

Update on the Lone Cabbage Reef Restoration Project in Suwannee Sound

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Oyster Integrated Mapping and
Monitoring Program Workshop

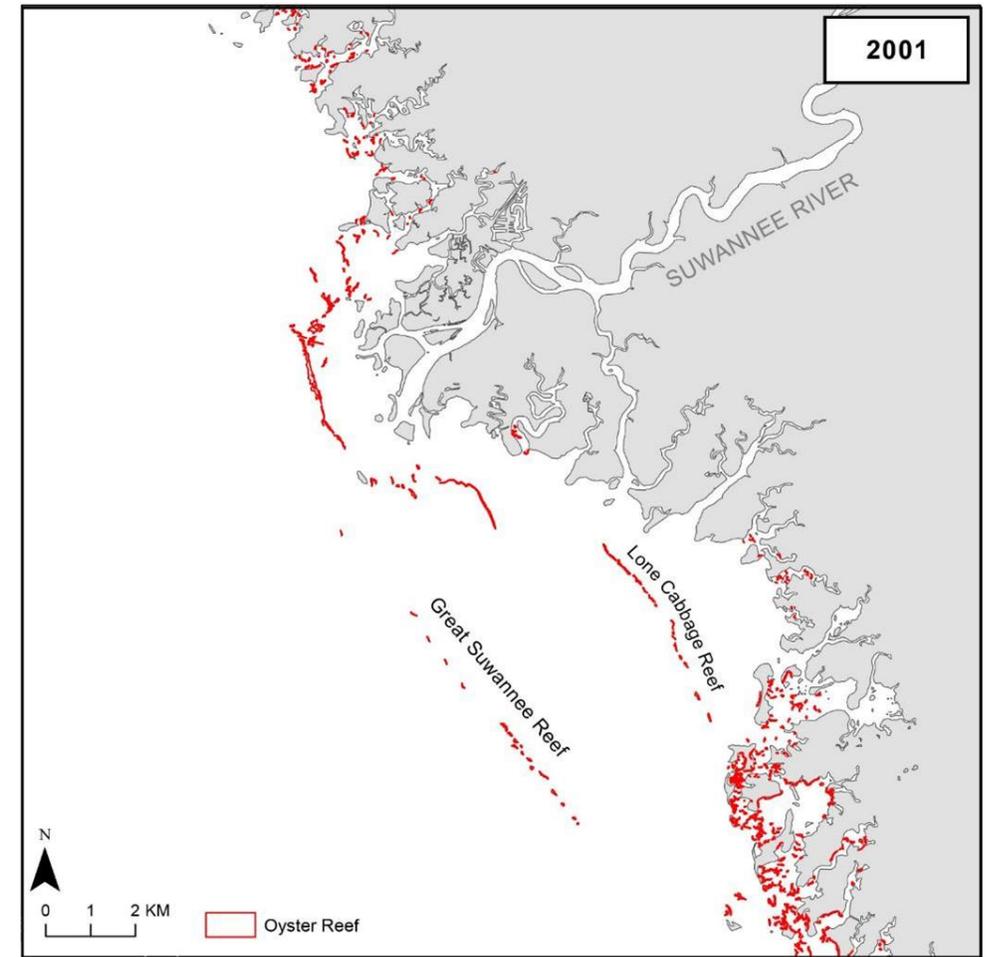
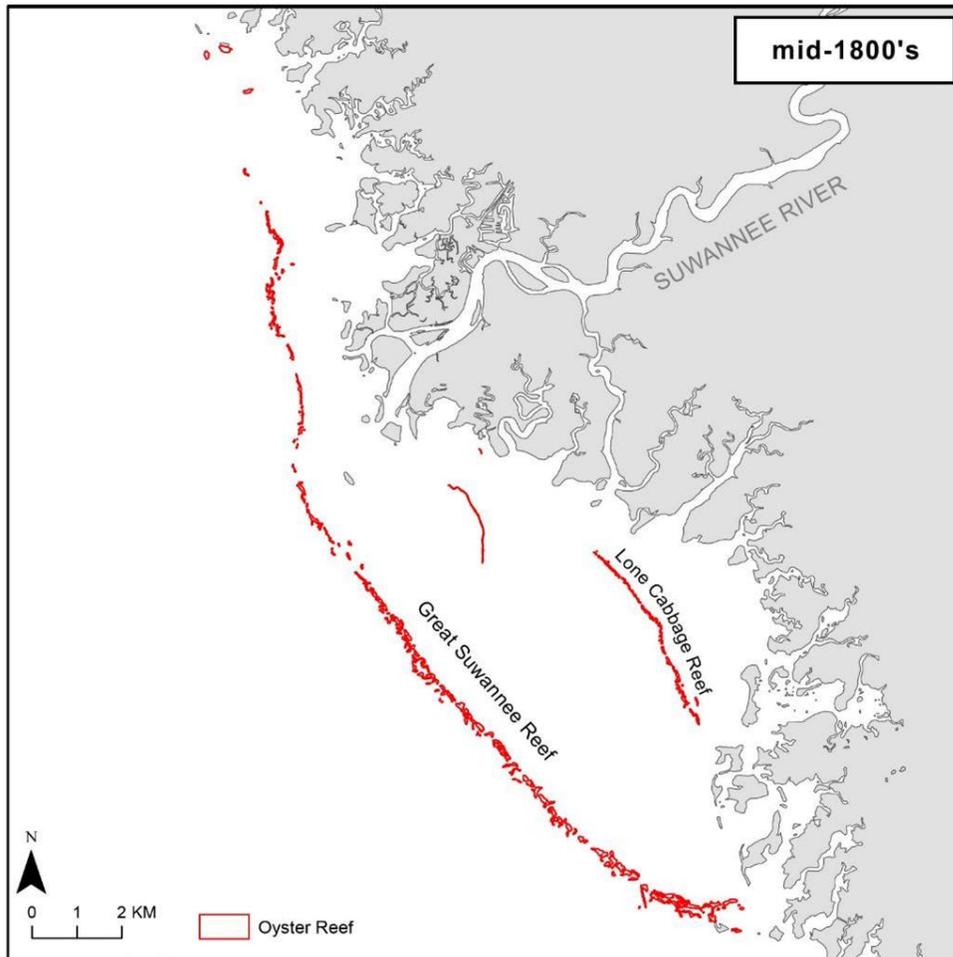
9-10 October 2019



NFWF

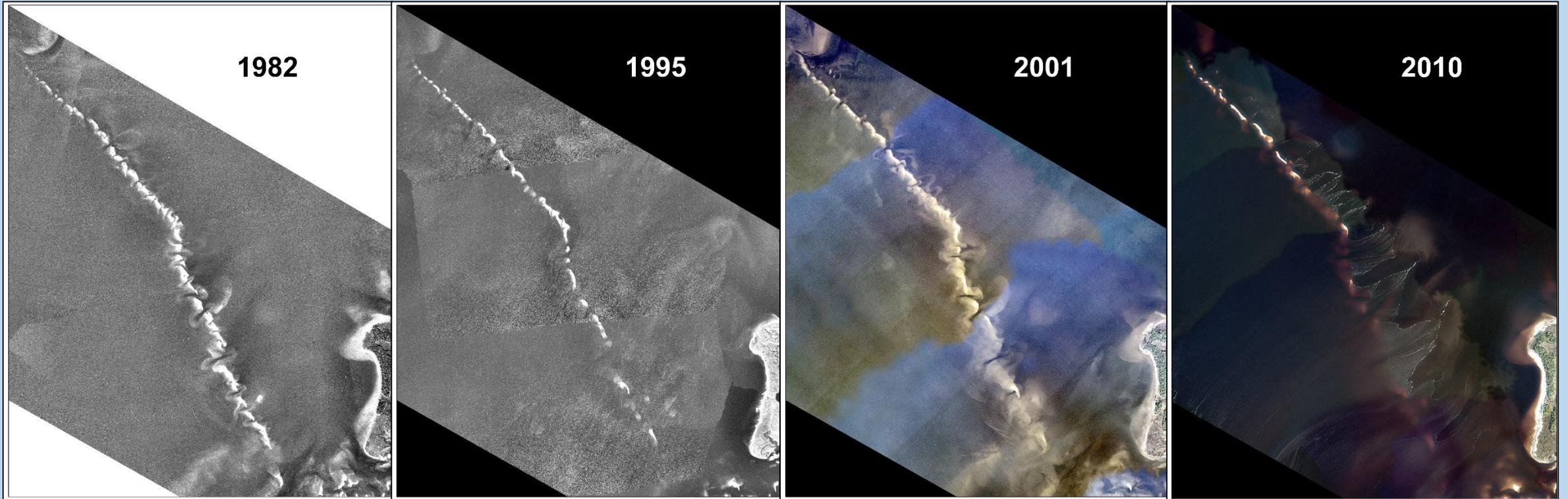
UF UNIVERSITY of
FLORIDA
IFAS

PROJECT AREA:



Raabe, E. A., A. E. Streck, R. S. Stumpf. 2004. Historic topographic sheets to satellite imagery: A methodology for evaluating coastal change in Florida's Big Bend tidal marsh. USGS Open File Report 02-211

Degradation of Lone Cabbage Reef: 70% lost from 1982-2010



Seavey, J. R., W. E. Pine, III, P. Frederick, L. Sturmer, and M. Berrigan. 2011. Decadal changes in oyster reefs in the Big Bend of Florida's Gulf Coast. *Ecosphere* 2(10):114. doi:10.1890/ES11-00205.1

Offshore reef degradation

Upstream freshwater usage



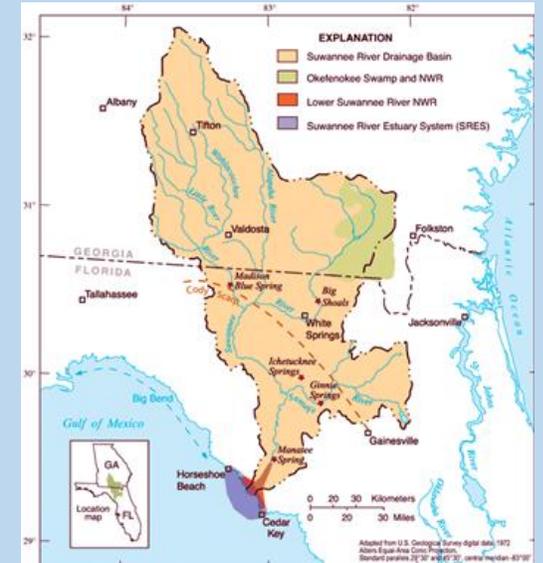
Recruitment Failure



Degradation of substrate/
elevation

Increased salinity

Increased Mortality



-Seavey, et al. 2011

-Collapse threshold?

-Harvest effects?

Oyster reefs as barriers

- **Maintain estuarine conditions**
- **Coastal protection**
- **Habitat**
- **WQ improvement**

Kaplan, D.A., M. Olabarrieta, P. Frederick, A. Valle-Levinson. 2016. Freshwater detention by oyster reefs: Quantifying a keystone ecosystem service. PLOS One.



Lone Cabbage Reef Substrate Limited

- **Pilot Project success**
 - **After 18 months:**
 - **9.2x increase in oyster density**

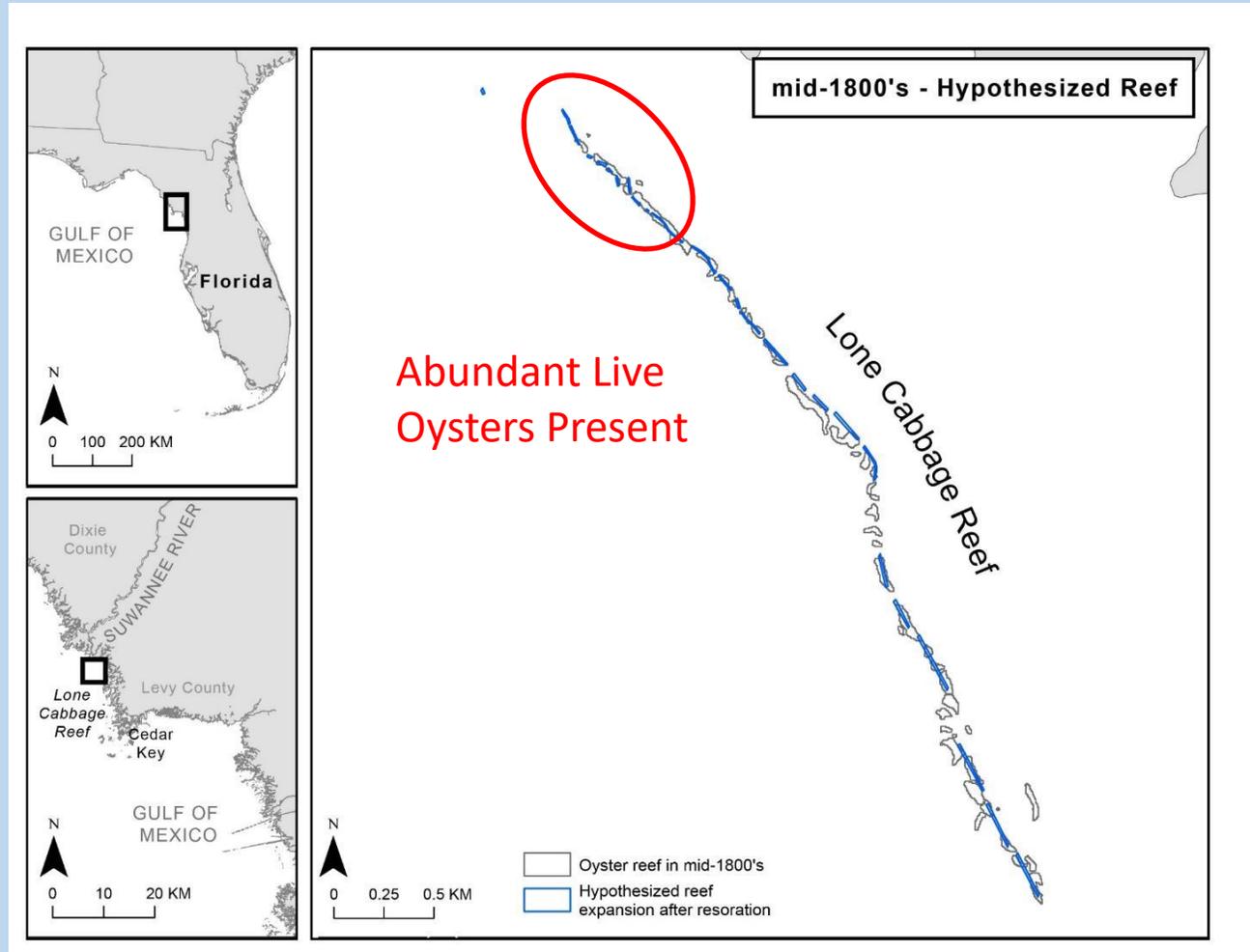


Frederick, P., N. Vitale, B. Pine, J. Seavey, L. Sturmer. 2016. Reversing a rapid decline in oyster reefs: effects of durable substrate on oyster populations, elevations, and aquatic bird community composition. *Journal of Shellfish Research*. 35(2):359-367.

Lone Cabbage Reef Restoration Project



- Long, linear reef needed for best chance of hydrologic effect
- Restore reef to mid 1800's extent and elevation
- 22 reef elements
- Large local Ocala limerock
- Topped with clam/oyster shell
- Construction cost: \$3.6 M



Project Start! Oyster Relocation: June 2018

- **Move oysters from elements 2-11**
 - **Avoid burial/loss during construction**
- **Hired 69 local commercial fishermen/women**
- **Oysters returned post-construction**
- **Great community involvement**

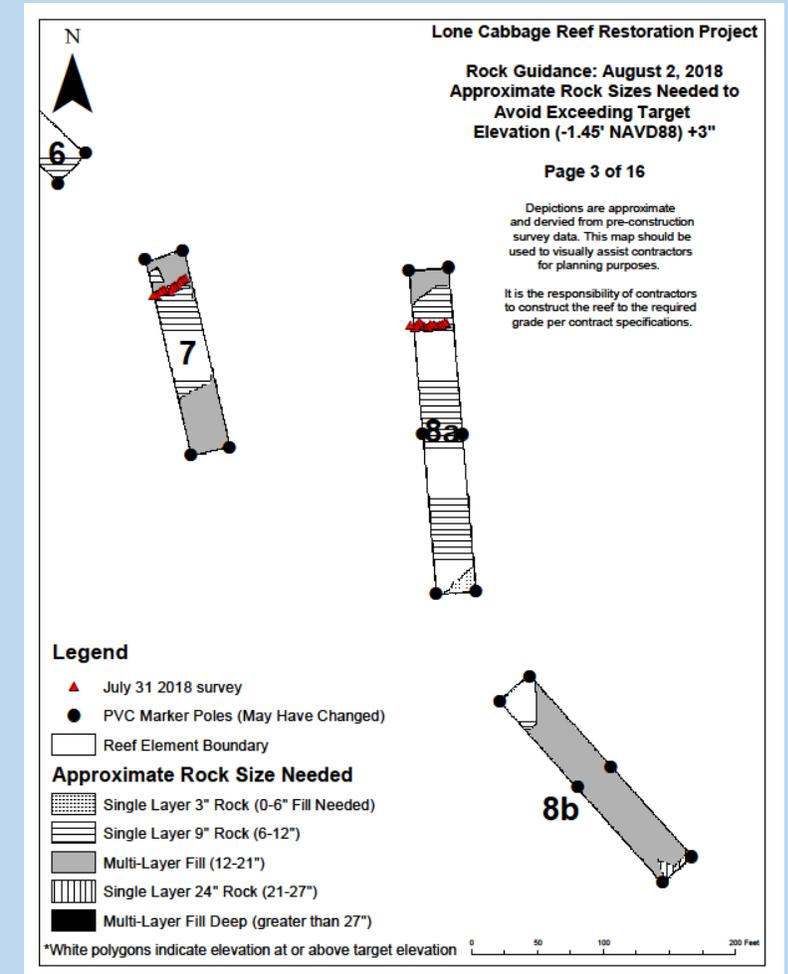
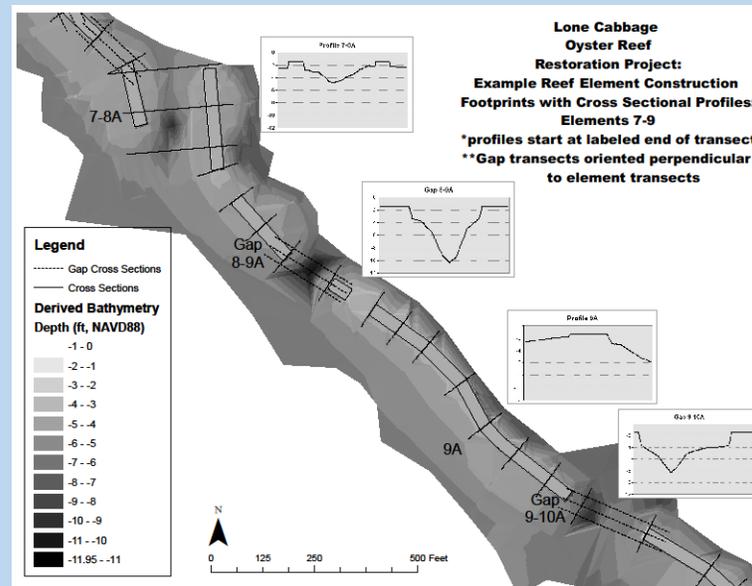
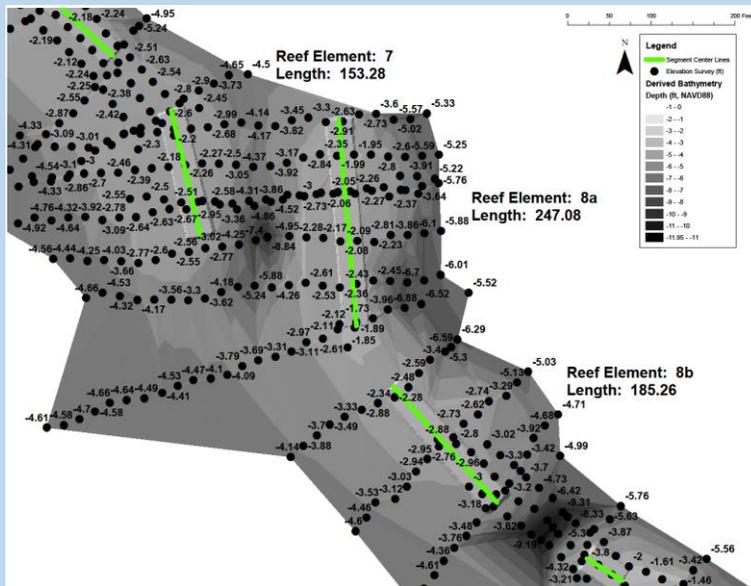


Construction Starts: July 12, 2018



Construction Guidance:

- Derived from precon bathy survey:
 - Volume rock per element
 - Rock size/amounts within each element



Construction Completed: July-October 2018

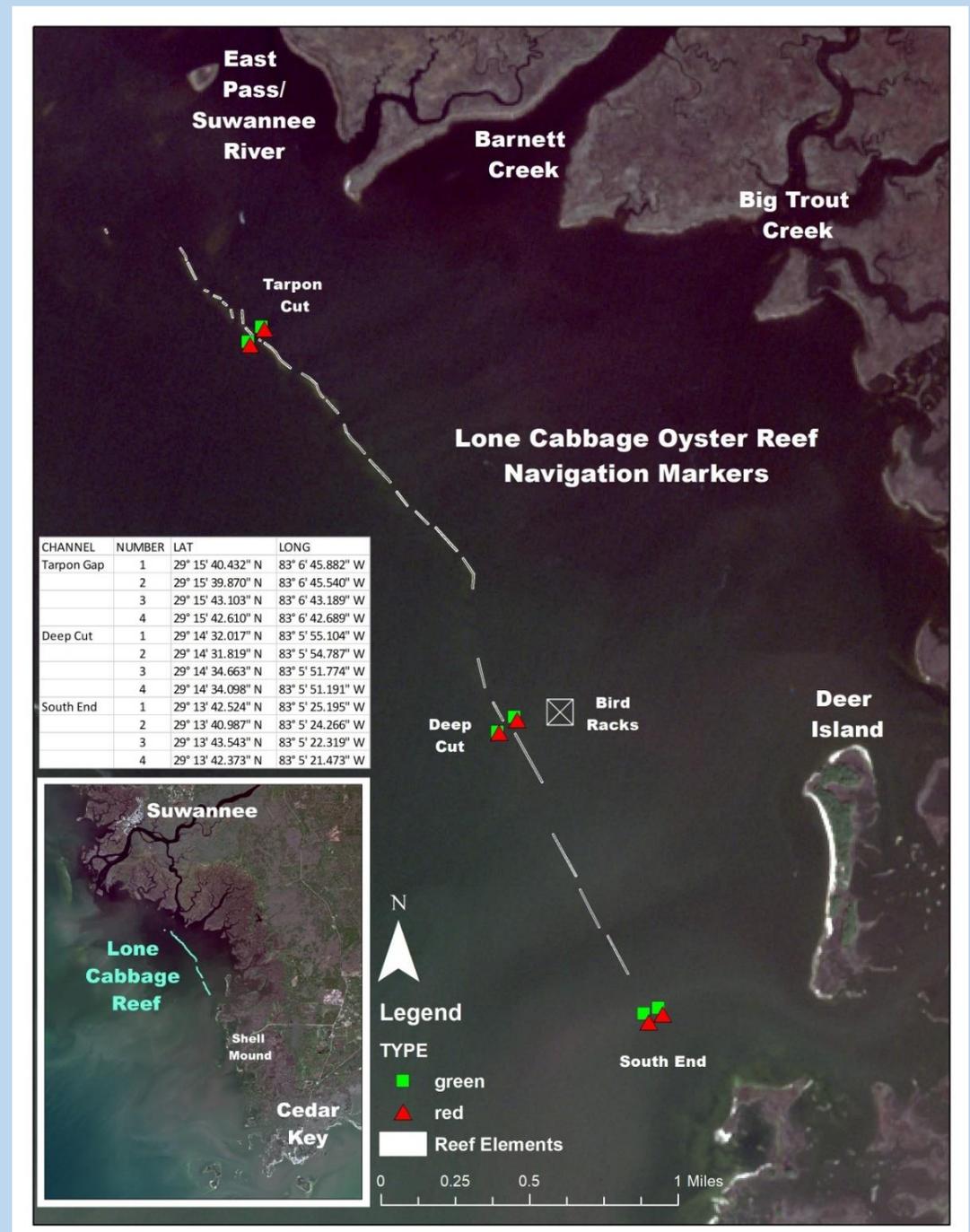


- Elevation surveys and shell addition conducted as elements completed



Public Outreach:

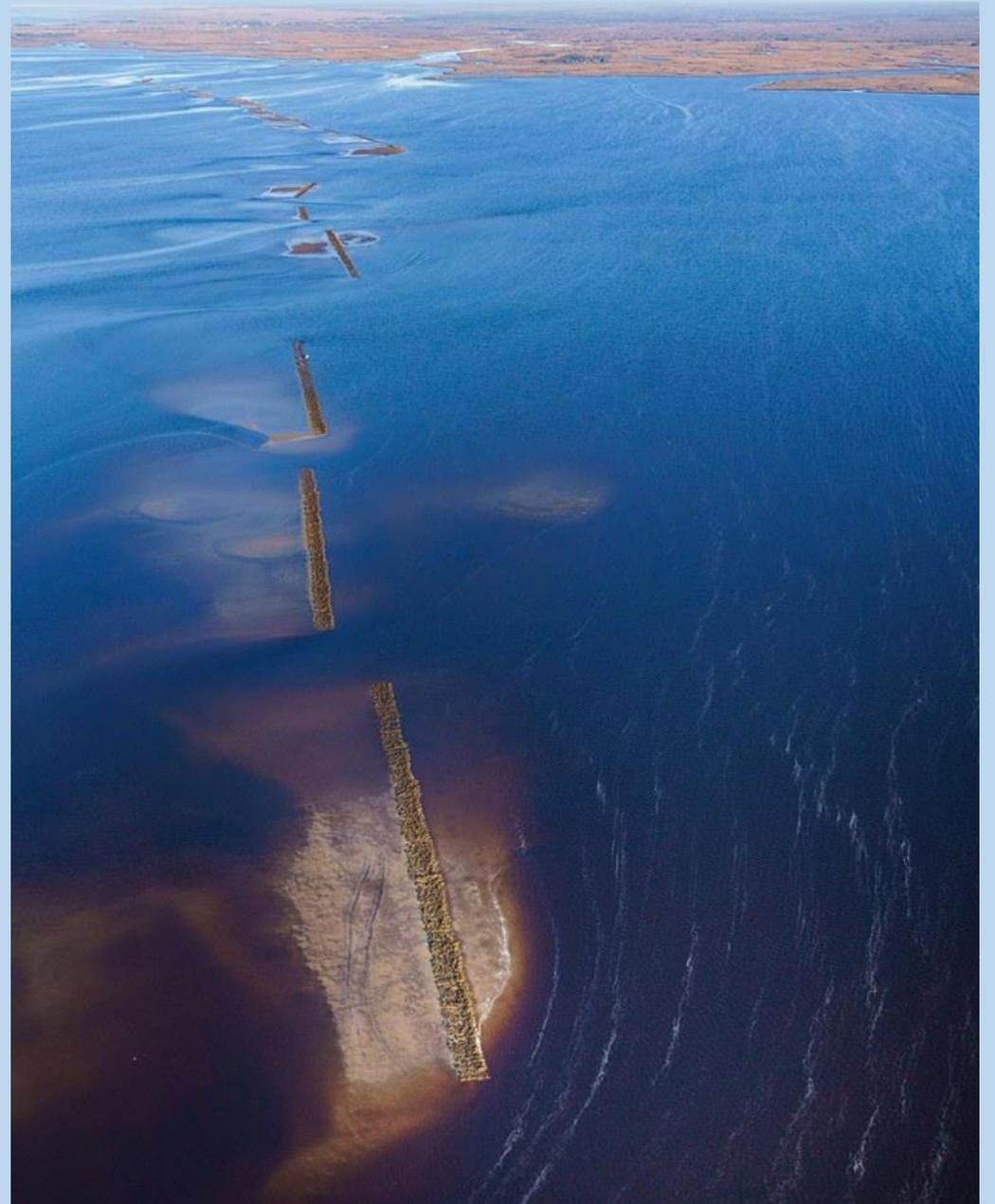
- Numerous Public Meetings
- Informational brochures to local business
- Educational signs at boat launches
- Project website
- Navigational markers installed



Construction Summary

- 17,000 cubic yards of rock
- 1,090 cubic yards oyster shell
- ~3 miles long (~2 miles actual reef)
- 7.26 acres
- \$3.6 million direct payments to local economies

- \$150,000 under budget
- Finished 1 month/year ahead of schedule



Restoration Predictions

- 1. Improved Oyster Population Resilience:**
 - Rock will provide durable substrate
 - Positive feedback loop of freshwater detention
- 2. Decreased salinities in Suwannee Sound and landward reefs/marshes**
- 3. Shifts in community composition:**
 - More freshwater influence
 - Reef presence

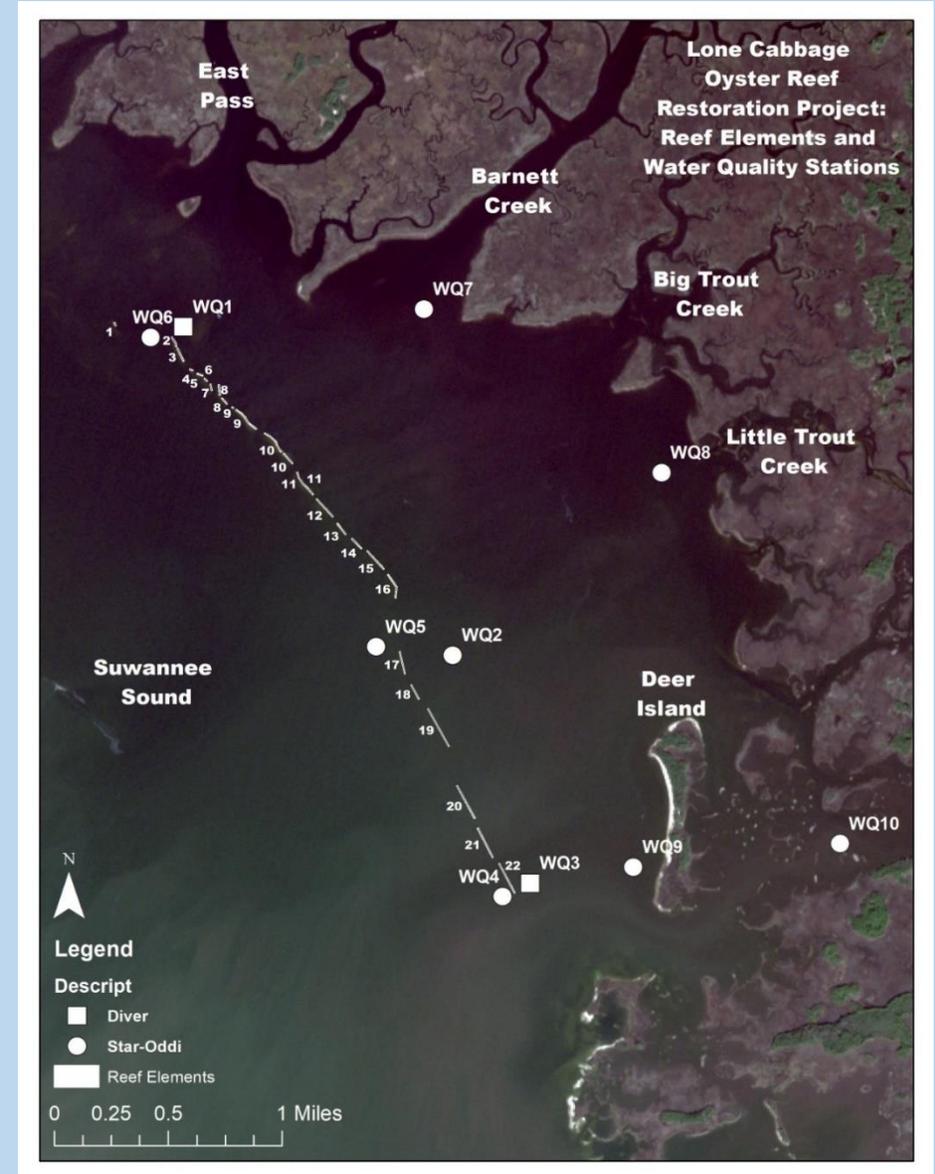


Water Quality Monitoring

- Did reef construction affect salinity regime?
- Continuous Salinity Recorders:
 - Nine sensors deployed August 2017
 - Hourly: Salinity, Temperature, Depth
- Water Chemistry (UF funded):
 - Monthly: chlorophyll, N, P, color, turbidity
- Effects of River Discharge on Salinity/FW Detention Effect:

Analysis in development with USGS:

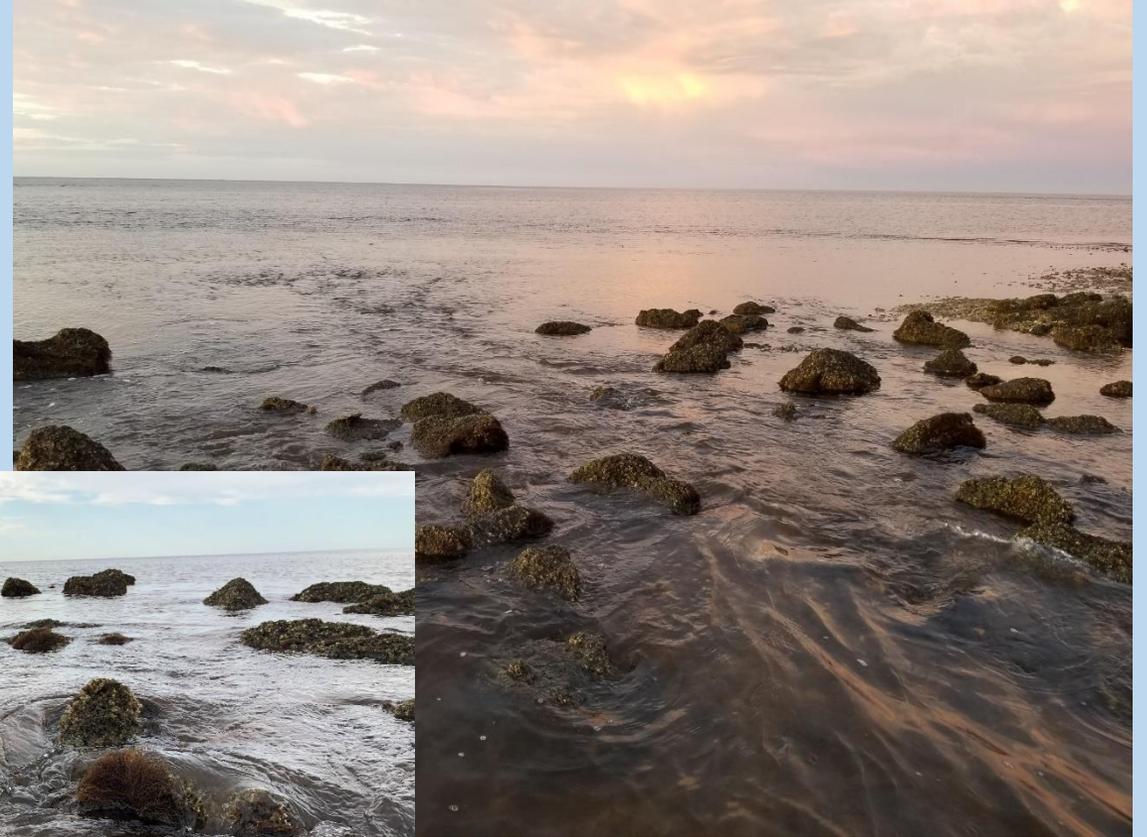
 - Cooperator Data
 - River Discharge
 - Wind/Tide/Circulation patterns



- **Rising Tide**



- **Falling Tide**

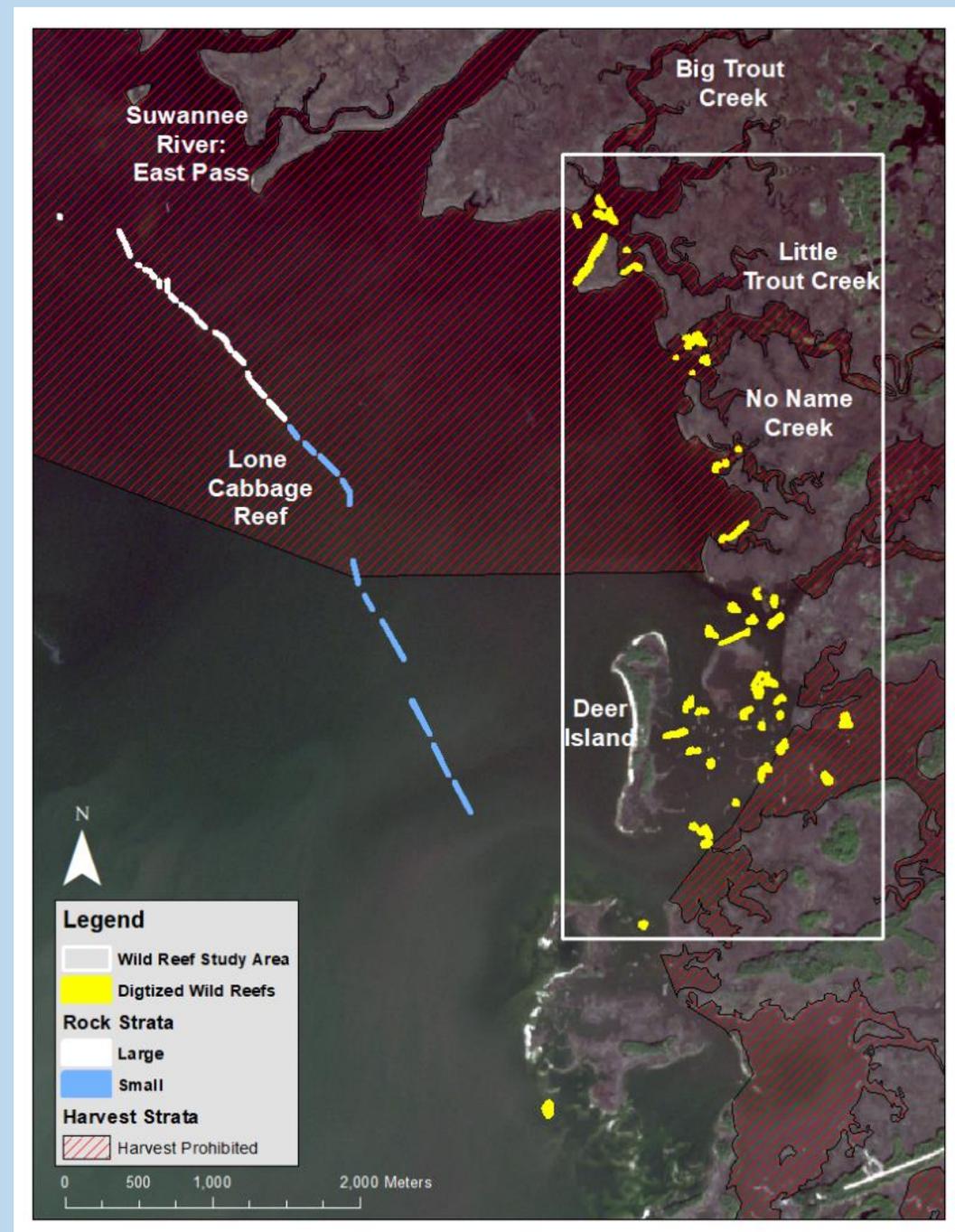


Oyster Monitoring: Design

- **Gear: Intertidal Belt Transects**
 - 0.15m (6") wide
 - Power analysis: total transect length needed
 - Total length proportional to strata reef area
 - **Wild reef digitization**
 - Labins 2013 imagery
 - Random selection: 2x2m N-S, E-W grid
 - **Reef elements:**
 - Parallel to reef
 - Random selection: 20m lengths/2m widths

- **Rock Size Strata:**
 - Large rocks (>24")
 - Small rocks (<24")
 - No Rocks (wild reef)

- **Harvest Strata:**
 - Harvestable
 - Harvest Prohibited



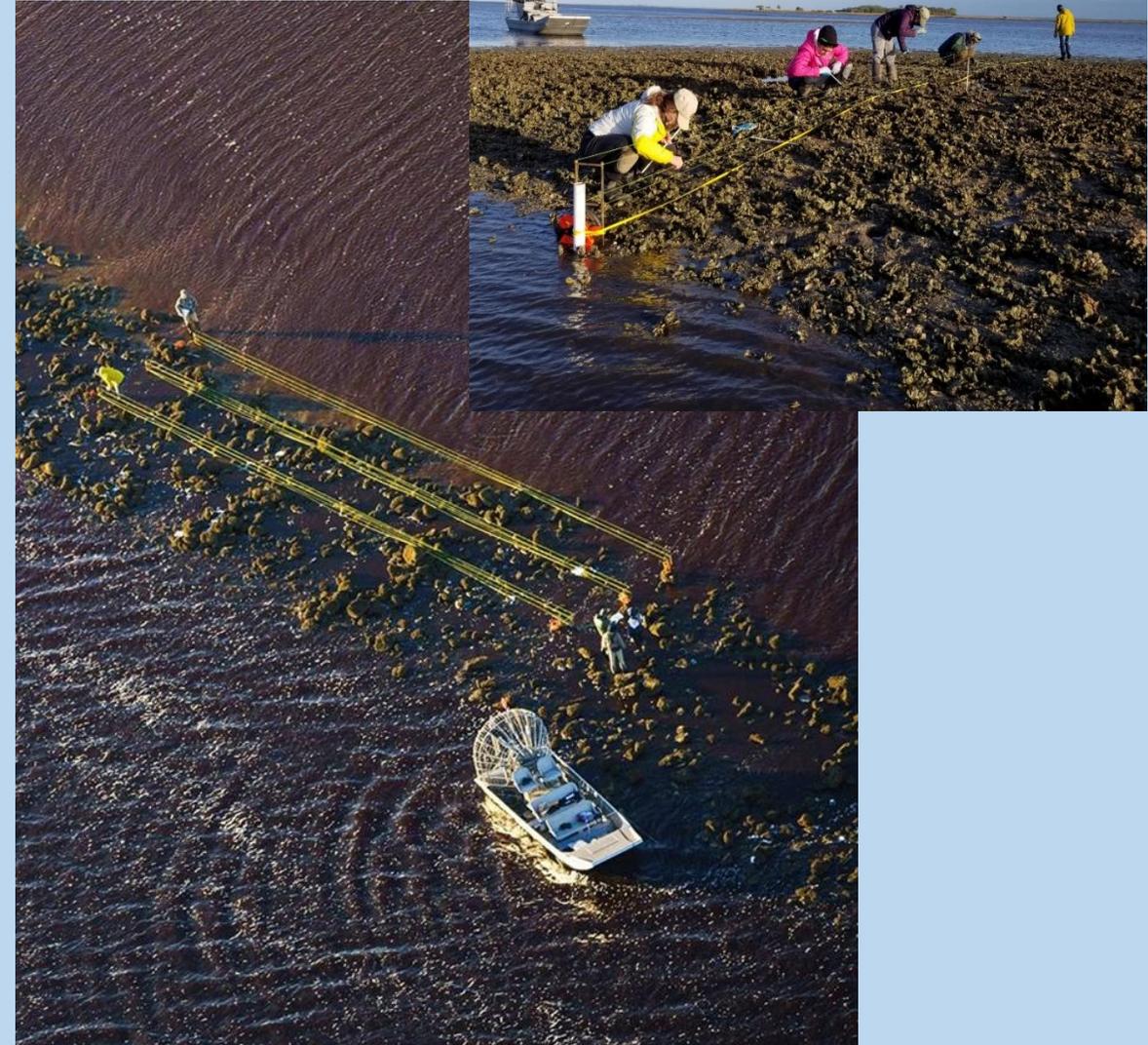
Oyster Monitoring: Winter 2018/19

- **Intertidal Reef Metrics:**

- Live/Dead oyster density
- Oyster height distribution

- **Summary:**

- 61 reefs/elements sampled
- Total transect length =2639 m (1.6 miles)
- Data processed near real-time
- Transplant/Hurricane Michael deposited oysters onto reef
- Successful colonization of reef



Oyster Monitoring: Results

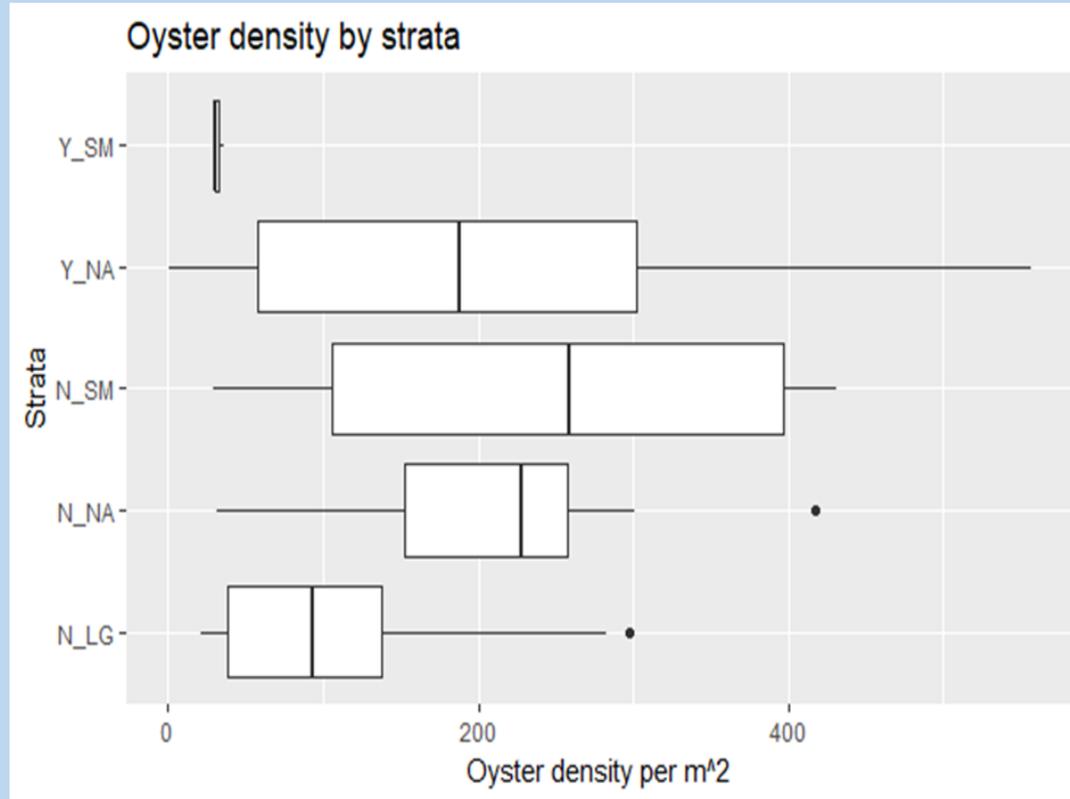
Harvest
Small Rock

Harvest
Wild Reef

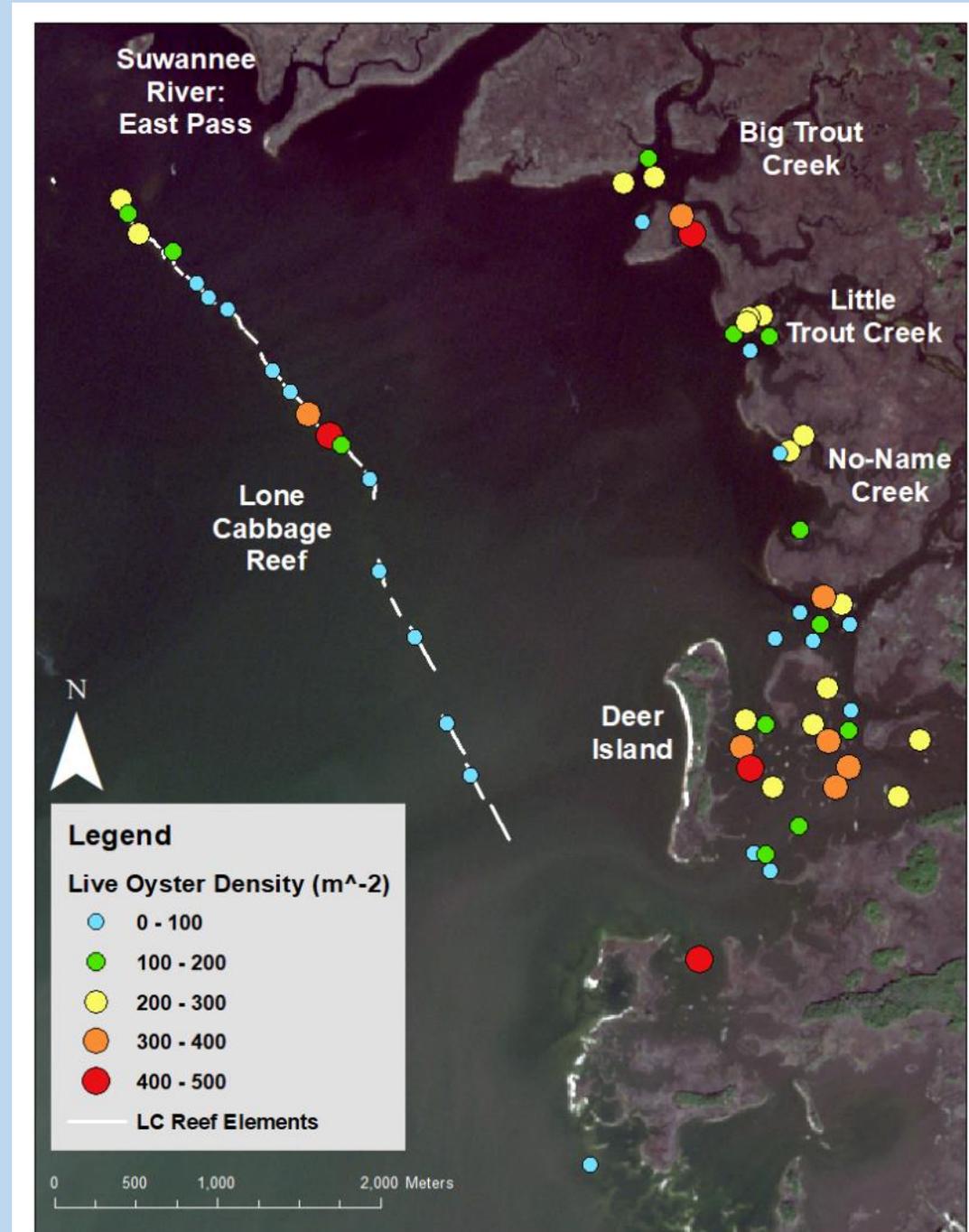
No Harvest
Small Rock

No Harvest
Wild Reef

No Harvest
Large Rock



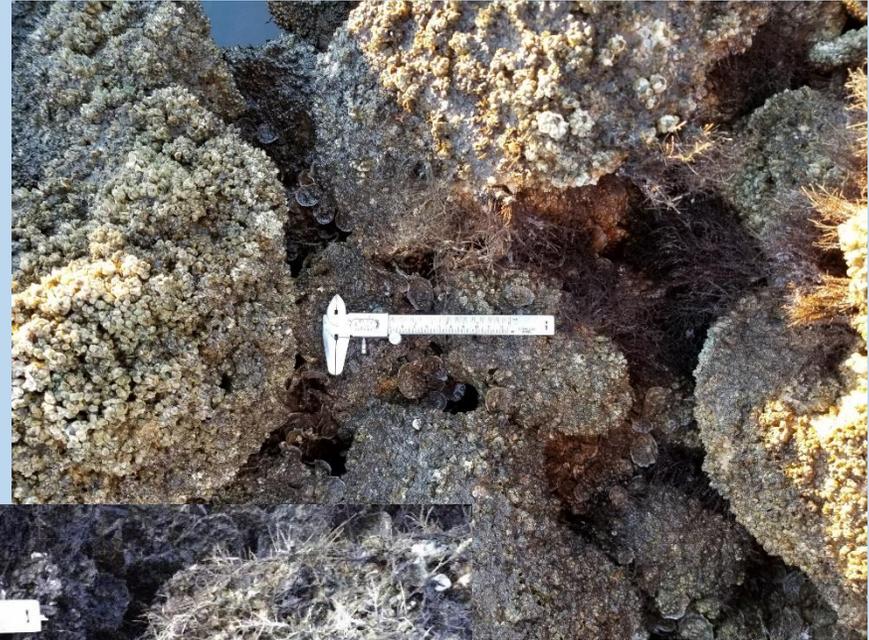
**Power analysis underway to guide
Winter 2019/20 sampling**



July 2018



December 2018

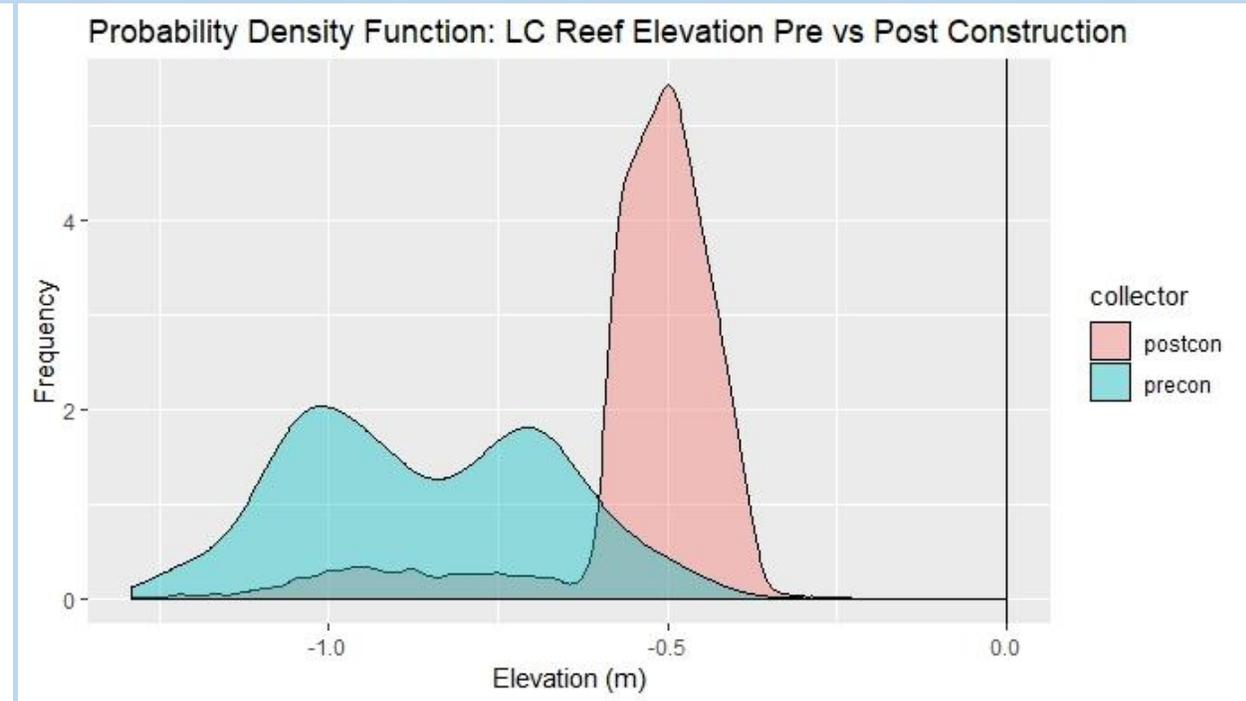
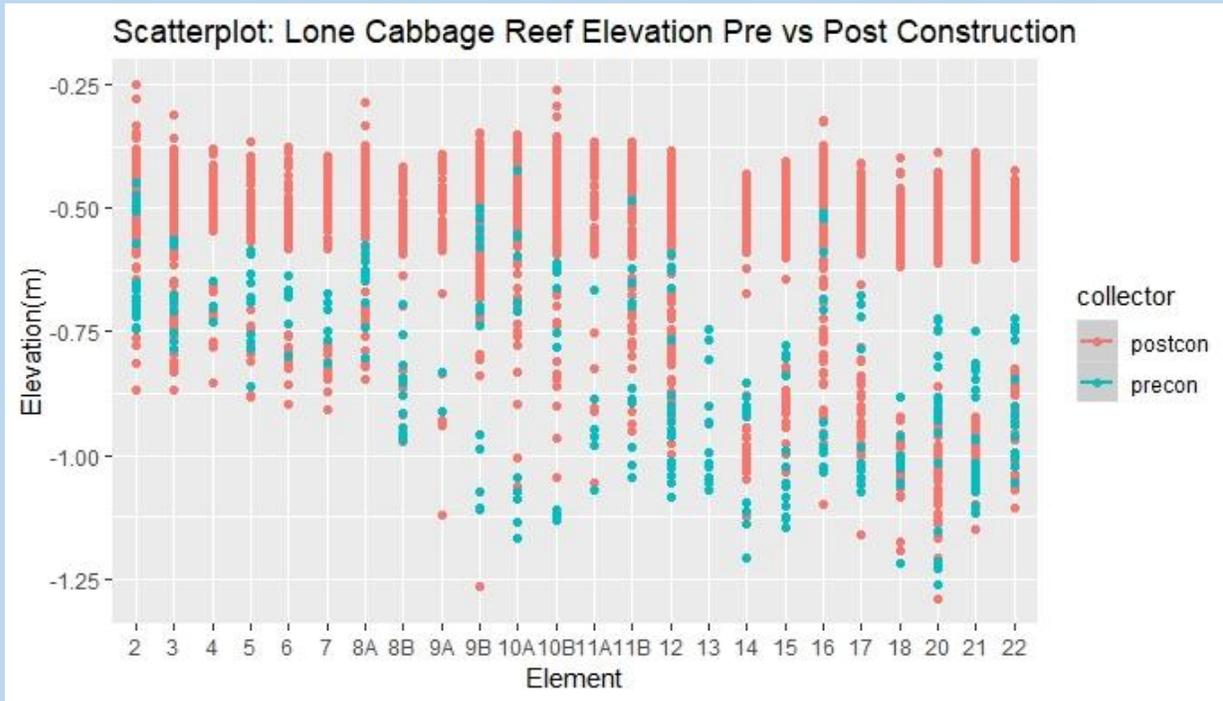


July 2019



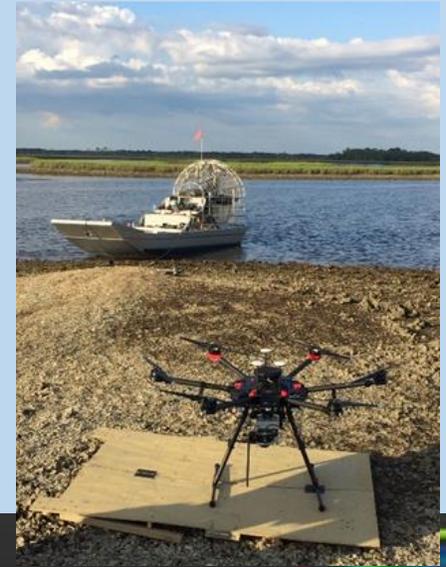
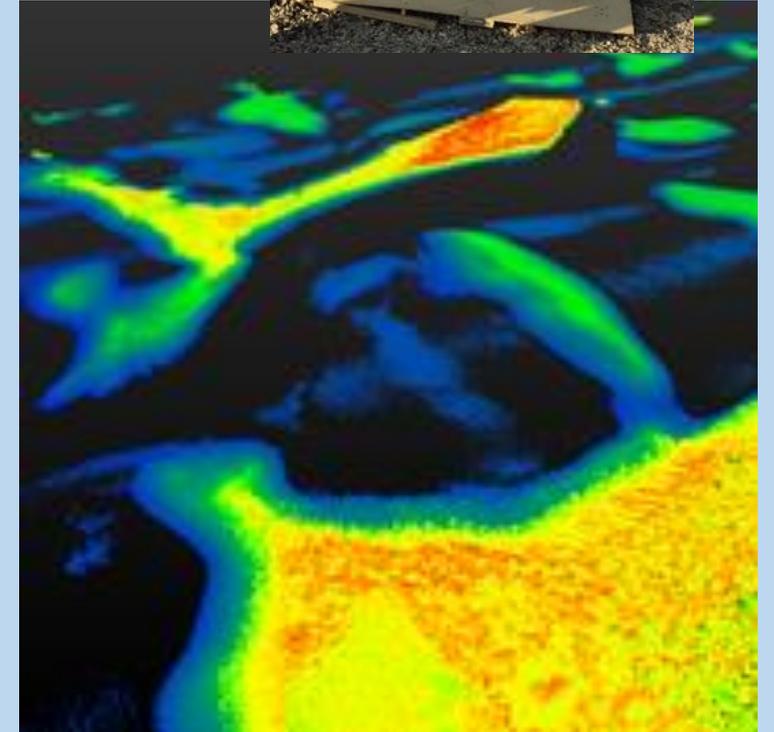
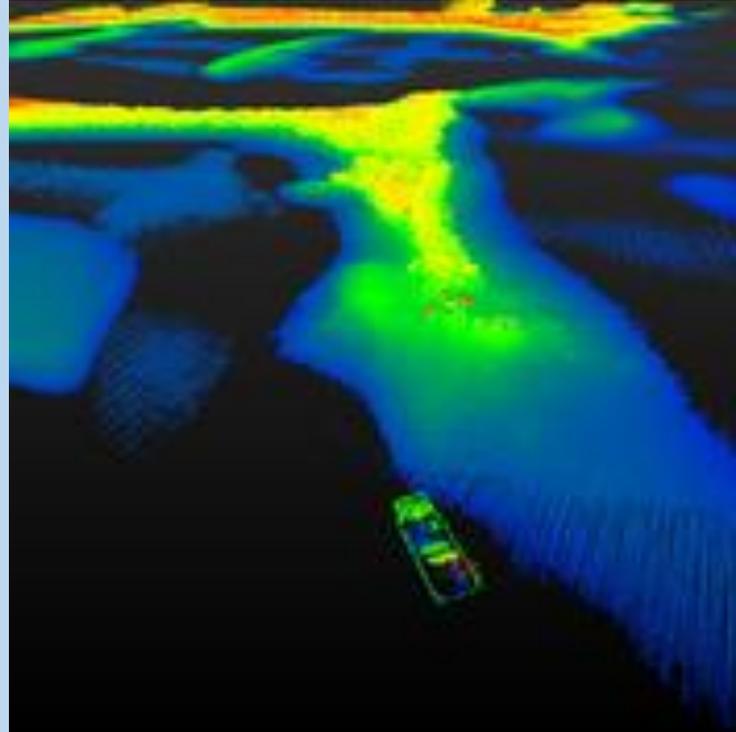
Monitoring Efforts: Elevation

- Project Target Elevation: -0.44 m (-1.45 ft) NAVD88
- Contracted RTK Survey (As-Built Report)



Monitoring Efforts: Elevation

- Drone Surveys: RGB and Lidar Photogrammetry
- Characterize rugosity
- Oyster density/elevation relationships
- Chose not to proceed with sonar survey



In Summary:

- **Possibly the longest oyster reef constructed in FL**
- **Completed on-time/under budget**
- **Rapid oyster colonization**
- **Increased reef elevation**
- **Potential for oyster restoration to be used for hydrologic alteration**
- **4 more years of monitoring**



Questions?



More Information:

<http://www.wec.ufl.edu/oysterproject/restoration.php>

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