

Periodic newsletter n.1

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Project Acronym	SASPAS
Project ID Number	1004XXXX
Project Title	SAFE ANCHORING AND SEAGRASS PROTECTION IN THE ADRIATIC AREA
Priority Axis	3 - Major change Environment and cultural heritage
Specific objective	3.2 - Contribute to protect and restore biodiversity
Work Package Number	WP 2
Work Package Title	Communication activities
Activity Number	2.3
Activity Title	Media and publications
Partner in Charge	PP6
Partners involved	All
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Safe Anchoring and Seagrass Protection in the Adriatic

The SASPAS project is financed by the European Foundation for Regional Development under the Interreg V-A Program IT-CRO CBC (Priority Axis 3- Environment and Cultural Heritage)

The common challenge of SASPAS project is to:

- preserve and get a better status of conservation of **biodiversity of the Adriatic Sea ecosystem** in order to decrease its vulnerability
- improve **seagrass preservation** and restoration through:
 - (1) laying safe anchorage innovative systems,
 - (2) performing pilot transplantations,
 - (3) defining an integrated management system for seagrasses in Adriatic area.



Posidonia oceanica

Posidonia oceanica is a slow-growing seagrass that forms dense sea meadows. *Posidonia* meadows are one of the most productive ecosystems of the Mediterranean. It is found at depths from 1–40 meters (it mainly depends on the water clarity) and its meadows are habitat and source of food for a number of benthic marine organisms. Therefore, *Posidonia* meadows are one of the areas of greatest biodiversity in the Mediterranean. This species is found only in the Mediterranean Sea, where it enriches seawater and sediment with oxygen and are thus, often called "lungs of the sea".

Posidonia meadows are in decline, often due to anthropogenic disturbances. Consequently, seagrass monitoring is increased in recent years as a fundamental tool to assess the meadows status as well as effectiveness of protective or recovery measures. The best prevention of meadow loss is done through measures aimed to maintain appropriate living conditions and the natural habitat. One of these measures that will be covered within this project is the use of eco-sustainable anchorage systems to prevent negative effects of anchoring.



Project partners

- Municipality Of Monfalcone (IT) - lead partner
- Selc Cooperative Company (IT)
- National Interuniversity Consortium for Marine Sciences (IT)
- Provisional Management Consortium of Regional Natural Park „Coastal Dunes From Torre Canne To Torre San Leonardo“ (IT)
- Association for Nature, Environment And Sustainable Development Sunce (CRO)
- Kornati National Park (CRO)
- University of Rijeka (CRO)
- Consortium for The Coordination Of Research Activities Concerning The Venice Lagoon System (IT)



Safe Anchoring and Seagrass Protection in the Adriatic

Interreg projekt SASPAS „Safe Anchoring and Seagrass Protection in the Adriatic Sea“ provodi se u sklopu Programa suradnje Interreg V-A Italija-Hrvatska, prioritetna os 3.

Glavni cilj projekta je **evaluacija odabranih lokacija ekosustava morskih cvjetnica te priprema mjera i aktivnosti za očuvanje i obnovu morskih cvjetnica Jadrana**, poput primjerice :

- (1) polaganje sigurnih sidrišta temeljenih na inovativnim sustavima,
- (2) pilot-transplantacija na odabranim lokacijama,
- (3) definiranje aktivnosti praćenja integriranog sustava upravljanja za morske trave u Jadrano.



Posidonia oceanica

Posidonia oceanica je morska trava koja sporo raste i formira guste morske livade. Livade *Posidonije* jedan su od najproduktivnijih ekosustava Mediterana. Nalaze se na dubinama od 1-40 metara i stanište su i izvor hrane za brojne morske organizme. Upravo iz tog razloga, livade *Posidonije* jedno su od područja najveće biološke raznolikosti na Mediteranu. Ova vrsta se nalazi samo u Sredozemnom moru, gdje more i sediment obogaćuje vodom i kisikom, te se stoga često naziva i "plućima mora".

Livade *Posidonije* su u opadanju zbog negativnih antropogenih učinaka. Stoga se morska trava posljednjih godina sve više prati kao temeljno sredstvo za procjenu statusa morskih cvjetnica, kao i za procjenu efektivnosti provedenih mjera očuvanja. Najbolja prevencija gubitka morskih livada je kroz implementaciju mjera usmjerenih na održavanje odgovarajućih životnih uvjeta i prirodnog staništa. Jedna od ovih mjera bit će obuhvaćena eko održivim sustavima za sidrenje kako bi se spriječili negativni učinci sidrenja.



Projektni partneri

- Općina Monfalcone (IT) — vodeći partner
- SELC Societa Cooperativa (IT)
- Nacionalni međuuniverzitetski konzorcij za morske znanosti (IT)
- Konzorcij za privremeno upravljanje Regionalnim Prirodnim parkom „Coastal dunes from Torre Canne to Torre San Leonardo“ (IT)
- Udruga za prirodu, okoliš i održivi razvoj Sunce (HR)
- Javna institucija Nacionalnog parka Kornati (HR)
- Sveučilište u Rijeci (HR)
- Konzorcij za koordinaciju istraživačkih djelatnosti u Venecijanskom lagunskom sustavu (IT)

