

EXTENT OF EELGRASS IN LITTLE NARRAGANSETT BAY, RHODE ISLAND USING SIDE SCAN SONAR NINA MUSCO ECSU, DR. BRYAN OAKLEY ECSU, DR. PETER AUGUST WATCH HILL CONSERVANCY, WATCH HILL, RHODE ISLAND

INTRODUCTION

marina, is a Zostera Eelgrass, flowering underwater plant which blooms from the late spring to summer in groups referred to as meadows (Figure 1). The larger bed in Little Narragansett Bay is one of Rhode Island's largest eelgrass beds. Eelgrass is an important and vital habitat for several animals including fish and crustaceans (Massie and Young, 1998). An EdgeTech's 4125i Side Scan Sonar System was used Point between Napatree Conservation Area and Sandy Point in Little Narragansett Bay to map the current extent of eelgrass. The 2016 extent of eelgrass was mapped using aerial imagery of aquatic vegetation (Bradley, 2017). Side-scan sonar imagery, coupled with vertical aerial photographs was used to map the extent of eelgrass beds and scattered eelgrass within the study area.



Figure 1. Eelgrass photographed by Dr. Bryan **Oakley in Little Narragansett Bay.**



collected by Dr. Peter August and Dr. Bryan Oakley.

RESULTS

Napatree Points eelgrass meadows have extended from 96 total acres in 2016 to 142 acres in 2020 (Figure 2). The areas where extent increased on the upper meadow include the northeast and southwest corners. On the lower meadow, growth is seen but it's rather sparse compared to the eelgrass found in the northern beds. This study allowed researchers to use a combination of sonar and satellite data to more accurately locate locations of eelgrass which is essential for the area's ecosystem. The sparse beds mapped using sonar may not be visible in aerial imagery OR may represent further expansion of the eelgrass beds.

G Bradley, M. (2017, June 20). Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (2016). Kingston, Rhode Island, US. **C** Massie, F. D., & Young, R. (1998). The Uncommon Guide to Common on Narragansett Life Bay. Providence: Save the Bay. This project was supported by the Sea Grant program of Rhode Island, the University of Rhode Island Coastal Institute, The Watch Hill Conservancy, and the A. M. Roberts Foundation.



CONCLUSION

REFERENCES AND

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