



Sea Grasses Kind Dense Underwater Seaweed Meadows are Among the Foremost Productive Ecosystems

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Abstract

Halophila stipulacea could be a well-known invasive marine ocean grass within the Mediterranean. Having been introduced into the Mediterranean via the urban center Channel, it's thought-about a Lessepsian migrant. Although, not outstanding invasive properties. This in-silico study reveals the biotechnological options of H. stipulacea by showing bioactive peptides from its rubisc/o super molecule. These are options like inhibitor and hypolipideamic activities, dipeptidyl peptidase-IV and Hypertension changing accelerator inhibitions. The reportable information opens up new

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seaweed species that belong to four major teams. Sea grasses will kind dense underwater meadows, a number of that is massive enough to be seen from area. ough they usually receive very little attention, they're one in all the foremost productive ecosystems within the world. Sea grasses give shelter associate degree food to an unbelievably various community of animals, from small invertebrates to massive sh, crabs, turtles, marine mammals and birds. Sea grasses give several vital services to folks moreover, however several sea grasses meadows are lost thanks to human activities. Work is in progress round the world to revive these vital ecosystems. Even supposing sea grasses and seaweeds look super cially similar, they're terribly totally di erent organisms. Sea grasses belong to a bunch of plants known as monocotyledons that embrace grasses, lilies and palms. Like their relatives, sea grasses have leaves, roots and veins, and manufacture owers and seeds [1-8].

Chloroplasts in their tissues use the sun's energy to convert greenhouse gas and water into sugar and gas for growth through the method of chemical action. Veins transport nutrients and water throughout the plant, and have very little air pockets known as lacunae that facilitate keep the leaves buoyant and exchange gas and greenhouse gas throughout the plant. Like di erent owering plants, their roots will absorb nutrients. Not like owering plants onto land, however, they lack stomata—the small pores on leaves that open and shut to regulate water and gas exchange. Instead, they need a skinny cuticle layer that permits gasses and nutrients to di use directly into and out of the leaves from the water. e roots and rhizomes (thicker horizontal stems) of sea grasses extend into the sediment of the sea oor and are won't to store and absorb nutrients, moreover as anchor the plants. In distinction, seaweeds (algae) are abundant easier organisms. ey need no owers or veins, and their holdfasts merely attach to very cheap and are typically not specialised to require in nutrients. Sea grasses are underwater plants that evolved from land plants. ey're like terrestrial plants therein they need leaves, owers, seeds, roots, and connective tissues, and that they create their food through chemical action. Not like terrestrial plants, however, they are doing not have robust stems to carry themselves up—instead they're supported by the buoyancy of the water that surrounds them. Sea grasses are an awfully vital food supply and home ground for life, supporting a various community of organisms as well as sh, octopuses, ocean turtles, shrimp, blue crabs, oysters, sponges, ocean urchins, anemones, clams, and squid. Sea grasses are known as “the lungs of the sea” as a result of the unleash gas into the water through the method of chemical action. Sea grasses will reproduce sexually or asexually. ey're owering plants that manufacture seeds. Spore is carried through the water to fertilize feminine owers. Sea grasses may also transport rootstalk roots which will sprout new growth, thus one plant is capable of manufacturing a complete underwater hay eld [9-12]

e grasses facilitate reduce the results of robust currents, and additionally give concealment and an area for eggs and larvae to connect. ese factors create sea grasses an honest nursery space for several sh and invertebrates, as well as commercially vital sh species.

eir leaves and stems additionally give food for herbivores like ocean turtles and manatees. Plankton, algae, and bacterium grow on seaweed stems, providing food for added organisms. Dead Sea grasses give food for decomposers like worms, ocean cucumbers, crabs, and lter feeders. Sea grasses improve water quality by stable gear sediments, interesting nutrients, and stabilising sediment with their roots. Sea grasses are terribly sensitive to water quality associate degree is an indicator of the health of coastal ecosystems. Since they manufacture energy through chemical action they are doing best wherever the water is obvious enough to permit daylight to penetrate. Pollution, deposit,

excessive nutrients, storms, disease, and overgrazing by herbivores

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