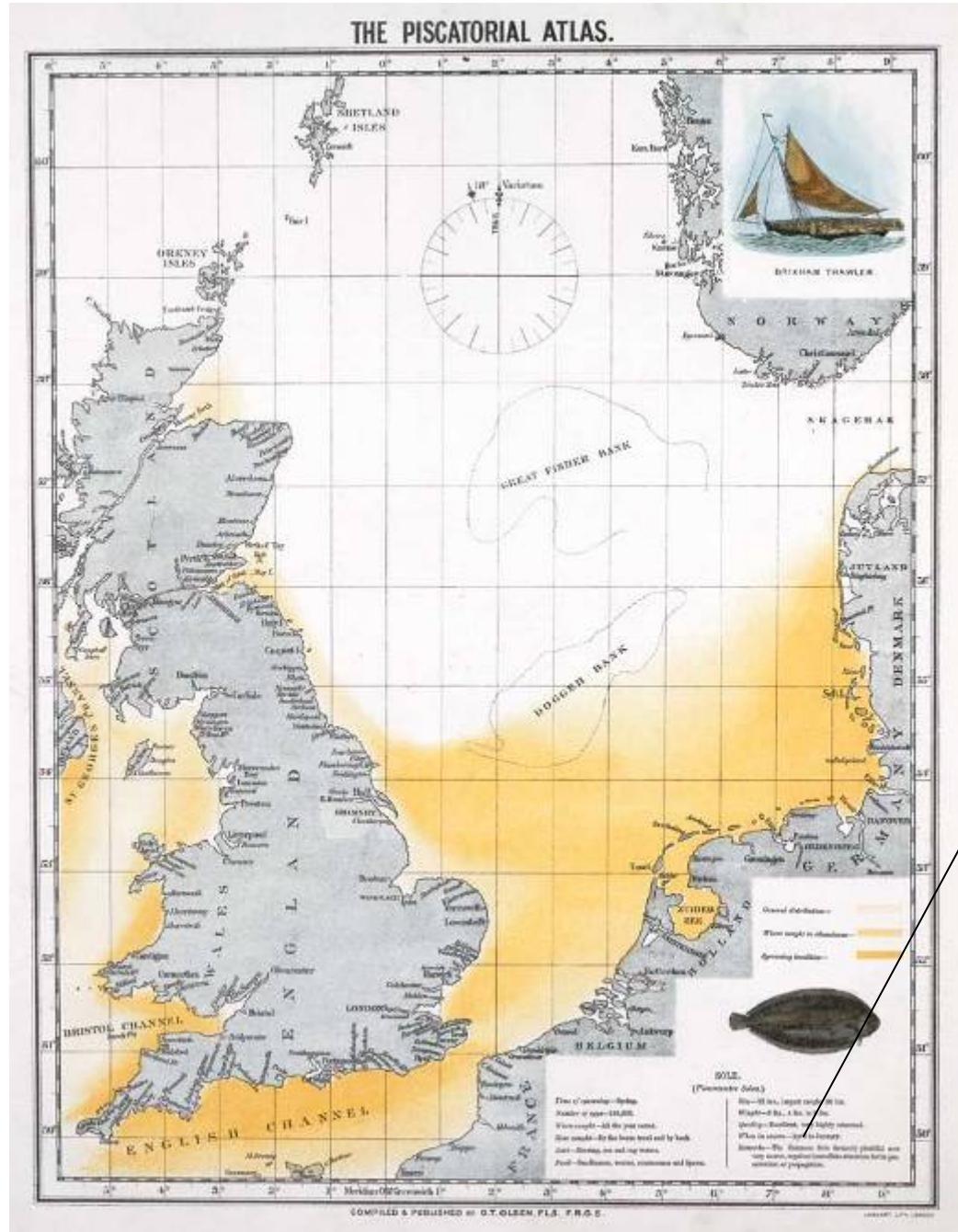
Sand

Olsen, Piscatorial Atlas (1883)



The past ≠ the present ≠ the future

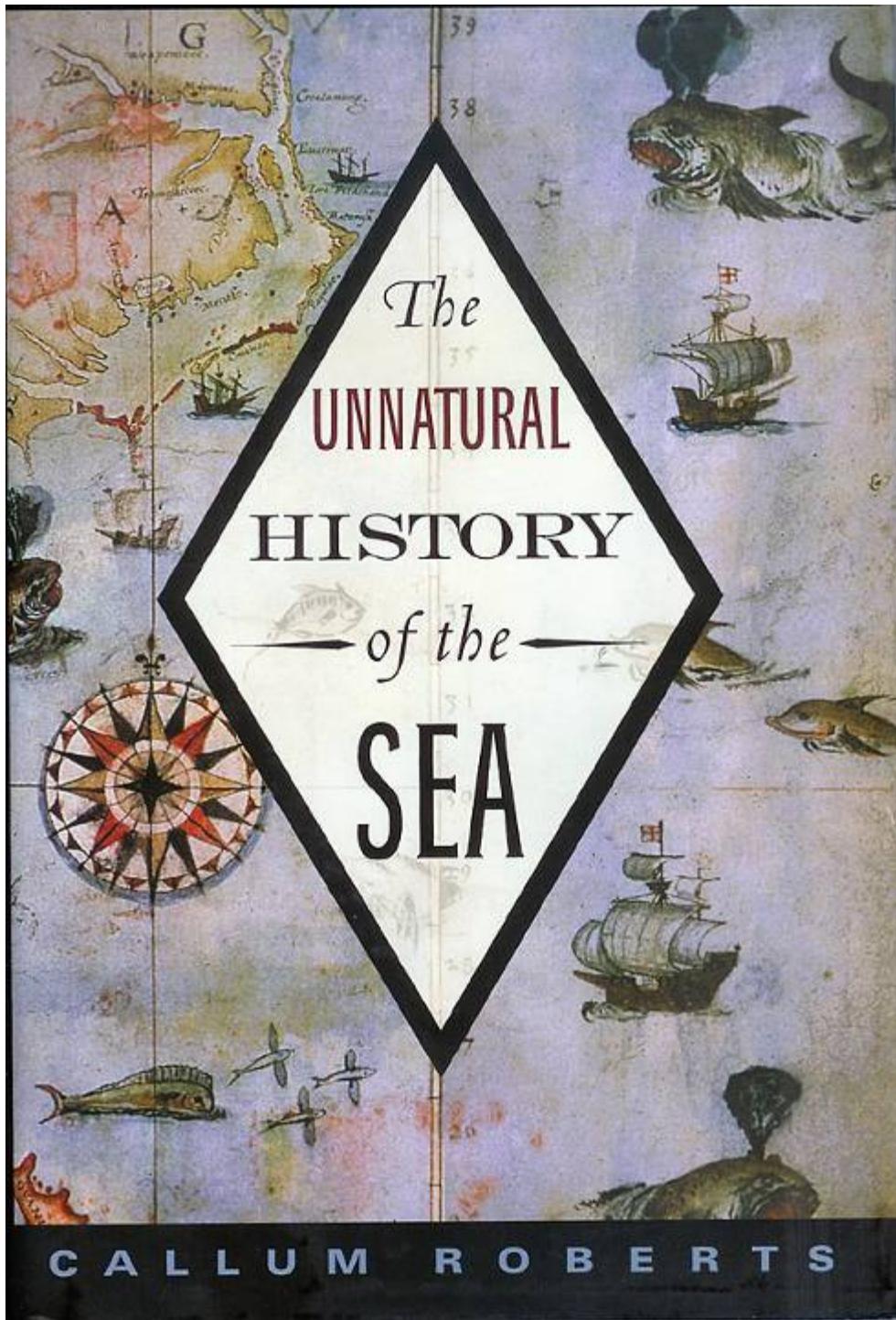




The sole

The Common Sole formerly plentiful now very scarce, requires immediate attention for its preservation or propagation.
(Olsen, 1883)

Olsen, Piscatorial Atlas (1883)



Shifting baselines



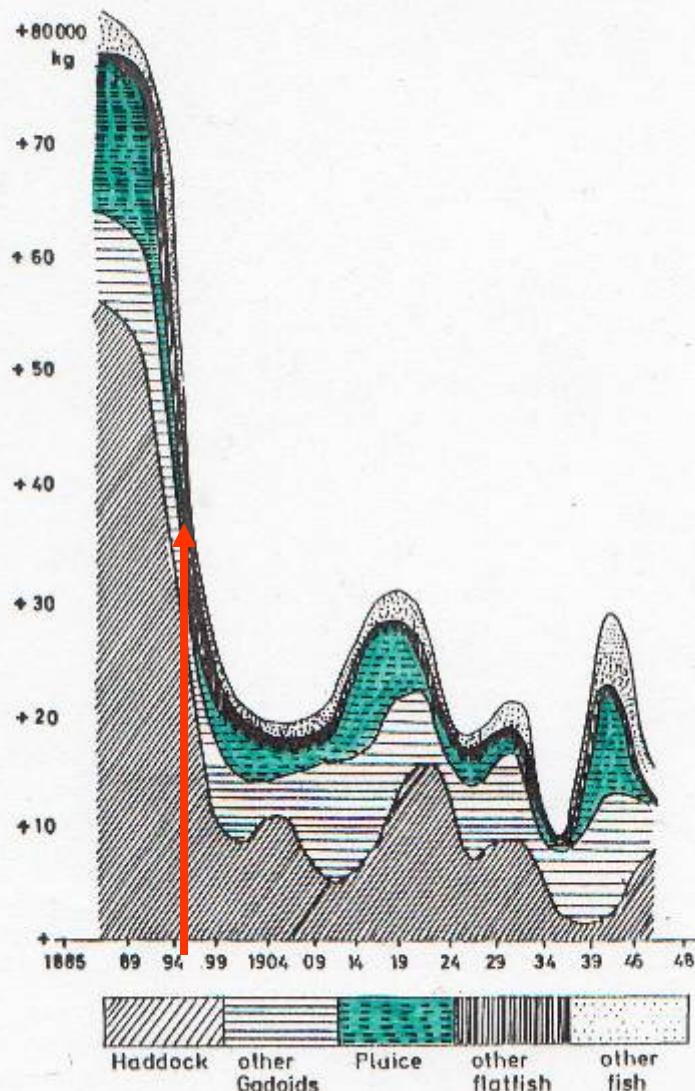
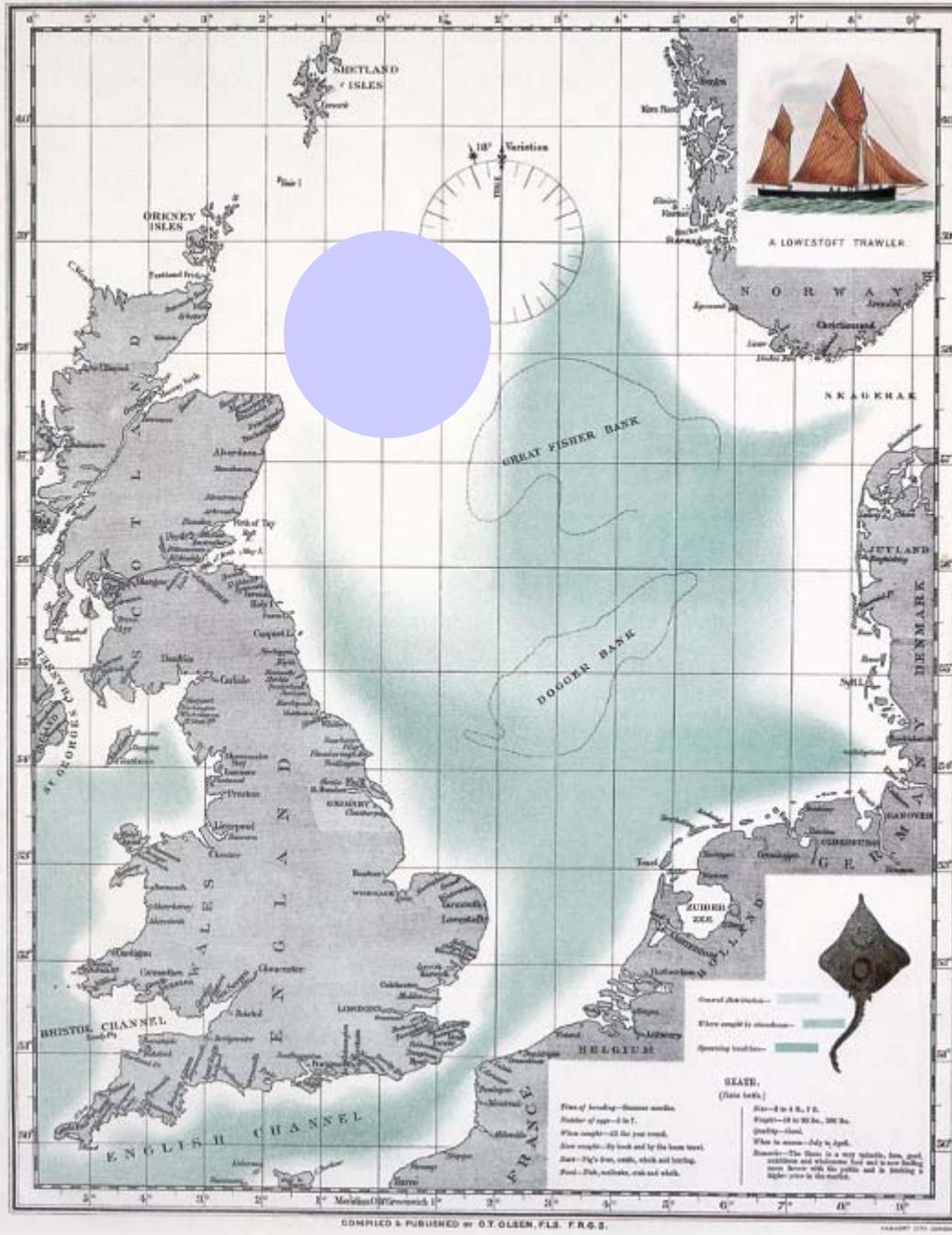


Figure 122. Catch/10-d trip (corrected effort) of a standardized German trawler in the southern North Sea (from Lundbeck, 1962).

Around 1895
the North Sea
fisheries collapse

Lundbeck (1962)

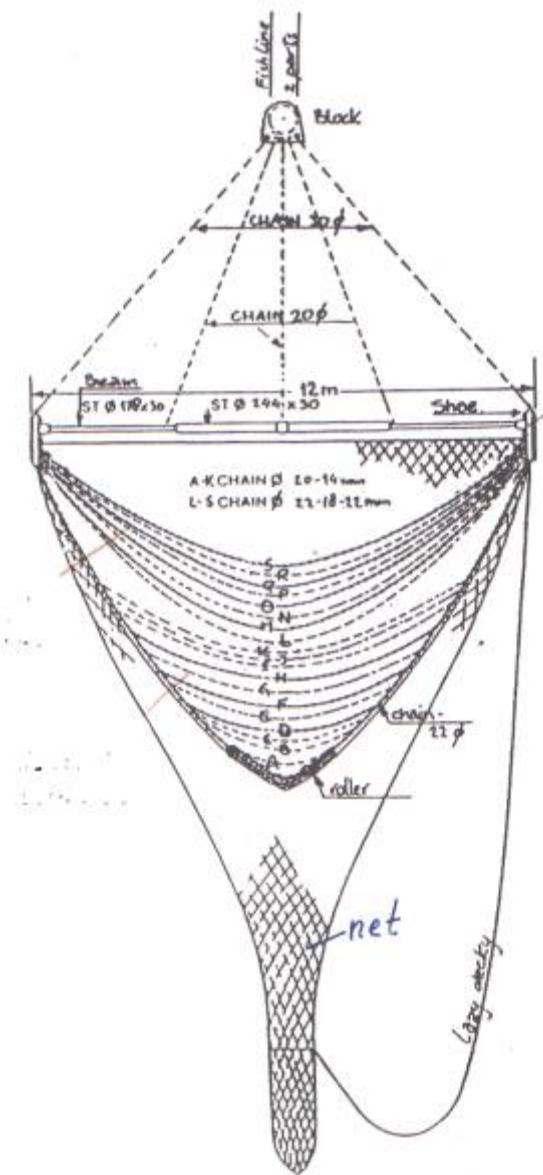
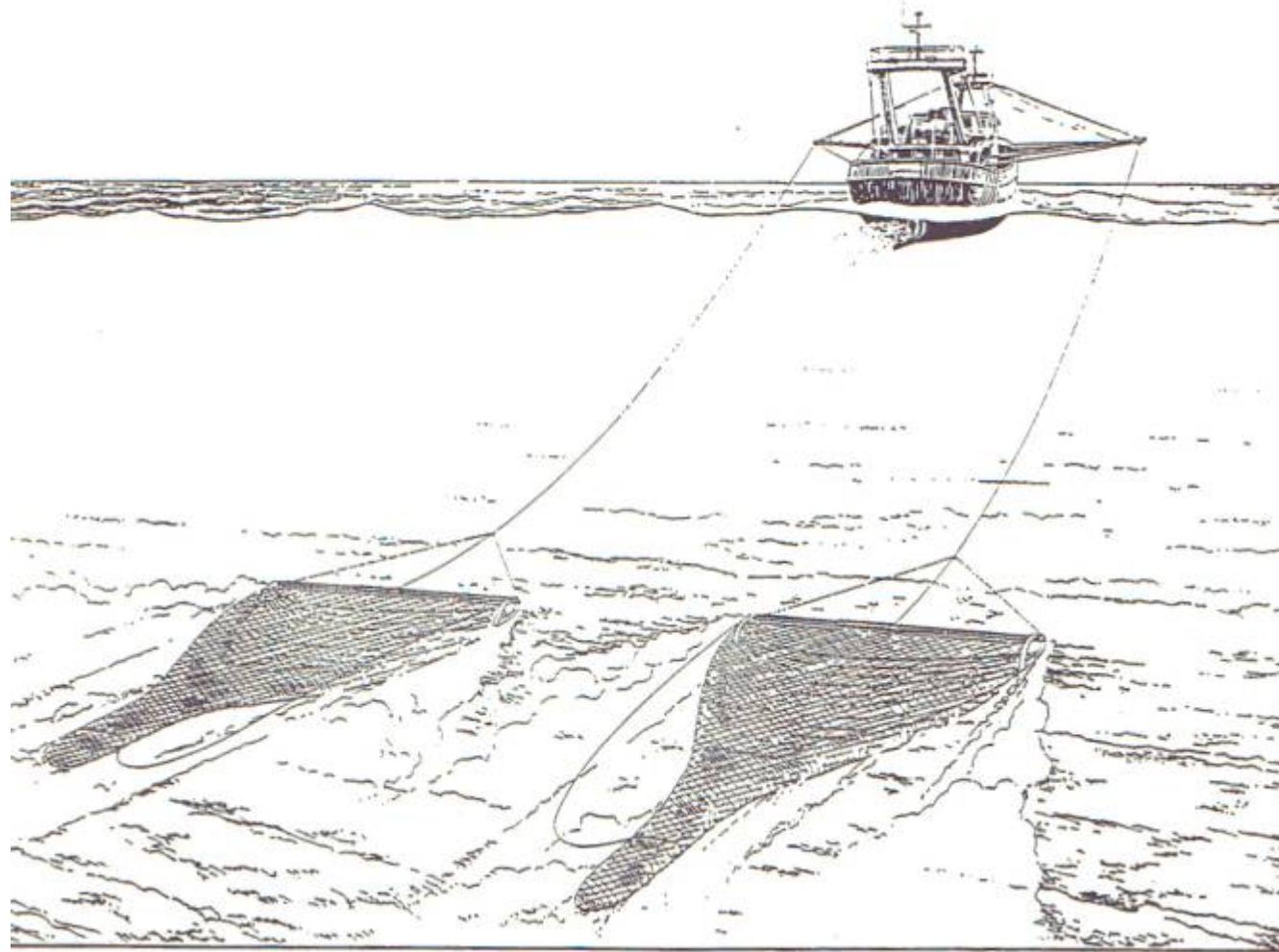
THE PISCATORIAL ATLAS.



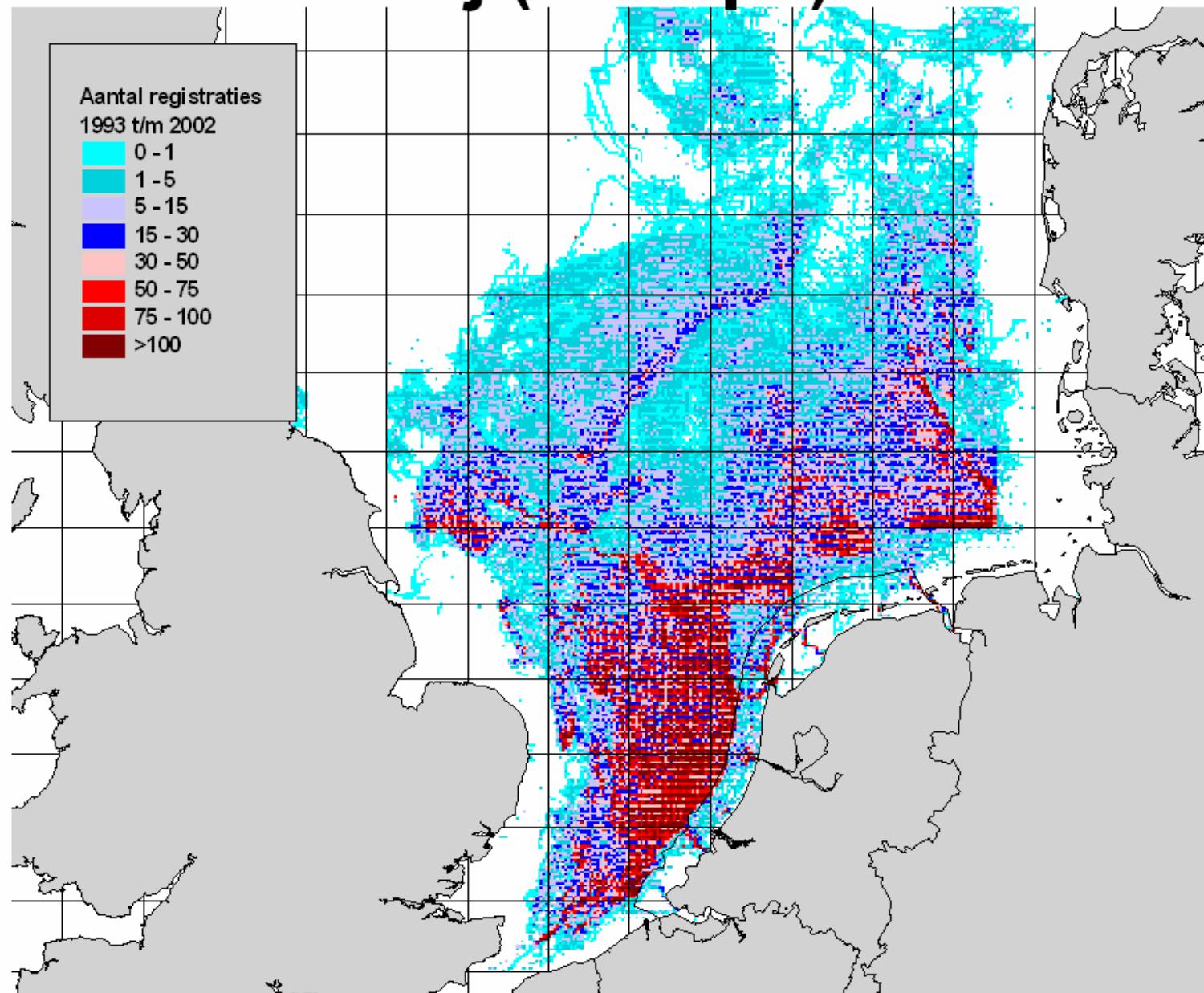
Skate

Olsen, Piscatorial Atlas (1883)

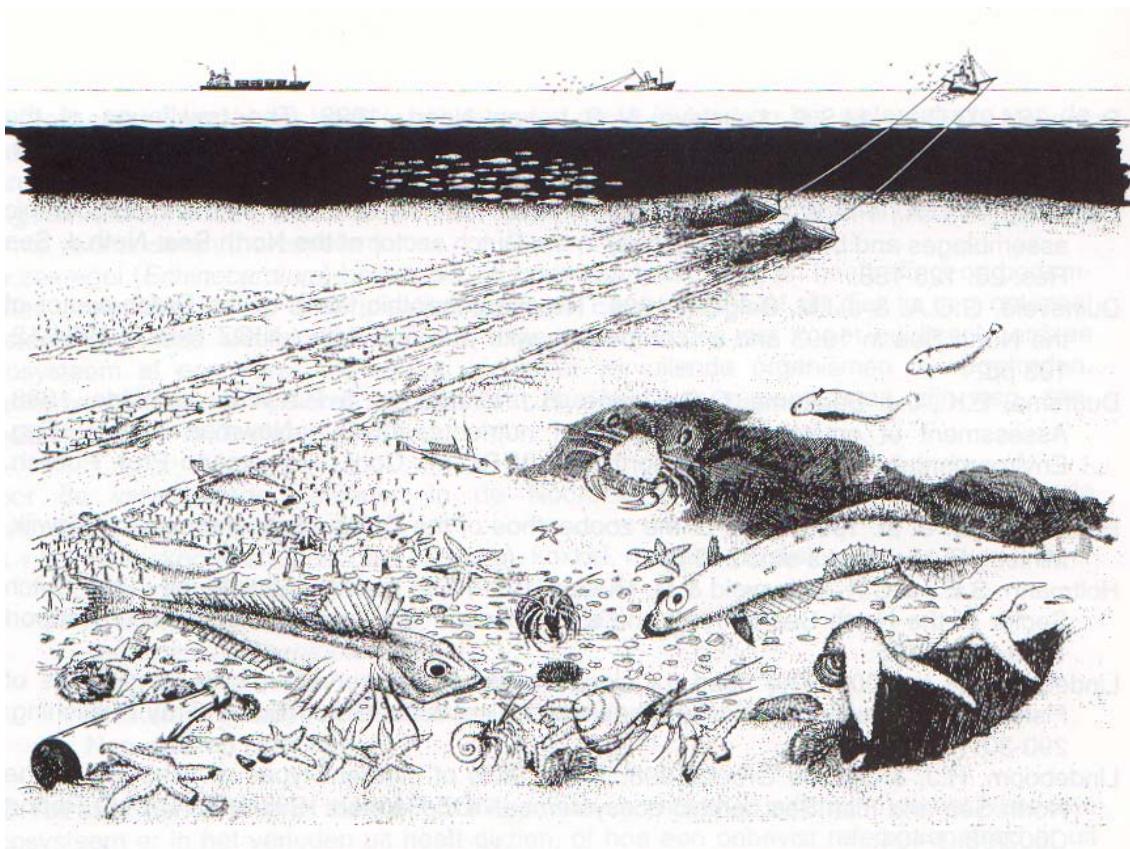
Fisheries: bottom trawling



Visserij (>300 pk)



Effects beam trawling



Killing target and non-target species

Food → birds

Changing:

species ↓

age ↓

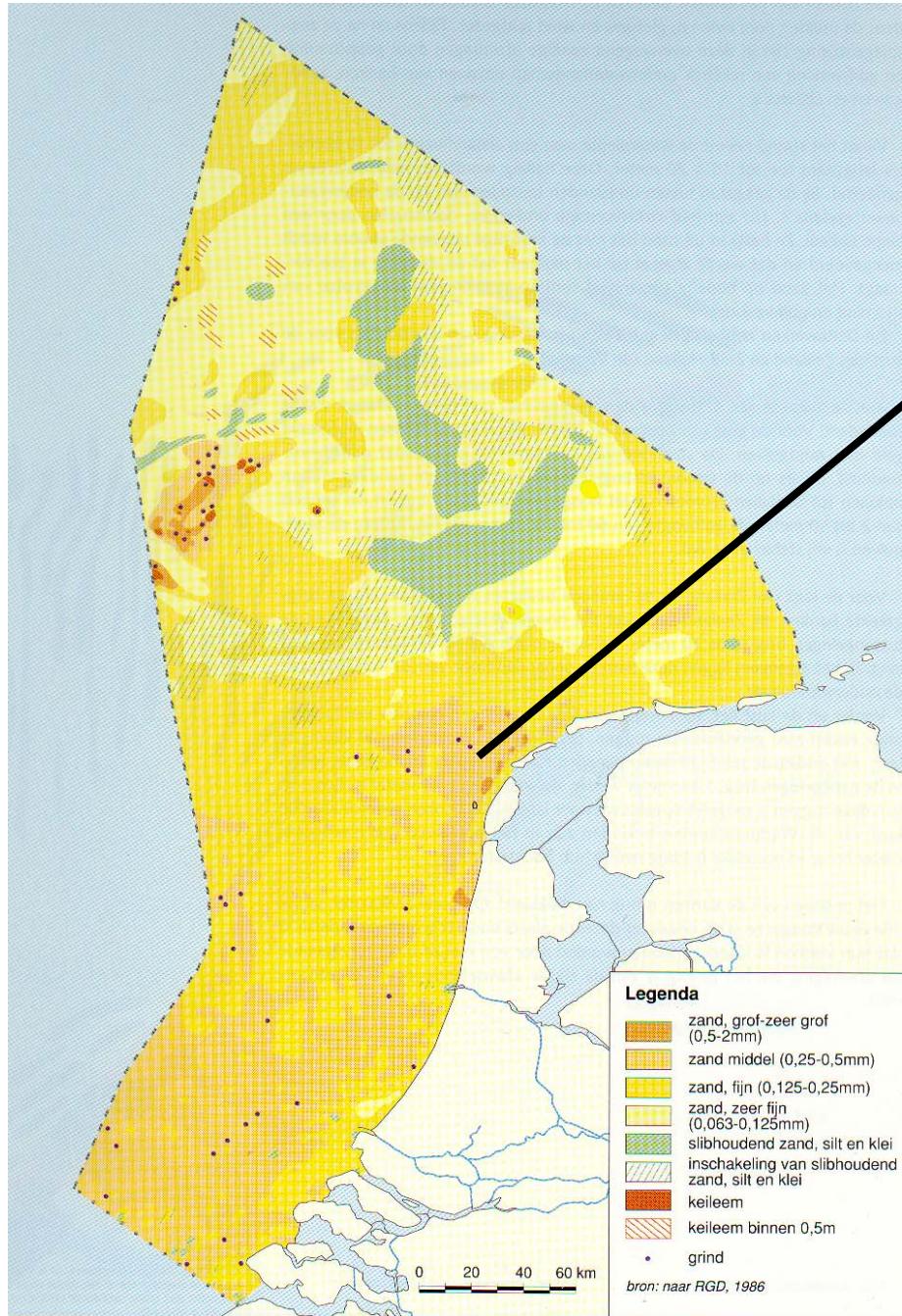
habitats ↓



Before

After

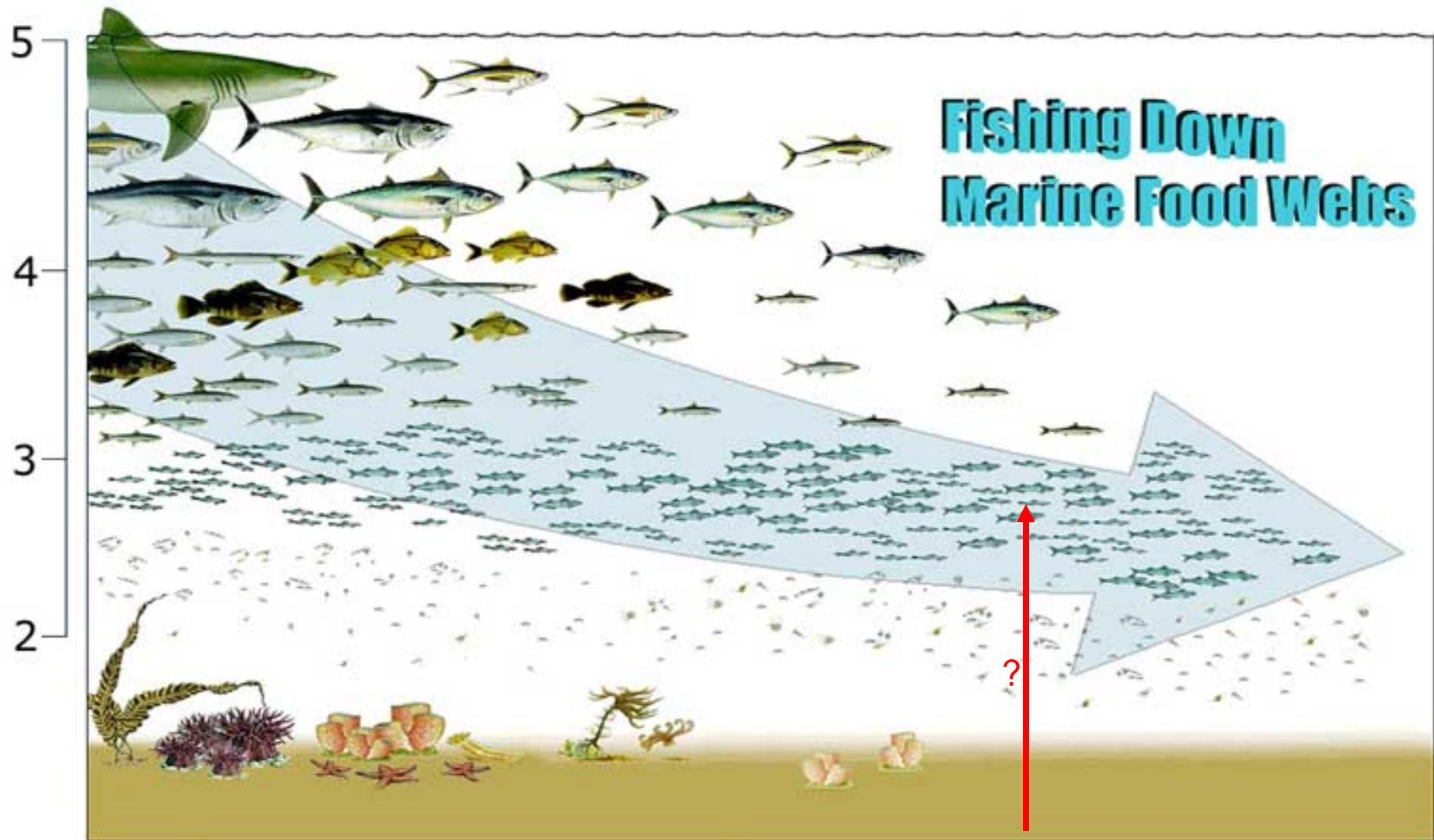




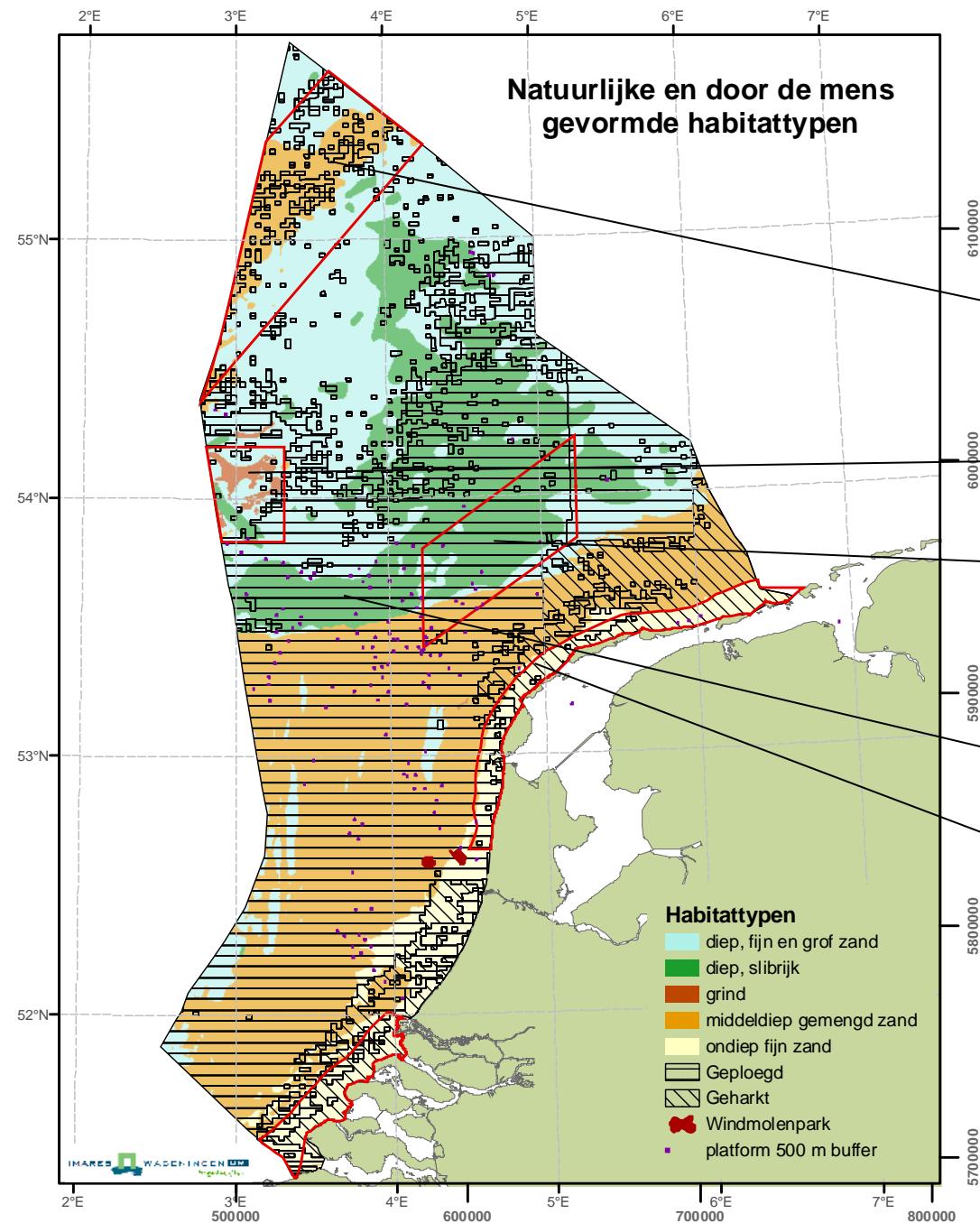
Texel stones



Fishing Down Marine Food Webs



Pauly et al.



Habitat types in the North Sea

“Old habitat types”

Sand bank

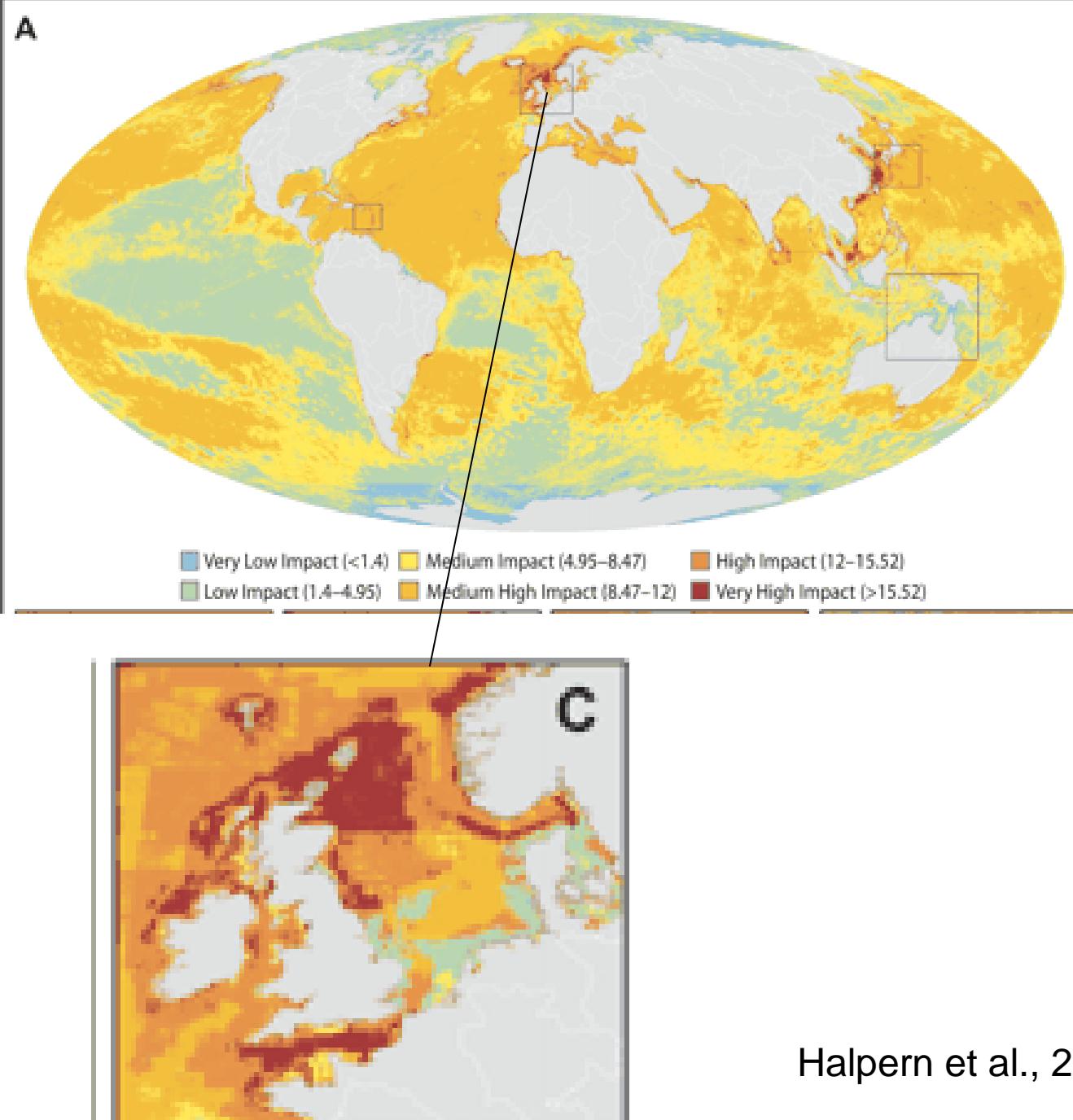
Gravel

Silt

“New habitat types”

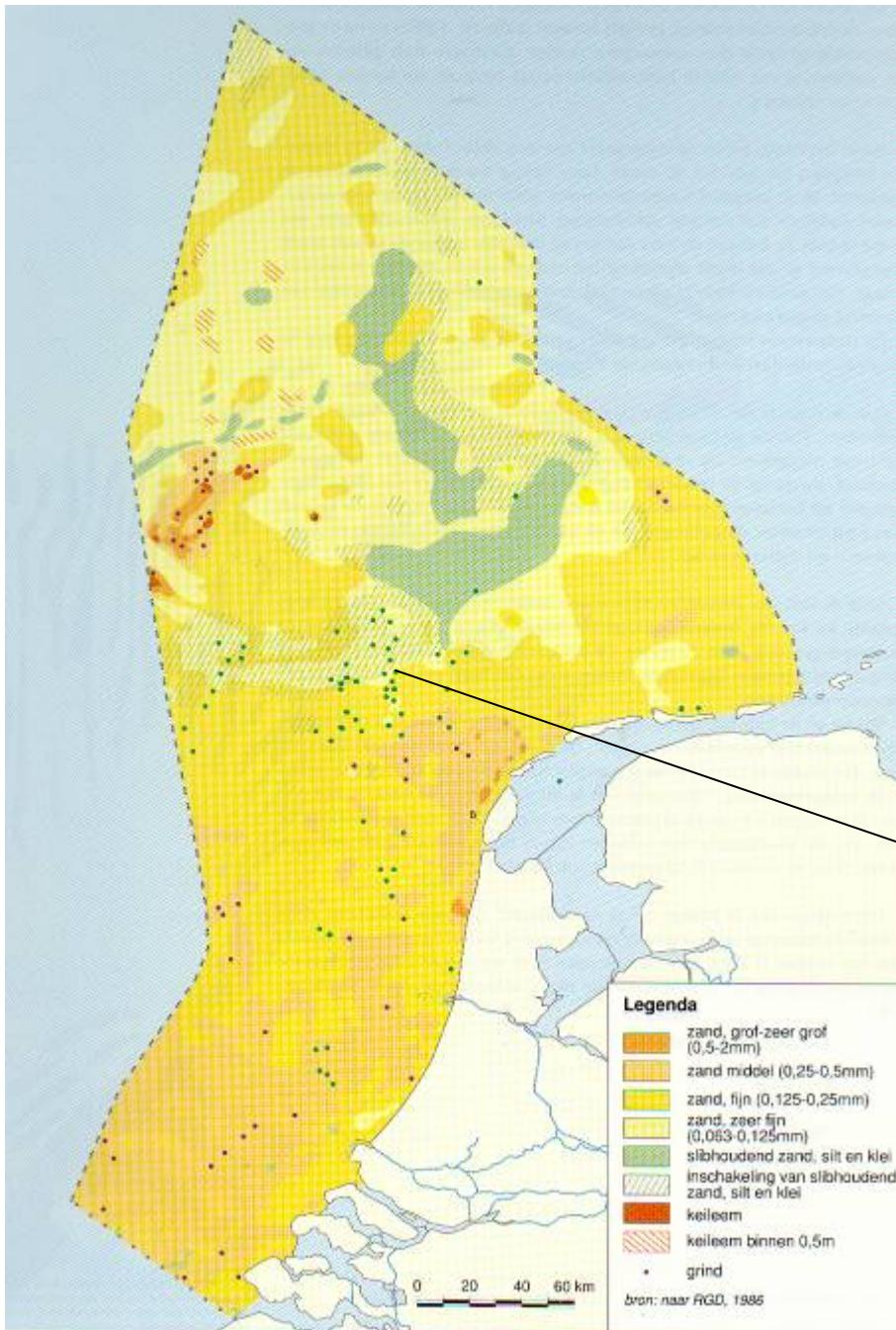
Ploughed habitat

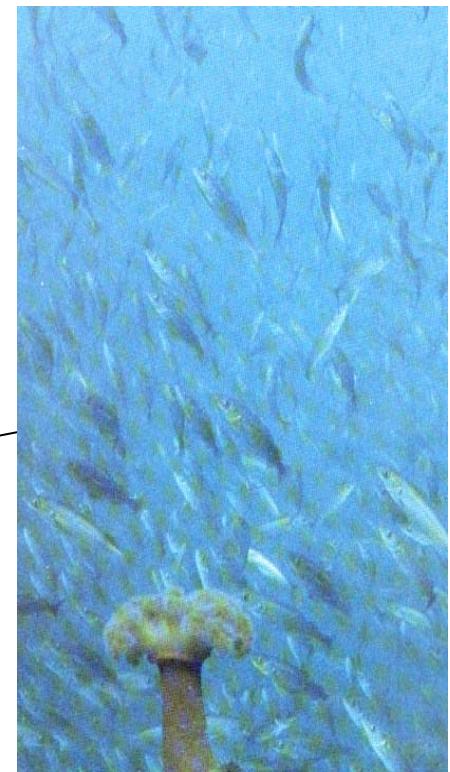
Raked habitat

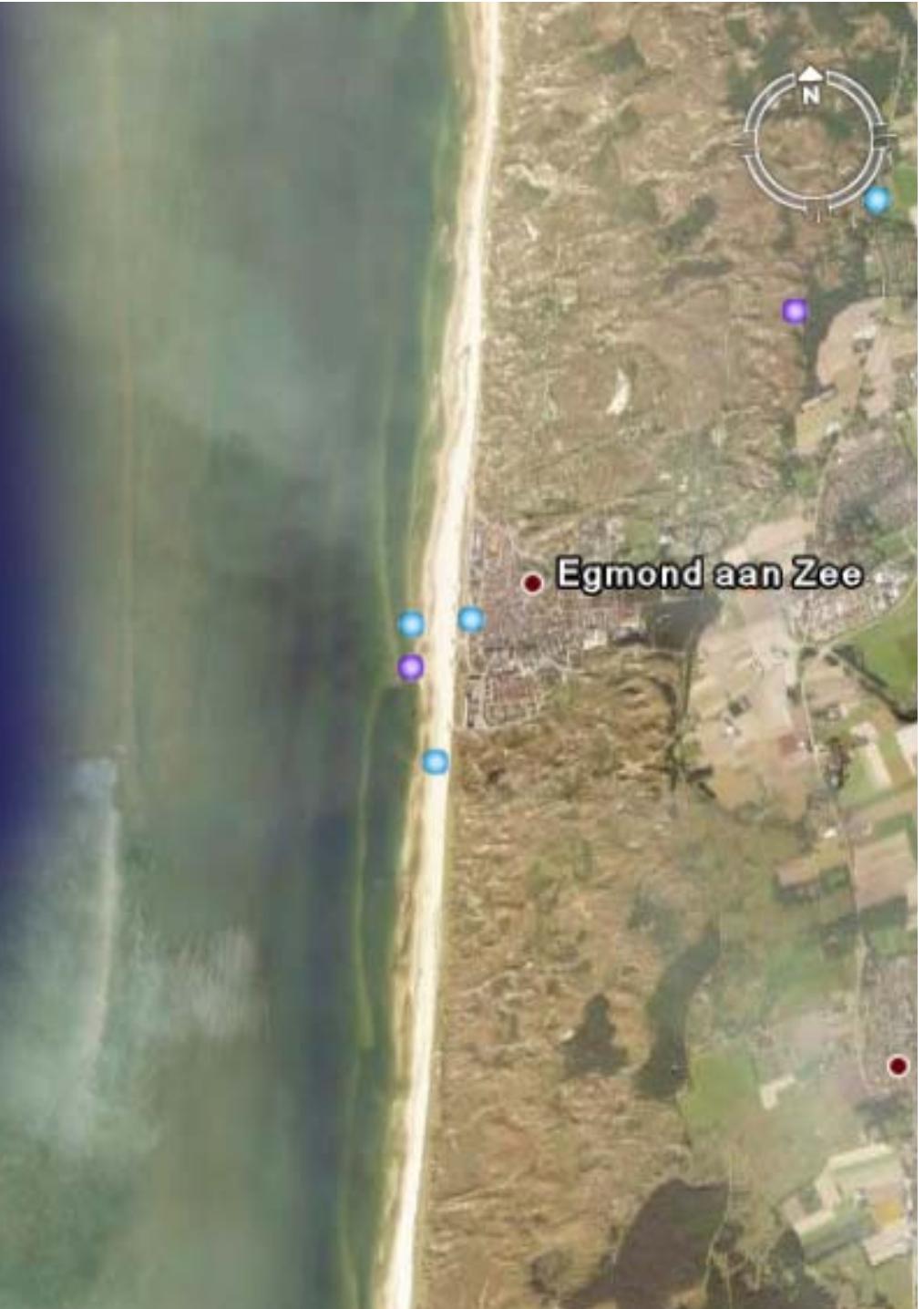


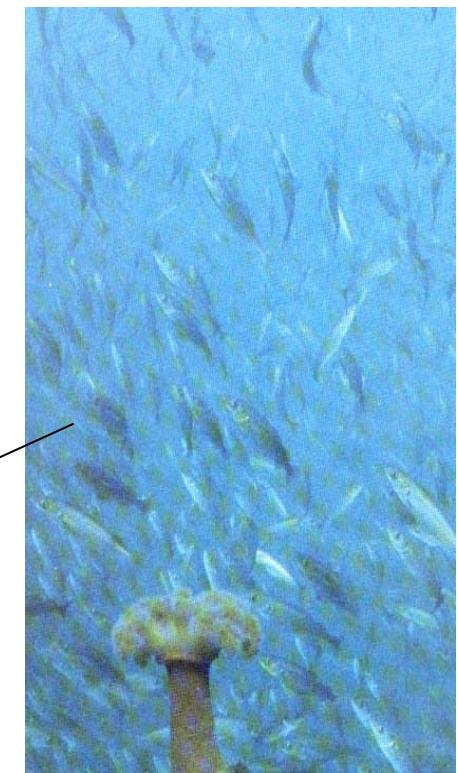
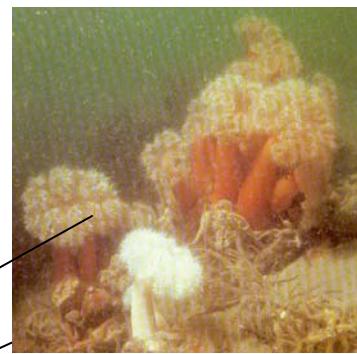
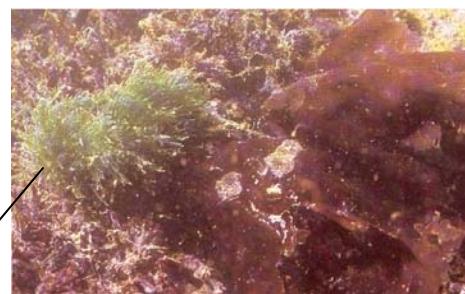
Halpern et al., 2008. Science 15 Febr.

Gas- and Oil-platforms







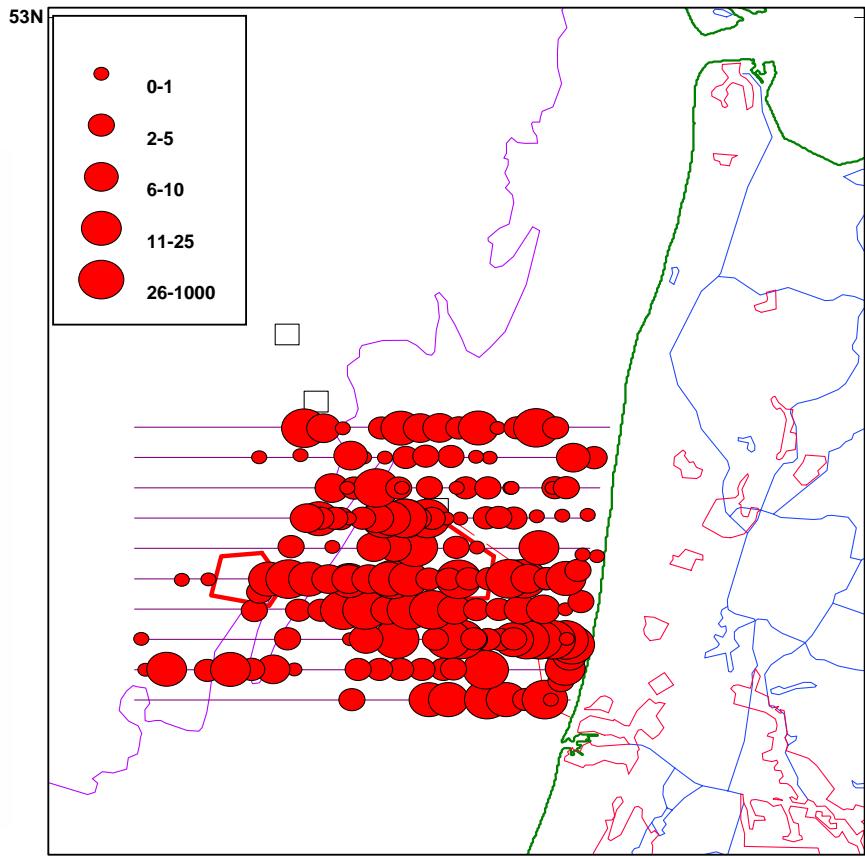




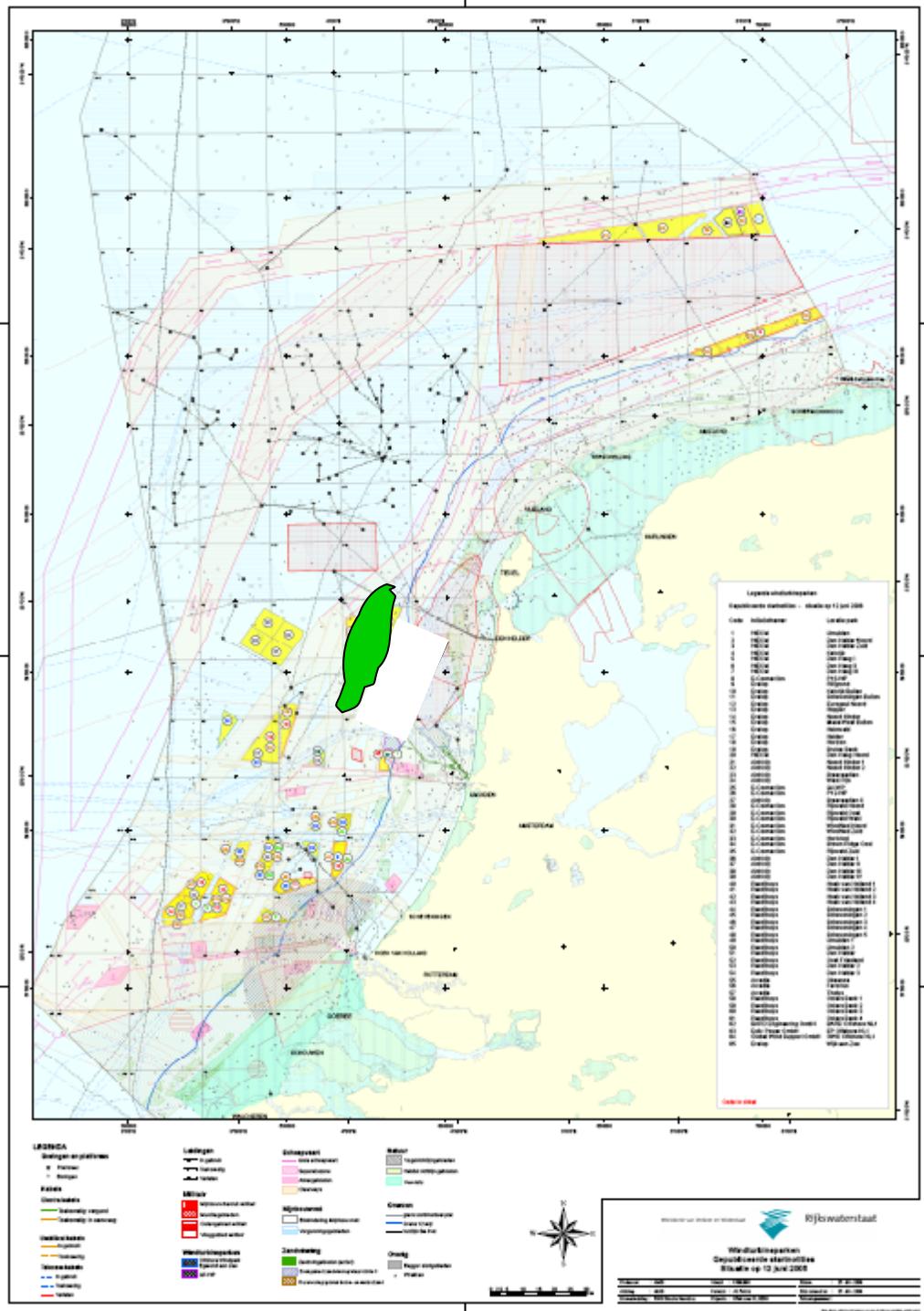
Great cormorant



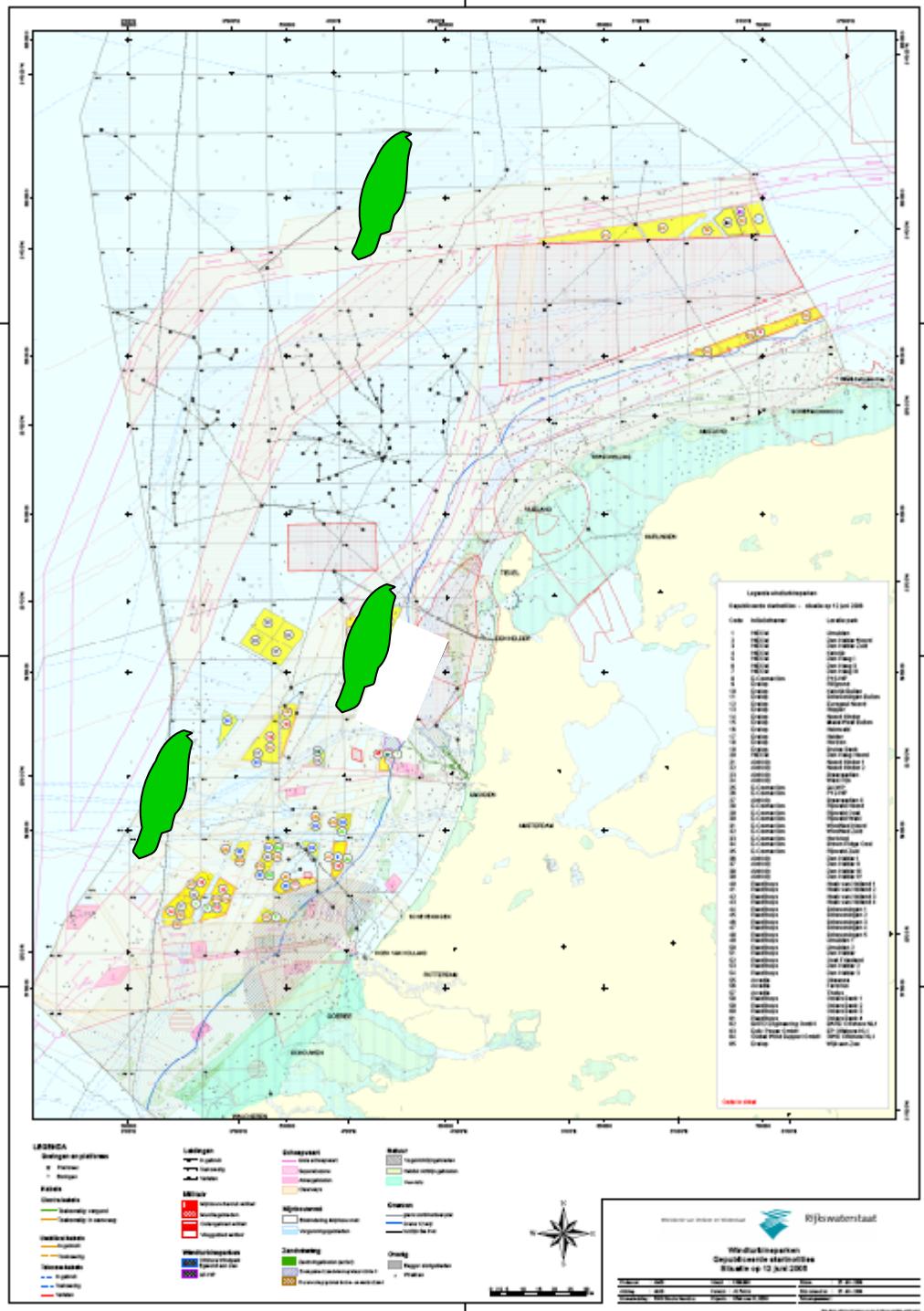
June 2007 alscholver



New parks ?



New parks ?

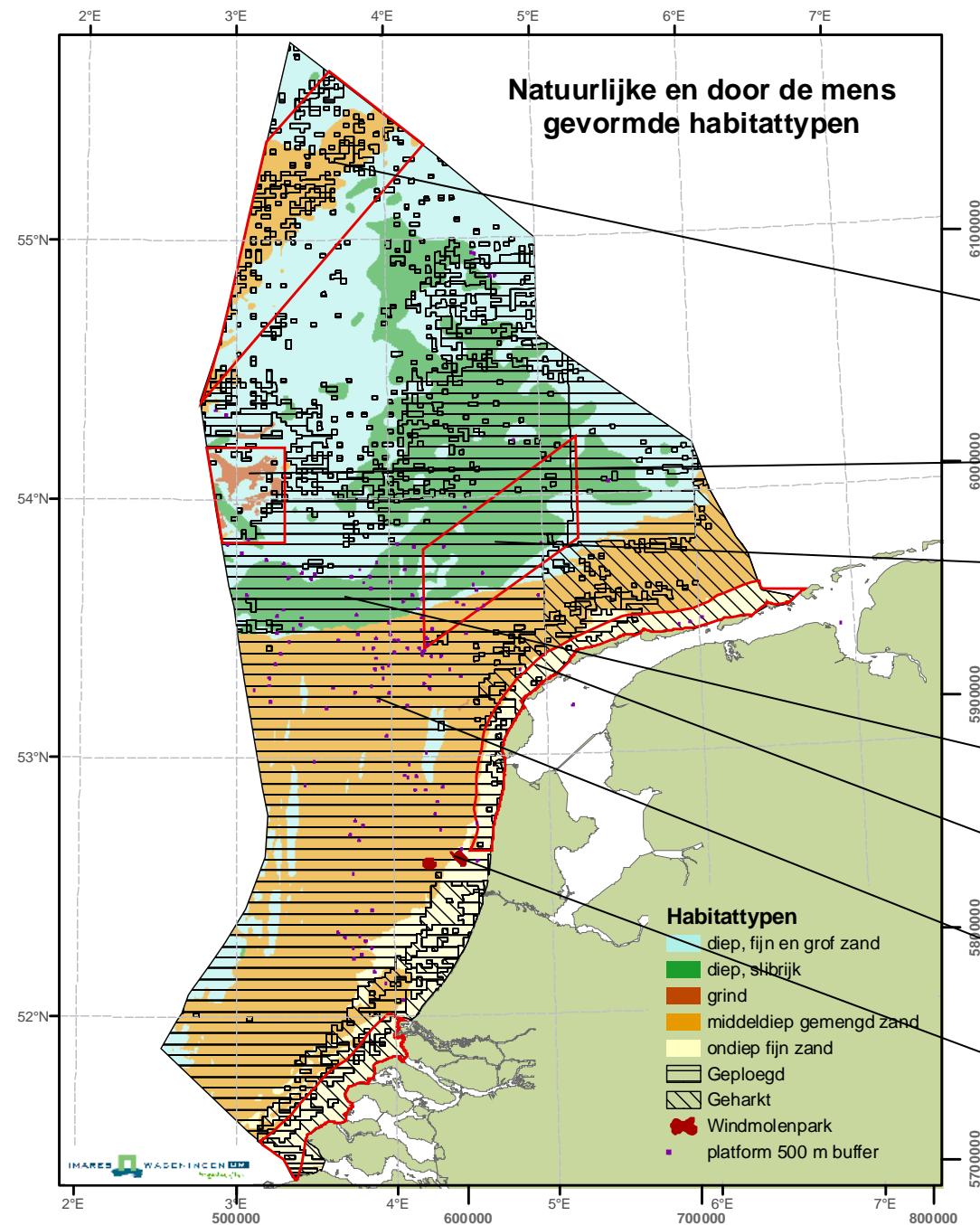


Rudolf
D A S



Lievense

KEMA



Habitat types in the North Sea

“Old habitat types”

Sand bank

Gravel

Silt

“New habitat types”

Ploughed habitat

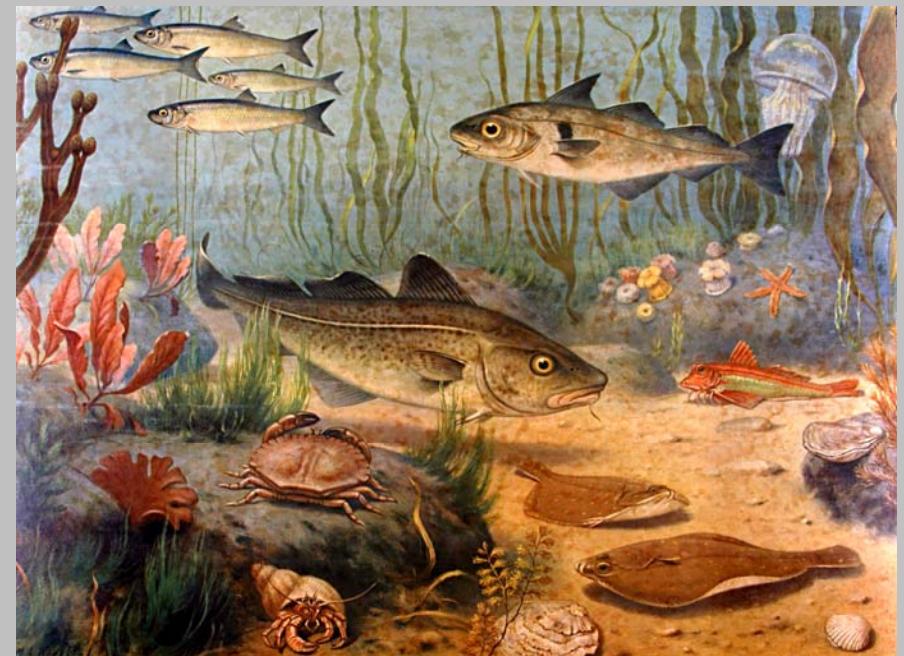
Raked habitat

Platforms

Wind park

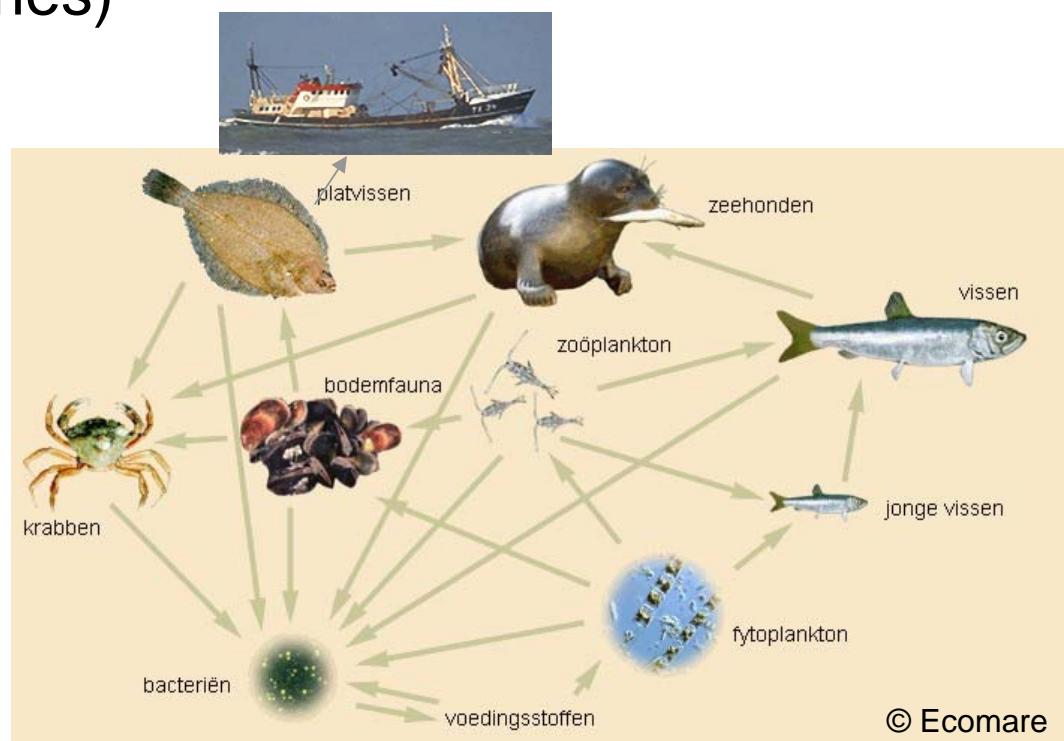
The marine ecosystem, a matter of:

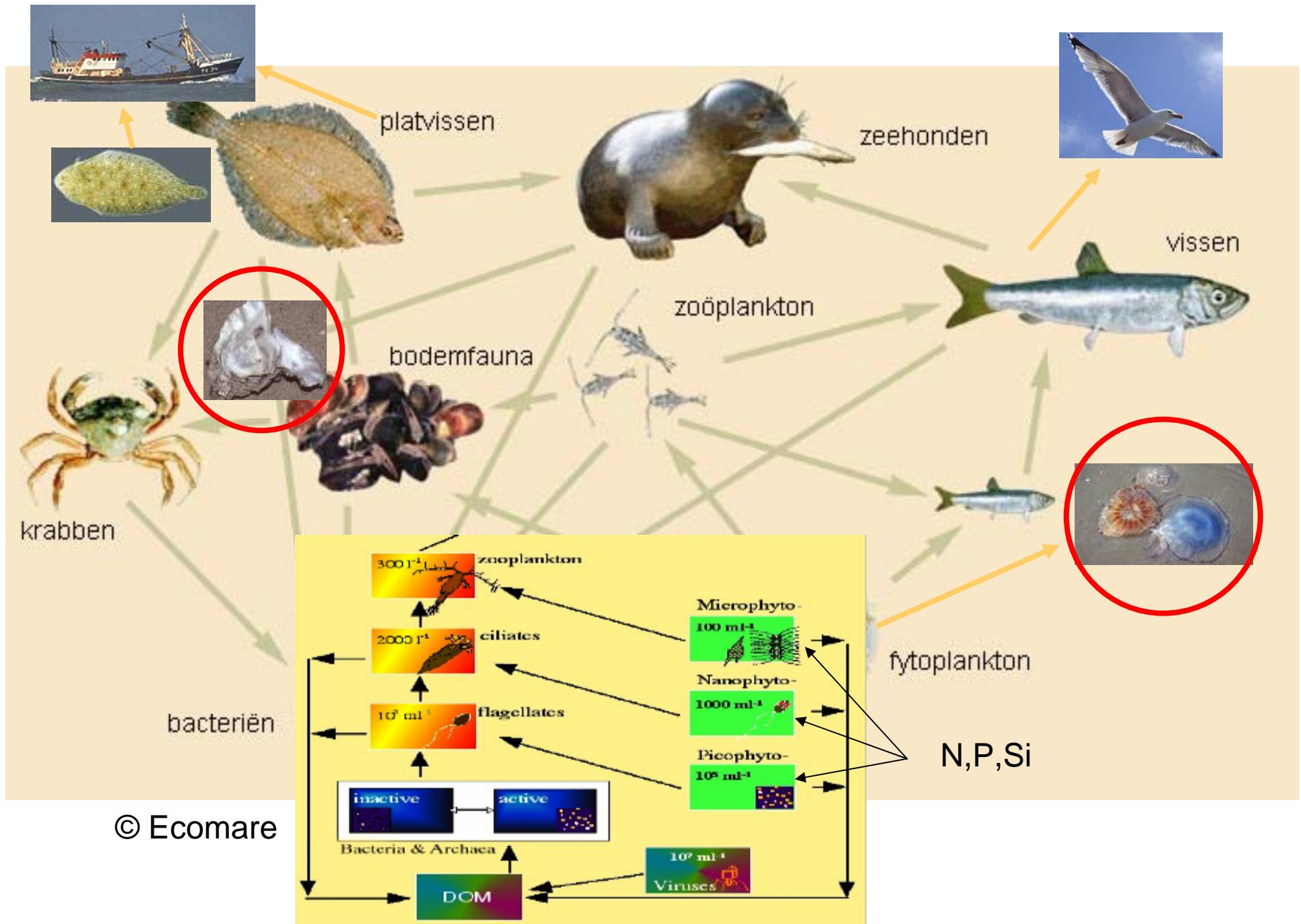
- Habitat types
- Complexity
- Timing
- Man and nature

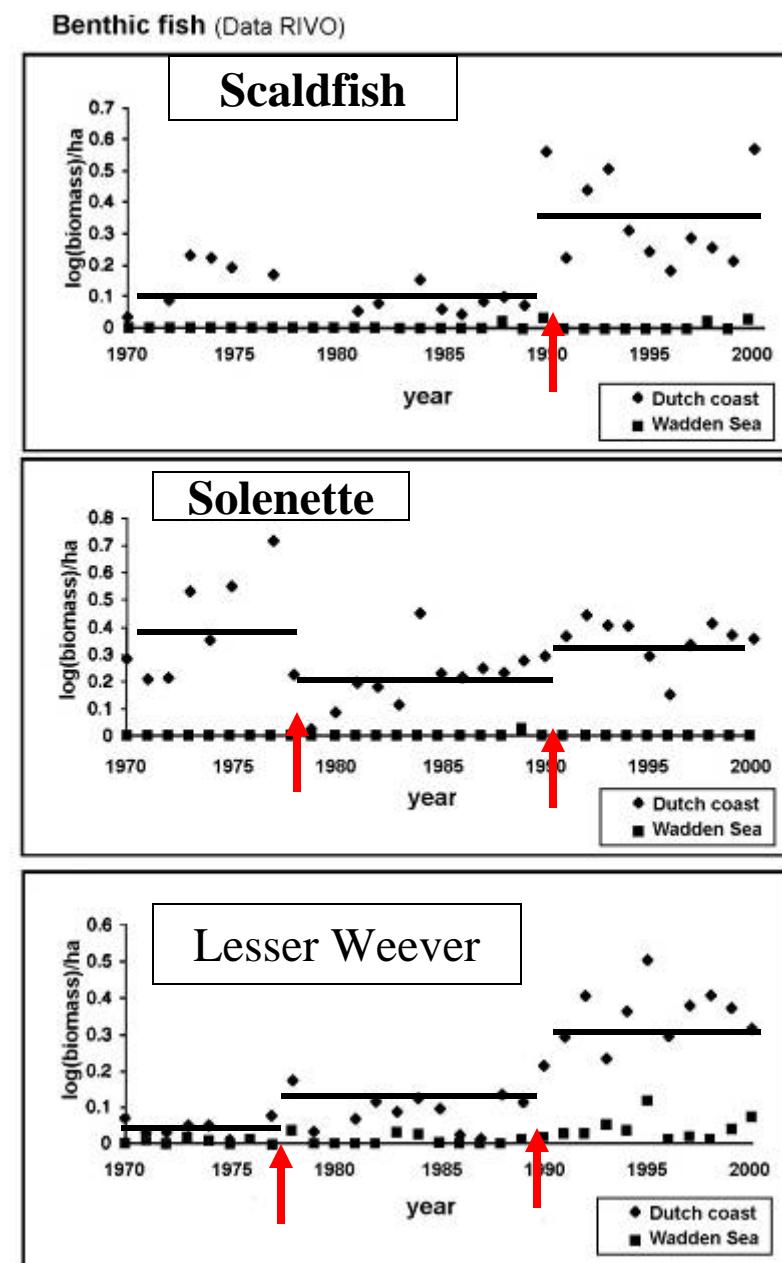
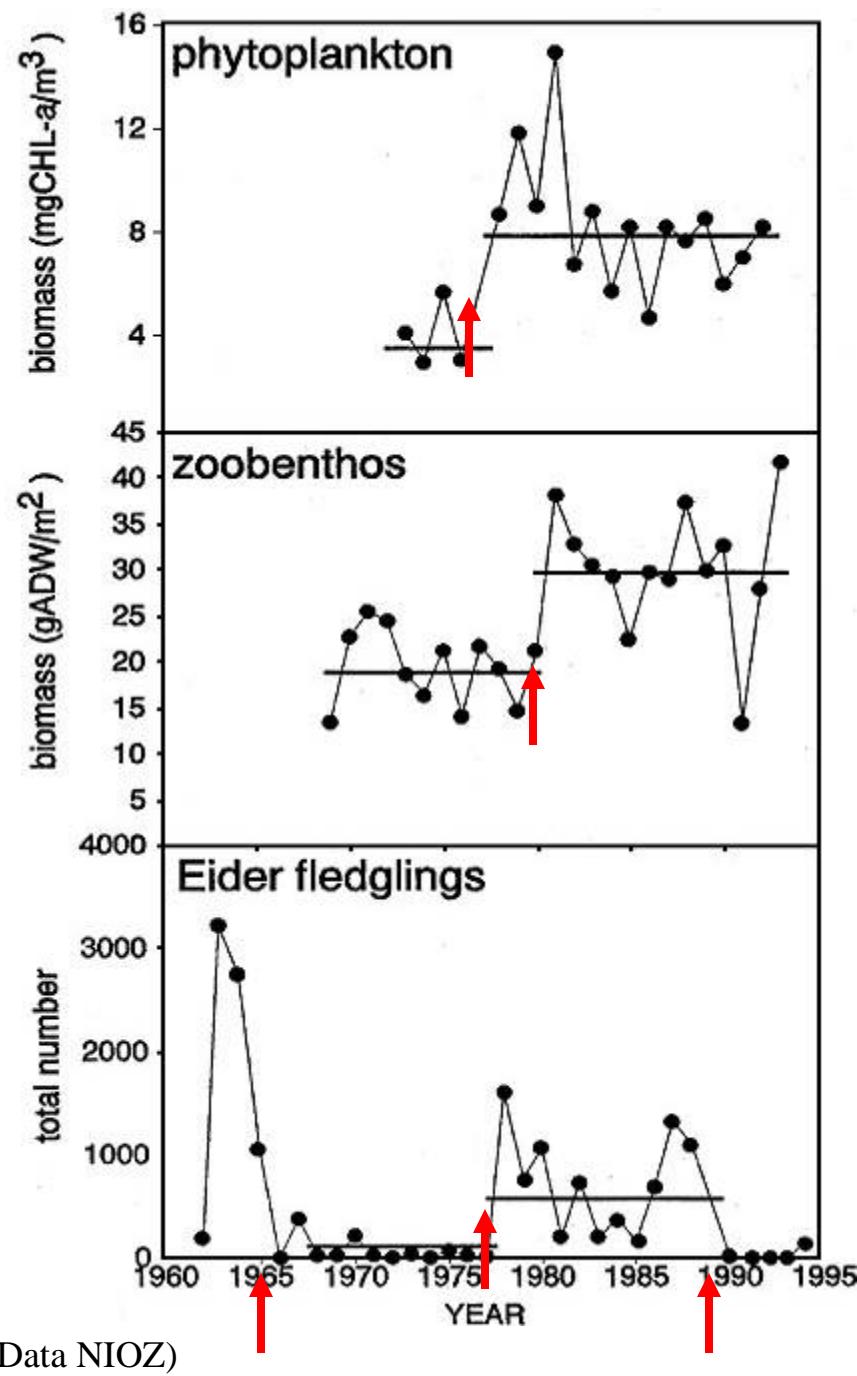


A combination of factors determine the numbers:

- Food: quantity, place, timing, quality
- Predation (incl. fisheries)
- Recruitment
- Habitat
- Climate
- ??



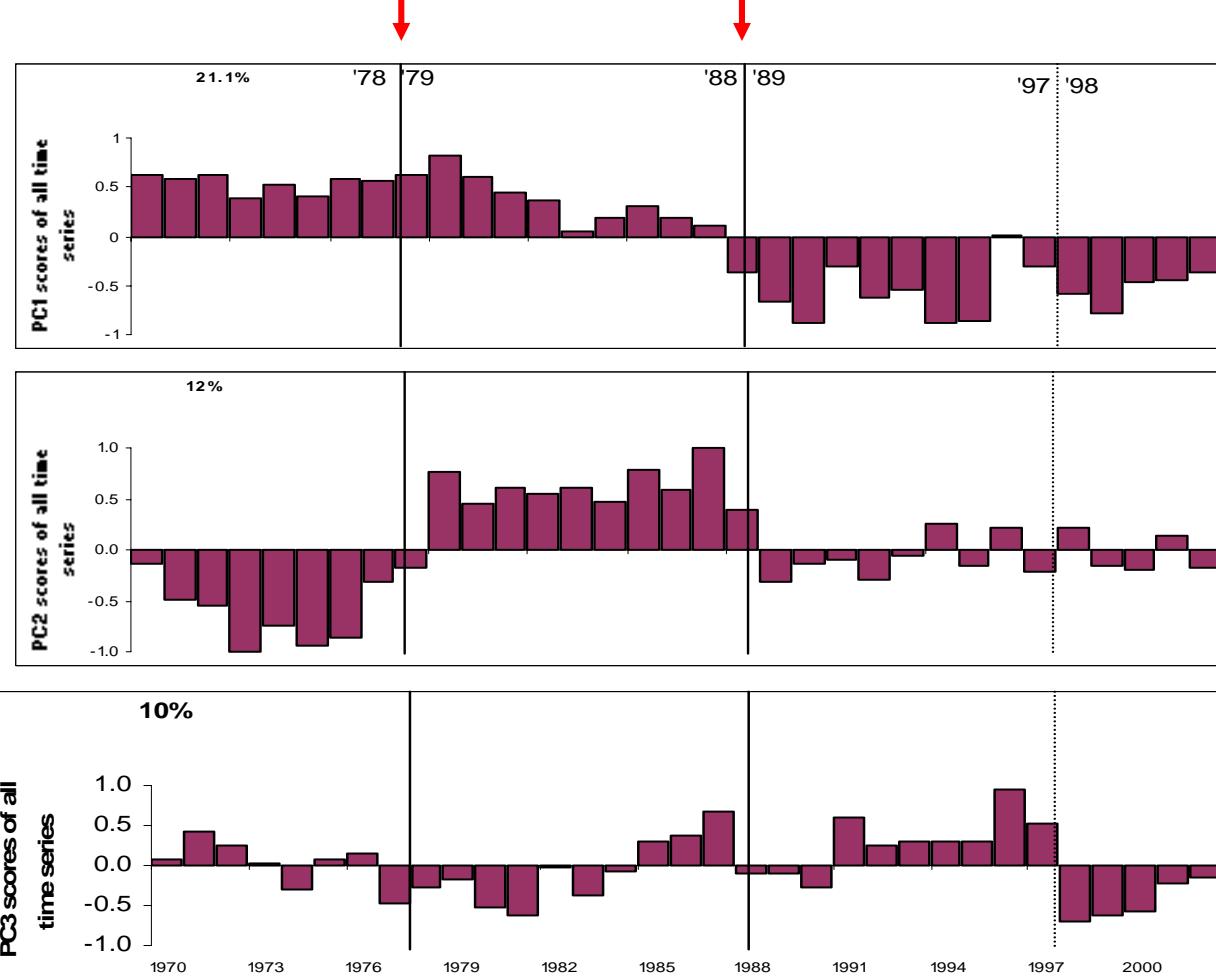


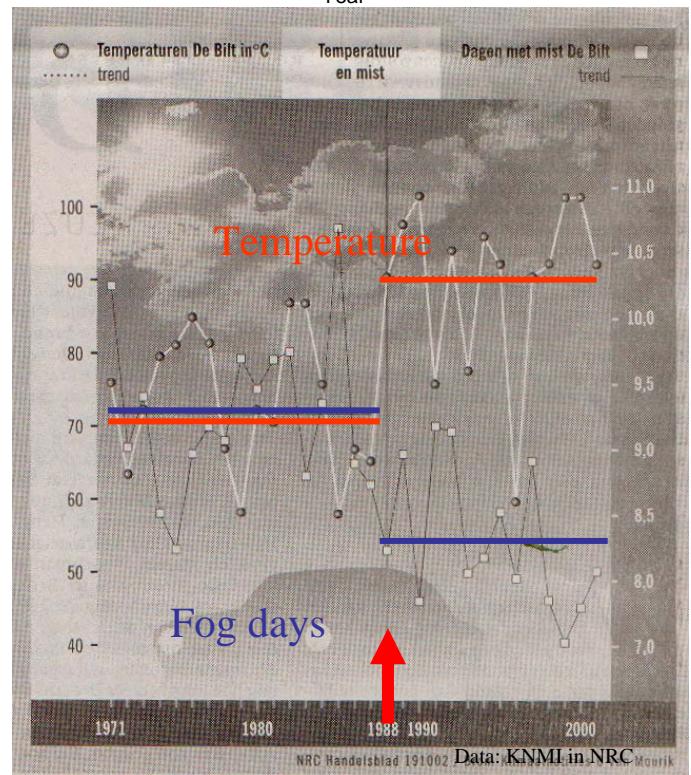
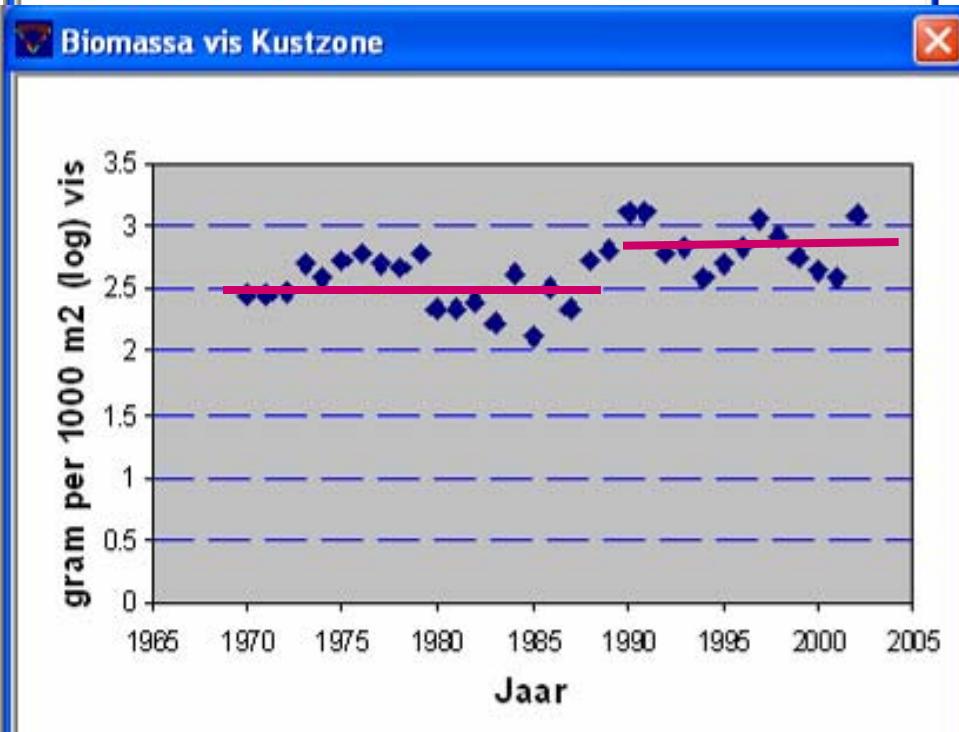
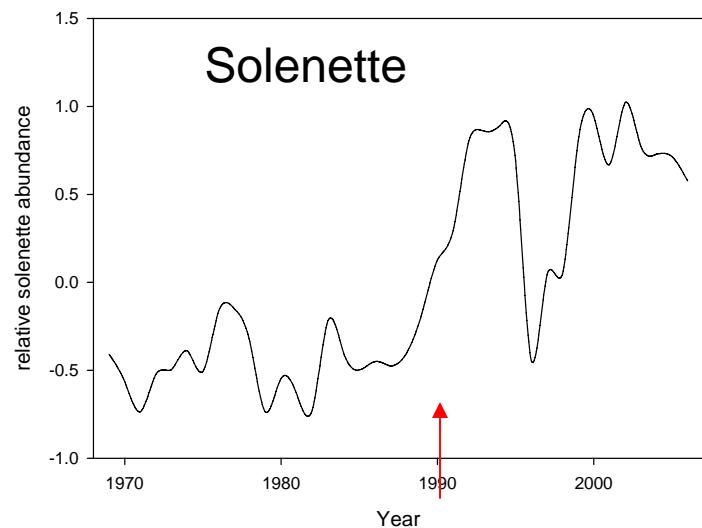
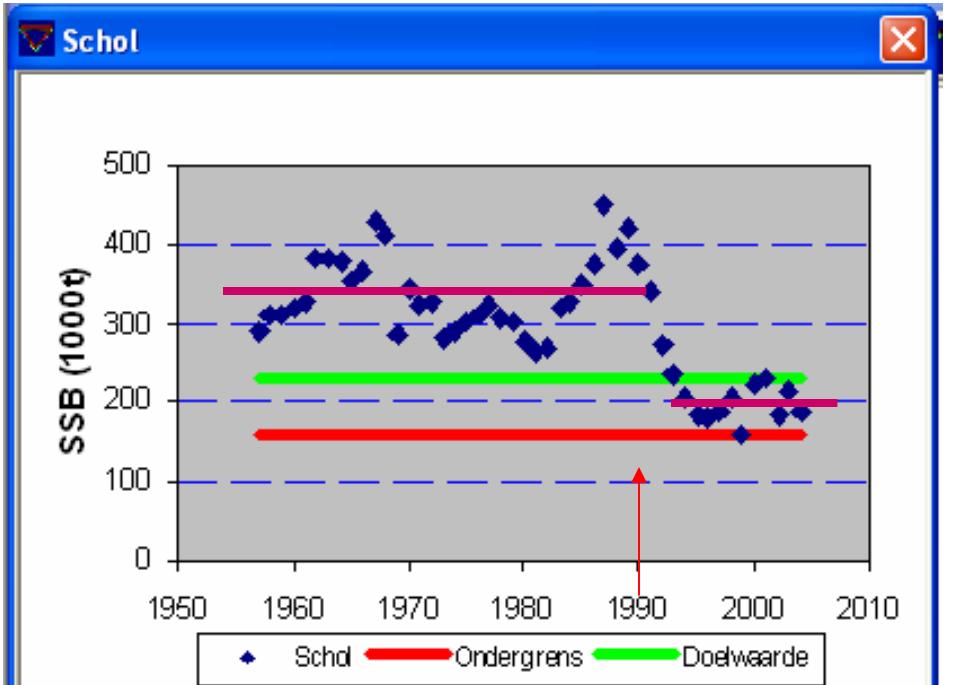


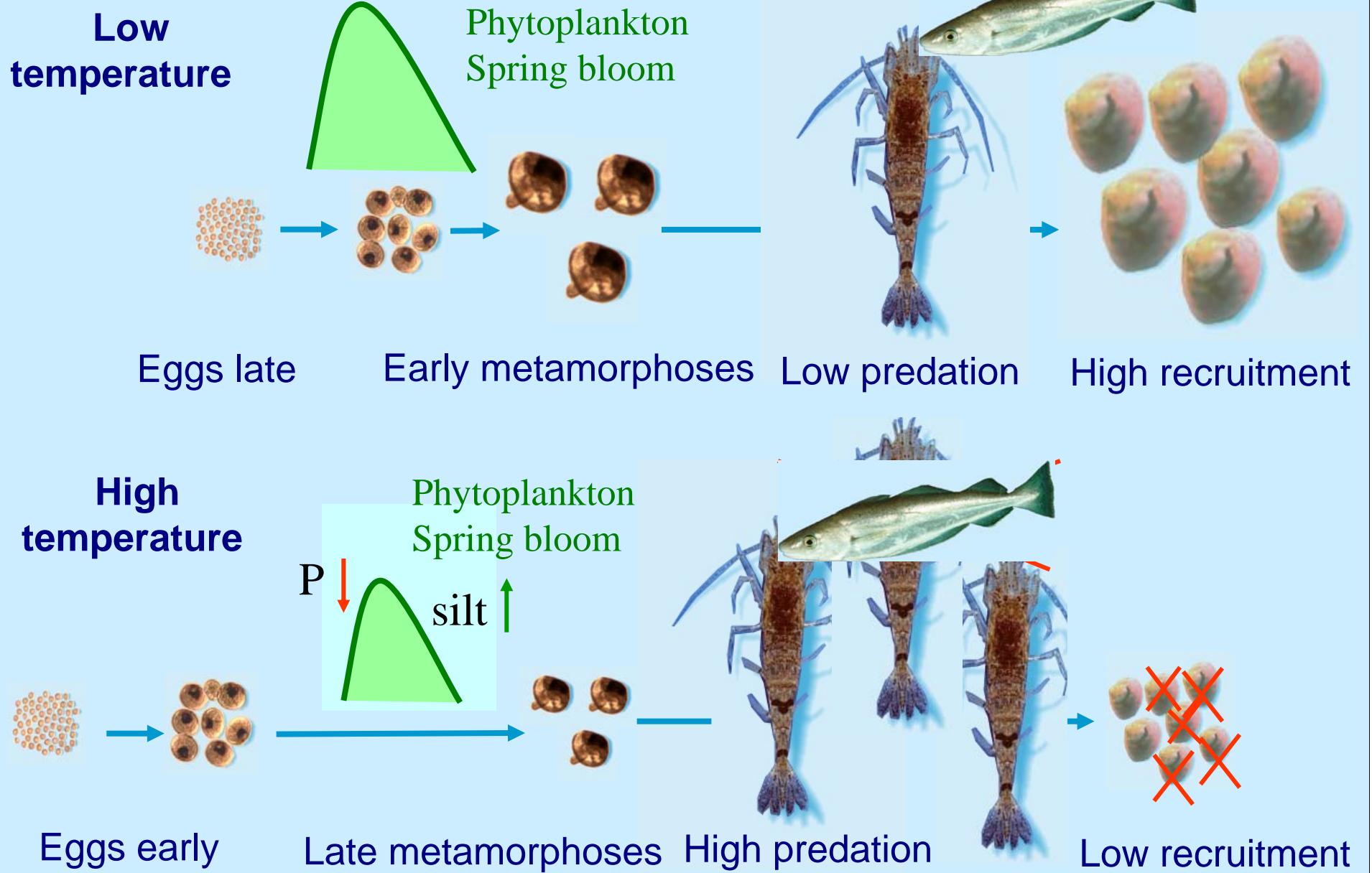
Regime shifts in marine ecosystems of the North Sea and Wadden Sea

Mariska Weijerman¹, Han Lindeboom^{1,*}, Alain F. Zuur²

Resultaten: PCA







After Katja Philippart, NIOZ

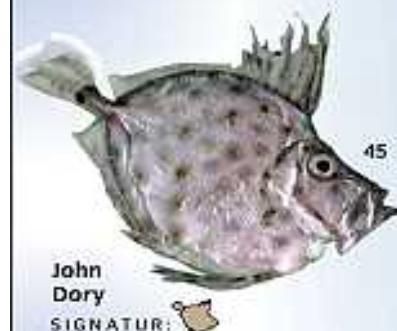
KLIMA FORANDRINGER

Tropiske fisk på vej nordpå

I takt med at havets temperatur stiger, rykker tropiske fisk længere mod nord. En undersøgelse foretaget af franske forskere ved Oceanologica Acta for perioden 1960 - 1995 viser, hvor man har fanget de to tropiske fiskearter Rosa Dory og John Dory.



Rosa
Dory
SIGNATUR:



John
Dory
SIGNATUR:

Der findes kun data for disse to fiskearters vej mod nord frem til 1995. Men undersøgelser, der går helt frem til i dag, af planktons bevægelse fra de tropiske egne mod nord viser præcis samme billede - nemlig en vandring på ca. 50 km mod nord hvert eneste år.



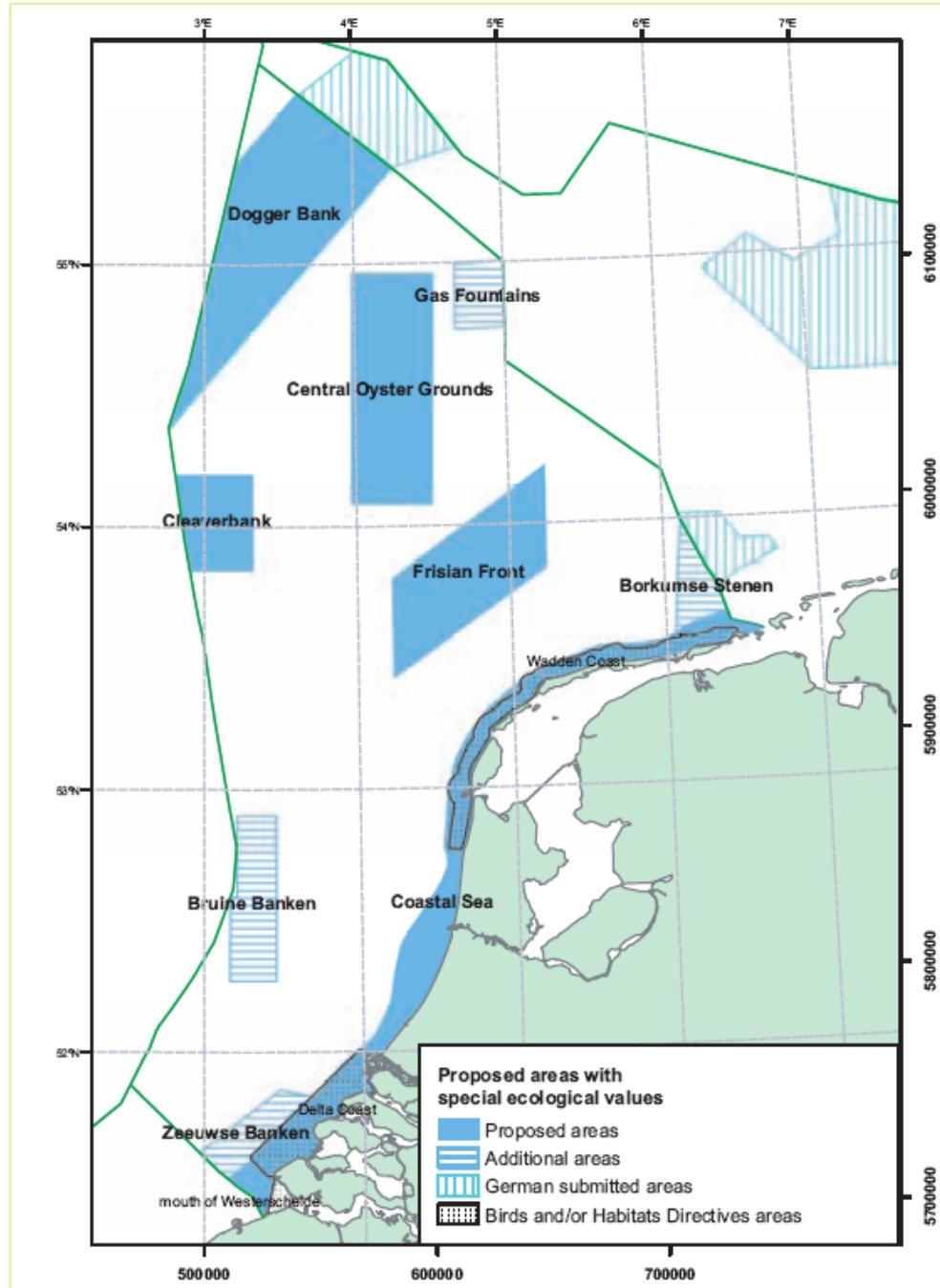
From Keith Brander

The future of the North Sea in the Anthropocene ?

What type of nature do we want?:

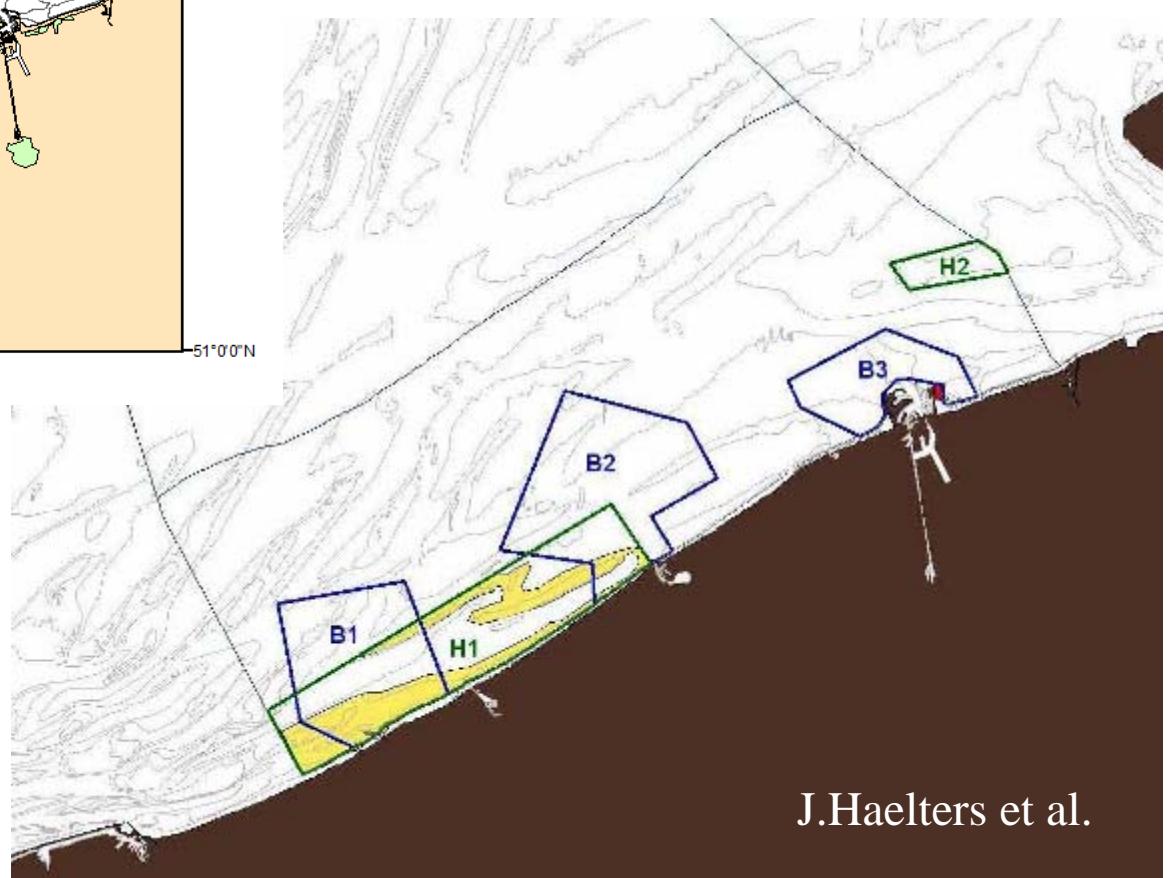
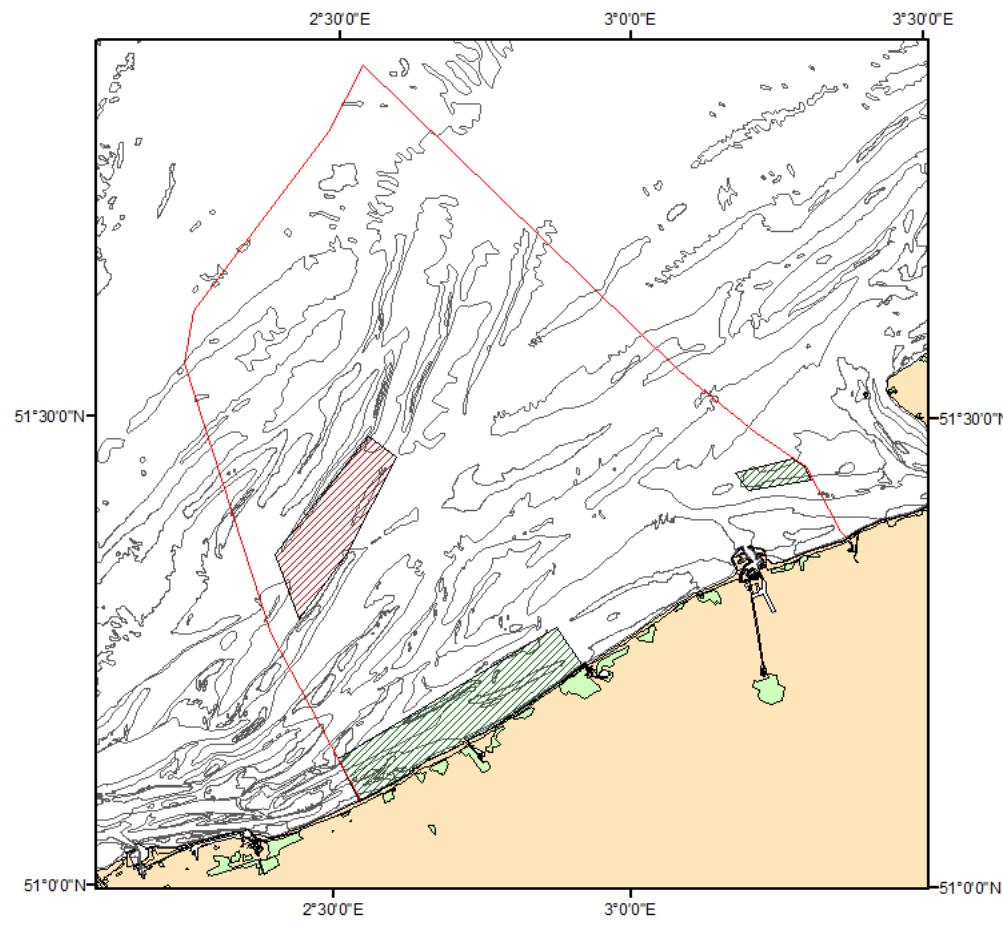
- Wilderness
- Productive nature
- Constructed nature
- Perceptive nature
- Broader context nature
- ??

Make clear choices in place and time



Proposed areas with special ecological values

(Lindeboom et al., 2005)

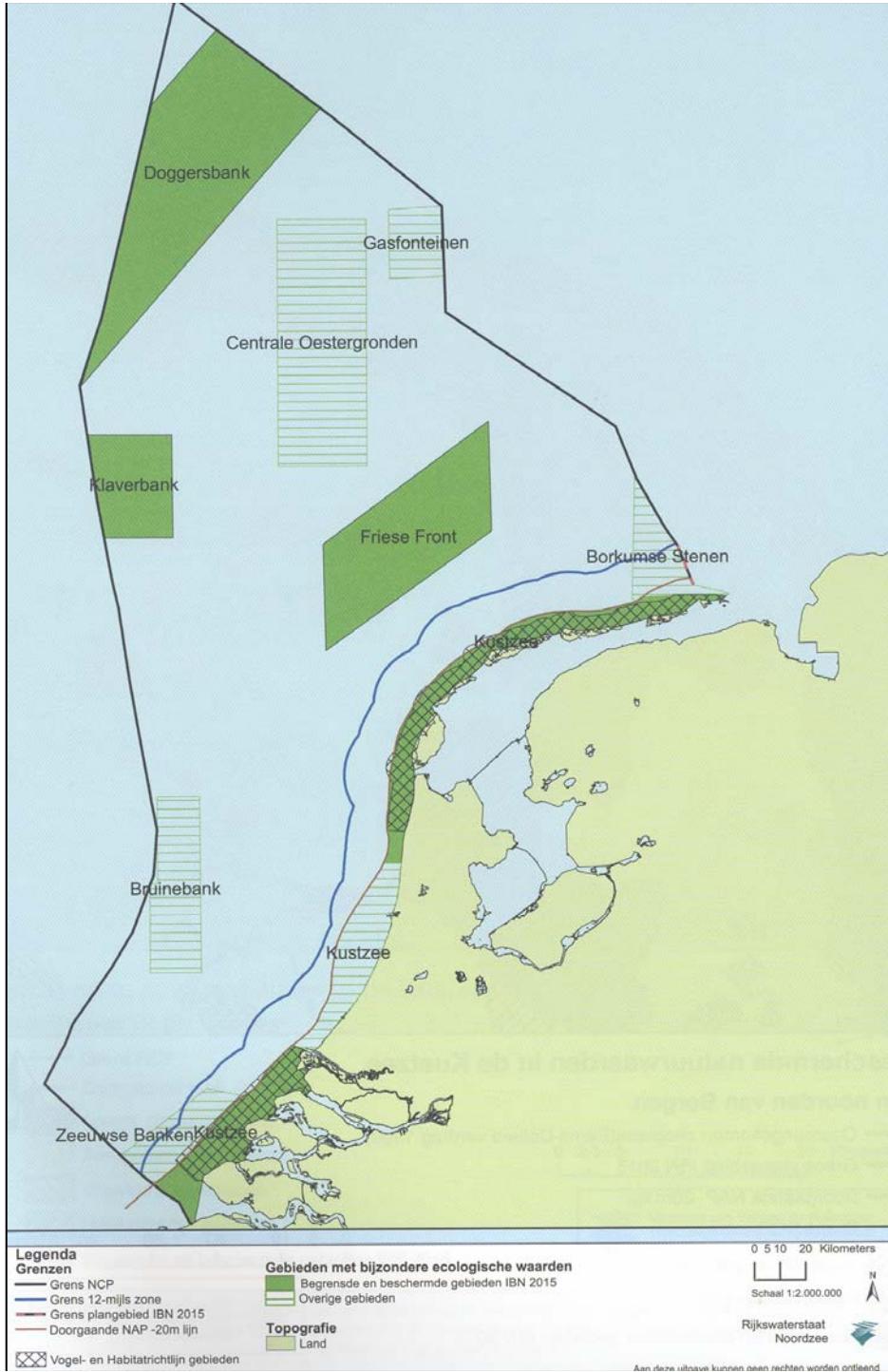


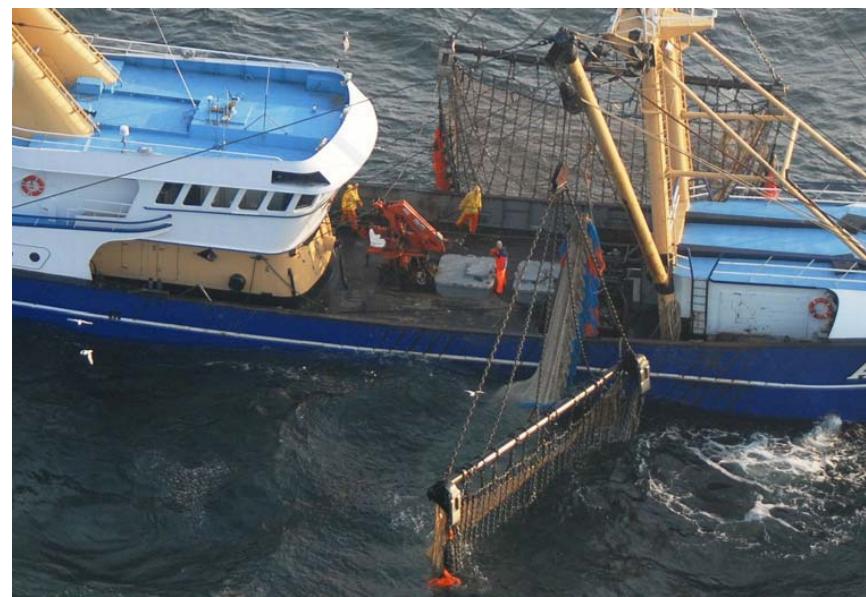
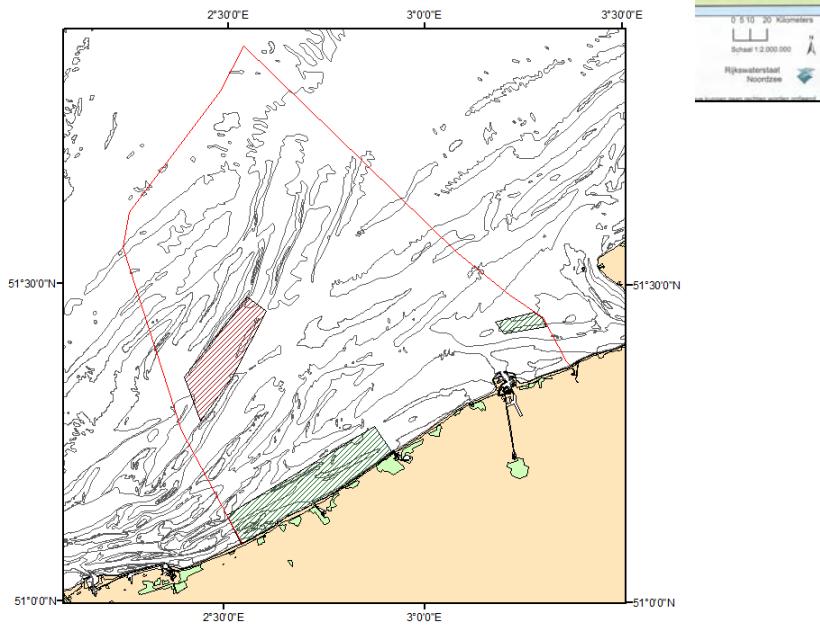
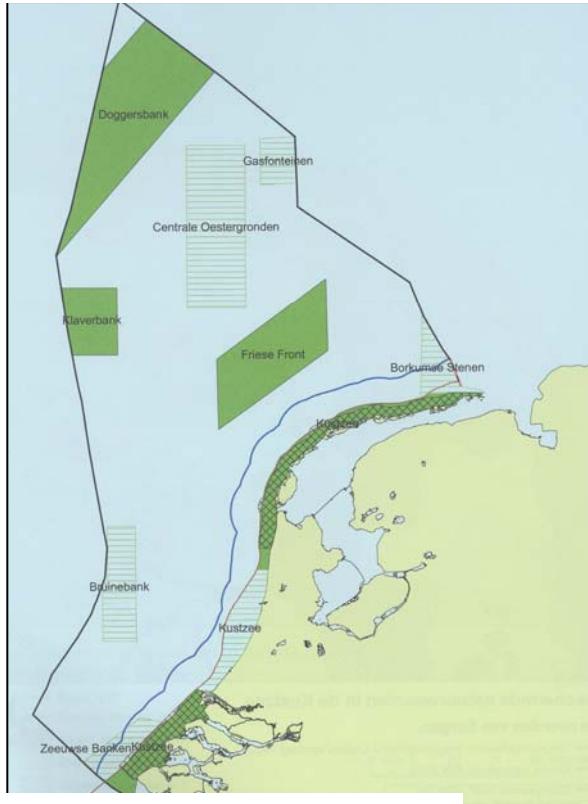
J.Haelters et al.

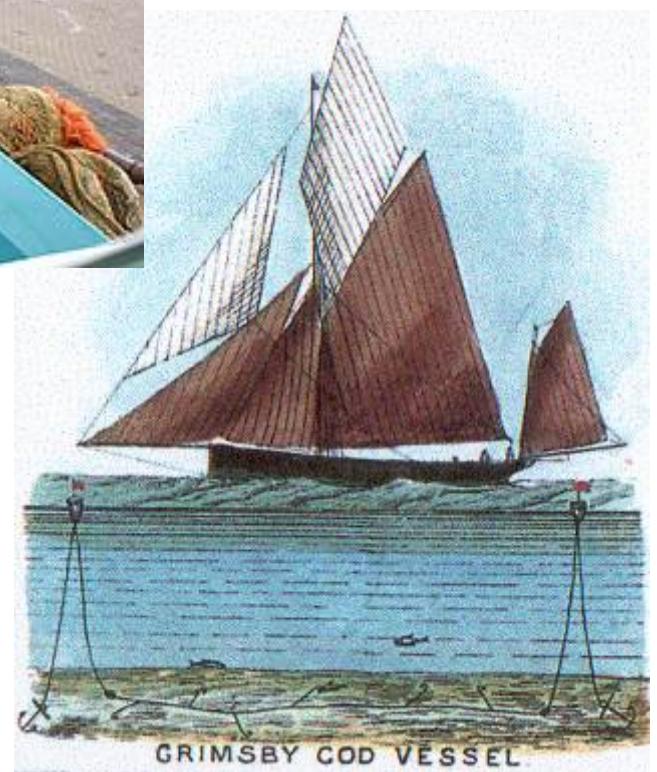
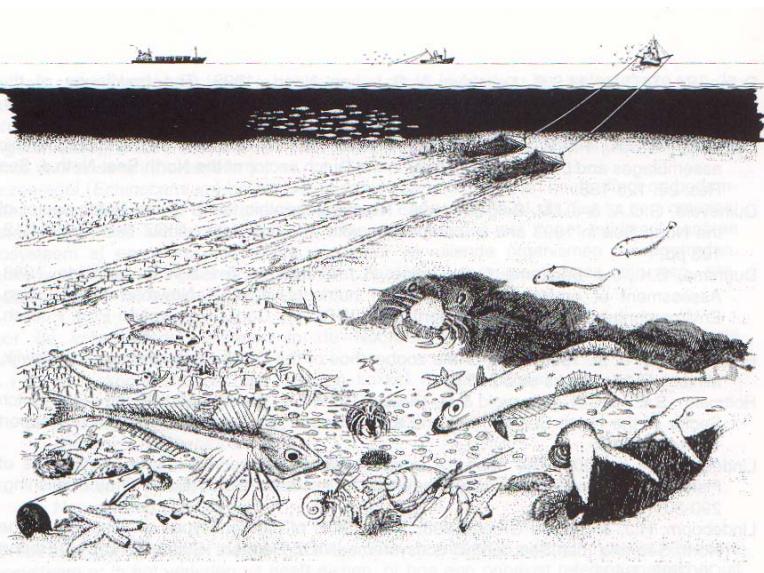
Integrated Management plan North Sea 2015

4 areas nominated

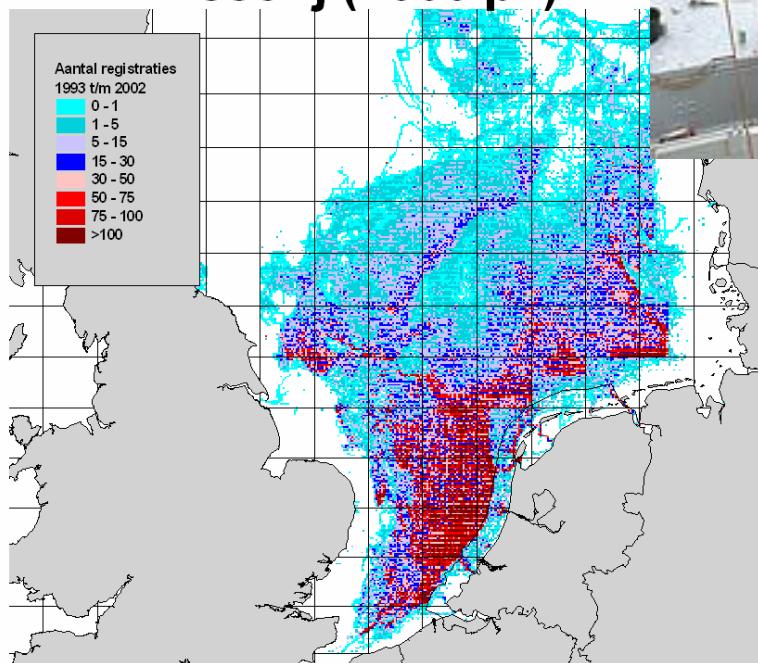
Existing use will
not change

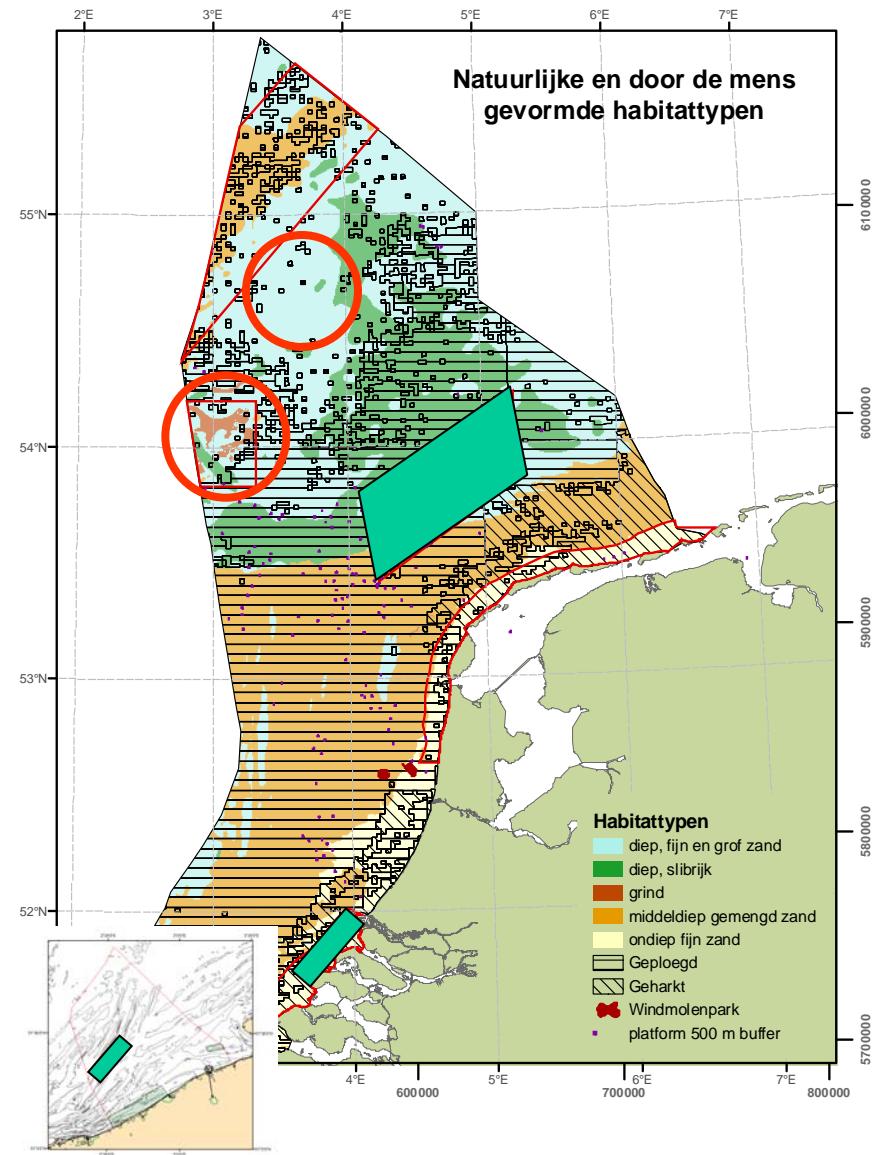


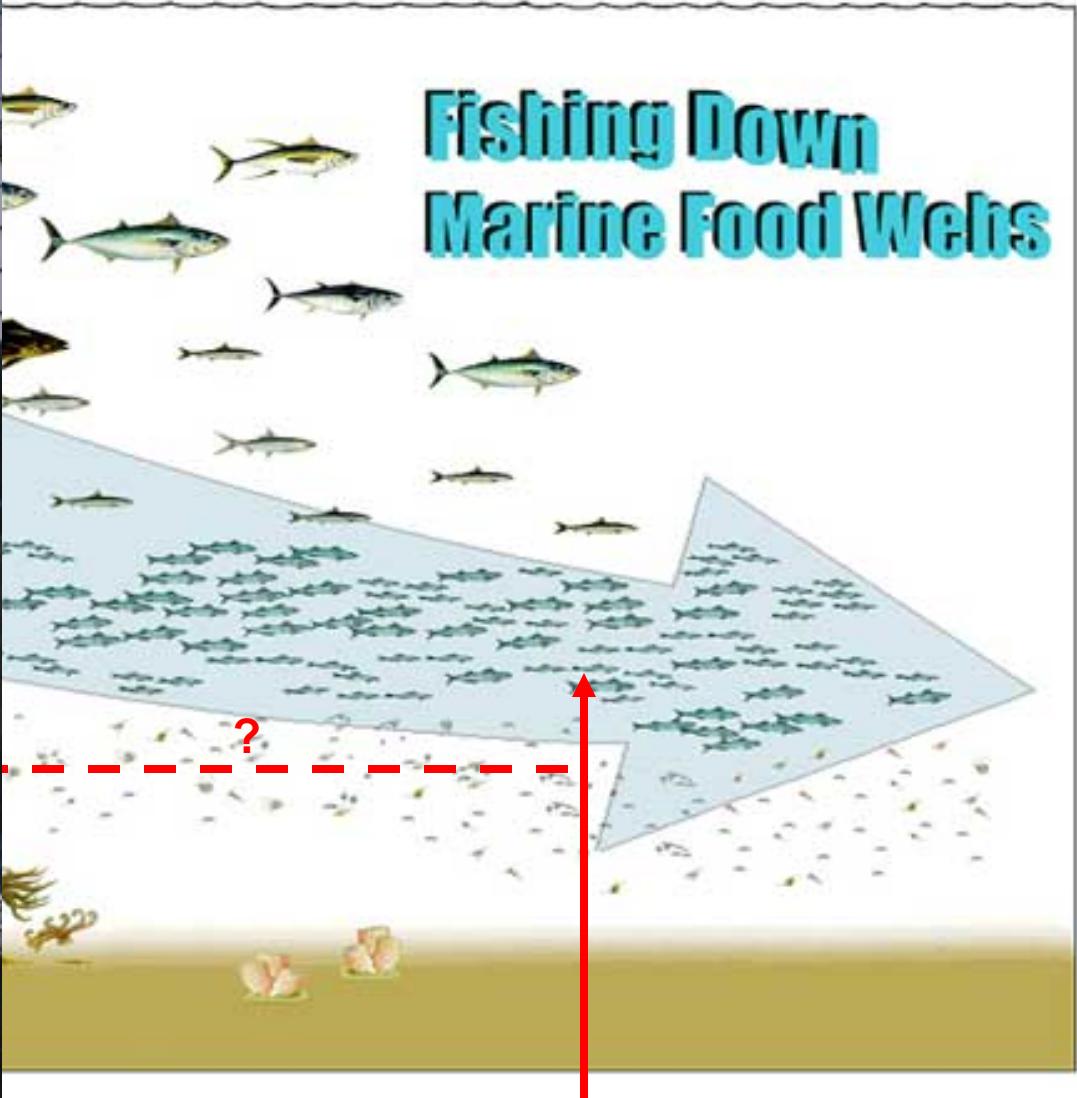




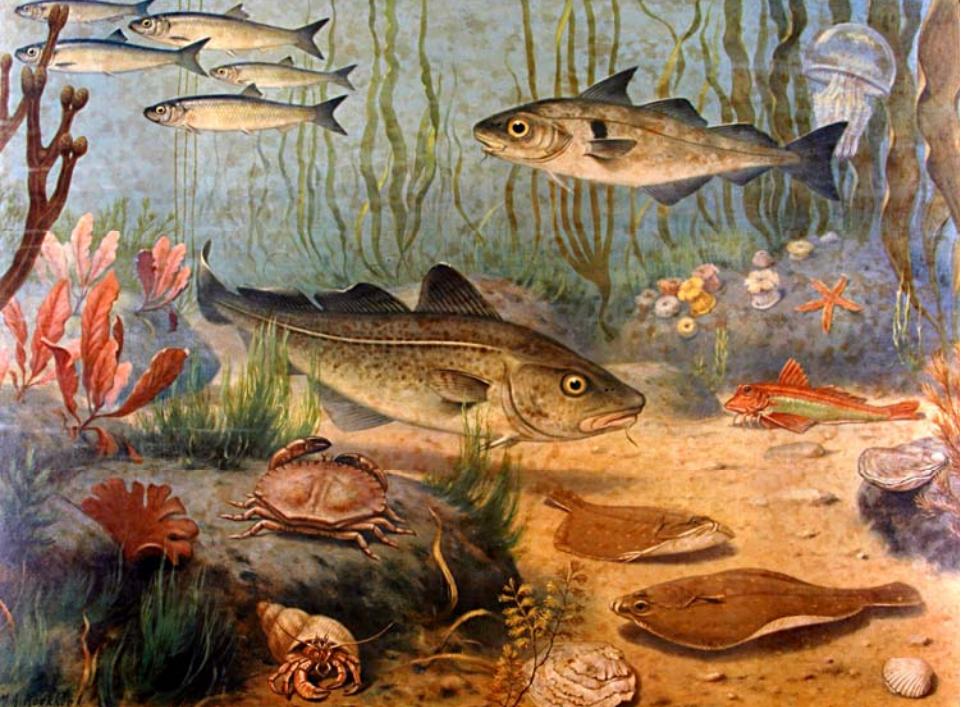
Visserij (>300 pk)



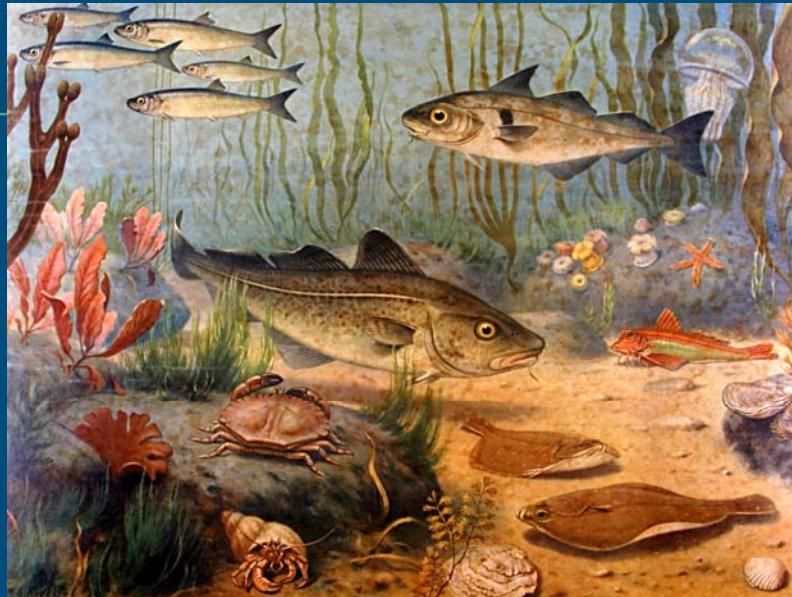




Pauly et al.



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