

ECASA indicator

<b>Name</b>	<b>Benthic trophic groups</b>
<b>DPSIR classe</b>	Impact
<b>ECASA subgroups</b>	Benthos
<b>ECASA code</b>	BTG
<b>Proposed by participant</b>	
<b>Definition, computation,</b>	<u>Impact of shellfish culture on trophic groups of the benthic macrofauna</u> Change in trophic groups: Before/after beginning of aquaculture operation : Filter-feeders, Deposit feeders, carnivores, ratio filter-feeders/surface deposit feeders
<b>Data required</b>	Abundance and biomass of benthic fauna
<b>Summary, scientific meaning, implementation</b>	Excess in particulate matter due to aquaculture operation, results in increasing fine particles deposition, and increased deposition of organic particles. At the same time bivalve are active food competitors with others filter feeders; they may swallow larvae and reduce the recruitment of these species (Smith & Shackley 2004)
<b>Range of validity</b>	
<b>Species concerned (fishes/molluscs)</b>	Shellfish culture
<b>Related type of aquaculture</b>	-Longlines -Intertidal, extensive aquaculture -Earthen pond aquaculture located on the shoreline
<b>Relevant environments for this indicator</b>	Shellfish culture areas, sheltered bays
<b>Geographic scale</b>	Local
<b>Direct relevance to objectives</b>	A
<b>Clarity in design.</b>	C
<b>Realistic collection or development costs</b>	C
<b>High quality and reliability</b>	B
<b>Appropriate spatial and temporal scale</b>	A
<b>Obvious significance</b>	B
<b>advantages</b>	
<b>disadvantages</b>	
<b>references</b>	Smith J, Shackley SE (2004) Effects of a commercial mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i> lay on a sublittoral, soft sediment benthic community. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 282:185-191
<b>State of validation</b>	
<b>recommendations</b>	