

## Index

- 2025 time horizon 2  
*aapa* mires (patterned fens, string bogs) 115, 116  
 abalone (*Haliotis* spp.) 215, 218  
*Acanthaster planci* (crown-of-thorns starfish) 250, 251, 258  
 acid neutralizing capacity of streams and lakes 23  
 acid rain and river recovery 23–4  
 acidification  
   oceans 6–7  
   small freshwater lakes 71–3  
 adaptive management 26  
 African Great Lakes 81–2  
   eutrophication 83–4  
   Freshwater Protected Areas (FPAs) 92  
   impacts of land-use changes 83  
   invasive species 89  
   overfishing 86  
   pollution 85  
   potential states in 2025 90, 91–2  
   water diversion threats 89  
 Agenda 21, 301  
 agricultural irrigation, pressures on water resources 7  
 agriculture  
   demand for groundwater 34  
   impacts of fertilizer use 25  
   pollution of groundwater 34–5  
 albedo 2  
   polar surface albedo feedback mechanisms 322  
 alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*) 87  
*Alosa pseudoharengus* (alewife) 87  
 amphibian species, declines and extinctions 11, 12  
 amphipod (*Echinogammarus ischnus*) 88  
 Antarctic ice sheet, effects of warming 5, 6  
   see also polar and ice-edge marine systems  
 Antarctic krill (*Euphausia superba*) 322, 329–30, 331  
 antibiotic contamination of groundwater 35  
*Aplodinotus grunniens* (sheepshead) 86  
*Aptenodytes forsteri* (emperor penguin) 330  
 aquaculture, impacts on fishing pressure 10–11  
 aquarium fish, source 86  
 aquatic biodiversity, global trends 11–13  
 aquatic ecosystem trends  
   coastal wetlands 357–8  
   flowing waters 354–5  
   freshwater wetlands 355–7  
   human dependence on water 353–4  
   projections to the year 2025 363–5  
   rocky shores 358–9  
   soft shores 359–61  
   still fresh waters 355  
   trends and prospects across systems 362–3  
   vast marine systems 361–2  
 aquifers see groundwater  
 Aral Sea 82, 89, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 106  
   conservation efforts 107  
 Arctic see polar and ice-edge marine systems  
 Arctic charr (*Salvelinus alpinus*) 69  
 Arctic Oscillation 322–3  
*Arctocephalus gazella* (southern fur seal) 321, 331  
*Artemia* (brine shrimp)  
   harvest from salt lakes 97  
   introduction into salt lakes 104  
 Asian carps (cyprinid fishes) 89  
 Asian clam (*Potamocorbula amurensis*) 199  
 Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) 24, 83, 86  
 Atlantic thermohaline circulation 6  
*Atriplex* (*Halimione pedunculata*) (pedunculate sea-purslane) 170  
*Aurelia aurita* (moon jellyfish) 104  
*Avicennia* spp. (mangroves) 173, 176, 182, 183  
 Bayesian modelling 26  
 beaches see sandy shores  
 biodiversity, global trends in aquatic ecosystems 11–13  
 biodiversity loss, impacts on streams and rivers 27–8  
 biological control agents 26–7  
 biome 2  
 biotope 2  
 blue pike (*Sander glaucum* formerly *Stizostedion vitreum glaucum*) 84  
 bogs see cool temperate peatlands  
*Boreogadus saida* (polar cod) 329  
 brine shrimp see *Artemia*  
 brown mussel (*Perna perna*) 199, 216  
*Buccinum undatum* (common whelk) 215  
 burbot (*Lota lota*) 86  
 California cordgrass (*Spartina foliosa*) 159, 163  
 Canadian water weed (*Elodea canadensis*) 89  
 capelin (*Mallotus villosus*) 331  
 carbon balance in cool temperate peatland 118–19  
 carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
   acidification of the oceans 6–7  
   greenhouse gas 3  
 carbon reservoir in cool temperate peatlands 114  
 carbon trading 186  
*Carcinus maenas* (common shore crab) 216, 218, 219  
 Caribbean monk seal (*Monachus tropicalis*) 12  
 carp, see common carp  
 Caspian Sea 95, 98  
   drilling for oil 102  
   introduction of exotic species 104  
   pollution 103  
   sturgeon fishery 97, 103–4  
*Champscephalus gunnari* (icefish) 331  
 chemical pollutants of streams and rivers 25–6  
 chemical wastes, water pollution 7  
*Chen caerulescens caerulescens* (snow goose)  
   impact on marshes 165–6  
 Chilean abalone (*Concholepas concholepas*) 215, 216, 223  
 chlorofluorocarbons, greenhouse gases 3  
 cichlid fishes (African Great Lakes) 66, 84, 89, 92, 150  
 cisco (*Coregonus artedii*) 84, 86, 87  
*Cladophora* 88, 90  
 climate change  
   and floods 6  
   drivers for change 2  
   measures of change 2

## 474 Index

- climate change impacts 3–7 *see also specific ecosystems*
- climate change projections
  - Integrated Global System Model (IGSM) 3–5
  - level of uncertainty 5
- Clupea harengus* (herring, Atlantic herring) 331
- coastal development, ports and shipping facilities 8
- coastal ecosystems, vulnerability to climate change 6
- coastal systems, impacts of climate change 6
- cod (*Gadus morhua*) 331
- colonial hydroid (*Cordylophora caspia*) 88
- common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) 72, 86, 87
- common cordgrass (*Spartina angelica*) 163, 167
- common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*) 199, 215, 218
- common reed (*Phragmites australis*) 159, 160, 163, 164, 168, 199
- common shore crab (*Carcinus maenas*) 216, 218, 219
- common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) 215
- Concholepas concholepas* (Chilean abalone) 215, 216, 223
- continental-shelf benthic ecosystems
  - changes induced by commercial fishing 297–9
  - creating genuine value propositions 306
  - ecologically sustainable development 301–6
  - economic value 295
  - eutrophication 300
  - financial drivers of environmental management 305–6
  - fishing down the food web 297–9
  - global and sectoral agreements on 301–4
  - human drivers of change 296–301
  - impacts affecting biodiversity 296
  - impacts of fishing subsidies 305
  - implementation of goals and objectives 304–8
  - implications of human welfare goals 303–4
  - Marine Stewardship Council certification of fisheries 306
  - sediment loading 300–1
  - social dimensions of environmental management 304–5
  - society's goals for 301–4
  - water quality 299–301
- Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) 11, 301
- cool temperate peatland types
  - aapa* mires (patterned fens, string bogs) 115, 116
  - Arctic polygon mires 115–16
  - blanket mires 116
  - lagg fen 116
  - ombrotrophic (rain-fed) 115–16
  - ombrotrophic mires (raised bogs) 115, 116
  - palsa* mires 116
  - quaking mires 116
  - rheotrophic (flow-fed) 115–16
  - tundra mires 115, 116
- cool temperate peatland
  - accumulation of organic matter 114
  - acrotelm (upper layer) 116–17
  - age of 116
  - biomass 117
  - carbon balance 118–19
  - carbon reservoir 114
  - carbon sequestration 117–19
  - catotelm (deeper layer) 116–17
  - definition 113
  - factors affecting decomposition rate 118–19
  - formation 116
  - fossil evidence of development 121
  - gaseous emissions 119–20
  - global distribution 113–14
  - greenhouse gas emissions 119–20
  - human impacts 120–1
  - Late Holocene development 121
  - long-term trends 121–5
  - methane formation and release 114, 119–20
  - nitrous oxides emissions 120
  - pH 115
  - primary productivity 117
  - recent changes in vegetation 121–2
  - rehabilitation efforts 120–1
  - role of *Sphagnum* mosses 114–15, 117–18, 120, 121–2
  - sensitivity to the physical environment 116–17
- cool temperate peatlands in the future
  - 122–6
  - effects of airborne pollutants 123
  - effects of climate change 123–6
  - effects of destructive exploitation 122–3
- coral bleaching 246, 249, 250, 251, 252, 256
- coral bycatch in deep-water fisheries 339–40
- coral reef predictions to 2025 252–8
- climatic oscillations and disturbances 252–4
- consumption 257–8
- diseases 258
- disturbance frequency and reef recovery 254
- fisheries 257
- herbivorous fish populations 257
- increase in ultraviolet light levels 256
- invertebrate populations 257
- nutrient enrichment 255–6
- oceanographic and environmental change 254–6
- physicochemical factors 252–4
- production 256
- Symbiodinium* dinoflagellate coral symbiont 256–7
- symbiotic relationships 256–7
- coral reefs
  - Asian Pacific reef trends 250–1
  - Atlantic reef trends 247, 249–50
  - Australian reef trends 250–1
  - biological forcing factors 247
  - Caribbean reef trends 247, 249–50
  - characteristics 242–3
  - conditions for reef formation 243
  - coral bleaching 246, 249, 250, 251, 252, 256
  - crown-of-thorns starfish predation 250, 251, 258
  - diseases 247, 249, 250
  - Eastern Pacific reef trends 250
  - effects of acidification of the oceans 6–7
  - effects of aragonite saturation levels in seawater 245
  - effects of seawater temperature increase 243–6
  - environmental forcing factors 243–7
  - factors affecting calcification rates 245
  - impacts of fishing pressures 247
  - impacts of global warming 243
  - impacts of human development 246–7
  - impacts of increasing CO<sub>2</sub> levels 242–3
  - impacts of loss of *Diadema antillarum* (long-spined sea urchin) 247, 249
  - impacts of nutrient enrichment 246–7
  - impacts of sea-level changes 246
  - origins and evolution 242–3
  - physicochemical forcing factors 243–7
  - recommendations for further research 258–9
  - recommendations for management 259–60
  - Red Sea reef trends 251–2
  - temperature records from coral cores 246
  - Western Indian Ocean reef trends 251–2
- Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus* (salt marsh bird's beak) 160, 163
- Cordylophora caspia* (colonial hydroid) 88
- Coregonus artedii* (cisco) 84, 86, 87
- Coregonus autumnalis migratorius* (omul) 87

- Coregonus* spp. (whitefish, Salmonidae) 86, 331
- crab-eater seals, distemper infection 8
- crown-of-thorns starfish (*Acanthaster planci*) 250, 251, 258
- cyanobacteria (*Spirulina*) 97
- cyanobacterium (*Microcystis*) 79, 88, 90
- cyprinid fishes (Asian carps) 89
- Cyprinus carpio* (common carp) 72, 86, 87
- dams  
   breaching 24  
   impacts of 23, 24–5
- Daphnia* (water fleas, Cladocera)  
   factors affecting seasonal abundance (English lakes) 75, 76  
   impact of removal of predatory fish 79, 80
- DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) pollution  
   in the deep sea 344–5  
   Lake Baikal 85–6  
   spraying of saltmarshes 159  
   St Lawrence Great Lakes 84–5
- Dead Sea 96, 98, 100
- deep-sea floor ecosystems  
   anthropogenic forcing factors 337–45  
   biological productivity 335  
   climate change impacts to 2025 343–4  
   coral bycatch 339–40  
   deepwater MPAs 348–9  
   disposal of sewage sludge and dredge spoils 343  
   disposal of solid structures 342  
   dumping of munitions and radioactive waste 342–3  
   ecological characteristics 335–6  
   extent and characteristics 334–5  
   hydrothermal vents 335  
   impacts of deepwater fisheries 337–40  
   impacts of pollution 344–5  
   importance of 336  
   indirect impacts of fisheries 339  
   levels of pollutants in deepwater organisms 344–5  
   manganese nodule mining 341–2  
   methane hydrate exploitation 341  
   oil and gas exploitation 340–1  
   persistence of toxic pollutants 344–5  
   policy and solutions for anthropogenic impacts 348–9  
   polymetallic sulphide mining 342  
   regulation of high seas fishing 348–9  
   sensitivity to human impacts 335, 336  
   species ecology and life-history patterns 337
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 349
- waste disposal 342–4
- deep-sea floor ecosystems research needs  
   biogeography 345–6  
   habitat distributions 345–6  
   long time-series studies 348  
   response to anthropogenic forcing factors 346–8
- deepwater amphipod (*Diporeia hoyi*) 88, 89
- deforestation, impacts on groundwater 35–6
- Devil's Lake, USA 98
- Diadema antillarum* (long-spined sea urchin) 247, 249, 257, 258
- Diporeia hoyi* (deepwater amphipod) 88, 89
- Dissostichus eleginoides* (Patagonian toothfish) 331, 332
- Dreissena bugensis* (quagga mussel) 87, 88–9
- Dreissena polymorpha* (Zebra mussel) 8, 26, 87, 88–9, 90, 199
- drought disturbances, impacts on streams and rivers 22–3
- dryland salinity 57, 58
- dunes *see* sandy shores
- East African Rift Valley salt lakes 97, 100
- Echinogammarus ischnus* (amphipod) 88
- ecohydrology 30–1
- ecological units, terminology 2
- economics, cost of setting aside land or fishing space 8
- ecoregion 2
- ecosystem, concept 2
- ecosystem classification schemes 13–15  
   freshwater systems 13–14, 15  
   marine systems 13, 14, 15
- ecosystem services *see specific ecosystems*
- Eichhornia crassipes* (water hyacinth) 84, 150
- El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO)  
   impacts on coral reefs 246, 250, 252, 254–5, 256  
   impacts on kelp forests 229, 230–1, 238, 239  
   influence on nutrient upwellings 223, 229  
   influence on temperature and precipitation 22, 36, 109, 151  
   link with algal blooms 214
- Elodea canadensis* (Canadian water weed) 89
- emperor penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) 330
- empirical regression models 26
- endocrine disruptors  
   pollution of small freshwater lakes 72  
   pollution of streams and rivers 25
- English Lake District, influence of the Gulf Stream 75, 76, 77
- Esthwaite Water, England 75, 76, 77
- Esthwaite waterweed (*Hydrilla*) 26
- estuaries  
   anthropogenic impacts 188–9, 190  
   characteristics 188  
   definition 188  
   ecosystem characteristics 189–90  
   phytoplankton blooms 194–5  
   zones 188
- estuarine environment forcing factors 190–201  
   aquaculture 193–4  
   boating damage 192–3  
   chemical contaminants 195–6  
   dredging 192  
   estuarine embayment modification 192–4  
   eutrophication 194–5  
   fisheries overexploitation 196–7  
   fishing-gear impacts 193  
   freshwater diversions 197–8  
   habitat loss and alteration 191  
   impacts of human activities 190–201  
   introduced/invasive species 198–9  
   nutrient enrichment 194–5  
   organic-carbon loading 194–5  
   pollution impacts 194–6  
   sea-level rise 199–200  
   sediment contamination 195–6  
   sediment input/turbidity 201  
   shoreline development 192  
   subsidence 200–1  
   watershed changes 191–2
- estuarine systems in the future  
   anthropogenic threats 202–6  
   chemical contaminants 204  
   climate change effects 204  
   coastal subsidence 205  
   eutrophication 202  
   fisheries overexploitation 202–3  
   freshwater diversions and inputs 204  
   habitat loss and alteration 202  
   introduced/invasive species 204–5  
   multiple-stressor effects 205–6  
   sea-level rise 204  
   sediment input/turbidity 205
- Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (red gum) 57
- Eumetopias jubatus* (Steller's sea lion) 331
- Euphausia superba* (Antarctic krill) 322, 329–30, 331
- Eurasian water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) 26, 74
- European Union Marine Strategy 302–3
- European Water Framework Directive (2000) 77, 78
- eutrophication *see specific ecosystems*

## 476 Index

- extinctions of aquatic species
  - causes of 11
  - fish species 12–13
  - freshwater animal species 12
  - marine species 12–13
- Exxon Valdez* oil spill 214
- fens *see* cool temperate peatlands
- fertilizers
  - pollution of groundwater 34–5
  - pollution of streams and rivers 25
- fish migration, impacts of dams 24
- fisheries
  - driver for change in aquatic ecosystems 3
  - economic pressures 8–10
  - fishing down marine food webs 8–9
  - impacts of aquaculture 10–11
  - impacts of overfishing 8–11
  - marine fish biomass declines 8–9
  - need for change in the industry 10, 11
  - overfishing and declining catches 12–13
  - vulnerable species 8–10
- flood disturbances, impacts on streams and rivers 22–3
- flood plains
  - biodiversity 45, 51–2
  - biodiversity decline 55
  - biological productivity 45, 52
  - cultural value 45, 54
  - definition 46
  - drivers of change 54–7
  - drivers of river–floodplain ecology 51–2
  - dryland salinity 57, 58
  - dynamic nature 45
  - ecological values 51–2
  - economic value 45, 52–3
  - ecosystem services and functions 52–3
  - flood and flow pulses 51
  - flood benefits 52–3, 53–4
  - flood losses 53, 54
  - flood management developments 54
  - flow regime 51
  - global distribution and extent 45–51
  - hazards and benefits to humans 53–4
  - human impacts on riparian zones 46, 47, 52
  - hydrologic connectivity 51
  - impacts of climate change 56
  - impacts of flow modification 56–7
  - impacts of human population growth 55
  - invasive species 57
  - Mesopotamian wetlands 55
  - pollution of the parent river 57
  - riparian obligate species 51–2
- flood plains in the future 57–9
  - impacts of land-use changes 59
  - species population decline 58–9
- time lag between impact and response 58
- flooding, effects of loss of wetlands 6
- floodplain management requirements 59–61
  - cost–benefit calculations 60
  - environmental flow requirements 60
  - floodplain restoration 60–1
  - indicators of environmental conditions 59
  - institutional framework 60–1
  - inventory of level of anthropogenic impact 59
- food production, pressures on water resources 7–8
- forestry, impacts on groundwater 35–6
- fragmentation of lotic habitats 24–5
- Framework Convention on Climate Change 2
- freshwater ecosystems, classification schemes 13–14, 15
- Freshwater Ecosystems Index (FEI) 11–12
- Freshwater Protected Areas (FPAs) 92
- freshwater species, population trends 12
- freshwater wetlands *see* temperate freshwater wetlands
- Fundulus parvipinnis* (California killfish) 166
- Gadus morhua* (cod) 331
- Gentoo penguin (*Pygoscelis papua*) 330
- glacial relict flora and fauna, large freshwater lakes 82
- glaciers, retreat of 6
- Gleotrichia* (planktonic cyanobacterium) 79
- global circulation models 22
- global cooling, drivers 2
- global warming, drivers 2
- global warming impacts *see specific ecosystems*
- golden mussel (*Limnoperna fortunei*) 151
- granular limpet (*Scutellastra granularis*) 218
- Great Lakes *see* African Great Lakes; St Lawrence Great Lakes
- Great Salt Lake, USA 96, 97, 98, 100, 103
- greenhouse effect 2
  - radiative forcing 3
- greenhouse gases 3
  - emissions from cool temperate peatlands 119–20
  - release from contaminated aquifers 36
- Greenland ice sheet, effects of warming 5, 6
- groundwater, importance of 30
- groundwater ecosystems
  - agricultural demand for water 34
  - components 31–3
  - freshwater reserves in aquifers 31, 32
  - functions of microorganisms 32–3
  - geological component 31–2
  - groundwater–surface water interactions 33–4
- human dependence on water from aquifers 31
- human impacts 34–6
- impacts of climate change 36
- impacts of land use and deforestation 35–6
- industrial demand for water 34
- living organisms 32–3
- role in the hydrological cycle 31, 33–4
- sources of groundwater pollution 34–6
- stygobionts 33
- urban domestic water demand 34
- variations in size and structure 33
- groundwater ecosystems projections to 2025 42–4
  - biodiversity loss 43
  - changes in surface ecosystems 44
  - land subsidence 42–3
  - lower water tables 42–3
  - restriction in functionality 43
  - salinization 43–4
- groundwater management 36–42
  - cultural attitudes to water use 38
  - ecological engineering 39
  - economic aspects of water use 37–8
  - establishment of conservation areas 41–2
  - human attitudes to groundwater use 37–9
  - improved water-use efficiency 39–40
  - integrated hydrological and ecological framework 30–1
  - integrated water management 40–1
  - need for sustainable management 36–7
  - potential for future water crisis 36
  - protection of groundwater systems 41–2
  - reduction of poverty 41
  - safe yield concept 36
  - technological aspects of water use 38–9
  - use of ecological risk assessment 41–2
- Gulf porpoise (*Phocoena sinus*) 12
- Gulf Stream, influence on lakes in the English Lake District 75, 76, 77
- Haliotis* spp. (abalone) 215, 218
- heavy metals
  - pollution of groundwater 35
  - pollution of streams and rivers 25
- herring (Atlantic herring, *Clupea harengus*) 331
- high-latitude climate changes 324
- horned turban snail (*Turbo truncatus*) 215
- human population
  - coastal settlements 2
  - demand for fresh water 7
  - impacts on aquatic ecosystems 2–3
  - impacts on fresh water 7–8
  - projected growth 7, 8

- rate of growth 2
- size 2
- uneven global distribution 2
- uses for fresh water 7–8
- Hydrilla* (Esthwaite waterweed) 26
- Hydrodamalis gigas* (Steller's sea cow) 12
- hydrogeological setting (HGS) of wetlands 138
- hydrogeomorphic (HGM) classification of wetlands 136, 137, 138
- icefish (*Champsocephalus gunnari*) 331
- industrial demand for groundwater 34
- industrial waste, pollution of groundwater 35
- inland aquatic systems, impacts of climate change 6
- Integrated Global System Model (IGSM) 3–5
- introduced alien species
  - effects on aquatic ecosystems 7–8
  - in small freshwater lakes 66, 72
- invasion ecology 29
- invasive species
  - flood plains 57
  - impacts on streams and rivers 26–7
  - models of establishment and dispersal 26–7
  - strategies for control 26
- invasive/introduced species, estuaries 198–9
- IPCC (International Panel on Climate Change) 3
- kelp forest ecosystems
  - biodiversity and deforestation rates 235–7
  - characteristics 226
  - consequences of kelp deforestation 235–7
  - development of kelp forests 228–9
  - ecological processes 228–37
  - global distribution 227, 228–9
  - impacts of physical structure and biomass 227–8
  - kelp deforestation 229–37
  - loss of top predators 235
  - sea surface temperature effects 229
  - sea-urchin herbivory 230, 231–5
  - spatial and temporal scale of change 235, 236
  - species diversity 227
- kelp forest ecosystems in the year 2025 238–40
  - changing coastal biodiversity 239–40
  - declining water quality 240
  - extrapolation of known trends 238
  - impacts of El Niño and La Niña events 238, 239
- impacts of global warming 238–9
- impacts of ocean-climate change 238–9
- impacts of pollution 240
- invading species 240
- new apex predators 239–40
- keystone species, loss to overfishing 9
- killifish (California killifish, *Fundulus parvipinnis*) 166
- Kyoto Protocol 2, 186
- La Niña events 223, 239
- Lahontan cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi*) 96, 101
- lake associations and citizen concern 72, 74
- Lake Baikal 81–2
  - eutrophication 84
  - impacts of land-use changes 83
  - invasive species 89
  - overfishing 86–7
  - pollution 85–6
  - potential state in 2025 90, 92
  - water diversion 89
- Lake Cantara South, Australia 98
- Lake Corangamite, Australia 99, 101
- Lake Erie *see* St Lawrence Great Lakes
- Lake Finjasjön, Sweden 79, 80
- Lake Huron *see* St Lawrence Great Lakes
- Lake Issyk-kul, Kyrgyzstan 98
- Lake Malawi *see* African Great Lakes
- Lake Michigan *see* St Lawrence Great Lakes
- Lake Naivasha, Kenya (case study) 66
- Lake Ontario *see* St Lawrence Great Lakes
- lake recreation culture 72, 74
- Lake Superior *see* St Lawrence Great Lakes
- Lake Tanganyika *see* African Great Lakes
- lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) 86, 90
- Lake Van, Turkey 98
- Lake Victoria *see* African Great Lakes
- Lake Windermere, England 72, 75, 76, 77
- lakes
  - cultural and inspirational aspects 64
  - definition of large and small 64
  - impacts of climate change 6
  - threat from water shortages 64
  - see also* African Great Lakes; large freshwater lakes; salt lakes; small freshwater lakes; St Lawrence Great Lakes and *specific lakes*
- land use, impacts on groundwater 35–6
- landfill waste leakage, pollution of groundwater 35
- large freshwater lakes
  - definition 81
  - endemism 82
  - eutrophication 83–4
- glacial relict flora and fauna 82
- glacial scour lakes 82 *see also* St Lawrence Great Lakes
- impacts of land-use change 83
- invasive species 87–9
- major impacts 82–9
- overfishing 86–7
- pollution 84–6
- potential states in 2025 89–93
- tropical tectonic lakes 82 *see also* African Great Lakes
- water diversion threats 89
- large lakes, definition 64
- Lates niloticus* (Nile perch) 8, 12, 84, 86, 89, 150
- Limnoperna fortunei* (golden mussel) 151
- limpet (*Scutellastra argenvillei*) 218, 219
- Littoraria irrorata* (marsh periwinkle) 164–5
- Littorina littorea* (common periwinkle) 215, 218, 199
- Littorina saxatilis* (rough periwinkle) 212
- Living Planet Index (LPI) 11–12
- Living Planet Report (WWF) 11
- long-spined sea urchin (*Diadema antillarum*) 247, 249, 257, 258
- Lota lota* (burbot) 86
- lotic ecosystems 18 *see also* streams and rivers
- macrosystems approach to wetlands 136–7
- Mallotus villosus* (capelin) 331
- management approach, acid rain and river recovery 23–4
- mangrove ecosystems
  - basin mangroves 177, 178
  - characteristics 172–3
  - classification of mangrove formations 176–8
  - diversity of forms and species composition 176–8
  - economic valuation of mangroves 184
  - global area and distribution 173–6
  - mangroves as keystone species 172
  - palaeohistorical perspective on distribution 176
  - physiological adaptations in plants 173
  - potential expansion following climate change 183–4
  - potential for wastewater treatment 182
  - river-dominated mangroves 177–8
  - sustainable management for timber 180
  - tide-dominated (fringe) mangroves 176–7
  - trends in loss of area 174–6
  - values 173

## 478 Index

- mangrove ecosystems future threats  
 climate change 182–4  
 economic market failure 184–5  
 effects of elevated CO<sub>2</sub> 182–3  
 heavy metal pollution 182  
 human population demography 178  
 hydrological change 180–1  
 nutrient pollution 182  
 oil pollution 181–2  
 pollution 181–2  
 response to sea-level rise 183, 184  
 shrimp farming 179  
 timber extraction for rayon 180  
 tourism 178–9  
 urban development 178–9
- mangrove ecosystems mitigation 185–7  
 carbon trading 186  
 conservation areas 186  
 educational role in ecosystem  
 management 186–7  
 management for sustainable use 186–7  
 participation of local communities 186–7  
 rehabilitation 185–6  
 role of the international community 187
- mangroves (*Avicennia* spp.) 173, 176,  
 182, 183
- marbled rockcod (*Notothenia rossii*) 331
- marine ecosystems, classification schemes  
 13, 14, 15
- Marine Ecosystems Index (MEI) 11–12
- marine life  
 effects of acidification of the oceans 6–7  
 population trends in marine species  
 12–13  
 risk from introduced diseases 8
- marine pelagic ecosystem  
 alien species invasions 312  
 disease epidemics 312  
 impact of commercial fishing 312  
 impacts of fish farming 313  
 impacts on the pelagic food web 314–16  
 indicators of decline in health 312  
 natural variability of marine ecosystems  
 313  
 numbers of endangered species 312  
 phytoplanktonic blooms 312  
 potential for fisheries collapse 312  
 state of the ecosystem 312  
 sustainability of human influence  
 (fisheries example) 313  
 timescale of changes 312  
 ‘tragedy of the commons’ 313
- marine pelagic ecosystem to the year 2025  
 anthropogenic impacts 313–16  
 future issues 316–17  
 integration across research sectors  
 316–17
- limitations of global ocean programmes  
 316
- natural oscillations 313–16
- philosophical perspective 318
- scientific perspective 317–18
- societal issues 316
- Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)  
 for deepwater ecosystems 348–9  
 on the high seas 348–9
- Marine Stewardship Council certification  
 of fisheries 306
- marsh periwinkle (*Littoraria irrorata*) 164–5
- Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus  
 monachus*) 12
- Mediterranean mussel (*Mytilus  
 galloprovincialis*) 218, 219
- mercury pollution  
 African Great Lakes 85  
 small freshwater lakes 72  
 streams and rivers 25–6
- Mesopotamian wetlands 55
- methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)  
 formation and release in cool temperate  
 peatlands 114, 119–20  
 greenhouse gas 3
- methylmercury pollution 344, 345
- microbial resistance to antibiotics 26
- Microcystis* (cyanobacterium) 79, 88, 90
- mires *see* cool temperate peatlands
- Mnemiopsis leidyi* (warty comb jelly) 104
- Monachus monachus* (Mediterranean monk  
 seal) 12
- Monachus tropicalis* (Caribbean monk  
 seal) 12
- Mono Lake, California 96, 97, 98, 100, 101,  
 106–7
- Moon jellyfish (*Aurelia aurita*) 104
- Morone saxatilis* (striped bass) 199
- Myriophyllum spicatum* (Eurasian water  
 milfoil) 26, 74
- Mysis relicta* (opossum shrimp) 83
- Mytilus galloprovincialis* (Mediterranean  
 mussel) 218, 219
- Neogobius melanostomus* (round goby) 87, 88
- Nile perch (*Lates niloticus*) 8, 12, 84, 86,  
 89, 150
- Nile tilapia (*Oreochromus niloticus*) 86, 89
- nitrate pollution  
 groundwater 34–5  
 streams and rivers 25
- nitrogen loading in rivers 7
- nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)  
 emissions from cool temperate  
 peatlands 120  
 greenhouse gas 3  
 release from contaminated aquifers 36
- North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) 22, 222,  
 245, 252, 322
- Northern Annular Mode 323
- Notothenia rossii* (marbled rockcod) 331
- nutrient concentrations in streams and  
 rivers 25
- oceans, impacts of climate change 6–7
- oil spills, impacts on rocky intertidal shores  
 213–14
- omul (*Coregonus autumnalis migratorius*) 87
- Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi* (Lahontan  
 cutthroat trout) 96, 101
- Oncorhynchus* spp. (salmon) 56
- operational landscape unit (OLU) concept  
 133, 138, 139
- Opossum shrimp (*Mysis relicta*) 82
- Oreochromus niloticus* (Nile tilapia) 86, 89
- organic pollution of groundwater 35, 36
- Osmerus mordax* (smelt) 87
- Owens Lake, USA 100–1
- ozone hole over Antarctica 323–4
- Pacific swampfire, pickleweed (*Sarcocornia  
 pacifica*) 162
- Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus  
 eleginoides*) 331, 332
- PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) pollution  
 deep-sea ecosystems 344–5  
 Lake Baikal 86  
 St Lawrence Great Lakes 84–5
- peatlands *see* cool temperate peatlands
- Pedunculate sea-purslane (*Atriplex  
 (Halimione) pedunculata*) 170
- Perca flavens* (yellow perch) 86
- Perna perna* (brown mussel) 199, 215
- pesticide pollution *see* specific ecosystems
- petroleum products, pollution of  
 groundwater 35
- Petromyzon marinus* (sea lamprey) 87–8, 90
- pharmaceuticals, pollution of streams and  
 rivers 25
- Phocoena sinus* (Gulf porpoise) 12
- Phragmites australis* (common reed) 159,  
 160, 163, 164, 168, 199
- Pickleweed, Pacific swampfire (*Sarcocornia  
 pacifica*) 162
- Planktonic cyanobacterium (*Gleotrichia*) 79
- polar and ice-edge marine systems  
 Antarctic sea ice 326–7  
 Arctic Oscillation 322–3  
 Arctic sea ice 324–6  
 climate change effects in the future  
 322–4  
 climate change impacts on higher  
 predators 329–30  
 collapse of Arctic fish stocks 331



- decline in albatross and petrel populations 332
- differences between the Arctic and Antarctic 319–20
- ecosystem responses to loss of sea ice 328–30
- feedbacks in the polar climate system 322
- fishing impacts 330–2
- food web responses to climate change 330
- future sea-ice conditions 327–8
- global thermohaline circulation 324
- harvesting of Antarctic marine living resources 331–2
- harvesting of Arctic marine resources 330–1
- high-latitude climate changes 324
- human impacts 320–2
- illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) 332
- impacts of reduction in sea-ice 320
- major Antarctic trends 321
- major Arctic trends 320–1
- marine mammal exploitation 330–1
- North Atlantic Oscillation 322
- Northern Annular Mode 323
- ozone hole over Antarctica 323–4
- predictions for 2025 332–3
- primary production in the future 328
- sea-ice reduction 324–8
- sea ice seasonal variations 324
- seabird bycatch in long-line fisheries 332
- secondary production in the future 328–9
- Southern Annular Mode 323–4
- surface albedo feedback mechanisms 322
- whaling 330–1
- polar bears, impacts of sea-ice reduction 329
- polar cod (*Boreogadus saida*) 329
- polar regions
- effects of warming 5, 6
  - projected temperature increase 5
- pollution, sources of groundwater pollution 34–6
- ponds *see* small freshwater lakes
- population trends
- Freshwater Ecosystems Index (FEI) 11–12
  - Marine Ecosystems Index (MEI) 11–12
- Potamocorbula anurensis* (Asian class) 199
- Pygoscelis papua* (Gentoo penguin) 330
- Pyramid Lake, USA 96, 100, 101, 107
- Pyura praeputialis* (tunicate) 219
- Quagga mussel (*Dreissena bugensis*) 87, 88–9
- radiative forcing, greenhouse effect 3
- radioactive waste burial, pollution of groundwater 35
- rainfall, measure of change 2
- raised bogs (ombrotrophic mires) 115, 116
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 96, 106–7, 112, 152, 170, 187
- Rastrineobola argentea* (silver cyprinid) 86, 89
- red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) 57
- Regional Seas Agreements 302
- Rhizophora* spp. 173, 176, 177, 180, 182, 183, 185–6
- Rio ‘Earth Summit’ (1992) 11, 301
- river systems, impacts of alteration and damming 11
- rivers, human sources of pollution 7 *see also* streams and rivers
- rockfish (*Sebastes* spp.) 337, 338, 339
- rocky intertidal shores
- actions to help preserve habitats 224–5
  - capacity for recovery 210–11
  - characteristics 210–11
  - ecosystem services 211
  - environmental gradients 212
  - factors which influence communities 212
  - interactions of physical and biological factors 212
  - management issues 210–11
  - vulnerability to human activities 210–11
- rocky-shore impacts
- actions to help preserve habitats 224–5
- alien species 216–19
- alteration of coastal geomorphological processes 219–20
- co-management strategies 224–5
- El-Niño–Southern Oscillation events 222–3
- elevated ultraviolet radiation 222
- endocrine disruptors 213
- eutrophication 214
- generation of power 220
- global climate change 220–3
- harvesting for human food 215–16, 217, 224–5
- marine mollusc harvesting 215–16, 217, 224–5
- mining activities 214–15
- oil spills 213–14
- pollution 212–15
- present and future human impacts 212–23
- projecting into the future 223–4
- recreational uses 220
- research and educational uses 220
- responses to warming 221–2
- sea defences 219–20
- sea-level rise 222
- sedimentation 220
- storms and extreme weather events 222
- toxic algal blooms 214
- rough periwinkle (*Littorina saxatilis*) 212
- round goby (*Neogobius melanostomus*) 87, 88
- salinization
- anthropogenic 101–2
  - future of salt lakes 109
  - land in Australia 57, 58, 99, 102
- Salmo salar* (Atlantic salmon) 24, 83, 86
- salmon (*Onchorhynchus* spp.) 56
- salmonids, escape of genetically modified or farm-selected fish 72
- salt lakes 64
- calcite branch point 94
  - conservation value 96
  - critical habitat for waterbirds 96
  - cultural value 96
  - definition 94
  - distribution and extent 94–5
  - ecological value 96
  - economic and non-economic values 95–7
  - likely status in 2025 108–10
  - recreational and aesthetic values 97
  - scientific value 96
- salt lakes threats and impacts 97–105
- biological disturbances 104
  - catchment area uses and development 104
  - changes in ultraviolet radiation 98
  - conservation threat of freshwater crisis 105–8
  - global climate change 97–8
  - groundwater pumping 101
  - introduction of exotic species 104
  - mining 102–3
  - overfishing 103–4
  - pollution 103
  - secondary (anthropogenic) salinization 101–2
  - surface inflow diversions 98–101
- saltmarsh bird’s beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*) 160, 163
- saltmarshes
- disease risk to humans 159
  - ecological goods and services 158
  - functions 158
  - history of human impact 158–9
  - insect populations 159
  - old marshes 158
  - sedimentation and erosion 158
  - types of settings 157
  - values 158
  - wider linkages 158
  - zonation of vegetation 157–8

## 480 Index

- saltmarshes in the future 159–71  
   actions required 170  
   coastal development pressures 166–8  
   conflicting environmental policies 169  
   conservation of rare plant species 169–70  
   consumer pressure 164–6  
   effects of climate change 161–2  
   effects of global warming 161–2  
   effects of increased CO<sub>2</sub> levels 161–2  
   effects of sea-level rise 160–1, 161–2  
   eutrophication 163–4  
   fish use of saltmarshes 166  
   hybridization among saltmarsh plants 163  
   impact of grazing by geese 165–6  
   invading fish species 166  
   invasive species 162–3  
   managed coastal realignment 168–9  
   mitigation of losses 168  
   restoration of damage 168–70  
   shoreline development 165  
   value judgements about changes 160  
 Salton Sea, California 97, 102, 104, 107  
*Salvelinus alpinus* (Arctic charr) 69  
*Salvelinus namaycush* (lake trout) 86, 90  
*Sander glaucum* formerly *Stizostedion vitreum glaucum* (blue pike) 84  
*Sander vitreus* formerly *Stizostedion vitreum* (walleye) 86  
 sandy shore current trends  
   coastal evolution 275–6  
   evolutions of beach and dune environments 274–5  
   improved coastal zone management 274  
   pressure of human activities 274  
 sandy shore impacts of human actions 265  
   altering external conditions 268, 273  
   altering faunal viability or use patterns 267, 273–4  
   altering landform mobility 267, 269–71  
   altering through use 266–8  
   creating landforms and habitats 271–2  
   dams and stream mining 273  
   nourishment and restoration 268, 271–2  
   pollutants 273  
   reshaping 267, 268–9  
   trends in intensity of development 265–6  
 sandy shores  
   impacts of climate change 265  
   natural characteristics of beaches 264  
   natural characteristics of dunes 264–5  
   natural threats 265  
   origins 263  
   sediment transport 263–4  
 sandy shores to the year 2025 276–9  
   direct human pressures 277–9  
   global warming 276–7  
*Sarcocornia pacifica* (pickleweed, Pacific swampfire) 162  
 sardines (Australia), herpes virus infection 8  
*Scutellastra argenvillei* (limpet) 218, 219  
*Scutellastra granularis* (granular limpet) 218  
 sea-fans (Caribbean), fungal infection 8  
 sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) 87–8, 90  
 sea-level rise  
   factors affecting 6  
   future effects on saltmarshes 160–1, 161–2  
   projections 5–6  
   see also specific ecosystems  
 seagrass ecosystems  
   biodiversity 283  
   characteristics 281–3  
   conservation prospects 290  
   cumulative impacts of multiple stressors 290  
   ecosystem services 283  
   global decline 281–2  
   global impacts and losses 285–8  
   global seagrass area 282  
   human impacts 285–8  
   impacts of climate change 288–90  
   losses from natural causes 289–90  
   management and protection 291–3  
   mapping of global distribution 282–3  
   monitoring programmes 291–3  
   outlook for 2025 293–4  
   productivity 282  
   regional status and trends 283–5  
   restoration practices 293  
   seagrass species 282  
   status of seagrass protection 291–3  
   widespread decline 283  
*Sebastes* spp. (rockfish) 337, 338, 339  
 sheepshead (*Aplodinotus grunniens*) 86  
 silver cyprinid (*Rastrineobola argentea*) 86, 89  
 small cordgrass (*Spartina maritima*) 163  
 small freshwater lakes  
   acidification 71–3  
   bass fishing 74  
   clarity of pristine lake waters 67–8  
   colonization of pristine lakes 68  
   community structures 68  
   connections in the landscape 65–6  
   criteria of deterioration 70  
   dam building 72  
   deleterious factors 71–80  
   drainage or infill 72  
   effects of increased ultraviolet radiation 72  
   eutrophication 71  
   impact of fish 68, 69  
   impacts of climate change 73, 75, 76, 77  
   introduced species 66, 72  
   lake associations and citizen concern 72, 74  
   Lake Naivasha, Kenya (case study) 66  
   lake recreation culture 72, 74  
   liming of acidified lakes 71  
   nature of primary producers 68  
   nutrient scarcity in the pristine state 67  
   oligotrophication process 67  
   overfishing 72  
   pH of pristine lakes 67  
   pristine status determinants 66–8  
   range of origins of natural lake basins 67  
   restoration 74–80  
   shoreline development and recreational damage 72, 74  
   speciation and endemism 68  
   tension between conservation and exploitation 66  
   total ion concentrations in the pristine state 67  
   toxic pollutants 72  
   water abstraction 72  
 small islands, impacts of climate change 6  
 small lakes, definition 64  
 smelt (*Osmerus mordax*) 87  
 smooth cordgrass (*Spartina alternifolia*) 161, 163, 164, 165, 167, 199  
 snow goose (*Chen caerulescens caerulescens*), impact on salt marshes 165–6  
 South Africa, National Water Policy (1997) 77, 78  
 Southern Annular Mode 323–4  
 southern fur seal (*Arctocephalus gazella*) 321, 331  
*Spartina alternifolia* (smooth cordgrass) 160, 163, 164, 165, 167, 199  
*Spartina anglica* (common cordgrass) 163, 167  
*Spartina foliosa* (California cordgrass) 159, 163  
*Spartina maritima* (small cordgrass) 163  
*Spartina* spp., hybridizations in saltmarshes 163  
*Sphagnum* mosses (peat mosses), role in cool temperate peatlands 114–15, 117–18, 120, 121–2  
*Spirulina* (cyanobacteria) 97  
 St Lawrence Great Lakes 81–2  
   eutrophication 83  
   impacts of land-use changes 83  
   invasive species 87–9  
   overfishing 86, 87  
   pollution 84–5  
   potential states in 2025 89–91, 92–3  
   water diversion threats 89



- Steller's sea cow (*Hydrodamalis gigas*) 12
- Steller's sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) 331
- steroid contamination of groundwater 35
- streams and rivers
- acid rain and river recovery 23–4
  - chemical pollutants 25–6
  - drought and flood disturbances 22–3
  - ecologically informed future management 28–9
  - ecosystem function and biodiversity 27–8
  - ecosystem services 19
  - effects of overexploitation 23
  - endocrine disruptor pollutants 25
  - forecasting future chemical impacts 26
  - genetic implications of habitat fragmentation 25
  - heavy metal pollution 25
  - impacts of biodiversity loss 27–8
  - impacts of climate change 22–3
  - impacts of damming and fragmentation 23, 24–5
  - impacts of fertilizer use 25
  - impacts of water engineering projects 23
  - invasive species 26–7
  - large-scale forcing factors 20
  - large-scale stressors 20
  - local stressors 20–1
  - loss of habitat patches 24–5
  - metapopulation structure in freshwater species 24, 29
  - nitrate pollution 25
  - nutrient concentrations 25
  - persistent (press) perturbations 21
  - pesticide pollution 25
  - pharmaceutical pollutants 25
  - predictions from global circulation models 22
  - predictive models 28–9
  - pressures from human activities 19–22
  - pulsed perturbations 21
  - recolonization from refugia 21
  - recolonization of habitat patches 25
  - scales at which threats operate 20–1
  - temporal variations in threats 21
  - variation in threats along longitudinal profiles 21
- striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*) 199
- sturgeon fishery, Caspian Sea 97, 103–4
- Symbiodinium* dinoflagellate coral symbiont 256–7
- Tamaricaceae (*Tamarix* spp.) 26
- Tamarix* spp. (Tamaricaceae) 26
- TBT (tributyl tin) pollution 213
- temperate freshwater wetlands
- approaches to wetland management 134–5
  - arid climates 128–9
  - assessment of condition 137
  - barriers to management and protection 135
  - biodiversity 130–1
  - capacity for protection and restoration 134–5
  - carbon accumulation 129–30
  - core genera 129
  - endemism 131
  - extent of losses 132–3
  - functions 129–31
  - global distribution 127
  - habitat classification approaches 136–7
  - human-induced alterations to water flow 131–2
  - humid climates 128–9
  - hydrogeological setting (HGS) 138
  - hydrogeomorphic (HGM) classification 136, 137, 138
  - inter-basin transfers of water 131–2
  - inventory and mapping 136–7
  - macrosystems 136–7
  - nutrient cycling rates 130
  - operational landscape unit (OLU)
    - concept 133, 138, 139
  - organic matter accumulation 129–30
  - patterns across moisture gradients 128–34
  - patterns related to economics and culture 134–5
  - potential evapotranspiration (PET) ratio 128–9
  - prospects for the future 140
  - public education 139–40
  - requirements for effective management 136–40
  - restoration in a landscape setting 137–8
  - restoration practices 133–4
  - training of scientists and resource managers 138–40
  - types of wetlands 128–9
  - vegetation 129
- temperature
- global mean surface temperature
    - projections 5
  - latitudinal distribution of warming 5
  - measure of change 2
- terminology for ecological units 2
- Torrey Canyon* oil spill 214
- toxic pollutants, small freshwater lakes 72
- toxic waste burial, pollution of groundwater 35
- tropical wetlands
- biophysical gradients 142–4
  - climatic gradients 143
  - definition of 'tropical' 142
  - economic and political gradients 145–6
  - ecosystem functions 147
  - factors affecting degradation 147–8
  - geomorphological gradient 143
  - global distribution 142
  - human-made or modified wetlands 143
  - hydrological gradient 143
  - hydrological regimes 147
  - impact of human population density 144
  - impacts of grazing by large herbivores 143–4
  - impacts of human activities 147–8
  - influence on human evolution 144
  - Neotropics 142
  - present state 146–7
  - pressures to develop wetlands 148
  - recent history of degradation and loss 148
  - role in the growth of human civilization 144
  - sociocultural gradients 144–6
  - traditional management practices 147–8
- tropical wetlands in the future 149–52
- challenges facing local people 152–3
  - dependency of poor local people 153
  - ecological economics 153–4
  - global pressures on developing countries 152
  - government pressures on local people 152
  - impacts of global climate change 151
  - invasion by exotic species 150–1
  - land use and water quality 150
  - pressures to cultivate wetlands 153
  - sustainable use and management 151–2, 153–4
  - value of non-economic goods 153–4
  - water pollution 150
  - water-resources management 149–50
  - wetland restoration 154
- tundra mires 115, 116
- tunicate (*Pyura praeputialis*) 219
- Turbo truncatus* (horned turban snail) 215
- ultraviolet (UV) radiation, effects in
  - high-altitude lakes 72
- uncertainty in climate change projections 5
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 349
- urban domestic demand for groundwater 34
- urban waste, pollution of groundwater 35
- Walker Lake, Nevada 100, 101, 107
- walleye (*Sander vitreus* formerly *Stizostedion vitreum*) 86
- water fleas, *Cladocera* see *Daphnia*

482     Index

water hyacinth ( <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> ) 84, 89, 150	impacts of climate change 6 <i>see also</i> temperate freshwater wetlands; tropical wetlands	World Summit on Sustainable Development 302
water scarcity, threat to human populations 7	whales, globally endangered species 330–1	yellow perch ( <i>Perca flavens</i> ) 86
water stress, threat to human populations 7	whaling 330–1	
water vapour, as greenhouse gas 3	whitefish ( <i>Coregonus</i> spp., Salmonidae) 86, 331	Zebra mussel ( <i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> ) 8, 26, 87, 88–9, 90, 199
wetlands definition 112	Winnemucca Lake, USA 100	Zuni Lake, New Mexico 96, 107