



Kari-Matti Vuori

Summary

Wight-on-evidence assessment based on pressure, impact and quality factors has been tested.

Marko Järvinen

Summary

Phytoplankton as a biological quality element. Reference values and availability of data has to be improved. There are some sources of error but also strategies for eliminating the errors. Quality assurance is a big challenge. There is a updated monitoring programme for phytoplankton in Finland.



Ragnar Lagergren

Summary

There are some issues in the Swedish classification system, for example long term changes in humic substances, lack of site-specific reference values for biological elements.

Mats Johansson

Summary

An indicative model can be used for assessing status when there are few or no data. Different types of elements are taken into consideration, for example Acidification, eutrophication and alien species. In step 2 the assessment is verified with biological data, if available.



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Gunilla Lindgren

Summary

A comparison on the basis of the Swedish classification system. Different ecological quality elements can give different ecological status in the same water body. The conclusion is that Swedish, Finnish and Danish assessment in the investigated lakes and rivers was the same even if different classification systems were used.

Anne Lyche-Solheim

Summary

A presentation of the Norwegian classification system for phytoplankton, benthic algae and macrophytes. Secchi depth seems to be a parameter which has to be taken into consideration. Non-diatoms are suggested and are more appropriate in shallow, fast running waters.

Benthic algae can be a very early warning organism for eutrophication.





Ann Kristin Schartau

Summary

Assessment of acidification can be done by a classification guide. There is some remaining work to be done, for example the big question whether the acidification is natural or anthropogenic.

Anne Lyche-Solheim

Summary

A presentation of a monitoring network in Norway, including for example reference lakes and rivers, large lakes, acidified lakes and regulated lakes. An important aspect is to include current monitoring in the programme. Another aspect is the geographical spread out of the lakes and rivers in the programme. The elements are chosen to reflect pressure and type of water.



Ann Kristin_Schartau

Summary

Surveillance monitoring programme in Norway. A presentation of costs, design and quality elements. Also a statistical analysis of the importance of amount of samples, amount of lakes and rivers and so on.

Teppo Vehanen

Summary

River fish intercalibration

The history and organization of the intercalibration work, as well as timetable. There is two different methods to intercalibrate. The methods show the same pattern to the same impact. Setting the boundaries for different status is the biggest issue.





Ann Kristin Schartau

Summary

Intercalibration of lake and river

A summary of the work. Some progress concerning typology and reference criteria. Discussion pH/ANC. There are some problems, however: Assessment systems and data availability. Differences in opinion regarding variation in reference conditions and also real differences.

Anne Lyche-Solheim

Summary

NGIG and cross-GIG

Taxonomic composition metrics national method is completed or under development

A large variability in metrics. The comparability between them is uncertain. Some conclusions were presented. The agenda for a couple of meetings this week and next was presented. If reference lakes do not meet the criteria they have to be removed and hence the reference values have to be recalculated.



Seppo Hellsten

Summary

Lakes – macrophytes N GIG

Not each GIG water type could have the similar species composition. Finland is developing a new metric index. Reflects also the HYMO-alteration. A problem is the poor response to eutrophication in humic lakes. Other problems is threatened species – how do you classify a rare species?

Martti Rask

Intercalibration of lake fish assessment

Summary

The work has been going on for one year. There were 640 lakes with different characteristics and pressures. A comparison between different methods gave different result in assessment of the status.