Coastal Habitat Integrated Mapping and Monitoring Program (CHIMMP)

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2nd CHIMMP workshop September 14-15, 2015

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Fish and Wildlife Research Institute St. Petersburg, Florida





CHIMMP introduction

 CHIMMP is funded by Florida's State Wildlife Grants (SWG) Program in order to support the study of high priority coastal habitats and meet requirements of the State Wildlife Action Plan





CHIMMP team

- Ryan Moyer (PI)
- Kara Radabaugh (Coordinator, Co-PI)
- Amber Whittle (Co-Pl)
- Christina Powell (Coastal wetlands technician)
- Christi Santi (GIS specialist)
- Kathleen OKeife (GIS support)

Mississippi Kristine Evans

Workshop attendee introductions

Southwest FL

Lisa Beever

E Neafsey

Judy Ott

Jeffrey Carter Jeremy Conrad Kevin Cunniff

Laura Geselbracht

Panhandle Katie Konchar Jennylyn Redner Chris Robertson

Kent Smith Caitlin Snyder Beth Stys April Williford

Central Gulf Coast

Julie Christian Frank Courtney Lindsay Cross Bill Ellis Laura Flynn Jamie Letendre Jay Leverone Robin Lewis Matt McCarthy Elizabeth Merton Chris Miller Ed Sherwood CHIMMP personnel Northeast FL Nicole Adimey Shauna Allen Ron Brockmeyer Nikki Dix

> **Central Atlantic coast** Jeff Beal Patrick Pitts

> > Southeast FL Craig van der Heiden

Day I Itinerary

- 12:30-1:30 pm Introductions, results and status of statewide CHIMMP report
- I:30-I:50 pm FWC GIS resources
- break
- 2:00-2:45 pm Mapping Presentations
- 2:45-3:30 pm Status and Restoration Presentations
- break
- 3:40-4:25 pm Monitoring Presentations
- 4:25-4:45 pm Conclusions from Day I
- 6:00-7:00 pm Optional Social Hour at Hollander Hotel Tap Room



CHIMMP origins

- Modeled after the Seagrass Integrated Mapping and Monitoring Program (SIMM)
 - Compiles statewide knowledge
 - Current mapping and monitoring programs
 - Regional status, threats, and recommendations
- SIMM report located at:

http://myfwc.com/research/habitat/seagr asses/projects/active/simm-report-1/



Seagrass Integrated Mapping and Monitoring Program Mapping and Monitoring Report No. 1

> Laura A. Yarbro and Paul R. Carlson, Jr. Editors



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission



FWRI Technical Report TR-17



2014 CHIMMP workshop

- April 2014 workshop with 43 in-person attendees
- I2 presentations







- Designed to bring together representatives from mapping and monitoring programs from across
 Florida
 - CHIMMP workshops to increase communication and coordination, pinpoint gaps and needs
 - Information and 2014 workshop presentations available on CHIMMP website:

http://ocean.floridamarine.org/CHIMMP/

Coastal Habitat Integrated Mapping and Monitoring Program

CHIMMP Goals Proposed Regions Map Presentations Resources

CHIMMP Goals

Coastal Habitat Integrated Mapping and Monitoring Program (CHIMMP) is funded by Florida's State Wildlife Grants (SWG) Program in order to support the study of high priority coastal habitats and meet requirements of the State Wildlife Action Plan. CHIMMP's goals include bringing together representatives from mapping and monitoring programs across the State in order to increase communication, minimize duplicate efforts and identify data gaps, needs, and priorities. Additional goals are to create a statewide report on the status of mangroves and salt marshes in Florida modeled after the Seagrass Integrated Monitoring and Mapping Program (SIMM).

Full Agenda

Workshop Presentation

Regional Suggestions



Common feedback on FL gaps and needs from 2014 Workshop

- Need coordination among agencies
- Coastal wetlands monitoring often follows variable methodology
- Mapping more extensive than monitoring, but classifications vary widely.
 - Historical/very recent data lacking
- What about oysters?

Updates since 2014 workshop

- Oyster Integrated Mapping and Monitoring Program proposal
- CHIMMP report
- CHIMMP gaps focus in coming year
- Experimental mapping case studies
- Wetlands monitoring expansion



2014 proposed regions





- Regional chapters of CHIMMP report from 2014 workshop
 - South Florida subdivided into
 Everglades, Keys, and
 Biscayne Bay
 subsections



2014 Workshop Report Feedback

- Many attendees volunteered to contribute to CHIMMP report
- Contents and regions of CHIMMP report dictated by survey results
- Decision to avoid report card method used in SIMM due to variability in ecosystems and mapping/monitoring methodology

Chapter	Contributor	Affiliation	Chapter	Contributor	Affiliation	
All, report	Kara Radabaugh	FWC	Collier	Jill Schmid	RBNERR	
editors	Christina Powell	FWC	County	EJ Neafsey	University of Virginia	
	Ryan Moyer	FWC		Roy "Robin" Lewis	CRG	
All, GIS	Christi Santi	FWC		Kathy Worley	CSWF	
Introduction	Nikki Dix	GTMNERR		Craig van der Heiden	IRC	
	Laura Geselbracht	TNC	Everglades	Pablo Ruiz	USNPS	
	Roy "Robin" Lewis	Coastal Resources		Joseph Smoak	USFSP	
		Group (CRG)		Ryan Moyer	FWC	
Northwest	Kim Wren	ANERR	Florida Keys	Randy Grau	FWC	
Florida	Caitlyn Snyder	ANERR		Chris Bergh	TNC	
	Maria Merrill	FWC		Curtis Kruer	CRG	
	Katie Konchar	FWC	Biscayne Bay	Sharon Ewe	FCE LTER	
	Beth Fugate	FDEP		Pablo Ruiz	USNPS	
	Shelly Marshall	Escambia County	Palm Beach	Eric Anderson	Palm Beach County	
Big Bend and	Ellen Raabe	USGS	and Broward	Phyllis Klarmann	Palm Beach County	
Springs Coast	Theresa Thom	USFWS	County	Marion Hedgepeth	SFWMD	
	Nicole Rankin	USFWS		Linda Sunderland	Broward County	
	Kris Kaufman	SWFWMD	Indian River	Ron Brockmeyer	SJRWMD	
Tampa Bay	Lindsay Cross	TBEP	Lagoon	Jeff Beal	FWC	
	Kris Kaufman	SWFWMD		Brian Sharpe	FDEP	
	Ed Sherwood	TBEP		Marion Hedgepeth	SFWMD	
	Bill Ellis	St. Leo University		John Tucker	St. Lucie County	
	Chris Miller	St. Leo University		Hyun Jung Cho	Bethune-Cookman	
	Frank Courtney	FWC			University (BCU)	
Sarasota Bay	Jay Leverone	SBEP	Northeast	Nikki Dix	GTMNERR	
	Jon Perry	Sarasota County	Florida	Andrea Small	FDEP	
	Kris Kaufman	SWFWMD		Ron Brockmeyer	SJRWMD	
Charlotte	Jim Beever	SWFRPC		Hyun Jung Cho	BCU	
Harbor	Lisa Beever	CHNEP		Shauna Ray Allen	USNPS	

CHIMMP report chapter contents

- Regional map
- Introduction to regional history/ecology
- Threats to salt marshes and mangroves
- Summary of select mapping and monitoring programs
- Recommendations for future protection, management, and monitoring

CHIMMP report status

- Approved for FWRI Technical Report publication
- Report manuscript draft completed and (nearly) approved by all coauthors and contributors (48!)
- Next steps:
 - Technical review & revisions
 - Science editor review & revisions
 - Copy Editor review & revisions

Mapping data in Florida

- Variety of mapping products available
 - See handout for classification schemes (Table I) and list of data providers (Table 2)

Total extent of salt marsh and mangroves in Florida:

Habitat	Florida Water Management Districts LULC maps	FWC 2003 Florida Vegetation and Land Cover	Cooperative Land Cover version 2.3
Salt marsh acreage	384,996 (155,802 ha)	447,396 (193,195 ha)	376,690 (153,655 ha)
Mangrove acreage	606,044 (245,257 ha)	588,320 (238,084 ha)	608,901 (246,413 ha)
Scrub mangrove acreage	-	6,519 (2,638 ha)	-
Keys tidal rock barren acreage	-	-	6,888 (2,787 ha)







Variability in mapping data

Everg		Biscayne Bay SFWMD)		
LULC	LULC data							
Year	Mangrove Sa	lt marsh			Year	Mangrove	Salt marsh	
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1999	345908	45188			1999	16261	64	I
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Mapping summary

- Large availability of mapping data when compared to other coastal habitats (ie seagrasses, oysters)
- Mapping data and categories can vary largely between sources, methodologies are often modified (and not directly comparable)





Mapping summary

- Land classification schemes are not designed to incorporate a mixture of vegetation types
 - Hinders study of mangrove expansion, intrusion of invasive species





Monitoring summary

- Two general types of monitoring:
 - Short term monitoring at restoration or mitigation sites.
 - Short to long term monitoring on protected lands.
- Methodology varies
 See Table 3 in handout for summary of common monitoring protocols





Monitoring summary

- Monitoring often short term due to funding.
- Monitoring needed for factors not met by mapping
 - Mangrove expansion northward or into adjacent habitats
 - Invasive species expansion
 - Species-specific vegetation shifts due to altered hydrology
 - Recognizing stressed mangroves before die-offs



Most common threats

- Hydrologic alteration
 - Surface, ground, and coastal hydrology
 - Ditching and impoundments
- Sea level rise
 - Saline intrusion, lack of landward refuge
- Shoreline hardening





Most common threats

- Continued human development
- Invasive vegetation
- Illegal trimming



Common recommendations/needs

- Freshwater management is key to maintaining appropriate salinity levels
- Cooperation between agencies needed to coordinate land connectivity and establish landward buffer zones
- Methodologically consistent, long-term statewide monitoring

Common recommendations/needs

- Constant vigilance/action against invasive vegetation
- Early identification of stressed mangroves may prevent mangrove die-offs



Questions?



FWC GIS Resources and Future Projects

Christi Santi and Kathleeen OKeife



FWC GIS Resources

Habitat Data:

- Statewide Compilations from multiple sources: Mangrove, Saltwater Marsh, Seagrass, Oysters etc.
- Cooperative Landcover: FWC and FNAI
- FWC GIS Downloads





Mapping: Regional or Local Data





Cooperative Landcover:

- FWC and FNAI cooperative map
- Polygons or 10m raster
- Please Contribute <u>landcovermap@myfwc.com</u>





Open Data



Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute GIS & Mapping Data Downloads





FWC GIS Data Downloads: http://geodata.myfwc.com/



East Coast Florida

Terrestrial | Upland | Southwest Florida | statewide |

Future Projects...

- Mapping Mangrove Species using Hyperspectral Remote Sensing – A Pilot Project in the Florida Everglades (Bob Glazer, FWC).
- We would like to do similar work in Tampa Bay or Sarasota Bay Area



Potential Study Area

Available AVIRIS

2006-Present AVIRIS Flight Locator Tool

Please note that the locator tool is only compatible with Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, and Safari web browsers.

CLICK TO SEARCH for AVIRIS flight lines.

Downloadable GIS data: <u>http://geodata.myfwc.com/</u>

- •Freshwater Shapefiles
- Marine Shapefiles
- Terrestrial Shapefiles
- •KML files for Google Earth
- •To order Marine Resources GIS CD or specific GIS data, email: <u>GISLibrarian@MyFWC.com</u>
- •For other questions call Kathleen OKeife or Christi Santi 727-896-8626

Coastal Habitat Integrated Mapping and Monitoring Program (CHIMMP)

September 15th 2015

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Fish and Wildlife Research Institute St. Petersburg, Florida

Day 2

Day 2 Itinerary

- 8:30-9:00 am Travel reimbursement paperwork
- 9:00-9:15 am Day 2 Introduction
- 9:15-10:00 am Monitoring Presentations
- 10:00-10:30 am Monitoring breakout
- 10:30-11:00 am Reconvene and discuss
- Break
- II:I5-II:45 am Regional breakout: gaps and needs
- 11:45-12:30 pm Reconvene and discuss. Conclusion and future directions

CHIMMP monitoring

- Compare monitoring methodology
 - Side-by-side comparison of common monitoring techniques
 - Determine needs and best practices for monitoring

Pilot monitoring in Clam Bayou, Gulfport.

CHIMMP monitoring

- Clam Bayou
- 2011 SWFWMD Restoration Project

What are appropriate time scales for short-term and long-term monitoring?

December 2014

September 2015

CHIMMP monitoring

- Comparison of methodologies
 - NERRS System Wide Monitoring Program (Moore 2013)
 - EPA National Wetland Condition Assessment (EPA 2011)
 - Point-Centered-Quarter (PCQ) sampling non-plot methodology (Cottam and Curtis 1956)
 - Various canopy cover metrics
 - MangroveWatch video monitoring

Metrics for monitoring mangroves

- Tree density, biomass
 - Diameter at breast height (DBH)

Figure 4.4 Estimating diameter at breast height for irregular mangrove trees (modified from Pearson, et al. 2005)

Coastal Blue Carbon Manual

Metrics for monitoring mangroves

- Biomass metrics in a mangrove forest
- Point-Centered-Quarter (PCQ) sampling nonplot methodology (Cottam and Curtis 1956)

FIGURE 7.4. Point-centered quarter method.

Metrics that assume a vertical growth pattern can't always be applied in mangroves

EPA National Wetland Condition Assessment (EPA 2011)

- Standing dead tree (angle of incline >45 degrees)
- Downed wood debris (angle of include <45 degrees)

Monitoring Breakout

Remote Sensing Group

Salt Marsh Monitoring Groups (4-6 people in each) Mangrove Monitoring Groups (4-6 people in each)

Most common gaps and needs identified at 2014 workshop

- Need coordination among agencies
- Coastal wetlands monitoring often follows variable methodology, is short term and has limited funding
- Mapping more extensive than monitoring, but classifications vary widely.
 - Historical/very recent data lacking
 - Budget cuts with recent recession
- Typical mapping categories often don't track mangrove expansion, stress, invasive species

Gaps and Needs

- Have priorities, needs, and recommendations changed?
- Additional priorities and gaps recognized by new attendees?
- What is specifically on your wish list?

Gaps and Needs breakout

Panhandle Kristine Evans Katie Konchar Jennylyn Redner Chris Robertson

Kent Smith Caitlin Snyder Beth Stys April Williford

Central Gulf Coast

Julie Christian Frank Courtney Lindsay Cross Bill Ellis Laura Flynn Jamie Letendre

Jay Leverone Robin Lewis Matt McCarthy Elizabeth Merton Chris Miller Ed Sherwood Northeast FL Nicole Adimey Shauna Allen Ron Brockmeyer Nikki Dix

> **Central/Southeast FL** Craig van der Heiden Jeff Beal Patrick Pitts

Southwest FL Lisa Beever Jeffrey Carter Jeremy Conrad Kevin Cunniff Laura Geselbracht EJ Neafsey Judy Ott

Workshop Conclusion