# Locating a Louisiana National Estuarine Research Reserve: Barataria Basin

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7 February 2022

## BARATARIA BASIN NERR TEAM

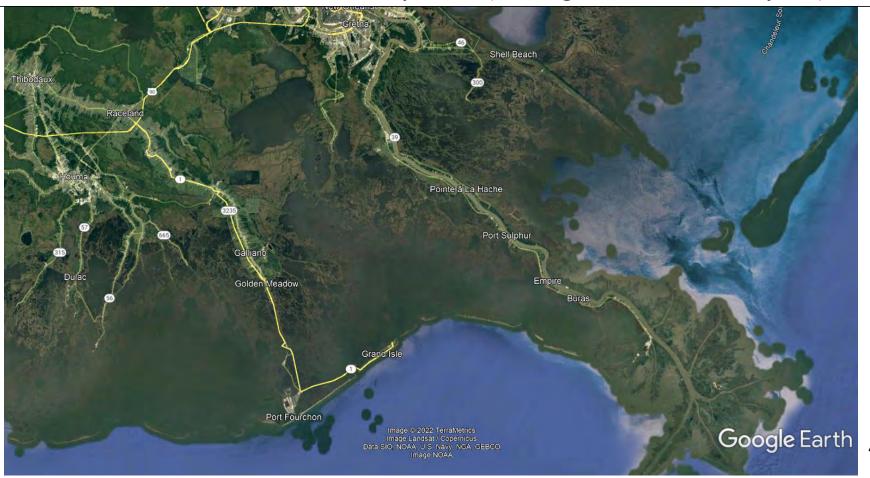
- Andy Nyman, LSU AgCenter and LSU
- Tracy Quirk, Louisiana State University
- Julie Whitbeck, National Park Service
- Albert "Rusty" Gaude, Louisiana Sea Grant, LSU AgCenter
- Quenton Fontentot, Nichols State University
- Simone Maloz, Nichols State University
- Carol Wilson, Louisiana State University
- Dominique Seibert, LSU AgCenter
- Donata Henry, Tulane University

# What would a NERR in Louisiana do that is not already being done?

- Research and Monitoring: focus on a portion of the coast
- Education and Outreach: focus on a portion of the coast

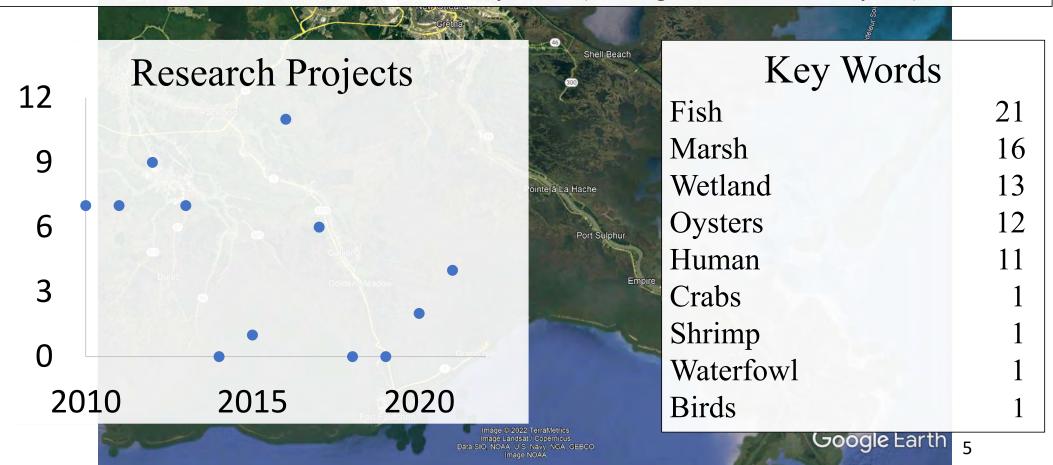
# Applied research and monitoring within the reserve boundaries...

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### Applied research within the reserve boundaries...

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#### **Balancing Freshwater Needs in Texas' Changing Climate**

Project Type:

Collaborative Research

Focus Area(s):

Climate Change, Water Quality

Keyword(s):

freshwater, salinity, drought, crab

Reserve(s):

Mission Aransas, TX

**Project Duration:** 

November 2011 to June 2015

**Grant Amount:** 

\$757,105.00

#### Project Leads:

- Ed Buskey, Mission-Aransas NERR, ed.buskey@utexas.edu
- Sally Morehead Palmer, Mission-Aransas NERR

Healthy estuaries are vital to the economy of the Texas central coast, supporting the region's multibillion-dollar fishing industry and growing tourist trade. Adequate supplies of freshwater are key to the productivity of these estuaries. However, as the regional population grew and the recent drought deepened, estuaries were receiving less freshwater.

In response to this challenge, the Mission-Aransas Reserve worked with a multidisciplinary team to develop science-based, stakeholder-informed recommendations to support freshwater inflows to maintain healthy estuaries in this region, while balancing other competing needs for freshwater.



Project Overview (PDF)

#### **Project Products**



Tools

Blue Crab Simulation Model for Aransas and Copano

#### Multimedia

Collaborative Approach to Research: Balancing

#### **Evaluating Whether Oyster Aquaculture Can Help Restore Water Quality**

#### Project Type:

Collaborative Research

#### Focus Area(s):

Ecosystem Service Valuation, Water Quality

#### Keyword(s):

oyster, aquaculture, nitrogen, nutrient pollution

#### Reserve(s):

Waquoit Bay, MA

#### **Project Duration:**

November 2017 to December 2020

#### **Grant Amount:**

\$500,000.00

#### Project Leads:

- Daniel Rogers, Stonehill College, drogers2@stonehill.edu
- Tonna-Marie Surgeon-Rogers,
   Waquoit Bay NERR, tonnamarie.surgeon-rogers@state.ma.us
- Ginny Edgcomb, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute

#### **Project Record in National Catalog:**

NOAA InPort Database

#### **Project Website:**

WBNERR Oyster Aquaculture



This project addressed a critical information gap identified by water quality managers and regulators, specifically: how much nitrogen is removed from coastal waters by common oyster aquaculture methods, and what culturing practices should be adopted to maximize benefits for water quality? To address this question, researchers worked closely with the Town of Falmouth to establish an experiment that mimicked commercial aquaculture practices and allowed for a robust comparison of nitrogen removal rates from three oyster growing systems. They found that all three oyster culturing methods stimulated natural microbial processes that remove nitrogen, which can measurably improve water quality. Project findings have been shared through innovative products to help new growers adopt best practices and allow towns and regulators to decide when shellfish aquaculture is a viable strategy for improving coastal water quality.

#### A Future for Oysters Along the Pacific

#### Project Type:

Collaborative Research

#### Focus Area(s):

Habitat Restoration

#### Keyword(s):

oyster, restoration, decision making

#### Reserve(s):

Elkhorn Slough, CA, San Francisco Bay, CA

#### **Project Duration:**

November 2011 to May 2015

#### **Grant Amount:**

\$908,006.00

#### Project Leads:

- Matt Ferner, San Francisco Bay NERR, mferner@sfsu.edu
- Kerstin Wasson, Elkhorn Slough NERR, kerstin.wasson@gmail.com

#### **Project Website:**

San Francisco Bay Subtidal Habitat Goals Project Oysters are the tiny superheroes of coastal environments. They enhance water quality, create habitat, and protect shorelines from storms and erosion. Along the Pacific Coast, native oysters are in decline, due in part to sedimentation, inadequate protection, and unsustainable harvests. Planning for a future that includes healthy native oyster populations depends on our ability to select sites for restoration that not only account for these challenges but also the impacts of a changing climate.

A team led by the Elkhorn Slough and San Francisco Bay Reserves helped to meet this need by developing science-based planning tools that decision-makers along the Pacific Coast can use to select local "sweet spots" for restoration in which oysters can thrive under current and future conditions.



Project Overview (PDF)

#### **Project Products**



DIY Site Evaluation Tool for Olympia Oyster Restoration

#### Reports

- A Guide to Olympia Oyster Restoration and Conservation in Central California
- Kachemak Bay Research Reserve Oyster Population Resiliency: Situation Assessment Report
- A Guide to Olympia Oyster Restoration and Conservation

# Understanding the Role Coastal Marshes Play in Protecting Communities from Storm Surge and Flooding

#### Project Type:

Collaborative Research

#### Focus Area(s):

Climate Change, Ecosystem Service Valuation

#### Keyword(s):

storm surge, flooding, resilience, wetland resilience, modeling

#### Reserve(s):

Hudson River, NY

#### **Project Duration:**

November 2016 to September 2020

#### **Grant Amount:**

\$677,307.00

#### Project Leads:

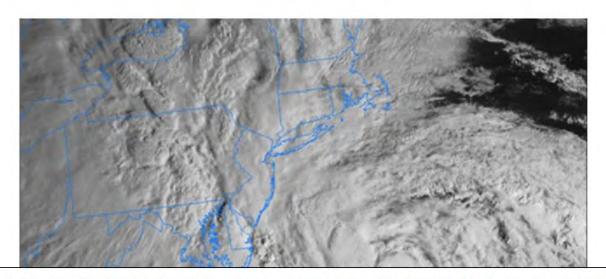
- Peter Sheng, University of Florida, pete@coastal.ufl.edu
- Sarah Fernald, Hudson River
   Reserve, sarah.fernald@dec.ny.gov

#### Project Record in National Catalog:

NOAA InPort Database

#### **Project Website:**

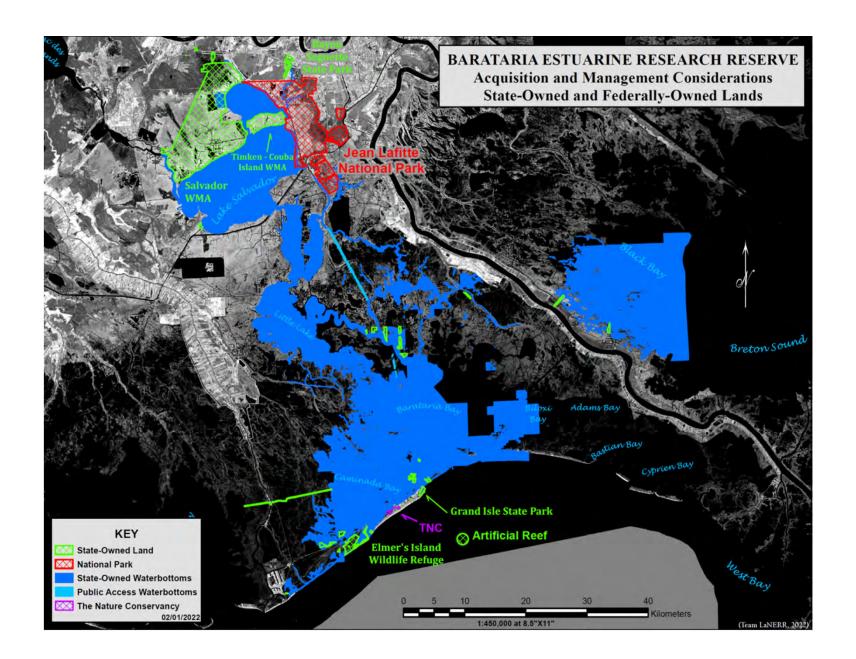
Piermont Marsh Storm Protection Study

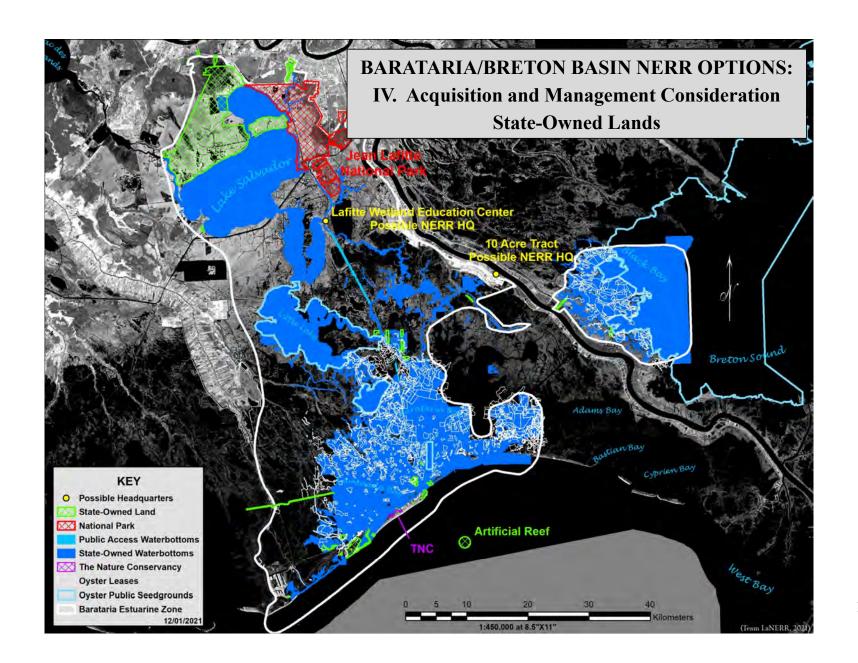


As coastal communities strive to safeguard themselves from increasing storm risks they are looking for ways to maximize the protective powers of their natural features, such as coastal wetlands. This project closely examined one marsh complex that lies adjacent to Piermont Village along the Hudson River Estuary in New York. Village residents wanted to better understand how Piermont Marsh buffers their Village from storm-induced flooding and waves, and whether a proposed plan to restore native cattails within a small area of the phragmites-dominated marsh would lessen its buffering capacity.



This project was shaped by experiences during Hurricane Sandy, an extremely destructive hurricane that made landfall in New Jersey in October 2012.

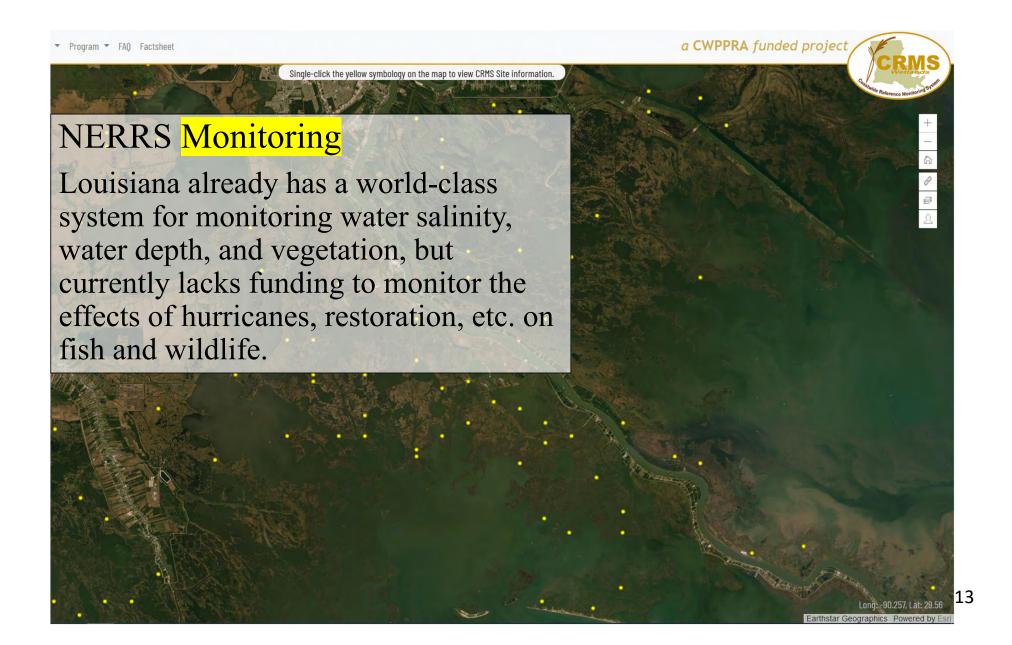






# NERRS Monitoring

NOAA's National Estuarine Research Reserve System acknowledges the importance of long-term environmental monitoring programs and data dissemination through the support of the NERRS Systemwide Monitoring Program (SWMP).



### NERRS Monitoring

Louisiana already has a world-class system for monitoring water salinity, water depth, and vegetation, but currently lacks funding to monitor the effects of hurricanes, restoration, etc. on fish and wildlife.

Thus, a Louisiana NERR might emphasize fish and wildlife in its monitoring, and that emphasis could be focused within the boundaries of a Barataria Basin NERR.

#### https://www.nola.com/news/environment/article\_776f2198-6012-11eb-8aca-83812682721d.html

## NERRS Monitoring

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# Massive, unexplained bivalve die-off sends many Louisiana oystermen back to square one

BY HALLE PARKER | STAFF WRITER
PUBLISHED JAN 31, 2021 AT 7:00 PM | UPDATED JAN 31, 2021 AT 8:54 PM



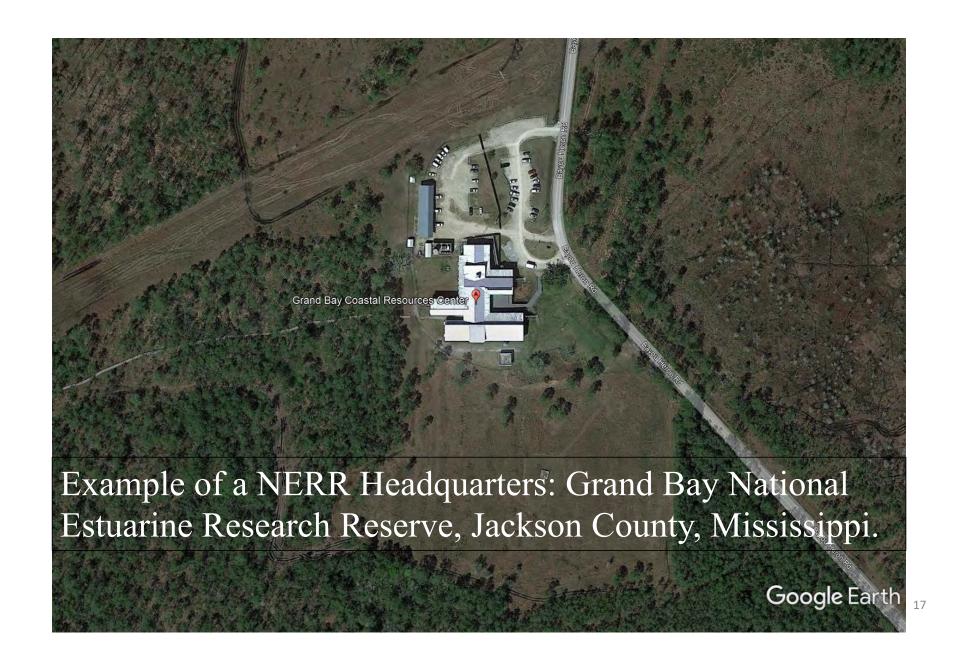
Longtime oysterman Mitch Jurisich scrapes oyster tongs along the water bottom to check the mortality rate of oysters on his lease af thousands of sacks worth of oysters off of Plaquemines Parish's west bank. (Photo by Halle Parker, NOLA.com, The Times-Picayune |

HALLE PARKER

NERR Headquarters serve as community centers, promoting education that is locally relevant to coastal management.

Example of a NERR Headquarters: Grand Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, Jackson County, Mississippi.





## Education offsite and at NERR Headquarters...

- K-12 Estuarine Education Program: Helps educators bring estuarine science into their classrooms through hands-on learning, experiments, fieldwork, and data explorations.
- Coastal Training Program: Training and technical assistance on relevant coastal management issues to local coastal decision-makers.
- Community Programs: Adult and family activities.



# Ecotourism Potential of a NERR Headquarters

If 1% of tourists visiting New Orleans took a daytrip to a NERR, the NERR would have 197,500 visitors in addition to traditional visits.

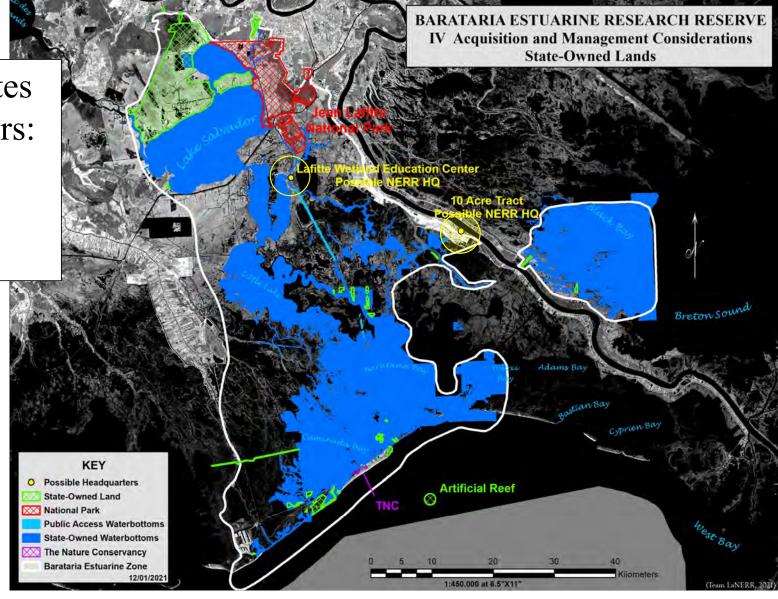


NEW ORLEANS – A new report from D.K. Shifflet & Associates says that, in 2019, New Orleans welcomed 19.75 million visitors, which is a 6.7 percent increase in visitors compared to the previous year. Visitors to New Orleans in 2019 spent \$10.05 billion, a 10.3 percent increase over 2018.

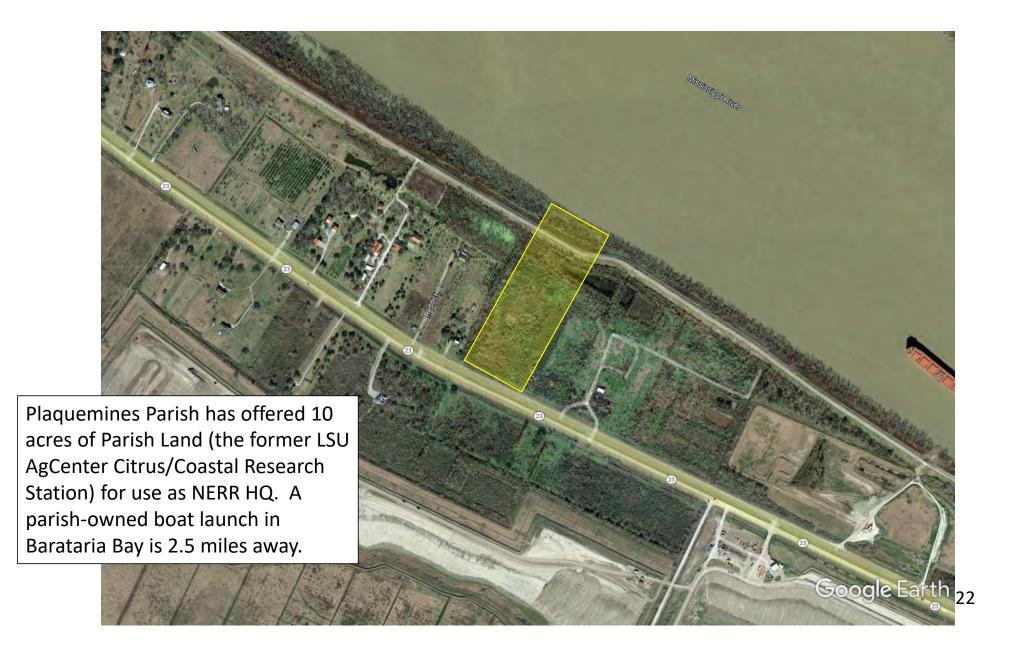
Two potential sites for a Headquarters:

Lafitte

PlaqueminesParish







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# The 246,766 acre Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve.

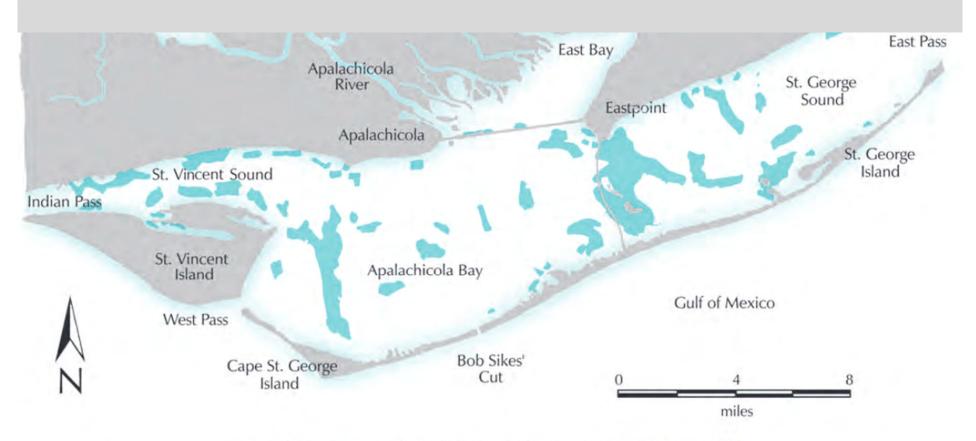


Figure 45. Major oyster bars of the Apalachicola estuary (Livingston, 1983)

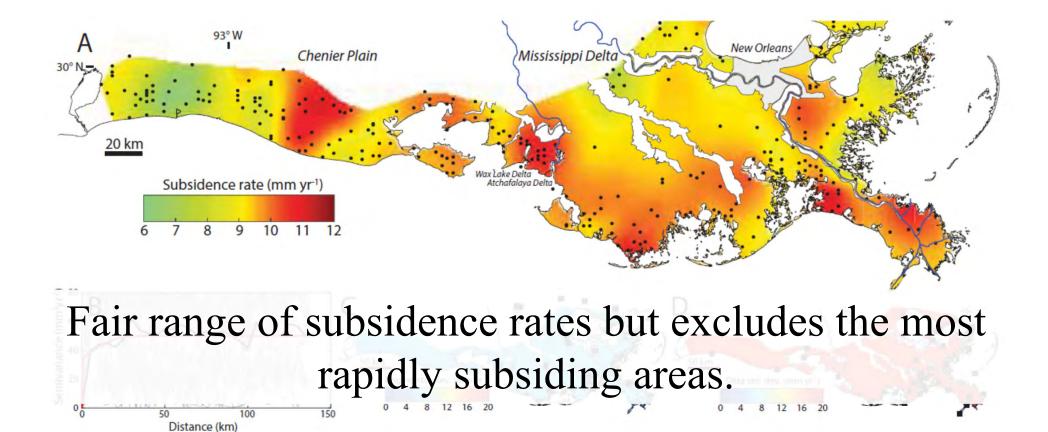


Figure 1. (A) Subsidence map for coastal Louisiana based on geostatistical interpolation (kriging) of 274 observations (black dots) of land-surface subsidence rates over the past 6–10 years. Areas in white and gray are agricultural and urban, respectively, and located outside of the wetlands. (B) Semivariogram of the data using 100 draws from different kriging options (gray), the data mean (black), and the kriging model (red). (C) Uncertainty (standard deviation) of the kriging estimate. Black squares show GPS stations. (D) Uncertainty (standard deviation) of the underlying data. Black squares show National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) tide gauges. Note that the subsidence map can easily be converted into a relative sea-level rise map by adding the climate-driven sea-level component.

