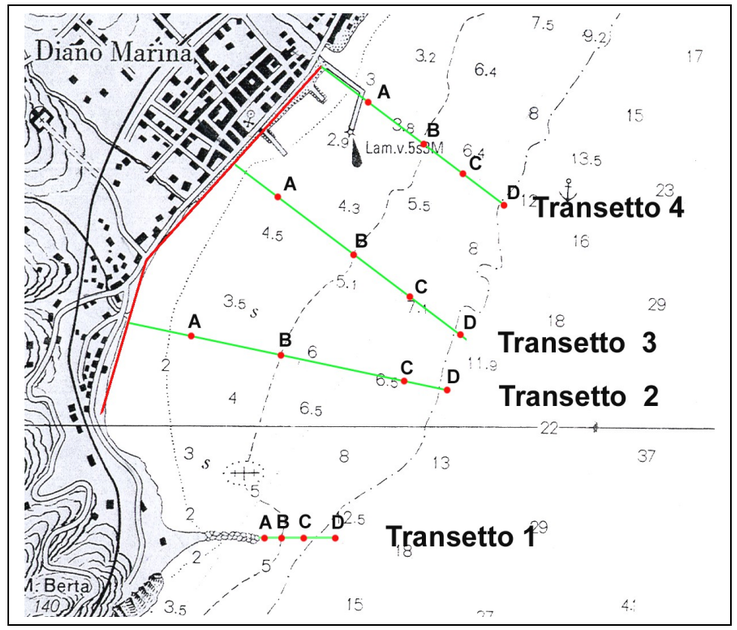
ALLEGATO A

L'allegato è a cura del gruppo di ricerca di biologia marina composto da **Impetuoso A.**, **Marino A.**, **Antollovich W.**, **Valente L.**



Coordinate geografiche delle boe metriche di posizionamento

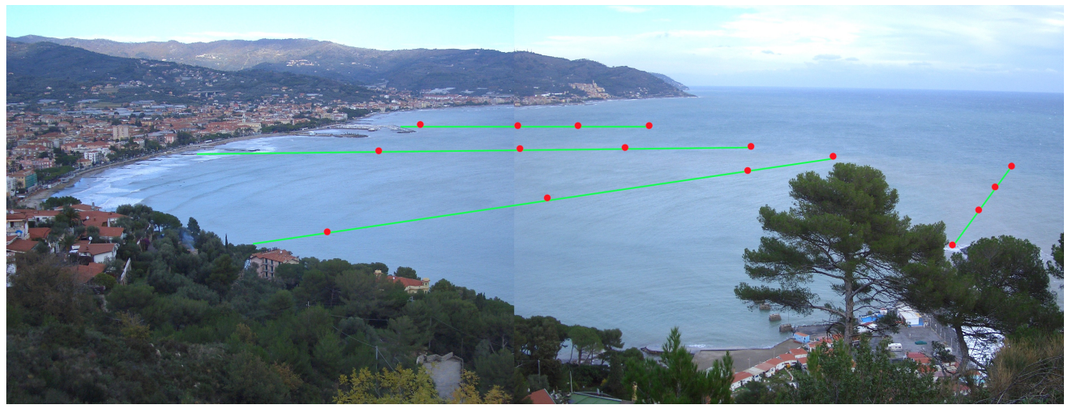
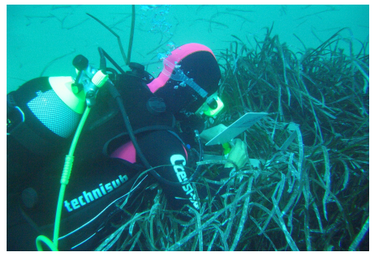
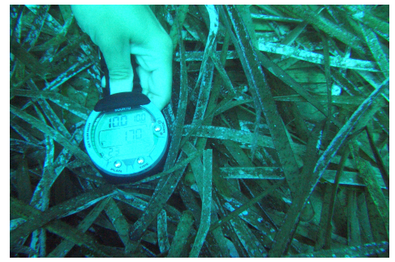
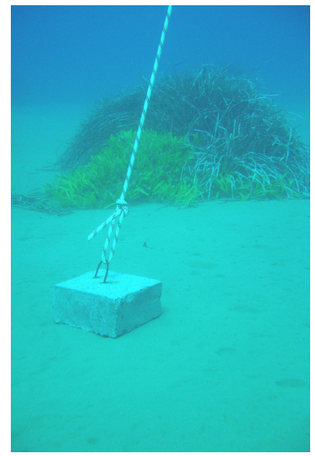
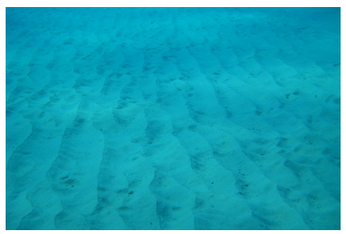
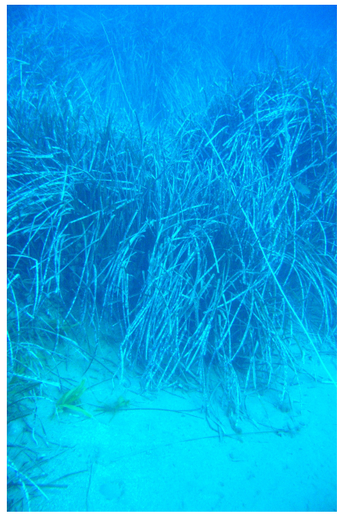
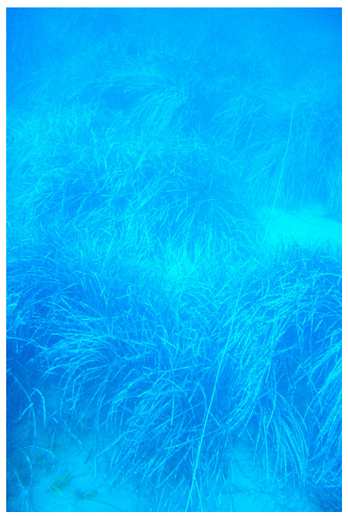


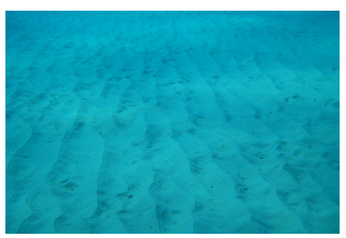
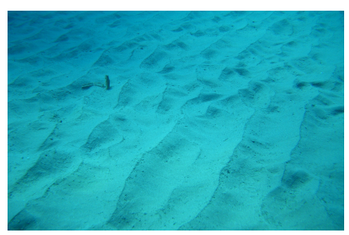
Foto panoramica di Diano Marina con i relativi transetti e punti d'immersione.

Transetto 1

	Operazioni di conta dei fasci fogliari.		Presenza di posidonia sulla batimetria dei -10 m
Atollo isolato di inizio prateria.		Basamento di una boa metrica.	
			
Le stazioni A, B, C, si presentano come un'unica distesa di sabbia.			

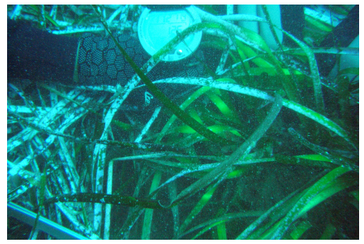
Transetto 2

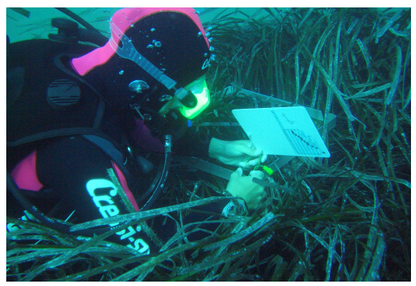
	Attacco del limite superiore a 10m sul transetto 2.		Ricoprimento del 70 % Generalmente la prima parte della prateria si presenta ancora con molti canali, isole di sabbia e cespugli.
Ricoprimento del 90 % Riscontrato generalmente su profondità superiori agli 11 m		Operatore subacqueo sul sito 2A	

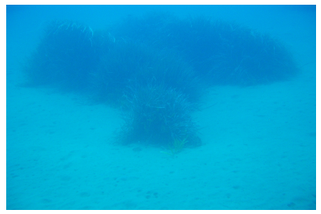
Le stazioni A, B, C, si presentano come un'unica distesa di sabbia.

Transetto 3 – settore 3

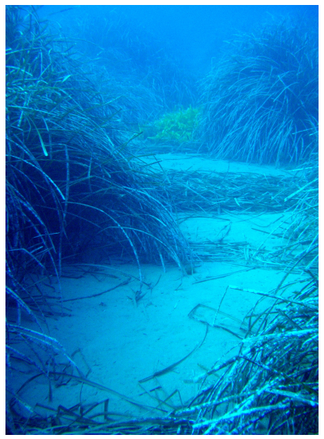
	L'attacco della prateria si presenta disgregato, le isole prima rade poi sempre più fitte si presentano comunque dense e rigogliose.		
Interessante notare la presenza di Caulerpa all'interno del posidonieto.		Presenza di Caulerpa.	

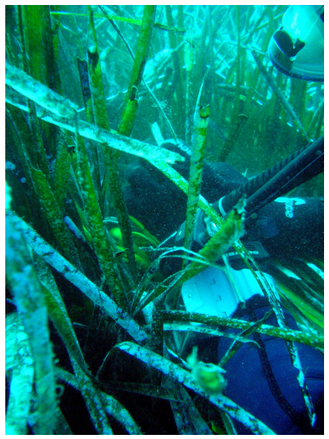
	
	

Transetto 3 – settore 4


Alcuni cespugli isolati di posidonia sul limite dei -9m

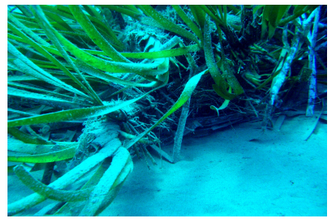




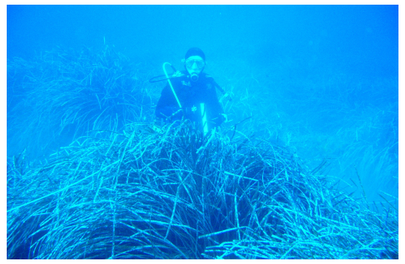
Presenza di Caulerpa taxifolia non solo alla base periferica del matte ma anche all’interno della prateria stessa.

Transetto 3 – settore 5





La prateria aumenta di densità.



Rigogliosa parte decisa dai
-9m per continuare in profondità.

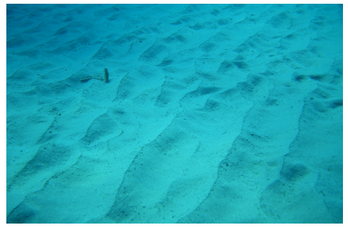
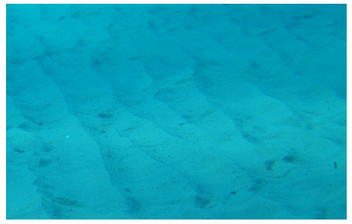






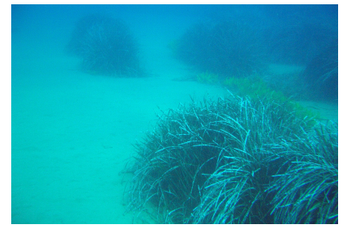
Le stazioni A, B, C, si presentano come un'unica distesa di sabbia.

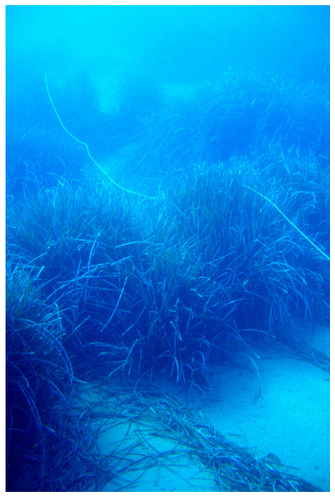
Transetto 4

Le stazioni A, B, C, si presentano come un'unica distesa di sabbia.







La posidonia inizia a -7m. i fasci si presentano in cespugli rigogliosi che a serie parallele si uniscono a formare una fitta prateria.

