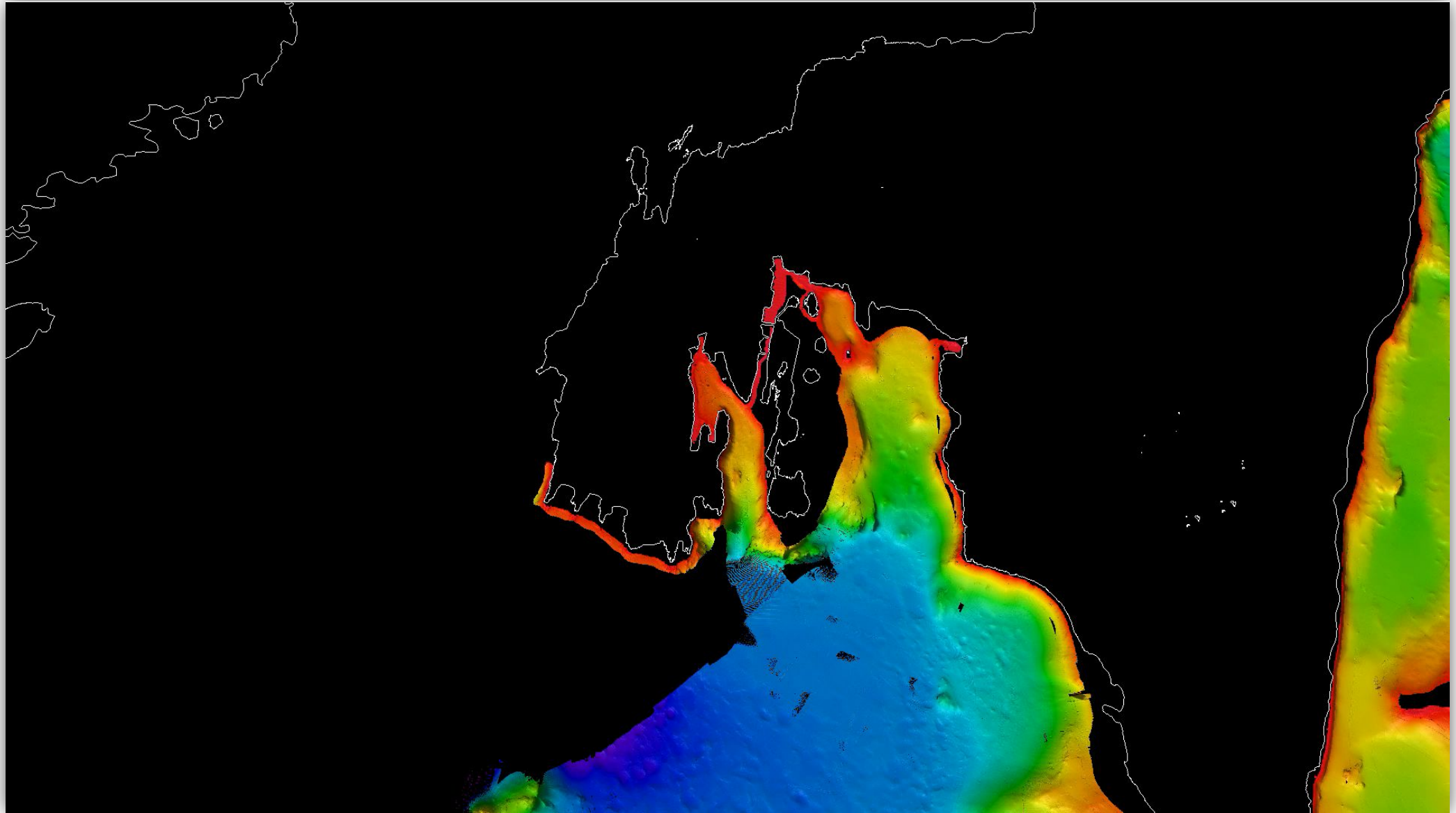


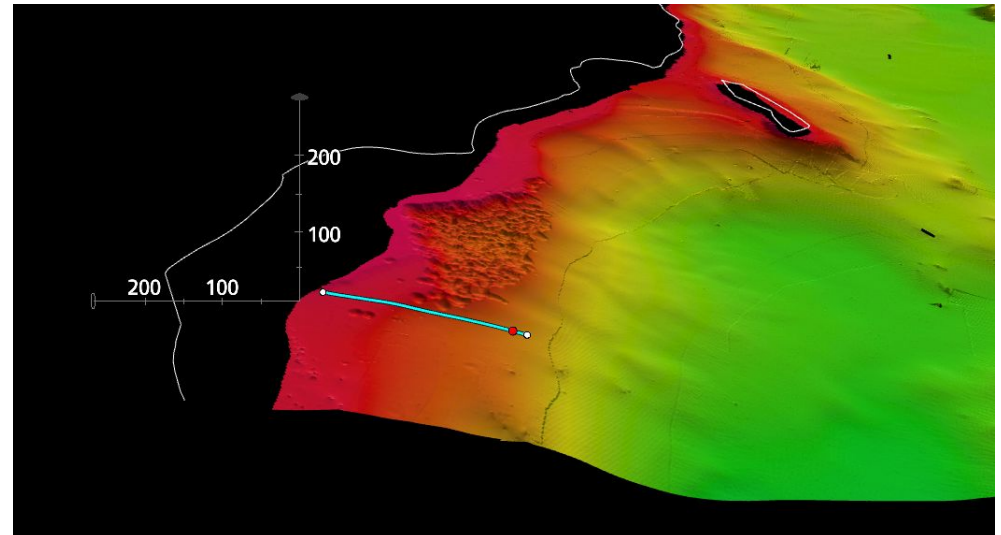
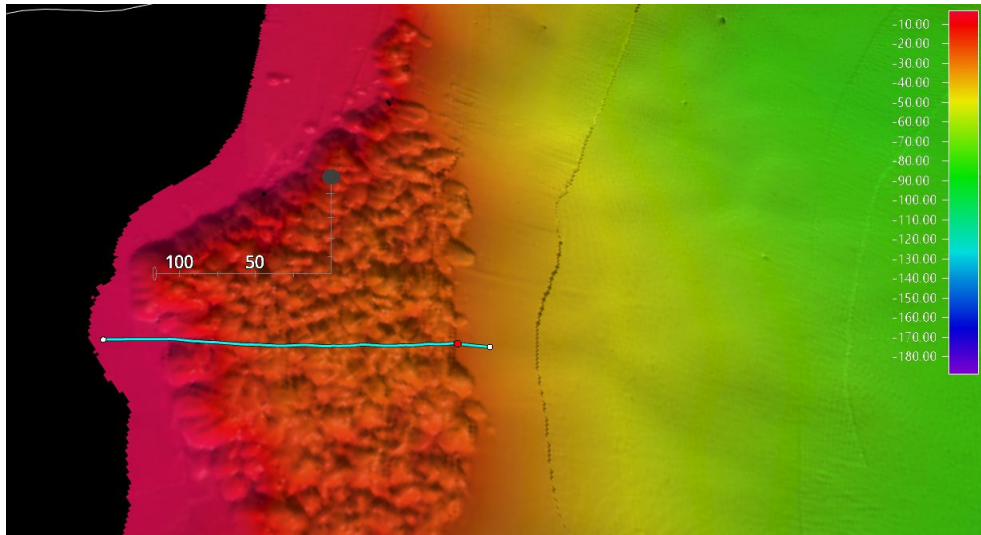
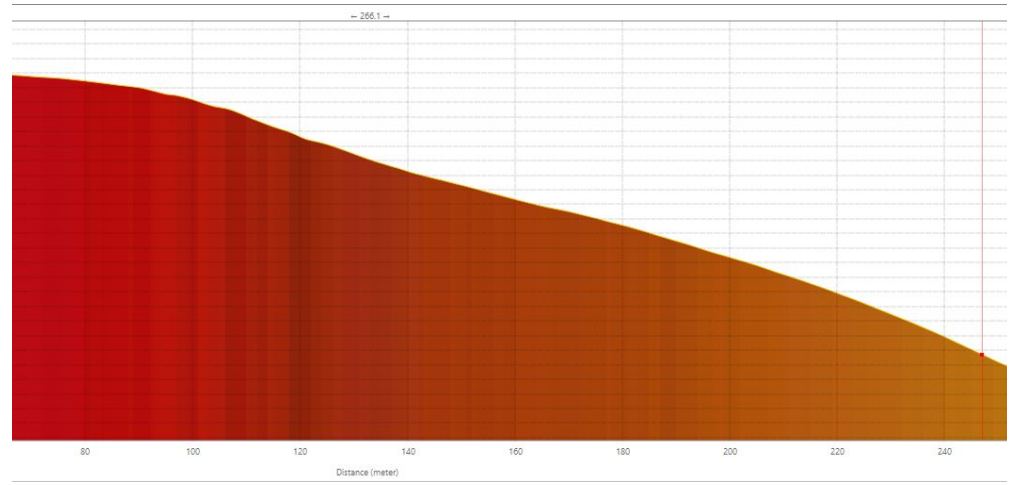
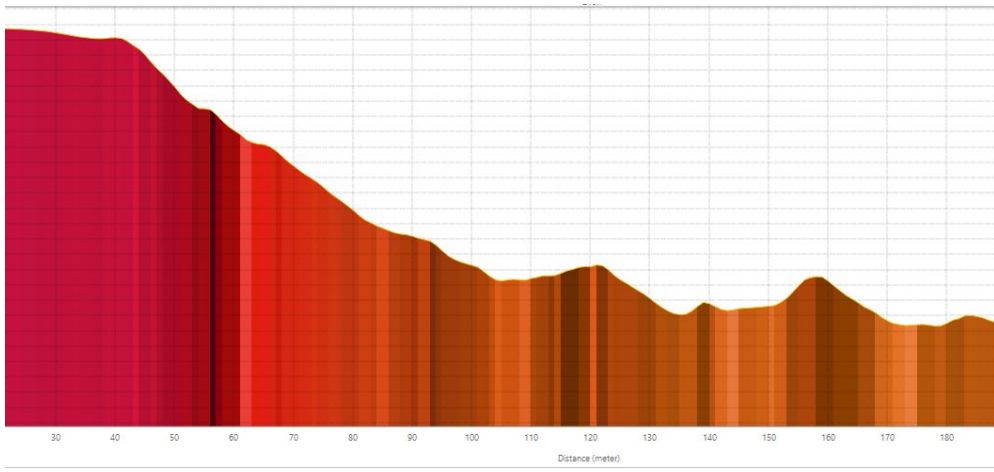


# Eelgrass in Greenland

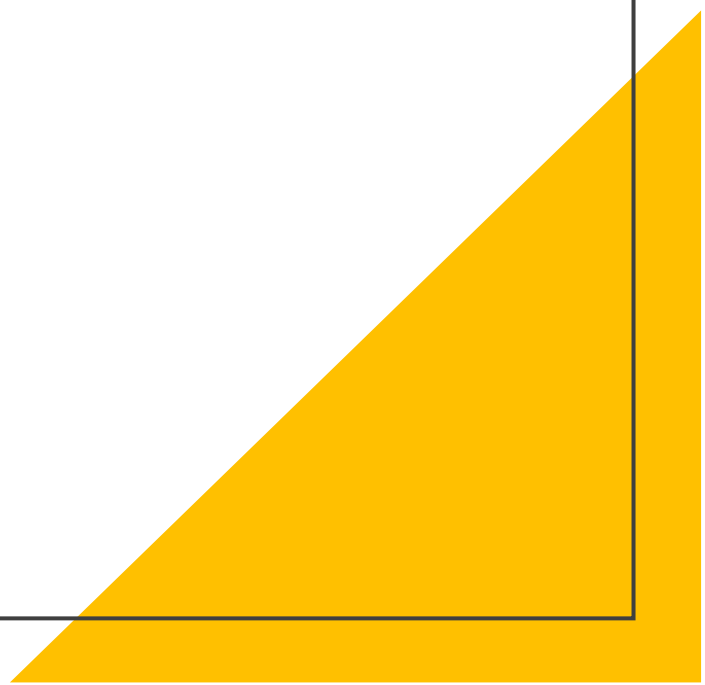
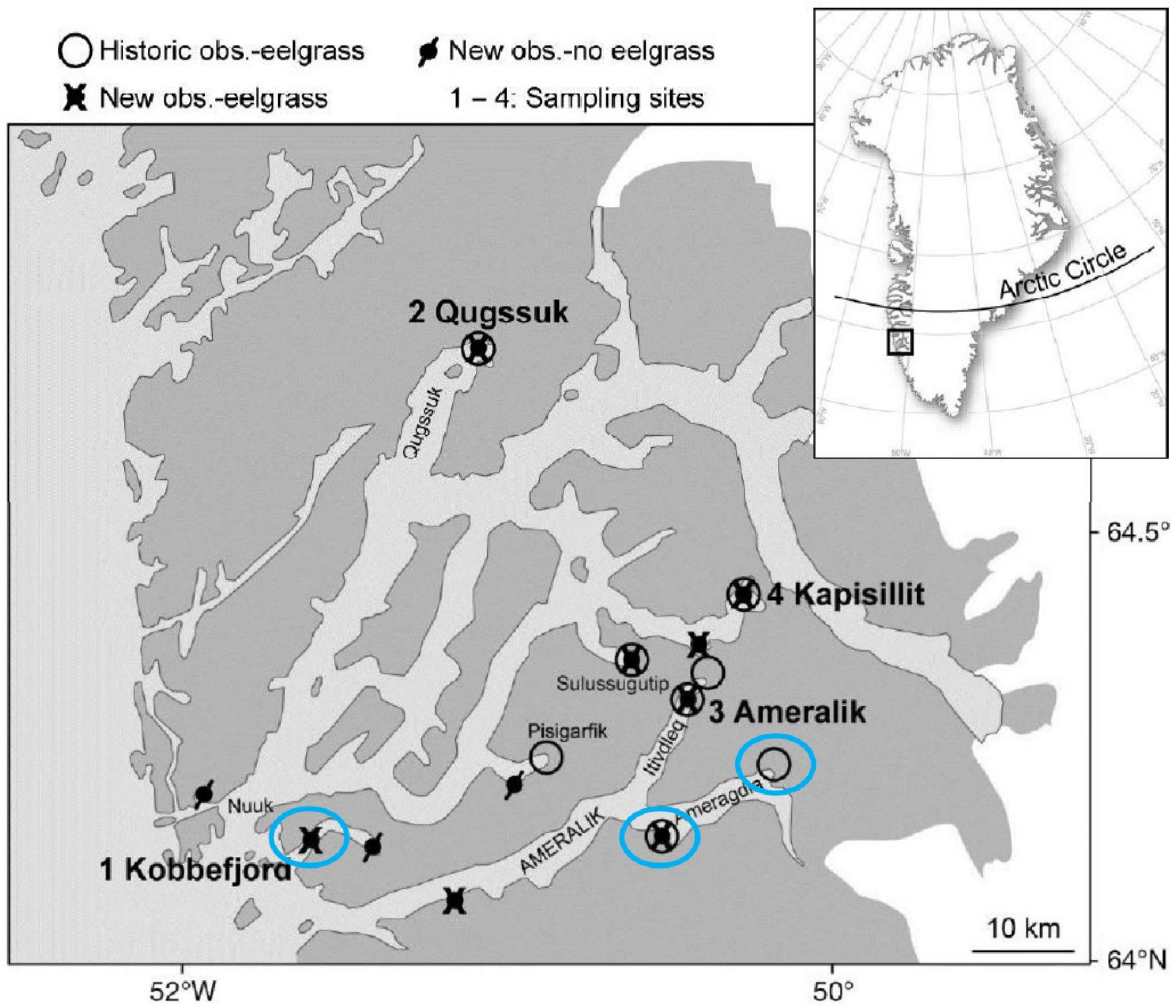
Mapping of distribution and vulnerability in relation to seabed material extraction

Dr David Blockley





- Historic obs.-eelgrass
- ✱ New obs.-eelgrass
- New obs.-no eelgrass
- 1 – 4: Sampling sites





Time: 152936  
Date: 120522

6409.6817 N  
05133.2302 W

0.32 Kn  
302.71°



Time: 153227  
Date: 120522

6409.6849 N  
05133.2543 W

0.70 Kn  
223.05°

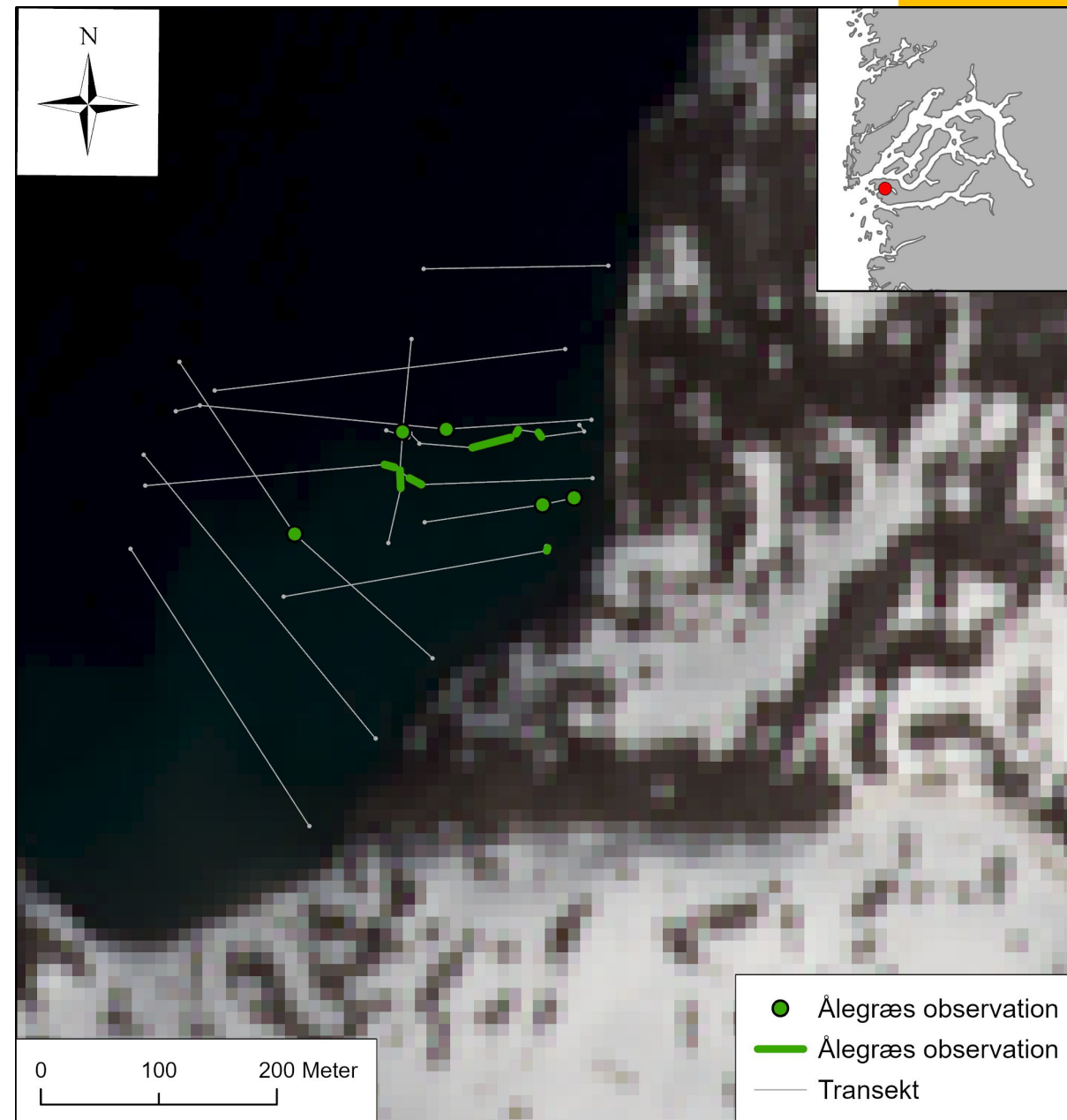




# Kobbefjord

Max distance from land: 180 m

Max depth: 5 m

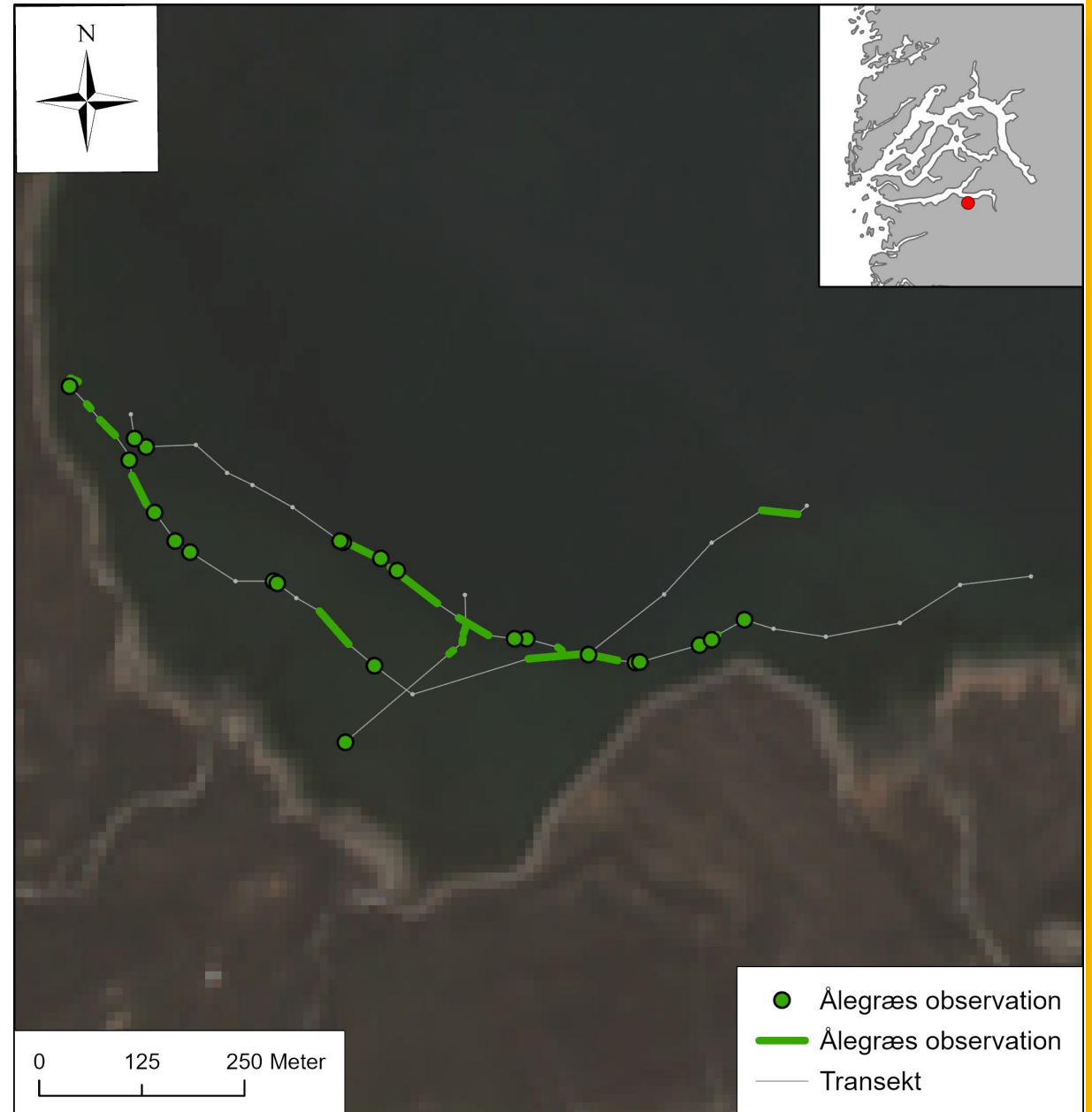




# Ameralik Fjord – Eqaluit Ilorliit

Max distance from land: 290 m

Max depth: 8.4 m







# Ameralik Fjord – Kilaarsafik

Max distance from land: 270 m

Max depth: 4.8m



# Recommendation

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- Dredging is carried out only with a safety distance of 500 meters from eelgrass.
- This safety distance is set to:
  - ensure that the leaves and root stalks of eelgrass are not damaged through burial by sediment discharged as a by product of sand dredging;
  - ensure that the increase in turbidity from discharge/spillage of silt particles is sufficiently diluted so that photosynthesis/growth is not inhibited;
  - consider the uncertainty in the mapping of eelgrass deposits;
  - prevent the risk of destabilisation of bottom conditions;
  - ensure that eelgrass can spread and consolidate.
- Establish a monitoring programme so that changes in distribution and possible effects on eelgrass are monitored and recommendations adjustment in response.
- Mapping the possible occurrence of eelgrass if extraction of seabed materials occurs at locations with a depth of less than 10 meters.

