

Western Washington University Western CEDAR

Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

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Salish Sea bull kelp restoration research: local, regional and international collaborations

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Salish Sea Bull Kelp Restoration Research: local, regional and international collaborations

Bill Heath, Ph.D and Braeden Schiltroth, MSc. candidate Project Watershed Society and Simon Fraser University BC, Canada

Acknowledgements

- NCES (Nile Creek Enhancement Society)
- Canadian Kelp Resources Ltd., Green Seas Kelp Co., (kelp "seed" provision)
- Amanda and Rob Zielinski, Hornby Island Diving
- Pacific Salmon Foundation (financial support 2011-2017)
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (sonde equipment loan and financial support 2017-18)

NCES Study area 2011-15

Google ear

Denman Island

Hornby Island

Maude Reef

Wild kelp bed

Hornby Island, British Columbia, Canada

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Image Landsat Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA

Imagery Date: 4/9/2013 lat 49.519637° lon -124.675905° elev -1 m eye alt 620.46 km 🔘

eastern Vancouver Island

149 km

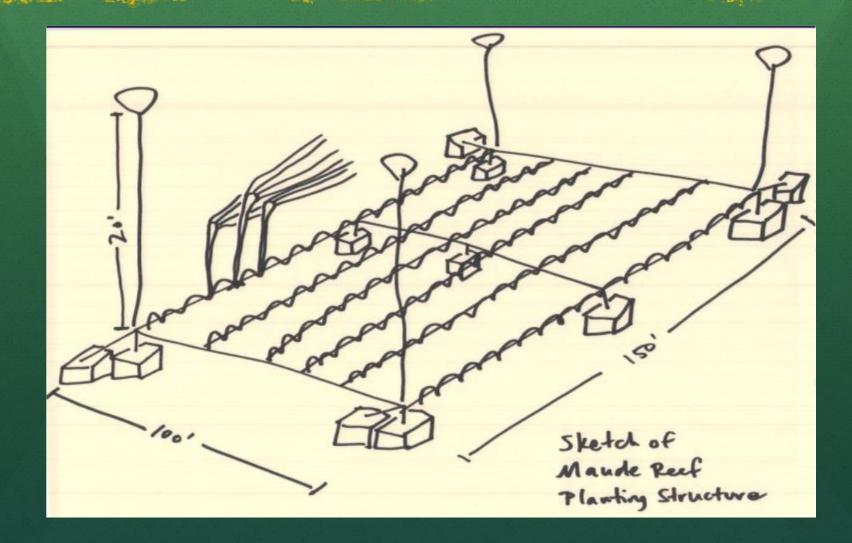
Kelp restoration research

Bull kelp has been in decline in many areas, including central Strait of Georgia.

We are trying to learn:

- What is limiting local wild kelp populations (south Denman Island)? [Monitoring & mapping]
- How best to grow kelp 'artificially'? [Culture & monitoring kelp performance]
- Can cultivated kelp reproduce and become selfsustaining? (And perhaps recolonize parts of the former habitat ?)

Kelp culture grid, Maude Reef



Kelp restoration



Growing kelp



- The seeded spools of string are taken to the planting site and wound onto the culture rope that is to be attached to the grid.
- Then we hope for the best!
- We monitor ed by SCUBA each 2 months at the grid and at the Denman kelp bed.



Collaboration with Project Watershed and SFU

Cape Lazo site

Comox, BC

Royston site

N. Salish Sea

PW kelp site°

Baynes Sound

Denman Island

Vancouver Island

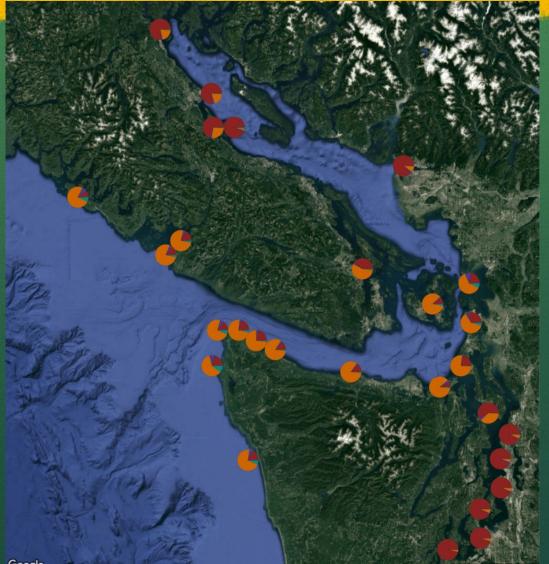
Lambert Channel

Maude Reef site

Texada Island



Population genetics with UW-Milwaukee





What do we know about temperature/time effects?

- Sori production: May to October in "cooler years" (esp. May-June) but none in warmer years.
- Sporophyte upper temperature tolerance: 18C over 30-35 days
- Spore release: drops off >17 C, but rises if lower temperatures return (Braeden SFU)
- Gametophyte upper temperature tolerance: 23 C for 2 weeks (tom Dieck 1993)

Next steps: sea urchin exclusion experiment



Questions?

Tank the set