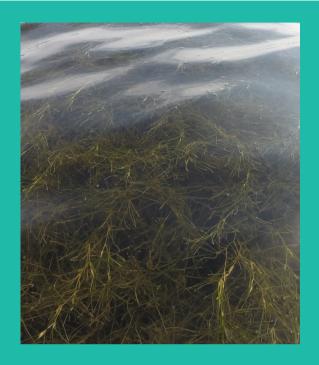
Economic Impact of N.C.'s Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)



Information for Local Governments

North Carolina is home to **over 130,000 acres** of submerged aquatic vegetation, also known as underwater grasses. This resource is critical to our environment and economy, adding **millions of dollars in value** each year through carbon storage, water filtration, shoreline stabilization, and habitat value. But **N.C.'s SAV is under threat**, primarily from declining water quality. **Local governments can play a role** in protecting this important resource through policies such as land conservation and stormwater management. Protecting SAV is much cheaper than SAV restoration and can help to shield coastal N.C. from **over \$88 million in losses** over the next 10 years.



Where is our SAV?



Declines in SAV are a Loss for Local Economies

| | If 5% of SAV is lost by 2031: | If 50% of SAV is lost by 2031: |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Declines in carbon storage, allowing carbon dioxide to enter atmosphere | \$5.6 million in losses | \$55.6 million in losses |
| Declines in residential property values | \$2.0 million in losses | \$22.6 million in losses |
| Declines in commercial blue crab catch | \$0.7 million in losses | \$6.6 million in losses |
| Declines in recreational spotted seatrout and red drum catch | \$0.5 million in losses | \$4.2 million in losses |

Unquantified Economic Benefits of SAV

- Waterbird habitat that creates recreational value for hunters and birders
- Improved water quality by absorbing nutrients from land runoff and trapping sediment
- Erosion protection for vulnerable shorelines
- Habitat for other aquatic species, such as sea turtles, and support for other economically important fisheries

Policies for Healthy SAV and a Healthy Economy

Local governments can help protect SAV through:

- Incentivize land conservation efforts that help reduce impervious surfaces and provide natural filters for excess nutrients and sediment
- Focus on living shorelines and shoreline restoration instead of hard shorelines, which can damage SAV
- Implement **stormwater management** practices that reduce the flow of sediment, fertilizers, and oils into the watershed
- Upgrade septic systems to reduce leakage of pollutants into estuarine waters
- Maximize cooperation with other agencies, organizations, and municipalities











Learn More

- Read the Full SAV Economic Valuation Report
- APNEP's Work to Protect N.C.'s SAV
- SAV Monitoring and Mapping
- APNEP's Economic Valuation of the Entire Watershed
- Smart Growth Policies and Water



