

Mechanisms of salinization of coastal water resources and ecosystems: Insights from observations across the Mid-Atlantic

Holly Michael, Mary Hingst, Ryan Frederiks, Dannielle Pratt, Ting Feng, Rachel McQuiggan, Keryn Gedan, Cindy Chen, Anner Paldor, *and many others...*



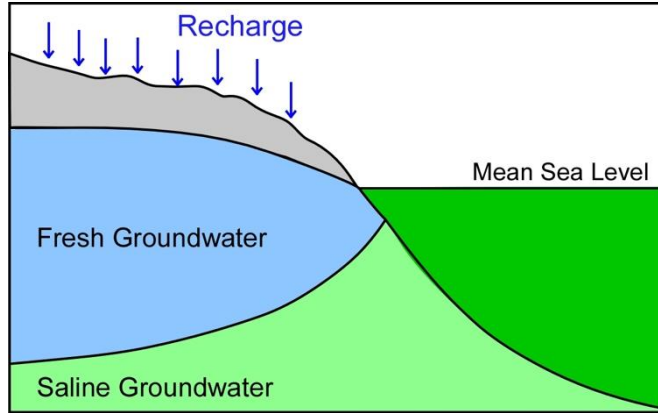
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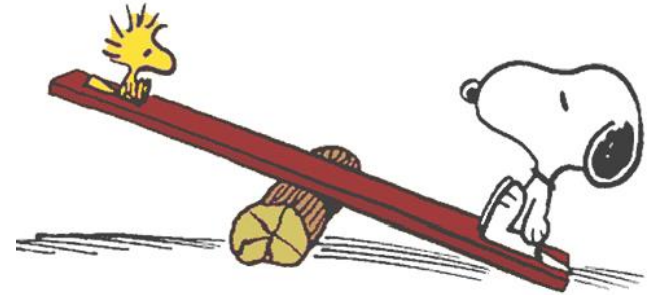
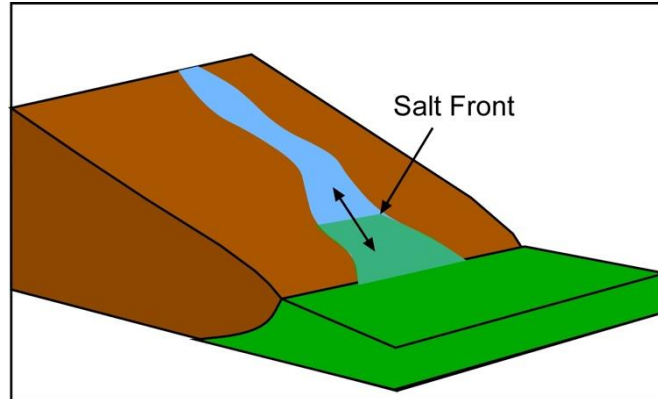
Coastal Critical Zone
Network

Coastal Hydrology is a land-sea balance

Groundwater

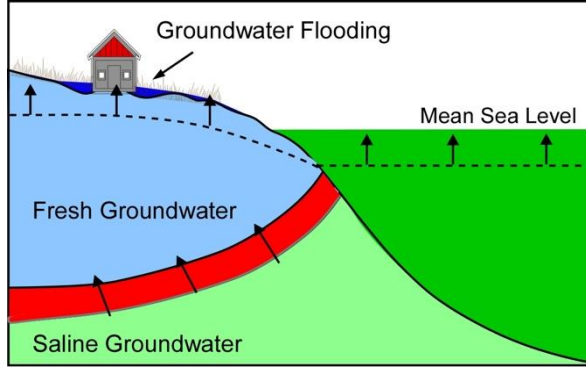


Surface Water

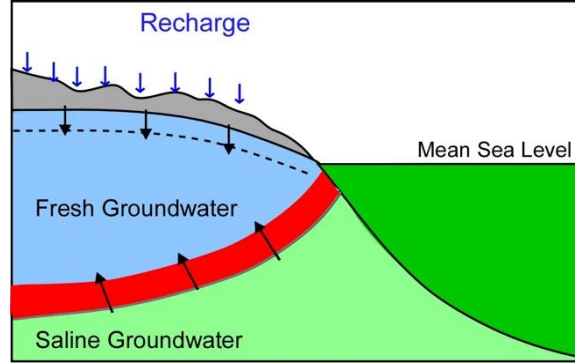


Mechanisms of Saltwater Intrusion into groundwater and surface water

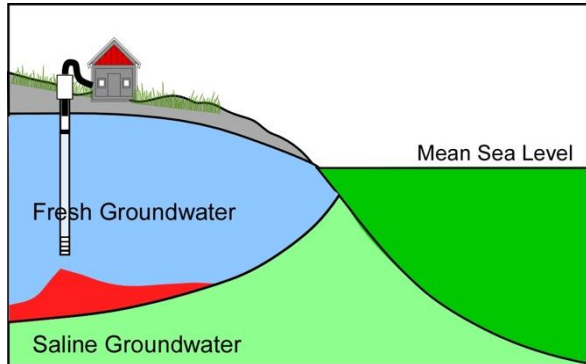
Sea Level-Rise



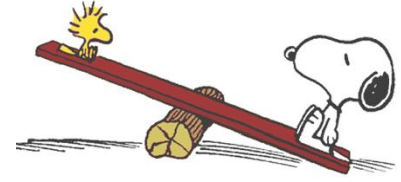
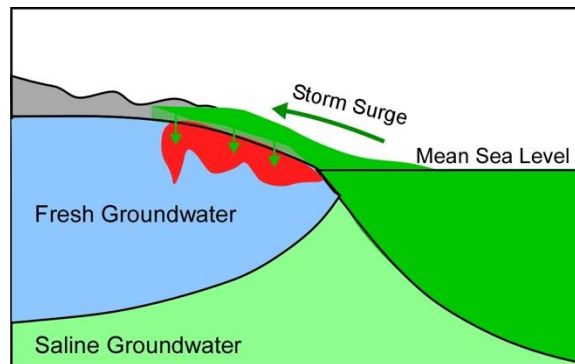
Reduced Rainfall



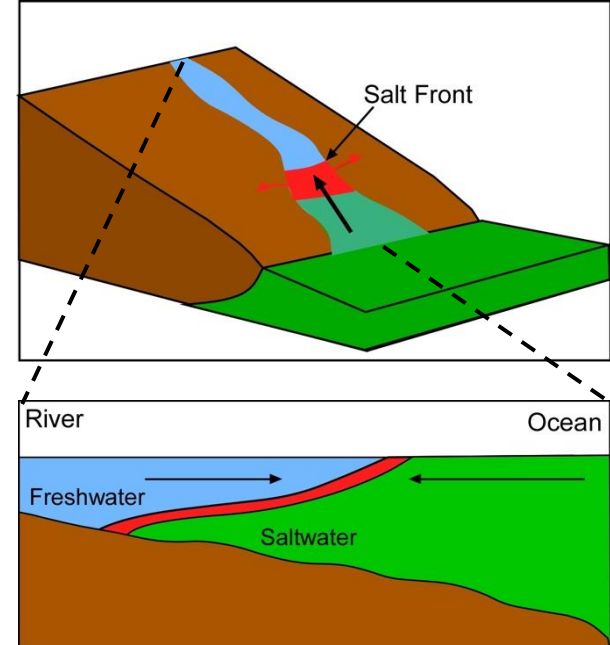
Pumping



Storm Surges



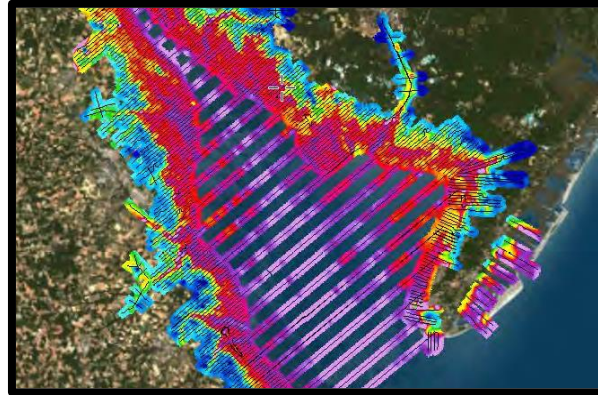
Stream Salinization



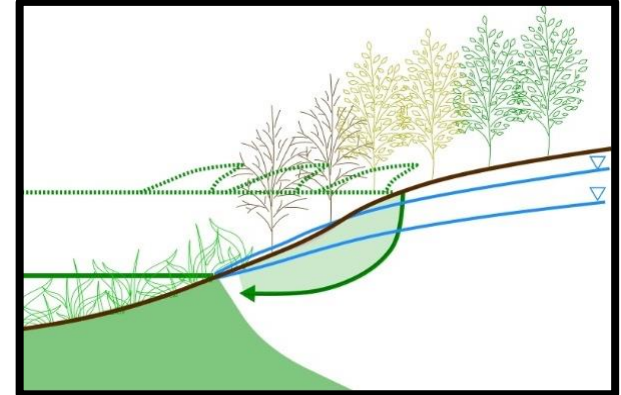
Some examples from around the Delmarva:



Drivers of salinization on farmland and competing water use



Large-scale salinity distributions and vulnerability analysis



Marsh migration into uplands

Saltwater intrusion laying waste to Delmarva farms as sea level rises



The Southern Maryland Chronicle

Ocean salt water entering Delaware River due to drought and sea level rise, water managers say

Drinking water is not yet impacted, but officials are taking urgent measures.

By [Julia Jacobo](#), [Daniel Manzo](#), and [Daniel Peck](#)
November 27, 2024, 5:14 PM



Drinking Water Is at Risk in Parts of Long Island, Study Finds

Decades of pumping have allowed saltwater to threaten the aquifers that supply many communities, including Long Beach and Great Neck.

▶ Listen to this article • 5:11 min [Learn more](#)

Share full article



Homes in Long Beach, N.Y., one of several areas facing increasing risk of saltwater contamination of the groundwater. Tony Cenicola/The New York Times

U.S. NEWS

Surfside collapse exposes an overlooked threat: Saltwater rising from underground

Researchers are trying to sound the alarm about the danger rising seas could pose to coastal buildings.



POPULAR SCIENCE

ENVIRONMENT

Ghost forests are sprouting up along the Atlantic Coast

And they're as scary as they sound.

By [Ula Chrobak](#) | June 5, 2019



NBC News

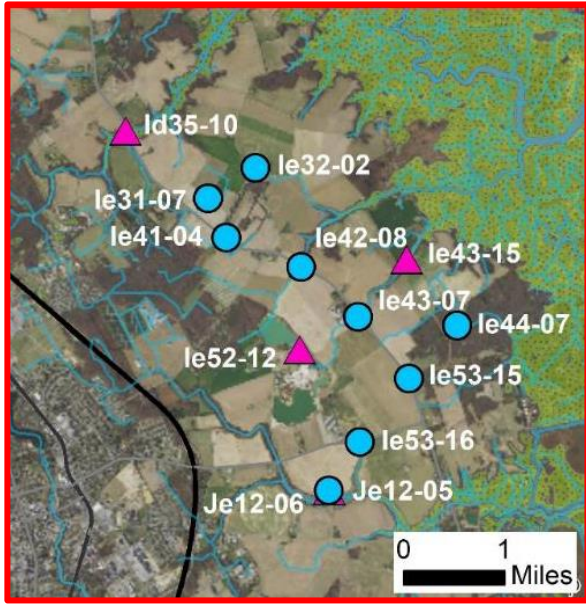
Salinization of water for drinking and irrigation

→ Measurements of saltwater intrusion in greater Dover



40 Monitoring Locations

- Deep and shallow wells
- Streams
- Marshes
- Irrigation ponds



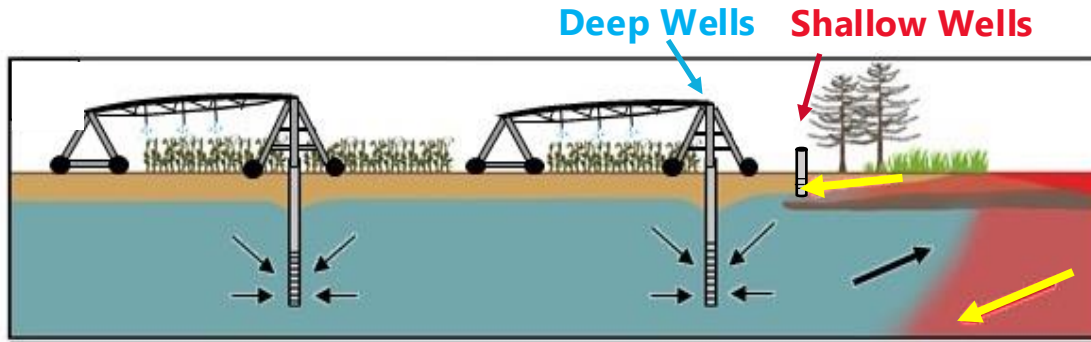
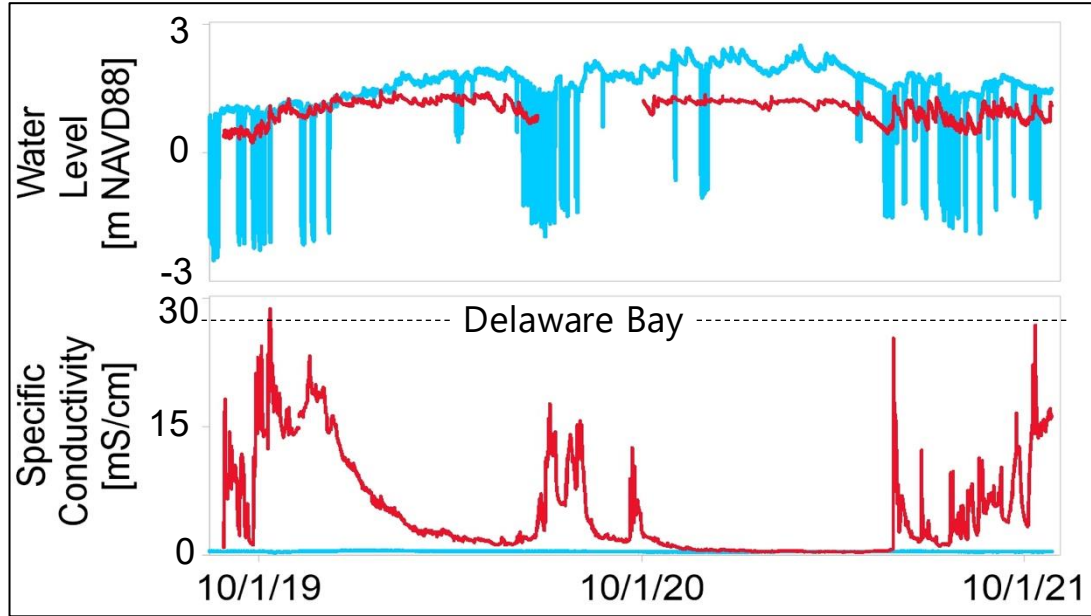
Legend

- test/monitoring well
- ▲ surface water gage
- ▲ temporary tide gage
- streams and rivers
- surface water
- swamp/marsh

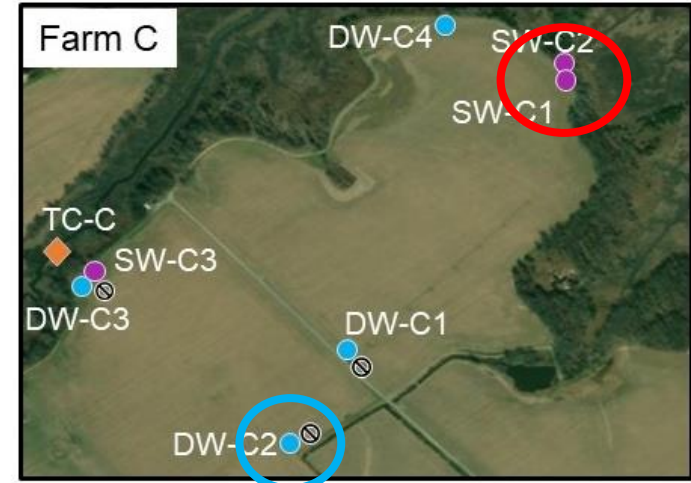


Collaborators:
Mary Hingst, UD
Rachel McQuiggan, Scott Andres,
Delaware Geological Survey

Farm C shallow and deep wells



Shallow Wells

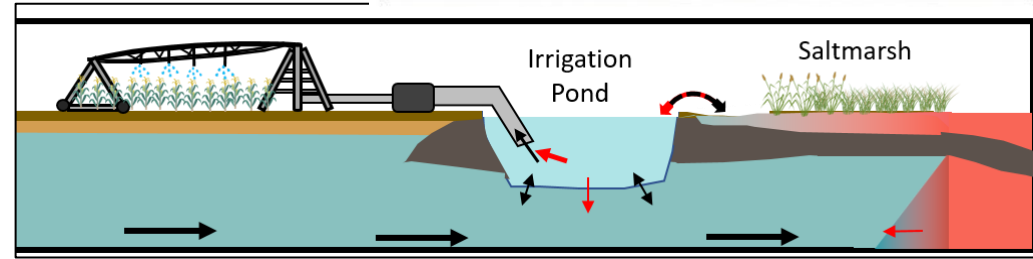
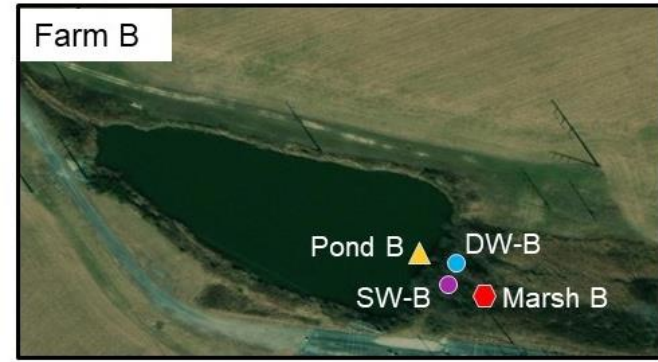
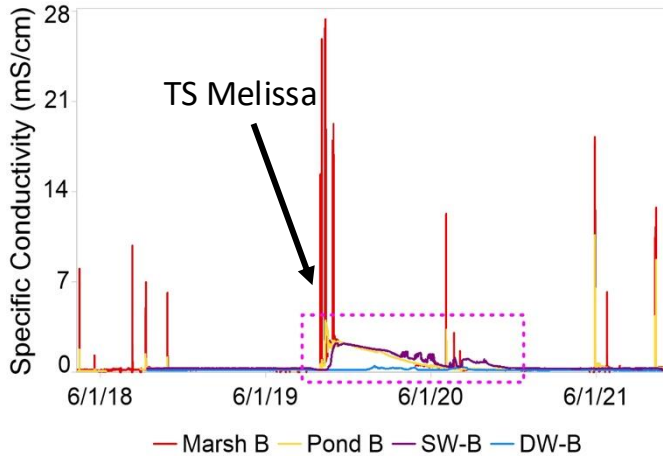
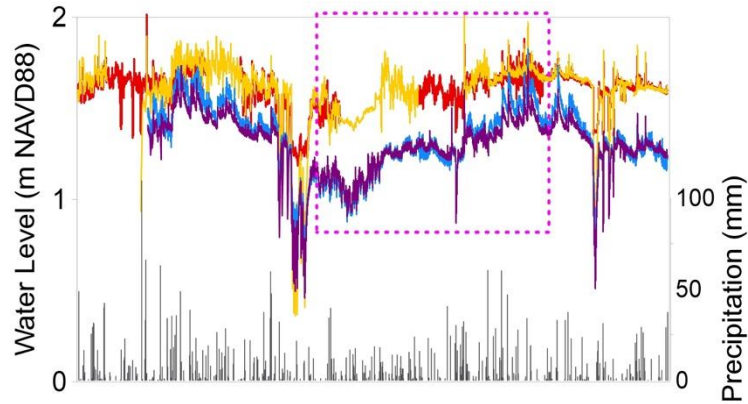


Deep Wells

→ *Shallow salinization due to pumping, storms, drought*

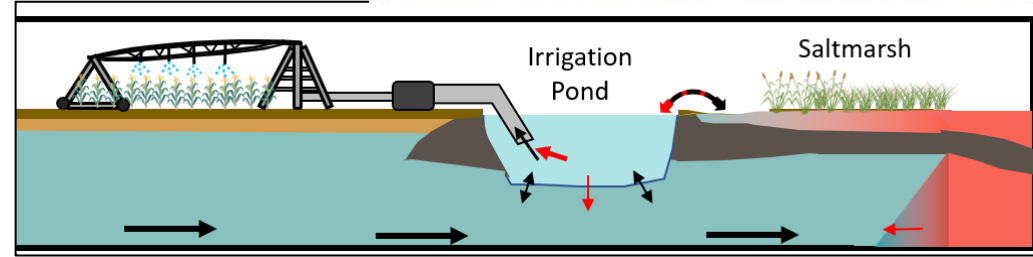
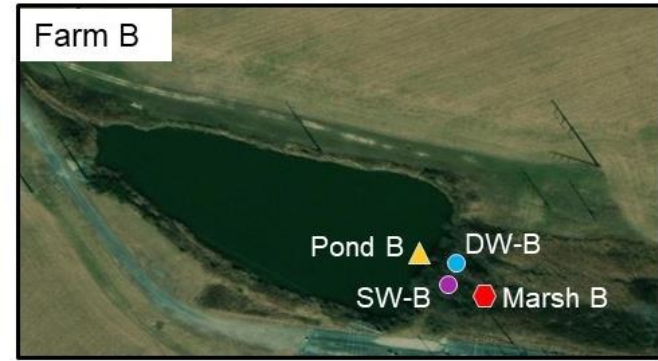
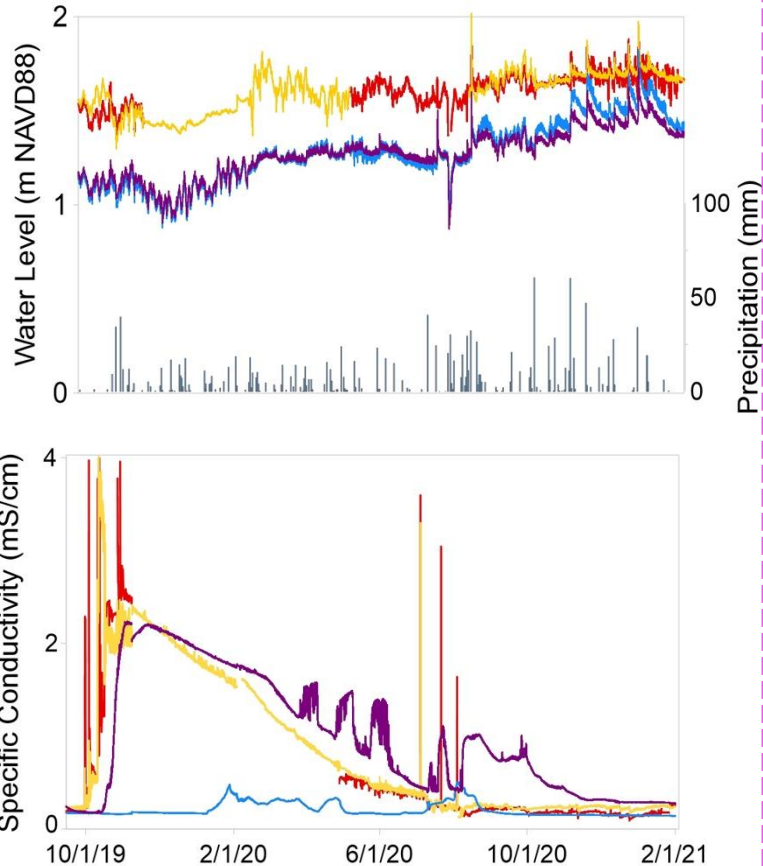
→ *Deeper groundwater remains fresh, but water levels exacerbate shallow salinization, and deeper SWI is likely on its way*

Farm B marsh, pond, shallow well, deep well



→ *Tropical Storm Melissa caused a spike in salinity in the marsh and pond*

Farm B **marsh**, **pond**, **shallow well**, **deep well**



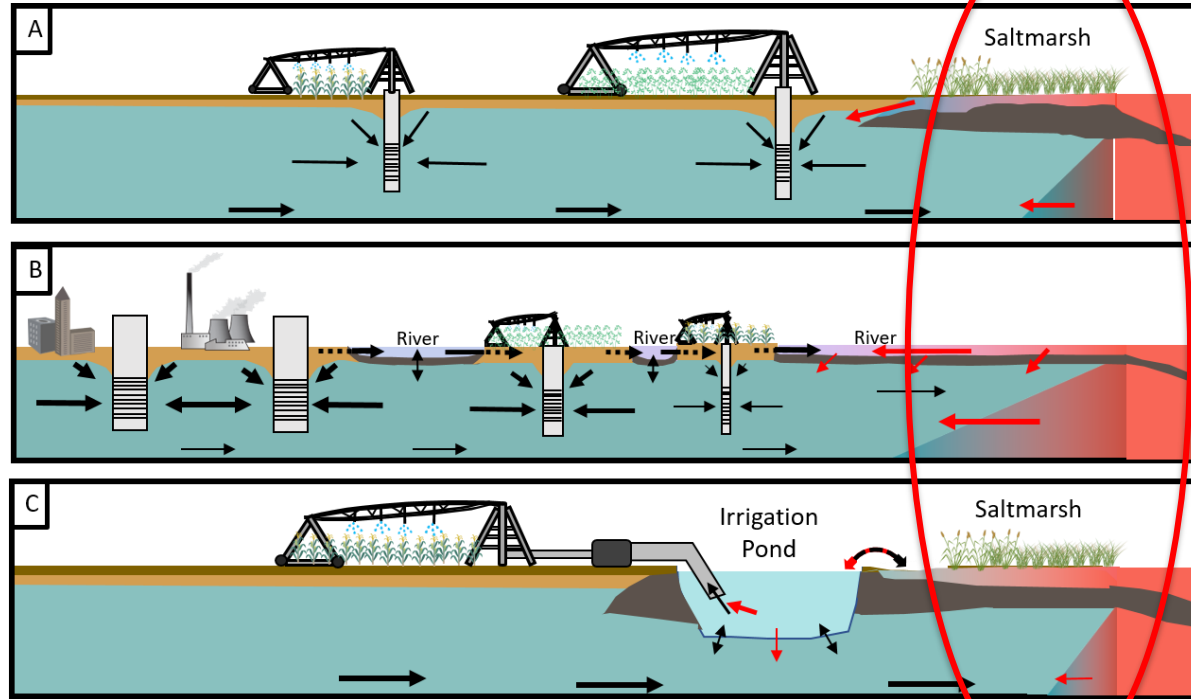
- *Tropical Storm Melissa caused a spike in salinity in the marsh and pond*
- *Salinity in the shallow well spiked after 2 weeks*
- *Salinity in the deep well rose after a few months and did not recover for almost a year*

Monitoring → New conceptual model of hydrogeology & salinization mechanisms
→ Important role of surface-to-subsurface salinization, gradient reversals
→ *Better water management through monitoring and stakeholder engagement*

Acknowledgement of saltwater intrusion by State Dept of Agriculture with notification of constituents

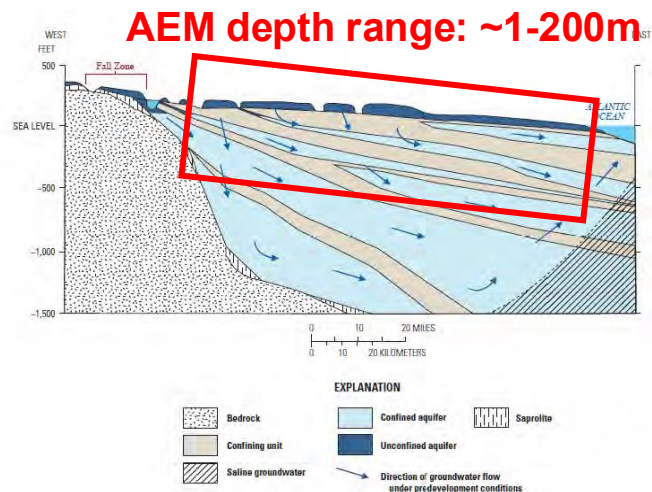
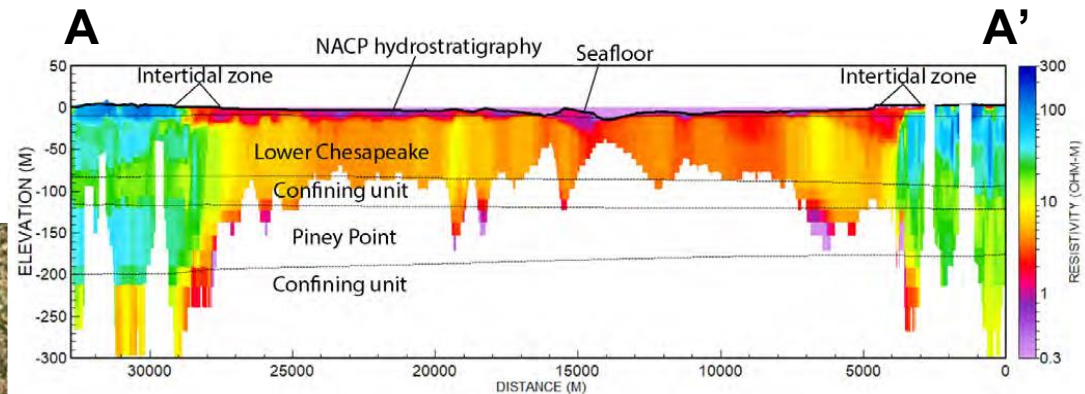
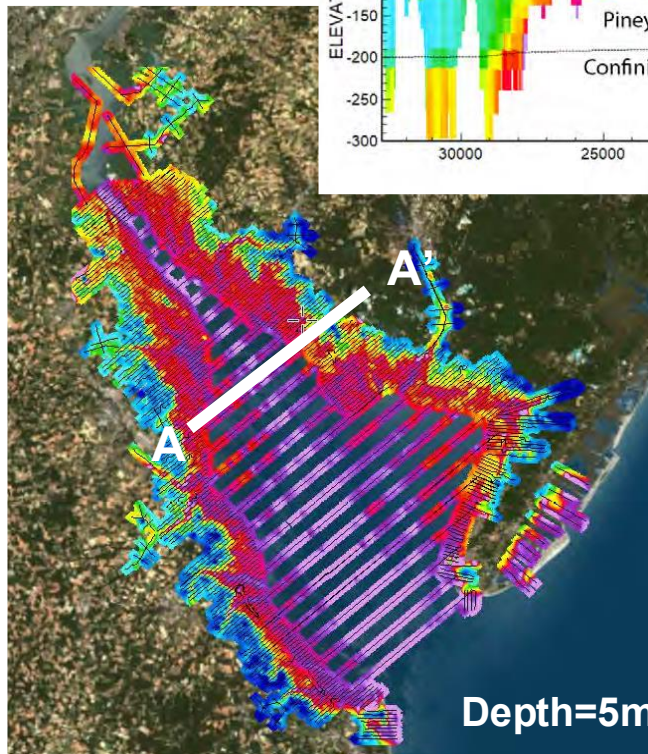
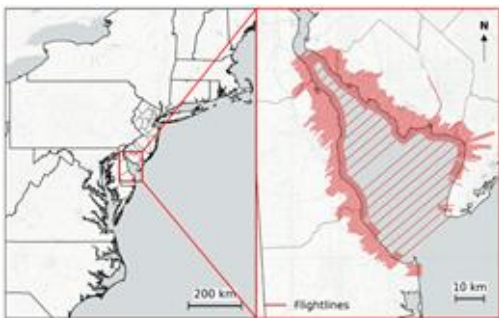
City of Dover altered the use of public supply wells, shifting to deeper wells during summer to avoid impacts to irrigators

Landowner interventions to avoid pond salinization



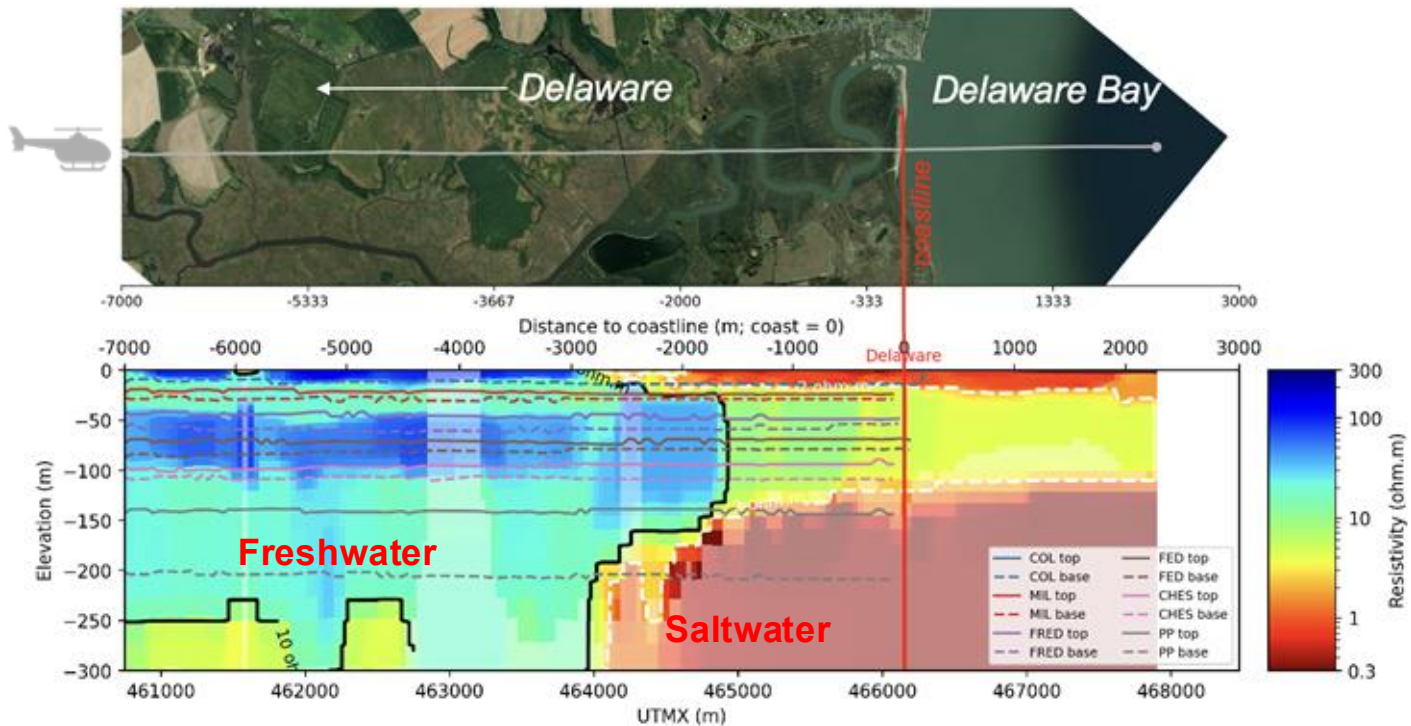
Airborne Electromagnetics

2022 SkyTEM survey



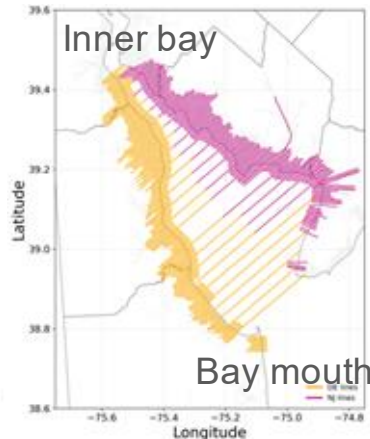
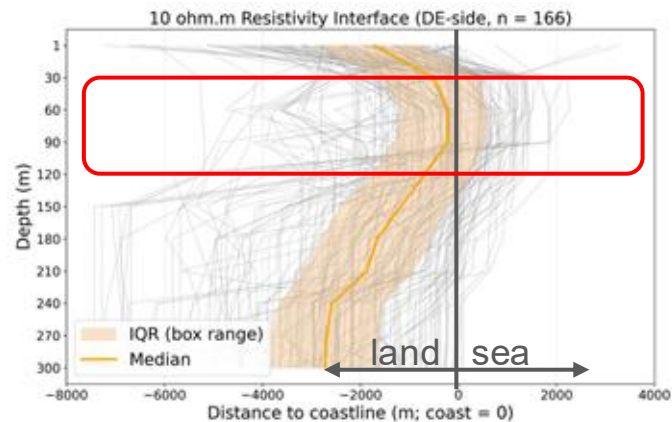
Airborne Electromagnetics

2022 SkyTEM survey

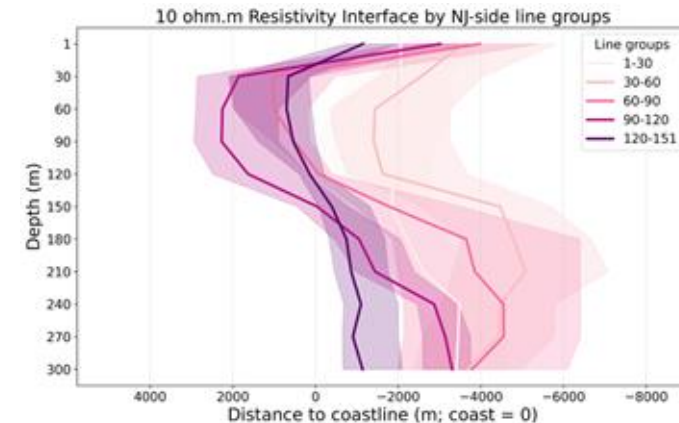
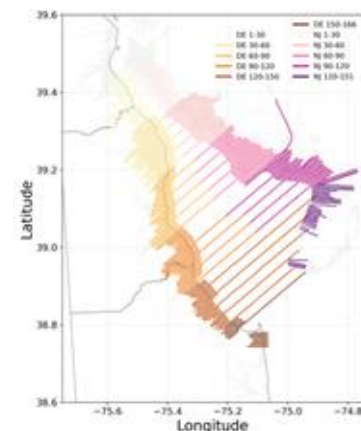
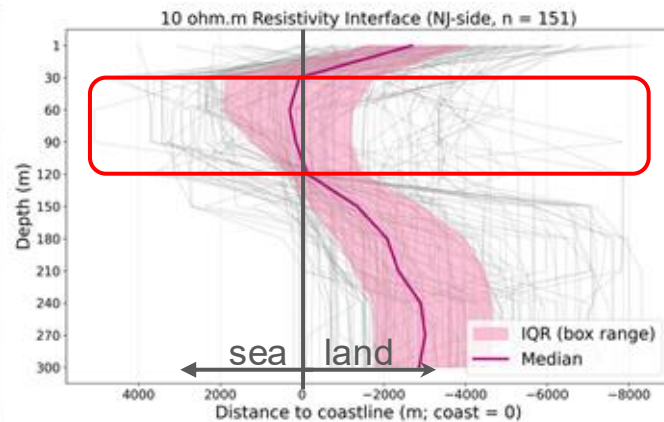


Interface Patterns – freshwater under marshes...and the bay

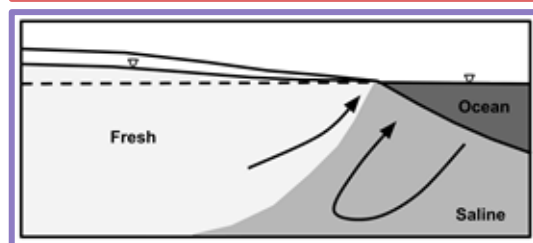
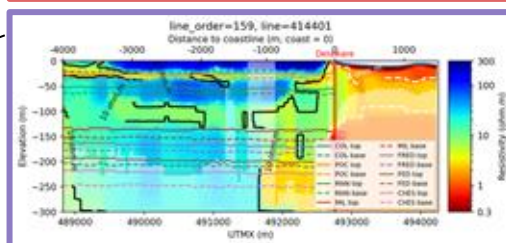
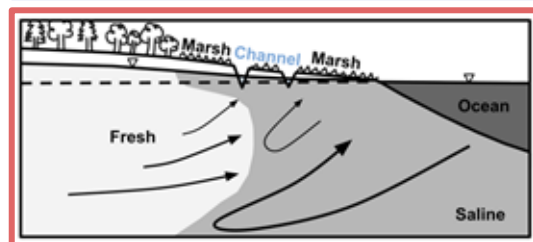
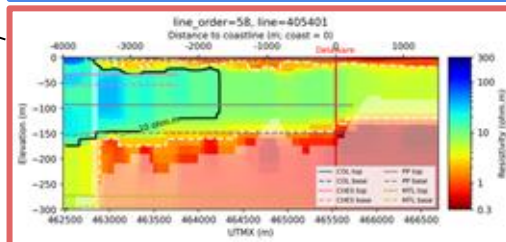
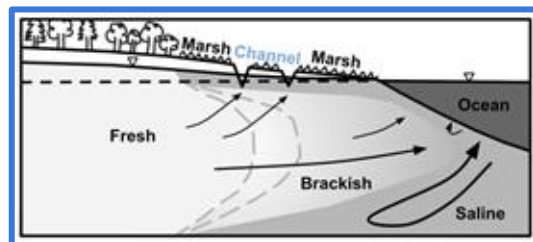
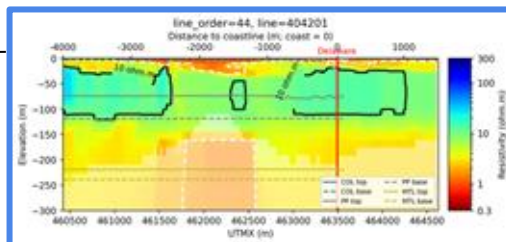
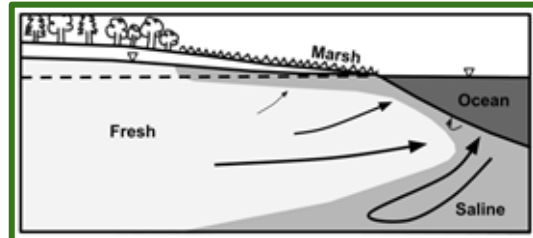
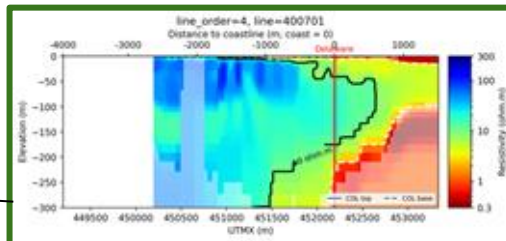
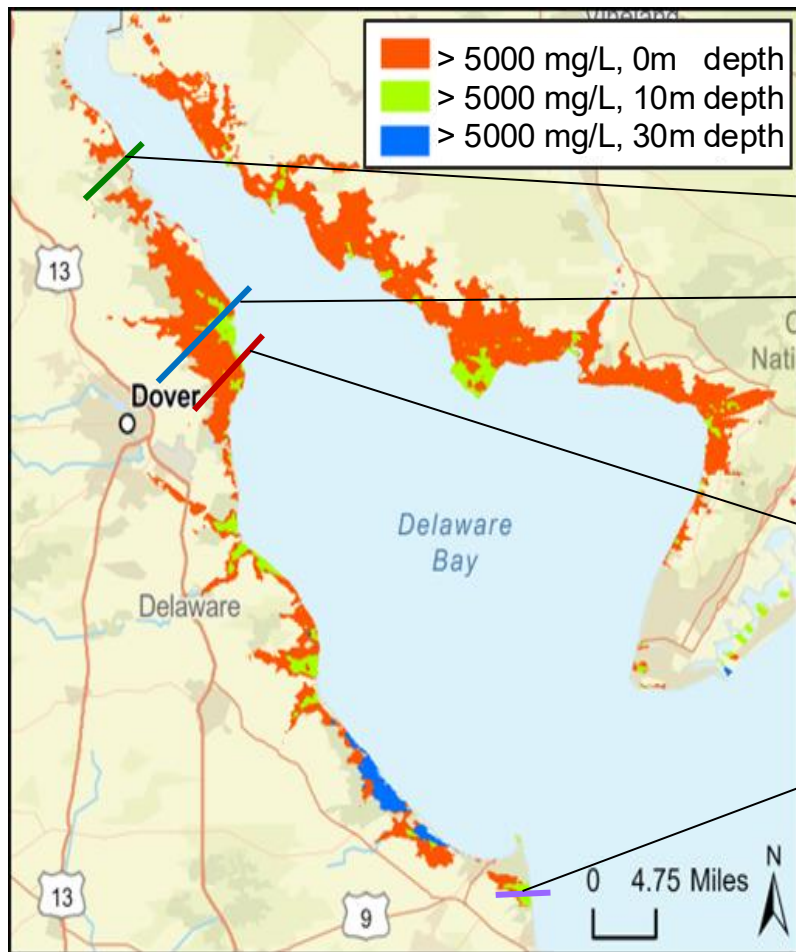
DE side



NJ side

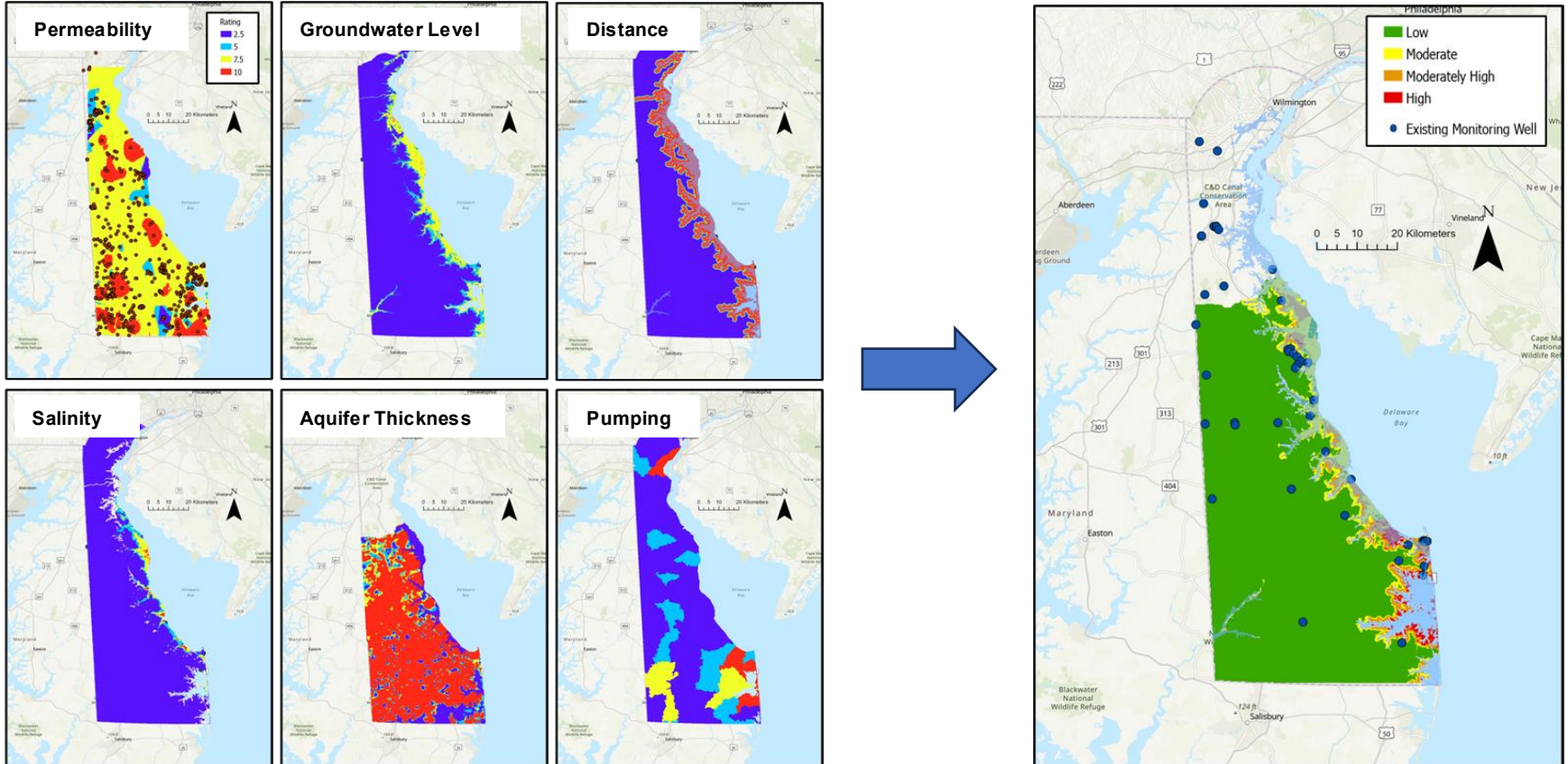


Interface Patterns – freshwater under marshes...and the bay



→ Vulnerability Analysis

With DNREC and DGS: Large-scale data collection and modeling
→ State-wide saltwater Intrusion monitoring network



Romana Ibrahim and others, UD, DGS, DNREC



Coastal Critical Zone
Network

Coastal Critical Zone Team:
Holly Michael, UD, PI
Keryn Gedan, GWU, Co-PI
Kate Tully, UMD, Co-PI,
Sam Clem, Yo Chin, Angelia
Seyfferth, UD, Co-Pis
Sergio Fagherazzi, BU, Co-PI
Matt Kirwan, VIMS, Co-PI
Stephanie Stotts, UMES, Co-PI
Lee Slater, Rutgers Newark



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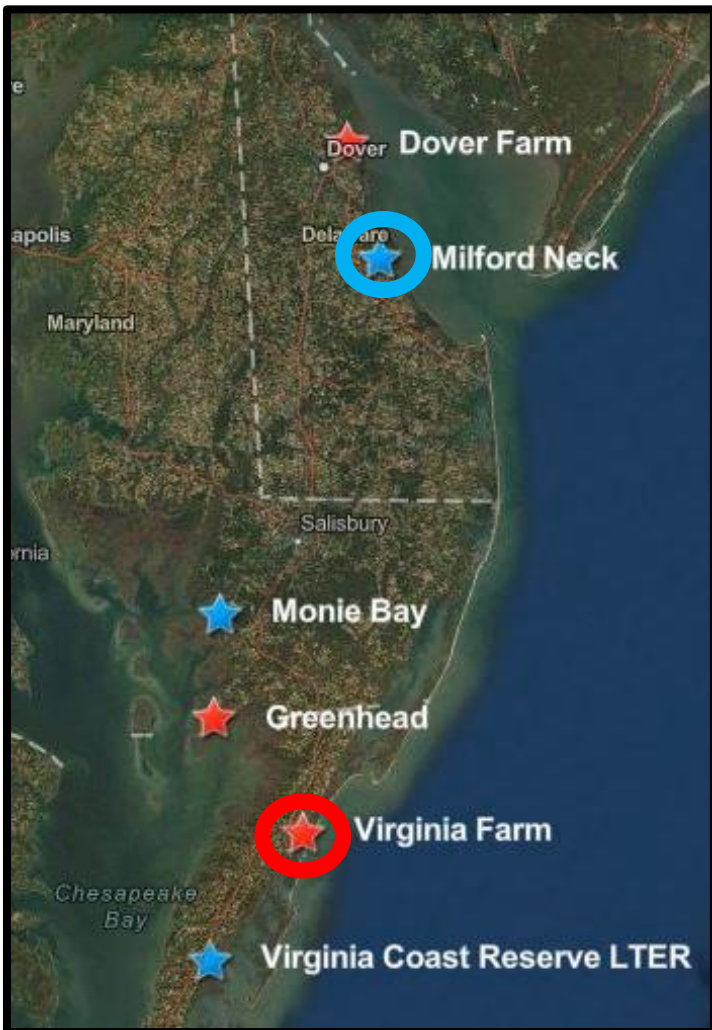
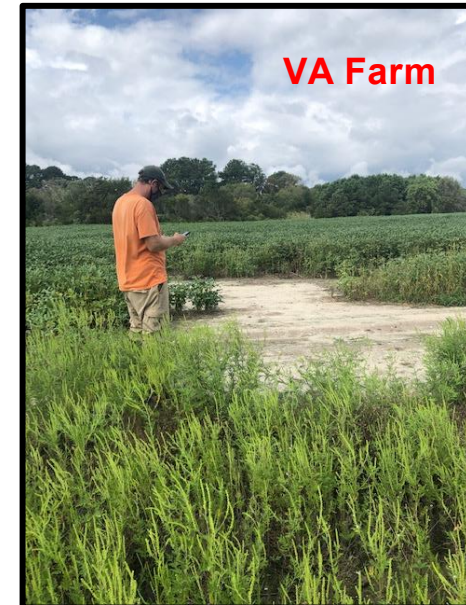


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EASTERN SHORE



Field data collection across the marsh-upland transition: 6 sites across DELMARVA Peninsula

- **Marsh-forest** transition
- **Marsh -agriculture** transition



Hydrological data



Groundwater data
Soil data

- Groundwater Level
- Groundwater Conductivity
- Groundwater Temperature
- Soil moisture
- Soil water conductivity
- Soil Temperature

The Ecohydrology of Coastal Ghost Forests

Sergio Fagherazzi¹ | Giovanna Nordio¹ | Jacopo Boaga² | Giorgio Cassiani² | Holly A. Michael^{3,4} | Dannielle Pratt⁴ | Tyler C. Messerschmidt⁵ | Matthew L. Kirwan⁵ | Stephanie Stotts⁶

Ecological & Geomorphological data

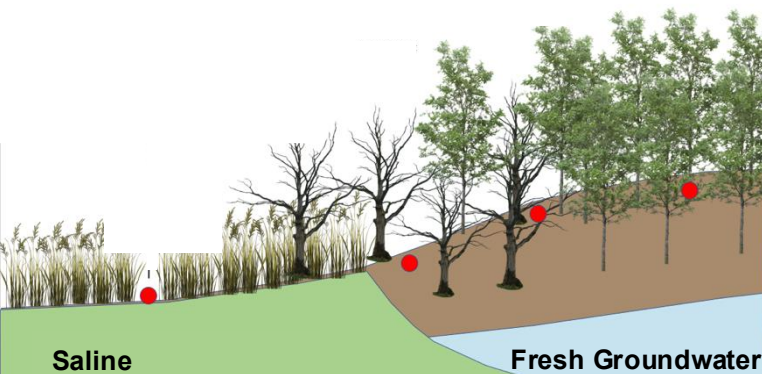
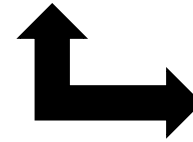
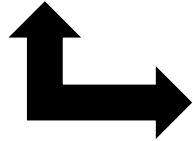


- Sap Flux
- Biomass
- Competition
- Zonation
- Land-Surface Elevation

Biogeochemical data



- Carbon
- Redox
- Salinity

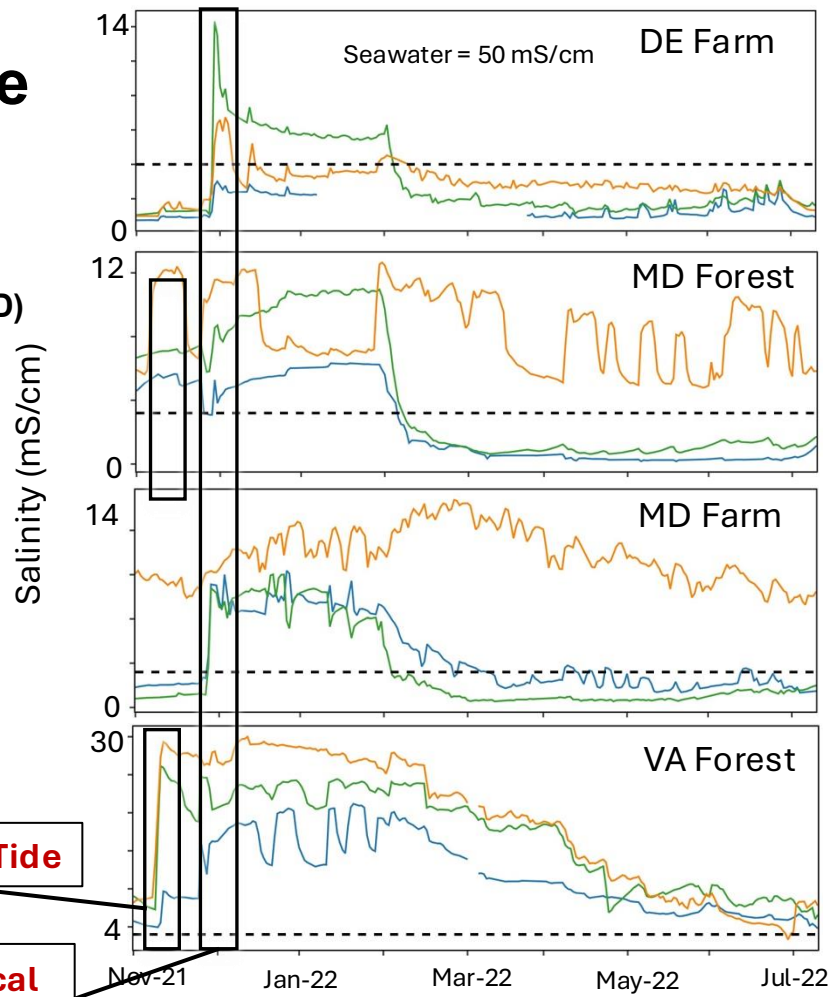
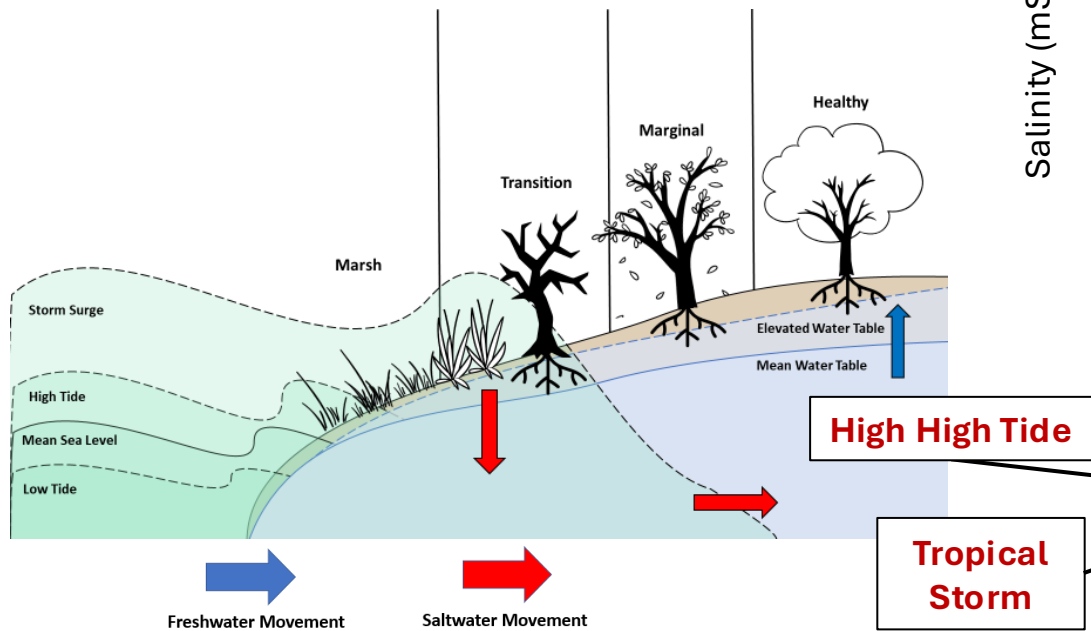


Local characteristics control surge salinization extent and duration

Low Elevation= Greater extent of surge up transect (VA/MD)

High Channel Salinity= Higher salinity infiltrating subsurface (VA/MD)

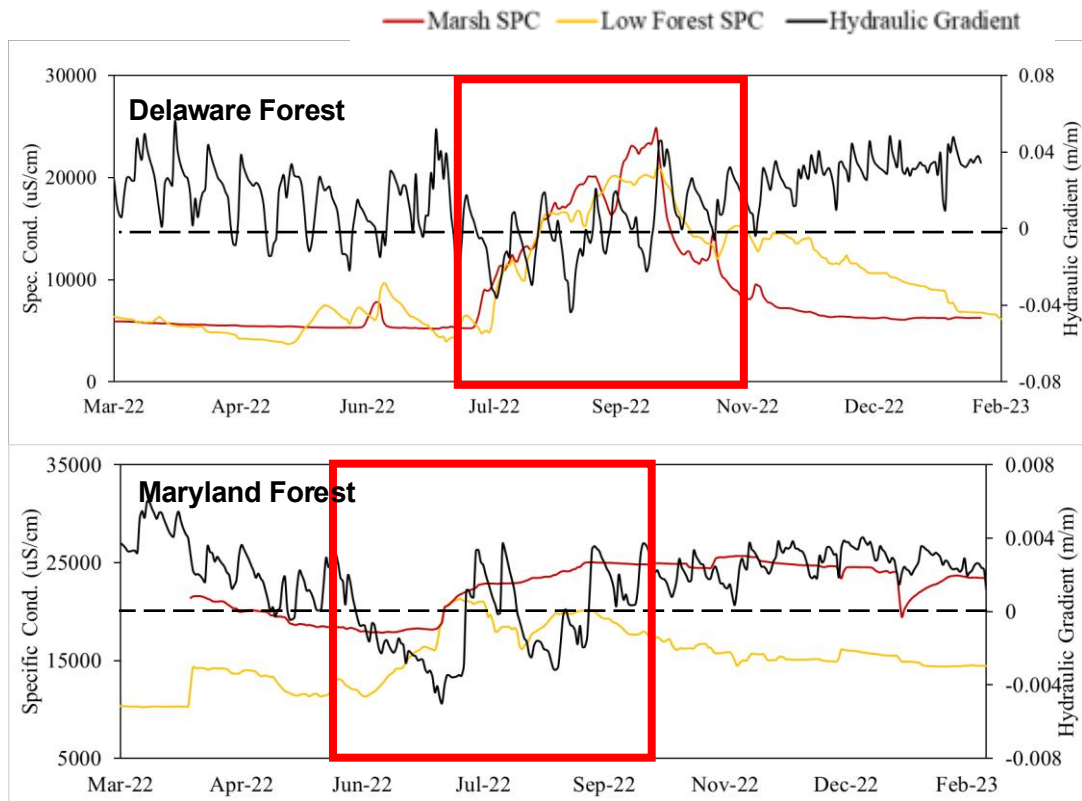
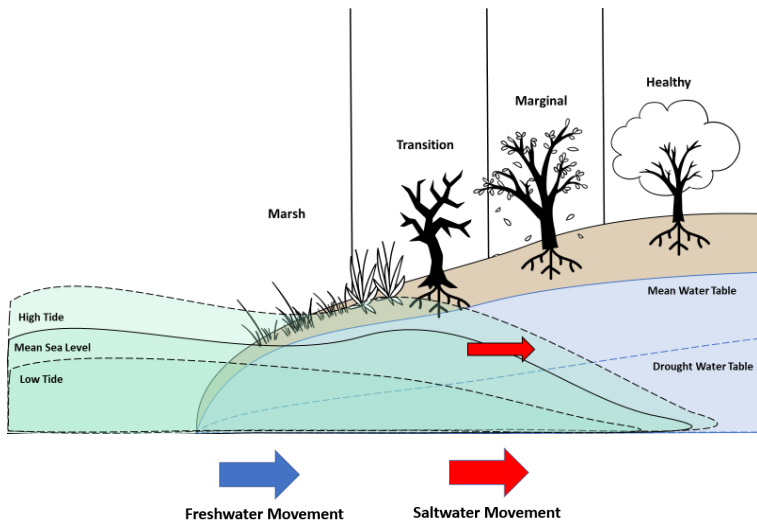
Low Permeability= Longer recovery time (VA/MD, within-site)



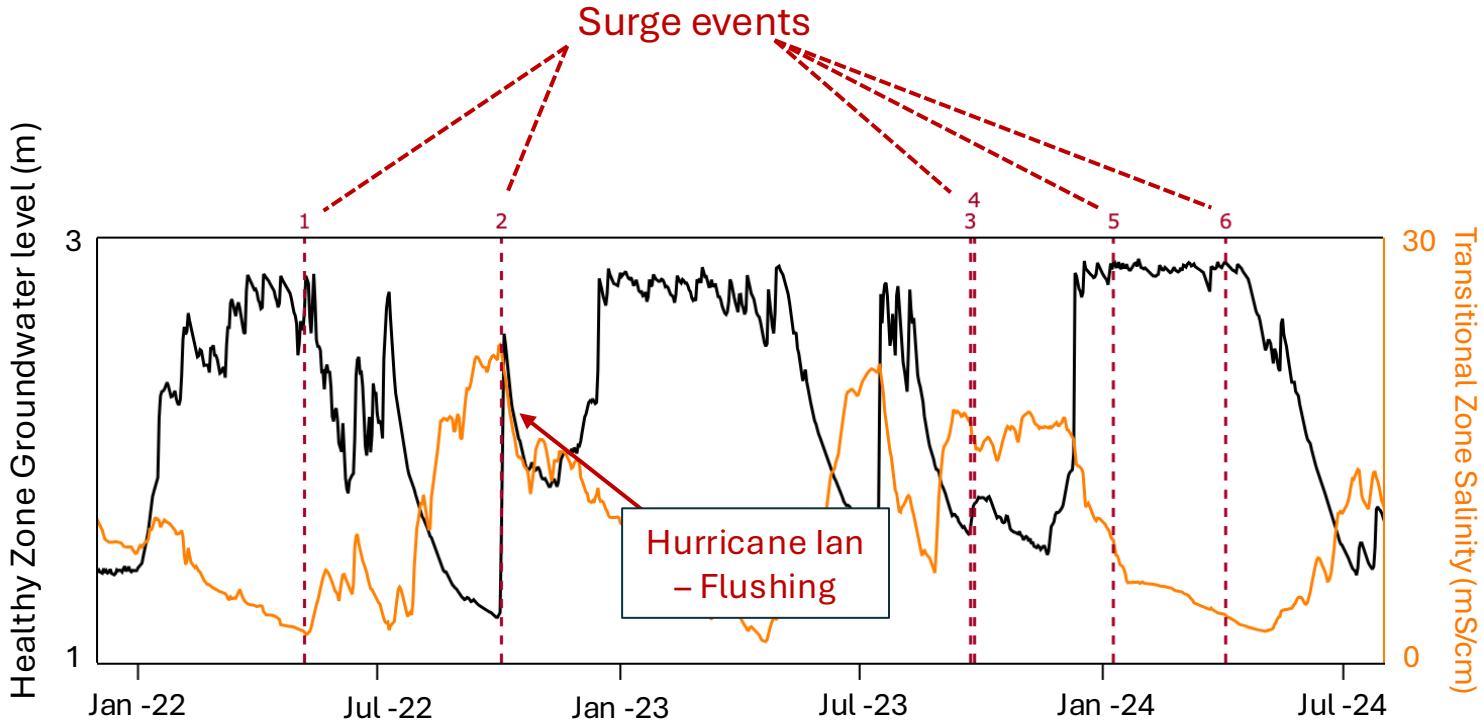
Increased intensity of droughts drives aquifer salinization

Drop in water table= **reversal of groundwater flow** from marsh to high forest

Saltwater intrudes into upland laterally when hydraulic gradient reverses



Hurricanes can cause flushing



Do dynamic feedbacks accelerate or resist marsh migration?

Received: 25 August 2023 | Revised: 10 November 2023 | Accepted: 14 November 2023

DOI: 10.1111/gcb.17081

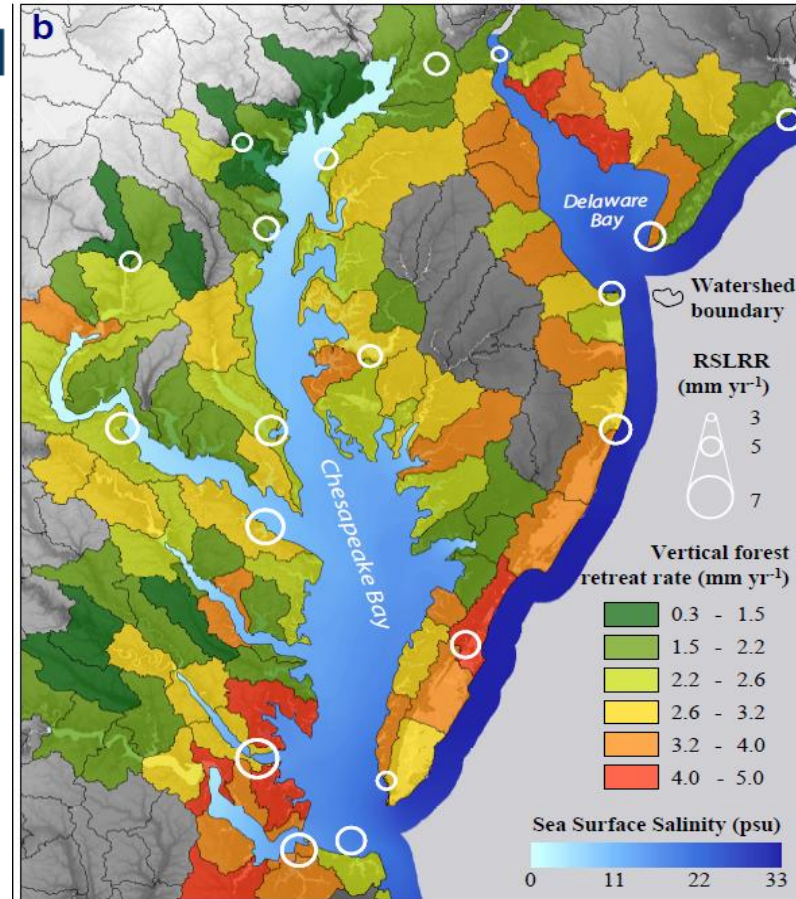
RESEARCH ARTICLE



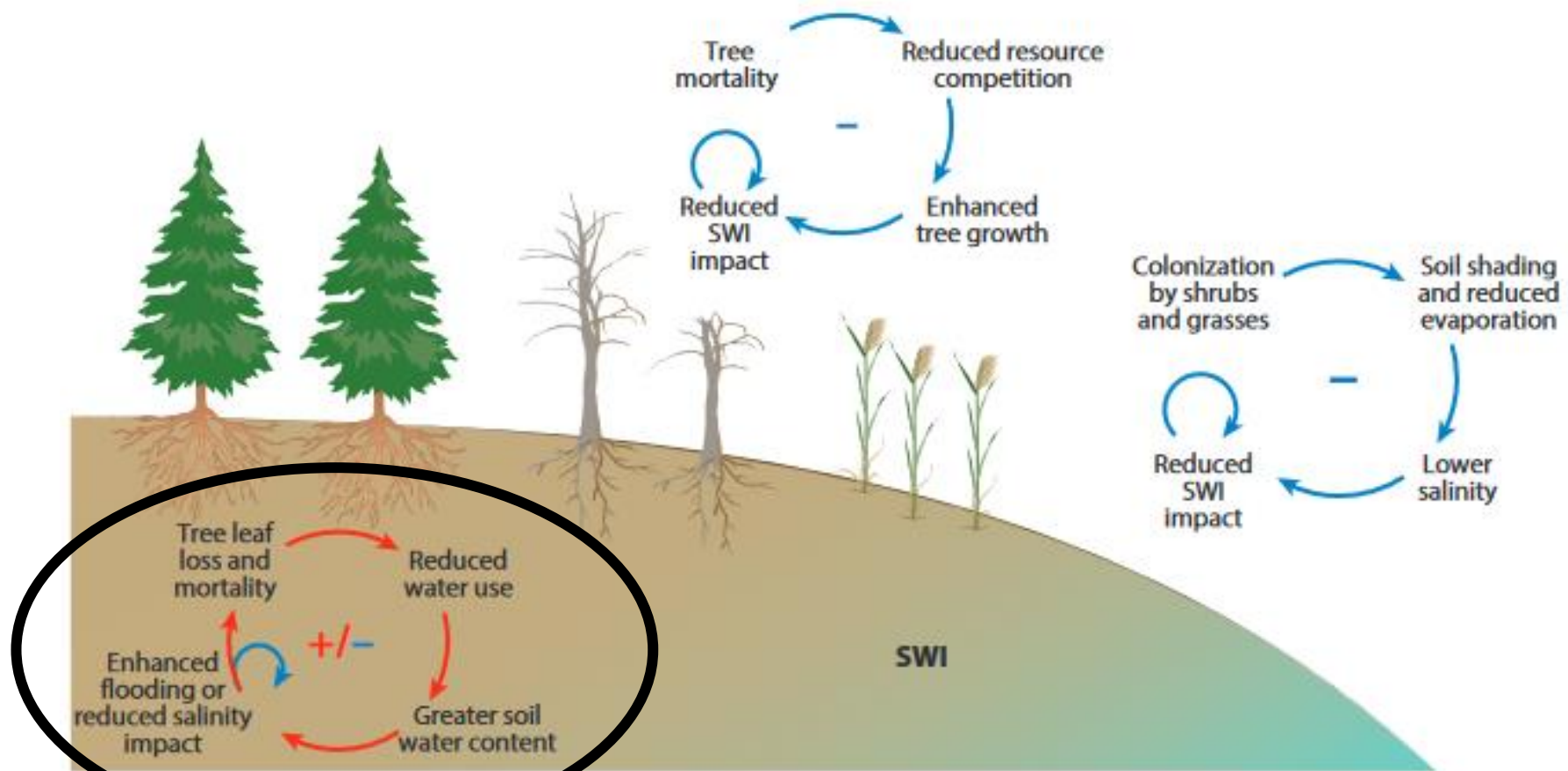
Upland forest retreat lags behind sea-level rise in the mid-Atlantic coast

Yaping Chen | Matthew L. Kirwan

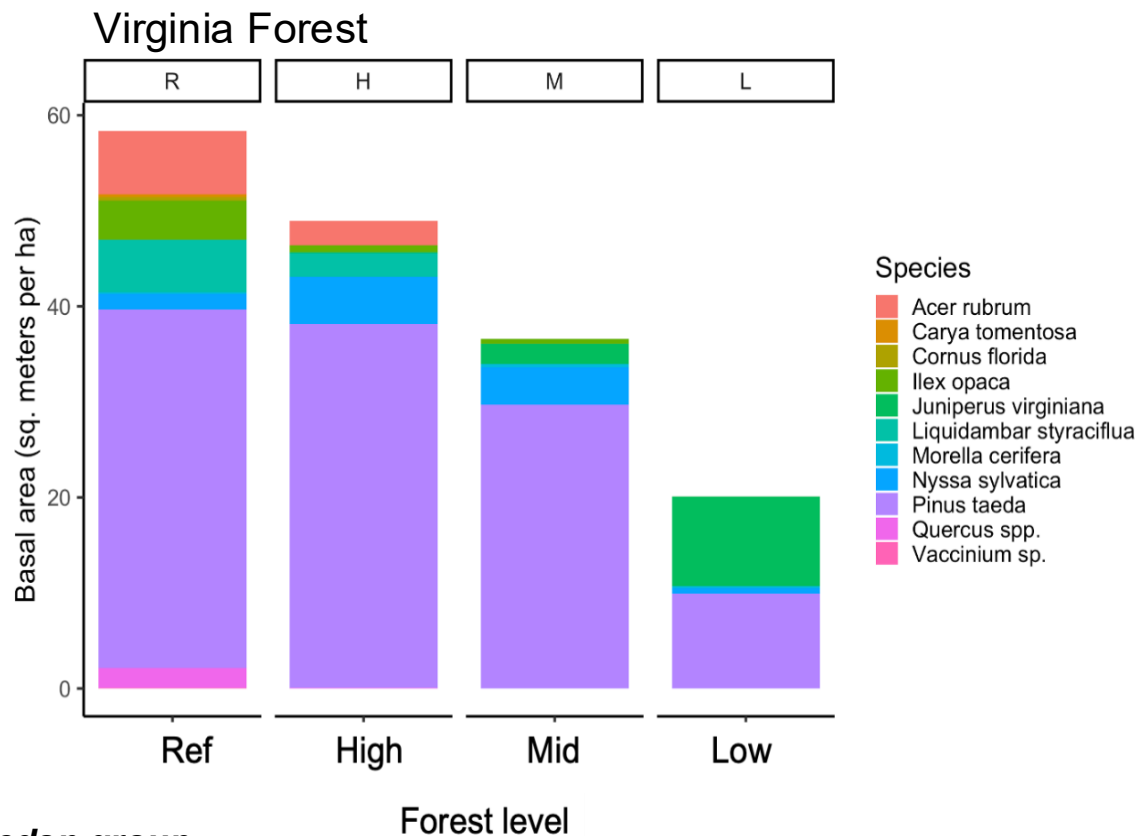
- Marsh-forest boundary migrated inland between 1984 and 2020
 - Average vertical retreat rate (2.4 mm yr^{-1}) slower than SLR rate (5.6 mm yr^{-1}).
- Multi-decadal lag suggests dynamic processes resist tree mortality



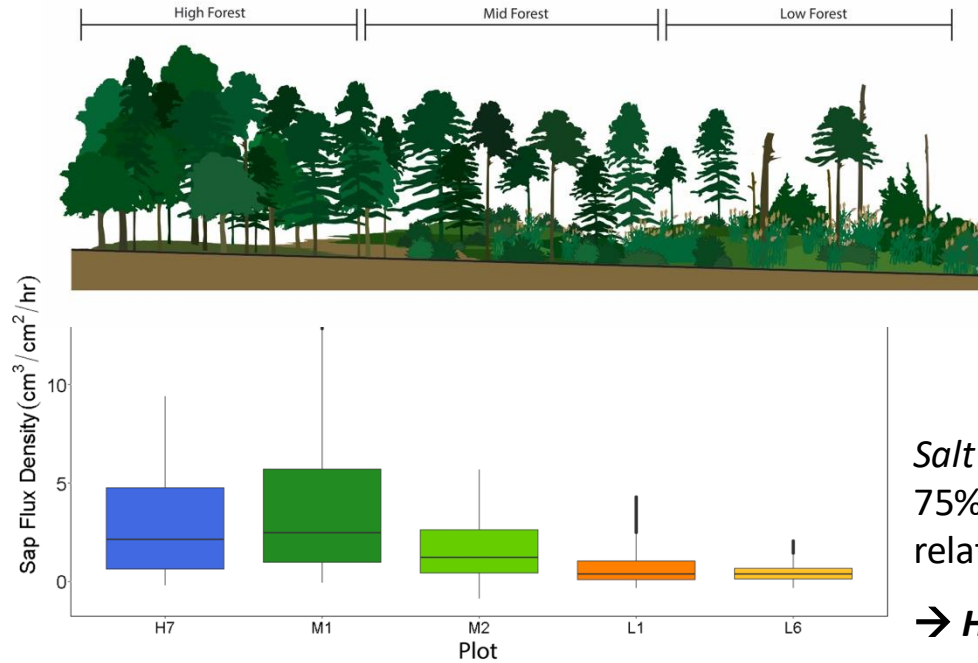
Example Hypothesized Feedback Loop: Hydrology-Ecology-Hydrology...



Hydrology (water levels, salinity) causes species abundance and composition change along the transition zone



Feedback loops may amplify or mitigate rates of change



*Salt causes trees to take up less water:
75% less water use in low forest trees
relative to high forest.*

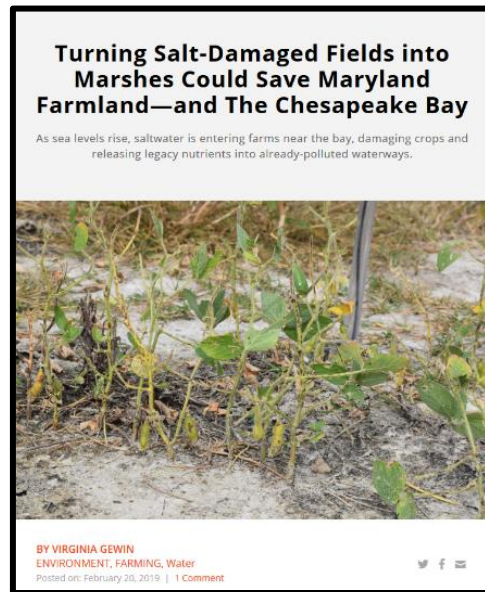
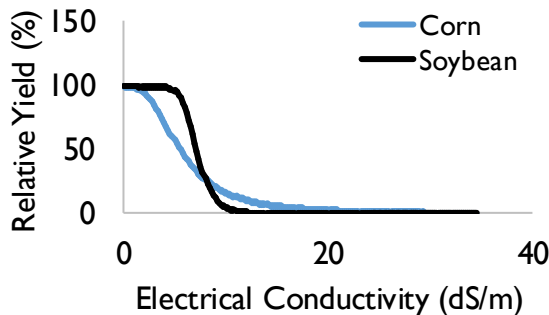
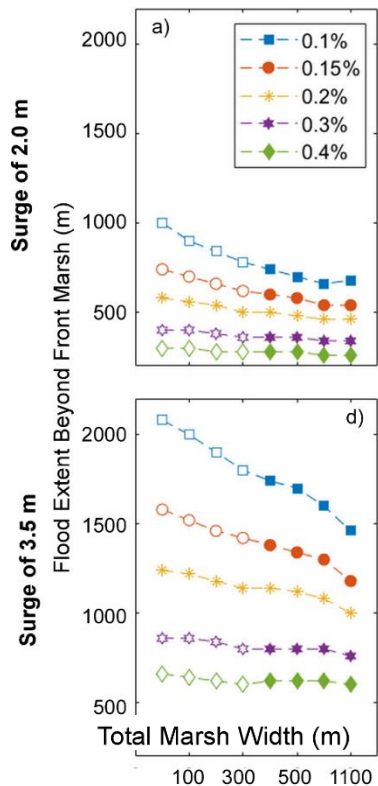
→ *Higher water tables and soil moisture*



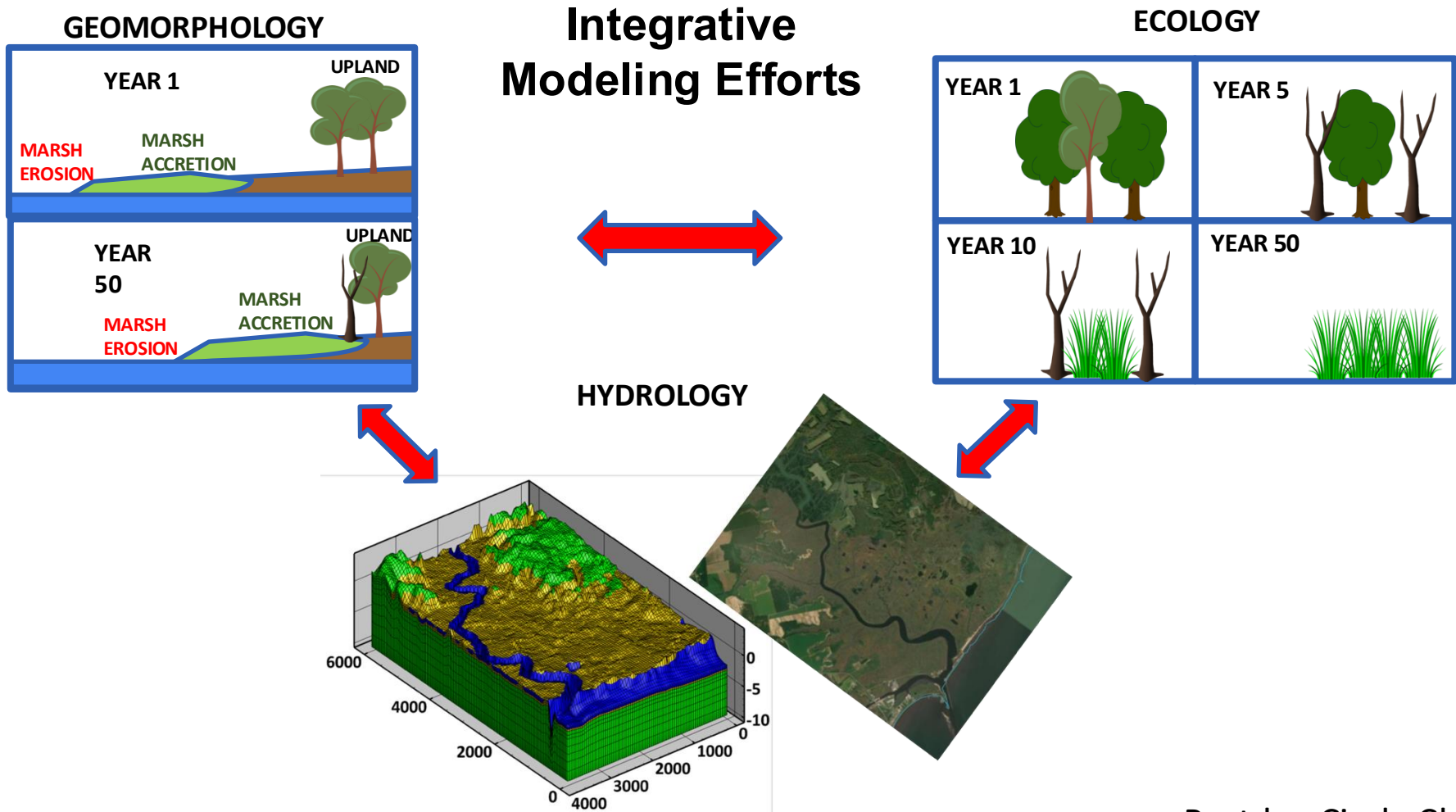
- Negative feedback to salinity
- + Positive feedback to waterlogging

Management strategies may amplify or mitigate rates of change

*Marsh migration protects farmland from surge flooding, saltwater infiltration, and aquifer salinization, **maintains crop yields**, and **increases ecosystem services***



- Allowing change may slow change
- Potential Policies to incentivize conversion



Seawater intrusion threatens coastal groundwater resources and ecosystems through sea-level rise, increased frequency and intensity of storm surges, and human behavior

Our work is characterizing the physical drivers and timescales of salinization and rising water tables in DE and around the Delmarva

And linking those drivers to water resource vulnerability, ecological change, biogeochemical fluxes, and geomorphology

Data highlight the important role of terrestrial hydrology and hydro-ecological feedbacks in modulating salinization and vegetation stress

Thank you!

Contact information: Holly Michael, hmichael@udel.edu

Funding:

US National Science Foundation

US Geological Survey

University of Delaware