LIFE PINNARCA

LIFE NAT/ES/001265

DELIVERABLE D1.1

REPORTS INFORMING ON TRANSLOCATED JUVENILES, THEIR SURVIVAL AND DISTRIBUTION IN GEOLOCATED MAPS

IRTA

PARTICIPANT 1…… IOPR
PARTICIPANT 2…… UAEGEAN
PARTICIPANT 3…… CSIC-IEO

PARTICIPANTS

IRTA:

Alejandro Muñoz-Escribano, Alba Garriga Costa, Patricia Prado, Carles Alcaraz

Institut de Recerca i Tecnologia Agroalimentàries, Ctra. De Poble Nou Km. 5.5, E-43540 La Ràpita, Tarragona, Spain.

IOPR:

Robert Bunet, Mathieu Foulquié

Institut Océanographique Paul Ricard, Ile des Embiez, 83140 Six-Fours-les-plages, France

Nardo Vicente

Institut Méditerranéen de Biodiversité et d'Ecologie marine et continentale (IMBE), Aix-Marseille University, Avignon, CNRS, IRD, France.

UAEGEAN:

Orestis Papadakis, Evangelos Papadimitriou, Maria Zotou, Stelios Katsanevakis

Department of Marine Sciences, University of the Aegean. University hill, 81100, Mytilene, Lesvos, Greece.

CSIC-IEO:

Raúl González López, Maite Vázquez Luis

Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO, CSIC), Centro Oceanográfico de Baleares. Muelle de poniente s/n, 07015. Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

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Abstract

Translocated juveniles will be monitored periodically to control their survival. These juveniles could come from the artificial collectors (action C1) or from areas within reservoirs that were inappropriate for long term survival such as the juveniles translocated in the Alfacs Bay (action C4). The juveniles from collectors installed in reservoir areas will be implanted and followed in the same areas. Those from open waters -whose numbers are a priori expected to be low (<20/country and season)- will be taken to indoor installations (action C7) to control their survival, quarantine them and use them for future indoor experimentation (C8).

IRTA: Monitoring of juvenile individuals transplanted to deeper areas adjacent to the main sand bar of the Alfacs Bay will be conducted monthly. At each sampling time, the survival and the physicochemical variables of the area will be recorded. For salinity and temperature, which are likely to be the most determinant variables influencing the dispersal of the Haplosporidian parasite, recording will be conducted in continuum using a Hobo data logger.

IOPR: One part of the juveniles from cohorts captured during the collection campaigns within safe lagoons will be transplanted back into their natural environment, tagged and protected from predation using a caging approach. These juveniles will be monthly monitored for survival and growth. Environmental conditions will be monitored both continuously with data loggers (for temperature) and monthly (for pH and salinity) at the exact location of the transplants.

UAEGEAN: Monitoring of sites with transplanted tagged juvenile *P. nobilis* individuals in Kalloni Gulf will include monthly assessments of survival and growth rates, as well as the recording of environmental conditions, both continuously with data loggers (for temperature and salinity) and monthly (for pH and oxygen) at the exact locations of the transplants. The University of the Aegean also has a permanent buoy in Kalloni Gulf fully equipped with a variety of sensors (CTD, pH, chlorophyll, nitrates, gamma-radiation etc), which will provide a time-series of the average conditions in the Gulf.

CSIC: Assistance during transport and relocation of recruits from collectors to the environment.