



Phenology of *Zostera caespitosa* in Tongyeong on the coast of Korea

Joon-Sik Yoon¹, Nam-Gil Kim^{2,*}

¹ Korea Fisheries Resources Agency, Busan 46041, Korea

² Department of Marine Biology and Aquaculture, Gyeongsang National University, Tongyeong 53064, Korea

Abstract

The variations of morphological features, density and biomass of vegetative shoots and characteristics of reproductive shoots of *Zostera caespitosa* were examined in Tongyeong, Korea. Morphological features such as leaf length, width and sheath length of *Z. caespitosa* showed significant seasonal variation ($p < 0.001$). The highest aboveground value was recorded in late spring to summer and the lowest value in winter. Density and biomass also showed seasonal variations. Annual average shoot density and biomass of *Z. caespitosa* were recorded as 1,223.4 leaf m^{-2} and 5,956.9 g w.w. m^{-2} , respectively, and had the highest value in June and lowest values in November and January. Reproductive shoots were observed from April (13 °C) to June (21 °C). Pistils erected outside sheath, anther dehiscing and small embryos were found in April. Mature fruit and released seeds were found in May and June. These results suggest that this species had a high growth rate in late spring and early summer (15 °C–20 °C). Reproductive shoots of *Z. caespitosa* may initially appear at about 10 °C in spring and seed have been released at about 20 °C in fall.

Keywords: *Zostera caespitosa*, Density, Biomass, Mature, Tongyeong

Introduction

About 60 seagrasses are distributed worldwide except for the Antarctic (Den Hartog, 1970; Phillips & Menez, 1988; Short et al., 2007). Among them, 9 species (five species in genus *Zostera*, two species in genus *Phyllospadix*, one species in genus *Ruppia* and one species in genus *Halophila*) are found on the Korean coast (Kim et al., 2009; Lee & Lee, 2003; Lee et al., 2018; Shin et al., 2002).

Zostera caespitosa has been considered one of the endemic species in this region (Omori, 1993). This species can easily

be distinguished from other species genus of *Zostera* by their non-generated creeping rhizomes, extremely shortened internodes, obcordate leaf apex and separately tufted appearance (Kuo & Den Hartog, 2001; Shin & Choi, 1998). Leaf blades of *Z. caespitosa* grow up to 70 cm tall and 2.5–4.5 mm wide and 6–10 male and female flowers are arranged per spadix (Kuo & Den Hartog, 2001).

Seagrasses reproduce in two ways, sexually by flowering and asexually by clonal growth (Den Hartog, 1970; Eriksson, 1989; Eriksson & Froberg, 1996). Asexual reproduction has been considered the dominant process for the establishment and maintenance

Received: Jan 4, 2021 Revised: Feb 1, 2021 Accepted: Feb 16, 2021

*Corresponding author: Nam-Gil Kim

Department of Marine Biology and Aquaculture, Gyeongsang National University, Tongyeong 53064, Korea

Tel: +82-55-772-9155, Fax: +82-55-772-9159, E-mail: ngkim@gnu.ac.kr

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Copyright © 2021 The Korean Society of Fisheries and Aquatic Science

nance of seagrass meadows (Hemminga & Duarte, 2000). Sexual reproduction is an important mechanism to maintain the genetics and regeneration of many seagrass populations (Kendrick et al., 2012, 2017; Orth et al., 2000; Plus et al., 2003).

Seagrasses are considered to be one of the most important shallow marine ecosystems by various roles that provide habitats and nursery grounds for fish and invertebrates as well as filtering coastal waters and anchoring sediments (Costanza et al., 1997; Green & Short, 2003; Orth et al., 2006).

Seagrass meadows have been disappearing at a rate of 110 km² a year since 1980 (Short & Wyllie-Echeverria, 1996; Waycott et al., 2009). This is a result of disturbances by nature and human activity such as grazing herbivores, hurricanes, harbor construction, and sewage disposal.

There have been few studies on *Z. caespitosa* in Korea (Lee et al., 2002, 2005b, 2005c). In this study, to clarify the phenology of *Z. caespitosa*, we investigated the variation of morphological features, density, biomass and characteristics of reproductive shoots of *Z. caespitosa* in Tongyeong, Korea. We should provide not only valuable information on the biology and ecology of this species but also more detail characteristics on reproductive shoots.

Materials and Methods

Description of study area

This study was carried out in Tongyeong on the southern coast of Korea (Fig. 1). Three seagrasses (*Z. caespitosa*, *Z. marina* and *H. nipponica*) were found in this area. These seagrasses had different distributed depths; *H. nipponica* was found in shallow

water at a depth of 1–2 m. *Z. marina* and *Z. caespitosa* were found at depths of 1–3 m and 3–5 m, respectively. The meadow of *Z. caespitosa* showed a monotypic form at a depth of 5 m and mixed form at a depth of 3 m depth with *Z. marina*. This coast is open sea, not sheltered by wave action, and the sediment has a sand-muddy composition. Water temperature and salinity data were obtained from the Korea Hydrographic and Oceanographic Administration (<http://www.khoa.go.kr>).

Sample collection and analysis of plants

In this study, *Z. caespitosa* was collected in the study area from January to December 2016 by skin scuba diving. To determine density and biomass, a 50 cm × 50 cm quadrat was used, which contained three tufts in a quadrat. Above ground morphological features such as leaf, sheath length, leaf width and density, and biomass were measured monthly. The number of leaves and plant biomass in the quadrat were measured and converted to unit area values. Shoot height and the length and width of reproductive shoots were also measured during the reproductive shoot period.

Characteristics of inflorescence

The development of inflorescence on *Z. caespitosa* was classified according to the modified division method by Yoon (2019), which was adapted from Alexandre et al., 2005. Maturity development of spathe on genus *Zostera* was divided into six stages, with zero as undefined flowers inside the immature inflorescence; I, flowers aligned on a single stem and sheath closed; II, mature females erected outside sheath for fertilization; III, filiform pollen released by mature males (anther dehiscing); IV, fertilized females, thecae empty (if still present); and V, presence of fruits (Va, small embryos inside the female flowers; Vb, fully developed fruit; Vc, creviced fruit skin [ready for seed release]; Vd, released seed [only fruit skin remaining, without seed]). The length and width of the spathe and spadix, weight of spathe and fruit, and number of anthers, pistils and fruits per spadix were measured during the flowering period.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS Windows program (Release 20.0, SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). Monthly variation of morphological features and characteristics of inflorescence were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). When a significant difference was observed, the means were analyzed by Duncan's multiple range test to establish significant

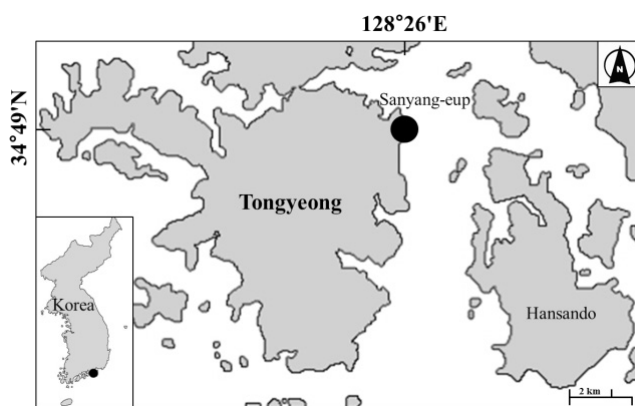


Fig. 1. A map showing collecting site at Tongyeong coast in Korea.

differences among them ($p < 0.05$). The relationship between water temperature and morphological features was estimated using curve estimation, and the significances of these regressions were tested using ANOVA with the significance level set at 0.05. All values are reported as mean \pm 95% confidence interval \pm 95% confidence interval.

Results

Water temperature and salinity

There were clear seasonal variations in water temperature in the study area, but not salinity (Fig. 2). The annual mean values of temperature and salinity were $17.2 \pm 7.1^\circ\text{C}$ and 34.3 ± 0.2 psu, respectively, and they had the highest value each in August ($29.2 \pm 2.1^\circ\text{C}$) and February (34.3 ± 0.2 psu) and lowest value each in February ($6.3 \pm 0.9^\circ\text{C}$) and September (28.7 ± 0.4 psu).

Morphological variation of vegetative shoots

Above ground, *Z. caespitosa* showed clear seasonal variations in leaf and sheath length and leaf width, ($p < 0.001$) and displayed a significant positive linear relationship ($R^2 = 0.15, 0.54, 0.21$, $p < 0.001$ for each leaf and sheath length and leaf width). Leaf length increased in spring (March) to early summer (June) and dramatically decreased in midsummer (July) and then slowly decreased. The highest value of leaf was 141.4 ± 3.2 cm in June and lowest value was 55.9 ± 2.8 cm in November. Sheath length also increased from spring to midsummer and decreased in late summer in August. The highest sheath value was recorded in July (16.3 ± 0.9 cm) and the lowest value in January (8.3 ± 1.8

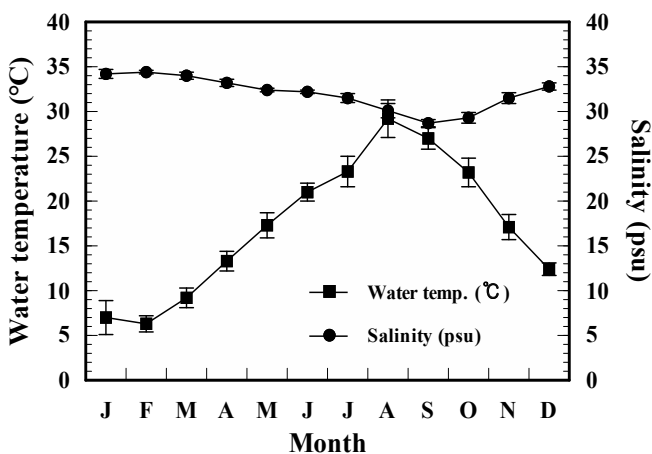


Fig. 2. Monthly variation of water temperature and salinity at Tongyeong coast in Korea.

cm). The widest value of leaves was recorded in May at 5.0 ± 1.1 mm and the narrowest in winter (January) at 4.0 ± 0.7 mm. Leaves grew gradually wider in spring, were the widest in spring and slowly became narrower in fall (Fig. 3).

Morphological variation of reproductive shoots

The reproductive shoots of *Z. caespitosa* occurred from April ($13.3 \pm 1.1^\circ\text{C}$) to June ($21.0 \pm 1.0^\circ\text{C}$) and disappeared after June. Shoot height, leaf length and width of reproductive shoots showed monthly variations ($p < 0.001$). The average height of reproductive shoots was recorded as 155.6 ± 18.6 cm, with the longest in June (168.7 ± 2.4 cm) and shortest in April (131.0 ± 8.1 cm). The leaf length and width of reproductive shoots had the highest values in May, 29.7 ± 4.2 cm and 3.3 mm, respectively, and lowest values in June, 22.0 ± 1.6 cm and 3.0 ± 0.2 mm, respectively (Fig. 3).

Density and biomass

Shoot density and biomass of *Z. caespitosa* showed seasonal variations, with an increasing tendency during spring and early summer, and dramatically decreasing in midsummer. The number of leaves ranged from 936 to $1,893.0$ leaf m^{-2} and had the highest value in June and lowest value in November. Biomass ranged from 1,224.0 to $13,541.6$ g w.w.^{-2} and recorded the maximum value in June and minimum value in January (Fig. 4).

Characteristics of inflorescence

Inflorescence of *Z. caespitosa* exhibited various maturity stages from I to Va, with erected pistils (Fig. 5B), anther dehiscing (Fig. 5C) and small embryos (Fig. 5D) in April. In May, fully matured fruits were observed (stage Vb, Fig. 5E). In stage Vc, cracks in fruit skin, and in stage Vd, traces of released seeds were observed in July (Fig. 5F). There was no significant difference in the length and width of spathe and spadix ($p > 0.05$), but there was a significant difference in the weight of spadix and fruits and the number of fruits ($p < 0.001$) between months in the flowering period. Spathe was longest and widest in May and April, at 6.9 ± 0.9 cm 5.7 ± 0.6 mm, and shortest and narrowest in July, at 6.3 ± 0.6 cm and 5.3 ± 0.3 mm. Spadix was longest and widest in April, at 5.6 ± 0.7 cm, 4.1 ± 0.4 mm, and shortest and narrowest in July, at 5.4 ± 0.7 cm, 3.8 ± 0.2 mm. The weight of spathe in July was almost 3- to 4-fold higher than in April. The number of pistils and anthers per spadix were recorded as 10.0 ± 2.6 and 18.5 ± 4.7 in April. Pistils and anthers were not observed after April. The highest number of fruits was seen in May (9.6 ± 1.3) and

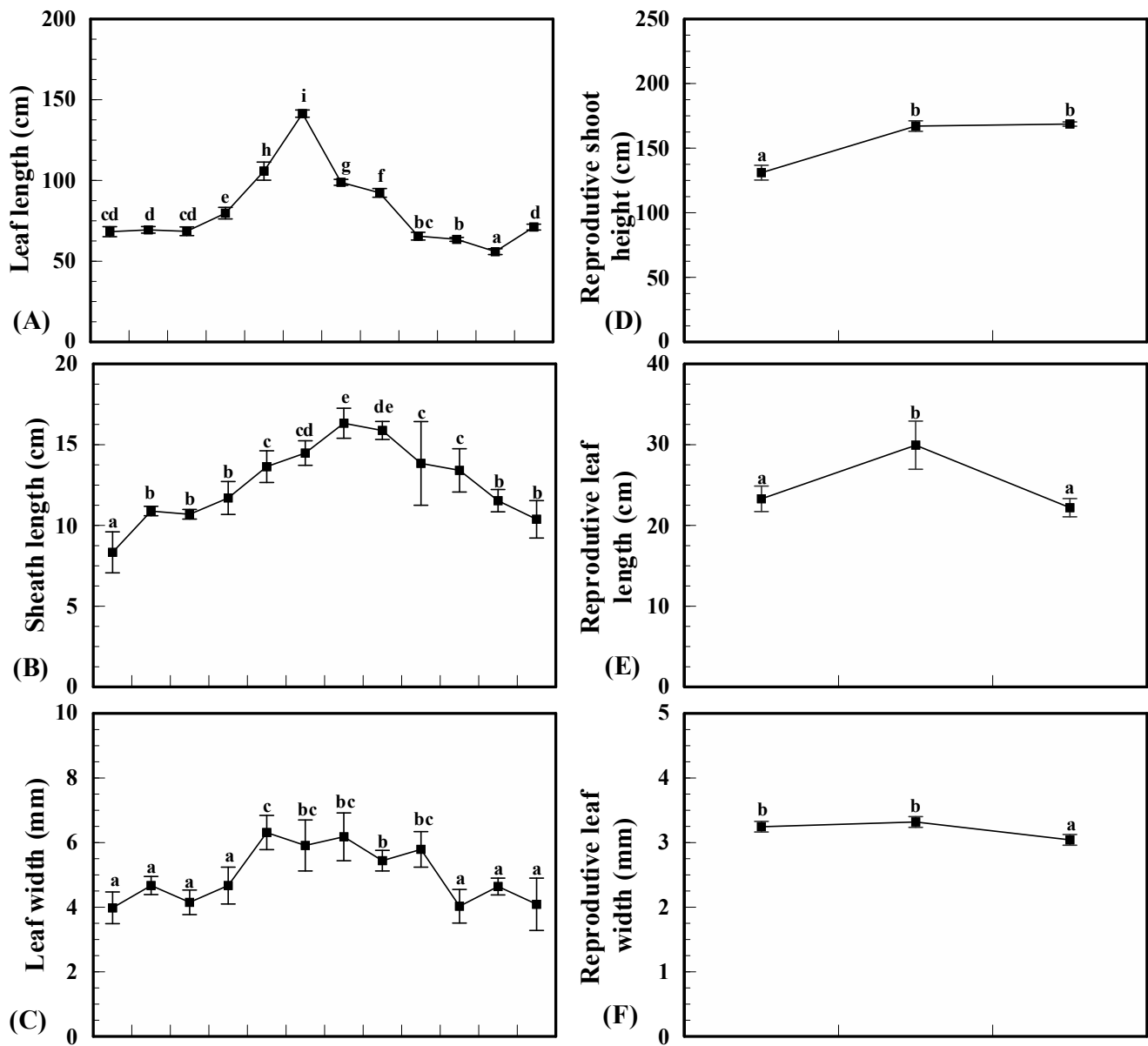


Fig. 3. Variation of above ground and reproductive shoot on *Zostera caespitosa* at Tongyoung from January to December 2016 and April to June: (A) leaf length, (B) sheath length, (C) leaf width, (D) Reproductive shoot height, (E) Reproductive leaf length, (F) Reproductive leaf width. Data are means 95% confidence intervals. Different letters above bars indicate significant differences ($p < 0.05$).

the lowest in June (5.2 ± 1.3). Fruit wet weight was almost two to three times higher in July than in April (Table 1).

Discussion

Morphological features, density and biomass of seagrass usually

exhibit seasonal variations, and these values were reported as fluctuating trends that increased during spring and summer and decreased in fall and winter (Dunton, 1994; Lee & Dunton, 1997; Zhang et al., 2016). But in this study, the density, biomass and growth of *Z. caespitosa* increased in spring and early summer and decreased in midsummer, and these results are similar

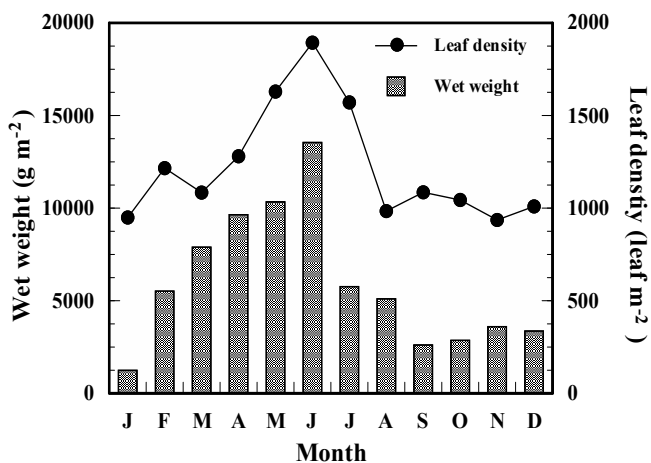


Fig. 4. Seasonal variation in leaf density and wet weight of *Zostera caespitosa*.

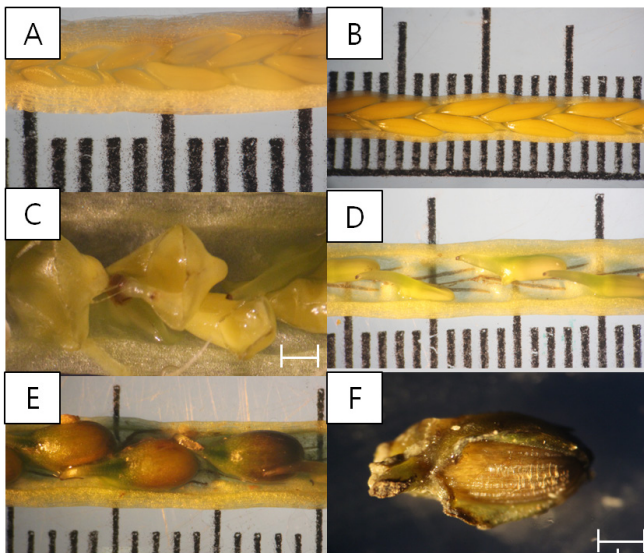


Fig. 5. Variation in maturation stage, spathe development of *Zostera caespitosa*: (A) maturation stage I, (B) maturation stage II, (C) maturation stage III, (D) maturation stage Va, (E) maturation stage Vb, (F) maturation stage Vc. All scale bars are 1 mm.

to those of Lee et al. (2005c).

Water temperature has been considered a major factor in controlling growth, and this factor can limit the growth and germination of seagrass during high temperature periods (Biebl & McRoy, 1971; Lee et al., 2007; Morita et al., 2010; Phillips et al., 1983). Seagrasses may show maximum growth with optimal water temperature, and photosynthetic rates decreased when

over 30 °C (Marsh et al., 1986). Höffle et al. (2011) reported that the mortality rate of *Z. marina* cultured at 27 °C was higher than that cultured at 18 °C and 21 °C. In the study site, the water temperature almost reached 30 °C in August and at that time, leaf length, leaf density and biomass already decreased, so the decreasing tendency in midsummer coincided with the season of flowering shoot senescence.

The growth, morphological features, density and biomass of seagrass showed different values with environmental factors such as temperature, salinity, photon radiation, sediment and latitude (Bradley & Stolt, 2006; Bulthuis, 1987; Livingston et al., 1998; Lee et al., 2005a; Phillips et al., 1983). Lee et al. (2005c), who conducted a study on Geoje Island off the southern coast of Korea, reported that the blade length and width of *Z. caespitosa* ranged from 23.9 to 100.2 cm and 4.4 to 7.6 mm, respectively. This indicated that *Z. caespitosa* distributed in our study area may be longer and narrower than that near Geoje Island. In our study, the shoot growth rate was optimal rate during the rising water temperature period from March (13 °C) to June (21 °C). This is similar to the study by Lee et al. (2005c).

It has been reported that there is no considerable variation in the number of shoots on *Z. caespitosa* (Lee et al., 2005c) but in this study, there was a clear seasonal variation in the number of leaves on *Z. caespitosa* ($p < 0.001$). This difference suggests that the number of leaves in turf fluctuates more than the number of shoots.

The relationship between water temperature and morphological features was significantly different ($p < 0.001$) but exhibited a poor relationship. This result may be related to the growth of *Z. caespitosa* showing a positive correlation in the rising water temperature period (spring, early summer) but show a negative correlation in the summer high temperature period.

Several studies have said that temperature is the most important factor that controls and regulates seagrass reproduction (Buia & Mazzella, 1991; McMillan, 1976; Phillips et al., 1983). Alexandre et al. (2006) reported that the pollination process (Stages I–IV) required about 10 days for *Z. noltii*. In our study, various stages (I–Va) of inflorescence of *Z. caespitosa* were observed in April; therefore, the first occurrence of reproductive shoots may occur at the end of March (10 °C) and the time of appearance was similar to a study by Lee et al. (2005c). The flowering period was affected not only by water temperature, but also latitude and genetic variation (Phillips et al., 1983). Lee et al. (2005b) in a study in Ulpo, Korea reported that the reproductive shoots of *Z. caespitosa* observed from February (10 °C) to May

Table 1. Variation of reproductive phase characteristics on *Zostera caespitosa* (mean ± SE)

	Spathe length (cm)	Spathe width (mm)	Spadix length (cm)	Spadix width (mm)	Spathe wet weight (mg)*	NPS (ea)	NAS (ea)	WPS (mg)	WAS (mg)	NFS (ea)*	Fruit wet weight (mg)*
April, 2016	6.6 ± 1.2	5.7 ± 0.6	5.6 ± 0.7	4.1 ± 0.4	149.3 ± 75.3 ^a	10.0 ± 2.6	18.5 ± 4.7	10.4 ± 5.2	126.4 ± 40.9	6.8 ± 1.0 ^a	7.2 ± 1.2 ^a
May, 2016	6.9 ± 0.9	5.6 ± 0.3	5.5 ± 1.8	4.1 ± 0.2	312.6 ± 48.3 ^b	-	-	-	-	9.6 ± 1.3 ^b	10.0 ± 6.4 ^a
June, 2016	6.3 ± 0.6	5.3 ± 0.3	5.4 ± 0.7	3.8 ± 0.2	553.4 ± 60.7 ^c	-	-	-	-	5.2 ± 1.3 ^a	19.5 ± 1.9 ^b

Date were analyzed by one-way ANOVA and post-hoc analyzed with duncan test.

Data with different letters means significant among different month (n = 5 – 30, p < 0.05).

*p < 0.001.

NPS, number of pistils per spadix; NAS, number of anthers per spadix; WPS, Wet weight of pistils per spadix; WAS, Wet weight of anthers per spadix; NFS, number of fruits per spadix; ANOVA, Analysis of variance.

(16 °C), in the study area had a longer period of occurrence.

In our study, the weight of spathe showed clear seasonal variations and a tendency to increase; these variations may be affected by the fluctuation of fruit weight. The number of fruits decreased by 54% in June compared to May, and this reduction may be related to the release in seeds by maturation.

In conclusion, there were clear seasonal variations of the morphological features of vegetative shoots and reproductive shoots, density and biomass of *Z. caespitosa*, and it had an optimal growth rate of 9 °C–21 °C from spring to early summer. Reproductive shoots may occur at 10 °C and seeds may mature and release above 20 °C.

Competing interests

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Funding sources

Not applicable.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

Upon reasonable request, the datasets of this study can be available from the corresponding author.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This article does not require IRB/IACUC approval because there are no human and animal participants.

ORCID

Nam-Gil Kim <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5357-7725>

References

- Alexandre A, Cabaço S, Santos R, Serrão EA. Timing and success of reproductive stages in the seagrass *Zostera noltii*. *Aquat Bot.* 2006;85:219-23.
- Alexandre A, Santos R, Serrão E. Effects of clam harvesting on sexual reproduction of the seagrass *Zostera noltii*. *Mar Ecol Prog Ser.* 2005;298:115-22.
- Biebl R, McRoy CP. Plasmatic resistance and rate of respiration and photosynthesis of *Zostera marina* at different salinities and temperatures. *Mar Biol.* 1971;8:48-56.
- Buia MC, Mazzella L. Reproductive phenology of the mediterranean seagrasses *Posidonia oceanica* (L.) Delile, *Cymodocea nodosa* (Ucria) Aschers., and *Zostera noltii* Hornem. *Aquat Bot.* 1991;40:343-62.
- Bulthuis DA. Effects of temperature on photosynthesis and growth of seagrass. *Aquat Bot* 1987;27:27-40.
- Bradley MP, Stolt MH. Landscape-level seagrass-sediment relations in a coastal lagoon. *Aquat Bot.* 2006;84:121-8.
- Costanza R, d'Arge R, de Groot R, Farber S, Grasso M, Hannon B, et al. The value of the world's ecosystem services and natural capital. *Nature.* 1997;387:253-60.
- Den Hartog C. *The sea-grasses of the world.* Amsterdam, Nederland: North-Holland; 1970.
- Dunton KH. Seasonal growth and biomass of the subtropical seagrass *Halodule wrightii* in relation to continuous measurements of underwater irradiance. *Mar Biol.* 1994;120:479-89.
- Eriksson O. Seedling dynamics and life histories in clonal plants. *Oikos.* 1989;55:231-38.
- Eriksson O, Fröberg H. "Windows of opportunity" for recruitment in long-lived clonal plants: experimental studies of seedling establishment in *Vaccinium* shrubs. *Can J Bot.* 1996;74:1369-74.

- Green EP, Short FT. World atlas of seagrasses. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press; 2003.
- Hemminga MA, Duarte CM. Seagrass ecology. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press; 2000.
- Höföfle H, Thomsen MS, Holmer M. High mortality of *Zostera marina* under high temperature regimes but minor effects of the invasive macroalgae *Gracilaria vermiculophylla*. Estuar Coast Shelf Sci. 2011;92:35-46.
- Kendrick GA, Orth RJ, Statton J, Hovey R, Montoya LR, Lowe RJ, et al. Demographic and genetic connectivity: the role and consequences of reproduction, dispersal and recruitment in seagrasses. Biol Rev. 2017;92:921-38.
- Kendrick GA, Waycott M, Carruthers TJB, Cambridge ML, Hovey R, Krauss SL, et al. The central role of dispersal in the maintenance and persistence of seagrass populations. BioScience 2012;62:56-65.
- Kim JB, Park JI, Jung CS, Lee PY, Lee KS. Distributional range extension of the seagrass *Halophila nipponica* into coastal waters off the Korean peninsula. Aquat Bot. 2009;90:269-72.
- Kuo J, den Hartog C. Seagrass taxonomy and identification key. In: Short FT, Coles RG, editors. Global seagrass research methods. Amsterdam, Nederland: Elsevier; 2001. p. 31-58.
- Lee KS, Dunton KH. Effect of in situ light reduction on the maintenance, growth and partitioning of carbon resources in *Thalassia testudinum* Banks ex König. J Exp Mar Biol Ecol. 1997;210:53-73.
- Lee KS, Kim SH, Kim YK. Current status of seagrass habitat in Korea. In: Finlayson CM, Milton GR, Prentice RC, Davidson NC, editors. The wetland book II: distribution, description, and conservation. Dordrecht, Netherlands: Springer; 2018. p. 1589-96.
- Lee KS, Lee SY. The seagrasses of the Republic of Korea. In: Green EP, Short FT, editors. World atlas of seagrasses. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press; 2003. p. 193-8.
- Lee KS, Park SR, Kim JB. Production dynamics of the eelgrass, *Zostera marina* in two bay systems on the south coast of the Korean peninsula. Mar Biol. 2005a;147:1091-108.
- Lee KS, Park SR, Kim YK. Effects of irradiance, temperature, and nutrients on growth dynamics of seagrasses: a review. J Exp Mar Biol Ecol. 2007;350:144-75.
- Lee SM, Lee SY, Choi CI. Reproductive phenology of four Korean seagrasses, *Zostera caespitosa*, *Z. caulescens*, *Z. japonica* and *Z. marina*. Ocean Polar Res. 2005b;27:125-33.
- Lee SY, Choi CI, Suh Y, Mukai H. Seasonal variation in morphology, growth and reproduction of *Zostera caespitosa* on the southern coast of Korea. Aquat Bot. 2005c;83:250-62.
- Lee SY, Lee SM, Choi CI. Phenology and morphometrics change of *Zostera caespitosa* Miki populations at the Dusan port in the eastern coast of Korea. Korean J Environ Biol. 2002;20:339-46.
- Livingston RJ, McGlynn SE, Niu X. Factors controlling seagrass growth in a gulf coastal system: water and sediment quality and light. Aquat Bot. 1998;60:135-59.
- Marsh JA, Dennison WC, Alberte RS. Effects of temperature on photosynthesis and respiration in eelgrass (*Zostera marina* L.). J Exp Mar Biol Ecol. 1986;101:257-67.
- McMillan C. Experimental studies on flowering and reproduction in seagrasses. Aquat Bot. 1976;2:87-92.
- Morita T, Kakinuma M, Mizuno G, Okumura I, Kokubu H, Kurashima A, Maegawa M. Morphological characteristics of annual *Zostera marina* shoots at various germination temperatures. Aquat Bot. 2010;92:49-54.
- Omori Y. Zosteraceous species endemic to Japan. Bull Water Plant Soc. 1993;51:19-25.
- Orth RJ, Carruthers TJB, Dennison WC, Durate CM, Fourqurean JW, Heck KL, et al. A global crisis for seagrass ecosystems. BioScience. 2006;56:987-96.
- Orth RJ, Harwell MC, Bailey EM, Bartholomew A, Jawad JT, Lombana AV, et al. A review of issues in seagrass seed dormancy and germination: implications for conservation and restoration. Mar Ecol Prog Ser. 2000;200:277-88.
- Phillips RC, McMillan C, Bridges KW. Phenology of eelgrass, *Zostera marina* L., along latitudinal gradients in North America. Aquat Bot. 1983;15:145-56.
- Phillips RC, Mennez EG. Seagrass. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press; 1988. p. 1-106.
- Plus M, Deslous-Paoli J, Dagault F. Seagrass (*Zostera marina* L.) bed recolonization after anoxia-induced full mortality. Aquat Bot. 2003;77:121-34.
- Shin H, Choi HK. Taxonomy and distribution of *Zostera* (Zosteraceae) in eastern Asia, with special reference to Korea. Aquat Bot. 1998;60:49-66.
- Shin HC, Cho KH, Oh YS. *Zostera geojeensis*, a new species of seagrass from Korea. Algae. 2002;17:71-4.
- Short F, Carruthers T, Dennison W, Waycott M. Global seagrass distribution and diversity: a bioregional model. J Exp Mar Biol Ecol. 2007;350:3-20.
- Short FT, Wyllie-Echeverria S. Natural and human-induced disturbance of seagrasses. Environ Conserv. 1996;23:17-27.

- Waycott M, Duarte CM, Carruthers TJB, Orth RJ, Dennison WC, Olyarnike S, et al. Accelerating loss of seagrass across the globe threatens coastal ecosystems. *Proc Natl Acad Sci.* 2009;106:12377-81.
- Yoon JS, Kim NG. Phenology of *Zostera marina* at Tongyeong in southern coast of Korea. *J Mar Biosci Biotechnol.* 2019;11:62-70.
- Zhang PD, Liu YS, Guo D, Li WT, Zhang Q. Seasonal variation in growth, morphology, and reproduction of eelgrass *Zostera marina* on the eastern coast of the Shandong peninsula, China. *J Coast Res.* 2016;32:315-22.