The Importance of Seagrass in Upper Florida Bay in Modulating Flow, Waves, and Sediment Dynamics



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Everglades and Florida Bay:

- Everglades:
 - 50% human population of Florida
 - Loss of 50% of wetlands and90% of bird population
- Florida Bay:
 - Seagrass support entire food chain
 - Naturally variable and currently vulnerable

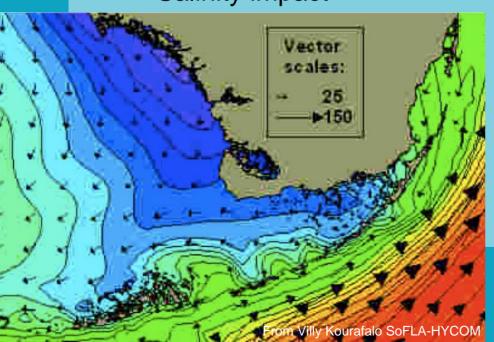


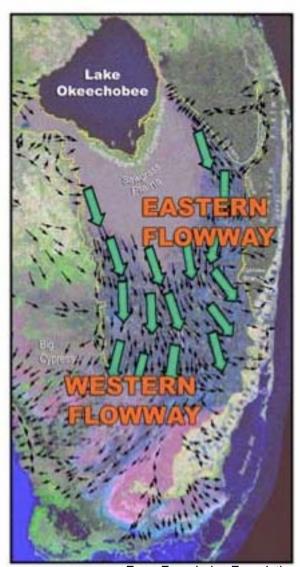




Connectivity:

- 11,000 mi² area of connected flow
- Everglades buffered storms and floods
- Drainage to Florida Bay
 - Salinity impact



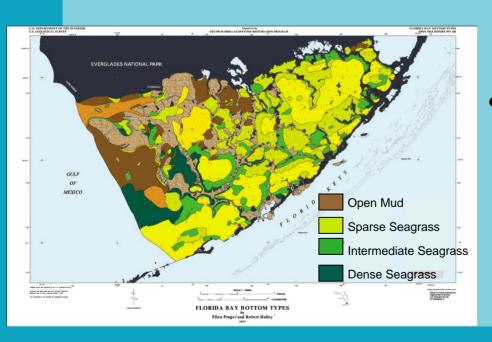


From Everglades Foundation

Seagrass Ecosystem:

Die-offs:

- Drought salinity 60% greater
- Sulfide toxicity and hypoxia
- Slime mold
- Boat scarring



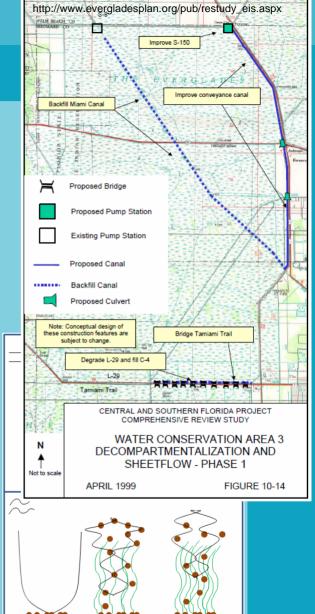


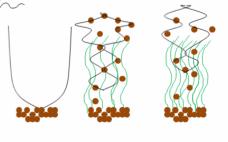
Distribution depends on:

- Water depth/light
- Nutrient availability and delivery
- Salinity
- Water clarity

Restoration Efforts:

- **Everglades:**
 - New levee and drainage canal
 - Remove sections of Tamiami Trail
 - Widen spatial distribution of flow
- Improve quantity, quality, timing and distribution of flow
- Understand flow interactions with seagrass and sediment dynamics
- Determine storm effects on seagrass beds

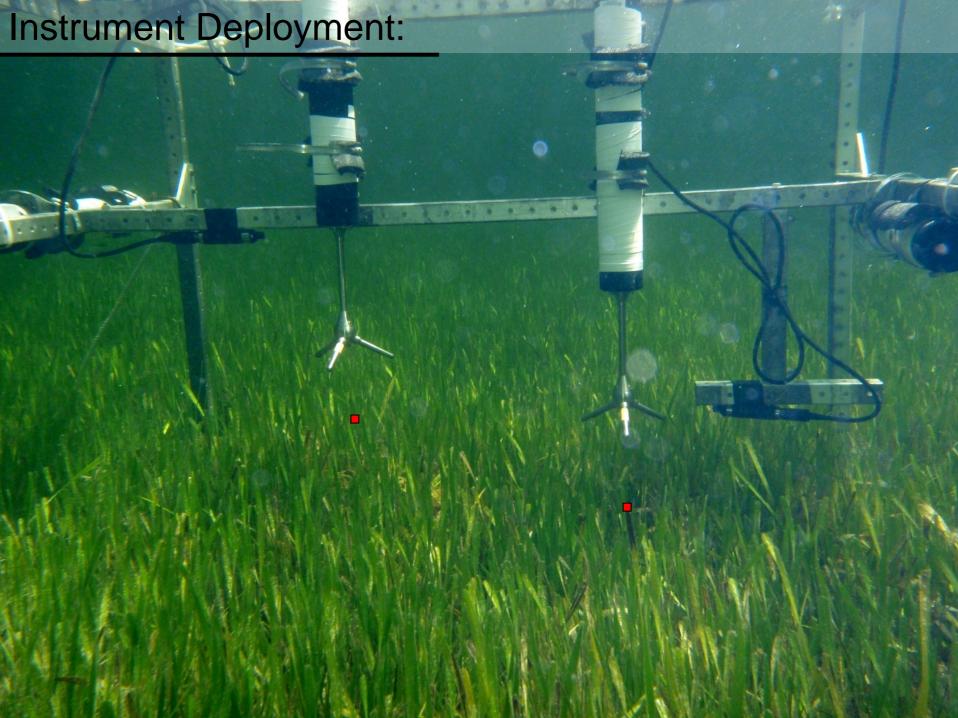




Site Description:

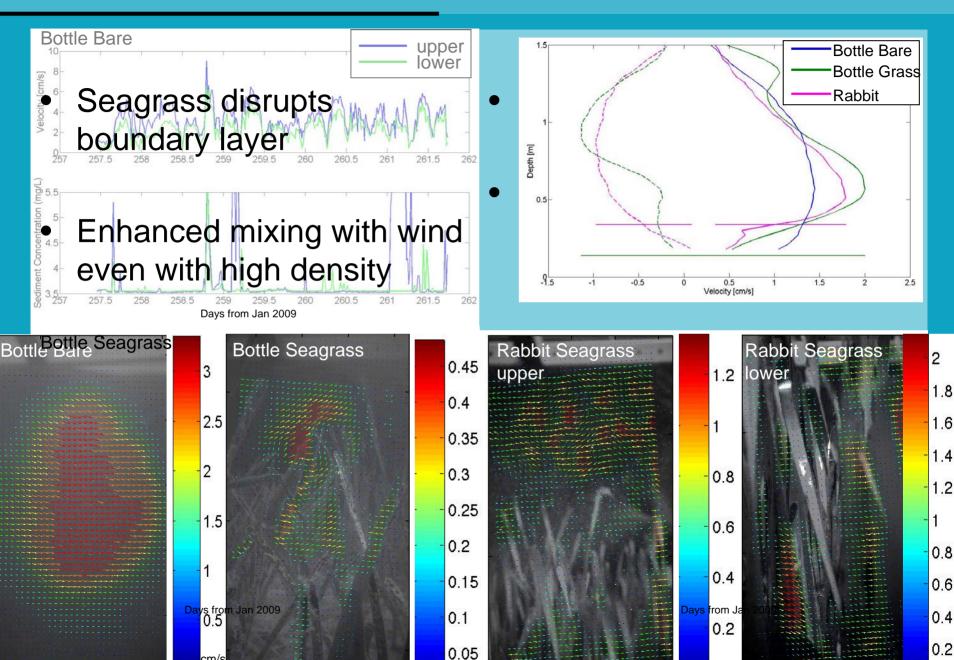
- Florida Bay Seagrass Meadows:
 - Depth: 3-4m
 - Tidal range: 0.1-0.3m
 - Seagrass species: Thalassia testudinum





Instrument Deployment:

Results:



cm/s

cm/s

cm/s

Summary:

- Seagrass slow flow near bed
- Waves in Florida bay increase sediment suspension
- Small scale velocity patterns suggest enhanced mixing in meadows
- Bulk water from Everglades may be mixed into seagrass meadow

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