

Towards developing validated, ecology-based diagnostic and prognostic tools to assess ecological status in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems



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Introduction

- The golden data set, what for?



(1) Relevance and use

- There is a need for realistic assessments
- Validation! (see "Science")
- Method must fit Regulatory framework
- **Recommendation: design framework!**

(2) On data (poorness?)

- More data are available than commonly thought
Mulder C (2010) World Wide Food Webs: Power to Feed Ecologists. Ambio. DOI: 10.1007/s13280-010-0069-5
- Data can be combined and expanded
- **Recommendation: just do it!**

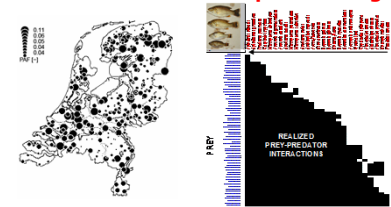
(3) On simplification

- Methods considered as complex
- Simplification to be tried: "simple-trait"
- Consider tiering
 - Tier I: major descriptors ("land use", ...)
 - Tier II: scientific descriptors ("pH", ...)

→ **Recommendation: compare I and II!**

(4) On data mining

- Ecologists and others have data too → merge!
 - Geochemistry and human enrichment
 - Autecology (size, body mass, traits)
 - Synecology (Food web mass laws, see other poster)
- Diagnose with merged, enriched (!) data
- **Recommendation: explore strengths!**

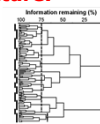


(5) On preliminary data analyses

- Predictors may co-vary
- Check on that to avoid mis-interpretation
- **Recommendation: explore data structure!**

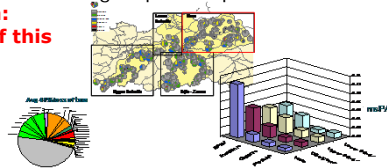
(6) On reference concept

- Major issues to be solved in data-driven reference concept (→ other poster)
- **Recommendation: take care!**



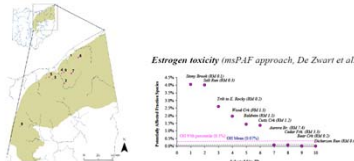
(7) On diagnosis

- Toxic pressure is crucial (statistical power)
- It can be disaggregated to see signal per compound
- **Recommendation: note the power of this**



(8) On emerging chemicals

- Explorative option
- **Recommendation: explore!**



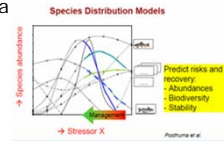
(9) On prognosis

- Habitat-response models are derived
- Useful to explore impacts of policies / management
- But think also broader, e.g., refugia

→ **Recommendation: develop!**
→ **Also look wider**

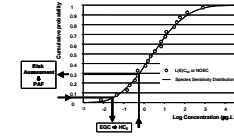
(10) But ... Be realistic

- Characteristic of field data is: "associative", not causal-analytical
- Consider output as basis for next step:
 - Act (policy), or Investigate (when action is expensive)
- **Recommendation: don't do anything stupid!**



Highlight: Science! Validation ecotoxicological models

- SSDs are historically used to set Water Quality Criteria → compound decision
- SSDs are also used to quantify impacts of mixtures at sites → site decision



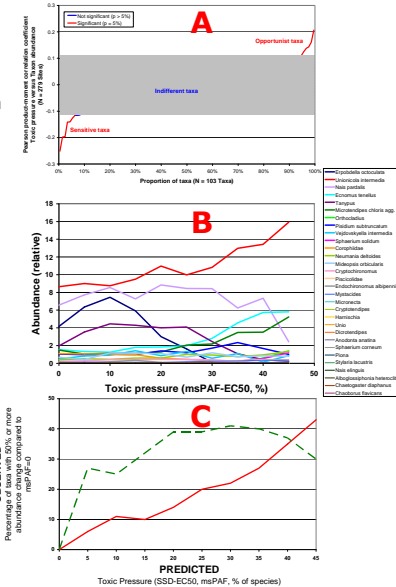
- A** (Bio)monitoring data do *not* show direct Pearson correlation between Predicted toxic stress and Observed abundance for many species (NL data)

- GLM analyses shows relevance of toxic pressure (msPAF) for > 60% of species (various data sets)
 - Response pattern complex
 - Direct + indirect effects likely

- B**: Abundance changes ↑↓ via GLM + Monte Carlo:

- C**: Compare Predicted (msPAF, X) and Observed impact (Δ abundance >50% ↑↓, Y). There are sensitive- and opportunistic species.
- !! Predicted ≠ Observed for sensitives !!**

- Scientifically, the (bio)monitoring data analyses help to improve understanding of fundamental models used in chemical regulation



Conclusions

- Trigger for works is a Policy Concept adoption: Good Ecological Status
- We have evidence that holistic view is needed, complementary to sectoral
- The scientific analyses are just after the first round of explorations (all aspects)
- Collecting and handling Reference Concepts is extremely key to diagnosis
- We just start to understand how much novel eco(toxico)logical data are helpful
- We intend to drive this beyond Diagnostics → towards Prognostic and Practice
- We believe high relevance for complex problems, like emerging compounds
- Tiered approach has been envisaged, needs to be explored to match practicalities
- Fundamental model in setting Water Quality Criteria:
 - Validation: Predicted ≈ Observed impact
 - Many species respond systematically to toxic mixtures
 - Also "upward" abundance responses in many species (more)

10. Your contributions welcome!