



**State of Louisiana  
Department of Natural Resources  
Coastal Restoration Division**

**Monitoring Plan**

for

**Bayou LaBranche Wetland Creation**

State Project Number PO-17  
Priority Project List 1

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St. Charles Parish

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## MONITORING PLAN

**PROJECT NO. PO-17 BAYOU LA BRANCHE**

**ORIGINAL DATE: May 16, 1994**

**REVISED DATES: July 23, 1998, August 14, 2003**

### Preface

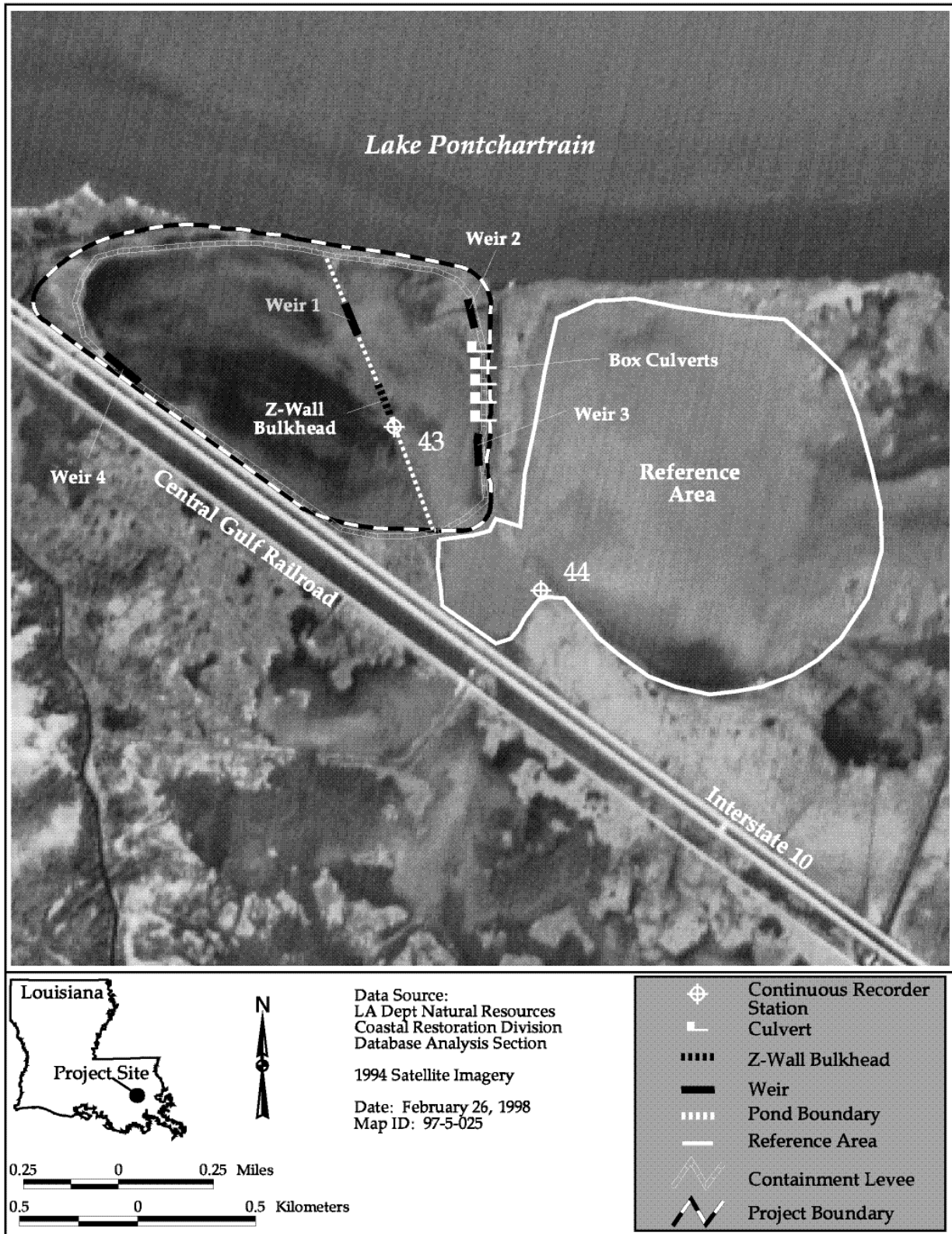
Pursuant to a CWPPRA Task Force decision on April 14, 1998, the original monitoring plan was reduced in scope due to budgetary constraints. Specifically, one post-construction aerial photography will be dropped; continuous water level monitoring will occur for only 5 years; monthly staff gauge readings will be dropped; and the number of vegetation sampling stations will be reduced by 50%.

Pursuant to a CWPPRA Task Force decision on August 14, 2003 to adopt the Coastwide Reference Monitoring System (CRMS-*Wetlands*) for CWPPRA, updates were made to this Monitoring Plan to merge it with CRMS to provide more useful information for modeling efforts and future project planning while maintaining the monitoring mandates of the Breaux Act. The implementation plan included review of monitoring efforts on currently constructed projects for opportunities to 1) determine if current monitoring stations could be replaced by CRMS stations, 2) determine if monitoring could be reduced to evaluate only the primary objectives of each project and 3) determine whether monitoring should be reduced or stopped because project success had been demonstrated or unresolved issues compromised our ability to actually evaluate project effectiveness. As a result of a joint meeting with DNR, USGS, and the federal sponsor, the recommendations for this Monitoring Plan were to maintain it in its current form. Based on the fact that the majority of the monitoring has already been completed, it was recommended to maintain the monitoring for this project as originally planned.

### Project Description

The Bayou La Branche Wetland project (PO-17) encompasses a 436 ac (176 ha) area located in St. Charles Parish on the southwestern shore of Lake Pontchartrain (figure 1). Historically, this area was classified as a brackish marsh (Chabreck and Linscombe 1968) that served as a nursery ground for commercial and recreational finfish species (Hinchee 1977; Cramer 1978). A failed attempt at agriculture in the early 1900s caused subsidence of the interior marsh, which led to the formation of a large open-water pond. The pond has progressively increased in size, leaving just a narrow band of marsh on the Lake Pontchartrain shoreline. Lake Pontchartrain shoreline retreat between 1955 and 1972 was estimated to be 9.5 ft/yr (2.9 m/yr) (Coastal Environments, Inc. 1984), threatening to breach the shoreline and expose the pond to damage from greater wave energy.

The purpose of this project is to create new vegetated wetlands in the open-water pond area of the Bayou La Branche wetlands utilizing dredged sediment. The specific measurable project goals are to create approximately 305 ac (123 ha) of shallow-water habitat conducive to the natural succession



**Figure 1.** Bayou LaBranche Wetland Restoration (PO-17) project features.

of emergent wetland vegetation and to establish a ratio in the project area of 70% emergent marsh and 30% open-water within 5 yr following project completion.

Project components include an earthen containment berm surrounding the pond area and approximately 2.7 million yds<sup>3</sup> (2.1 million m<sup>3</sup>) of sediment dredged from the nearby Lake Pontchartrain water bottom. The project is divided into two areas: Pond A and Pond B (figure 1). The barrier between the ponds consists of a spoil ridge with a sheet pile z-wall closure and a concrete weir (weir 1, figure 1). The removal of several segments of the z-wall and the opening of the weir has allowed for the exchange of water between Pond A and Pond B. Exterior weirs (weirs 2 and 3, figure 1) on the eastern berm of Pond B allow excess water to flow out of the project area, and provide for ingress and egress of marine species during periods of high water.

The sediment was pumped from Lake Pontchartrain into the project area between February and April of 1994. In July 1994, the dredged material was aerially seeded with *Echinochloa crusgalli* var. *frumentacea* (Japanese millet) to enhance volunteer plant growth and reduce aeolian transport of sediment. Sediments are expected to consolidate to an elevation of 0.65–1.62 ft (0.2 - 0.5 m) NAVD 5 yr after construction (Cottone 1996). Once the sediment has consolidated completely, *Taxodium distichum* (bald cypress) and undetermined brackish marsh plant species will be planted.

#### Project Objective

1. Create new vegetated wetlands in the Bayou La Branche area utilizing dredged sediments.

#### Specific Goals

The following goals will contribute to the evaluation of the above objective:

1. Create approximately 305 ac (123 ha) of shallow water habitat conducive to the natural establishment of emergent wetland vegetation.
2. Increase marsh:open water ratio in the project area to a minimum of 70% marsh to 30% water after five years.

#### Monitoring Elements

The following monitoring elements will provide the information necessary to evaluate the specific goals listed above:

1. **Habitat Mapping** To measure marsh to open water ratios to document marsh loss rate for the project and adjacent reference area, color infrared aerial photography (1:12,000 scale, with ground controls) will be obtained. The photography will be georectified, photointerpreted, mapped and analyzed with GIS by National Wetland Research Center (NWRC)

personnel using procedures outlined in Steyer et al. 1995). The photography will be flown in 1993 (pre-construction), and in 1997, and 2012.

2. Vegetation Will be conducted to quantify species composition and relative abundance of emergent vegetation in duplicate one square meter plots taken at 880 ft (268 m) intervals along the vegetative transects for a total of 42 plots. Sampling will be conducted during periods of peak vegetation biomass. Vegetation will be monitored in pre-construction (1994) and following project completion in 1996, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, and 2012.
3. Sediment and Water Elevations Will be measured using 19 staff gauges located at the intersections of vegetation transects to be tied into two continuous recorders located in the project and reference areas. The recorder in the project area will be compared to the reference area recorder in order to determine duration and frequency of flooding. The continuous recorders will collect data from 1994 until 1999. The 19 staff gauges will be monitored monthly from May 1996 until April 1998 and then re-measured during the vegetation sampling periods.
4. Sediment Will be collected using a "Swenson" corer, taking one 10 cm deep sample at 880 ft (268 m) intervals along the vegetative transects. Sampling will correspond to the vegetation monitoring in years 1994, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2004, 2007, 2010, and 2012. Soil variables measured will include percent organic matter, bulk density, soil salinity and water content.

#### Anticipated Statistical Tests and Hypotheses

The following paragraphs describe statistical tests that will be used to analyze data collected for each monitoring element to evaluate the accomplishment of the project goals. The numbers to the left correspond to the monitoring elements described above. These are followed by statements of the project goals, and the hypotheses that will be used in the evaluation.

1. The land area values taken post-project construction will be modeled using a 'First order autoregressive (FOA) time series model. Descriptive and summary statistics on historical data (for 1956, 1978, and 1988) and data from color-infrared aerial photography collected pre- and post-construction will be used, along with GIS interpretations of these data sets, to evaluate marsh to open water ratios and changes in the rate of marsh loss/gain in the project and reference areas.

*Goal:* Increase marsh:open water ratio in the project area to a minimum of 70% marsh to 30% water after five years.

*Hypothesis:*

H<sub>0</sub>: Emergent wetland vegetation area, five years following project implementation will not be equal to or greater than 70% marsh / 30% open water which, for the 436 ac (176 ha) total project area, is equal to 305 ac (123 ha).

H<sub>a</sub>: Emergent wetland vegetation area, five years following project implementation will be equal to or greater than 70% marsh / 30% open water which, for the 436 ac (176 ha) total project area, is equal to 305 ac (123 ha).

2. The method of analysis will be based on the type of project:

A. If the project consists of vegetative planting, the data will be evaluated through paired *t*-tests. Analyses will include data such as percent survival and measure of growth (*i.e.* height, spread).

B. If the project does not involve vegetative planting (*i.e.* vegetative transects or vegetative stations), the primary approach will be to determine differences in species composition and relative abundance, as evaluated by an ANOVA that will consider both spatial and temporal variation and interaction. The ANOVA approach may include terms in the model to adjust for station/transect locations, proximity to structures, and seasonal fluctuations. Ancillary data (*i.e.* herbivory, historical) will be used when available. This additional information may be evaluated through analyses such as: correlation, trend, multiple comparisons, and interval estimation.

*Goal:* Increase occurrence of emergent wetland vegetation.

*Hypothesis:*

H<sub>0</sub>: Occurrence of emergent wetland vegetation will not be significantly greater after project implementation than occurrence of emergent wetland vegetation before project implementation.

H<sub>a</sub>: Occurrence of emergent wetland vegetation will be significantly greater after project implementation than occurrence of emergent wetland vegetation before project implementation.



status and effectiveness of the project as well as cumulative effects of restoration projects in the basin.

5. Due to logistical problems accessing the project site, the schedule for monitoring has been altered so that the first vegetative and sediment monitoring will be done when the sediment has consolidated sufficiently to allow access. The subsequent monitoring schedule will be as written. The TAG have been made aware of these changes and supports the modification.

6. References:

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Hinchee, R. E. 1977. Selected aspects of the biology of Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana. 1. Simulations of man's effects on the Lake Pontchartrain food web. 2. The role of the St. Charles Parish marsh in the life cycle of the gulf menhaden. 3. The fishery value of the St. Charles Parish marsh. M.S. thesis. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University. 75 pp.

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