

55 European Marine Biology Symposium Poland, Gdańsk 19 - 23 September 2022

Institute of Marine Biology of the NAS of Ukraine Department of Morphofunctional Ecology of Aquatic Vegetation

Epiphytic algae of seagrasses in the northwestern part of the Black Sea

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Underwater seagrass meadows





Seagrass communities are among the most valuable ecosystems in the biosphere - they are highly productive, affect the structural complexity of habitats, increase biodiversity, and play an important role in the global carbon and nutrient cycles. The seagrases also provide the living substrate to which many benthic organisms.

In recent decades, there has been a reduction in the area of seagrass meadows around the world, which leads not only to a decrease in their functions, but also to a reduction in the surfaces for the development of many organisms



Epiphytic algae of seagrasses





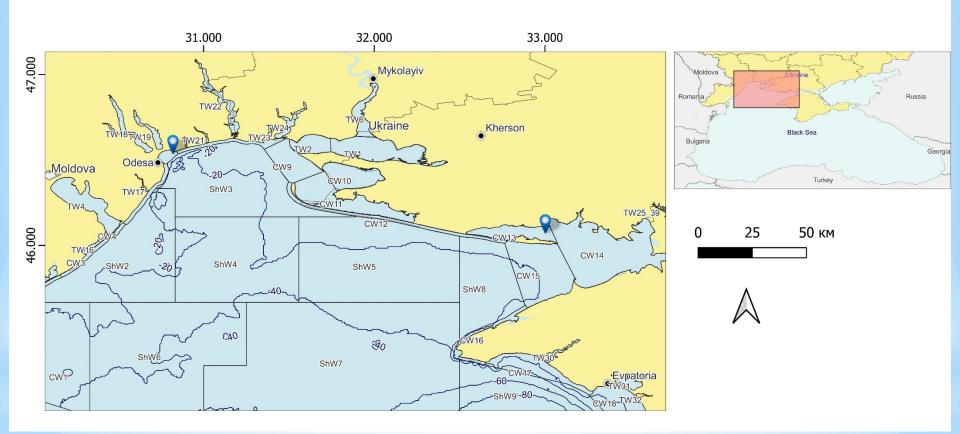
Epiphytic algae are the most abundant and diverse group of organisms on seagrass leaves, they increase the biodiversity and total biomass of seagrass meadows, contribute significantly to primary production, and are a food source for herbivores

Epiphytes are indicators of the state of water bodies, since they are more sensitive and respond faster to changes in environmental conditions than the host plant



Northwestern part of the Black Sea

NB NA.C



The most extensive seagrass meadows in the Black Sea are found in its Northwestern part, on the territory of Ukraine, where they grow in large bays and gulfs, estuaries and coastal lagoons.

Seagrasses of the northwestern part of the Black Sea

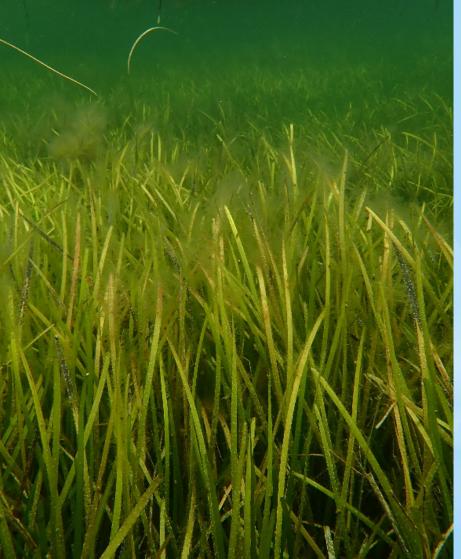




Ruppia cirrhosa (Petagna) Grande



Zostera noltii Hornem.



Zostera marina L.



Dzharylgach Bay



Species composition of seagrass epiphytes



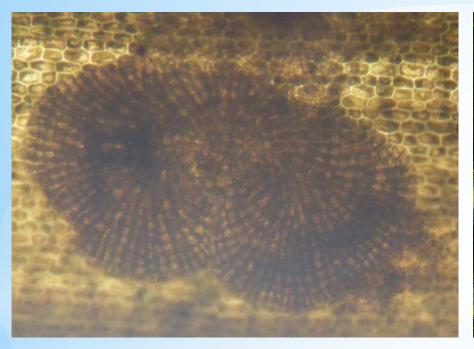
CHLOROPHYTA – 7 SPECIES Total – 23 species Chaetomorpha linum (O.F.Müller) Kützing Cladophora liniformis Kützing Cladophora vagabunda (Linnaeus) Hoek Rhizoclonium riparium (Roth) Harvey Ulva clathrata (Roth) C.Agardh Ulvella lens P.Crouan & H.Crouan Ulvella scutata (Reinke) R.Nielsen, C.J.O'Kelly & B.Wysor **PHAEOPHYTA – 1 SPECIES** Ectocarpus siliculosus (Dillwyn) Lyngbye **RHODOPHYTA - 10 SPECIES** BACILLARIOPHYTA Acrochaetium secundatum (Lyngbye) Nägeli **CHLOROPHYTA** Carradoriella denudata (Dillwyn) Savoie & G.W.Saunders CYANOPROKARYOTA Ceramium diaphanum (Lightfoot) Roth Ceramium virgatum Roth Chondria capillaris (Hudson) M.J.Wynne Chondria dasyphylla (Woodward) C.Agardh **RHODOPHYTA** Hydrolithon farinosum (J.V.Lamouroux) Penrose & Y.M.Chamberlain Lophosiphonia obscura (C.Agardh) Falkenberg Pneophyllum confervicola (Kützing) Y.M.Chamberlain Polysiphonia pulvinata (Roth) Sprengel **CYANOPROKARYOTA – 1 SPECIES** Lyngbya majuscula Harvey ex Gomont **BACILLARIOPHYTA - 5 SPECIES** Cocconeis scutellum Ehrenberg Cocconeis maxima (Grunow) H.Peragallo & M.Peragallo Cymbella sp. *Navicula* sp. *Striatella* sp.



Epiphytic algae of seagrasses

Microscopic thallus

Macroscopic thallus





Hydrolithon farinosum

Chondria capillaris

Conclusions

- During the summer period 2020-2021 23 species of epiphytic algae of seagrasses were identified : Chlorophyta – 7 species, Rhodophyta – 10 species, Phaeophyta – 1 species, Bacillariophyta – 5 species, Cyanoprokaryota – 1 species.
- The coverage of seagrass leaves with epiphytes depended on the age of the leaves.
- It was noted that annual epiphytic algae settle on sea grasses, which have time to develop during the life of sea grass leaves, although even after falling, leaves continue to function as a substrate.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!