

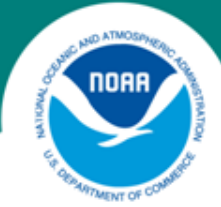
Science, Service, Stewardship



Habitat Protection and Restoration Prioritization

Chesapeake Bay

**A NOAA
Nature Conservancy
Partnership**



Key Drivers

NOAA's shift toward targeted restoration

- Oysters, fish passage, wetlands & benthic habitat
- Provide regional focal areas for investment that lead to greater ecological returns

Habitat protection

- Classify and prioritize benthic habitat types
- Strengthen permit communication with partners
- Enhance protection where it is needed most

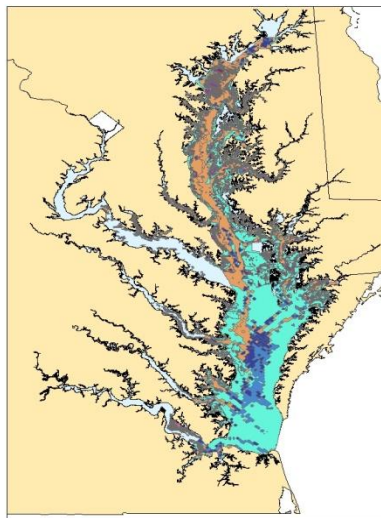
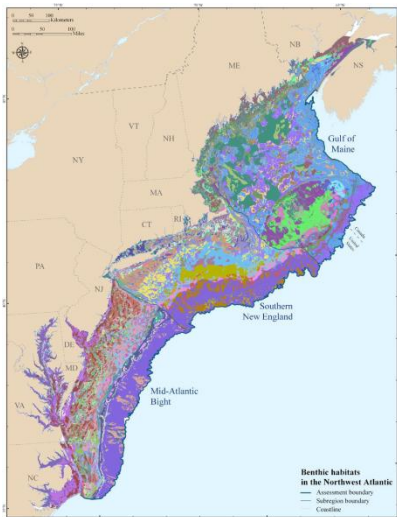




Building on Existing Regional Efforts with a Common Partner

Northwest Atlantic Marine
Ecoregional Assessment

Northeast Regional Coastal and
Marine Ecological Classification
Standard



Northeast Aquatic Connectivity

Chesapeake Fish Passage
Prioritization

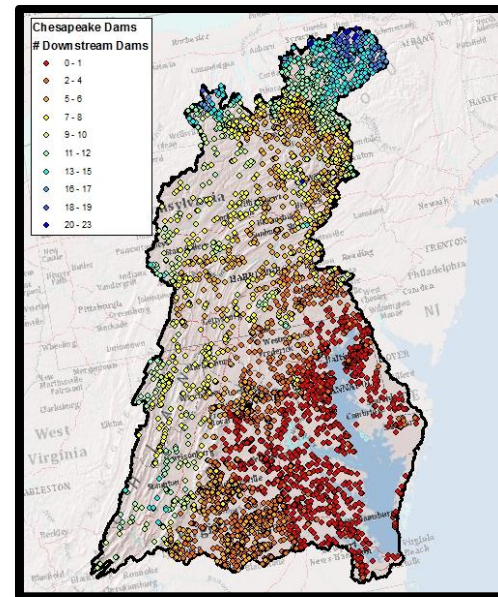
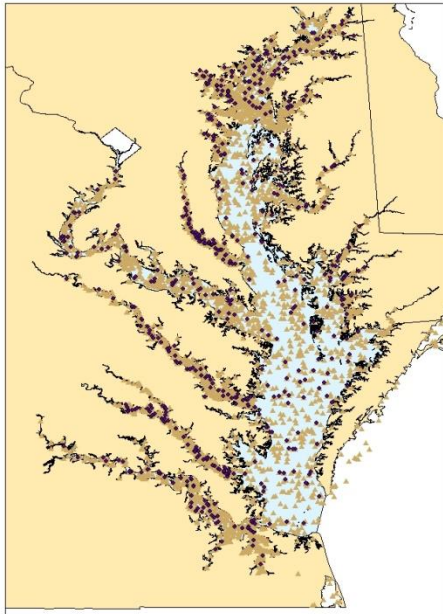
Mid-Atlantic Regional Team
Mapping Portal

Coastal Marine Ecological
Classification Standard



Current Status In the Chesapeake

Many pieces in place but currently no Bay wide framework to determine priorities and evaluate tradeoffs



Goal to prioritize display NOAA's habitat priorities in the Chesapeake Bay in one GIS



Products

Maps showing NOAA's habitat restoration/protection priority areas, including areas of overlap

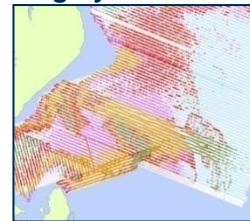
Priority areas determined using a set of GIS data (prioritization criteria)

GIS based application

Allow user to work at a different Scale (subwatershed, state, etc)



Side Scan Sonar Imagery



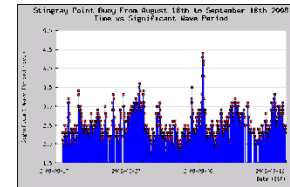
Acoustic Bottom Type Data



Single Beam Bathymetry



Sediment Samples



Oceanographic Data

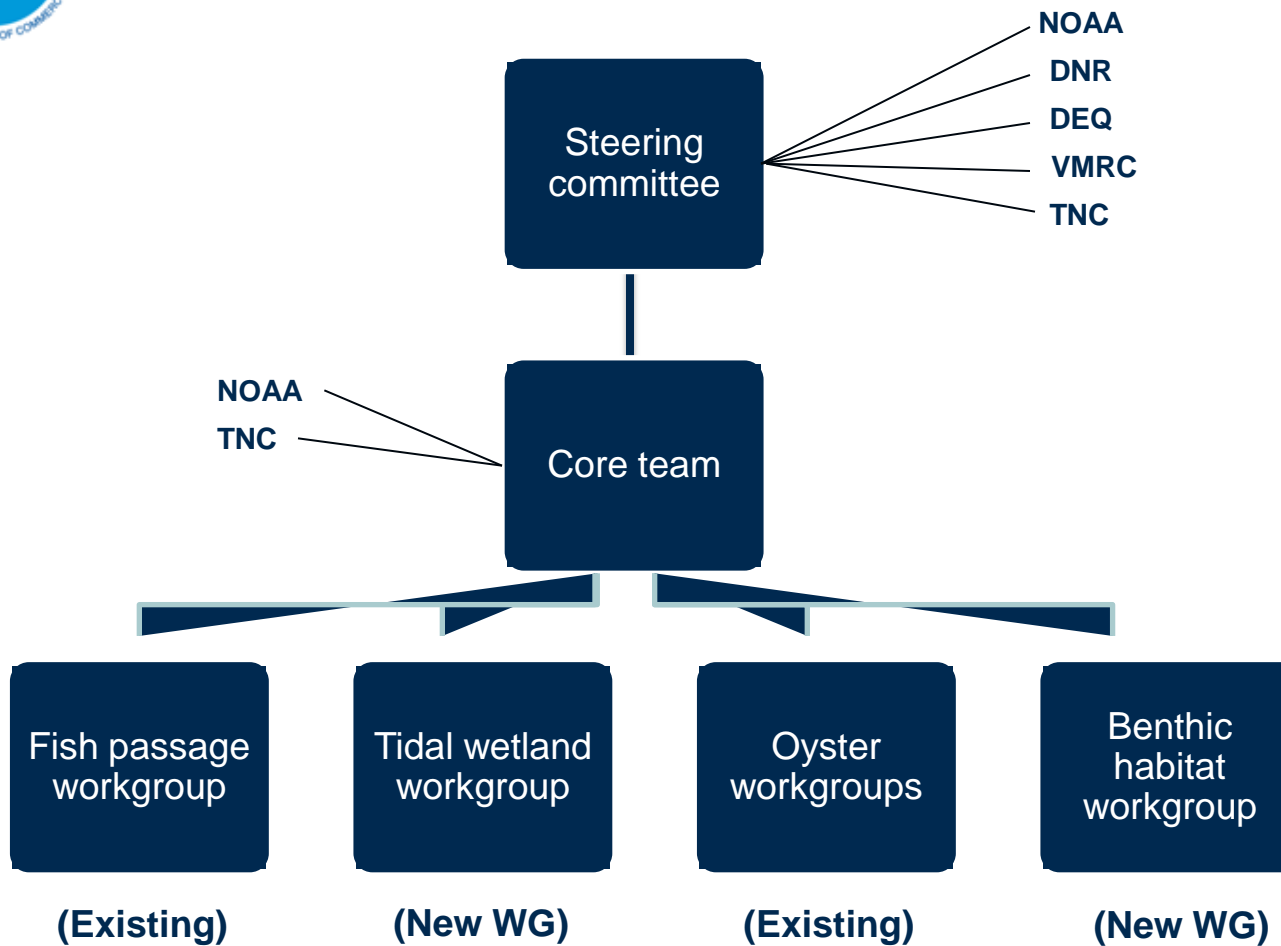


Biological Survey Data






Project Framework



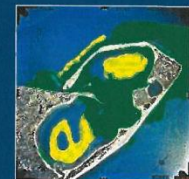
Goal is to **classify** the bay bottom
using physical characteristics
(grain size, bathymetry, slope)
and biological data (benthic
community, fish trawl survey
data)

What is it?

	Terrestrial Counterparts
Water Column Component	None
Sub-Aquatic Component	Vegetation Cover
Surface Geology Component	Surficial Geology
Sub-Benthic Component	Soils
GeoForm Component	Physiographic Provinces & Landforms



- Provides **structure** for developing and **synthesizing** data
- Supports status and **trend monitoring** activities
- **Complements existing** wetland and upland **classification systems**.





Tidal Wetlands Work Group

Prioritize areas for NOAA to conduct tidal wetland restoration/protection

Provide focus areas for HCD permit review

Prioritization using GIS data:
Erosion vulnerability (fetch, wind direction), Bathymetry, Adjacency to priority benthic habitats, Historic wetlands, SAV/Oyster (avoid replacement but prioritize proximity), Sea Level Rise, Upland Land Use, Topography ?????



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Waterways Experiment
Station

Wetlands Research Program Technical Report WRP-DE-4

A Hydrogeomorphic Classification for Wetlands

by Mark M. Brinson



August 1993 – Final Report
Approved For Public Release; Distribution Is Unlimited





Living Shorelines

Tidal marsh restoration that offers shoreline protection benefits

Addressed by tidal wetlands work group

Will be a secondary prioritization using priority wetland restoration areas: Public/private ownership, Persistent geologic features, Erosion rates (not just vulnerability) ????





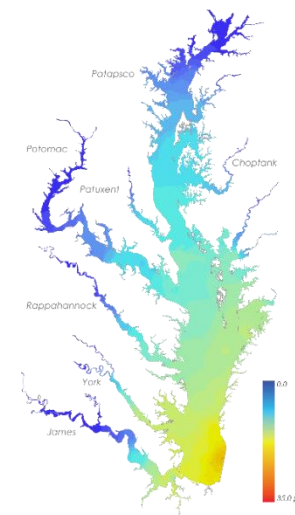
Project Milestones

1. Data Inventory
2. Develop base map (propose highest level resolution feasible)
-Review with working groups
3. Propose prioritization criteria and analysis methods for each habitat type
-Already complete for fish passage and oysters
4. Conduct analysis and review with workgroups
5. Propose and review secondary prioritization based on overlapping priorities for multiple habitat types





Project Timeline



**Catalogue
data**
5/12

**Confirm
data,
scale,
etc. w/
WG**
7/12

**Refine
criteria
w/ WG**
10/12

**ID areas
of
overlap**
3/13

**Draft base
map**
6/12

**Draft
prioritization
criteria**
8/12

**Initial
priority
maps**
12/12

**Finalize
restoration
and
protection
prioritization**
5/13



Anticipated Benefits



1. Prioritize NOAA's Chesapeake Bay protection and restoration efforts
2. Better communicate these priorities to our partners, public, etc.
3. Identify collaborative restoration and protection opportunities
4. Enhance resolution of habitat and living resource data

