Phil Colarusso US EPA

- Fish Kills in Narragansett Bay
- Anoxia/Hypoxia in Long Island Sound
- Eelgrass declines in Great Bay Estuary
- Benthic community impacts in Boston,
  New Bedford and Gloucester









- Nitrogen/phosphorus concentrations
- Chlorophyll a
- Suspended solids
- Water clarity/light attenuation
- All of the Above

- Duarte et al. (2009) Return to Neverland: Shifting Baselines Affect Eutrophication Restoration Targets
  - May not be able to get the same system back
  - Trajectory of the recovery will likely be different than that of the decline
  - Ecosystems are complex with both top-down and bottom-up controls

#### Do we really know what we Know?

- How much light do seagrasses need?
  - Eelgrass roughly 20%
  - Carbon production due to photosynthesis is a function of light and temperature
  - 20% is tied to adult shoot survival, does not guarantee successful completion of entire life cycle (i.e. viable seed production)
  - Seedlings need a much higher quantity

# Approaches to Management of Water Quality to protect Seagrass

- Ambient nutrient criteria
  - Indirect effects (Chesapeake Bay Model)
  - Direct effects
- Watershed loading model
  - Correlates system response with nutrient loading rate
- Multimetric approach
  - Looks at multiple parameters that affect water clarity
- System manipulation
  - Addition of shellfish, dredging

#### **Success Stories**

- Tampa Bay Estuary
- Chesapeake Bay
- Boston Harbor
- New Bedford Harbor
- Gloucester Harbor