31 May 2012

IN THIS BULLETIN

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NEWS

EAD tags 4 dugongs to study migration patterns (Abu Dhabi)

31 May 2012, Gulf Today

Scientists at the Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi (EAD) are now actively tracking the movement and habitat use of four dugongs after successfully tagging them with satellite transmitters off the UAE's Marine Protected Area of Al Yasat Island and Marawah Marine Biosphere Reserve. These two sites were selected in particular for their close

proximity to the Qatar border, in order to better understand dugong migration within the Arabian Gulf and to gain vital information that will enhance regional co-operation on the conservation of dugongs.

The data collected will also help EAD inform and guide the Government of Abu Dhabi in its efforts to set the environmental regulatory and policy framework needed to continue protecting both the local population of this globally endangered species and the fragile marine ecosystem which surrounds the Emirate's coastline. The tagging of these four dugongs around Al Yasat and Muhayimat this month was conducted under the guidance and support of Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Ruler's Representative in the Western Region of Abu Dhabi Emirate and Chairman of EAD.

The tagging of the dugongs was undertaken in collaboration with Charles Darwin University, Australia, one of the world's institutions in the field of dugong research. Data received so far from the satellites are being analysed by EAD. The dugongs are foraging within a radius of 10 to 15 km from the site they were captured and released. The average distance travelled by the dugongs per day was calculated to be between 6.2 and 8.8 km.
more…….. http://www.seagrasswatch.org/news.html
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http://gulftoday.ae/portal/a2cb0886-f5b3-43de-9d99-ad26f364fc47.aspx
http://www.ameinfo.com/ead-satellite-tags-dugongs-abu-dhabi-302228
http://www.thenational.ae/news/uae-news/dugongs-movements-in-gulf-now-tracked-by-satellites

Reef dugong numbers hit 20-year low (QLD, Australia)
30 May 2012, ABC News

A researcher in north Queensland says the number of dugongs on the Great Barrier Reef is at its lowest level in 20 years. Professor Helene Marsh says last year's cyclones and flooding damaged much of the dugong's habitat on the reef. She says latest observations shows the mammals have migrated north to waters off Cape York.

"I think that obviously some animals died - there were record numbers of animals found dead last year, but I actually think that a lot of animals have probably left the area for greener pastures," she said. Professor Marsh says commercial development is the dugongs' greatest threat. "Habitats in a pretty bad state after the cyclones and floods last year and is threatened by port development," she said. "The major sources of mortality are things like vessel strike and adults accidentally being caught in fishing nets."
more…….. http://www.seagrasswatch.org/news.html
Related articles: http://au.news.yahoo.com/latest/a/-/article/13814150/reef-dugong-numbers-hit-20-year-low/

Seagrass stores more carbon than forests
22 May 2012, ABC Science

Coastal seagrass can store more heat-trapping carbon per square kilometre than forests can, which means these coastal plants could be part of the solution to climate change. Even though seagrasses occupy less than 0.2 per cent of the world's oceans, they can hold up to 83,000 tonne of carbon per square kilometre, a global team of researchers reported in the journal Nature Geoscience. That is more than twice the 30,000 tonnes of carbon per square kilometre a typical terrestrial forest can store.

Earth's oceans are an important carbon sink, keeping climate-warming carbon dioxide from human-made and natural sources out of the atmosphere. The scientists found that seagrasses account for more than 10 per cent of all the carbon buried in oceans, also known as blue carbon. The study included researchers from the United States, Spain, Australia, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Greece.

The greatest concentration of carbon found was in the Mediterranean where seagrass meadows stored carbon many metres deep. According to the study, seagrass meadows store 90 per cent of their carbon in the soil and continue to build on this indefinitely.
more…….. http://www.seagrasswatch.org/news.html
Related stories:
http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/05/21/us-climate-seagrass-carbon-idUSBRE84K13T20120521
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http://www.futurity.org/earth-environment/saving-seagrass-could-bury-more-carbon/

Mowing down seagrass meadows will cut loose carbon

20 May 2012, New Scientist

They may be trickier than trees for environmental protesters to chain themselves to, but it turns out that seagrass ecosystems hold as much carbon per hectare as the world's forests – and are now among its most threatened ecosystems.

In the past century, 29 per cent of seagrass has been destroyed globally", mostly by water pollution, dredging for new developments, and climate change. With seagrass meadows disappearing at an annual rate of about 1.5 per cent, 299 million tonnes of carbon are also released back into the environment each year, according to research published this week in Nature Geoscience (DOI: 10.1038/ngeo1477).

Piecing together old and new data from 946 seagrass meadows around the world, an international team of researchers estimated that seagrass captures 27.4 million tonnes of carbon each year, burying it in the soil below. And unlike forests that hold carbon for about 60 years then release it again, seagrass ecosystems have been capturing and storing carbon since the last ice age. That means that up to 19.9 billion tonnes of carbon are currently stored within seagrass plants and the top metre of soil beneath them – more than twice the Earth's global emissions from fossil fuels in 2010. If the seagrass dies, all of that could be released into the environment, says marine ecologist and study author James Fourqurean from Florida International University in Miami, US.
more…….. http://www.seagrasswatch.org/news.html
Related stories:
http://www.newstrackindia.com/newsdetails/2012/05/21/42-Mowing-down-seagrass-ecosystems-to-cut-loose-carbon-.html
http://www.eco-business.com/news/mowing-down-seagrass-meadows-will-cut-loose-carbon/

Seagrasses drop sharply in Md., Va. Coastal Bays (MD & VA, USA)

22 May 2012, CBS Baltimore

Deteriorating water quality and summer heat combined to kill off more than a third of seagrasses in coastal bays along the Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia officials announced Tuesday. Seagrass acreage dropped 35 percent between July 2010 and May 2011, including nearly all of the grass beds in the Assawoman Bay and the Isle Wight Bay, according to figures by several groups.

The drop in seagrasses, which provide food and shelter for crabs, fish, birds and other species, coincided with large decreases in grasses in the lower Chesapeake Bay. Researchers said the grasses are now at levels not seen since the early 1990s, exceeding declines caused by the hot summer of 2005. The Chincoteague Bay lost the most — a decrease of more than 2,700 acres or about 27 percent of grasses, split nearly equally between Maryland and Virginia. Assawoman Bay lost about 900 acres, the Isle of Wight Bay, nearly 500, and the St. Martin River lost its last 1.6 acres.

One of the few areas of good news was the continued expansion of eelgrass in Virginia's coastal bays. Clearer water of the Virginia coastal bays and the proximity of the eelgrass meadows to cooler ocean waters made the summer heat more bearable, said Bob Orth, who oversees the annual aerial survey. Water quality is the biggest threat, particularly pollutants such as nitrogen from fertilizer, sewage and car and power plant emissions, which can fuel algae blooms that block light and lower oxygen levels, the researchers said. The figures were released by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, the Maryland Coastal Bays program, the Virginia Institute of Marine Scientists and the National Park Service.
source: http://baltimore.cbslocal.com/2012/05/22/seagrasses-drop-sharply-in-md-va-coastal-bays/
Related articles:
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http://www.delmarvanow.com/article/20120522/NEWS01/120522037/Seagrasses-drop-sharply-Md-Va-coastal-bays
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http://somd.com/news/headlines/2012/15536.shtml

Ecological issues stall Sunwest plans (FL, USA)

30 May 2012, by Carl Orth, The Suncoast News

County Commissioner Jack Mariano clashed with environmentalists over plans for dredging this canal to allow Gulf access for a planned development and park. The proposed park on former Sunwest mine property could bring a channel for Gulf access, lakefront beaches, boat ramps and a cable-drawn watersports operation run by a private firm. Plans for the park, however, are stalled until the county obtains an environmental permit.

Federal regulators must give their consent before a project to widen, deepen and extend an existing channel to provide Gulf access can proceed. The canal would open Gulf access for residents of a proposed upscale home development, SunWest Harbourtowne. The channel also would provide Gulf access to boaters at the proposed park. The new park would be at the site of the former Sunwest limestone mine, off U.S. 19 near Aripeka.

The permit process through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers remains contentious, County Commissioner Jack Mariano said. Mariano has proposed moving the channel away from the densest pockets of seagrass along the bottom of the channel. Clay Colson, of the Land O' Lakes-based environmental group Citizens for Sanity, has challenged some of the county's assumptions about the impact the channel could have on seagrass, fish and wildlife. So have officials at the Jacksonville district office of the Corps of Engineers.
source: http://www2.tbo.com/news/pasco/2012/may/30/2/pnnewso1-proposed-aripeka-park-caught-in-permit-cr-ar-408943/
related articles: http://www.tampabay.com/news/localgovernment/us-army-corps-raises-objections-to-sunwest-channel/1231438

Sea cow' carcass found off Porbandar coast (India)

30 May 2012, by Adam Halliday, Indian Express

A carcass believed to be of a dugong, a herbivorous marine mammal termed as “vulnerable to extinction” by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), has been spotted off the Porbandar coast for the first time. If confirmed as a dugong’s, the carcass could provide clues in tracing the mysterious mammal known to fishermen as “daria ka gai” or “sea-cow”. Earlier, bodies of dugongs have been sighted in the Gulf of Kutch, but never before in Porbandar.

Only recently, the state submitted a recovery action plan for the mammal to the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). While forest officials in Porbandar say the carcass is quite small, officials in Gandhinagar have asked for its photographs so that herpetologists can identify it. Since 1978, 17 bodies of dugongs have been found in Gulf of Kutch. No live sightings have ever been reported. None have been sighted, dead or alive, outside the Gulf or its immediate vicinity.
source: http://www.indianexpress.com/news/sea-cow-carcass-found-off-porbandar-coast/955591/

Dugongs in Balikpapan gulf face extinction (Indonesia)

28 May 2012, by Nurni Sulaiman, The Jakarta Post

The endangered dugong (*Dugong dugon*), or seacow, which is found in the Balikpapan gulf, East Kalimantan, Indonesia, is at risk of extinction as its numbers have continued to decrease due to industrial expansion, a researcher says.

Stanislav Lhota, a researcher from the Czech Republic, said “Massive industrial expansion, which includes waste and land expansions, has caused sedimentation in Balikpapan gulf waters. Heavy metals and other pollutants, such as those from vessels’ lubricants, also threaten seaweed — the seacows’ food,” Lhota said recently. Lhota cited noise pollution from vessels traveling in and out of the harbor as another factor worsening the dugongs’ habitat.

The downstream area of Balikpapan gulf has witnessed rapid industrial expansion; the Balikpapan administration plans to broaden the expansion to the upstream area also. “If this happens, sea grass along the Balikpapan coastline will disappear due to sedimentation and chemical pollution from industrial activities,” he said, adding that if the local administration turns the west side of the city into an industrial area, “Balikpapan will no longer have a healthy coast”.
source: http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2012/05/28/dugongs-balikpapan-gulf-face-extinction.html
http://news.mongabay.com/2012/0603-indonewswrap.html

Mediterranean tapeweed at risk: May become extinct by 2050 (Italy)

21 May 2012, ANSAmed

Mediterranean tapeweed (Posidonia oceanica) is one of the oldest inhabitants of the Mediterranean Sea. This seagrass has even survived the most recent ice age.

But now the species may disappear within a few decades due to global warming. This claim is made in a study published by the magazine Nature Climate Change, which specifies that the plant may have become extinct by 2050. Researchers of the 'Institut Mediterrani d'Estudis Avanats' of the Balearic Islands have examined data on the increased dying of tapeweed due to rising water temperatures and have tried to estimate the effects of a relatively optimistic scenario in which the production of greenhouse gases stabilises after 2050. In the worst case, assuming that apart from the rising temperatures the species also continues to face direct damage due to human activities, 90% of the tapeweed is expected to have died by 2049: "Even if we manage to reduce the human contribution to zero," the authors write, "rising water temperatures on their own would reduce populations to 10% by 2053. The only thing we can do to protect this ecosystem is to mitigate the greenhouse effect at once." Fields of tapeweed protect the coasts against erosion and form a natural habitat for many marine animal and plant species.

According to a recent study published by the magazine Plos One, the oldest specimens, reproducing by cloning, may be thousands of years old. The same study also found that populations are falling at a rate of 5% per year due to warming.

source: http://www.ansamed.info/ansamed/en/news/nations/portugal/2012/05/21/Environment-Mediterranean-tapeweed-risk_6904796.html

Luxury Liner's Removal to Begin Off Italian Coast (Italy)

18 May 2012, by Gaia Pianigiani, New York Times

One of the most expensive and challenging salvage operations ever planned, the removal of the luxury liner Costa Concordia from granite rocks off the Tuscan coast, where it ran aground in January, will begin next week, the companies in charge announced Friday.

The companies, Titan Salvage, which is based in Florida, and Micoperi, an Italian underwater construction and offshore contractor, plan to lift the half-submerged vessel with pullers mounted on a platform and a subsea platform to roll it on, using water-filled caissons to stabilize it, and finally tow it to a yet unidentified Italian port. There, it will be demolished.

During the work, oil-response devices will be in place, and salvagers will monitor the quality of the water daily and clear any debris that might come out of the vessel. After removal, a protected type of seagrass surrounding the pylons needed to anchor the ship will be replanted.

source: http://www.nytimes.com/2012/05/19/world/europe/removal-of-costa-concordia-is-set-to-begin-in-italy.html?_r=1

Traditional owners celebrate turtle release (QLD, Australia)

18 May 2012, by Penny Timms, ABC Online

A turtle with special significance has been released back into the wild in north Queensland, after spending 10 months in rehabilitation in Townsville. The green sea turtle, which has been named Gary Gungoo, was set free today after a 10-month recovery from floating syndrome. It is a special moment for Hinchinbrook's traditional owners, who found the turtle.

The region, north of Townsville, has two traditional owner groups and last year each signed agreements to stop hunting the turtles. They are struggling for survival, after much of the seagrass they feed on was destroyed during last year's natural disasters. About 50 traditional owners held a special ceremony before the turtle's release.

source: http://www.abc.net.au/news/2012-05-17/traditional-owners-celebrate-turtle-release/4017242?section=qld
http://www.abc.net.au/news/2012-05-21/seagrass-shows-new-signs-of-life/4023698/?site=northqld&section=news

100 trucks a day to haul sand to Key Biscayne beaches (Miami, FL, USA)

17 May 2012, by Ivan A. Rodriguez, Miami Today

Work to add 44,000 tons of sand to eroded beaches on the eastern boundary of the Village of Key Biscayne is expected to begin the first week of June. An estimated 100 trucks will be delivering the sand daily to the island during the 30- to 45-day project.

Due to environmental issues and cost concerns, the contractors won't be barging in the sand, as is generally done in South Florida coastal areas. "Shallow water and seagrass beds adjacent to the beach on Key Biscayne have to be protected," said Mr. Blankenship, stressing that barging could damage the environmentally delicate communities.

The seagrass beds were previously harmed in a beach nourishment handled by the US Army Corps of Engineers in1987, said Mr. Blankenship. Over time, he said, the seagrass has recovered, bringing the beds very close to the shoreline along the beach. The beach fill for the nourishment won't be placed on areas where the seagrass grows due to environmental permitting constraints and the high cost of mitigation.
source: http://www.miamitodaynews.com/news/120517/story7.shtml

A weighty issue about boat anchoring off Quarantine Beach and Manly Cove (NSW, Australia)

16 May 2012, by John Morcombe, The Manly Daily

About 50 submissions have been made about proposals to limit boats anchoring off Quarantine Beach and at the western end of Manly Cove. Fisheries NSW is reminding the public that comments are open until June 1. The three proposals for each location, developed with Roads and Maritime Services and National Parks and Wildlife Service, are aimed at protecting seagrass beds, as well as the critical habitat of little penguins off Quarantine Beach.

Manly Council, local community groups and recreational fishermen have raised concerns about damage being done to the seagrass beds, including the endangered *Posidonia australis* that was recently listed on the Threatened Species Schedule.

But the NSW Boating Industry Association and the NSW Boat Owners Association have raised concerns about the proposals. Boat Owners Association vice-president David Miles said the proposed limits are in water too deep for some boats to anchor and will make it more dangerous for boat owners trying to get children into dinghies to bring them ashore.
source: http://origin.manly-daily.whereilive.com.au/news/story/a-weighty-issue-1/
Related articles:http://www.sail-world.com/Australia/Att-Sydney-sailors:-Anchoring-threat-to-Quarantine-and-Manly-Cove-West/97425

Moreton Bay turtles recover after floods (QLD, Australia)

16 May 2012, Sky News Australia

Endangered and vulnerable sea turtles in Queensland's Moreton Bay are recovering well from the 2010 floods, an annual check-up has revealed. The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection began assessing the health of the bay's mainly green and loggerhead turtles on Monday and hope to catch 200 by Friday night.

The findings are much-needed good news for turtle conservationists after last year's check up found no adults were preparing to breed due to the weather-damaged ecosystem. Chief scientist Col Limpus said the endangered, carnivorous loggerhead turtle was doing especially well. Green turtles have been slower to recover because their diet of algae and sea grass had been damaged by flood plumes. But Dr Limpus isn't 'hitting the panic button' yet as turtle deaths have been in small areas rather than across whole reefs.
source: http://www.skynews.com.au/eco/article.aspx?id=750950&vId=

The Nature Conservancy Is Mobilizing the World's Largest Seagrass Restoration Project (VA, USA)

13 May 2012, GardenNews.biz (press release)

The Nature Conservancy Is Mobilizing the World's Largest Seagrass Restoration Project along Virginia's Eastern Shore. More than 100 volunteers will help The Nature Conservancy, Virginia Institute of Marine Science and several partners in the Seaside Heritage Seagrass Community Restoration Program collect millions of eelgrass seeds for cultivation and replanting along the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The world's largest seagrass restoration project, with support from NOAA's restoration program, reduces the threat of storm surge to the marshes while providing important habitat for crabs, scallops and other marine life.

Over the past four years, more than 300 volunteers have collected shoots containing ripe seeds from underwater plants. The seeds are then cured and prepared for planting in the fall. Collectively we have broadcast more than 30 million seeds across hundreds of acres. Restoration efforts have accelerated the natural spread of eelgrass, which now covers more than 5,000 acres in South, Spider Crab, Hog Island and Cobb Island bays.
source: http://gardennews.biz/?id=9414

Legislation to protect sea grass advances (Albany, USA)

07 May 2012, by Ted Phillips, Newsday

Legislation to protect seagrass on the Long Island shorelines advanced Monday when the State Senate passed a modified version of a bill already passed in the Assembly. If enacted, the state Department of Environmental Conservation would designate "seagrass management areas" that would be subject to regulation of commercial and recreational activities.

Assemb. Robert Sweeney (D-Lindenhurst), who sponsored the original legislation, said the Assembly would amend its bill to match the Senate's. The regulations would be created in consultation with local governments and local interests such as commercial fishing and recreational companies.
source: http://www.newsday.com/long-island/politics/legislation-to-protect-sea-grass-advances-1.3704972

Changes muddy waters around dredging (QLD, Australia)
04 May 2012, Brisbane Times

Gladstone Harbour has been subject of concerns over water quality. The new state government has controversially relaxed the amount of muddy water allowed in Gladstone's port before a multimillion-dollar dredging project has to be halted. However the Gladstone Ports Corporation - which has the contract to dredge 32 million tonnes of spoil from Gladstone Harbour - says turbidity levels at only two of the 32 water quality stations in the harbour have been raised. Both sites have important seagrass beds.

The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection yesterday approved new levels for two water quality stations, QE4 and ST1, but said there were six monitoring sites. Concerned scientist Andrew Jeremijenko - who has treated people with skin lesions allegedly caused by Gladstone Harbour water - said these two sites were significant.

The decision to raise the dredging levels at the two sites was made after recommendation by the Gladstone Ports Corporation dredging technical reference panel. A Gladstone Ports Corporation spokeswoman said the decision was based on 12 months' of scientific analysis to determine what level of light was needed for seagrass beds. She said when the dredging panel had begun there was only limited data for scientists to use in setting the turbidity level.
source: http://www.brisbanetimes.com.au/queensland/changes-muddy-waters-around-dredging-20120503-1y1lr.html
related articles: http://www.dredgingtoday.com/2012/05/03/australia-ehp-amends-allowable-level-of-turbidity-in-gladstone-harbour/

Underwater garden may be dropped from new St. Petersburg Pier plan (FL, USA)
02 May 2012, by Waveney Ann Moore, Tampa bay Times

A key element of the new Pier design will be excluded from an agreement for the $50 million project when it goes before the City Council for approval in a couple of weeks. Reservations about the proposed underwater garden —- a showcase centered in the tiara-like design of the new Pier and touted as a "habitat for oysters, reef wildlife and seagrasses" —- are behind the decision to omit the design and engineering portions of the concept from the base contract, public works administrator Mike Connors said.

In coming months, though, the Michael Maltzan Architecture design team and city staff will work with Tampa Bay marine science experts to determine the viability of the underwater garden, a process that will be covered in the upcoming contract.

Scientists interviewed by the Tampa Bay Times have expressed doubts about plans for the "natural aquarium," which will be built around pilings that support the current Pier. The plan proposed by Tom Leader Studio in California, a member of the Michael Maltzan team, includes planting seagrass that would "attract manatees looking to graze" and sea turtles. Plans for the nearly $900,000 component call for oysters in wire mesh bags to be placed in trays attached to the pilings. The oysters would filter and clarify the murky water. Scientists are skeptical about several aspects of the underwater garden, from the idea of growing seagrass to possible pollutants in the area that can be toxic to marine life.
source: http://www.tampabay.com/news/localgovernment/underwater-garden-may-be-dropped-from-new-st-petersburg-pier-plan/1227911

Heavy penalty for Tea Gardens polluter (NSW, Australia)
01 May 2012, ABC Online

A pollution incident in Port Stephens three years ago has cost a Tea Gardens developer almost $200,000 in penalties and court costs. Tea Gardens Farms has been convicted by the Land and Environment Court over the incident that occurred in May 2009 while excavation works were being carried on a dam wall at a property being developed by the company at Bundabah, near Port Stephens.

When part of the dam wall failed, sediment polluted water flowed over land and into North Arm Cove. The company has been ordered to pay a $77,000 penalty and costs of more than $120,000. $40,000 of the penalty will go towards a Bushland Reserve Project. The remainder will be spent on the installation of 'seagrass friendly moorings' in the Port Stephens Great Lakes Marine Park.
source: http://www.abc.net.au/news/2012-05-01/big-pollution-fine/3983112/?site=newcastle

GALLERY

Cape York, Qld (Australia): May - June 2012 http://www.seagrasswatch.org/gallery.html

Yum Yum, 03 May 2012
Piper Reef, 04 May 2012
Shelburne Bay, 05 May 2012
Bathurst Bay, 03 June 2012

CONFERENCES

ICRS 2012 (Cairns, Australia from 9 – 13 July 2012)

12th International Coral Reef Symposium (http://www.icrs2012.com/)
In July 2012, the world's leading natural scientists, resource managers, conservationists, economists, educators and students will meet together in Cairns, Australia for the 12th International Coral Reef symposium.
This major international scientific conference is held every four years and provides the latest knowledge and leading edge technologies about coral reefs and reef environments worldwide.
This 5 day event will bring together 2,500 people from some 80 countries, to communicate their science and hear the latest advances from the international experts in coral reef science. This research and findings will be fundamental in informing international and national policies and protocols in the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs and the coral reef environment.

Mini-Symposium: Seagrasses and seagrass ecosystems (http://www.seagrasswatch.org/Info_centre/conferences/ICRS2012/Flyer_ICRS2012_Seagrass.pdf)
Seagrass meadows are an important component of tropical coastal waters. They are part of the complex ecosystem that supports the productivity of coral reefs and reef environments. There is evidence that seagrass populations are declining and this will impact on associated ecosystems. Our knowledge of tropical seagrass systematics, ecology, trends, connectivity and the anthropogenic threats to seagrass communities has improved greatly in the last decade. The symposium will bring together recent findings to enhance our understanding of seagrass associated with coral reef environments.

International Seagrass Biology Workshop ISBW10 (Brazil, late Oct/early Nov 2012)

The 10th International Seagrass Biology Workshop (ISBW10) will take place in Brazil in November, 2012. ISBW10 will be hosted by Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro and the Instituto Biodiversidade Marinha. ISBW10 convenor is Dr Joel Creed. Further information will be posted when available.

SEAGRASS-WATCH Workshops 2012

For more information: http://www.seagrasswatch.org/training.html#workshop12

SEAGRASS-WATCH on YouTube

Seagrass: Pastures of the sea *http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=66Y5vgswj20* or
http://www.seagrasswatch.org/seagrass.html
Presentation on what seagrasses are and why they are important (over 20,000 views to date)

…seagrass matters blog

World Seagrass Association blog http://wsa.seagrassonline.org/blog/
Keep up to date on what's happening around the world from the WSA with regular updates from WSA President Dr Giuseppe Di Carlo and *notes from the field* by Siti Yaakub.

FROM HQ

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