

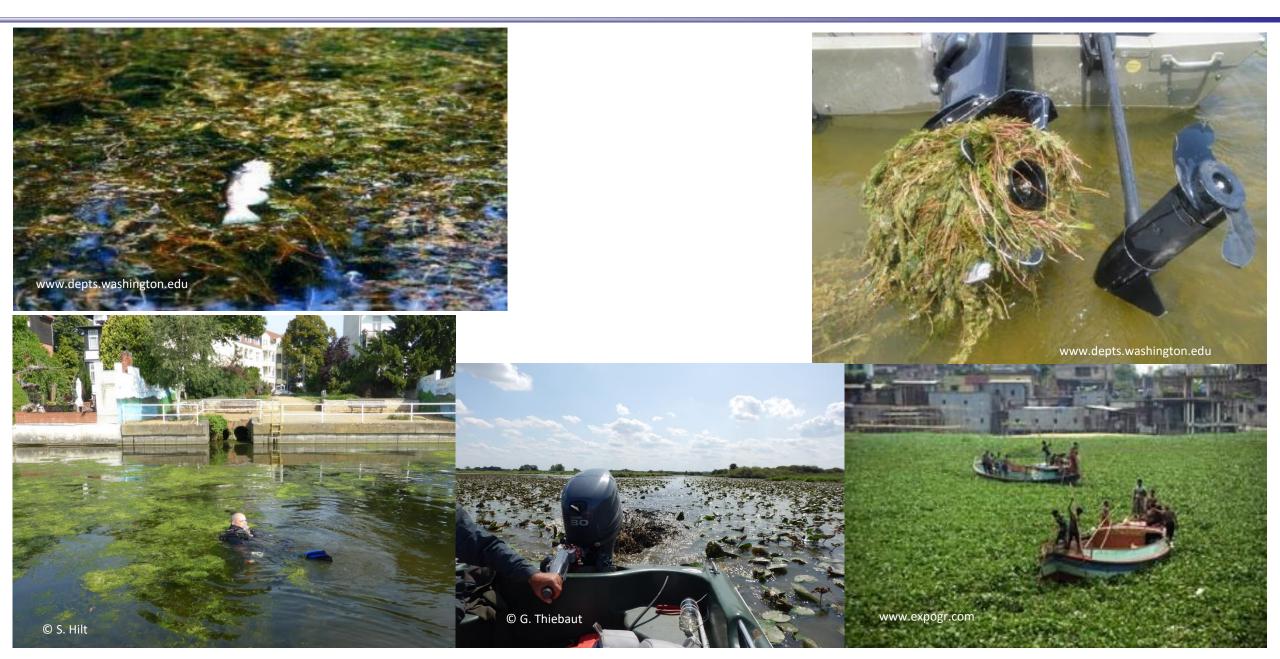
 mass development of aquatic macrophytes occurs worldwide

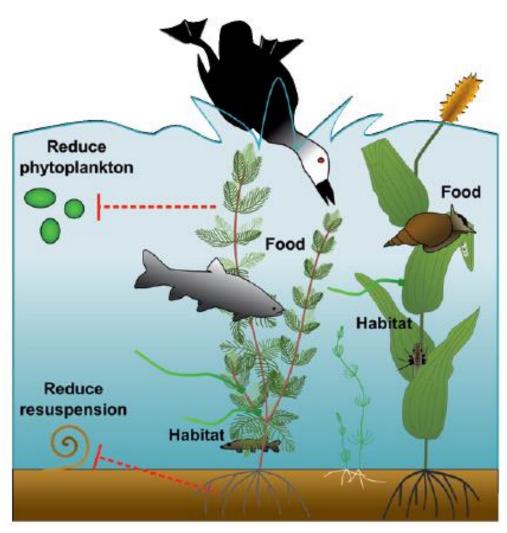
nobody has ever quantified how much money annually is spent worldwide for removal, but the amount must be enormous

 the macrophytes either quickly grow back, or cause other problems to surface



there are obvious negative consequences ...





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- people have a strong voice and generally want to remove the macrophytes
- in MadMacs, we want to also "ask the swan"

- 1. Which combination of natural conditions and pressures leads to undesired mass development of macrophytes?
- 2. What are the direct and indirect consequences of macrophyte removal for ecosystem functions and services? Which consequences of macrophyte removal are site-specific, and which are general?



Consistent BACI large scale "real world experiments" at 6 sites in 5 countries to quantify the effect of macrophyte presence/removal on

- ✓ structural and functional diversity of aquatic biota (biodiversity)
- ✓ nutrient and carbon retention (water purification, incl. greenhouse gas emissions)
- √ hydraulic effects on adjacent land (erosion, impounding)
- √ human perception / use
- ✓ summarize everything under an ecosystem services framework
- ⇒ What are the consequences of macrophyte removal for the ecosystem?



- to set up a model to forecast the consequences of macrophyte removal on aquatic ecosystems
- to set up a model to analyse which combinations of natural conditions and stressors can cause mass development of macrophytes
- ⇒ "cookbook" for water management

MERCATOR PROJECTION OF THE WORLD



Produced by the Cartographic Research Lab

- 1. Norway

 Juncus bulbosus in the River Otra
- 2. Germany Elodea nuttallii in Lake Müggelsee
- 3. Germany
 Native macrophytes in the lower River Spree
- 4. France
 Ludwigia sp. in Lake Grand-Lieu
- 5. South Africa
 Eichhornia crassipes in Hartebeespoort Dam
- 6. Brazil
 Urochloa arrecta in the River Guaraguaçu

Juncus bulbosus in the river Otra (Norway)



Elodea nuttallii in Lake Müggelsee (Germany)



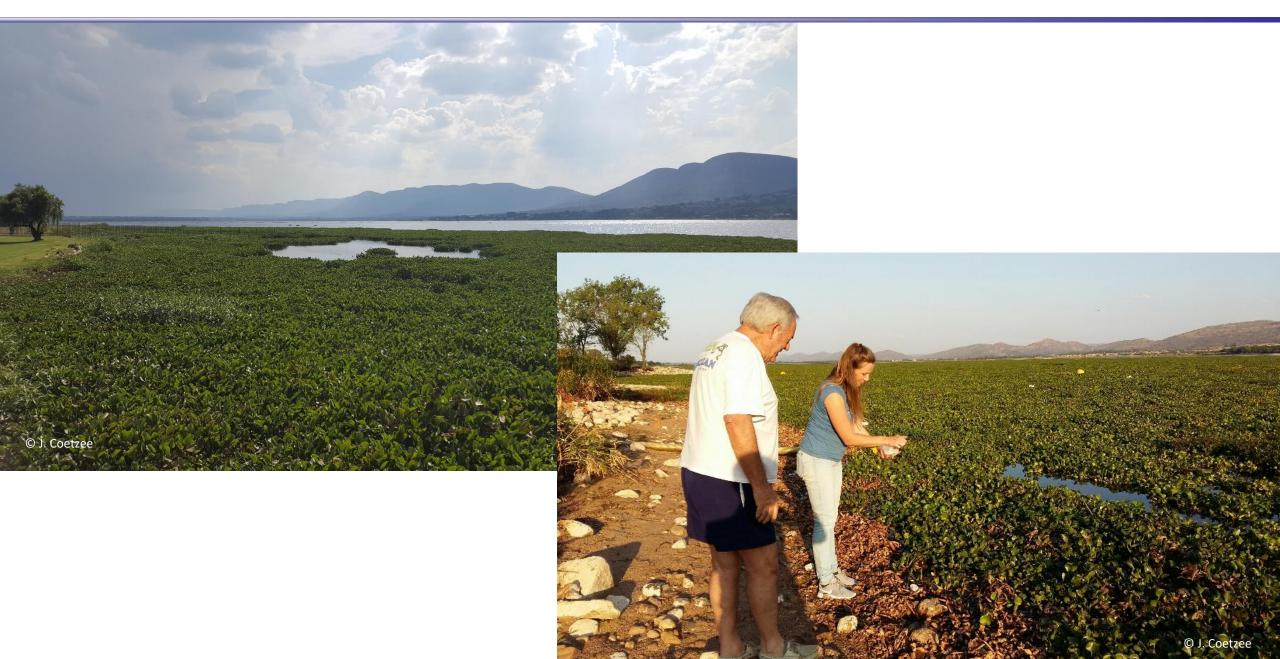
native macrophytes in the lower River Spree (Germany)



Ludwigia sp. in Lake Grand-Lieu (France)



Eichhornia crassipes in Hartebeespoort Dam (South Africa)



Urochloa arrecta in the River Guaraguaçu (Brazil)

