

# DISTRIBUTION OF ECO-ENGINEERING SPECIES IN ESTUARIES

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Research group  
River and delta morphodynamics



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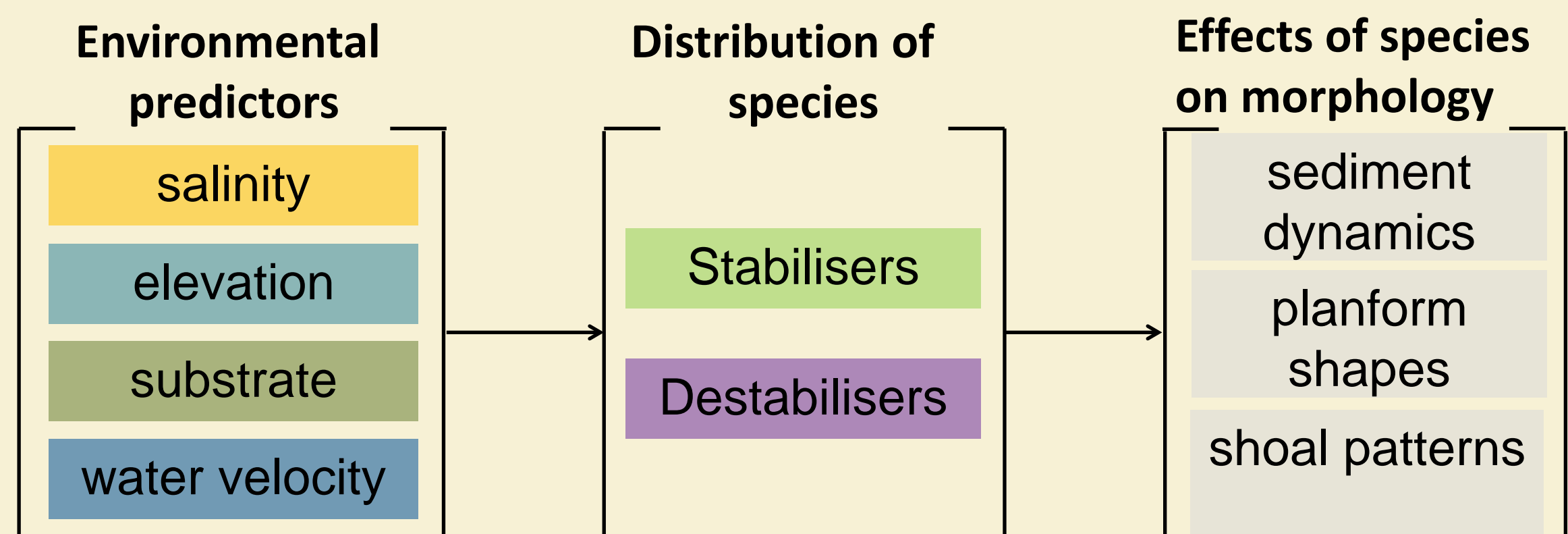
Tjeerd Bouma



Maarten Kleinhans

## Question

How does the distribution of eco-engineering species affect the morphology of the system?



## Ecological data

Information about 100 eco-engineering species was collected from literature and a data base <http://eol.com> with a:

- Genus, species, taxonomic group
- Functional group: stabilisers, destabilisers
- Min, opt, max for elevation/depth, salinity, flow velocity, mud content preference
- Size, growth rate, abundance, number of seeds, dispersal potential, generation time

From environmental factors we predicted spatial distribution of species.

### Stabilisers



cordgrass

diatoms

### Destabilisers



snails

shells



seagrass

oysters

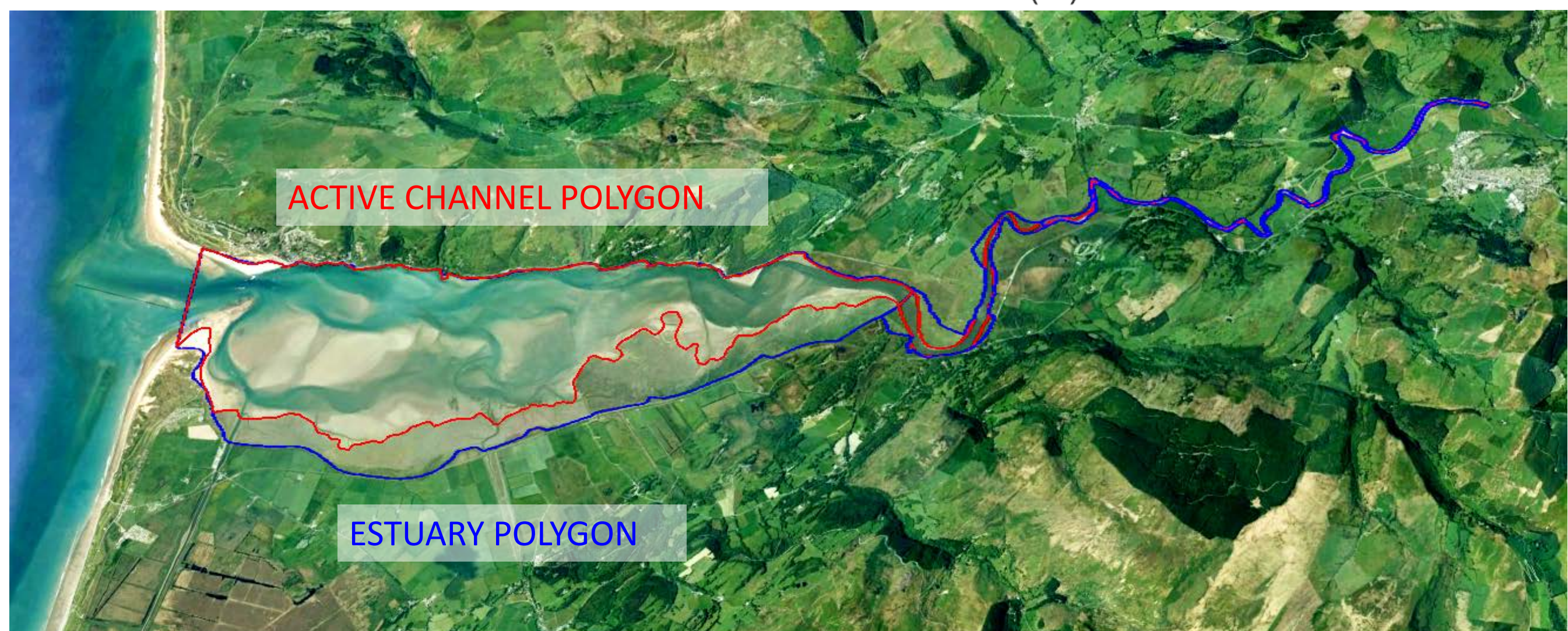
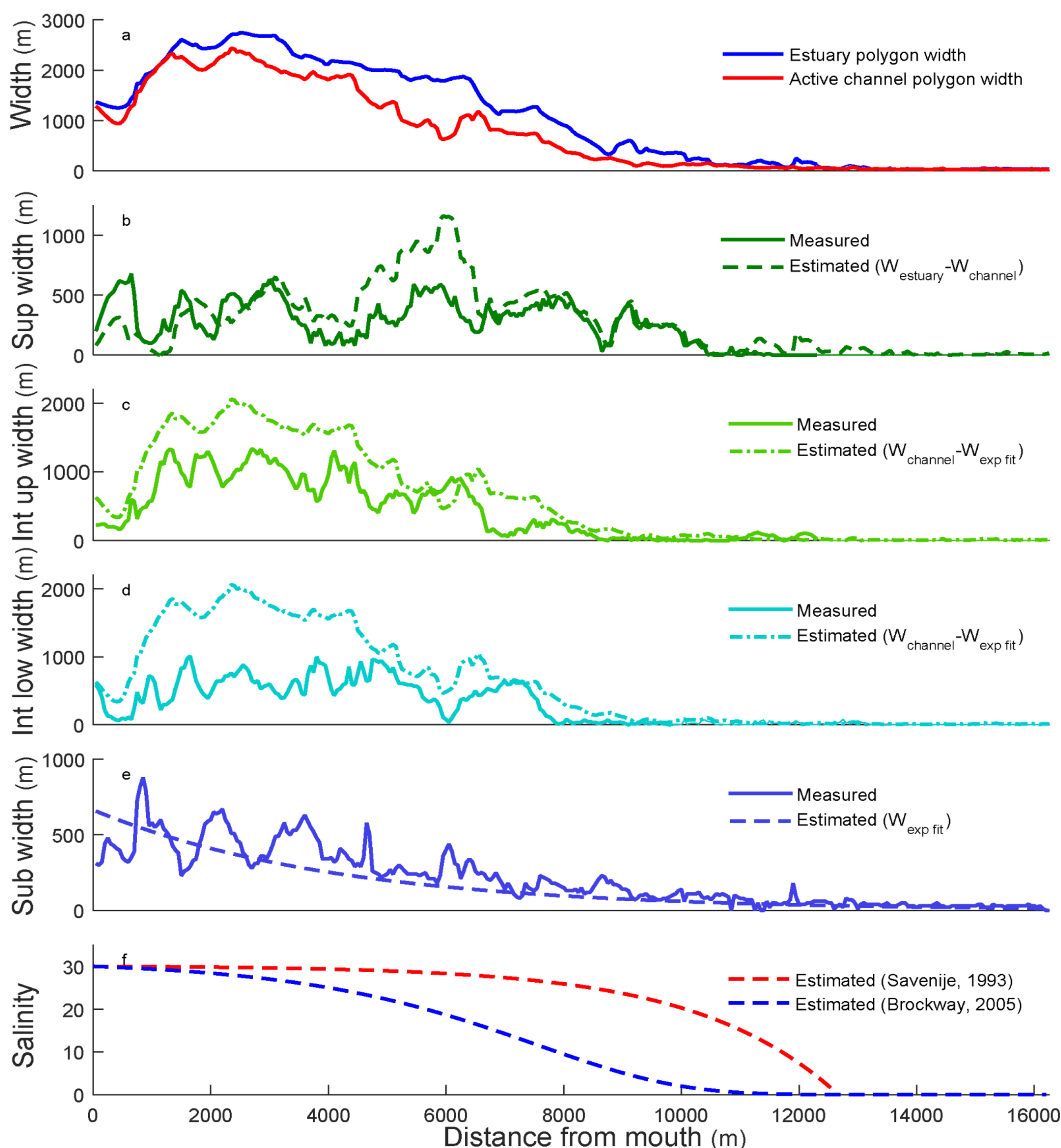


worms

shrimps

## Morphological data

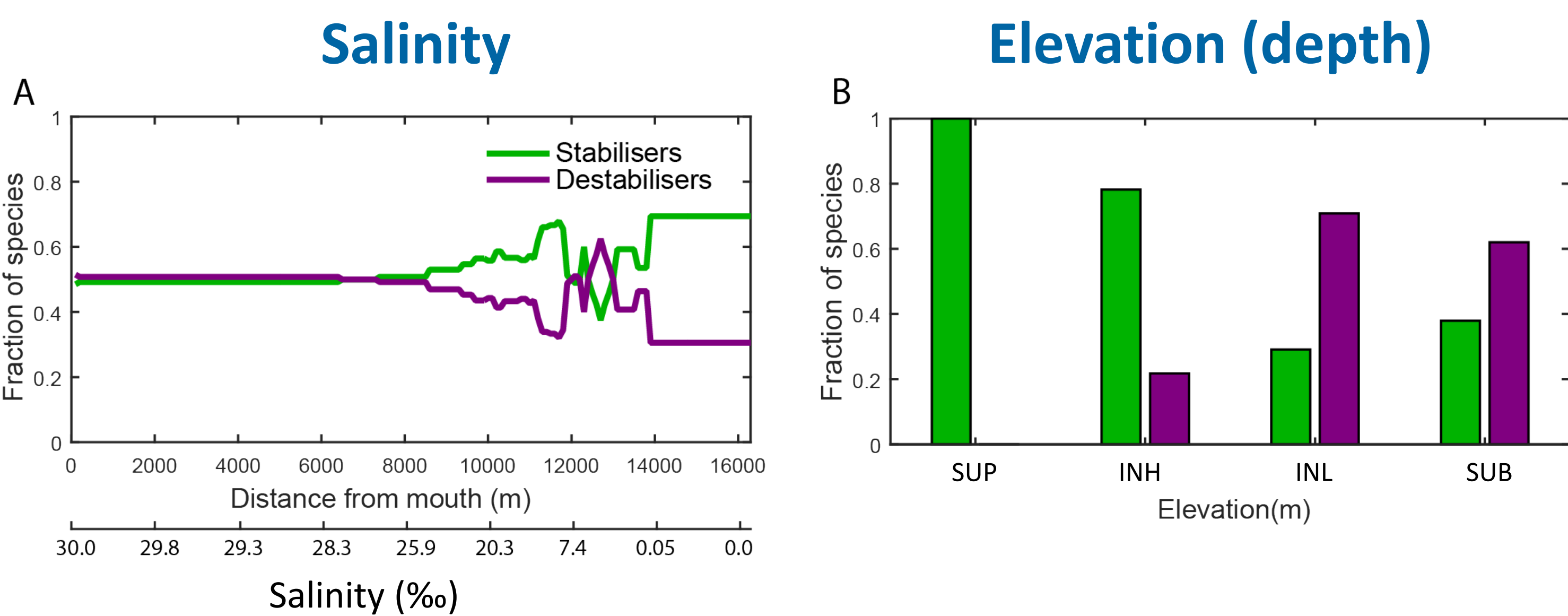
- Channel planform was visually recorded in Google Earth.
- We compared estimations of depth zones based on estuary outline with measurements from bathymetry (Leuven et al., subm).
- Salinity was predicted with Savenije (1993) and Brockway (2005).



## Towards Answers

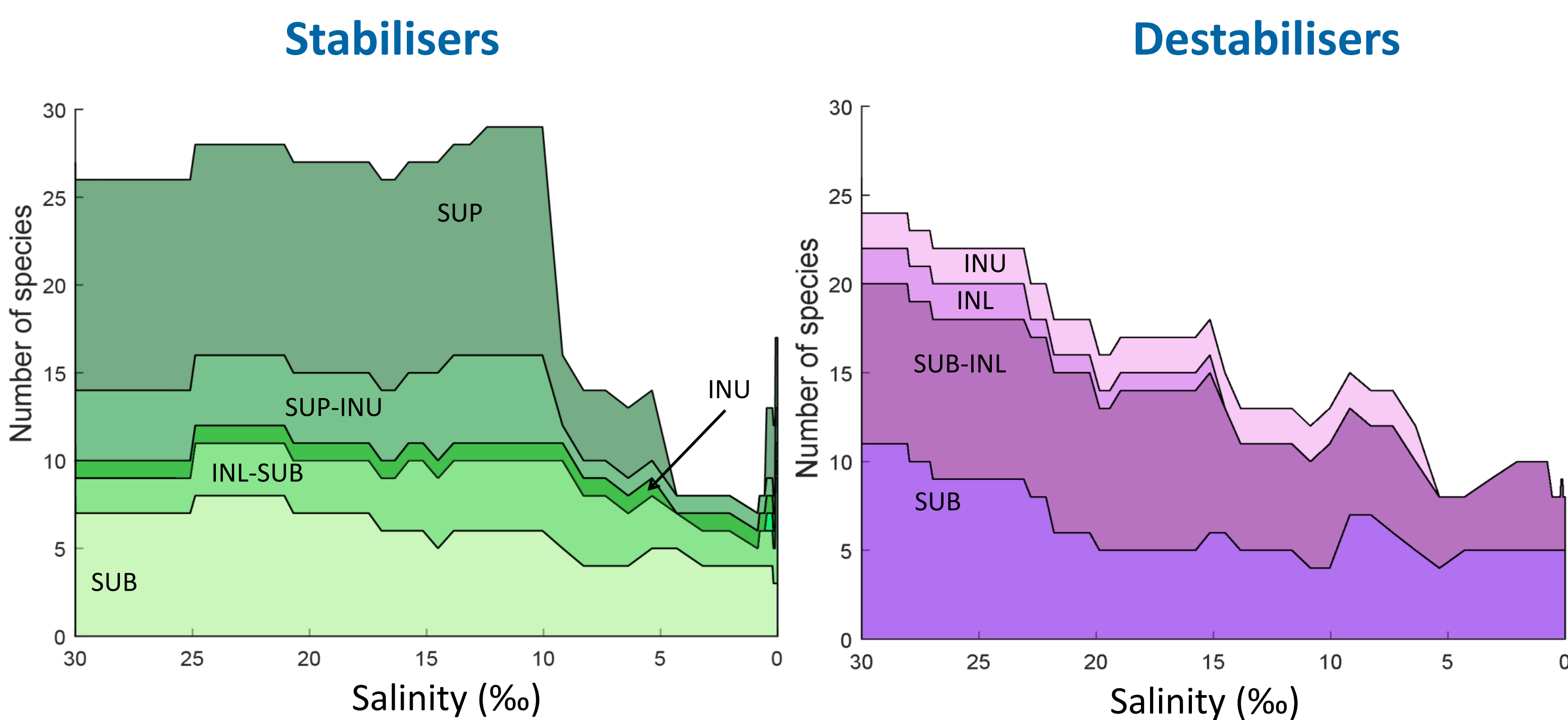
- Finding distributions and biomasses of stabilisers and destabilisers in an estuary gradient
- Finding the correlation among the species distribution, planform shapes, and shoal patterns in different estuaries
- Finding out if stabilisers confine the estuary over time
- Finding out if destabilisers make estuaries deeper

## Distribution of stabilisers and destabilisers in estuary gradient

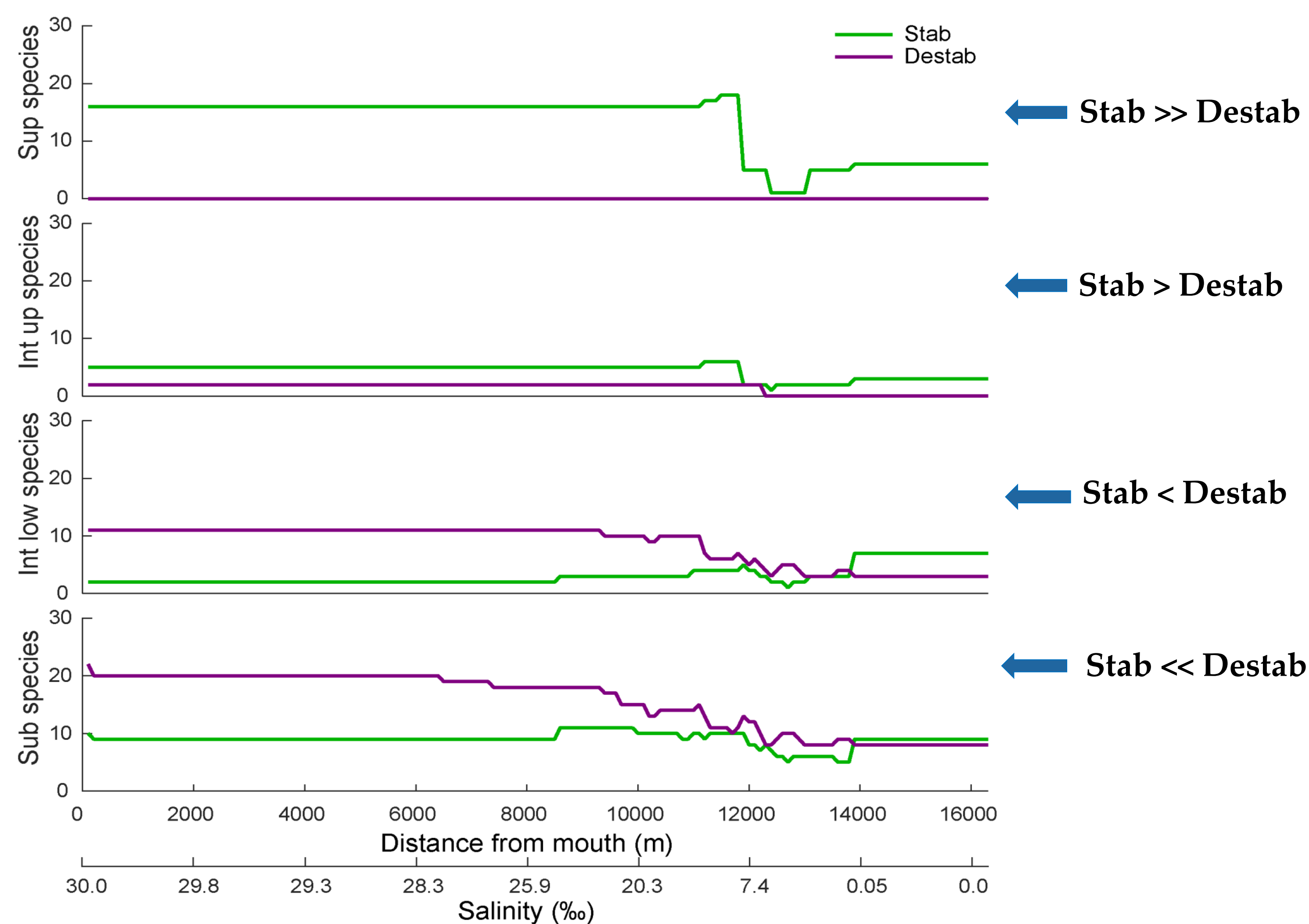


## Richness of stabilisers and destabilisers

### 1) in salinity gradient



### 2) in combined salinity and elevation (depth) gradients



## Future work

- Add flow velocity as an environmental stressor of species distribution and as proxy for substrate type
- Add biomass for 'ecoengineering potential' of the species into the calculation

## Conclusions

- Proportion of stabilising/destabilising species in estuary gradient shows increase in stabilisers going from estuary mouth to fresh water
- Most stabilisers settle above high water level and destabilisers below



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