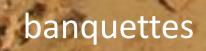




## Resource: 10. *Posidonia oceanica* – litter within and without Appendix: 10.2 – Benefits of *Posidonia oceanica*

Artificial sand/beaches

2









Marshes Mangroves

Jeagrasses

100+ Species Worldwide, Cordgrass, Bulrush, Spike PRed, White, Black, Grey and Needle Marsh Plants

65 Species Worldwide, and River Mangroves

58 Species Worldwide, Star, Widgeon, Manatee and Turtle Seagrasses





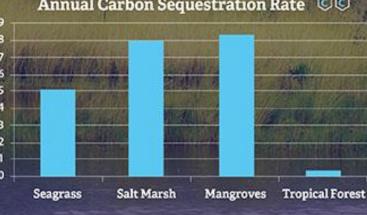
Mangrove Tree Crab

carbon capture comparison





Blue Carbon is the carbon stored by coastal ecosystems such as tidal marshes, mangroves, and seagrasses. These coastal ecosystems are extremely efficient at sequestering and storing carbon rich sediments. In fact, they can easily store up to five times more carbon than most temperate and tropical forests.



#### Annual Carbon Sequestration Rate



**Reduce marine hydrodynamics** and thus reduces erosion caused by it.

Cymodocea

it clean and clear.

About 1,000 different species of animals live together in the Posidonia meadows because it provides shelter and food.

POSIDONIA

Accumulation of dead leaves

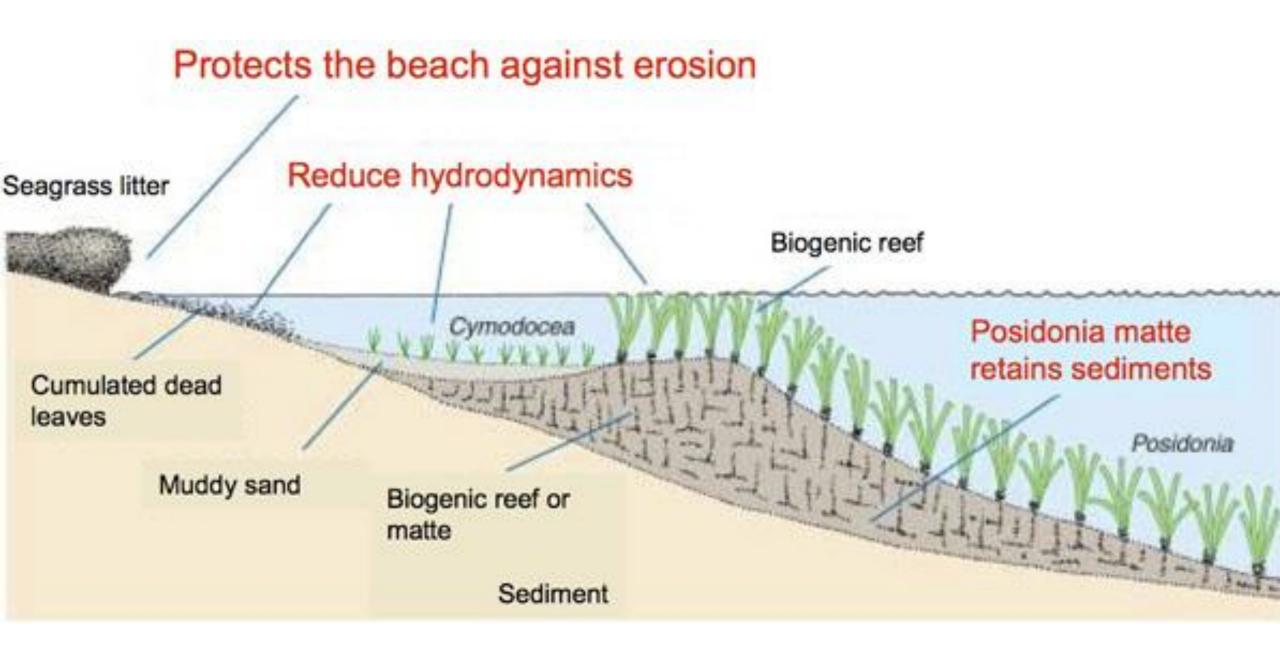
A COLLENN

**Muddy sand** 

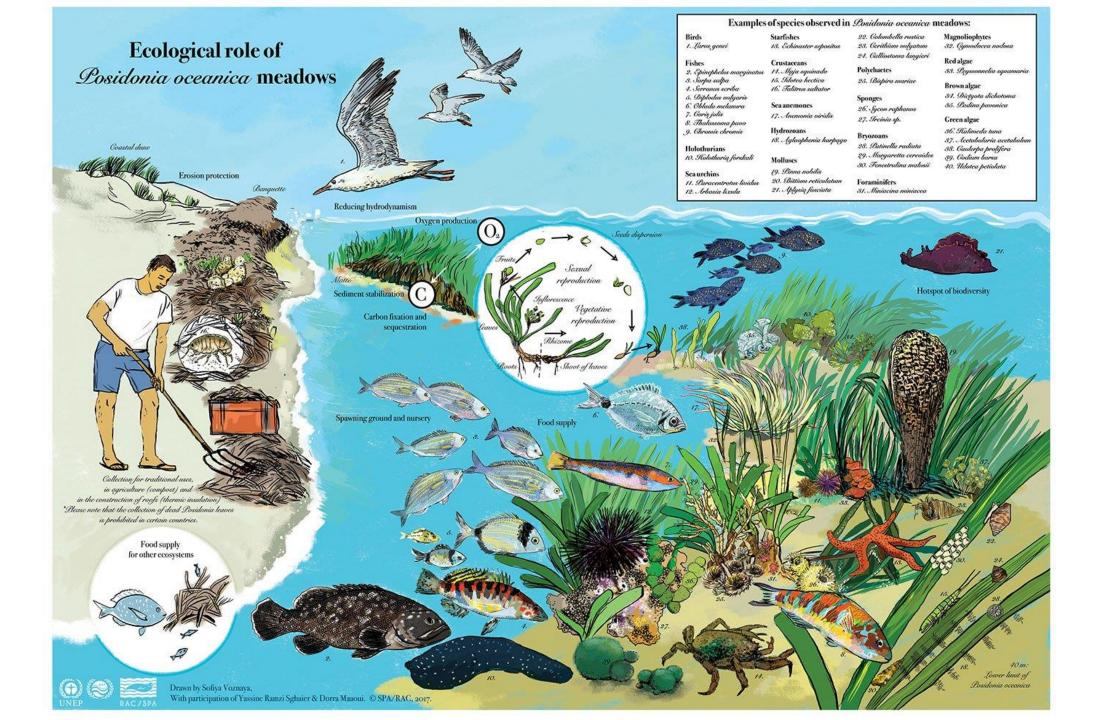
coastal distribution

Roots

Relf



#### coastal distribution



# Forests of the seas

### **POSIDONIA SEAGRASS MEADOW**

The protected *Posidonia oceanica seagrass meadows*, which are only found in the Mediterranean, play a crucial role as a breeding and nursery ground in coastal waters down to 50 metres depth. Over 300 species of marine plants and 1000 species of marine animals live within Posidonia meadows, including a large number of commercially important fish species.

Unfortunately, nowadays Posidonia meadows are in decline, in some cases heading towards desertification and this is more evident in the western and central Mediterranean. Some of the largest remaining extensive Posidonia meadows of the Mediterranean can be found in the Eastern Aegean waters, where they can be easily spotted on almost every coast.