Annex 1 – Environmental variables

This appendix contains maps showing environmental variables that has been created or compiled within the project, and has been used in modeling and predictions.

Depth and depth derivatives

Maps displaying depth and depth derivatives are shown in this chapter. All depth derivatives have been created from the depth grid.

Fig.	Name	File name
92	Interpolated depth grid	djup
93	Slope	lutning
94	Aspect	lutriktn, sydnord
95	Curvature	kurv
96	Landforms	landformer

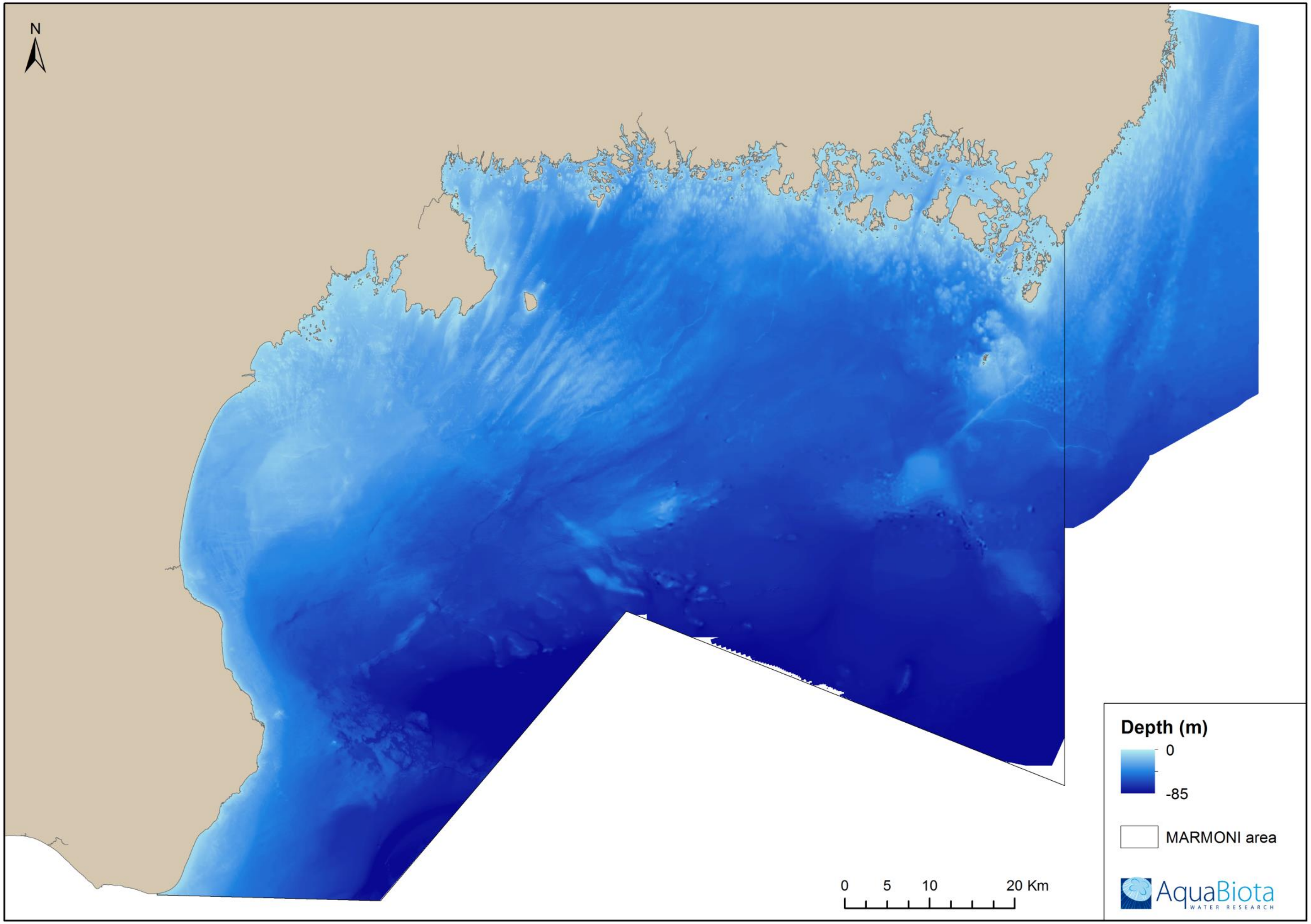

Figure 92. Interpolated depth grid created from depth data from the Swedish Shipping Administration database.

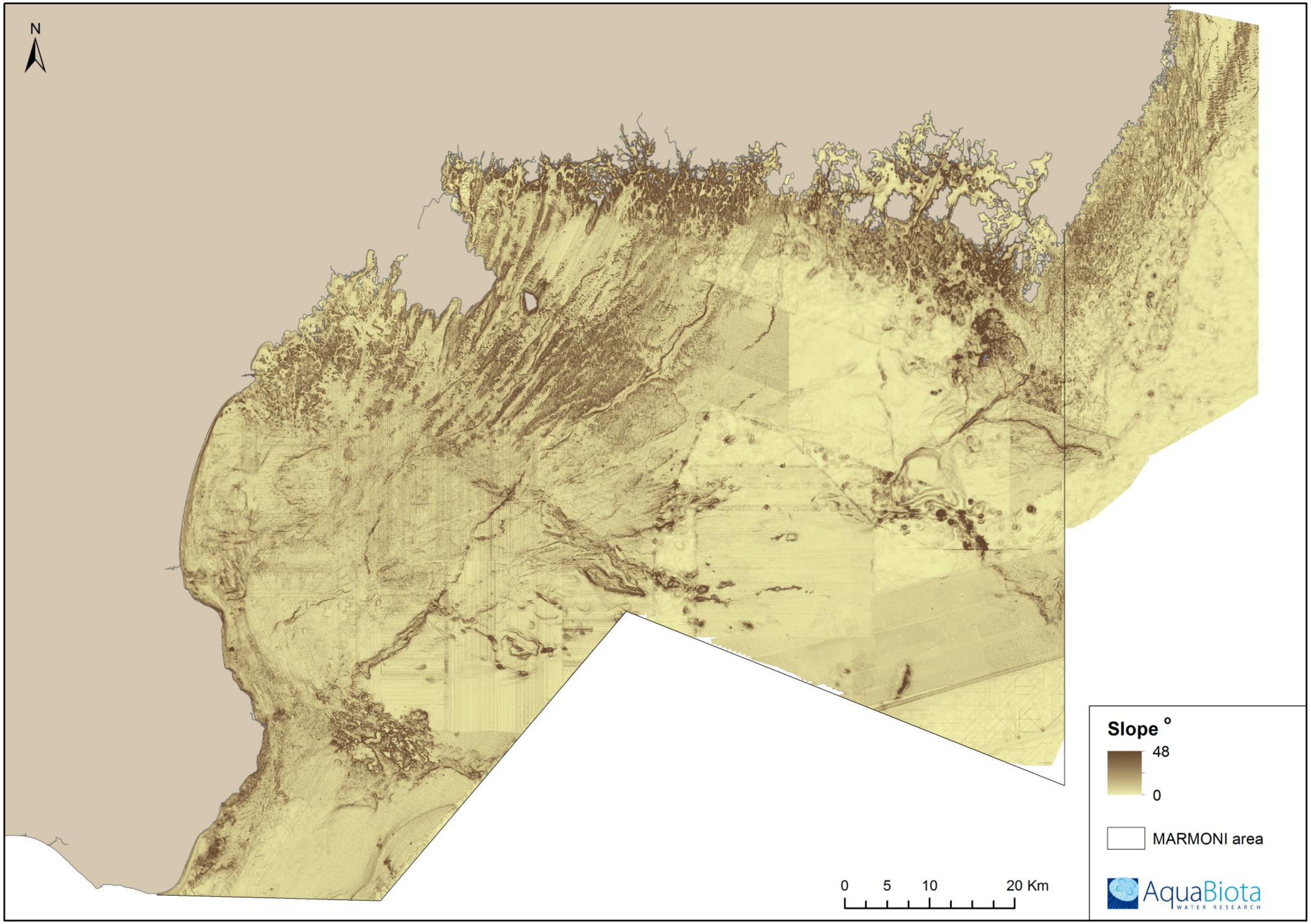

Figure 93. Slope based on the interpolated depth grid. Zero degrees denotes a horizontal surface and 90 degrees a vertical surface.

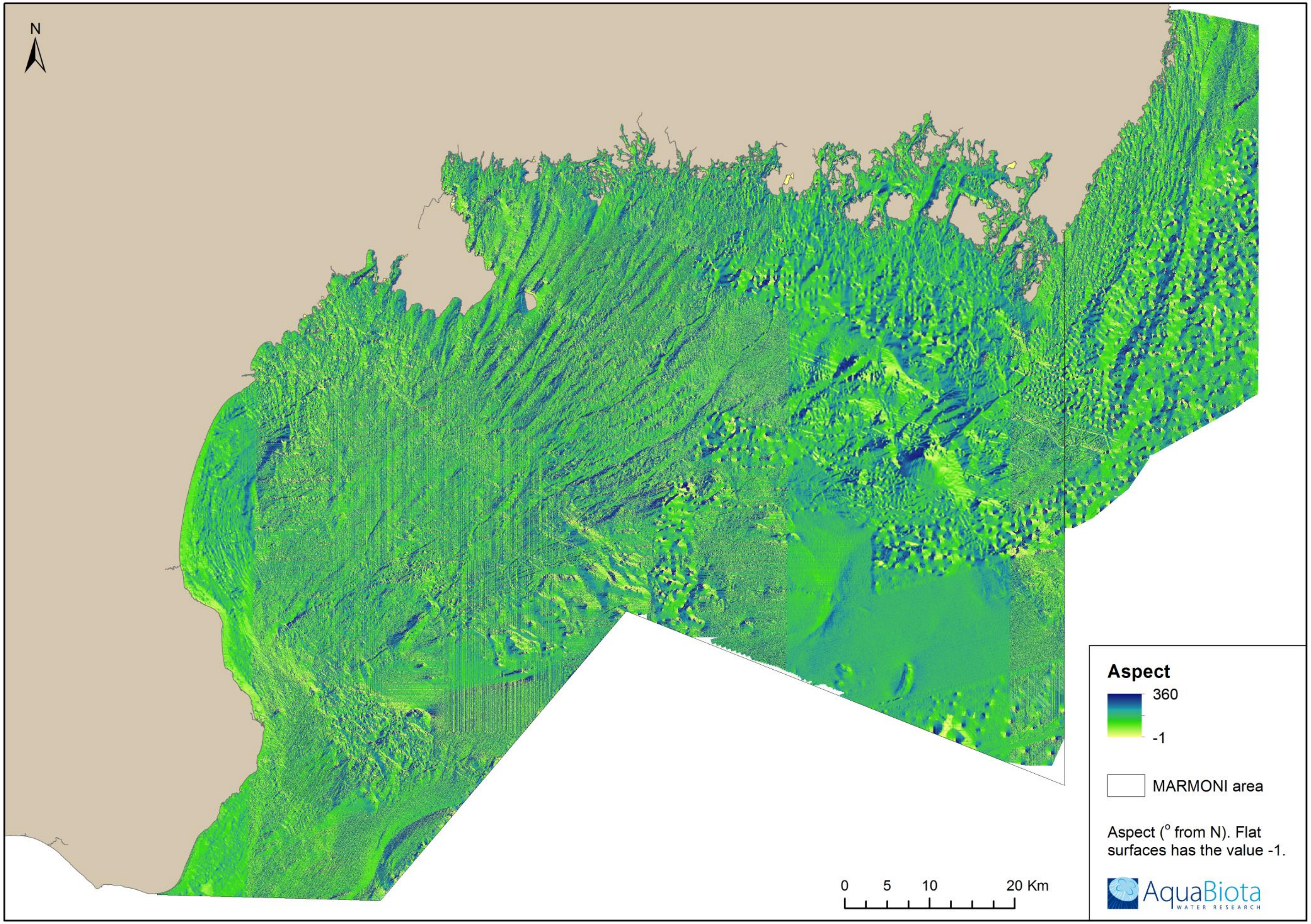

Figure 94. Aspect shown in degrees from the north, based on the interpolated depth grid.

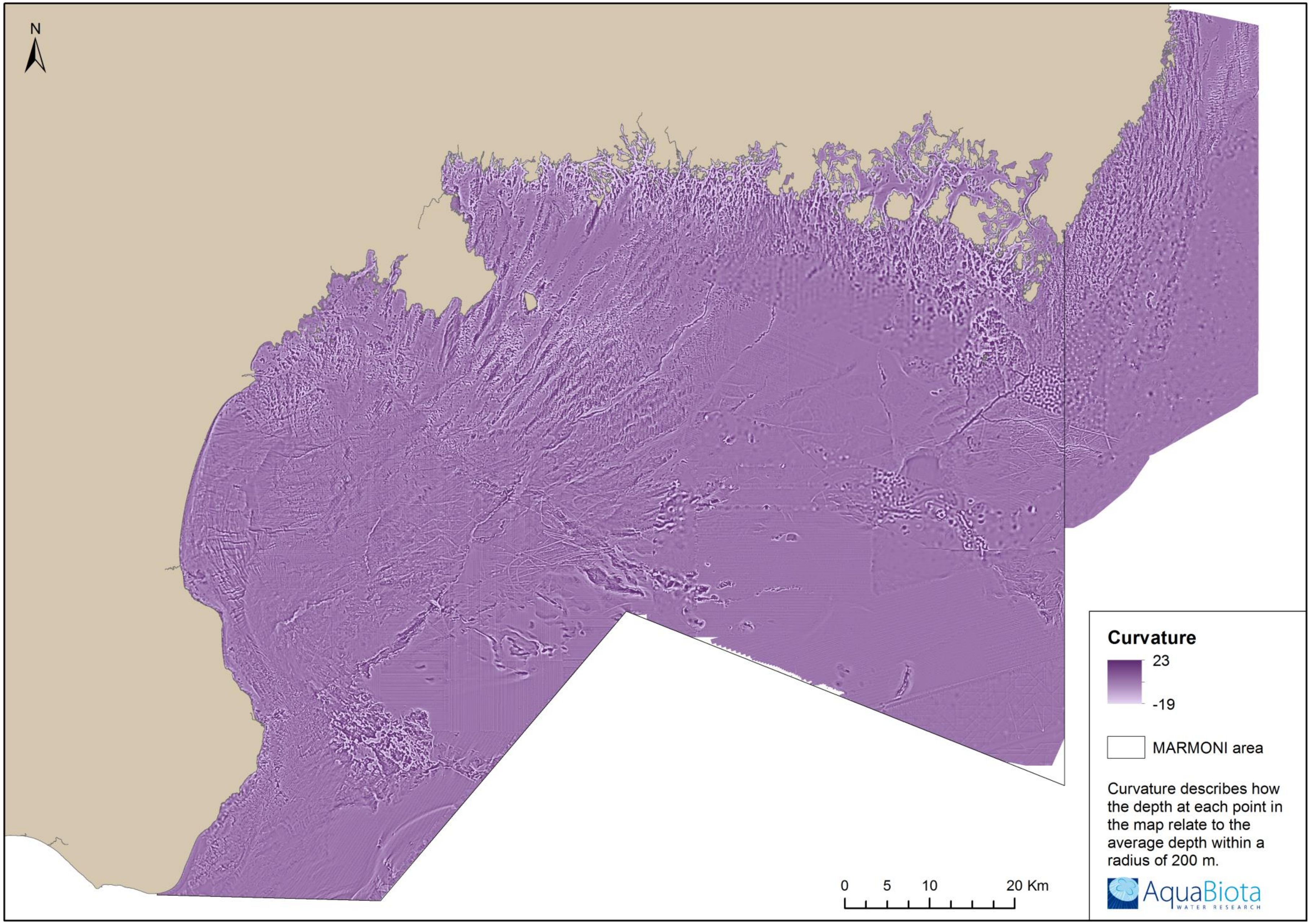

Figure 95. Curvature based on the interpolated depth grid. Negative values illustrate sinks and positive values illustrate hills.

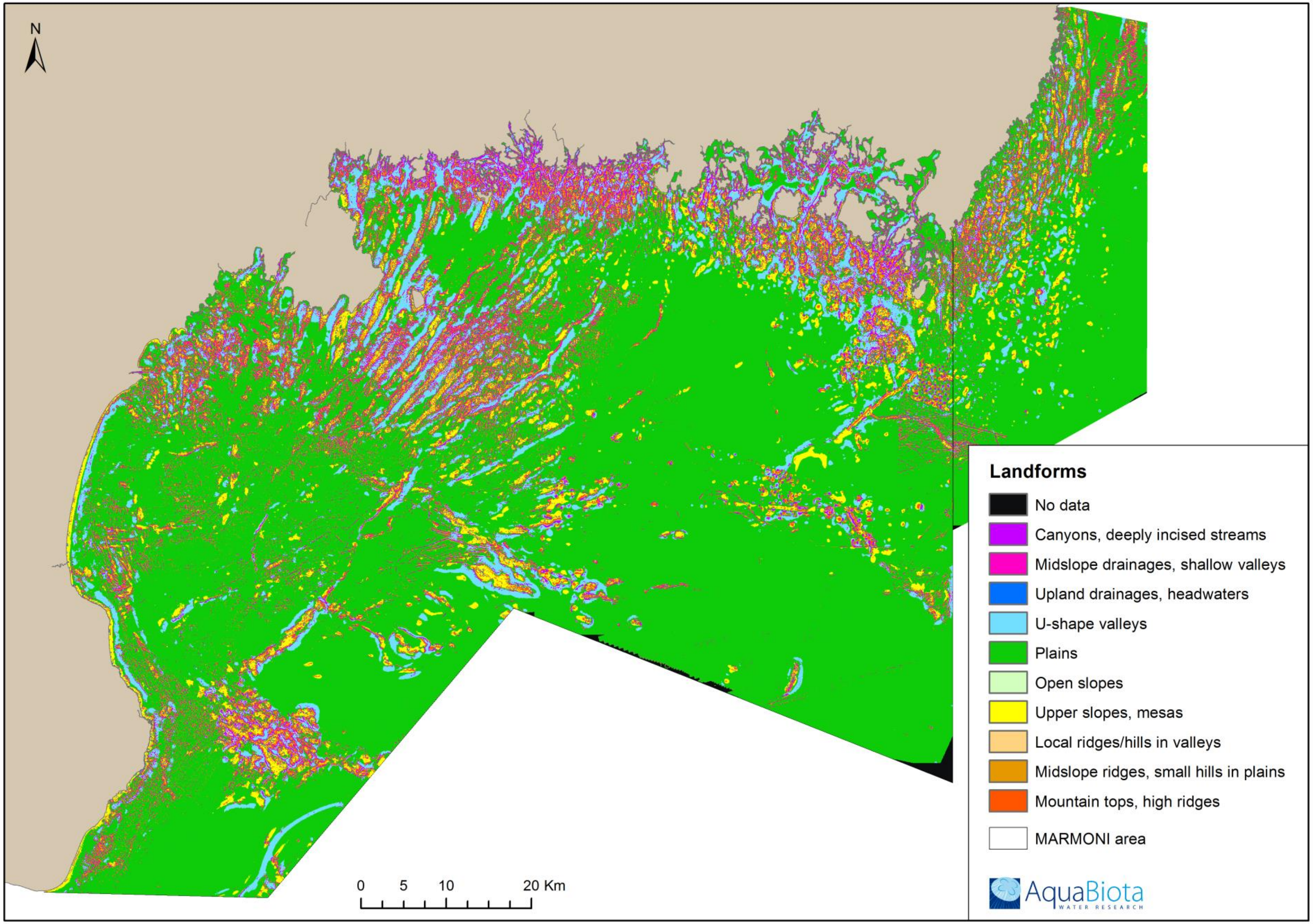

Figure 96. Landforms based on the interpolated depth grid.

Hydrographical environmental variables

Here are maps of hydrographical environmental variables such as temperature and salinity presented. The oceanographic variables are based on models for water flow which is then interpolated to continuous layers using the depth information. The oceanographic model is based on one model node per basin in the archipelago (HOME – covers coastal areas, higher resolution), while the offshore nodes are placed 1 km apart (HIROMB – including offshore areas, lower resolution).

Fig.	Name	File name
97	Mean temperature at the bottom (HIROMB)	hb_tembsmn
98	Mean temperature at the bottom (HOME)	hm_tembmn (mean), hm_tembm10 (min)
99	Mean temperature at the surface (HIROMB)	hb_temsmn (mean)
100	Mean temperature at the surface (HOME)	hm_temsmn (mean), hm_temsm10 (min), hm_temsm90 (max)
101	Minimum salinity (10th perc.) (HIROMB)	At surface: hb_salbsm10 (min), At bottom: hb_salsm10 (min)
102	Minimum salinity (10th perc.) (HOME)	At bottom: hm_salbmn (medel), hm_salbm10 (min), hm_salbm90 (max) At surface: hm_salsmn (medel), hm_salsm10 (min), hm_salsm90 (max)
103	Minimum oxygen levels (10th perc.) at the bottom (HOME)	hm_oxybmn (medel), hm_oxybm10 (min)
104	Mean value for total nitrogen at the bottom (HOME)	hm_tonbmn
105	Mean value for total phosphorus at the bottom (HOME)	hm_topbmn
106	Integrated chlorophyll values over the whole water column	hm_chlimn (medel), hm_chlim10 (min), hm_chlim90 (max)

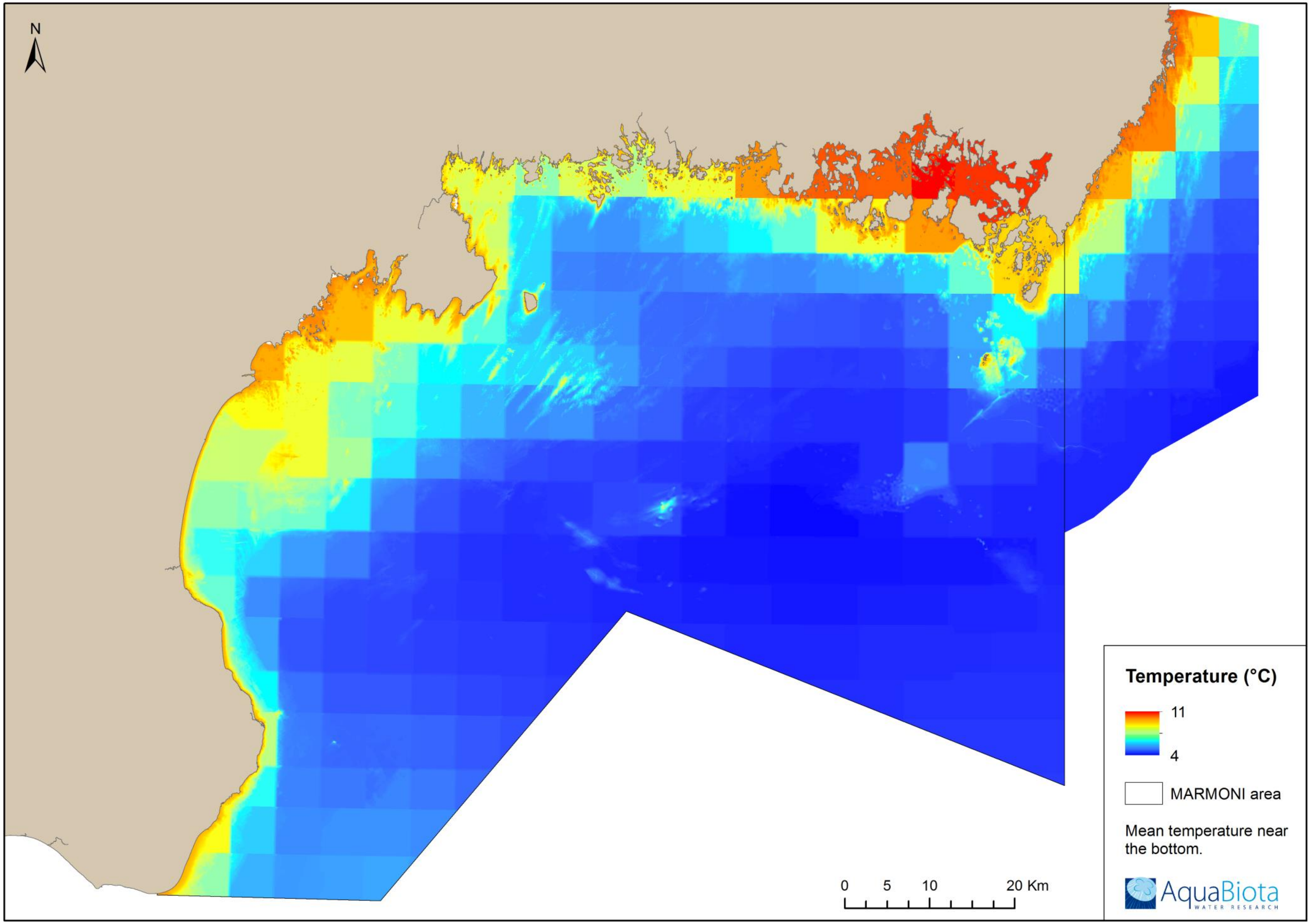

Figure 97. Mean temperature at the bottom (HIROMB).

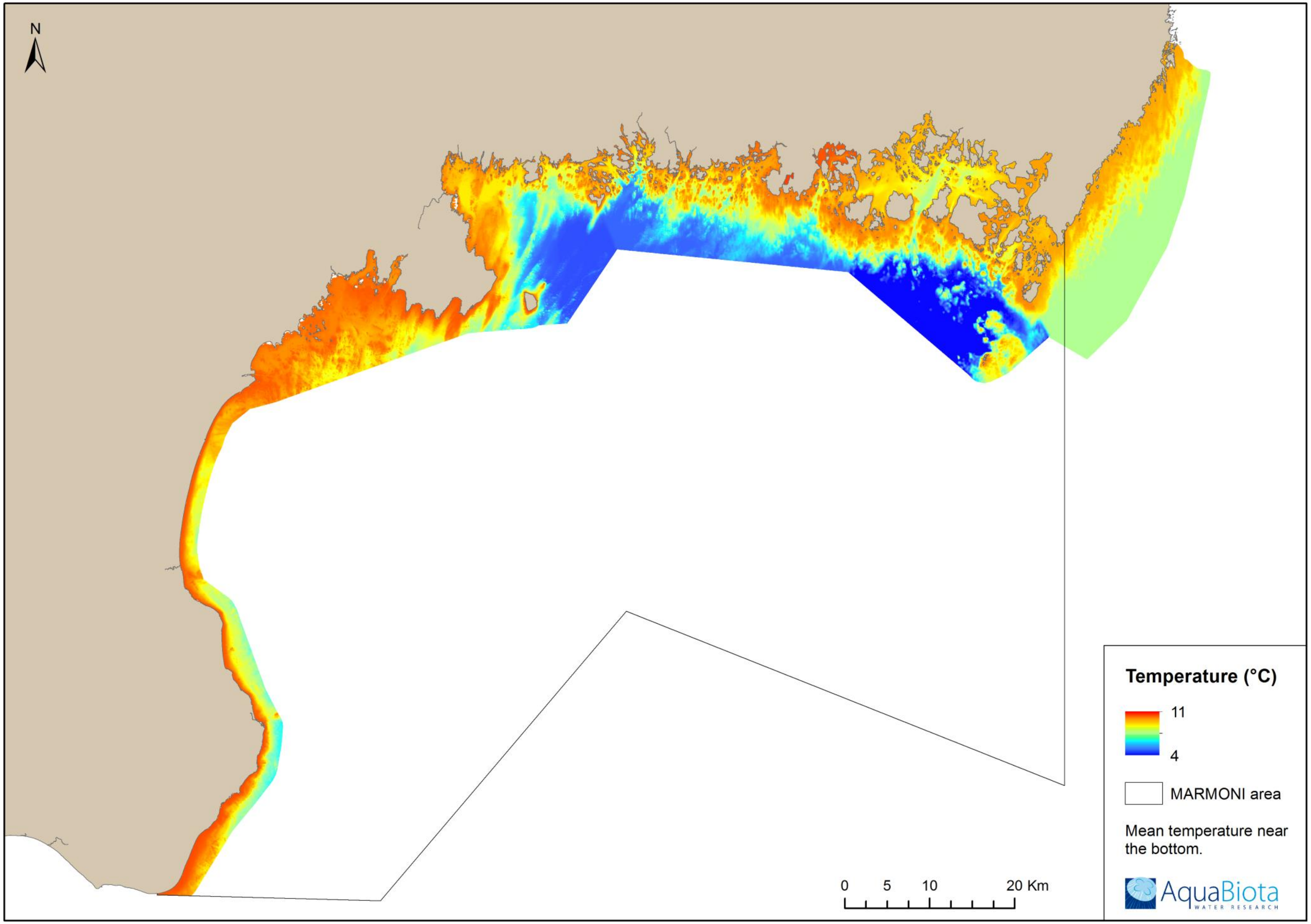

Figure 98. Mean temperature at the bottom (HOME).

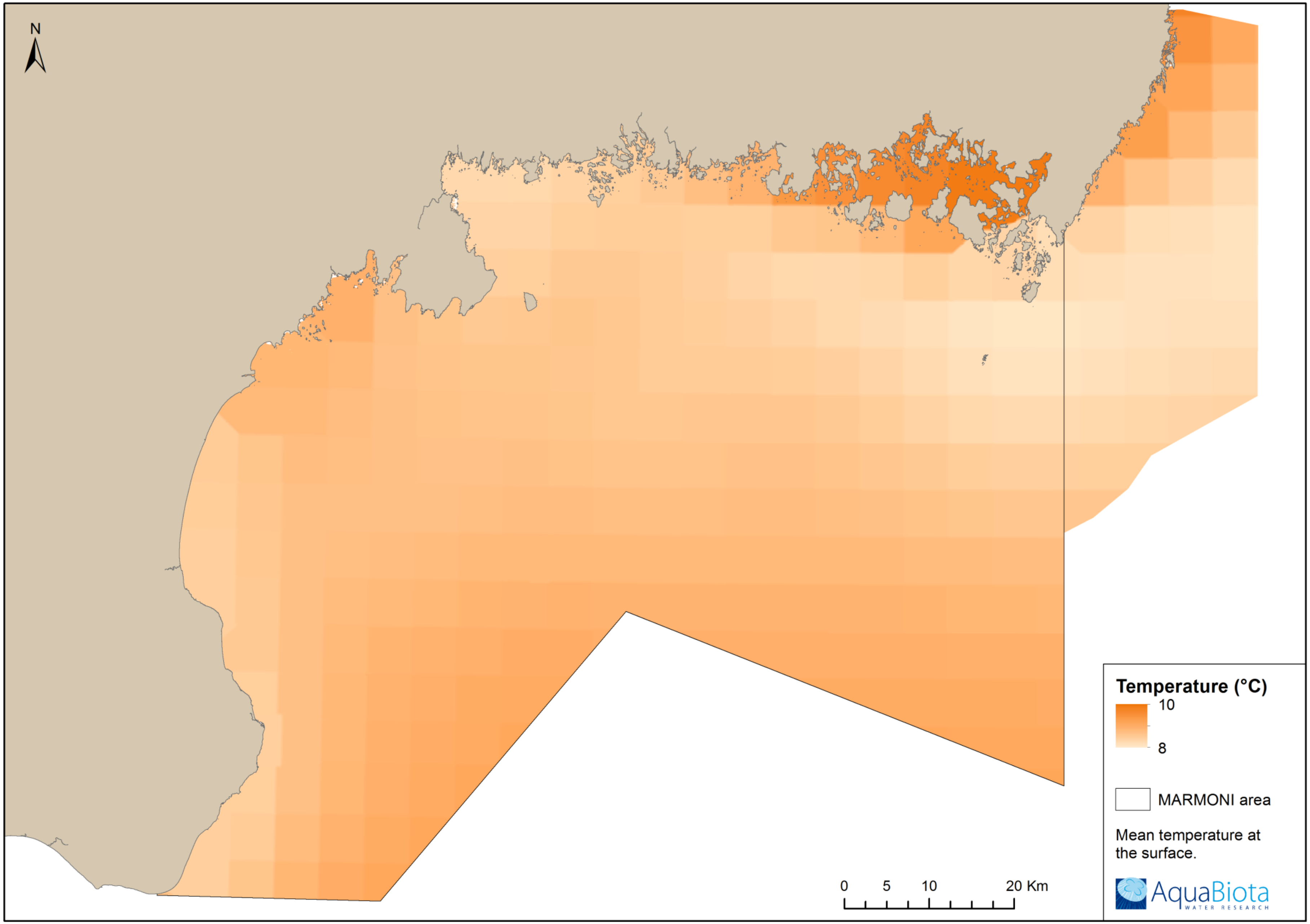

Figure 99. Mean temperature at the surface (HIROMB).

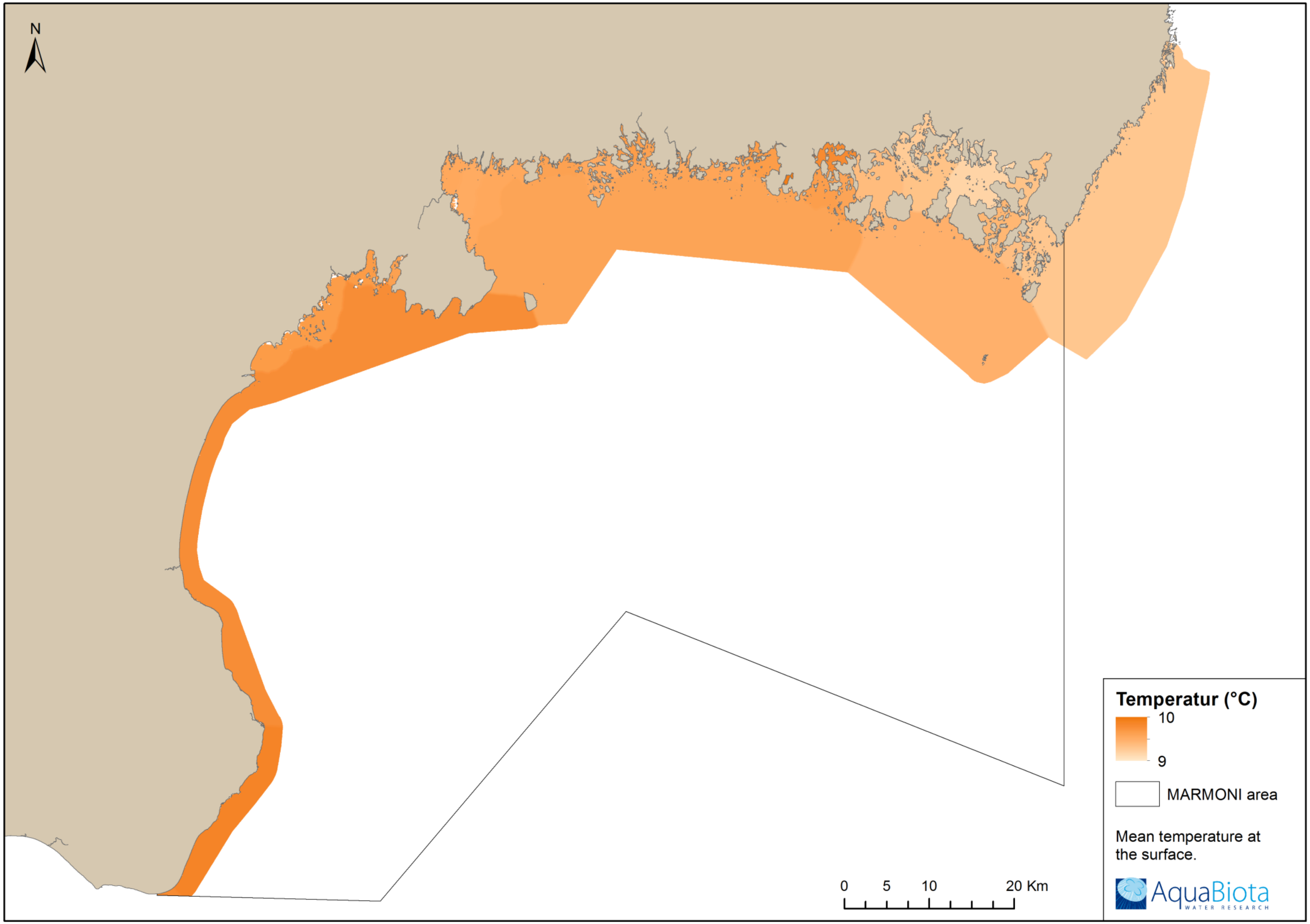

Figure 100. Mean temperature at the surface (HOME).

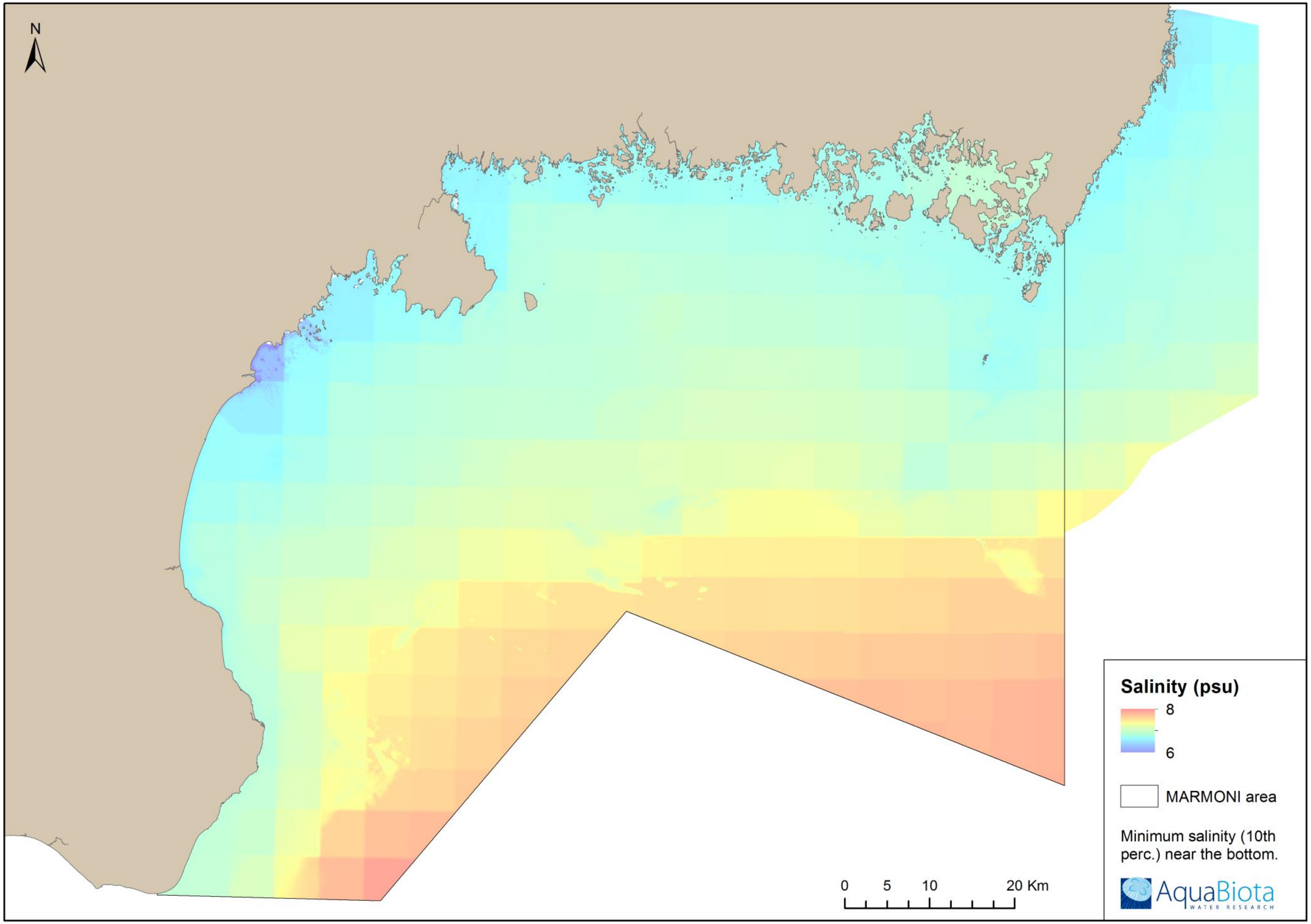

Figure 101. Minimum salinity (10th perc.) at the bottom (HIROMB).

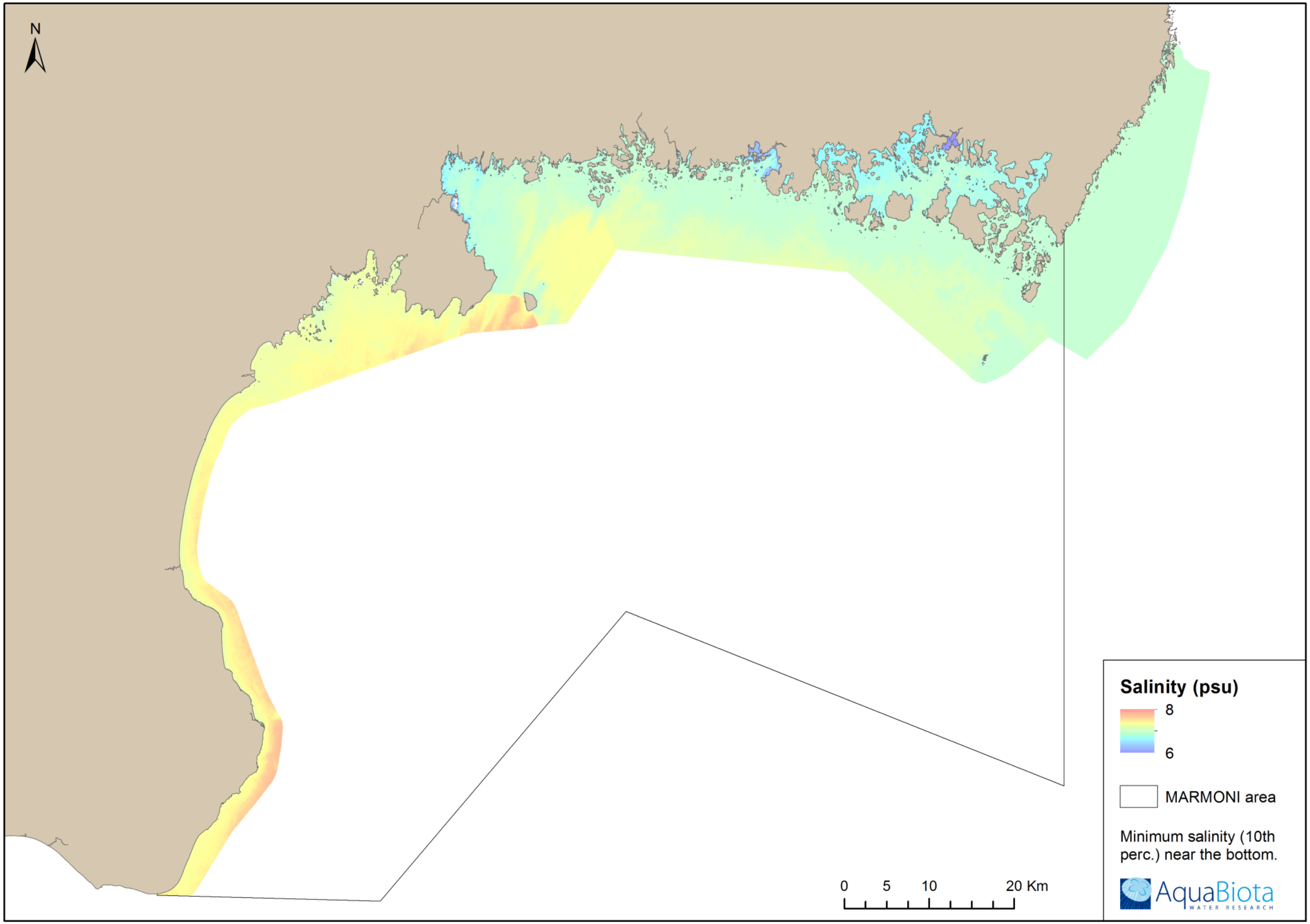

Figure 102. Minimum salinity (10th perc.) at the bottom (HOME).

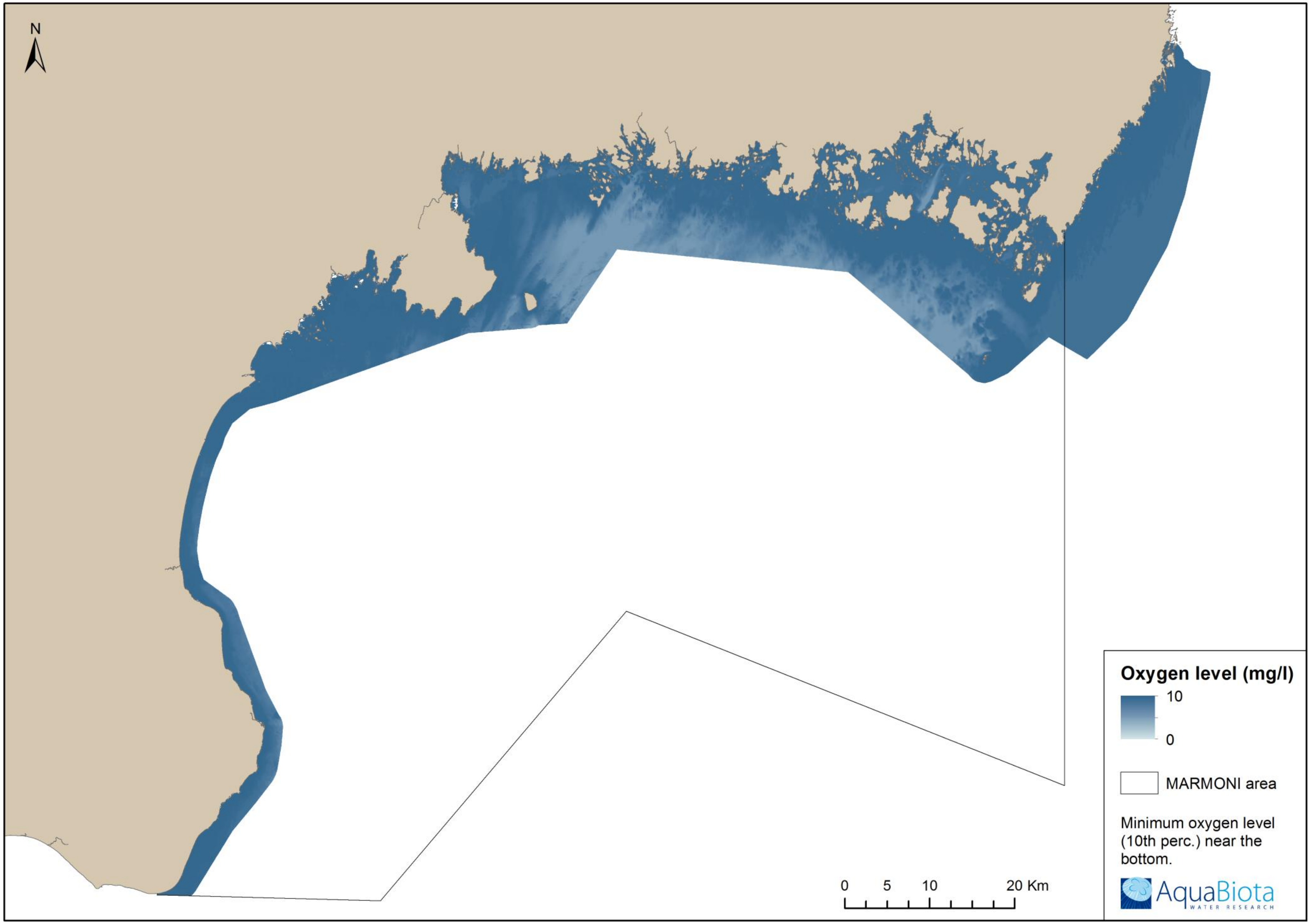

Figure 103. Minimum oxygen levels (10th perc.) at the bottom (HOME).

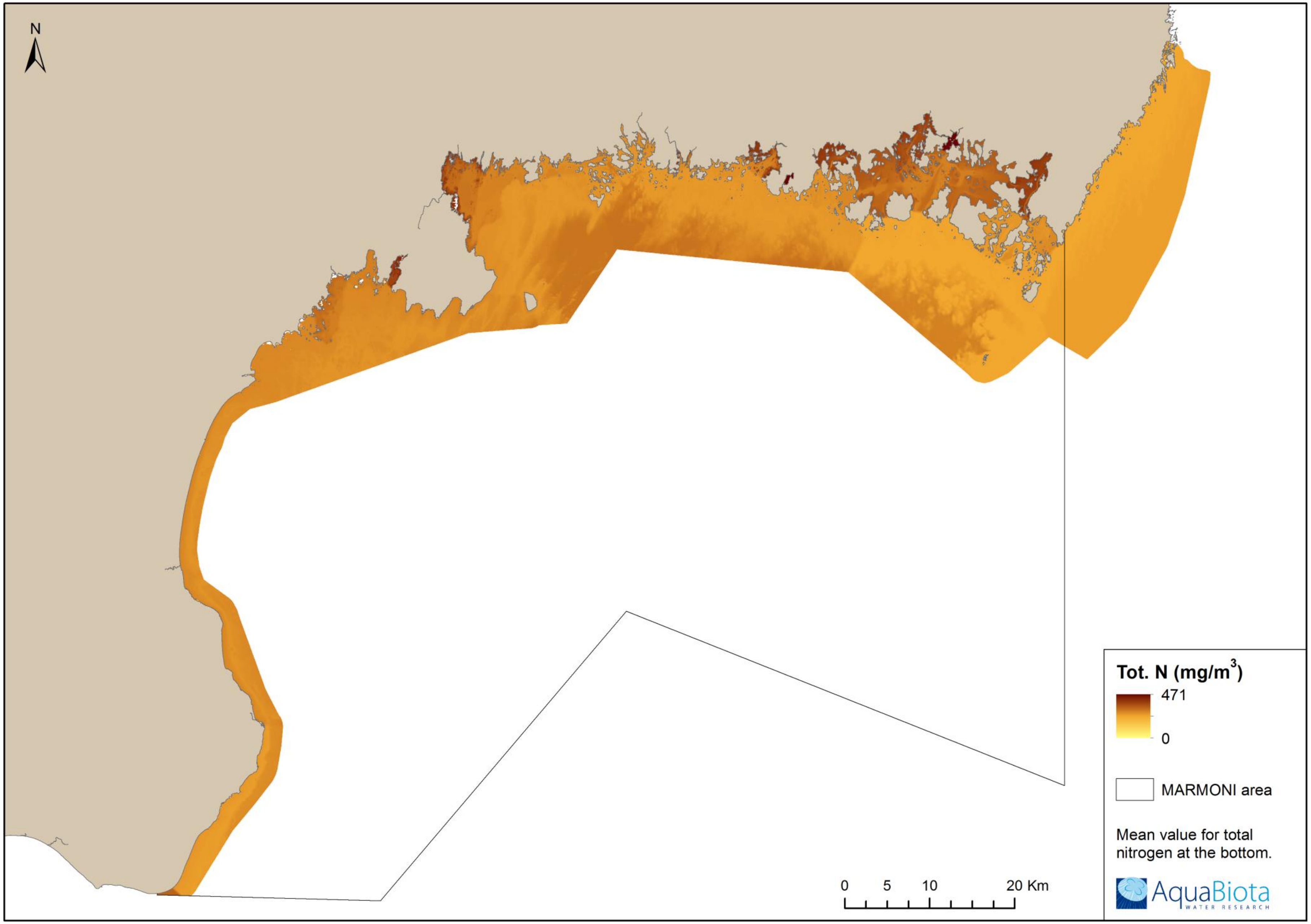

Figure 104. Mean value for total nitrogen at the bottom (HOME).

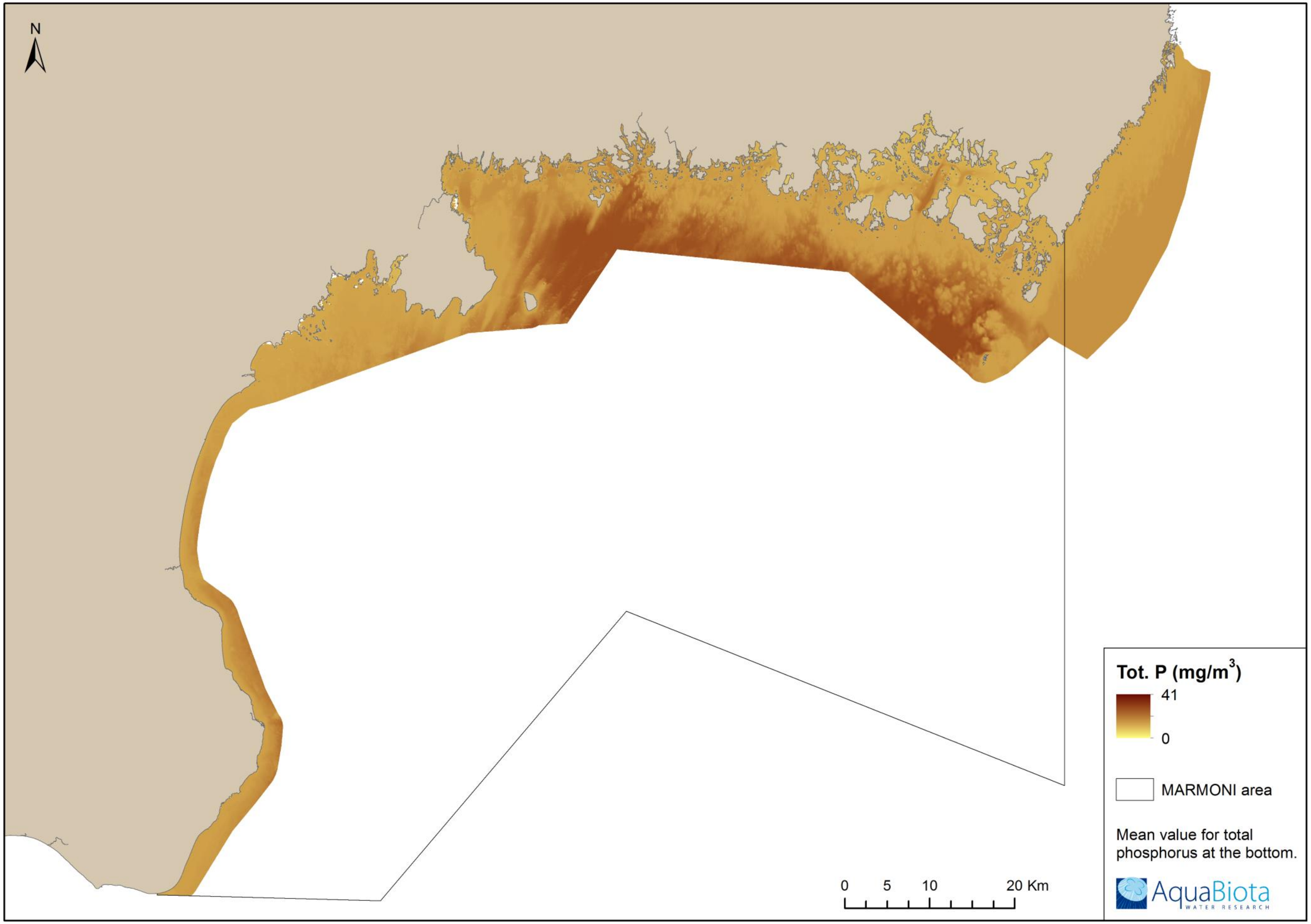

Figure 105. Mean value for total phosphorus at the bottom (HOME).

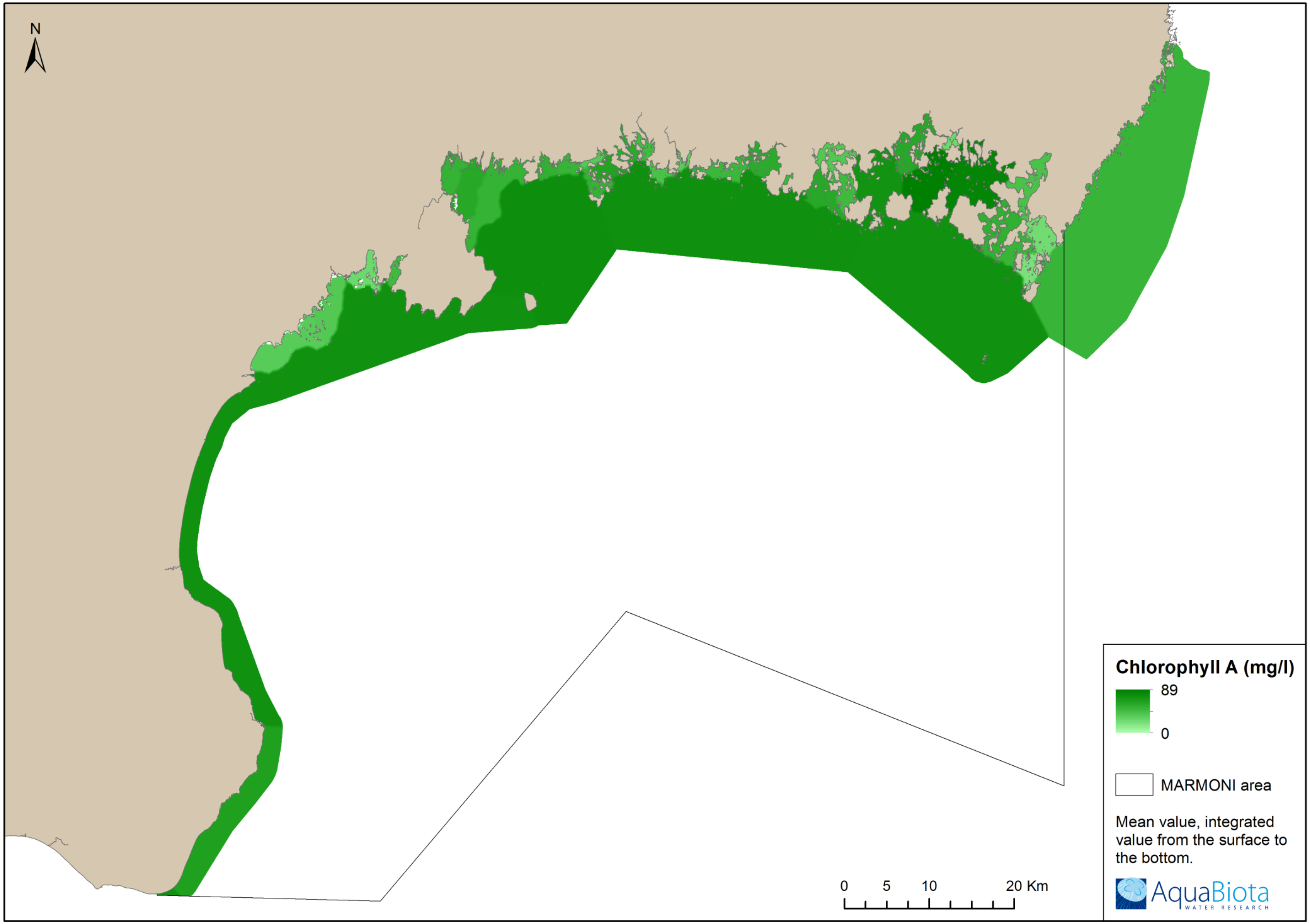

Figure 106. Integrated chlorophyll values over the whole water column.

Bottom substrate, Secchi depth and wave exposure

Maps displaying bottom substrate, secchi depth, wave exposure and coastal watercourses are shown in this chapter.

Fig.	Name	File name
107	Bottom substrate	SGU_substrat_1_100_lanKM.shp, SGU_substrat_1_500_lanKM.shp, SGU_ytsub_detalj.shp
108	Secchi depth	secchi_dpt
109	Wave exposure	swm_wh
110	Coastal watercourses	vattendr_avs

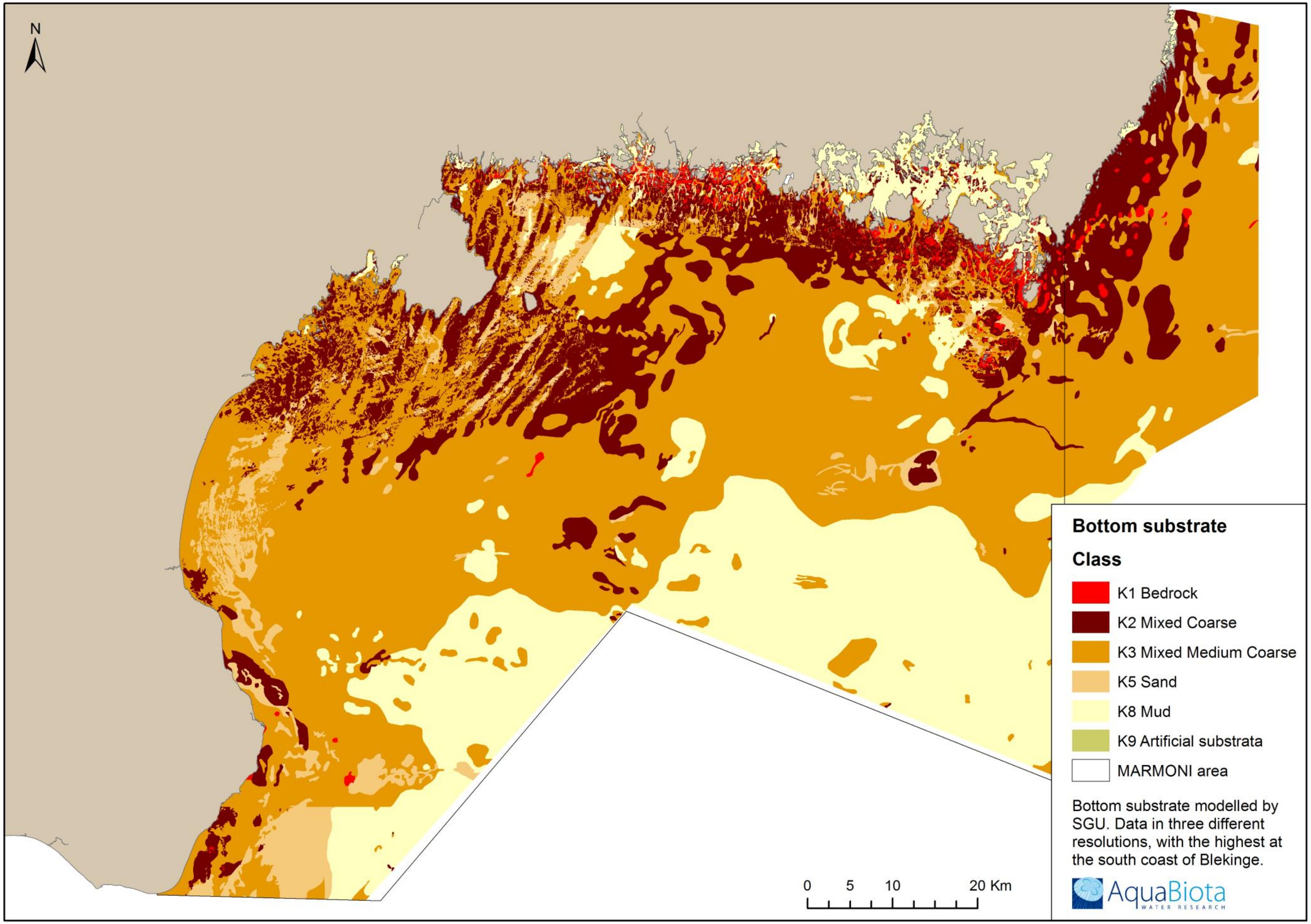

Figure 107. Bottom substrate, with the highest resolution in the south coast of Blekinge, and the lowest in the offshore areas.

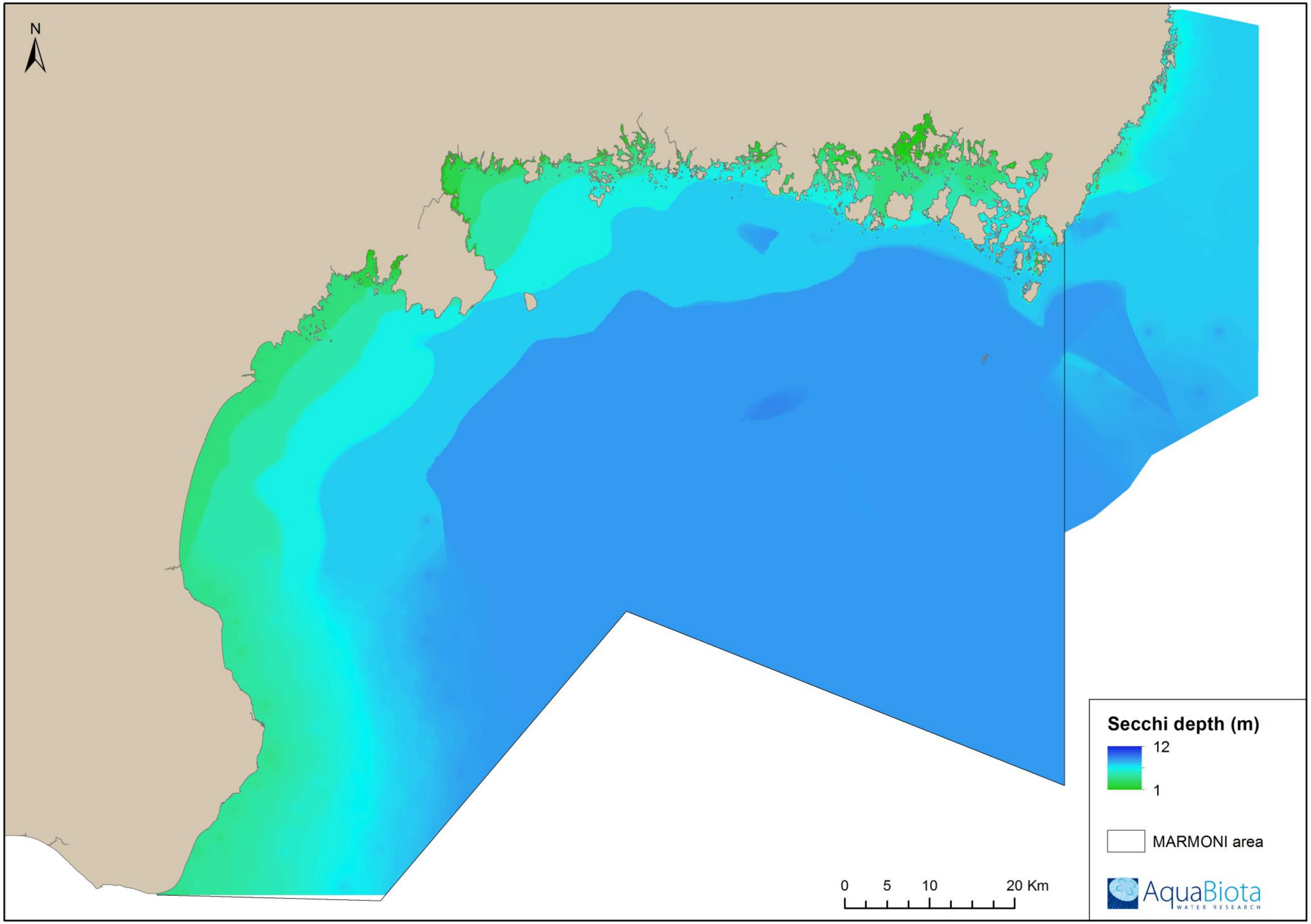

Figure 108. Secchi depth from satellite data after median filtration and interpolation.

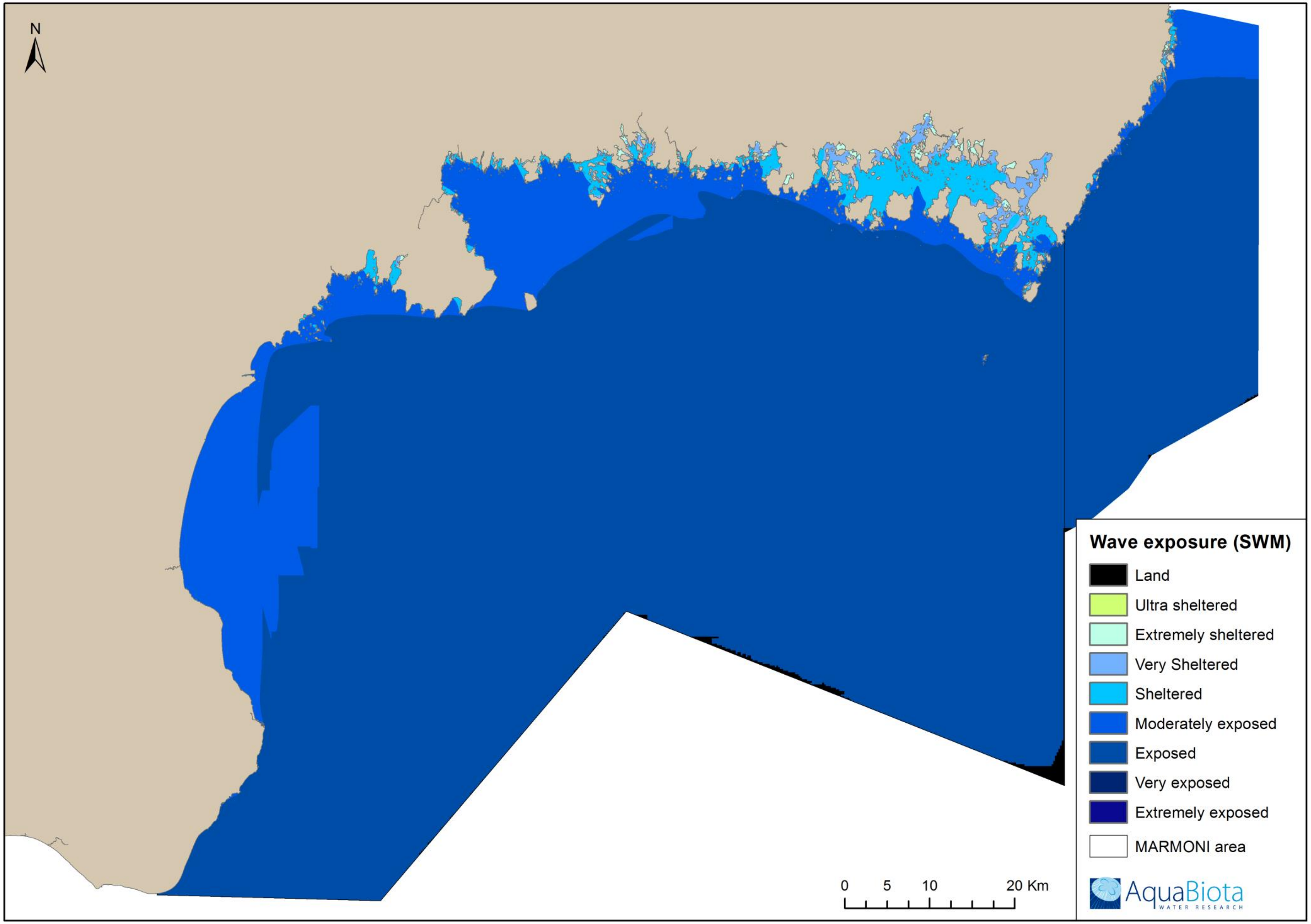

Figure 109. Wave exposure (Simplified Wave Model – SWM).

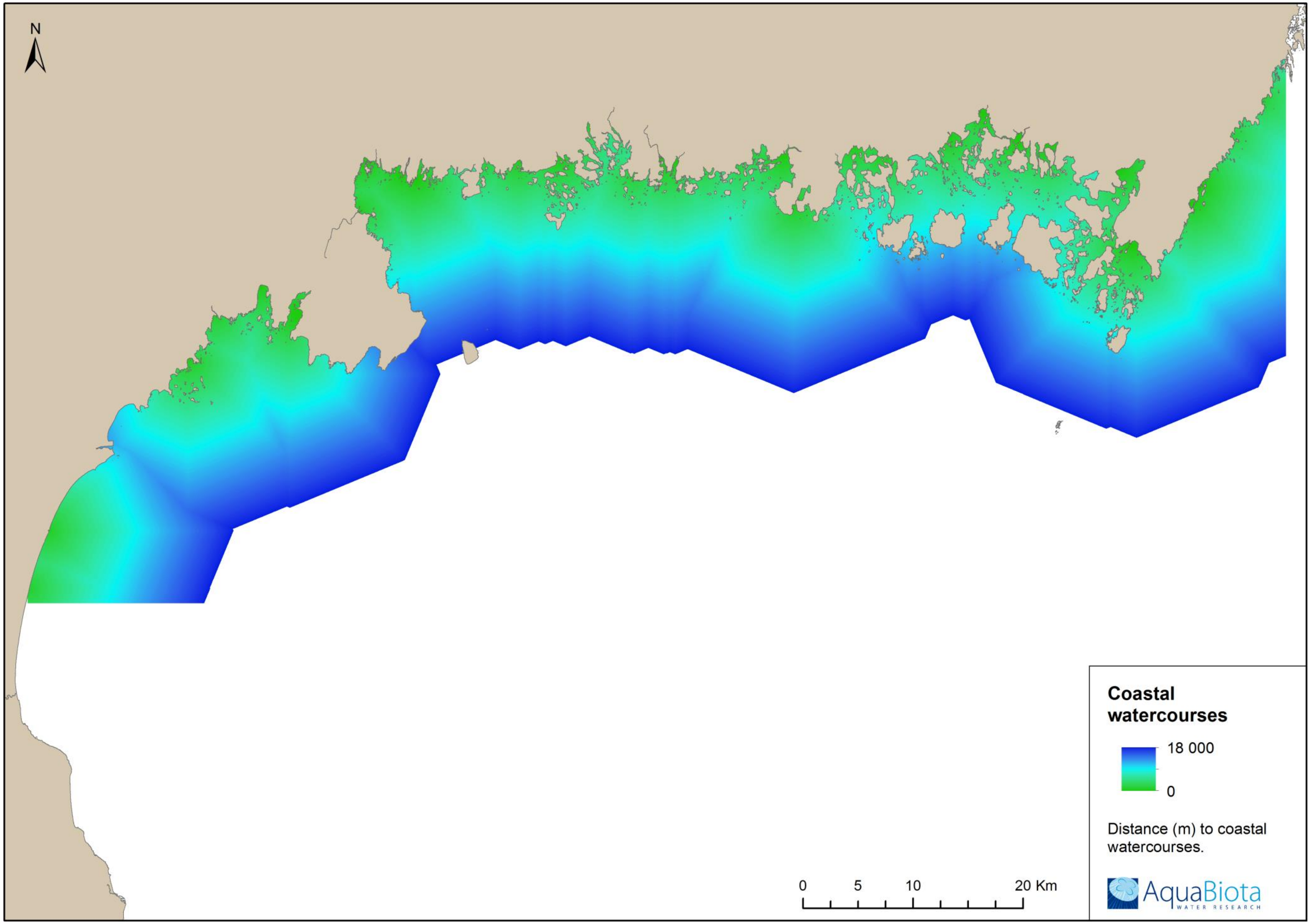

Figure 110. Coastal watercourses.

Anthropogenic impact layers

Here are maps of human activities such as closeness to urban communities and potentially polluted areas and marine traffic presented.

Fig.	Name	File name
111	Closeness to urban areas	
112	Distance to potentially polluted areas	
113	Marine commercial traffic.	

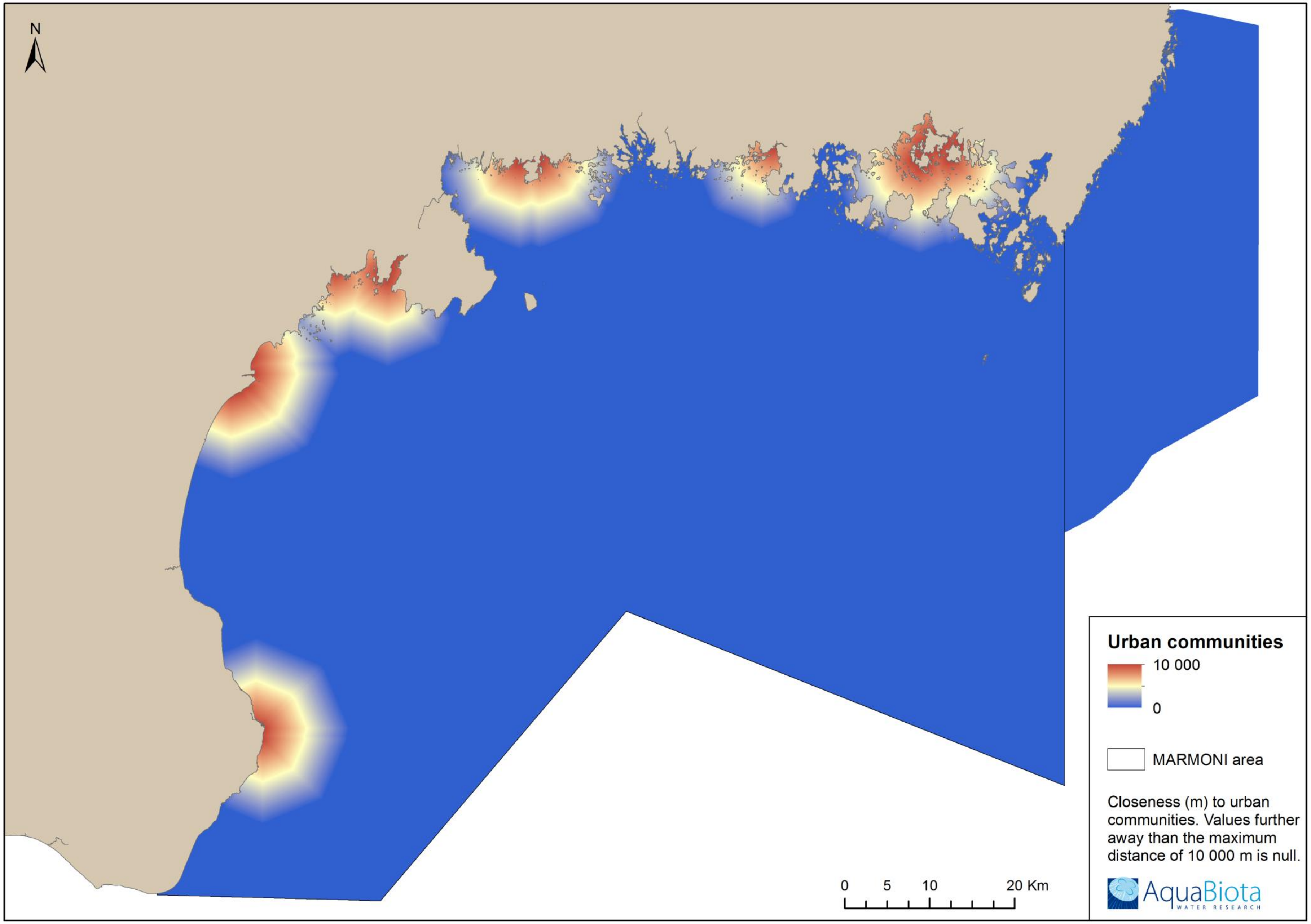

Figure 111. Closeness to urban areas.

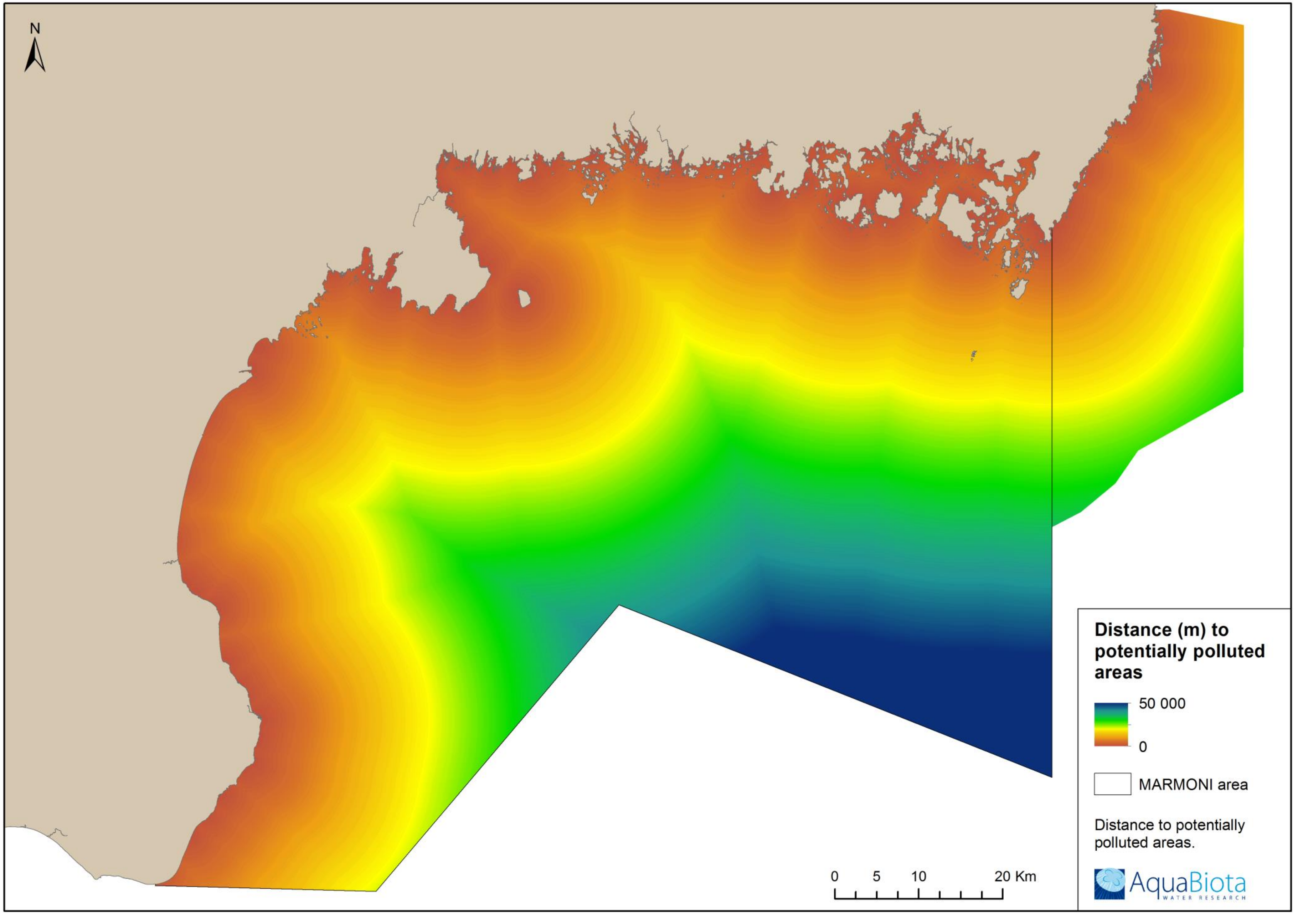

Figure 112. Distance to potentially polluted areas.

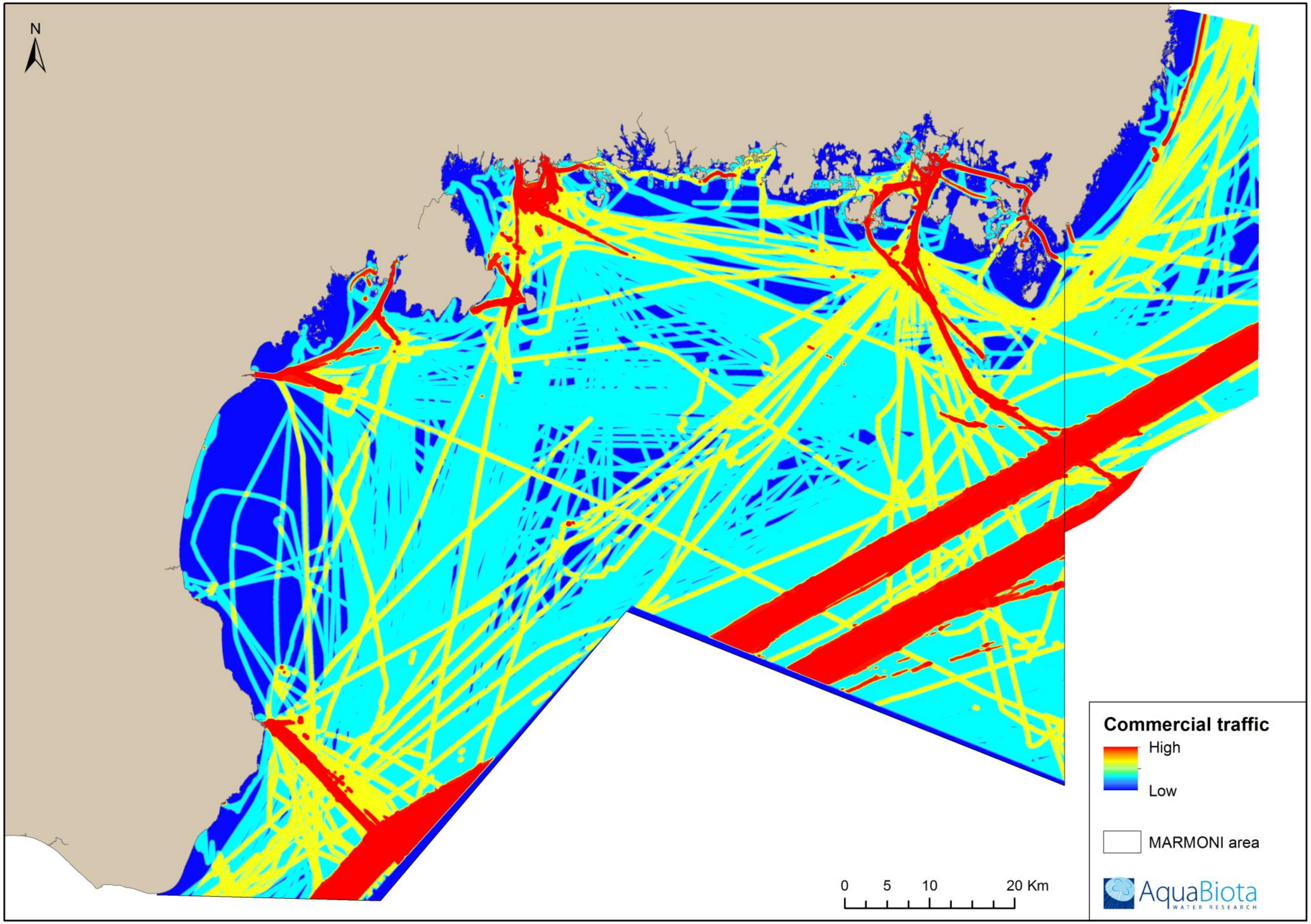

Figure 113. Marine commercial traffic.

Annex 2 – Predictions

Annex 2 contains maps created by spatial modeling of benthic plants and animals, fish and fish recruitment areas, plankton and jellyfish.

Benthic plants

Predicted probability of presence of benthic plants is presented within the groups brown algae, red algae, and vascular plants. Maps over probability of presence of blue mussel are also presented.

	Fig.	Name	Cover %	File name
Brown algae	**114**	*Chorda filum*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Chorda_filum_PA
	115	*Ectocarpus siliculosus/ Pylaiella littoralis*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Ectocarpus_Pylaiella_PA
	116	*Fucus serratus*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Fucus_serratus_PA
	117	*Fucus vesiculosus*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Fucus_vesiculosus_PA
	118	*Fucus vesiculosus*	≥ 10	AqB_MARMONI_K_Fucus_vesiculosus_PA10
	119	*Fucus vesiculosus*	≥ 25	AqB_MARMONI_K_Fucus_vesiculosus_PA25
	120	*Fucus vesiculosus*	≥ 50	AqB_MARMONI_K_Fucus_vesiculosus_PA50
Red algae	**121**	*Coccotylus truncatus/ Phyllophora pseudoceranoides*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Coccotylus_Phyllophora_PA
	122	*Filamentous red algae*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Filamentous_red_algae_PA
	123	*Furcellaria lumbricalis*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Furcellaria_lumbricalis_PA
	124	*Furcellaria lumbricalis*	≥ 10	AqB_MARMONI_K_Furcellaria_lumbricalis_PA10
	125	*Furcellaria lumbricalis*	≥ 25	AqB_MARMONI_K_Furcellaria_lumbricalis_PA25
	126	Perennial red algae	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Perennial_red_algae_PA
	127	Perennial macroalgae	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Perennial_macroalgae_PA
Vascular plants	**128**	*Ceratophyllum demersum*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Ceratophyllum_demersum_PA
	129	High submerged vascular plants	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_High_submerged_vascular_plants_PA
	130	High submerged vascular plants	≥ 10	AqB_MARMONI_K_High_submerged_vascular_plants_PA10
	131	High submerged vascular plants	≥ 25	AqB_MARMONI_K_High_submerged_vascular_plants_PA25
	132	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Myriophyllum_spicatum_PA
	133	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	≥ 10	AqB_MARMONI_K_Myriophyllum_spicatum_PA10
	134	*Ruppia* spp.	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Ruppia_spp_PA
	135	*Stuckenia pectinata*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Stuckenia_pectinata_PA
	136	*Stuckenia pectinata*	≥ 10	AqB_MARMONI_K_Stuckenia_pectinata_PA10
	137	*Stuckenia pectinata*	≥ 25	AqB_MARMONI_K_Stuckenia_pectinata_PA25
	138	*Zannichellia palustris*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Zannichellia_palustris_PA
	139	*Zostera marina*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Zostera_marina_PA
	140	*Zostera marina*	≥ 10	AqB_MARMONI_K_Zostera_marina_PA10
	141	*Zostera marina*	≥ 25	AqB_MARMONI_K_Zostera_marina_PA25
Mol-lusks	**142**	*Mytilus edulis*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Mytilus_edulis_PA
	143	*Mytilus edulis*	≥ 10	AqB_MARMONI_K_Mytilus_edulis_PA10
	144	*Mytilus edulis*	≥ 25	AqB_MARMONI_K_Mytilus_edulis_PA25

*Free to distribute according to the Swedish Maritime Administration (reference 14-01373)

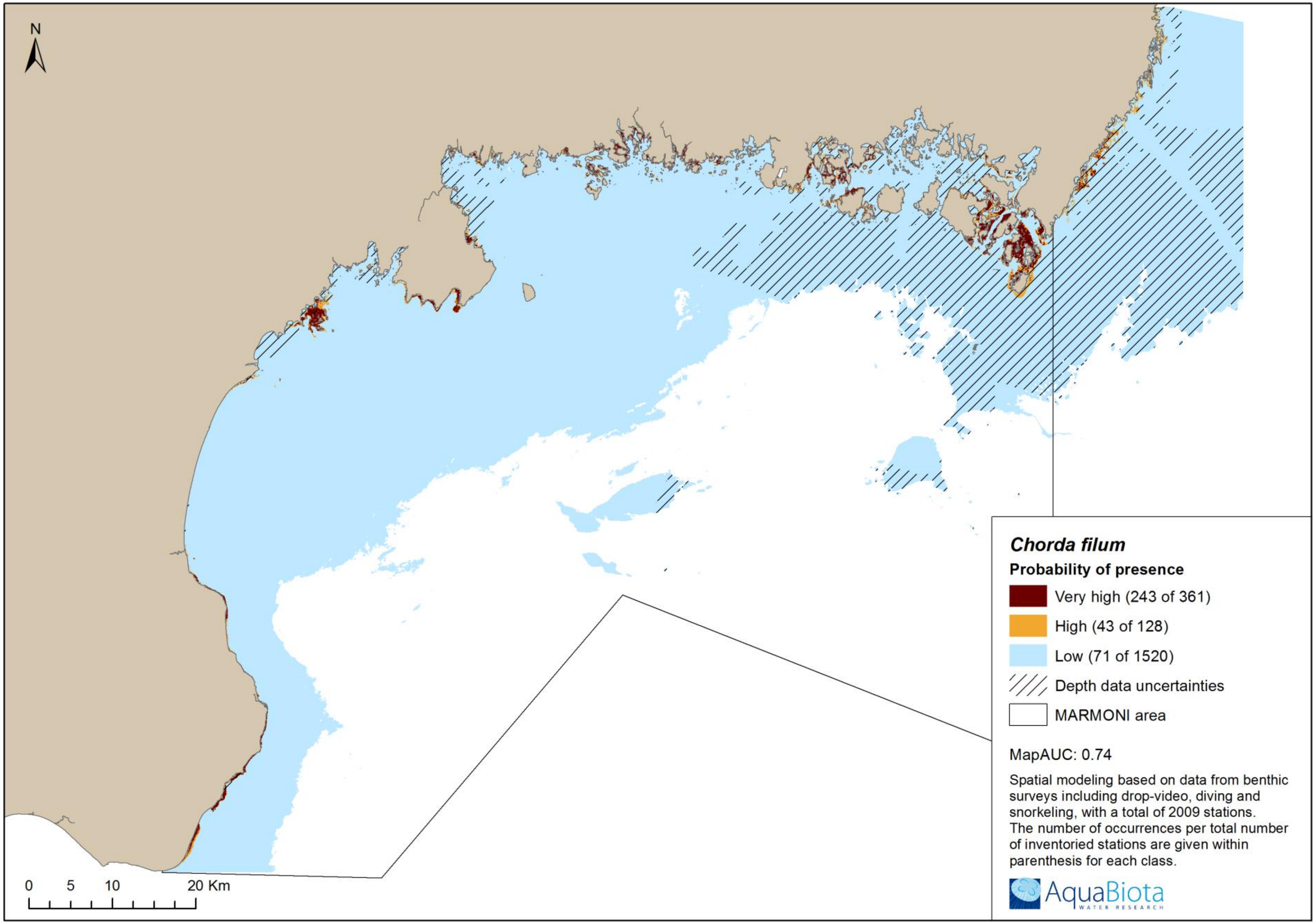

Figure 114. Predicted probability of presence of the brown alga Chorda filum. The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

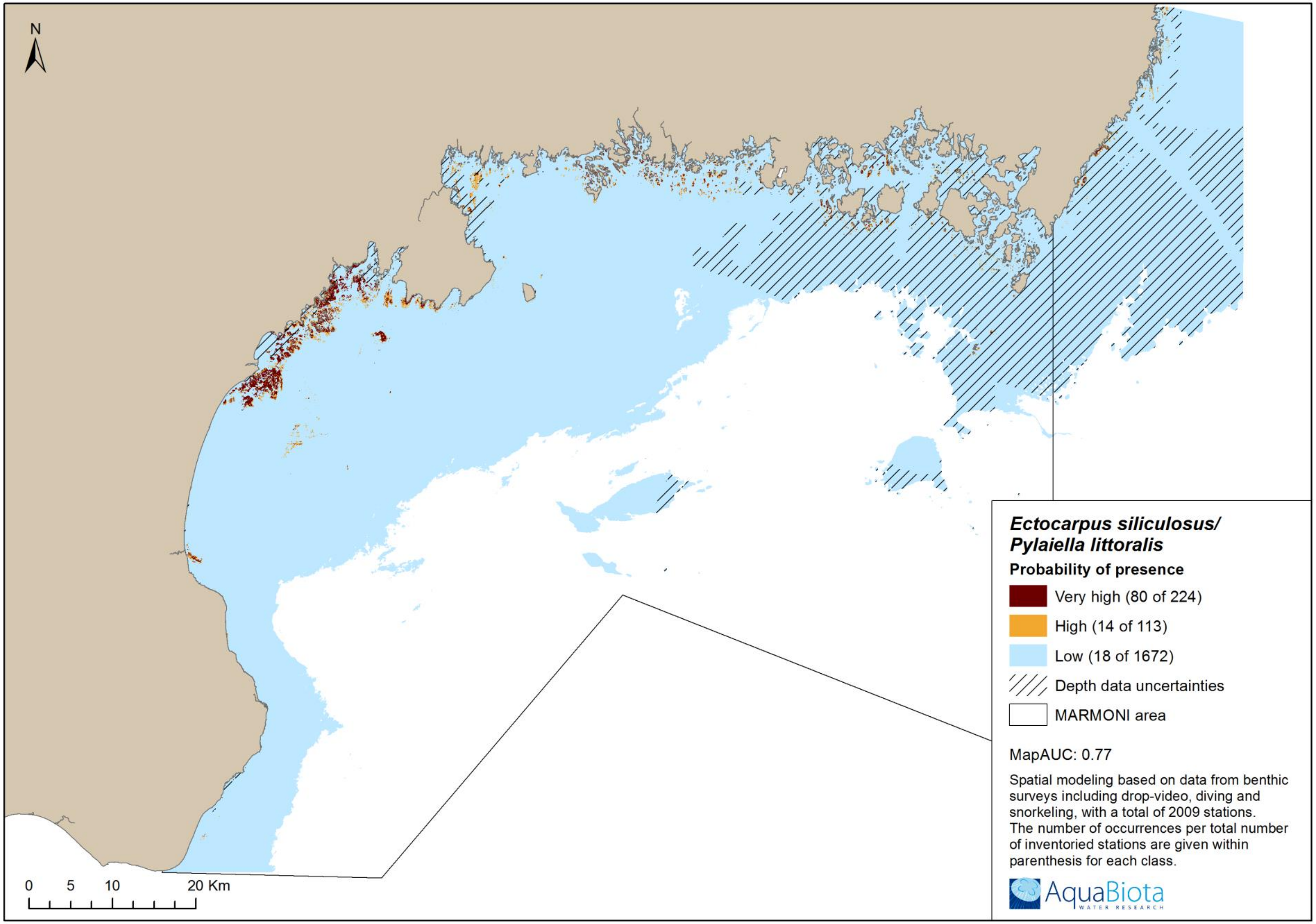

Figure 115. Predicted probability of presence of the brown alga species Ectocarpus siliculosus/Pylaiella littoralis. The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

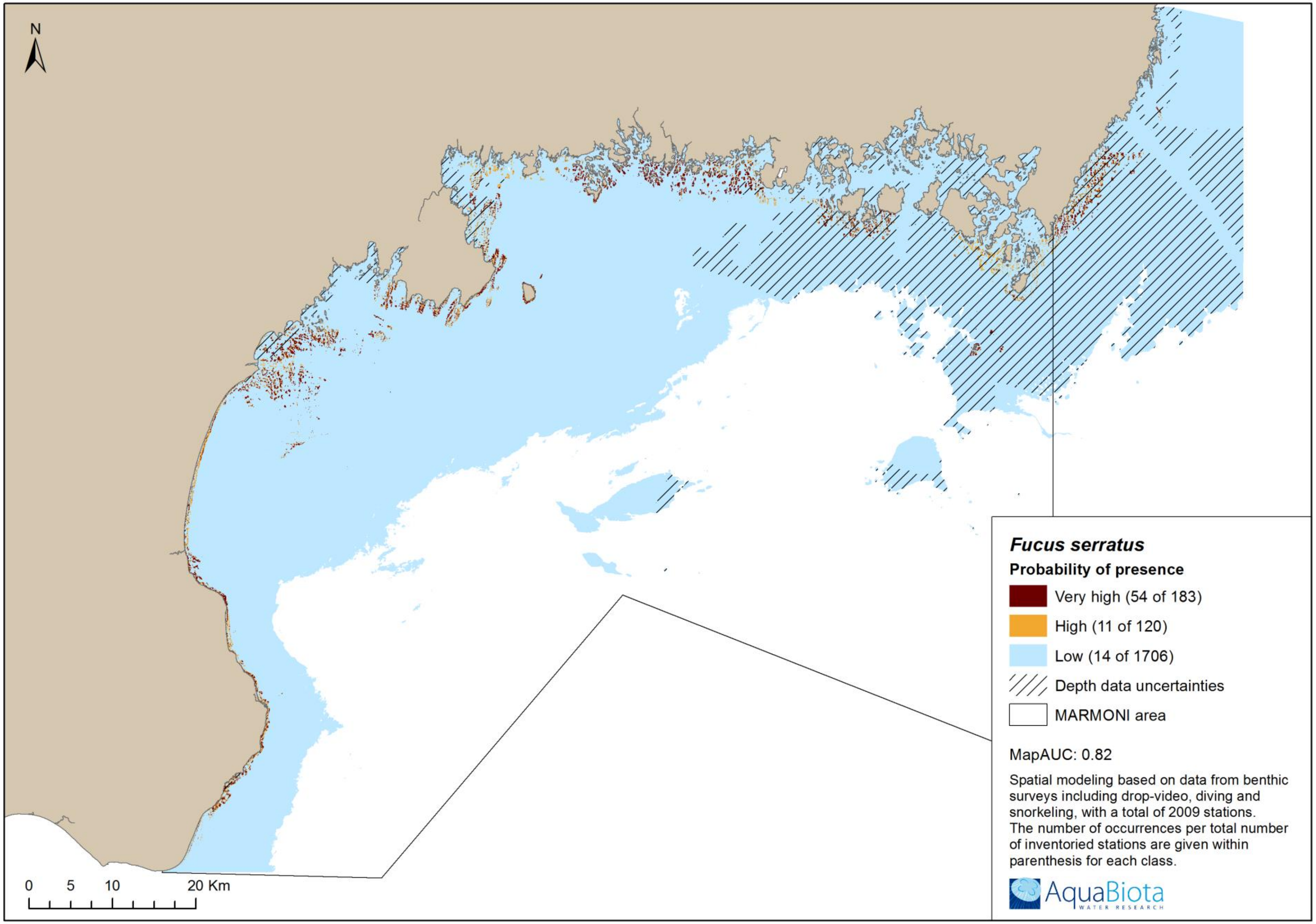

Figure 116. Predicted probability of presence of toothed wrack (Fucus serratus). The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

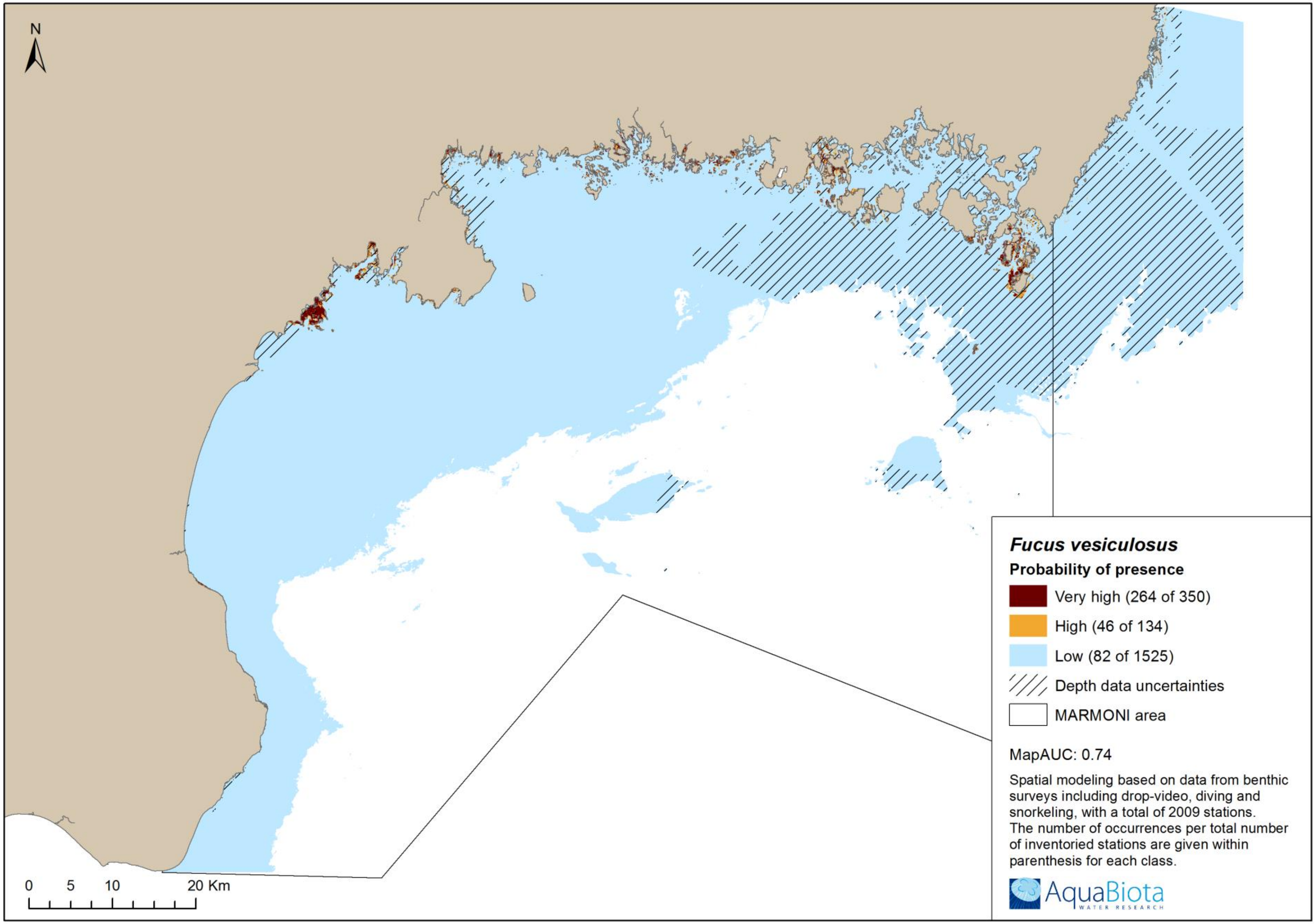

Figure 117. Predicted probability of presence of bladder wrack (Fucus vesiculosus). The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

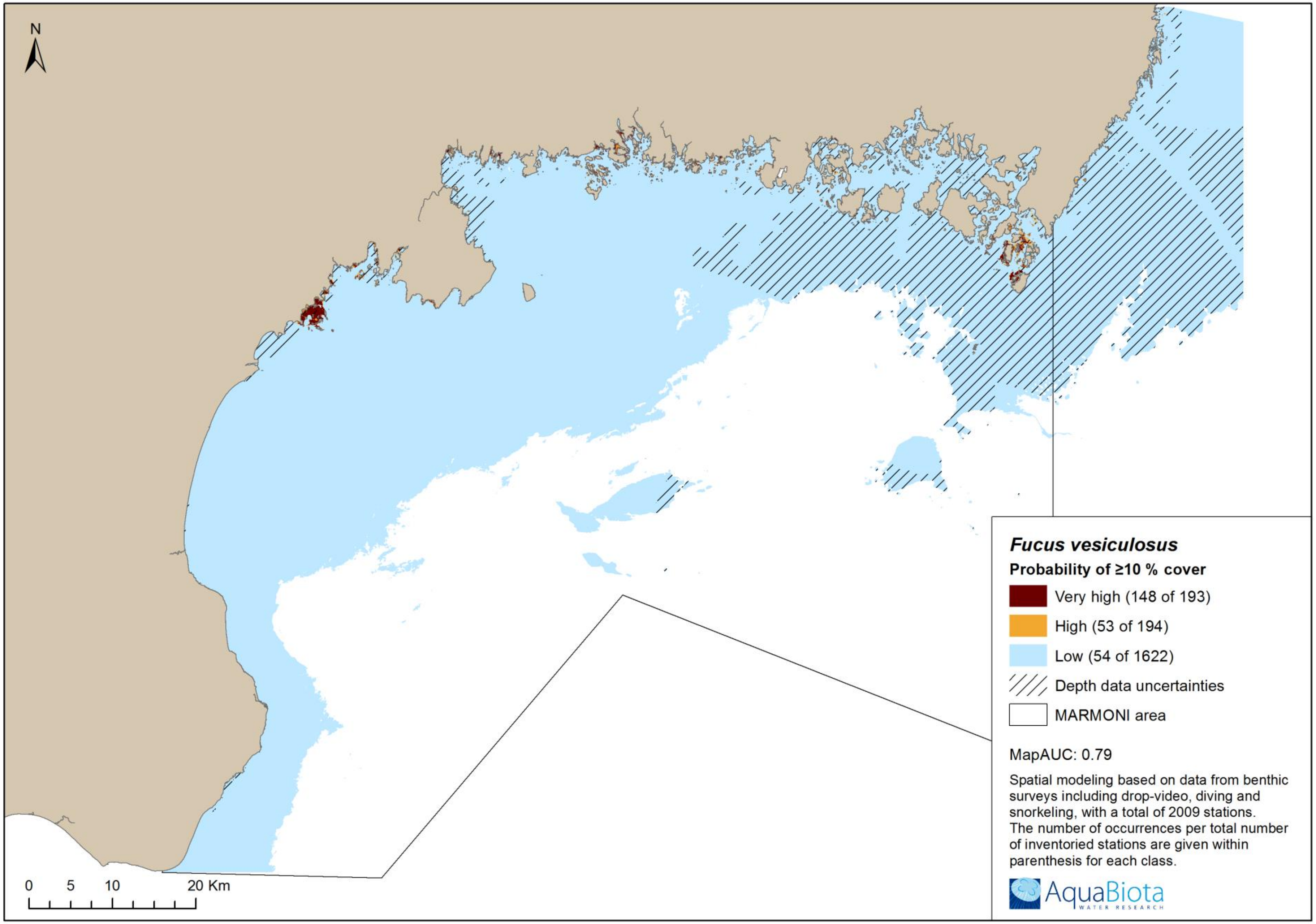

Figure 118. Predicted probability of over 10 % cover of bladder wrack (Fucus vesiculosus). The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

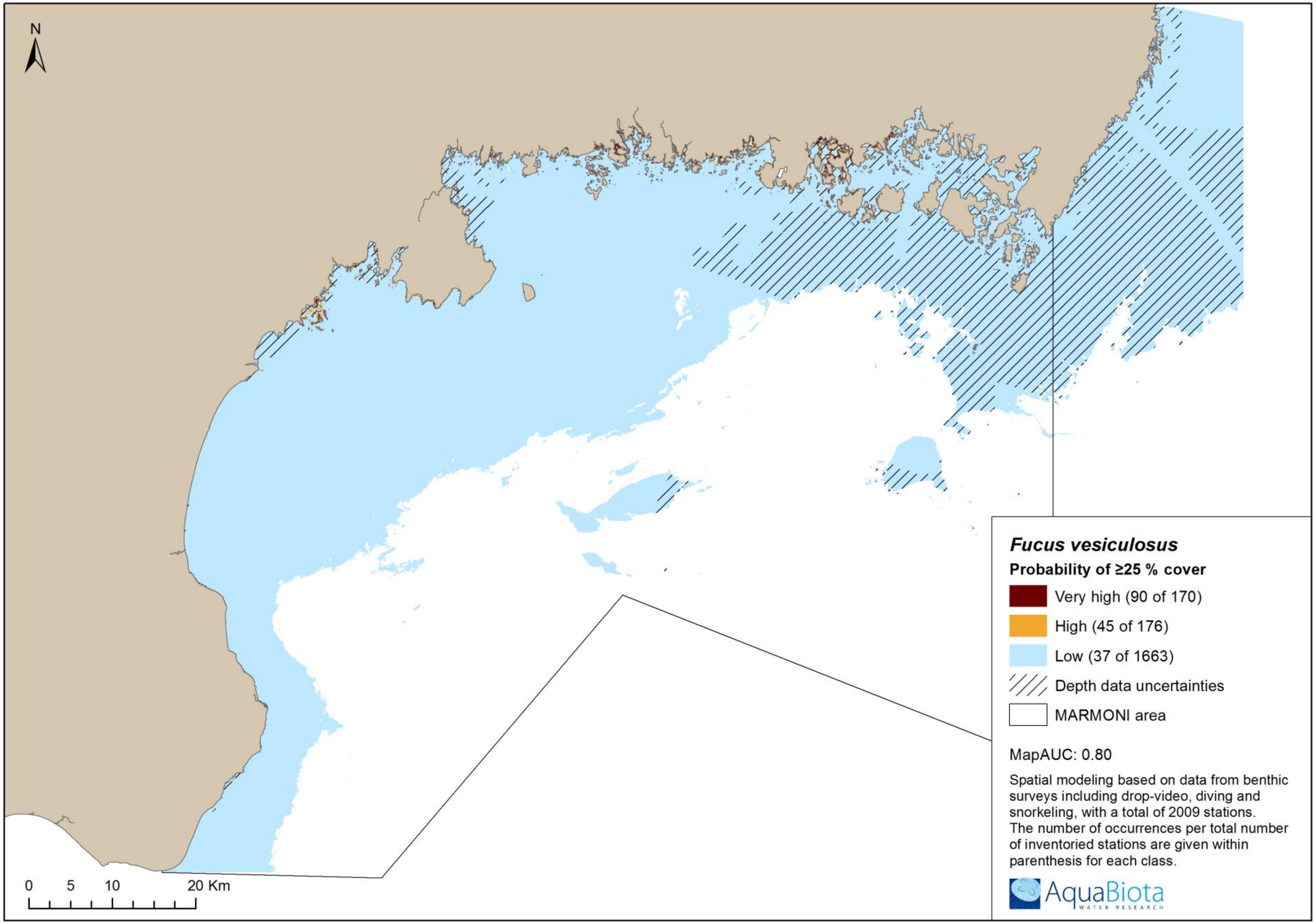

Figure 119. Predicted probability of over 25 % cover of bladder wrack (Fucus vesiculosus). The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

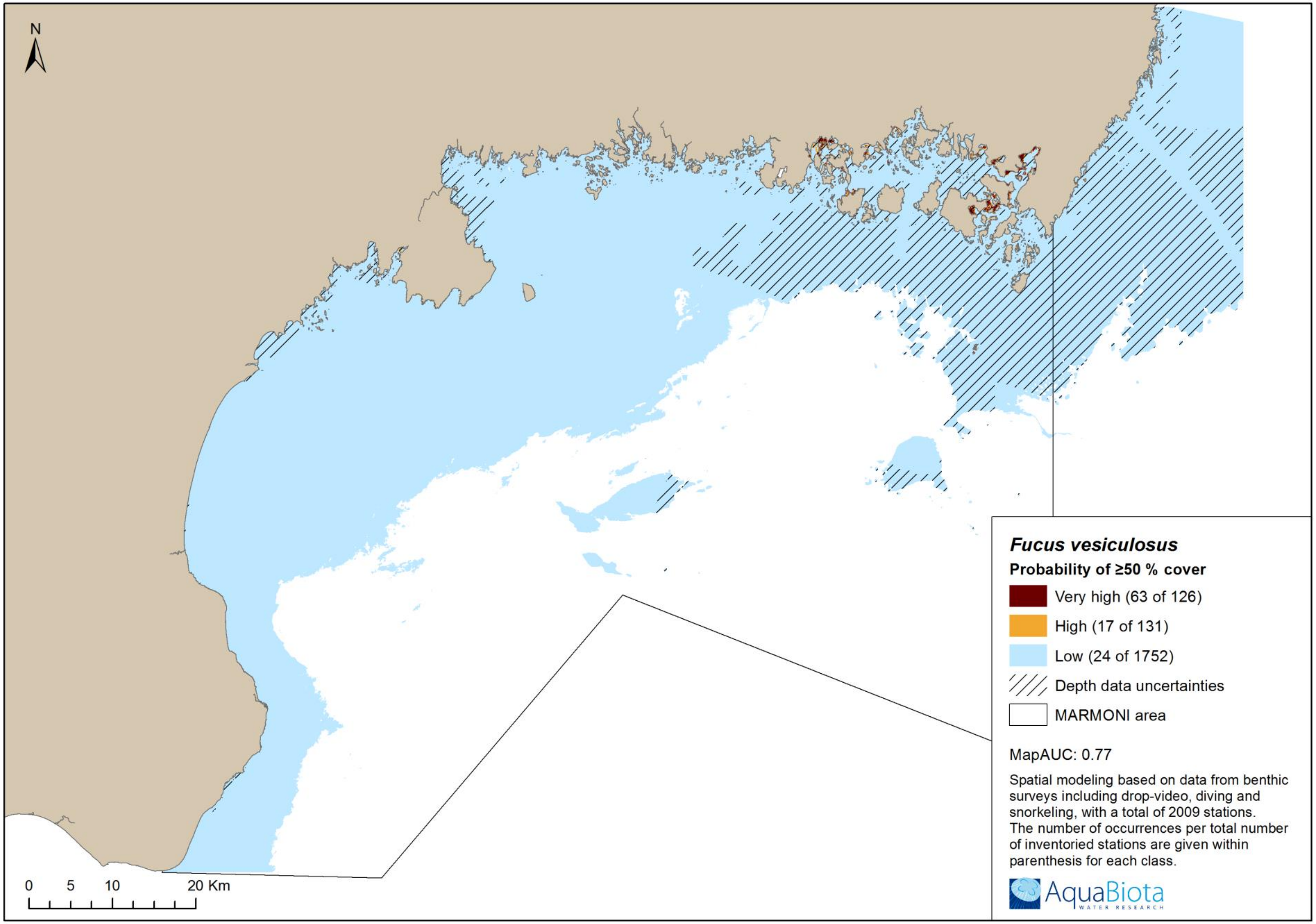

Figure 120. Predicted probability of over 50 % cover of bladder wrack (Fucus vesiculosus). The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

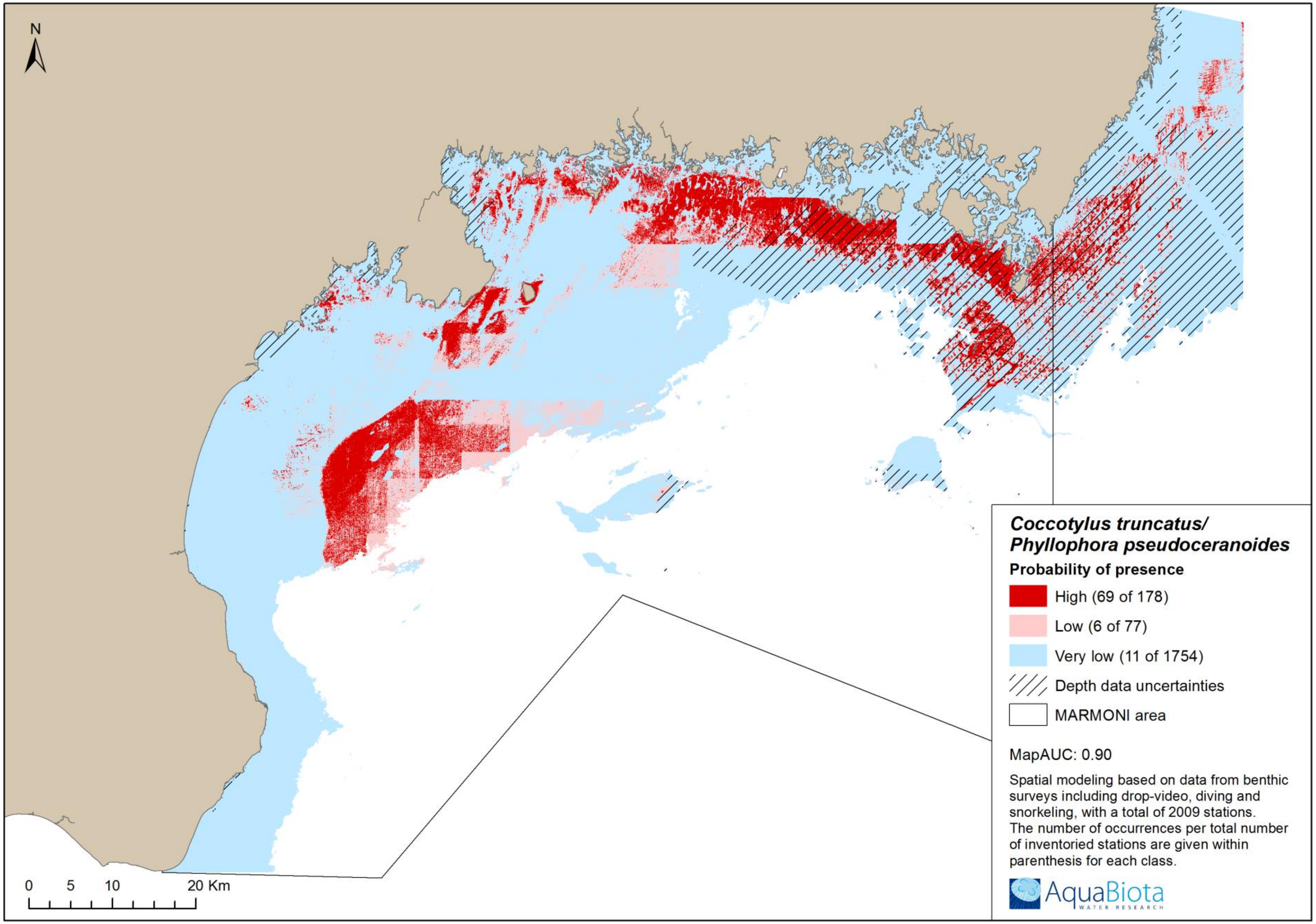

Figure 121. Predicted probability of presence of the red alga species Coccotylus truncatus/Phyllophora pseudoceranoides. The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

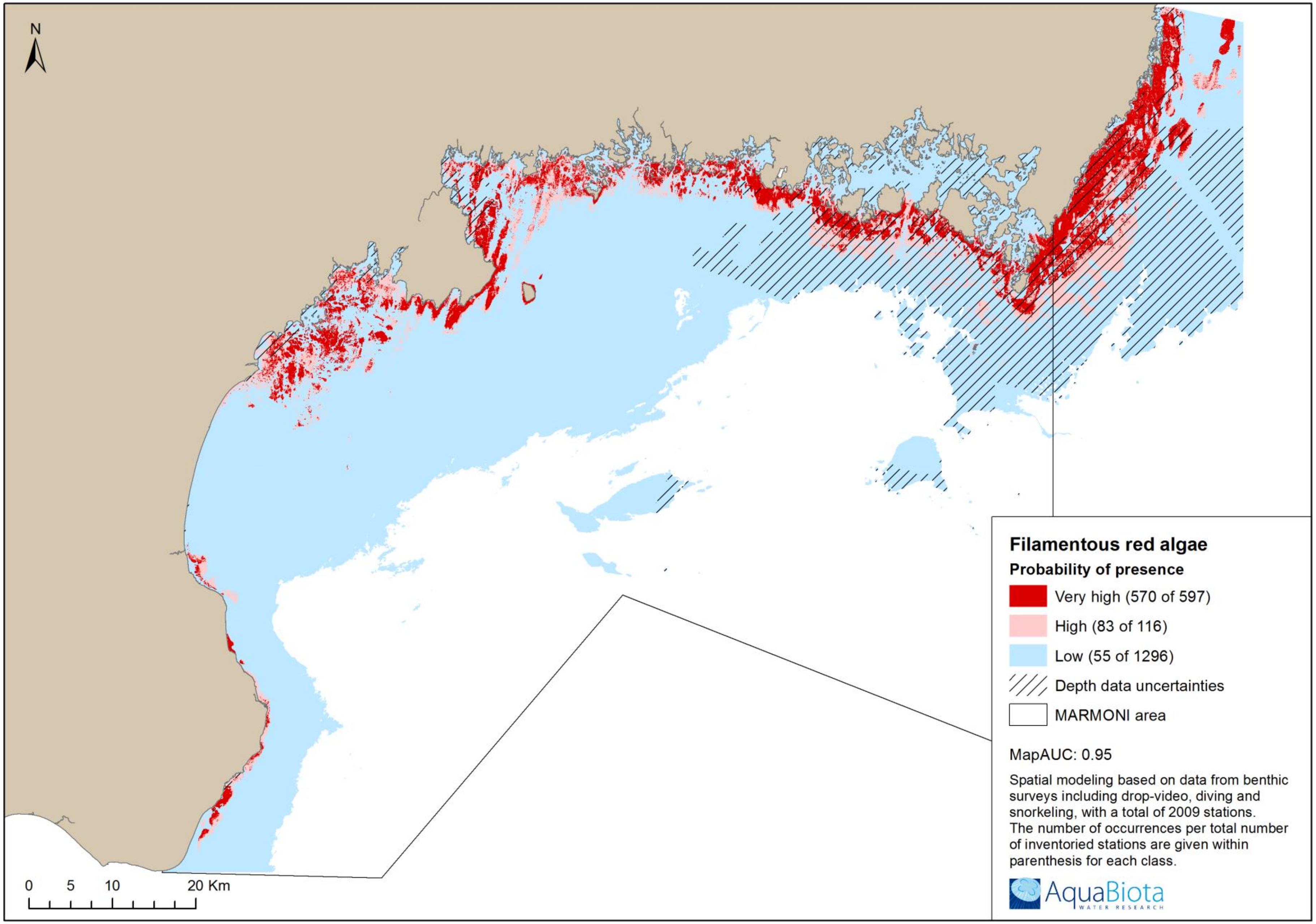

Figure 122. Predicted probability of presence of filamentous red algae. The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

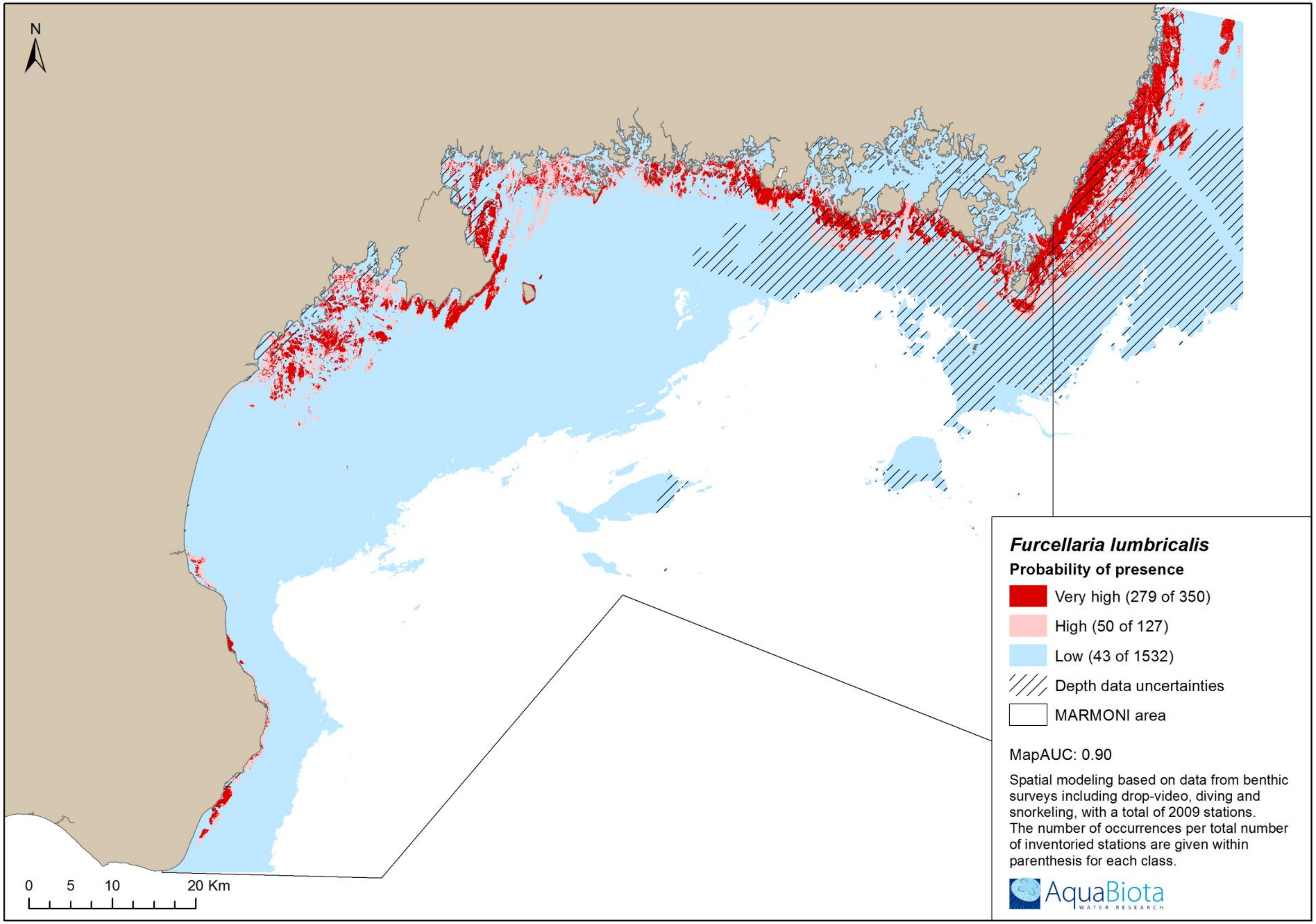

Figure 123. Predicted probability of presence of the red alga Furcellaria lumbricalis. The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

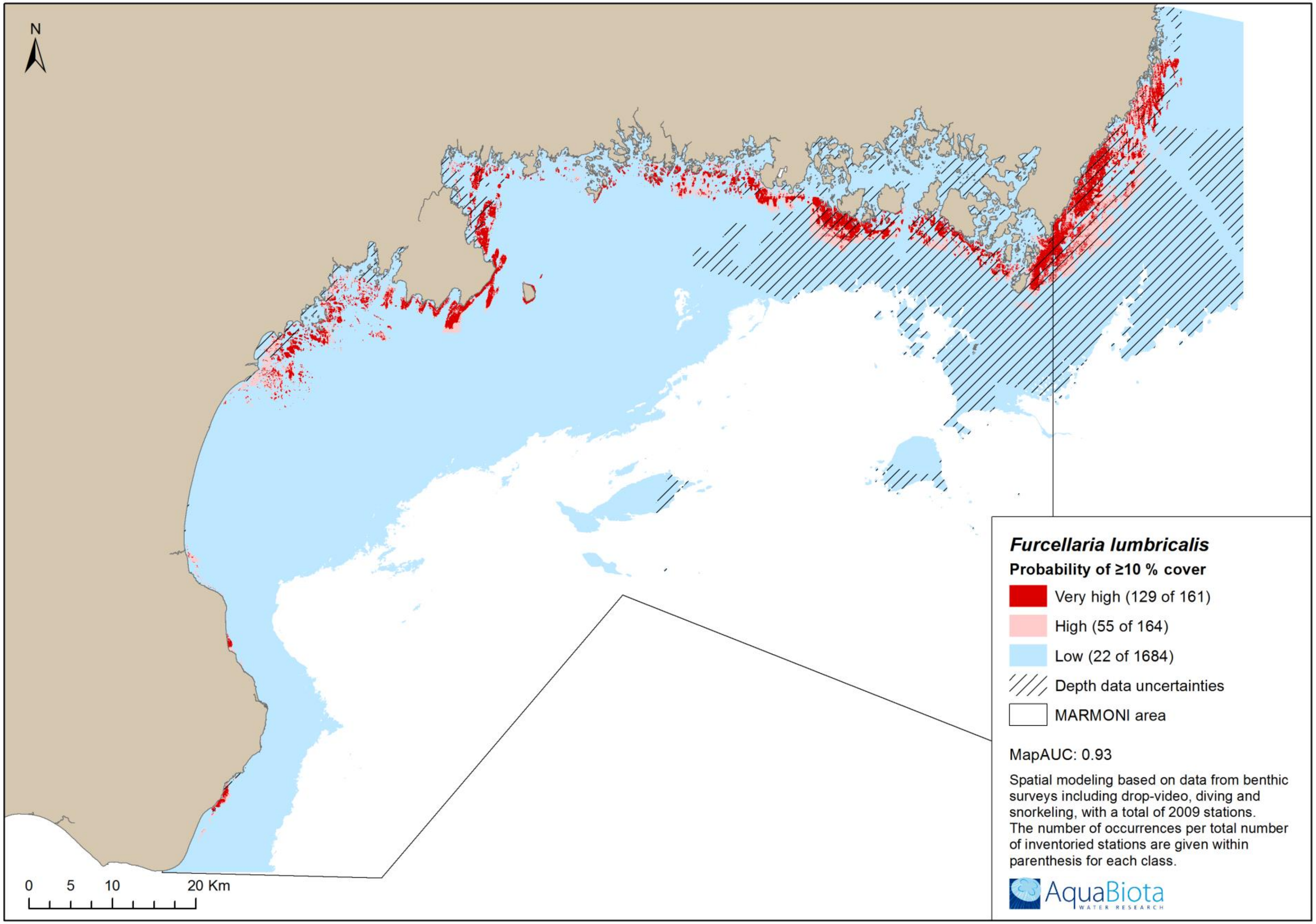

Figure 124. Predicted probability of over 10 % cover of the red alga Furcellaria lumbricalis. The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

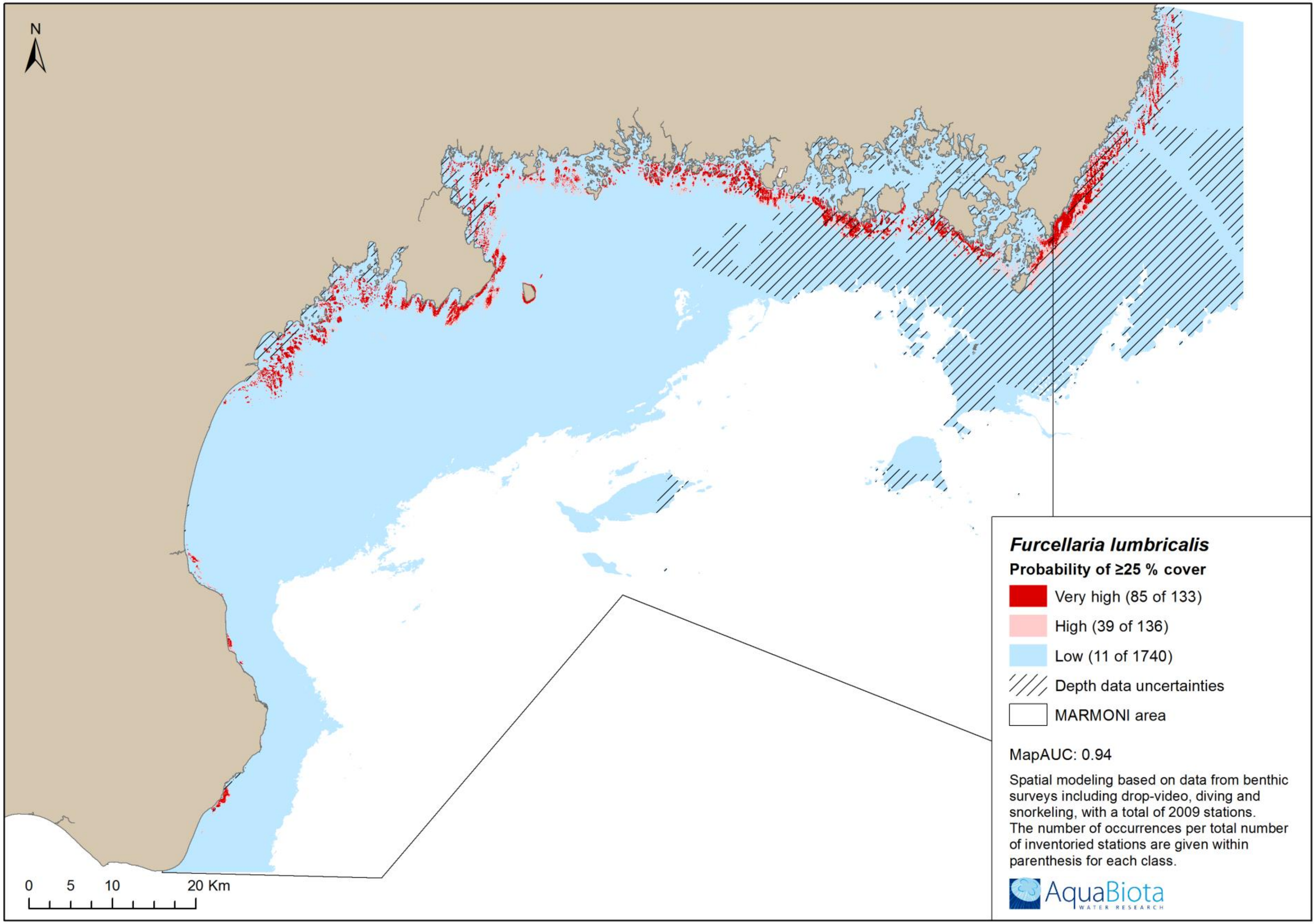

Figure 125. Predicted probability of over 25 % cover of the red alga Furcellaria lumbricalis. The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

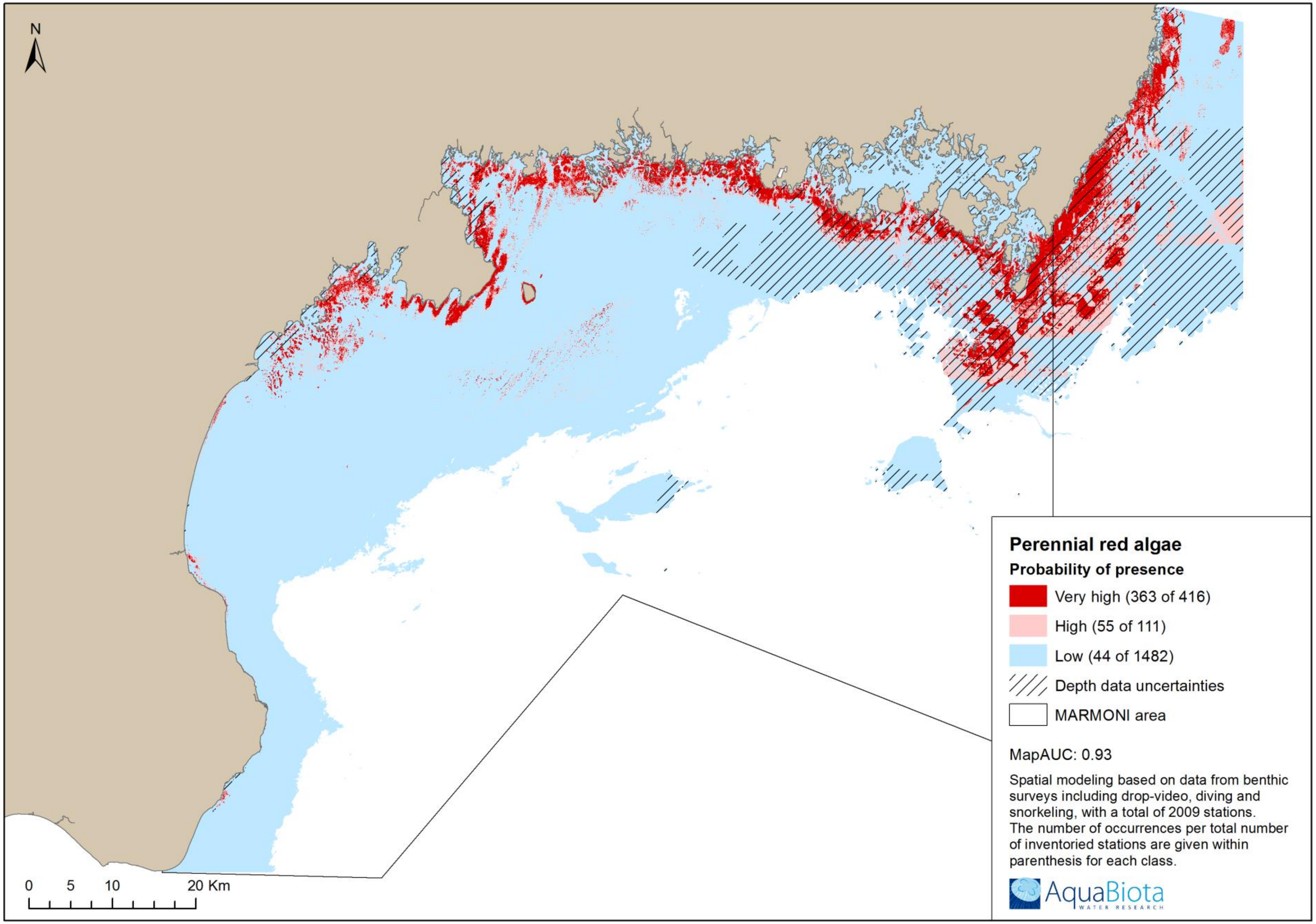

Figure 126. Predicted probability of presence of perennial red algae. The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

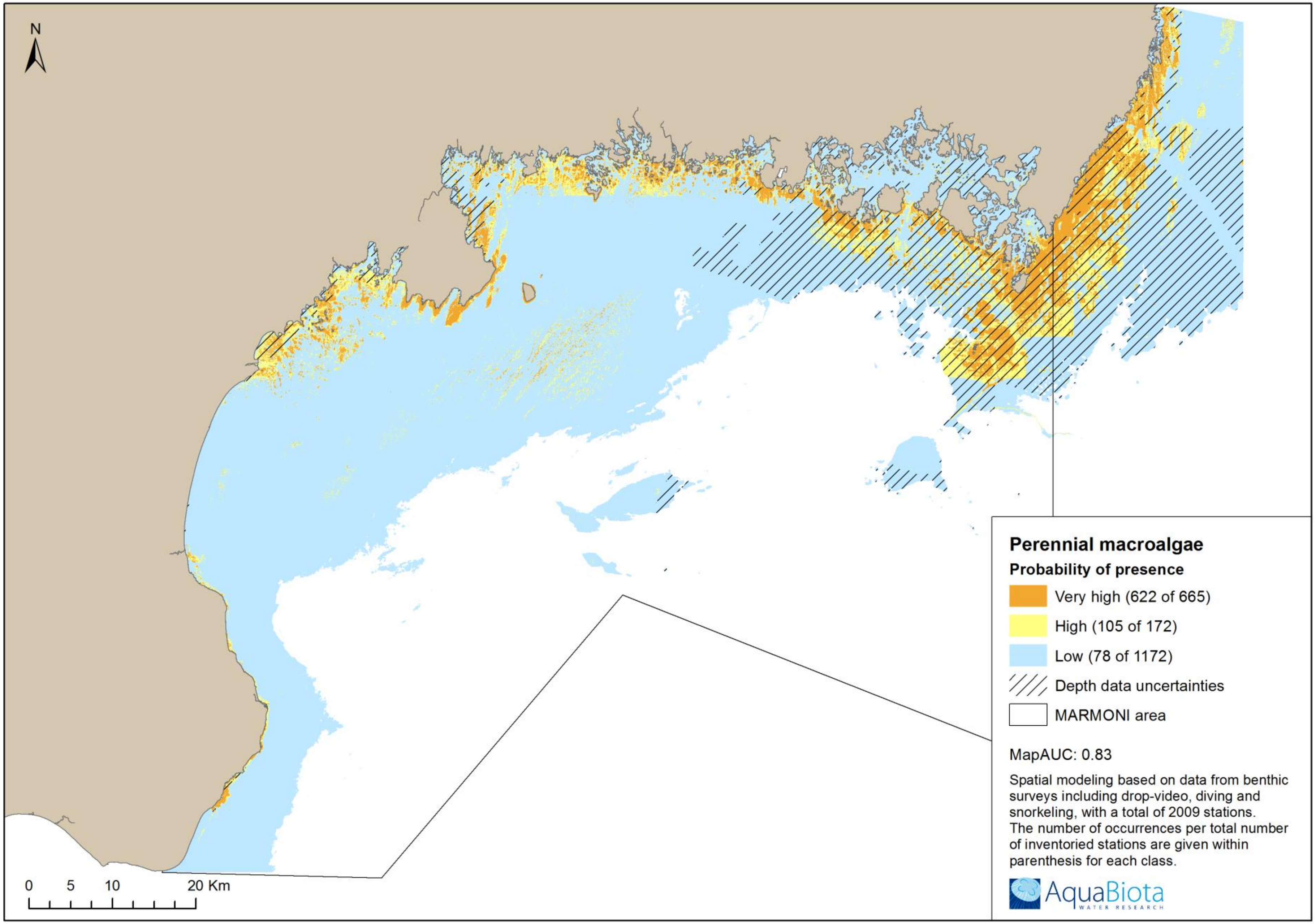

Figure 127. Predicted probability of presence of perennial macroalgae. The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

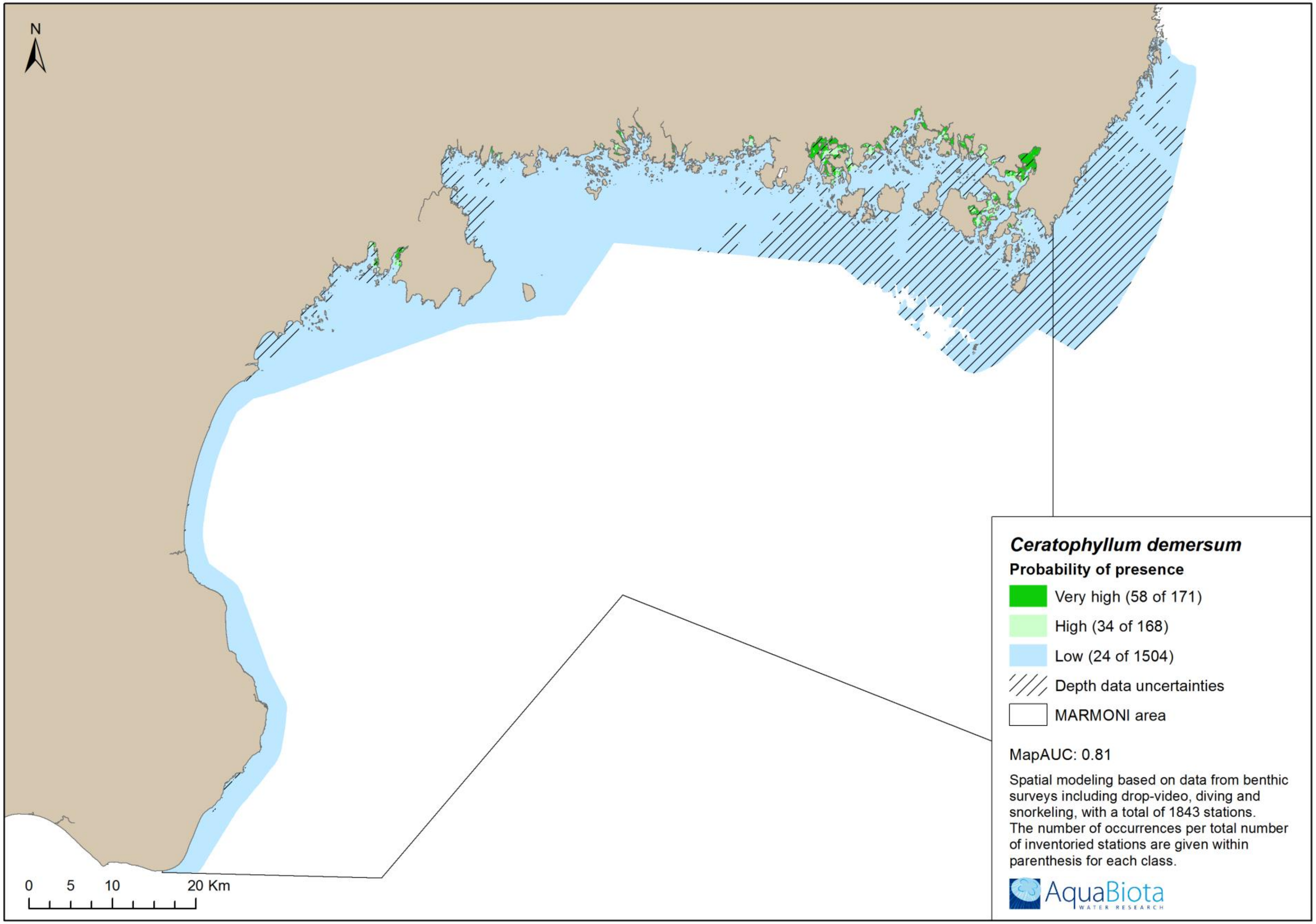

Figure 128. Predicted probability of presence of the vascular plant Ceratophyllum demersum. The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

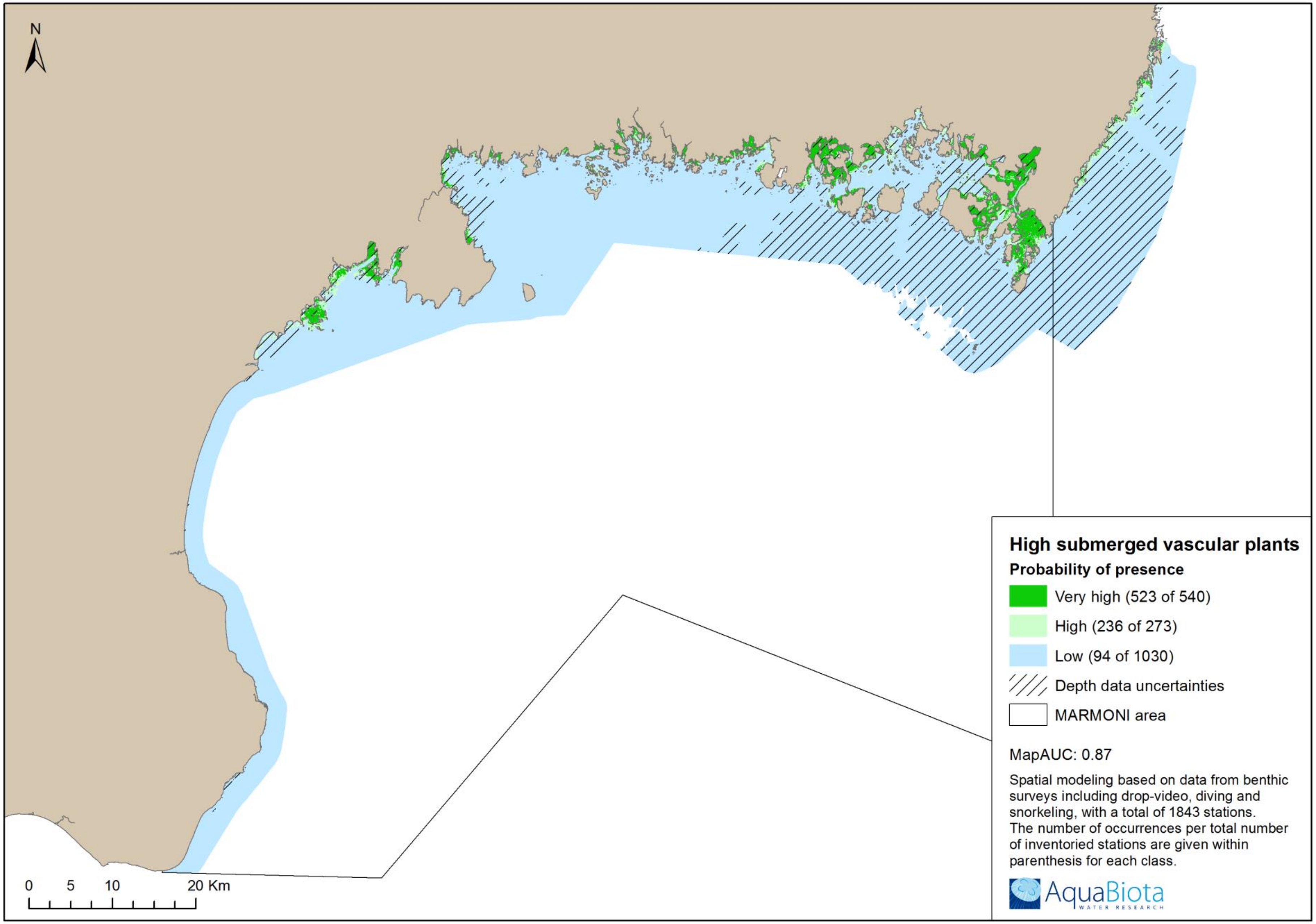

Figure 129. Predicted probability of presence of high submerged vascular plants. The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

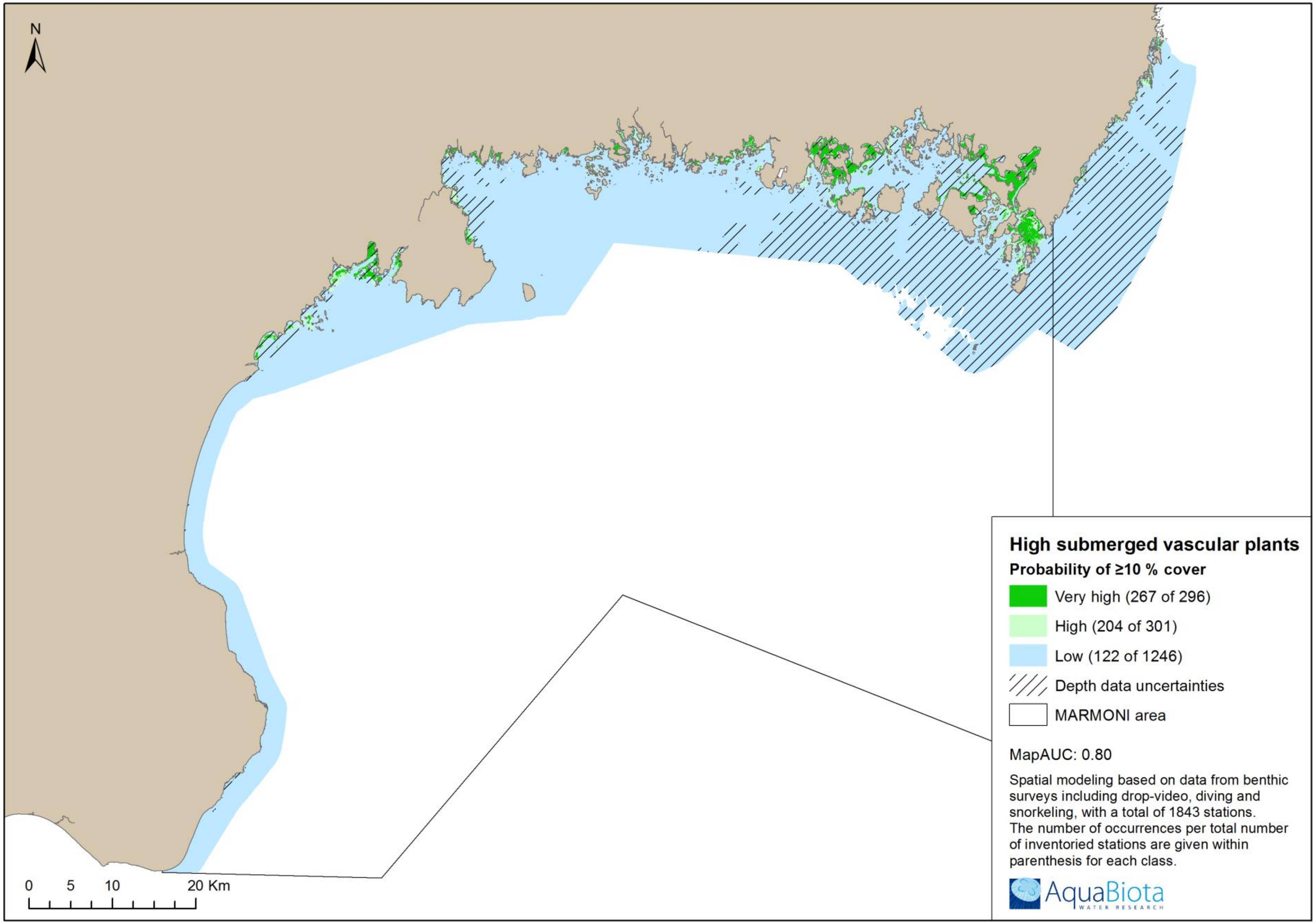

Figure 130. Predicted probability of over 10 % cover of high submerged vascular plants. The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

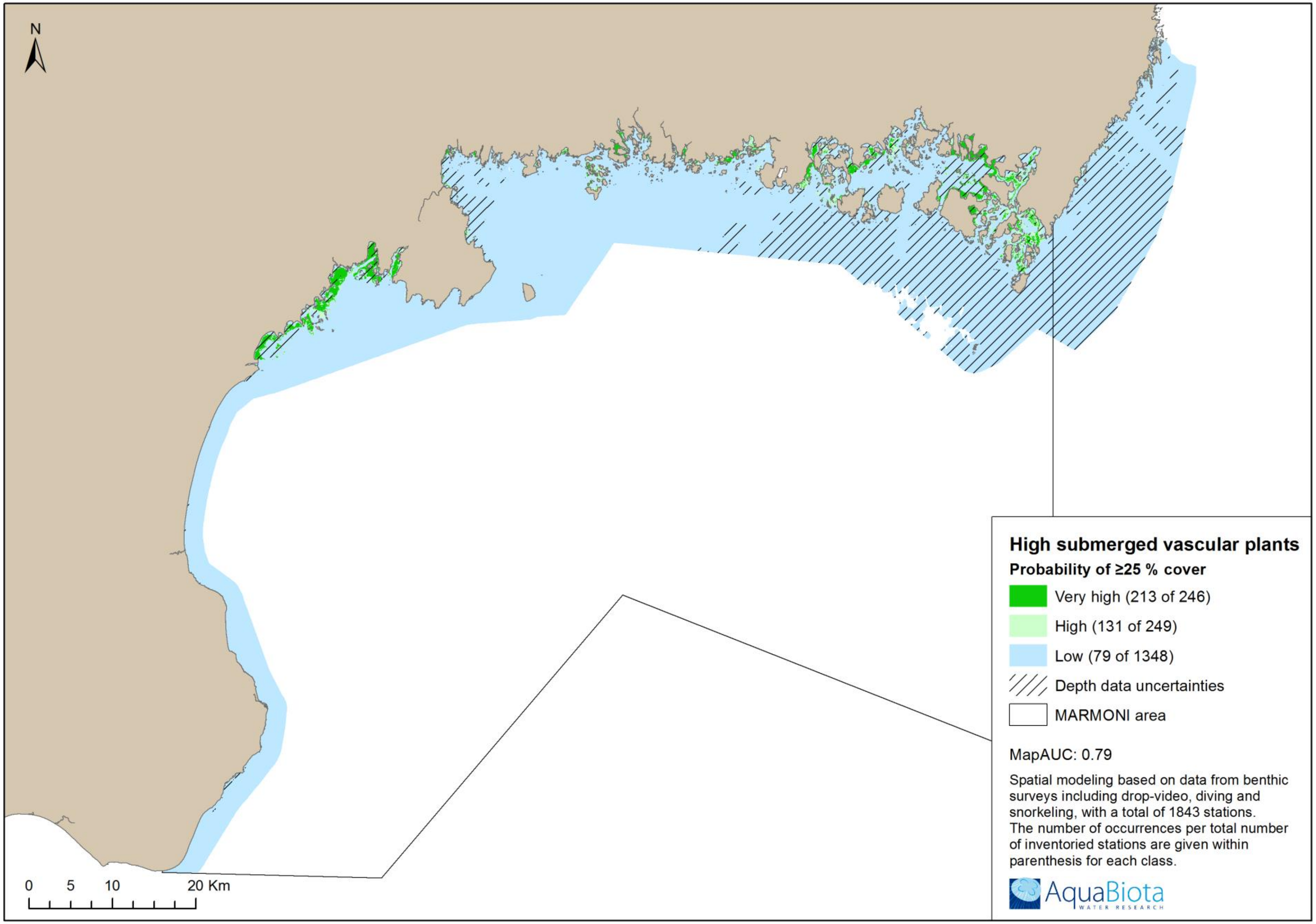

Figure 131. Predicted probability of over 25 % cover of high submerged vascular plants. The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

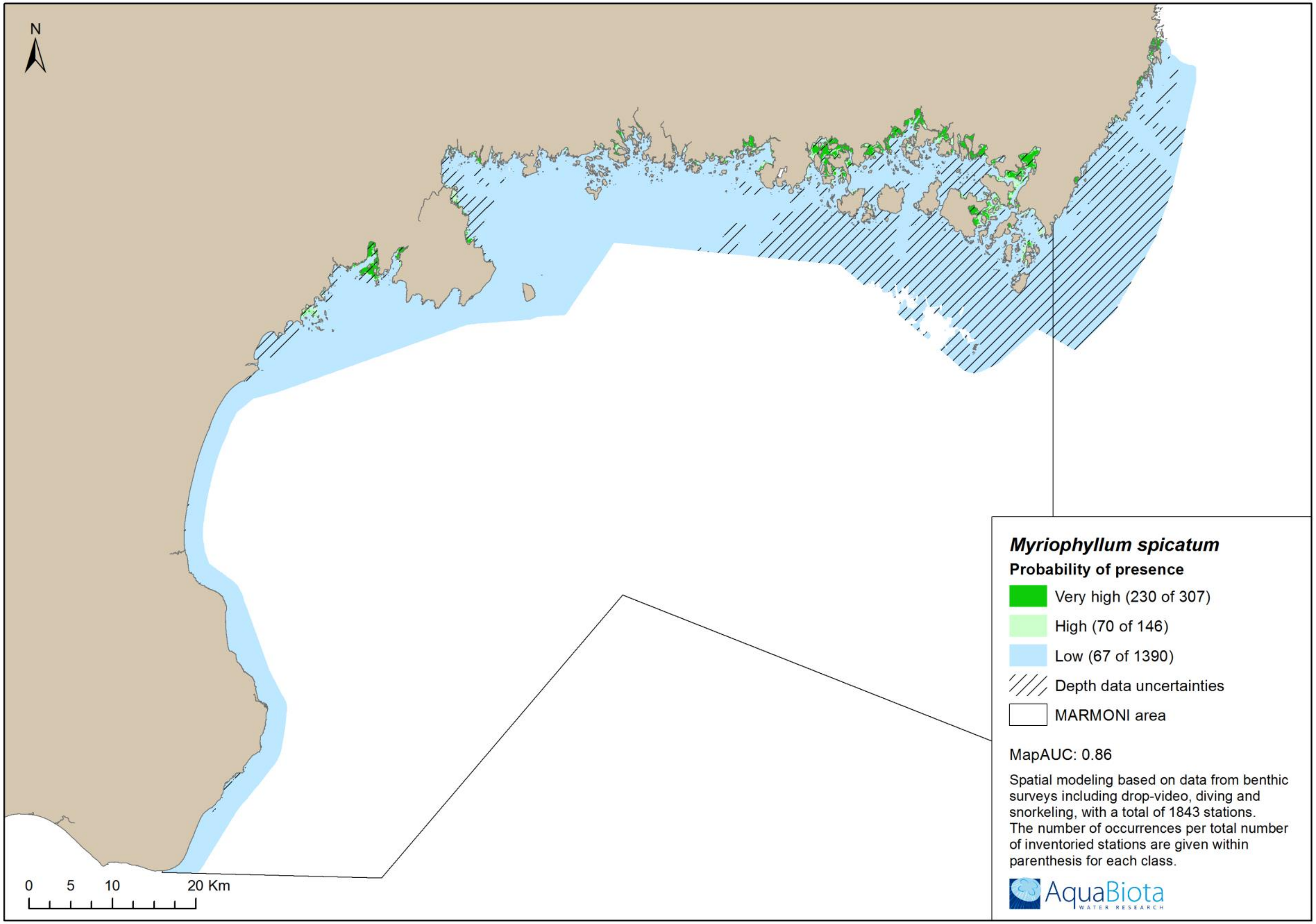

Figure 132. Predicted probability of presence of the vascular plant Myriophyllum spicatum. The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

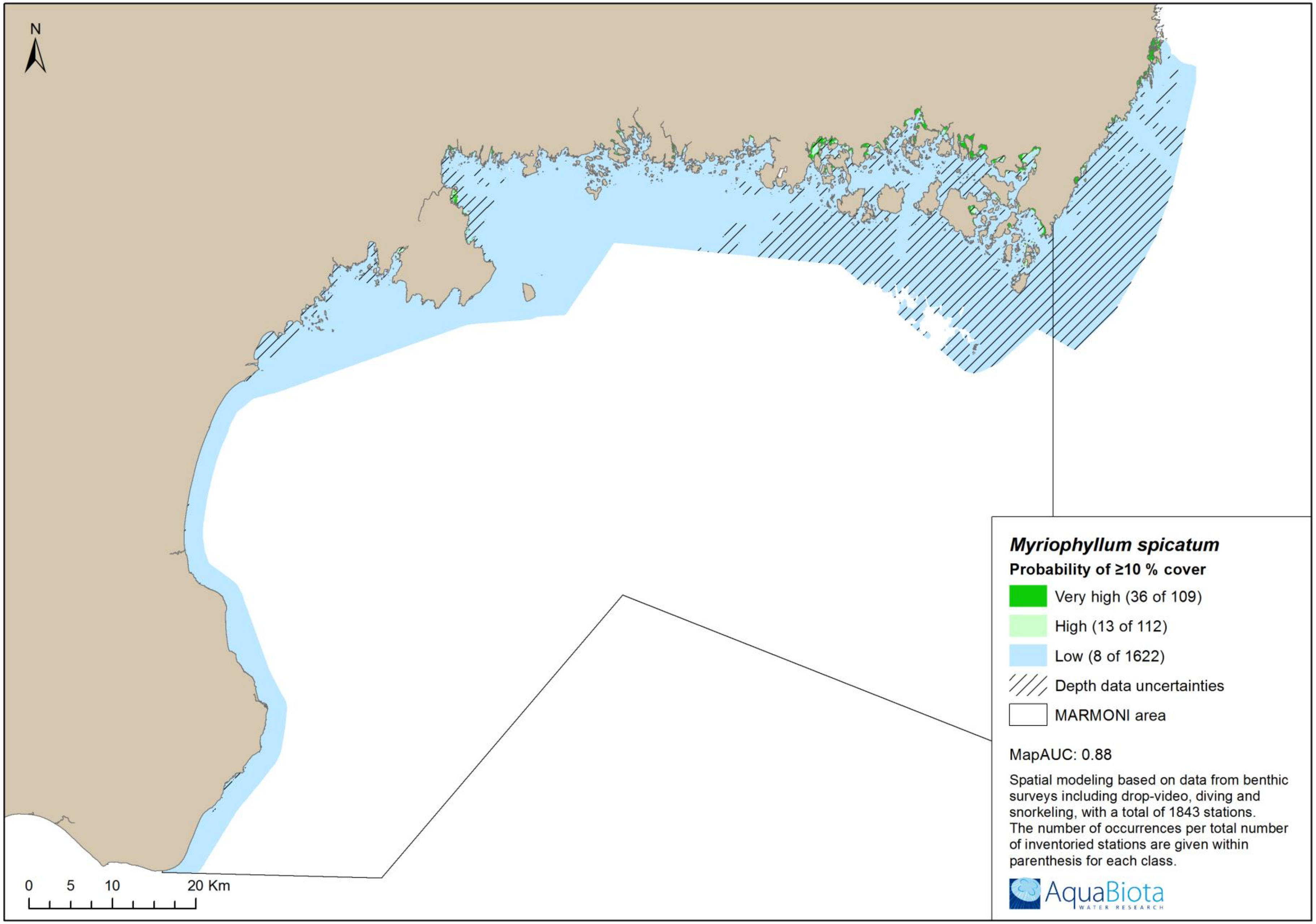

Figure 133. Predicted probability of over 10 % cover of the vascular plant Myriophyllum spicatum. The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

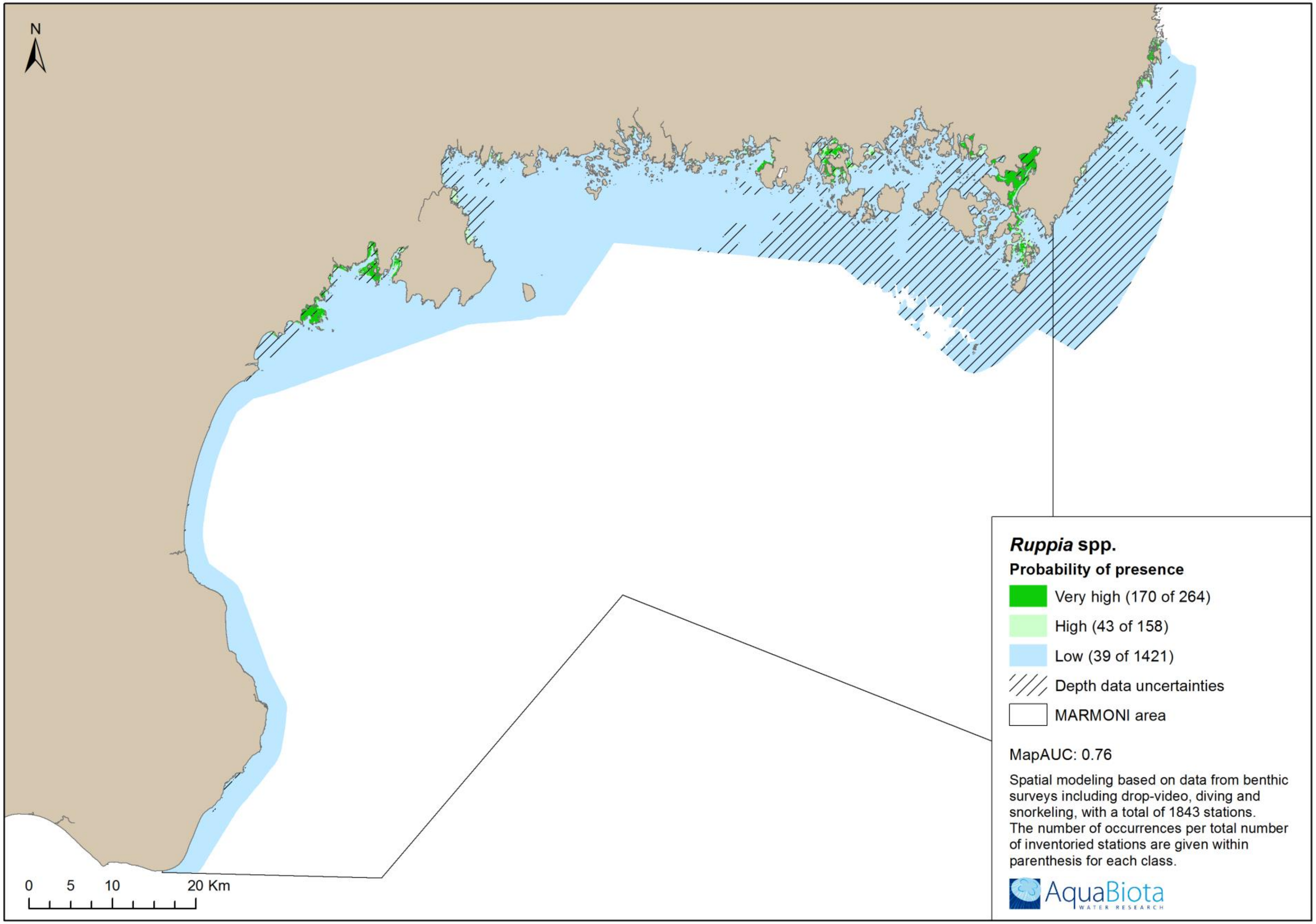

Figure 134. Predicted probability of presence of the vascular plant genus Ruppia spp.. The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

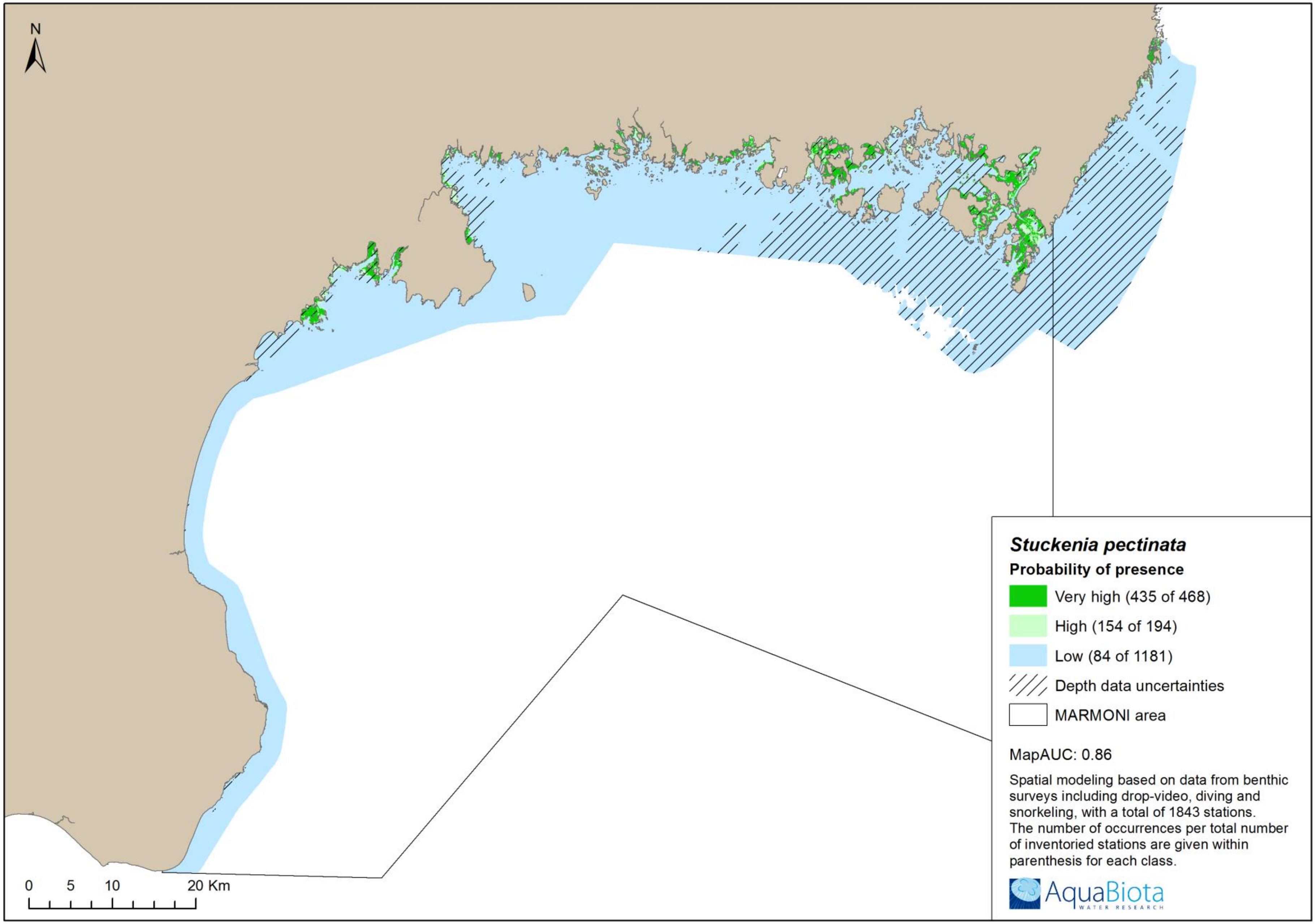

Figure 135. Predicted probability of presence of the vascular plant Stuckenia pectinata. The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

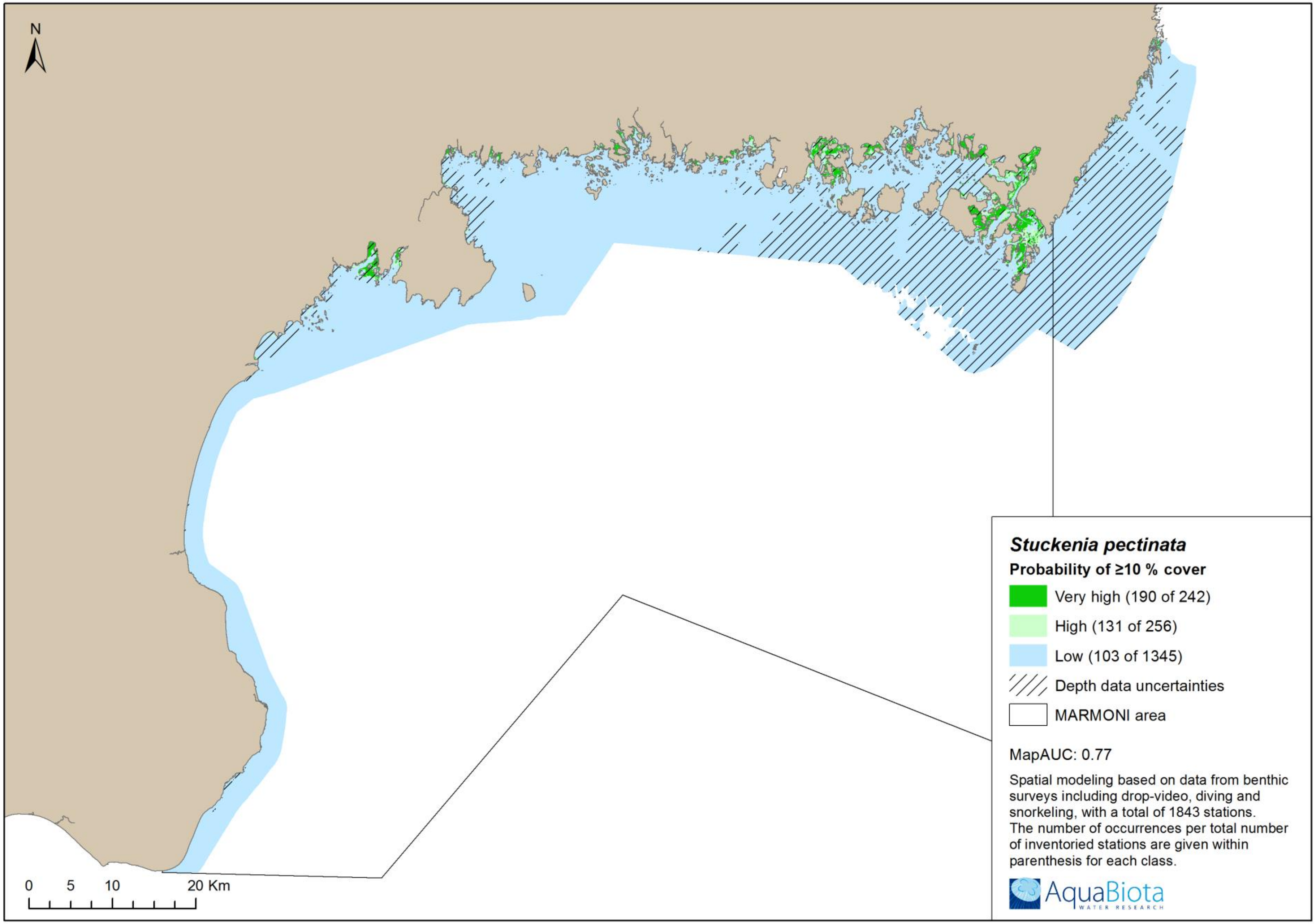

Figure 136. Predicted probability of over 10 % cover of the vascular plant Stuckenia pectinata. The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

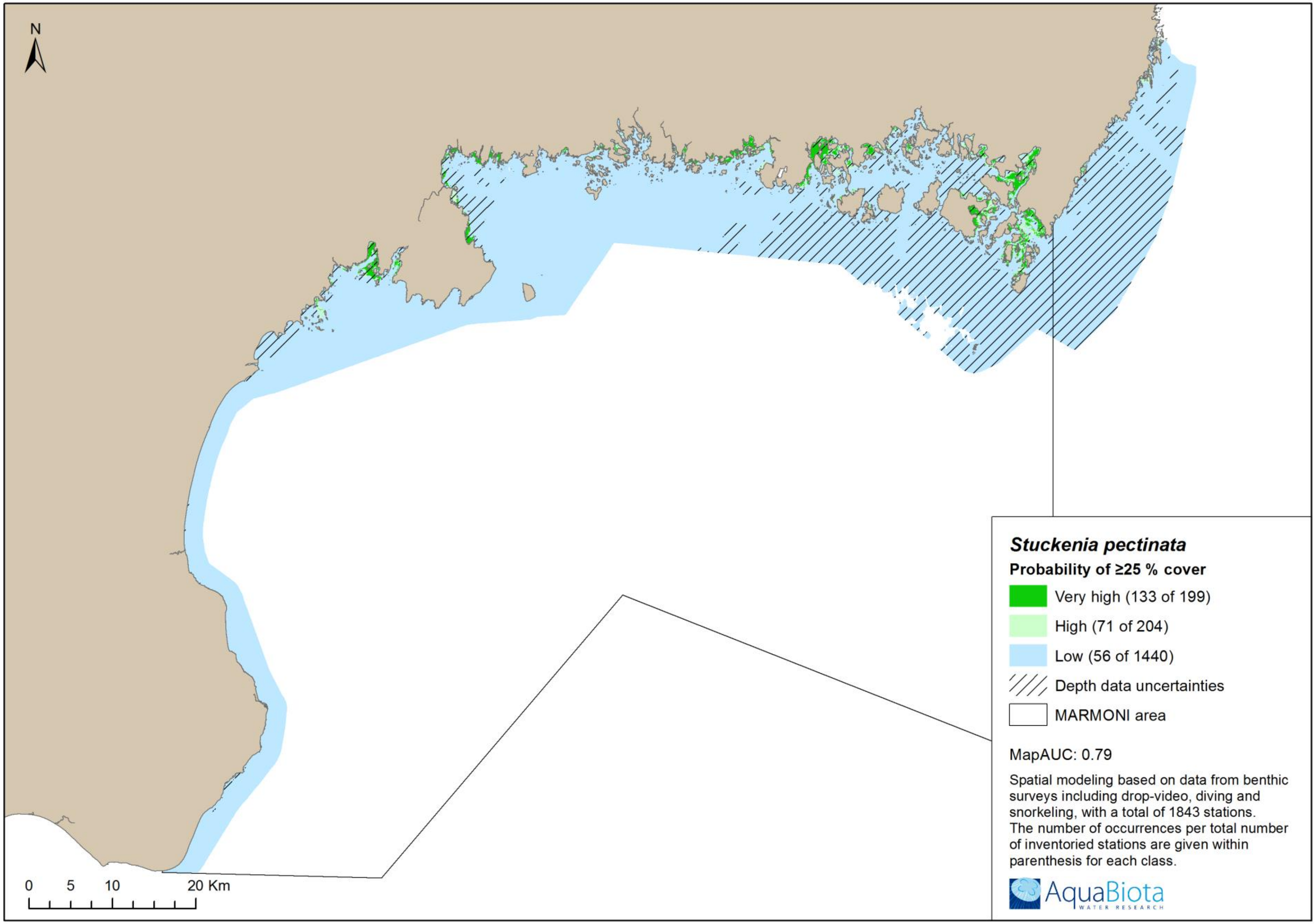

Figure 137. Predicted probability of over 25 % cover of the vascular plant Stuckenia pectinata. The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

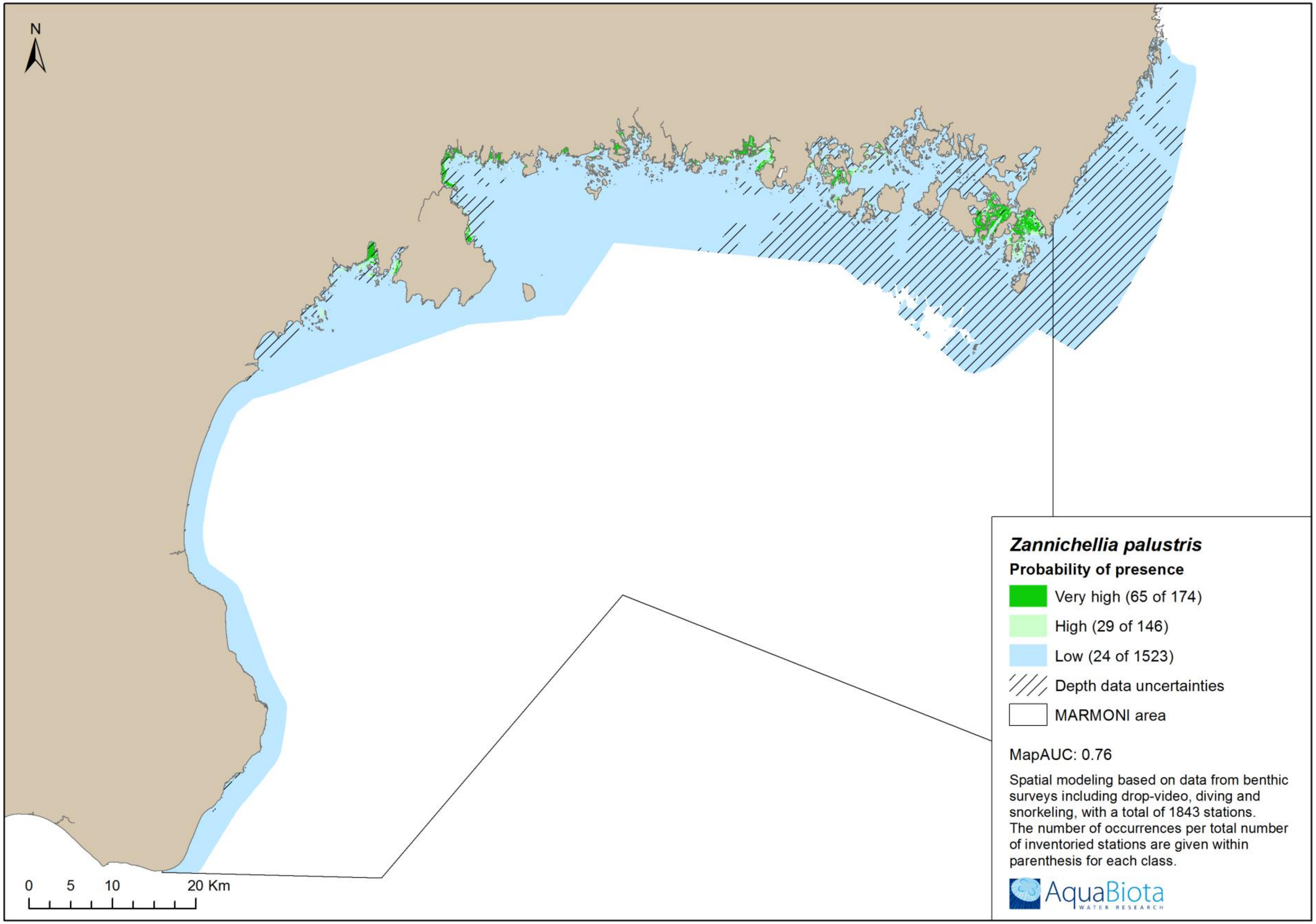

Figure 138. Predicted probability of presence of the vascular plant Zannichellia palustris. The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

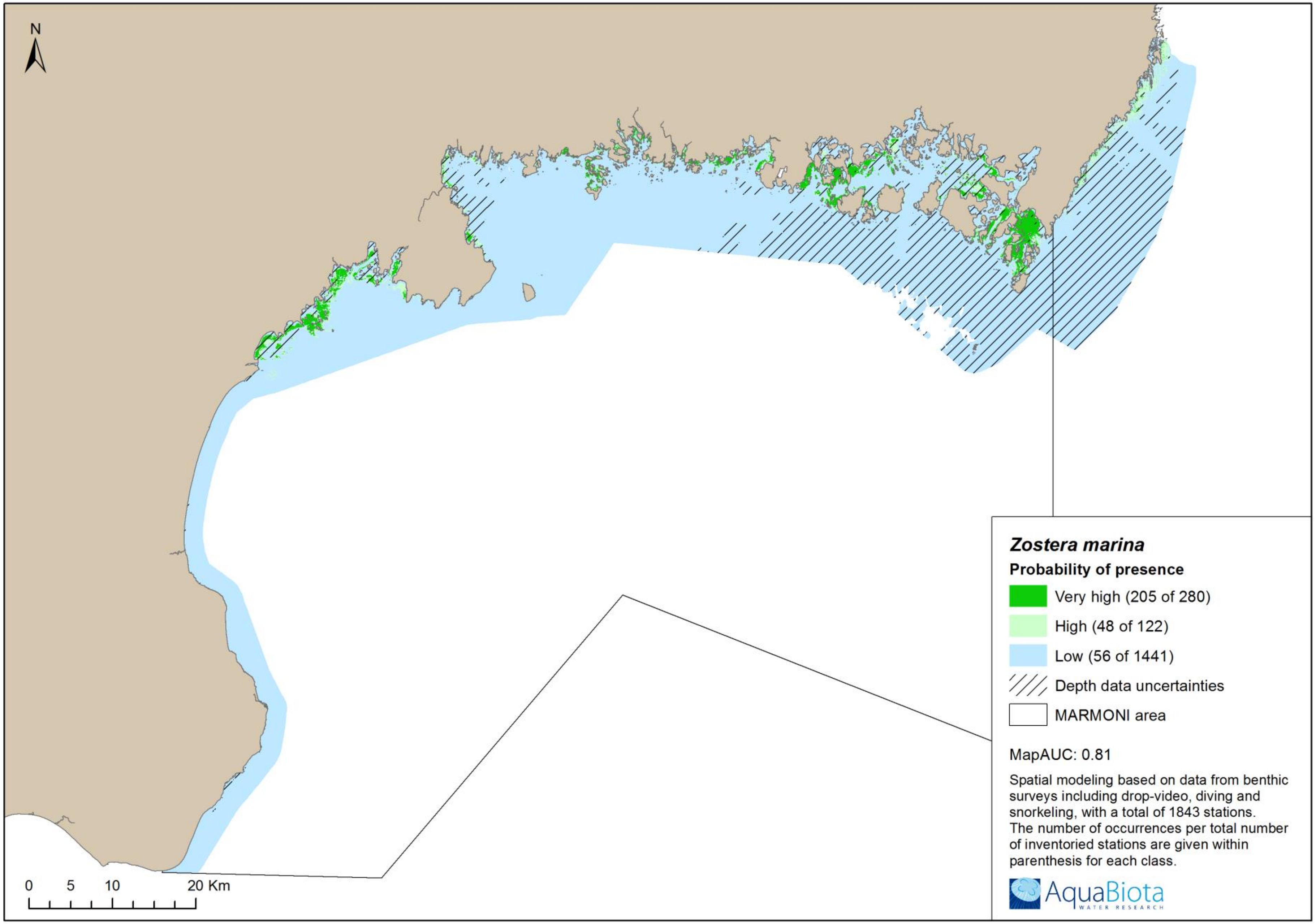

Figure 139. Predicted probability of presence of common eelgrass (Zostera marina). The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

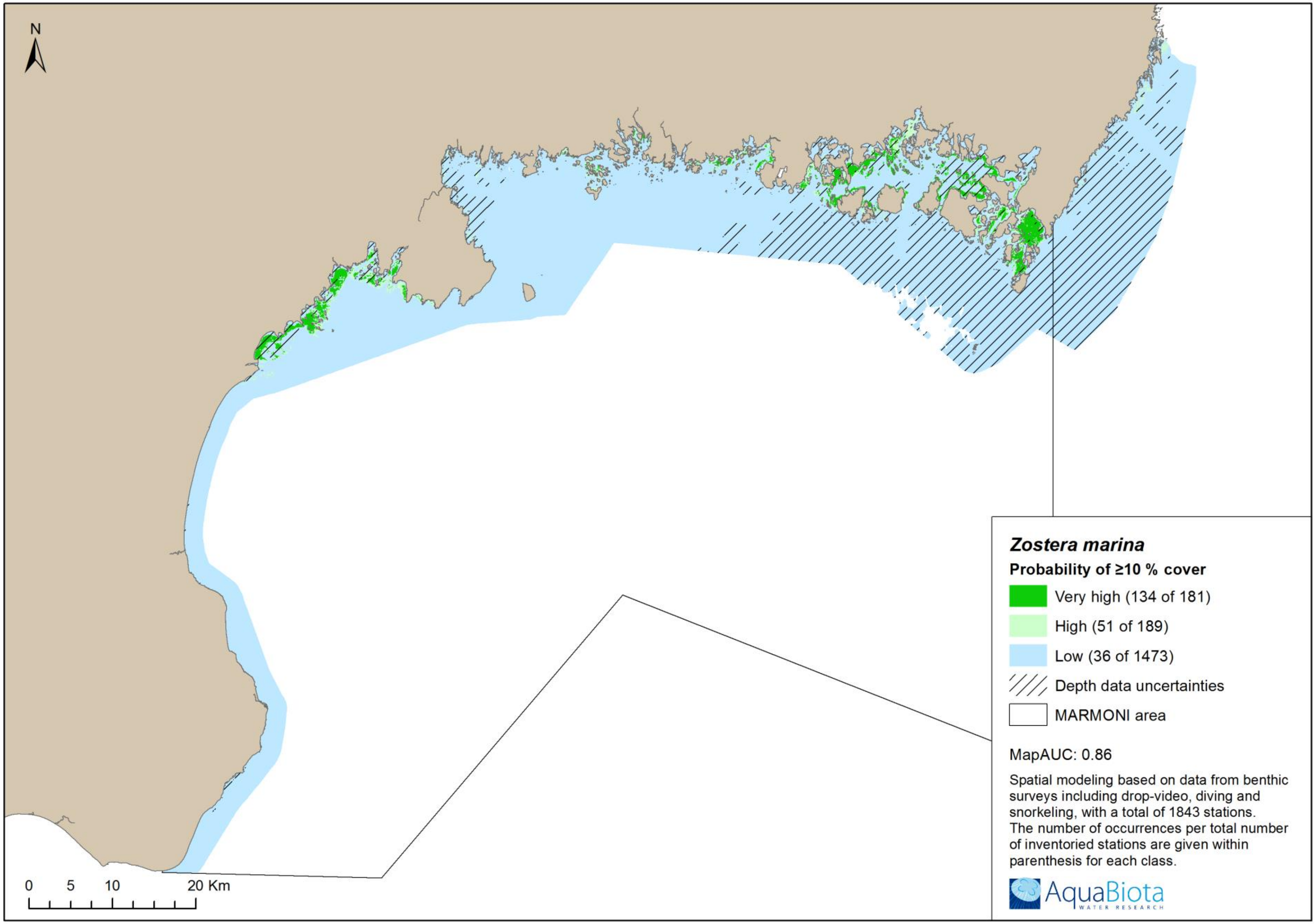

Figure 140. Predicted probability of over 10 % cover of common eelgrass (Zostera marina). The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

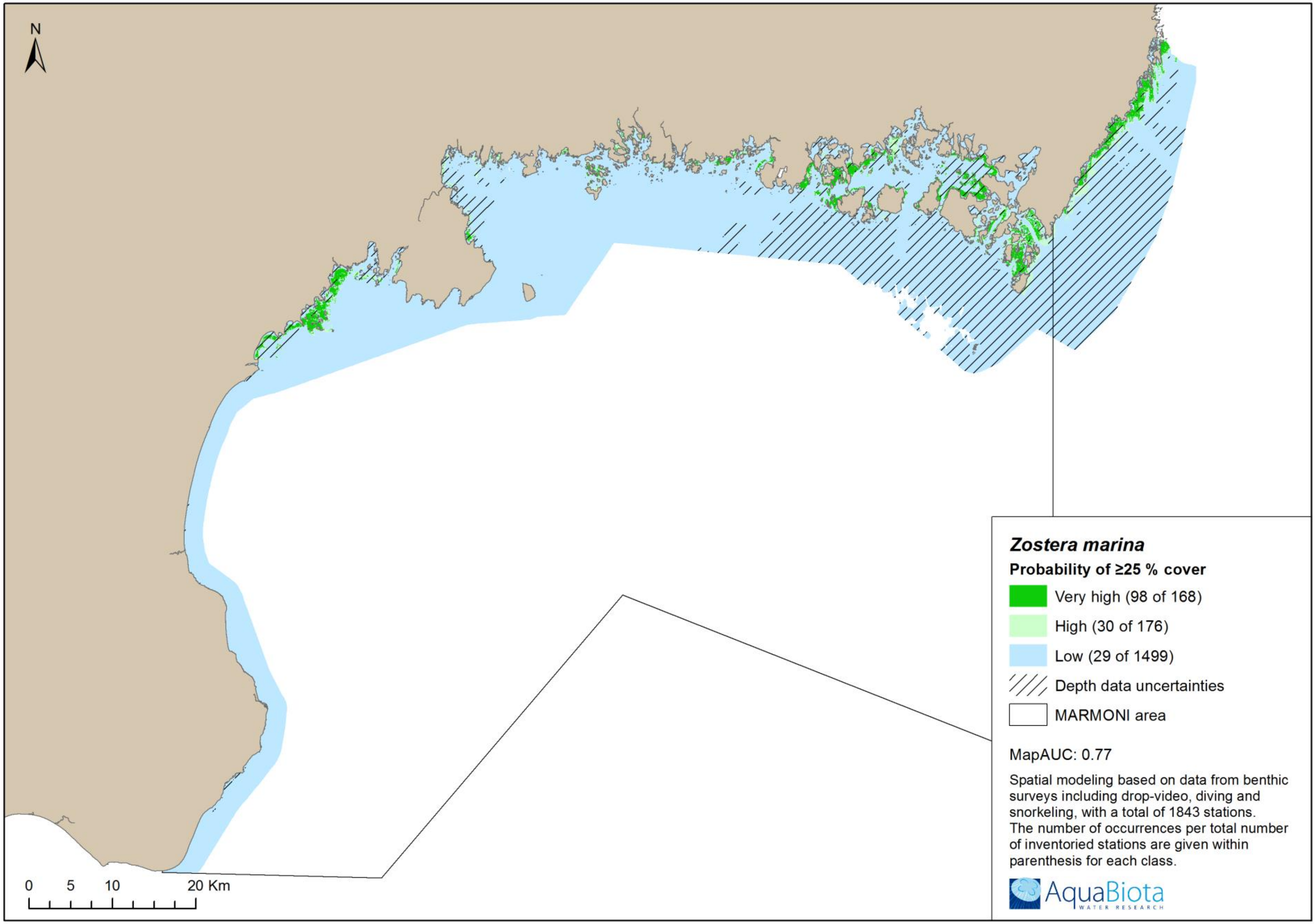

Figure 141. Predicted probability of over 25 % cover of common eelgrass (Zostera marina). The predicted area is restricted to the range of the hydrografical layers from the HOME-model.

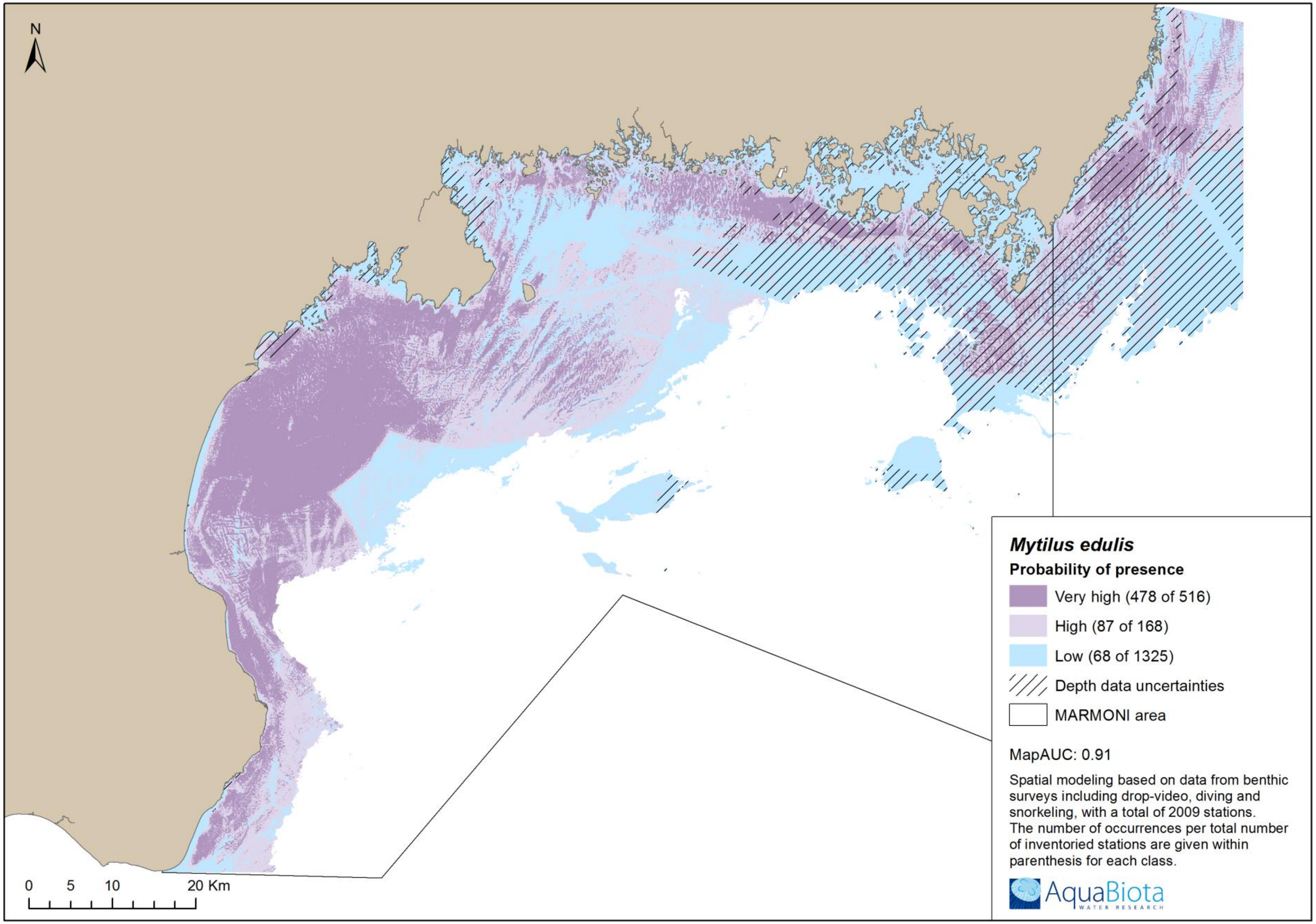

Figure 142. Predicted probability of presence of blue mussel (Mytilus edulis). The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

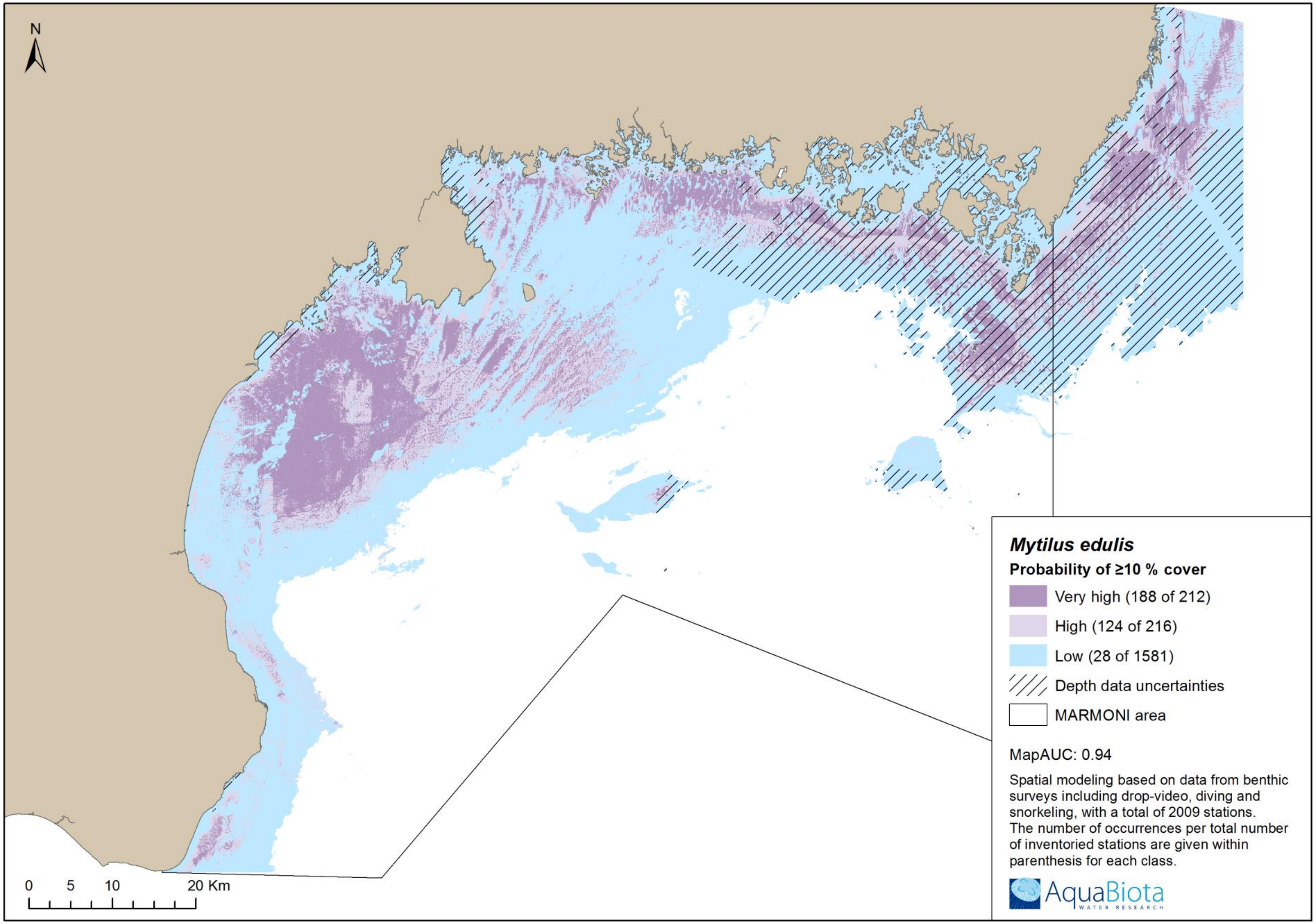

Figure 143. Predicted probability of over 10 % cover of blue mussel (Mytilus edulis). The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

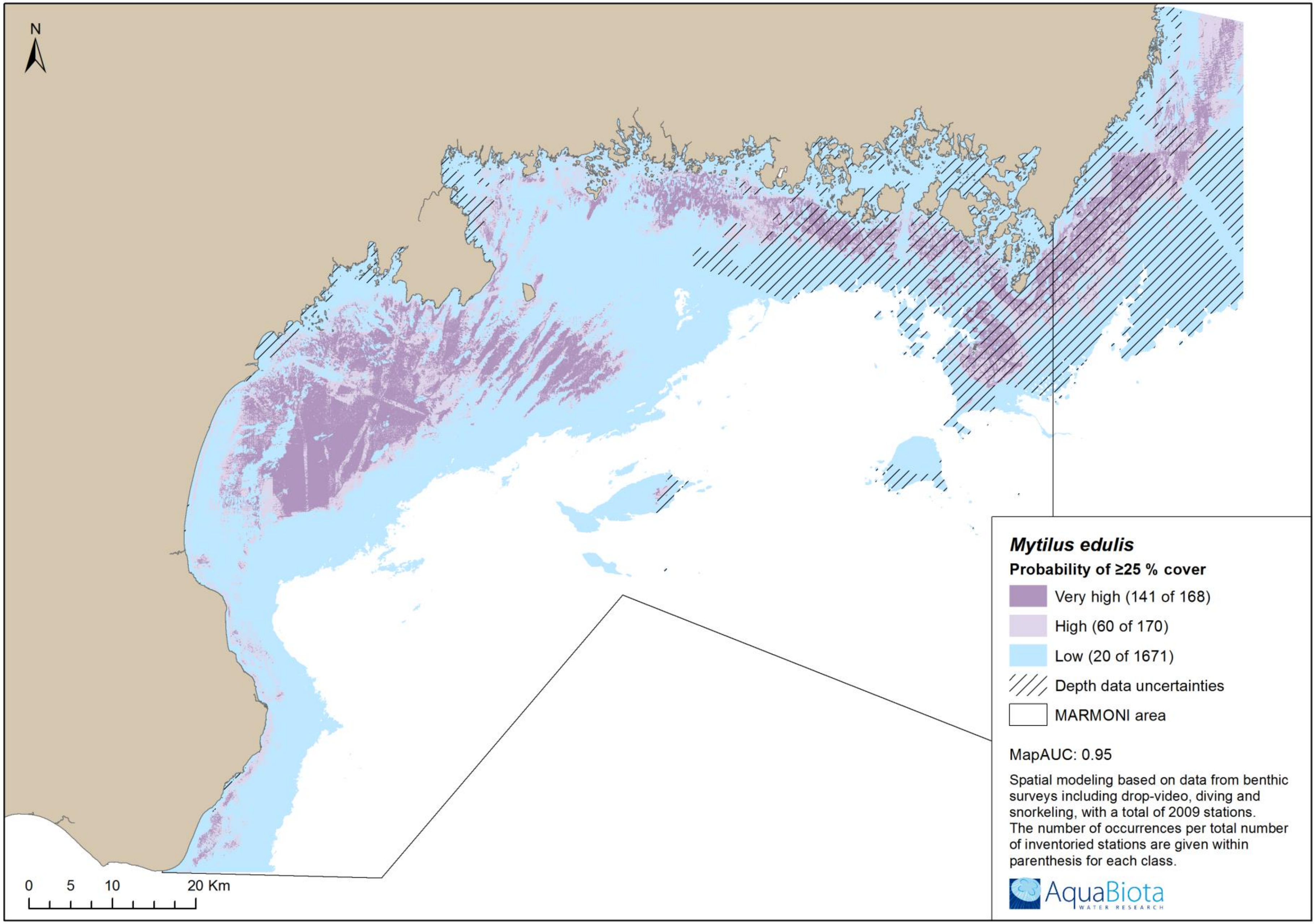

Figure 144. Predicted probability of over 25 % cover of blue mussel (Mytilus edulis). The predicted area is restricted to a maximum depth of 41 m.

Benthic animals – predicted probability of presence

Predicted probability of presence of benthic animals is presented within the groups ringed worms (Annelida, includes polychaetes), arthropods, mollusks and other.

	Fig.	Name	Cover %	File name
Ringed worms	**145**	*Bylgides sarsi*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Bylgides_sarsi_PA
	146	*Hediste diversicolor*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Hediste_diversicolor_PA
	147	*Hediste diversicolor*	≥ 100	AqB_MARMONI_K_Hediste_diversicolor_PA100
	148	*Marenzelleria* spp.	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Marenzelleria_spp_PA
	149	*Marenzelleria* spp.	≥ 100	AqB_MARMONI_K_Marenzelleria_spp_PA100
	150	*Marenzelleria* spp.	≥ 300	AqB_MARMONI_K_Marenzelleria_spp_PA300
	151	*Oligochaeta*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Oligochaeta_PA
	152	*Spionidae*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Spionidae_PA
	153	*Spionidae*	≥ 500	AqB_MARMONI_K_Spionidae_PA500
Arthropods	**154**	*Asellus aquaticus*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Asellus_aquaticus_PA
	155	*Bathyporeia pilosa*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Bathyporeia_pilosa_PA
	156	*Bathyporeia pilosa*	≥ 100	AqB_MARMONI_K_Bathyporeia_pilosa_PA100
	157	*Chironomidae*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Chironomidae_PA
	158	*Chironomidae*	≥ 100	AqB_MARMONI_K_Chironomidae_PA100
	159	*Corophium volutator*	≥ 100	AqB_MARMONI_K_Corophium_volutator_PA100
	160	*Diastylis rathkei*	≥ 100	AqB_MARMONI_K_Diastylis_rathkei_PA100
	161	*Monoporeia affinis*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Monoporeia_affinis_PA
	162	*Monoporeia affinis*	≥ 100	AqB_MARMONI_K_Monoporeia_affinis_PA100
	163	*Monoporeia affinis/ Pontoporeia femorata*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Monoporeia_Pontoporeia_PA
	164	*Monoporeia affinis/ Pontoporeia femorata*	≥ 100	AqB_MARMONI_K_Monoporeia_Pontoporeia_PA100
	165	*Monoporeia affinis/ Pontoporeia femorata*	≥ 300	AqB_MARMONI_K_Monoporeia_Pontoporeia_PA300
	166	*Pontoporeia femorata*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Pontoporeia_femorata_PA
	167	*Saduria entomon*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Saduria_entomon_PA
Mollusks	**168**	*Cerastoderma* spp.	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Cerastoderma_spp_PA
	169	*Cerastoderma* spp.	≥ 100	AqB_MARMONI_K_Cerastoderma_spp_PA100
	170	*Hydrobiidae*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Hydrobiidae_PA
	171	*Macoma balthica*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Macoma_balthica_PA
	172	*Macoma balthica*	≥ 100	AqB_MARMONI_K_Macoma_balthica_PA100
	173	*Macoma balthica*	≥ 500	AqB_MARMONI_K_Macoma_balthica_PA 500
Other	**174**	*Halicryptus spinulosus*	> 0	AqB_MARMONI_K_Halicryptus_spinulosus_PA

*Free to distribute according to the Swedish Maritime Administration (reference 14-01373)

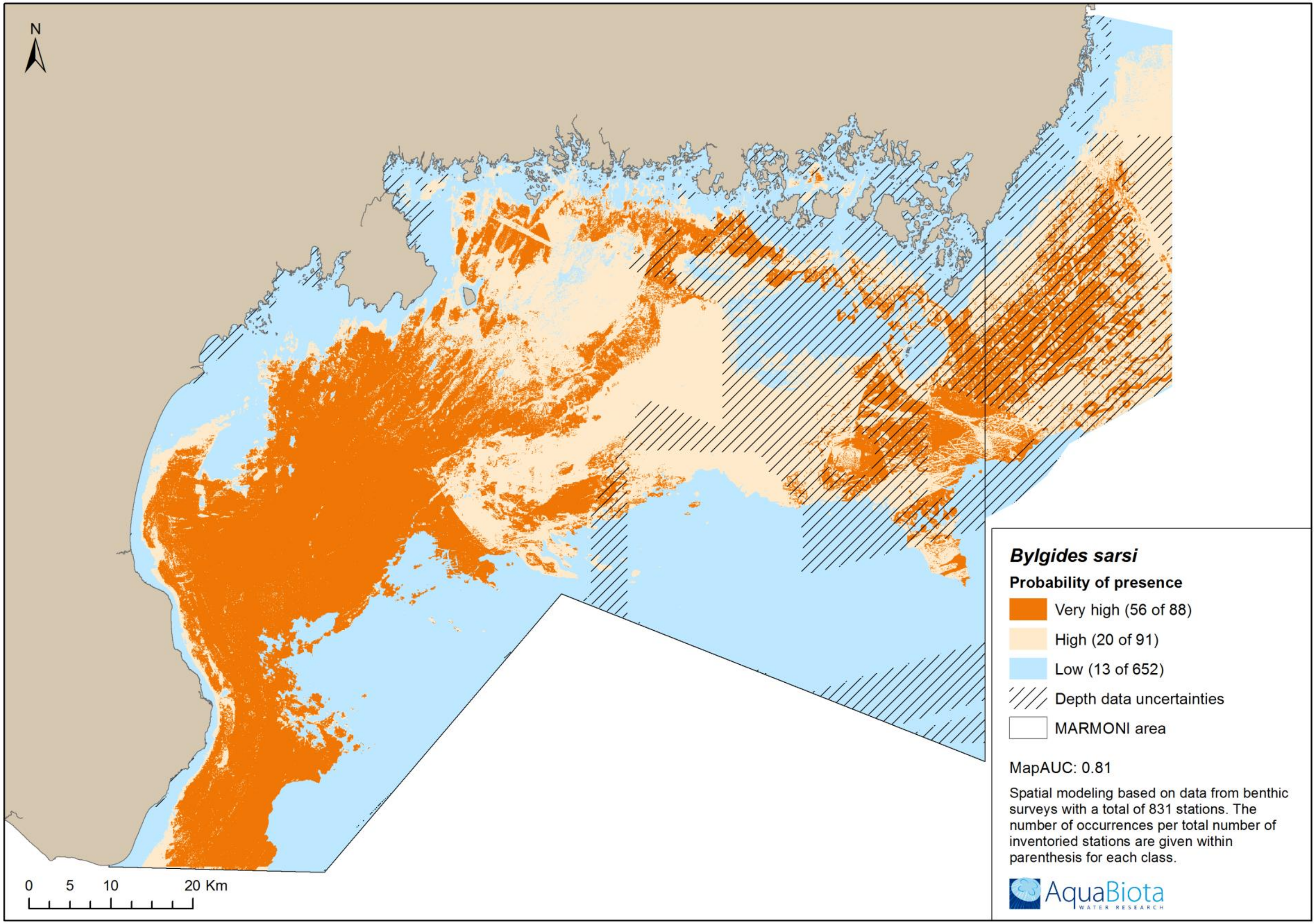

Figure 145. Predicted probability of presence of the polychaete Bylgides sarsi, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

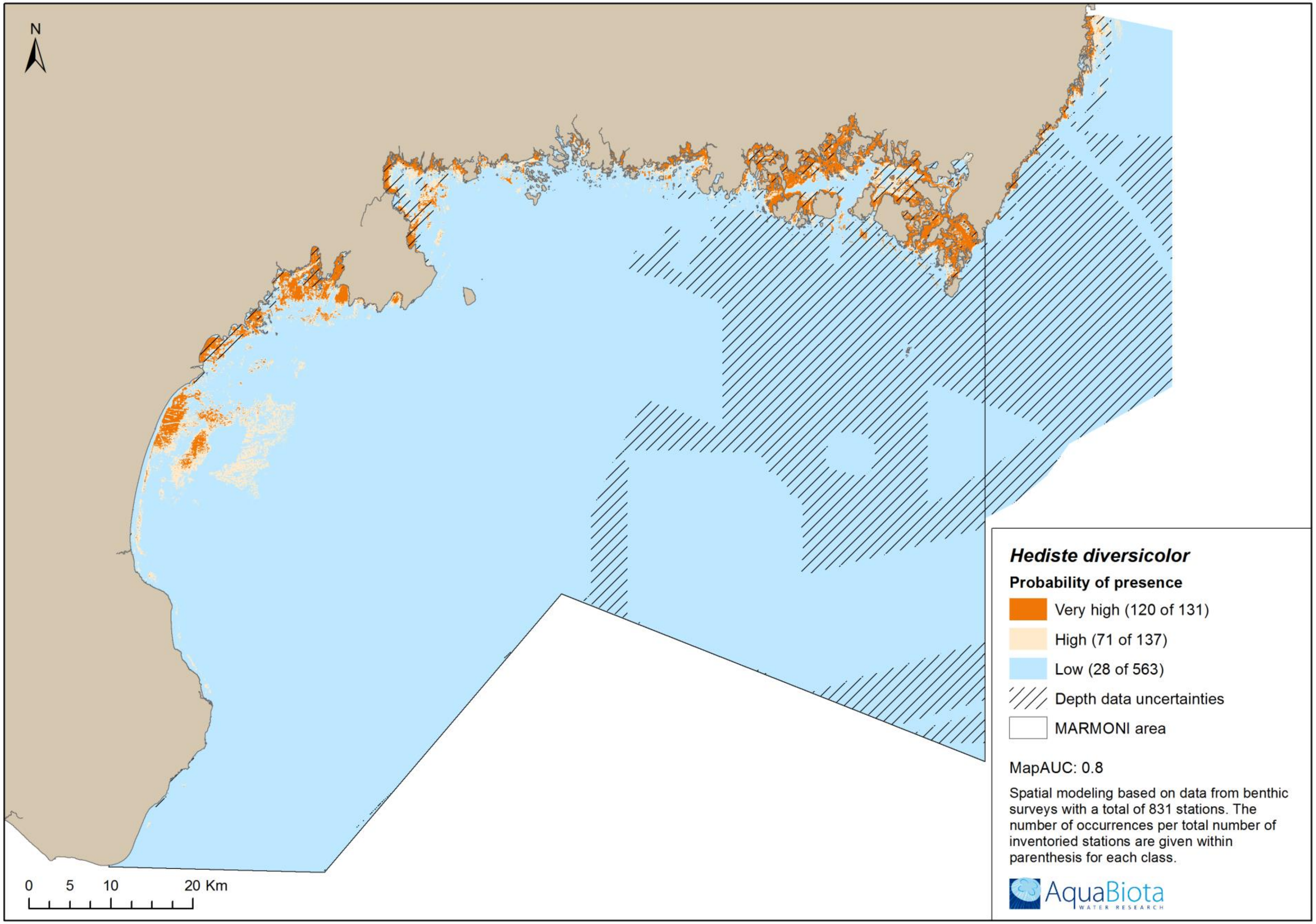

Figure 146. Predicted probability of presence of the polychaete Hediste diversicolor, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

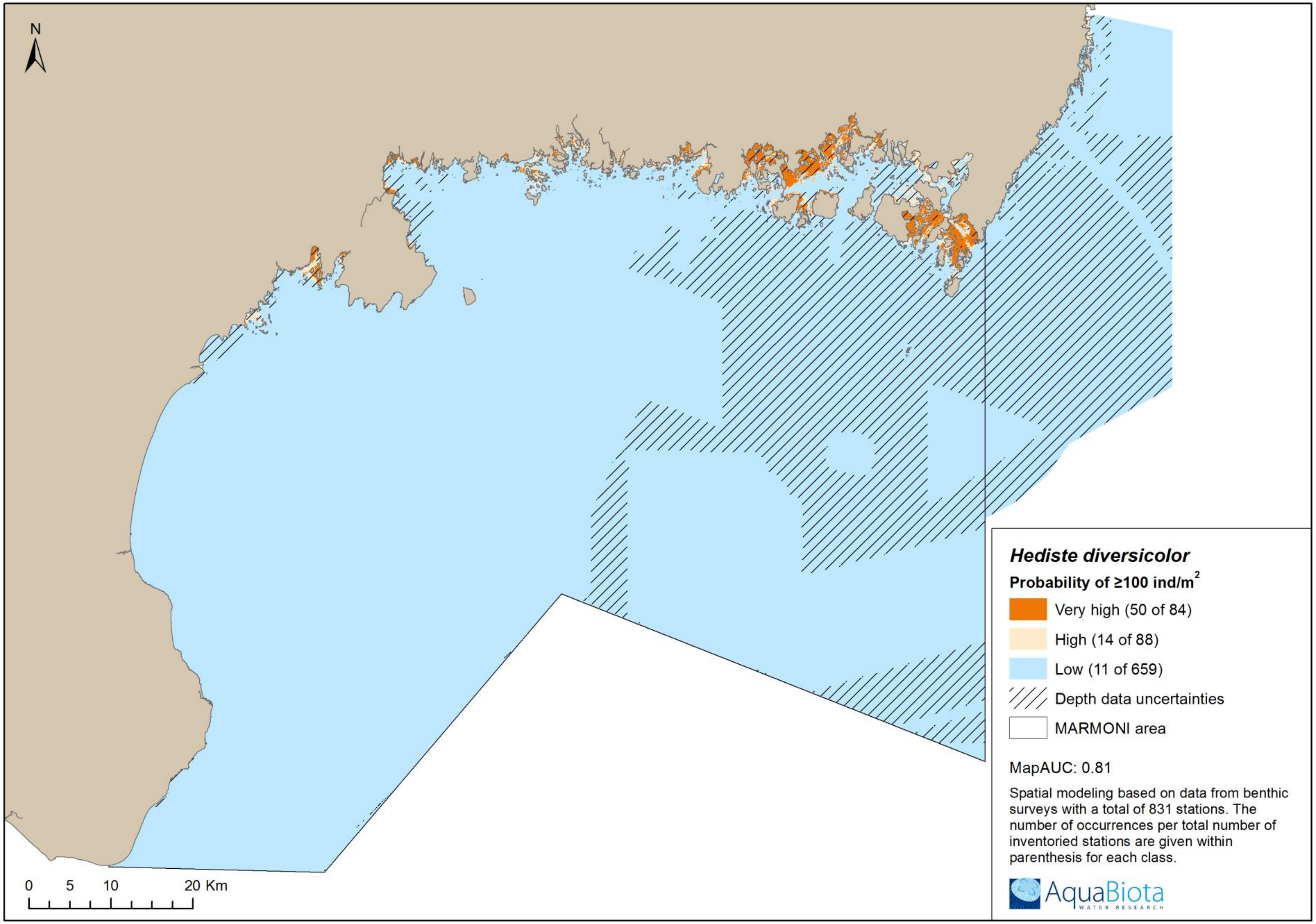

Figure 147. Predicted probability of over 100 individuals/m^2 of the polychaete Hediste diversicolor, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

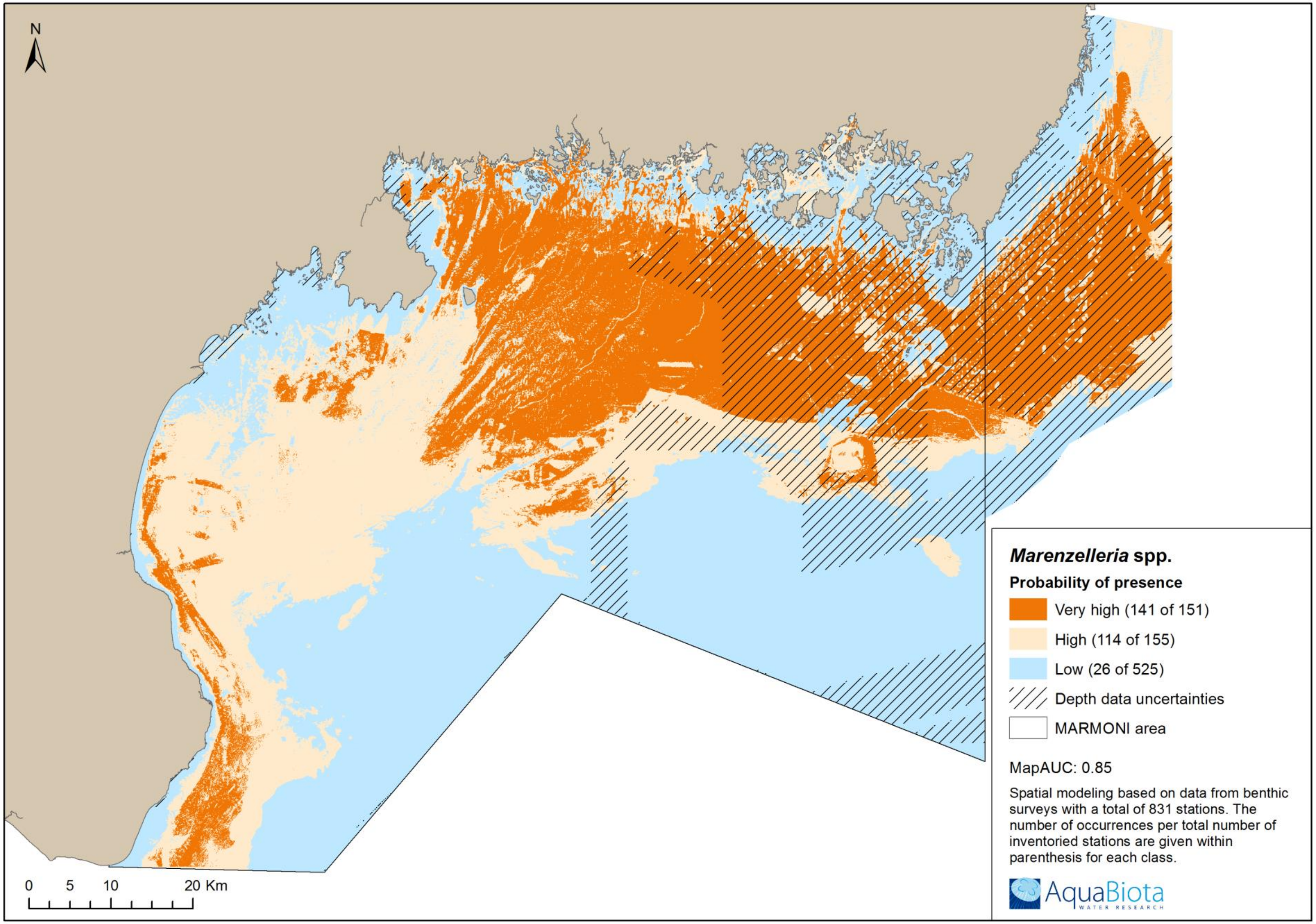

Figure 148. Predicted probability of presence of the polychaete Marenzelleria spp., based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

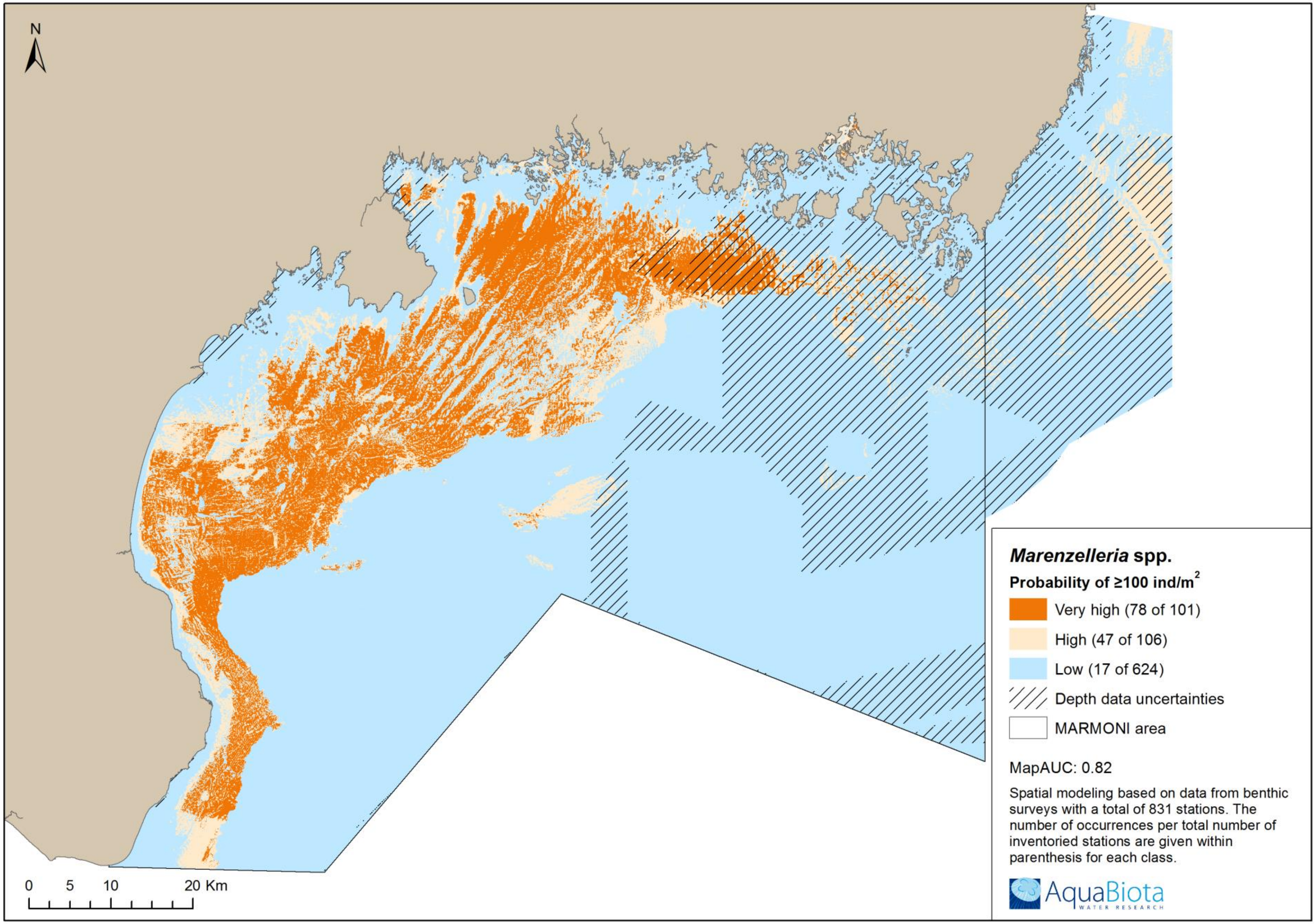

Figure 149. Predicted probability of over 100 individuals/m^2 of the polychaete Marenzelleria spp., based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

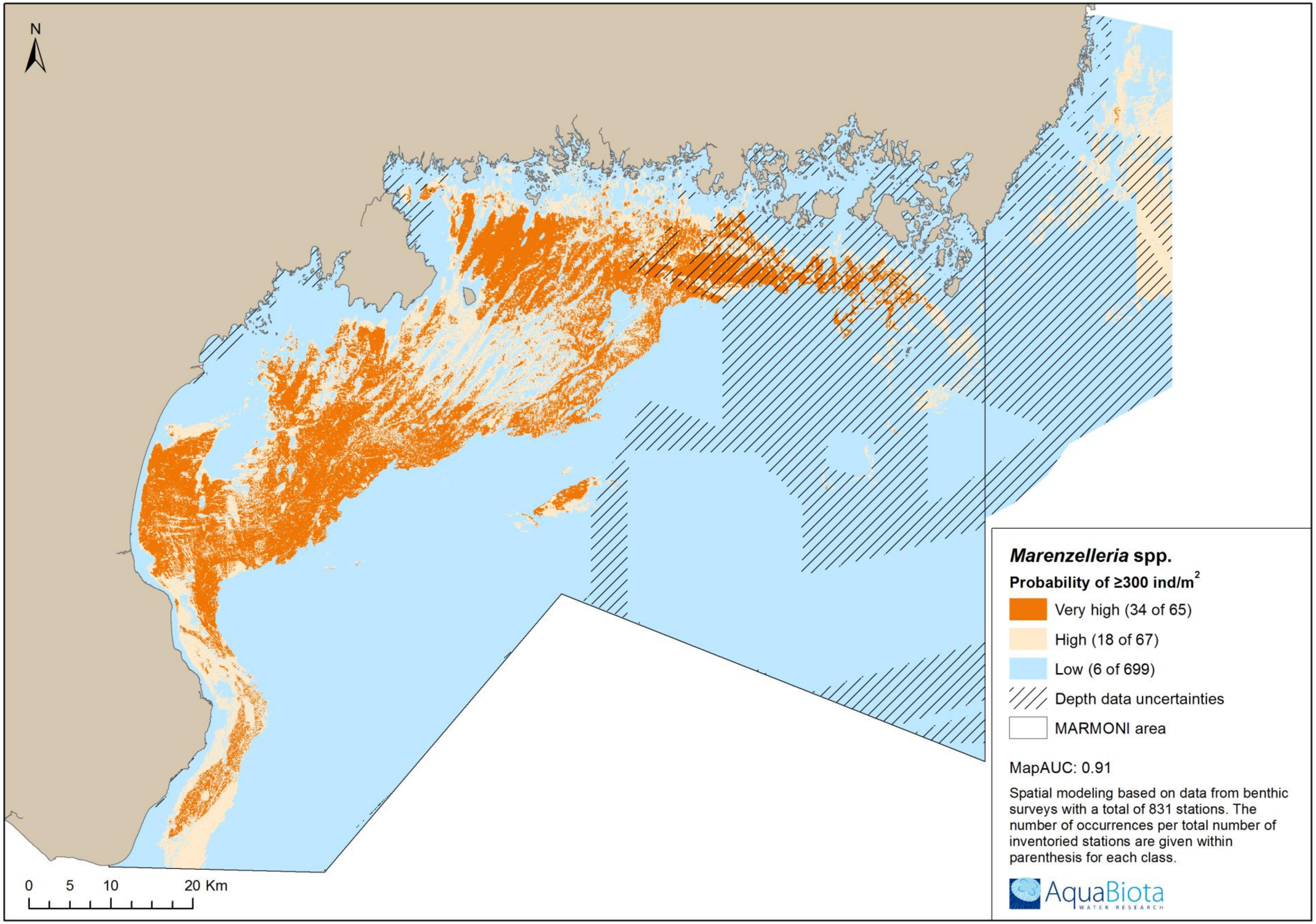

Figure 150. Predicted probability of over 300 individuals/m^2 of the polychaete Marenzelleria spp., based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

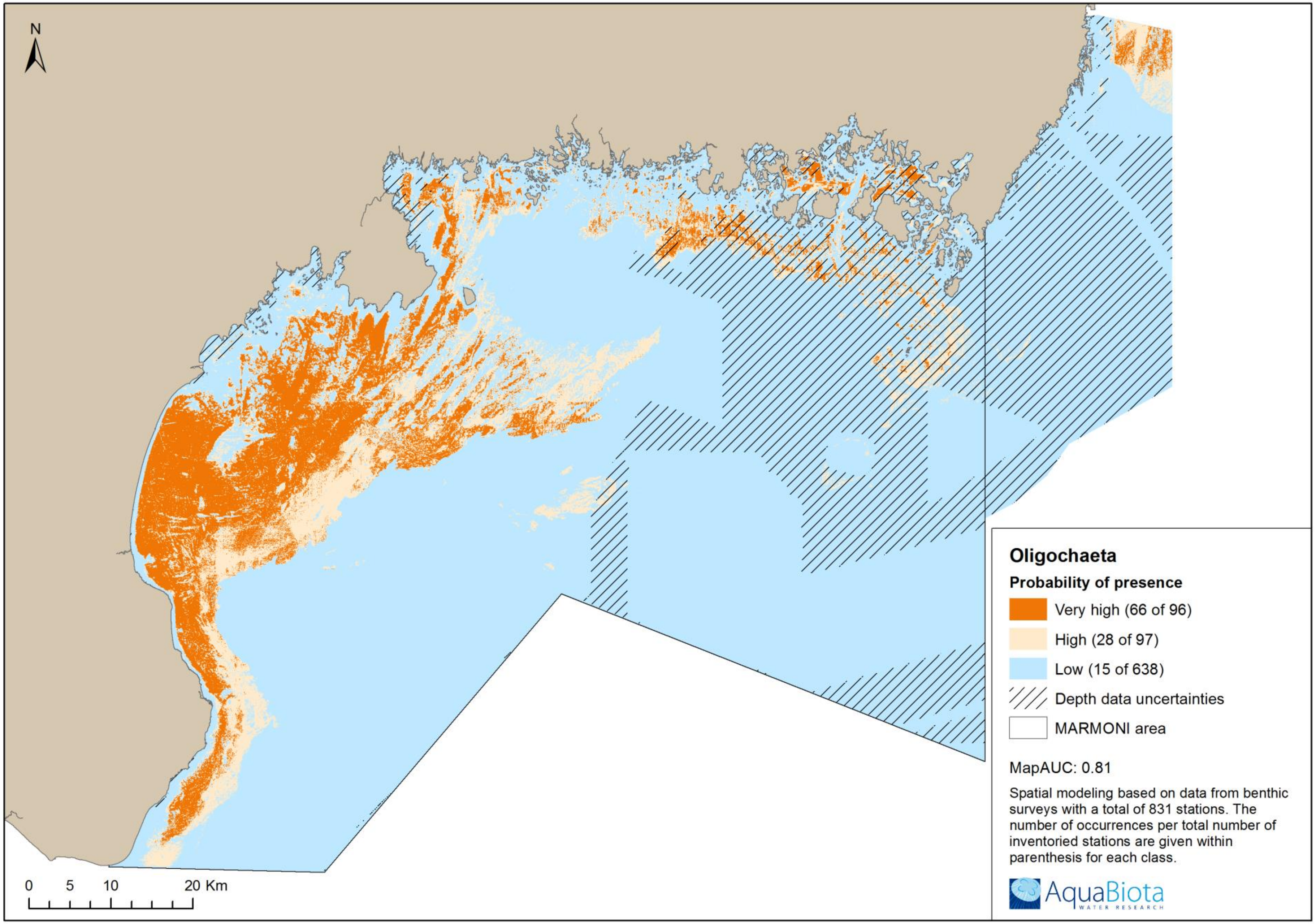

Figure 151. Predicted probability of presence of oligochaetes, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

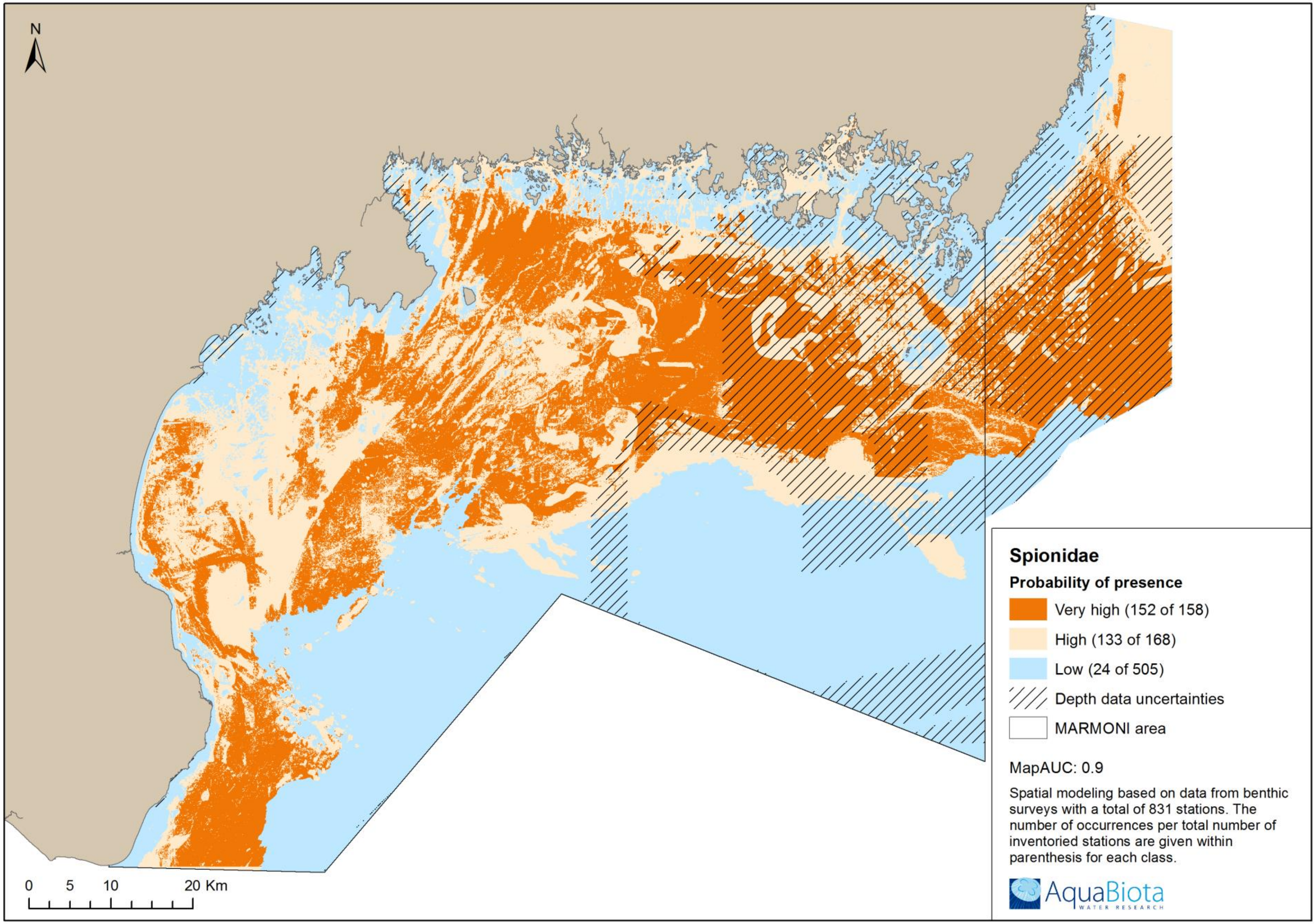

Figure 152. Predicted probability of presence of the polychaete family Spionidae, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

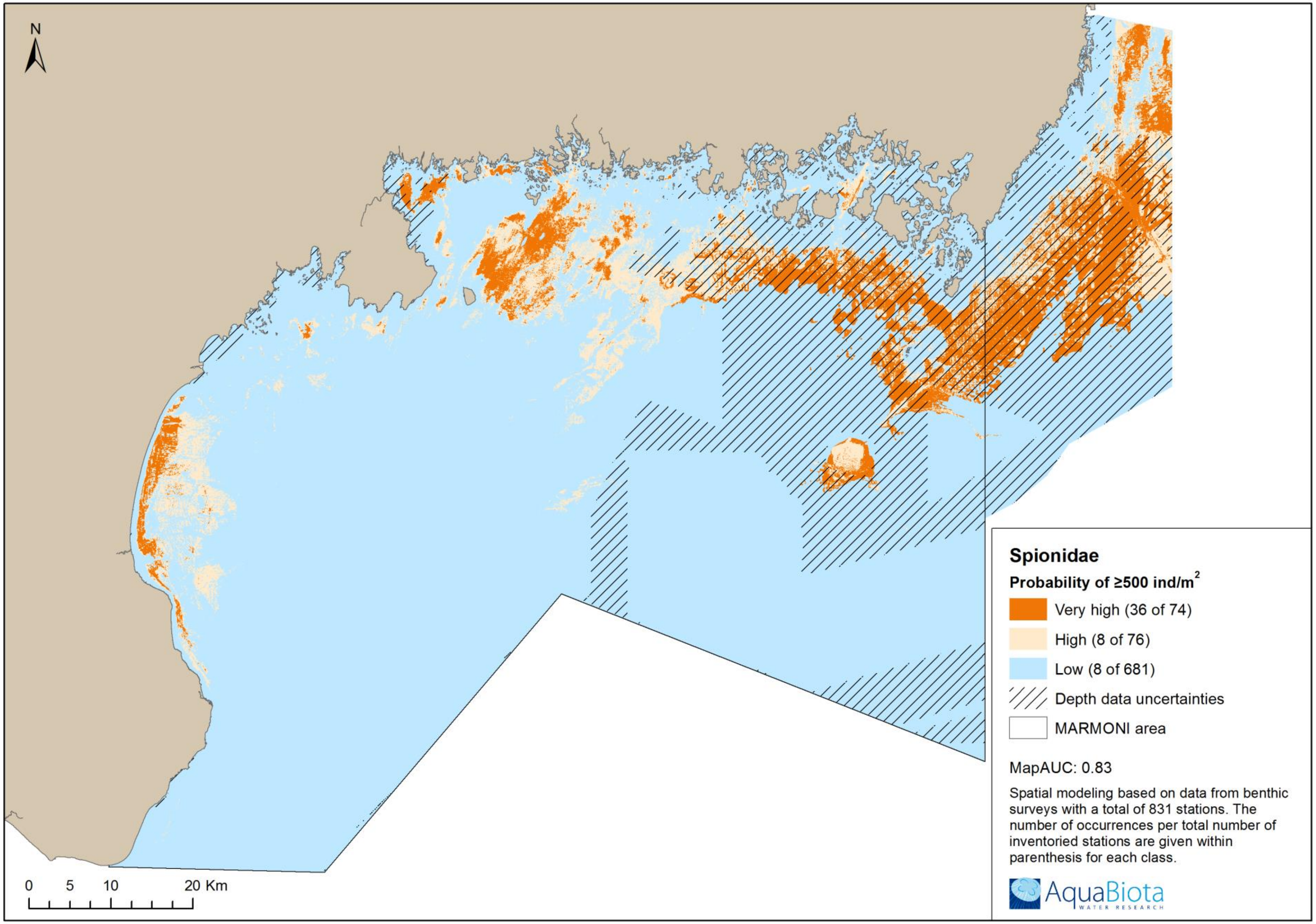

Figure 153. Predicted probability of over 500 individuals/m^2 of the polychaete family Spionidae, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

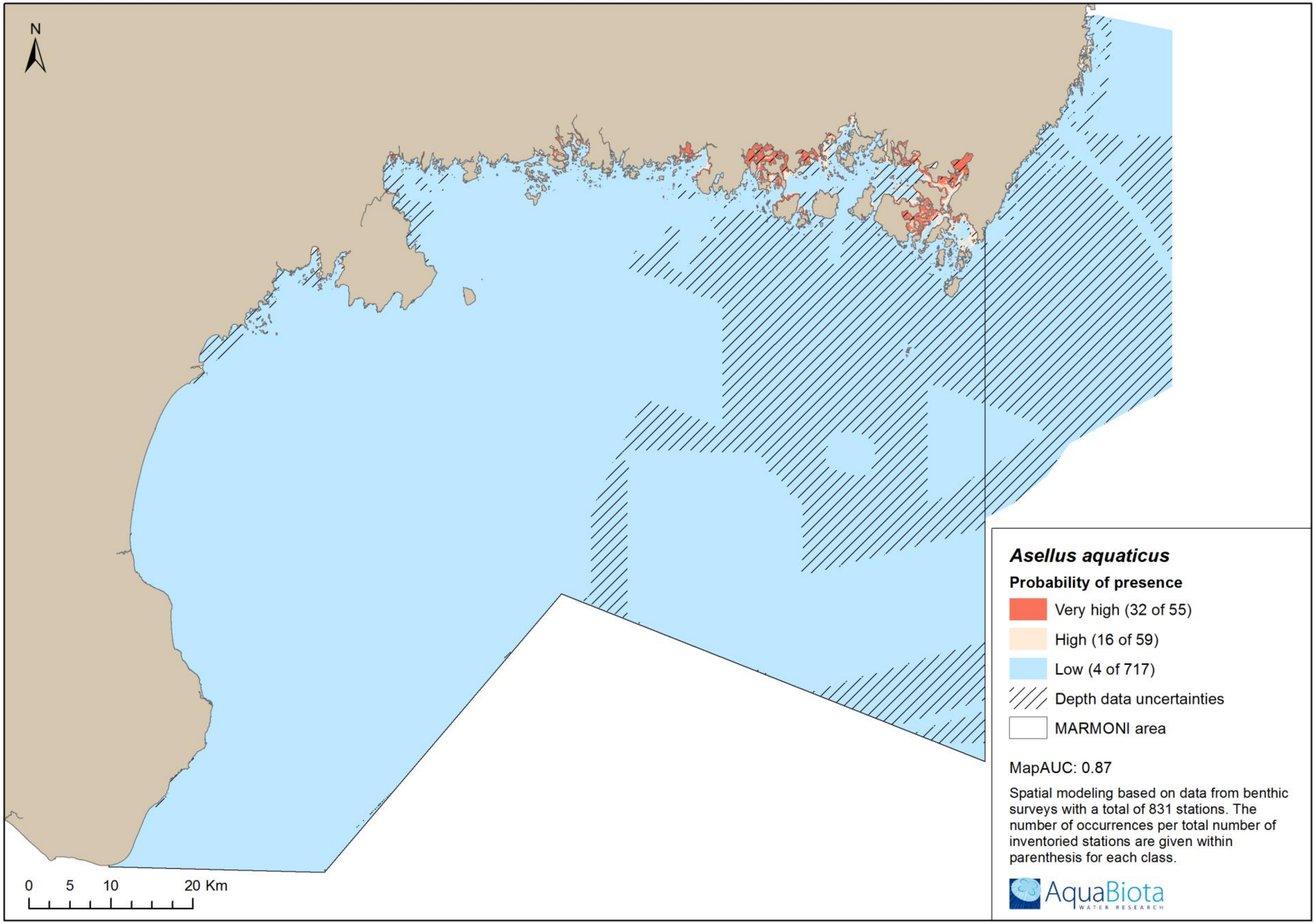

Figure 154. Predicted probability of presence of the arthropod Asellus aquaticus, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

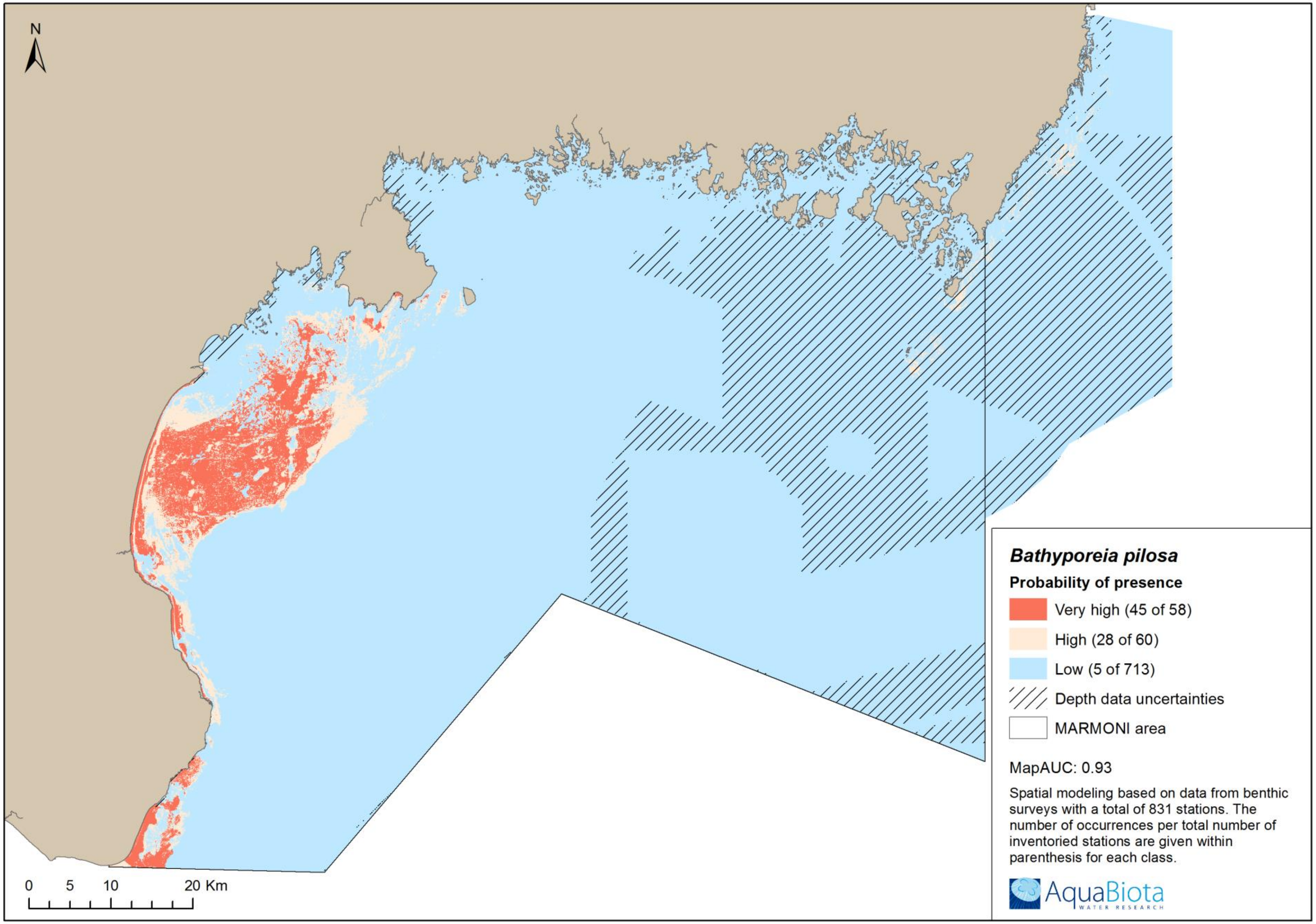

Figure 155. Predicted probability of presence of the arthropod Bathyporeia pilosa, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

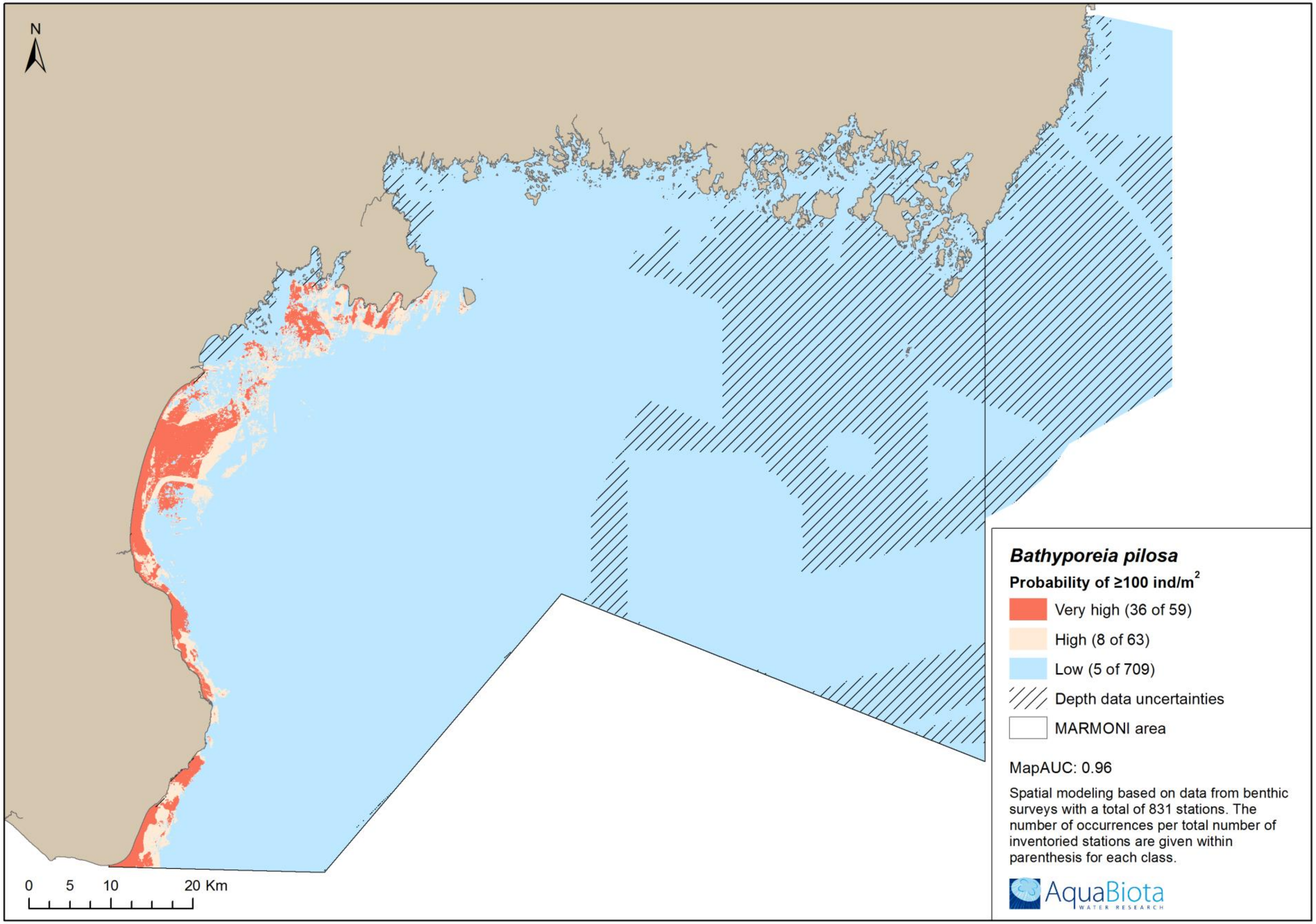

Figure 156. Predicted probability of over 100 individuals/m² of the arthropod Bathyporeia pilosa, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

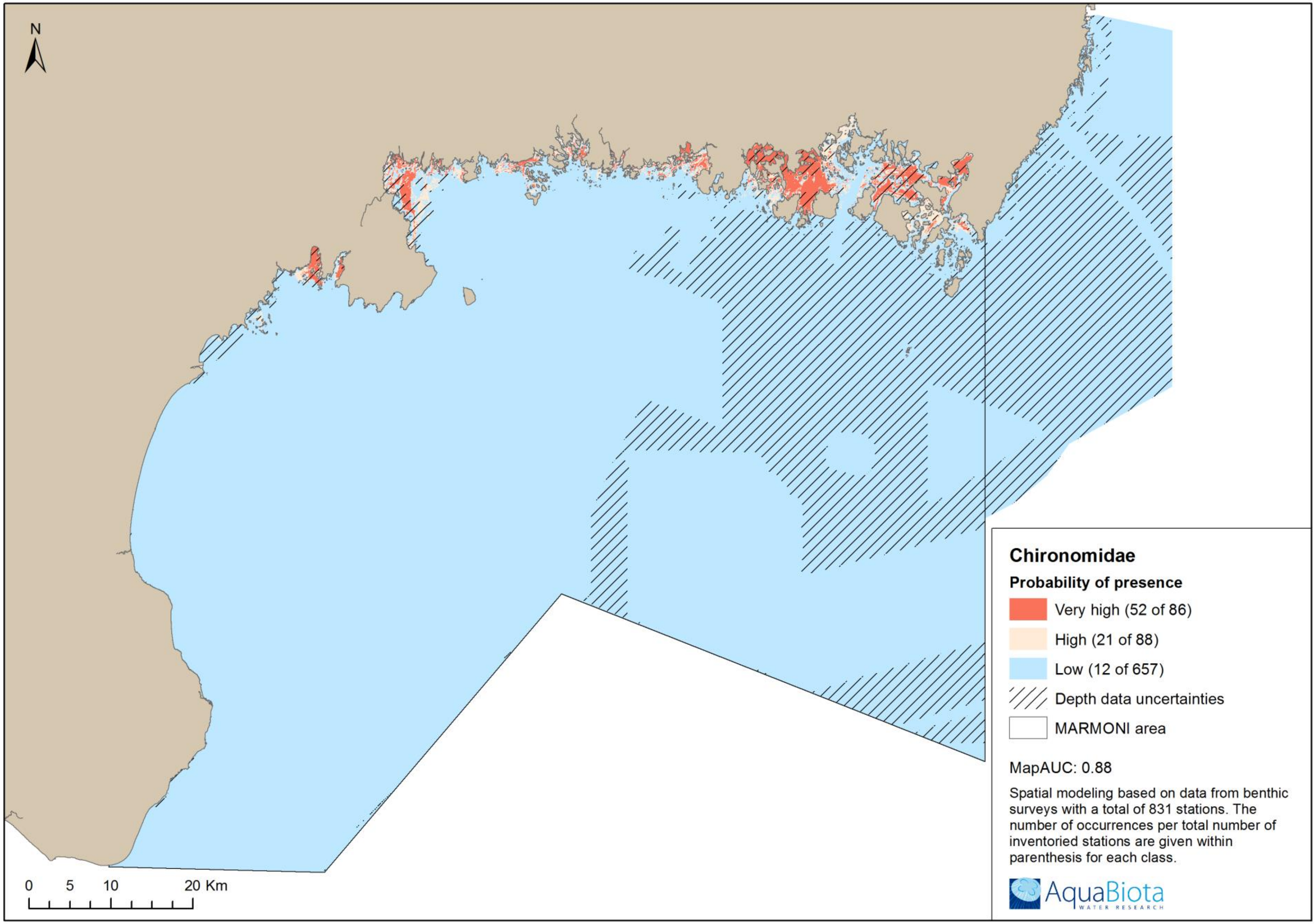

Figure 157. Predicted probability of presence of the arthropod family Chironomidae, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

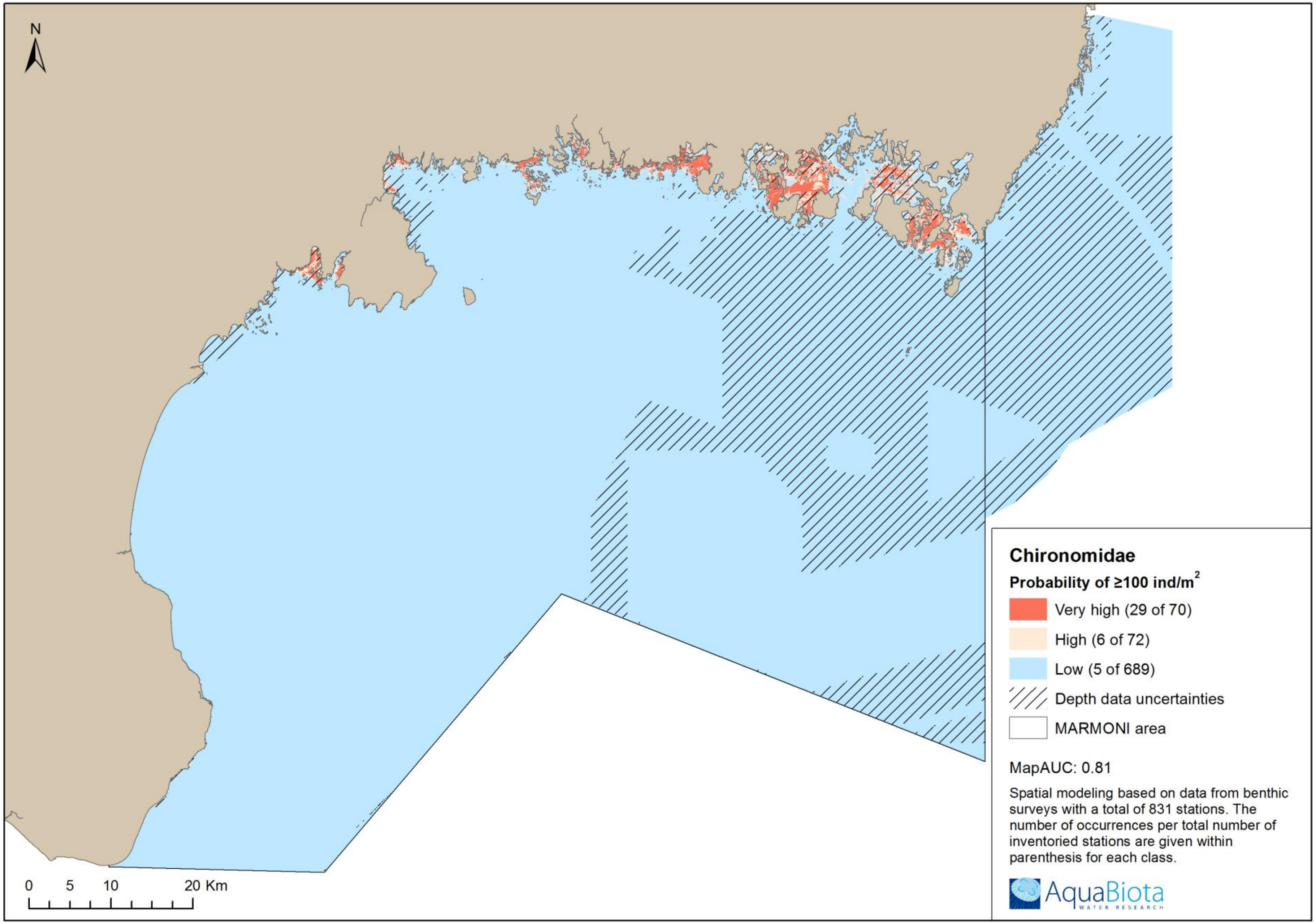

Figure 158. Predicted probability of over 100 individuals/m^2 of the arthropod family Chironomidae, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

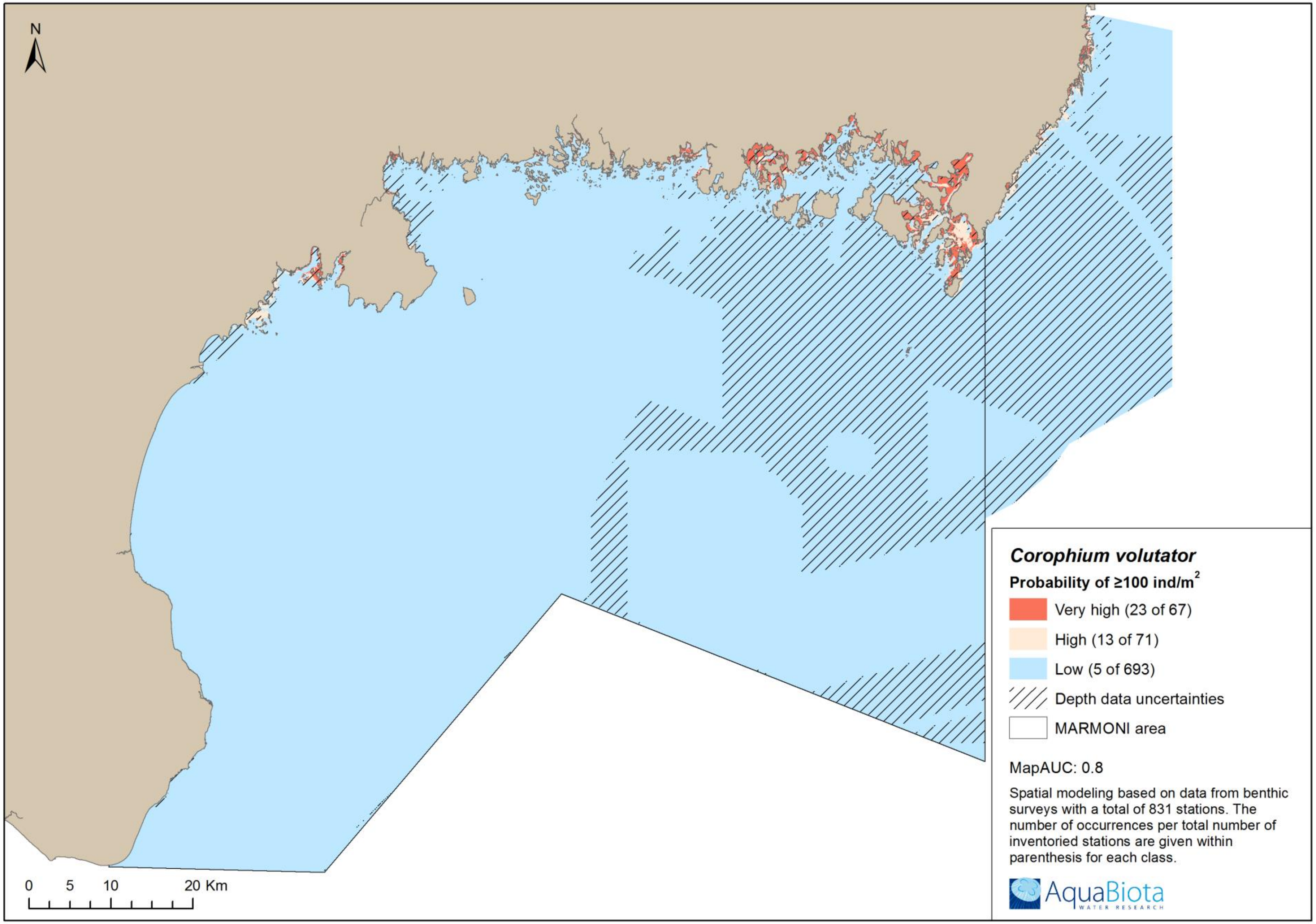

Figure 159. Predicted probability of over 100 individuals/m^2 of the arthropod Corophium volutator, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

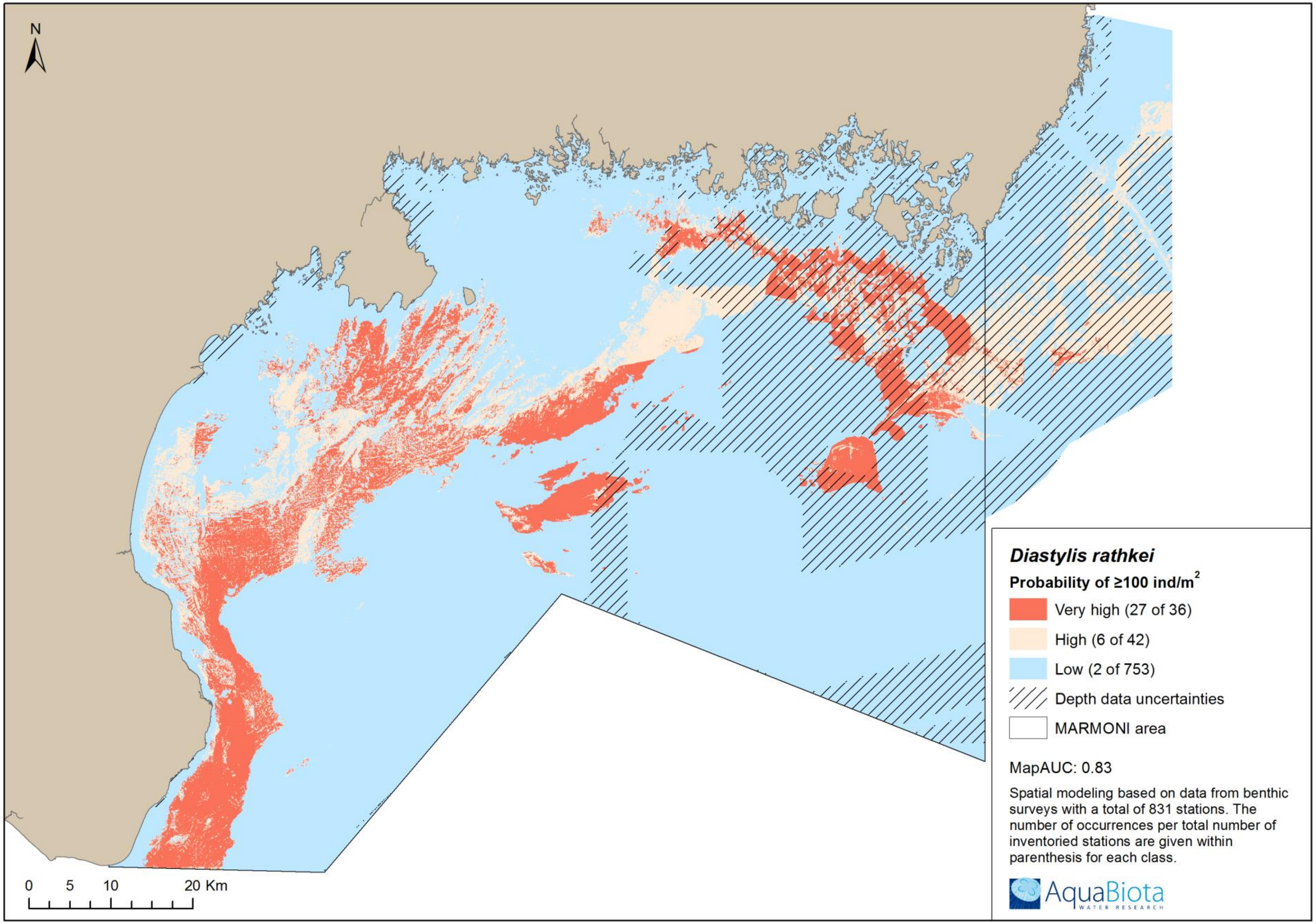

Figure 160. Predicted probability of over 100 individuals/m² of the arthropod Diastylis rathkei, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

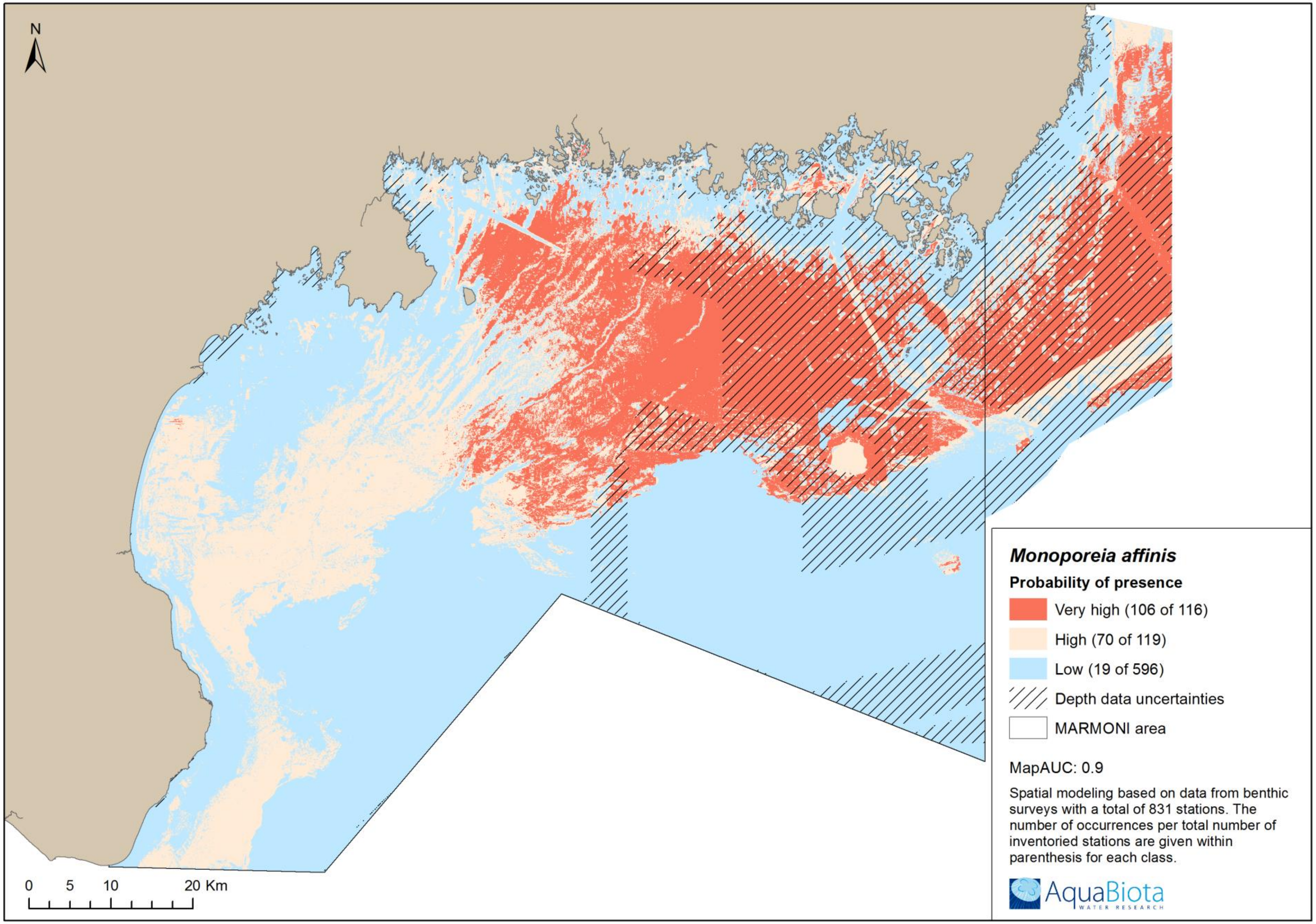

Figure 161. Predicted probability of presence of the arthropod Monoporeia affinis, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

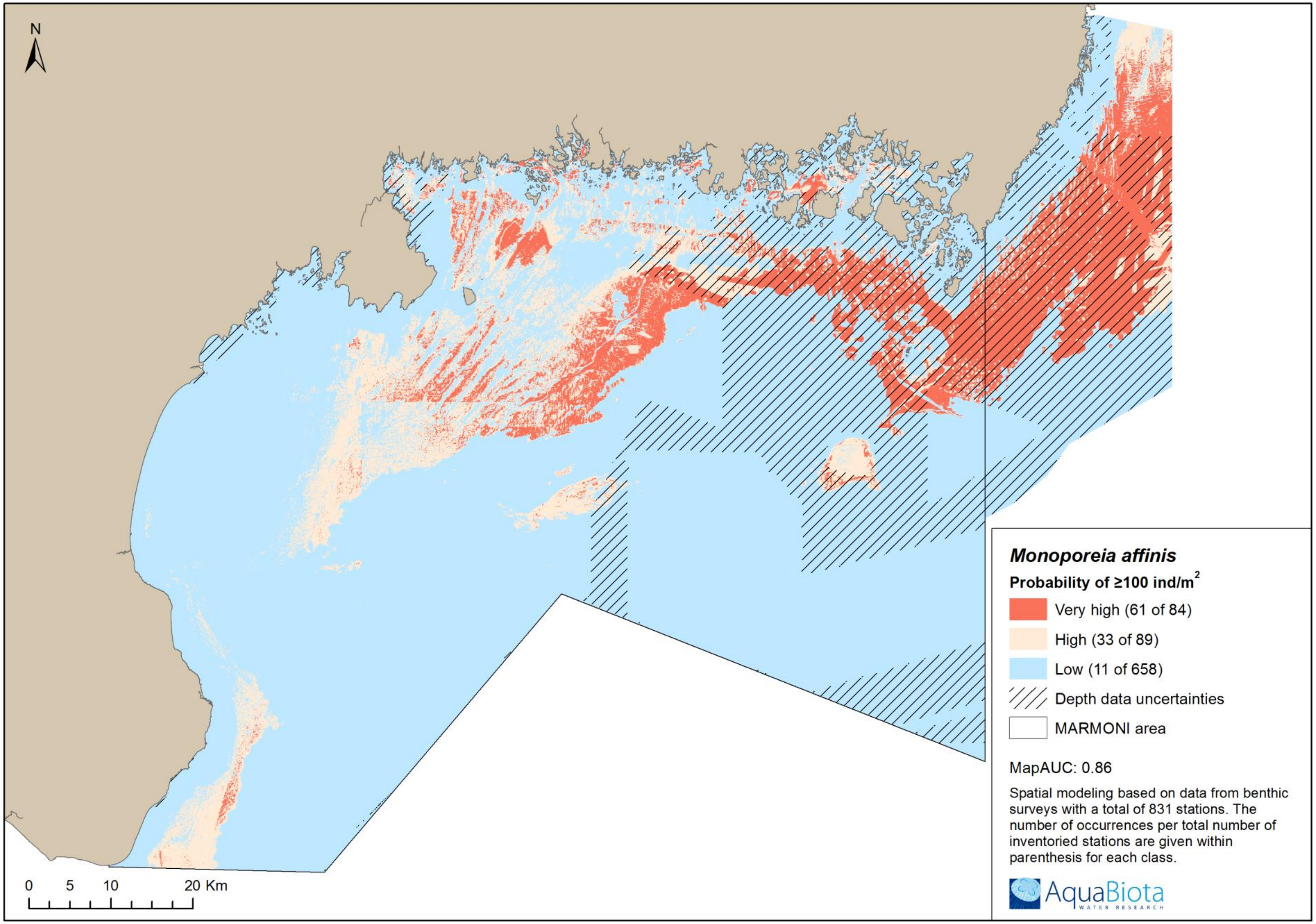

Figure 162. Predicted probability of over 100 individuals/m^2 of the arthropod Monoporeia affinis, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

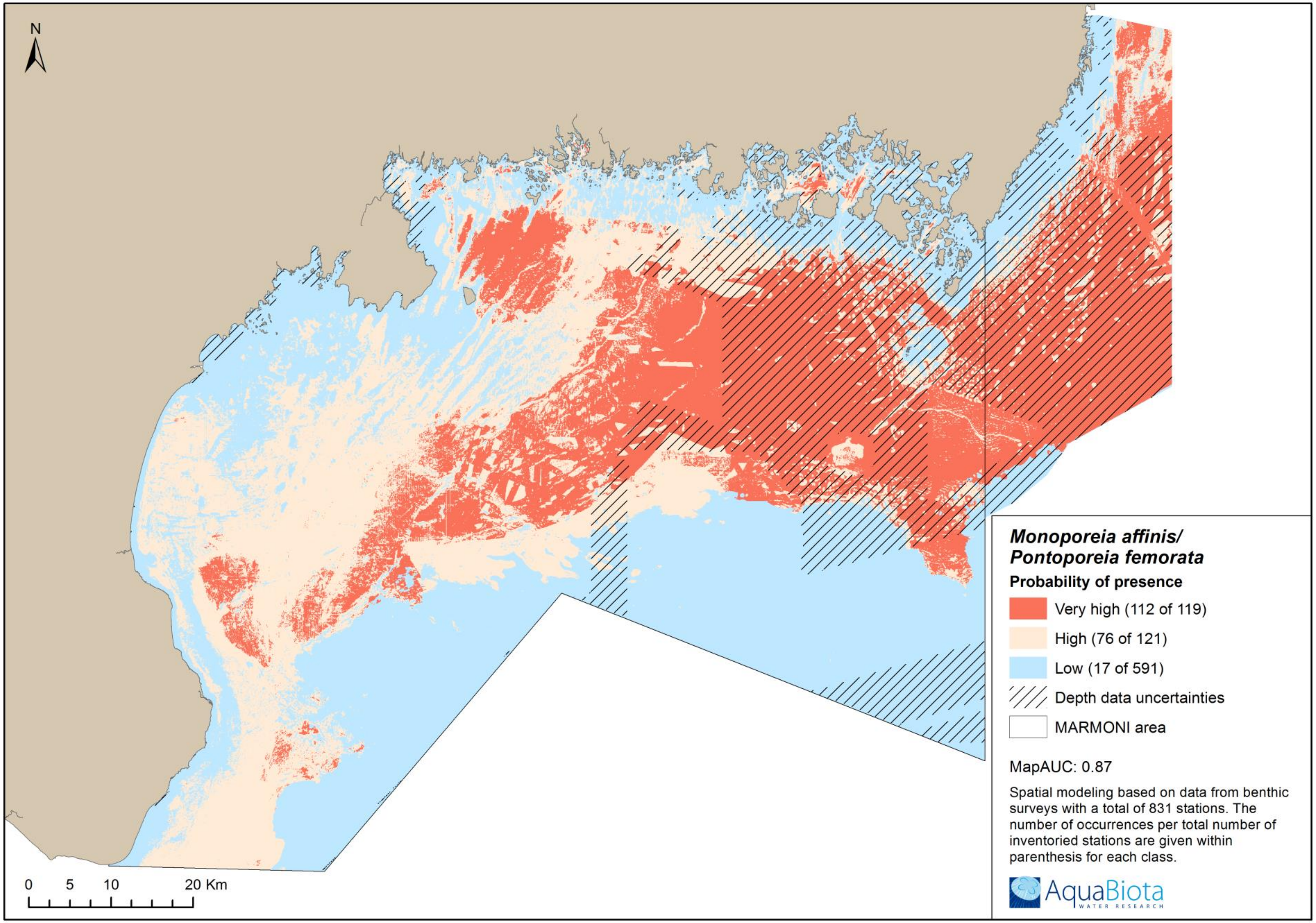

Figure 163. Predicted probability of presence of the arthropods Monoporeia affinis and Pontoporeia femorata, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

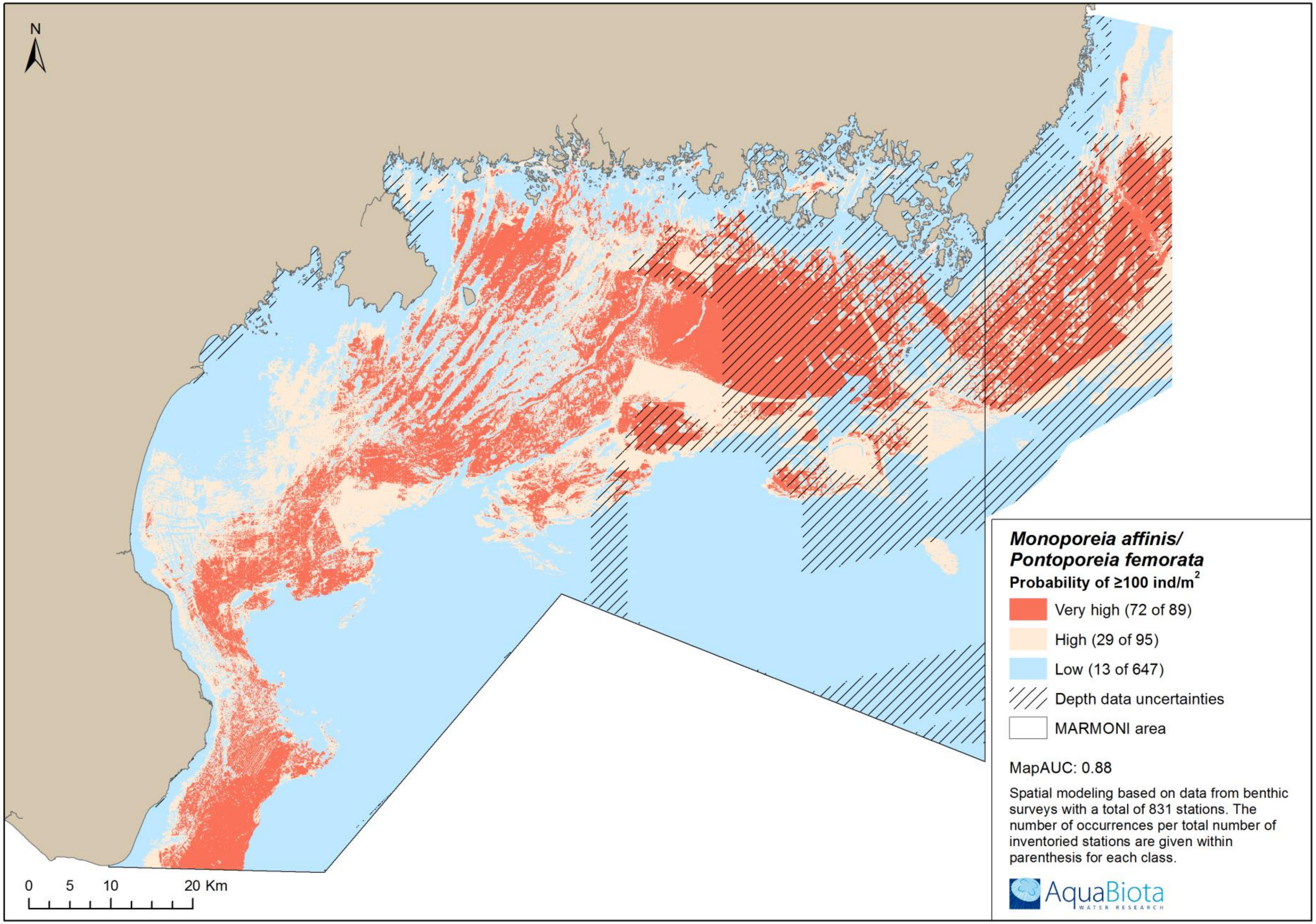

Figure 164. Predicted probability of over 100 individuals/m^2 of the arthropods Monoporeia affinis and Pontoporeia femorata, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

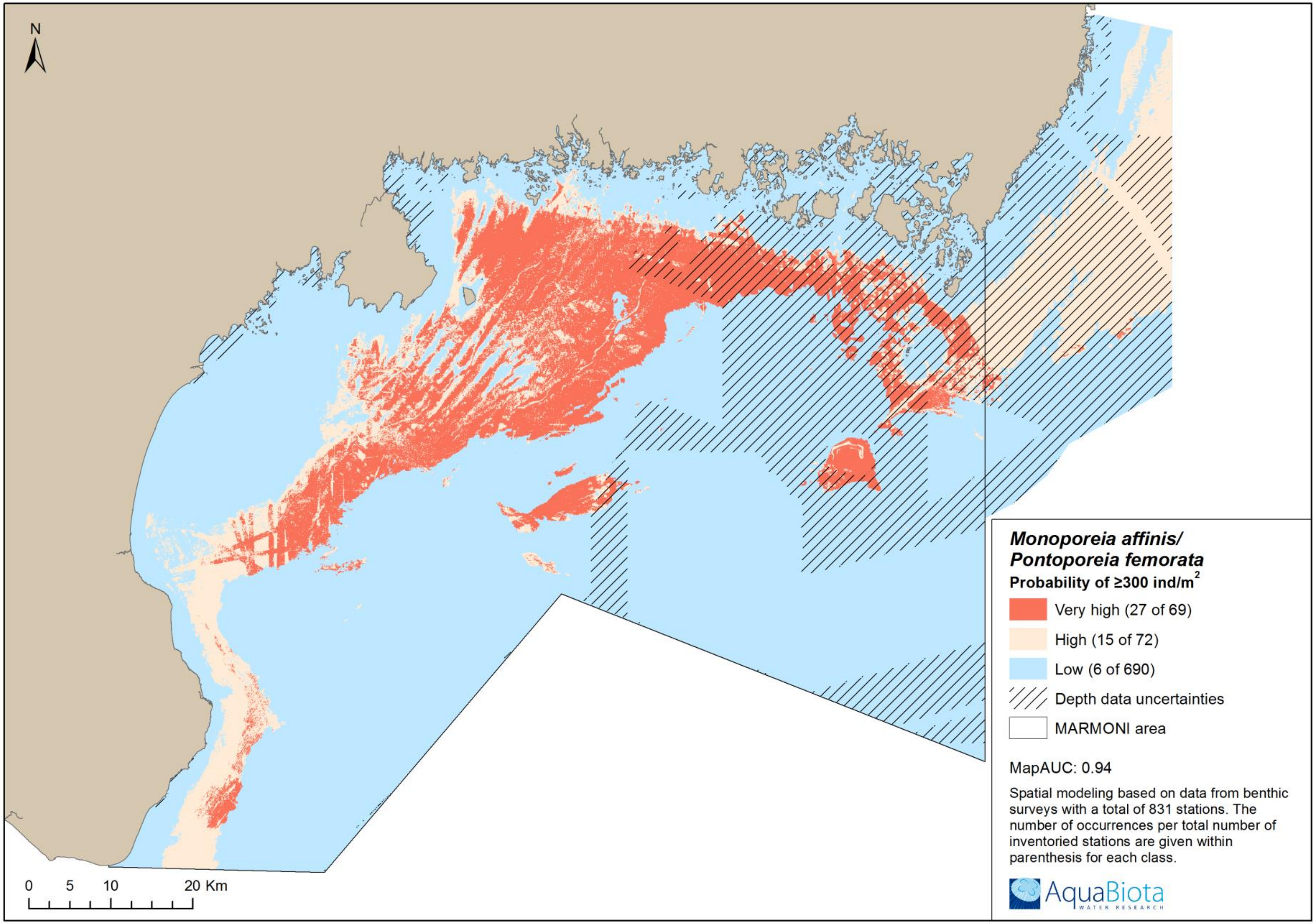

Figure 165. Predicted probability of over 300 individuals/m² of the arthropods Monoporeia affinis and Pontoporeia femorata, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

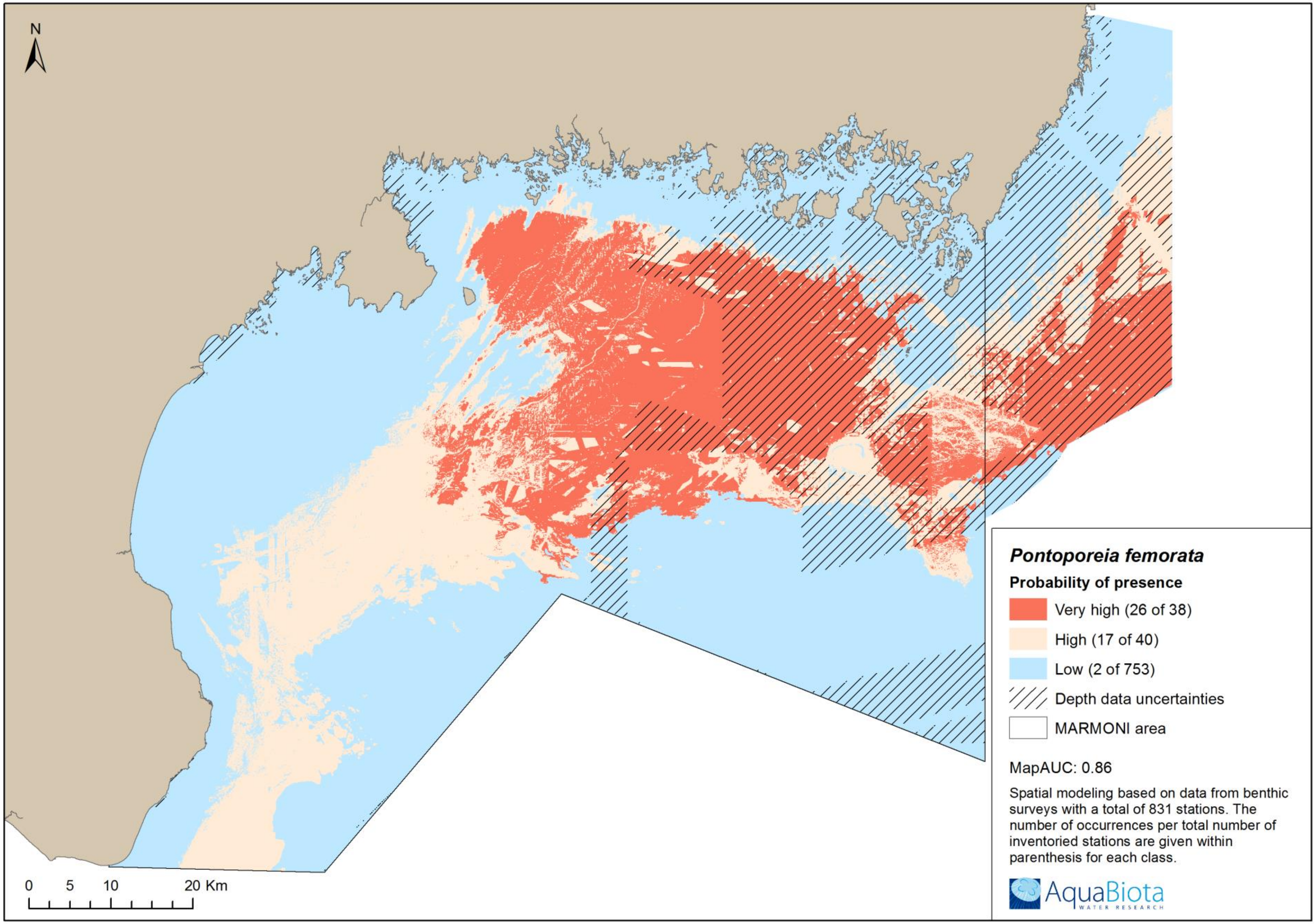

Figure 166. Predicted probability of presence of the arthropod Pontoporeia femorata, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

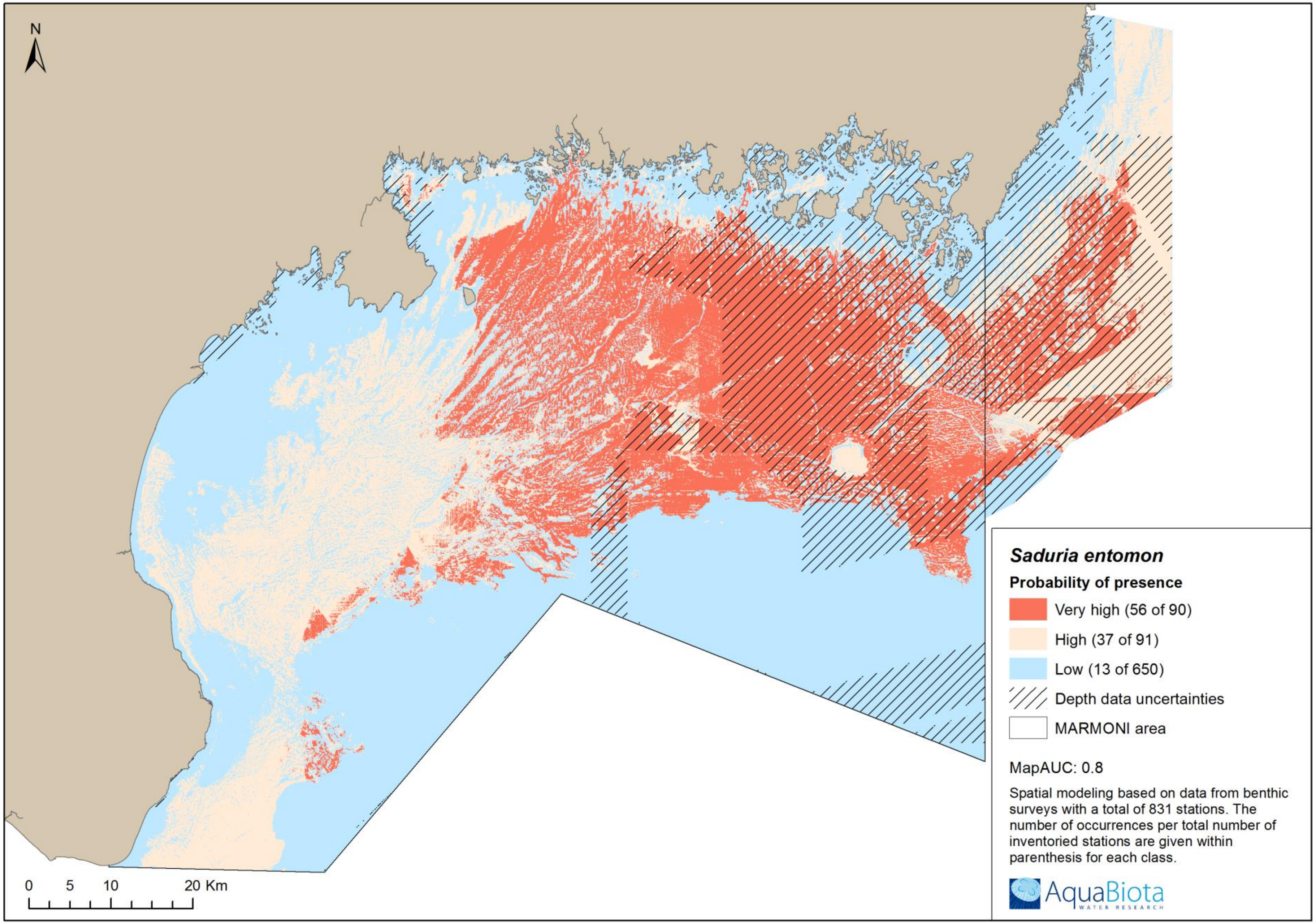

Figure 167. Predicted probability of presence of the isopod Saduria entomon, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

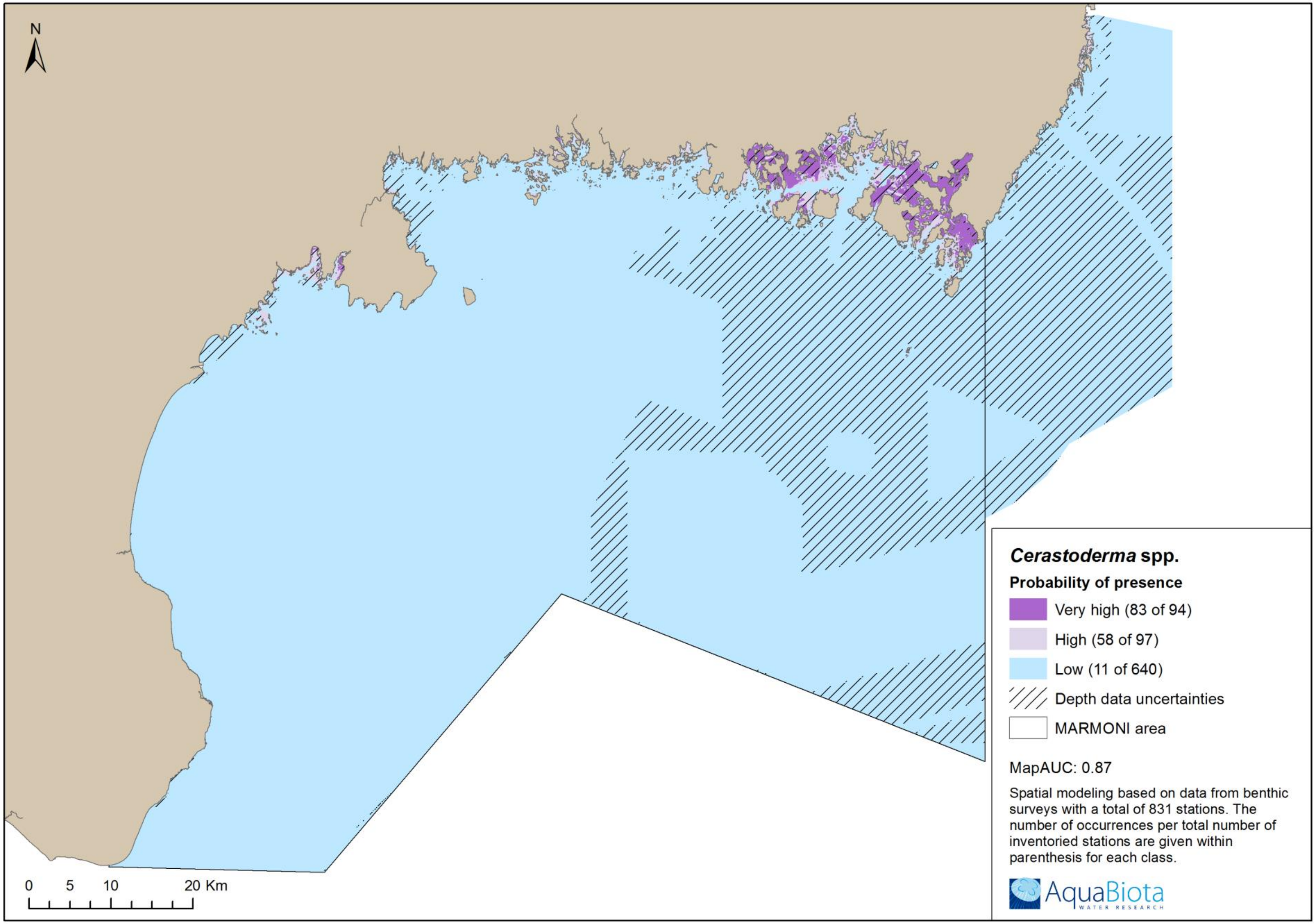

Figure 168. Predicted probability of presence of the bivalve genus Cerastoderma spp., based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

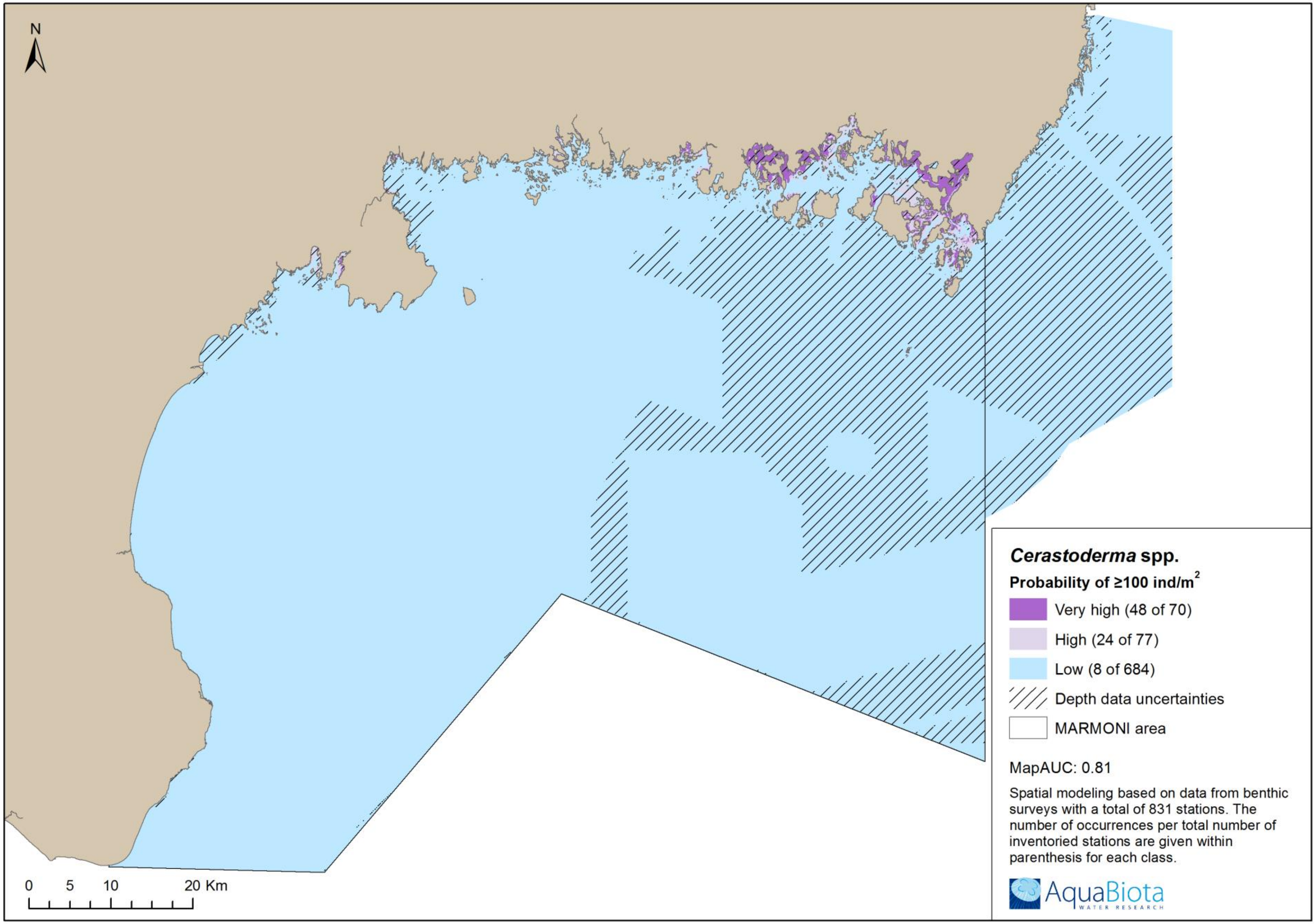

Figure 169. Predicted probability of over 100 individuals/m^2 of the bivalve genus Cerastoderma spp., based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

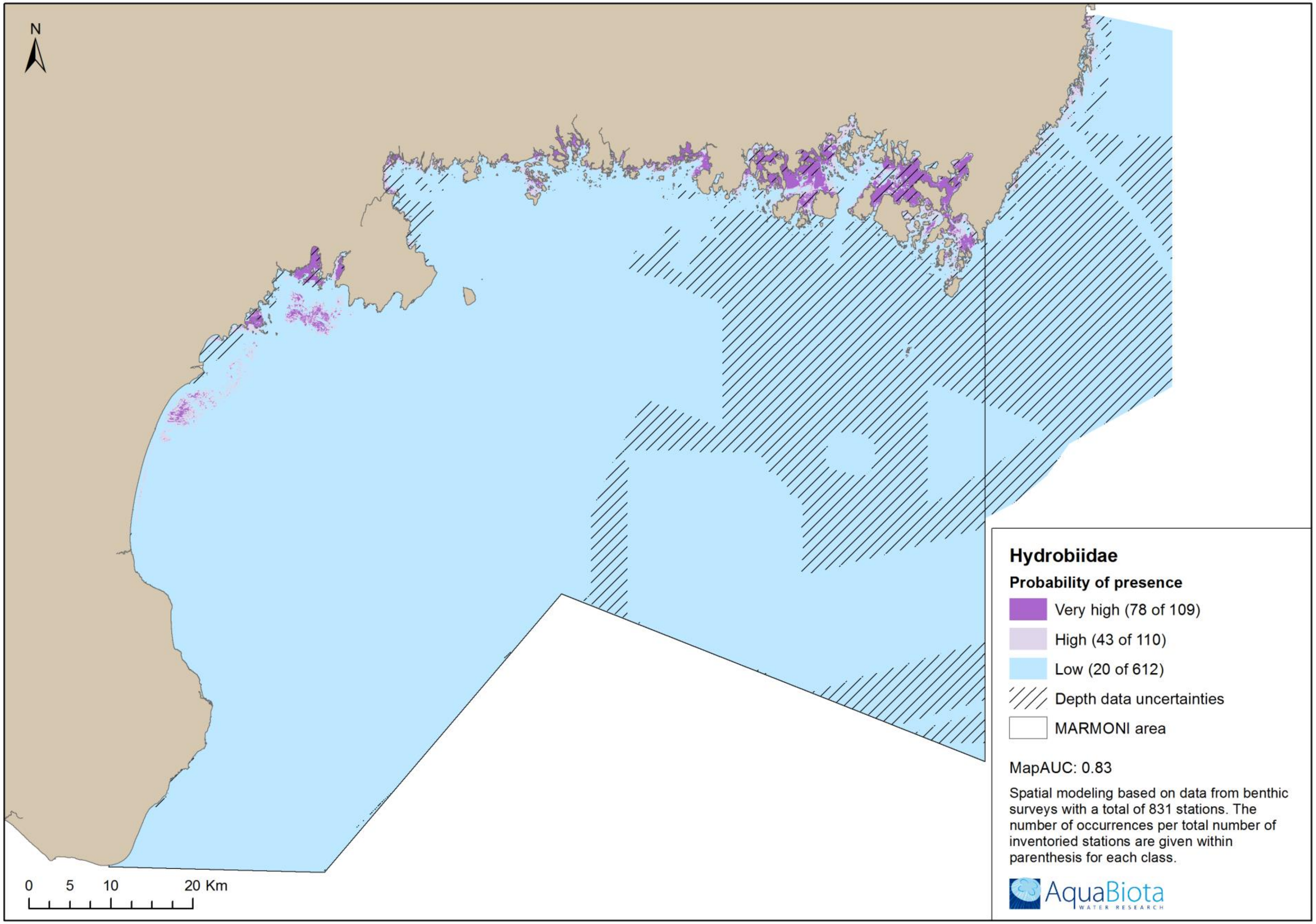

Figure 170. Predicted probability of presence of mud snails (Hydrobiidae), based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

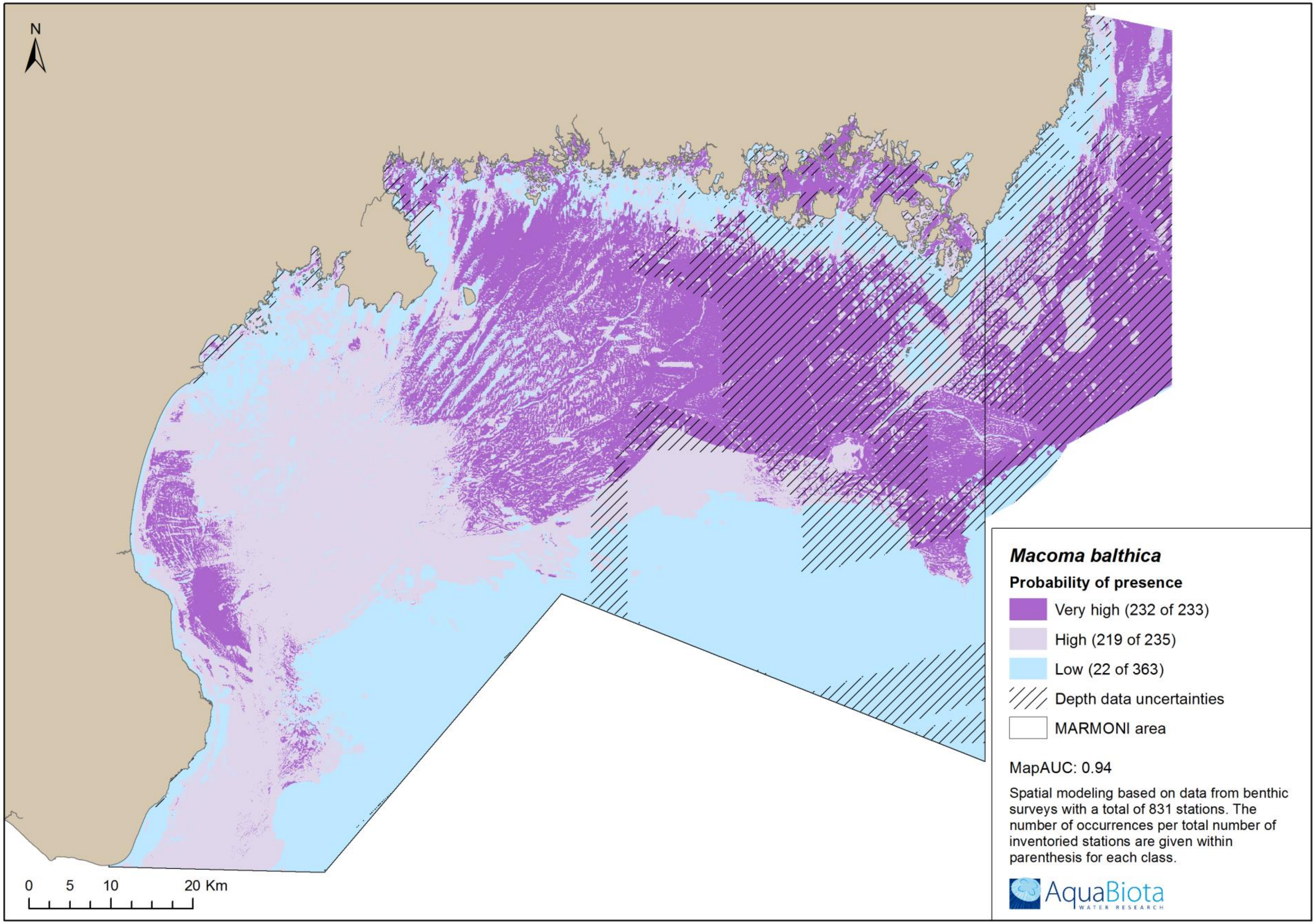

Figure 171. Predicted probability of presence of baltic clam (Macoma baltica), based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

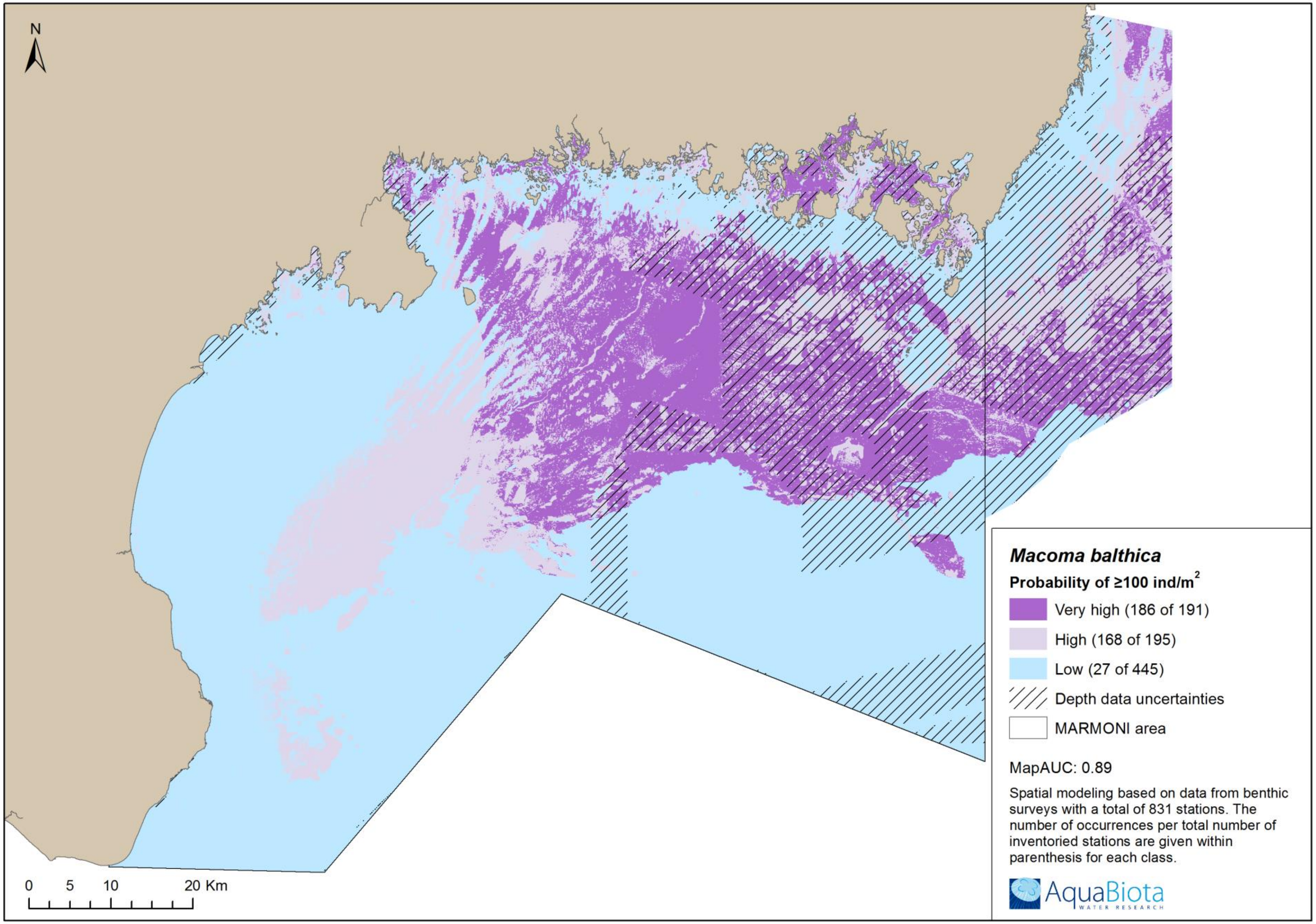

Figure 172. Predicted probability of over 100 individuals/m^2 of baltic clam (Macoma baltica), based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

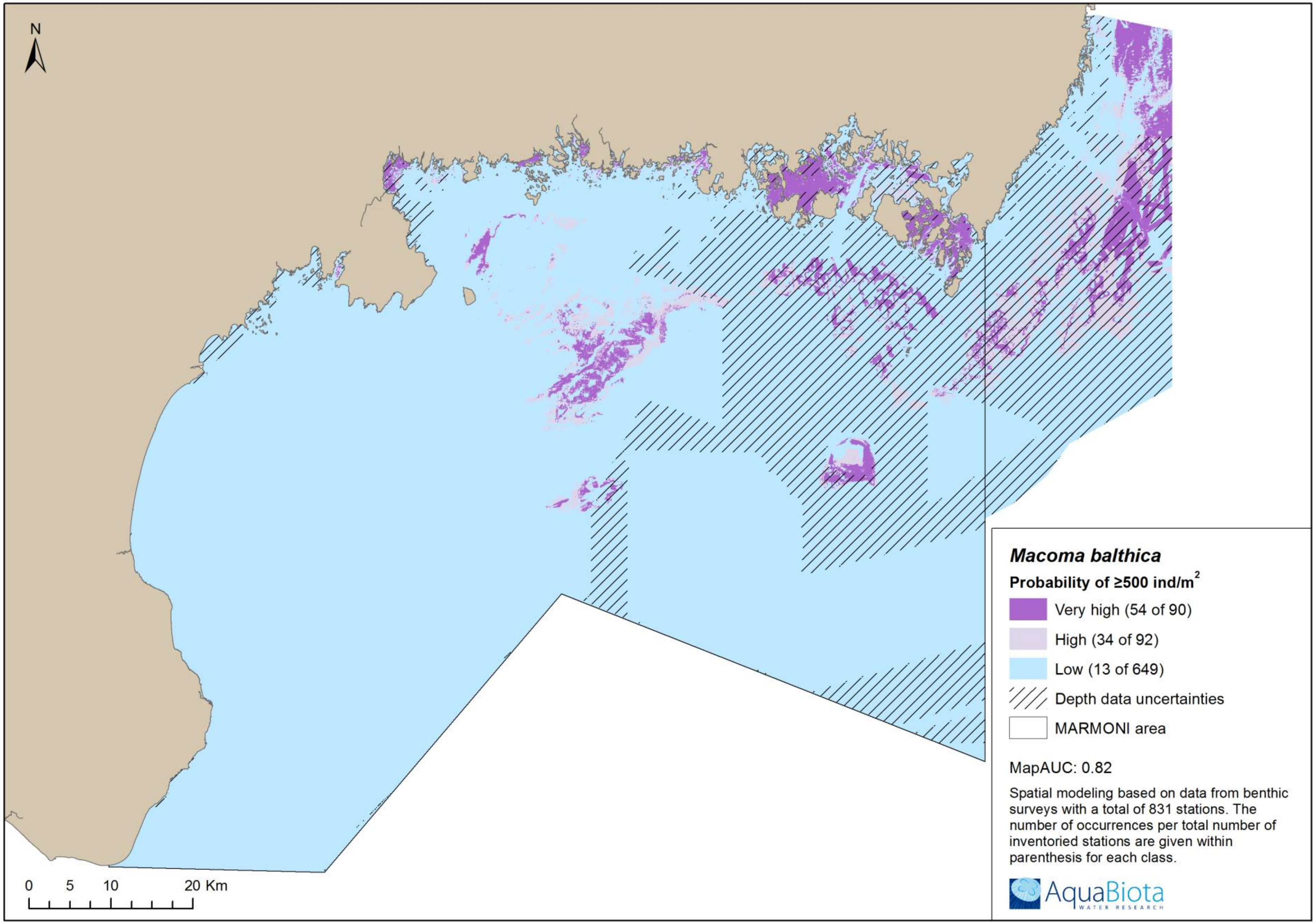

Figure 173. Predicted probability of over 500 individuals/m^2 of baltic clam (Macoma baltica), based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

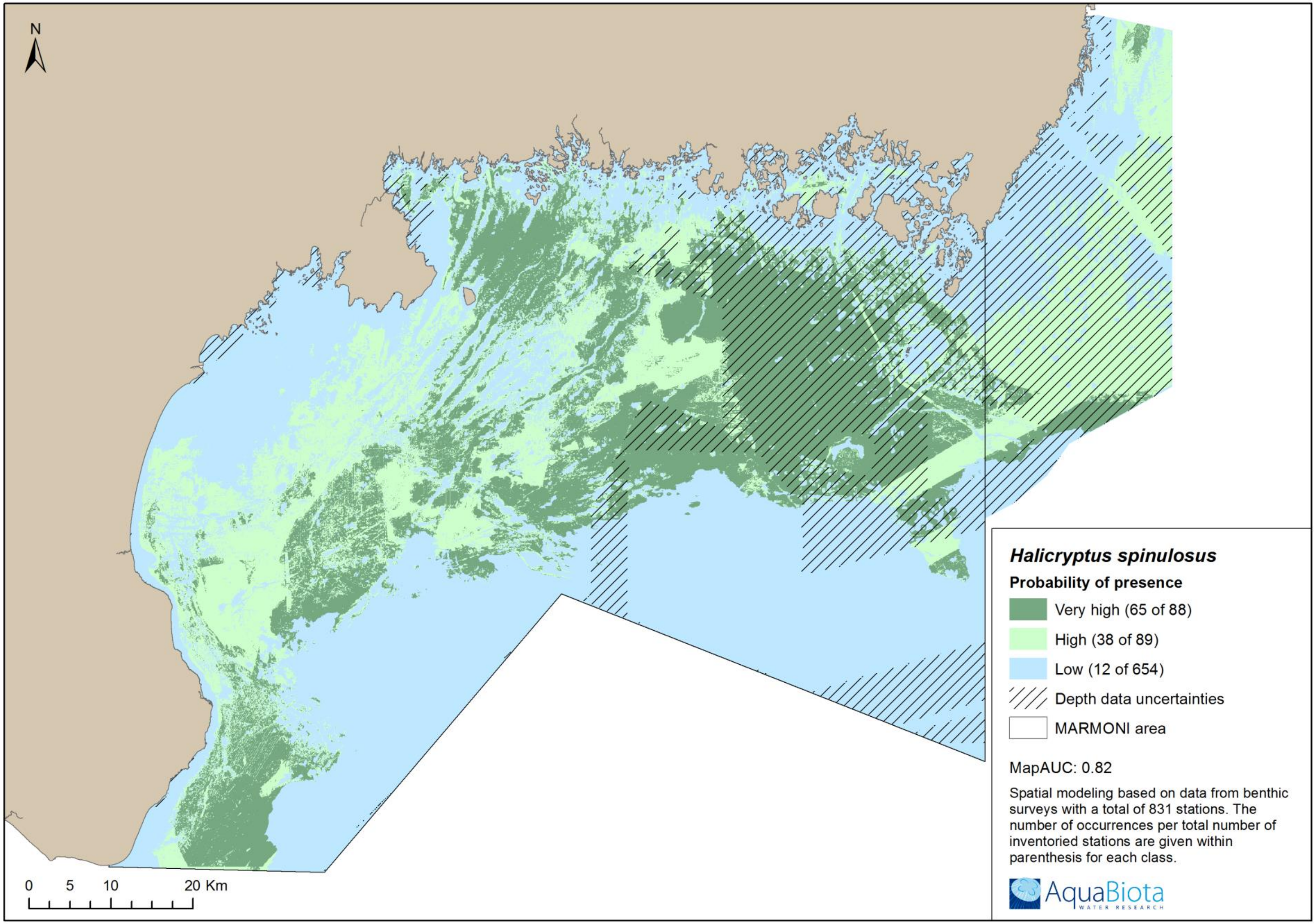

Figure 174. Predicted probability of presence of Halicryptus spinulosus, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

Benthic animals – predicted abundance

Predicted abundance of benthic animals is presented within the groups polychaetes, arthropods and mollusks. Maps showing predicted abundance of total number of individuals and taxa, and filtration capacity for hard and soft bottoms are also presented.

Fig.	Name	Cover %	File name
175	Chironomidae	individuals/m^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Chironomidae_abundance
176	*Marenzelleria* spp.	individuals/m^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Marenzelleria_spp_abundance
177	*Pontoporeia femorata*	individuals/m^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Pontoporeia_femorata_abundance
178	*Monoporeia affinis/ Pontoporeia femorata*	individuals/m^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Monoporeia_Pontoporeia_abundance
179	*Cerastoderma* spp.	individuals/m^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Cerastoderma_spp_abundance
180	Hydrobiidae	individuals/m^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Hydrobiidae_abundance
181	*Macoma balthica*	individuals/m^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Macoma_balthica_abundance
182	Number of individuals	individuals/m^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Number_of_individuals_abundance
183	Number of taxa	taxa/m^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Number_of_taxa_abundance
184	Filtration capacity, soft bottom	L/day*m^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Filtration_capacity_hard
185	Filtration capacity, hard bottom	L/day*m^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Filtration_capacity_soft
*Free to distribute according to the Swedish Maritime Administration (reference 14-01373)			

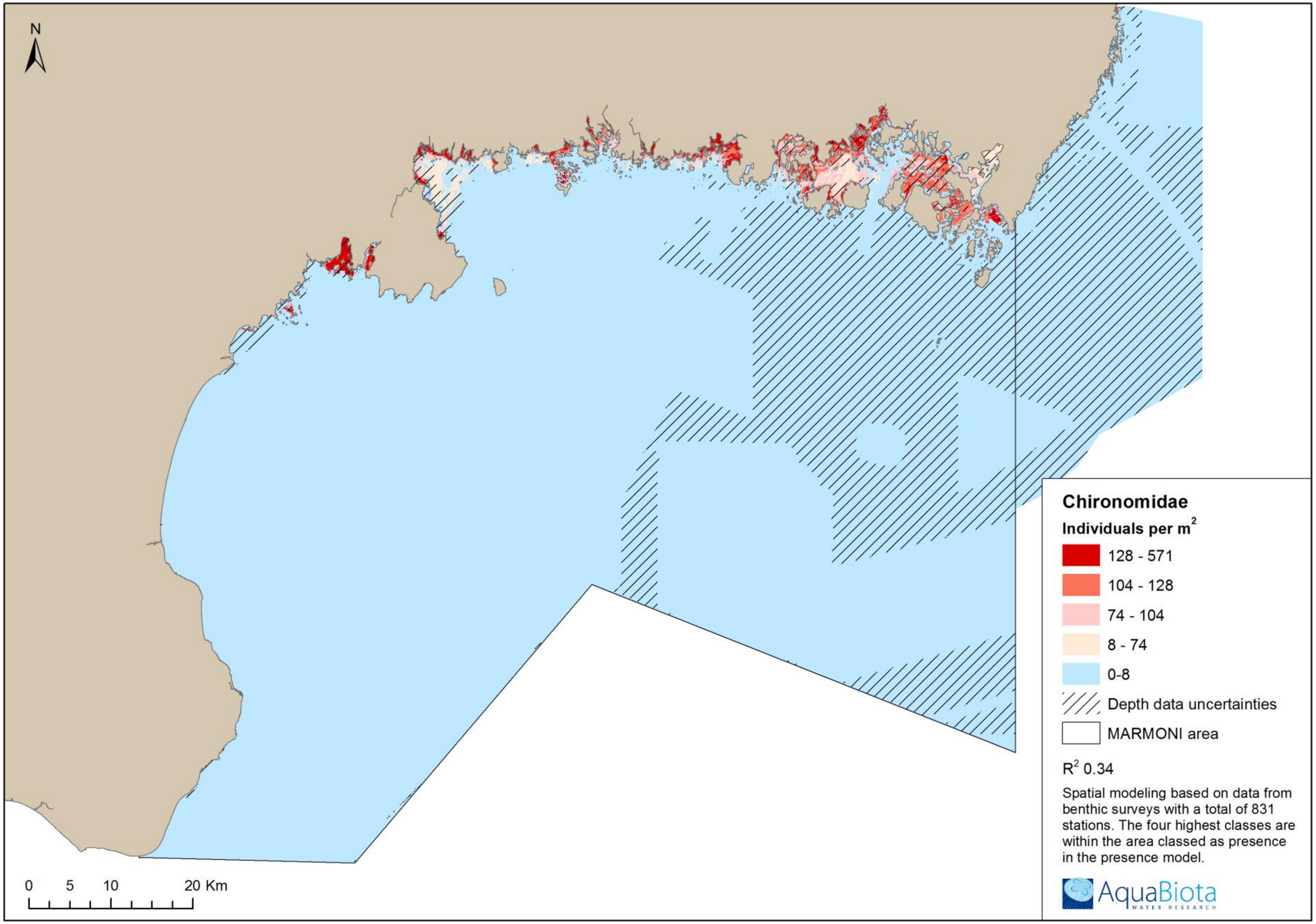

Figure 175. Predicted abundance of chironomids, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

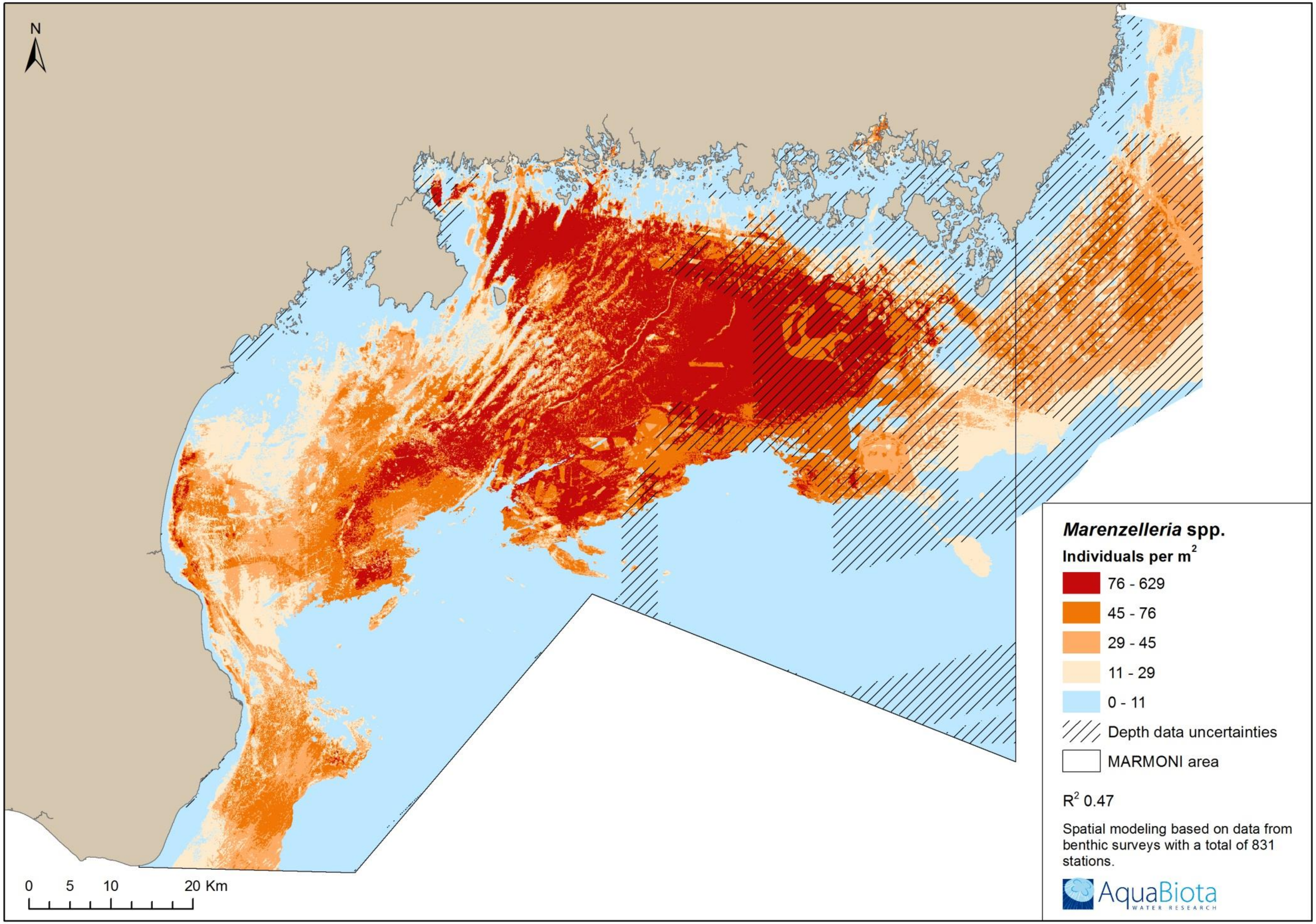

Figure 176. Predicted abundance of the polychaetes Marenzelleria spp., based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

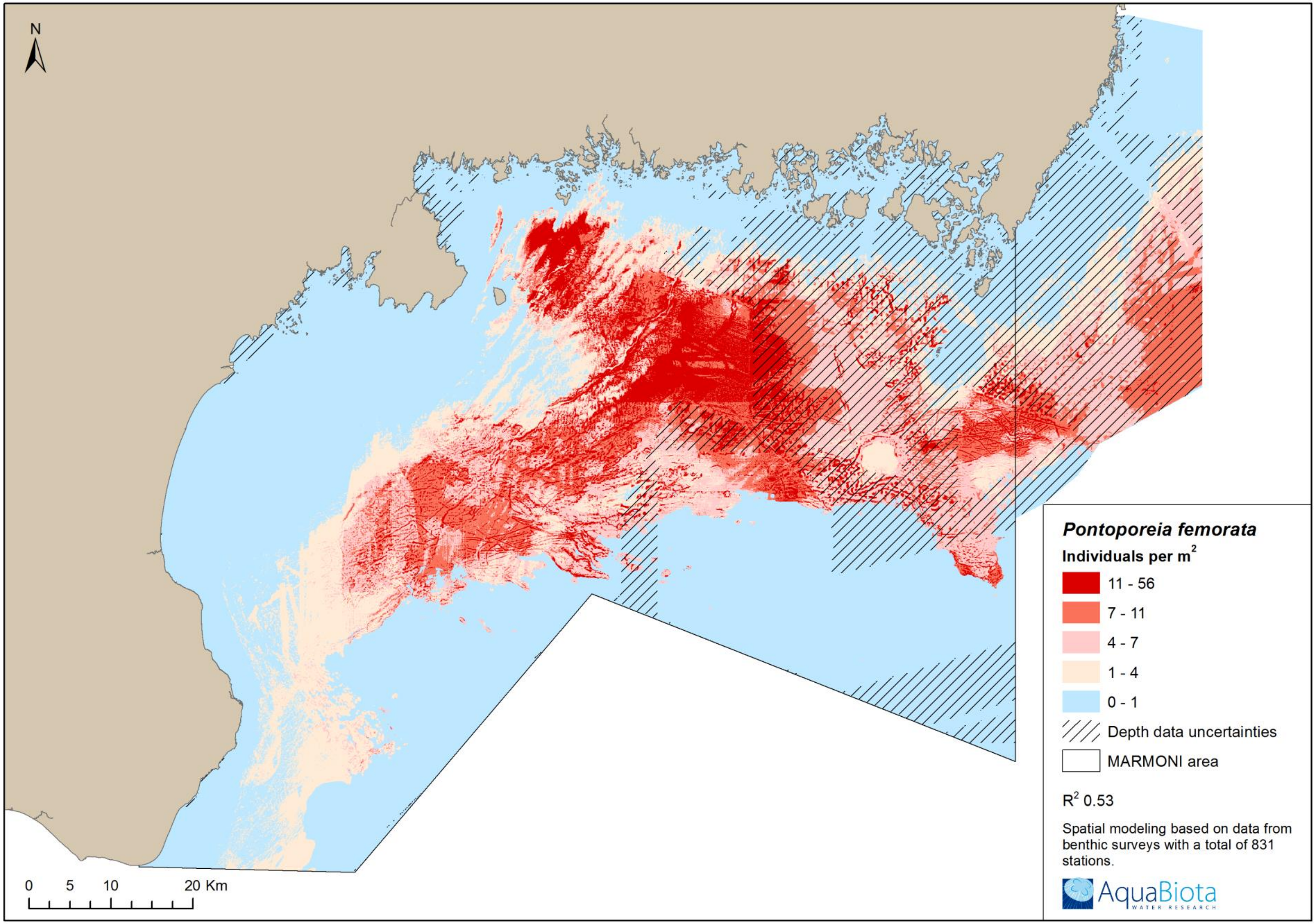

Figure 177. Predicted abundance of the arthropod Pontoporeia femorata, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

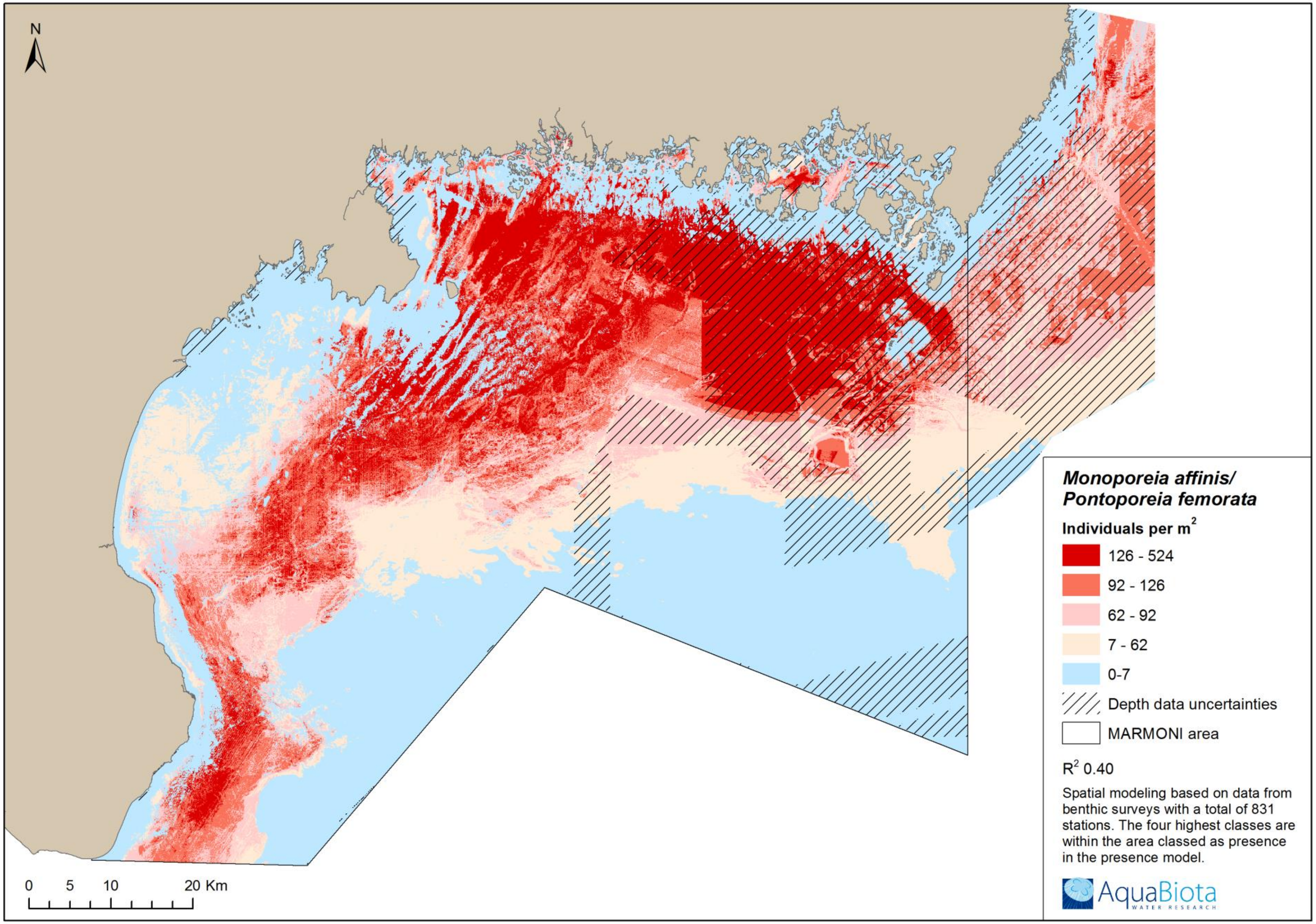

Figure 178. Predicted abundance of the arthropods Monoporeia affinis and Pontoporeia femorata, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

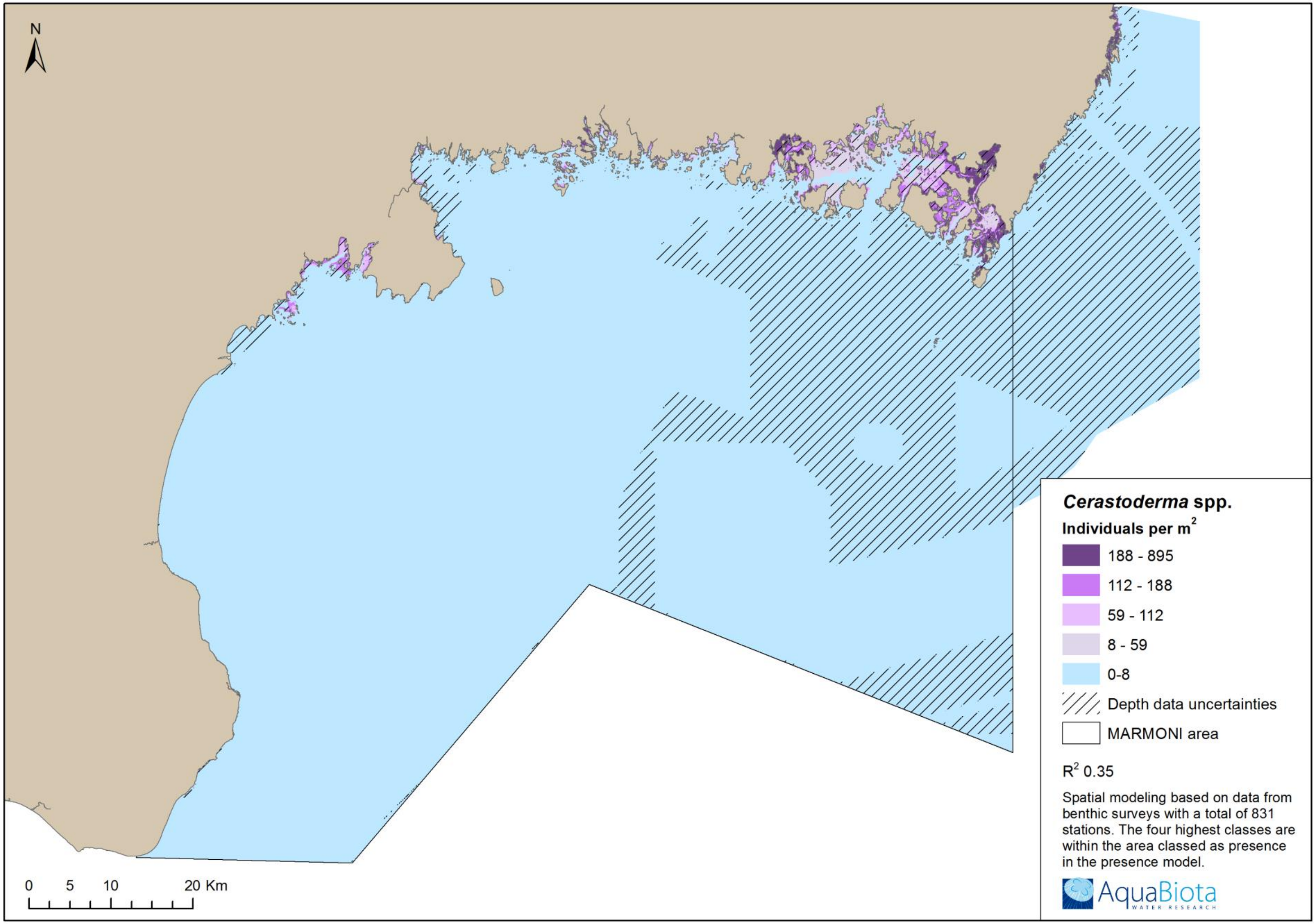

Figure 179. Predicted abundance of the bivalve genus Cerastoderma spp., based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

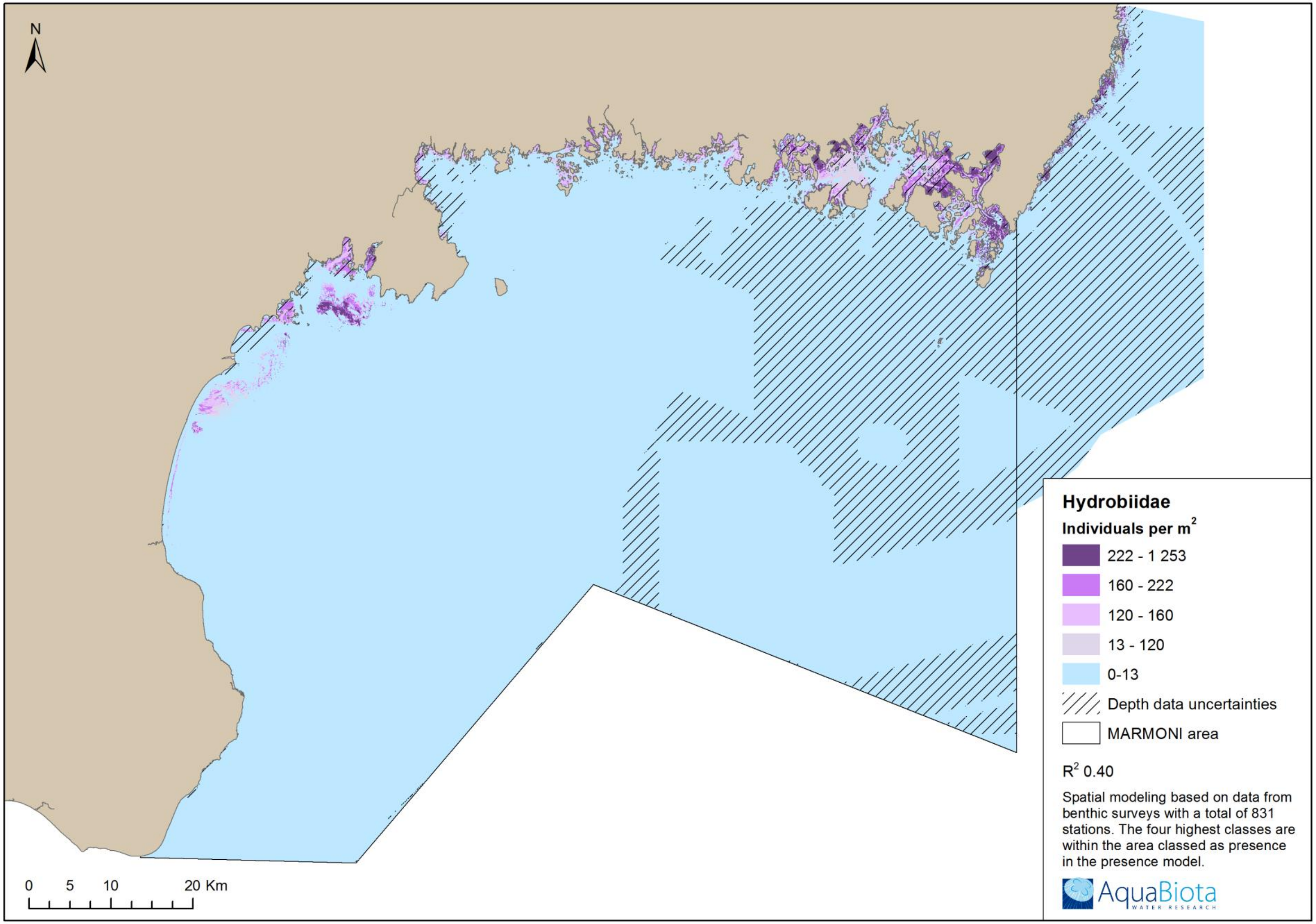

Figure 180. Predicted abundance of mud snails (Hydrobiidae)., based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

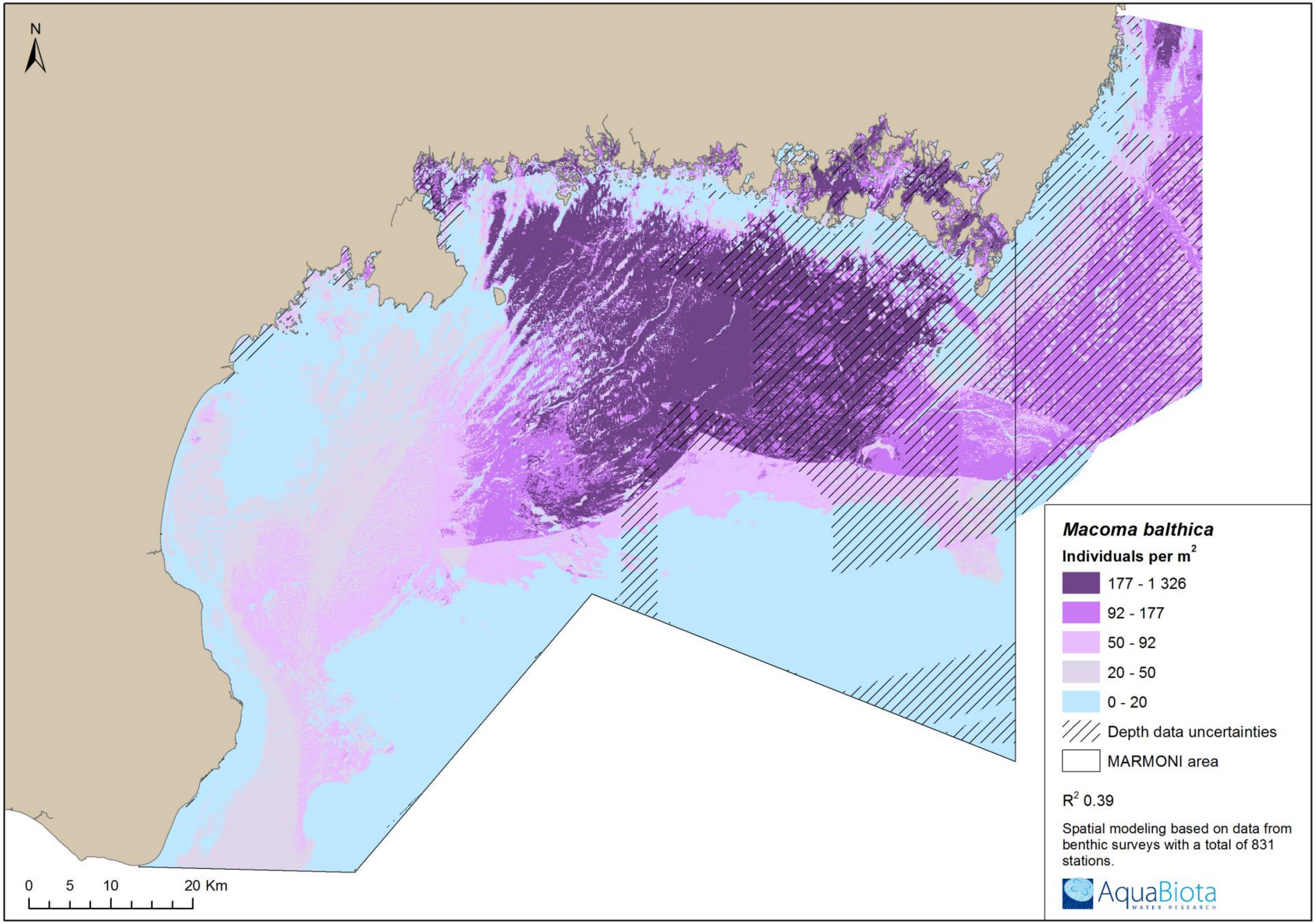

Figure 181. Predicted abundance of the baltic clam (Macoma balthica), based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

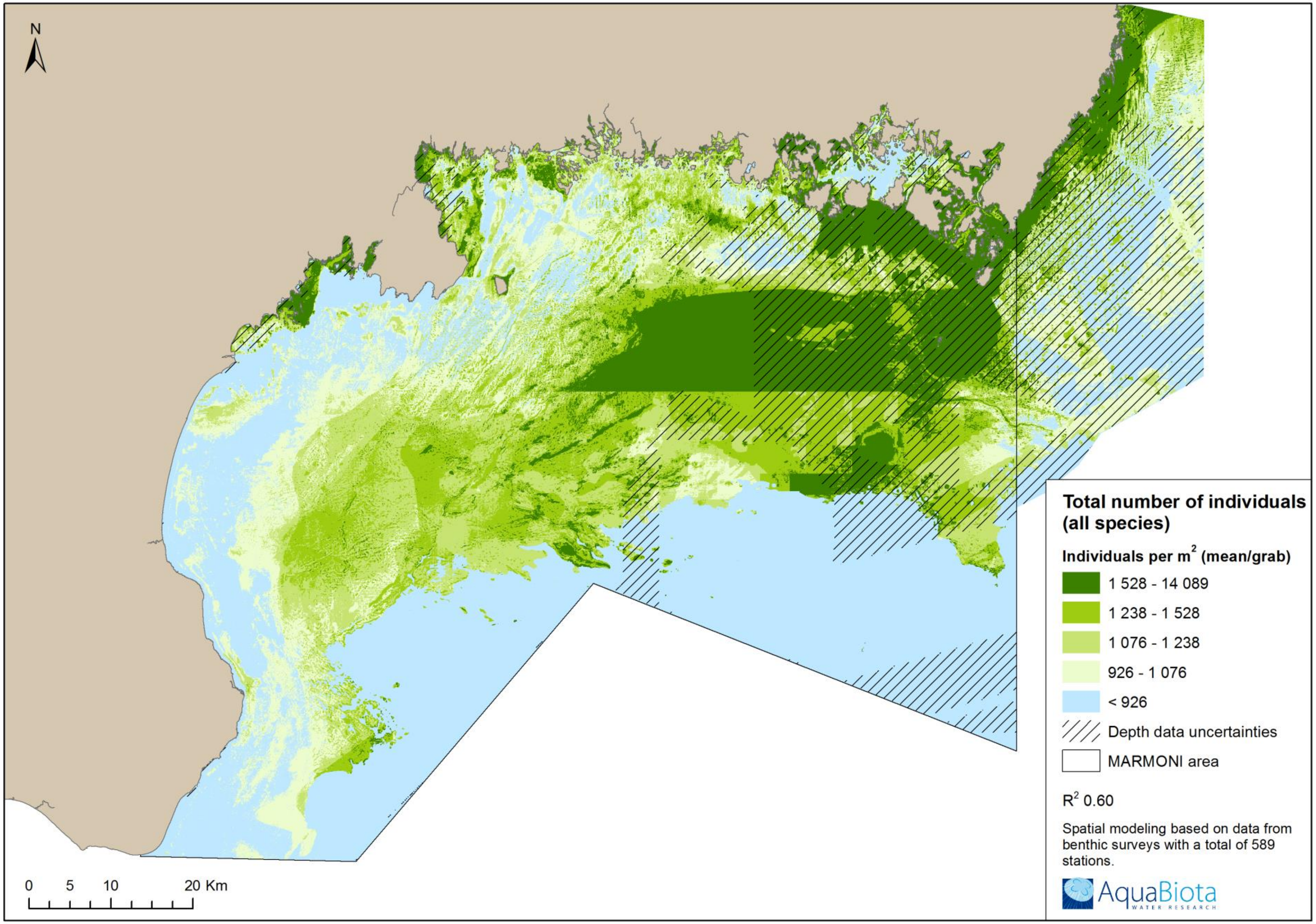

Figure 182. Predicted total number of individuals, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

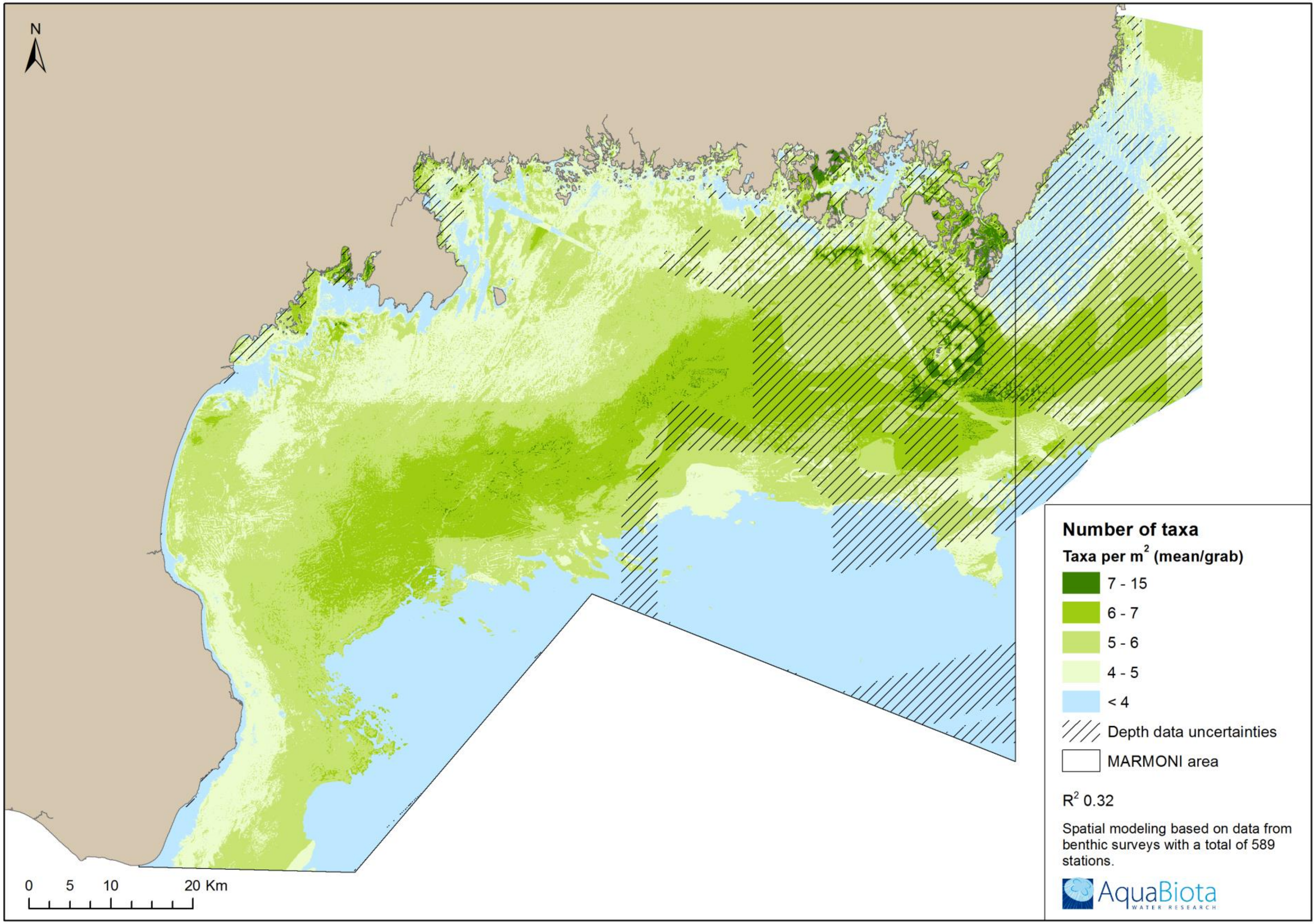

Figure 183. Predicted number of taxa, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

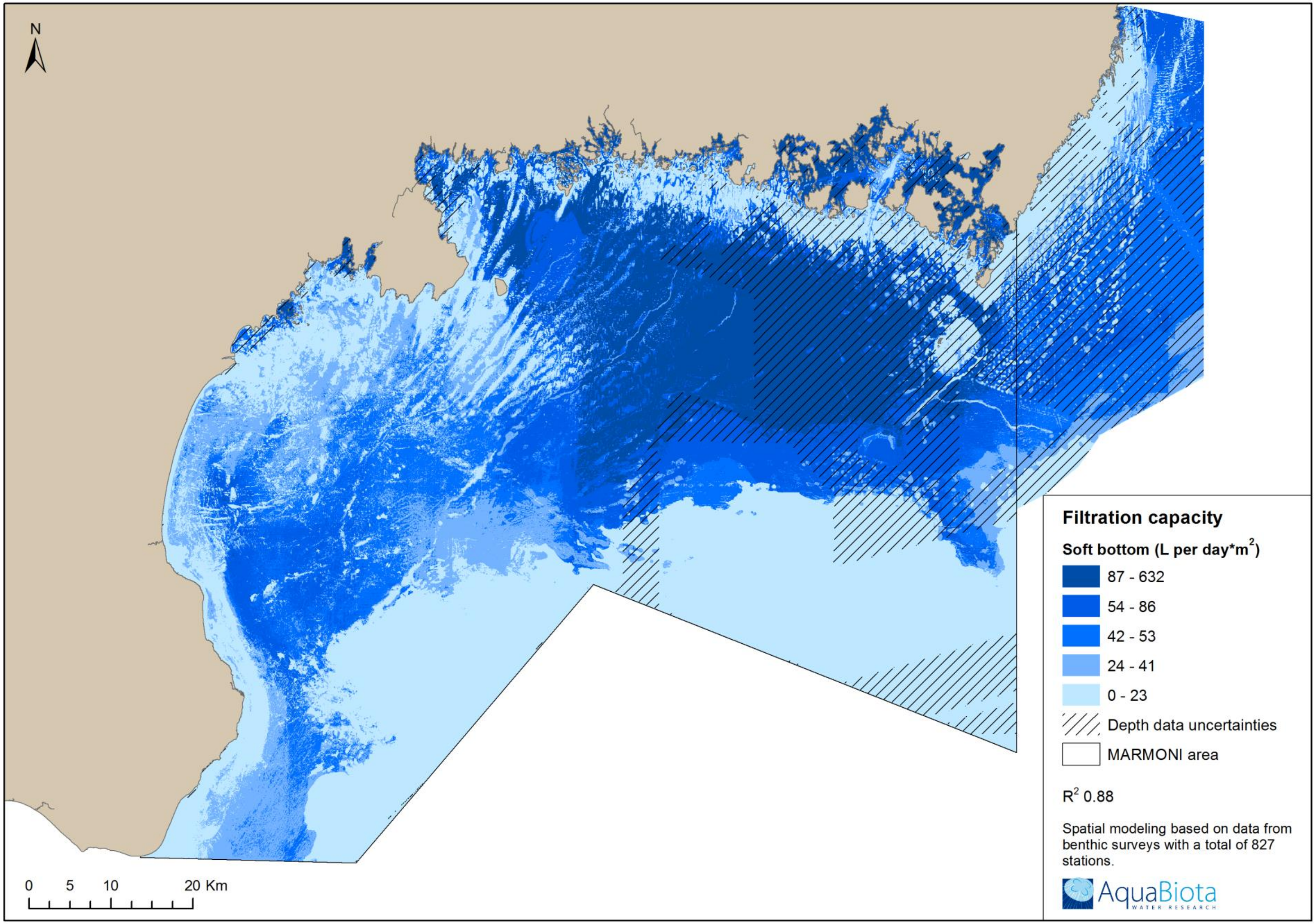

Figure 184. Predicted filtration capacity on soft bottom, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

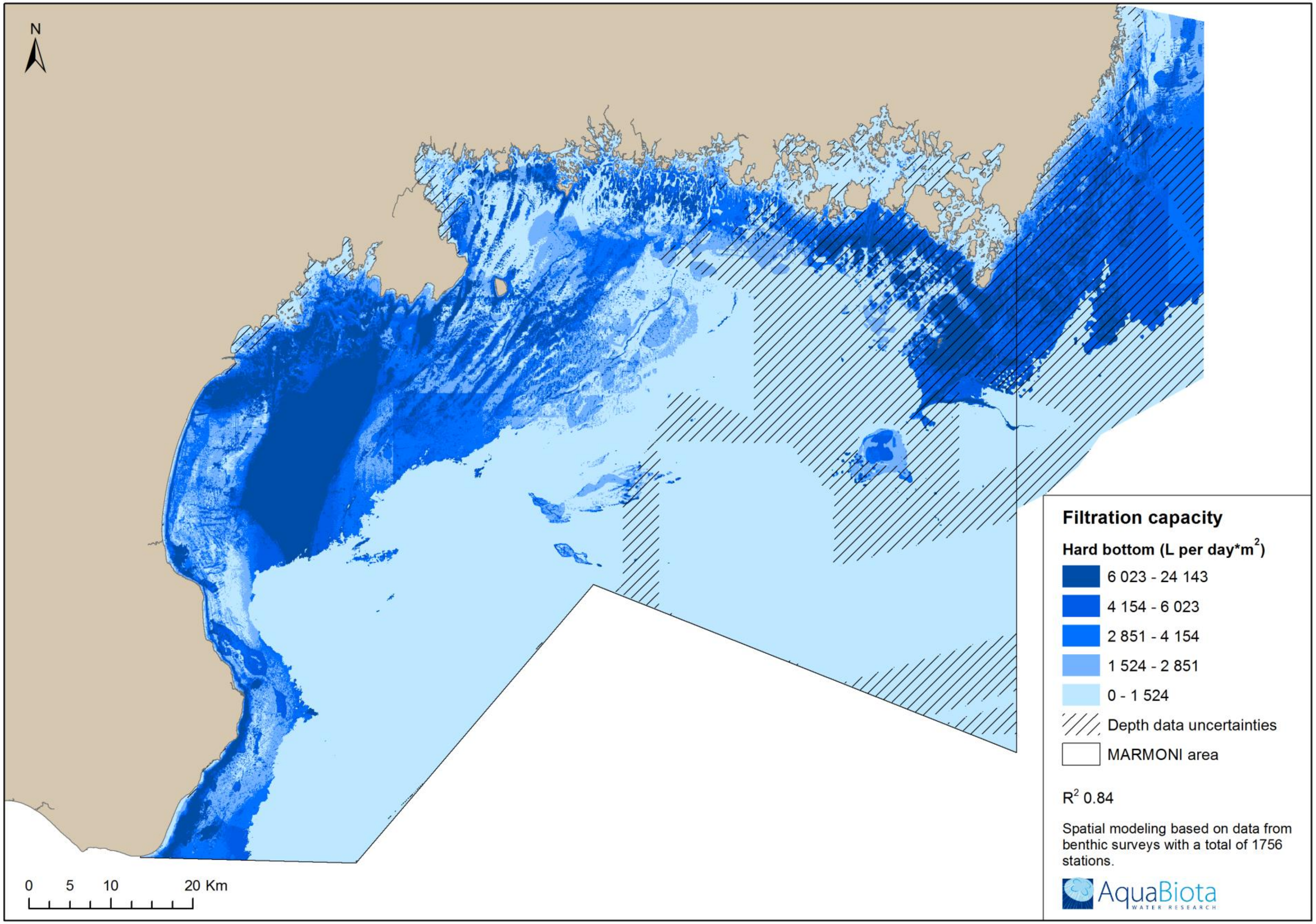

Figure 185. Predicted filtration capacity on hard bottom, based on inventory data from bottom grabs.

Young of the year fish and sticklebacks in coastal recruitment areas

Here, predicted probability of presence of coastal young of the year fish and sticklebacks is presented.

Fig.	Common name	Latin name	File name
186	Perch	*Perca fluviatilis*	AqB_MARMONI_K_Perca_fluviatilis_PA
187	Pike	*Esox lucius*	AqB_MARMONI_K_Esox_lucius_PA
188	Roach	*Rutilus rutilus*	AqB_MARMONI_K_Rutilus_rutilus_PA
189	Sticklebacks	*Gasterosteus aculeatus/ Pungitus pungitus*	AqB_MARMONI_K_Gasterosteus_Pungitius_PA

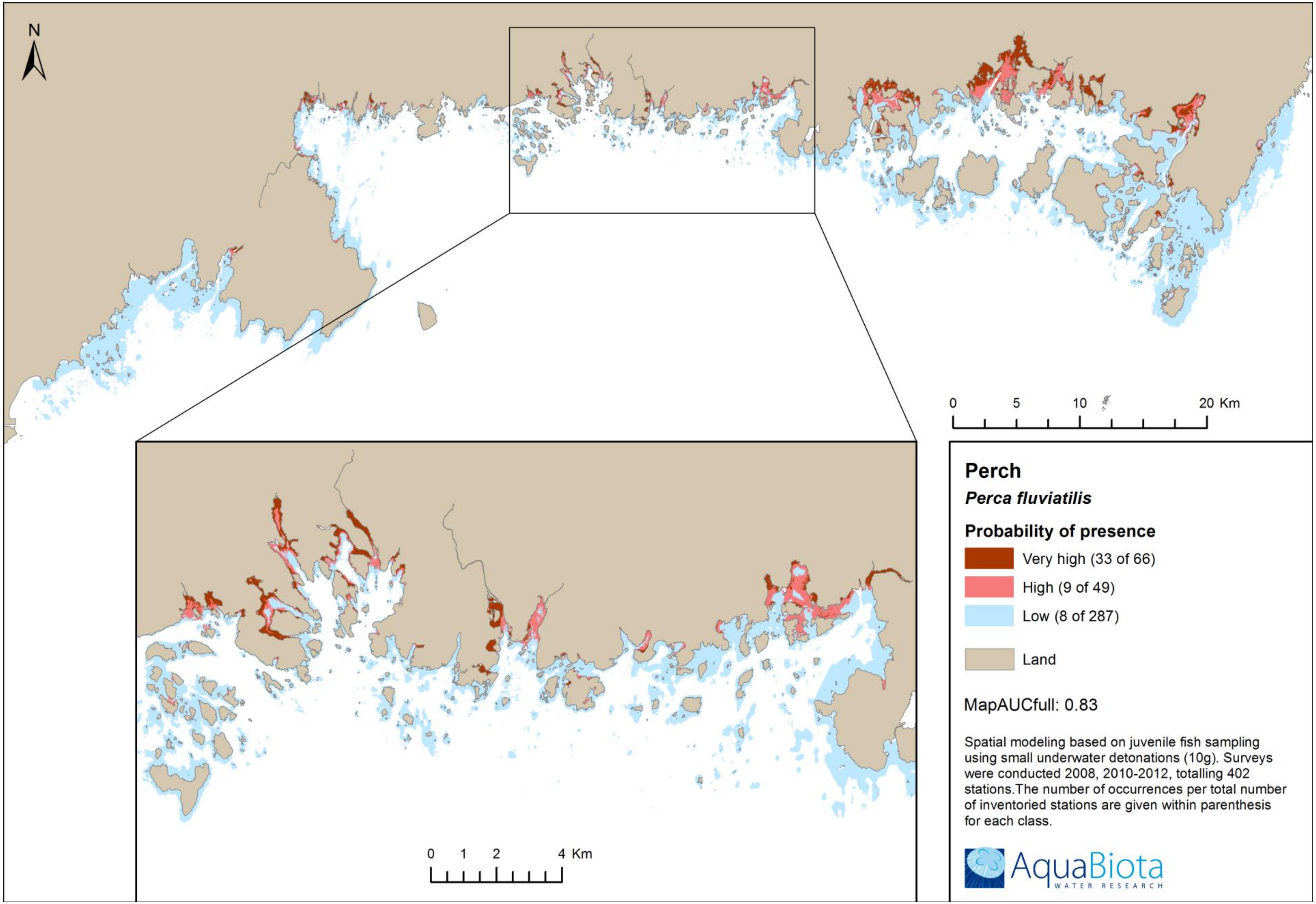

Figure 186. Predicted probability of presence of young of the year perch (Perca fluviatilis) in coastal areas.

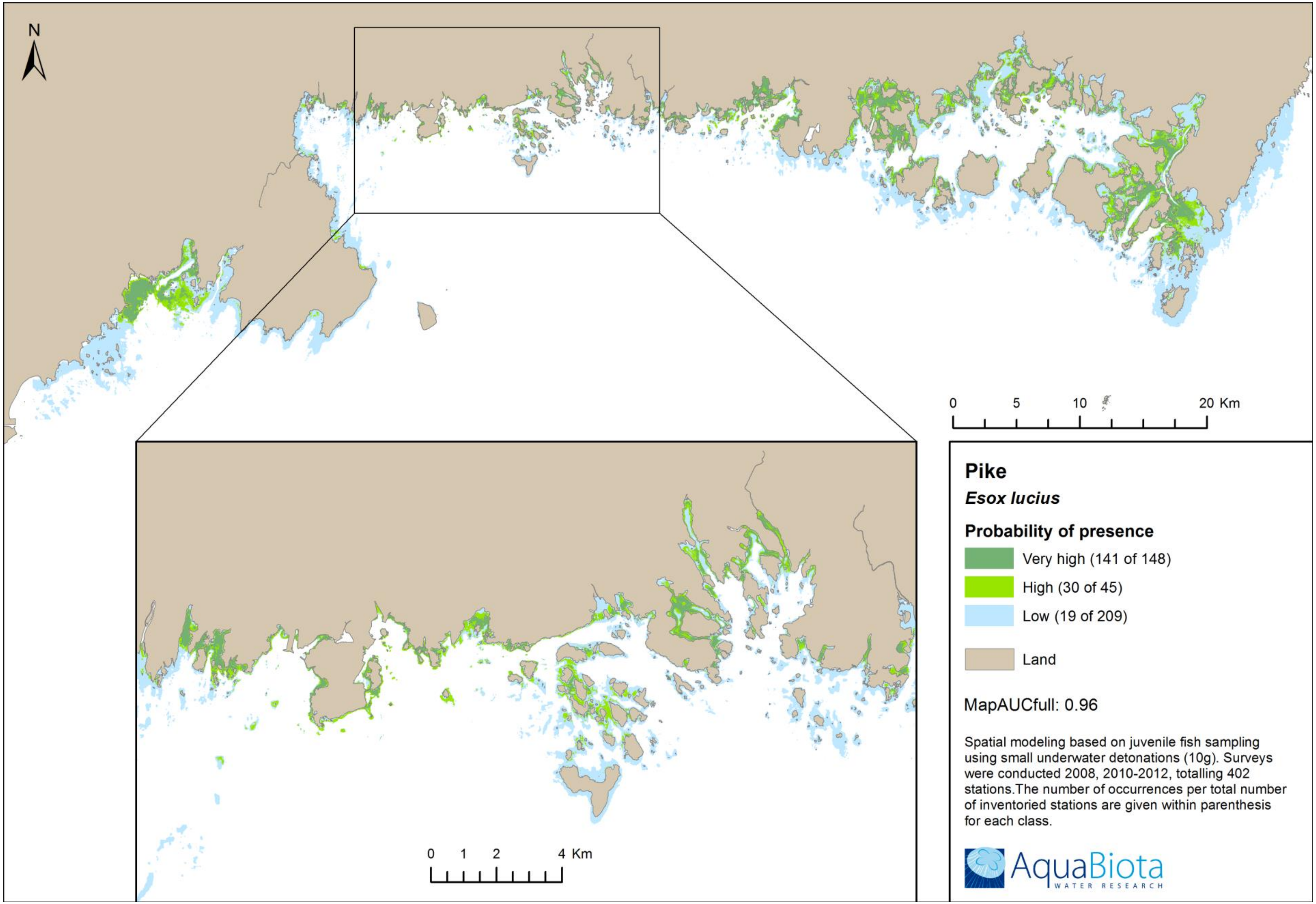

Figure 187. Predicted probability of presence of young of the year pike (Esox lucius) in coastal areas.

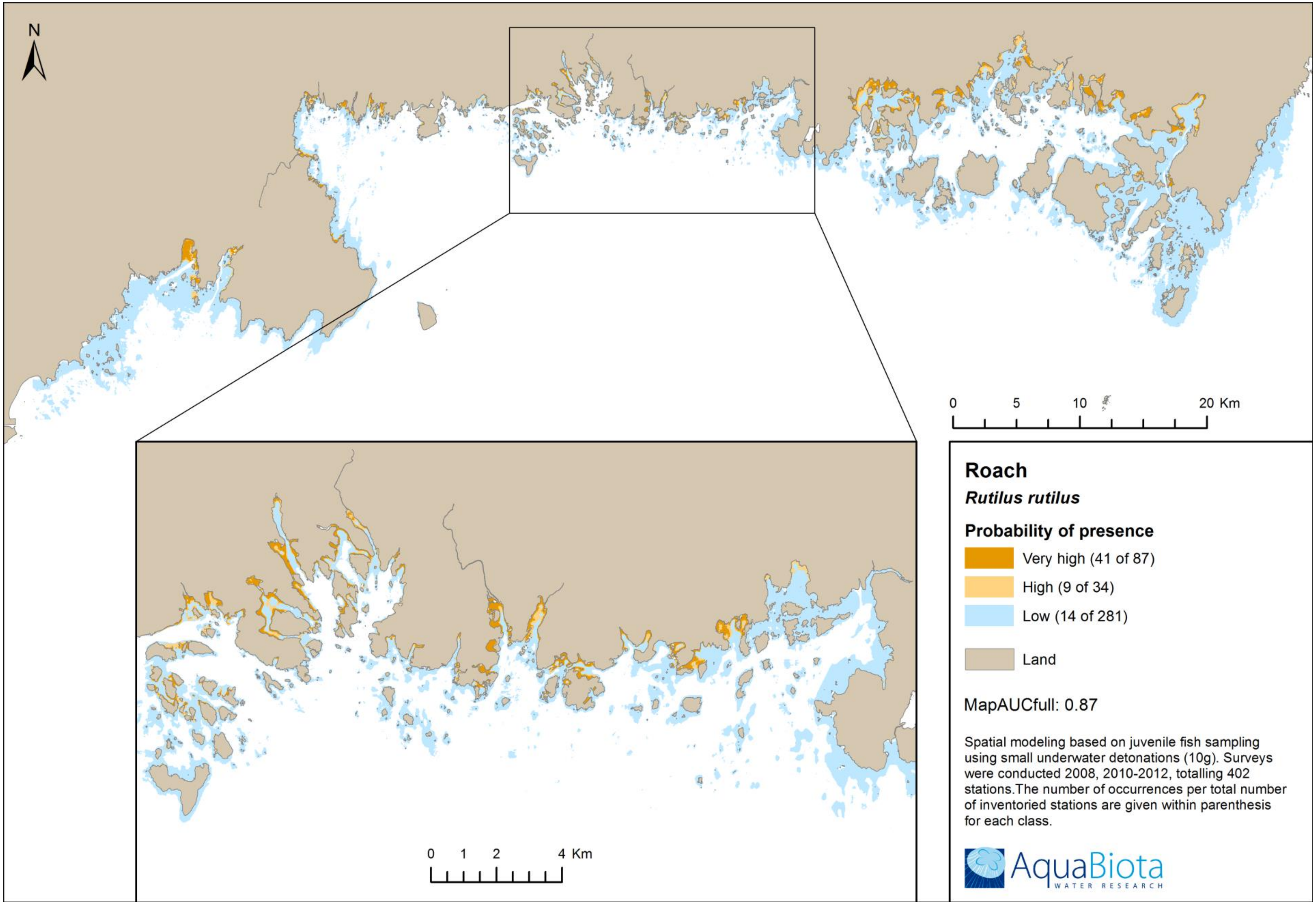

Figure 188. Predicted probability of presence of young of the year roach (Rutilus rutilus) in coastal areas.

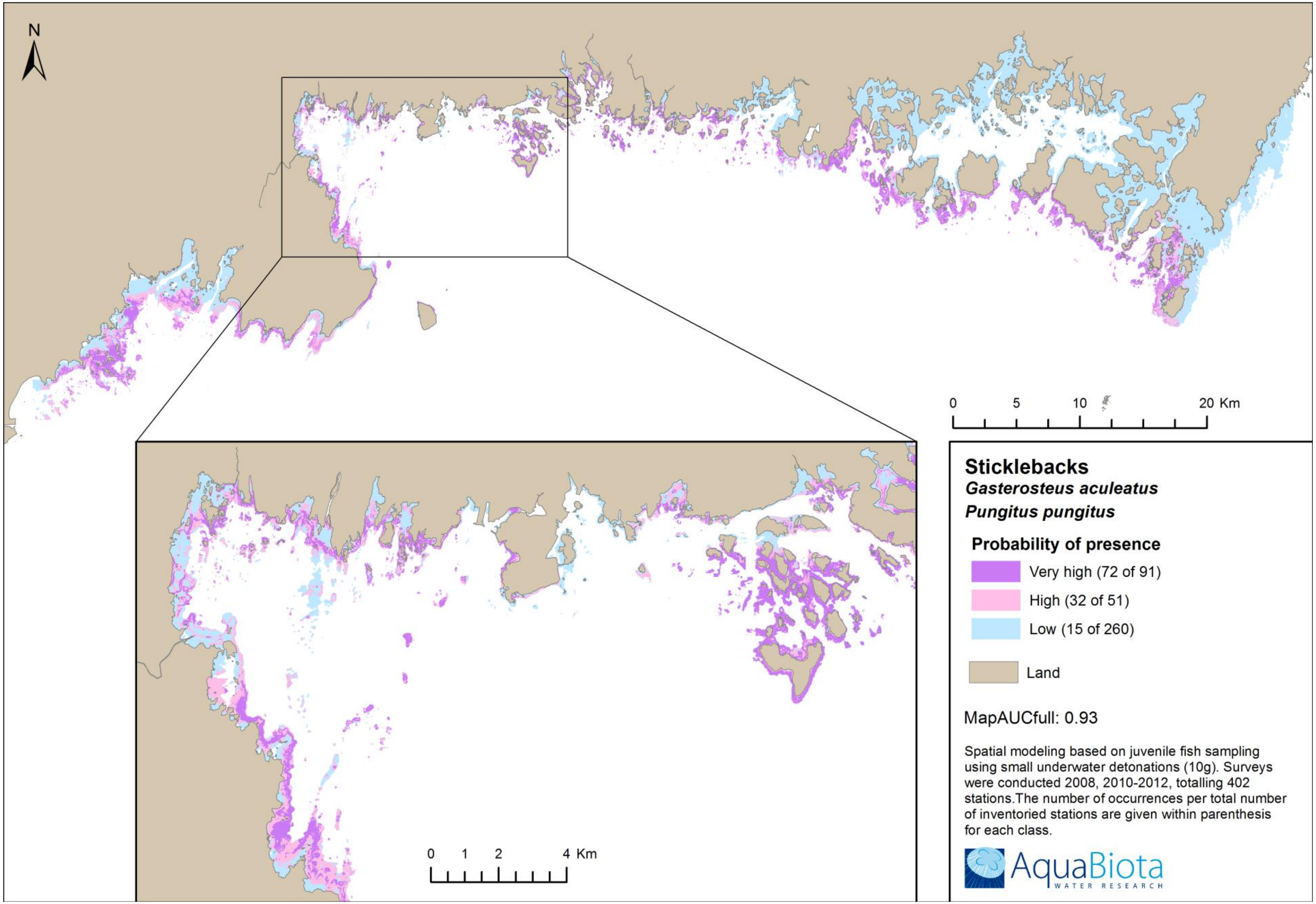

Figure 189. Predicted probability of presence of sticklebacks (Gasterosteus aculeatus/Pungitus pungitus) in coastal areas.

Pelagic fish and plankton

Here, maps over over predicted abundance of pelagic fish and plankton (including jellyfish) and predicted probability of presence of fish eating predatory fish are presented.

Fig.	Group	Description	File name
190	Small zooplankton	Acoustic index, log scale	AqB_MARMONI_K_Zooplankton_small_abundans
191	Large zooplankton	Acoustic index, log scale	AqB_MARMONI_K_Zooplankton_large_abundans
192	Jellyfish	Acoustic index, log scale	AqB_MARMONI_K_Aurelia_aurita_abundans
193	Fish 2-6 cm	Number/km^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Pelagic_fish_2_6_cm_abundans
194	Fish 7-13 cm	Number/km^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Pelagic_fish_7_13_cm_abundans
195	Fish 14.5-25 cm	Number/km^2	AqB_MARMONI_K_Pelagic_fish_14_25_cm_abundans
196	Fish 39-80.5 cm	Probability of presence	AqB_MARMONI_K_Pelagic_fish_39_81_cm_PA

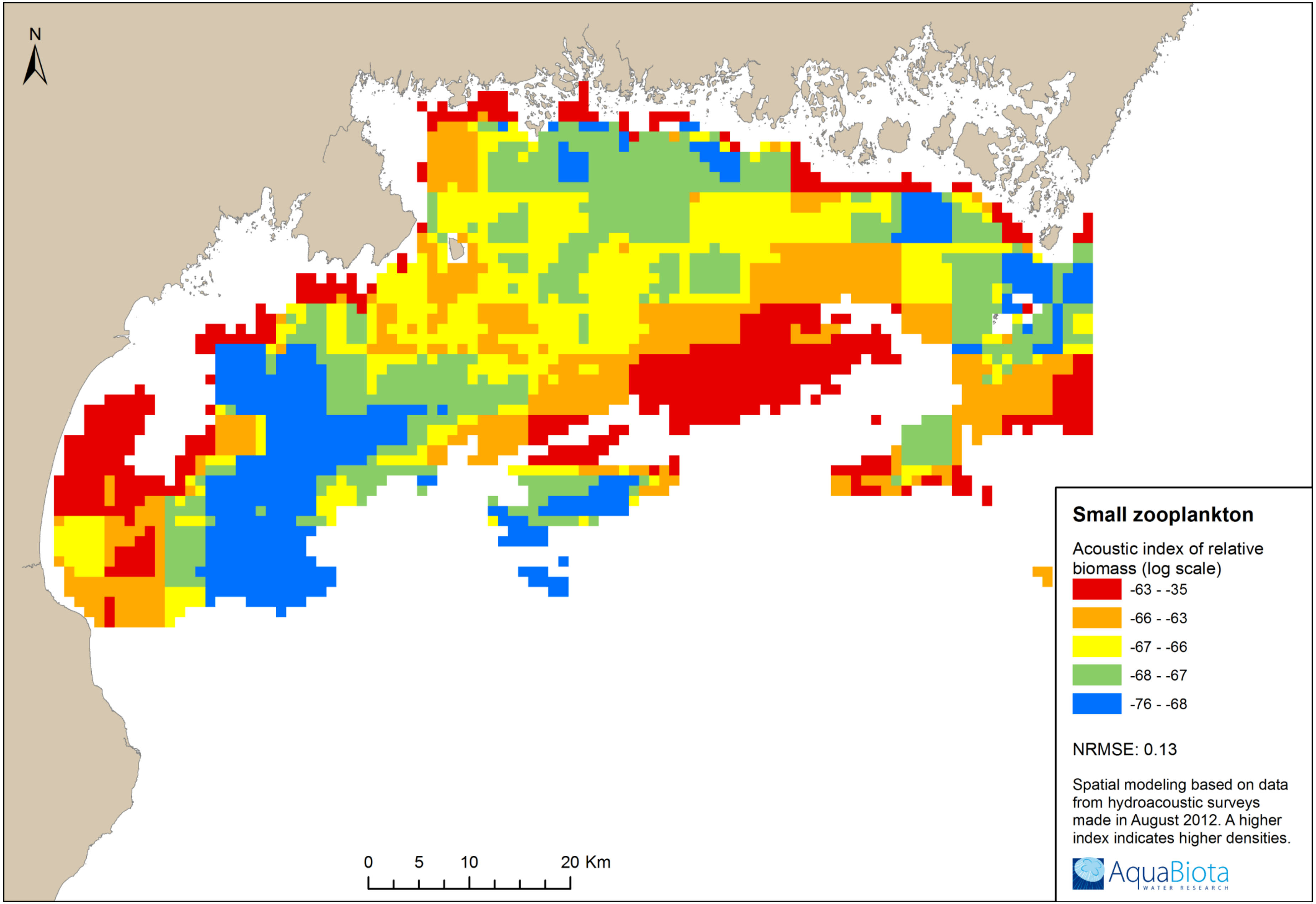

Figure 190. Predicted abundance of small zooplankton (0.2-2 mm, ex. large rotifers, water fleas, copepods and different planktonic larvae).

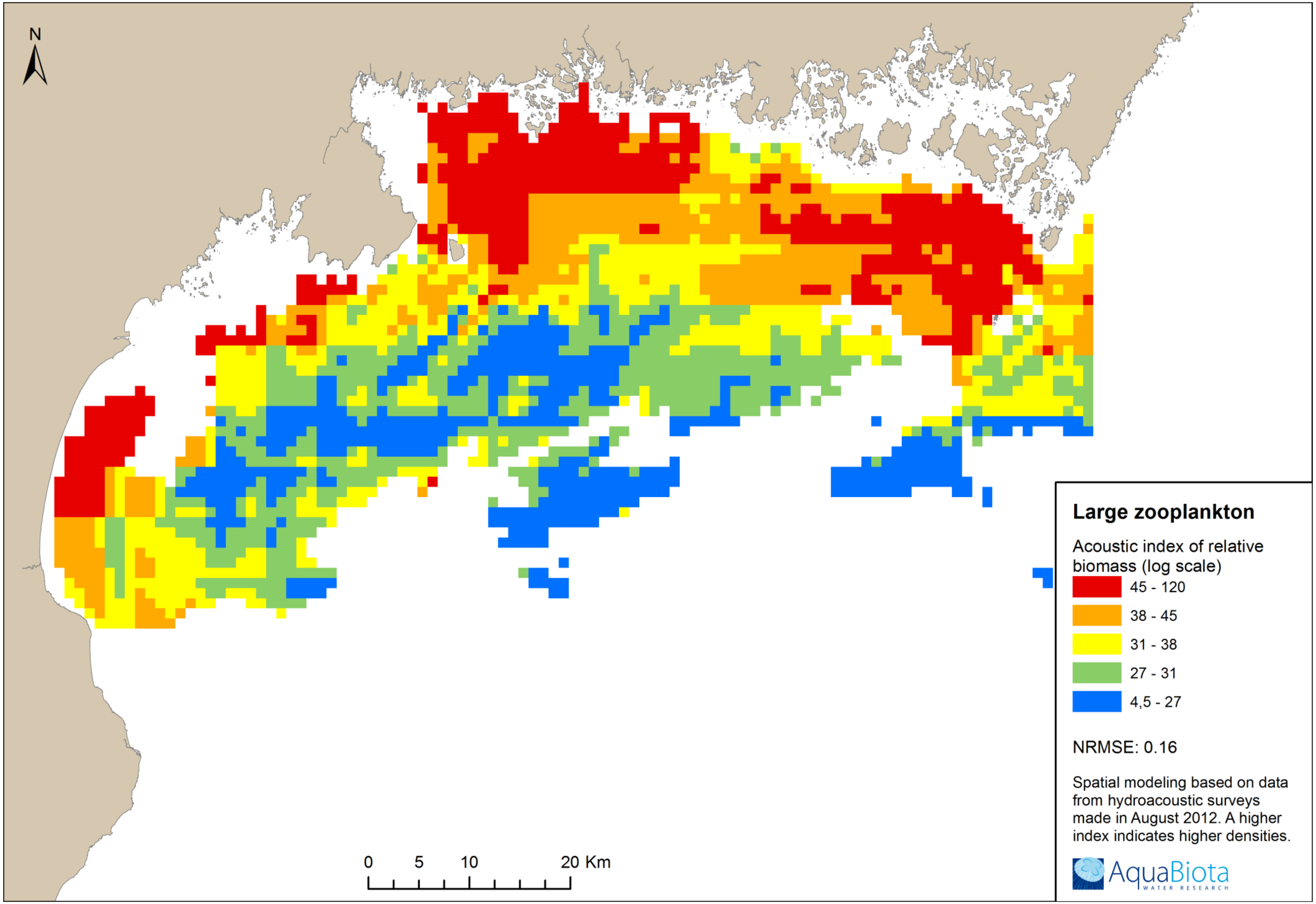

Figure 191. Predicted abundance of large zooplankton (>2 mm, mainly opossum shrimps).

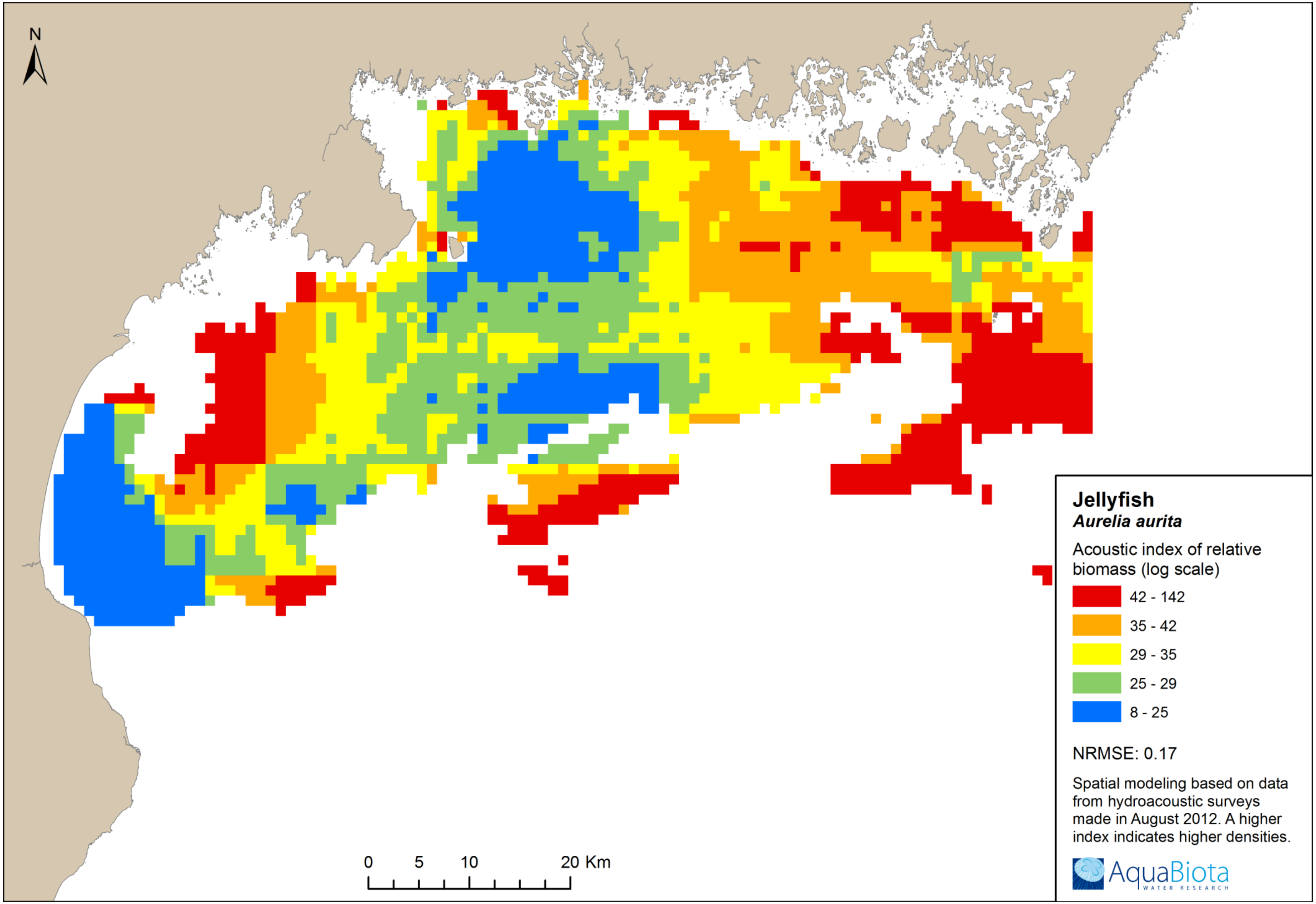

Figure 192. Predicted abundance of common jellyfish (Aurelia aurita).

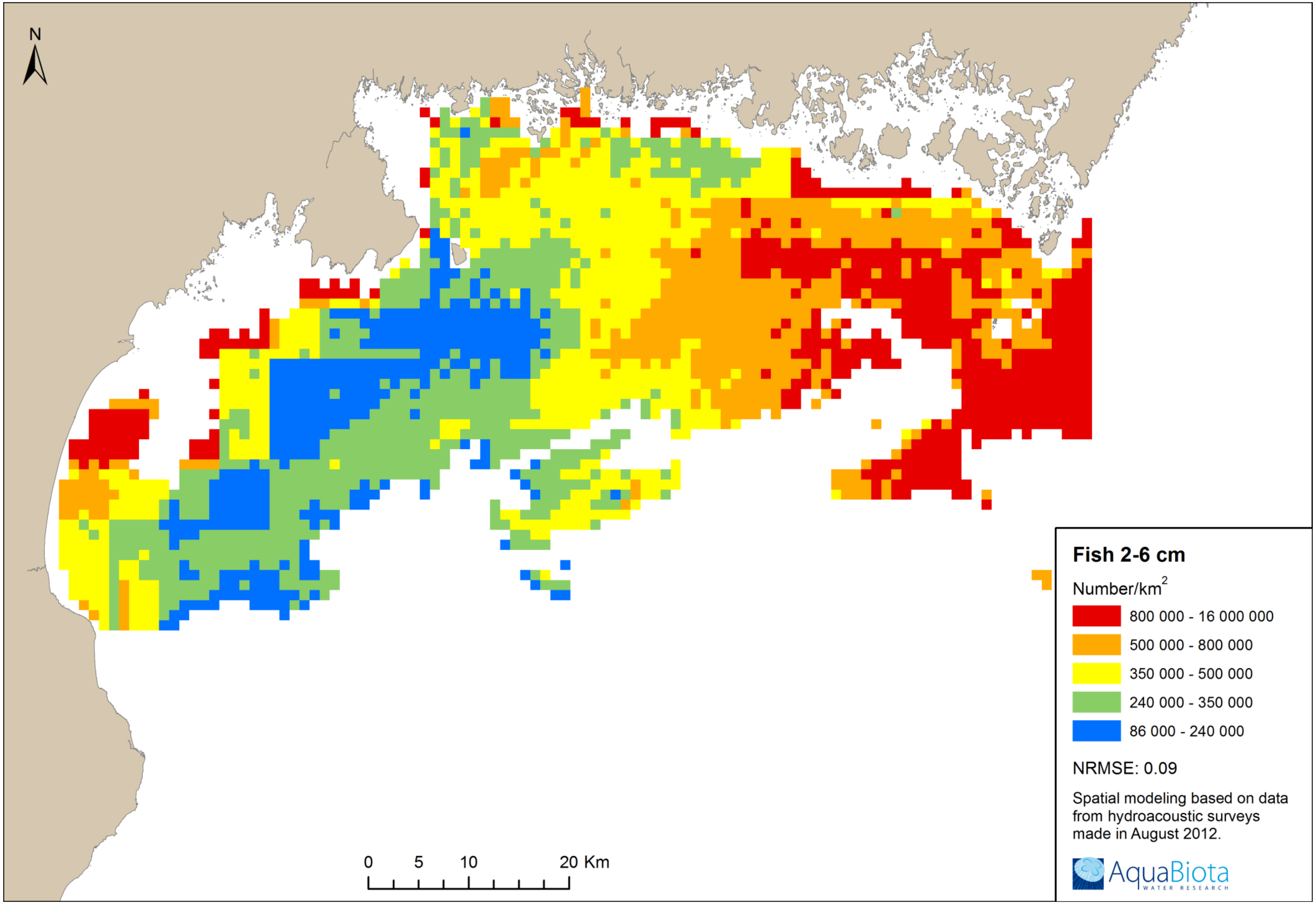

Figure 193. Predicted abundance of pelagic fish within the size class 2-6 cm. The class is dominated by sticklebacks, young of the year herring and sprat, and sometimes also includes common goby and sand goby.

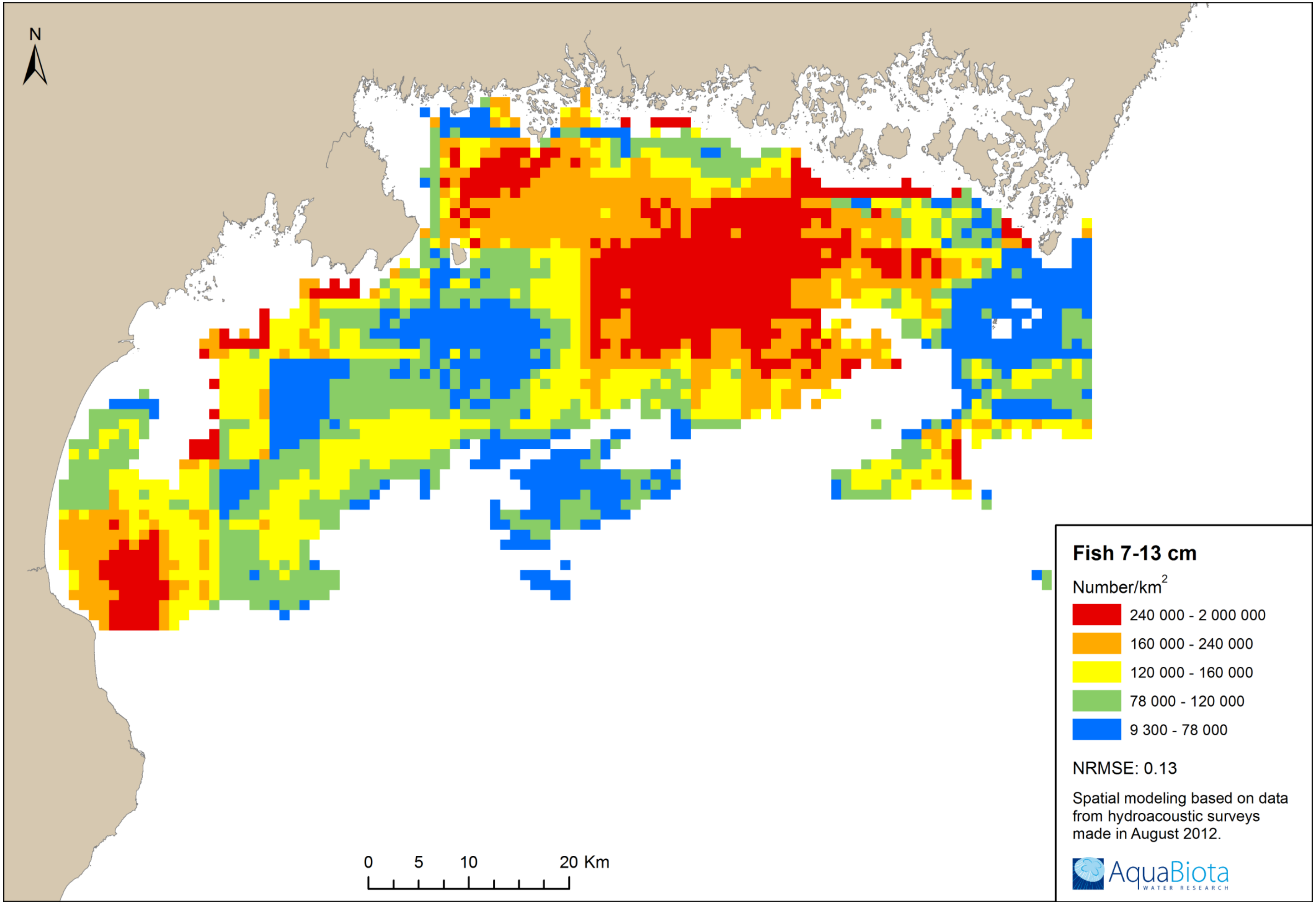

Figure 194. Predicted abundance of pelagic fish within the size class 7-13 cm. The class is dominated by sprat.

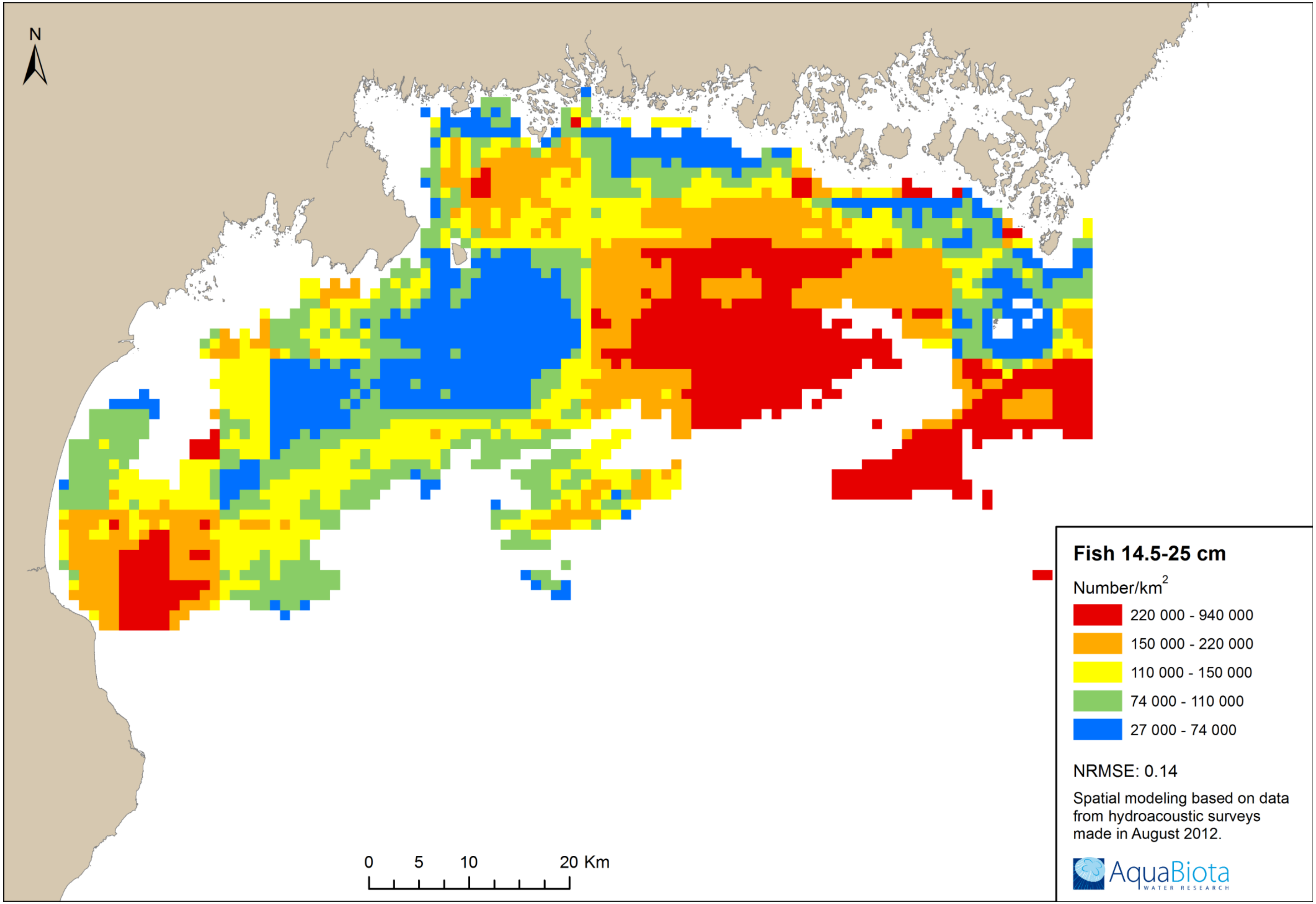

Figure 195. Predicted abundance of pelagic fish within the size class 14.5-25 cm. The class is dominated by adult herring.

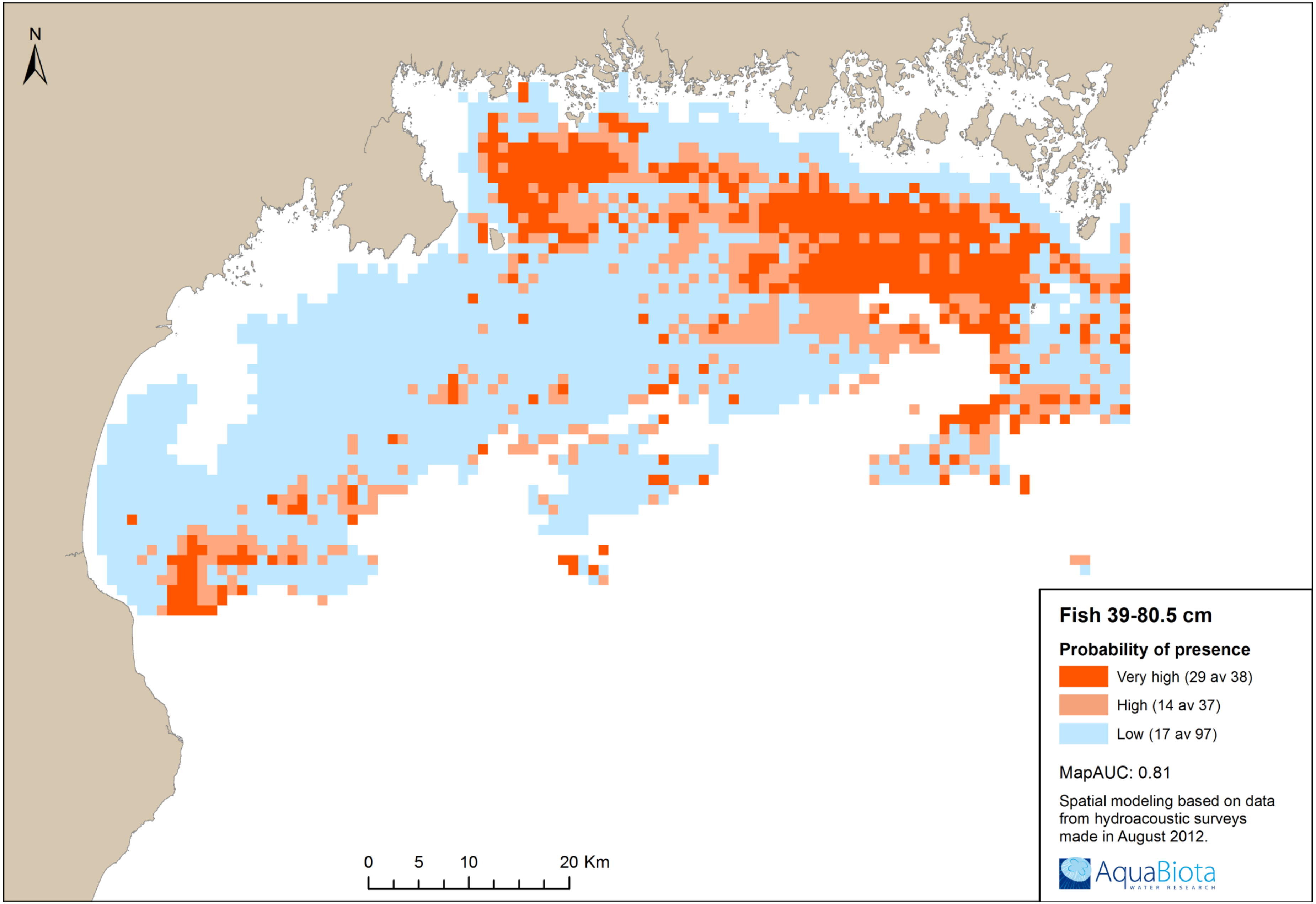

Figure 196. Predicted probability of presence of pelagic fish within the size class 39-80.5 cm. The class is dominated by fish eating predators such as cod, salmon and sea trout