

Coastal Engineering and Marsh Birds



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Marsh Restoration Approaches

Marsh Terracing

Beneficial Use of Dredge Material

Free Flow

Marsh Mounds

Scrape Down

Galveston Island State Park Wetland Restoration Project





Apex – Restoration

San Jacinto State Historic Park





TEXAS
PARKS &
WILDLIFE

Jumbile Cove Restoration Project



*photo courtesy of
Breck Sacra*

February 16, 2004

French Limited Restoration Site Before Restoration Construction



French Limited Restoration Site After Restoration Construction



November 1995

Post Construction Photograph

Brownwood
Site

French Limited
Wetlands Mitigation Project


French Limited Environmental Services
The Woodlands, Texas

French Limited Site

Three years after restoration Construction



January 1998

ARKANSAS NATIONAL
WILDLIFE REFUGE



POWDERHORN LAKE

STOCKPILE
AREA

CONSTRUCTION AT
POWDERHORN LAKE
1-13-06

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AIRIAL PHOTOGRAPH DOWN ON THIS SHEET WAS TAKEN BY LAWRENCE
KORN, PHOTOGRAPHY, INC. ON JANUARY 13, 2006.

Are “Created Marshes” providing habitat for Marsh Birds???

Maybe!!!! Or Maybe Not!!!

Literature is mixed but most indicating Not.

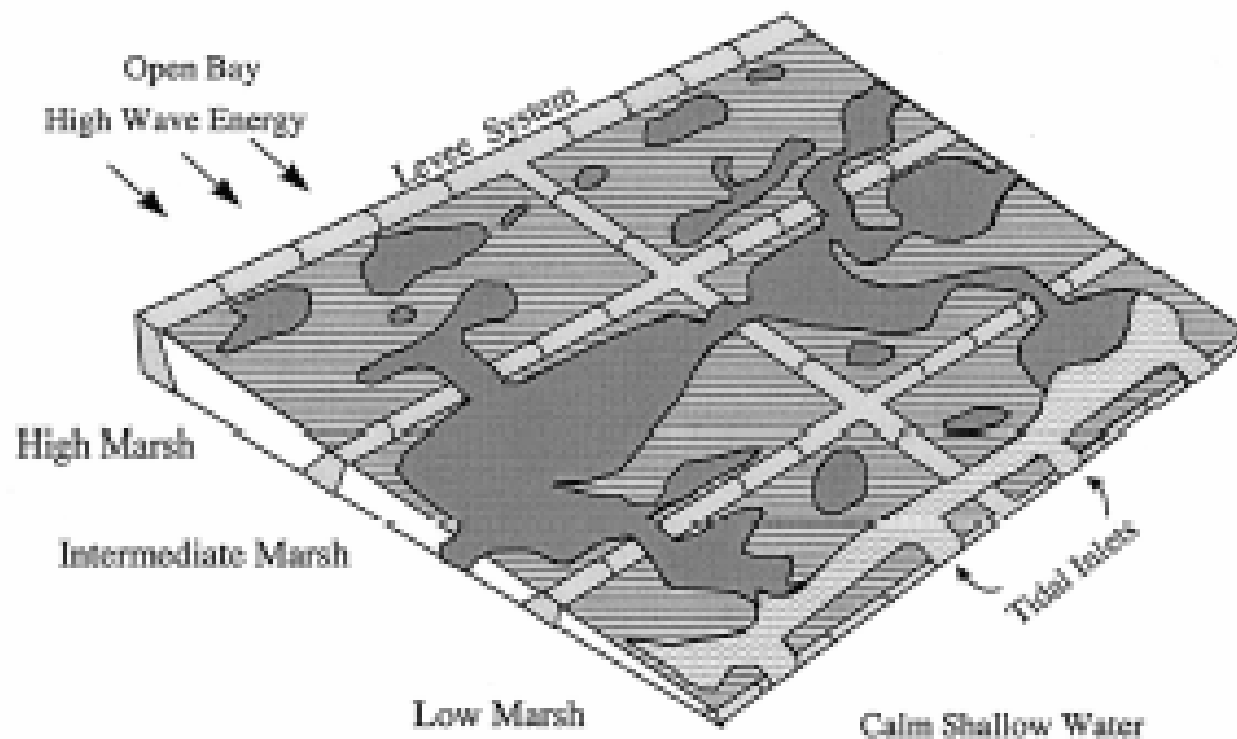
Created Marshes are often:

Monotypic with little habitat diversity

Sometimes the vegetation is more dense than Natural Marshes

Small sites can be over engineered (Habitat Compression)

Most Authors suggest that more attention needs to be paid to site geomorphology and micro-topographic features.



Unvegetated Irregularly-Flooded (salt pan)
 Emergent Vegetation
 Subtidal

Figure 5. Recommended created marsh design. Schematic diagram of a created marsh complex consisting of adjoining hydrologically linked marsh cells. The natural marsh template for this model had a surface slope of approximately 0.04%, over a horizontal distance of approximately 600 m.

