{rokbox title=|Colonización de Lophocladia lallemandii sobre Pinna nobilis :: Foto: Maite Vázquez-Luis (COB-IEO)|
thumb=|images/stories/ieo/imagenespublicaciones/centro-oceanografico-baleares-colonizacion-lophocladia-sobre-pinna-banach-esteve-et-al-2015-thumb.jpg|}images/stories/ieo/imagenespublicaciones/centro-oceanografico-baleares-colonizacion-lophocladia-sobre-pinna-banach-esteve-et-al-2015.jpg{/rokbox}

G. Banach-Esteve, **M. Vázquez Luis**, **Salud Deudero Company**, 2015. **Temporal trends in sessile epibionts of the endemic bivalve *Pinna nobilis* : variability in *Lophocladia lallemandii* colonization.**
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Abstract: Invasive species are a primary factor threatening ecological communities worldwide. The red macroalga *Lophocladia lallemandii* (Montagne) F. Schmitz is a well-documented invader in the Mediterranean. MPAs are under ecological threats of marine invaders, and sessile, long-lived species are particularly vulnerable to invasions. Understanding processes of species interactions is crucial for developing appropriate management actions. *Pinna nobilis* is a protected endemic vulnerable species under several impacts. An interaction of *L. lallemandii* algal cover over the fan shell on the epibiont species composition and cover index has been tested in a high density *Pinna* population. The study was carried out monthly from April to November 2011 to assess shifts in temporal distribution of sessile epibiont organisms on increasing shells size classes of *P. nobilis* altogether with the assessment of *Lophocladia* invasion quantified with the Braun-Blanquet cover index. The community of sessile epibionts on the shell of *P. nobilis* is ecologically important as it contributes to increase biotope complexity. Native species communities on *P. nobilis* shells have high variability in the number of species, species cover, and species richness, with diversity index decreasing with increasing *L. lallemandii*

cover, although a cause-effect cannot be assured and it seems more atribuible to natural variability.

Keywords: sessile epibionts, Pinnidae, seaweed, invasive, *Lophocladia lallemandii*, MPAs.