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2024 GTM State of the Reserve



Exploring the Roles of Altered Hydrology and Nitrogen Cycling in Sustaining the Coastal Wetlands of Northeast Florida

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with Lisa Chambers, Adam Langley, Tess Adgie, Nikki Dix, Kaitlyn Dietz, Shannon Dunnigan, Scott Jones, Cathilyn McIntosh, Allix North, Lia Sansom, Jennifer Volk

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National Estuarine Research Reserve System Science Collaborative



Oyster shell rakes, which are common along the intracoastal waterway in Northeast Florida, may alter water movement, nutrient fluxes and marsh sustainability.



- Do rakes cause stressful conditions for the wetlands behind them?
 - Approach- At four sites with rakes, we are exploring the impact of shell rakes on plant and soil stress, marsh nutrient cycling, and elevation

- Do excess nutrients in waterways contribute to the vulnerability of marshes to ponding and erosion?
 - Approach- We will integrate new water quality and nutrient data with an existing coastal vulnerability assessment to facilitate site-specific conservation and restoration planning.



We chose four sites along the Intracoastal Waterway, which were previously determined to be vulnerable.



Phil Yang boat wake assessment

Verutes et al. 2024, in press





Marsh coastlines are receding a lot (up to 1 m/yr), but not everywhere.

Image analysis by Adam Langley



Rakes aren't growing more prominent everywhere.







Potentially protective role mangroves can play



Field study design



3 stable plots 3 unstable plots at each of the 4 sites



Field Data collection variable	What will this variable tell us about marsh health behind the rakes?	
Root growth	How strong is the soil? How well is it building elevation?	Below: Cathi McIntosh with soil
Bromide tracing	How much is the wetland being flushed by the tide?	penetrometer
Soil chemistry and physical strength	How much buildup of sulfide/salinity is there in soils? Are nutrients being retained in the wetland? How well do soils hold together?	
Elevation	How is this site poised to keep up with rising sea levels (or not)?	

Marsh plant status

Spartina alterniflora density nor height are consistently different between stable and unstable plots

But cumulative Spartina height is 50% lower in unstable marshes

This metric may provide an easily assessable indicator of marsh decline.



Root ingrowth bags

- installed February '23
- removed October '23
- reinstalled October '23





Below: Tess Adgie pulls out a soil core to place a root ingrowth bag (30cm). Root ingrowth bag is pictured in the two left images.





Scott Jones and Cathi McIntosh measuring carbon dioxide and methane fluxes from plants plus soil at a Roots and Rakes site.

See Cathilyn McIntosh's poster See Jocelyn Bravo's poster See Jennifer Volk's poster See Mercedes Pinzon Degado's poster



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National Estuarine Research Reserve System Science Collaborative Site 1

