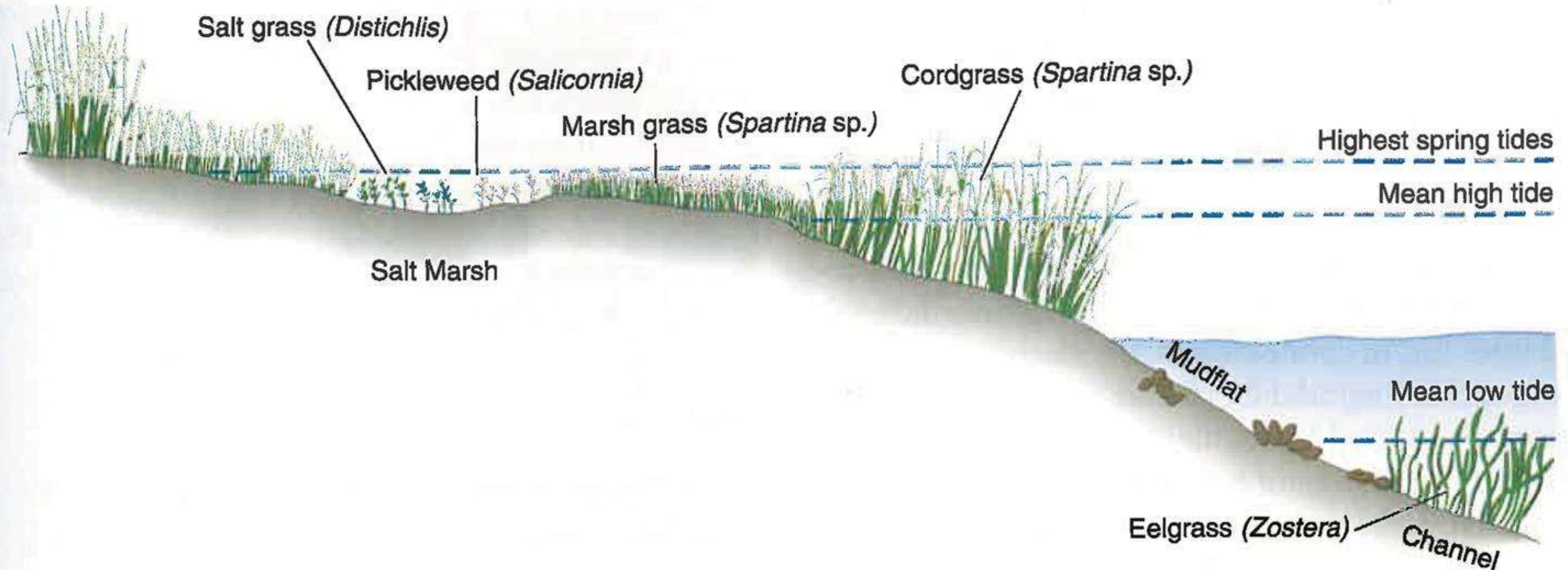


A wide, flat landscape, likely a tidal flat or beach at low tide, stretches across the foreground and middle ground. The surface is a mix of light and dark patches, possibly sand, mud, and shallow water reflecting the sky. In the distance, a dense line of trees marks the horizon. The sky is filled with soft, grey clouds, and a bright light source, likely the sun, is positioned low on the horizon, creating a shimmering reflection on the wet ground in the foreground. A semi-transparent light blue rectangular box is centered over the middle of the image, containing the text.

Why are the tidelands
important?

The tidelands are a complex ecosystem, not just a “mudflat”



Tideland Plants...



Salicornia Europaea
“Glasswort”



Juncus gerardii
“Black grass”



Spartina alterniflora
“Salt Marsh Grass”



Spartina patens
“Salt Meadow Hay”



Zostera marina
“Eelgrass”

Tideland Birds...



Clapper rail



*Sharp tail
sparrow*



Snowy egret



Piping plover



Least tern

Tideland seaweeds...



Ulva lactuca
"Sea lettuce"



"Rockweed"



Gracilaria

Tideland fishes and crustaceans...



Winter flounder



Mummichog



Rock crab



Atlantic silverside



Juvenile lobster

Tideland benthic infauna...



Soft-shell clams



Blood worms



Oysters



Quahogs



Horseshoe crabs



Periwinkles



Sand worms

Tidelands provide
critical functions
and ecological services

Critical functions of the tidelands...



*Nursery for many species
of marine life*



*“Rest-stop” for migrating
birds*

Critical functions of the tidelands...



*Commercial marine
harvest*



Tourism and recreation

Critical functions of the tidelands...



Nutrient filter



*Buffer to storm surge
and sea level rise*

What might impact our
tidelands in Maine?

Too many nutrients...



“Hardening” the shoreline...



Invasive species...



Intensive harvest activity...



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The role of commercial digging of mudflats as an agent for change of infaunal intertidal populations

B. Brown*, W. Herbert Wilson, Jr.

Department of Biology, Colby College, Waterville, ME 04901 USA

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Effects of a Commercial Baitworm Harvest on Semipalmated Sandpipers and Their Prey in the Bay of Fundy Hemispheric Shorebird Reserve

PHILIPPA C. F. SHEPHERD* AND J. SHERMAN BOATES

Biology Department, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia B0P 1X0, Canada

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EFFECTS OF BAITWORM DIGGING ON THE SOFT-SHELLED CLAM, *MYA ARENARIA*, IN MAINE: SHELL DAMAGE AND EXPOSURE ON THE SEDIMENT SURFACE

WILLIAM G. AMBROSE, JR., MAX DAWSON, CHRIS GAILEY,
PETRA LEDKOVSKY, SHAWN O'LEARY, BENJAMIN TASSINARI,
HEIDI VOGEL, AND CLIFF WILSON

Department of Biology

Bates College

Lewiston, Maine 04240

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Effects of Clam Digging on Benthic Macroinvertebrate Community Structure in a Maine Mudflat

JOHN M. LOGAN*