Monitoring Fish Use and Size of Eelgrass

Meadows in Southeastern Alaska

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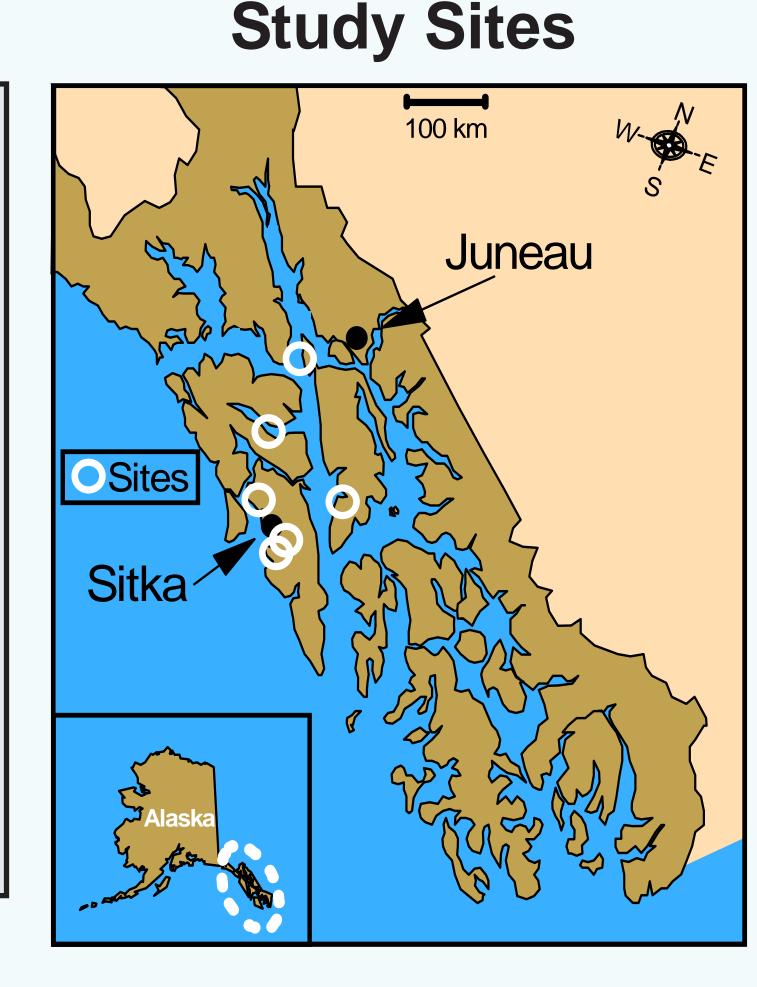
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Why study eelgrass?

Although seagrasses are widely recognized as an important nearshore habitat, fish use of eelgrass (Zostera marina) in Alaska is poorly understood. Worldwide, seagrass beds are declining at an alarming rate, but the extent and magnitude of eelgrass loss in Alaska is unknown, as is the total acreage of eelgrass throughout the state. Major threats to eelgrass include shoreline development and global climate change.

Objective



6 sites (Funter Bay, Crab Bay, Chaik Bay, Nakwasina Sound, Sandy Cove, Pirates **Cove**)

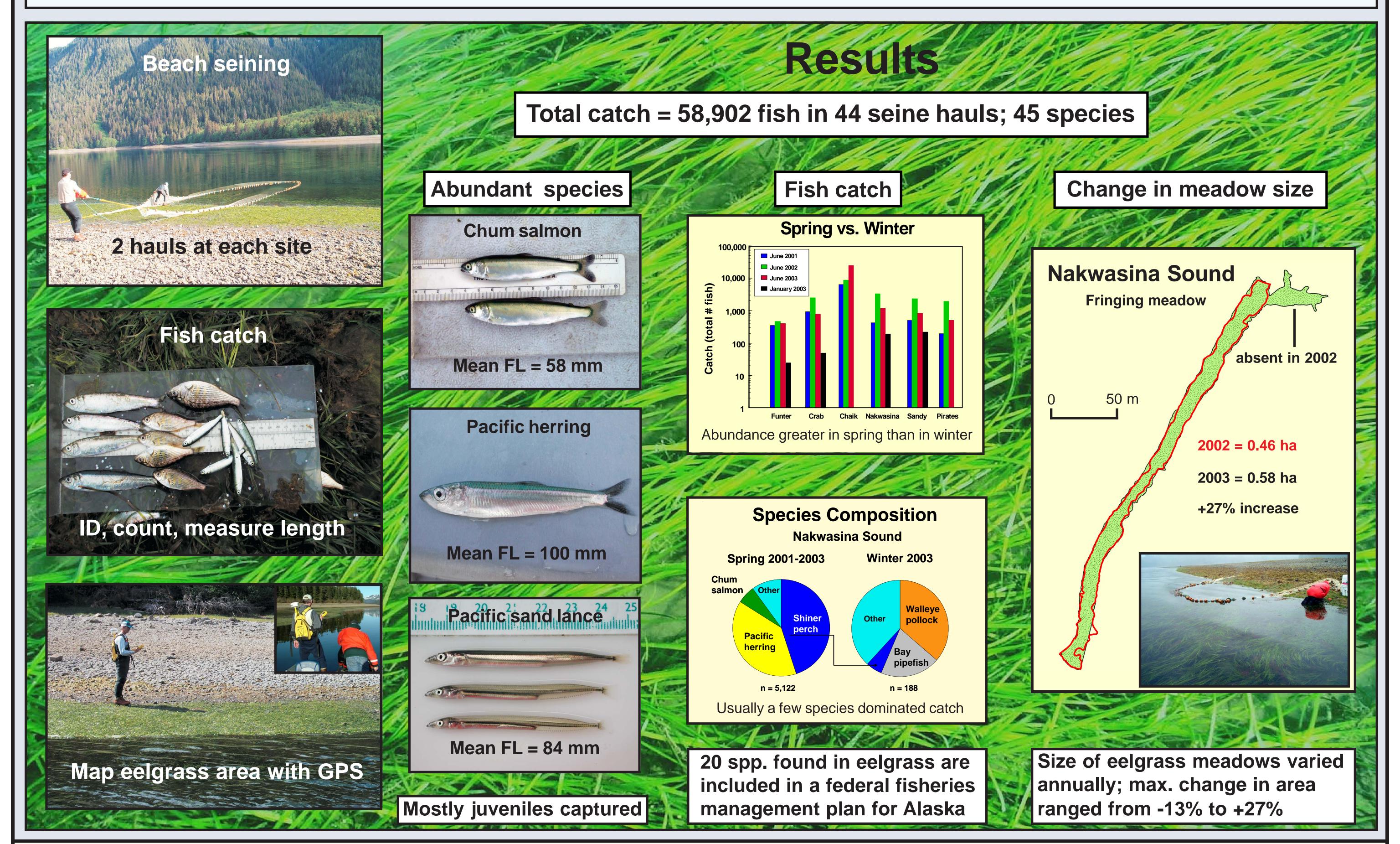
All sites sampled in spring 2001, 2002, and 2003

Establish a baseline of information on seasonal fish use and size of several eelgrass meadows in southeastern Alaska. Periodically resample sites to track changes in fish communities and habitat that may result from human disturbance or climate change.

4 sites sampled in winter 2003

Fish sampled by beach seine

Eelgrass area mapped



Significance related to development or climate change

Copper rockfish

Baseline established to track long-term and large-scale changes in:



• fish distribution, species composition, and abundance

• elgrass meadow size (increasing or decreasing?)

Monitor potential effects on commercially important and forage fish species