

Daugavpils, Latvia, 8 May 2024



Jean-Yves Georges<sup>1</sup> & the Emys-R Consortium<sup>2</sup>

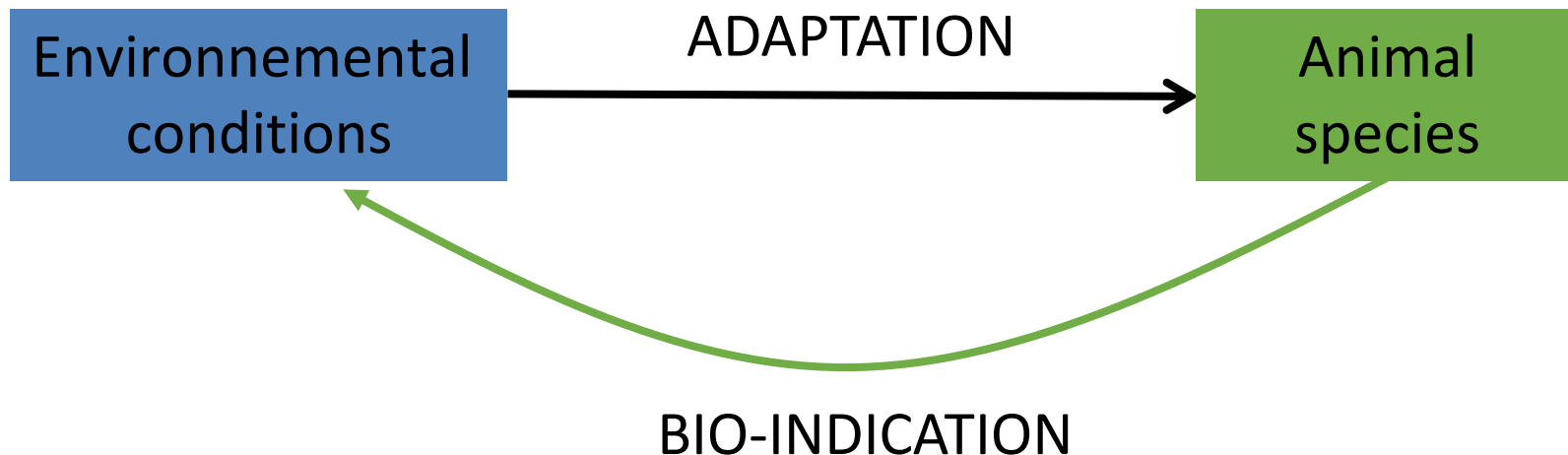
<sup>1</sup> Université de Strasbourg, CNRS, IPHC, UMR 7178, Strasbourg, France

<sup>2</sup> <https://emysr.cnrs.fr/>

# Research topics

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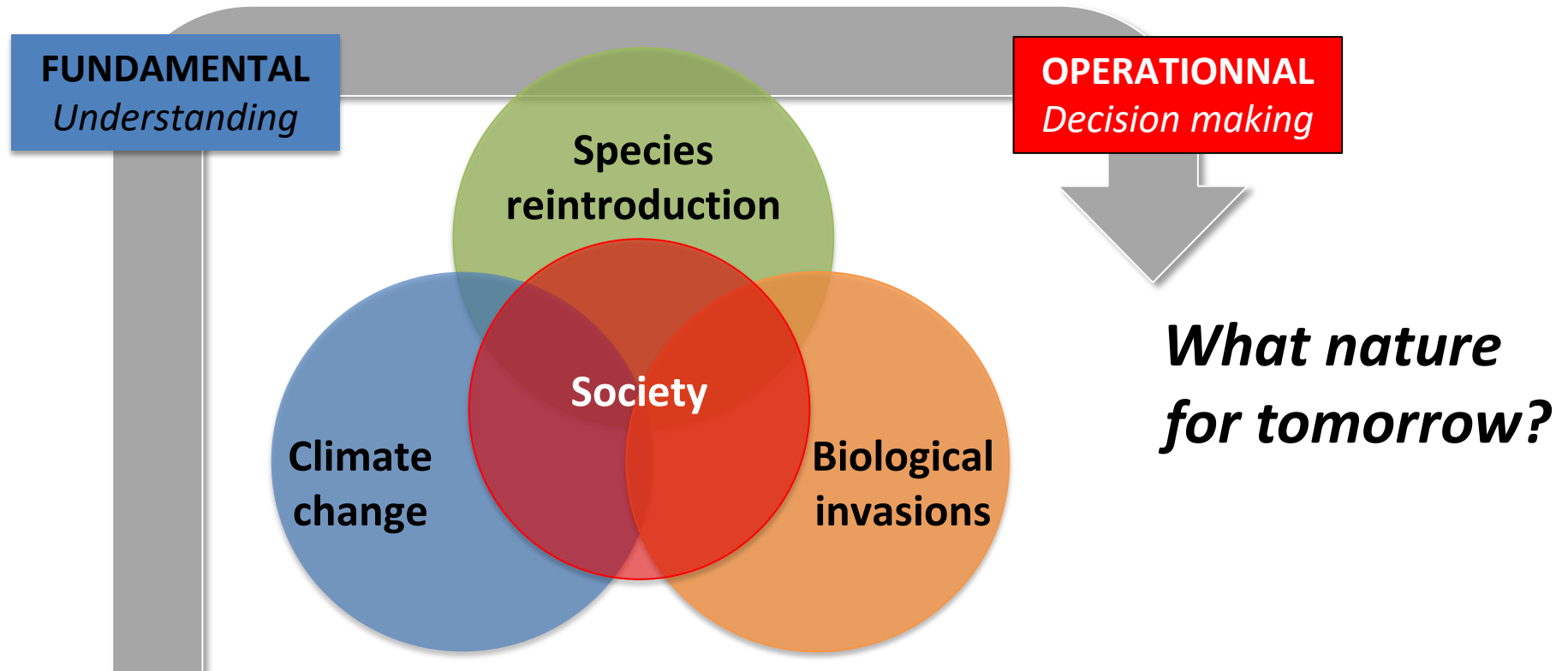
- How do animals adapt to a changing world?
- From behavioural ecology...
  - Life history theory
  - Reproductive strategies
  - Optimal foraging theory



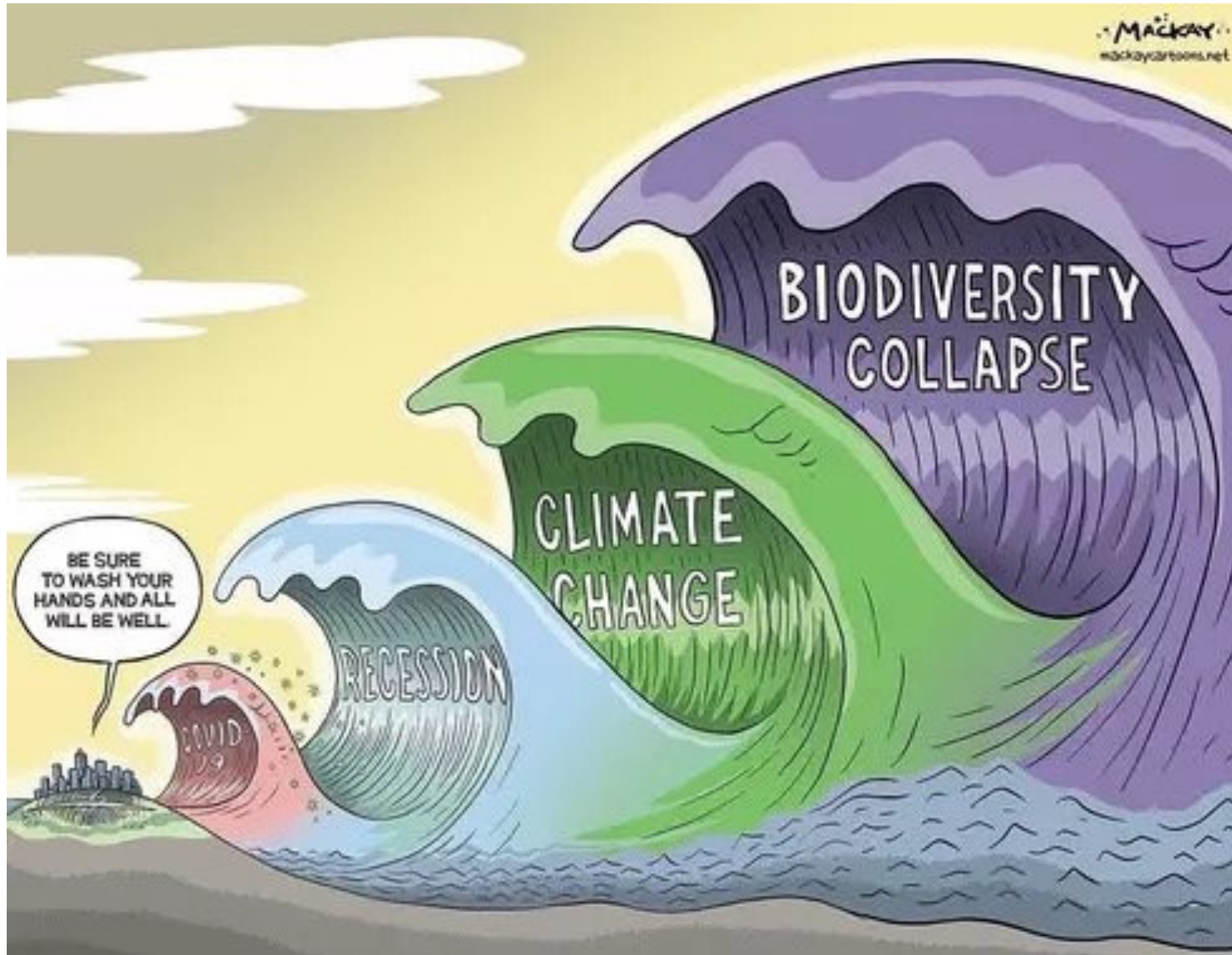
# Research topics

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- How do animals adapt to a changing world?
- From behavioural ecology... to global ecology

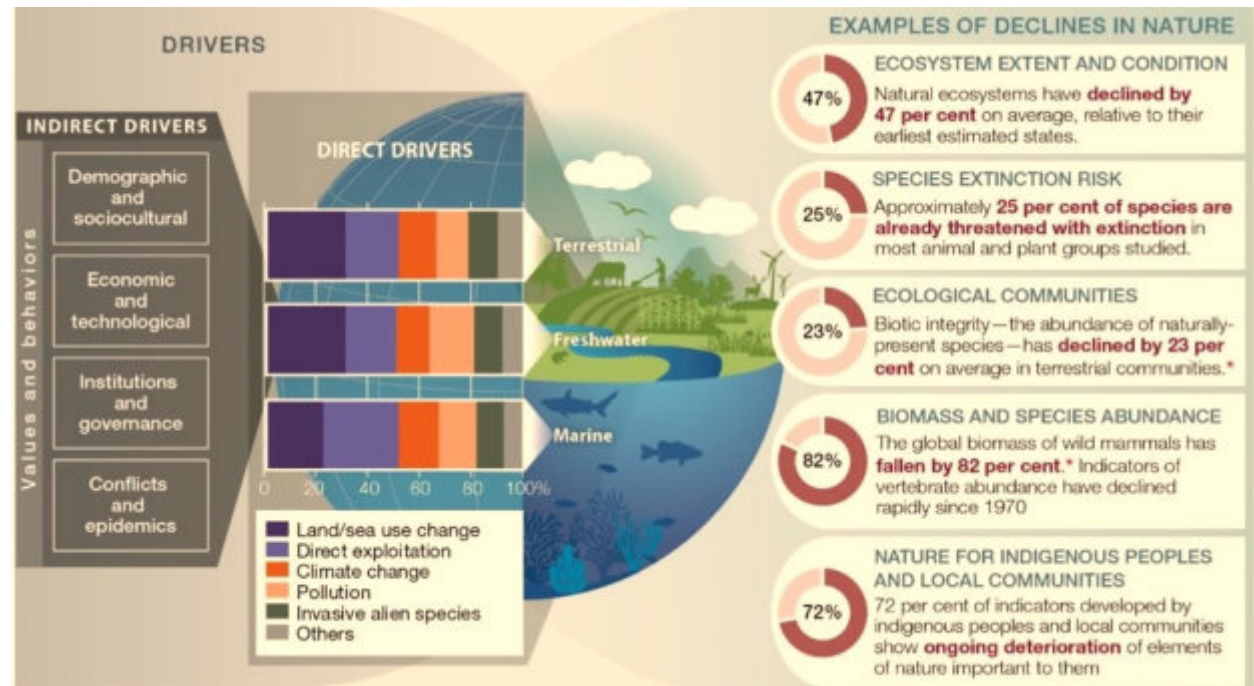


# CONTEXT: anthropocene



# CONTEXT: anthropocene, biodiversity

- 6<sup>th</sup> crisis of biodiversity loss

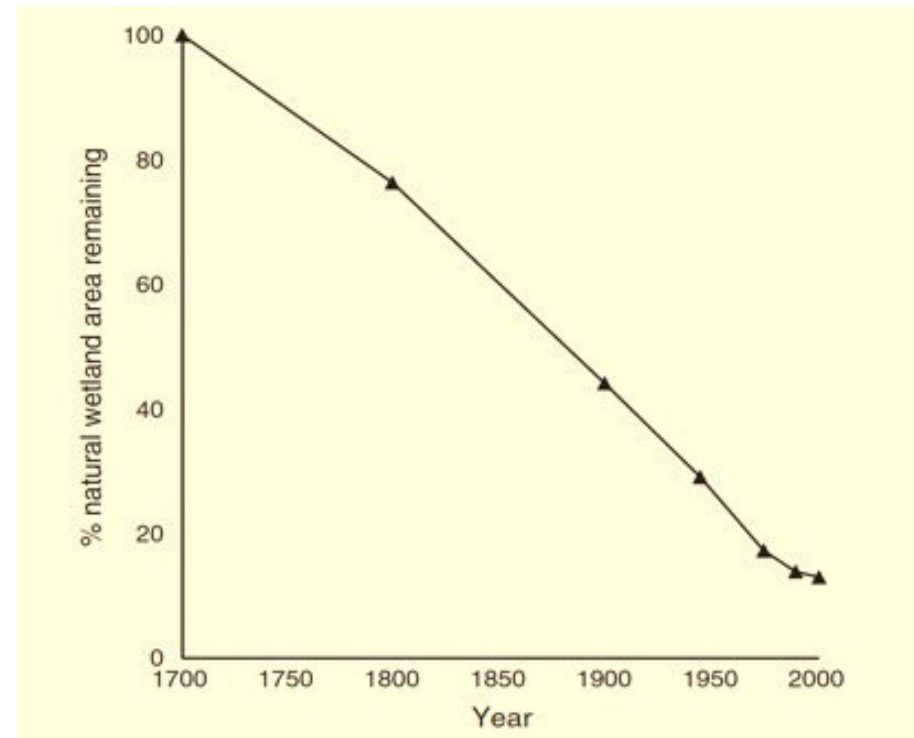


Each year Europe loses 3% of GDP because of biodiversity loss.  
That is €450 billion a year!

# CONTEXT: anthropocene, biodiversity and wetlands

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- 6<sup>th</sup> crisis of biodiversity loss
- Wetland collapse since 1700s

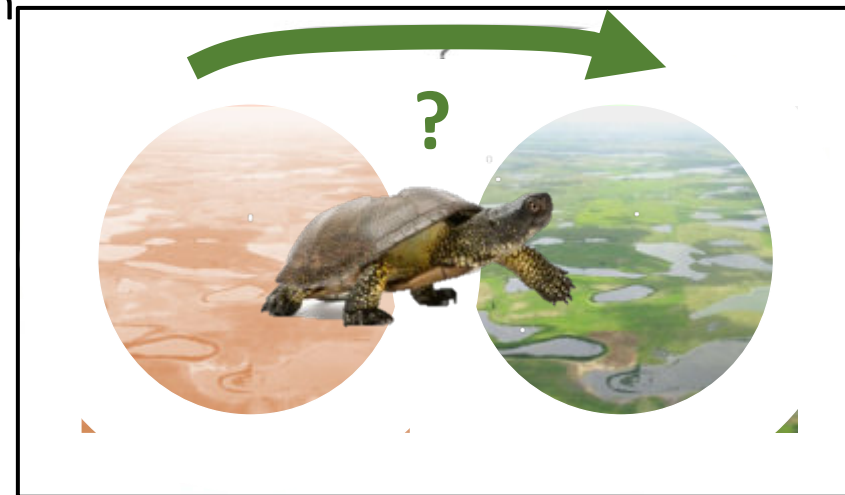
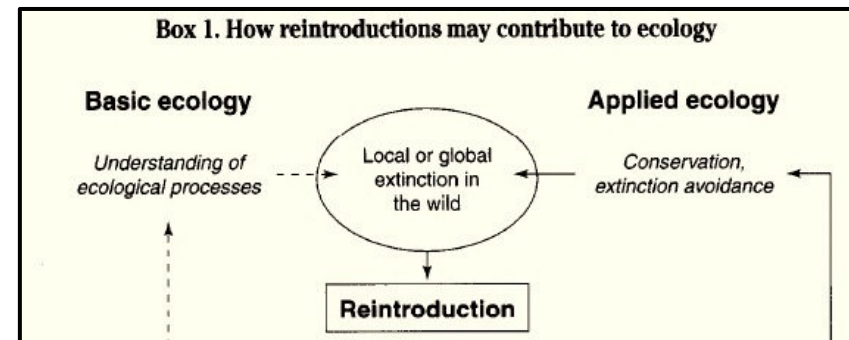


**Fig. 4.** The percentage remaining of the natural wetland area at the start of the 18th century (1700 AD). Values are extrapolated from the average rates of wetland loss in Table 1.

# CONTEXT: anthropocene, biodiversity and wetlands

## A potential remedy

- Habitat restoration & species reintroduction
  - Open-air experiments both basic and applied (Sarrazin & Barbault 1996 *TREE*)
  - Human-nature connectedness as a pathway to sustainability (Barragan-Jason et al. 2021 *Cons Lett*)
- The study case
  - Wetlands and turtles: two opposite perceptions of nature
  - Can Emys be an emissary (*Emys-R*) for reconnecting/reconciliating people and nature?



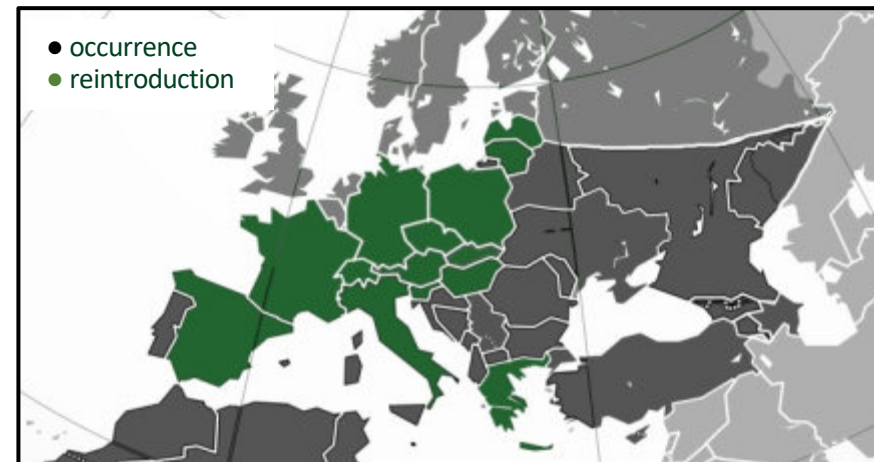
# EMYS: the European pond turtle

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## *Emys orbicularis*

- Small-sized freshwater turtle
  - 20 cm, 1 kg
  - Ponds and lentic waterbodies
  - Europe and North Africa
  - Opportunistic feeder
- Conservation status
  - Most dramatic decline for reptiles in Europe
  - Numerous reintroduction initiatives throughout Europe (umbrella species)

→ Results dissemination to be promoted





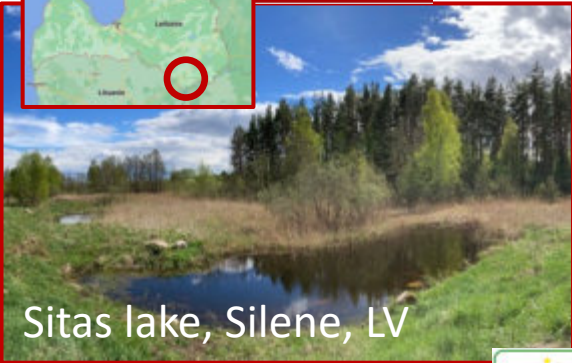







# EMYS-R: the DE+FR+LV+PL Consortium

## What are the most appropriate ways to restore wetlands for *Emys*?

- Three major study sites with contrasted socio-ecosystemic contexts

  	  	  
Woerr, Lauterbourg, FR	Neuburg am Rhein, DE	Sitas lake, Silene, LV
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ 6 ponds</li><li>○ ----- 43 sp. macrophytes -----</li><li>○ 5 km from town</li></ul>	  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ 14 ponds</li><li>○ in town</li></ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ 27 ponds</li><li>○ 90 sp.</li><li>○ no man's land</li></ul>

- Common monitoring protocols (since 2021)

# EMYS-R: the DE+FR+LV+PL Consortium and beyond



Supportive partners



Pending partners

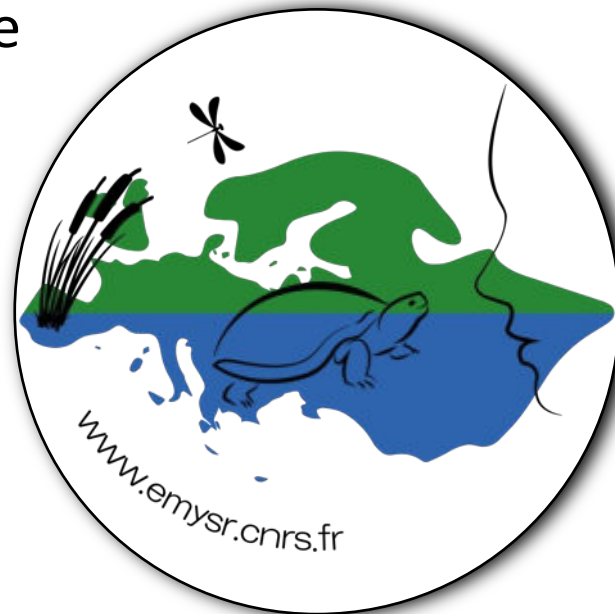


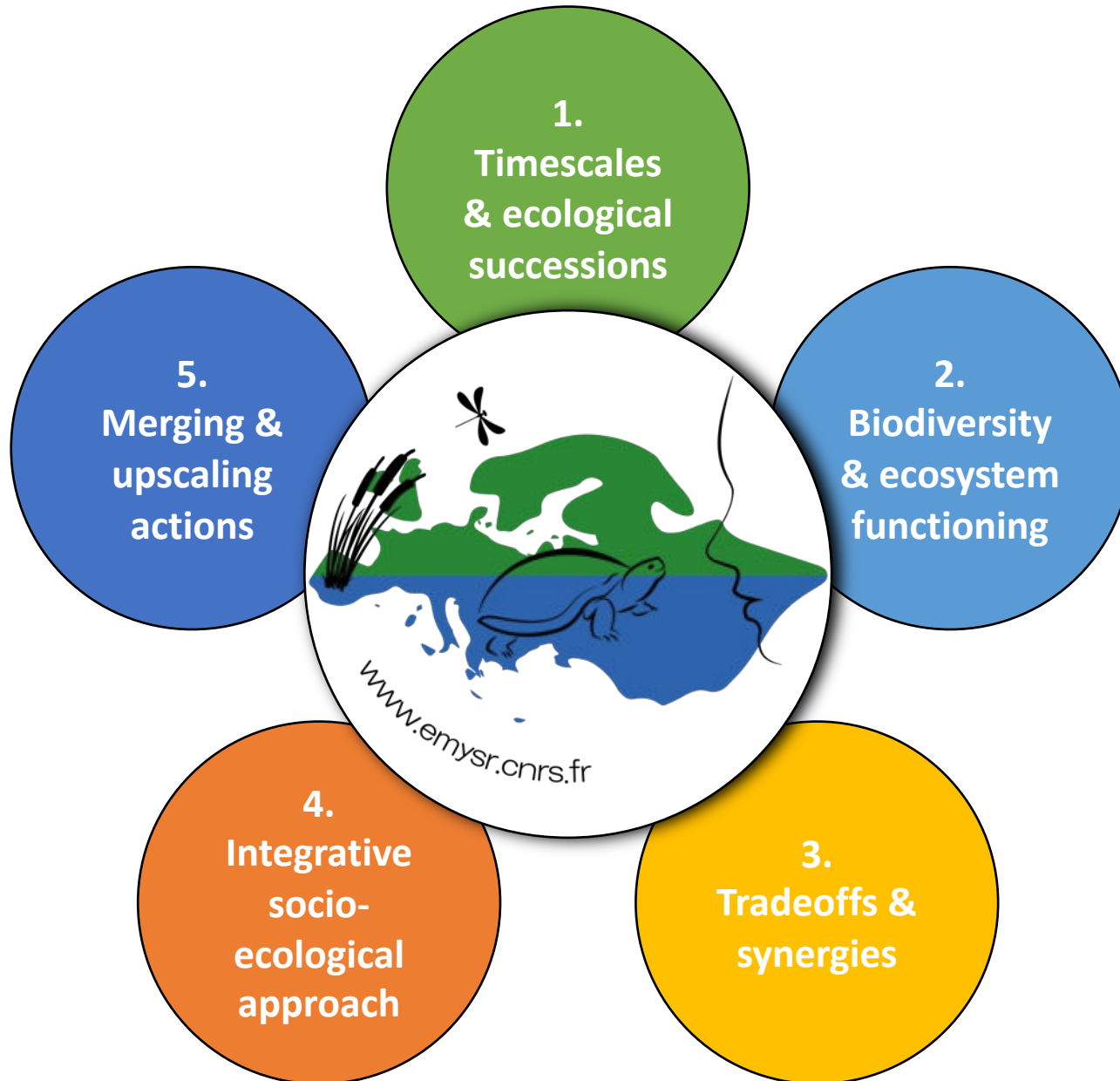
# EMYS-R: a transdisciplinary action-oriented research

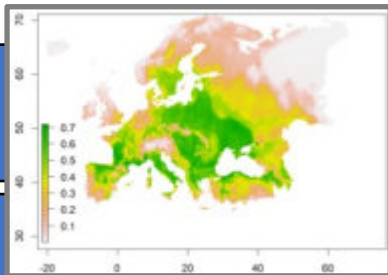
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## For defining and disseminating

- the most efficient, socially-supported, ecological methods to restore wetlands
- in favour of *Emys* reintroduction and associated biodiversity
- throughout Europe







T5.1. Literature review

T5.2. Bioclimatic modelling

T5.3. Guidelines of best practices



T4.1. Economic benefit analysis

T4.2. Public perception assessment

T4.3. Public seminars

T4.4. Participatory workshops

# 1. Timescales & ecological successions

T1.1. Chronosystemic frames (1900 – today)

T1.2. Degree of recovery



# 2. Biodiversity & ecosystem functioning

T2.1. Emys population monitoring

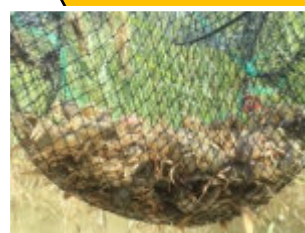
T2.2. Wetland ecosystem functioning



# 3. Tradeoffs & synergies

T3.1. Not-target species monitoring

T3.2. Adaptive management

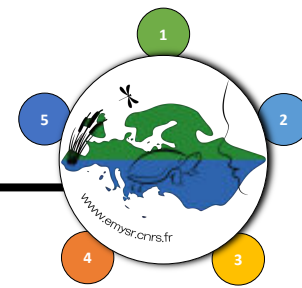


# 4. Integrative socio-ecological approach

# 5. Merging & upscaling actions



# EMYS-R WP1: temporal approach



T1.1. Chronosystemic frames (1900 – today)

→ **Historical use and land cover assessment**  
Archives and orthophotos

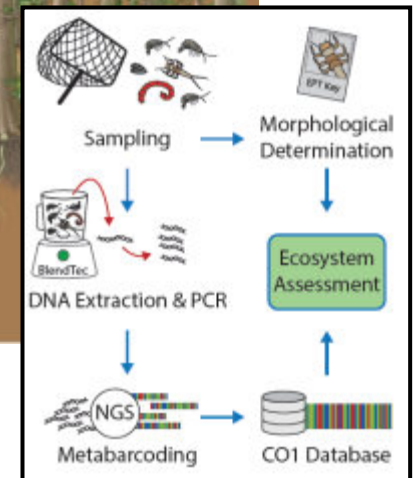
T1.2. Degree of recovery

→ **Biocenotic indices of water bodies**  
Biodiversity surveys + eDNA metabarcoding

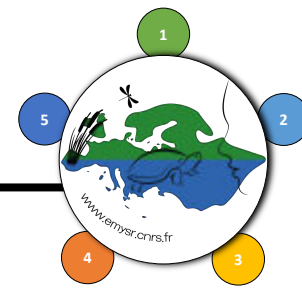
## 1. Timescales & ecological successions



Kari-Anne van der Zon (*ecological successions*)



# EMYS-R WP2: functional approach



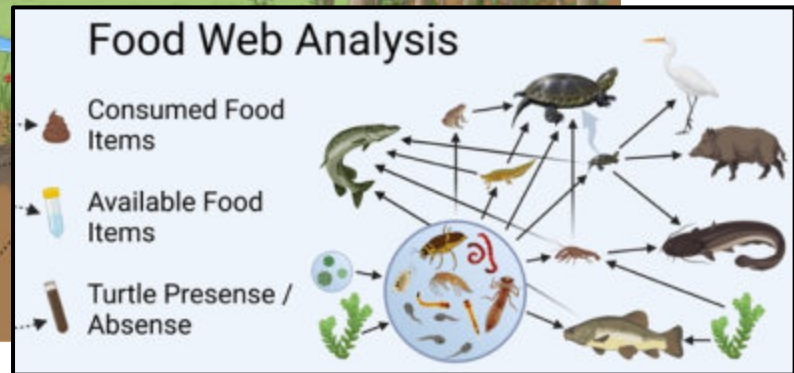
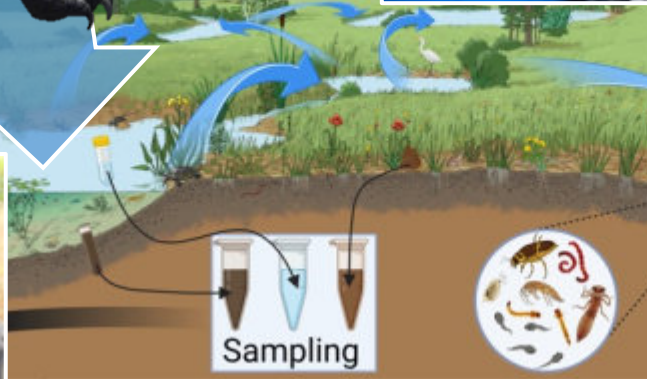
T2.1. Emys population monitoring

→ **Determinants of population trends**  
Survival, health, dispersion, reproduction

T2.2. Wetland ecosystem functioning

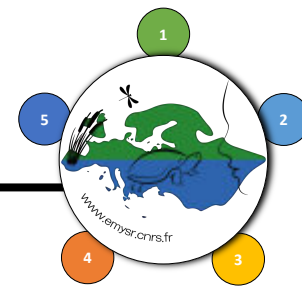
→ **Food web analysis**  
eDNA in prey-predator faeces

2.  
**Biodiversity & ecosystem functioning**



Carolin Eichert (*Emys microbiome*)  
Johannes Meka (*Emys trophic ecology*)

# EMYS-R WP3: tradeoff approach



T3.1. Not-target species monitoring

→ **Protected & invasive species**  
Occurrence, distribution and abundance

T3.2. Adaptive management

→ **Emys-friendly invasive-proof habitats**  
Experimental pond

## 3. Tradeoffs & synergies



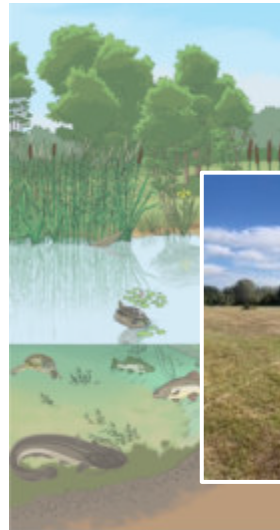
*Pelobates fuscus*



*Faxonius immunis*

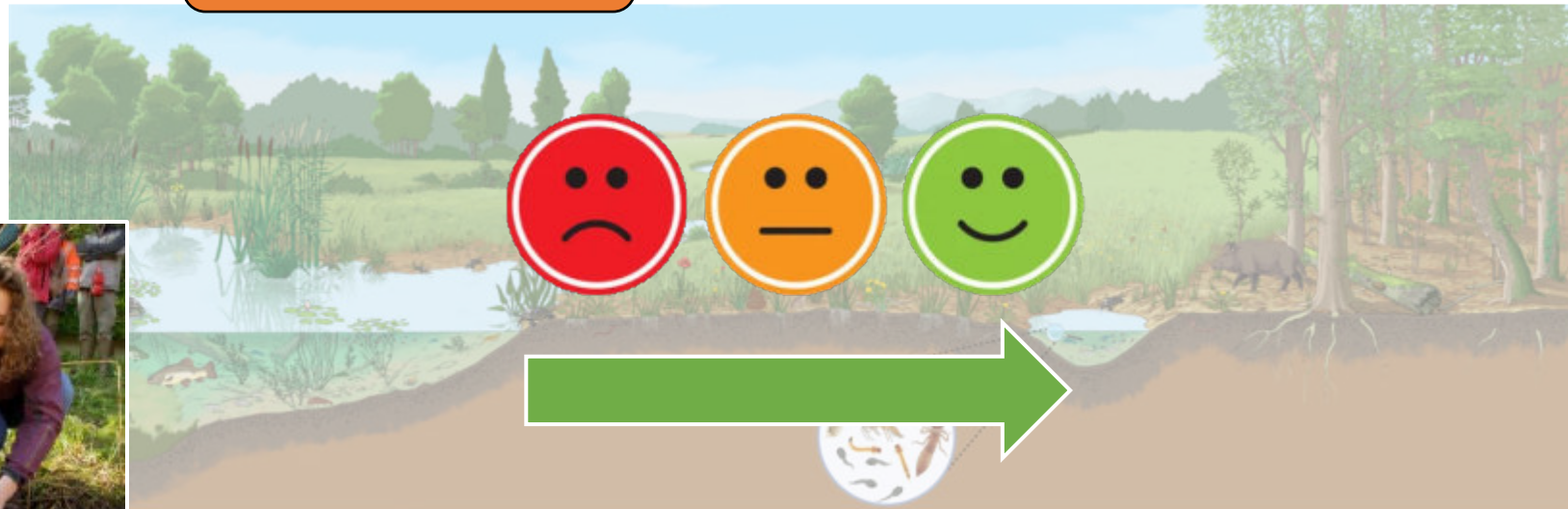
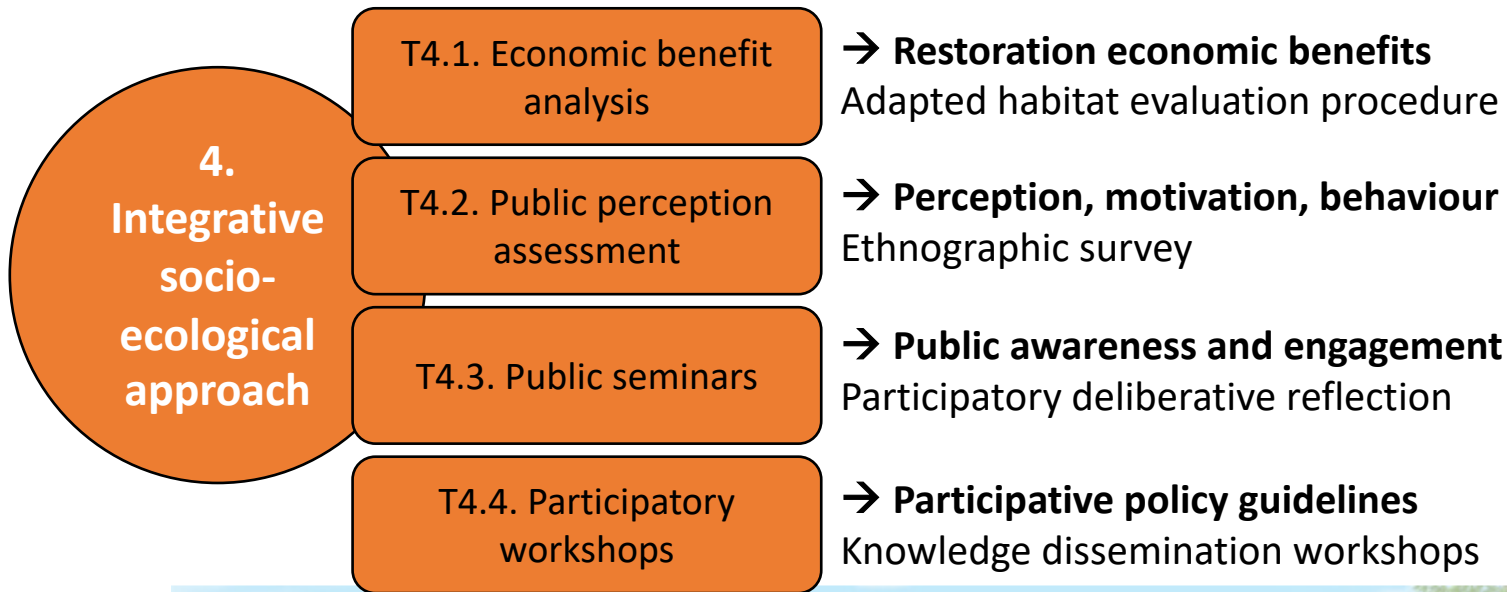
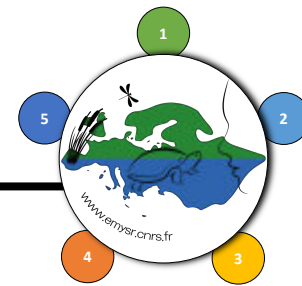


*Trachemys sp.*



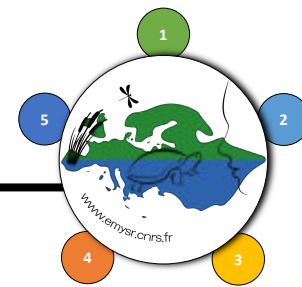


# EMYS-R WP4: sociological approach



Patrycja Romaniuk (*environmental sociology*)

# EMYS-R WP5: integrated approach



## 5. Merging & upscaling actions

T5.1. Literature review

T5.2. Bioclimatic modelling

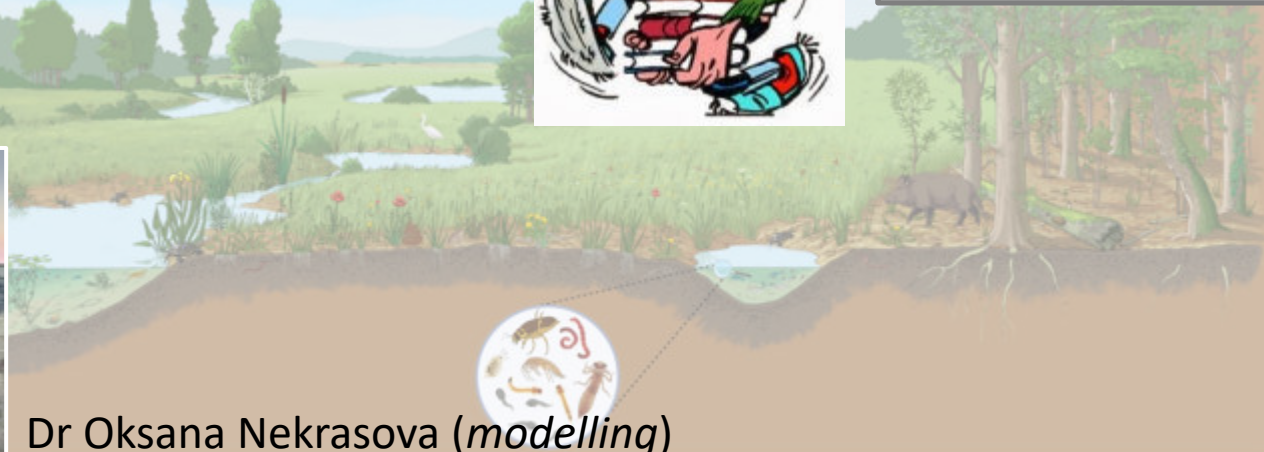
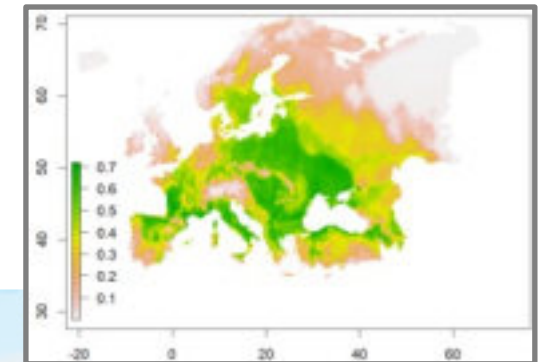
T5.3. Guidelines of best practices

### → State of the art

Wetland restoration, Emys reintroduction, long term monitoring

### → Forecasting 2100+

Forthcoming conservation initiatives



Dr Oksana Nekrasova (*modelling*)

Dr Oleksii Marushchak (*review*)

# Some results

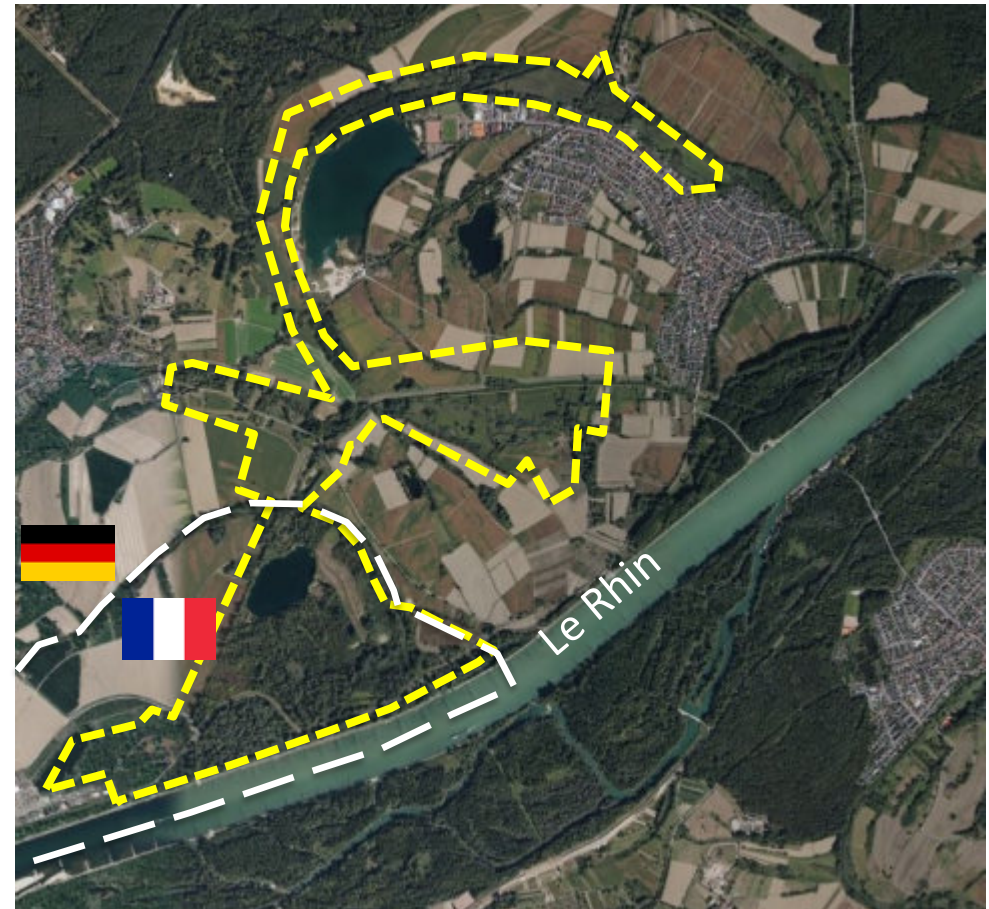
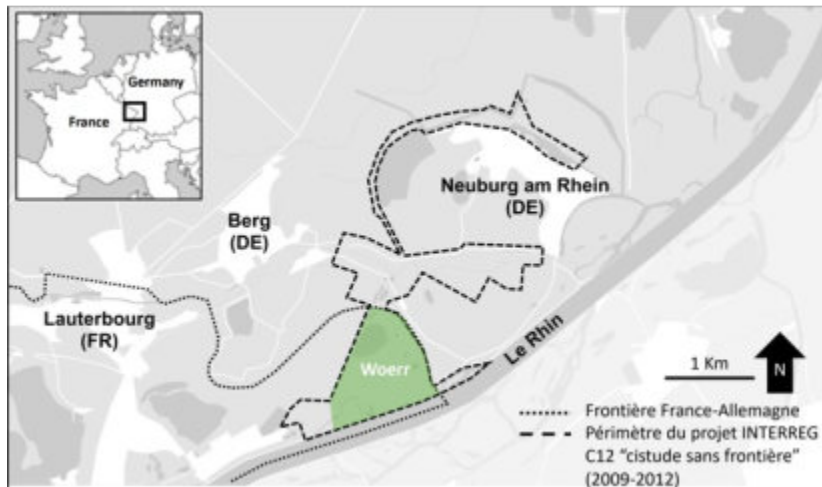
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# WP1: Assessing wetland restoration

## 1. Timescales & ecological successions

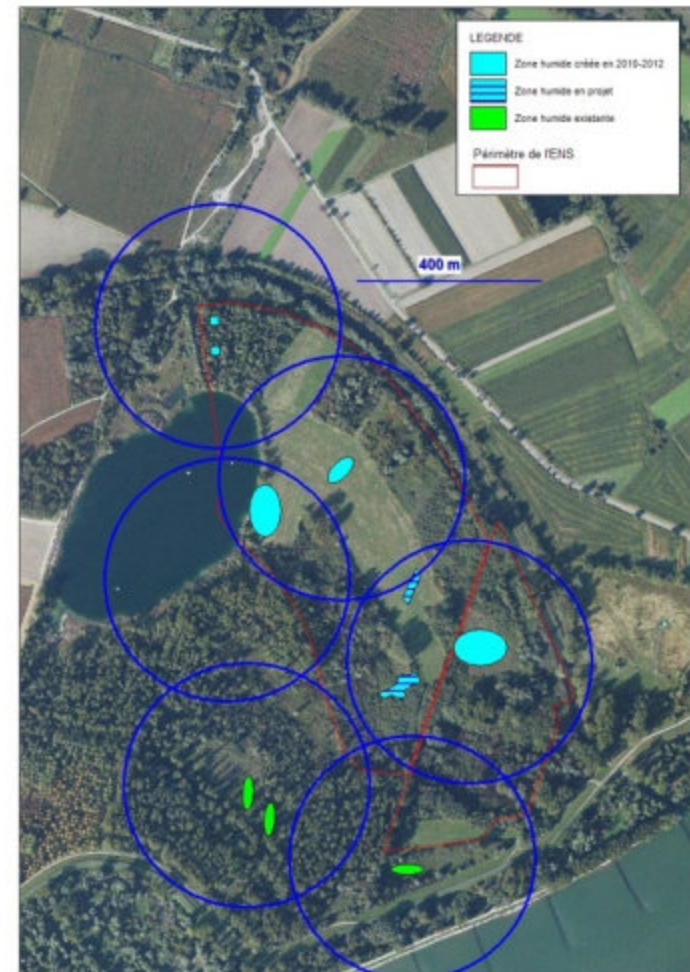
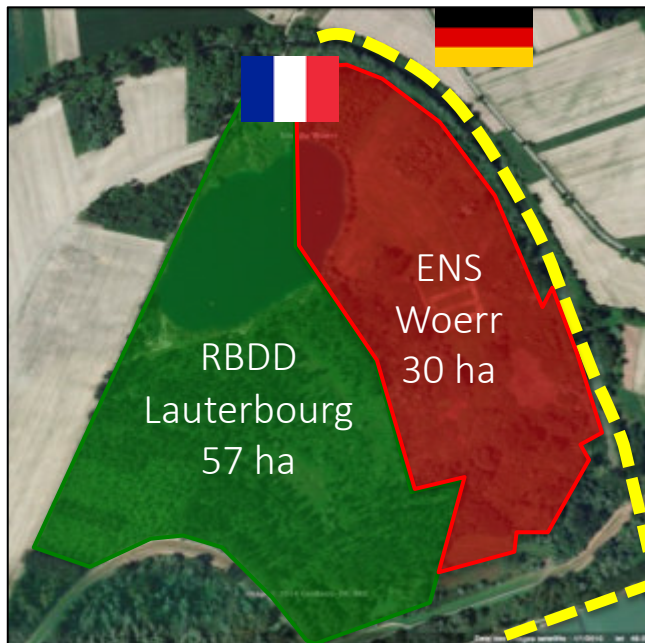
- The Woerr site (FR) at the FR-DE border
  - NE of France (Alsace)
  - INTERREG C12 (2009-2012)



# WP1: Assessing wetland restoration

## 1. Timescales & ecological successions

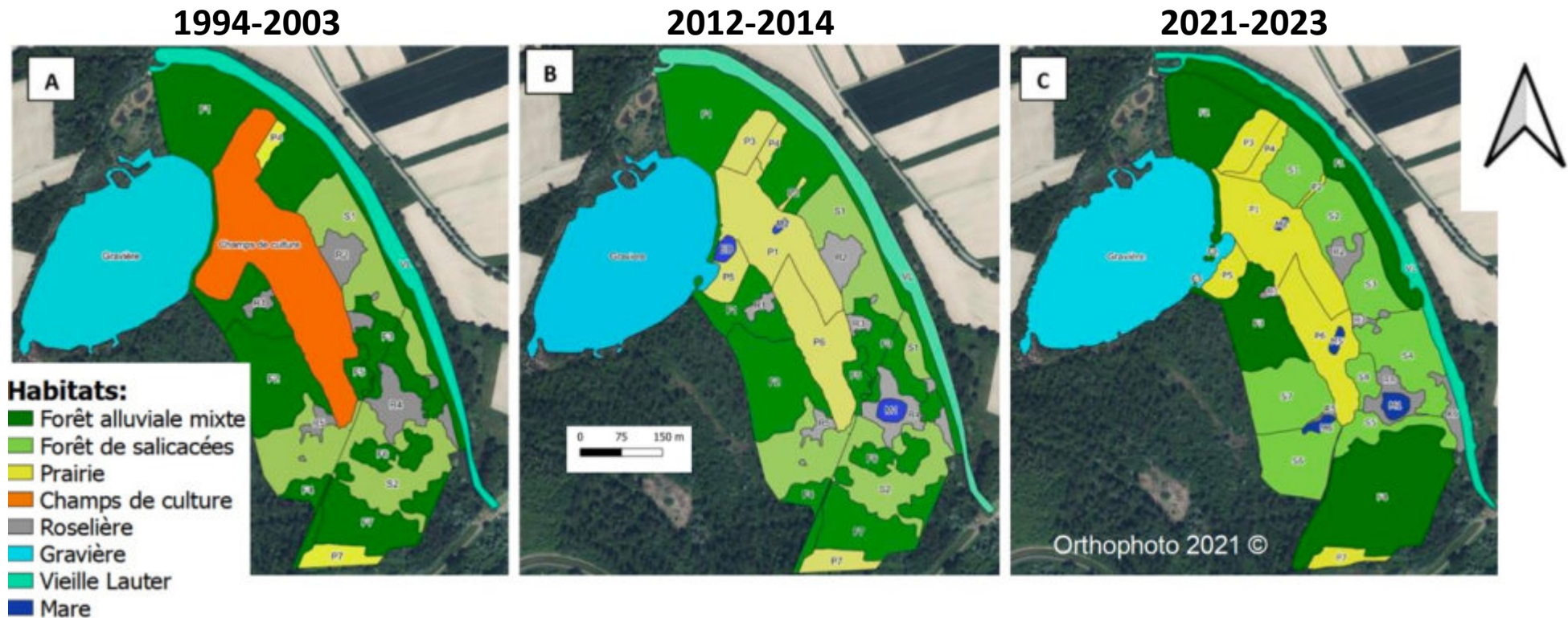
- Wetland restoration in action (since 1994)
  - Creating 8 ponds (2100m<sup>2</sup>)
  - Opening 2 reed ponds (3100m<sup>2</sup>)
  - Smoothing gravel pond edges (4500m<sup>2</sup>)



# WP1: Assessing wetland restoration

## 1. Timescales & ecological successions

- Ecological and economical assessments
  - Adapted habitat Habitat Evaluation Procedure (Vulliez 2023)

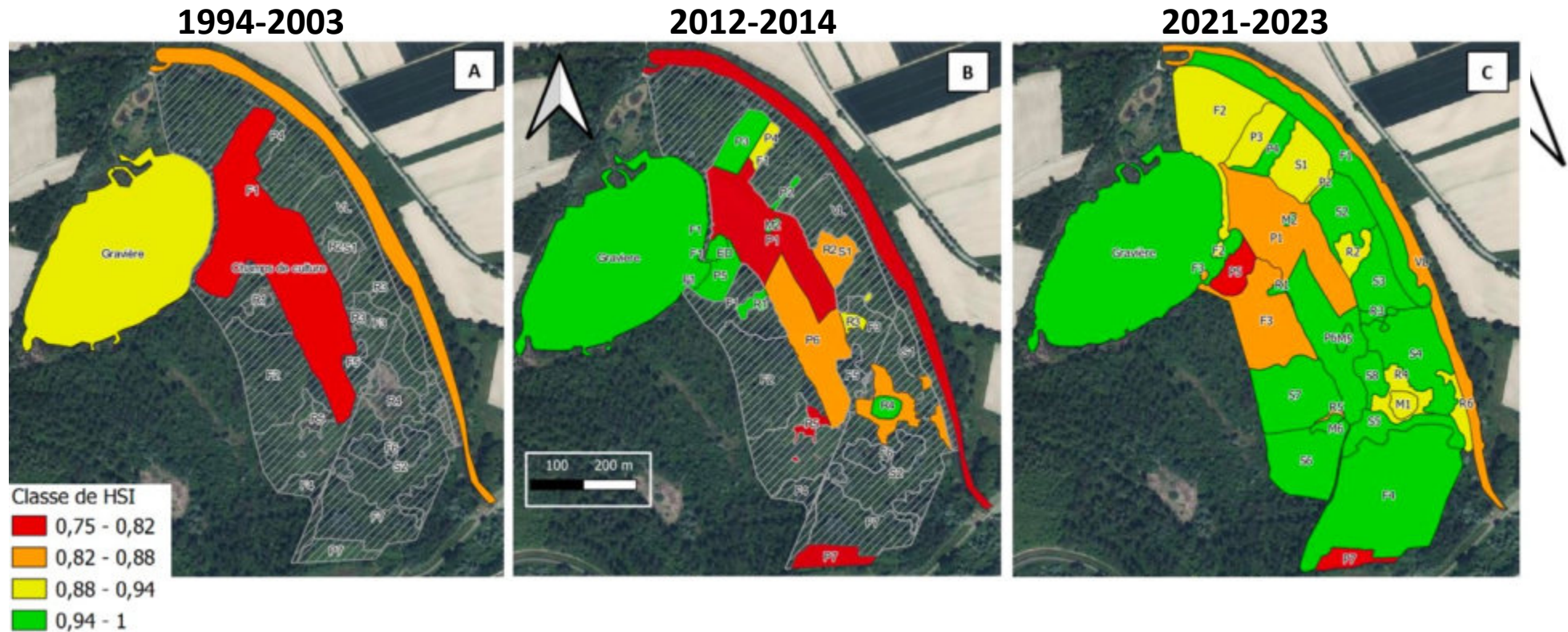


Woerr site: Habitat map before restoration (1994-2003) and afterward

# WP1: Assessing wetland restoration

## 1. Timescales & ecological successions

- Ecological and economical assessments
  - Adapted habitat Habitat Evaluation Procedure (Vulliez 2023)

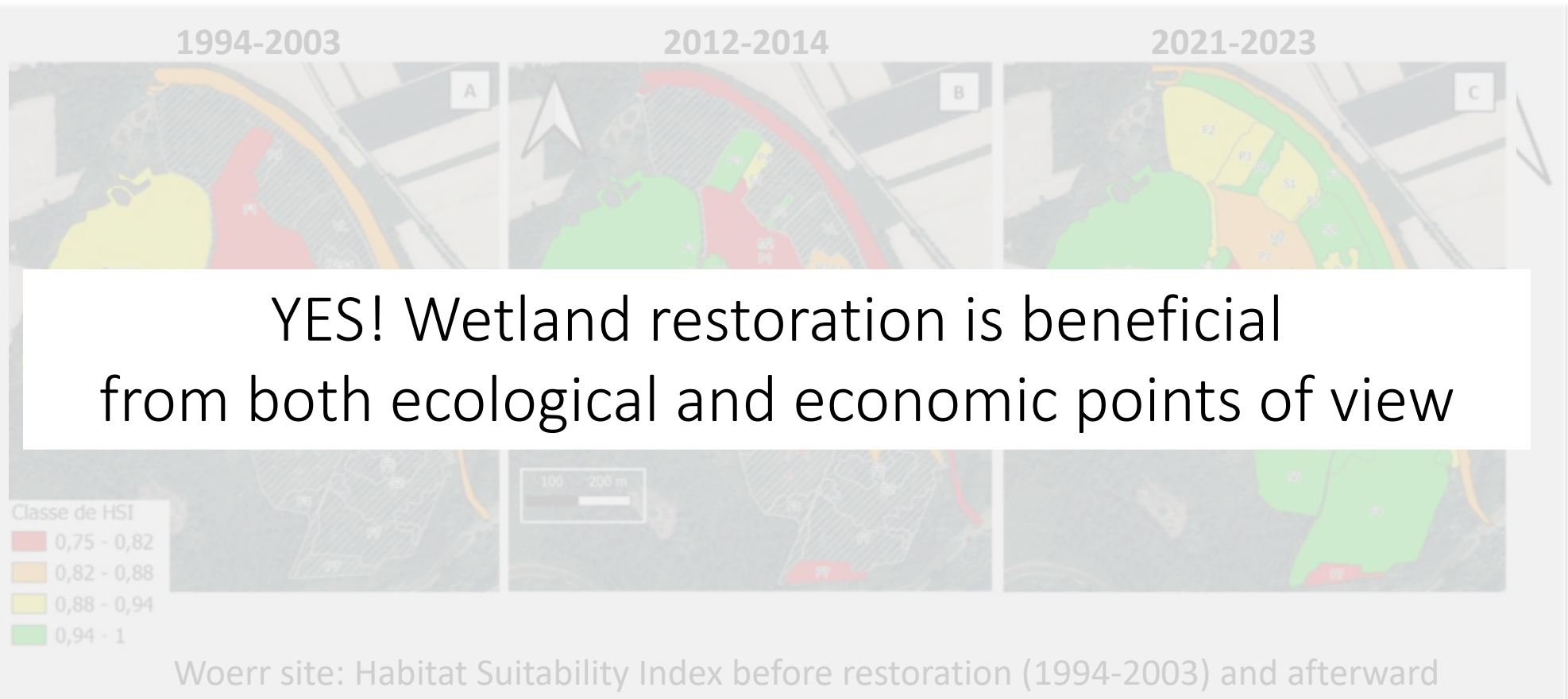


Woerr site: Habitat Suitability Index before restoration (1994-2003) and afterward

# WP1: Assessing wetland restoration

## 1. Timescales & ecological successions

- Ecological and economical assessments
  - Adapted habitat Habitat Evaluation Procedure (Vulliez 2023)





# WP2: Emys reintroduction assessment

## 2. Biodiversity & ecosystem functioning

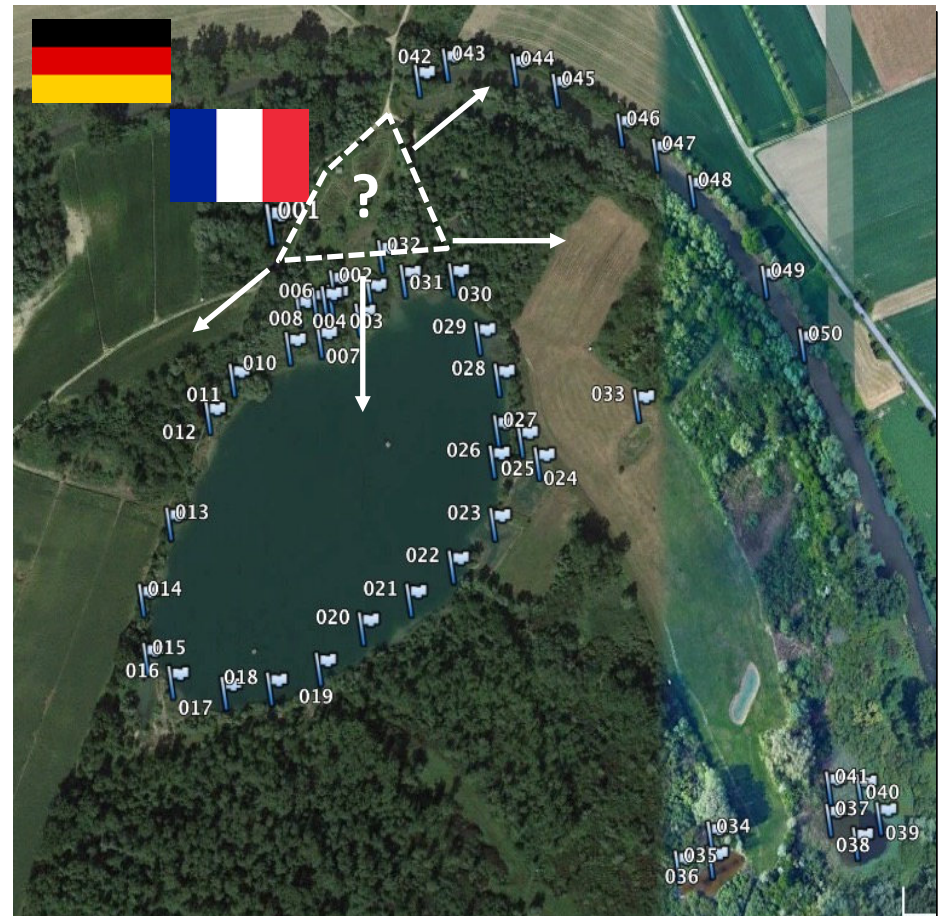
- The Woerr population
  - 2013-2023: 8 release events → 573 Emys released in acclimation site



# WP2: Emys reintroduction assessment

## 2. Biodiversity & ecosystem functioning

- The Woerr population
  - 2013-2023: 8 release events → 573 Emys released
  - Capture-Marking-Recapture



# WP2: Emys reintroduction assessment

## 2. Biodiversity & ecosystem functioning


- The Woerr population
  - 2013-2023: 8 release events → 573 Emys released
  - CMR and Population modelling (Georges et al. in prep)

Group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Acclim N Acclim S Gravel pond	18	23		41		202	119		20	102	22
Age (yr) @release	6-7	4-6		4		1-5	1		2-3	1-3	Adults
Mass (g) @release	164	66		37		37	69		93	93	671
Recapture (p)		0.94 (0.69- 0.99)	0.94 (0.78- 0.98)	0.92 (0.77- 0.97)	0.94 (0.66- 0.98)	0.97 (0.89- 0.99)	0.87 (0.80- 0.92)	0.92 (0.86- 0.95)	0.60 (0.51- 0.63)	0.74 (0.63- 0.83)	0.80 (0.65- 0.89)
Survival (S)	0.88 (0.69- 0.99)	0.93 (0.87- 0.96)		0.92 (0.87- 0.95)		0.70 (0.66- 0.74)	0.57 (0.50- 0.63)		0.93 (0.66- 0.99)	0.85 (0.47- 0.97)	

# WP2: Emys reintroduction assessment

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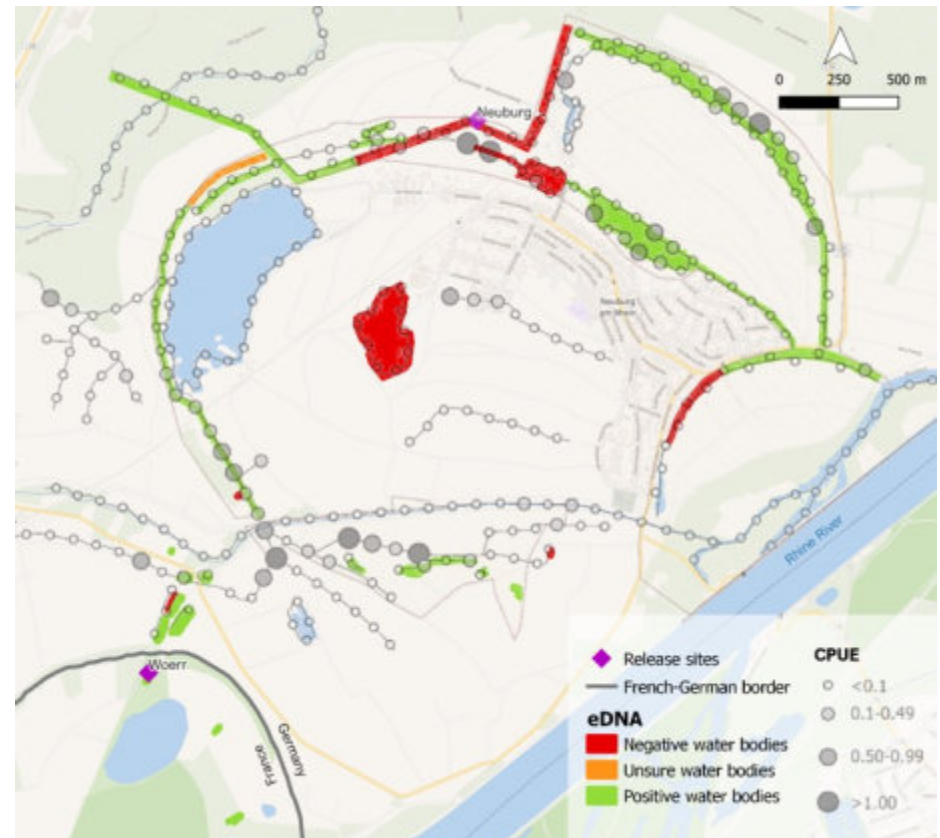
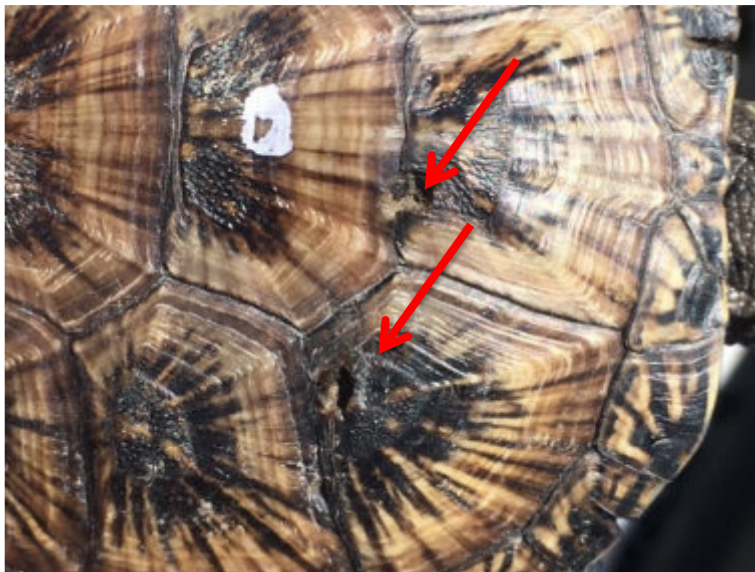
## 2. Biodiversity & ecosystem functioning

- The Woerr population
  - Survival 
    - Similar to results in Spain and Italy
    - Age @release >> body size/mass @release
    - Release site: acclim >> gravel pond

# WP2: Emys reintroduction assessment

## 2. Biodiversity & ecosystem functioning

- The Woerr population
  - Survival ✓
  - Dispersion ✓
    - Incl. transbordering dispersion
    - Incl. predatory-borne dispersion



# WP2: Emys reintroduction assessment

## 2. Biodiversity & ecosystem functioning

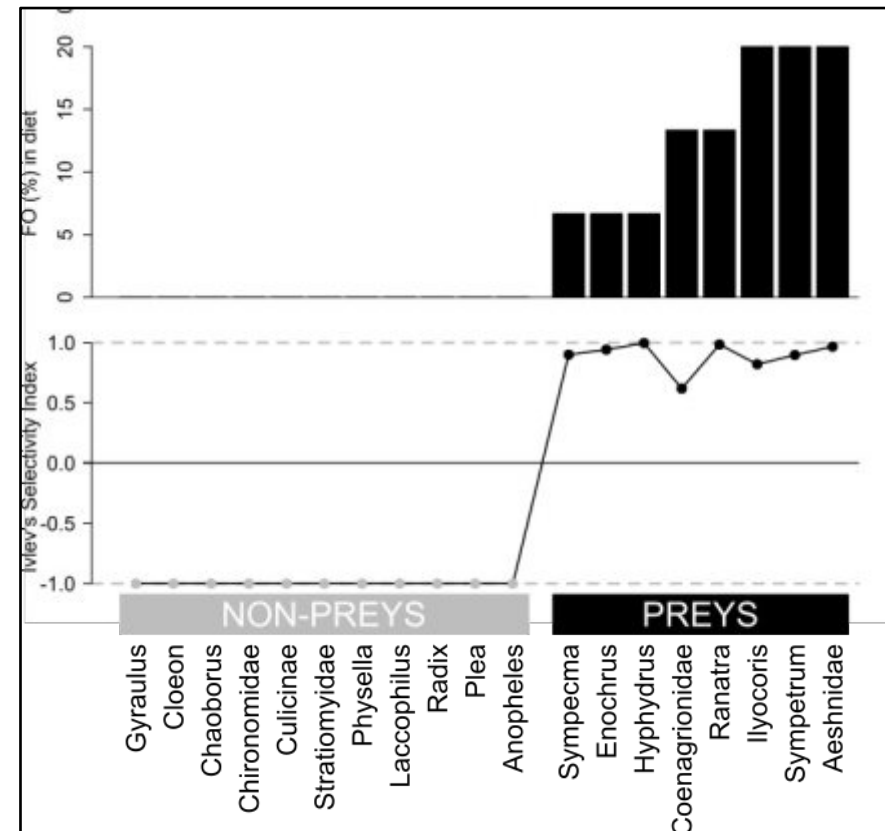
- The Woerr population
  - Survival ✓
  - Dispersion ✓
  - Reproduction ✓
    - Even if low



# WP2: Emys reintroduction assessment

## 2. Biodiversity & ecosystem functioning

- The Woerr population
  - Survival ✓
  - Dispersion ✓
  - Reproduction ✓
  - Functional ecology ✓
    - Emys as a new top predator
    - Emys as a prey for new alien species



# WP2: Emys reintroduction assessment

## 2. Biodiversity & ecosystem functioning

- The Woerr population
  - Survival ✓
  - Dispersion ✓
  - Reproduction ✓
  - Functional ecology ✓

YES! Emys reintroduction is effective in NE France and most likely up to the northern edge of its range  
*yet not easy*



# WP3: Non-target species assessment

## 3. Tradeoffs & synergies

- Bycatch monitoring



# WP3: Non-target species assessment

## 3. Tradeoffs & synergies

- The calico crayfish: a new invasive alien species
  - Origin: Northern America
  - 1997: first detection in Europe (DE)
  - 1998: first reproduction in Europe (DE)
  - 2013: established in NE of France

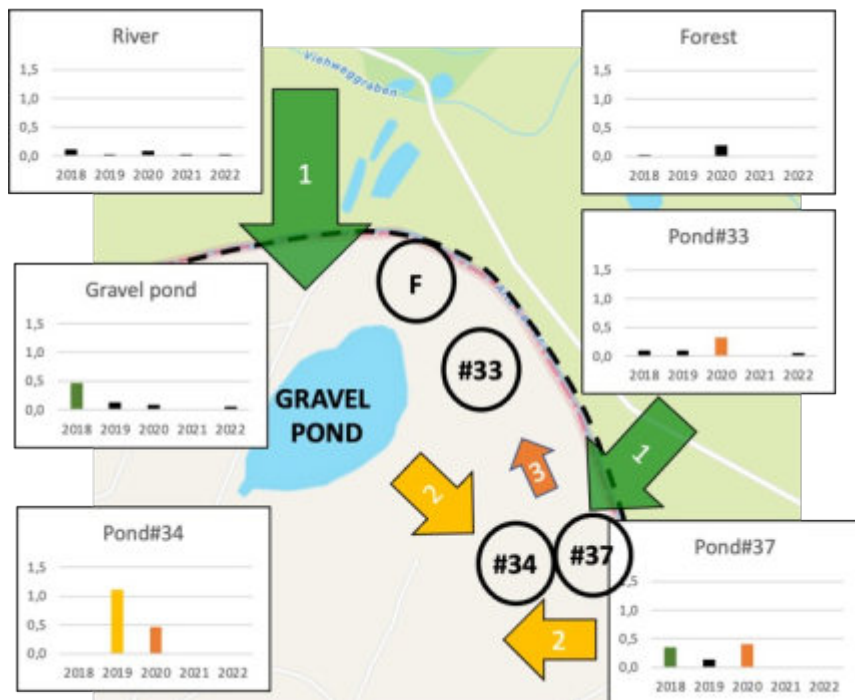


Ems-R  
FR+DE study sites

# WP3: Non-target species assessment

## 3. Tradeoffs & synergies

- The calico crayfish: a new invasive alien species
  - Bycatch-based putative invasion scenario (Georges et al. in prep)

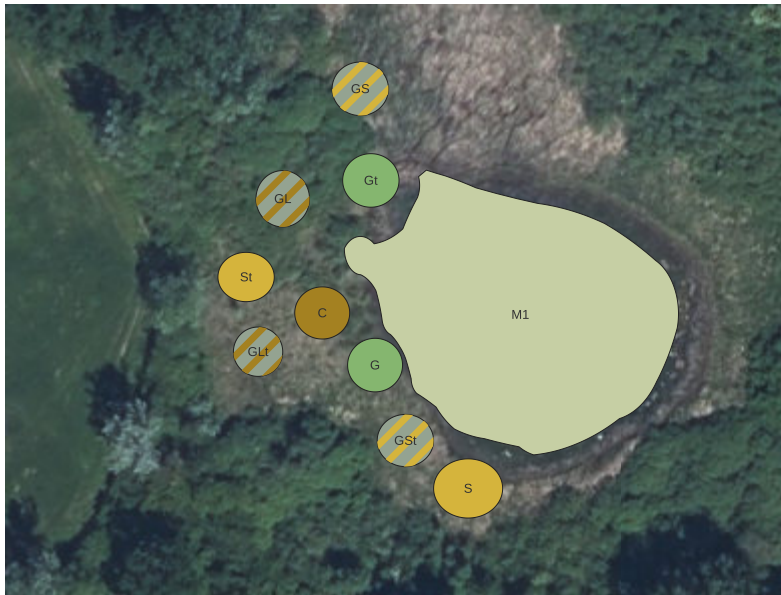


# WP3: Non-target species assessment

## 3. Tradeoffs & synergies

- The calico crayfish: a new invasive alien species
  - Bycatch-based putative invasion scenario (Georges et al. in prep)
  - Co-creation of calico-proof, turtle-friendly, adaptive ponds (Combroux, Grac et al.)

Diagramm of the localisation of experimental crayfish ponds on the Woerr site

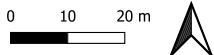


Map legend

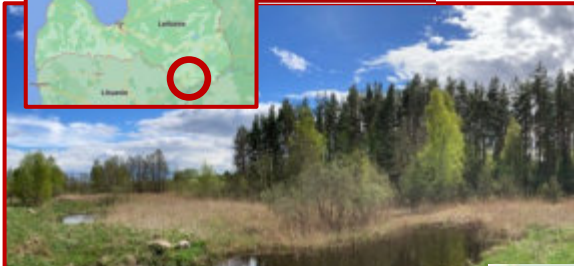
- Gravel (G)
- Gravel- sand (GS)
- Gravel-silt (GL)
- Sand (S)
- Silt (C-control)
- M1

Vue aérienne du Bas-Rhin 67 - 2021

t = ponds with macrophytes  
transplantation



Let's go East!



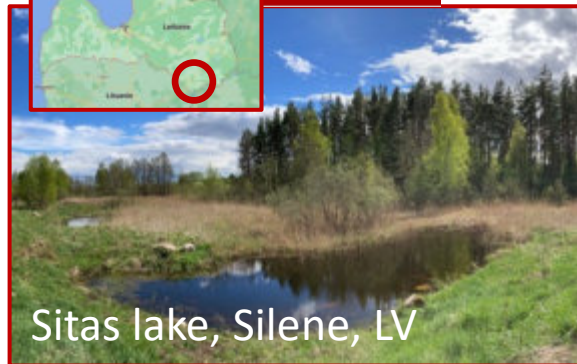
Sitas lake, Silene, LV



# WP3: Non-target species assessment

## 3. Tradeoffs & synergies

- The native amphibians (frogs and newts)
  - New methods for amphibian monitoring (Pupins, Čeirāns et al. 2022)



Sitas lake, Silene, LV



# WP3: Non-target species assessment

## 3. Tradeoffs & synergies

- The native amphibians (frogs and newts)
  - New methods for amphibian monitoring (Pupins et al. 2022)
  - Assessing benefits of wetland restoration for amphibians (Pupins et al. 2023)
    - On specific diversity ✓
    - On adult populations ✓
    - On larvae populations ✓

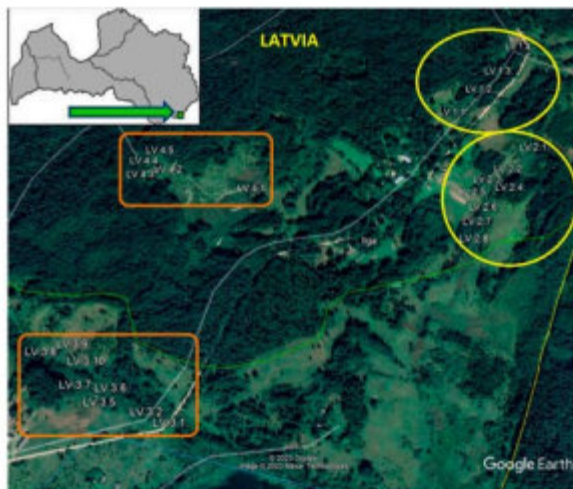
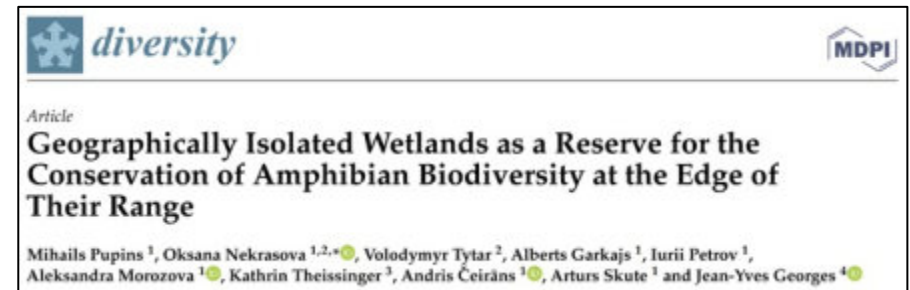
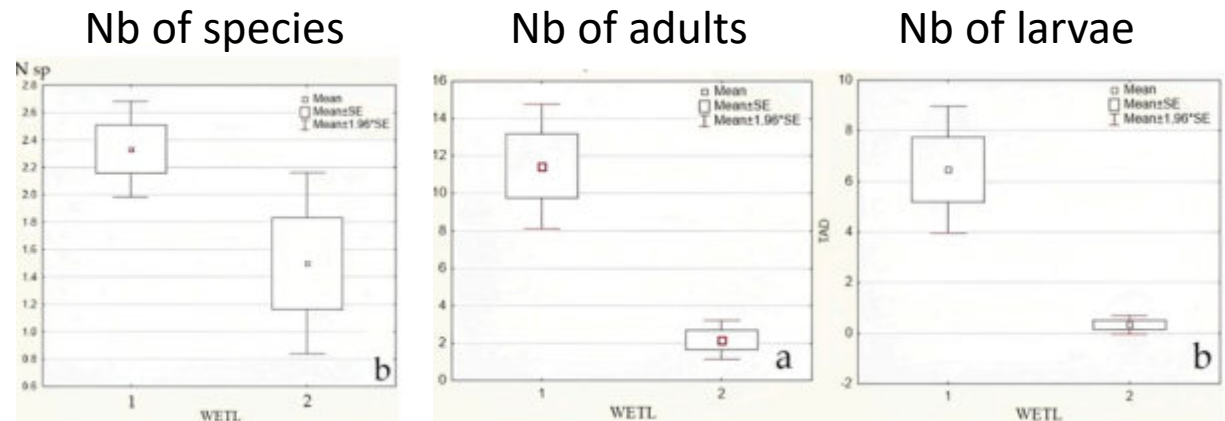


Figure 1. A map of the location of ponds in the Silene Nature Park, South East of Latvia: yellow ovals—geographically isolated wetlands (GIW) (isolated ponds); orange rectangles—non-isolated ponds (nGIW) (the green arrow indicates the location of the study area).





# WP3: Non-target species assessment

## 3. Tradeoffs & synergies

- The native amphibians (frogs and newts)
  - New methods for amphibian monitoring (Pupins et al. 2022)
  - Assessing benefits of wetland restoration for amphibians (Pupins et al. 2023)
    - On specific diversity ✓
    - On adult populations ✓

YES! Non-target species benefit from wetland restoration in favour of Emys reintroduction  
*yet not easy (again!)*



Figure 1. A map of the location of ponds in the Silene Nature Park, South East of Latvia: yellow ovals—geographically isolated wetlands (GIW) (isolated ponds); orange rectangles—non-isolated ponds (nGIW) (the green arrow indicates location of the study area).



# WP4: Sociological assessment

## 4. Integrative socio- ecological approach

- *Can Emys be an emissary for poorly perceived wetlands?*
- Mobilising values for wetland conservation in Europe
  - Interviews
  - Public seminars
  - Participatory workshops



Public events soon in Latvia!

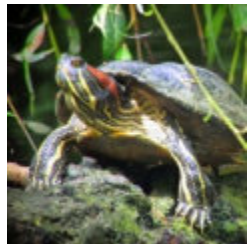
Do join!!!



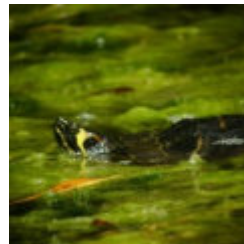
# WP5: Forecasting modelling

## 5. Merging & upscaling actions

- Emys, exotic turtles and climate change
  - Some exotic freshwater turtles species in Europe (Georges et al. 2019)



*Trachemys scripta elegans*



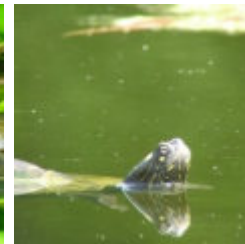
*Trachemys scripta scripta*



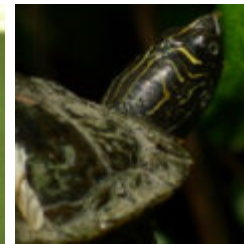
*Trachemys scripta troostii*



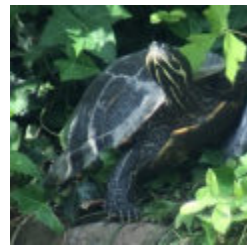
*Graptemys pseudogeo.*



*Graptemys ouachitensis*



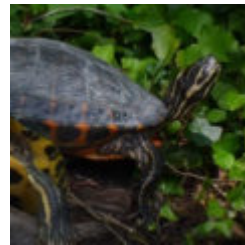
*Graptemys pseudo. kohnii*



*Pseudemys concinna*



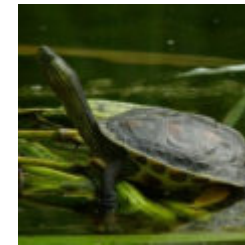
*Pseudemys nelsonii*



*Pseudemys rubiventris*



*Pelodiscus sinensis*



*Ocadia sinensis*



*Mauremys mutica*

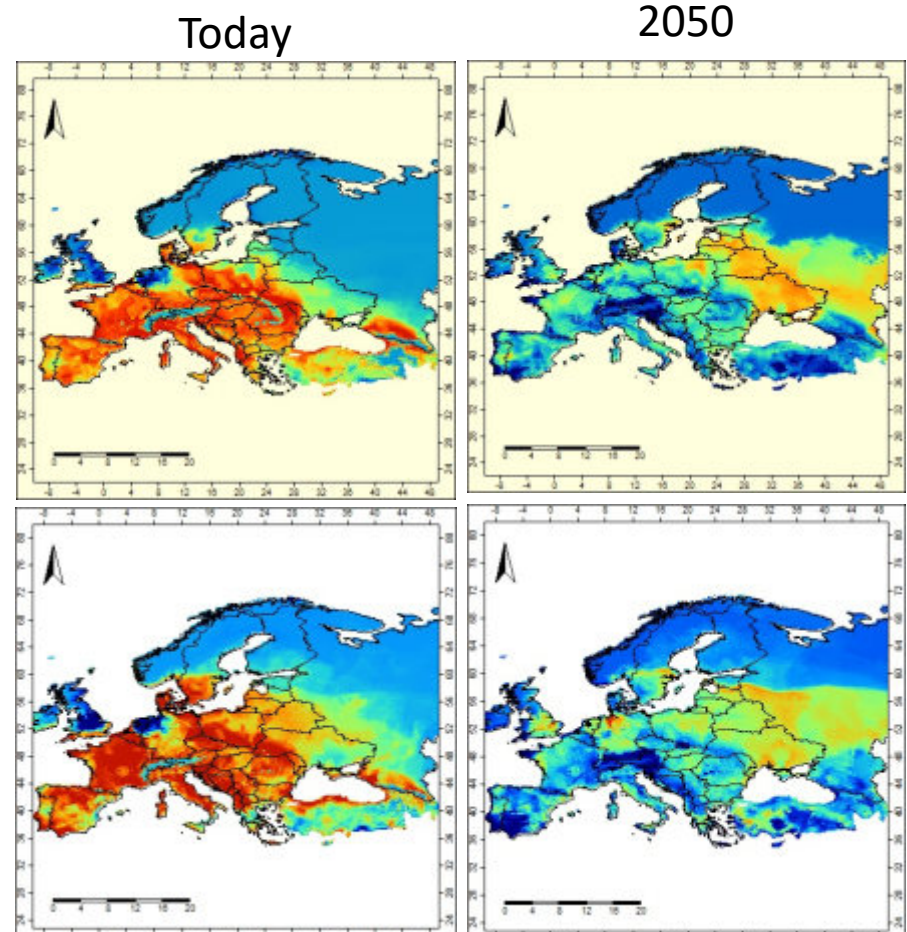
# WP5: Forecasting modelling

## 5. Merging & upscaling actions

- Emys, exotic turtles and climate change
  - Forecasting suitable areas for Emys (Nekrasova, Marushchak et al. submitted)

Area of intersection of current suitable habitat for Emys and 7 species of exotic freshwater turtle

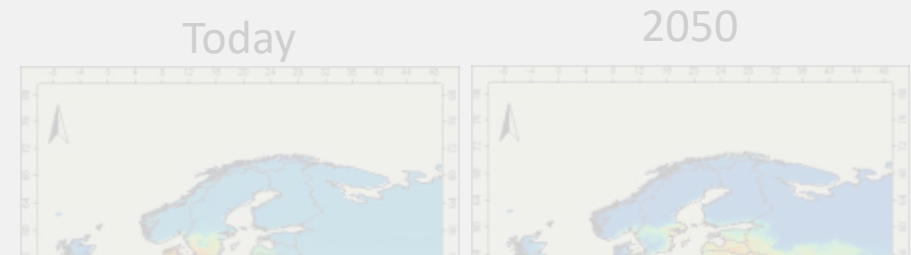
Area of promising habitat for Emys without the 7 exotic species



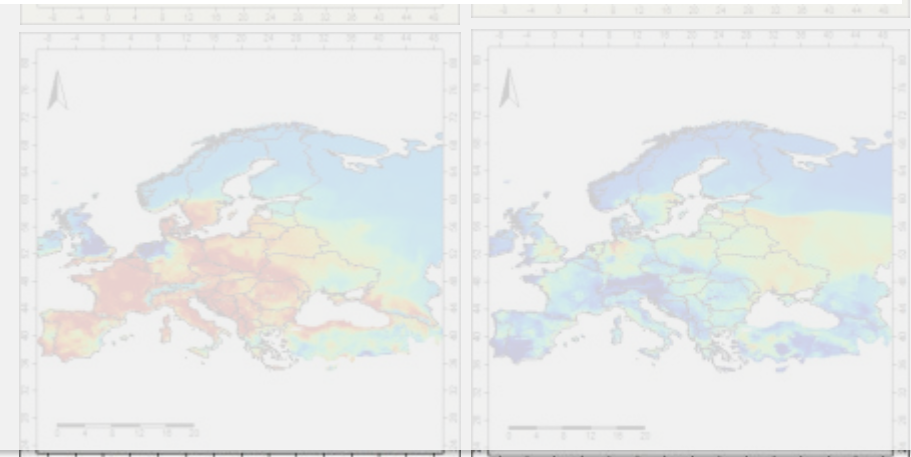
# WP5: Forecasting modelling

## 5. Merging & upscaling actions

- Emys, exotic turtles and climate change
  - Forecasting suitable areas for Emys (Nekrasova, Marushchak et al. submitted)

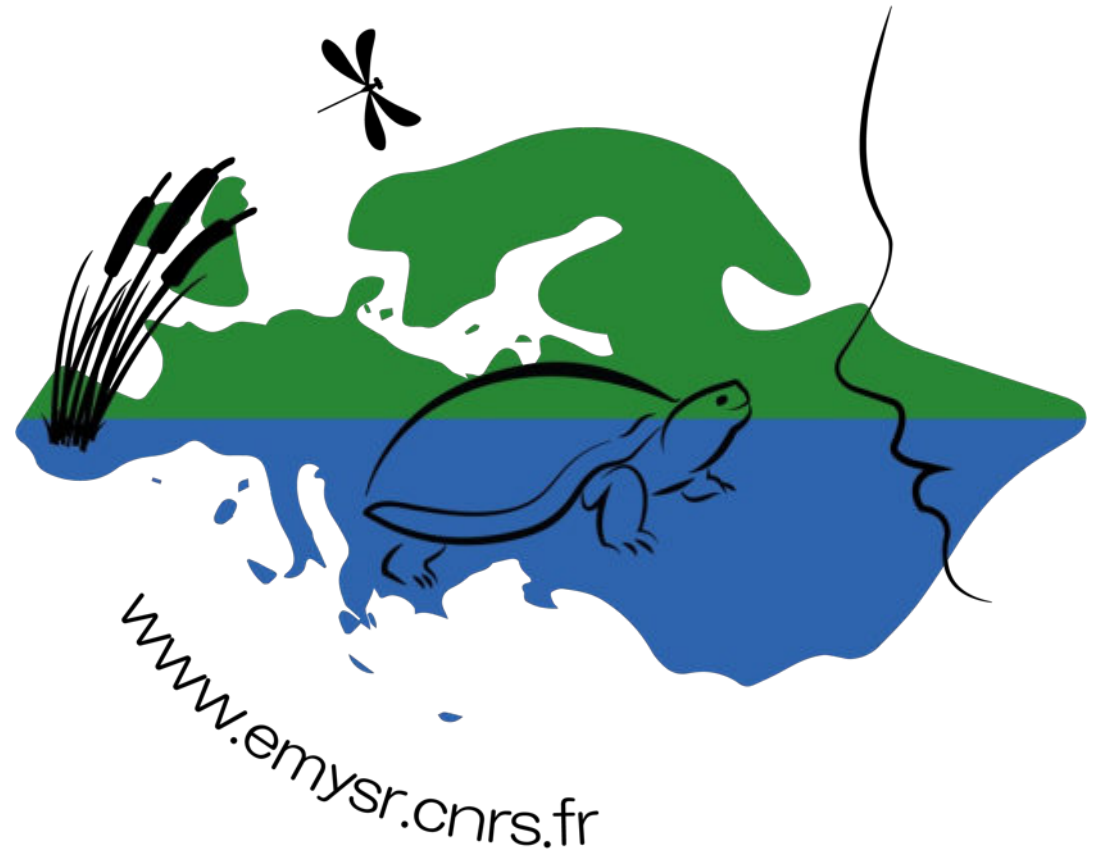


Eastern Europe (Latvia, Ukraine) are the most promising areas for Emys in the medium and long term



Area of promising habitat for Emys  
without the 7 exotic species

Thanks for your attention!  
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