

NBS Good Practices from Chinese government

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Seagrasses Restoration and Fishery Recovery

1. Background

Seagrass is the only angiosperm on earth that can completely live in seawater. It is also known as the three typical offshore marine ecosystems with mangroves and coral reefs. It has important ecological functions, such as sequestering CO₂, maintaining biodiversity, Fixing beaches. Human activities have caused serious degradation of seagrasses globally, and some seagrass beds have even appeared “desertification”. In recent years, protection and restoration of seagrass beds has become a recognized hotspot in the world. At present, seagrass restoration projects have been carried out in Weihai, Dongying, Qingdao, Hebei Tangshan, Guangxi Beihai and other places, providing good habitats and foods for marine animals and birds as well as sequestering CO₂.

2. Implementation time

Since 2010.

3. implementation stage

Shandong and Hebei have entered into large-scale implementation; Guangxi and other places are implementing rehabilitation demonstration projects.

4. Related parties

Local governments: Shandong Weihai, Dongying, Qingdao, Hebei Tangshan, Guangxi Beihai, Hainan Lingshui and other places.

Research institutions: Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanhai Institute of Oceanography, Ocean University of China, Fourth Institute of Oceanography, Ministry of Natural Resources, etc.

5. Beneficiaries

Government, enterprises, fishermen

6. Total investment

Large-scale restoration in the north China is about 2,000 yuan per mu (labor fee).

7. Matching funds and capital composition

Research funding, local ecological restoration funds

8. Project level

Local

9. Mitigating and adapting the climate change

Increase carbon stocks, reduce coastal erosion, and enhance fishery resources.

10. Social, economic and environmental impacts

To improve biodiversity, increase fishery resources, and develop ecotourism.