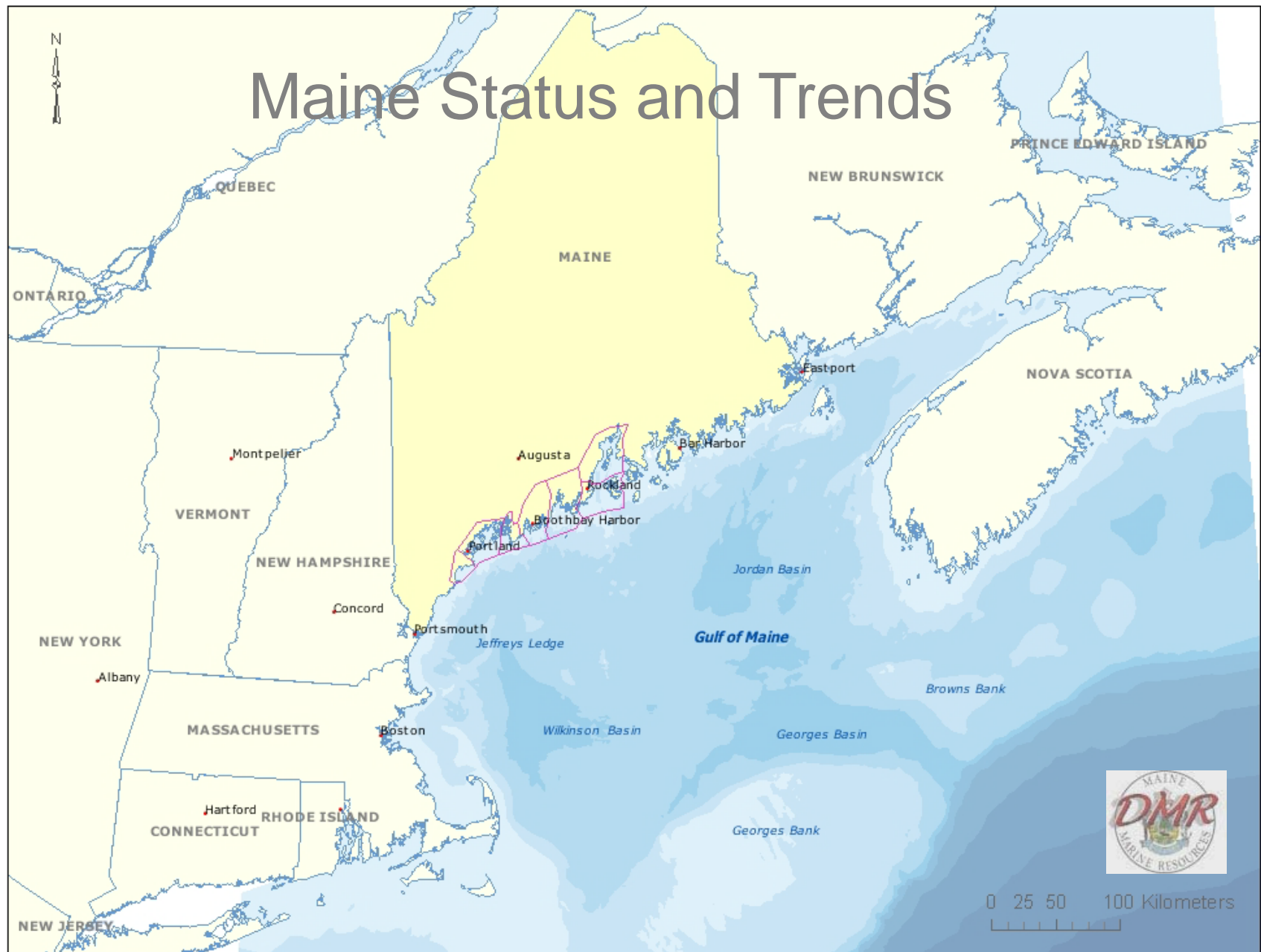
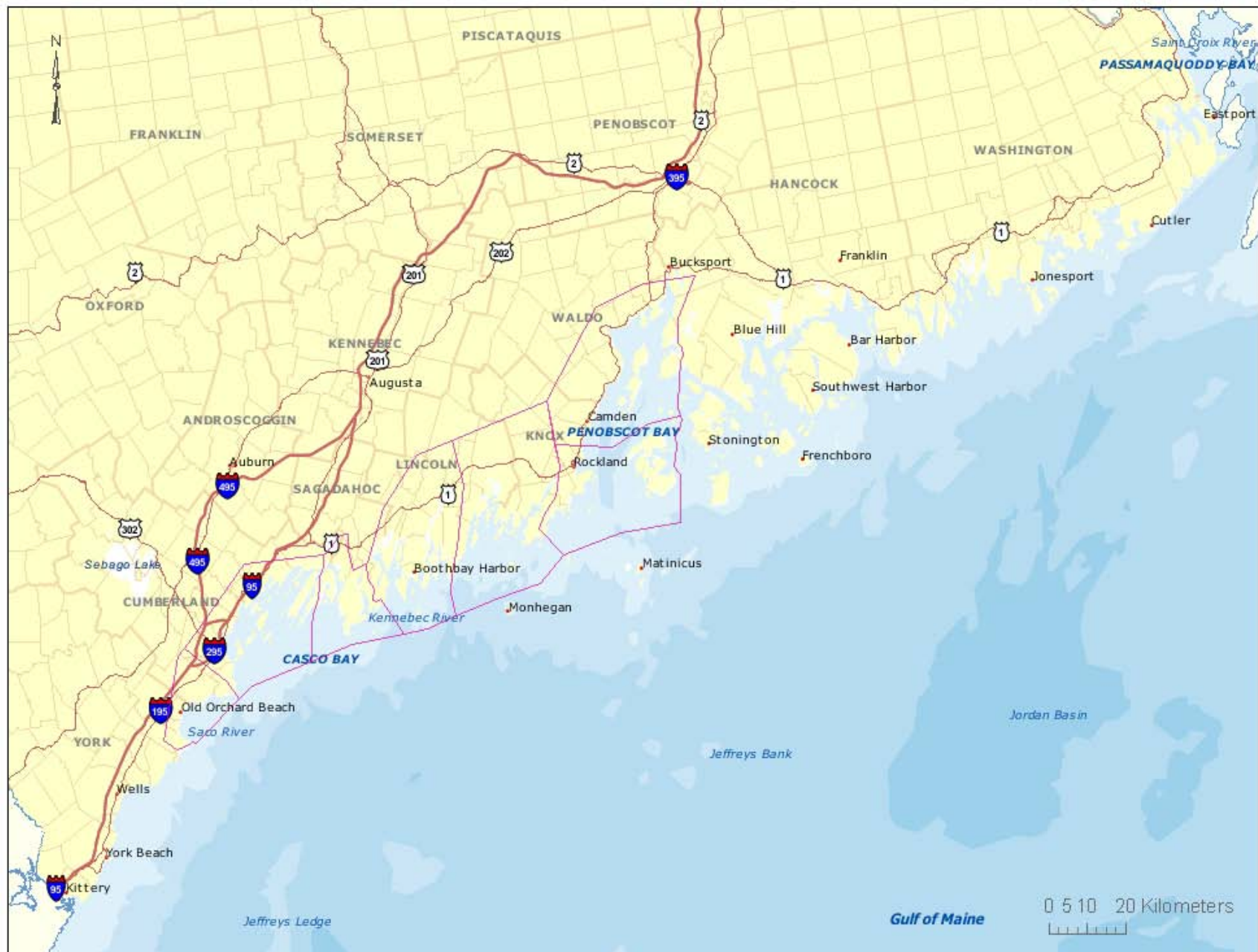


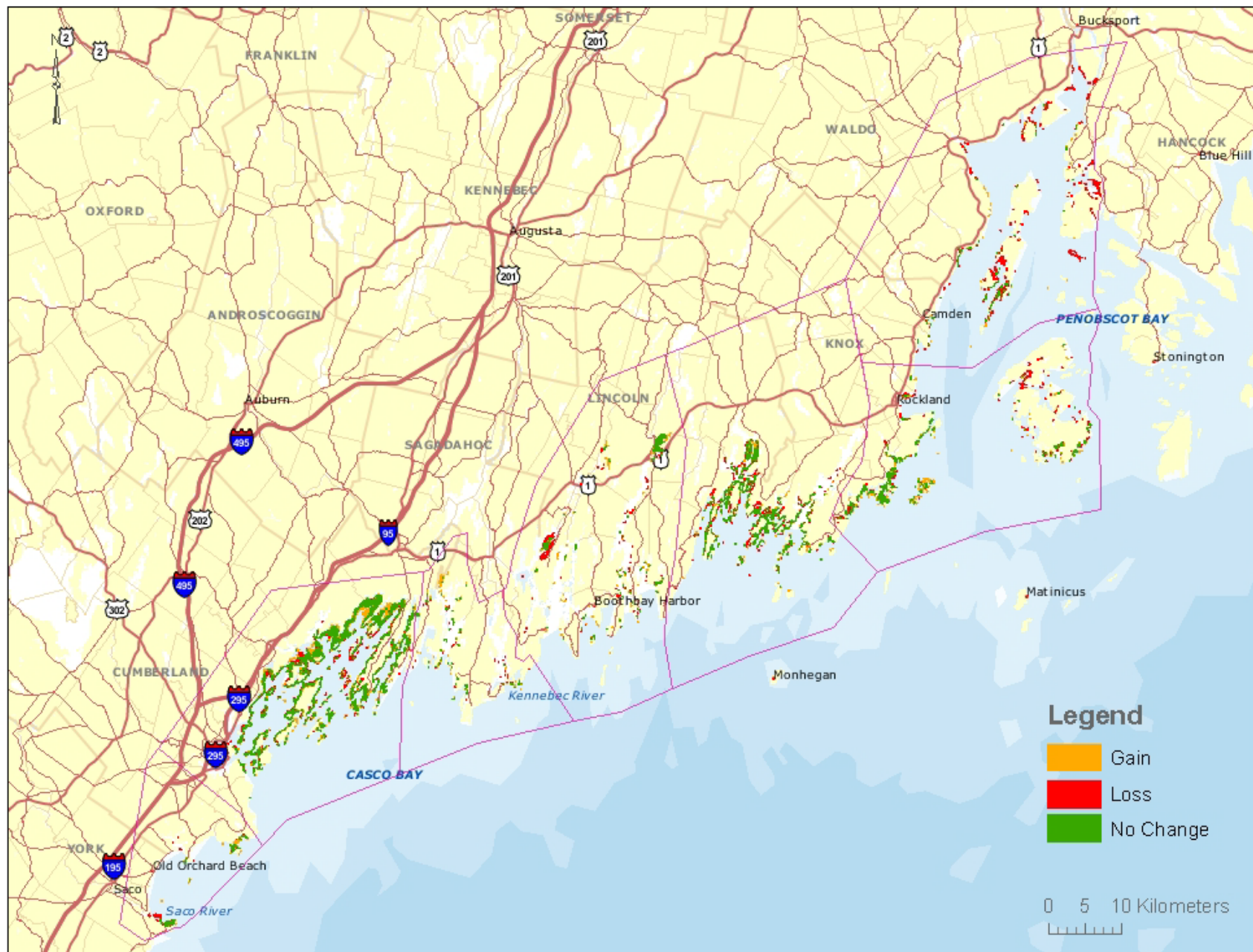
Maine Status and Trends



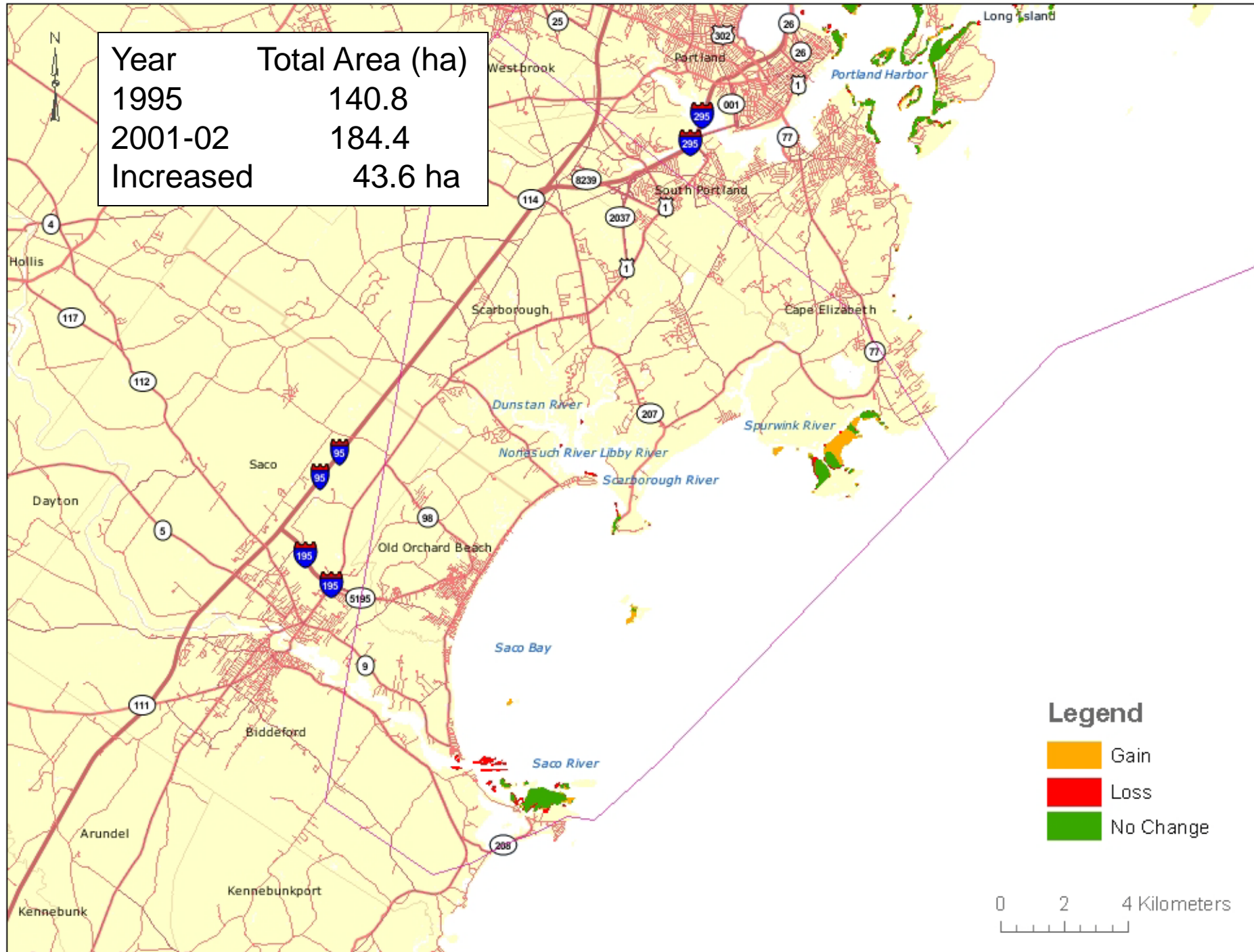


Maine Status and Trends

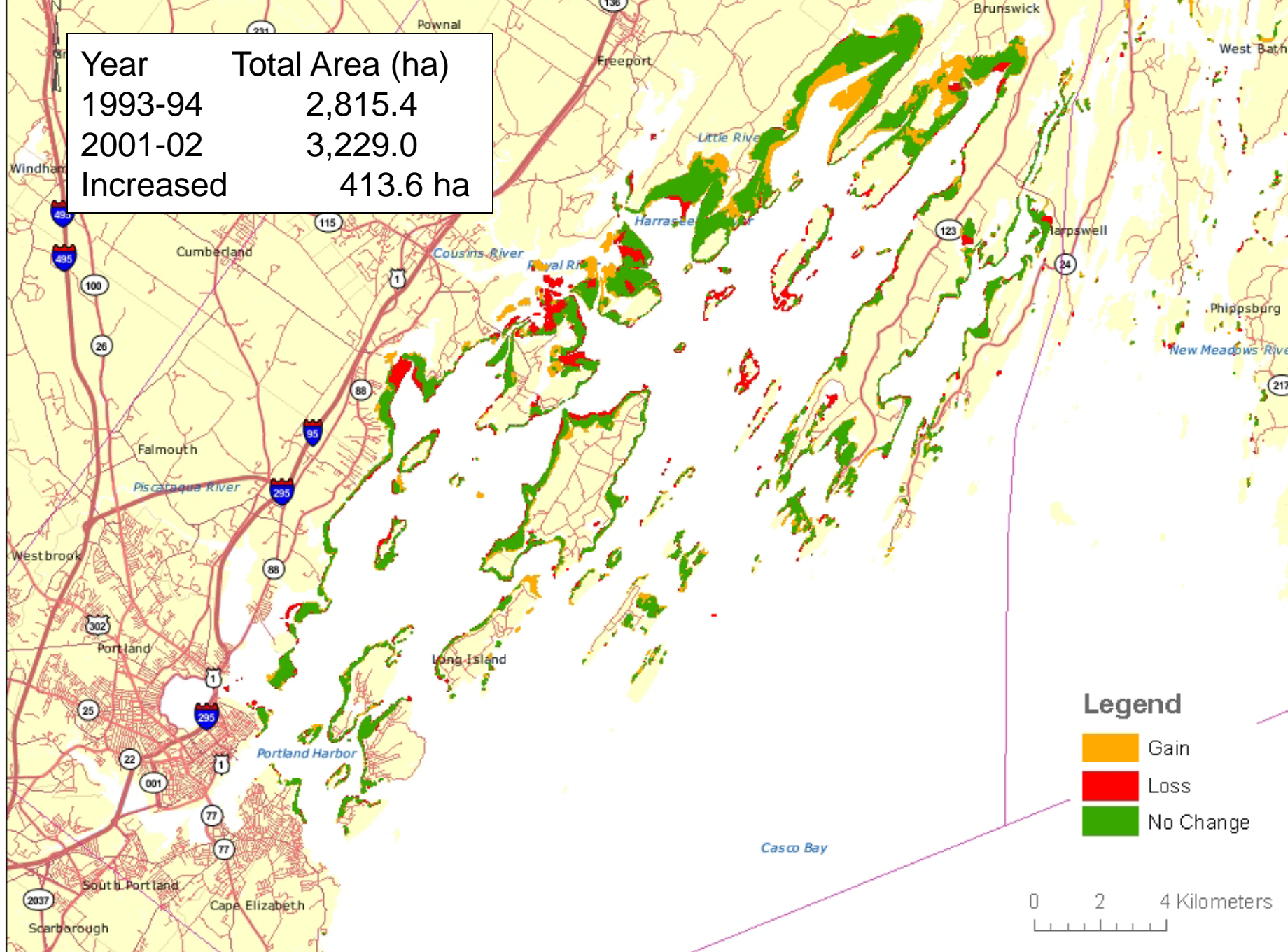
Region	Change (ha)	Comment
Saco Bay	+ 43.6	
Western Casco Bay	+ 413.6	
Eastern Casco Bay	+ 55.9	
Booth Bay Region	- 85.8	
Muscongus Bay	- 165.1	
Lower Penobscot Bay	- 44.6	
Upper Penobscot Bay	- 417.0	



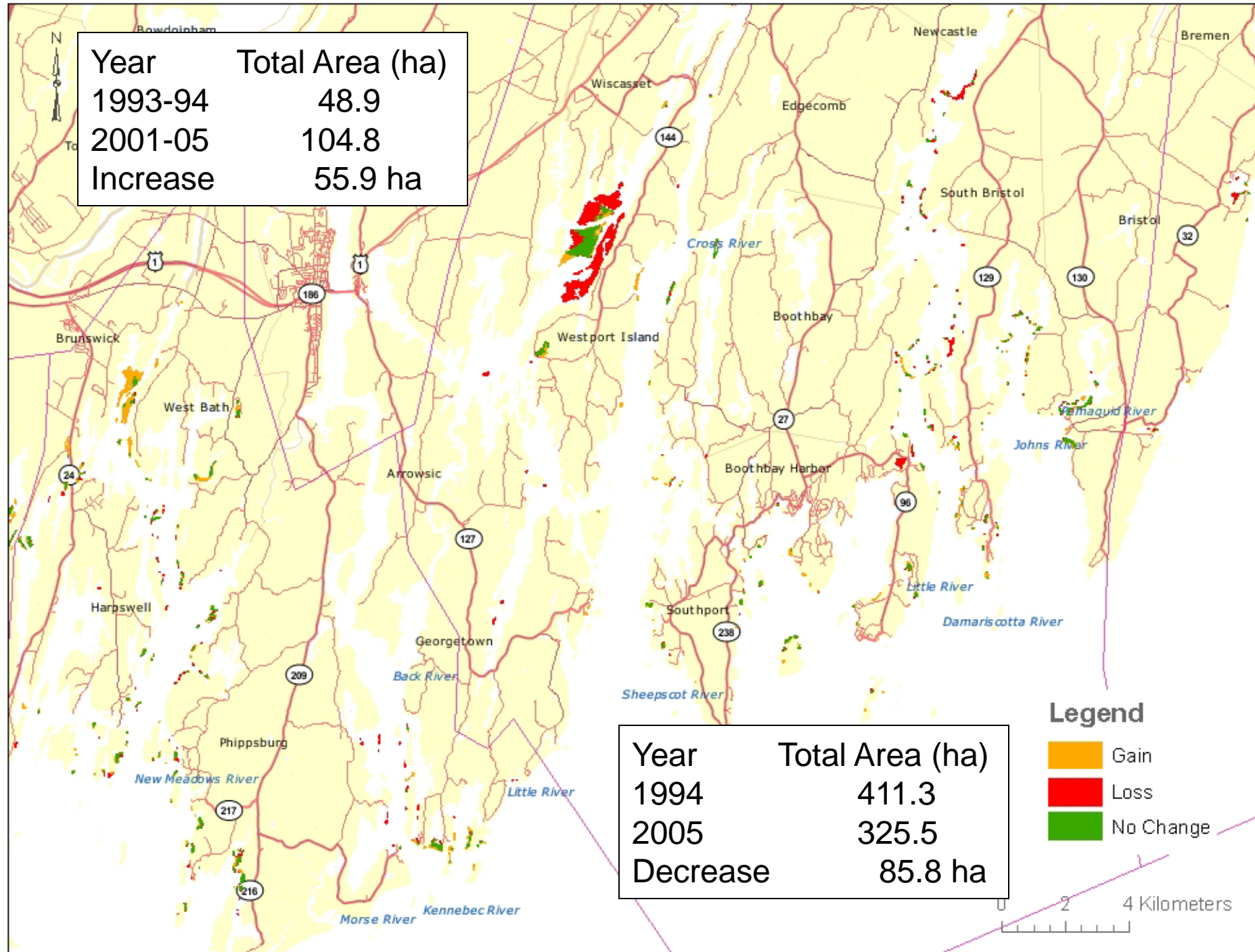
Year	Total Area (ha)
1995	140.8
2001-02	184.4
Increased	43.6 ha



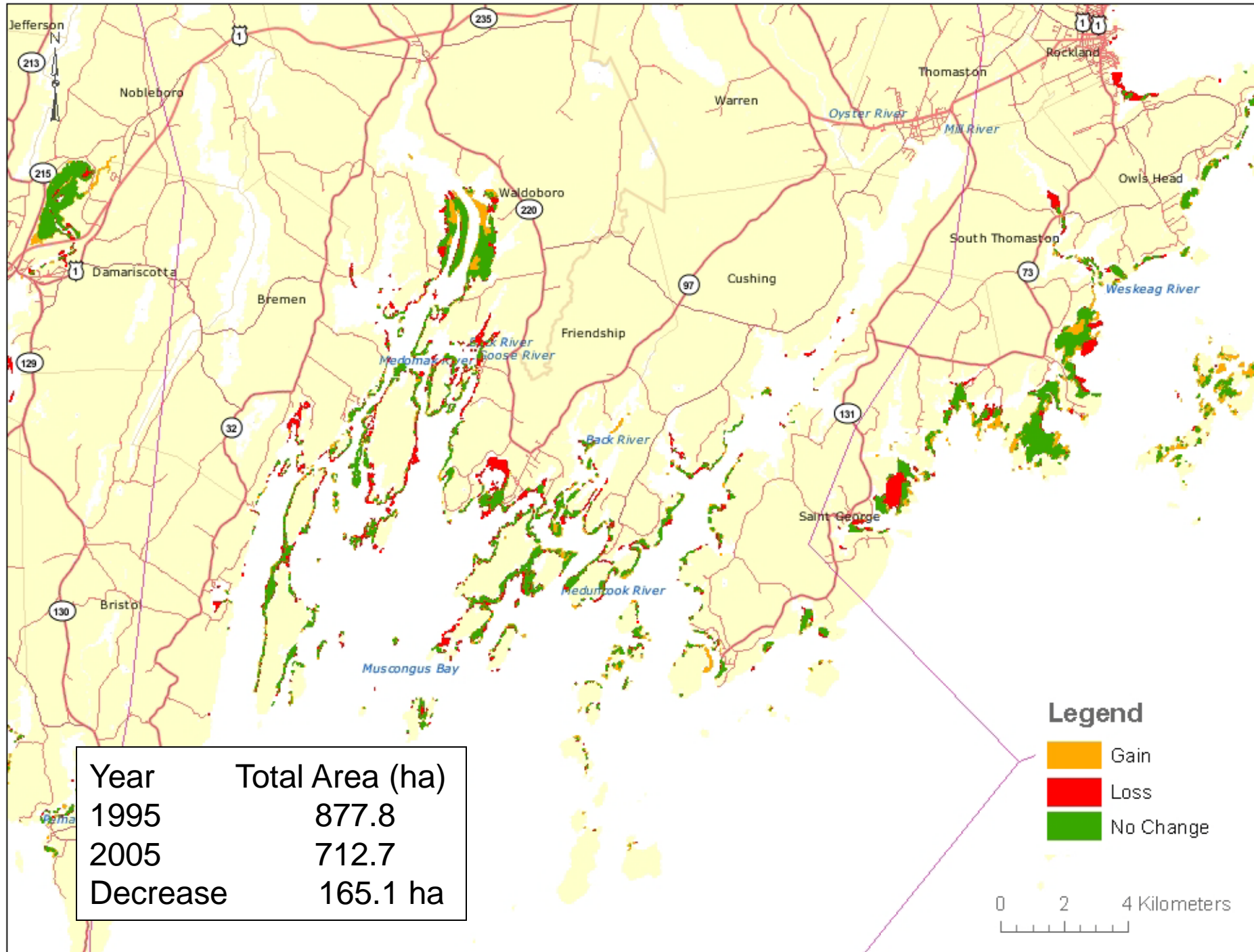
Year	Total Area (ha)
1993-94	2,815.4
2001-02	3,229.0
Increased	413.6 ha



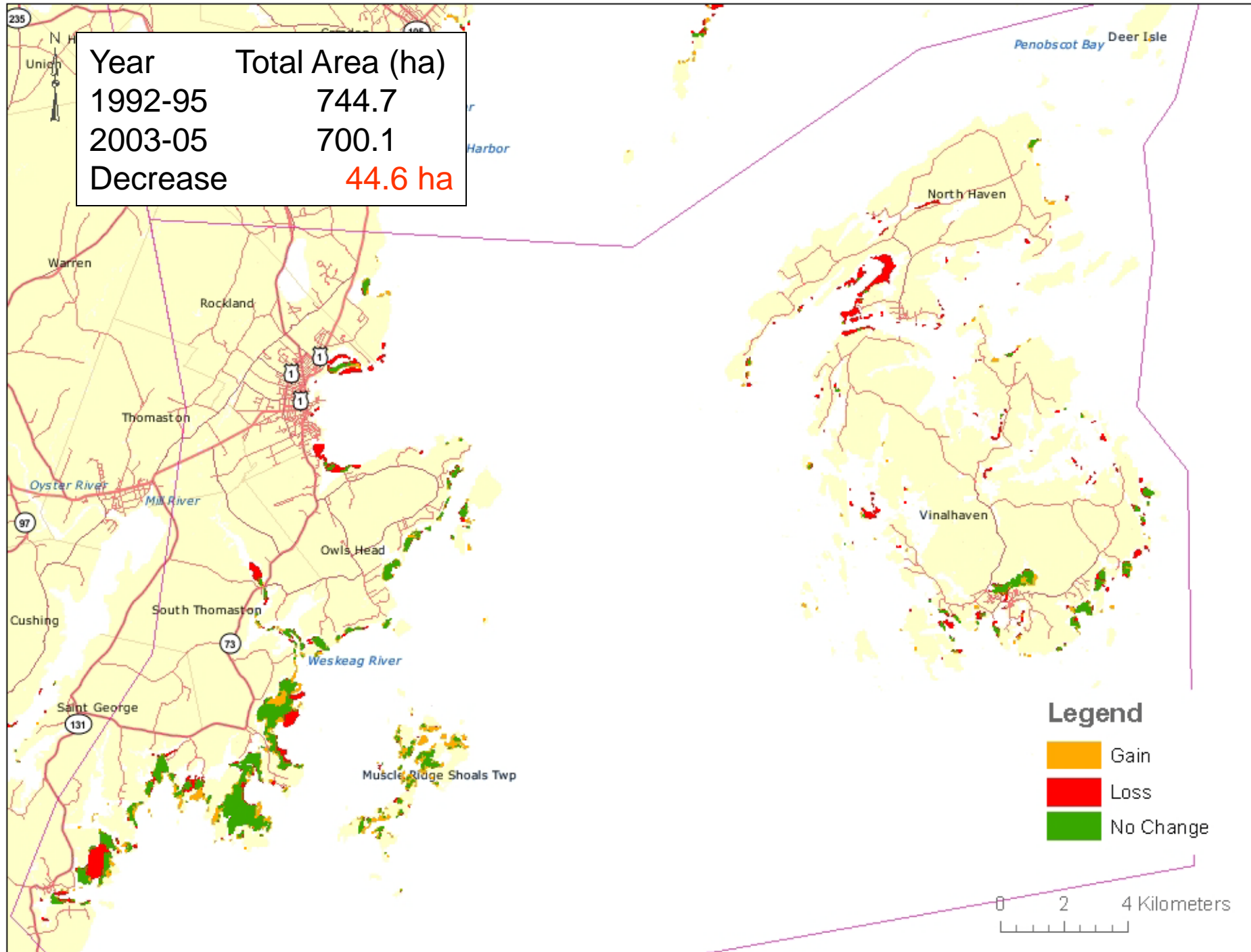
Year	Total Area (ha)
1993-94	48.9
2001-05	104.8
Increase	55.9 ha



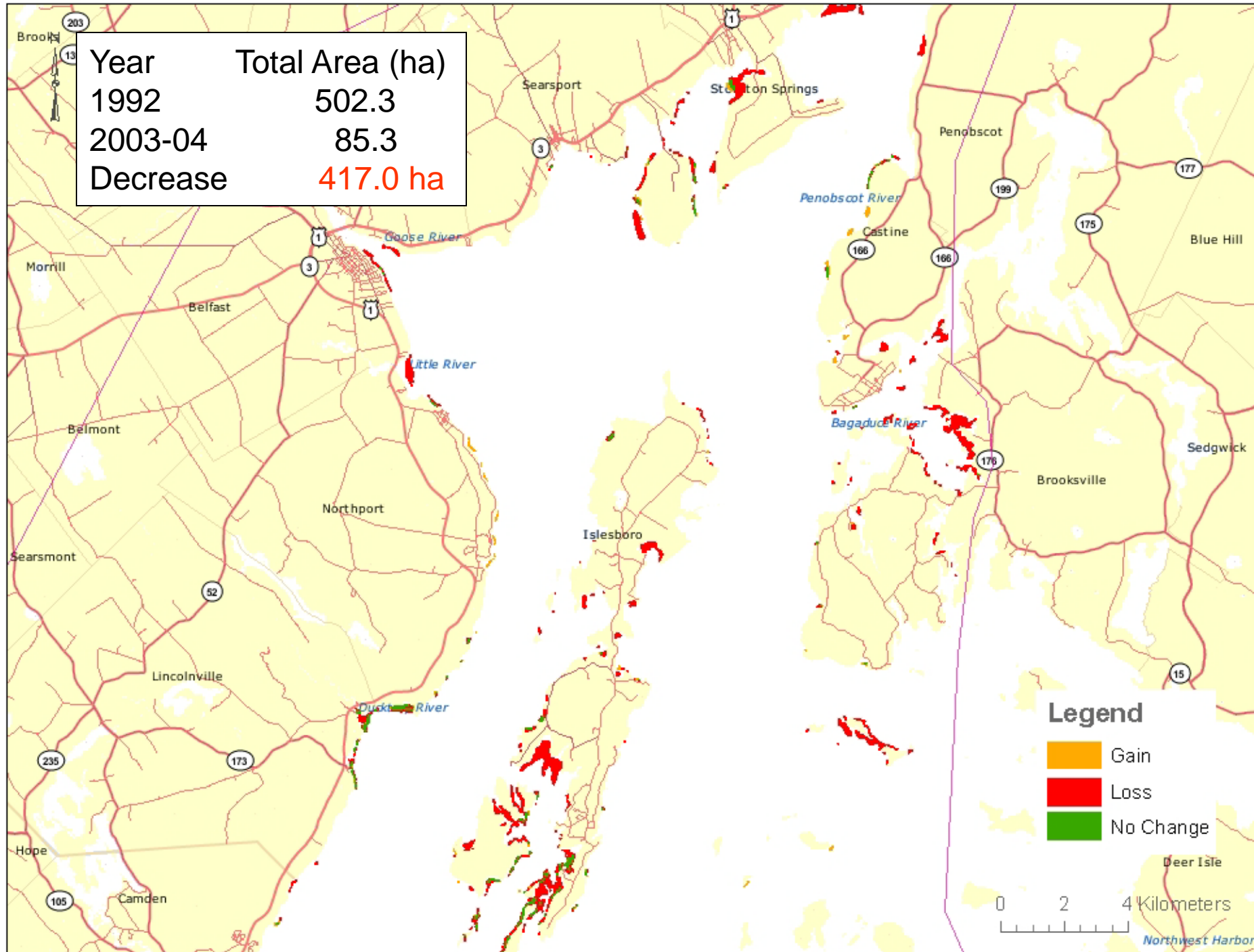
Year	Total Area (ha)
1994	411.3
2005	325.5
Decrease	85.8 ha



Year	Total Area (ha)
1992-95	744.7
2003-05	700.1
Decrease	44.6 ha



Year	Total Area (ha)
1992	502.3
2003-04	85.3
Decrease	417.0 ha





Change in Eelgrass Distribution along the Maine Coast 1992-2005

Seth Barker, Maine Department of Marine Resources Fisheries Laboratory, West Boothbay Harbor, Maine

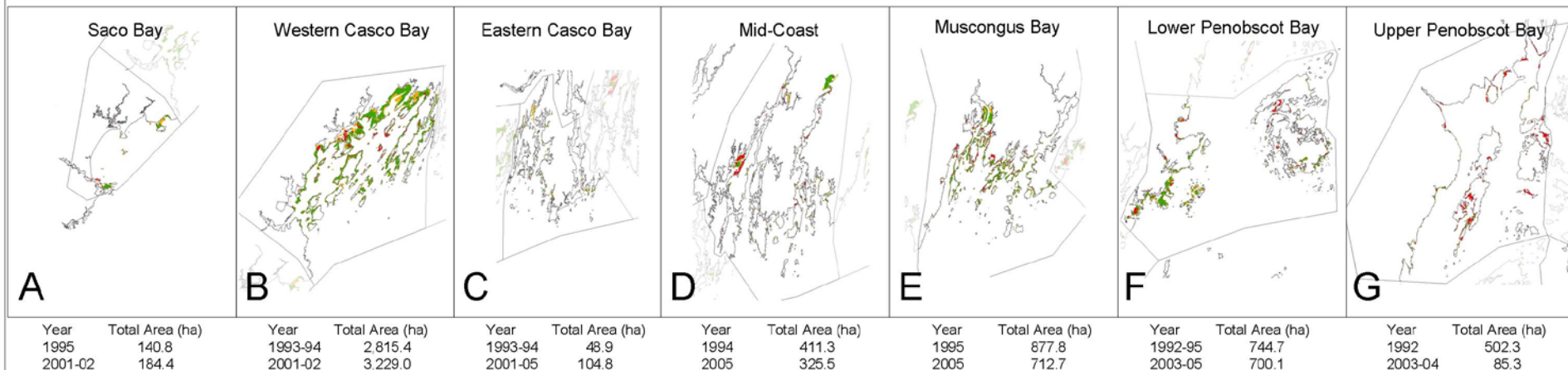
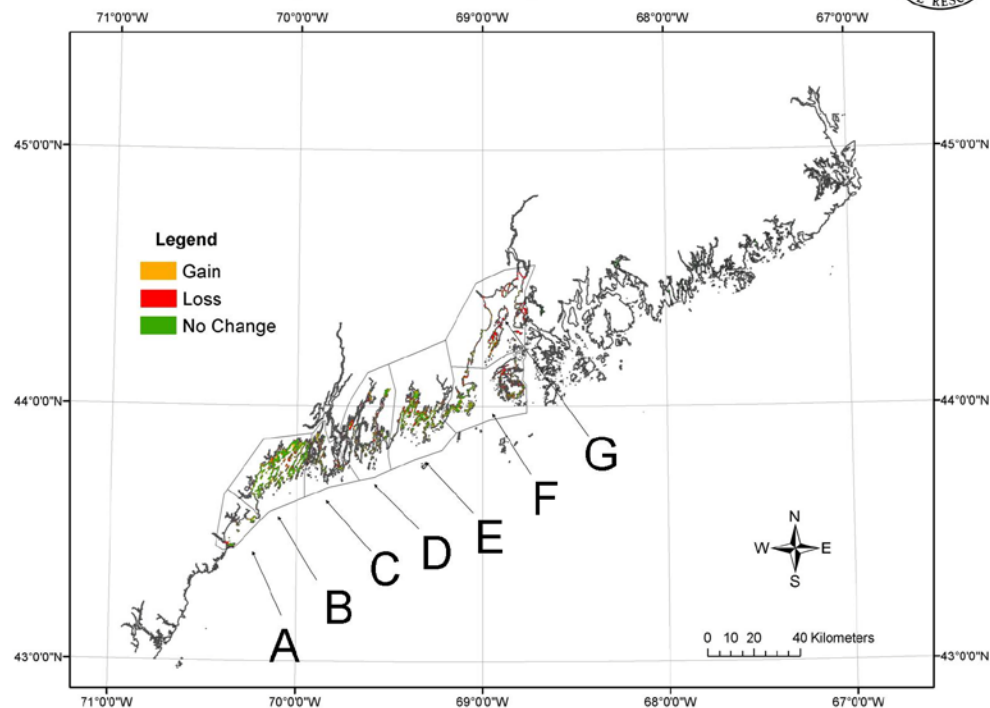


Eelgrass forms the basis of an important habitat along the Maine coast. As in other locations, eelgrass can form dense meadows in shallow subtidal and to a lesser extent intertidal locations. It serves many of the same functions as eelgrass beds elsewhere in that it is a dominant primary producer, provides habitat for many organisms, and serves to stabilize near shore sediments.

Eelgrass distribution has been systematically mapped along the Maine coast since 1992. During the period 1992 to 1997 the entire coast was mapped in segments. Since that time, in the period from 2001 to 2005, over 1/3 of the Maine coast has been re-mapped. This new mapping provides the opportunity to evaluate the status of these eelgrass beds and compare distribution with earlier mapping efforts.

Coast-wide mapping of eelgrass beds, based on 1:12000 scale color photography, has been an on-going effort of the Maine Department of Marine Resources (MDMR) since 1993. Similar methods were used for the acquisition of photography and photo-interpretation throughout the study. Field verification since 1997 was aided by the use of improved technology that included a laptop with ArcView Tracking Analyst, a Compaq iPac with ArcPad, RoxAnn benthic mapping equipment, and underwater video. Not all of this equipment was used at one time but each proved effective.

The general trend points to stability in most areas with gains in some embayments, small loss in others, and a pronounced loss in upper Penobscot Bay. The coast has been divided into seven segments shown below. These subdivisions are provided to aid in the quantification and visualization of distribution and change.



Acknowledgements: 1992 data for Penobscot Bay provided by Fred Short, UNH (Mapping funded by MeDOT). Funding and support for 1993-2005 mapping of distribution provided by Maine Departments of Marine Resources, Environmental Protection, and Conservation, Maine State Planning Office, and NOAA Coastal Service Center.