

Vulnerability of Cape Cod National Seashore's salt marshes

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Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network

Sediment Elevation Monitoring

- 120 SETs across 12 parks
- Data collection 2 x/yr
- Co-located with other sampling

Metrics:

- Relative Elevation
- Sediment Accretion
- Shallow Subsidence





Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network

Hurricane Sandy Salt Marsh Elevation



- 38 marsh sites-across four parks (Cape Cod, Fire Island, Gateway, Assateague)
- RTK/Total Station Elevations collected on 20-m grid
- Vegetation-Braun Blanquet 1-m² plots on 20-m grid
- Water Level-10-20 Onset loggers/park deployed for 12 months
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
- Assuring permanent tide stations and calculated tidal datums for each park (NOAA and USGS partners)
- Marsh Equilibrium Modeling



Coastal Wetland Vulnerability Overview

Funded for 2013-2015

Assess vulnerability of salt marshes and coastal wetlands to dieback, drowning, squeeze, habitat conversion

Include: elevation, vegetation types, accretion/erosion, barriers to migration, upland land use

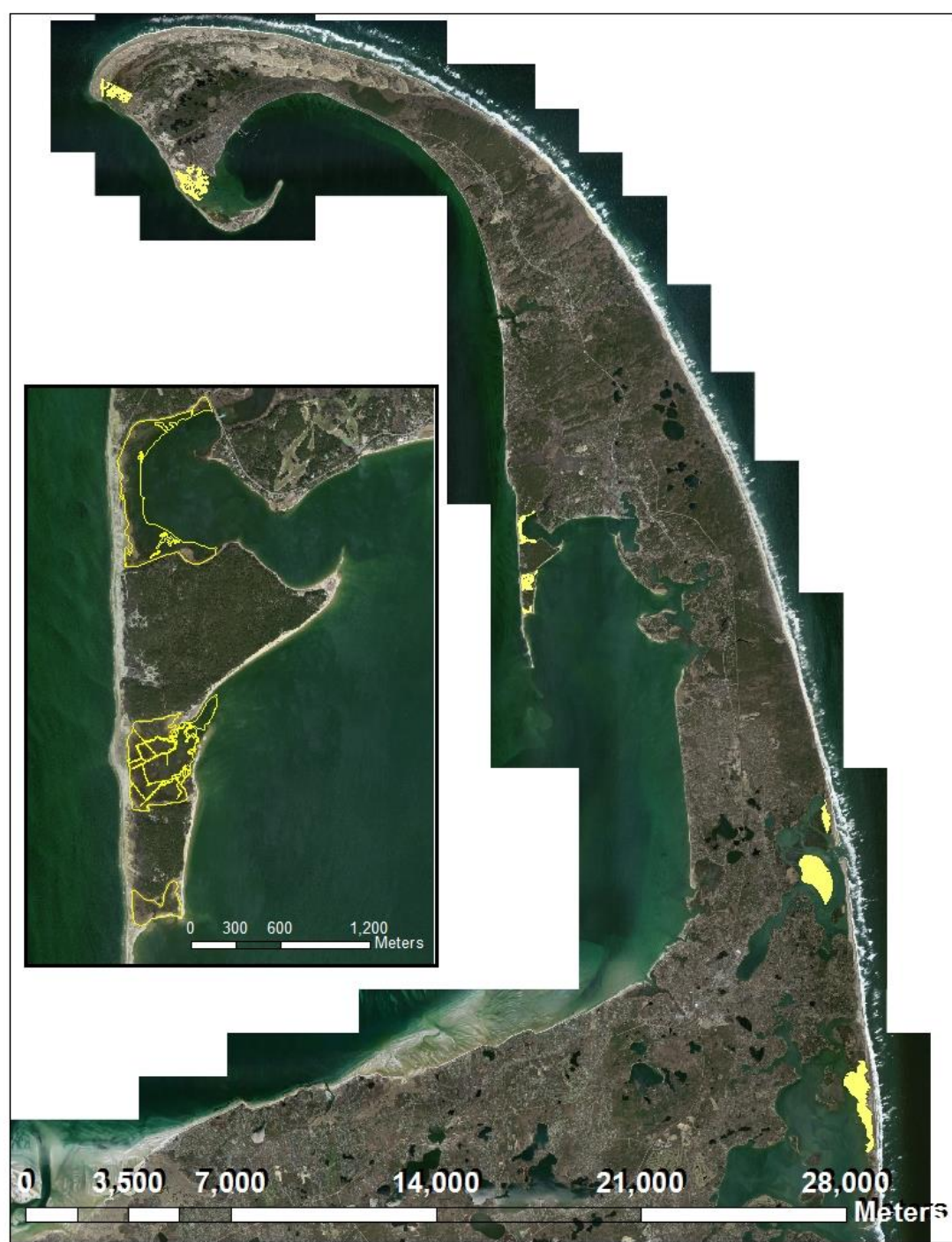
Visualize- vulnerable wetlands & infrastructure

Products: planning tools (e.g. maps, visualizations, reports, predictions of land category change), workshop, interpretative exhibits



RTK based salt marsh elevation monitoring

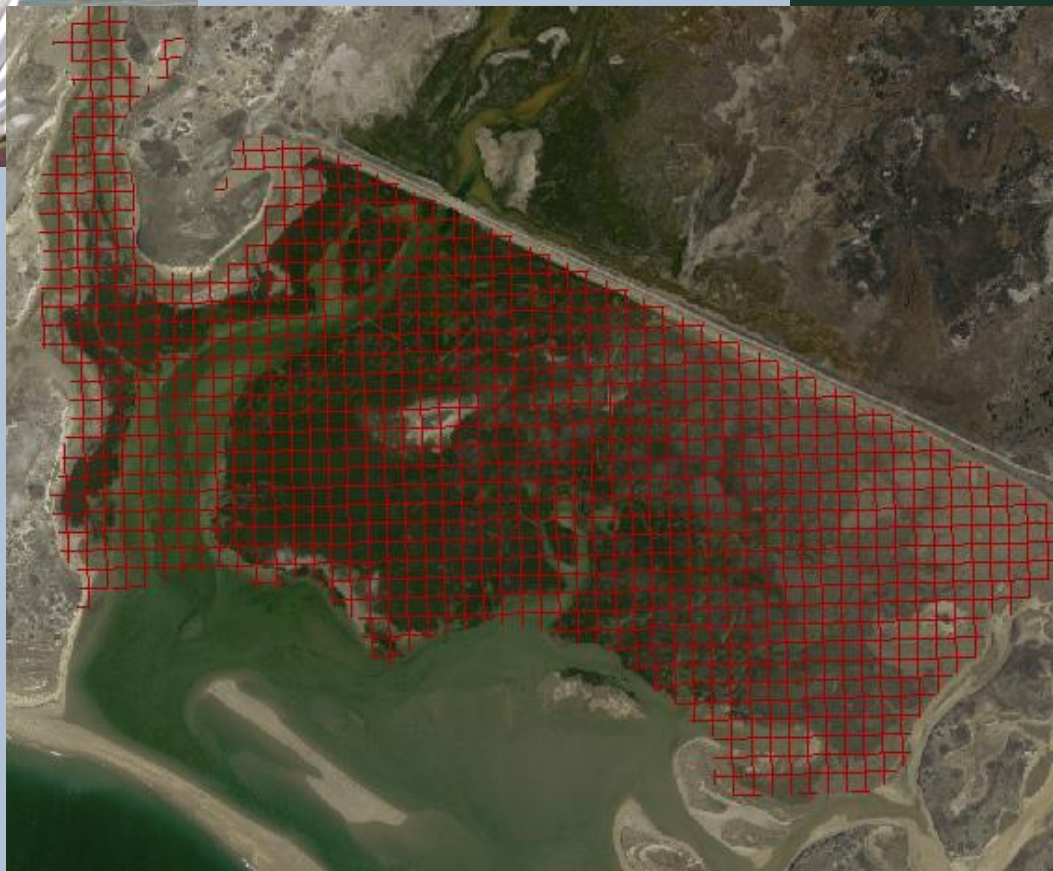
- 2-4 cm vertical accuracy
- Unrestricted marshes
- Within salt marsh veg
- Mask out- wide creeks, no SM veg



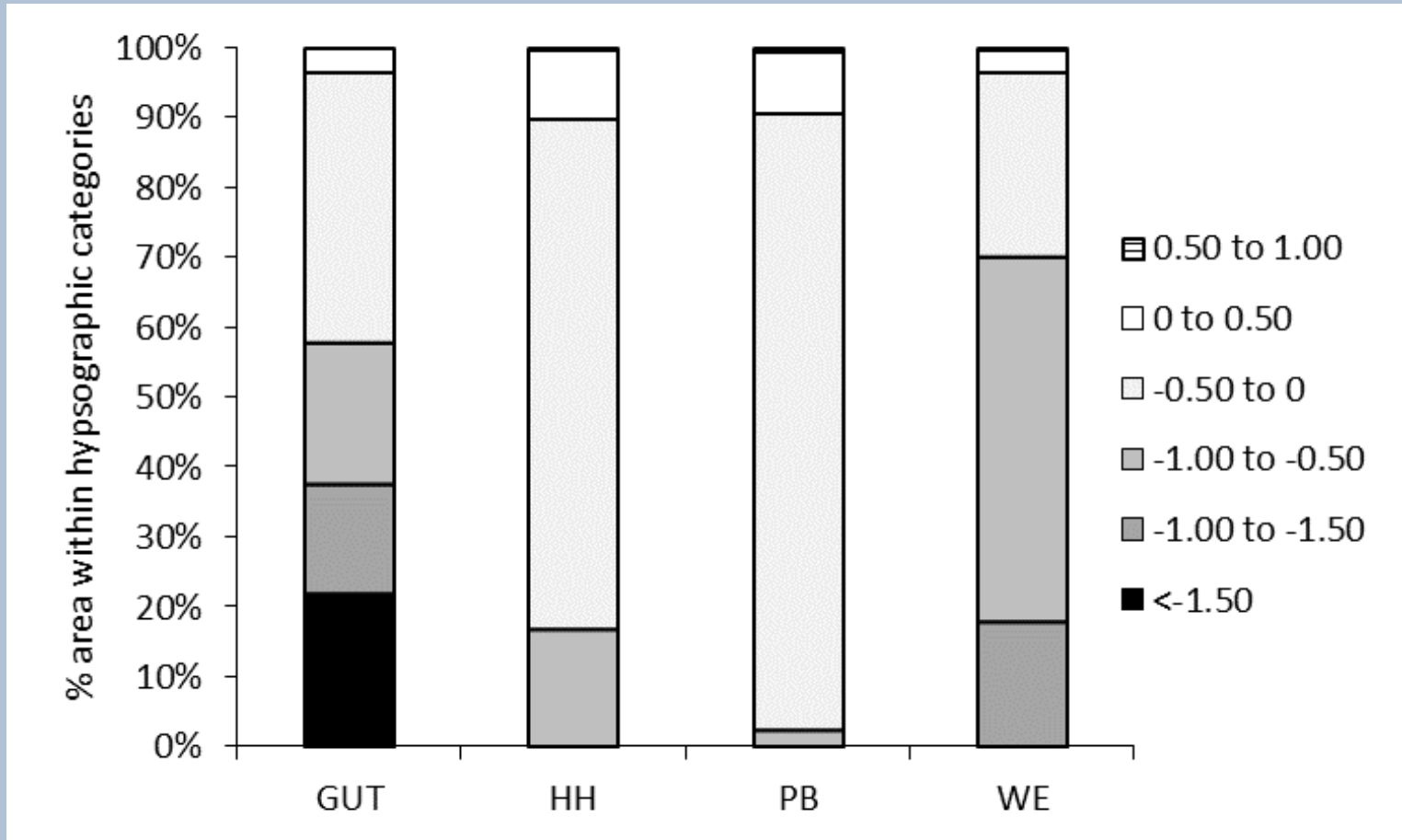


June-Sept 2013
~9,560 RTK points
20 m grid spacing
6 marshes

DEMs of Salt Marshes on Cape Cod National Seashore

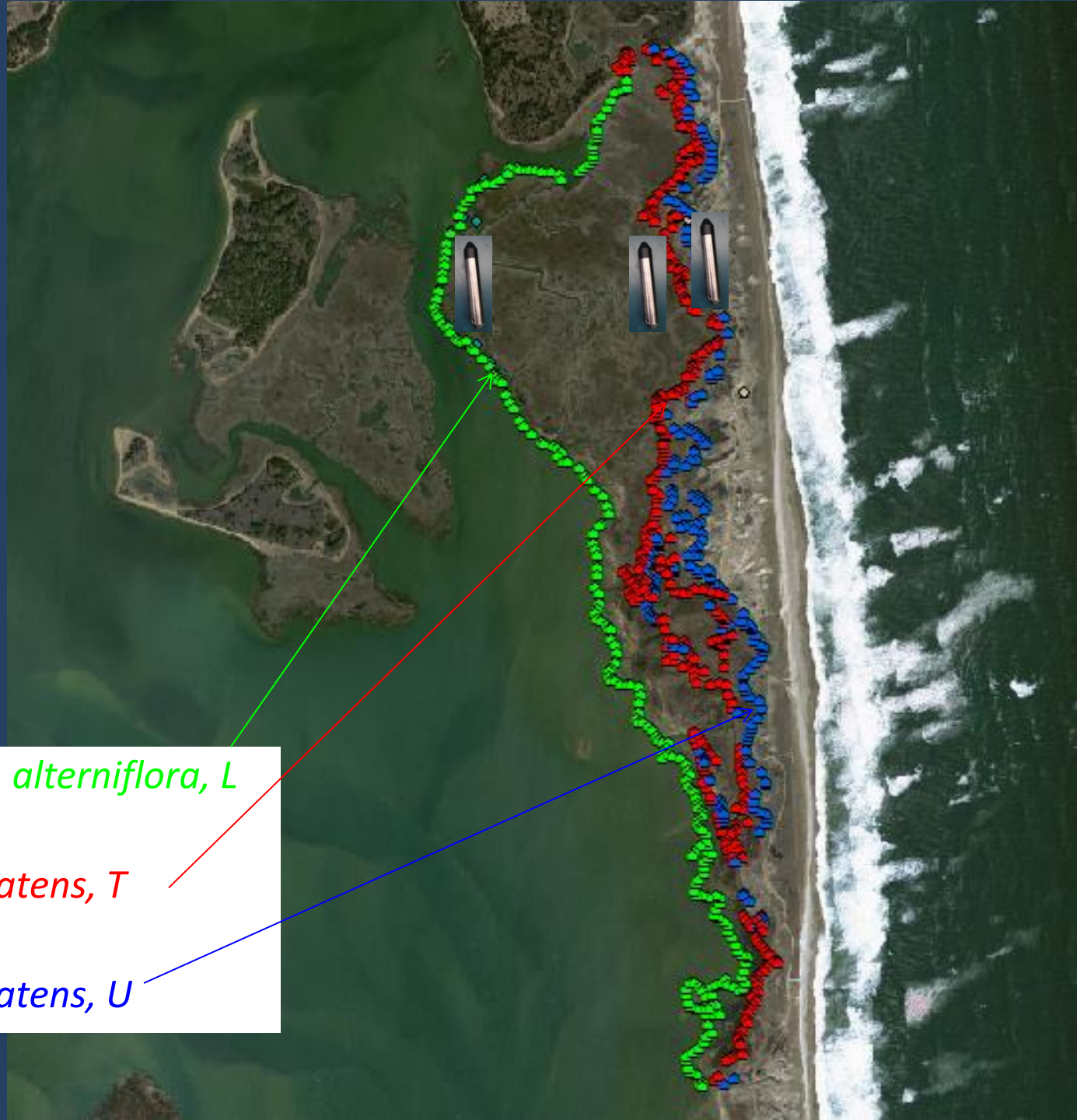


Hypsometric distributions



More dark shading= larger relative proportion of area below mean high tide

2014 Delineation of seaward extent of vegetation



Green- lowest limit of *S. alterniflora*, L

Red- lowest limit of *S. patens*, T

Blue- upper limit of *S. patens*, U

Geomorphic Context

Site		Lower limit <i>S. alterniflora</i> (m NAVD)	Lower limit <i>S. patens</i> (m NAVD)	
Hatches Harbor		0.155	1.12	
West End		-0.21	1.09	
The Gut		-0.58	1.24	
Middle Meadow		0.035	1.4	
Pleasant Bay		-0.098	0.78	
Range		0.74	0.62	

Geomorphic Context

Site	Mean High Tide (m NAVD)	Lower limit <i>S.</i> <i>alterniflora</i> (m NAVD)	Lower limit <i>S.</i> <i>patens</i> (m NAVD)	
Hatches Harbor	1.23	0.155	1.12	
West End	1.52	-0.21	1.09	
The Gut	1.61	-0.58	1.24	
Middle Meadow	~1.61	0.035	1.4	
Pleasant Bay	0.92	-0.098	0.78	
Range	0.69	0.74	0.62	

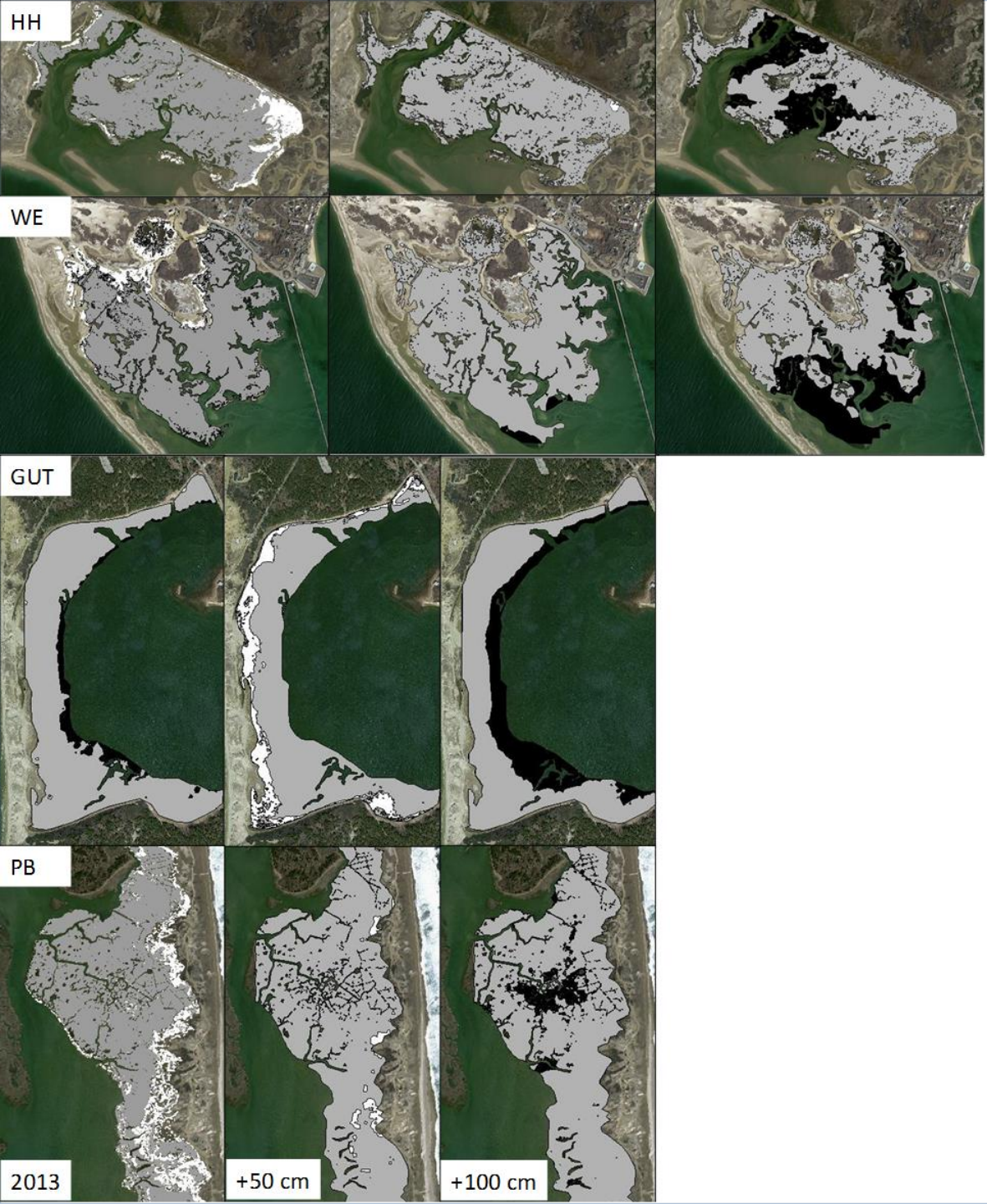
Correlation between MHT and high marsh vegetation



Yellow = elevations above current MHT



White = high marsh



Current and projected marsh cover types

Gray= low marsh (*S. alterniflora*)
 White= high marsh (*S. patens*)
 Black=unvegetated

Factors that affect marsh accretion:



Inundation & salinity

Above & belowground biomass



Total Suspended Solids/turbidity



% cover, algae on marsh surface, soil compaction



Sediment deposition

S. alterniflora decomposition



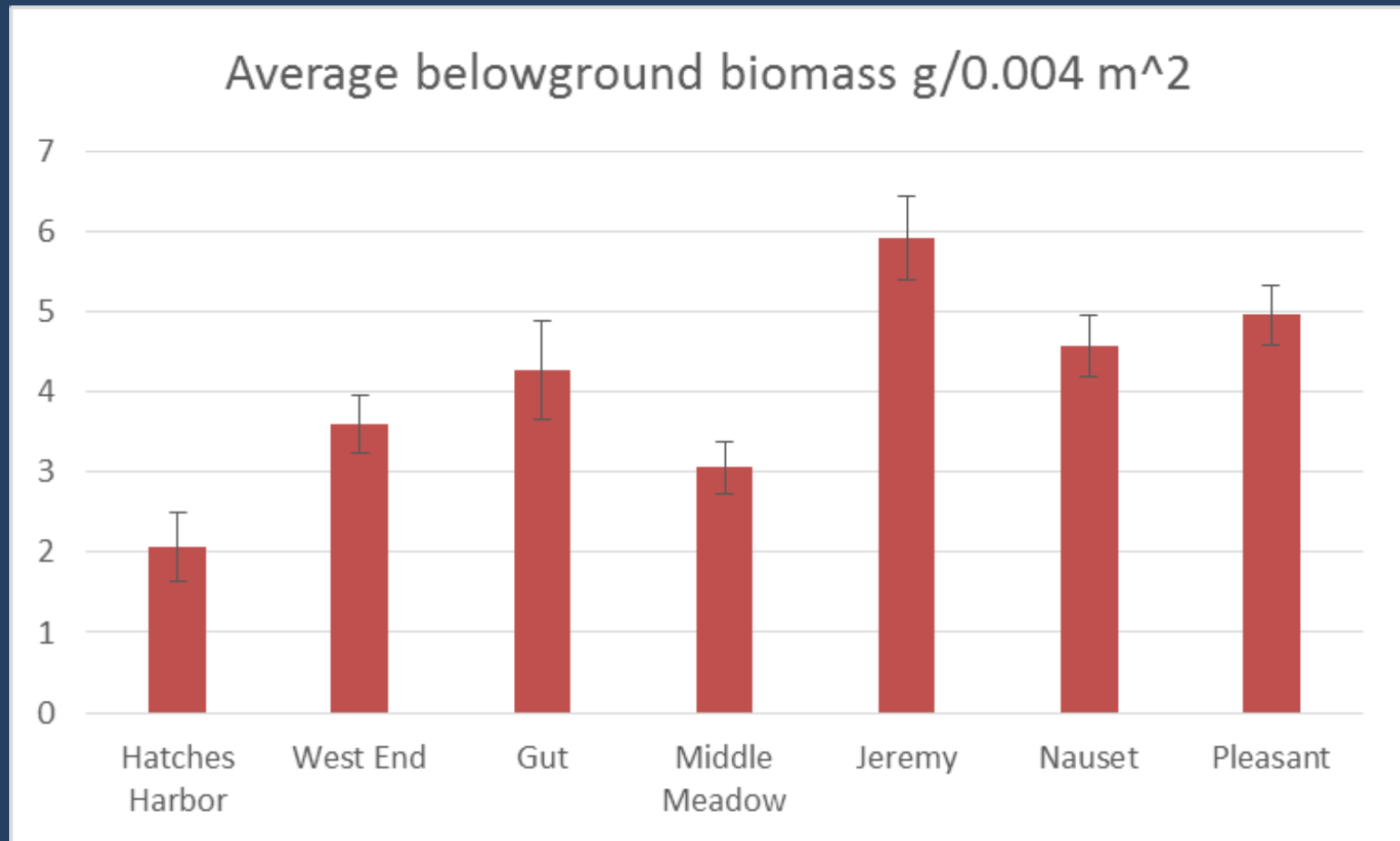
Sediment grain size, %OM



Geomorphic Context

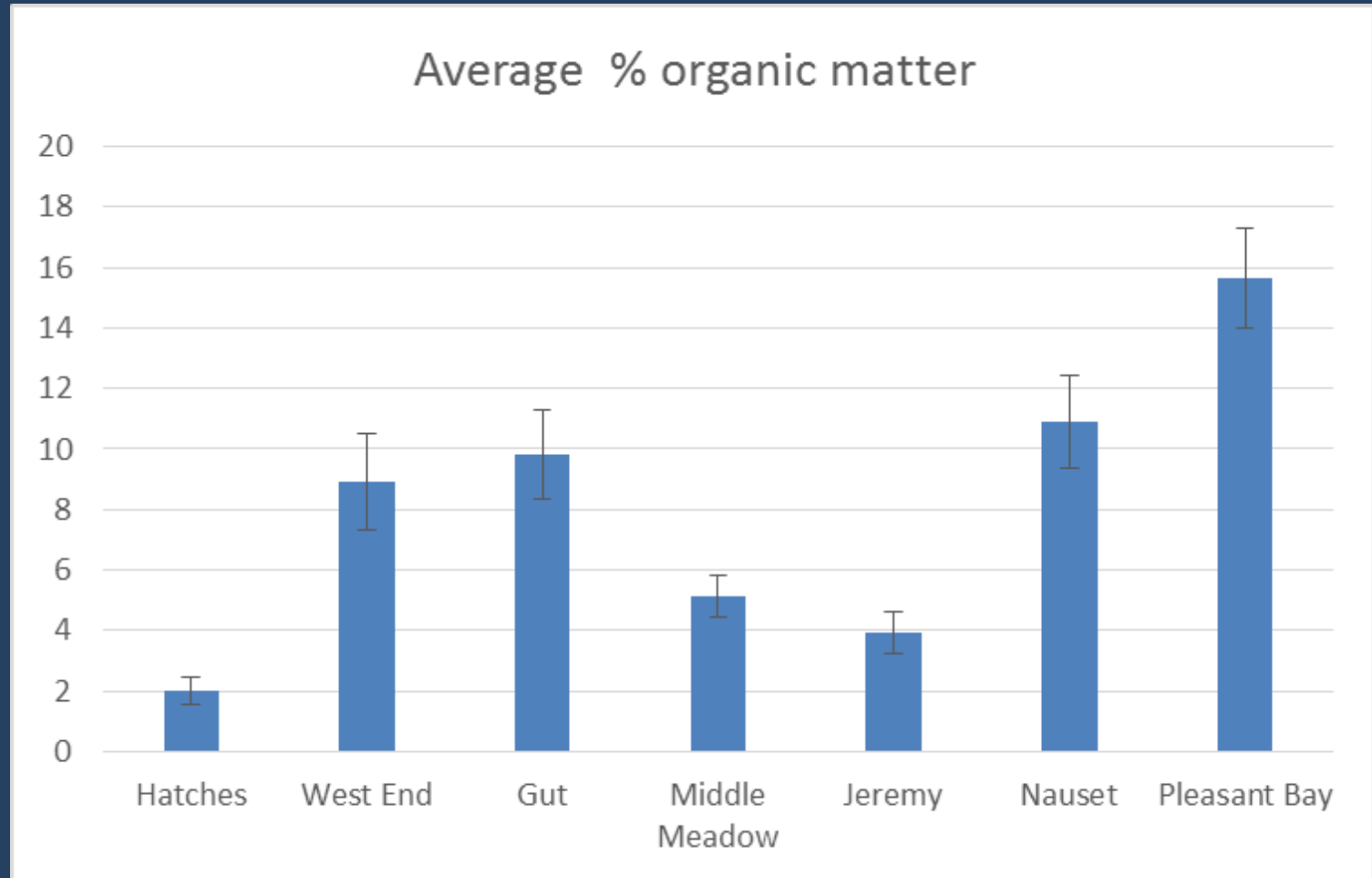
Site	Mean High Tide (m NAVD)	Lower limit <i>S.</i> <i>alterniflora</i> (m NAVD)	Lower limit <i>S.</i> <i>patens</i> (m NAVD)	Average SET accretion rate (mm/yr)
Hatches Harbor	1.23	0.155	1.12	0.95
West End	1.52	-0.21	1.09	~1.48
The Gut	1.61	-0.58	1.24	1.48
Middle Meadow	~1.61	0.035	1.4	~1.48
Pleasant Bay	0.92	-0.098	0.78	~4.08*
Range	0.69	0.74	0.62	3.13

Similarities in *S. alterniflora* biomass



West End similar to the Gut, Nauset similar to Pleasant Bay

Similarities in sediment organic matter

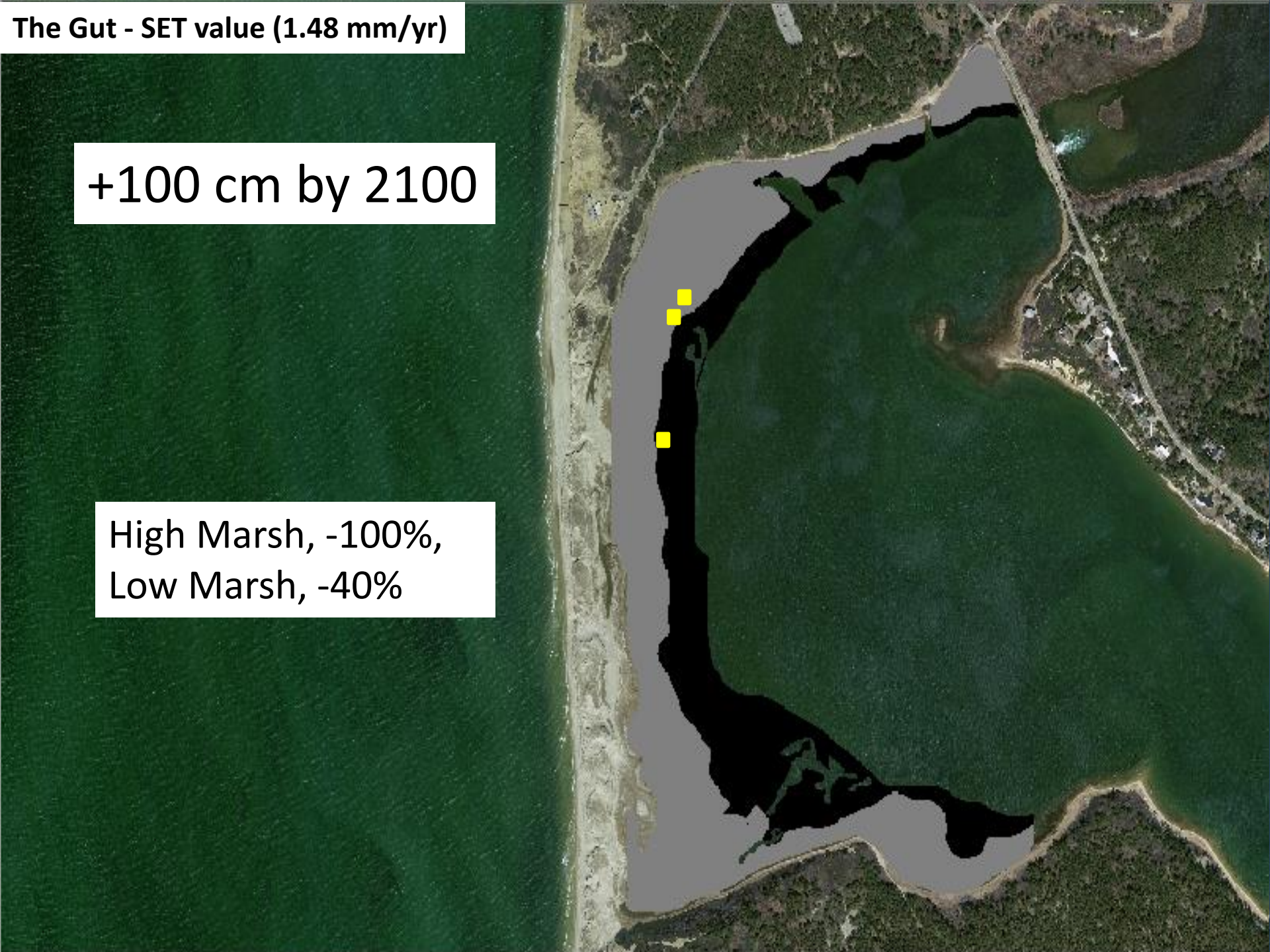


West End very similar to the Gut, Nauset lower, but similar to Pleasant Bay

The Gut - SET value (1.48 mm/yr)



+100 cm by 2100

High Marsh, -100%,
Low Marsh, -40%

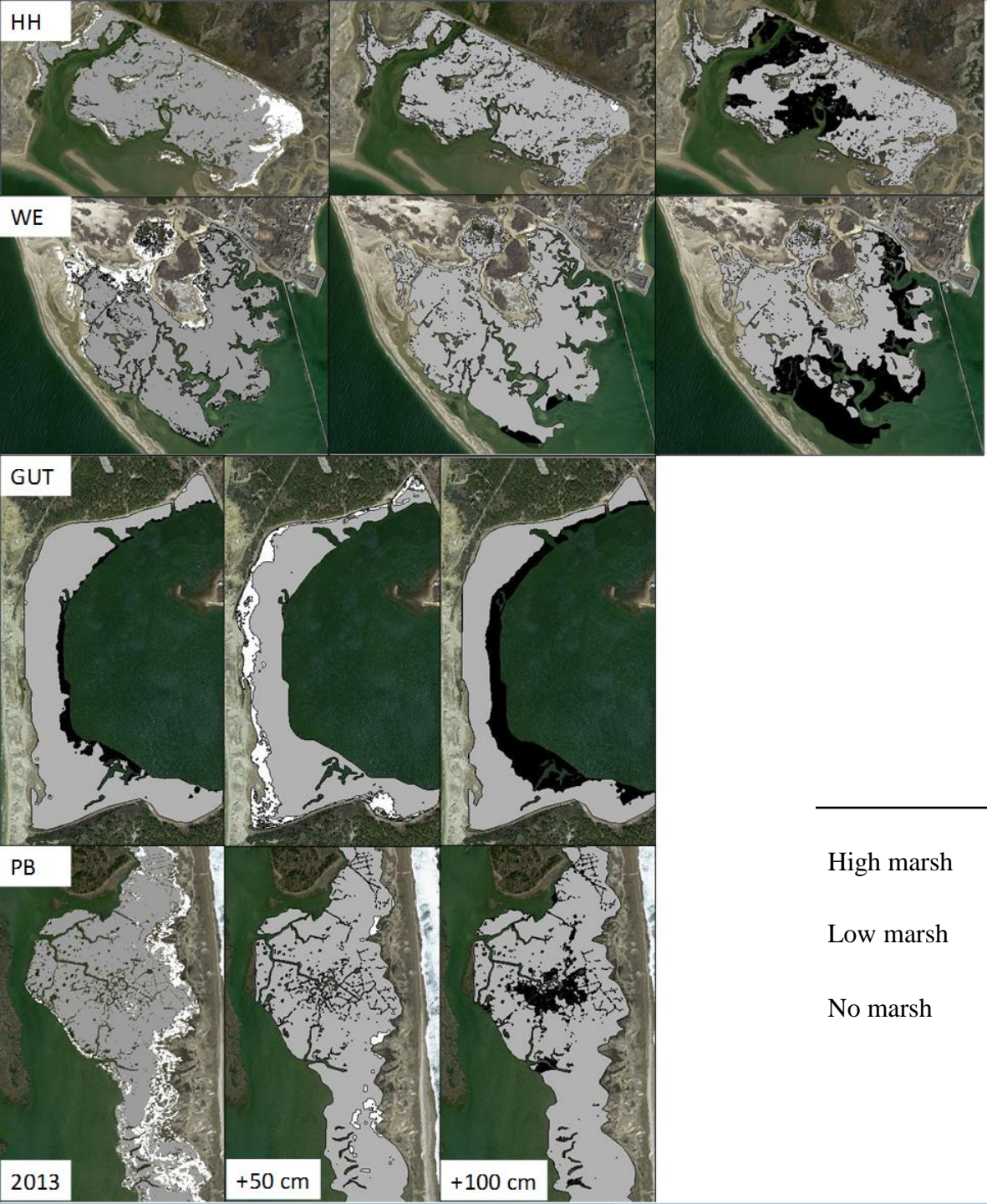




Middle Meadow

-  high marsh 1984
-  high marsh 2013

-20 acres, -48%

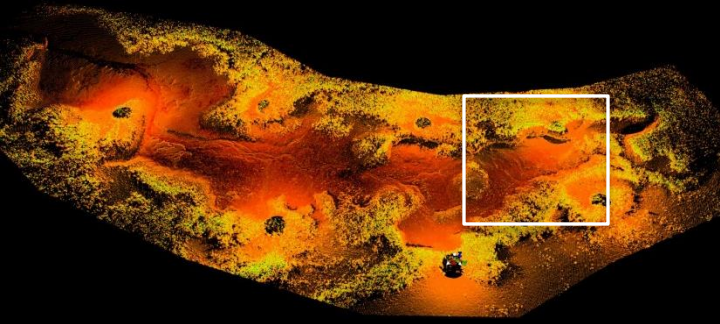


Relative vulnerabilities of marsh cover types

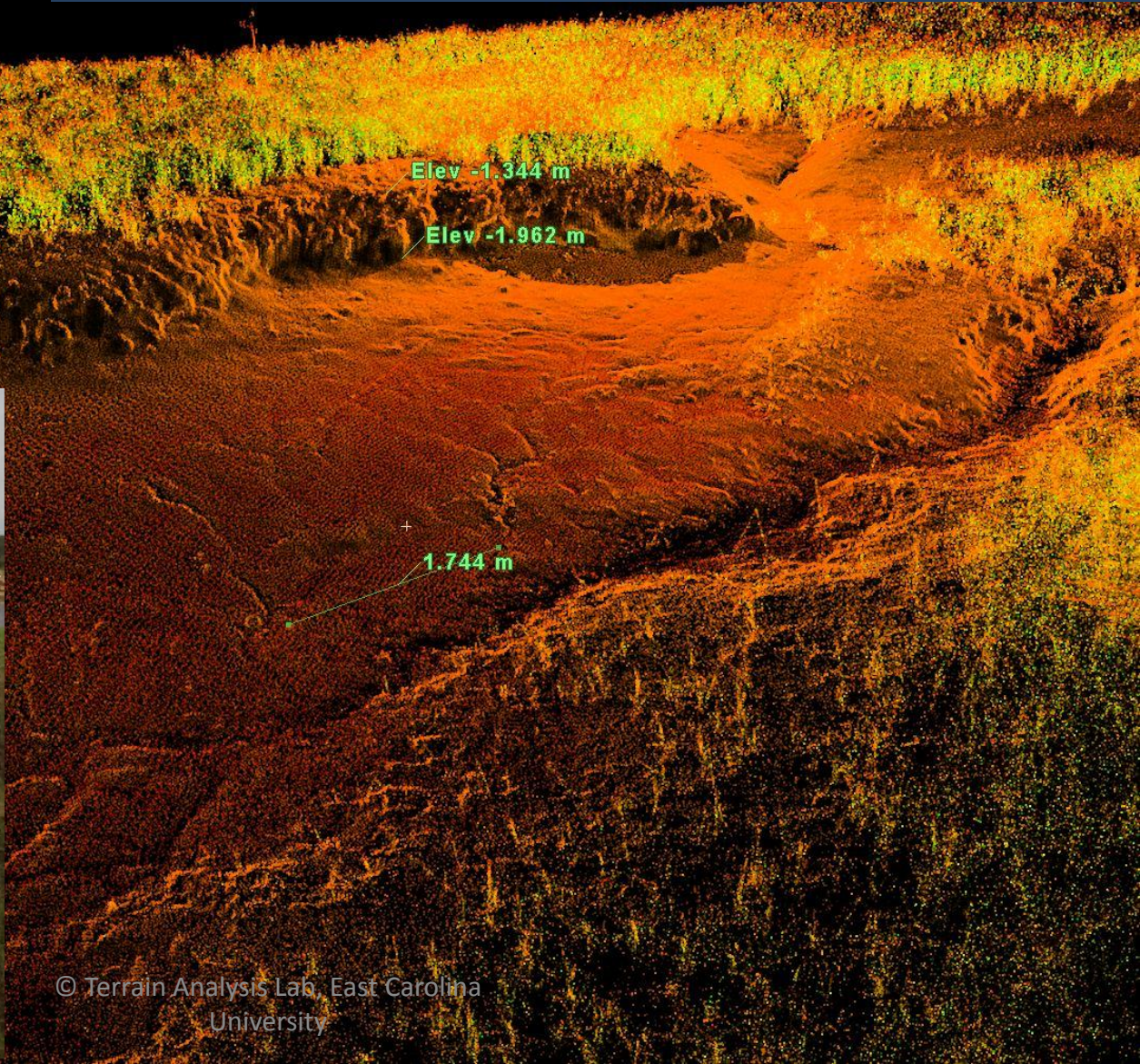
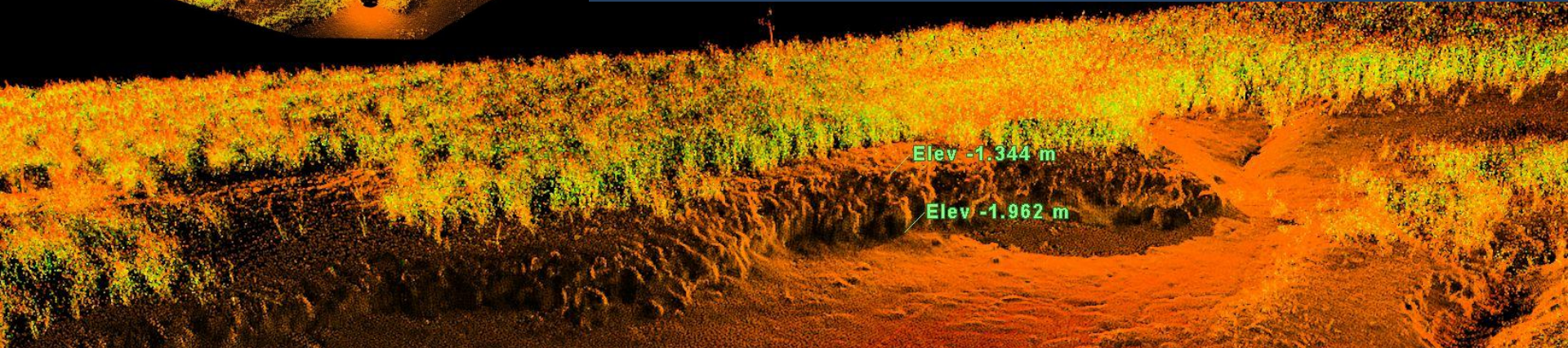
Gray= low marsh (*S. alterniflora*)
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	50 cm	100 cm
High marsh	GUT>HH>WE>PB	HH=WE=GUT>PB
Low marsh	all sites gain LM (net) GUT>WE (HH & PB gain LM)	WE>HH>GUT>PB
No marsh		WE>GUT>HH>PB

21 % loss of marsh veg over all sites

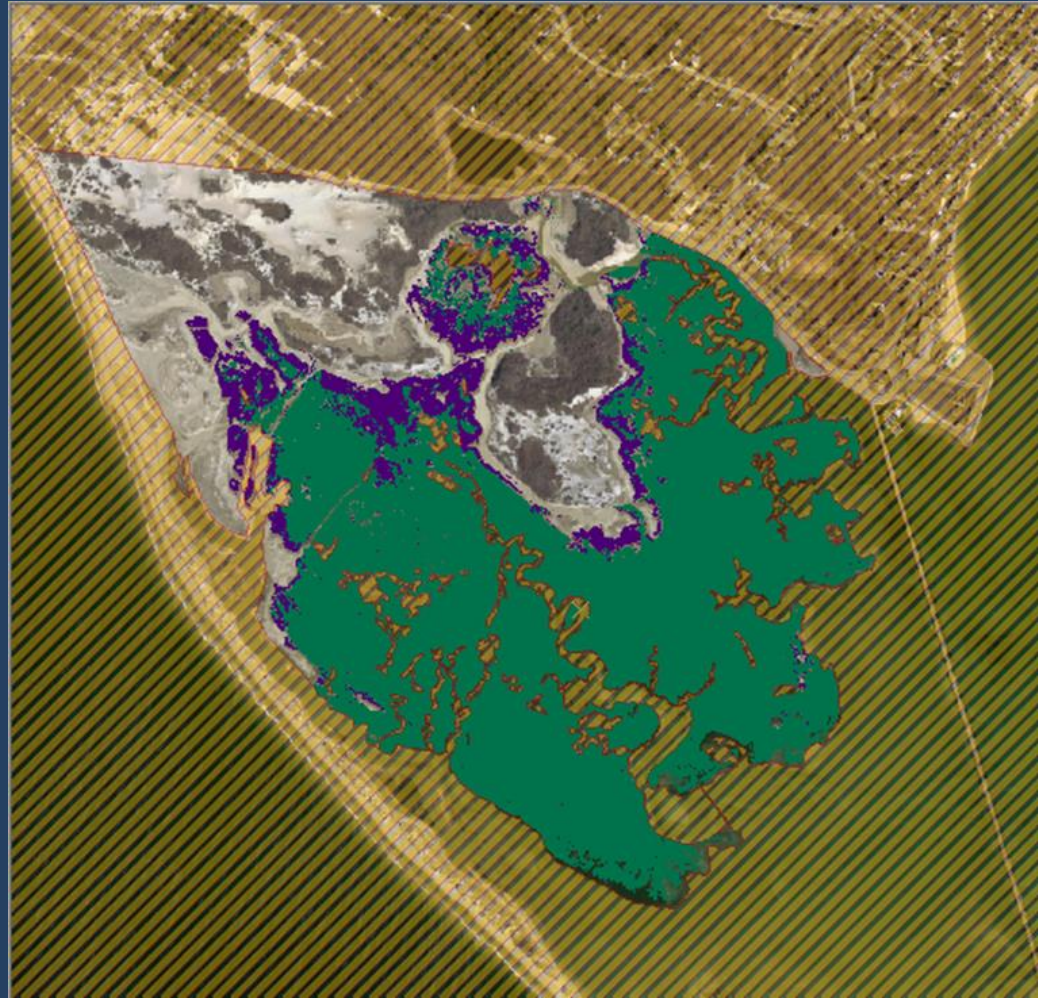


Detailed view of tidal channel bank (point cloud)



Elevation change detection

- Continue to use SETs
- Laser scans limited areas
- Delineation of hi/low marsh
- LIDAR
- Repeat ground-based surveys



Many claws make light work



Staff from: Cape Cod National Seashore, NE Coastal Barrier Network, East Carolina University, Geological Society of America, North Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperative



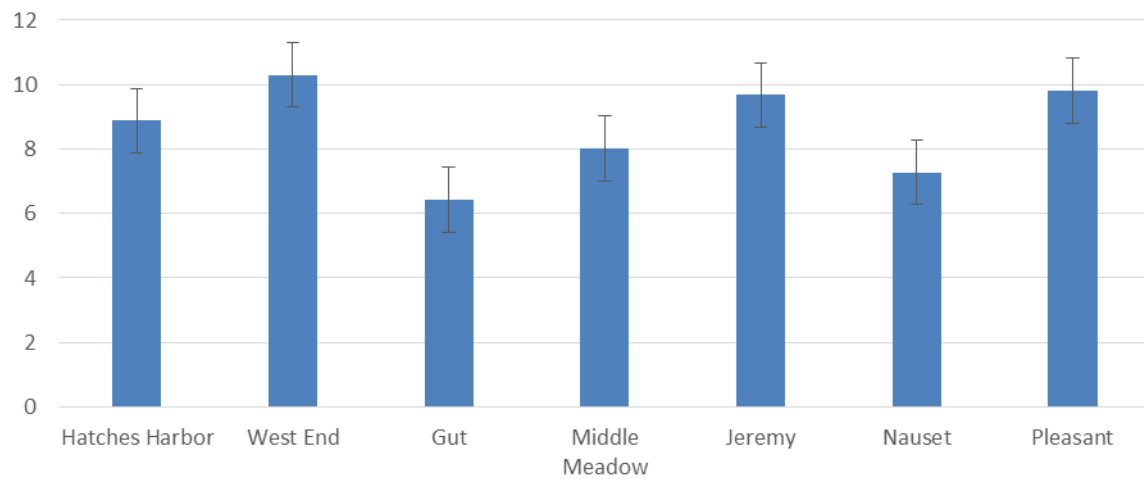
Geomorphic Context

Site	Type	Significant Wave Height (Hammar-Klose et al. 2002)	Mean High Tide (m NAVD)	Lower limit <i>S. alterniflora</i> (m NAVD)	Lower limit <i>S. patens</i> (m NAVD)	Average SET accretion rate (mm/yr)
Hatches Harbor	Back barrier	High	1.23	0.155	1.12	0.1
West End	Back barrier	Moderate	1.52	-0.21	1.09	~0.1
The Gut	Riverine	Moderate	1.61	-0.58	1.24	0.15
Middle Meadow	Back barrier	Moderate	~1.61	0.035	1.4	~0.15
Pleasant Bay	Back barrier	Very high	0.92	-0.098	0.78	~0.41
Range			0.69	0.74	0.62	0.3

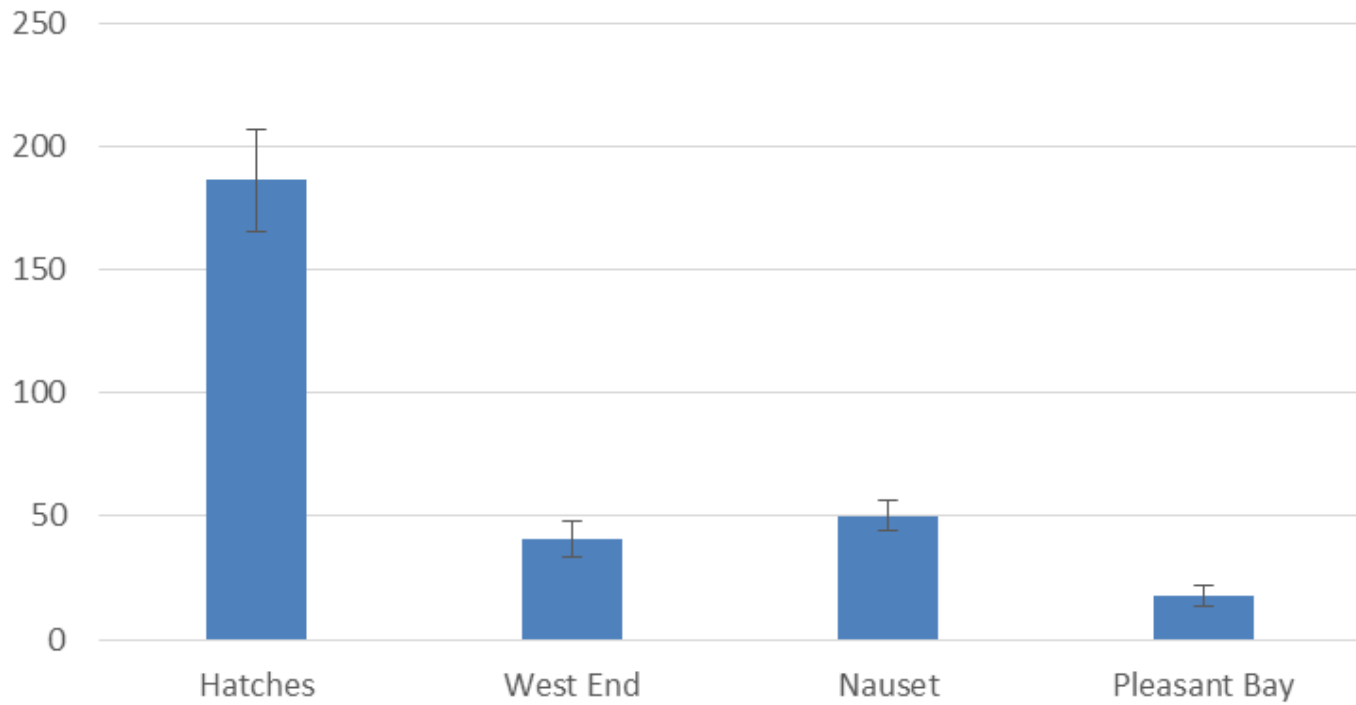
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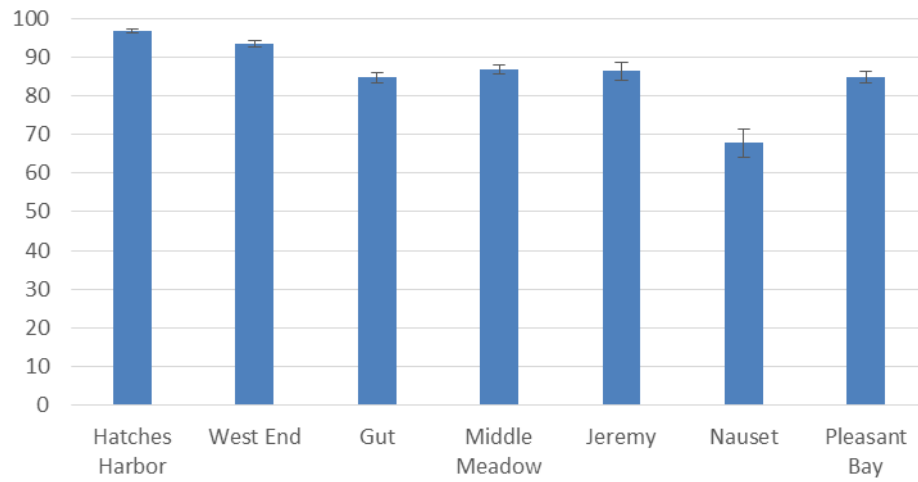
Average aboveground biomass g/0.004 m²



Average Chlorophyll Concentration (mg/m²)



Average % Sand



Within a site, presence of fiddlers crabs lowers sediment penetration resistance

