


## Ecological effects assessment

a combination of mechanistic and data driven modelling

Frederik De Laender, Peter Goethals, Peter Vanrolleghem and Colin Janssen

## Introduction

- Recent EU legislation: WFD, REACH

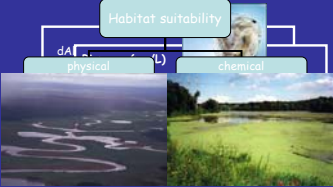


- Good chemical and biological status
- Environmental effects assessment of chemical exposure

Research topic (e.g. terrestrial) - Contact@ugent.be

## Introduction

- Ecological modelling = tool
- Different approaches
- Mechanistic
- Data driven




## Goal

- SWOT of both techniques
- in relation with legislation
- combination of both techniques

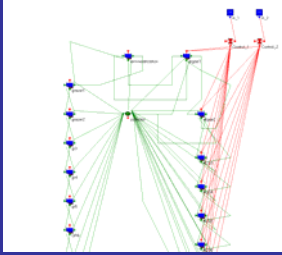
## Swot analysis

Model aspects	Strengths	Weaknesses
Model 'market'	Opportunities	Threats



## Mechanistic: Strengths:

- Knowledge: limits parameter values
- Transparency



### Mechanistic: Weaknesses:

- Knowledge: overparametrized model
- How to estimate them? e.g. maximum PS rates
- Identifiable?

### Mechanistic: Opportunities:

- REACH:
- Effect of chemical substance on environment?
- Current effect assessment:  
= sum of effects on populations
- Odum (71): Additional characteristics

### Mechanistic: Threats:

- Time
- Proper calibration tools
- GSA - GLUE (Ratto *et al.*, 2001): only joint PDF for all parameters

### Data-driven: Strengths:

- Development time
- No knowledge necessary about the species
- Ease of interpretation for river managers (input - output)

### Data-driven: Weaknesses:

- Transparency
- General applicability
- Data (coverage, quantity and quality)
- Parameter settings (model stability)
- 'black' box

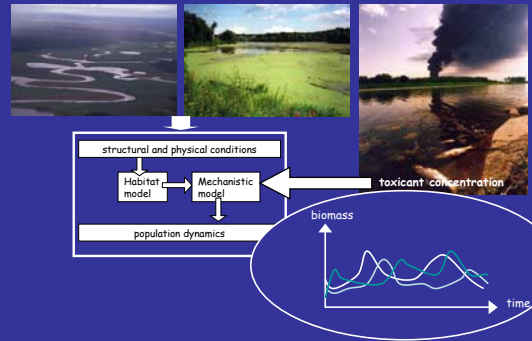
### Data-driven: Opportunities:

- WFD
- Integrated water management
- Cost-benefit analyses: quantification in water management

## Data-driven: Threats:

- Timing of WFD
- Available data (e.g. about rivers in good conditions)
- Acceptability by experts and river managers

## How to combine both methods



## Practical example: Brooks Zwalm river basin



## Combined SWOT

- Strengths: Ecological relevance
  - Better characterization of reference situation
- Weaknesses: Conflicting assumptions
- Opportunities: 1 tool for both uses
- Threats: time delay in calibration

## Conclusions

- Integration of two concepts regarding:
  - environmental effects assessment
  - modelling approaches
- Possibilities for realistic ecological effects assessment