

Seagrass Community

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Eel grass is a common seagrass species found in Ramsar wetlands and Port Phillip Bay. They play a critical role in providing food and habitat for many juvenile fish species. Source: Victorian Fisheries Authority

Blue Carbon Sequestration

Seagrass ecosystems are one of the most effective carbon sinks on earth; they bury organic carbon into the seabed at a rate 35 times faster than tropical rainforests and can store carbon for millenia. Source: Macreadie et al, 2015

Grass or Seaweed?

Seagrass is a true flowering plant that is adapted for living in seawater. Seaweed is not actually a plant but an algae.

Image: Jarrod Boord

Be a local hero

Put your rubbish in a bin

How Can I Help?

- ✓ Fit boats with seagrass friendly moorings and always anchor outside of seagrass meadows
- ✓ Avoid walking through seagrass meadows as this damages their root system
- ✓ Revegetate coastal areas with Indigenous plants to trap sediment from draining into the bay

Where has my home gone?

Worldwide seagrass habitats are disappearing at a faster rate than rainforests, with nutrient pollution, dredging and anchoring the main reasons behind the decline.

Wadawurrung Cultural Heritage Fact

Sea grass is a habitat for many species. Sea grass beds produce a productive eco- system. The grass was a good fibre for weaving.

Help us to protect our unique local species, keep Geelong and the Bellarine clean.

www.environmentbellarine.org.au

This project is supported by the Victorian Government

