



PANACHE

Protected Area Network Across
the Channel Ecosystem

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL
one
ecosystem two
projects

FINAL CONFERENCE - MARCH 17th-18th 2015 - TORQUAY

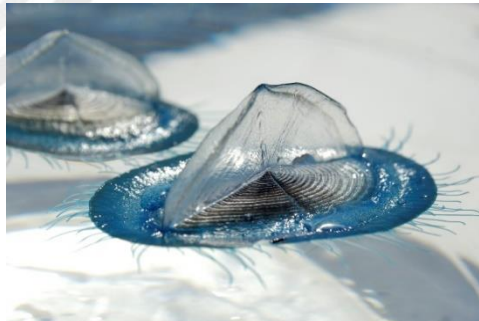
What is BioLit ?

★ French citizen science program on coastal biodiversity

Programme de sciences participatives sur la Biodiversité du Littoral



Launched
in **2010**



BioLit gouvernance



Service
des
tations
Marines
Dinard - Concarneau



ADVISORY SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

CONSEIL SCIENTIFIQUE (CS)
1 meeting per year



CNRS UPMC INSU
Station Biologique
Roscoff



Ifremer

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR CONCERTATION

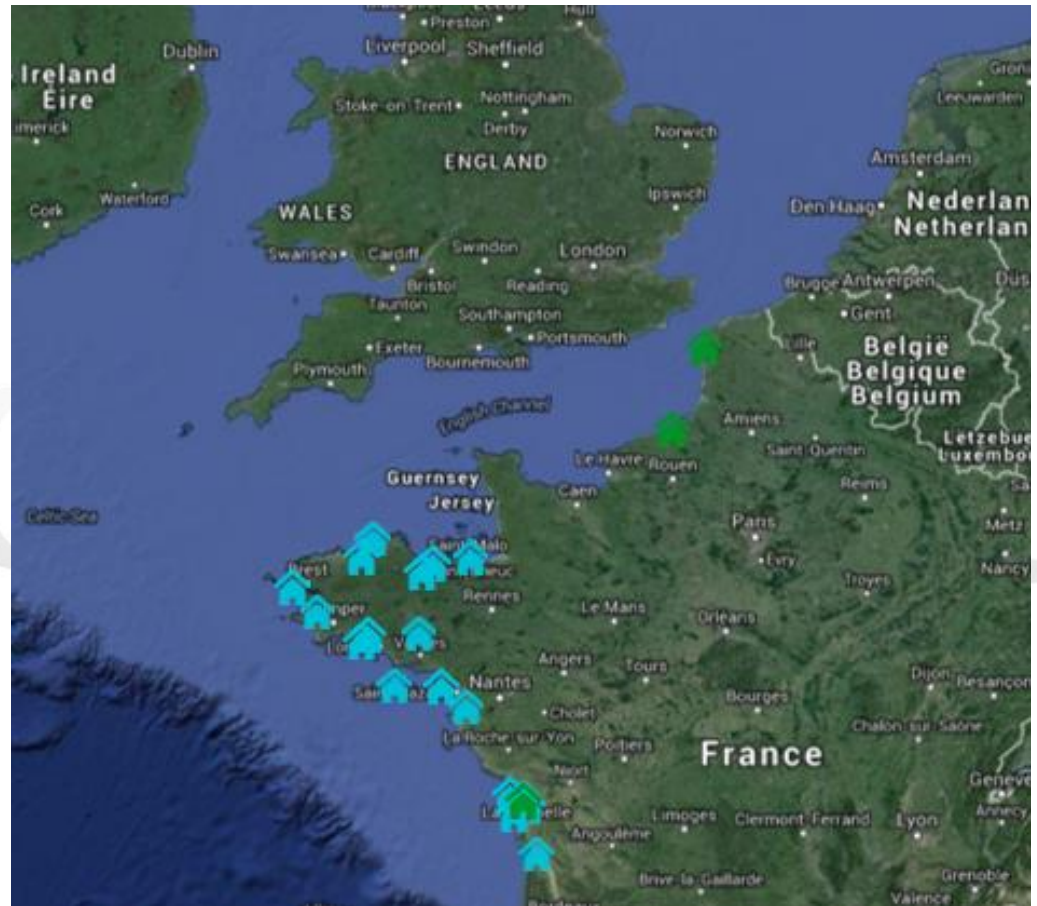
COMITE CONCERTATION ET DE SUIVI (CCS)
1 meeting per year

« RELAIS
LOCAUX »

« Relais locaux »



For the Channel :



An umbrella programme with a choice of surveys

Scientific partners :



« Seaweeds and sea snails »

« The news arrivals »

« Seasons of the Sea »

« Chlorophyll-mania »

« Start your observations ! »

« Look out, threat ? »

UNIVERSITÉ DE
RENNES 1



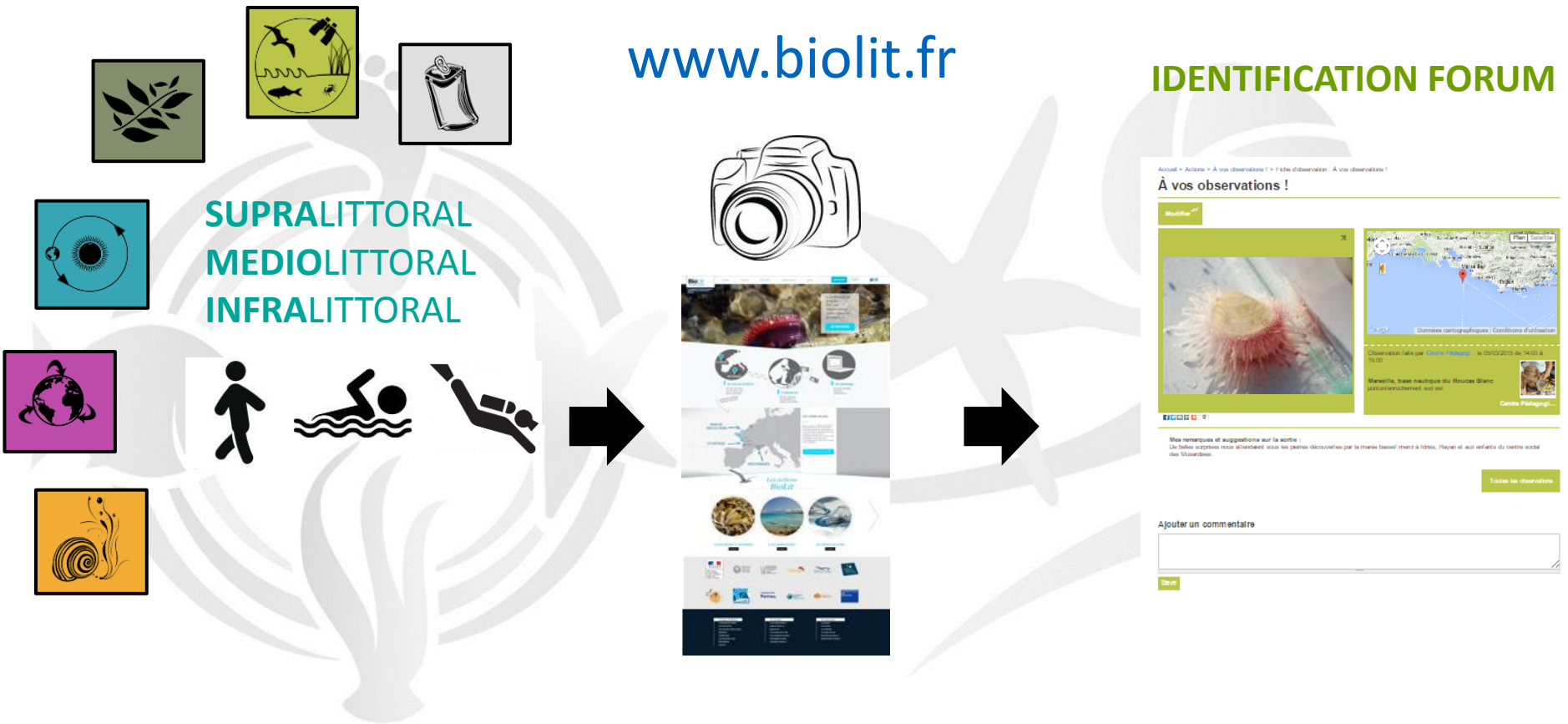
Marine
Station of
Dinard



Marine
Station of
Dinard



How to participate ?





ENI survey :

The new arrivals

Les nouveaux arrivants





To do what?

In order to suggest a national participative platform for the coastal ENI species



Public awareness
and engagement

*Objectif de
sensibilisation +
engagement*



Objectif : alerte
Objectif d'alerte



Objectif : veille
Objectif de veille



Objectif : impact
Objectif d'impact



Story of the construction

MEDITERRANEAN COAST

Occurrence of 11 key species

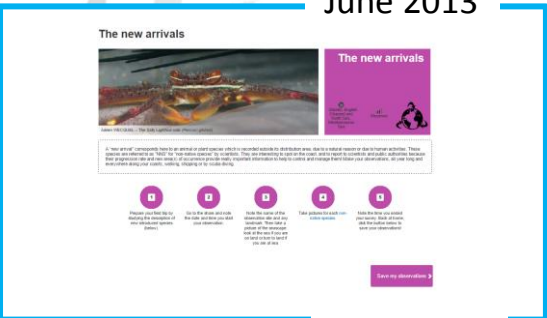


Dec. 2012



www.biolit.fr

June 2013



April 2014

THE CHANNEL COAST



PANACHE

Protected Area Network Across the Channel Ecosystem

March 2013

2nd meeting (Plymouth)



Nov. 2013

3rd meeting (Boulogne-sur-Mer)



April 2014

Convention AAMP / Planète Mer

Convention AAMP / Planète Mer

3 STEPS :

April 2014 – May 2014

KEY SPECIES CARDS

Brush-clawed shore crab
Hemigrapsus takanoi

This crab originated from the North-East Pacific and has been observed in Europe since the end of the twentieth century. It arrived in La Rochelle in 1993 and is now widespread in the Channel and North Sea but yet to arrive in England.



Its carapace is approximately square and no wider than 5cm and is approximately square. Generally brownish, the male also possess a patch of hair on the external part of the claw at the base of the pincer.



Supported by the European Union, within the INTERREG IIS France (Channel) - England

July 2014 – Sept. 2014

WWW.BIOLIT.FR



Sept. 2014 – Dec. 2014

ANIMATION



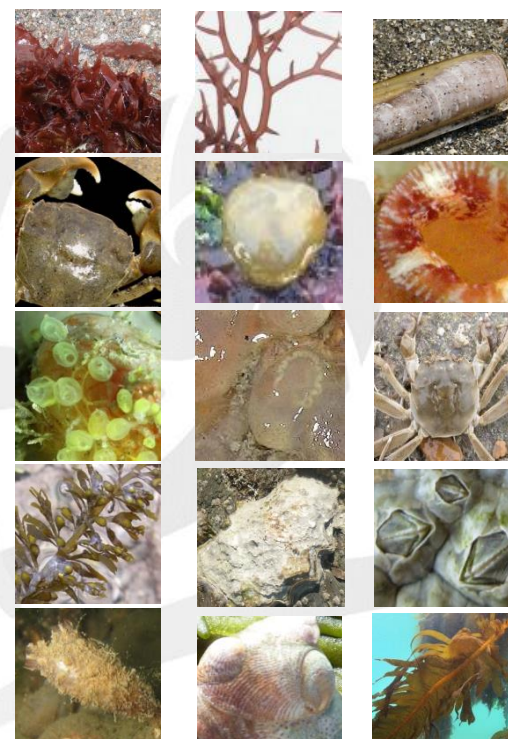


STEP 1 : 13 key species for the Channel

A PRECIOUS COOPERATIVE WORK :

For the CHOICE of key species

For the SPECIES CARDS



Thank you :

Gérald Mannaerts (AAMP)
Lisa Rennocks (CWT)
Matt Slatter (CWT)
Bryony Chapman (KWT)
Fiona White (KWT)

John Bishop (MBA)
Christine Wood (MBA)
Frédérique Viard (SBR)
Eric Feunteun (MNHN)
Laurent Guérin (MNHN)

Xavier Harlay (AAMP)
Emmanuelle Elouard (SYMEL)
Pierre Scolan (SYMEL)
Yann Turgis (SYMEL)
Pascal Provost (LPO)

And all the authors of the pictures

STEP 1 : 13 key species for the Channel

Colonial seasquirt

Pensipora japonica

Originating from Asia, this seasquirt arrived in Europe attached to ship's hulls and in shallow bays. For the moment it is only identified in some precise spots around the Channel.



Small, branched, sessile of 0.2m (2in) comprising colonies of several individuals attached to algae rocks. The orange gut is visible inside. The stems connecting every individual together form small yellow star-shaped plaques.

Wakame

Undaria pinnatifida



This alga arrived at the same time as the Pacific oyster in the Thau lagoon during the seventies and was then introduced in Brittany for cultivation trials during the eighties. Various patches can be found along the Channel.

The wakame is a big leaf (up to 1m) long, broad to oval, serrated, with a 3m long lead to float, associated with a central stalk. The blades are 10-15cm, with ribs of ribbons attached to the mid-rib near the leaflets.

Stalked seasquirt

Styela clava



It enters in the Channel within ballast waters of English ships returning from the Korean War beginning of the fifties. It now competes with other algae filter feeders and causes some issues with oyster and mussel parks.

The sessile is vertical and woody and has brownish/yellow stripes on its upper, it is about 12cm tall, including a small and thin stalk.

Wireweed

Sargassum muticum

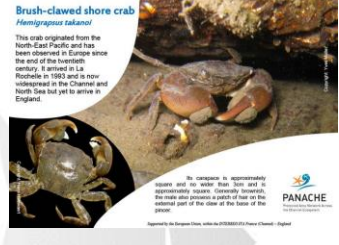


This brown alga has been introduced during the seventies, of the same form as the Pacific oyster. It occasionally causes trouble with navigation and aquaculture.

Easily recognizable, wireweed forms bushy, brown panache, with a vascular stem. It is covered in short thick, small leaves and little round floats. During the summer it grows upwards up to 275 cm but can go up to 150cm long.

Brush-clawed shore crab

Hemigrapsus crenatus



This crab originated from the North-East Pacific and has been observed in Europe since the end of the twentieth century. It arrived in La Rochelle in 1983 and is now widespread in the Channel and North Sea but yet to arrive in England.

Its carapace is approximately 10cm and its color from olive to dark brown. Its claws are approximately 10cm long. Usually brownish, the male sex presents a patch of red on the anterior part of the claw at the base of the pincer.

Devil's tongue weed

Gracilaria tikvahiae



Originating from Japan and Korea, this alga arrived in England at the end of the sixties, courtesy of oyster equipment. It is found only in a small area. The largest fast growing blades can potentially displace native algae and shade neighbouring species.

Big red algae turning to brownish during the winter (temperature of 1 to 6 long blades which can be up to 10cm in width and 1 meter long).

Chinese mitten crab

Eriocheir sinensis



This crab species arrived in Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century. It can compete with native species. Adults can be found in fresh and brackish waters. The burrowing nature can cause damage to river banks and draining systems.

The main characteristic distinguishing this species (especially visible in autumn) is the dense patch of hairs (setae) it has on the carapace. The carapace is 1 to 4 cm (2 to 10 cm) wide and the legs are about twice as long. Juveniles lack fur on claws.

Darwin's barnacle (or New-Zealand Barnacles)

Elminius (Acrotrematis) modestus



This barnacle apparently arrived attached to merchant and war ships during World War II. It is found in England and then in France. It quickly established its range, especially in sheltered zones where it competes with other, native, barnacles.

It's a small greyish barnacle up to 1cm approximately. Its walls are composed of 4 plates presenting a diamond shaped opening.

Slipper limpet

Crepidula fornicata



The first invasion is dating back to the end of 19th century, most likely with importation of American oysters in England. Disseminated by human activities and with rising sea water quality, it competes with other molluscs.

This slipper-shaped invasive gastropod has a generally found in stacks of several hundred individuals.

Pacific oyster

Crassostrea gigas



This oyster has been widely introduced for commercial cultivation during the sixties to replace the Portuguese oyster. Its occupation of the environment is prohibited in 10th and 11th year helping other habitats. The shells of which are extremely sharp. It also invades native oyster farms.

The shell can take various forms but is generally elongated and around 15cm long. It may have dark purple patches and has a well-developed shell margin.

Orange tip sea squirt

Cordia europa



Coming from temperate and cool waters of the Southern hemisphere, this sea squirt was first identified in Brittany in 2002. It may have arrived with shellfish culture and now competes with native fauna and is a fouling nuisance for shellfish farms.

This solitary sea squirt has a smooth, semi-transparent oval body, making its U-shaped gills easily visible. It has no girth on top and one on the apical side, and grows up to 6cm.

Oyster thief

Colpomenia peregrina



Alga coming from the Pacific Ocean beginning of the 20th century, maybe with oyster spits. She is especially capable of taking away oysters she is fixed on what full of oysters.

This is a small olive-colored spherical alga, usually 3-6cm. The spherical structure controls and collapses with age.

Compass sea squirt

Asterocapsa humilis



Originating from the Southern hemisphere this sea squirt has not been identified in the Channel until 2005. Currents from San Mateo to Calcutta and England from Falmouth to Brighton.

The orange horn-shaped sea squirt protrudes on its higher part. The gill plates are covered by four principal white stripes and several secondary ones.

Available on www.biolit.fr

In ENGLISH
In FRENCH

Thank you :

- Gérald Mannaerts (AAMP)
- Lisa Rennocks (CWT)
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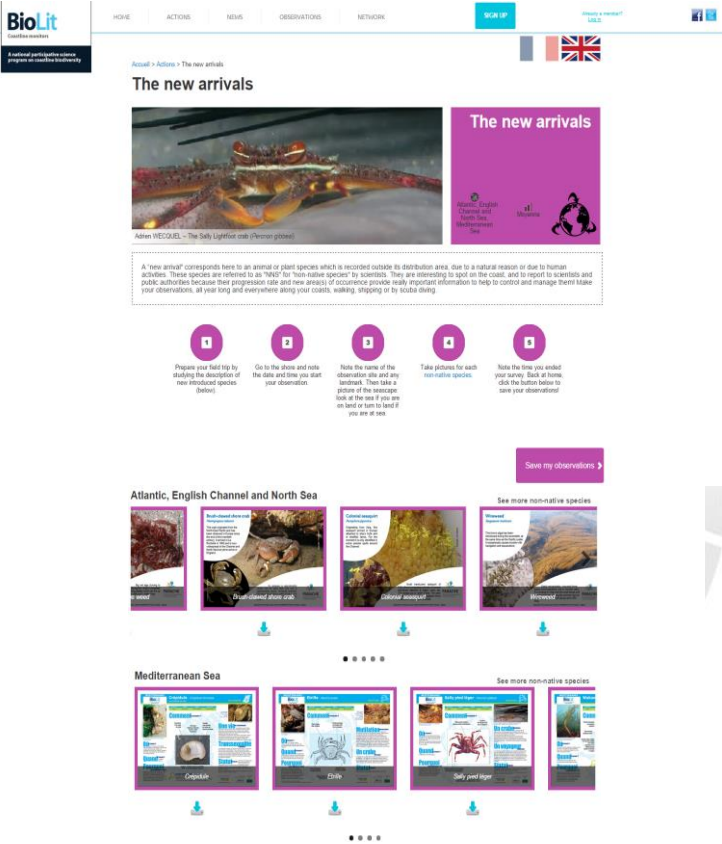
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- Pascal Provost (LPO)

And all the authors of the pictures



STEP 2 : The implementation BioLit website



A WORK :

- 1/ English translation
- 2/ Implementation on the website



Thank you :

- Eric Feunteun (MNHN)
- Julie Chabaliere (Natural Solutions)
- Pierre Delaunay (Natural Solutions)
- Philippe Patouroux (LCC)

PANACHE Partners : In a dedicated web page

STEP 3 : The animation



4 specific training courses

by Nausicaa and Planète Mer

11-12 Sept. 2014 : Boulogne-sur-Mer (PANACHE)

11 oct. 2014 : Dinard (PANACHE)

28 oct. 2014 : Dinard (VALMER)

2 general training courses

by Planète Mer

26 sept. 2014 : Océan Marée de Monts

8 déc. 2014 : CPIE Morlaix

Thank you :

Katy (Nausicaa)

Anne Vernier (Nausicaa)

Eric Feunteun (MNHN)

Tristan Diméglio (Planète Mer)

Service
des
tations
Marines
Dinard - Concarneau


Nausicaá
La Mer est sur Terre
Centre National de la Mer
Boulogne/Mer-France

Relai local actif



Results

Data on www.biolit.fr website

10 participants

11 reports (*fiches d'observation*)

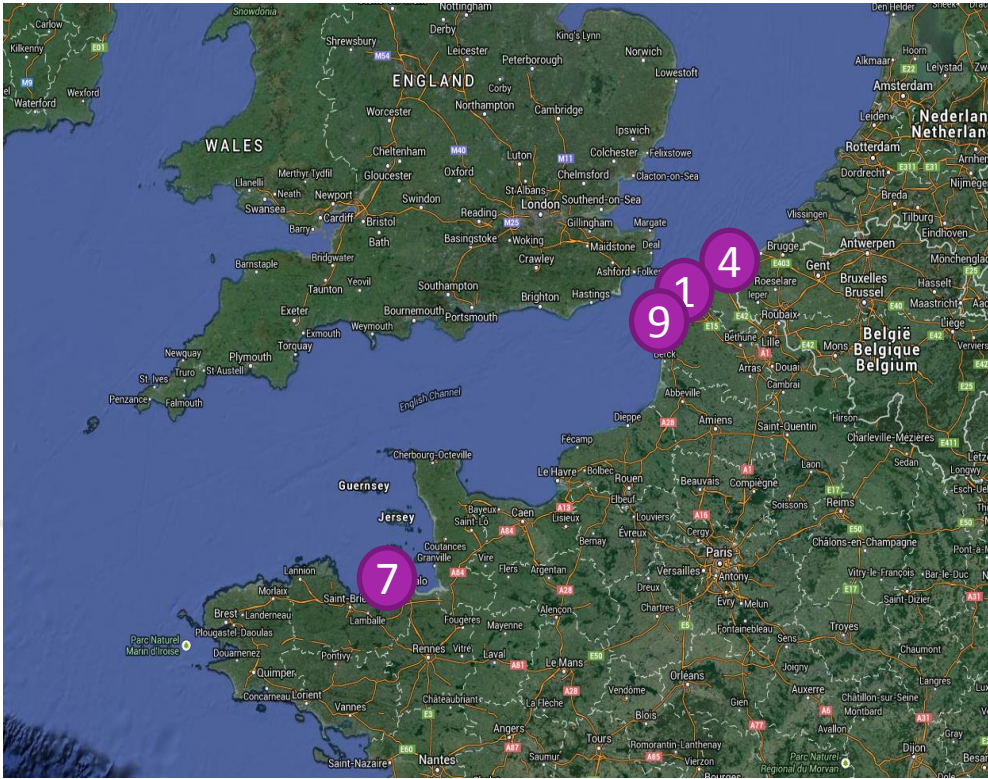
↔ 28 pictures (*individus photographiés*)

5 ind. reported and **un-identified**

23 ind. reported and **identified**

2 indigene ind.

21 ind. ENI





Results

ENI selected by PANACHE

<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	5
<i>Crassostreas gigas</i>	3
<i>Styela clava</i>	2
<i>Crepidula fornicata</i>	2
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	
<i>Grateloupia turuturu</i>	
<i>Colpomenia peregrina</i>	
<i>Asterocarpa humilis</i>	
<i>Corella eumyota</i>	
<i>Perophora japonica</i>	
<i>Elminius modestus</i>	
<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	
<i>Hemigrapsus takanoi</i>	

Other ENI

<i>Hemigrapsus sanguineus</i>	5
<i>Caulacanthus ustulatus</i>	3
<i>Didumne lineata</i>	1



**Key species
On open list**

Conclusions



No data without formation sessions

Pas de remontées de données sans animation

« The new arrivals » will continue

Poursuite de la thématique, au-delà de PANACHE

Example : Seaweeds and sea snails

Même temps de construction



Grateful for the interesting meetings with WLT and MBA (and Peau Bleue !)

Ravis et reconnaissants de la mise en réseau avec les Wild Life Trusts et la Marine Biological Association



PANACHE

Protected Area Network Across
the Channel Ecosystem



Hampshire & Isle of Wight
Wildlife Trust
Protecting wildlife. Inspiring people.



LIVE SUSTAINABLY WITH PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY MARINE INSTITUTE



MARINE & COASTAL POLICY WITH PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY

PML | Plymouth Marine Laboratory



Les projets VALMER et PANACHE ont été sélectionnés par le programme européen de coopération transfrontalière INTERREG IV A France (Manche) – Angleterre co-financé par le FEDER.



PANACHE

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the Channel Ecosystem



Cornwall



www.dunkerque-port.fr
facebook.com/dunkerqueport

Hampshire & Isle of Wight
Wildlife Trust

Protecting wildlife. Inspiring people.



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MARINE INSTITUTE



**MARINE &
COASTAL POLICY
WITH
PLYMOUTH
UNIVERSITY**

PML | Plymouth Marine
Laboratory



The VALMER and PANACHE projects were selected under the European cross-border cooperation programme INTERREG IV A France (Channel) - England, co-funded by the ERDF.