

Summary Article

Danish YPEP Seminar on Marine Invasive Species 1-3 September 2008

From 1-3 September 2008, DANCORE (the Danish Network for Coastal Research) hosted a YPEP seminar on Marine Invasive Species at the Brorfelde Observatory situated in the centre of Zealand, Denmark. The participants formed an international group of young professionals from Morocco, Italy, Greece, Austria, Sweden and Denmark, most of them with a background in marine biology. The group gathered at Brorfelde on Monday evening and after dinner saw the old observatory housed at Brorfelde.

The programme starting on Tuesday morning focused on Danish and other European researchers' experience with invasive species both within flora and fauna. Cases within and outside Europe were presented starting with *An overview of Marine Invasions; with emphasis on ecological impacts and lessons from 'cryptic invasions'* by Mads Solgaard Thomsen. Aschwin H. Engelen followed with a presentation on *Characterization of a Brown Invasion*, and the aspects of marine flora was further investigated by Peter Stæhr with the topic *Introduced Macroalgae in Denmark; when, where, how and which effects?*

In the afternoon, a visit was paid to the Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde. The visit consisted of a 1-hour guided tour at the museum followed by a boat trip on Roskilde Fjord in two reconstructed Viking ships. The excitement was high among the participants trying the conducts of former Viking invaders!

In the evening, Hans Ulrik Riisgård gave his presentation on *Invasive Ctenophore Mnemiopsis Leidy in Danish Waters; assessment of abundance and predation effects*.

Wednesday morning began with a presentation on *Vulnerability of Marine Communities to Invasion; the native side of invasions* by Francisco Arenas followed by Mads Solgaard Thomsen presenting results from his work in Australia on *Caulerpa Species on Temperate Reefs; linking invasion and colonization ecology*. The programme ended with a discussion among the participants about the implications of invasive species for marine biology.

