

# Patterns of vegetation change in Northeast Shark River Slough, 2010-2016

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# Restoration-related Modifications in NESRS, Everglades National Park

- Seepage Barrier: July, 2012
  - 2 mi long, app. 1 m wide, 35 ft. deep
  - Increase in sheet flow through NESRS; data indicates that it is affecting hydrology in NESRS
- Tamiami Trail Bridge: Mar., 2013
  - 1 mi long, 2 lane highway
  - Water to be put under in stages (raise 7.5 to 8.5 ft in canal)

## In Progress/Planned:

- Changes in canal (water level) operational schedule
- Additional 2.6 mi bridge further west

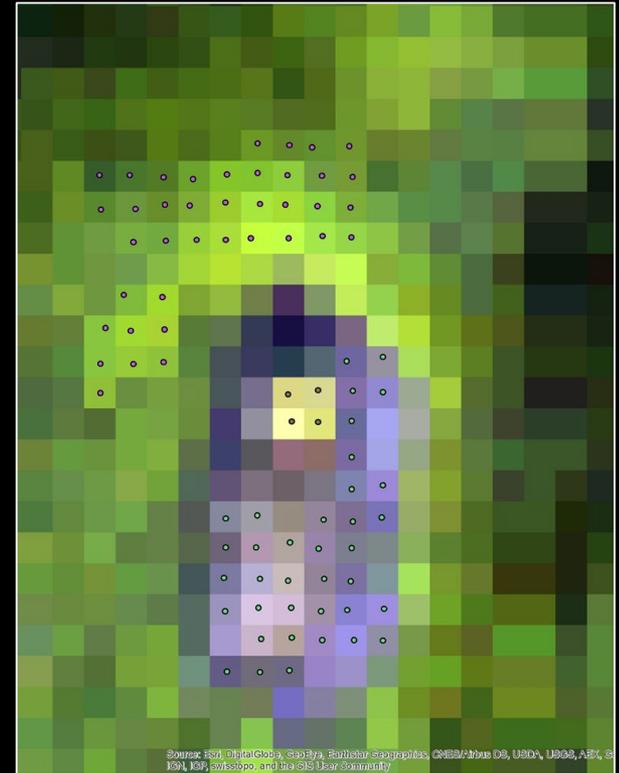


**Expect vegetation change**



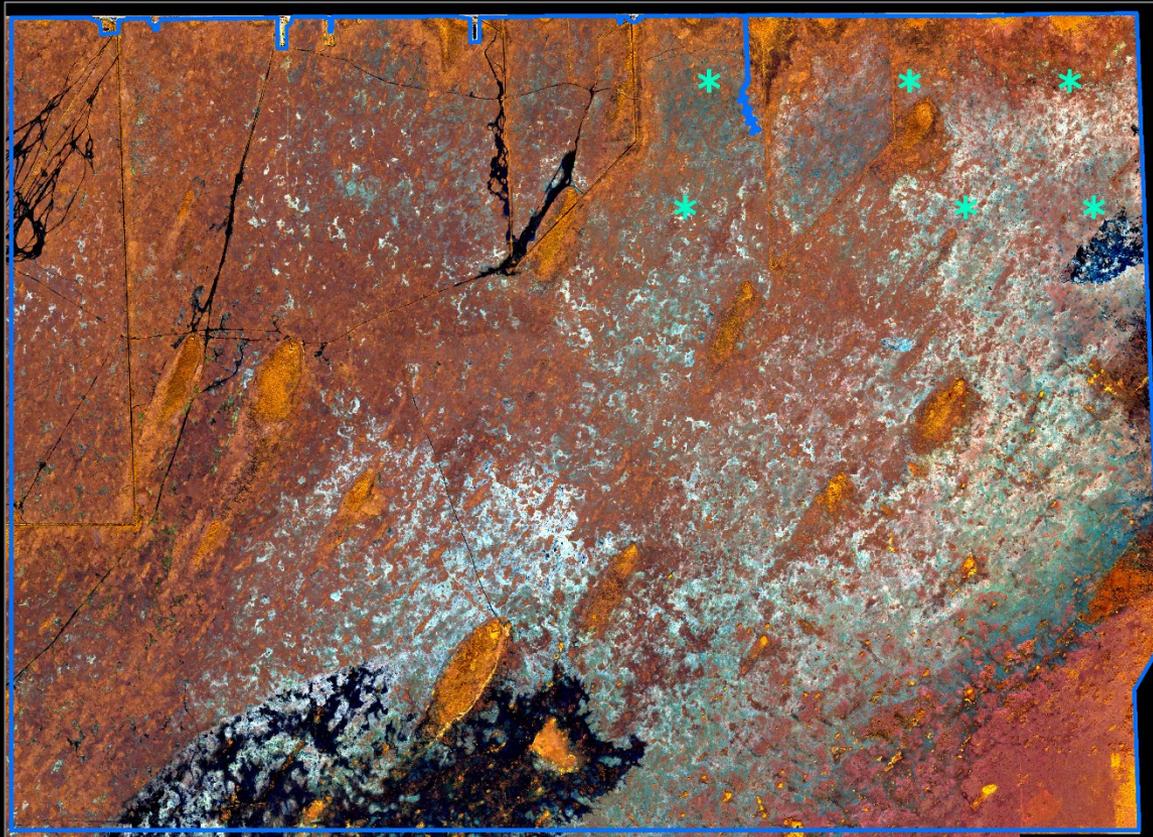
# Monitoring Vegetation Change in NESRS

- Mapped vegetation in a 15.8 x 11.4 km (146 km<sup>2</sup>) region of interest (ROI) in the northeast corner of NESRS.
- Used bi-seasonal WorldView-2 (WV2) satellite data: 2010 wet/2013 dry seasons; 2016 wet /2017 dry seasons
- Twenty-two vegetation classes mapped.
- The resulting 2010 and 2016 maps were cross-tabulated to establish type and location of vegetation changes.



WV2 image with 3 spectral bands displayed:  
Red = b8, NIR2  
Green = b6, Red edge  
Blue = b5, Red

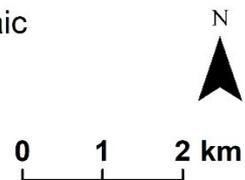
# NE Shark River Slough in NE Corner of Everglades National Park



— Star Transects  
NESRS Study Area Boundary

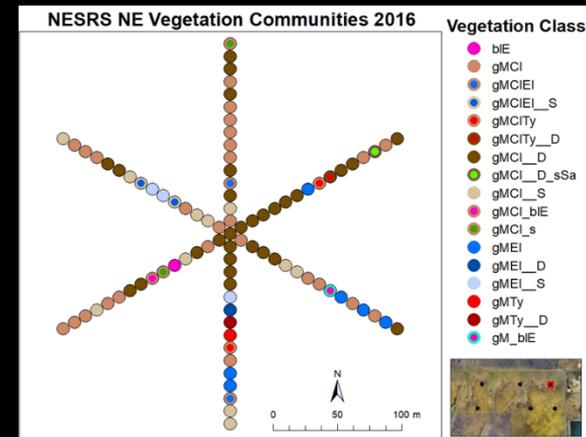
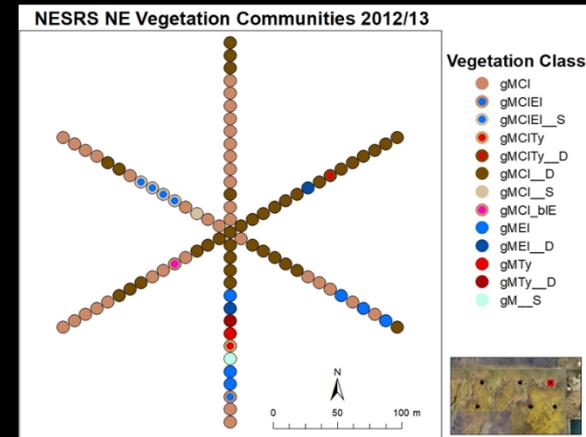
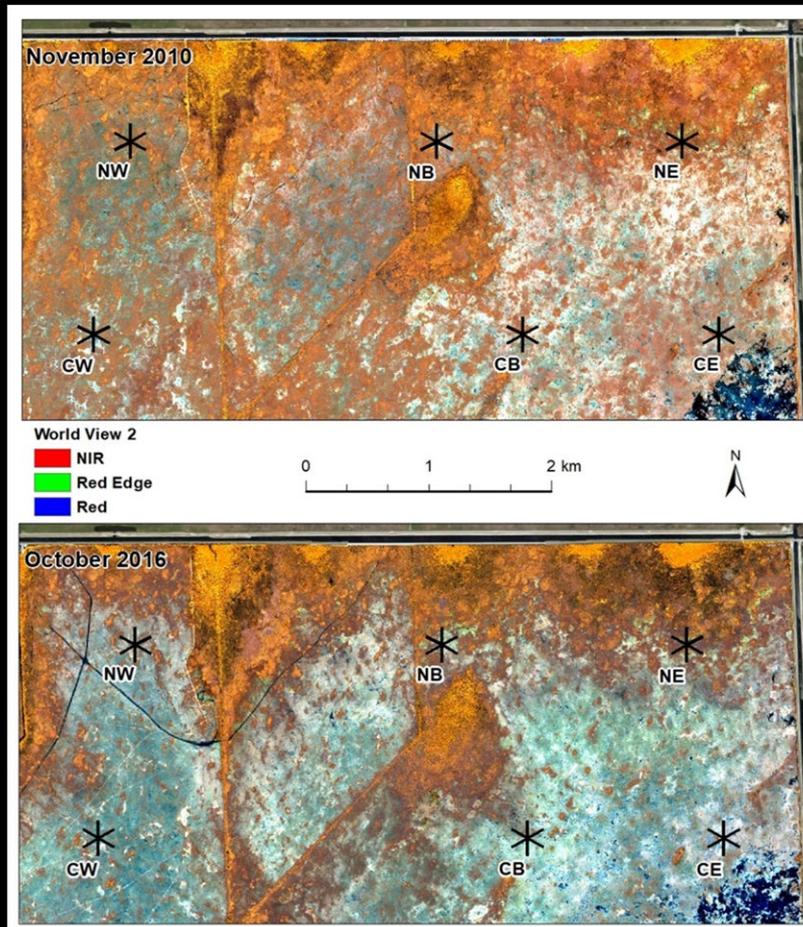
NESRS 2010 WV2 Mosaic

Near-Infrared  
Red-Edge  
Red

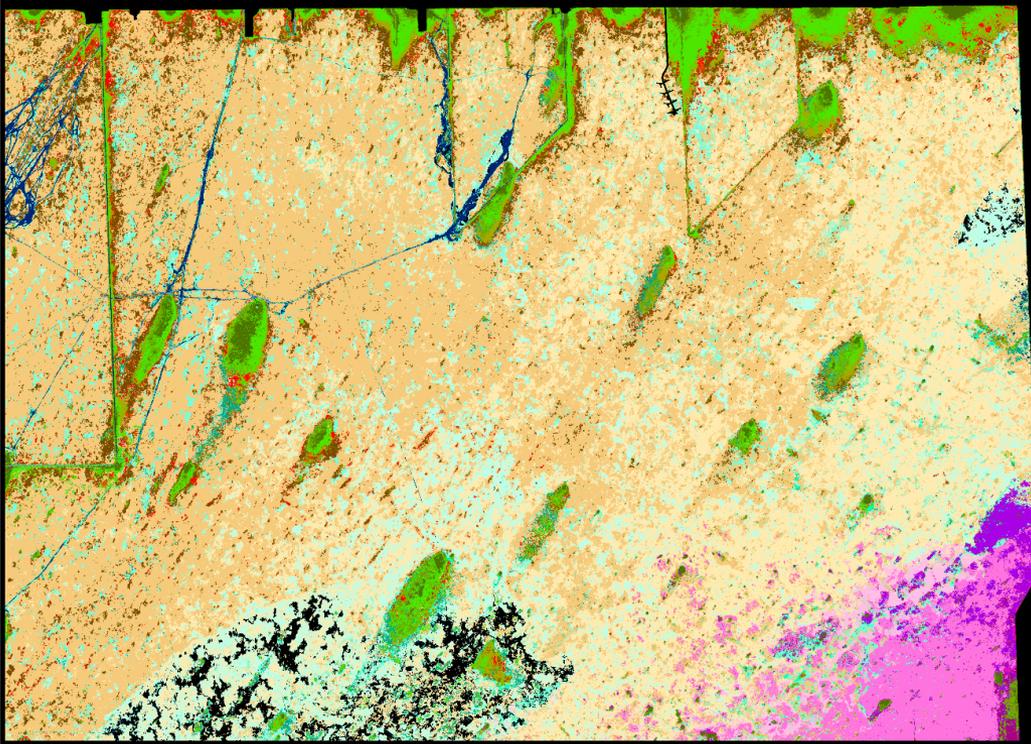


# Ground Reference Data

- Also monitored vegetation in the field at six sites, each with six radially-arranged 150 m transects; vegetation classes were recorded every 10 m along the transects. These sites were established and sampled in 2012/13, then resampled in 2016.



# Vegetation Abundance, 2010/13



Vegetation Classes 2010/13

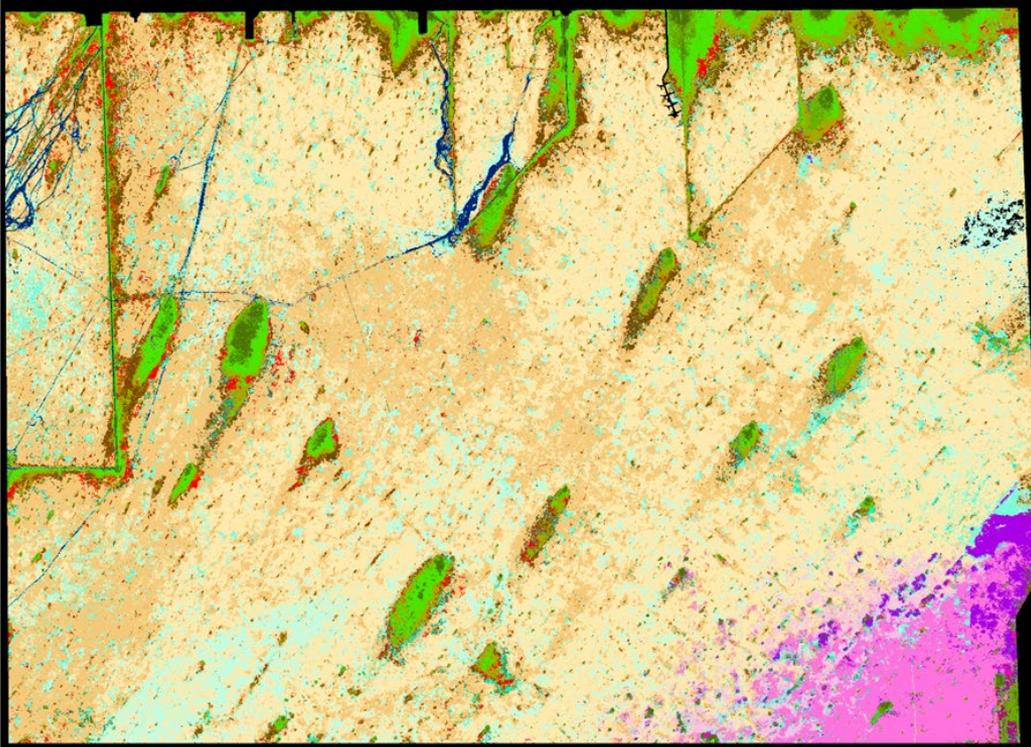
	brdlf.emrg.mrsh.		grm.mrsh.Clad.sprs.		shrb.Sali.
	brdlf.flt.mrsh.		grm.mrsh.tall.		tr.
	grm.mrsh.		grm.mrsh.tall.shrb.		tr.Casu.
	grm.mrsh.dns.		grm.mrsh.Typh.		tr.Mela.
	grm.mrsh.sprs.		grm.prai.		pt.
	grm.mrsh.brdlf.emrg.		grm.prai.sprs.		wtr.
	grm.mrsh.Clad.		grm.prai.shrb.		
	grm.mrsh.Clad.dns.		shrb.		

0 1 2 km

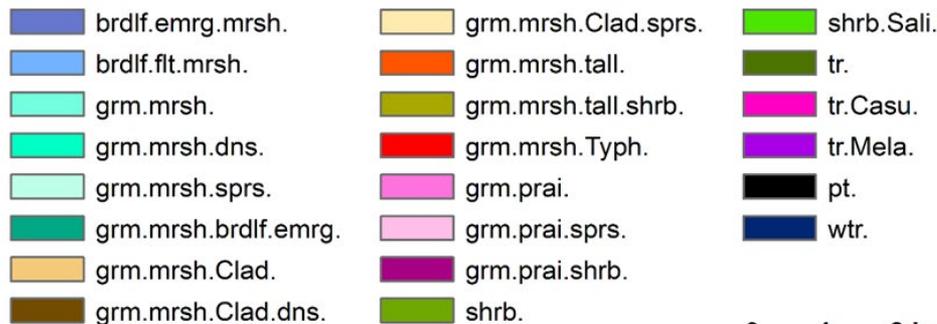


Class Name	Area (%)	Area (ha)
brdlv.emrg.mrsh.	0.01%	0.9
brdlv.flt.mrsh.	0.13%	18.9
<b>grm.mrsh.</b>	<b>5.14%</b>	<b>749.3</b>
<b>grm.mrsh.dns.</b>	<b>0.17%</b>	<b>25.2</b>
<b>grm.mrsh.sprs.</b>	<b>7.22%</b>	<b>1,051.6</b>
grm.mrsh.brdlf.emrg.	1.18%	172.7
<b>grm.mrsh.Clad.</b>	<b>42.43%</b>	<b>6,184.1</b>
<b>grm.mrsh.Clad.dns.</b>	<b>4.50%</b>	<b>656.5</b>
<b>grm.mrsh.Clad.sprs.</b>	<b>23.82%</b>	<b>3,471.5</b>
grm.mrsh.tall	0.51%	74.1
grm.mrsh.tall.shrb.	2.22%	323.4
grm.mrsh.Typh.	0.60%	86.8
grm.prai.	3.34%	486.1
grm.prai.sprs.	1.04%	151.7
grm.prai.shrb.	0.23%	33.5
shrb.	0.97%	142.1
shrb.Sali.	2.52%	367.2
tr.	0.71%	103.0
tr.Casu.	0.06%	8.3
tr.Mela.	0.81%	117.9
peat	1.74%	253.4
water	0.66%	95.7

# Vegetation Abundance, 2016/17



Vegetation Classes 2016/17

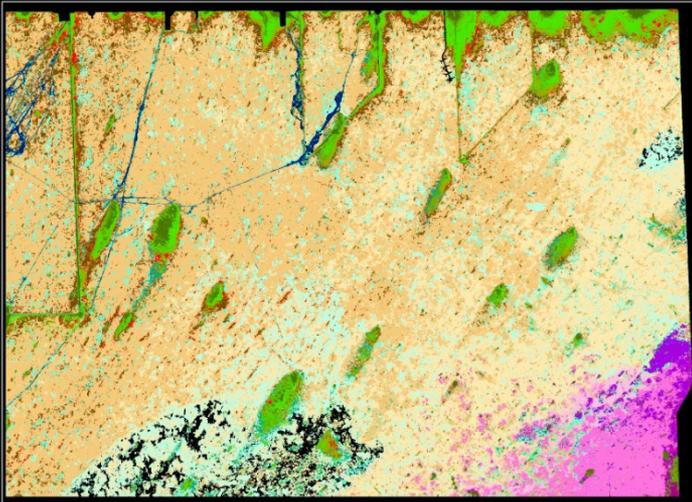


0 1 2 km

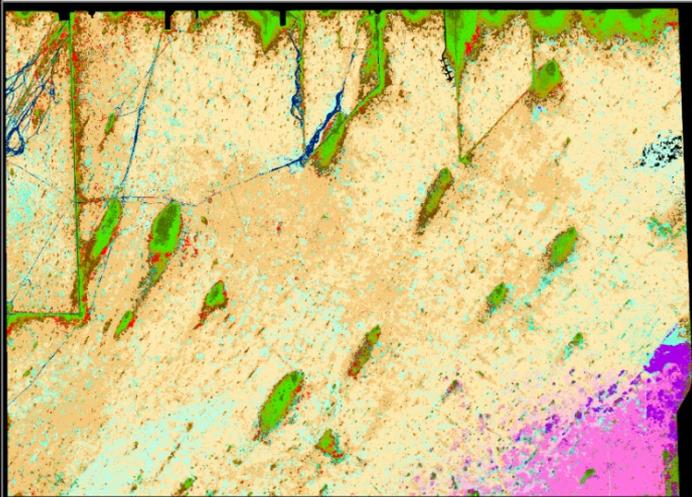


Class Name	Area (%)	Area (ha)
brdlv.emrg.mrsh.	0.02%	2.4
brdlv.flt.mrsh.	0.01%	2.1
<b>grm.mrsh.</b>	<b>4.26%</b>	<b>620.3</b>
<b>grm.mrsh.dns.</b>	<b>0.26%</b>	<b>38.6</b>
<b>grm.mrsh.sprs.</b>	<b>6.54%</b>	<b>951.6</b>
grm.mrsh.brdlf.emrg.	0.85%	123.0
<b>grm.mrsh.Clad.</b>	<b>31.65%</b>	<b>4,605.3</b>
<b>grm.mrsh.Clad.dns.</b>	<b>3.55%</b>	<b>516.8</b>
<b>grm.mrsh.Clad.sprs.</b>	<b>37.90%</b>	<b>5,514.0</b>
grm.mrsh.tall	0.37%	54.3
grm.mrsh.tall.shrb.	3.31%	482.2
grm.mrsh.Typh.	0.99%	144.6
grm.prai.	3.41%	496.8
grm.prai.sprs.	1.21%	176.7
grm.prai.shrb.	0.09%	13.6
shrb.	0.85%	123.9
shrb.Sali.	2.31%	336.1
tr.	0.69%	100.2
tr.Casu.	0.05%	7.3
tr.Mela.	0.82%	119.5
peat	0.12%	17.6
water	0.71%	103.4

# Vegetation Change Summary



Vegetation Classes 2010/13



Vegetation Classes 2016/17

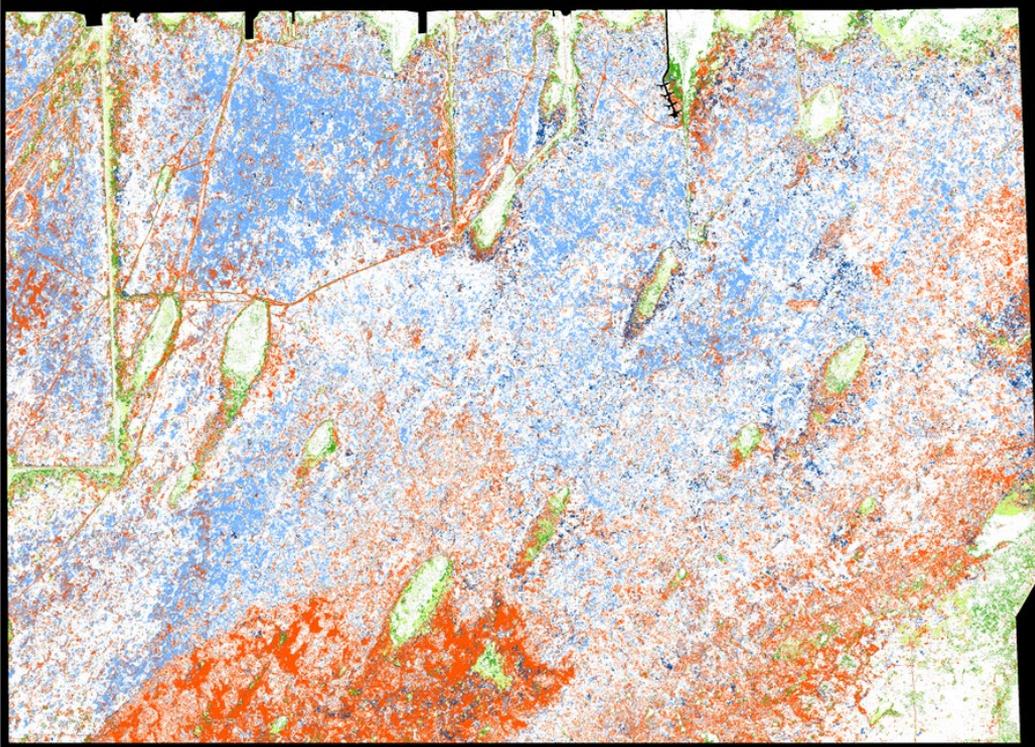


0 1 2 km



Class:	2010/13	2016/17
sawgrass classes	71%	73%
graminoid marsh classes	13%	11%
woody vegetation	2%	3%
<b>Structural changes:</b>		
sawgrass decrease	43%	37%
sparse sawgrass increase	23%	38%

# Vegetation Change, 2010/17



**Vegetation Type Changes Between 2010/13 and 2016/17**

- no change
- compositional change
- structural density decrease
- structural density increase
- woody decrease
- woody increase
- small patch change

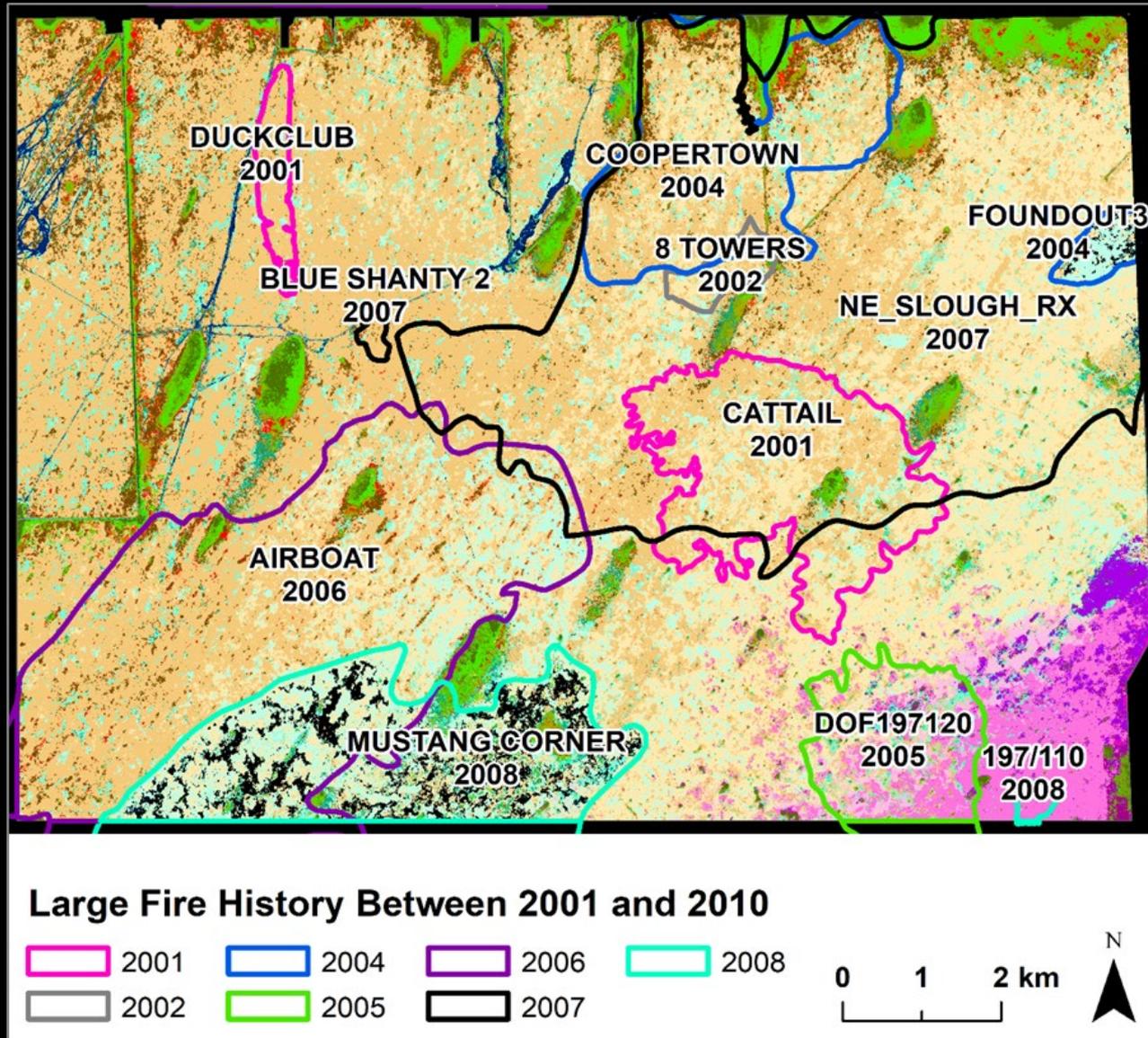
0 1 2 km



Class Name	Area (%)	Area (ha)
No Change	61.4%	8,475.9
Compositional Change	16.3%	2,253.7
Density Decrease	15.4%	2,120.2
Density Increase	3.3%	458.1
Woodiness Decrease	1.7%	230.8
Woodiness Increase	1.9%	265.4

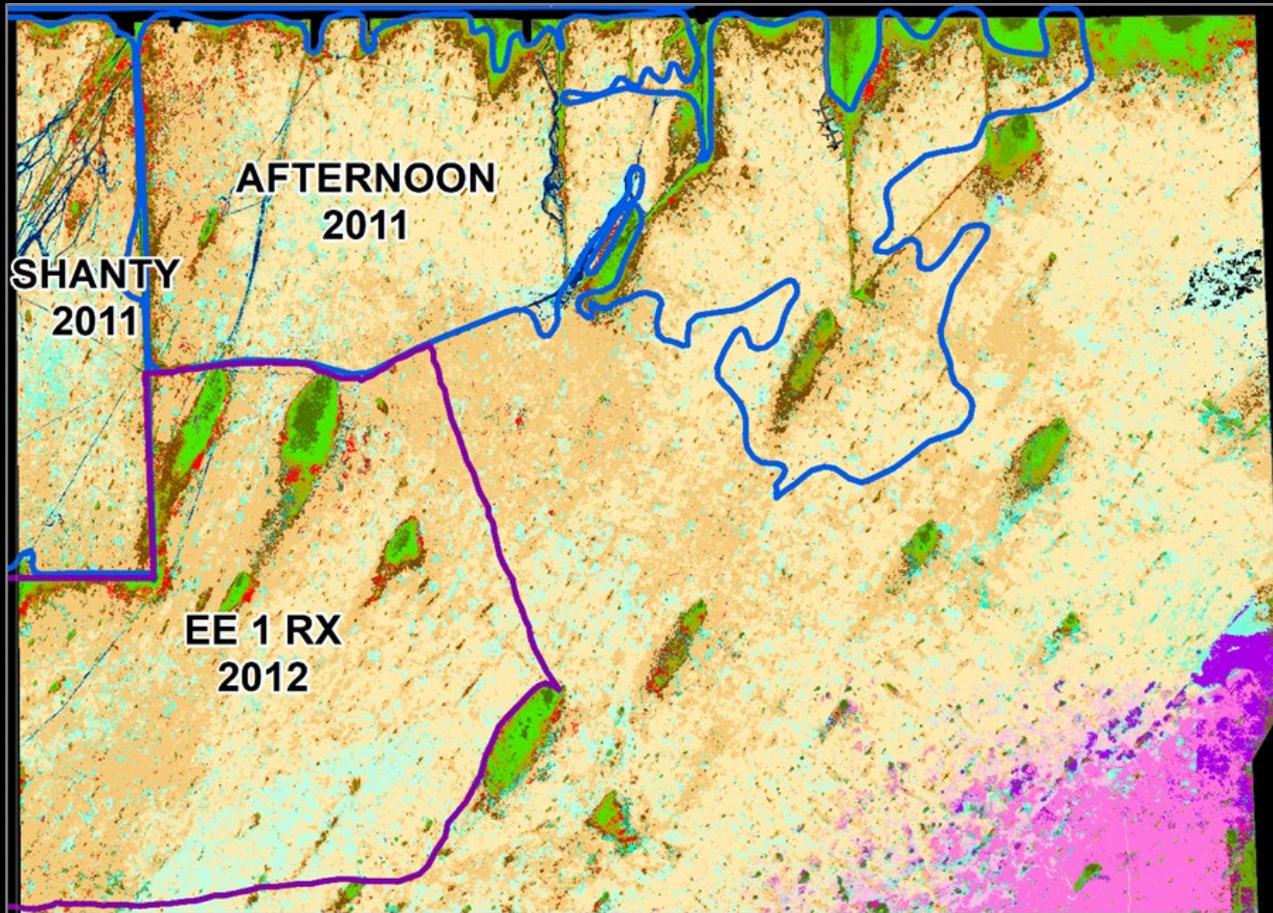
# Unplanned and Prescribed Fires, 2001-2010

(Everglades National Park fire database)



# Unplanned and Prescribed Fires, 2010-2016

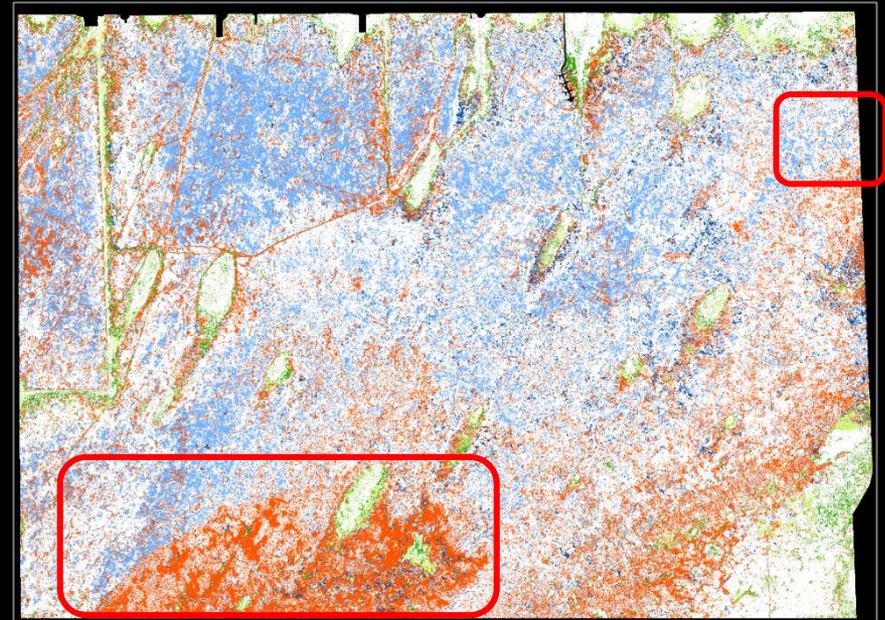
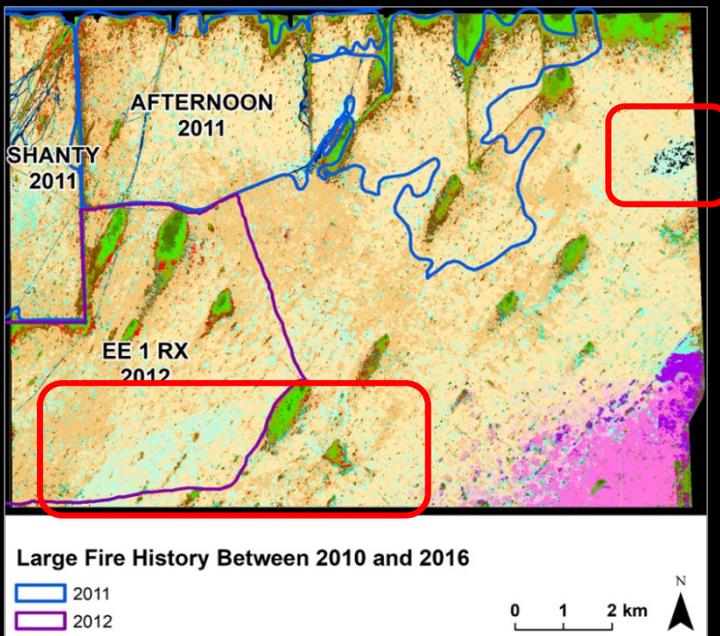
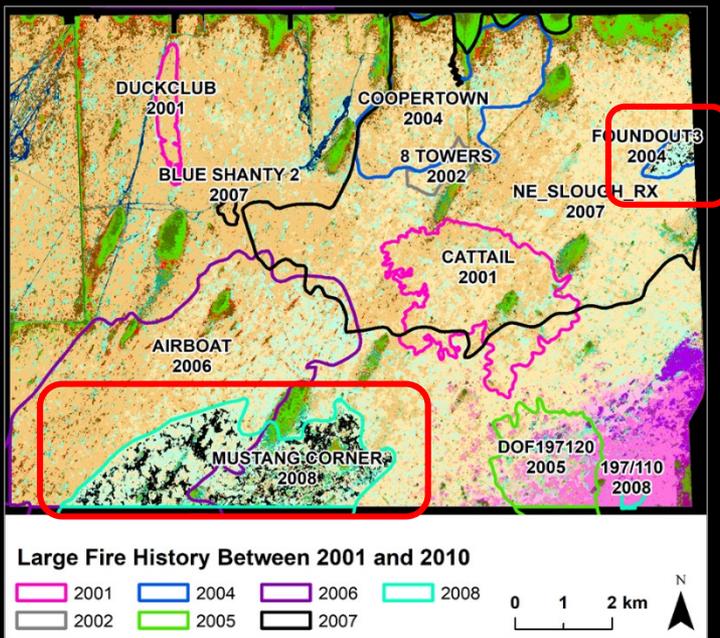
(Everglades National Park fire database)



Large Fire History Between 2010 and 2016



# Fire History and Vegetation Change, 2001-2016



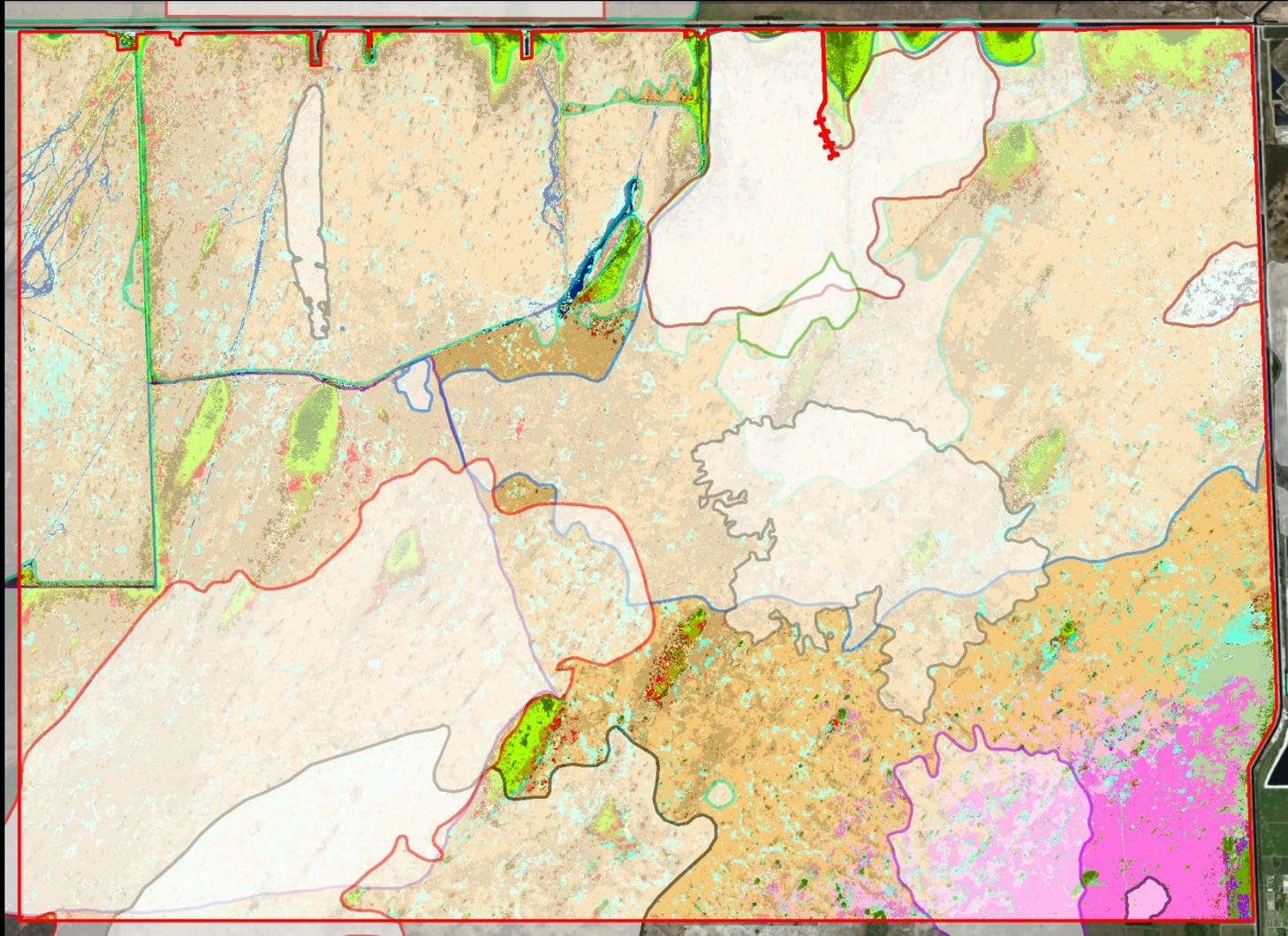
**Vegetation Type Changes Between 2010/13 and 2016/17**

- no change
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- structural density decrease
- structural density increase
- woody decrease
- woody increase
- small patch change



# Unplanned and Prescribed Fires, 2001-2016

(Everglades National Park fire database, 2010 map)



# Summary

- Can see landscape-scale changes over a 6-year time period; app. 61% of the landscape did not change over that time
- Changes were both compositional and structural
- Changes were correlated with fires, and outcome differed among fires
- Eastern side of NESRS saw less fire over the 6-year period but still had a decrease in density; this may be a response to hydrologic changes
- With this approach, we can begin to predict vegetation changes in response to fire, hydrology, and their interaction

# Unplanned and Prescribed Fires, 2001-2016

(Everglades National Park fire database)



# Summary

- Can see landscape-scale changes over a 6-year time period; app. 61% of the landscape did not change over that time
- Changes were both compositional and structural
- Changes were correlated with fires, and outcome differed among fires
- **Recovery time and type varied among fires; variables of interest include timing of fires, intervals between fires, hydrology, and soil type**
- Eastern side of NESRS saw less fire over the 6-year period but still had a decrease in density; this may be a response to hydrologic changes
- With this approach, we can begin to predict vegetation changes in response to fire, hydrology, and their interaction