

Marine Benthos: ecological quality assessment



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Invertebrates as Bioindicators of Ecosystem Health

Main Lines of Research



Dpt. Zoology and ACB
Marine Benthos Research Group

Marine Benthos Research Group



Since **1984** focused its investigation on the study of the effects of human activity on the **structure of rocky marine benthic communities**

Formed by **algologists and zoologists**, has allowed to assess the **coastal environmental quality** focusing on the benthic ecosystem as a whole

Marine Benthos Research Group UPV/EHU
www.ehu.eus/bentos

From Chemistry... to Cytology... ...to Ecology

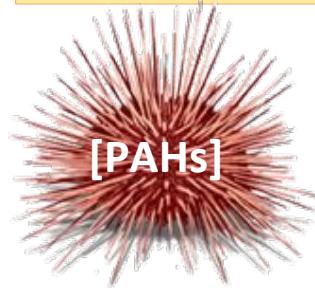


RESPONSE VARIABLES

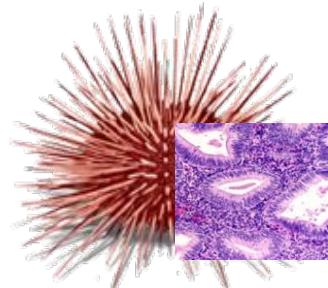
CHEMICAL



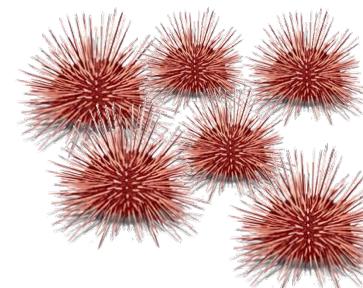
BIOCHEMICAL



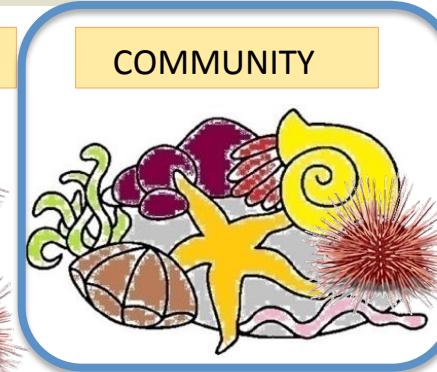
ORGANISM



POPULATION



COMMUNITY



BENTHOS: The seabed, including the bottom of the sea and the littoral
The community of organisms living there



Sessile



BENTOS: ANIMALES DE VIDA SÉSIL

Sessile



Integrate environmental conditions



valuable information:
ecosystem health

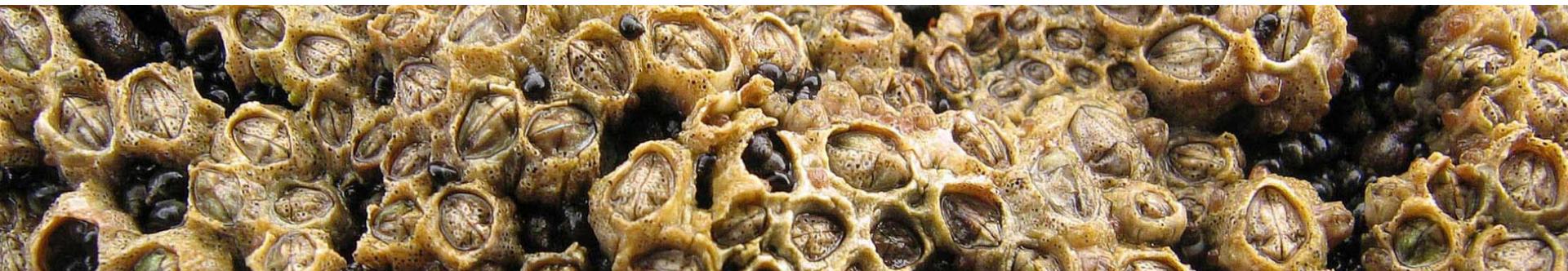
Bioindicators of the
environmental conditions



SENSITIVE: > Env. Cond. PRISTININE



OPPORTUNISTIC: > Env. Cond. ALTERED



ECOLOGICAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT: PROTECTION



Water Framework Directive WFD (Directive 2000/60/EC)

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

FOCUS: Improvement and protection of the **chemical** and **biological** status:
transitional & marine waters

Physical

The Ecological Status of water has to be assessed according to:

- Temperature
- Oxygenation
- Nutrient conditions

Chemical

BIOLOGICAL QUALITY ELEMENTS

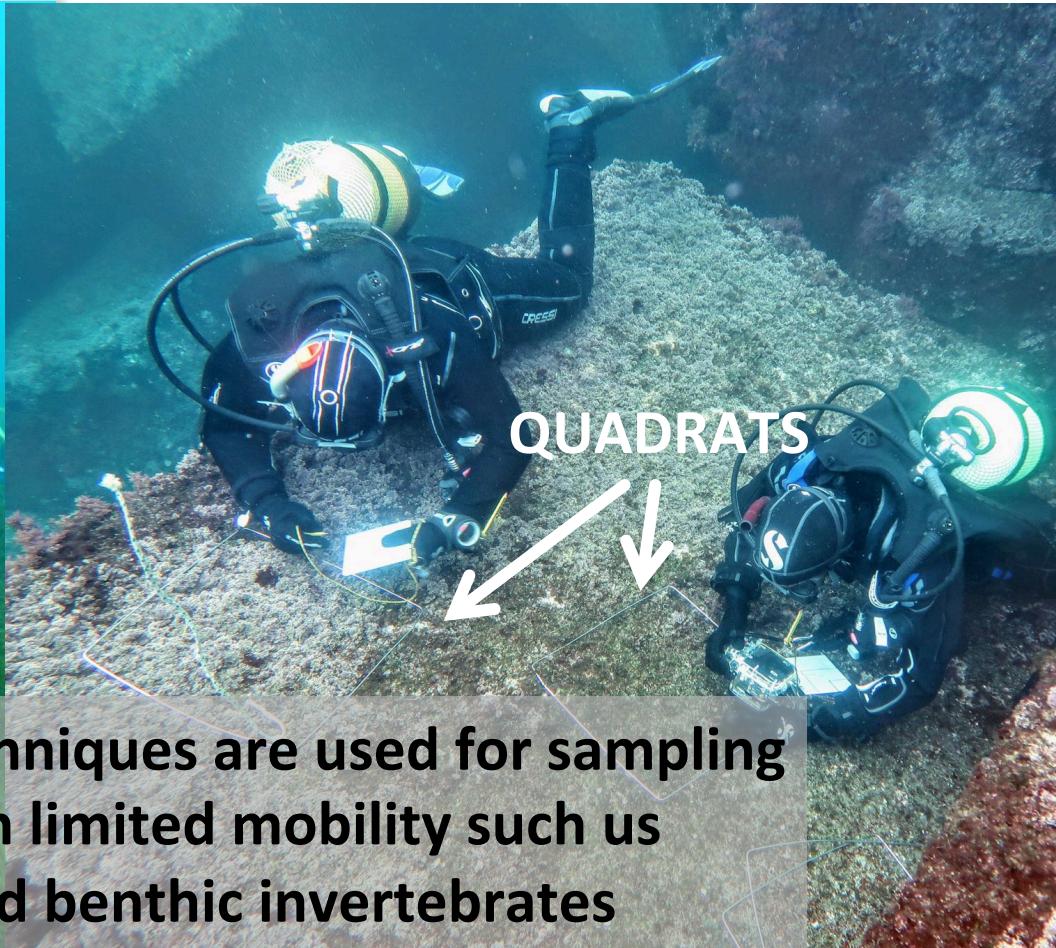
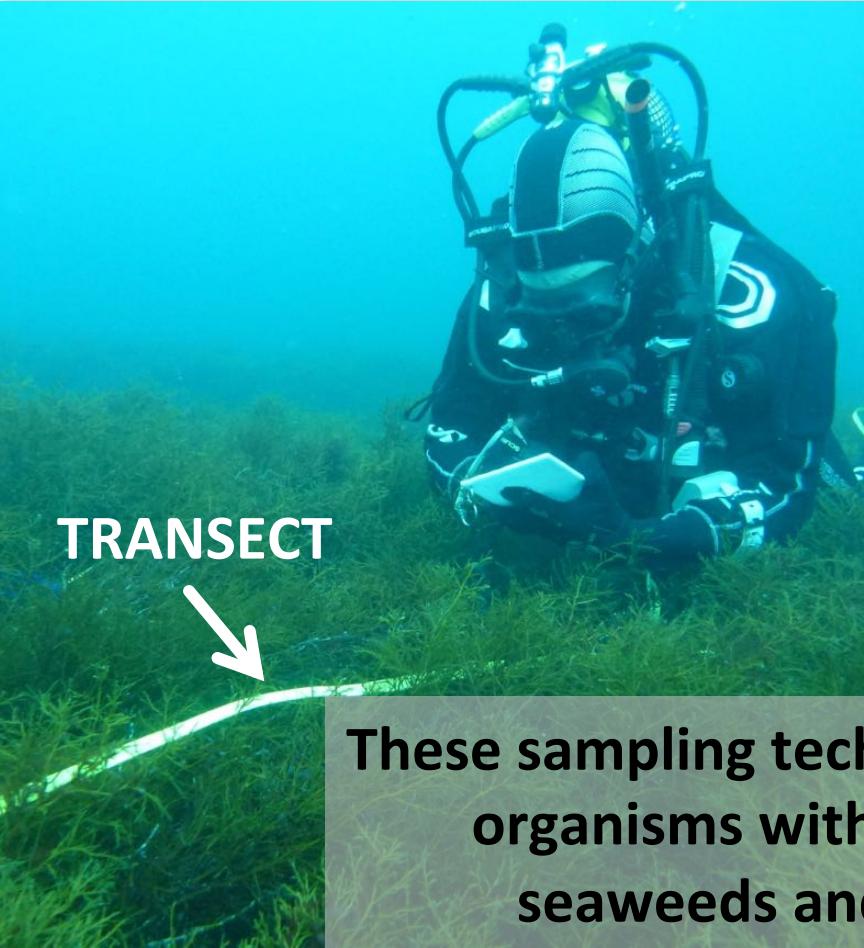
Biological

- Fish
- **Benthic invertebrates**
- Aquatic flora

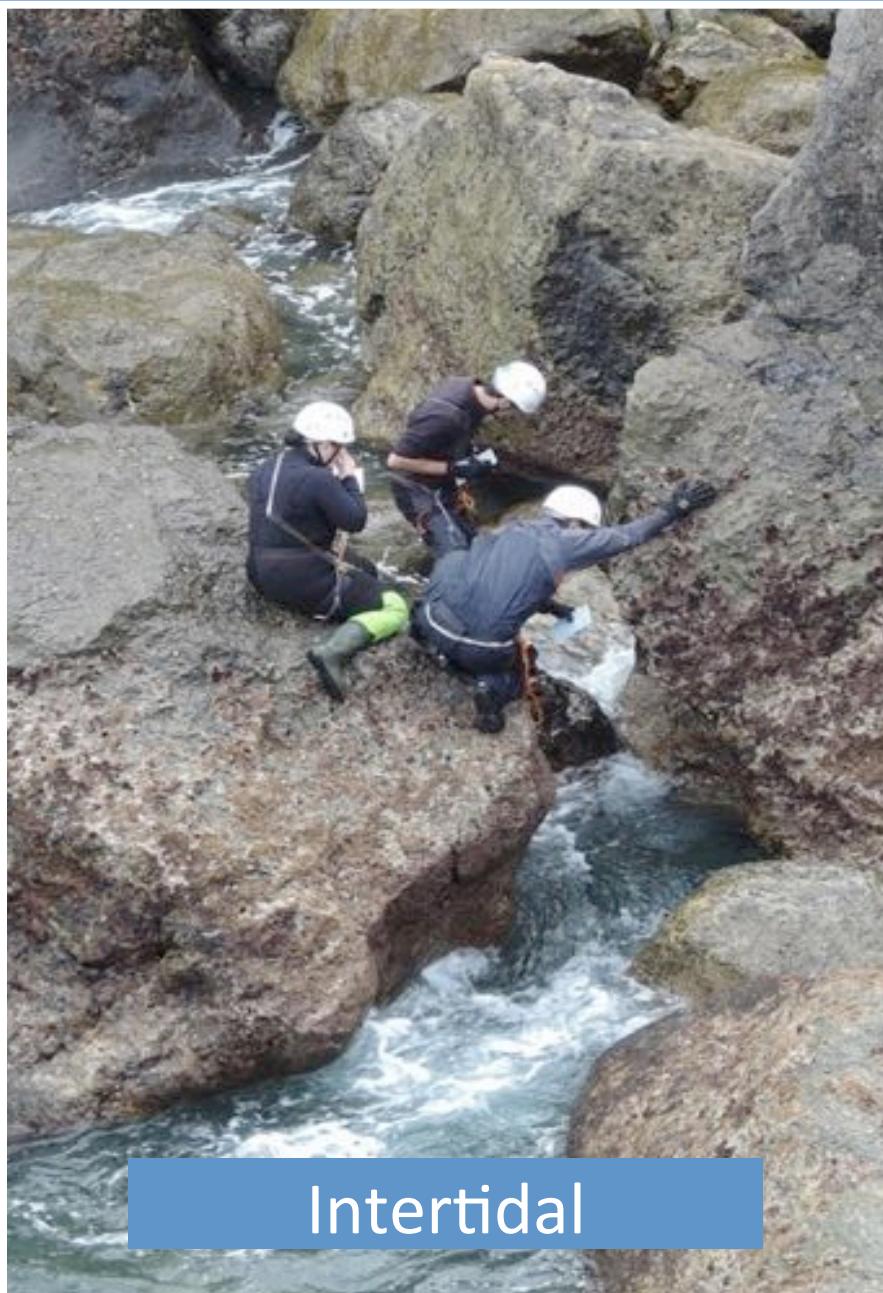
Diving for Science: Underwater Research

The abundance of species in a given area is one of the most basic pieces of data in ecology

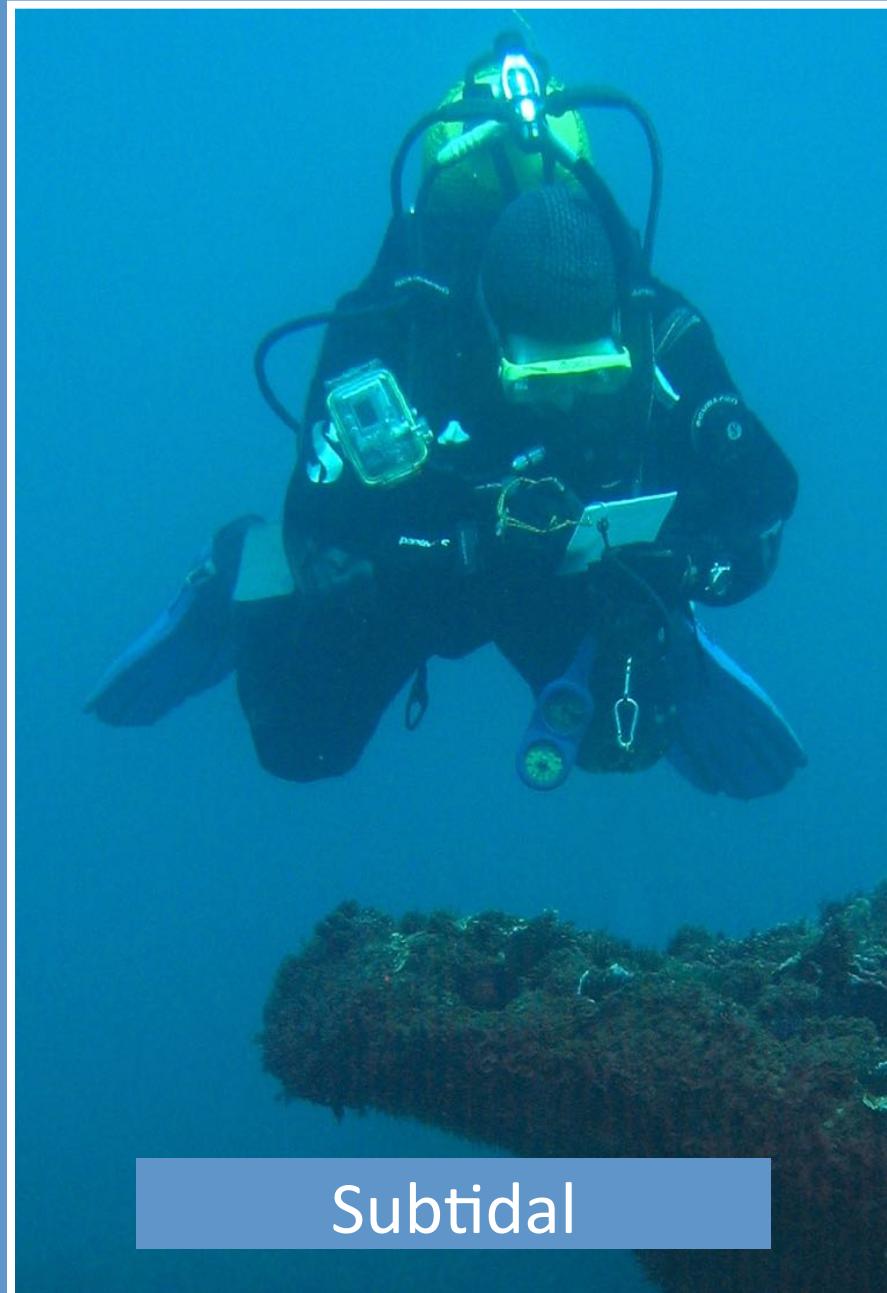
- Usually estimated by measures of percentage covers of organisms along transects or in defined areas such as quadrats: NON DESTRUCTIVE MEASURES



These sampling techniques are used for sampling organisms with limited mobility such us seaweeds and benthic invertebrates



Intertidal



Subtidal

A close-up photograph of a sea urchin's spines and tube feet. The spines are numerous, long, and pointed, radiating from the center. Some spines have small, white, circular structures at their tips, which are likely tube feet. The color of the spines varies from bright pink to deep purple. The background is dark, making the vibrant colors of the spines stand out.

Sea urchin



Anemones

A close-up photograph of two bright yellow polychaete worms, likely Capitellidae, showing their ciliated tentacles (parapodia) radiating from a central mouth. The worms are positioned side-by-side, facing each other, and their cilia appear to be beating in synchrony. The background is dark, making the yellow color stand out.

Polychates



Molluscs

A close-up photograph of a sea star, likely a crown-of-thorns starfish, resting on a dark, textured rock. The starfish has five arms and is covered in numerous sharp, light-colored spines. Its body is a mottled greenish-brown color. The background is blurred, showing more of the rocky underwater environment.

Sea stars



Bryozoans

Marine Benthos Research Group: Main lines of Research

LÍNEAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN

ESTUDIOS DE EVALUACIÓN
AMBIENTAL

MEDIR EL IMPACTO EN EL
MEDIO MARINO
Zoobentos sustrato duro

ESTUDIOS DE MONITORING
Forma continuada

FINANCIACIÓN:
Empresa privada



RENDIMIENTO CIENTÍFICO

TESIS

TFG / TFM

PAPERS

TRANSFERENCIA

Proyectos: Diseño experimental (Replicación temporal y espacial)

Proyectos: Variables ambientales de apoyo a las biológicas

Magnitud del impacto pequeña

Información del Bentos completa

Marine Benthos Research Group: Main lines of Research

Fuente de Contaminación más común en la Costa: Producido alteraciones crónicas en el medio marino

EDAR GALINDO

EDAR GORLIZ

EDAR BAKIO

EDAR LEKEITIO

EDAR ONDARROA

EDAR EA

EDAR ELANTXOBE

EDAR LAIDA

EDAR LAMIARAN

EVALUAR EFECTO DE EFLUENTES DE
AGUAS RESIDUALES
(vertido: zona inter y submareal)



Marine Benthos Research Group: Main lines of Research

Investigamos el potencial beneficio de las mejoras en el tratamiento de las aguas residuales



Marine Benthos Research Group: Main lines of Research

EDAR GALINDO

Serie temporal recuperación Abra: Índice Biológico Uso Oficial contemplado en normativa

Ecological Indicators 12 (2012) 58–71

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Ecological Indicators

ELSEVIER

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolind



Development of a tool for assessing the ecological quality status of intertidal coastal rocky assemblages, within Atlantic Iberian coasts

I. Díez^{a,*}, M. Bustamante^b, A. Santolaria^a, J. Tajadura^b, N. Muguerza^a, A. Borja^c, I. Muxika^c, J.I. Saiz-Salinas^b, J.M. Gorostiza^a

$$\text{RICQI} = \text{SpBIO} + \text{MCA} + \text{R} + \text{FC}$$



I. Díez et al. / *Ecological Indicators* 12 (2012) 58–71

69

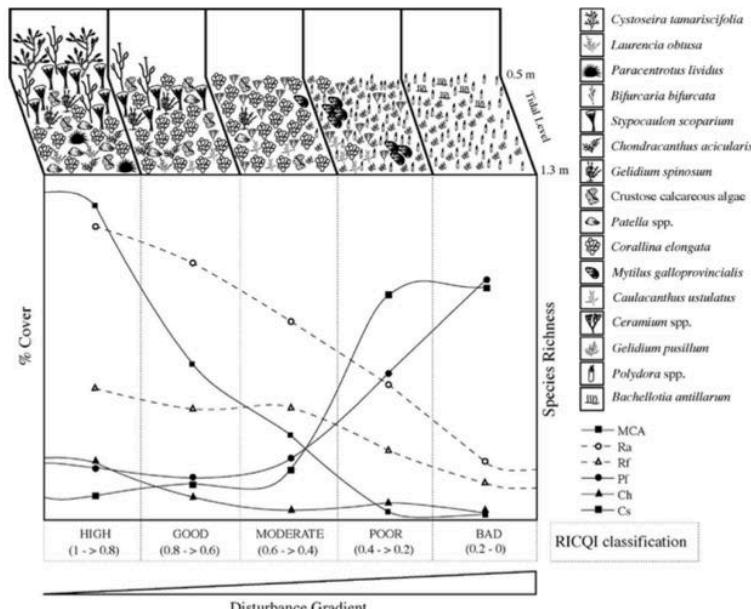


Fig. 8. Conceptual model proposed for successional stages along a gradient of increasing environmental disturbance and associated values of metrics included in the index. Key: MCA: Morphologically complex algae; Ra: algal species richness; Rf: invertebrate species richness; Pf: faunal percentage with respect to benthic community; Ch: herbivores cover; and Cs: suspensivores cover.

EDAR GORLIZ

Aplicar Diseño experimental tipo BACI
Analisis de la varianza complejo (5 Factor)

Marine Environmental Research 80 (2012) 27–37

Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Marine Environmental Research

ELSEVIER

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/marenvrev



Detecting human mitigation intervention: Effects of sewage treatment upgrade on rocky macrofaunal assemblages

Maria Bustamante^{a,*}, Stanislao Bevilacqua^b, Javier Tajadura^a, Antonio Terlizzi^b, José Ignacio Saiz-Salinas^a

Table 4
PERMANOVA results and pair-wise comparisons on taxonomic distinctness for the four

| Source | df | Intertidal | | |
|----------------------------|------|------------|--------|---------------|
| | | Mid | F | p |
| | | MS | | MS |
| B-v-A | 1 | 771.78 | 0.24 | 16659.00 |
| I-v-Cs | 1 | 3637.20 | 0.77 | 6859.90 |
| Ti(B-v-A) | 3 | 4134.30 | 17.83 | 0.004 |
| Lo(I-v-Cs) | 2 | 383.22 | 2.26 | 0.082 |
| B-v-A × I-v-Cs | 1 | 485.56 | 0.15 | 10187.00 |
| Si(Lo(I-v-Cs)) | 8 | 198.38 | 0.34 | 1508.20 |
| B-v-A × Lo(I-v-Cs) | 2 | 23.93 | 0.57 | 525.04 |
| Ti(B-v-A) × I-v-Cs | 3 | 4627.80 | 19.96 | 0.004 |
| B-v-A × Si(Lo(I-v-Cs)) | 8 | 845.61 | 1.43 | 1508.70 |
| Ti(B-v-A) × Lo(I-v-Cs) | 6 | 231.90 | 0.39 | 1321.90 |
| Ti(B-v-A) × Si(Lo(I-v-Cs)) | 24 | 598.68 | 2.75 | 0.0004 |
| Residual | 120 | 214.23 | | 375.22 |
| Total | 179 | | | |
| Pair-wise | | | | |
| B-v-A × I-v-Cs | B | | | |
| | A | | | |
| Ti × I-v-Cs | 2001 | | I-v-Cs | 0.0032 |
| | 2009 | | I-v-Cs | 0.0114 |

B: before; A: after; I: impact location; Cs: control locations; Ti: time; Lo: location; Si: sit-

CAMBIO CLIMATICO: DEFORESTATION AREAS SUBMAREALES Fenomeno a escala Global y en Euskadi

- ✓ El macrofito más abundante de la costa que formaba grandes extensiones está en retroceso

CAUSES under investigation

➤ EXTREME EVENTS:
storms, waves, T^a & Irradiance

Recurso clave para la fauna:

SUSTRATO BIOGENICO
FUENTE DE ALIMENTO
COBIJO



Gelidium corneum

Marine Benthos Research Group: Main lines of Research

Journal of Sea Research 130 (2017) 166–179

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Sea Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/seares



Structural impoverishment of the subtidal vegetation of southeastern Bay of Biscay from 1991 to 2013 in the context of climate change



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^b Department of Zoology and Cellular Biology, University of the Basque Country, PO Box 644, 48080 Bilbao, Spain

Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science 147 (2014) 148–155

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science



journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ecss

Response of rocky invertebrate diversity, structure and function to the vertical layering of vegetation



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Response of rocky invertebrate diversity, structure and function to the vertical layering of vegetation



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<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00227-020-3675-1>

ORIGINAL PAPER

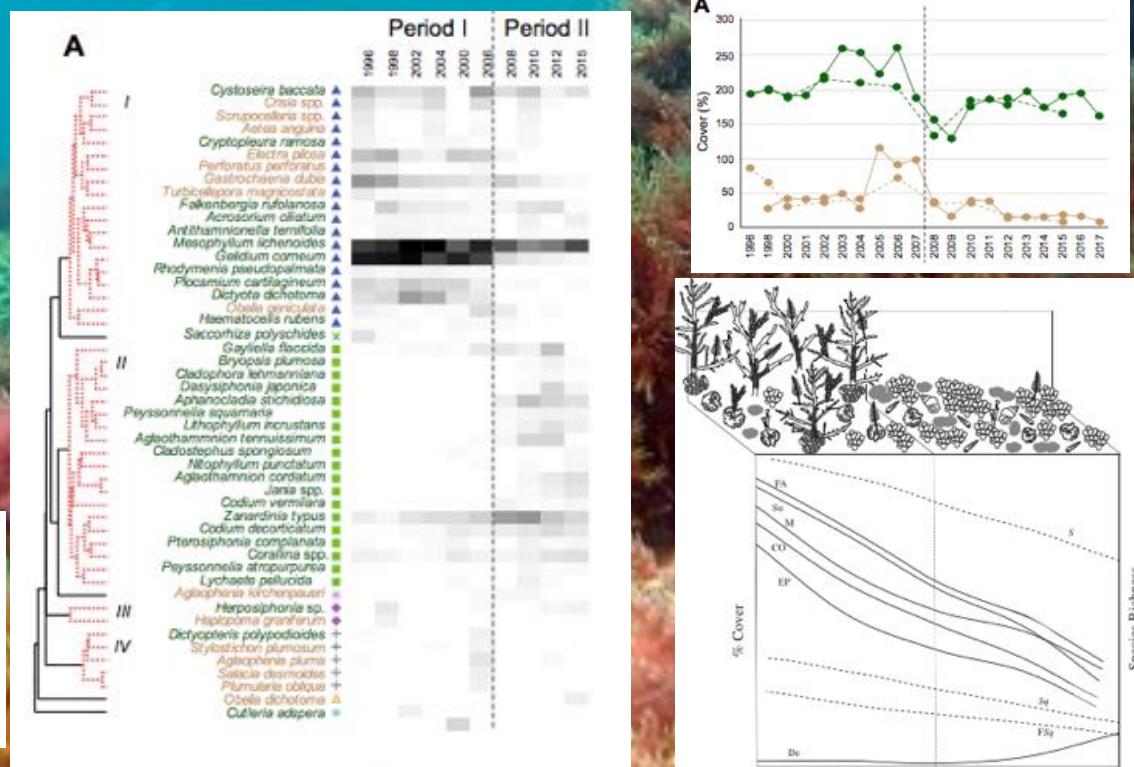
Long-term surveys reveal abrupt canopy loss with immediate changes in diversity and functional traits

N. Muguerza¹ · M. Bustamante² · I. Díez¹ · E. Quintano¹ · F.J. Tajadura² · J.I. Saiz-Salinas² · J. M. Gorostiaga¹



DECLIVE DE BOSQUES DE ALGAS IMPLICACIONES PARA LA FAUNA

Especies sólo se desarrollan en *Gelidium* desaparecen
Brusco Descenso : Abundancia animal, riqueza y
densidad





Eskerrik asko!