

Widgeongrass seeding methods from a manipulative field experiment

‘Incorporating generalist seagrasses enhances habitat
restoration in a changing environment’



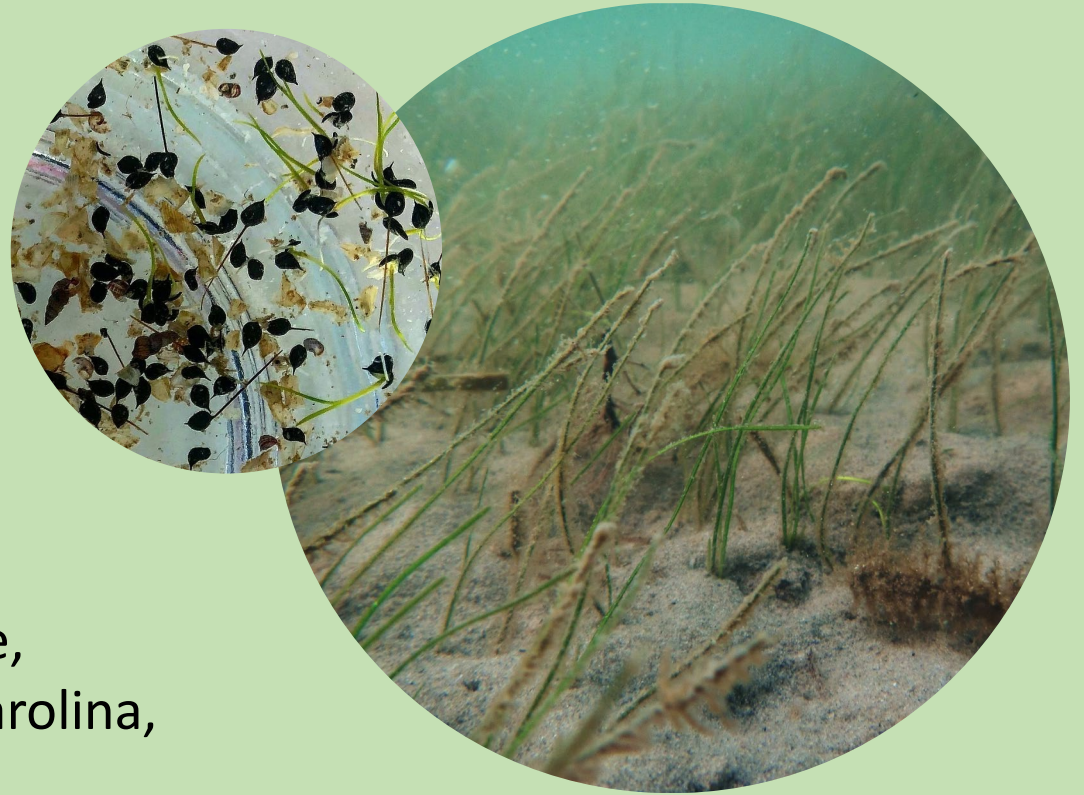
Presented by Enie Hensel

March 22, 2023 | SAV working group of the Chesapeake Bay

Widgeongrass *Ruppia maritima*



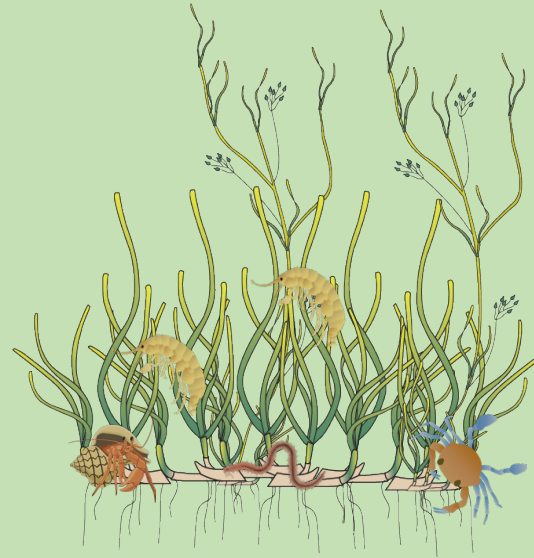
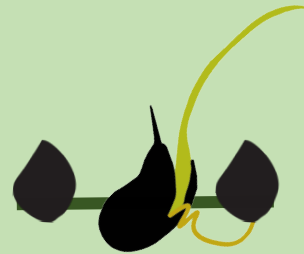
- Distributed worldwide
- Seed producing
 - Advantageous for global seagrass conservation
- Opportunistic
 - Fast growing
 - Shallow roots
 - ephemeral
- Generalist
 - Wide ranging salinity & temperature
- Tolerant to warming waters
- Restoration/applied ecological research in Europe, Australia, N. Gulf of Mexico, Florida Bay, North Carolina, Chesapeake Bay



Outline

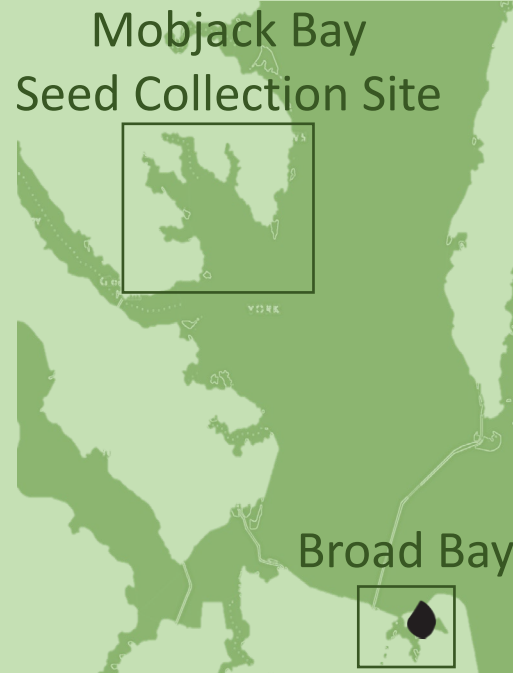
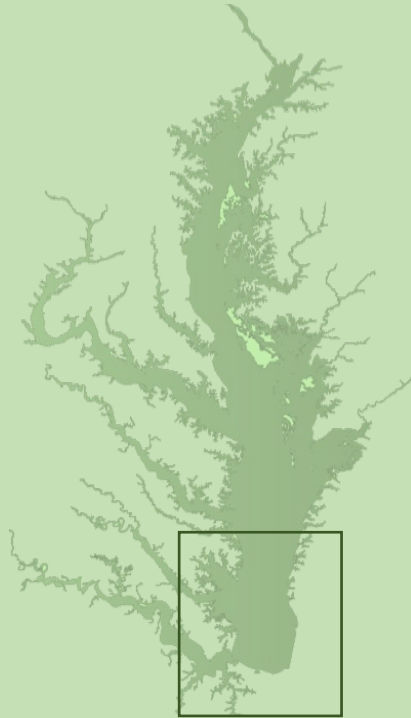
ruppia methods are modified from S. Ailstock's research and our lab's approach with *Zostera*

- Collection
- Processing
- Storage
- dispersal
- outcomes so far
 - germination in nature
 - sustained growth in nature



VIMS

Coastal Estuarine Ecology Lab & SAV Monitoring Program



Broad Bay
Lynnhaven River System
Experimental Location

seed collection occurs in May & June

- Seeds are hand picked and still attached to plant material
- Seed + plant materials are kept submerged and sorted into large, outdoor, aerated tanks
- As plant material decays, it is sieved out while seeds drop
 - Different from S. Ailstock methods
 - Key to quickly remove *Ruppia* seeds from plant material



Seed are processed first through fluming

- Heavy *Zostera* seeds = best seeds
- Viability of *zostera* is tested from weight, or fall velocity, and seed firmness
- *Ruppia* – unknown if these simple test are reliable
- Aly Hall is working on a suite of viability tests
 - Fall velocity
 - Seed shape
 - Germination rate
 - Live tissue staining



Seeds are stored in aerated, chilled tank until planting time

- Stored in chilled tanks in bins (20-22C)
 - Keep seed 'pile' shallow, ~ 2.5-3"
- *Ruppia* seeds can store in dark fridge at 4C for 3-10years
- Planting time is in October



Seed broadcasting - planting

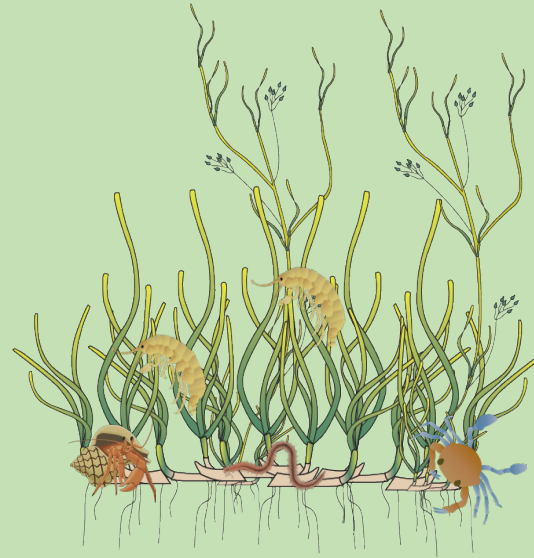
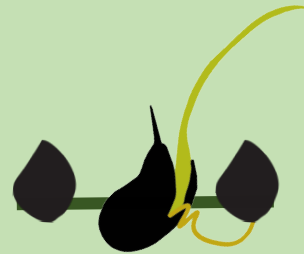
- Seeds per 1m² varies
 - 25 – 100 seeds per 1m²
- *Ruppia* has been planted in the field a few times from our lab, all having establishment success thus far
 - Experiment – three locations
 - Restoration – primary focus are available lease areas in Lynnhaven River System



Outline

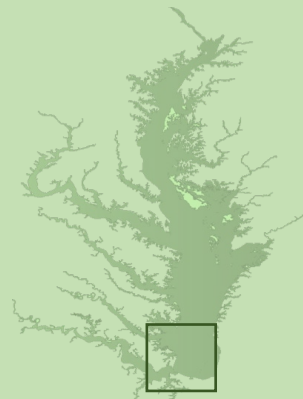
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- ~~Collection~~
- ~~Processing~~
- ~~Storage~~
- ~~dispersal~~
- outcomes so far
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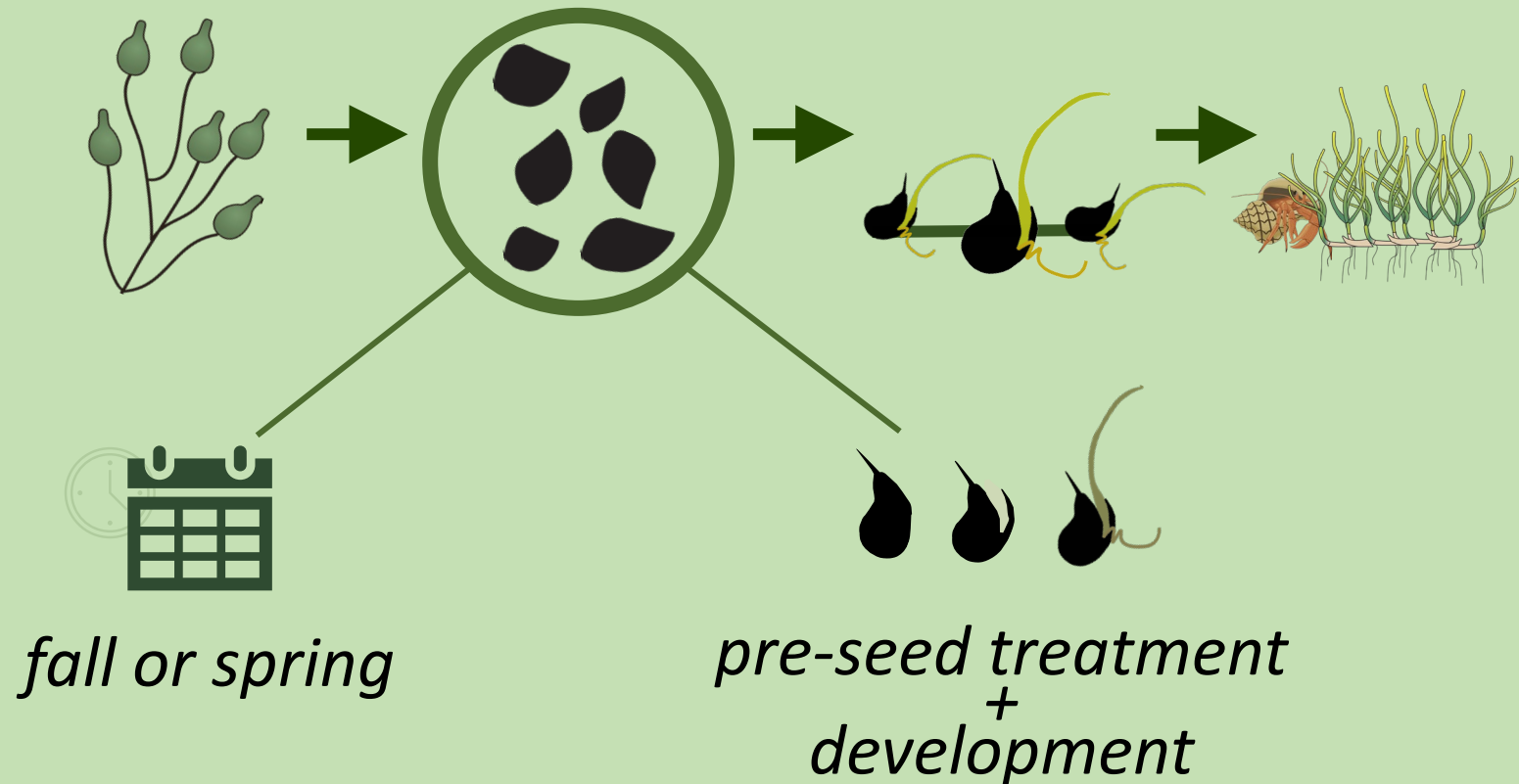
Review outcomes from a restoration field experiment with *Zostera marina* & *Ruppia maritima*

- Tested for best *Ruppia maritima* planting practices
- Compared how species alter bed structure and function
- Does experimental findings scale-up to restoration scales?
- Does planting both species enhance restoration success Does experimental findings scale-up to restoration scales?




Broad Bay
Lynnhaven River System

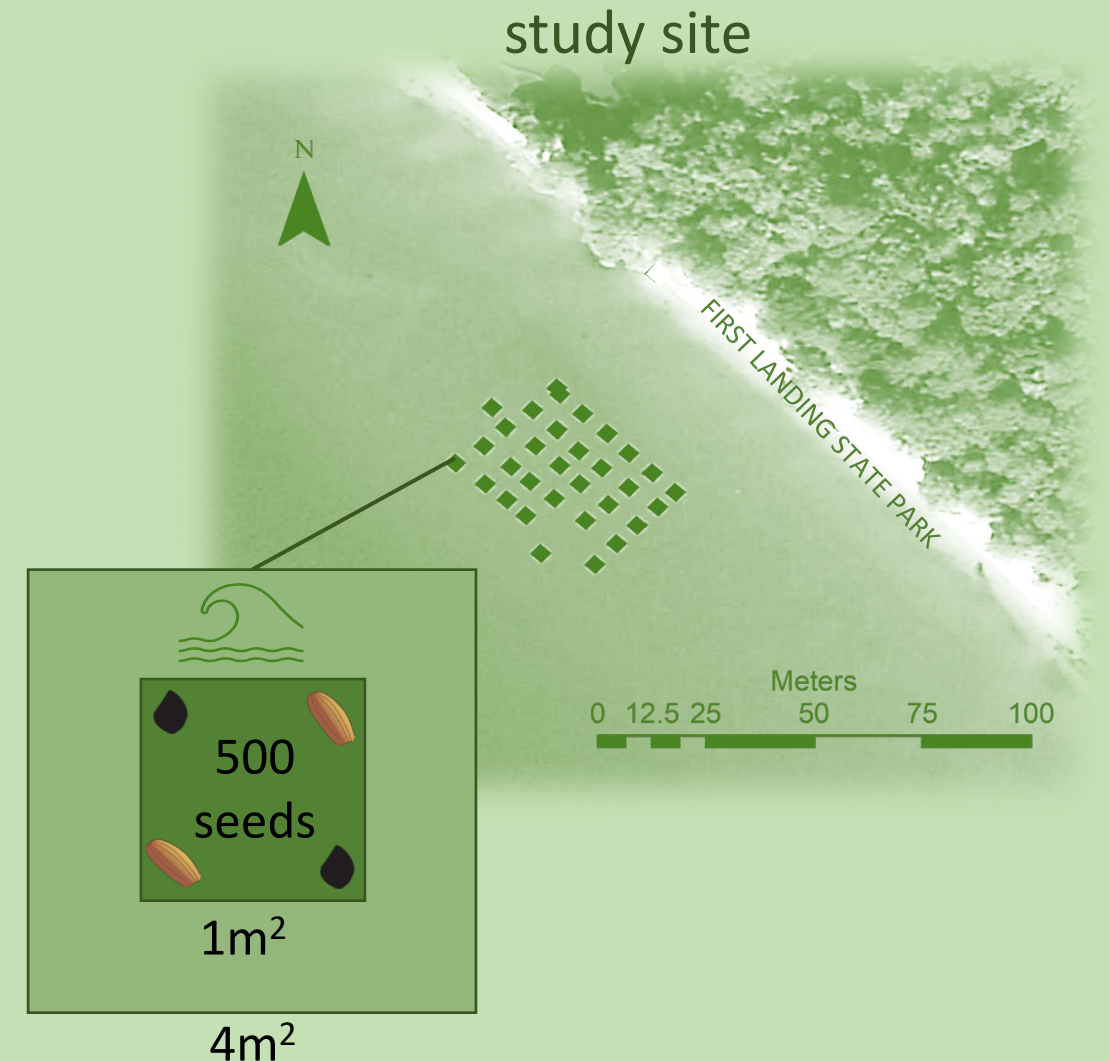
How does *Ruppia maritima* broadcast seed dispersal method alter bed establishment and composition?



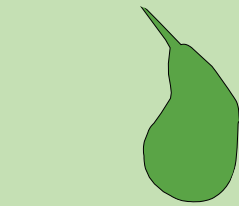
experimental design

TREATMENTS

-  *Zostera maritima* – seeded in fall
-  *Ruppia maritima* – seeded in fall
-  *Ruppia maritima* – seeded in spring
-  *Ruppia maritima* – seeded in spring, seeds had 48-hour freshwater shock
-  *Ruppia maritima* – seeded in spring, seeds had freshwater shock until germination
- bare sediment control**








Ruppia maritima broadcast in the fall with no pre-treatment established bigger and denser plots



R. maritima & Z. marina established in both sites

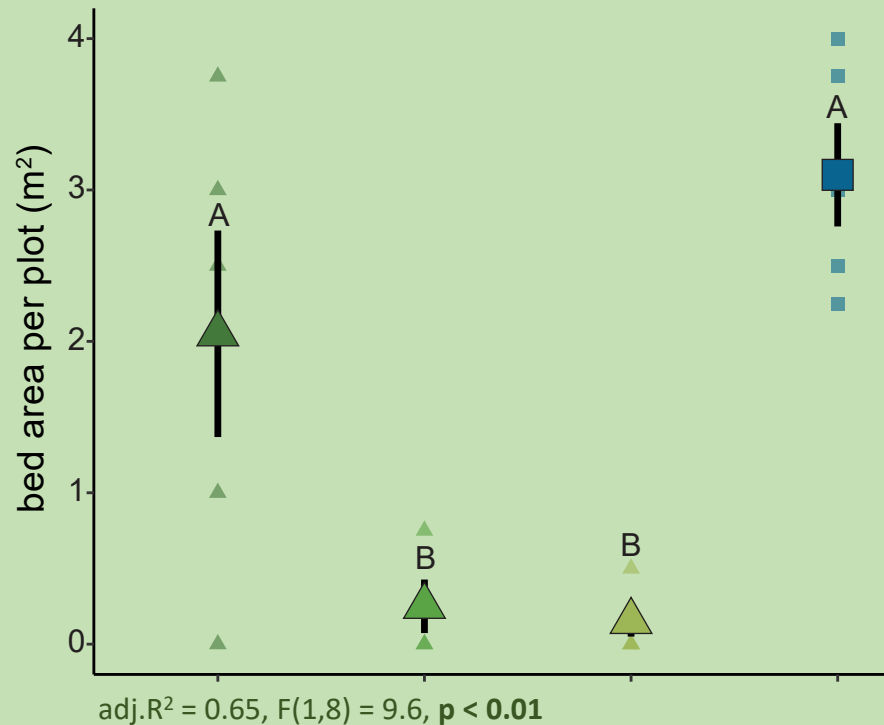
R. maritima may be vulnerable in Broad Bay



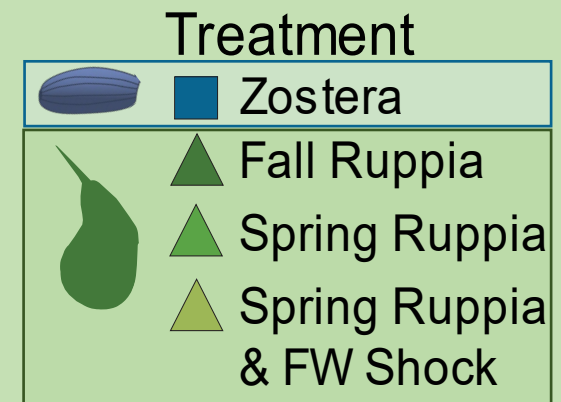
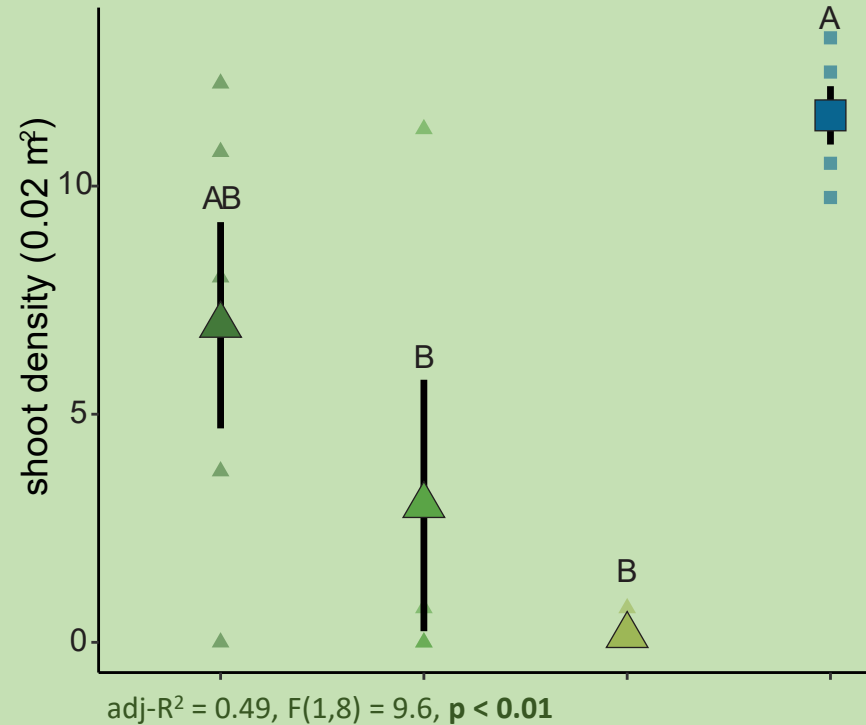
					
	Zostera	Ruppia fall	Ruppia spring	Ruppia spring + fw shock	Ruppia spring + gemination
Spring - April					
Lynnhaven	5	3	0	0	0
Goodwin	5	5	0	0	0
Summer - June					
Lynnhaven	5	4	3	4	3
Lynnhaven	5	4	2	2	0
Goodwin	5	5	5	5	5
Summer Final – July					
Lynnhaven	5	3	3	1	2
Goodwin	5	5	4	4	4
%plots w/ plants					
Lynnhaven	100%	75%	100%	25%	67%
Goodwin	100%	100%	80%	80%	80%

Zostera and *Ruppia* established similar bed area and shoot density

areal cover of 2-3 m²



shoot density of 15-18 shoots






Planted ~ 2 acres of seagrass

Ruppia : 50-100 cm depth at low tide, minimal depth increase at high tide aka nearshore

Zostera : 100-150 cm depth at low tide

Seedlings broadcasted & why

- *Ruppia maritima* 90 seeds per meter-sq
 - Determined by 9.2% and 0.76% germination rate estimates from spring 2021 experimental data as well as seeds available for broad-casting at SAV-CEEL lab.
- *Zostera marina* 50 seeds per meter-sq



planting area increased by 170 %
using both grass species

LYNNHAVEN

***Zostera marina* 16.98 % \pm 4.57 SD**

50 seeds dispersed per meter-sq

Ruppia maritima* 2.13% \pm 0.6 SD

** Still too early to estimate based on 2021
R. maritima shoot emergence timing. Being re-
assessed June 2022*

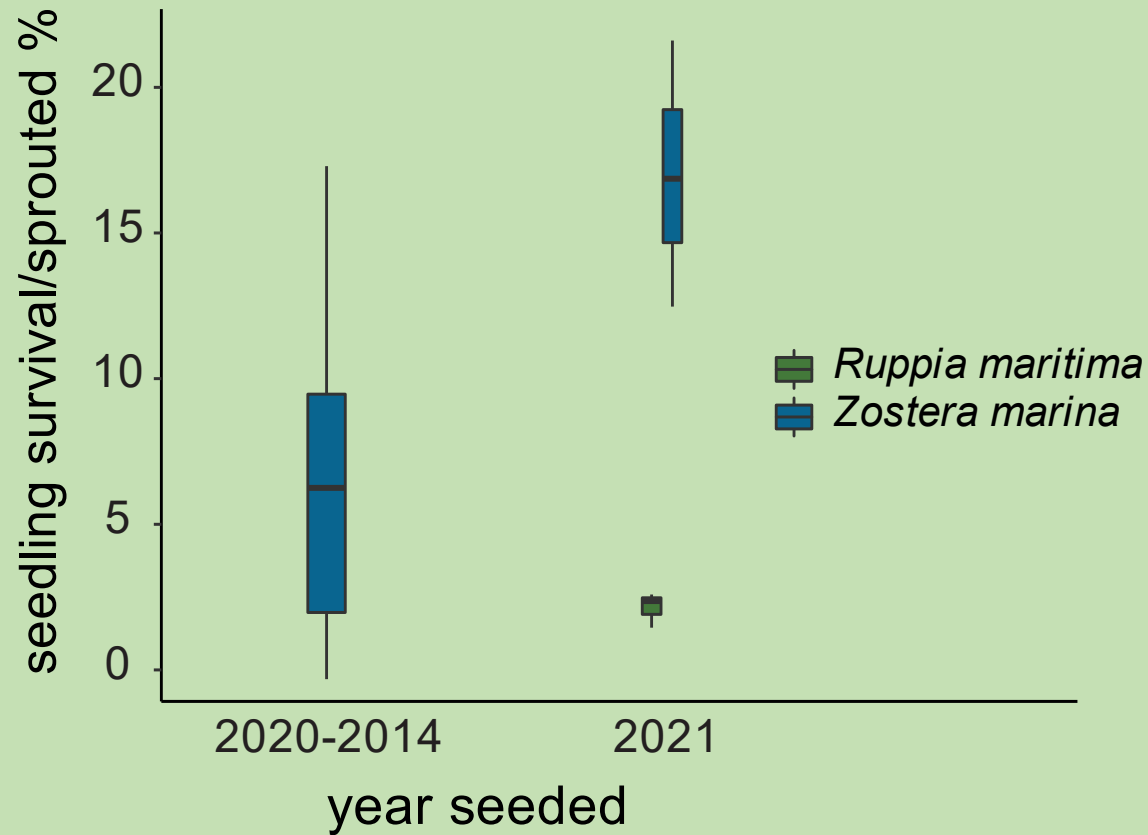
90 seeds dispersed per meter-sq

PAST RESTORATIONS 2014-2020

***Zostera marina* 5.71 % \pm 4.54 SD**

*min 25 seeds dispersed per meter-sq, range
between various efforts is 25 -100 seeds
dispersed per meter-sq*

early spring seedling rates scale-up!



Experimental 1m² plots had

- 2-3m² areal growth for both species
- Shoot densities 750 – 900

upcoming monitoring



Ruppia is a proactive restoration choice

- Collection in June --- watch for flowers & seeds
- Processing --- immediately transfer to tanks and help remove plant material
- Storage --- 20-22C lightly packed in aerated saltwater
- dispersal --- broadcast seeding is promising, seed density min 80 seeds per m² recommended due to patchy growth pattern
- outcomes so far
 - *Ruppia maritima* can not only provide short term restoration success, also provide longer-term restoration success to lost or other species through its engineering

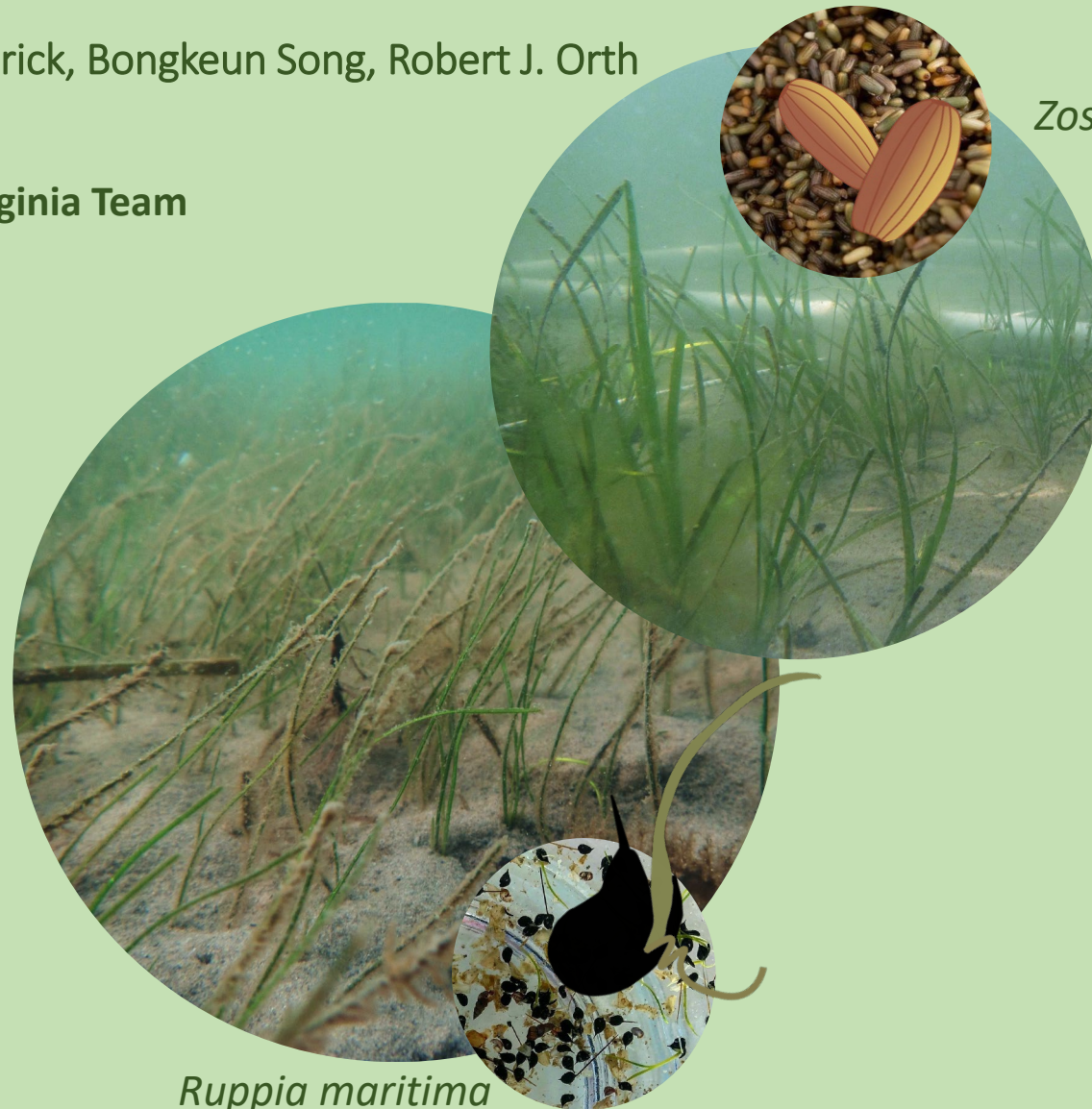


Acknowledgements

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- Jason Barney (citizen scientist)



Zostera marina

Ruppia maritima



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