

Utilizing a Dredge + Divert Strategy for Restoring Coastal Marsh in West Bay, Louisiana

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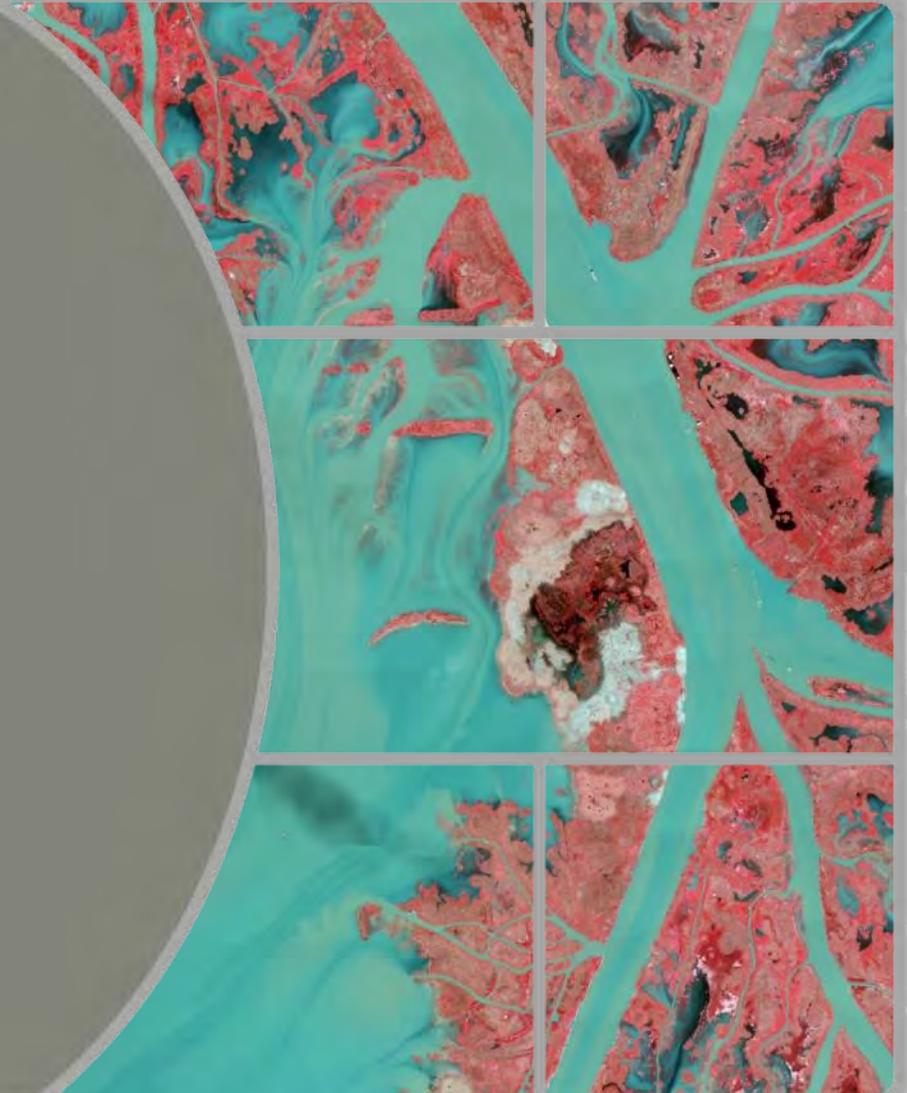
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WEDA Gulf Coast Conference – 18 November 2021



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...the intentional alignment of natural and engineering processes to efficiently and sustainably deliver economic, environmental and social benefits through collaborative processes.



- **Key Elements:**
- Science and engineering that produces operational efficiencies
- Using natural process to maximum benefit
- Broaden and extend the benefits provided by projects
- Science-based collaborative processes to organize and focus interests, stakeholders, and partners



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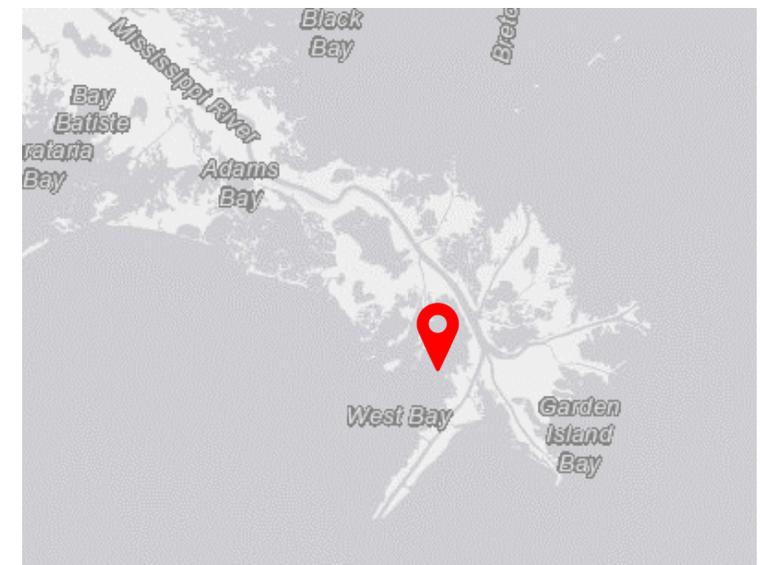
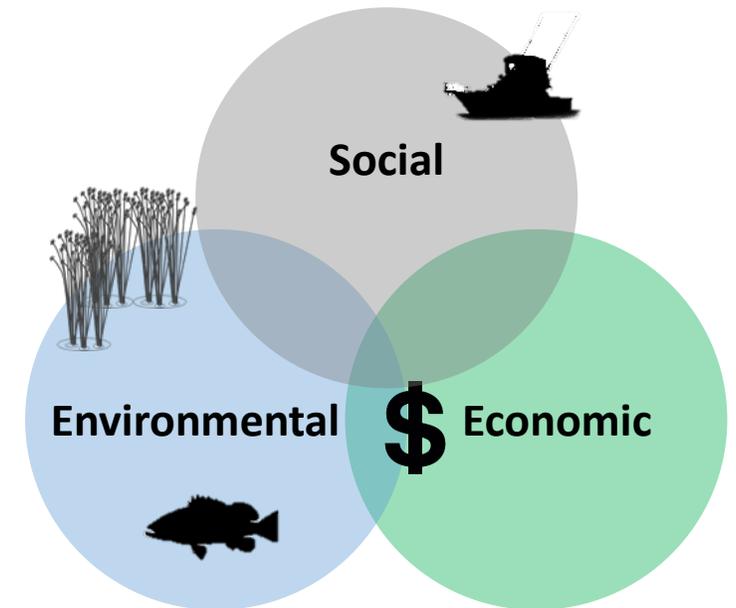
Introduction: Coastal Louisiana

- **Environmental**

- Marsh Habitat is a Critical Resource
- **75%** of commercial fin and shellfish depend of marsh for habitat
- **12 - 47 Billion USD annual** asset value of Mississippi delta (Batker et al. 2014)

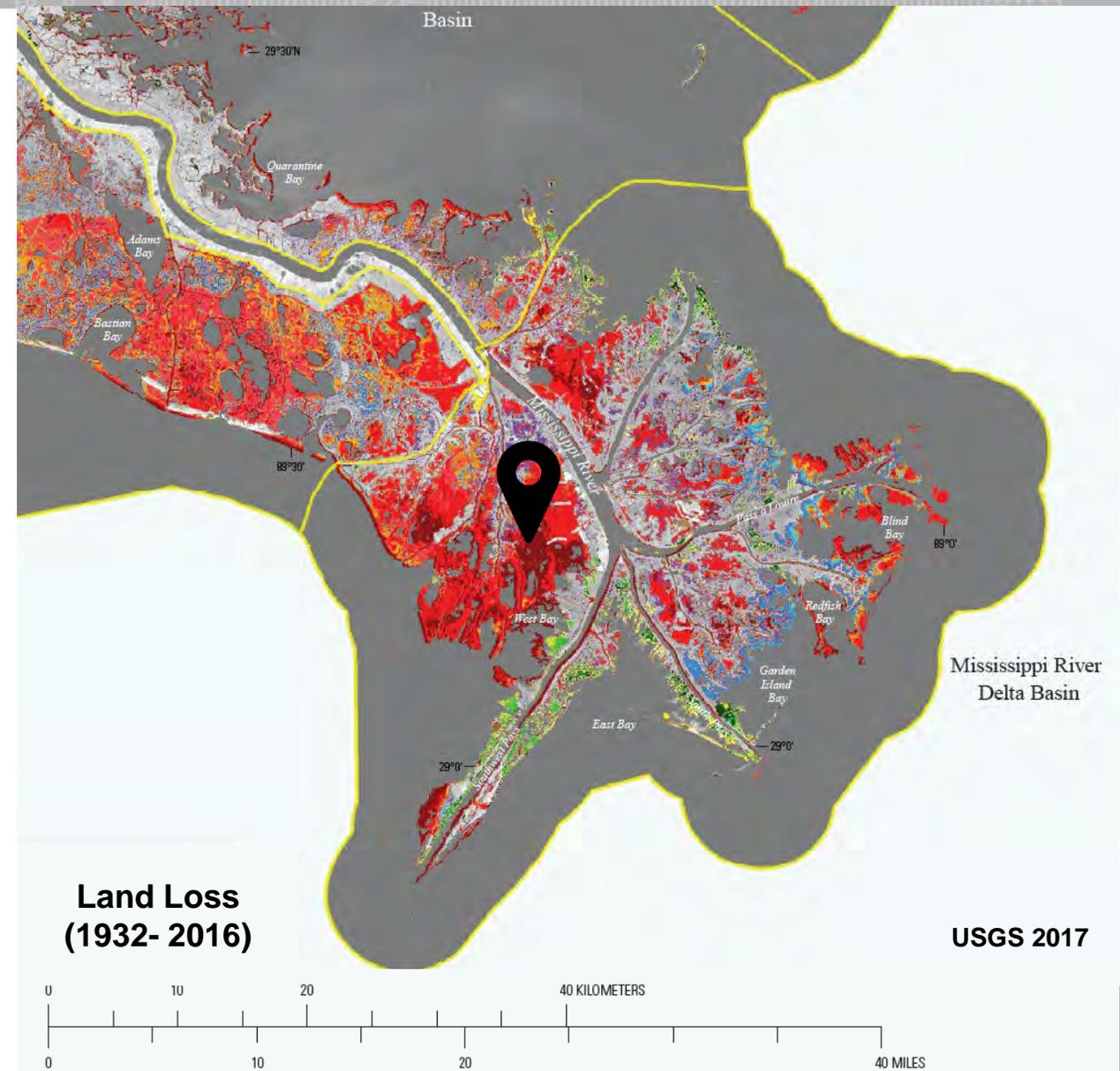
- **Social**

- Storm Surge and Flood Risk Protection
- Recreation
 - Hunting/ Fishing/ Boating



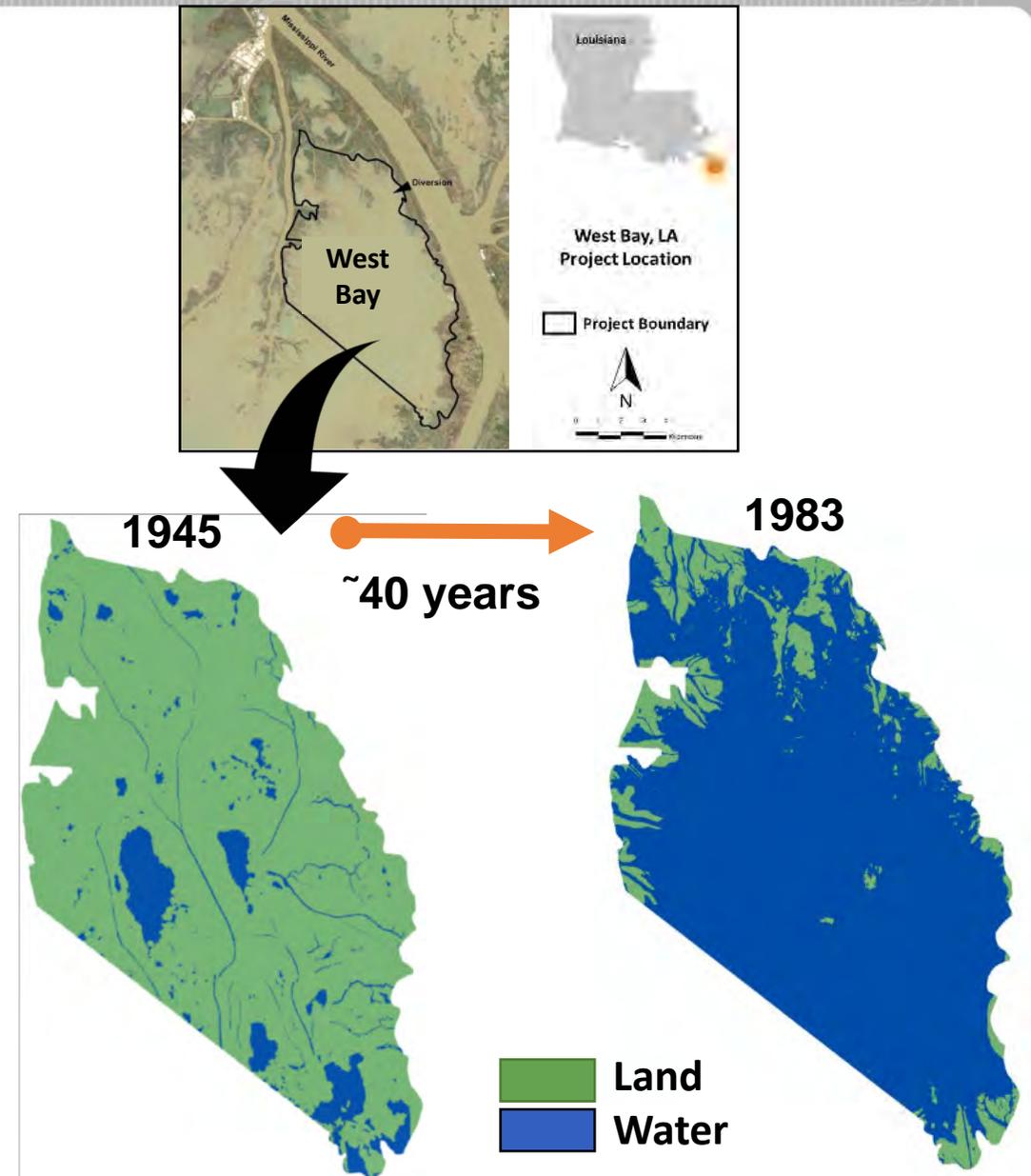
But... Land Losses

- Coastal Louisiana has sustained immense coastal land losses
- Erosion, subsidence, sea level rise
- ~16 sq miles lost/year since 1985 (USGS 2017)
- **West Bay** is an example of this...



Introduction: West Bay

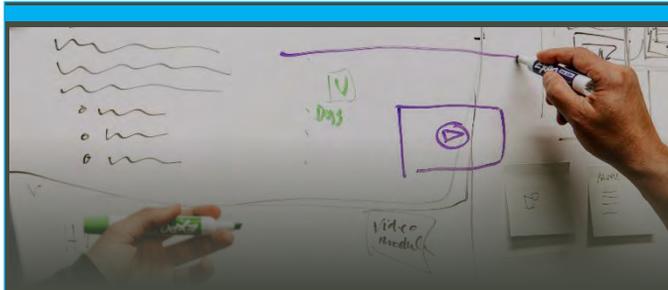
- **12,000 acre** sub-delta
- Lost **>70%** of land since the 1940's
- Stability of Federal navigation **bankline was threatened**
- In 2003 – approved for restoration under the **Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA)**
- **Restoration goals:**
 - 1) increase the land:water ratio
 - 2) increase mean elevation in the wetlands
 - 3) promote marsh habitat
- **Restoration at these scales require a different way of thinking....**



Objectives

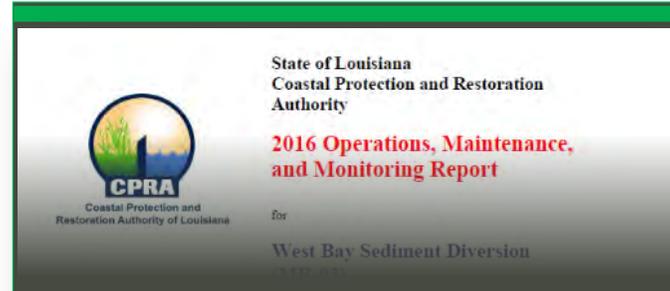
1. Document restoration strategies used in West Bay:
 - a) Uncontrolled sediment diversion
 - b) Sediment Retention Enhancement Devices (SREDs)
 - c) Strategic and direct dredged sediment placement
2. Document changes in **land:water ratios** and **land classifications**
3. Identify **EWN concepts and principles** applied during the project with the goal of **informing future projects**

Methods



Stakeholders

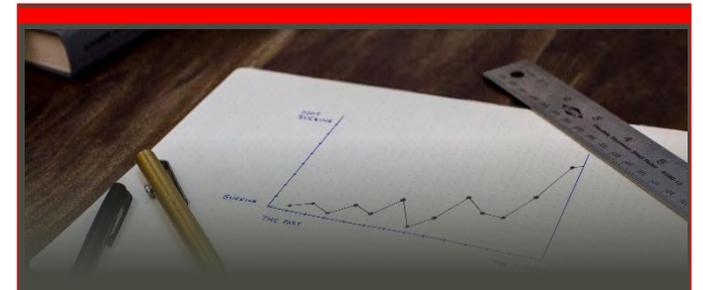
Meetings with stakeholders and researchers to provide historical context of restoration



Literature Review

Peer-reviewed and grey literature of restoration actions

Data from CWPRRA sponsored field vegetation surveys



GIS Analysis

Land:water analysis and land cover classifications

Image classification of Landsat satellite imagery using ENVI[®] software

Acreage totals using the ArcGIS[®] zonal statistics tool

Results: Uncontrolled Diversion of Mississippi River

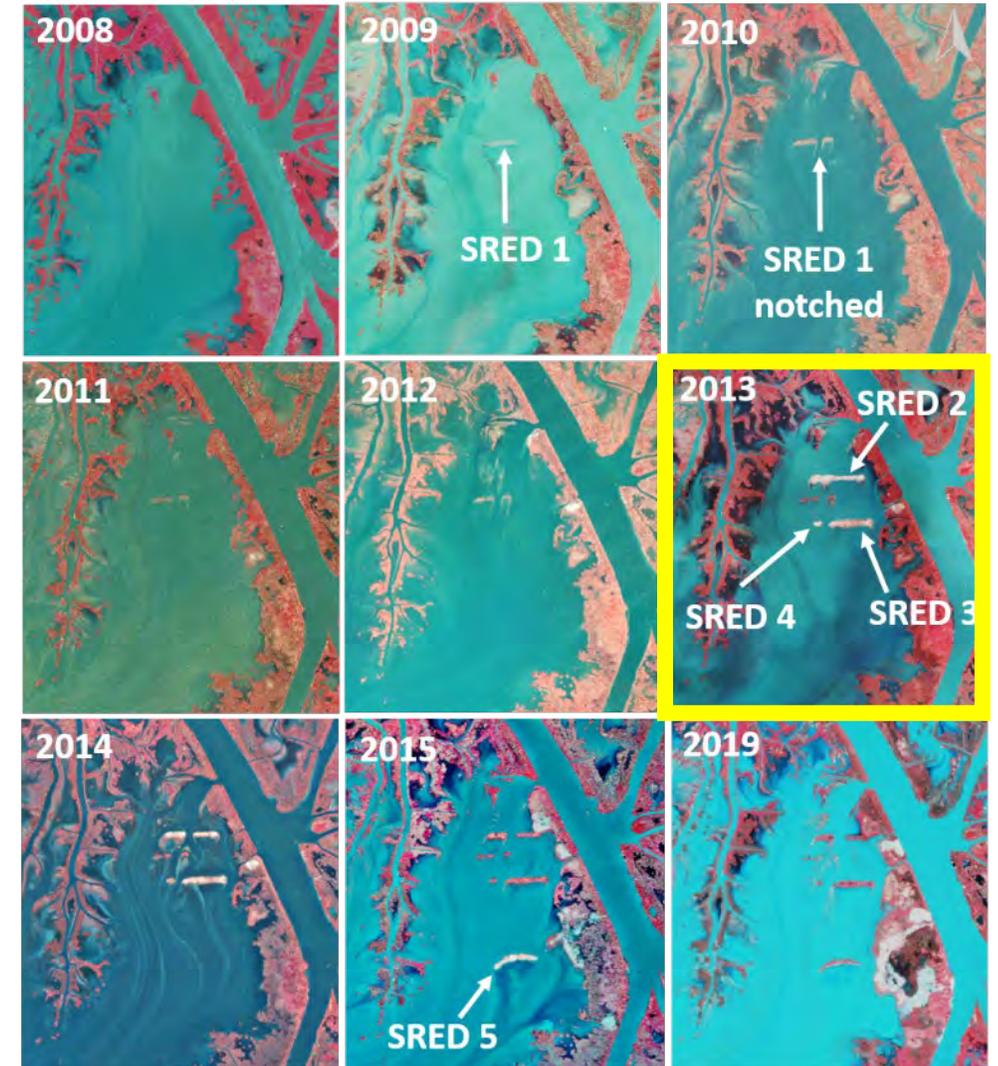
- Diversion strategy informed by:
 - Loss and Marsh Creation (LLMC) study determined that sediment diversions were potentially viable methods for marsh creation (USACE 1984)
 - Smaller scale diversions created in the 1980s and 90s in the lower Mississippi River delta region
- Bank notched in 2003 – target 20,000 cfs flow
 - Notch location was aimed to mimic a natural crevasse splay document circa 1838 (Allison et al. 2017)
 - The sand fraction is important to land building processes (Dean et al. 2014)
- **First 5 years – evidence of land building was minimal...**



Results: Sediment Retention Enhancement Devices (SREDs)

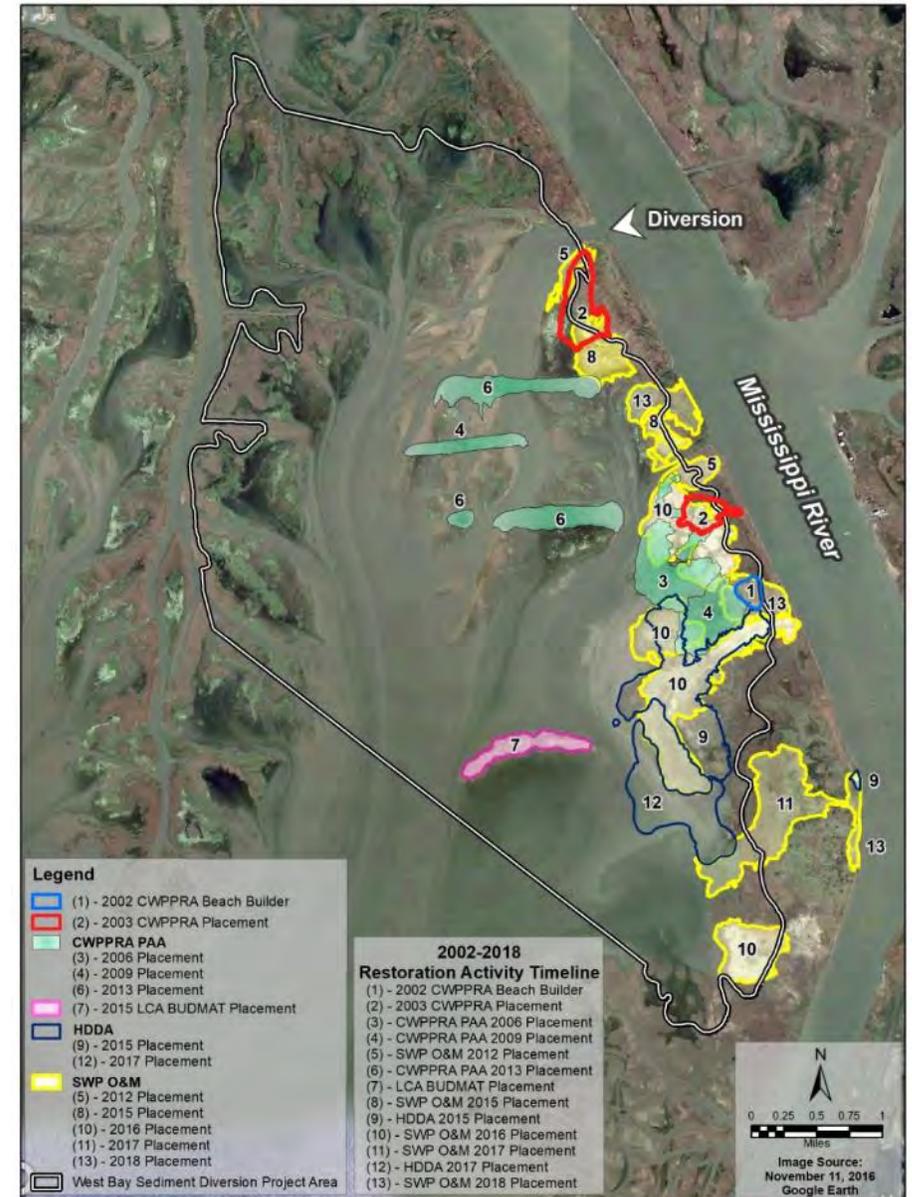
- Dynamic berms: Goal to increase sediment deposition
- **10 years post-diversion** - hydrodynamic and sediment transport modeling data indicated that the diversion shifted from **erosional processes** to **depositional processes** (Yuill et al. 2016)

| Year | SRED | Cubic Yards of Dredged Sediment | Land Created (Acres) |
|------|------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2009 | 1 | 386,233 | 35 |
| 2013 | 2 | 1,325,614 | 97 |
| | 3 | 1,308,435 | 86 |
| | 4 | 328,567 | 13 |
| 2015 | 5 | 2,299,295 | 80 |

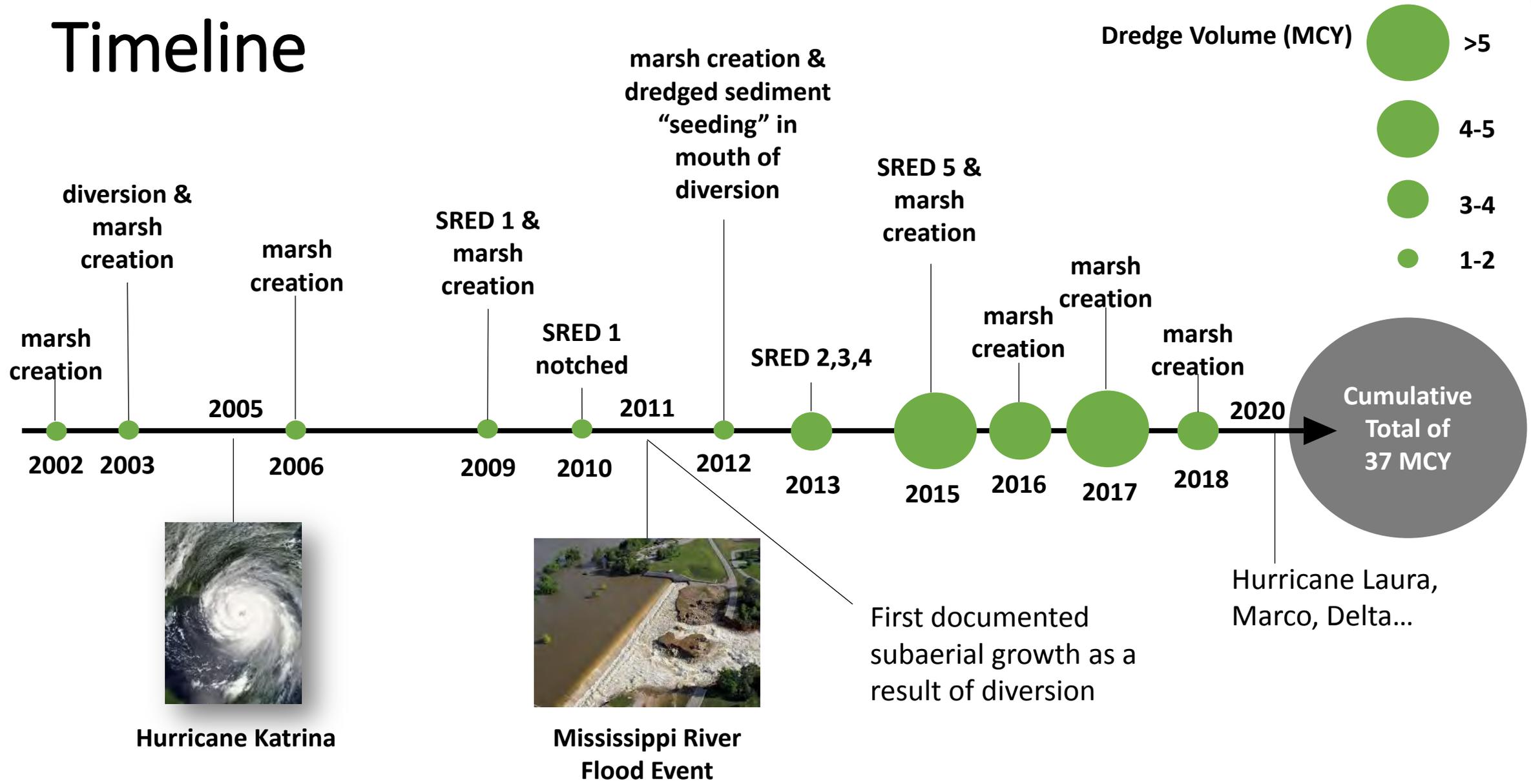


Results: Dredged Sediment Placement

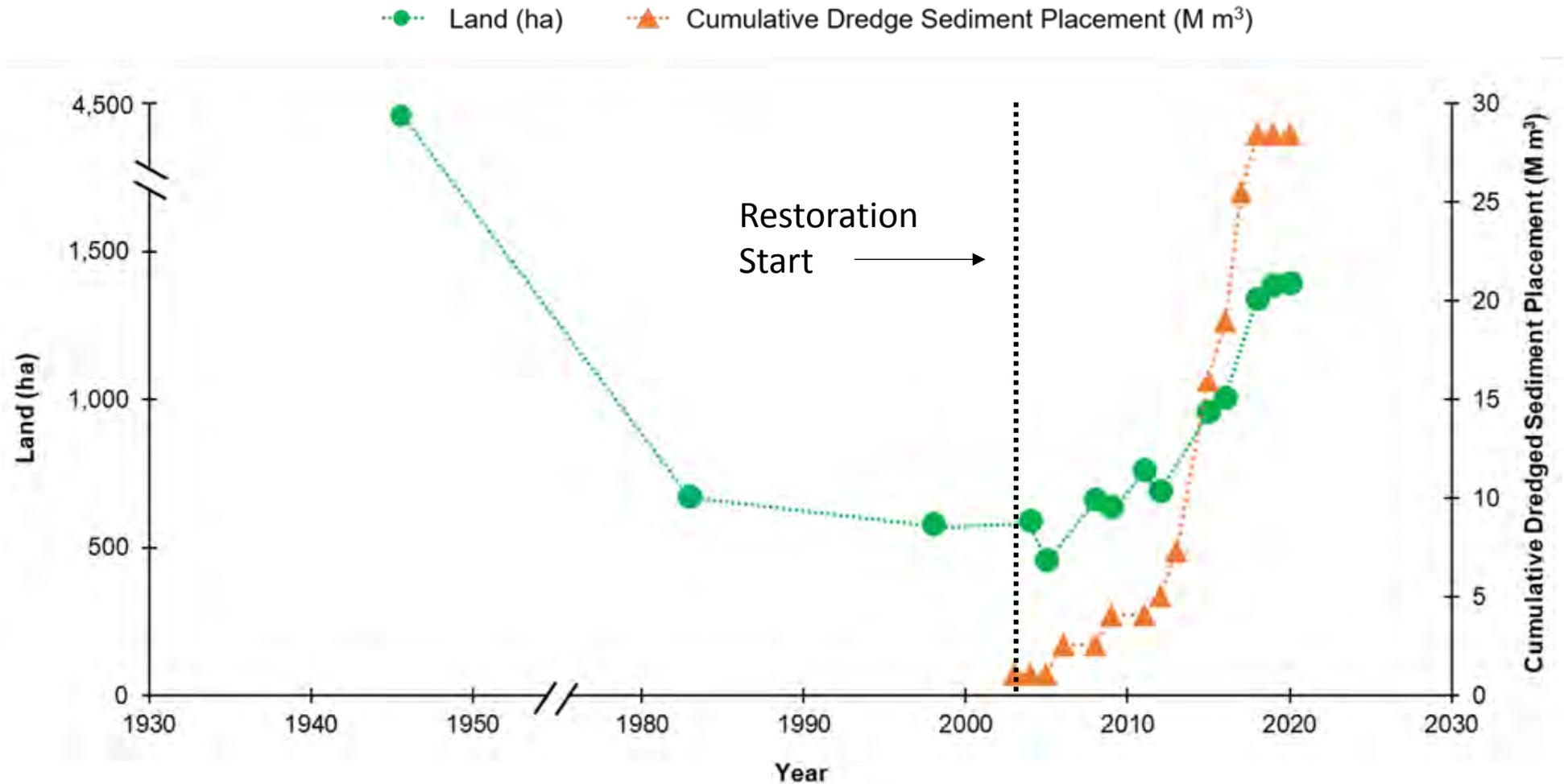
- Strategic Placement into the Diversion (2012)
 - Hydraulic pumping to mouth of diversion
 - Semi-confined using existing landforms
 - **600,000 CY**
 - Cost effective
 - **Goal to 'seed' bay**
- Direct Placement on Eastern Bank (2003 – 2019)
 - **37 MCY** of dredged sediment
 - **Estimated 2,300 acres of land created**



Timeline



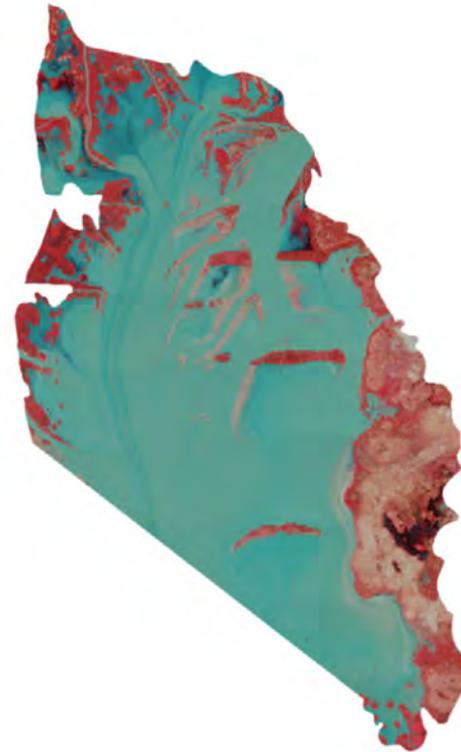
Results: Land:Water Analysis



2005



2020



| | <u>Acres</u> |
|---|--------------|
|  Land | 1,133 |
|  Water | 11,132 |

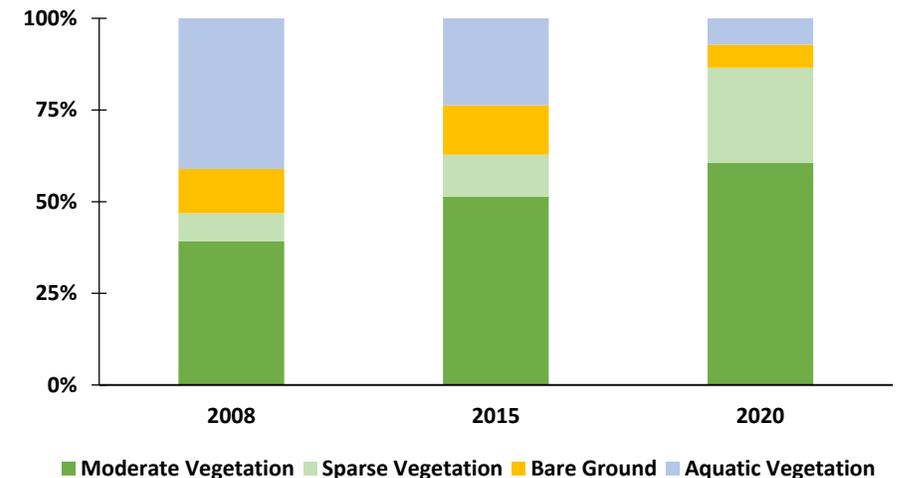
Land Gain
+ 2,300 ac

| | <u>Acres</u> |
|---|--------------|
|  Land | 3,457 |
|  Water | 8,808 |

Edge Habitat Gain: from 47 to 258 linear mi (+211 mi)

Results: Land Classification and Vegetation

- Ground vegetation surveys (Plitsch 2017)
 - New land vegetated quickly
 - Newly created (bare ground) shifting to sparse to moderate cover vegetation
- Fresh to Intermediate Marsh
 - Floristic Quality Index (FQI) indicate better than region average habitat quality
- Dominate species:
 - Common reed (*P. australis*); delta bulrush (*S. deltarum*); wildrice (*Z. aquatic*)



Results: Land Classification and Vegetation

2008

1,091 ac moderate
vegetation ground cover

2015

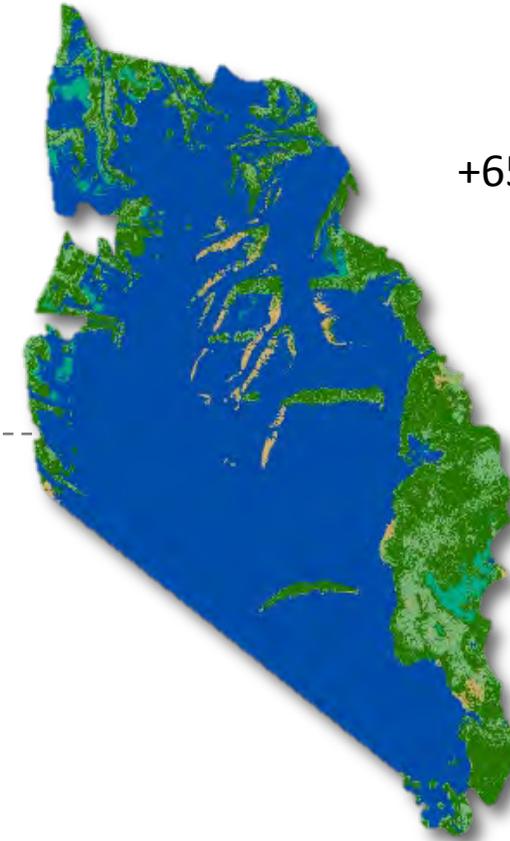
1,595 ac moderate
vegetation ground cover

2020

2,252 ac moderate
vegetation ground cover



+500 ac

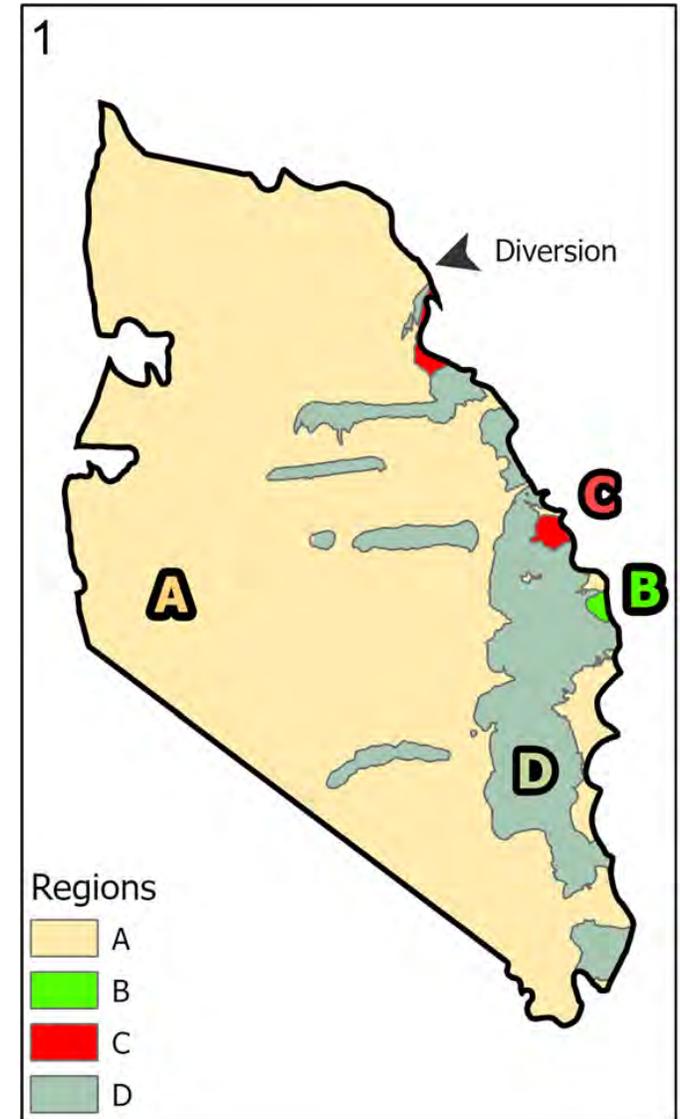


+650ac

Moderate Vegetation
Sparse Vegetation
Bare Ground
Open Water
Aquatic Vegetation

Results: Uncontrolled Diversion

- No DM placement in this area
- Sediment-laden flows from MS River
- Trapping sediment by SREDs
- Diversion Benefits (2005-2020)
 - 700 ac (292 ha) diversion (A)
 - 1,600 ac (646 ha) DM placement (B, C, D)
 - Total combined land area: 2,300 (938 ha)
- For every 2 acre of land created by DM placement, 1 acre land created by the diversion



Summary

- Uncontrolled diversions can take decades before subaerial creation of land is fully realized - future project goals should reflect these realities
- SREDs constructed using strategic and direct placement of dredge sediment directly contributed to increase the rate and extent of sediment retention
- Strategic and beneficial use of dredged sediment were ecologically meaningful contributions to land restoration
- Utilizing a Dredge + Divert strategy for restoring coastal marsh in West Bay successfully applying EWN principles, achieving multiple benefits
- Coastal Louisiana is poised to invest **billions of dollars on restoration**, thus lessons learned from projects like West Bay are critical to inform future work

Resources

WEDA Journal of Dredging

“Restoring Marsh Habitat with Beneficial Use of Dredged Sediment from a Riverine Environment.”

WEDA Journal of Dredging. 18(1):1-19.

<https://www.westerndredging.org/journal>

Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management (IEAM)

“Beneficial Use of Dredged Sediment as a Sustainable Practice for Restoring Coastal Marsh Habitat.”

Integr. Environ. Assess. Manage. DOI: 10.1002/ieam.4501.



Episode 2

Using Natural Forces and Sediment to Restore Coastal Marsh Habitat

Guest: **Jeff Corbino**, Chief, Environmental Function, Operations Division - Technical Support Branch, New Orleans District, US Army Corps of Engineers

EWN website: www.engineeringwithnature.org

Apple Podcast link: <https://podcasts.apple.com/ca/podcast/ewn-engineering-with-nature/id1528233207>



Journal of Dredging

Volume 18, No. 1, October 2020 (ISSN 2150-9409)
Official Journal of the Western Dredging Association
(A Non-Profit Professional Organization)



Thin-layer placement for habitat enhancement on Gull Island, NJ during navigation dredging.

Produced and printed by the Western Dredging Association (WEDA)

Dredging Partners

- Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act (CWPPRA) partnered with
 - **Weeks Marine, Bean Dredging, and Mike Hooks**
 - Initial construction of diversion, SRED construction, and maintenance of the Pilottown Anchorage site
- Hydraulic Dredging Disposal Area (HDDA) maintenance dredging and Federal O&M of Southwest Pass dredging
 - **Great Lakes Dredge and Dock, Weeks Marine, and Manson Construction**





**THANK YOU!
QUESTIONS?**

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