

Eelgrass Preservation and Restoration in Ship Traffic Areas

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Purpose

- ▶ Review potential vessel impacts to eelgrass
- ▶ Present some examples of ways to avoid, minimize and compensate for damage

Potential Impacts from Vessels

- ▶ Direct vessel prop and hull scour
 - Jet skis, small and large vessels in Florida
- ▶ Propeller wash
 - Ferry boats in Puget Sound
- ▶ Vessel wakes
 - Fast ferries in Puget Sound
 - Large container vessels

Eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) Biology and Ecology

- ▶ One of about 60 species of seagrass (rooted angiosperms that grow in the sea)
- ▶ *Z. marina* is most widespread species
- ▶ Grows in dense meadows in shallow water in protected marine and estuarine areas
- ▶ Functions:
 - Primary productivity
 - Directly eaten
 - Detritus export
 - Refuge from predation
 - Reproduction habitat
 - Prey production
 - Shoreline stabilization



Mechanisms of Impacts

- ▶ Fragmentation of plants
- ▶ Erosion on surface fine material (organic and inorganic material on plants and on sediment)
- ▶ Erosion of sediments, and exposure of rhizomes and roots
- ▶ Erosion of plants
- ▶ Deposition and burial
- ▶ Reduction in light



Eelgrass Conceptual Model

*Controlling
Factors*



Structure



Functions

Light
(3M PAR/day)

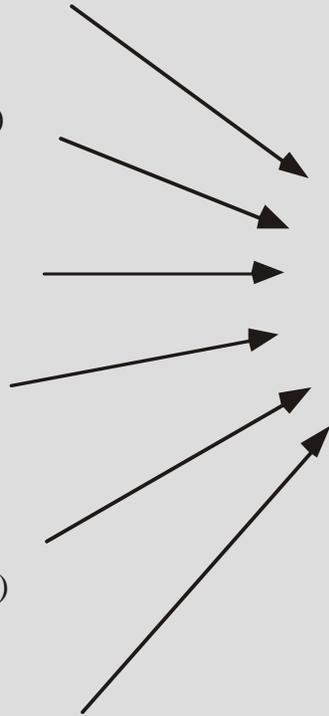
Temperature
(7-13 deg C)

Salinity
(10-30 ppt)

Substrata
(sand-mud)

Nutrients
(mod. soil;
low water col.)

Water Motion
(3m/sec tidal;
80 cm/sec. burst)

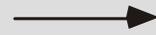


Eelgrass
Biomass
and Associated
Community

Carbon Export

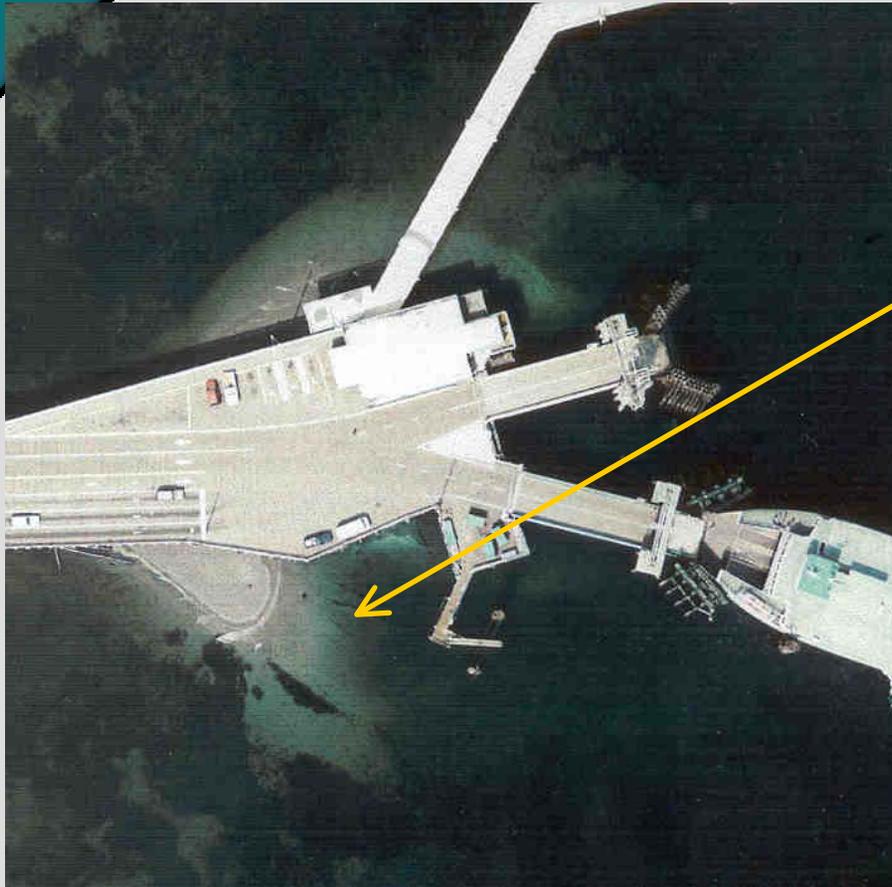


Fisheries Resources

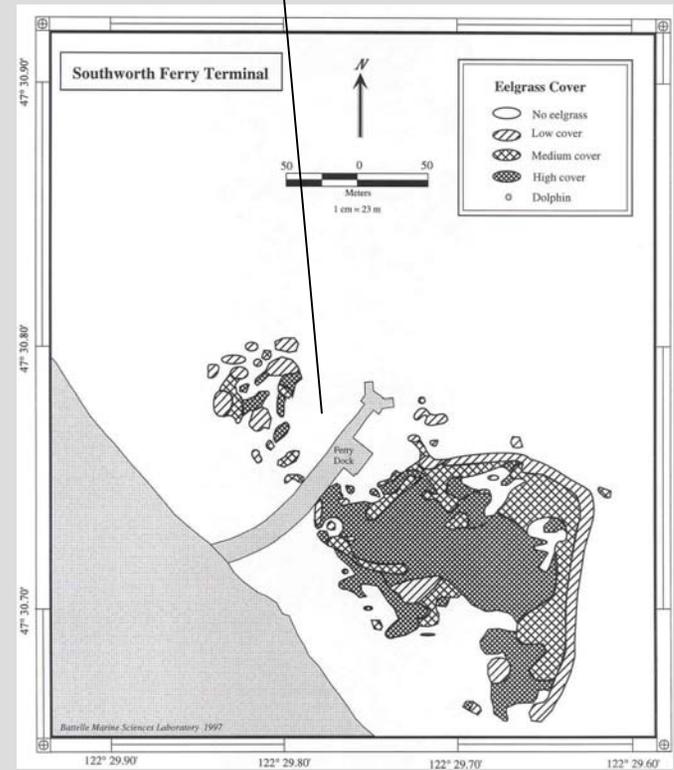


Shoreline
Stabilization





Erosion/Deposition Zone

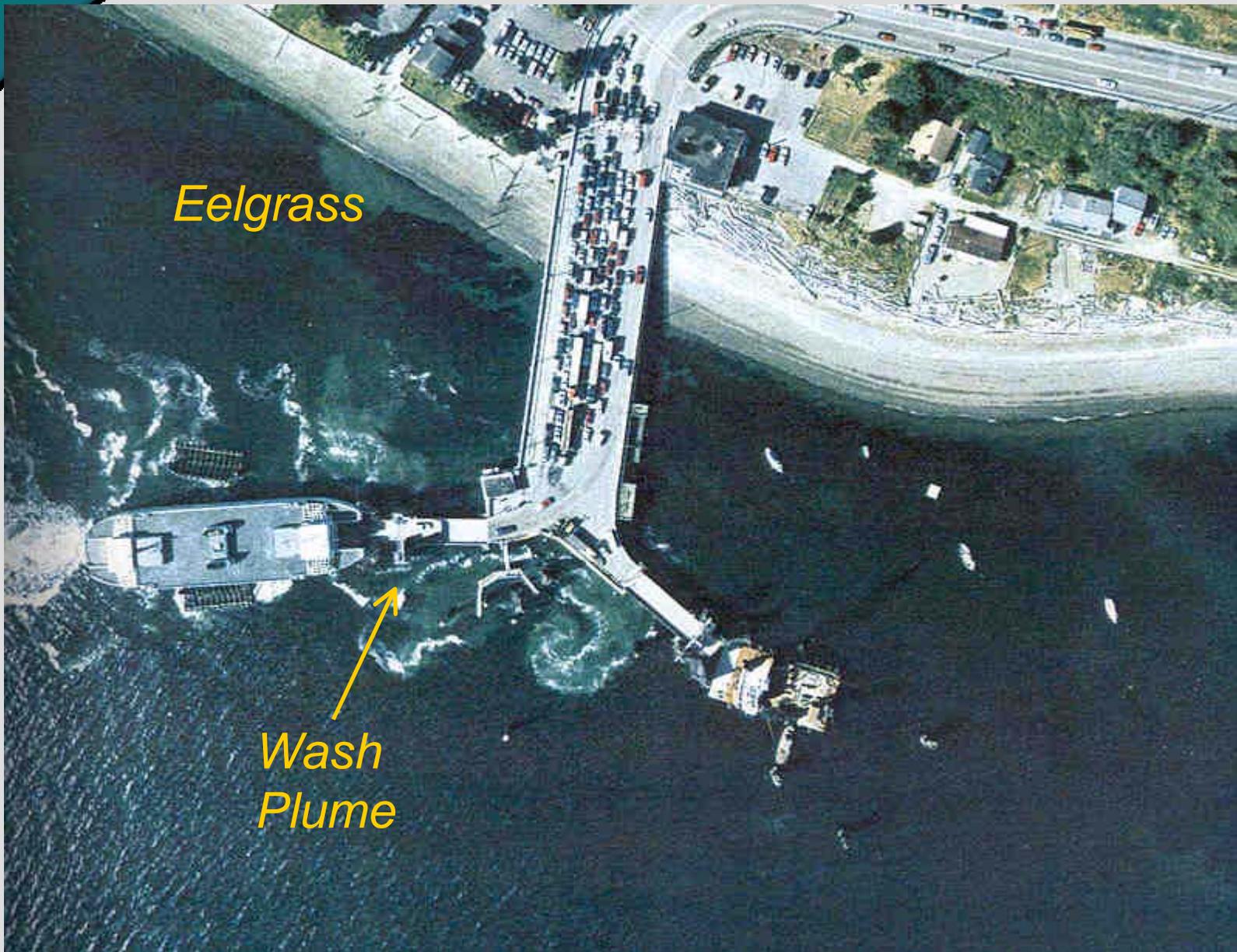


Large Vessel Wake

Scalloped edge

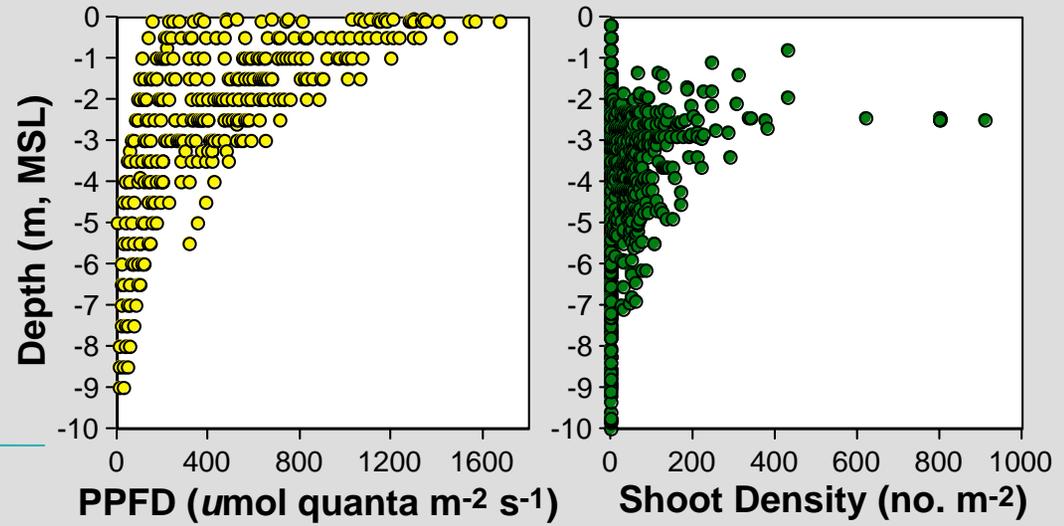
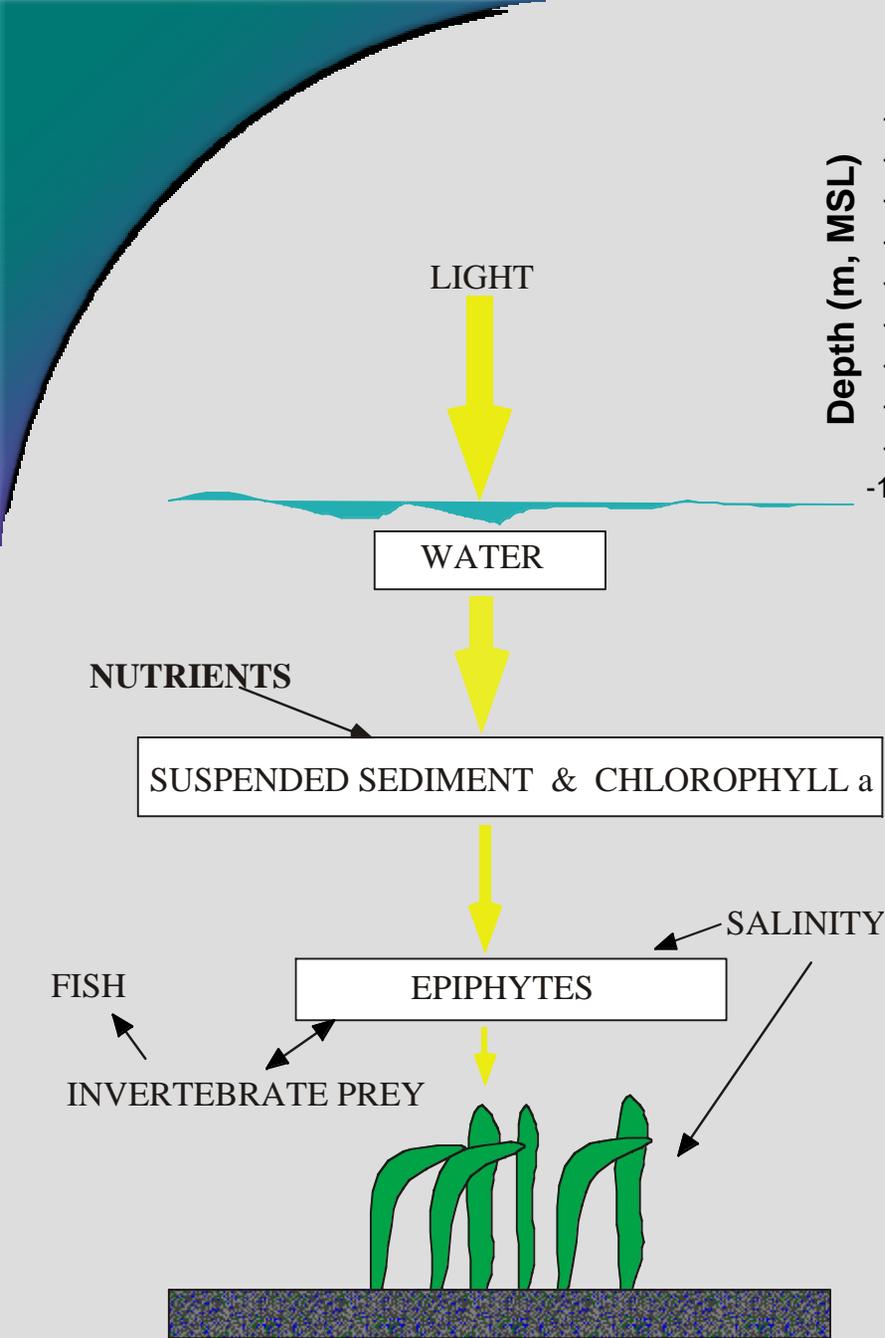


Exposed Rhizomes



Eelgrass

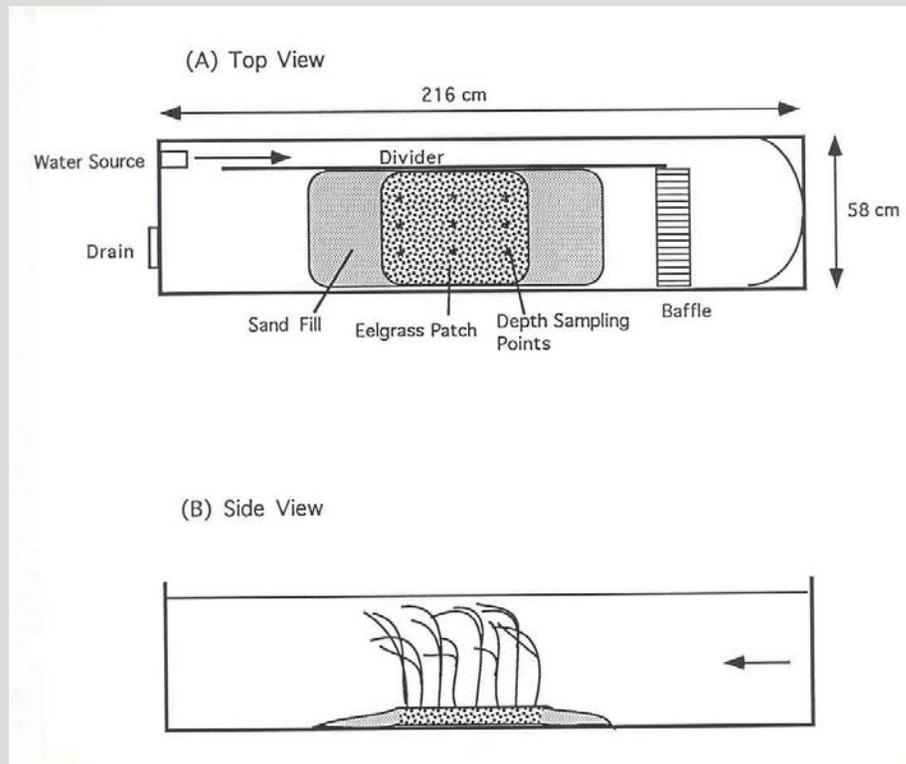
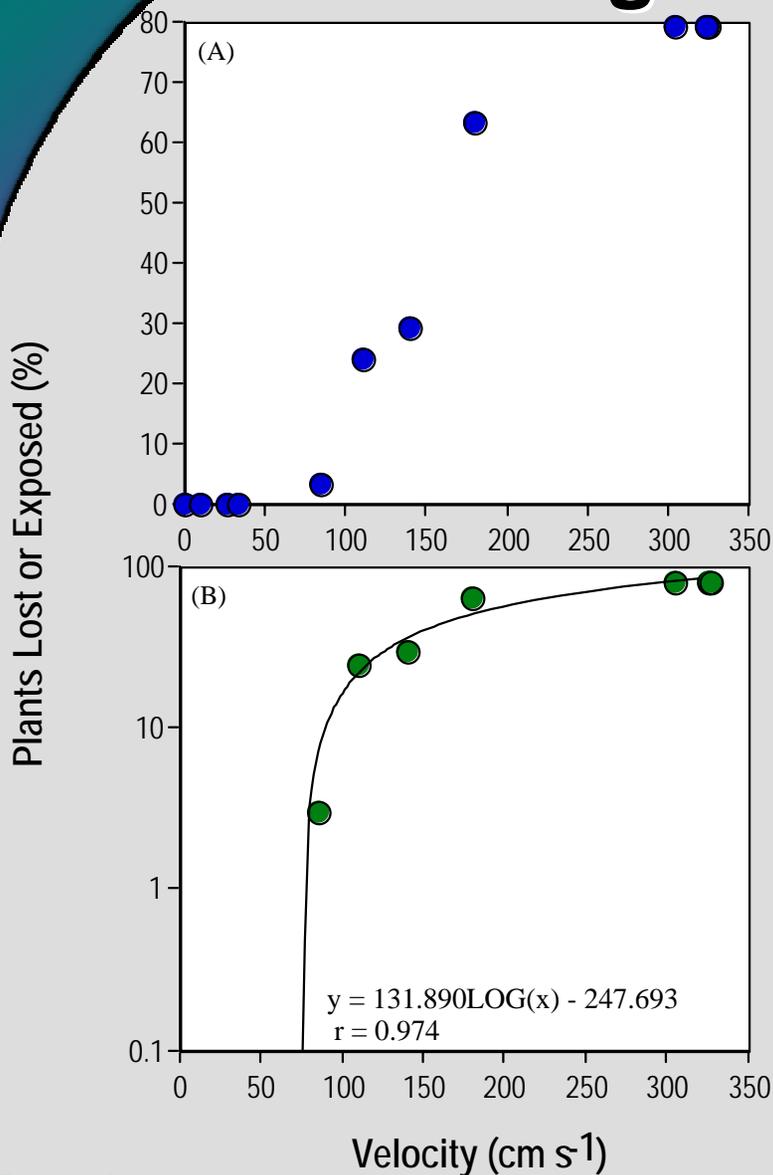
*Wash
Plume*

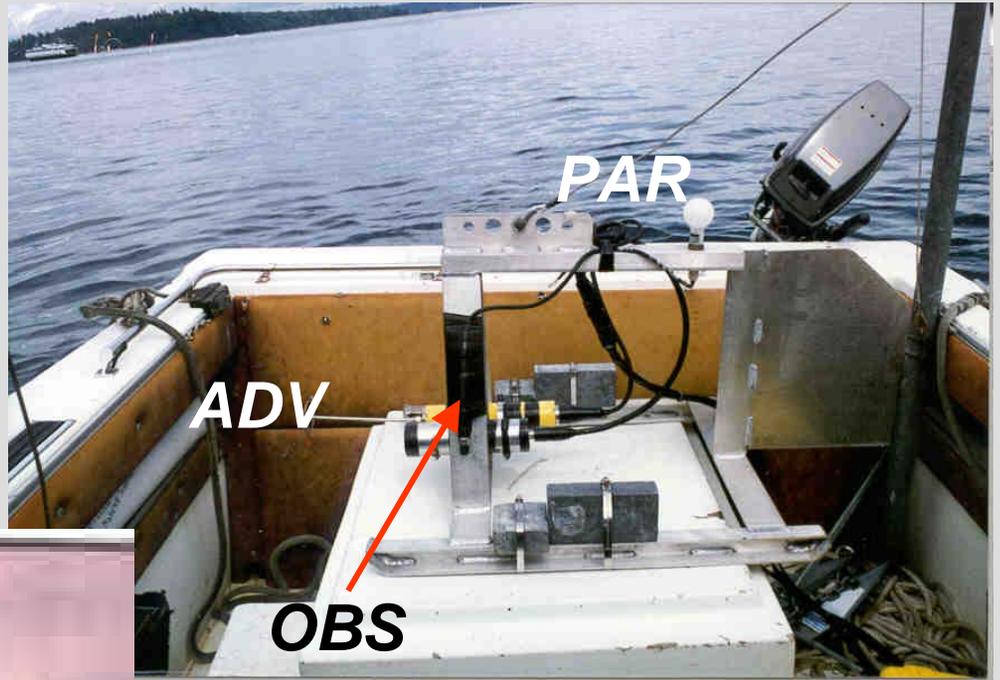


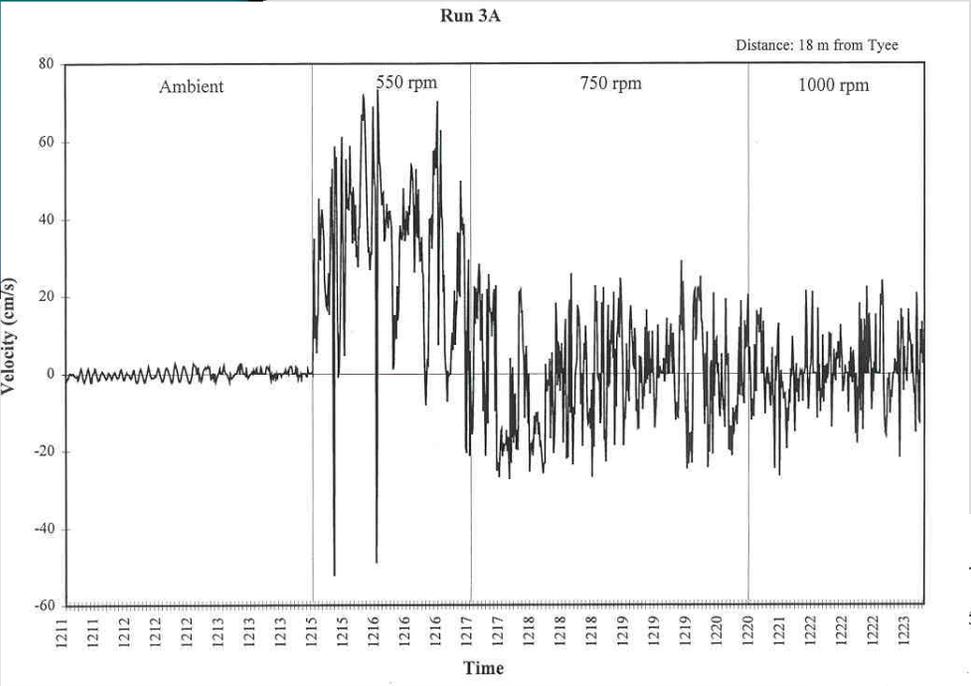
Role of Light

- *Controls growth*
- *Controls distribution*
- *Frequent reduction can affect eelgrass*

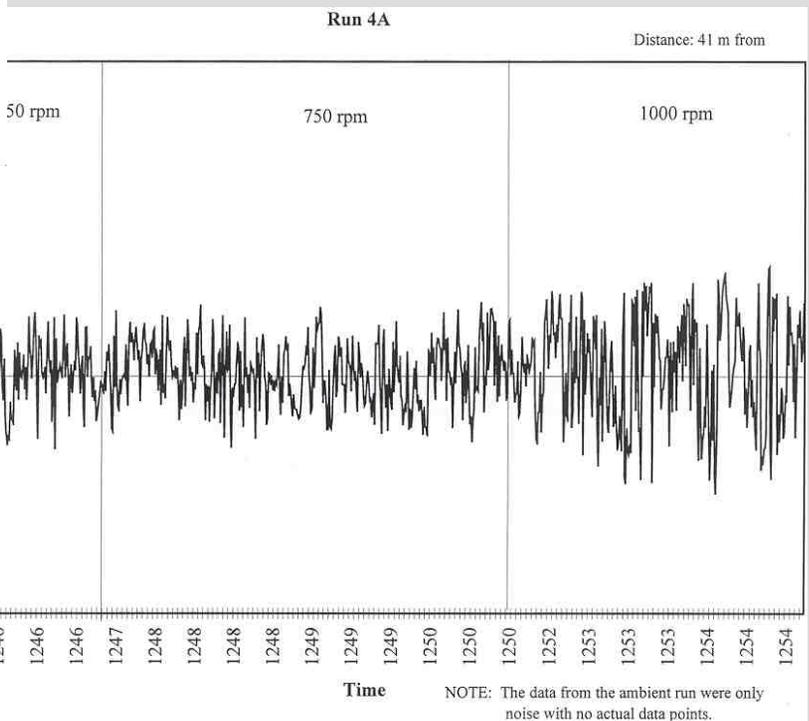
Eelgrass Flume Studies





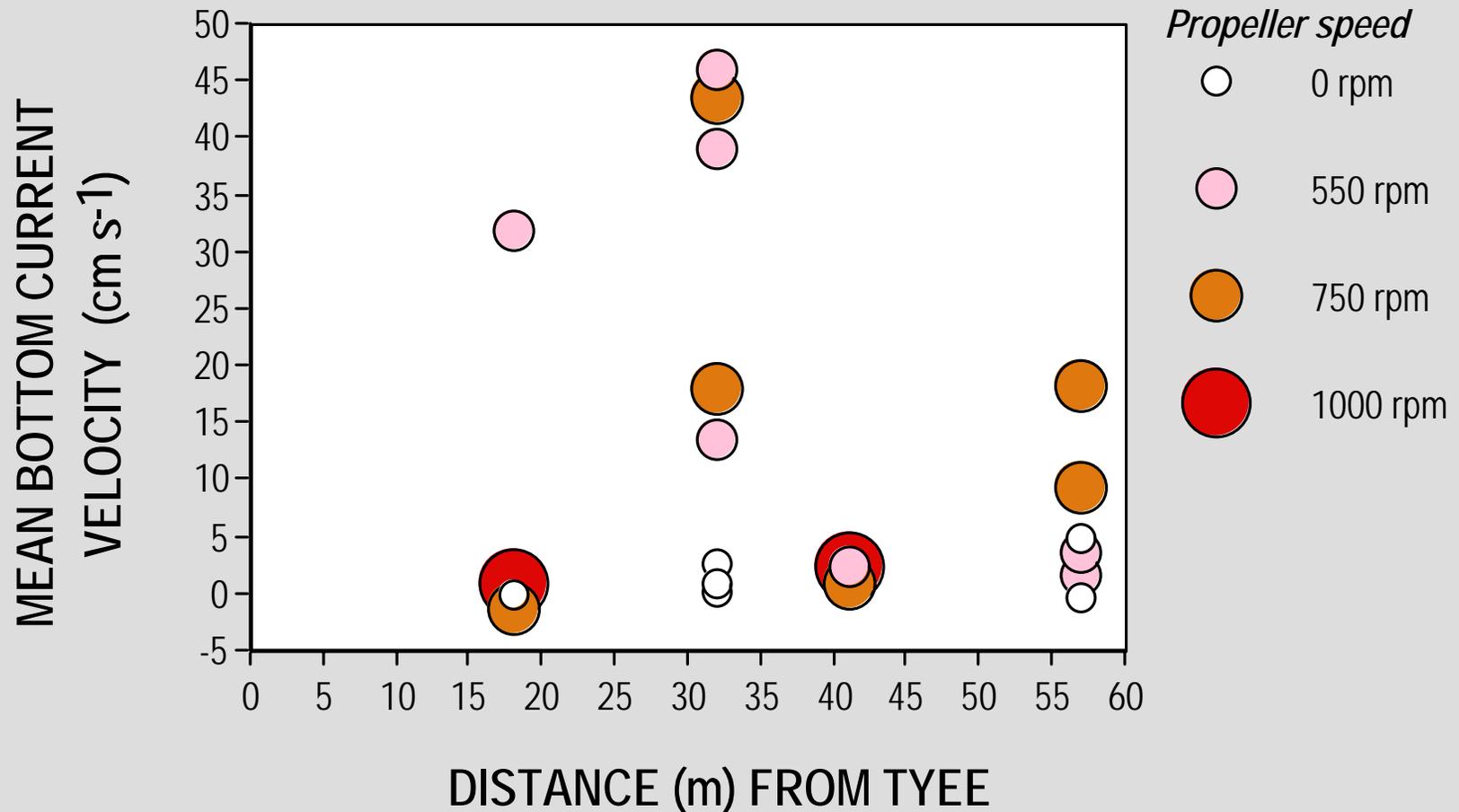


18m from propellers



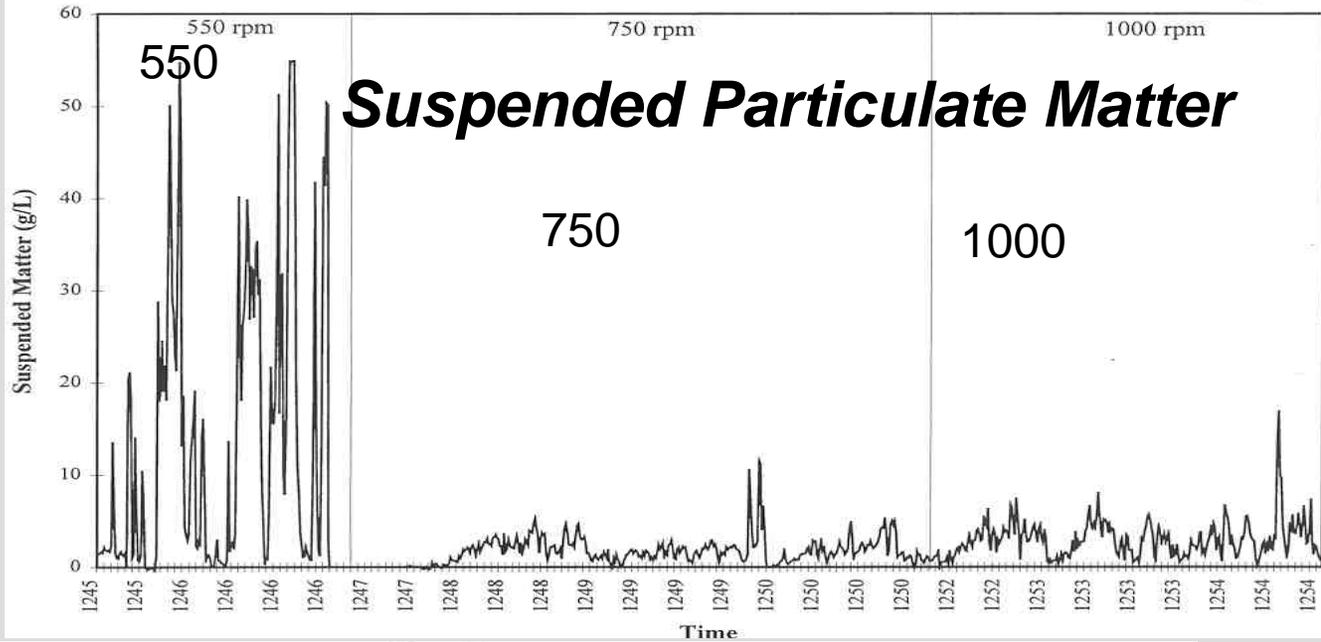
41m from propellers

Field Studies of Propeller Wash



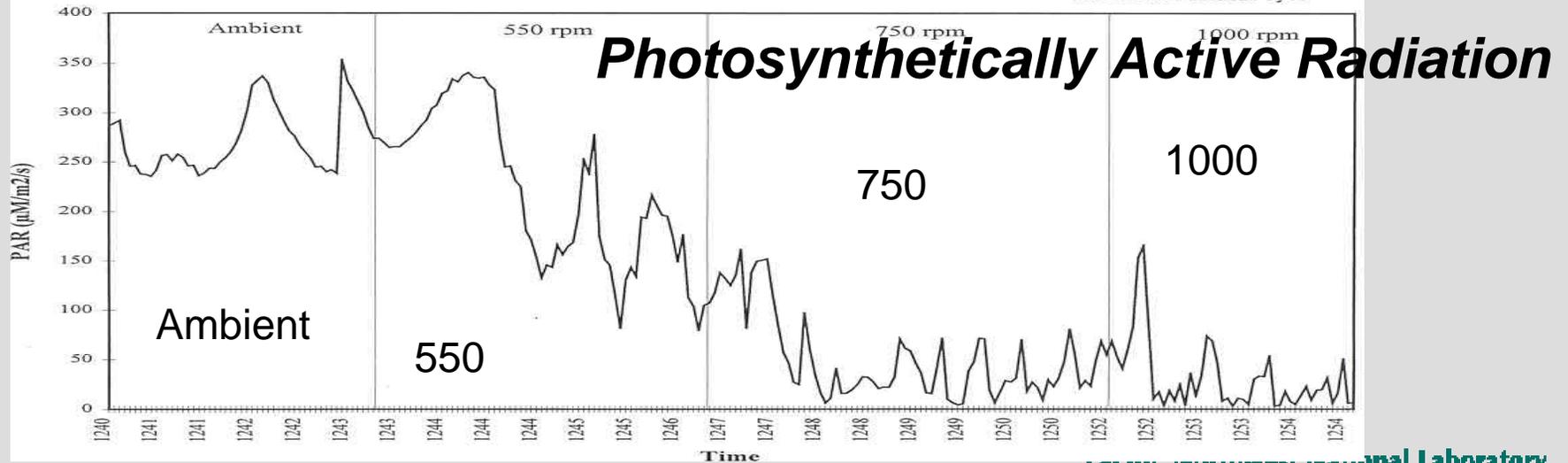
Run 4A

Distance: 41 m from Tye

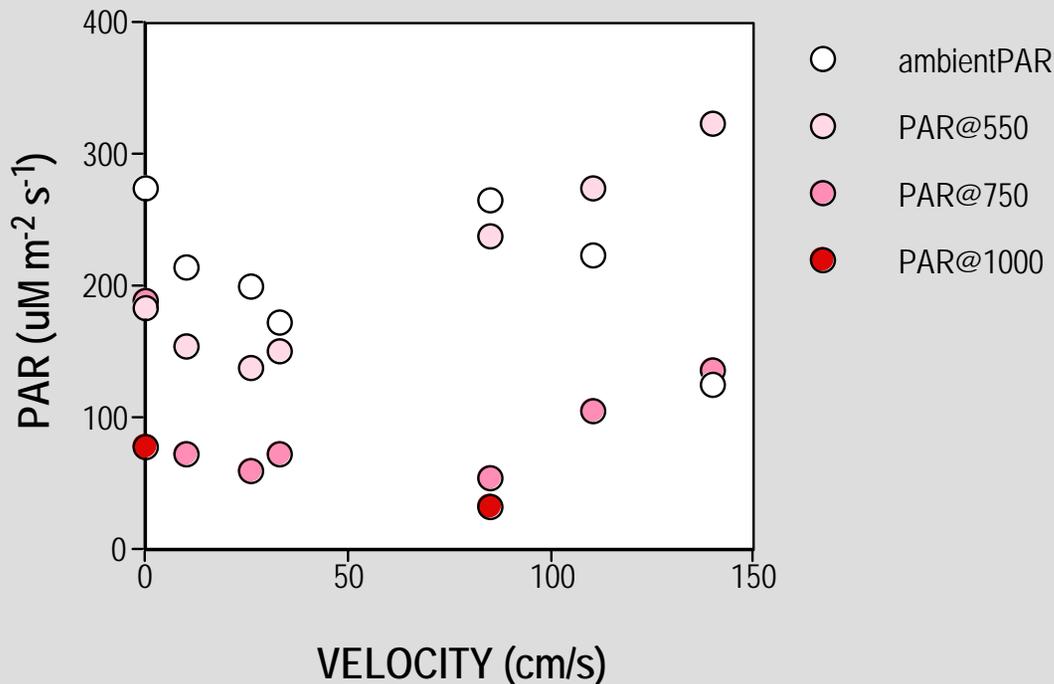
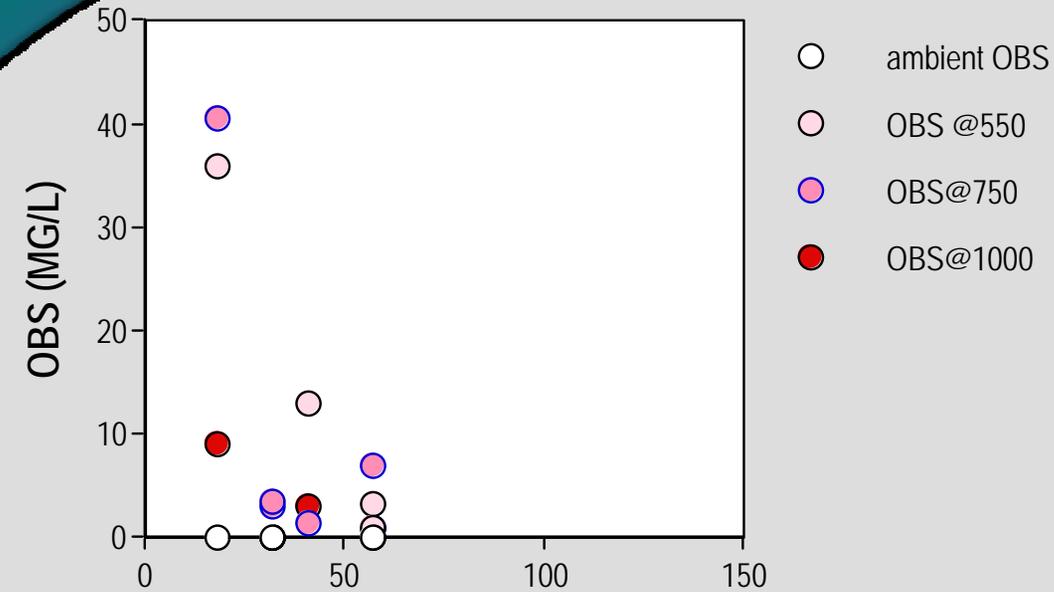


Run 4A

Distance: 41 m from Tye



Bottom Velocity, Turbidity and PAR



Mechanisms for Minimization and Recovery

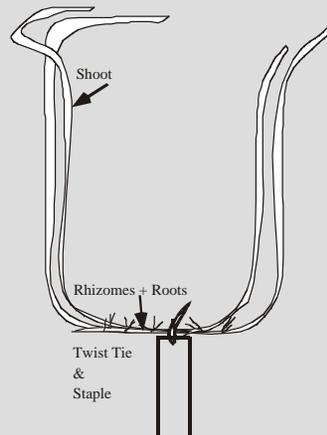
- ▶ Remove or reduce source of disturbance below a threshold expected to cause problem
 - Set back zone
 - Reorient slips
 - Reroute ships
 - Establish and enforce best management practices

- ▶ Natural Recovery Processes

- Flowering and seed deposition
- Rhizome spread
- Drift fragments

- ▶ Restoration

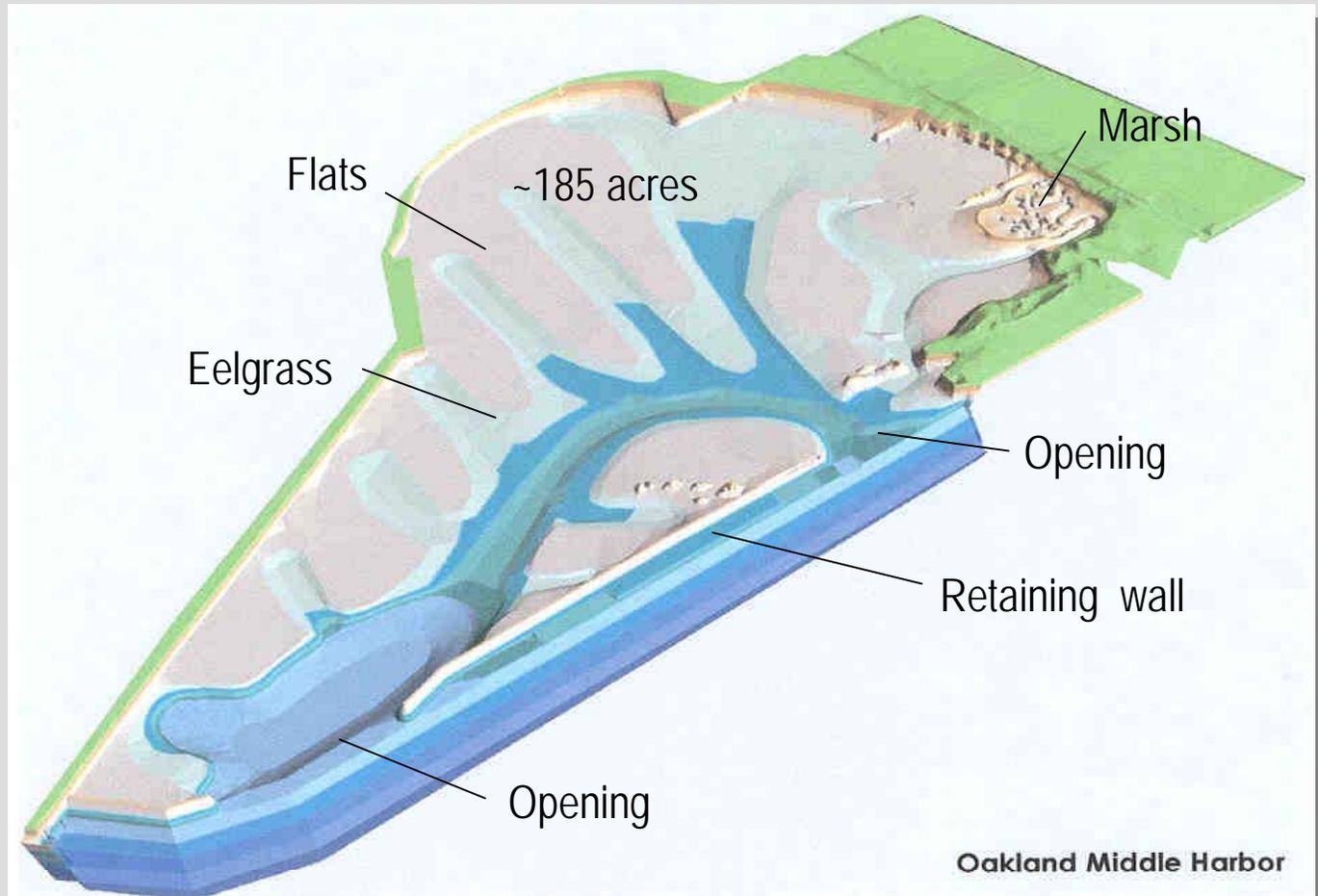
- Adult plantings
- Seed plantings



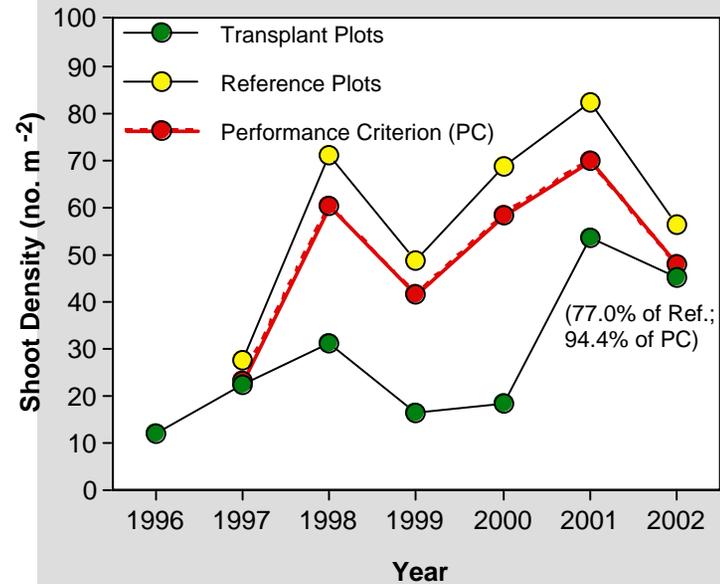
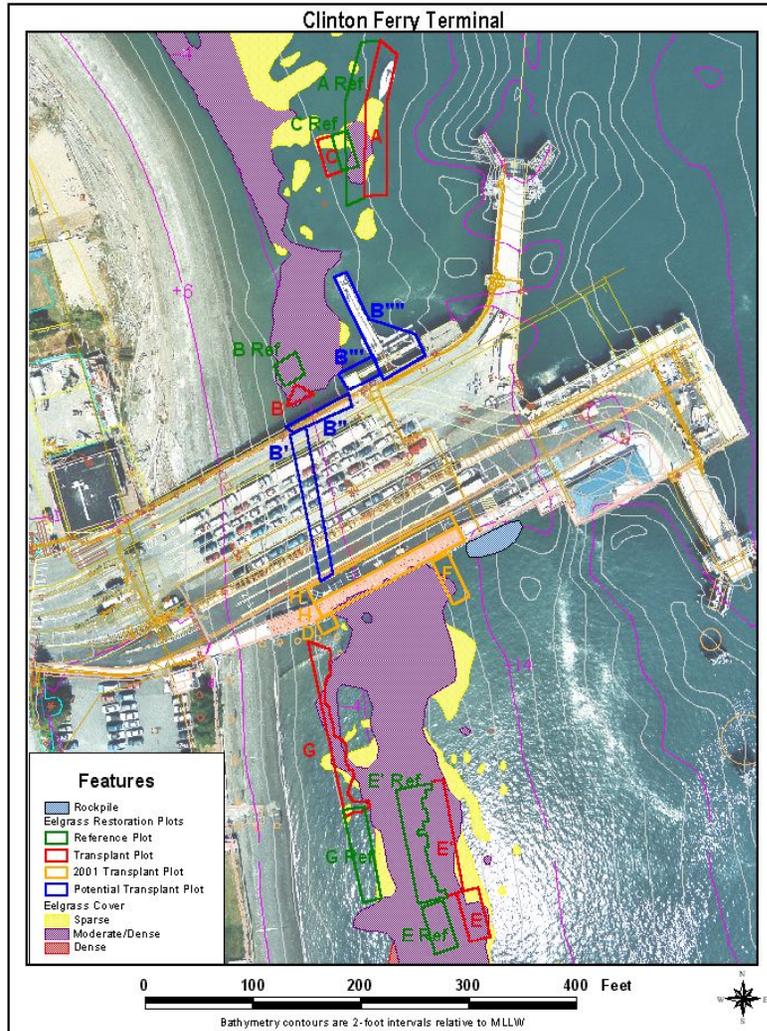
Oakland Middle Harbor Mudflat/Eelgrass Restoration

Adaptive Measures

- Incremental fill-settlement cycle
- Test planting of eelgrass
- Adjustable openings to maintain water quality



Eelgrass Restoration



- Mean shoot density over all plots close to performance criterion by 2002
- Highly variable reference density tracked generally by planting plot density
- Large increase over time in reference density an issue

Contact Information

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