

# Marsh response to shallow runnels



**NERRS & NEERS Salt Marsh Workshop**  
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# Adaptation Strategies

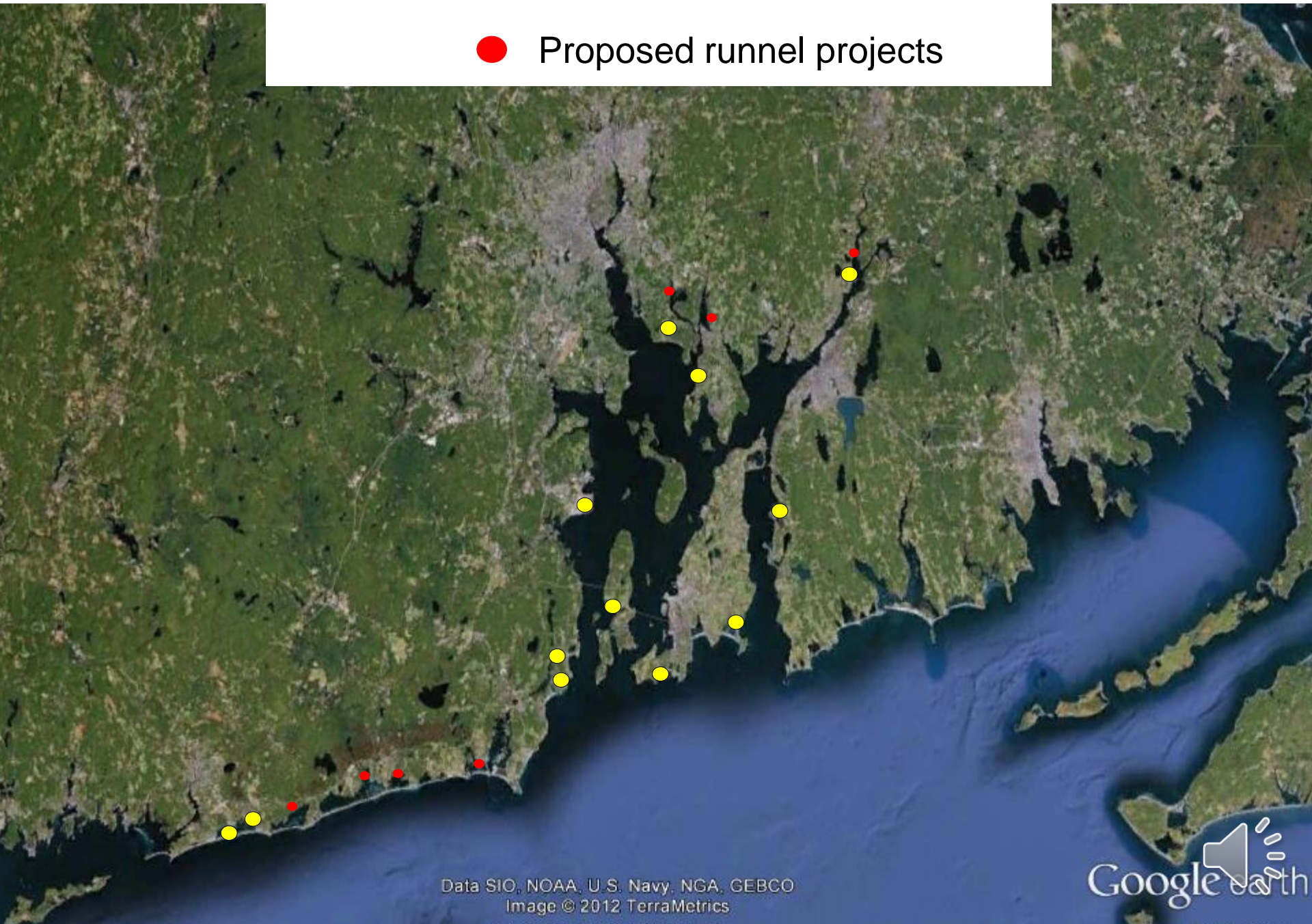
- In Marsh
  - Drainage enhancement through excavation of shallow creeks or runnels (excavation with low ground pressure excavator or by hand)
  - Elevation enhancement
- Upland
  - Implement activities that facilitate marsh migration
  - Change land use activities that inhibit marsh migration
  - Remove physical barriers i.e. walls





● Runnel projects

● Proposed runnel projects





# Gooseneck Cove adaptive management



2010



Runnels hand dug to drain impounded water

2014



# Winnapaug Marsh: Westerly

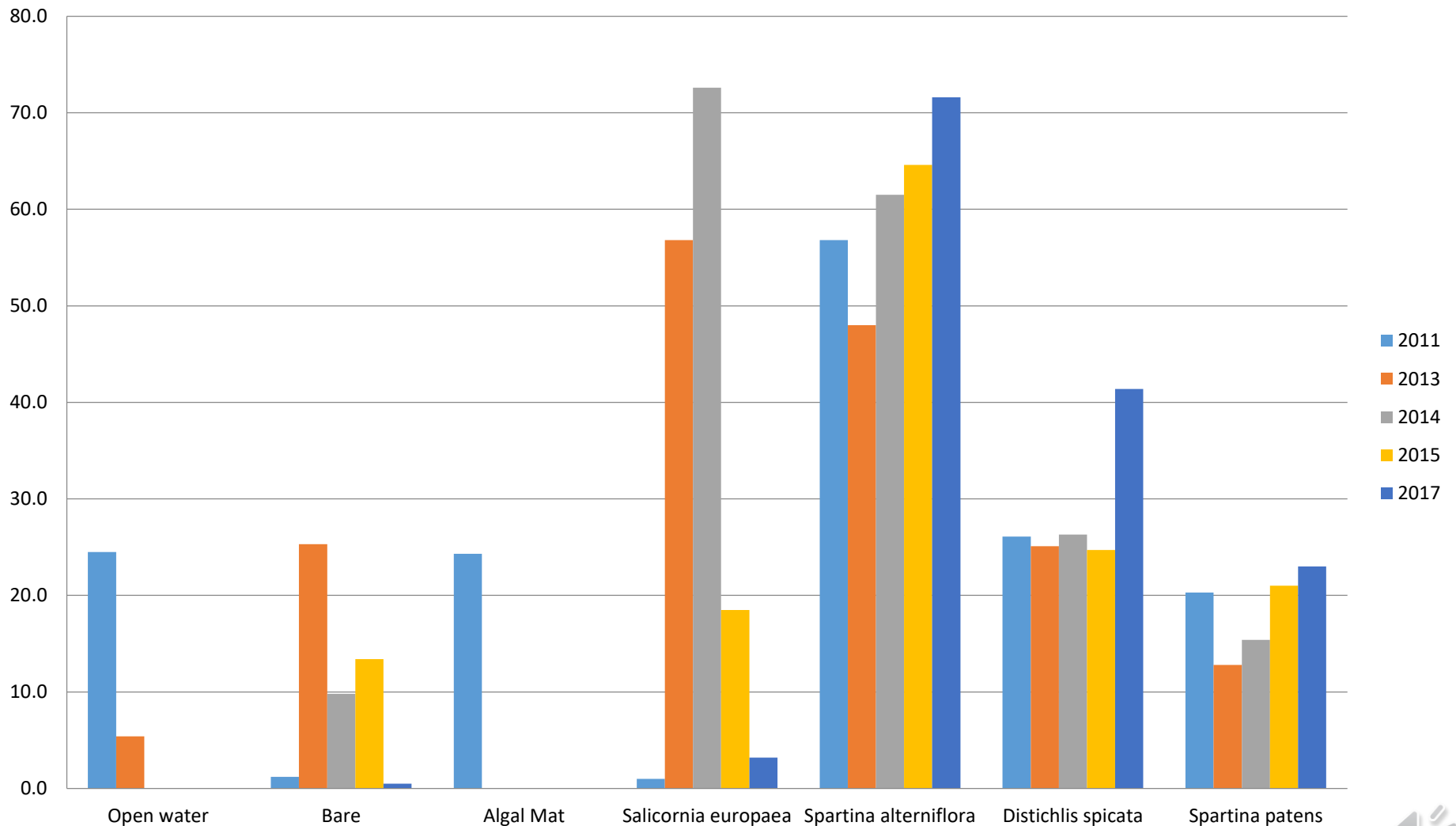
- conducted spring 2013
- runnel excavation through ditch spoils in grid ditched marsh



Runnels dug through ditch spoils



# Winnapaug Marsh vegetation cover



Runnels installed spring 2013





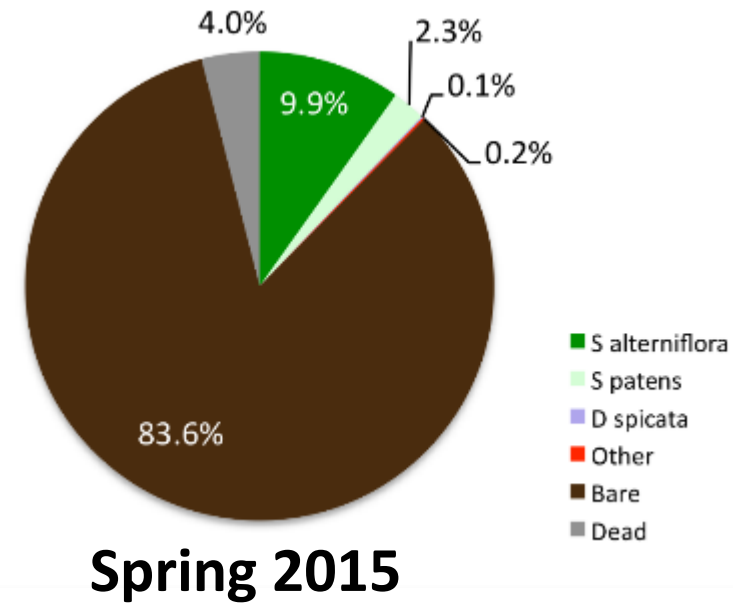
# Burdick study, Plum Island

- goal establish a flow path that will allow better drainage from expansive pools

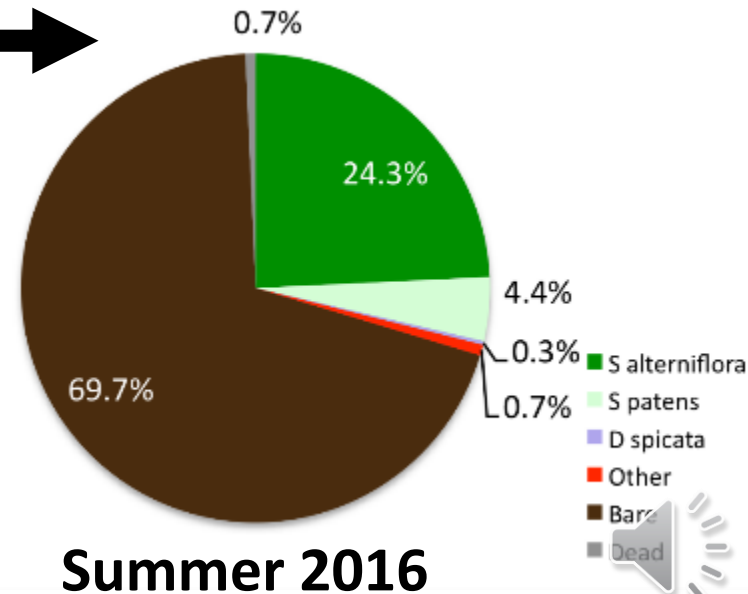
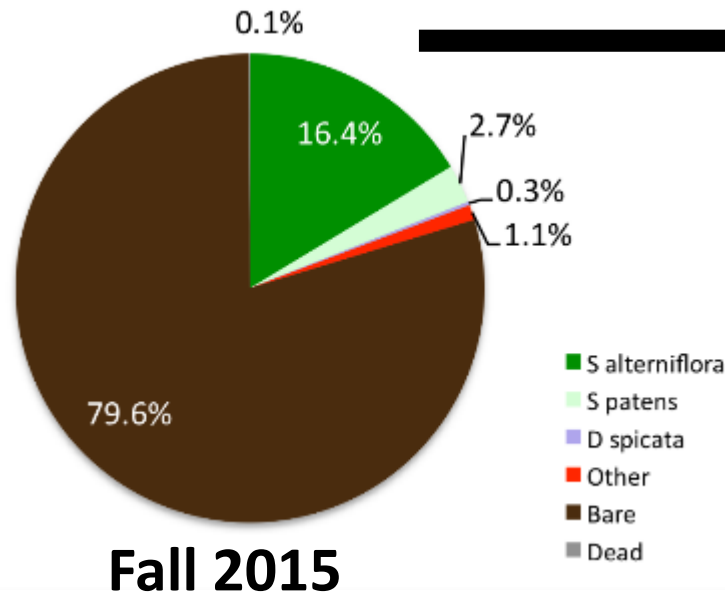


# Vegetation Cover At Pool Edge (North Pool)

Pre Runnel:



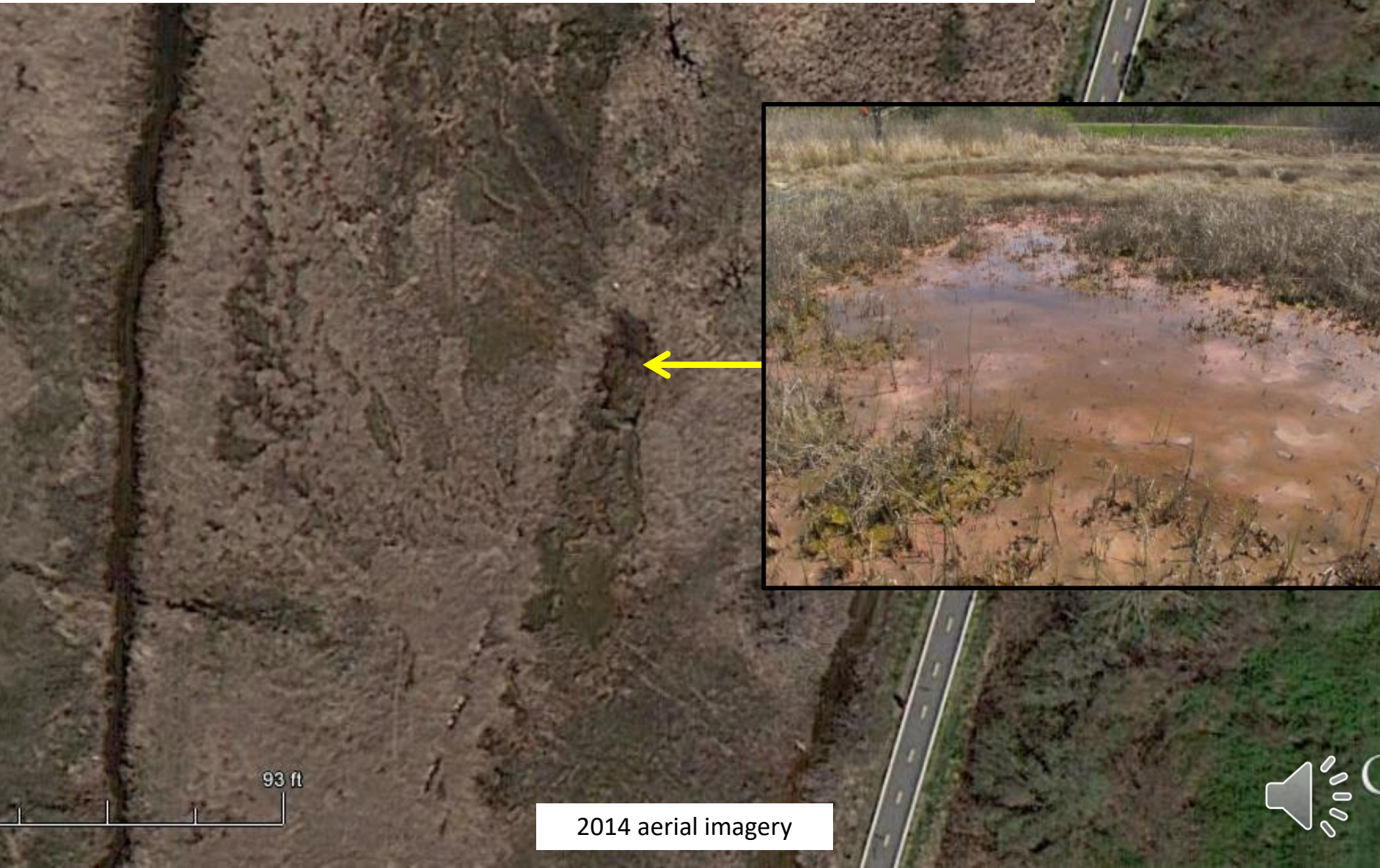
Post:





# Jacobs Point adaptation project, Warren

- Conducted 2015 and 2016
- Shallow ponded water, recent vegetation die-off



93 ft

2014 aerial imagery





# Jacobs Point adaptation post runnel excavation

- Revegetation of bare and impounded water areas
- Degradation not extensive prior to runnel excavation



After 2 growing seasons

2016 aerial imagery

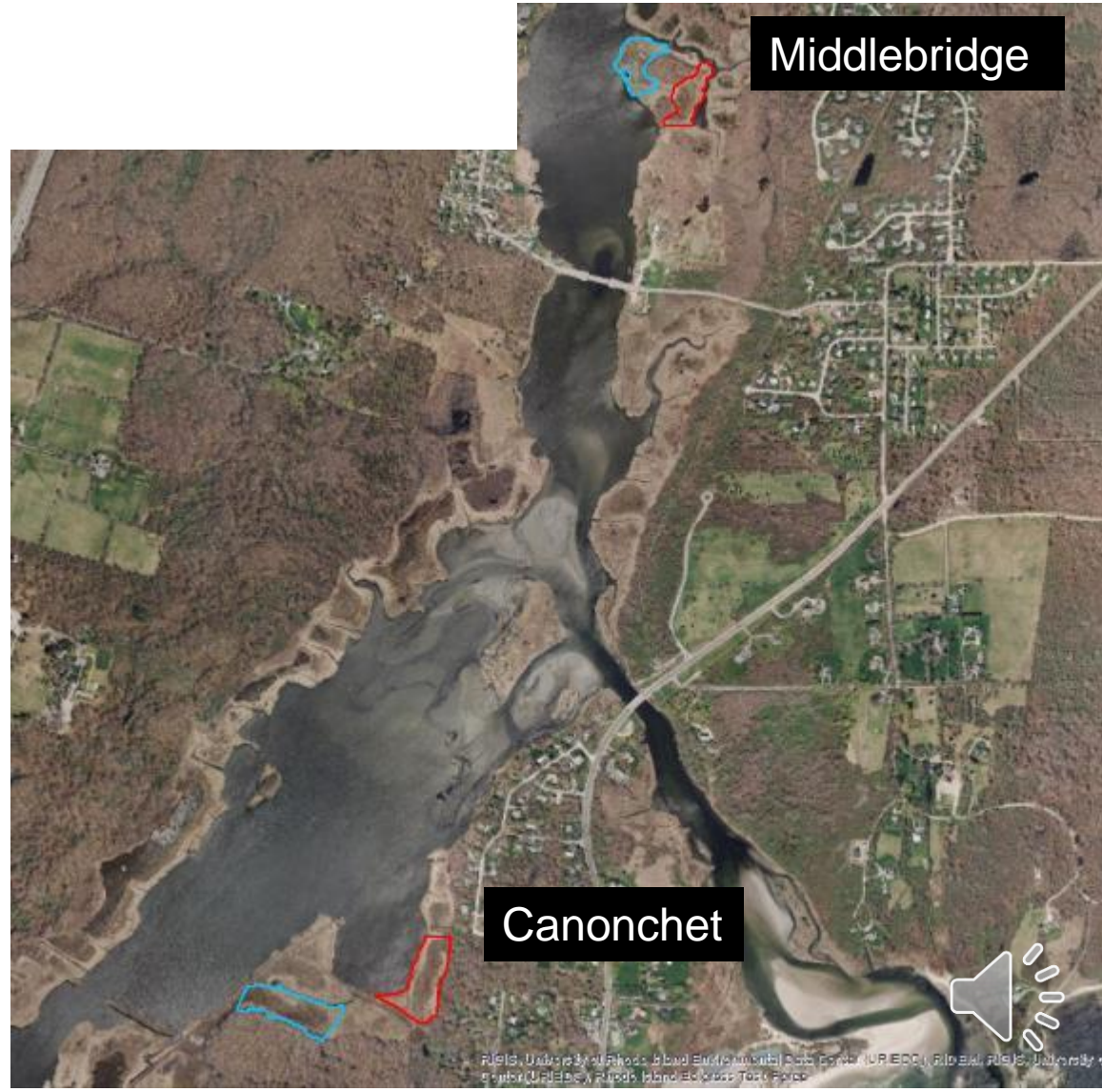




# Narrow River Salt Marsh Adaptation Monitoring

-goal to assess effects of runnels on marsh function

- Parameters include vegetation (point intercept method)
- Pore water salinity
- Water level
- Avian use



# Middlebridge: marsh elevation 0.2' - 1.4' (Avg: 0.9')

2012



2016





# Canonchet:

marsh elevation: 0.9 -1.6 (Avg: 1.3')

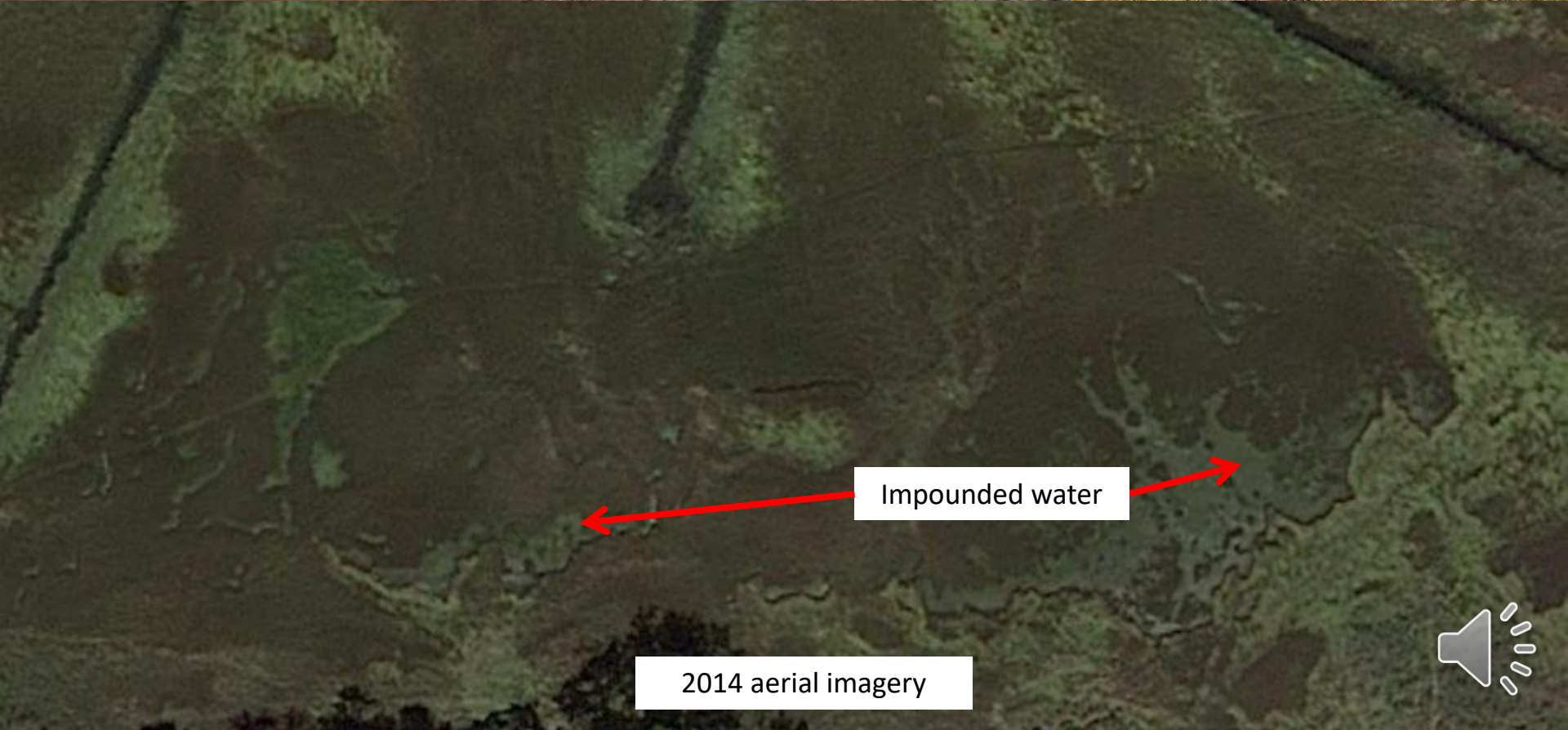
2012



2016



# Narrow River adaptation



Impounded water

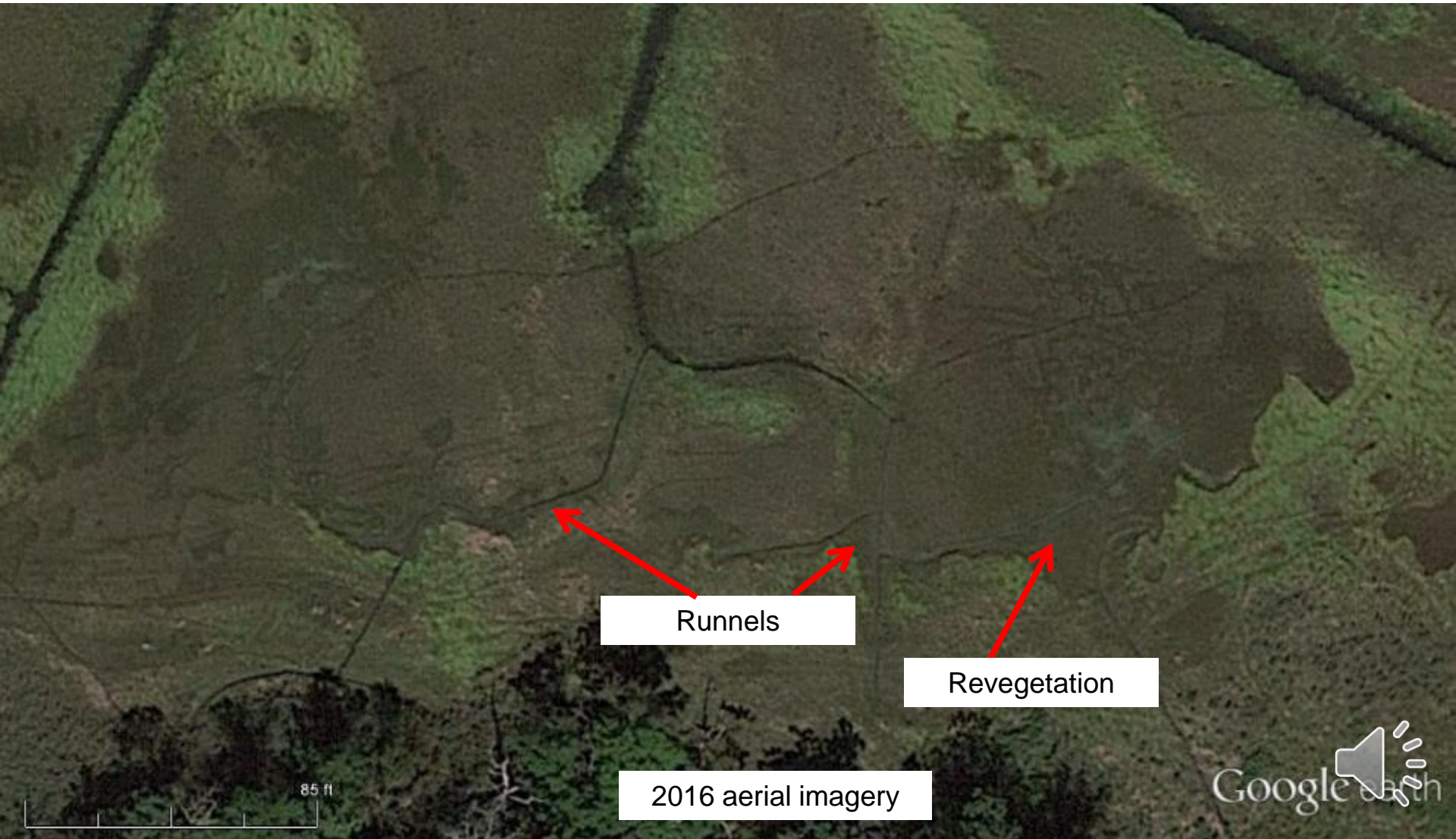
2014 aerial imagery



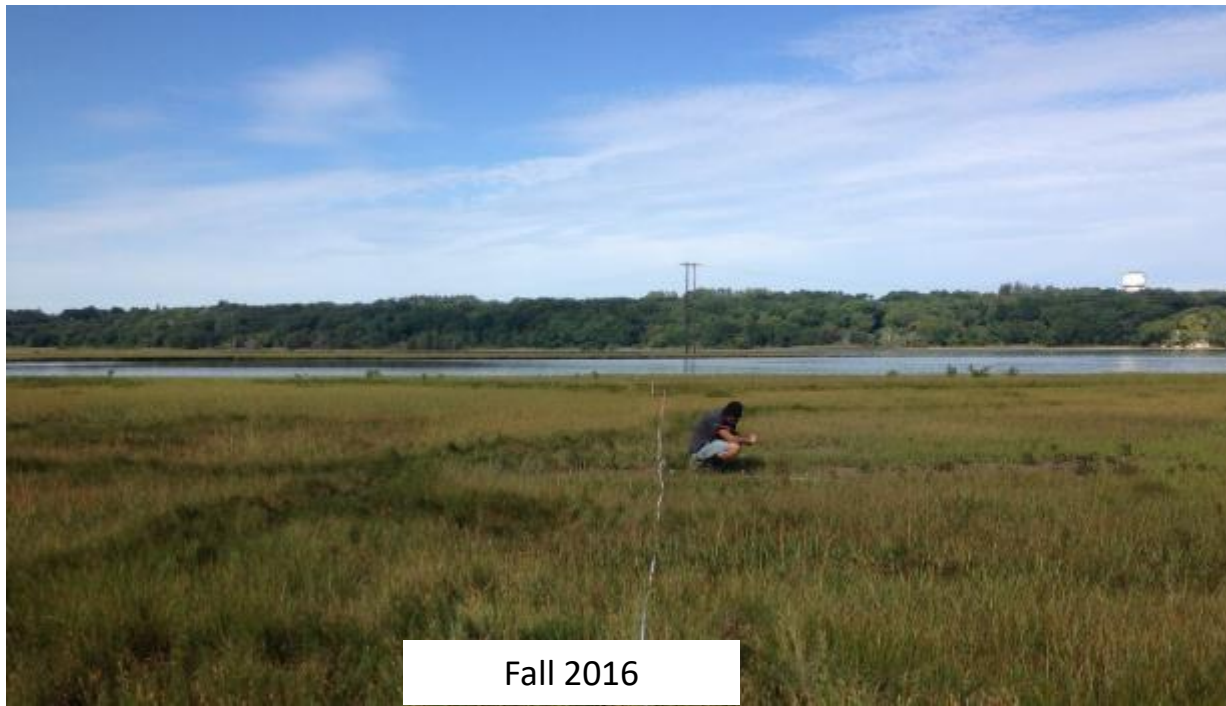


# Runnel excavation

- occurred spring of 2015 and 2016 by low ground pressure excavator and by hand
- runnel depth varied from 6-12" wide and 6 -12" deep
- Revegetation of impounded water areas predominately with *Spartina alterniflora*
- Runnels lead up to freshwater wetland and upland where marsh migration occurring



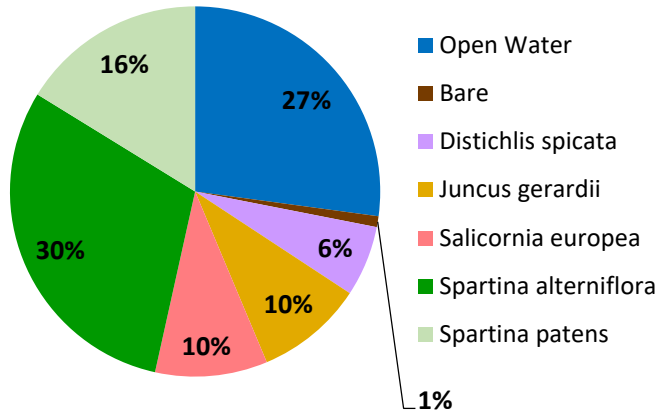
# Narrow River adaptation: pre and post conditions



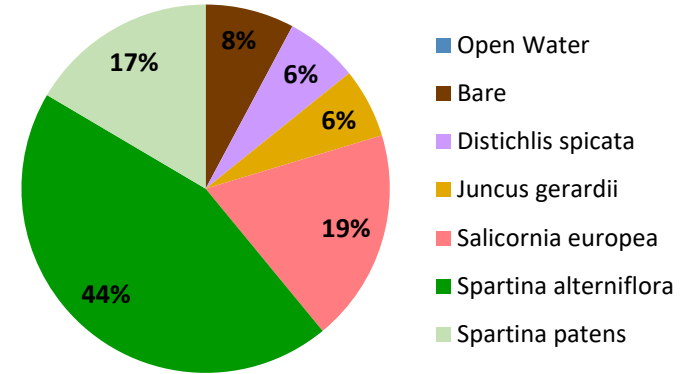


# Narrow River Middlebridge Impact

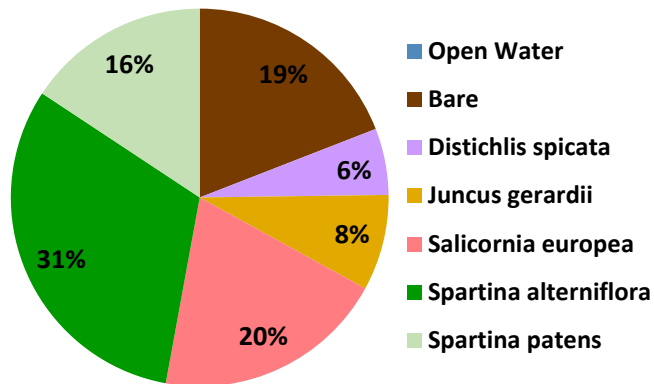
## 2014 pre runnel



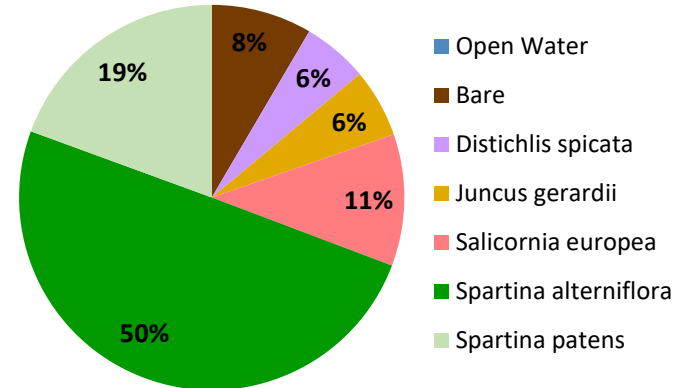
## 2016 post runnel



## 2015 during runnel creation

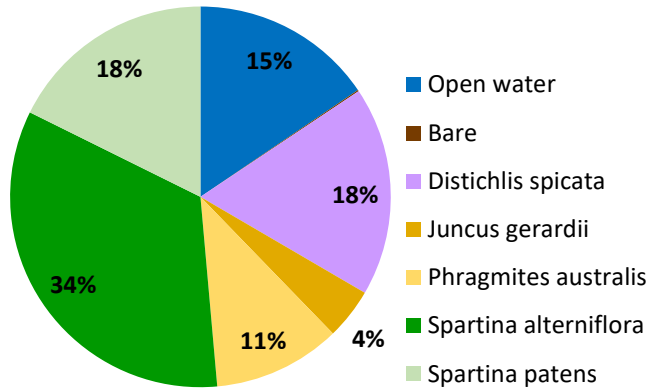


## 2017 post runnel

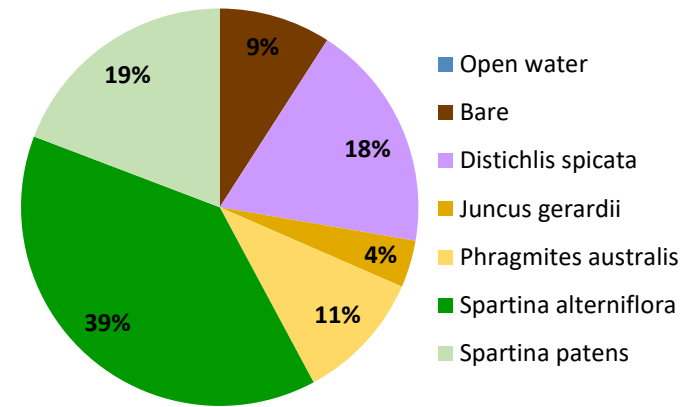


# Narrow River Canonchet Impact

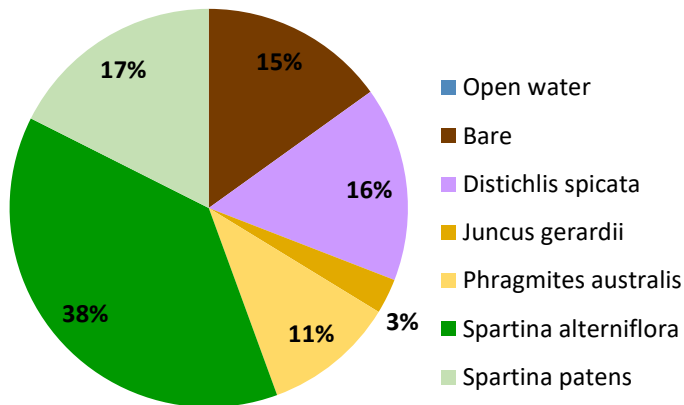
## 2014 pre runnel



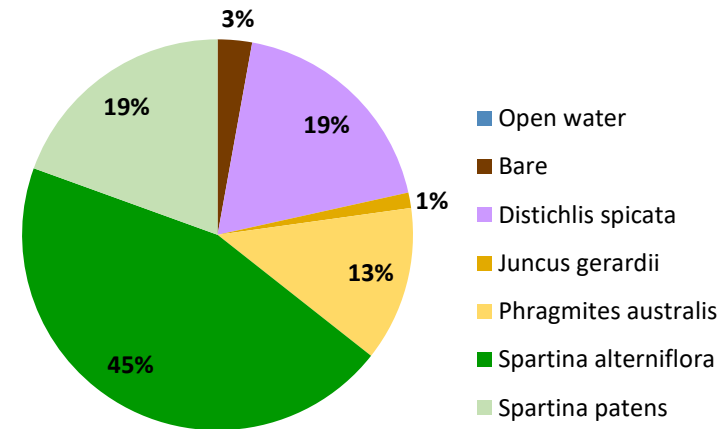
## 2016 post runnel



## 2015 during runnel creation

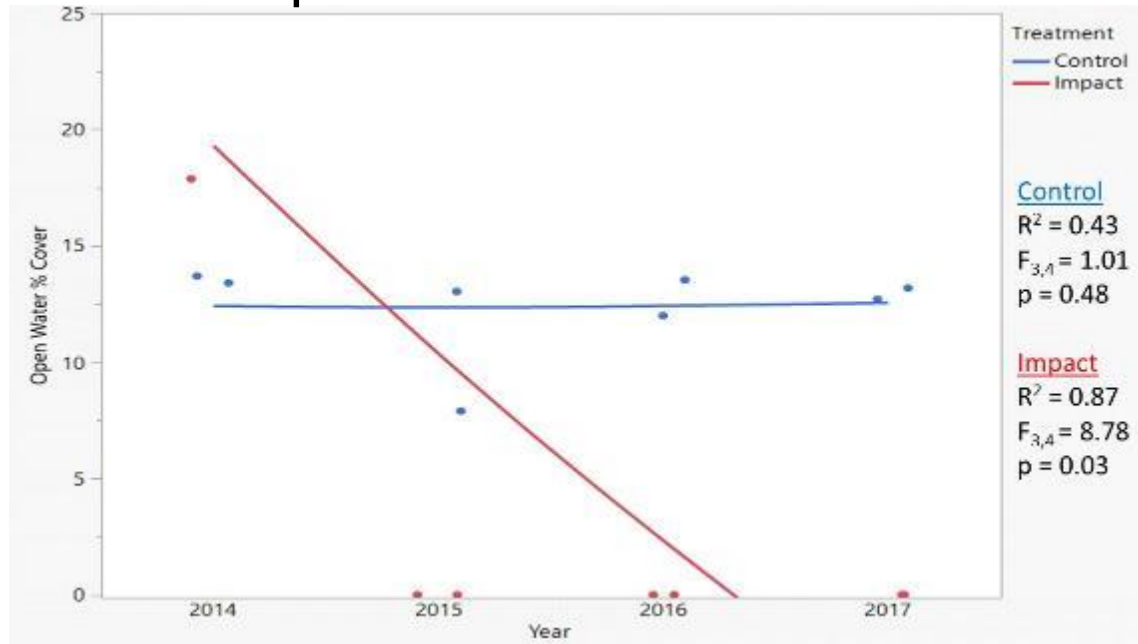


## 2017 post runnel

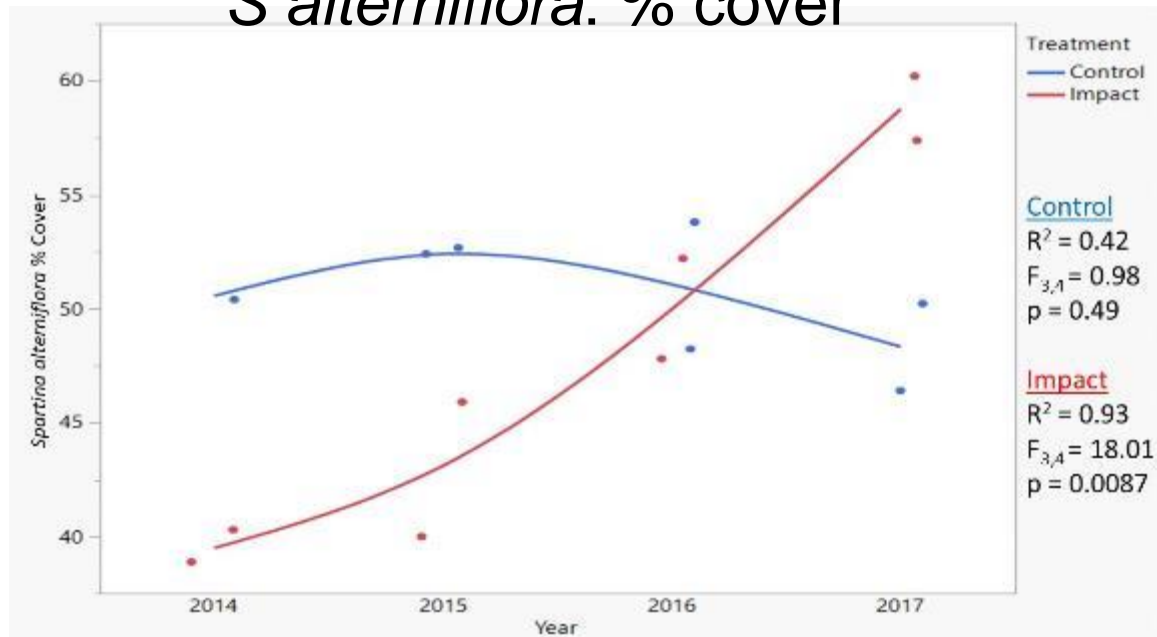




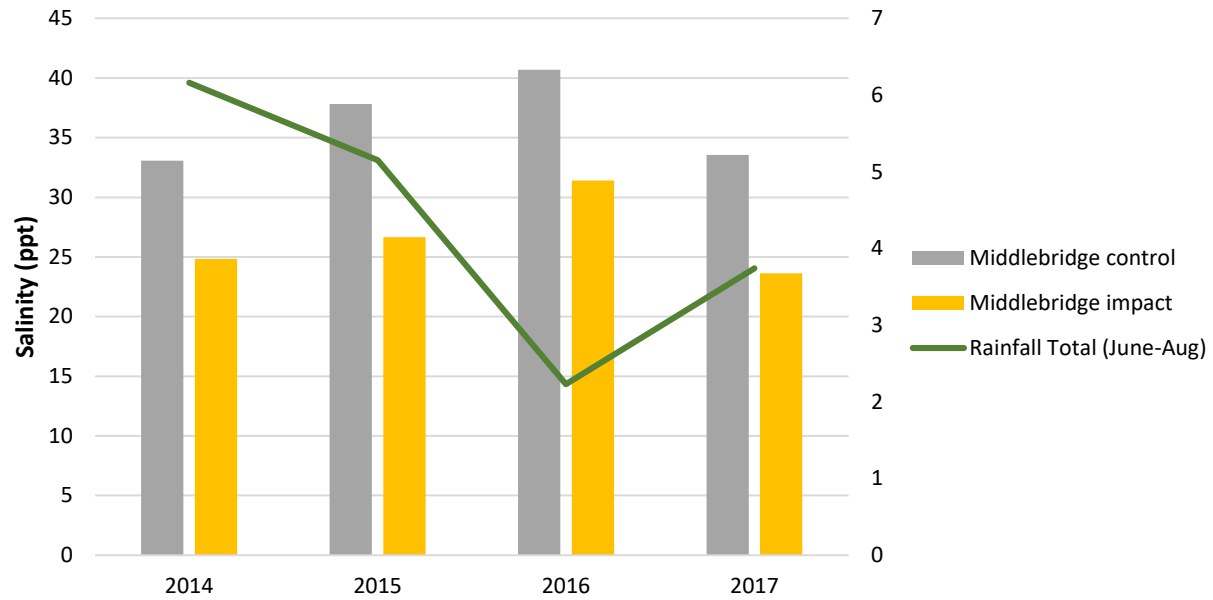
# Open Water: % cover



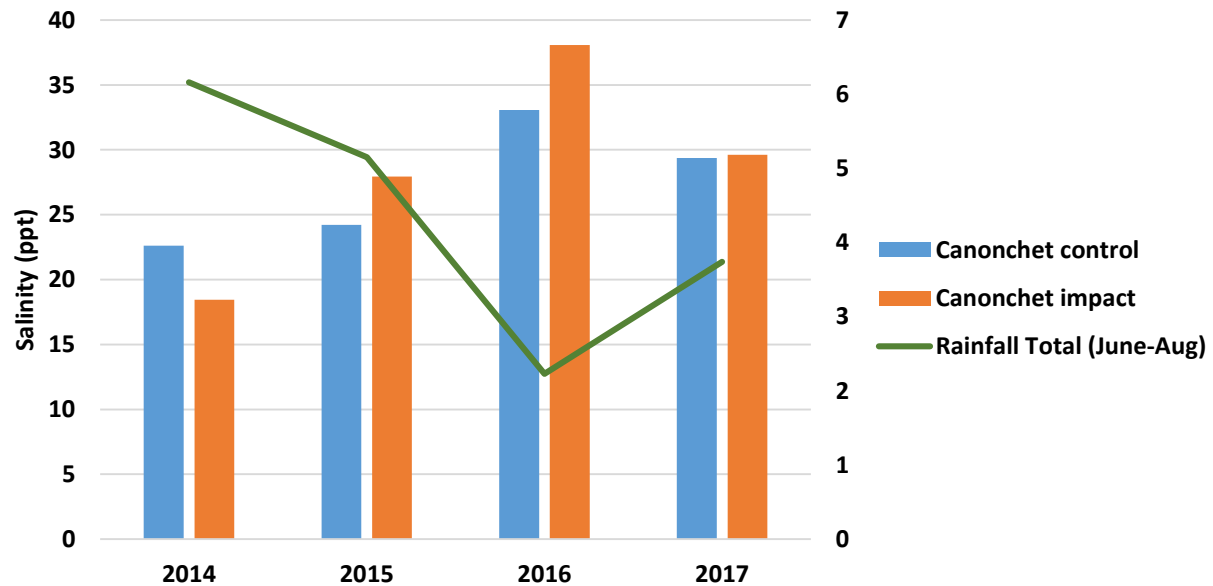
# *S alterniflora*: % cover



### Middlebridge Porewater Salinity



### Canonchet Porewater Salinity



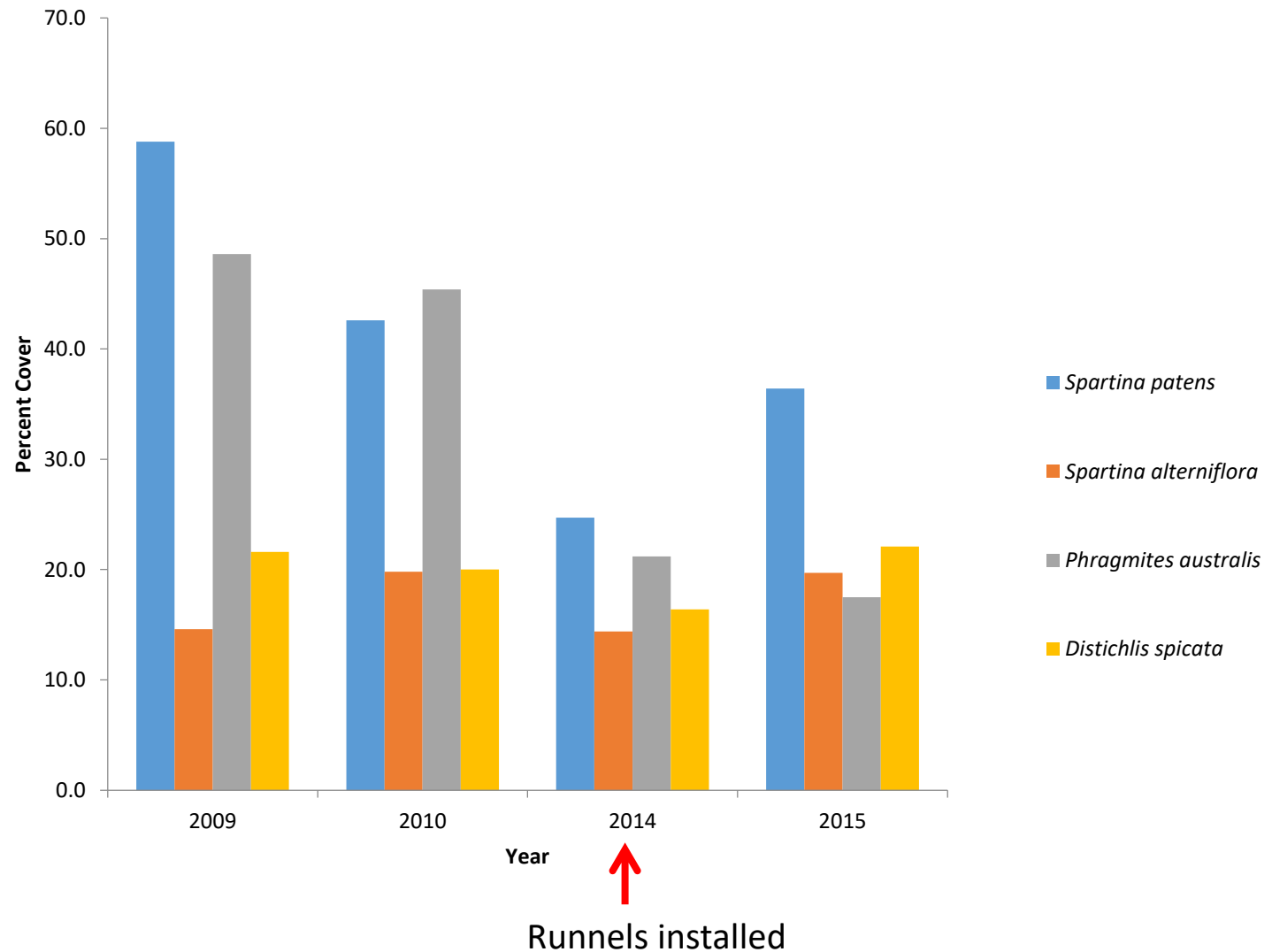


# Round Marsh, Jamestown

- Drainage enhancement to reduce impounded standing water, *Phragmites* coverage and mosquito breeding habitat



# Round Marsh Vegetation percent cover





# Broad Cove: Dighton, MA

- high marsh still in tact, expanding depressions in upper marsh



Impounded water on marsh surface



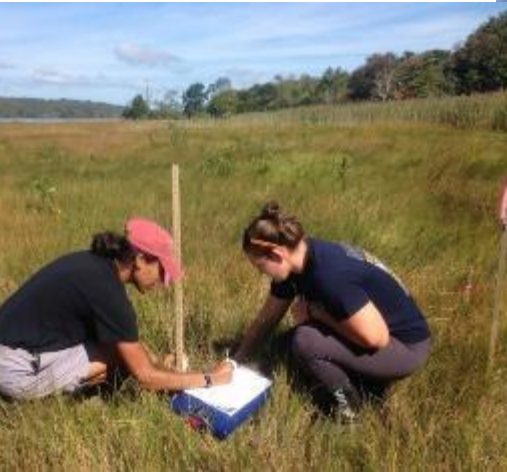
# Lessons Learned:

- If marsh elevation is too low, marsh unlikely to revegetate and scouring could result due to the volume of water flooding and draining during a tidal cycle
- Runnels in upper marsh and in marsh migration corridor greatest recolonization
- Maintain sills at the mouth of runnels to prevent excessive drainage
- Conduct project in phases to allow marsh to revegetate and stabilize unconsolidated sediments
- Peat is gold! Keep it on the marsh surface





# Thank You



Eager & brilliant  
interns!







# Example of marsh sill



Figure 10: Sapowet runnel range of profiles

