

The U.S. Geological Survey's National Perspective on Restoration

Strategies, Priorities,
Accomplishments, and Challenges

Matthew Andersen mandersen@usgs.gov

Ecosystems: Sustaining Livelihoods, Health and Well-being

Fundamental	Ecosystems provide	Related Ecosystems Mission	Research Topics
Human Needs		Area Programs	
Subsistence	Food, water, atmosphere, raw materials	Fisheries Wildlife Invasive Species CRU	Energy and wildlife interactions; population, species & habitat assessments; pollinators; fish and aquatic systems; Biofuels; carbon sequestration; new tools and techniques
Protection	Protect us from the elements, fiber, shelter, social security, health systems	Environments Invasive Species	Coastal processes, restoration, fire, early detection, priority ecosystems new tools and techniques, disease emergence and spread
Affection & Understanding	Connections-Understanding our life within the planet	Fisheries, Wildlife Environments, Status and trends Invasive Species CRU	New tools and techniques; data collection, monitoring, modeling, analysis; basic biology
Participation	We participate in it, being "in" the landscape	Fisheries Wildlife Environments CRU	Population assessments; adaptive management; fire ecology; water quality; landscape conservation
Leisure & Creativity	Provide opportunity	Fisheries, Wildlife Environments CRU	Population assessment; adaptive management; landscape conservation
Identity & Freedom	Part of our identity, sense of place, laced w/culture	Fisheries, Wildlife Environments, Invasive Species	Endangered species; priority ecosystems

Ecosystems Strategic Science Plan Priorities

- Understand how drivers influence ecosystem change
- Understand the services that ecosystems provide to society

USGS Science Priorities



Recovery and Management

• T&E Species



Detection and Control

- Invasive Species
- Pathogens
- Wildlife
 Disease



Decision Support

 Ecological and Economic Uses of Land and Water



Ecological Adaptation and Mitigation

- ClimateChange
- Sea-Level Rise
- Nitrogen Deposition
- Acidification



Strategies for Resilience

 Sustaining and Restoring Ecosystem Function and Services



USGS Integrated Research Areas



Integrated
Assessment of
Coastal Risk and
Resiliency



Combined
Environmental
and
Socioeconomic
Impacts of
Natural Hazards



Environmental Impacts of Alternative Energy Development



Documenting and Assessing Environmental Flows



Innovative
Technologies for
Environmental
Assessment





Volume and extent of release

Extent of Release	Volume	Date
4.9 M barrels	Oil slick: 68,000 mi ² = 180,000 km ²	April 20-July 15, 2010

- 184.8 M gallons = 699.6 M ℓ = 700,000 m³
 (1 barrel of oil = 42 gallons)
- 25% captured, 25% dissolved, 24% dispersed,
 26% in environment (National Incident Command 2010)
- 1.84 M gallons Corexit dispersant (= 6.966 M ℓ = 7,000 m³)
- Approx. 500 km of shoreline oiled, 100 km heavily

Multi-disciplinary emergency response to Deepwater Horizon (DWH)



Federal flow estimation: helps determine impacts and penalties



Oil provenance: DWH origin confirmed



Water monitoring: freshwater releases into GOM



Wetland monitoring: on site and remote



Microbial and chemical monitoring



Coastal Marine Geology: sand berm monitoring





More impacts on *Spartina* than *Phragmites*





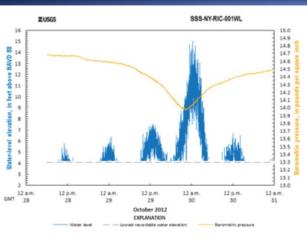




Compare: June 17, 2009 and June 23, 2010
Ramsey et al. 2011

Hurricane Sandy













Multi-disciplinary emergency response to Sandy



Developed a Sandy Response Science Plan



Measure changes in elevation in the near shore and on shore



Measure changes in sand: how did beaches, dunes, and berms respond?



How did storm hydrology change flows? Where do we need gages for next storm?



What toxic materials remain?

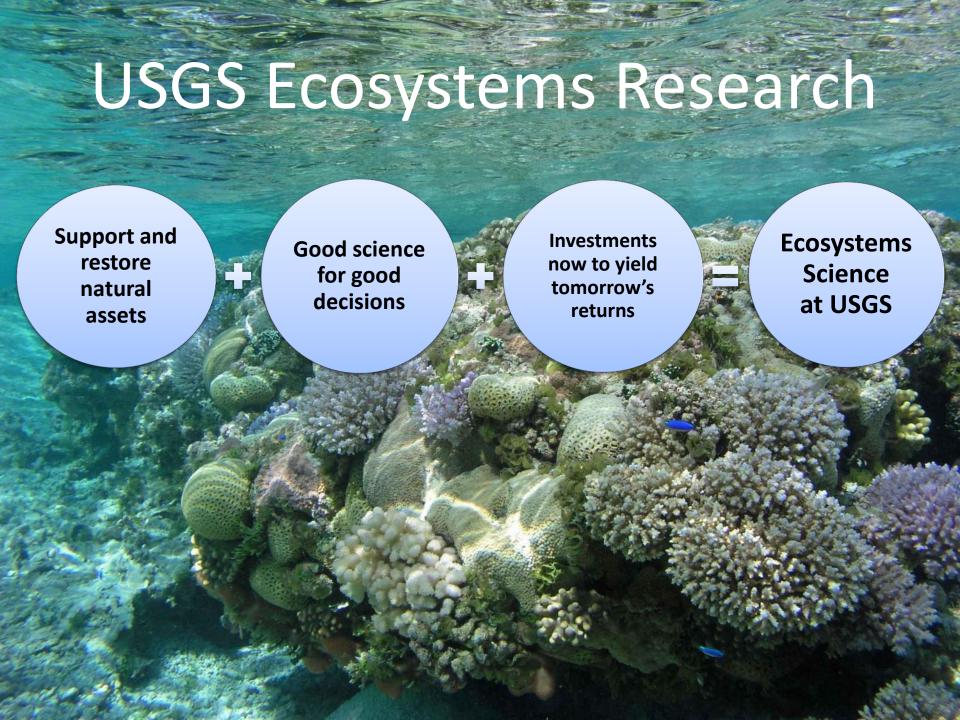


How were natural environments and species affected?



Challenges

- Shared definitions of
 - Landscapes and Hydroscapes
 - Ecosystem Services
 - Monetary
 - Non-monetary



Partnering for Science



U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey