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## Techniques for understory kelp salvage and recolonization of disturbed sites to mitigate temporal habitat loss

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Park, Ashley; Lemieux, Gina; Emmett, Brian; McMillan, Doug; Troffe, Peter; Davis, Shauna; Bodman, Michael; Waters, Mike; and Robinson, Cliff, "Techniques for understory kelp salvage and recolonization of disturbed sites to mitigate temporal habitat loss" (2018). *Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference*. 543.  
<https://cedar.wvu.edu/ssec/2018ssec/allsessions/543>

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**Speaker**

Ashley Park, Gina Lemieux, Brian Emmett, Doug McMillan, Peter Troffe, Shauna Davis, Michael Bodman, Mike Waters, and Cliff Robinson



## Techniques for understory kelp salvage and recolonization of disturbed sites to mitigate temporal habitat loss

Ashley Park (Archipelago), Gina Lemieux (Archipelago), Brian Emmett (Archipelago), Doug McMillan (SNC), Peter Troffe (SNC), Cliff Robinson (SNC), Shauna Davis (DCC), Michael Bodman (DND), and Mike Waters (DND)

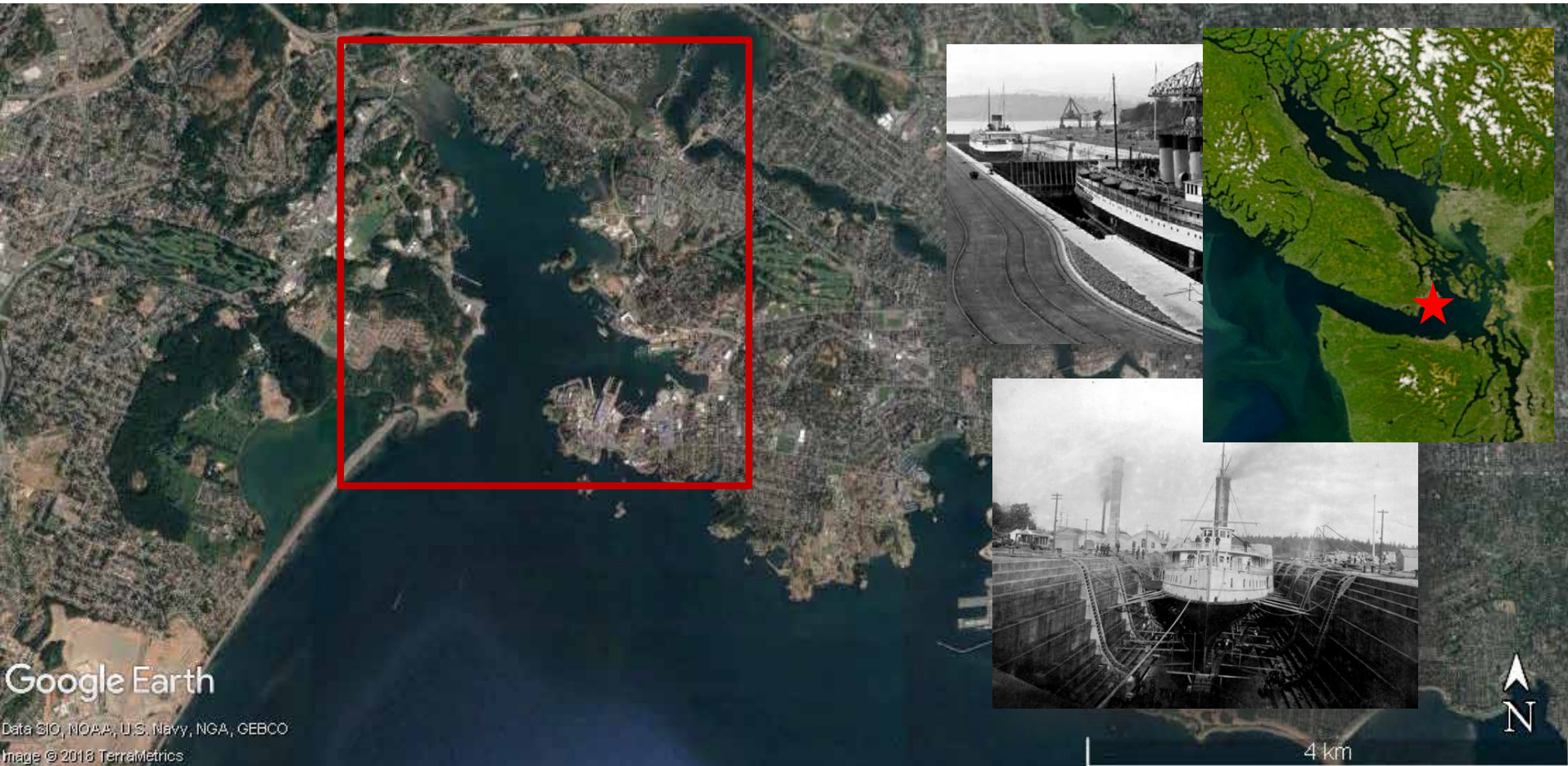


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# Esquimalt Harbour, BC

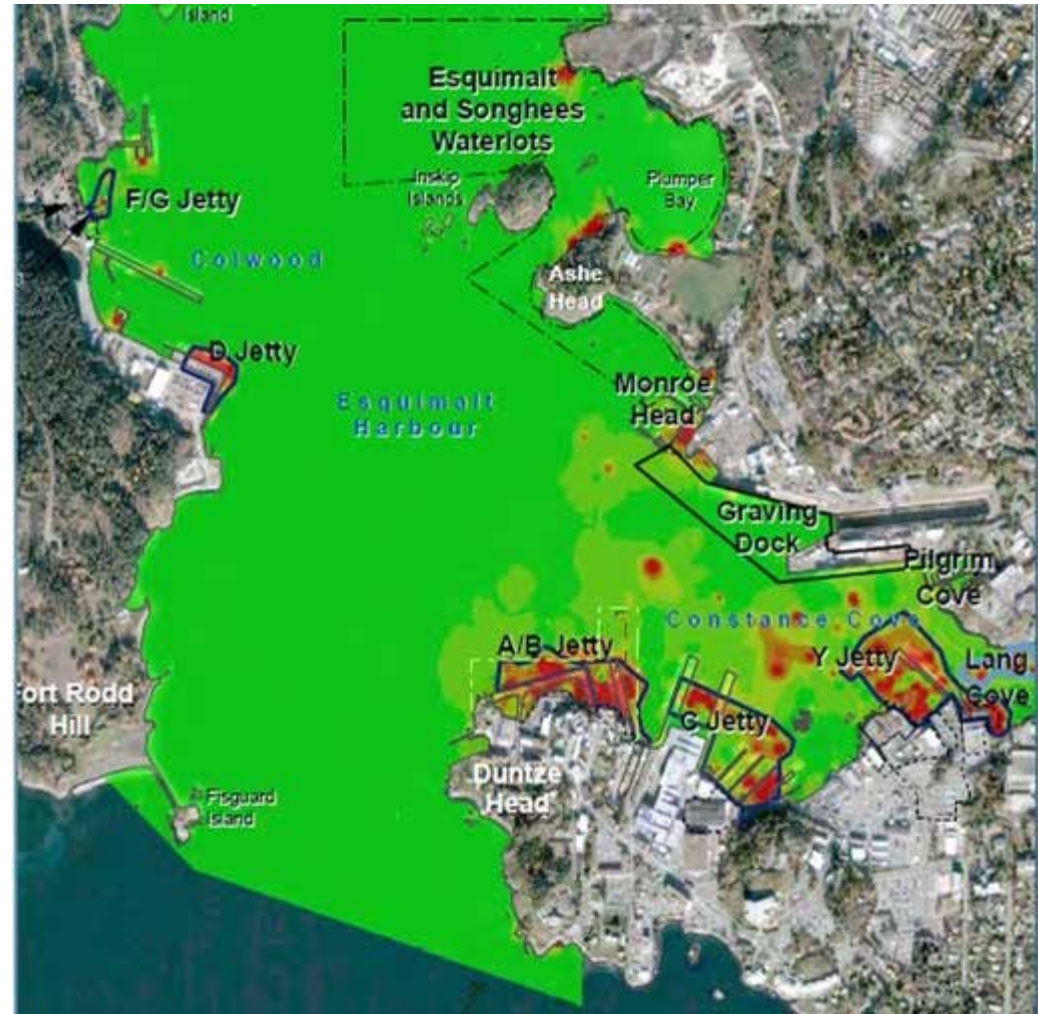




# Sediment Contamination and Remedial Activities in Esquimalt Harbour

DND has been upgrading and rehabilitating its aging military infrastructure and actively remediating contaminated sediments.

Sediment investigations have identified hot spot areas of elevated sediment contamination.



# Constance Cove Remediation Project Area





# Project Objectives

One of the mitigation measures for the dredge project is the:

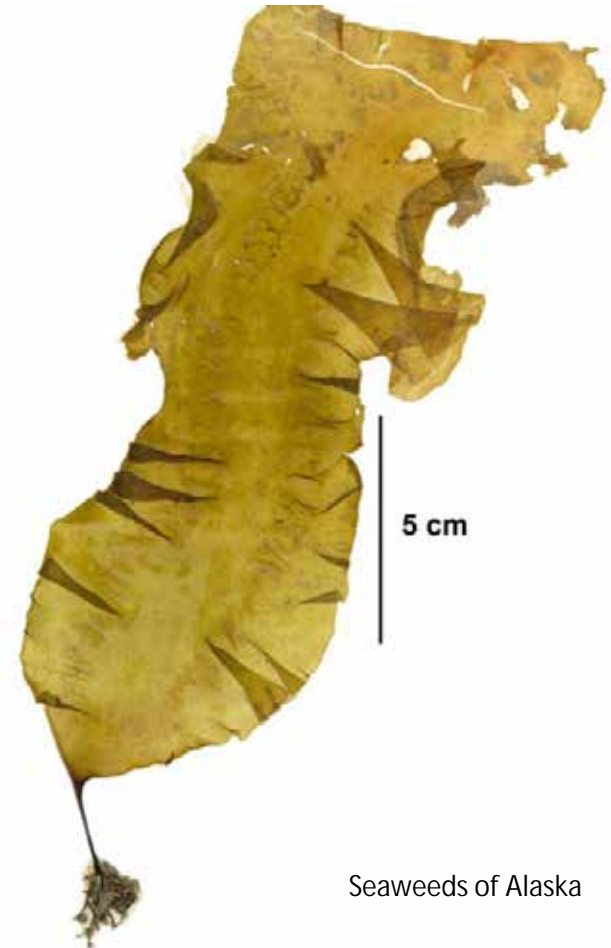
- Salvage of understory kelp prior to dredging;
- Relocation (and monitoring) of salvaged material to a temporary storage area; and
- Restocking (and monitoring) once construction is complete.

Experimental project to determine the viability of salvage vs. other mitigation techniques

These kelp salvage measures are intended to:

- Address impacts of temporal fish habitat loss due to dredging activities
- Reduce the kelp succession time for disturbed areas

The understory macro algae *Saccharina latissima* (sugar kelp) was the primary target species for salvage.

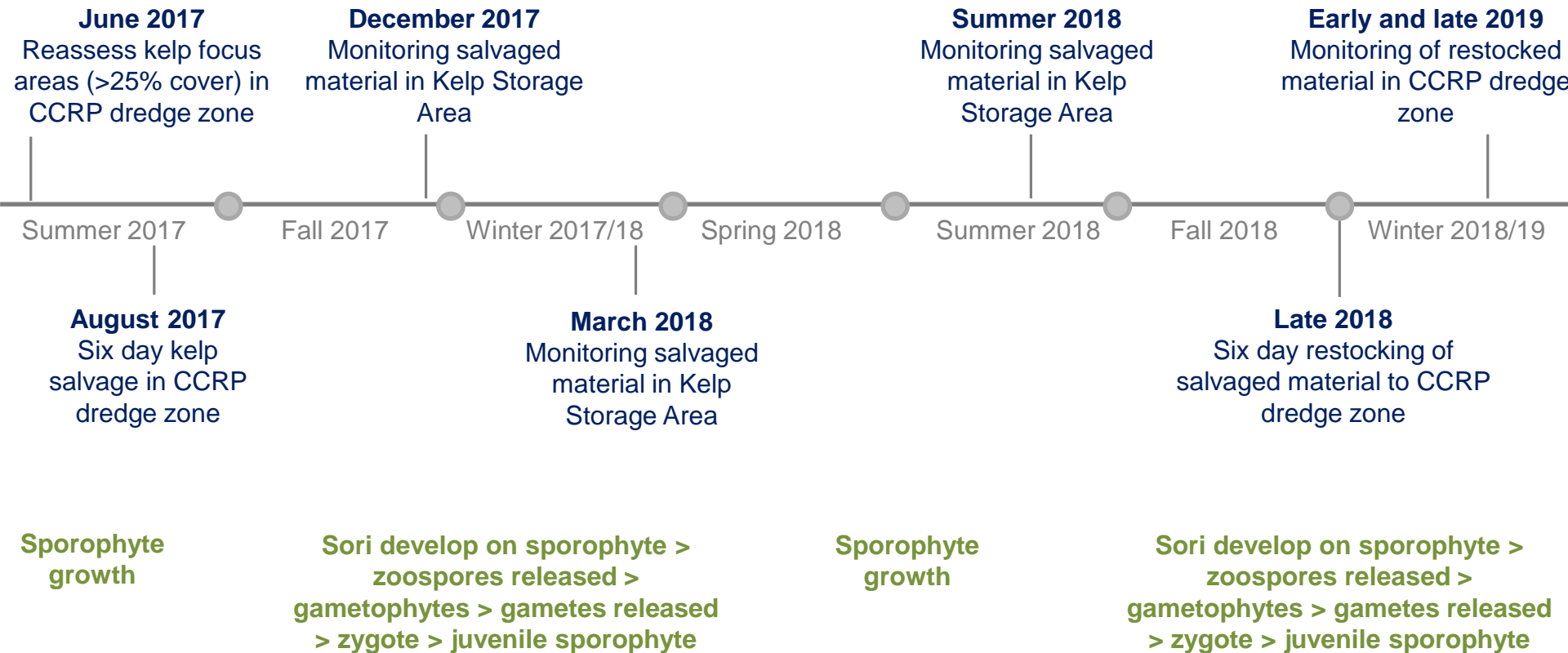


Seaweeds of Alaska

# Project Timeline

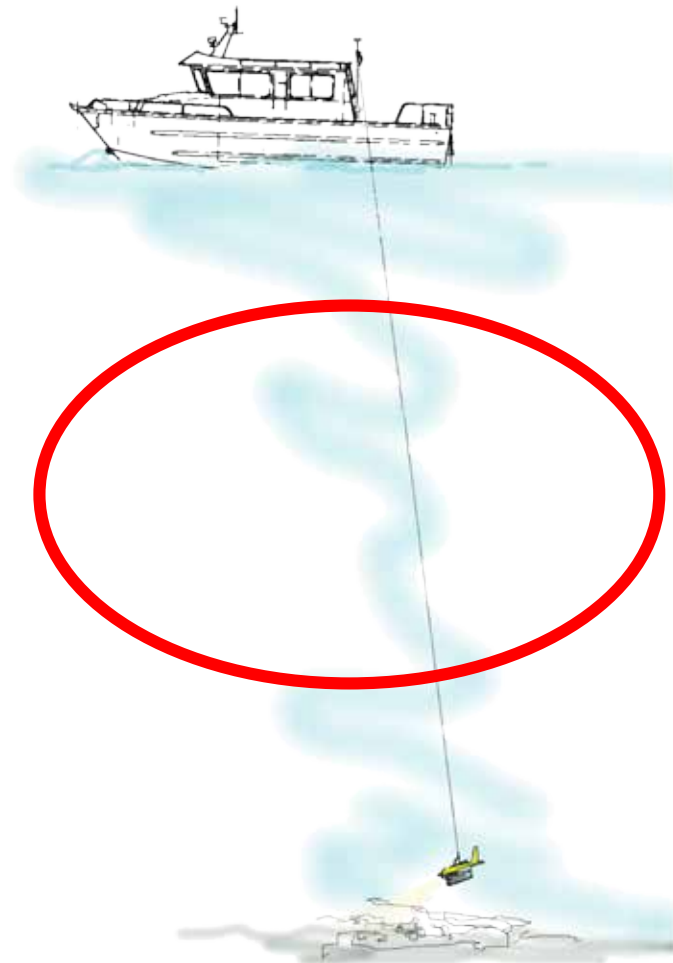
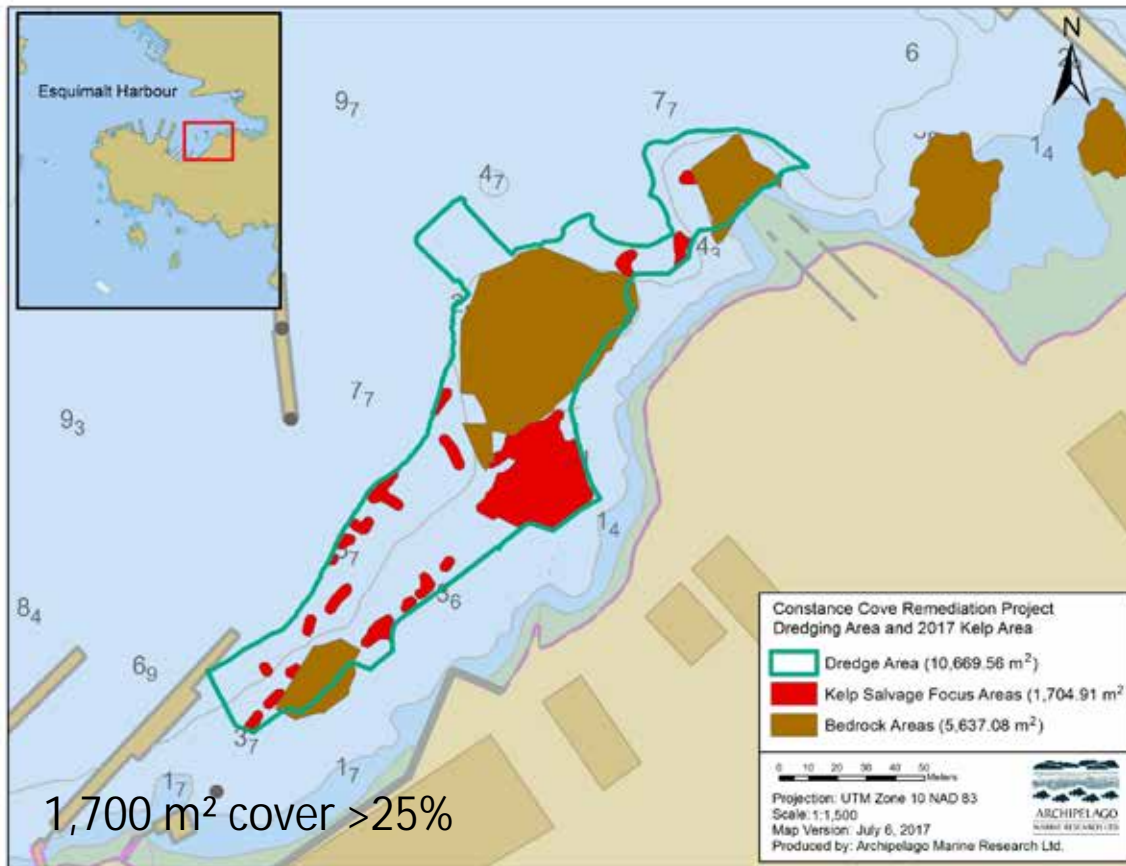
## Dredging activities

## Blasting activities

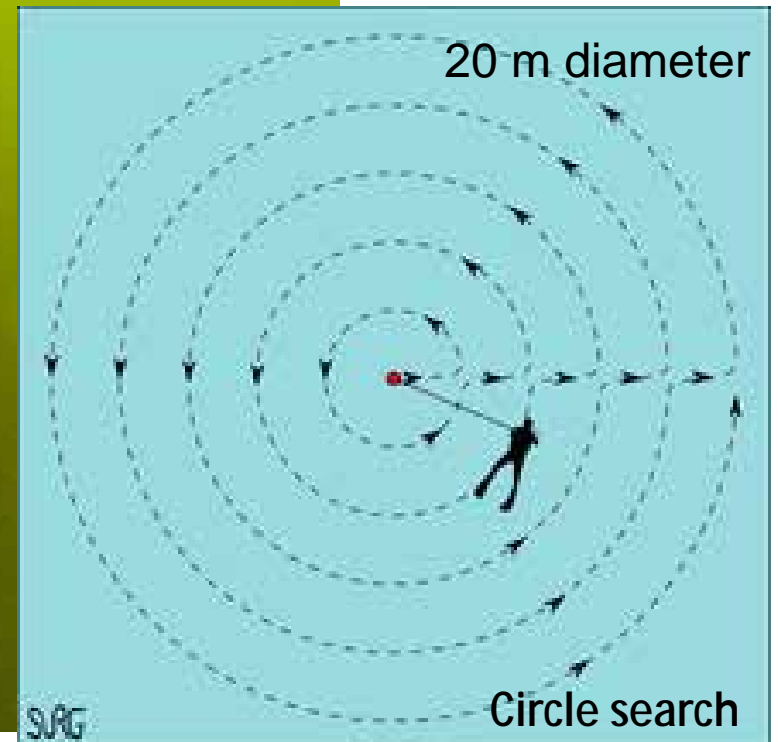
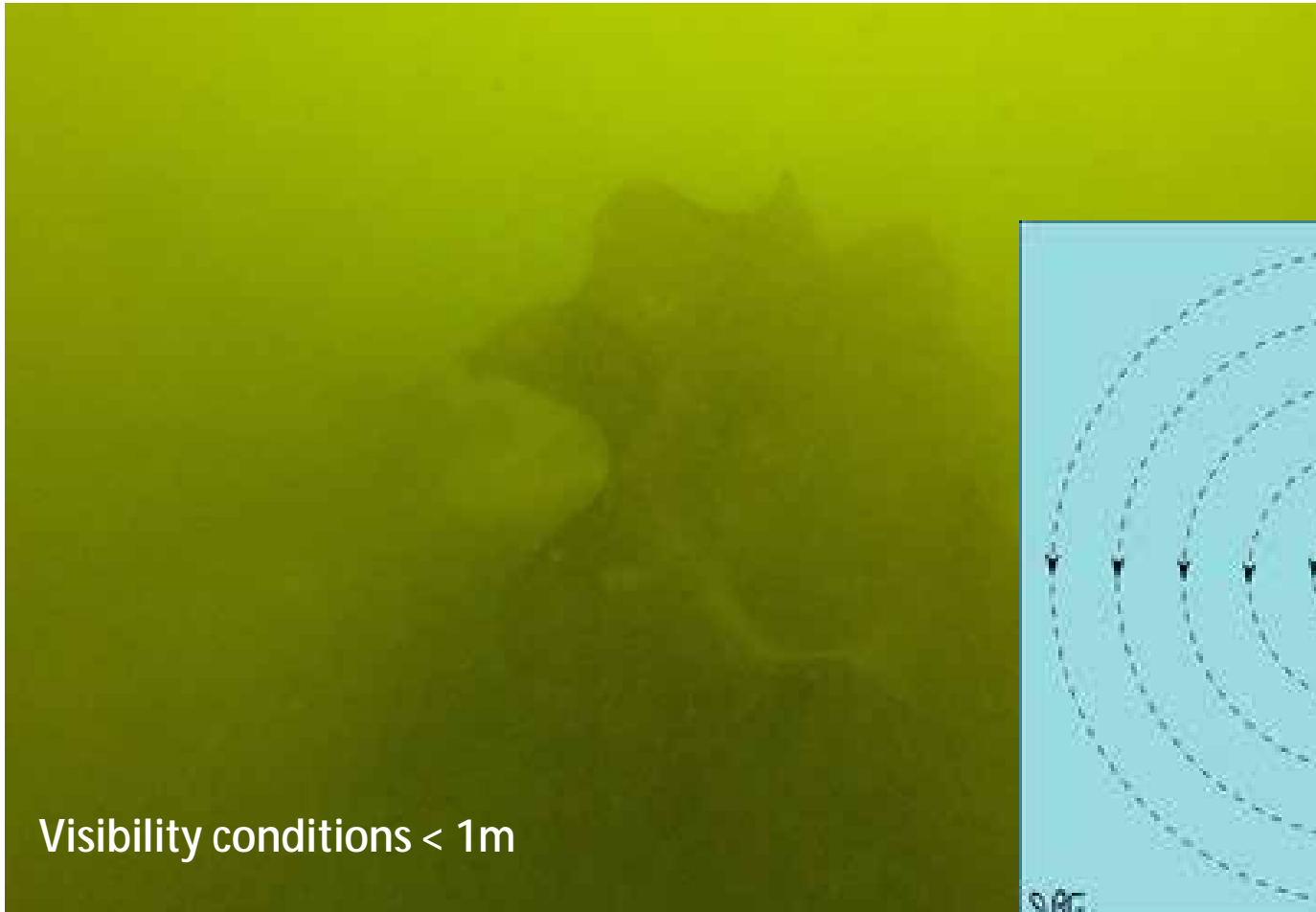




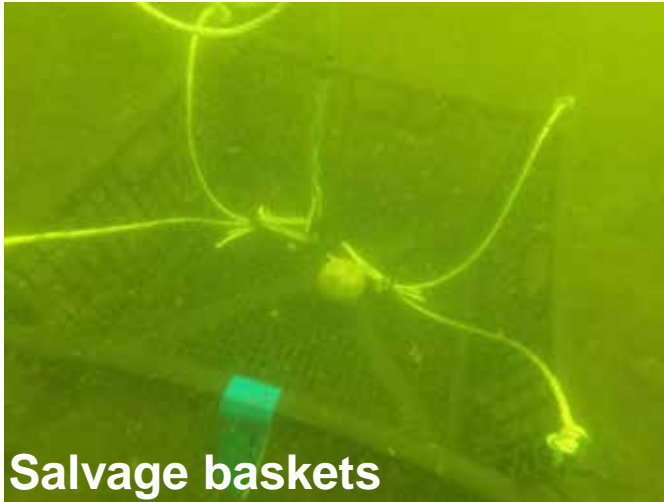
# Towed video survey to identify kelp focus areas



# Salvage Operations

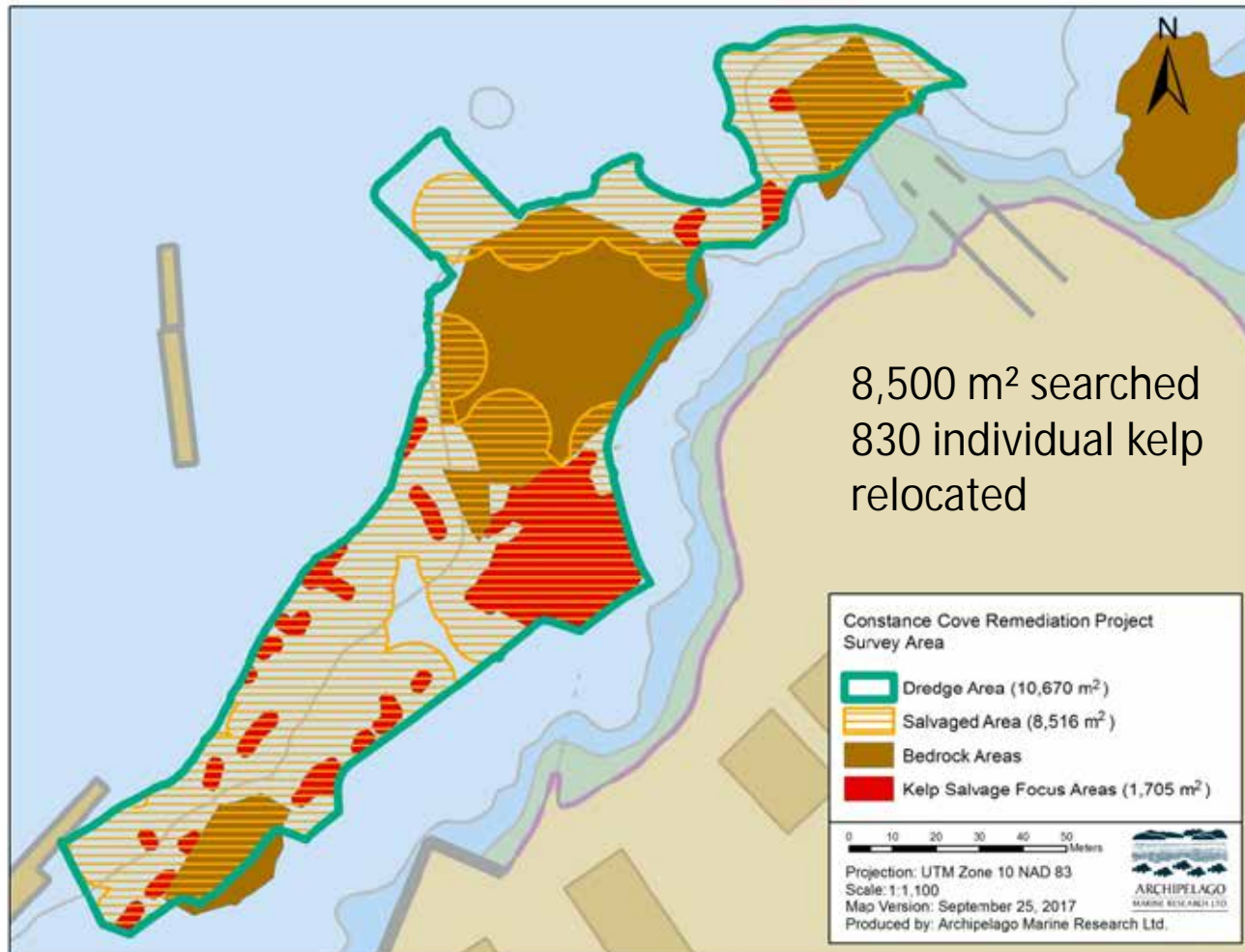


# Salvage Operations

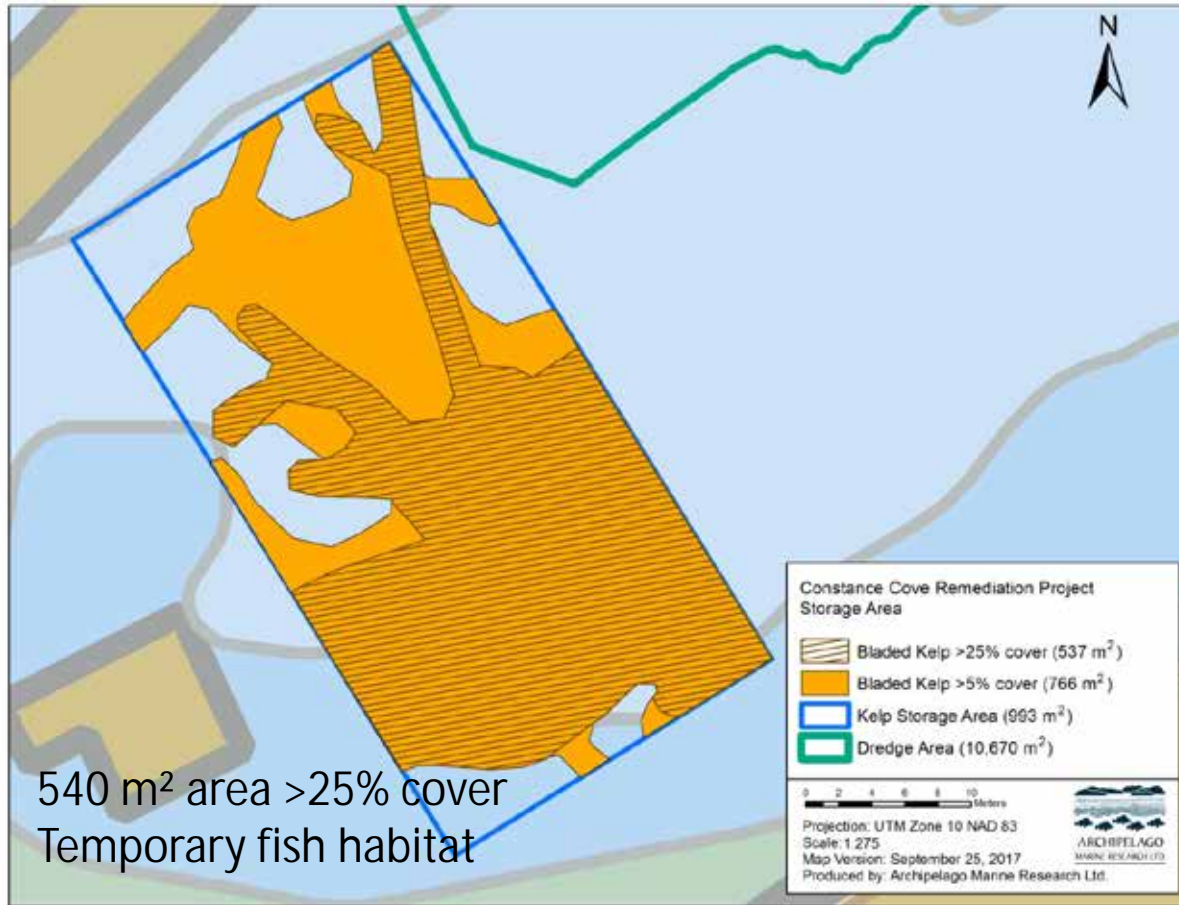




# Salvage Operations



# Kelp Storage Area





# Monitoring – Salvaged Material



Monitoring objectives included:

- Assessing the condition and regrowth of the salvaged kelp; and
- Assessing the establishment of juvenile sporophytes



# Monitoring – Salvaged Material



**August 2017**



**December 2017**

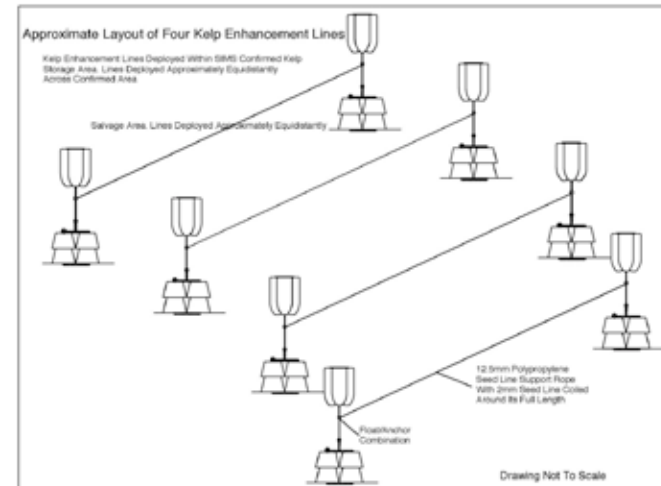
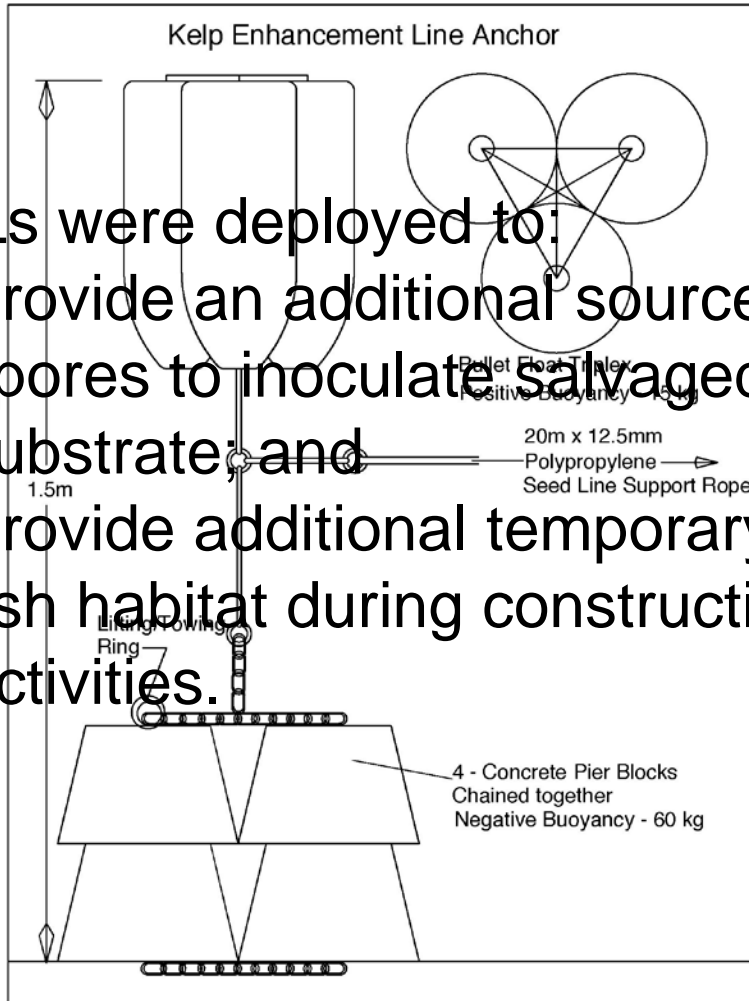


**March 2018**



# Kelp Enhancement Lines

- KELs were deployed to:
- Provide an additional source of spores to inoculate salvaged substrate; and
  - Provide additional temporary fish habitat during construction activities.



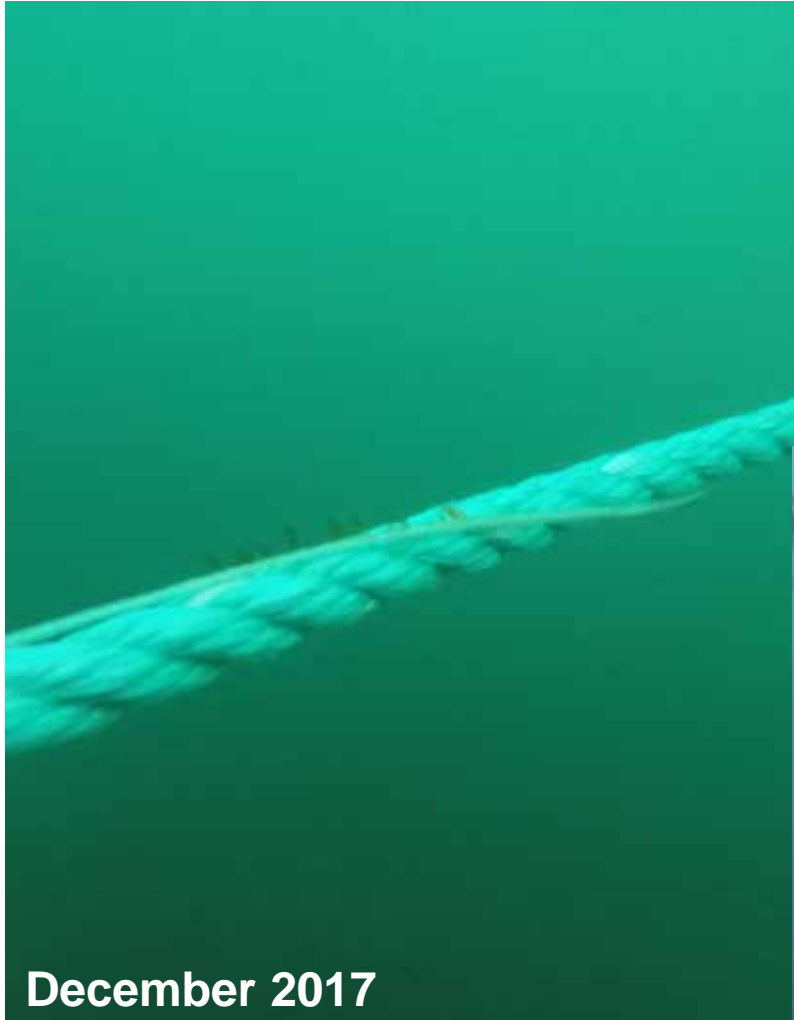


# Kelp Enhancement Lines





# Monitoring – Kelp Enhancement Lines



**December 2017**



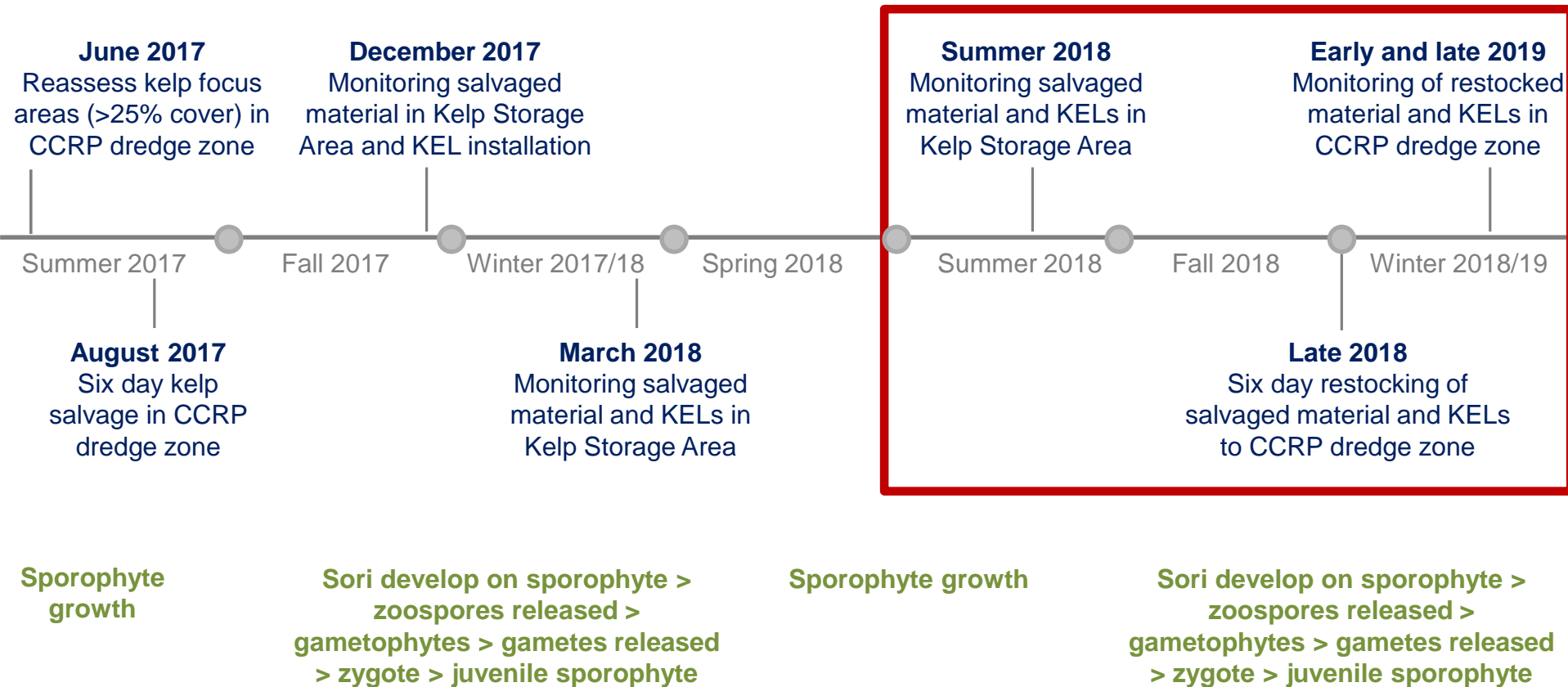
**March 2018**

- 20-90% length had kelp
- Size from 5-40 cm
- Small crustaceans

# Next Steps

## Dredging activities

## Blasting activities



# Summary

- Large area (8,500 m<sup>2</sup>) of kelp could successfully be salvaged by divers.
- Expanding circle search method is recommended for salvage.
- Timeline challenges. Salvage may be better suited to occur in spring as:
  - Underwater visibility is generally greater
  - *S. latissima* is at the beginning of its growing phase (smaller plants < fragile, < damage to plant material)
  - Less drift kelp present
- Some beginning indications of kelp growth on salvaged material in Kelp Storage Area – summer monitoring period will provide better indication of success
- Location of storage area may not be suitable for natural establishment of new generations of kelp
  - Natural conditions of the area (low circulation, depositional area)
  - Active harbour and storage area is adjacent to remedial activities so impacts from dredging are a risk
  - Sedimentation on substrate could act as a barrier to spores
- Kelp Enhancement Lines are growing as intended and being used by small invertebrates – summer monitoring period will provide better indication of fish use