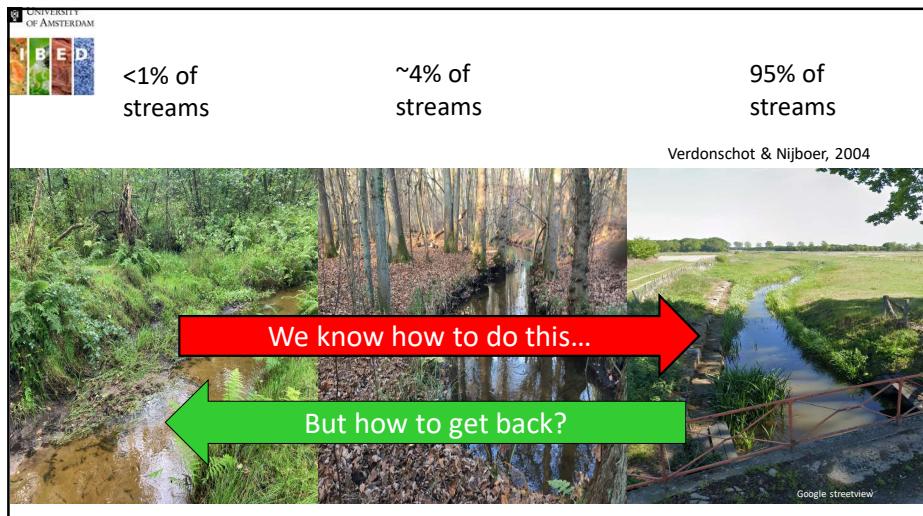




1

- BSc and MSc at UvA
 - Markermeer
 - Curaçaoan sponge
 - Rat and Leptospira eDNA (KRW)
- Teaching BSc biology, Future planet studies
- PhD Stream restoration ecology
 - Focus on aquatic insects
 - Other interests: Ecotoxicology, fish ecology, marine ecology
- Outside work...
 - Cycling and camping

2



3



Aquatic insects → indicators of stream health

- Water quality
- Degradation
 - Hydrological
 - Morphological
 - Climate change
- Hypothesis:
 - Riparian habitat degradation = big(gest) constraint for aquatic insects
 - Most critical stage (adult/egg/pupae) overlooked
- **Aim: to understand insect responses to riparian habitat degradation**



<https://www.ryenaturecenter.org/>

4

<img alt="IBED

 POLL 2: Zijn er voor laaglandbekken zoals we in Nederland hebben, nog referentiecondities?

A. Ja
B. Nee



9

 POLL 2: Zijn er voor laaglandbekken zoals we in Nederland hebben, nog referentiecondities?

A. Ja
B. Nee

- Nee, ik ben van mening van niet, voor referentiecondities wordt vaak naar het buitenland gekeken (delen Duitsland en Polen). Waar een (deels) andere fauna is, en eigen condities

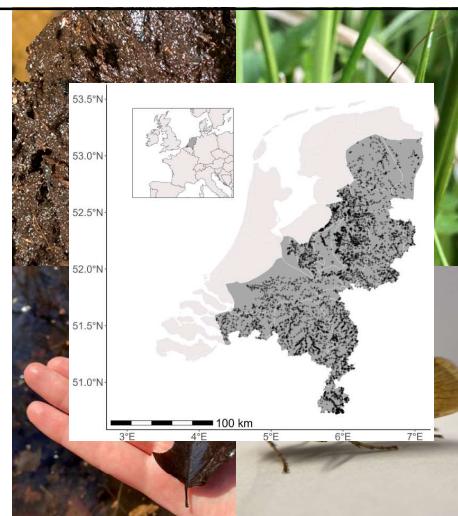


Jan van Holten Natuurfotografie

10

 Methods

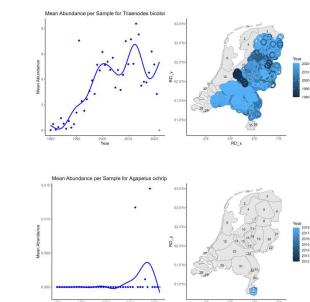
- Selected group: Trichoptera/Caddisflies
 - ~190 species in NL
 - Wide distribution
 - Diverse strategies
 - Varying habitat requirements
- Study area: eastern and southern NL
> NAP
- Divided into 23 hydrobiological regions Mol, 1985
- WFD monitoring samples
 - 21,943 samples
 - 6,017 sampling sites



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Analyses

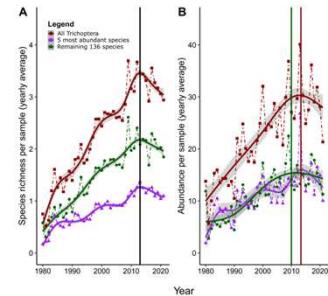
- Break in linear trend?
 - Breakpoint analyses → estimate if and when break is present
 - $\alpha < 0.05$, lowest BIC 'segmented' version 1.6.4 (Muggeo, 2008).
- Change in abundance and richness over time?
 - GLMM Fixed: Year, Region, proportion sample ID-ed to species (Rumschlag et al. 2023)
 - Random: season, site/region (Daskalova et al., 2021).
 - Negative binomial distribution (log-link) 'glmmTMB' ; Brooks et al., 2017)
 - Assumptions and evaluations a.o. Performance
- Trend based species grouping
 - Similar GLMM structure Per species, per region
 - Change in abundance significant if $> 10\% \text{ yr}^{-1}$
 - Van Kouwen et al., 2024
- Biological trait + ecological preferences
 - Freshwater ecology.info (Schmidt-Kloiber & Hering, 2015; Verberk et al., 2012)
 - Climate preferences (Sundermann et al., 2022).



12

Change in abundance and richness

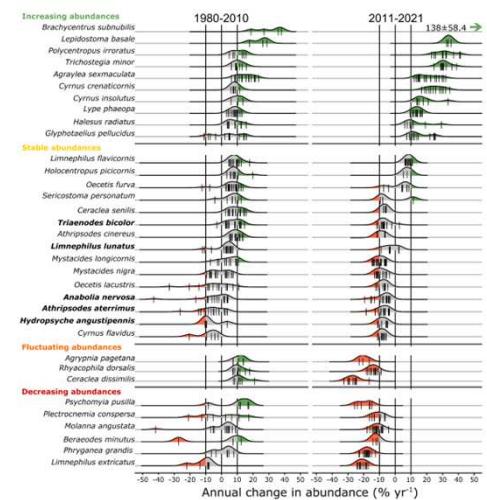
- Data sufficient of 141 species
- Dominant species / remaining species (50/50 tot. abundance)
- Strong increases till ~2010
 - Richness (A) $+0.09 \text{ sp.year}^{-1}$; GLMM: $R^2_{\text{corr}}: 0.65$; $R^2_{\text{adj}}: 0.27$; $\chi^2(\text{Year}): 127.26$; $p < 0.0001$
 - Abundance (B) $(+0.61 \text{ ind.yr}^{-1}$; GLMM: $R^2_{\text{corr}}: 0.77$; $R^2_{\text{adj}}: 0.33$; $\chi^2(\text{Year}): 86.1$, $p < 0.0001$)
- Significant breakpoints 2008-2013
 - Depending on group and parameter
- Decreases ~2011-2021:
 - Richness $(-0.05 \text{ sp.year}^{-1})$; GLMM: $R^2_{\text{corr}}: 0.55$; $R^2_{\text{adj}}: 0.19$; $\chi^2(\text{Year}): 1.865$, $p = 0.17$
 - Abundance $(-0.26 \text{ ind.yr}^{-1})$; GLMM: $R^2_{\text{corr}}: 0.59$; $R^2_{\text{adj}}: 0.26$; $\chi^2(\text{Year}): 5.22$, $p < 0.0001$



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Trend based species grouping

- Data sufficient for 46 species ($\sim 33\% \rightarrow 92\% \text{ tot. abund.}$)
- Increase: 12
- Stable: 21 \rightarrow inc. 5 most abundant
- Fluctuating: 3
- Decrease: 7



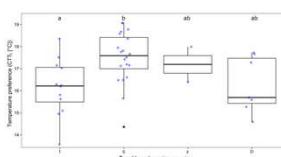
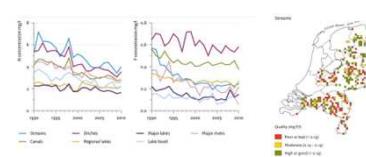
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Species specific sensitivities

- Strong increase <2010:**
- Single sided improvements in WQ (van Kouwen et al., 2024; Puijlenbroek et al., 2014; Rozemeijer et al., 2014)

Stagnation and decrease > 2011

- Multistress (Lemm et al., 2019; Haase et al., 2023)
- Trend based species grouping:
 - Diverse in species \rightarrow traits and strategies
 - Not linked to biological traits or ecological preferences
- Climate change vulnerability score
 - Increasing group (31% of species) vs
 - Decreasing group (91 % of species)
 - (binomial log. regression: $\chi^2: 8.54$, df: 43, $p < 0.01$)
 - Temperature preference (Sundermann et al 2022)
 - lower in increasing group vs stable group
 - ANOVA, and Tukey HSD: $F_{3,37} = 3.661$, $p = 0.0209$



15

Poll 3. Is het introduceren van dood hout in beken een zinloze exercitie?

- Ja**, als je de natuurlijke processen hersteld volgt dat vanzelf
- Nee**, het heeft nut en is belangrijk voor veel soorten, mits ook andere (natuurlijke) processen worden hersteld.
- Nee**, het is leuk om te doen en het lucht op
- Ja**, wat moeten ze nou met dood hout

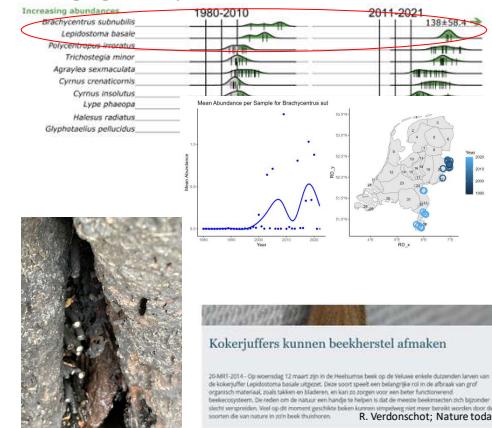
- Antwoord na volgende slide ☺



16

Discussion – increasing group

- Relatively rare and locally distributed
- More in natural areas
- Species dependent on influx CPOM
 - (obligatory) wood eaters
- Restoration measures
 - Natural morphology and riparian vegetation



Antwoord poll 3.
B. Nee, het heeft nut en is belangrijk voor veel soorten, mits ook andere (natuurlijke) processen worden hersteld.

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Discussion

Decreasing group

Inland

Ocean

Sea

Methods

Literature

Rare and abundant species treated equally

Science of the Total Environment Species Specific Responses to Anthropogenic Stressors Hamper Trichoptera Recovery in an Urbanised Landscape Manuscript Draft

Submitted

Manuscript Number:	STOTEN-D-24-01248
Article Type:	Review Article
Keywords:	Traffic; freshwater invertebrates; EPT; biodiversity loss; water quality; hydromorphology; anthropologically modified river systems
Corresponding Author:	Elmar Becker, MSc University of Amsterdam Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
First Author:	Elmar Becker, MSc

- Further efforts urgently required to improve habitat quality
 - Large scale stressors (CC, pollutants, degradation)
- Positive effects local restoration measures

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Poll 4. Adulte kokerjuffers, steenvliegen en haften eten niet

- A. waar
- B. Niet waar
- C. Soortafhankelijk



19

Poll 4. Adulte kokerjuffers, steenvliegen en haften eten niet

- A. waar
 - B. Niet waar
 - C. Soortafhankelijk
- Antwoord: C, soortafhankelijk.
- Haften hebben onderontwikkelde monddelen en kunnen niet eten.
- Kokerjuffers eten in sommige gevallen, m.n. de langlevende soorten eten nectar en hebben dit nodig om de eitjes te laten ontwikkelen (Mackay & Wiggins, 1979).
- Steenvliegen eten o.a. pollen, schimmels en detritus als adult (Ruá & Tierno de Figueroa, 2014)

20

IBED Effect of temperature and drought: stream insects in the riparian zone

- Climate extremes predicted to increase
 - Drought & more intense rain
 - Temperature
- Interacts with hydromorphology
 - Flashier discharge
 - Less shading
- Organism bottleneck: Transition between life stages
- How do heat and drought affect riparian insects during emergence?

https://www.realitycheck.rs/date/the-life-cycle-of-stoneflies-plecoptera-1

21

IBED Mesocosm setup

- Organism from Hierdense beek (March/April 2023)
 - Month to weeks before emergence
- Flow through mesocosm with sediment and OM
- 2 Temperatures
 - Ambient 12°C and high (18°C) temperature
- 4 Drought treatments
 - Permanent wet, 1, 2, 3, week dry → the rewetted
- Endpoints:
 - Survival, day of emergence
 - Fitness: wing length, body weight

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IBED Results

- Emergence
 - Temperature:
 - Reduced emergence in mayfly
 - Increased emergence in stoneflies
- Significant interactive effect of temperature and drought on the number of emerged mayflies and stoneflies
- Fitness
 - Female stoneflies lower fitness at elevated temperatures ($p = 0.03$)
 - Mayfly increase in condition factor of both sexes at elevated temperature ($p = 0.006$)

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IBED Discussion

- Temperature negatively affects stoneflies, but positively affects mayflies
 - Stoneflies prefer colder waters (Conti et al., 2014; Tierno de Figueroa et al., 2010)
 - Mayflies cope with rising temperatures (Conti et al., 2014; Haidekker & Hering, 2008; Jourdan et al., 2018)
- Drought negatively affects mayflies and most stoneflies, but positively affects *Nemoura cinerea*
 - Adaptations of *N. cinerea* eggs and nymphs (Boulton & Lake, 2008; Iversen et al., 1978)
- Life cycle plasticity important trait
- Temperature accelerates development of stream insects (Gilbert & Raworth, 1996; Rowe & Ludwig, 1991)

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Take-home message

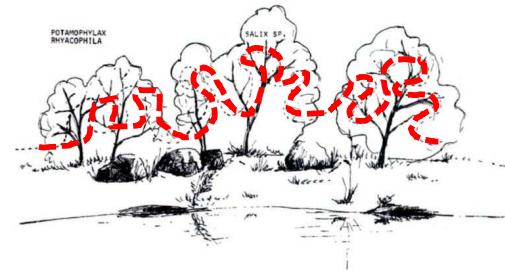
Both species are vulnerable to at least one component of climate change

Implement effective water management strategies
Focus on the whole stream including riparian zones



25

Why is the riparian habitat important?
How is the riparian habitat used?



STOWA publicatie – juni 2024 – Eisen insecten oevervegetatie
Ook internationaal project

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Poll 5. Kokerjuffers (schietmotten) leggen hun eitjes altijd in het water.

A. Nee, ze leggen heus wel eens eitjes op het droge
B. Nee, ze doen gewoon waar ze die dag zin in hebben
C. Ja, het zijn immers semi-aquatische insecten



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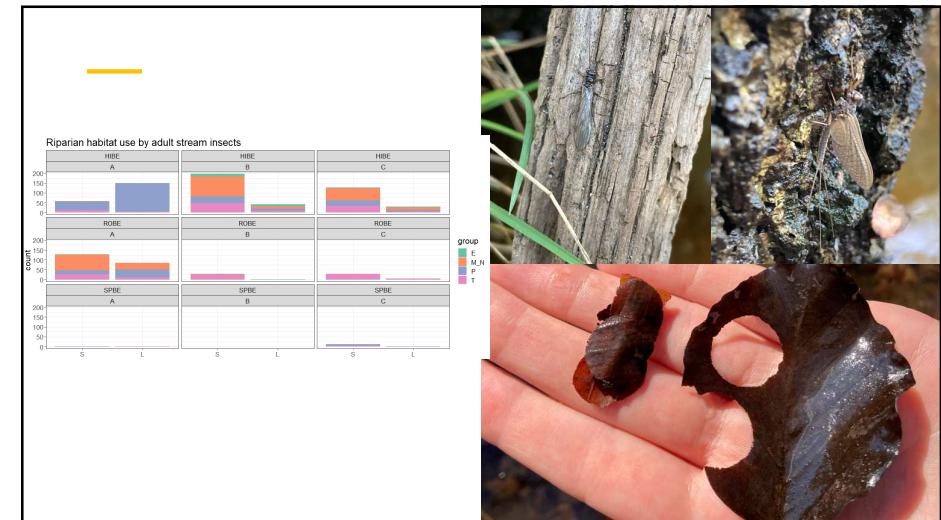


Questions?

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Waterschap Overijssel, Waterschap Limburg, Waterschap Vallei en Veluwe

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