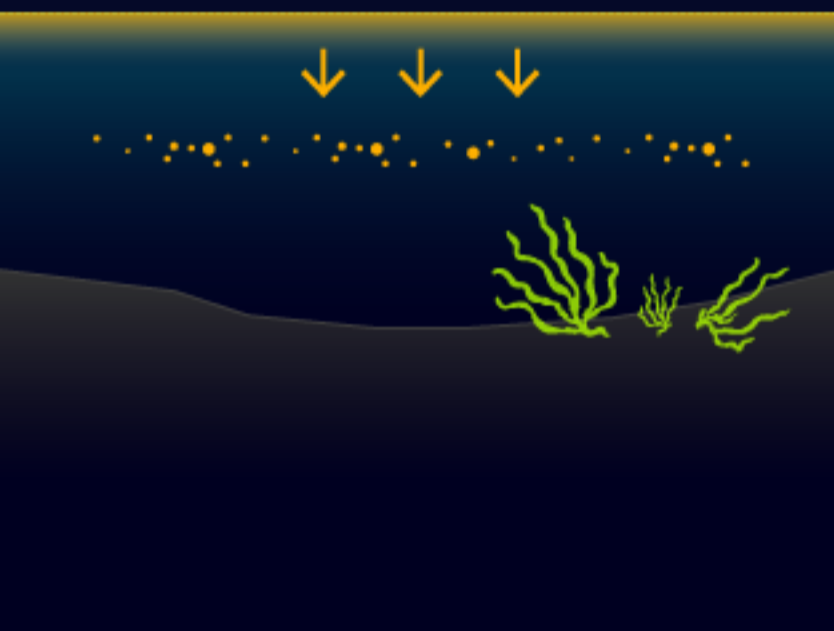


Seagrass Ecosystem: Loss of Habitat

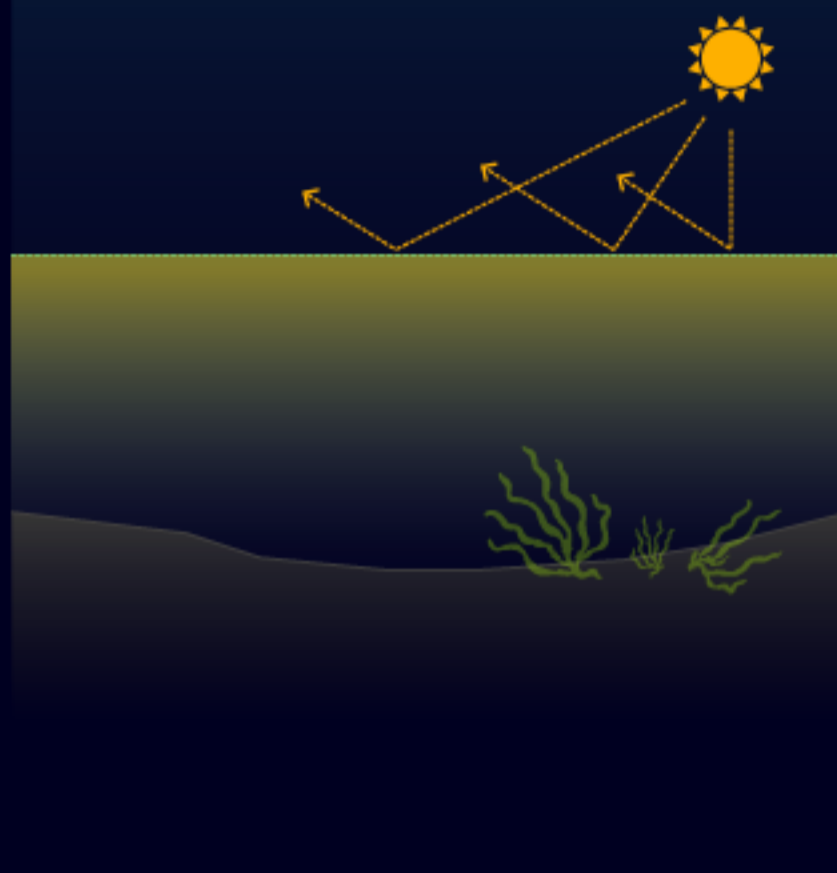
Eutrophication

Eutrophication occurs when fertilizers and waste enter the water as runoff, depositing excess nutrients into ocean waters.



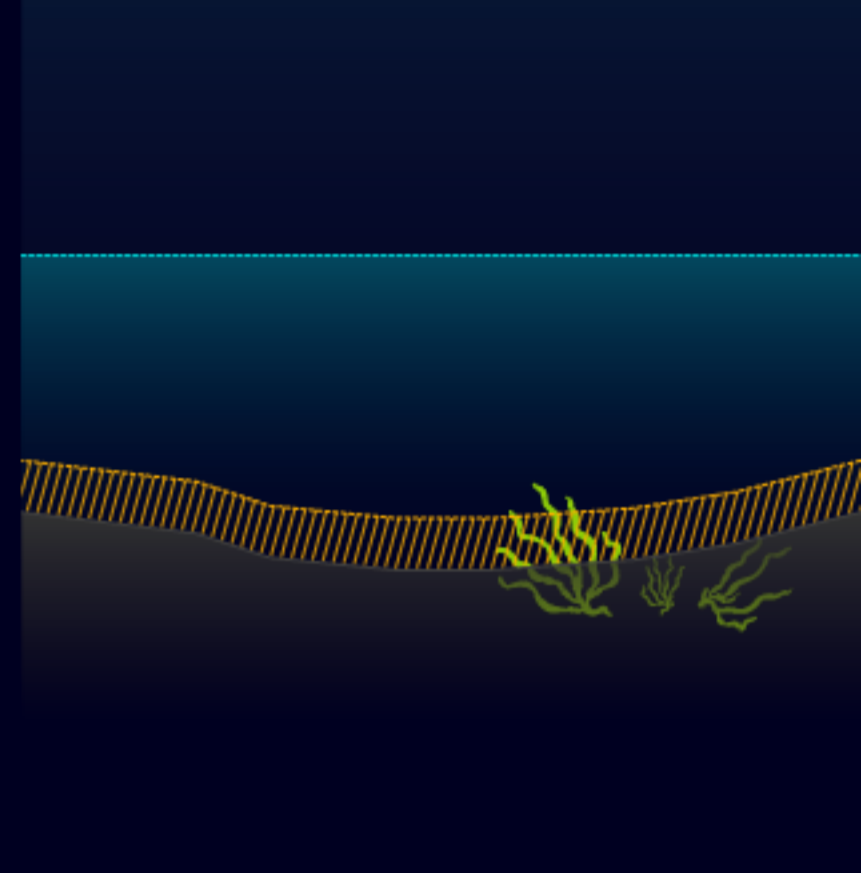
Turbidity

Turbid water has a high concentration of plankton, detritus and inorganic material that prevents light from reaching seagrass and inhibits its growth.



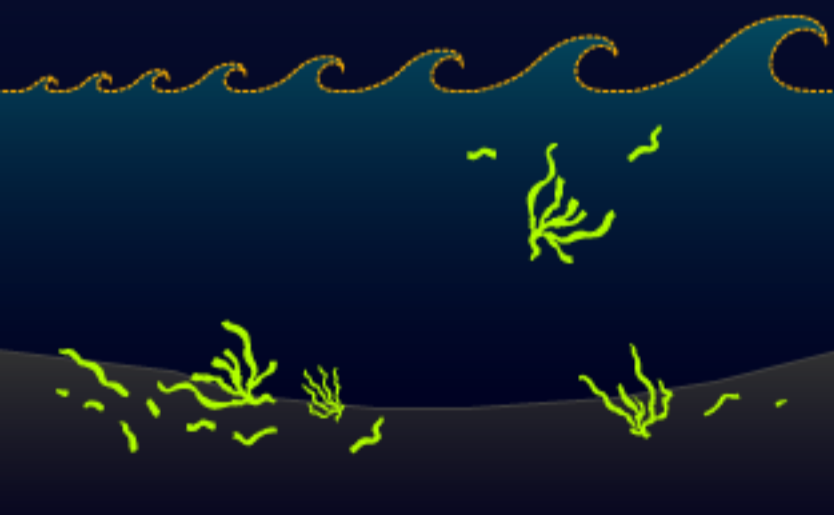
Erosion and Sediment Discharge

Erosion and sediment discharge are a result of poor land-use practices, watershed deforestation, and coastal clearing.



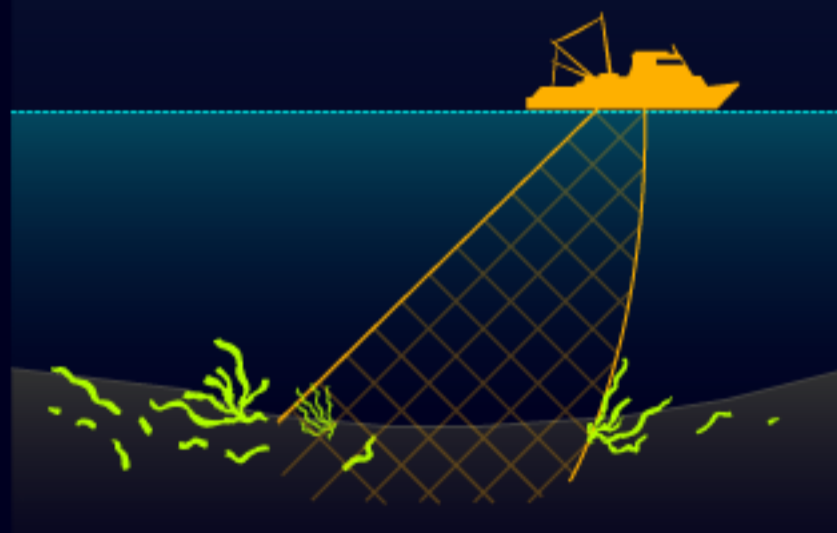
Extreme Climatic Events

Extreme climatic events, including hurricanes and tsunamis, can damage or destroy seagrass beds.



Dredging and Boating

Dredging and boating [anchors, propellers] displace seagrass beds and underlying sediment.



Invasive Species

Invasive plant, animal or microbe species can have a negative impact on seagrass habitat.

