Restoring urban wetlands for increased coastal resiliency: needs and priorities in NYC

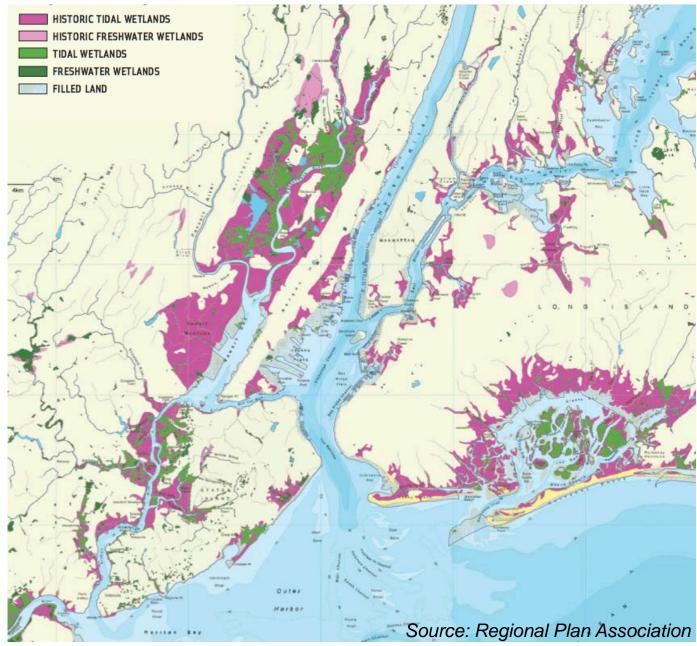
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Conservancy

Conference on Ecological and Ecosystem Restoration

July 28, 2014

Tidelands of NY NJ Harbor Estuary





Lost wetland values

Habitat — fish and horseshoe crabs spawning and rearing; bird feeding and nesting

Water quality enhancement —

filtering, nutrient and pollutant absorption and uptake

Recreation — birding, walking, painting, fishing

Storm and flood protection —

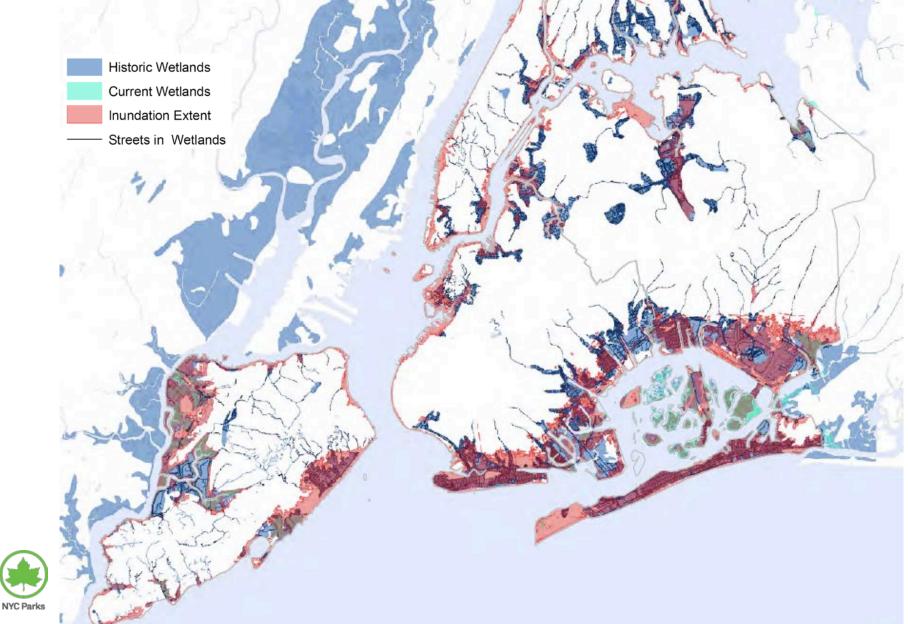
wave attenuation, storm surge reduction

Climate regulation — carbon sequestration





Hurricane Sandy inundation over historic wetlands



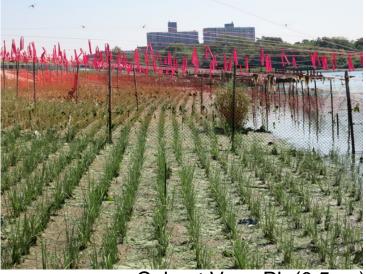
Goal: Restore and reconstruct marsh for habitat, water quality and other benefits

Strategies	Tactics	
Restore elevation, substrate & hydrology	 Excavate historic fill Place clean sand to cap or reconstruct Remove or breach berms 	
Restore and manage vegetation	 Control invasive plants (mechanically, chemically) Remove anthropogenic marine debris 	
Reduce impacts	 Remediate oil spills Establish stable toe (erosion control) Prevent dumping Remove marine debris 	



Small scale salt marsh restoration

Fill removal, sand placement, berm breach



Calvert Vaux Pk (0.5 ac)



Pugsley Creek (1.2 ac)





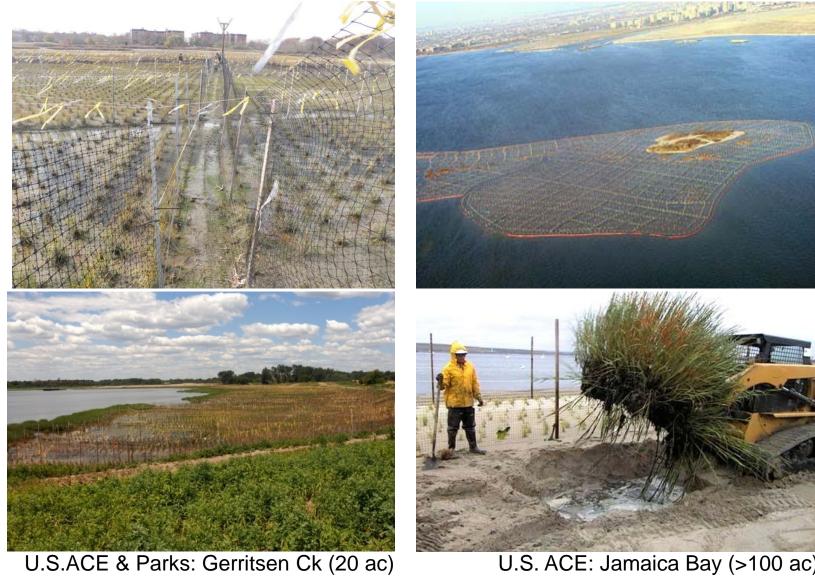
Turtle Cove (2ac)



Soundview Pk w/ ACE (3.2 ac)

Large scale salt marsh restoration

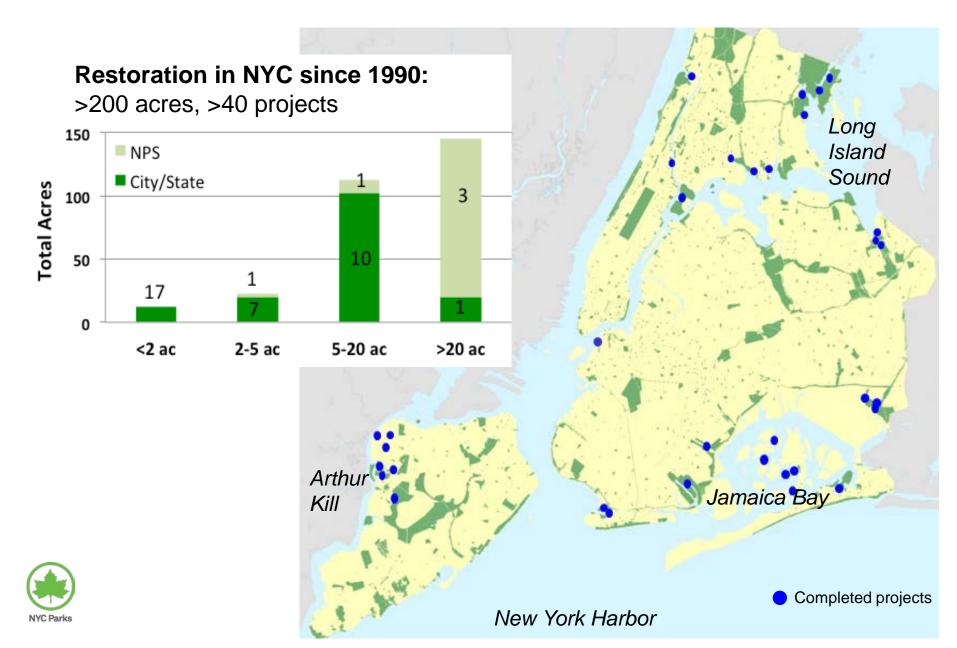
Fill removal, sand placement





U.S. ACE: Jamaica Bay (>100 ac)

Completed coastal wetlands restoration / GI



Next coastal restoration / GI opportunities?

Over 90 identified sites with coastal wetlands restoration / GI potential

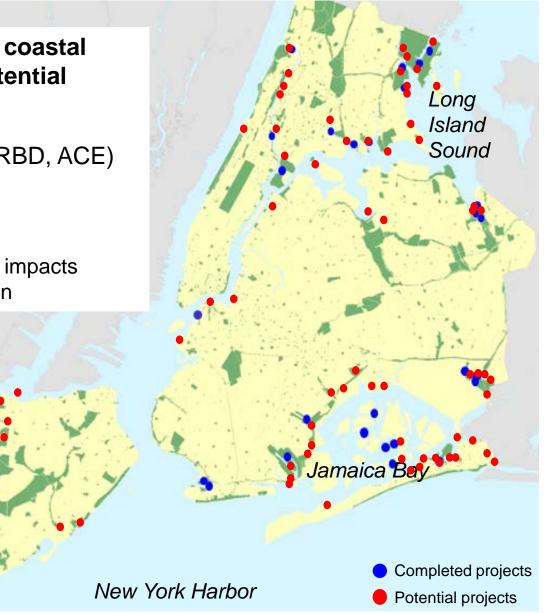
Local proposals (NY Rising) Regional plans (ACE CRP) Post-Sandy conceptual plans (RBD, ACE)

New context

Increasing site constraints Vulnerability to SLR and other impacts Emphasis on coastal protection

Arthur

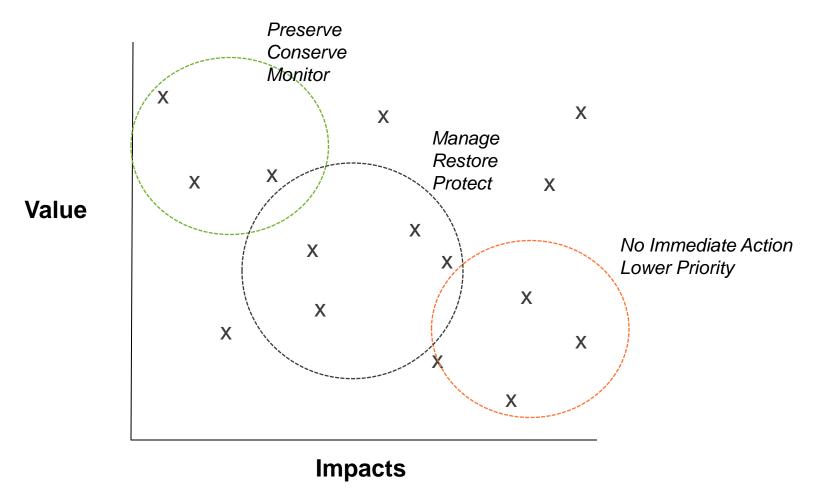
Kill





Conceptual model for prioritizing sites

Synthesize data from landscape and field assessments (with additional metrics) to identify salt marsh most in need of management and restoration





Framework for assessing restoration needs and opportunities

Field Analysis

- Ecological condition
- Anthropogenic impacts
- Elevation and erosion

Landscape Analysis

- Filled wetlands
- Recent historic loss
- Inundation modeling
- Marsh buffer conditions
- Hydraulics & geomorphology
- Socio-economic factors

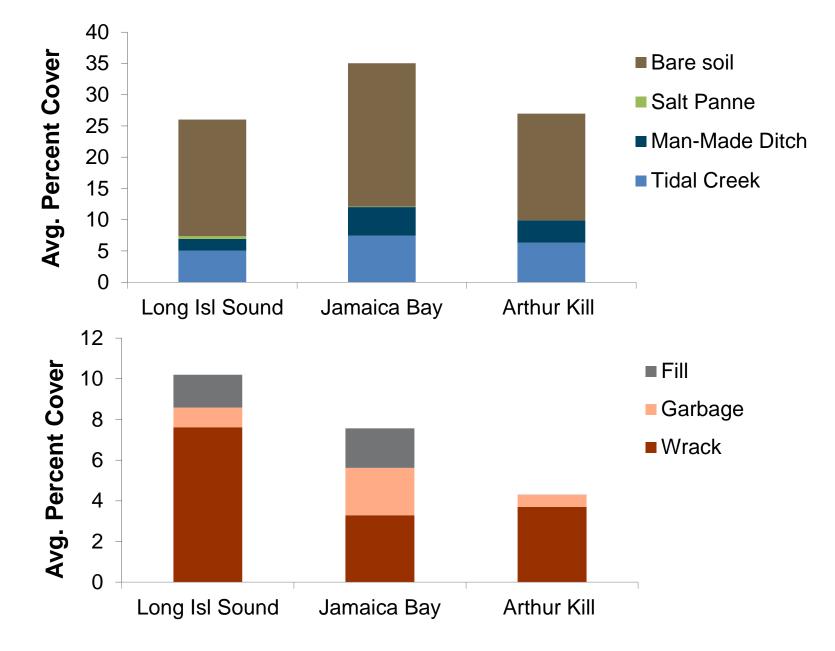




Existing conditions: vegetation cover sampling

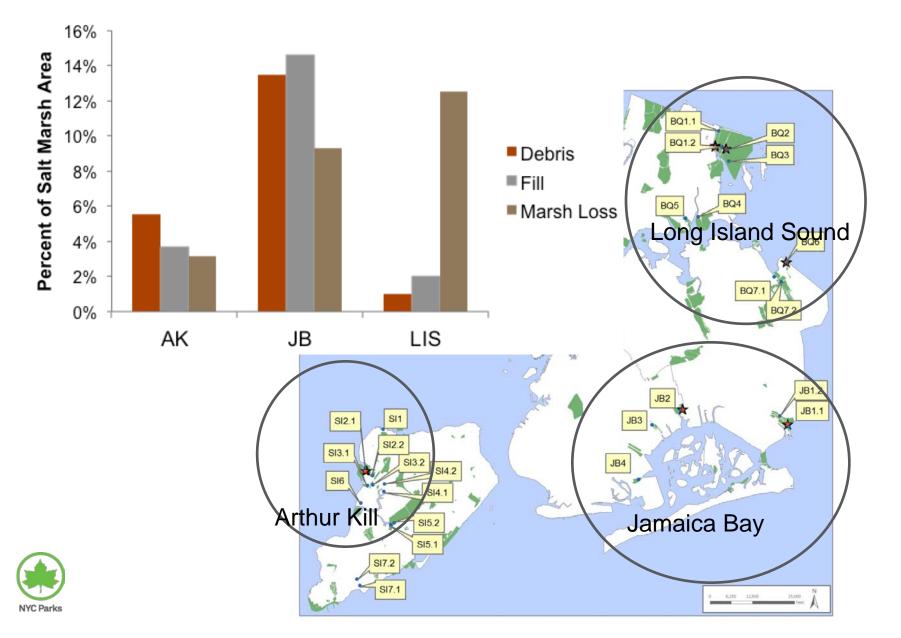


Conditions influencing vegetation



NYC Parks

Mapped debris, fill and vegetation loss



Long-term site-specific monitoring

Elevation Change and Accretion (SETs - Surface Elevation Tables)

Vegetation (community type and above and below ground biomass indicators)

Erosion (lateral erosion at creeks and presence and rate of pool expansion

Soil nutrients (nitrate and ammonia concentrations in soils)





Marsh restoration needs:



Boats

Treated wood debris piles







Miscellaneous floatable debris

Marsh restoration needs:



Waters edge marsh loss



Infrastructure impeding salt marsh





Potential scour



Tidal creek expansion

Opportunities for fill removal



Sunset Cove Park, Queens: ~7 acres of contaminated fill on historic salt marsh



Sunset Cove restoration project



Sunset Cove, Broad Chann Jamaica Bay 11/5/12

> Remnant *Sp. alterniflora* edge at along the shore of our planned salt marsh restoration site.

Feasibility factors

- Fill height, extent and quality
- Community support
- Adjacent land use
- Ecological uplift
- Exposure





Recent salt marsh loss

- Overlay 1974 salt marsh boundaries with 2012 mapping to calculate areas of marsh loss along the waters edge from 1974 to 2012
- Identify sites with greatest loss: 1974-2012



Example from Idlewild Park, Queens, NY

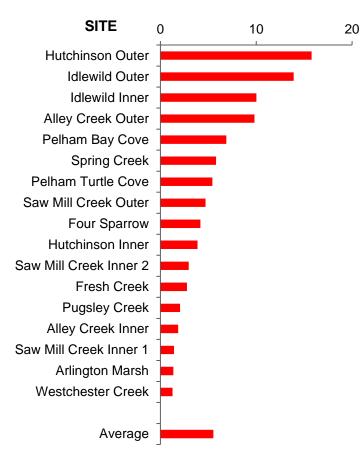
1974

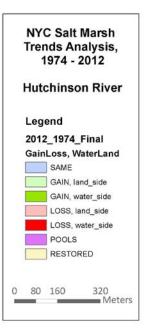
2012

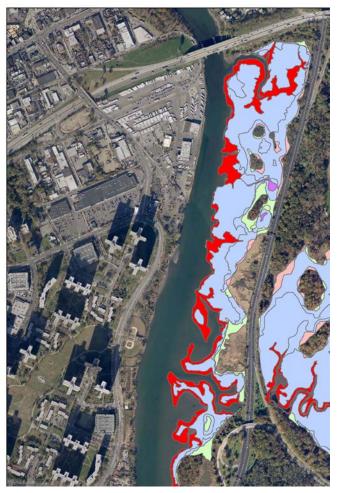
Marsh loss in red

Feasibility of addressing marsh loss

Marsh loss (acres)



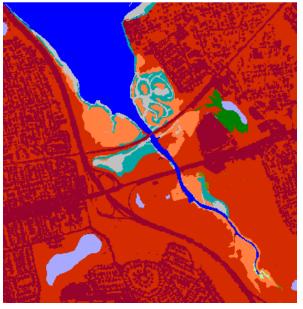




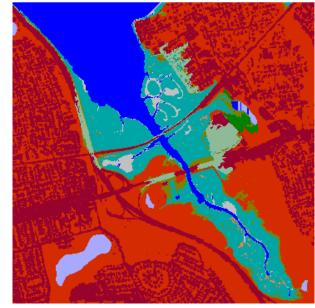


Inundation modeling

SLAMM (Sea Level Affecting Marshes Model): Alley Creek, LIS



Initial condition in 2008



2100 scenario (67.8 inches SLR)

Flooded Developed Dry Land	
Tidal Swamp	
Irregularly-flooded Marsh	
Estuarine Open Water	
Tidal Flat	
Regularly-flooded Marsh	
Transitional Salt Marsh	
Tidal Fresh Marsh	
Swamp	
Undeveloped Dry Land	
Developed Dry Land	

Developed Dry Land

What is percent likelihood of: Coastal Marsh

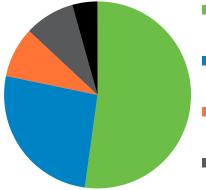
Habitat Change Flooded Developed Land Open Water ?



Current priority sites

No. of Sites	Total Size (ac)	Approx. Cost
25	117	\$120,000,000

Potential Restoration Tactics City-wide



- Landfill excavation
- Waterward Reconstruction
- Wrack/Debris Removal
- Lawn to Marsh Conversion
- Wave Break/Living Shoreline







Prioritization criteria

 Political & community support Regional plan, property type, committed NGOs, leveraging of related commitments / goals

Feasibility

Proof of concept, regulatory support, cost, construction access, technical complexity

- Coastal resiliency value
 Future change in inundation
 frequency, sustainability of design,
 inundation tolerance
- Ecological value
 Size, species of concern,
 connectivity to other coastal
 ecosystems







Partners

Natural Areas Conservancy U.S. EPA, Region 2 **NYS Dept. of State NYS Dept. Environmental Conservation** U.S.ACE NY-NJ Harbor Estuary Program American Littoral Society **Jamaica Bay Ecowatchers** NYC DEP **New England Interstate Pollution Control Commission Partners for the Delaware Estuary NYC Parks interns The Nature Conservancy**

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