

Resource: 10. *Posidonia oceanica* – litter within and without
Appendix: 10.1 – *Posidonia oceanica* Game

Posidonia oceanica game using **GREEN** and **RED** DICE:

Checking that no human activity is harming the meadows	Sea Patrol	1	Invasive species <i>Caulerpa racemosa</i>	Competing with the indigenous sea grass
Seeds phenomenon that occurs once every 7 years	Potential for propagation of new <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> seedlings	2	Waste deposit	Obscuring light which limits photosynthesis
Propagation of more <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> plants	Re-introduction project in biodegradable pods	3	Sewage run-off	Nutrients cause microscopic algae to smother the seagrass leaves, obscuring light, ultimately killing them.
Cleaning of sea bed that might help <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows to re-establish	Dredging polluted seabeds	4	Anchorage	Uprooting of submerged stems
Some breathing space for <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> to re-populate the sea bed	No boat zone	5	Trawling	Uprooting of the sea grass plants
A fixed anchorage point that avoids potential uprooting by anchors	Mooring buoys	6	Fishfarming	The debris and biofilm from the farmed zone kills the <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> meadows
Preventing/prolonging coastal erosion	Cleaning of <i>Posidonia oceanica</i> banquettes from beaches late in Spring	Extra	Oil spill	Slime material on leaf blades and obscuring of light limiting photosynthesis
Attracting tourists/marine biology students to enjoy the beauty of the rich marine ecosystems	EU LIFE projects involving research and innovation	Extra	Microplastic fibres become lodged on seagrass leaf blades and are grazed upon by fish	Micro -fibres lodged in fish stomachs enter food chain and might end up on our plate