

Marsh Madness: monitoring of coastal wetland restoration projects along Florida's east coast



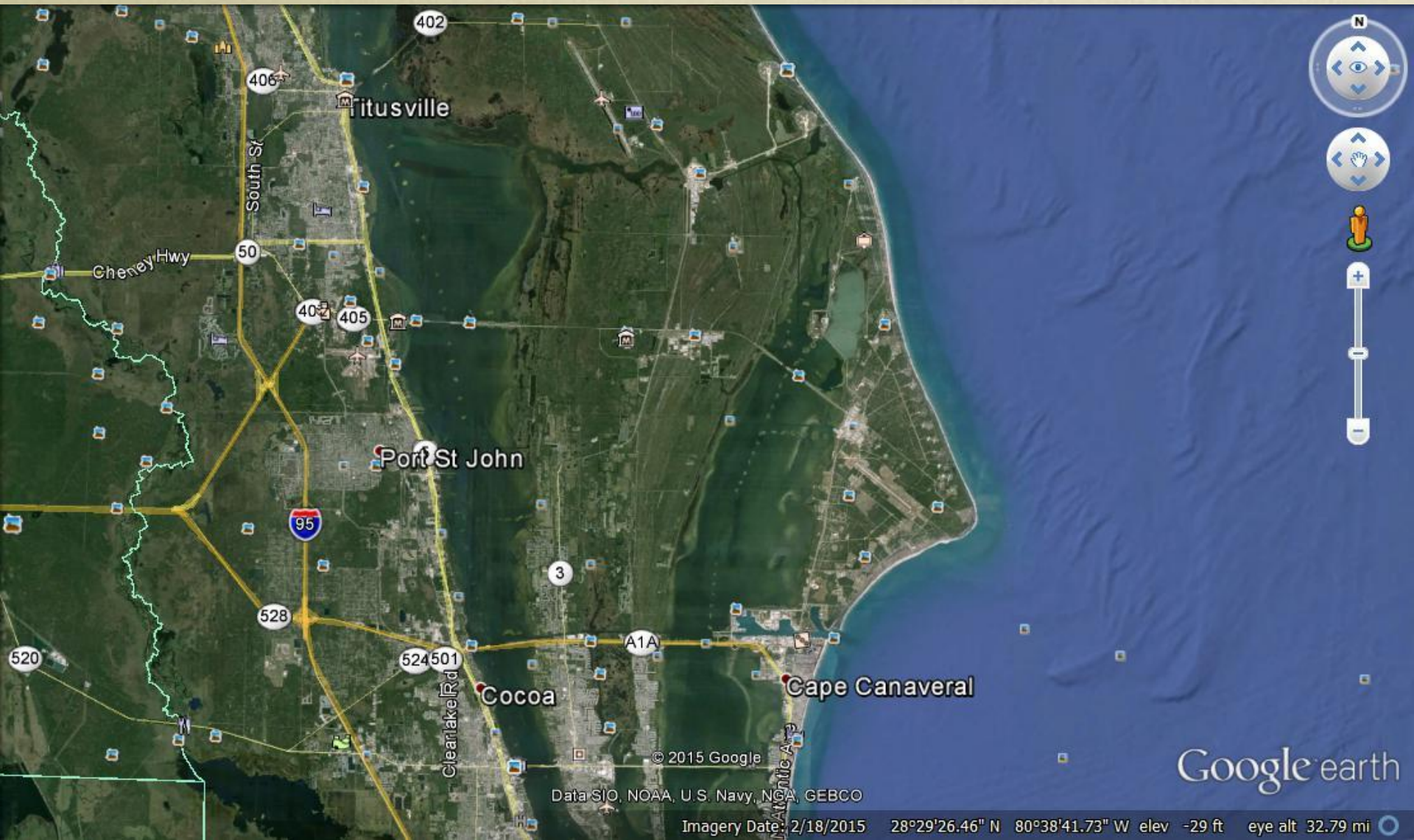
Jeff Beal, Annie Roddenberry, Kent Smith, Erin McDevitt

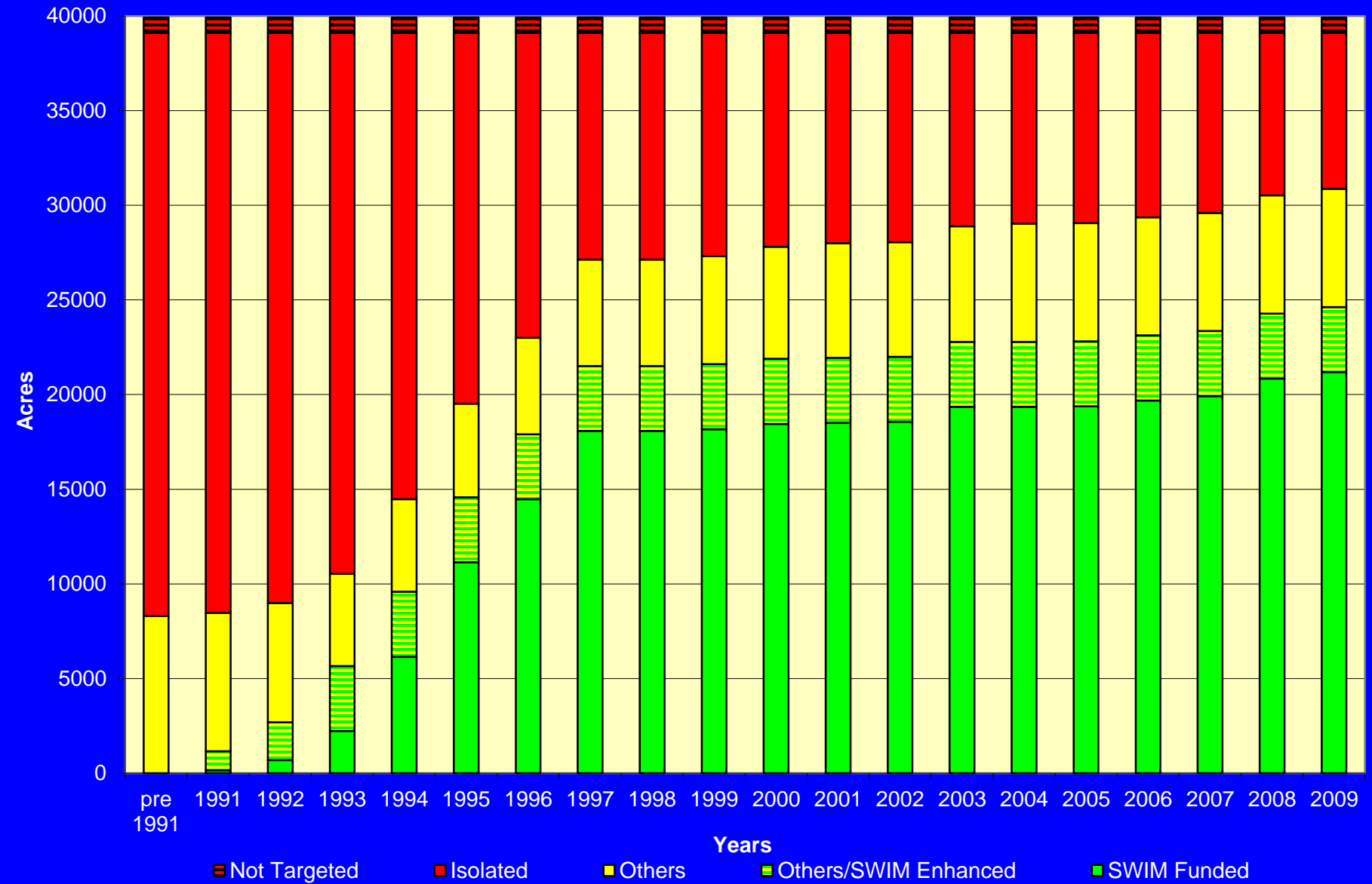
FWC Marine/Estuarine Subsection

Melinda Donnelly UCF



IRL history of altered coastal wetlands







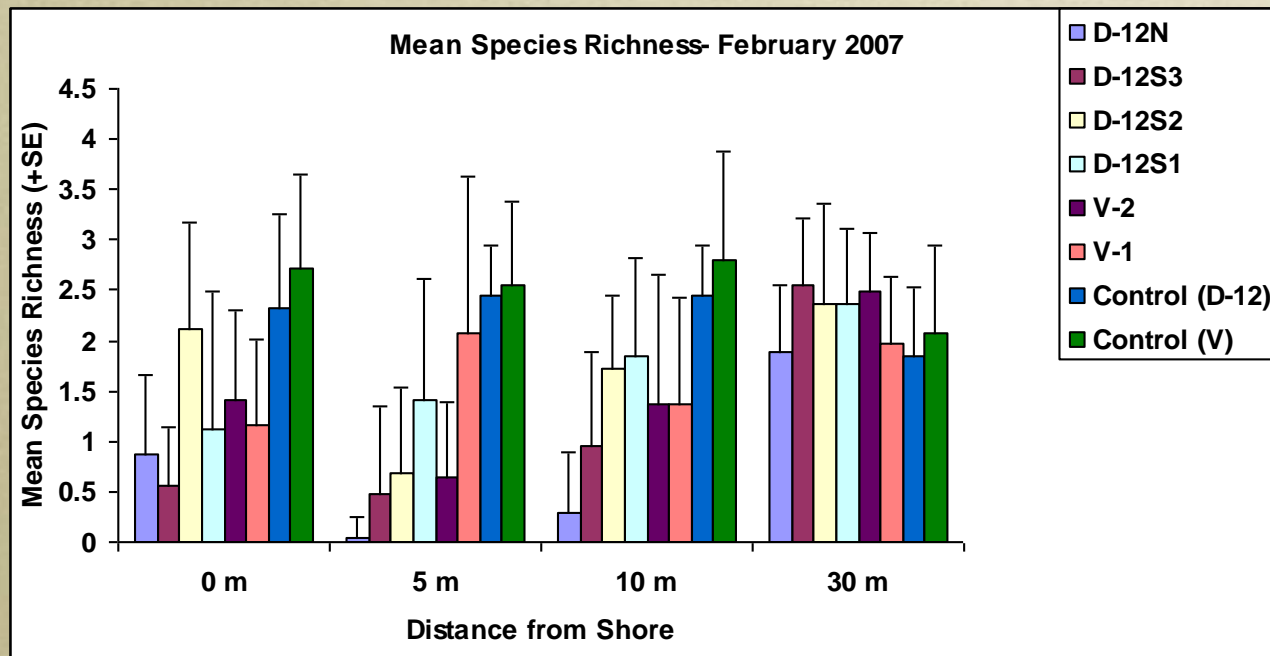
727.520.8181
www.aerophoto.com

North Peninsula

Image # 100106 2113
Date 01.06.10





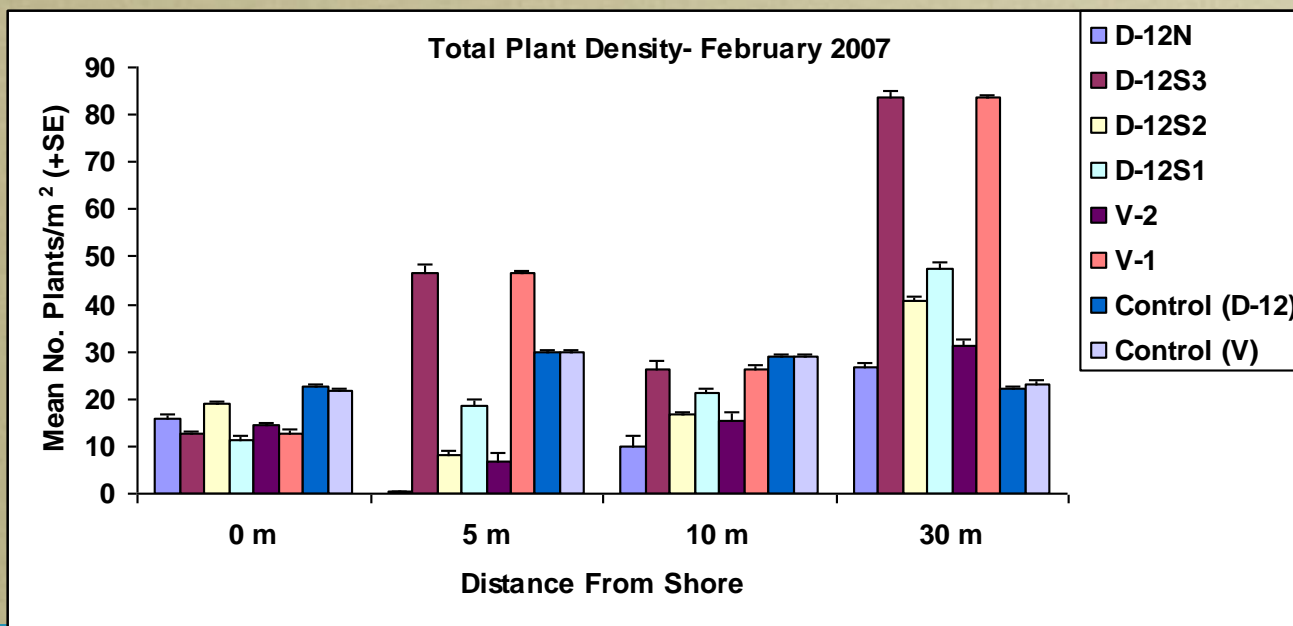


Youngest (1mth)



Oldest (7yrs)

Pristine marshes in the region as controls





Dragline ditch



2yrs post-restoration



\$4250 per acre to restore

Provides 50lbs of fish biomass per acre annually
to adjacent waters Stevens et al. 2007

(600 restored acres produce 15tons annually)

Provides \$13,400 per acre in coastal
storm protection Costanza 2008

(600 restored acres provide \$8,040,000 protection)



2004

1999

| | Pre Project | Post Project | Change |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| Project Area | 55.6 | 55.6 | 0 |
| Spoil Area | 17.2 | 0.0 | -17.2 |
| Marsh Area | 24.6 | 45.9 | 21.3 |
| Ditch Area | 13.8 | 9.7 | -4.1 |



21.3 acres of marsh restored



45.9 acres of marsh

24.6 acres of marsh

Florida Marine Fisheries Enhancement Initiative



**Florida represents 39% of the
nation's saltwater fishing
(\$5.8B annual gross worth not
including boats; 32,000 jobs)**



Florida boating industry \$18B
opportunities today and tomorrow through sound
management practices.



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Florida - Fishing Capital of the World





FLORIDA'S SALTWATER HATCHERY & HABITAT INITIATIVE

Enhancement Center three-pronged approach:

~Hatchery-reared saltwater species

~Habitat restoration/enhancement

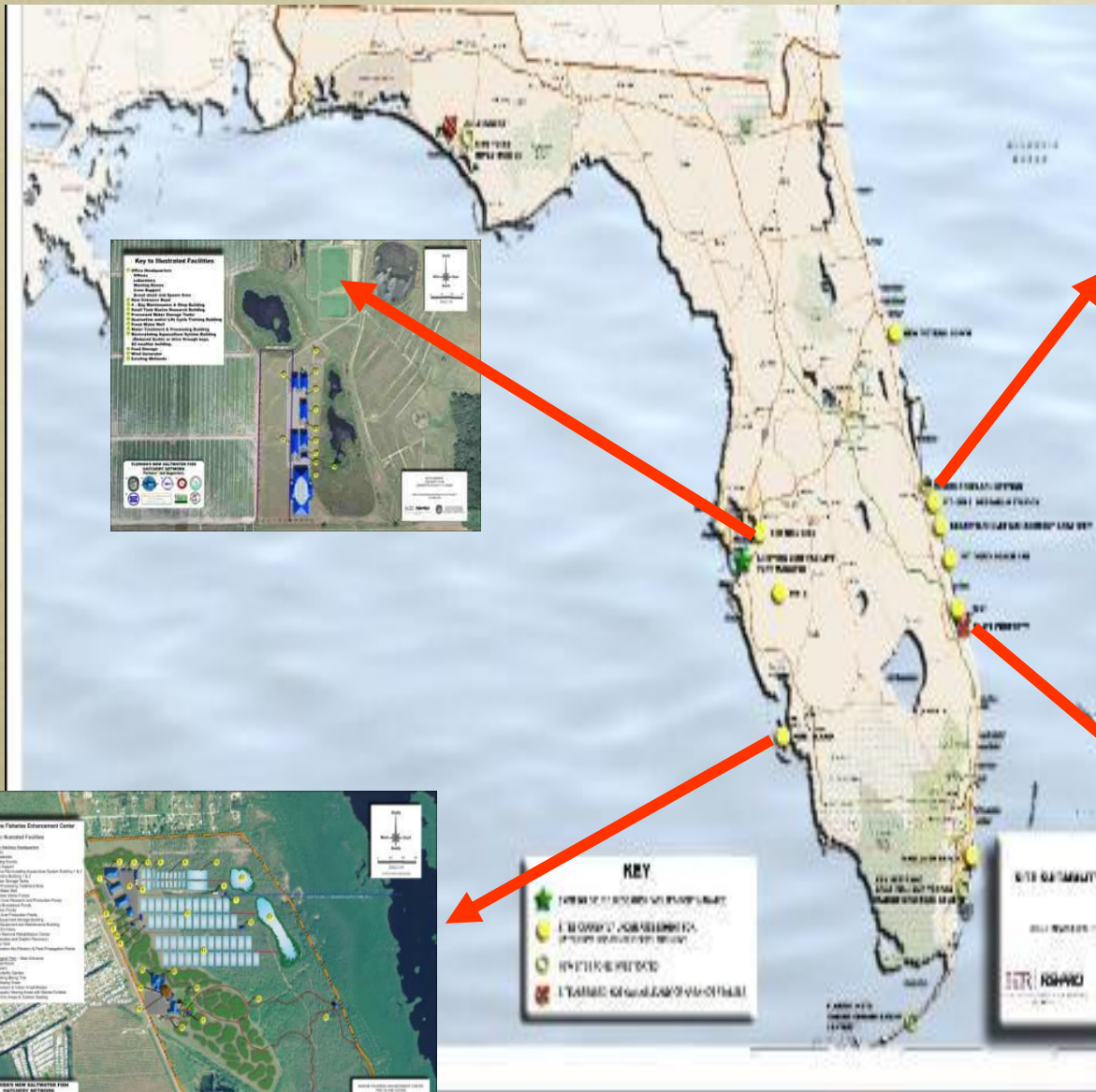
~ Environmental education

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FWC's SERF site, Port Manatee



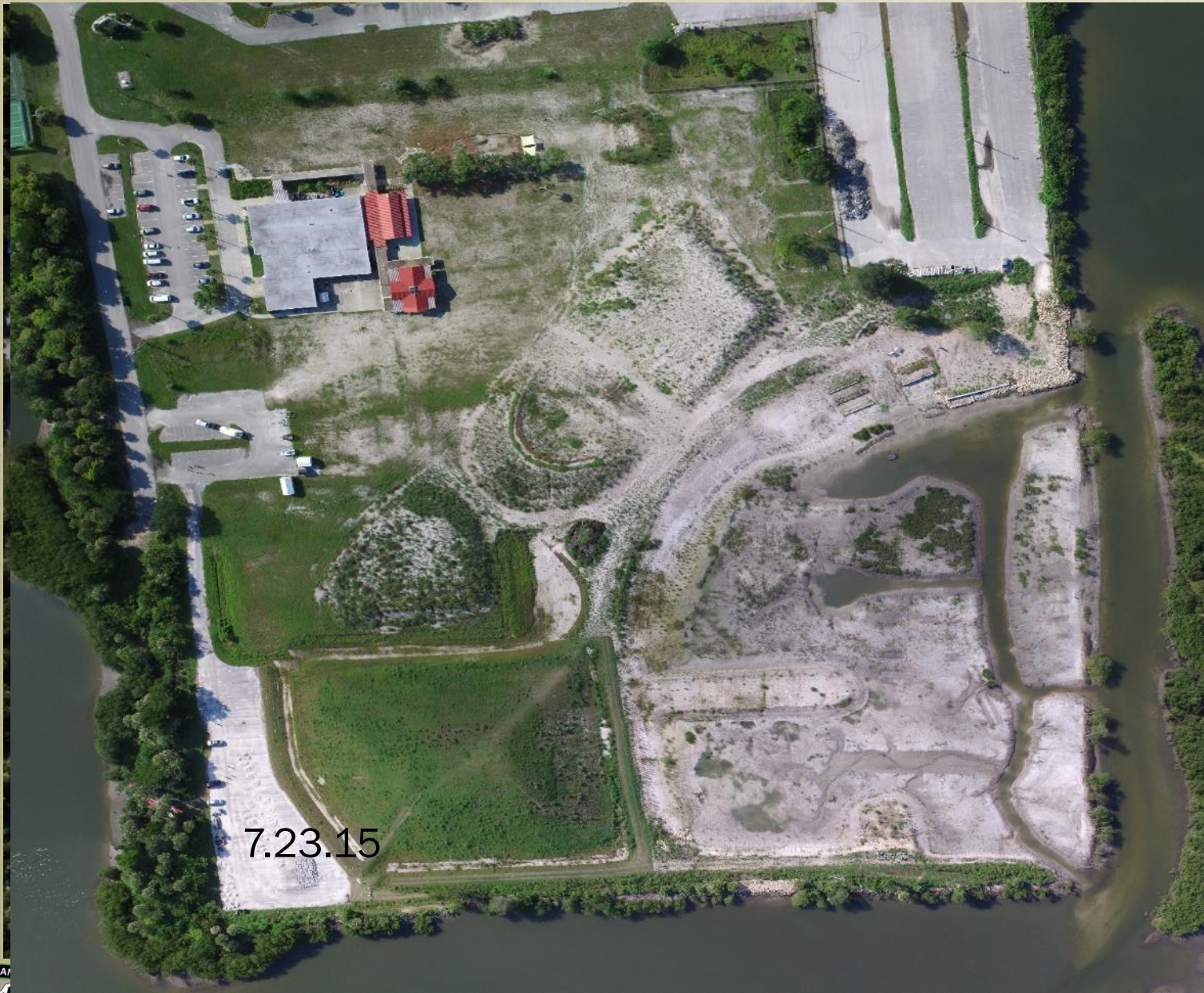


Clam Bayou, Tampa Bay (1-year sequence)



Mosquito Lagoon Marine Enhancement Center





7.23.15

Droning on and on...



Time series Site 4-4 west

4.23.15





>600 hours
>25,000 plants



Typical planting cross section plan by elevation

Baccharis angustifolia

Myrica cerifera

Juniperus virginiana var. *silicicola*

Hamelia patens

Asclepias spp.

Conocarpus erectus

Forestiera segregata

Coccoloba uvifera

Muhlenbergia capillaris

Tripsacum dactyloides

Helianthus debilis

Gaillardia pulchellus

Spartina bakeri

Distichlis spicata

Paspalum vaginatum

Sporobolus virginicus

Sesuvium

portulacastrum

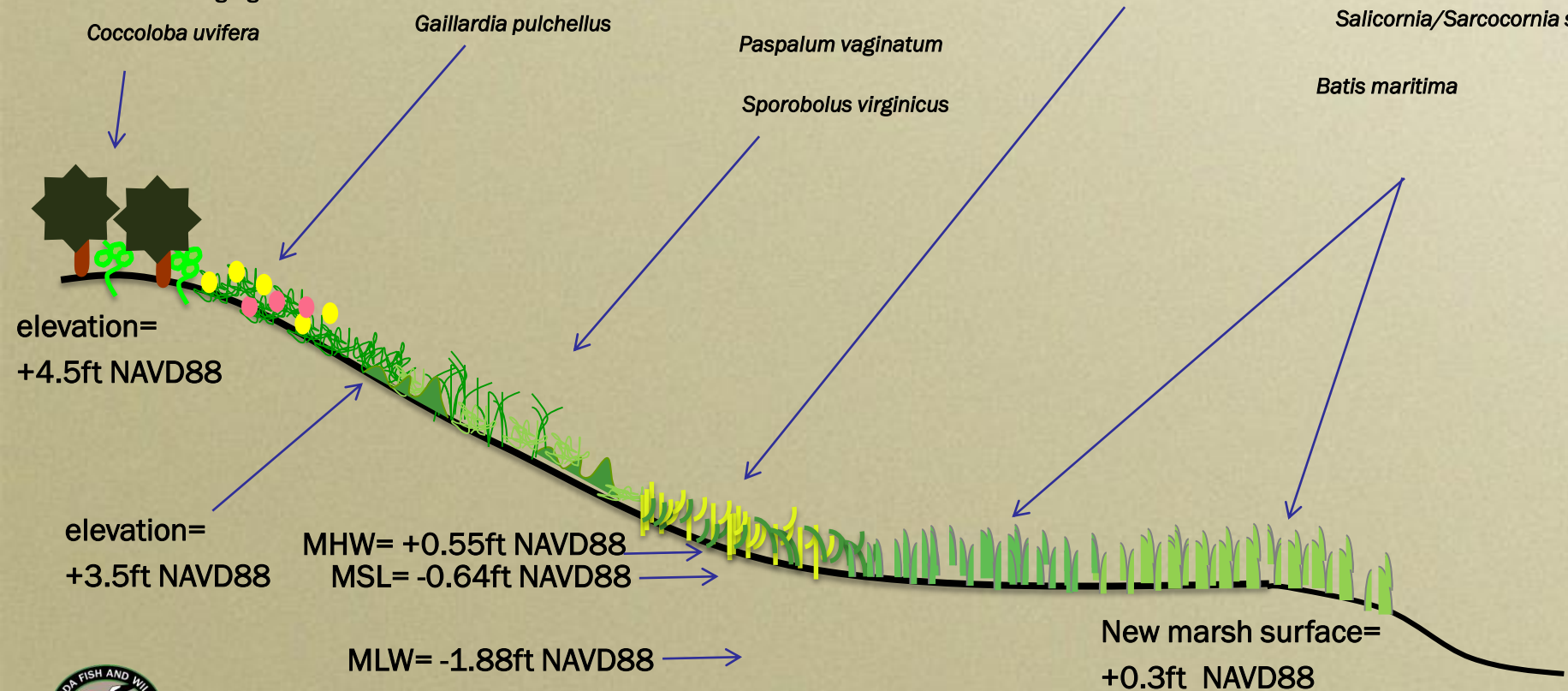
Borrchia frutescens

Spartina alterniflora

Spartina patens

Salicornia/Sarcocornia spp.

Batis maritima



Citizen Science...MEHRMA

Marine Estuarine Habitat Restoration Monitoring and Assessment

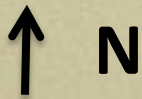






MARINE DISCOVERY CENTER





Shoreline Stabilization Demonstration area

Existing native plants

New marsh

Jute with plants

Trail with signs

Kayak launch

Terracing with plants

SW corner

Oyster reef

Coquina rip rap (alone)

Seawall with plants

Retaining wall with plants

Coquina rip rap with plants/oysters

Concrete mat (existing)

Bridge



Shoreline Stabilization Demonstration Area



Rip-rap with native plants/oysters



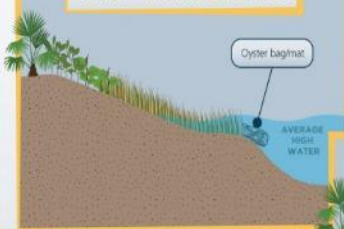
Seawall Retrofits



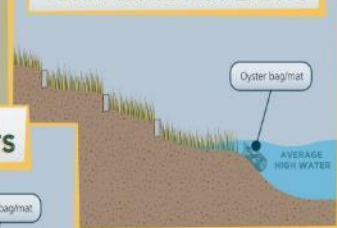
WHAT IS A LIVING SHORELINE?

This area has many characteristics of a natural oyster reef and salt marsh system. In deeper water areas, the addition of walls and terraces can help create the slope and water depths required by specific plants. The shoreline can be all plants or a combination of retaining walls, terraces, plants and oyster reefs.

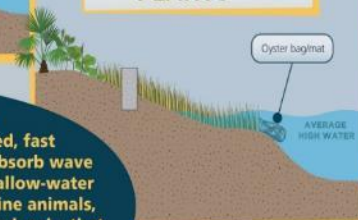
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION VIEW
SLOPE AND PLANTS



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION VIEW
TERRACING AND PLANTS



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION VIEW
RETAINING WALL
AND PLANTS



"Oyster reefs and a variety of deeply-rooted, fast growing native plants, absorb wave energy and provide shallow-water habitat for many marine animals, including young fish and crabs that provide food for other animals."



Oyster bags are stacked along the shoreline in front of these mangroves to create a natural buffer to waves, and protect the shoreline from erosion. The combination of oysters and mangroves (or other marsh plants) creates a living shoreline design.



Volunteers drill holes in recycled oyster shell and attach them to mesh material in preparation for placement water-ward of the shoreline. These mats allow oysters to form reefs that protect the shoreline from erosion.

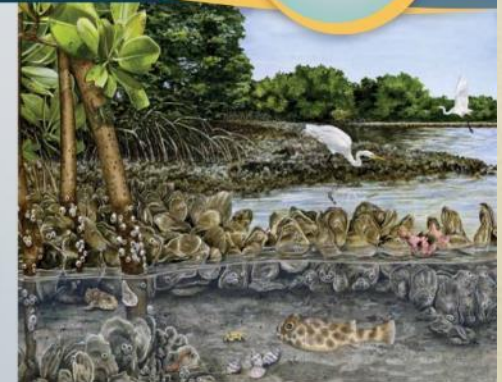


Illustration provided by Leonahatchee River District

The combination of the oyster reef, mangrove and marsh habitats supports a complex and diverse community of fish and wildlife, and secures the shoreline from damaging waves. This natural armor is highly productive, and supports the fish we like to catch, the shellfish we like to eat and the birds we like to watch.

DID YOU KNOW?

In the southeast, one acre of coastal wetland provides **\$10,000** in storm protection benefits every year.



www.floridalivingshorelines.com

Mosquito Lagoon Marine Enhancement Center

- \$300K for construction of marsh, shoreline demo, and educational signs
- in-kind match from FWC/SJRWMD salary, MDC, Brevard Zoo, UCF, and Costa Del Mar volunteers
- 14 total partners benefitting from plants and other amenities



NOAA

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

55K plants harvested annually



Living Shorelines



Subsided marsh restoration MINWR



