# NYC Tidal Marsh Assessment: Condition, Vulnerability and Restoration Opportunities

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NYC Parks - Natural Resources Group The Nature Conservancy<sup>2</sup> Natural Areas Conservancy <sup>3</sup>

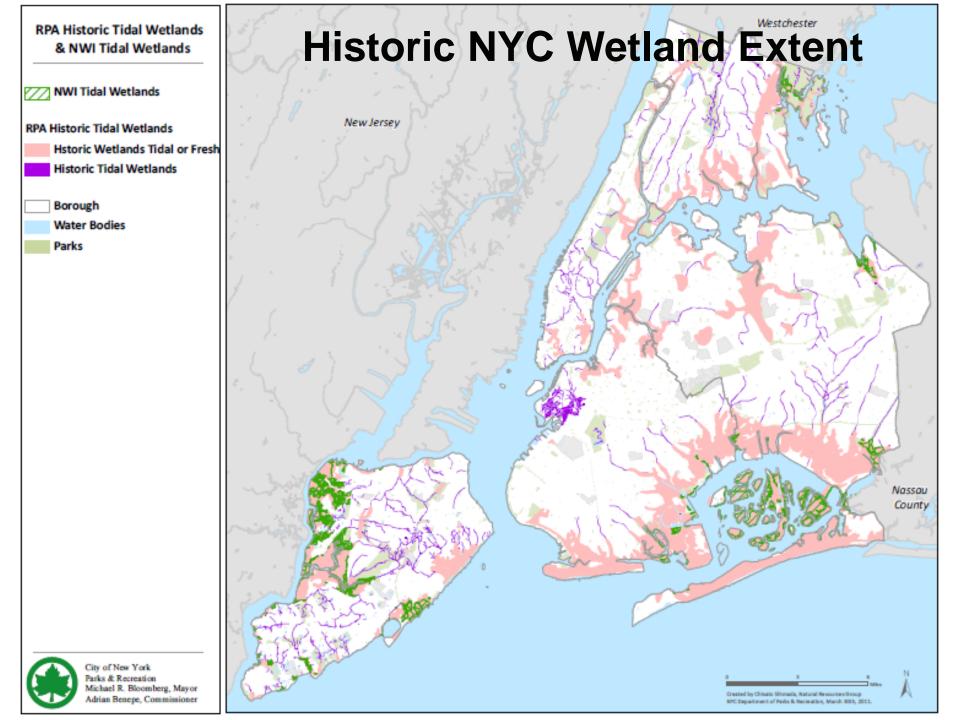
NCER April 20, 2016

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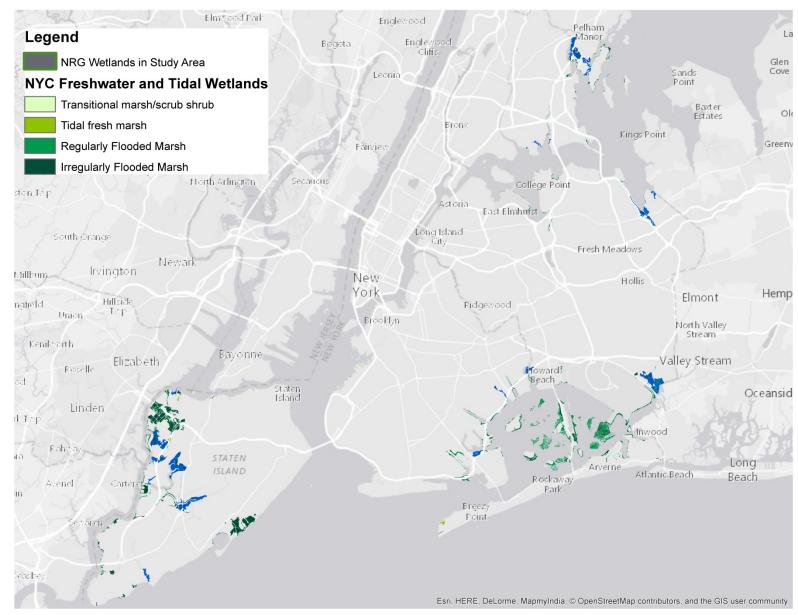
## Why Urban Coastal Wetlands

- Coastal wetlands are a critical part of a livable NYC
  - o resilient Park assets
  - o aesthetic, recreational and educational value
  - o ecosystem services (fisheries, bird communities, water quality)
- Coastal wetlands are at risk
- Planning, management and restoration can help protect our wetland assets for the future





# **Current NYC Tidal Wetlands**



NYC Parks

# **Project Goals**

- Assess current marsh condition
- Evaluate vulnerability (SLR)
- Identify opportunities for protection, conservation & restoration



**Prioritize restoration & protection opportunities** 



## **Ecological Assessment at 25 salt marshes**

## **Desktop Analysis**

Historic Loss
 Analysis
 SLAMM

## Rapid Ecological Assessments

MidTRAM
 Marsh-wide
 assessments





### Identify key ecological attributes of <u>marsh</u> <u>condition</u> for which there are measurable indicator variables:

Marsh area

% Development in buffer

Species richness

Total cover

Low marsh soil strength

Breeding bird count

Bare soil cover

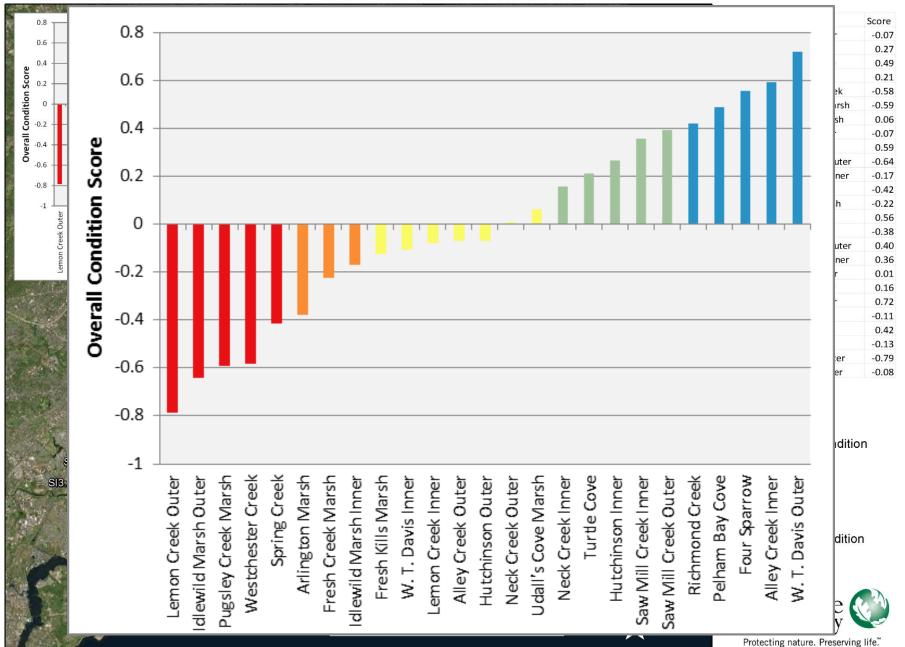
Pool expansion

Ditch density





Overall Condition Score



### Identify key measurable <u>indicators of</u> <u>vulnerability</u> available from SLAMM outputs, field and desktop assessments

Percent high marsh

Marsh area

Edge density

Waterward loss

Potential gain from migration

Potential loss by SLR



Idlewild Park, Queens, NY Salt marsh



Recently lost salt marsh



### Sea Level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM)



NYC Parl

Current marsh boundary

#### Vulnerability metric:

Potential marsh migration (greater than 75% likelihood) Potential marsh loss (less than 25% likelihood)

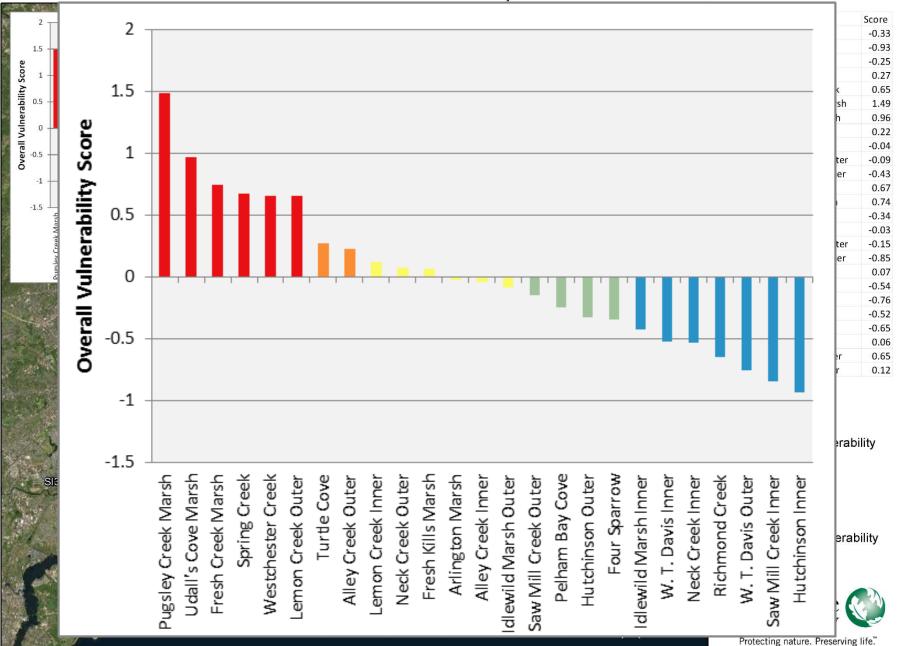
Likelihood of Coastal Marsh 2080s Idlewild Park



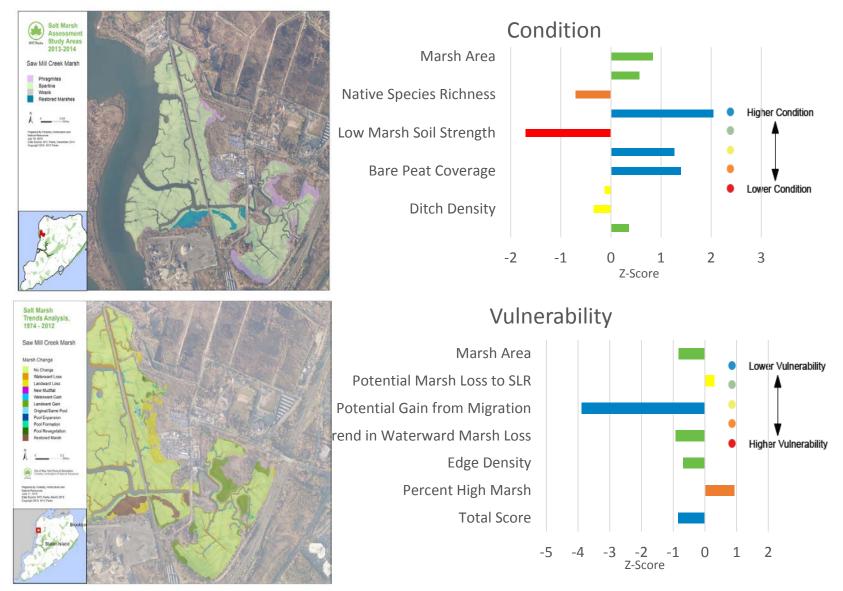


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Overall Vulnerability Score

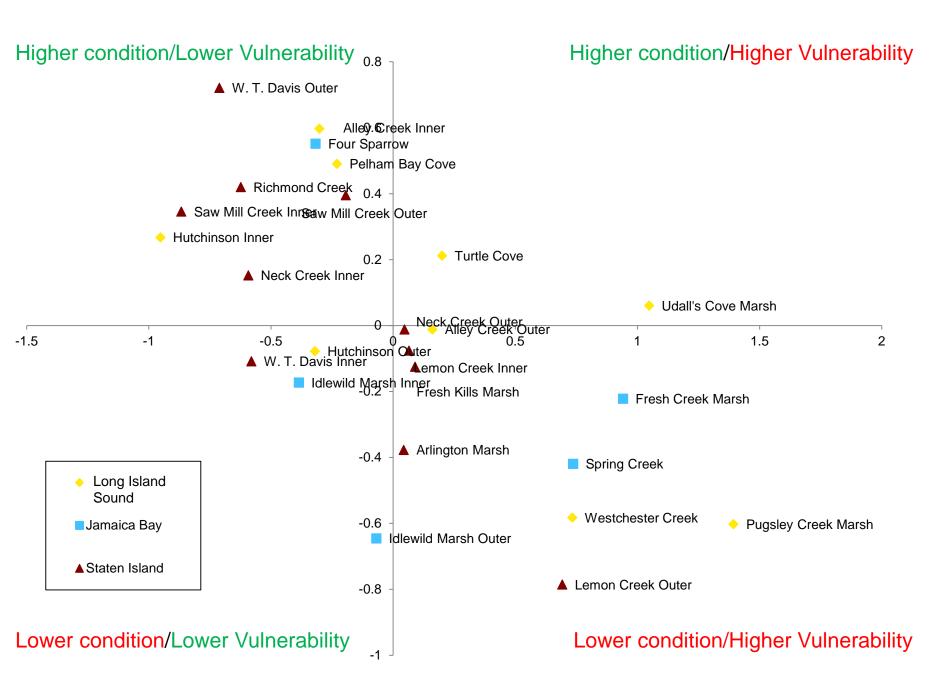


### Example – Saw Mill Creek Marsh, Staten Island

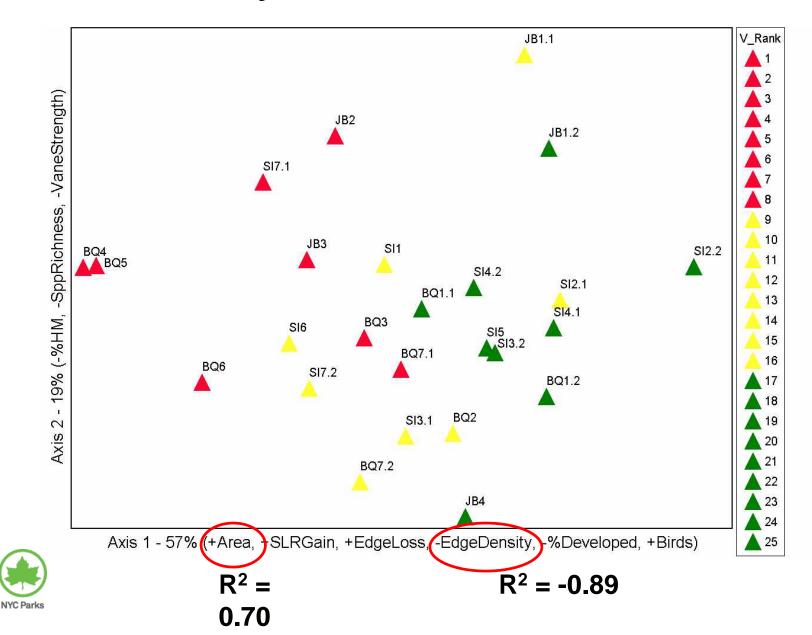




### Marsh Condition vs. Vulnerability



# Marsh Area and Shape Explain Trends in Condition and Vulnerability Variables



# Identify and prioritize strategies for restoration

Short/Mid-Term: Increase viability of existing marsh sites

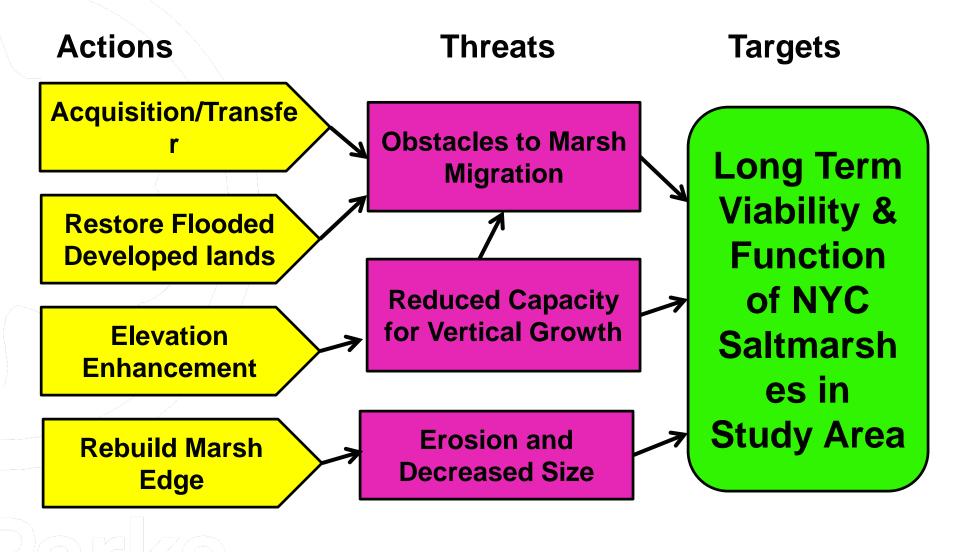
- Remove fill and re-establish hydrology
- Remove debris and revegetate
- Increase elevation of drowning marsh surface
- Restore shore edge of marsh where eroded

Long Term: Assure sustainability of marsh ecosystems

- Secure adjacent parcels where marsh can migrate
- Remove hard surfaces that impede marsh
  migration

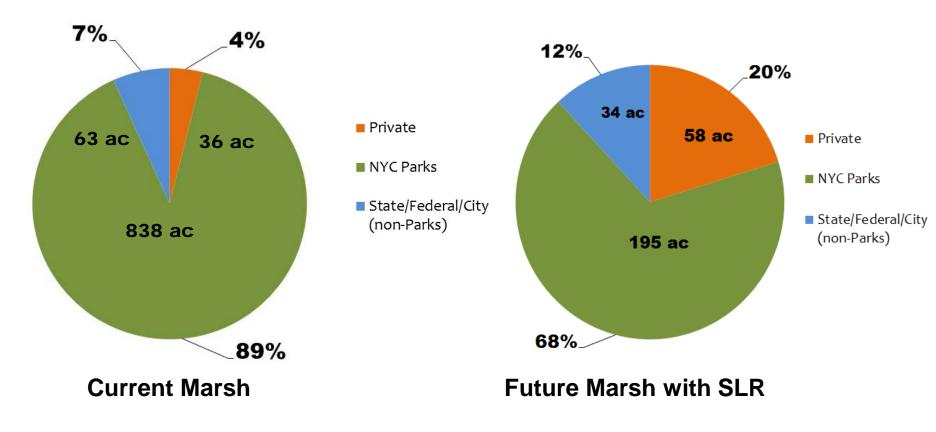


## **Opportunities for Restoration / Conservation**



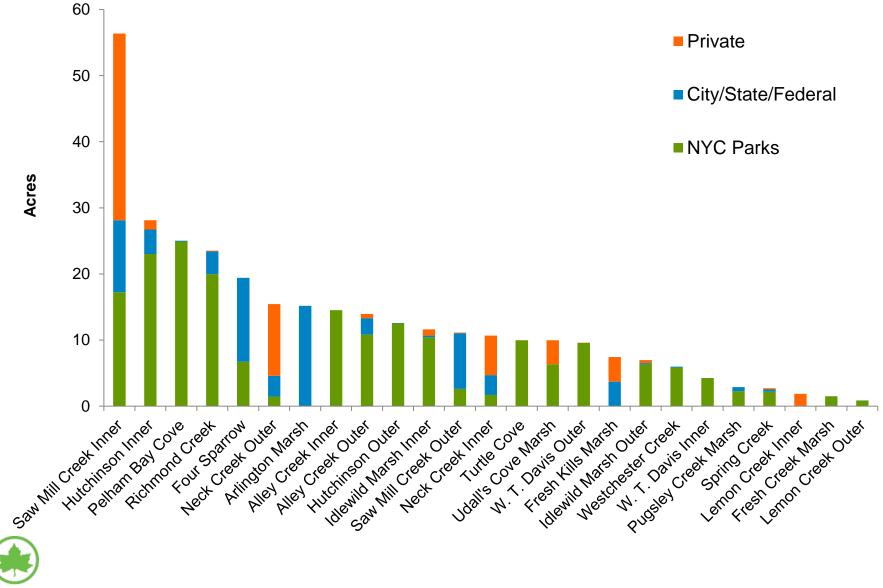


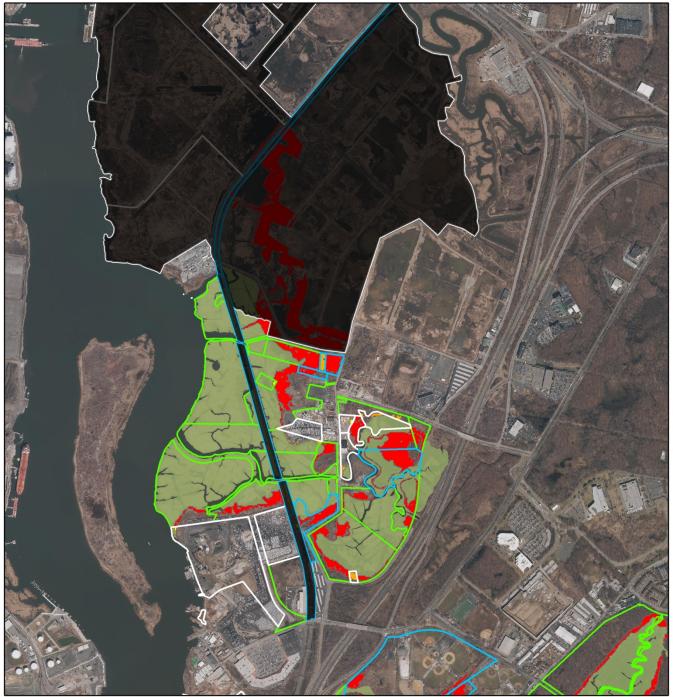
### **Ownership across 25 NYC Marsh complexes**



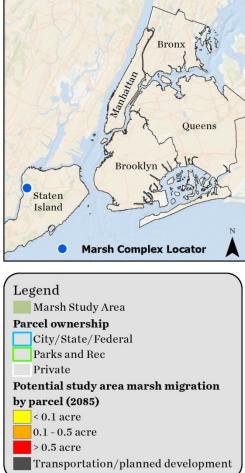


### Future new marsh acres in Study Area



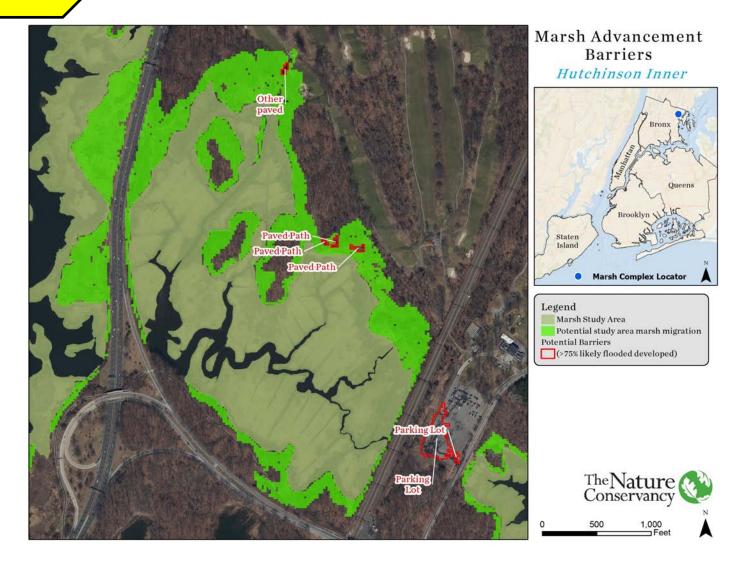


### Marsh Advancement by Parcel *Saw Mill Creek Inner*





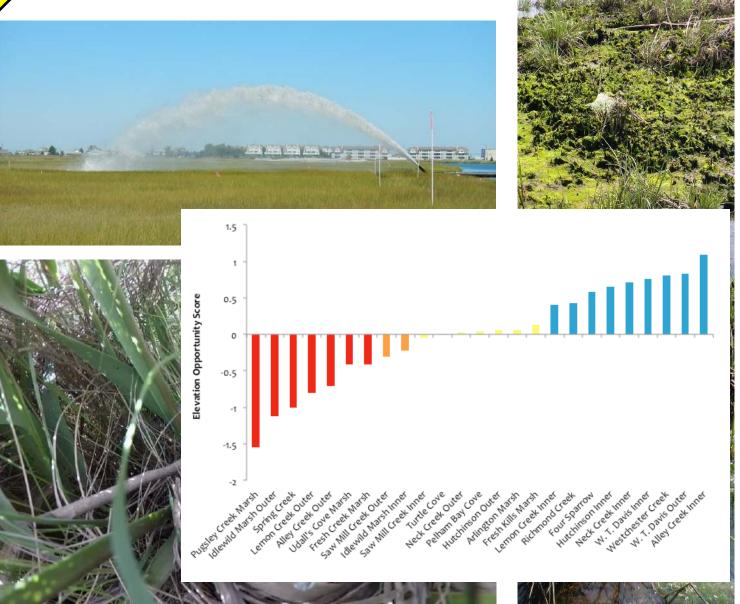
# Restore Flooded Developed lands





Action prioritized by area of opportunity

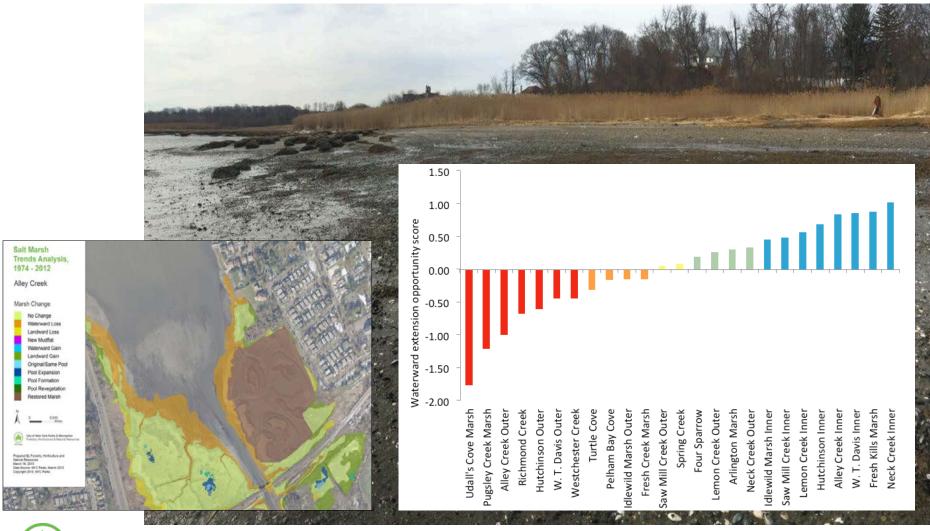
Elevation Enhancement





Action prioritized by % low marsh and future marsh loss in SLAMM

Rebuild Marsh Edge

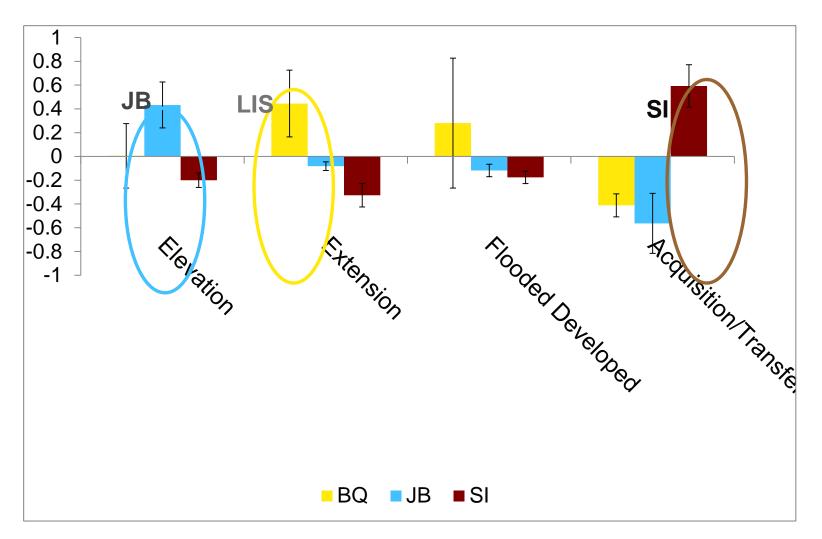




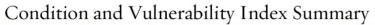
Action prioritized by acres, width and % of recent marsh lost and future marsh loss in SLAMM



### Watershed / Water-body Considerations







### Focus on watershed – specific needs

- SI = Acquire and transfer parcels
- JB = Restore elevation
- LIS = Address Edge Extension uncertainty



Hutchinson Outer Hutchinso Pelham Bay Cove Inner Westchester Creek Udall's Cove Creek Cree Map Key Lower Condition / Higher Vulnerability Moderate Condition & Vulnerability Higher Condition / Lower Vulnerability



## **Next Steps**

- Preserve existing marsh ecosystems and marsh migration zones for future explore acquisition and easement strategies
- Prioritize high condition / low vulnerability marshes through best management practices and these 4 conservation strategies as needed
  - Address uncertainty study shoreline retreat, sediment supply, and wave energy
  - **Consider size and shape -** conserve and restore to reduce fragmentation for long term health and viability
- Consider socio-economic or ecosystem services when pursuing opportunities for low condition / high vulnerability marshes
- Consider a watershed approach to conserving wetlands in addition to site by site restoration projects.



Appropriate strategy depends on goals, landscape context, time horizon, and socioeconomic factors

### **NYC Parks - Natural Resources Group**

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The Nature Conservancy Nicole Maher Stephen Lloyd Lauren Alleman Funding from U.S. EPA Region 2, Wetlands Protection Program Development Grant Kathleen Drake





Protecting nature. Preserving life.

