# RESTORING AND PRESERVING THE SHORELINE ECOTONE

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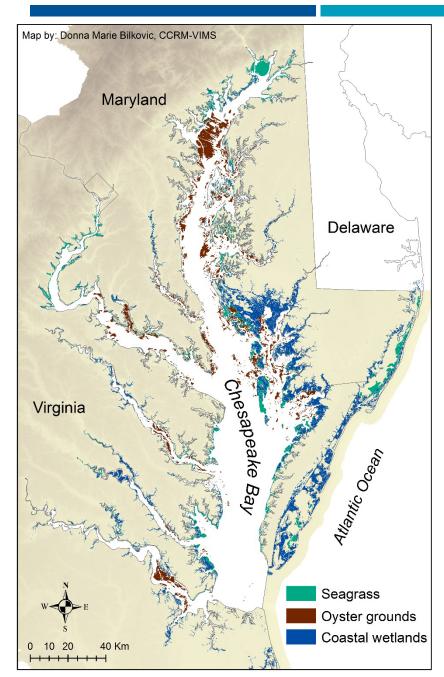
# SHORELINE ECOTONE: WHERE THE LAND MEETS THE ESTUARY



Shorescapes, a shoreline zone which includes riparian, intertidal, and shallow waters

- Ecosystems overlap, rich with species
- Areas where the human and natural systems meet and interact
- Frontlines for rising seas

#### SHORELINE MARSHES





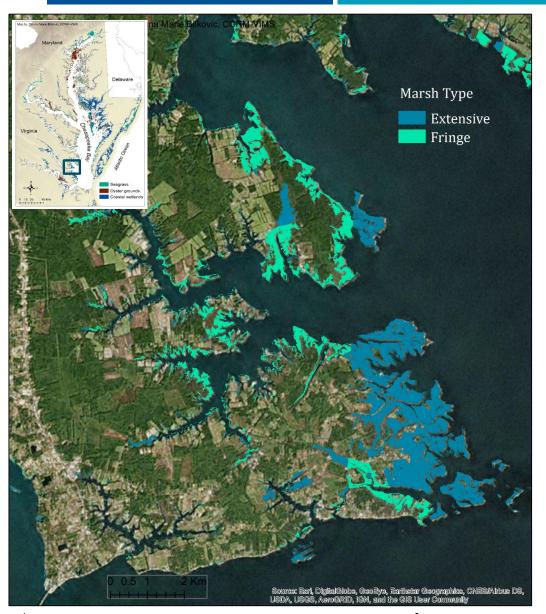
# Chesapeake Bay by the numbers

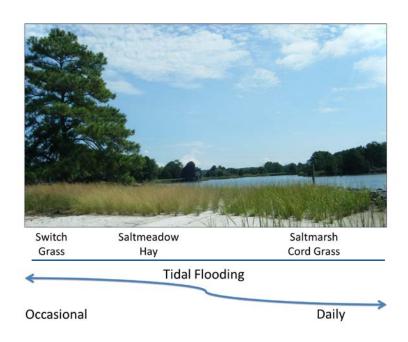
~1,500 km<sup>2</sup> of tidal emergent salt and brackish marsh area

14,026 km of shoreline marshes (~60% of tidal shoreline surveyed)



#### FRINGING MARSH VALUE



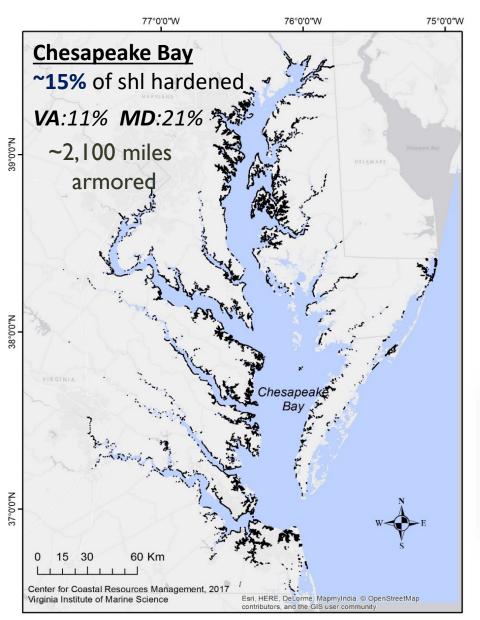


# **Ecosystem services include:**

Attenuate waves <sup>1</sup>
Trap sediment <sup>2</sup>
Nitrogen removal <sup>3</sup>
Support fish & invertebrates <sup>4</sup>
Connectivity

<sup>1</sup>Shepard et al. 2011, Knutson et al. 1982, Morgan et al. 2009; <sup>2</sup>Neubauer et al. 2002, <sup>3</sup> Tobias et al. 2001, Koch & Stevenson 2005, Beck et al. 2017. Chambers et al. 2021, <sup>4</sup>Currin et al 2008, Minello et al. 1994, Peterson & Turner 1994, Micheli & Peterson 1999, Bilkovic et al. 2021, Guthrie et al, 2021, Isdell et al 2021

# SHORELINE MANAGEMENT - WHERE WE ARE NOW



Habitat loss & fragmentation – forest, wetlands <sup>1</sup>

Sediment supply & transport altered, increased scouring, turbidity <sup>2</sup>

Increase in invasive species <sup>3</sup>

Declines in fish, invertebrate, & marsh bird diversity, terrapin presence <sup>4</sup>

Prevents natural migration of habitats with SLR

Decline in seagrass resilience <sup>5</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Peterson and Lowe 2009; Dugan et al 2011, <sup>2</sup> Bozek and Burdick 2005, NRC 2007, <sup>3</sup> Chambers et al 1999, <sup>4</sup> Peterson et al 2000, Chapman 2003, King et al 2005, Bilkovic et al 2006, Seitz et al 2006, Bilkovic & Roggero 2008, Morley et al 2012, Isdell et al. 2015, Kornis et al. 2017a,b <sup>5</sup>Patrick et al. 2014

#### CONTINUUM OF SHORELINE PROTECTION APPROACHES

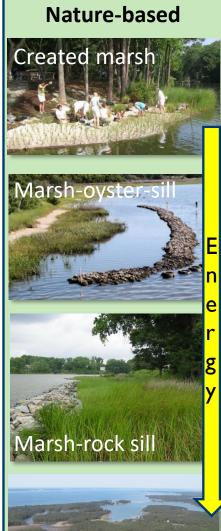
#### **Natural features**







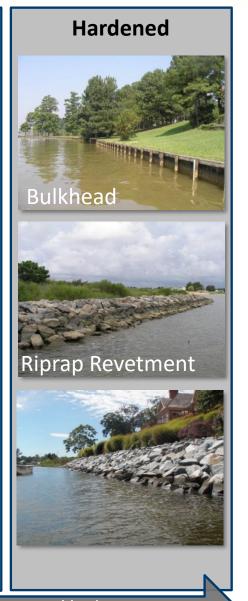
Marshes, Beaches, Dunes, Reefs, Forests











Natural features

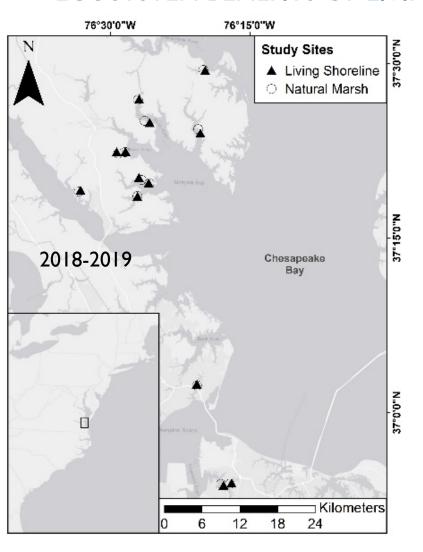
Nature based features

Breakwater-beach

Ecologically enhanced hard structural features

Hard structure features

#### **ECOSYSTEM BENEFITS OF LIVING SHORELINES**



Compared ecosystem services of living shorelines (2-16 yrs) with natural marshes

- Primary Productivity
- Habitat Provision
  - birds, fish, crabs, bivalves, terrapin
- Carbon Storage
- Nutrient Storage





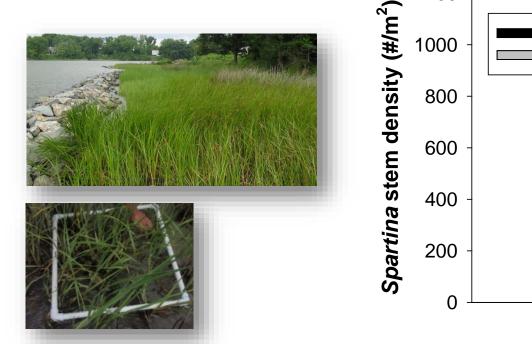


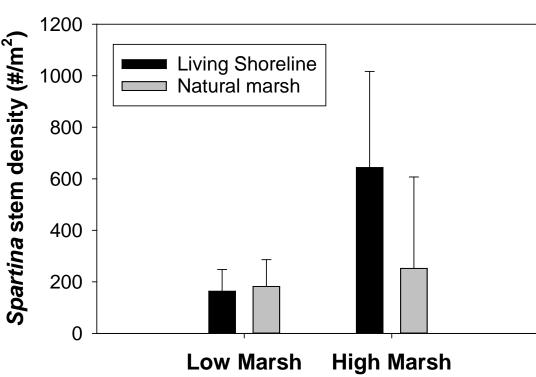




#### SHORE PROTECTION BENEFITS: MARSH PLANTS

 Marsh plant stem density, stem height, & aboveground biomass influence the marsh's ability to trap sediments & attenuate wave energy

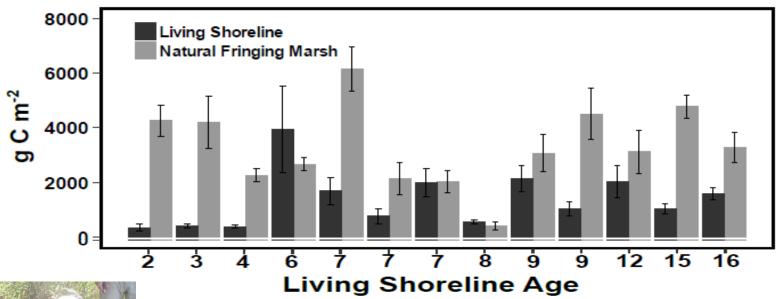




Living Shoreline marsh plants look a lot like natural marshes within 2 years post construction



#### WATER QUALITY BENEFITS: SOIL STORAGE OF CARBON, NITROGEN & PHOSPHORUS





As living shoreline marshes age, NP, and carbon storage becomes more similar to natural marshes.

Avg #Years to Equivalence with natural marsh:

• Carbon: 24 (±6) years

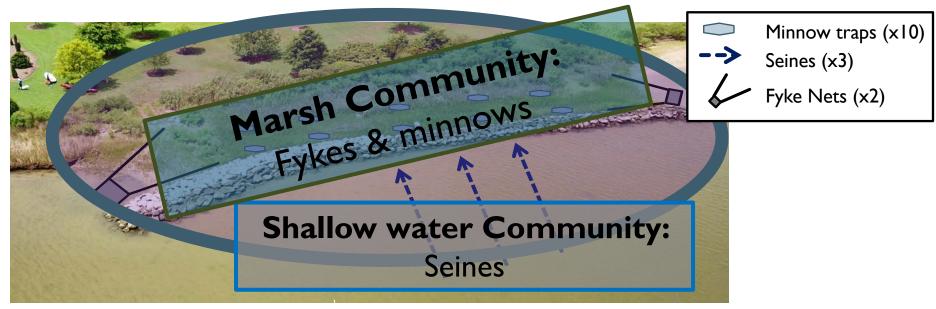
• Nitrogen: 13 (±3) years

Phosphorus: 6 (±2) years

Figures/data: Randy Chambers, <a href="mailto:rmcham@wm.edu">rmcham@wm.edu</a>, Chambers et al. 2021 Ocean & Coastal Management



#### HABITAT BENEFITS: FISH, BLUE CRABS AND SHRIMP



- Nekton assemblages similar at natural fringing marshes and living shorelines
- Juveniles and small-bodied forage species predominate, using these habitats for refuge and feeding
- Early juvenile blue crabs use living shorelines as primary nurseries





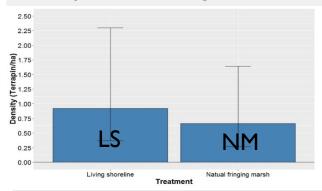
Guthrie et al. 202 | Ecol Eng; agguthrie@vims.edu

#### HABITAT BENEFITS: DIAMONDBACK TERRAPIN





### Terrapin use living shorelines



Terrapins observed 3 times for 30-min between mid-May and August (nesting season) each year

# Living shorelines similar to Reference marshes





Drs. Randy Chambers & Matthias Leu, W&M

#### HABITAT BENEFITS: WADING BIRDS

Great Egrets
Great Blue Herons
Yellow-crowned Night Herons
Spotted Sandpipers
Green Herons







Living shorelines similar to Reference marshes



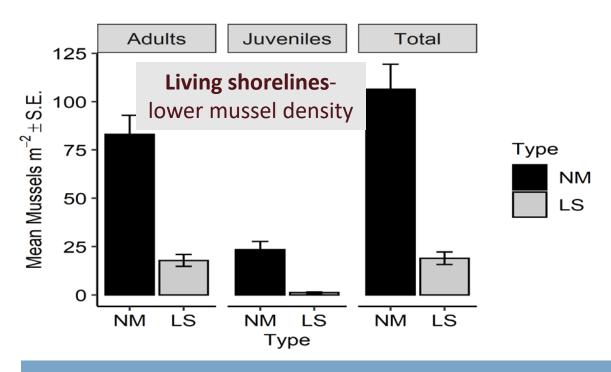
#### HABITAT AND WATER QUALITY BENEFITS: RIBBED MUSSELS

#### Geukensia demissa









#### Survival after settlement

- Lack of high quality refuge area
  - Lower plant density (newly restored sites)
  - Lack of adult mussels
- Sediment quality
  - low OM, moisture

Bilkovic et al. 2021, Ecosphere; Isdell et al. 2018, Ecosphere

# WATER QUALITY & HABITAT BENEFITS: OYSTERS AND MUSSELS

#### On Hard Structural Features



Breakwater- large quarry stone

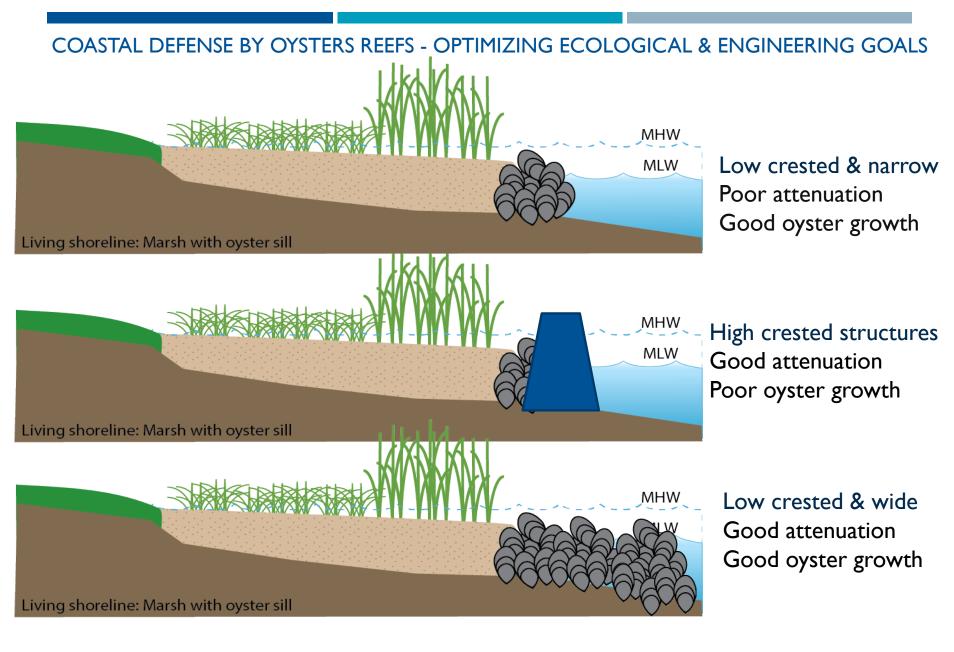


Low profile, small stone sill

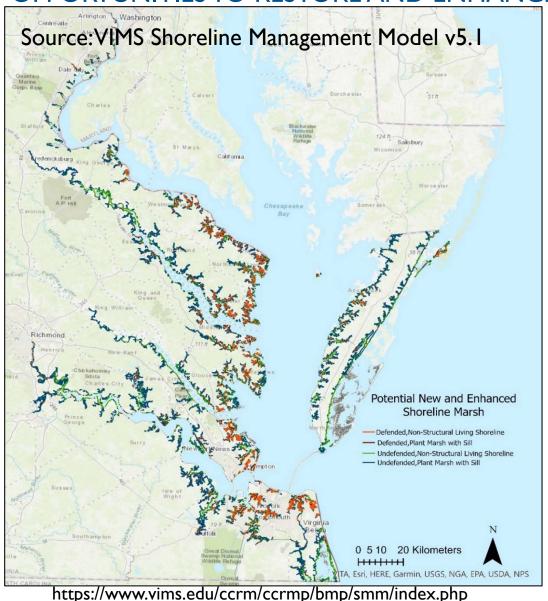








# CONCLUSION. OPPORTUNITIES TO RESTORE AND ENHANCE SHORELINE MARSHES



- ✓ Both created and natural shoreline marshes provide numerous valued ecosystem services
- ✓ Over 10,000 km of shl in VA have opportunities to restore and enhance shoreline marshes. Some of those shores are currently armored.
- ✓ Adding natural elements to hardened shorelines may provide ecological benefits – this workshop

# **QUESTIONS?**

For more info on Living shorelines:

- ADAPTVA.ORG
- www.vims.edu/ccrm/
- www.vims.edu/ccrm/outreach/living\_shorelines/index.php

VIMS – Carl Hershner, Donna Marie Bilkovic, Molly Mitchell, Joseph Zhang, Karinna Nunez, Julie Herman, Jian Shen, Amanda Guthrie, Robert Isdell

W&M - Randy Chambers, Matthias Leu, Sarah Stafford, Bob Galvin, Sam Mason

**ODU** – Michelle Covi, Wie Yusuf

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