

Healthy eelgrass beds are important for the coastal ecosystem and communities of Eeyou Istchee.



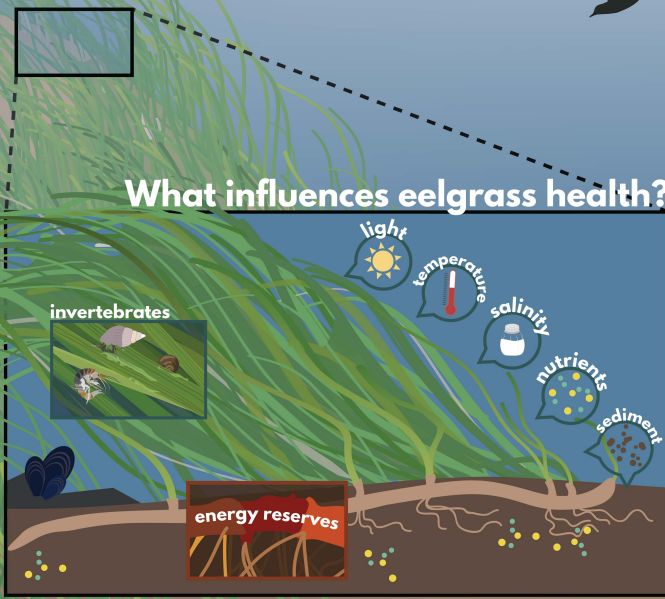
Satellites can take pictures the Earth's surface as they orbit around the planet. Satellite and UAV (drone) images can be used to map eelgrass beds, their shape, and density all along the coast and over time.

Cree Land Users and researchers work together to collect water and eelgrass samples. This partnership provides an opportunity for a reciprocal knowledge exchange between Land Users and researchers, where Land Users share knowledge and experience of eelgrass and researchers share information about the scientific approach and methods used to study eelgrass.



Land users and researchers place sensors in the water to monitor salinity, temperature and light between their visits.

Divers collect eelgrass shoots and bring them back to land to take measurements.



Healthy eelgrass beds provide food for geese and shelter for many animals, like fish, mussels, and snails. Coastal Land Users depend on healthy eelgrass beds for many harvesting activities.

There are many parameters in the water and soil that can affect the health of eelgrass beds. Understanding how these parameters impact eelgrass health requires taking water and soil samples and a few eelgrass shoots in different eelgrass beds along the Eeyou Istchee coast.

Cree Land Users and researchers have teamed up to collect water and eelgrass samples in Chisasibi, Wemindji, Eastmain, and Waskaganish.

