A marine fouling community study: The SETL-project

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Where?

Goals of the SETL-project of the ANEMOON foundation

Material & methods

Where

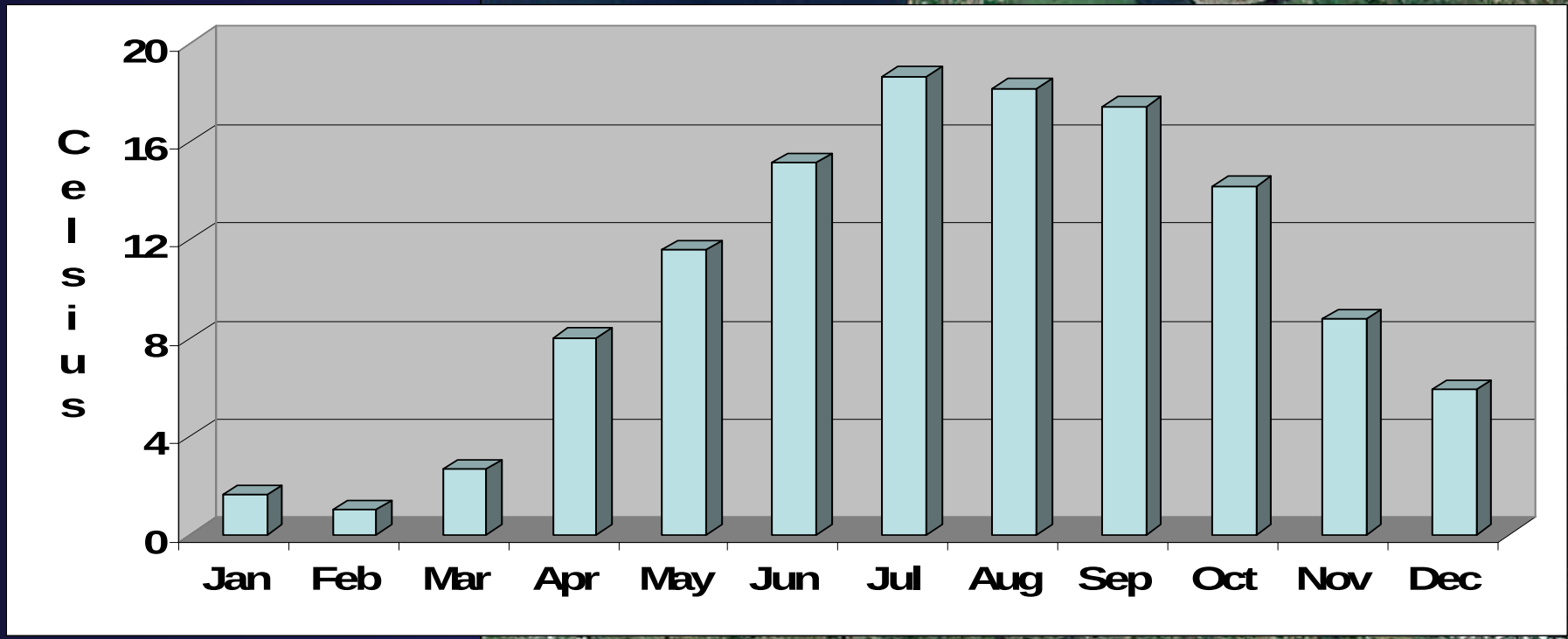
The Netherlands

Temperate waters

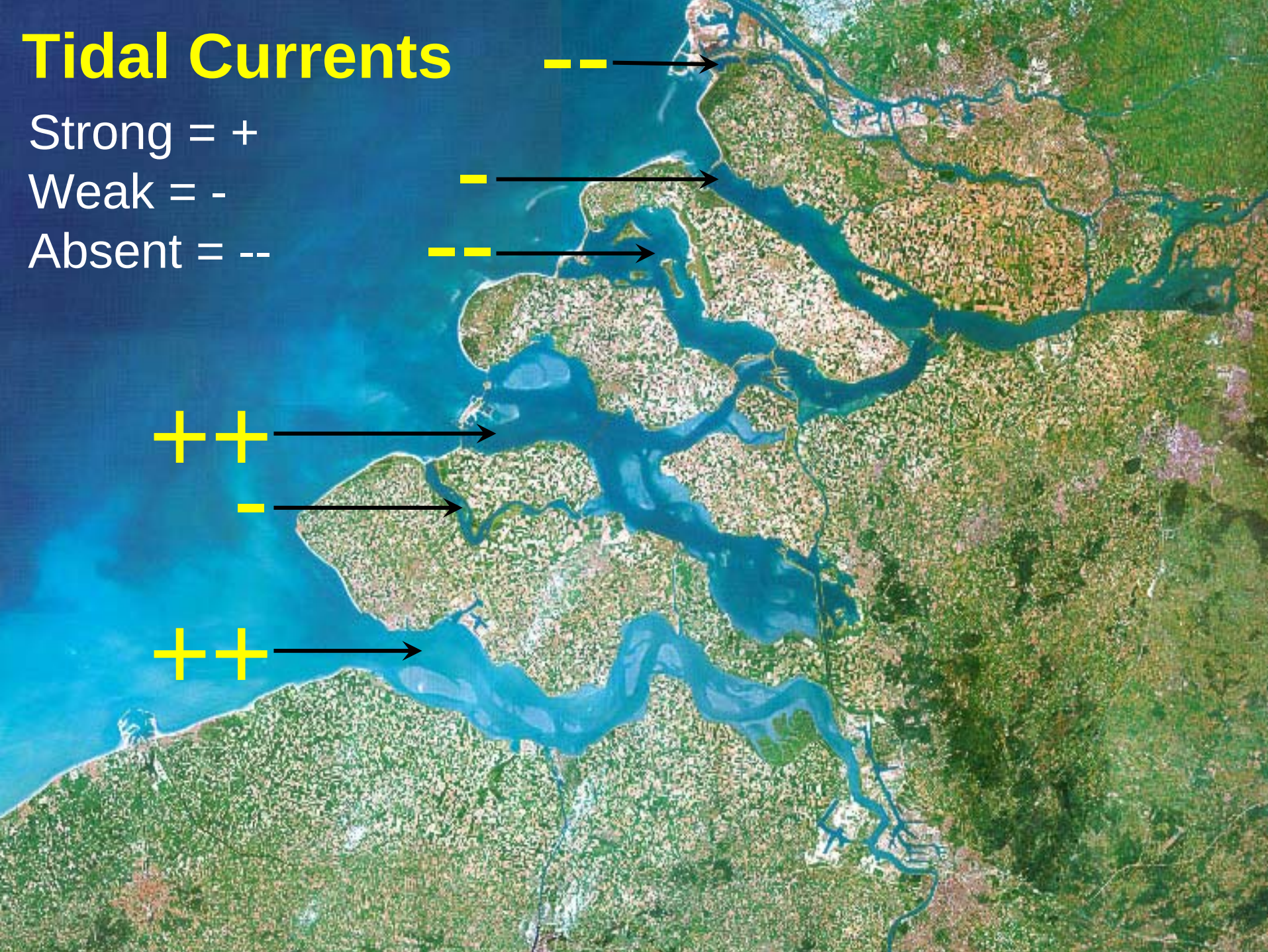
1˚ to 18˚ Celsius

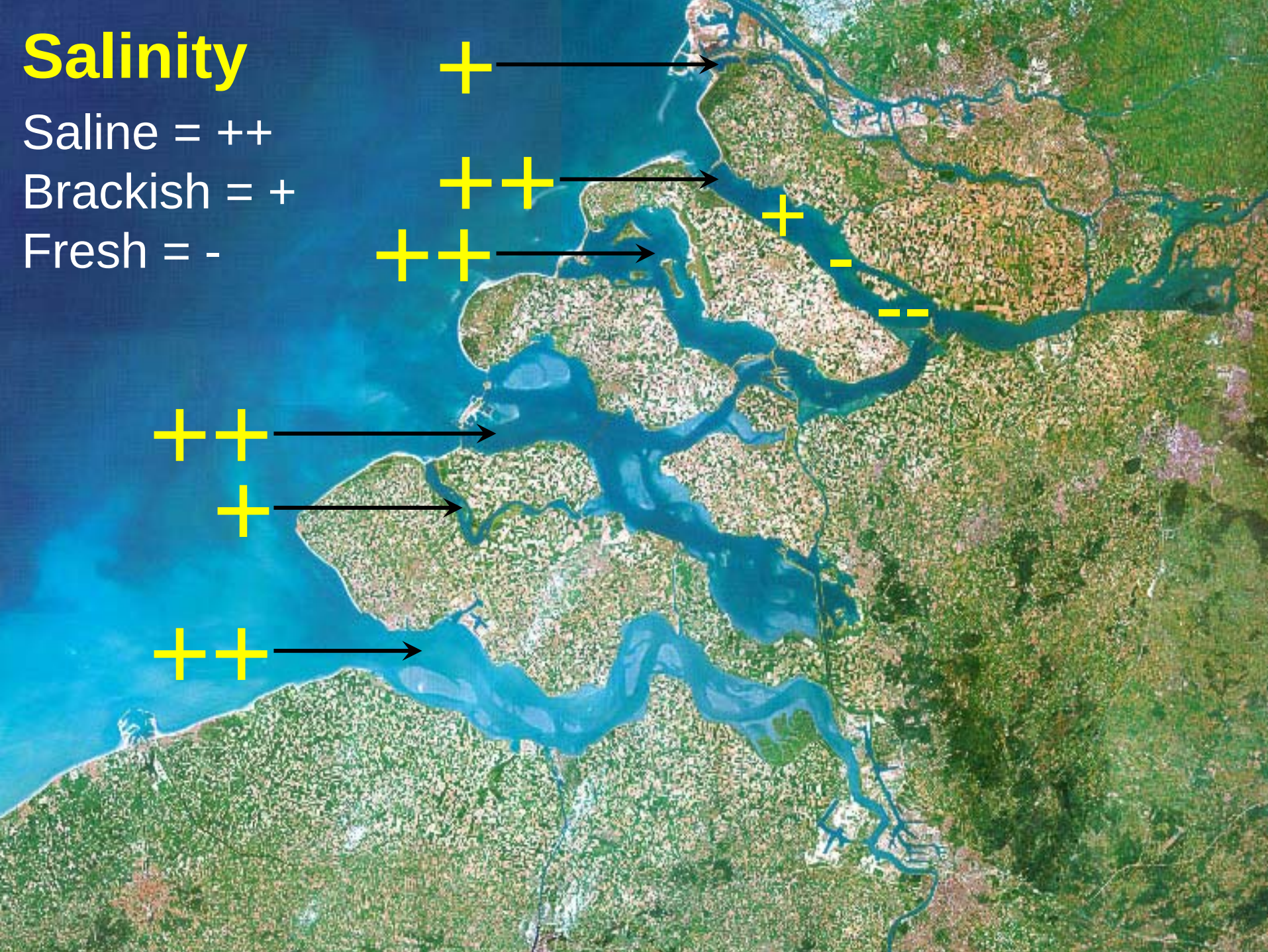
-3˚ to 25˚ Celsius (extremes)

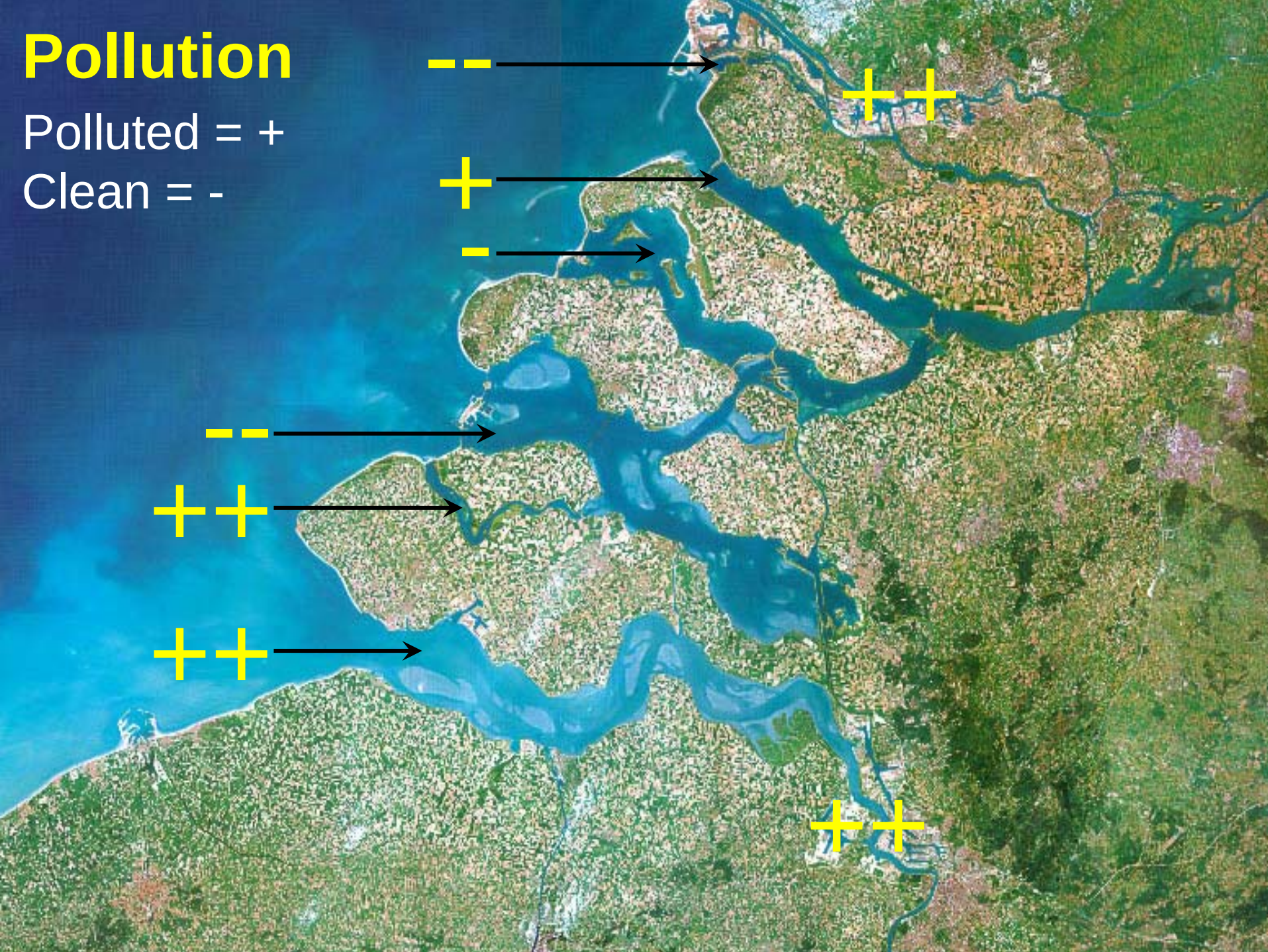
Average Water temperatures

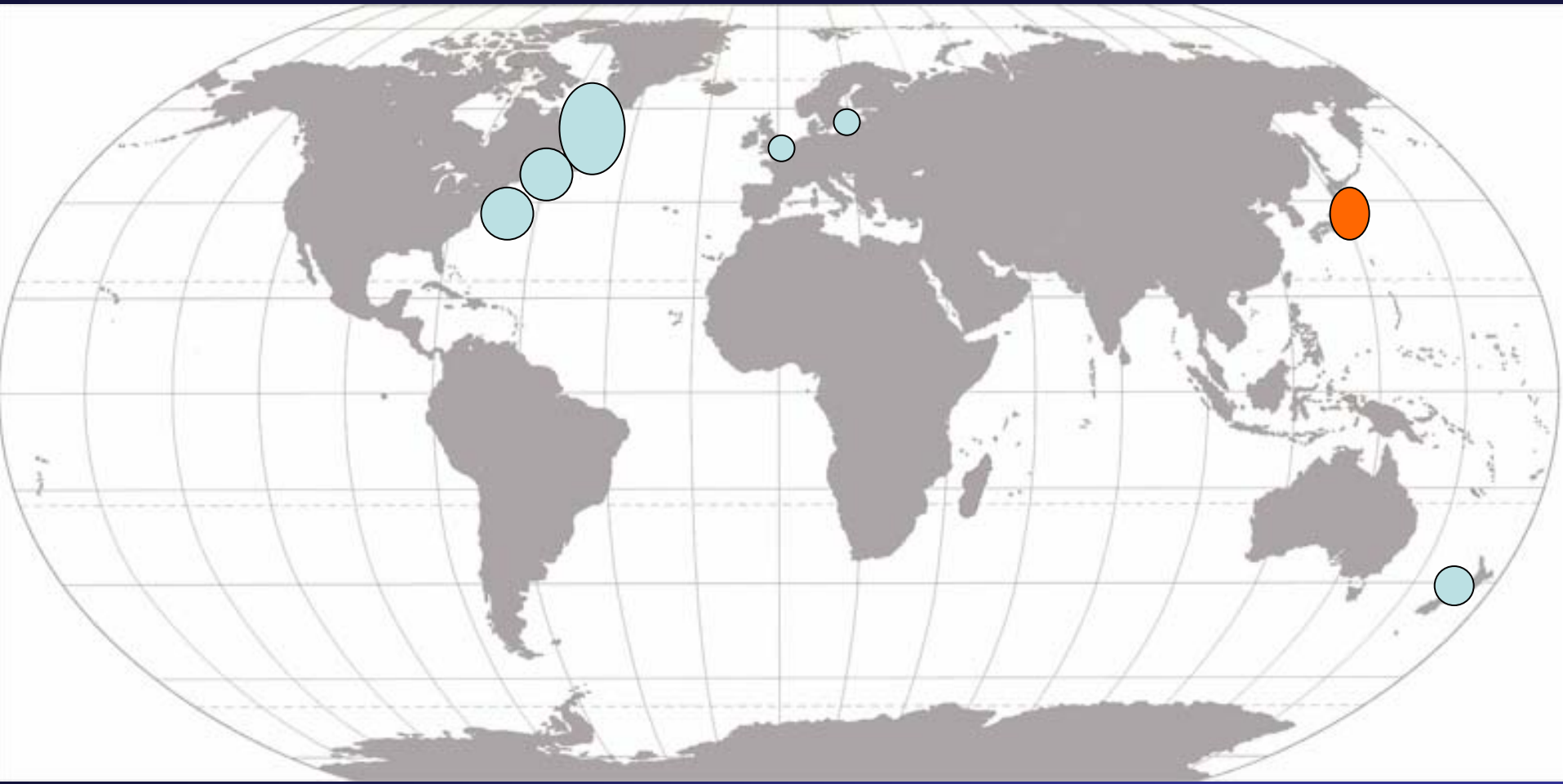


The Delta Area


Tidal Currents
Strong = +
Weak = -
Absent = --
--
-
--
++
-
++


Salinity
Saline = ++
Brackish = +
Fresh = -
+
++
+
-
--
++
+
++


Pollution
Polluted = +
Clean = -
--
++
+
-
--
++
++



Goals of the SETL-project

A fouling community study that goes on indefinitely

Quick detection of marine invasive species

Concentrating on
ports, shell-fish farms and extreme environments

Comparable results with those of the Western Atlantic =
Copy the material & methods of
the Smithsonian Marine Invasions Laboratory of Greg Ruiz
(Smithsonian Environmental Research Center)

Material & methods

A fouling community study that goes on indefinitely

check every three months

Low cost

material cost only

Use volunteers

e.g. students

Coordinated by professionals:

From e.g.

National Museum of Natural History Naturalis, The Netherlands

Smithsonian, USA

Benefits

- The standardized fouling plates, materials, depths, monitoring forms, etc.

- The volunteer that does the monitoring does not have to be a taxonomist

- Volunteers/students do most of the work.

- Material costs are kept as low as possible = ~ 75,00 EUR / SETL-locality

- The project may go on indefinitely.

-To reduce costs for participating international organizations, The ANEMOON database can also be used to store the monitoring data from institutions in other countries

- Data input and output is arranged by an internet interface in connection with the ANEMOON foundation database.

-International cooperation.

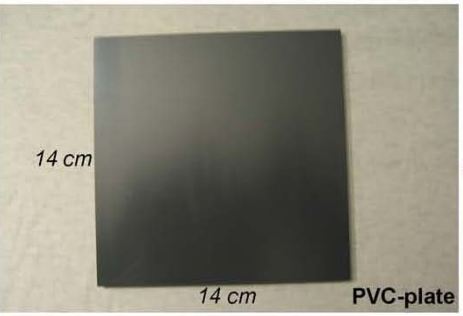
-After e.g. each five years, the participating organizations may write a joined application for funding to make a more detailed analysis of all data collected.

Material SETL-plate

Brick with holes

Brick with holes

Broken brick



PVC-plate

Electric sander

Sanding pad

Drill

Washing line

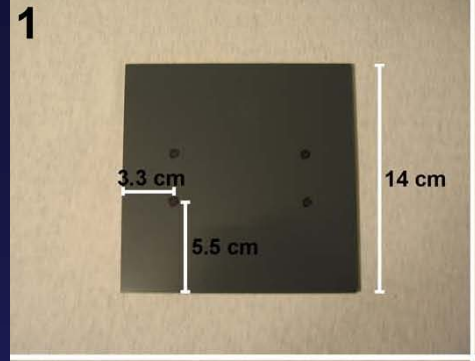
Scissors

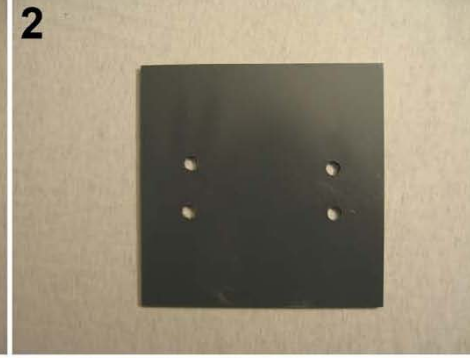
Cable ties

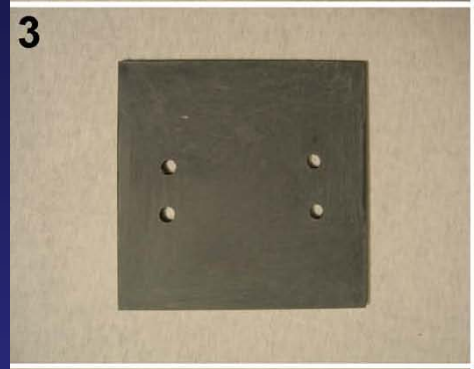
PLiers

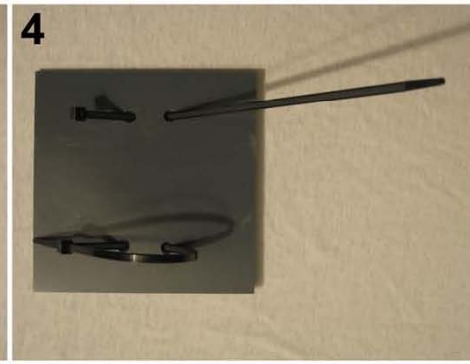
Tape measure

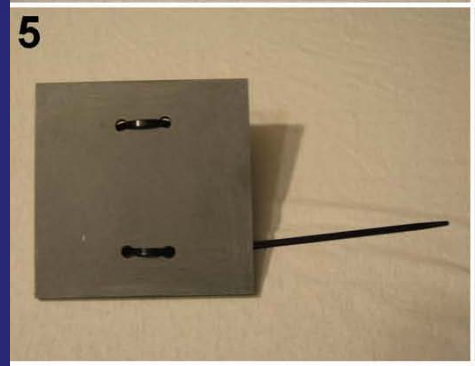
Drill bit

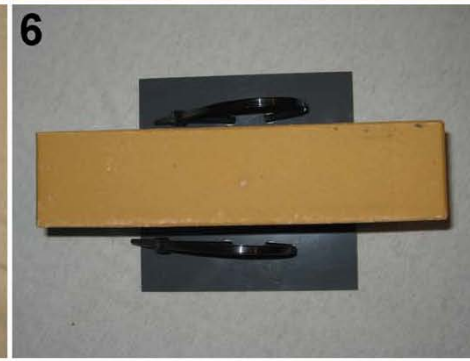


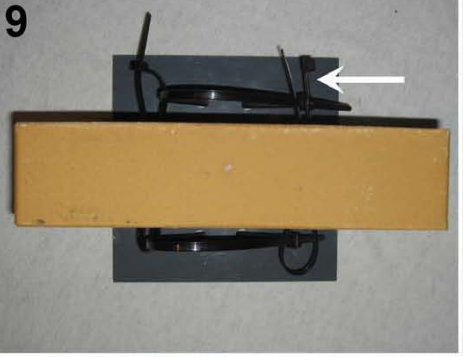








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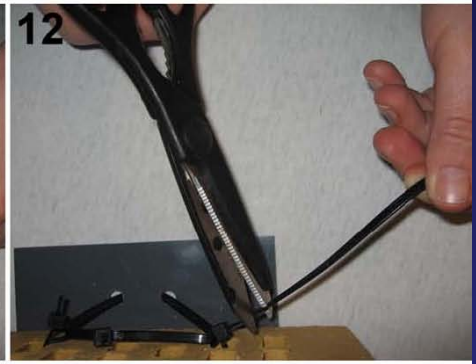
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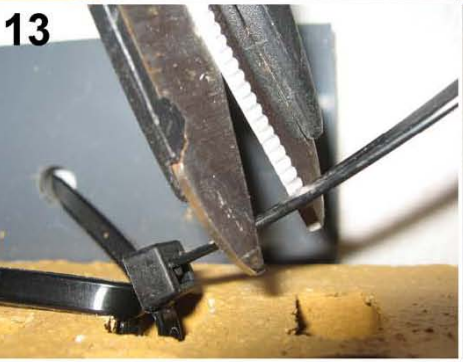
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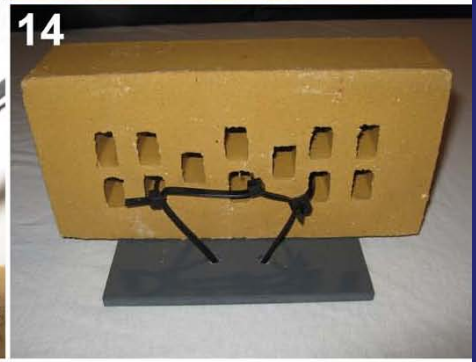
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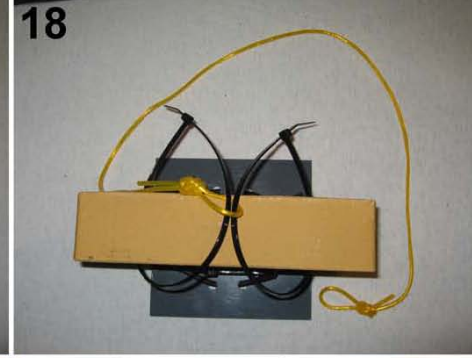
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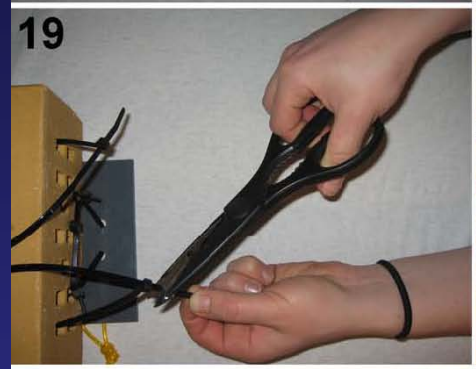
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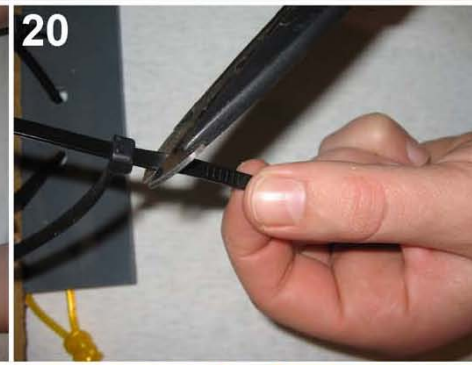
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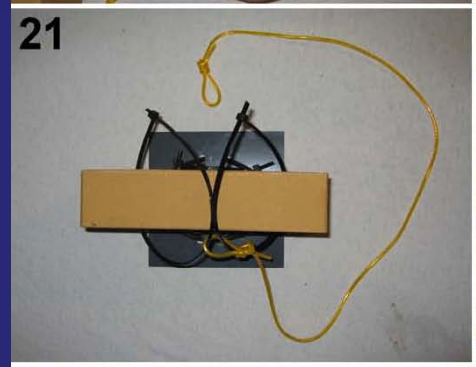
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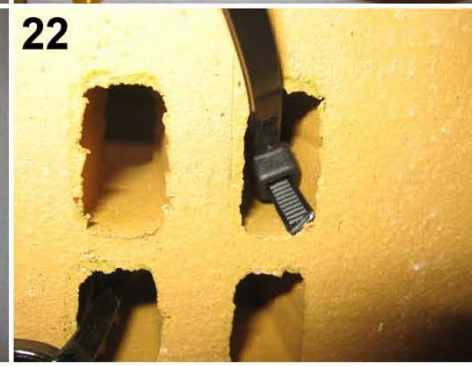
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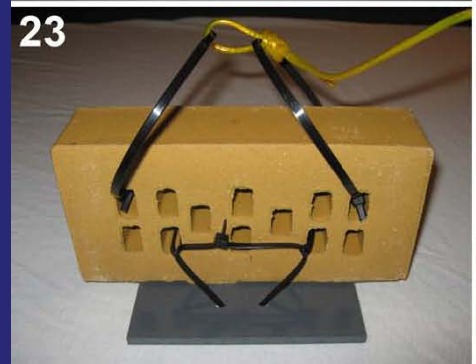
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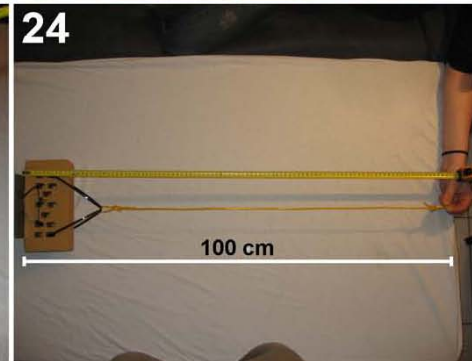
24
100 cm

MONITORING FORM

?	= We cannot recognize the species	(excluded in analysis)	
O	= Absent	0	specimens / colonies
Z	= Rare	1-10	specimens / colonies
A	= Common	11-100	specimens / colonies
M	= Abundant	>100	specimens / colonies

Latin name:	Dutch name:	?	O	Z	A	M
Aplidium glabrum	Glanzende bolzakpijp					
Didemnum sp.	Druipzakpijp					
Botryllus schlosseri	Sterretje					
Styela clava	Knotszakpijp					

Involved institutes

ANEMOON Foundation

SEA Foundation

Smithsonian Marine Invasions Laboratory of Greg Ruiz (Smithsonian Environmental Research Center), USA

Massachusetts Bays Program, USA

National Museum of Natural History, Naturalis, The Netherlands

Institute for Environmental Sciences, Leiden University