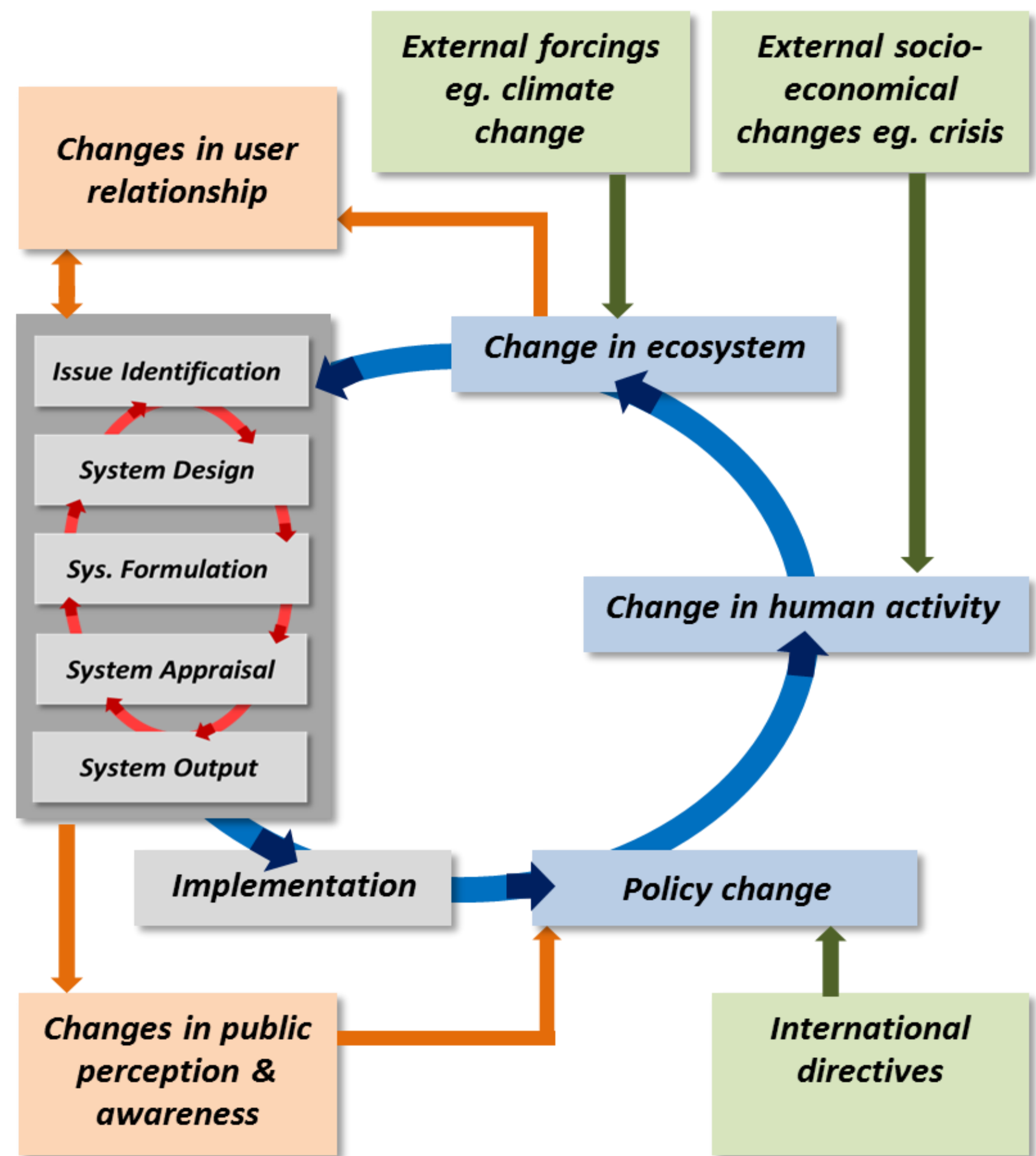


System Approach Framework (SAF)

The BaltCoast project is the holistic approach for an integrated assessment of coastal systems, considering different human activities, ecosystems capacity and environmental forcing. The complex task is tackled using the SAF as a tool applied through case studies, which are located in 6 (including the re-analysis studies, all together 7) European countries.



Further Information

BaltCoast is an EU-BONUS project.
Duration: April 2015 – March 2018
Website: www.baltcoast.net
Coordinating partner: Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemuende (gerald.schernewski@io-warnemuende.de)

Fish stock distribution & productivity, Denmark



Commercial fish species in coastal waters have declined dramatically in recent decades in the **Kattegat**. To analyze the changes in fish stock distribution and productivity, extensive datasets of fish stock dynamics and fisheries patterns, on nutrient loadings and their drivers, and climatically-driven abiotic parameters will be drawn on. Scenario simulations will explore consequences of different management options.

Coastal protection management, Estonia

In the **Pärnu Bay** area, the most serious hazards are related to occasional, extreme storm events. One of the gradually building impacts of global sea level rise will be the re-distribution of the sand. To minimize the damage caused by future extreme storm events and to protect the local port and navigation channel from siltation, scenarios including the construction of artificial dunes using the eroded sand are being modelled and tested.



Coastal municipal governance, Latvia

With respect to collaborative governance, **Salacgrīva** is one of the most advanced local municipalities in Latvia. However, the territory faces the problem of unsustainable use of coastal resources. Reasons are an insufficient capacity for coastal governance at the local level, governance shortcomings at regional/national level, and climate change impacts. The involvement of all stake-holders at all governance levels shall ensure an improved integration of the coastal issues into municipal planning processes.



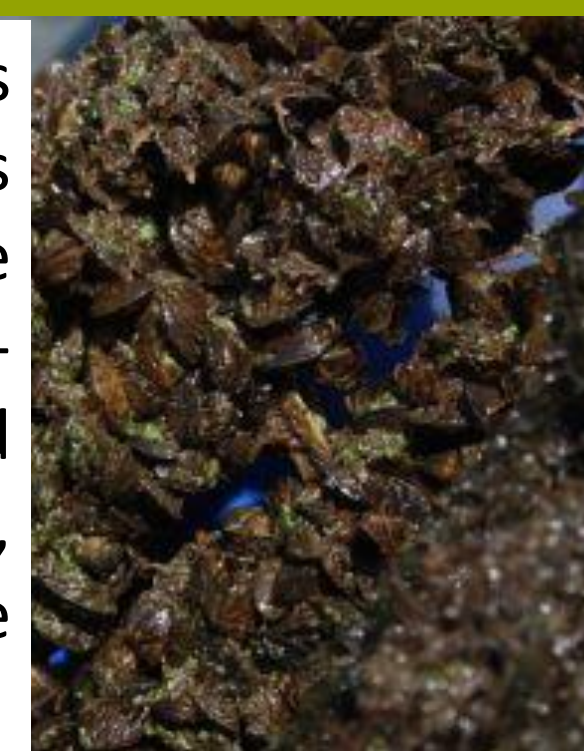
Bathing water quality at new beaches, Lithuania

Increasing tourism at the **Curonian lagoon and coast** raises the demand for new beaches. Preserving and regaining a good bathing water quality is essential. Together with stakeholders and managers of Neringa (Curonian Spit) scenarios are being developed and discussed to assess the microbial pollution risk and to open new beaches considering effects of climate change.



Eco-technologies for water quality improvement, Germany

The outstanding nature of the **Oder (Szczecin) Lagoon** is threatened by heavy eutrophication, frequent algal blooms and low water transparency. It results from excessive riverine nutrient inputs, which are increasing again. Eco-technological measures in the lagoon, like mussel farms and underwater plants, will be tested to fight eutrophication, to improve the lagoons ecological value and, at the same time, to support a sustainable tourism development.



Shipping & economic development, Poland

At the **Vistula Lagoon**, improvement of economy is a pending issue. One possibility to reach this goal is the development of tourism via increased navigation on the lagoon, construction of new marinas and harbors' improvement, which require deepened and/or new shipping channels. Different scenarios will display effects of dredging on the hydro-dynamics of the lagoon and channels siltation. Possibilities of utilization of the dredged material will be evaluated. Also the compatibility with nature conservation policies will be considered in the analysis.

