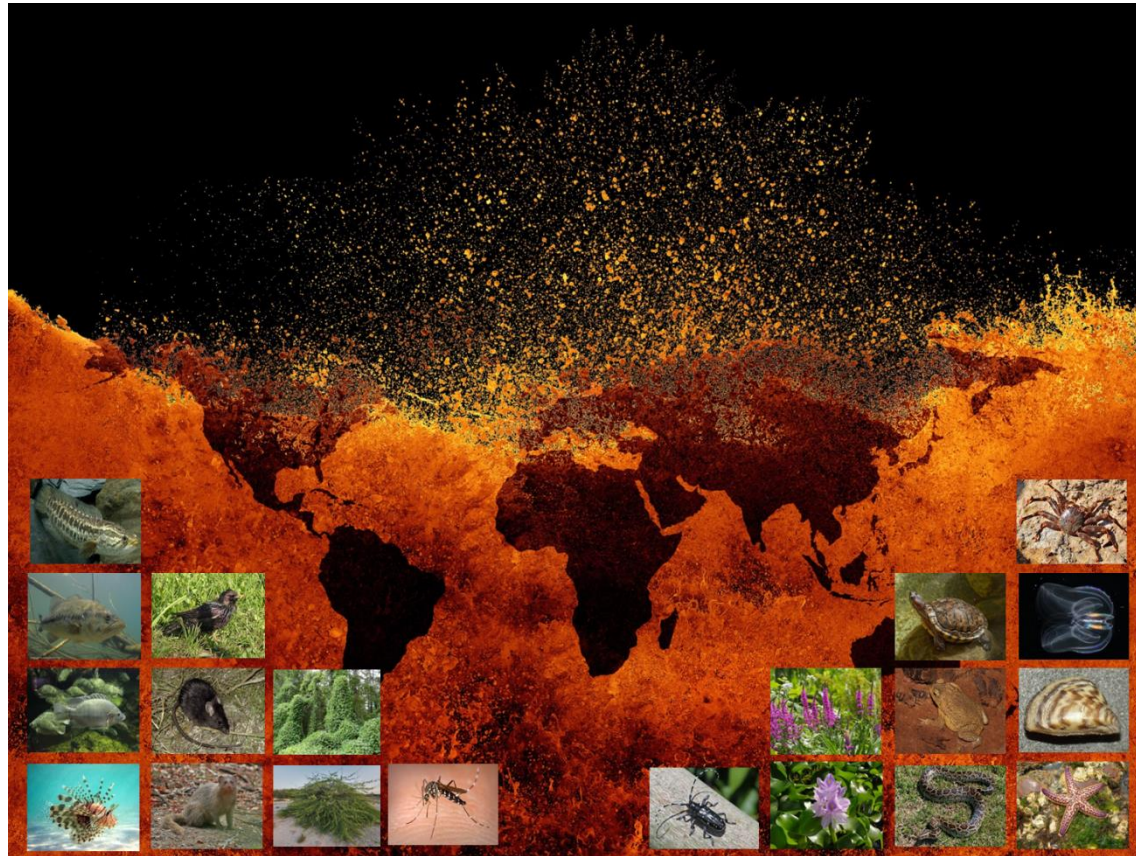


The effects of climate change on the alien and invasive marine species migration behavior, in the NW Indian Ocean Seas



Fereidoon Owfi

Tehran, February 2023

The five threats to biodiversity



Land and Sea use Change

(Including habitat loss and degradation)

Example:
Agricultural land use which is responsible for **80%** of the global deforestation



Pollution

Make the environment unsuitable for survival directly and indirectly



Species overexploitation

Example:
Overfishing which may decimate global fish populations by 2050



Climate Change

Forcing the animal to shift range or confounding the signals that trigger seasonal events and more



Invasive species and disease

Compete with native species for space, food and other resources; sometimes spread disease that native species have no immunity of

Intelligent Man: The first known invasive species on earth

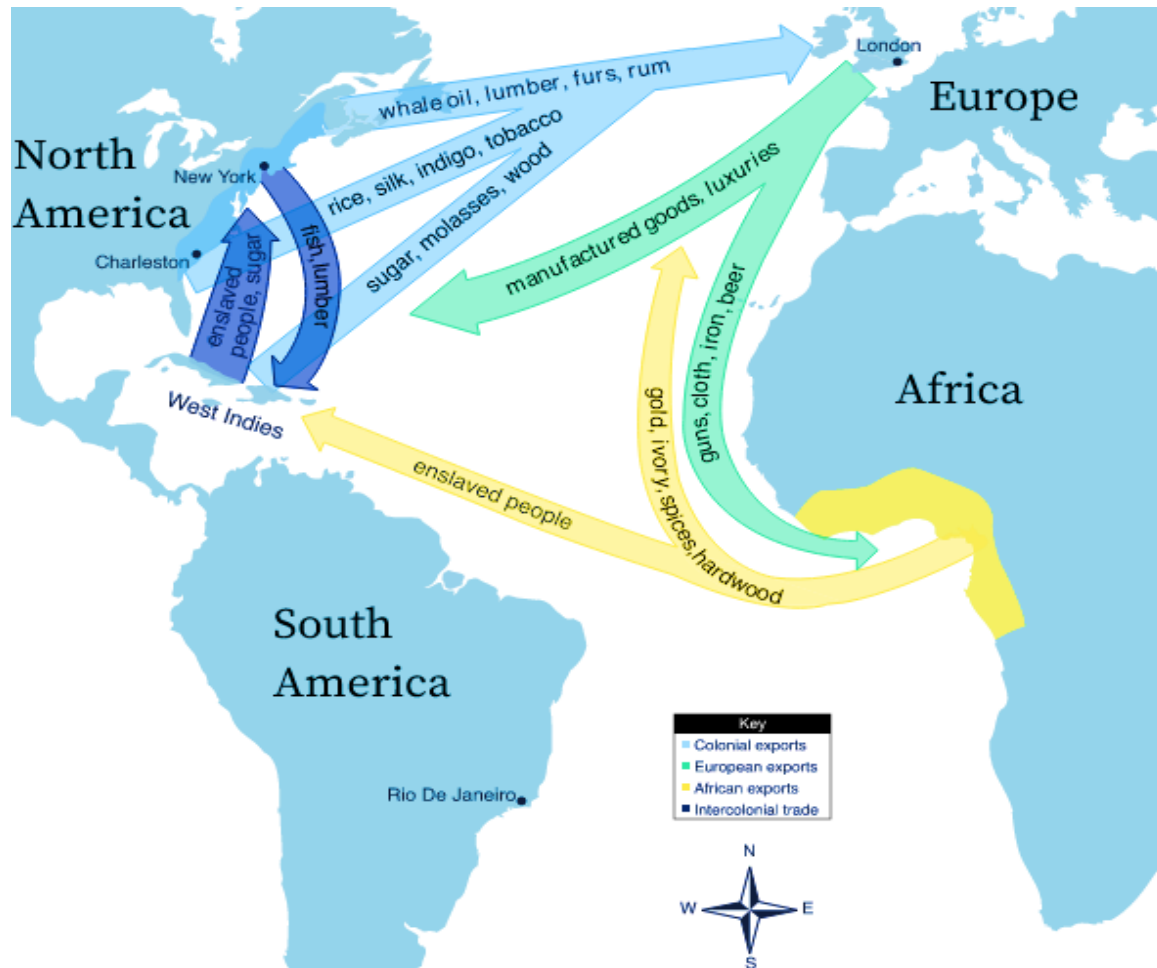
- ❖ Nearly 5.4 billion years have passed since the creation of the earth, and even now the earth is home to millions of living species, of which humans are one.
- ❖ It can be clearly stated that the intelligent human species, *Homo sapiens*, is one of the oldest invasive species within a billion years since the appearance of life and the history of the formation of human geography on the planet.
- ❖ From thousands of years ago until today, humans have transferred in various ways, including local and intentional transfer of microorganisms, plant and animal species from native geographical areas to new areas between countries and intercontinental.
- ❖ *H. sapiens* has played a key role for the destruction of habitats and different ecosystems, disruption of the food cycle and introduce the natural enemies directly or indirectly.



Records and documentation of intercontinental movement of AIS

Columbian exchange / Interchange

Following the voyage of Columbus to America in 1492, the widespread transfer of more than 200 species of plants, animals and unwanted diseases between 16 countries and between continents along with cultural displacement, human population from the Old World (Europe and Africa) to the New World (America) was done.



Principles of planning for the study of Alien Invasive Species (AIS)

- ❖ Identification of AIS should be planned and carried out based on three principles.
 - 1) Review of archival sources and documents,
 - 2) Refer to databases (national, regional and international),
 - 3) Field monitoring and information updating,
- ❖ This process was carried out by / based on :
 - **Global Invasive Species Database-GISD** specialist group as the AIS check list,
 - **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)** standards provided,
 - Available information and data regarding the AIS distribution patterns,
- ❖ The most important consequences of the presence of alien invasive species as follows:
 - Food and habitat competition with native species
 - Emergence of non-native parasitic species
 - Displacement of species
 - Change in habitat structural process
 - Phase change of the food web
 - Transmission of diseases and parasites
 - Threats to food security
 - Threats to human societies

Acceptable types of data quality and information needed

Observed

Observed information is directly based on well-documented observations of all known components of the habitats in the ecosystem.

Estimated

Estimated information is based on calculations that may involve assumptions and / or interpolations in time (in the past).

Projected

Projected information is same as “estimated”, but the variable of interest is extrapolated in time (towards the future).

Inferred

Inferred information is based on variables that are indirectly related to the variable of interest, but in the same general type of units .

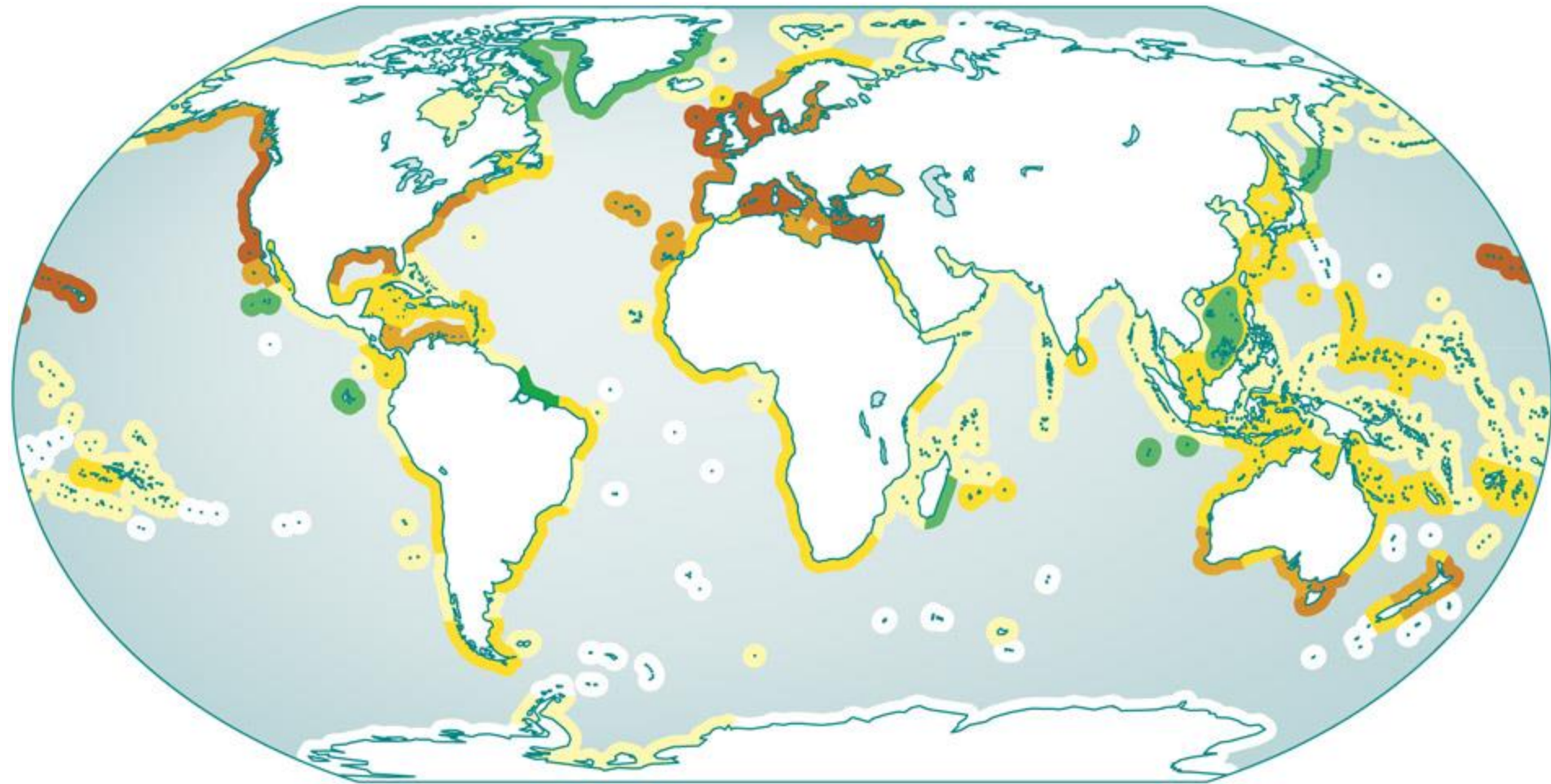
Suspected

Suspected information is based on circumstantial evidence, or on variables in different types of units, can be based on any factor related to abundance or distribution.

Not confirmed

Not confirmed information include a set of information and data for which there is no documented or even doubtful proof.

Globally number and distribution patterns of AIS



Number of invasive species



0

1-2

3-7

8-15

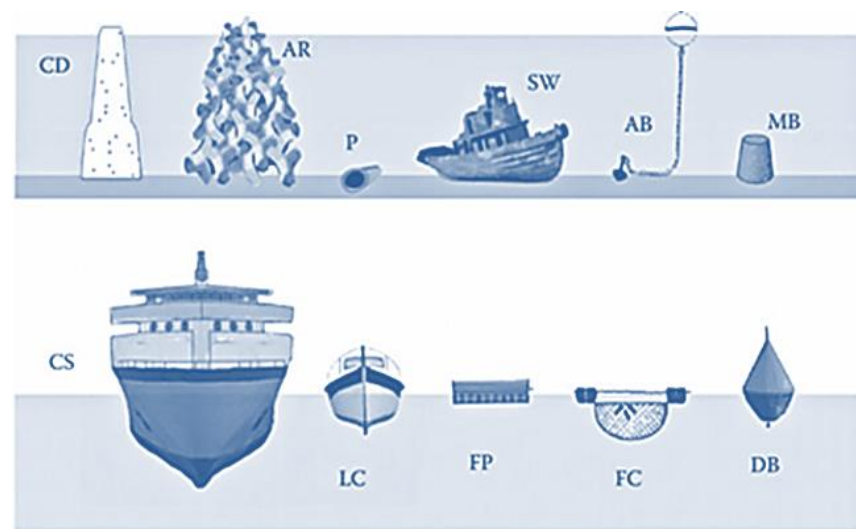
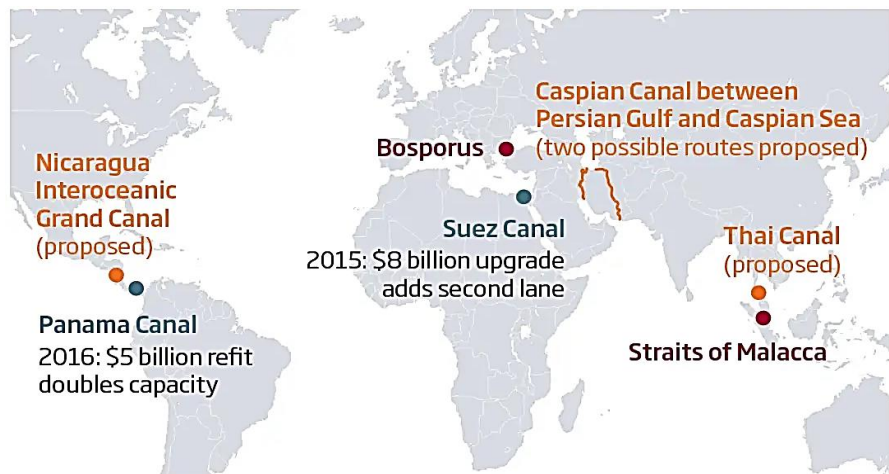
16-30

31-56

Introduction with no impact on native species

Pathways to transfer and introduce the marine AIS

- ❖ Introducing species to new areas is not a new phenomenon. This process has been happening at a very low rate for millions of years and is mostly between close neighbors and neighboring regions.
- ❖ The processes that lead to the introduction of non-native species from one geographic location to other areas are called **pathways**.
- ❖ These routes are numerous or act for introductions for presence of non-native / alien) species .
 - **Under natural conditions** (marine currents, wind, floods, rivers and border waters)
 - **By humans in accidental ways** (Anthropogenic canals, fixed / mobile artificial structures, Ballast waters)
 - **By humans in a purposeful / targeted ways** (ornamental and zoo species, laboratory and research species, economical species)



Geographical borders of the NW Indian Ocean Region



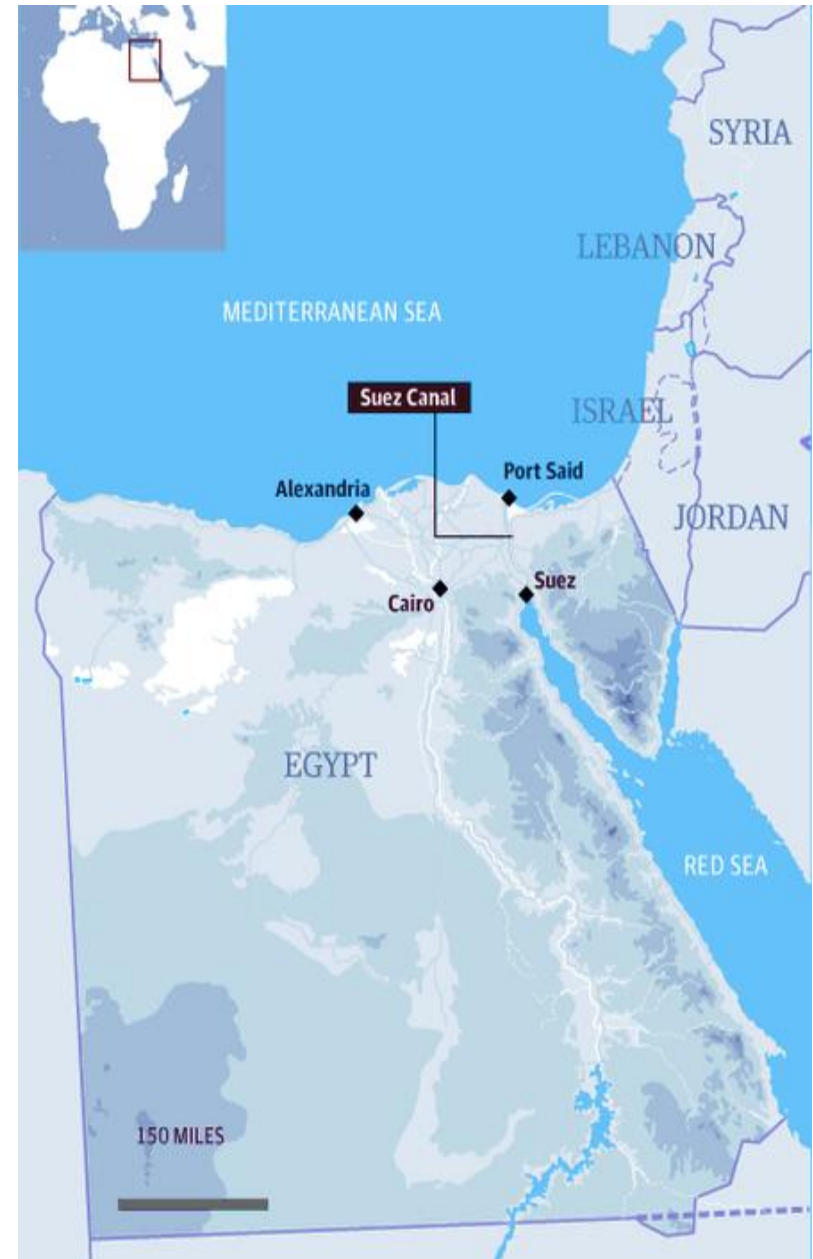
Marine basins of the NW Indian Ocean region



Documentation of intercontinental movement of AIS in NW Indian Ocean

Lessepsian / Anti-Lessepsian migration

- ❖ This type of migration was named after the French engineer **Ferdinand de Lesseps** after the construction of the **Suez Canal** in 1869 (193 km long) due to the process of moving a large number of marine animals.
- ❖ Many marine species, including fish, crustaceans and molluscs, which were native to the waters of the **Mediterranean Sea** and the **Indo-Pacific Ocean** basin of the **Red Sea** on both sides of the Suez Canal, were introduced to new waters by crossing this canal.
- ❖ Some of them spread invasively in new habitats with aggressive behavior and habitat interference with native species, which is why they are also called **Eritrean invasion** or **Lessepsian invasion**.
- ❖ This phenomenon has been developed in a wide geographical area from the east to the west of the Mediterranean Sea, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba known as the **Lessepsian province**.
- ❖ About **190 species** have moved in this basin, and new species are identified and reported every year, especially in the Mediterranean Sea.

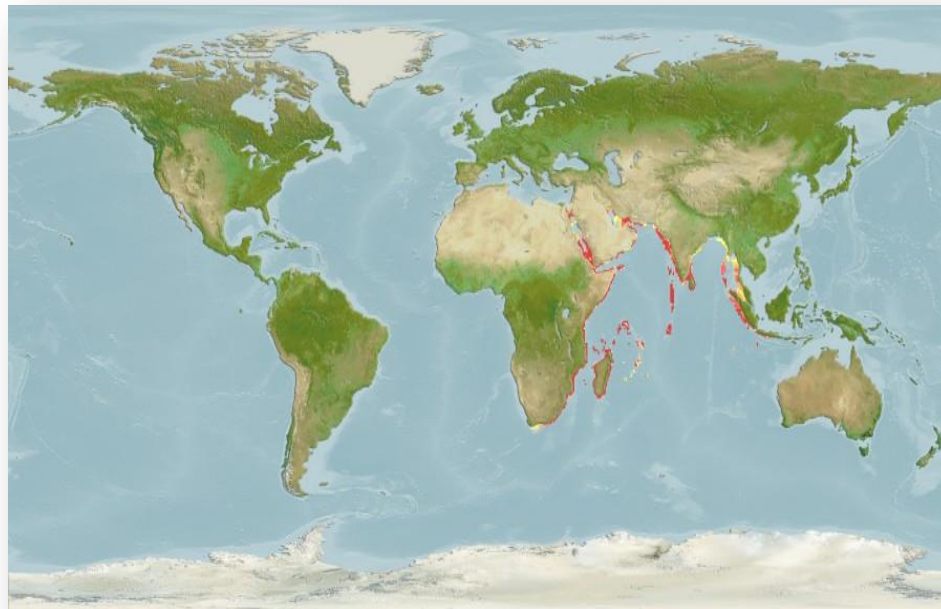


Mediterranean Sea - Red Sea - Indian Ocean transition zone (Lessepsian Migration Crossing - LMC)



The spread of AIS in the region - Fishes

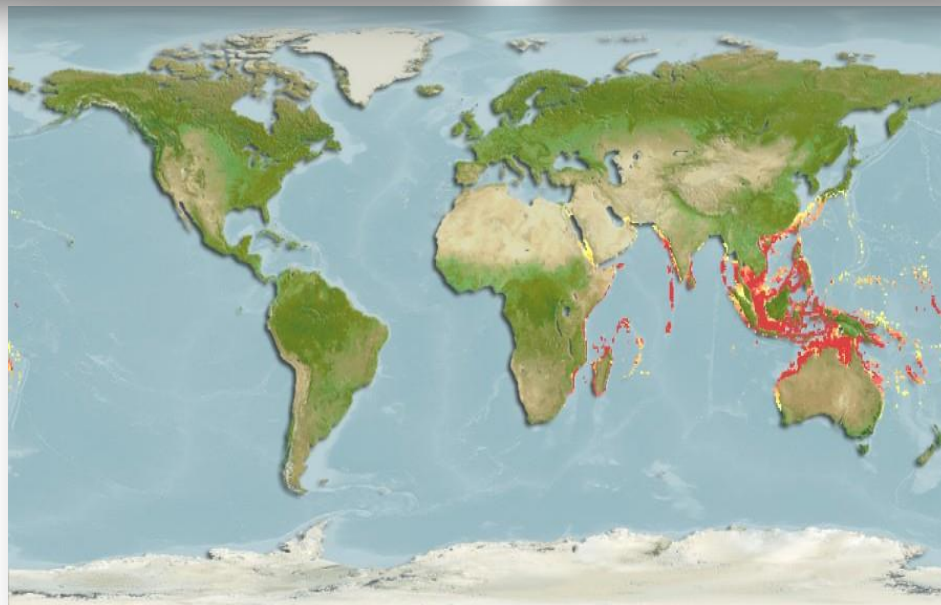
Pterois miles (Scopaenidae)
Devil firefish / Common lionfish



The spread of AIS in the region - Fishes

Sargocentron rubrum (Holocentridae)

Redcoat fish



The spread of AIS in the region - Fishes

Stephanolepis diaspros (Monacanthidae)

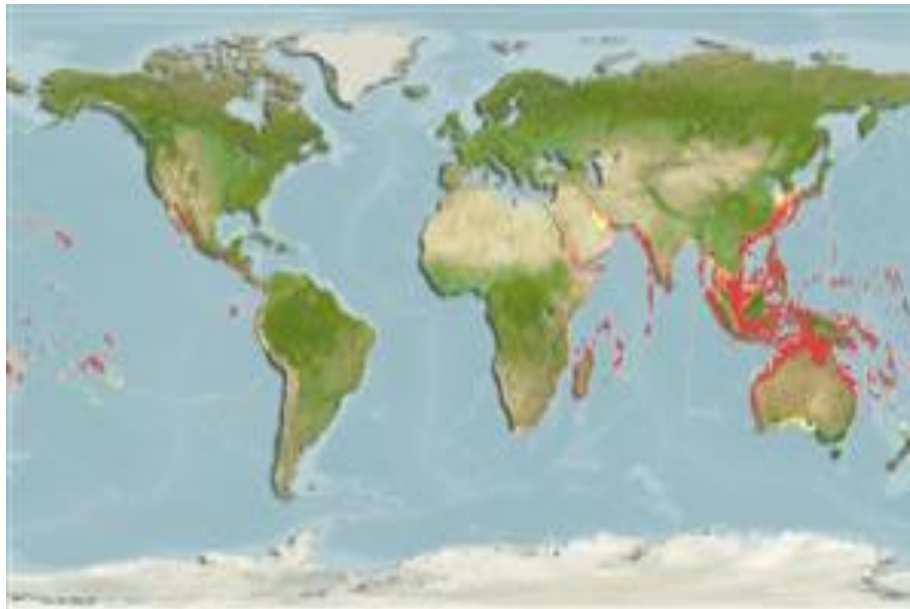
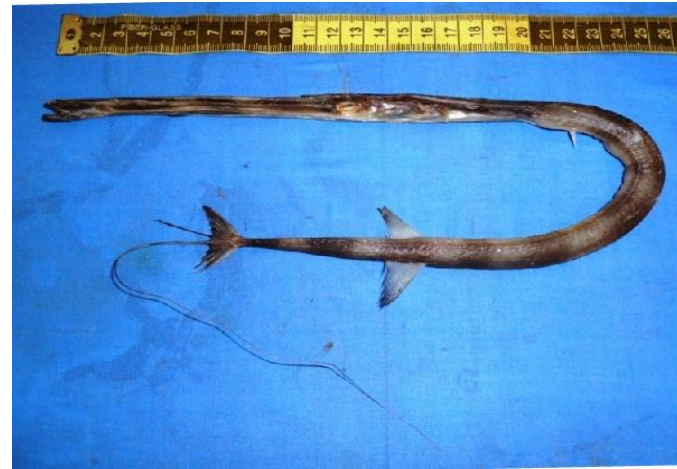
Reticulated leatherjacket



The spread of AIS in the region - Fishes

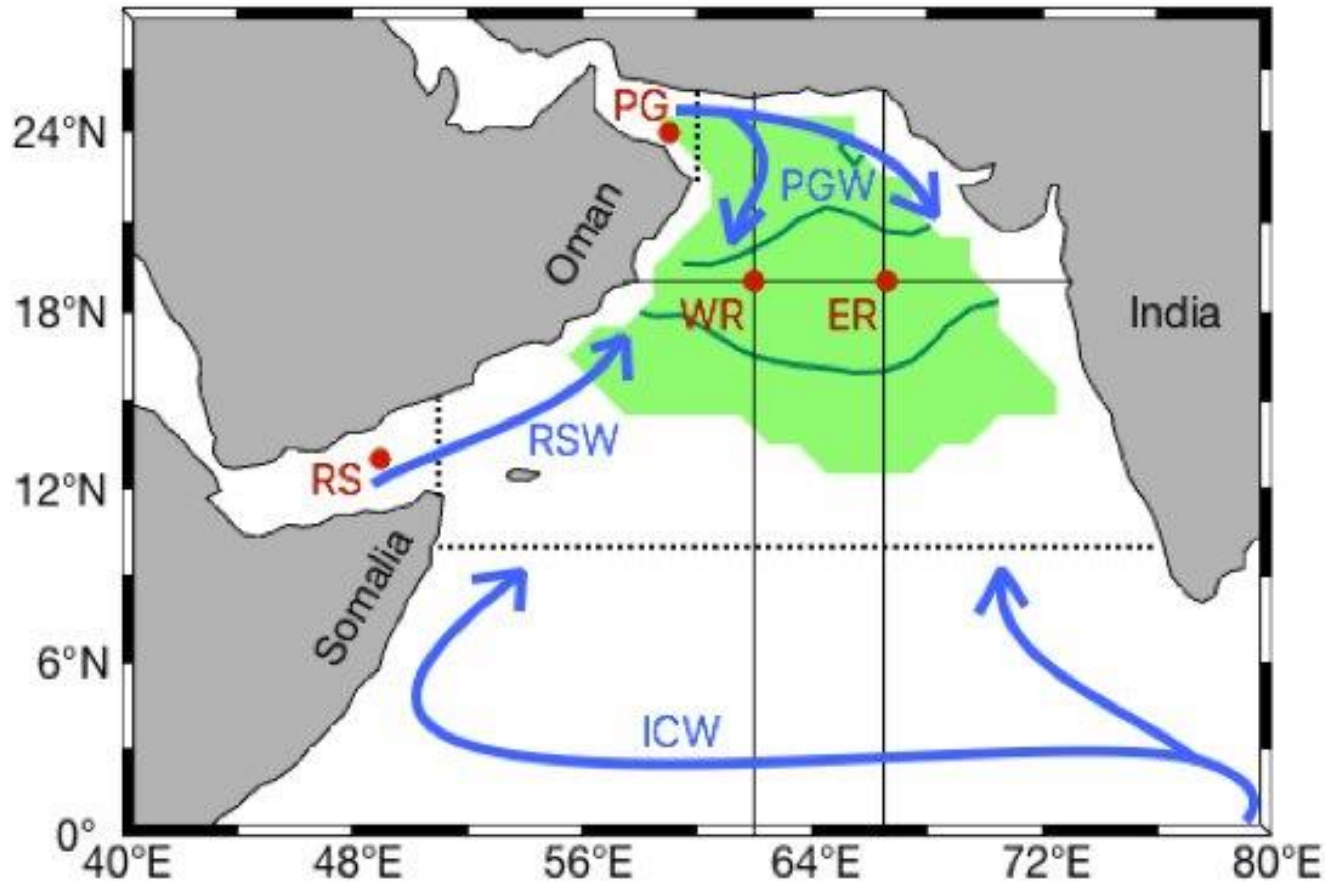
Fistularia commersonii (Fistularidae)

Bluespotted cornetfish

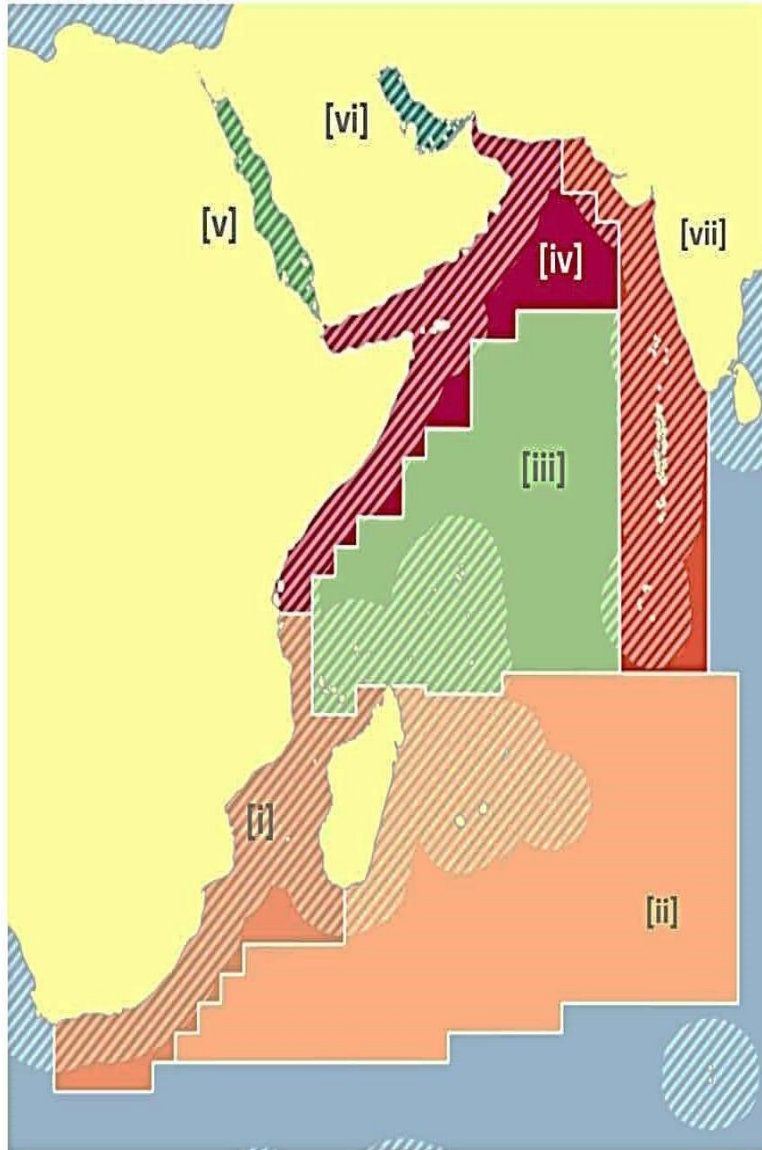


AIS risk rating of the NW Indian Ocean

The zoning of northwestern marine basins of the Indian Ocean based on the **grading of risk tolerance - risk rating** of the presence and spread of non-native and alien species, affected by climate change and the trend of increasing **Sea Surface Temperature (SST)**.



NW Indian Ocean AIS risk sub-area / zonation



[i] (EAMC)

East Africa and Mozambique channel

[ii] (SWIO)

Southwestern Indian Ocean

[iii] (NIMG)

Northwest Indian Ocean and Monsoon Gyre

[iv] (EAAS)

East Africa and Arabian Sea

[v] (RESE)

Red Sea

[vi] (GULF)
Persian Gulf)

[vii] (ASOI)

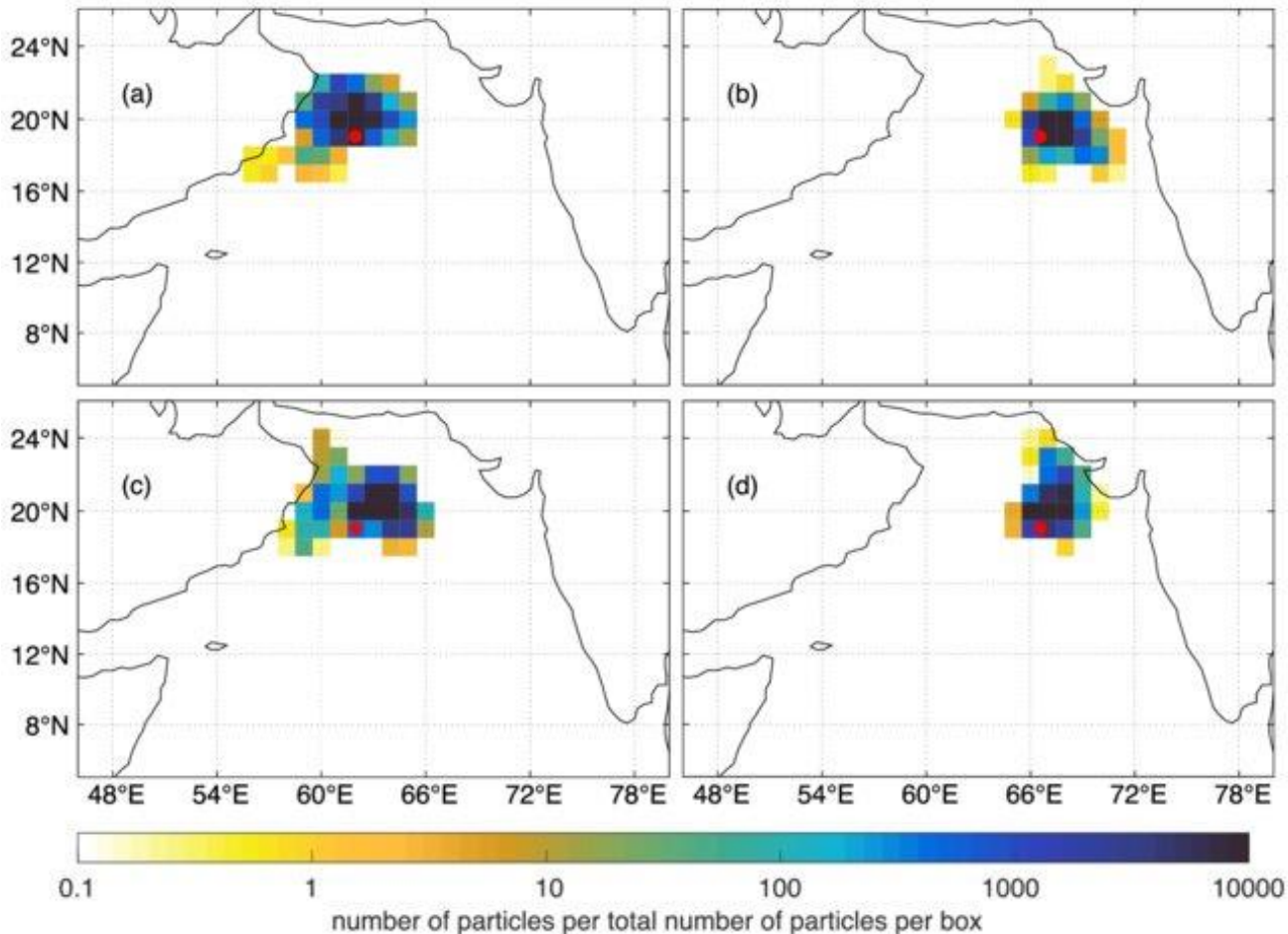
Arabian Sea and Central Indian Ocean Islands

Catch zoning map of dominant AIS for NW Indian Ocean sub-area

Catch zoning map of dominant alien species (lionfish, redcoat fish, leatherjacket fish, cornetfish), has been prepared considering the:

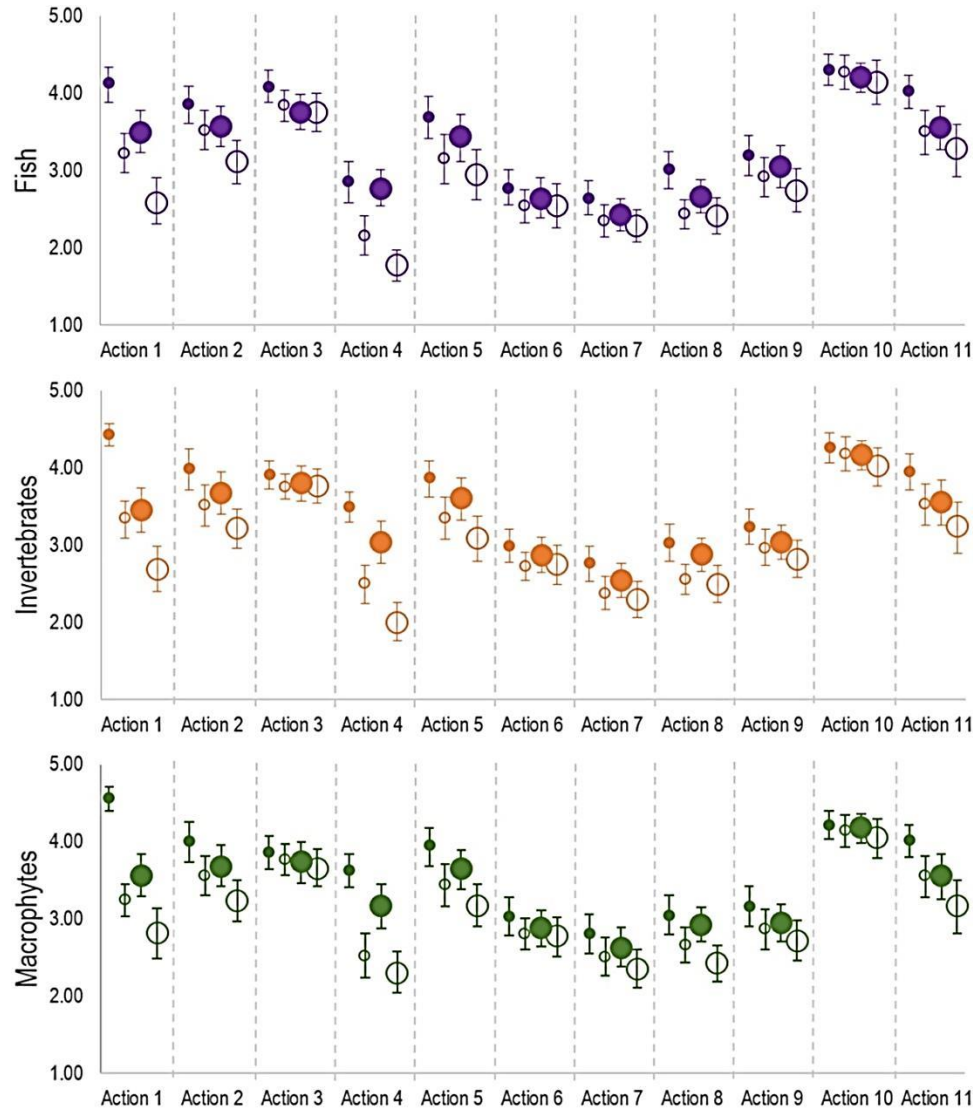
Presence and geographical distribution of the dominant fish species.

Based on the increase and abundance of the fish stocks in 50 selected territorial fishing grounds,



AIS action plans

Action plans divided into three main groups of marine AIS for combat, mitigation and adaptation of the AIS distribution and spread in new areas, under different scenarios of climate change and SST increase.





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سازمان تحقیقات، آموزش و ترویج کشاورزی
موسسه تحقیقات علوم شیلاتی کشور

تنوع زیستی و بوم‌شناسی گونه‌های غیر بومی و بیگانه مهاجم با نگاهی به تغییر اقلیم

مؤلفان:
دکتر مهناز ربانی‌ها، دکتر فریدون عوفی

ویراستار علمی:
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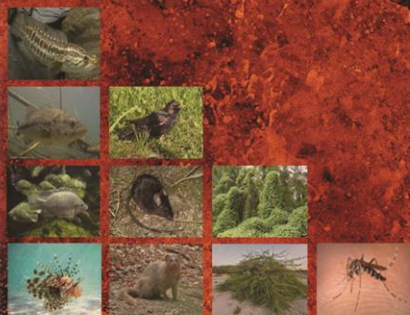
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MINISTRY OF JIHAD-E-AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION & EXTENSION ORGANIZATION
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By:
Mahnaz Rabbaniha (Ph.D.)
Fereidoon Owfi (Ph.D.)



ISBN : 978-600-8451-48-8



For more information on Climate Change effects: The Lancet Countdown series, since 2015

The Lancet

Peer-reviewed journal

The Lancet is a weekly peer-reviewed general medical journal and one of the oldest of its kind. It is also the world's highest-impact academic journal. It was founded in England in 1823. Wikipedia

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History: 1823–present

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Publisher: Elsevier, Elsevier Health Sciences

THE LANCET

Health and climate change



"Tackling climate change could be the greatest global health opportunity of the 21st century."

A Commission by The Lancet

THE LANCET

The 2019 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change



"An unprecedented challenge demands an unprecedented response, and it will take the work of the 7.5 billion people currently alive to ensure that the health of a child born today is not defined by a changing climate."

A Review by The Lancet

THE LANCET

The Lancet Countdown:
Tracking Progress on Health and Climate Change



A Review by The Lancet

THE LANCET

The 2017 report of the Lancet Countdown:
from 25 years of inaction to a global
transformation for public health



A Review by The Lancet

THE LANCET

The 2018 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change



"The nature and scale of the response to climate change will be the determining factor in shaping the health of nations for centuries to come."

A Review by The Lancet

THE LANCET

The 2022 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change



"Countries and companies continue to make choices that threaten the health and survival of people in every part of the world. At this critical juncture, an immediate, health-centred response can still secure a future in which world populations can not only survive, but thrive."

A Review by The Lancet

THE LANCET

The 2020 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change



"Unless the global COVID-19 recovery is aligned with the response to climate change, the world will fail to meet the target laid out in the Paris Agreement, damaging public health in the short term and long term."

A Review by The Lancet

THE LANCET

The 2021 report of the Lancet Countdown on health and climate change



"Leaders of the world have an unprecedented opportunity to deliver a future of improved health, reduced inequity, and economic and environmental sustainability. However, this will only be possible if the world acts together to ensure that no person is left behind."

A Review by The Lancet

A photograph of a dry, cracked, and textured brown landscape. In the center, there is a heart-shaped pool of water, which is a light, milky grey color. The water pool is surrounded by the cracked earth, and its shape is clearly defined by the surrounding dry ground. The overall scene conveys a sense of drought and the preciousness of water.

**Thank you for your kindly attention
&
Wishing for health**

إِنَّمَا الْعِلْمُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَ إِنَّمَا أَنَا نَذِيرٌ مُّبِينٌ

علم تنها نزد پروردگار است
و من فقط آشکار کننده و هشدار دهنده هستم

***The knowledge is at God,
and I am only a evident warner and giver of notice***

