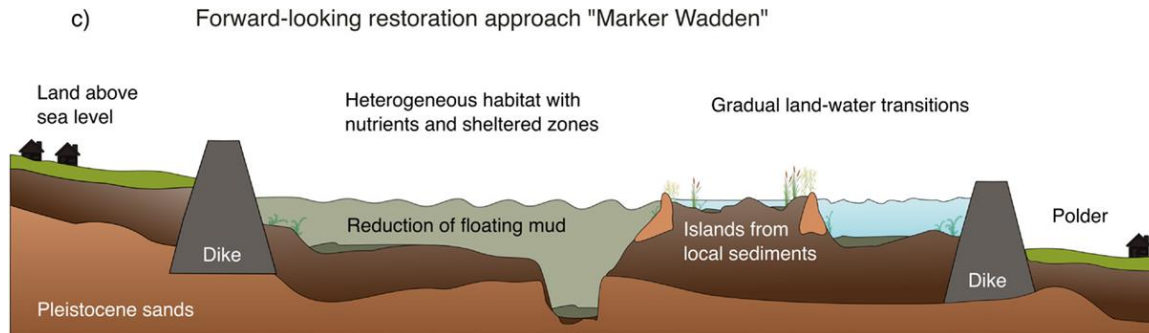
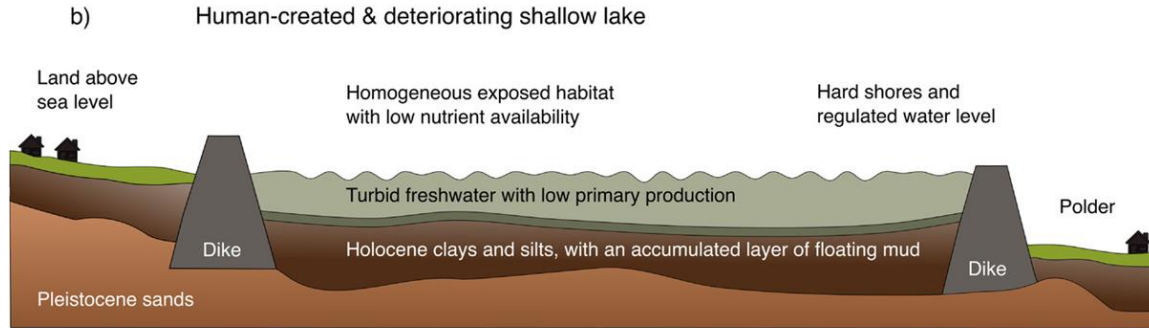
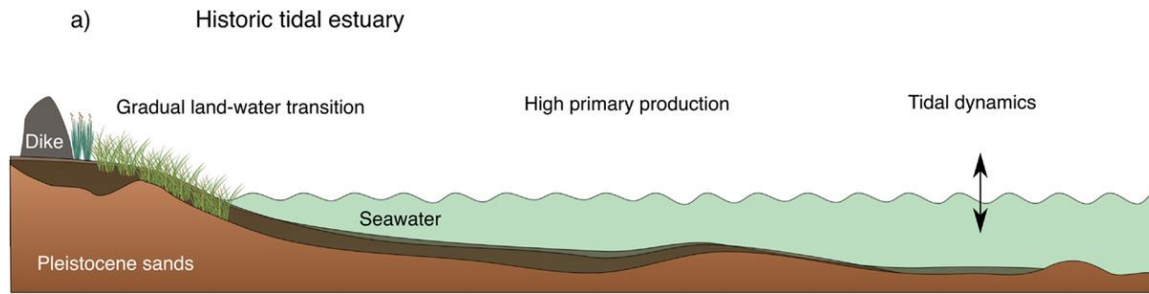


Building islands for ecosystem restoration: fish and birds as indicators of ecosystem functioning

Joep de Leeuw (WMR), Casper van Leeuwen (NIOO), Mennobart van Eerden (Eemu)





Cut-off and Embankments – 'Safe from Flooding':

- Estuary to lake
- Rip-rap shores with steep slopes
- Unnatural water level dynamics

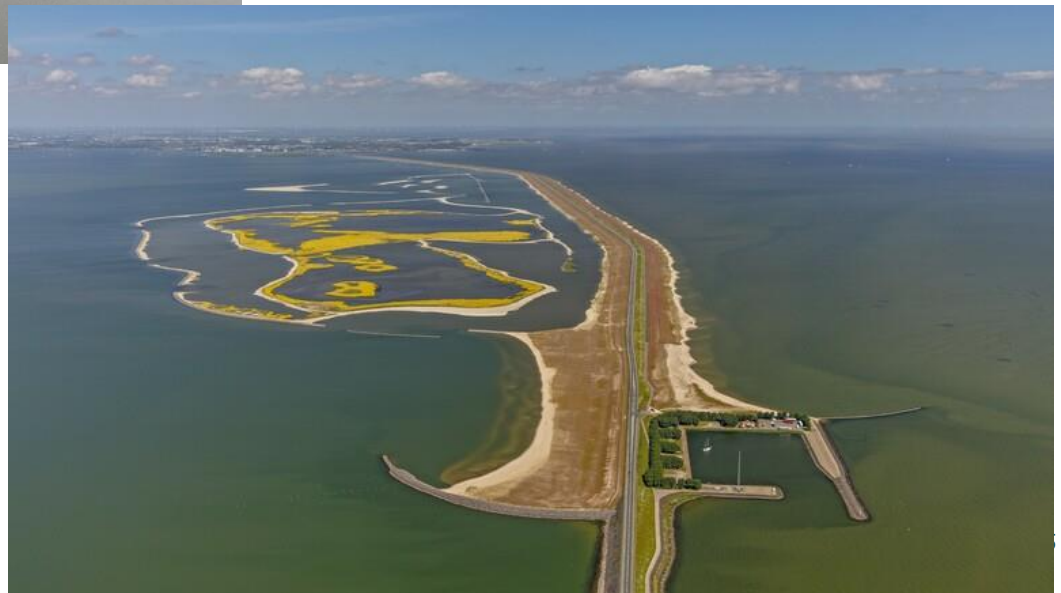
Islands Marker Wadden – 'Building with Nature':

- Gradual aquatic-terrestrial transition zones
- Sheltered waters with turbid-clear water gradients
- Deep sand pits



Building wetland islands







reed

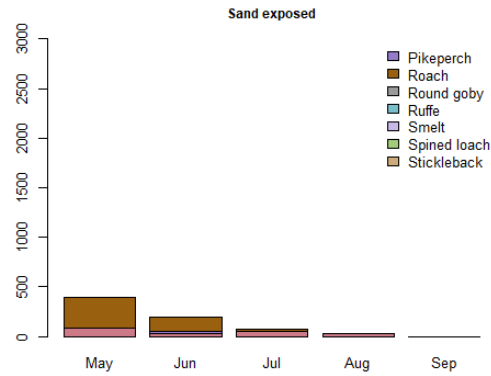
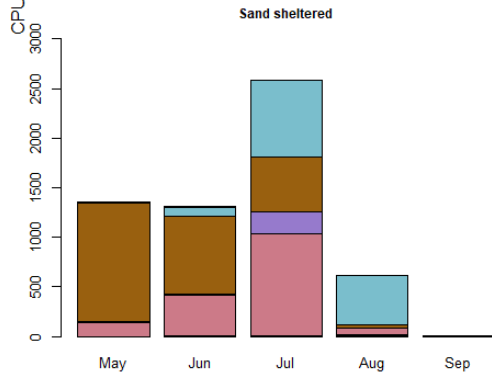
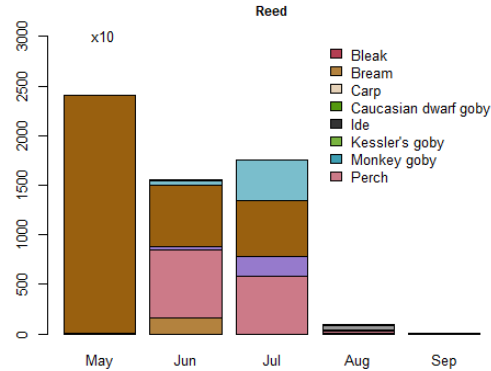
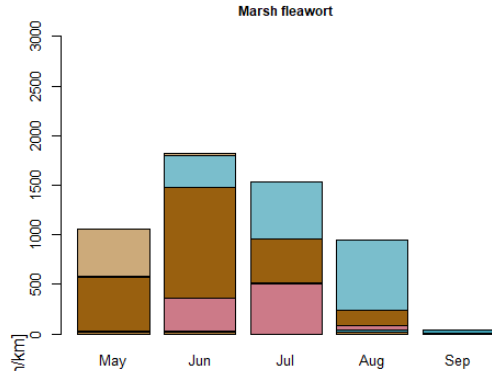


marsh fleawort
sand sheltered



sand exposed





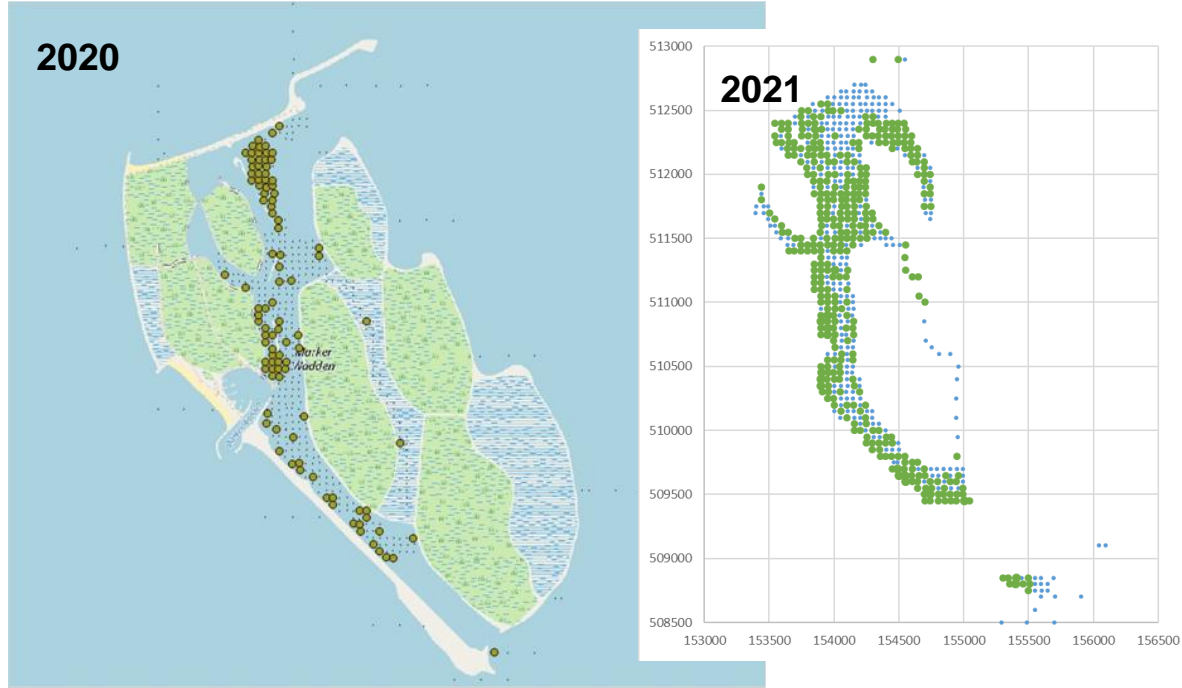
Seasonal dynamics

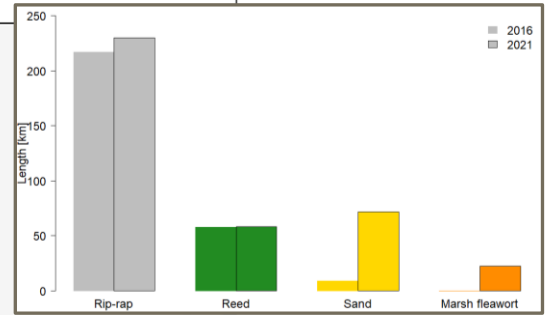
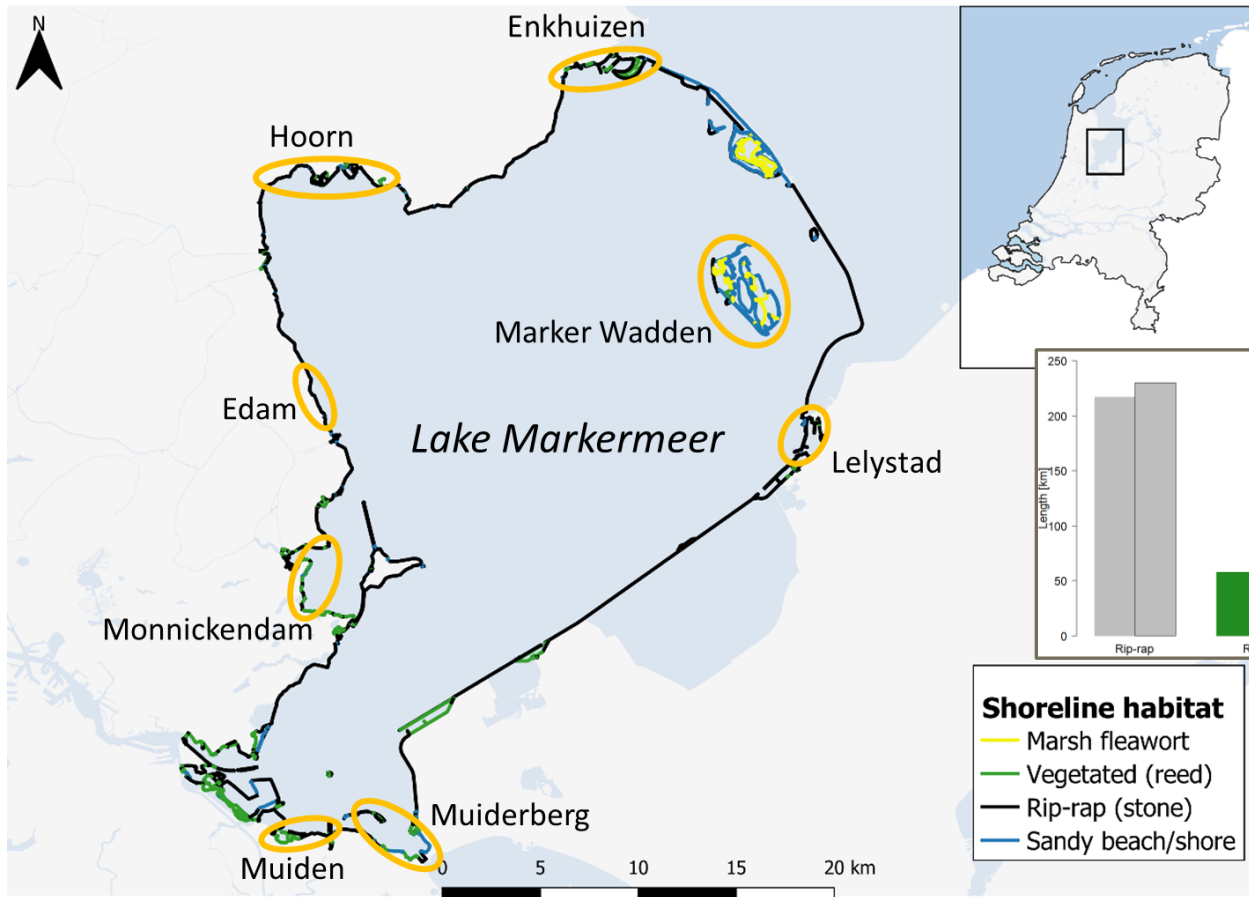
Spawning/nursery area fish:
(Temperature, **Food**, **Safety**)

Dominance shifts:
roach → perch → ruffe
density declines in August/September



From shore zones to mosaic landscapes





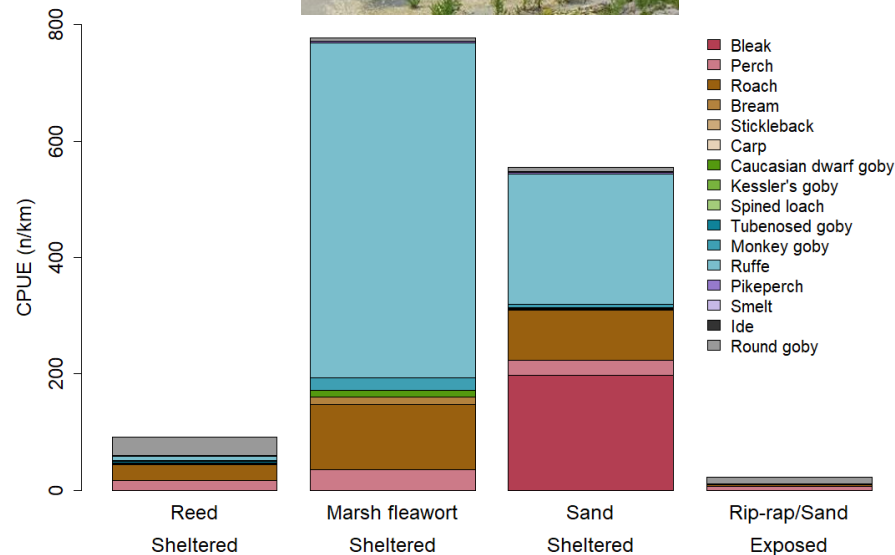
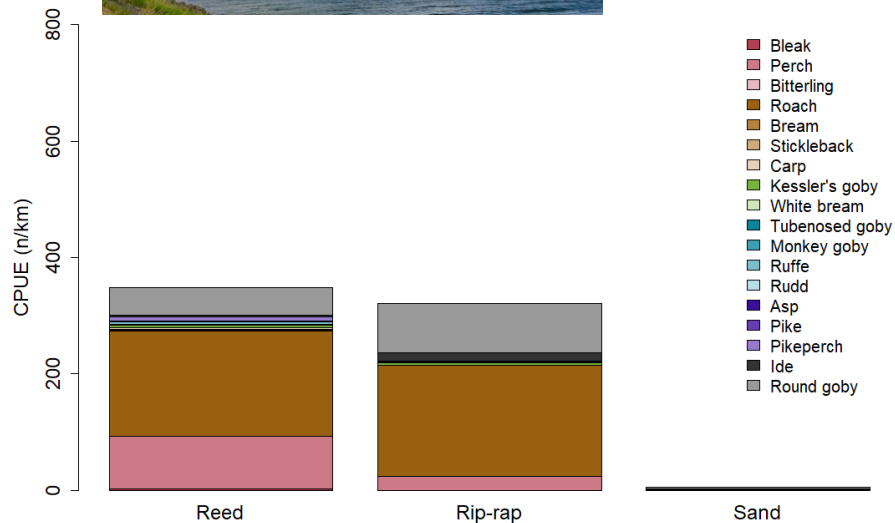
Shoreline habitat

- Marsh fleawort
- Vegetated (reed)
- Rip-rap (stone)
- Sandy beach/shore

Lake Markermeer



Marker Wadden



August

harbour | on/between islands | outside |
deep | very shallow | deep |

(1) Shallow shore zones are very important for young fish. The use of these shore zones is very dynamic over the season (species composition, density).

(2) Create mosaic landscapes with fractal, gradual land-water transition zones and shallow sheltered waters with high connectivity to open water