



Research Article

## Coastal Alterations and Its Impact on Diversity of Macrobenthic Fauna in the Intertidal Zone of Abu Dhabi Western Coast (UAE)

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### Abstract

The community structure of macrobenthic fauna in the intertidal zones at two locations, along the west coast of Abu Dhabi (UAE) have investigated. The two locations, Tarif and Radim, have experienced human impacts represented in coastal alteration due to both dredging and nourishment activities. In each location three sediments samples were collected from a transect that extended from high tide mark on the beach to low tide in the sea direction. Forty-four taxa were recorded that belonging to five groups representing the macrobenthic faunal assemblages in the two locations namely, Foraminifera, Mollusca (Gastropods and Bivalves), Insects, Crustaceans (Maxillopoda and Malacostraca), and Polychaetes. In both locations, Foraminifera dominated the samples followed by Mollusca. The obtained results highlighted the differences in species composition and their distribution not only between the two studied locations but also within the different stations of the same transect. Moreover, the statistical analyses have shown that correlations between grain sizes percentage in the different stations and the percentage composition of the faunal communities in each transect was not significant  $p = 0.07$  in Tarif and  $p = 0.62$  in Radim. The presences of abnormalities in considerable number of the Foraminifera species *Peneroplis* sp. could be due to its translocation with sediments from stressed environment to the study site. The study showed the extent to which coastal alteration can disturb the established macrobenthic fauna communities and their recovery might extend to several years.

### Keywords

Arabian Gulf; Coastal zone; Biodiversity; Grain sizes; Abnormalities

### Introduction

The continuous increase of world population and the high demand of luxurious housing and economic projects on coastal areas have resulted in major dredging and reclamation of coastal areas in many developing countries. Such activities have directly altered the natural coastal structures and its living biota. The most impacted component of such ecosystems is the biodiversity of its

benthic living communities. Both dredging and nourishment are directly responsible for removing such organisms from their native habitat and transporting them into or out of the coastal environment. Macrobenthos fauna (invertebrates living in or on the sediments that retained from a sediment sample by a 0.5 mm sieve [1]) inhabit the same area throughout their lifetime, which makes them ideal model communities for monitoring ecological status of coastal areas [2-4]. These communities are mainly formed of Polychaetes, mollusks such as gastropods and bivalves; crustaceans such as Maxillopoda and Malacostraca. They are mostly nonimmigrant inhabitants and play a vital role in recycling of organic deposits at the sea sediments [5].

An intertidal zone is part of the seashore and coastal area that periodically submerged by water during highest spring tides and exposed to air by lowest neap tides. These zones are well known worldwide where significant tidal range is considerable. The Arabian Gulf has many peculiar characteristics, where in addition to its high temperature and water salinity a tidal activities ranging between 1-3 m contribute towards stressing its intertidal ecosystems [6,7]. Yet, the shore sediments of the United Arab Emirates show varying degrees of biological diversity; where intertidal sand and mudflats in sheltered regions are high in biological diversity [8].

Although previous studies on Macrobenthic fauna carried out by different researchers in some areas of the Arabian Gulf countries, very few have investigated the intertidal benthic fauna in the coastal area of United Arab Emirates. These studies have mainly identified gastropods and/or bivalves as dominant groups [6,9-12]. While other groups such as foraminifera, polychaetes and insects have almost ignored.

The aim of this study is to investigate the impact of coastal alteration due to dredging and nourishment on the community structure of macrobenthic fauna in the intertidal flats in two neighboring locations in the Western Region of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE).

### Materials and Methods

#### Study sites

The present study conducted during March 2016, in two neighboring locations named; Tarif and Radim. They are areas located at the western part of Abu Dhabi Emirate (Figure 1a). This area exhibits a low energy coastline and has relatively wide intertidal flats [13]. The two sites are approximately 80 km western of Abu Dhabi city, and 6 km apart from each other (Figure 1b). They have had intensive dredging and nourishment for building up road networks to serve major economic projects related to oil industries.

Satellite images of Tarif location indicate significant dredging and reclamation processes occurred since 2005 until 2015 (Figure 2).

#### Sample collection

In total, six sediment samples from the two intertidal transects i.e. three sediment samples from Tarif, and three sediment samples from Radim. Tarif 1 and Radim 1 were collected from high intertidal zones (landward), Tarif 2 and Radim 2 were collected from the middle intertidal zone, and Tarif3 and Radim3 were collected from the low

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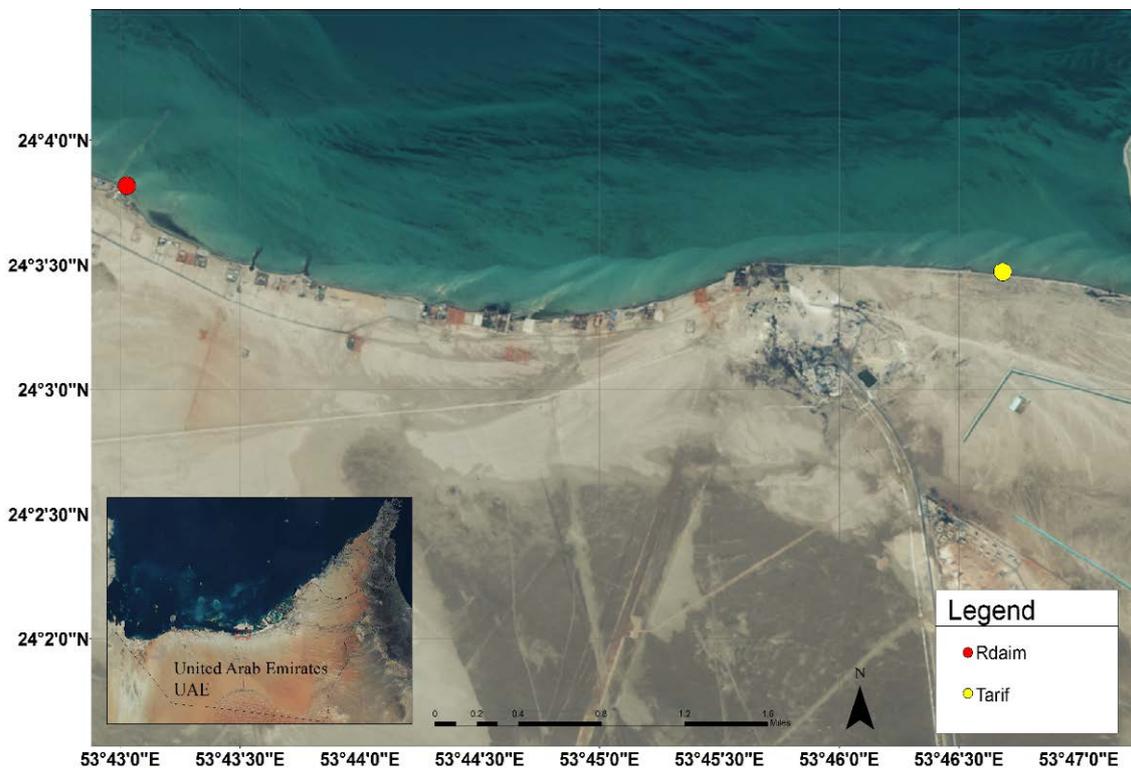


Figure 1a: Satellite image of the two sampling locations Tarif and Radim.



Figure 1b: Satellite image of the dredged and nourished area of Tarif.



Figure 2: Satellite images of the dredging activities in Tariff site since 2005 until 2015.

intertidal zone (seaward). A polyethylene quadrat frame of  $25 \times 25$  cm and a gardening rake marked at 5 cm sharp edges were used to excavate and collect up to 5 cm depth of the sediments within the frame. The collected samples have placed in labeled plastic containers and kept refrigerated for 48 hours, until being analyzed. Then, the samples washed through a 0.5 mm mesh sieve using a pressure sprayer filled with filtered marine water collected from the same site. The sieved macrobenthic fauna samples were then rinsed individually in 10% neutral buffered formalin for fixation for 5 days. Samples were then preserved in 70% ethanol. Each sample was weighed, and one-tenth (10% well mixed portion) of each sample weight for sorting and picking of the existing species. Sorting procedure was performed using a stereo microscope with mounted camera (Olympus D $\times$ 700). Organisms have picked and separated into different containers according to their taxonomic group. Count of each organism was carried out and referred to the total sampled surface area (0.0625 m<sup>2</sup>), from each station. After sorting, organisms were photographed and identified to the nearest taxonomic rank using identification keys, illustrated books, and previous scientific studies [14-17]. The remaining sediment samples from each station have then individually spread on separate trays and left to dry at room temperature, then it was oven dried at 80°C for 24 hours. 100 g of well-mixed dry sediments from each sample was sieved over different mesh sieves, using mechanical shaker, to determine its grain size composition.

The obtained results of the identified species and their densities were analysed statistically, using the Paleontological statistical software package [18] to characterize biodiversity indices of the different macrobenthic fauna groups and subgroups using Shannon-Weaver index [19,20]. The differences in grain size fractions and the

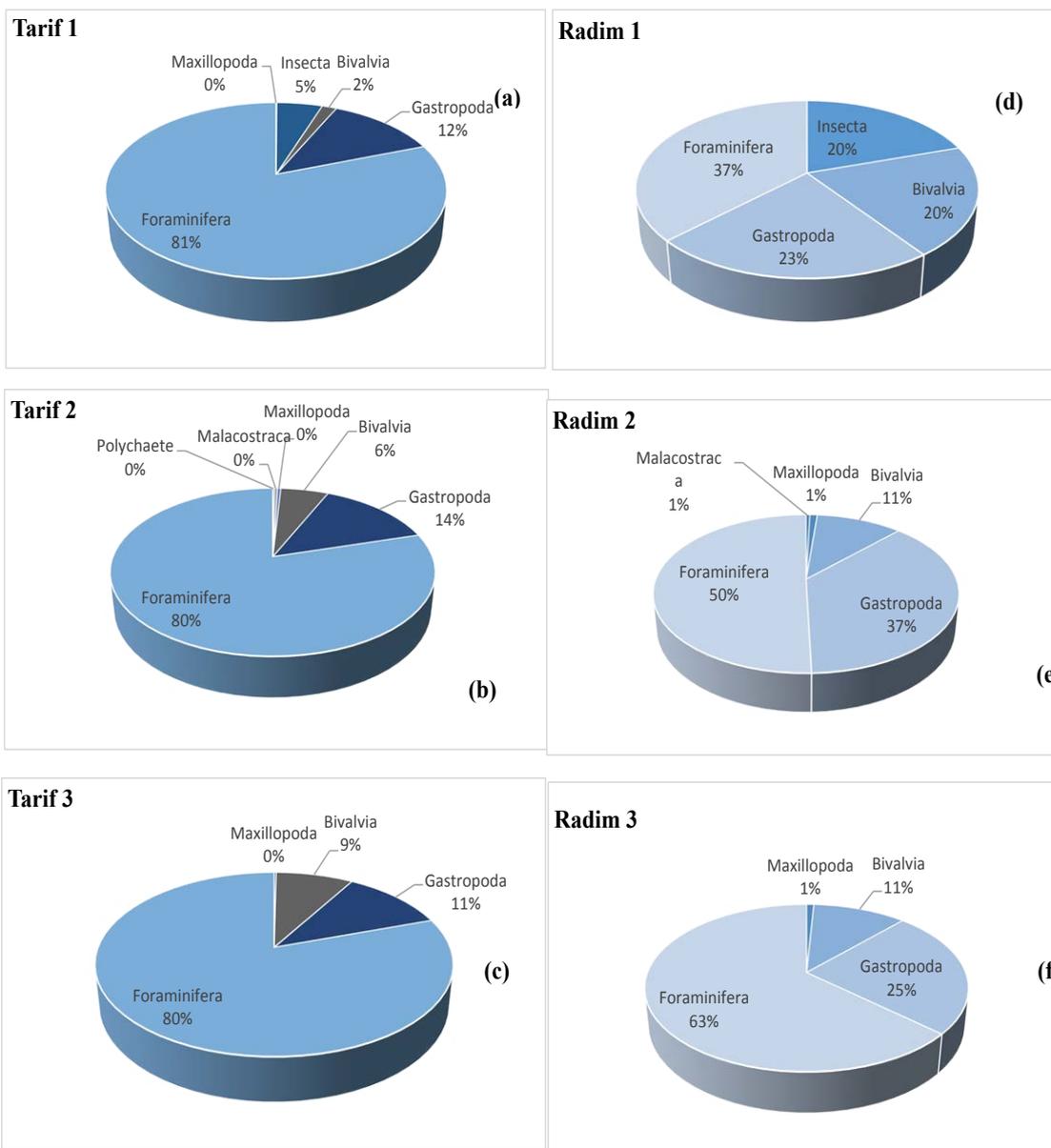
diversity indices of the different fauna groups at the different stations of each location as well as between similar stations at the two transect were compared using the Two-Way ANOVA analyses [21,22]. The correlations between grain sizes and macro fauna groups at each station and at each location have also computed.

## Results

Five main groups of macrobenthic fauna were quantified representing Foraminifera, Mollusca (Gastropods and Bivalves), Insects, Crustaceans (Maxillopods and Malacostraca), and Polychaeta. The most dominant group was Foraminifera (Table 1), where the percentage composition of its organismal densities ranged from 37% in Radim1 up to 81% in Tariff 1 (Figure 3). *Peneroplis* sp. was, found in both Tariff and Radim transects with high densities i.e. 12,288 organisms in Tariff, and 989 organisms in Radim (Plate 1, Table 1). There were also deformed organisms of the *Peneroplis* sp. (Plate 1) and its occurrence was higher in Tariff than Radim stations. Gastropods were the most diverse group in Mollusca with 20 identified species (Plate 2), and had the second highest abundance (Table 2). A total of 2,834 organisms of gastropods were found in Tariff, transect stations and 1,924 organisms in Radim transect stations. On the other hand, only seven species of Bivalves (Plate 3), were found in the samples of all stations at both locations (Table 3). 1,499 organisms of bivalves found in Tariff transect, which is double of the density found in Radim, i.e. 751 organisms (Table 3). Bivalve species, *Lucina victorialis* and *Parviperna nucleus*, were only found in Rdaim 3. The highest frequency of Insects organisms was insect pupae that mainly found in the Tariff 1 and Radim 1. Species from the Order Coleoptera has only encountered in Radim1 (Plate 4). Crustaceans (Maxillopoda and Malacostraca) and polychaetes (Plate 4) were neither frequent

**Table 1:** Numbers of identified Foraminifera organisms found at the different stations of Tarif and Radim transects (organisms per 0.0625 m<sup>2</sup>).

Species	Tarif 1	Tarif 2	Tarif 3	Rdaim 1	Rdaim 2	Rdaim 3
<i>Peneroplis</i> sp.	1,728	3,520	7,040	39	260	690
<i>Ammodiscus</i> sp.	494	130	190	-	50	60
<i>Triloculina</i> sp.	559	110	770	-	340	470
<i>Spirolina</i> sp.	120	180	230	-	140	780
<i>Nonion</i> sp.	240	20	1,450	-	50	180
<i>Ammonia</i> sp.	620	120	850	-	220	430
<i>Ammonia</i> sp. var.	12	-	30	-	-	-
<i>Peneroplis</i> sp. (deformed)	80	110	220	-	10	240
Total numbers	3,853	4,190	10,780	39	1,070	2,850



**Figure 3:** Percentages composition of the different macrobenthic fauna groups identified in each station of both Tarif and Radim transects (organisms per 0.0625 m<sup>2</sup>). (a) Tarif 1; (b) Tarif 2; (c) Tarif 3; (d) Radim 1; (e) Radim 2; (f) Radim 3.



**Plate 1:** Plate Images of the identified Foraminifera species at the different samples obtained from both Tarif and Radim Transects. 1) *Peneroplis* sp. 2) *Ammodiscus* sp. 3) *Triloculina* sp. 4) *Spriolina* sp. 5) *Nonion* sp. 6) *Ammonia* sp. 7) *Ammonia* sp. (Var.) 8) *Peneroplis* sp. (Deformed).



**Plate 2:** Images of the identified Gastropods species at the different samples obtained from both Tarif and Radim Transects. 1) *Alaba virgate* 2) *Ancilla farsiana* 3) *Bittium* sp. 4) *Clypeomorus bifasciatus* 5) *Diala semistriata* 6) *Echinilittorina* sp. 7) *Epitonium* sp. 8) *Mitrella blana* 9) *Osilinus kotschyi* 10) *Potamides conicu* 11) *Rissoella atrimacula* 12) *Seila bandorensis* 13) *Styliiferina goniochila* 14) *Tornatina inconspicua* 15) *Tricolia fordiana* 16) *Trochus* sp. 17) *Turboilla linjaica* 18) *Umbonium vestiarium* 19) *Voorwindia tiberiana* 20) *Zafra phaula*.

**Table 2:** Numbers of identified Gastropods organisms found at the different stations of Tarif and Radim transects (organisms per 0.0625 m<sup>2</sup>).

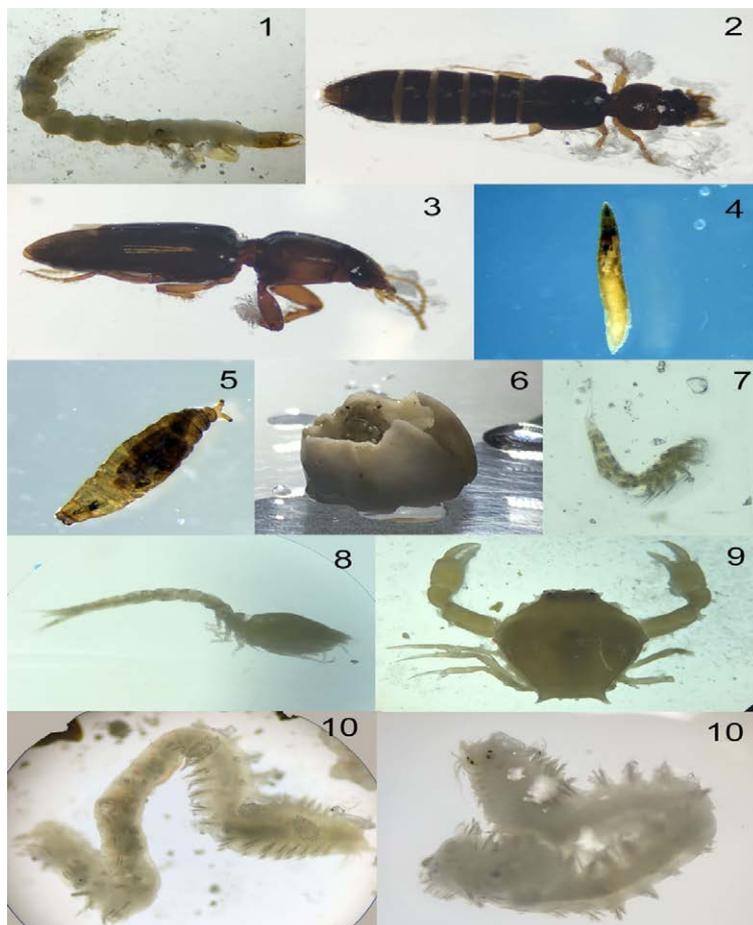
Genus/Species	Tarif 1	Tarif 2	Tarif 3	Rdaim 1	Rdaim 2	Rdaim 3
<i>Alaba virgata</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ancilla farsiana</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bittium</i> sp.	38	50	170	-	20	250
<i>Clypeomorus bifasciatus</i>	46	30	-	3	40	50
<i>Diala semistriata</i>	72	50	220	-	-	100
<i>Echinolittorina</i> sp.	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Epitonium</i> sp.	-	10	-	-	-	-
<i>Mitrella blana</i>	8	20	80	-	20	20
<i>Osilinus kotschy</i>	49	70	30	-	-	-
<i>Potamides conicus</i>	66	80	110	8	310	100
<i>Rissoella atrimacula</i>	107	120	110	1	40	60
<i>Seila bandorensis</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Styliferina goniochila</i>	102	230	180	5	300	250
<i>Tomatina inconspicua</i>	23	10	20	2	40	200
<i>Tricolia fordiana</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trochus</i> sp.	32	10	120	-	20	50
<i>Turboilla linjaica</i>	6	10	10	-	-	-
<i>Umbonium vestiarium</i>	-	-	-	1	-	30
<i>Voorwindia tiberiana</i>	26	40	460	-	-	-
<i>Zafra phaula</i>	14	-	-	-	-	-
Total Number	594	730	1510	24	790	1110



**Plate 3:** Images of the identified Bivalves species at the different samples obtained from both Tarif and Radim Transects. 1) *Brachidontes variabilis* 2) *Carditella* sp. 3) *Dosinia* sp. 4) *Dosinia* sp. (Var.) 5) *Lucina victoralis* 6) *Parviperna nucleus* 7) *Tellina* sp.

**Table 3:** Numbers of identified Bivalves organisms found at the different stations of Tarif and Radim transects (organisms per 0.0625 m<sup>2</sup>).

Genus/Species	Tarif 1	Tarif 2	Tarif 3	Rdaim 1	Rdaim 2	Rdaim 3
<i>Brachidontes variabilis</i>	28	130	275	6	80	140
<i>Carditella</i> sp.	5	70	285	-	-	160
<i>Dosinia</i> sp.	28	40	210	1	140	105
<i>Dosinia</i> sp. (var.)	8	30	40	-	-	-
<i>Lucina victoralis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	20
<i>Parviperna nucleus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	10
<i>Tellina</i> sp.	10	30	310	4	10	65
Total Number	79	300	1120	21	230	500



**Plate 4:** Images of the identified **Insects:** 1) Dieptera larva (A), 2) Coleoptera organism (A), 3) Coleoptera organism (B), 4) Dieptera larva (B) 5) Dieptera Pupa; **Crustaceans:** 6) *Euraphia withersi* 7) Harpacticoida sp. 8) *Iphinoe maeotica* 9) *Iphinoe maeotica* and **Polychaetes:** 10) *Amphitrites* sp., species at the different samples obtained from both Tarif and Radim Transects.

nor diverse in both locations. In Tarif transect the total density of all insects, crustaceans and polychaetes were up to 331 organisms, and only 81 organisms in Radim transect (Table 4).

The grain size analysis of the collected samples from both transects has shown that, the highest percentages of the samples grain size were fine sand. The second highest percentages were either medium or very fine sand with the exception of the sample collected from Radim 3 where 52% of the sample was medium sand and the second highest percentage (32%) was fine sand (Table 5).

Shannon indices ( $H'$ ) of species of different groups and their evenness ( $e^{H/S}$ ), have shown that the diversity at Tarif transect and its stations is higher than that of the Radim ones (Figure 4a-d). Furthermore, the two-way ANOVA analyses between the Shannon indices of all animal groups in corresponding stations of both transects was highly significant  $p = 0.0097$ . On the other hand, the two-way ANOVA analyses of the differences between grain sizes percentages of the different stations, collectively or individually, in the two transects has resulted in highly significant values (Table 6). On the other hand, the correlations between grain sizes percentage in the different stations and the percentages of the different animal groups in each transect was not significant ( $p = 0.07$  in Tarif and  $p = 0.62$  in Radim).

## Discussion

Previous studies have indicated that, variations in the community structures, diversities and populations densities of macrobenthic fauna between different locations of intertidal zones resulted from different parameters. These parameters could be water salinity variations, organic contents of sediments, intensity and type of pollution, climate change, and type of sediments grain sizes [5,23-26]. Because of the interference of more than one parameter in determining the community structures and diversity of the inhabiting organisms, it is always difficult to refer such variations to a single component. In the present study, the investigated two locations are just six kilometers distance from each other and they are sharing the same environmental features. In fact, in both locations (Tarif and Radim), few local populations are living with only small commercial activities. The arid nature and the absence of large commercial activities and public services of Western Abu Dhabi Emirate have reduced the density of population living there. However, the high potential of oil reserves have resulted in high intensive constructions of roads network and highways to serve oil industries that located less than 100 km of the studied locations. This developmental plan has led to dredging of coastal areas, where oil fields are in the vicinity and nourishment of beaches as a recovery engineering operation.

**Table 4:** Numbers of identified insects, crustaceans and polychaetes organisms found at the different stations of Tarif and Radim transects (organisms per 0.0625 m<sup>2</sup>).

Groups	Species	Tarif 1	Tarif 2	Tarif 3	Rdaim 1	Rdaim 2	Rdaim 3
Insects	Diptera larva (A)	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Coleoptera insect (A)	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Coleoptera insect (B)	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Diptera larva (B)	-	-	-	18	-	-
Crustaceans	Dipetra pupa	247	-	-	10	-	-
Maxillopoda	<i>Euraphia withersi</i>	4	20	20	-	20	30
	<i>Harpacticoida</i> sp.	-	-	10	-	-	-
Malacostraca	<i>Iphinoe maeotica</i>	-	20	-	-	-	-
	<i>Pyrhila biprotuberata</i>	-	-	-	-	10	-
Polychaetes	<i>Amphitrites</i> sp.	-	10	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Number</b>		<b>251</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>

**Table 5:** Grain size analyses of the sediment samples collected from Tarif and Radim stations.

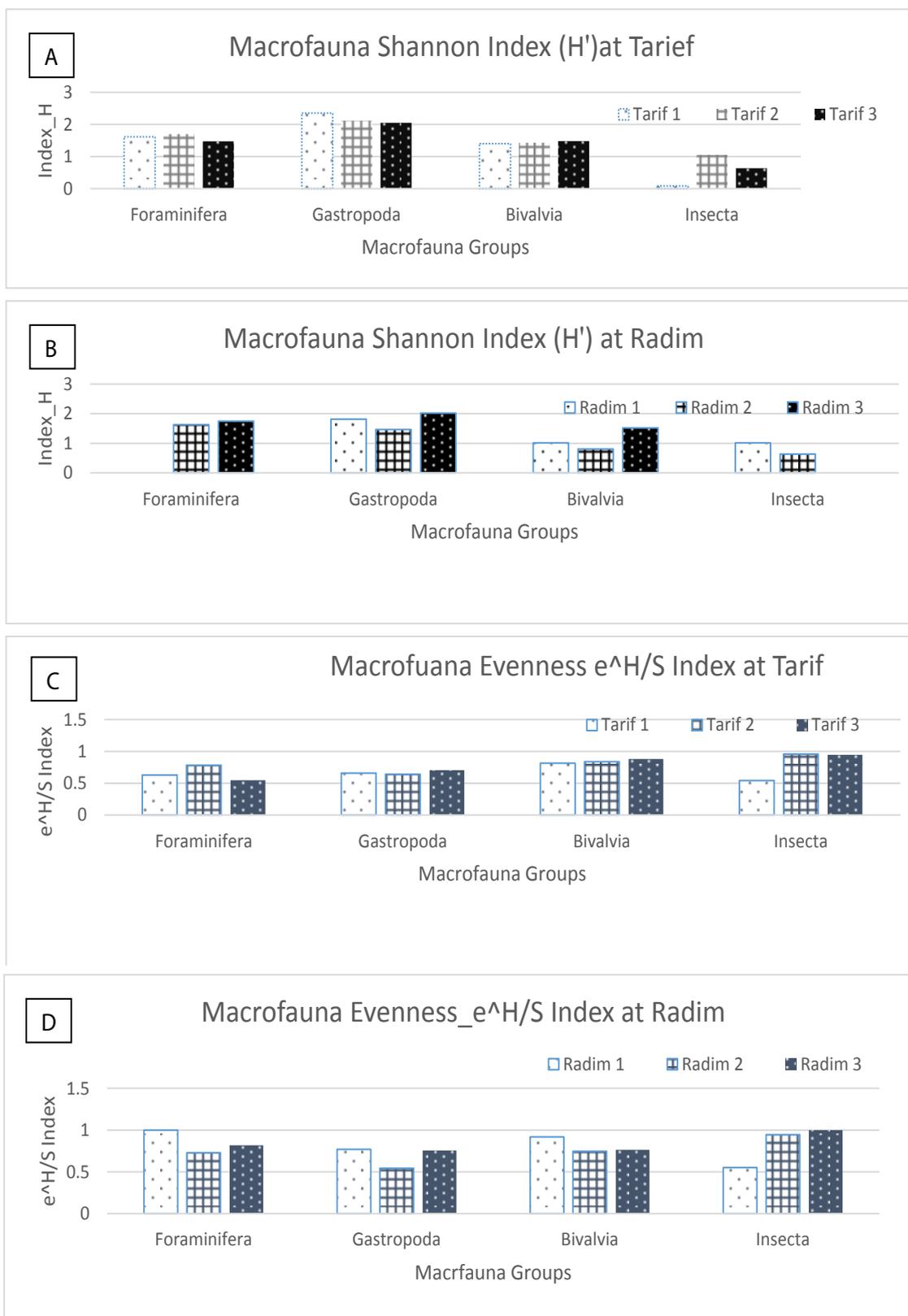
	Weight (%)									
	Mesh No.	5	10	18	35	60	120	4	pan	Wt.
	mm	4	2	1	0.5	0.25	0.125	0.062	< 0.062	Wt.
	Size Class	Pebble	Granule	Very Coarse Sand	Coarse Sand	Medium Sand	Fine Sand	Very Fine Sand	Mud	
Tarif 1		2.76	1.23	1.3	5.11	35.27	44.37	9.82	0.1	100.0
Tarif 2		0.42	0.33	0.81	3.25	13.73	46.07	33.9	1.43	99.9
Tarif 3		0.91	0.51	0.81	4.52	25.44	54.32	12.41	0.95	99.9
Radim 1		0.12	0.14	0.31	0.64	10.23	62.57	25.35	0.5	99.9
Radim 2		3.15	3.46	1.2	2.63	25.99	44.33	16.54	2.48	99.8
Radim 3		0.56	0.49	1.00	6.74	52.3	32.01	5.73	1.00	99.8

Such activities started since 2005 until 2015 (Figure 2), and was more intensive in Tarif location. However, in Radim, it seems that due to of its position downward of the local current direction where erosion from Tarif occurred and deposition of sediments in Radim is taking place.

The present study revealed that the groups of the macrobenthic fauna found in both locations were similar. However, the species composition and frequencies of the animals' community in each station were different between the two studied locations. In Tarif transect, the observed high densities and frequency of the identified foraminifera species, especially in Tarif 3 (Table 1), could be due to either, the high organic contents in sediments of this transect or that these organisms artificially transported during the beach nourishment. In their study, Morigi et al., [27] have found that the increase in benthic foraminifera strongly correlated with organic matter. This was not the case in Radim transect, (Figure 1). As shown in Table 1, the number of the dominated species (i.e. *Peneroplis* sp.) in Tarif stations were almost 50-100 times more than in the corresponding Radim stations. This may lead to hypothesize that foraminifers found in Tarif in high densities may not belonging to that area and its presence in Radim stations may result from long shore current transportation with suspended sediments. As mentioned earlier, both Tarif and Radim have very low human population densities and all the development there was related to roads constructions to serve Oil industries in that area. On the other hand, the presence of abnormalities in the coiling and the shape of the chamber of some organisms belonging to the foraminifera species *Peneroplis* sp. (Plate 1), with high densities in Tarif compared with that in Radim can confirm the above hypothesis. In his study, Youssef [28] related abnormalities in two foraminifera species (i.e. *Sorites marginalis* and *Peneroplis planatus*), found in the coastal areas of the Red Sea (Jeddah-Saudi Arabia), to either natural stress or the high

trace metals concentration. He added that these trace metals (Fe, Mn, Cu, Pb, Ni, Cr and Cd), may result from anthropogenic activities. It is well known that, Abu Dhabi Emirates is occupying more than 68 % of the total surface area of the United Arab Emirates [7], and its western area is known to hold the second largest Sabkha Matti embayment in the world, where the two studied areas are close to it. The high salt contents in the transported nourishment sand to Tarif and its associated trace metal impurities could be responsible about the abnormalities in foraminifera. Especially, when salts dissolved by the seawater at the intertidal area. A possible speculation here, that these nourishment materials with foraminifers' organisms were dredged or excavated from other areas that subjected to natural stress due to high salinity of Sabkha or its high trace metals contents.

By comparing the Mollusca group (Gastropods and Bivalves), densities and its diversities at the different stations of the two transect, it is clear that Tarif has more abundant and more diversified species. In general twenty (20) gastropod species and five (5) bivalves species were found in Tarif transect, while only 11 species of Gastropods and 6 bivalves species were found in Radim Transect (Tables 2 and 3). The presence of higher number of bivalves species in Radim transect (six species) than those found in Tarif (5 species), could be attributed to differences in grain size of bottom sediments. Although, the statistical analyses have revealed insignificant correlations between sediments grain sizes and percentage composition of the macrobenthic communities in the two transects, in Tarif 1, sediments yielded 44% fine sand (0.125mm), and 35% medium sand (0.25mm), where, species diversity and density were significantly high. While in Radim 1, where 62% was fine sand and 25% was very fine sand very poor community was recorded (Tables 2 and 3). The presence of the two bivalve species, *Lucina victoralis* and *Parviperna nucleus*, only in Radim 3 where 52% of the sediment was medium sand may suggest the linkage between these two species with the medium sand percentage in sediments.



**Figure 4:** A-D, Calculated values of Shannon indices (H') and Evenness (e<sup>H</sup>/S) of the different macrobenthic fauna groups at the different stations of both Tarif and Radim transects.

**Table 6:** Summary of the Two-way ANOVA results for the grain sizes variance between the corresponding stations and the overall stations of Tarif and Radim transect samples.

Stations	Sum squares	df	Mean squares	F	p
Tarif1 # Radim1	4899.26	7	699.895	7.975	0.0068
Tarif2 # Radim2	3694.52	7	527.788	0.00156	0.0008
Tarif3 # Radim3	4488.73	7	641.247	7.075	0.0097
Tarif # Radim	13082.5	23	568.805	8.806	0.0000097

The high gastropod diversity of this study confirms previous studies in the region. In Qatar, 99 gastropods had reported as one of the most dominant macrobenthos in the intertidal zone by Al-Khayat [29]. Moreover, Hasan [30] investigated the Saudi Arabia intertidal zones along the Arabian Gulf and identified 62 species of gastropods. The numbers of Gastropods identified in our study were less due to the small area from which they were collected and due to the dredging activities that could be responsible about the removal of significant part of the existing communities. Even so, the identified species of gastropods found to be compatible with other investigations around the Gulf intertidal areas.

Regarding the other groups of Macrobenthic fauna identified in the present study (i.e. Insects, Crustaceans and Polychaetes); their numbers and diversity were very poor. For example, insect larvae and pupae only found in stations Tarif 1 and Radim 1 (Table 4). The identified pupae and larvae belonged to two taxonomic orders Diptera and Coleoptera. Species from the Order Coleoptera have only found in Radim1; the reason might be that its coastal gentle slope makes it more exposed to dry periods than Tarif, which allow those insects to lay their eggs. On the other hand, Radim 1 station lacked both crustaceans and polychaetes in its sediments. Moreover, only two crustacean species (*Euraphia withersi* and *Pyrhila biprotuera*), were identified in the sediments of the other two stations of Radim transect, but no polychaetes were recorded. Strikingly, three crustacean species recorded within Tarif stations (Table 4), and one polychaete species (*Amphitrites* sp.), was found only in Tarif 2. Although it is obvious that Tarif transect stations are more rich and diversified than Radim ones, both transects are considered poor in numbers of these three groups. This may be a result of the intensive dredging and nourishment activities occurred in those two locations for the past 10 years. Where, the substitution of original cluster of sediments with anomalous structure of sediments not only different in grain size but may be also in its chemical composition could have negative effect on the established biota. In their study, Seiderer and Newell [23], found that modification of sediment composition from mixed sands and gravels to silt in dredge borrow sites would result in a replacement of a community comprising a wide variety of relatively long-lived and slow growing species by a small variety of opportunistic species capable of survival in mobile deposits. In fact, in the present study, other macrobenthic fauna groups such as, echinoderms, large crustaceans and Hydrozoa never found in the collected samples of either location. Moreover, the polychaete group only represented by *Amphitrites* sp. that found in Tarif 2. This confirms the displacement of the original sediments and the disturbing environment in the studied area, which prevent the faunal community from establishing and reaching equilibrium. The grain size analyses of the different stations from the two sampling transects of this study have shown three major fractions which are medium sand, fine sand and very fine sand, that explained up to 90% of the collected sediments samples. While Pebbles, granules, very coarse sand, and mud explained the other 10%. This may also suggest that, the nourishment sediments could be transported from a well sorted coastal location close to the

studied area.

It becomes clear from the present study that coastal alteration by either dredging and/or nourishment can result in translocation or disappearance of living faunal communities. Consequently, the re-establishment of such communities needs some times to reach climax. The necessary time may vary according to different factors, which may not only be sediments grain sizes, but also organic contents, water salinity, biological competition and other anthropogenic factors. It has mentioned that, changes in community composition occurred in both experimentally dredged and un-dredged sites took 3 years to reach similar community composition [31]. In natural conditions, such as in Tarif and Radim dredged areas that may take more time to reach ecological stability.

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