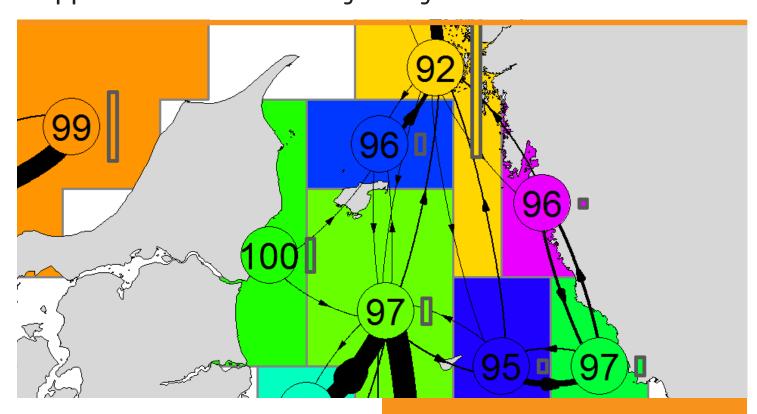


Same Risk Area Case-study for Kattegat and Øresund Appendix 3: Connectivity analysis—Additional results



DTU Aqua report no. 335c-2018By Flemming Thorbjørn Hansen and Asbjørn Christensen

National Institute of Aquatic Resources

Same Risk Area Case-study for Kattegat and Øresund

Appendix 3: Connectivity analysis—Additional results

DTU Aqua report no. 335c-2018

Flemming Thorbjørn Hansen and Asbjørn Christensen

1

Title: Same-Risk-Area Case-study for Kattegat and Øresund. Appendix 3: Connectivity

analysis—Additional results

Authors: Flemming Thorbjørn Hansen and Asbjørn Christensen

DTU Aqua report no.: 335c-2018

Year: November 2018

Reference: Hansen, F. T. & Christensen, A. (2018). Same-Risk-Area Case-study for Kattegat and

Øresund. Appendix 3: Connectivity analysis—Additional results. DTU Aqua report no. 335c-2018. National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Technical University of Denmark.

96 pp.

Cover: Example from the SRAMM-tool of hydrographic regions identified for *Didemnum*

vexillum based on 3 years larval dispersal simulation.

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1 Introduction

This appendix 3 is an appendix to the report: "SRA Case Study for Kattegat and Øresund". The appendix presents result from the connectivity analyses carried out for 23 marine invasive species for the Kattegat and Øresund region. The additional results presented here are supplementary to the results presented in the main report and appendix 2. These supplementary results include:

- Hydrographic regions delineation for each species for each year 2005, 2010 and 2012, based on larval dispersal simulations using 200 000 agents as the initial number of agents per simulation. These are included to show how connectivity may vary between years.
- Hydrographic regions delineation for each species for each year 2005, 2010 and 2012, based on larval dispersal simulations using 50 000 agents as the initial number of agents per simulation.
 These are included to evaluate how robust the connectivity analyses are to the number of agents included in the larval dispersal modelling.
- Hydrographic regions delineation for each species for the year 2005 based on larval dispersal simulations using 200,000 agents as the initial number of agents per simulation, and assuming a more shallow drift depth interval of 0 - 15 m, compared to the depth range of 0 - 40 m applied in the other larval dispersal simulations. These are included to evaluate how assumptions on drift depth may affect the results.

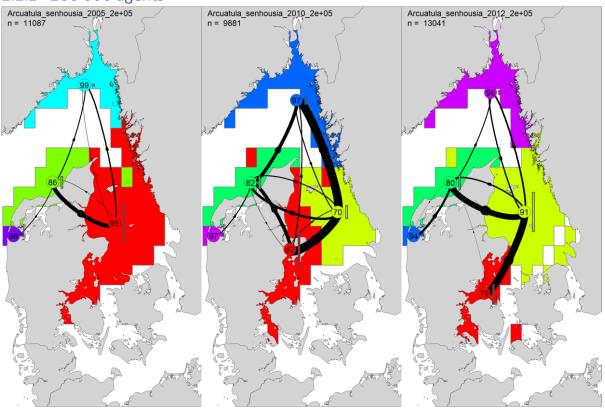
All hydrographic regions delineations are done assuming a multiple generations dispersal (or stepping stone dispersal) using the number of expected generations during a 5 year period and a between generations survival rate of 10 % per generation.

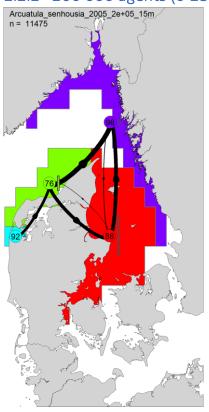
In addition to the hydrographic regions delineations, the appendix include downstream and upstream dispersal probability maps for each species for 7 of the major harbours of Kattegat and Øresund: Frederikshavn, Grenå, Gothenburg, Varberg, Helsingør, Helsingborg and Copenhagen. Dispersal probability maps are presented for both single generation dispersal and multiple generation dispersal within a 5-year period.

For details on the applied methodology and on how to read and interpret the hydrographic regions maps and dispersal probability maps, see the main report and/or appendix 2.

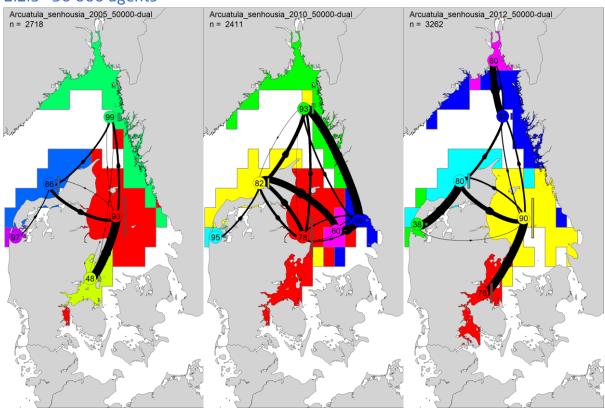
2 Arcuatula senhousia

2.1 Hydrographic regions

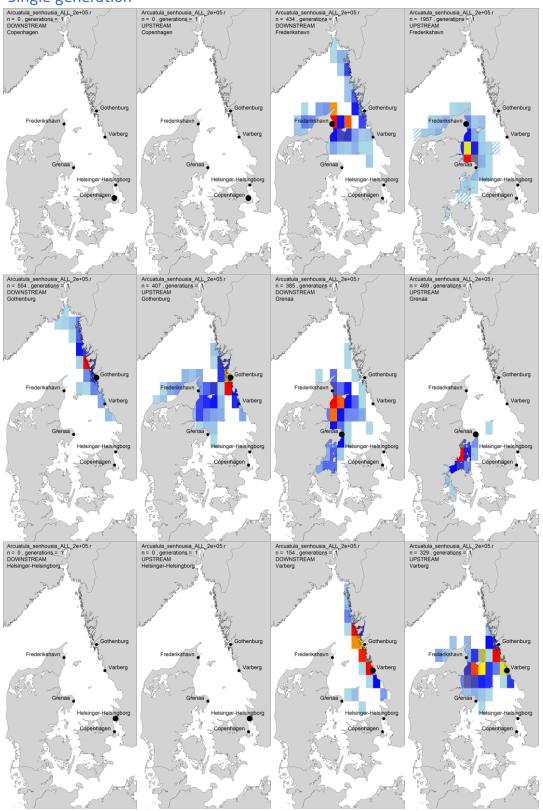




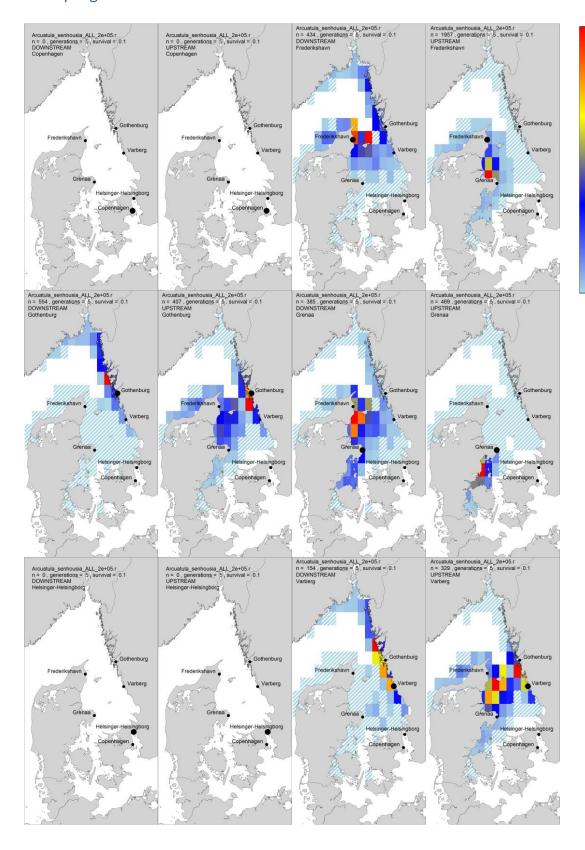
2.1.3 50 000 agents



2.2.1 Single generation Arcuatula_senhousia_All_2e+05.r

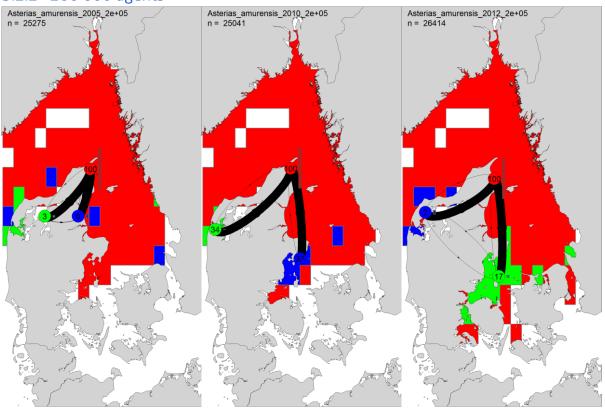


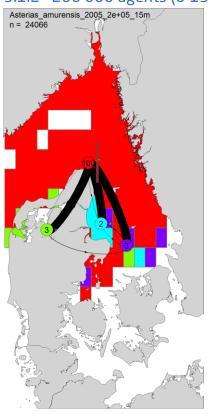
2.2.2 Multiple generations



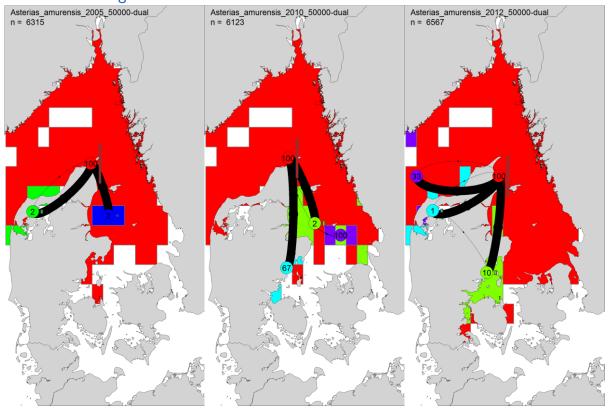
3 Asterias amurensis

3.1 Hydrographic regions

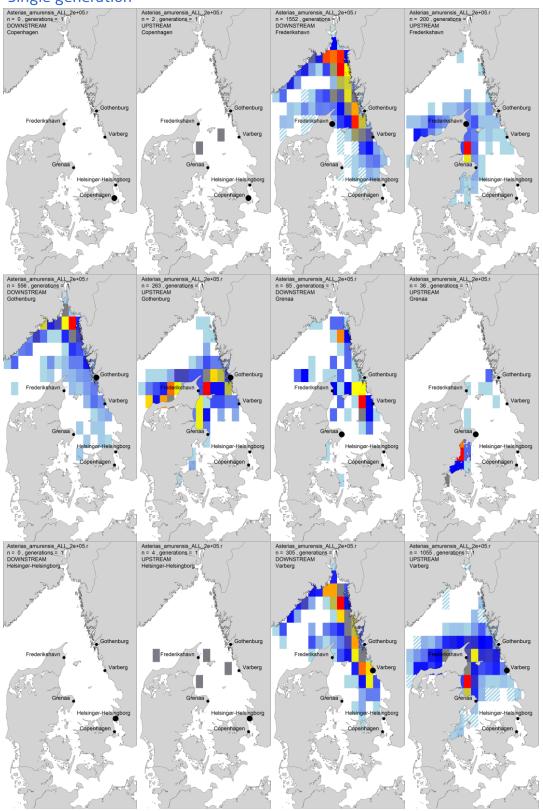




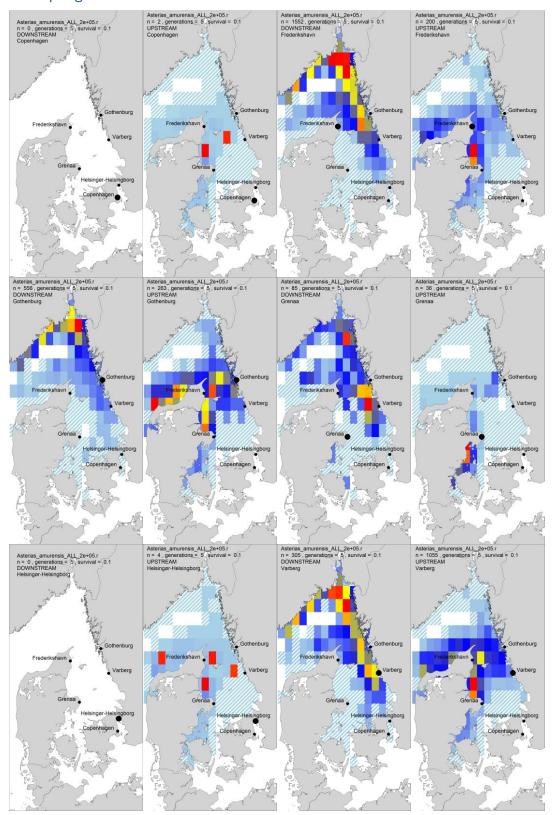
3.1.3 50 000 agents



3.2.1 Single generation Asterias amurensis ALL 20+05 r

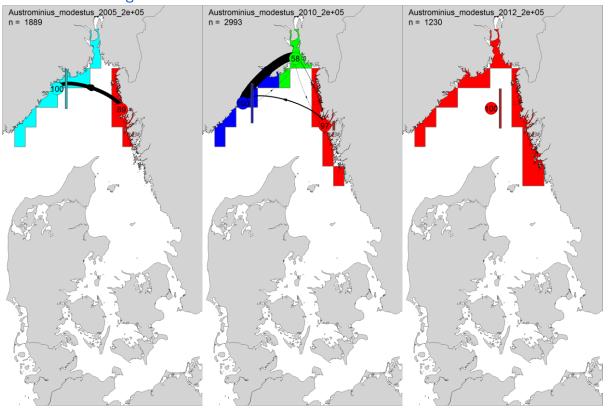


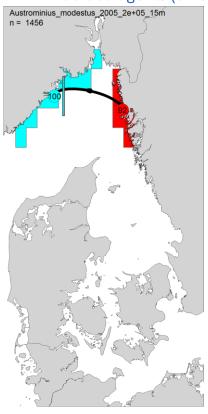
3.2.2 Multiple generations



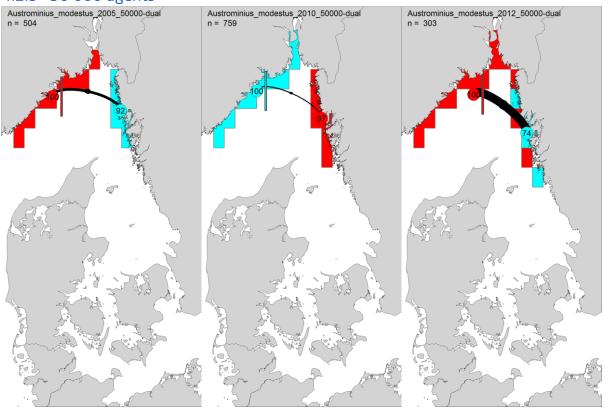
4 Austrominius modestus

4.1 Hydrographic regions

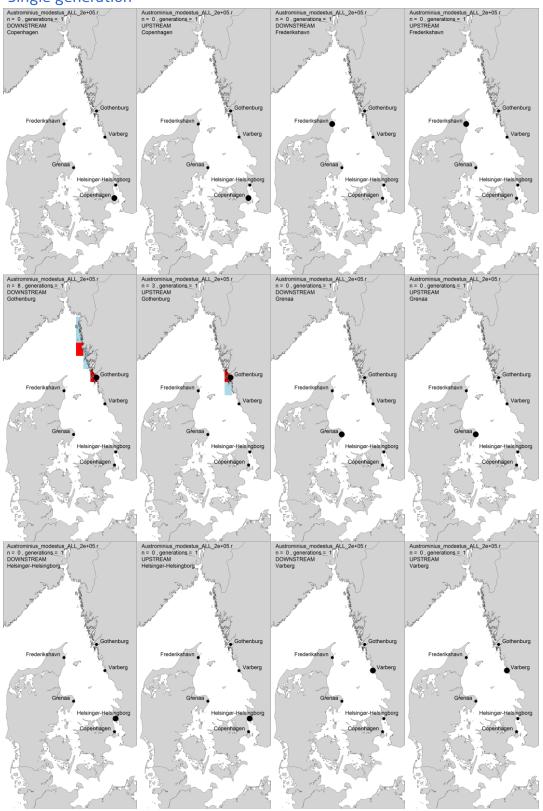




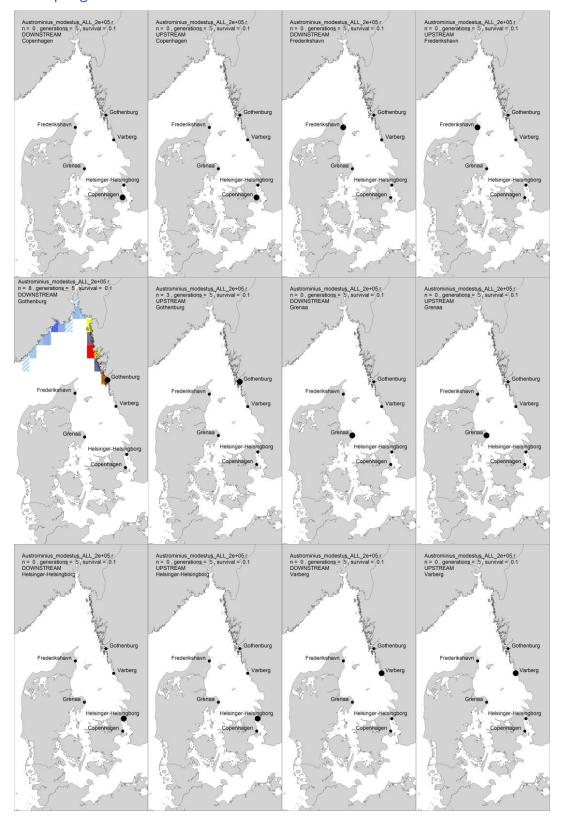
4.1.3 50 000 agents



4.2.1 Single generation Austrominius_modestus_ALL_2e+051

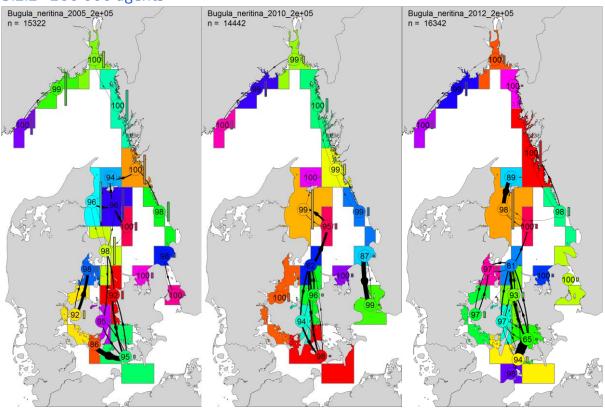


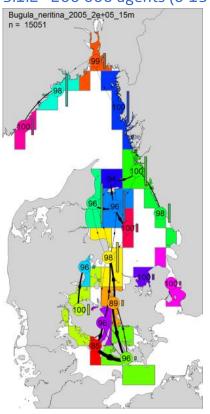
4.2.2 Multiple generations



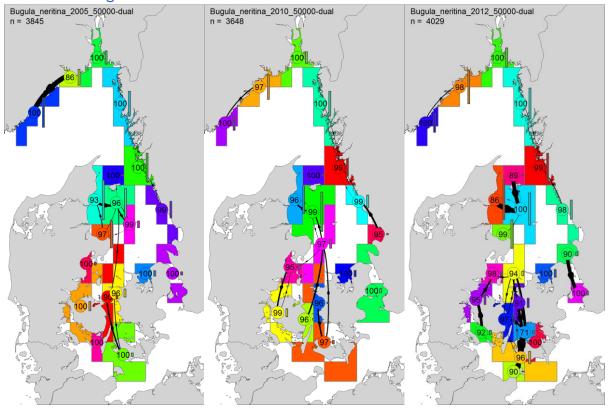
5 Bugula neritina

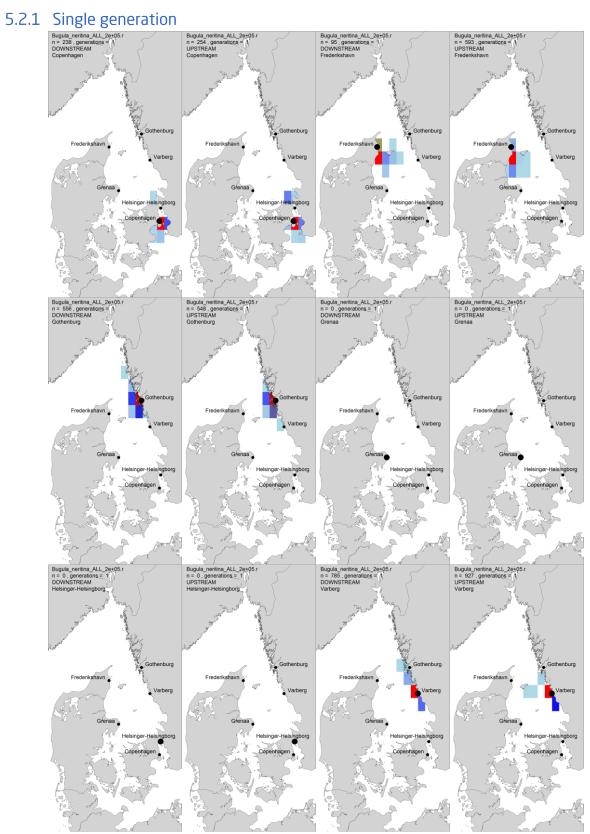
5.1 Hydrographic regions



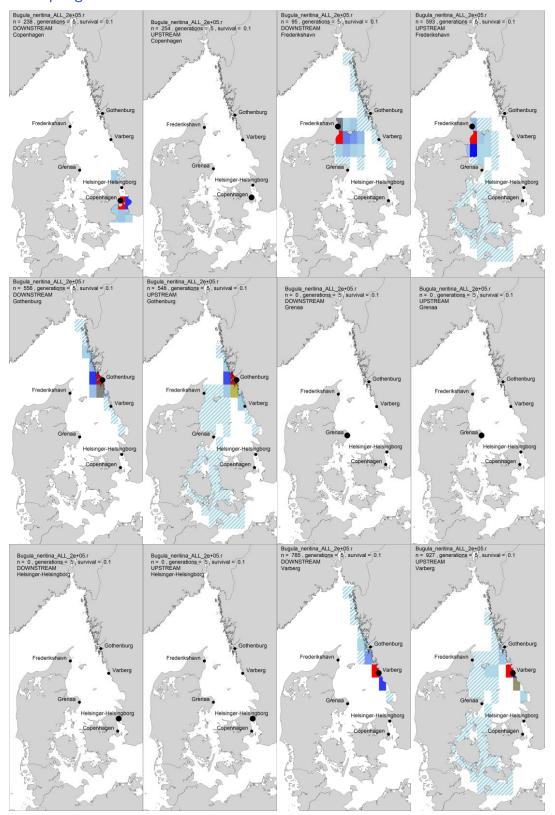


5.1.3 50 000 agents



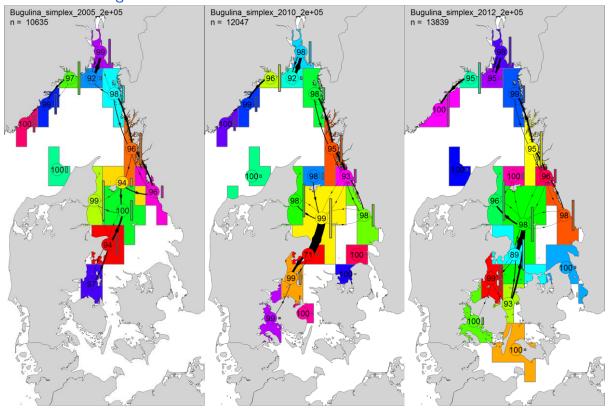


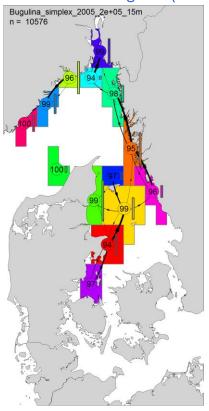
5.2.2 Multiple generations



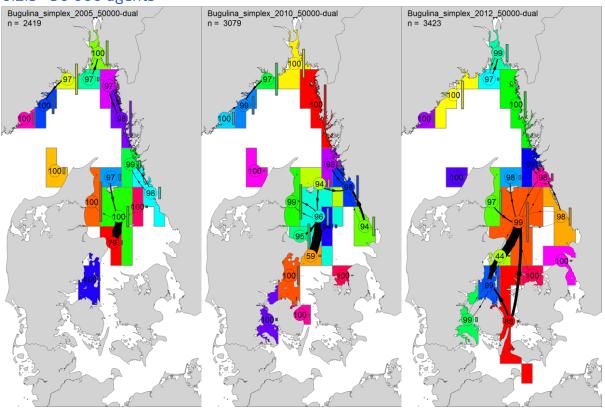
6 Bugulina simplex

6.1 Hydrographic regions

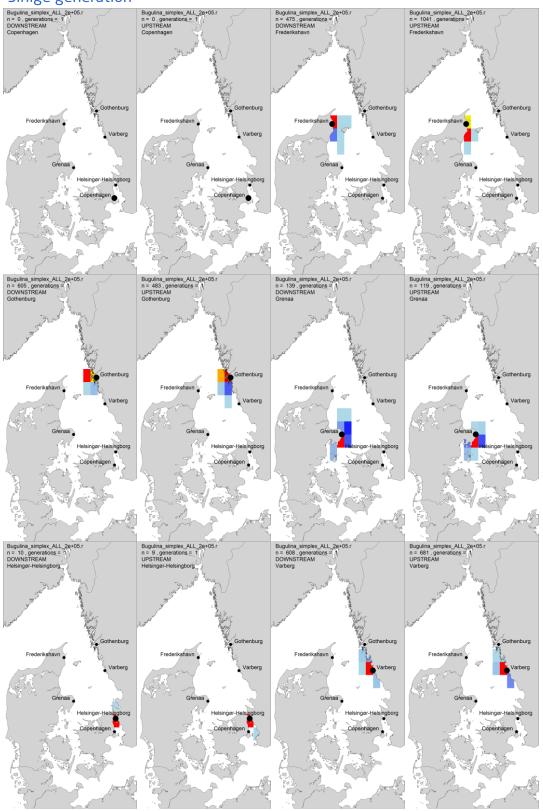




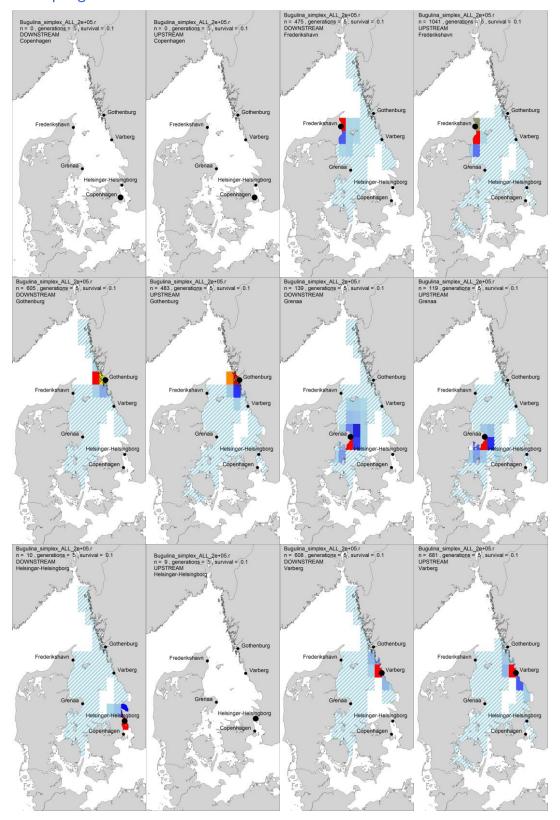
6.1.3 50 000 agents



6.2.1 Sinlge generation

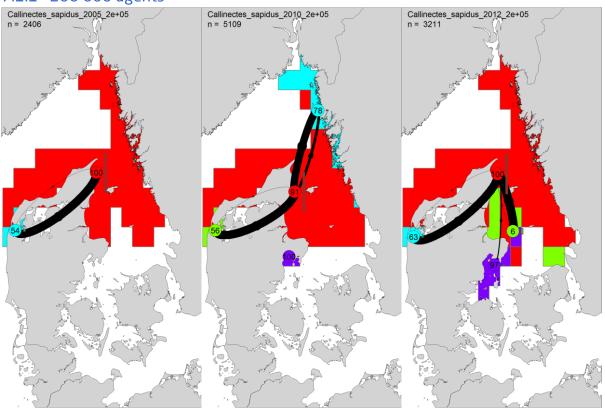


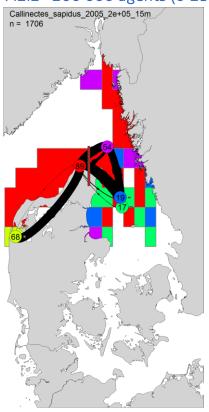
6.2.2 Multiple generations



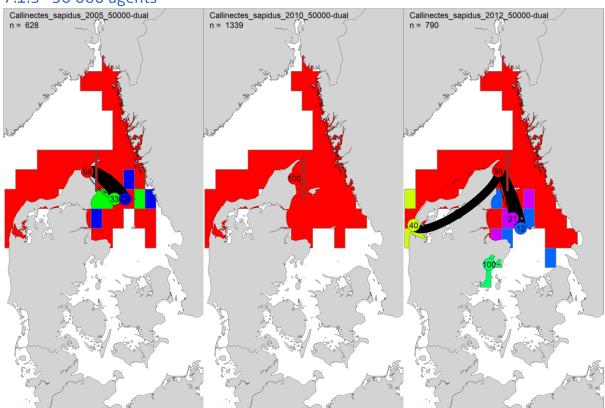
7 Callinectes sapidus

7.1 Hydrographic regions

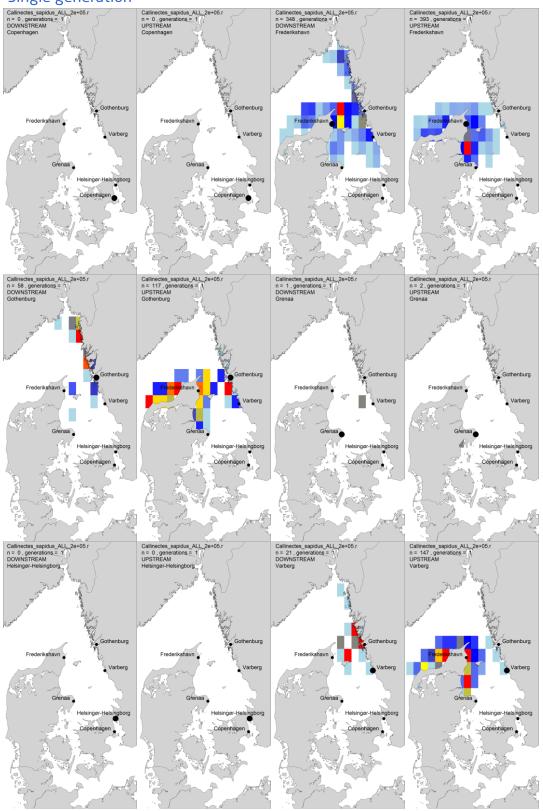




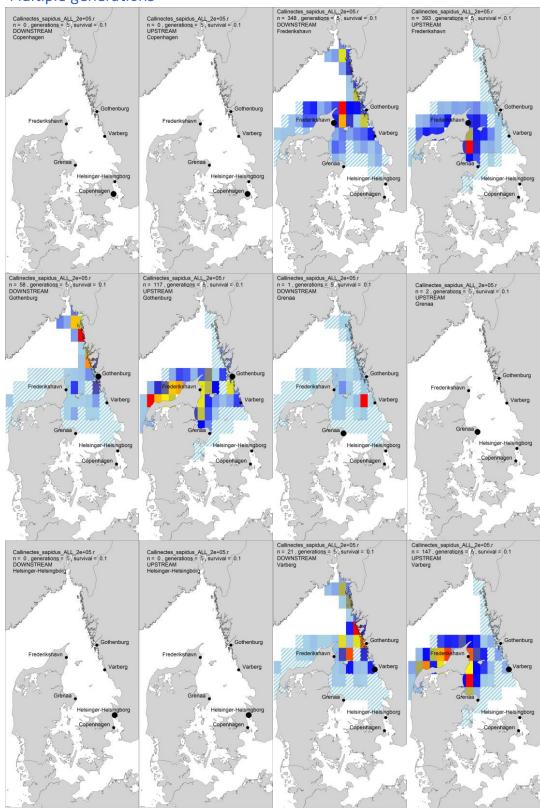
7.1.3 50 000 agents



7.2.1 Single generation Callinectes sapidus ALL 2e+05 r



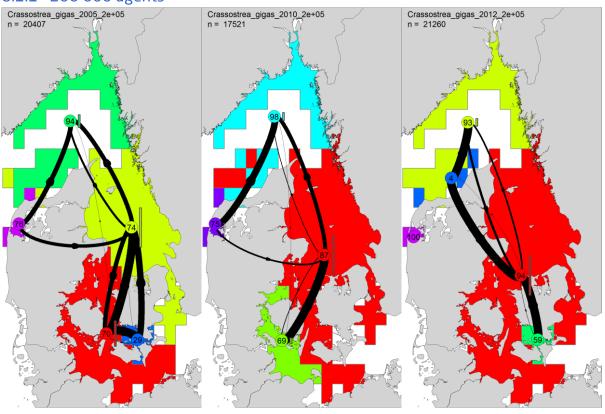
7.2.2 Multiple generations

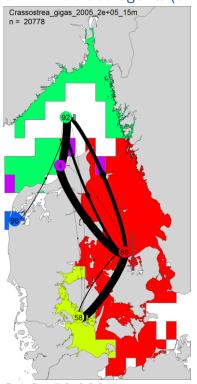


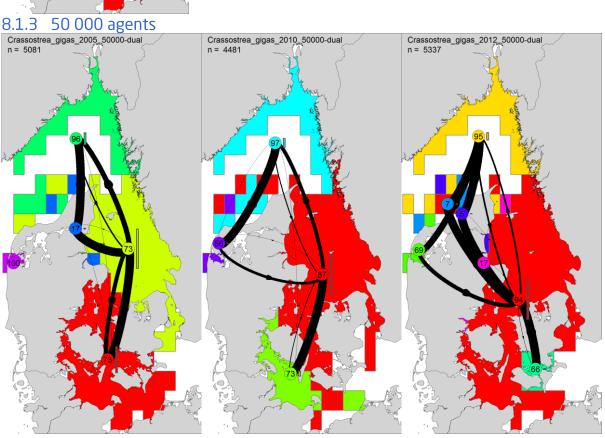
28

8 Crassostrea gigas

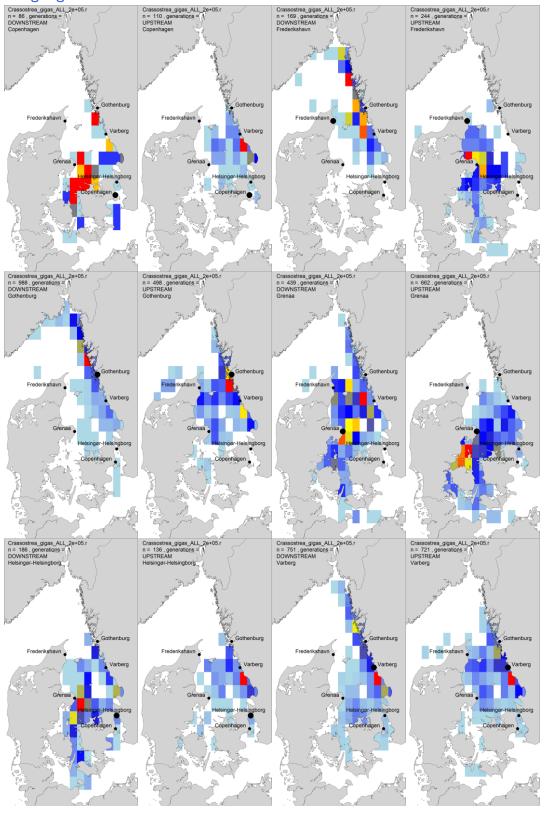
8.1 Hydrographic regions



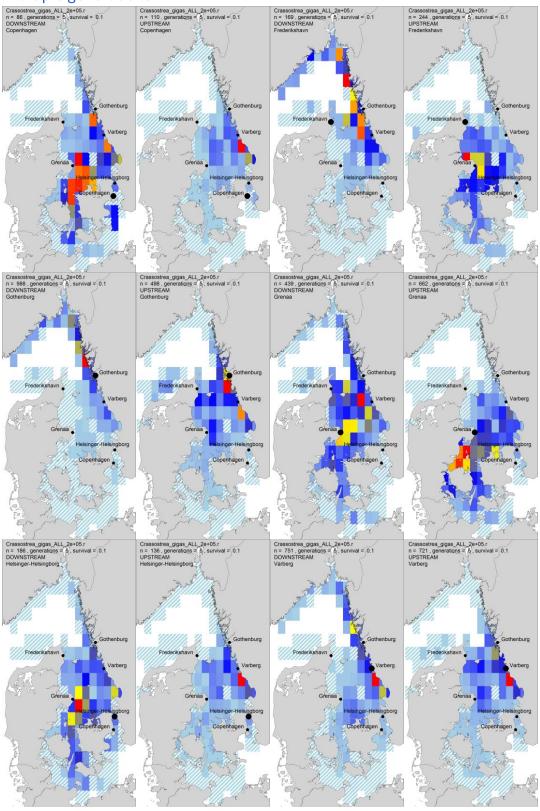




8.2.1 Single generation

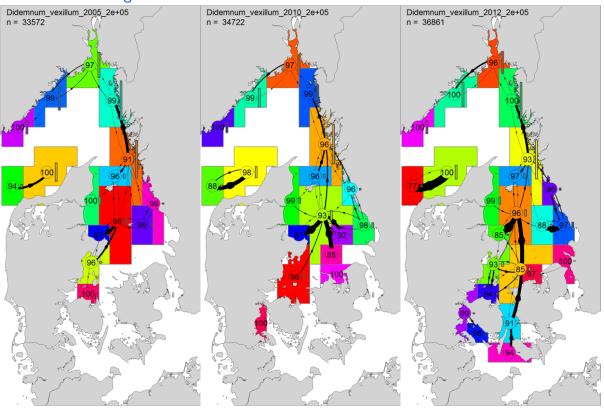


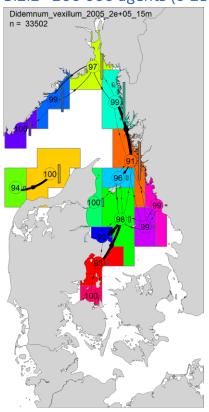
8.2.2 Multiple generations



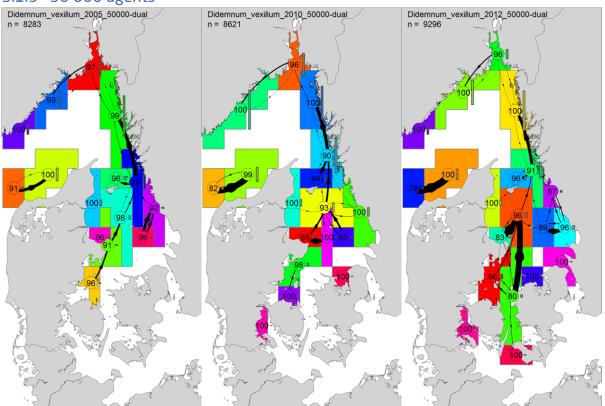
9 Didemnum vexillum

9.1 Hydrographic regions

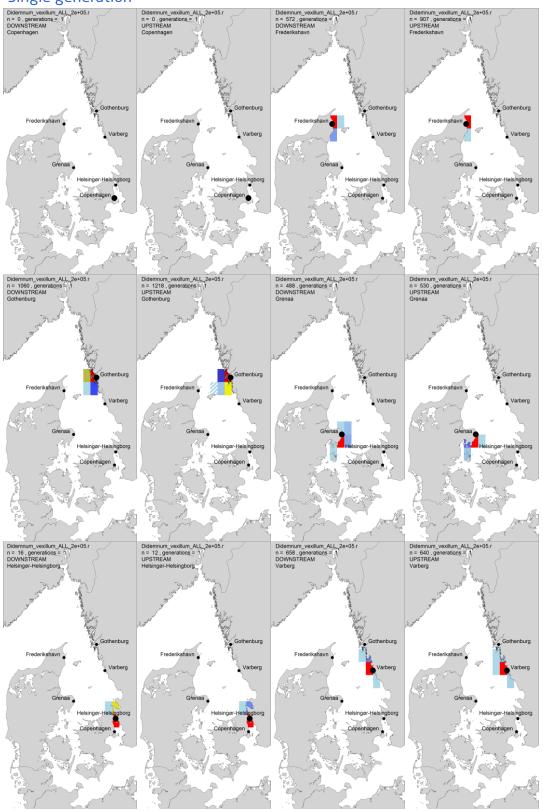


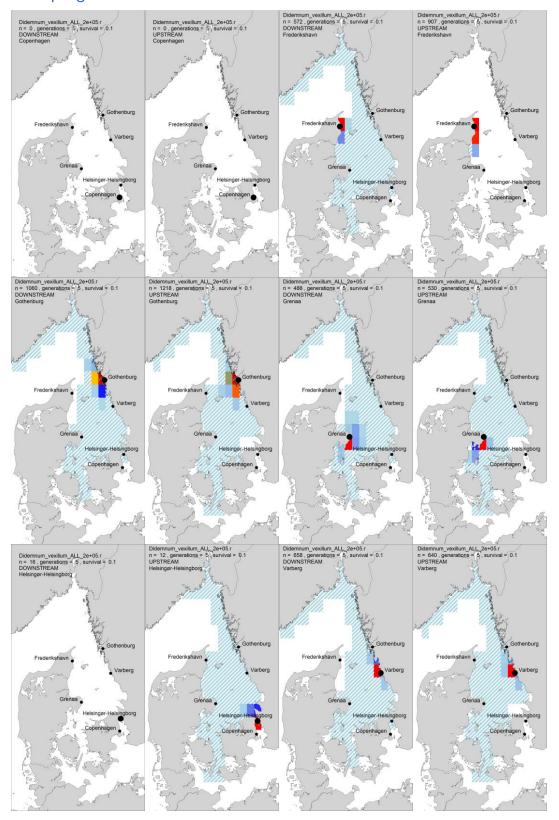


9.1.3 50 000 agents



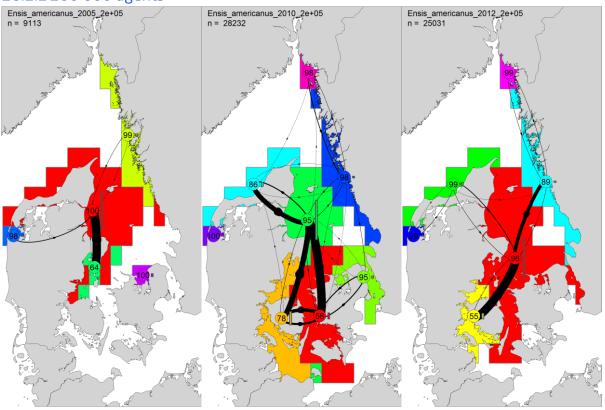
9.2.1 Single generation

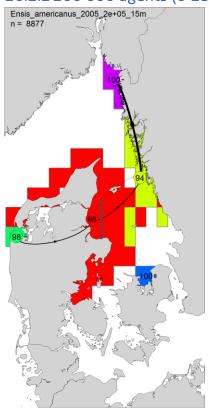




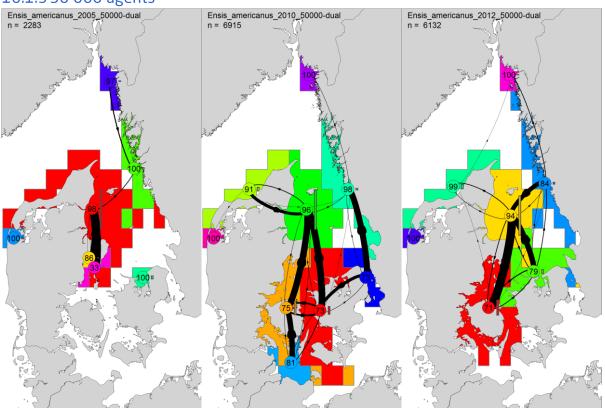
10 Ensis directus

10.1 Hydrographic regions

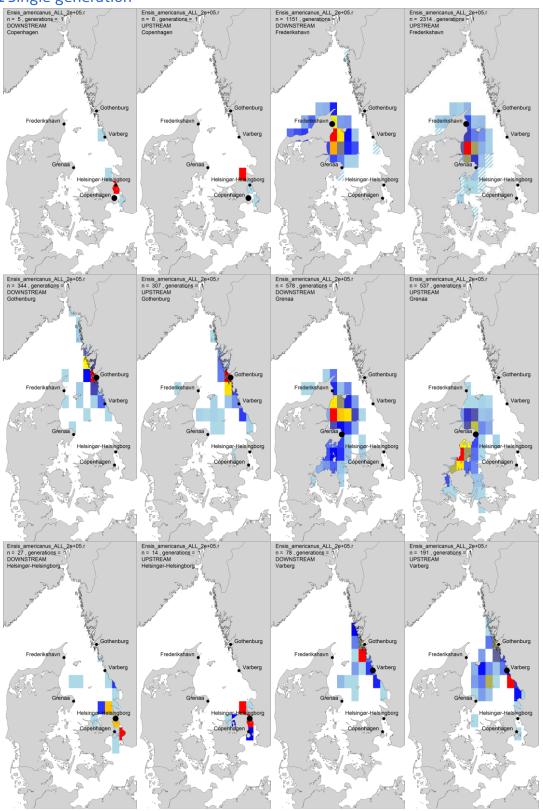


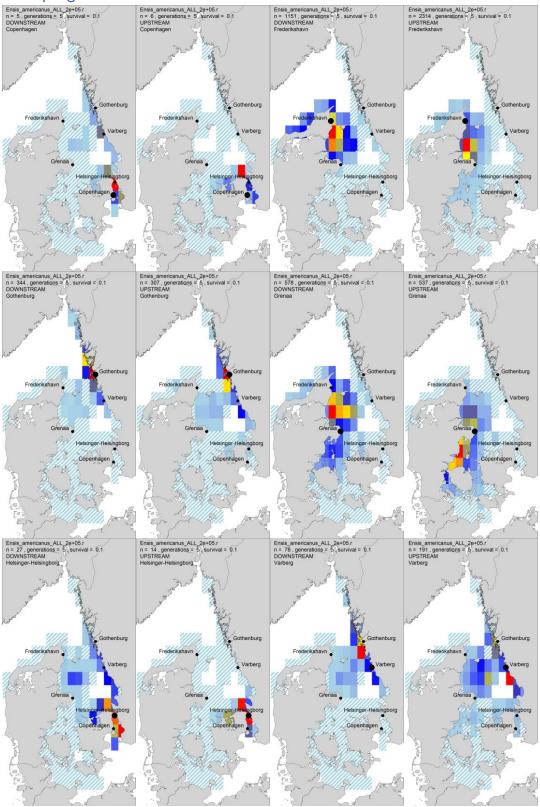


10.1.350 000 agents



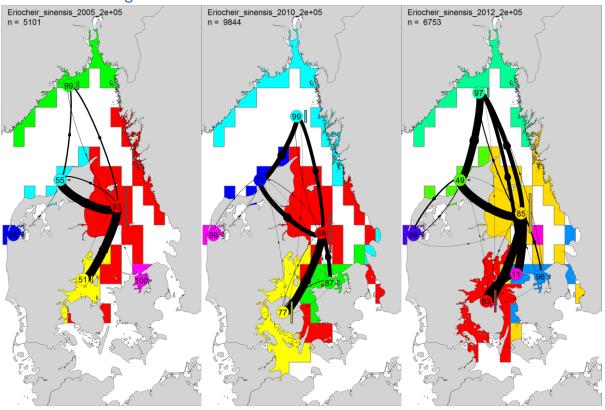
10.2.1 Single generation

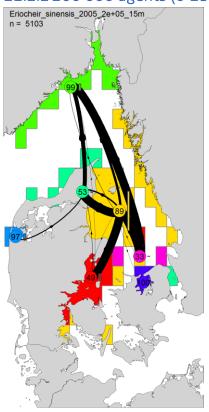




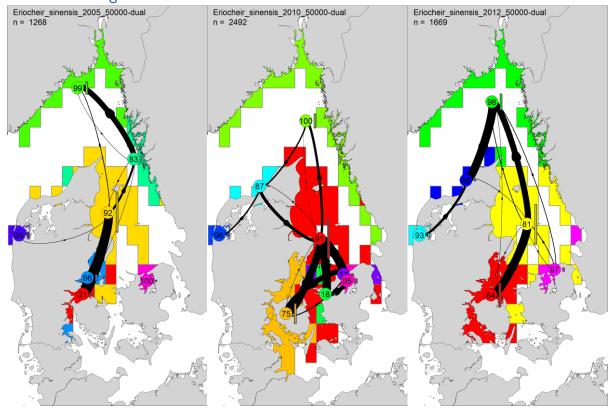
11 Eriocheir sinensis

11.1 Hydrographic regions

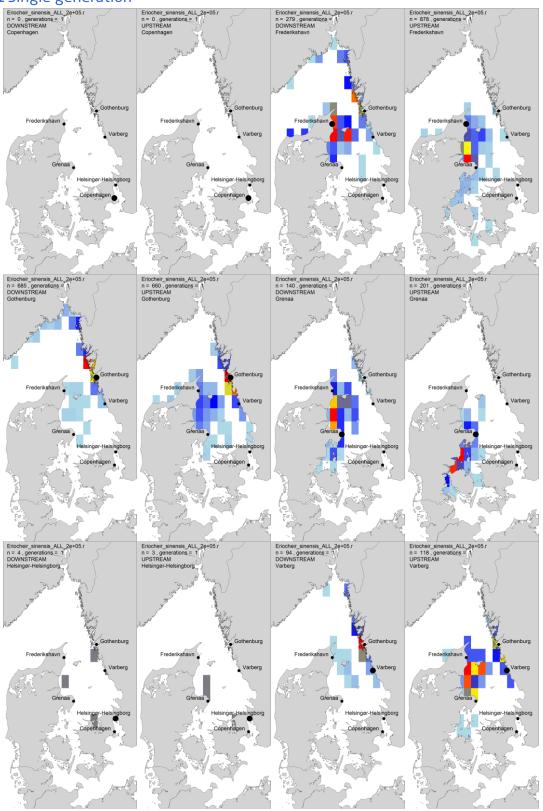


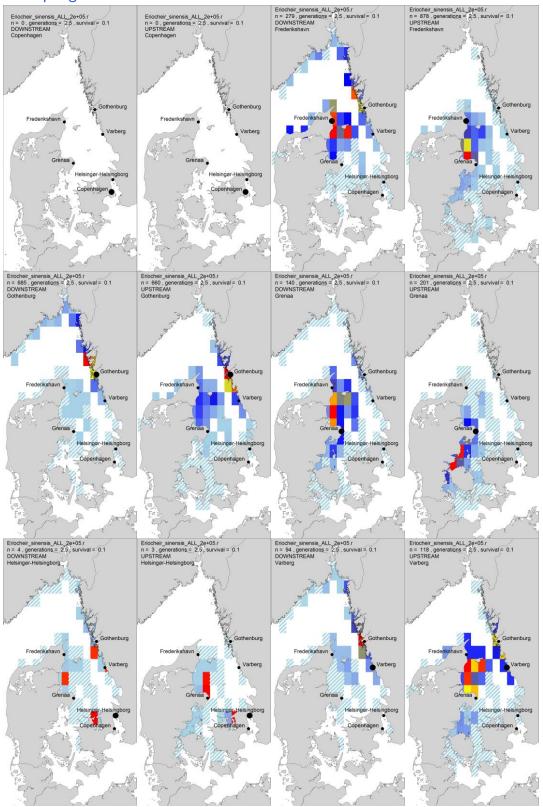


11.1.3 50 000 agents



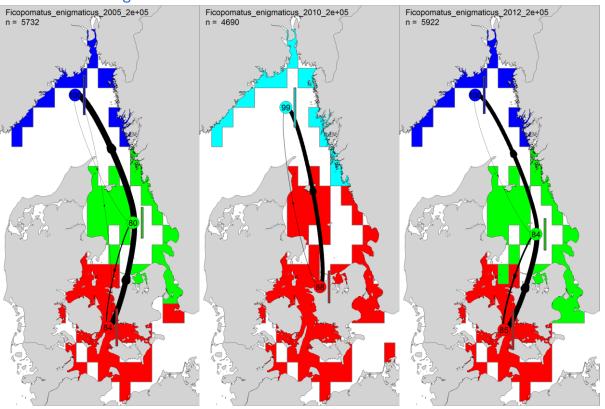
11.2.1 Single generation

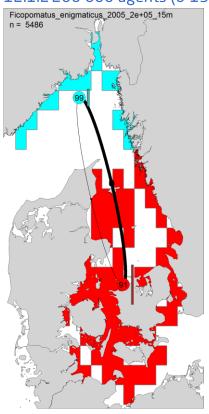




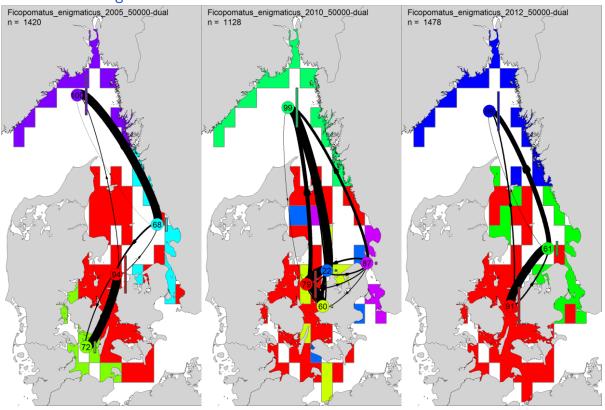
12 Ficopomatus enigmaticus

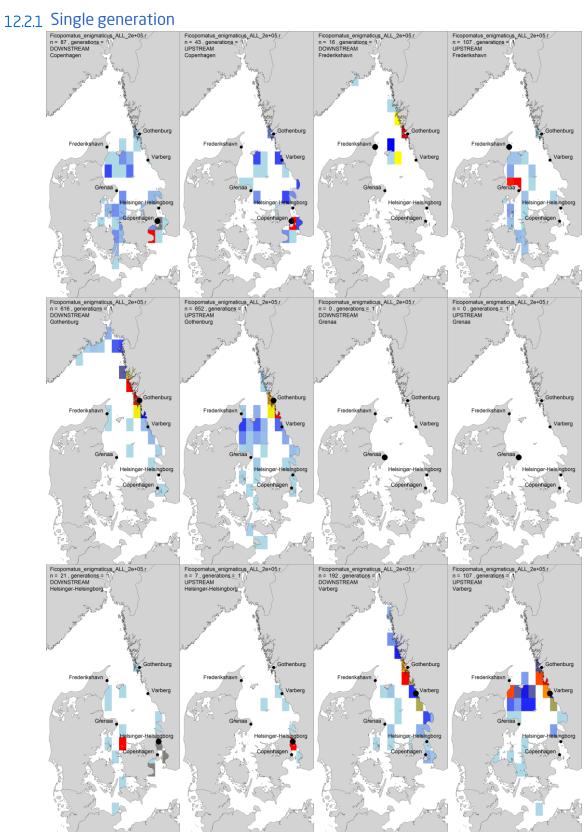
12.1 Hydrographic regions

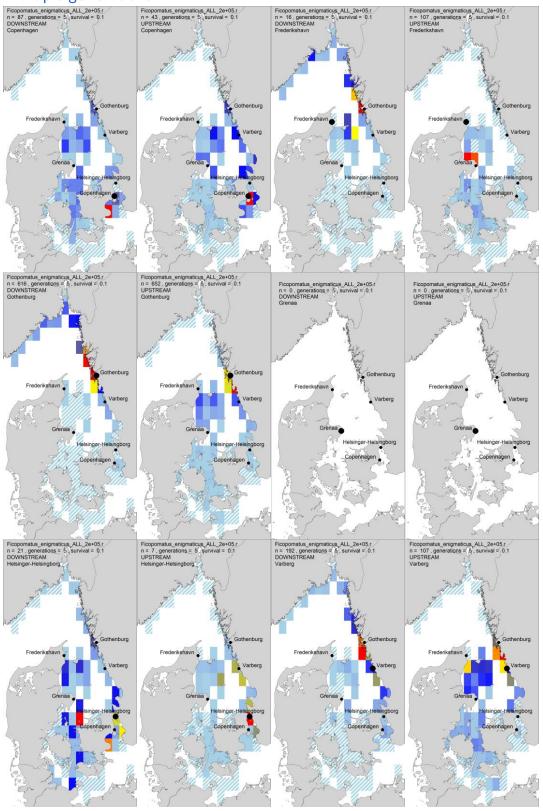




12.1.350 000 agents

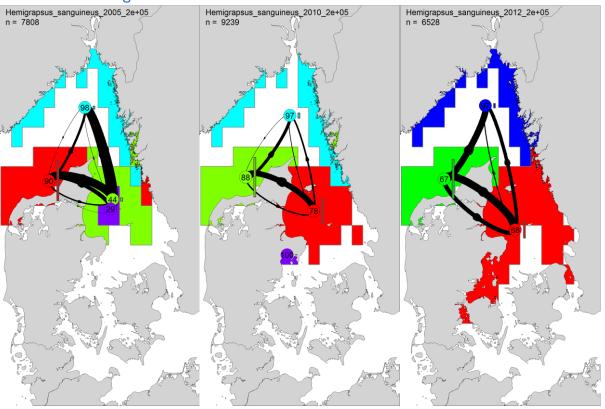


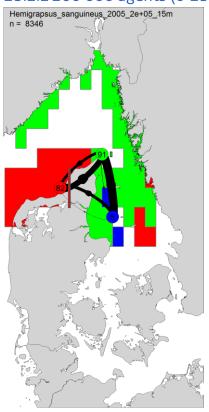




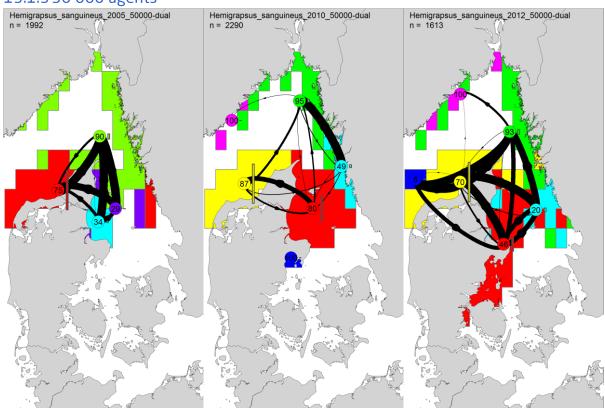
13 Hemigrapsus sanguineus

13.1 Hydrographic regions

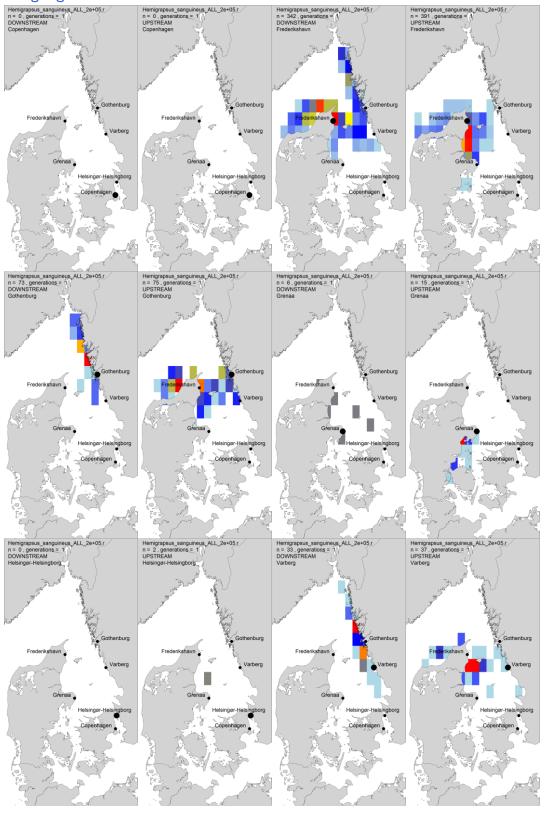


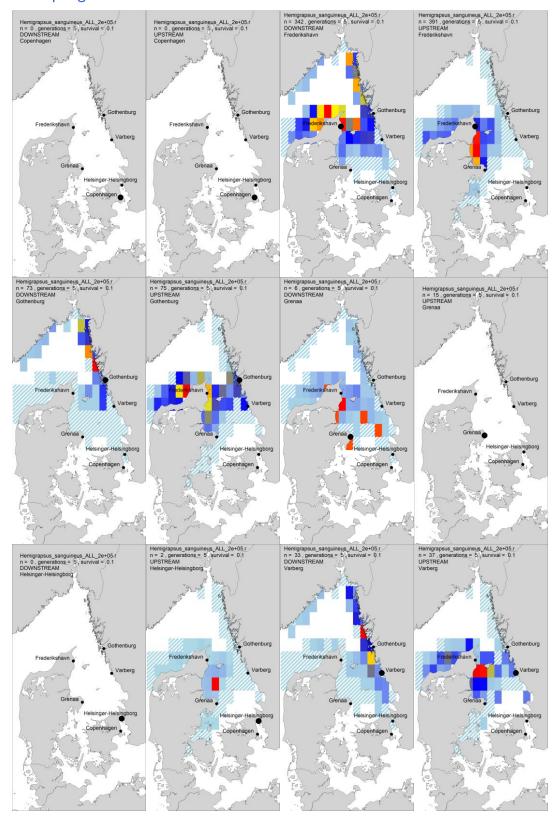


13.1.3 50 000 agents



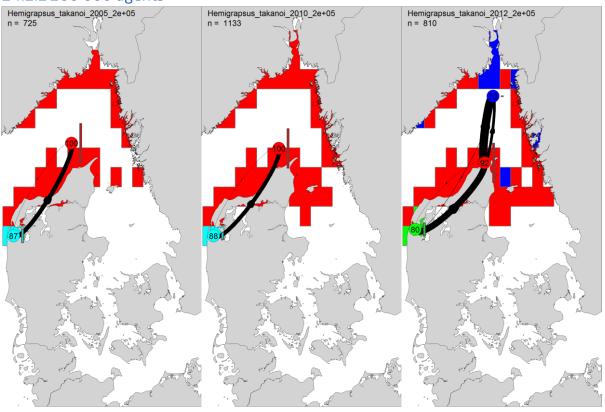
13.2.1 Single generation

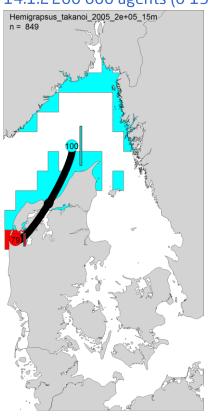




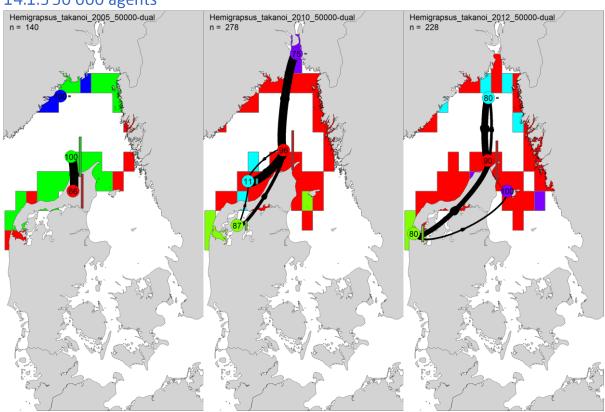
14 Hemigrapsus takanoi

14.1 Hydrographic regions

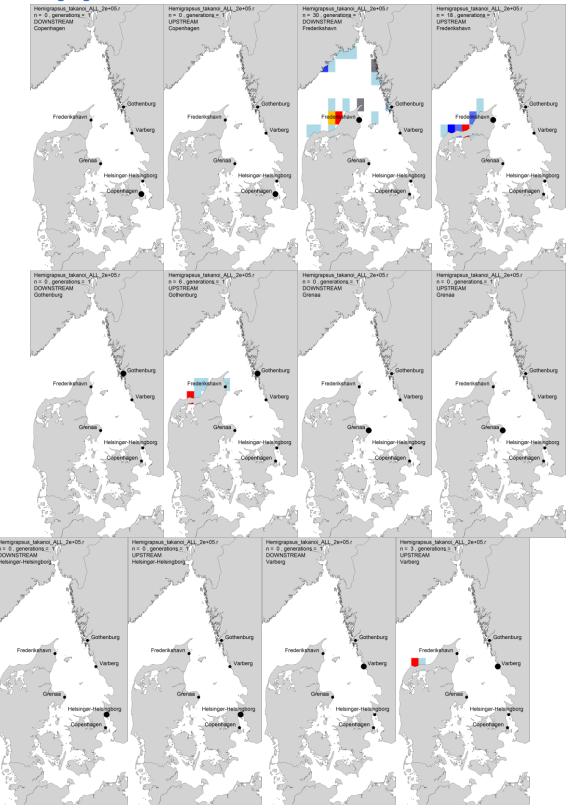


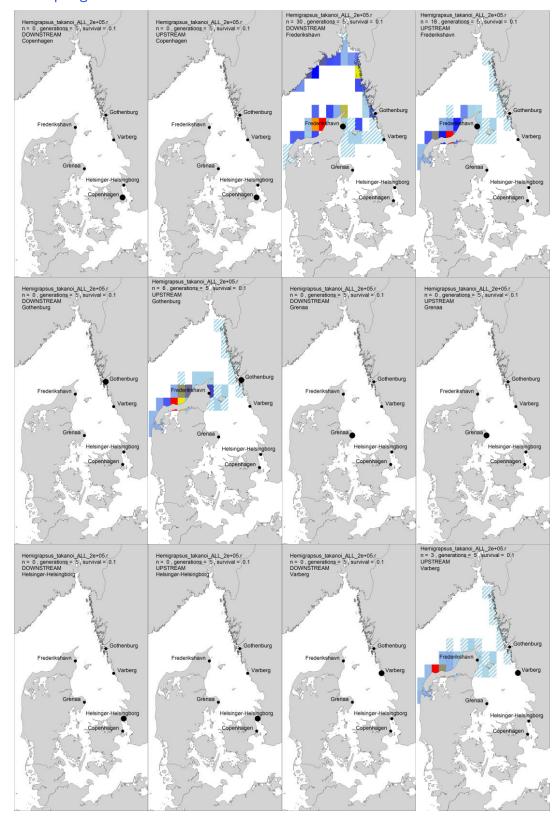


14.1.3 50 000 agents



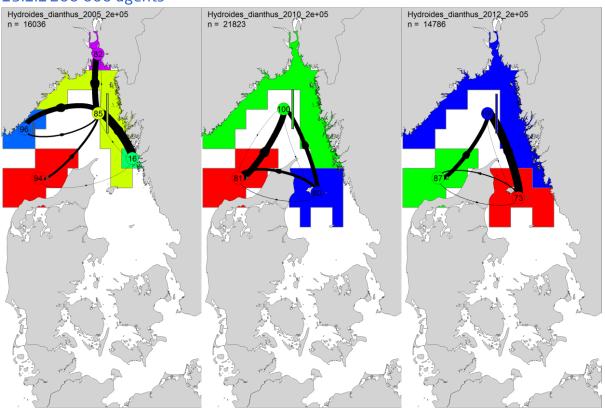
14.2.1 Single generation Hemigrapsus takanol ALL 2e+05.r

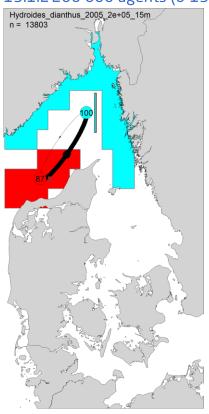




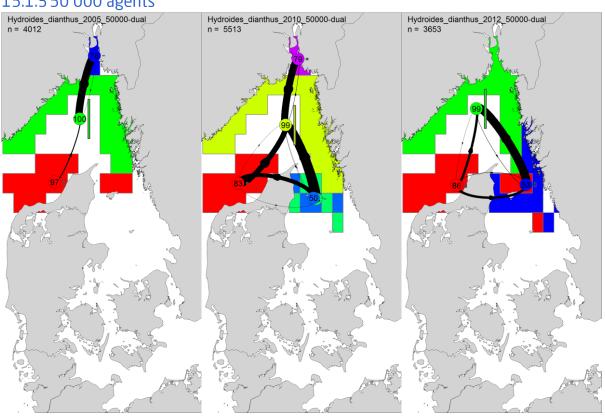
15 Hydroides dianthus

15.1 Hydrographic regions

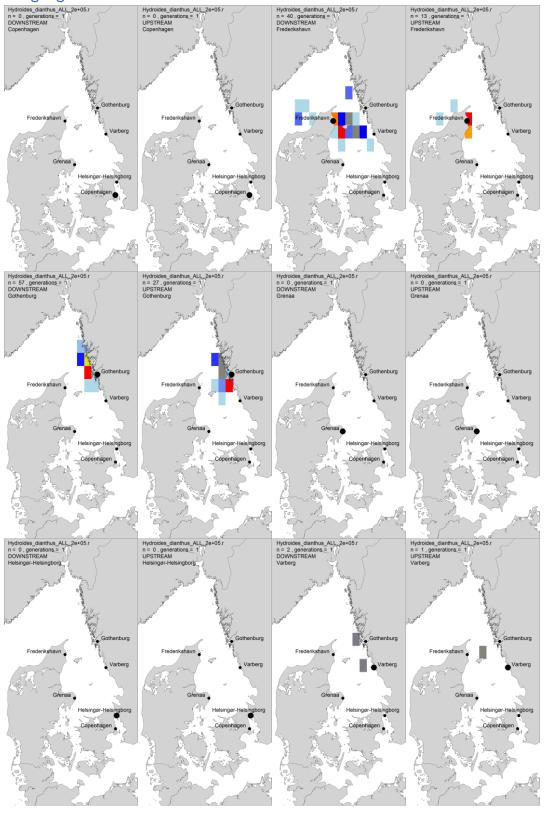


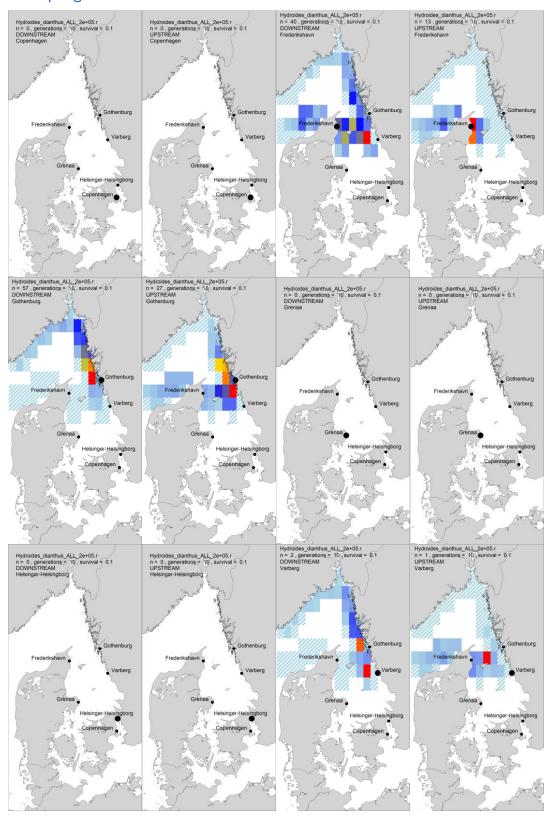


15.1.3 50 000 agents



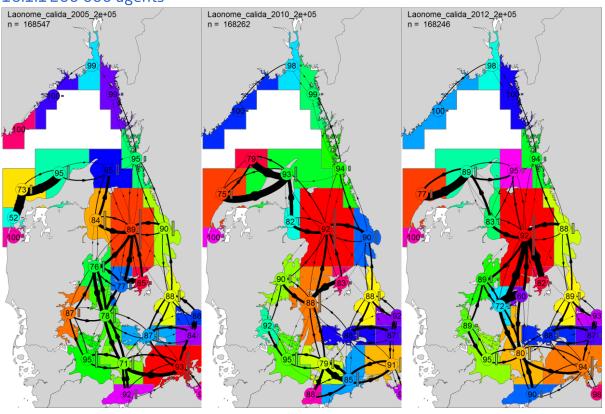
15.2.1 Single generation Hydroidos dianthus ALL, 2e+05.r

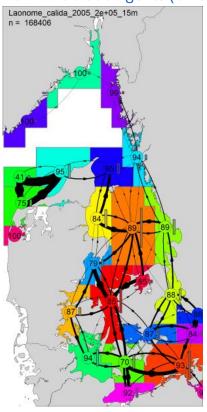




16 Laonome calida

16.1 Hydrographic regions

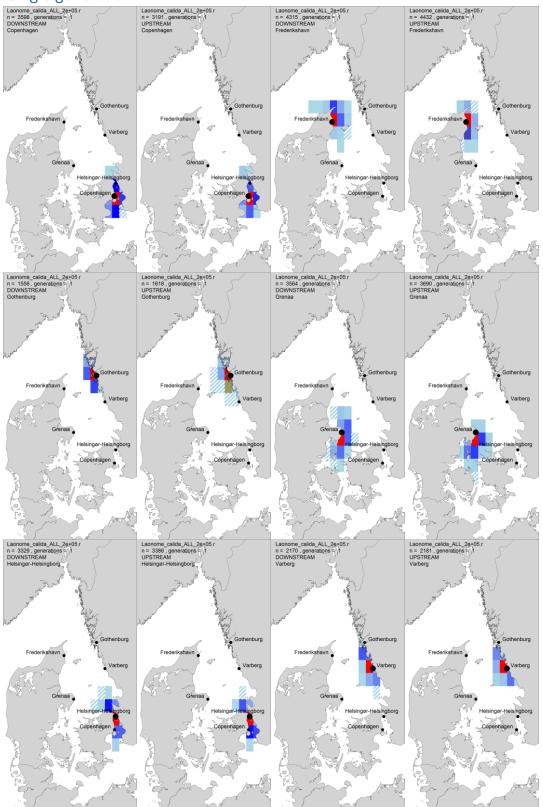


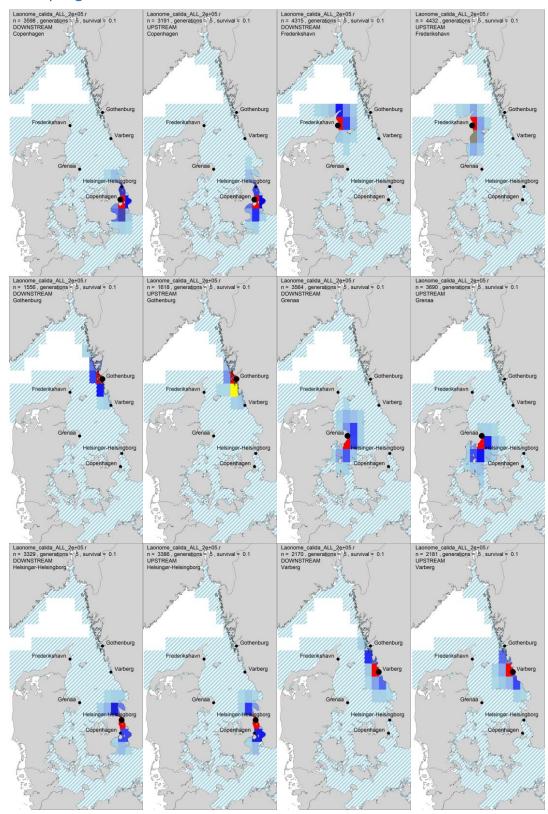


16.1.3 50 000 agents

NOT INCLUDED

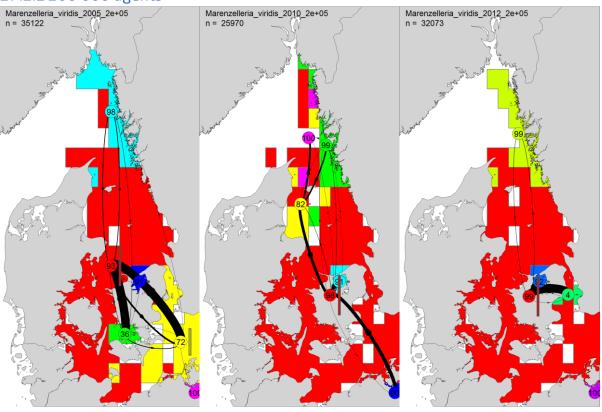
16.2.1 Single generation

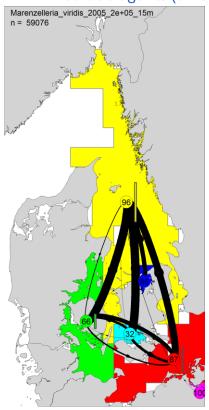




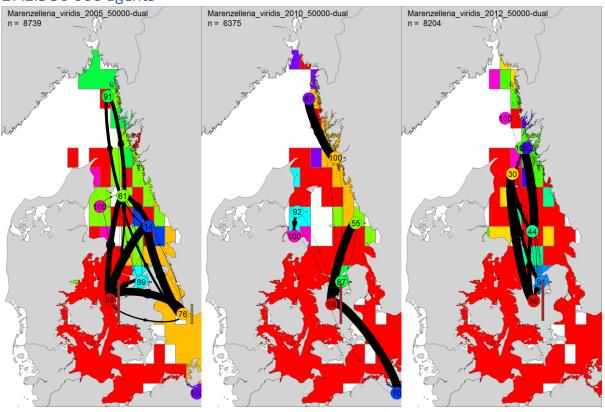
17 Marenzelleria viridis

17.1 Hydrographic regions

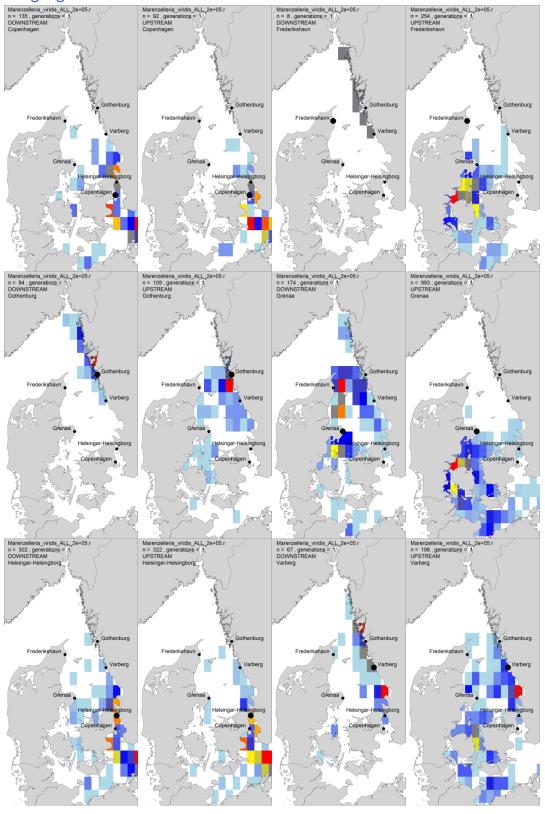




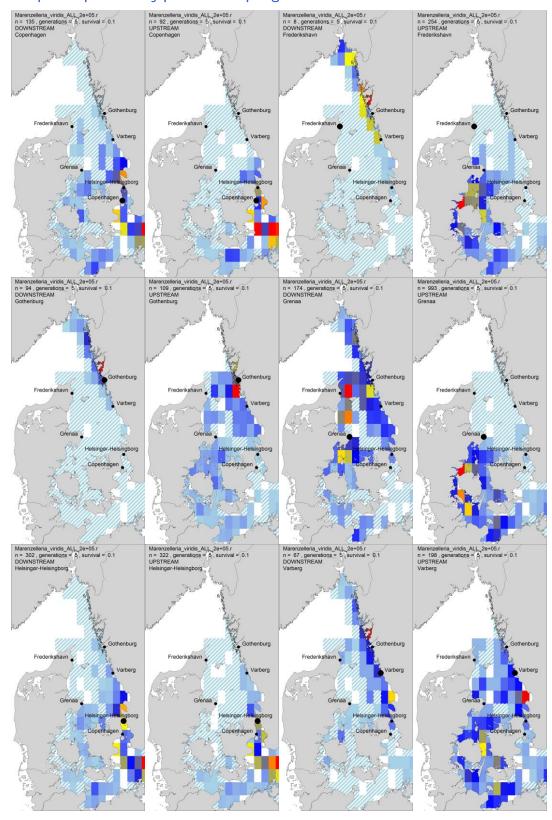
17.1.3 50 000 agents



17.2.1 Single generation

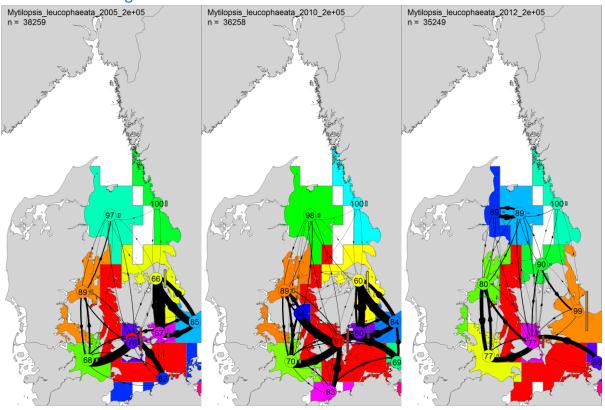


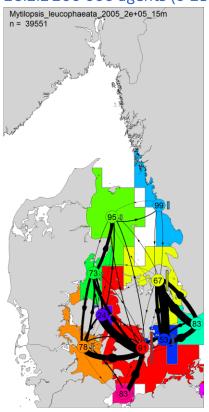
17.2.2 Dispersal probability plots - Multiple generations



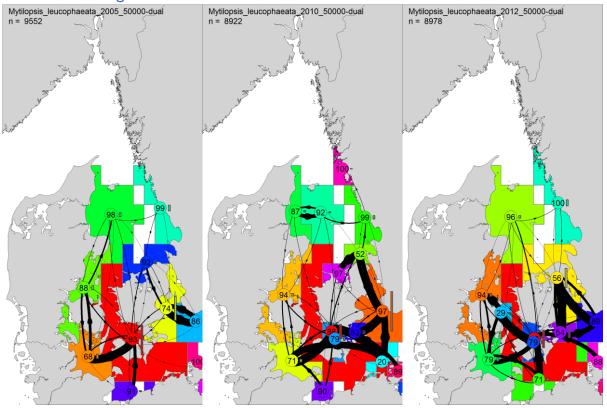
18 Mytilopsis leucophaeata

18.1 Hydrographic regions

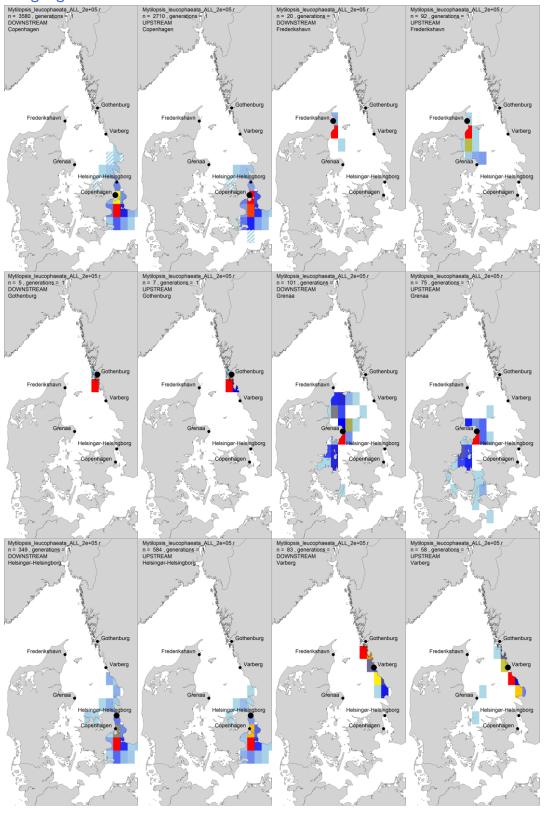


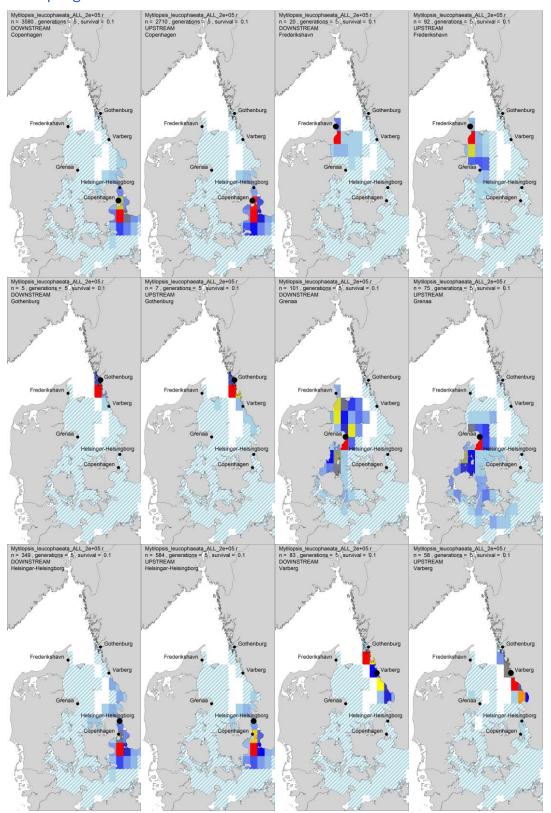


18.1.350 000 agents



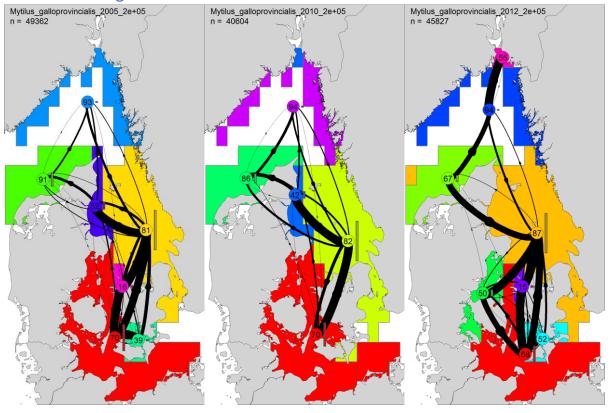
18.2.1 Single generation Mytlopsis_leucophaeata_ALL_2e+05.f

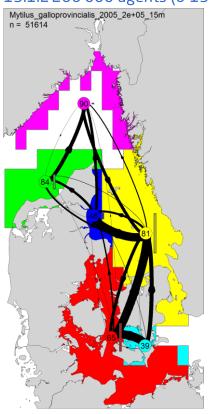


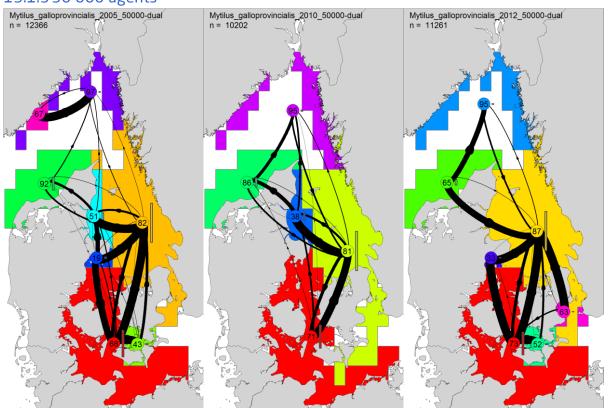


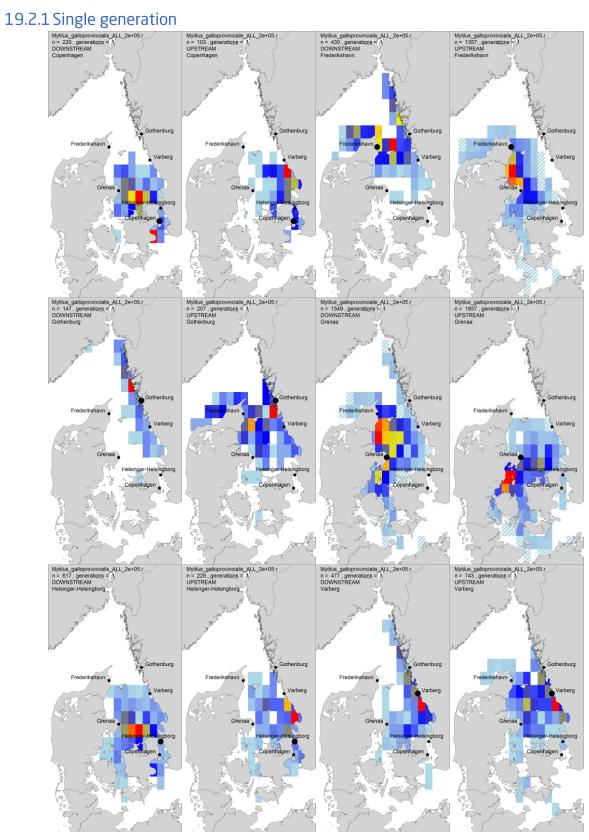
19 Mytilus galloprovincialis

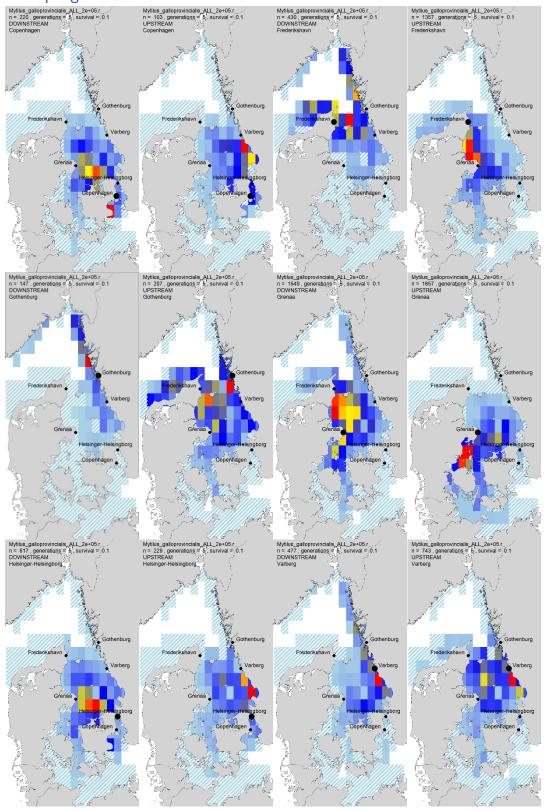
19.1 Hydrographic regions







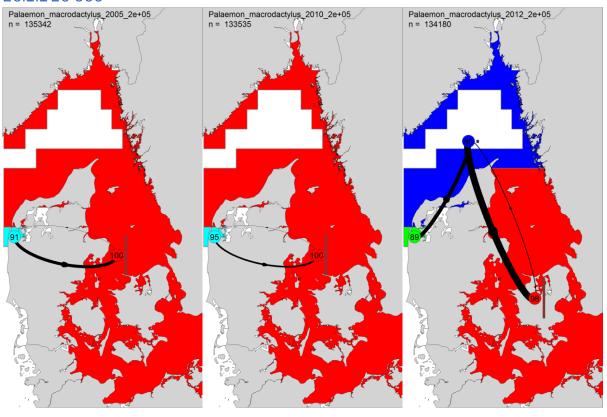


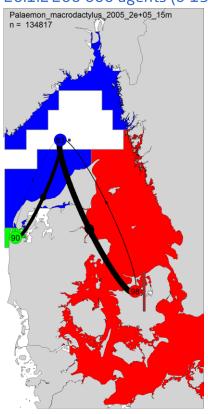


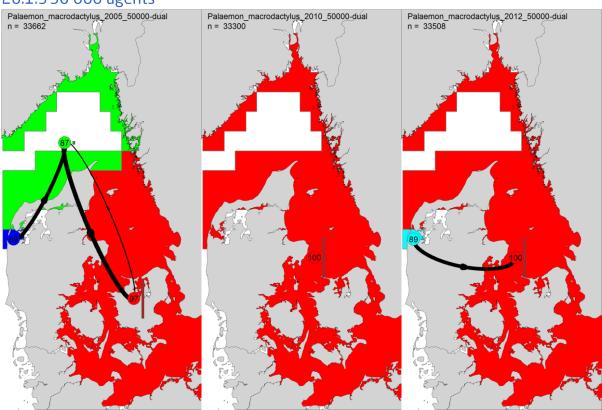
20 Palaemon macrodactylus

20.1 Hydrographic regions

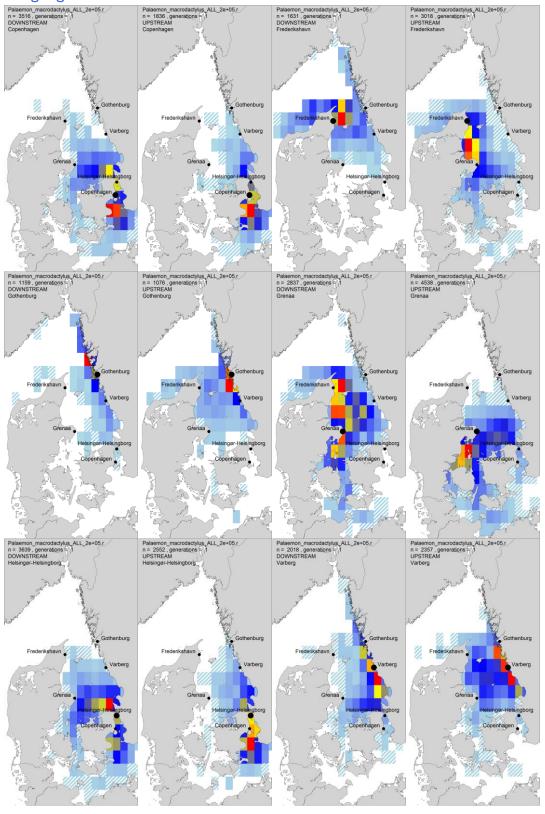
20.1.1 20 000

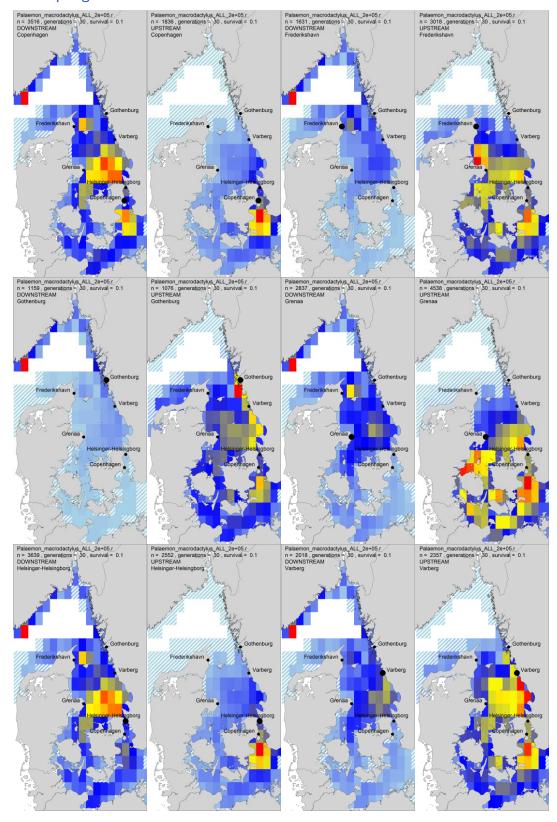






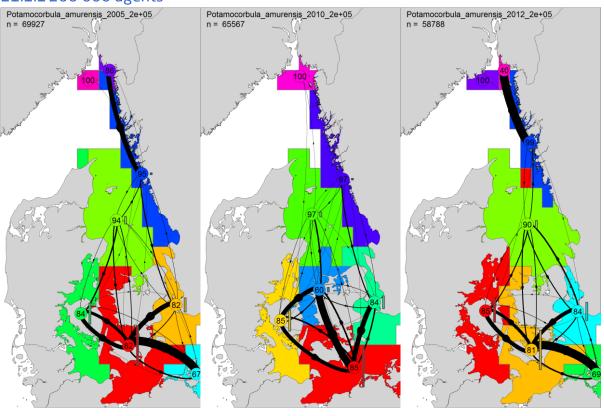
20.2.1 Single generation

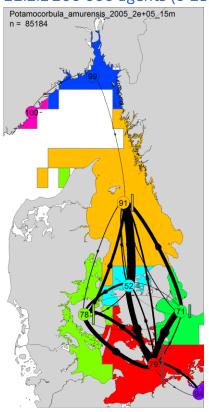


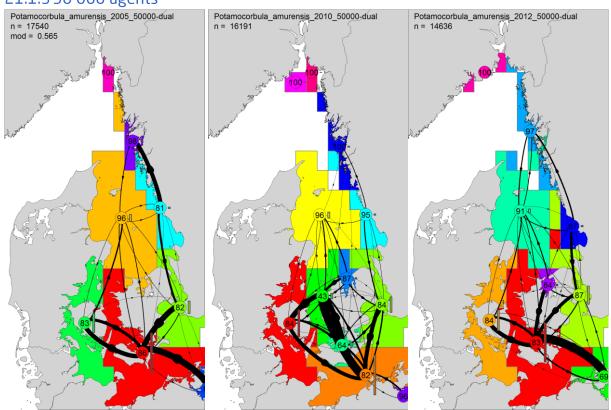


21 Potamocorbula amurensis

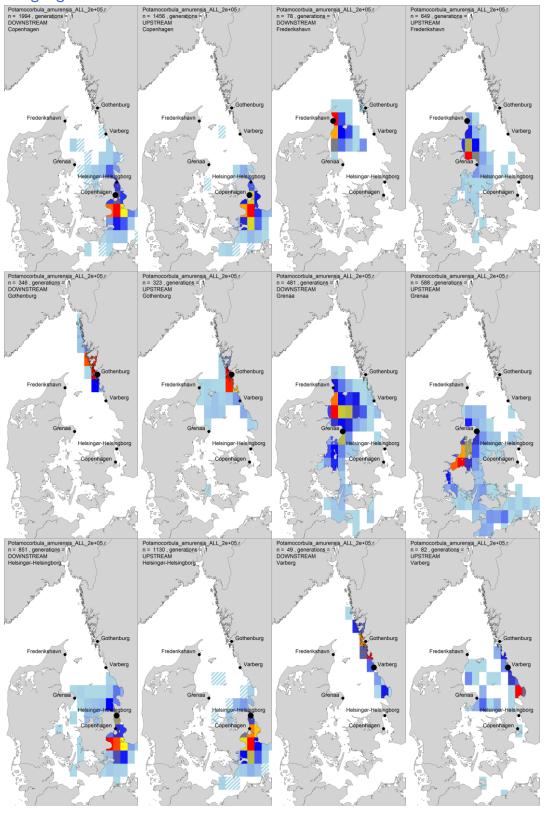
21.1 Hydrographic regions

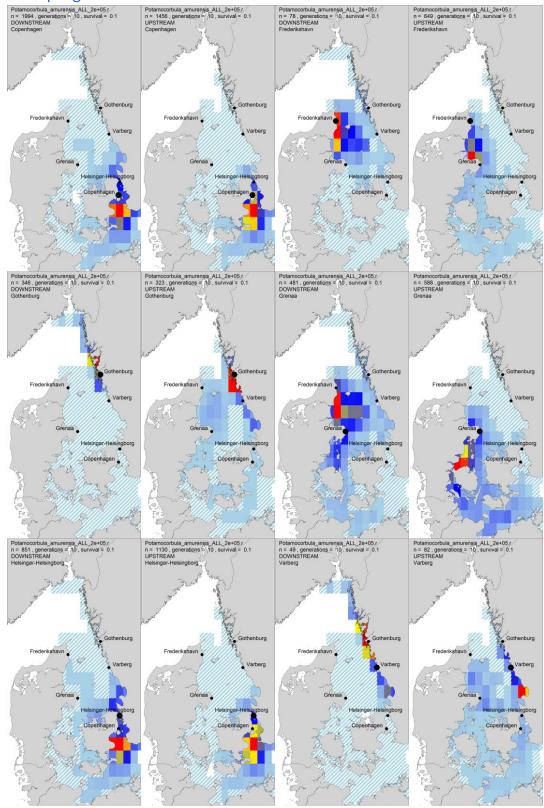






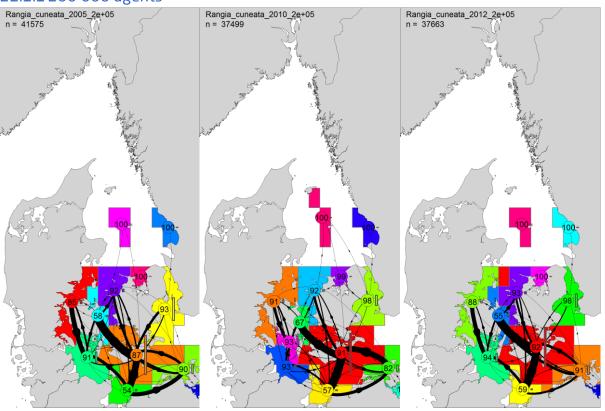
21.2.1 Single generation

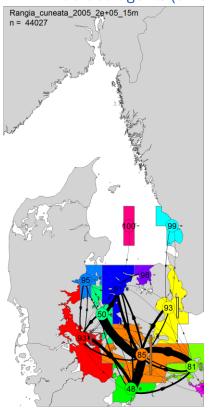


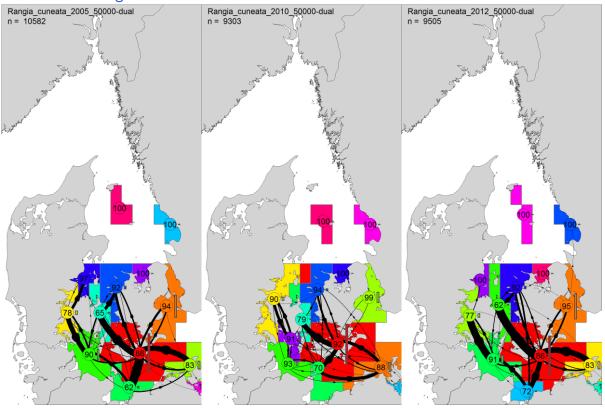


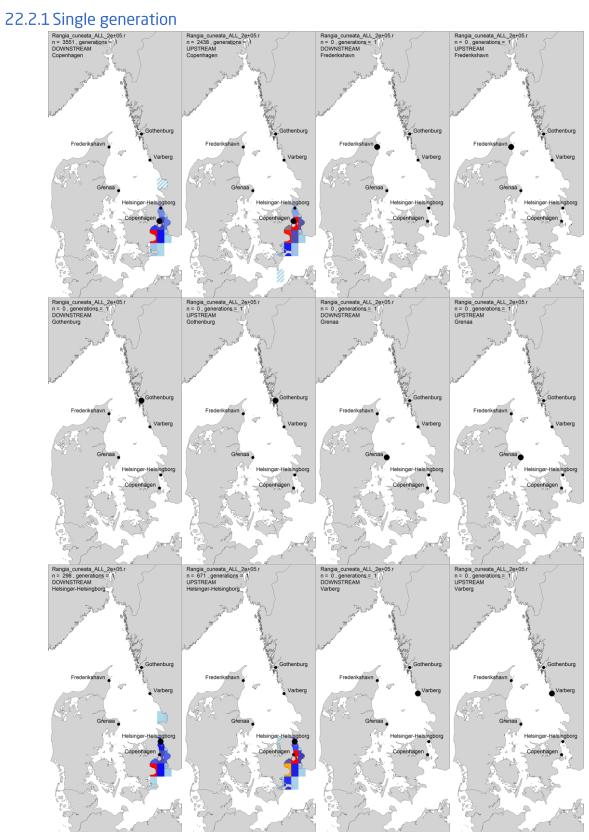
22 Rangia cuneate

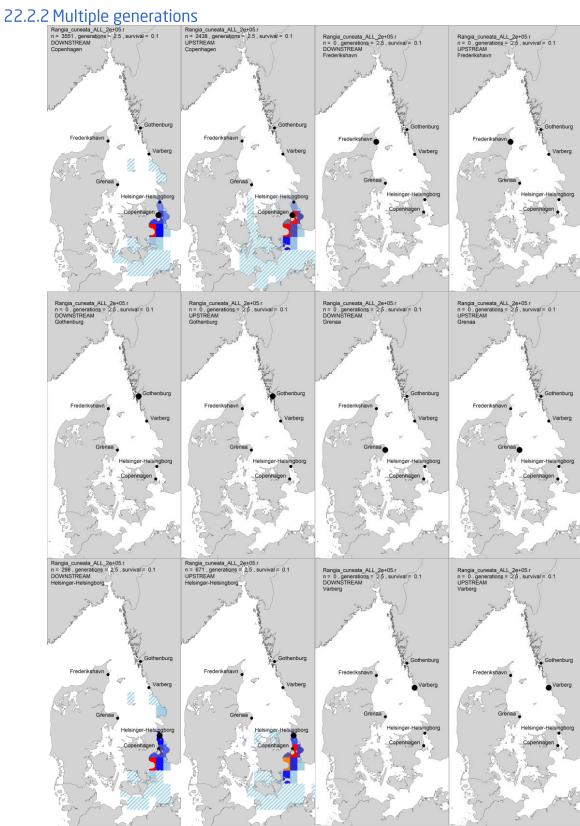
22.1 Hydrographic regions





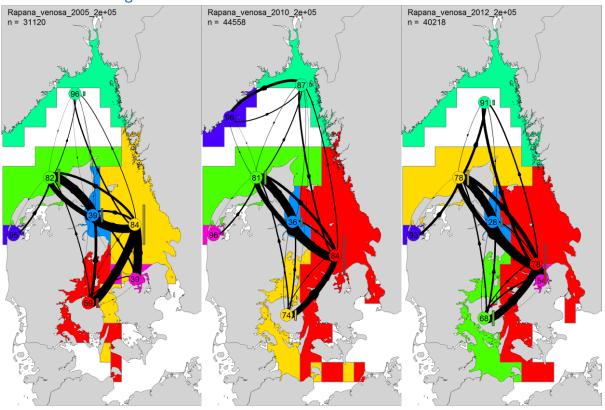


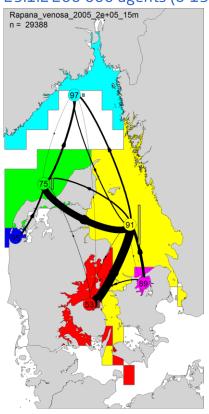


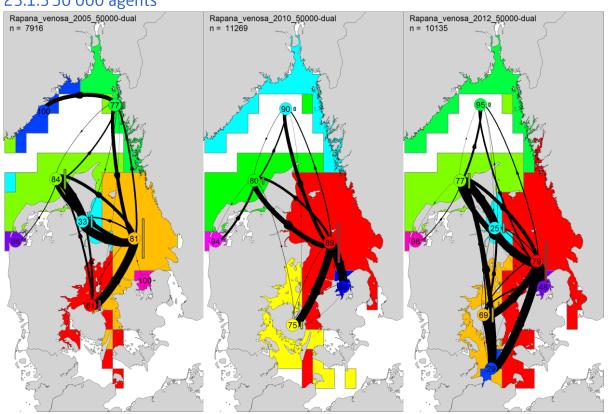


23 Rapana venosa

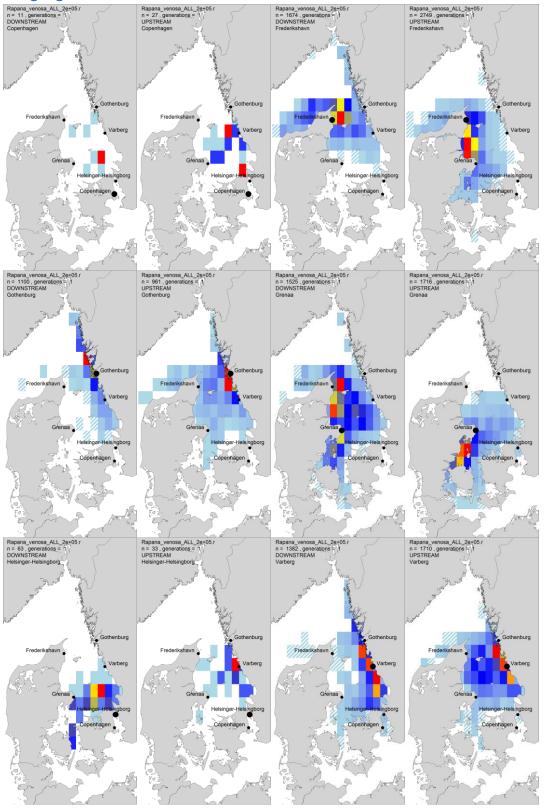
23.1 Hydrographic regions

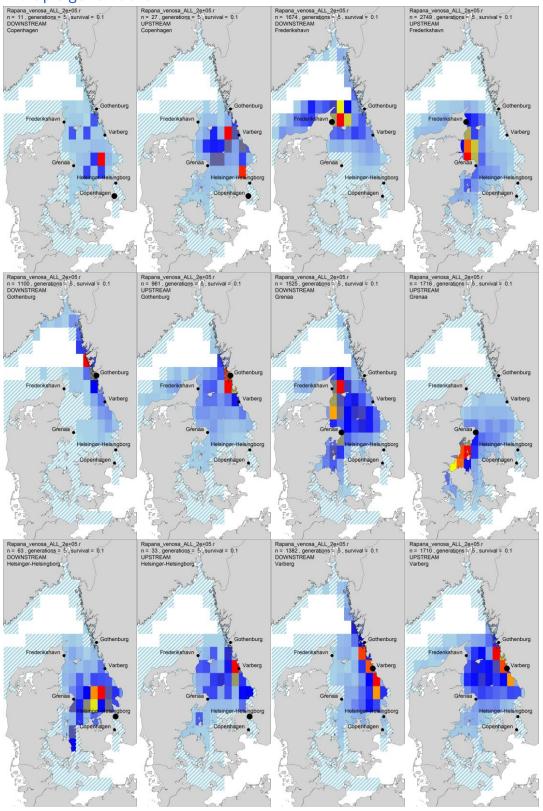






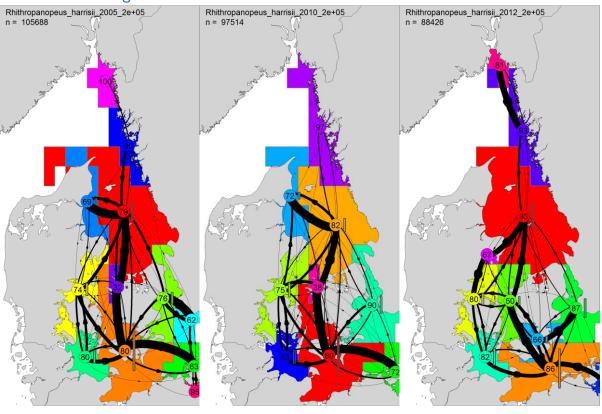
23.2.1 Single generation

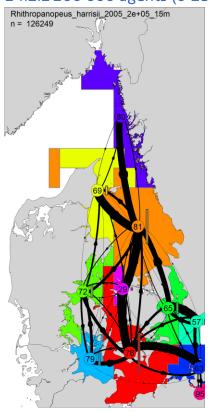


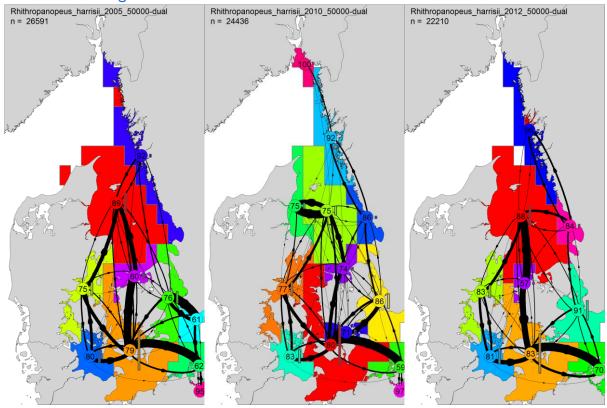


24 Rhithropanopeus harrisii

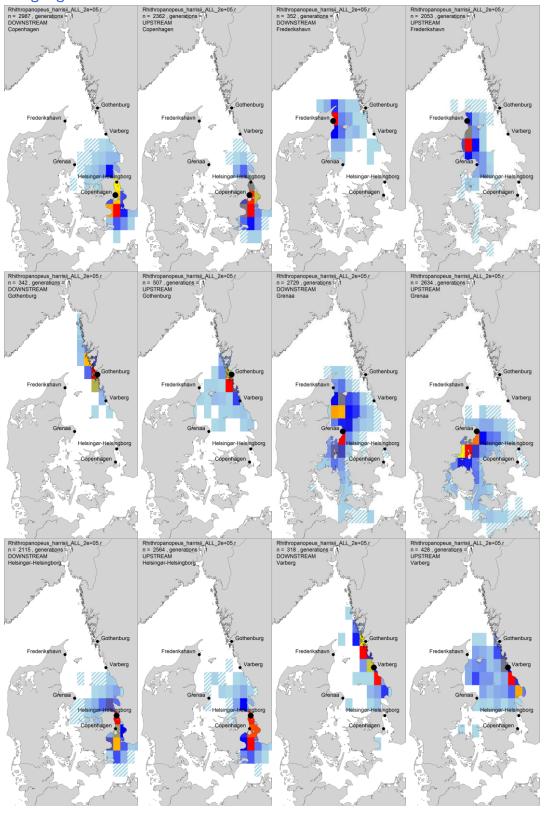
24.1 Hydrographic regions

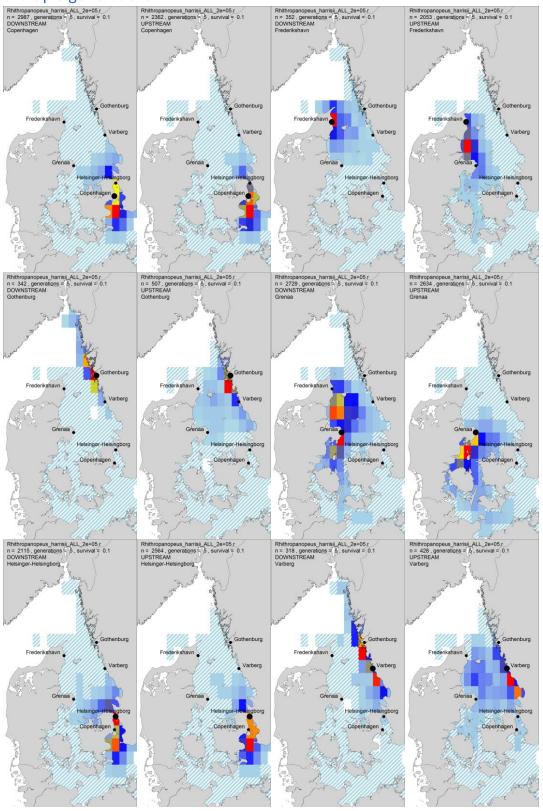






24.2.1 Single generation





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