



LIFE+
posidonia andalucía

Proyecto LIFE+ NATURALEZA

Conservación de las Praderas
de *Posidonia oceanica*
en el Mediterráneo andaluz

LIFE 09/NAT/ES/00534



Beneficiarios

JUNTA DE ANDALUCIA
Agencia de Gestión Agraria y Pesquera
CONSEJERIA DE AGRICULTURA, PESCA
Y DESARROLLO RURAL
Agencia de Medio Ambiente y Agua
CONSEJERIA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE
Y ORDENACION DEL TERRITORIO



Federación Andaluza
de Cofradías de Pescadores



FEDERACION ANDALUZA
DE ASOCIACIONES PESQUERAS

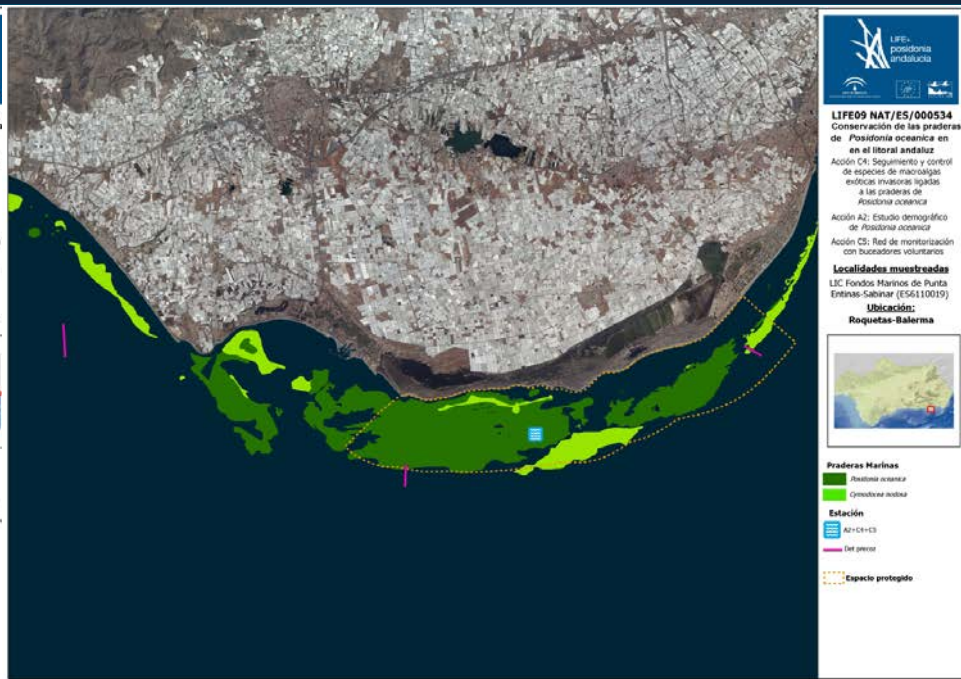
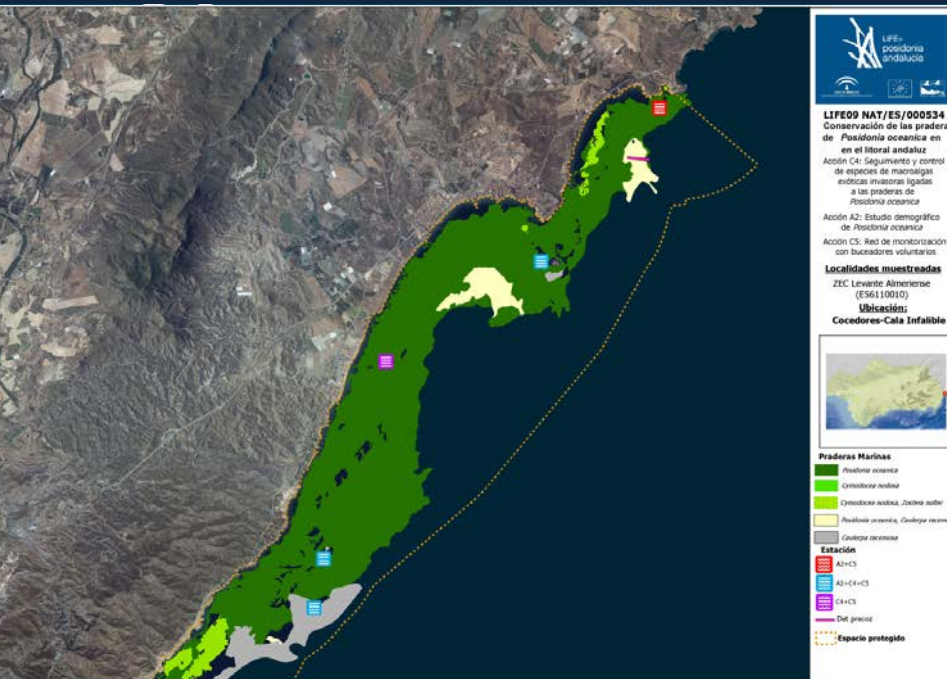
Cofinanciador



A close-up photograph of seagrass leaves, likely Posidonia oceanica, showing signs of damage and disease. The leaves are dark green and have numerous small, white, circular spots scattered across their surfaces. Some leaves exhibit larger, irregular holes and areas of discoloration, suggesting herbivory or fungal infection. The background is dark, making the green leaves stand out.

Identify the present state of Andalusian
seagrass meadows (*Posidonia oceanica*)
and their temporal evolution

Cartography of *Posidonia oceanica*; create a monitoring network: demography and other parameters (POSIMED: Citizen science)



An underwater photograph of a rocky seabed. The rocks are covered in various marine life, including a prominent red starfish, several black sea urchins, and patches of red and orange algae. A dense patch of green seagrass grows on the right side of the rock. The water is clear and blue, with sunlight filtering through from the surface.

TO REDUCE THE MAIN TRHEATS ON SEAGRASSES IN ANDALUSIA



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IAS: INITIAL OBJECTIVES

1. **Update the map of the presence of invasive macroalgae** in the 9 SCIs (Mapping in detail the surface of *Caulerpa racemosa* in Isla de Terreros); **Early detection of marine IAS network-Control-eradication actions. Introduction routes analyses.**
2. **Monitoring the behaviour of *Caulerpa racemosa* in three control stations.**
3. **Prevention.** Most vulnerable SCI to macroalgae invasions were identified in the 9 SCIs included in the project.
4. **Definition of areas of exclusion NO**



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1. Update cartography of invasive macroalgae in the 9 SCI; Early detection network-Control-eradication actions. Introduction routes analyses.



2008 : 4 has. Life project Proposal

2009: + 100 has.



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1. Update cartography of invasive macroalgae in the 9 SCI; Early detection network-Control-eradication actions. Introduction routes analyses.



Early detection network-Control-eradication actions

Cabo de Gata SCI- Special protected area

2012: focus of invasion of *Caulerpa* was detected- 4 m²

2014: another focus in the same MPA- 2 m²

These focus were eradicated by mechanical methods

In both cases the specie reinvaded the treated areas

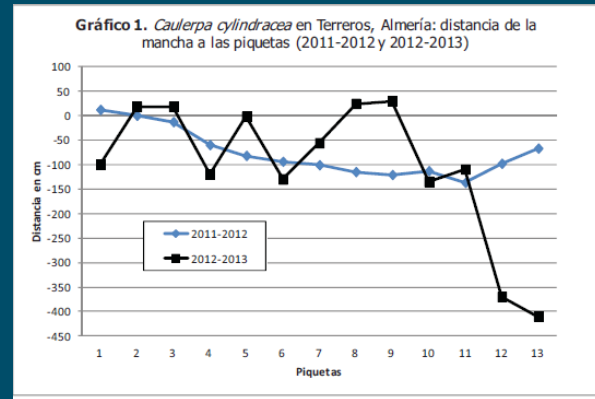
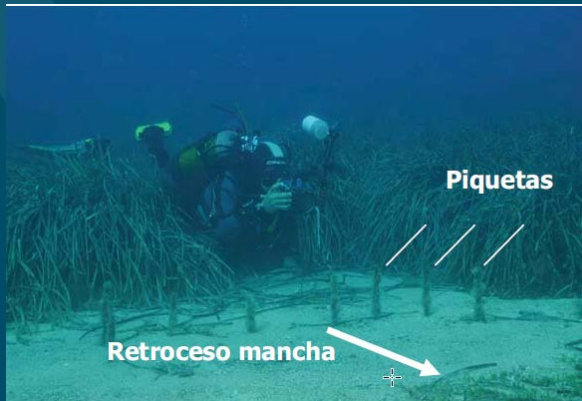
1. Update cartography of invasive macroalgae in the 9 SCI;
Early detection network-Control-eradication actions.
Introduction routes analyses.



Methods:

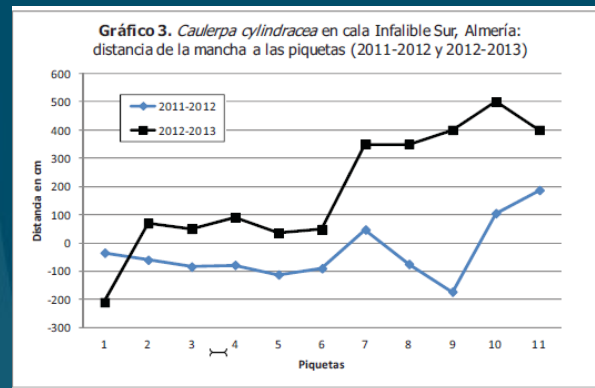
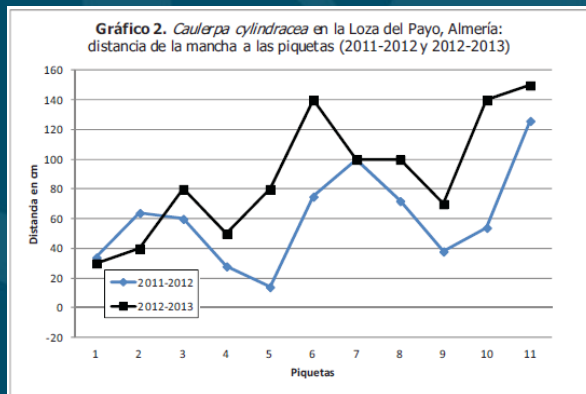
- 1. Underwater vacuum cleaner**
- 2. Shading with black plastic**

2. Monitoring the behaviour of *Caulerpa racemosa* in three control stations



Extreme variability between years!

There is not a clear behaviour of expansion in the limits of the patches



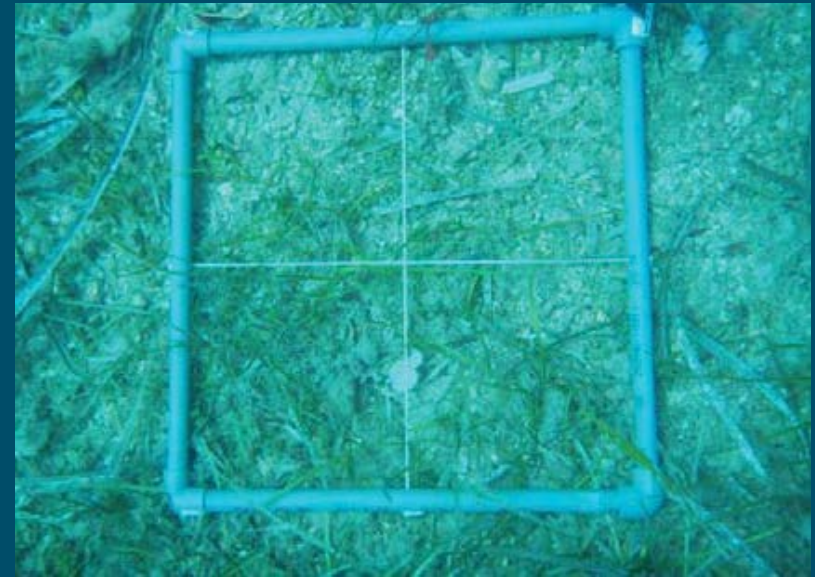
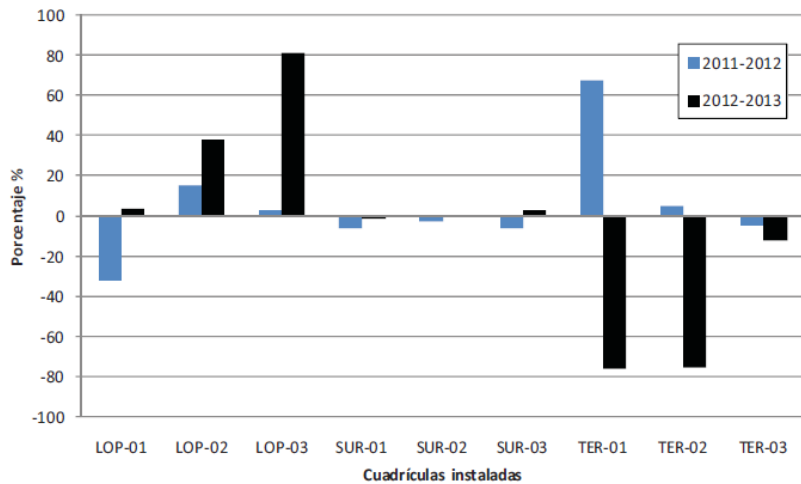
But there is a clear expansion in the total area and in the bathymetric range



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2. Monitoring the behaviour of *Caulerpa racemosa* in three control stations

Gráfico 4. *Caulerpa cylindracea* en el Levante Almeriense: tendencia de la cobertura de parcelas fijas 2011-2012 y 2012-2013

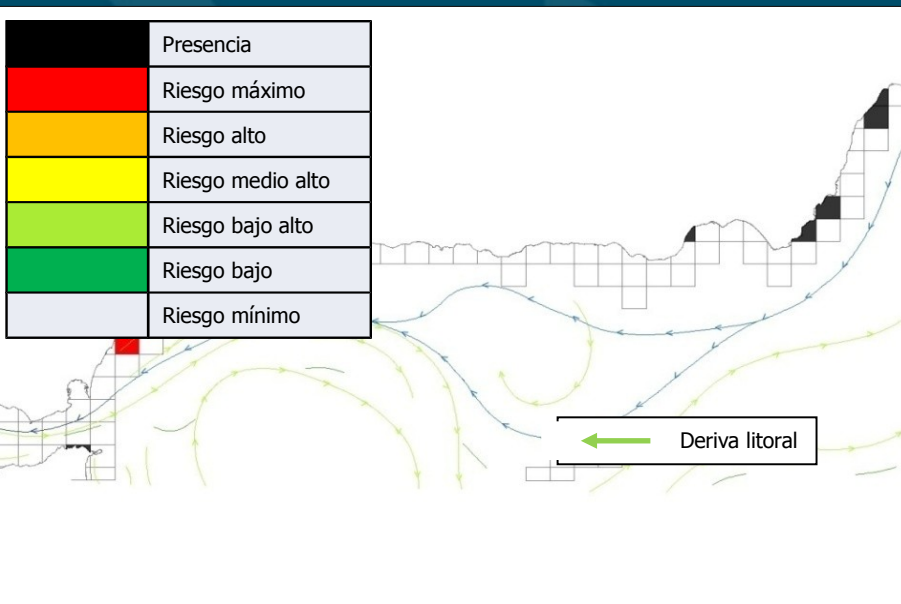


Extreme variability between stations!

Coverage evolution: There is not significant differences between years

3. Prevention. Most vulnerable SCI to macroalgae invasions were identified in the 9 SCIs included in the project.

Risk maps



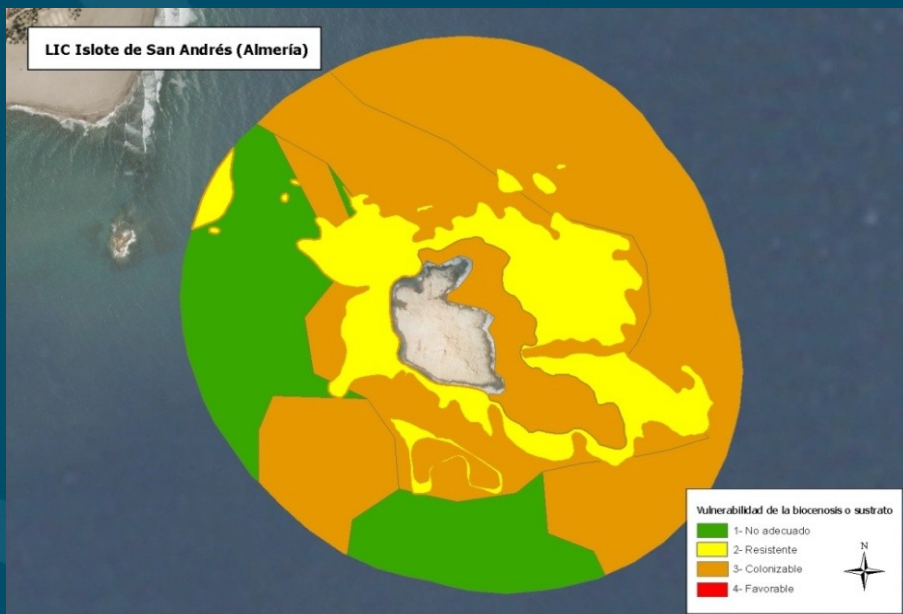
- Distance to invaded focus
- Presence of commercial harbours
- Presence of nautic harbours and number of berths
- Types of fisheries in the fishing harbours
- Direct connection by *ferry* with a harbour infected
- Indirect connection by ferry with a harbour infected
- Ocean currents influence

3. Prevention. Most vulnerable SCI to macroalgae invasions were identified in the 9 SCIs included in the project.

Habitat study. Substrate typologies: favourable habitats to *Caulerpa cylindracea*, considering the ecological requirements of this exotic specie

Posidonia oceanica habitat Connectivity: A fragmented habitat with larger areas of edge has more areas of opportunities to the invasive species settlement .

Habitats with highest species richness has higher abilities to compete with IAS for space and resources





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Conclusions:

Caulerpa cylindracea: shows no clear behaviour at the local scale: coverage and density were found to increase in some localities but to decrease in others, showing no apparent specific pattern.

In contrast, the propagation of this species and other macroalgae is indeed clear at the regional scale, as both the number of invaded localities and the area occupied by *Caulerpa racemosa* have increased in eastern Almeria. And during the course of the project the invasion progressed towards the south-west.

The routes of introduction of these species may be several (water currents, boats, remnants at depths lower than the limit of distribution of *Posidonia*...). The two attempts of early eradication carried out during the course of the project technically achieved the eradication of the foci of invasion in the short-term, but proved ineffective in the medium-term, since the cleared surfaces were re-colonized again within less than a year.



VALORISATION OF ANDALUSIAN SEAGRASS
MEADOWS AMONG COASTAL
PRODUCTIVE SECTORS AND WITHIN
GENERAL PUBLIC

C1: Study of the socio-economic cost of an eventual loss of Posidonia meadows from the andalusian coasts

Nutrient recycling
22.500 € Ha/year

Fisheries
10 € Ha/año

Tourism
21.060 € Ha/año

Carbon Sink
108 € Ha/year

Carbon STOCKS of around 25
Mtons CO₂ (80-300 M€)

Evaluation of ecosystem
services – Climate change
mitigation strategies?

L I F E
BLUE
N A T U R A

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Life Blue Natura



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Socios beneficiarios:

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Cofinanciador:



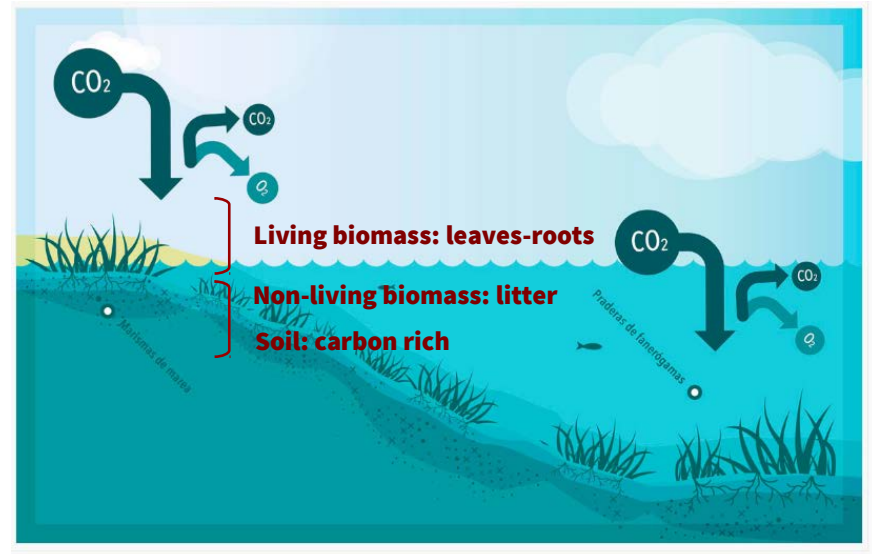
**In a blue carbon ecosystem, the soil is saturated with water keeping it in anaerobic state avoiding carbon oxidation and release back into the atmosphere
The carbon rich soil continually increase vertically at high rates resulting in continuous build up of carbon over time**



Some *Posidonia oceanica* meadows have carbon rich soils more than 10 meters thick and more than 6.000 years

THE ECOSYSTEM SERVICE: CARBON SINK AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Although the biomass of these organisms is much lower than those responsible for green carbon, it is estimated that they absorb almost the same amount of carbon annually as terrestrial photosynthetic organisms, thus **representing an extremely efficient and effective carbon sinks**.



The **protection of these ecosystems** responsible for the formation of blue carbon sink, could have a **significant impact on climate change by mitigating the effects of the increasing CO2 emissions**, both on a local and global scale.

THE PROJECT: LIFE Blue Natura



Andalucía (Southern Spain) has a significant extension of coastal marshes and seagrass meadows along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts.

The project will contribute:

- 1. to a better understanding of these carbon sink habitats in Andalusia, as well as to its characterization, state of conservation and evolution in the coming decades.**
- 2. to finance conservation projects and the restoration of habitats of blue carbon sinks in ANDALUSIA assisting implementation of policies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and carbon offsetting markets**

LIFE BLUE NATURA

JOIN BLUE NATURA AND COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE

(LIFE2014/CCM/ES000957)

Blue Carbon in Andalusia
and its role in the mitigation of climate change

www.life-blunatura.eu

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HyT

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