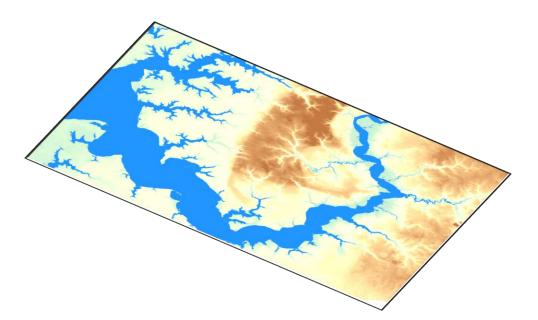
Revisiting Coastal Land-Water Interactions: The Triblet Connection





STAC Workshop

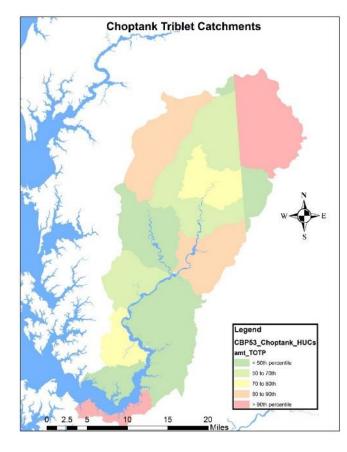
23-24 May 2018

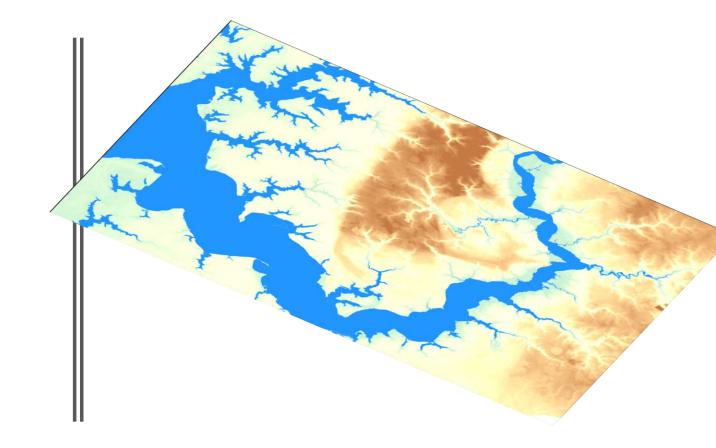
Hood College, Frederick MD





Envision the Choptank Watershed Partnership: Potential Watershed Restoration Strategies





The Triblet Connection: Workshop Goals & Objectives

- Define triblets (sensu Walter Boyton)
- Describe the role of triblets as river-estuary linkages
- Evaluate triblets as landscape units for watershed and coastal management
 - Discuss relevance/utility for CBP regulatory model.
- Outline critical knowledge gaps and research opportunities 1) to improve our understanding of river-estuarine linkages; and 2) refine tools/mapping strategies for watershed and coastal management

Bay Journal

Chesapeake Notebook Bay scientist Boynton honored for his research, commitment

Opinion Travel Blog Films

Mathias medal recipient lauded for helping guide cleanup efforts with studies and public engagement

By Rona Kobell on September 06, 2016

Comments are closed for this article.



The Triblet Connection: Agenda Overview

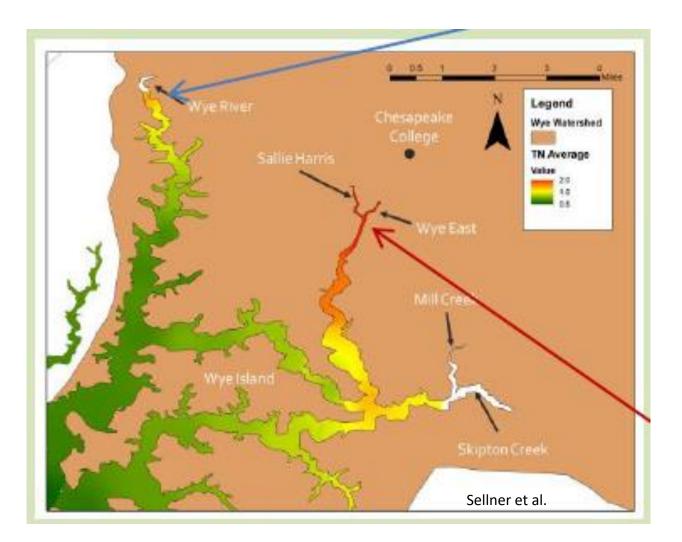
• SESSION I: Evidence of Triblet Linkages

Kevin Sellner (Hood), Michael Mallin (UNC), Denise Sanger (SCDNR), Andrew Muller (USNA)

- SESSION II: Triblets from an Estuarine Perspective Larry Sanford (UMCES), Lora Harris (UMCES), Harry Wang (VIMS)
- SESSION III: Triblets from a Watershed Perspective Diana Muller (Maritimus), Tom Jordan (SERC), Kathy Boomer, (TNC)
- SESSION IV: Additional Evidence/Insights of Triblet Roles
 Ray Najjar (PSU), Jeff Cornwell (UMCES), Vicki Blazer (USGS),
 Margaret Muholland (ODU), Liz Van Dolah (UMD)
- Facilitated Discussion: Lisa Wainger (UMCES), Lew Linker (USEPA)

WORKSHOP CONCLUSIONS:

Triblets *absolutely* provide powerful framework for managing and studying landwater interactions in the terrestrial–estuarine transition zone.



Terrestrial-Estuarine Transition Zone (T-zone):

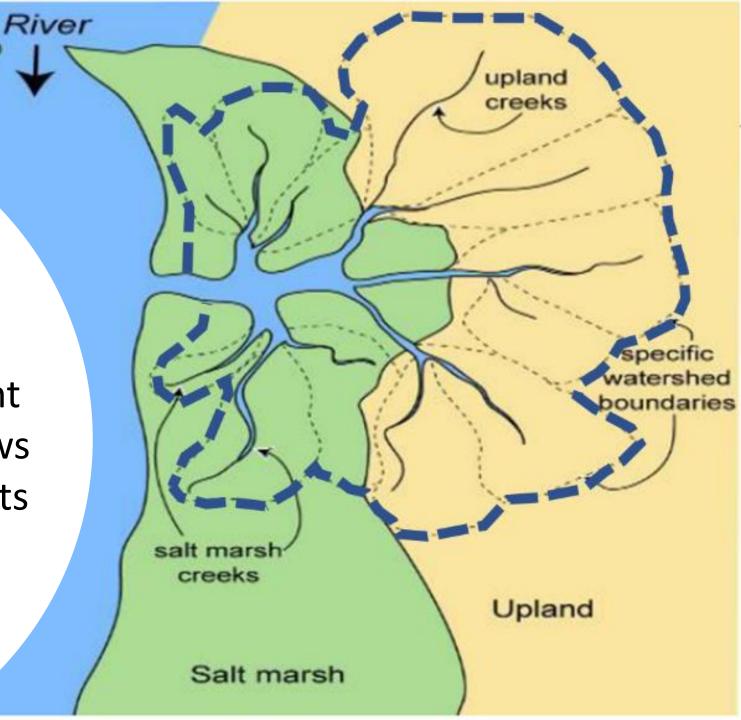
"the area of *existing and predicted future* interactions among tidal and terrestrial or fluvial processes that result in mosaics of habitat types, assemblages of plant and animal species, and sets of ecosystem services that are distinct from those of adjoining estuarine, riverine, or terrestrial ecosystems."





Triblet:

A waterway and its adjacent floodplain corridor that flows through T-zone and connects uplands to coastal waters.



THE TROUBLE WITH TRIBLETS

Triblets are:

- Adored
- Numerous
- Troublesome!

Lora Harris – UMCES CBL

Trible+ Troubles: #1. They're adored.

© Amy Jacobs

Greenway

1

Google

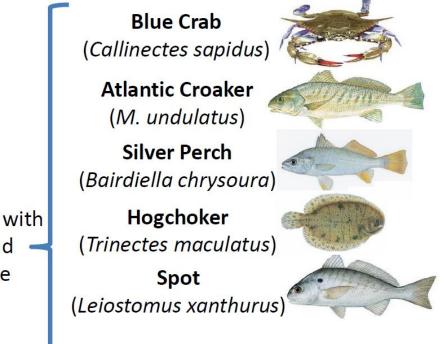
Triblets Provide Critical Habitat

Habitat health strongly tied to catchment health of small $(0, 1^{st}, 2^{nd} \text{ order})$ streams.

Concerns in Small Tributaries

May have higher concentrations due to proximity to sources as well as less dilution

These are often areas used as nursery areas – fish moving into smaller tribs to spawn – means young fish, most sensitive stage for developmental, reproductive and immune effects are exposed Negative correlation with % developed land and -% hardened shoreline



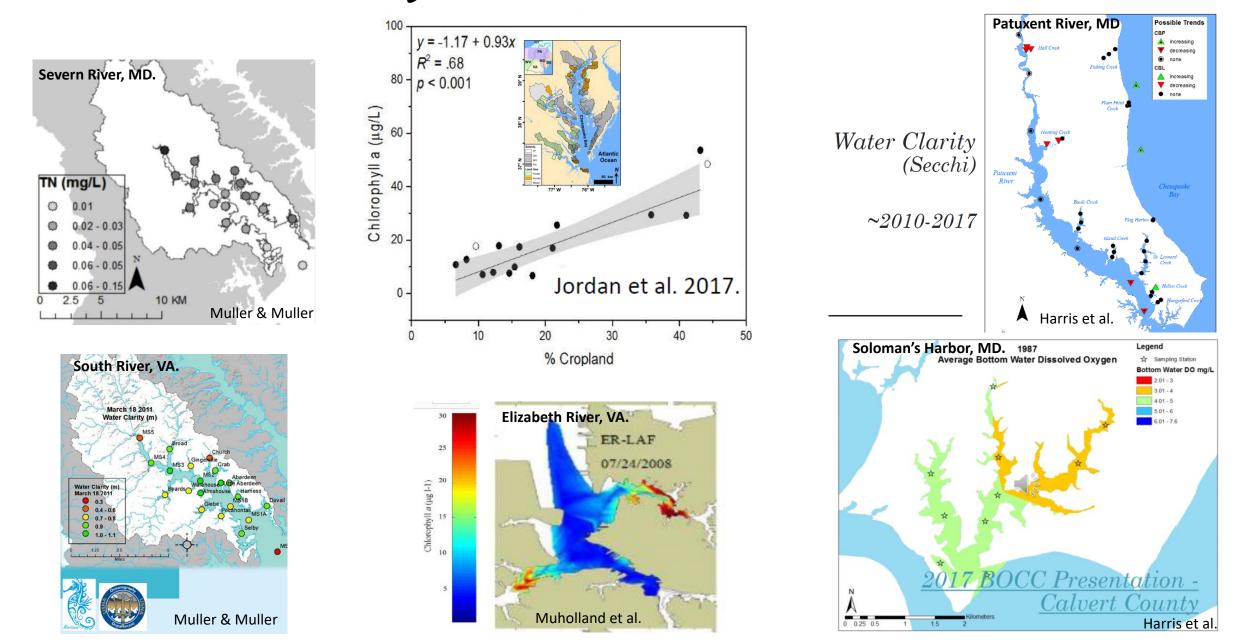
American Eel (Anguilla rostrata)

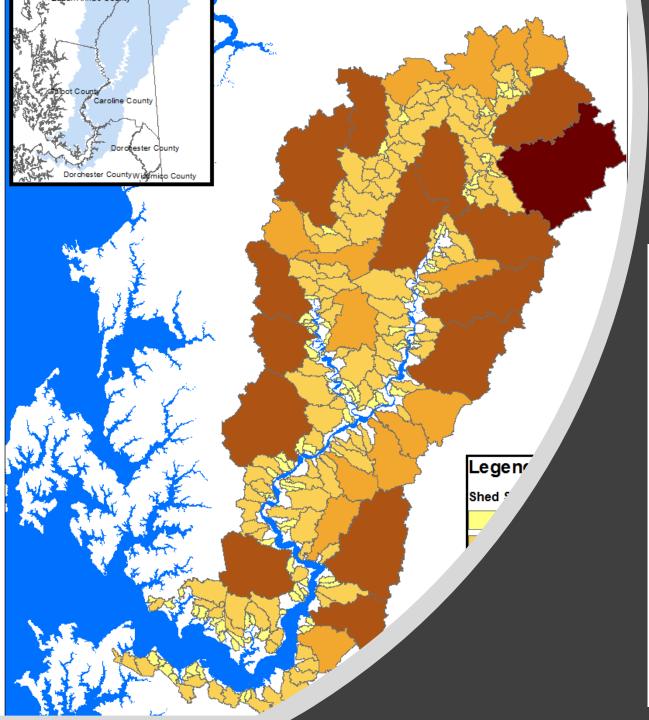
Grass Shrimp (Palaemonetes pugio)



Kornis et al. 2017.

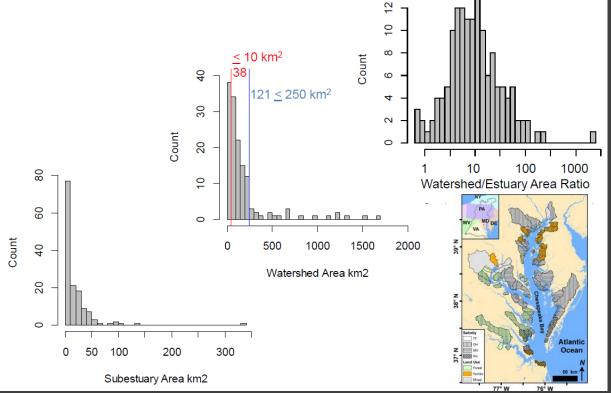
Triblets are highly sensitive to human activities.



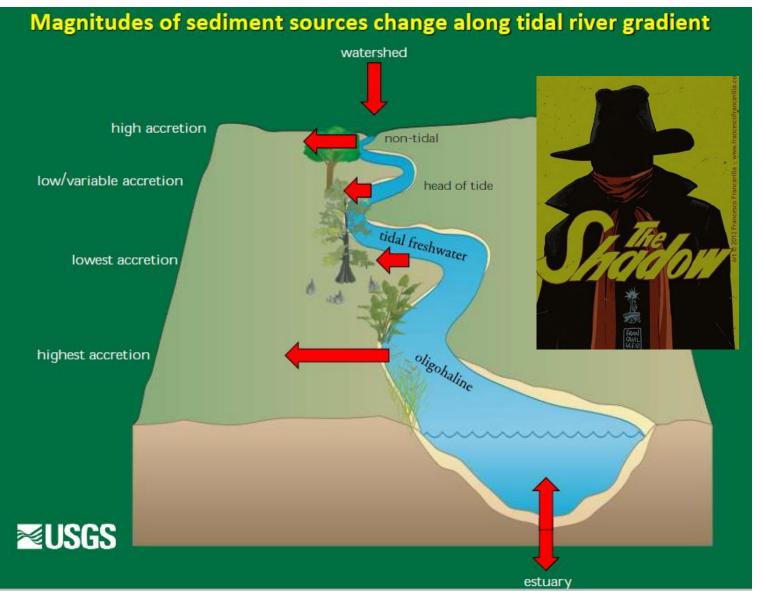


Triblet Troubles: #2 They're Numerous

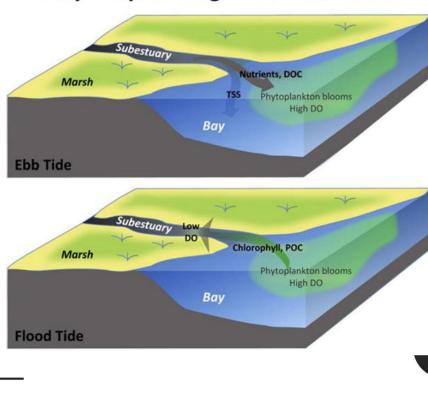
Subestuary size distributions



Triblet Troubles: #3. They're troublesome complicated.



Tidally Coupled Biogeochemical Reactor



Voynova et al. 2015 ECSS

Final Verdict on Triblets:

Powerful Framework for Watershed Management –

- They're adored.
 - Important recreational, cultural, and aesthetic value
 - Critical habitat for species of concern
- They're sensitive to human activities.
 - Watershed condition
 - Shoreline management
 - Human infrastructure (bridges and navigation channels)
 - Sediment resuspension
- They're important bioreactors!

• Powerful Framework for Research Collaborations -

- Each triblet is unique, presenting a challenge (and opportunity) to 100's or 1000's of triblet units.
- They're understudied.
 - Mapped conditions show wide variability.
 - Complex biogeochemical gradients drive T-zone connectivity and triblet conditions.
 - Currently, limited capacity to predict system response to management alternatives.

