LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

Figures

Figure 1. Red mangrove located along John Pennekamp State Park, Florida. Photo courtesy of Richard B. Mieremet, NOAA Office of Sustainable Development and Intergovernmental Affairs. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/coastline/line0013.htm ..2

Figure 2. Metzger Marsh on Lake Erie in 1994 before restoration. Photo courtesy of Doug Wilcox, United States Geological Survey. http://www.glsc.usgs.gov/science/wetlands/WilcoxWeb.htm. 6

Figure 3. Metzger Marsh on Lake Erie in 1996 after restoration. Photo courtesy of Doug Wilcox, United States Geological Survey. http://www.glsc.usgs.gov/science/wetlands/WilcoxWeb.htm. 6

Figure 4. Volunteers transport salt marsh grass for planting along Eastern Neck Island, Maryland. Photo courtesy of NOAA Restoration Center. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/habrest/r0006505.htm 9

Figure 5. Pam Polmateer prepares to take a secchi disk depth reading in the Puget Sound near Seattle, Washington. Photo courtesy of Felicity Burrows, NOAA National Centers for Coastal and Ocean Science. 9

Figure 6. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Research Vessel CISCO returning to port on Great Lakes. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/ships/ship0361.htm..... 10

Figure 7. Recreational fishing off the jetty at Panama City Beach. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/fish/fish1196.htm ... 11

Figure 8. Floodwood Pond in Jefferson County, New York along the Lake Ontario shoreline is a good example of a coastal wetland formed behind a protective barrier beach. Photo courtesy of Doug Wilcox, United States Geological Survey..... 12

Figure 9. Aerial photograph of marsh land in Barataria Basin, Louisiana. Photo courtesy of Terry McTigue, NOAA Office of Response and Restoration. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/coastline/line1260.htm 12

Figure 10. An idealized cross-section of a stream and riparian area, illustrating the diversity of specific habitat types that can occur within those general categories. To use this document for developing a monitoring plan for a stream-side riparian area restoration, the necessary information will be found in the different habitats present in a riparian area. In this example: Riverine Forest, Marsh, and SAV. SAV = submerged aquatic vegetation. Illustration by David Merkey, NOAA Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab.....13

Figure 11. A flow diagram representing the process of developing, constructing, monitoring, and managing a coastal restoration project. The interaction of monitoring with other aspects of the process is emphasized. Illustration by Teresa McTigue, NOAA National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science 19

Figure 12. Using a canoe to sample for adult insects in a marsh on the Black River in New York along Lake Ontario. Photo courtesy of Doug Wilcox, United States Geological Survey 21

Figure 13. Fyke net sampling along Marshy Creek North, Knapps Narrow, Maryland. Photo courtesy of Dave Meyer, NOAA Restoration Center. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/habrest/r00psc01.htm 22

Figures 14 (spring) and 15 (late summer) are photographs taken from different vantage points of the same marsh (yellow arrow marks landmark trees in the background) in southeastern Michigan. These photos illustrate the importance of accounting for seasonality in restoration monitoring. Monitoring projects that seek to compare restored vegetation communities over time or compare reference areas to restored sites should take measurements as close to the same time each year as possible to ensure comparability of data. Photos courtesy of David Merkey, NOAA Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab 26

Figure 16. Sediments at Port Sheldon drowned-river-mouth wetland in the Great Lakes area exposed by low lake levels in 1999. Photo courtesy of Doug Wilcox, United States Geological Survey. http://www.glsc.usgs.gov/science/wetlands/waterlevels.htm 28

Figure 17. Port Shelton in 2001 after seedbank germination and colonization of exposed substrate by wet meadow vegetation. Photo courtesy of Doug Wilcox, United States Geological Survey. http://www.glsc.usgs.gov/science/wetlands/waterlevels.htm 28

Figure 18. Grab sampler being used to determine soft bottom characteristics. Photo courtesy of Robert A. Pawlowski, NOAA Corps. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/fish/fish1017.htm 35

Figure 19. Water body running through marsh vegetation on the Mid-Patuxent River, Maryland. Photo courtesy of Mary Hollinger, NOAA National

Oceanographic Data Center. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/coastline/line0619.htm 38

Figure 20. A rock bottom habitat in the Great Lakes covered with zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*). Photo courtesy of John Janssen, Great Lakes WATER Institute, University of Wisconsin 39

Figure 21. Marine rock bottom (basalt flows) with Duckbill eel (*Nessorhamphus ingolfianus*) in a sand channel in Hawaii. Photo courtesy of J. Moore, NOAA Oceanic and Atmospheric Research/National Undersea Research Program (NURP). Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/nurp/nur05024.htm 39

Figure 22. Aerial view of atolls located in Eniwetok. Photo courtesy of James P. McVey, NOAA Sea Grant Program. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/mvey/mvey0237.htm.....40

Figure 23. Koror Harbor east entrance showing barrier reef to outside and patch reefs in lagoon located in Malakal, Koror. Photo courtesy of James P. McVey, NOAA Sea Grant Program. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/mvey/mvey0131.htm 41

Figure 24. Aerial view of fringing reef adjacent to high volcanic island, located in Palau, Western Caroline Islands. Photo courtesy of James P. McVey, NOAA Sea Grant Program. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/mvey/mvey0038.htm 41

Figure 25. Intertidal oyster reefs being built on Fisherman's Island, Virginia. Photo courtesy of Mark Luckenbach, Professor of Marine Science, Director of Eastern Shore laboratory. Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Wachapreague, VA 43

Figure 26. New growth seen in Palmetto Island County Park, Mount Pleasant, 2001. South Carolina Oyster Restoration and Enhancement Program. Photo courtesy of South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. http://www.csc.noaa.gov/scoysters/html/photos/sites/palmetto/palm4746.htm 43

Figure 27. The inflated spiny crab (*Rochinia crassa*) in its preferred habitat, the soft-bottom ooze. Photo courtesy of Betty Wenner, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. http://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/explorations/03bump/logs/aug02/media/figure3.html 45

Figure 28. Soft bottom habitats are not just empty expanses of mudflat. Small holes and irregularities such as this one offer haven to animals such as crayfish. Photo courtesy of Marc A. Blouin, United States Geological Survey ... 45

Figure 29. Brown algae on a temperate Carolina reef. Photo courtesy of A. Shepherd, NOAA Oceanic and Atmospheric Research/National Undersea

Research Program (NURP); University of North Carolina at Wilmington. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/nurp/nur03508.htm..... 48

Figure 30. A giant kelp forest located in Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary. Photo courtesy of Sanctuary Collection. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/sanctuary/sanc0001.htm 48

Figure 31. Rocky shore of Lake Michigan in Door County, Wisconsin. Photo courtesy of Karen Rodriguez, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Great Lakes National Program Office 50

Figure 32. Rocky shoreline protecting shores from wave action in Gloucester Area, Massachusetts. Photo courtesy of Mary Hollinger, NOAA National Oceanographic Data Center. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/coastline/line0739.htm 50

Figure 33. Sandy beach in Kauai, Hawaii. Photo courtesy of John Bortniak, NOAA Corps (ret.). Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/coastline/line0430.htm 52

Figure 34. Tidal flats exposed to early morning tide in Dunedin, Florida. Photo courtesy of William Folsom, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/coastline/line1182.htm 52

Figure 35. Volunteers making efforts to preserve shoreline by replanting of marsh grass along Chesapeake Bay, Maryland. Photo courtesy of Mary Hollinger, NOAA National Oceanographic Data Center. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/coastline/line2019.htm...53

Figure 36. Seagrass with a jack in the background in the Florida Keys. Photo courtesy of Heather Dine, Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/sanctuary/sanc0208.htm..... 51

Figure 37. Submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) within a pond in the Mississippi Delta in Louisiana. Photo courtesy of Terry McTigue, NOAA Office of Response and Restoration. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/coastline/line1211.htm 56

Figure 38. Sapelo Island, Georgia. Black needle rush (*Juncus*) in the far left corner of photo and Saltmarsh cordgrass (*Spartina*) on both sides of the stream. Photo courtesy of Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/coastline/line0926.htm.....59

Figure 39. Freshwater marsh near Ridgetown Ontario, Canada. Photo courtesy of Romy Myszka, United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/image/viz_nat1.html 60

Figure 40. Great Lakes coastal marsh dominated by cattails with adjacent floating leaved plants and open water areas allowing fish and waterfowl access to all three habitats. Photo courtesy of Doug Wilcox, USGS. 61

Figure 41. Mangroves showing root system below the water surface. Photo courtesy of NOAA Corps Collection. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/corps/corp2269.htm 63

Figure 42. Red mangrove with prop roots located in John Pennekamp State Park, Florida. Photo courtesy of Richard B. Mieremet, NOAA Office of Sustainable Development and Intergovernmental Affairs. Publication of the NOAA Central Library. http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/coastline/line0008.htm 63

Figure 43. Deepwater swamp in the Atchafalaya basin, Louisiana. Photo courtesy of Aaron Podey, Louisiana State University 65

Figure 44. A riverine forest in spring. High flows from snowmelt and rain have flooded the forest floor. Photo courtesy of Eric Thobaben, Michigan State University. 67

Figure 45. A riverine forest in late summer. Summer river flows are much lower than those in spring, the forest floor is dry allowing herbaceous vegetation to grow. These two seasonal views are of a riverine forest adjacent to the Kalamazoo River, Lower Michigan. Photo courtesy of Eric Thobaben, Michigan State University.....67

Tables

Matrix A. Structural and Functional Characteristics of the Habitats..... 73

Matrix B. Structural and Functional Characteristics and Their Associated Parameters..... 74

Matrix C. Restoration Monitoring Parameters by Habitat 80