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## Challenges for implementing Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) of benthic macrofauna challenges, in the evaluation of marine environmental quality

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Graphical Abstract	Abstract
<p>The diagram illustrates the evolution of benthic macrofauna identification methods. On the left, under 'Nowadays', it shows 'Taxonomic identification of the benthic macrofauna' as a 'Time-consuming' and 'Resource-intensive' process. A green curved arrow points from this section towards the right. On the right, under 'Future', it shows 'DNA barcoding', 'DNA metabarcoding', 'New Biotic Indexes', and 'Next Generation Sequencing'. A blue arrow points from these future methods to the right. Below these sections is a horizontal line labeled 'Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC'. At the bottom right, the text 'Marine Environmental Quality' is written.</p>	<p>The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC regulates the environmental diagnosis of the marine ecosystem, including the evaluation of species of bioindicator macroinvertebrates present in the environment. To date, these types of determinations are carried out through the morphotaxonomic identification of the benthic macrofauna present in the samples and the calculation of associated biotic indexes, a process that is time-consuming and resource-intensive, being in some cases inaccurate due to the requirement of highly specialized human resources and the difficulty of correctly identifying certain species. In this respect, DNA barcoding techniques allow the reliable identification of organisms using DNA sequencing techniques and avoiding the disadvantages of morphotaxonomic identification. On the other hand, the recent development of New Generation DNA Sequencing techniques (NGS) has allowed the development of DNA metabarcoding, i.e. the characterization of populations of organisms present in a sample using genomic data. This paper shows the fundamental challenges to be</p>

overcome in order to establish a NGS sequencing-based assessment of the marine environmental quality.

## Introduction

The main objective of this study was to evaluate the potential of NGS sequencing to overcome the technical challenges associated with the analysis of complex marine environments, such as the presence of large amounts of DNA from both eukaryotic and prokaryotic organisms, and the presence of low abundant species. This work also aims to demonstrate the feasibility of using NGS sequencing to perform a rapid and cost-effective assessment of the marine environmental quality.

## Materials and Methods

The materials and methods used in this study are described in detail in the following sections.

## Results and Discussion

The results obtained in this study show that NGS sequencing can be used to perform a rapid and cost-effective assessment of the marine environmental quality.

## Conclusions

The conclusions drawn from this study are as follows:

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