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**Certificate of
Poster Presentation
Presented to**

Ana I. Neto

for the presentation of the work entitled

**MPA MANAGEMENT IN THE AZORES:
INTEGRATING BIOLOGICAL, DEPTH
AND GEOLOGICAL DATA**

Prof. Christos Katsaros
Chair, Local Organising Committee

**Fifth
European
Psychological
Congress**

**Rhodes, Greece
4–9 September 2011**

**Programme
and
Book of Abstracts**

Neto, A.I.	118, 118	Pearson, G.A.	24
Neustupa, J.	100, 101, 104, 138	Pedersen, P.M.	121
Niell, F.X.	116	Peene, J.	53
Nieves, M.	112	Pehlke, C.	47
Nikolaïdis, G.	123, 131, 131	Pena-Martin, C.	184
Nikolić, V.	181, 194	Penna, A.	24, 70, 184
Nitschke, U.	48	Pennesi, C.	56
Novák, O.	28, 73	Percopo, I.	56
Novotná, A.	181	Perini, F.	184
Nowicki, G.	163	Pernice, M.	145
O'Kelly, C.J.	158	Perrone, C.	56
O'Rourke, C.M.	144	Peteiro, C.	67, 190
Ohki, K.	151, 157	Peters, A.F.	39
Ohno, N.	31	Petrocelli, A.	126, 184
Oku, O.	55	Petroutsos, D.	85, 129
Olabarria, C.	47	Pezzolesi, L.	119
Olech, M.	43	Pichrtová, M.	152
Olischläger, M.	50	Pierangelini, M.	120
Olofsson, M.	57	Pinchetti, J.L.G.	128
Olsen, J.L.	20	Pippo, F.D.	174
Onís, E.S.	171	Pistocchi, R.	119, 133, 185
Oppliger, V.L.	91	Pniewski, F.	178
Ördög, V.	28, 73	Pociecha, A.	192
Orduña-Rojas, J.	131	Pohner, Z.	166, 177, 185
Orfanidis, S.	19, 117	Polerecky, L.	121
Orlandi, M.	147	Poli, M.	70
Ortega, M.J.	112, 112	Polo, L.	67, 190
Owsiany, P.M.	167	Pope, J.	60
Öztürk, M.	75, 121, 134, 188	Porcel, B.	39, 96
Pérez-Gilabert, M.	124	Portacci, G.	184
Pérez-Ruzafa, A.	149	Porzio, L.	77
Pérez-Ruzafa, I.M.	149	Post, A.	97
Plachno, B.J.	193	Potin, P.	89
Płociński, T.	113	Pouličková, A.	92, 99, 101, 158, 170, 186
Příbyl, P.	126, 152	Prášil, O.	54, 54
Pal, D.	144	Prestes, A.	118
Palatinszky, M.	166	Prestes, A.L.	118
Palma, A.	117, 119	Probert, I.	104
Palmucci, M.	106	Provan, J.	38
Panayotidis, P.	76	Pszczółkowski, W.	127, 153
Pantorno, A.	56	Pushrara, B.	171
Papadimitriou, T.	132	Quesada, A.	36
Papaefthimiou, D.	131	Quesneville, H.	39
Papazi, A.	125	Quigg, A.	54
Paperi, R.	171	Röttgers, R.	53
Parages, M.L.	84	Racault, M.-F.	97
Pardo, C.	182, 182	Ramírez, R.	115
Parente, M.I.	66	Ramírez, M.E.	93
Park, H.-K.	141	Rancel, N.M.	171
Park, K.-W.	141	Rascio, N.	133, 140
Park, S.	140	Ratti, S.	88
Parodi, E.R.	164, 174, 183	Ray, P.B.S.	63
Patarra, R.F.	118	Reina, G.G.	128, 171
Patel, A.V.	60	Rejmonczyk, E.	130
Payo, D.A.	29	Remias, D.	71
Peña, V.	182, 182, 183	Reskóné, M.N.	166

POSTERS

All posters will be displayed throughout the Congress in the Jupiter Foyer. Presenters should be standing beside their poster on the day and time indicated for the Poster session.

Environmental Stresses on Coastal Marine Algae

Poster Session 1D.1–25: 18.30–19.30

Monday, 5 September

- 1D.1 J. Nana Annan – GROWTH AND PHOTOSYNTHETIC RESPONSES OF *PICOCHLORUM OKLAHOMENSIS* TO PHOSPHORUS AND SALINITY STRESSES
- 1D.2 Alexandre Barnett – COUPLING BETWEEN THE CELL CYCLE AND THE VERTICAL MIGRATION IN INTERTIDAL MUDFLAT MICROPHYTOBENTHOS
- 1D.3 M. Nieves – EFFECT OF TURBULENCE REGIME IN THE PERSISTENCE OF DIATOM DERIVED POLYUNSATURATED ALDEHYDES IN SEAWATER
- 1D.4 Ana Bartual – SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POLYUNSATURATED ALDEHYDES IN THE GULF OF CÁDIZ (SW IBERIAN PENINSULA)
- 1D.5 Ricardo Bermejo – ASSESSMENT OF ECOLOGICAL STATUS IN SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN SPAIN USING MACROALGAE ASSEMBLAGES
- 1D.6 Ana Car – SPECIES COMPOSITION OF BENTHIC DIATOM ASSEMBLAGES FROM AREAS AFFECTED BY *CAULERPA RACEMOSA* (ADRIATIC SEA COAST, CROATIA)
- 1D.7 Paula Celis – NITRATE AFFECTS PHOTOACCLIMATION AND OXIDATIVE STRESS IN *CYSTOSEIRA TAMARISCIFOLIA* IN SOUTHERN SPAIN
- 1D.8 Daniel B. Danielidis – APPLICABILITY OF ABC CURVES USING DIATOM ASSEMBLAGES ALONG ENVIRONMENTAL GRADIENTS
- 1D.9 J. Ezequiel – MIGRATION VS PHOTOACCLIMATION IN MICROPHYTOBENTHOS
- 1D.10 Marie-Laure Guillemain – EFFECT OF TSUNAMI AND COASTAL UPLIFT OF FEBRUARY 2010 ON CULTIVATED AND NATURAL POPULATIONS OF *GRACILARIA CHILENSIS*
- 1D.11 Ricardo Haroun – TWENTY YEARS COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE MARINE MACROALGAL IN THE LITTORAL OF TIMANFAYA NATIONAL PARK
- 1D.12 Ignacio Hernández – BIOMECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF MACROALGAE IN THE VICINITY OF A PROPOSED HARBOUR: IMPLICATIONS FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT
- 1D.13 Concepción Iñiguez – TEMPERATURE AS A REGULATION FACTOR OF EXTERNAL CARBONIC ANHYDRASE IN INTERTIDAL MACROALGAE
- 1D.14 A. Kafas – VARIABILITY OF *CYMODOCEA NODOSA* AND *ZOSTERA NOLTII*: MORPHOLOGICAL, STRUCTURAL AND DYNAMIC PARAMETERS
- 1D.15 M. Teresa Mata – COPING WITH UV STRESS: THE ROLE OF CELL DEATH PROTEASES IN THE MICROALGAE *DUNALIELLA TERTIOLECTA*
- 1D.16 Ana I. Neto – MPA MANAGEMENT IN THE AZORES: INTEGRATING BIOLOGICAL, DEPTH AND GEOLOGICAL DATA
- 1D.17 Ana I. Neto – AN INDEX BASED ON SEAWEED COMMUNITIES TO MONITOR COASTAL ECOLOGICAL QUALITY IN MACARONESIA
- 1D.18 Armando Palma – REGULATION OF D1 ACCUMULATION AND PSBA EXPRESSION IN *DUNALIELLA TERTIOLECTA* UNDER UV EXPOSURE
- 1D.19 Laura Pezzolesi – INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE ON ALLELOPATHIC INTERACTION BETWEEN *OSTREOPSIS* CF. *OVATA* AND *COOLIA MONOTIS*

However, evidence for cell death occurring in the cultures was not found as indicated by SYTOX-green stain. The accumulation pattern for CLs 1, 3, 8 and 9, suggest that these proteases are present in the cells in a constitutive manner and UV did not have any effect in their accumulation. CL enzymatic activities were measured by using specific fluorescent substrates and the irreversible inhibitor Boc-D-AMC. The increase in CL-9 activities at 144 h was detected (except in PAB), but UV did not cause any increase in CL-8, suggesting the activation of the proteolytic cascade due to nutrient limitation. We also analysed type II MCs accumulation by western blots. PAB treatments demonstrated a correlation between UV stress and accumulation of these proteins. The maximal accumulation took place at 24 h in all cases, corresponding to the maximal effect of UV in F_v/F_m . Our results suggest the involvement of MCs in UV induced stress, acting as stress proteins, and related to cellular survival rather than to cell death.

ID.16

MPA MANAGEMENT IN THE AZORES: INTEGRATING BIOLOGICAL, DEPTH AND GEOLOGICAL DATA

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Marine protected areas in the Azores have traditionally been designated solely on the basis of aesthetic landscape criteria and empirical knowledge on biodiversity. Recently, rocky shore characterization studies in several islands using biotope methodologies were used to provide geographically referenced information for environmental management purposes. This approach is widely accepted throughout Europe and literature is vast on the application of biotopes in marine spatial planning. In São Miguel Island such methods were extensively used but excluded small islets that exist close to shore. Some of these islets are part of marine protected areas and require scientifically valid basic ecological information for their monitoring and

management plans. The present work presents results on the use biotope methodology for the characterization of islets inside MPAs and the importance of this tool in ecosystem based management.

ID.17

AN INDEX BASED ON SEAWEED COMMUNITIES TO MONITOR COASTAL ECOLOGICAL QUALITY IN MACARONESIA

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In the Atlantic the use of macroalgae for the assessment of ecological quality of coastal waters has focused on multimetric approaches based on littoral seaweed community features, namely the species richness (FSL/RSL) tool developed in the British Isles and the CFR tool in north Spain. However, intertidal rocky shore seaweed communities in the Macaronesian archipelagos are dominated by turfs and lack most of the large and abundant fucoids that are common in more northern countries. Therefore, neither of the two methods applies perfectly to Macaronesian shores. In an attempt to intercalibrate the results obtained by implementing the FSL/RSL and the CFR tools with Azorean seaweed communities, an alternative model is proposed building on their common features and adapting them to this region's specificities. The proposed adaptations envisage the need to implement such tools across Macaronesia and compare to other North Atlantic shores as set out by EU guidelines (Water Framework Directive and Marine Strategy Framework Directive). However, the calibration of this method is quite difficult in the Azores where pollution is almost absent and its possible impacts diluted by the effect of strong wave action. Such a scenario forces one to work only with the top end of the quality scale, without