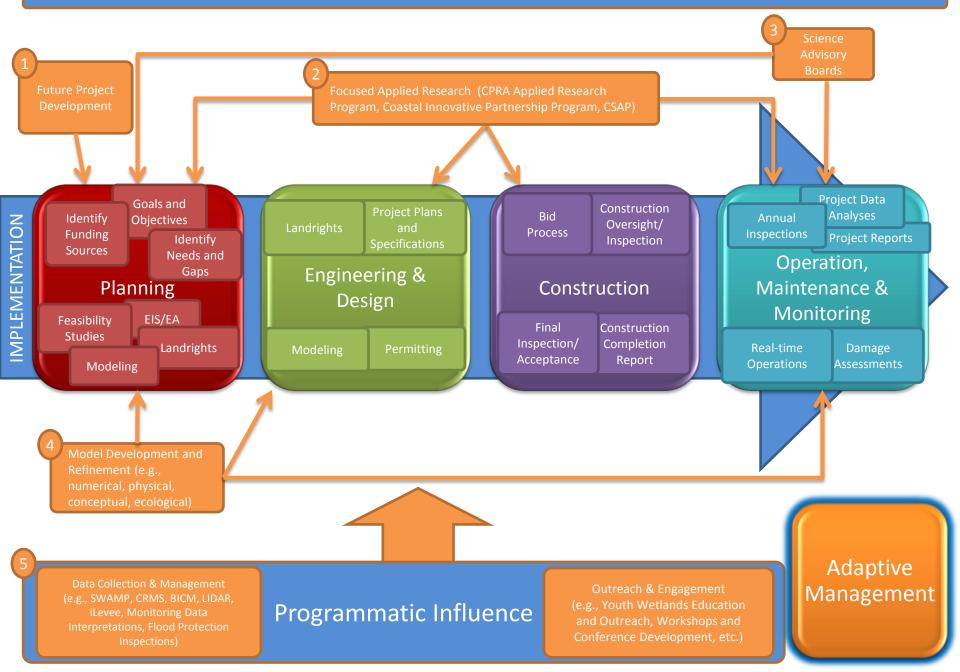


Monitoring Wetlands and Waters in Coastal Louisiana

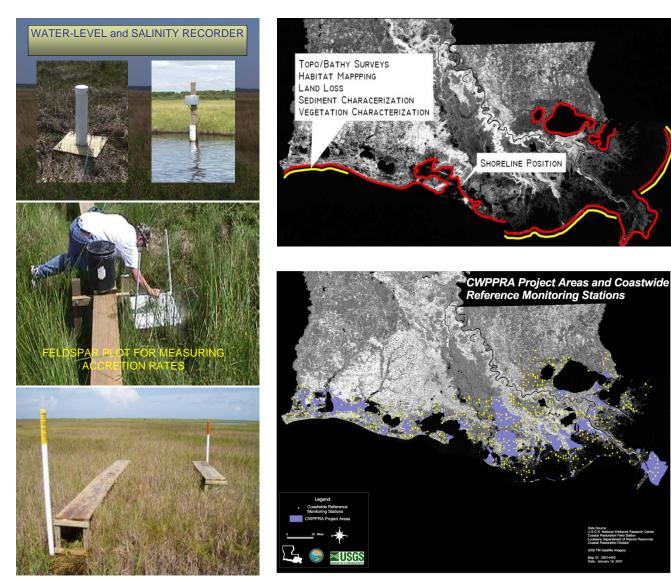
Richard Raynie Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority

committed to our coast

CPRA Program Implementation



Monitoring Program Evolution





CWPPRA Restoration Projects

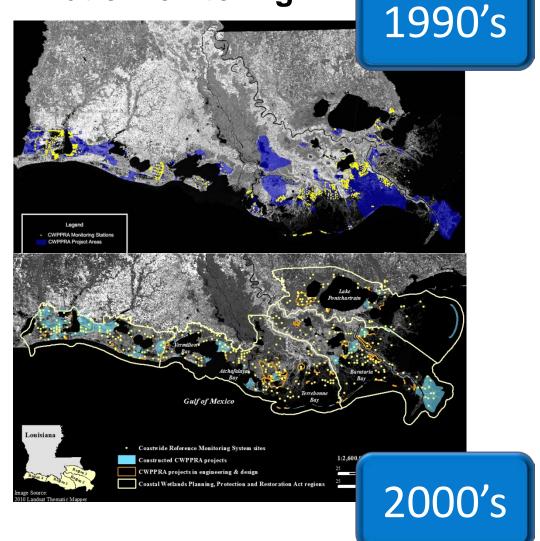
Project Specific to Programmatic Monitoring

Project-Specific

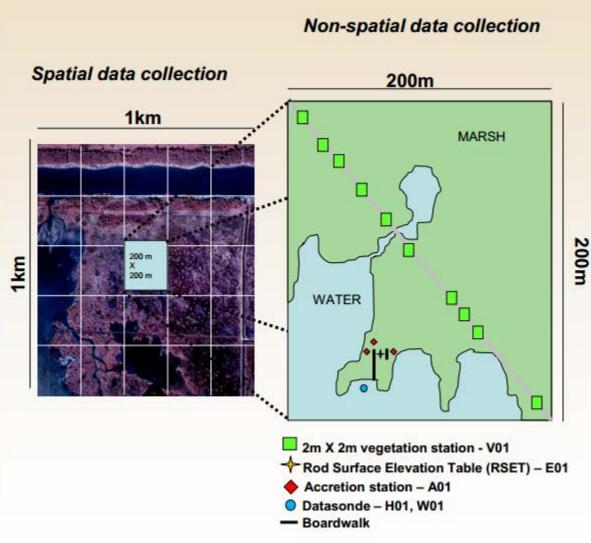
- Inconsistent variables
- Short term data records
- Inadequate spatial coverage
- Unsuitable or no reference
 areas

Programmatic (CRMS)

- Coverage in all marsh types
- Consistent variables
- Monitoring sites inside and outside of project boundaries
- Provides improved baseline for unconstructed projects
- Population of reference sites
- Evaluate wetlands at multiple scales



Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS) Site Design



Dom

2000's

Typical Marsh Site



Typical Swamp Site

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana

Barrier Island Comprehensive Monitoring (BICM)

Aerial Photos –

<u>Shoreline position</u> – 1880's, 1920-30's, 1998, 2004, 2005

<u>Habitat Mapping</u> - (7 habitats – beach, marsh, bare land, barrier vegetation, inter-tidal, structure, water)

Land Loss

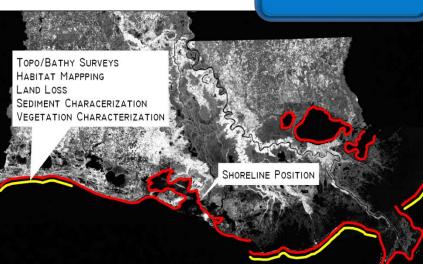
Topographic Surveys - LiDAR (entire

sandy beach or entire island if not attached to headland)

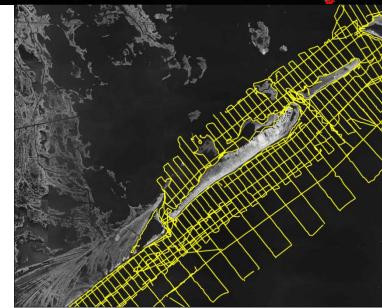
Bathymetric Surveys - 1500'

perpendicular line spacing bayside to 6600' offshore, 3000' and 6000' shore parallel lines, 2500' grid outside of 2 mi

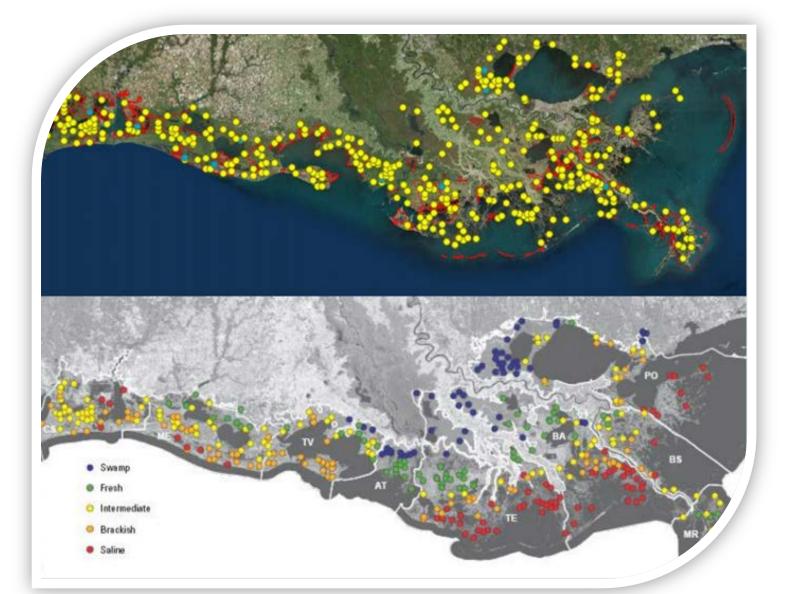
Sediment Sampling - 7 grab samples from offshore DoC, cross-shore to bays



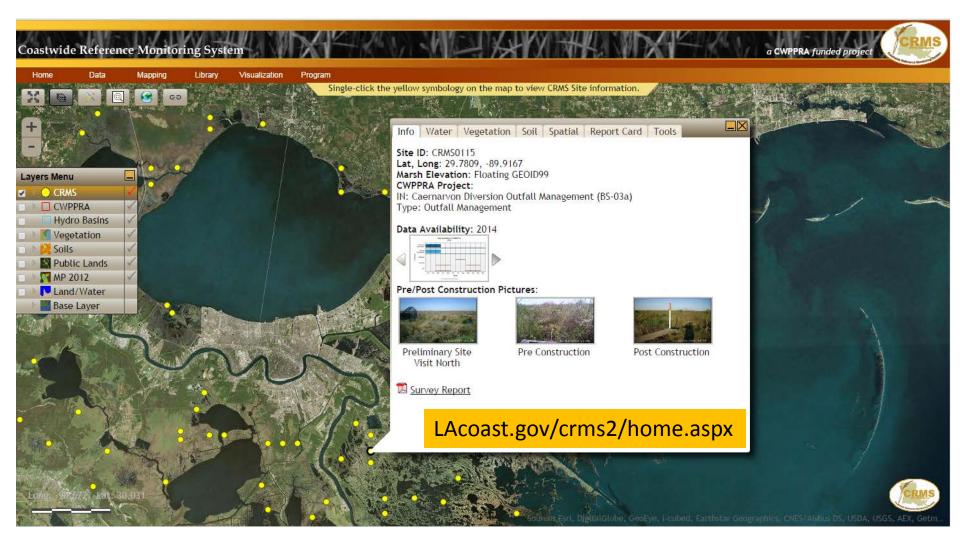
2000's

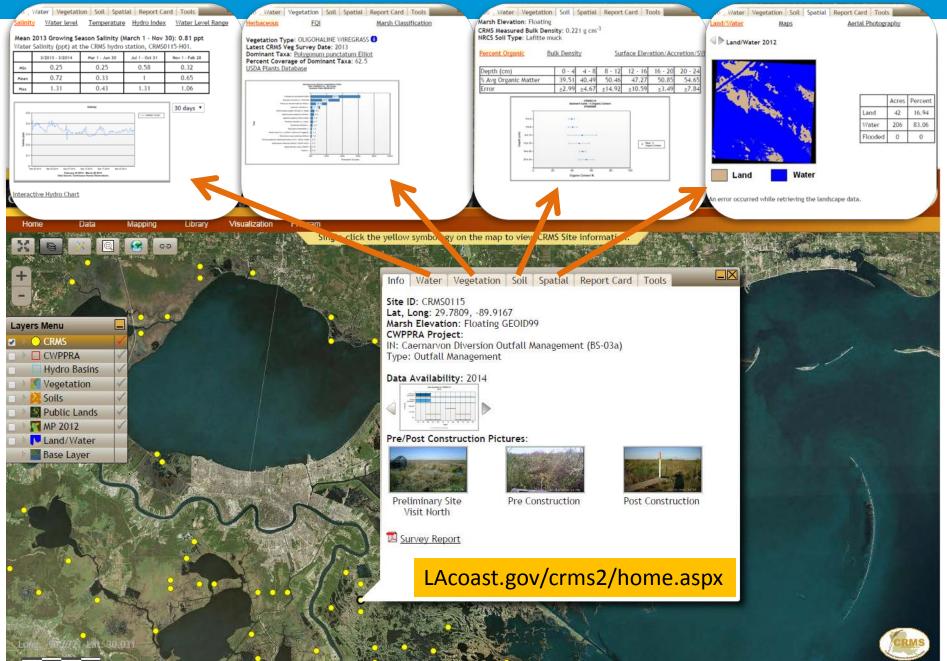


Data Management & Analytical Tools



Coastwide Reference Monitoring System(CRMS) Data Management



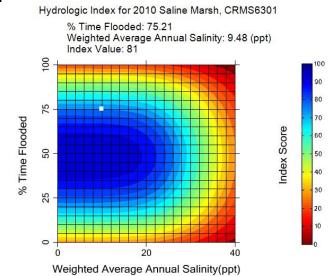


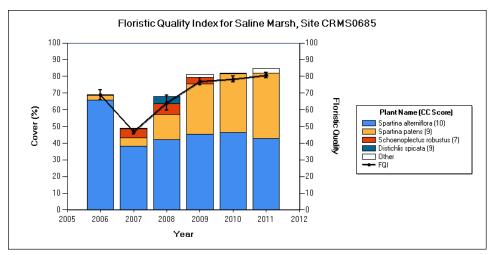
Globe Geneve i-cubed Earthstar Generaphics CNES aldrus DS USDA USGS AEX Getm

CRMS Indices

Comparison across multiple spatial scales

- Hydrologic HI suitability of average salinity and % time flooded in maximizing vegetative primary productivity
- Floristic Quality FQI Species assigned scores based on fidelity to a marsh type and whether they indicate wetland stability or disturbance

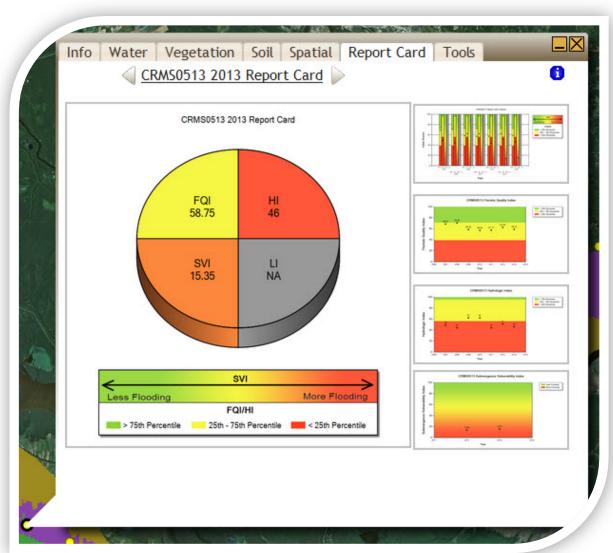




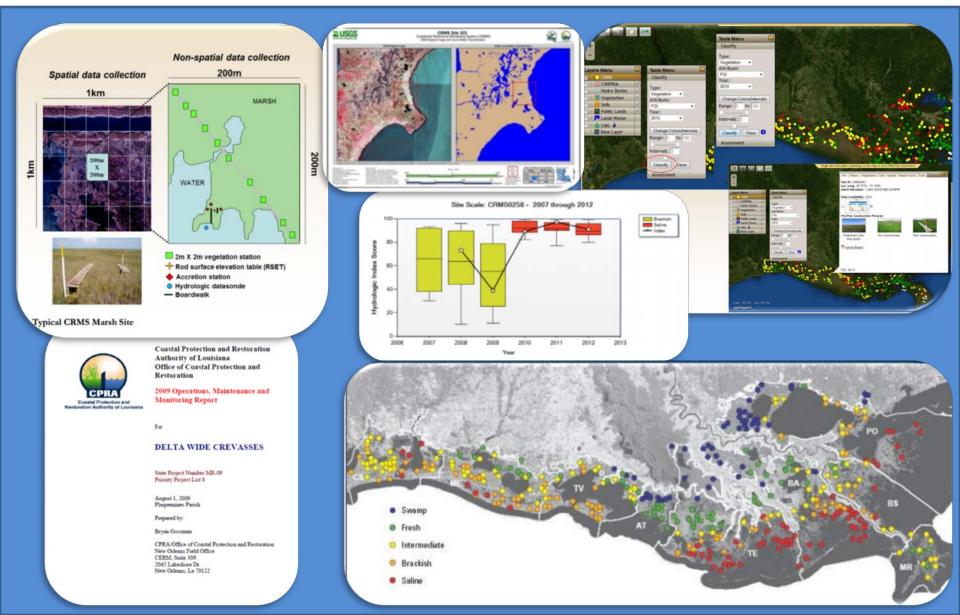


CRMS Report Cards

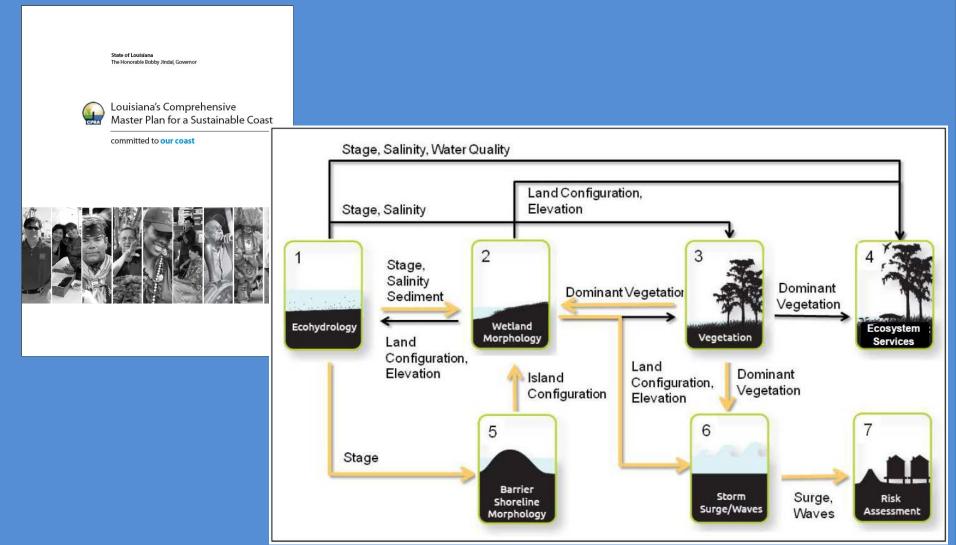
- Baseline period from 2006-2009 was established to assess existing distribution of index scores of all CRMS sites
- FQI=Floristic Quality
- HI=Hydrologic
- SVI=Submergence
 Vulnerability
- LI= Land Index (in development)



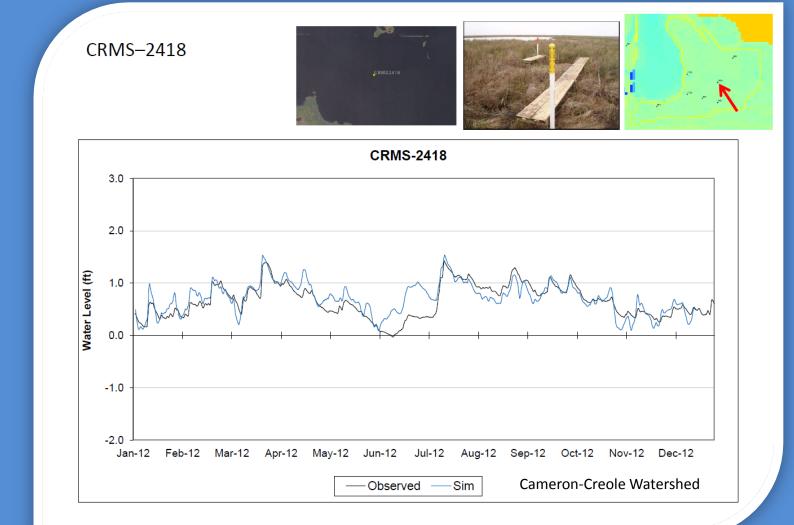
How are Data Utilized?



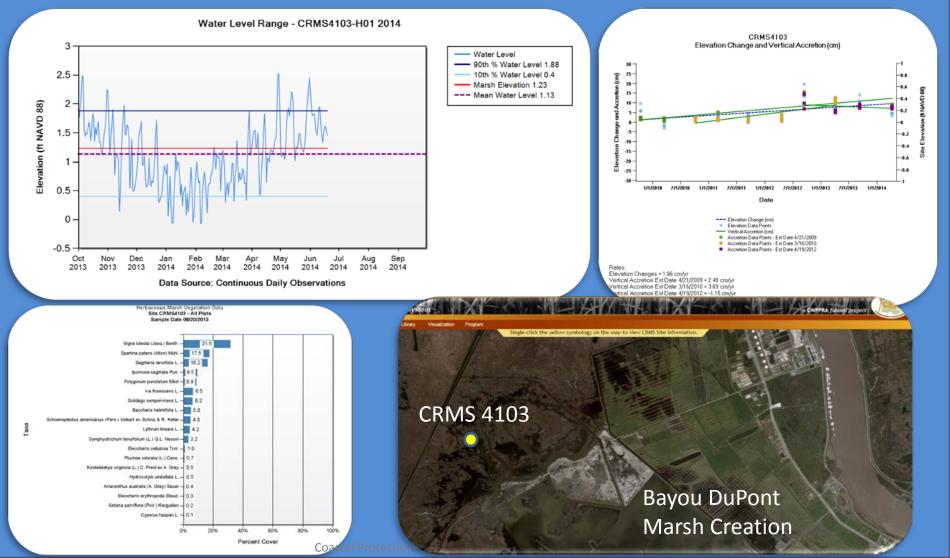
Data Utilization Master Plan Models



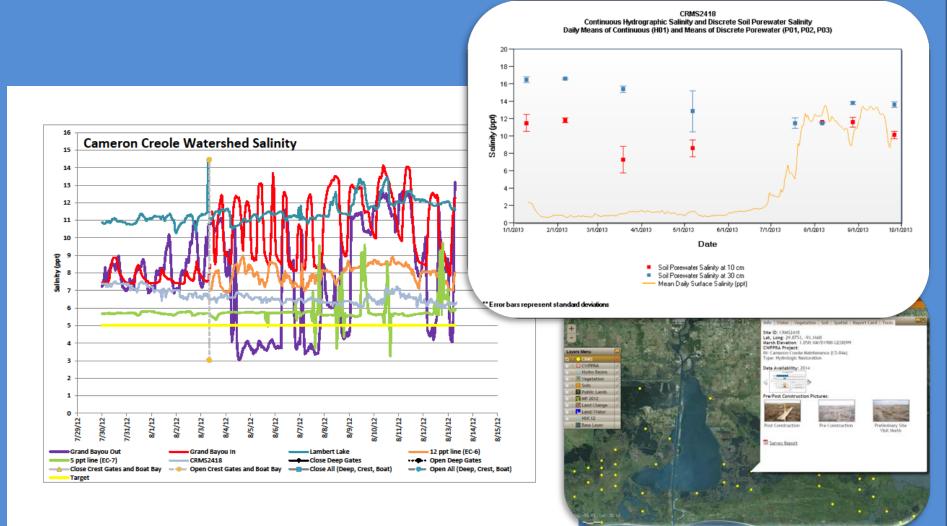
Data Utilization Project Planning: hydrologic models



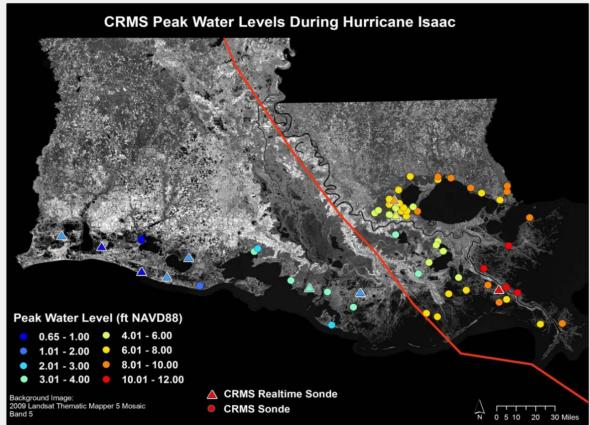
Data Utilization Engineering & Design:



Data Utilization (operation, maintenance, monitoring, and adaptive management) OMMAM and Performance Assessment



Data Utilization Damage Assessment: following a major disturbance

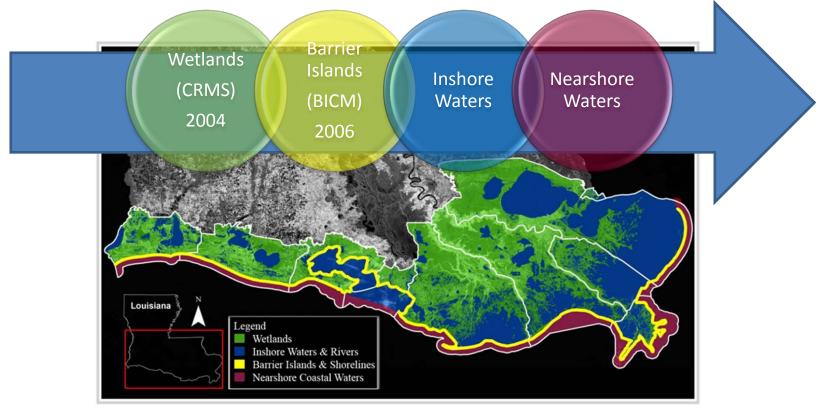


Damage assessments underway when sites are accessible

Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority of Louisiana

Original Concept for System-Wide Assessment and Monitoring Program

- Proposed in LCA program in 2004
- Original concept was restoration-centric



Data Needs

- Support Master Plan tools
- Resolve Uncertainties
- Actively and adaptively manage projects and programs
- Evaluate effectiveness of projects and collective effects
- Evaluate socio-economics
- Evaluate risk reduction



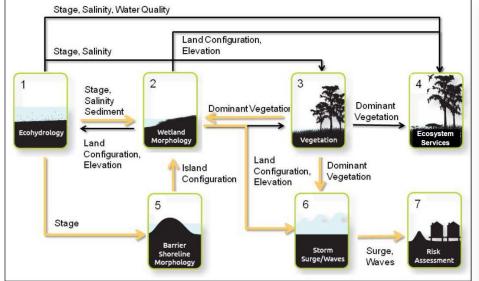
Louisiana's Comprehensive Master Plan for a Sustainable Coast

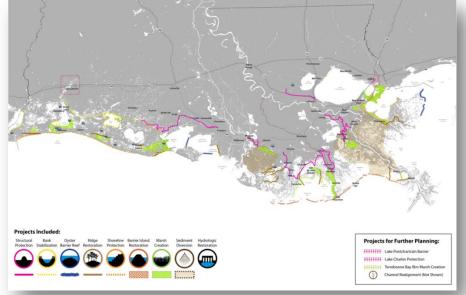
committed to our coast

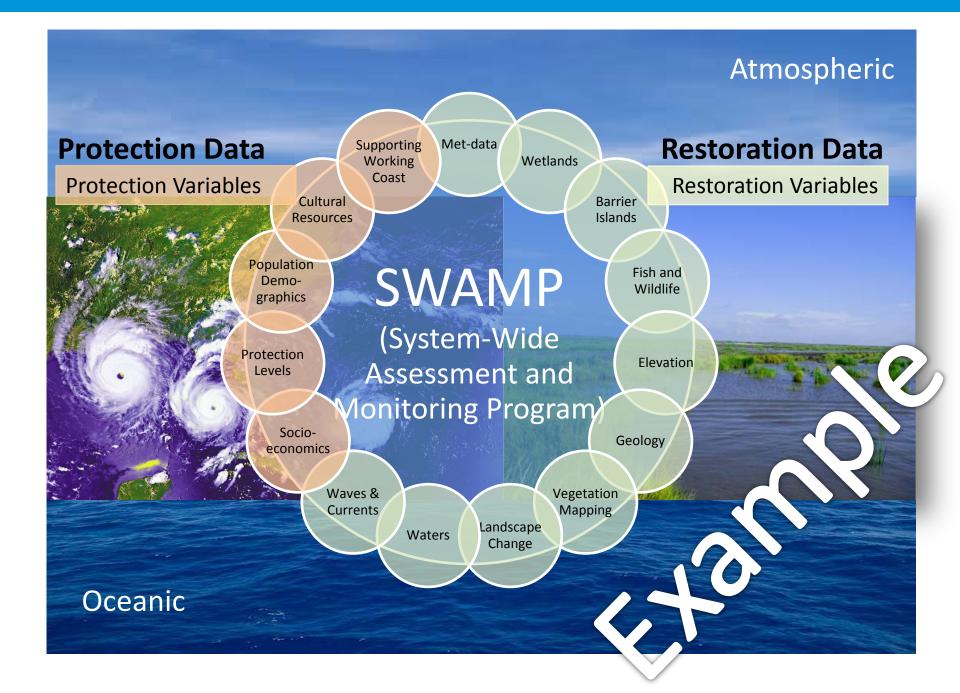
State of Louisiana The Honorable Bobby Jindal, Governo

2010's

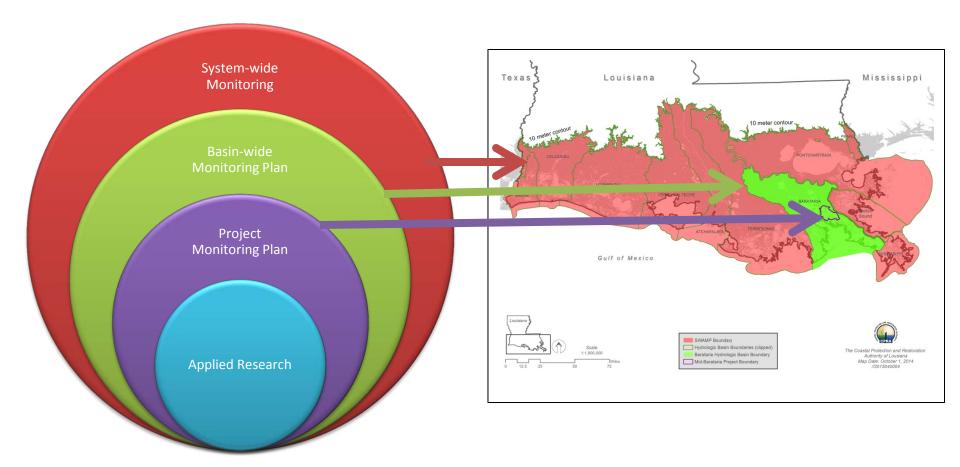








SWAMP Scalability



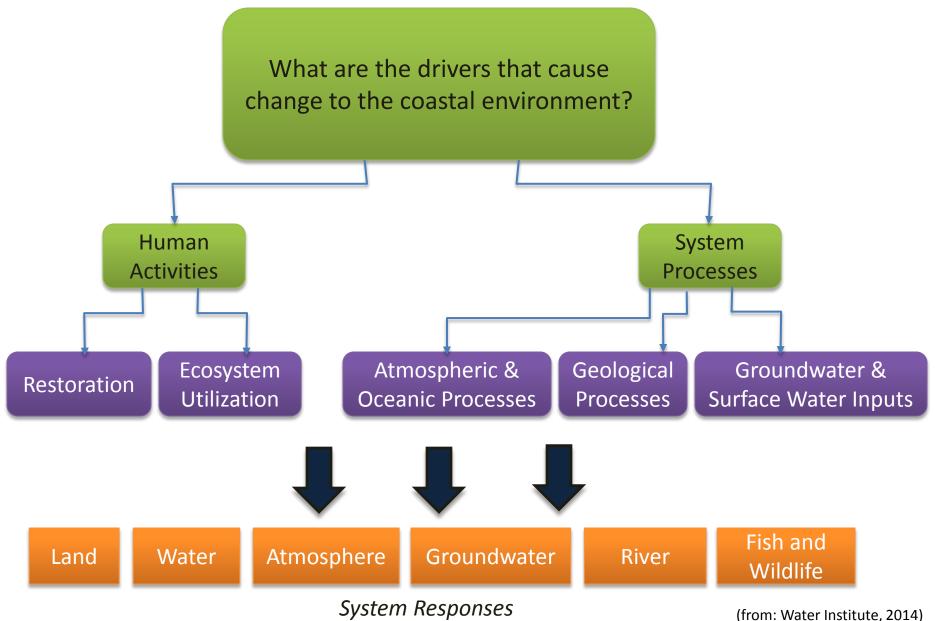
SWAMP Milestones

- 1. Develop a **framework** that:
 - Identifies the key parameters necessary for understanding the overall coastal system (*natural and* <u>*built*</u>) and supporting the coastal protection and restoration program.
- 2. Develop an **inventory** of ongoing/active monitoring efforts.



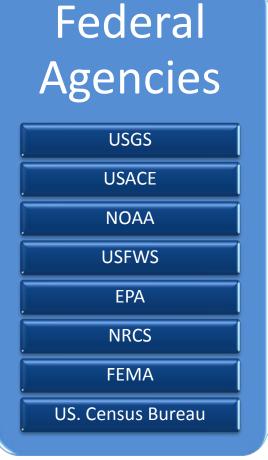


SWAMP Framework: Coastal Drivers



Agencies Currently Collecting Data







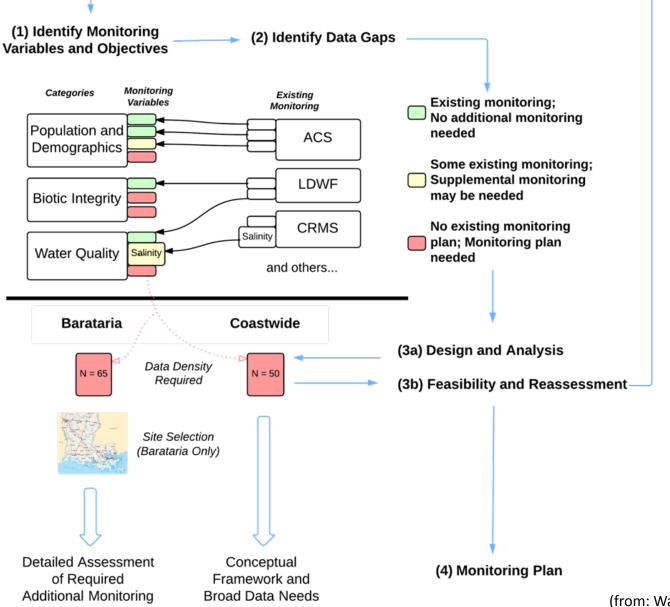
SWAMP Data Inventory

What do we need?

What data do we need to address CPRA's objectives

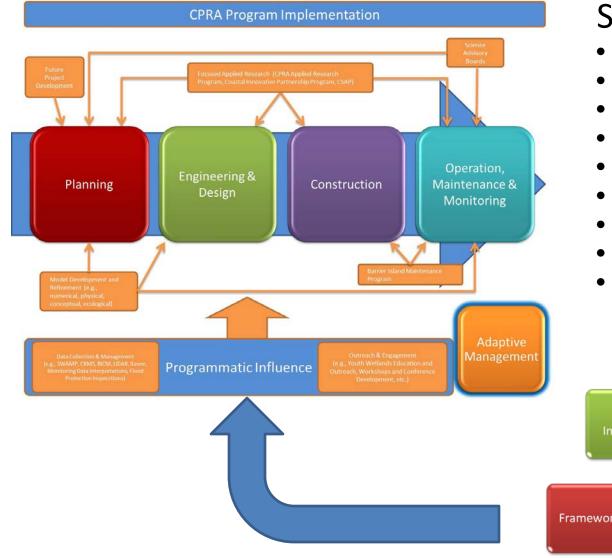
Landscapes: Land Area				Data Needs	
Satellite Imagery Aerial Photography	Biotic Integrity: Vege Vegetation Survey CRMS Veg Data Remote Data (NDVI, etc.)	Socio-economics: Economics: Economics Economics: Economics Dependency Census Data Community Surveys Tourism and Recreational Data	Community Resources: Protection Level Miles of Levees Height of Levees Protected Acres Homes Above BFE Severe or repetitive loss		 Satellite Aerial Veg Survey CRMS Veg NDVI Census Data Levee Surveys Home Surveys

SWAMP Development Process



(from: Water Institute, 2014)

SWAMP & Adaptive Management

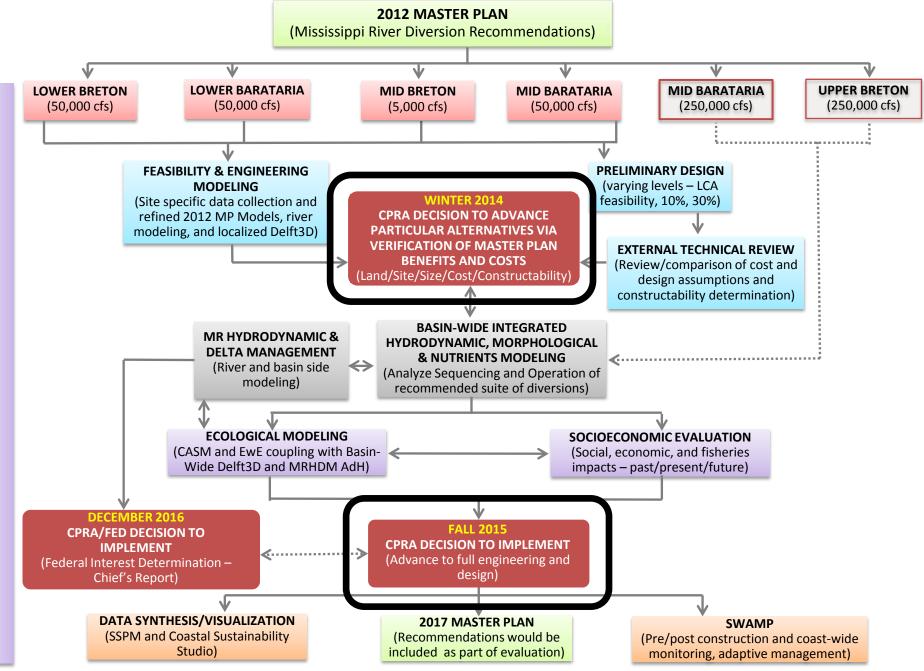


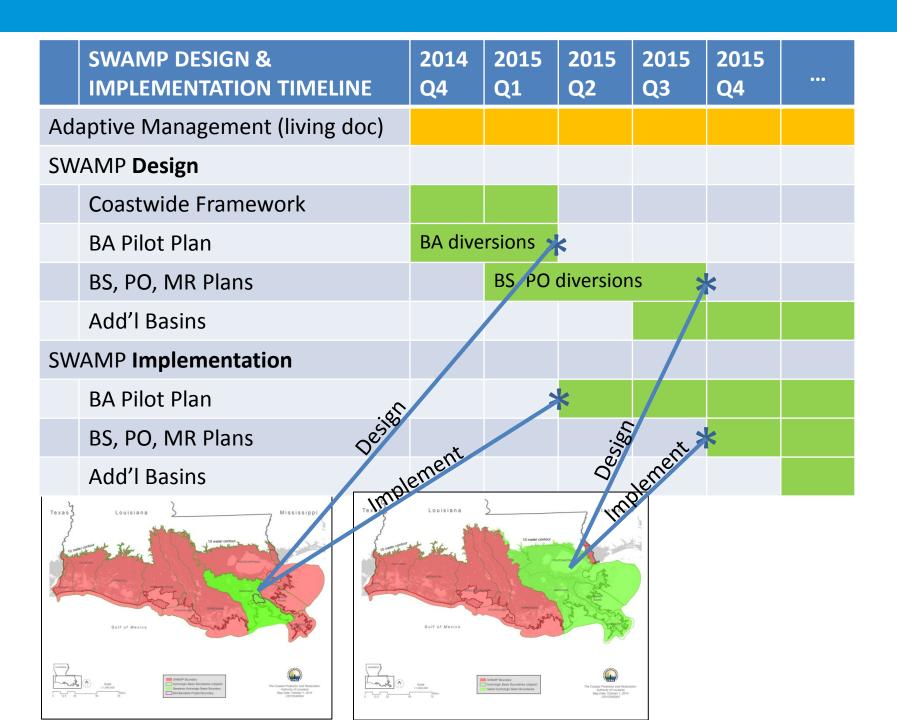
SWAMP supports:

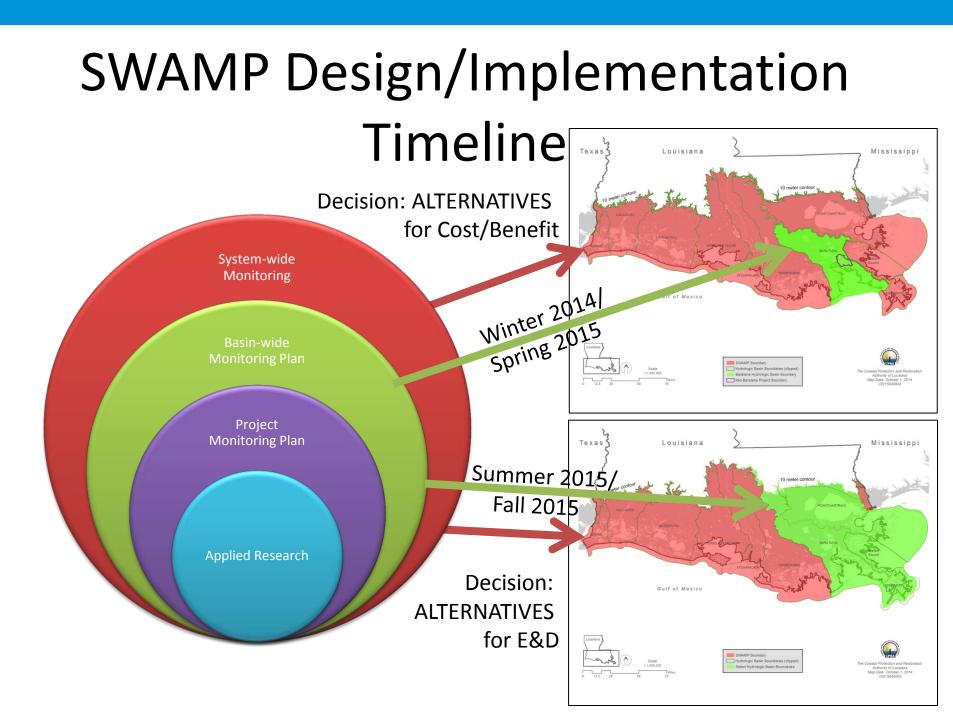
- Adaptive Management
- Planning
- E&D
- Construction
- 0&M
- Project/Program assessment
- Focused Applied Research
- Support predictive models
- Informed Decision-making



Mississippi River Sediment Diversions: Process

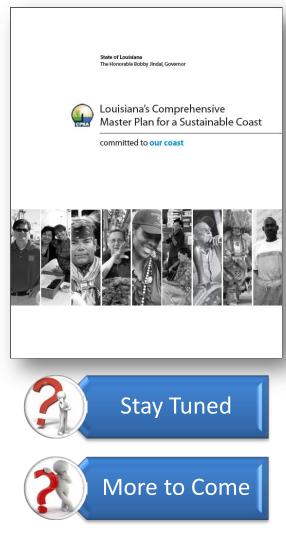






-	em-Wide Assessmen Monitoring Program	t
	Landscape Topography	
	Weather & Climate	
	Hydrogeomorphology	
	Water Quality	
	Biotic Integrity	
	Protection and Socioeconomics	
		/

Questions?



Richard.Raynie@LA.gov