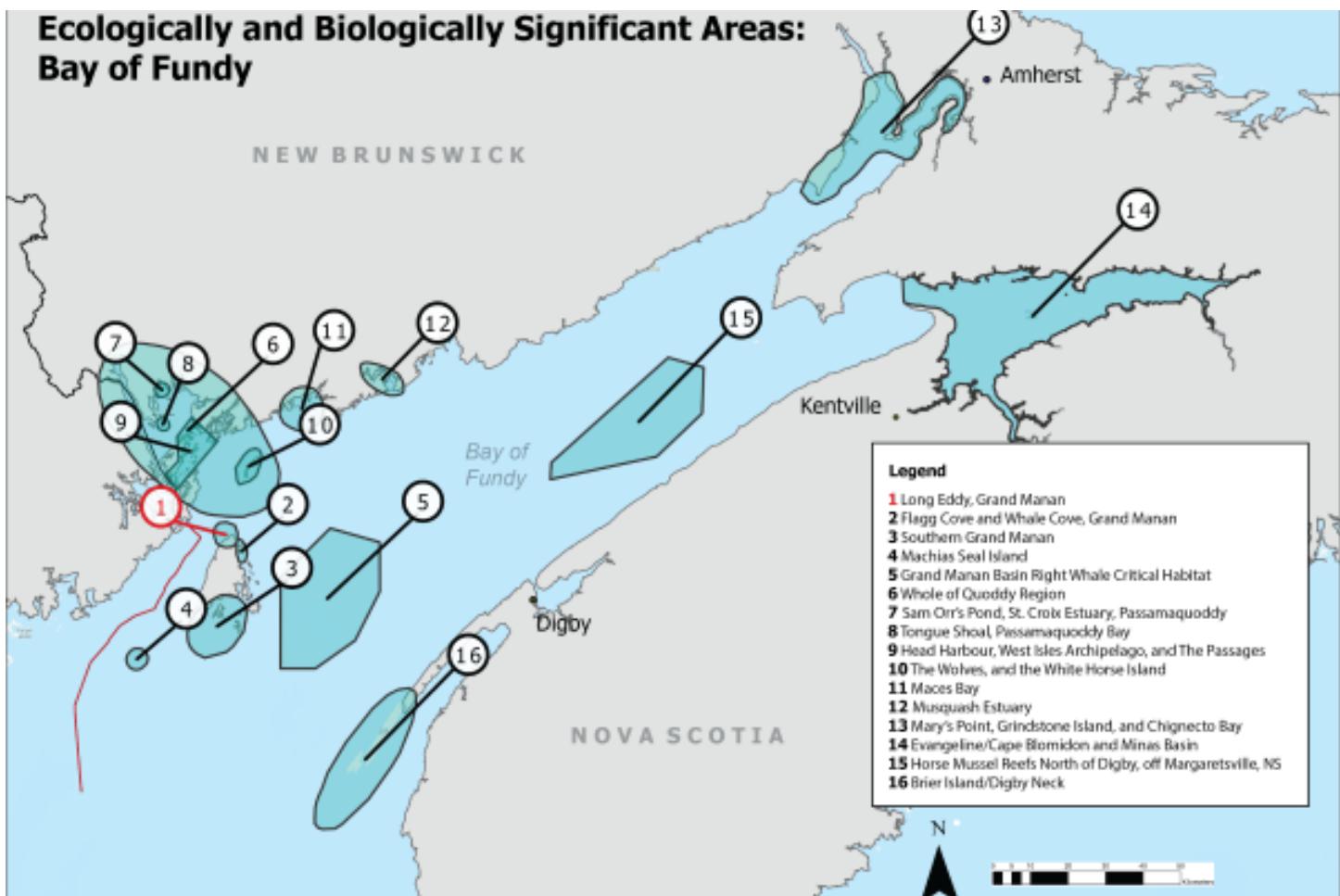


Long Eddy Grand Manan EBSA

"Long Eddy is a predictable oceanographic system of tidal currents and upwelling that is so prominent it can be seen from space."

September 15, 2021

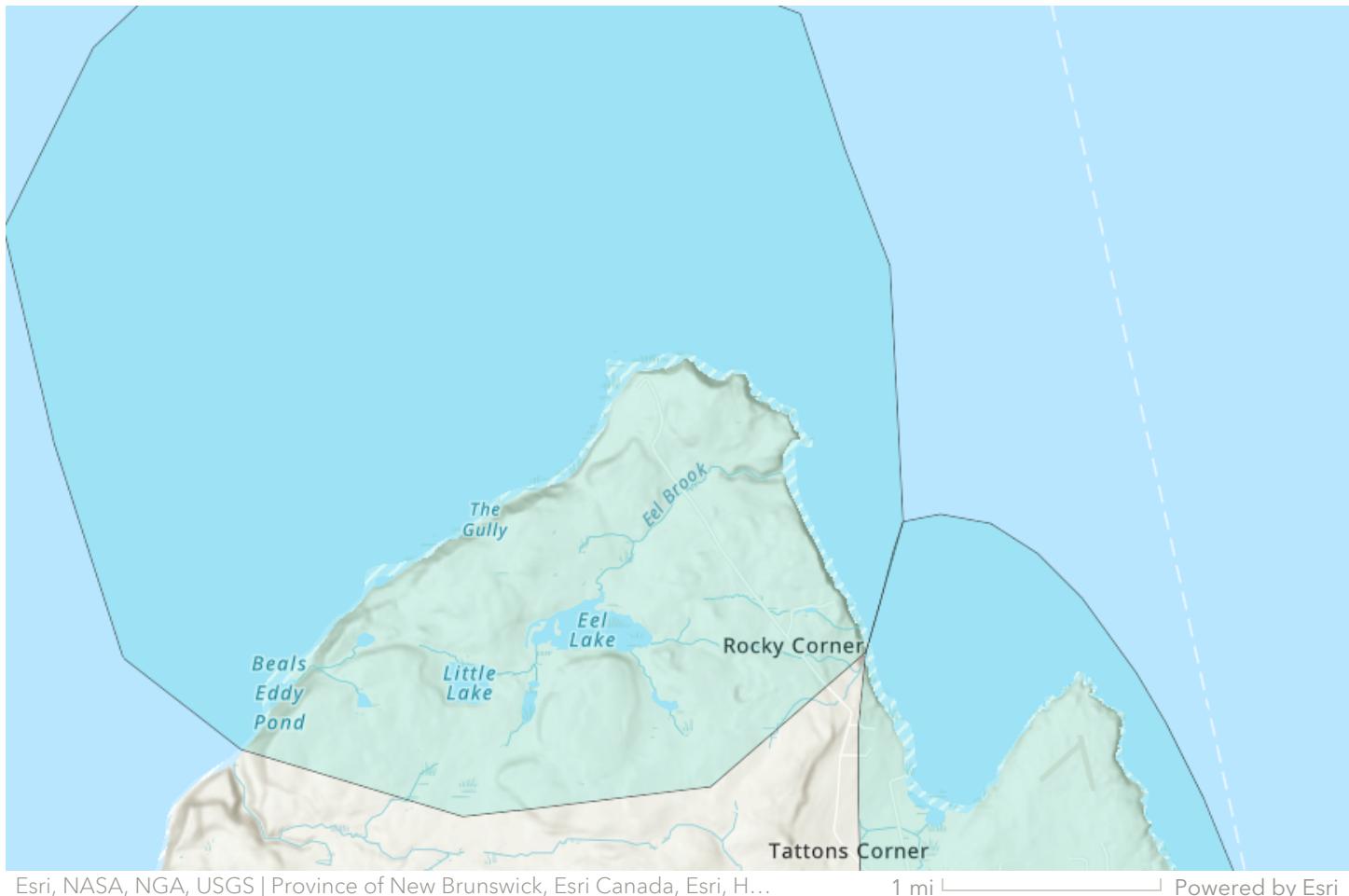


Location

Long Eddy, shown as number 1 in the map, is located off the northern tip of Grand Manan Island in the Bay of Fundy, extending

from “Money Cove” in the west to “Seven Days Work” in the east

“Long Eddy, Grand Manan – Identified on the basis of significant marine mammal and marine bird aggregations and high biological diversity as a result of aggregation of prey species available through persistent oceanographic processes, with these aggregations fulfilling requirements of critical life stages. (PRMA)” (Preliminary Representative Marine Area) (Buzeta, 2012)



More Information

From Conservation Network Document (July 2021):

“Long Eddy is a predictable oceanographic system of tidal currents and upwelling that is so prominent it can be seen from space. The persistent upwelling causes fish and plankton to concentrate here, which in turn attracts feeding aggregations of marine mammal and seabirds. The Long Eddy Point Lighthouse, a combined lighthouse

and fog alarm building on the northern tip of Grand Manan Island, was recently designated and protected under the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act.*”

The key feature of high productivity is derived from this being an area of persistent upwelling which gives rise to high fish and invertebrate diversity. Human activity has no effect on the powerful tidal currents which create the upwellings. The strong tidal currents and persistent upwelling, with resulting abundance of prey species, invite sea mammals and sea birds but these mammals and birds are not affected by current lobster or scallop fishing activities.

Some lobster fishing occurs off Long Eddy in certain periods of the season. A significant scallop fishery is carried out seasonally off Long Eddy. The abundance of this scallop fishery can be seen in maps of fishing effort in SPA 6 for 2019 and 2020. These maps show the distribution of scallop fishery effort.

The document suggests this is a spawning area for Atlantic herring. If herring were to spawn here, they would spawn at a time of year when lobster and scallop fisheries are inactive.

Herring weirs are routinely built annually in select locations along this shore, generally operating from about early July to late September. Herring weirs may introduce risk for some sea mammals, but for the last thirty years, the “Harbour Porpoise Release Program” has mitigated that risk with a very high degree of success.

The power cable that feeds electricity to Grand Manan stretches from Long Eddy to Campobello Island.

The persistent upwellings encourage foraging by northern gannet, dovekies, shearwaters, phalaropes, storm-petrels, loons, grebes, cormorants, gulls, and terns. It is also a significant foraging area for large auks. There is no conflict between fishing efforts and marine birds at sea and much of the shore above high tide where birds

might roost is protected as nature preserves managed for conservation by the New Brunswick Nature Trust.

Any seaweed harvesting is intertidal, which has no effect on the positive qualities of the currents and upwellings, nor the foraging sea mammals and sea birds.

Examining all human activities, spatially and temporally, at Long Eddy and their limited impacts on the essential positive qualities of the area is expected to demonstrate effective conservation for Long Eddy, as long as the “Harbour Porpoise Release Program” continues in effect.

Click on the polygon in the map to see pop-up information.

Original Story Map

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