

# Adaptive management of salt marshes under accelerated SLR

Thin Layer Sediment Application

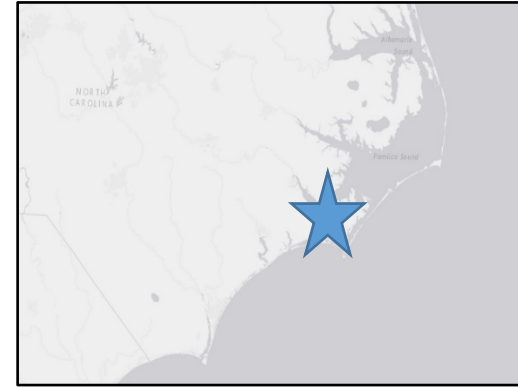


Living Shorelines



Carolyn Currin, J. Davis, M. Greene, A. Hilting  
NOAA NCCOS

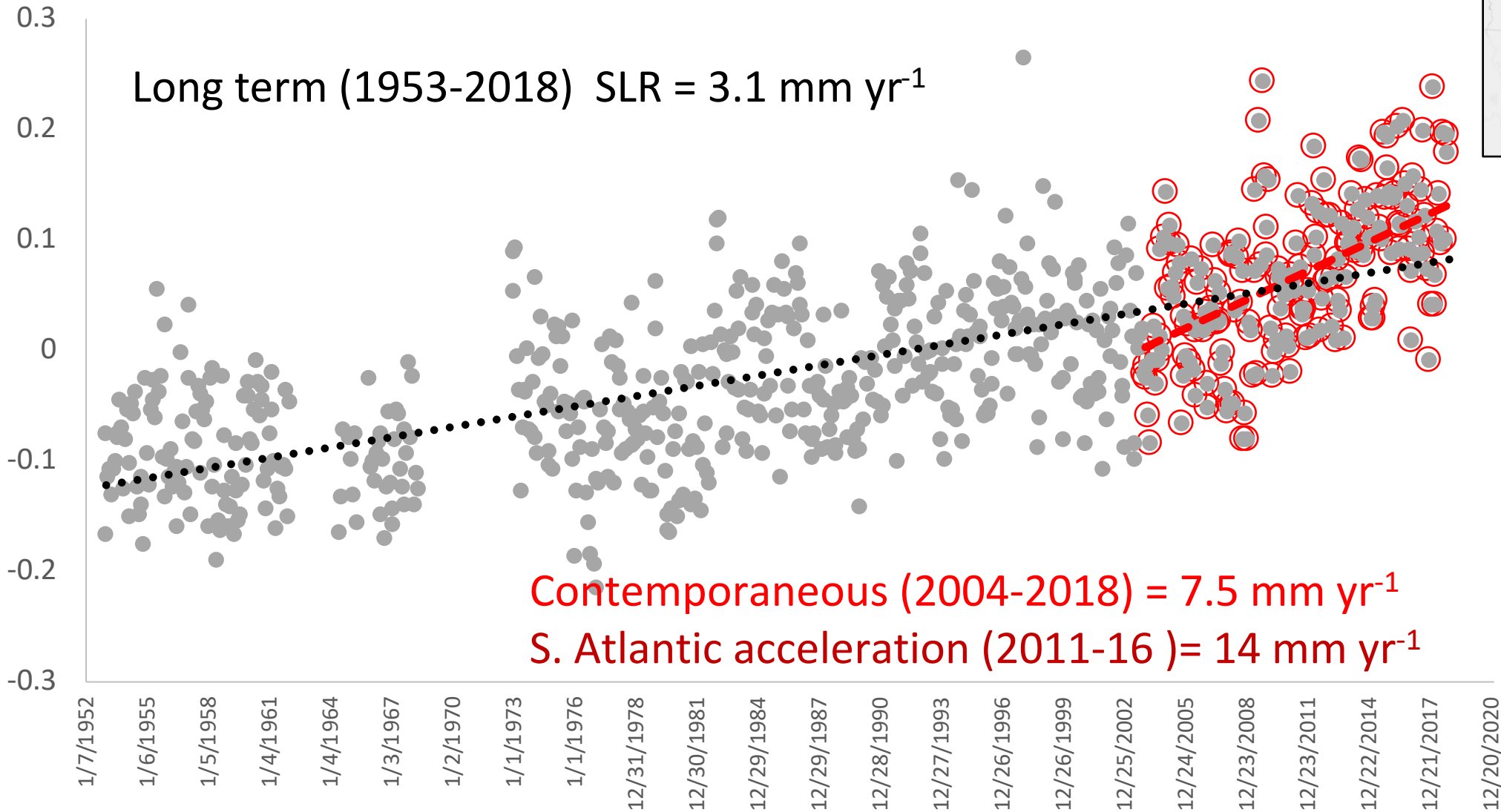
# Monthly Mean Sea Level (Beaufort NWLON)



Long term (1953-2018) SLR =  $3.1 \text{ mm yr}^{-1}$

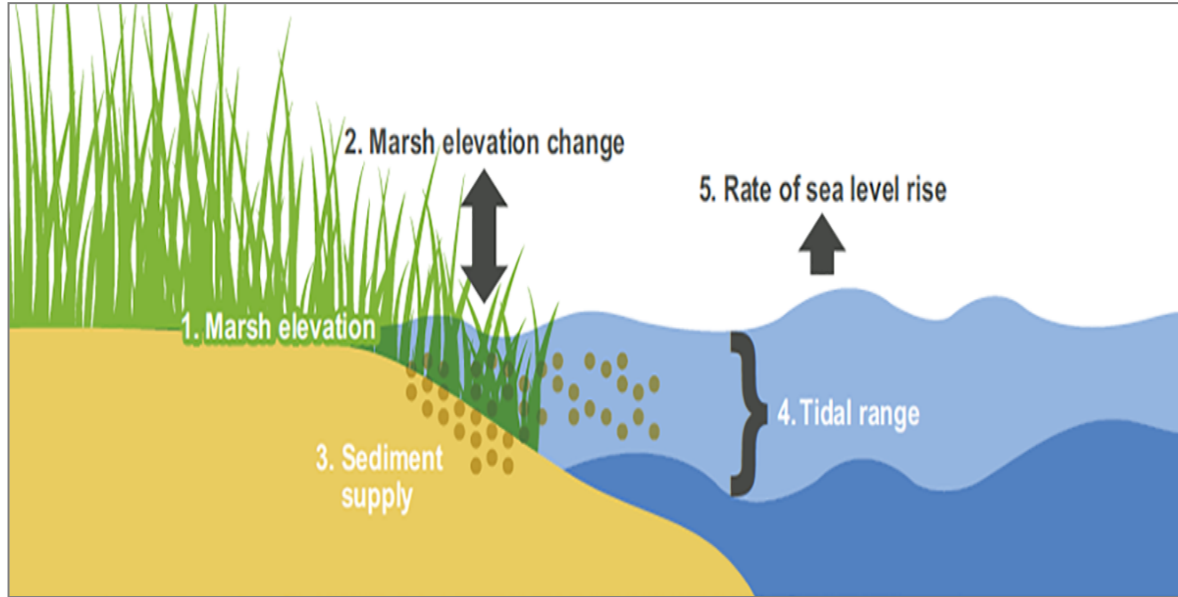
Contemporaneous (2004-2018) =  $7.5 \text{ mm yr}^{-1}$

S. Atlantic acceleration (2011-16) =  $14 \text{ mm yr}^{-1}$



# Possible Marsh Responses to Sea Level Rise

## Keep Up

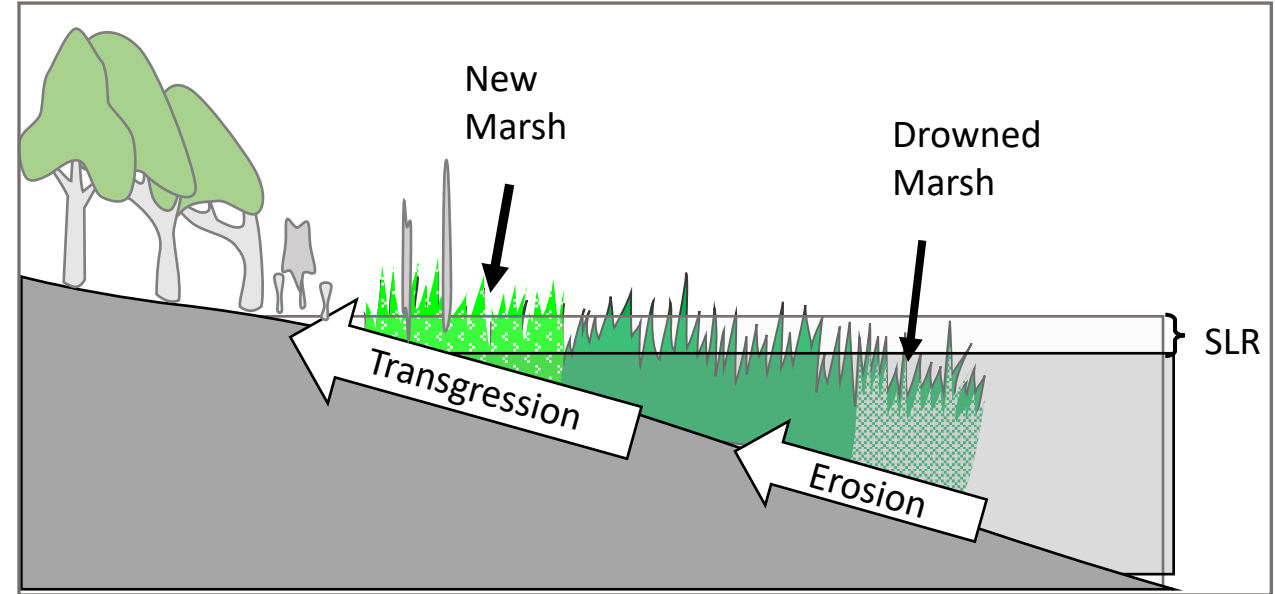


- Requires Adequate Sediment Supply and Plant Biomass

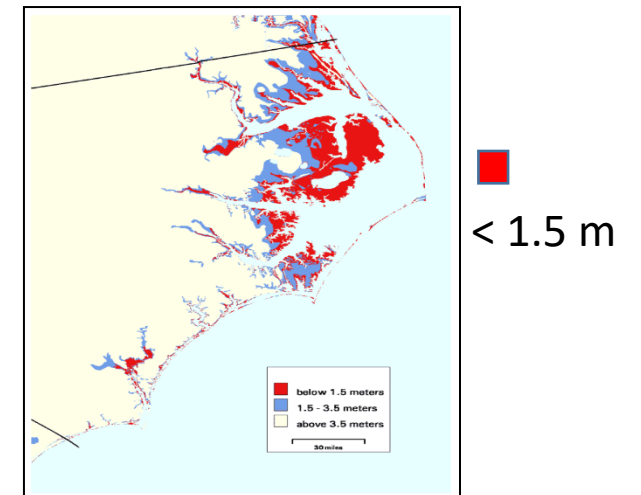
### NC salt marshes

- microtidal
- <20 mg/l SSC
- Low end of *Spartina* primary production

## Migrate Inland



- Requires undeveloped space to move into and no topographical barriers





# Living Shorelines

- What are LS design impacts on resilience?
- Does increasing resilience to SLR and erosion alter ecosystem services provided by marsh habitats?

Hardening



Living Shoreline



NWP 54-compliant LS



NOAA Defined LS



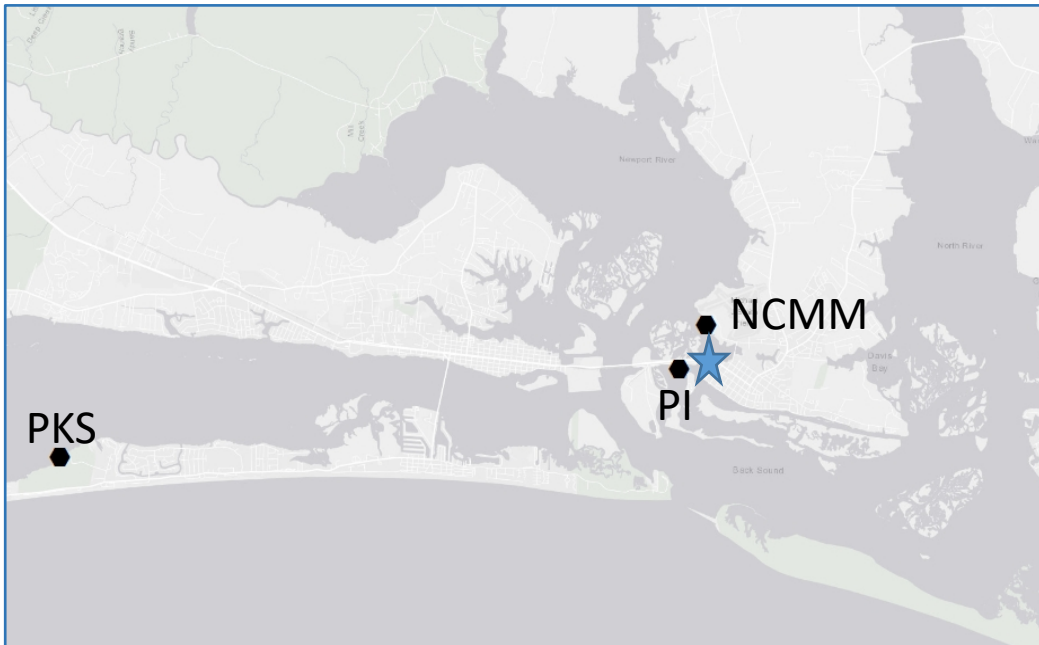
NNBF

Wave Energy, Cost, Permitting Time

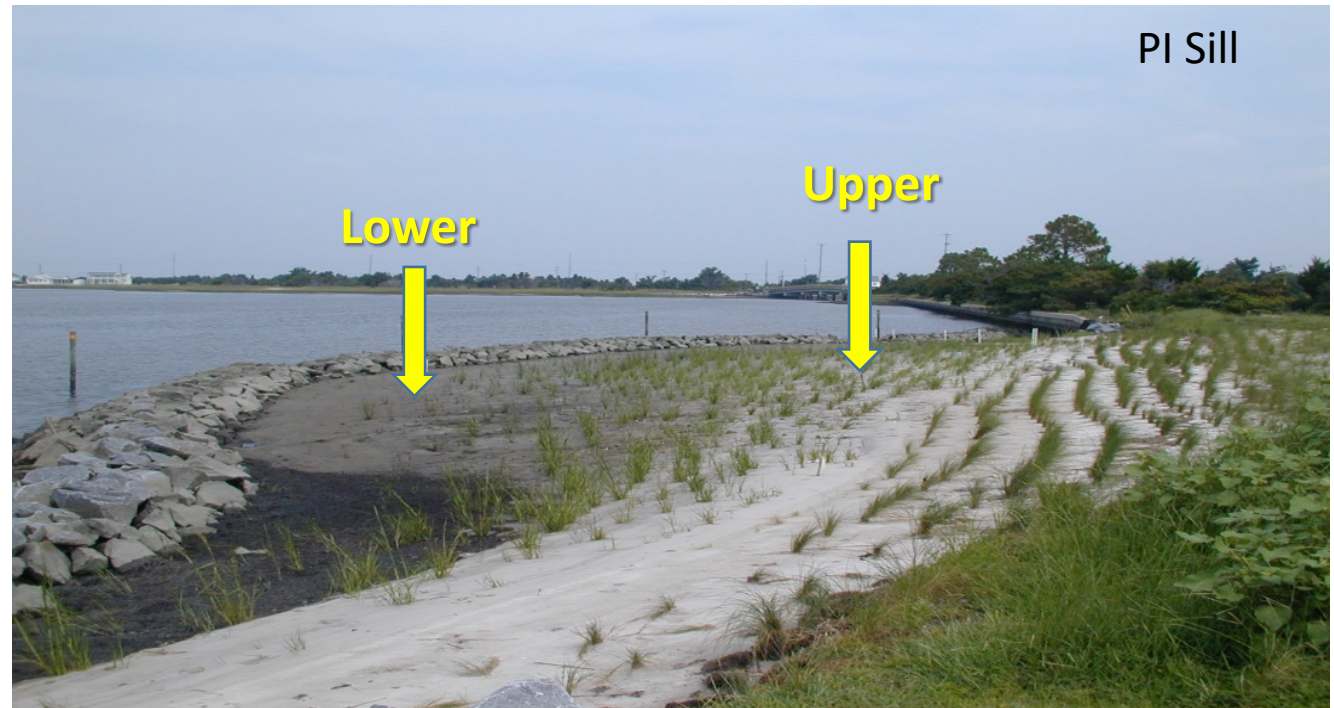


# Living Shoreline Marsh Monitoring 2004-2019

- 15 years of monitoring data (veg and SETs)
- 3 paired sites (natural and sill)
- NOAA NCCOS and NC NERRS collaboration

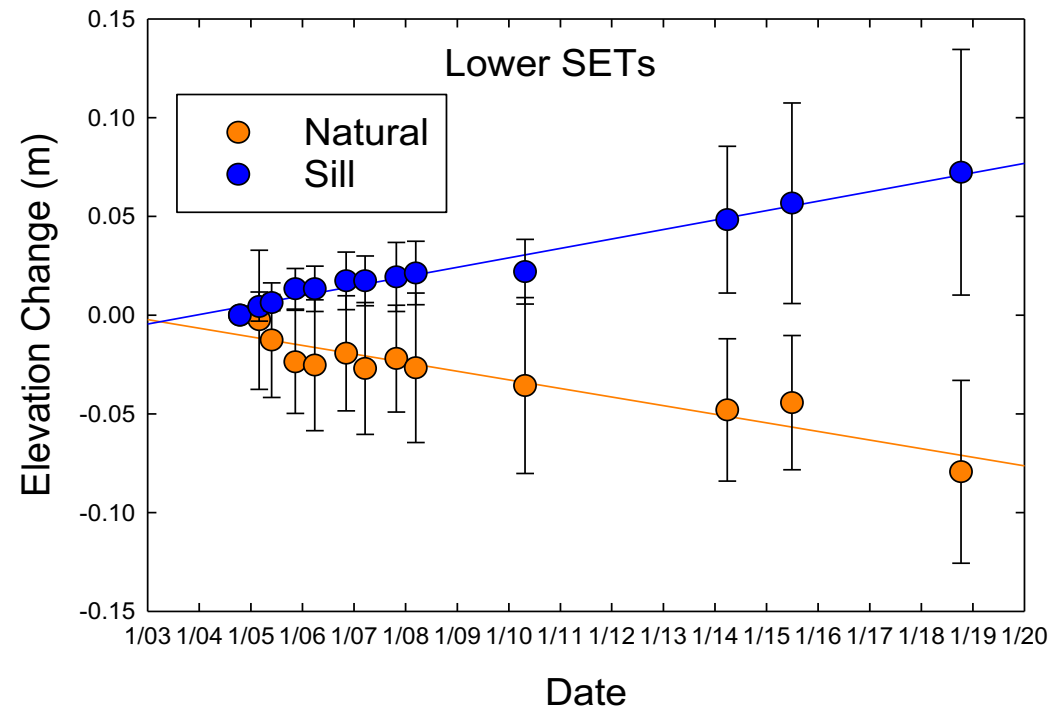
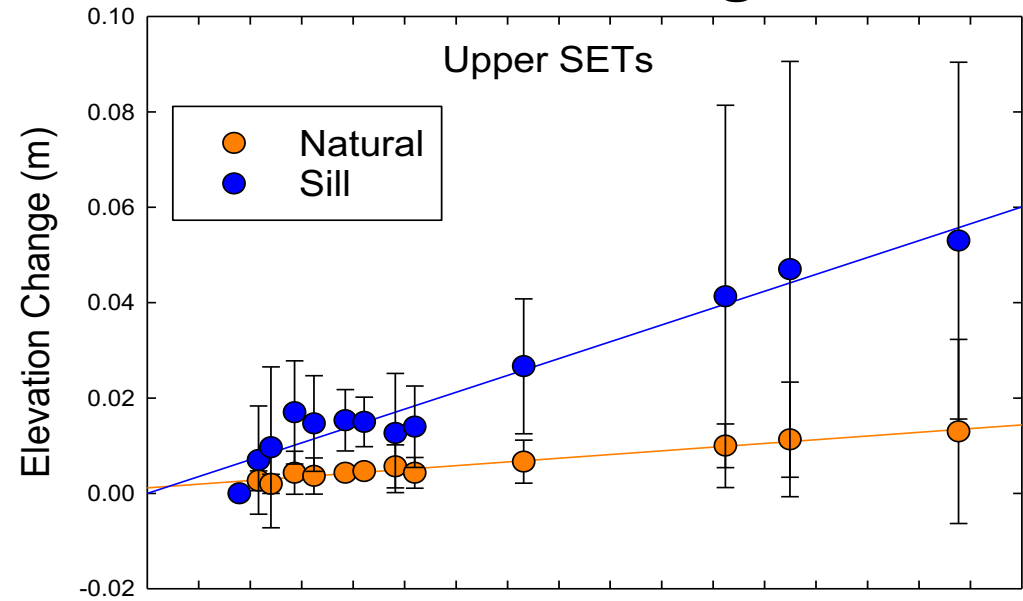


Carteret County, NC sites



SETs established within 1 m of lower and upper extent of *S. alterniflora*

# Average Elevation Change Over Time

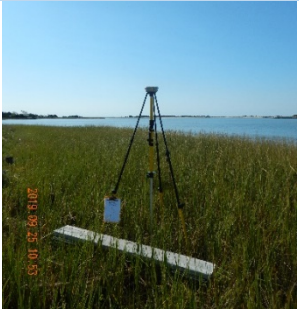




# Measuring marsh elevation change in NC Living Shoreline Sites

Paired Marsh-Sill and Natural Fringing Marsh Sites 2004-2018

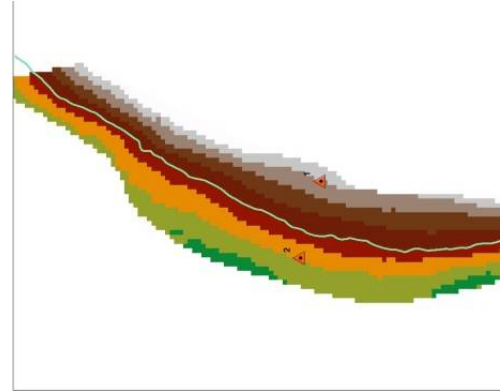
Beaufort NCBE CORS  
VZ = -2.5 mm/yr  
Upward = 3.3 mm/yr



Surface Elevation Table

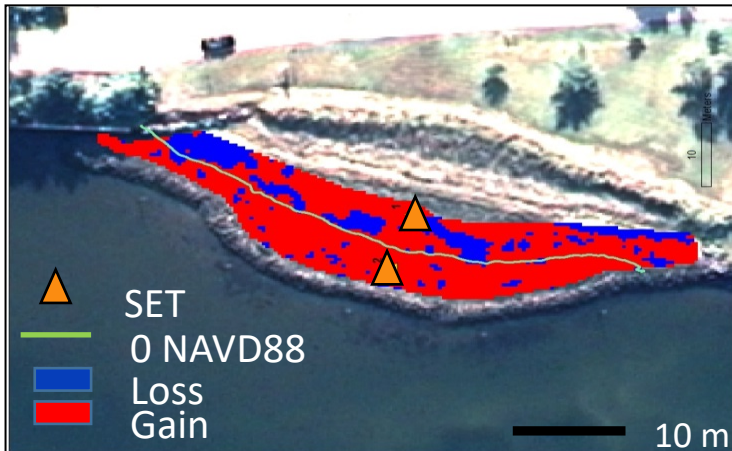


RTK GPS



Digital Elevation Models

- Site DEMs reveal similar elevation change as SETs
- SETs resurveyed in 2019 have 3 mm y<sup>-1</sup> elevation loss, consistent with CORS
- Sill marshes are increasing surface elevation near the long term RSLR rate of 3.1 y<sup>-1</sup>
- BUT only 2 Sill SETs increasing >7 mm y<sup>-1</sup>
- Regional analysis of 37 SETs in natural marsh show only 2 increasing at >7 mm y<sup>-1</sup> over last 12 yrs

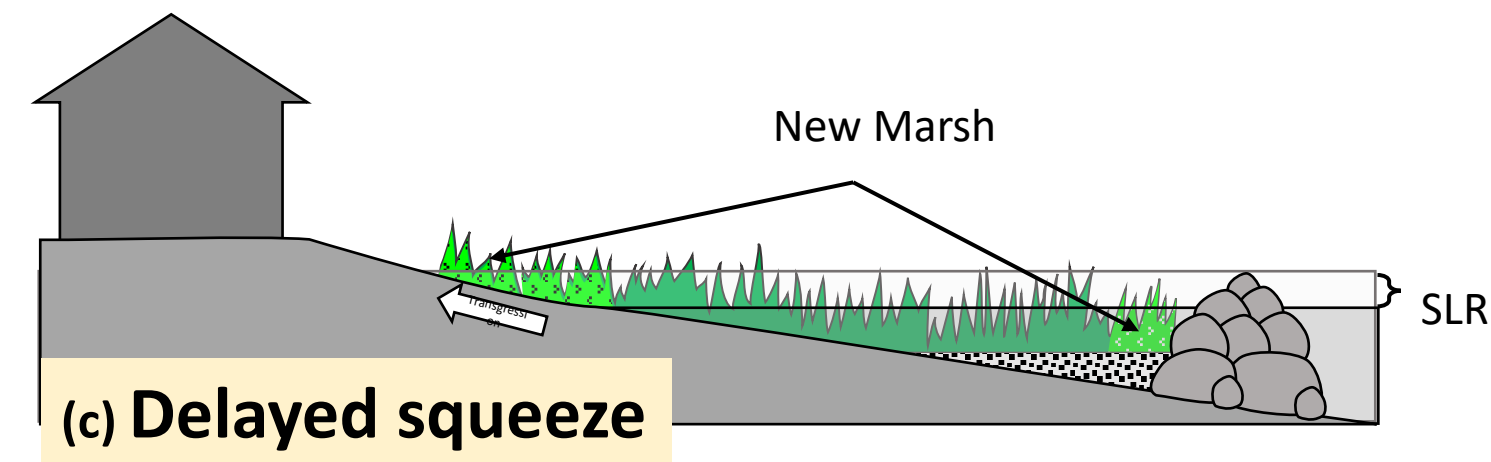
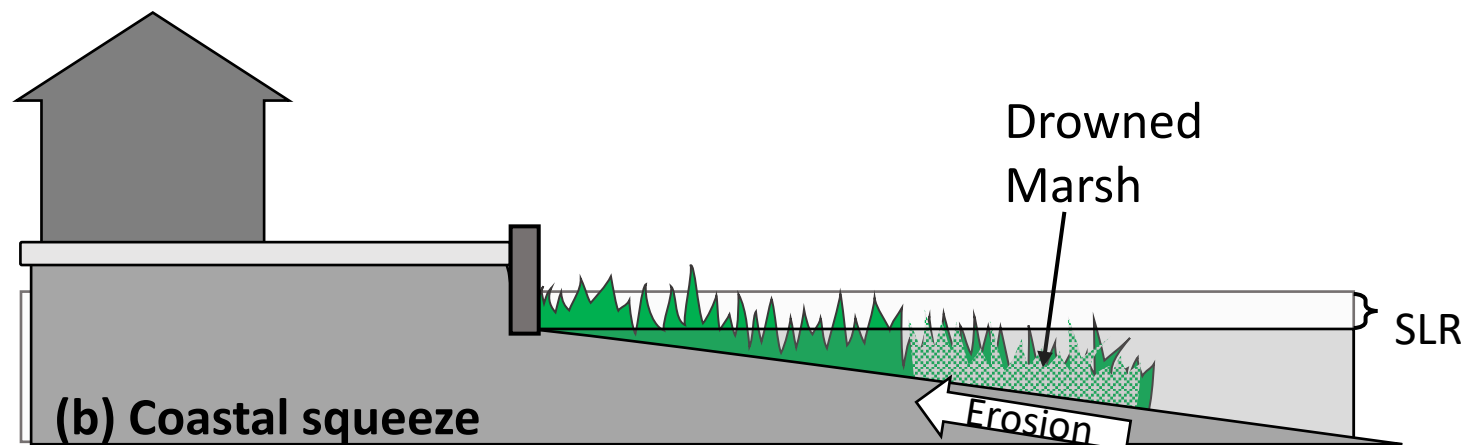


Change in Marsh Surface Elevation



# Using Living Shorelines to protect property and Infrastructure

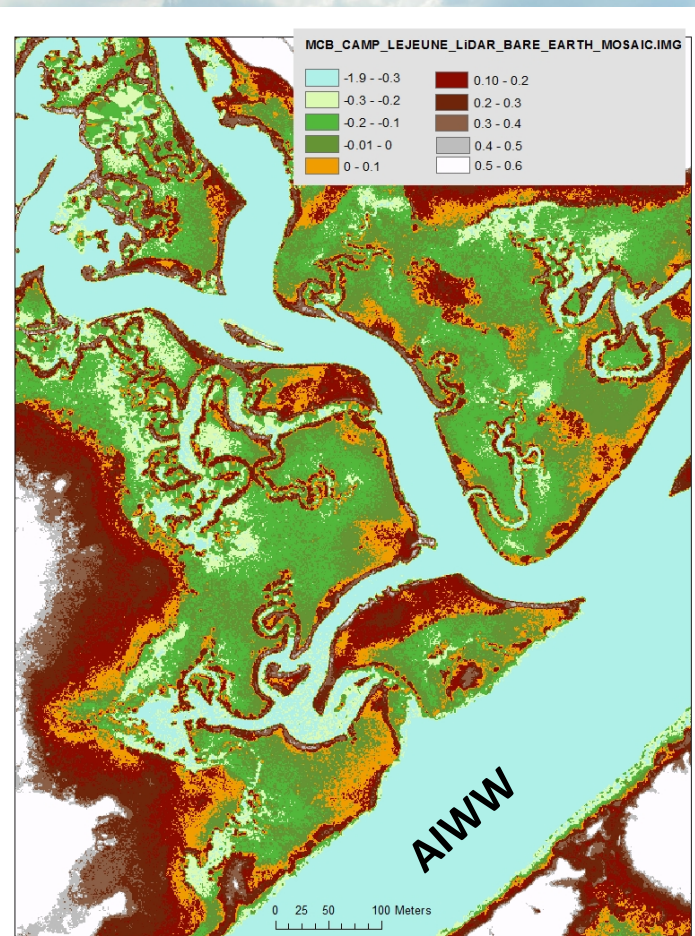
A longer view...



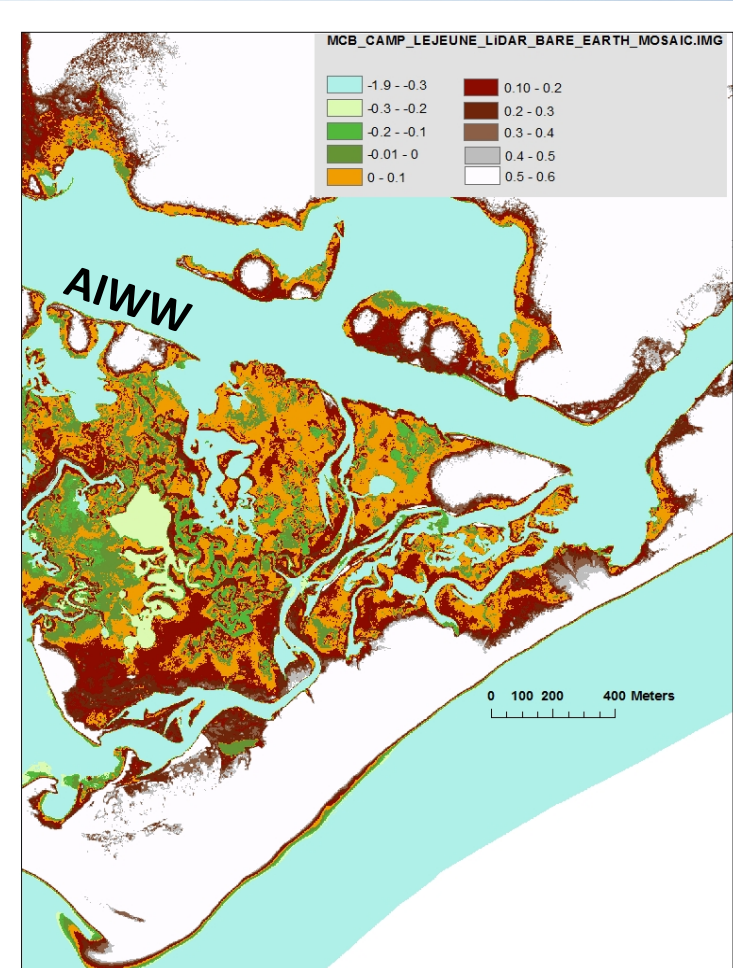
# Experimental thin layer application to low-lying and fragmented salt marshes

Carolyn Currin & Jenny Davis  
NOAA NCCOS Beaufort NC

## Freeman Creek (FC)



## Mile Hammock Bay (MHB)

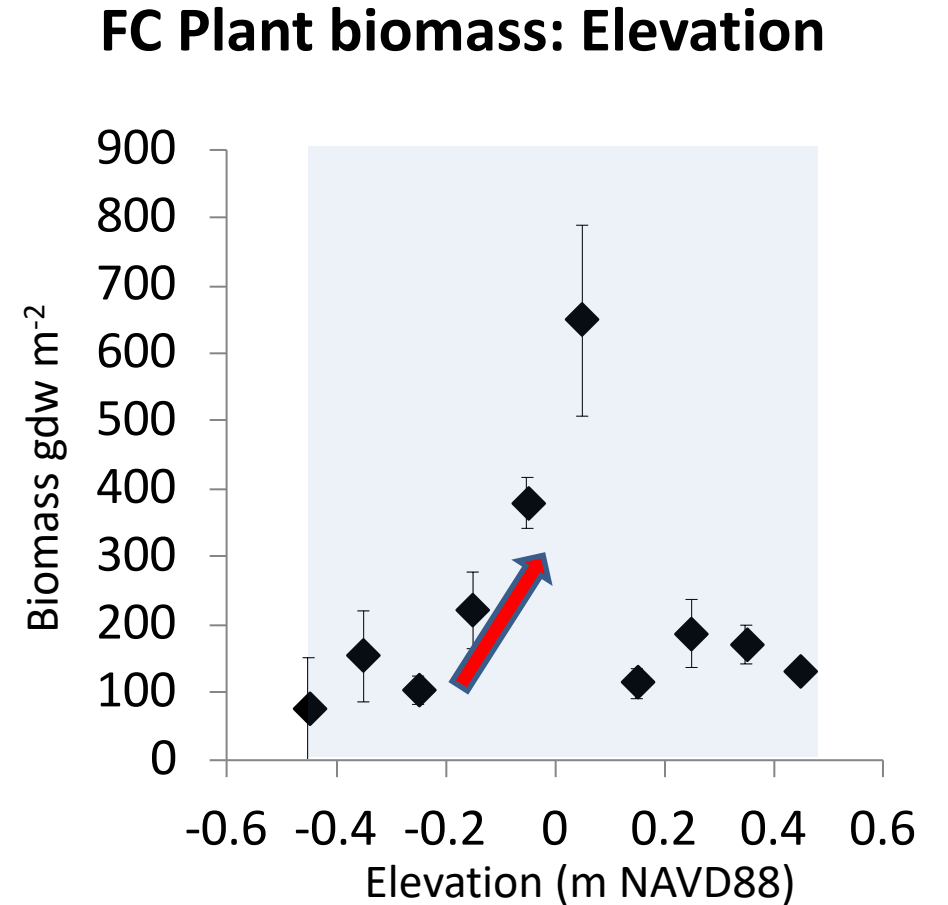




# Thin layer disposal of dredged material



Atlantic Intracoastal WaterWay, NC

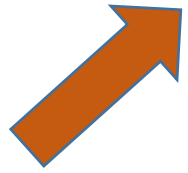


Davis et al. 2017 *Est & Coasts*

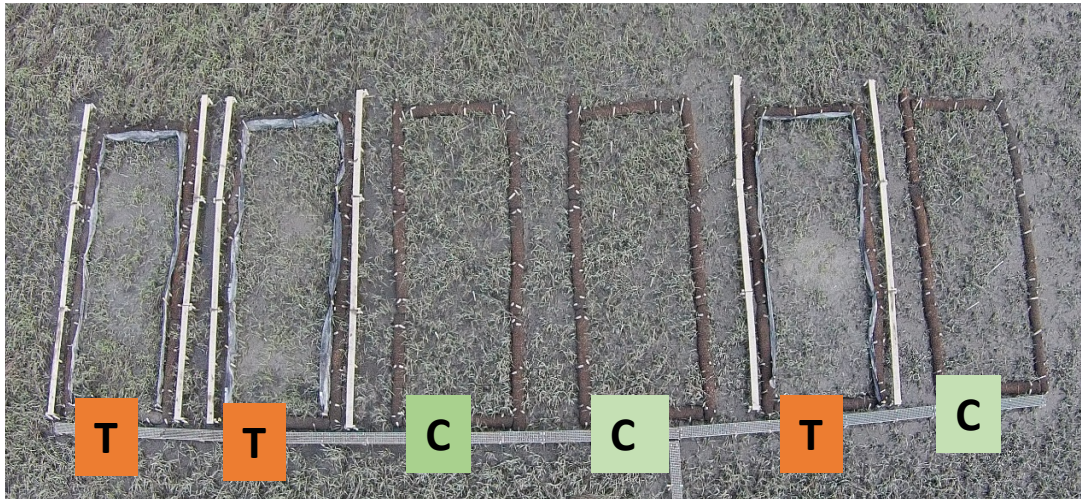


# FC TLA Plant Response to Sediment Addition

2x increase aboveground *Spartina* biomass

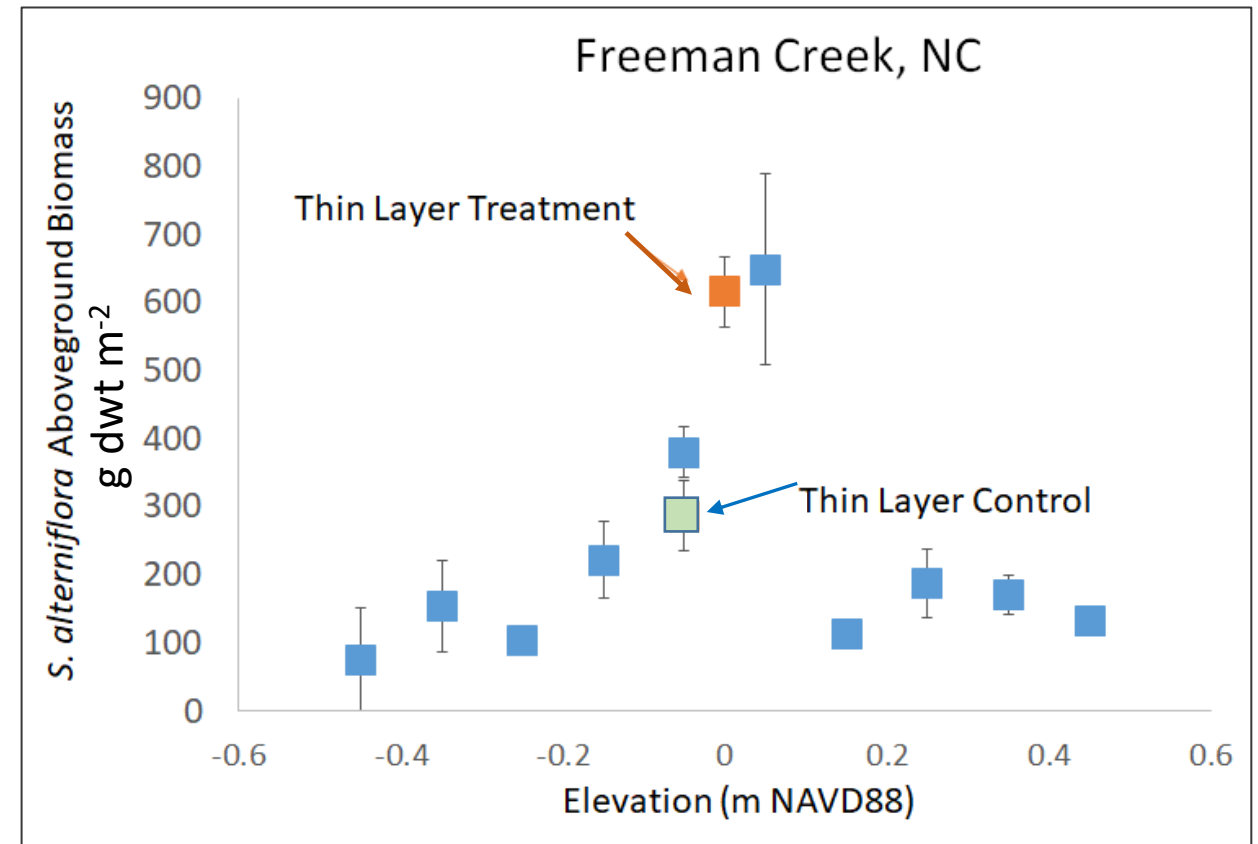


~10 cm increase in elevation



20 yrs of sediment accumulation in 2 weeks

15 months post-application



# Thin layer disposal of dredged material

## Marsh Fragmentation



## Mile Hammock Bay

**Erosion of pond and creek edges is predicted to result in more fragmentation – particularly in systems with low sediment supply**

**\* Boat wakes exacerbate the problem in this area**



# Mile Hammock Bay Site, NC



Snell pumping sediment to pond April 2018



<https://coastalscience.noaa.gov/news/nccos-usace-help-marines-keep-pace-with-sea-level-rise-at-camp-lejeune-video/>

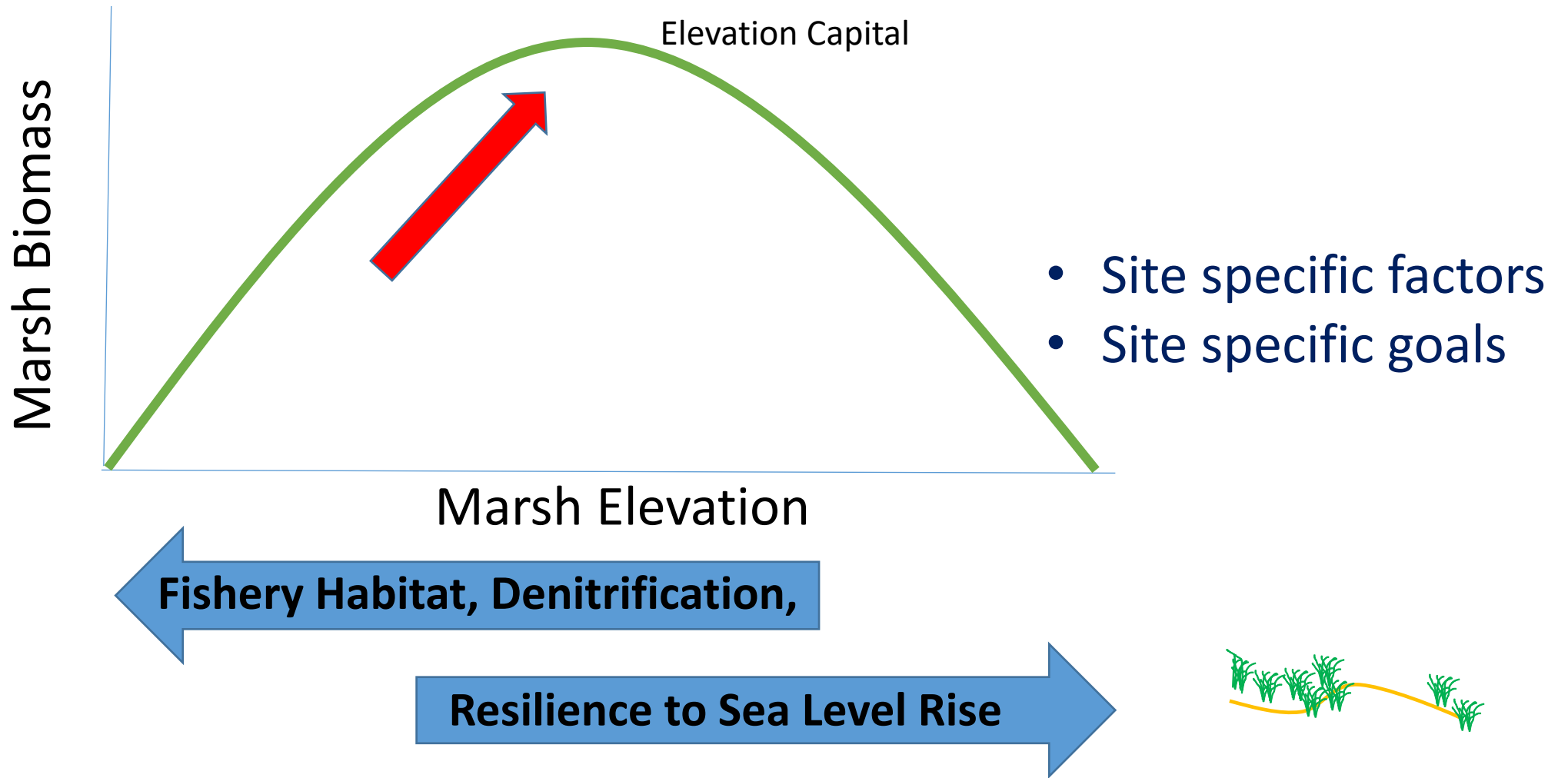


# How to balance Resiliency and Ecosystem Services?

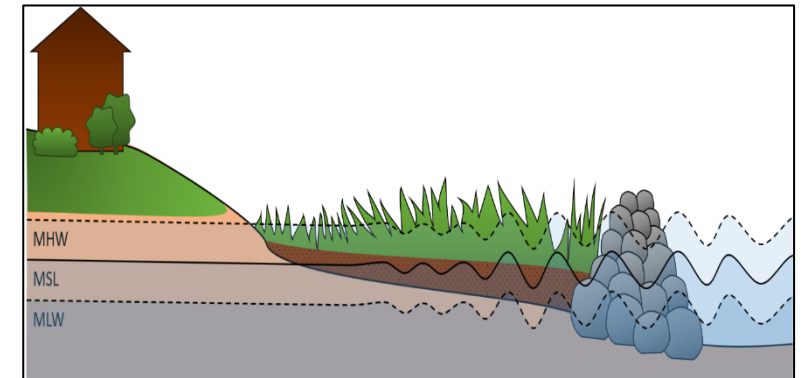
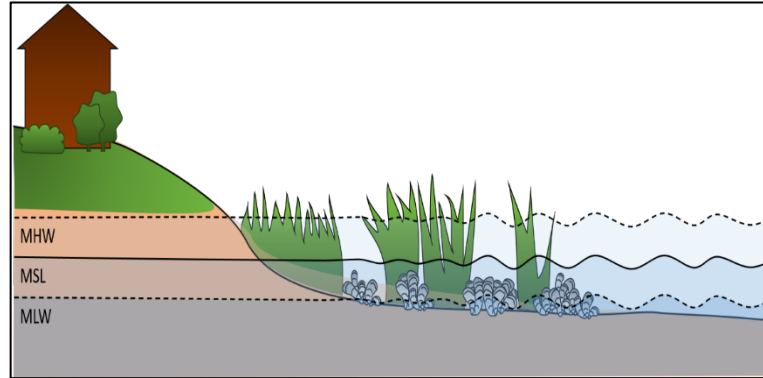
What time frame should be targeted for restoration and resilience projects?

Can we balance Magnuson-Stevenson and Clean Water Acts with resiliency?

Should property owners be told a Living Shoreline is not 'a line in the sand'?



# Habitat Change leads to changes in Ecosystem Services.. and RSLR vulnerability



## Ponded

- Less SLR resiliency
- Vegetation
- C emission

## Low Marsh

- Less SLR resiliency
- Lower plant diversity

## High Marsh

- Less faunal utilization
- Reduced denitrification
- Reduced Sediment trapping

## Stone Sill LS

- Shallow subtidal
- Reflect wave energy
- Non-native hard substrate; Invasives

- Fish utilization
- Denitrification

- Faunal utilization
- Denitrification
- Sediment trapping
- C sequestration

- Greater SLR resiliency
- Greater plant biodiversity
- C Sequestration

- Sediment trapping
- Erosion protection
- Fish biodiversity
- Oyster settlement