Seagrasses: An Overview and Current Research



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Introduction to Seagrasses and Seagrass Ecosystems

- * Nursery Role of Seagrasses
- * Herbivory
- * Top Down vs. Bottom Up Control
- * Importance of Water Clarity
- * Habitat Fragmentation

Seagrasses are:

- Clonal flowering plants with submarine pollination that form large meadows along the coasts of all continents except Antarctica
- Species poor, with only 58 species known from 11 genera
- Often extraordinarily productive
- Understudied by plant biologists



Thalassia and Syringodium

Thalassia Flowering Shoot

Seagrasses of the Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound

Vallisneria americana

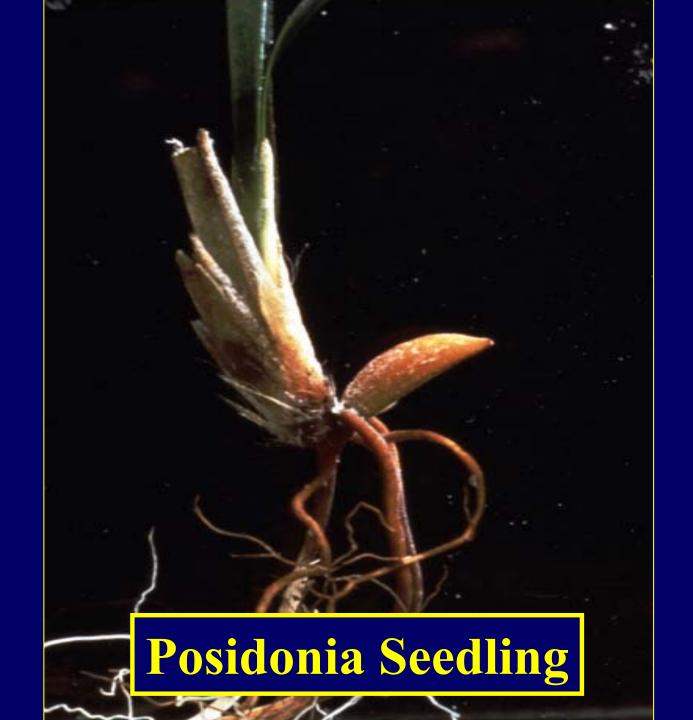


Ruppia maritima



Halodule wrightii







Seagrasses as habitats

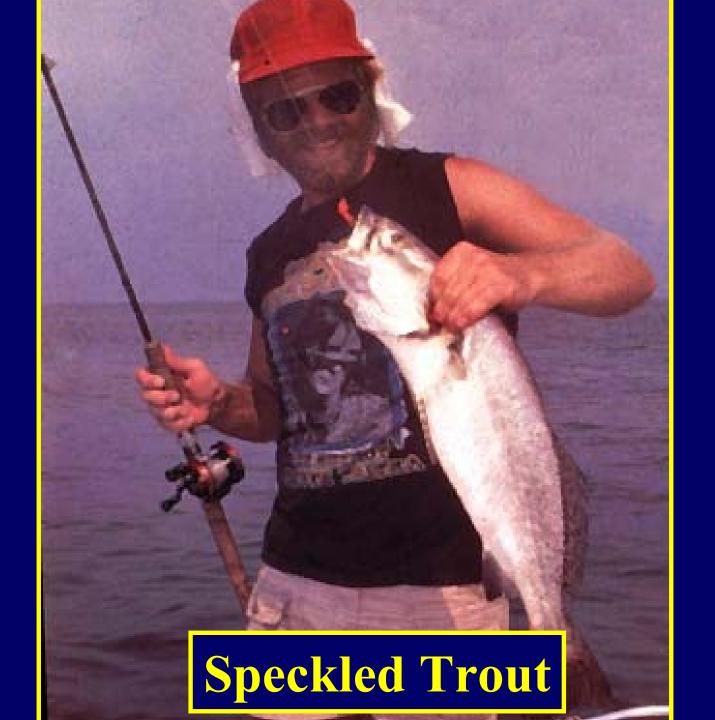


 Seagrasses often support diverse and abundant assemblages of small fishes and invertebrates

> often densities of these organisms are 1 to 3 orders of magnitude greater than on nearby unvegetated substrates



SEAGRASS





Mangrove Snapper

Yellowfin Grouper

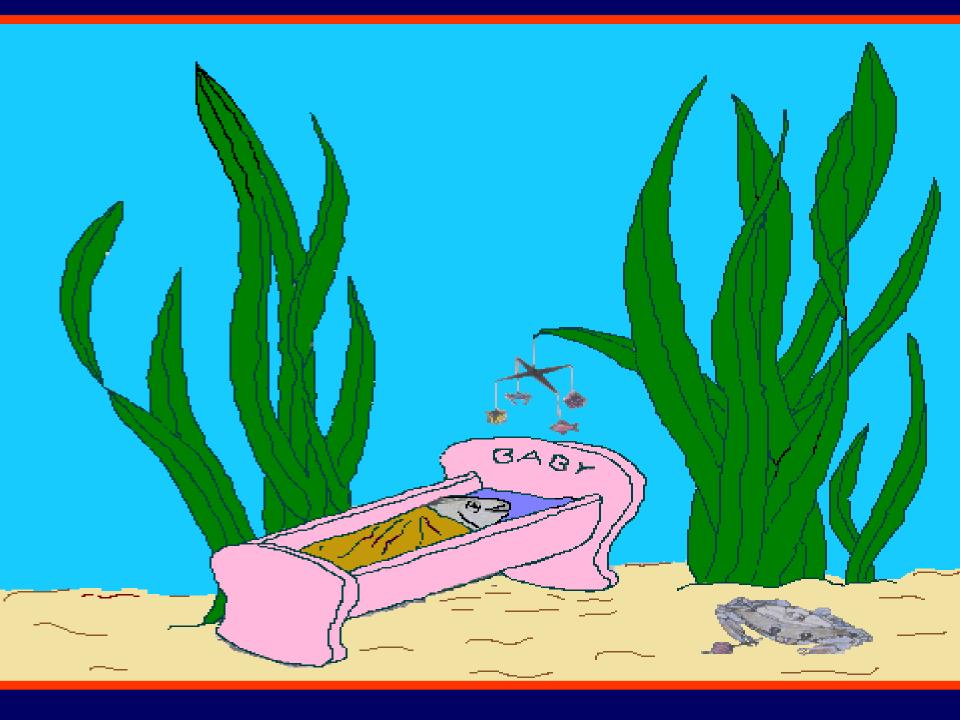
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Blue Crabs

Scallops

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Nursery Role Of Seagrasses

Protection from Predators

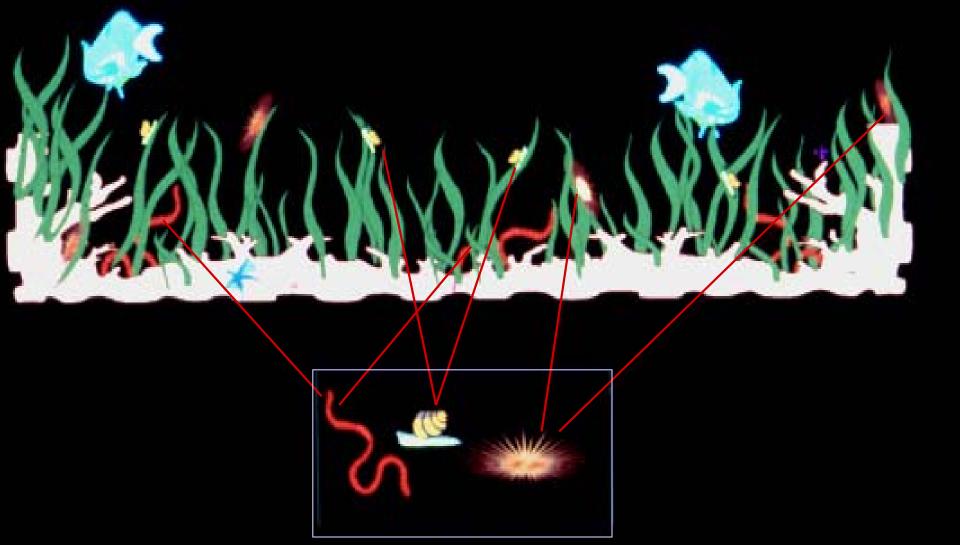
Higher Growth Rates

Proposed Gradient in Seagrass Nursery Role for Economically Important Species



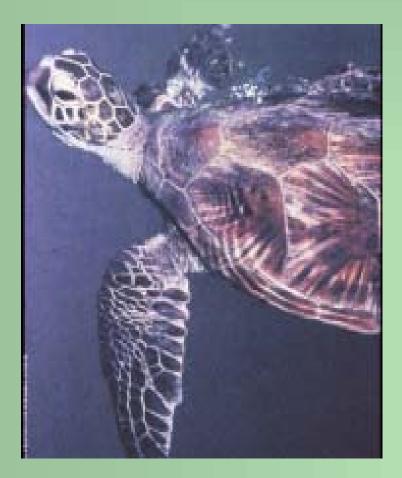


Pathways of energy flow in a seagrass ecosystem





Seagrass Food Webs Were Once Dominated by Megaherbivores





Green Turtles

Manatees

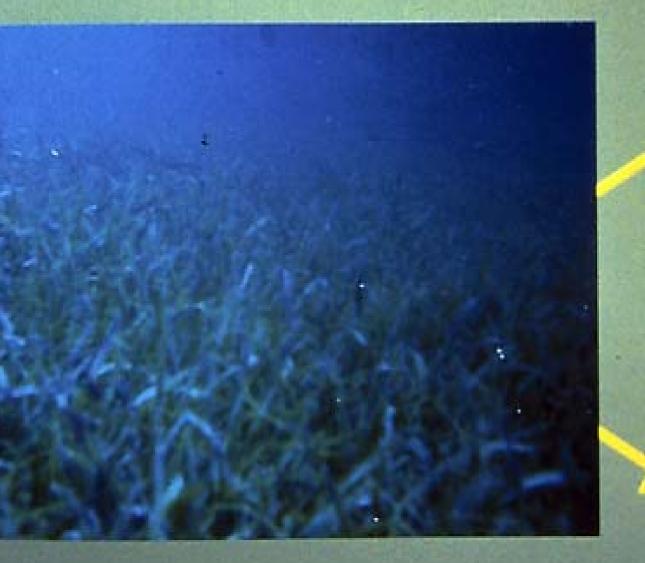








s underestimated importance



Parrol

Urchin Bit

Top Down vs. Bottom Up Controls Theories to Explain Seagrass Loss

Sites of Significant Seagrass Loss



AREAS IN THE GULF OF MEXICO EXPERIENCING SEAGRASS DEE OFF MOBILE BAY PENSACOLA BAY TAMPA BA' **GALVESTON BAY** LAGUNA MADRE FLORIDA BAY

Bottom - up Control (Eutrophication)

Nutrients Increase



Epiphytes Increase

Seagrass Loss





Top-Down Control (Overfishing)

Fewer fish due to overfishing

Greater number of smaller predators (pinfish)

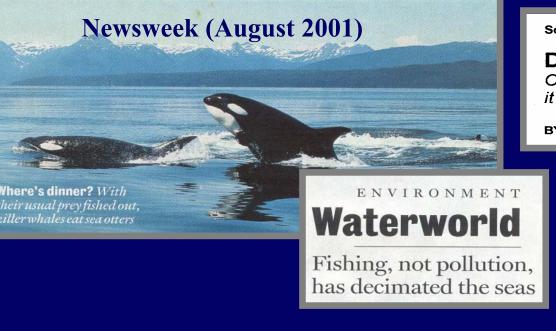
Fewer grazers of epiphytic algae (gastropods, amphipods, etc.)

Seagrass Loss



Effects of Overfishing on Marine Ecosystems

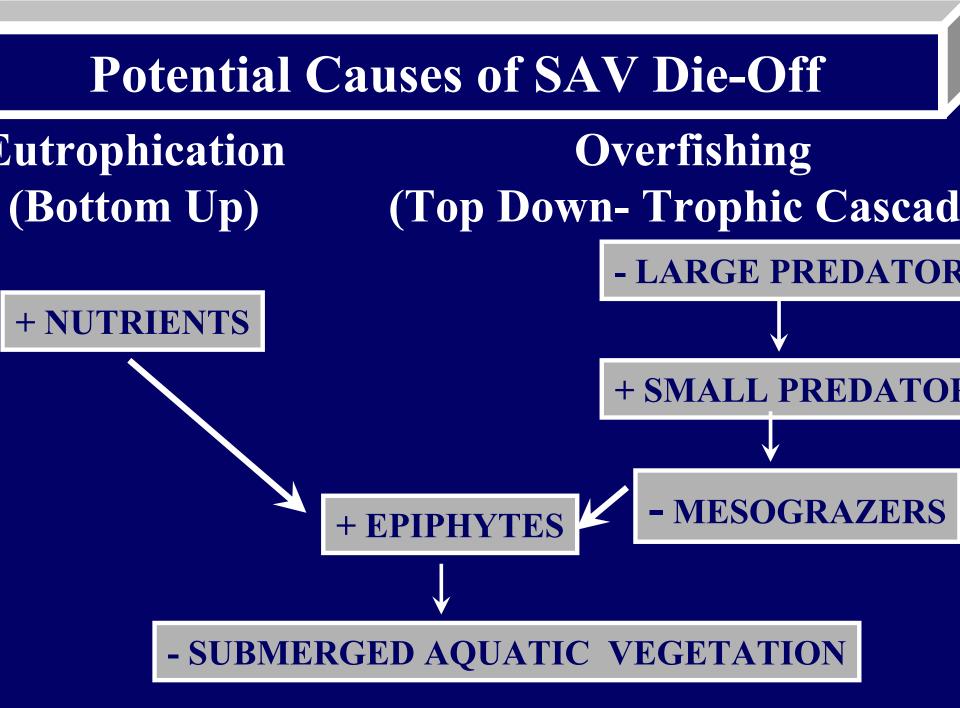
Historical Overfishing and the Recent Collapse of Coastal Ecosystems- *Jackson et al. 2001, Science 293: 629-638*



Science & Technology 9/10/01

Deep Trouble Overfishing has torn the sea's web of life. Mending it won't be easy

BY THOMAS HAYDEN USNEWS.COM



Conclusions

Nutrient enrichment is unlikely to cause algal overgrowth of seagrasses and subsequent seagrass loss, unless additional factors substantially reduce small grazer abundances.

Implications

Reducing nutrient input into coastal waters is unlikely to increase seagrass abundance where grazer numbers are significantly lower than historical averages.

Importance of Water Clarity







Ambient Light Treatment

Shaded Light Treatment





Habitat Fragmentation







Artificial Seagrass Units (ASUs)



Study Significance

 Better understand the impacts of fragmentation on the structure and function of seagrass habitats.

• Aid in the prediction of benefits to seagrass animals from different seagrass restoration plans.

Seagrass= Fish Production

