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Seagrass recovery after fish farm relocation in the eastern Mediterranean Demetris Kletou ^{*1,2}, Periklis Kleitou^{1,2}, Ioannis Savva¹, Martin J. Attrill², Charalampos Antoniou¹, Jason M. Hall-Spencer^{2,3} 1. Marine & Environmental Research (MER) Lab Ltd., Limassol 4533, Cyprus 2. School of Biological & Marine Sciences, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, PL4 8AA, UK 3. Shimoda Marine Research Centre, University of Tsukuba, Shizuoka, Japan * Corresponding author. Email address: dkletou@merresearch.com

9 ABSTRACT

Finfish aquaculture has damaged seagrass meadows worldwide as wastes from the farms 10 can kill these habitat-forming plants. In Cyprus, the Mediterranean endemic Posidonia oceanica is 11 at its upper thermal limits yet forms extensive meadows all around the island. Understanding this 12 under-studied isolated population may be important for the long-term survival of the species given 13 that the region is warming rapidly. When fish farming began around Cyprus in the 90s, cages 14 were moored above seagrass beds, but as production expanded they were moved into deeper water 15 further away from the meadows. Here, we monitored the deepest edge of meadows near fish farms 16 that had been moved into deeper waters as well as at a decommissioned farm site. Four P. 17 oceanica monitoring systems were set up using methods developed by the Posidonia Monitoring 18 Network. Seagrass % coverage, shoot density, % of plagiotropic rhizomes, shoot exposure, leaf 19 morphometry, and sediment organic matter content and grain size were monitored at 11 fixed 20 plots within each system, in 2012-2014 and in 2017. Expansion at the lower depth limit of 21 seagrass meadows was recorded at all monitoring sites. Most other P. oceanica descriptors either 22 23 did not change significantly or declined. Declines were most pronounced at a site that was far from mariculture activities but close to other anthropogenic pressures. The most important 24 predictor affecting P. oceanica was depth. Monitoring using fixed plots allowed direct 25 comparisons of descriptors over time, removes patchiness and intra-meadow variability increasing 26 27 our understanding of seagrass dynamics and ecosystem integrity. It seems that moving fish farms away from P. oceanica has helped ensure meadow recovery at the deepest margins of their 28 distribution, an important success story given that these meadows are at the upper thermal limits 29 of the species. 30

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Keywords: aquaculture; bioindicators; Cyprus; ecological monitoring; ecosystem change; eastern
Mediterranean; seagrass.

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