

The genetic component of seagrass restoration

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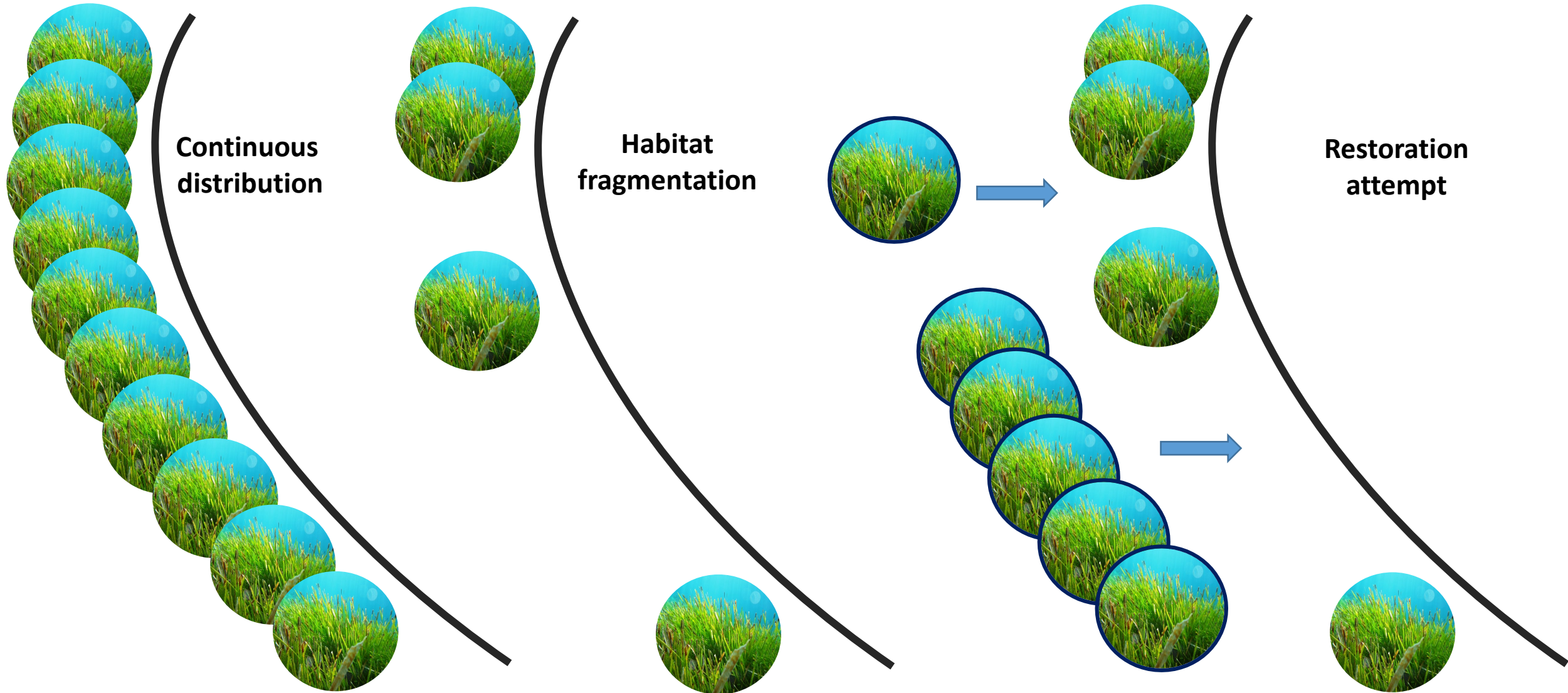
stazione zoologica anton dohrn

2° ESRW
Arcachon 2025

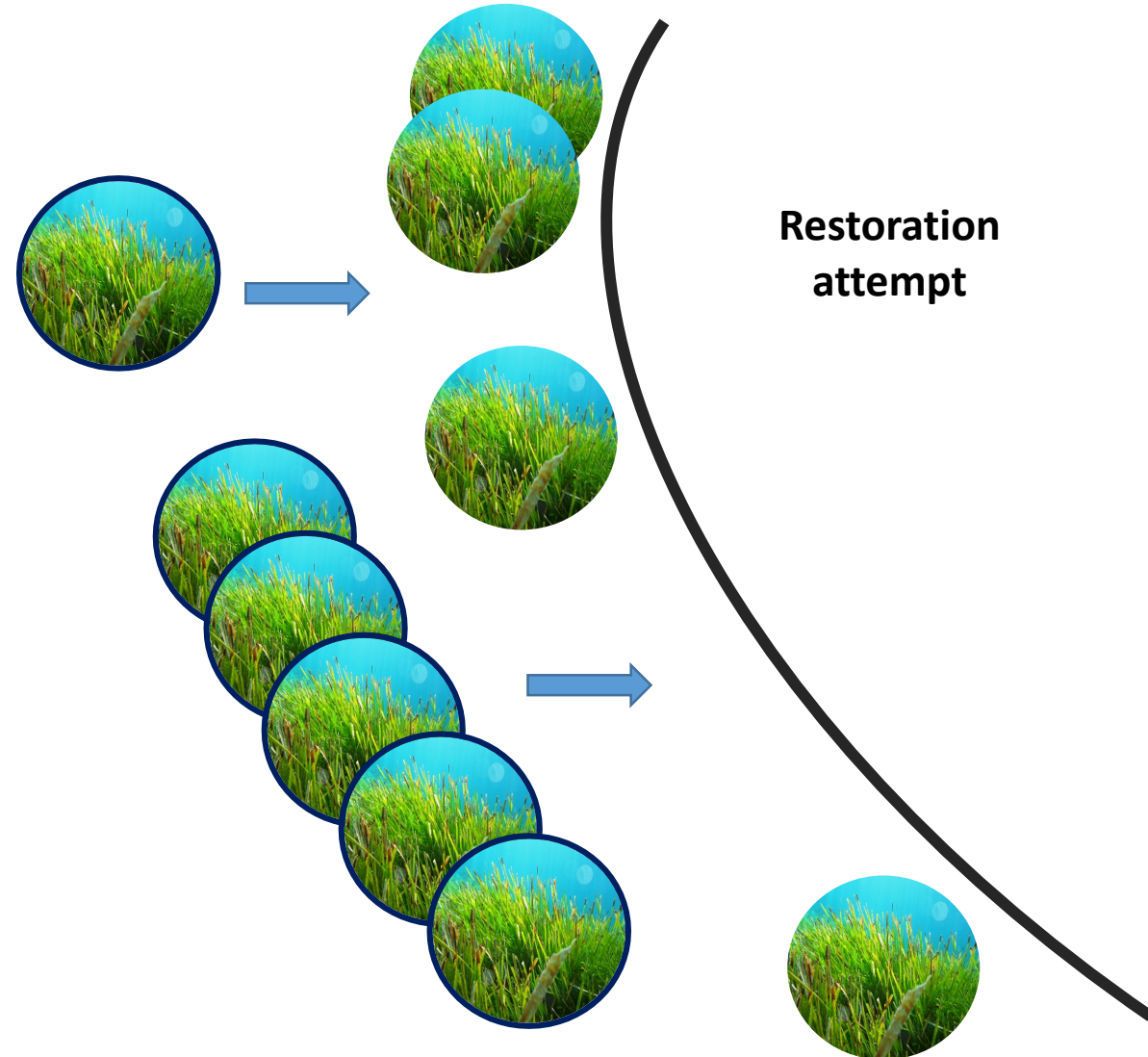


Impact and restoration

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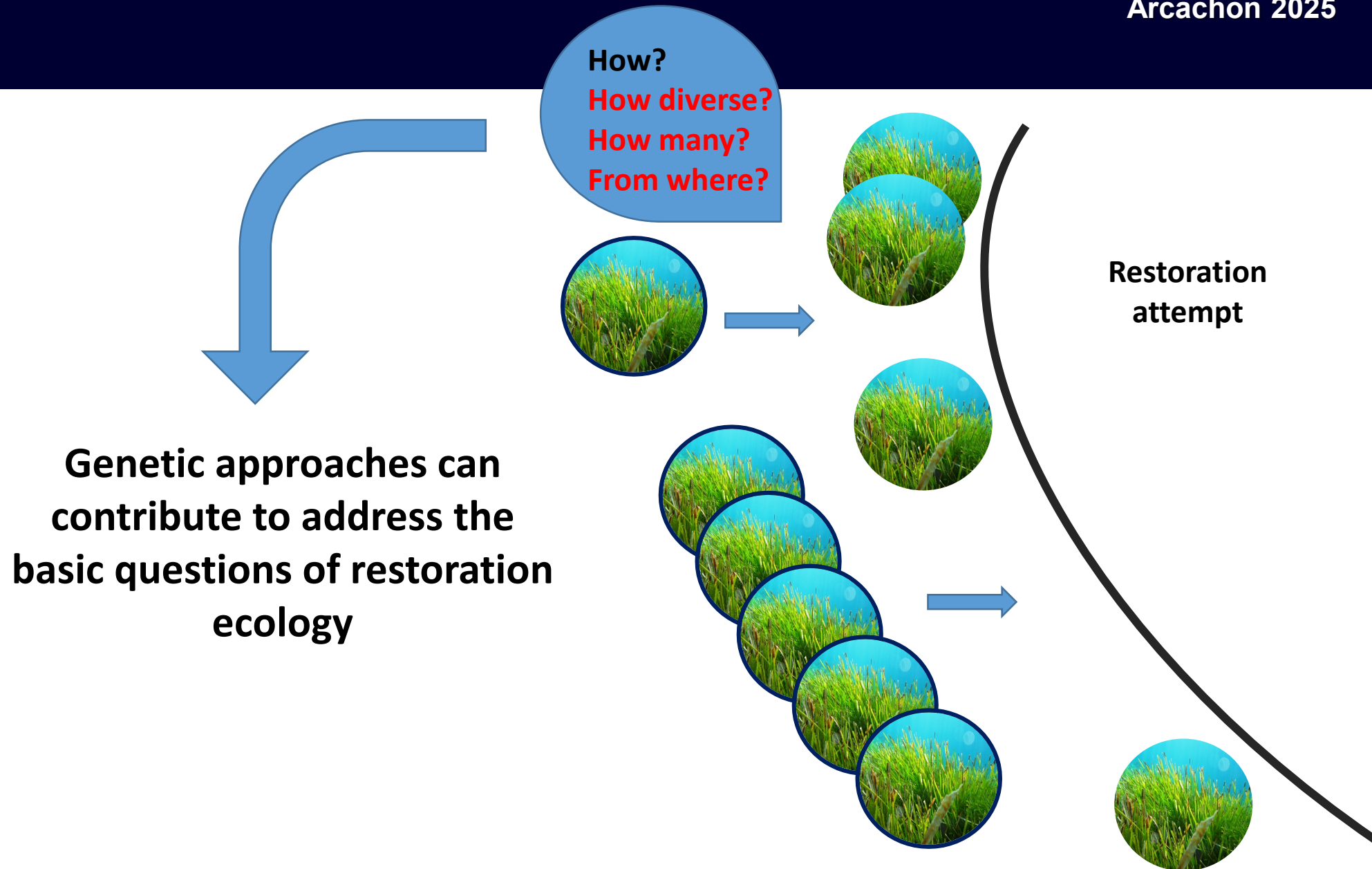


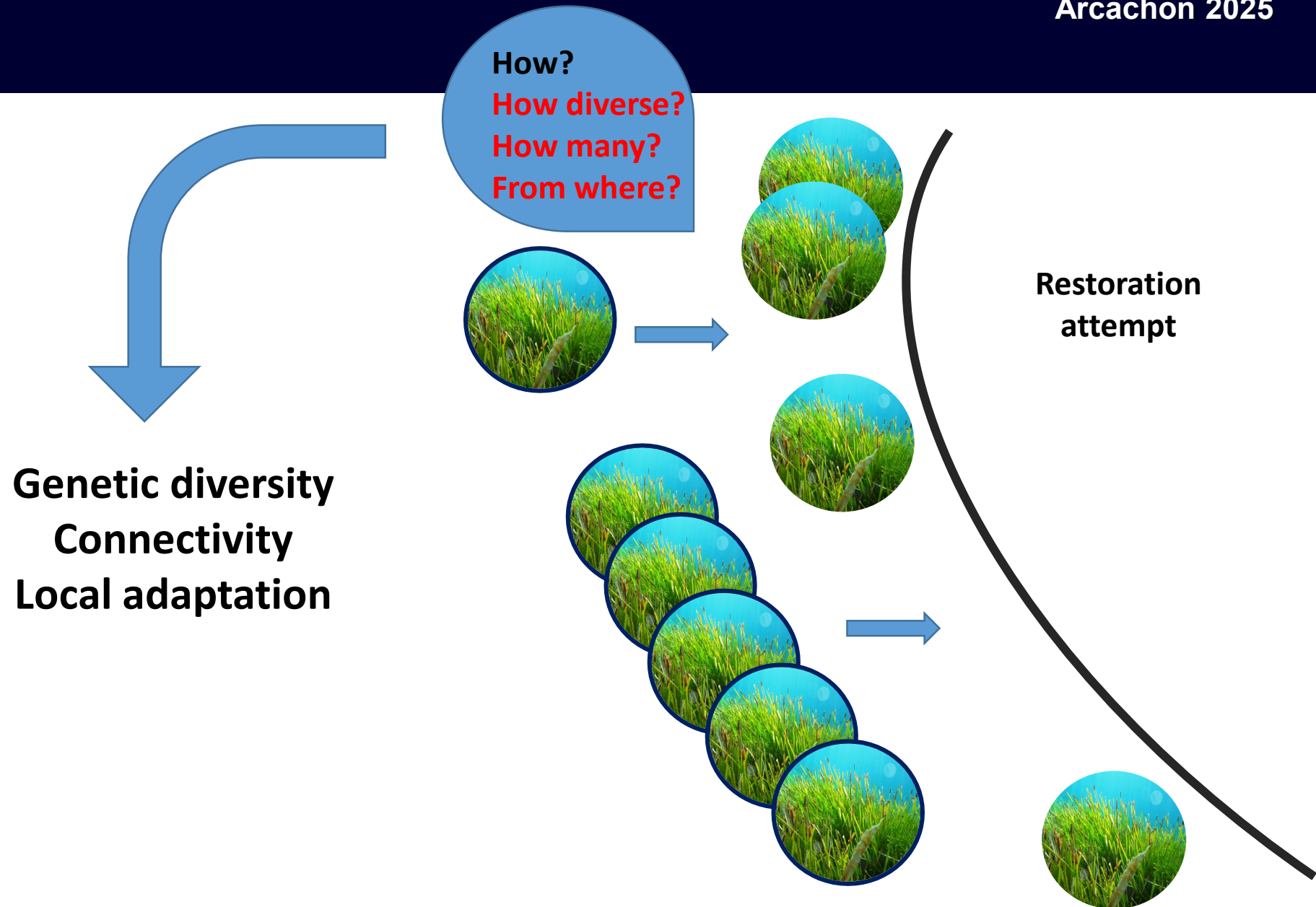
- **Accuracy** (replication of the original gene pool)
- **Functionality** (how well a restored population will work in terms of persistence, resilience, and stability) in selecting donor populations

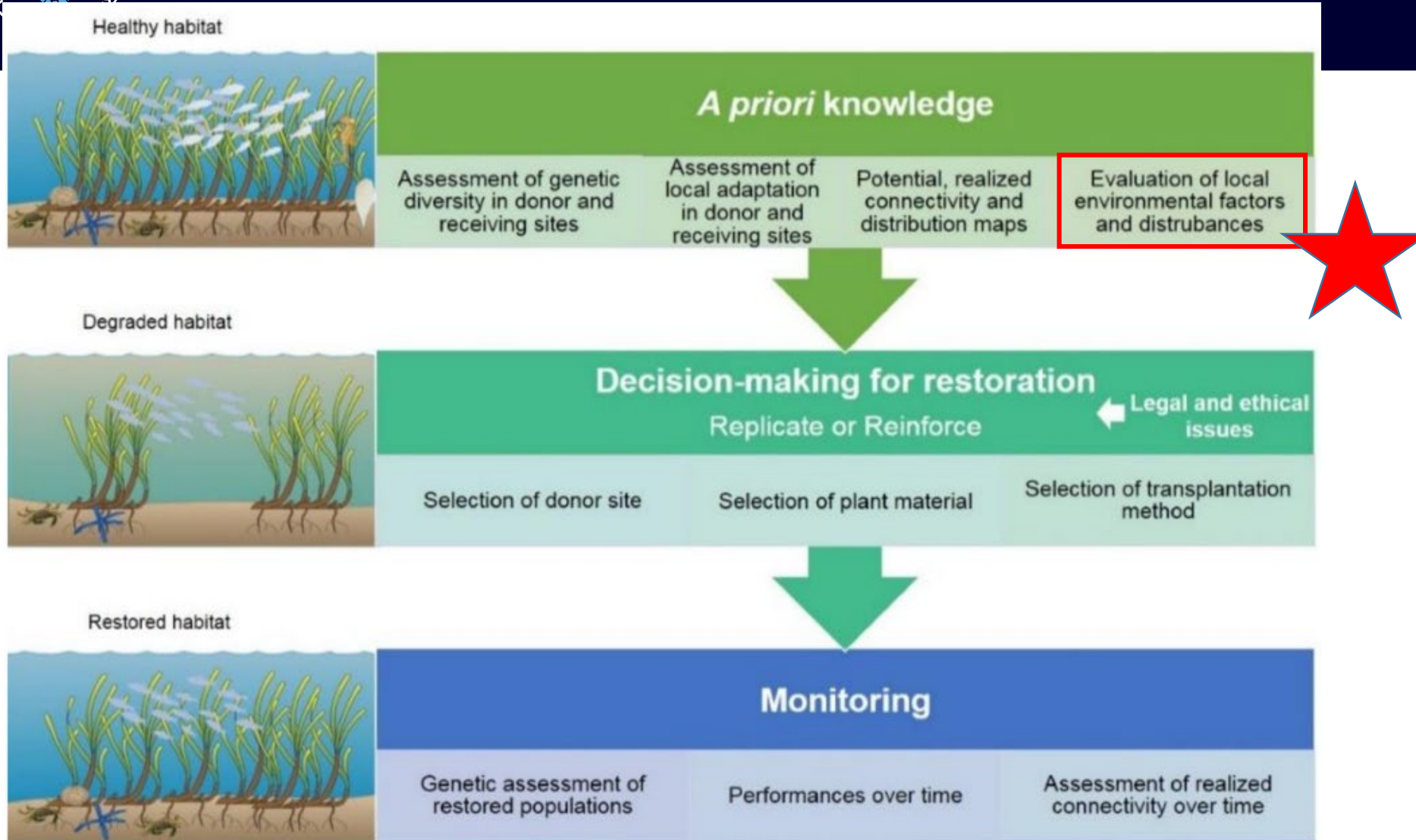


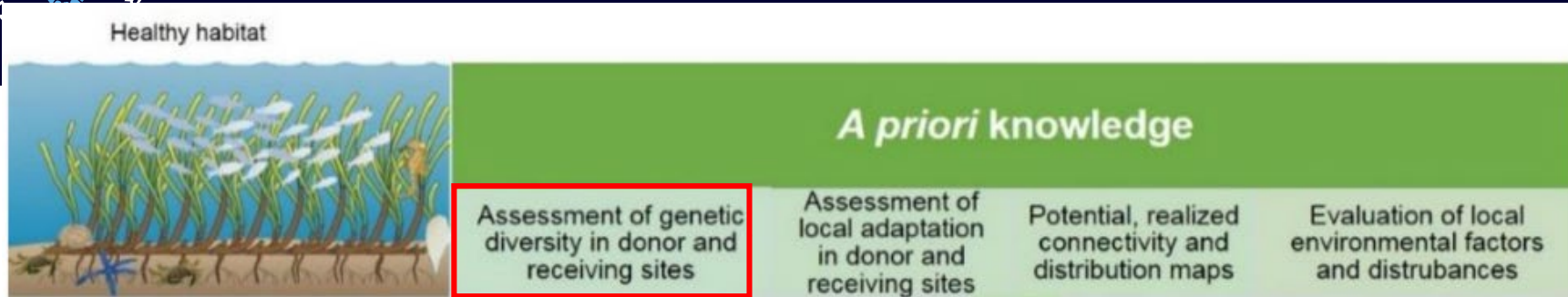
Genetics can contribute to:

- ***Choice of sites for reintroduction***
- ***Choice of individuals, and numbers to release***
- ***Deciding upon the number of released sites***
- ***Genetic management of released populations***

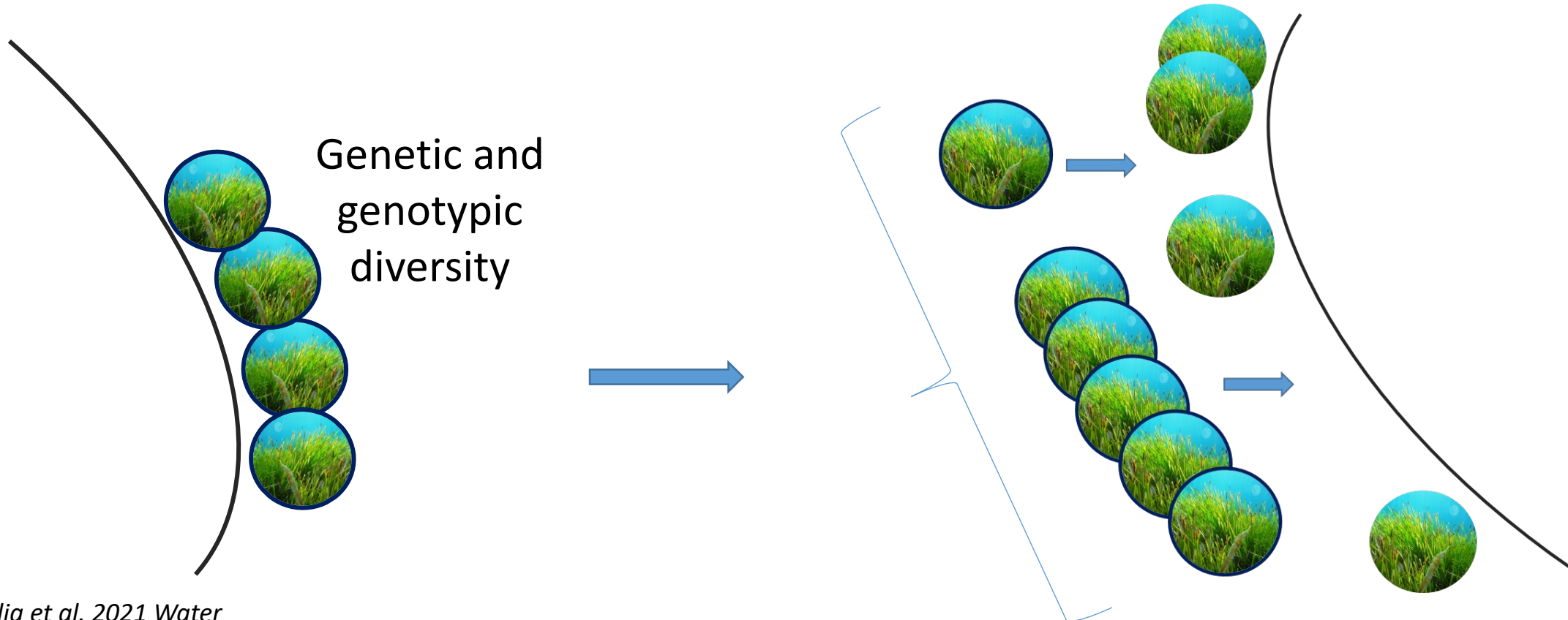






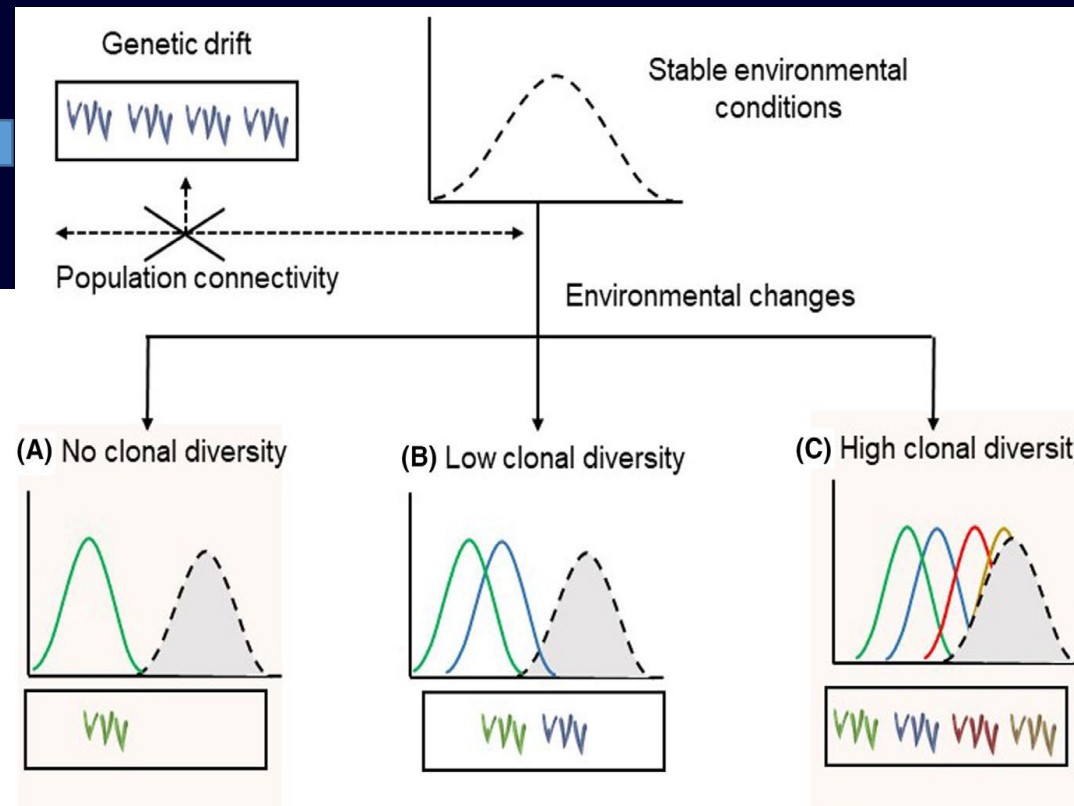


Genetic diversity and distribution



Spatial genetic structure

gene flow

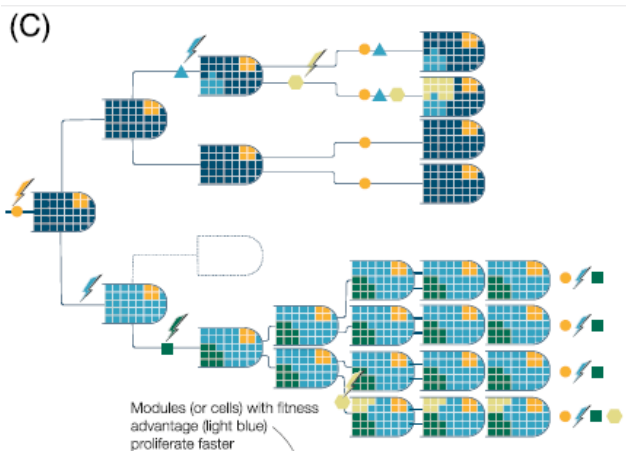


Genotypic diversity

number of genotypes
within a population

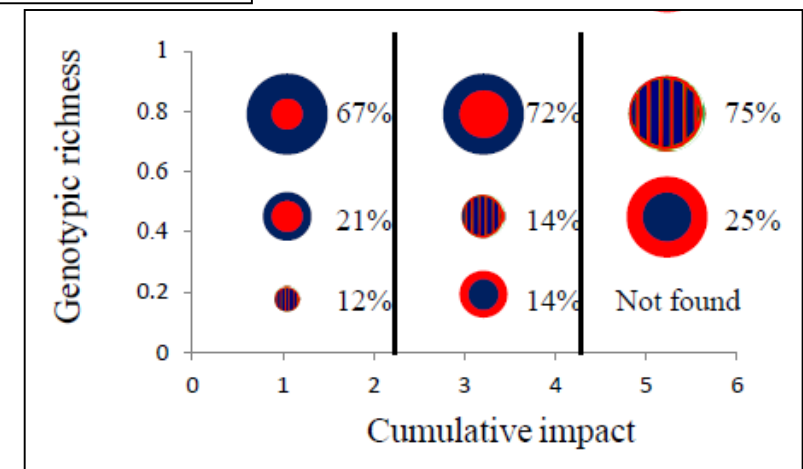
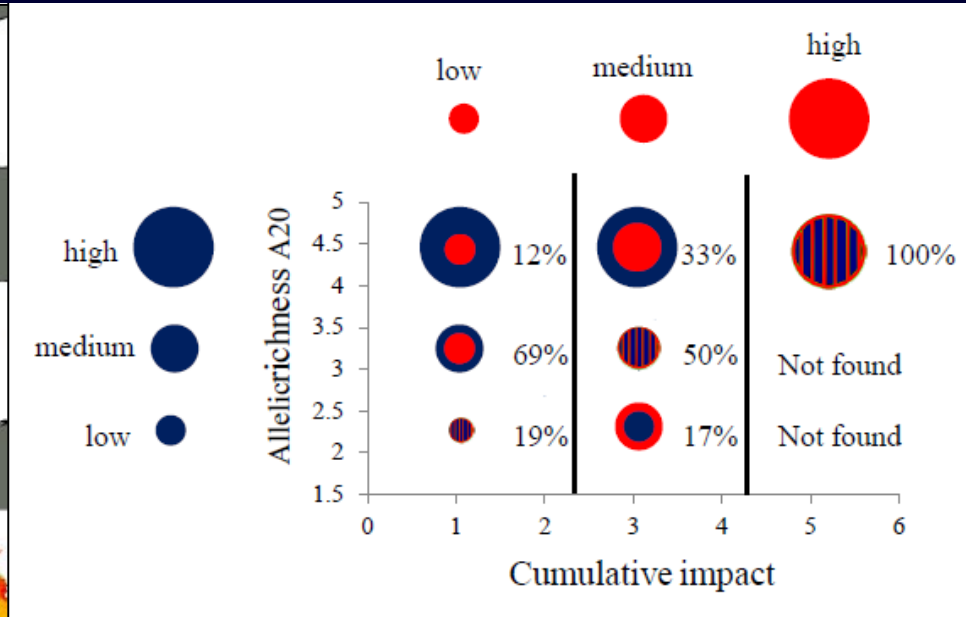
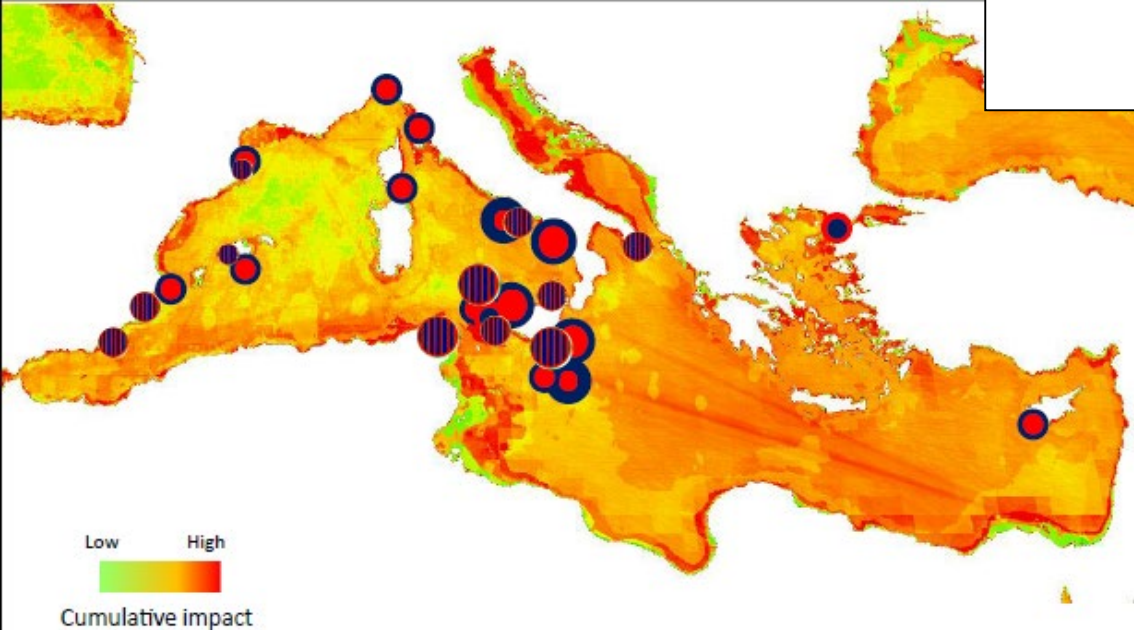
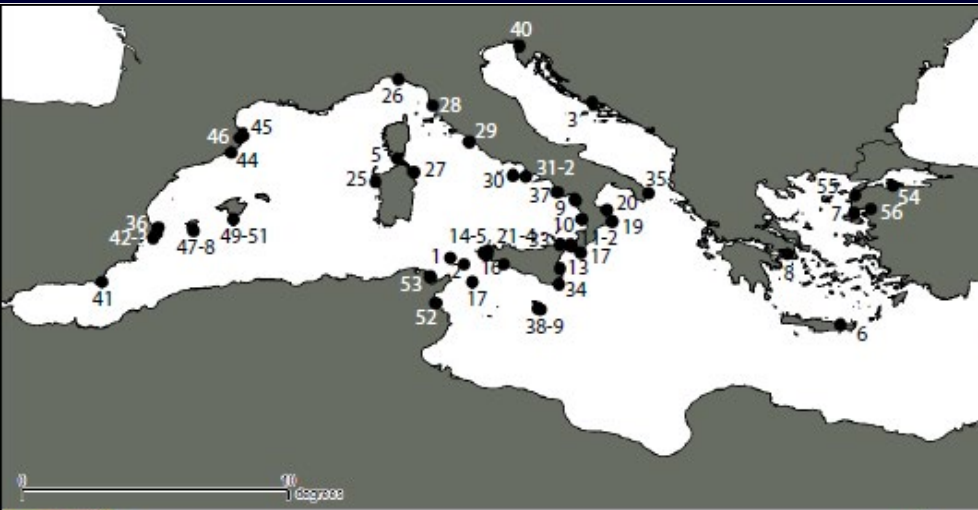
Genetic diversity

allelic richness,
heterozygosity,
epigenetic diversity

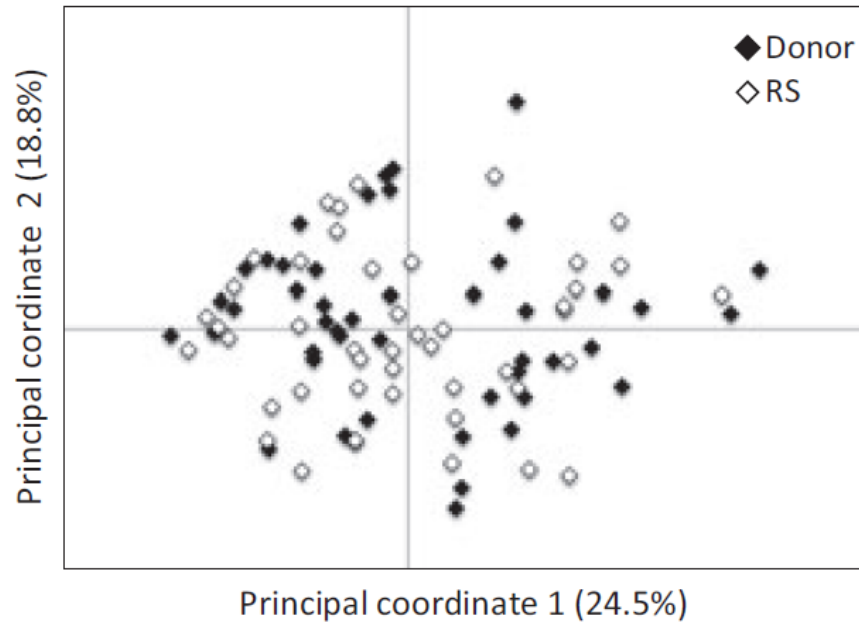


Genetic diversity matters - Disturbance and genetic diversity

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Blue: Allelic/Genotypic richness
Red: cumulative impact



Restoration of *Posidonia australis* in 3.2 hectares of bare sand at 2.2–4.0 m depth on Southern Flats, Cockburn Sound, WA

Donor material sourced on Parmelia Bank, at the northern end of Cockburn Sound, approximately 16 km away from the recipient site

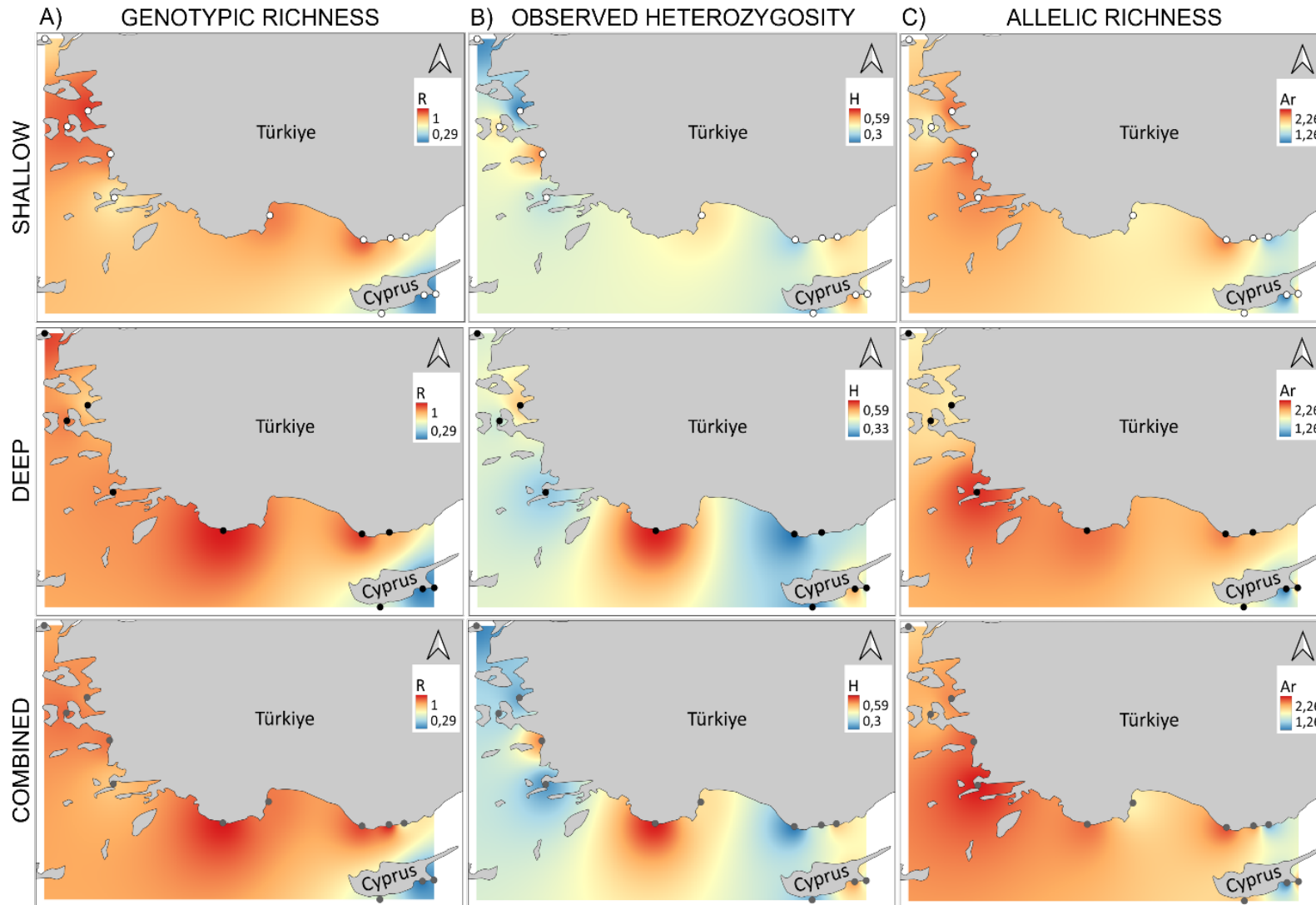
The restored meadow was healthy and expanding 5 years after transplantation

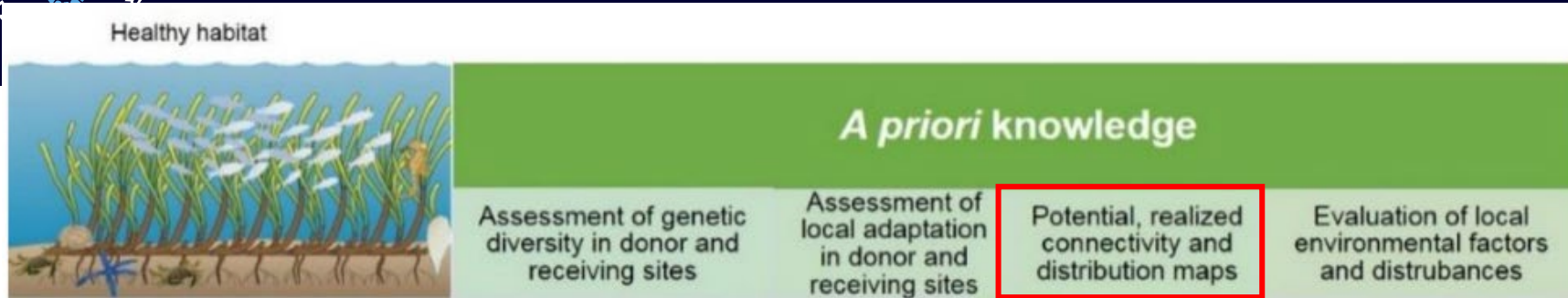
Sample site	<i>N</i>	Area (m ²)
Donor site	47	900
Restoration site	47	1963

MLG	R	Na	<i>p</i> [I]	H _o	H _e
46	0.98	40	7	51.3	53.1
45	0.96	44	11	47.8	50.0

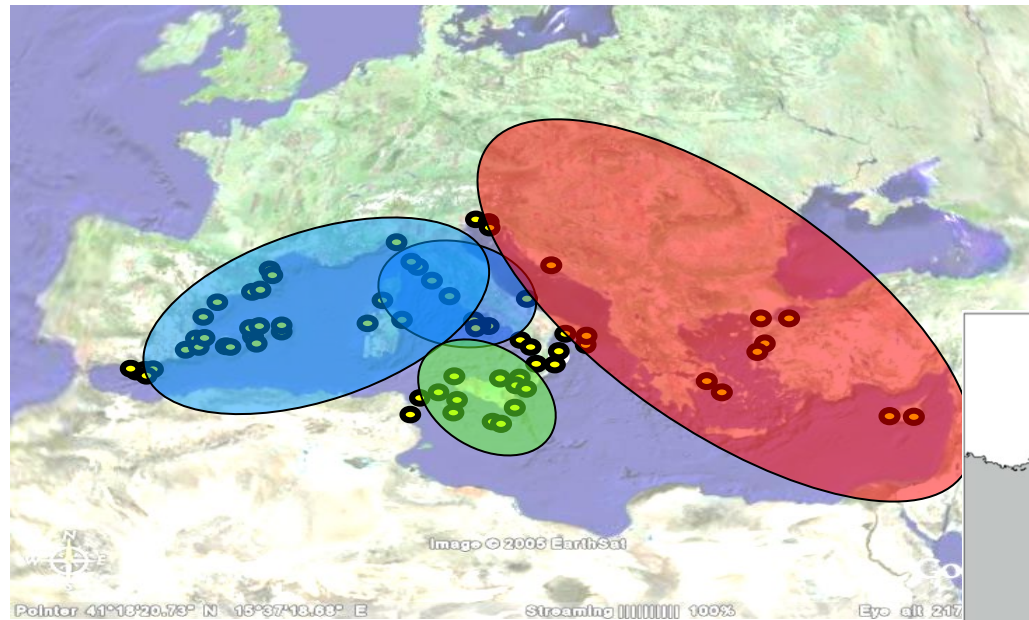
GIS mapping of genetic diversity

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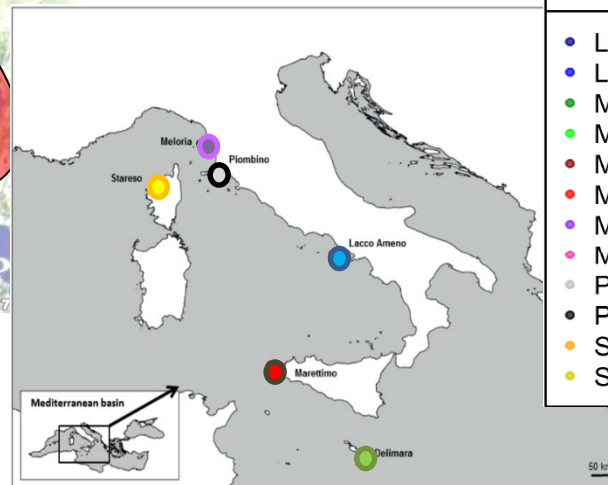




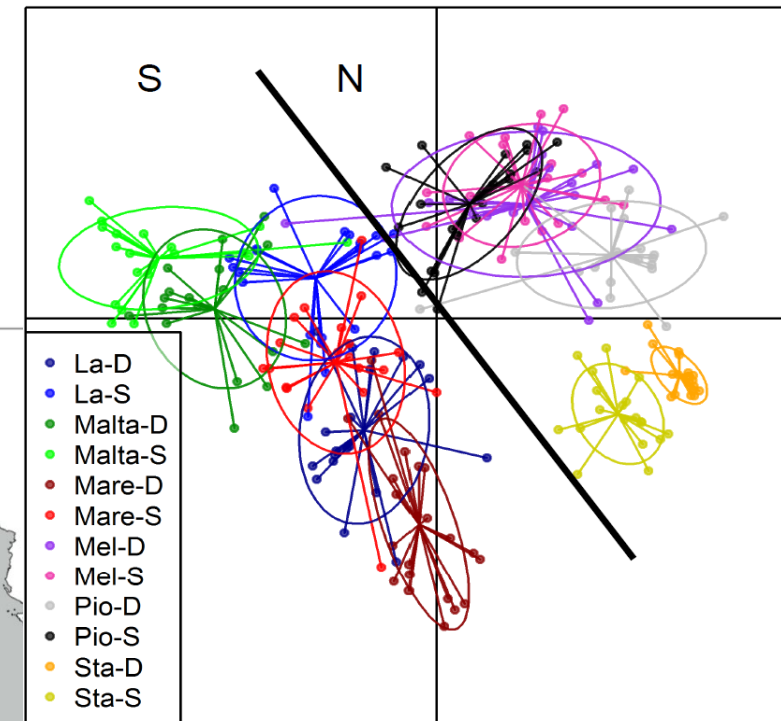
Population connectivity



Serra et al 2010 Mol Ecol



Pazzaglia et al. 2021 Water



Jahnke et al 2019 Heredity

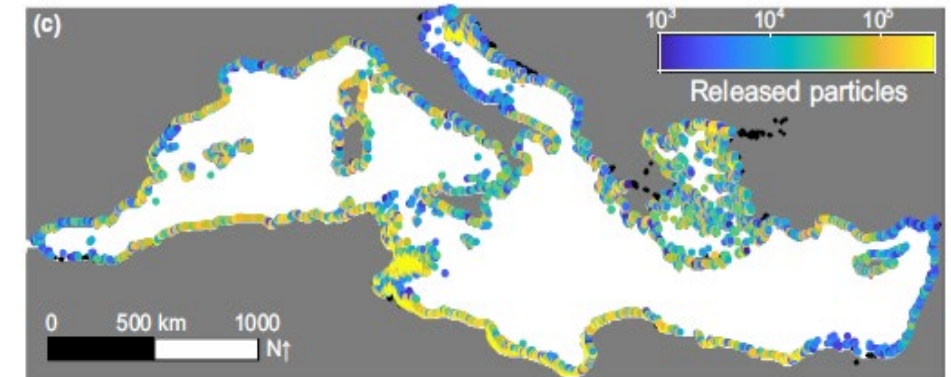
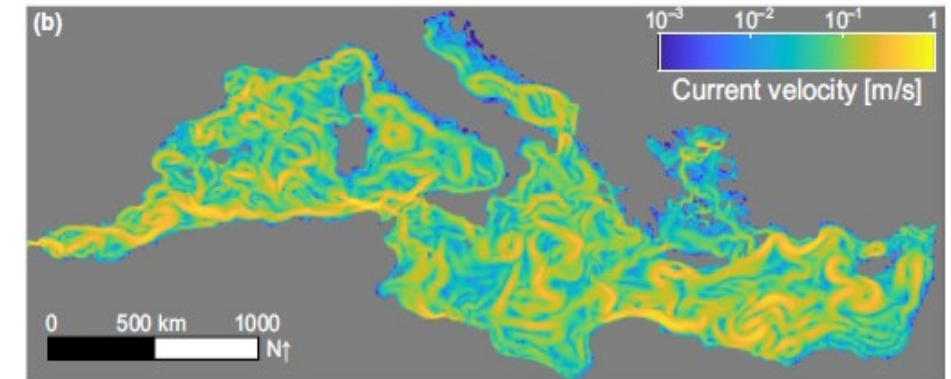
Potential and realized connectivity

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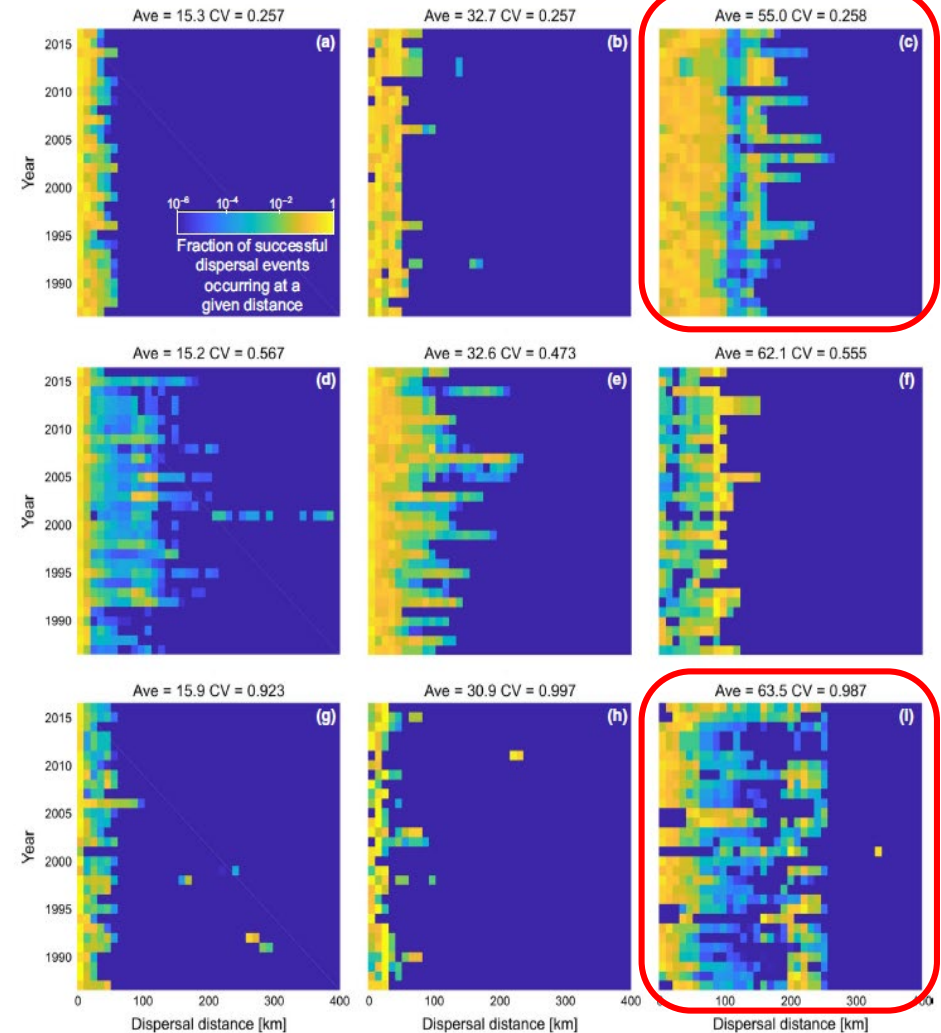
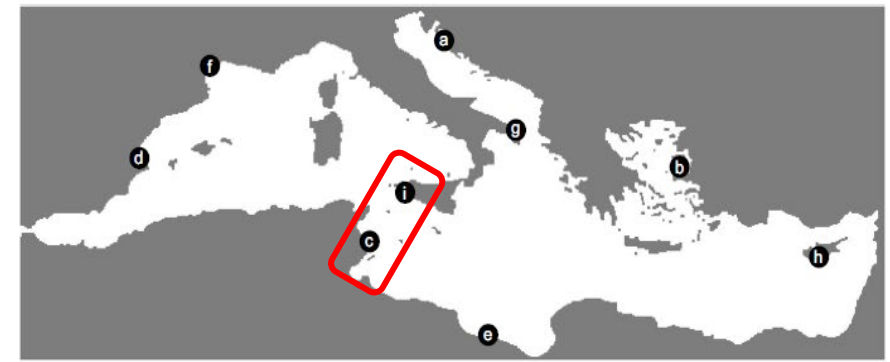
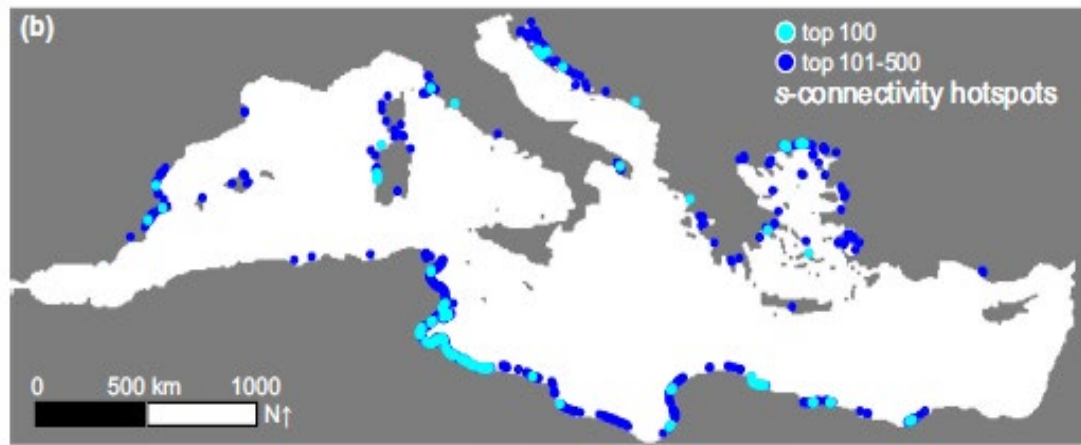
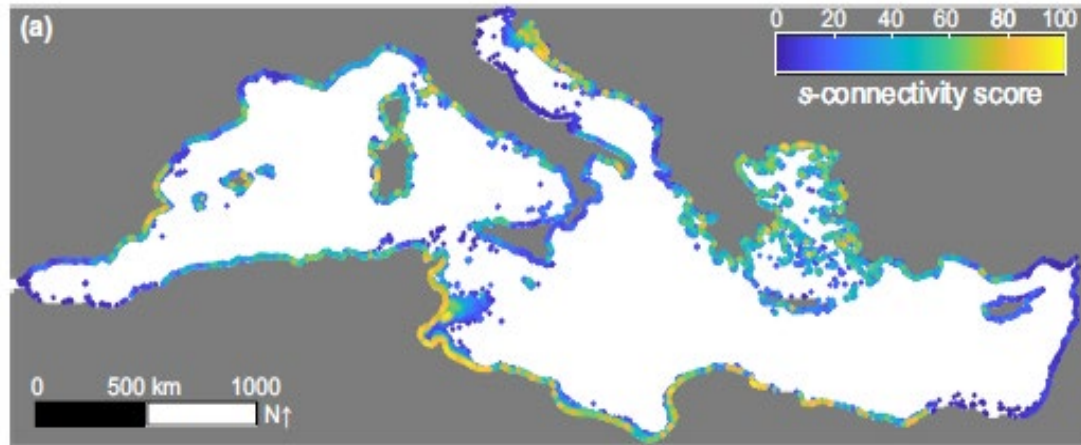
Posidonia oceanica in the
whole Mediterranean basin



Mari et al 2020 Div Distr



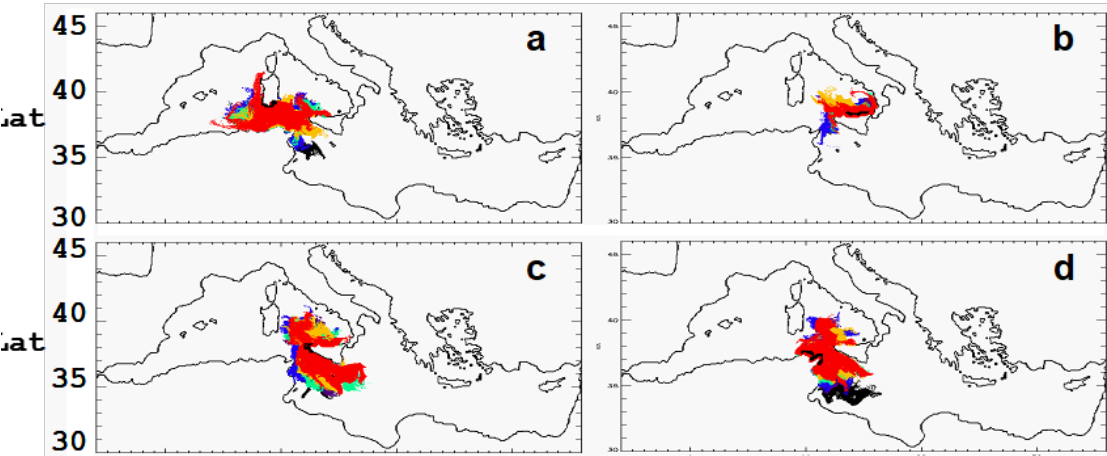
Potential and realized



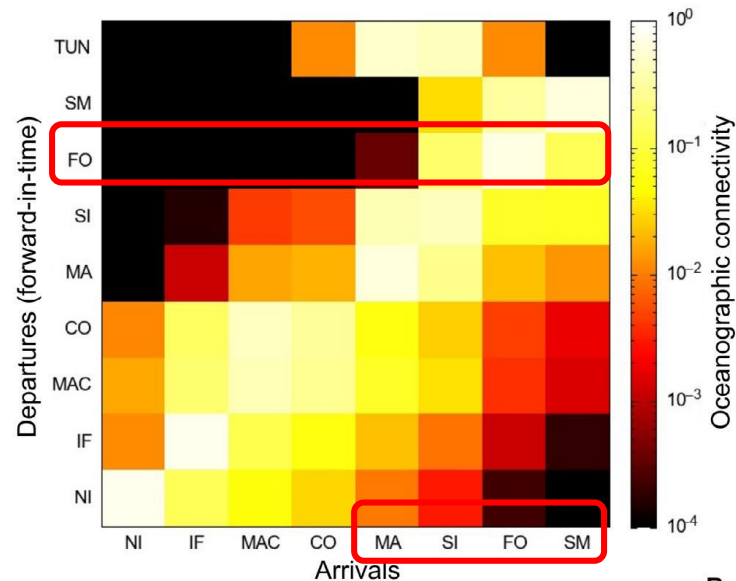
Potential and realized connectivity

A focus on Western Sicily

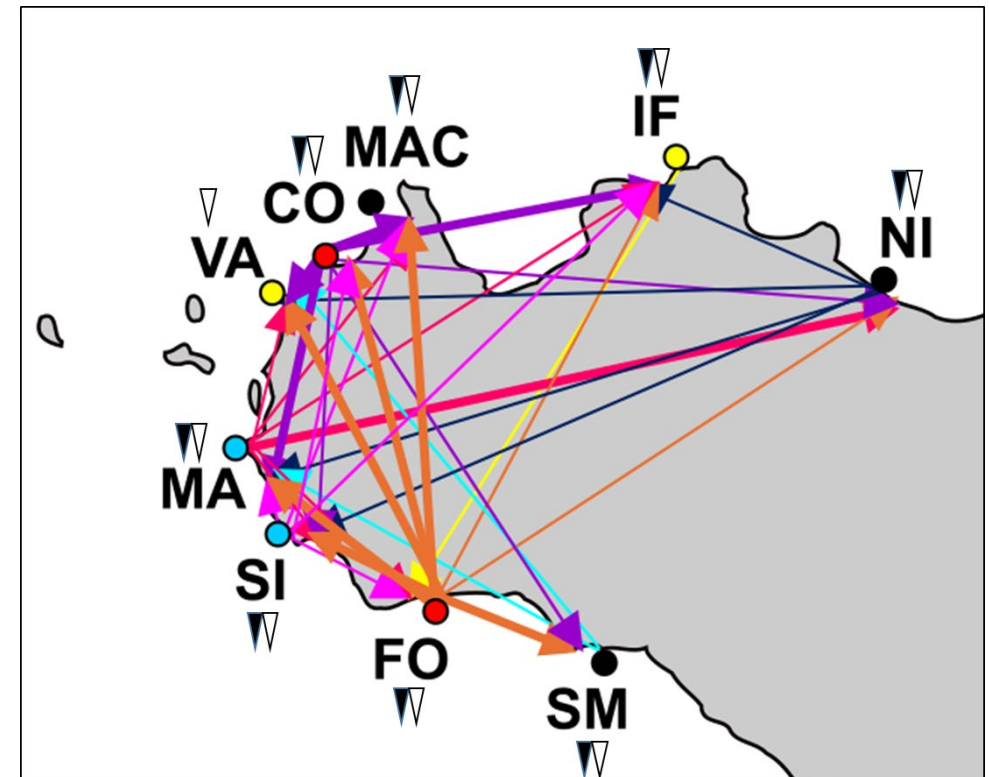
2° ESRW
Arcachon 2025



Serra et al 2010 Mol Ecol



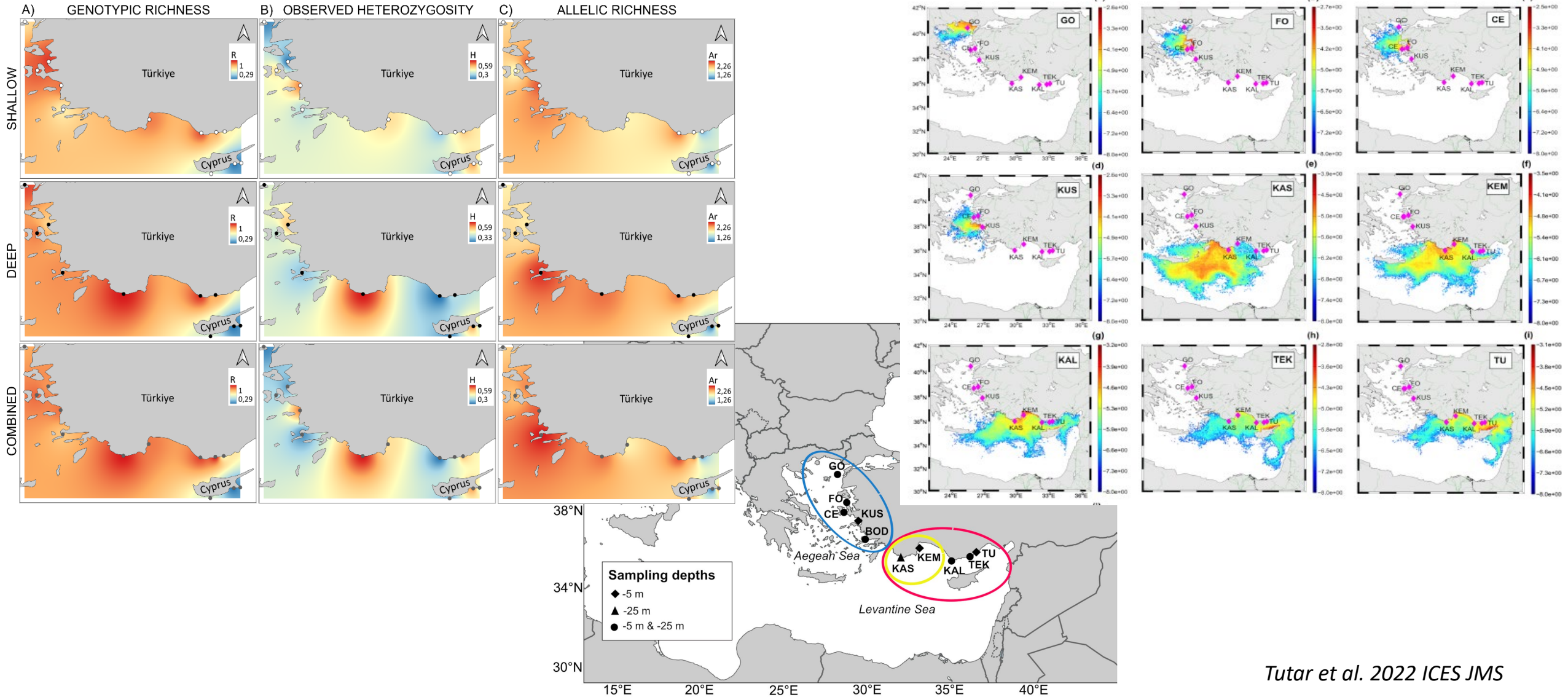
Population
connectivity

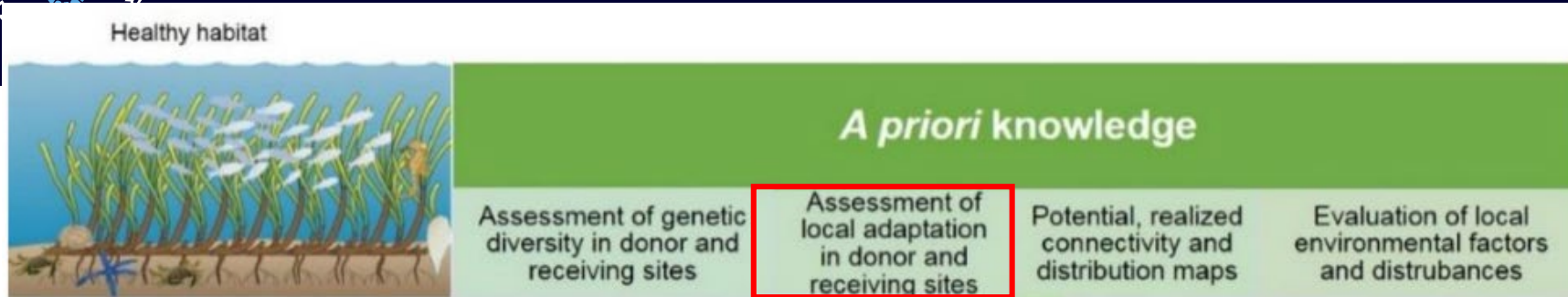


Ruocco et al 2024 Div Distr

GIS mapping, potential and realized connectivity

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Local adaptation

Accuracy and Functionality in selecting donor populations

“space-for-genotype” substitution: we expect that populations near one another, and growing in similar conditions, will be more similar genetically due both to ecotypic variation and the effects of gene flow.

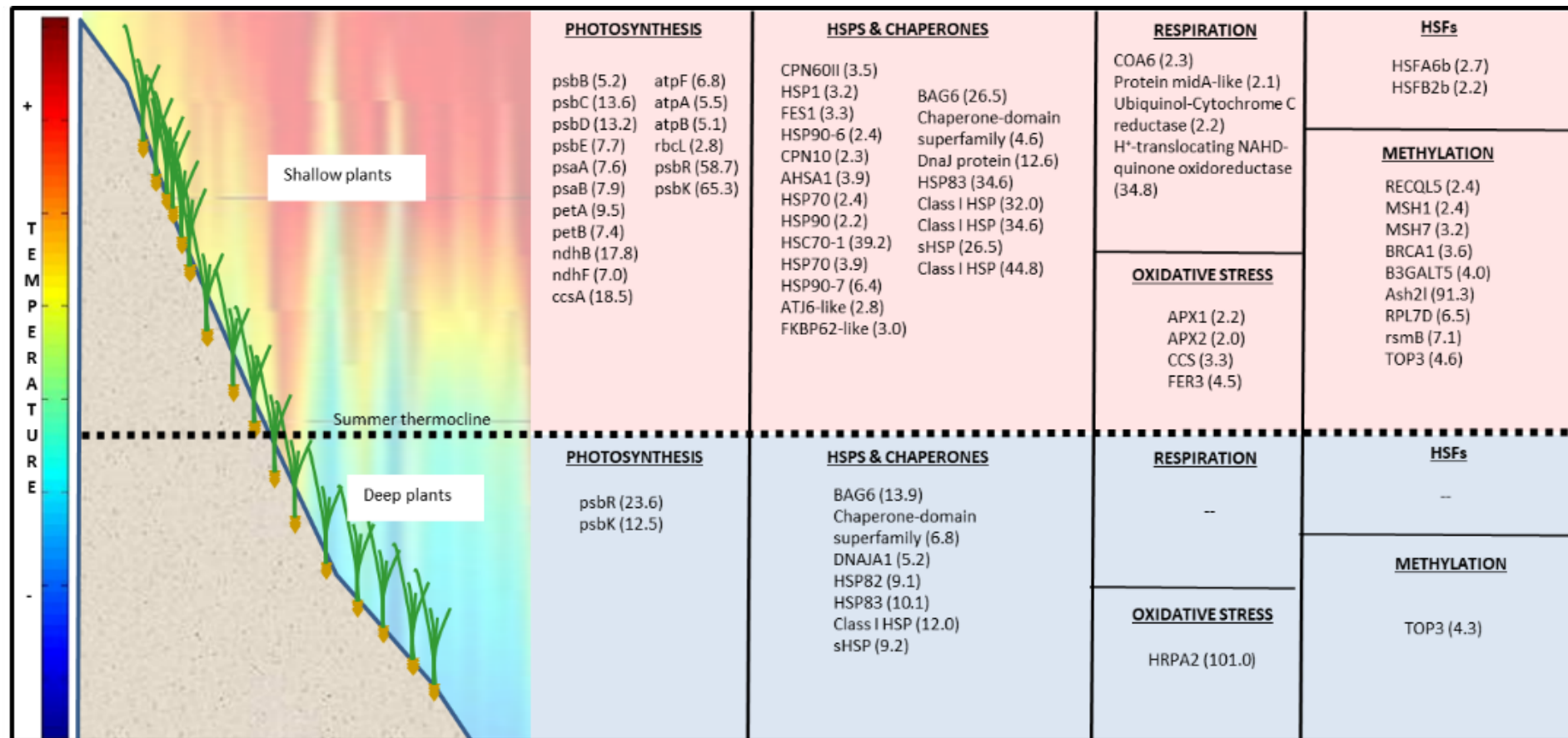
Assisted migration Vs genetic pollution

Introduced populations **may hybridize with the existing native population**, introducing new genes (**genetic pollution**) and potentially negatively affecting genetic integrity

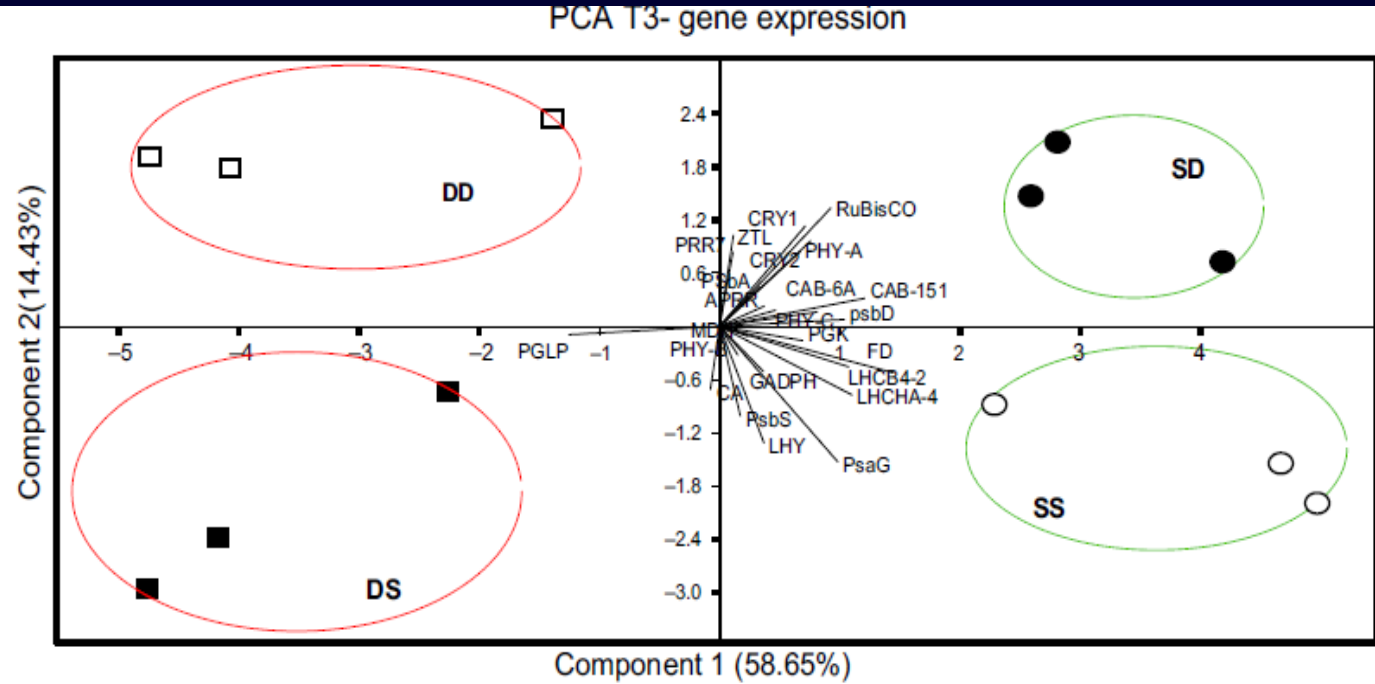
Difference in gene expression along depth

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Shallow and deep plants are **locally adapted** to the existing environmental conditions and show limited plasticity.



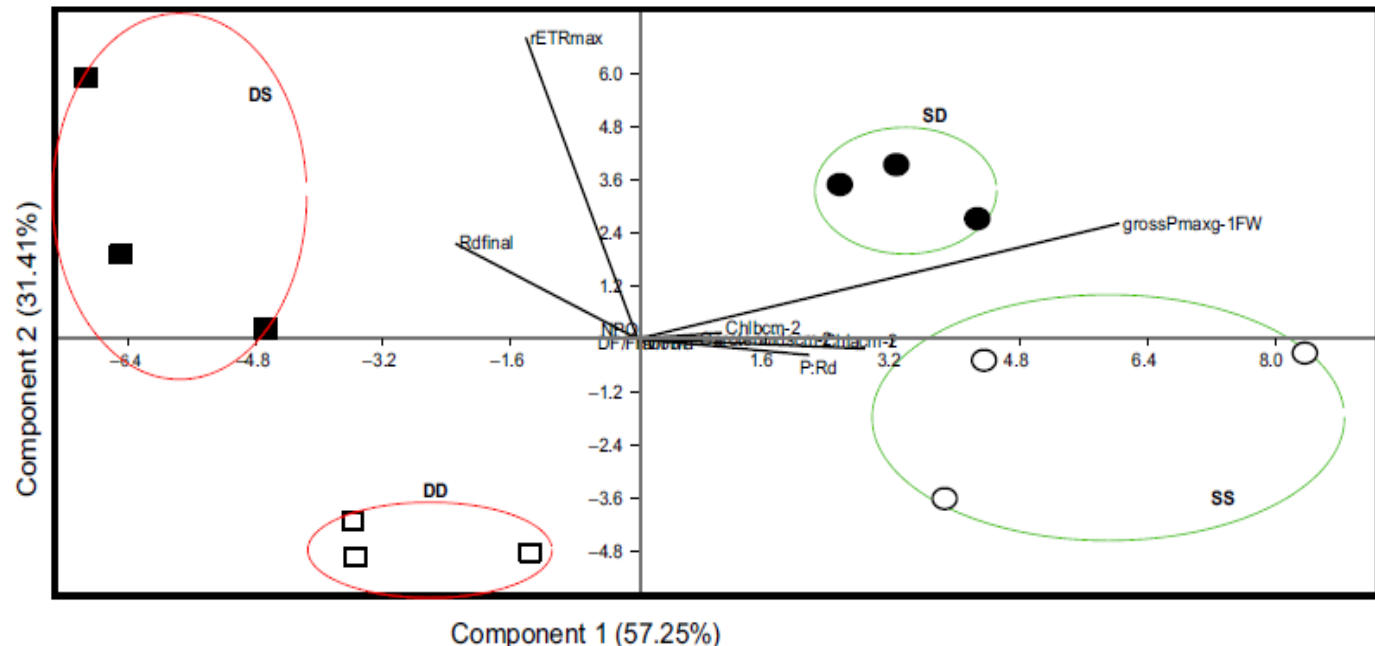
Plant exposed to reciprocal
light conditions
predominantly express
their native phenotype



DEEP PLANTS

PCA T3- photophysiology

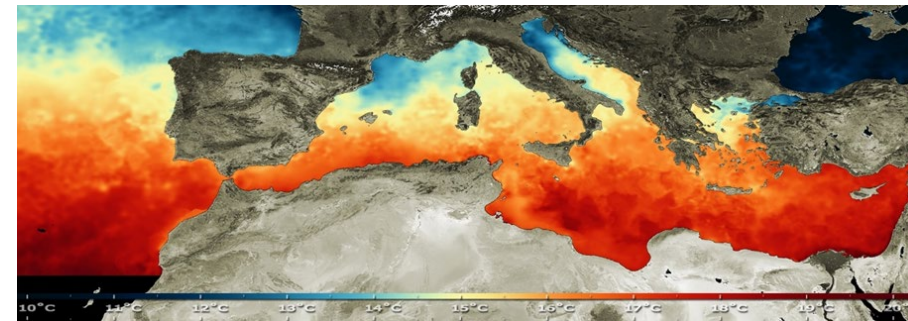
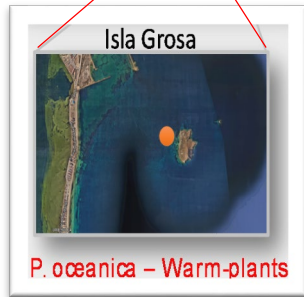
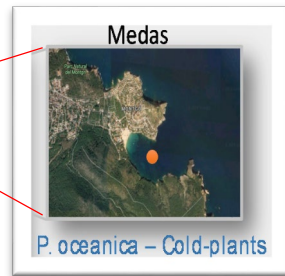
SHALLOW PLANTS



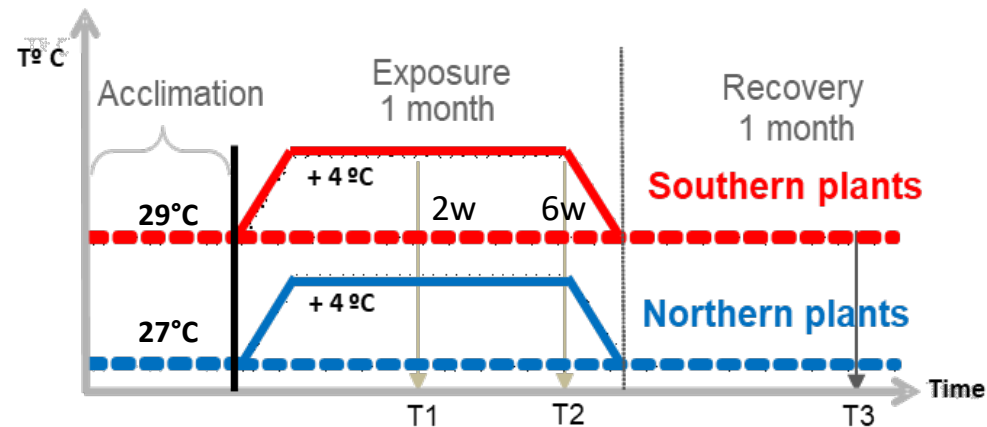
Pre-adaptation to different thermal environments

2° ESRW
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Long term exposure to heat stress of plants from a latitudinal gradient - *P. oceanica*



https://www.esa.int/spaceinimages/Images/2008/10/Mediterranean_sea_surface_temperature

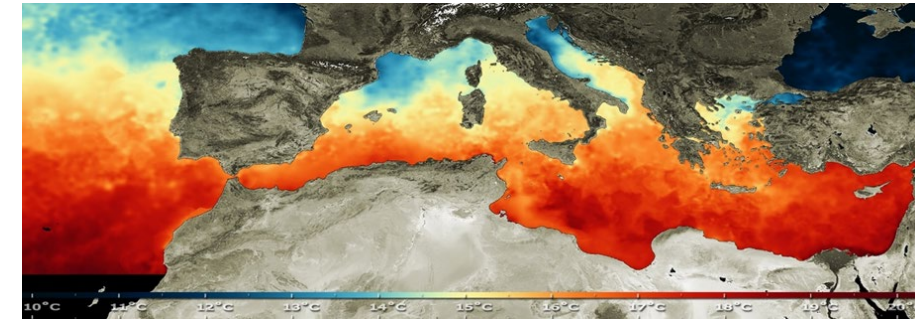
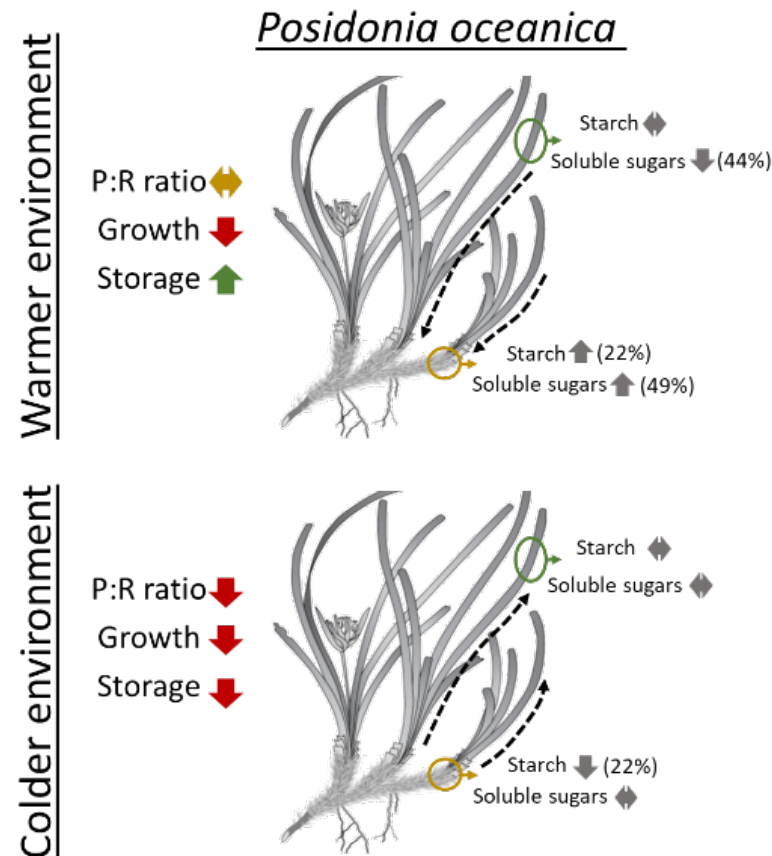


SAMPLING:

- PAM: weekly
- Mortality: weekly
- Antioxidant activity: T2 & T3
- Carbohydrates: T2 & T3
- Photosynthesis & Respiration: T2 & T3
- Pigments: T2 & T3
- Growth: T2 & T3
- Morphology: T2 & T3

Pre-adaptation to different thermal environments

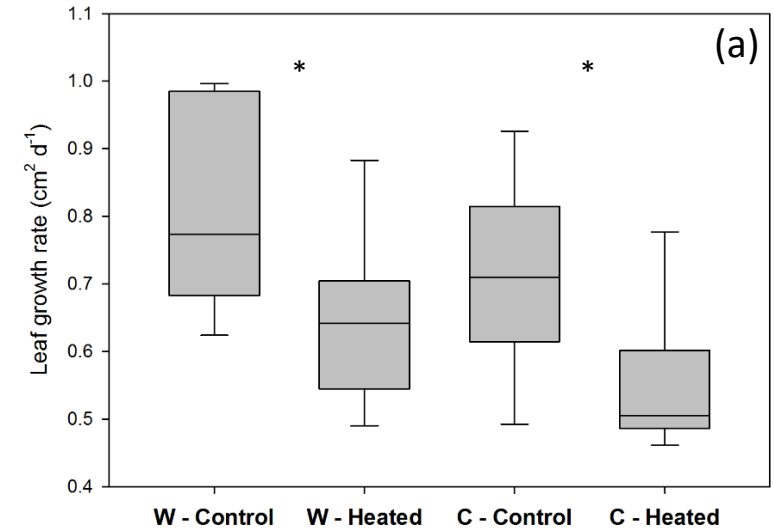
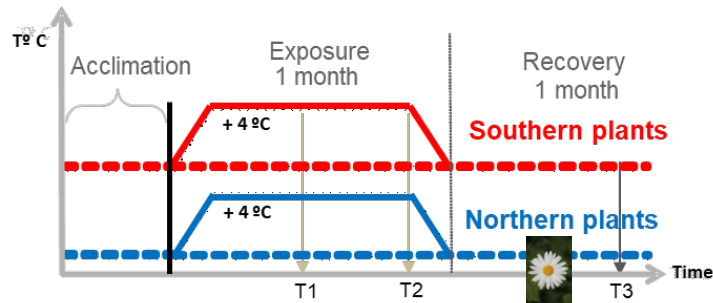
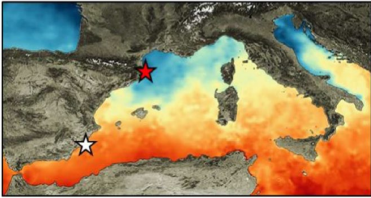
2° ESRW
Arcachon 2025



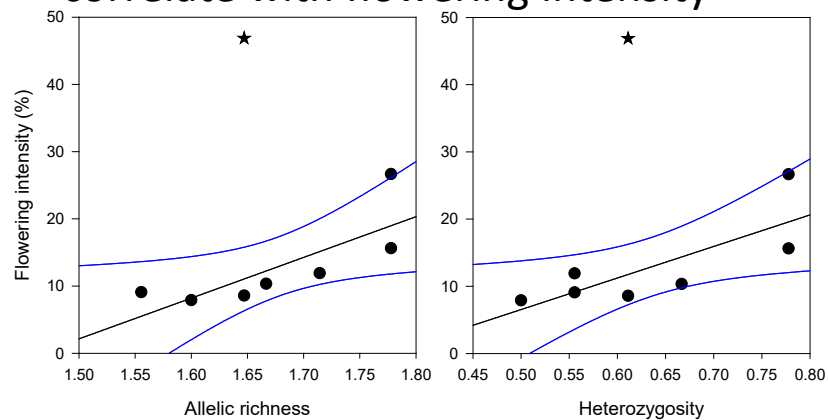
Plants from colder environments are more affected by warming

Pre-adaptation to different thermal environments

2° ESRW
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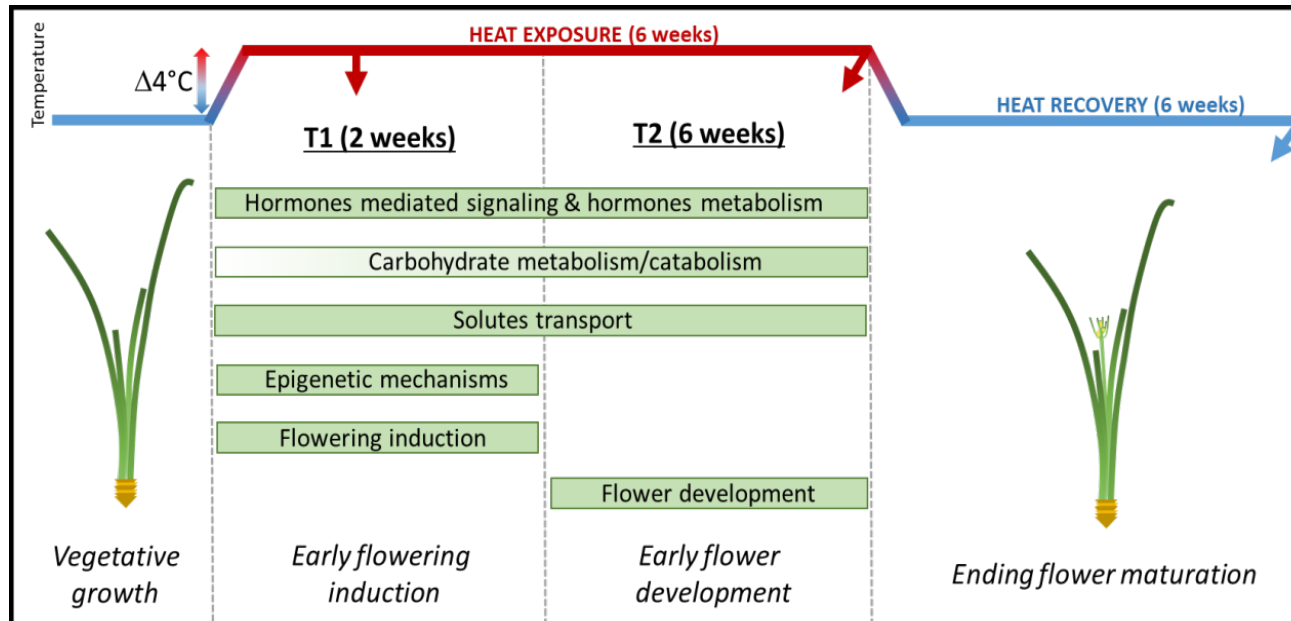
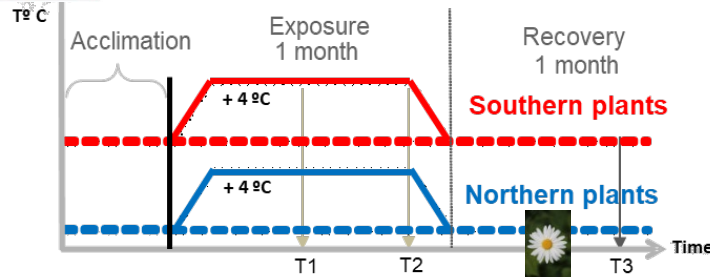
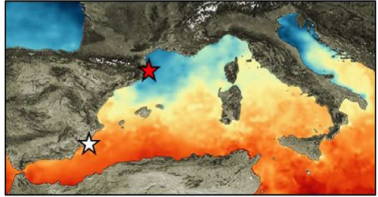


Genetic diversity of flowering plants
correlate with flowering intensity



Stress response to warming

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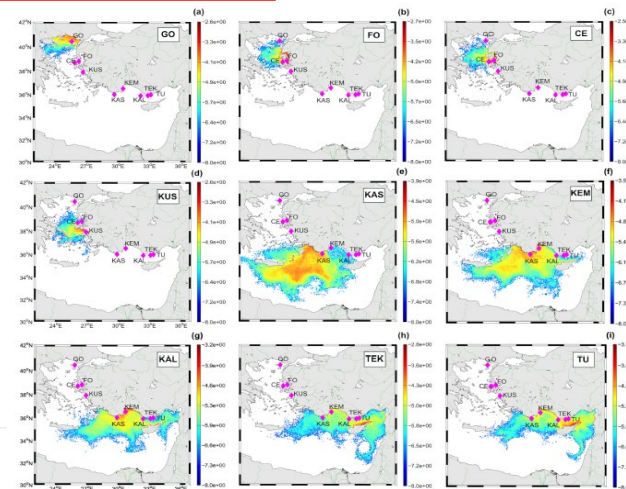
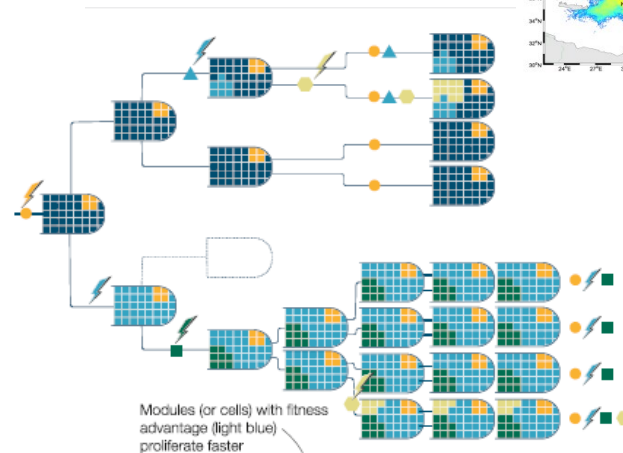
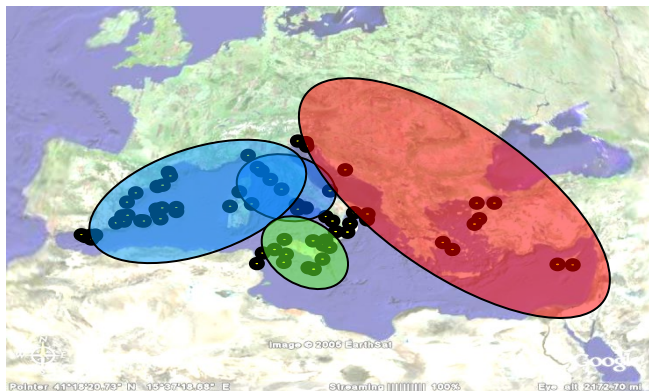
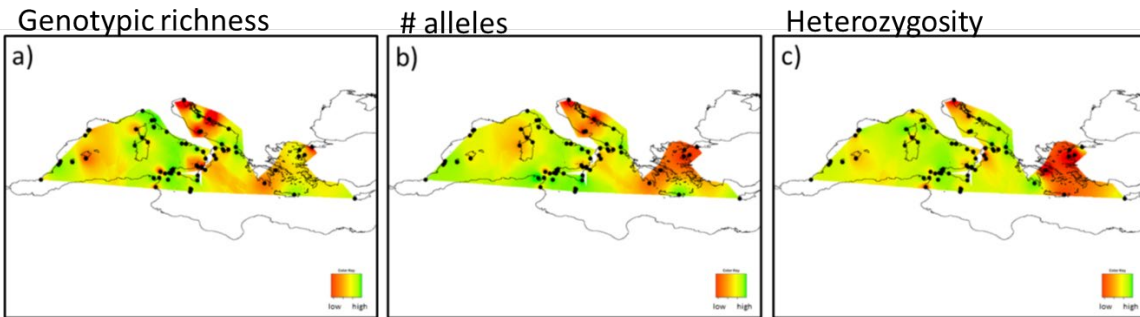
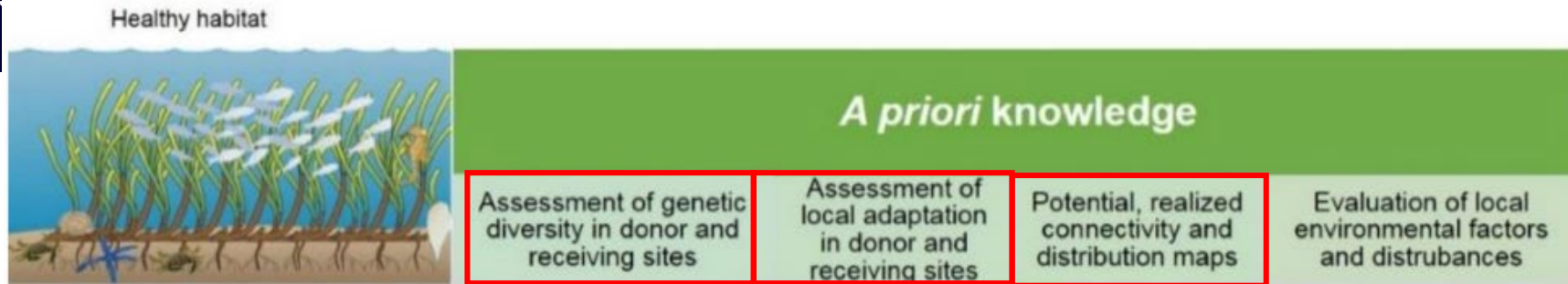


Flowering induction starts already after two weeks of warming

Flower development genes are expressed when flowers are still not visible

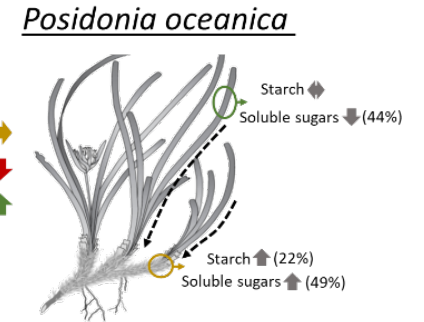
A synthesis

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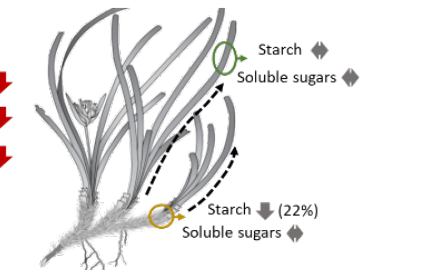
Warmer environment

P:R ratio 
Growth 
Storage 



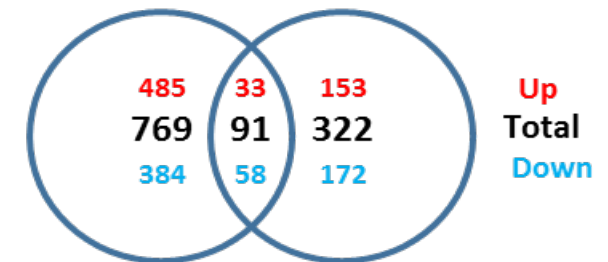
Colder environment

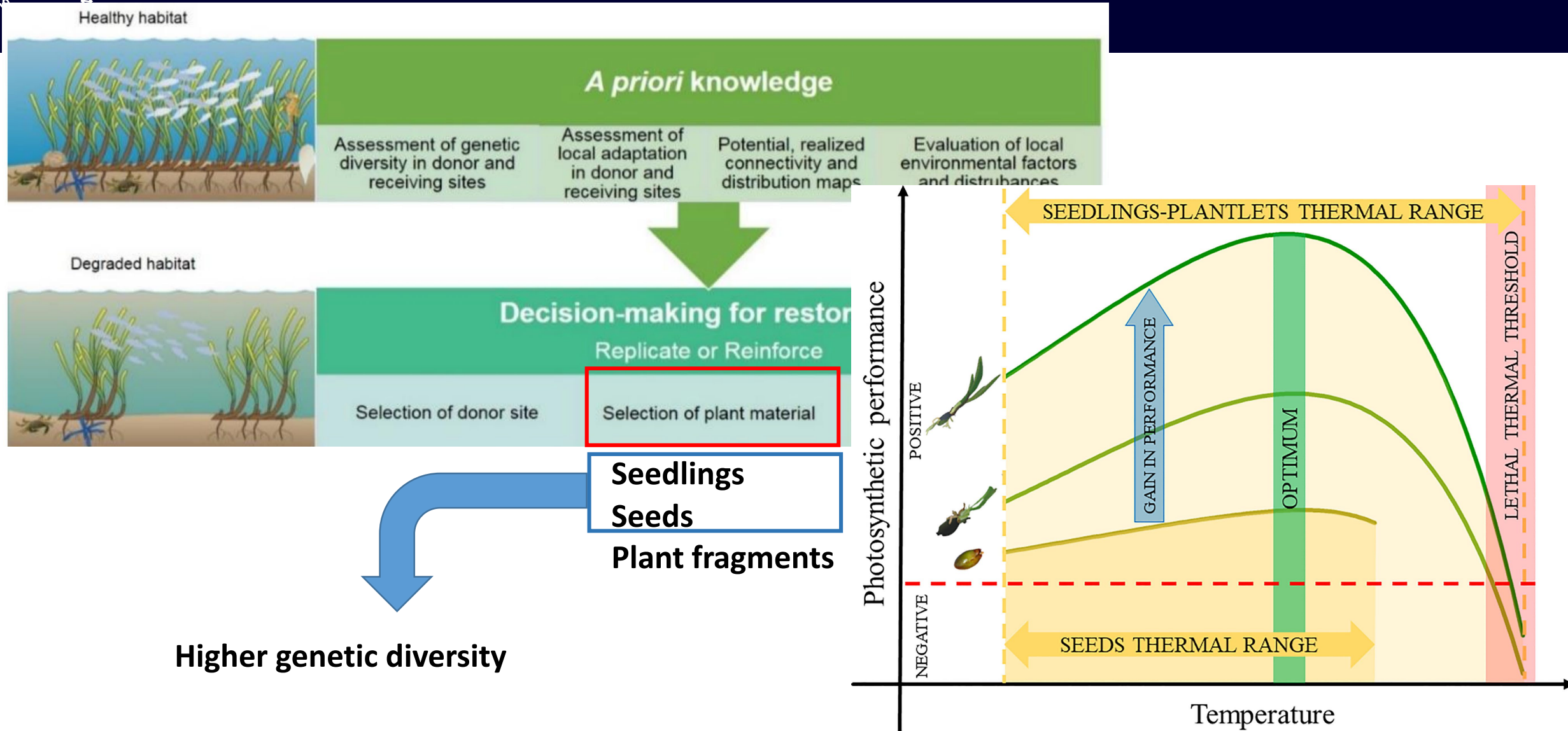
P:R ratio 
Growth 
Storage 

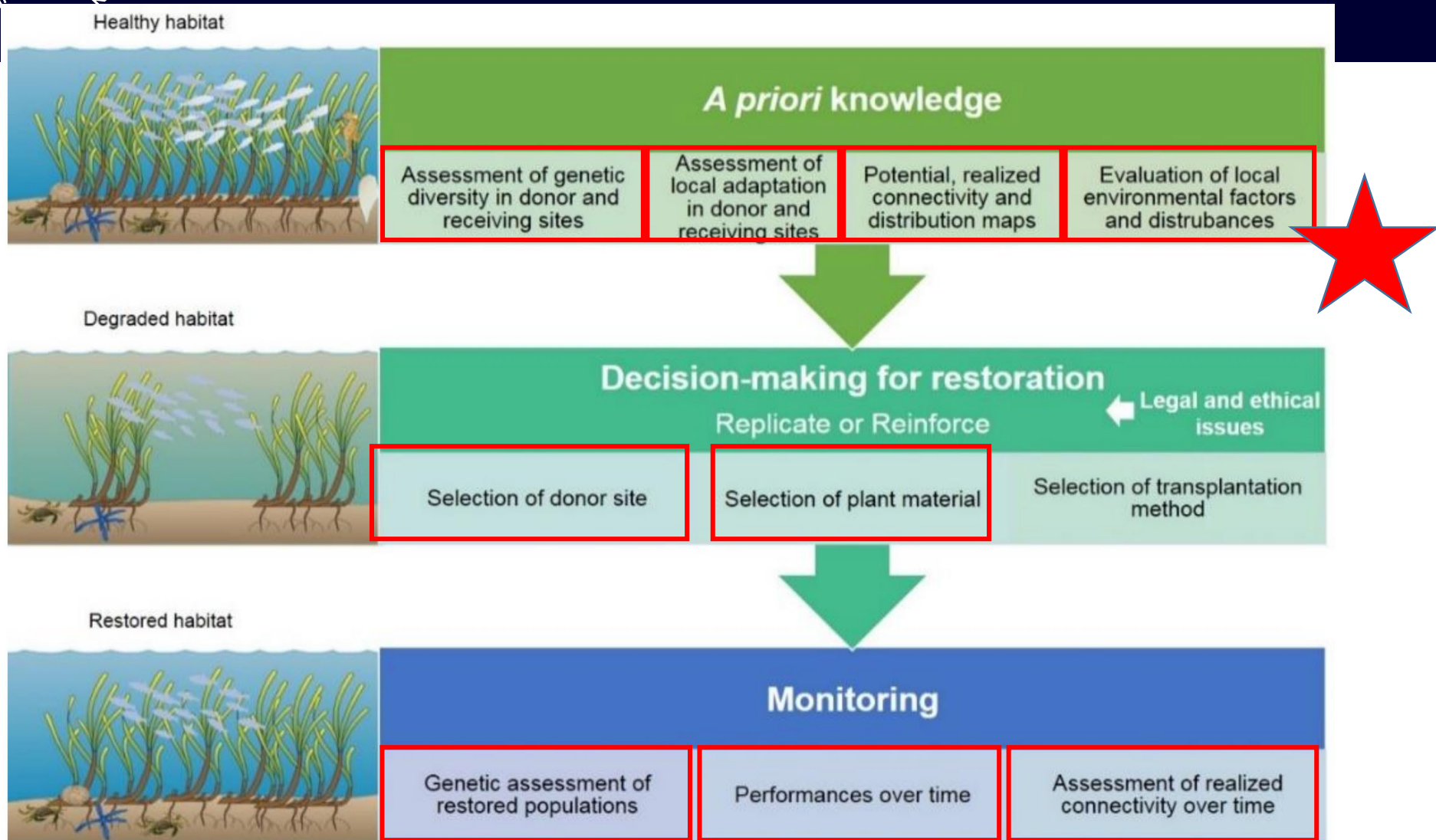


T2

C-plants W-plants



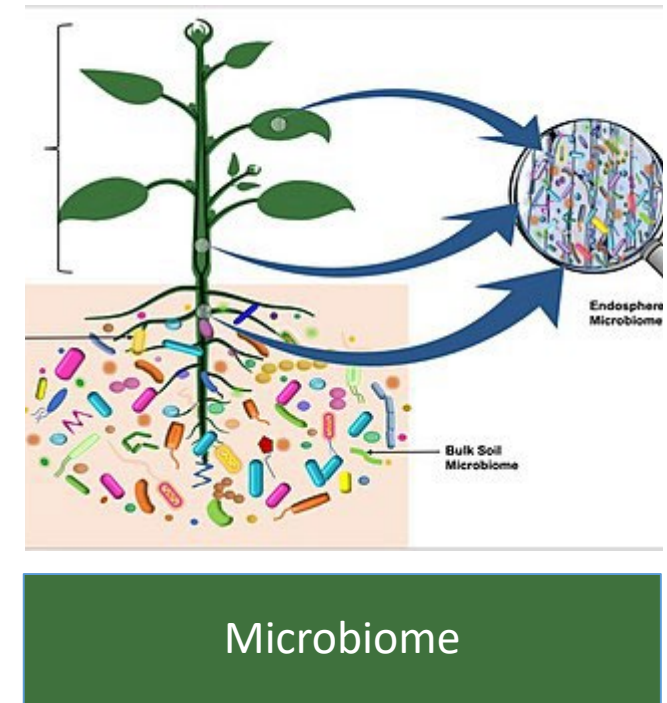
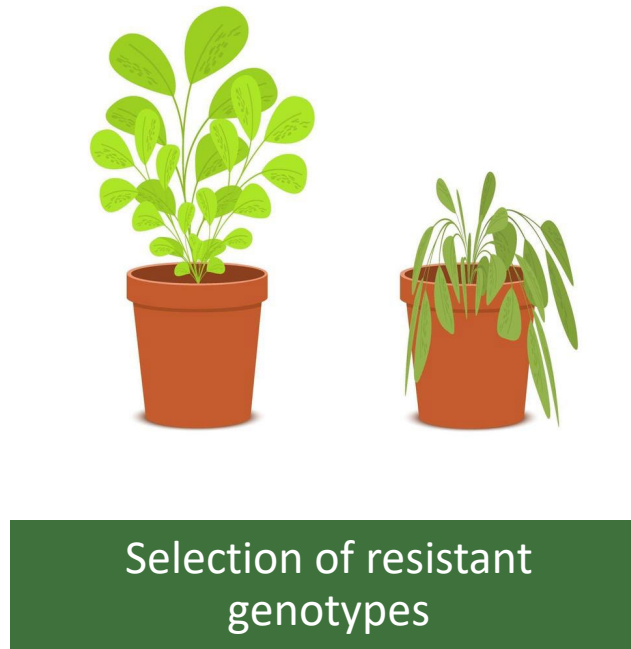
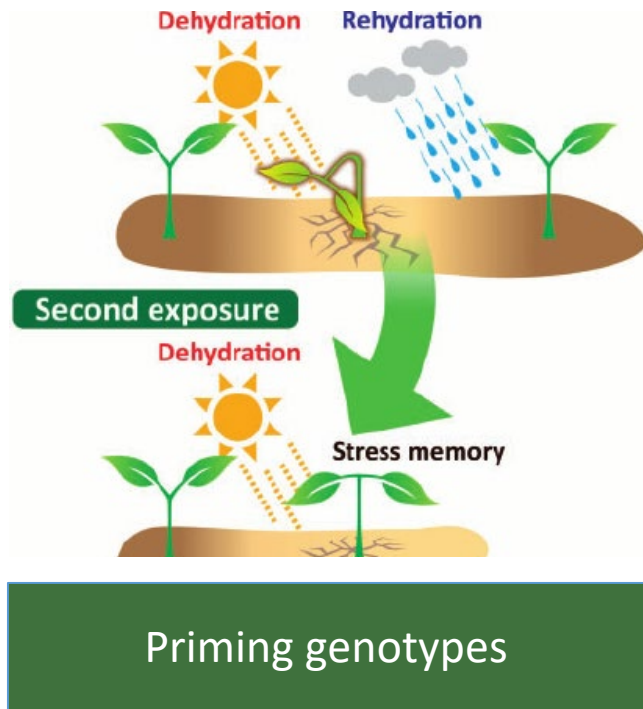




**Genetic diversity and
distribution**
Local adaptation

Monitoring

Assisted evolution and assisted migration



See Posters 17, 31 and 32

Thank you for your attention



Hans von Marées, 1873 (particular) - Fresco Room SZN



GPRO_group

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Past group members:

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Miriam Ruocco
Alex Santillan Sarmiento
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J. Pazzaglia

F. Blanco Murillo

I. Provera

A. Riccardi

D. Haverbeck Meléndez



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