

Biological conservation of aquatic inland habitats: these are better days

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ABSTRACT

The biodiversity of aquatic inland habitats currently faces unprecedented threats from human activities. At the same time, although much is known about the functioning of freshwater ecosystems the successful transfer of such knowledge to practical conservation has not been universal. This alarming situation is considered here using a theme of the conservation of freshwater fishes, supported where appropriate with examples drawn from other taxa. Global awareness of aquatic conservation issues is also hampered by conditions under the water surface being largely hidden from the direct experience of most members of society. Connectivity, or lack of it, is another challenge to the conservation of freshwater habitats, while urban areas can play a perhaps unexpectedly important positive role. Freshwater habitats frequently enjoy benefits accruing from a sense of ownership or stewardship by local inhabitants, which has led to the development of conservation movements which commonly started life centred on the habitat itself but of which many have now matured into wider catchment-based conservation programmes. A demonstrable need for evidence-based conservation management in turn requires scientific assessments to be increasingly robust and standardised, while at the same time remaining open to the adoption of technological advances and welcoming the rapidly developing citizen science movement. There is evidence of real progress in this context and conservation scientists are now communicating their findings to environmental managers in a way and on a scale that was rarely seen a couple of decades ago. It is only in this way that scientific knowledge can be efficiently transferred to conservation planning, prioritisation and ultimately management in an increasingly scaled-up, joined-up and resource-limited world. The principle of 'prevention is better than cure' is particularly appropriate to most biological conservation issues in aquatic inland habitats and is inextricably linked to educating and/or nudging appropriate human behaviours. When prevention fails, some form of emergency rescue such as captive breeding or translocations may be justified for particularly important animal or plant populations. However, long-haul missions of habitat rehabilitation or restoration are generally to be preferred even if they may take decades to reach fruition. Conservation researchers, managers and practitioners must be realistic in their objectives and timescales for such programmes and take positive steps to communicate such information to stakeholders. Now more than ever, people are interested in conservation and sustainability. There are substantial challenges ahead, but these are better days for the biological conservation of aquatic inland habitats.

Key words: biodiversity, citizen science, evidence-based, freshwater fish, knowledge transfer, standardised assessment.

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INTRODUCTION

In December 2003, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the years 2005 to 2015 to be an International Decade for Action on the specific theme of *Water for Life* (Dudgeon *et al.*, 2006). While the major actions aspired to within this resolution are concerned primarily with development efforts such as the provision of safe drinking water and basic sanitation, Dudgeon *et al.* (2006) argued that these important matters should not obscure the fact that this resolution comes at a time when the biodiversity and biological resources of inland waters are facing unprecedented and growing threats from human activities. As we approach the end of this International Decade for Action, the biological conservation of aquatic inland habitats continues to face intense challenges. As evidenced by other articles in this special volume, the international research community now knows a great deal about the functioning of both natural and perturbed fresh-

water ecosystems around the world. Such understanding should in principle aid our wise and sustainable management of these precious areas. However, Dudgeon *et al.* (2006) and many others have observed that the transfer of such knowledge to the practical conservation of freshwater biodiversity has been largely unsuccessful, due in part to the special features of freshwater habitats that make them especially vulnerable to human activities. Indeed, in rapidly developing areas of the world, such as parts of Asia, some have even asked if inland aquatic biodiversity has a future (Gopal, 2005). Furthermore, although environmental issues including the conservation of freshwater biodiversity have benefitted from a heightened interest from society over recent decades, a recent analysis of internet search patterns suggests that some of this interest may now be declining (McCallum and Bury, 2013). If actually so, this is a negative development of great concern.

As a result of the above trends, scientific research is

now needed more than ever to guide the conservation of the world's aquatic inland habitats. Such conservation-led research must be conducted alongside work addressing society's other needs and so should be undertaken with a positive, pragmatic approach. In this context, it is notable that a recent review by Brown *et al.* (2010) of priority water research identified by U.K. practitioners and policy makers identified 94 questions on nine themes, including freshwater biodiversity, communicating water research, and integrated catchment management. Freshwater science and particularly the ability to translate research into practice also appeared in a recent list of most wanted skills in the U.K. environment sector (LWEC, 2012). The persistent messages from these and similar reviews are that the global conservation of freshwater biodiversity must evolve to operate realistically in a complex world, often alongside competing objectives, and that environmental researchers must increase their efforts to transfer their scientific understanding to the benefit of environmental managers.

Here, some personal observations are offered on the nature and practice of conservation science as it relates to aquatic inland habitats. No attempt is made to produce a comprehensive review of this large and complex subject, but rather consideration is focused on how such conservation may be best achieved in what is usually a highly diverse and multi-use environment. These observations are approached using a theme of freshwater fishes and cover considerations of the single and synergistic threats facing aquatic inland habitats, some notable features of the latter in the context of conservation, their assessment and finally their management. The challenges are undoubtedly great, but it is argued that a number of recent developments give cause for optimism.

A THEME OF FRESHWATER FISHES

Any personal observations are of course likely to be both consciously and subconsciously influenced by the observer's own history and this article is no exception. Inevitably given the author's research and management experience, the predisposition here will be towards freshwater fishes. However, such a taxonomic bias has several positive aspects. Fishes have an extensive history of scientific study, even if much of it has been driven by fisheries interests. This body of evidence includes relatively early (for vertebrates) attempts at large-scale assessments of biodiversity loss (Moyle and Leidy, 1992) and the general recognition that freshwater species are among the most highly human-impacted faunal groups (Duncan and Lockwood, 2001). Contemporary studies of the *in situ* conservation of rare freshwater fish species typically involve habitat- or even catchment-based management actions (Winfield *et al.*, 2012), while the high public profile and other characteristics of such species has facilitated a recent explosion in their *ex situ* conservation

through a variety of novel means around the world including the active engagement of zoological societies and the general public (McGregor Reid, 2013). The conservation of freshwater fishes of aquatic inland habitats thus has a wealth of experiences, both negative and positive, from which the wider conservation of aquatic inland habitats may derive benefit.

SINGLE AND SYNERGISTIC THREATS

Dudgeon *et al.* (2006) include an extensive review of the threats facing freshwater biodiversity and group them under the five interacting categories of overexploitation, water pollution, flow modification, destruction or degradation of habitat, and invasion by exotic species (Fig. 1). Environmental changes occurring at larger spatial scales, such as climate change or nitrogen deposition, are superimposed on all of these major threat categories and may significantly influence their outcomes. Thus, even long-established environmental threats to aquatic inland habitats such as acidification and eutrophication, which as single issues are now well understood and generally manageable given appropriate resources, now commonly operate on habitats also subjected to additional pressures such as changed flow patterns or higher temperatures. This results in impacts of potentially higher magnitudes and complexities.

Such synergistic effects of multiple single threats are rapidly becoming appreciated for a range of biota, with for example the complicating effects of climate change apparent for a range of aquatic organisms from macrophytes (Alahuhta *et al.*, 2011) to fish (Jeppesen *et al.*, 2012). Issues of habitat connectivity are paramount in many fresh waters as considered below, so it is unsurprising that invasions by exotic species including the synergistic influences of factors such as eutrophication, climate change and flow modification are a major issue around the world (Dunham *et al.*, 2002; Kats and Ferrer, 2003; Hussner *et al.*, 2010; Winfield *et al.*, 2011; Hermoso *et al.*, 2011; Liu *et al.*, 2011). The persistent message from studies of specific threats is that the global conservation of freshwater biodiversity must operate in a complex world subjected to often competing environmental demands. Some of these constraints to conservation actions are common to the conservation of any broad class of habitats, but for aquatic inland habitats the importance of some of them is magnified by some notable features of such areas.

SOME NOTABLE FEATURES OF AQUATIC INLAND HABITATS

A partly hidden world

Arguably the most notable feature of aquatic inland habitats in the context of biological conservation is that

to the human observer they constitute a partly hidden world. While their water surface and immediate surrounding habitats such as riparian zones may be highly visible, conditions under the surface are largely hidden from the direct experience of all but a few specialised interest groups such as anglers and indeed aquatic researchers and managers. As a consequence, background information or indigenous knowledge is often absent or certainly relatively lacking for such habitats and their scientific study is challenging. Encouragingly, recent and continuing developments in information technology, increased right of public access to environmental data and the mobilisation of citizen science (see below) are radically improving this situation. Nevertheless, public awareness of conditions below the water surface still often only becomes significant when it is prompted by visible catastrophic events such as algal blooms and potentially associated fish kills. A particularly well documented example of such an event

is provided by the eutrophicated Loch Leven in Scotland, UK, where media coverage of a serious cyanobacterial bloom in the early 1990s precipitated a debate in the UK parliament on water quality issues (May and Spears, 2012a). This in turn led to an increase in local research effort and the development of an effective catchment management plan (May and Spears, 2012b). To help deliver effective conservation action in a world of limited research and management resources, it is essential that those responsible for or with an interest in aquatic inland habitats acknowledge this limited visibility of such areas and do all in their power to overcome it.

Connectivity at its most consequential

An awareness of habitat connectivity has long been acknowledged as crucial for the development of appropriate landscape-scale conservation strategies for terrestrial habitats (Bunn *et al.*, 2000). As a result, effective

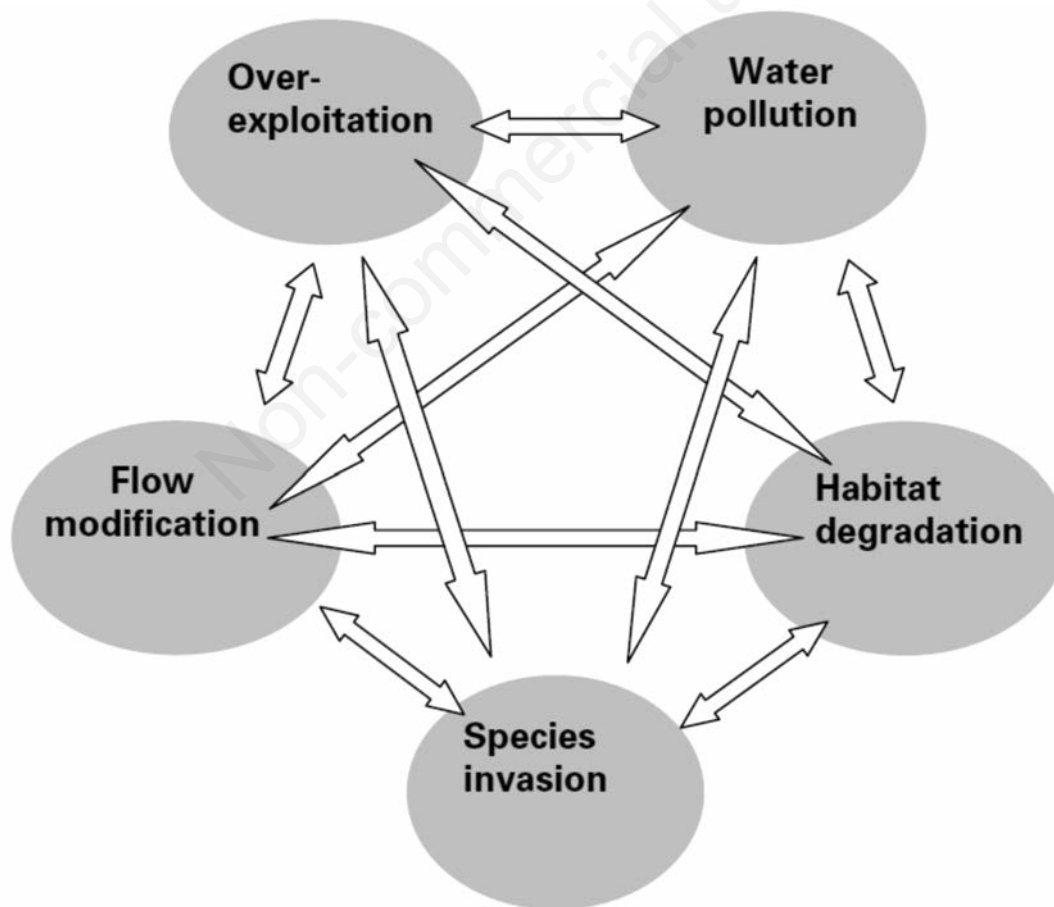


Fig. 1. Five major threat categories and their interactive impacts on freshwater biodiversity as identified by Dudgeon *et al.* (2006). Environmental changes occurring at larger spatial scales, such as climate change or nitrogen deposition, are superimposed on all of these major threat categories. Reproduced from Dudgeon *et al.* (2006).

networks of terrestrial conservation areas now exist in many parts of the world. However, such terrestrial reserve networks do not necessarily also provide adequate protection for aquatic inland habitats (e.g. Herbert *et al.*, 2010) and so rare aquatic species tend to be less well protected than their terrestrial counterparts (Fig. 2). Moreover, for obvious reasons, connectivity is often an even more important factor for freshwater habitats.

Such low aquatic connectivity can operate at very subtle levels. For example, local effects of forest fragmentation can have important implications for the conservation of stream insects even though the water course itself may remain continuous (Md Rawi *et al.*, 2013). In truly physically isolated aquatic habitats such as many lakes, habitat connectivity can have even more significant conservation impacts on relatively sedentary biota such as macrophyte communities (O'Hare *et al.*, 2012). Even otherwise highly mobile aquatic species, typified by many species of freshwater fish capable of long migrations, can be adversely affected by the loss of natural habitat connectivity following the construction of instream obstacles such as weirs and dams (Dugan *et al.*, 2010). In many industrialised countries, the full ecological benefits of recent improvements in water quality have yet to be fully realised because persisting connectivity problems continue to impede natural movements and thus recolonisations by even highly mobile biota such as fish (Langford *et al.*, 2010).

Conversely, the natural disconnected nature of many aquatic inland habitats renders them particularly susceptible to the accidental or intentional anthropogenic introduction of new species. Consequently, it is unsurprising that as discussed above Dudgeon *et al.* (2006) considered invasion by exotic species to be one of the major threats to freshwater biodiversity. Preventative actions revolving around biosecurity precautions against such *unnatural connectivity* are now understandably common around the world (Cliff and Campbell, 2012) and will be considered further below.

Urban ubiquity and its utility

As a result of humankind's predilection to settle in close proximity to fresh waters, most of the world's countries now contain substantial human population centres adjacent to their larger rivers and lakes. In developed countries, this means that substantial areas of fresh waters now lie within urban environments. While the levels of biodiversity within such aquatic habitats tends to be less than those encountered in less impacted rural areas, all is not lost and work in the USA has shown that the appropriate management of such areas, including the maintenance of riparian habitat, may help alleviate ecological disturbances to species such as macroinvertebrates even in highly urbanised catchments (Moore and Palmer, 2005). Indeed, in the Netherlands it has been found that

urban drainage systems can sustain a macroinvertebrate biodiversity comparable with that of drainage systems in rural areas and thus have appreciable potential conservation benefits (Vermond *et al.*, 2009). In Poland, Koperski (2010) found that freshwater habitats within Warsaw supported populations of several rare and highly specialised leech species (*Alboglossiphonia*, *Batrachobdelloides*, *Dina*, *Glossiphonia*, *Hirudo* spp.). With respect to the vertebrate inhabitants of aquatic inland habitats, Leidy *et al.* (2011) examined historical and recent records of the distributions of native stream fishes in catchments of the urbanised San Francisco Estuary, USA, and concluded that streams in spatially complex urban settings retain important conservation benefits for such biota, despite significant perturbations and the frequent establishment of non-native fishes. Perhaps most remarkably of all, until recently the Mexican axolotl [*Ambystoma mexicanum* (Shaw & Nodder)] was thought to persist as just two highly threatened and isolated populations inhabiting the remnants of a historically extensive lacustrine system that once occupied the entire Valley of Mexico, but which has been effectively destroyed by the growth of Mexico City. However, in 2005 a third viable population was confirmed by Recuero *et al.* (2010) in Chapultepec park, a public recreational area in the heart of Mexico City. More generally, innumerable studies from around the world have

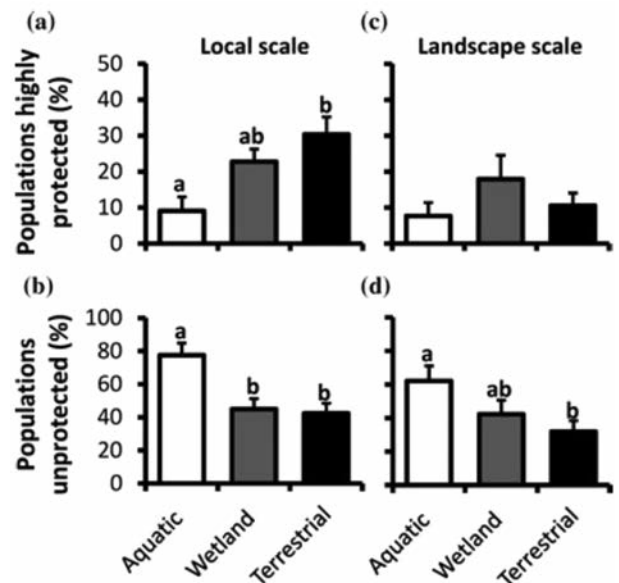


Fig. 2. The percentages of populations of rare aquatic, wetland and terrestrial species (a) highly protected at the local scale, (b) highly protected at the landscape scale, (c) unprotected at the local scale and (d) unprotected at the landscape scale in Michigan, U.S.A. Letters indicate significant differences between habitat types. Reproduced from Herbert *et al.* (2010).

demonstrated that urban aquatic habitats impacted by diverse forms of environmental degradation have encouragingly proved to be capable of responding to appropriate restoration efforts (Moss (2012) and references therein). These and other findings emphasise the remarkably and perhaps unexpectedly important role that urban aquatic inland habitats can play in the conservation of highly threatened species.

A common sense of ownership or stewardship

The discreet nature of aquatic inland habitats, which contributes to the importance of appropriate connectivity for their well-being, also means that they are readily identifiable as delimited entities by local human communities. Furthermore, the frequent association of such habitats with urban areas discussed above, and with villages or even smaller population units in rural environments, means that most lakes and rivers have immediate and substantial human habitations. As a consequence of these and other factors, aquatic inland habitats are rarely ignored by society and more frequently enjoy appreciable benefits accruing from a sense of ownership or at least stewardship by local inhabitants. This may be a very specific sense of ownership such as that of fishing rights, which facilitates the control of fishing pressures, but more often such ownership or stewardship promotes a more general care of the local environment. Given the often unimpressive record of water body management by state government (D'Sousa and Nagendra, 2011), such involvement of the local community can be highly beneficial. For example, significant freshwater conservation groups such as The Mono lake Committee (www.monolake.org) in California, USA, and The Rivers Trust (www.theriverstrust.org) in the UK have their origins in small, local *bottom up* voluntary movements which have grown and developed over time. Moreover, while most such movements started life very much centred on the aquatic inland habitat itself, many have now matured into wider catchment-based conservation programmes and are becoming important mechanisms for the delivery of ambitious environmental actions such as the EC Habitats Directive (European Communities, 1992) and EU Water Framework Directive (European Communities, 2000).

CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ITS COMMUNICATION

On the need for objective, robust and communicable assessment evidence

Conservation management is inherently a demanding activity given the complexities of habitats and species, which are further magnified by the addition of human management into the equation. Unsurprisingly, conservation has as a result frequently been practiced on a basis of *conventional dogma* which has itself sometimes been

proven to be erroneous. Sutherland (2003) takes up this issue and draws striking parallels with the development of evidence-based medicine, presenting a convincing argument that the same approach should be taken to conservation. Such adaptive management has a long history in the environmental sciences (Holling, 1978), including applications to aquatic inland habitats such as the Columbia river in the Pacific North-West of North America (Lee, 1993). However, to be fully effective this approach requires the collection of objective, robust and communicable evidence which can be readily appraised and evaluated by conservation managers.

Quantification and standardisation

At the levels of the abundance and other features of species and the species richness of communities or parts of communities, at least for those where sampling can be effectively undertaken, a substantial volume of data (increasingly referred to as evidence by environmental managers) already exists for aquatic inland habitats in many countries. For example, Biggs *et al.* (2005) review the results and lessons of 15 years of pond assessments in Britain, while Cooke and Murchie (2013) do much the same over a considerably longer time scale for inland fisheries in North America. Comprehensive quantified assessment protocols are now available for many species of conservation interest, such as that described for Arctic charr [*Salvelinus alpinus* (L.)] by Winfield *et al.* (2009). Much current research is aimed at developing these species-specific assessments into community-wide or even habitat-wide quantitative assessments, with a recent example provided for European lake fish communities by Argillier *et al.* (2012).

Such quantification of ecological assessments is driven primarily by national and international conservation and environmental legislation, which has also increased the need for greater standardisation for sampling and assessment methodologies. Benefiting from a historical impetus from fisheries concerns, such standardisation for the assessment of freshwater fish populations, and thus fish communities, has been underway for many years (Bain *et al.*, 1999) and has resulted in the development of standardised methods for use in North America (Bonar *et al.*, 2009) and Europe (European Standard, 2005, 2006; Hateley *et al.*, 2013). The truly global standardisation of such assessment methods is now becoming feasible.

Technological advances and controlled methodological change

At the same time that the standardisation of assessment methods is becoming increasingly common, conservation researchers and managers must also remain open to the adoption of technological advances and thus to con-

trolled methodological change. At its simplest level, such changes may represent nothing more than minor technical developments in sampling equipment such as electrofishing or hydroacoustic equipment. Such technological evolution is relatively easily managed by comparative trials and, if necessary, the development of appropriate conversion factors between the older and newer systems. Similarly, the development and adoption of new assessment indices pose no problems if they are based on underlying population and community data that have themselves been collected using effectively constant, or inter-calibrated, techniques. The new indices can simply be calculated retrospectively using historical data.

Greater challenges arise in situations where community sampling methodology is not yet mature and so fundamental changes in sampling practices are still being made and may continue to be made into the future. In aquatic inland habitats, this problem is well illustrated by the fish communities of large lakes and reservoirs. As concluded by Kubečka *et al.* (2009), there is no single sampling technique which by itself adequately covers the entire fish community of such habitats. Consequently, in such situations researchers often use more than one technique simultaneously, such as combining survey gill nets and hydroacoustics (Winfield *et al.*, 2009). Moreover, technique selection may also be influenced pragmatically

by factors such as environmental conditions and the acceptability of destructive sampling to local inhabitants. As a result, there is significant value in determining the degree of consistency between observations produced by fundamentally different sampling techniques. Recent comparisons by Emmrich *et al.* (2012) of measures of lake fish abundance produced by simultaneous gill-netting and hydroacoustic surveys have been very encouraging in this context (Fig. 3). Even more revolutionarily, completely new avenues of potential assessment methodologies are opening up as a result of theoretical and technical advances. Amongst these, the field of *conservation physiology* (Cooke *et al.*, 2013b) offers exciting opportunities for conservationists to expand from assessing environmental impacts at the levels of communities and populations to assessing them at the organism level. Cooke *et al.* (2013a) provide an excellent example of the value of this new approach with respect to the management of several species of Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) in the Fraser River Watershed, Canada. Even more in its infancy as a technique, the detection of species in aquatic inland habitats using environmental DNA holds great promise. For invasive fish species in the Laurentian Great lakes of North America, this approach has already been shown to be more sensitive than traditional sampling techniques (Jerde *et al.*, 2011).

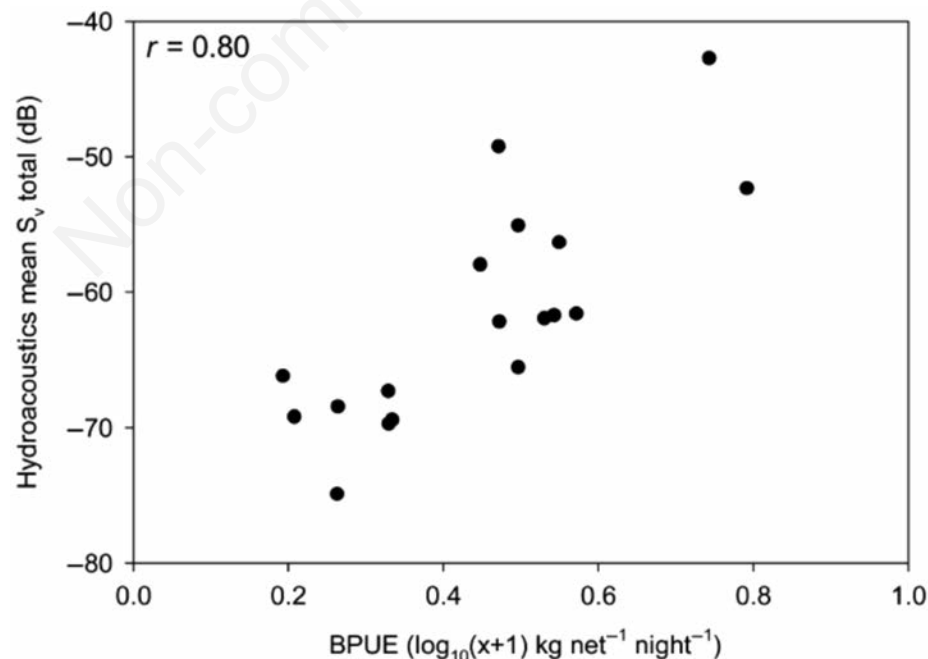


Fig. 3. Strong correspondence (Pearson's $r = 0.80$, $P < 0.001$) between lake fish abundance assessed simultaneously by the *old* technique of survey gill netting (expressed as Biomass-Per-Unit-Effort, BPUE) and the *new* technique of hydroacoustics (expressed as total mean volumetric backscattering strength, S_v). Each of the 18 data points represents an individual lake from seven European countries. Reproduced from Emmrich *et al.* (2012).

Finally, conservation researchers and managers must also be open to the developing benefits of citizen science in which data are collected not by scientists but by informed volunteers (Silvertown, 2009). The principal advantage of this movement is that it allows levels of sampling effort to be expanded far beyond those feasible using only scientists, although a further advantage is that it also promotes public engagement. This method of data collection has its origins in non-aquatic initiatives, but following its early development and adoption in North America exemplified by the 1974-onwards voluntary measurement of lake water clarity throughout Michigan, USA (Bruhn and Soranno, 2005), it is now being adopted across many aquatic inland habitats around the world. For example, it is being used in areas as diverse as the migration of young European freshwater eel [*Anguilla anguilla* (L.)] in rivers (Pecorelli, 2012), the monitoring of algal blooms in lakes (Fletcher, 2013), and the mapping of macrophytes in lakes (ciBioBase, 2012). The latter example relies on a web-based sophisticated analysis of data collected by volunteers using extremely user-friendly hydroacoustic systems, often during other activities such as recreational fishing. As such, it typifies the future of citizen science envisaged by Newman *et al.* (2012) to be dependent on emerging technologies.

Communication

Conservation science is by its very nature an applied activity. As such, it is essential that its research findings are actively taken from the laboratory to the meeting room and conveyed to those responsible for conservation policy and conservation actions. This crucial transfer of knowledge requires scientists to simplify their key findings, or at least learn to express them in terms understandable to the non-specialist. In this context, the development of relatively simple so-called *scorecards* has proved to be an effective means of succinct communication of complex ecological observations for water bodies (Watzin *et al.*, 2005). As considered in some detail by Winfield (2010), this flow of information has historically not always been great but there are encouraging signs that things are changing. For example, a review by Sutherland *et al.* (2009) of 100 questions of importance to the conservation of global biological diversity arranged many of its components under the high-level headings of organisation systems and processes, societal context and change, and impacts of conservation interventions. Clearly, conservation scientists, including those not directly employed by conservation bodies, are increasingly taking their findings and communicating them to environmental managers in a way and on a scale that was rarely seen a couple of decades ago. However, there is still much to be done to encourage and facilitate such communication, not least of which is for research institutes and universities to for-

malise reward structures for individuals involved in these challenging and time-consuming activities.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

Principles, planning and prioritisation

This is not the place for a detailed review of the conservation management of aquatic inland habitats, but brief comments informed by recent research findings will be made on some of its general principles. First, however, it is appropriate to note the growing importance of conservation planning, including prioritisation, in an increasingly scaled-up, joined-up and resource-limited world.

In many countries, conservation planning has a substantial history. For example, a landmark review of the conservation of freshwater fishes in the British Isles published approximately 40 years ago included a call for better planning and better integration with the activities of others involved with the management of aquatic inland habitats (Maitland, 1974). Since that time, conservation planning has become more ambitious, more evidence-based and as a result more sophisticated. For example, Baldwin *et al.* (2006) have incorporated highly detailed radio-telemetry observations of wood frogs (*Rana sylvatica* LeConte) in the USA into conservation planning and as a result have reduced the amount of land potentially requiring protection by more than 66%. At the other end of the planning scale, Bernazzani *et al.* (2012) have usefully distilled recommendations from the scientific literature to offer a series of recommendations for integrating climate change into habitat conservation plans under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Their findings have clear applicability to conservation planning for aquatic inland habitats around the world.

A clear theme emerging from the literature is that conservation plans in a world of many pressures and limited resources have to be prioritised. Just how this difficult task is to be done most efficiently and most effectively has been considered by many researchers and many managers. At the broadest level, Holland *et al.* (2012) have examined setting conservation priorities for freshwater biodiversity using a 'Key Biodiversity Approach' applied to river and lake catchments in continental Africa. Also at a broad level, Beger *et al.* (2010) have developed a conceptual framework for systematic conservation prioritisation that explicitly accounts for the natural connectivity between marine, terrestrial and freshwater habitats. Many examples of more taxon-specific prioritisation abound in the literature, with typical examples being provided by Strecker *et al.* (2011) for threatened fishes in the Lower Colorado River Basin, USA, and by Clarkson *et al.* (2012) for threatened fishes in the Gila River Basin of Arizona-New Mexico, USA, and Sonora, Mexico. With respect to this challenging subject, Game *et al.* (2013) have identi-

fied six common mistakes in conservation priority setting, *i.e.*, not acknowledging conservation plans are prioritisations, trying to solve an ill-defined problem, not prioritising actions, arbitrariness, hidden value judgments, and not acknowledging risk of failure. These errors may unintentionally arise from authors' attempts to apply quantitative approaches to the problem. In order to avoid perpetuating them, Game *et al.* (2013) strongly encourage conservation planners to learn more about the well developed if unfamiliar field of decision science.

Prevention is better than cure

The principle of *prevention is better than cure* is appropriate to most biological conservation issues and particularly to those relating to aquatic inland habitats. Once impacted, often over the course of years and decades, such *sump* systems tend to resist immediate and simple restoration as has been shown particularly well for eutrophicated lake systems all around the world (Moss, 2012). A similar resistance is shown by most other conservation problems.

In particular, prevention is by far the best conservation management option in the context of the global problem of invasions by exotic species in fresh waters. With some notable exceptions such as the removal of non-native fish species from relatively small water bodies (Britton *et al.*, 2008), preventative action in the form of biosecurity measures is the only way in which this issue can be managed at a significant scale. Such species introductions can occur entirely accidentally, as is the case with a range of relatively small species such as the diatom *Didymosphenia geminata* (Lyngbye) (Reid *et al.*, 2012) inadvertently transported by water users and other vectors. However, biota may also be moved deliberately for various reasons, amongst which the most common and probably most consequential is the introduction of fish species for fisheries practices or development for which informed risk assessments are now commonly undertaken (Rowe and Wilding, 2012). Unfortunately, fish species introductions also have an extensive history of being carried out by unauthorised and poorly-informed parties. In such circumstances, appropriate preventative legislative actions, such as local bans on the use of freshwater fish species as live baits, are best supported by educational initiatives (*e.g.* Winfield and Durie, 2004). It is clear that the future successful management of the invasive species problem in aquatic inland habitats is inextricably linked to educating and/or nudging appropriate human behaviours and the societal perception of associated environmental risks (Cliff and Campbell, 2012).

Emergency rescues through captive breeding or translocation

Where prevention has failed, the intuitive next step for a substantial number of environmental managers is some

form of emergency rescue for particularly important animal or plant populations. Returning to the theme of freshwater fishes, the history of fisheries management is replete with many examples of such activities undertaken at various scales and with various degrees of sophistication. The two main categories of such interventions are the captive breeding of selected individuals to supplement the original population in its threatened original habitat and the translocation of a population (or more commonly a component of it or its offspring) from a threatened habitat to a safer area. The associated literature on freshwater fishes is voluminous and harbours numerous controversies (Ogutu-Ohwayo and Hecky, 1991; Hickley and Chare, 2004; Clarkson *et al.* 2005; Nishizawa *et al.*, 2006; Gozlan, 2008; itule *et al.*, 2009), arising in part from the contrasting philosophies of different types of manager and in part from the considerable technical difficulties inherent in determining the actual success of such activities. Similar, if less explosive, disagreements have arisen in corresponding programmes addressing other freshwater taxa. For example, Gum *et al.* (2011) provide a critical reflection on the success of rearing and culturing threatened freshwater pearl mussels (*Margaritifera margaritifera* L.) in captivity and conclude that such action can be a useful last-minute rescue tool in order to retain populations which would not persist long enough to benefit from habitat restoration practices. Similarly, the closely related action of translocation (also known as managed relocation) may have both positive and negative outcomes and so must be carefully appraised before implementation (Olden *et al.*, 2010). Although many conservationists object to such 'emergency rescues', they do undoubtedly have their place in specific circumstances. For example, returning to the voluminous freshwater fish literature, the threatened vendace [*Coregonus albula* (L.)] population of Bassenthwaite lake, UK, was successfully translocated to a new lake only years before its local extinction (Winfield *et al.*, 2012).

Long-haul missions of habitat rehabilitation or restoration

The above translocation example involving the vendace population of Bassenthwaite lake also addresses the issue of habitat management to achieve rehabilitation or even, ultimately, restoration to the original pre-disturbance state. However, as discussed by Winfield *et al.* (2012) such environmental measures in aquatic inland habitats usually take many years if not decades, with considerable shorter-term variability due to local variations in weather and other factors. These activities are very much long-haul missions involving challenging actions such as the reduction of nutrient loadings entering a water body from its catchment. Similarly, addressing the problems of disrupted hydrological connectivity in flowing waters and their associated still waters is a major and

long-term undertaking (Pringle, 2001). It is inappropriate and indeed impossible to review and discuss such environmental management measures here, but it is emphasised in a continuation of a theme introduced above that conservation researchers, managers and practitioners must be realistic in their objectives and timescales for such programmes. Moreover, they must initiate positive steps to communicate such information to the diverse range of stakeholders typically interested in the world's aquatic inland habitats.

CONCLUSIONS

Around the world, the biological conservation of aquatic inland habitats is undoubtedly confronted by many and varied substantial problems. Moreover, in many countries these challenges must now be addressed by researchers and managers in a general climate of reduced direct resources.

The history of scientific understanding of fresh waters is relatively long and relatively detailed when compared with those achieved for other major habitat types, with significant components of this understanding having originally been driven by critical applied concerns such as the provision of clean drinking water and the management of fisheries. Nevertheless, further cost-effective and major advances in practical conservation can be achieved if the volume and rate of knowledge transfer from researchers to managers is enhanced. The case for such action cannot be over-emphasised and the onus surely and rightly lies on the scientific community to make it happen. Such promotion of evidence-based best practice should include not only exciting new areas of science and their applications, but for the sake of management efficiencies and heeding the warning of Sutherland (2003) it should also consider established conventional dogma. A telling aquatic example of this pressing need to assess established practices is provided by Palmer *et al.* (2009) in a review of the intuitively obvious and long-practiced activity of increasing habitat heterogeneity in river restoration programmes. Remarkably, it was found that this dominant paradigm is not actually supported by the scientific literature. While deploying resources to increase general habitat heterogeneity is unlikely to do any ecological harm, the telling lesson from this critical review is that such limited resources would be more effectively deployed by directing them at identifying and addressing specific problems most likely to limit rehabilitation.

It is also apparent that citizen science has much to offer the conservation of fresh waters, including furthering both their scientific understanding and actually delivering conservation management on the ground and in the water. Such 'popular' activities should not be viewed as a replacement for the traditional professional scientific approach, but welcomed as a way of offering scientists, and

others, additional resources and new ways to tackle the considerable environmental challenges facing society. Now more than ever, people are interested in conservation and sustainability. Post-industrial society has never been so aware of the natural environment, which is rightly increasingly visible in some aspects of our popular culture (Fig. 4). There are substantial challenges ahead, but these are better days for the public awareness of aquatic inland habitats and their biological conservation.

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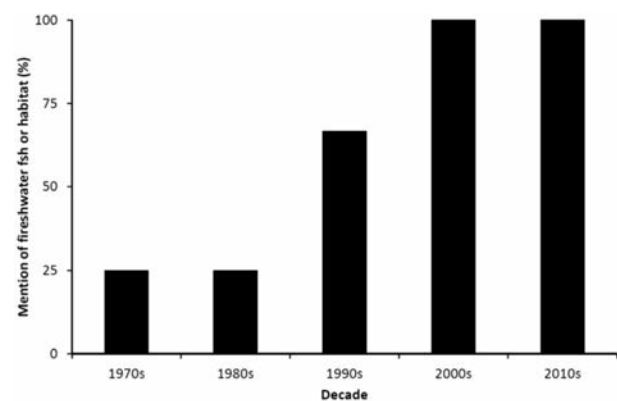


Fig. 4. Increasing incidence from the early 1970s to the mid 2010s of aquatic inland habitats (expressed as the percentage of each decade's albums containing at least one explicit reference to freshwater fish or freshwater habitat) in the lyrics of the singer/songwriter Bruce Springsteen. Consecutive album sample sizes by decade are 4, 4, 3, 5 and 2 (N=18). Data sourced from www.brucespringsteen.net and figure updated from Winfield (2010).

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