

Black Sea Basin Cross-Border Cooperation
Programme "Carbon Binding Blue Black Sea (BlueC)
BSB00020" Project

Offline Blue Carbon Capacity Building Programme
(BCCap) QUIZ

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1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of seagrasses?

- a. They have roots, stems, and leaves
- b. They can flower and produce seeds
- c. They use holdfasts to attach
- d. They migrated from land to sea millions of years ago

2. Which of the following is NOT a seagrass species found on European coasts?

- a. *Zostera marina*
- b. *Posidonia oceanica*
- c. *Thalassia testudinum*
- d. *Zostera noltii*

3. Which of the following is NOT an ecosystem service provided by seagrasses?

- a. Carbon sequestration and storage
- b. Increasing ocean salinity
- c. Providing nursery and breeding grounds for fish
- d. Improving water quality

4. "....." is the concept referring to the carbon captured from the atmosphere and stored for long periods in the biomass and especially in the sediments of coastal ecosystems such as seagrasses, mangroves, and salt marshes.

- a. Green carbon
- b. Black carbon
- c. Blue carbon
- d. Grey carbon

5. Which of the following statements regarding the economic value of seagrasses is TRUE?

- a. A significant portion of commercial fish species spend their life cycles in seagrasses
- b. The value of their ecosystem services is lower than that of agricultural lands
- c. Seagrasses have no economic value in terms of tourism
- d. Their contribution to the fisheries sector is negligible

6. Which of the following is NOT a land-based threat to seagrasses?

- a. Nitrogen and phosphorus loading from agricultural areas
- b. Discharge of urban and industrial wastewater
- c. Coastal development and port construction
- d. Trawl fishing

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7. "....." is the process in which excessive nutrient inputs (especially nitrogen and phosphorus) into the aquatic environment lead to algal blooms, which block sunlight and cause the death of seagrasses.

- a. Acidification
- b. Eutrophication
- c. Sedimentation
- d. Bioaccumulation

8. Which of the following is NOT a climate-induced threat to seagrasses?

- a. Rising seawater temperature
- b. Ocean acidification
- c. Physical damage caused by boat anchors
- d. Rising sea levels

9. Which of the following statements regarding the global loss of seagrasses is TRUE?

- a. Seagrasses have been increasing since the 1930s
- b. Losses are only occurring in tropical regions
- c. Seagrass loss in the Black Sea is lower than in other regions
- d. Approximately 7% loss occurs annually globally

10. Which of the following is NOT a marine-based threat to seagrasses?

- a. Dredging activities
- b. Damage caused by boat anchoring
- c. Agricultural pesticide pollution
- d. Spread of invasive species

11. Which of the following is NOT one of the international conventions related to the protection of seagrasses?

- a. Ramsar Convention
- b. Convention on Biological Diversity
- c. Barcelona Convention
- d. Kyoto Protocol

12. Which of the following statements is TRUE within the scope of the European Union Habitats Directive?

- a. Seagrasses are not included in the scope of the directive
- b. *Posidonia* meadows are listed as a habitat requiring "special areas of conservation"
- c. The directive only covers terrestrial habitats

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d. It is optional for member states to protect seagrasses

13. Which of the following sequences is TRUE regarding the "mitigation hierarchy" applied in Environmental Impact Assessment processes?

a. Compensation → Restoration → Minimization → Avoidance

b. Restoration → Compensation → Avoidance → Minimization

c. Minimization → Avoidance → Compensation → Restoration

d. Avoidance → Minimization → Restoration → Compensation

14. Which of the following statements regarding Marine Protected Areas is FALSE?

a. They are an effective tool for the conservation of seagrass ecosystems

b. Zoning approaches can be applied

c. They are established solely to regulate fisheries

d. They can be supported by community-based conservation initiatives

15. Which of the following is NOT an optical-based remote sensing tool used in mapping seagrasses?

a. Satellite imagery

b. Drones

c. Side-scan sonar

d. Aerial photography

16. Which of the following statements regarding global monitoring networks such as SeagrassNet and Seagrass-Watch is TRUE?

a. They operate only in European countries

b. Each country sets its own standards; there is no common protocol

c. Data can only be collected by professional scientists

d. They use standard protocols ensuring comparability of data collected from different regions

17. Which of the following is FALSE regarding advanced technologies used in seagrass mapping and monitoring?

a. Cloud computing platforms like Google Earth Engine enable large-scale analysis

b. Artificial intelligence and machine learning can increase classification accuracy

c. Data collected from volunteers through a citizen science approach is not scientifically reliable

d. The best results are obtained when remote sensing and field studies are used together

18. The protection and restoration of seagrass ecosystems is NOT directly related to which of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)?

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- a. SDG 4 - Quality Education
- b. SDG 14 - Life Below Water
- c. SDG 13 - Climate Action
- d. SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

19. Which of the following statements regarding seagrass restoration is TRUE?

- a. Restoration always fails
- b. Seed sowing and seedling transplantation are commonly used methods
- c. Restoration is more successful in areas where threats continue
- d. Small-scale plantings are more successful than large-scale plantings

20. Which of the following statements regarding Integrated Coastal Zone Management is FALSE?

- a. It includes stakeholder engagement processes
- b. It addresses seagrasses within a broader ecological and socioeconomic context
- c. It can include conflict resolution mechanisms
- d. It looks after the interests of only a single sector