



Pre-restoration mangrove cover change in the Cutler Wetlands

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April 23, 2024

Acknowledgements

- South Florida Water Management District
Agreement number: 4600004610
- FIU Institute of Environment
- FIU Aquatic Ecology Lab
- South Florida Terrestrial Ecosystems Lab
- CREST- CAChE
- Randy Parkinson and Jack Meeder

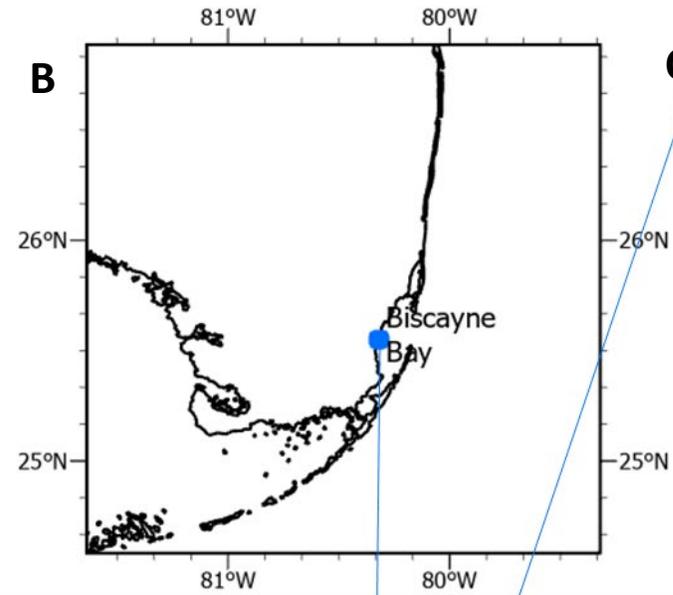


Cutler Wetlands

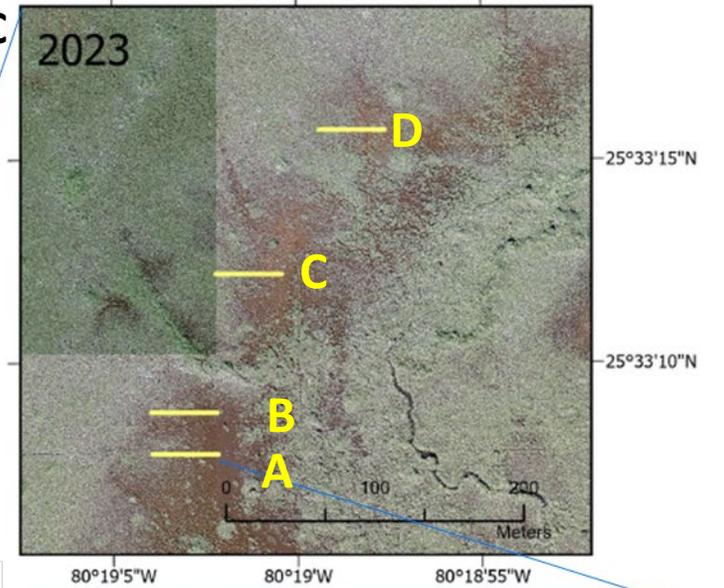
A



B



C



D



E



Objectives

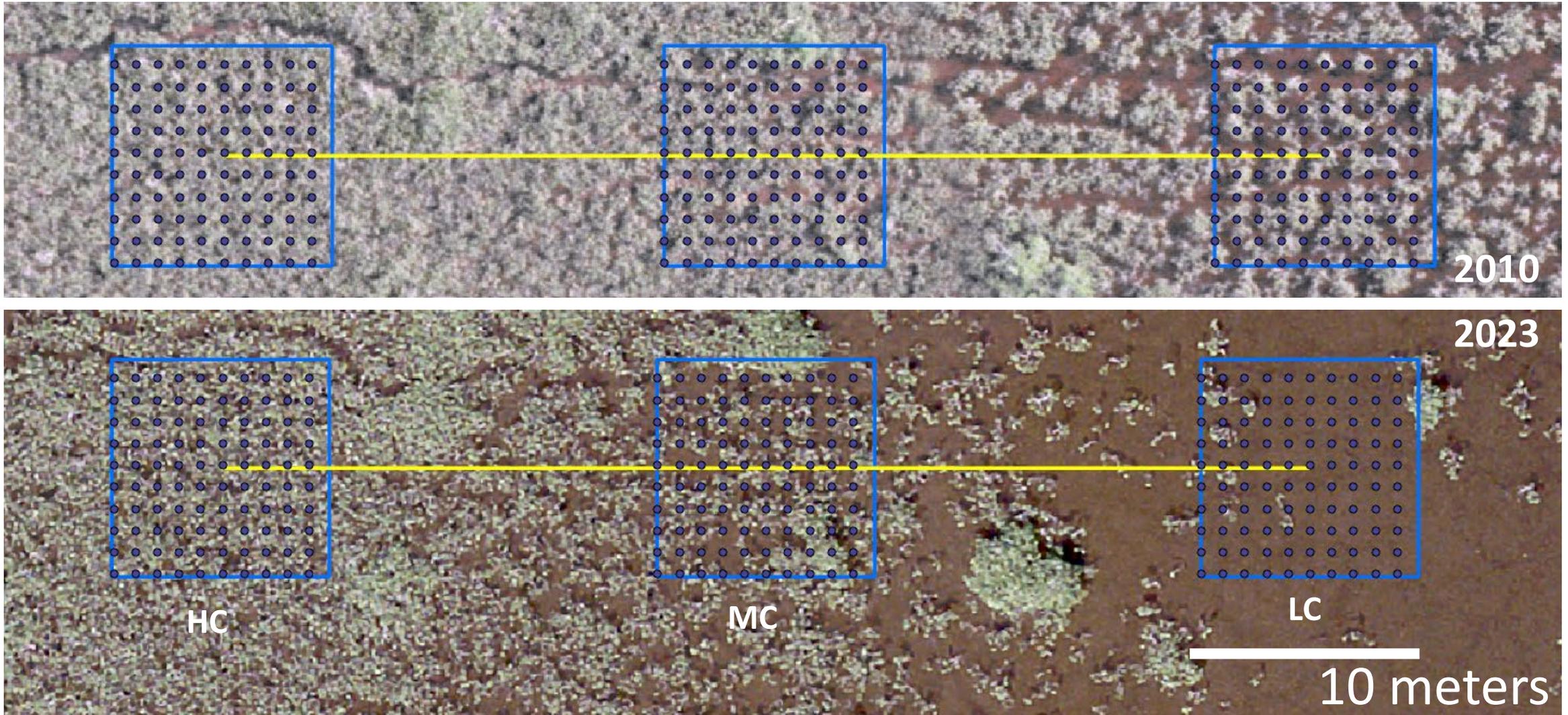
To determine:

- Pre-restoration cover change rate,
- Plant signals of stress in areas of loss or transitioning to loss,
- Possible environmental causes of loss
 - Ponding or lower elevation
 - Bedrock depressions
 - Soil subsidence or collapse
 - Lower soil OM
 - Higher soil bulk density



Low cover area at different points in the tidal cycle, Transect A.

Visual Dot Grid Observations



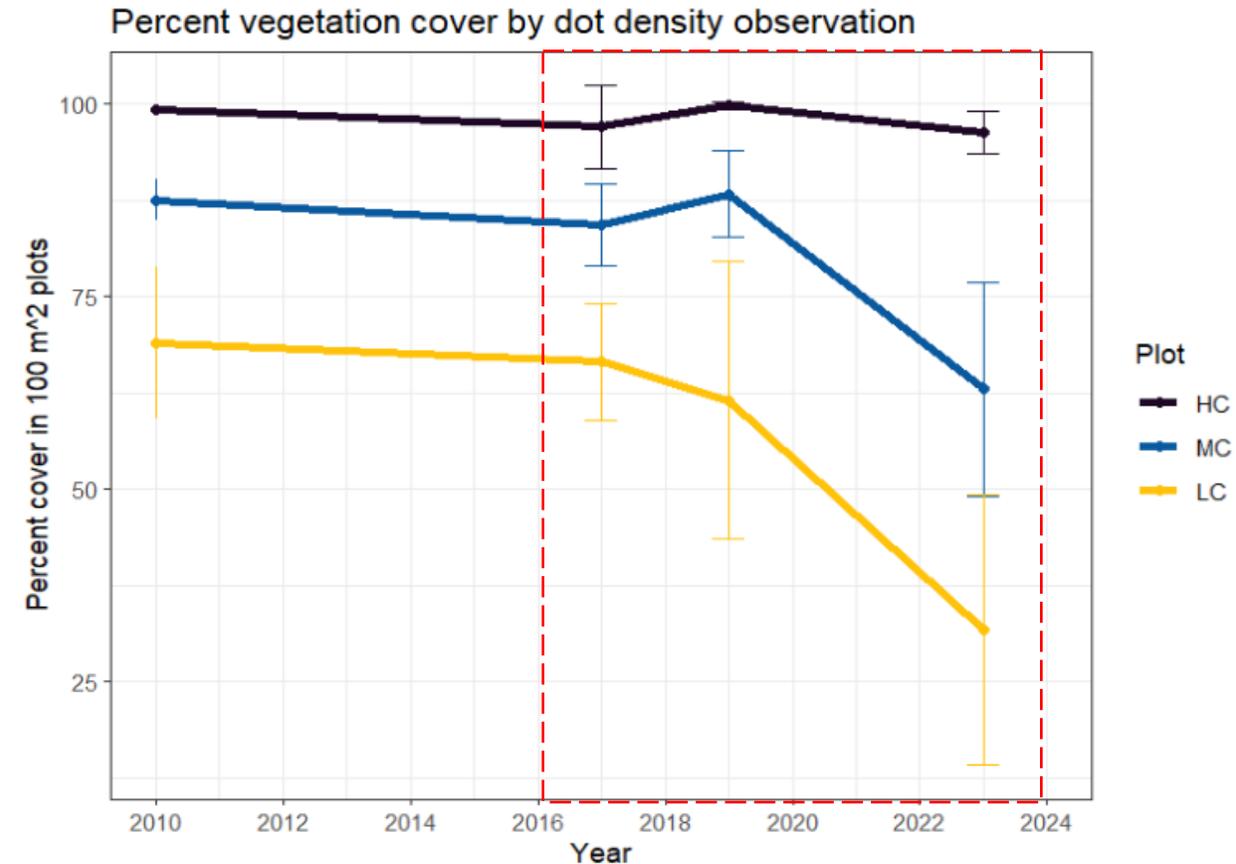
Vegetation Cover Change: 2010 - 2023

Average % Cover by Year

Plot	2010	2017	2019	2023
Low Cover	69	67	62	32
Moderate Cover	88	84	88	63
High Cover	99	97	100	96

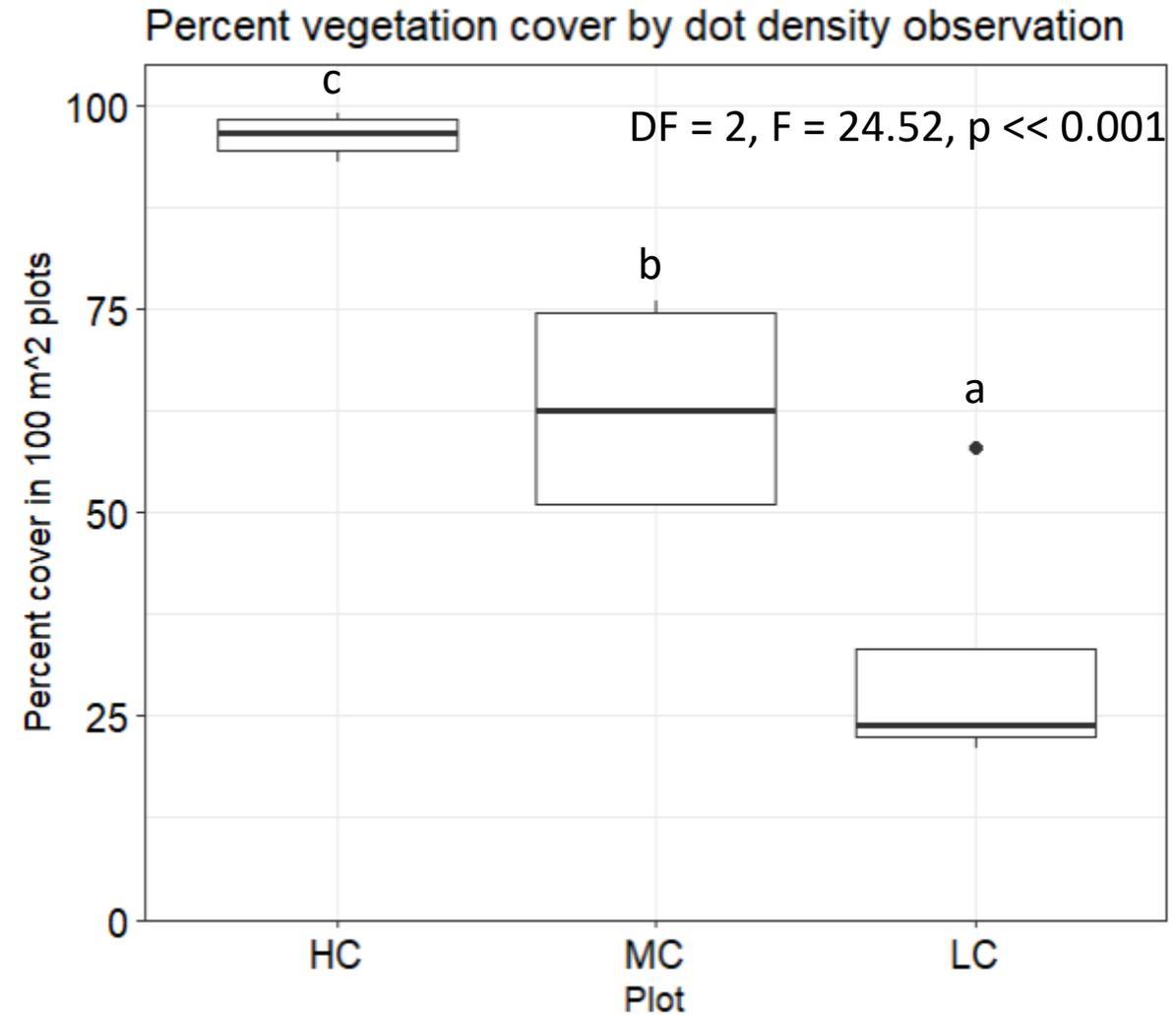
Average Annual Rates of Cover Change

	Low	Moderate	High
2010 - 2017	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3
2017 - 2019	-2.5	2.0	1.4
2019 - 2023	-7.4	-6.3	-0.9
Overall	-2.9	-1.9	-0.2

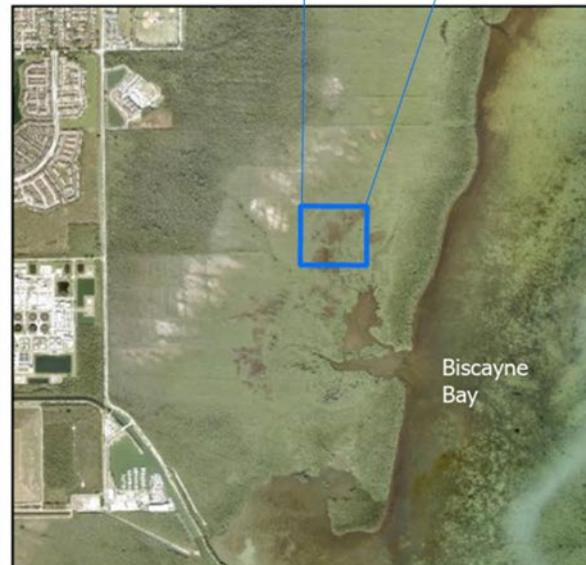
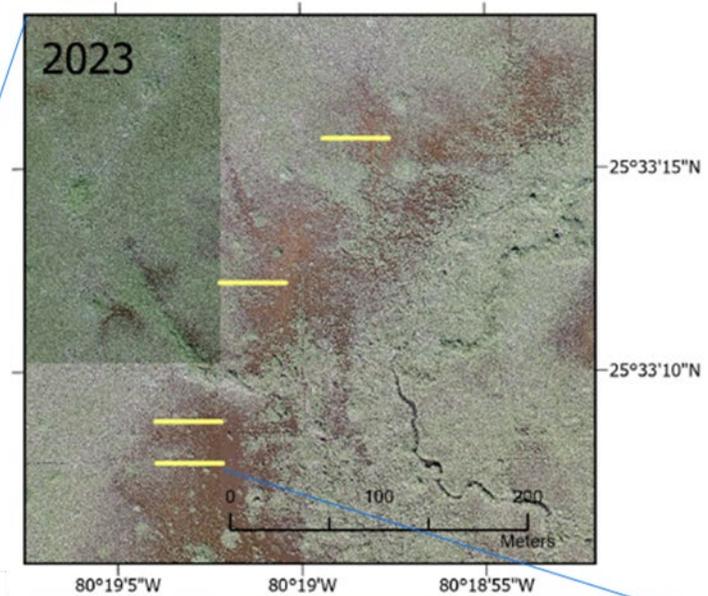
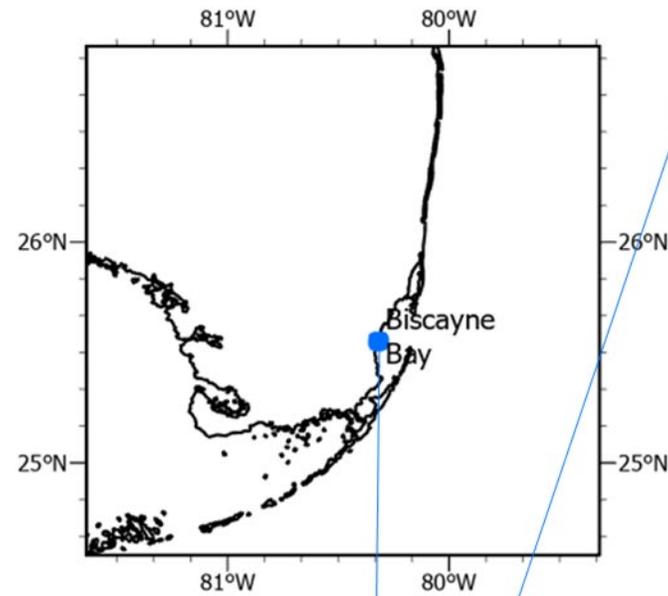
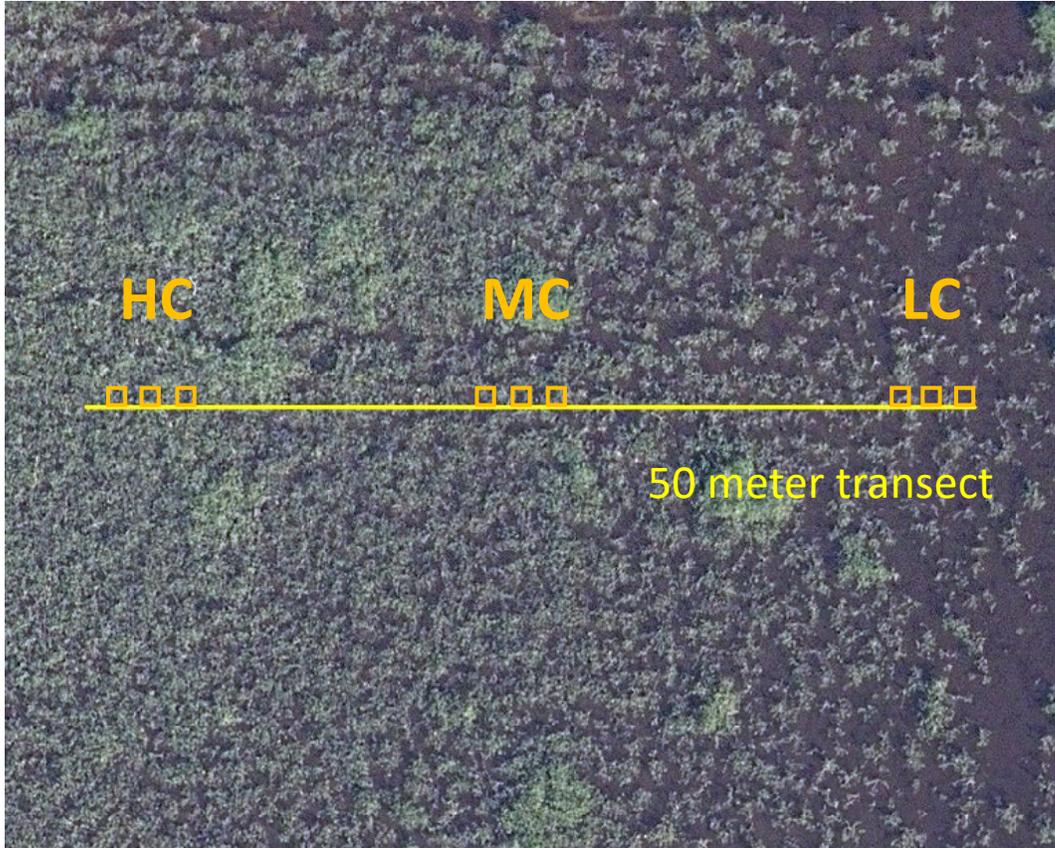


Visual Cover Estimates in 2023

Plot	% Cover
HC	96
MC	63
LC	32



Field Sampling

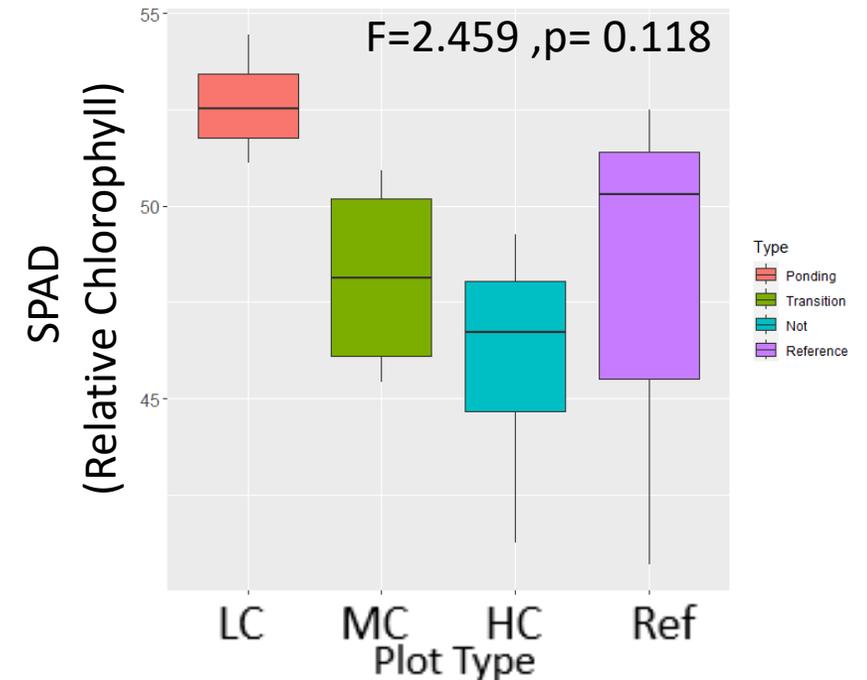
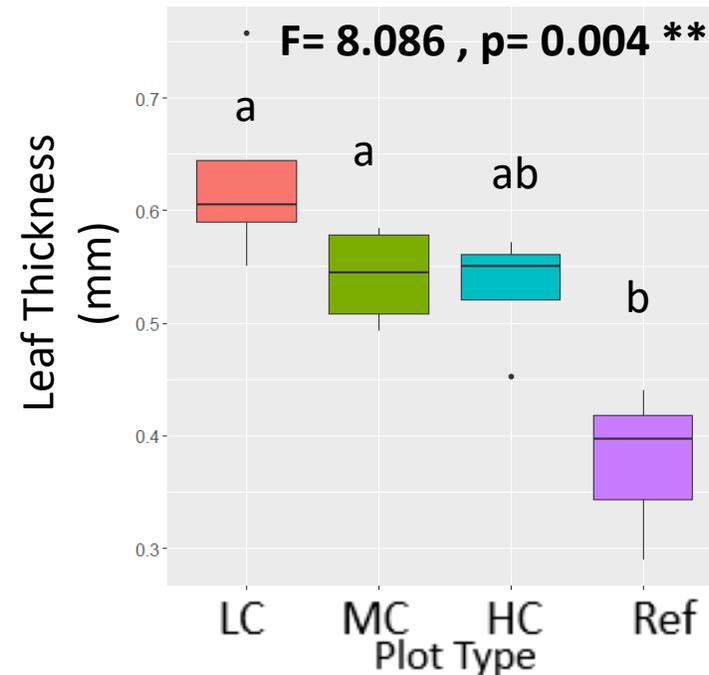
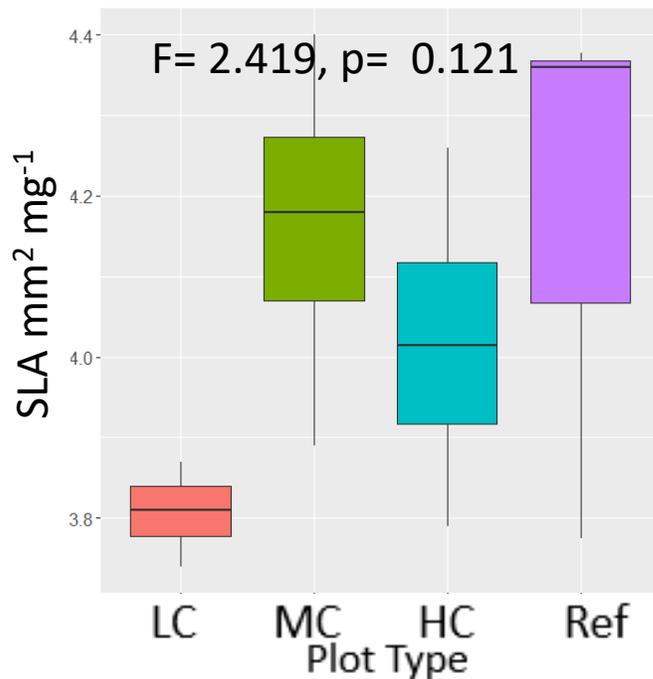




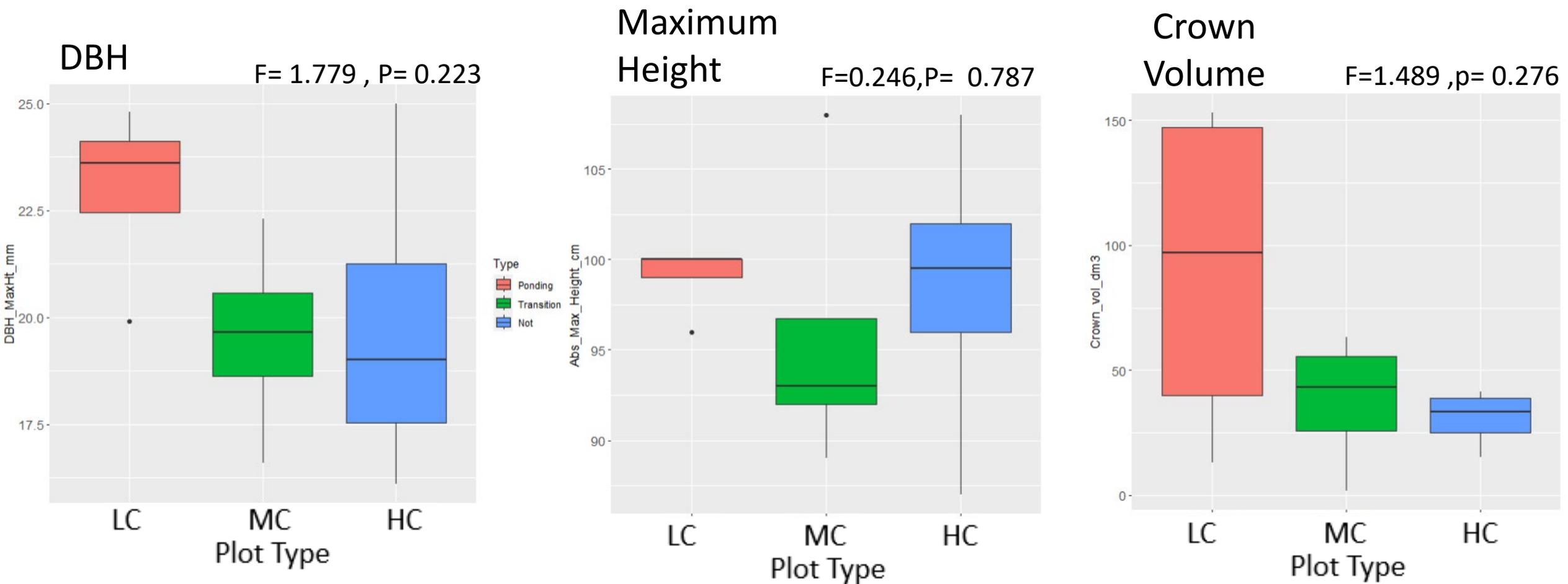
Konica Minolta

Is there a detectable plant response?

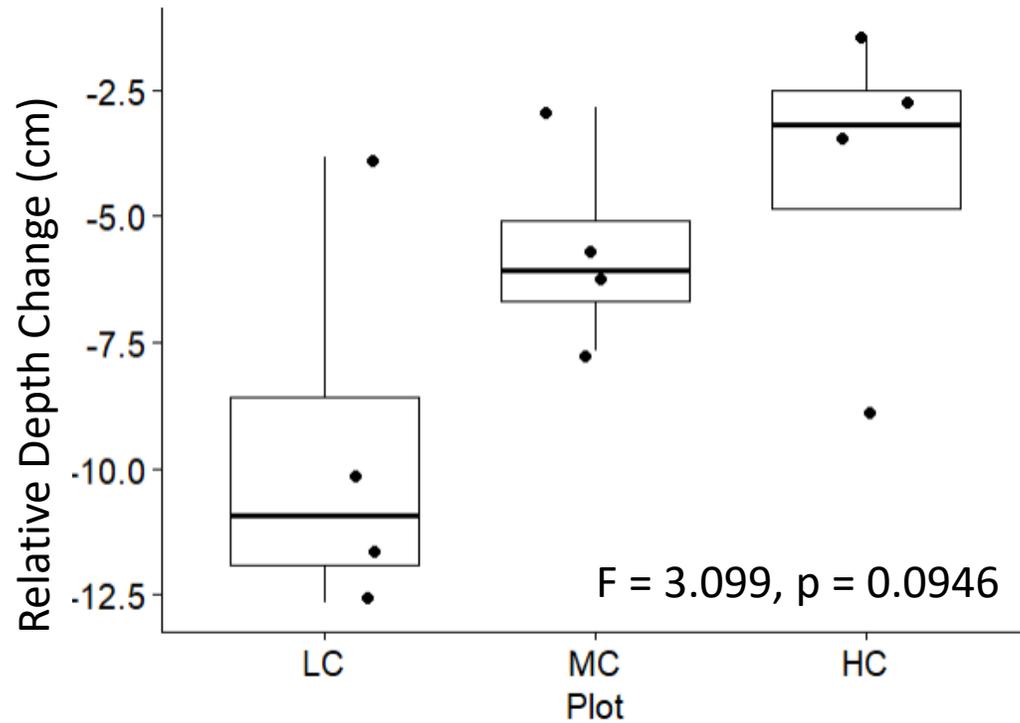
- Leaf traits were compared to those of *R. mangle* from reference sites south of the Cutler Wetland along the L-31E canal.



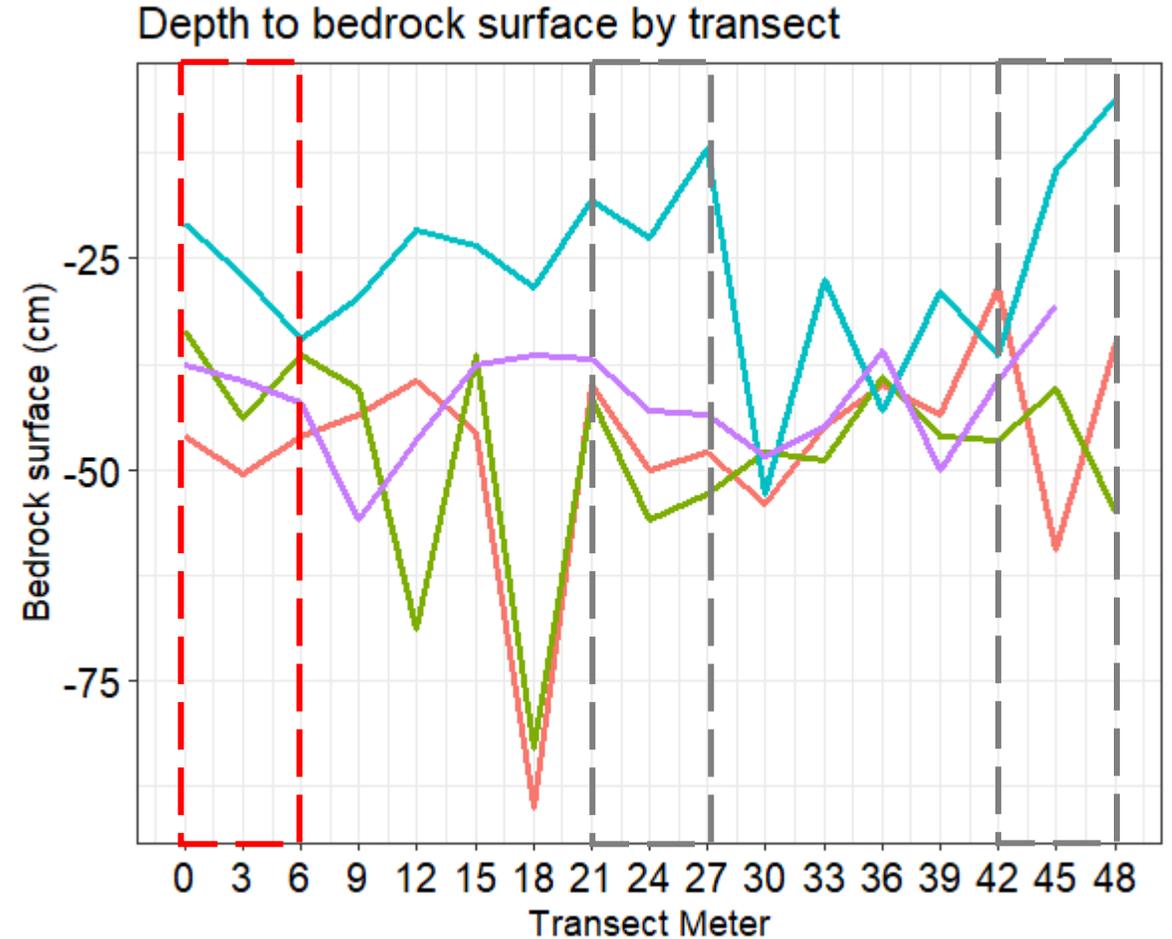
Is there a detectable plant response?



Are areas of low cover at lower elevations or along bedrock depressions?

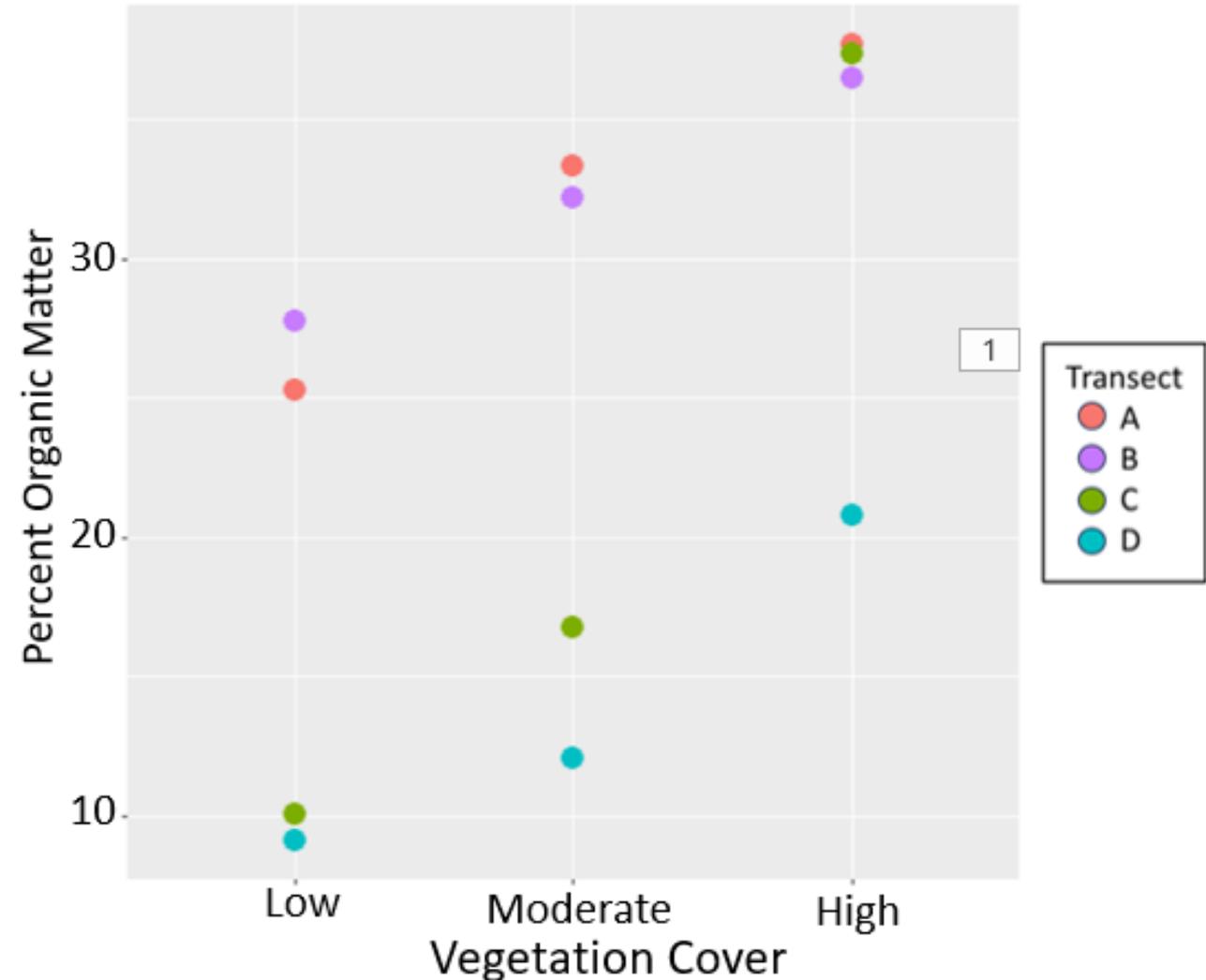
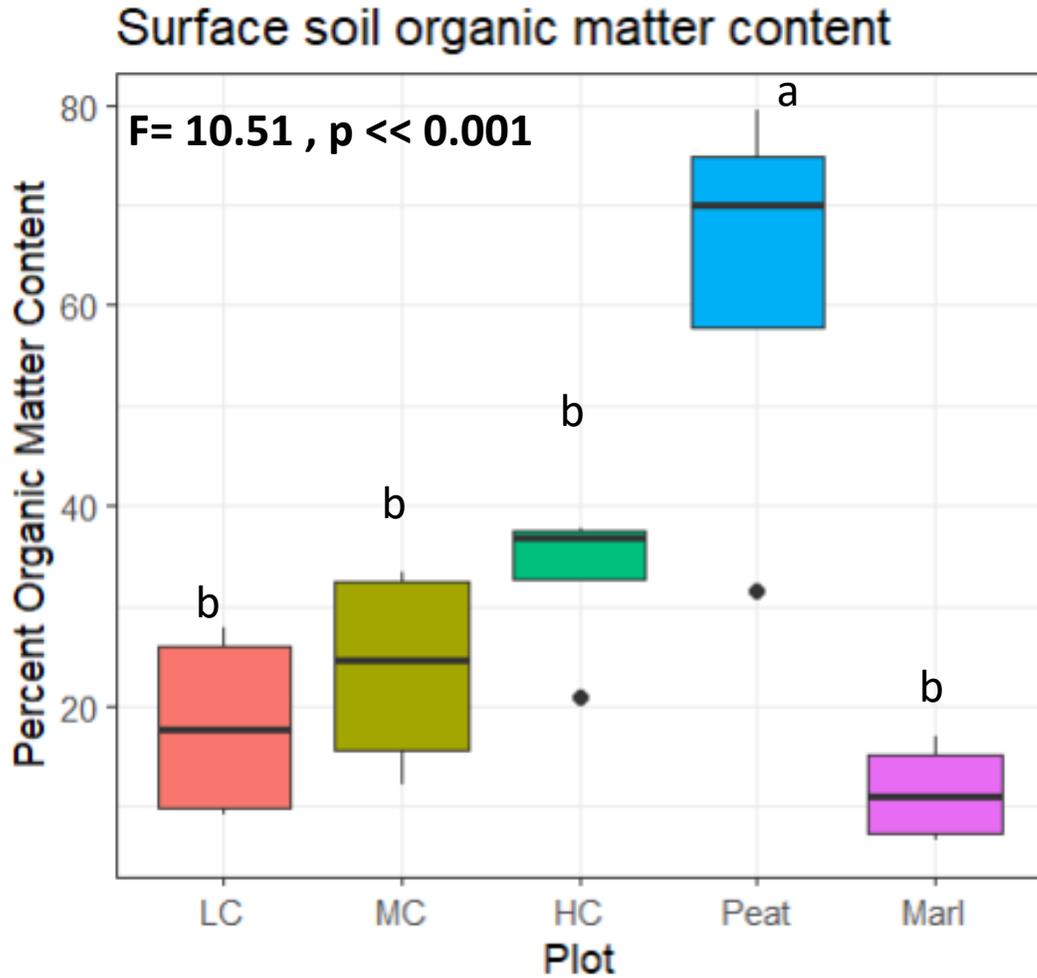


Relative difference in elevation ranged from 4 – 13 cm but was not significantly different between plot types.

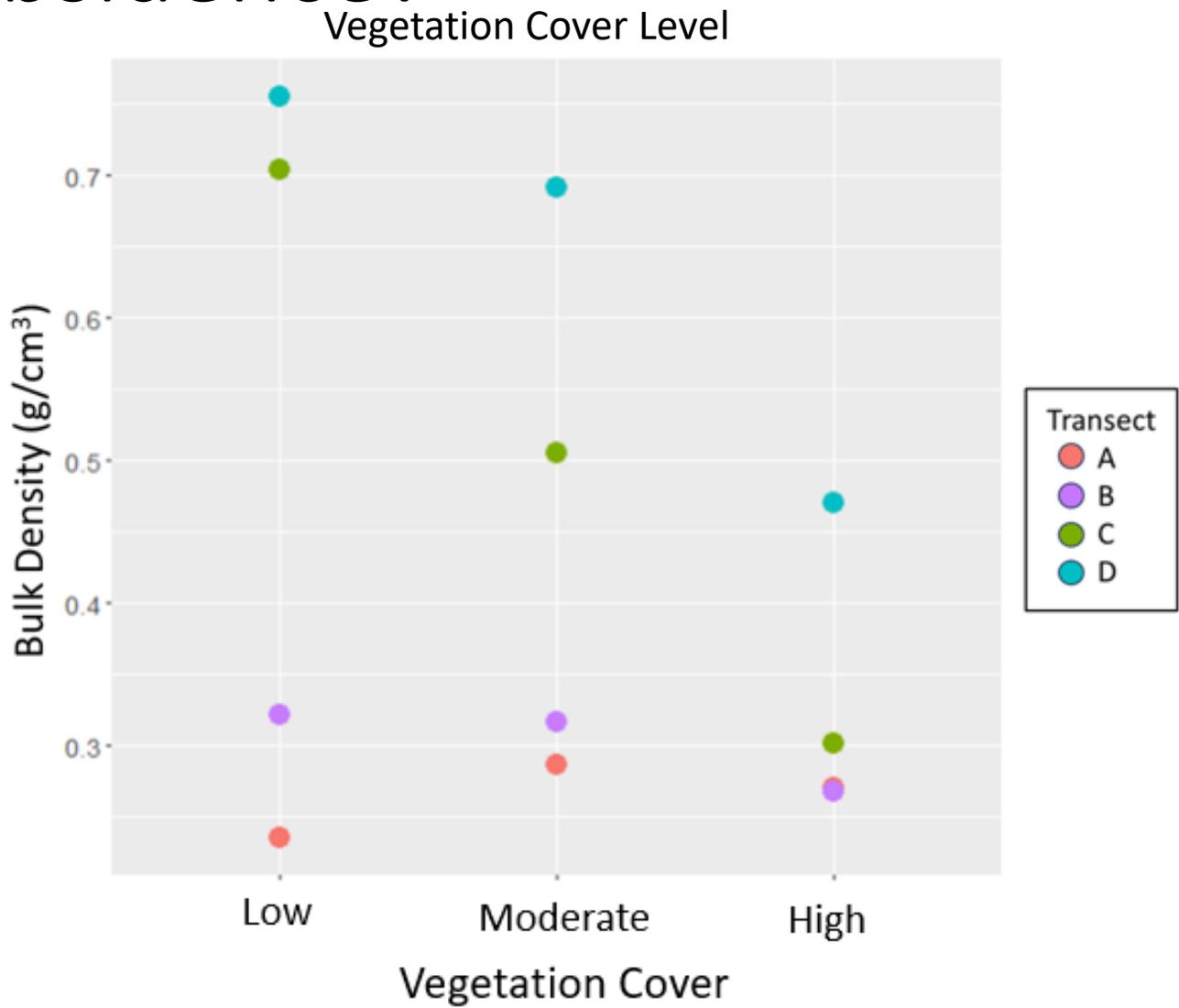
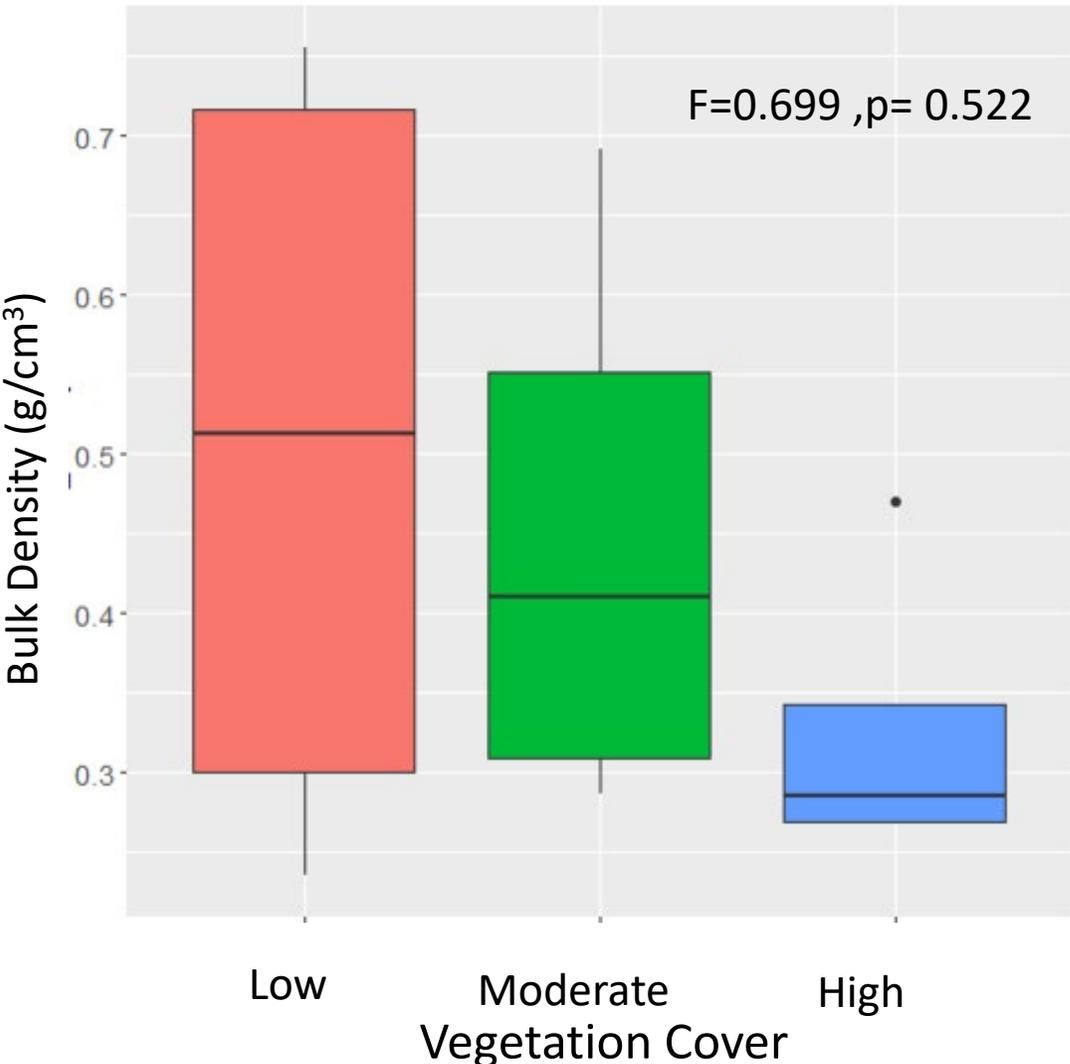


Bedrock surface was not lower in the low cover areas (meters 0 – 6).

Organic matter: Are there signs of soil subsidence?



Bulk density: Are there signs of soil subsidence?



Conclusions

- There was a sharp decrease in mangrove cover between 2017 and 2023.
 - Collaborative work with water level and salinity monitoring could improve interpretation of trends and larger scale vegetation mapping efforts.
- Relative elevation was not consistently lower in areas of vegetation loss.
- Areas of vegetation loss are not above bedrock depressions.
- The presence of soil collapse, subsidence, or organic matter loss could not be determined.
 - Fine scale and subsurface soil studies are needed
 - Marl and peat soils can be expected to respond to differently
- Leaf traits did not provide a strong metric of incipient (or current) vegetation loss.
 - Scrub mangrove vegetation may:
 1. Have low flexibility in traits, hence the loss in vegetation cover, or
 2. May respond more to nutrient resource gradients than water stress gradients

References

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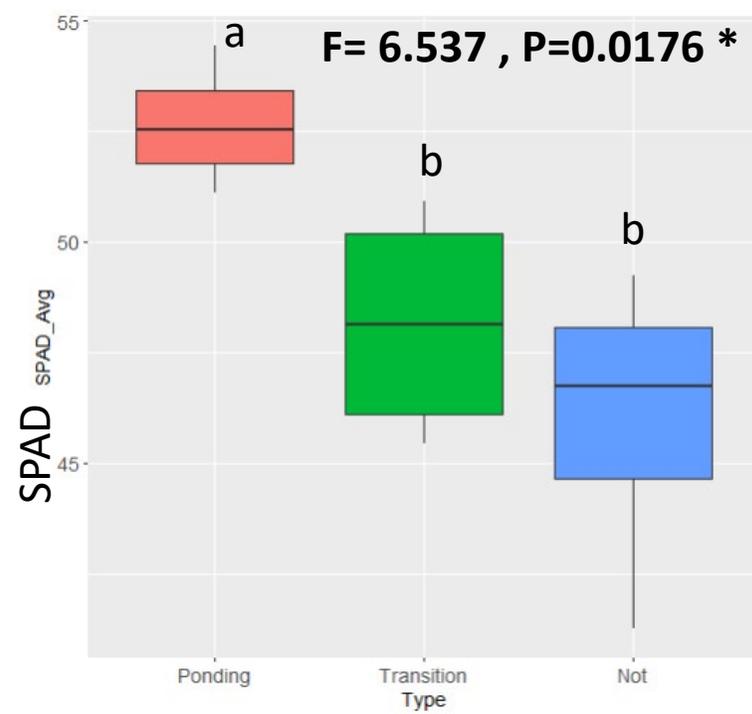
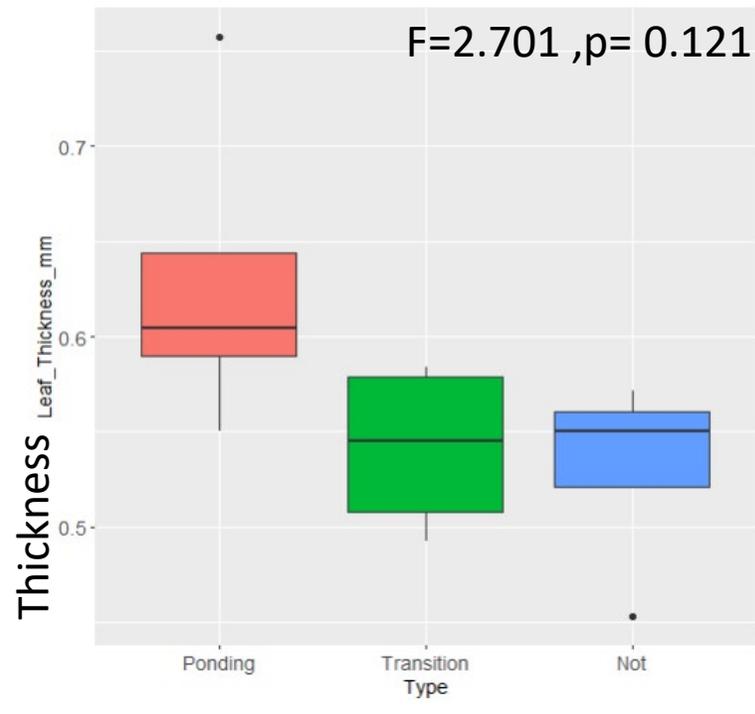
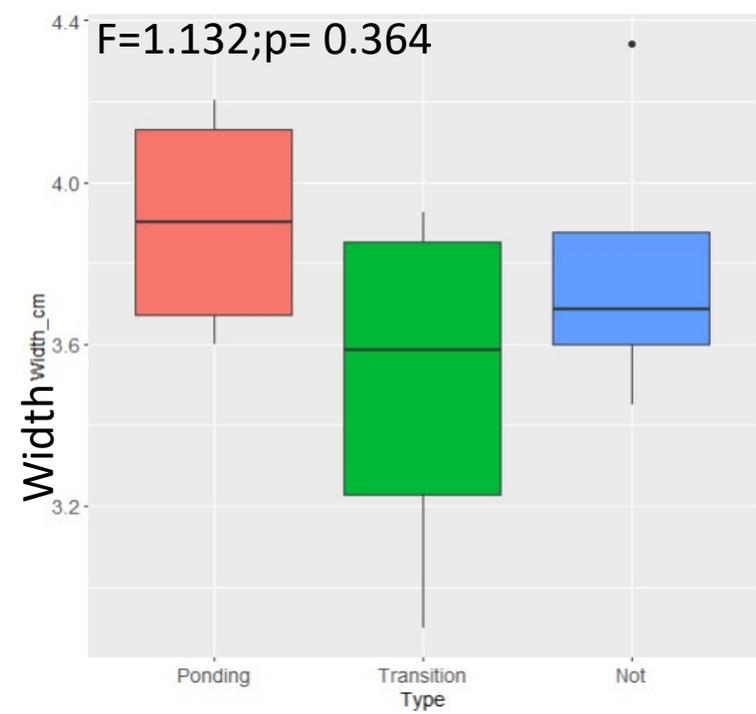
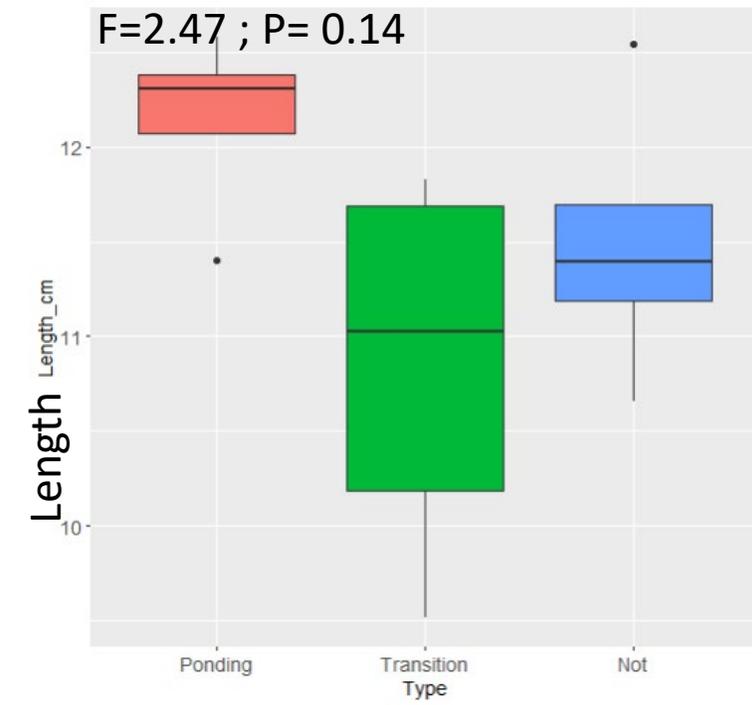
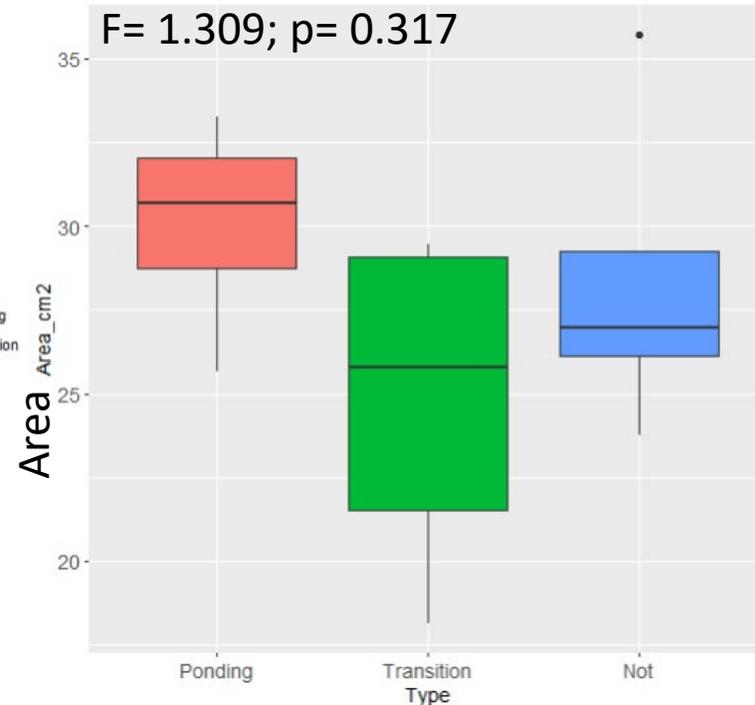
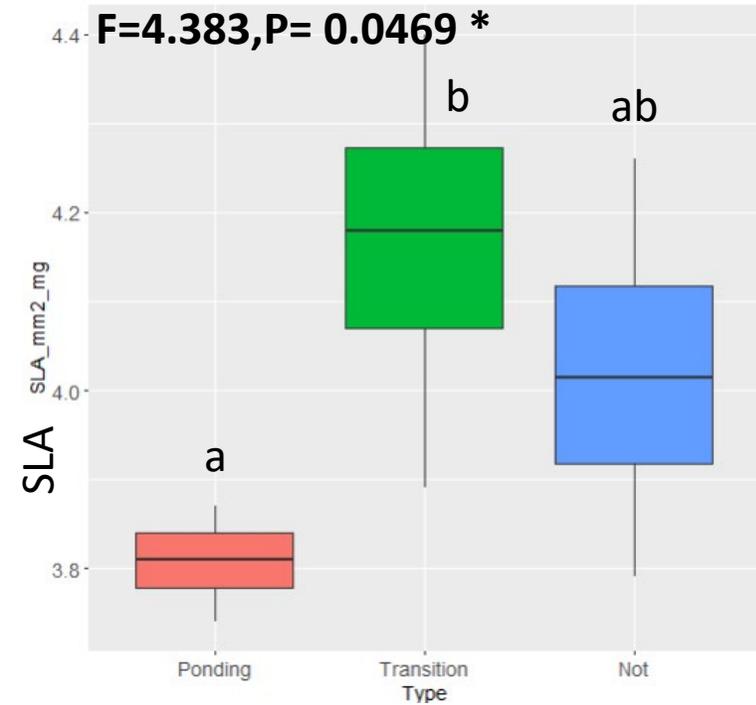
Questions?

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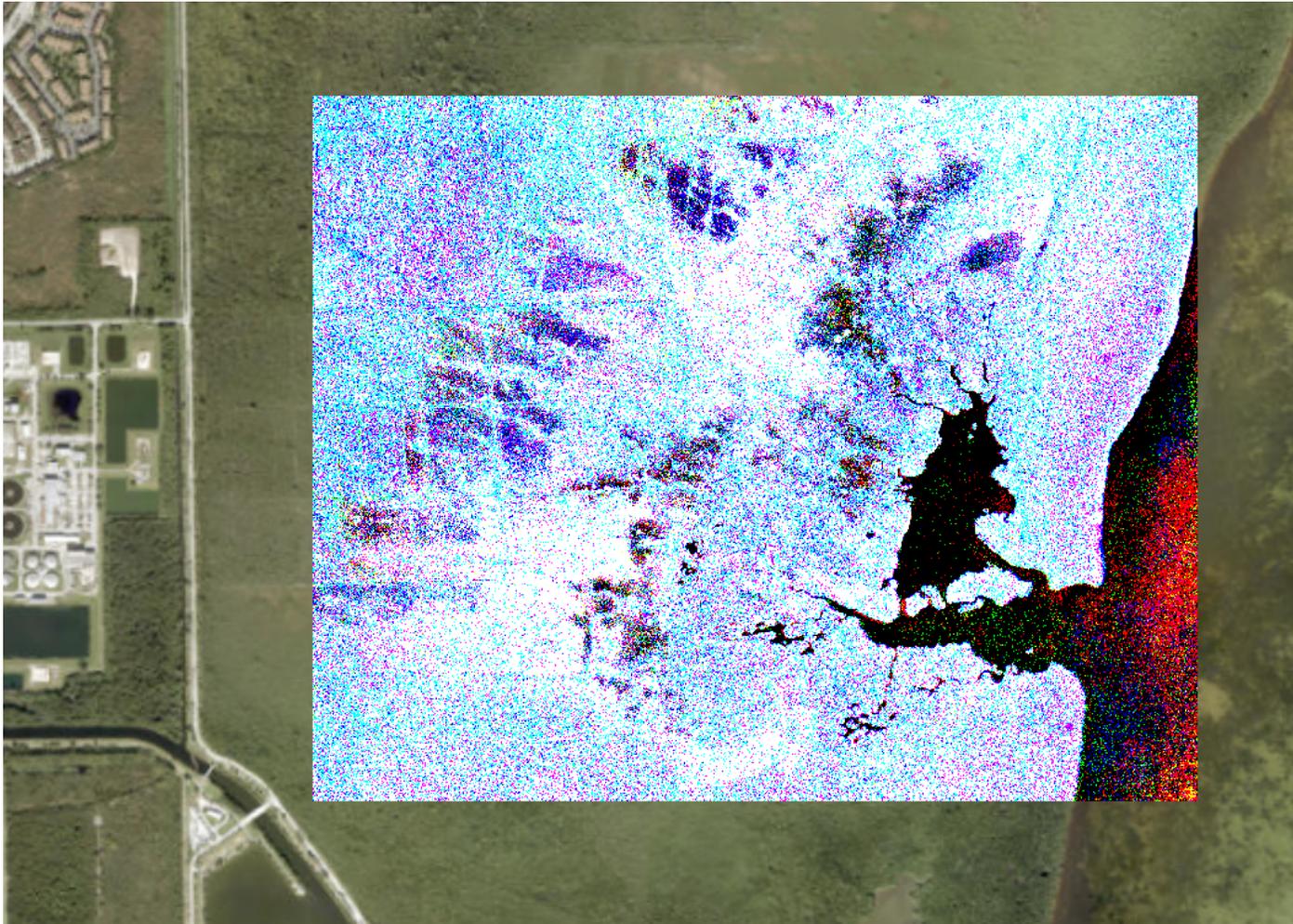


Large Scale Cover Change



- Object based Maximum Likelihood Classification
- Vegetated vs Non-Vegetated Pixels for 2010, 2017, 2023
- Change detection using a composite red, blue, green image.

Large Scale Cover Change



- Low confidence, high noise at high resolution, and may be improved with increased training points.

Interpretation of the RGB Composite Image

Additive color	2010 (Red)	2017 (Green)	2023 (Blue)
Red	Present	Absent	Absent
Green	Absent	Present	Absent
Blue	Absent	Absent	Present
Yellow	Present	Present	Absent
Magenta	Present	Absent	Present
Cyan	Absent	Present	Present
Black	Absent	Absent	Absent
White	Present	Present	Present

Table adapted from Pujiono et al. 2013

Soil Tray images



Transect 1



Transect 4



Transect 2



Transect 3