

Seagrasses are angiosperms adapted to life in a marine environment, forming growths in coastal waters of all continents except Antarctica. Seagrass growths constitute ecologically important, highly productive ecosystems. Seagrasses are relatively rare in the fossil record due to their low fossilisation potential. To study distribution and other characteristics of this important ecosystem in the geological past, we need to be able to identify seagrass growths by using indirect indicators such as molluscs. From the available information, we can gather, that among molluscs there are several good seagrass indicators, but none are infallible and universally applicable. To infer seagrass growth presence in the absence of seagrass macrofossils we must utilize all information available at a given site.