#### QUARTERLY PROGRESS MEETING – November, 2021 Chesapeake Bay Program



# Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Brooke Landry Maryland DNR and Chair, SAV Workgroup

Through the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement, the Chesapeake Bay Program has committed to...



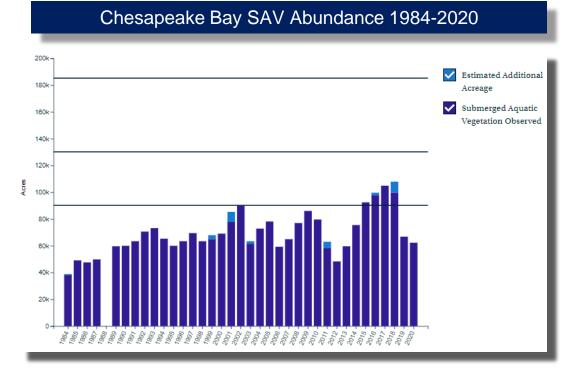
### Goal: Vital Habitats

#### Outcome:

Sustain and increase the habitat benefits of SAV in the Chesapeake Bay. Achieve and sustain the ultimate outcome of 185,000 acres of SAV Bay-wide necessary for a restored Bay. Progress toward this ultimate outcome will be measured against a target of 90,000 acres by 2017 and 130,000 acres by 2025.



### What is our Expected and Actual Progress?

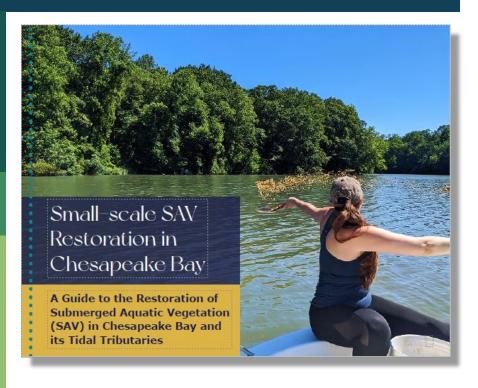


- 2017 Target (90,000 acres) momentarily reached!
- NOT on track to achieve
  130,000 acres by 2025\*
- \*After six years of consistent expansion, Chesapeake Bay SAV declined dramatically in 2019 and 2020. Prior to this loss, we were on track to meet our 2025 SAV restoration target of 130,000 acres. With the loss of over a third of the Bay's SAV, reaching the Baywide 2025 goal on-time is highly unlikely. Segmentspecific goal attainment is still possible and likely in some areas.





#### **Successes and Challenges**



- •Small-scale SAV restoration protocol complete; restoration is successful in expansion years, but fails in years of SAV decline
- •CB SAV Watcher Program is a successful means of crowd-sourcing SAV data and engaging the public, but needs more resources and staff support
- •CBSM project showed that waterfront property owners have a mixed response to SAV
- •To withstand climate change impacts, SAV restoration will require dramatic improvements in WQ
- •Need more conversations surrounding shallow-water use conflicts with SAV (recreation, aquaculture, living shorelines)



#### On the Horizon

- •Climate-related increased precipitation and runoff negated six years of SAV expansion in 2019-2020; the region will only get wetter and stormier.
- •Local jurisdictions must increase their efforts to reduce stormwater runoff and implement other nutrient and sediment reducing BMPs to mitigate/accommodate climate change impacts.
- •Significant federal funding will be required to implement BMPs sufficient to reduce nutrient and sediment loading to the Bay to the extent necessary to offset further stress from climate change.







- •Advocate for the Bay Program to focus on climate adaptation to increase resilience against "extreme climate" years, and a greater improvement of WQ
- •Re-evaluate how the small-scale restoration guidance should be used in years of SAV decline
- •Collaborate with the CRWG and outside partners to engage more in the Blue Carbon Market
- •Remove some actions from our workplan that the workgroup members do not have the capacity to complete



- •No steps are currently being taken one challenge is that SAV is naturally found in shallow near-shore areas and along waterfront property, which is typically owned by more affluent populations
- •The SAV WG intends to engage more underrepresented people and communities in SAV research, monitoring and outreach efforts
- •Consider siting SAV restoration projects in areas that are more traditionally used by underserved communities?
- •Will engage the Stewardship and Diversity Workgroups, as well as the Public Access team to discuss how to engage underserved communities in our work.



## Help

How can the Management Board lead the Program to adapt?



- •N, P, and TSS loads to the Bay need to be reduced to the extent necessary to accommodate the changing climatic and weather patterns. Significantly improving water quality and clarity in the polyhaline portion of the Bay is the only hope in saving the Bay's eelgrass populations.
- •Each workgroup needs a dedicated staffer.

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