

An aerial photograph of a coastal area, likely a bay or estuary, showing a mix of green and brownish vegetation. A grid of thin white lines is overlaid on the image. Several coordinate labels are visible: 'W 80° 19' 30"' and 'W 80° 18' 54"' are at the bottom, and 'W 80° 18' 00"' is near the top center. The text 'New Point' is also visible in the upper right quadrant.

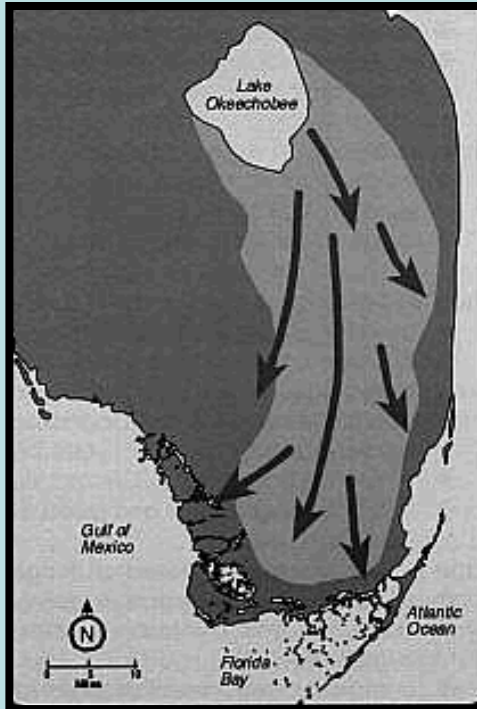
Water Quality Impacts on Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV): From Quadrats to Seascapes

**Diego Lirman, R. Santos, G. Liehr, S. Schopmeyer, C. Drury, L. Collado,
S. Bellmund, J. Serafy, J. Browder**

**Rosenstiel School of Marine & Atmospheric Science
University of Miami**

COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES RESTORATION PLAN (CERP)

HISTORICAL

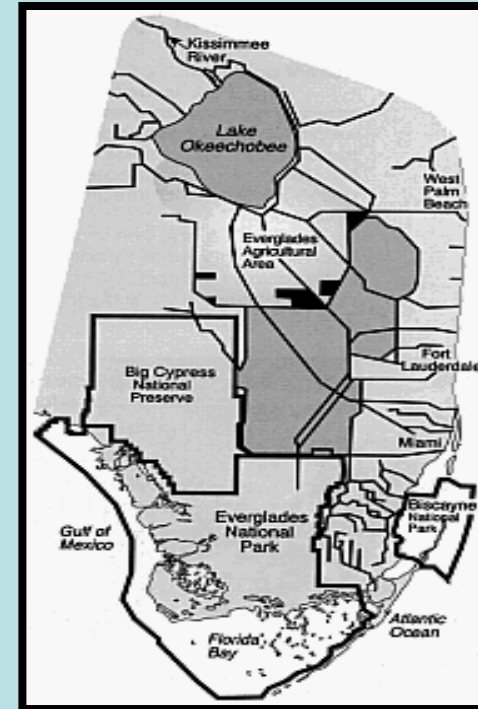


CS&F Project
(1948)



RESTORATION

PRESENT

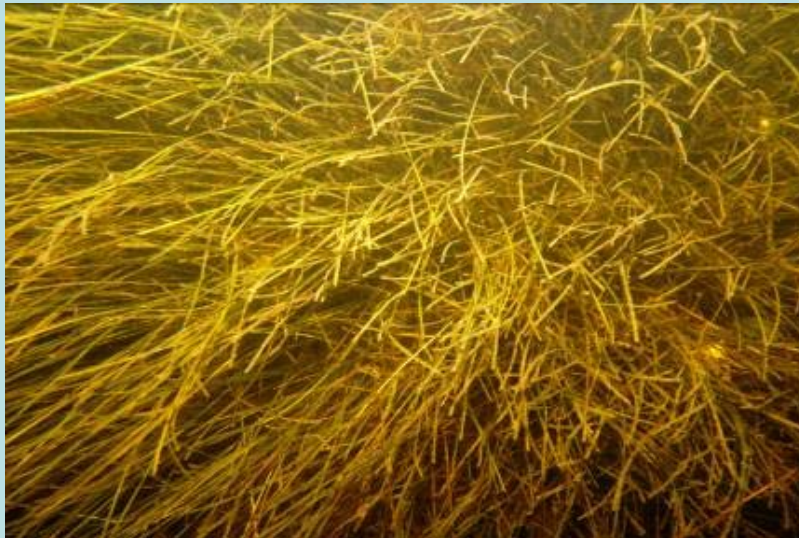


- CONNECTED HABITATS
- INTEGRATED NATURAL HYDROLOGY / SHEETFLOW
- NATURAL HYDROPERIOD
- LOWER NUTRIENTS

- FRAGMENTED HABITATS
- MANAGED HYDROLOGY / REDUCED FLOW / PULSED RELEASES
- ALTERED HYDROPERIOD
- HIGHER NUTRIENTS

CERP SAV Restoration Goals/Targets for Biscayne Bay:

- 1) Provide mesohaline salinity patterns along the shoreline;
↓ WILL THIS WORK????
- 2) Increase cover of seagrass in nearshore areas devoid of seagrass;
- 3) Increase the cover of *Halodule*, reduce the over-dominance of *Thalassia*



Halodule



Thalassia

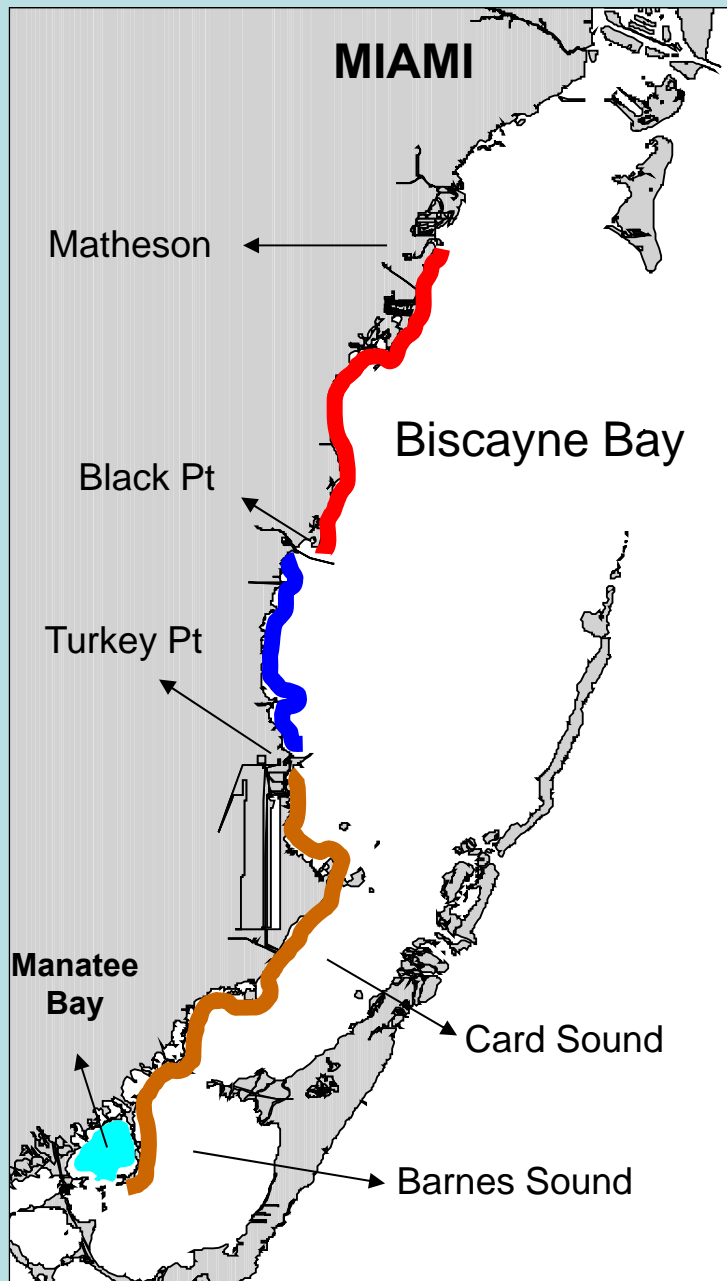
Nearshore benthic habitats (< 500 m from shore)

- These habitats have been **under-represented** in monitoring efforts due to limited boat access (< 1m in depth)
- Critical **nursery** habitats
- Jointly surveyed for fish and invertebrates (IBBEAM)
- Their location makes them **susceptible** to changes in freshwater deliveries

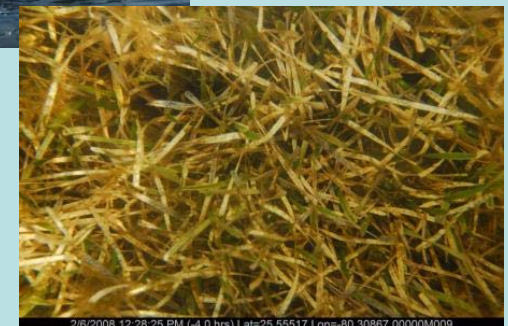
These are the areas that were HISTORICALLY influenced by freshwater deliveries and PRESENTLY have the environmental and biological conditions proposed as CERP targets

Understand the dynamics of these areas to predict what may happen elsewhere under CERP scenarios

QUADRAT-VIEW

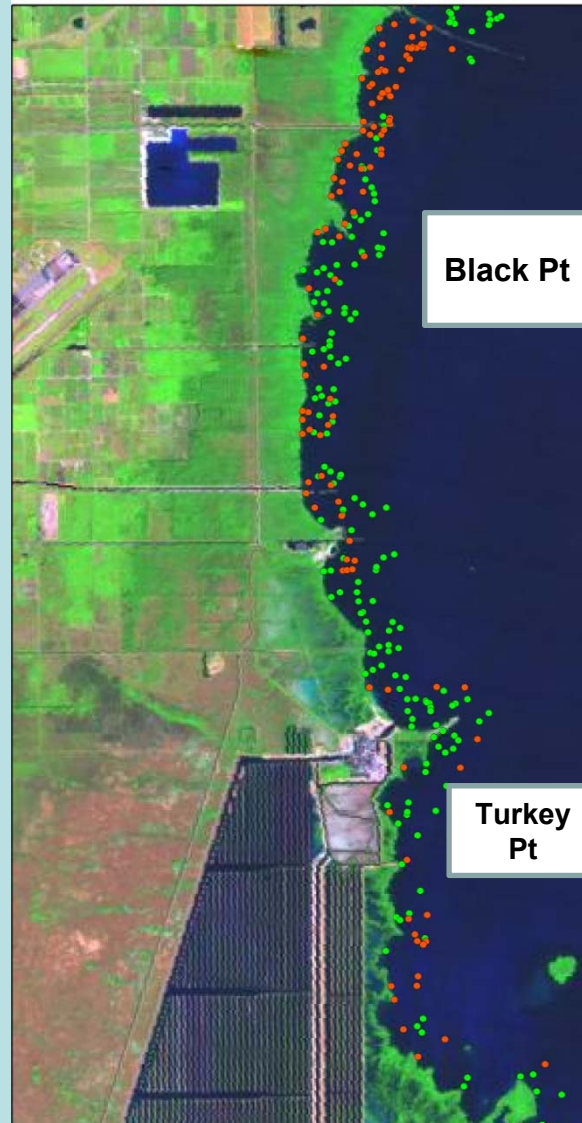
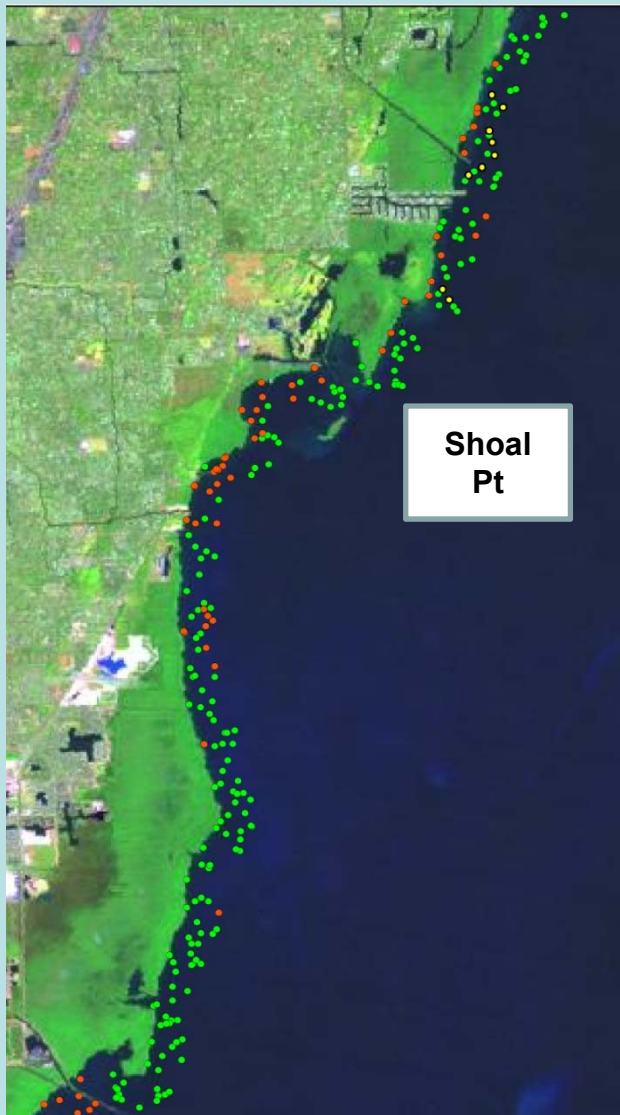


- 4 survey regions (salinity, hydrodynamics)
- 5 cross-shelf buffers (100 m)
- Domain = 50 km²
- > 2500 Sites (08-11), 10-20 images per site
- IBBEAM (2012-15), 150 sites per year



**% Cover by Taxon
Scale: 0-100 %**

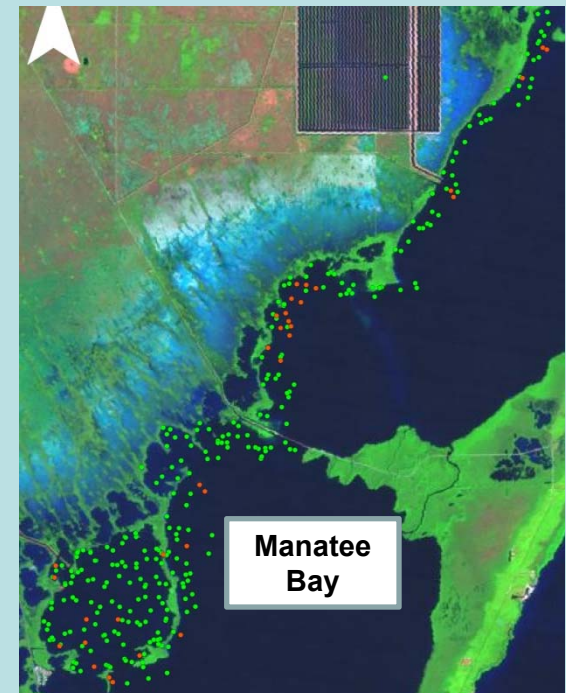
SAV Community Classification



Thalassia / Marine Algae ●

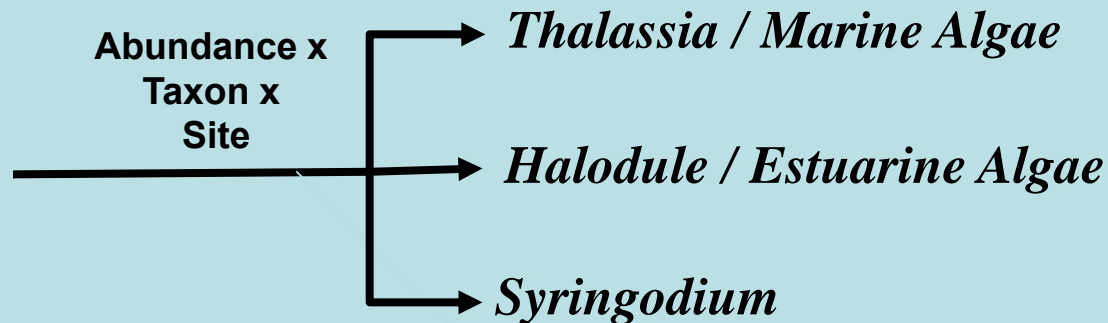
Halodule / Estuarine Algae ●

Syringodium ●



Clear spatial patterns to macrophyte distributions

SAV Community Classification




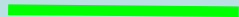

Clusters	<i>“Thalassia”</i>	<i>“Halodule”</i>	<i>“Syringodium”</i>
% of sites	77	22	1
Depth (m)	1.2 (0.5)	0.9 (0.4)	0.7 (0.3)
Temperature (°C)	27.5 (3.2)	28.2 (3.7)	26.5 (4.2)
Salinity (psu)	30.8 (5.3)	27.7 (6.2)	30.6 (2.1)
CV salinity	0.17	0.22	0.06

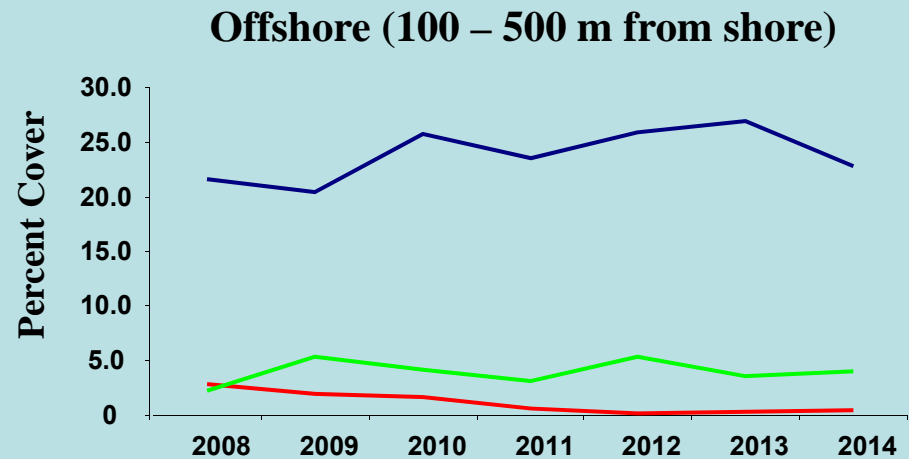
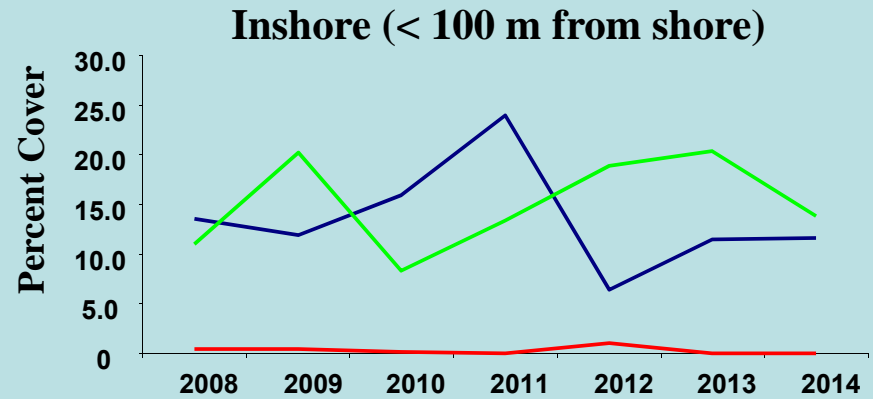
***Halodule* dominates in habitats with low and variable salinity!!!**

***Thalassia* present everywhere, especially in habitats with high and stable salinity**

***Syringodium* found in very few sites, only in northern section of region**

Seagrass Cover

Thalassia 
Halodule 
Syringodium 



Dominance by *Thalassia* away from shore

Co-Dominance by *Thalassia* and *Halodule* alongshore

SAV – WQ Relationships

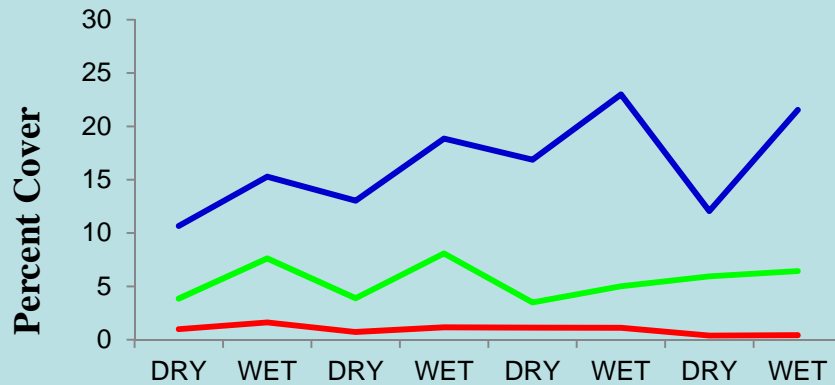
Logistic Regression (presence-absence data)

	Salinity	Temp	Depth	DO	K	ChiSq	R2
<i>Thalassia</i>	P	ns	ns	N	N	< 0.01	0.09
<i>Halodule</i>	N	ns	N	ns	P	< 0.01	0.28
<i>Syringodium</i>	N	N	P	ns	ns	< 0.01	0.05
<i>Laurencia</i>	N	N	ns	ns	ns	< 0.01	0.08
<i>Halimeda</i>	P	N	ns	ns	ns	< 0.01	0.08
<i>Penicilus</i>	P	N	ns	ns	N	< 0.01	0.04
<i>Batophora</i>	N	P	N	ns	ns	< 0.01	0.21
<i>Caulerpa</i>	N	N	P	ns	ns	< 0.01	0.1
<i>Acetabularia</i>	N	P	ns	ns	ns	< 0.01	0.03
<i>Udotea</i>	N	N	ns	ns	ns	< 0.01	0.08

Salinity is the key driver of seagrass and macroalgae distribution in BB !!!

You modify Salinity, SAV will respond!!

Goal: Increase cover of seagrass in nearshore areas devoid of seagrass ..



Thalassia **16.5 % (17.1)**

Halodule **5.5 % (12.1)**

Syringodium **0.9 % (4.8)**

Macroalgae 21.0 % (17.4)

SG cover

Dry = 18.4 % (15.9)

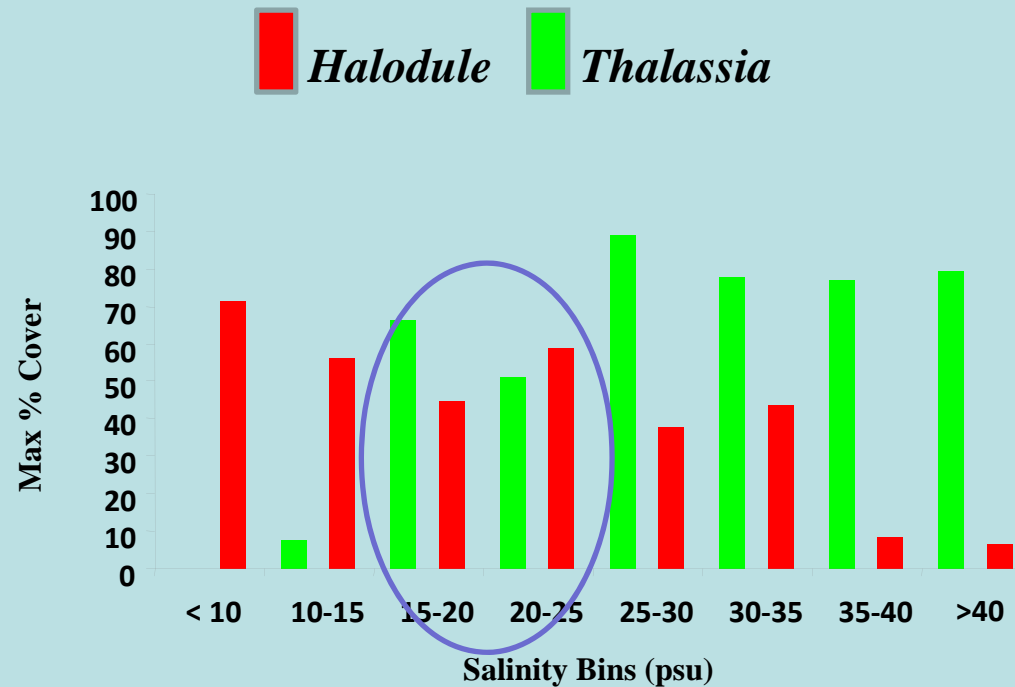
Wet = 27.8 % (20.3)

Mean Cover SG = 23%

SG Presence

98% sites

Goal: Increase SG cover by creating Mesohaline conditions



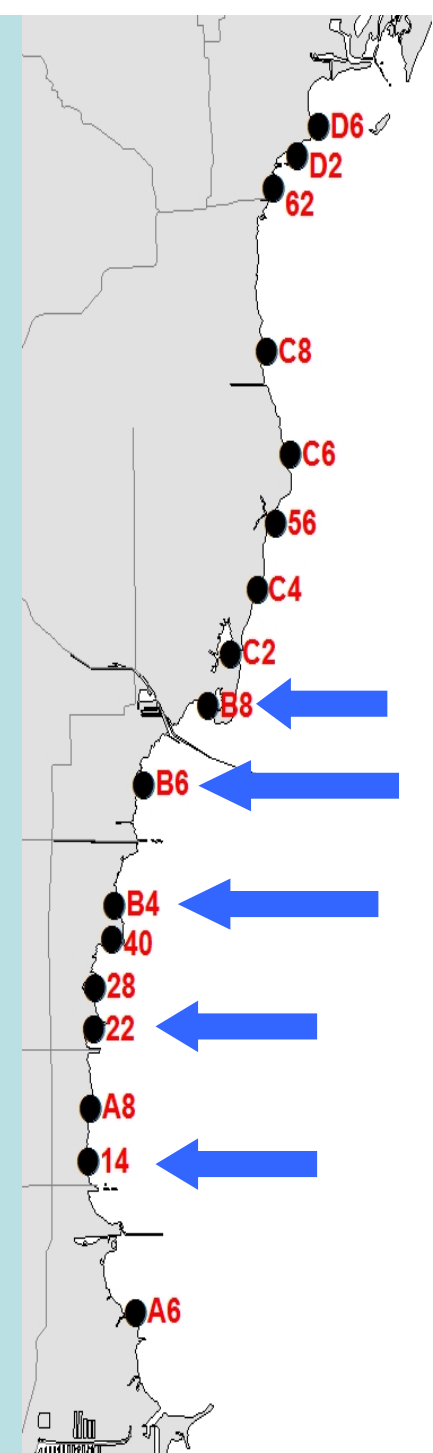
The combined mean cover of *Thalassia* and *Halodule* when both species are present (23%) is higher than the cover when only one of the species is present (17.4 % for *Thalassia* and 19.7 for *Halodule*)

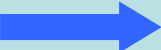
Creating salinity climates that are conducive to the co-occurrence of both species is one way to achieve the goal of increased seagrass cover

SALINITY METRICS: MESOHALINE INDEX

Proportion of days when salinity ≤ 20

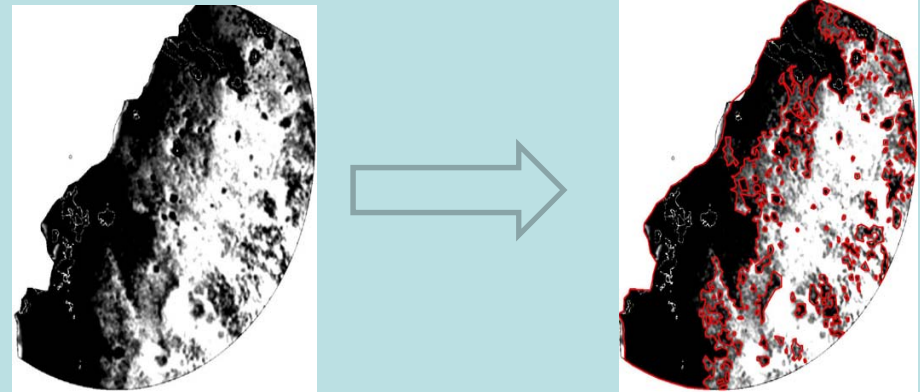
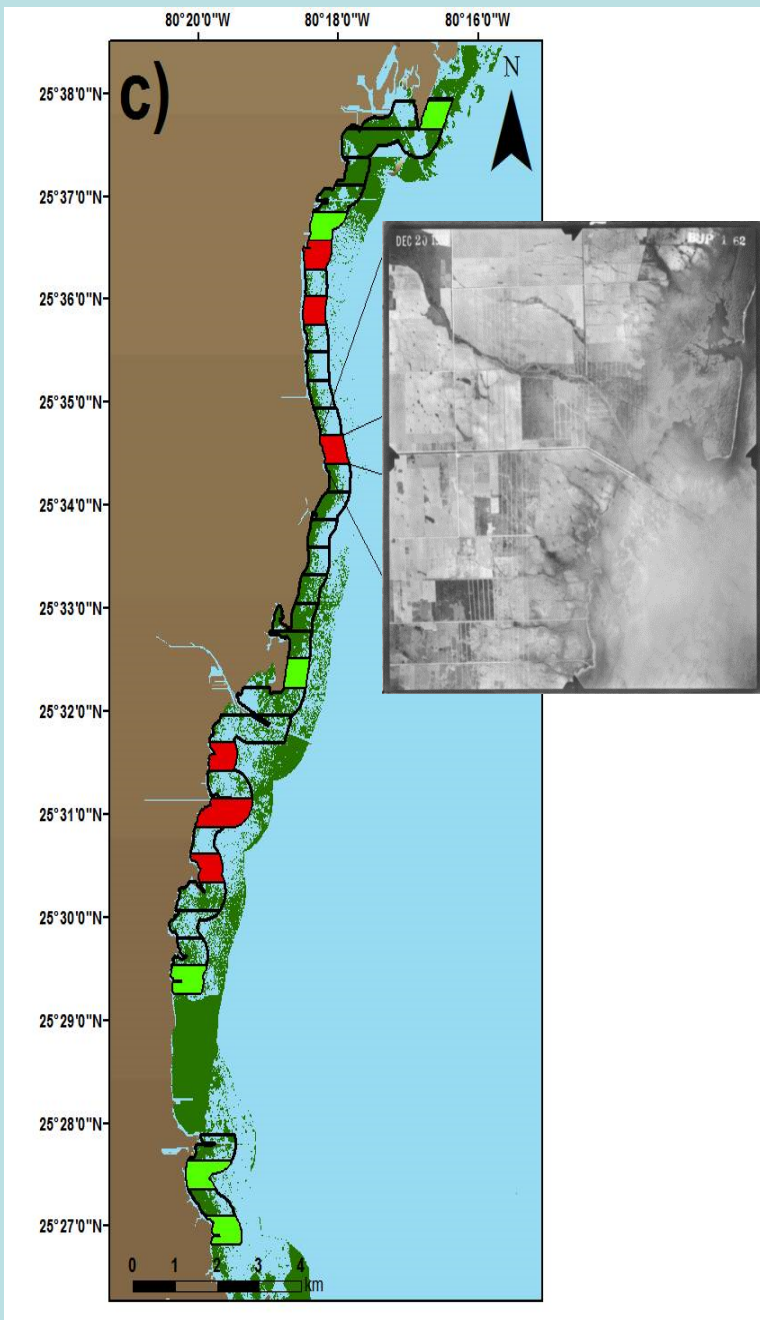
WYR	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Mean	
CYR	2004	2004	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007	2008	2008	2009	2009	2010	2010	2011	2011	2012	2012	2013	2013	2014	2014	May-Oct	Nov-Apr
Month	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Nov-Apr	May-Oct	Nov-Apr	
Season	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	
D6														0.000	0.000	0.012	0.003	0.078	0.000	0.072	0.000	0.054	0.001	
D2														0.000	0.000	0.005	0.006	0.072	0.000	0.075	0.000	0.051	0.002	
62	0.001	0.074	0.001	0.155	0.001	0.105	0.000	0.085	0.000	0.105	0.000	0.015	0.002	0.103	0.000	0.019	0.020	0.248	0.000	0.216	0.006	0.113	0.003	
C8														0.111	0.000	0.024	0.032	0.338	0.000	0.220	0.016	0.194	0.011	
C6														0.109	0.003	0.032	0.035	0.579	0.000	0.383	0.001	0.331	0.013	
56	0.074	0.143	0.031	0.376	0.000	0.273	0.000	0.346	0.009	0.211	0.000	0.048	0.014	0.140	0.003	0.070	0.043	0.646	0.001	0.445	0.007	0.270	0.011	
C4														0.223	0.002	0.088	0.054	0.651	0.000	0.498	0.022	0.365	0.019	
C2														0.338	0.037	0.186	0.088	0.688	0.007	0.418	0.145	0.430	0.044	
B8														0.295	0.047	0.063	0.135	0.778	0.011	0.721	0.242	0.521	0.064	
B6														0.647	0.137	0.366	0.399	0.666	0.439	0.534	0.538	0.553	0.325	
B4														0.464	0.137	0.280	0.541	0.738	0.202	0.564	0.585	0.527	0.293	
40	0.186	0.243	0.230	0.538	0.287	0.434	0.212	0.404	0.194	0.422	0.262	0.291	0.222	0.495	0.135	0.371	0.532	0.827	0.172	0.732	0.607	0.487	0.250	
28	0.104	0.209	0.252	0.475	0.281	0.407	0.172	0.351	0.162	0.393	0.199	0.155	0.168	0.517	0.108	0.228	0.432	0.778	0.116	0.586	0.570	0.410	0.210	
22	0.000	0.215	0.213	0.408	0.245	0.348	0.188	0.348	0.175	0.486	0.147	0.238	0.159	0.598	0.115	0.246	0.455	0.722	0.110	0.600	0.521	0.421	0.201	
A8														0.440	0.118	0.190	0.419	0.605	0.138	0.512	0.411	0.436	0.225	
14	0.166	0.168	0.227	0.445	0.298	0.344	0.250	0.415	0.284	0.381	0.261	0.243	0.230	0.443	0.134	0.212	0.566	0.568	0.220	0.535	0.251	0.375	0.274	
A6														0.093	0.036	0.064	0.180	0.219	0.008	0.086	0.022	0.123	0.075	
DJ														0.818	0.299	0.564	0.223					0.691	0.261	




Presently, only sites adjacent to freshwater canals experience mesohaline conditions for prolonged periods of time >>> Room to improve!!!!

SEASCAPE-VIEW

- ✓ Use historical SAV seascape dynamics to understand how patterns of habitat loss and fragmentation relate to watershed management



B& W Aerial Images (1938-2009)

SAV patches digitized

Historical Impacts of Freshwater Deliveries (1938-2009)

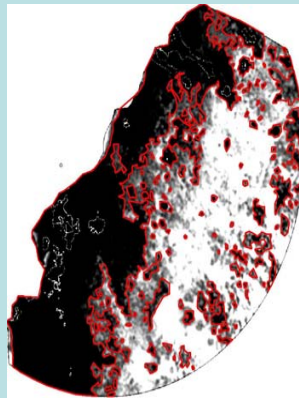
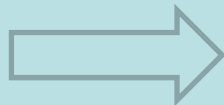
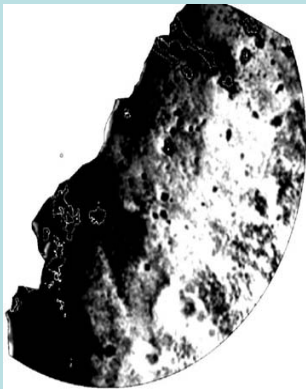
Metrics:

✓ Habitat amount:

- ✓ Area
- ✓ Percent cover

✓ Habitat configuration

- ✓ Density
- ✓ Extension
- ✓ Interspersion
- ✓ Shape



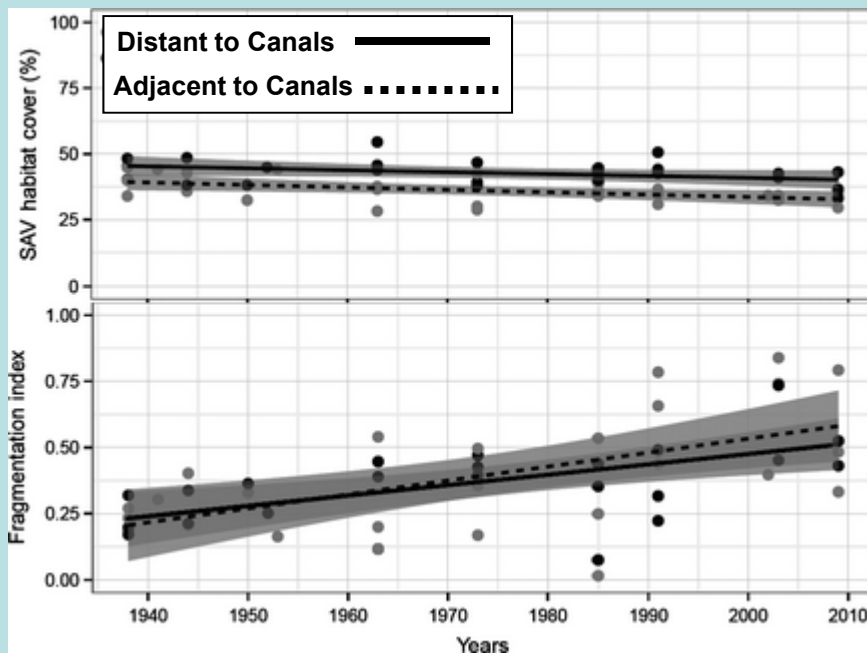
Black Point

Historical Impacts of Freshwater Deliveries (1938-2009)

Fragmentation Levels

		Years								
		1938	1941-44	1950-53	1963	1973	1985	1991	2003	2009
Sites	BL	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	CK	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	TP	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	BP	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	CP	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
	SC	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
		High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High

- ✓ Seascape Fragmentation has increased over time



- ✓ The mean SAV amount has declined by only 3% over 70 years!
- ✓ Seascapes are more fragmented today than 70 years ago
- ✓ Areas adjacent to canals have experienced sig. higher fragmentation

SAV in Western Biscayne Bay: Summary

Salinity influences SAV communities at the quadrat and seascape scales !

Seagrasses are good indicators of salinity patterns

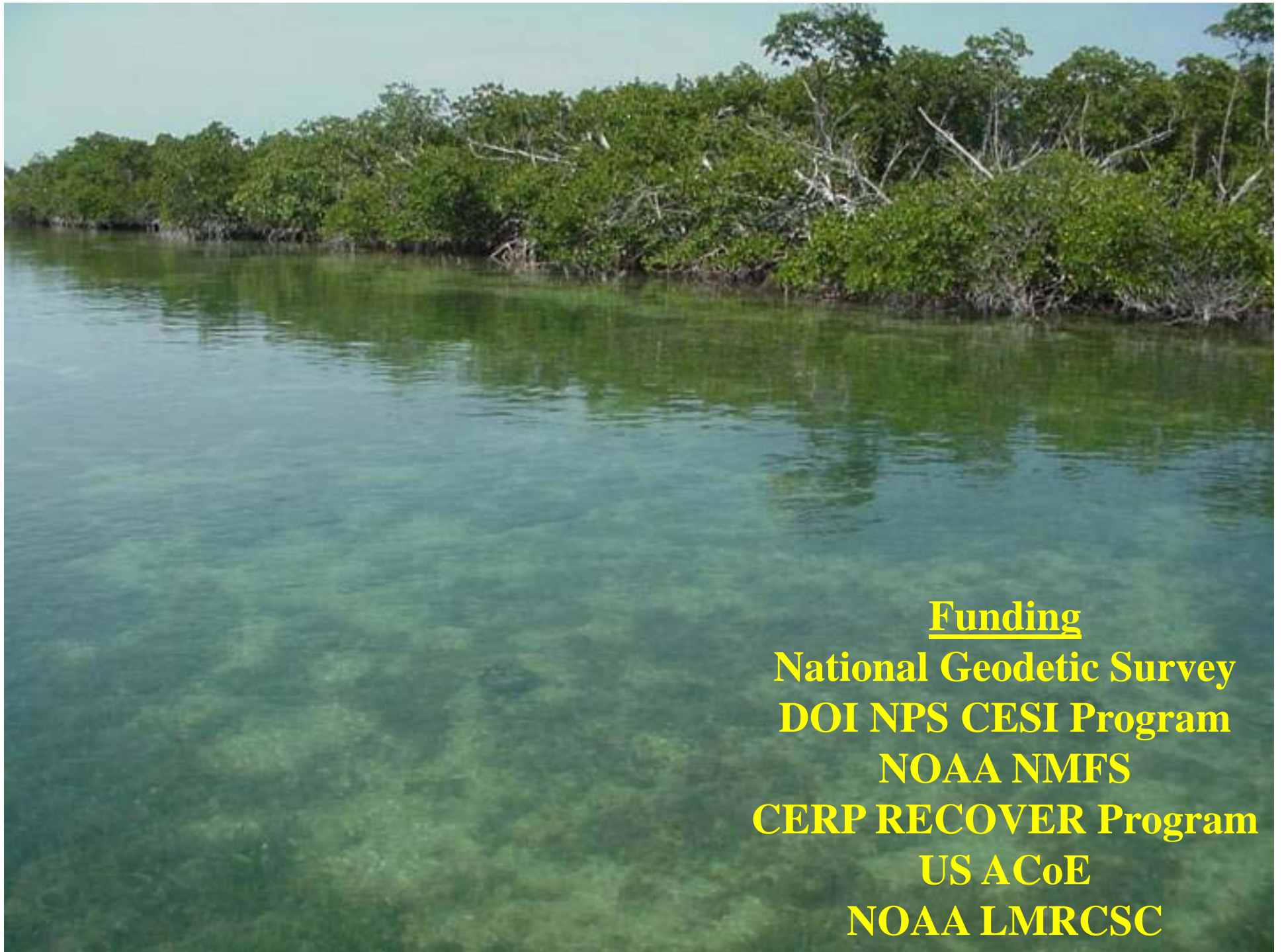
The co-existence of both *Thalassia* and *Halodule* is achieved in mesohaline environments with a mean salinity between 15 and 25 psu

These areas of co-existence have higher SG cover than mono-specific stands

Persistent Mesohaline conditions only encountered presently nearshore in the vicinity of canal-discharge areas

Expansion of mesohaline conditions is likely to result in increased seagrass abundance in western Biscayne Bay (a CERP target!)

SAV communities have become more fragmented over time (partly related to water management) with unknown impacts on associated fauna



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National Geodetic Survey
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US ACoE
NOAA LMRCSC