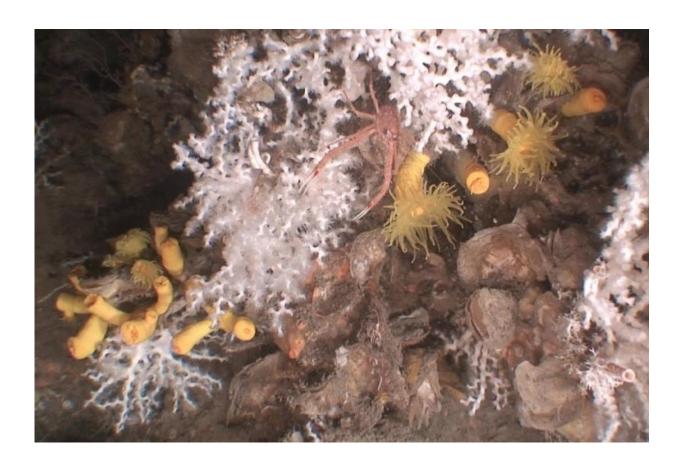


## Rich coral communities discovered in Palamos Submarine Canyon in the Northwestern Mediterranian Sea

May 20 2016



These kind of corals create fragile and branched colonies, which boost marine biodiversity related to their relation to the life cycle of lots of marine organisms. Credit: Marine Geociences GRC, UB



A scientific team has found a deep-water coral ecosystem that is very vulnerable to human activity in La Fonera canyon in the Northwestern Mediterranian Sea. The findings are explained in an article published in *PLOS ONE*.

Cold-water corals, known for ages by the Norwegian fishermen, have been observed in different latitudes around the world, and are considered to be the cold-water "cousins" of the <u>coral reefs</u> from tropical regions. These kind of corals create fragile and branched colonies, which boost marine biodiversity related to their relation to the life cycle of lots of marine organisms.

## Deep cold-water coral colonies in the Mediterranean

The first cold-water coral communities discovered in the Iberian Peninsula were found in 2010 in the Avilés canyon, in the Cantabrian Sea. In the West Mediterranean sea, teams from the University of Barcelona and CSIC found living colonies in Cap de Creus canyon, a scientific finding that represents one of the best documented examples of this kind of deep ecosystem in all the Mediterranean.

It is estimated that the new communities which were discovered by the research team in La Fonera canyon – at 130-370 m water depth- lie around 400.000 square metres. Video images testifying the discovery were obtained using a submarine remotely operated vehicle (ROV). In this specific submarine habitat, the most abundant species are Madrepora oculata corals (white coral) and Dendophyllia cornigera (yellow coral). "These new habitats expand the cold-water coral province of the northwest Mediterranea to the south even more than before: they had been seen in the Cap de Creus canyon and other canyons in the Gulf of Lion" said the teacher Galderic Lastras, main author of the article and member of the GRC on Marine Geosciences.



## Preserving a habitat threatened by human activity

La Fonera canyon, outside the Catalan coast waters, shows a very abrupt terrain, with great depths near the coast. The north part of the <u>canyon</u>, where trawling is usually done, shows a softer terrain compared to the southern part, which is more abrupt. Professor Miquel Canals, head of the research group on marine geosciences, said, "Trawling greatly modifies the submarine terrain so the landscape goes from having a cliff terrain to having a benthic terrain shape, following isobathic or level curves."

These cold-water coral communities have been found in the most harbour-like northern areas. They show clear symptoms of human impact. "The bigger coral colonies are in areas which are inaccessible for trawling, like vertical walls and abrupt areas, where there is also Corallium rubrum (red coral). However, these coral colonies are usually shattered with fishing gears and plastics or partially covered by sediment, especially the ones closer to areas where trawling is practised," warns Galderic Lastras.

"In this sense, even though dragging areas, which have muddy depths, there are not these kind of communities, the sediment re-movement due to fishing gears can affect these vulnerable habitats, which are the home for special commercial interest, actually."

**More information:** Galderic Lastras et al. Cold-Water Corals and Anthropogenic Impacts in La Fonera Submarine Canyon Head, Northwestern Mediterranean Sea, *PLOS ONE* (2016). DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0155729

Provided by University of Barcelona



Citation: Rich coral communities discovered in Palamos Submarine Canyon in the Northwestern Mediterranian Sea (2016, May 20) retrieved 25 April 2024 from <a href="https://phys.org/news/2016-05-rich-coral-palamos-submarine-canyon.html">https://phys.org/news/2016-05-rich-coral-palamos-submarine-canyon.html</a>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.