



**CAPE COASTAL
CONFERENCE**

*Linking Science with Local
Solutions and Decision-Making*

Tracking Natural Community Response to Sea Level Rise in Waquoit Bay

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National Estuarine Research Reserve

December 2011 – May 2013

- Original design and purpose of the Waquoit Bay Salt Marsh Observatory
- Research questions presented by the SMO and opportunistic project expansion
- Current efforts to connecting abiotic measurements to biological response
- Future value and potential uses of local data sets

The National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) defines sentinel sites as areas in coastal and marine environments that have the operational capacity for intensive study and sustained observations to detect and understand changes in the ecosystems they represent.

- 1) Develop Sentinel Sites Program Plan
- 2) Identify Audiences and Management Issues
- 3) Establish Programmatic Capacity
- 4) Monitor Tidal Marsh, Mangrove,
or submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV)
- 5) Measure Wetland Surface Elevation Change
- 6) Measure Water Level
- 7) Detect Elevation Changes
- 8) Water Quality Data
- 9) Meteorological Data
- 10) Synthesize and Translate Data

Local Water Level

- ❑ Tidal Inundation Frequency/Depth
- ❑ Storm Surge/Wind Events
- ❑ Local Tidal Datum
- ❑ Local Sea Level Rise



Surface Elevation Tables

- ❑ Deposition/accretion
- ❑ Subsidence/erosion
- ❑ Serves as a benchmark
- ❑ Correlated with vegetation and water level

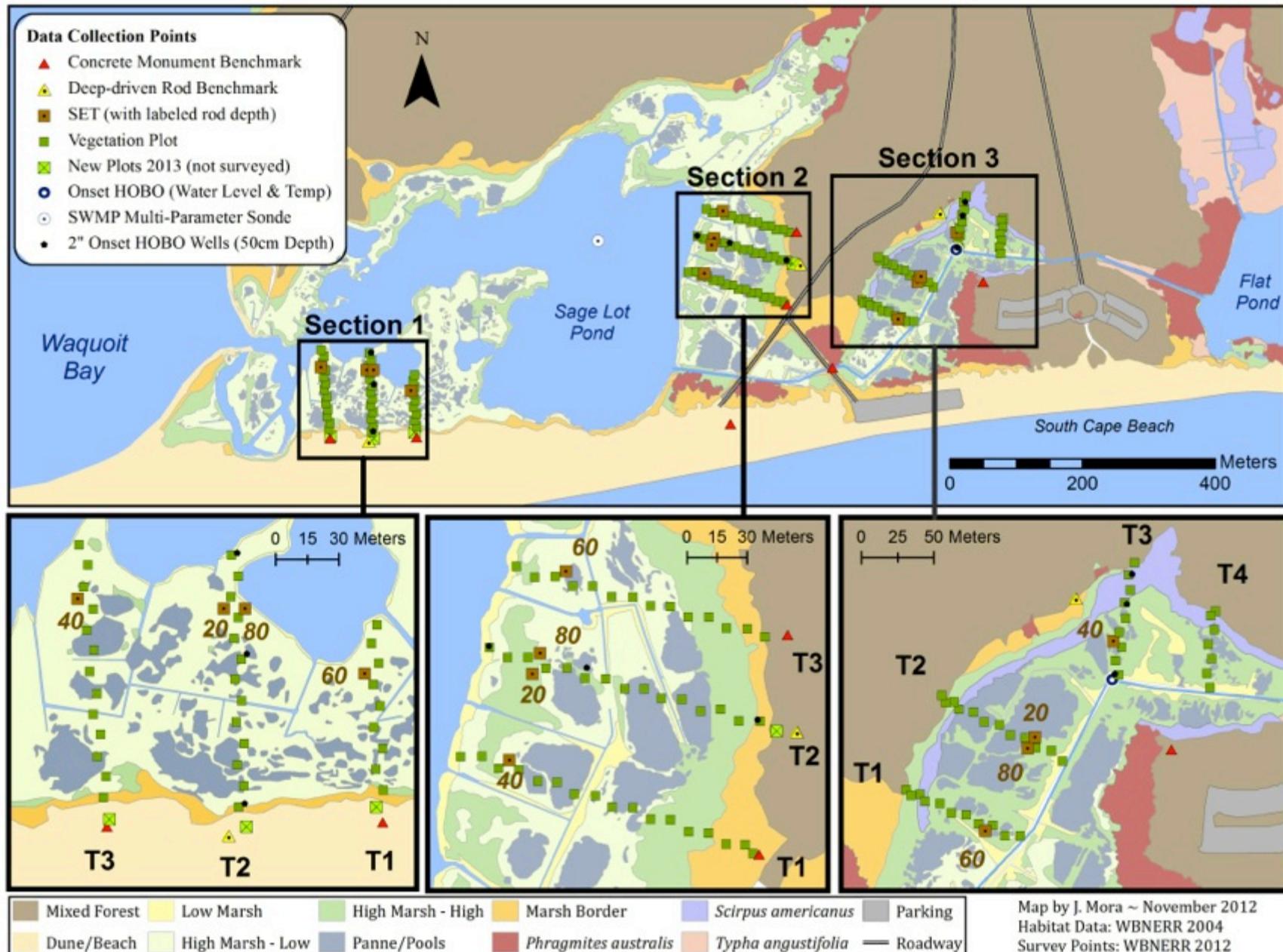


Vegetation plots

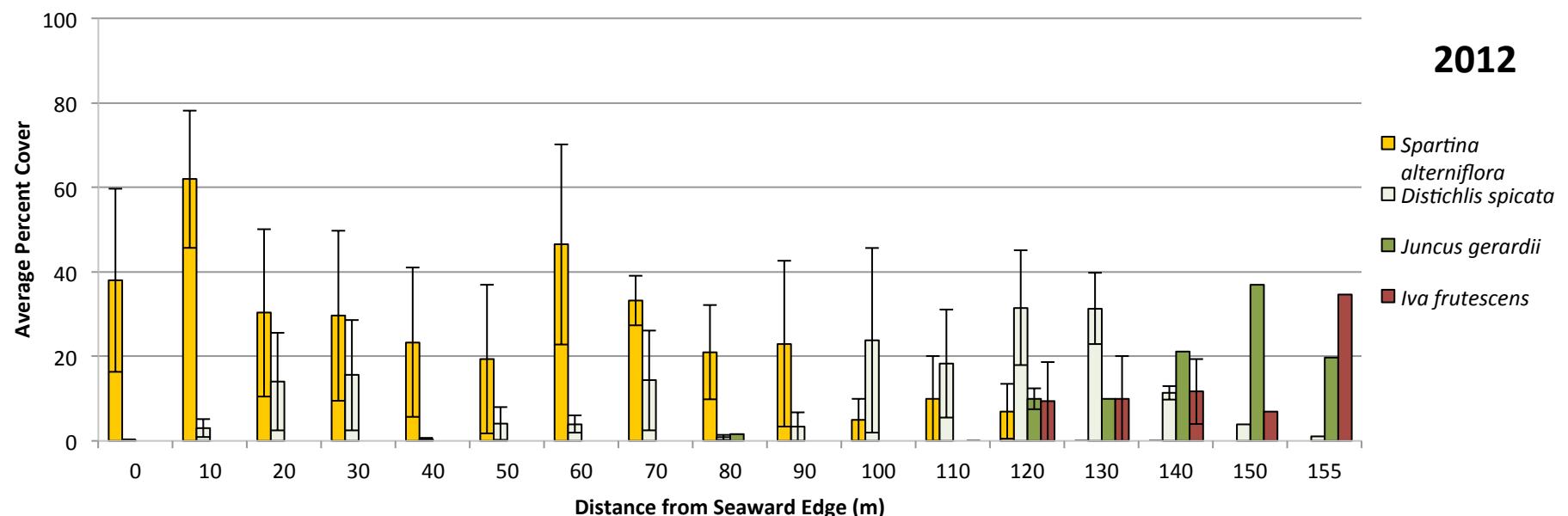
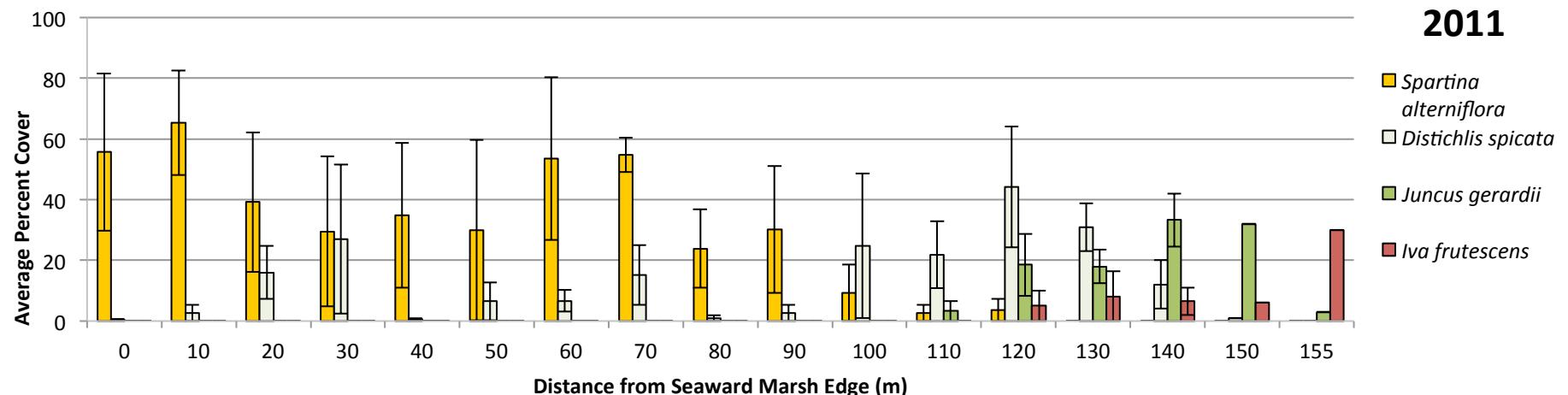
- Percent cover/stem counts/canopy heights
- Changes in Community structure
- Annual Variability
- Community migration



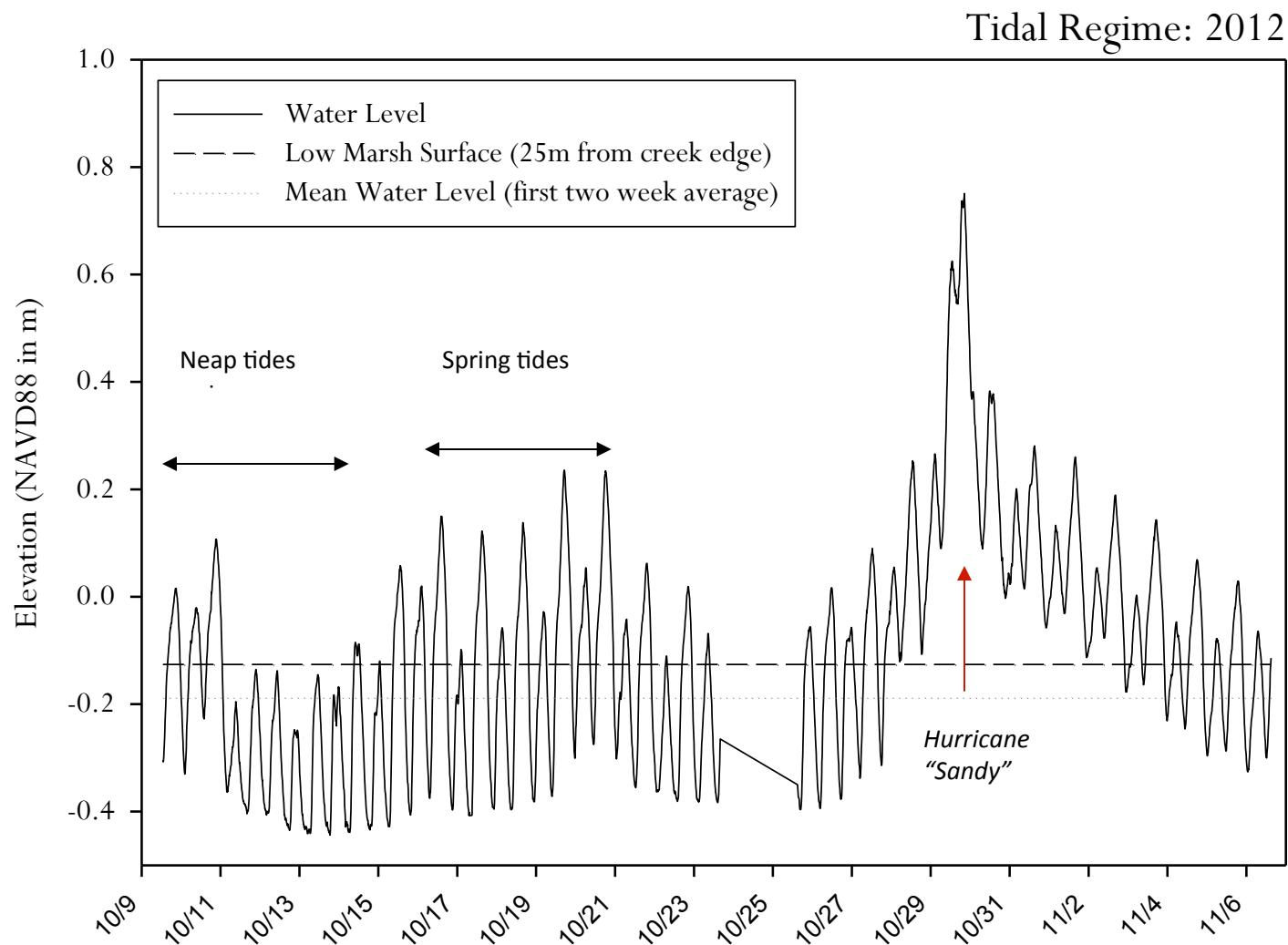
WBNERR Long-Term Salt Marsh Biomonitoring Project



Vegetation plot data



Local Water Level



SMO Attracts New Research

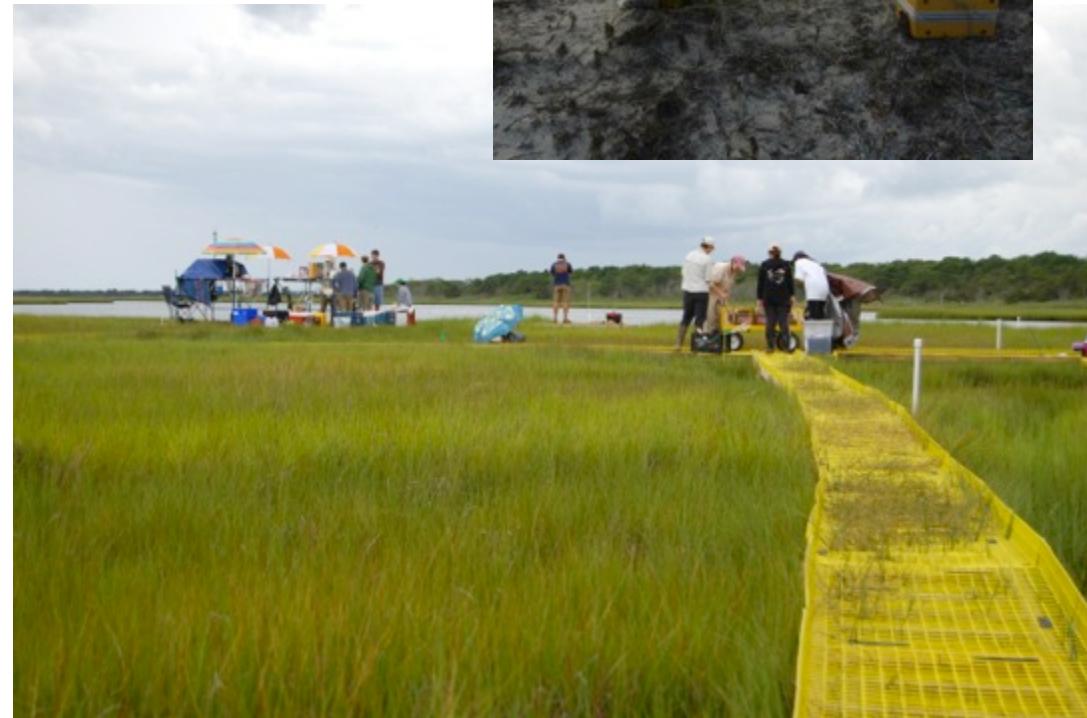
Mark Stability Study

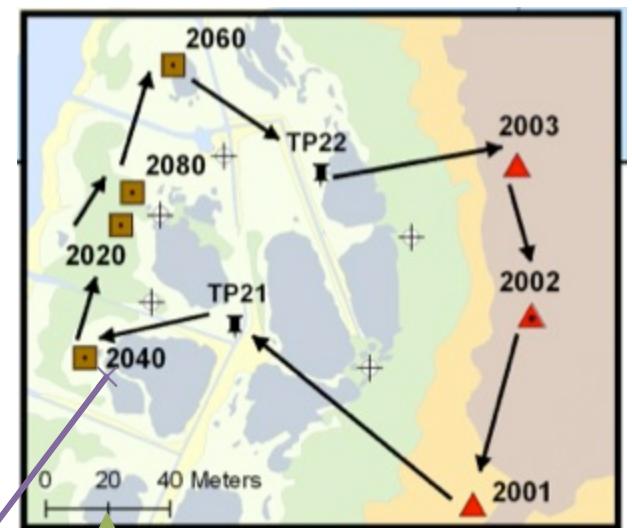
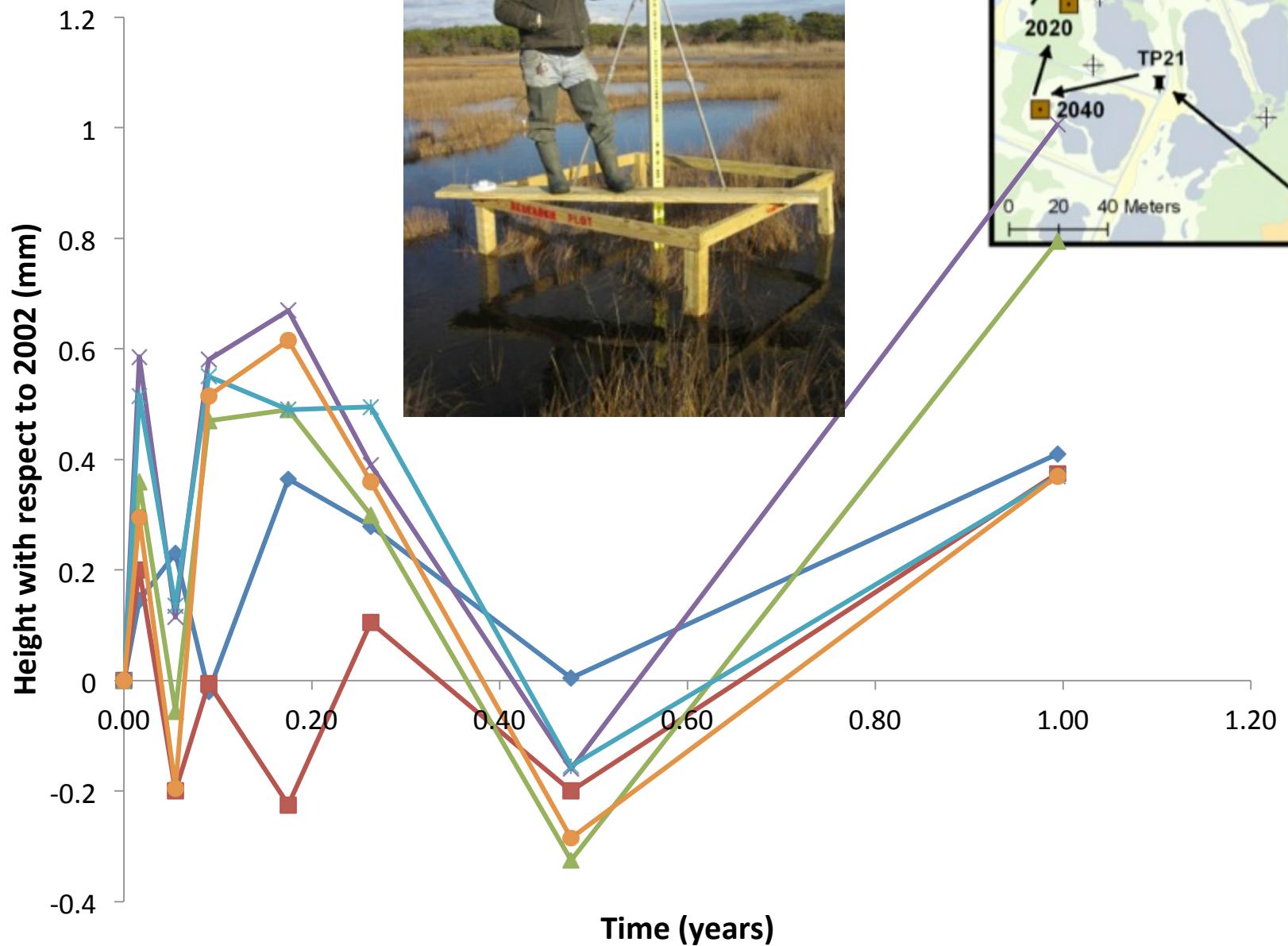


Lidar / RTK
Comparisons



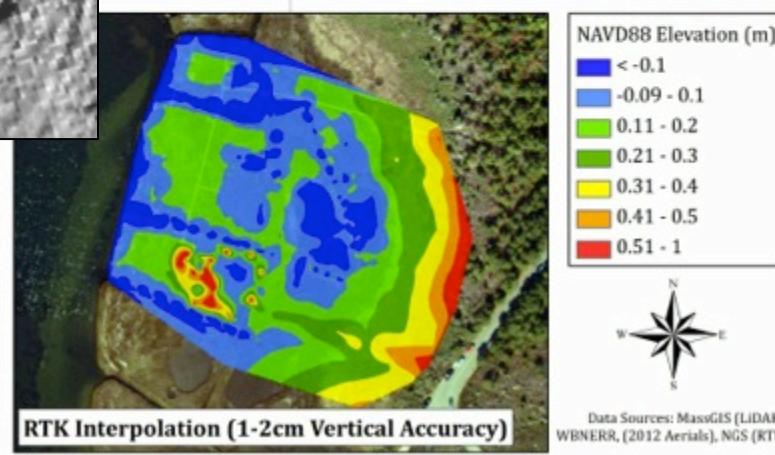
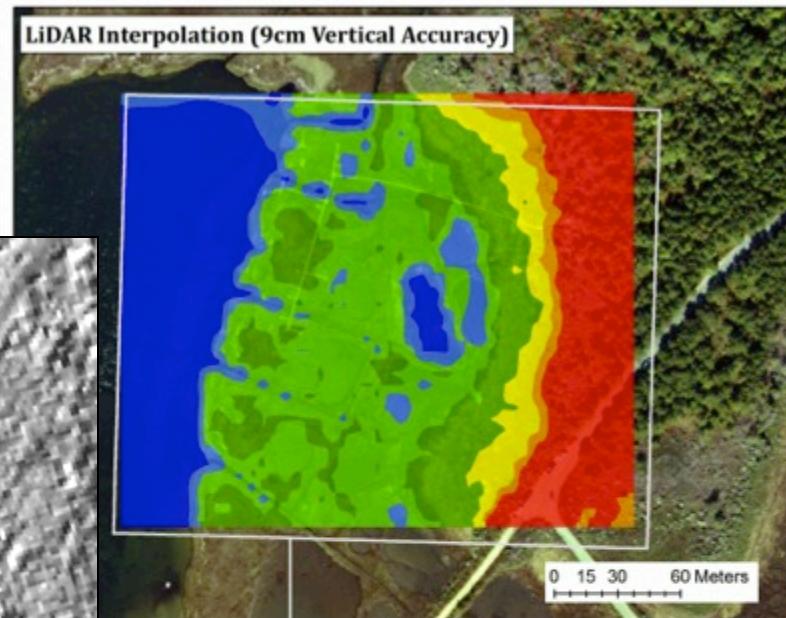
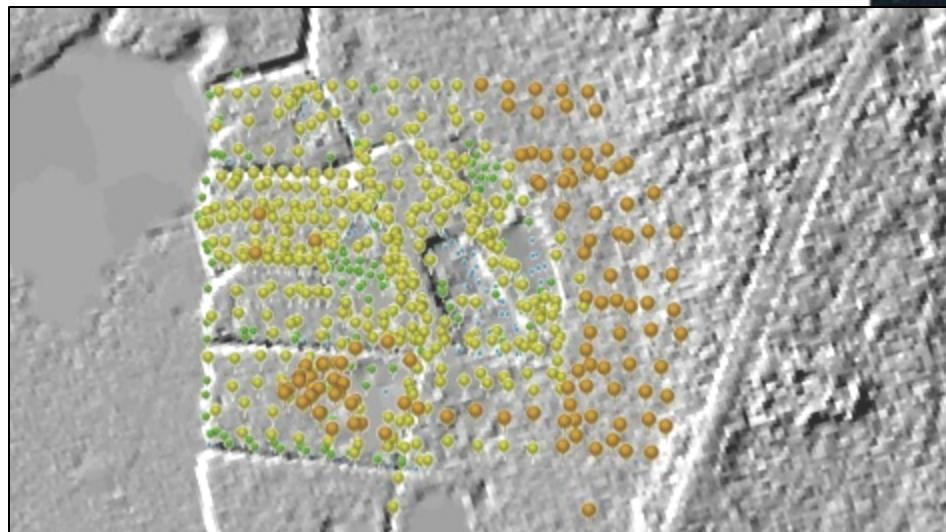
Blue Carbon Research





- 2001
- 2003
- ▲ 2020
- ✖ 2040
- * 2060
- 2080

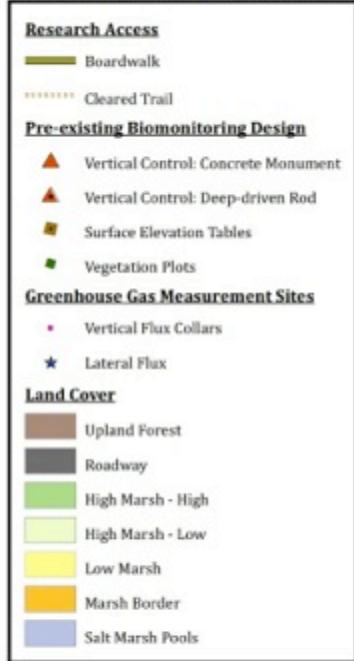
Lidar to DEM Comparisons



Bringing Wetlands to Market

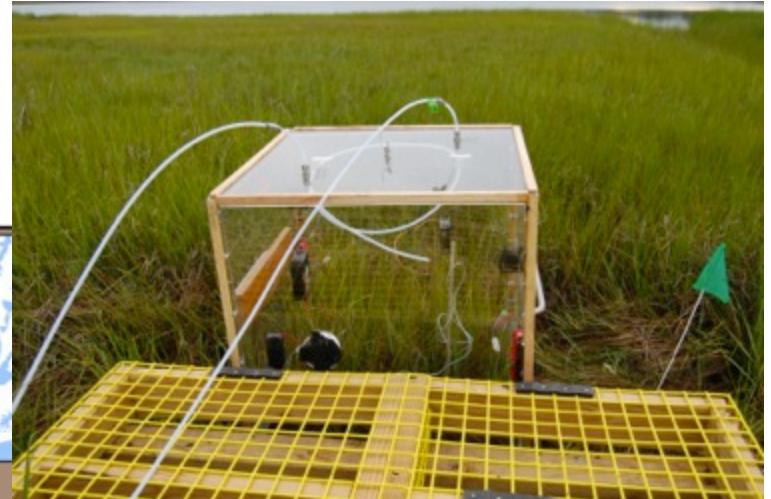
Bringing Wetlands to Market: Nitrogen and Coastal Blue Carbon

Primary Field Site:
Waquoit Bay NERR, Sage Lot Pond



* Weather Station Parameters: PAR, Solar Radiation, Rain Gauge, & Wind Speed/Direction

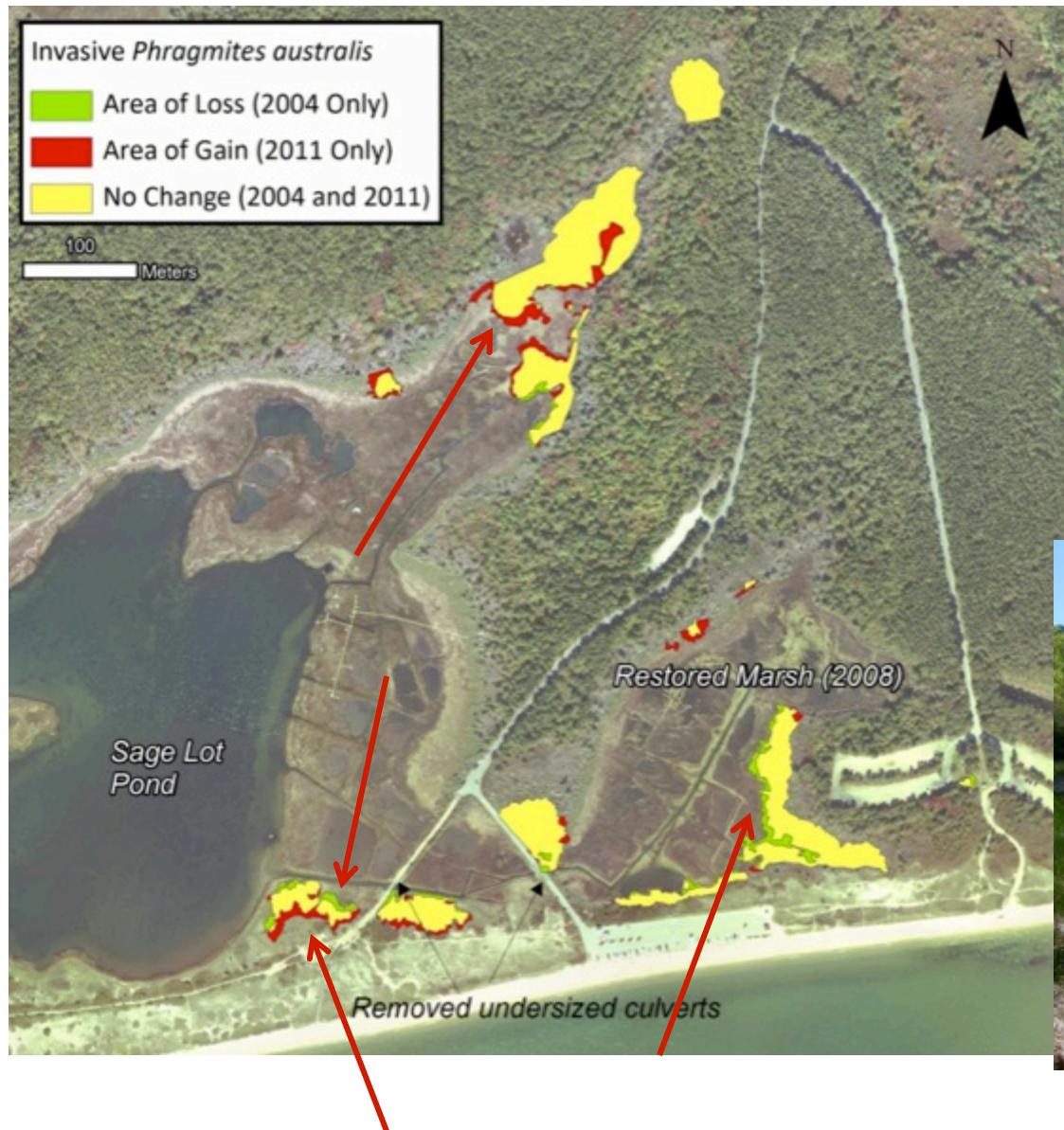
Project funded by NERRS Science Collaborative
Map Created by: J. Mora, updated April 2013
Habitat data (2004) source: Waquoit Bay NERR
USGS orthos (2009) source: MassGIS



Change analysis –pools/pannes, phragmites, red cedar, coastal dunes



Phragmites Change



Study Area	2004 Stand Area			2011 Stand Area			Loss			Gain			Net Gain	% Change
	Sum (m ²)	Mean (m ²)	Count	Sum (m ²)	Mean (m ²)	Count	Sum (m ²)	Mean (m ²)	Count	Sum (m ²)	Mean (m ²)	Count	(m ²)	
Sage Lot Pond	13,338.3	2,223.0	6	15,380.0	1,398.2	11	687.6	137.5	5	2,729.4	545.9	5	2,041.76	15
Tidally Restored (Triangle & Dog Marsh)	11,460.7	1,910.1	6.0	11,013.4	847.2	13	1,463.7	292.7	5	1,016.4	145.2	7	-447.3	-4
Jehu Pond	45,141.4	1626.129121	28	50,602.4	992.2	51.0	3,964.6	174.2	25	9,435.3	393.1	24	5,470.69	12
Hamblin Pond	12,369.9	618.494268	20	12,914.9	290.0	42.0	1,260.5	104.9	19	1,820.4	79.1	23	559.9	4
Quashnet River	1,845.1	184.514899	10	2,520.3	140.0	18.0	762.4	95.3	8	1,437.6	159.7	9	675.2	37
Little River	2,312.5	462.509189	5	3,434.5	429.3	8.0	372.4	74.5	5	1,494.3	298.9	5	1,121.96	49
Tims Pond	410.3	205.166369	2	299.3	74.8	4.0	154.8	77.4	2	43.7	21.9	2	-111.0	-27
Eel Pond & Seapit River	2,019.1	504.782496	4	2,103.7	233.7	9.0	473.2	118.3	4	557.8	111.6	5	84.6	4
Eel River	12,061.6	753.84741	16	12,612.5	382.2	33.0	2,029.4	126.8	16	2,580.4	143.4	18	551.0	5

"Loss" = 2004 Only

"Gain" = 2011 Only

Waquoit Bay Total: 100,958.9

110,881.2

11,168.6

21,115.4

9,946.8

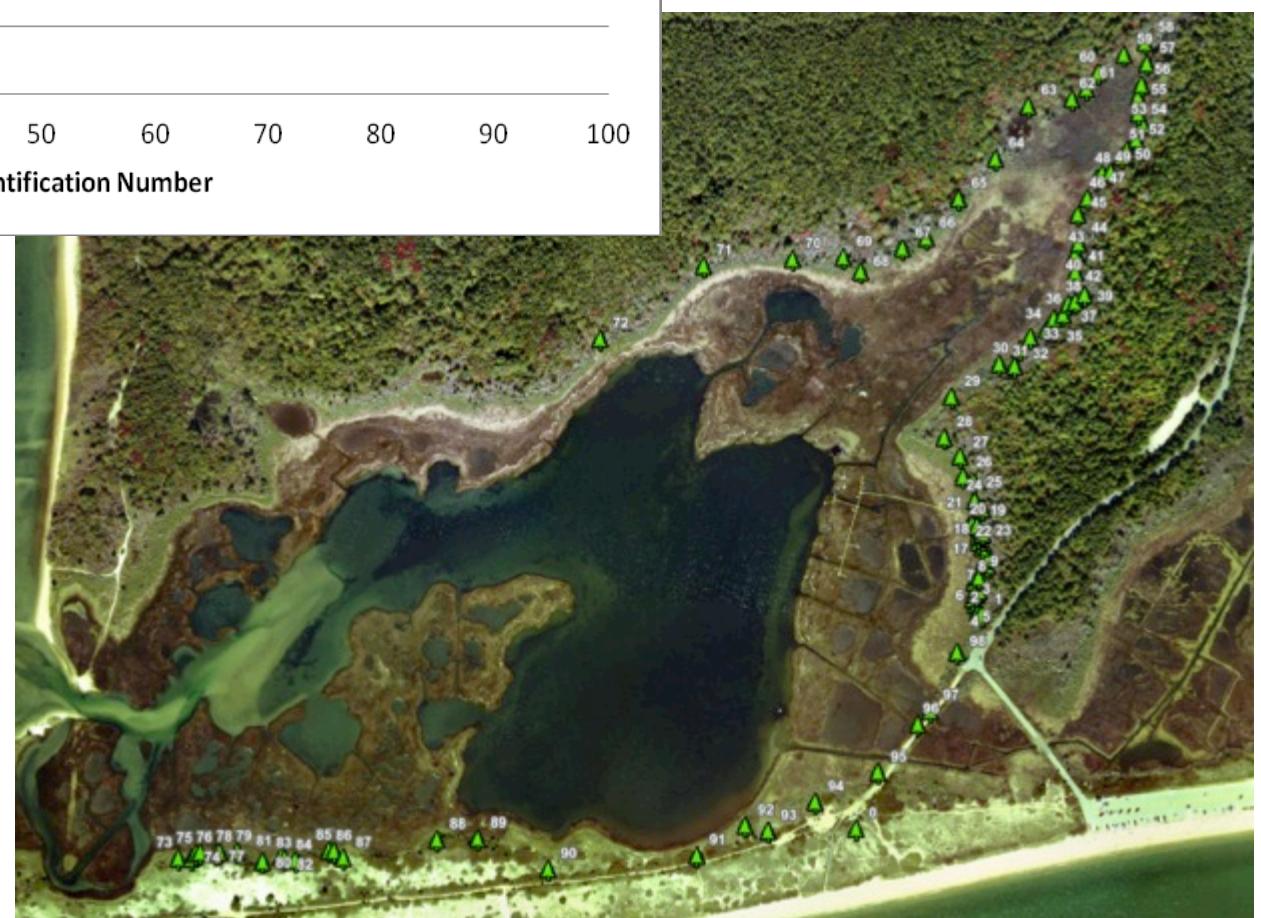
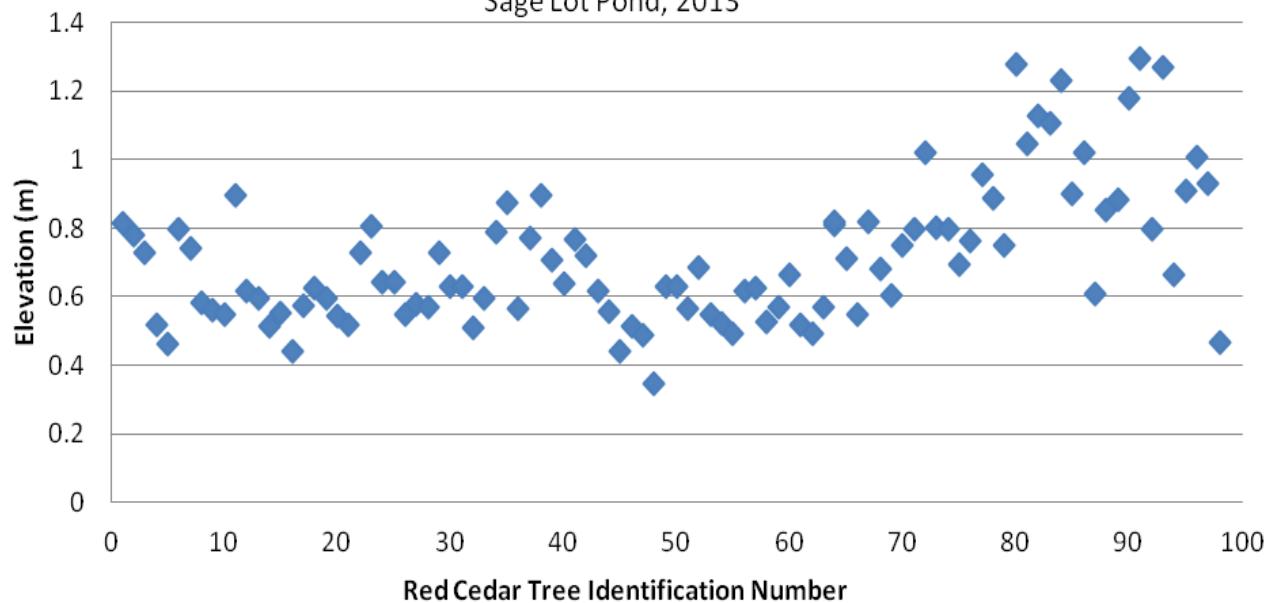
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Red Cedar Condition and Elevation



Red Cedar Elevation

Sage Lot Pond, 2013



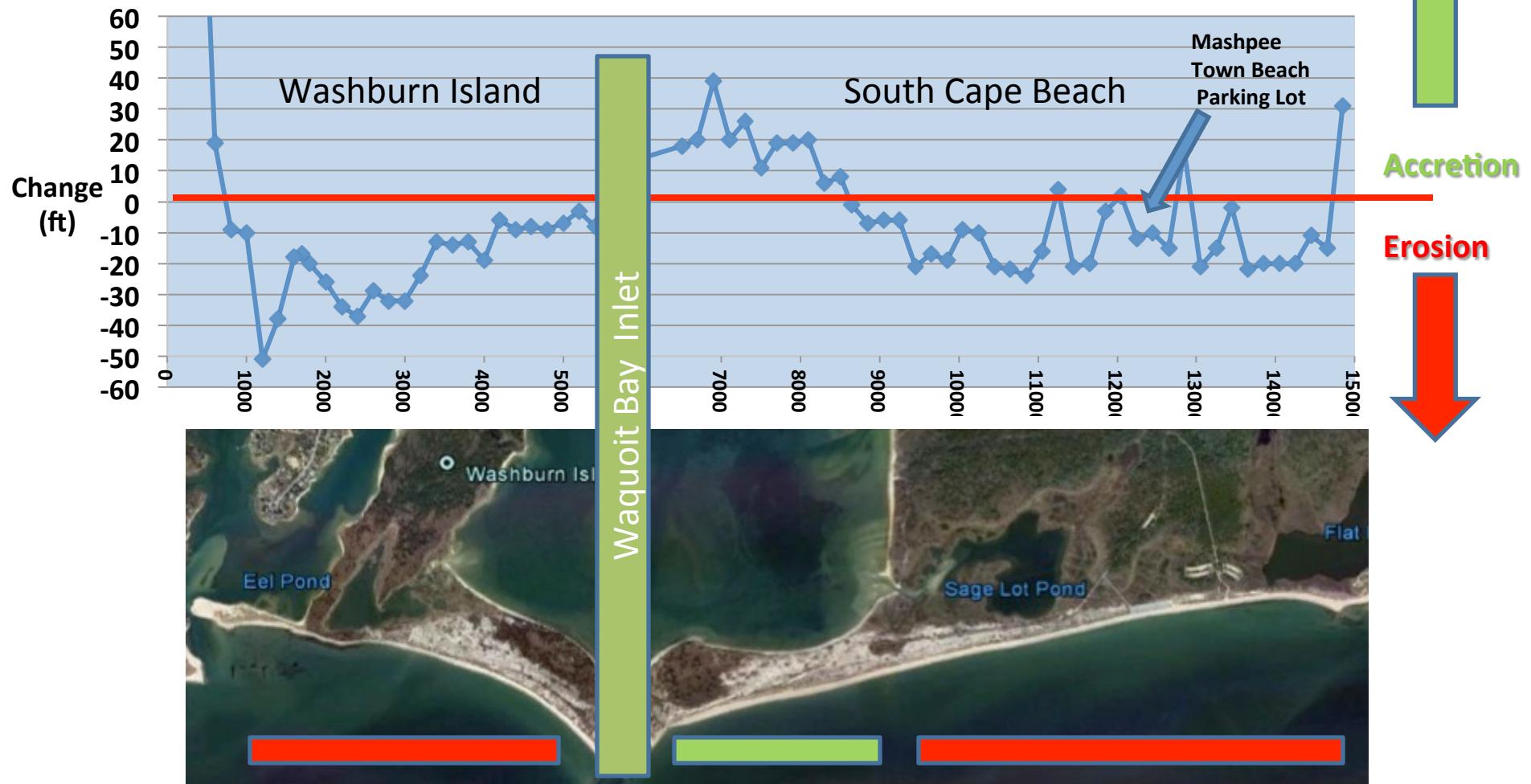


Shoreline Change



Coastwatchers Shoreline Change Monitoring Program (*77 stations ~every 200 ft*)

WBNERR Shoreline Change (*Vegetation Line*) April 2001 -April 2013



2013 - Using remotely operated airframes



2013 - Using computer assisted mapping for change analysis



Values and Potential Applications of Findings

- Values – Local data, transparency, ability of stakeholders to provide input, sustained efforts, trust, translation
- MM - Conservation Commissions – Buffer Values
- MM - Planning – Spatial, Resilience
- SLR – Infrastructure Placement, Sizing, Repair
- HC – Zoning, Planning, Conservation
- Technologies – Mapping, Elevation, Remote Control Airframes
- CS – Planning, Zoning, Conservation Commissions, Ecosystem Services Valuation, Restoration

Local Vertical Control Network

