



Seagrass Trip, March 19, 2010

What is the tide height during our field trip today?

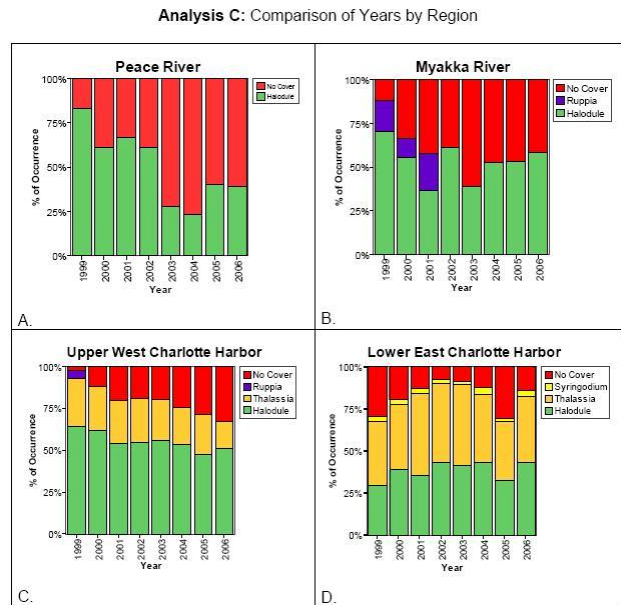
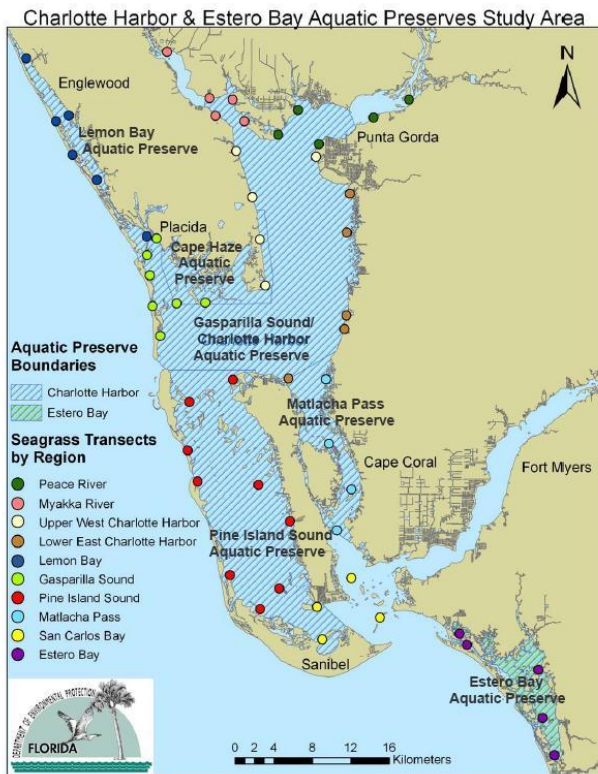
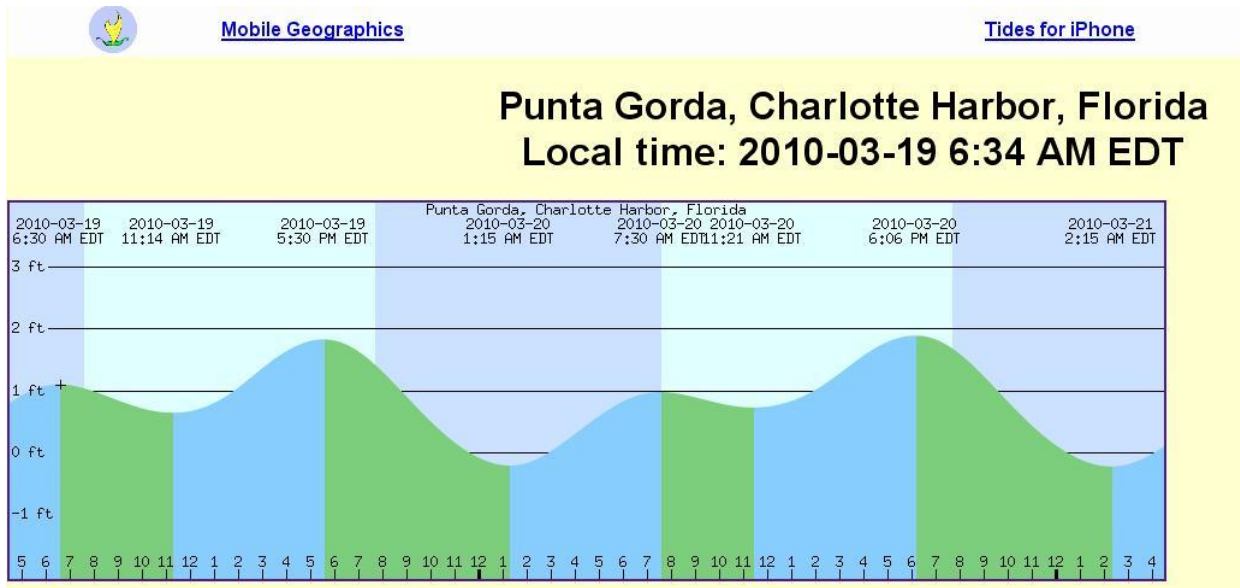


Figure 1.7 (A-D). Percentage of occurrence of seagrass species and no cover for each region over the period of record (1999-2006) within the Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserves study area.

Human Impacts

List some common human impacts on seagrass beds in.



Species:

Shoalweed *Halodule wrightii*
Turtlegrass *Thalassia testudinum*
Manateegrass *Syringodium filiforme*
Caribbean seagrass *Halophia decipiens*
Slickweed *Gracilaria verrucosa*
Diatoms
Manatee
Pink shrimp
Scallops
Blue crab
Hermit crab
Parchment worm
Conch
Fire nudibranch
Pinfish
Ladyfish
Stingray
Serpulid worm
Flounder
Decorator crab
Grass shrimp
Snapping shrimp
Sand mason *Phoronis architecta*
Common bugula *Gugula neretina* a bryozoans
Horseshoe crab
Quahog *Mercenaria mercenaria*
Moon snail *Polinices duplicatus*
Oyster drill *Urosalpinx cinerea*
Chimney worm *Diapatra cuprea*
Comb Jelly *Mnemiopsis macradyi*

Place a check mark in the columns to indicate which ecosystem best demonstrates the ecosystem characteristic.

Characteristic	Seagrass	Mangrove
Exports a lot of biomass to surrounding ecosystems		
Depth to soil water table		
Detritus food web dominant		
Grazing food web dominant		
Substantial build up or dead and decaying organic matter		
Little build up of dead and decaying organic matter in the soil		
Low soil oxygen and slow oxidation of dead organics		
High soil oxygen and rapid oxidation of dead organics		
Significant diurnal temperature change		
Less diurnal temperature change		
Contributes most to the productivity of adjacent ecosystems		