Martin County Seagrass Restoration Project











Presentation to ECERT

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Purpose

 What conditions in estuaries contribute to seagrass health or decline

 Consider water column and sediment characteristics in seagrass meadows

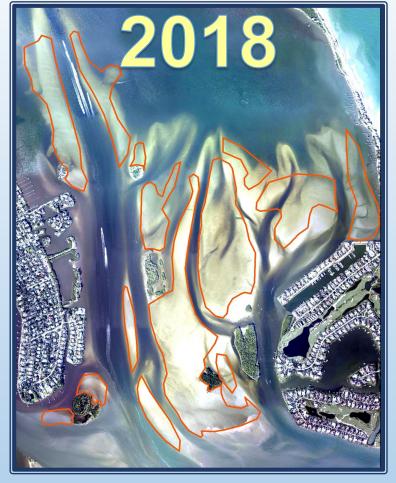
 Develop strategies that result in higher success of seagrass restoration projects





Seagrass Decline





- 2005-2011 expanding seagrass populations in the IRL
 - Coincided with several years of drought conditions
- Decade long decline that started in 2012 but accelerated in 2016-2020
 - Lake releases, higher rainfall periods and tropical cyclones
 - Almost complete disappearance of seagrass by 2017

Water Quality



- Low salinity periods
- Poor water clarity in the estuary
- Algae and cyanobacteria (Lyngbya) blooms
 - Sedimentation from wind/wave energy

Lake Okeechobee Releases

- Several years of releases from Lake Okeechobee in 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017
- Poor water clarity
- Low salinity levels over extended time periods
- Algal blooms
- Often during the summer "growing" season



Cyanobacteria (Lyngbya)





- Comes on in spring and die back in winter months
 - Benthic (Lyngbya) carpeting seagrass meadows
- Link to nitrogen enrichment (possibly septic systems)
 - More research needed to link to seagrass decline

Seagrass Comeback Attempt



- In spring 2022 seagrass populations expanded in Southern IRL
- By August-September summer dense populations emerged including of more late succession species like Thalassia
 - Coincided with drought conditions in the estuary
 - Thick concentrations of benthic cyanobacteria (Lyngbya)
 - Gone by October of 2022



Project Components

- Map and document seagrass status
- Monitoring of water quality and conditions in the sediments
- Clam restoration (hard clams and clams from Lucinid family)
 - Seedbank analysis
 - Cyanobacteria removal plots
 - Experimental design and out plantings

Cyanobacteria Removal



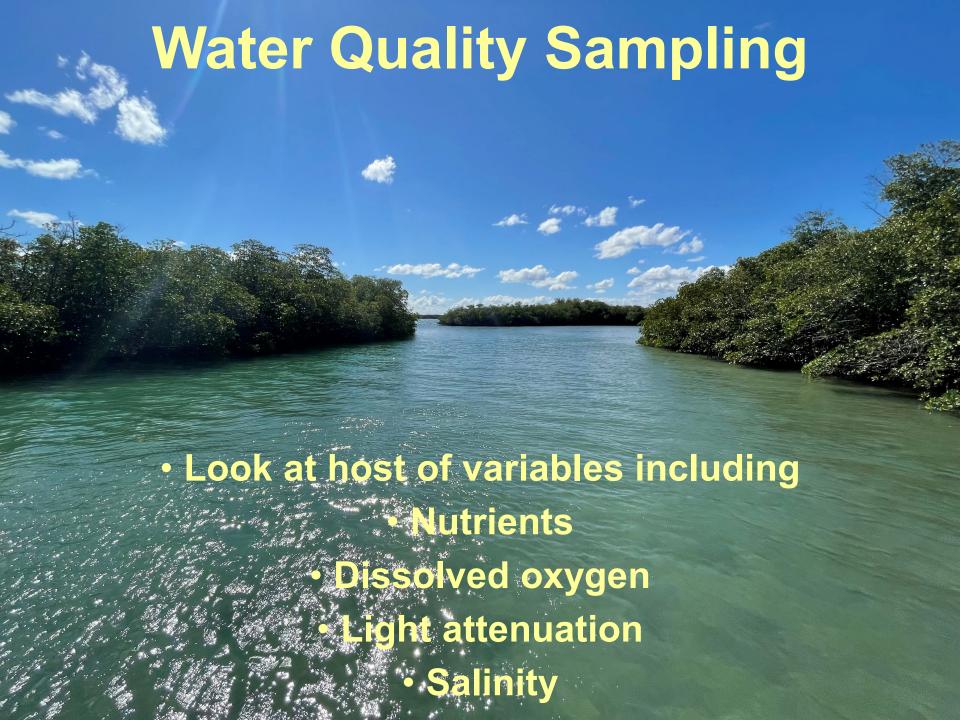
- Remove Lyngbya from seagrass meadows to compare seagrass survival in areas with/without treatment
 - Possibly do source tracking to determine causal relationship with seagrass
 - Develop methodology for removal in these meadows

Seedbank Analysis





- Understudied area throughout the IRL
- Is there still an intact seedbank in these areas?
- What species of grass remain?
- Recent seagrass expansion in Southern IRL indicates that there is still an extensive seedbank
- Hope to quantify that with this project



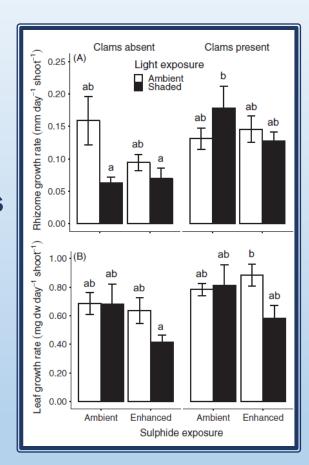


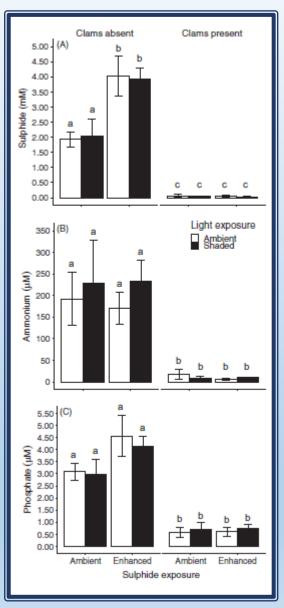
Porewater Sampling

- Better understand conditions in the sediments
- The role of sediment chemistry in seagrass decline is only starting to be understood
- Oxygen
- Hydrogen sulfide

Lucinid Clams

- Research completed by Diana Chin
- Lucinids found in estuary environments often in association with seagrass
- Symbiont bacteria uses H2S from sediments
- Studies showed improved survival and growth of seagrass under low light conditions
- Has not been explored as an option for seagrass restoration





Charts from Chin et. Al. 2021

Lucinid Collection events



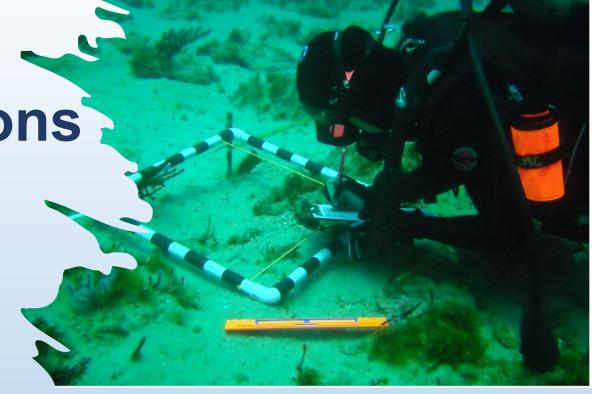




- Completed reconnaissance
- Found several species including *Divalinga quadrisculata* in seagrass meadows
 - They have not been spawned, reared and released from aquaculture facilities
 - County is working with an aquaculture facility and FOS to propagate and spawn to support seagrass restoration

Design Considerations

- Design still a work in progress
- Compare different planting scenarios
- Cyanobacteria removal versus non-removal
- Lucinid clams
- Mercenaria clams
- Herbivore exclusion devices





Seagrass Source





- Florida Oceanographic Society has a nursery operation
- Will use *Halodule Wrightii* (shoal grass)
- Seagrass blades grown in tanks
- Grown out in their game fish lagoon

More on planting project

- Broader scale planting across 4 areas
- Plantings spread out at lower densities
- Multiple planting events carried out over several different seasons
- Summer 2023,
 Winter and Spring 2024

