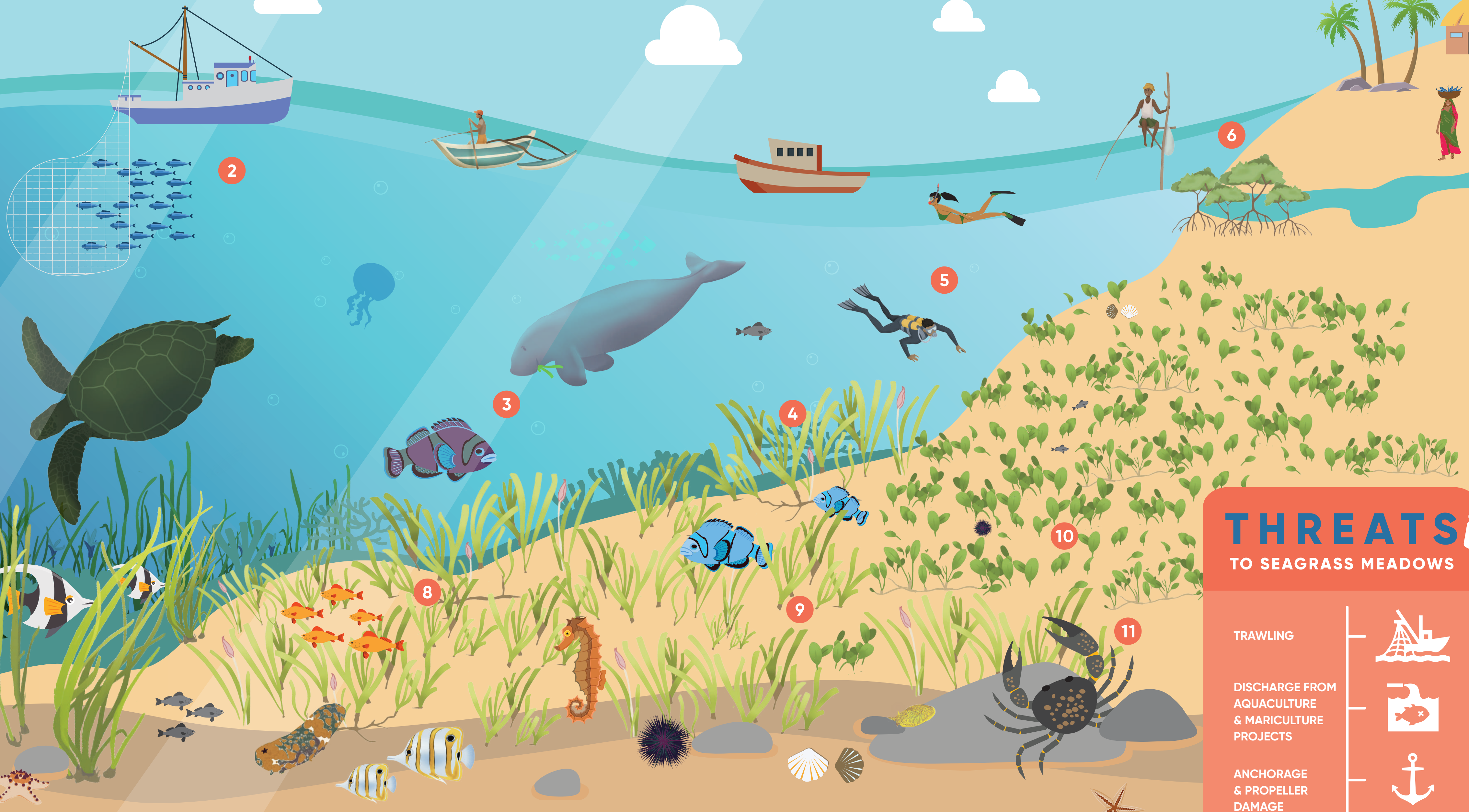









SEAGRASSES

WHAT ARE SEAGRASSES?

Known as Angiosperms, seagrasses are some of the oldest submerged flowering plants in the world. Often found in large colonies, commonly referred to as seagrass meadows, these unique plants get pollinated while submerged. Considered to be one of the most productive ecosystems in the world, they provide a multitude of ecosystem services to humans and other species alike.



THREATS TO SEAGRASS MEADOWS

- TRAWLING 
- DISCHARGE FROM AQUACULTURE & MARICULTURE PROJECTS 
- ANCHORAGE & PROPELLER DAMAGE 
- OIL SPILLS 
- LAND BASED POLLUTION 
- COASTAL EROSION & FLOODS 
- ABNORMAL CLIMATIC CONDITIONS 
- LAND USE CHANGES IN RIVER BASINS 

WHY ARE SEAGRASSES IMPORTANT?

WHAT CAN WE DO TO PROTECT SEAGRASSES

- Ensure the continued protection of seagrass meadows and neighbouring habitats such as coral reefs
- Promote the adoption of progressive conservation initiatives such as community driven restoration and blue carbon credit schemes
- Reduce land-based pollution
- Increase community awareness and engagement
- Promote responsible tourism and recreational activities
- Support scientifically sound restoration and planting efforts
- Donate to organizations working on seagrasses conservation, research and education
- Promote environmental impact assessments and follow up of recommendations for developments
- Be a responsible marine product consumer

- 1 REDUCES OCEAN ACIDITY**
Regulates the chemical composition of seawater by oxygenating and buffering ocean acidification.
- 2 PROVIDES FOOD**
20% of the global fishery is supported by seagrasses
- 3 REFUGE FOR WILDLIFE**
Home to dugong, seahorses and sawsharks to name some.
- 4 CARBON SEQUESTRATION**
They are 35 times more efficient at storing carbon than terrestrial forests.
- 5 RECREATION**
Clear and clean seagrass meadows and associated animals promote recreation
- 6 PROTECTS THE COAST**
By reducing wave strength, they halt coastal erosion.
- 7 HABITAT FOR SPECIES**
40% more animals are found in seagrasses when compared to sandy beaches. This is mainly due to the protection and food offered by them.
- 8 MAINTAINS WATER QUALITY**
Naturally filters water including excess nutrients and pollutants.
- 9 REDUCES PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS**
Reduces up to 50% marine pathogens such as bacteria and virus
- 10 STABILIZATION OF SEAFLOOR**
Holds sediment in place, preventing resuspension and movement of sediment deposits
- 11 NUTRIENT CYCLING**
Absorbs and transforms nutrients within marine environment.