gʷəd̓ᶻadad (Tribal Habitat Strategy) https://nwtreatytribes.org/habitatstrategy/

KEY TARGETS

Pacific Ocean

Goal: maintain, restore, improve ocean conditions essential to treaty-reserved resources and interests.

Indicators:

- Harmful algal blooms (HABs)
- Temperature
- Dissolved oxygen
- Ocean acidification
- Essential fish habitat

Nearshore Salish Sea

Goal: Restore and/or maintain ecological connectivity and geomorphic function of the nearshore, from 200 feet on the landward side to 100 feet below mean lower low water.

Indicators:

- Shoreline armor and overwater structures
- Tidal hydrology barriers
- Impervious surfaces, fill or agriculture in nearshore
- Forage fish spawning areas

Concepts, Issues, & Opportunities Visible from Marine Park

Nutrient (Nitrogen) loading from COB sewage treatment plant (algal growth?)
- – Biodiversity impacts
- – Mitigation strategies

Marine contaminants; legacy (industrial) and contemporary (e.g., stormwater)
- – Biodiversity impacts
- – Legacy contaminant removal or sequestration strategies
- – Stormwater contaminant reduction, containment, management options

Ocean acidification
- – Biodiversity impacts, esp. lower food web levels
- – Aragonite ½ saturation constant (threshold for crustacean shell development)
- – Eelgrass provides local mitigation

Nearshore habitat and habitat connectivity
- – Rail line
- – Shoreline rip-rap
- – Shoreline development
- – Eelgrass meadows
- – Shoreline/intertidal access for terrestrial wildlife
- – Surf smelt & sand lance spawning habitat
- – Industrial fill, historic loss of shallow mudflat habitat

Tribal treaty rights and obligations
- – Harvest access at “usual and accustomed” areas (Article 5)
- – Abundance sufficient to harvest?
- – Contamination of marine foods
- – Status, distribution of culturally modified shoreline (e.g., clam gardens)

Shoreline large woody debris
- – current status
- – Nearshore habitat structure
- – Nearshore functions
  (e.g., shoreline erosion resistance, mitigation of sea level rise & storm surge, habitat)

Kelp forest
- – Current status
- – Recent loss and risk of future loss
- – Biodiversity consequences
- – Wave energy attenuation (or loss of attenuation function)

Limited public access to marine shoreline
- – Loss of experience
- – Impacts to stewardship culture
- – Access restoration strategies