

A year of monthly salt marsh monitoring in the GTMNERR

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National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS)



System-Wide Monitoring Program

(SWMP = "swamp")

WEST COAST

Padilla Bay, Washington

weather



water quality



biology



Kachemak Bay, Alaska

Mission-Aransas, Texas

Rookery Bay, Florida

Apalachicola, Florida

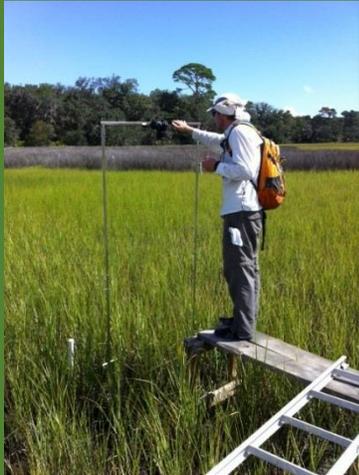
Guana Tolomato Matanzas, Florida

GULF OF MEXICO

CARIBBEAN
Jobos Bay, Puerto Rico

Biological Monitoring

biology



Potential changes due to:

- **Climate change**
- **Development**
- **Invasive species**
- **Storms**
- **Hydrologic alterations**

NERRS SWMP Vegetation Monitoring Protocol

Long-term Monitoring of Estuarine Vegetation Communities

National Estuarine Research Reserve System
Technical Report

Vegetation Monitoring Workgroup
Chair, Dr. Kenneth Moore, Research Coordinator
Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve System in Virginia
Gloucester Point, VA 23062

9/6/2013

Southeast Coast Network

National Park Service
Inventory & Monitoring Program



Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) #1.3.9
Photoplot-based Monitoring of Salt Marsh Vegetation

Please cite this as:

Curtis, A.C., J. Asper, S. Eastman, and L. C. Baron. 2013. Photoplot-based monitoring of salt marsh vegetation. Southeast Coast Network Standard Operating Procedure NPS/SECN/SOP-1.3.9

Summary

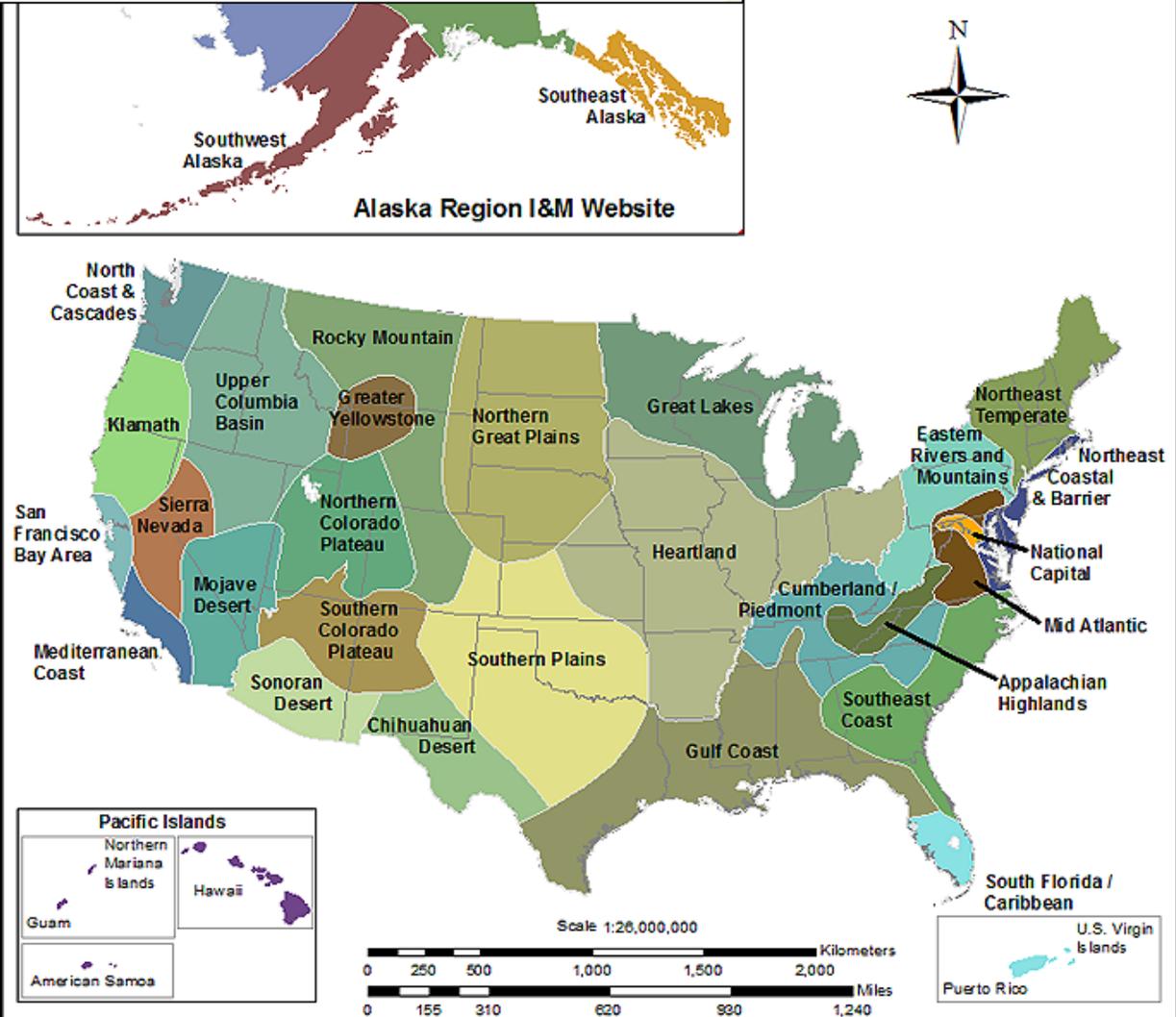
The following Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is for assessing salt marsh vegetation composition and abundance on an annual basis using the total vegetation cover and average height of the dominant plant species. The following procedures for salt marsh vegetation monitoring are adapted from a number of sources, including: NERRS SWMP Bio-Monitoring Protocol, Long-term Monitoring of Estuarine Submersed and Emergent Vegetation Communities (Moore 2009); Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Coastal Resource Division protocol (Folse and West 2004); and, Monitoring Salt Marsh Vegetation, A Protocol for the Long-term Coastal Ecosystem Monitoring Program at Cape Cod National Seashore (Roman et al. 2001).

Background

More than 270 parks with significant natural resources are organized into a system of 32 ecoregional networks linked by similar geographic and natural resource characteristics. Each network shares core funding and a professional staff to provide an efficient means of carrying out expanded inventory and monitoring activities.

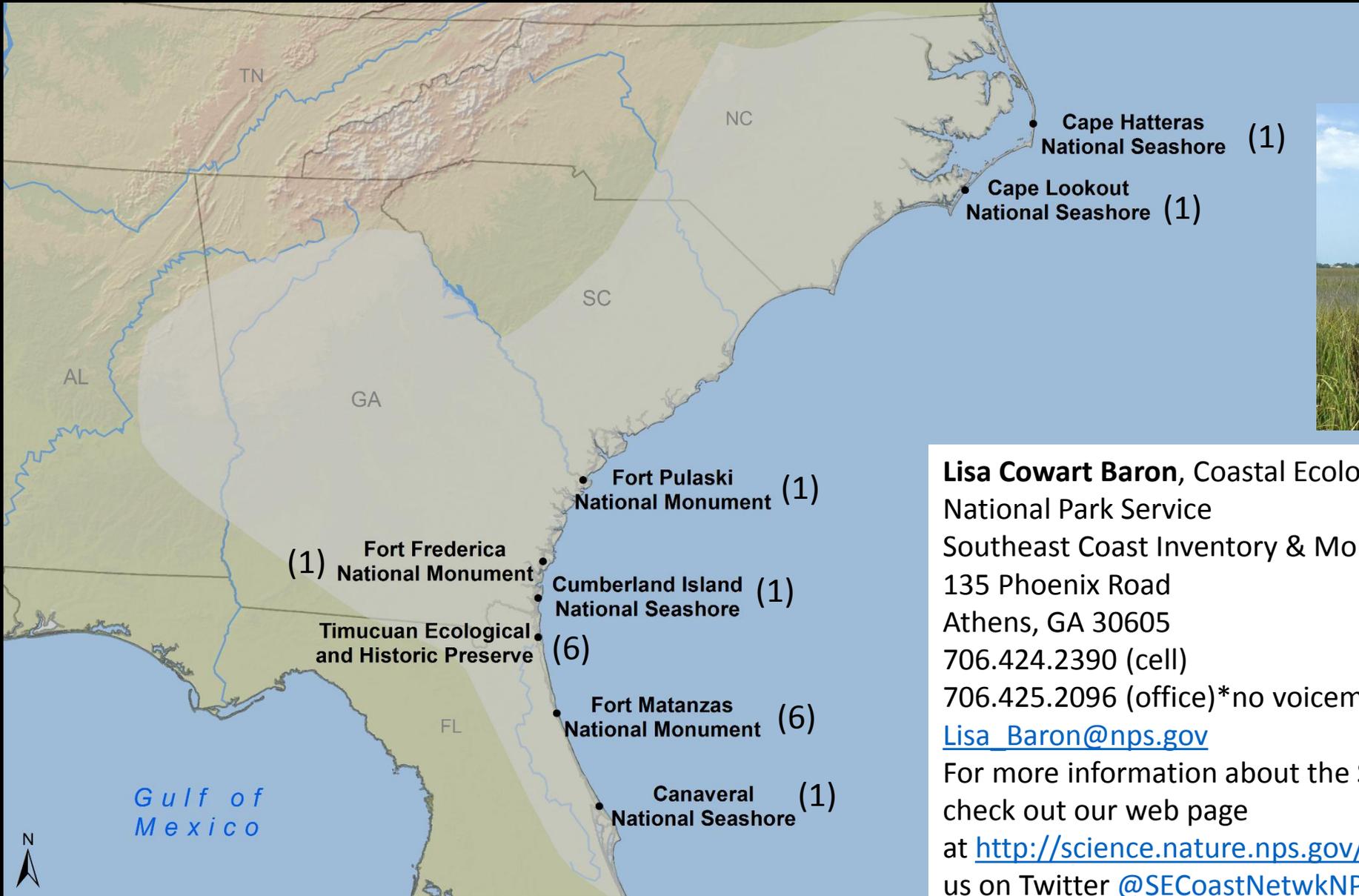
<http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/networks.cfm>

National Park Service Inventory & Monitoring Program Networks



Southeast Coast Network Salt Marsh Monitoring

Southeast Coast Network
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

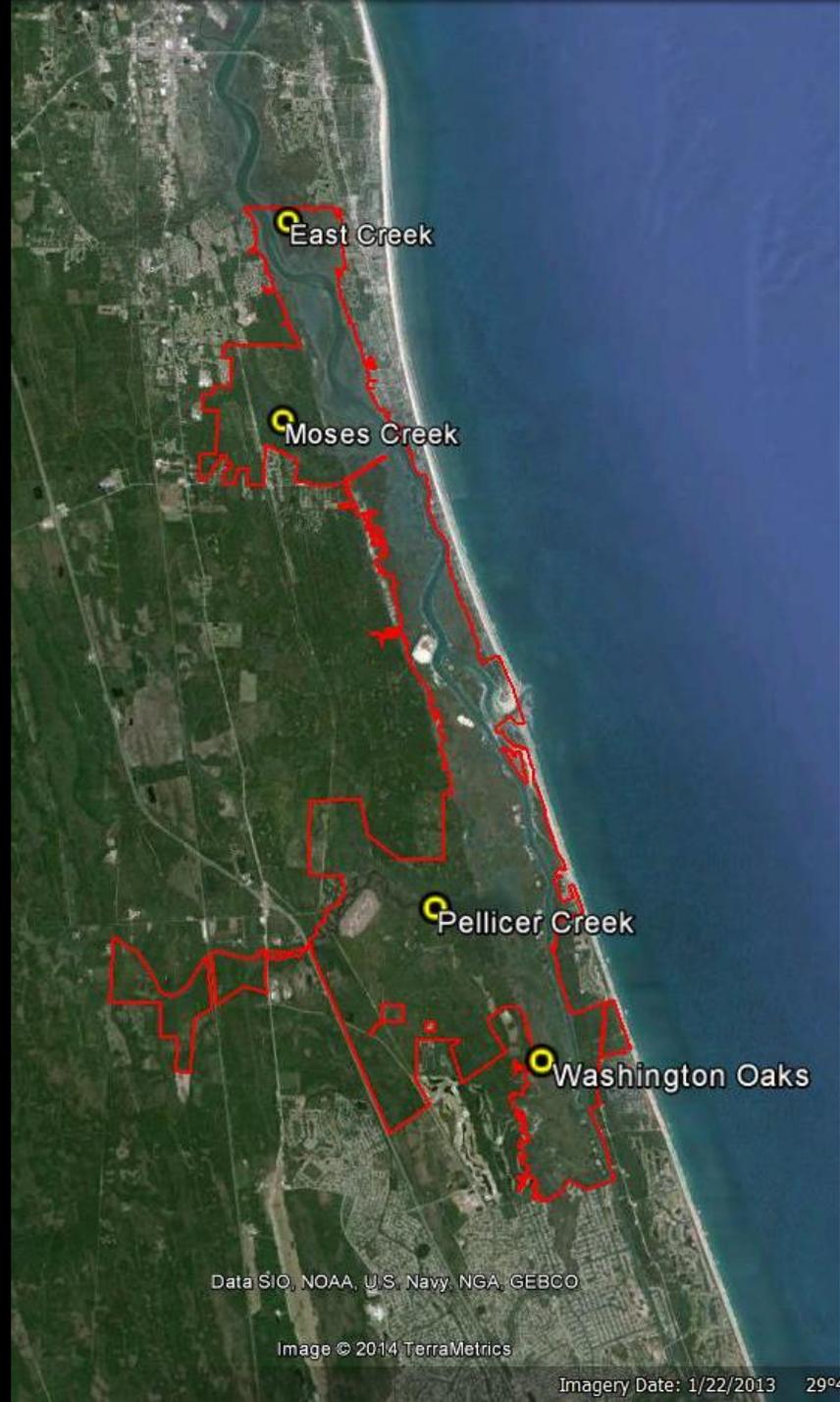


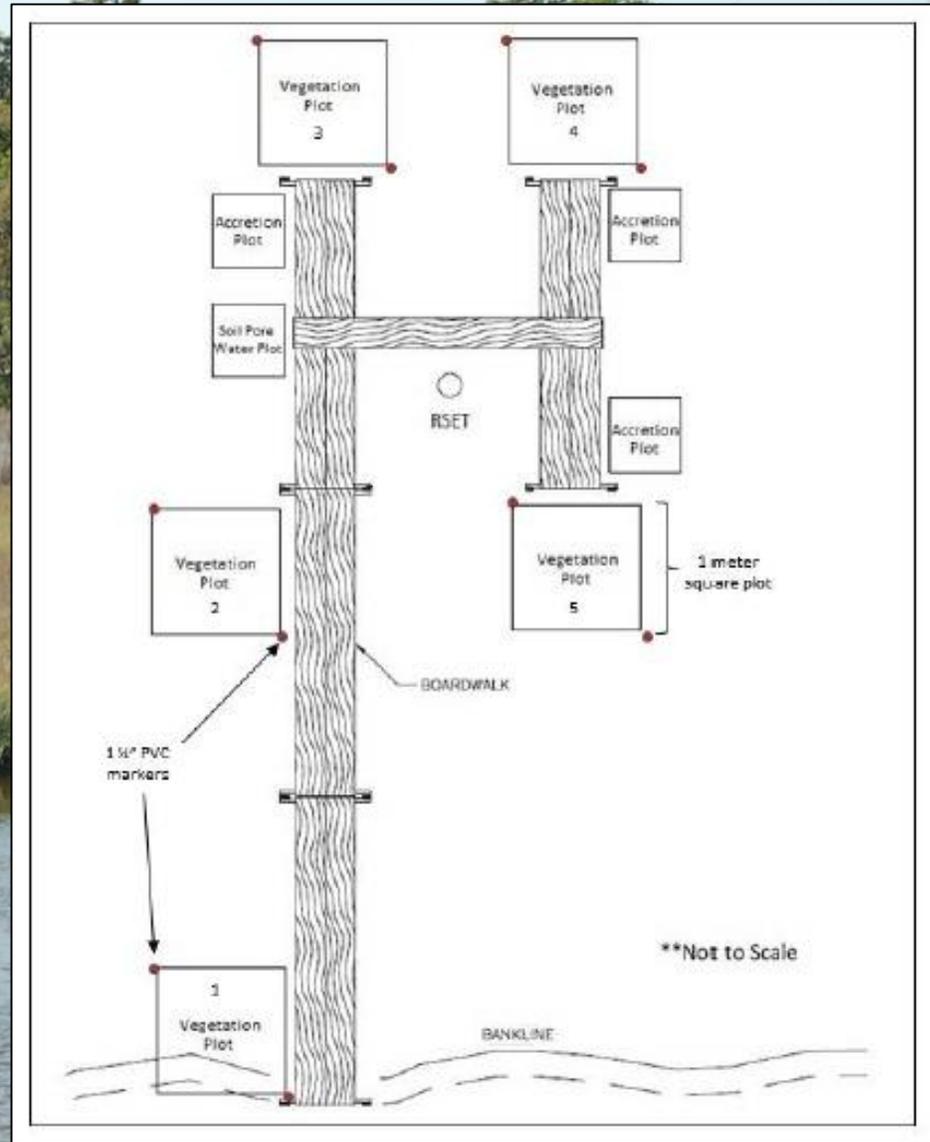
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For more information about the Southeast Coast Network, please check out our web page at <http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/secn/index.cfm> or follow us on Twitter [@SECoastNetwNPS](https://twitter.com/SECoastNetwNPS).

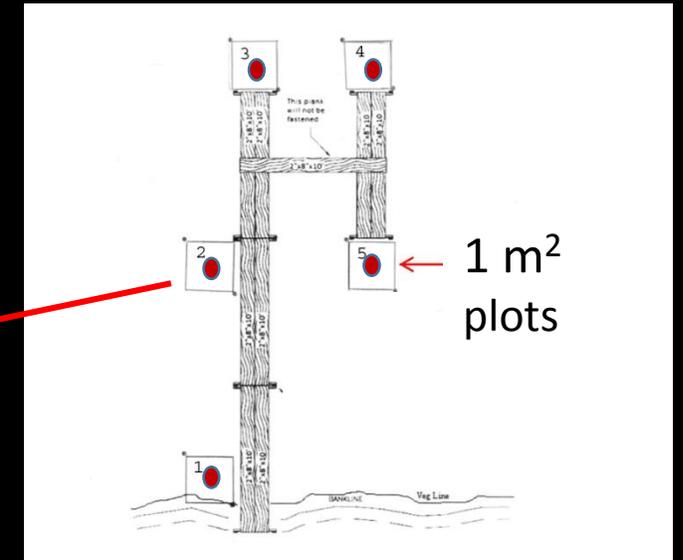
> 8,000 acres
saltmarsh





METHODS

- IMAGES
- PERCENT COVER
- CANOPY HEIGHT



METHODS

- CALCULATED PERCENT COVER



images cropped for SamplePoint



Spartina alterniflora



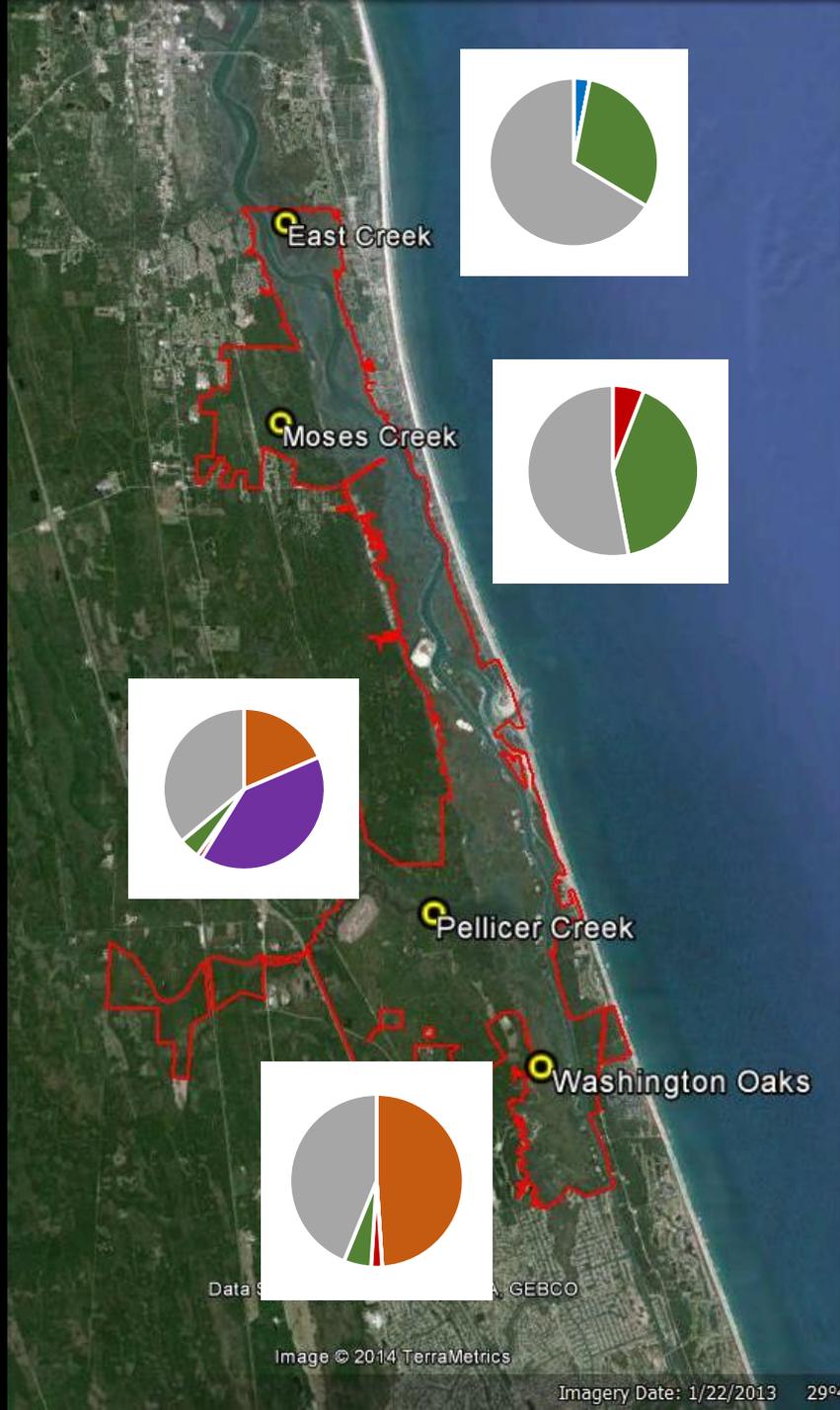
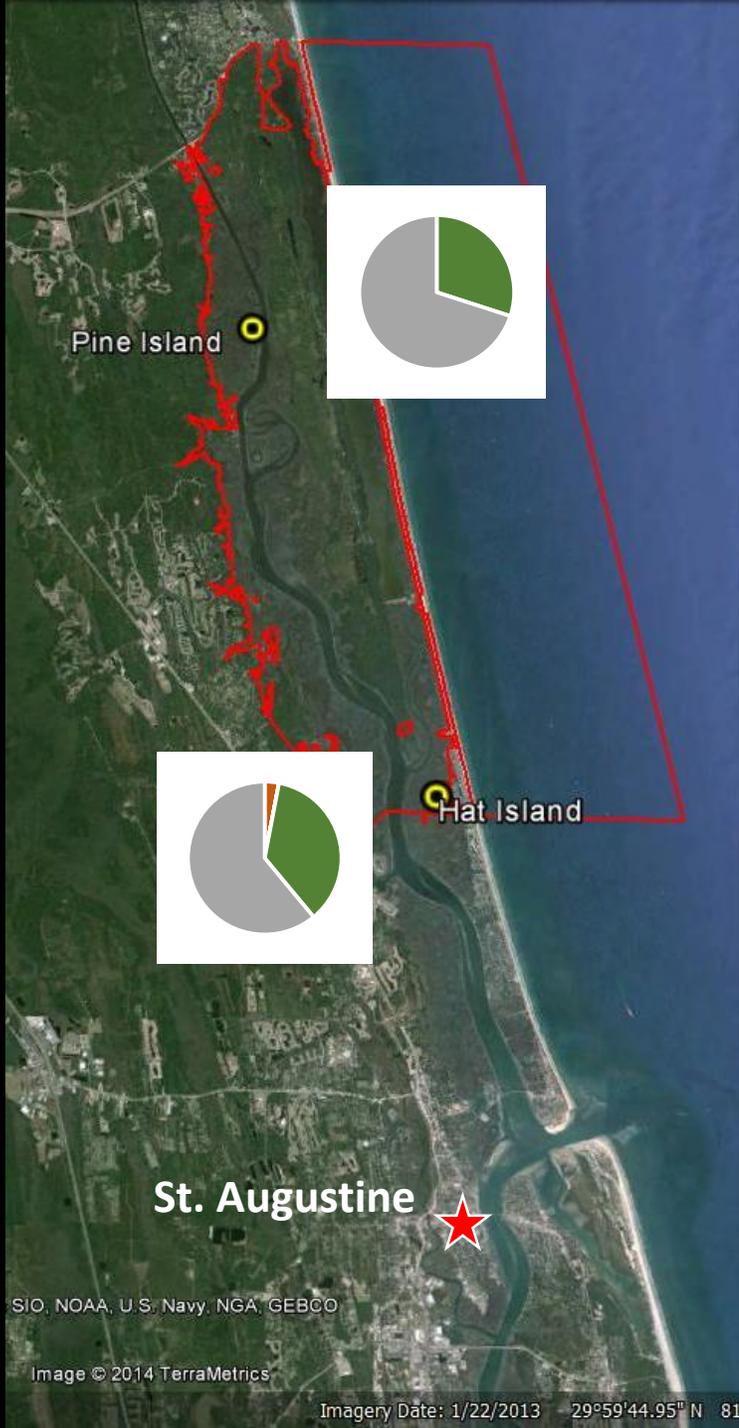
Batis maritima



Juncus roemerianus

2014 Species Distribution

-  Mud
-  Smooth Cordgrass (*Spartina alterniflora*)
-  Saltwort/Sea Pickles (*Batis maritima*)
-  Glasswort (*Sarcocornia perennis*)
-  Black Needlerush (*Juncus roemerianus*)
-  Black Mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*)



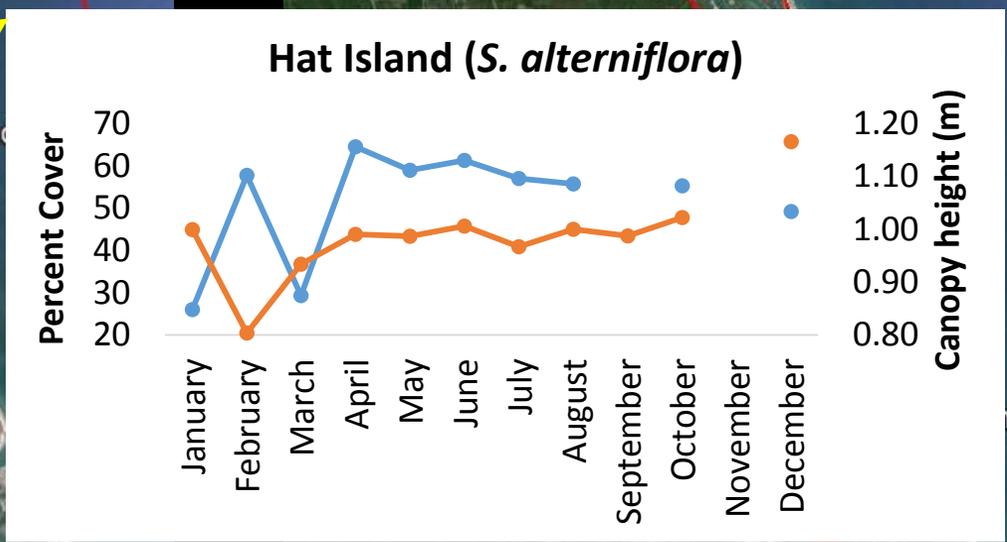
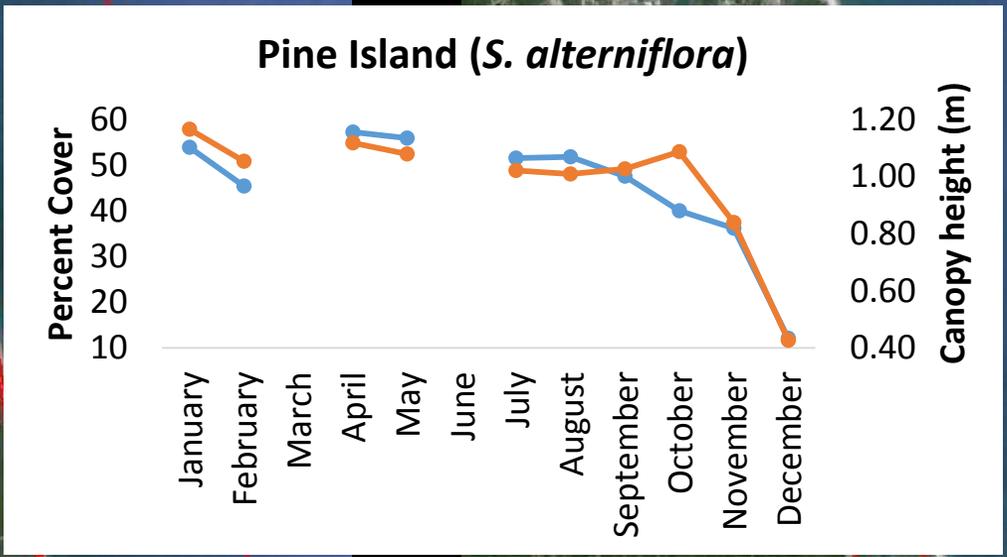
METHODS

- SAMPLE DURING PEAK BIOMASS

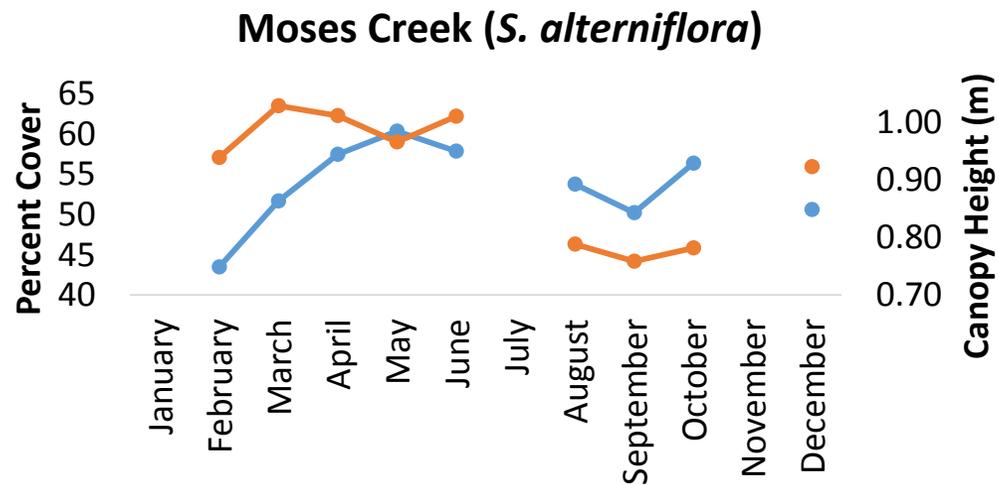
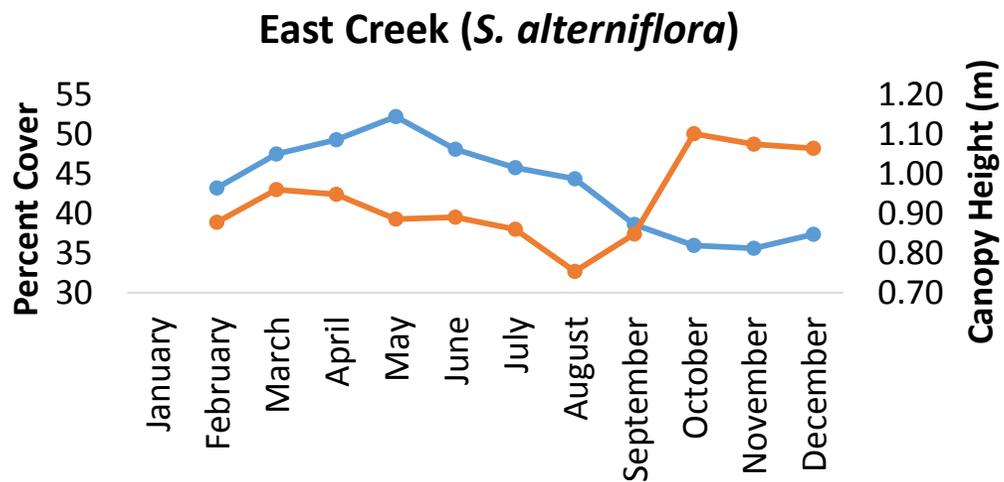


2014 Intra-annual Patterns

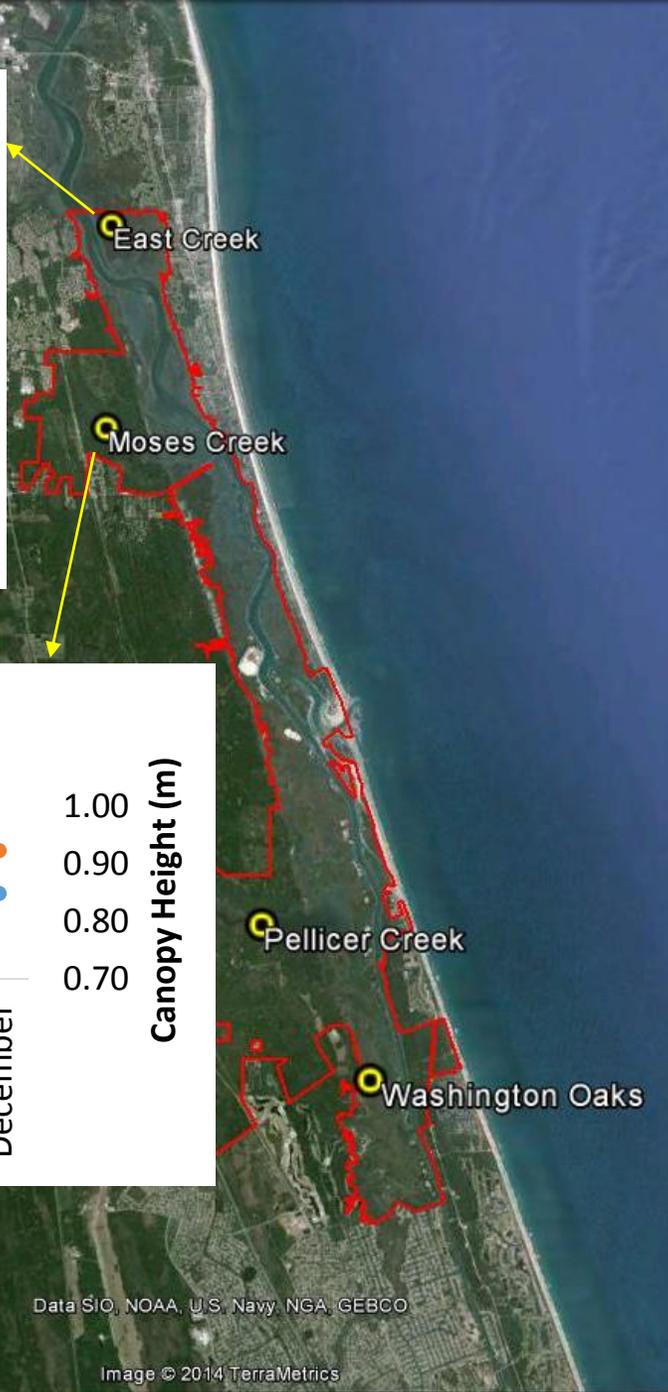
- Percent cover
- Canopy height (m)



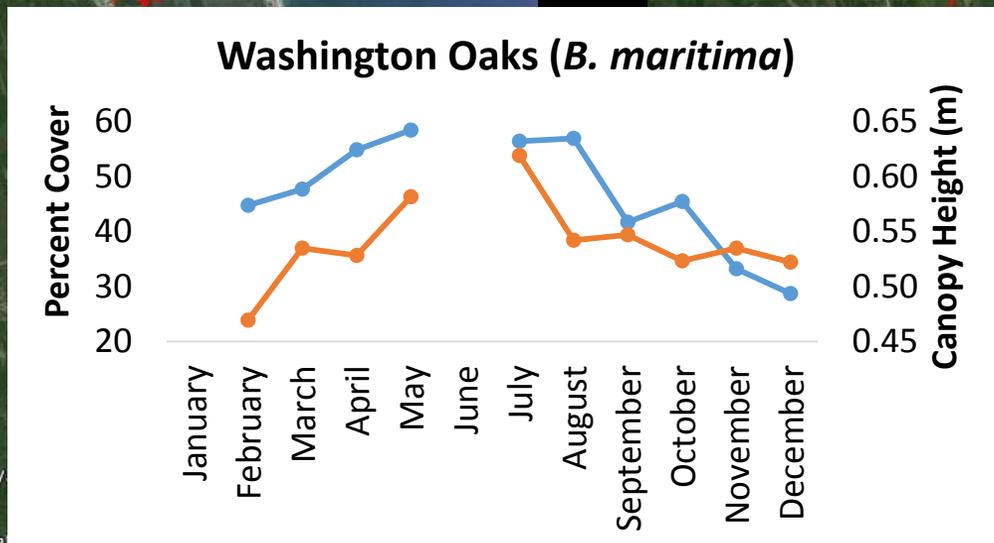
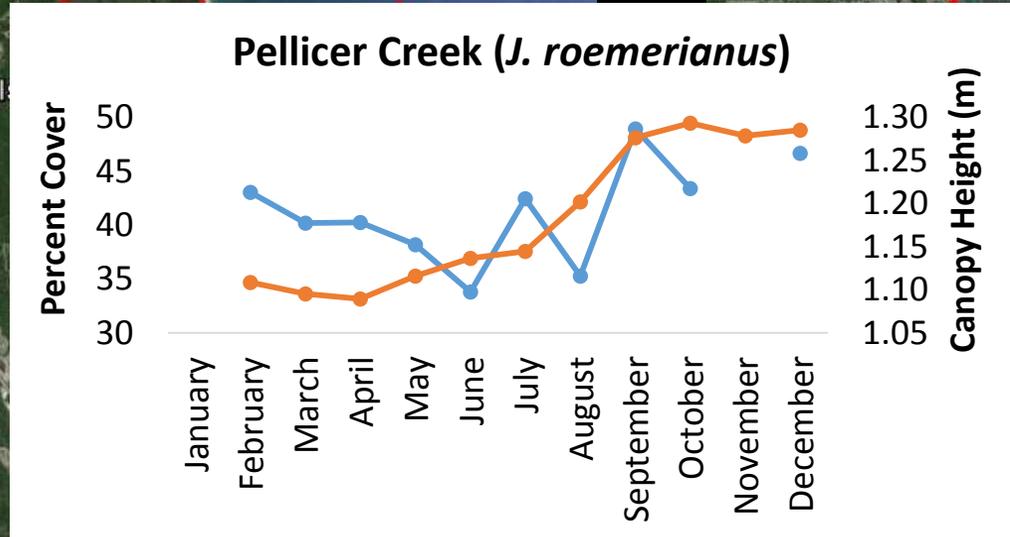
2014 Intra-annual Patterns



- Percent cover
- Canopy height (m)



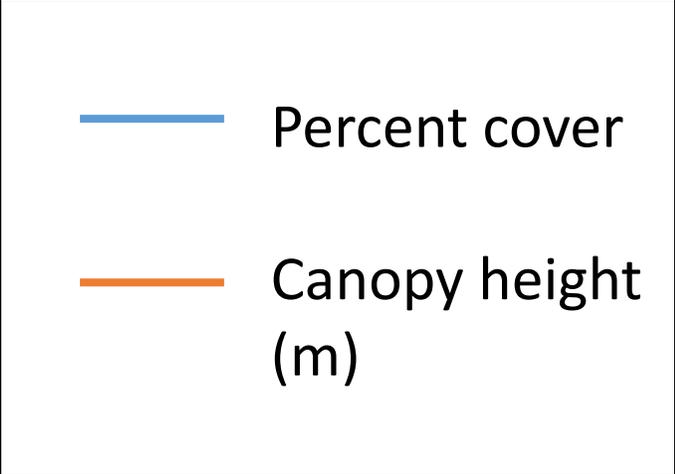
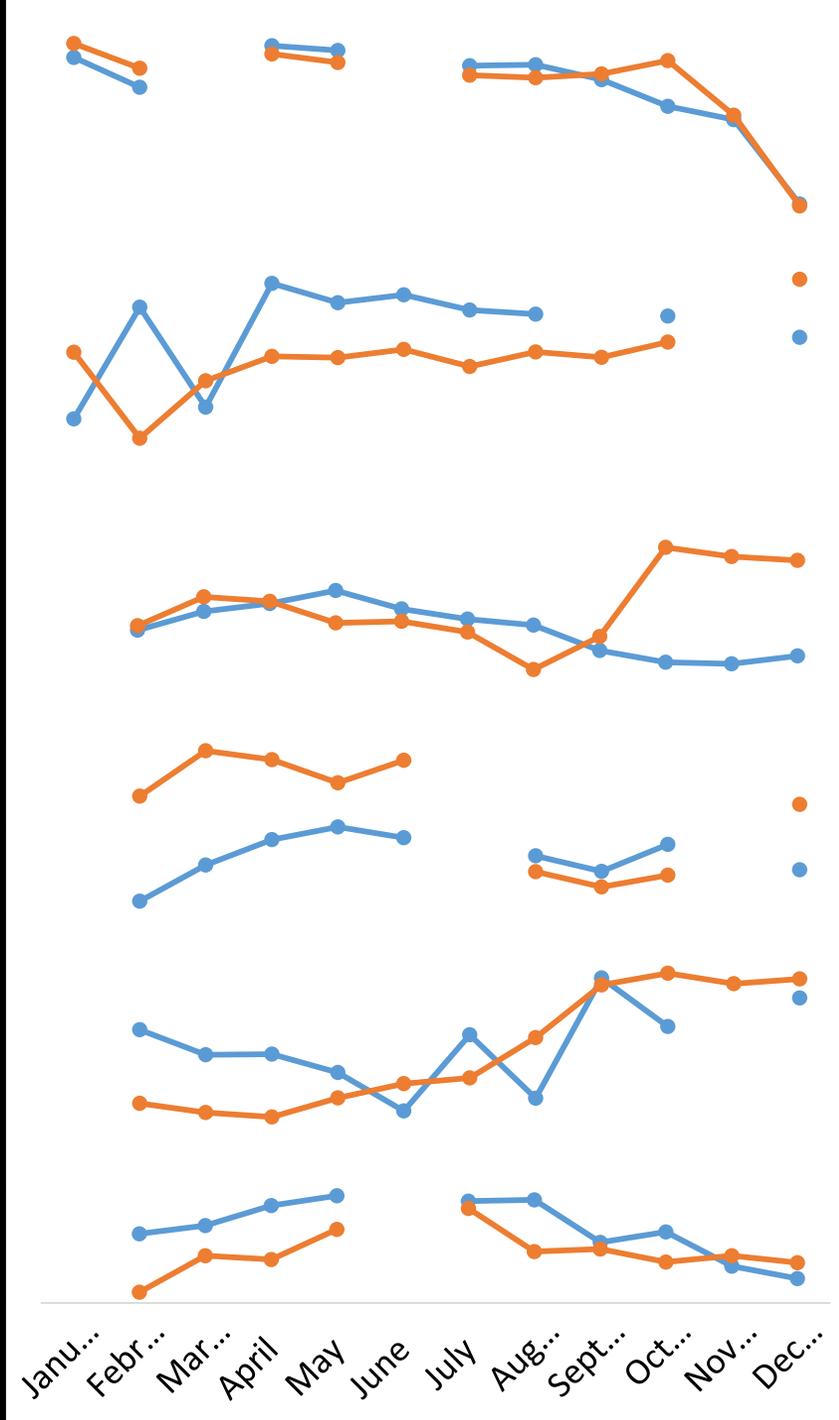
2014 Intra-annual Patterns



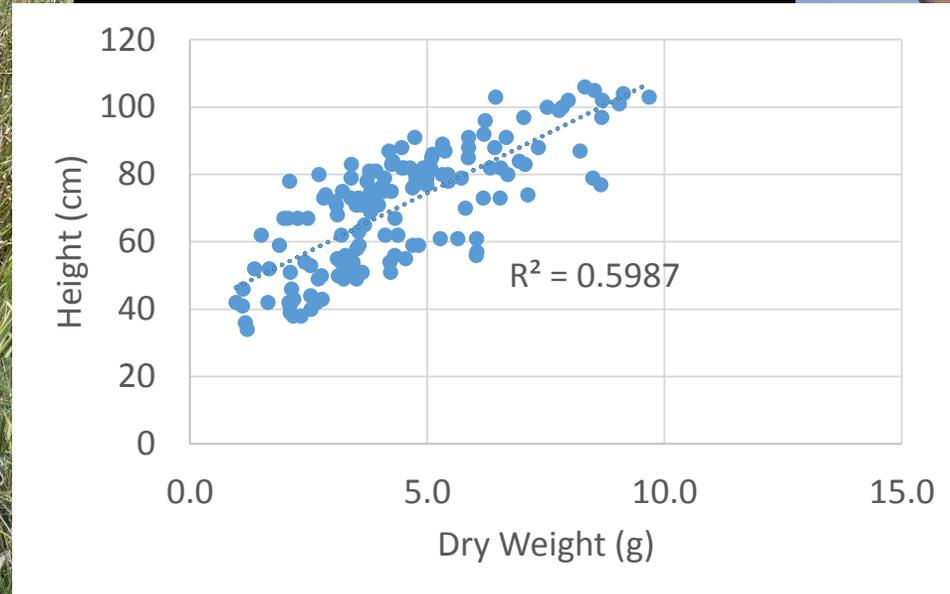
- Percent cover
- Canopy height (m)

When is peak biomass?

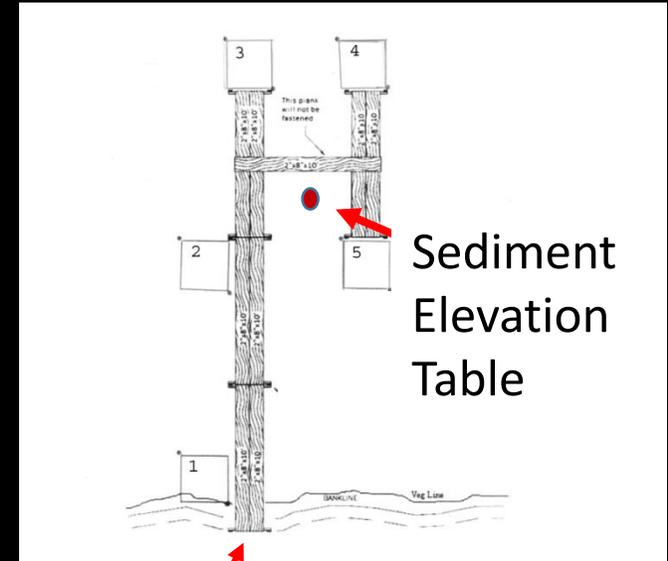
Future
Monitoring:
May
Sept



How do non-destructive methods relate to biomass?

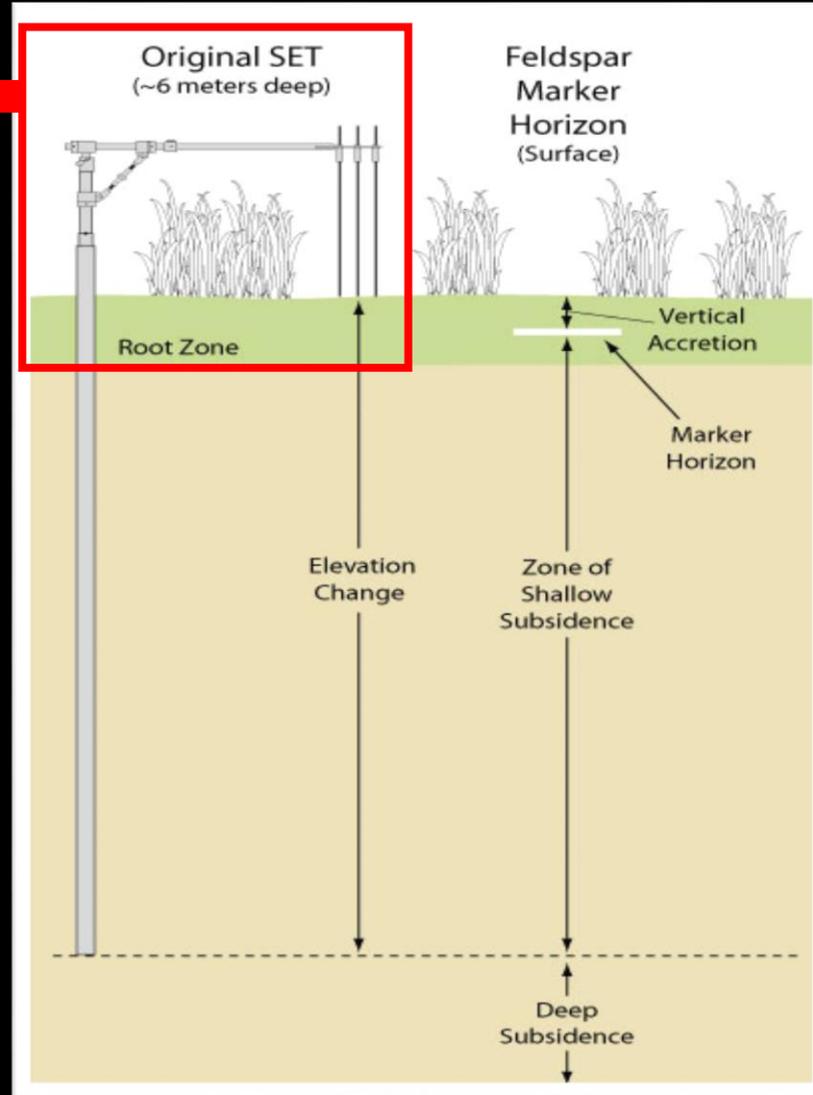


DEEP ROD SURFACE ELEVATION TABLES (SETs)

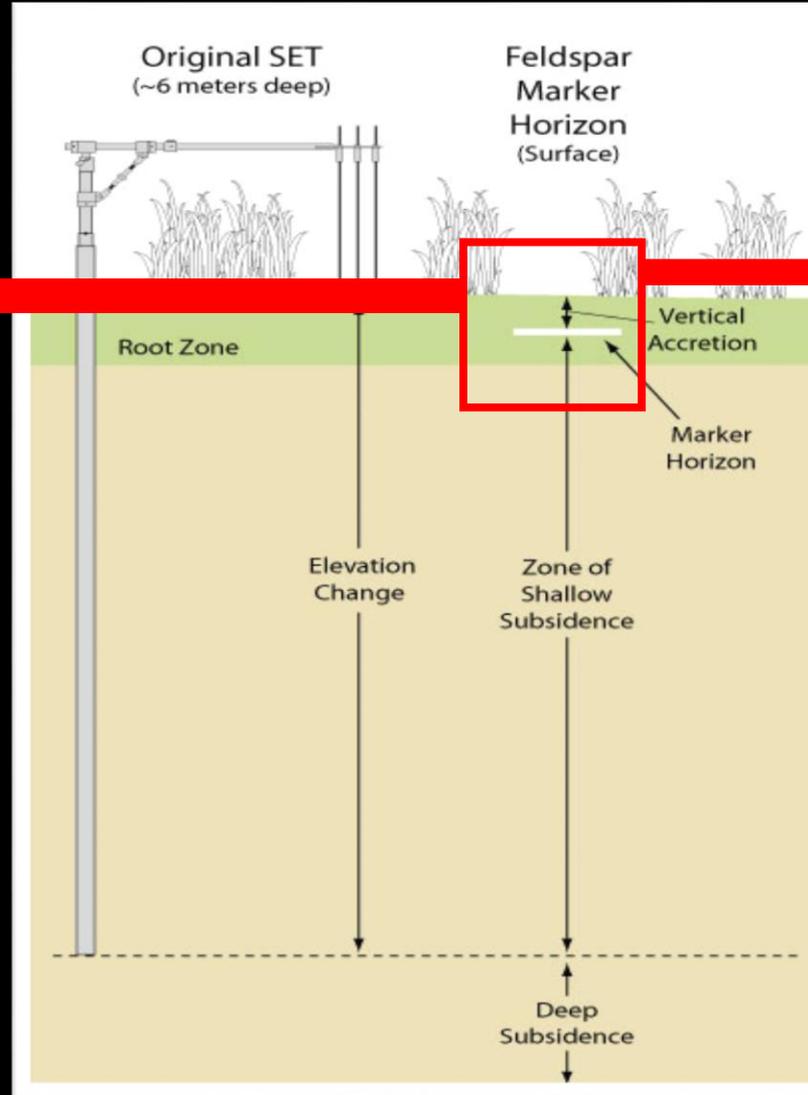


Sediment Elevation Monitoring

Deep Rod
Surface Elevation Tables (RSETs)



Sediment Elevation Monitoring

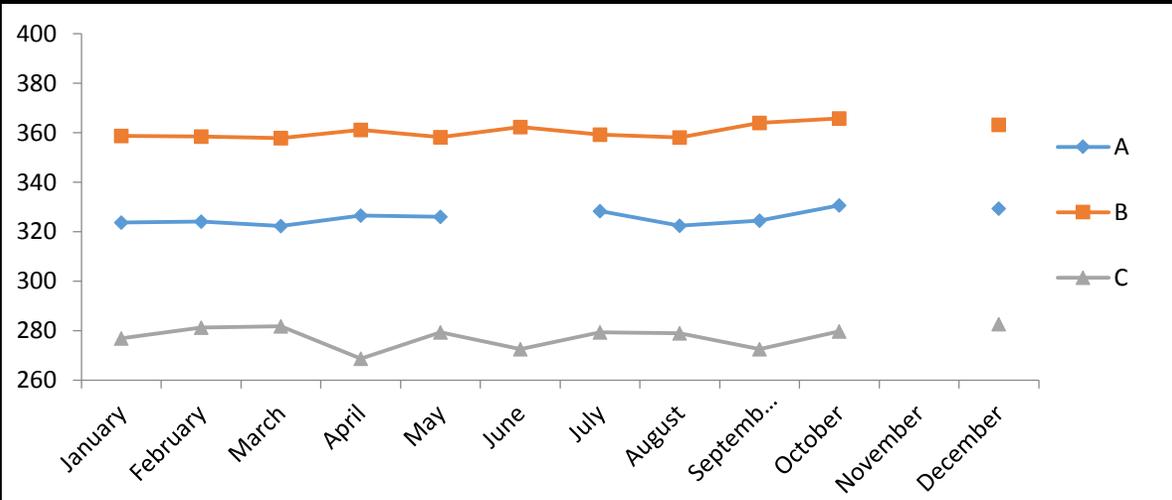
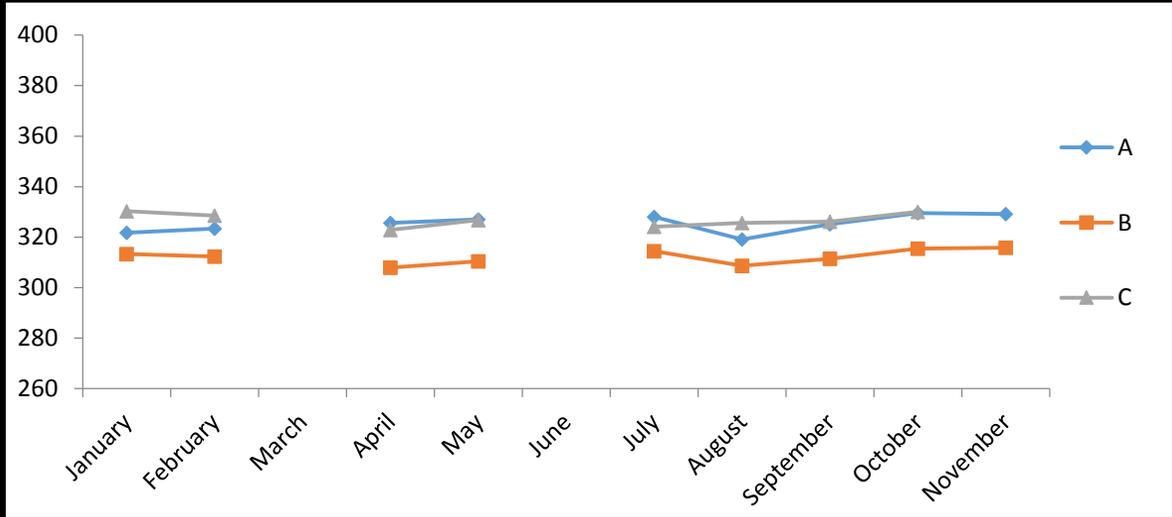


Accretion Plots



2014 Sediment Elevation

RSET



Elevation Change (mm)

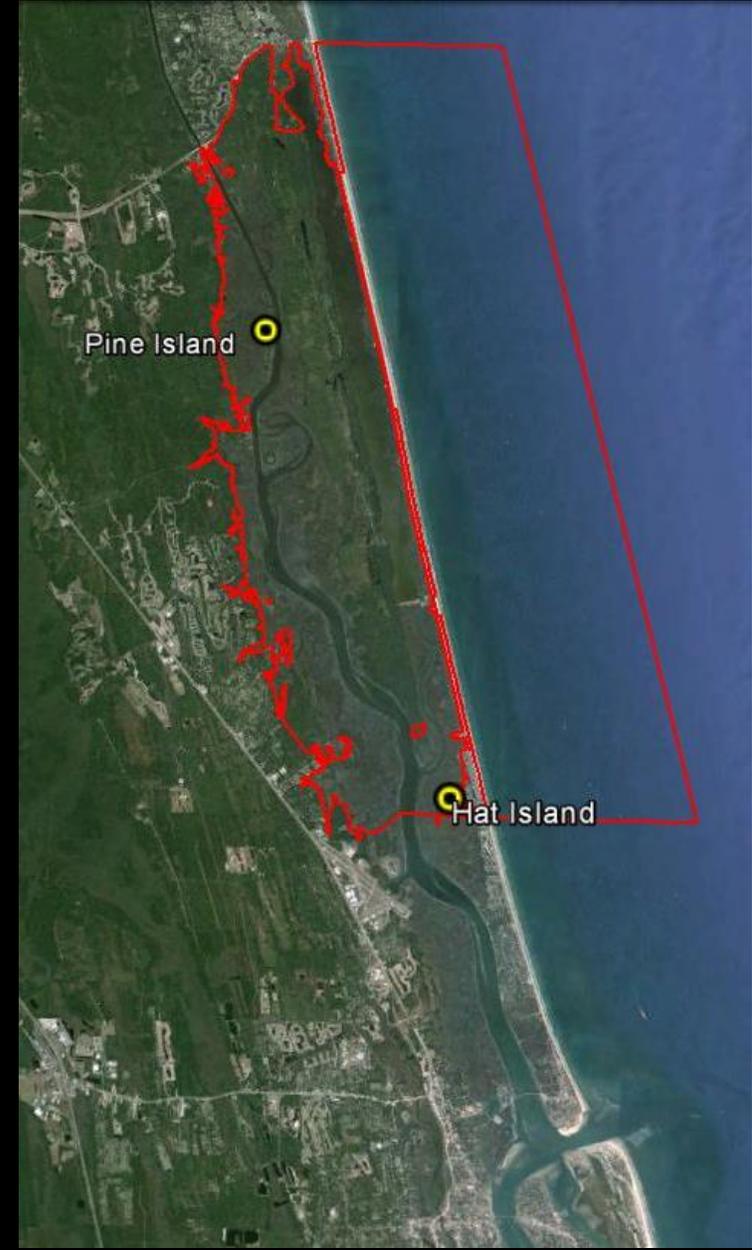
+4
+3
+0

Accretion Plots

↑ 13.7 mm (n=3*)

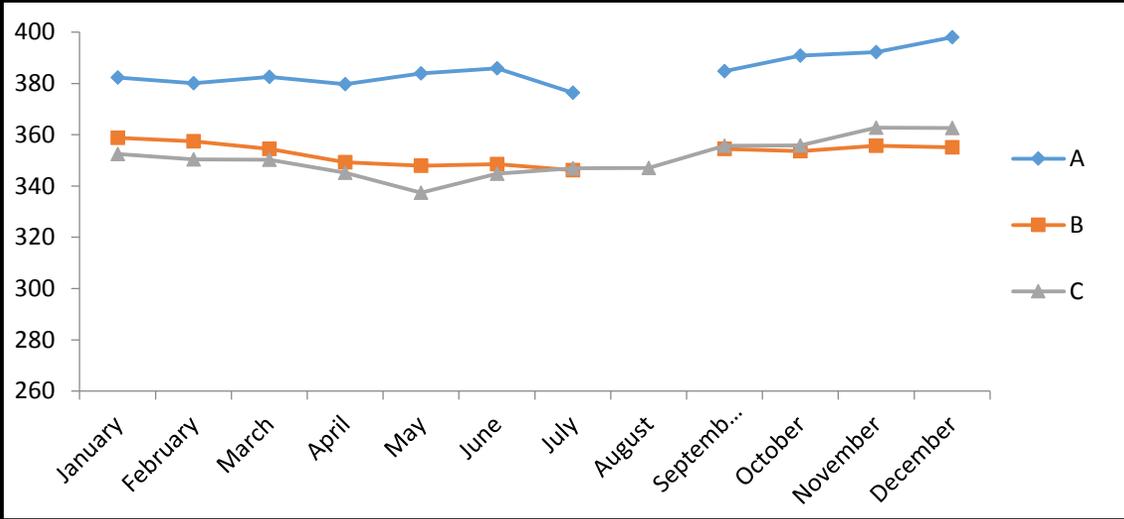
+6
+4
+6

NOT SAMPLED



2014 Sediment Elevation

RSET

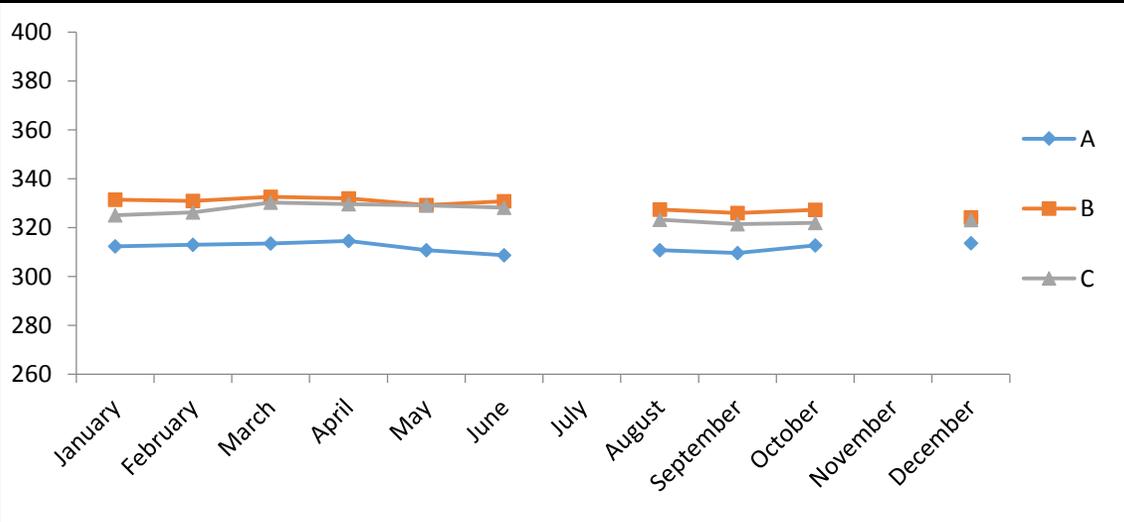


Elevation Change (mm)

+16
-4
+10

Accretion Plots

NC (n=3)



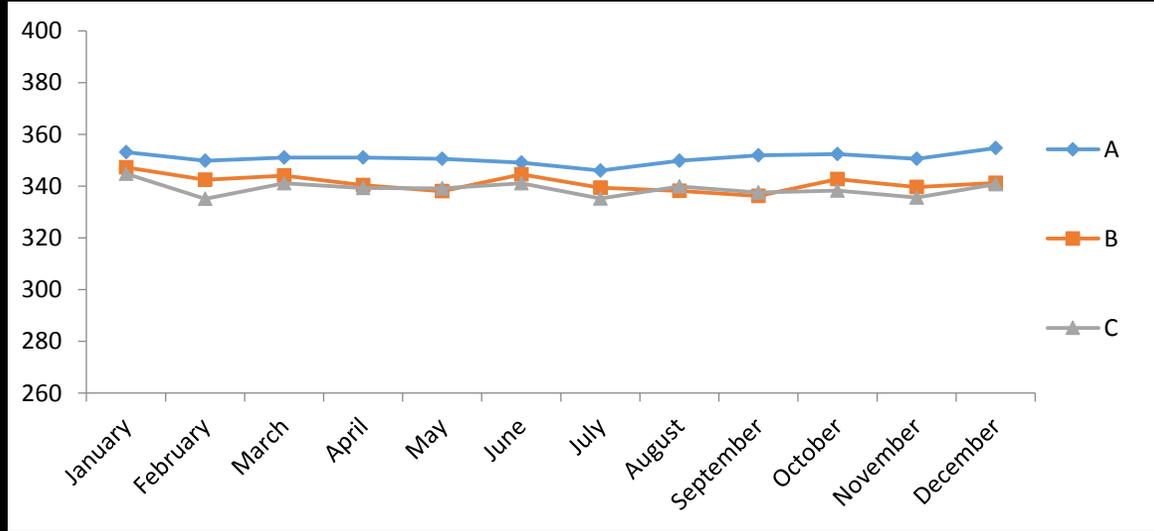
+1
-7
-2

NOT SAMPLED



2014 Sediment Elevation

RSET



Elevation Change (mm)

+2

-6

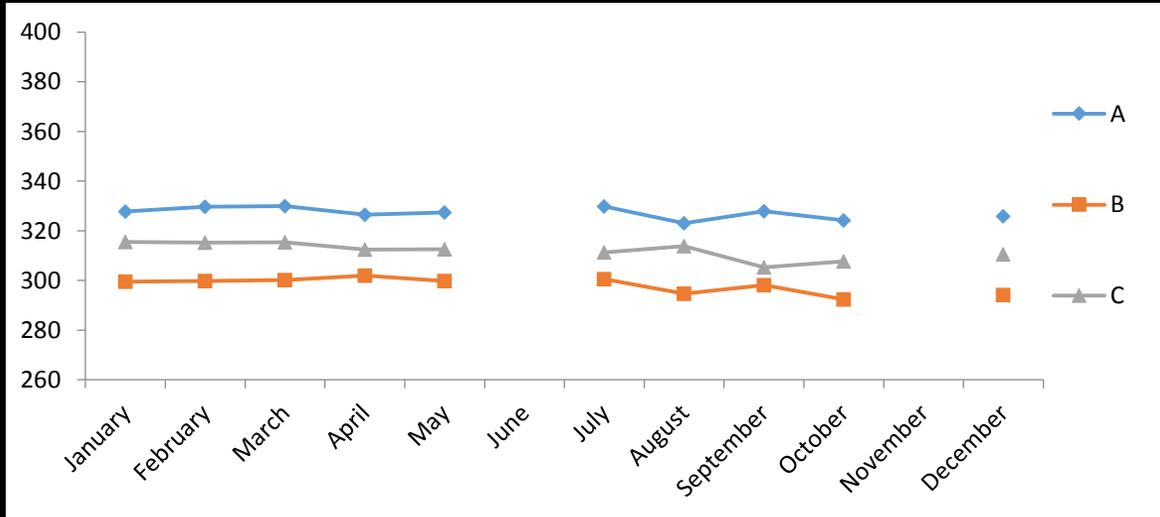
-4

Accretion Plots

↑ 10.8 mm (n=3*)

↑ 16.4 mm (n=3*)

NC (n=3)



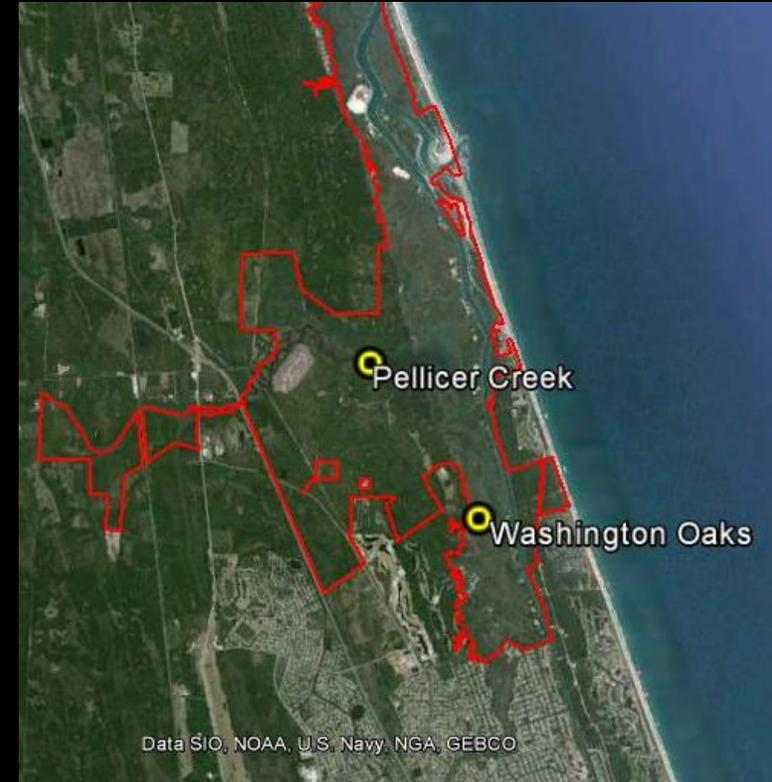
-2

-5

-5

↑ 15.0 mm (n=3**)

↑ 13.9 mm (n=2*)



Questions/Comments?

