

Conservation Considerations for Innovative Shoreline Protection Projects



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Outline

Background

Innovation in Design: Case Studies

Innovation Labs: Evolution of Design

Programmatic Approaches to Restoration

Advancing the Practice

Savethebay.org

Science

Landscape-Level Lens

Restore Ecosystem Function Dive Magazine

USFWS NJFO

Compliance and Conservation Concerns in the Intertidal

- Critical Habitats
- ESA-protected species
- State-listed species
- Essential Fish Habitat
- Habitat Areas of Particular Concern
- SAV
- Shellfisheries



Delaware Bay Shoreline

- SLR
- Miles of fetch
- Ice
- Beach fringed marsh
- Exposed peat and scarped spartina patches
- HSC and rufa red knot
- Beach restoration work



Beach Nourishment + Intertidal Shell Reefs



Site Characteristics:

• Sand starved beach, adjacent marsh, vital habitat

Objectives:

- Reduced erosion, stabilize vital beach habitat
- Recruit oysters/ encrusting bivalves
- HSC passage, shorebird/knot foraging-friendly
- Volunteer-built
- Stable for ice and energetics

Design:

• Whelk shell reefs, herringbone design

Compliance:

• aquaculture, red knot, EHF



Volunteers Building Dyers Cover Reefs

Courtesy of Larry Niles

Programmatic Approach

Monitoring program

- American Littoral Society 10 yr permit
 - Beach restoration (i.e., beach slope and berm improvements)
 - Shallow sub-tidal reef construction (i.e., low profile breakwater structures, 2 cm water at the base)
- Fortescue
- Pierce's Point





Gandys Beach



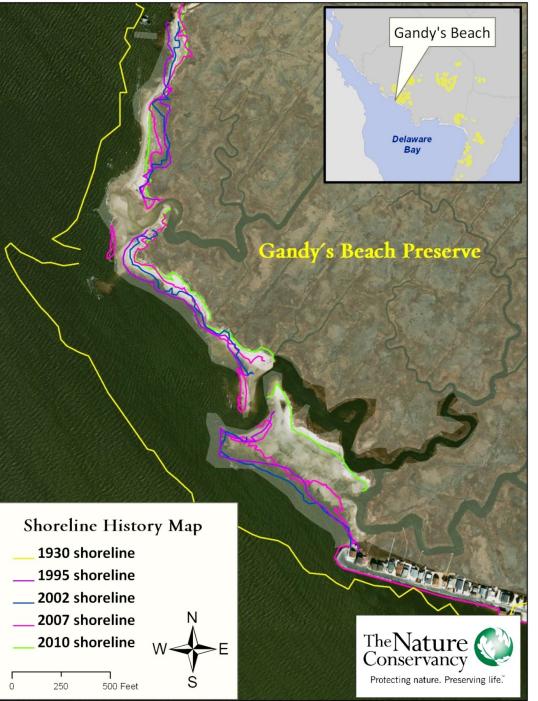






Gandys Beach Preserve and Fringing Oyster Castle Reefs





Gandys Beach Oyster Castles

- Site Characteristics:
 - Erosion = ~6.5ft/yr
 - Sand on exposed peat
 - Sp. alt patches, scarping
- Objectives:
 - Reduce erosion
 - Recruit oysters, HSC passage
 - Volunteers can build
 - Stable for ice and energetics
- Design:
 - Oyster Castle Breakwaters









Gandys Beach Oyster Castles

Compliance:

- Knot foraging habitat
- EFH
- Shellfish in subtidal

Results:

- Reduced erosion, not controlled
- Successful recruitment
- Lessons learned

Adaptive Management project Report 2023 Next steps

Barnegat Bay

- Exacerbated SLR
- Ice
- Large fetch
- Boat wake erosion
- Highly developed shorelines
- Atlantic flyway and fishery nursery



Forked River Beach

Site Characteristics:

• Developed shoreline

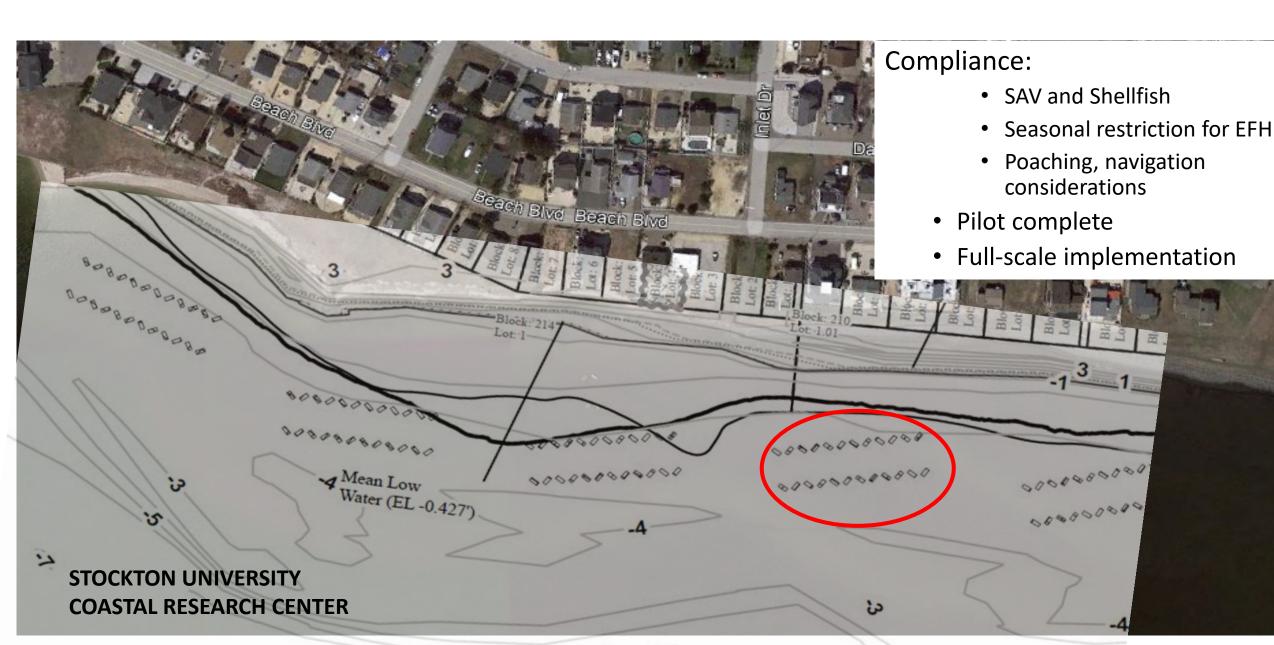
Objectives:

- Shoreline stabilization
- WQ improvements
- Aquatic connectivity
- Pilot ice and fetch-resilient tactic
- Monitor SAV and oyster benefits

Design:

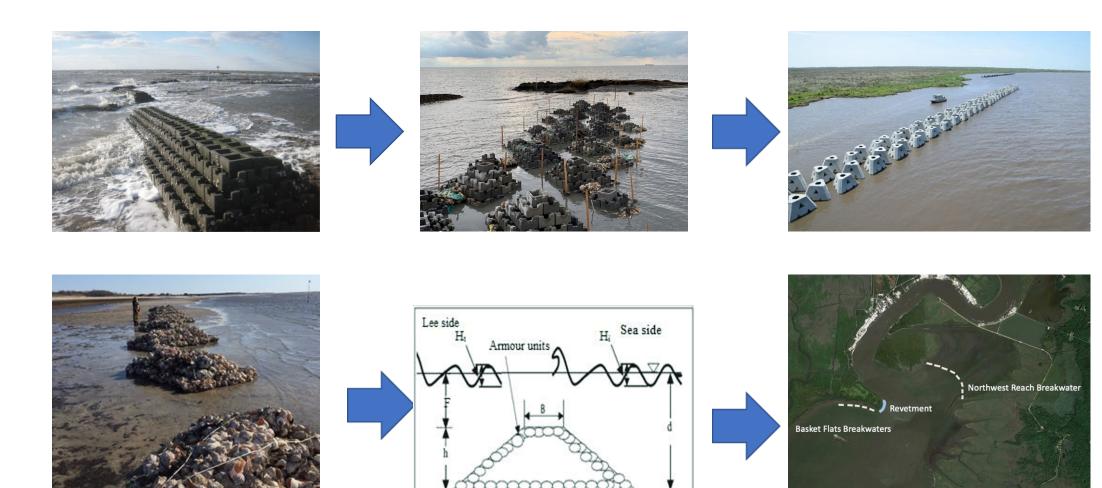
- Hesco basket + rock core + shell veneer
- Herringbone placement
- Pilings for ice





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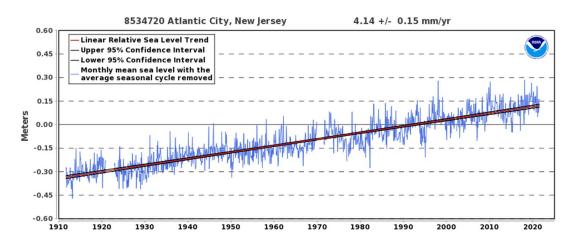
Innovation Labs and the Evolution of Design



Advancing the Practice

- Interdisciplinary team
- Partner with regulating agencies
- Clear objectives/ rationale for the design
- Manage risk: Consider near-term impacts vs long-term benefits
- Monitoring plan
- Contingency plan/ Adaptive Mgmt
- Gray infrastructure solutions to restore function
- A well-researched and monitored attempt is better than a "no attempt alternative"





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U.S. FWS, Coastal Program Delaware Bay Estuary Project Office

<u>Resources</u>

- Federal, State, Municipal and Private Lands
- Technical assistance
- Locates funding
- Implementation support
 - OTG, equipment, staff, plants, materials
- Monitoring
 - RTK, bird surveys, wave gauges

Focal Areas

- Ecologically-responsible solutions to shoreline protection
- Shorebird and tidal marsh bird conservation
- Marsh restoration
- Building partnerships
- Advancing coastal resilience







