



# WAVES OF HOPE

**SCRIPT: MaCoBioS** 

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**COLOR: PATO CONDE** 

Printer: facimprimeur, Nice.





#### ACROPORA



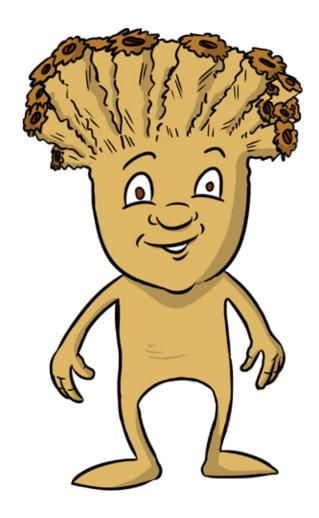
LATIN / COMMON NAMES: ACROPORA PALMATA / ELKHORN CORAL.

PREFERENCES: GROWS IN THE SHALLOW WATERS OF THE CARIBBEAN, USUALLY LESS THAN 20 M DEEP, NEEDS PLENTY OF SUNLIGHT FOR THE SYMBIOTIC ALGAE LIVING IN ITS TISSUE.

MAIN CHARACTERISTIC: COLONIAL ANIMALS THAT BUILD COMPLEX BRANCHING SKELETONS MADE OF CALCIUM CARBONATE. ALL CORALS HAVE STINGING CELLS, LIKE JELLYFISH.

**DISLIKES:** HIGH NUTRIENT LEVELS, INCREASING ACIDITY AND TEMPERATURES IN THE SEAWATER AROUND THEM.

### CLADOCORA



LATIN / COMMON NAMES: CLADOCORA CAESPITOSA, ALSO KNOWN AS THE MEDITERRANEAN PILLOW CORAL.

PREFERENCES: GROWS GENERALLY IN SHALLOW, WELL-LIT WATERS BUT IT CAN ALSO THRIVE IN DEEPER AND TURBID WATERS.

MAIN CHARACTERISTIC: HEMISPHERICAL COLONIES THAT FORM CORAL BEDS AND SMALL REEFS.

DISLIKES: WARMING WATERS AND COASTAL URBANISATION IN SOME AREAS.

#### DIPLORIA



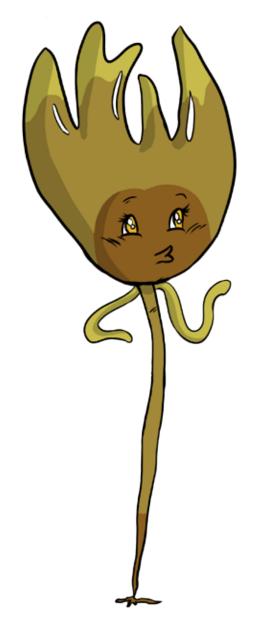
LATIN / COMMON NAMES: DIPLORIA LABYRINTHIFORMIS, ALSO KNOWN AS THE GROOVED BRAIN CORAL.

PREFERENCES: INHABIT SEAWARD SLOPE OF REEFS IN THE CARIBBEAN, DOWN TO 40 M DEPTH.

MAIN CHARACTERISTIC: COLONIAL ANIMALS THAT BUILD HEMISPHERICAL SKELETONS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.

**DISLIKES:** HIGH NUTRIENT LEVELS, INCREASING ACIDITY AND TEMPERATURES IN THE SEAWATER AROUND THEM.

#### LAMINARIA



LATIN / COMMON NAMES: LAMINARIA DIGITATA / KELP OR OARWEED.

**PREFERENCES:** GROWS IN COLD, NUTRIENT-RICH WATERS OVER ROCKY SUBSTRATES IN NORTHERN EUROPE.

MAIN CHARACTERISTIC: ITS SHAPE RESEMBLES THE FINGERS OF A HAND WHICH GIVES IT ITS LATIN NAME. IT CAN COVER GREAT EXTENSIONS OF INTERTIDAL AND SUBTIDAL AREAS, FORMING DENSE KELP FORESTS.

**DISLIKES:** WARM TEMPERATURES!



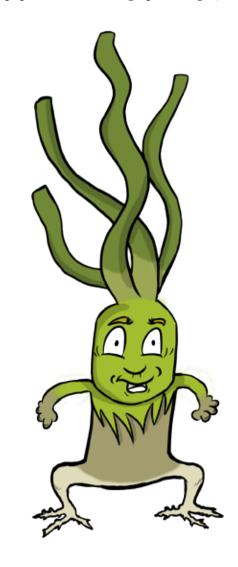
LATIN / COMMON NAMES: SPARTINA ANGLICA / COMMON CORD GRASS.

PREFERENCES: GROWS IN THE LOWER INTERTIDAL ZONE OF MANY COASTAL AREAS UNDER TEMPERATE CLIMATES SUCH AS NORTHERN EUROPE.

MAIN CHARACTERISTIC: VIGOROUS PERENNIAL GRASS WITH TALL STEMS (UP TO 1.3M) AND BROAD STIFF HAIRLESS LEAVES.

DISLIKES: BEING SQUEEZED BETWEEN SEA-LEVEL RISE AND COASTAL DEVELOPMENT.

#### SEAGRASSA - REPRESENTING THE SEAGRASS FAMILY (THALASSIA - POSIDONIA - ZOSTERA)



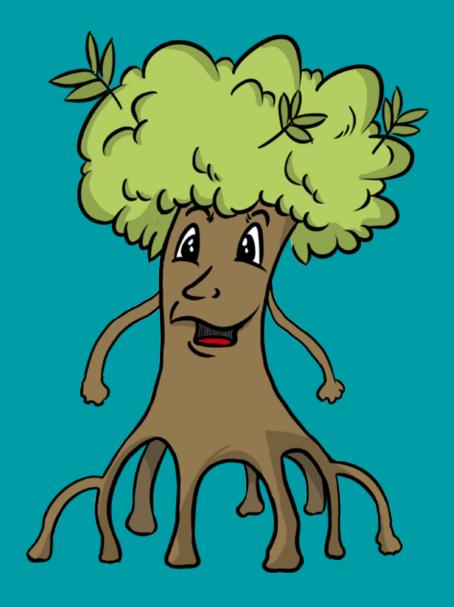
LATIN / COMMON NAMES: POSIDONIA OCEANICA / MEDITERRANEAN TAPEWEED (MEDITERRANEAN SEA); THALASSIA TESTUDINUM / TURTLE GRASS (CARIBBEAN SEA AND GULF OF MEXICO); ZOSTERA / EELGRASS (WIDESPREAD IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SOUTHEAST ASIA AND SOUTHERN AFRICA)

**PREFERENCES:** THRIVES IN CLEAR, SHALLOW WATERS, TYPICALLY OVER SANDY OR MUDDY SUBSTRATES.

MAIN CHARACTERISTIC: FLOWERING PLANTS ADAPTED TO LIVE IN MARINE ENVI-RONMENTS FROM THE TROPICS TO SUB-POLAR AREAS.

DISLIKES: ANCHORING, COASTAL DEVELOPMENT, POLLUTION, AND WARMING WATERS.

## RHIZOPHORA



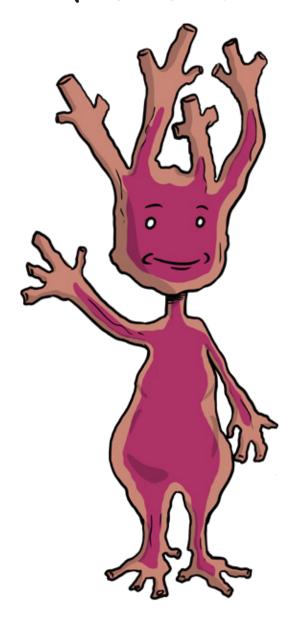
LATIN / COMMON NAMES: RHIZOPHORA MANGLE / RED MANGROVE TREE.

**PREFERENCES:** GROWS AT THE FRINGE OF THE MANGROVE FOREST IN THE CARIB-BEAN. ENJOYS MUDDY, SHELTERED HABITATS.

MAIN CHARACTERISTIC: STILT-LIKE ROOTS

DISLIKES: HURRICANES!

#### RHODOLITHA



LATIN / COMMON NAMES: LITHOTHAMNION CORALLIOIDES / ONE OF THE MULTIPLE RED CALCAREOUS ALGAE THAT FORM MEDITERRANEAN RHODOLITH BEDS.

**PREFERENCES:** LIVES AT LOW LIGHT, EXTENDS DOWN TO 100 M DEEP ON THE MEDITERRANEAN CONTINENTAL SHELVES.

MAIN CHARACTERISTIC: SLOW GROWING ORGANISMS THAT FORM ROUNDED OR BRANCHED FREE-LIVING FORMS THAT ARE MADE OF CALCIUM CARBONATE STRUCTURES.

DISLIKES: ACIDIFICATION AND TRAWL FISHING.





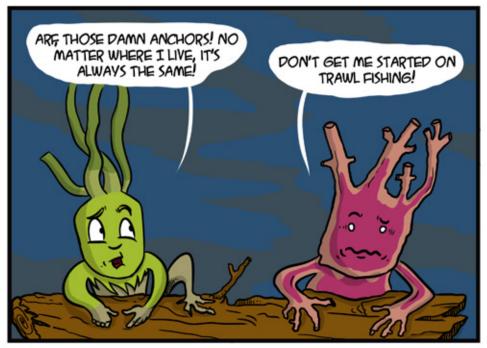




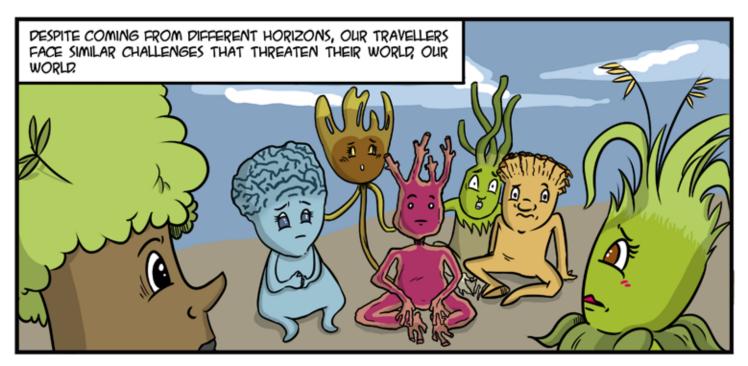


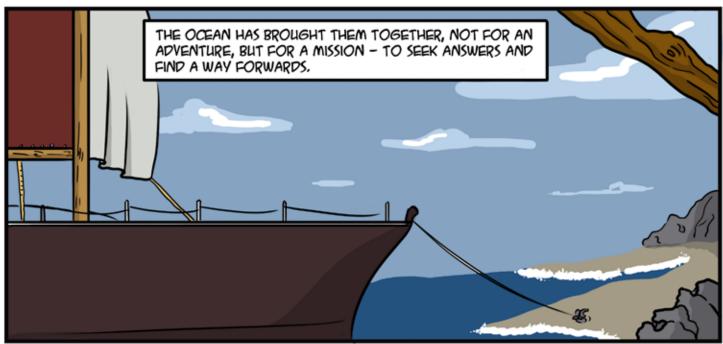




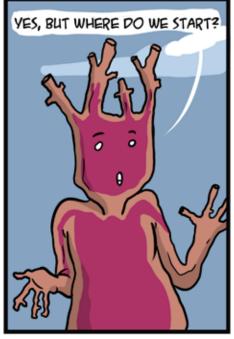




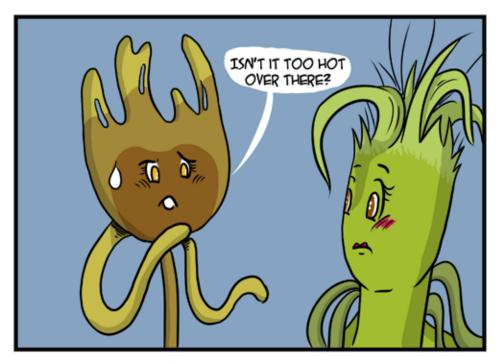














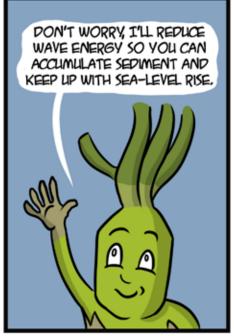
AND SO, THEY SET SAIL - NOT JUST TO EXPLORE, BUT TO UNITE, TO PROTECT, AND TO HEAL THE WORLD THEY LOVE,



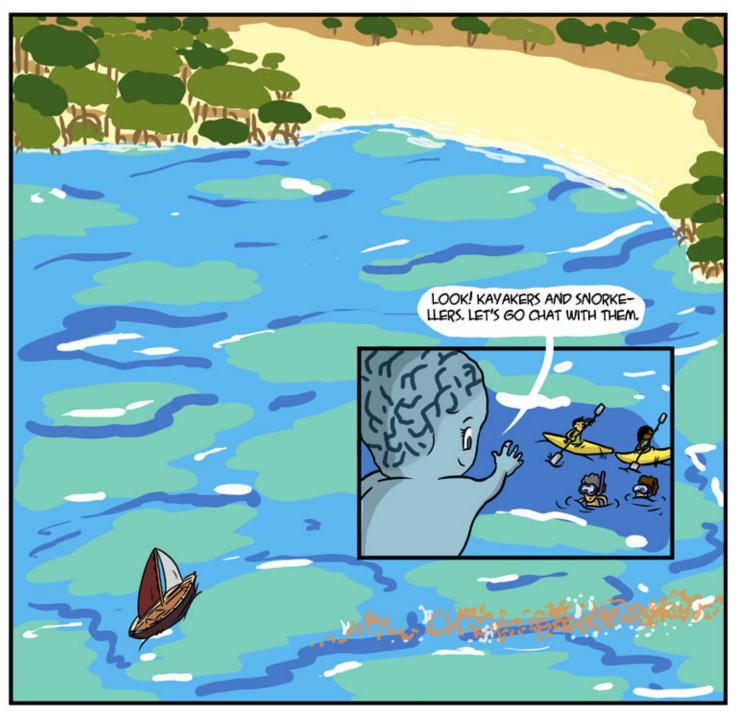




















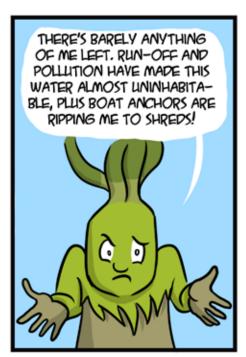


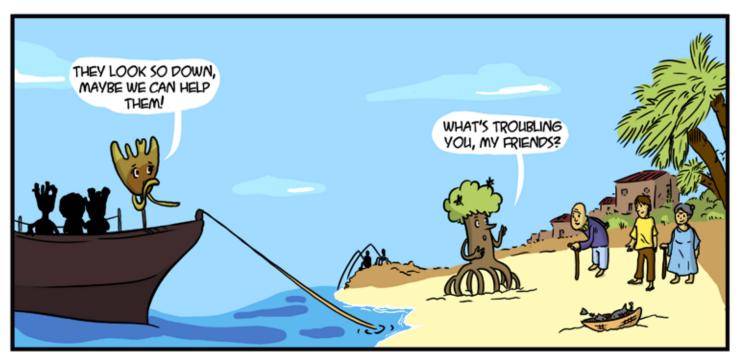














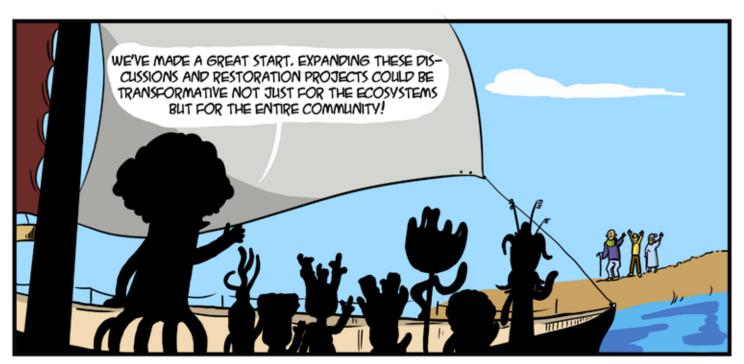


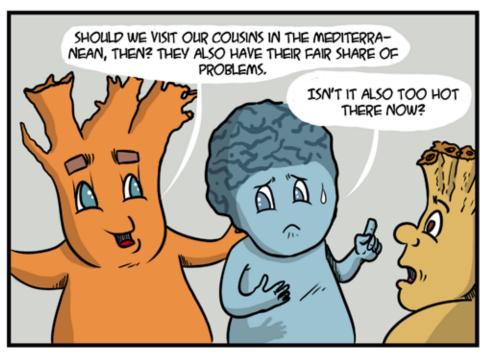


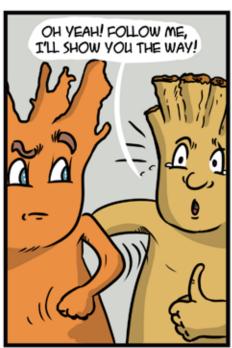


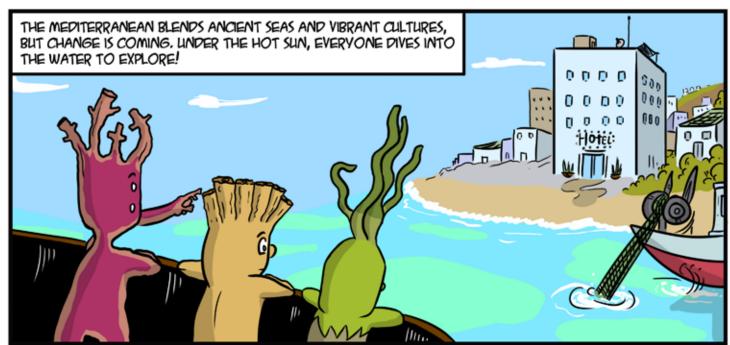


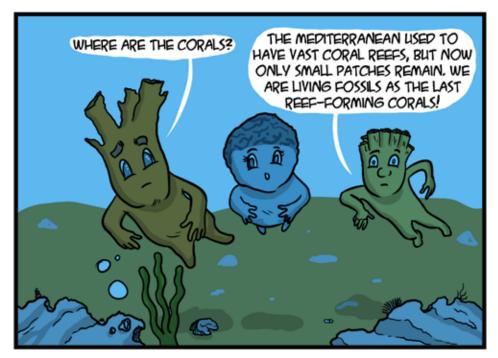
WELL, MANGROVES NEED STEADY SEAWATER FLOW TO THRIVE, BUT YOUR VILLAGE'S CANALS ARE CLOGGED WITH DEBRIS AND SEDIMENT. SOIL FROM LAND IS ALSO FILLING UP THE SPACES BETWEEN THEIR ROOTS, IT'S LIKE BREATHING THROUGH A CLOGGED STRAW! RESTORE THE FLOW, GIVE THEM TIME, AND THEY WILL THRIVE AGAIN! THIS HELPS US TOO! RESTORING THE MAN-GROVES MEANS THEY'LL TRAP LAND-BASED SEDIMENTS AND NUTRIENTS, IMPROVING COASTAL WATER QUALITY! AND I CAN REDUCE WAVE ENERGY THAT STIRS UP COASTAL WATERS! IN DEGRADED AREAS, WE CAN USE FRAGMENTS FROM MY BODY TO GROW NEW COLONIES, WE JUST NEED TO INCLUDE OTHER CORALS - DIVERSITY IS KEY FOR REEF SURVIVAL, ESPECIALLY WITH RISING TEMPERATURES. WITH THRIVING ECOSYSTEMS, WE ALL BENEFIT, FROM MORE FISH TO BETTER COASTAL PROTECTION! WE CAN HELP TOO, BY RAISING AWARENESS AT SCHOOL AND AT HOME. IT IS TIME FOR ACTION! LET'S GATHER THE WHOLE COMMUNITY AND START RESTORING THE AREA!



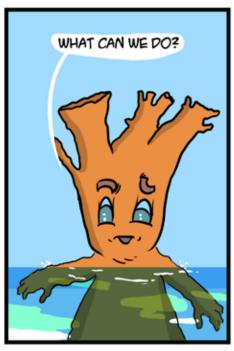


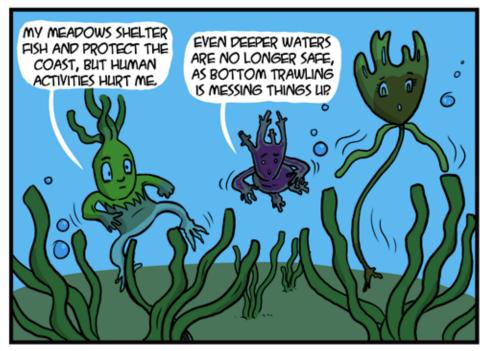


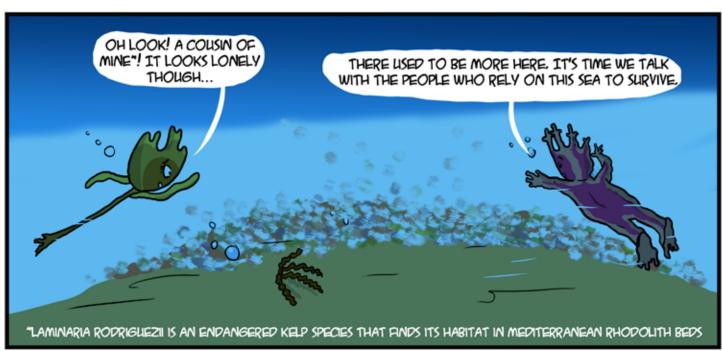






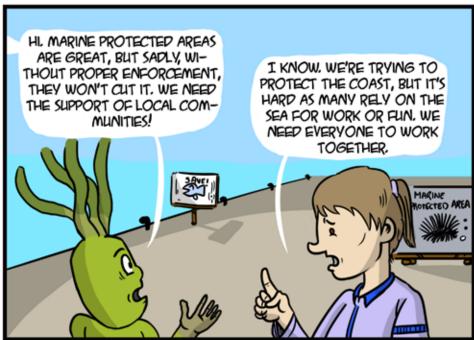










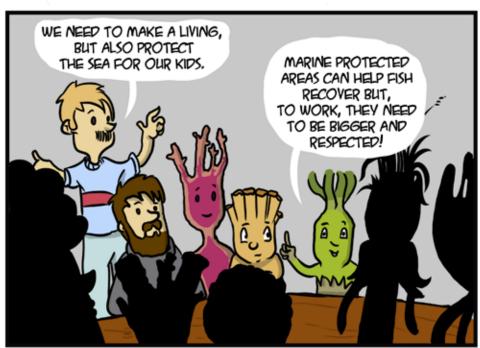






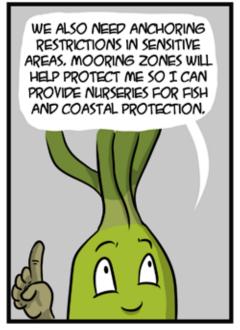






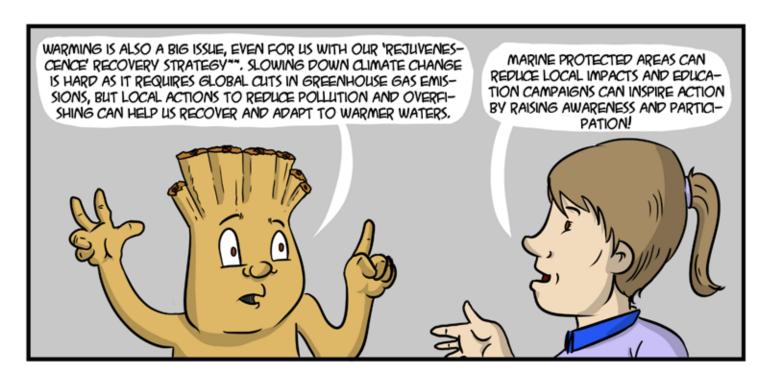








\*BENTHIC REFERS TO ORGANISMS LIVING ON THE OCEAN FLOOR.



AFTER THESE DISCUSSIONS, THE COMMUNITY DECIDED TO EXPAND THE MARINE PROTECTED AREA, ADDING FULLY PROTECTED ZONES AND CREATING JOBS TO SUPPORT THIS PLAN AND MONITOR ITS BENEFITS ON PEOPLE AND NATURE.







THE FUTURE'S UNCERTAIN, BUT STEPS TO FIND SOLUTIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND CARIBBEAN OFFER HOPE FOR NORTHERN EUROPE TOO.



""REFERS TO THEIR ABILITY TO RECOVER OR REGROW AFTER EXPERIEN-CING STRESS OR DAMAGE.



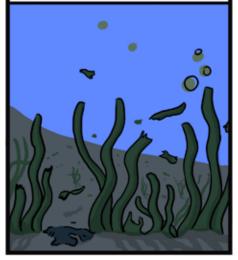




THE WATER HAS BEEN GET-TING HARDER TO LIVE IN, LAND RUNOFF BRINGS SEDIMENT AND POLLUTION, MAKING IT HARD TO BREATHE!

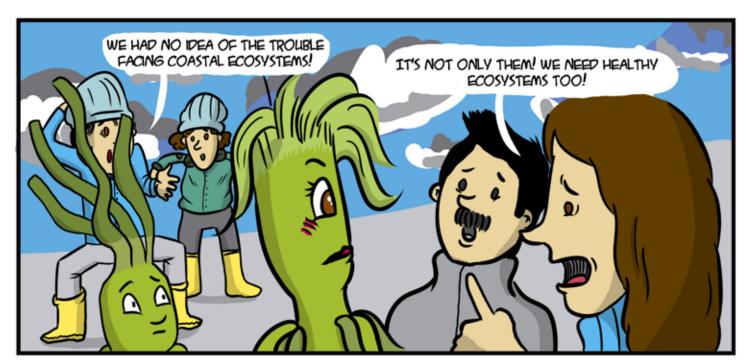


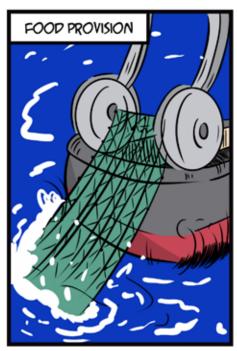
BOATS HAVE ALSO HURT US -TRAWLING AND ANCHORING DA-MAGES OUR LEAVES AND DRAGS US AWAY.



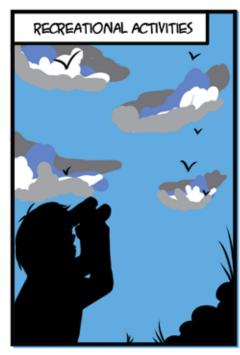
WE'VE BEEN FACING PROBLEMS TOO! WITHOUT KELP AND SEA-GRASS, COASTS HAVE ERODED MORE, AND DEVELOPMENT HAS RESTRICTED OUR SPACE LEAVING US UNABLE TO ESCAPE THE RISING SEA!



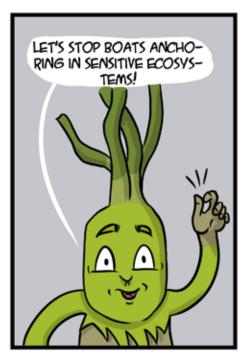


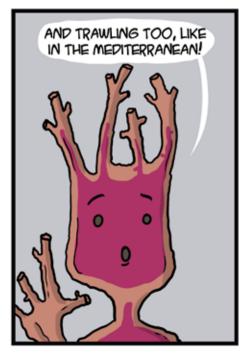












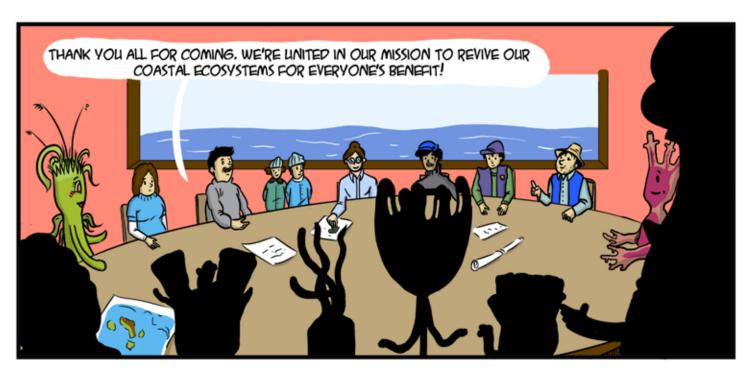










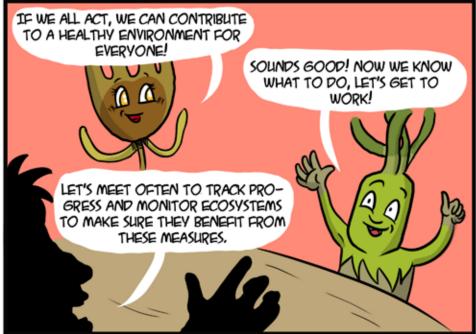


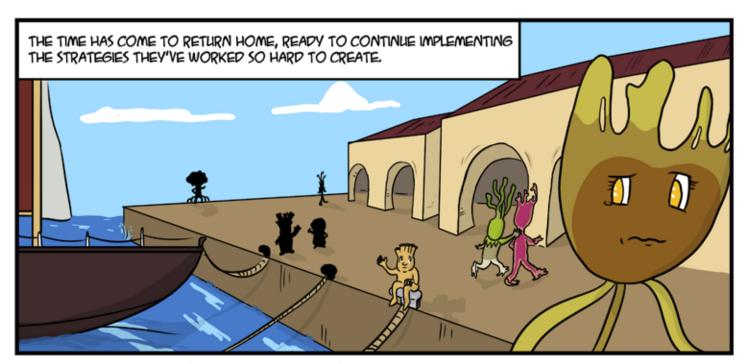


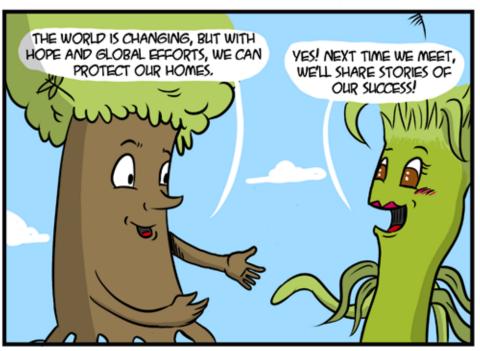






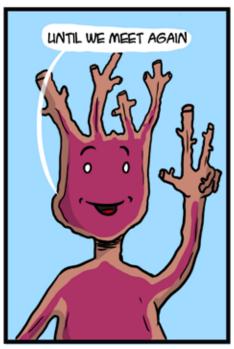




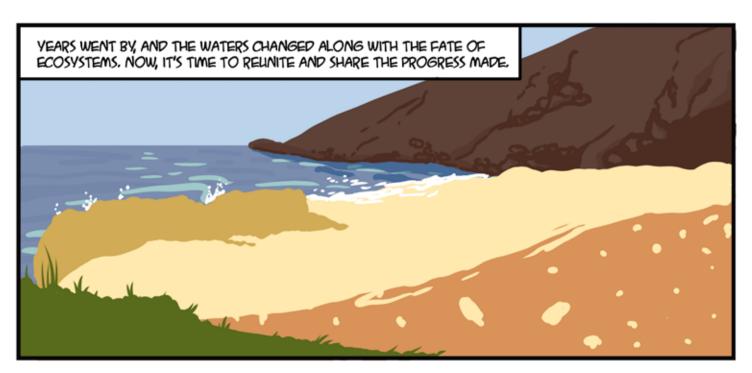


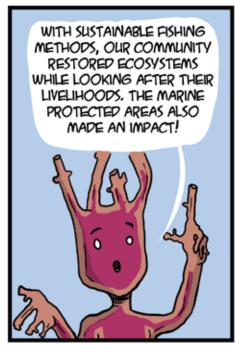


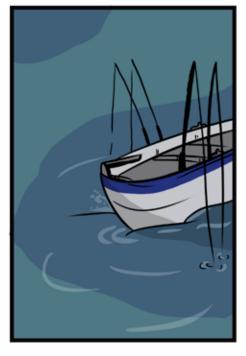


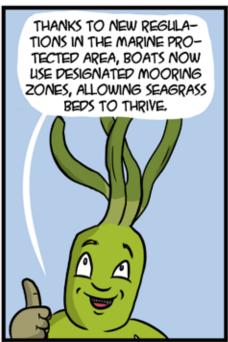








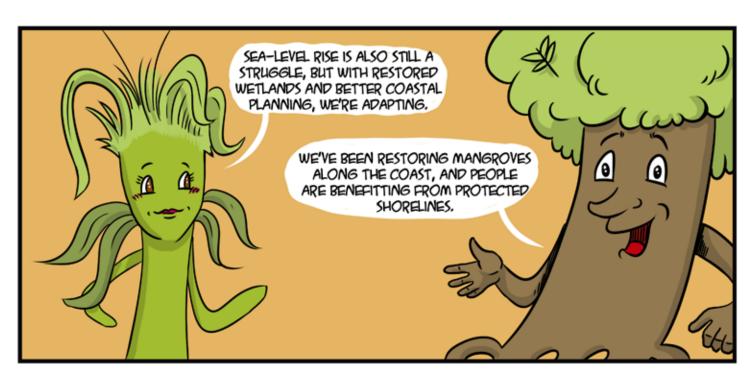




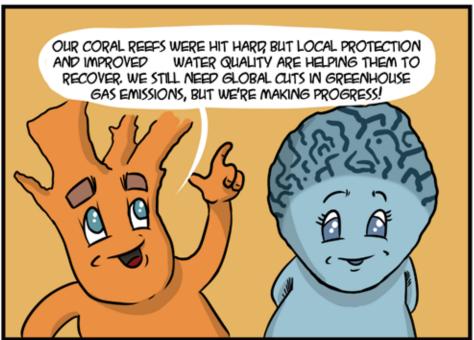


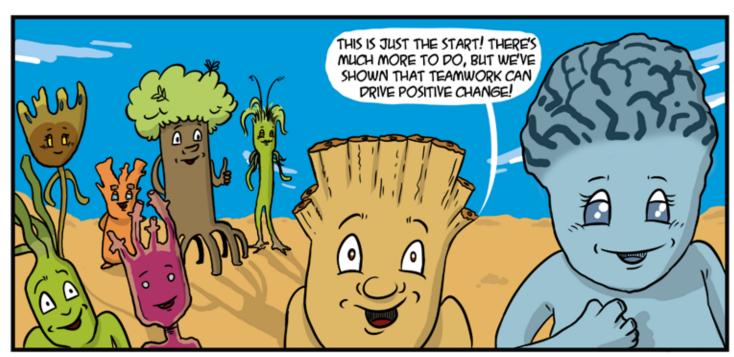


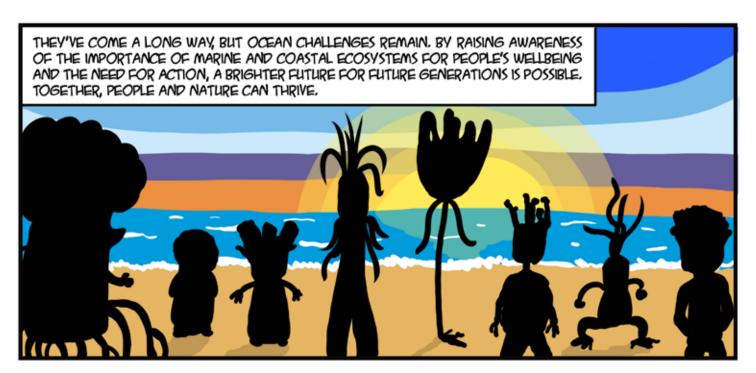


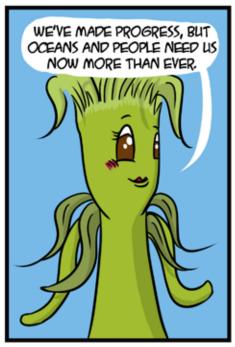


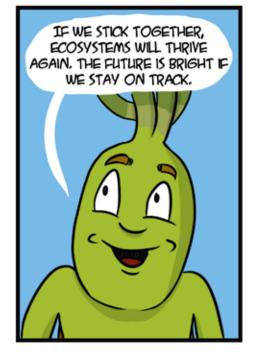


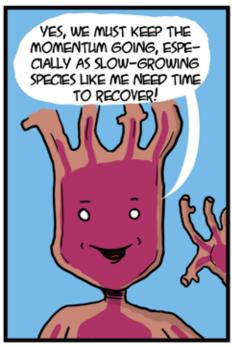




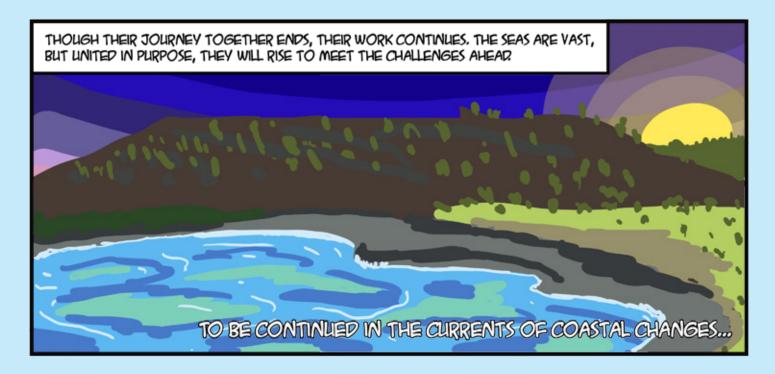












THIS STORY HAS TAKEN YOU ON A JOURNEY ACROSS OCEANS AND CONTINENTS, EXPLORING THE MANY MANAGEMENT MEASURES AVAILABLE TO PROTECT, RESTORE, AND SUSTAINABLY MANAGE OUR MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS WHILE ADDRESSING SOCIETAL CHALLENGES, FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS TO HABITAT RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE FISHING PRACTICES, THESE NATURE—BASED SOLUTIONS OFFER HOPE FOR ALL — HUMANITY AND NATURE ALIKE.

HOWEVER, WHILE THESE LOCAL ACTIONS ARE CRITICAL, THEY ARE NOT ENOUGH. TRUE RESILIENCE AND RECOVERY FOR OUR OCEANS REQUIRE A TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE - ONE THAT ADDRESSES THE ROOT CAUSES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CRISES WE FACE. WITHOUT TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE AND DRASTICALLY REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, THE IMPACTS ON OUR ECOSYSTEMS AND COMMUNITIES WILL KEEP INTENSIFYING. THE FUTURE OF OUR OCEANS DEPENDS ON THE DECISIONS WE MAKE TODAY. IT IS UP TO ALL OF US - INDIVIDUALS, COMMUNITIES, AND NATIONS - TO COME TOGETHER AND CHART A NEW COURSE FOR A SUSTAINABLE, THRIVING WORLD.









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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement n°869710

