



Case Study 5 – Annex

Improving integrated management of Natura 2000 sites in the Ria de Aveiro Natura 2000 site, from catchment to coast, Portugal ¹

¹See full case study report for author and project information. Further information at <https://aquacross.eu/content/case-study-5-improving-integrated-management-natura-2000-sites-ria-de-aveiro-natura-2000>



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 642317.

Annex 1 – Aggregation of 26 ecosystem services (ES) into 11 types for stakeholders’ elicitation purposes. ES classification was adapted from CICES (from Martínez-López et al., STOTEN VSI)

ES type no.	ES type (code)	CICES ES Section	Biologically mediated/ Abiotic outputs of the system	ES Division	ES Group
ES1	Biotic based energy sources		biotic	Energy	Mechanical Energy
			biotic		Biomass Based Energy Sources
ES3	Biotic materials		biotic	Materials	Biomass
ES4	Abiotic materials	Provisioning	abiotic	Abiotic Materials	Non-Metallic
			abiotic		Water
ES5	Nutritional substances	biotic	biotic	Nutrition	Biomass
ES6	Nutritional substances		abiotic	Nutritional substances	Mineral
			abiotic		Water
ES7	Mediation of flows		abiotic	Mediation of flows by natural abiotic structures	By Solid Liquid Gaseous Flows
			biotic	Mediation of flows	Gaseous Air Flows
			biotic		Liquid Flows
ES8	Mediation of waste toxics and other nuisances	Regulation & Maintenance	abiotic	Mediation of waste toxics and other nuisances	Mass Flows
			biotic		By Natural Chemical Physical Processes
			biotic		Mediation Biota
			biotic		Mediation Ecosystems
ES9	Maintenance of physical chemical biological conditions		biotic	Maintenance of physical chemical biological conditions	Atmospheric Composition
			biotic		Climate Regulation
			biotic		Life cycle
			biotic		Maintenance Habitat Gene Pool Protection
ES10	Physical and intellectual interactions with biota, ecosystems, land and	Cultural	biotic	Physical and intellectual interactions with land seascapes physical settings	Pest Disease Control
			biotic		Soil Formation
			biotic		Composition
			abiotic		Water Conditions
					Intellectual Representative Interactions

ES11	seascapes environmental settings Spiritual symbolic and other interactions with biota ecosystems and land seascapes environmental settings		abiotic biotic biotic biotic biotic	Physical and intellectual interactions with biota ecosystems and land seascapes environmental settings Spiritual symbolic and other interactions with biota ecosystems and land seascapes environmental settings	Physical Experiential Interactions Intellectual Representative Interactions Physical Experiential Interactions Other Cultural Outputs Spiritual Emblematic
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Annex 2 – Ecosystem cards for stakeholders’ workshops

<p>Serviços dos Ecossistemas (seres vivos)</p> <p>PROVISIONAMENTO</p> <p>MATERIAIS</p> <p>BIOMASSA</p>			<p>HABITATS ONDE OCORRE:</p> <p>A2.2 & A2.3 Bancos de areia e Lotaçal Ilhas de areia e de lodo presentes na ria A2.5 (A2.505, A2.53C, A2.554) Sapais salinos Habitats periodicamente alagados por água salgada, com vegetação halófila tolerante à salinidade)</p> <p>A2.61 Pradaria marinha (Molçoço) Sedimentos com Zostera (Molçoço)</p> <p>B1.7 Pinhal litoral Dunas com florestas de pinheiros</p> <p>C3.22 Juncal dulçaçoico Juncal de água doce (Burinho) - Pateira de Fermentelos</p> <p>G5.4 Ancóias Zona dominada por Ancóias</p> <p>X10 Bocage Mosaico de campos de cultivo e pastagens</p>																																				
<p>CÓDIGO ESS_P_Mat_Biomass</p> <p>SE3</p> <p>DESCRIÇÃO Produção de materiais provenientes de seres vivos</p> <p>EXEMPLOS Utilização do campo para fabricar cestas e usos ornamentais; material vivo para forragem e fertilizantes na agricultura e aquacultura; produtos químicos extraídos a partir de algas; remédios naturais e medicamentos, corantes e cores</p>		<p>Habitats do Caso de Estudo:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>A2.2</td><td>A2.61</td><td>A4.43</td><td>C1.3</td><td>G1.21</td><td>H1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.3</td><td>A2.5</td><td>B1.4</td><td>C3.21</td><td>G1.21</td><td>H1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.5</td><td>A2.26</td><td>B1.9</td><td>C3.22</td><td>G1.17</td><td>H1.11</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.53B</td><td>A2.53</td><td>B1.7</td><td>B1.44</td><td>O4.1</td><td>H1.12</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.53C</td><td>A2.30</td><td>B1.4</td><td>B1</td><td>O4.4</td><td>H1.9</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.54</td><td>A2.33</td><td>C1</td><td>G1</td><td>H1.1</td><td>H1.10</td></tr> </table> <p>Contorno do Caso de Estudo Limite das Águas Continentais (DAC)</p> <p><small>Mapa de Referência: Plano de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (POT-ROA) - 2008; Carta de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (COT-ROA) - 2008; Carta de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (COT-ROA) - 2008; Carta de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (COT-ROA) - 2008.</small></p>	A2.2	A2.61	A4.43	C1.3	G1.21	H1.4	A2.3	A2.5	B1.4	C3.21	G1.21	H1.8	A2.5	A2.26	B1.9	C3.22	G1.17	H1.11	A2.53B	A2.53	B1.7	B1.44	O4.1	H1.12	A2.53C	A2.30	B1.4	B1	O4.4	H1.9	A2.54	A2.33	C1	G1	H1.1	H1.10	
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<p>Serviços dos Ecossistemas (seres vivos)</p> <p>PROVISIONAMENTO</p> <p>NUTRIÇÃO</p> <p>BIOMASSA</p>			<p>HABITATS ONDE OCORRE:</p> <p>A (A2.2, A2.22, A2.3, A2.5, A2.535, A2.53C, A5.22, A5.23, A5.25, A5.32, A5.33, A5.43, A7) Habitats marinhos Praias, sapais costeiros, bancos de areia, lodaçais, sedimento intertidal e coluna de água (ria e mar) C (C1, C1.3, C2.3) Lagos e Rios Lagos, lagos permanentes eutrofizados e rios E5.44 & G1 (G1.1, G1.21, G1.22 G1.31) Habitats ripícolas Habitat ripícola amelorado, bosque paludoso, amial ripícola, ulmeiros e treixos H (H1.1, H1.5) Agricultura Terrenos aráveis e cultivados, prados, J5 (J5.11, J5.12) Habitats construídos, industriais e artificiais Aquacultura e Salinas (Marinhas)</p> <p>X10 Bocage Mosaico de campos de cultivo e pastagens</p>																																				
<p>CÓDIGO ESS_P_Nut_Biomass</p> <p>SE5</p> <p>DESCRIÇÃO Produção de bens alimentares</p> <p>EXEMPLOS Peixes de água doce (sável); Peixes migradores (lingua, lamprea); Peixes de água salgada (boia, robalo); Marisco (crustáceos, moluscos); Cereais (arroz, trigo, milho; Aquacultura (barragem, robalo, ostras, bivalves)</p>		<p>Habitats do Caso de Estudo:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>A2.2</td><td>A2.61</td><td>A4.43</td><td>C1.3</td><td>G1.21</td><td>H1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.3</td><td>A2.5</td><td>B1.4</td><td>C3.21</td><td>G1.21</td><td>H1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.5</td><td>A2.26</td><td>B1.9</td><td>C3.22</td><td>G1.17</td><td>H1.11</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.53B</td><td>A2.53</td><td>B1.7</td><td>B1.44</td><td>O4.1</td><td>H1.12</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.53C</td><td>A2.30</td><td>B1.4</td><td>B1</td><td>O4.4</td><td>H1.9</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.54</td><td>A2.33</td><td>C1</td><td>G1</td><td>H1.1</td><td>H1.10</td></tr> </table> <p>Contorno do Caso de Estudo Limite das Águas Continentais (DAC)</p> <p><small>Mapa de Referência: Plano de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (POT-ROA) - 2008; Carta de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (COT-ROA) - 2008; Carta de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (COT-ROA) - 2008; Carta de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (COT-ROA) - 2008.</small></p>	A2.2	A2.61	A4.43	C1.3	G1.21	H1.4	A2.3	A2.5	B1.4	C3.21	G1.21	H1.8	A2.5	A2.26	B1.9	C3.22	G1.17	H1.11	A2.53B	A2.53	B1.7	B1.44	O4.1	H1.12	A2.53C	A2.30	B1.4	B1	O4.4	H1.9	A2.54	A2.33	C1	G1	H1.1	H1.10	
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<p>Serviços dos Ecossistemas (seres vivos)</p> <p>REGULAÇÃO - MANUTENÇÃO</p> <p>MEDIAÇÃO DE FLUXOS</p> <p>FLUXOS GASOSOS OU DE AR</p>			<p>HABITATS ONDE OCORRE:</p> <p>B (B1.3, B1.4, B1.6, B1.7, B1.8) Dunas costeiras Dunas herbáceas, arbustivas e arbóreas (pinhal litoral) E5.44 & G1 (G1.1, G1.21, G1.22 G1.31) Habitats ripícolas Habitat ripícola amelorado, bosque paludoso, amial ripícola, ulmeiros e treixos X10 Bocage Mosaico de campos de cultivo e pastagens</p>																																				
<p>CÓDIGO ESS_RM_MedFlo_GaseousAirFlows</p> <p>SE7</p> <p>DESCRIÇÃO Regulação de fluxos de ar</p> <p>EXEMPLOS Vegetação ripícola que permite a purificação do ar</p>		<p>Habitats do Caso de Estudo:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>A2.2</td><td>A2.61</td><td>A4.43</td><td>C1.3</td><td>G1.21</td><td>H1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.3</td><td>A2.5</td><td>B1.4</td><td>C3.21</td><td>G1.21</td><td>H1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.5</td><td>A2.26</td><td>B1.9</td><td>C3.22</td><td>G1.17</td><td>H1.11</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.53B</td><td>A2.53</td><td>B1.7</td><td>B1.44</td><td>O4.1</td><td>H1.12</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.53C</td><td>A2.30</td><td>B1.4</td><td>B1</td><td>O4.4</td><td>H1.9</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.54</td><td>A2.33</td><td>C1</td><td>G1</td><td>H1.1</td><td>H1.10</td></tr> </table> <p>Contorno do Caso de Estudo Limite das Águas Continentais (DAC)</p> <p><small>Mapa de Referência: Plano de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (POT-ROA) - 2008; Carta de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (COT-ROA) - 2008; Carta de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (COT-ROA) - 2008; Carta de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (COT-ROA) - 2008.</small></p>	A2.2	A2.61	A4.43	C1.3	G1.21	H1.4	A2.3	A2.5	B1.4	C3.21	G1.21	H1.8	A2.5	A2.26	B1.9	C3.22	G1.17	H1.11	A2.53B	A2.53	B1.7	B1.44	O4.1	H1.12	A2.53C	A2.30	B1.4	B1	O4.4	H1.9	A2.54	A2.33	C1	G1	H1.1	H1.10	
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<p>Serviços dos Ecossistemas (seres vivos)</p> <p>CULTURAL</p> <p>INTERAÇÕES FÍSICAS E INTELLECTUAIS COM O AMBIENTE</p> <p>INTERAÇÕES FÍSICAS (CONTACTO DIRETO)</p>			<p>HABITATS ONDE OCORRE:</p> <p>A (A2.2, A2.22, A2.3, A2.5, A2.535, A2.53C, A2.61, A7) Habitats marinhos Praias, sapais costeiros, pradarias marinhas, bancos de areia, lodaçais e coluna de água B (B1.3, B1.4, B1.6, B1.7, B1.8) Dunas costeiras Dunas herbáceas, arbustivas e arbóreas (pinhal litoral) C (C1, C1.3, C2.3, C3.21, C3.22) Lagos, Rios e Zonas húmidas de água doce Lagos, rios, junciais e canieiras dulçaçoicas E5.44 & G1 (G1.1, G1.21, G1.22 G1.31) Habitats ripícolas Habitat ripícola amelorado, bosque paludoso, amial ripícola, ulmeiros e treixos J5 (J5.11, J5.12) Habitats construídos, industriais e artificiais Aquacultura e Salinas (Marinhas)</p> <p>X10 Bocage Mosaico de campos de cultivo e pastagens</p>																																				
<p>CÓDIGO ESS_C_PhysIntel_PhysicalExperientialInteractions</p> <p>SE10</p> <p>DESCRIÇÃO Interações físicas entre o Homem e a Natureza para fins de entretenimento</p> <p>EXEMPLOS Observação de aves, snorkeling, mergulho, caminhada, escalada, passeios de barco, pesca de lazer (pesca à linha) e caça de lazer</p>		<p>Habitats do Caso de Estudo:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>A2.2</td><td>A2.61</td><td>A4.43</td><td>C1.3</td><td>G1.21</td><td>H1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.3</td><td>A2.5</td><td>B1.4</td><td>C3.21</td><td>G1.21</td><td>H1.8</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.5</td><td>A2.26</td><td>B1.9</td><td>C3.22</td><td>G1.17</td><td>H1.11</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.53B</td><td>A2.53</td><td>B1.7</td><td>B1.44</td><td>O4.1</td><td>H1.12</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.53C</td><td>A2.30</td><td>B1.4</td><td>B1</td><td>O4.4</td><td>H1.9</td></tr> <tr><td>A2.54</td><td>A2.33</td><td>C1</td><td>G1</td><td>H1.1</td><td>H1.10</td></tr> </table> <p>Contorno do Caso de Estudo Limite das Águas Continentais (DAC)</p> <p><small>Mapa de Referência: Plano de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (POT-ROA) - 2008; Carta de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (COT-ROA) - 2008; Carta de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (COT-ROA) - 2008; Carta de Ordenamento do Território da Região do Alentejo (COT-ROA) - 2008.</small></p>	A2.2	A2.61	A4.43	C1.3	G1.21	H1.4	A2.3	A2.5	B1.4	C3.21	G1.21	H1.8	A2.5	A2.26	B1.9	C3.22	G1.17	H1.11	A2.53B	A2.53	B1.7	B1.44	O4.1	H1.12	A2.53C	A2.30	B1.4	B1	O4.4	H1.9	A2.54	A2.33	C1	G1	H1.1	H1.10	
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Annex 3 – Summary of available environmental and socio-economic data (data: gathered by AI Lillebø and AI Sousa and published in Newton et al., 2018; source: references therein; complemented with data gathered by A Marhubi; source: PGRH4A, 2016 and Albuquerque 2013).

ES /Abiotic component	Environmental and socio-economic data
Food provisioning	Fish and shellfish of commercial interest landed at Aveiro: (2012) 1880 ton/year (clams, cockle, cuttlefish, common sole, seabass) (2013) 1283 ton/year of bivalves (clams, cockle, cuttlefish) (2013)
	In-situ aquaculture farms of marine fish and shellfish: (2012) 35 fish farms (23 active) – 140ton/year (seabass and gilthead seabream) (2012) 24 mollusc/bivalve farms (8.000m ² each) and 32 mollusc/bivalve farms (2000m ² each) (mainly oysters) - 325 ton/year (japanese oyster, clams, cockle)
	Nominal catches: (2014) 15 tonnes of migratory (e.g., the European eel) and freshwater fish; 255 tonnes of crustaceans and from 4,206 tonnes of molluscs, both from marine and transitional waters (2017) Wild Salicornia sold as a gastronomy/gourmet product ≈ 2€/100g (2015) In-situ macroalgae farming ≈ 24 tons (fw)/year ≈ 400tons/ha/year for food and cosmetics
	Number of licensed boats for fishing: (2013) 574 boats Boating/yatching/waterspots with engine: (2015) 833 boats registered Boating/yatching/waterspots without engine: (2015) 74 boats registered
Raw materials provisioning	(2012) Bait for fishing ≈ 36,000 kg yr ⁻¹ (2014) Number of licensed shellfishers and bait diggers 242 (2014)
Abiotic provisioning	(2014) Salt extraction: 80 tonnes
Primary production and C stock	Salt marsh plants production ranges from ≈ 350 to 1000g C.m ⁻² .y ⁻¹ Carbon stock in Ria de Aveiro salt marsh plants: 35706 Mg C
Climate regulation	The average annual temperature at the lagoon area is 14 °C, whilst in Vouga river catchment upper lands the average annual temperature is 9-11 °C.
Cultural services (supported by ecosystems and abiotic settings)	Tourism N° of bed places: NUTS 2 PT16 – 107297 Tourism accounts for 6% of employment in the Ria region - 71% restaurant/food industry; 12% in hotels and accommodation (of which, in 2011, there are 52 total establishments for lodgings), and the remaining 17% distributed between cultural and recreational activities (e.g. theatre, music, museums, nautical sports, hunting, recreational fishing travel and tours etc.). Visitors of Aveiro Tourism Office: (2015) Total 99523 people (non Portuguese= 91934 people; Portuguese = 7589 people)

Recreational infrastructures:

Ílhavo municipality -5 recreational quays with 420 moorings; Marina at Torreira: 150 moorings.
10 oceanic beaches and 2 transitional waters beaches, all of them with several infrastructures for outdoor sports related to beach-tourism.

Recreation and nature tourism:

São Jacinto Dunes Natural Reserve: 2 infrastructures for nature-tourism
Boat tours (at least 8 including the city channels and the lagoon), walking tours (several options for Aveiro Walk Around), birdwatching (at least six recognised spots: salt pans, Barra, São Jacinto 2, Murtosa, Salreu)

Local festivals related with the lagoon's products and activities:

Festa da Ria summer festival with traditional Moliceiro boats race; Cod fish festival; Eel and ovos moles "soft eggs from Aveiro" food festival; International marine salt festival; FARAV handcraft festival, Lamprey festival, Allis shad (Alosa alosa) festival). Archeological sites in the lagoon (e.g. shipwrecks, ship hull, and other isolated findings). The traditional architecture (e.g. 'palheiros', 'Gafanha'), traditional boats (e.g. 'moliceiro', 'bateira', 'mercantel') and traditional activities (e.g. salt production at the Ecomuseum of Troncalhada salt pans)

Annex 4 –Snapshot of the AquaLinksTool interface.

The screenshot displays the AquaLinksTool interface for a vulnerability assessment. The top navigation bar includes the 'aqualinks tool' and 'aquacross' logos. The main configuration area includes several sections:

- Knowledge Base:** Selection of regions like North Sea (NL/UK), Andalusia & Morocco (E), Danube river basin (DE/RO), Loch Erne (N-IRL), Aveiro Lagoon & BVL (P), and Swiss Plateau (CH).
- Realm:** Oceanic
- Aggregate Primary Activity:** Fishing: Benthic trawling and suction/hydraulic dredges
- Pressure:** Extraction of flora and/or fauna
- Ecosystem Component Description:** A6.1 (Deep-sea rock and artificial hard substrata)
- Impact Scores:** Impact Score2 (0.750), Impact Score3 (empty)
- Relative Coverage:** 0.030, **Representativeness:** 0.600
- Ecosystem Services Division:** Maintenance of physical chemical biological conditions
- Supply Scores:** VQ2 Division (4.286), Division Supply Score (0.108), VQ3 Division (empty), VQ2 Section (3.359), Section Supply Score (0.107), VQ3 Section (empty), VQ2 Category (3.352), Category Supply Score (0.105), VQ3 Category (empty)

A legend for the Vulnerability Quotient (VQ) is provided:

- VQ <0.1, no vulnerability exists
- VQ 0.1–1.0, vulnerability is low
- VQ 1.0–10, vulnerability is moderate
- VQ >10, vulnerability is high

Below the configuration is a 'Vulnerability Assessment - Wish list' table:

Study Area	Aggregate Primary Activity	Pressure	Realm	Ecosystem Component	Category	Ecosystem Services		Division	VQ			
						Section	Division		VQ2	VQ3		
North Sea (NL/UK)	Fishing: Benthic trawling and suction/hydraulic	Extraction of flora and/or fauna	Oceanic	A6.1	Abiotic Outputs of the System	Cultural settings dependent of aquatic abiotic structures	Physical and intellectual interactions with land	3.344	3.359	3.359	4.000	
North Sea (NL/UK)	Fishing: Benthic trawling and suction/hydraulic	Extraction of flora and/or fauna	Oceanic	A6.1	Abiotic Outputs of the System	Cultural settings dependent of aquatic abiotic structures	Spiritual symbolic and other interactions with land	3.344	3.359	3.359	4.000	
North Sea (NL/UK)	Fishing: Benthic trawling and suction/hydraulic	Extraction of flora and/or fauna	Oceanic	A6.1	Abiotic Outputs of the System	Regulation Maintenance by abiotic structures	Maintenance of physical chemical abiotic conditions	3.344	3.352	3.352	6.000	

AQUACROSS PARTNERS

Ecologic Institute (ECOLOGIC) | Germany

Leibniz Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries (FVB-IGB) | Germany

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC-UNESCO) | France

Wageningen Marine Research (WMR) | Netherlands

University of Natural Resources & Life Sciences, Institute of Hydrobiology and Aquatic Ecosystem Management (BOKU) | Austria

Fundación IMDEA Agua (IMDEA) | Spain

Universidade de Aveiro (UAVR) | Portugal

ACTeon – Innovation, Policy, Environment

(ACTeon) | France

University of Liverpool (ULIV) | United Kingdom

University College Cork, National University of Ireland (UCC) | Ireland

Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS) | Belgium

Stockholm University, Stockholm Resilience Centre (SU-SRC) | Sweden

Danube Delta National Institute for Research & Development (INCDDD) | Romania

Eawag – Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (EAWAG) | Switzerland

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | Belgium

BC3 Basque Centre for Climate Change (BC3) | Spain

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