Annual variation in the composition of major nutrients of the common starfish (Asterias Rubens)

To study the annual variation in the composition of nutrients relevant to pig and poultry feeding, monthly samples of starfish (Asterias Rubens) were taken in Denmark. The effect of different locations and starfish sizes was also assessed. Crude protein (CP) and phosphorus were high from February to May and lower thereafter. The AA profile remained constant and followed the same pattern as CP. An opposite pattern of CP was observed for both ash and calcium. Fat followed no clear annual pattern. Starfish within the smallest size group had the lowest fat and CP levels and the highest ash and calcium levels. The most profound differences between locations were observed in May. The seasonal pattern in chemical composition seemed related to spawning and gonadal developments. Large and medium sized starfish caught between February and May will be most suitable for pig and poultry feed.

General information
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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Aarhus University
Authors: van der Heide, M. E. (Ekstern), Møller, L. F. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Nørgaard, J. V. (Ekstern)
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Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.11 SJR 0.912 SNIP 1.417
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.18 SNIP 1.486 CiteScore 1.97
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
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BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.126 SNIP 1.335 CiteScore 2.07
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.006 SNIP 1.303 CiteScore 1.72
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.101 SNIP 1.59 CiteScore 2.13
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
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BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
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BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
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BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.249 SNIP 1.607
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.764 SNIP 1.365
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.884 SNIP 1.319
Dispersal and speciation: The cross Atlantic relationship of two parasitic cnidarians

How dispersal strategies impact the distribution of species and subsequent speciation events is a fundamental question in evolutionary biology. Sedentary benthic marine organisms, such as corals or sea anemones usually rely on motile larval stages for dispersal and therefore have a relatively restricted distribution along coasts. Edwardsiella lineata and Edwardsiella carnea are virtually indistinguishable edwardsiid sea anemones native to the east American and the Northern European coast, respectively. E. lineata is a facultative parasite to the ctenophore Mnemiopsis leidyi, while the life cycle of E. carnea is unknown. Edwardsiella carnea and Edwardsiella lineata are virtually indistinguishable edwardsiid sea anemones native to the east American and the Northern European coast, respectively. E. lineata is a facultative parasite to the ctenophore Mnemiopsis leidyi, while the life cycle of E. carnea is unknown. Recently M. leidyi was found in the Skagerrak carrying Edwardsiella sp. parasites, which raised the intriguing possibility that the invasive comb jellies acted as cargo for the facultative E. lineata parasites to establish a new population in Northern Europe. Here, we assessed the genetic differences between these two cryptic Edwardsiella species and isolated parasites from the invasive comb jelly M. leidyi in Sweden by comparing rRNA, whole transcriptomes, SNPs, ITS2 sequences and the gene complements of key developmental regulators, the Wnt gene family. We show that E. carnea and the parasite transcriptomes are more than 99% identical, hence demonstrating that E. carnea has a previously unknown parasitic life stage. ITS2 sequence analysis of E. carnea and E. lineata suggest that they may not be reproductively isolated. The transcriptomes of E. lineata and E. carnea are ~97% identical. We also estimate that the species diverged between 18.7 and 21.6 million years ago.

General information
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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, University of Vienna, University of Gothenburg, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Authors: Dnyansagar, R. (Ekstern), Zimmermann, B. (Ekstern), Moran, Y. (Ekstern), Praher, D. (Ekstern), Sundberg, P. (Ekstern), Møller, L. F. (Intern), Technau, U. (Ekstern)
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Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 1.9 SJR 2.088
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 4.34 SJR 2.246 SNIP 2.106
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 2.262 SNIP 1.751 CiteScore 3.85
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 2.327 SNIP 1.926 CiteScore 3.99
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.963 SNIP 1.841 CiteScore 4.05
Konsekvensvurdering af fiskeri på blåmuslinger og søstjerner i Lovns Bredning 2017/2018

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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Monitoring and Data, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Nielsen, P. (Intern), Nielsen, M. M. (Intern), Geitner, K. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
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Ocean current connectivity propelling the secondary spread of a marine invasive comb jelly across western Eurasia

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BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 6.4 SJR 4.068 SNIP 1.887
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 4.581 SNIP 2.049 CiteScore 6.67
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
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BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
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ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 4.314 SNIP 2.245 CiteScore 6.56
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 3.863 SNIP 2.002 CiteScore 5.68
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Resilience in moving water: Effects of turbulence on the predatory impact of the lobate ctenophore Mnemiopsis leidyi: Mnemiopsis leidyi feeding in turbulence

Despite its delicate morphology, the lobate ctenophore Mnemiopsis leidyi thrives in coastal ecosystems as an influential zooplankton predator. Coastal ecosystems are often characterized as energetic systems with high levels of natural turbulence in the water column. To understand how natural wind-driven turbulence affects the feeding ecology of M. leidyi, we used a combination of approaches to quantify how naturally and laboratory generated turbulence affects the behavior, feeding processes and feeding impact of M. leidyi. Experiments using laboratory generated turbulence demonstrated that turbulence can reduce M. leidyi feeding rates on copepods and Artemia nauplii by >50%. However, detailed feeding data from the field, collected during highly variable surface conditions, showed that wind-driven turbulence did not affect the feeding rates or prey selection of M. leidyi. Additional laboratory experiments and field observations suggest that the feeding process of M. leidyi is resilient to wind-driven turbulence because M. leidyi shows a behavioral response to turbulence by moving deeper in the water column. Seeking refuge in deeper waters enables M. leidyi to maintain high feeding rates even under high turbulence conditions generated by wind driven mixing. As a result, M. leidyi exerted a consistently high predatory impact on prey populations during highly variable and often energetic wind-driven mixing conditions. This resilience adds to our understanding of how M. leidyi can thrive in a wide spectrum of environments around the world. The limits to this resilience also set boundaries to its range expansion into novel areas.
Selection for life-history traits to maximize population growth in an invasive marine species
Species establishing outside their natural range, negatively impacting local ecosystems, are of increasing global concern. They often display life-history features characteristic for r-selected populations with fast growth and high reproduction rates to achieve positive population growth rates (r) in invaded habitats. Here, we demonstrate substantially earlier maturation at a 2 orders of magnitude lower body mass at first reproduction in invasive compared to native populations of the comb jelly Mnemiopsis leidyi. Empirical results are corroborated by a theoretical model for competing life-history traits that predicts maturation at the smallest possible size to optimize r, while individual lifetime reproductive success (R0), optimized in native populations, is near constant over a large range of intermediate maturation sizes. We suggest that high variability in reproductive tactics in native populations is an underappreciated determinant of invasiveness, acting as substrate upon which selection can act during the invasion process.

General information
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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Oceans and Arctic, Danish Shellfish Centre, Centre for Ocean Life
Authors: Jaspers, C. (Intern), Marty, L. (Intern), Kiørboe, T. (Intern)
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Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 8.75 SJR 4.938 SNIP 2.588
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 5.206 SNIP 2.565 CiteScore 8.48
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 4.663 SNIP 2.675 CiteScore 8.33
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2013): SJR 4.634 SNIP 2.65 CiteScore 8.4
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 4.248 SNIP 2.397 CiteScore 7.2
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 4.432 SNIP 2.239 CiteScore 6.86
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 4.484 SNIP 2.28
The role of shellfish aquaculture in reduction of eutrophication in an urban estuary

Mitigating coastal eutrophication is a global challenge. In many places where land-based management has reduced nutrient discharges, coastal waterbodies remain impaired. This study examined 'bioextraction' of nutrients from the water by oyster aquaculture in Long Island Sound, Connecticut, as an example of how aquaculture might complement land-based measures in urban estuaries. Eutrophication status, nutrient removal, and ecosystem service value were estimated through eutrophication assessment, application of hydrologic, circulation, and local- and ecosystem-scale models, and economic valuation. System-scale modeling estimated that current oyster aquaculture, via sequestration into tissue and shell only, removes an equivalent of 1.31%, and expanded production could remove 2.68%, of total annual land-based nitrogen inputs by aquaculture alone. Up-scaled local-scale results were similar to results from the system-scale modeling, suggesting that this upscaling method could be useful in waterbodies without circulation models. The minimum value of the ecosystem service of nitrogen removed by oyster production was estimated by means of an avoided costs method, which uses the cost of alternative nutrient management measures such as wastewater treatment and urban Best Management Practices to estimate the value of the removed nitrogen, to be $8.5 million per year, with maximum value at expanded production of $470 million per year. Removal and value estimates are conservative because they do not include removal by clams in Connecticut due to the lack of a clam model, or by oysters and clams in New York due to data limitations, nor denitrification losses. If oyster associated removal from all Connecticut and New York lease acres (5% of bottom area) and denitrification losses for both states are included, nitrogen removal estimates increase to 10% – 30% of total annual inputs. The total N removal could be higher if removal by clams is included. Additional research is needed for inclusion of shellfish growers in nutrient trading programs. These optimistic results are specific to Long Island Sound but the modeling approach is transferable and can be used to evaluate possible contribution by shellfish aquaculture in other urban estuaries.

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Using collective intelligence to identify barriers to teaching 12–19 year olds about the ocean in Europe

Since the degradation of the marine environment is strongly linked to human activities, having citizens who appreciate the ocean's influence on them and their influence on the ocean is important. Research has shown that citizens have a limited understanding of the ocean and it is this lack of ocean literacy that needs to change. This study maps the European landscape of barriers to teaching 12–19 year olds about the ocean, through the application of Collective Intelligence, a facilitation and problem solving methodology. The paper presents a metaanalysis of the 657 barriers to teaching about the ocean, highlighting how these barriers are interconnected and influence one another in a European Influence Map. The influence map shows 8 themes: Awareness and Perceived knowledge; Policies and Strategies; Engagement, formal education sector; the Ocean itself; Collaboration; Connections between humans and the ocean and the Blue Economy, having the greatest influence and impact on marine education. "Awareness and Perceived knowledge" in Stage 1, exerts the highest level of overall influence in teaching 12–19 year olds about the ocean. This map and study serves as a roadmap for policy makers to implement mobilisation actions that could mitigate the barriers to teaching about the ocean. Examples of such actions include free marine education learning resources such as e-books, virtual laboratories or hands-on experiments. Thus, supporting educators in taking on the challenge of helping our youth realise that the ocean supports life on Earth is essential for education, the marine and human well-being.
Adsorptive performance of granular activated carbon in aquaculture and aquaria: a simplified method

A principle concern for aquaculturists and aquarium hobbyists is the control and removal of dissolved organic matter. Granular activated carbon is a well-established medium for the adsorption of dissolved organic substances associated with these issues. The selection of activated carbon for aquaria and aquaculture is not well-established due to innate heterogeneity of these waters. The means to completely characterize adsorption between carbon sources are generally not available to end users provided their level of expertise and/or resources at their disposal. This study introduces a relatively simple method for characterizing activated carbon quality and filter performance utilizing readily available and relatively safe indicator compounds to test adsorptive capabilities between different sources of granular activated carbon. Methylene blue and a commercial mix of humic and tannin substances were used to comparatively test adsorptive performance between two filter groups (i.e. sources of granular activated carbon) by tracking spectral absorbance with non-linear regression statistics, and validating removal trends against mature aquaculture water. Greater adsorptive capacities were consistently observed in one filter group throughout the indicator testing battery. Similar findings were observed between the two indicator tests, thereby confirming the method. This method can be adopted by commercial aquaculture operations or aquarists to assist in comparatively screening particular types, particle sizes, and sources of granular activated carbon for specific water quality and engineering requirements.
Community cascades in a marine pelagic food web controlled by the non-visual apex predator Mnemiopsis leidyi

Trophic cascades are a ubiquitous feature of many terrestrial and fresh-water food webs, but have been difficult to demonstrate in marine systems with multispecies trophic levels. Here we describe significant trophic cascades in an open coastal planktonic ecosystem exposed to an introduced top predator. The ctenophore Mnemiopsis leidyi was monitored for an 8-year period concurrent with measures of the food web structure of the plankton and strong trophic cascades were evident. In the 5 years when M. leidyi were found, their target prey (grazing copepods) were reduced 5-fold and the primary producers doubled their biomass when released from the grazing pressure. The increased phytoplankton biomass could unequivocally be assigned to grazing release since concurrent measurements of primary production did not differ between years with or without M. leidyi. Copepod biomass prior to the mass occurrence of the ctenophore was important. The years without M. leidyi had significantly higher biomass of copepods in July, the month preceding the outburst of the ctenophore. The profound changes of the pelagic ecosystem faced with a non-selective apex predator shows that marine communities are not exceptions from trophic cascade mechanisms.
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Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.92 SJR 1.123 SNIP 0.856
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
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Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.098 SNIP 1.234 CiteScore 2.24
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.292 SNIP 1.101 CiteScore 2.39
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.594 SNIP 1.109 CiteScore 2.43
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.171 SNIP 1.049 CiteScore 1.99
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.205 SNIP 0.983
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.935 SNIP 1.04
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.178 SNIP 1.009
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.324 SNIP 1.218
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
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Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.099 SNIP 1.055
Web of Science (2005): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 1.033 SNIP 1.086
Scopus rating (2003): SJR 1.318 SNIP 1.289
Crude fucoidan content in two North Atlantic kelp species, Saccharina latissima and Laminaria digitata - seasonal variation and impact of environmental factors

Fucoidans are sulphated fucose-rich polysaccharides predominantly found in the cell walls of brown algae. The bioactive properties of fucoidans attract increasing interest from the medico-pharmaceutical industries and may drive an increase in demand of brown algae biomass. In nature, the biochemical composition of brown algae displays a seasonal fluctuation driven by environmental factors and endogenous rhythms. To cultivate and harvest kelps with high yields of fucoidans, knowledge is needed on seasonal variation and impact of environmental conditions on the fucoidan content of brown algae. The relations between the fucoidan content and key environmental factors (irradiance, nutrient availability, salinity and exposure) were examined by sampling natural populations of the common North Atlantic kelps, Saccharina latissima and Laminaria digitata, over a full year at Hanstholm in the North Sea and Aarhus in the Kattegat. In addition, laboratory experiments were carried out isolating the effects of the single factors. The results demonstrated that (1) seasonal variation alters the fucoidan content by a factor of 2±2.6; (2) interspecific differences exist in the concentrations of crude fucoidan (% of dry matter): L. digitata (11%) > S. latissima (6%); and (3) the effects of single environmental factors were not consistent between species or between different conspecific populations. The ambiguous response to single environmental factors complicates prospective directions for manipulating an increased content of fucoidan in a cultivation scenario and emphasizes the need for knowledge on performance of local kelp ecotypes.

General information

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Organisations: Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, Center for BioProcess Engineering, National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Aarhus University, Danish Technological Institute, University of Hamburg
Authors: Bruhn, A. (Ekstern), Janicek, T. (Ekstern), Manns, D. M. (Intern), Nielsen, M. M. (Intern), Balsby, T. J. S. (Ekstern), Meyer, A. S. (Intern), Rasmussen, M. B. (Ekstern), Hou, X. (Ekstern), Saake, B. (Ekstern), Göke, C. (Ekstern), Bjerre, A. (Ekstern)
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Establishment of a taxonomic and molecular reference collection to support the identification of species regulated by the Western Australian Prevention List for Introduced Marine Pests

Introduced Marine Pests (IMP, = non-indigenous marine species) prevention, early detection and risk-based management strategies have become the priority for biosecurity operations worldwide, in recognition of the fact that, once established, the effective management of marine pests can rapidly become cost prohibitive or impractical. In Western Australia (WA), biosecurity management is guided by the “Western Australian Prevention List for Introduced Marine Pests” which is a policy tool that details species or genera as being of high risk to the region. This list forms the basis of management efforts to prevent introduction of these species, monitoring efforts to detect them at an early stage, and rapid response should they be detected. It is therefore essential that the species listed can be rapid and confidently identified and discriminated from native species by a range of government and industry stakeholders. Recognising that identification of these species requires very specialist expertise which may be in short supply and not readily accessible in a regulatory environment, and the fact that much publicly available data is not verifiable or suitable for regulatory enforcement, the WA government commissioned the current project to collate a reference collection of these marine pest specimens. In this work, we thus
established collaboration with researchers worldwide in order to source representative specimens of the species listed. Our main objective was to build a reference collection of taxonomically vouched specimens and subsequently to generate species-specific DNA barcodes suited to supporting their future identification. To date, we were able to obtain specimens of 75 species (representative of all but four of the pests listed) which have been identified by experts and placed with the WA Government Department of Fisheries and, where possible, in accessible museums and institutions in Australasia. The reference collection supports the fast and reliable taxonomic and molecular identification of marine pests in WA and constitutes a valuable resource for training of stakeholders with interest in IMP recognition in Australia. The reference collection is also useful in supporting the development of a variety of DNA-based detection strategies such as real-time PCR and metabarcoding of complex environmental samples (e.g. biofouling communities). The Prevention List is under regular review to ensure its continued relevance and that it remains evidence and risk-based. Similarly, its associated reference collection also remains to some extent a work in progress. In recognition of this fact, this report seeks to provide details of this continually evolving information repository publicly available to the biosecurity management community worldwide.

**General information**

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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Department of Fisheries, Government of Western Australia, Chevron Australia, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory, Western Australian Museum, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, NOAA, Cawthron Institute, Station Biologique de Roscoff, Alfred Wegener Institut-Helmholtz Zentrum für Polar- und Meeresforschung, National Research Council - Institute of Marine Sciences Ancona L.go fiera della pesca SNC -, Macquarie University, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Romberg Tiburon Center, University of Łódź, University of Gdansk, Senckenberg am Meer, Dept. Marine Science, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Stockholm University, University of Tartu, University of Aberdeen, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries


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Scopus rating (2016): SNIP 0.917 SJR 0.882

Scopus rating (2015): SNIP 0.73 SJR 0.436

Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes

Scopus rating (2014): SNIP 0.522 SJR 0.279

Scopus rating (2013): SNIP 0.024 SJR 0.108

Scopus rating (2012): SNIP 0.42 SJR 0.216

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Estimation of potential indirect effects of sediment transport from mussel seed fisheries on eelgrass beds

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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Aarhus University
Authors: Saurel, C. (Intern), Mohn, C. (Ekstern), Andersen, K. L. (Intern), Bak, F. (Intern), Barreau, P. D. A. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
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GIS- og model-værktøj til forudsigelse af ålegræs retablering sites

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Hav-/fjordhaver i Danmark – Rekreative, ikke-kommercielle foreningsbaserede akvakulturaktiviteter til produktion af skaldyr og tang

General information
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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, NIRAS A/S, Limfjordsrådet
Authors: Andersen, P. (Ekstern), Jørgensen, T. B. (Ekstern), Nielsen, C. F. (Intern)
Publication date: 2017
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How to increase mussel longline production in Denmark?

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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Saurel, C. (Intern), Andersen, L. K. (Intern), Barreau, P. D. A. (Intern), Boesen, H. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2017
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Identifying the optimal depth for mussel suspended culture in shallow and turbid environments

Bivalve aquaculture is commonly carried out in shallow water systems, which are susceptible to resuspension of benthic particulate matter by natural processes such as tidal currents, winds and wave action, as well as human activity. The resuspended material can alter the availability of food particles for cultured bivalves. The effect of resuspended material on bivalve bioenergetics and growth is a function of the quality and concentration of resuspended particles and background diet in the water column. Given the potential for positive or negative impacts on bivalve growth and consequently on farm productivity, farmers must position the cultured biomass at the appropriate depth to benefit from or mitigate the impact of this resuspended material. A combination of field measurements, a 1-D vertical resuspension model and a bioenergetic model for mussels based on Dynamic Energy Budget (DEB) theory has been carried out for a mussel farm in Skive Fjord, a shallow Danish fjord, with the aim of identifying the optimal depth for culture. Observations at the farm location revealed that horizontal advection is more important than vertical resuspension during periods with predominant Eastern winds. In addition, high background seston in the water column reduces the impact of resuspension on the available food for mussels. The simulation of different scenarios in terms of food availability suggested minimal
effects of resuspension on mussels. Based on this finding and the fact that phytoplankton concentration, the main food source for mussels, is usually higher in the upper part of the water column, suspended culture in the top ~3m of the water column seems to be the optimal practice to produce mussels in Skive Fjord.

**General information**

State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Dalhousie University
Authors: Filgueira, R. (Ekstern), Grant, J. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Pages: 15-23
Publication date: 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**

Journal: Journal of Sea Research
Volume: 132
ISSN (Print): 1385-1101
Ratings:
BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 0.887 SJR 0.853
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.98 SJR 0.974 SNIP 0.961
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.035 SNIP 0.998 CiteScore 2.09
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.974 SNIP 1.008 CiteScore 2.15
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.932 SNIP 1.095 CiteScore 2
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 1.112 SNIP 1.053 CiteScore 2.18
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 1.384 SNIP 1.286 CiteScore 2.5
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 1.283 SNIP 1.242
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 1.266 SNIP 1.045
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 1.316 SNIP 1.141
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 1.412 SNIP 1.17
Web of Science (2007): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 1.331 SNIP 1.177
Web of Science (2006): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 1.002 SNIP 0.909
Scopus rating (2004): SJR 0.935 SNIP 0.945
Web of Science (2004): Indexed yes
Marine snow particles in the oligotrophic Sargasso Sea as analysed by amplicon sequencing: composition and linkage to the plankton

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Marine Ecology and Oceanography, Danish Shellfish Centre, Københavns Universitet, Aarhus University
Authors: Lundgren, R. B. C. (Ekstern), Ayala, D. J. (Intern), Jaspers, C. (Intern), Traving, S. J. (Forskerdatabase), Lombard, F. (Ekstern), Grossart, H. (Ekstern), Munk, P. (Intern), Nielsen, T. G. (Intern), Riemann, L. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2017
Event: Abstract from Dansk Havforskermøde, Helsingør, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017

Muslinge- og østersfiskeri i Natura 2000 områder – en succeshistorie

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Nielsen, P. (Intern), Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2017
Event: Abstract from Dansk Havforskermøde, Helsingør, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017

Mussel fishery in Natura 2000 sites - a success story from Denmark

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Nielsen, P. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017

Optimization of mitigation mussel culture for nutrient extraction and animal feedstock replacement: An Introduction.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Taylor, D. (Intern), Saurel, C. (Intern), Nielsen, P. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Number of pages: 2
Publication date: 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Publishers version
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017

Palmaria palmata hatchery – from tetraspores to seedlings

General information
State: Published
P-E performances of four Danish S. latissima populations – Is low light traits persistent and traceable in the F1-generation?

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Schmedes, P. S. (Intern), Nielsen, M. M. (Intern), Reitan, K. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017

Revealing the role of ocean currents for secondary invasions in a holoplanktonic species

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Marine Living Resources, GEOMAR - Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel
Authors: Jaspers, C. (Intern), Huwer, B. (Intern), Hinrichsen, H. (Ekstern), Biastoch, A. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2017
Event: Abstract from ASLO Aquatic Sciences Meeting 2017, Honolulu, United States.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017

Søpunge – en ny proteinkilde som biomasse i bioraffinering?

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, University of Gothenburg
Authors: Møller, L. F. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Havenhand, J. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2017
Event: Abstract from Dansk Havforskermøde, Helsingør, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017

Subtidal habitats

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Vorberg, R. (Ekstern), Glorius, S. (Ekstern), Mascioli, F. (Ekstern), Nielsen, P. (Intern), Reimers, H. (Ekstern), Ricklefs, K. (Ekstern), Troost, K. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2017

Host publication information
Title of host publication: Wadden Sea Quality Status Report 2017
Publisher: Common Wadden Sea Secretariat
Editor: Kloepper, S.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Links:
http://qsr.waddensea-worldheritage.org/reports/subtidal-habitats
Publication: Research › Report chapter – Annual report year: 2017

Testing the potential for improving quality of sediments impacted by mussel farms using bioturbating polychaete worms
Biodeposits from farmed mussels severely influence the biogeochemistry of sediments by increasing the levels of organic matter (OM). Mitigation of such negative impacts is important for the development of sustainable aquaculture operations.
As a step towards developing methods for remediation of coastal sediments affected by mussel farming, the effects of the polychaete, Hediste diversicolor was evaluated experimentally. In a series of field- and laboratory experiments we tested hypotheses about the effects of polychaetes on sediment oxygen consumption, nutrient fluxes and sulphide pools under different polychaete densities and sedimentation regimes. The experimental results support the idea that polychaetes can mitigate negative effects on the benthic environment beneath mussel farms. H. diversicolor oxidized the sediment and generally enhanced the oxygen consumption, and thus the decomposition of OM. The accumulation of pore water sulphides were reduced and fluxes of nutrients across the sediment-water interface increased. Additional calculations suggest that the effects of polychaetes were mainly indirect and driven by increased microbial activity due to the borrowing activity of the polychaetes. Trends of increasing decomposition with increasing polychaete density suggest that the decomposition could be further enhanced by higher densities. Overall, we concluded that H. diversicolor is a potentially strong candidate for remediation of mussel farm sediments. The results show that sediments inhabited by H. diversicolor have high assimilative capacity of OM and oxygen conditions are significantly improved following the addition of polychaetes at naturally occurring densities. However, technological developments are needed in order to allow the approach to be used in practice.

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, University of Gothenburg, University of Southern Denmark
Authors: Bergström, P. (Ekstern), Carlsson, M. S. (Ekstern), Lindegarth, M. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Lindegarth, S. (Ekstern), Holmer, M. (Ekstern)
Pages: 161–176
Publication date: 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**
Journal: Aquaculture Research
Volume: 48
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Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 0.981 SJR 0.586
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.23 SJR 0.556 SNIP 0.917
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.789 SNIP 1.074 CiteScore 1.37
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.669 SNIP 0.918 CiteScore 1.23
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.827 SNIP 0.985 CiteScore 1.43
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.78 SNIP 0.96 CiteScore 1.29
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.733 SNIP 0.976 CiteScore 1.37
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.653 SNIP 0.937
Web of Science (2010): Indexed yes
The Limfjord stone reef project: Geological and biological investigations in Løgstør Bredning for stone reef restoration

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland
Authors: Al-Hamdani, Z. K. (Ekstern), Nielsen, M. M. (Intern)
Publication date: 2017
Event: Abstract from Dansk Havforskermøde, Helsingør, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2015

Undersøgelser af stenrevs potentielle 'kvælstofeffekt' samt bidrag til genetablering af stenrev i Natura 2000-området 'Løgstør Bredning, Vejlerne og Bulbjerg'

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, NIVA Denmark Water Research, Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland, Aarhus University, DHI Denmark, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Jørgensen, T. B. (Forskerdatabase), Fossing, H. (Forskerdatabase), Markager, S. (Ekstern), Stæhr, P. A. (Forskerdatabase), Dahl, K. (Ekstern), Møhlenberg, F. (Ekstern), Middelboe, A. L. (Ekstern), Andersen, J. (Ekstern), Nielsen, M. M. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Jensen, J. B. (Ekstern), Al-Hamdani, Z. K. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2017
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017

Blå biomasse – potentialer og udfordringer for opdræt af muslinger og tang

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Danish Technological Institute
Authors: Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Bjerre, A. (Ekstern), Hasier, B. (Ekstern), Thomsen, M. (Ekstern), Nielsen, M. M. (Intern), Nielsen, P. (Intern)
Number of pages: 37
Blue carbon stocks in Baltic Sea eelgrass (Zostera marina) meadows

Although seagrasses cover only a minor fraction of the ocean seafloor, their carbon sink capacity accounts for nearly one-fifth of the total oceanic carbon burial and thus play a critical structural and functional role in many coastal ecosystems. We sampled 10 eelgrass (Zostera marina) meadows in Finland and 10 in Denmark to explore seagrass carbon stocks (C-org stock) and carbon accumulation rates (C-org accumulation) in the Baltic Sea area. The study sites represent a gradient from sheltered to exposed locations in both regions to reflect expected minimum and maximum stocks and accumulation. The C-org stock integrated over the top 25 cm of the sediment averaged 627 g C m(-2) in Finland, while in Denmark the average C-org stock was over 6 times higher (4324 g C m(-2)). A conservative estimate of the total organic carbon pool in the regions ranged between 6.98 and 44.9 t C ha(-1). Our results suggest that the Finnish eelgrass meadows are minor carbon sinks compared to the Danish meadows, and that majority of the C-org produced in the Finnish meadows is exported. Our analysis further showed that >40% of the variation in the C-org stocks was explained by sediment characteristics, i.e. dry density, porosity and silt content. In addition, our analysis show that the root : shoot ratio of Z. marina explained >12% and the contribution of Z. marina detritus to the sediment surface C-org pool explained >10% of the variation in the C-org stocks. The mean monetary value for the present carbon storage and carbon sink capacity of eelgrass meadows in Finland and Denmark, were 281 and 1809 EUR ha(-1), respectively. For a more comprehensive picture of seagrass carbon storage capacity, we conclude that future blue carbon studies should, in a more integrative way, investigate the interactions between sediment biogeochemistry, seascape structure, plant species architecture and the hydrodynamic regime.
Coexistence of Pacific oyster Crassostrea gigas (Thunberg, 1793) and blue mussels Mytilus edulis Linnaeus, 1758 on a sheltered intertidal bivalve bed?

The invasive Pacific oyster, Crassostrea gigas Thunberg, 1793 was introduced in Denmark for aquaculture in the 1970s. Presently, feral populations are found in many parts of the country, with the largest populations established on existing beds of blue mussel, Mytilus edulis Linnaeus, 1758. This study was conducted in the Limfjord estuary, at Agger Tange, where C. gigas was introduced in 1972. The study site is a large cluster of raised intertidal bivalve beds inhabited by C. gigas and M. edulis in a sheltered part of the estuary. The two bivalves have some of the same living requirements, and as C. gigas have been present in the ecosystem for more than 40 years, we hypothesize that the presence of C. gigas has altered the spatial and temporal distribution of M. edulis by inducing a niche separation. The spatiotemporal development of the bivalve bed was determined using orthophotos. C. gigas and M. edulis were collected from the bivalve bed, shell lengths were converted into biomass, which were interpolated to create biomass contours and combined with modelled topography of the bivalve bed to study niche separation. The bivalve bed slowly extended northwards over a period of 11 years, where it also became more fragmented. The northern part of the bed was composed of mussel mats on top of soft sediment. This area was dominated by M. edulis, while areas in the south were dominated by C. gigas. In the southern part, the bivalve bed was composed of thick and compact sediment suggesting it represent the oldest part of the bivalve bed. There were no differences in the conditions of C. gigas and M. edulis from old or newly established areas, and there were no difference in the vertical distributions of the bivalve species. Thus, spatial and temporal separation of the two
species is not pronounced at present, and thus unable to explain why they seemingly coexist

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Roskilde University, Orbicon, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Holm, M. (Ekstern), Davids, J. (Ekstern), Dolmer, P. (Intern), Holmes, E. (Forskerdatabase), Nielsen, T. (Ekstern), Vismann, B. (Ekstern), Hansen, B. (Ekstern)
Pages: 155-165
Publication date: 2016
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Journal: Aquatic Invasions
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Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 1.392 SJR 1.115
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BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 1.065 SNIP 1.314 CiteScore 2.45
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.929 SNIP 1.262 CiteScore 1.93
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.659 SNIP 1.165 CiteScore 1.39
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.673 SNIP 0.82 CiteScore 1.18
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.614 SNIP 0.758 CiteScore 1.06
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.73 SNIP 1.017
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.653 SNIP 1.004
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.524 SNIP 0.817
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.544 SNIP 0.892
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.576 SNIP 0.611
Original language: English

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Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2016
Ecosystem goods and services of blue mussel mitigation cultures

Field clearance of an intertidal bivalve bed: relative significance of the co-occurring blue mussel Mytilus edulis and Pacific oyster Crassostrea gigas

At an approximately 12 000 m² sheltered intertidal bivalve bed in the western part of the Limfjord, Denmark, the Pacific oyster Crassostrea gigas co-occurs with the blue mussel Mytilus edulis. The relative significance of the impact of the 2 species on phytoplankton density during a tidal cycle was estimated by combining field measurements of clearance rates and modelling of the bivalve bed (topography, biomass distribution, temporal and spatial water coverage and depth). The average density of C. gigas and M. edulis was 35 ± 36 and 1001 ± 685 ind. m⁻², respectively. The water volume cleared during a tidal cycle was estimated at 45 838 m³, of which C. gigas and M. edulis contributed 9169 and 36 669 m³, respectively. Therefore, M. edulis contributed 4 times as much as C. gigas to the bivalve bed’s clearance, and the 2 bivalves were estimated to clear the water volume 1.9 times during each tidal cycle. However, the estimated water column cleared during low tide is overestimated due to phytoplankton depletion. Hence, it is concluded that the bivalve bed clears the water close to 1 time each tidal cycle. This, together with a low dry weight of soft parts, indicates that the bivalve bed, in general, is food-limited.
Fiskeri efter søstjerner i Limfjorden. Fagligt grundlag for en forvaltningsplan

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Section for Monitoring and Data
Authors: Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Gislason, H. (Intern), Fitridge, I. (Intern), Saurel, C. (Intern), Degel, H. (Intern), Nielsen, C. F. (Intern)
Number of pages: 35
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Publication information
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Series: DTU Aqua-rapport
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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Publication version
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2016
Gross morphology and cnidocysts of the Edwardsiella anemone and larva (Anthozoa, Edwardsididae) from the Swedish West Coast - The larva is parasitic in the invasive Mnemiopsis leidyi (Ctenophora)

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Östman, C. (Ekstern), Møller, L. F. (Intern)
Publication date: 2016
Event: Abstract from International Jellyfish Blooms Symposium, Barcelona, Spain.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2016

Hvad ved vi om marine virkemidler?

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Aarhus University, DHI Hørsholm, University of Southern Denmark
Authors: Timmermann, K. (Ekstern), Erichsen, A. C. (Ekstern), Bruhn, A. (Ekstern), Fossing, H. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Flindt, M. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 4
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Publication date: 2016
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Journal: Vand & Jord
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Ratings:
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
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Original language: Danish
Marine virkemidler, Vandområdeplander, Vandrammedirektiv
Source: FindIt
Source-ID: 2350107092
Publication: Communication › Journal article – Annual report year: 2017

Impact of environmental conditions on biomass yield, quality, and bio-mitigation capacity of Saccharina latissima
Seaweeds are attractive as a sustainable aquaculture crop for food, feed, bioenergy and biomolecules. Further, the non-value ecosystem services of seaweed cultivation (i.e. nutrient recapture) are gaining interest as an instrument towards sustainable aquaculture and for fulfilling the aims of the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive. Environmental factors determine the yield and quality of the cultivated seaweed biomass and, in return, the seaweed aquaculture affects the marine environment by nutrient assimilation. Consequently, site selection is critical for obtaining optimal biomass yield and quality and for successful bio-mitigation. In this study, 5 sites for cultivation of Saccharina latissima were selected within a eutrophic water body to guide site selection for future kelp cultivation activities. Results were coupled to marine monitoring data to explore the relationship between environmental conditions and cultivation success. The biomass yields fluctuated 10-fold between sites due to local variations in light and nutrient availability. Yields were generally low, i.e. up to 510 g fresh weight (FW) per meter seeded line; however, the dry matter contents of protein and high-value pigments were high (up to 17% protein and 0.1% fucoxanthin). Growth performance, biomass quality and bio-mitigation potential was restricted by low availability of light and bioavailable phosphorus, and biofouling through juvenile suspension feeders was a critical factor at all cultivation sites. At specific sites, the tissue metal contents (Pb and Hg) exceeded the limit values for feed or food. Our results emphasize the importance of careful site selection before establishing large-scale cultivation, and stress the challenges and benefits of kelp cultivation in eutrophic waters

General information
State: Published
Investigation of hatchery techniques and cultivation systems for cost-efficient production of valued seaweeds

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Schmedes, P. S. (Intern), Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Nielsen, M. M. (Intern), Reitan, K. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2016
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2017
Konsekvensvurdering af fiskeri efter blåmuslinger ved og øst for Horsens Fjord samt Endelave 2016

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Monitoring and Data
Authors: Nielsen, P. (Intern), Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Geitner, K. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Number of pages: 41
Publication date: 2016

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Series: DTU Aqua-rapport
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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http://www.aqua.dtu.dk/Publikationer/Forskningsrapporter/Forskningsrapporter_siden_2008
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2016

Magnitude, spatial scale and optimization of ecosystem services from a nutrient extraction mussel farm in the eutrophic Skive Fjord, Denmark
Suspended mussel aquaculture has been proposed as a possible mechanism by which to remove excess nutrients from eutrophic marine areas. In this study, seasonal mussel growth and water clarification (through seston and phytoplankton depletion) were studied at a commercial-scale nutrient extractive mussel farm in a highly eutrophic Danish fjord. Spatial variations in mussel biomass were examined throughout the year and no significant differences were detected within the farm. Food depletion by mussels was examined at spatial scales ranging from individuals to the entire farm and surrounding area. Phytoplankton depletion on the scale of individual mussel loops, determined using the siphon mimic approach, indicated between 27 and 44% depletion of chlorophyll a (chl a). Farm-scale depletion was detected and visualized based on intensive 3D spatial surveys of the distribution of chl a and total suspended particulate matter concentrations both inside and outside the farmed area. Average reductions in food supply within the farm ranged from 13 to 31%, with some areas showing >50% food depletion. A food depletion model was developed to estimate the optimal mussel density required to maximize removal of excess phytoplankton. The model employed mussel clearance rate estimates derived from the observed magnitude of food depletion within the farm. Model results indicate that the mussel population filtration rate could be increased by 80 to 120% without any negative feedback on mussel growth. This could be accomplished by approximately doubling the standing stock of mussels in the farm, hence doubling the amount if nutrients removed at mussel harvest

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Aarhus University
Authors: Nielsen, P. (Intern), Cranford, P. J. (Ekstern), Maar, M. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Pages: 311-329
Publication date: 2016
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
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Volume: 8
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BFI (2018): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 1.331 SJR 1.034
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Modelling stressors on the eelgrass recovery process in two Danish estuaries

Eelgrass (Zostera marina L.) depth limit is used as an environmental indicator in Danish coastal waters in the Water Framework Directive (WFD) to evaluate coastal waters and their ecological condition. Even after decades of reduced nutrient loadings the reestablishment of eelgrass has not yet succeeded. The mechanisms hindering/delaying eelgrass recovery were recently identified: 1) lack of sediment anchoring capacity, 2) resuspension created by drifting ephemeral macroalgae, 3) seedling uprooting created by current and wave forces, 4) ballistic stress from attached macroalgae and 5) burial of seeds and seedlings by lugworms. These processes were quantified and introduced to an ecological MIKE 3D...
The developed model was calibrated and validated on two Danish estuaries, Odense Fjord and Roskilde Fjord. Analyses of the simulations were performed on area distribution maps. The parameterized stressors impact has been investigated over a three-year period. The results indicate accumulated effects from multiple stressors weakening the capability of eelgrass to recolonize. Combining all stressors in the model decreased the total area covered by eelgrass 83.72% in Odense Fjord and 80.30% in Roskilde Fjord compared to simulation without stressors. Eelgrass peak biomass declined in both fjords from 33.4 to 4.55 ton C km-2 in Odense Fjord and from 24.42 to 5.58 ton C km-2 in Roskilde Fjord. Combining lugworm burial of seeds and seedlings with resuspension from macroalgae and wave forcing had the second strongest negative impact on eelgrass growth, area reduction of 78.31% and 73.14% in Odense and Roskilde Fjord was seen. Ballistic stress from attached macroalgae also reduced growth drastically. Light conditions, sediment organic content along with shear stress at the sediment surface impact the ability of eelgrass to cope with above mentioned stressors. The spatial resolution of the model setup made it possible to generate maps where eelgrass is exposed to lowest stress, revealing areas for potential eelgrass recovery. The developed eelgrass model is now used as a national tool to predict areas where eelgrass restoration effort may be initiated.
Mussel longline extension of the production season

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Saurel, C. (Intern), Andersen, L. K. (Intern), Barreau, P. D. A. (Intern), Boesen, H. (Intern), Errard, M. (Intern), Nielsen, P. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2016
Event: Abstract from Aquaculture Europe, Edinburgh, United Kingdom.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2016

Nutrient compensation as management tool – Sugar kelp production in sustainable aquaculture

Integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA) is theoretically a sustainable production form, which minimizes waste products from e.g. fish farms, by the co-production of bivalves or/and seaweed. For the Danish fish farmers the extractive organisms could be the solution for increasing fish production, but do the principles of IMTA fully mitigate the nutrient impact from open net-pen fish production at realistic production scales?

In this project, commercial scale cultivation of sugar kelp (Saccharina latissima) was investigated with regard to operation, yield, biofilter capacity and mapping the biomass composition for one year incl. protein content, amino acid profiles, lipids and fatty acid composition, minerals and vitamins. Results were obtained from an IMTA site and compared to a reference site with no impact from the fish (175 t year−1) and mussel farm, both located just outside Horsens Fjord, Denmark. The nitrogen content in sugar kelp varied between 0.5-3.7% of dw with the highest concentration in September 2013 with an estimated maximum yield of 5.1-7.1 tons ww ha−1 year−1. Potentially, a cultivation area of 204-340 ha would be needed to achieve 100% N recovery, based on the tonnage of the specific fish farm. The harvest contained protein (10%), lipids (3%) and vitamin A (34 mg/kg per dw), however with large seasonal variations. Sugar kelp increased the biodiversity by functioning as hanging reefs, but did not significantly affect the sediment by shading (5% in a scenario of 5 kg/meter dropper rope). During the project a number of improvements of the existing techniques for producing seaweed on suspended line systems were developed, however, further optimization of techniques for deployment, production as well as harvest is needed. This would also allow sugar kelp production as a viable and robust mitigation tool for nitrogen removal and hopefully allow for future expansion of sustainable marine fish production in Denmark.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, National Food Institute, Research Group for Bioactives – Analysis and Application, Aarhus University
Sea change - our European ocean conservations summary report

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: McHugh, P. (Ekstern), Domegan, C. (Ekstern), Gotensparre, S. (Ekstern), Fauville, G. (Ekstern), Copejans, E. (Ekstern), Møller, L. F. (Intern), Papathanassiou, M. (Ekstern), Batista, V. (Ekstern), Chicote, C. (Ekstern), Lincoln, S. (Ekstern), Calis, T. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 21
Publication date: 2016

Shellfish and seaweed gardening: Danish experience

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Bak, F. (Intern)
Publication date: 2016
Event: Abstract from Aquaculture Europe, Edinburgh, United Kingdom.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2016

The use of shellfish for eutrophication control

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Aarhus University
Authors: Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Saurel, C. (Intern), Nielsen, P. (Intern), Timmermann, K. (Ekstern)
Pages: 857-878
Publication date: 2016
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 1 SJR 0.591
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.34 SJR 0.575 SNIP 1.011
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
Trophic cascades over three trophic levels in a coastal food web: an 8-year study of the ctenophore Mnemiopsis leidyi in the Gullmar Fjord

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, University of Gothenburg
Authors: Tiselius, P. (Ekstern), Møller, L. F. (Intern)
Publication date: 2016
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2016

Using a GIS-tool to evaluate potential eelgrass reestablishment in estuaries
The lacking recovery of eelgrass (Zostera marina) has been observed in many coastal areas throughout the world.
Through a strategic field project we managed to characterize and quantify the impact of new and already known stressors
and their thresholds on the recovery process. The stressing mechanisms were 1) Physical stress from wave and current action 2) low sediment anchoring capacity facilitate uprooting of eelgrass seedlings; 3) benthic light intensity 4) ballistic stress from drifting macroalgae are damaging seedlings, 5) too frequent resuspension impoverishing the benthic light climate and dispersing seeds to deeper areas not sufficiently supported with light, 6) lugworms burial of seeds, and uprooting or burial of seedlings. Based on the field and supporting laboratory studies we present a GIS-tool that from data on a suite of stressors are able to predict potential areas for recovery of eelgrass by transplantation actions and seed broadcast. Input data may be field data or model simulation results. Here we have used model results. These input data were reclassified into 5 ranges, according to how much it impacted the eelgrass recovery process: 1) Optimal recovery, 2) Good recovery, 3) Threshold for recovery, 4) Poor recovery and 5) Very poor recovery. Afterward a weighed overlay function was performed, ending up with an accumulated value for stress impact on the eelgrass recovery process in all location in the Danish estuary, Odense Fjord. The GIS-tool is able to calculate and visualize areas of individual and/or multi-stress situations at specific locations. It also managed to identify potential recovery area at the present loading and after a 30% reduction of the external nitrogen loading of the system. Further validation by field activities is needed to verify the precision of the tool. (C) 2016 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
Validating GIS tool to assess eelgrass potential recovery in the Limfjorden (Denmark)

Eelgrass is a key indicator for the water quality in Europe (WFD, European Union, 2000). However, although water quality has been improved in most Danish water bodies, the eelgrass population does not seem to be recovering. In this study, we validate and further develop a GIS tool designed by Flindt et al. (2016), to evaluate the potential of eelgrass reestablishment in Danish waters. The GIS tool was tested in two large broads of the Limfjorden, Løgstør and Lovns broad (Denmark), where two scenarios are run. The first scenario was set up including modelled data, whereas the second scenario included both monitored and modelled data. All scenarios were validated with monitored data collected over a 5 years period in the two broads. The developed GIS tool highlights areas with eelgrass potential, both for vegetative growth and sexual reproduction, in accordance with those found in situ in the period 2009-2013, in the two investigated broads. A combination of modelled and monitored data was found to be optimal to achieve accurate predictions for eelgrass development in the Limfjorden using this GIS tool. In order to implement the current model or to use this GIS tool in other locations, it is needed to have detailed knowledge of the area in focus, especially on the controlling ecosystem parameters and pressures. This eelgrass GIS tool is been proven to be especially beneficial as site selection tool for marine spatial planning e.g. in relation to the implementation of the WFD and the ICZM directives (WFD, ICZM), to help assessing anthropogenic/targeted environmental impacts e.g. assessing mussel fisheries impacts and is as well a powerful tool to optimize monitoring cost efficiency. Finally, the described GIS tool, originally set for Odense fjord (Denmark) by Flindt et al. (2016), has been validated with data from Limfjorden, corroborating the efficiency of the studied tool in Danish waters.

General information
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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, DHI, University of Southern Denmark
Authors: Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Rasmussen, E. K. (Ekstern), Erichsen, A. (Ekstern), Flindt, M. R. (Ekstern)
Pages: 135-148
Publication date: 2016
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
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Volume: 338
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Ratings:
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Analysis of production and environmental effects of Nile tilapia and white shrimp culture in Thailand

Two case studies from Southeast Asia are used to analyse production, environmental effects, and economic optimisation of Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) and white shrimp (Penaeus vannamei) pond culture. A projection of these data is made for the whole of Thailand. The results are analysed on a regional scale based on site selection using multi-criteria evaluation (MCE).

Farm-scale culture was simulated for (i) tilapia monoculture in Chiang Rai; (ii) shrimp monoculture in Chanthaburi; and (iii) Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) of tilapia and shrimp in Chon Buri. Together, these provinces produced 17,500 tonnes of tilapia in 2012, with a significant proportion exported to North America and Europe.

Growth models for both species were developed, calibrated, and validated, and used to simulate population dynamics of cultivated animals, and sediment diagenesis and eutrophication in ponds. Co-cultivation stimulates nitrogen dissolution (134 kg N cycle$^{-1}$), which is greater than in tilapia (96 kg N) or shrimp (52 kg N) monoculture, and doubles the NH4+ discharge to the environment (10.7 kg in tilapia monoculture, 20.5 kg in co-cultivation). However, eutrophication as a result of shrimp monoculture decreases sharply (chlorophyll emissions fall from 0.17 kg to 0.02 kg). A modelled IMTA scenario including the green seaweed Ulva reduced NH4+ outflow to 0.32 kg cycle$^{-1}$.

Scaling to the national level, for a 2010 production of 158,293 t y$^{-1}$ (tilapia), and 553,899 t y$^{-1}$ (shrimp), gives calculated emissions of 2,105,118 and 34,904 Population Equivalents (PEQ) respectively. Only part is a negative externality, because rural agro-aqua systems in Thailand reuse discharges in holding ponds, rice culture, etc.

Commercial tilapia and shrimp aquaculture have a value added share of total GDP of 0.38, and value added of 96.24, resulting in indirect impacts on the Thai economy of $35 million, and the creation of 16,000 additional jobs.

The MCE scenario analysis suggests sustainable expansion is possible for both species. The highly suitable class for tilapia would triple in the dry season, but halve in the rainy season. For shrimp the corresponding areas would decrease in both seasons. However, the suitable class is two orders of magnitude greater than the current level of tilapia farming, and shrimp could increase tenfold (limited by the rainy season due to low salinity). These projections which are constrained by competing land claims, will be further influenced by socio-economic factors, and would depend upon national or regional policy decisions.

These models, together with economic indicators developed for the aquaculture industry in Thailand, provide an overview of this important contributor to world aquaculture, which has a volume production greater than both the US and EU, and explore some of the lessons that may be learnt worldwide at both the local and national scales.
An integrated ecosystem approach for assessing the potential role of cultivated bivalve shells as part of the carbon trading system

The role of bivalve mariculture in the CO2 cycle has been commonly evaluated as the balance between respiration, shell calcium carbonate sequestration and CO2 release during biogenic calcification. However, this approach neglects the ecosystem implications of cultivating bivalves at high densities, e.g. the impact on phytoplankton dynamics and benthic-pelagic coupling, which can significantly contribute to the CO2 cycle. Therefore, an ecosystem approach that accounts for the trophic interactions of bivalve aquaculture, including dissolved and particulate organic and inorganic carbon cycling, is needed to provide a rigorous assessment of the role of bivalve mariculture in the CO2 cycle. On the other hand, the discussion about the inclusion of shells of cultured bivalves into the carbon trading system should be framed in the context of ecosystem goods and services. Humans culture bivalves with the aim of producing food, not sequestering CO2 in their shells, therefore the main ecosystem good provided by bivalve aquaculture is meat production, and shells should be considered as by-products of this human activity. This reasoning is key to split the CO2 released due to respiration between meat and shell when constructing a specific CO2 budget for shells for evaluating the potential of including bivalve shells, and not the whole organism, in the carbon trading system. Concluding, an integrated ecosystem approach as well as an understanding of the ecosystems goods and services of bivalve aquaculture are two essential requisites for providing a reliable assessment of the role of bivalve shells in the CO2 cycle
Anvendelse af blåmuslinger til husdyrfoder

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Aarhus University
Authors: Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Nørgaard, J. V. (Forskerdatabase), Steenfeldt, S. (Forskerdatabase), Fitridge, I. (Intern)
Number of pages: 28
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http://www.aqua.dtu.dk/Publikationer/Forskningsrapporter/Forskningsrapporter_siden_2008
Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2015
A targeted starfish fishery as predation management on relayed mussel beds

Bioaccumulation of metals (Cd, Cu, Ni, Pb and Zn) in suspended cultures of blue mussels exposed to different environmental conditions

Farming of suspended mussels is important for generating high protein food and animal feed or for removing nutrients in eutrophic systems. However, the harvested mussels must not be severely contaminated by pollutants posing a potential health risk for the consumers. The present study estimated the bioaccumulation of cadmium, copper, nickel, lead and zinc in suspended blue mussels (Mytilus edulis L.) in the Limfjorden, Denmark, based on observations and modelling. Modelling was used to assess the suitability of suspended blue mussels as animal feed and food products at sea water metal concentrations corresponding to Good Ecological Status (GES) in the European Union Water Framework Directive (WFD) and in future climate change scenarios (higher metal concentrations and higher temperatures). For this purpose, GES is interpreted as good chemical status for the metals using the Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) defined in the WFD priority substance daughter directives. Observations showed that suspended mussels were healthy with respect to metal pollution and generally less polluted than benthic mussels due to the smaller contact with the contaminated sediment. The model results showed that the WFD targets for Cd, Ni and Pb are not protective with respect to marine mussel production and probably should be reduced for marine waters. Climate changes may increase the metal contamination of mussels, but not to any critical level at the relatively unpolluted study sites. In conclusion, WFD targets should be revised to assure that the corresponding body burdens of metals in mussels are below the safety limits according to the EU Directives and the Norwegian classification for animal feed and food production.
Blue mussel (Mytilus edulis) growth at various salinity regimes determined by a Dynamic Energy Budget model

General information

State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Marine Ecology and Oceanography, Aarhus University, Orbicon
Authors: Saurel, C. (Intern), Maar, M. (Ekstern), Landes, A. (Intern), Dolmer, P. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2015
Event: Abstract from 18. Danske Havforskermøde, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2015

Chemical composition and standardized ileal digestibility of protein and amino acids from blue mussel, starfish, and fish silage in pigs

Mussels cultured on lines for nine months and harvested in March were boiled to remove shells and processed into a dry meal or a silage acidified by formic acid. Starfish meal was prepared from starfish caught in May, and a starfish juice fraction was obtained by pressing fresh starfish. Commercial fish silage from farmed salmon was also included in the experiment. The standardized ileal digestibility (SID) of crude protein (CP) and amino acids (AA) was evaluated in a Latin square design with pigs (initial weight 39.3 kg) fitted with a simple T-cannula in the terminal ileum. Diets contained 131–162 g CP/kg and 5 g chromic oxide/kg. Endogenous losses of protein and AA were estimated by feeding an N-free
On a dry matter (DM) basis, mussel meal contained 605 g, mussel silage 575 g, starfish meal 700 g, starfish juice 393 g, and fish silage 776 g CP/kg. The ratio of AA to CP ranged from 0.83 to 0.87. The content of crude fat was high in the mussel products (157–161 g/kg DM), and the starfish meal and juice were high in ash (203 and 474 g/kg DM) with one-fourth being calcium. The AID of CP was 0.74, 0.81, 0.70, and 0.61 for mussel meal, mussel silage, starfish meal, and fish silage. The SID of CP was 0.83, 0.87, 0.80, and 0.68 for mussel meal, mussel silage, starfish meal, and fish silage. For both CP and AA digestibility, the lowest (P<0.05) was found in fish silage and the highest (P<0.05) in mussel silage. In conclusion, both mussel and starfish products showed chemical characteristics arguing for their use as feedstuffs in pig diets. Processing into silage rather than meal increased the SID of CP and AA, and both mussel products and starfish meal had greater SID compared to commercial fish silage.
Co-cultivation of sugar kelp (Saccharina latissima) and blue mussels (Mytilus edulis) in Limfjorden, Denmark, using mussel long line technology

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Aarhus University
Authors: Nielsen, M. M. (Forskerdatabase), Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Bruhn, A. (Ekstern), Rasmussen, M. B. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2015
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Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.46
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 2.32
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 2.88
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 2.78
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
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Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
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ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
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**Costs and benefits of farming fish with selected behavioural and physiological traits**

**General information**
State: Published
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Authors: Skov, P. V. (Intern), de Jesus Gregersen, J. (Intern), Jokumsen, A. (Intern)
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Event: Abstract from Aquaculture 2015, Montpellier, France.
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**Dansk produktion af linemuslinger til konsum**

**General information**
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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Frost, H. (Ekstern), Nielsen, R. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Larsen, V. B. (Forskerdatabase)
Number of pages: 21
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Series: IFRO udredning
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**Effekter af blåmuslingefiskeri på bundfauna**

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Monitoring and Data
Authors: Dinesen, G. E. (Intern), Canal-Vergès, P. (Intern), Nielsen, P. (Intern), Filrup, K. (Ekstern), Geitner, K. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Number of pages: 31
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ISBN (Electronic): 978-87-7481-223-4
Establishment of blue mussel beds to enhance fish habitats

Human activity has impacted many coastal fjords causing degeneration of the structure and function of the fish habitats. In Nørrefjord, Denmark, local fishermen complained of declining fish catches which could be attributed to eutrophication and extraction of sediments over several decades. This study aimed to establish blue mussel beds (Mytilus edulis) to increase structural complexity and increase the abundance of fish and epifauna in Nørrefjord. It was expected that the mussels would improve water transparency and increase the depth range and coverage of eelgrass (Zostera marina). New methods for mussel production and -bed construction were investigated in collaboration with local volunteer fishermen.

The effect of the artificial mussel beds was most evident on a small scale. Video observations directly at the beds (Impact area) demonstrated increased biodiversity and a three times higher abundance of mesopredator fish compared to the Control area. Water clarity and eelgrass coverage were unchanged. Two methods for establishing mussel beds were tested. A total of 44 tons of blue mussels were produced and established in beds over an area of 121,000 m². Production of blue mussels directly on hemp sacs hanging on long-lines was the most effective method. This new method is potentially a useful management tool to improve fish habitats.
Extractive cultures as a tool for mitigation of excess nutrient run-off from land

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Saurel, C. (Intern), Canal-Vergès, P. (Intern)
Number of pages: 1
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Conference: 107 Annual Meeting, National Shellfisheries Associatio, Monterey, Californi, United States, 22/03/2015 - 22/03/2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

Publication information
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Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 0.63 SJR 0.462
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.01 SJR 0.447 SNIP 0.658
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.5 SNIP 0.738 CiteScore 1.02
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.427 SNIP 0.502 CiteScore 0.8
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.572 SNIP 0.692 CiteScore 1.03
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.45 SNIP 0.661 CiteScore 1
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Faglig understøttelse af nye forvaltningsprincipper for muslingefiskeri: Kortlægning af makroalger og ålegræs i Natura 2000-områder i Limfjorden

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Number of pages: 44
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Publisher: Dansk Skaldyrcenter, Institut for Akvatiske Ressourcer
ISBN (Print): 978-87-7481-218-0
Original language: Danish

Series: DTU Aqua-rapport
Number: 304-2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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Publication: Research › Report – Annual report year: 2016

Forskning, turisme og uddannelse: Biologi i bølgehøjde

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Nielsen, P. (Intern), Gommesen, M. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2015
Growth and respiration in blue mussels (Mytilus spp.) from different salinity regimes

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Marine Ecology and Oceanography, Danish Shellfish Centre, Orbicon, NIRAS A/S, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Landes, A. (Intern), Dolmer, P. (Ekstern), Poulsen, L. K. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Vismann, B. (Ekstern)
Pages: 373-382
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Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 0.63 SJR 0.462
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 1.01 SJR 0.447 SNIP 0.658
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.5 SNIP 0.738 CiteScore 1.02
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.427 SNIP 0.502 CiteScore 0.8
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.572 SNIP 0.692 CiteScore 1.03
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.45 SNIP 0.661 CiteScore 1
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.548 SNIP 0.635 CiteScore 1.01
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.527 SNIP 0.627
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.478 SNIP 0.553
Web of Science (2009): Indexed yes
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.37 SNIP 0.551
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.497 SNIP 0.678
Scopus rating (2006): SJR 0.496 SNIP 0.618
Scopus rating (2005): SJR 0.399 SNIP 0.607
Growth potential of blue mussels (M. edulis) exposed to different salinities evaluated by a Dynamic Energy Budget model

For bluemussels, Mytilus edulis, onemajor constrain in the Baltic Sea is the low salinities that reduce the efficiency of mussel production. However, the effects of living in low and variable salinity regimes are rarely considered in models describing mussel growth. The aim of the present study was to incorporate the effects of low salinity into an eco-physiological model of blue mussels and to identify areas suitable for mussel production. A Dynamic Energy Budget (DEB) model was modified with respect to i) the morphological parameters (DW/WW-ratio, shape factor), ii) change in ingestion rate and iii) metabolic costs due to osmoregulation in different salinity environments. The modified DEB model was validated with experimental data from different locations in the Western Baltic Sea (including the Limfjorden) with salinities varying from 8.5 to 29.9 psu. The identified areas suitable for mussel production in the Baltic Sea are located in the Little Belt area, the Great Belt, the southern Kattegat and the Limfjorden according to the prevailing salinity regimes. The new model can be used for supporting site selection of new mussel nutrient extraction cultures in the Baltic Sea that suffers from high eutrophication symptoms or as part of integrated multi-trophic aquaculture production. The model can also be used to predict the effects of salinity changes on mussel populations e.g. in climate change studies
Konsekvensvurdering af fiskeri efter blåmuslinger i Lillebælt 2015

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Monitoring and Data
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http://www.aqua.dtu.dk/Publikationer/Forskningsrapporter/Forskningsrapporter_siden_2008
Publication: Commissioned › Report – Annual report year: 2015
Moderate establishment success of Pacific oyster, Crassostrea gigas, on a sheltered intertidal mussel bed

The Pacific oyster (Crassostrea gigas Thunberg 1793) is introduced into marine ecosystems worldwide. In Denmark, C. gigas was introduced into the micro tidal Limfjord, around 1972 for aquaculture. This study describes the population structure of C. gigas at Agger Tange in 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011. Here, C. gigas use beds of Blue mussels (Mytilus edulis L.) as primary habitat. The mean abundance (±1 SD) of C. gigas was unchanged during our study (45±2indv.m-2), while it increased for M. edulis from 2010 to 2011 (934±610 to 1434±750indv.m-2, respectively). In 2009, a newly settled cohort of C. gigas was present, but in the succeeding years no or negligible recruitment was recorded. However, age cohort analyses, based on individual shell size at different ages, suggest successful recruitment in three out of seven years. A comparison with the course of the bioinvasion in List Tidal Basin, suggests that the population at Agger Tange is not in the expansion phase of the bioinvasion, despite of frequent settlement, high shell growth rates and relatively high abundance. So far, C. gigas has had moderate establishment success. We conclude that C. gigas is still in the establishment phase, but that this is prolonged, presumably due to low food availability.
Muslingeproduktion i danske fjorde – uudnyttet potentiale eller problemfyldt farvand?

General information
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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Monitoring and Data

DOI: 10.1016/j.seares.2015.07.009
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Muslingeproduktion i Vejle Fjord - muligheder og begrænsninger

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Monitoring and Data
Authors: Nielsen, P. (Intern), Geitner, K. (Intern), Funk, E. S. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Number of pages: 51
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Muslinger som marint virkemiddel til fjernelse af næringsstoffer – miljøeffekter på fjordskala

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Aarhus University
Authors: Timmermann, K. (Ekstern), Bolding, K. (Ekstern), Maar, M. (Ekstern), Larsen, J. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2015
Event: Abstract from 18. Danske Havforskermøde, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2015

Mussel mitigation cultures: A cost-efficient and area-intensive tool to improve water quality in coastal waters

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Nielsen, P. (Intern), Saurel, C. (Intern), Timmermann, K. (Ekstern), Hasler, B. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2015
Event: Abstract from Aquaculture Europe 2015, Rotterdam, Netherlands.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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Novagrass, modellering af ålegræs i Danske Fjorde

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, DHI Denmark, University of Southern Denmark
Authors: Rasmussen, E. K. (Ekstern), Flindt, M. (Ekstern), Kuusemäe, K. (Ekstern), Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern)
Publication date: 2015
Event: Abstract from 18. Danske Havforskermøde, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2015
Payment for ecosystem services - paying mussel producers for nitrogen mitigation

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, University of Copenhagen, Aarhus University
Authors: Hasler, B. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Zandersen, M. (Ekstern), Frost, H. (Ekstern), Ørum, J. E. (Ekstern), Timmermann, K. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2015
Event: Abstract from 18. Danske Havforskermøde, Copenhagen, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2015

Pelagic and benthic nutrient regeneration processes in mussel cultures (Mytilus edulis) in a eutrophic coastal area (Skive Fjord, Denmark)

Long-line mussel farming has been proposed as a mitigation tool in eutrophic coastal areas as nutrients are removed from the ecosystem upon harvest of the crops and transferred back to land. Further mussels filter the water and thereby increase water transparency and promote benthic plant growth. Intensive mussel farming may, however, negatively affect the nutrient cycling in the local environment through nutrient regeneration in the water column and through sedimentation of biodeposits resulting in organic enrichment of the underlying sediments leading to hypoxic conditions. The objective of this study was to explore the environmental interactions of a long-line mussel farm located in a eutrophic coastal area (Skive Fjord, Denmark) by studying the nutrient cycling in the water column and sediments and assessing their contribution to the nutrient dynamics and oxygen conditions in the fjord. The mussel lines contributed with nutrients, primarily ammonium, to the pool of nutrients in the water column and the contribution increased as the biomass of mussels in the farm increased. The sedimentation of biodeposits was only slightly higher at the farm (51–86 %) compared with a reference site, and the impact on the benthic environment was limited. During most of the production cycle the farm was a net sink of N due to uptake of N in the sediments, but after 1 year, the farm became a net source of N to Skive Fjord. Mussel excretion accounted for ~82 % and sediments for ~18 % of the N released from the farm. The study shows that mitigation of nutrients by long-line mussel farming will be most efficient, if mussels are harvested within the first year of the production cycle

General information
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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, University of Southern Denmark
Authors: Holmer, M. (Ekstern), Thorsen, S. W. (Ekstern), Carlsson, M. S. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Pages: 1629-1641
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 1.137 SJR 1.187
Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 1.076 SNIP 1.004 CiteScore 2.27
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 1.166 SNIP 0.981 CiteScore 2.04
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 1.194 SNIP 1.268 CiteScore 2.39
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.316 SNIP 1.41 CiteScore 2.54
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Pleje af østersbestanden i Limfjorden

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State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
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Place of publication: Charlottenlund
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Potentiale for optimering af muslingeopdræt i forhold til et mere arealintensiv virkemiddel til næringsstoffjernelse

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Aarhus University
Reducing the impact of blue mussel (Mytilus edulis) dredging on the ecosystem in shallow water soft bottom areas

Dredging blue mussels (Mytilus edulis) and thus removing structural elements, inducing resuspension of sediment as well as reducing filtration capacity, will inevitably affect the ecosystem. The study demonstrates that the impacts of fishing can be reduced through gear developments. A new light dredge was tested on commercial vessels using two different experimental setups. First, a twin haul experiment tested the standard gear (i.e., a Dutch dredge) against the light dredge by fishing the two gears side by side onboard the same vessel. Second, a single dredge experiment tested the absolute performance of the two gears by fishing in areas with a known blue mussel density. Results from the twin haul experiment demonstrate that the weight of sediment retained in the gear per square metre fished is 49% less in the light dredge compared with the Dutch dredge which will reduce resuspension of sediment at the surface. Also, the drag resistance of the light dredge was significantly less (177.1 vs. 202.7kgm⁻¹). In the twin haul experiment no significant difference was found in the catch per unit effort (CPUE) of the two gears. The single dredge experiment, on the other hand, demonstrated a significant increase in CPUE exceeding 200% when using the light dredge. Seafloor tracks made by the two dredges could not be distinguished by use of side-scan sonar and the tracks were still detectable 2 months after fishing. It was concluded that replacement of the Dutch dredge with the light dredge would reduce the impact of the fishery on the ecosystem by (i) reducing resuspension of sediment, (ii) reducing fuel consumption, and (iii) potentially reducing energy transfer to the sediment through a reduced gear drag resistance. A potential increase in catch efficiency may reduce the area affected. Fishing with the light dredge is discussed in relation to management of Natura 2000 sites.

General information

State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Marine Living Resources, Section for Maritime Service, NIRAS A/S, Orbicon
Authors: Frandsen, R. (Intern), Eigaard, O. R. (Intern), Poulsen, L. K. (Ekstern), Tørring, D. B. (Intern), Stage, B. (Intern), Lisbjerg, D. (Intern), Dolmer, P. (Ekstern)
Pages: 162-173
Publication date: 2015
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Reproduction rates under variable food conditions and starvation in Mnemiopsis leidyi: significance for the invasion success of a ctenophore

The ctenophore Mnemiopsis leidyi is characterized by high growth rates and a large reproductive capacity. However, reproductive dynamics are not yet well understood. Here, we present laboratory data on food-dependent egg production in M. leidyi and egg hatching time and success. Further, we report on the reproduction of laboratory-reared and field-caught animals during starvation. Our results show that the half-saturation zooplankton prey concentration for egg production is reached at food levels of 12–23 µgC L⁻¹, which is below the average summer food concentration encountered in invaded areas of northern Europe. Furthermore, starved animals continue to produce eggs for up to 12 days after cessation of feeding with high overall hatching success of 65–90%. These life history traits allow M. leidyi to thrive and reproduce in environments with varying food conditions and give it a competitive advantage under unfavourable conditions. This may explain why recurrent population blooms are observed and sustained in localized areas in invaded northern Europe, where water exchange is limited and zooplankton food resources are quickly depleted by M. leidyi. We suggest that these reproductive life history traits are key to its invasion success.
Review of environmental factors influencing distributions of selected Baltic species: Report: BIO-C3 Deliverable, D1.1. EU Bonusproject BIO-C3

General information
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Samtidigt opdræt af blåmuslinger og tang i forbindelse med havbrug

General information
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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Aquaculture
Authors: Nielsen, P. (Intern), Saurel, C. (Intern), Dalsgaard, A. J. T. (Intern)
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The invasive comb-jelly Mnemiopsis leidyi in northern Europe: Transport, origin and local extinction and re-invasion of sub-populations

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Marine Ecology and Oceanography, Danish Shellfish Centre, Leibniz Institute of Marine Sciences
Authors: Jaspers, C. (Intern), Hinrichsen, H. (Ekstern), Møller, L. F. (Intern)
Publication date: 2015
Event: Abstract from ASLO Aquatic Sciences Meeting 2015, Granada, Spain.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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Turning pests into protein – starfish by-product management in the Danish mussel industry

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management
Authors: Fitridge, I. (Intern), Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Gislason, H. (Intern), Saurel, C. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2015
Bivalve aquaculture transfers in Atlantic Europe. Part A: Transfer activities and legal framework

Intentional transfers of numerous bivalve species have had a long tradition and are commonly conducted along the European Atlantic coast. However, numerous studies have concluded that intentional transfer of species for aquaculture purposes is one of the most principal vectors for the introduction of exotic species around the world. Threats due to the transfer and introduction of species have been identified and a range of global and regional agreements, guidelines, standards, and statutes to minimize effects have been established. Yet, whether such regulations can protect and conserve the marine environment and address economic considerations remains unanswered. This study provides the first overview of bivalve transfer activities for aquaculture purposes along the European Atlantic coast. Existing international and EU legislation is described, and potential weaknesses in the existing legislative frameworks are discussed. Recommendations for the development of integrated risk assessment methods are given. These may help to minimize the intrinsic threats of transfer activities in marine environments. The resulting impacts and effects of transfer activities of bivalves for aquaculture purpose are addressed in detail in a companion paper.

General information
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Organisations: Danish Shellfish Centre, National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Marine Scotland, Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research, Institute of Marine Research, IFREMER, Marine Research Institute, Marine Institute, Centre for Marine Research, Rutgers Cooperative Extension, Wageningen IMARES
Authors: Muehlbauer, F. (Ekstern), Fraser, D. (Ekstern), Brenner, M. (Ekstern), Van Nieuwenhove, K. (Ekstern), Buck, B. (Ekstern), Strand, O. (Ekstern), Mazurie, J. (Ekstern), Thorarinsdottir, G. (Ekstern), Dolmer, P. (Intern), O`Beirn, F. (Ekstern), Sanchez-Mata, A. (Ekstern), Flimlin, G. (Ekstern), Kamermans, P. (Ekstern)
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Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
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Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.23 SJR 0.902 SNIP 1.165
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.793 SNIP 1.023 CiteScore 1.92
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.88 SNIP 1.294 CiteScore 2.05
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.756 SNIP 1.351 CiteScore 1.84
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.733 SNIP 1.086 CiteScore 1.72
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.853 SNIP 1.007 CiteScore 1.65
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2011): Indexed yes
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Bivalve aquaculture transfers in Atlantic Europe. Part B: Environmental impacts of transfer activities

For centuries human populations have moved live shellfish around the world for consumption or aquaculture purposes; being relayed from their area of origin for growout or sale. This is in contrast to the inadvertent anthropogenic spreading of species via e.g. ballast waters. There are inherent risks associated with transfer of shellfish including introducing of alien species, diseases, pests, bacteria and viruses associated with the translocated species in addition to the potential impact on genetic integrity and biodiversity of local stocks. Many examples of severe ecological impacts have been documented worldwide owing to the intentional or unintentional translocation of animals. It is therefore important to develop risk reduction methods which have not yet been documented to be incorporated into current fish health or environmental legislation. This part of the study describes the impacts of transfer activities of cultured bivalve shellfish along the European Atlantic coast; identifies hitch hiker species, fouling organisms or infectious agents which can be translocated with a target species. Further, the study highlights the need for thorough, standard risk reduction measures designed to minimise the impact on ecosystems worldwide. In a companion paper details of actual transfer activities in Atlantic Europe are presented and all levels of legislation dealing with transfer activities on a global, regional and national scale are carefully reviewed.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Danish Shellfish Centre, National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Marine Scotland, Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research, Marine Institute, IFREMER, Marine Research Institute, Centre for Marine Research, Institute of Marine Research, Rutgers Cooperative Extension, Wageningen IMARES
Authors: Brenner, M. (Ekstern), Fraser, D. (Ekstern), Van Nieuwenhove, K. (Ekstern), O’Beirn, F. (Ekstern), Buck, B. (Ekstern), Mazurié, J. (Ekstern), Thorarinsdottir, G. (Ekstern), Dolmer, P. (Intern), Sanchez-Mata, A. (Ekstern), Strand, O. (Ekstern), Flimlin, G. (Ekstern), Miossec, L. (Ekstern), Kamermans, P. (Ekstern)
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Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.23 SJR 0.902 SNIP 1.165
The aim of the current study was to investigate the effect of water current velocities on the clearance rate of Mytilus edulis when different numbers of mussels were used in the experiments. An automatic setup, which controlled and monitored the algal concentration continually, was used to measure the effect of increasing current velocity (0.05–1.4 m/sec) on the M. edulis clearance rate. Clearance rate measurements were performed under constant food concentrations of 3,000 cells/mL of Rhodomonas salina on either 3 mussels or 20 mussels. We found that the clearance rate of 20 mussels was unaffected by current velocities up to 1.4 m/sec, whereas experiments with 3 mussels showed that clearance of the mussels decreased progressively at current velocities greater than 0.2 m/sec, and reached 0 L/h per individual at current velocities greater than 0.6 m/sec. The constant feeding at all current velocities observed in the experiments with 20 mussels was most likely a result of a combination of reduced current velocity within the aggregated mussels, a current velocity-dependent change of siphon orientation, and attachment of the mussels at current velocities less than 1.2 m/sec, whereas in experiments with 3 mussels, mussels were detached at >= 0.4 m/sec and the mussel valves were closed in general. Thus, it is evident that the number of mussels present in the experimental tank affects the results and emphasizes the importance of discriminating between the individual level and the level of mussel aggregations in the study of current velocity effects on clearance, especially when the study is made on a bivalve species that form dense beds in nature, to ensure consistency with field observations.

Clearance rate of Mytilus edulis (L.) as a function of current velocity and mussel aggregation

The aim of the current study was to investigate the effect of water current velocities on the clearance rate of Mytilus edulis when different numbers of mussels were used in the experiments. An automatic setup, which controlled and monitored the algal concentration continually, was used to measure the effect of increasing current velocity (0.05–1.4 m/sec) on the M. edulis clearance rate. Clearance rate measurements were performed under constant food concentrations of 3,000 cells/mL of Rhodomonas salina on either 3 mussels or 20 mussels. We found that the clearance rate of 20 mussels was unaffected by current velocities up to 1.4 m/sec, whereas experiments with 3 mussels showed that clearance of the mussels decreased progressively at current velocities greater than 0.2 m/sec, and reached 0 L/h per individual at current velocities greater than 0.6 m/sec. The constant feeding at all current velocities observed in the experiments with 20 mussels was most likely a result of a combination of reduced current velocity within the aggregated mussels, a current velocity-dependent change of siphon orientation, and attachment of the mussels at current velocities less than 1.2 m/sec, whereas in experiments with 3 mussels, mussels were detached at >= 0.4 m/sec and the mussel valves were closed in general. Thus, it is evident that the number of mussels present in the experimental tank affects the results and emphasizes the importance of discriminating between the individual level and the level of mussel aggregations in the study of current velocity effects on clearance, especially when the study is made on a bivalve species that form dense beds in nature, to ensure consistency with field observations.
De Lokale Dyder: Udvikling af muslingeerhvervet i Limfjorden

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Ecosystem goods and services from Manila clam culture in Puget Sound: a modelling analysis

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, New University of Lisbon, Pacific Shellfish Institute, Chuckanut Shellfish Inc, Baywater Inc., University of Washington
Authors: Saurel, C. (Intern), Ferreira, J. (Ekstern), Cheney, D. (Ekstern), Suhrbier, A. (Ekstern), Dewey, B. (Ekstern), Davis, J. (Ekstern), Cordell, J. (Ekstern)
Pages: 255-270
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

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ISSN (Print): 1869-215X
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Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2017): SNIP 1.331 SJR 1.034
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 2.19 SJR 1.051 SNIP 1.109
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.936 SNIP 0.942 CiteScore 2.25
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.854 SNIP 1.04 CiteScore 2.25
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 1.24 SNIP 1.475 CiteScore 2.45
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From shellfish feeding to carrying capacity modelling

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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, New University of Lisbon
Authors: Saurel, C. (Intern), Ferreira, J. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2014
Event: Abstract from Annual Meeting of the National Shellfish Association, Jacksonville, FL., United States.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Journal article – Annual report year: 2014

Konsekvensvurdering af fiskeri på blåmuslinger i Lillebælt 2014

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State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Monitoring and Data, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management
Authors: Nielsen, P. (Intern), Geitner, K. (Intern), Christoffersen, M. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Number of pages: 51
Publication date: 2014

Publication information
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Konsekvensvurdering af fiskeri på blåmuslinger og søstjerner i Løgstør Bredning 2014/2015

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Nielsen, P. (Intern), Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Geitner, K. (Intern), Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
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Konsekvensvurdering af fiskeri på blåmuslinger og søstjerner i Lovns Bredning 2014/2015

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Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Monitoring and Data, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Nielsen, P. (Intern), Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Geitner, K. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
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Applicant: NaturErhvervstyrelsen
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Electronic versions:
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Modelling stressors on the eelgrass recovery process in Danish estuaries

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Kuusemäe, K. (Ekstern), Rasmussen, E. (Ekstern), Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Flindt, M. R. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2014
Event: Poster session presented at The International Seagrass Biology Workshop (ISBW), Sanya, China.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Poster – Annual report year: 2014

Multifactor stress for large cockle emergence in the Limfjord, Denmark?

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Saurel, C. (Intern), Gommesen, M. (Intern), Jensen, K. (Ekstern), Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2014
Event: Abstract from Aquaculture Europe 14, Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain.
Mussels as a tool for mitigation of nutrients in the marine environment

Long-line mussel farming has been proposed as a mitigation tool for removal of excess nutrients in eutrophic coastal waters. A full-scale mussel farm optimized for cost efficient nutrient removal was established in the eutrophic Skive Fjord, Denmark where biological and economic parameters related to nutrient removal was monitored throughout a full production cycle (1yr). The results showed that it was possible to obtain a high area specific biomass of 60tWWha−1 equivalent to a nitrogen and phosphorus removal of 0.6–0.9 and 0.03–0.04tha−1yr, respectively. The analysis of the costs related to establishment, maintenance and harvest revealed that mussel production optimized for mitigation can be carried out at a lower cost compared to mussel production for (human) consumption. The costs for nutrient removal was 14.96€kg−1N making mitigation mussel production a cost-efficient measure compared to the most expensive land-based measures.
Research, tourism and education: A turbulent but successful marriage.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Tørring, D. B. (Intern), Gommesen, M. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 103005142
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2014

Starfish by-products management for mussel industry in Denmark

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Saurel, C. (Intern), Fitridge, I. (Intern), Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2014
Event: Abstract from Aquaculture Europe 14, Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Links: https://www.was.org/easonline/mobile/Paper.aspx?i=3550
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2014

Status of the Pacific Oyster Crassostrea gigas (Thunberg, 1793) in the western Limfjord, Denmark – Five years of population development

The Pacific oyster, Crassostrea gigas, was introduced into the Netherlands in 1964 for aquaculture purposes and has since spread extensively in Northern European waters. Eight locations in the western part of the Limfjord, Denmark, first sampled in 2006 were revisited in 2011, to determine how the population of C. gigas has changed. Densities were lower at all but two locations. No differences in average shell lengths or condition indices were detected. No changes in the
number or distribution of shell size classes were observed. These similarities suggest there is a single population that has not expanded in terms of geographic distribution. While reproduction does occur, conditions for population growth appear to be suboptimal. The species has become established in western Limfjord but abundance is low and densities are much lower than those considered harmful to the ecosystem. At present, the C. gigas population is not a cause for concern in the Limfjord ecosystem.

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Roskilde University
Authors: Groslier, T. (Ekstern), Christensen, H. T. (Intern), Davids, J. (Ekstern), Dolmer, P. (Intern), Elmedal, I. (Ekstern), Wejlemann Holm, M. (Ekstern), Hansen, B. W. (Ekstern)
Pages: 175-184
Publication date: 2014
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**
Journal: Aquatic Invasions
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Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2016): SJR 1.065 SNIP 1.314 CiteScore 2.45
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.929 SNIP 1.262 CiteScore 1.93
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.659 SNIP 1.165 CiteScore 1.39
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.673 SNIP 0.82 CiteScore 1.18
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no
BFI (2012): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.614 SNIP 0.758 CiteScore 1.06
ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no
Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes
BFI (2011): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.73 SNIP 1.017
ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no
BFI (2010): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.653 SNIP 1.004
BFI (2009): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.524 SNIP 0.817
BFI (2008): BFI-level 1
Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.544 SNIP 0.892
Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes
Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.576 SNIP 0.611
Original language: English
Electronic versions:
Publishers version
DOIs:
10.3391/ai.2014.9.2.06
The seaweed challenge

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Tørring, D. B. (Intern), Bruhn, A. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2014
Event: Abstract from Aquaculture Europe 14, Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2014

Anvendelse af GIS i forbindelse med konsekvensvurderinger af fiskeri på skaldyr i Natura 2000-områder i Danmark

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Monitoring and Data, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management
Authors: Geitner, K. (Intern), Christensen, H. T. (Intern), Christoffersen, M. O. (Intern), Dolmer, P. (Intern)
Publication date: 2013
Event: Abstract from 17. Danske havforskermøde, Roskilde, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2013


**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Banta, G. T. (Ekstern), Delefosse, M. (Ekstern), Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Kristensen, E. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2013
Event: Abstract from Dansk Havforskermøde, Roskilde, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 103004930
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2013

Blue Reef - Reetableret stenrev og deres effekt på fiskefaunen – foreløbige resultater af fiskeundersøgelserne på Læsø Trindel

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Stenberg, C. (Intern), Støttrup, J. (Intern), Dolmer, P. (Intern)
Publication date: 2013
Event: Poster session presented at 17. Danske havforskermøde, Roskilde, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Poster – Annual report year: 2013

Dannelse af bankestruktur hos blåmuslinger: effekt af substrat, tid og muslingernes oprindelse

**General information**
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Roskilde University
Authors: Christensen, H. T. (Intern), Dolmer, P. (Intern), Hansen, B. W. (Forskerdatabase), Holmer, M. (Forskerdatabase), Kristensen, L. (Intern), Poulsen, L. K. (Intern), Stenberg, C. (Intern), Støttrup, J. (Intern)
Publication date: 2013
Den miljømæssige betydning af tilstedeværelsen af den introducerede stillihavsvæsters, Crassostrea gigas, på en litoral blåmuslingbanke ved Agger Tange, Limfjorden

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Holm, M. W. (Ekstern), Davids, J. K. (Ekstern), Dolmer, P. (Intern), Vismann, B. (Ekstern), Hansen, B. W. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2013
Event: Abstract from 17. Danske havforskermøde, Roskilde, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2013

Fiskeriets påvirkning af naturtypen ’Rev’ (1170) i Natura 2000 området i Lillebælt

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Section for Monitoring and Data, Research Secretariat, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Christoffersen, M. O. (Intern), Dinesen, G. E. (Intern), Geitner, K. (Intern), Stenberg, C. (Intern), Lisbjerg, D. (Intern), Dolmer, P. (Intern)
Publication date: 2013
Event: Abstract from 17. Danske havforskermøde, Roskilde, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2013

Genskabelse af biogene rev i Nørrefjord

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Monitoring and Data
Publication date: 2013
Event: Abstract from 17. Danske havforskermøde, Roskilde, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2013

Konsekvensvurdering af fiskeri på blåmuslinger i Lillebælt 2013

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Section for Monitoring and Data
Authors: Dolmer, P. (Intern), Christoffersen, M. O. (Intern), Geitner, K. (Intern), Larsen, F. (Intern), Dinesen, G. E. (Intern), Holm, N. (Intern)
Number of pages: 62
Publication date: 2013

Publication information
Place of publication: Charlottenlund
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ISBN (Print): 978-87-7481-168-8
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Series: DTU Aqua-rapport
Konsekvensvurdering af fiskeri på blåmuslinger og søstjerner i Løgstør Bredning 2013/2014

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Monitoring and Data, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Poulsen, L. K. (Intern), Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Geitner, K. (Intern), Christoffersen, M. O. (Intern), Holm, N. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Number of pages: 95
Publication date: 2013

Publication information
Place of publication: Charlottenlund
Publisher: Danmarks Tekniske Universitet, Institut for Akvatiske Ressourcer - Dansk Skaldyrcenter
ISBN (Electronic): 978-87-7481-180-0
Original language: Danish
Applicant: NaturErhvervstyrelsen
Series: DTU Aqua-rapport
Number: 269-2013
ISSN: 1395-8216
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:

Konsekvensvurdering af fiskeri på blåmuslinger og søstjerner i Lovns Bredning 2013/2014

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Monitoring and Data, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Poulsen, L. K. (Intern), Geitner, K. (Intern), Christoffersen, M. O. (Intern), Holm, N. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Number of pages: 97
Publication date: 2013

Publication information
Place of publication: Charlottenlund
Publisher: Danmarks Tekniske Universitet, Institut for Akvatiske Ressourcer - Dansk Skaldyrcenter
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Series: DTU Aqua-rapport
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Electronic versions:
Konsekvensvurdering af muslingefiskeri i Natura 2000 områder

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Section for Monitoring and Data
Authors: Dolmer, P. (Intern), Christoffersen, M. O. (Intern), Christensen, H. T. (Intern), Geitner, K. (Intern), Dinesen, G. E. (Intern)
Publication date: 2013
Event: Abstract from 17. Danske havforskermøde, Roskilde, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2013

Kulturbankedyrkning af blåmuslinger i Limfjorden.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Tørring, D. B. (Intern), Canal-Vergès, P. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2013
Event: Abstract from Dansk Havforskermøde, Roskilde, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 103004922
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2014

Kulturbankeprojekt med udlægning af blåmuslinger produceret på langline

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Research Secretariat, Section for Marine Living Resources, DHI Denmark, Danish Shellfish Centre, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Dolmer, P. (Intern), Christensen, H. T. (Intern), Christoffersen, M. O. (Intern), Hansen, F. T. (Ekstern), Møhlenberg, F. (Ekstern), Lisbjerg, D. (Intern), Stage, B. (Intern), Landes, A. (Intern), Nielsen, P. (Intern), Tørring, D. (Ekstern)
Number of pages: 29
Publication date: 2013
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ISBN (Electronic): 978-87-7481-179-4
Original language: Danish
Series: DTU Aqua-rapport
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Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
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Links:
http://www.aqua.dtu.dk/Publikationer/Forskningsrapporter/Forskningsrapporter_siden_2008
Publication: Commissioned › Report – Annual report year: 2013

Makroalger og deres betydning for ålegræset

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Aarhus University
Authors: Canal-Vergès, P. (Intern), Rasmussen, J. R. (Ekstern), Olesen, B. (Ekstern)
Multiple roles of a mixotrophic dinoflagellate in the marine food web

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, University of Copenhagen
Authors: Berge, T. (Ekstern), Daugbjerg, N. (Forskerdatabase), Moldrup, M. (Forskerdatabase), Moestrup, Ø. (Forskerdatabase), Mogensen, S. B. (Ekstern), Poulsen, L. K. (Intern), Hansen, P. J. (Forskerdatabase)
Publication date: 2013
Event: Poster session presented at 17. Danske havforskermøde, Roskilde, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Journal article – Annual report year: 2014

Status and trends of Zostera marina in the Limfjorden

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Canal-Vergés, P. (Intern), Tørring, D. B. (Intern), Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern)
Publication date: 2013
Event: Abstract from Dansk Havforskermøde, Roskilde, Denmark.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Source: PublicationPreSubmission
Source-ID: 103004912
Publication: Research › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2014

Stenrev: Gennemgang af den biologiske og økologiske viden, der findes om stenrev og deres funktion i tempererede områder

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Monitoring and Data
Authors: Statrup, J. (Intern), Stenberg, C. (Intern), Dinesen, G. E. (Intern), Christensen, H. T. (Intern), Wieland, K. (Intern)
Number of pages: 57
Publication date: 2013
Acidification and warming affect both a calcifying predator and prey, but not their interaction: Feature article

Both ocean warming and acidification have been demonstrated to affect the growth, performance and reproductive success of calcifying invertebrates. However, relatively little is known regarding how such environmental change may affect interspecific interactions. We separately treated green crabs Carcinus maenas and periwinkles Littorina littorea under conditions that mimicked either ambient conditions (control) or warming and acidification, both separately and in combination, for 5 mo. After 5 mo, the predators, prey and predator-prey interactions were screened for changes in response to environmental change. Acidification negatively affected the closer-muscle length of the crusher chela and correspondingly the claw-strength increment in C. maenas. The effects of warming and/or acidification on L. littorea were less consistent but indicated weaker shells in response to acidification. On the community level, however, we found no evidence that predator-prey interactions will change in the future. Further experiments exploring the impacts of warming and acidification on key ecological interactions are needed instead of basing predictions of ecosystem change solely on species-specific responses to environmental change.
Benthic grazing impact: coupling and uncoupling in relation to physical forcing

In the shallow micro-tidal cove Kertinge Nor, Denmark, a series of field campaigns were conducted from April 1995 to September 1996. During these campaigns, the effect of benthic grazing on phytoplankton concentrations was studied using a dual approach. In the first approach, the density, size distribution and in situ growth of 3 dominant benthic grazers were determined to assess grazing potential and its realisation. In the second approach, the realised grazing potential was estimated from the decline in area-specific chlorophyll a (chl a) concentrations after breakdown of stratification. Forcing functions were monitored continuously during the field campaigns using meteorological data, current meters, temperature loggers and CTD point measurements. In addition, measurements from a local monitoring program in Kertinge Nor were included in the data analysis. Stratification of the water column in the cove was mainly governed by wind speed and solar radiation and occurred 50 to 75% of the time. The potential grazing pressure of the benthic suspension feeders varied but was always greater than that required to graze the entire volume of the cove per day. Using both approaches, it was estimated that realised grazing was ~50% of the potential. The lack of realisation of the grazing potential could be attributed to a lack of mixing of the water column, which resulted in strong vertical gradients in concentrations of chl a. The primary mode of decoupling between benthic suspension feeders and phytoplankton was the stratification of the water column, which created refuges for the phytoplankton.
Effects of mussel farms on the benthic nitrogen cycle on the Swedish west coast
The biogeochemical impact of 3 long-line mussel farms (M1, M2 and M3) in Lysekil, Sweden, was investigated from before farm establishment until 1.5 yr after operation had begun. Sedimentation, benthic N flux, total oxygen uptake (TOU) and sulfate reduction rate (SRR) were all significantly increased below the mussel lines at all 3 farms. Effects of increased sedimentation rates were revealed by sediment profile imaging and were highest at Stn M2. These effects increased significantly with time of farm operation, indicating the accumulation of organic matter within sediments over time. Furthermore, more total particulate organic N deposited at farm stations was recycled into the water column compared to at reference stations (~45 versus ~13%), indicating an increased release of dissolved inorganic N from sediment below the mussel farms. At one station (M2) with the highest increase in sedimentation rate, denitrification seemed inhibited, while at another station (M3), with a less pronounced increase in sedimentation rate, denitrification was in fact stimulated, accounting for 13% of total sediment N removal. Calculations based on estimated values of N removal through mussel harvest and direct measurements of N input through changes in sedimentation, N regeneration from sediment to the water column through benthic fluxes and changes in denitrification showed, in all cases, a net removal of N from the system, as only 26 to 40% of the total amount of harvested N had been added to the sediments during the growth period.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Danish Shellfish Centre
Evaluating the microbiological quality of butterhead lettuce and basil produced using Aquaponics

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Waitt, J. A. (Ekstern), Grant, A. (Ekstern), Taylor, D. P. (Intern), Kuhn, D. D. (Ekstern), Welbaum, G. E. (Ekstern), Ponder, M. A. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2012
Event: Abstract from 9th International Conference on Recirculating Aquaculture, Roanoke, VA, United States.
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research - peer-review › Conference abstract for conference – Annual report year: 2012

Impact of an icy winter on the Pacific oyster (Crassostrea gigas Thunberg, 1793) populations in Scandinavia
The Pacific oyster (Crassostrea gigas) is an invasive species that has dispersed into Scandinavia during the last few decades. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effects of extreme winter conditions on the mortality of the Pacific oyster in Scandinavia. The study was done by compiling mortality data from independent surveys in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Winter mortality of the oysters increased with latitude, which can be explained by the colder climate experienced at higher latitudes. Mortality was also found to be affected by site specific conditions such as water depth at
the sampling sites of oyster populations. Despite the severe winter conditions of 2009/2010 causing high mortality, the Pacific oyster still exists in large numbers in Scandinavia. The present investigation indicates that extreme winter conditions may result in a temporary reduction of the density of the Pacific oyster, but that the species can be expected to continue its invasion of Scandinavian coastal areas.

**General information**

**State:** Published

**Organisations:** National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Coastal Ecology

**Authors:** Strand, Å. (Ekstern), Blanda, E. (Ekstern), Bodvin, T. (Ekstern), Davids, J. K. (Ekstern), Fast Jensen, L. (Ekstern), Holm-Hansen, T. H. (Ekstern), Hjelmert, A. (Ekstern), Lindegårth, S. (Ekstern), Mortensen, S. (Ekstern), Moy, F. E. (Ekstern), Nielsen, P. (Intern), Norling, P. (Ekstern), Nyberg, C. (Ekstern), Christensen, H. T. (Intern), Vismann, B. (Ekstern), Welling Holm, M. (Ekstern), Winding Hansen, B. (Ekstern), Dolmer, P. (Intern)

**Pages:** 433-440

**Publication date:** 2012

**Main Research Area:** Technical/natural sciences

**Publication information**

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**Volume:** 7

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Web of Science (2017): Indexed Yes

BFI (2016): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2016): SJR 1.065 SNIP 1.314 CiteScore 2.45

Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes

BFI (2015): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2015): SJR 0.929 SNIP 1.262 CiteScore 1.93

Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes

BFI (2014): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2014): SJR 0.659 SNIP 1.165 CiteScore 1.39

Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes

BFI (2013): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2013): SJR 0.673 SNIP 0.82 CiteScore 1.18

ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed no

BFI (2012): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2012): SJR 0.614 SNIP 0.758 CiteScore 1.06

ISI indexed (2012): ISI indexed no

Web of Science (2012): Indexed yes

BFI (2011): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2011): SJR 0.73 SNIP 1.017

ISI indexed (2011): ISI indexed no

BFI (2010): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2010): SJR 0.653 SNIP 1.004

BFI (2009): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2009): SJR 0.524 SNIP 0.817

BFI (2008): BFI-level 1

Scopus rating (2008): SJR 0.544 SNIP 0.892

Web of Science (2008): Indexed yes

Scopus rating (2007): SJR 0.576 SNIP 0.611

**Original language:** English

**Electronic versions:**

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**DOIs:**
Towards sustainable coexistence of aquaculture and fisheries in the coastal zone

Globally, coastal areas are subject to an increase in competing activities. Coastal fisheries and aquaculture are highly dependent on availability and accessibility of appropriate sites. Aquaculture production is increasing, whereas fisheries are at best stagnant. Coastal activities also include activities such as recreation, tourism, facilities for renewable energy production, all of which are expected to increase in importance. There is also increasing focus on Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Thus, competition for available sites will probably increase, emphasizing the need for Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and improved management tools supporting policies for space allocation along the entire European coastline.

Successful MSP is not likely to be achieved without a certain level of conflict, and without iterative adaptations in management actions. MSP is viewed as an essential part of advancing ecosystem-based management as demanded by the Marine Strategy Directive. The biological interconnectedness of fisheries and aquaculture is strong, with factors such as competition for space, disease transmission, genetic impact from escapees, availability of food for cultured finfish, and organic and inorganic waste management. Furthermore, the public perception of aquaculture in Europe and North America may be characterized by the view of aquaculture being a “new” and “unnatural” activity, whereas fisheries are viewed as “traditional” and “natural”. However, in an ecosystem-based management context, both industries represent human activities strongly influencing, and influenced by, the environment. Management of aquaculture and fisheries, as well as other uses of the coastal zone, should be considered integral parts with local variations in their respective importance.
Epifyt og epifauna på ålegræs (Zostera marina) i Nørrefjord, Faaborg

General information
State: Published
Organisations: National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre, Section for Ecosystem based Marine Management
Authors: Thorsen, S. W. (Ekstern), Knudsen, M. (Ekstern), Poulsen, L. K. (Intern), Kristensen, L. (Intern), Dolmer, P. (Intern), Stenberg, C. (Intern), Landes, A. (Intern), Støttrup, J. (Intern), Holmer, M. (Ekstern)
Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Poster – Annual report year: 2011

Etablering af biogene rev - en vej til nyt liv i danske fjorde?

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Section for Coastal Ecology, National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Danish Shellfish Centre
Authors: Poulsen, L. K. (Intern), Stenberg, C. (Intern), Dolmer, P. (Intern), Kristensen, L. (Intern), Aabrink, M. (Intern), Christensen, H. T. (Intern), Holmer, M. (Ekstern), Thorsen, S. W. (Ekstern), Knudsen, M. (Ekstern), Oelschlägel, A. (Intern), Støttrup, J. (Intern)
Publication date: 2011
Main Research Area: Technical/natural sciences
Publication: Research › Poster – Annual report year: 2011

Blåmuslingeprojekt fase 3 - Integration og optimering af produktionsformer

General information
State: Published
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Authors: Tørring, D. (Ekstern), Gramkow, M. (Ekstern), Nielsen, C. F. (Intern), Redeker, S. (Ekstern), Holtegaard, L. (Ekstern), Freudendahl, A. (Ekstern), Petersen, J. K. (Intern), Carlsson, M. (Ekstern), Dolmer, P. (Intern), Christensen, H. T. (Intern), Kristensen, P. S. (Intern)
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General information
Coprophagy in copepods and in a natural zooplankton community

Sediment trap studies have revealed that often only a minor fraction of the zooplankton fecal pellet production leave the upper ocean, and it has been suggested that copepod grazing on pellets (coprophagy) is the reason for this. A simple model is here used to estimate rate of coprophagy from lab and field observations. In the lab Acartia tonsa and Temora longicornis have coprophagous behavior and clear fecal pellets at a rate of 10-15 ml/female/d. Observations of fecal pellet production, sedimentation, and abundance collected during a 10-d late summer study in the North Sea revealed that less than 5% of the fecal pellet production in the upper 50 m was lost as flux below 50 m depth. Estimates of coprophagy rates showed, however, that the zooplankton community > 200 μm could account for only a few percent of the fecal pellet loss. Thus, plankton organisms < 200 μm must be responsible for the degradation of the fecal pellets.

Modelling of coprophagy in Acartia tonsa

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