

European Regional Development Fund



Tackling climate change related threats with Vertipools

Jess Bone

Marineff Research Assistant jbone@bournemouth.ac.uk Dr Roger Herbert, Dr Alice Hall, Prof. Rick Stafford

Dept. Life and Environmental Sciences, Bournemouth University, Poole, BH12 5BB

















- Multidisciplinary EU Interreg Project 2018- 2022;
- Aims: Design, Implement/Deploy and Monitor Biomimetic Marine Infrastructure (ecological enhancement)
- Leader Partner ESITC (University) of Caen in France)





















One such example within the Marineff Project are Vertipools (artificial rockpools)

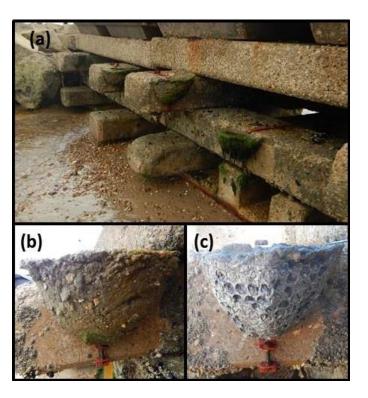


Natural lime-based concrete cast in moulds with textures such as bubble wrap to create cracks and crevices. Vertipool cement formula requires less firing and therefore less energy to produce.

























Provides cool, shaded and damp habitat during low tide, important climate refugia

Increases habitat availability on a smooth, plain wall

Increases biodiversity

Increases surface area of intertidal zone, addressing issues of coastal squeeze



















Vertipools will create 'hotspots' of biodiversity which will enhance wider populations of marine species by providing nursery areas, feeding opportunities, and increasing larval supply

Increased biodiversity and healthier ecosystems are more resilient to climate change stressors

Where more sea defences are put in place to mitigate sea level rise and natural habitat is lost, ecological enhancement will be necessary to ensure no net loss of biodiversity









Sea spider















Socio-economic benefits include providing public engagement opportunities (rockpooling activities, Bioblitzs etc) and improving public's perception of nature, fostering a sense of stewardship

Increases wildlife spotting opportunities in more urban and developed areas





























Any questions?

