

Restoring the Maryland Coastal Bays Focus: Marsh Restoration

Maryland Coastal Bays Salt Marsh Restoration Program

Primary Partners

- > U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - > Delmarva Restoration & Conservation Network
 - Maryland Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office
 - > Ecological Services, Restoration Division
- Maryland Coastal Bays Program

Other Critical Regional Partners

- Western Maryland Resource Conservation and Development Council
- Delmarva Resource Conservation and Development Council

Critical Partner

Private Landowners

Maryland Coastal Bays Salt Marsh Restoration Program

Sites for today's talk



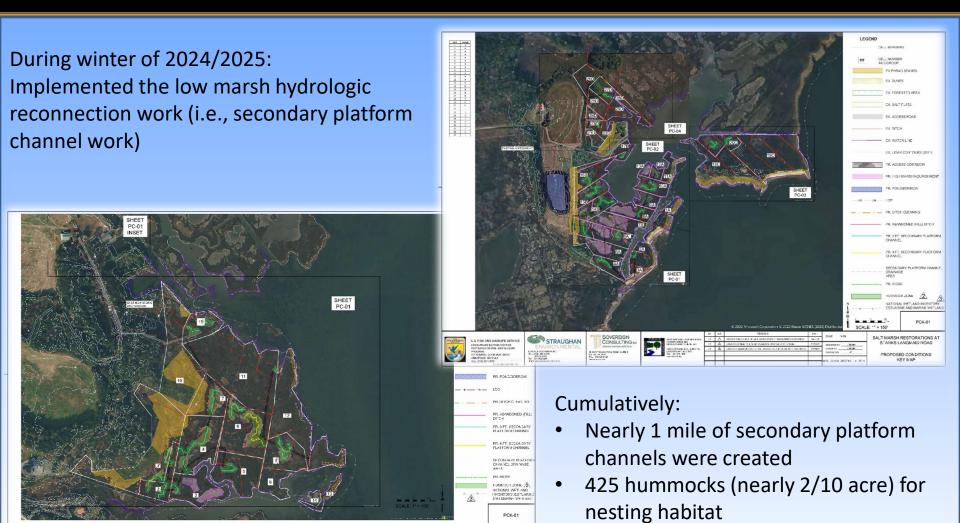


Today's Implementation Topics

- Elevated Platform Waterlogging
- Do No Harm (temporary impacts: focus on access)
- Hummocks
- Learning Opportunities
- Challenges



Design



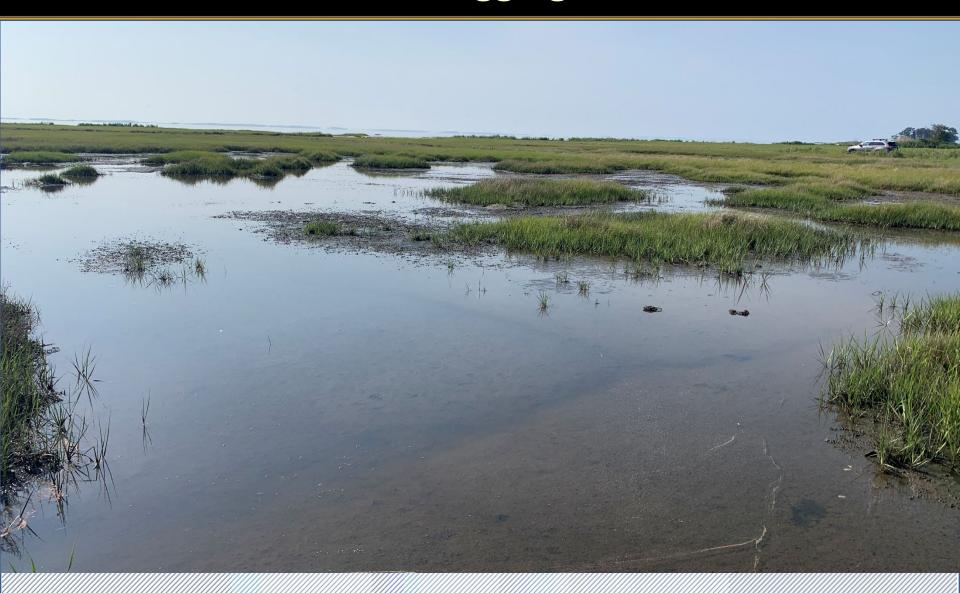
SALT MARSH RESTORATIONS AT

PROPOSED CONDITIONS KEY MA? All work done by hand

Elevated Platform Waterlogging



Elevated Platform Waterlogging - Before



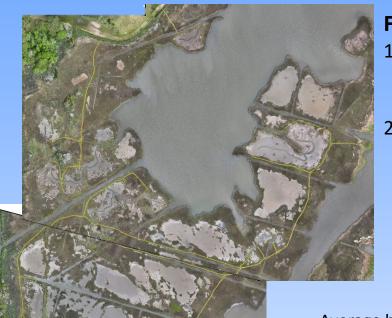
Elevated Platform Waterlogging - During



Elevated Platform Waterlogging - First Summer



Do No Harm - Access - Langmaid Road Access Trails



Food for Thought

- Work foot trails have 1/3 the pressure on the soil profile compared to deer trails.
- High heels and mountain bikes should be banned from marshes.



Relative psi Table

Average human on snowshoes ~ 0.5

Average human walking in waders ~ 3.4

Average human standing in waders < 1.7

Human (205 lb.) standing in flat shoes ~ 2.5

Stiletto Heel ~ 471

Average walking deer ~ +10
Adult Horse ~ 25
Bubber track ATV ~ 0.75
Mountain bike ~ 40
M1 Abrams Tank ~ 15



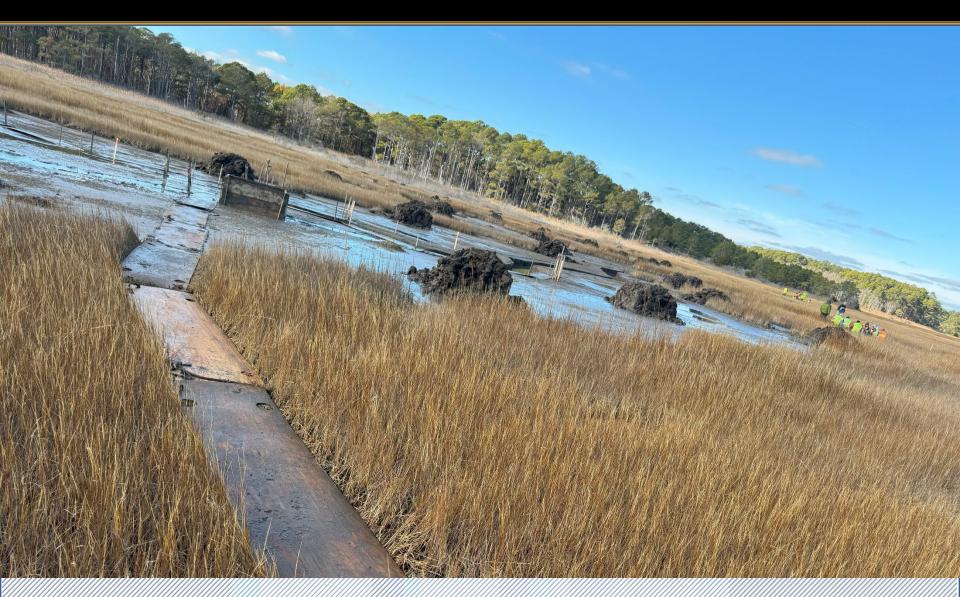
Do No Harm - Access - Materials



Do No Harm - Access - Cell Work



Do No Harm - Access - Cell Work



Do No Harm - Access – Ditch Crossings



Hummocks — Permitting Driven Tactic - Frames



Hummocks - Revegetation



Hummocks - Capillary Action (pore space, cohesion, adhesion)



Hummocks – consider all ecological functions created or enhanced by microtopography



Learning: Soil/Sediment Profiles — General Thick vs Thin (relative to tides)



Learning - Soil/Sediment Profiles — Bright vs Dark



Learning - Soil/Sediment Profiles — Thickness of dark layers



Challenges – flooding/high water



Challenges – Precipitation (e.g., snow)



Challenges — ambient temperatures (e.g., extreme cold)





