

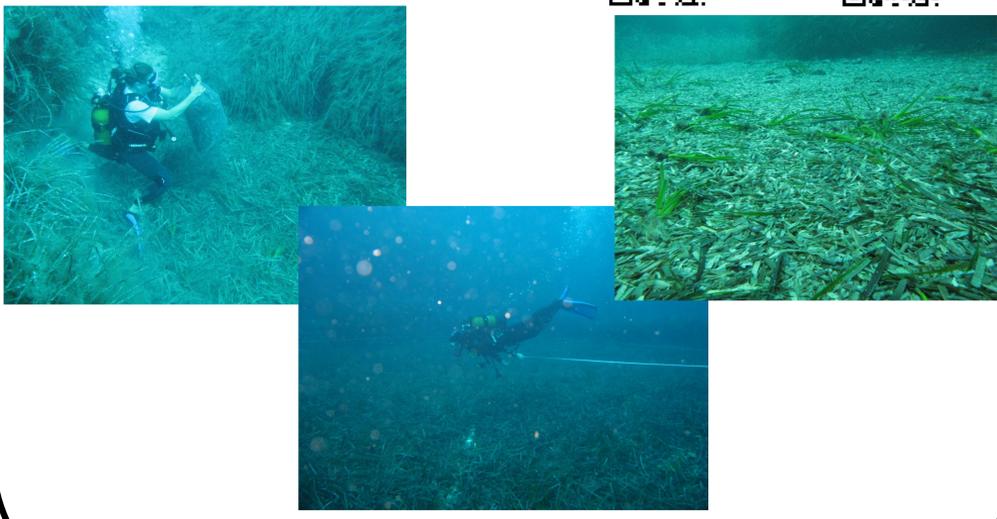
Diversity, dynamics and trophic ecology of animal communities associated to *Posidonia oceanica* (L.) Delile macrophytodeutral accumulation: synthesis of a ten year study

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Introduction

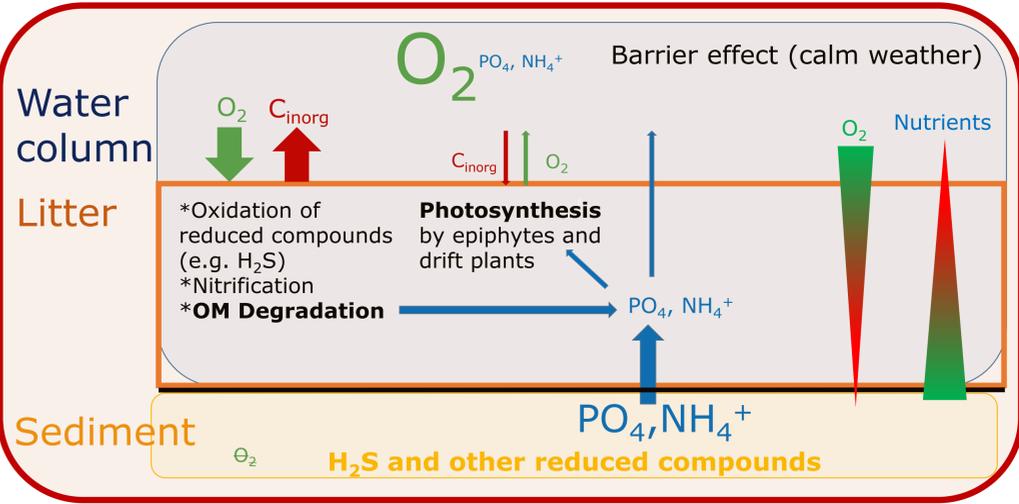
- 50-90 % *P. oceanica* biomass fuels detrital pathway
- Large fraction is exported as dead leaves
- May form large litter accumulation in shallow coastal areas



Pictures of *P. oceanica* litter accumulation (10 m depth, Calvi Bay, Corsica, NW Mediterranean)

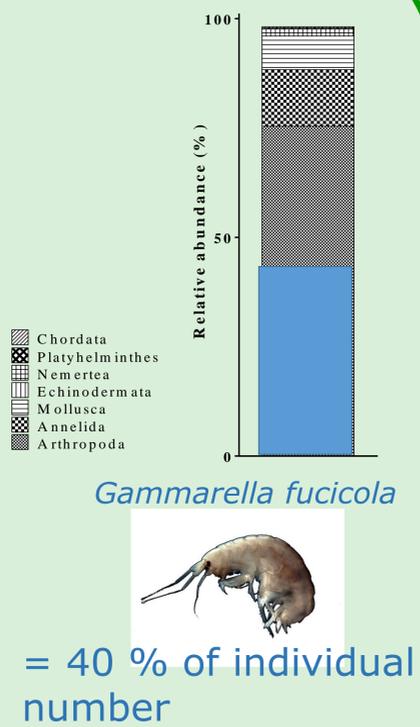
Objectives

- To determine litter distribution and composition (not shown)
 - To characterize their physico-chemistry
 - To characterize animal assemblage
 - To study trophic web and trophic ecology
- Work in progress since 2005 in Calvi Bay (Corsica) at STARESO marine station (ULg)

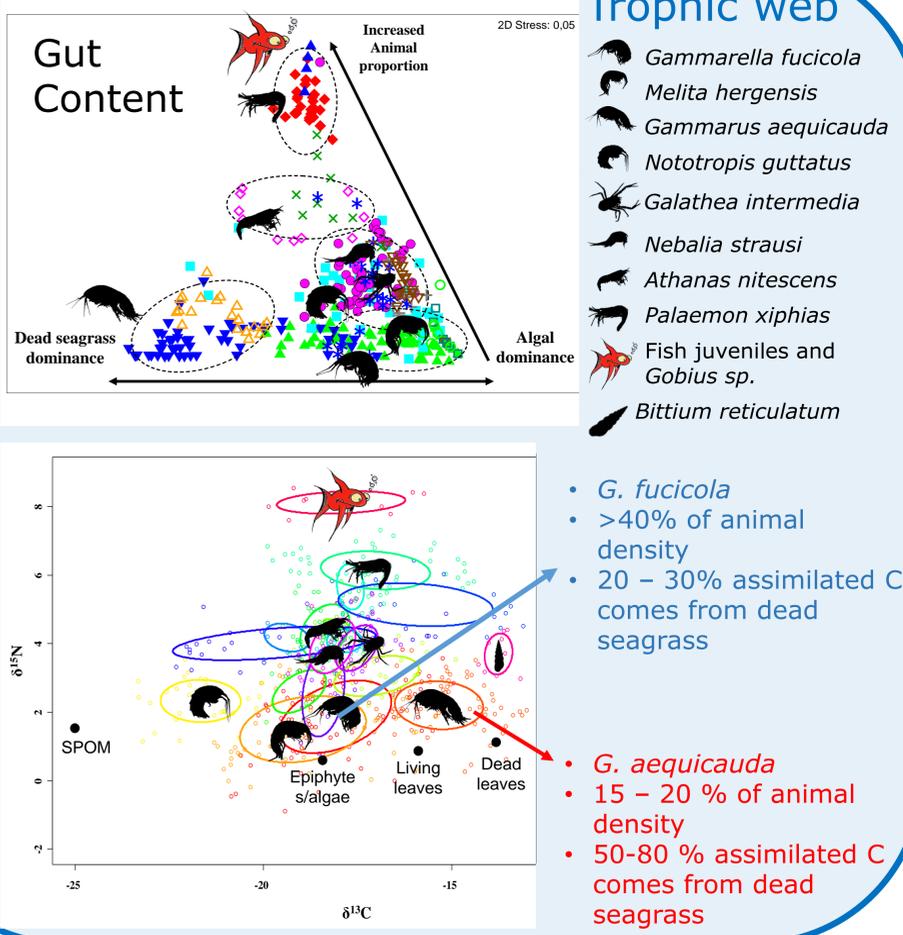


Faunal assemblage

- Meiofauna dominated by Harpacticoid copepods
- Dominated by less than 10 species
- For both meiofauna and macrofauna:
- less diversity than in seagrass meadow
- but larger density (x 3 to x5)
- Main species tolerant to O₂ depletion



Trophic web



TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Posidonia litters, found everywhere and every time, are a main actor of the « DARK SIDE » of C cycle in seagrass meadows, represent a huge amount of exported carbon, host complex animal assemblages, less diverse but more abundant than in the bed. This fauna consumes and assimilates seagrass carbon

Publications related to this project

See also: Champenois & Borges. Limnology and Oceanography (2012), 57(1), 347-361