

A photograph of a fish swimming in a pond with eelgrass. The fish is in the foreground, swimming towards the right. The water is clear, and the eelgrass is visible in the background. The text is overlaid on the image.

Keeping it Living
Eelgrass Habitat Ecology

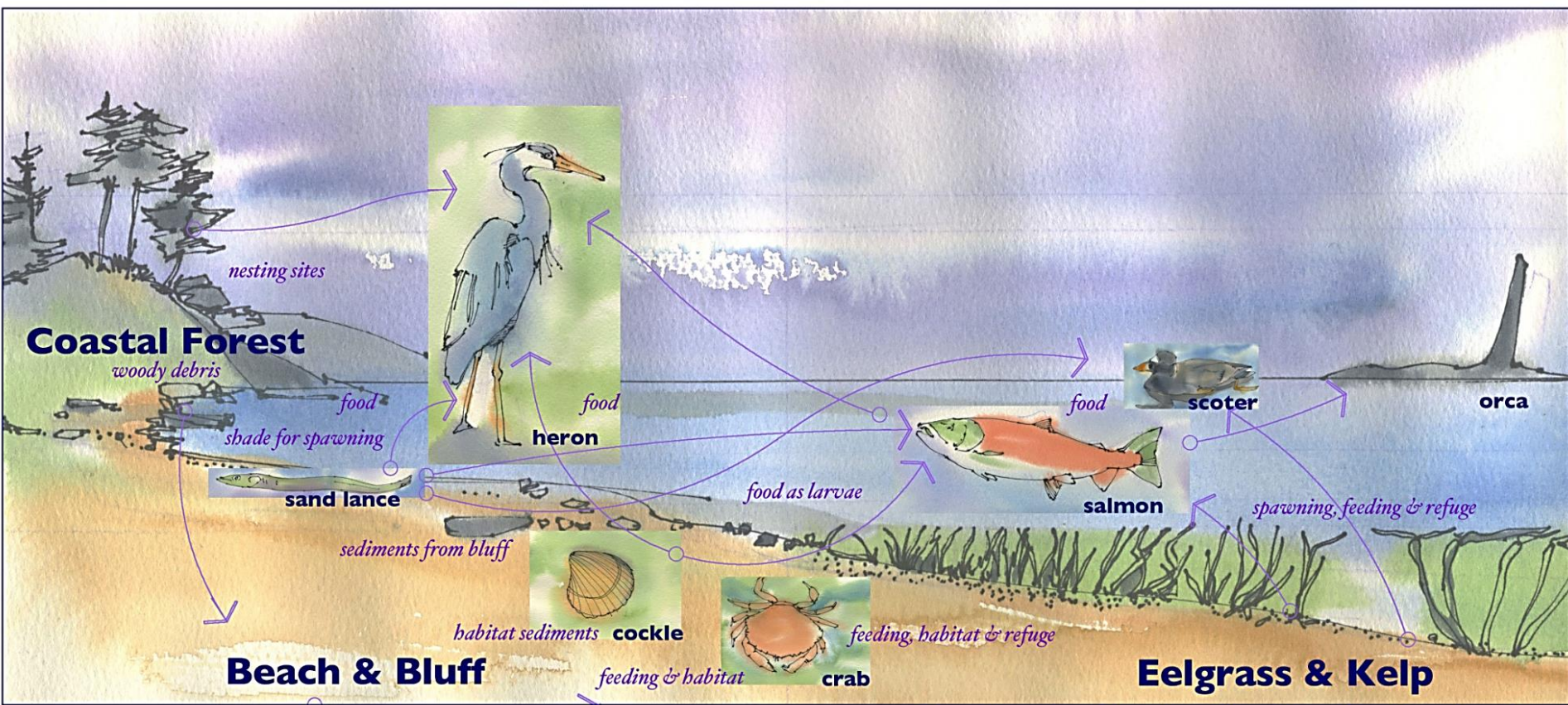
Mid Vancouver Island Habitat Enhancement Society
Annual General Meeting
October 1, 2022

Nikki Wright
SeaChange Marine Conservation Society



Trish Farrell

Living Systems



N E A R S H O R E E C O L O G I C A L R E L A T I O N S

T O P O G R A P H I C S

Natural Marine Protected Areas



Marine Nearshore Systems

Photo: Ramona de Graff

Backshore vegetation

Filters pollutants



Provides shade for forage fish

Stabilizes soils



Drift logs provide stability



Habitat for intertidal life

Nutrients

Sand provides

forage fish spawning



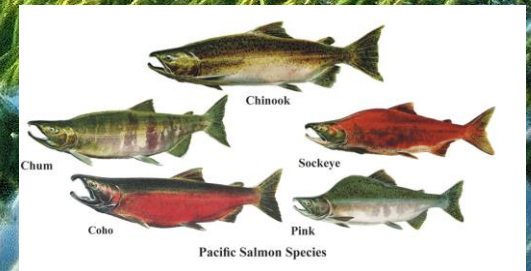
Eelgrass provides oxygen

Stores carbon

Slows erosion



Provides habitat for salmon and other marine life



Seeds

Food
Medicine
Pottery sealant

Whole Plant

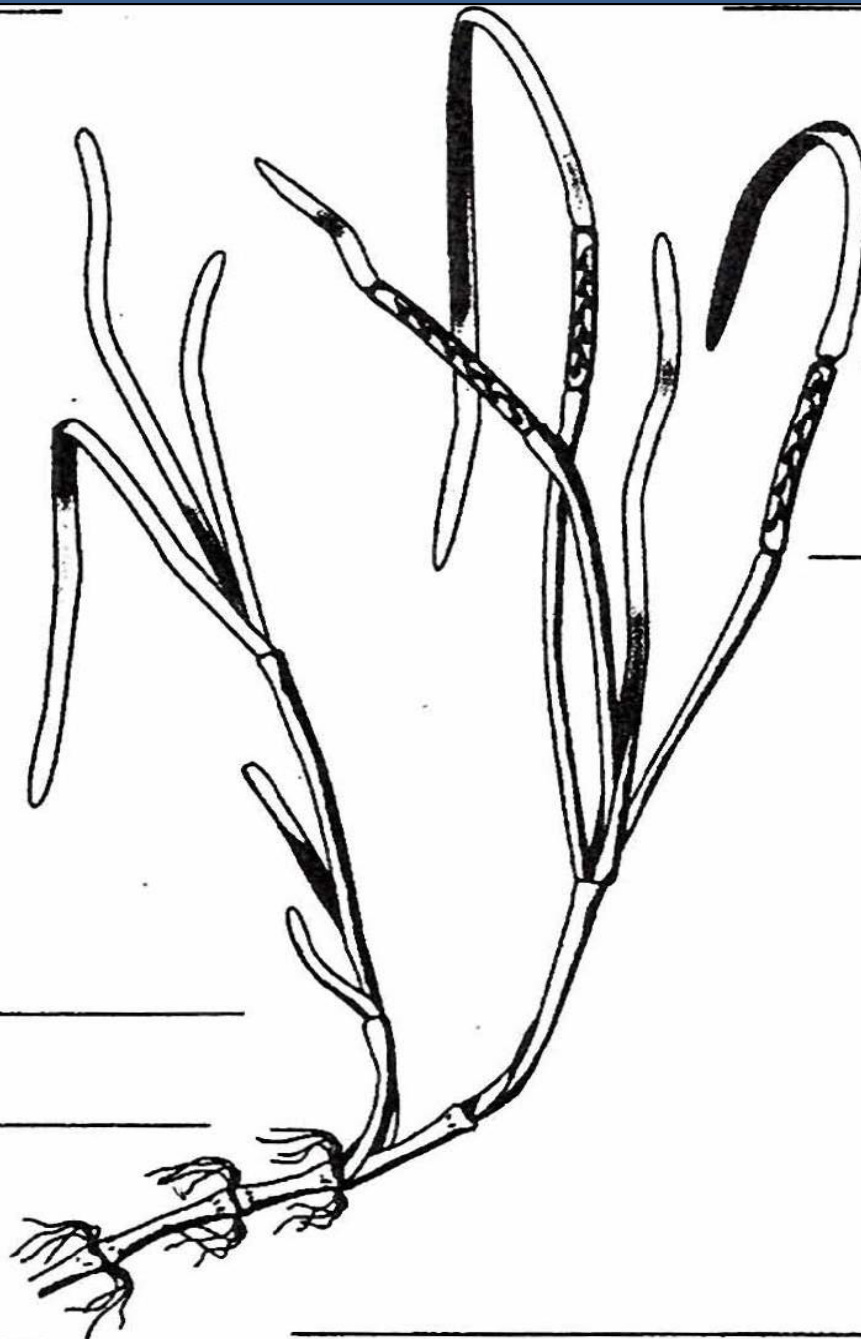
Cooking insulation
Collection of herring
eggs
Gathering site
indicator

leaves

- cooking insulation
- board bending covers
- thatch
- toys & dolls
- housing insulation

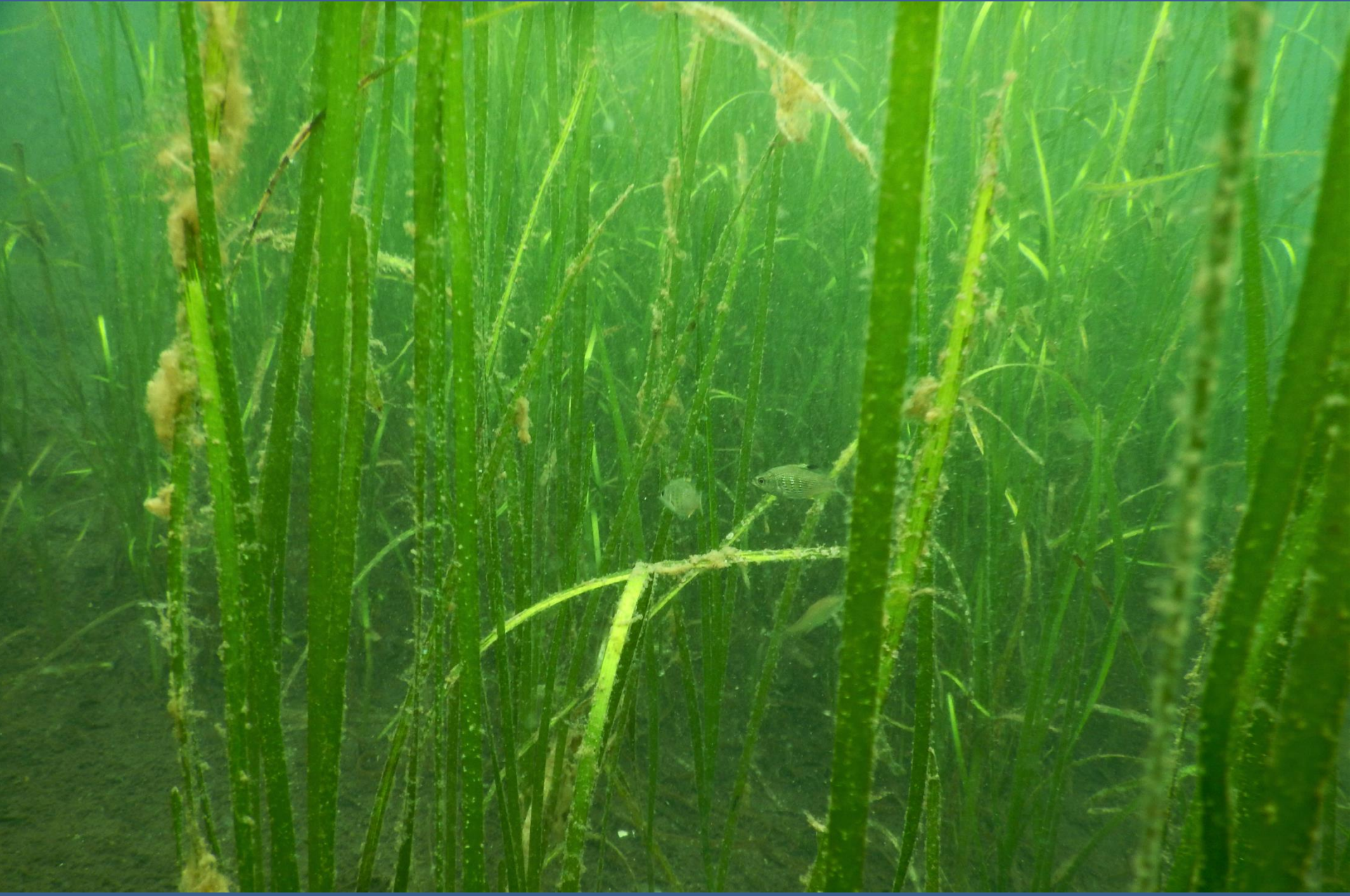
rhizome

- food
- ceremonial
- medicine
- two varieties used









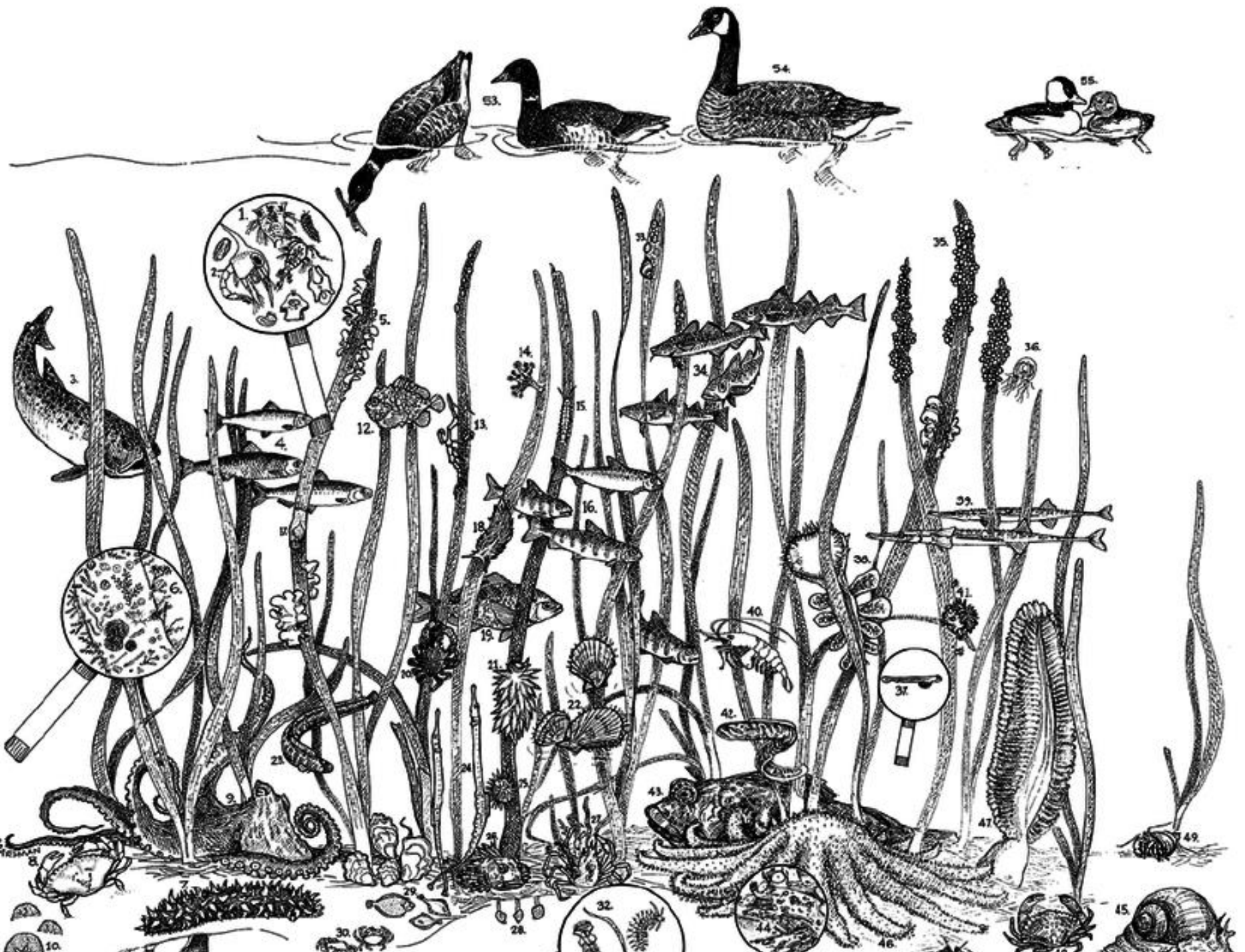
Eelgrass Meadows are Salmon Highways





Eelgrass meadows serve as salmon highways by:

- Functioning as nurseries
- Providing food: 80% of commercially important fish species use eelgrass during some stage of their life cycle
- Serving as refugia from predators and waves





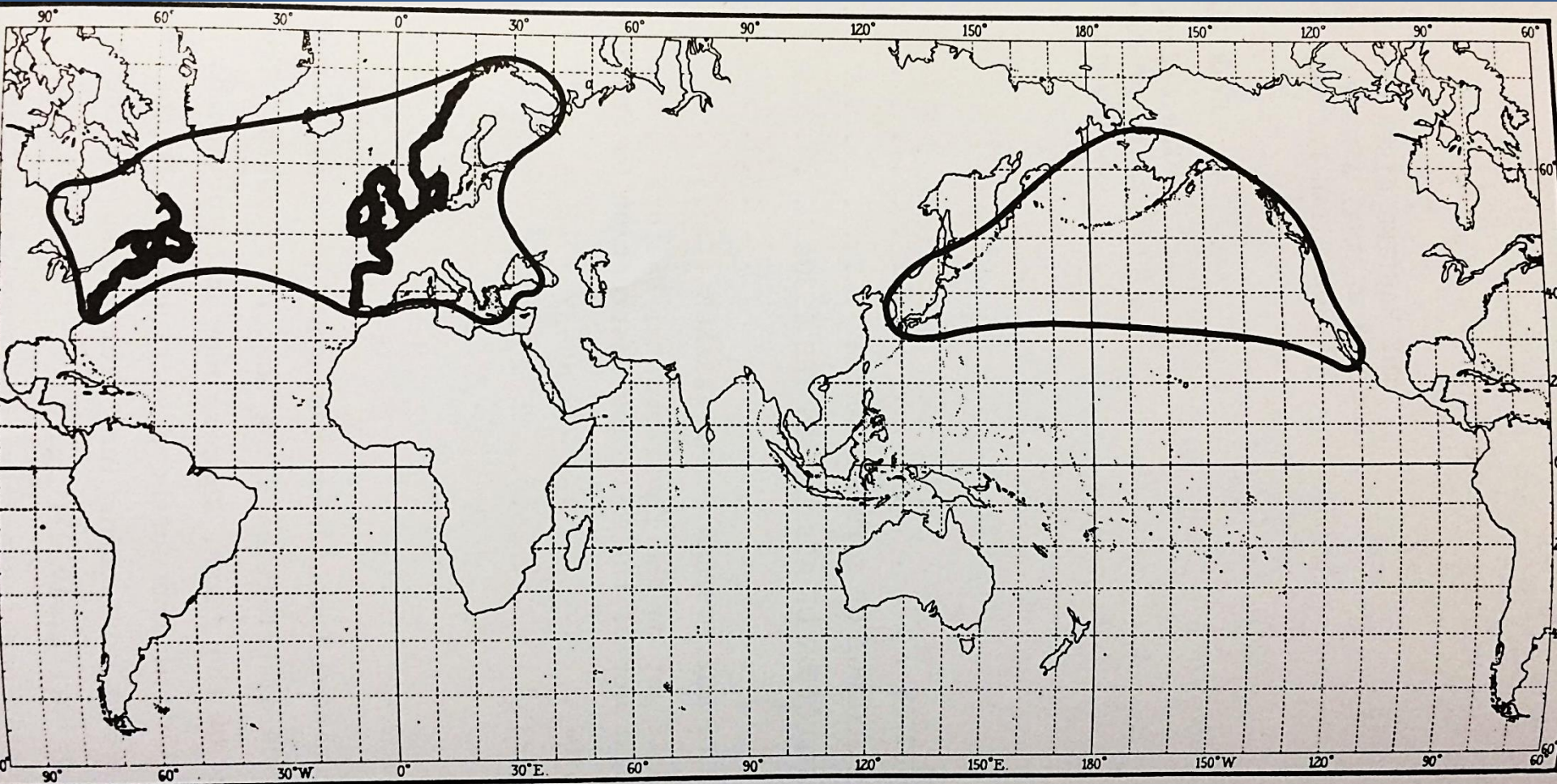


FIG. 1. World distribution of the eelgrass (*Zostera marina*), redrawn and modified after Setchell (1935, Fig. 10). The coastal areas marked with a black signature indicate the areas with the mass destruction in the 1930s. After Rasmussen (1973).







Figure 1. *Zostera japonica* sheath.

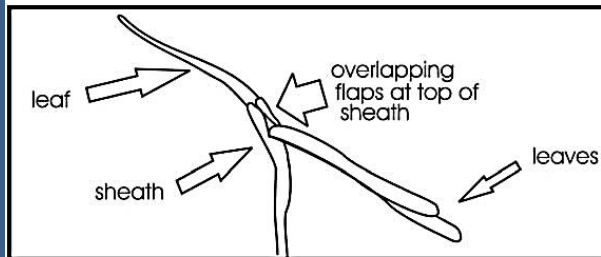


Figure 2. Schematic drawing of Figure 1.



Figure 3. *Zostera marina* sheath.

Ecotype: *Z.m. typica*

- *typica*: narrow leaf size; 2 to 5mm width
- Primarily intertidal
- Small seasonal variation
- Low current tolerance



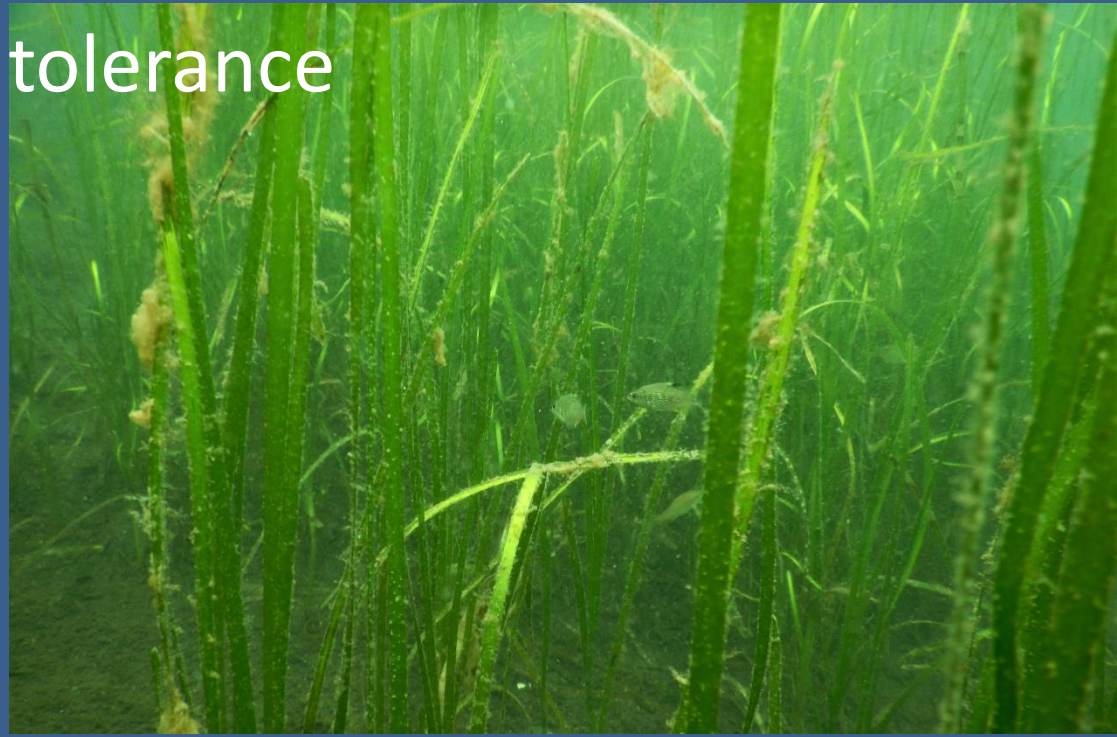
Ecotype: *Z.m. phillipsi*

- *phillipsi*: intermediate leaf size: 4 to 15mm width
- 0 to - 4 depth range
- Large seasonal variation; plant length reduced in winter
- Moderate current tolerance



Ecotype: *Z.m. latifolia*

- *latifolia*: large leaf size: 12 to 20mm width
- -0.5 to -10 depth range
- Seasonal minimal variation
- Strongest current tolerance



An Opportunity for Citizen Science



PARKSVILLE - QUALICUM BEACH EELGRASS AND SHORELINE HARDENING

MVIHES
MID VANCOUVER ISLAND HABITAT ENHANCEMENT SOCIETY
www.mvihes.bc.ca



This map was created for MVIHES (Mid Vancouver Island Habitat Enhancement Society) using a composite of different datasets existing as of March 04, 2009

The Mapping Centre, Project Watershed, and other partners are not responsible for damages resulting from any errors, omissions or deletions.

Sources:

The Mapping Centre (Project Watershed Society) 2009
Regional District of Nanaimo TRIM 2007
Mid Vancouver Island Habitat Enhancement Society

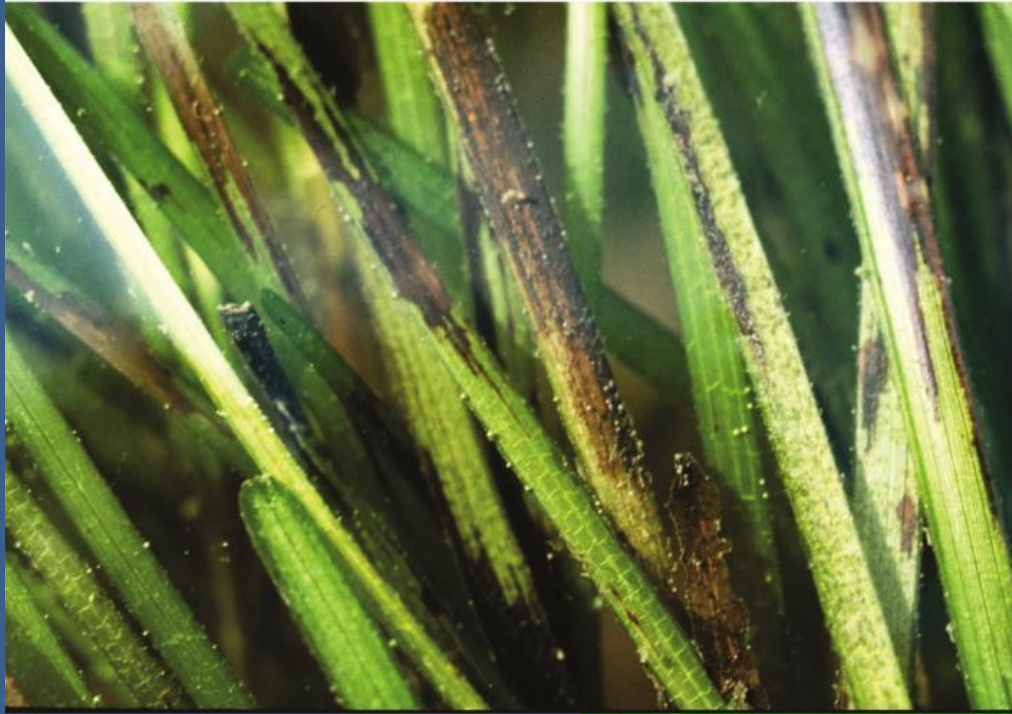
Map created May 25, 2009
by The Mapping Centre
Comox Valley Project Watershed Society
Box 3007, Courtenay, BC, V9N 5N3
(250) 792 - 2873
maps.projectwatershed.bc.ca

Scale = 1: 45,500
Universal Transverse Mercator
Zone 10, NAD 83



0 0.5 1 2 3
Kilometers

Wasting Disease Symptoms on Eelgrass



Threats











2018.03.18 14:08



Side scan image of log under the seabed



Salmon highway interruptions



Shoreline modifications do more than
slow down erosion (temporarily)...



Climate Changes

Relinquishment

Resiliency

Restoration









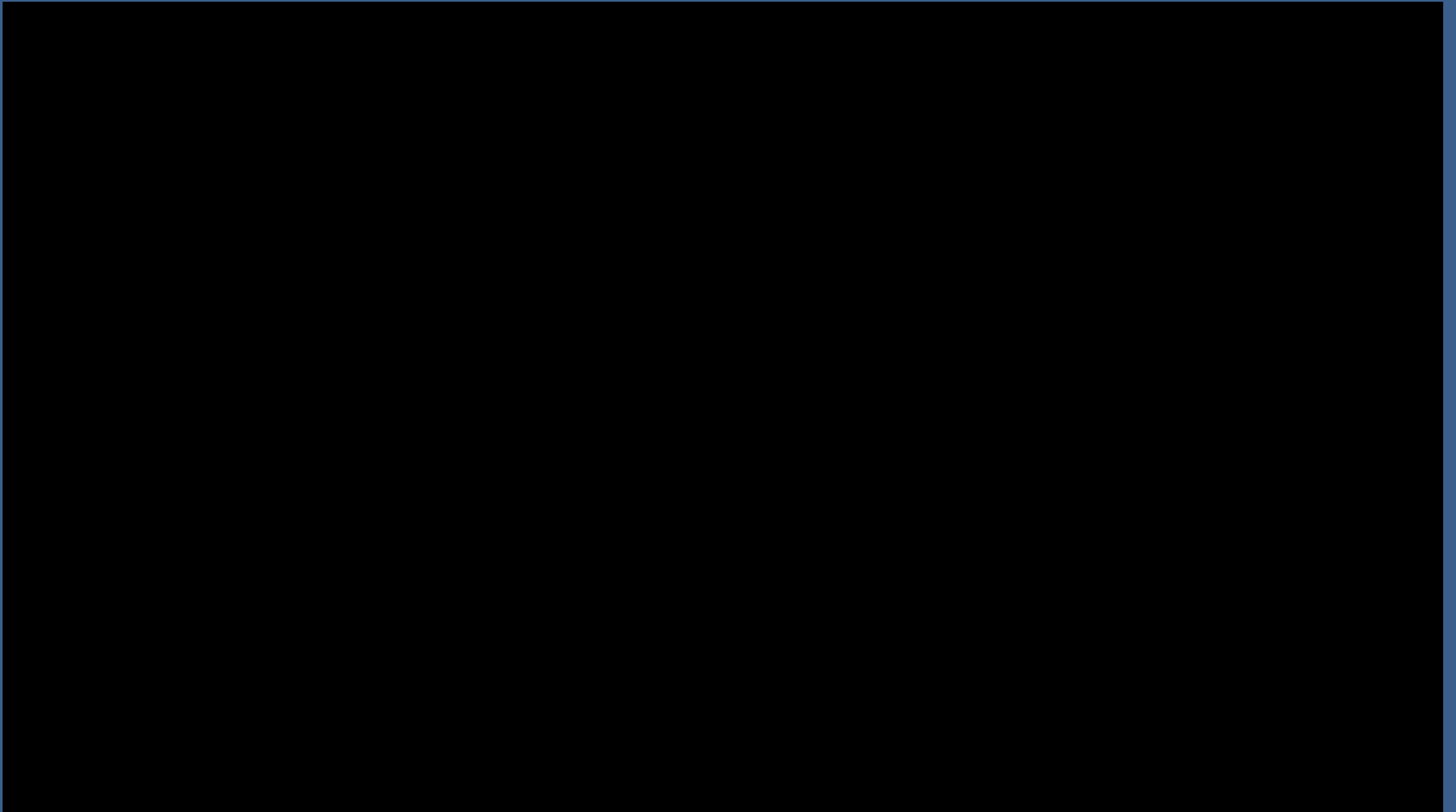






Eelgrass Restoration

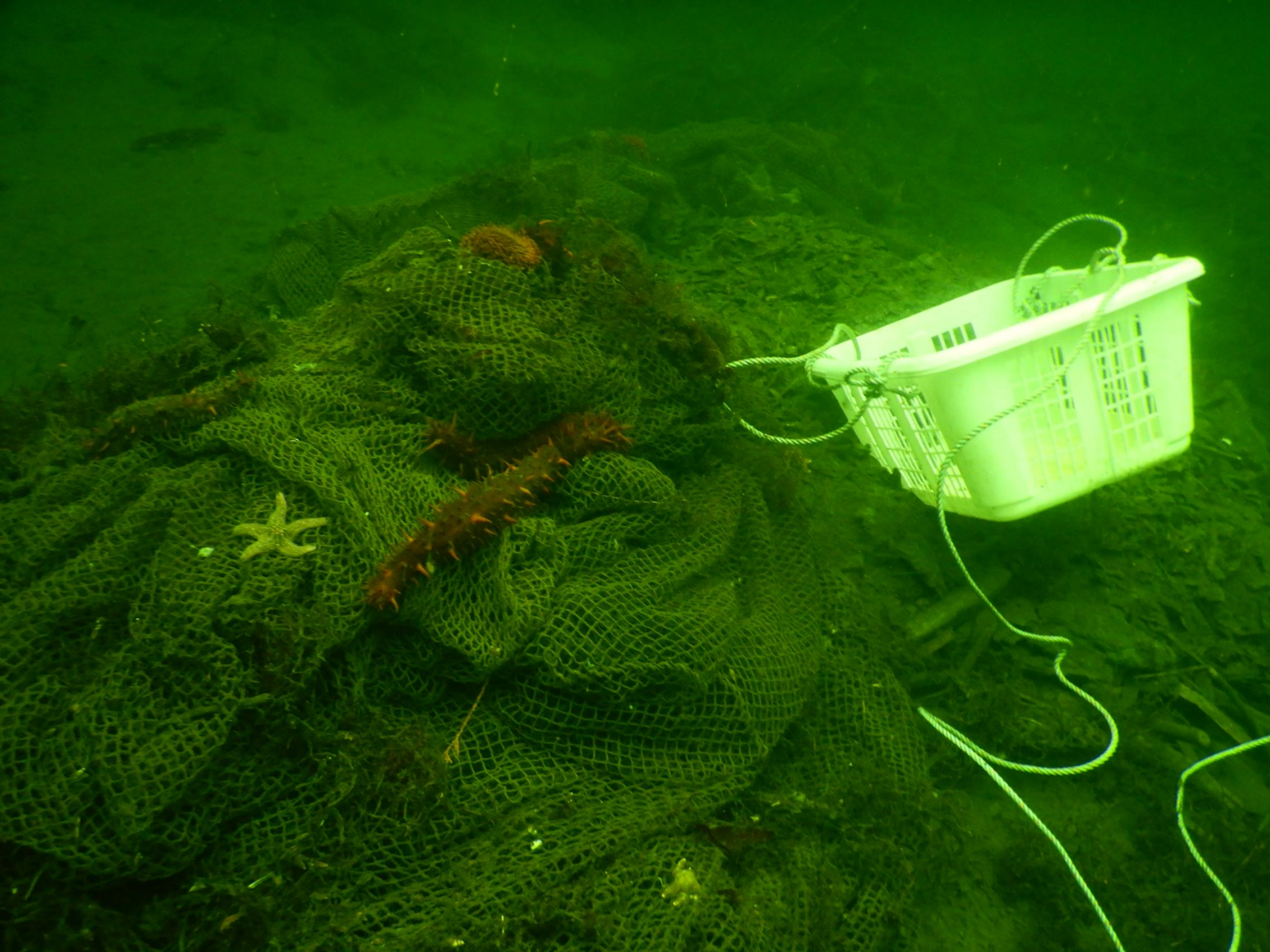
One estuary at a time



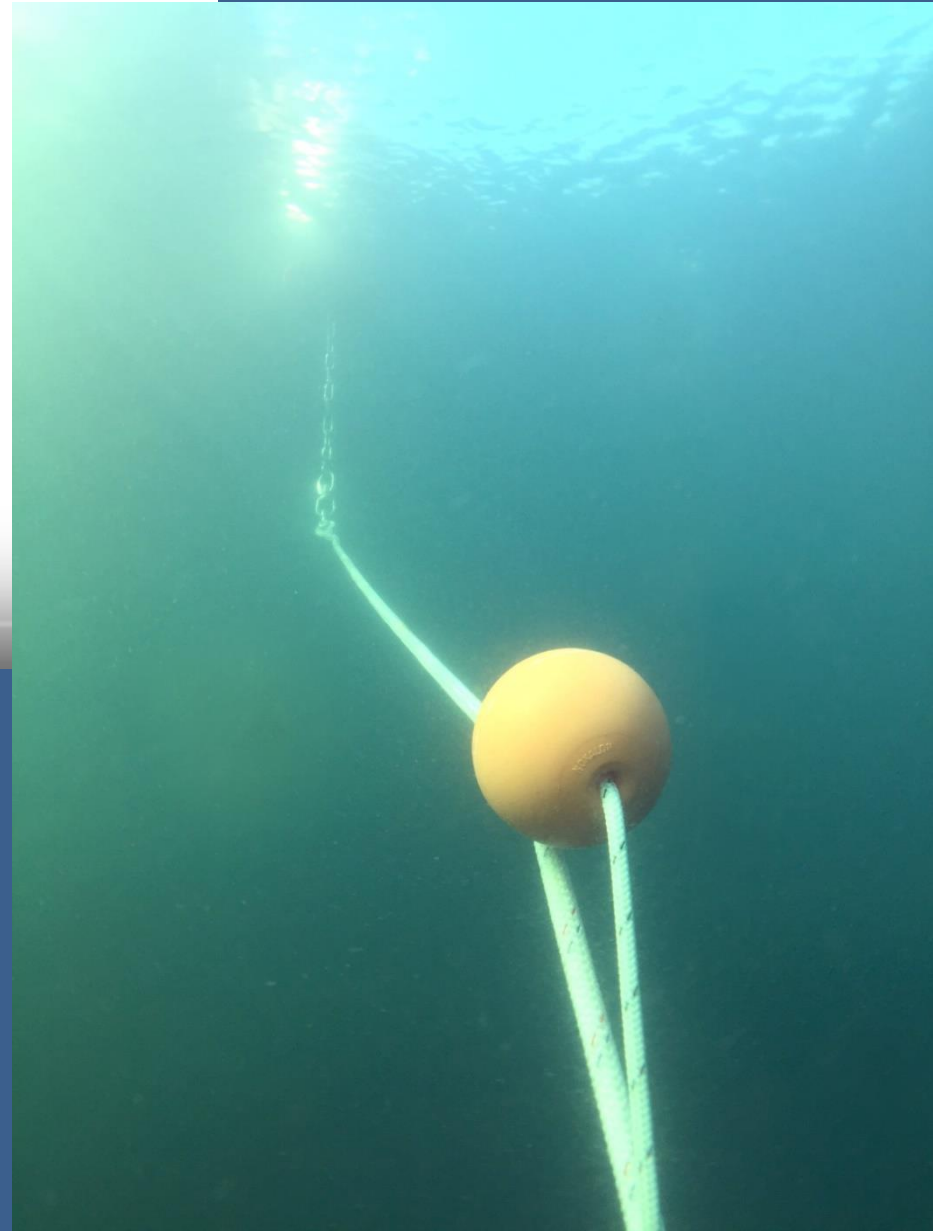
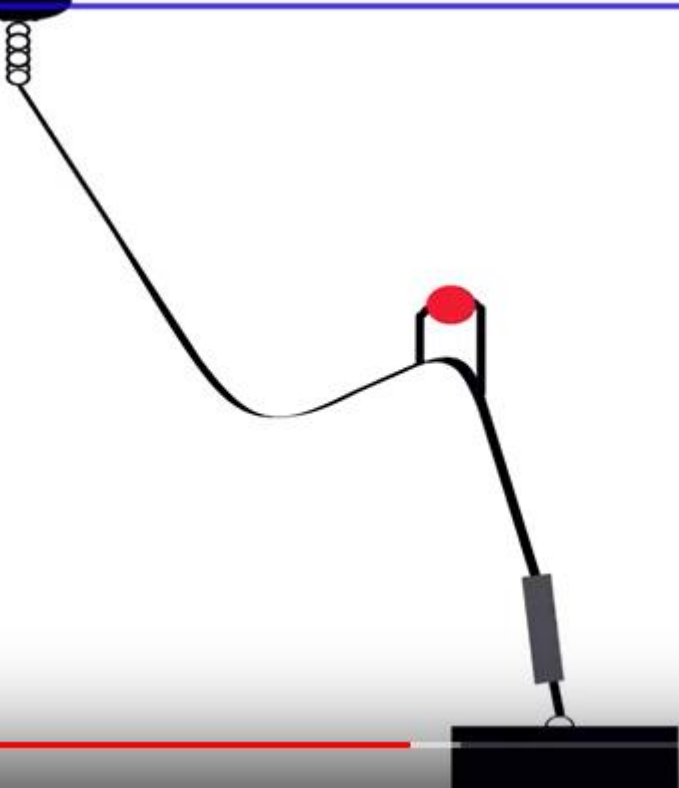
Monitoring







Seafloor friendly mooring



Voluntary No Anchor in Eelgrass Zones



Help Protect Eelgrass

Why?

Eelgrass meadows are essential habitat for many species including spawning fish, juvenile salmon and crabs. They are also feeding grounds for birds and mammals.



How?

Anchor or moor deeper than 7m (23ft) chart depth.



For more information: seachangesociety.com



For more information

Islands Trust Nearshore Eelgrass Maps

- <http://www.islandstrustconservancy.ca/our-initiatives/marineconservation/eelgrass-mapping/>

Seagrass Conservation Working Group

<https://seagrassconservation.org/>

SeaChange Marine Conservation Society

<https://seachangesociety.com/>

Thank you!

- Dave Sanford
- Cynthia Durance, R.P.Bio.
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- Tavish Campbell
- Jamie Smith – Coastal Photography Studio
- Cameron Murray – Topographics Landscape Architects
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Royal B.C. Museum Archives
- Chris Picard



Questions?

