

Constraining the Timing, Magnitude, and Likely Causes of Historic Subsidence and Wetland Loss, Mississippi River Delta Plain, South-Central Louisiana

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Introduction – Louisiana Land Loss

Delta plain: ~ 4000 km² land loss since 1930s



Objectives

- High-resolution temporal analysis of land-water changes at selected wetland-loss hotspots
- Quantify subsidence vs. erosion at wetland-loss hotspots
- Compare historical vs. geological delta-plain subsidence





Delta Plain Land-Loss Hotspots

1956-2005: 255 km² land \rightarrow open water





Delta Plain Land-Loss Hotspots

Peak land-loss rates: 2-4x higher than background





Example: Pointe Au Chien Study Area

I956-2005: ~46 km² land → water







core location ____ water

1960s to early 1980s: rapid land loss





Core sites transect historic marsh surface







Correlate organic (marsh) sediments to estimate subsidence and erosion relative to emergent marsh







75-115 cm subsidence vs. 0-14 cm erosion





Delta-Plain Oil-and-Gas Production

Good temporal correlation of peak hydrocarbon production and peak wetland loss rates



Conclusions and Implications

- Most recent land-loss rates comparable to pre-1970s background rates
- Subsidence is primary mechanism of wetland loss
 Historic subsidence rates >> geological subsidence rates

Current research:

- Investigate hotspots that developed more recently and/or not immediately adjacent to oil-and-gas fields
- Subsidence vs. erosion around existing water bodies?
- Extend study to chenier plain

