

SAVE OUR SEAGRASS

- A vital marine ecosystem in the Gulf of Mexico, underwater meadows of seagrass in bays and estuaries serve as valuable nurseries and habitat for many species, including shrimp, crabs and other shellfish. Sport fish (such as redfish and sea trout) prized by anglers, birds (including ducks, shorebirds and wading birds) and sea turtles also depend on thriving seagrasses. Declining in both expanse and health along the Gulf Coast, loss of seagrass habitat represents a serious threat to marine wildlife, recreation and the economy.
- A number of projects are being conducted to promote seagrass conservation and restoration, and to raise awareness about the importance of healthy seagrass habitats across the Gulf of Mexico by several partners, including government agencies, non-profit organizations, municipalities and research institutions.

MARINE MAMMALS

- Our coastal bays provide natural habitat for bottlenose dolphins. Dolphins are wild animals that should be treated with caution and respect. Federal law dictates that it is illegal to feed, pursue or harass dolphins.
- Endangered West Indian manatees are slow-moving, curious creatures that rely on our coastal waters for their favorite food: aquatic plants. On average, manatees travel at 3–4 mph, making it difficult to avoid a fast-moving boat, especially in shallow waters. Watercraft collisions and other human-related activities (such as fishing with monofilament lines, nets, and hooks, littering and poaching) are some of the leading causes of manatee deaths. Please report manatee injuries and violations to the Dauphin Island Sea Lab's Manatee Sighting Network: 1-866-493-5803.
- *All marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), which carries a fine of \$20,000 and one year in jail. Report injured or dead dolphins to the Institute for Marine Mammal Studies at 1-888.767.3657. Report injured or dead manatees to FWC at: 1-888.404.3922

WITH YOUR HELP



- Running boats in shallow waters can damage your boat and destroy seagrass beds. Prop scars not only damage the plants, but also destabilize sediments, inhibiting seagrass growth and impacting critical habitat. Obey no-motor and no-wake/idle speed zones. When you come to shallow water, stop your engine, lift your prop and pole to your favorite spot.
- This guide provides information to enhance your boating experience and to help you safely navigate the waters of the Lower Perdido Basin and Perdido Pass, while protecting our valuable marine resources.















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Photos courtesy of Dottie Byron, Dauphin Island Sea Lab.



A MAP AND GUIDE TO BOATING GREEN

Help Protect Our Marine Environment
PERDIDO PASS

