OneNC Naturally 3 Major Program Areas:



Stewardship of Working Farms and Forests

Working Lands



Conserving Natural Areas for Future Generations

Forever Natural



Protecting and Restoring Coastal Habitats

Working onthe Water

Working on the Water

Protecting and Restoring Coastal Habitats



North Carolina Coastal Habitat Protection Plan

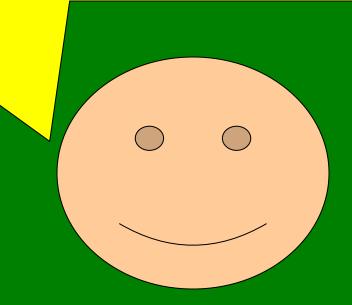
Michael W. Street, Anne S. Deaton, William S. Chappell, and Peter D. Mooreside

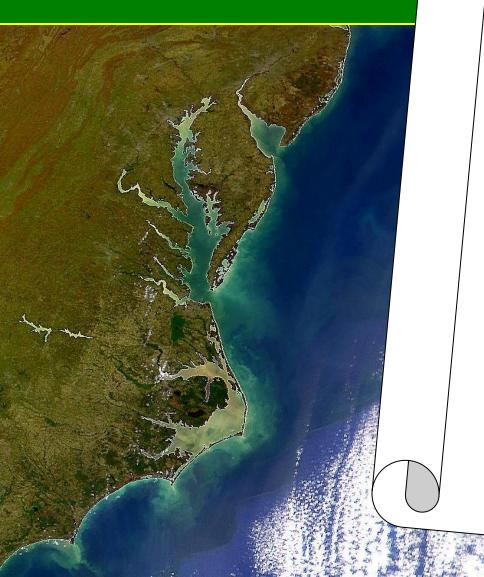
N. C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources Division of Marine Fisheries Morehead City, NC 28557

February 2005



Why are the coastal fish habitats so important to North Carolina?

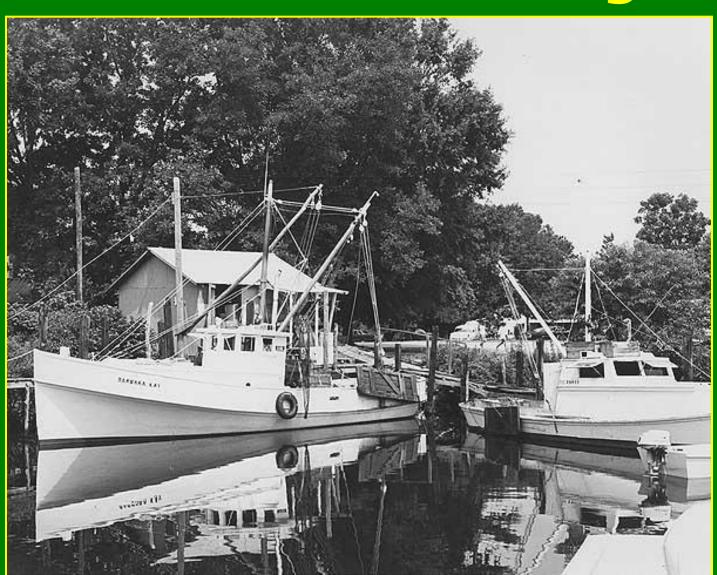






Largest system of estuaries & ocean waters on the Atlantic Coast

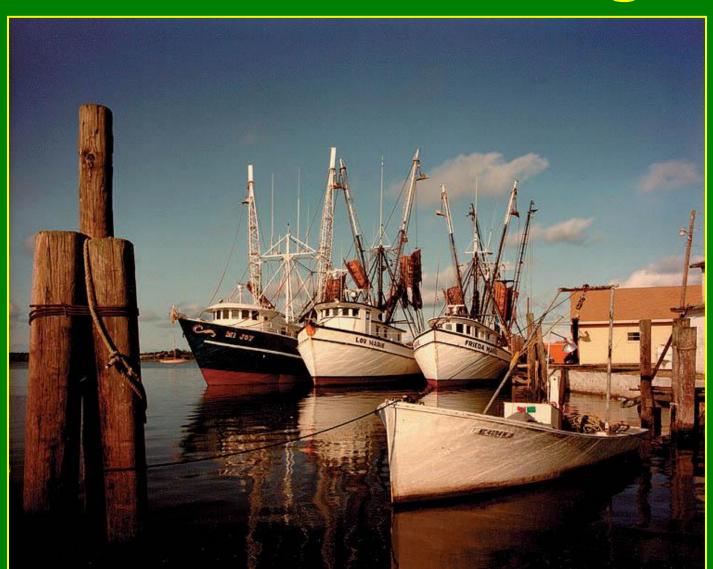
Strong Heritage of Commercial Fishing



Strong Heritage of Recreational Fishing



\$1 Billion Commercial & Recreational Fishing

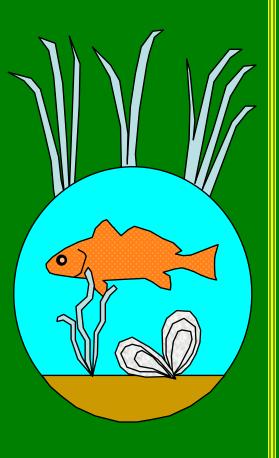




Cold Northern Current

Bring many different species to N.C. waters

Warm Southern Current



interdependent fish habitats support North Carolina's coastal fisheries.

6 Interdependent Fish Habitats



WETLANDS



SOFT BOTTOM



SHELL BOTTOM



SUBMERGED AQUATIC VEGETATION

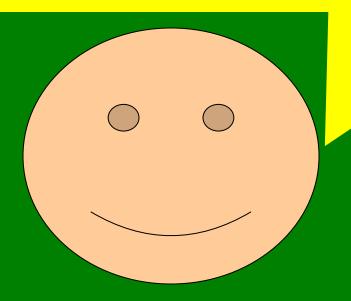


HARD BOTTOM



WATER COLUMN

Why should these 6 coastal habitats matter to me?





95% of fish depend on coastal wetlands habitat during their life cycle.

WETLANDS habitat -

Protect the shoreline from waves.

•Slowly release floodwaters.



We HARM Wetland habitat by —

Filling for development

Building docks and marinas



Hardening the shoreline

We CAN HELP Wetland habitat by —

Preserving wetland areas

 Establishing buffers

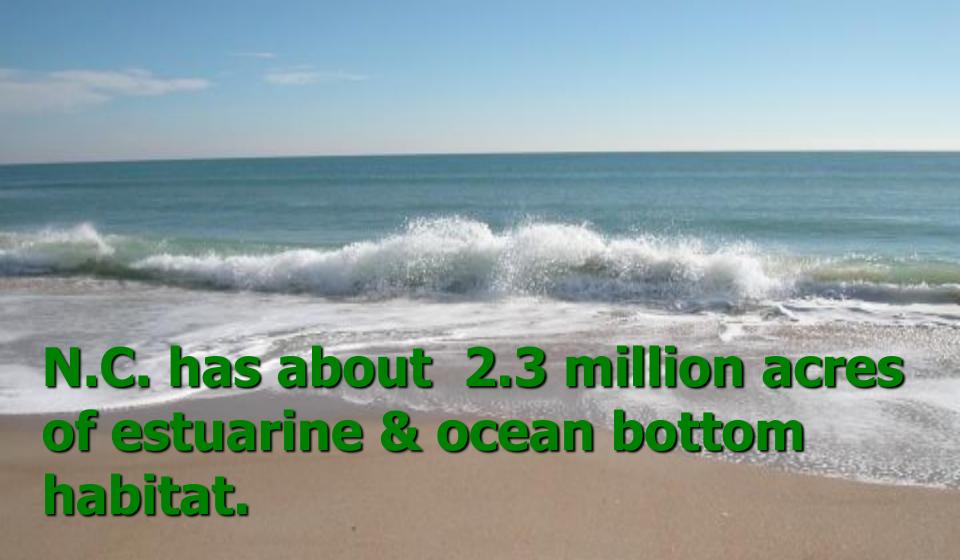
 Restoring wetlands



SOFT BOTTOM habitat-



SOFT BOTTOM habitat



We HARM Soft Bottom habitat by —

Disturbance by fishing gear



Docks and jetties

Beach nourishment

We CAN HELP Soft Bottom habitat by —

Minimizing dredging

 Managing beach nourishment

 Modifying shoreline stabilization methods



SHELL BOTTOM habitat —



Living oyster reefs filter pollutants from water.

SHELL BOTTOM habitat —

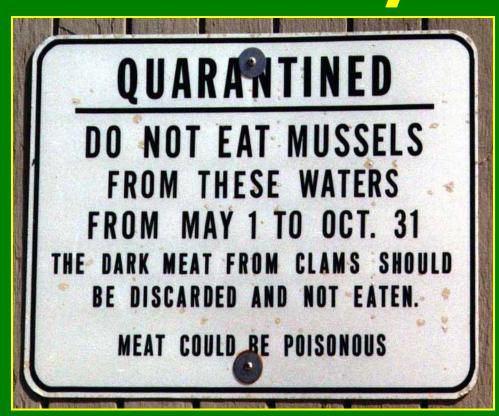
North Carolina has lost 90% of our original oyster reefs.



We HARM Shell Bottom habitat by —

Excessive oyster harvest

Runoff
 carrying toxic
 chemicals &
 sediment



Excess nutrients & freshwater

We CAN HELP Shell Bottom habitat by —



- Rebuilding reefs using discarded shells.
- Planting native oyster larvae.

SUBMERGED AQUATIC VEGETATION (SAV) habitat —



Underwater garden that supplies food, oxygen & shelter for young fish



We HARM the SAV habitat by —

- Uprooting with boat props & fishing gear
- Pollution from excess nutrients

 Burying under excess sediment

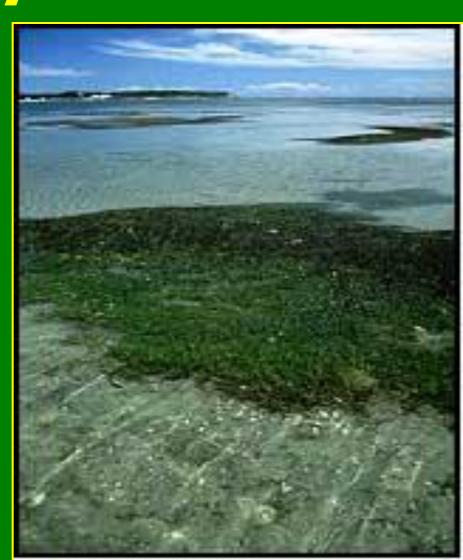


We CAN HELP the SAV habitat by —

 Using boat props & fishing gear with care

Using less lawn chemicals

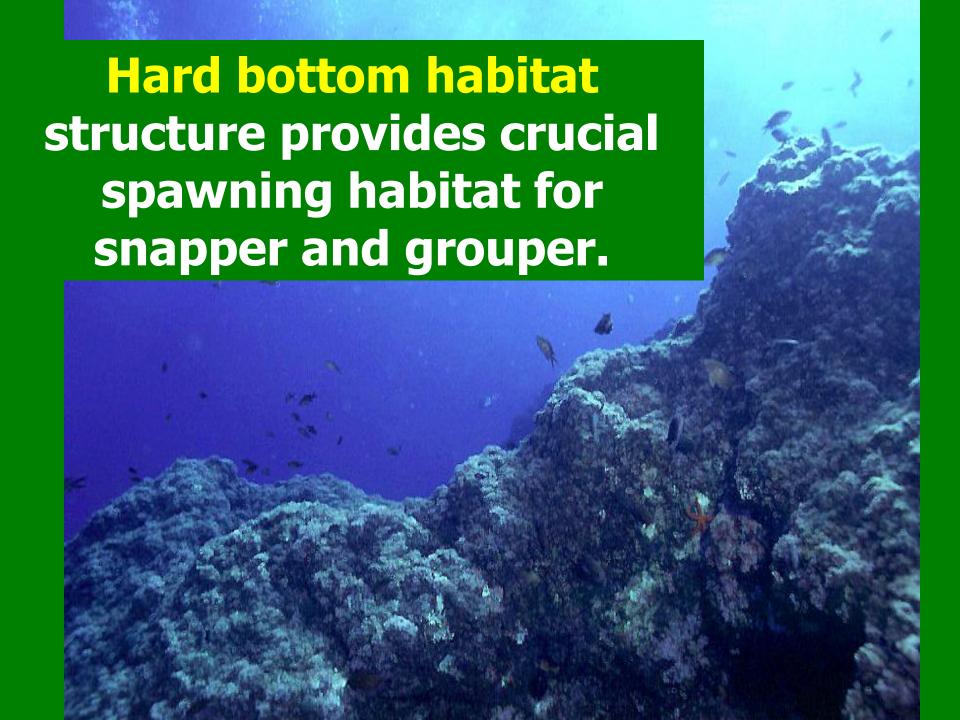
 Reducing sediment in stormwater runoff





HARD BOTTOM habitat —

Rocks, wrecks & reefs where coral, algae & sponges can attach



We HARM the Hard Bottom habitat by —

- Dredging for beach nourishment
- Damage from fishing gear and anchors
- Coral harvesting



We CAN HELP the Hard Bottom habitat by —

• Improve water quality flowing from estuaries

 Protect from fishing gear and anchors



Install artificial reefs

WATER COLUMN habitat



All coastal habitats are connected by water.

WATER COLUMN habitat

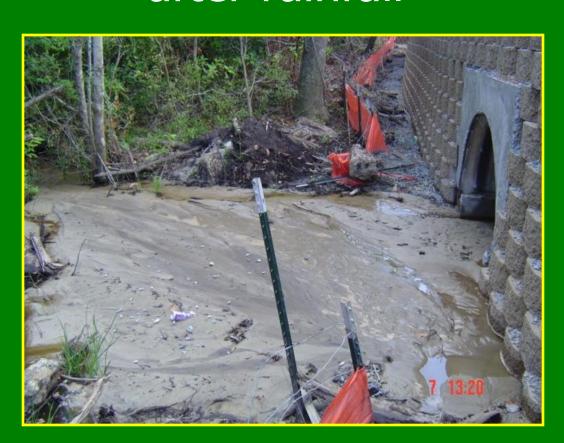
Clean water is essential to all aquatic life.



We HARM the Water Column habitat by —

- Paving large amounts of land
- Pollution from toxic chemicals, nutrients & sediments

Excess runoff after rainfall



We CAN HELP the Water Column habitat by —

- Reducing paved areas
- Reducing pollution from multiple sources

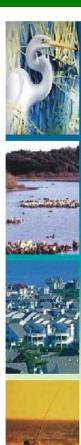


Controlling runoff after rainfall

Because these habitats are interdependent, all fish depend on the total habitat system.

Our Coastal Habitats Depend on You



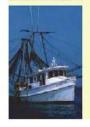


North Carolina Coastal Habitat Protection Plan

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Coastal Habitat Protection Plan Goal

"...long-term enhancement of coastal fisheries associated with each habitat"

(G.S. 143B-279.8)

CHPP Requirements [G.S. 143B-279.8.]

- 1. Describe and classify biological systems in the habitat.
- 2. Evaluate the function, value to coastal fisheries and trends in habitat.

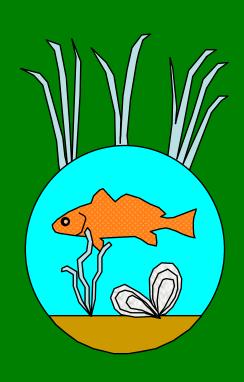
CHPP IS A <u>SCIENCE-BASED</u> DOCUMENT.

CHPP Requirements (cont.)

- 3. Identify existing and potential threats to the habitat and impact on coastal fishing.
- 4. Recommend actions to protect and restore the habitats.

Fish Habitat Defined

"Freshwater, estuarine and marine areas that support any of the various life stages of commercial and recreationally important fish species, as well as those forage species important in the food chain."



Major Accomplishments

- Broken down barriers among regulatory commissions and agencies
- Major improvements in commissions' and agencies' communication and cooperation
 - Mutual support for programs
 - Cooperative programs
- Strong support from General Assembly, regulatory commissions and DENR agencies

CHPP Implementation

- Enhance oyster reef sanctuary program
- Delineate Strategic Habitat Areas
- Enhance estuarine bottom habitat mapping: shell bottom & SAV

- Address challenges of Sea Level Rise
- Enhance oyster reef sanctuary program

CHPP Implementation

- Adopt Coastal Stormwater Rules
- Develop Beach and Inlet Management Plan
- Refine shoreline stabilization rules

- Marina and dock siting practices
- Provide 19 new state-funded CHPP positions in DENR

What are we striving for?





Clean Water ...



Thriving Commercial Fisheries...



Thriving Recreational Fisheries...



Healthy Coastal Economy...



Healthy Environment...



A healthy North Carolina – it's up to all of us!

