***BACBS 2021 Abstract Submission***

**A Review: Host-pathogen transmission and success dynamics of seagrass diseases under future global climate scenarios**

Human-induced global climate changes are only expected to amplify the disease risk for marine biota. Some species, such as coral, are well-known, so scientific research continues to reveal more about how they will be affected by and respond to climate changes. However, the role of environmental diseases in the face of global climate change remains relatively open to discovery; one key species is seagrass. Global climate change may increase the susceptibility of seagrass through enhanced physiological stress and pathogen suitability. This review outlines the characteristics of disease-forming organisms and the potential impacts of global climate change on labyrinthulids. Here we propose that climate warming, eutrophication, and hyper-salinity pose the greatest risks for the increasing frequency of disease outbreaks in seagrasses, which happens by lowering seagrass resilience and increasing seagrass stress. However, many gaps remain in our understanding of seagrass patho-systems. This study will emphasize the need to expand current research to better understand the seagrass-pathogen relationships, to better inform predicative modeling and management of seagrass disease under future global climate circumstances.