HIGH-VALUE GLOBAL FISHERIES LINKED TO SEAGRASS

ATLANTIC COD, NORTH ATLANTIC

BLUE CRAB, NORTH-WEST ATLANTIC

CONCH, CARIBBEAN

RED MULLET, WEST AFRICA

SHRIMP, SRI LANKA

SEABREAM, MEDITERRANEAN

RED SEABREAM, EAST ASIA

RABBITFISH, SOUTH-EAST ASIA & EAST AFRICA

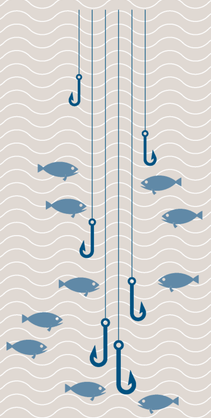
KING GEORGE WHITING, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SEAGRASS DISTRIBUTION

Sources: Grid-Arendal (2020); UNEP-WCMC (2018)

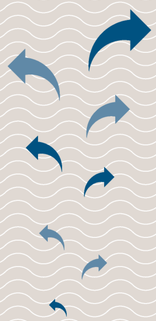
CRITICAL NURSERY HABITAT

20% OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST FISHERIES ARE SUPPORTED BY SEAGRASS



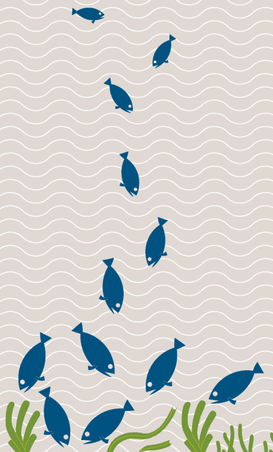
TROPHIC SUPPORT

THE VAST PRIMARY PRODUCTION CREATED BY SEAGRASS IS EXPORTED THROUGH A RANGE OF MECHANISMS TO ADJACENT ECOSYSTEMS AND SPECIES, PROVIDING VITAL SUPPORT TO MANY FISH STOCKS



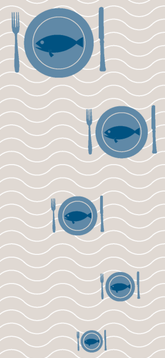
FORAGING HABITAT

MANY VALUABLE FISHERY SPECIES SUCH AS THE RABBITFISH MIGRATE IN AND OUT OF SEAGRASS MEADOWS WHERE THEY FORAGE FOR FOOD



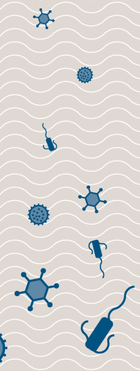
TARGETED FISHING HABITAT

WHERE THERE IS SEAGRASS IN PROXIMITY TO PEOPLE IT IS ALWAYS A FISHING HABITAT IMPORTANT FOR FOOD SUPPLY



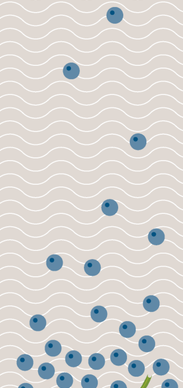
REDUCED PATHOGENS IN FISH STOCKS

50% REDUCTION IN THE RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF POTENTIAL BACTERIAL PATHOGENS CAPABLE OF CAUSING DISEASE IN HUMANS AND MARINE ORGANISMS



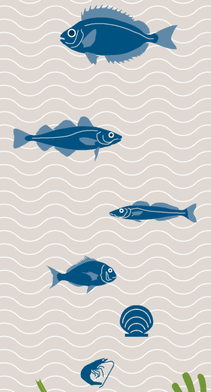
SPAWNING HABITAT

SEAGRASS MEADOWS PROVIDE AFFABLE ENVIRONMENTS WHERE FISH CAN SPAWN. THE PACIFIC HERRING COMMONLY LAYS EGGS ON SEAGRASS LEAVES



BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT

SEAGRASS MEADOWS SUPPORT AT LEAST 200 SPECIES OF FISH WORLDWIDE, MANY OF WHICH ARE IMPORTANT TO FOOD SUPPLY



HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WORLDWIDE EAT SEAGRASS-ASSOCIATED SEAFOOD ON A DAILY BASIS