Stephen Schott, Cornell Cooperative Extension <u>ss337@cornell.edu</u>

Background

- A presentation on the methods that CCE has adopted for harvesting, processing and storing eelgrass seeds for restoration at the June 2024 LIS Collaborative Meeting led to the suggestion that a guide be developed.
- The draft is still a work in progress but will be ready for distribution for review by Collaborative members in January 2025.

Seed Harvesting

- Meadow selection considerations
 Seed harvest locations and effort should be weighed against:
 - Overall size and health of meadows
 - Potential reliance of donor meadow on its seed production for maintenance, recovery or expansion
 - Flower shoot density and seed yield per shoot (Collaborative's Flower Shoot Surveys)
 - Other factors including: fouling, accessibility, and safety

Seed Harvesting

- 2. Seed Harvest Timing
 - Seed development is closely tied to water temperatures
 - Flower shoot/seed development monitoring should start late-May to early June following the Collaboratives survey SOP
 - Seed release is occurs over a 4-week period, but duration may be influenced by water temperatures and storms

3. The Harvest

- Hand harvest (diving/snorkeling) is most common harvest method and least impactful to meadows
- Mechanical harvest methods are used but are less discriminate
- Experience=efficiency, but numbers can compensate for inexperience

Seed Processing

- Harvested flower shoots must be held for up to 4 weeks seawater (flowing or stagnant) to encourage seed release
- 2. Following seed release, spent shoots are removed from tanks, seeds are sieved to remove remaining small organics and animals
- 3. Seed storage can be done under flowing seawater conditions (tanks, upwelling silos, etc.)
- 4. Alternative seed storage would have seeds rinsed with filtered seawater ± sterilizing treatment, placed in containers with filtered seawater and refrigerated
- 5. Seeds can be held for 3-4 months in flowing seawater and up to a year refrigerated (although with decreasing viability)

Seed Processing

6. Various seed viability testing methods will be discussed