Healthy eelgrass shoots were harvested by divers from Niles Beach donor bed using the individual rhizome collection methodology (Davis and Short 1997). Harvested eelgrass rhizomes were sorted and bundled at the surface. Shoots were transported to Pavilion Beach and stored in ambient seawater. Divers planted 10 bundles of 5 eelgrass shoots within the perimeter of each ¼ m². 24 quadrats in each plot were planted. Biota recolonization was monitored throughout the entire construction corridor as affected by construction. In 2007 and 2008, approximately 32,800 individual eelgrass shoots were planted in 27 plots. Short-term survivability of transplanted eelgrass shoots was inspected by divers on the 2007 test plot two weeks following planting, and on the shoots planted in 2008 one month following planting. The test plot was inspected 14 months after planting for bed expansion. Inspections consisted of counting the number of live eelgrass shoots, biomass, and canopy height comparison with reference area (Short et al. 2000) and comparing to similar inspections at the Stage Fort reference site. The Stage Fort reference area had an average of 38 shoots per quadrat. The success criteria (Short et al. 2000) for the reference bed was 52. The one month success ratio (Short et al. 2000) was 90.

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