## Developing Indicators for the Bay of Fundy to Long Island Sound

## 8. Marine Aquatic Habitat

Along our shorelines is a variety of aquatic habitats including intertidal zones (salt marshes, seagrass and seaweed beds, rocky shores) and subtidal zones (deep ocean benthic habitat, reefs, oyster beds, hard bottoms) (US EPA, 2001). These areas are some of the most ecologically dynamic and productive zones of the region. For example, salt marshes, submerged seaweed and seagrass beds, and rocky barrier islands enhance the productivity of nearshore and estuarine waters. Many fish and shellfish species rely on a variety of nearshore aquatic habitats including salt marsh plants, seagrasses, and seaweeds for spawning and shelter for juveniles. A diverse and healthy marine aquatic habitat that includes riverine pathways, nurseries, and breeding grounds is important in the survival of aquatic populations and is a distinct and essential component of the overall ecology.
30. How important are the following marine aquatic habitat issues?
Changes in the extent and quality of
submerged aquatic vegetation
Changes in the extent and quality of
coastal and tidal wetlands
Coastal armoring and sediment
management practices
Type, location and effects of restoration
activities
Changes in sediment character and
quality
Health and diversity of aquatic habitats

## 31. Suggested Additional Marine Aquatic Habitat Issues:

a. $\square$
32. How useful are the following themes in communicating the status and trends of marine aquatic habitats?

turbidity)
Extent and distribution of various benthic
habitats (e.g., eel grass, wetlands)
Extent and location of non-native
species
Shoreline armoring and sediment
movement
Biodiversity index
33. Suggested Additional Marine Aquatic Habitat Themes:
a.
b.
c.

