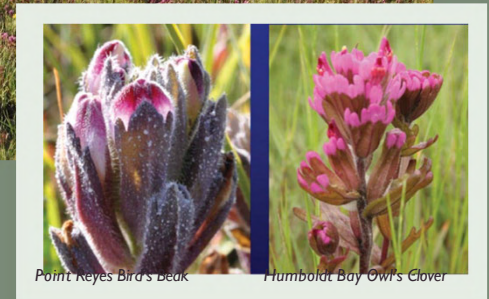


Salt Marsh Restoration on Tuluwat Island

The vegetative community on Tuluwat Island is currently being restored from a monoculture (single-species) habitat back to one that is more biodiverse. Over time, a diverse community of native plants will re-colonize in the places an invasive cordgrass, *Spartina densiflora*, has been removed. Salt marsh is one of the most productive habitats on earth, and every acre restored invites native plant and animal species to return.

Photo credit: Andrea Pickart

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Left: Spartina monoculture dominates salt marsh, reducing habitat and biodiversity.

Right: Restored plant biodiversity offers forage for salt marsh bird species and opportunities for native plant species, like rare Humboldt Bay owl's clover and Point Reyes bird's beak, to grow.

Photo credits: Andrea Pickart



The Tuluwat Island Spartina Removal Project is funded by Caltrans as offsite mitigation for impacts to coastal wetlands associated with the Eureka-Arcata Corridor Project. Project partners appreciate the Wiyot Tribe for allowing access to this National Historic Landmark. Work will continue through June 2029.