

Promoting SAV Habitat Sustainability through Innovative Dredging and Placement Practices

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# Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) vs. Dredging

- SAV provide critical ecosystem services
- Threatened by multiple stressors including dredging impacts
  - Physical removal
  - Burial
  - Elevated Turbidity
- Resource agencies focus on these short-term impacts to SAV



https://www.nwp.usace.army.mil/Estuary/Structure/Submerged/



https://www.saw.usace.army.mil/Missions/Navigation/Dredging/District-Plant-Dredging/Merritt/

# **Can Dredging Help SAV?**

- Projected loss of SAV habitats due to Sea Level Rise and coastal squeeze
- Can beneficial use of dredged sediment help increase SAV coverage?
  - Anecdotal evidence of SAV expansion over longer time periods following dredging

# Case Studies: Short- vs. Long-term impacts

- Historical Examples poorly (if at all) documented
  - Working with USACE Districts to obtain data
- Field-based efforts to track pre-, during, and post-restoration effects on SAV

#### Barnegat Bay, NJ - Oyster Creek Channel

- Oyster Creek Channel –
  Dredged ~2 years between
  1981-2017
- Material placed at 2 open-water disposal areas that became islands
  - 26A (East) inactive since 2008, now a Heron Rookery
  - 26B (West)



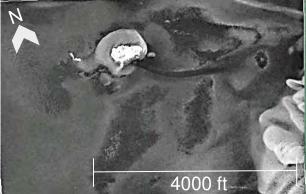
# Barnegat Bay, NJ – 26B SAV

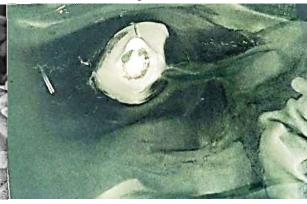
March 1995

May 2008

September 2013

October 2017









Last placement: 1991 Next placement: 1996

Last placement: 2004

Next placement: 2009

Last placement: 2010

Next placement: 2015

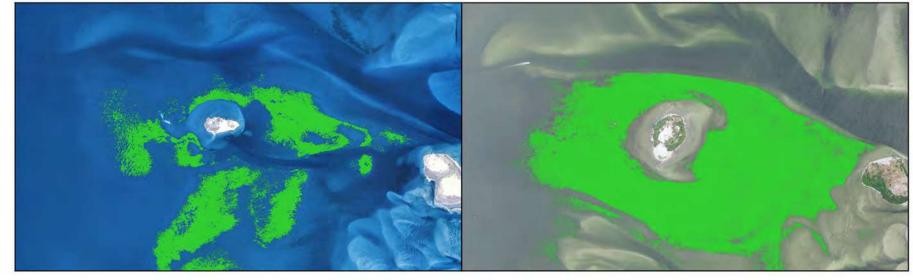
Last placement: 2017\*

Imagery from GoogleEarth

# Barnegat Bay, NJ – 26B SAV

NAIP Imagery: 1995

NAIP Imagery: 2015



SAV area: 0.59 km<sup>2</sup>

SAV area: 1.57 km<sup>2</sup>