

Early Results and Guidance from a Coastal Habitat Restoration Project Twenty Years after the 1991 Gulf War Oil Spill

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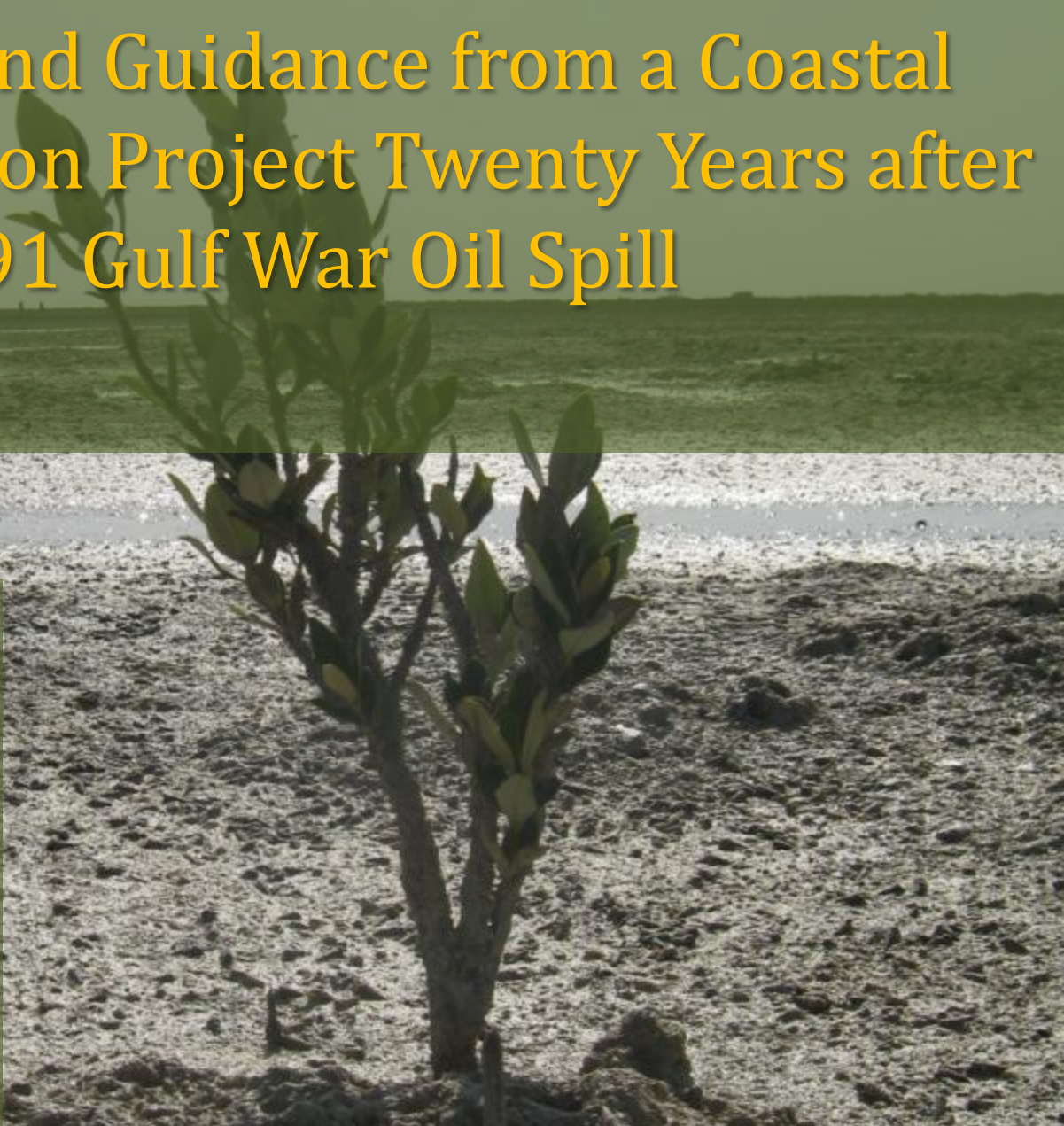
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Jacqueline Michel



Overview

- Background - 1991 Gulf Spill
- Principles - UNCC Restoration Program
- Actions - What are we doing, and why?
 - Channelization
 - Tilling
 - Planting
- Guidance – Lessons learned

Oil Spill

1991 Gulf War

- 10 M barrels
- 800 km KSA shoreline

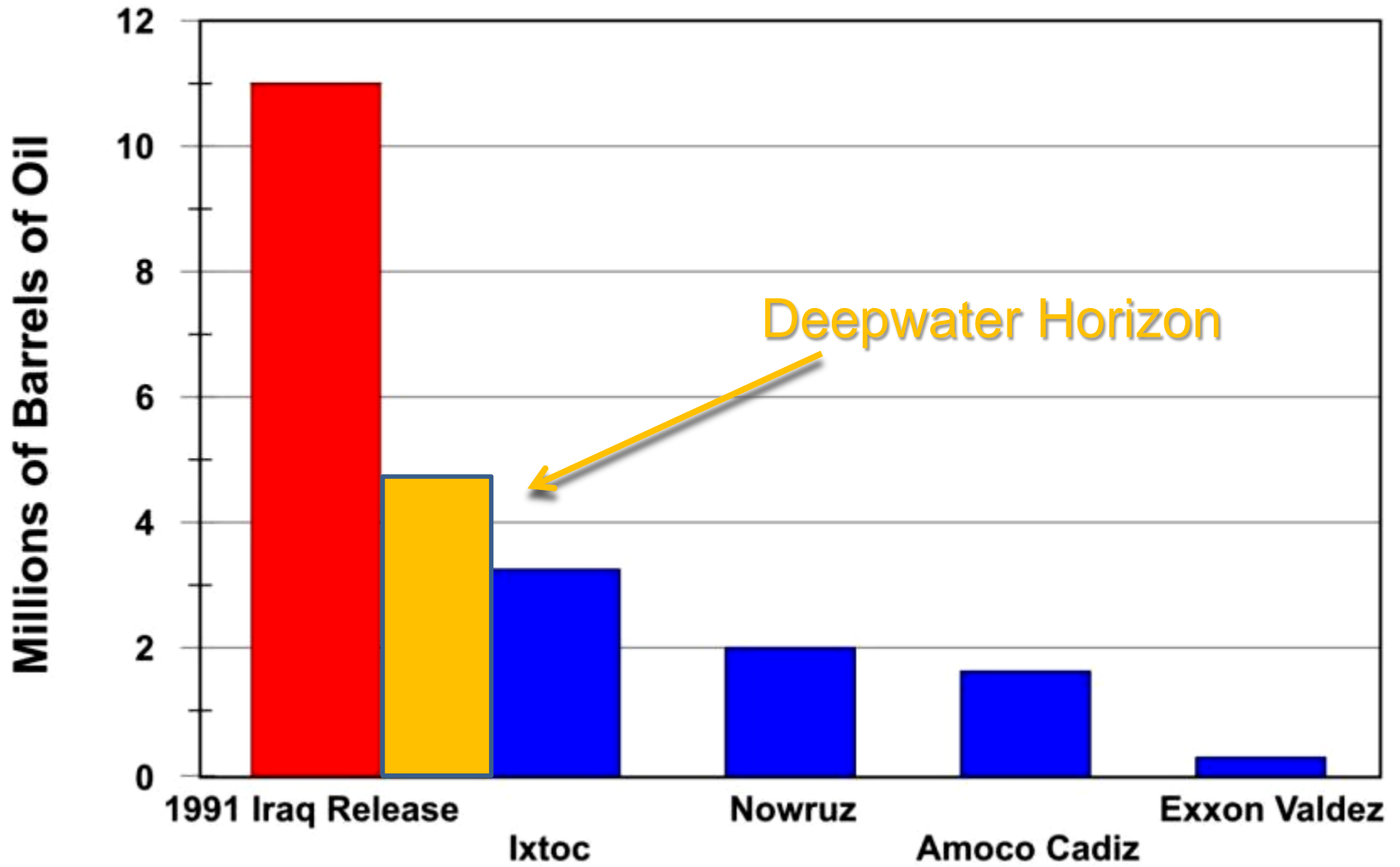




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The Consequences

- 20 years later: Little natural recovery
 - Heavy oil loading (physical + toxicity effects)
 - Low energy setting
 - Deep penetration into burrows
 - Physical alterations to habitat (disrupted hydrology by algal mats)



Heavily
Impacted
Marsh



Healthy
Marsh

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How do we go from.....to.....

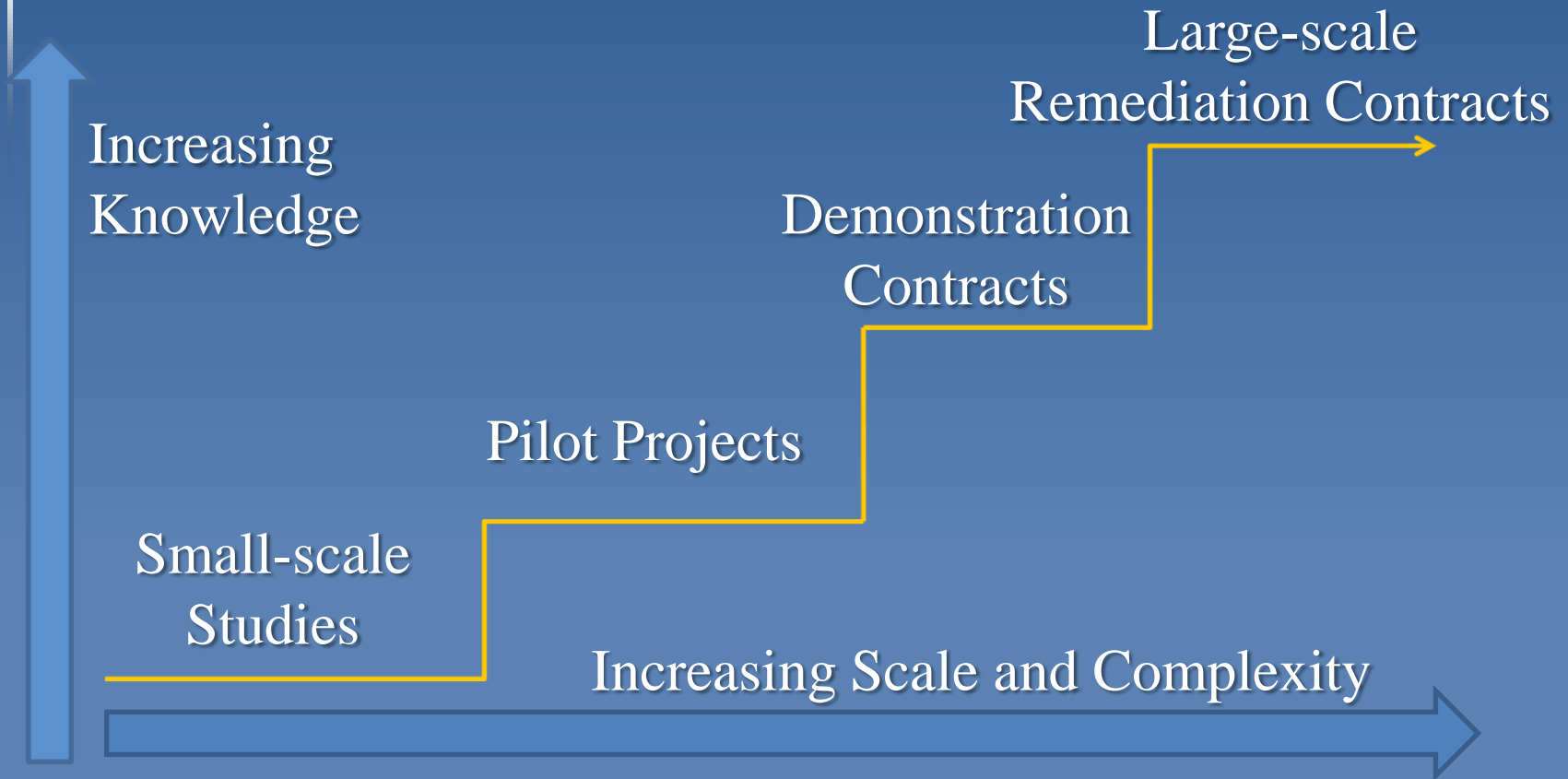
Guiding Principles

- Adhering to Decision 258 and F4 panel principles; remediation activities aim to:
 - avoid techniques that pose unacceptable risks
 - result in more positive than negative results
 - facilitate natural recovery to the extent possible
 - rely on proven techniques
 - utilize adaptive management
 - be cost effective
 - consider short- and long-term effects and landscape connectivity

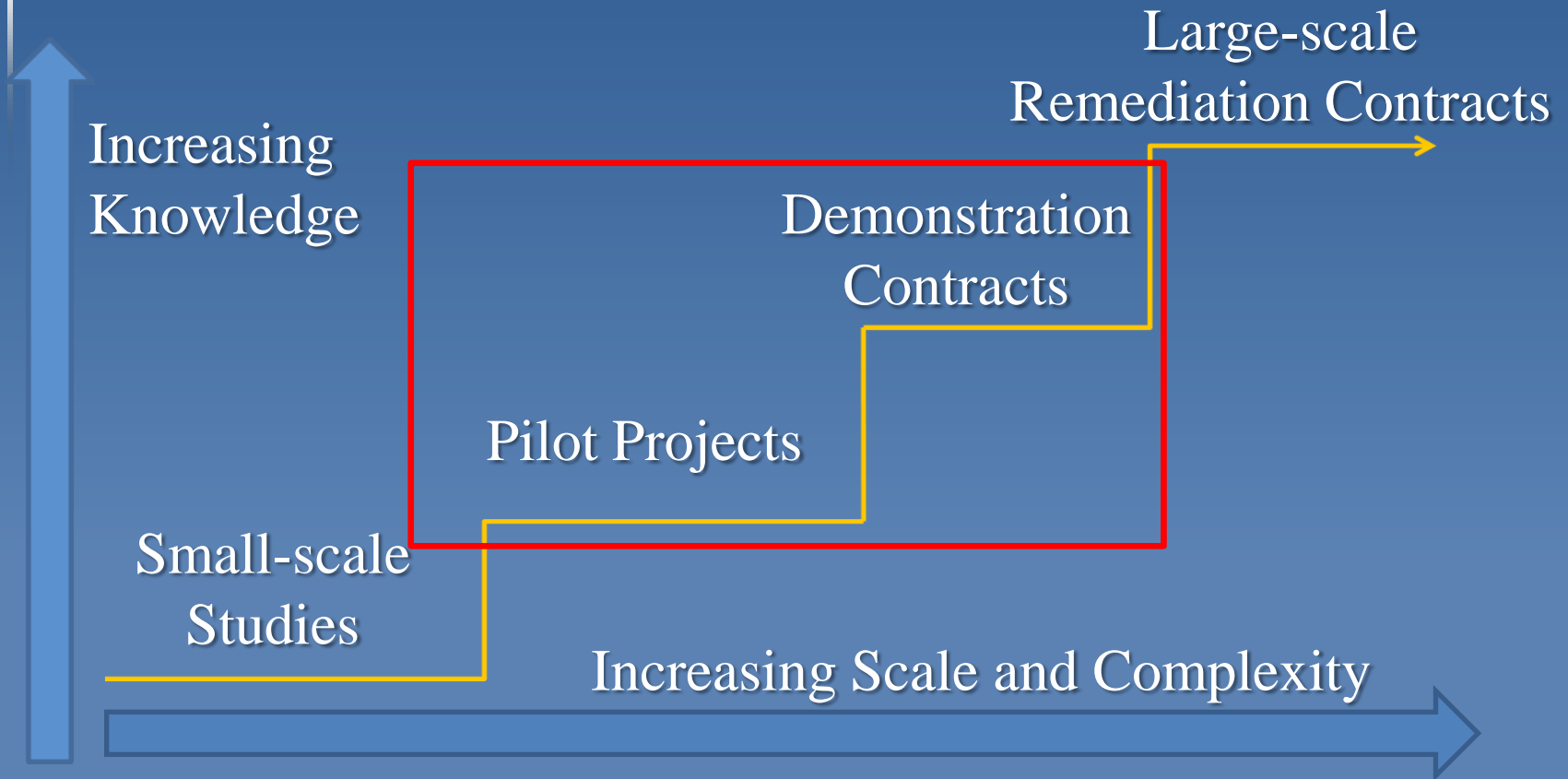
Approach

- Target “Ecological Restoration”
- Methods must include:
 - Adaptively managed
 - Understand and characterize conditions and site
 - Identify stressors
 - Design appropriate remediation activities
 - Test and monitor effects of remediation activities

Adaptive Management



Adaptive Management



Progression of Stress Part 1: Oil



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Progression of Stress Part 2: Algal Mat



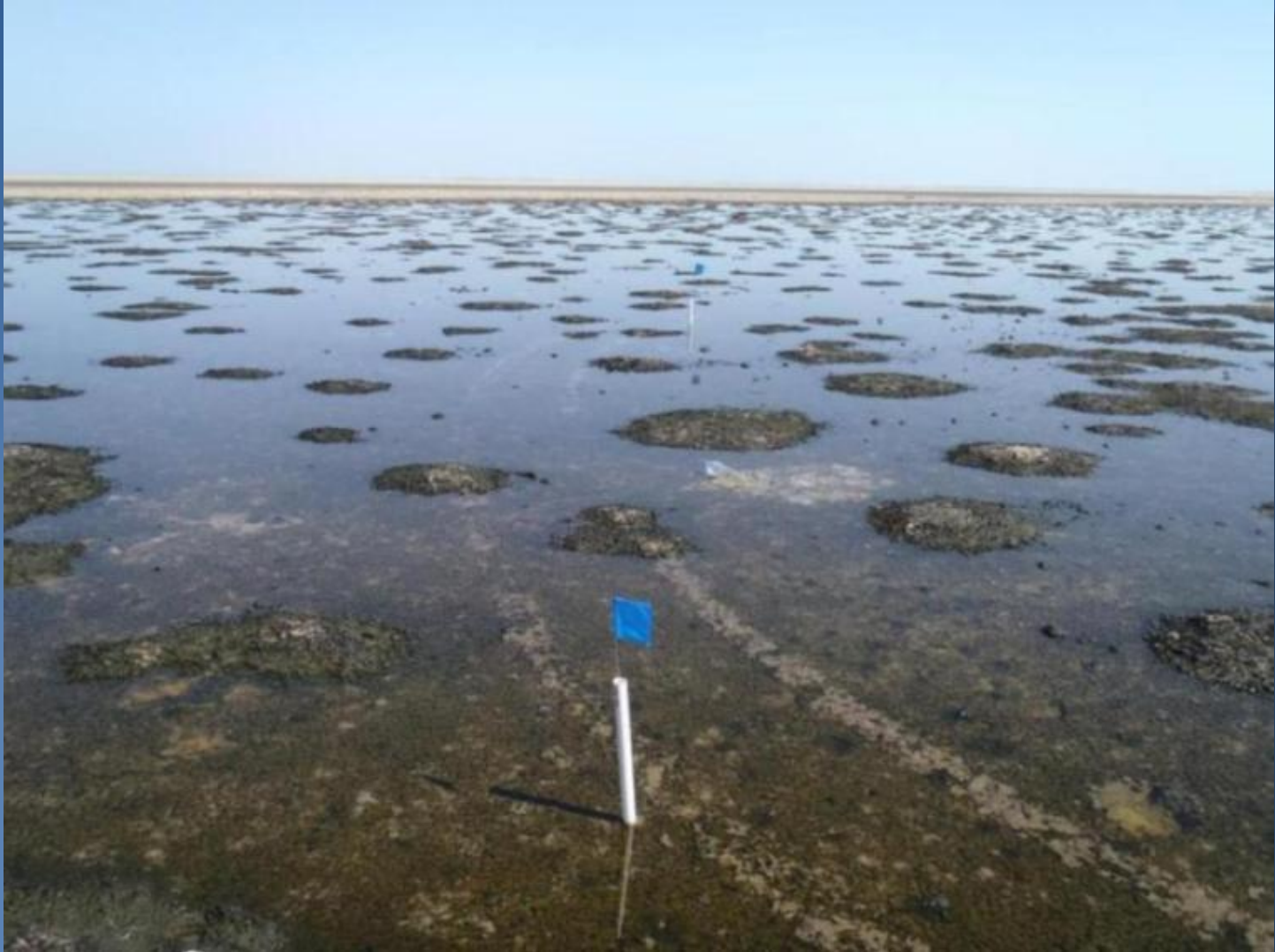
Progression of Stress Part 2: Algal Mat



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What's wrong with this picture...? Algal mat as a barrier...

Progression of Stress Part 3: Hydrology



Progression of Stress Part 3: Hydrology



Oil



Algal
Mat



Hydrology



How to Restore Salt Marsh Habitat?



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Choosing Remediation Activities

- EXCAVATE - Refresh (existing) and/or excavate (new) tidal channels
- TILL – Remove algal mats/De-compact and aerate substrate in marsh and tidal flat habitats
- PLANT - Transplantation of mangroves/halophytes to rapidly increase the populations

Channel Excavation



What's wrong with this picture...?

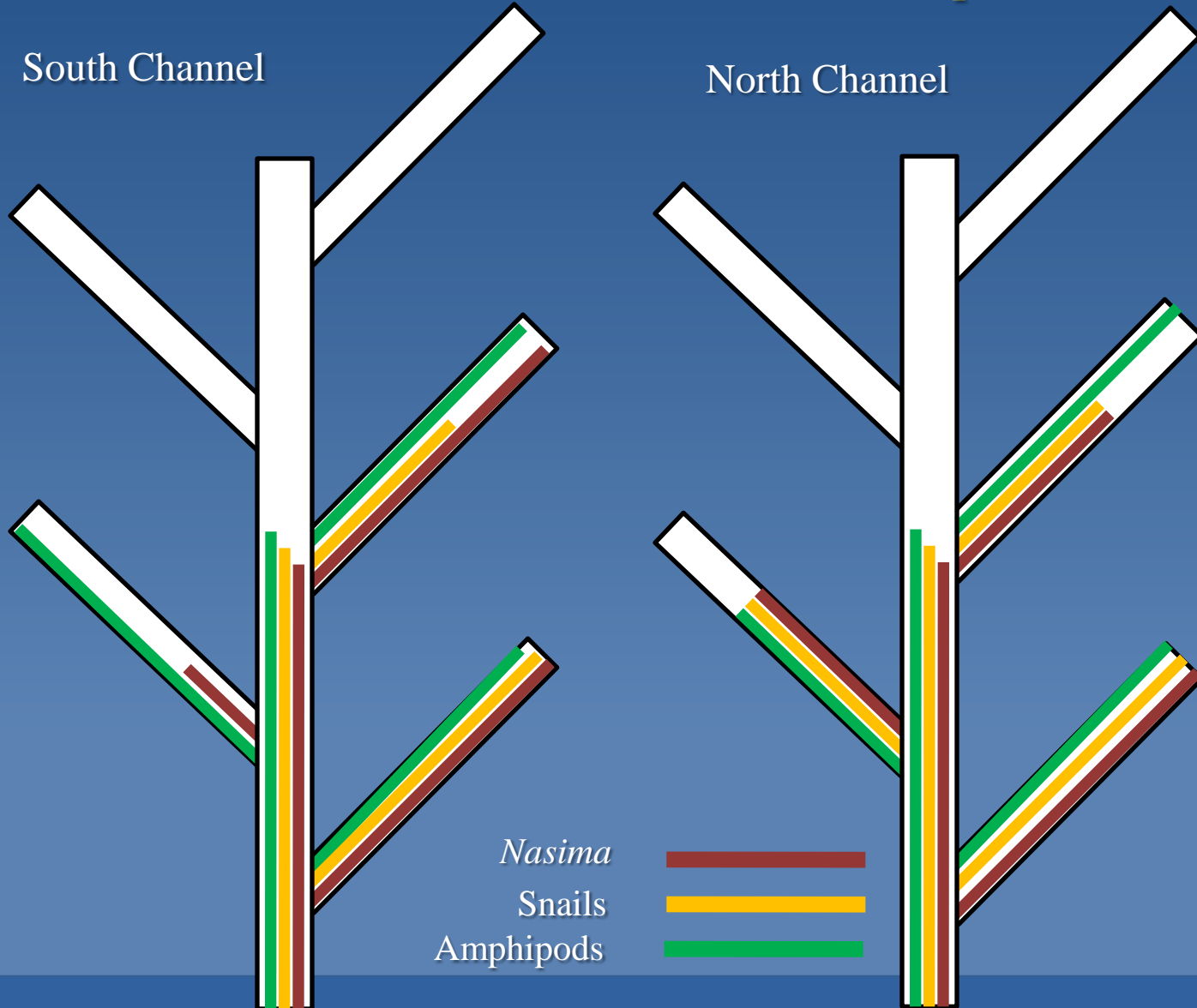


better...?

CRC1 Colonization – Two months post excavation

South Channel

North Channel



Nasima
Snails
Amphipods

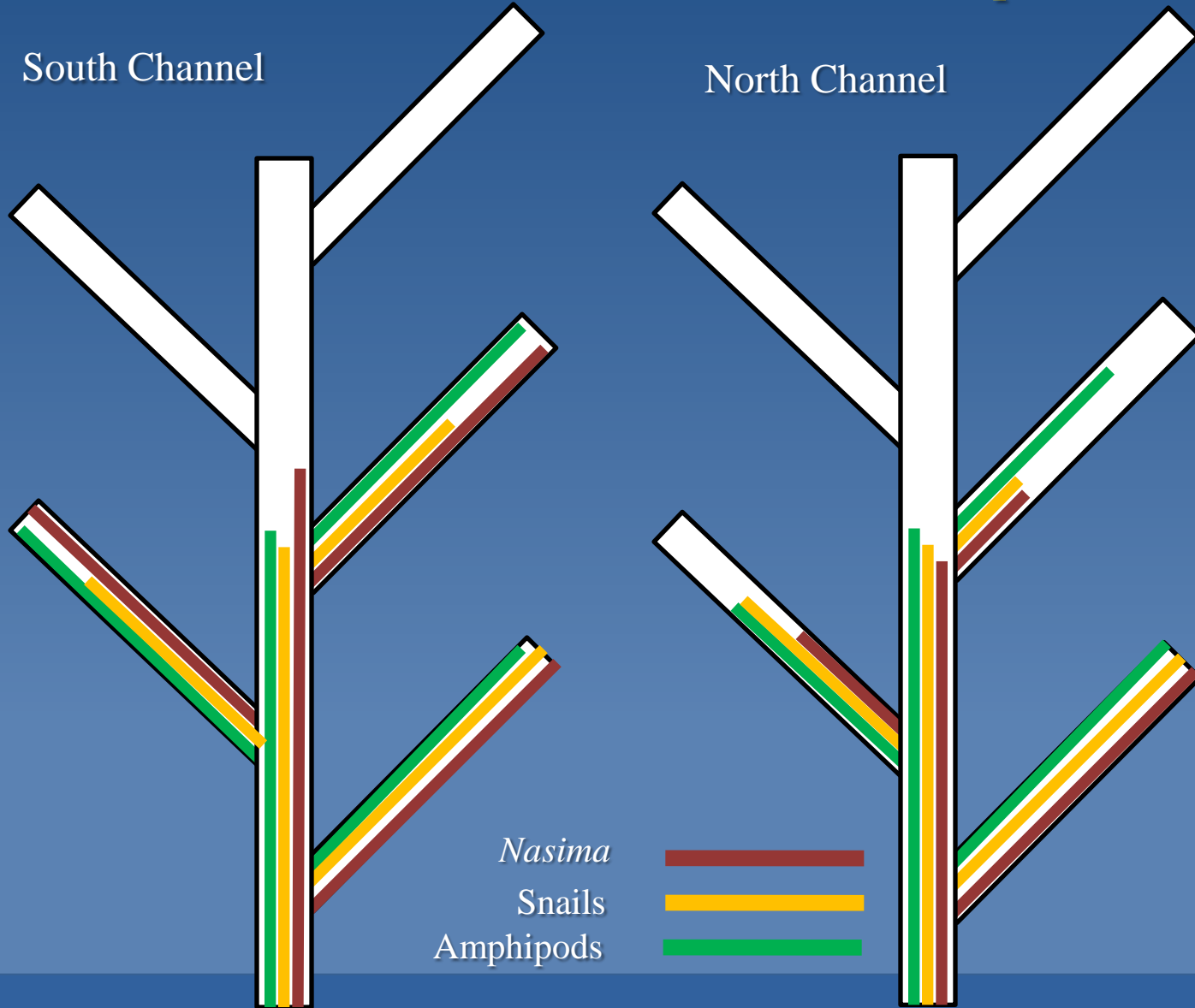


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CRC1 Colonization – Three months post excavation

South Channel

North Channel

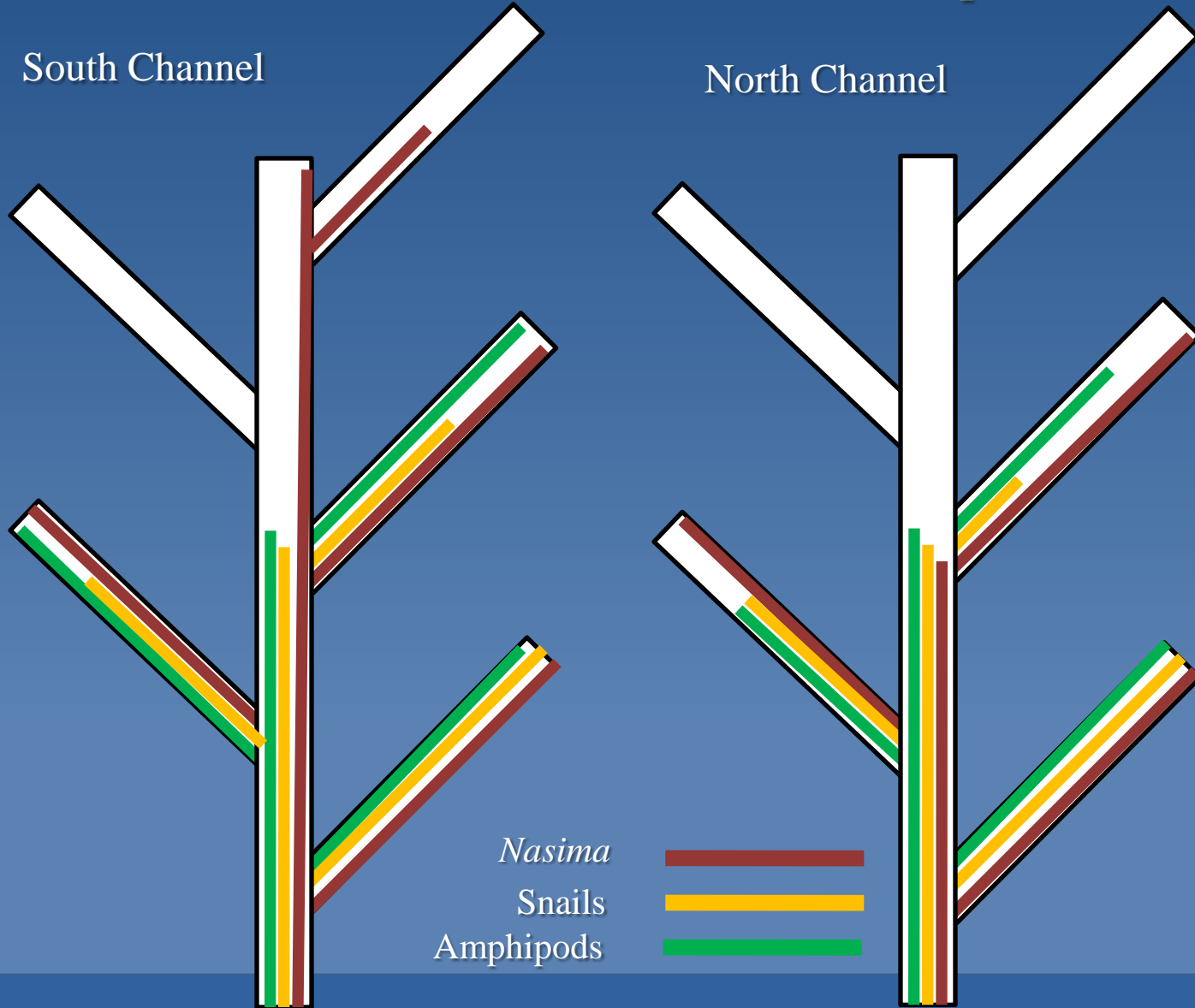


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CRC1 Colonization – Four months post excavation

South Channel

North Channel

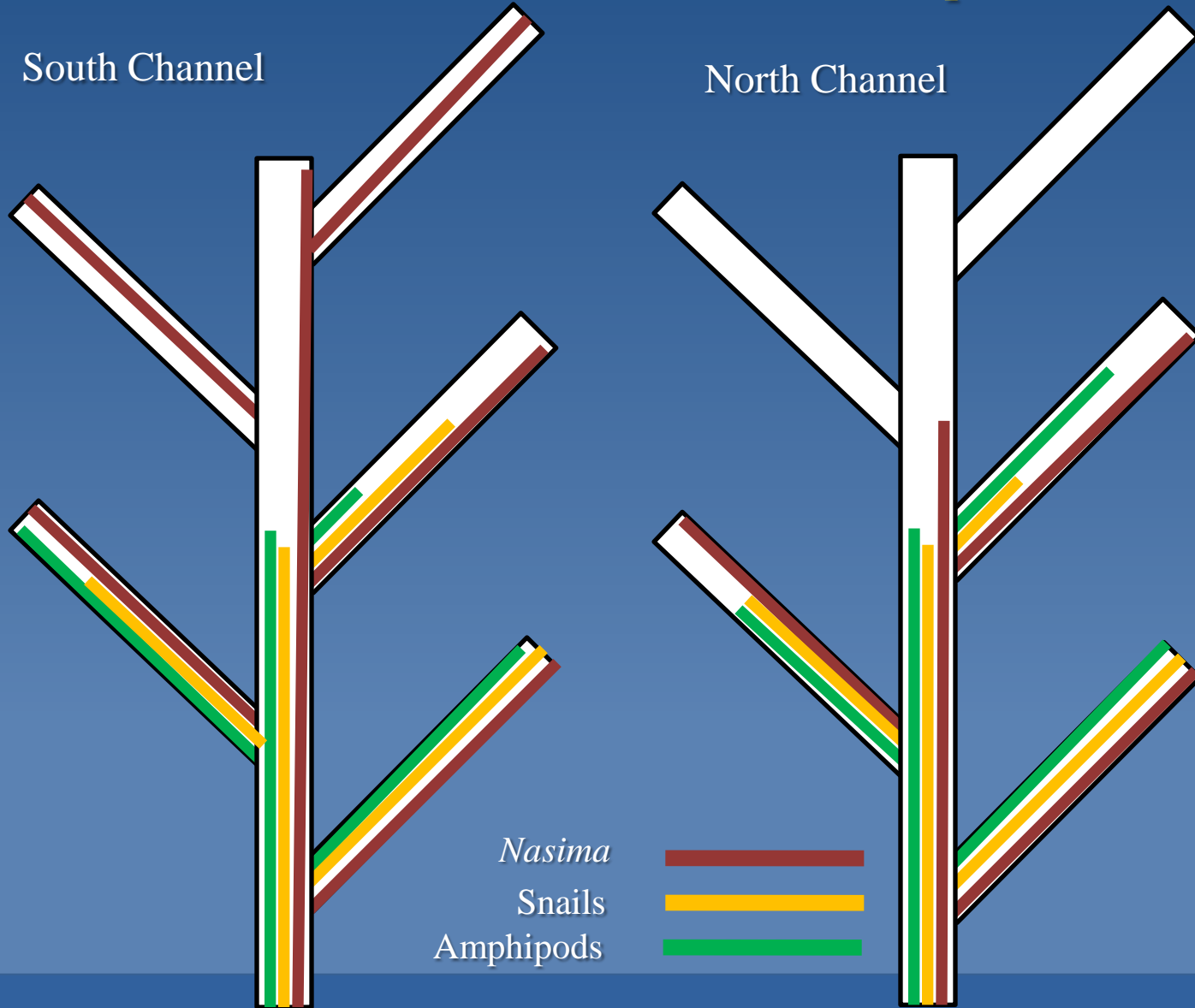


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CRC1 Colonization – Five months post excavation

South Channel

North Channel



Nasima
Snails
Amphipods

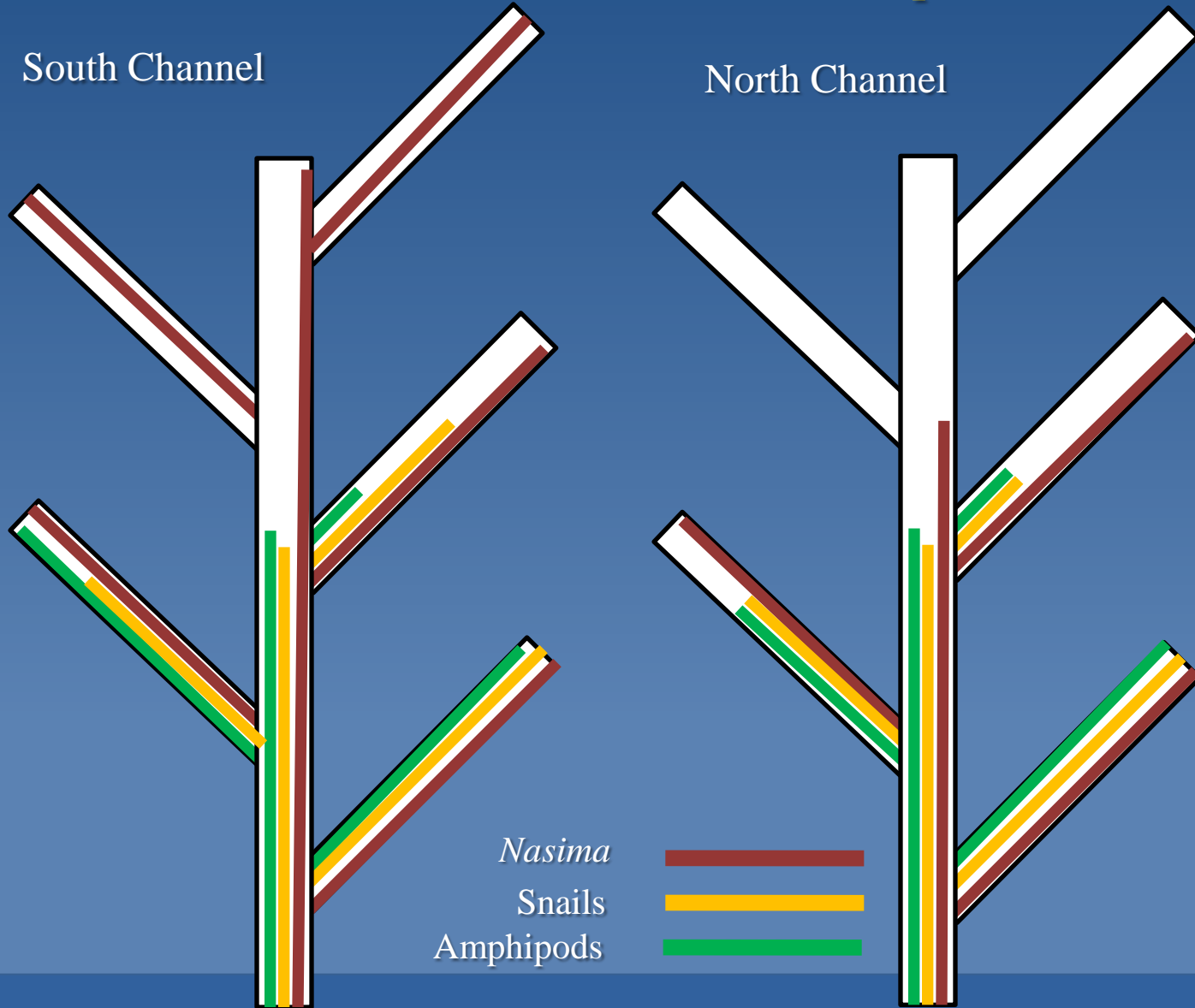


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CRC1 Colonization – Six months post excavation

South Channel

North Channel



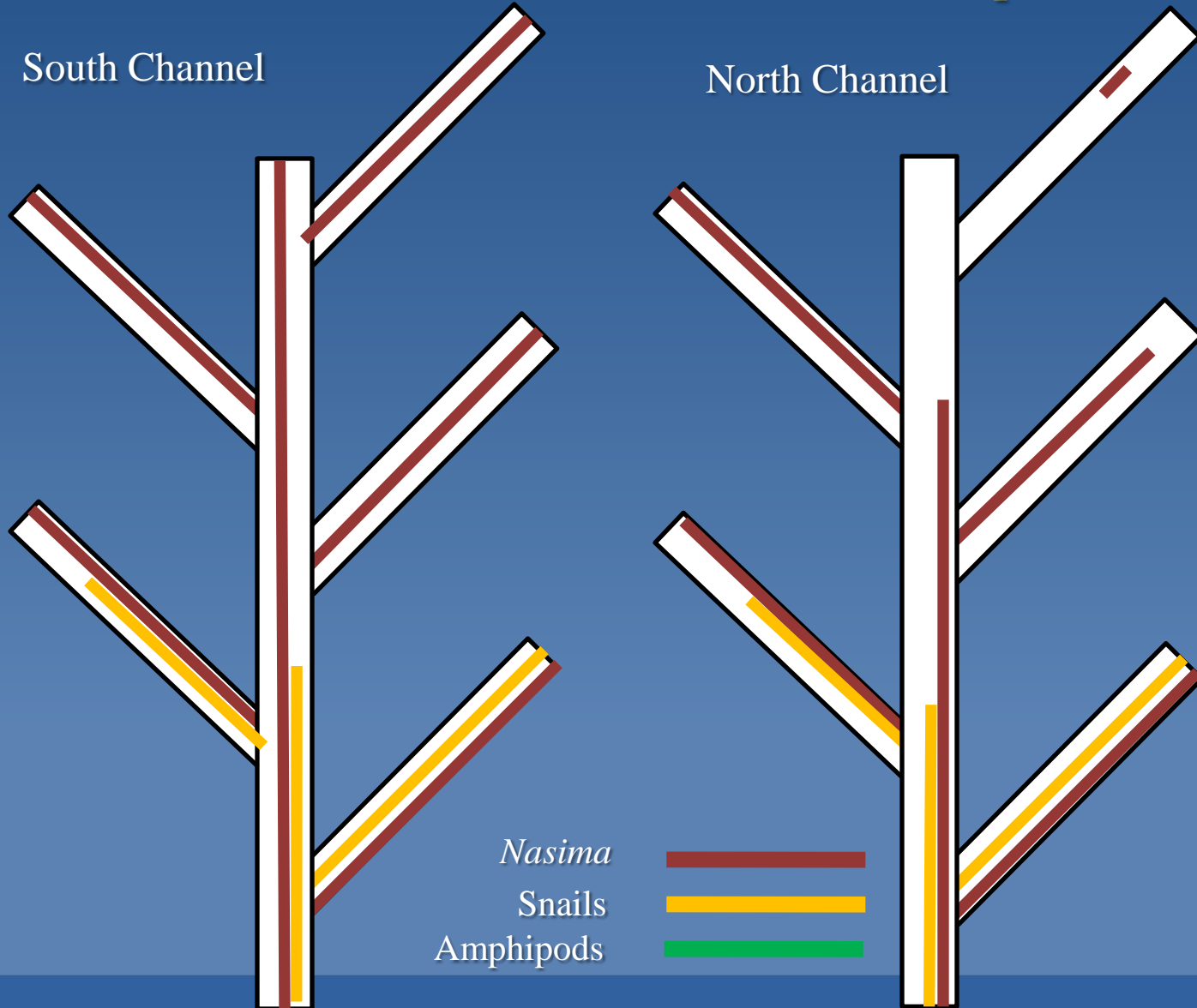
Nasima
Snails
Amphipods



CRC1 Colonization – Seven months post excavation

South Channel

North Channel

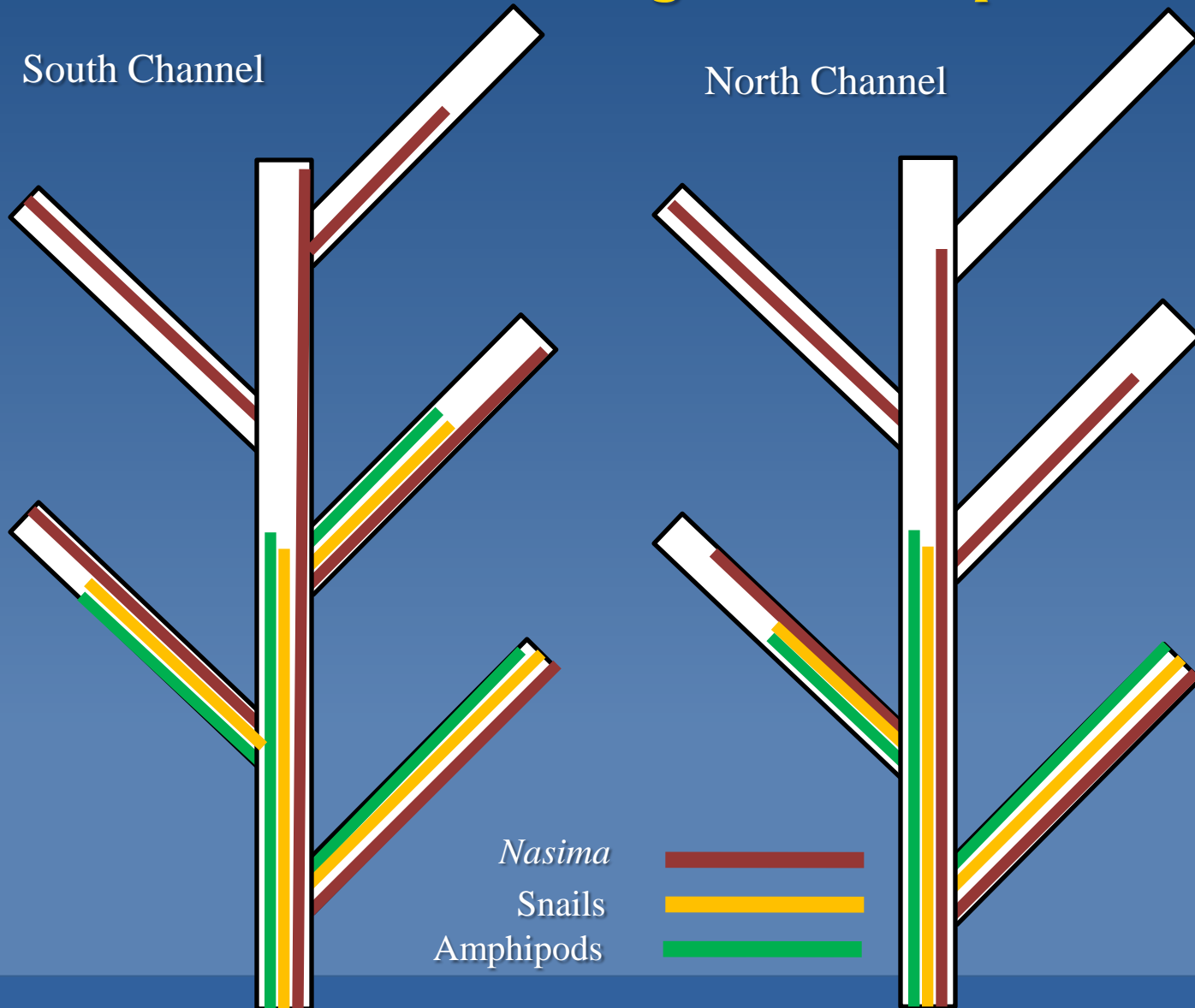


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CRC1 Colonization – Eight months post excavation

South Channel

North Channel

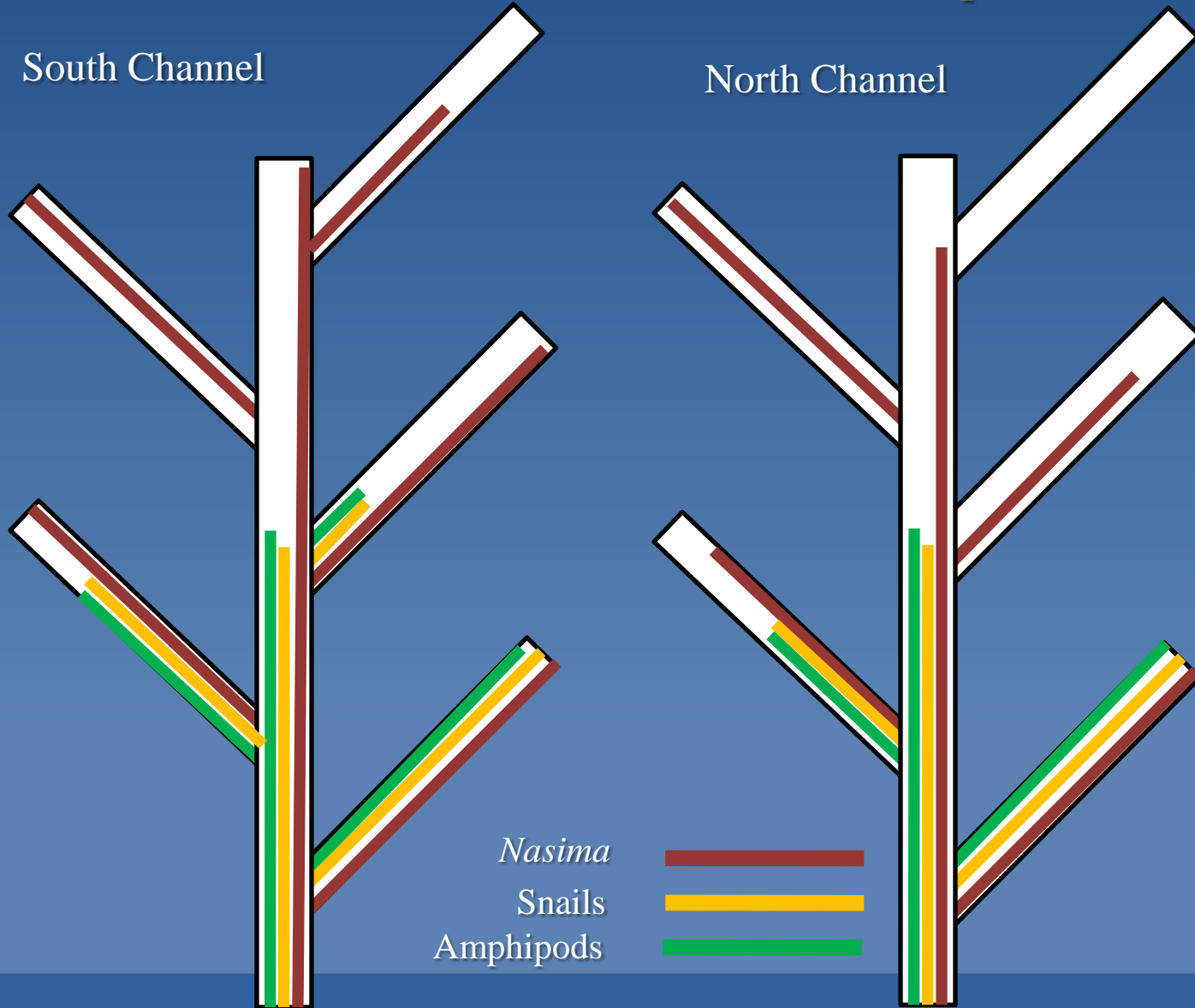


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CRC1 Colonization – Nine months post excavation

South Channel

North Channel

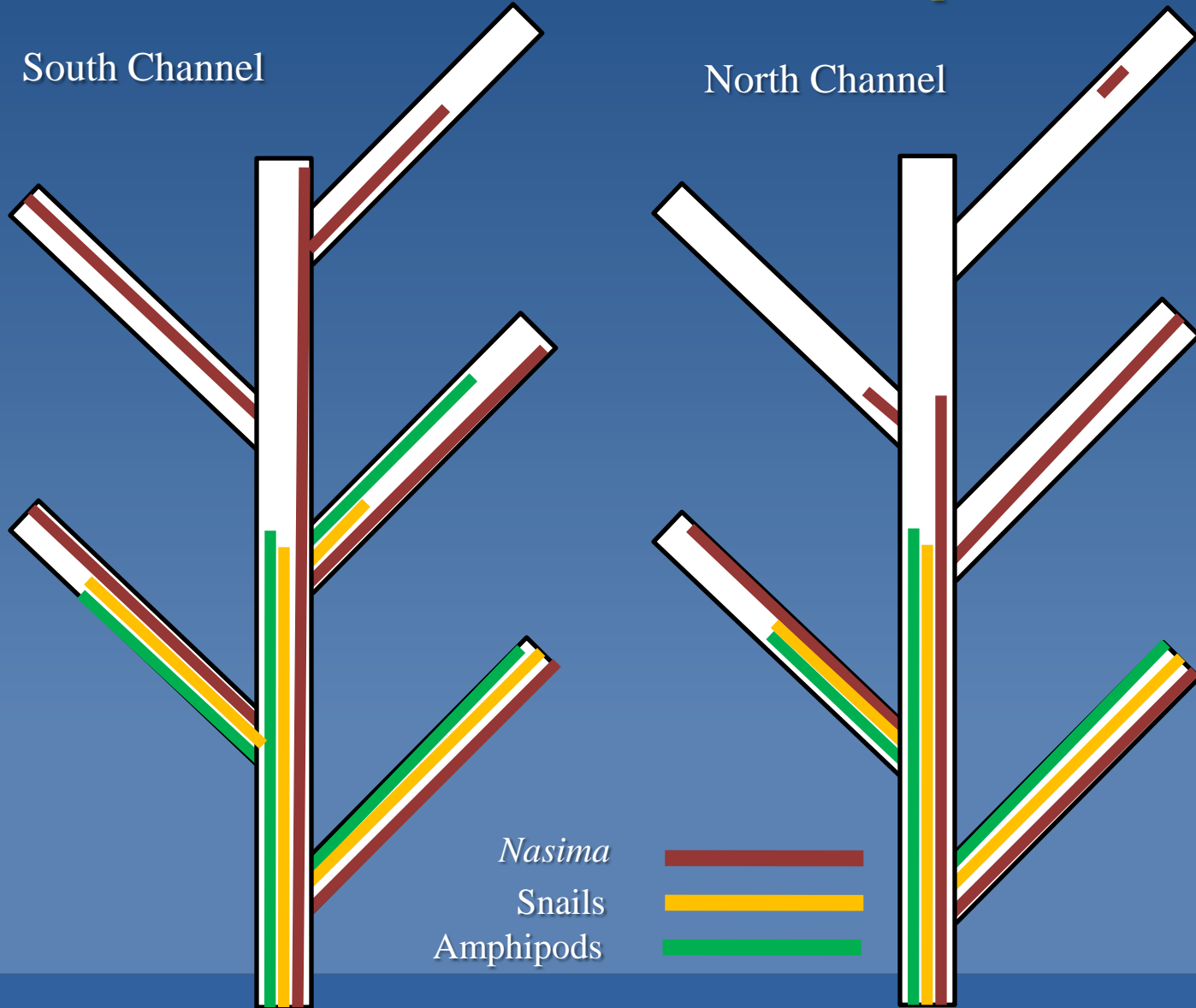


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CRC1 Colonization – Ten months post excavation

South Channel

North Channel

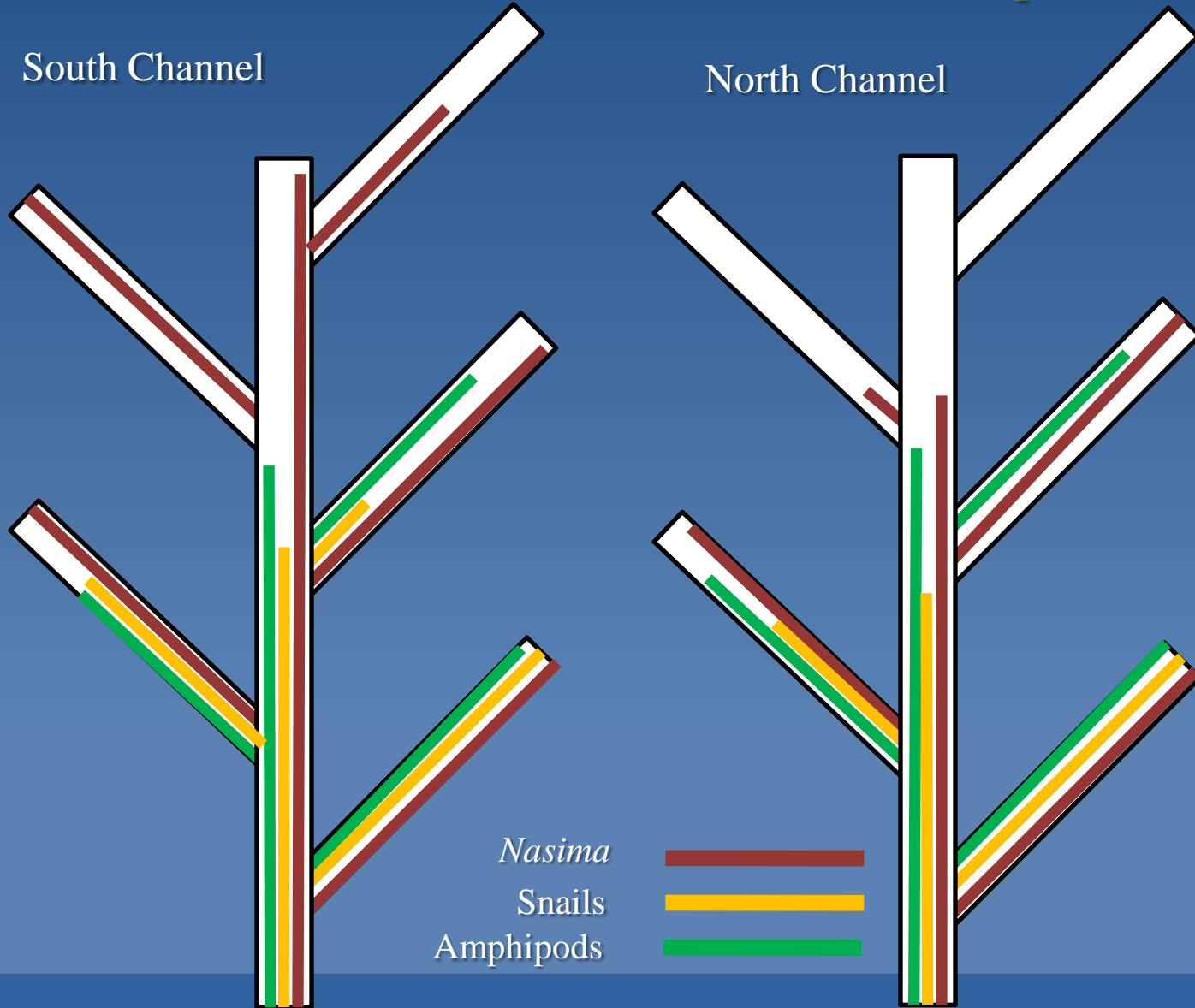


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CRC1 Colonization – Eleven months post excavation

South Channel

North Channel

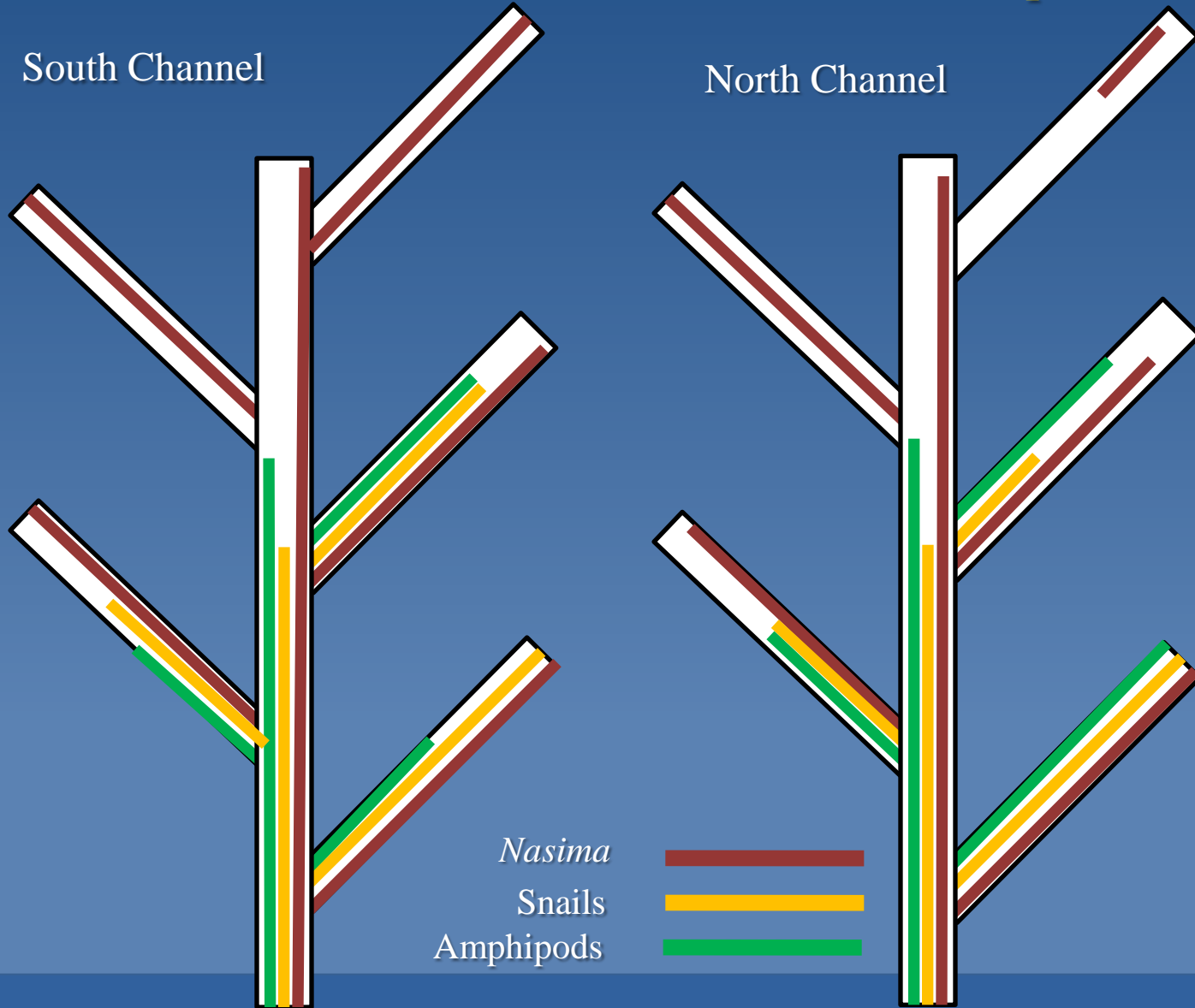


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CRC1 Colonization – Twelve months post excavation

South Channel

North Channel

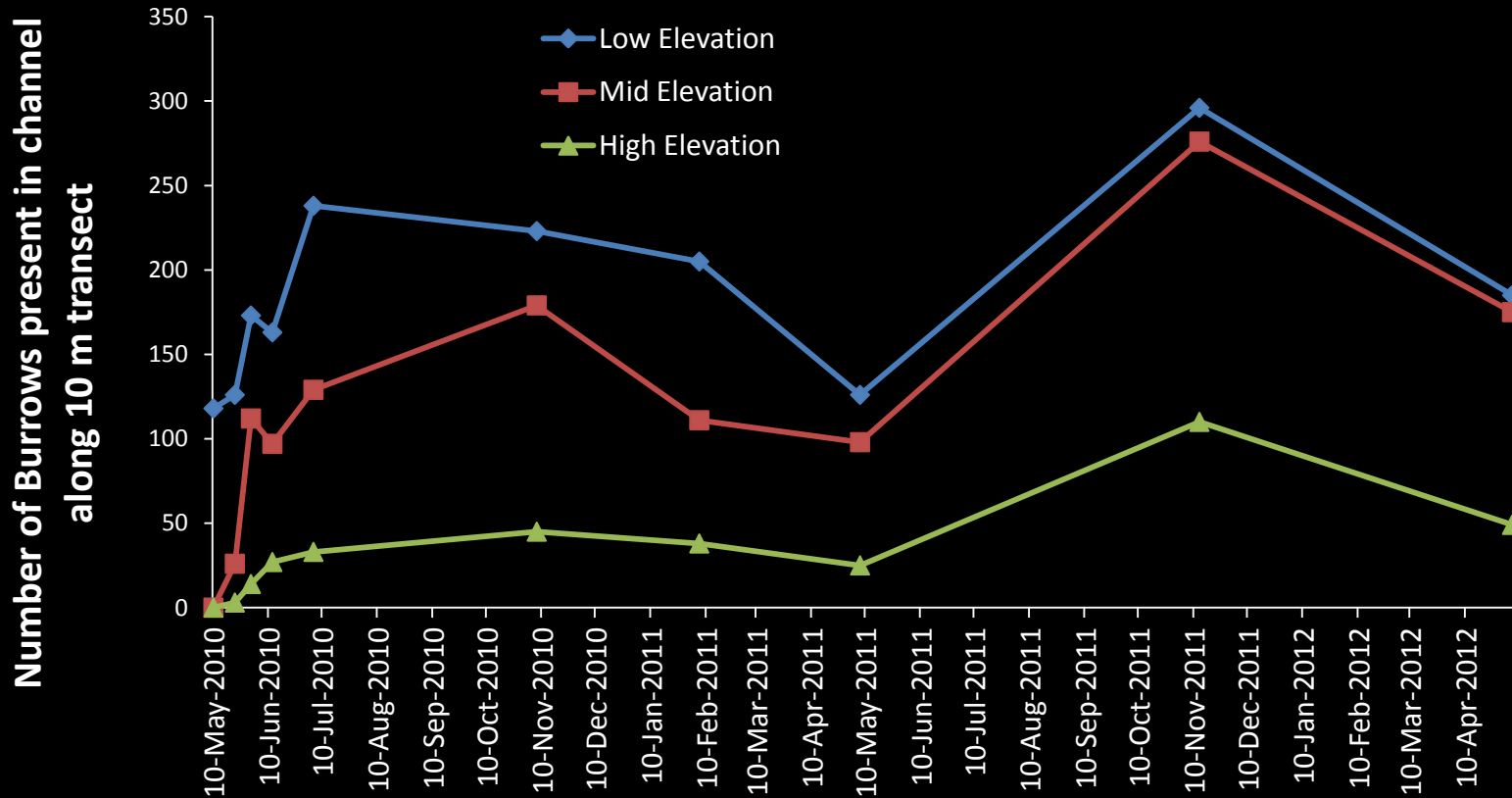


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Excavation of Tidal Channels



Monitoring Results To Date



Natural Channel Development



Natural Channel Development



Natural Channel Development



Natural Channel Development



Natural Channel Development



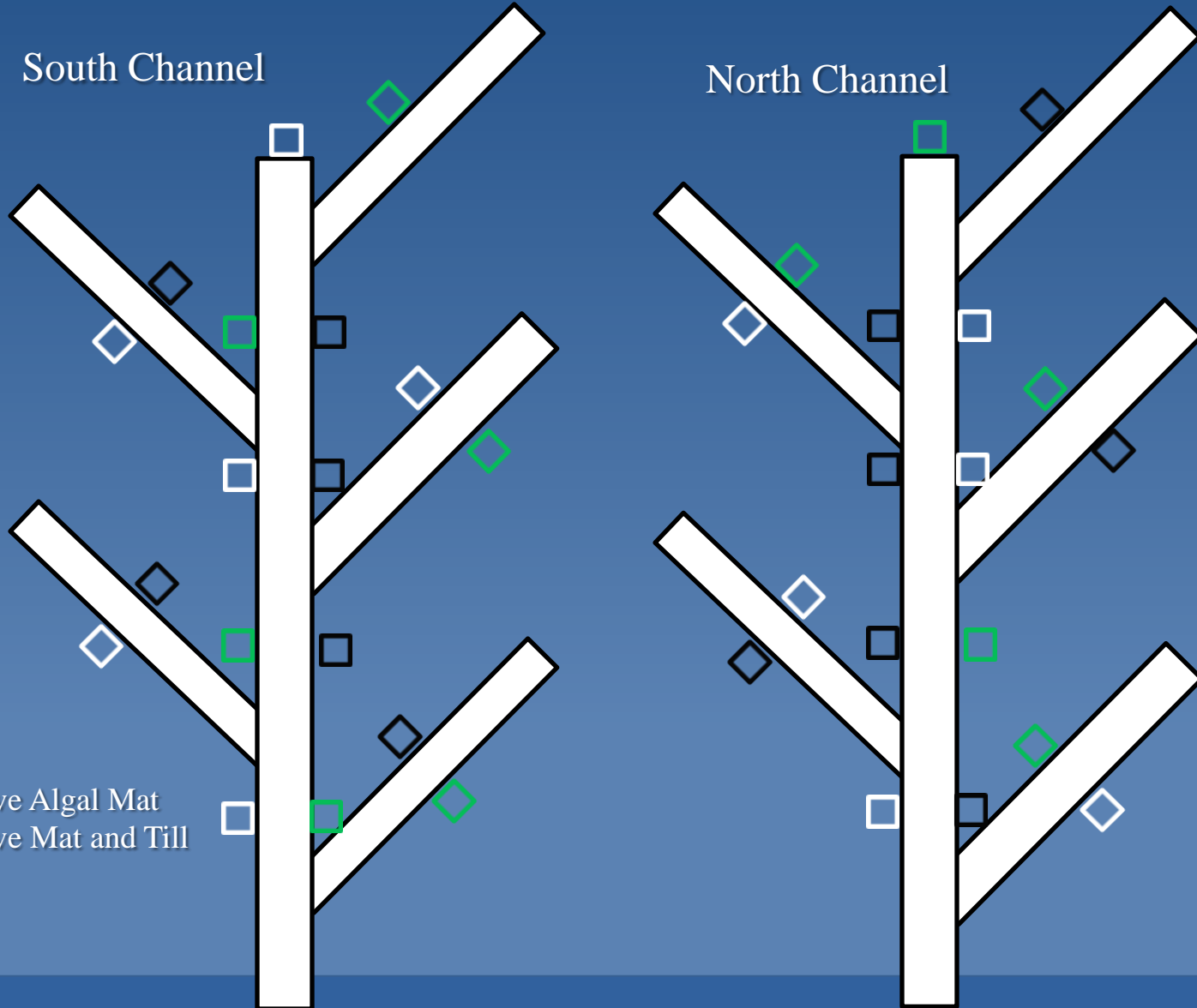
Tilling

- Three alternative marsh surface treatments:
 - Tilling
 - Algal mat removal
 - Algal mat removal followed by tilling
- Treatment directly adjacent to channel excavation in 5 x 5 m plots

CRC1 Alternative Treatment Plots - 0 Months

South Channel

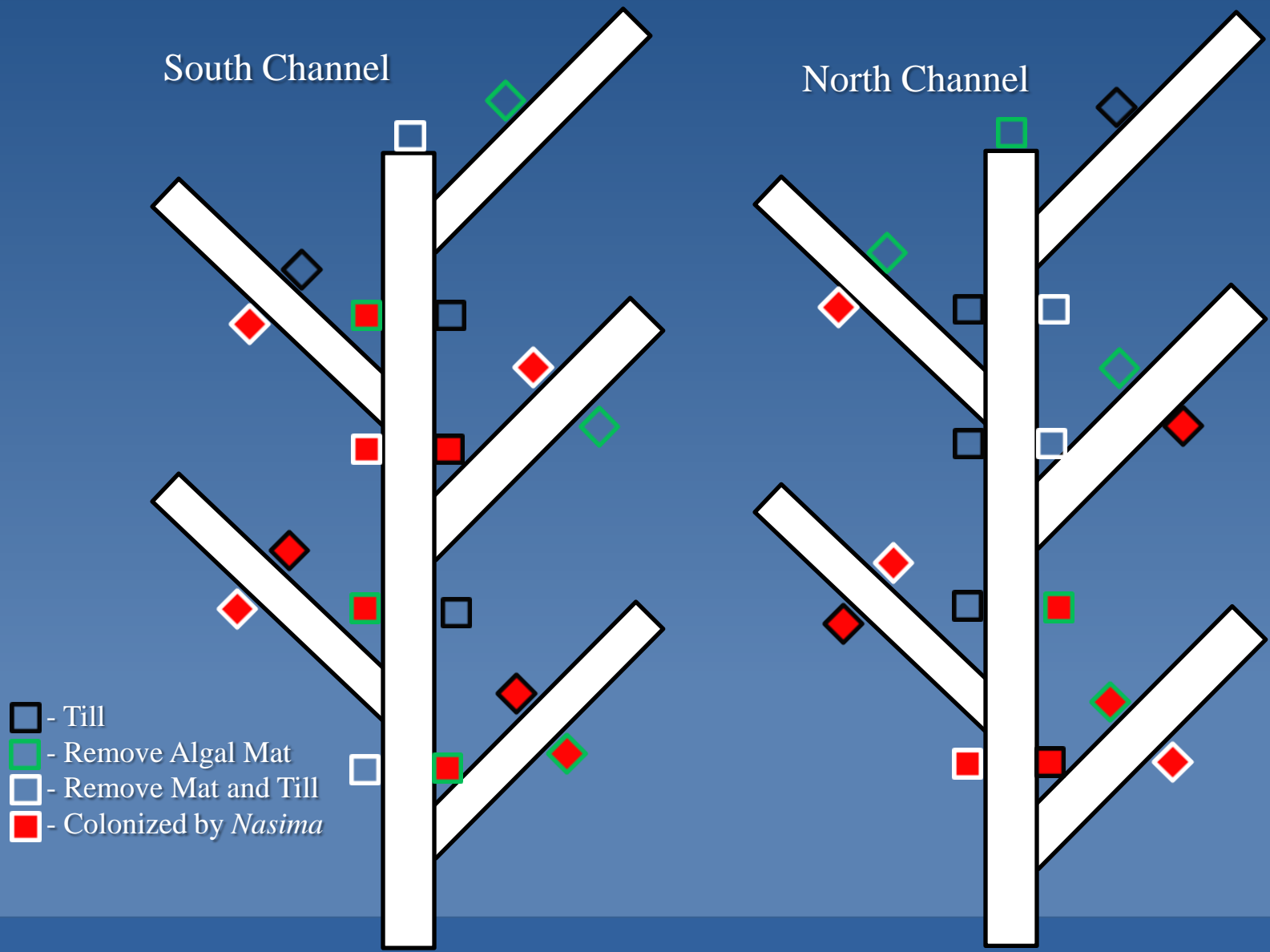
North Channel



- - Till
- - Remove Algal Mat
- - Remove Mat and Till

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CRC1 Alternative Treatment Plots – 3 Months



South Channel

North Channel

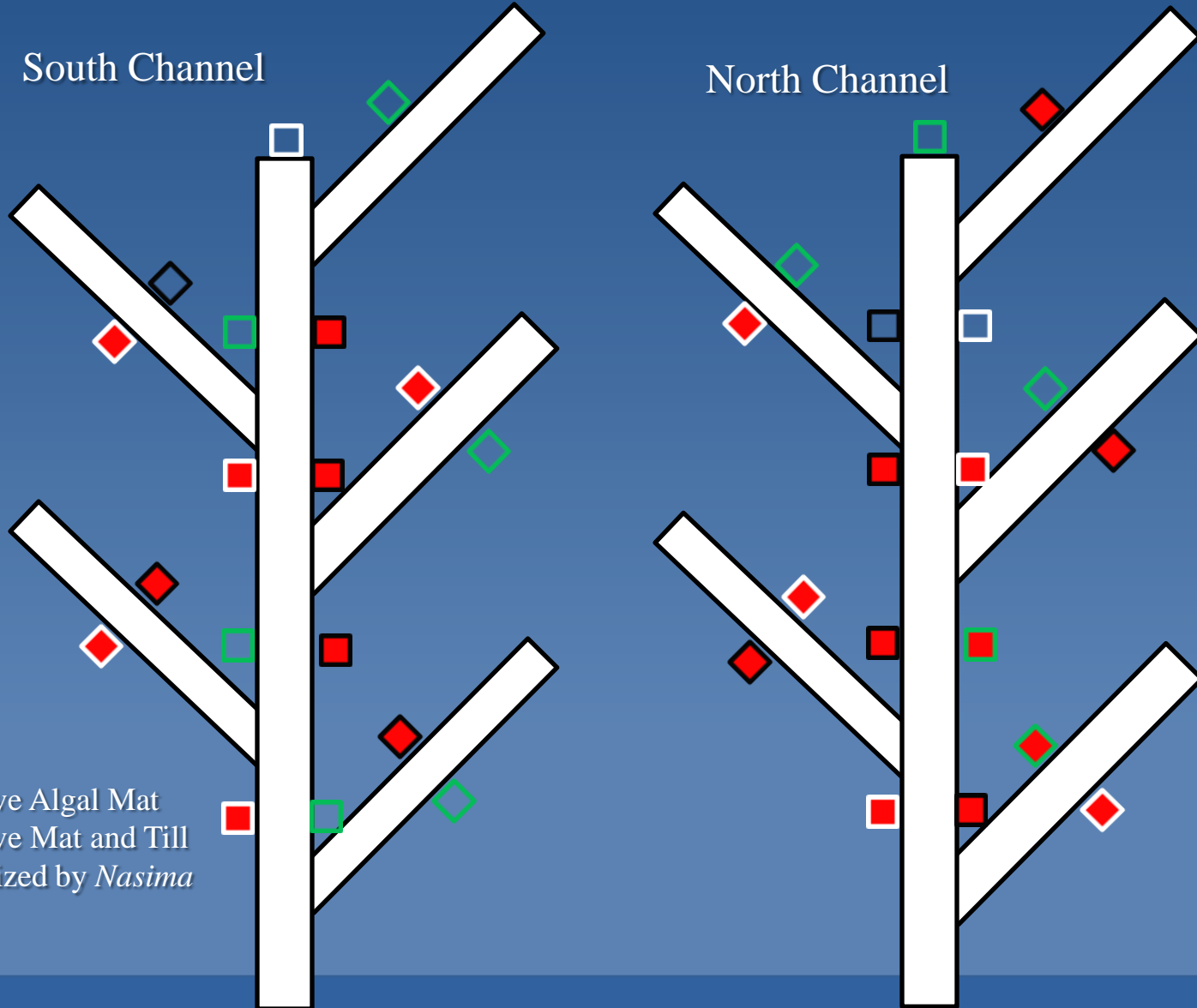
- - Till
- - Remove Algal Mat
- - Remove Mat and Till
- - Colonized by *Nasima*

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CRC1 Alternative Treatment Plots – 6 Months

South Channel

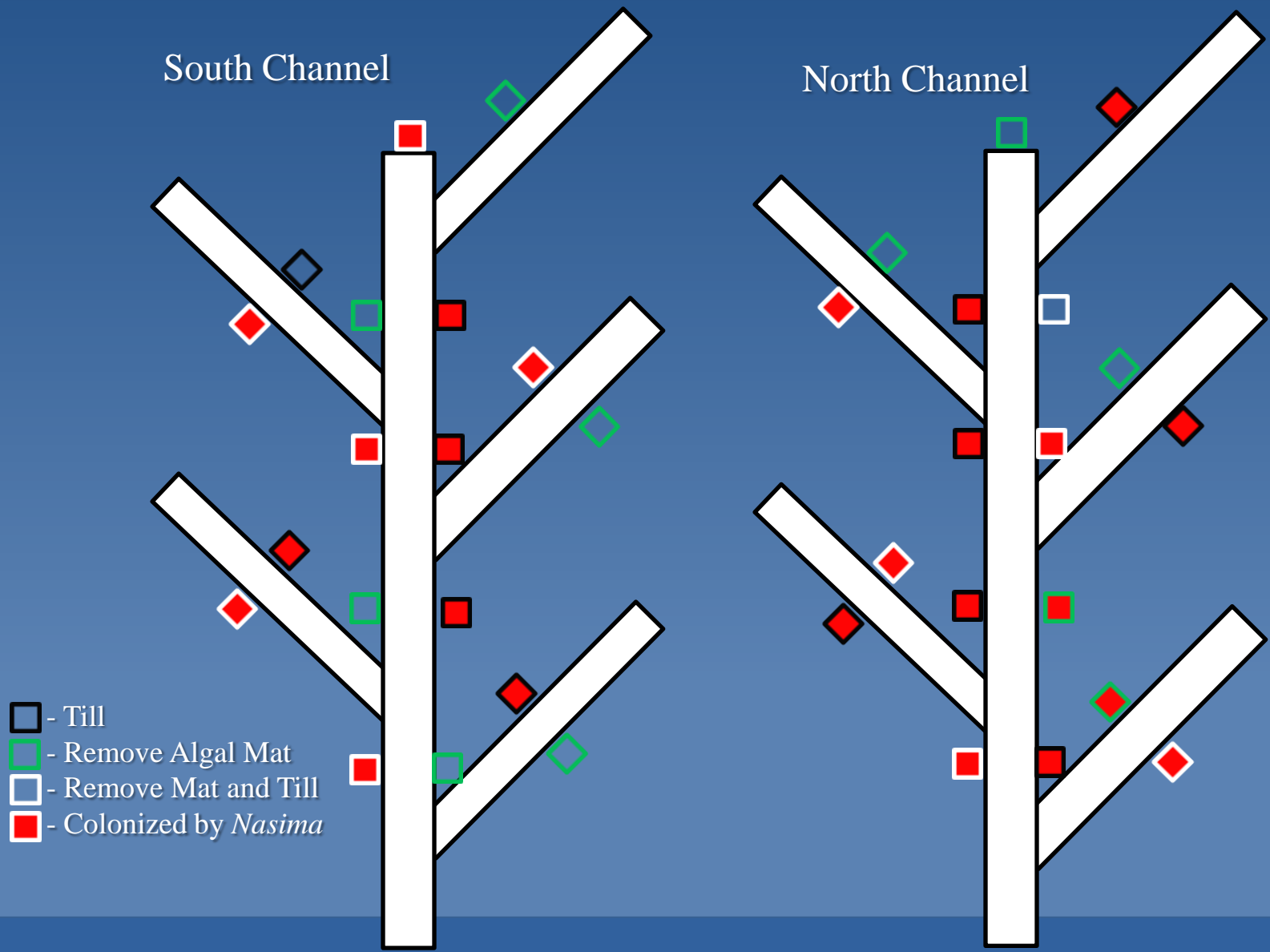
North Channel



- - Till
- - Remove Algal Mat
- - Remove Mat and Till
- - Colonized by *Nasima*

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CRC1 Alternative Treatment Plots – 9 Months

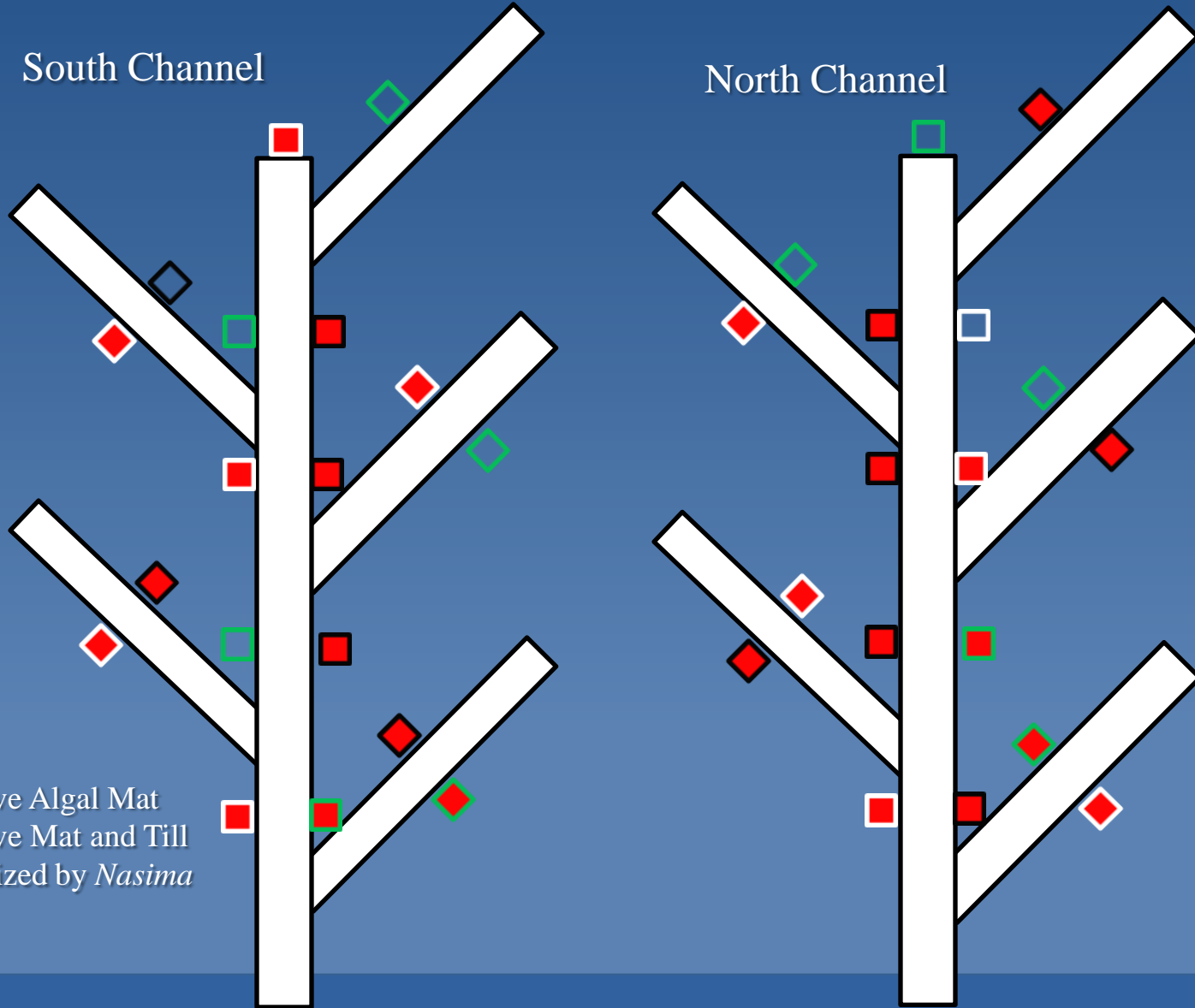


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CRC1 Alternative Treatment Plots - 15 Months

South Channel

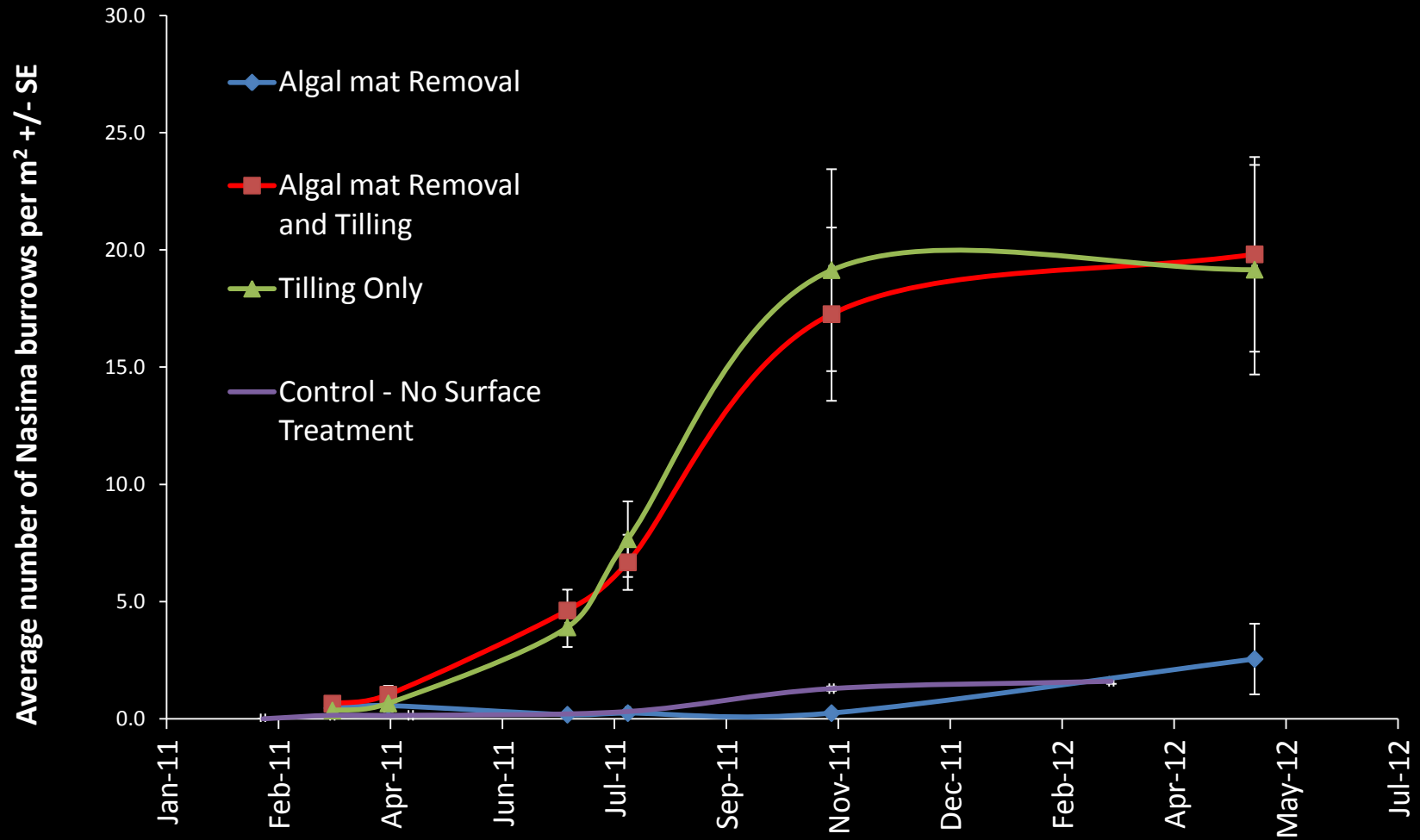
North Channel



- - Till
- - Remove Algal Mat
- - Remove Mat and Till
- - Colonized by *Nasima*

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Tilling/Algal Mat Removal



Planting



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Planting

- Mangroves
 - *Avicennia marina*

- Perennial Halophytes
 - *Halocnemum strobilaceum*
 - *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum*

Mangroves

Observable changes (same plant)



after 2 months



after 6 months



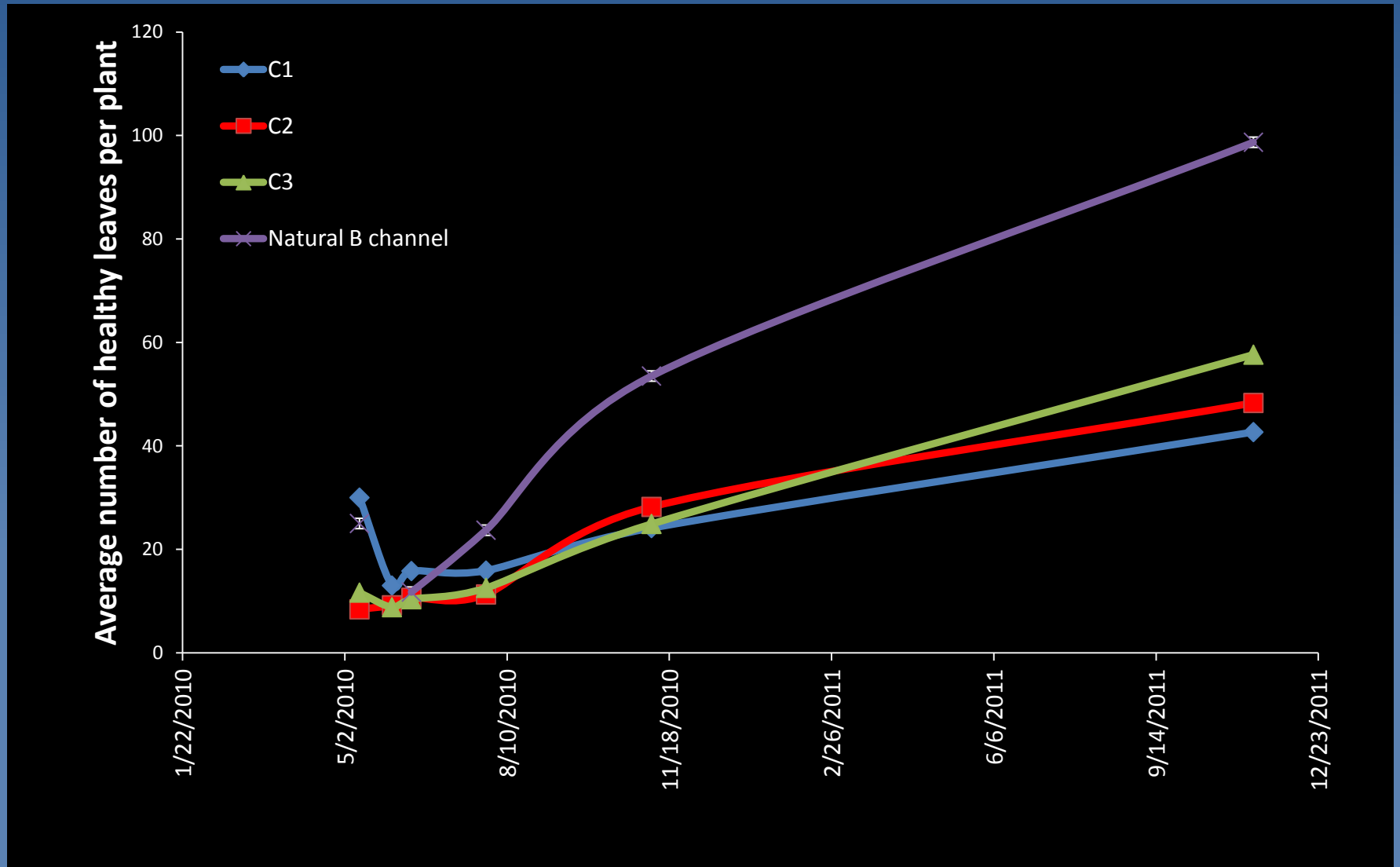
after 1 year

Mangroves

- Observations:
 - Majority of previously surviving plants continue to grow
 - Overall plant height has not increased, however, branch density and leaf count is increasing



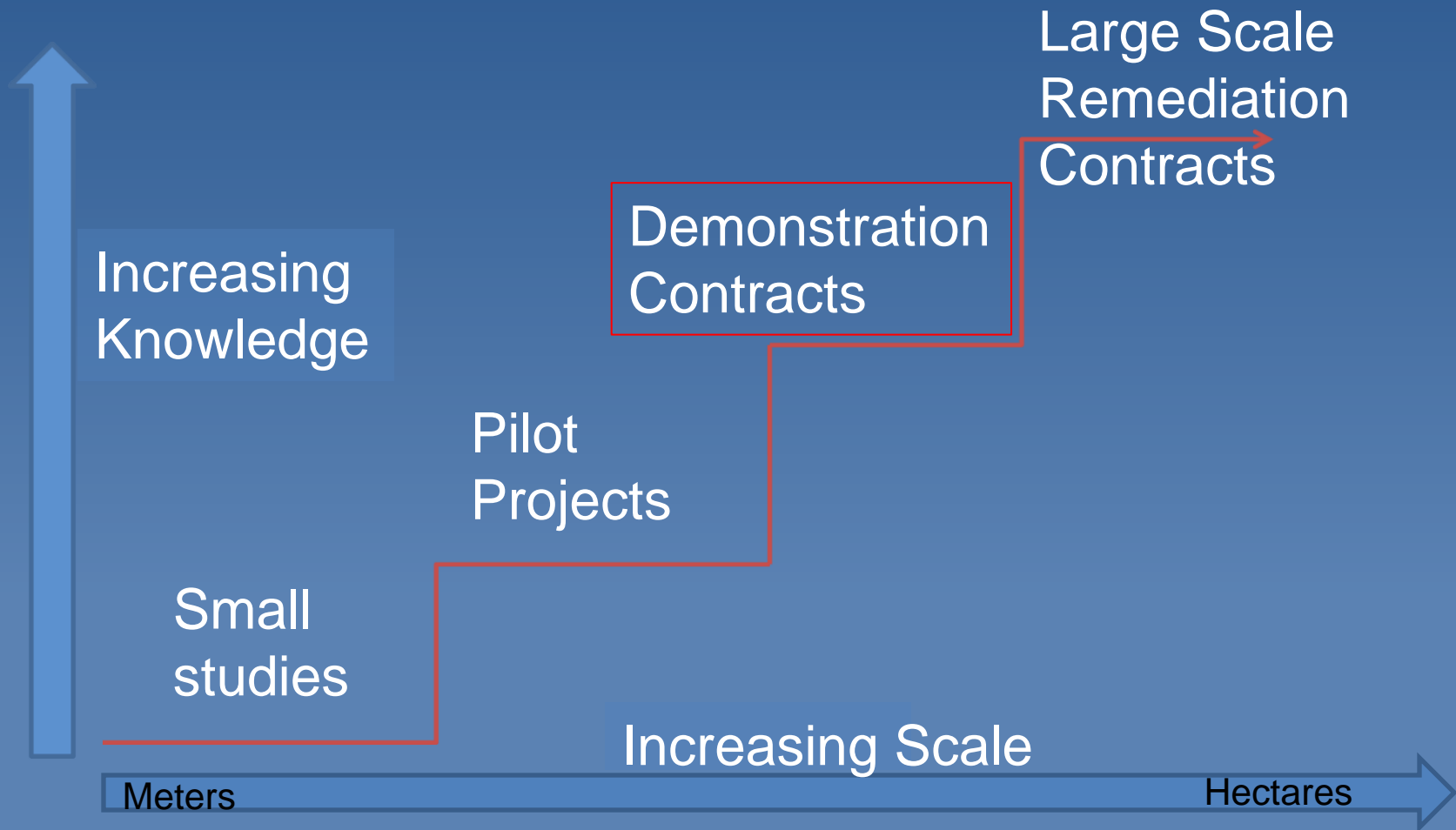
Monitoring Results To Date



Mangroves

- Transplanting mangroves in oiled sediments can be successful
- Poor survival in areas lacking drainage, having high oil concentration, and high algal mat cover
- Highest survival on banks of newly excavated channels. Linkage between excavation and planting

Adaptive Restoration Process



Lessons Learned

- Rapid increases in colonization can occur in areas of remediation until balanced state is achieved
- Abundance of organisms colonizing areas may follow seasonal trends
- Channels not expected to fill or slump
- Planting success is species dependant

Guidance – Lessons Learned

Channel Excavation

- Efficient method in low energy environment to increase tidal flushing and promote recolonization.

Guidance – Lessons Learned

Channel Excavation

- Efficient method in low energy environment to increase tidal flushing and promote recolonization.
- Channels will continue to be the primary method of remediation of the salt marsh habitats

Guidance – Lessons Learned

Tilling

- Effective at reducing oil residues and de-compact areas covered by barrier increasing potential for recolonization

Guidance – Lessons Learned

Tilling

- Effective at reducing oil residues and de-compact areas covered by barrier increasing potential for recolonization
- Increased areas of tilling have been incorporated into future contracts

Guidance – Lessons Learned

Planting

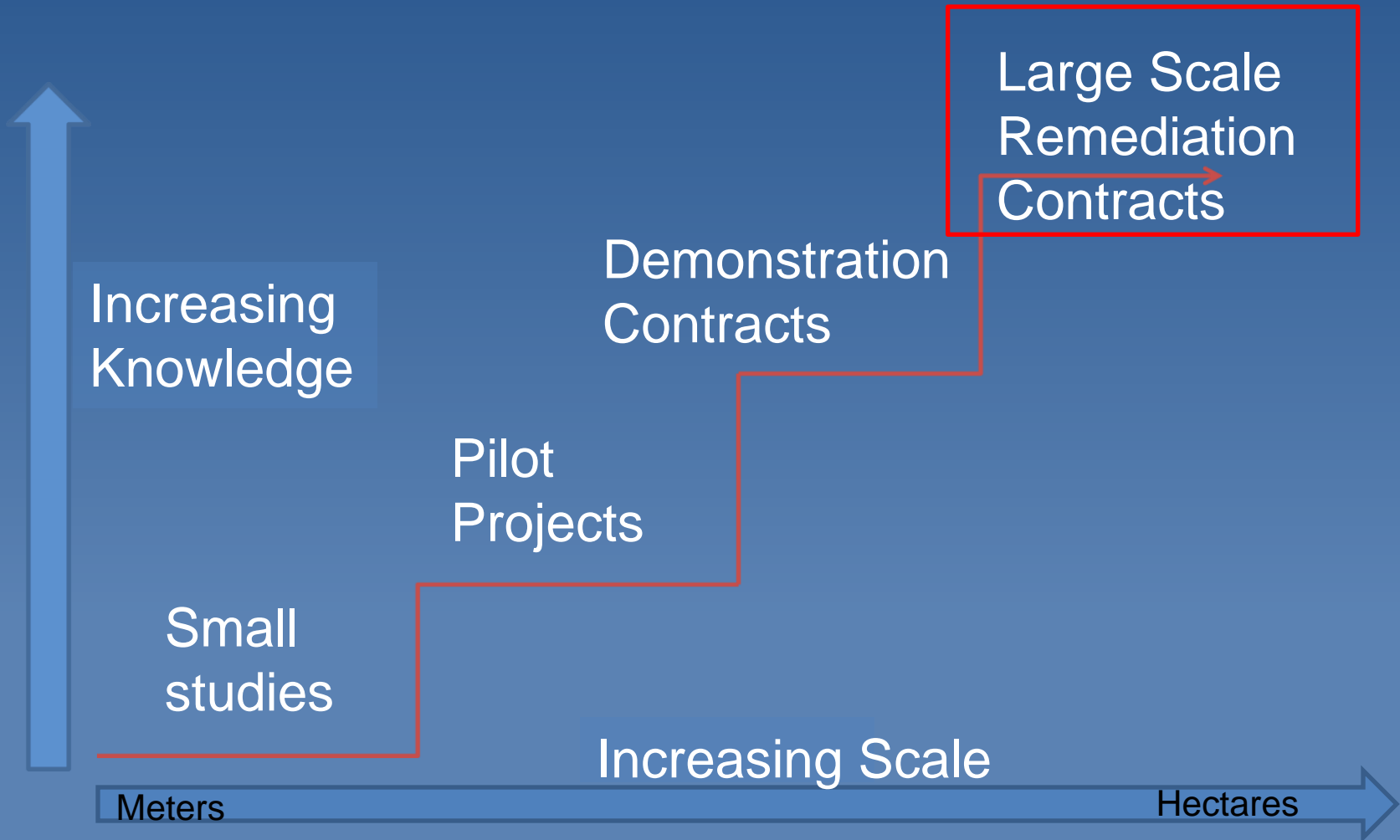
- Recommended for species that are slow to recruit and grow but also able to survive and establish following transplanting

Guidance – Lessons Learned

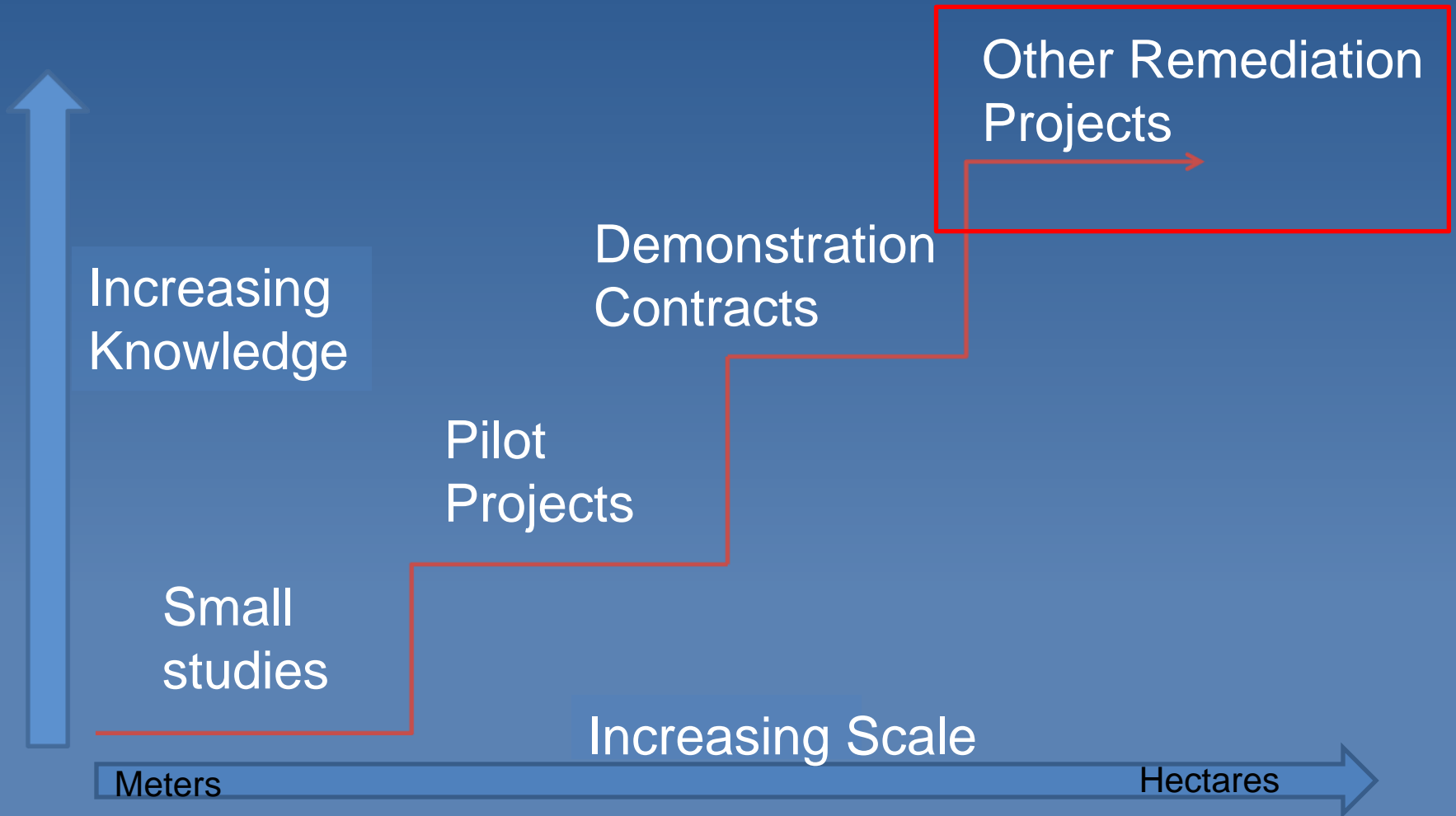
Planting

- Recommended for species that are slow to recruit and grow but also able to survive and establish following transplanting
 - Mangroves are to be included along the banks of the channels in all future contracts
 - Other halophytes remain limited to small scale/demonstration tests until successful methods can be determined

Adaptive Restoration Process



Adaptive Restoration Process





Thank You

Christopher Cormack
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