

The importance of good ecological status for the successful revival of the Danube sturgeons

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Sturgeon 2020 – a success story of EUSDR

EUSDR – integrative approach reuniting all sectorial policies



EUSDR PA 6 and PA 4 target: "to ensure the revival of Danube sturgeons and other indigenous fish species by 2020"



International political support

EUSDR



Interlinkage needed with all EUSDR Priority Areas

ICPDR

The Danube River
Basin District
Management Plan
Part A – Basin-wide overview

DANUBE DECLARATION adopted at the ICPDR Ministerial Meeting 9 February 2016

Water Management in the Danube River Basin: Integration and Solidarity in the most international river basin of the world

Sturgeons

flagship species of the Danube Basin





Integrative approach





Key topic 3. In situ conservation

Good ecological status - defined in Annex V of the WFD:

1. Quality of the biological communities: Aquatic flora

Benthic invertebrates

Fish community

2. Hydromorphological characteristics:

Hydrological regime

Quantity and dynamics of water flow

Connection to groundwater bodies

River continuity

Morphological conditions

River depth and width variation

Structure and substrate of the river bed

Structure of the riparian zone

3. Chemical characteristics General: temperature, pH, oxygen, salinity

Nutrients

Specific pollutants

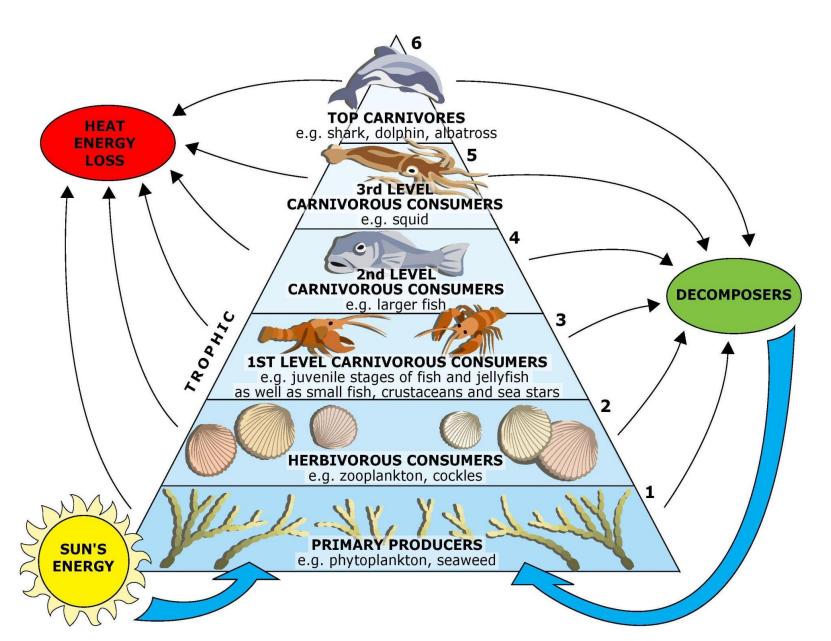
Priority substances discharged into the WB

Other substances discharged in significant

quantities into the WB

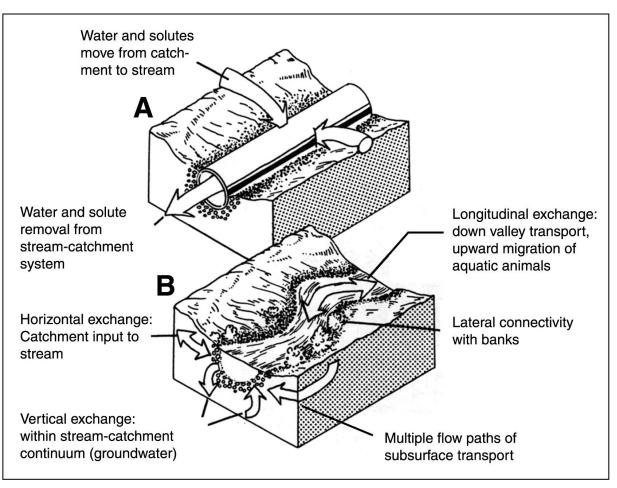


1. Biological communities – interlinked in food webs





2. Hydromorphological alterations



- Affect connectivity
- Change hydrology (discharge, flow)
- Habitat fragmentation
- Loss of floodplains/ wetlands
- Change sediment flux

Source: Bencala, 1993



3. Water chemistry

Pollution impact on aquatic ecosystems

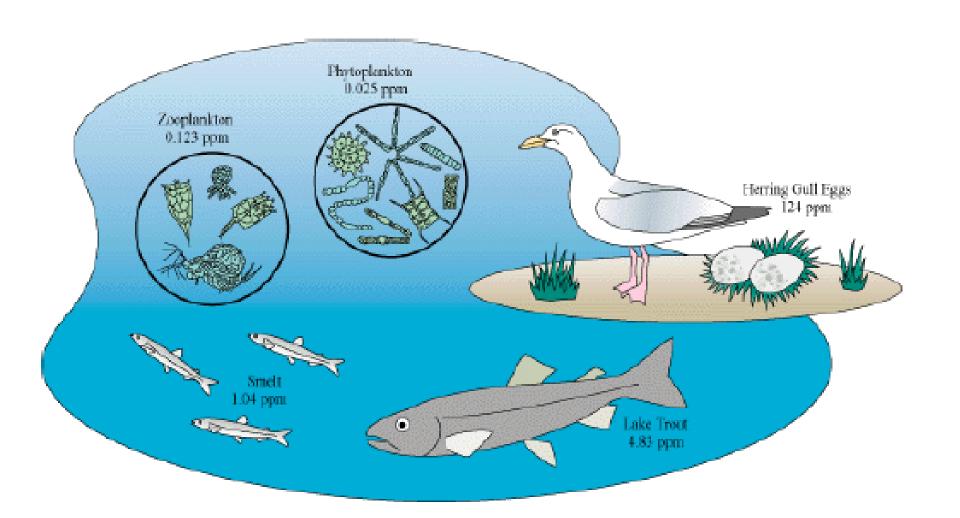
- Excess nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) → eutrophication
- Toxic substances (heavy metals, emergent pollutants)
- Bioaccumulation
- Biomagnification
- Lethal and sub-lethal effect





Bioaccumulation/biomagnification in the aquatic environment

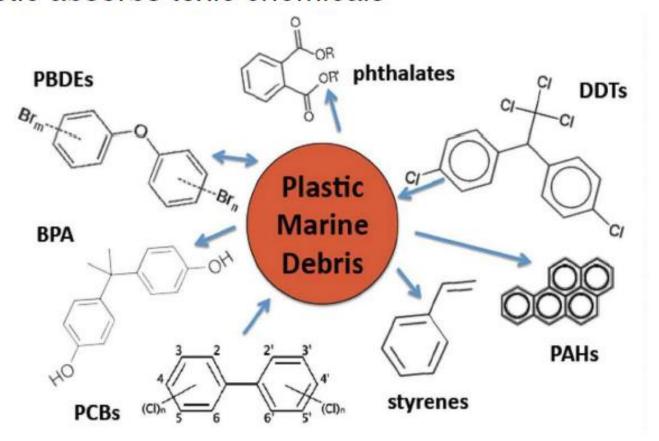
Persistent pollutants (PAHs, PCBs, pharmaceuticals, microplastics, etc)





Plastic debris concentrate toxic substances

Plastic absorbs toxic chemicals



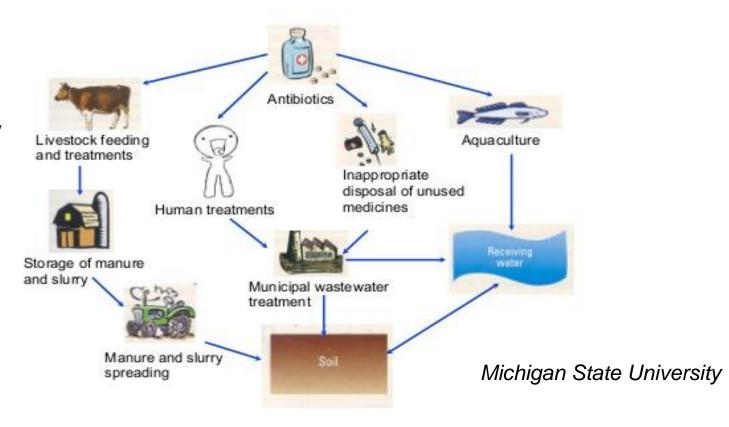
...and leaches toxic chemicals



Pharmaceuticals in aquatic ecosystems

Pathways for Pharmaceuticals into the Environment

Antibiotics
Steroids
Anti-inflammatory
drugs
Analgesics



Pharmaceuticals - identified in the Danube River during JDS 3 (amoxicilin, diclofenac, 17 beta estradiol, etc) (ICPDR, 2015)



Impact of pharmaceuticals on wildlife and human health

Adverse health effects on aquatic organisms:

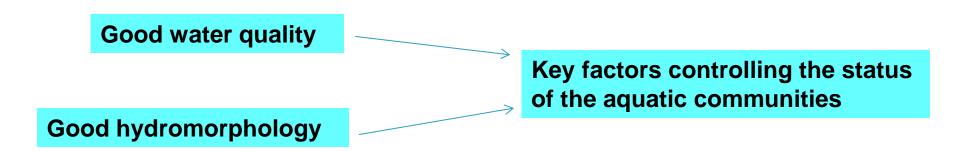
- Male fish feminization
- Reproductive deficiencies
- Endocrine disruption
- Kidney and liver damage
- Decreased growth
- Behavioral changes



Pharmaceuticals can be transferred to human through drinking water or food, inducing allergies, bacterial resistance to antibiotics (problems in infection control), endocrine disruption or possible genomic injuries of DNA (Li et al., 2007)



Take away message



A pre-requisite to ensure the revival of sturgeons is to ensure good water quality and hydromorphology (habitats)

Not only sturgeons should be targeted by restoration measures, but also the species on the lower trophic levels who sustain their life

Need to ensure GES in the Danube River Basin and the Black Sea



