Seawall Habitats with Mangrove Reef Walls



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Loss of Wetlands Correlates to Population Density

- Near half U.S. lives in coastal counties; Florida 3rd most populous state
- Coastal wetlands among most productive yet highly threatened systems in the world (MEA, 2005)
- Gulf Coast: Pinellas / Sarasota County rank among the highest percentages of hardened shorelines (Gittman, 2014)
- Atlantic Coast: Broward County >80% of tidal waters are hardened shorelines (Gittman, 2014)



Graphic modified from Gittman, 2014

The Water's Edge

- >1/3 mangrove cover lost in U.S.; Loss of habitat and filtration services
- Built environments have replicated and further articulated pre-existing shorelines
- Human-made structures have potential to support diverse marine life and increase filtration capacity beyond that of existing natural edges (Layman et al. 2014)



Shoreline Technology Summary



From "ADaPT: Adaptation, Design and Planning Tool, w/ Huber, et al. 2017

Urban Shorelines - Applicable Technologies













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Florida's Canals are Narrow Navigation Channels

- Limited space for living shorelines
- Deepwater conditions loss of tidal zone habitat
- Promotes invasive species over natives
- Exacerbate wave energy and water turbidity
- Unattractive

Modified from http://www.thebluebook.com/iProView/807168/dsi-marine-construction-inc/general-contractors/

Nature's Shorelines are Diverse in Habitat and Species

- Tidal structure as nursery and hunting grounds for diverse species
- Filtration of water / erosion control
- Ecologically productive
- Mangrove Trimming and Preservation Act – helpful or hurtful?



Mid-tide view of mangrove, tunicates, sponges and shellfish



Subsurface view of mangrove habitat



Oyster reef, SW Florida

"Grafted" Landscapes?



Mid-century dune planting

Colonized Reef Ball

Camouflage?



Deceitful seawall to promote natural colonization

Wicked Permitting

- Complex / lengthy process is an understatement
- Local, Regional, State and Federal Reviews



Florida DEP Code – 62.330.050, Sect 12:

(12) Construction, Replacement, Restoration, Enhancement, and Repair of Seawall, Riprap, and Other Shoreline Stabilization –

(a) Construction replacement, and repair of seawalls or riprap in artificial waters and residential canal systems that are exempt under Section 403.813(1)(i), F.S., including only that backfilling needed to level the land behind seawalls or riprap.

(b) The restoration of a seawall or riprap under Section 403.813(1)(e), F.S., where:

1. The seawall or riprap has been damaged or destroyed within the last year by a discrete event, such as a storm, flood, accident, or fire or where the seawall or rip rap restoration or repair involves only minimal backfilling to level the land directly associated with the restoration or repair and does not involve land reclamation as the primary project purpose, as further explained in section 3.2.4 of Volume I;

2. Restoration shall be no more than 18 inches waterward of its previous location, as measured from the waterward face of the existing seawall to the face of the restored seawall, or from the waterward slope of the existing riprap to the waterward slope of the restored riprap;

Reef Wall Design

- Maximize habitat within 18" of allowable space
- Integrate seawall panel or install over existing
- Wave energy dissipation, erosion control
- Improve water quality

Casting Organic Patterns

Precast Panels

- Greater flexibility in design: custom materials, complex habitat features
- Applicable to any seawall flat concrete, corrugated composite, etc.
- High strength concrete 9000psi
- Crushed oyster shell as aggregate
- Surface area increased 200-300%
- Oyster growth enhances structure

Pilot Study – Manasota Key in Englewood, FL

Lemon Bay Installation

- Panels vary in complexity
- Monitored bi-monthly for biological development

Neighboring Shoreline

18 Month Growth

Generation II prototype at 16 weeks

Documented Species:

barnacles Trassostrea virginica, easter oyster **Isognomon alatus, flat tree oyster** Stenorhynchus seticornis, arrow crab Ecteinascidia turbinata, mangrove tunicate Phallusia nigra, black tunicate Ligia exotica, sea roach Polysiphonia ribbed mussels blue crab small stone crabs mud crabs porcelain crabs periwinkle and other snails hermit crabs cotton candy algae ethereal sponge and fire sponge bryozoans mangrove gambusia chasmodes saburrae

"Post-occupancy" Evaluation

Image Credits: Jessene Aquino-Thomas

Fort Pierce Shoreline – 06.2018

Diverse Substrates for Diverse Species

Subtractive + Additive Manufacturing

Current Projects

- Florida State Wildlife Grant with FWC – 300' installation during 2019 for monitoring over two years
- Tampa Riverwalk (with Meg Whitmer, Ecosphere Restoration Institute)
- Pilot studies with multiple municipalities
- Wave energy and tidal flow analysis with Florida Atlantic University Ocean and Mechanical Engineering

Thank you

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