

First reduce the pressure, then restore – the journey towards active seagrass restoration in Berre lagoon

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STEP 1: Identity the cause of seagrass loss





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155 km²

GIPREB

UNEXPECTED COASTAL LAGOON

- ❖ Before 1960: **6,000ha** of seagrass meadows
- 1966 the commissioning of EDF hydroélectrique plant (HUGE input of freshwater)
- 1990: **1.2ha** of seagrass

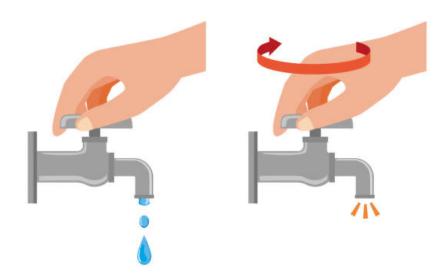






STEP 2: Reduce the pressure



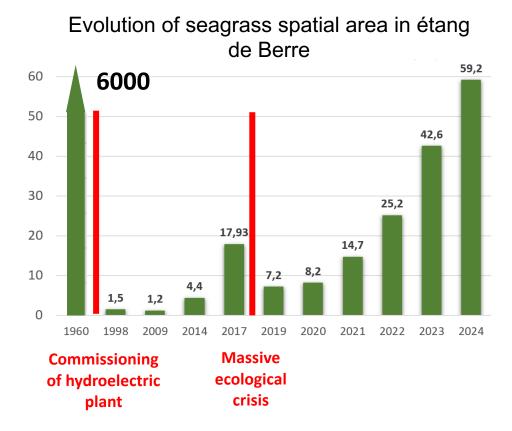


STEP 2: Reduce the pressure



- 1980-2000 : reduction of N input (wastewater treatment plant)
- 1994 : First significant reduction of freshwater input
- 2005 : EU regulation of freshwater input
- 2018 : Massive ecological crisis
- 2019 : Legal complaint
- 2024 : Legal agreement EDF Gipreb :
 - No freshwater inputs from April to September
 - Salinity constraints all year





STEP 3 : Active seagrass restoration





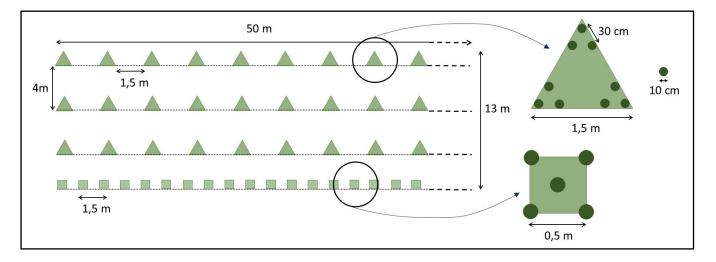


Transplantation method









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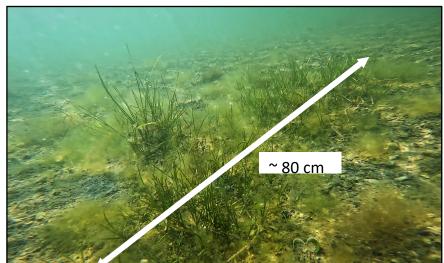
Teamwork : 18 people involved

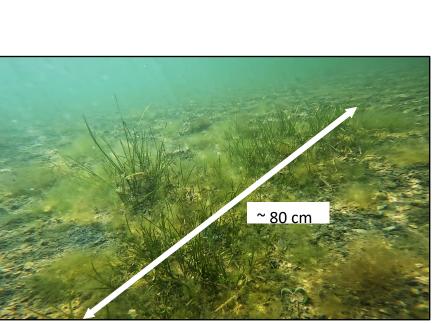






- Mean growth at T+4 months: 88cm and 41cm at the 2 sites
- Surviving rate at T+2 months: 96% and 70% at the 2 sites
- Increase in juvenile fish biodiversity







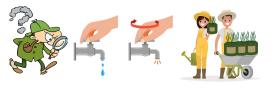


Surface area growth from restoration pilot?

7,8 m²

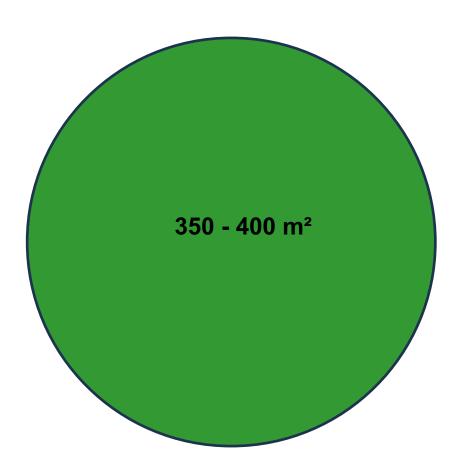
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❖ Surface growth : ~ x50 in 4 months

7,8 m² 4 months



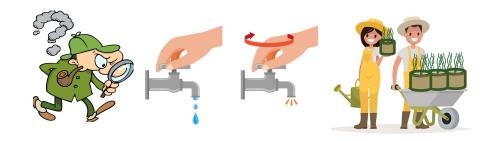


Conclusion

Optimistic that active seagrass restoration *could* (2024 was the first year) have incredible results in accelerating the recovery of this coastal lagoon.

But, it has taken decades of work on pressure reduction to get to this point.

Take home message:





Reducing the pressure first and then engaging in active restoration is the key to restoration success

REHAB project 2025-2027 : Better, Bigger, stronger!