

Overview of Beneficial Use Projects: Seven Mile Island Innovation Lab, New Jersey



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- ► A Proving Ground Using Natural and Nature-Based Features to Provide Ecological Uplift and Enhanced Resilience for Ecosystems and Coastal Communities
- A Test Bed to Advance and Improve Dredging Techniques and Marsh Restoration and Coastal Feature Creation Techniques in Coastal New Jersey
- Using a Landscape Approach and Adaptive Management to Move From Pilot Projects to Ecosystem Solutions
- Based on an International Concept Pioneered by the Dutch
- 24 sq mi Back Bay Marsh Dominated System with Shallow Bays, Sounds and Tidal Inlets Bisected by the NJ Intracoastal Waterway
- ▶ 50+ Member Working Group for Knowledge Sharing
- ► More than 30 Scientists Working in SMIL

SEVEN MILE ISLAND INNOVATION LABORATORY











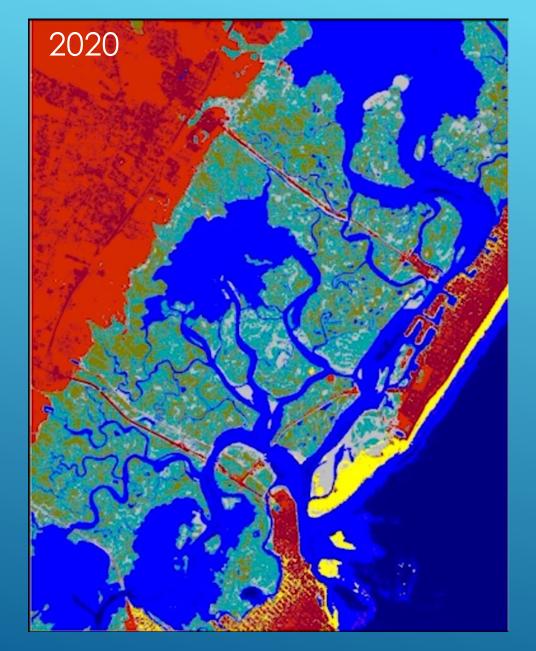


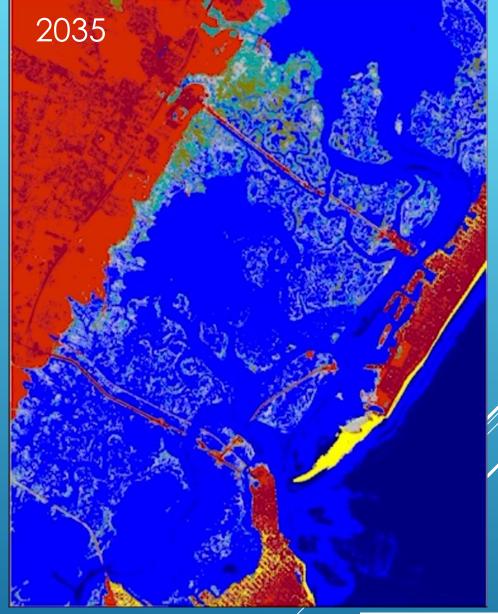












HIGH TIDE FLOODING (MHW SLAMM) AND COASTAL RESILIENCE



Step 1

Project Impetus & Location Considerations:

- Navigational Dredging Needs of NJ Intracoastal Waterway
- Shoaled Areas and Transport Distance

Step 2-

Project Partners

- Project Area Land Owners
- Permitting Agencies
- Ecological Experts
- Navigation Managers and Engineers

- SMIIL Projects to Date Are Driven by USACE NJIWW Maintenance Dredging
- SMIIL Goals Include Advancing Dredging Technology and Beneficial Use Innovation

Step 3

Project Selection

- Ecological Condition Assessments
- Habitat and Wildlife Needs
- Sediment Suitability, Type and Volumes



Step 4

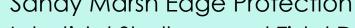
Project Design, Construction, Monitoring

- Ecological and Construction Goals
- Construction Planning and Implementation
- Permitting and Construction
- Monitoring and Adaptive Management



Marsh Elevation Enhancement/Wading Bird Nesting Habitat





Intertidal Shallows and Tidal Delta Enhancement



Edge Protection and Tidal Flat Enhancement



Marsh Elevation Enhancement

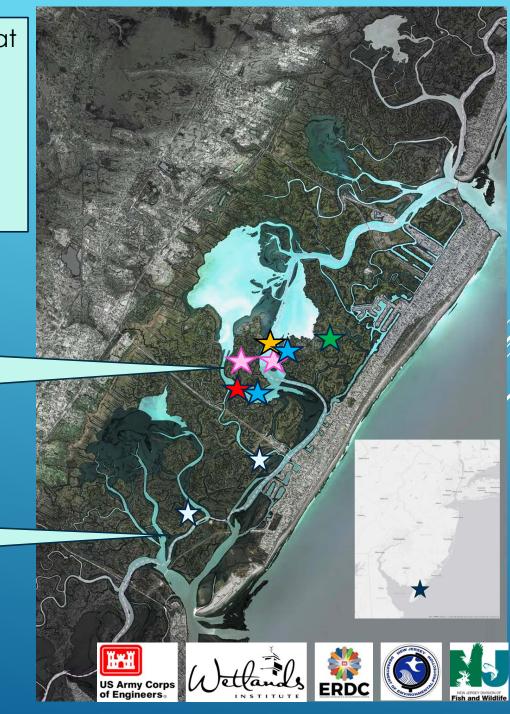


Elevated Nesting Habitat

Sediment Type Mixed Fine Sand and Mud Maintenance Dredging NJIWW Hydraulic Dredging and Transport Unconfined Placement; Direct Subtidal Placement, Indirect Intertidal Placement

Sediment Type: Fine to Medium Sand Maintenance Dredging NJIWW Hydraulic Dredging and Transport Unconfined Placement Followed by Onsite Berm Construction to Build Elevation







Bird Colonies

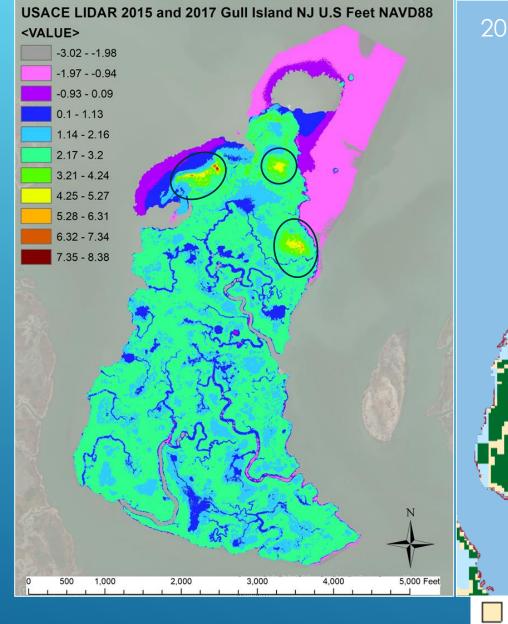
- Sturgeon and Gull Islands are low lying marsh island that are drowning
- Historic Dredge material placement sites created important wading bird habitat
 - Nesting areas account for nesting for 35% of all colonial wading birds in NJ
- ► Habitat degrading with elevation loss
- ► Island drowning destabilizing marshes

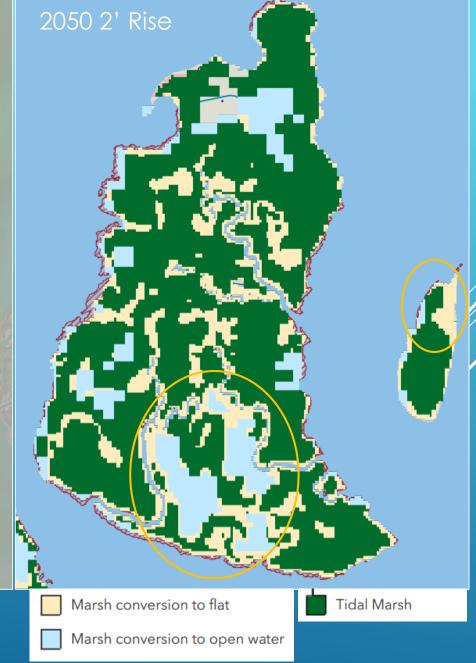
▶ Gull Island

- Large portion of tidal marsh projected to convert to mud flats and open water
- Southern margin experiencing marsh edge erosion and risks of breaching
- Pre-placement almost all of Gull Island flooded daily with vast areas of interior intertidal flats and open water area
- High marsh areas are now restricted to prior dredged material placement sites

Sturgeon Island

 Northern portions of island at risk of conversion to flats and experiencing marsh edge erosion

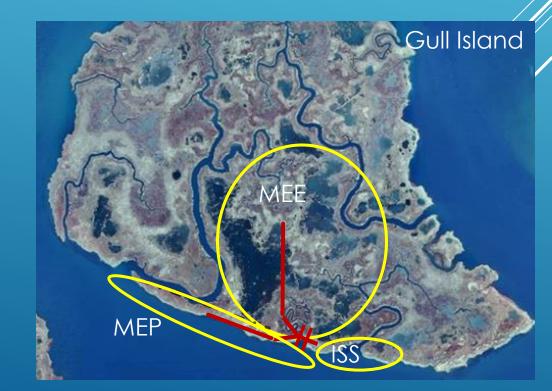




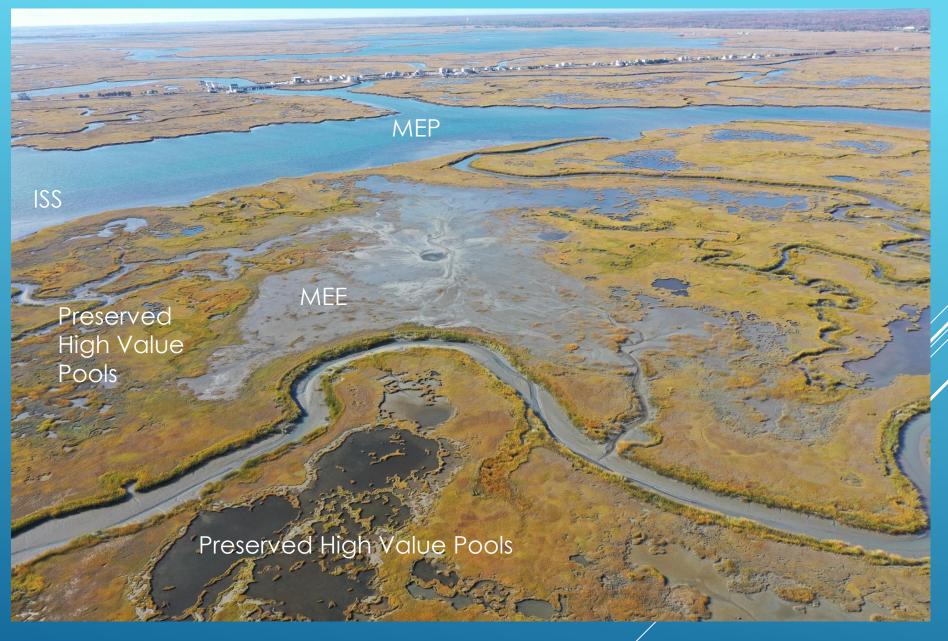
- ▶ Ecologic Goals
 - Raise Elevations of Marsh Platforms Across a Gradient of Elevations – Gull and Sturgeon Islands (MEE)
 - Target Wading Bird Nesting Elevations Transitional Upland Shrub Habitat (>3.5' NAVD88)
 - ► Target High Marsh Elevations for Salt Marsh Sparrow (2.7' 3.1' NAVD88)
 - ► Target Low Marsh Elevation for Fish Habitat (2.0 2.7' NAVD88) and Shorebird and Wader Foraging
 - Create Marsh Edge Protection Zone Gull and Sturgeon Islands (MEP)
 - More Natural Marsh Edge Slope and Wave Energy Buffer
 - Strategic Placement for Marsh Nourishment
 - ▶ Intertidal Shoal to Marsh Edge Elevation (2.0'NAVD88)
 - Enhance Intertidal and Subtidal Shallows Gull and Sturgeon Islands (ISS)
 - Target Elevations to MLLW Where Macroalgal Flats Transition from Sparse to Densely Vegetated (-1.0 MLLW – 0' MLLW)

GULL AND STURGEON ISLAND PLACEMENTS





- ► September 2020
 - Placed 40,000 cubic yards of mixed fine sand and mud
- Marsh Elevation Enhancement (MEE)
 - ► ~22 acres of elevation lift
 - 3.9' NAVD88 grading down to 1.8' NAVD88
- Marsh Edge Protection (MEP)
 - Built to marsh edge (2.0' NAVD88) grading down to MLLW
- Enhanced Intertidal Shallows (ISS)
 - Shallowed up to MLLW along southern island flank



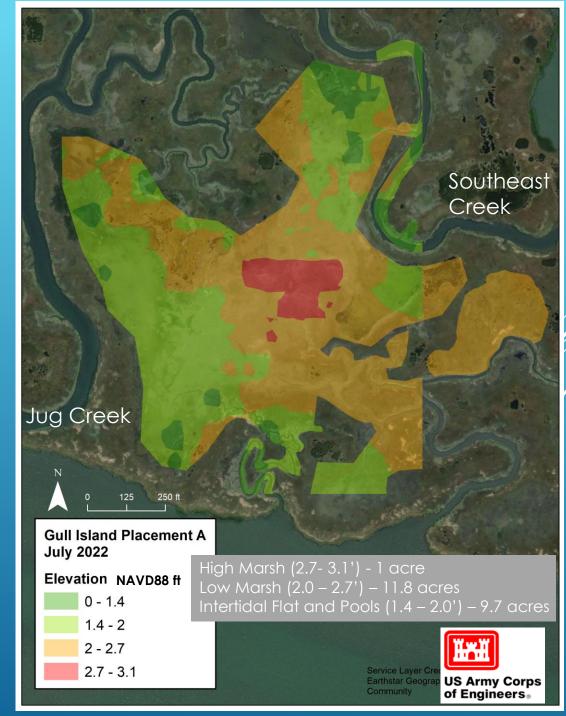
INITIAL ASSESSMENT GULL ISLAND PROJECTS

- Below target elevations for transitional wading bird habitat and only small area of high marsh
 - Acoustic monitoring detecting both Salt Marsh and Seaside Sparrows foraging on site
- Effectively created low marsh habitat and shallowed intertidal flats and pools
 - ► Avian surveys documenting more than 25 species utilizing placement area for foraging including several surveys with 500-1000 Semipalmated Sandpipers
- Vegetation recolonization and expansion proceeding well at 2 year post-placement timeframe





GULL ISLAND RESULTS
2 YEARS POST PLACEMENT





Turbidity Monitoring

- ► Turbidity plume localized, only extending ~50 m off marsh edge and <200 m along shore.
- ▶ Was at similar levels (250-380 ntus) to those measured during passage of Nor'easter and southerly wind events (>5 m/s).

Berm Monitoring

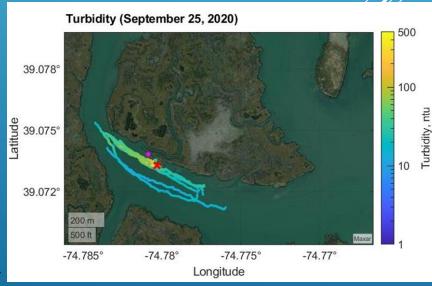
- ► Placed ~9000 cy and ~8700 cy on two subtidal features and gained 1 2.5' of elevation
- ▶ Documented ~4700 and ~4100 cy after 16 months and 1-1.5' of elevation gain so ~50% reduction in volume
- Measured wave height and energy reduction along marsh edge during May Nor'easter (Perkey et al.)











(Fall et al., 2022)

ADVANCING SCIENCE AND PRACTICE AT THE SEVEN MILE ISLAND INNOVATION LABORATORY

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