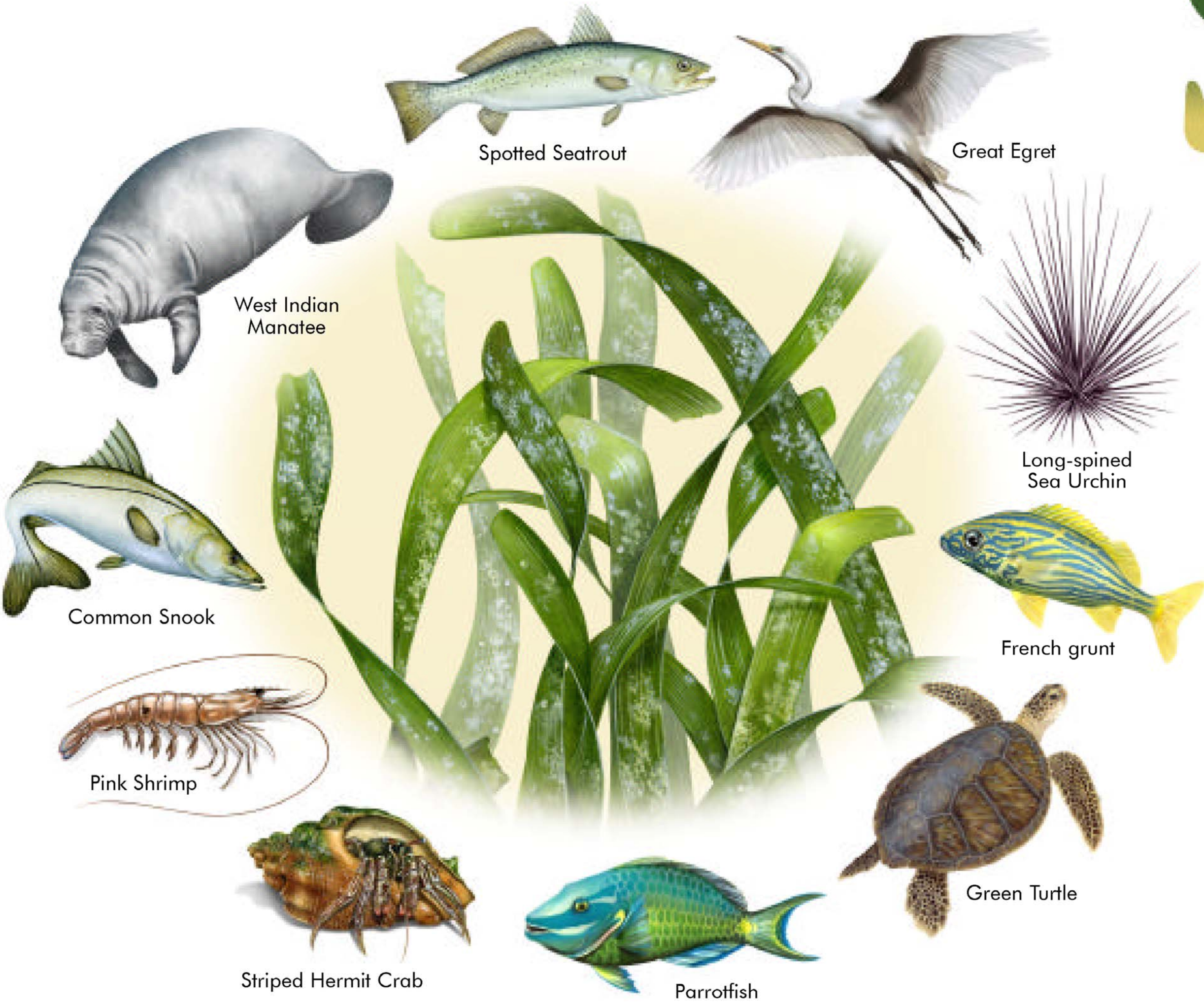


Seagrasses Are Important

FLORIDA'S Seagrasses



Florida has 7 species of seagrasses



Turtle Grass *Thalassia testudinum*
Turtle grass grows in areas with near-ocean salinities (30 to 40 parts per thousand or ppt). It thrives in tropical areas and is the dominant species in many parts of Florida including the Florida Keys and Florida Bay.



Manatee Grass *Syringodium filiforme*
Manatee grass cannot tolerate large swings in salinity and prefers salinity greater than 20 ppt. It is distinguished by its cylindrical leaves.



Shoal Grass *Halodule wrightii*
Shoal grass can tolerate a large range in salinity and is often considered a pioneer species for disturbed areas. It is commonly found in estuaries near sources of freshwater such as river mouths. Blades are narrow and flat with a blunt square tip.



Paddle Grass *Halophila decipiens*
Paddle grass is the only annual seagrass species, coming back from seeds every spring. It can be found in very deep water with low light levels.



Johnson's Grass *Halophila johnsonii*
Johnson's grass is the rarest seagrass and is listed as Threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. It occurs only between Biscayne Bay and Sebastian Inlet on the east coast of Florida.



Star Grass *Halophila engelmanni*
Star grass is the easiest of the three *Halophila* species to identify because of its whorl of 5-7 leaves.



Widgeon Grass *Ruppia maritima*
Widgeon grass is the only seagrass able to tolerate a full range of salinity (0-50 ppt). It is typically found in estuaries due to its tolerance of lower salinities and low light requirements. Flowers of this species release pollen at the water's surface.



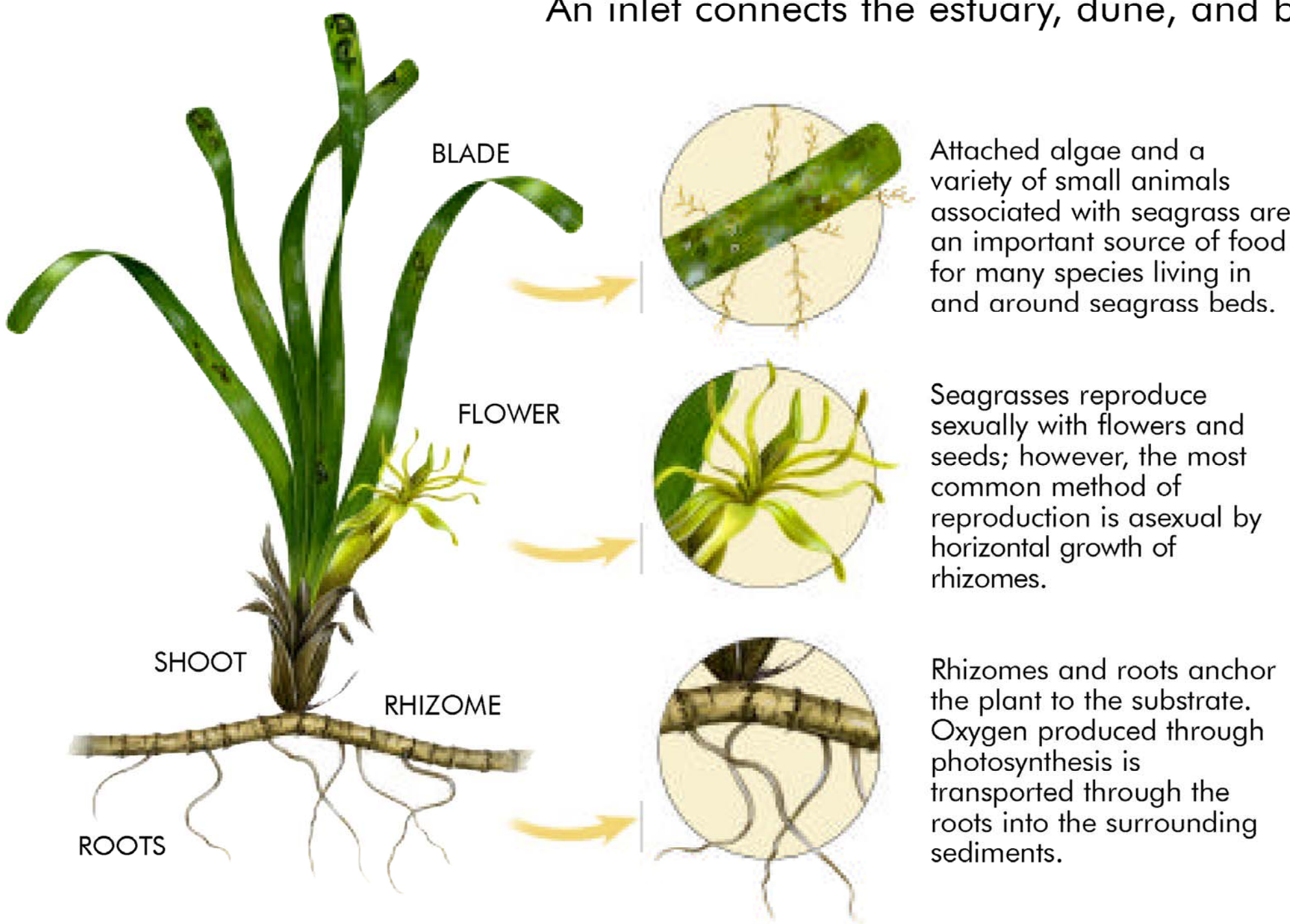
Estuary

A semi-enclosed body of water, such as a lagoon, that has both a saltwater tidal influence and a freshwater influx from rivers and canals.

Backreef

A system of connected habitats that extends from the coast to the coral reef crest. It includes, mangroves, seagrasses, patch reefs, and other coastal marine habitats.

An inlet connects the estuary, dune, and backreef habitats where seagrasses may be found.



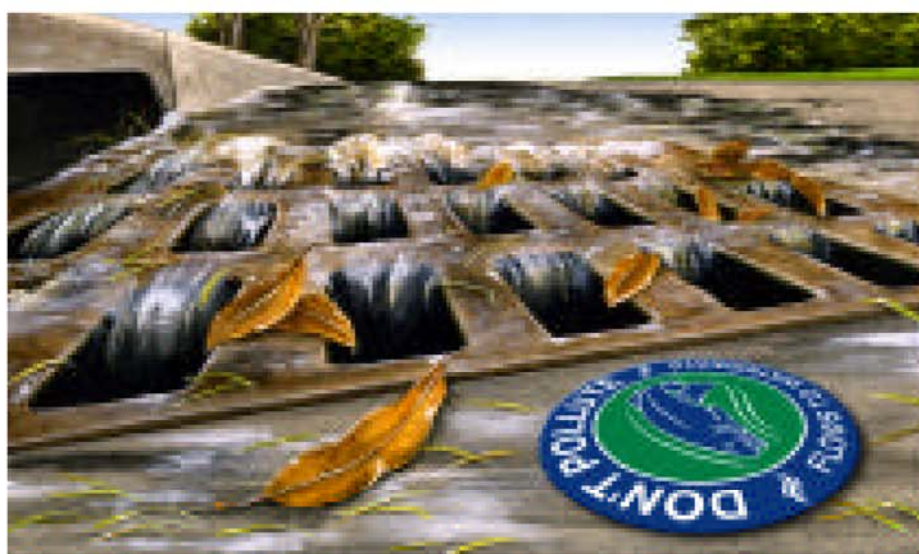
Seagrasses Need Protection

- Prop-scarring from boats can cause severe damage to seagrass beds.
- Eutrophication, or excess nutrients from run off, can reduce water clarity and stress seagrass beds.
- Large freshwater influx into estuaries via canals or stormwater can drastically alter salinities and water quality and severely stress seagrasses.
- Dredging canals and waterways removes seagrass and often fill is placed over seagrass areas.



You Can Help

- When boating, avoid shallow seagrass areas.
- Use time-released fertilizer on landscaping to reduce nutrient runoff to storm drains and surface waters.
- Convert from septic systems to sewer to improve water quality by eliminating nutrients from septic tank leaching.
- Avoid trampling seagrasses. Trampled seagrasses often do not recover.



Water Quality is Critical

Salinity: the measure of salt in the water. Plants and animals are adapted to living in a variety of salinities from ocean, to brackish, to fresh water. Most seagrasses are harmed by large fluctuations in salinity.

Water Clarity: a measure of how "clear" the water is. Plants, including seagrasses, convert sunlight to produce food/energy, a process called photosynthesis. Sediments and other particles that become suspended in water can block sunlight from reaching seagrasses and may cause them to die. The better the clarity of the water, the more sunlight will penetrate to the seagrasses.



Loxahatchee River District
"Preserving Nature by Design"
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www.loxahatcheeriver.org

The Loxahatchee River District monitors all 7 seagrass species in the Loxahatchee River and southern Indian River Lagoon as part of its mission to protect and preserve the Loxahatchee River.