A Vida à Beira-Mar

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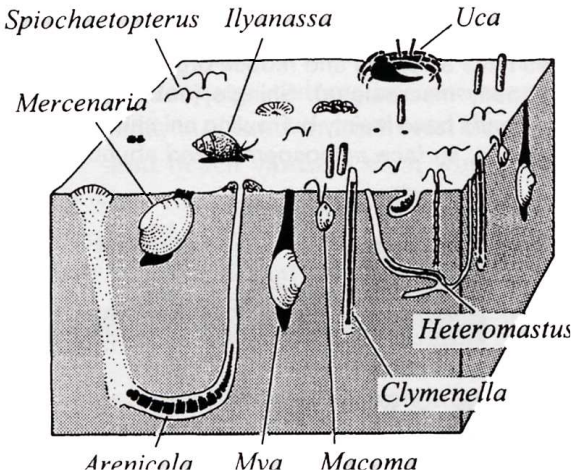
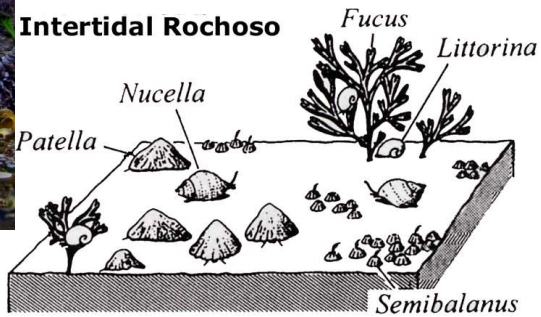
Porto de Roscoff, França – Grandes marés

- Praias Rochosas/Praias arenosas (lodosas)
- Zona intertidal , entre-marés, intermareal ou litoral

3D **Intertidal móvel**

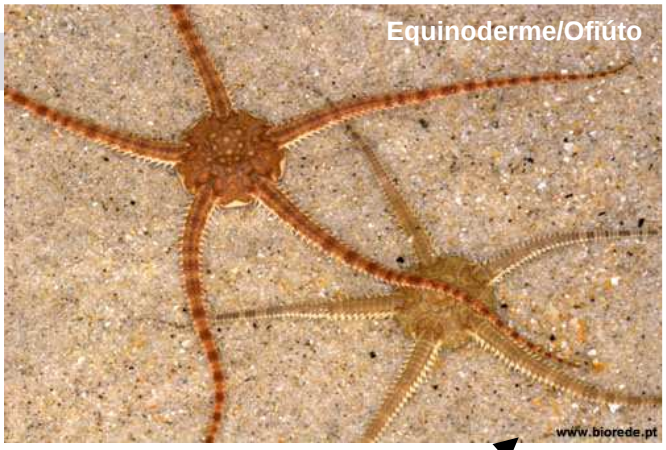


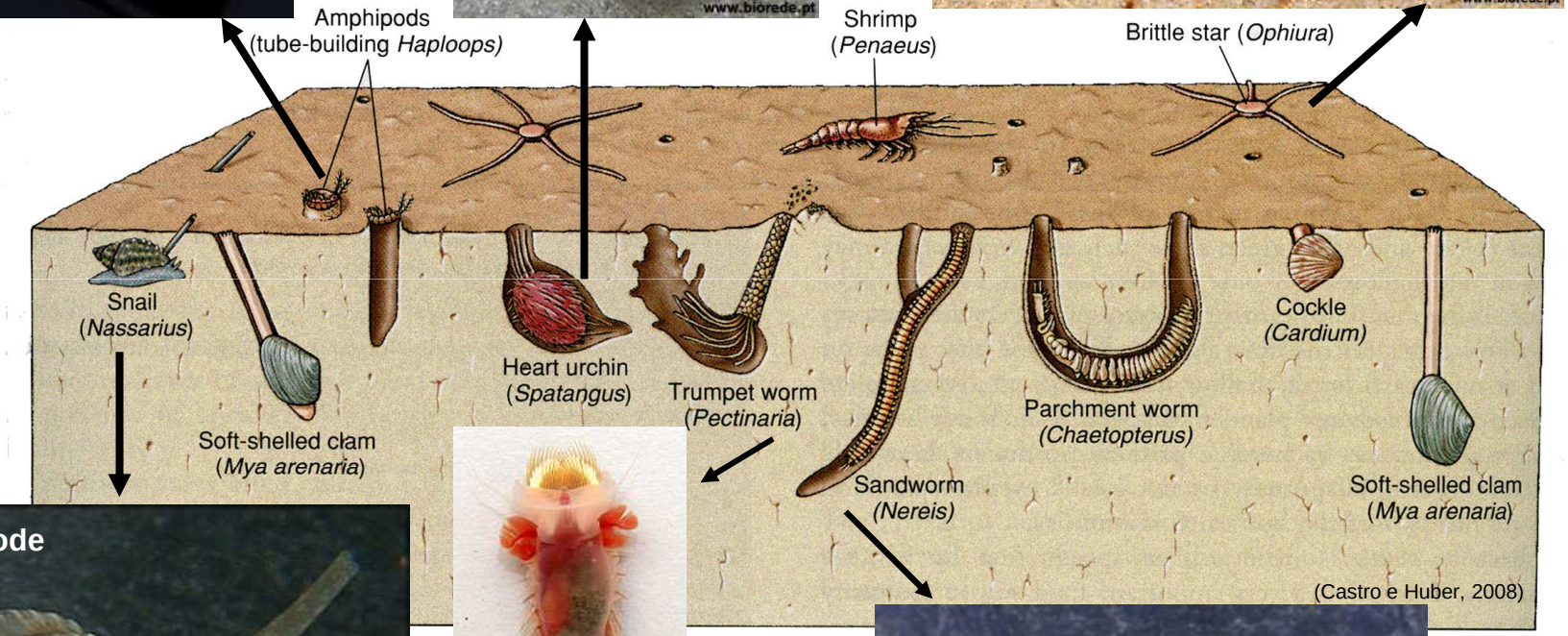
Intertidal Rochoso



Crustáceo/Anfípode

Equinoderme/Ouriço
www.biorede.pt


Equinoderme/Ofiúto
www.biorede.pt


Amphipods
(tube-building *Haploops*)
Shrimp
(*Penaeus*)
Brittle star (*Ophiura*)
Snail
(*Nassarius*)
Soft-shelled clam
(*Mya arenaria*)
Heart urchin
(*Spatangus*)
Trumpet worm
(*Pectinaria*)
Sandworm
(*Nereis*)
Parchment worm
(*Chaetopterus*)
Cockle
(*Cardium*)
Soft-shelled clam
(*Mya arenaria*)
(Castro e Huber, 2008)

Molusco/Gastrópode

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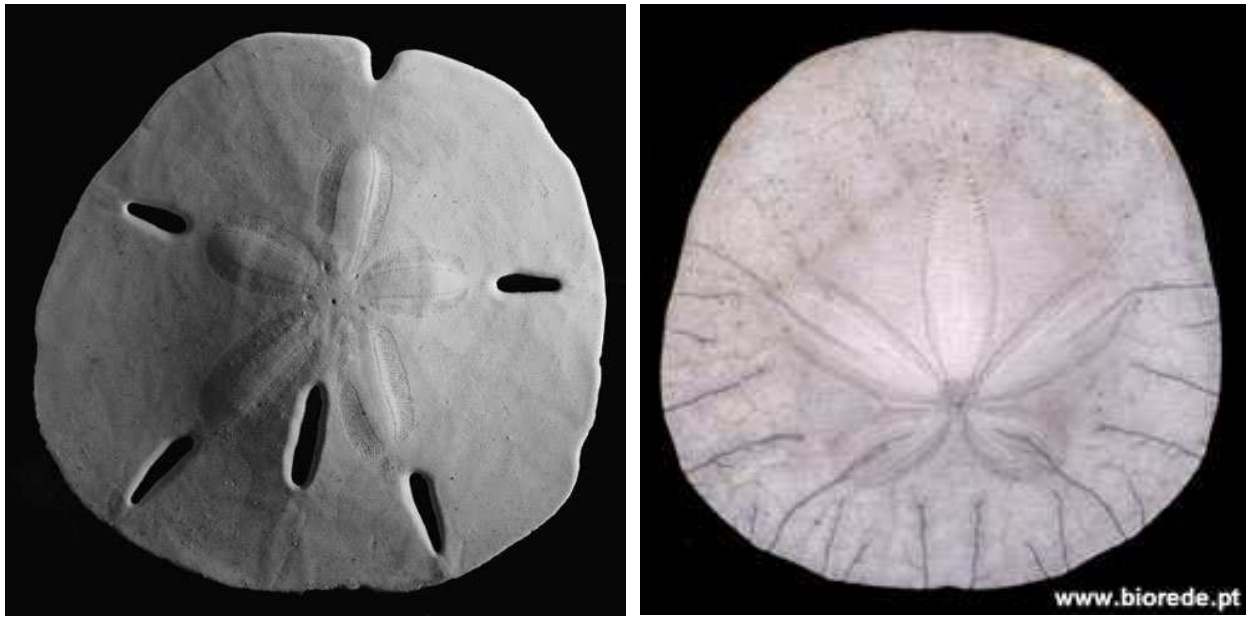
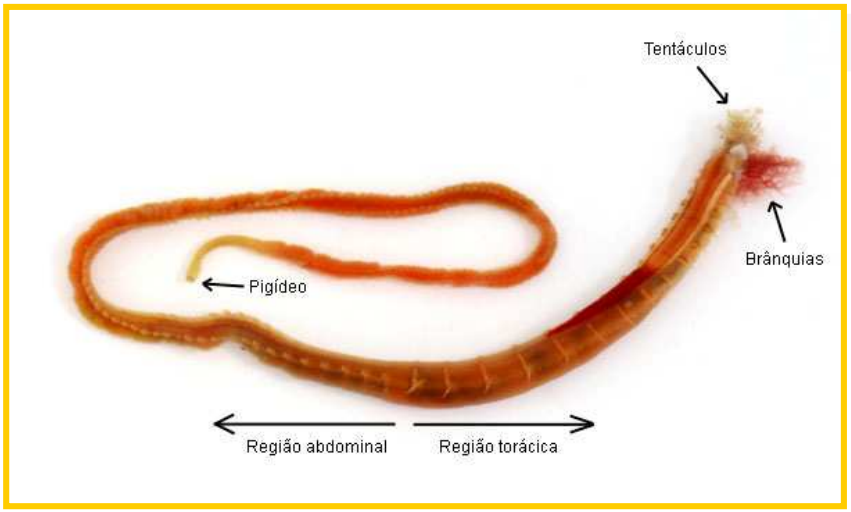
Ouriço (*Echinocardium cordatum* - Batata-da-praia): alimenta-se de detritos que recolhe do sedimento

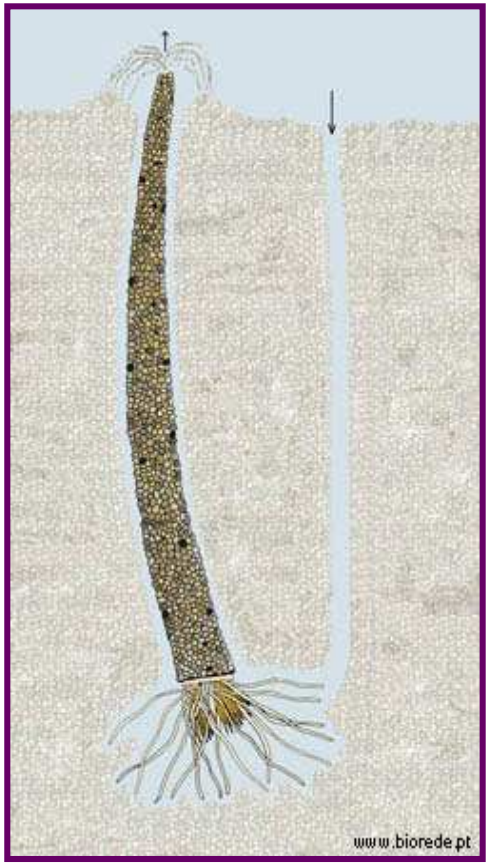


Ouriço (Moedinha-da-praia “sand dollar”) alimentam-se de detritos

Poliqueta (*Lanice conchilega*): captura partículas em suspensão

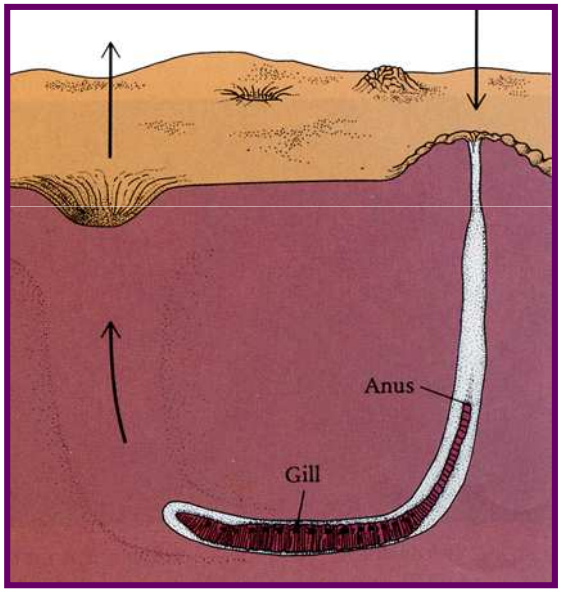


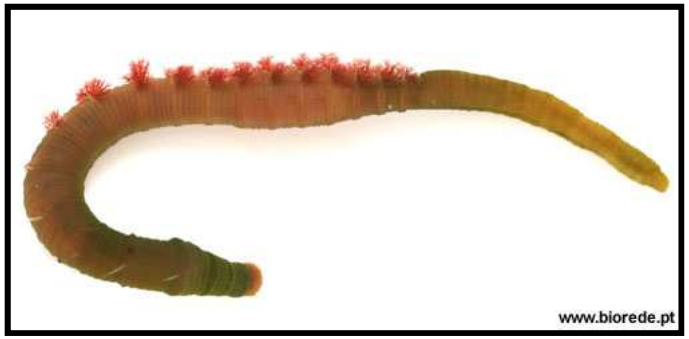
Poliqueta *(Pectinaria koreni*): alimenta-se de detritos

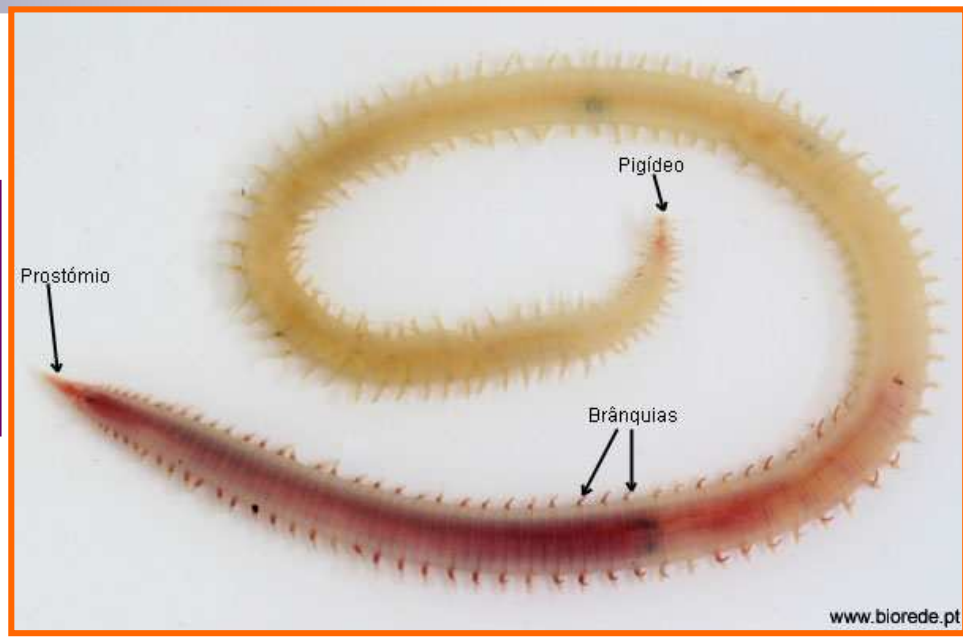


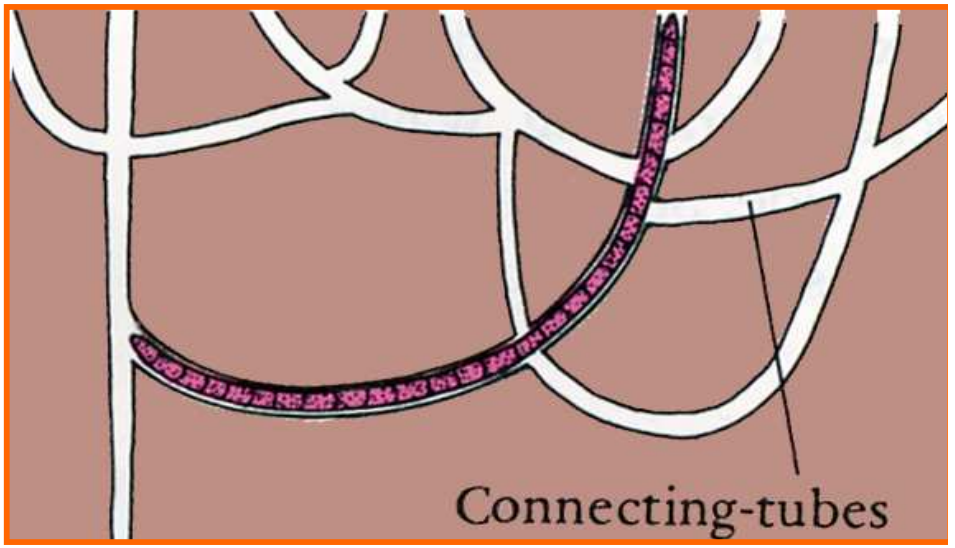
Poliqueta (*Diopatra neapolitana* - Casulo): omnívoro

Arenicola marina
Alimenta-se de detritos





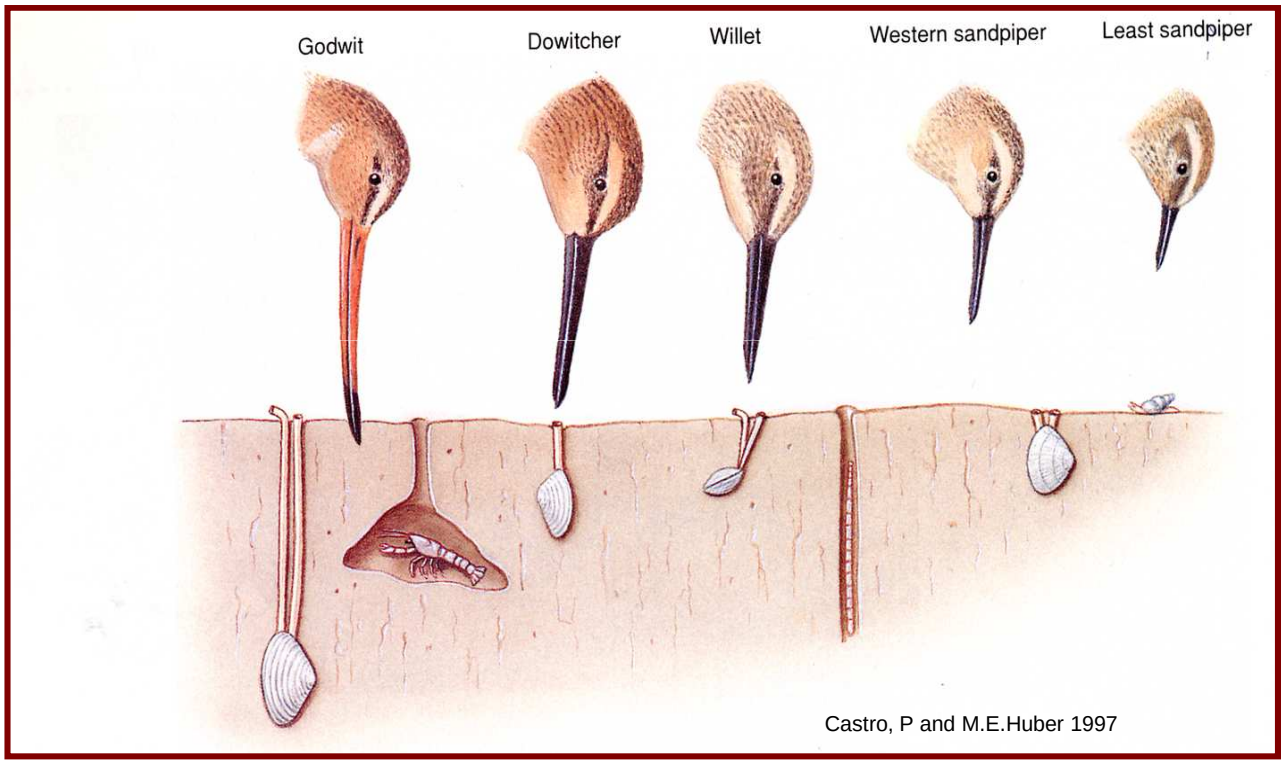




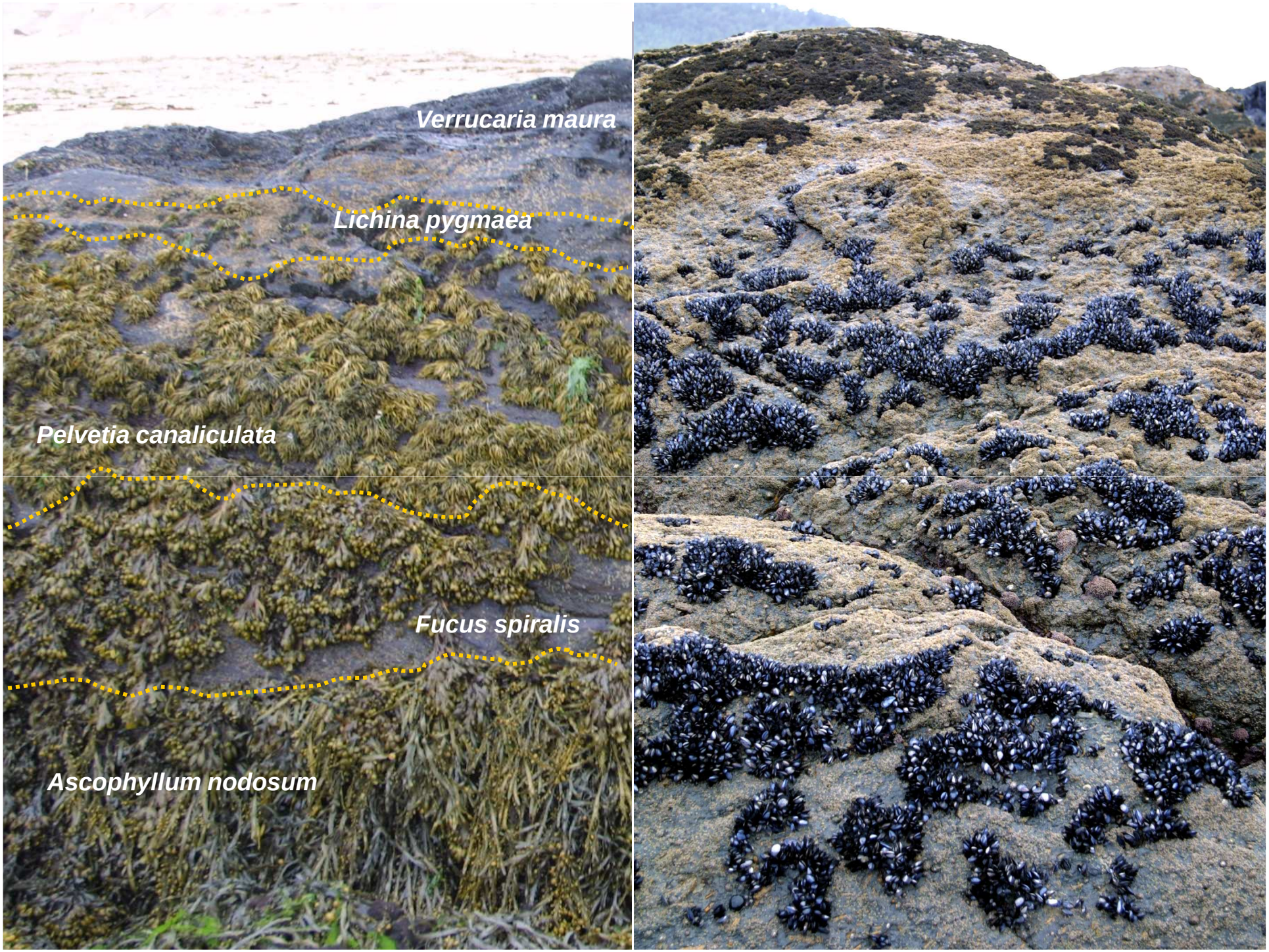
***Glycera* sp.**
É um carnívoro (predador)

Predadores:

- •peixes, mamíferos marinhos durante a maré cheia
- •aves e o homem durante a maré vazia
- •caranguejos sempre



Forma e tamanho dos bicos das aves → especialização ao tipo de presa


Verrucaria maura
Lichina pygmaea
Pelvetia canaliculata
Fucus spiralis
Ascophyllum nodosum

***Nucella lapillus* e respectivas posturas**

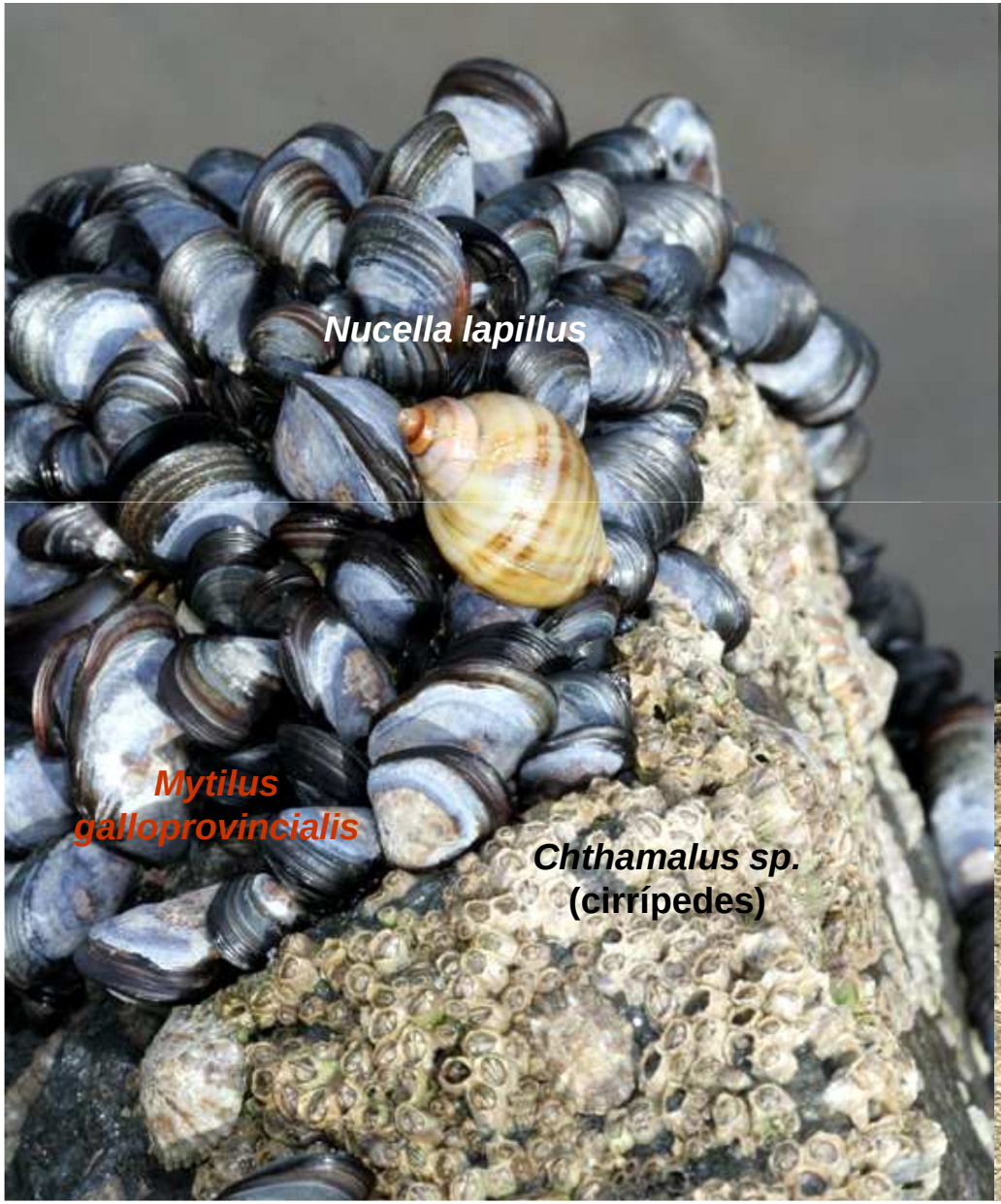
***Nucella*: gastrópode**
Predador; alimenta-se de cracas e de mexilhão

www.gastropods.com/Shell_Images/N-O/Nucella

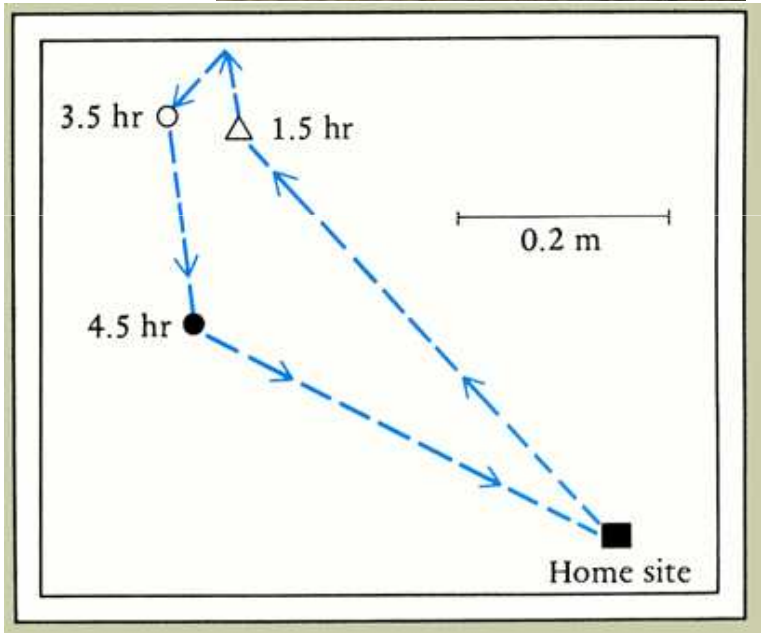
Praias mais protegidas → dominam as formas de cor mais claras

Praias mais expostas → dominam as mais escuras – as formas escuras absorvem mais calor do que as claras (morrem a temperaturas que não causam dano às formas claras)

Mexilhões (bivalves) e cracas (cirrípedes):
Filtram partículas em suspensão (detritos, fitoplâncton,...)



Lapas: **gastrópodes**
Alimentam-se raspando a rocha – bactérias, microalgas



Tempo e posições após imersão devida à subida da maré.

“Chaves” químicas parecem ser as mais importantes

Actinia fragacea

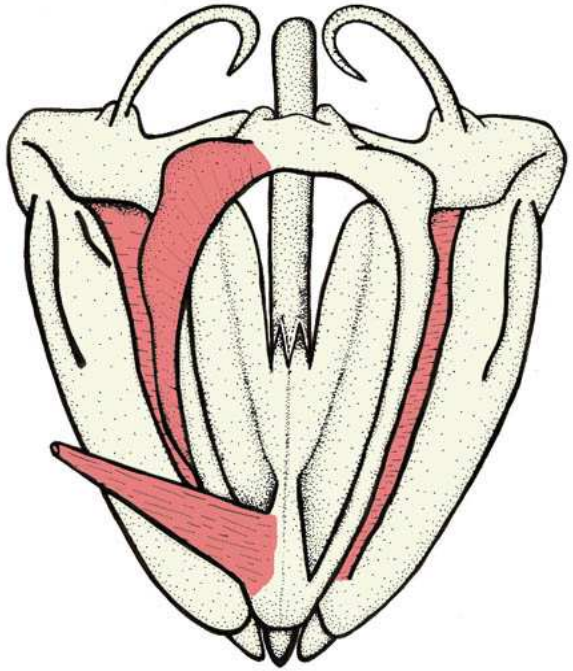
http://www.marlin.ac.uk/imgs/o_actfra5.jpg

Actinia equina

http://www.advancedaquarist.com/2009/3/aquarium_album/tankphoto3.jpg

Anemonia sulcata

www.biorede.pt



Competição pelo espaço é o factor biológico dominante no intertidal rochoso

Polysiphonia lanosa
Ascophyllum nodosum

Gibbula sp.
Fucus
spiralis

Littorina littorea

Gibbula pennanti
United Kingdom, Guernsey, Herm
NMR 36407. Common size 10 mm

Gibbula umbilicalis

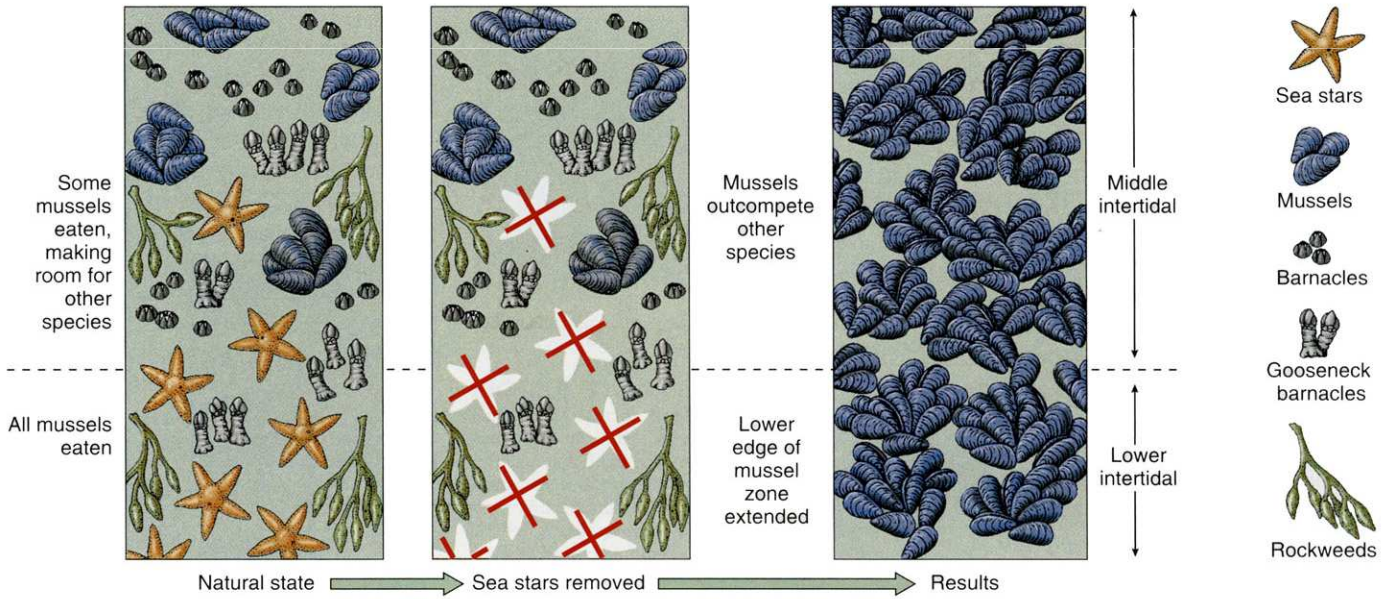
Littorina obtusata

Monodonta lineata

Espécies chave:

Uma espécie pouco comum pode desempenhar um papel fundamental nas comunidades

Estrelas (predadores chave): Aumento da Biodiverside por controlar a população de mexilhões



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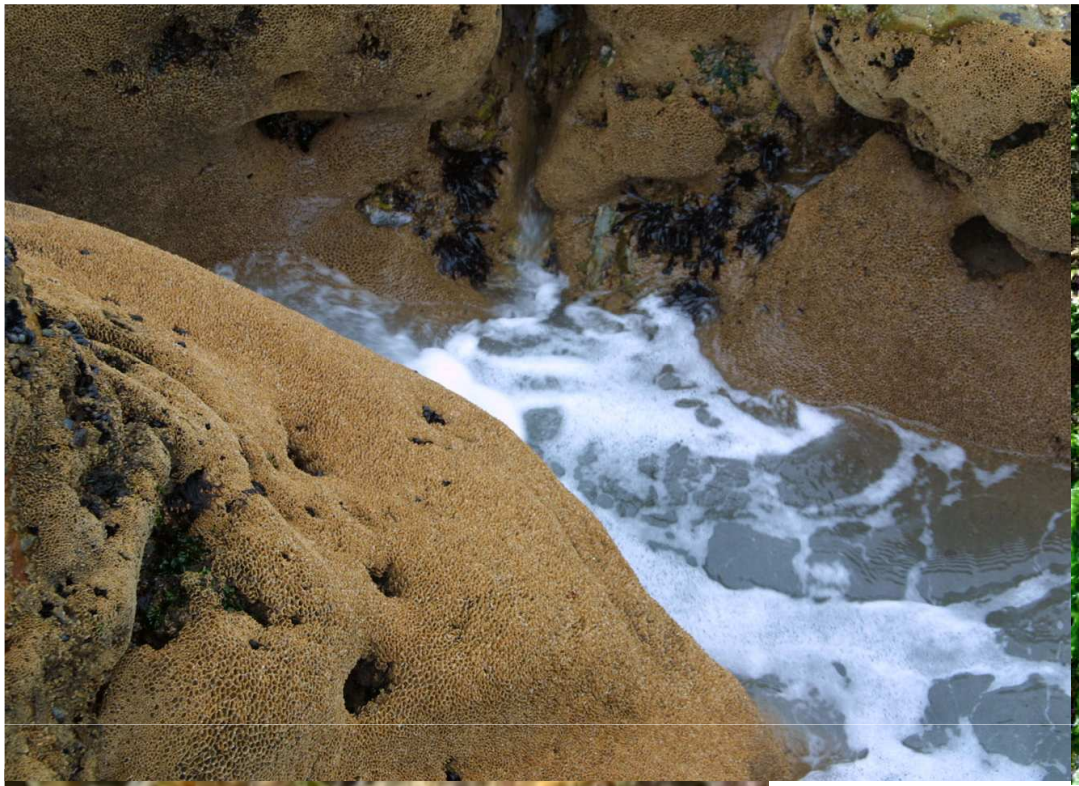
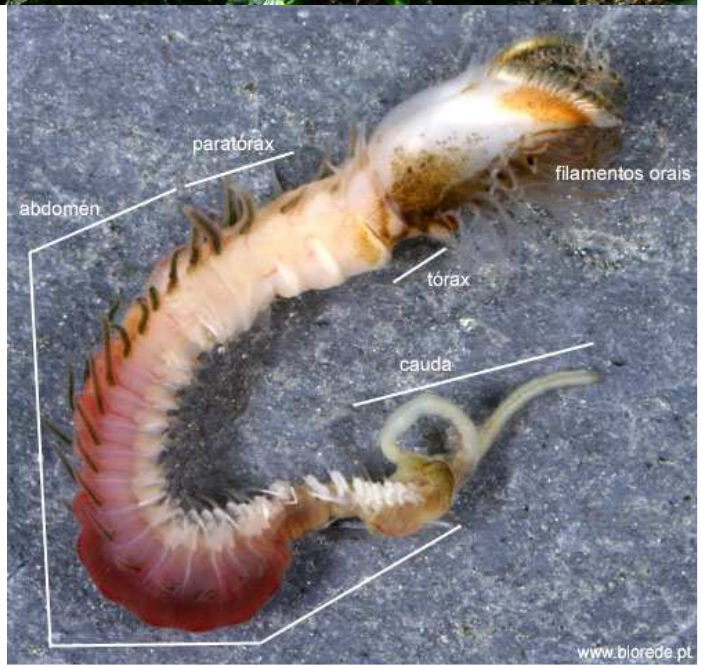


Sabellaria alveolata
(Barroeira)



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Castro, P. and Huber, M. E. 2007. Marine Biology 7th ed. McGraw-Hill, 459 pp.

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Saldanha, L. 1997 Fauna submarina Atlântica, 3ªed. Publicações Europa-América, 364 pp.

Chondracanthus acicularis
Himanthalia elongata
Gigartina pistillata
Saccorhiza polyschides
Chondrus crispus

Laminaria ochroleuca

Estruturas de fixação

Helcion pellucidus