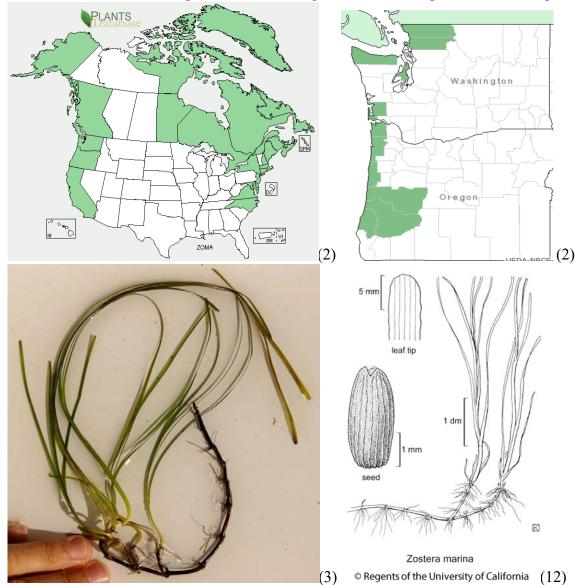
Plant Propagation Protocol for Zostera marina

ESRM 412 – Native Plant Production

Protocol URL: https://courses.washington.edu/esrm412/protocols/ZOMA.pdf



TAXONOMY		
Plant Family		
Scientific Name	Zosteraceae (2)	
Common Name	Eel-grass (2)	
Species Scientific		
Name		
Scientific Name	Zostera marina L. (2)	
Varieties		
Sub-species		

Cultivar	
Common Synonym(s)	Zostera pacifica S. Watson (11)
	Zostera marina var. latifolia Morong (11)
	Zostera marina var. marina L. (11)
	Zostera marina var. stenophylla Asch. & Graebn (11)
Common Name(s)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
· · ·	Seawrack (3)
	Common eel-grass (1)
	Tapegrass (3)
Species Code (as per USDA Plants database)	ZOMA (2)
	GENERAL INFORMATION
Geographical range	North American Coasts (3)
	West: SE Alaska to Baja, California (3)
	East: Labrador to North Carolina (3)
Ecological distribution	Minimum salinity of 10 PSU (3)
	Inter to subtidal up to 6m (1)
	Submerged or partially floating (1)
	Forms large colonies in estuaries and sheltered coves (1)
Climate and elevation range	Coastal North America, only at sea level (2)
Local habitat and	Whatcom, Skagit, Clallam, and Pacific counties (2)
abundance	Declining over the last 4 decades due to water quality (3)
Plant strategy type /	Marine perennial (1)
successional stage	
Plant characteristics	True seagrass. Requires salinity of at least 10 PSU (3). Reproduces
	both sexually (monoecious) or through rhizomes (3). Helps stabilize
	and reduce erosion of shorelines while providing habitat to marine
	animals (3)
	PROPAGATION DETAILS
Ecotype	Chesapeake Bay beds (York River, VA & Tangier Sound, MD) (4)
Propagation Goal	Plants for restoration (4)
Propagation Method	From seed (4)
Product Type	Vegetative shoots for outplanting (4)
Stock Type	Seed (4)
Time to Grow	6-7 months, late spring / early summer to fall (4)
Target Specifications	Shoots: 12.25cm or more (5)
	Rhizome: 2.25cm or more (5)
Propagule Collection	Late spring, by hand or mechanical harvester (8), flowering shoots in
Instructions	different stages of maturity (4).
Propagule Processing / Propagule Characteristics	1000 seeds per tray estimated 10% germination rate (4)
Pre-Planting Propagule	Placed in aerated tanks of flowing estuarine water until seeds are shed
Treatments	(4). Separate seed from leaves and stems (4). Store in aerated water tanks at 21 C and 18 PSU (4).

Growing Area Preparation /	34 x 24 x 8cm plastic tray (4)		
Annual Practices for	Estuarine sediment from restoration site (10)		
Perennial Crops	2.5mL of 14:14:14 Osmocote slow-release fertilizer (4)		
Establishment Phase	Sterilizing soak in 1% Na hypochlorite 5 minutes (6)		
Details	3 sterile estuarine water rinses (6)		
	Bubble with N2 until O2 saturation below 1% (4)		
	Scarification with wet sandpaper (7)		
	Vernalized 1-4 weeks at 3-4 C (10)		
	Trays placed in estuarine water tank with a salinity of 15 PSU and		
	temperature of 13-14 C. (9)		
Length of Establishment Phase	3-29 days (4)		
Active Growth Phase	Temperature raised 2 C a week until reaching 22 C (4)		
Tienve Grewen i nase	Water level increased to keep shoots submerged (4)		
	Clean tanks and plants weekly (4)		
Length of Active Growth	60-70 days until ready for planting (4)		
Phase	oo to days until ready for planting (1)		
Hardening Phase			
Length of Hardening Phase			
Harvesting, Storage and	Harvest in the fall. Remove plants from the sediment and separate into		
Shipping	individual shoots. Store in floating baskets (10)		
Length of Storage	Overnight (10)		
Guidelines for Outplanting	Planting unit of 2 shoots attached to substrate with bamboo skewers (5)		
/ Performance on Typical	76.5% seedling survival (4)		
Sites			
Other Comments	Costly due to the need for aerated flowing water tanks, heating pumps,		
	and lights. Labor intensive (4)		
INFORMATION SOURCES			
References	1) Pojar, J., MacKinnon, A., & Alaback, P.B. (2016). Plants of the Pacific Northwest coast: Washington, Oregon, British Columbia & Alaska. Auburn, WA, USA: Lone Pine.		
	2) Plants Profile for Zostera Marina (Seawrack), plants.usda.gov/core/profile?symbol=ZOMA.		
	3) Murphy, R., L. Orzetti and W. Johnson. 2011. Plant fact sheet for eelgrass (<i>Zostera marina</i>). USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Norman A. Berg National Plant Materials Center. Beltsville, MD 20705		
	4) Tanner, Christopher E., and Thomas Parham. "Growing Zostera Marina (Eelgrass) from Seeds in Land-Based Culture Systems for Use in Restoration Projects." Restoration Ecology, vol. 18, no. 4, 2010, pp. 527–537.		

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	seedlings under anaerobic conditions. Aquatic Botany 43: 379–392.
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	8) Busch, K., L. Karrh, R. R. Golden, M. Lewandowski, T. Parham, and M. Naylor. 2010. Large-scale <i>Zostera marina</i> (eelgrass) restoration in Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, USA. Part I: a comparison of techniques and associated costs. Restoration Ecology 18: 490–500.
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	11) ITIS Standard Report Page: Zostera Marina, www.itis.gov/servlet/SingleRpt/SingleRpt?search_topic=TSN&search_value=39074#null.
Other Sources Consulted	12) Zostera Marina, ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/eflora_display. php?tid=48950.
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