Marsh Futures: Development of a Methodology to assess needs and tactics for marsh resiliency

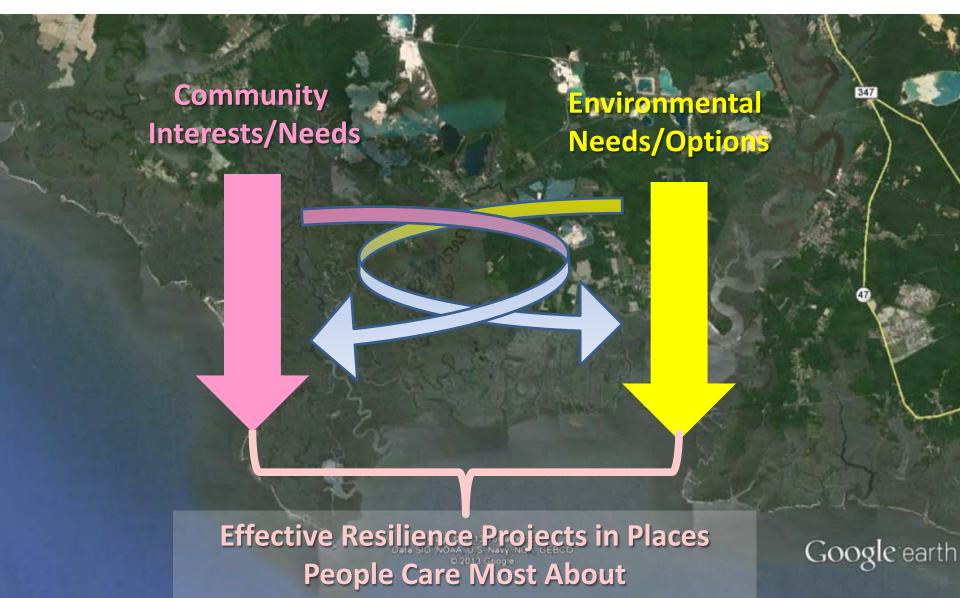






Partnership for the Delaware Estuary 2015 Science Summit
Balancing Progress & Protection – 10 Years of Science in Action
January 25-28, 2015
Cape May, NJ

Bayshore Sustainable Infrastructure Planning Project (BAYSIPP) Marsh Futures



Hierarchical Analysis

Resolution of Tech Group Analysis



Regional Restoration Initiative



2. Remote Sensing Analyses, Models

Coastal Resilience Tool



3. On-the-Ground Analyses, Project Concepts

Marsh Futures



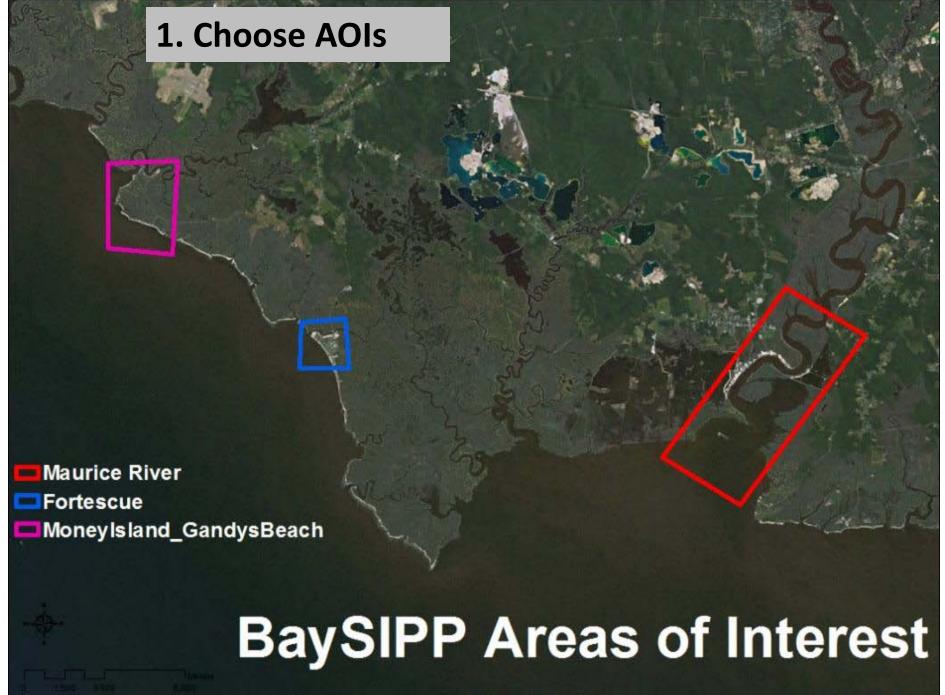
4. Highly Detailed Analysis, Project Plans

Installation/Implementation

Tech Group Steps

Development of Methodology to assess needs and tactics

- Choose Ares of Interest (AOIs) based on public needs and interest
- 2. Survey area of interest (AOI)
 - Determine topography
 - Placement in tidal regime
- 3. Assess Vegetation
 - Stressed?
 - Where?
- 4. Assess erosion over time at each AOI
- **5. BMPs:** Use Shoreline Change, Vegetation and Elevation to assess vulnerability type and appropriate tactic



Source: Ead, Digital Globe, George, Leubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Geimapping, Aerogrid, 1914, 1917, swisstope, and the GIS User Community





Step2 : Elevation Real-Time Kinematic GPS

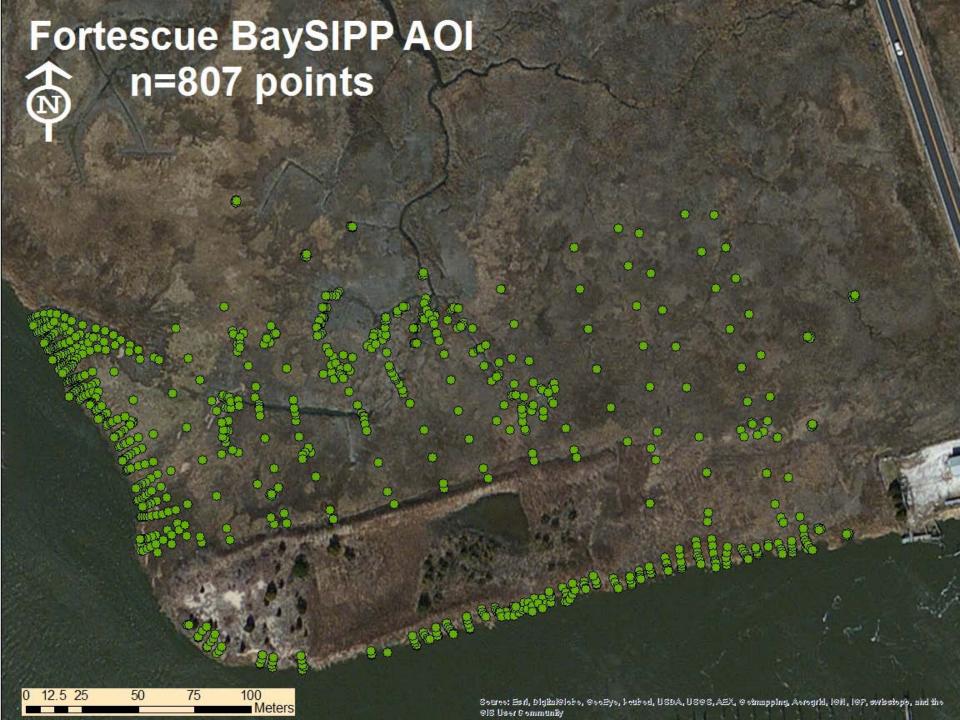
Accuracy

•Horizontal: 8mm+1ppm RMS*

•Vertical: 15mm+1ppm RMS*

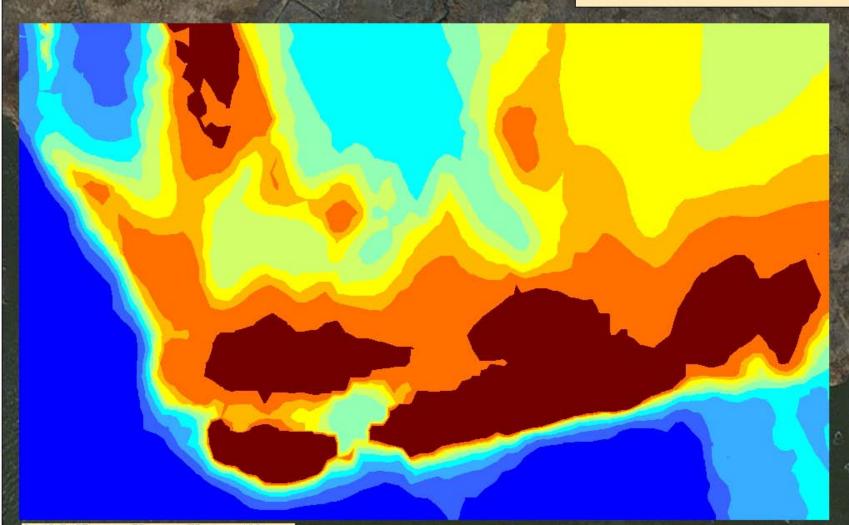
•Pilot Study conducted to determine point density needed to accurate capture topographic conditions (~400/Ha)

*1mm/km added for distance from base station



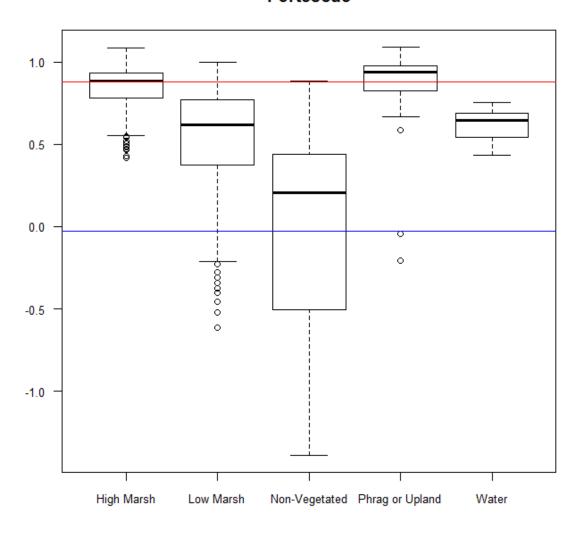
Fortescue BaySIPP AOI n=807 points





Marsh Type Score

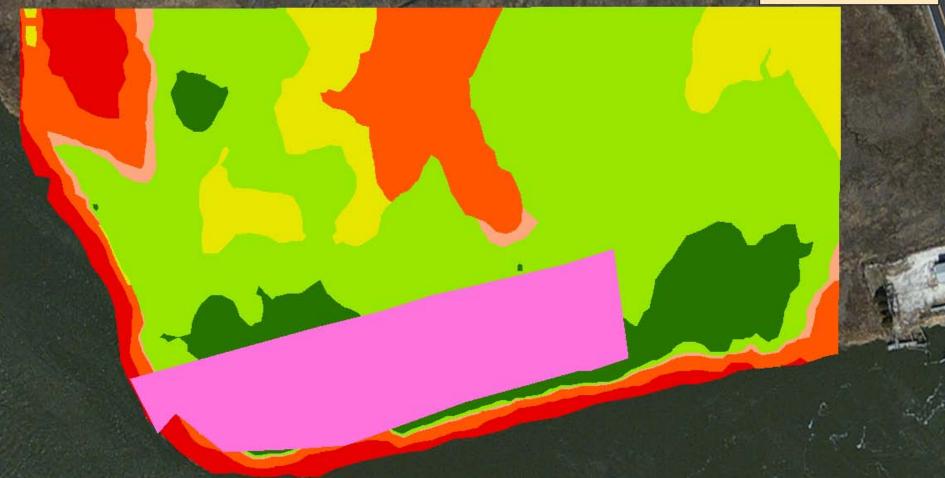
Fortescue



- 1. Elevation
- 2. Dominant Vegetation







Step 3: Vegetation Metrics

1. Blade Height: Length of 25 stems



2. Canopy Cover: How Much Light Gets Through?



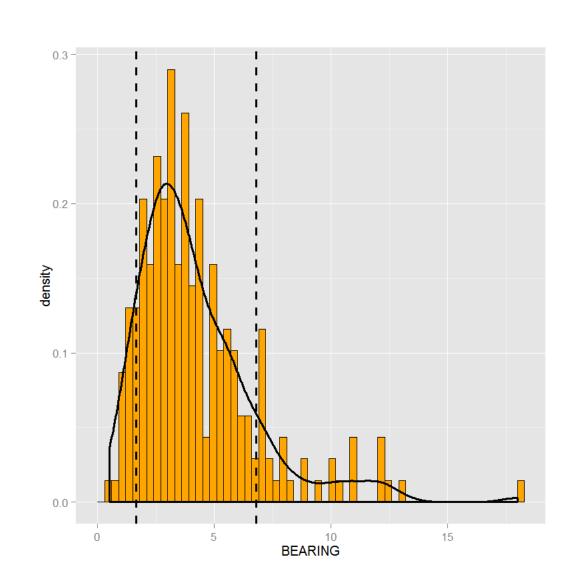
3. Bearing Capacity:
 How Soupy is the Mud?Depth rod sinks after 5 blows with slide hammer

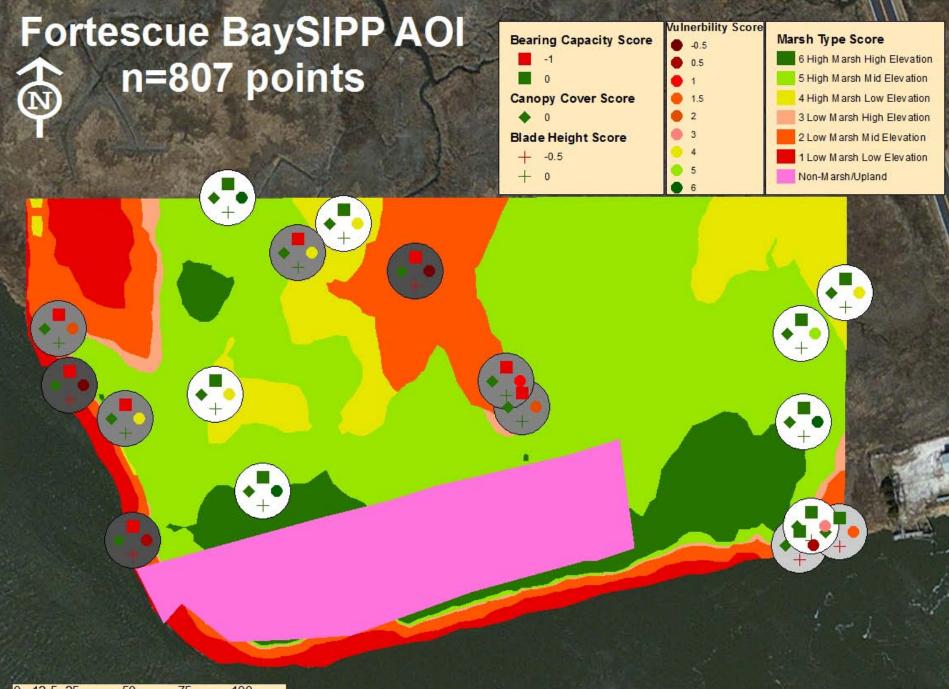


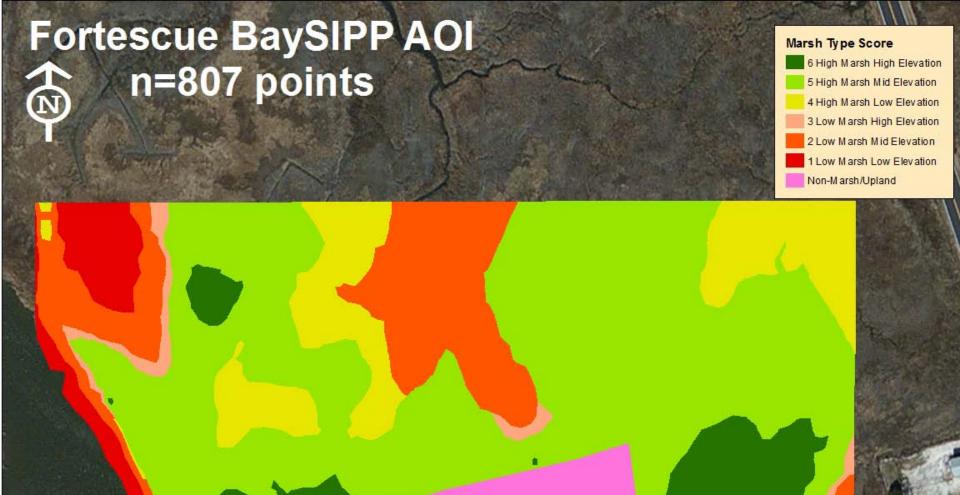
Vegetation Scoring

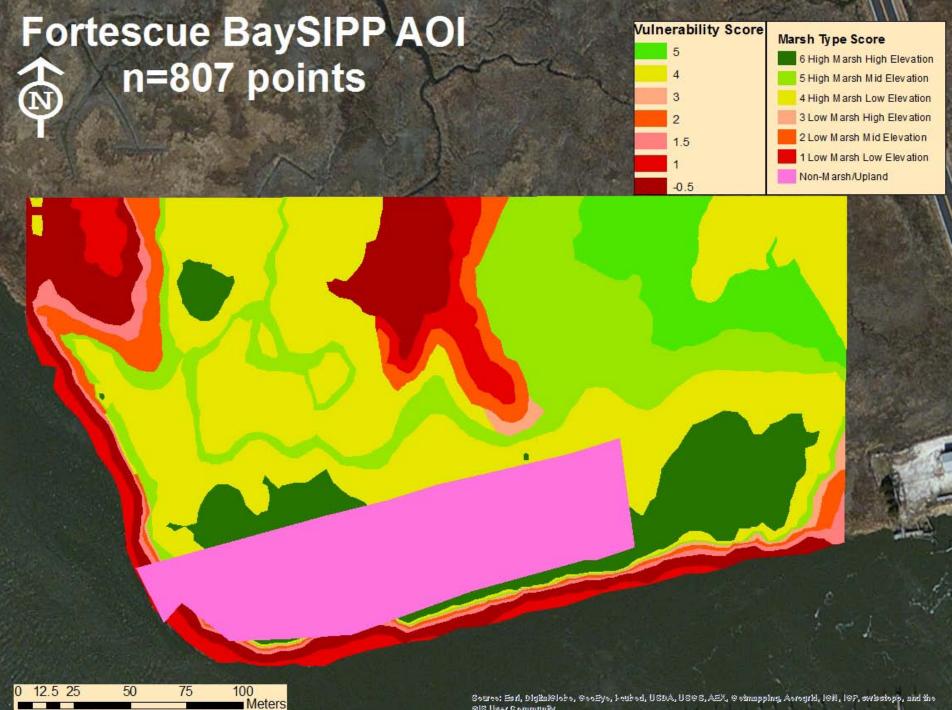
- 5yr MACWA data to ID breakpoints
- Values > 1sd = unstable (negative score

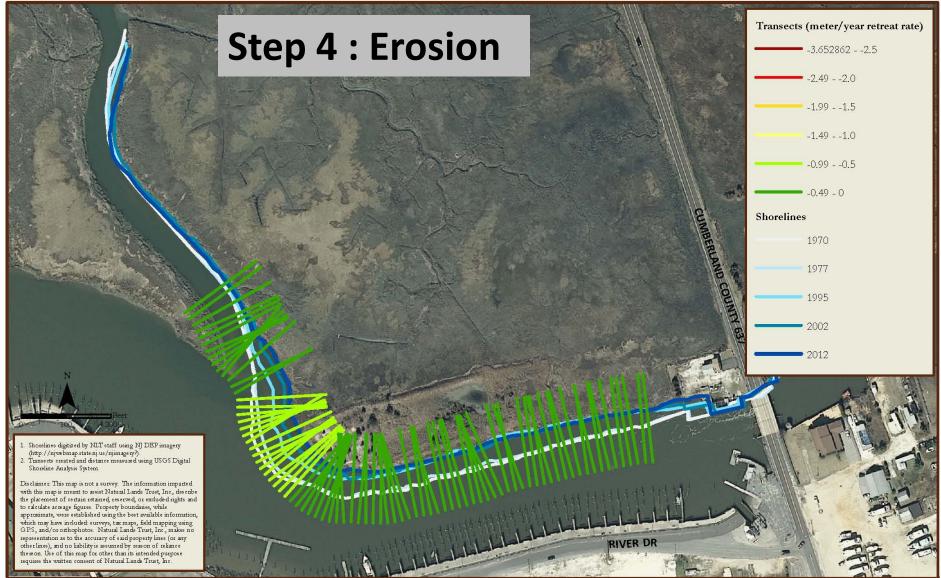
- Bearing Capacity: -1
- Blade Height: -0.5
- Canopy Cover: -0.5













2012 Aerial Photography

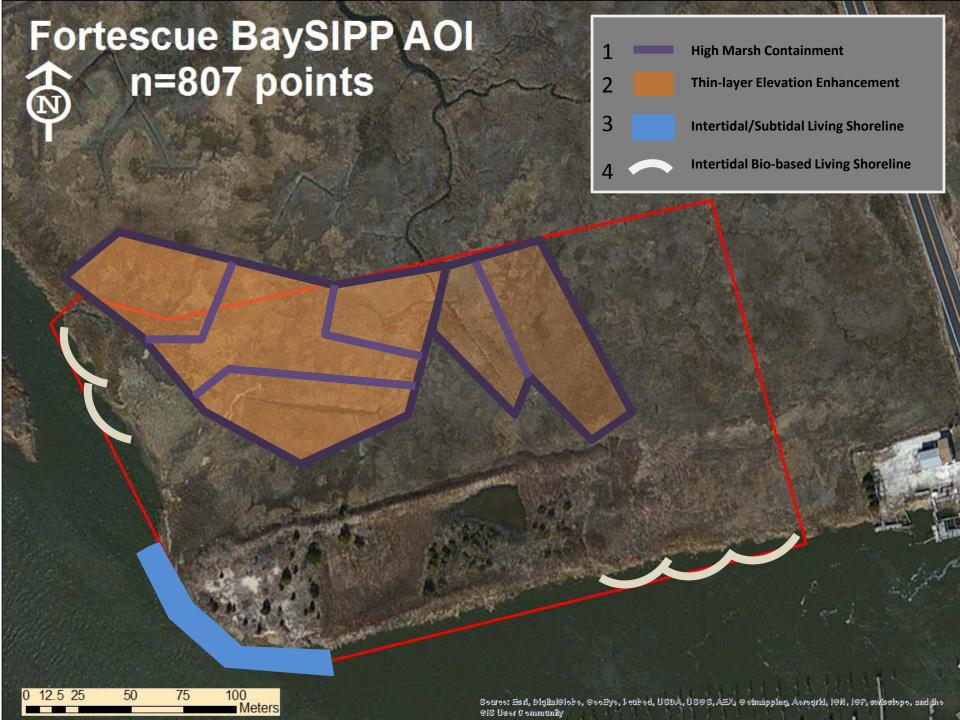
BAYSIPP SHORELINE RETREAT STUDY

FORTESCUE SITE

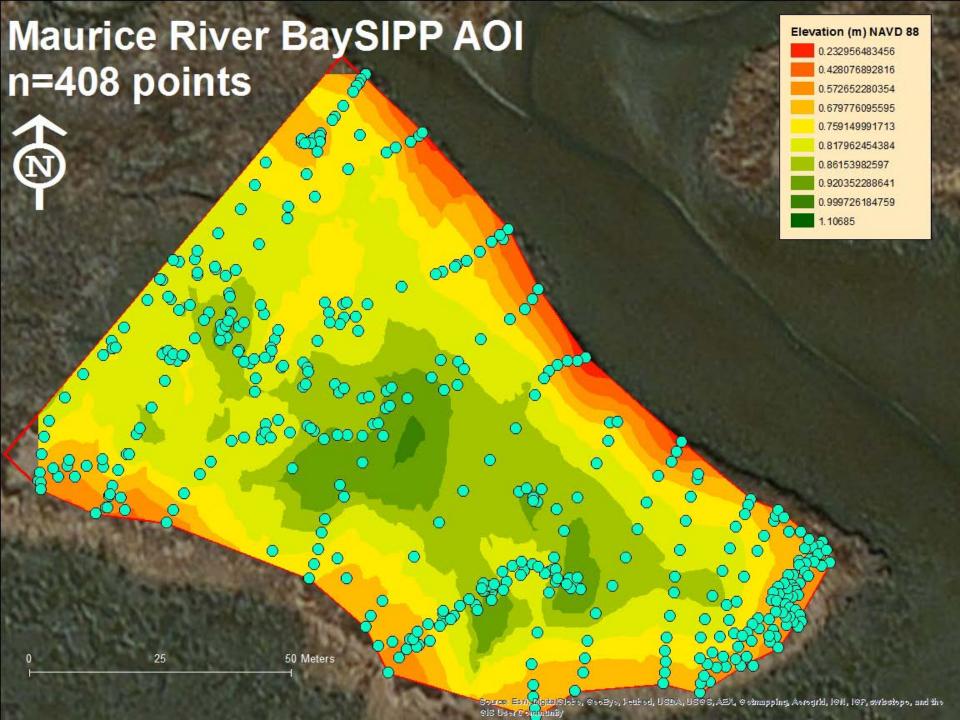
Downe Township, Cumberland County, NJ

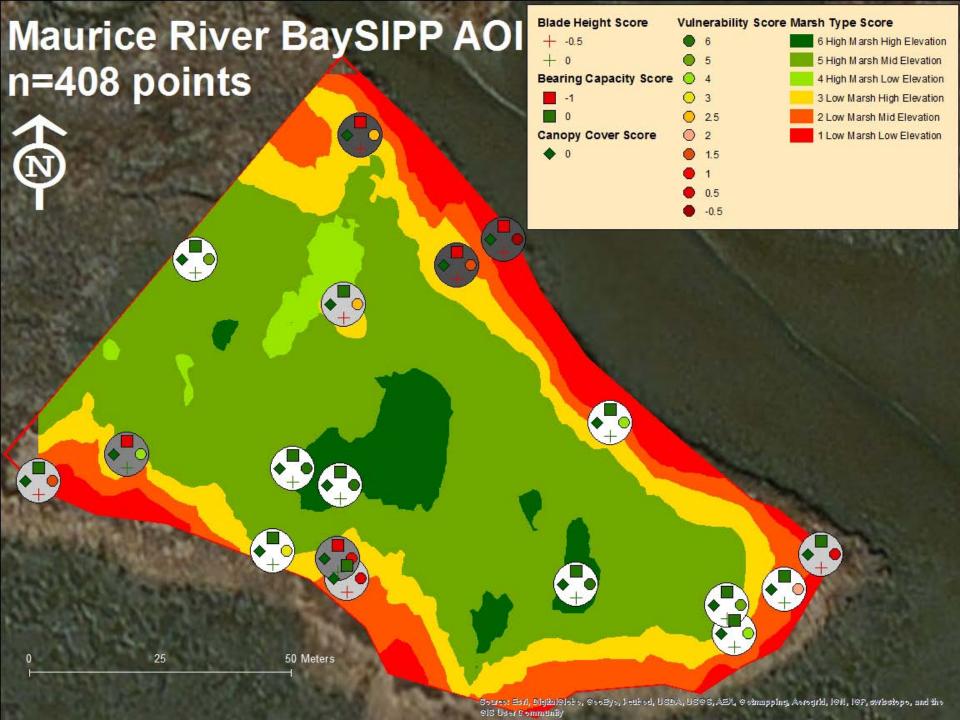
Compiled By: Natural Lands Trust 10/30/14

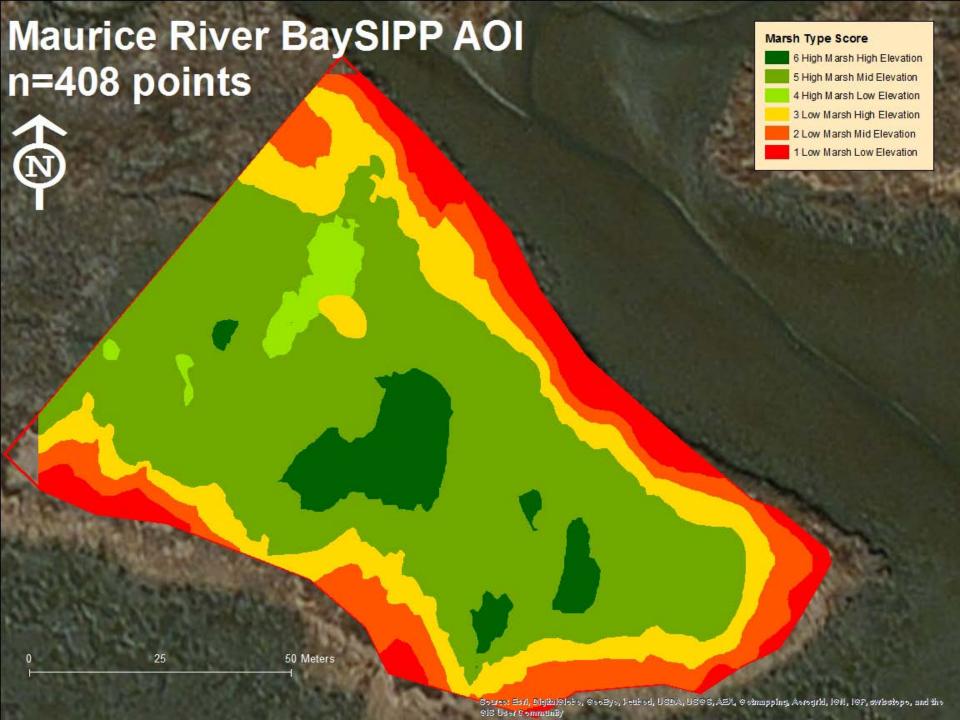


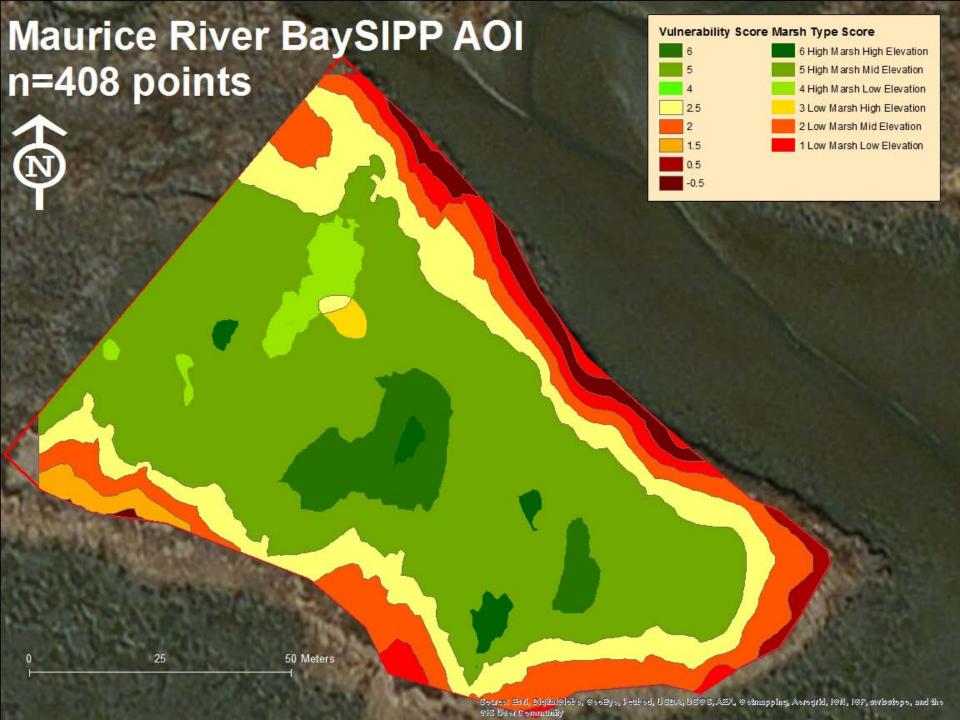


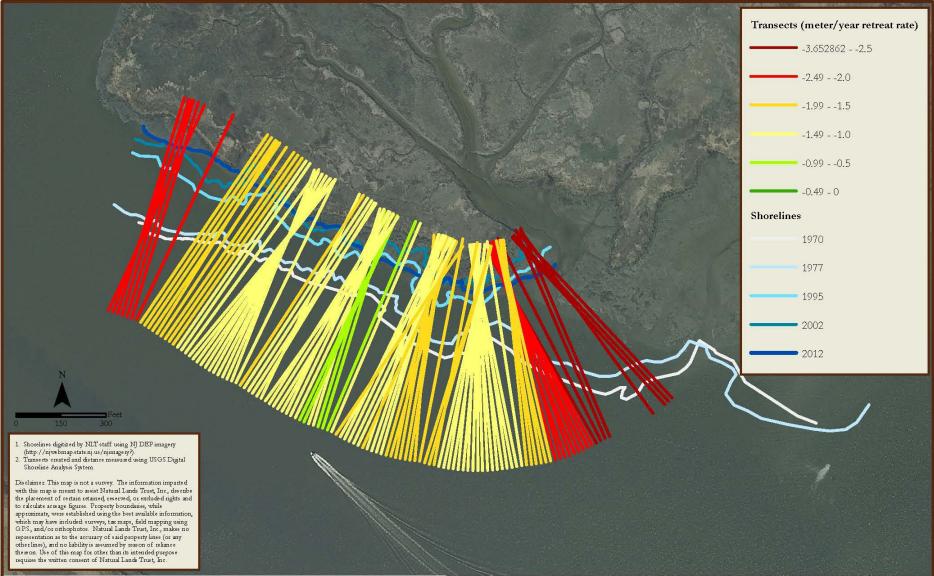












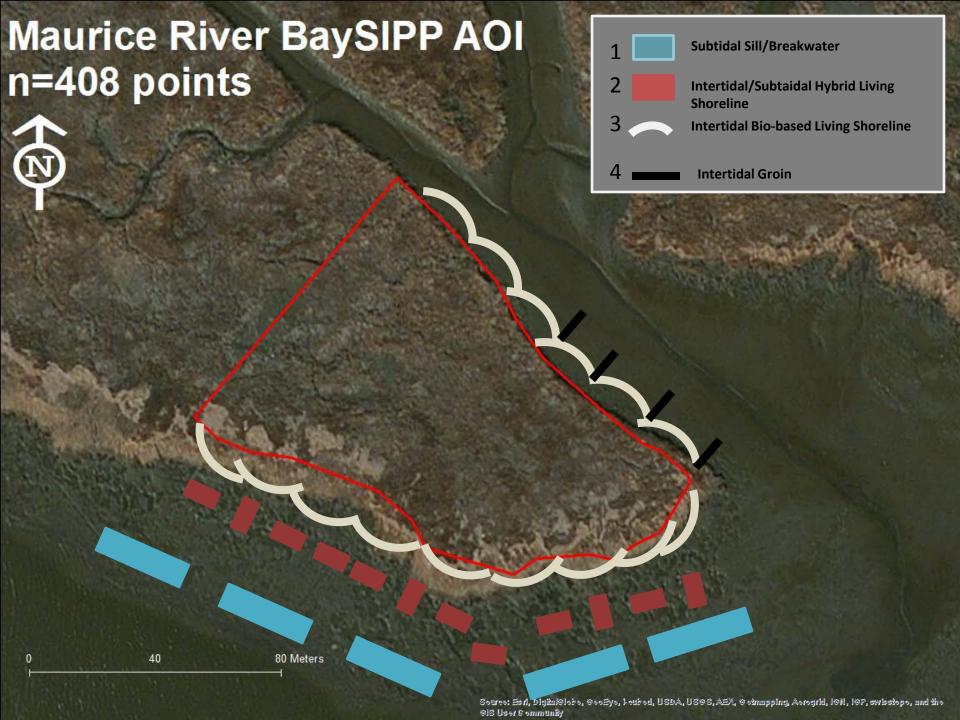


2012 Aerial Photography

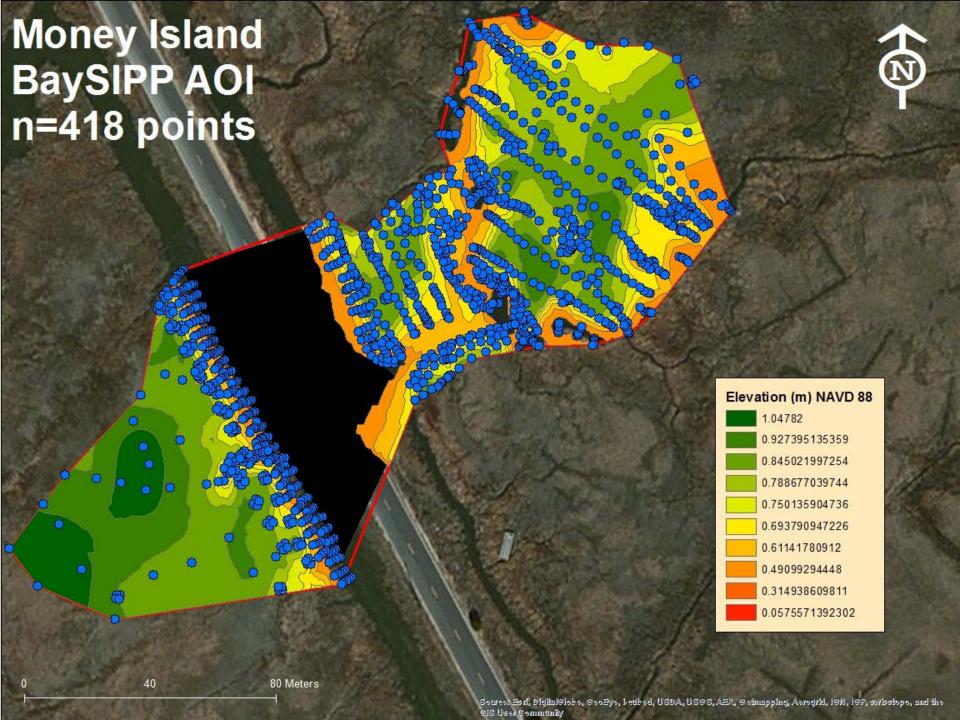
BAYSIPP SHORELINE RETREAT STUDY MAURICE RIVER SITE

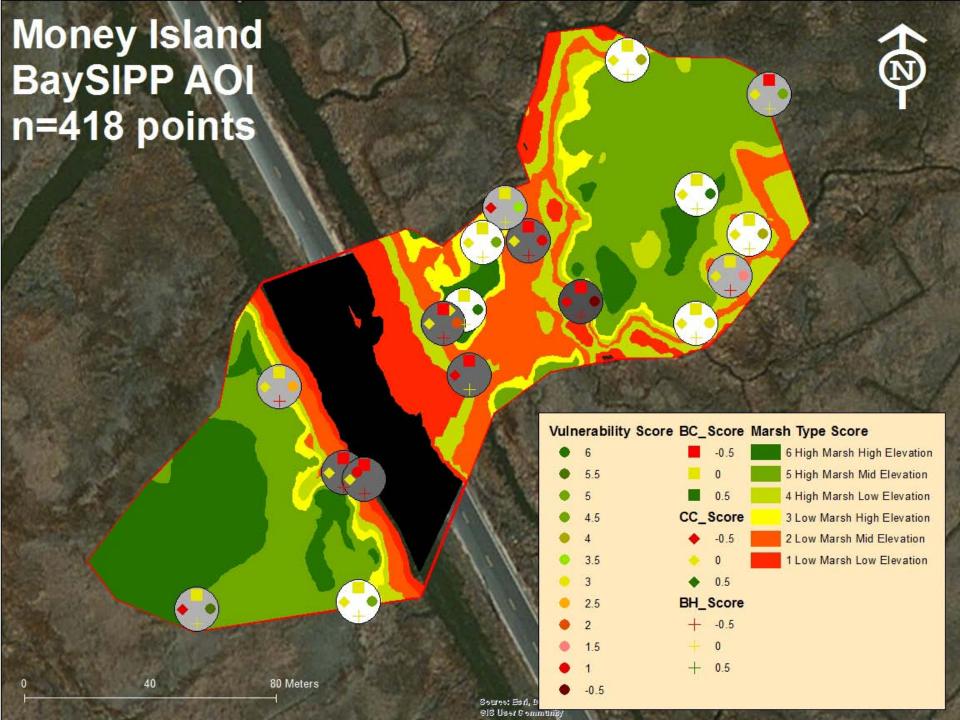
Maurice River Township, Cumberland County, NJ
Compiled By. Natural Lands Trust 10/30/14

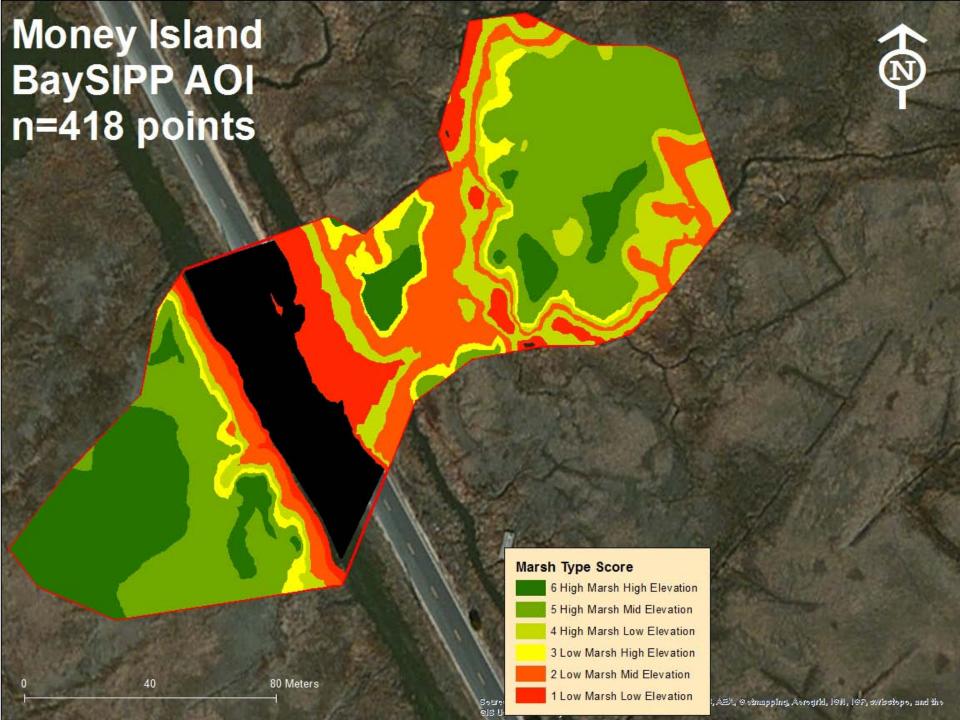


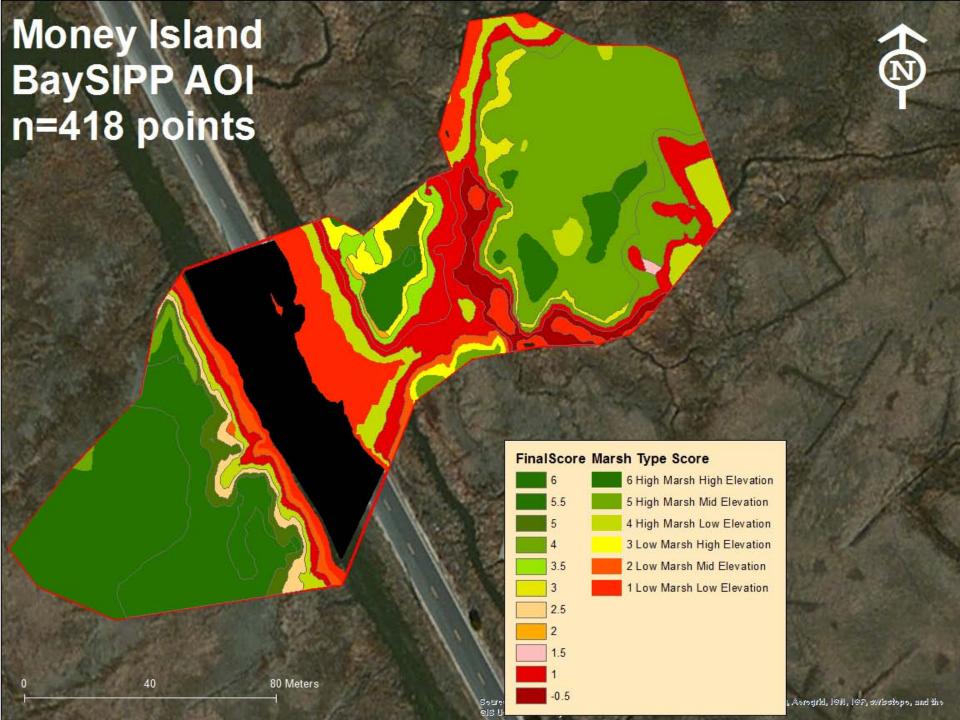














Natural Lands Trust

1031 Palmers Mill Road, Media, PA 19063 610-353-5587 ~ www.natlands.org

2012 Aerial Photography

BAYSIPP SHORELINE RETREAT STUDY

MONEY ISLAND SITE

Downe Township, Cumberland County, NJ

Compiled By. Natural Lands Trust 10/30/14





Different Marshes Have Different Issues

Shoreline Retreat Comparison

Maurice: very high rate

Money Island: creek edge erosion

Fortescue: less edge erosion

Marsh Platform Vulnerability Comparison

Fortescue: Interior marsh drowning/standing water

Money Island: Creek widening/intrusion

Maurice River: Fairly stable platform

Different Marshes Have Different Solutions

Marsh Futures Assessment Method

- Results match observational data
- Small investment of time and money
- Method provides quantitative data that can be used to:
 - 1. Recommend site specific tactics
 - 2. Attract funding sources
 - 3. Gather data for permits
 - 4. Establish baseline conditions for future endeavors

Acknowledgements

New Jersey Recovery Fund EPA National Estuary Program

Members of BaySIPP Steering Committee
Rutgers Haskin Shellfish Research Laboratory

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The Nature Conservancy (Moses Katkowski)

Natural Lands Trust (Diane Rosencrance, Megan Boatright)



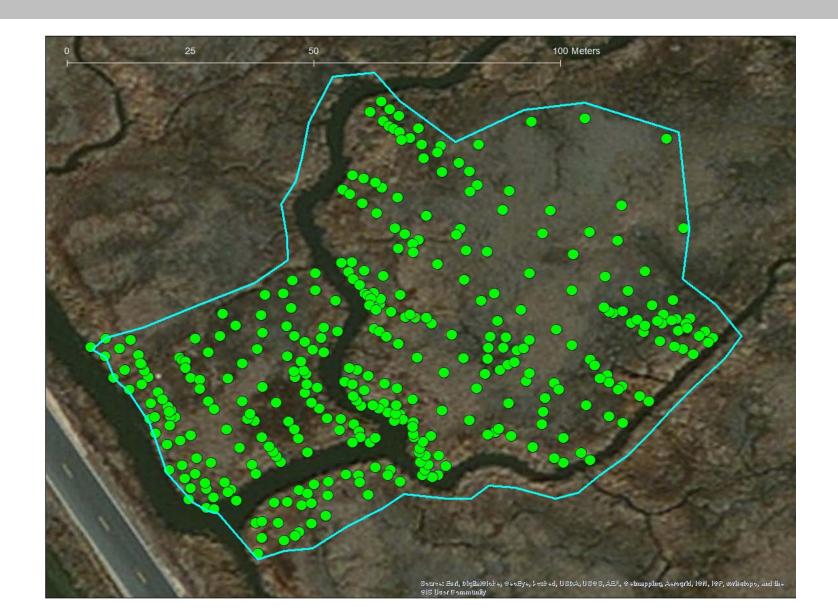




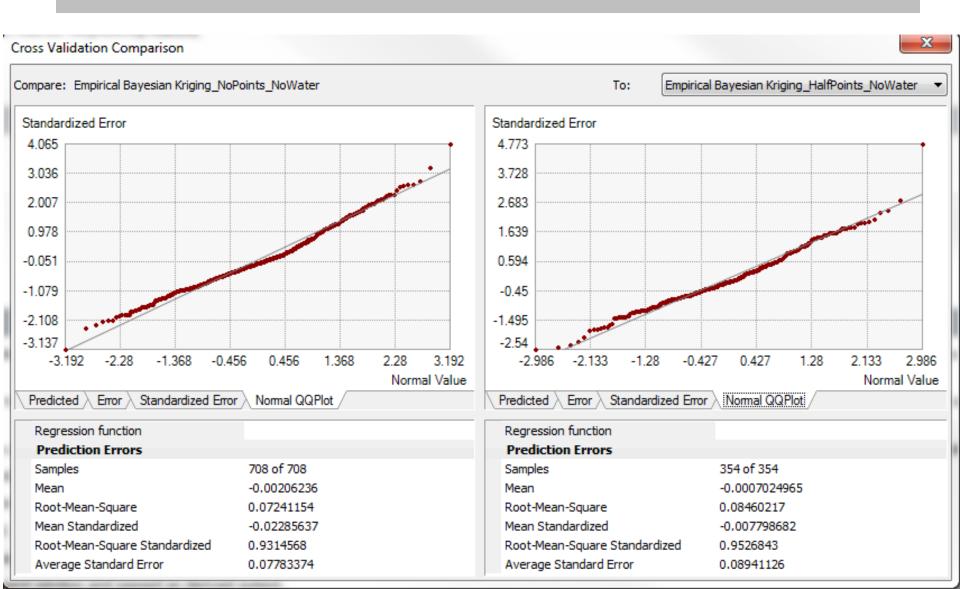
Methods Explanations

- 1. Point Density Needed to Characterize AOIs
- 2. RTK & LiDAR Comparison: Why RTK is needed
- 3. Choosing Breakpoints for Vegetation Scoring

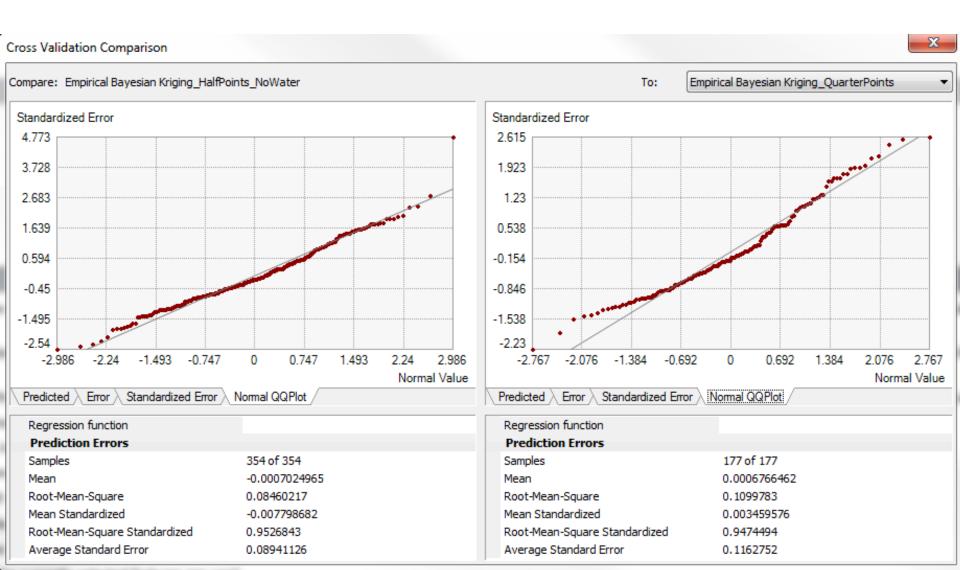
Survey: 6.5 Hours; 798 Points; 8000 m²



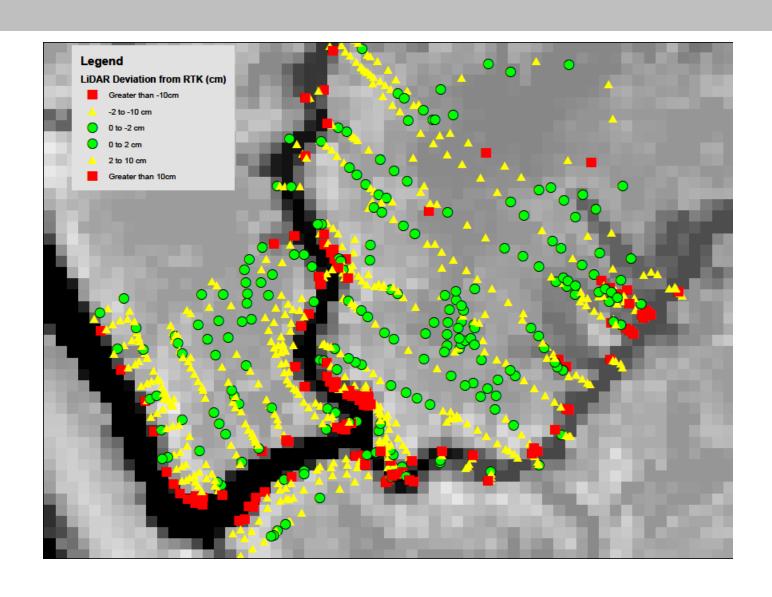
Model Comparison: 798 vs. 399 points:

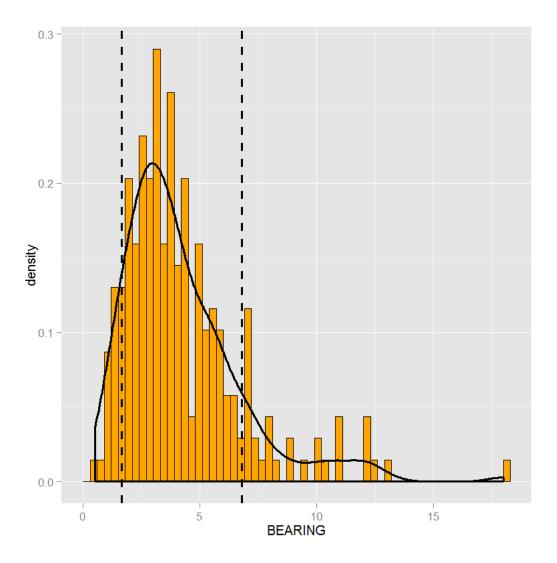


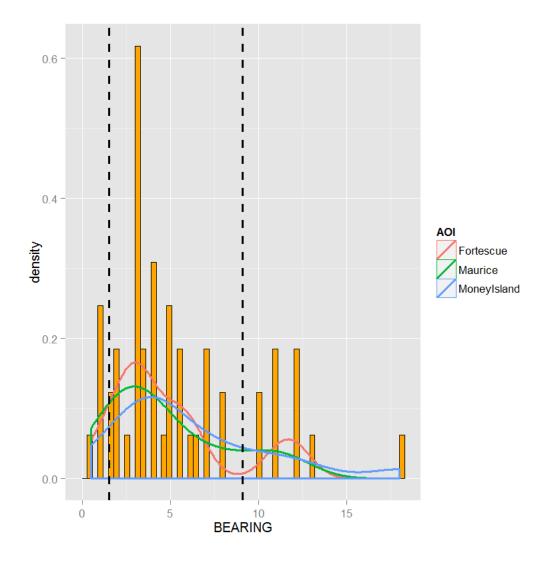
Model Comparison: 399 vs. 200 points:



RTK Vs. LiDAR







Metric Scoring

Table 1. Means, standard deviations (SD), thresholds (mean +1 SD), and adjusted thresholds for each metric. The units for blade height and bearing capacity centimeters, and canopy cover was assessed in kilo-lumens.

Metric	Mean	SD	Mean +SD	Adjusted Threshold	Score Adjustment Value
Blade Height	81.67	34.71	116.37	110.00	-0.5
Canopy Cover	32.80	21.05	53.85	53.85	-0.5
Bearing Capacity	4.22	2.58	6.80	6.00	-1.0

