

Using mangrove monitoring to inform and guide restoration efforts

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Work statewide to provide data for managers to make effective decisions regarding preservation, management, and restoration of coastal wetland habitat

Mangroves and Hurricanes

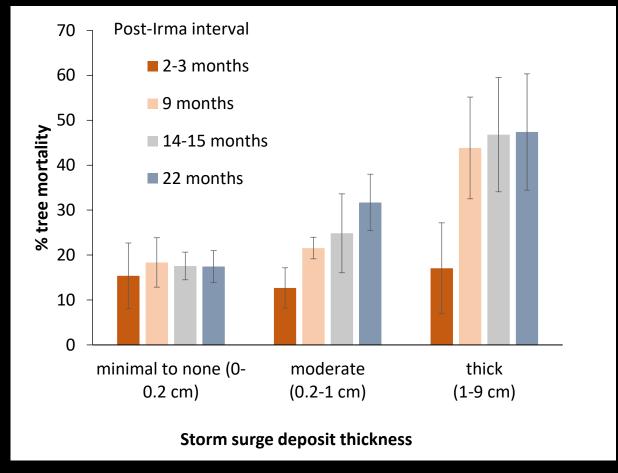
- Recent injury and past legacies of cumulative disturbance can limit long-term ecosystem resilience to biophysical and human stressors
- Initial storm damage
 - Wind damage causes canopy loss and snapped trunks
 - Loss of shoreline due to erosion
- Long-term stressors
 - Storm surge deposit
 - Altered hydrology





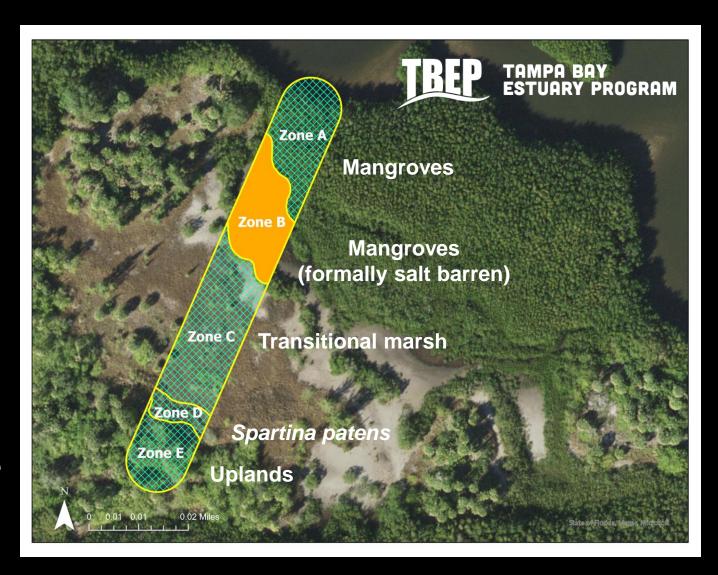
Delayed mortality





Critical Coastal Habitat Assessment

- Long-term fixed-transect monitoring project initiated by the Tampa Bay Estuary Program
- Monitoring the ecological status and trends of coastal habitats in relation to climate change, sealevel rise, and anthropogenic impacts
- Conducted at nine sites across Tampa Bay from the water's edge to the coastal uplands



















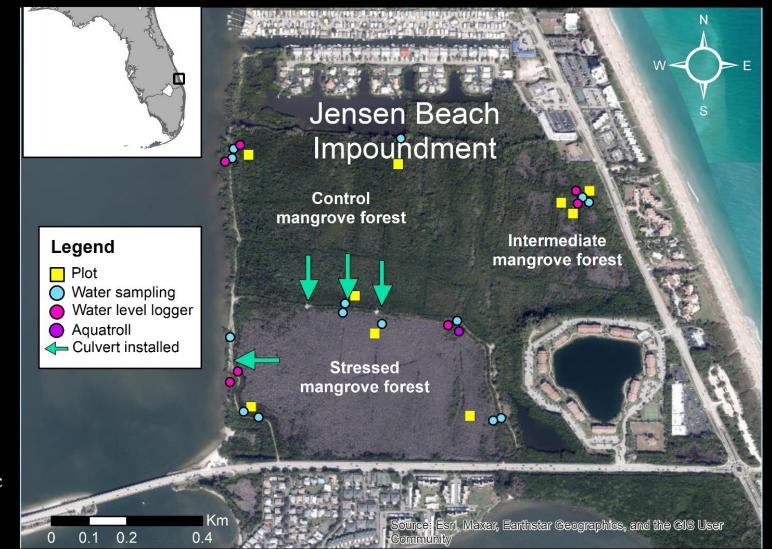








Jensen Beach Impoundment





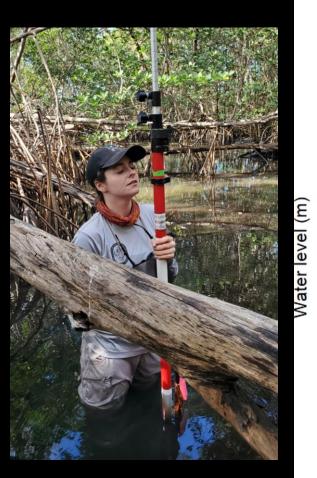


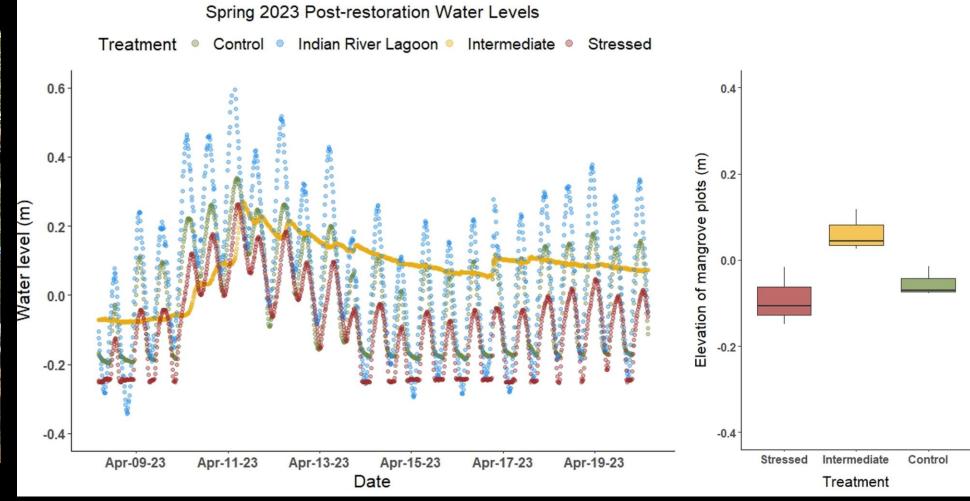


New saplings

New culvert

Hydrological restoration

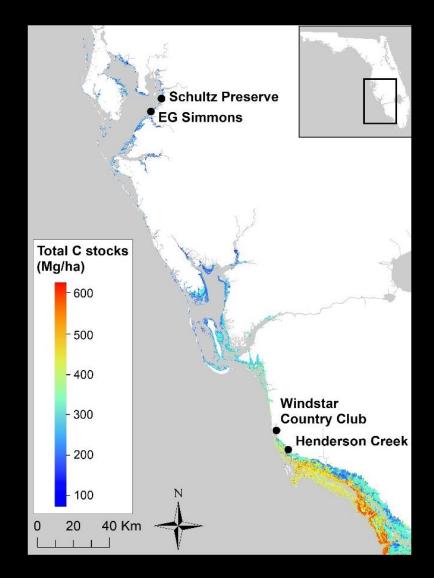




Evaluation of past mangrove restoration



- Compare restored and natural Florida Gulf Coast mangrove forests to determine success and resilience of restored systems
- Compare carbon stock of mangrove stands created 20-40 years ago to natural, undeveloped stands



Acknowledgements

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Partners:







Field, lab, and logistical support:





Questions & comments









Post-Hurricane Monitoring





December 2022

March 2023

Wrack height



By measuring the height of wrack trapped in branches, we can estimate the highwater level during the storm

Some Charlotte Harbor fringe mangrove sites had a wrack height of 3 meters following Hurricane Ian

