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Species-specific response to sulfide intrusion in indigenous and non-indigenous

Mediterranean seagrasses under stress
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Abstract
We explored the sulfur dynamics and the relationships between sediment sulfur and
nutrient pools, seagrass structural and physiological variables and sulfide intrusion in
indigenous (Posidonia oceanica, Cymodocea nodosa) and non-indigenous (Halophila
stipulacea) Mediterranean seagrasses at six sites affected by cumulative

anthropogenic pressures to understand the factors controlling sulfide intrusion in

seagrass. Sensitive indicators of seagrass stress (leaf TN, δ^{15} N, TS, F_{sulfide}) were

increased at several sites, implying that seagrasses are under pressure. Sulfide

intrusion was not related to sediment TOC but it was negatively related to shoot size

and below-ground biomass. Sulfide intrusion in seagrass tissue was high in P.

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