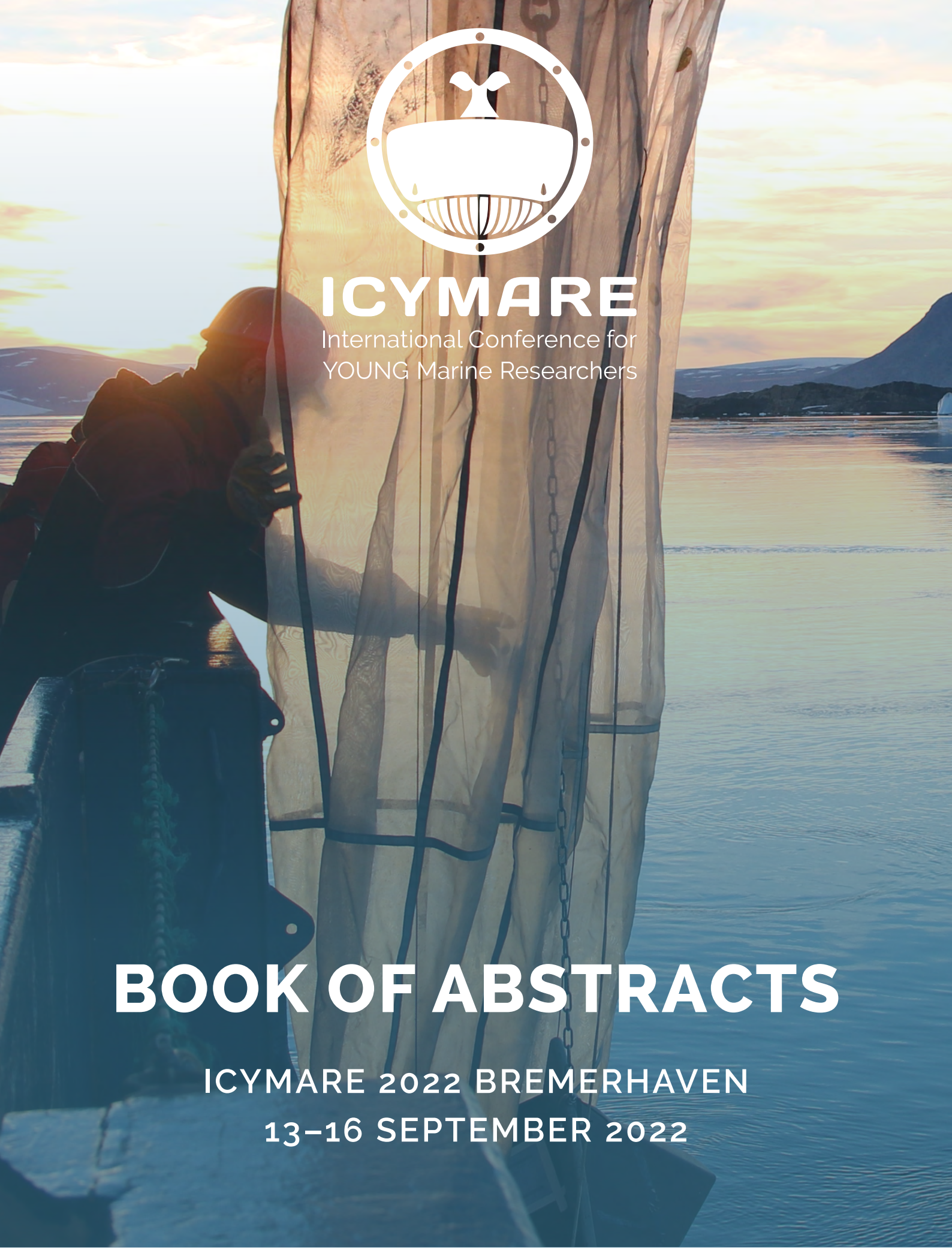

ICYMARE

International Conference for
YOUNG Marine Researchers

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

ICYMARE 2022 BREMERHAVEN
13–16 SEPTEMBER 2022

ICYMARE
International Conference for
YOUNG Marine Researchers

THE BREMEN SOCIETY FOR
NATURAL SCIENCES from 1864

eco
environment coastal & offshore

www.icymare.com

Program (15. September 2022)

ICYMARE
International Conference for YOUNG Marine Researchers

Thursday, 15th September 2022

8:30-9:00	**REGISTRATION & WELCOME COFFEE**	*Main Hall*
9:00 - 9:15	**OPENING**	
9:15 - 10:00	**KEYNOTE: "Where Art meets Science..."** Caroline Ngorobi from Jukwaa Arts Productions, Kenya	*Main Hall*

10:00-10:45 — PARALELL SESSION

Session 1.4

10:00 - 10:45 **WEAVING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE INTO YOUNG MARINE RESEARCH**

hosted by Megan Ranapia & Natalie Prinz

S207

1.4.1 Weaving indigenous knowledge into marine research, case studies from Canada and Aotearoa New Zealand
by Megan Ranapia & Natalie Prinz

1.4.2 Toitū te Mauri - Designing and studying mauri (life-force) in experimental research
by Heni Unwin

1.4.3 The Hidden Gems for Conservation - Indigenous and Local Knowledge of Fishers in Fiji
by Salanieta Kitolelei

Session 2.3

10:00 - 10:30 **BIOBANKING, BIOPROSPECTING, BIODIVERSITY**

hosted by Darya Chernikhova

S201

2.3.1 The benefits of long-term databasing of cetaceans in Skjálfandi Bay, Iceland
by Charla Jean Basran

2.3.2 Open up the black box of "The Unknows" creation of an open access platform for marine fungi holding polyphasic described model-organisms
by Miriam Phoebe Sternel

Session 5.4 (part 1)

10:00 - 10:45 **OF WHIRLS AND WAVES: EXPLORING THE IMPACTS OF SMALL-SCALE MOTIONS IN THE OCEAN**

hosted by Nicolas Dettling & Simon Reifenberg

S318

5.4.1 Of whirls and waves: Exploring the impacts of small-scale motions in the ocean
by Stephan Juricke

5.4.2 Scattering and Refraction of Low-Mode Internal Tides by Interaction with Mesoscale Eddies
by Zoi Kourkouraidou

5.4.3 Quantifying Spectral Energy Transfers in the Eastern South Atlantic using Satellite Data
by Emelie Breunig

10:45 - 11:00 — COOFFE BREAK *Main Hall*

11:00-12:30 — PARALELL SESSION

Session 1.7

11:00 - 12:00 **MARINE RESOURCES: ECONOMICAL INTEREST AND POLLUTANTS**

hosted by Marta Moriano Ortiz

S207

1.7.1 Traceability implications for heavy metal risks in commercial seafood
by Marta Pilar Moriano Ortiz

1.7.2 Integrated methodologies for the tracking of illegally traded glass eels
by Hugo Campillo Gancedo

1.7.3 Microplastics in marine macrophytes in the Asturian coast
by Amaia Kareaga Bilbao

1.7.4 Entrepreneurial ecosystem and innovative entrepreneurship: elements for a conceptual framework for red seaweed farming in Madagascar
by Mihary Rabearison

Session 1.6

12:00 - 12:15 **NORTHERN COASTAL COMMUNITIES: TRANSFORMING GOVERNANCE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE**

hosted by Maria Wilke

S207

1.6.1 Education for Sustainability Futures Research
by Tanya MacDonald

Session 1.8

12:15 - 12:30 **DOES TROPHIC-LEVEL MATTER? AQUACULTURE OF MARINE LOW-TROPHIC ORGANISMS**

hosted by Beatrice Brix da Costa & Lara Elisabeth Stuthmann

S207

1.8.1 Technical feasibility study for the cultivation of the red algae *Halymenia durvillei* in the South-West of Madagascar
by Rakotonandrasana Santatriniaina Nambinintsoa

Session 2.5

11:00 -12:15 **MOLECULAR TOOLS IN MARINE BIOLOGY: FROM METHODS TO APPLICATIONS**

hosted by Paulina Urban, Lara Jansen, Yassine Kasmi & Anna Joelle Greife

S201

2.5.1 Range expansions of scyphozoan jellyfish – the case study of *Periphylla periphylla* and *Cyanea capillata*
by Niko Steiner

2.5.2 Who's there? A comprehensive eDNA metabarcoding survey of gelatinous zooplankton biodiversity in the Fram Strait
by Ayla Murray

2.5.3 Utility of environmental DNA in biomonitoring of Tanzanian cryptobenthic fishes: Does the environmental DNA approach perform better than the traditional visual census method?
by Cretus Mtonga

2.5.4 Genetic studies in the coral *Parazoanthus axinellae* for taxonomic determination
by Alfredo Rosales Ruiz

2.5.5 eDNA: Reality or Myth? Qualitative and quantitative approach
by Yassine Kasmi

Session 5.4 (part 2)

11:00 -12:15 **OF WHIRLS AND WAVES: EXPLORING THE IMPACTS OF SMALL-SCALE MOTIONS IN THE OCEAN**

hosted by Nicolas Dettling & Simon Reifenberg

S318

5.4.4 The Influence of Topography on Mesoscale Ocean Mixing
by Miriam Sterl

5.4.6 Modulation of a Dissipation Parameterization with time: Mixing over the Reykjanes Ridge
by Peter Farrell

5.4.7 Mixing along the Weddell Sea Gravity Current
by Ole Pinner

5.4.8 The Impact of Submesoscale Dynamics on the Air Sea Exchange
by Moritz Epke

Genetic studies in the coral Parazoanthus axinellae for taxonomic determination

Alfredo Rosales Ruiz[1,2], Rafael Navajas[1], Claudio Jiménez Ruiz[1], Roberto de la Herrán[1], Carmelo Ruiz Rejón[1], Francisca Robles[1]

[1]Departamento de Genética. Facultad de Ciencias. Universidad de Granada. 18071, Granada, Spain; [2]Fundación Museo del Mar de Ceuta. Muelle España. 51001, Ceuta, Spain

Keywords: Zoanthid, Barcoding, Genome, Mitochondrial, Taxonomy

Parazoanthus axinellae is one of the most common corals in the Mediterranean Sea reefs ecosystems, characterizing upper circalittoral and cave-scyaphilic habitats. It can grow incrusting freely over rocky walls or as parasitic species over sponges, mainly the Axinella genus. This ecological variety and its high morphological plasticity led to taxonomic uncertainties. Therefore, a genetic characterization is crucial for a correct taxonomic assignment and for the development of conservation strategies. In this study, we have used two amplified DNA regions, cytochrome oxidase I (COI) and internal transcribed spacers from ribosomal genes (ITS) to elucidate the genetic differences between five morphotypes of *P. axinellae* present in the Alboran Sea ("stocky", "slender", "granatensis", "middling", and "cinnabar"). These morphotypes were initially identified on macrostructural and histological characteristics. The genetic analyses carried out in this study have shown that the COI gene is not a suitable marker for variability detection between the morphotypes, due to its low genetic variation, while ITS regions/primer revealed three genetically different clusters. To confirm these results, whole mitochondrial DNA was sequenced for determination of taxonomic status of these morphotypes. Our results suggest that "Stocky" or *P. axinellae* var. brevitentacularis and "granatensis" can be separated from Parazoanthus and integrated in two new independent taxa due to the differences shown by morphological and molecular analyses. The other three morphotypes ("slender", "middling", and "cinnabar") could be included in *P. axinellae* sensu lato. In conclusion, our findings confirm that a deeper taxonomic re-evaluation for the morphotypes of *P. axinellae* based on morphologic and genetic characters is necessary.