ERDC, Field Implementation of Belowground Biomass (BGB) for Increased Dune Stability and Resiliency



BLUF: The aim of this proposed project is to observe and document the response of a man-made dune to incrementally added belowground biomass. Recent research at ERDC shows the value of belowground biomass in dunes, and it is hypothesized that including biomass during the construction project, or adding biomass incrementally as the dunes naturally accrete, will greatly increase the stability of the dune, especially while vegetation is establishing.

Objectives

- Increase BGB utilizing natural wrack
- Monitor the beach/dune system
- TN summarizing groomed/man-made dune maintenance practices
- Continue the study to FY21 & publish

Approach

- Site selection & define experimental zones
- Pre-treatment & periodic terrestrial lidar surveys
- Incremental wrack placement at dune toe & adjust beach grooming practices.
- Field inspection post-storm event (TS Cristobal)





FY20 RSM IPR ERDC, Field Implementation of Belowground Biomass for Increased Dune Stability and Resiliency



District/Other USACE PDT Members

Eve Eisemann, CEERD-HN-C, Res. Physical Sci. Mary Bryant, CEERD-HFC-S, Res. Hydraulic Eng. Dr. Duncan Bryant, CEERD-HFC-T, Res. Hydraulic Eng. Elizabeth Godsey, CESAM-EN-HH, Coastal Eng. Richard Allen, CESAM-EN-HH, Civil Eng.

Leveraging/Collaborative Opportunities

- Mobile District Mississippi Coastal Improvements Program (MsCIP) re-planting of Harrison County Dunes.
- Harrison County Sand Authority beach maintenance project

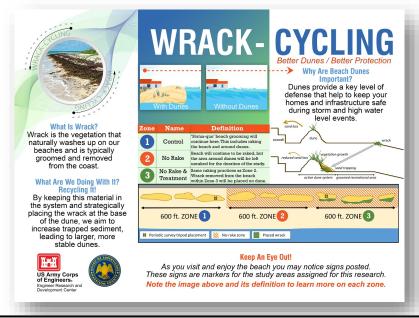
Stakeholders/Partners

Mobile District Team

Alison Fitzgerald, CESAM-EN-HH, hydraulic engineer, <u>Alison.A.Fitzgerald@usace.army.mil</u>

Angelia Lewis, CESAM-PD-EC, biologist Brian A. Zettle, CESAM-PD-EI, senior biologist

<u>Harrison County, MS Sand Authority</u> Charles V. Loftis, Director, <u>CLoftis@co.harrison.ms.us</u>



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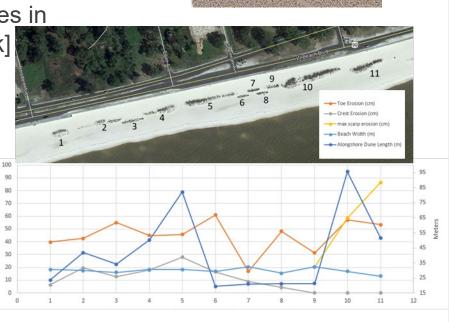
Accomplishments/Deliverables

- Site selection and approval
- Creation of signage
- Field measurements post-Cristobal
- Preliminary terrestrial lidar surveys completed
- placement of signage [to happen this week]
- Initiation of wrack placement and changes in grooming practices [to happen this week]
- TN summarizing groomed/man-made dune practices [in progress]

Lessons Learned

- Importance of close communication with local and district stakeholders
- Travel delays due to COVID-19





RACKCYCLIN

ZONE 1 START



ZONE 1 END

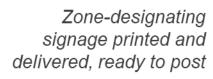
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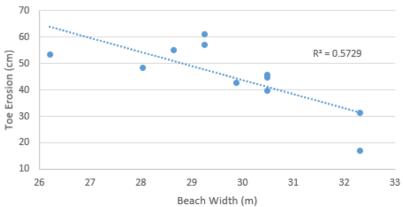
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Colorized lidar point cloud of a single dune segment (top) and the whole study site (bottom)



ERDC, Field Implementation of Belowground Biomass for Increased Dune Stability and Resiliency



What challenges did you face to get your project to implementation and how did you move past them?

- Travel restrictions/delays
- TS Cristobal



TS Cristobal & impacts observed on the MS Gulf Coast



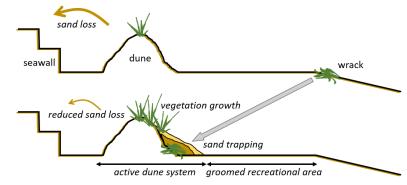
ERDC, Field Implementation of Belowground Biomass for Increased Dune Stability and Resiliency



How is this project benefiting the USACE and Nation?

This project has the potential to greatly improve the sediment retention of nourishment projects with man-made dunes by augmenting the dunes' ability to capture and retain sand. This method may be an effective sediment management strategy, improving the efficiency of beach re-nourishments and man-made dunes.

- The use of wrack material for dune improvement will reduce costs to the local stakeholders associated with beach grooming and disposal
- With increased biomass, aeolian sediment trapping will increase, preventing sand loss
- Added biomass may enhance dune vegetation growth (Sigren, Figlus & Armitage, 2014)
- Increased dune stability and resistance to erosion



Thank you! Eve.Eisemann@usace.army.mil



