

# Seagrass

*Seagrass are flowering plants living completely submerged in salty water*

## Quick Facts

- Seagrasses act as a nursery and refuge for small marine organisms, seahorses, juvenile whiting and crabs
- Seagrasses form large meadows that stabilise the seabed and influence water quality
- Soil erosion from the catchment can smother seagrass
- Seagrasses absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen in daytime, and the reverse occurs at night

## What you can do

- Reduce runoff and pollution from farming activities
- Plant indigenous plants on banks to reduce erosion
- Avoid anchoring and driving boats through seagrass beds at low tide

