

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



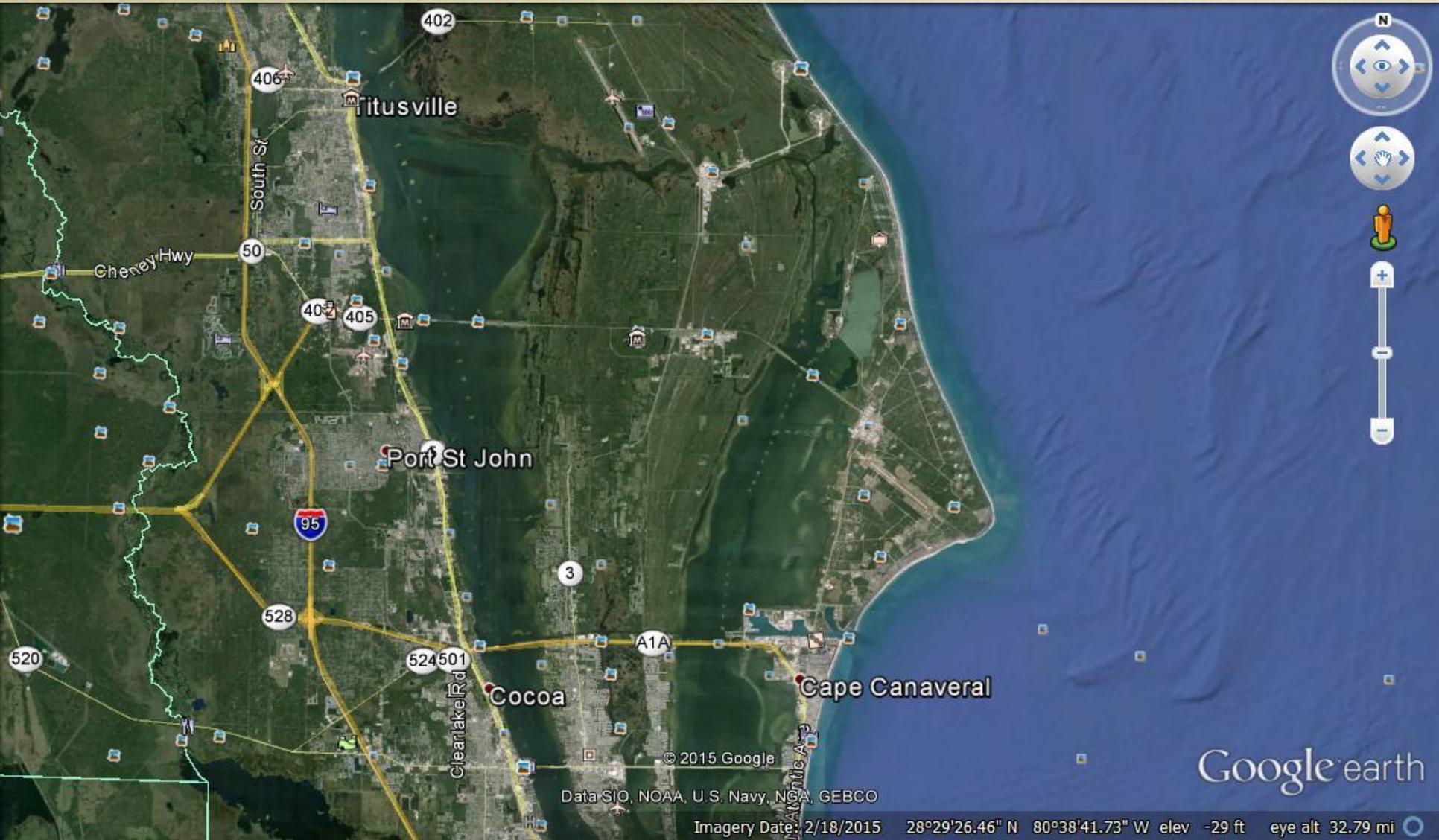
Jeff Beal, Annie Roddenberry, Kent Smith, Erin McDevitt

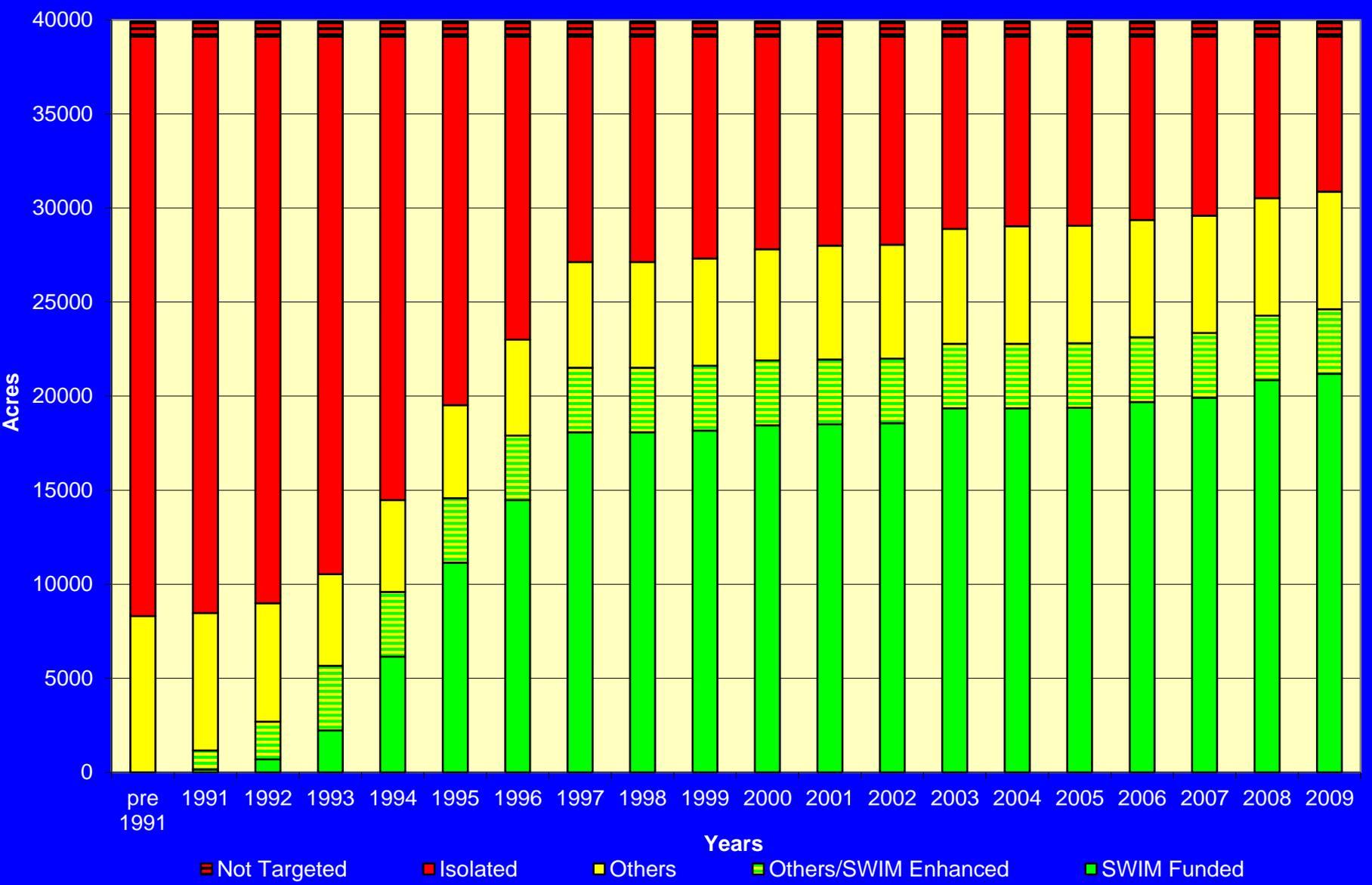
FWC Marine/Estuarine Subsection

Melinda Donnelly UCF



# IRL history of altered coastal wetlands







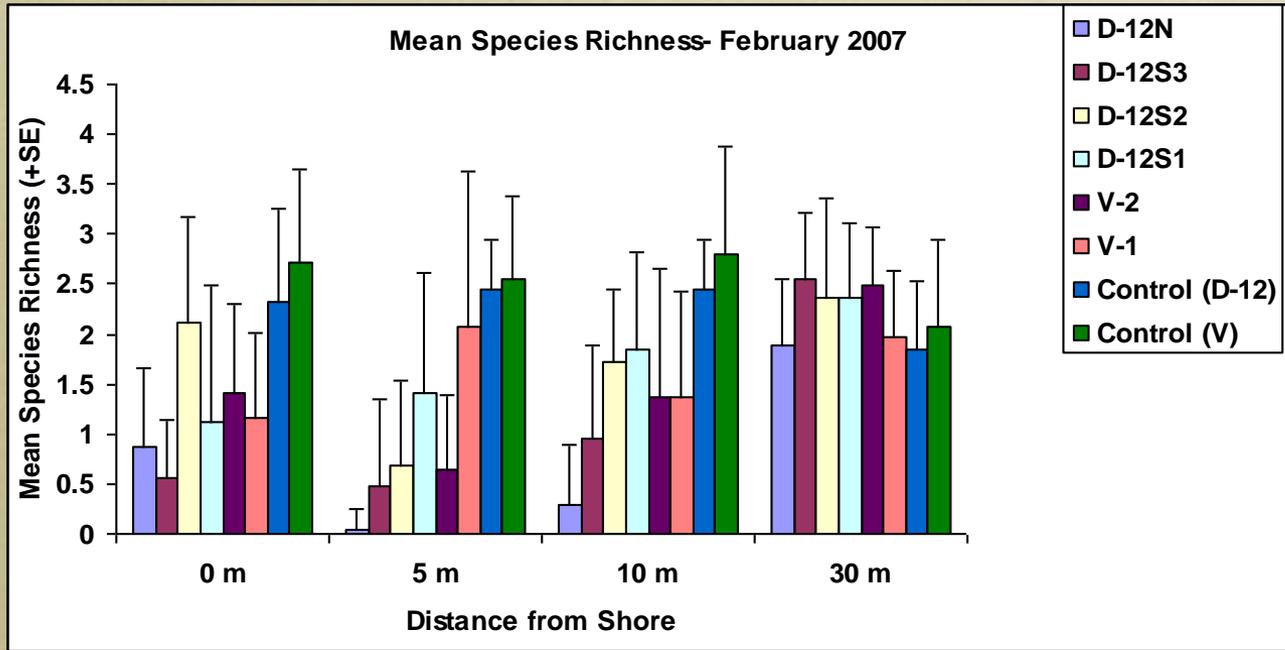
727.520.8181  
[www.aerophoto.com](http://www.aerophoto.com)

## North Peninsula

Image # 100106 2113  
Date 01.06.10





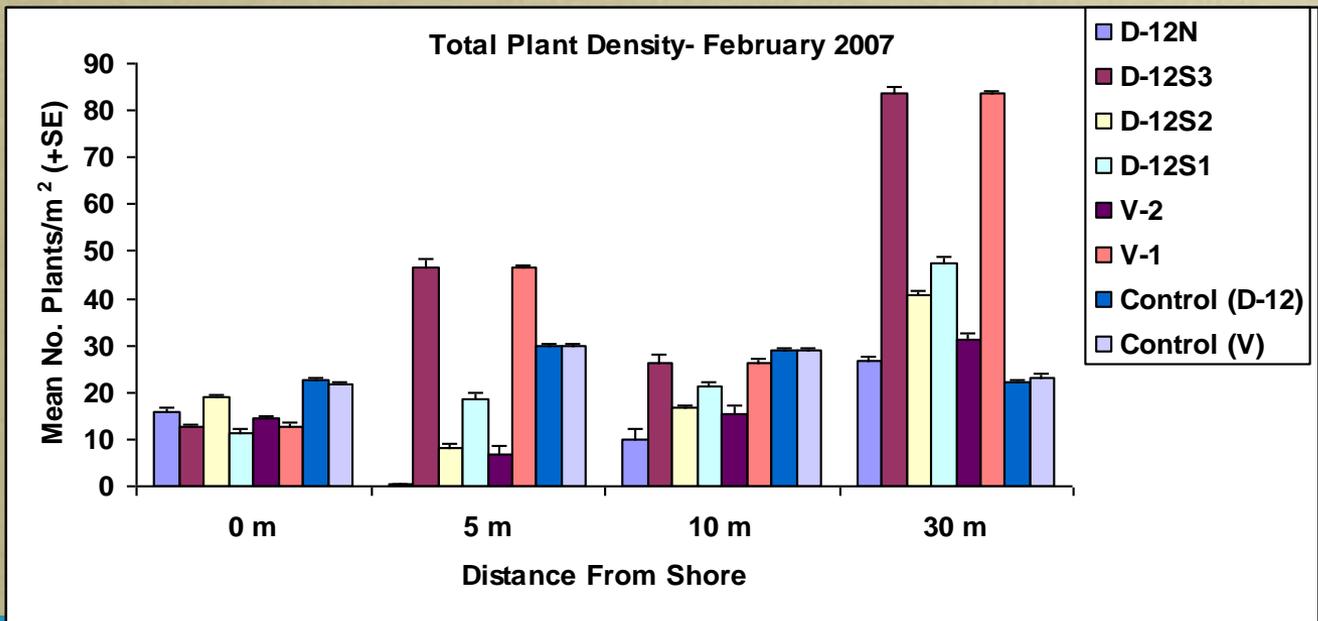


Youngest (1mth)



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

Project

**21.3 acres of marsh restored**



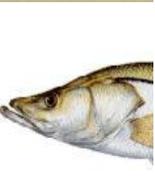
**45.9 acres of marsh**

**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**

WILDLI

Enhancement Center

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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. sillicicola*

*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*

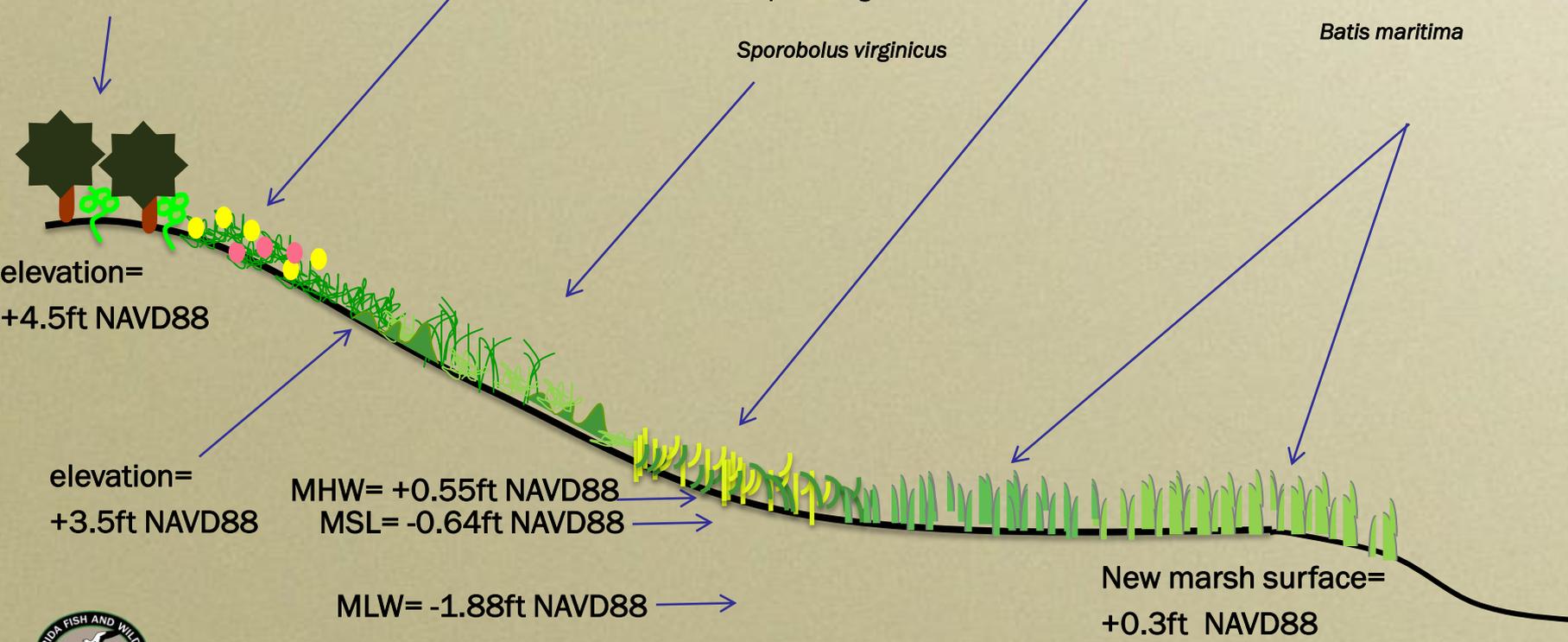
*Borrichia frutescens*

*Spartina alterniflora*

*Spartina patens*

*Salicornia/Sarcocornia spp.*

*Batis maritima*

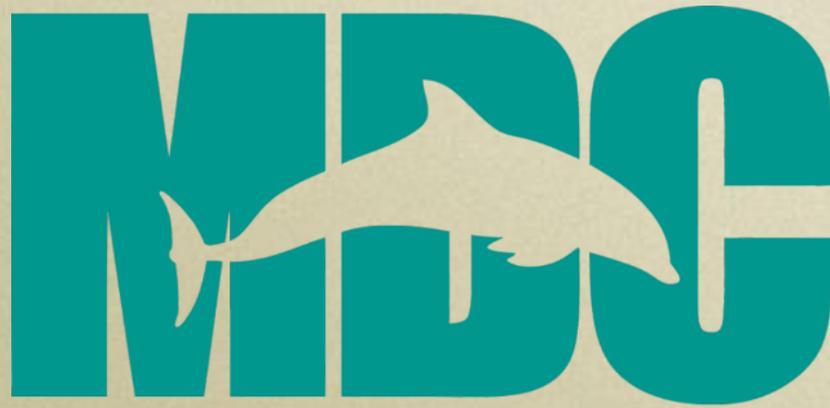


# Citizen Science...MEHRMA

## 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)

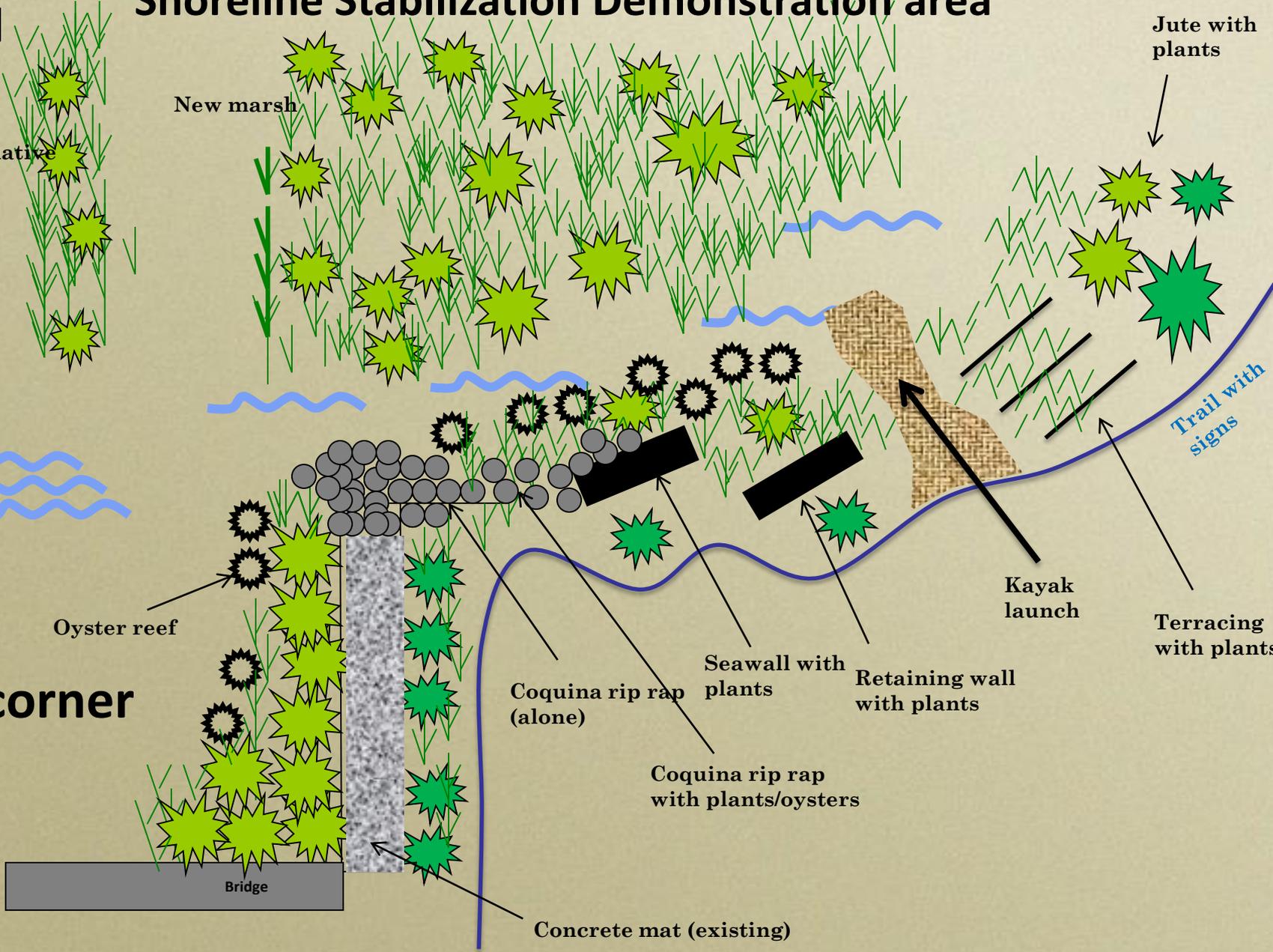
Seawall with plants

Retaining wall with plants

Coquina rip rap with plants/oysters

Concrete mat (existing)

Bridge



# Shoreline Stabilization Demonstration Area



Rip-rap with native plants/oysters

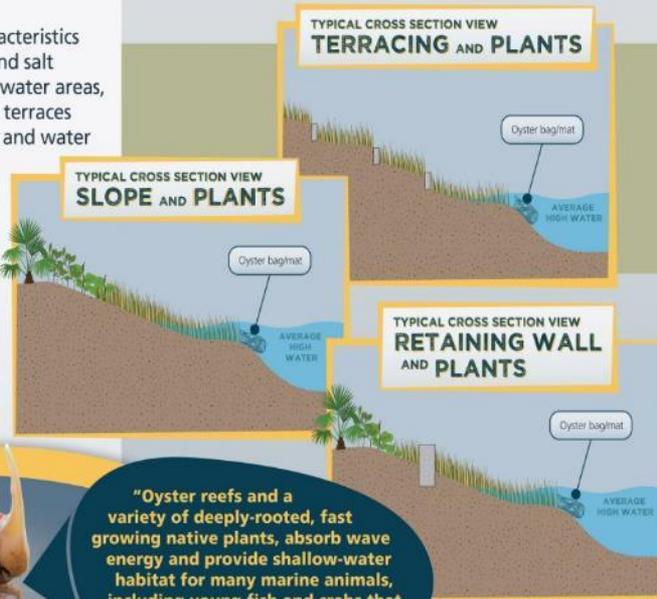


# Seawall Retrofits



# 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.



"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.

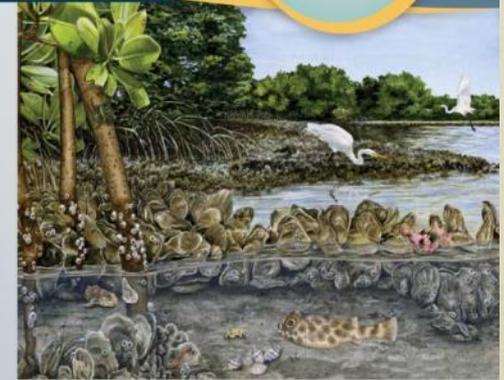


Illustration provided by Lovelock River District

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.



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.



**DID YOU KNOW?**

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



[www.floridalivingshorelines.com](http://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



