

Marsh Bank Erosion, Wave Energy, and Implication for Marsh Stability

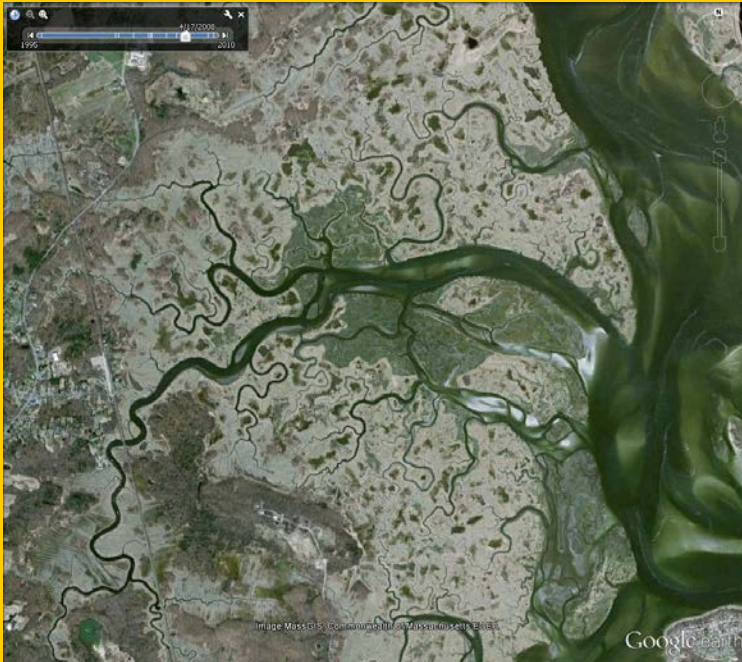
SERGIO FAGHERAZZI

*Department of Earth and Environment
Boston University*





Barnegat Bay (Edwin B. Forsythe NWR)

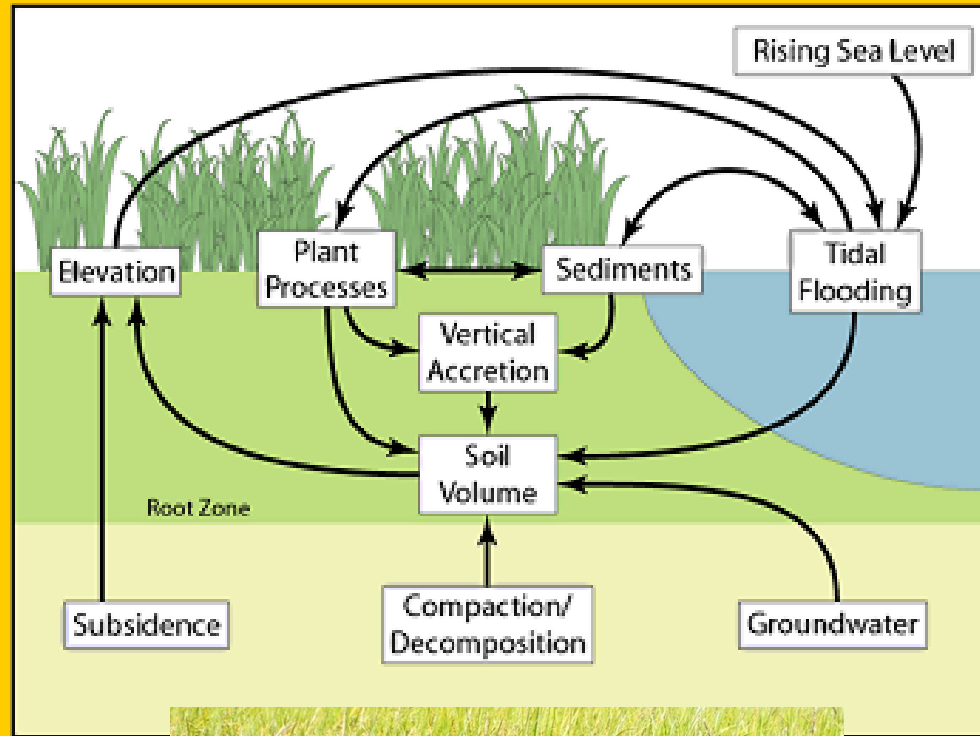


Plum Island Sound (Parker River NWR and PIE-LTER)



Eastern Shore of Virginia
(Eastern Shore of Virginia NWR
And VCR-LTER)

SALT MARSH VERTICAL DYNAMICS



Sea Level Rise

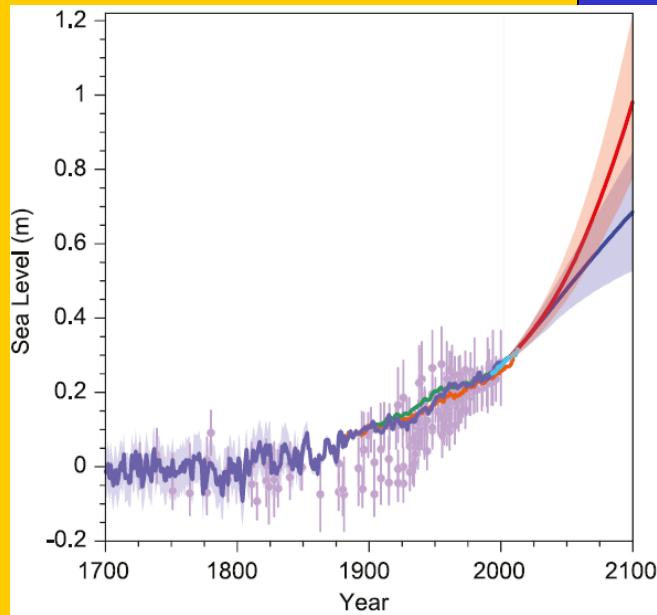


Sediment
Trapping &
Organic
Production

Marsh Accretion

EQUILIBRIUM = SURVIVAL

Current paradigm:



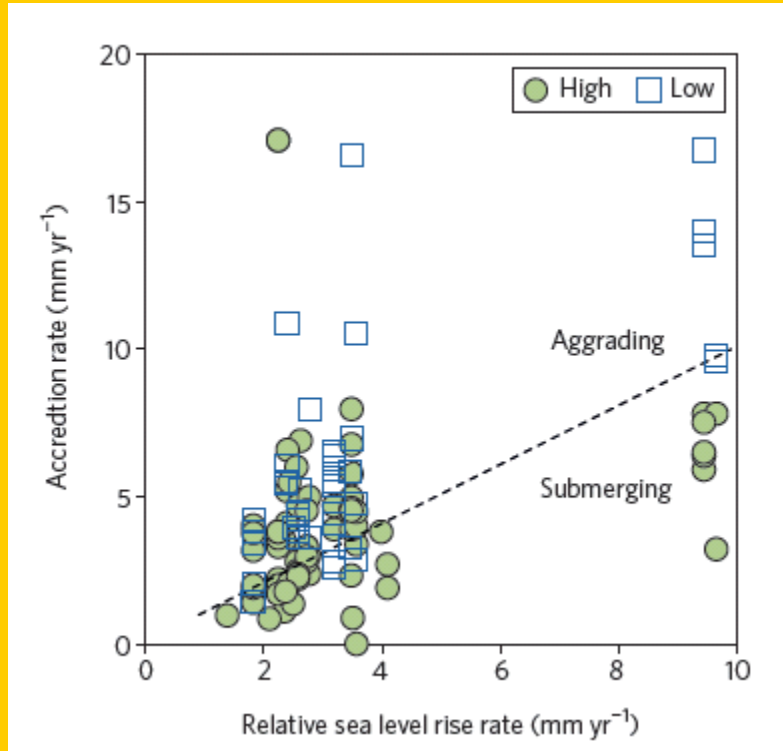
=

Limington UK



Salt Marsh Collapse

Accelerated Sea
level Rise



Marshes are very effective at counteracting sea level rise

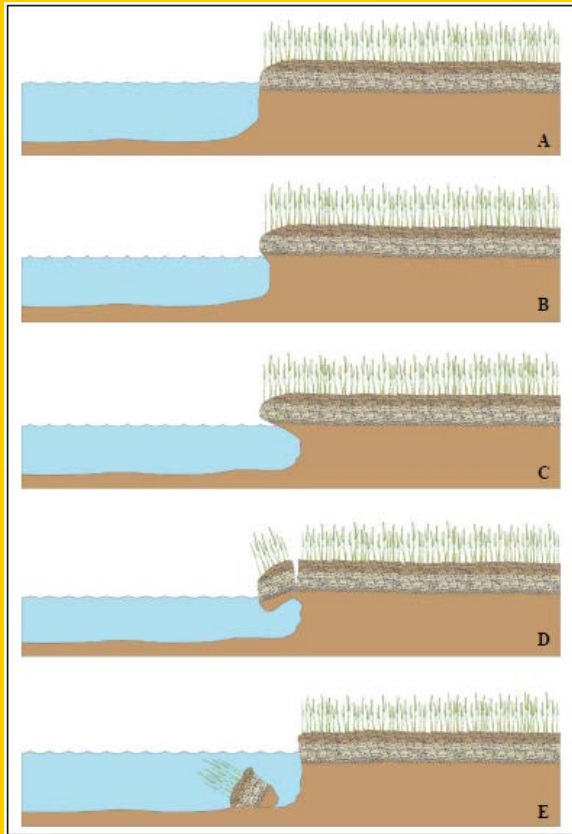
Feedbacks between biology and sediment transport

Lateral Erosion of marsh boundaries

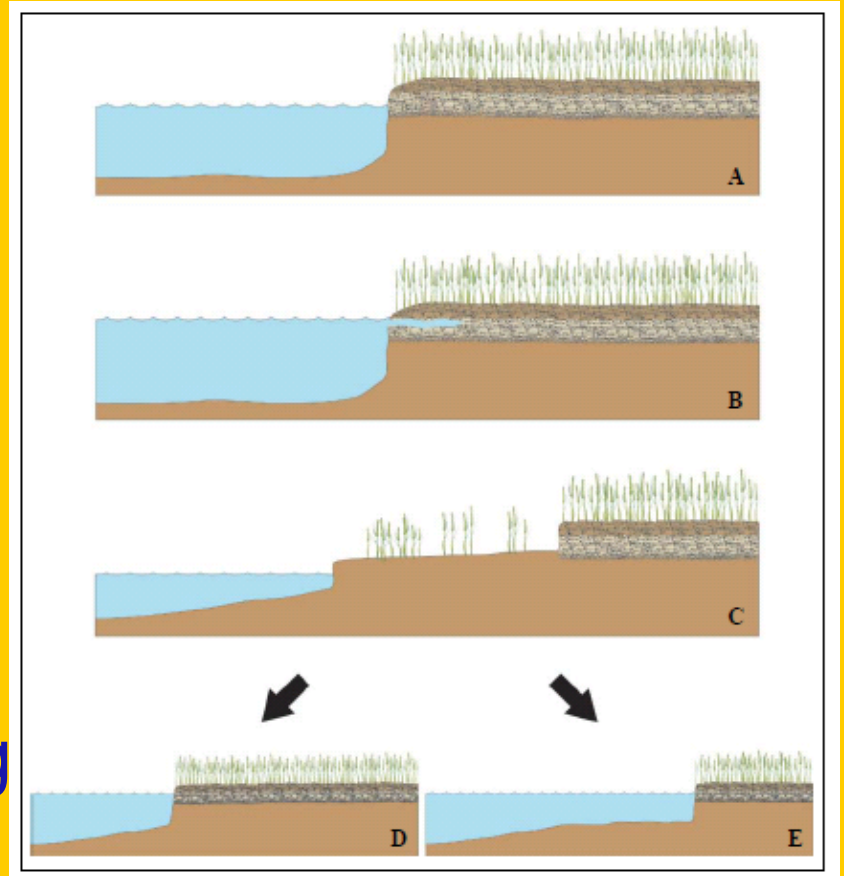


Coupled Evolution of Salt Marshes and Tidal Flats

Styles of marsh boundary erosion



Cantilever Failure



Roots Scalping

McLoughlin 2008

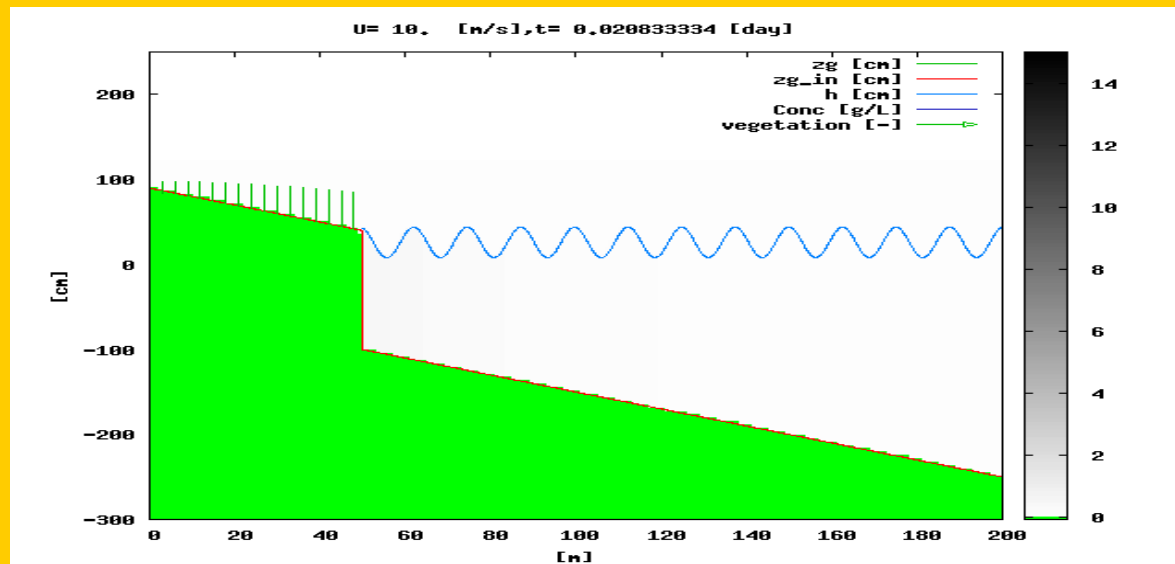
Biological processes

- Mussels
- Snail
- Crabs

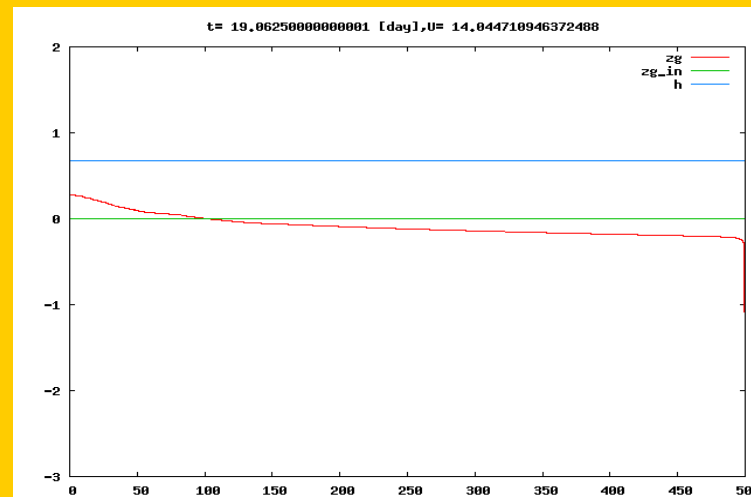


Bertness et al 2009

Coupled Tidal Flat – Marsh Model



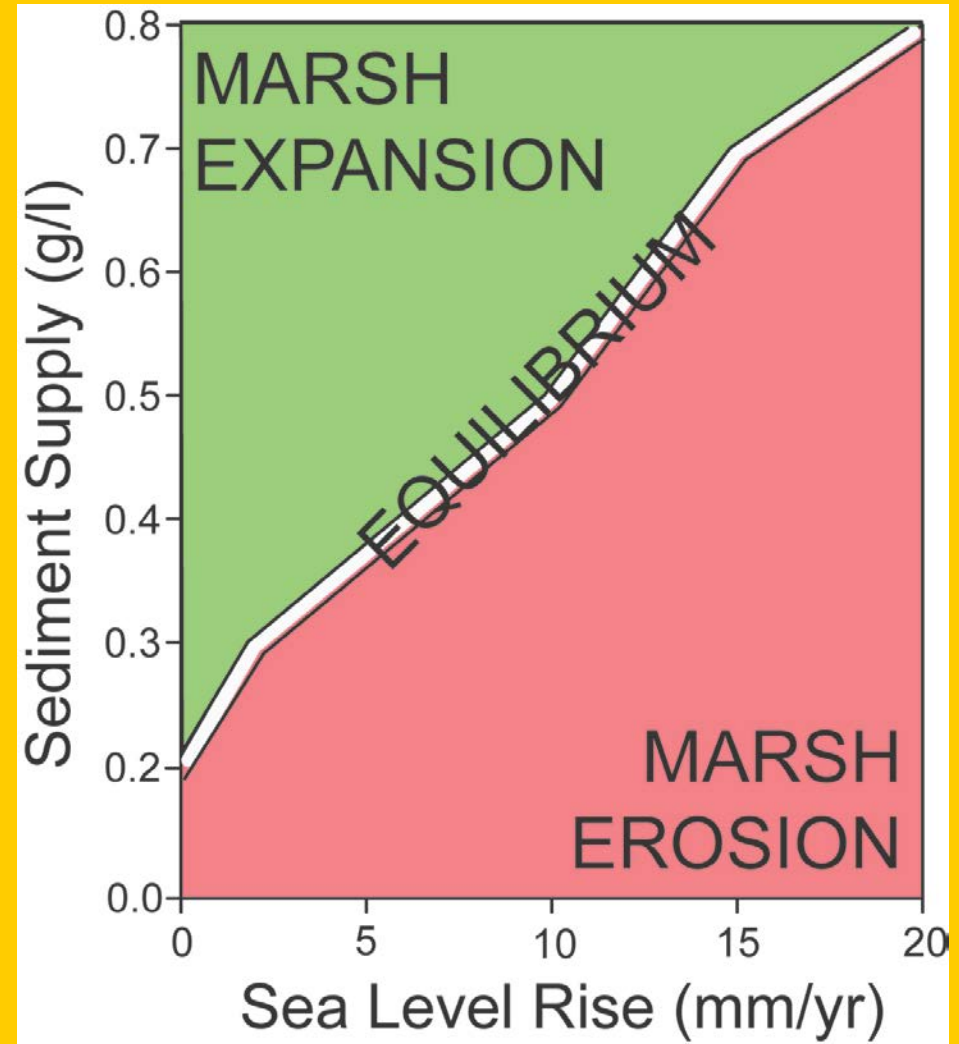
*Meaningful
results:
On scales of
decades to
millennia*



*Model Processes:
Calculated each
tidal cycle during
storms
Multiplier for fair
weather conditions*

HORIZONTAL DYNAMICS

Saltmarshes are either expanding or eroding



Horizontal equilibrium very unlikely

At the geological scale the marshes are continuously expanding and contracting



Lack of horizontal stability

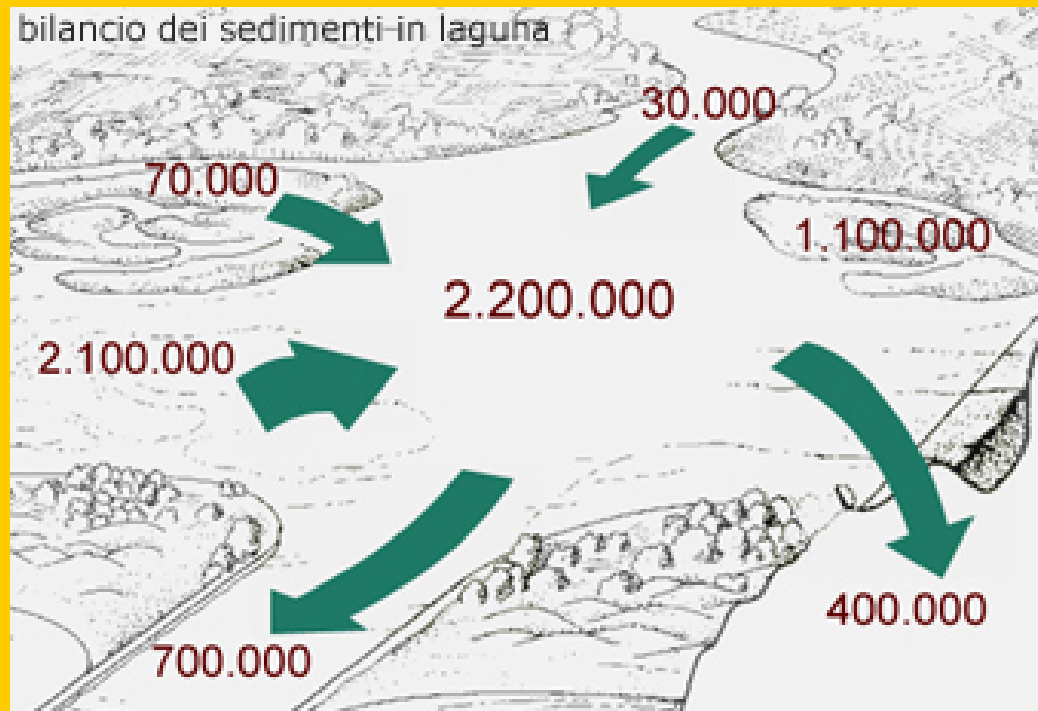
marsh formation ↔ marsh erosion

Sediment availability

Waves, Currents, Sapping

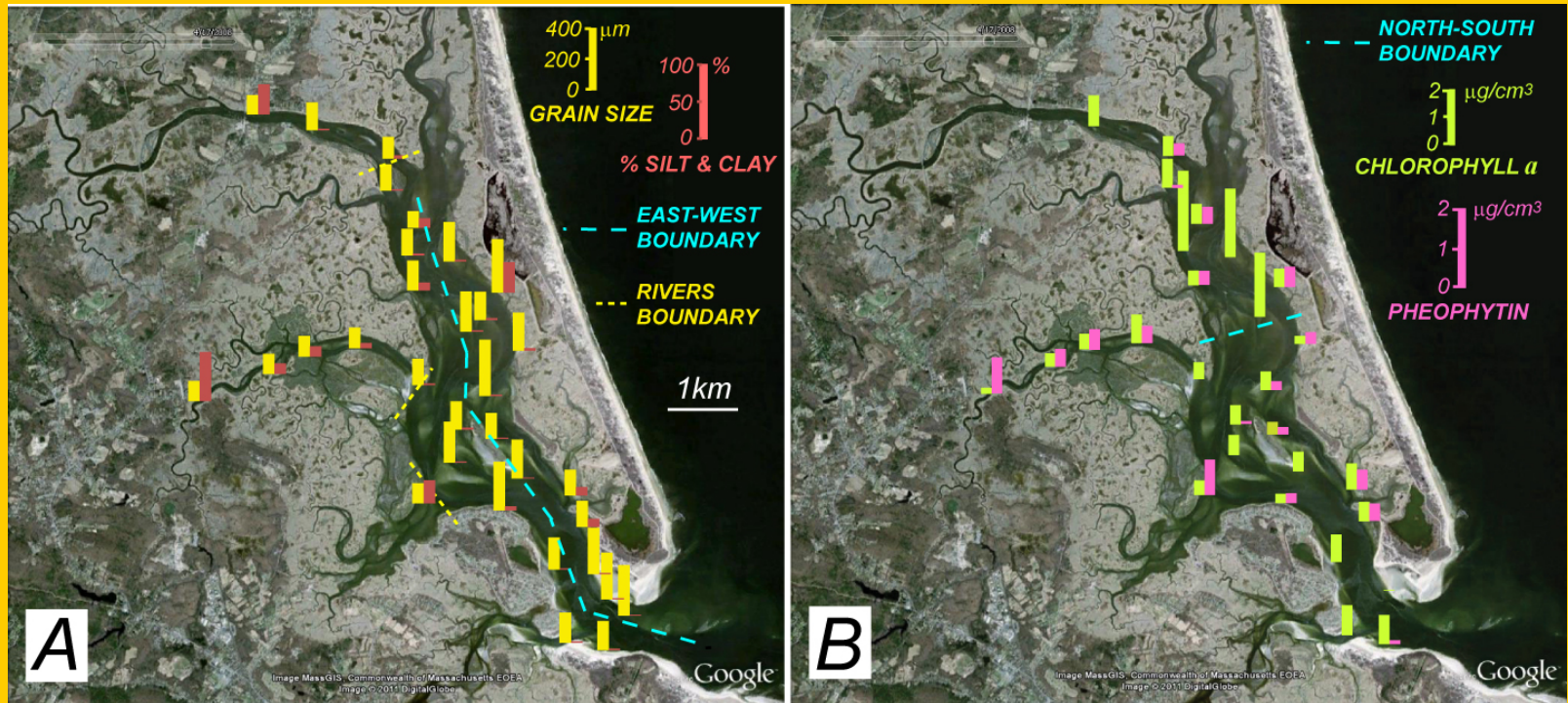
Equilibrium=Negative Feedback (self regulating)

A sediment budget approach

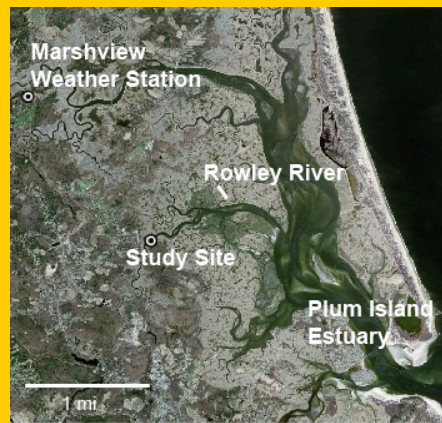


Marsh survival = sediment input > sediment output

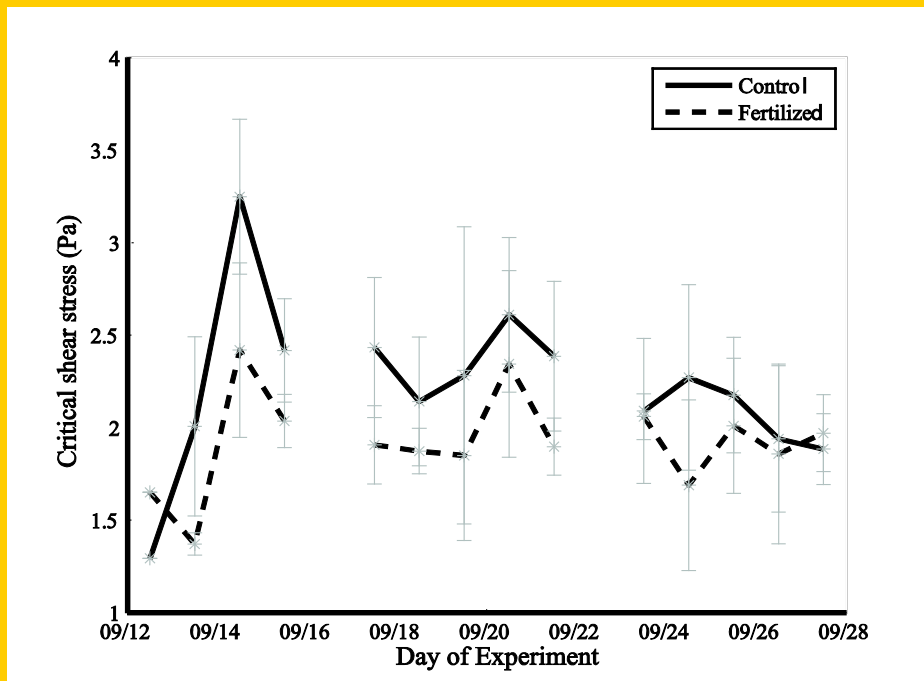
Analysis of Sediment Composition and Density Variation of Tidal Bars in Plum Island Sound Estuary



Fagherazzi et al. 2014

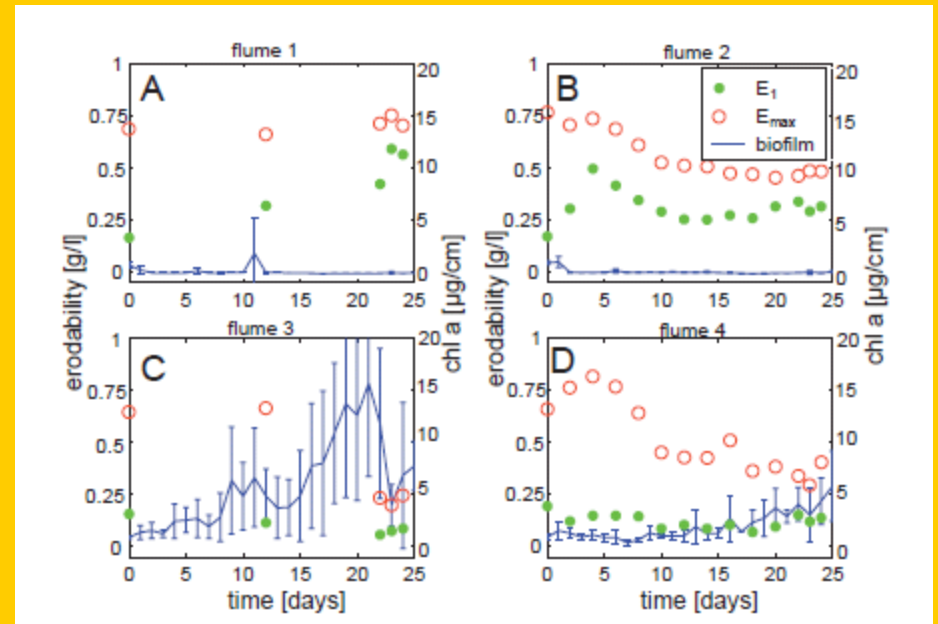
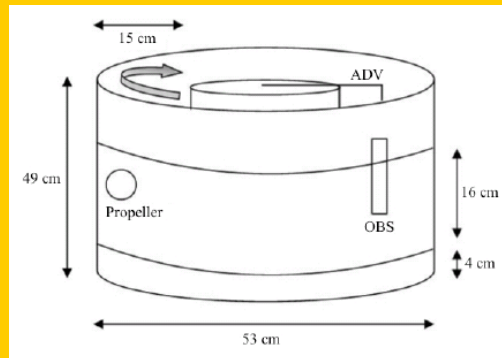
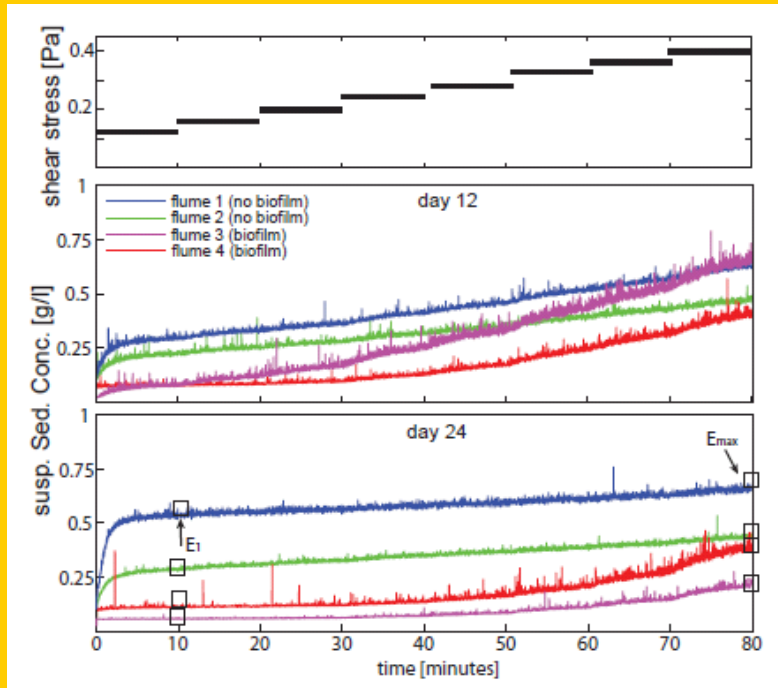


Field Experiments

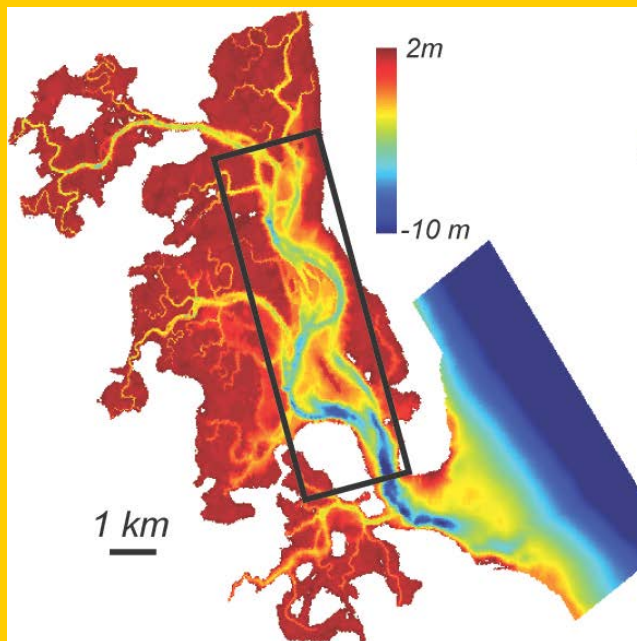


Lab Experiments

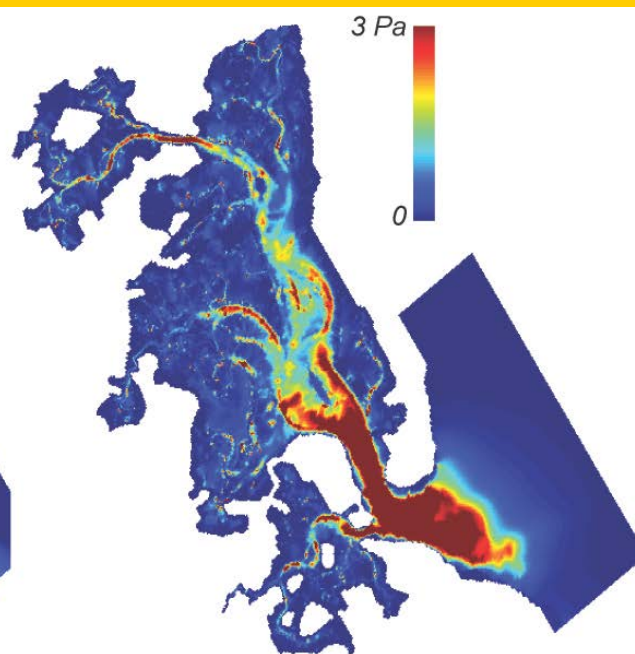
Valentine et al. 2014



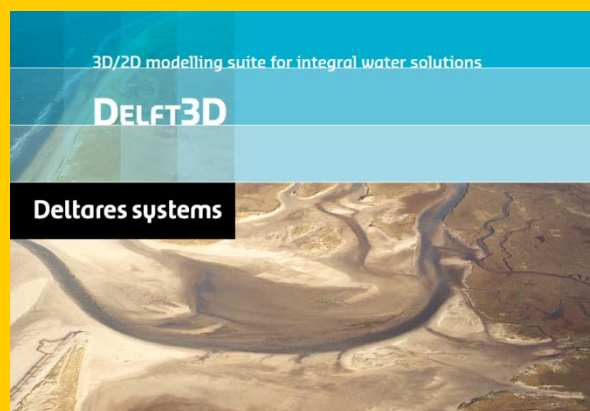
Biofilms stabilize the mud !



BATHYMETRY (m above M.S.L.)



*MAX. TIDAL BED SHEAR STRESS
(great diurnal range = 3.1 m)*



Salt Marsh Resilience to Hurricanes and Violent Storms

with NEIL GANJU, USGS Woods Hole Coastal and Marine Science Center



Hurricane
Sandy



COAWST Modeling System

COAWST

Coupled Ocean – Atmosphere – Wave – Sediment Transport
Modeling System to investigate the impacts of storms on coastal environments.

C = Coupled

O = Ocean

A = Atmosphere

W = Wave

ST = Sediment Transport

MCT

v 2.6.0

<http://www-unix.mcs.anl.gov/mct/>

ROMS

svn 455

<http://www.myroms.org/>

WRF

v 3.2.1

<http://www.wrf-model.org/>

SWAN

v 40.81

<http://vlm089.citg.tudelft.nl/swan>

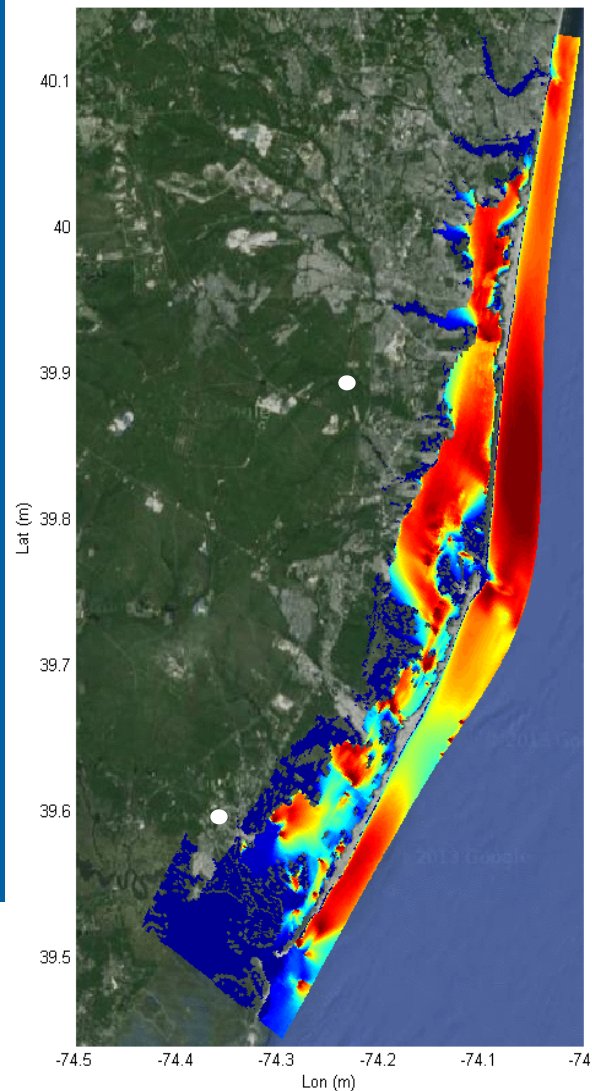
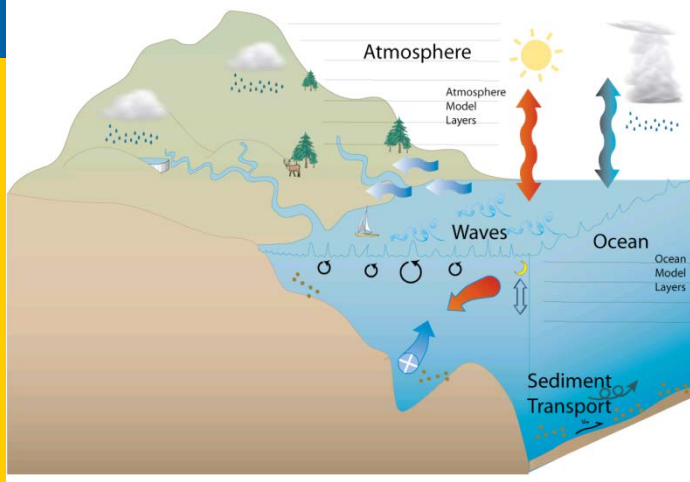
CSTMS

<http://woodshole.er.usgs.gov/project-pages/sediment-transport/>

Modeling System



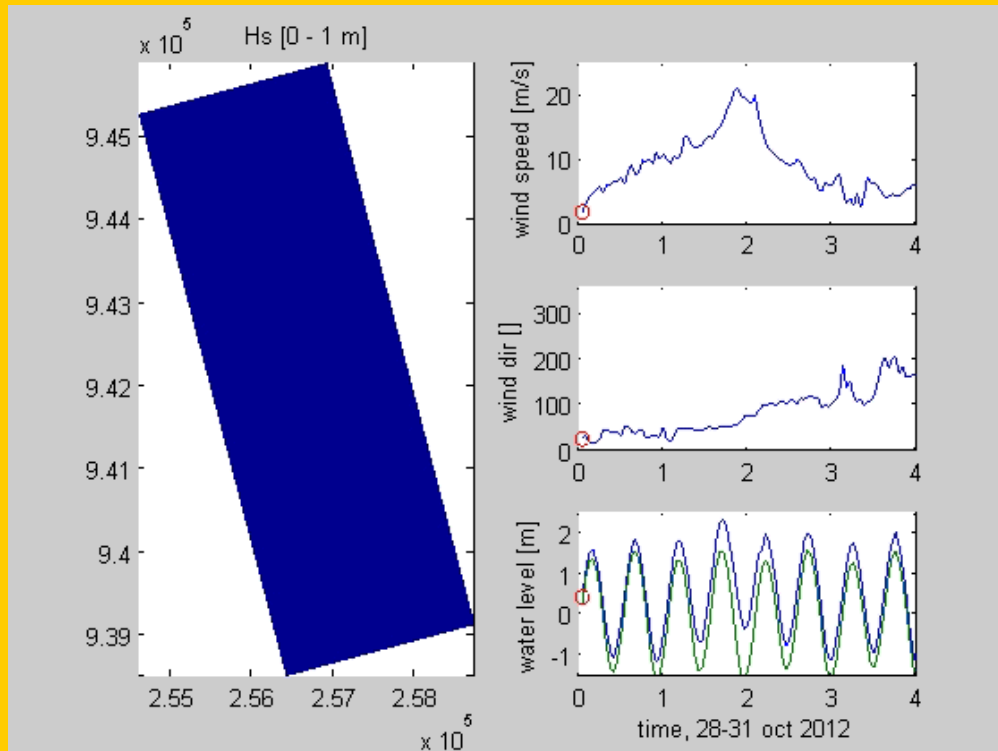
COAWST Modeling System



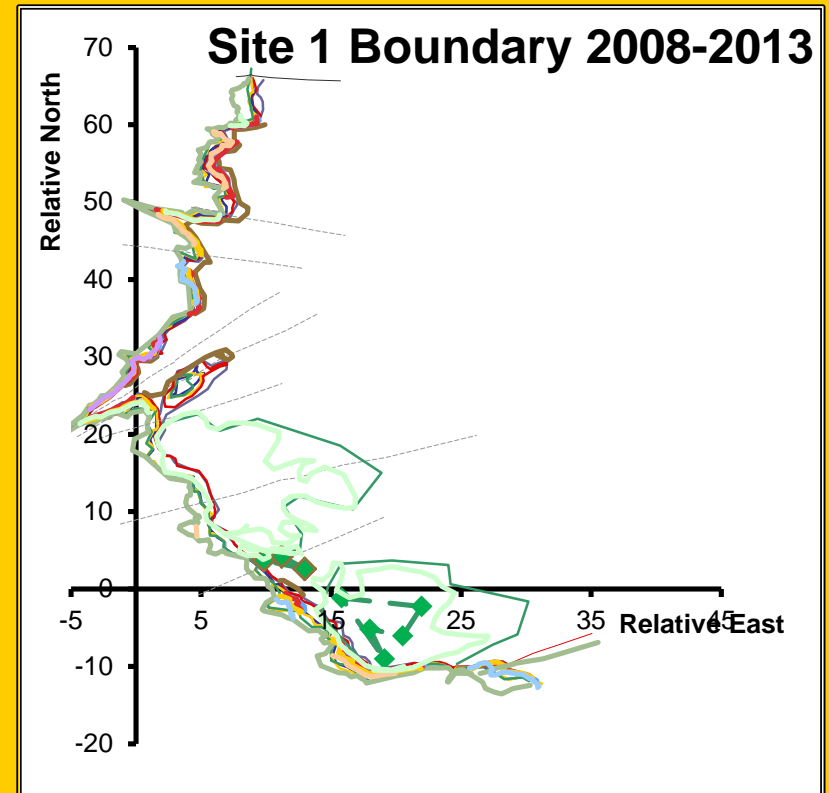
Barnegat
Bay, NJ



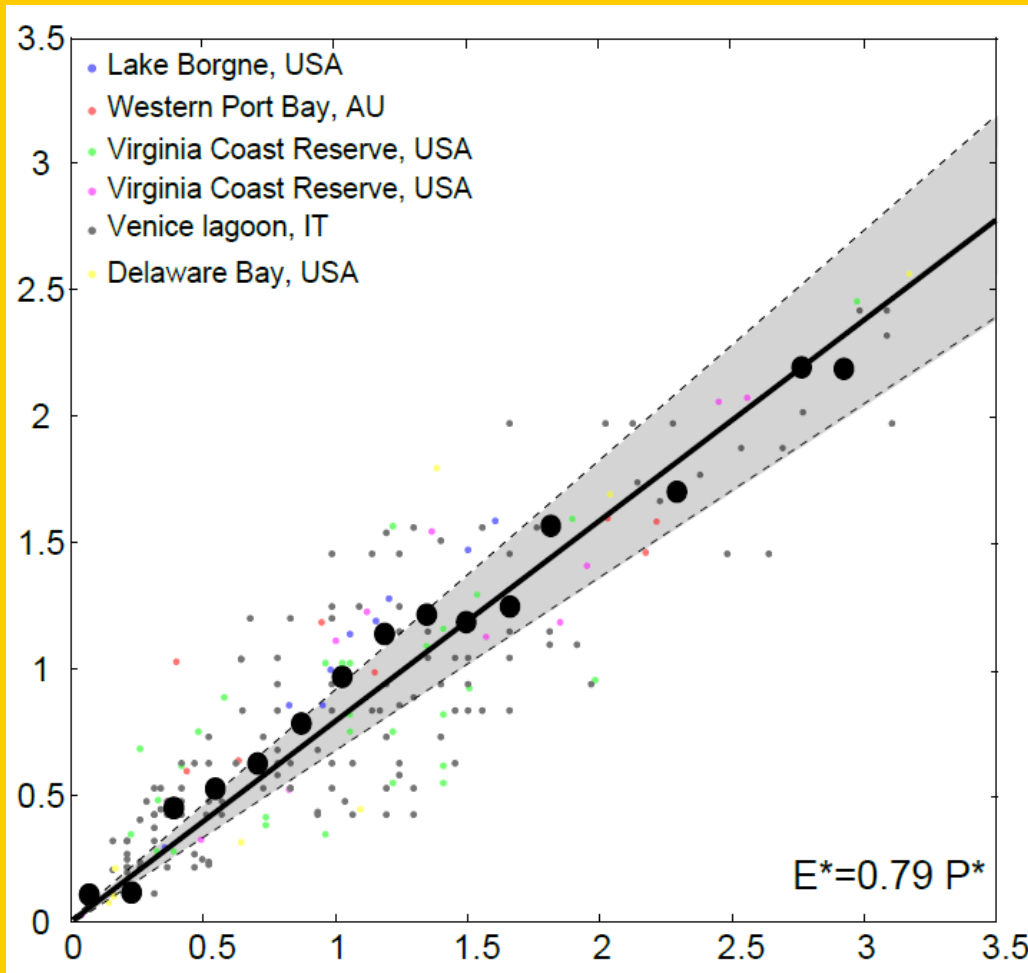
Erosion of marsh scarp in Plum Island Sound



Wave distribution during Sandy



Non-dimensional EROSION RATE



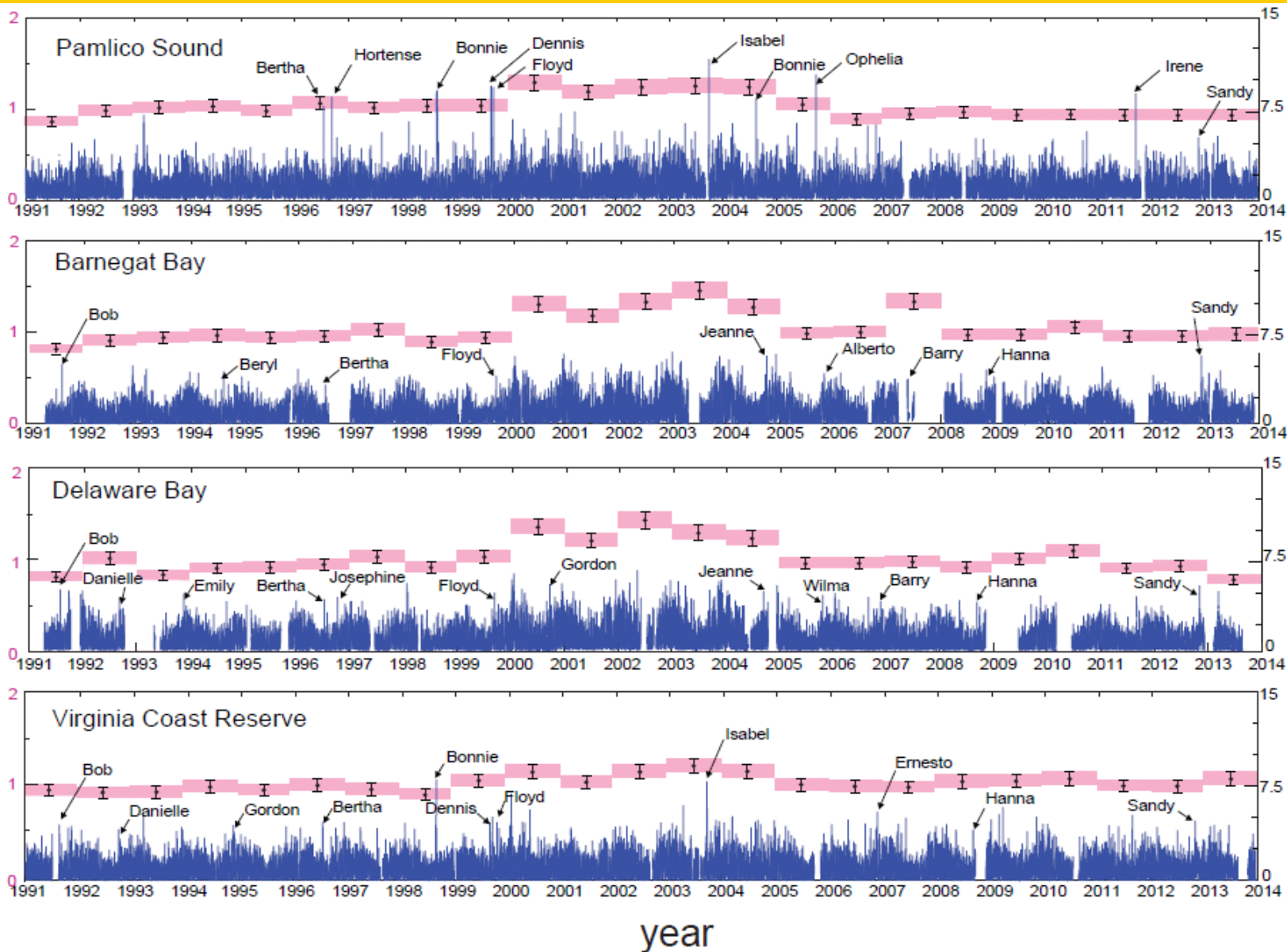
Non-dimensional WAVE POWER

global database
of marsh erosion

Linear relationship

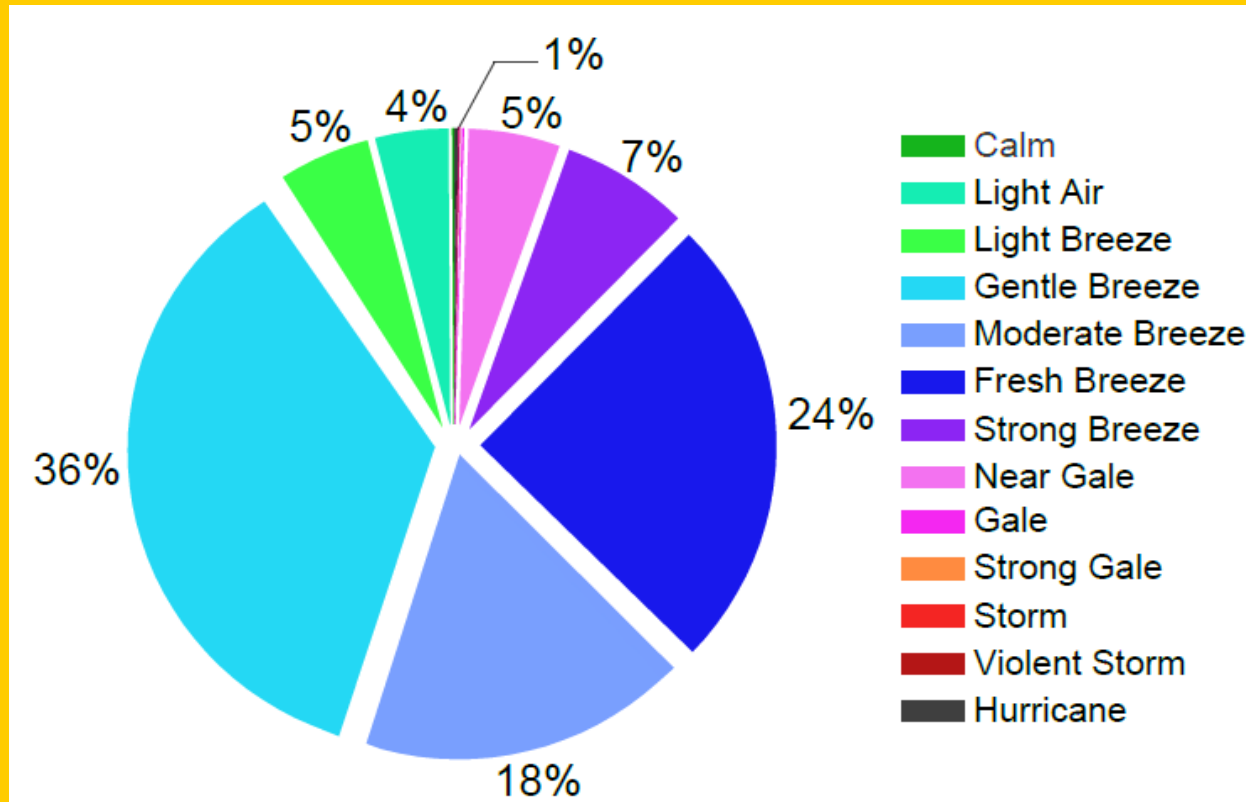
non-dimensional erosion rate

*E



*P

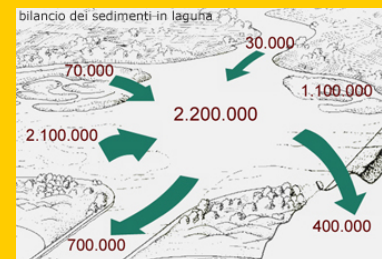
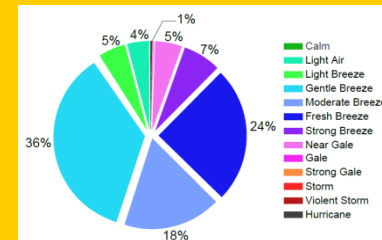
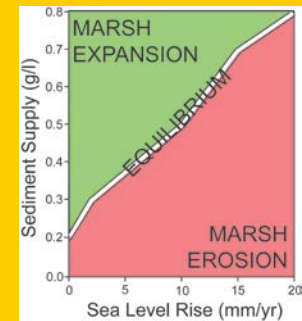
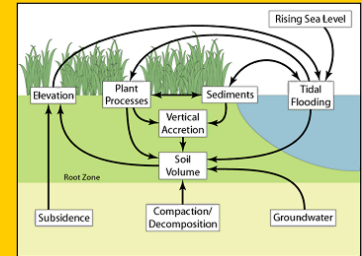
non-dimensional wave power



Average contribution of
different wind categories to
salt marshes erosion rates

Conclusions:

- Salt marshes are likely in vertical equilibrium
- No horizontal equilibrium, either eroding or expanding
- Lateral erosion driven by moderate storms (erosion magnitude low, constant, and predictable)
- Only a sediment budget can assess the survival of salt marshes



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“An element opposes another
element”