



Living Shoreline Sites, Designs Developed

Five living shoreline marsh protection projects near the Pointe-au-Chien Indian Tribe (PACIT) community have been identified, and initial designs were created as part of a National Academy of Sciences Gulf Research Program grant, spearheaded by Louisiana Sea Grant (LSG).

Living shorelines are nature-based solutions – such as oyster reefs, marsh plantings and breakwaters – used to mitigate the impacts of coastal erosion, flooding and storm surge. The five designs that resulted from the project provide a practical and actionable pathway to help protect homes, sacred sites and the tribal community at-large in Terrebonne and Lafourche parishes.

“Through a collaborative process that used scientific modeling, applied design, traditional ecological knowledge and community engagement, site priorities and designs were identified and developed,” said Matt Bethel, LSG associate director for research and the grant’s principal investigator. “A Living Shorelines Site Suitability Model was customized for the tribe’s fragile landscape. Suitable living shoreline types and locations were identified with tribal input. And designs that include construction-ready details and visual renderings were created by LSU assistant professor Yao Wang and her students at the Robert Reich School of Landscape Architecture.”

The five site designs would help protect tribe member homes, cemeteries and burial sites, a critical road, canals

and other culturally significant locations. Several other locations adjacent to terraces created by Ducks Unlimited and its partners were also identified as important by the tribe. Ducks Unlimited marsh terrace creation projects could be leveraged with the living shorelines sites to benefit the tribe.

The shovel-ready designs have been used to obtain a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant to help move the projects forward through the permitting process and negotiations with deed holders – as some of the sites are privately held.

Additionally, the Living Shorelines Site Suitability Model created for the project was deployed online so the tribe can continue to use it into the future. The Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana (CRCL) plans to utilize the vetted designs to help identify where to expand existing oyster shell living shoreline structures in the area through CRCL’s Oyster Shell Recycling Program. Also, there is discussion with the Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority about integrating the model and nature-based design concepts into project ideas for the Louisiana Coastal Master Plan.

Partners on the project included Louisiana State University, the University of Washington, Troy University, Ducks Unlimited, Terrebonne Parish, the Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana, the Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium, PACIT, the University of Southern Mississippi and LSG’s Law and Policy Program.

Members of the Pointe-au-Chien Indian Tribe meet with researchers to discuss living shoreline projects.

New Tool Counts Oyster Seed Faster

Researchers at the Louisiana Sea Grant Oyster Research Lab and Louisiana State University's Math Consultation Clinic (MC²) have developed an automated, image-based tool that counts juvenile oyster seed faster and more accurately than traditional methods.

The aim is to replace time-consuming hand-counts with a robust image-segmentation system that identifies and sizes oyster seed from photographs. The team trained an artificial intelligence deep-learning model (StarDist) on thousands of annotated images across two seed sizes, 2-4 millimeter and 4-6 millimeter. Accuracy has reached 90 to 94 percent.

"Manual counting has always been essential but incredibly tedious and prone to error," said Elizabeth Robinson, director of the oyster lab. "This tool gives us consistent, reliable numbers in a fraction of the time."

To make the technology accessible to hatchery workers and oyster farmers, the team created a simple interface that returns counts within seconds. Tests show automated counts take one minute, compared to three minutes for manual counting, with far less variability.

To support field use, MC² built a portable Raspberry Pi-based computer with a screen and protective 3D-printed housing. Color-contrasting 3D-printed phone platforms help standardize images, though farmers can use the software without any custom hardware. All components

and code are open-source and accessible through the Aquaculture Information Exchange.

"Our goal was to make this completely farmer-friendly: open, modifiable and practical for any nursery operator," said Sarah Bodenstein, former postdoctoral researcher at the lab and current assistant extension educator and regional aquaculture liaison at Connecticut Sea Grant. "If growers want to adapt it, they can. Nothing is locked behind proprietary systems."

Currently counting seed from 2-6 millimeter, the researchers are refining the software to handle even smaller seed. Users can also retrain the system by manually highlighting new shapes or sizes, allowing customized model updates without creating an entirely new program.

Louisiana, one of the nation's leading oyster-producing states, stands to benefit as hatcheries seek more efficient ways to manage inventory amid stressors such as storms and shifting salinity. Researchers are also exploring applications beyond oysters, including automated algal cell counting.

"This technology supports real-world production decisions, from estimating inventory to planning nursery schedules," Robinson added. "It's a step forward for oyster aquaculture."

Third Fisheries Leadership Class Begins

Louisiana Sea Grant announces the 2026 participant roster for the Fisheries Seafood Leadership Program (FSLP) Class 3, a statewide initiative dedicated to strengthening leadership, communication and resource stewardship within Louisiana's commercial fishing and seafood industries.

The program brings together a diverse cohort of harvesters, seafood professionals, educators, researchers and agency staff for a series of hands-on sessions held across coastal Louisiana. Class 3 participants are:

- Rivers Shane Bagala, oyster harvester
- Lacy Dardar, World's Finest Oysters
- Johnnie Gale McKoin, Guidry's Catfish/Ocean Select Seafood
- Michaela Mayers, Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries (LDWF)
- Michael Nelson, GW Fins Restaurant
- Alec Scott Plaisance, LDWF
- David Jordan Poole, Louisiana Sea Grant
- Jacqueline Richard, Nunez Community College
- Lisa Tillman, Tillman's Seafood

The Fisheries Seafood Leadership Program is designed to help emerging leaders gain a deeper understanding of fisheries management, coastal issues, community dynamics and the business of seafood. Through

workshops, field tours, group projects and discussions with industry leaders, participants develop practical skills to engage in decision-making and community leadership.

Course topics include leadership and communication, state and federal fisheries management, seafood supply chains and economics, coastal restoration and environmental change, and strategies for community engagement and policy participation.

Throughout the four-session course, participants meet with local officials, researchers, harvesters, processors and community leaders to learn about the challenges and opportunities facing the state's fisheries. Sessions, which conclude in late May, include dockside tours, facility visits, interactive workshops and policy briefings.

"Louisiana's seafood industry is strongest when its leaders have the tools and confidence to navigate changing environmental, economic and regulatory conditions," said Julie Falgout, LSG seafood industry liaison. "This program equips participants with those tools while building lasting professional networks across the state."

Participants were selected for their leadership potential, commitment to the seafood and coastal resource sectors and desire to engage more deeply in issues affecting Louisiana's working coast.

Vise Named Knauss Finalist

Marion "Lizzy" Vise, a 2024 graduate of Louisiana State University with a master's degree in environmental science and communications intern at the Water Institute, has been selected as a 2026 Knauss Fellowship finalist. She was nominated for the fellowship by the Louisiana Sea Grant College Program.

"I am committed to advancing actionable solutions for the complex challenges of coastal resource management," said Vise, a Louisiana native. "I want to focus on gaining skills that enhance my ability to support coastal communities and economies. The Knauss Fellowship offers a unique, hands-on experience in bridging the gap between planning and action. Through the fellowship, I aim to help elevate Louisiana's innovative research and coastal resiliency efforts on a national stage while also



forging connections that I can bring back to Louisiana to strengthen collaboration between Louisiana and other coastal states beyond the Gulf."

Sponsored by the National Sea Grant College Program, the John A. Knauss Fellowship matches graduate students with an interest in ocean and coastal resources and national policy affecting those resources with hosts in federal legislative or executive branch offices for one year. In the coming months, finalists from across the country will travel to Washington, D.C., to determine in which offices they will work. Fellowships will begin in June 2026.

The National Sea Grant Program has selected 49 finalists from 26 Sea Grant programs for the 2026 Sea Grant Knauss Fellowship program. The 2026 finalists represent 40 universities across the country, and include 17 master's candidates, 30 Ph.D. candidates and two J.D. candidates. They are geographers, ichthyologists, ecologists, lawyers, environmental managers and more. They represent communities across the nation and are committed to making meaningful contributions to marine policy.

Van Lopik Scholarship Recipients Awarded

Eight Louisiana State University (LSU) graduate students are 2025 recipients of the Dr. Jack and Annagreta Hojhdal Van Lopik Superior Graduate Student Research Scholarship.

Jack Van Lopik, the first and longest serving executive director of the Louisiana Sea Grant College Program at LSU, and his wife Annagreta Hojhdal Van Lopik, established the scholarship to assist graduate students pursuing advanced degrees in disciplines related to the mission and focus areas of the Louisiana Sea Grant College Program. The intent is to support the Sea Grant mission of furthering the wise and sustainable use of ocean and coastal resources by increasing the number of researchers and the body of knowledge in related fields including but not limited to biology, ecology, geology, fisheries, environmental science, coastal resiliency and design, natural resources economics, environmental education and disaster preparedness and extension.

Applicants must be full-time graduate students at LSU in good academic standing. Scholarship recipients are awarded \$10,000 for one year to cover stipend, conference travel, field travel, field experiences and other expenses. Recipients are:



Sarah Brannum

Brannum is a doctoral student in the Department of Oceanography and Coastal Sciences. She earned her bachelor's degree in geological sciences from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Her project, titled *Quantifying the Impact of Vegetation Presence, Density and Seasonal Changes on Sedimentation and Water Transport in a River Delta*, focuses on how sediment and water move

through the Bird's Foot Delta (BFD) of the larger Mississippi River Delta. Brannum's research examines how seasonal changes in river hydrology and vegetation influence transport, channel sedimentation and overbank flows that deliver sediment to deltaic wetlands. The work integrates hydrographic surveys, drone-based remote sensing and numerical modeling to evaluate how vegetation can be leveraged to improve coastal resiliency at both local and regional scales. By identifying areas of the BFD that receive reduced sediment input, the project supports targeted restoration efforts of the most vulnerable wetlands.



Howard Dunleavy

Dunleavy is a master's student in the Department of Oceanography and Coastal Sciences. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree at Virginia Tech.

His project is titled *Ecological Influence of Freshwater Diversions in the Lake Pontchartrain Estuary*. The Lake Pontchartrain estuary, an incredibly valuable fishery habitat and coastal

resource, is periodically subjected to massive introductions of freshwater from the Mississippi River via the Bonnet Carré Spillway. He is using long-term monitoring data from multiple state and federal organizations in Louisiana to assess the impacts of recent diversion events on the estuarine ecosystems in Pontchartrain basin, with special attention on the fish population. Simultaneously, he'll be using that same long-term data from Louisiana's Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to build an interactive web resource that makes decades of fish abundance data available to the public.



Emily F. Hura

Hura is a postdoctoral student in the School of Renewable Natural Resources. She earned her Bachelor of Science degree from Coastal Carolina University in Conway, SC.

Her two projects, *Sex-specific Differences in Habitat Use for Spotted Seatrout in a Dynamic Northern Gulf of Mexico Estuary* and *Identifying Population Contingents using Biogeochemical*

Markers in Atlantic Tripletail, use otolith microchemistry – a technique that analyzes fish ear bones to determine when individuals occupied different salinity regimes – to examine differences in habitat use between male and female spotted seatrout and identify nearshore and offshore population contingents of Atlantic tripletail. An important recreational species in Louisiana, spotted seatrout exhibit sex-specific migration patterns influenced by salinity and water temperature. These patterns can lead to skewed harvest rates by anglers and inaccurate estimates of male-to-female ratios used by fisheries managers to assess stock health. Atlantic tripletail is a species experiencing increased fishing effort in recent years. Spatially distinct population contingencies can potentially serve as exploitation refuges for tripletail if there are differences in fishing vulnerability among nearshore and offshore habitats. To support long-term sustainability of the fishery, Hura plans to inform managers of both species ecology and develop outreach materials that promote best harvesting practices among anglers.



Nicholas P. Lonergan

Lonergan is a master's student in the Department of Oceanography and Coastal Science with a Bachelor of Science degree from LSU's College of the Coast and Environment.

His project, titled *Assessing the Biogeochemical Impacts of Thin-Layer Placement of Dredge Sediment on Louisiana's Emerging Mangrove Population*, investigates thin-layer

placement (TLP), a common wetland restoration technique that applies dredged sediment to increase wetland elevation and resilience to sea-level rise. He's examining how different sediment thicknesses affect soil chemistry and nutrient cycling – such as denitrification, nutrient fluxes, redox conditions and pH – in both expanding black mangrove habitats and spartina marshes. The research aims to improve coastal restoration design by clarifying how sediment-based interventions influence short-term biogeochemical processes and long-term ecosystem health.

Allison Noble

Noble is a doctoral student in the Department of Oceanography and Coastal Sciences. She earned both her master's and bachelor's degrees in marine biology from Northeastern University's Department of Marine and Environmental Sciences in Boston, MA.

Her research, *Assessing Productivity on and Around Artificial Reefs in Louisiana Estuaries*, examines how artificial reef presence influences primary productivity, invertebrate communities and fish use in coastal Louisiana. By integrating sediment analyses, biological sampling and environmental monitoring, she is evaluating when artificial reefs enhance ecosystem productivity versus when they primarily attract fish, with the goal of informing effective reef placement and management strategies.



Emily S. Robicheaux

Robicheaux is a master's student in the School of Renewable Natural Resources. She earned her Bachelor of Science degree in wildlife, fisheries and aquaculture from Mississippi State University in Starkville.

Her research project, *Impacts of Estuarine Habitat Restoration on Fish and Invertebrate Communities in Coastal Louisiana*, examines

how fish and invertebrate assemblages respond to marsh creation projects and living shorelines in south Louisiana. With significant losses of estuarine marshes occurring in Louisiana and worldwide, restoration efforts are increasingly used to offset habitat degradation. Her work evaluates the ecological responses to these projects, helping to inform future restoration decisions by highlighting the associated ecological and economic benefits of estuarine habitat restoration.



Mischa Schultz

Schultz is a doctoral student in the Department of Oceanography and Coastal Sciences. She earned her Master of Science degree in natural resources from the University of Missouri, and a Bachelor of Science degree in natural resources from the University of Georgia.

Schultz's project is titled *Age, Growth and Reproductive Biology of the Greater Amberjack in the Gulf of America*. Declines in several reef fish species in the Gulf of America have led to regulatory actions such as decreased bag limits and seasonal closures. Greater amberjack is a reef fish important to both commercial and recreational fisheries, yet, like many other reef fish, greater amberjack has been classified as overfished and undergoing overfishing. Despite the recreational importance of the species, there is a lack of scientific studies on greater amberjack in the Gulf of America. With the aim of better understanding greater amberjack reproductive biology, Schultz's research will focus on obtaining information on reproductive biology of the species, as well as age and growth, which are necessary for unbiased estimates of stock productivity.



Amaya Wanniarachchi

Wanniarachchi is a doctoral student in the Department of Geology and Geophysics. She earned her Bachelor of Science degree in geology at the University of Peradeniya in Sri Lanka.

Her project, titled *Vegetation, Sediment and Elevation Dynamics in Deltaic Environments*, focuses on plants, sediment and water conditions

on the long-term stability of wetlands facing sea-level rise. She's using high-resolution micro-CT imaging to study how the root systems of common reeds (*Phragmites australis*) and other native marsh plants affect sediment structure, porosity and overall integrity – key factors in how wetlands build and maintain elevation. Wanniarachchi is also collecting elevation and sediment data from 22 monitoring stations in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna Delta of Bangladesh to analyze how these conditions affect wetland elevation over time. Using data from both deltas, she hopes to identify the biological and physical processes that allow wetlands to maintain stability in constantly changing environments. This project will provide insights to improve coastal restoration and management strategies.

Artificial Reef Projects Announced

The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) announces new research projects under the Artificial Reef Research Assistantship Program (ARRAP).

The program provides graduate assistantship stipends of \$30,000 annually, for up to three years, to Master of Science/Arts students enrolled full-time at Louisiana colleges and universities who are involved in research relevant to the Louisiana Artificial Reef Program (LARP). Students receiving assistantships also are required to intern with LARP for at least 100 hours each year with a mentor assigned by the program. Louisiana Sea Grant administers the assistantships with funding provided by LDWF.

Projects and students selected are:

Allison Noble, Louisiana State University (LSU)

Principal Investigator: Cassandra Glaspie (LSU)

Title: *Comparing Patterns of Primary and Secondary Productivity Among Estuarine Artificial Reefs and Soft Sediment Habitats*

To ensure that nearshore reefs are placed and designed to maximize long-term biomass production, site characteristics – such as water current velocity, salinity and turbidity – must be examined to determine how those factors influence such productivity. Researchers for this project aim to compare the primary and secondary productivity of shallow-water artificial reefs and their impact on fish biomass production. The project is designed to increase understanding of how primary and secondary productivity on artificial reefs relates to local environmental conditions, providing insights for future reef deployments.

Student: To Be Determined

Principal Investigator: Jerrod Penn (LSU)

Title: *Gulf Anglers' Preferences and Economic Value of Fish Attracting Devices and Artificial Reefs*

Fish Attracting Devices (FADs) and Artificial Reefs (ARs) are popular with offshore recreational anglers because they attract pelagic species like tuna, mahimahi, wahoo and billfish. At the same time, recreational fishermen feel FADs and ARs create crowding and hypercompetition for the catch they attract. In this project, recreational fisher attitudes towards FADs will be surveyed, and the economic impacts of artificial reefs will be calculated. Results will help fisheries managers in making regulatory decisions.

Student: To Be Determined

Principal Investigator: Brian Sidlauskas, Tulane University

Title: *Linking Imaging Sonar and Sampling to Understand How the Fishes of Lake Pontchartrain Utilize Artificial Reefs*

The project will use specimen collection, Adaptive Resolution Imaging Sonar (ARIS 3000) technology and machine learning to monitor fish groups, quantify biomass and measure nekton behaviors on four artificial reefs in Lake Pontchartrain. Researchers will sample and compare reef-associated fish assemblages to adjacent, mud-bottom regions. The project aims to create a curated archive of specimens and an image library for training artificial intelligence.



Three Sea Granters Named Early Career Research Fellows

Three Louisiana Sea Grant personnel have been named Early Career Research Fellows by the Gulf Research Program (GRP) of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine. They are Jeffrey Plumlee, state-wide fisheries specialist; Elizabeth Robinson, Grand Isle oyster research lab director; and Vanessa van Heerden, education office engagement specialist.

Plumlee and Robinson are two of eight GRP fellows in the environmental protection and stewardship track working toward advancing scientific knowledge in the design, implementation and evaluation of nature-based solutions that enhance ecosystem health and community resilience. van Heerden is one of five GRP fellows joining the education research track working to advance STEM and environmental education by considering the impacts of establishing sense of place in formal and informal learning environments.

The Early Career Research Fellowship helps researchers during the pre-tenure phase of their careers. Fellows receive a \$76,000 financial award along with mentoring support to provide them with independence, flexibility and a built-in support network as they take explore untested research ideas, pursue unique collaborations and build a network of colleagues.



Plumlee is an assistant professor in the School of Renewable Natural Resources at the Louisiana State University (LSU) Agricultural Center and serves as Louisiana Sea Grant's fisheries extension specialist. His research centers on fisheries ecology, with a focus on both the ecology of economically important species and the role of marine and estuarine habitats in producing new fish and invertebrate biomass. Plumlee's lab conducts research across the coastlines of the southern United States, exploring diverse

topics including oyster population dynamics and using biogeochemistry to examine movement of estuarine sportfish. In his role as an extension specialist, he works closely with Louisiana fishermen on fisheries issues and best management practices. He earned his B.S. in marine fisheries and his M.S. in wildlife and fisheries sciences from Texas A&M University, and his Ph.D. in ecology from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Before joining LSU, Plumlee completed a one-year postdoctoral fellowship at the University of South Alabama and the Dauphin Island Sea Lab. Since 2016, he has published more than 20 peer-reviewed articles in journals such as *Ecology*, *Scientific Reports* and *Ecological Indicators*.



Robinson is the director of the Louisiana Sea Grant Oyster Research Laboratory at the Michael C. Voisin Oyster Hatchery, where she oversees production of oyster larvae and seed for statewide restoration and Louisiana's oyster aquaculture industry. Her applied research integrates coastal ecology, aquaculture innovation and habitat restoration, focusing on improving hatchery efficiency, enhancing larval performance and settlement and developing strategies that strengthen

coastal resilience and seafood industry sustainability. Robinson earned her B.S. in biology from Centenary College of Louisiana and her M.S. in biology from Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi before completing her Ph.D. in oceanography and coastal sciences at LSU. She has built a stakeholder-driven program that advances nature-based solutions, industry training and workforce development while fostering collaborations across Gulf and East Coast networks. The fellowship will help Robinson extend her research into emerging value-added and multispecies aquaculture initiatives, investigating novel aquaculture strategies that enhance environmental performance and expand the scientific foundation for sustainable coastal systems.



van Heerden is an engagement specialist and the director of the LSU EnvironMentors Program at Louisiana Sea Grant. She is also adjunct faculty in the Department of Environmental Sciences at LSU. As a geospatial socioecologist and environmental educator, her research lies at the intersection of spatial science, place-based education, place identity and nature-society relationships. She investigates how people, across different ages and life stages, form attachments to natural systems

and how those attachments foster environmental literacy, stewardship and resilience in Louisiana and the broader Gulf region. Central to her work is the use of mapping as both a scientific and storytelling tool. Her research demonstrates how mapping not only builds technical skills but also deepens place identity and connection to nature. Her work has been supported by the National Academies Gulf Research Program and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. A Louisiana native, her passion for environmental education is rooted in her lived experience of coastal change. She earned two B.S. degrees, one in environmental science and resource management and one in biology, from California State University, Channel Islands, where she conducted geospatial ecological research in South Africa on game management, southern California on sandy beach ecology and the Cook Islands on coral reef health. van Heerden earned her Ph.D. in oceanography and coastal sciences from LSU, where her dissertation examined how to effectively communicate the value of the wetlands and coast in Louisiana through the ecosystem services framework.

The National Academies' Gulf Research Program is an independent, science-based program founded in 2013 as part of legal settlements with the companies involved in the 2010 Deepwater Horizon disaster. The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine are private, nonprofit institutions that provide independent, objective analysis and advice to the nation to solve complex problems and inform public policy decisions related to science, engineering and medicine. They operate under an 1863 congressional charter.

Water Flow, Elevation Important to Marsh Design, Resilience

Louisiana Sea Grant-funded study found that the way we design and build marshes, especially decisions about elevation and water flow, can greatly affect how healthy and resilient they become over time.

"Our findings clearly showed that design matters," said Tracy Quirk, associate professor in the Department of Oceanography and Coastal Sciences at Louisiana State University. Graduate student Kevin Stoner aided Quirk on her project, *Evaluating Ecological Functions of Created Marshes in Louisiana to Inform Decisions about Elevations and Confinement*. "Knowing how elevation and water movement affects marsh growth and sustainability can help us build better wetlands in the future," she noted.

Three marshes along the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain were studied: one that was created and surrounded by dykes (confined), one that was created without dykes (unconfined) and a nearby natural marsh. The two created marshes were built in 2018 using dredged material.

The unconfined marsh, which allowed water and sediment to move more freely, showed higher sediment accumulation, lower salinity during dry periods and a higher variety of plants species. The confined marsh had less water movement. It also had fewer helpful soil processes and was more likely to be taken over by less desirable plants like cattails and woody shrubs. The natural marsh, which was mostly covered with *Spartina patens*, had fewer plant species overall and relied more on plant roots and organic matter to build elevation, since it didn't receive as much new sediment.

"Including natural water flow in marsh design improved sediment buildup, plant growth and long-term success," said Quirk. "As we work to restore wetlands across Louisiana, how we build them will make a big difference."



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Macroscopic Invertebrates Guidebook of Pontchartrain Estuary Available

An *Identification Guide to the Macroscopic Invertebrates of the Lake Pontchartrain Estuary* has been published by Louisiana Sea Grant.

A copy of the guide can be downloaded from www.laseagrant.org/wp-content/uploads/Macroscopic-Invertebrates-ADA-copy.pdf. A limited number of printed copies are available from Louisiana Sea Grant offices in Baton Rouge, the Covington LSU AgCenter office and the University of New Orleans (UNO).

The guide was authored by the late Michael Poirrier who spent 34 years at UNO in the Department of Biological Sciences. Louisiana Sea Grant extension agent Carol Franze, who worked with Poirrier, edited his rough draft into the completed guide. Illustrations were done by former students of Poirrier.

The guide was prepared to facilitate the identification of invertebrates from the Lake Pontchartrain estuary. It also should be useful in identifying invertebrate fauna of similar estuaries of the northern Gulf of America.

To obtain a hard copy of the book, visit the Louisiana Sea Grant Building on Louisiana State University's Baton Rouge campus, or email rkron@lsu.edu. Copies can also be obtained from Franze at the AgCenter's offices at 1301 N. Florida Street, Covington; or at UNO from Jeanne Guimond at jguimond@uno.edu.

