What has been done in the Kızılırmak Deltaic Area by means of Invasive Alien Species studies

- 1. 27 invasive species were selected to investigate by means of IAS.
- 2. Selected IAS are a member of Diatom, Dinophylagellate, Chlorophyta, Ctenophora, Arthropoda, Gastropoda, Bivalvia, Crustacea and Pisces.
- 3. Selected species were evaluated by using the literature survey and available data
- 4. These selected species will sample twice at the Kızılırmak Deltaic area during the project
- 5.Risk assessment criteria were determined and IAS in the Kızılırmak Delta will be evaluated to High Risk of Dispersal (HRD), High Risk for Establishment in a new environment (HRE), High Risk to cause ecological and socio-economic Impacts (HRI).
- 6. The risk assessment method will be used in all deltaic areas in the project.



PARTNERS

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Common borders. Common solutions.





IASON

Invasive Alien Species Observatory and Network Development for the Assessment of Climate Change Impacts in Black Sea Deltaic Protected Areas

Joint Operational Programme Black Sea Basin 2014-2020 ThQ:editor of the material: Karadeniz Technical University, Marine Science Faculty Date of publishing: April 2021 Joint Operational Programme Black Sea Basin 2014-2020 is co-financed by the European Union through the European Neighbourhood Instrument and by the participating countries: Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Turkey and Ukraine. This publication was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of Karadeniz Technical University, Marine Science Faculty and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.



Species' geographic distribution is the result of the nteraction between their niche requirements and environmental conditions. IAS represent a threat to native fauna and flora, while they can also greatly mpair ecosystem function and health and cause he loss of goods and services. The overall objective of the project is to establish and carry Deltaic ecosystems of five countries (Georgia, Greece, Ukraine, Romania and Turkey) and assess conditions.

CROSS BORDER COOPERATION

Why deltaic ecosystems?

Deltas are ecosystems where biological communities can-To develop cooperation for the IAS monitoring by adapt to the present conditions, but at the same time, these communities are inherently very vulnerable. Climate change can be stimulated flooding, increase water temperature and also increase %50 of the surface area of the deltas. Climate changes may impact the out joint monitoring actions on IAS in the Black Sea area's physical conditions, economic income, and social -In the project, basic data on IAS will be obtained under structure of the coastal and delta areas.

heir response under current and predicted climatic General Purpose of the Project;

the Black Sea Marine ecosystems of five countries (Georgia, Greece, Ukraine, Rome and Turkey) and their response under current and predicted climatic conditions is to evaluate.

The monitoring scheme of the IASON project includes five spatially distanced deltaic study areas, sharing common characteristics, but with different environmental management backgrounds.

- Danube Delta (Ukraine & Romania)
- Nestos Delta (Greece)
- Kızılırmak Delta (Turkey)
- Chorokhi & Kolkheti Deltas (Georgia)

Specific objectives of the project to achieve;

-To develop and implement joint monitoring and risk assessment procedures related to IAS in the areas and to assist countries in creating IAS inventories.

-To use innovative technologies for the IAS monitoring, and to improve research capacity.

ensuring public participation in the project.

The main results of the project to reach:

the current and predicted climatic conditions in the delta areas.

-IAS monitoring and evaluating information and Establish and carry out joint monitoring actions on IAS in communication technology (ICT) services will be established, and also establishing information networks with citizens.

> -Improve cooperation on IAS monitoring through public (educators, administrators, legislators, local community) involvement at various levels of the project.

-Improve long-term cross-border collaboration, dissemination of information, and research capacity through the use of innovative IAS monitoring technologies.

-Interaction between researchers and relevant stakeholders.