Shoreline armoring removal: assessment of restoration effectiveness in the Salish Sea

Jason David Toft
University of Washington, tofty@u.washington.edu

Jeffery R. Cordell
University of Washington, jcordell@u.washington.edu

Megan Dethier
University of Washington, mdethier@u.washington.edu

Emily Howe
The Nature Conservancy, United States, emily.howe@tnc.org

Hannah Faulkner
Washington (State). Department of Fish and Wildlife, hannah.faulkner@dfw.wa.gov

Follow this and additional works at: https://cedar.wwu.edu/ssec

Part of the Fresh Water Studies Commons, Marine Biology Commons, Natural Resources and Conservation Commons, and the Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology Commons

Toft, Jason David; Cordell, Jeffery R.; Dethier, Megan; Howe, Emily; and Faulkner, Hannah, "Shoreline armoring removal: assessment of restoration effectiveness in the Salish Sea" (2018). Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference. 342.
https://cedar.wwu.edu/ssec/2018ssec/allsessions/342

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences and Events at Western CEDAR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference by an authorized administrator of Western CEDAR. For more information, please contact westerncedar@wwu.edu.
Shoreline Armoring Removal: Assessment of Restoration Effectiveness in the Salish Sea

Jason Toft, Jeffery Cordell, Megan Dethier – University of Washington
Emily Howe – The Nature Conservancy
Hannah Faulkner – WDFW
SHORELINE ARMORING

Erosion control practices using hard structures (e.g., concrete or wood walls, or rock riprap) that stabilize the shore and the bank or bluff behind it.
2016 Field Season

3 Strata

Restored

Armored

Reference

10 Locations

Brown Island

Bowman Bay

Cornet Bay

Dabob Bay

Powel

Anna Smith

Dockton

Seahurst Park (14)

Seahurst Park (05)

Penrose
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Year of Restoration</th>
<th>Years restored in 2016</th>
<th>Length of armor removed (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anna Smith</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman Bay</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Island</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornet Bay</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dabob Bay</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dockton</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penrose</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powel</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seahurst 2005</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seahurst 2014</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average:</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>194</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shoreline Monitoring Toolbox
wsg.washington.edu/toolbox

An online resource that provides simple, affordable, and standardized approaches to monitor nearshore sites in Puget Sound

Beach Wrack

Characterizing beach wrack provides valuable information on the habitat of the upper beach and marine-terrestrial connectivity. This may change depending on shoreline armoring, source material alterations, and winter storms. Beach wrack provides food and shelter for many invertebrates, and foraging habitat for shorebirds.

Materials
- 50 m transect tape
- 32 x 32 cm PVC quadrat, subdivided with string into 25.6 x 6 cm small squares

Sampling Summary
- 50 m transect parallel to shore
- 0.1 m² quadrat (32 x 32 cm)
- N=10 random quadrats per transect
- Transects at most recent wrack line and higher elevation older wrack line
- Measure % cover of algae, eelgrass, terrestrial plants, and trash

Scale of Effort
S Cost – low, simple materials and data are all field-based
S People – low, 2-3 people can establish transects and record quadrat data
S Fieldwork time – low, 1 day, once a year in September when wrack lines are exposed
S Processing time – low, entering field data into computer format
S Technical expertise – low, identification of major wrack types

Additional Resources
Reports that have used this method:
- Dethier et al. 2016
- Harrison et al. 2014
- Sobocinski et al. 2010

Other methods that require a larger scale of effort and more technical expertise: methods in Harrison et al. 2014 that measure biomass of wrack

Suggested citation: Shoreline Monitoring Toolbox. Washington Sea Grant. Website: wsg.washington.edu/toolbox

Methods
At ten random points along a 50 m transect parallel to shore, place a 0.1 m² quadrat on the beach surface and conduct a visual estimate of the percent composition of algae, eelgrass, terrestrial plant material, and trash. Divide the quadrat with string into 25.6 x 6 cm small squares to facilitate these estimates — each square equals 4%. If possible, specify the algae type (e.g., red, green, brown, or species). Establish two transects: (1) at the most recent high tide line that has fresh wrack deposition, and (2) just above MHHW in older wrack. The most recent high tide line will target mobile wrack, whereas the higher elevation sample will target the more stable wrack layer. If there is a bluff or shoreline armoring, sample the elevation at the base. Sample in September as it is typically a period of high wrack accumulation, and on an ebbing tide when the upper beach +6’ MLLW and above is exposed.

Data to record in the field
Date, time, site name, transect elevation, sample number, beach wrack data. It is advisable to take a digital photo of the transect and of some example quadrats for documentation.

Processing
Enter the field data into computer spreadsheets. The percentages for each wrack type can be analyzed separately, or combined for a percentage of total wrack cover. The different wrack types give information on the source material available (e.g., riparian vegetation for terrestrial sources), and the amounts that deposit on the beach.
### Summary of Statistical Tests: Darker Blue Colors are Greater

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Armored</th>
<th>Restored</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wrack Total %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrack Terrestrial %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrack Algae %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrack % Composition (new)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrack % Composition (old)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrack Depth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrack Width</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log-line Width</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log % Plant Growth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrack Worms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrack Amphipods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrack Diversity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrack Invertebrate Assemblage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insect Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insect Diversity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insect Assemblage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Encroachment to MHHW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhanging Vegetation %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not Significant: Wrack Eelgrass %, Wrack Taxa Richness, Insect Taxa Richness, Sediment Sand %, Beach Width (m), Beach Slope, Wrack Relative Encroachment to MHHW, Fallen Tree #*
Other parameters besides strata
Restoration Trajectories

Two metrics increased with age of restoration:
1. Insect taxa richness
2. Logs with plant growth

Both of these terrestrial associated metrics increased when beaches were restored greater than four years

* First discovery of surf smelt eggs at Bowman 5 years after restoration, at Cornet 2 years after restoration.
Restoration Trajectories

Similar response with meta-analysis of pre-post restoration data of 5 biotic measures at 6 sites in Puget Sound

Edgewater – other sites with pre-post data
Edgewater – Total count of surf smelt eggs pre-post restoration in Oct 2016
Will it work? Broaden spatial and temporal scale

When do we know if we’re making a difference?
Are there “thresholds” within Puget Sound, or specific to certain beach types and locations, etc?
The 1-slide summary

• Restored sites are intermediate to armored and reference conditions (short term).

• Signs of improved restoration trajectory for terrestrial-associated metrics through time, and forage fish spawning.

• Need for long-term monitoring, including other restoration details such as soft-shore techniques.
Acknowledgements

Funding >>>
Washington Sea Grant
King Conservation District
ESRP

Many volunteer groups
NW Straits Foundation
Vashon Nature Center
Washington Sea Grant
Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group
Jefferson County MRC

WDFW
Phill Dionne
Hannah Faulkner

UW crew
Alyssa Suzumura, Bob Oxborrow, Mike Caputo,
Dara Yiu

Many land access permissions...thank you!