



Pacific Northwest  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

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# Climate-linked Mechanisms Driving Spatial and Temporal Variation in Eelgrass (*Zostera marina* L.) Growth and Assemblage Structure in Pacific Northwest Estuaries

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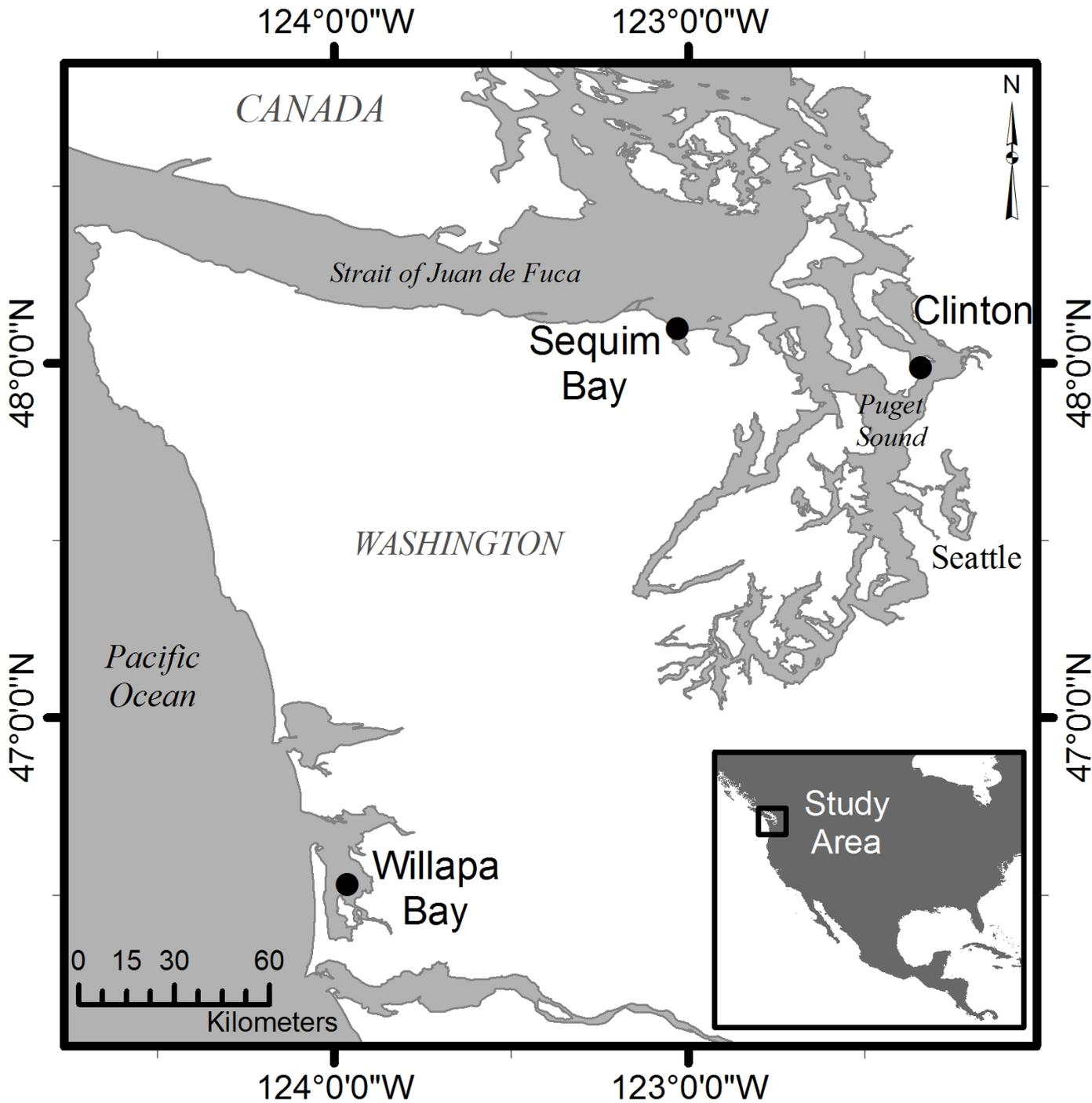
Marine Sciences Laboratory  
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory  
Sequim, WA

Presented at  
*5<sup>th</sup> Annual Pacific Northwest Climate Science Conference*  
September 9-10, 2014

University of Washington, Seattle, WA

# Main Messages

- ▶ Variations in climatic conditions force temporal and spatial variability in eelgrass (the most widespread of ~60 species of seagrass)
- ▶ Trends in water level and temperature forced by climatic/ ocean conditions can be mechanistically connected to variation in eelgrass
- ▶ There have been global losses of seagrasses, many blamed on human impacts (BioScience & PNAS papers)
- ▶ Plans to restore eelgrass must consider the natural variation, and factors contributing to this variation



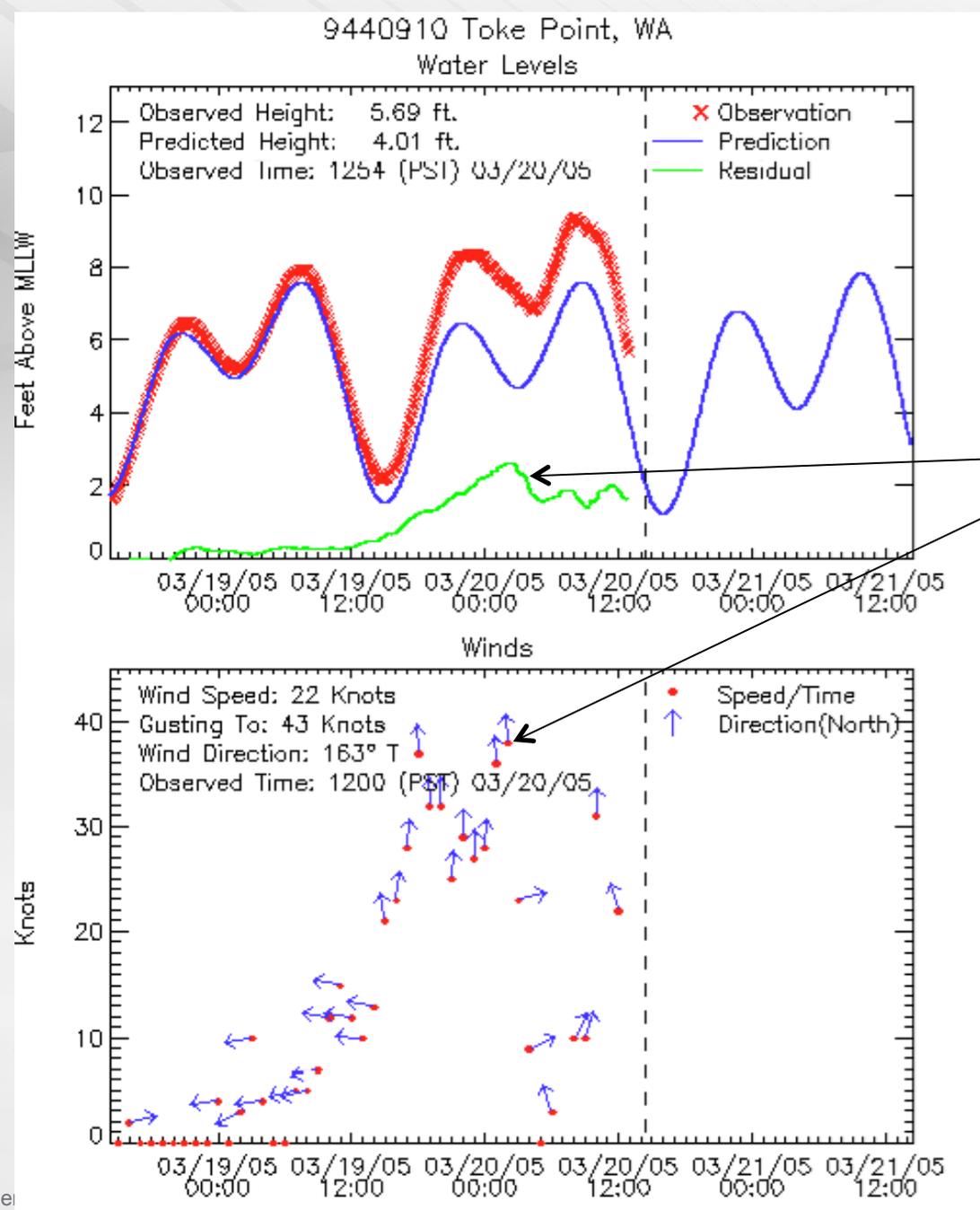
## Three Study Areas:

- Sequim Bay
- Clinton
- Willapa Bay (Westcott Bay)



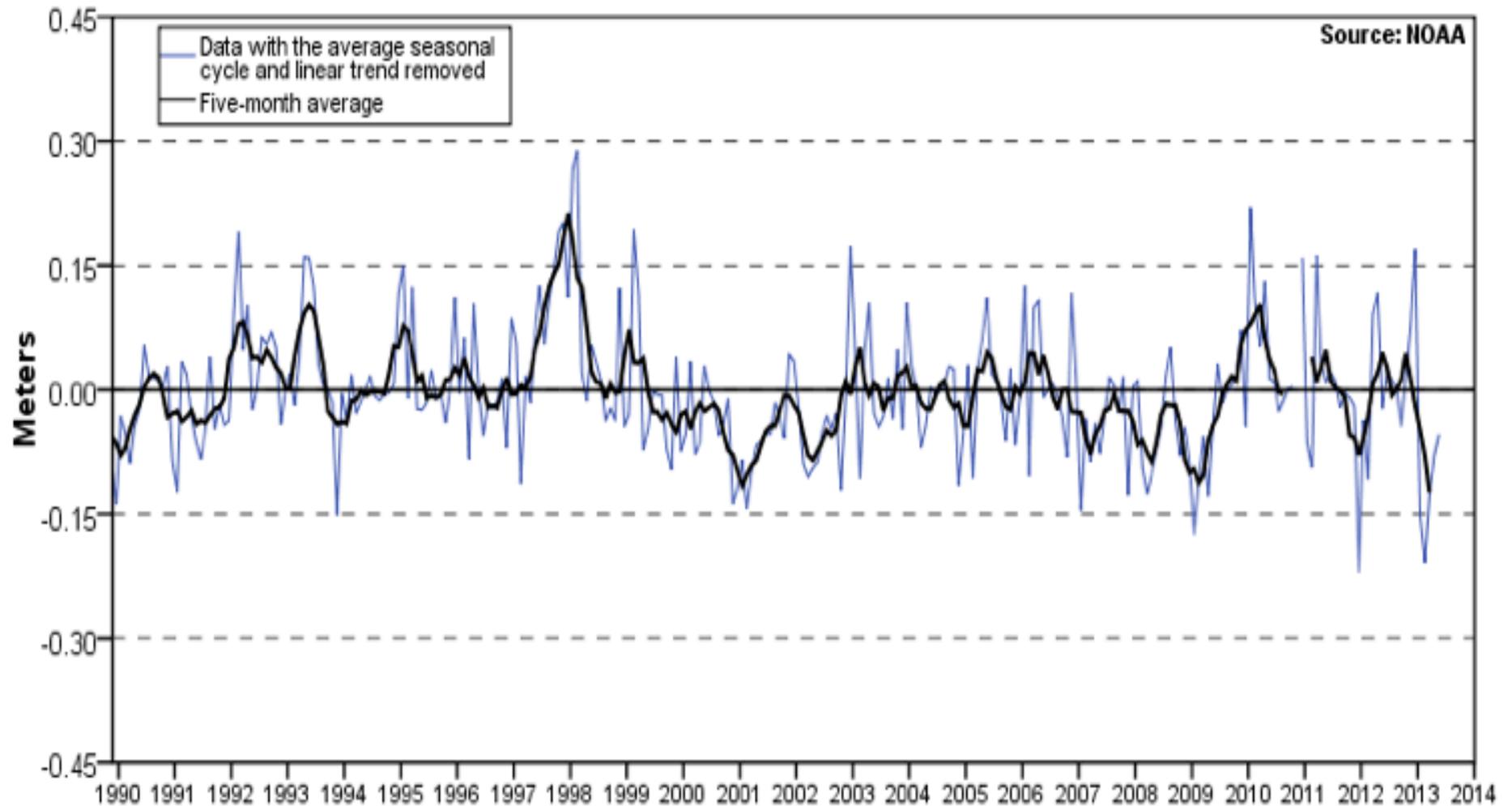
# Short-term Extreme Sea Levels

March 19-20,  
2005, winds force  
sea level ~2 ft  
above predicted



# Port Angeles Mean Sea Level

## Port Angeles, WA

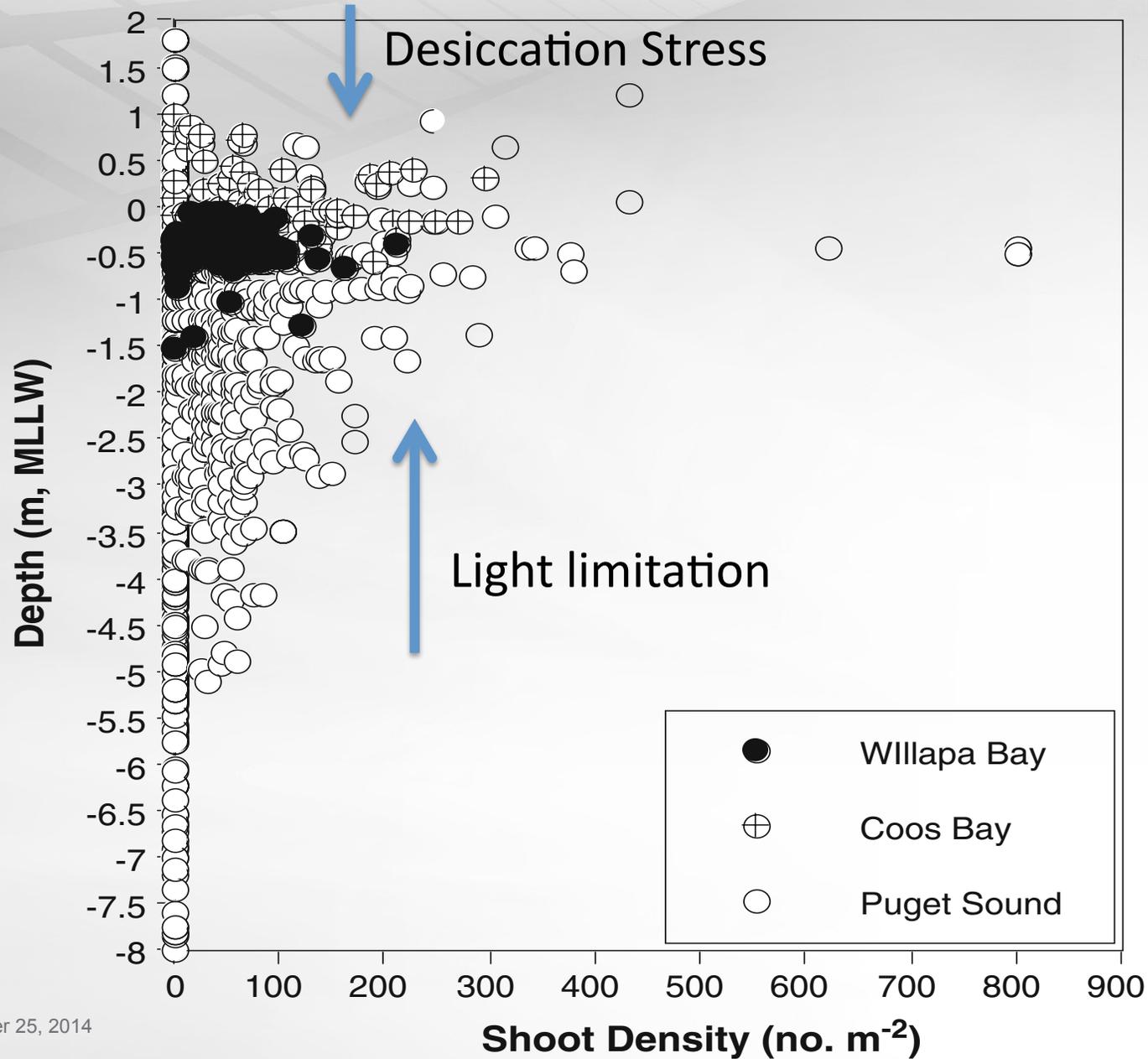


# Depth Distribution

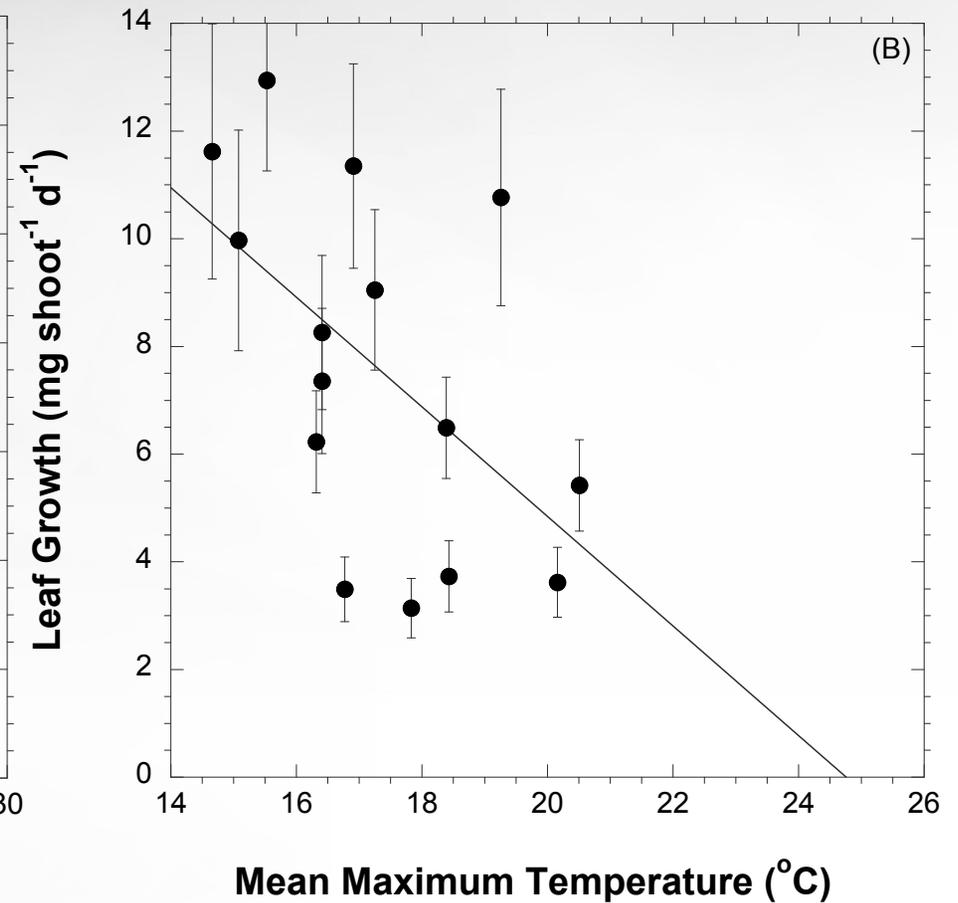
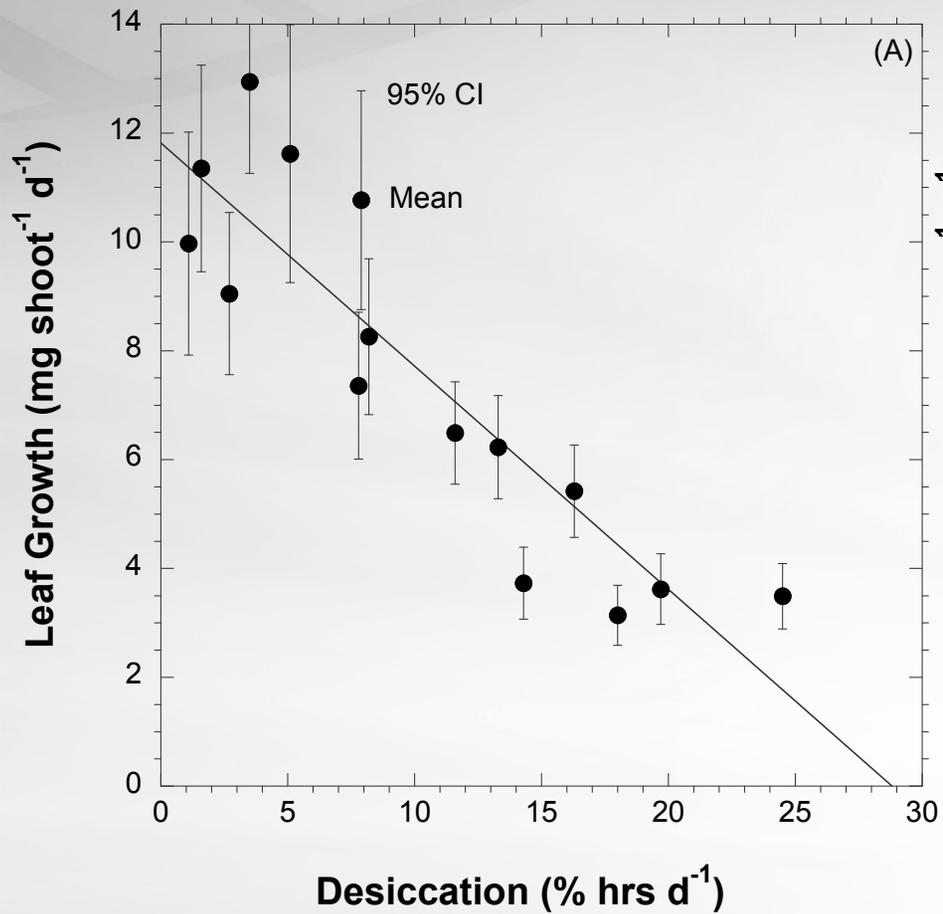


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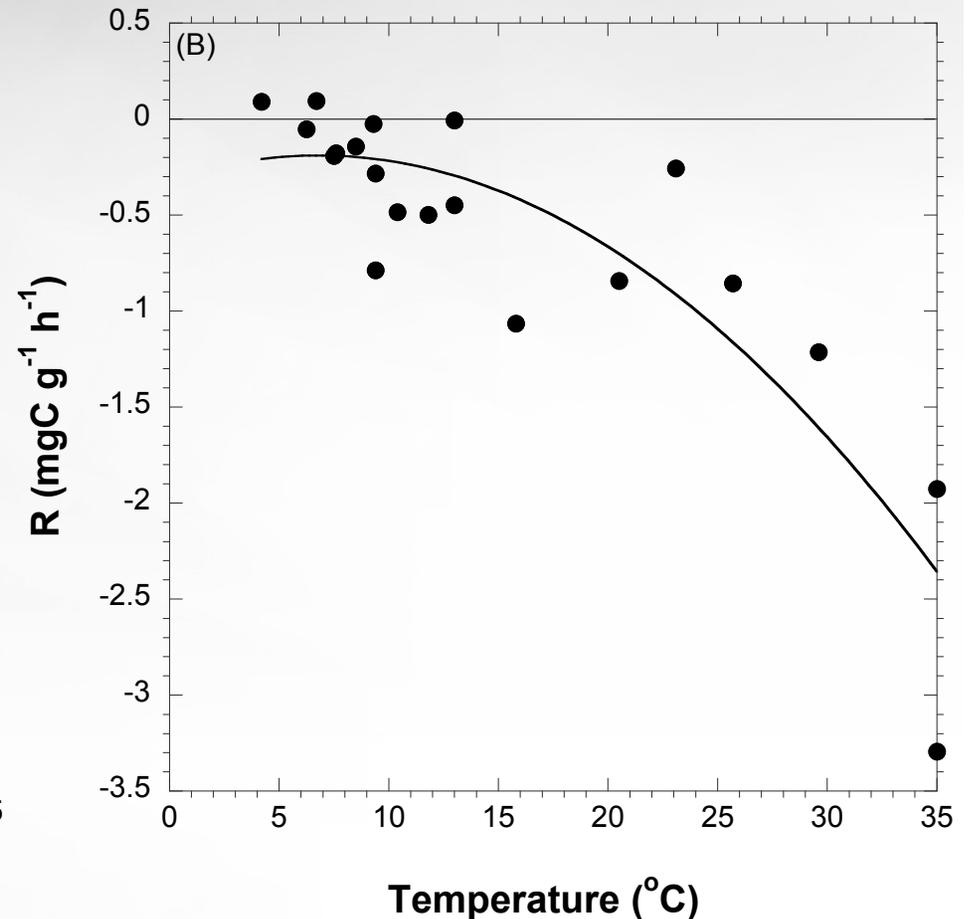
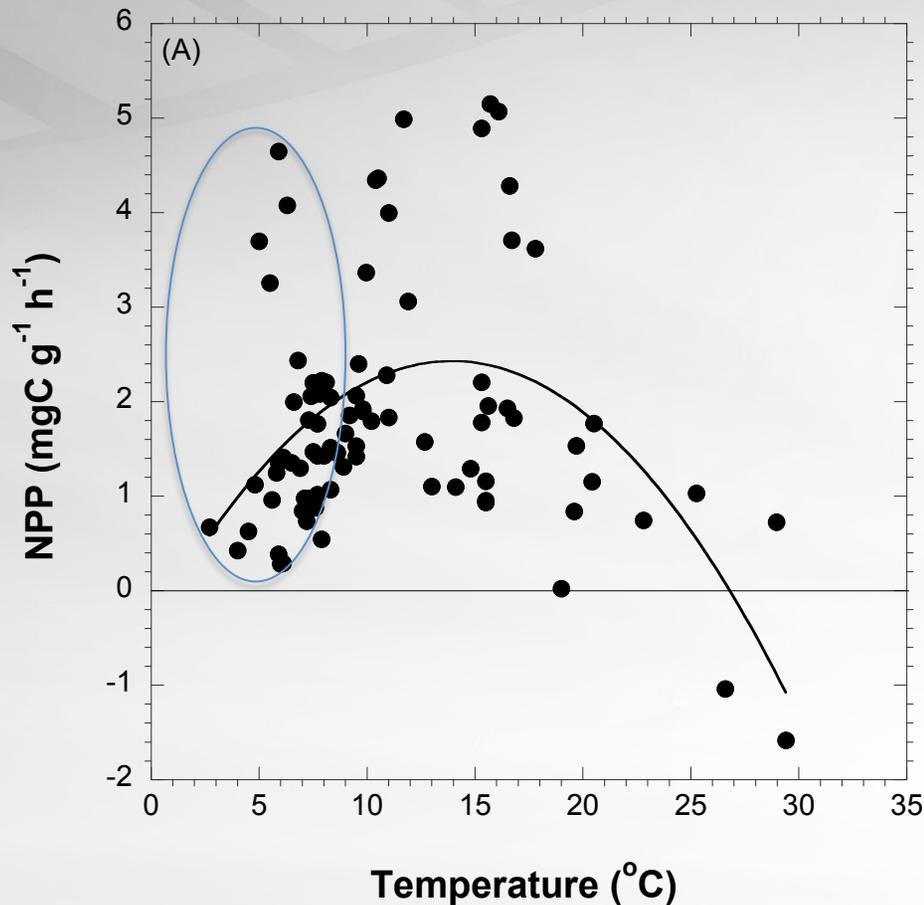
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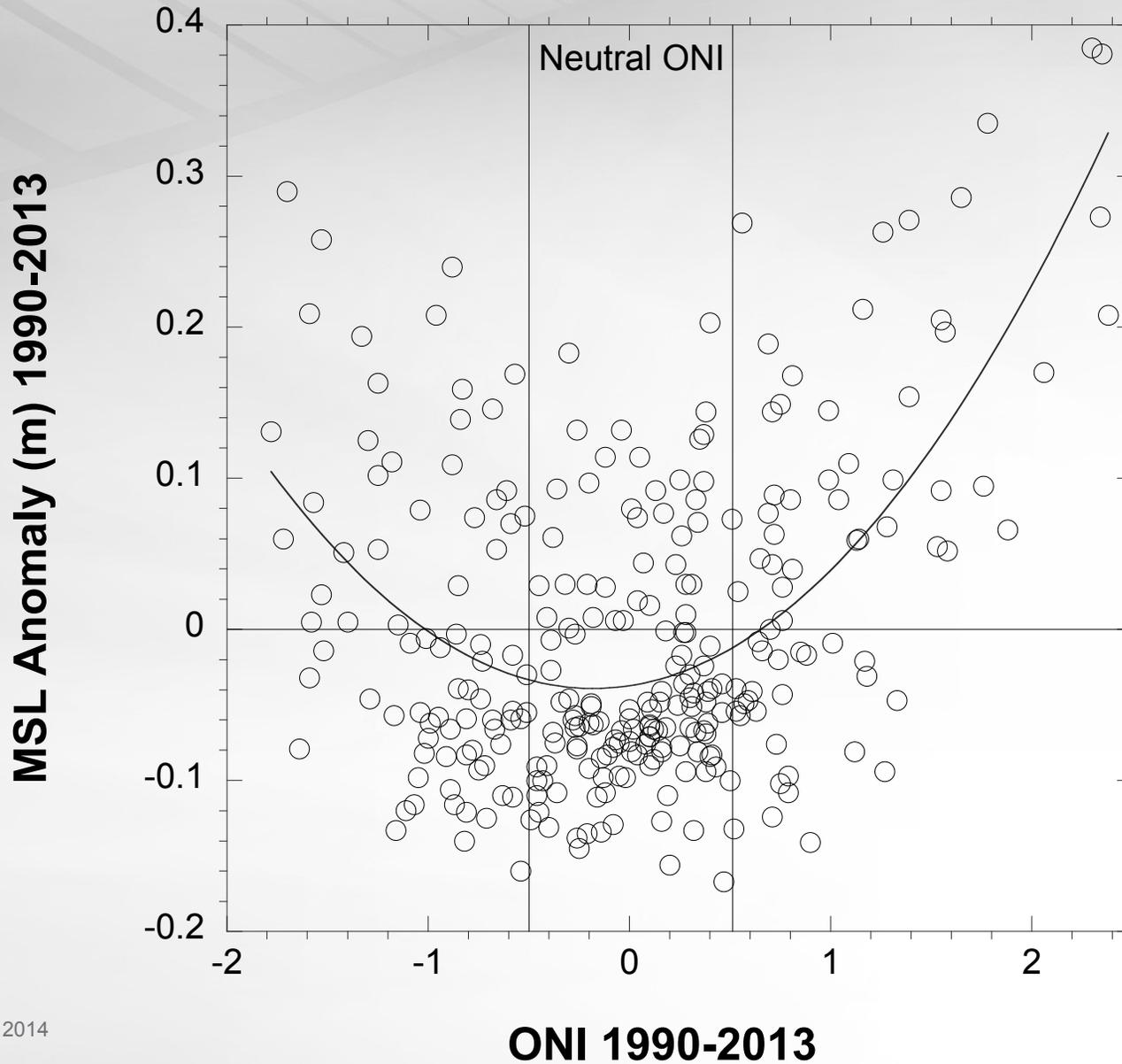
# Desiccation & Temperature Affects Growth Rate

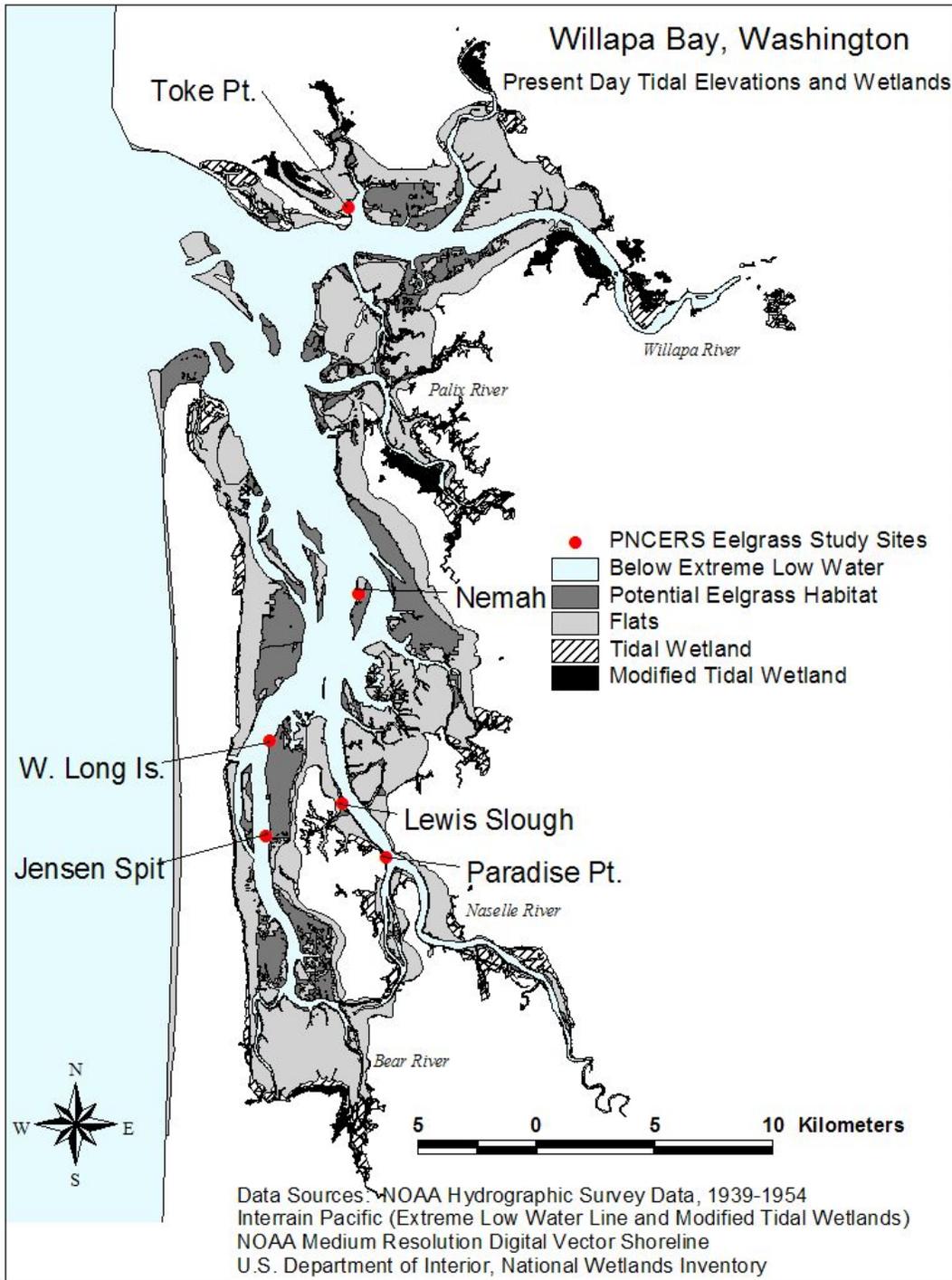


# Net Primary Productivity (NPP) and Respiration (R) is Strongly Affected by Temperature (Thom et al. In Press. J. Coastal Research)



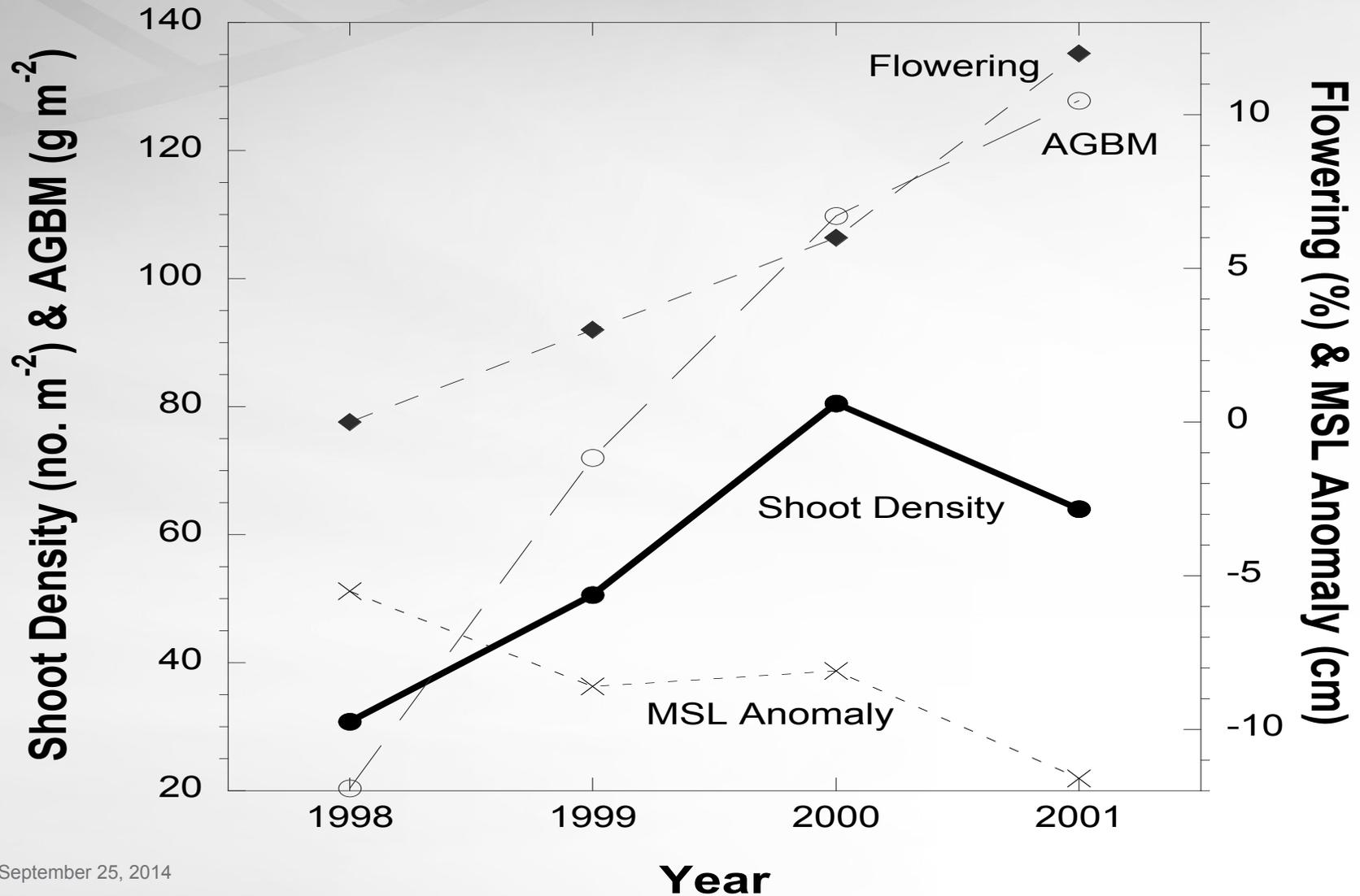
# Conditions at the Equator 'Indicate' a Response in Puget Sound (Oceanic Niño Index, SST at Niño 3.4)





**Willapa Bay – very broad flats, with eelgrass on the edge (Borde et al. 2003. *Estuaries* 26:1104-1116)**

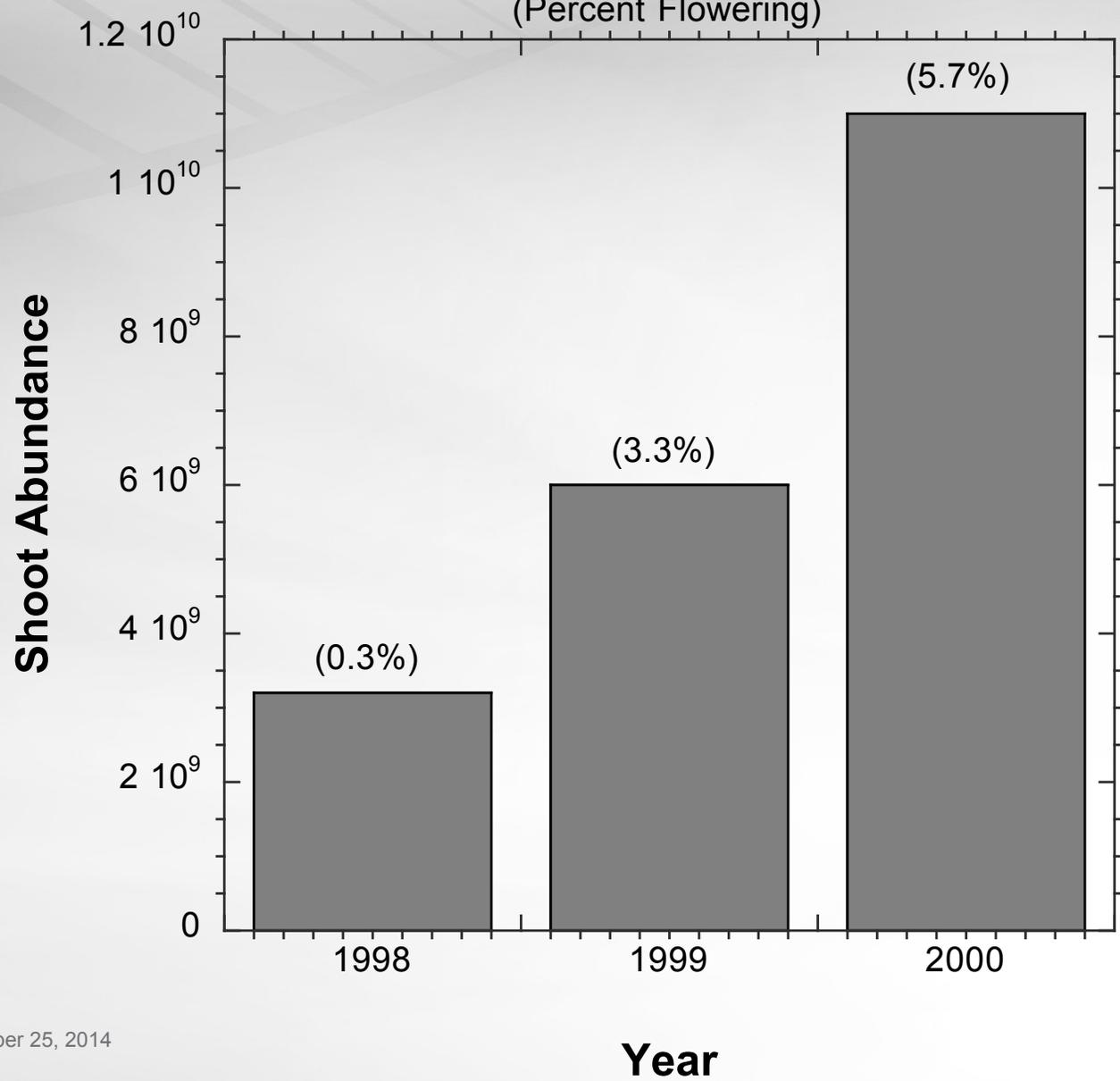
# Willapa Bay Eelgrass Showed Major Changes During the ENSO Event (Thom et al. 2003. *Estuaries* 26:1117-1129)





# Willapa Bay Eelgrass Abundance

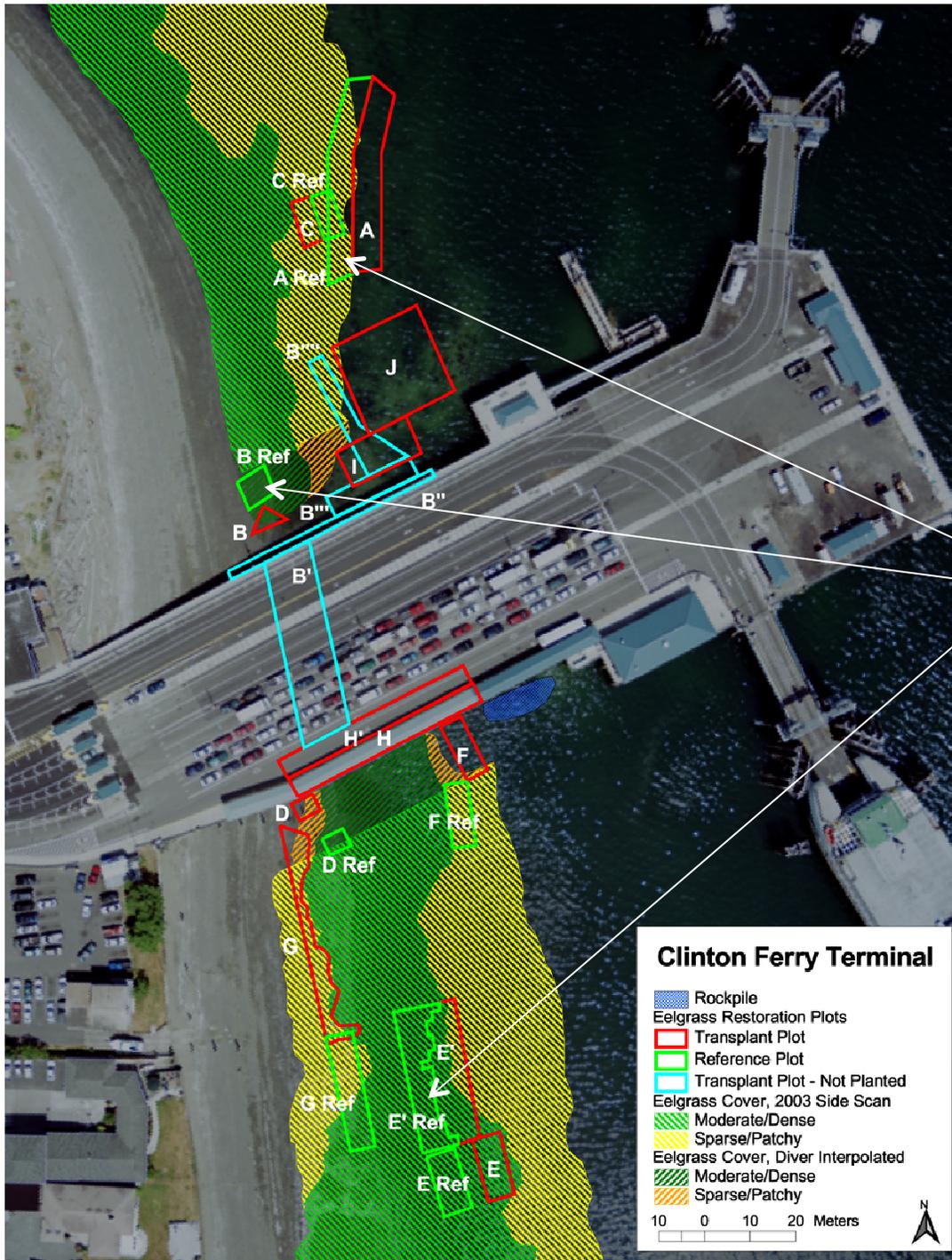
(Percent Flowering)



(Thom et al. 2003.  
*Estuaries*  
26:1117-1129)

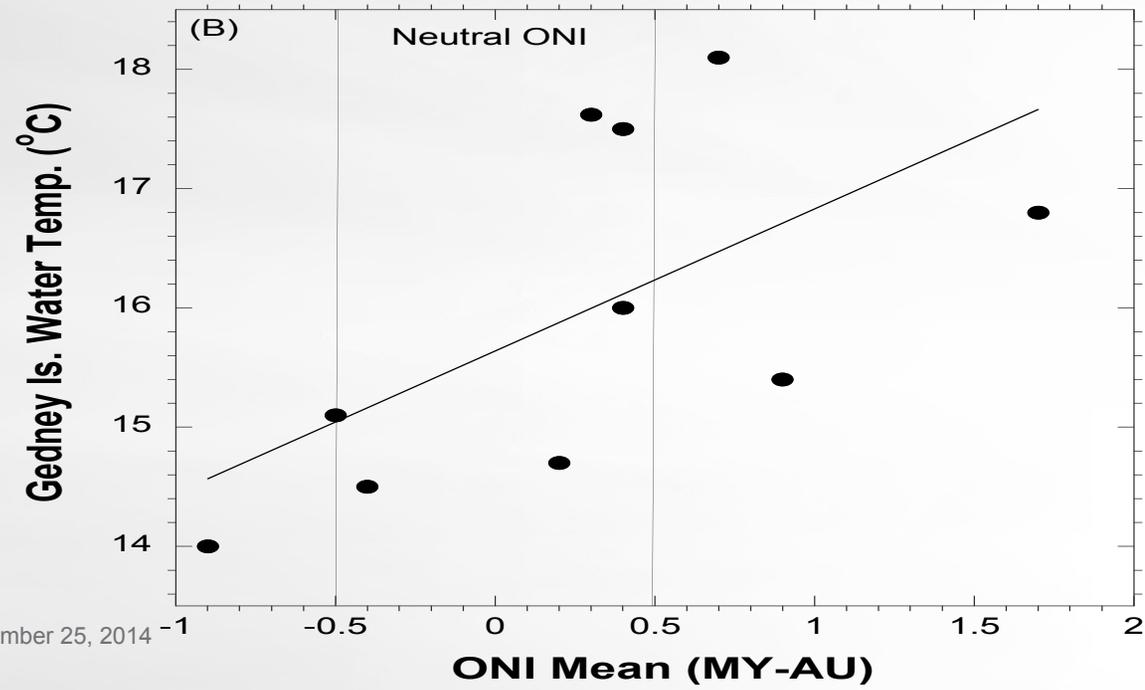
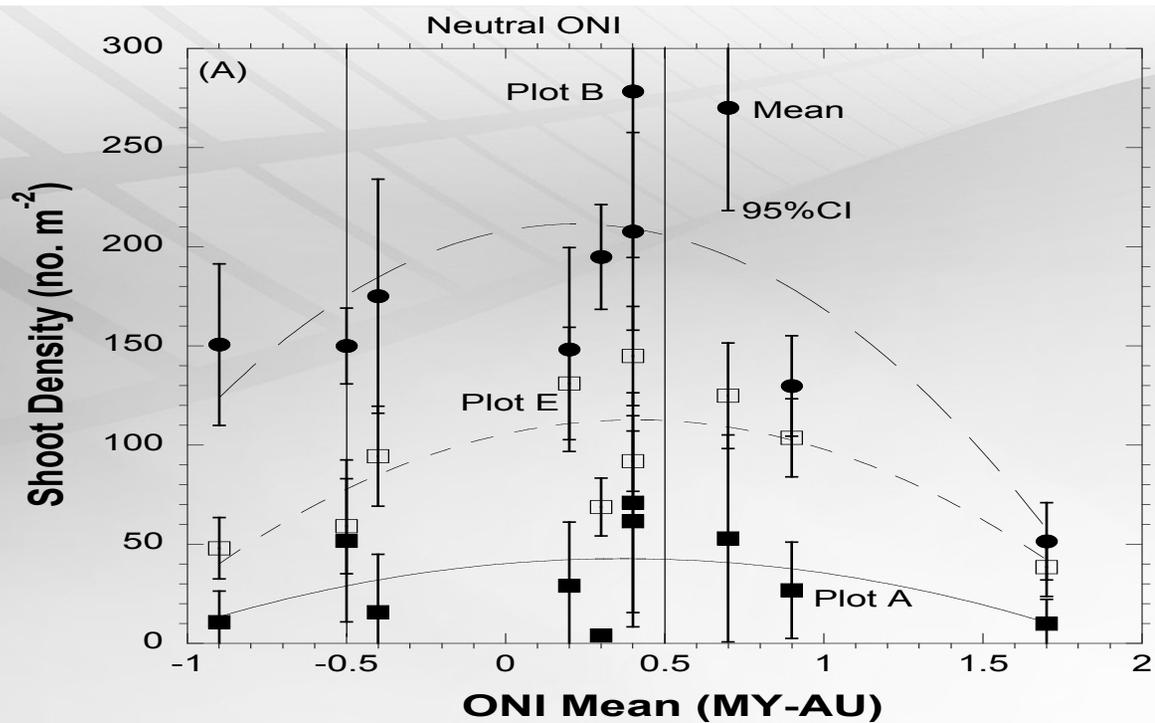
# Clinton Ferry Terminal Eelgrass Plots

Reference plots, 10 years of monitoring





**Eelgrass  
Density Varied  
Relative to ONI,  
Water Temp.**  
*ONI Neutral Years  
had Highest Density*





Entrance to Sequim Bay

Study Site

113 m

2005

Google earth

Imagery Date: 7/5/2013 48°04'49.94" N 123°02'39.75" W elev 1 m eye alt 578 m

**Sampled Eelgrass  
Growth Rate During  
19 of 23 Summers  
between 1991-2014**



*Sampling sites*

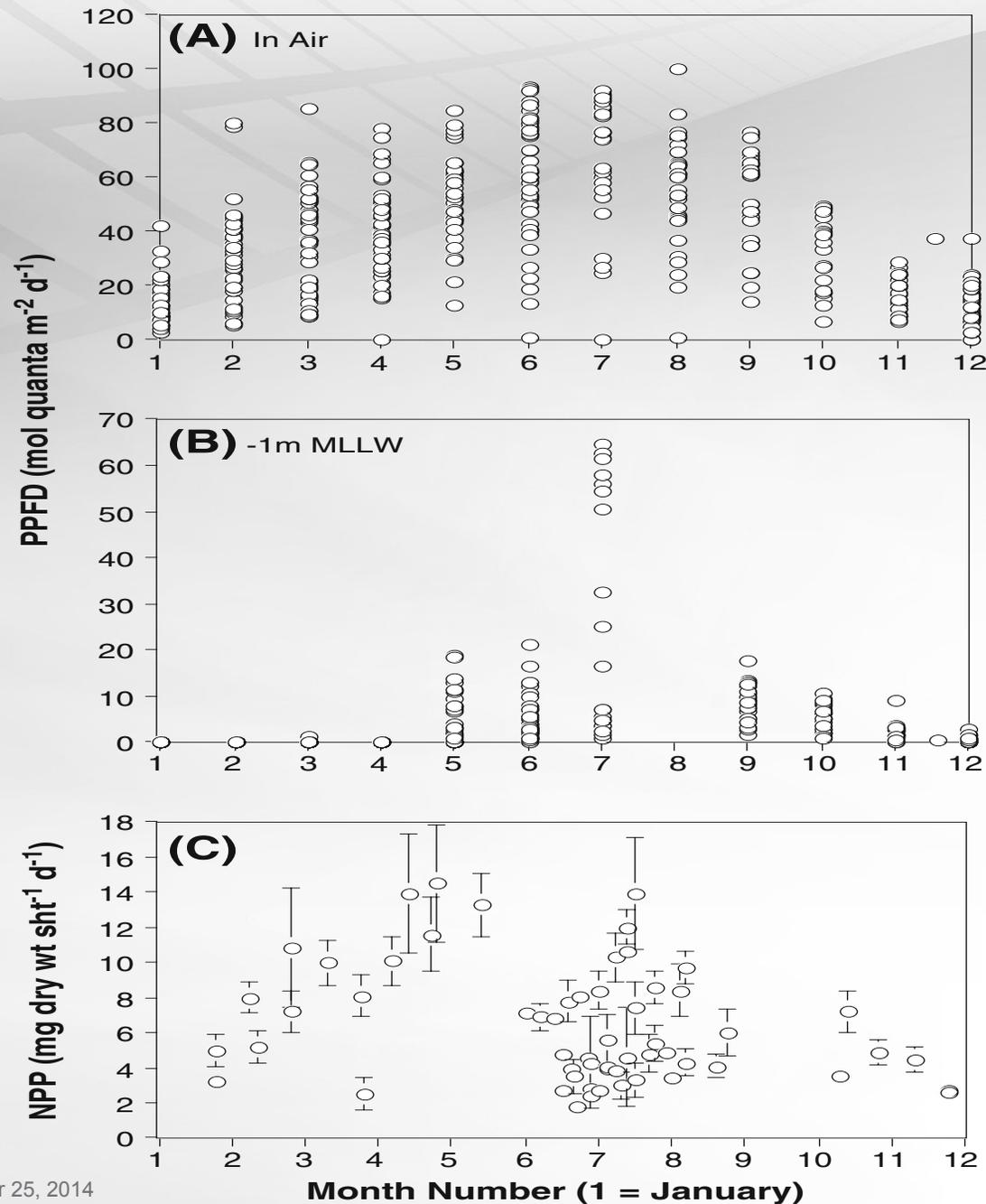
# Leaf Growth over 3-5 two-week periods June-August



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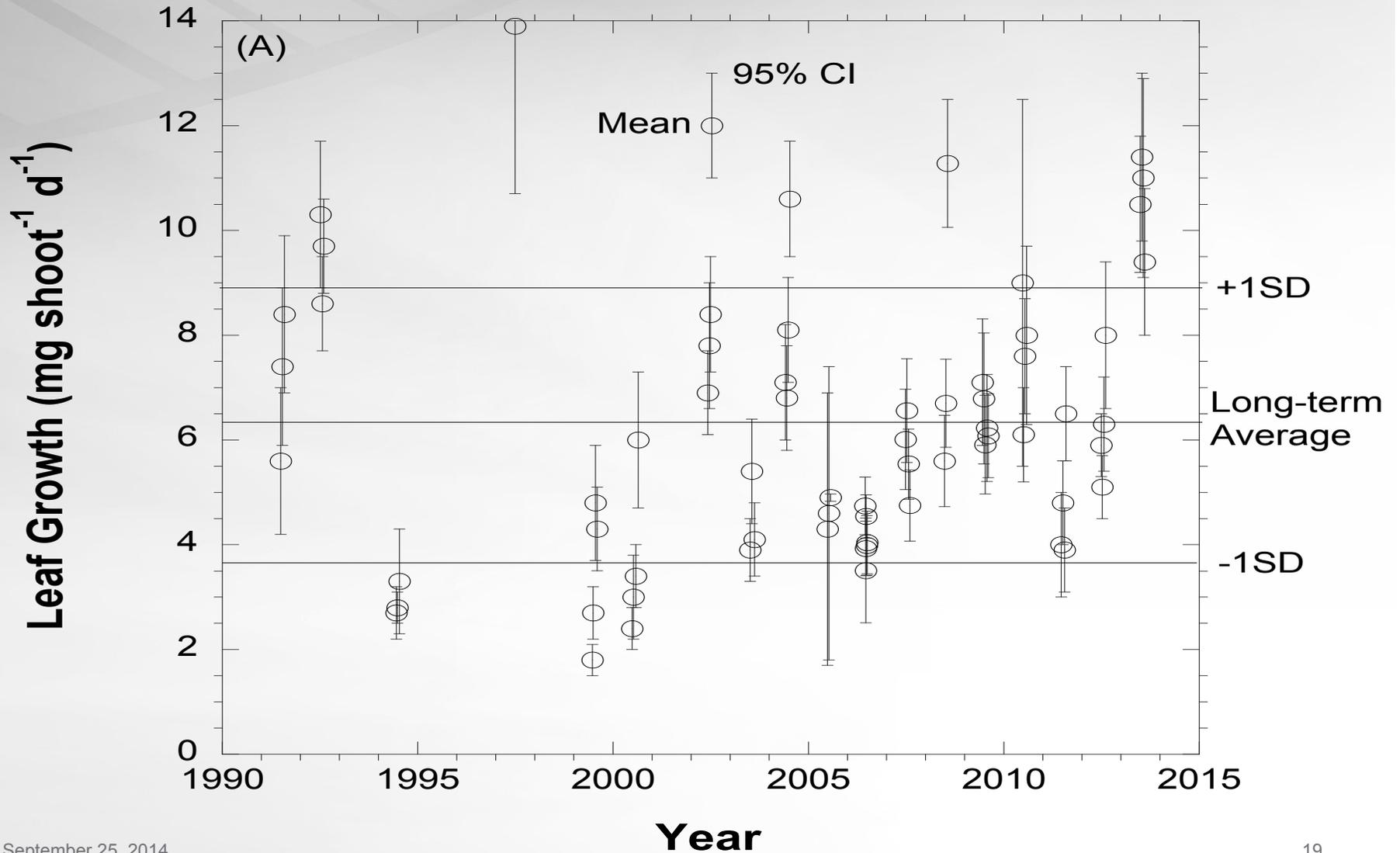




**Growth was greatest in April-May when low tides occur during daytime, and water is still cool (Thom et al. 2008. *Estuaries and Coasts* 31:969-980.)**

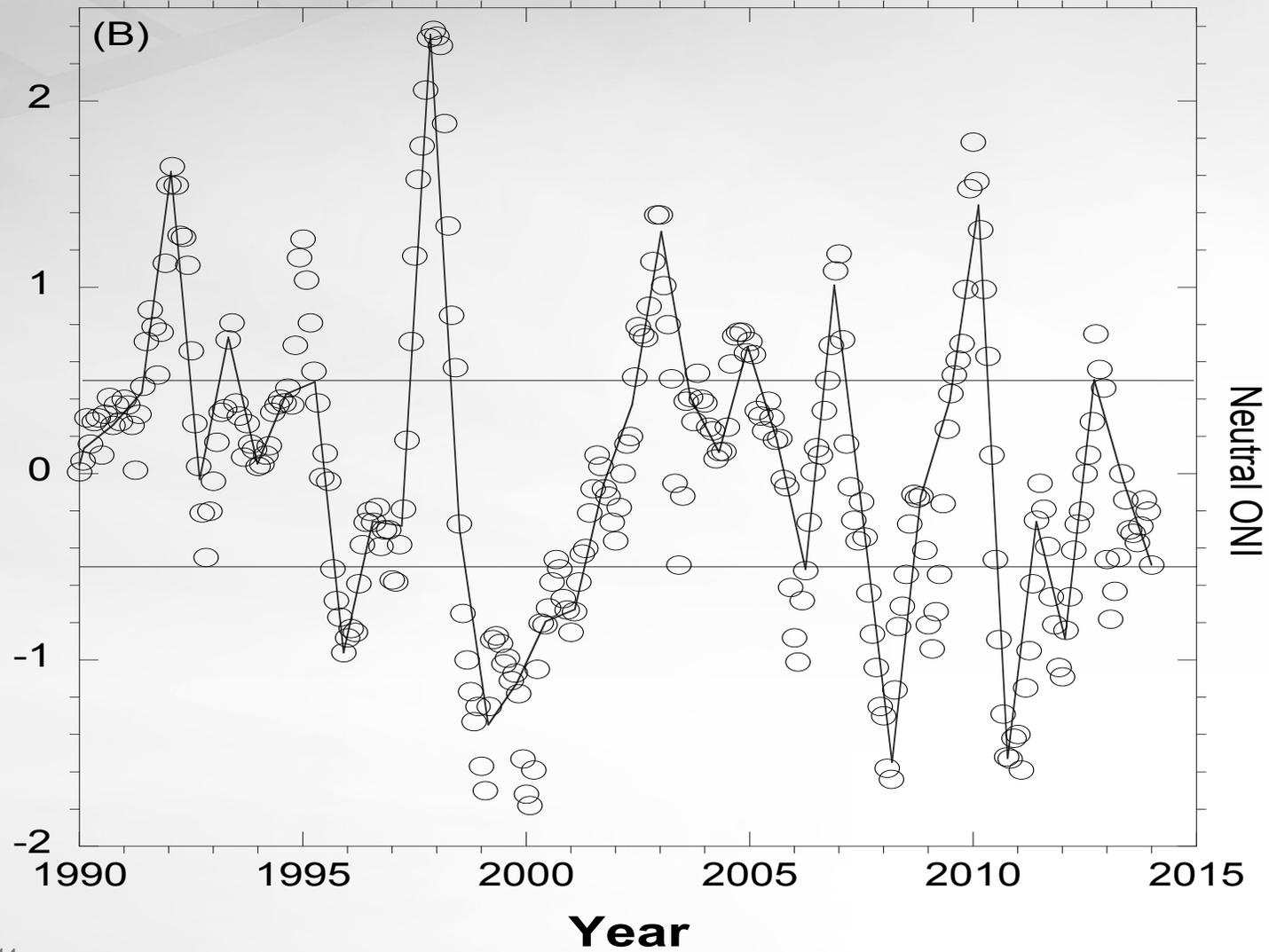
# Leaf Growth Rate (Summer) – Sequim Bay

(Thom et al. In Press. J. of Coastal Res.)

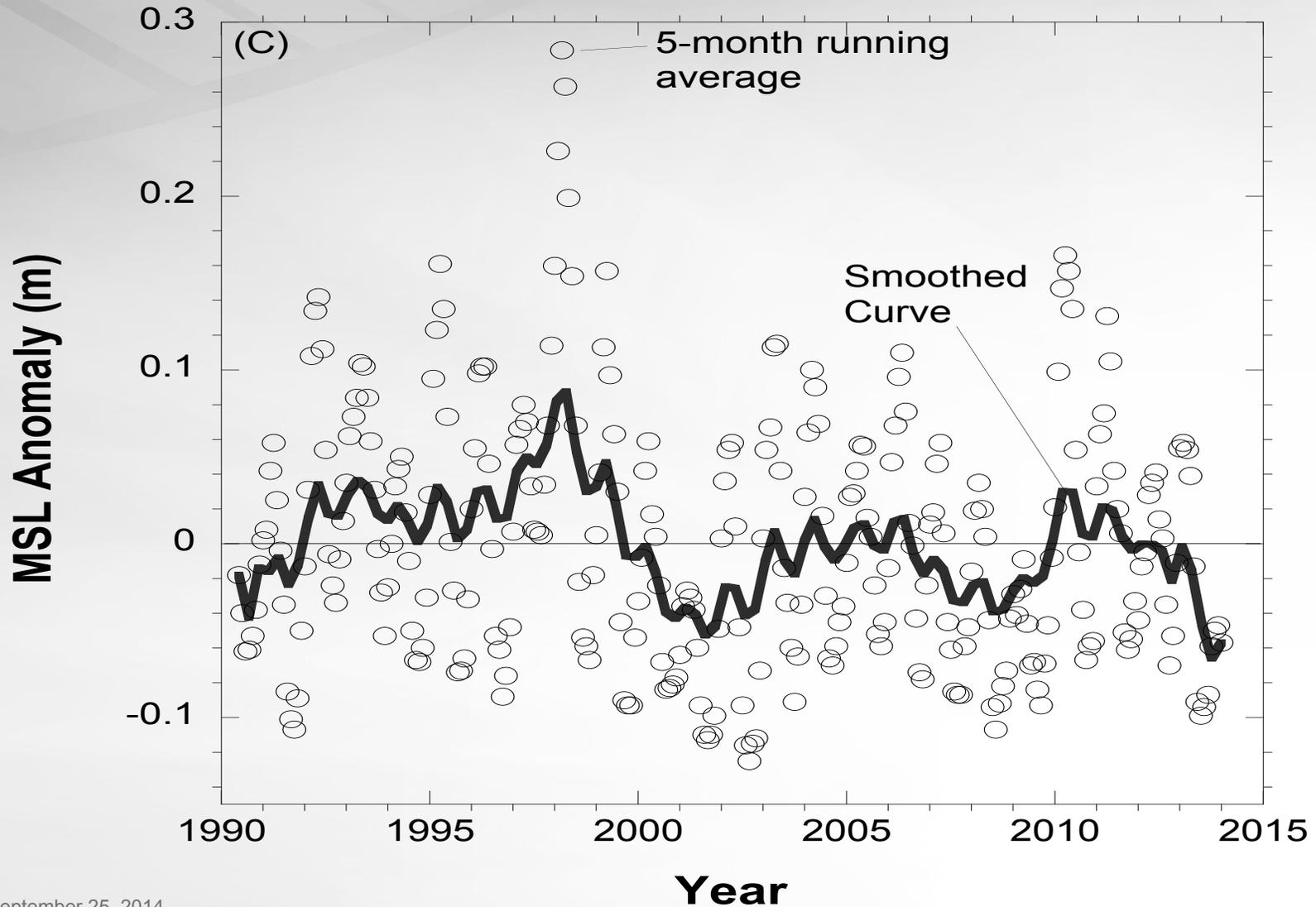


# Oceanic Nino Index

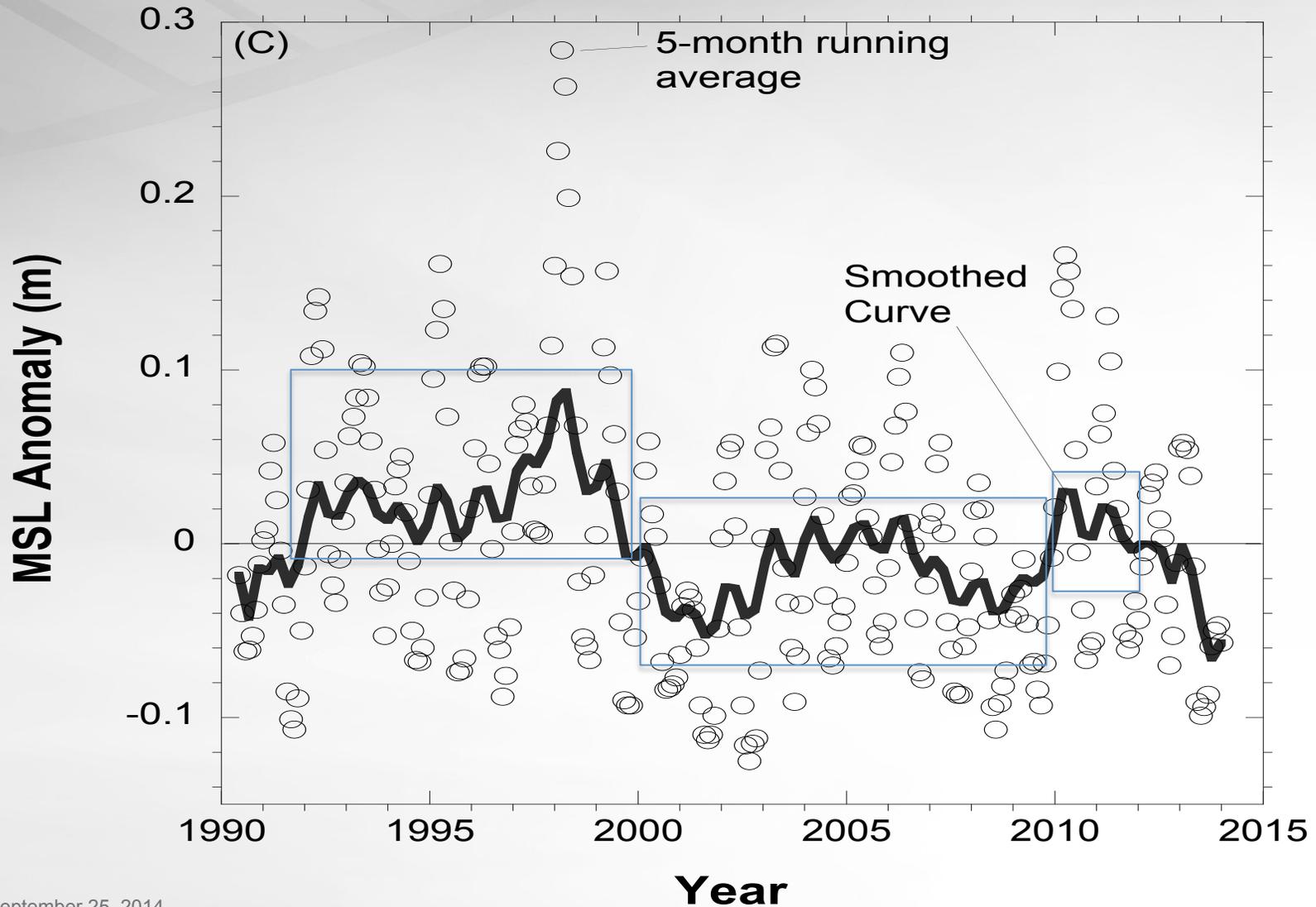
ONI 1990-2013



# Mean Sea Level Anomaly – Port Angeles

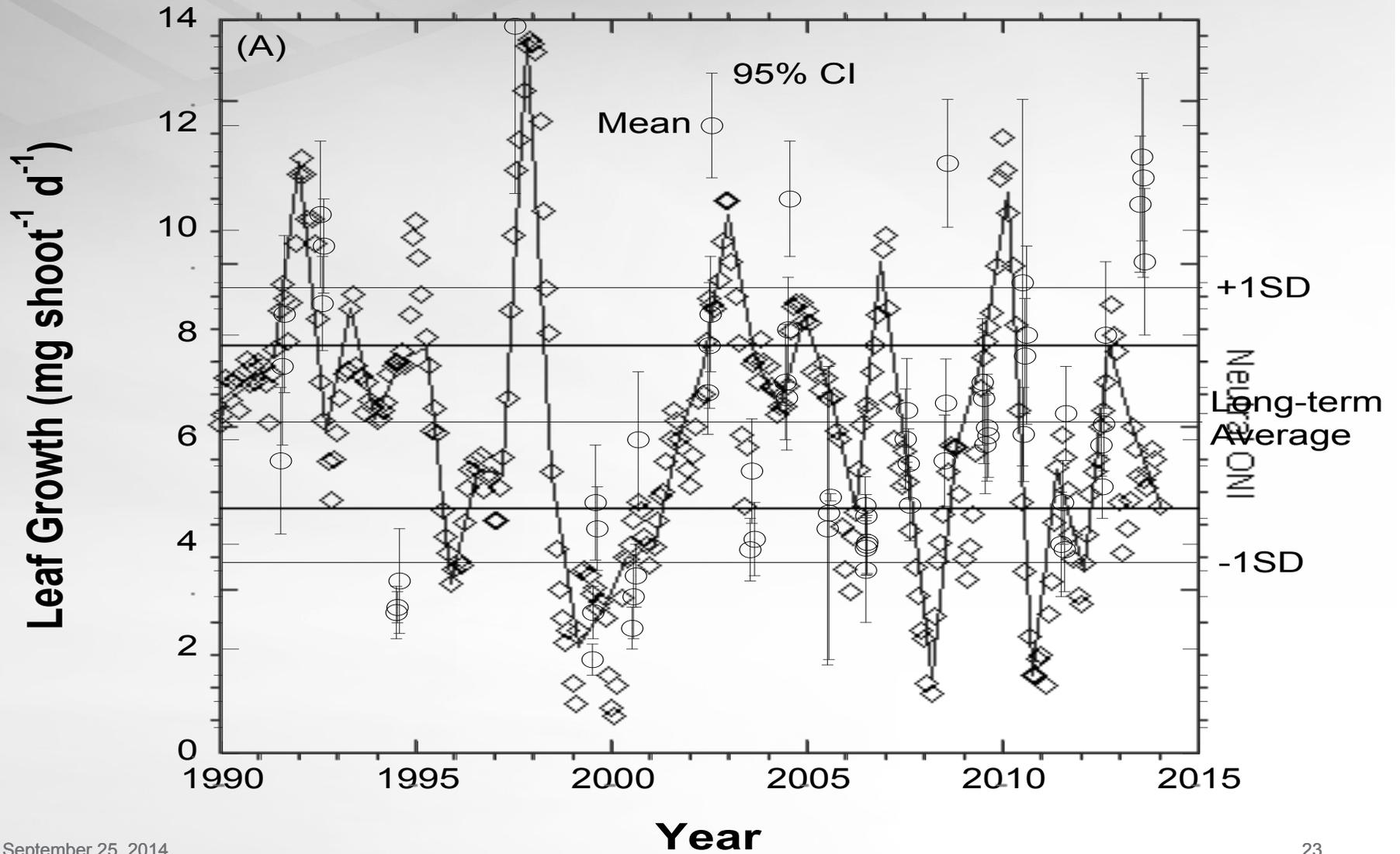


# Mean Sea Level Anomaly – Port Angeles



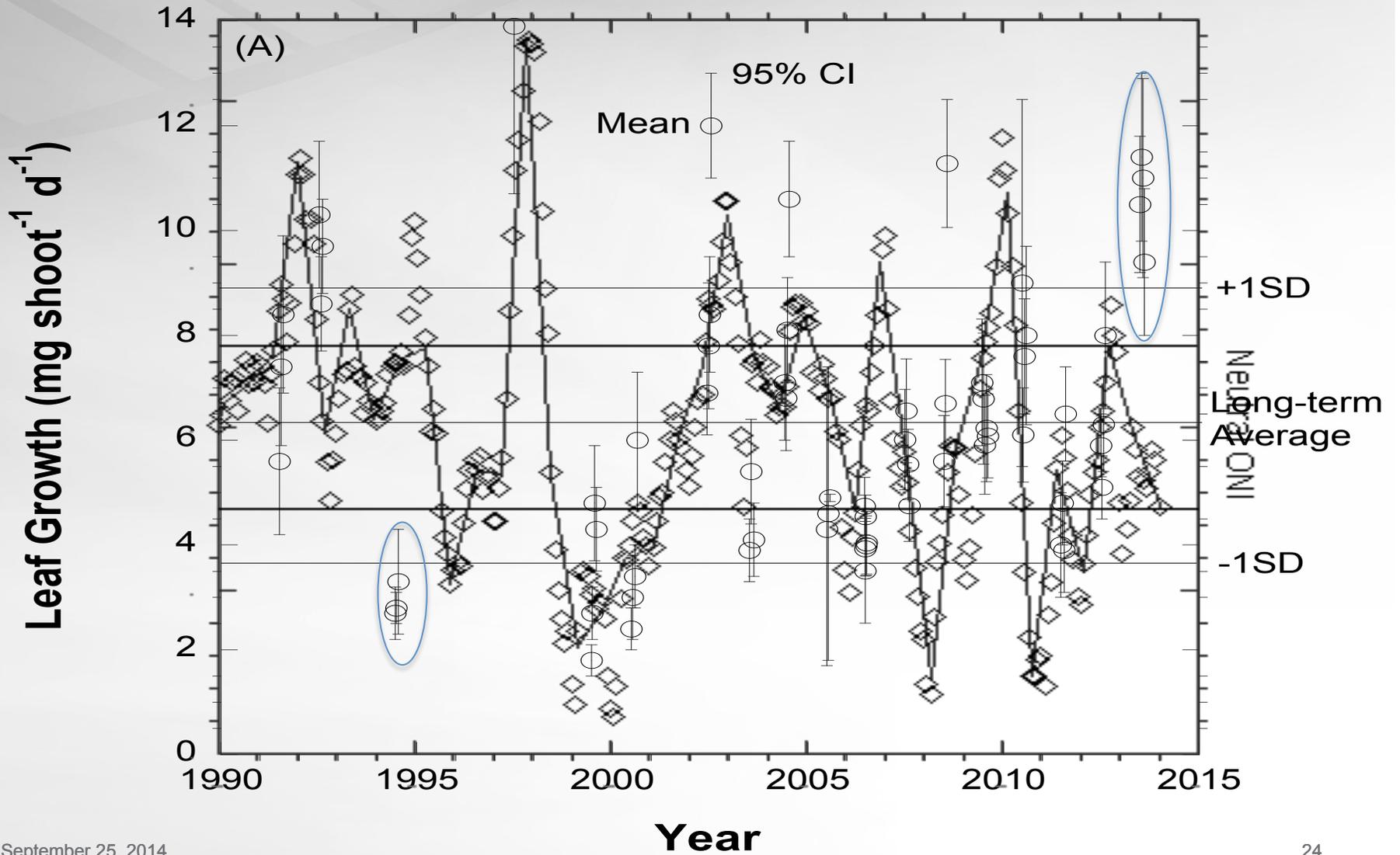
# Leaf Growth Rate (Summer) – Sequim Bay

(Thom et al. In Press. J. of Coastal Res.)

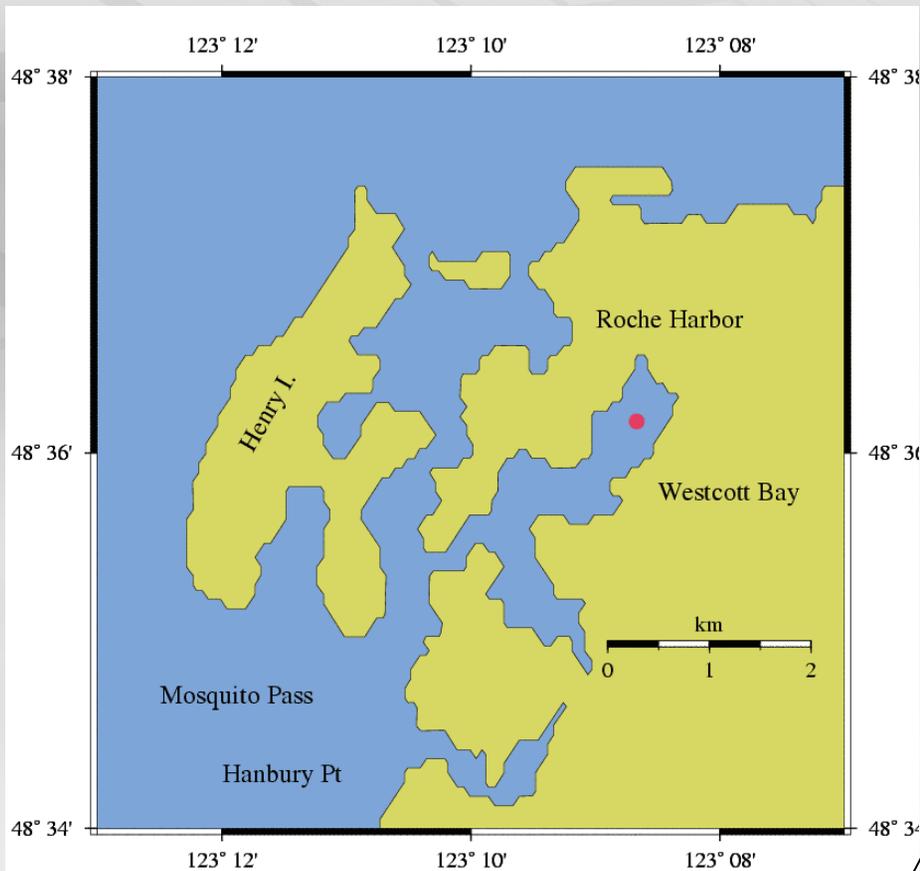


# Leaf Growth Rate (Summer) – Sequim Bay

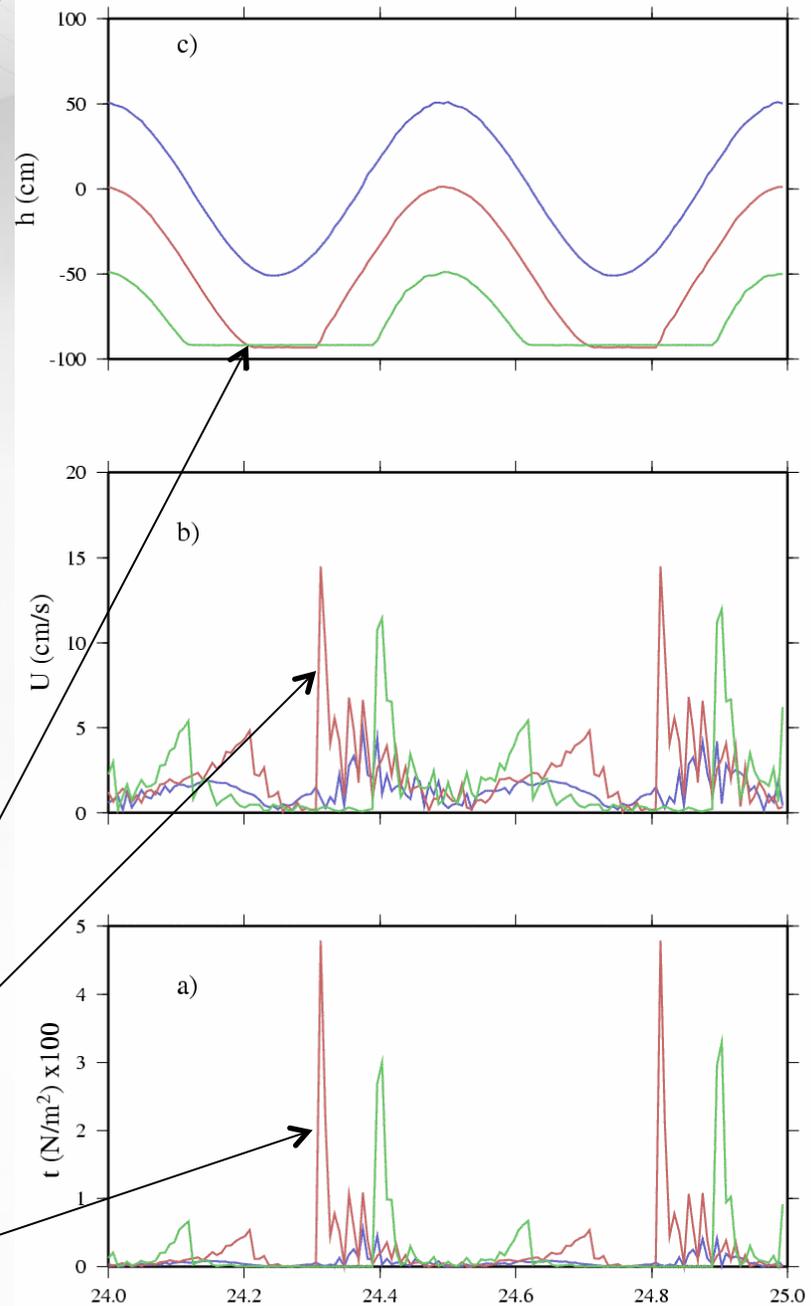
(Thom et al. In Press. J. of Coastal Res.)



# Sea Level & Circulation, Westcott Bay



**Tidal Elevations** (curves “bottom out” when model estimates that location is emergent)  
**Current Magnitude** (current spikes over shallow areas when depth is lowest)  
**Bottom Stress** (spikes when current peaks at shallow depths)





## Take Home Messages

- ▶ Substantial inter-annual variation in eelgrass density, abundance, and growth is common in the PNW
- ▶ Climate/ocean conditions appear to be significant drivers
- ▶ Plans to restore eelgrass must consider the natural variation, and factors contributing to this variation
  - i.e., give restoration efforts *a break*
- ▶ Climate change (sea surface temperature, elevation) will affect eelgrass abundance
- ▶ Ecosystem services and the species utilizing eelgrass will be affected by these changes
  - e.g., seagrass globally could store up to 19.9Pg C<sub>org</sub> (Fourqurean et al. 2012. Nature Geosci.)
- ▶ Long-term ecological monitoring is rare but critical
- ▶ Predictive capability is possible

# Acknowledgements

- ▶ Thanks to the Conference Organizers
- ▶ USDOE student programs (20 student interns) and Laboratory Directed Research and Development, NOAA PNCERS, and WSDOT.
- ▶ Colleagues - J. Southard, G. Williams, D. Woodruff, H. Diefenderfer, M. Blanton, L. Antrim, W. Gardiner, J. Vavrinec, S. Rumrill.
- ▶ Peer review – C. Brandt, M. Anderson
- ▶ Keith Merkel suggested looking at sea level.



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**Thank You for Listening!**

