



**SEAGRASS-WATCH E-BULLETIN**  
**08 July 2007**

Seagrass-Watch's electronic news service, providing marine and coastal news of international and national interest. Seagrass-Watch welcomes feedback on the bulletins, and you are free to distribute it amongst your own networks. [www.seagrasswatch.org](http://www.seagrasswatch.org)

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## NEWS

### ***Seagrasses play vital role, says expert (Suva, Fiji)***

June 19, 2007, Fiji Times

Training for new participants and a refresher on sea grasses, the only flowering plants found in the sea, was held on Saturday in Suva.

Program leader and principal scientist of Seagrass-Watch Len McKenzie said the lessons included sea grass identification, background on seagrass ecology and importance, and how to monitor sea grasses using the Sea grass-Watch protocols. He said on Saturday a group of nature volunteers gave up part of their long weekend for the workshop, an opportunity for watchers to see the trends in their data. The afternoon was spent monitoring a site at Nasese.

He said the effort was part of Fiji's participation in Seagrass-Watch, the world's largest scientific, non-destructive, seagrass assessment and monitoring program. Mr McKenzie said the program aimed to raise awareness on the condition and trend of nearshore seagrass ecosystems and provide an early warning of any major coastal environment changes.

"Seagrass meadows (veivutia) are found in the shallow waters of sheltered and soft shores throughout Fiji," Mr McKenzie said. He said they played an important role in maintaining coastal water quality by buffering run-off of sediments and nutrients from the land before reaching reefs, stabilised sediments and helped prevent coastal erosion. He said this was particularly important with increases in storms and sea level because of climate change. "Fiji's coastal fisheries productivity depends greatly on seagrasses as they provide habitat and nursery areas for several reef fish.

"Fiji's extensive pastures of seagrass are of vital importance for green turtles in the central south Pacific region," he said. Mr McKenzie said the seagrass foraging areas in Fiji may well be providing foraging habitat for more than half of the adult green turtles in the central South Pacific and the need to protect these foraging areas was becoming widely recognised as a critical part of sea turtle conservation.

He said five seagrass species and one subspecies were reported from Fiji. "They don't all look like the typical grasses you find on land. "One species looks more similar to spaghetti and other species are very delicate and look like clover. "One of the clover like species has only recently been found in Fijian waters — in the deep lagoons of the Great Sea Reef," he said. He said one of the most active Seagrass-Watch groups in Fiji was on Ovalau where every three months, volunteers from Levuka trekked to reef flats off Cawaci to monitor the seagrasses during the low spring tides.

[more.....http://www.seagrasswatch.org/news.html](http://www.seagrasswatch.org/news.html)

### ***Dredge plans threaten habitat (Melbourne, Victoria, Australia)***

July 8, 2007, by Jason Dowling, The Age

A national conference of marine scientists in Melbourne this week will assess evidence on the potentially destructive impact of dredging on marine life. Research by Dr Kathryn McMahon, of the Coastal Marine Ecosystems Research Group at Edith Cowan University, indicates that prolonged light reduction caused by dredging's turbid plume could have a serious impact on seagrass ecosystems.

The impact of the plume was influenced by the duration, intensity and timing of the dredging. Greater than three months of light reduction resulted in more than 70 per cent loss of leaf biomass from which there was no recovery within a year, Dr McMahon's research found. Six to nine months resulted in 75 per cent biomass loss. "Once you get a greater than 75 per cent loss, you are going to have a very long recovery time for the seagrasses," Dr McMahon said.

Her research will be among several studies on the effects of dredging presented to the annual Australian Marine Science Association conference, starting at the University of Melbourne tomorrow.

[Full story & source: http://www.theage.com.au/news/national/dredge-plans-threaten-habitat/2007/07/07/1183351523697.html](http://www.theage.com.au/news/national/dredge-plans-threaten-habitat/2007/07/07/1183351523697.html)

## **FGCU, Edison College focus on research, teaching (Florida, USA)**

July 5, 2007, by Michelle Start, Florida Weekly

The cure for the Dengue fever, influenza and a variety of other diseases may lie in the laboratories at Florida Gulf Coast University. There, three professor-scientists are using a nearly \$1 million grant from the U.S. Department of Defense to research ways to keep viruses from attaching themselves to human cells.

"We want to cure infectious diseases," said Scott Michael, associate professor of biological sciences. "HIV, flu in general, bird flu, Dengue fever, these are major pathogens that kill more people in a week than have died during the entire Iraq war. I want to have an impact on some of these things." with Sharon Isern, associate professor of biological science, and Jose Barreto, professor of chemistry, Michael is spending more time researching than teaching.

Isern and Michael, the biology team, use makeshift labs - one is in a former FGCU animal kennel - to engineer protein strands from viruses. They're testing different plants to see if their compounds can inhibit the virus. That's much the same way Thomas Edison tested plants in his Fort Myers lab to find a way to make synthetic rubber. Isern and Michael are having some success using botanical chemicals such as seagrass as antivirals. They are trying to see which antivirals inhibit the virus from entering cells and which work to stop replication once a virus has entered a cell.

*Full story & source: [http://www.florida-weekly.com/news/2007/0705/Top\\_News/001.html](http://www.florida-weekly.com/news/2007/0705/Top_News/001.html)*

## **Seagrass boosts marine life numbers (Cairns, Australia)**

July 05, 2007, The Cairns Post.

The numbers of fat dugongs, happy turtles and fleshy prawns could be on the rise at Cairns Port, a new report suggests. A joint Cairns Port Authority and Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries report indicates seagrass, which provides fertile breeding grounds for marine life, is at record levels.

"Our previous research has shown the seagrass meadows in Cairns are highly valuable as a nursery ground for tiger prawns and other important commercial and recreational species," the department's director-general Grant Hall said.

Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries scientist Michael Rasheed said the region's seagrass, which suffered from a 2002 inter-tidal "drought", had recovered. "Those inter-tidal seagrasses that occur on the big mudbanks on the Esplanade and out at the airport are at some of the highest levels of density we've seen," Dr. Rasheed said. "On the other side, from Bessie Point to False Cape, it's the same: they're at record levels." The report was good news for turtles, dugongs, prawns and fish that feed on the grass with healthy grasses a sign of good water quality.

*more.....<http://www.seagrasswatch.org/news.html>*

## **Ensure the memories of our coastal bays (Ocean City, MD, USA)**

July 3, 2007, By Dave Wilson, ocean Pines Independent

OCEAN CITY -- The Coastal Bays Program is still working hard to make sure the forgotten bays are remembered. The boat tour last week with Governor O'Malley and the secretaries of agriculture, planning, environment, and natural resources helped etch the estuary into memory.

Beginning at the Talbot Street dock, the dignitaries met with locals to get a first-hand view of the dichotomy between the raucous Isle of Wight Bay behind Ocean City and the serene Sinepuxent Bay nestled behind the northern portion of Assateague Island. Coastal Bays Program Director Dave Blazer kicked off the trip on the Assateague Adventure with an overview of issues facing the coastal bays. Most telling is the gradual increase of nutrient levels seen in all parts of the bays. In particular, the normally pristine Chincoteague Bay is showing signs of stress with high levels of nutrients, lower levels of oxygen and the die-off of some 40 percent of its bay grasses in 2005-2006. Already struggling, the northern bays are also showing gradual declines with the exceptions of Shingle Landing Prong and Trappe Creek which have seen improvements since wastewater discharges were removed from them in recent years.

But the news is not all bad, in the past 10 years the Coastal Bays Program has helped significantly boost land conservation efforts, secure money and volunteers to do regular water quality testing in all parts of the bays,

restore hundreds of acres of forests and wetlands, and educate the public to create an informed and active community.

*Full story & source: <http://www.delmarvanow.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20070703/OPI02/707030331/-1/OPI>*

### **Barnegat Bay's good rating irks experts (Asbury Park,NJ,USA)**

July 1st, 2007, by Kirk Moore, Asbury Park Press

TOMS RIVER — A new national report on coastal waters seriously errs in giving Barnegat Bay a good environmental health rating, a flaw in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's methodology that calls into question its assessments for similar estuaries, local experts say.

"It's wrong for all the lagoonal estuaries, from Great South Bay on Long Island to Chincoteague — to the Gulf of Mexico," said Michael Kennish, a research professor with Rutgers University who heads Barnegat Bay research at the Institute for Marine and Coastal Studies. Scientists and environmental workers have been bombarding each other with e-mail critiques since the EPA report was issued in mid-June. It's an overview of the National Estuary Program, the EPA-funded effort to monitor and repair environmental damage to coastal bays and rivers. In its text on Barnegat's status, the report notes pressing problems such as the loss of shellfish and seagrass beds, and burgeoning landside development that has led to nutrient over-enrichment and algal blooms.

But the report is faulty in its final scoring method, which uses only National Coastal Assessment water quality data that measures chemical and physical properties of water and bottom sediment, Kennish said.

*Full story & source: <http://www.app.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20070701/NEWS/707010410/1070/NEWS02>*

### **Seagrass Mooring: invented by Des Maslen (Australia)**

The New Inventors,ABC, Episode 16, 2007

Maslen's Seagrass Friendly Mooring helps boats (right up to 40footers!) stop scouring the seabed as the action of the wind and tide swings them around in a big circle.

Des is a boatie from way back with engineering experience and a fondness for invention. While making a living installing and servicing moorings, he discovered the terrible impact they were having on the underwater environment. With his experience working on building sites, Des came up with the Seagrass Friendly Mooring.

Ordinary 'dump and chain' moorings devastate the seabed. The 'catenary' action of the heavy chain they use as a dampener/shock absorber means that the chain drags significantly on the seabed. Des has always been a waterman, and he saw an opportunity to develop a mooring that would not impact the seagrass beds often found at popular mooring locations. Other 'seagrass friendly' moorings have been developed, but this one can be installed and maintained without the expense of using divers.

The Seagrass Friendly Mooring is installed and maintained from a boat fitted with a hydraulic auger drive. The moorings are currently being tested in several locations on coastal NSW. So far, the results are very encouraging.

*Full story & source: <http://www.abc.net.au/tv/newinventors/txt/s1940114.htm>*

### **Are coral reefs history? (Manama,Bahrain)**

July 1st, 2007, by Adele O'Shea, Gulf Daily News

British marine biologist Dr Charles Sheppard revealed the shocking extent of the loss of Bahrain's coral reefs, at a seminar held here in May. Archived photographs and previous measurements from Dr Sheppard's 1985 survey of Bahrain's marine environment showed a healthy, flourishing underwater ecosystem, where equilibrium existed between organisms within that system.

Dr Sheppard described his re-visitation of the site in May this year as "depressing" and he described the large coral reef of Fasht Al Adhm as being a "bed of rubble" and "almost completely dead". He attributed the collapse of the marine environment in Bahrain mainly to "enormously sloppy engineering".

As of yet, no-one has mentioned the state of the seagrass around Bahrain, which is a vital food source for endangered dugongs and green turtles and a key habitat for Bahrain's famous pearl oysters.

*Full story & source: <http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/Story.asp?Article=186580&Sn=BNEW&IssueID=30103>*

### **Case worth cracking (St. Petersburg,FL,USA)**

June 29, 2007, By Terry Tomalin, St. Petersburg Times

Thirty years ago, you could walk along the grass flats of Pinellas County and fill a bucket with scallops without much effort. The shellfish were once so common that Tampa Bay supported a commercial scallop fishery. But habitat loss and pollution have taken their toll.

Scallops are filter feeders and need clean water and lush seagrass beds to survive. Both water quality and seagrass acreage declined drastically during the boom years of the 1950s, when developers ruled Tampa Bay. By the early 1960s, the fishery had collapsed. The population around Anclote Key and Tarpon Springs dwindled in the '70s. In 1994, state officials were forced to take action and shut down the scallop season in Crystal River and Homosassa, once considered two of the best scalloping spots in the state.

Every summer, Tampa Bay Watch recruits hundreds of snorkelers to scour the grass beds of Tampa Bay in search of scallops for research. In 1997, volunteers found a record-high 79 scallops. In 2005, they found just one. Officials blamed the low numbers on a recent Red Tide and phosphate spill. This year's Great Scallop Search is scheduled for Saturday, Aug. 18.

Full story & source: [http://www.sptimes.com/2007/06/29/Gulfandbay/Case\\_worth\\_cracking.shtml](http://www.sptimes.com/2007/06/29/Gulfandbay/Case_worth_cracking.shtml)

### **Estuarine Ecohydrology**

By Eric Wolanski, Australian Institute of Marine Science, Queensland, Australia

A new book 'Estuarine Ecohydrology' has recently been published which covers seagrass amongst many issues of biodiversity, physics-biology links, and human impacts for estuaries and coastal waters.

The book is aimed at researchers and advanced undergraduate and graduate students in marine biology, oceanography, coastal management, and coastal engineering, as well as estuarine fisheries, coastal developers, resources managers, sustainable development communities, and shipping operators.

Further information: [http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/bookdescription.cws\\_home/712546/description#description](http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/bookdescription.cws_home/712546/description#description)

### **Everglades National Park Looking for a Change to Protect the Resources (Denver,CO,USA)**

June 21, 2007, by Amanda Coleman, Associated Content

According to South Florida Sun-Sentinel, the Everglades National Park is the homes to many fish, sharks, and bottlenose dolphins. This is also a wonderful place for family to get together to relax and have fun. The waters are home to an abundant amount of fish, which is very attractive to fishermen in the area. The three are not working together, though, in the best interest of the park and preservation of the waters, so something has to be done.

The motorized powerboats that can be seen often gliding though the everglades are destroying the seagrass. According to the Fish and Wildlife Research Institution, the seagrass is a vital part of the marine ecosystem due to their productivity level, seagrasses provide food, habitat, and nursery areas for numerous vertebrate and invertebrate species.

The destruction of the seagrass has now Everglades National Park officials preparing for the first new management changes in over 25 years. They have decided on many alternatives from little changes to rather large extreme rules and regulations. It is a very controversial subject because the park has suggested that all boats larger than 24 feet are banned from the waters completely.

Full story & source: [http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/288540/everglades\\_national\\_park\\_looking\\_for.html](http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/288540/everglades_national_park_looking_for.html)

### **More signatures to save Mullet Pond (Philipsburg,Saint Maarten,Netherlands Antilles)**

June 21, 2007, Netherlands Antilles Daily Herald

PHILIPSBURG--The Mullet Pond Coalition submitted more petitions and letters of support recently to government in its campaign to protect the natural areas of Mullet Pond in Simpson Lagoon.

The coalition and volunteers have now collected almost 1,000 petition signatures and dozens of support letters from around the world. "Residents, tourists, and timeshare owners are all voicing their concern about the rapid urbanization of their beloved St. Maarten. Many express concerns that the island is already too

crowded and overbuilt. They want to save the last green spaces which make the island so beautiful, places such as Mullet Pond,” according to the coalition.

The group supports the zoning of Mullet Pond, located between Point Pirouette and Mullet Beach, as a protected area in which it is prohibited to remove and/or cut existing vegetation, including mangroves and sea grass, within 15 meters of the lagoon shoreline. The coalition was formed in response to redevelopment plans for the Mullet Bay Resort posted on the internet. The plans describe an 85 yacht marina, including mega-yachts up to 300 feet, and 32 yacht villas with private docks.

The Mullet Pond Coalition urges the public “to speak out and let Lt. Governor Richards know that we say “Yes” to Mullet Resort but “No” to the destruction of Mullet Pond.” Simpson Bay Lagoon is one of the largest lagoons in the Caribbean. The section of the lagoon known as Mullet Pond, which borders Mullet Resort, harbours extensive sea grass beds and aquatic Mangrove trees. This one area represents about 65 per cent of all the mangroves left around the lagoon. Mangroves and sea grass serve many ecological functions, such as supporting healthy fisheries, clean water, and shoreline protection.

To download a printable petition or sign the online petition, go to [www.epicislands.org](http://www.epicislands.org) and click on Mullet Pond Coalition. There is also a link to a 5-minute video showcasing the natural environment and threats to the site. Potential volunteers or those seeking more information can contact coalition members: Environmental Protection in the Caribbean (EPIC), Nature Foundation St. Maarten, Ocean Care, and Pride Foundation.

*Full story & source: <http://www.thedailyherald.com/news/daily/k030/pond030.html>*

### ***Exciting developments with the Gulf Restoration Network (Ruskin,FL,USA)***

June 21, 2007, By Joe Murphy , Observer News

There are exciting developments with the Gulf Restoration Network (GRN). With two board members from every Gulf of Mexico state, the GRN has long been the only conservation organization focused solely on the health of the entire Gulf of Mexico. Physically based in New Orleans since the organization's founding in 1994, the GRN has been able to be actively involved in Louisiana and Mississippi environmental issues such as water quality and wetlands protection, and regional issues such as fisheries management.

GRN is actively working in Florida to protect and preserve Florida's Nature Coast. GRN was involved in the recent successful coalition efforts to stop the Magnolia Bay development project's proposal to dredge across a state seagrass preserve and destroy acres of coastal wetlands. GRN is committed to protecting and preserving Florida's Nature Coast which stretches from the Pasco/Hernando County region to Wakulla County in the Big Bend region.

In Florida GRN will be working with our Network Member Groups and other conservation and community allies to create a Gulf wide scorecard to rate and review the job that Gulf states do in protecting water quality and implementing the Clean Water Act.

*Full story & source: [http://www.observernews.net/artman/publish/article\\_002264.shtml](http://www.observernews.net/artman/publish/article_002264.shtml)*

### ***Mekong Delta launches biosphere preservation project (Ho Chi Minh City,Vietnam)***

June 18, 2007, by Nguoi Lao Dong – Translated by Tuong Nhi, Thanh Nien Daily

The Mekong Delta province of Kien Giang has launched a US\$11.4 million project to preserve its national biosphere reserve. The project, funded by the German government and slated to run until 2015, aims to protect the reserve's ecosystem and build management strategies to ensure the sustainability of its natural resources and wildlife habitats.

Last year, the Kien Giang biosphere reserve was added to the global list of biospheres by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The 1.1 million-hectare reserve consists of three core areas: U Minh Thuong National Park, Phu Quoc National Park, and the Kien Luong – Kien Hai Protected Coastal Forest. The biosphere has a varied ecology including tropical rain forests, melaleuca forests, salt-marsh forests, submerged forests, savanna, coral reefs, and seagrass. Vietnam boasts five other official biosphere reserves including the south's Can Gio Wetlands, Cat Tien Tropical Forest Eco-System, Mui Ca Mau National Park and the north's Cat Ba National Park and Red River Delta.

*Full story & source: <http://www.thanhniennews.com/society/?catid=3&newsid=29141>*

## GALLERY

### **Fiji: 16-30 June 2007** <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/gallery.html>

In mid June 07, Len McKenzie and Rudi Yoshida (Seagrass-Watch HQ) volunteered their time and at their own expense, conducted a workshop, monitored sites on the islands of Viti Levu and Ovalau, caught up with local Seagrass-Watch teams and established 2 new sites in Fiji.

#### **Suva, Nasese, SV1, 16 June 2007**

The workshop on Saturday June 16th was to provide training for new participants and a refresher for those who currently participate. The workshop at Corpus Christi Teachers College, Laucala Bay included lessons on seagrass identification, background on seagrass ecology and importance, and how to monitor seagrasses using the Seagrass-Watch protocols. The workshop was also an opportunity for current "watchers" to see the trends in their data. The afternoon was spent monitoring a site at Nasese. Seed monitoring was also conducted in Fiji for the first time.

#### **Suva, International Secondary School, SV2, 18 June 2007**

On Monday June 18th, a special training session was conducted at the International Secondary School, Suva. The 20 students who attended were given a theory and field session. Under the guidance of teachers, Amy Lee and Troy Hayduk, the students established and monitored a new site (SV2) at Nasese, as part of their environmental initiative. Locals were out in numbers gleaning on the subtidal flats, others were also taking advantage of the low tide to ride their horses over the vast flats in front of Suva city.

#### **Tagaqe, Coral Coast, TQ1, 20 June 2007**

Monitoring moved to Tagaqe, Coral Coast, with the help of local Seagrass-Watchers, Nicky and Yogi (with grand daughter Aiko), TQ1 was monitored.

#### **Cawaci, Ovalau, CW1, 25 June 2007**

Ovalau island sites at Cawaci were monitored on Monday, 25th. It was noted that the seagrass meadow at CW2 had increased quite dramatically since the site was last monitored in January. The sediment composition for the site had also changed from Gravel/Sand to more Mud/Sand.

#### **Nadroga Navosa, NN2, 26 June 2007**

Seagrass-Watch HQ was back on the main island of Viti Levu, where sites at Nadroga Navosa and Natadola Beach were monitored. It was a race against the incoming tide at Nadroga. Natadola beach is now under major redevelopment, with a number of international hotel chains currently under construction directly behind the Seagrass-Watch site.

#### **Natadola, ND1, 28 June 2007**

#### **Denarau, DN1, 30 June 2007**

A new site was established on the intertidal flats of Denarau island, Nadi. Species composition was *Halodule pinifolia*, *Halophila ovalis* and *Syringodium isoetifolium*.

### **Rowes Bay, Townsville (Qld) : 12 June 2007** <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/gallery.html>

The students from Hermit Park School took their first step to become the third school to join the Seagrass-Watch programme in the Townsville-Thuringowa region, when they surveyed the seagrass beds at Rowes Bay. Led by Naomi Smith (SW HQ) and assisted by their teachers, Craig and Robynhard n, the students were able to demonstrate what they learnt in the classroom on the field. On hand to provide support were Adam, Carmen and Posa. The tide was perfectly low and the winter weather ideal for a day away from the classroom. The students' enthusiasm of the seagrass and all the critters associated with it indicates that this outdoor expedition will be the first of many. *Text: Posa Skelton.*

## TRAINING WORKSHOPS

### **Airlie Beach, Queensland, July 14th 2007** <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/training.html#wrkshop07>

*Location:* QPWS Whitsunday Information Centre Airlie Beach, Cnr Shute Harbour & Mandalay Roads, Jubilee Pocket

*Sponsor:* Seagrass-Watch HQ, QPWS, MTSRF (RRRC) & GBRMPA

Contact: Seagrass-Watch HQ [hq@seagrasswatch.org](mailto:hq@seagrasswatch.org)

Registration: <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/training.html#wrkshop07>

**Broome, Western Australia, September 1st - 2nd 2007** <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/training.html#wrkshop07>

Location: TBA

Participants: Environs Kimberley & Kimberley Land Council

Sponsor: Environs Kimberley, Kimberley Land Council & Seagrass-Watch HQ

Contact: Danielle Bain (08 9192 7741 or 0414 841 519 or email [dans\\_al@westnet.com.au](mailto:dans_al@westnet.com.au))

Registration: <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/training.html#wrkshop07>

## PUBLICATIONS

**Fiji training workshop proceedings: 16th June 2007** <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/training.html#Proceedings>

McKenzie, L.J. and Yoshida, R.L. (2007). Seagrass-Watch: Guidelines for Monitoring Seagrass Habitats in the Fiji Islands. Proceedings of a training workshop, Corpus Christi Teachers College, Laucala Bay, Suva, Fiji, 16th June 2007 (Seagrass-Watch HQ, Cairns). 42pp. (1.5Mb)

**Whitsundays training workshop proceedings: 14th July 2007** <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/training.html#Proceedings>

McKenzie, LJ, Mellors, JE and Yoshida, R (2007). Seagrass-Watch: Proceedings of a workshop for Monitoring Seagrass Habitats in the Whitsunday Region. QPWS Whitsunday Information Centre, Airlie Beach 14th July 2007. (Seagrass-Watch HQ, Cairns). 32pp. (1.4Mb)

## FROM HQ

**NEW Seagrass-Watch surf hat AUD\$13.00** incl. GST <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/shop.html>

- Wide brimmed
- Heavy brushed cotton
- Cord with slide toggle
- Padded cotton Sweat band
- UPF rating 50+ "Excellent Protection"
- Meets Australian Standards AS/NZS 4399
- UV Protection information label attached
- Size (M:57cm) (L:59cm) (X-L:61cm)

**Mid year sales at Seagrass-Watch Shop** <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/shop.html>

**SEAGRASS-WATCH SunSmart SHIRT**, normally \$37.50, **now AUD\$25.00** incl. GST  
**SEAGRASS-WATCH POLO SHIRT**, normally \$22.00, **now AUD\$17.50** incl. GST

**Virtual Herbarium** <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/herbarium.html>

**Giveaways** <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/shop.html#GIVE1>

- Seagrasses of Australia
- Phytoplankton Guide
- Seagrass Biology (Volume 2 only)
- Bookmarks
- Stickers
- Seagrass-Watch Newsletter 28 (hardcopy)

**Future sampling dates** <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/sampling.html>

**Seagrass-Watch News Issue 29** <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/newsletters.html>

**Handy Seagrass Links** <http://www.seagrasswatch.org/links.html>

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