

West Pond Living Shoreline Queens, New York

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City University of New York

Science and Resilience Institute





City College ASRC

West Pond Living Shoreline

Google Earth

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image © 2024, Airbus



10 km

West Pond June 2012



Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge Gateway National Recreation Area



West Pond Nov 2012

Hurricane Sandy

Google Earth

200 m



West Pond June 2017



Gateway National Recreation Area...

Jamaica Bay W...

Look Out Bench

Google Earth

200 m



West Pond May 2021



Gateway National Recreation Area...

Jamaica Bay W

Look Out Bench



Jamaica Bay - Rockaway Parks Conservancy



JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

BIG JOHN'S POND

JAMAICA BAY WILDLIFE REFUGE

HISTORIC OUTFALL

WEST POND

LOW MARSH
HIGH MARSH

BLACK BANK
South Marsh



MONARCH BUTTERFLY
Danaus plexippus



SPARTINA ALTERNIFLORA
Smooth cordgrass



ATLANTIC HORSESHOE CRAB
Limulus polyphemus



RED KNOT
Calidris canutus



DIAMONDBACK TERRAPIN
Malaclemys terrapin

JAMAICA BAY



Project Team

Project Lead (design and construction): Jamaica Bay-Rockaway Parks Conservancy, a project of the Fund for the City of New York

Design Team (design, permit and construction management): Dirtworks Landscape Architecture, Rippled Waters Engineers, Great Ecology

Contractor: Galvin Bros. Inc./Madhue Contracting Inc., a Joint Venture

Non-profit Partner: Billion Oyster Project (provided oyster shell)

Key Community Partners: Jamaica Bay Ecowatchers and American Littoral Society

Funding Partners: NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation, NYC Department of Environmental Protection and NYS Attorney General's Office (on behalf of the Nitrogen Settlement Fund), National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Monitoring Partner: Science and Resilience Institute at Jamaica Bay

West Pond Living Shoreline

May-October 2021

- 2,400 linear feet of shoreline
 - 51,000 cubic yards of sand/soil
 - 14 acres total area
 - 200,000 native plants
 - Breakwater features
 - 4,900 bags of shell
 - Erosion Control
 - 20" w and 12" w coir logs
 - Tree fascines
 - \$3.7 million project
- Natural materials





**Jamaica Bay -
Rockaway Parks
Conservancy**

- Breakwater features
4,900 bags of shell





Coir logs



Jamaica Bay -
Rockaway Parks
Conservancy

- Erosion Control
-20”w and 12”w coir logs



**Jamaica Bay -
Rockaway Parks
Conservancy**



Shell Breakwater

Coir logs

2021



**Jamaica Bay -
Rockaway Parks
Conservancy**



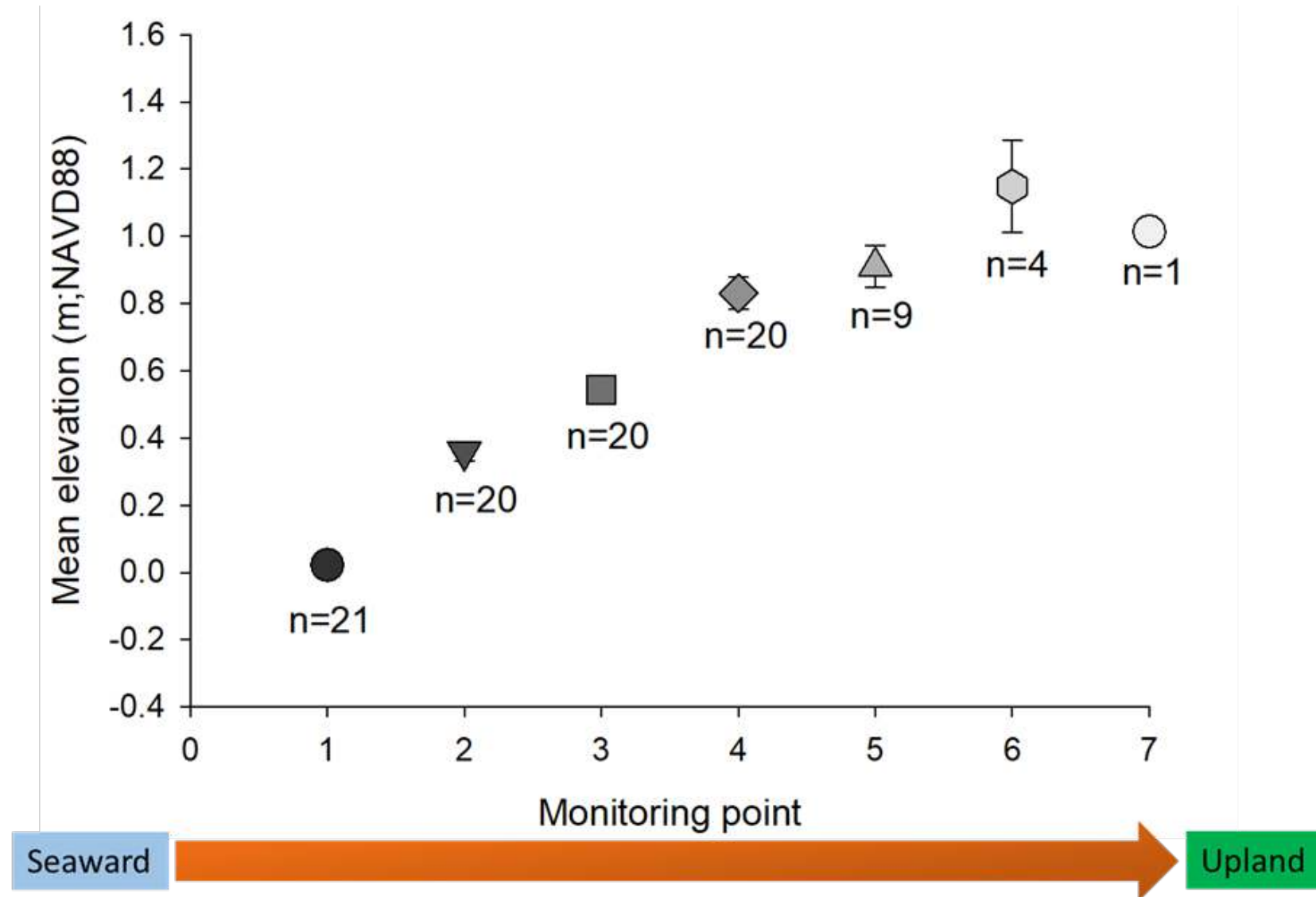
Monitoring began September 2022



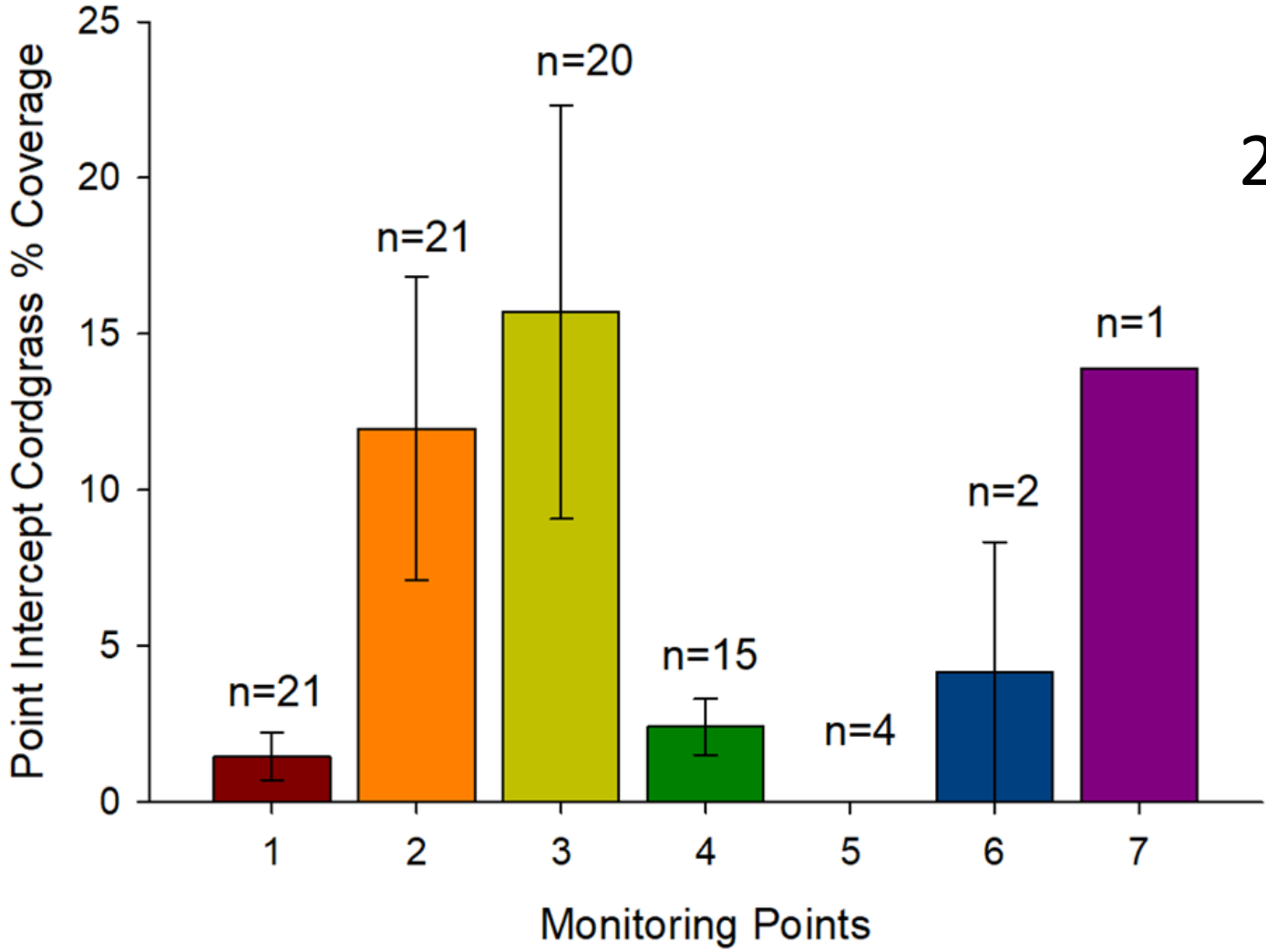
Monitoring began September 2022



Elevation across monitoring points in 2022



Cordgrass % coverage across monitoring points 2022



2022 Mean = 8%

2023 Replanting- 60,000 plugs

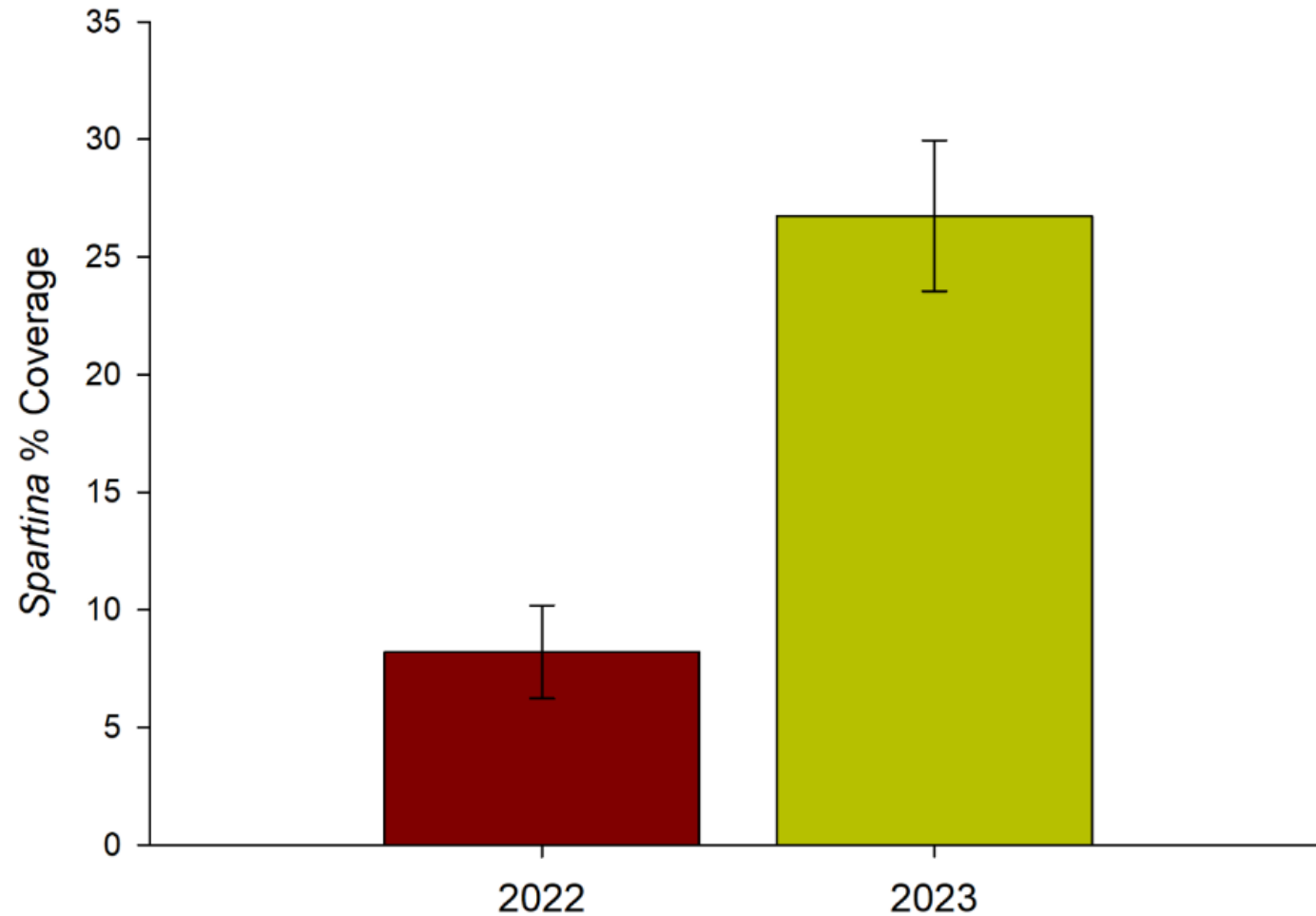


Jamaica Bay - Rockaway Parks Conservancy



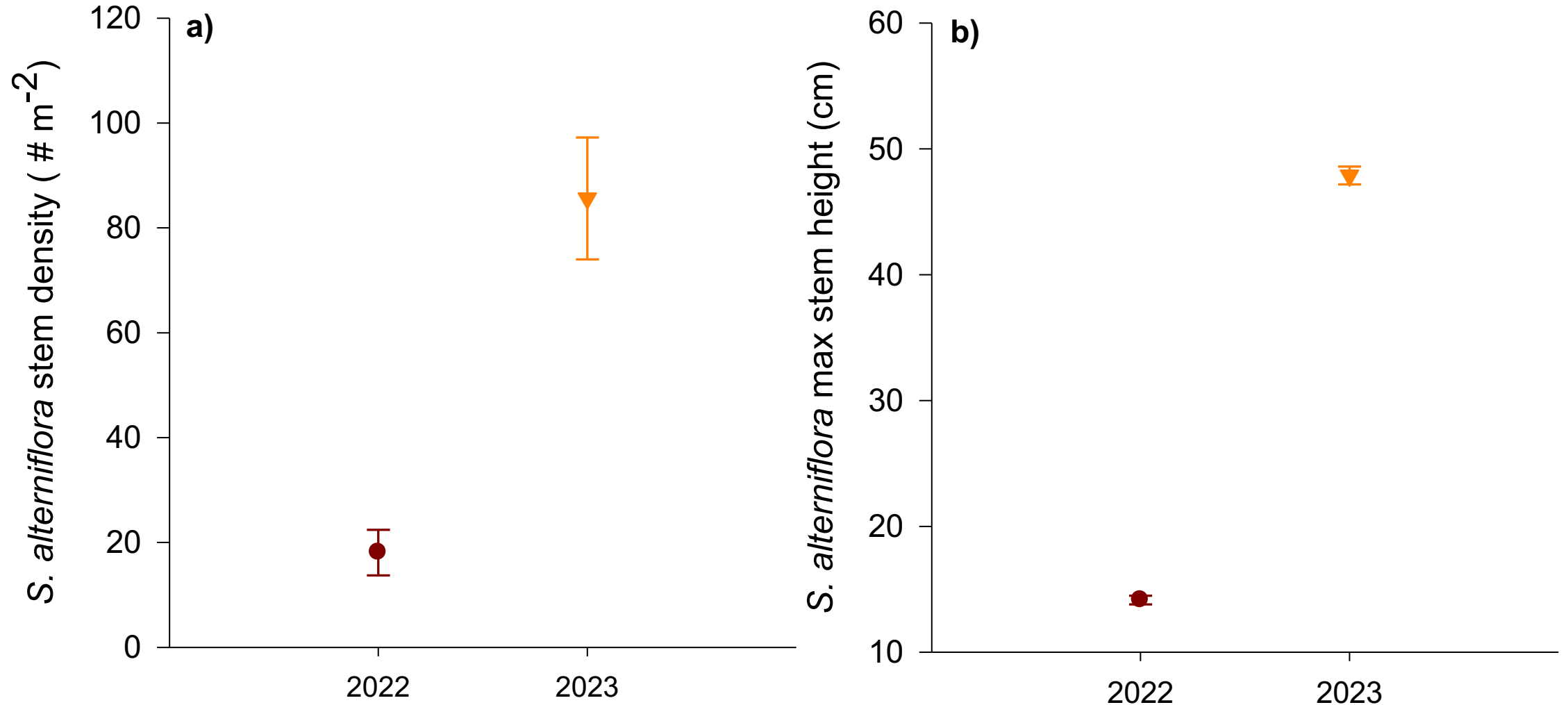
West Pond Living Shoreline Replanting Plan – June 2023

Cordgrass coverage increased 3x in 2023

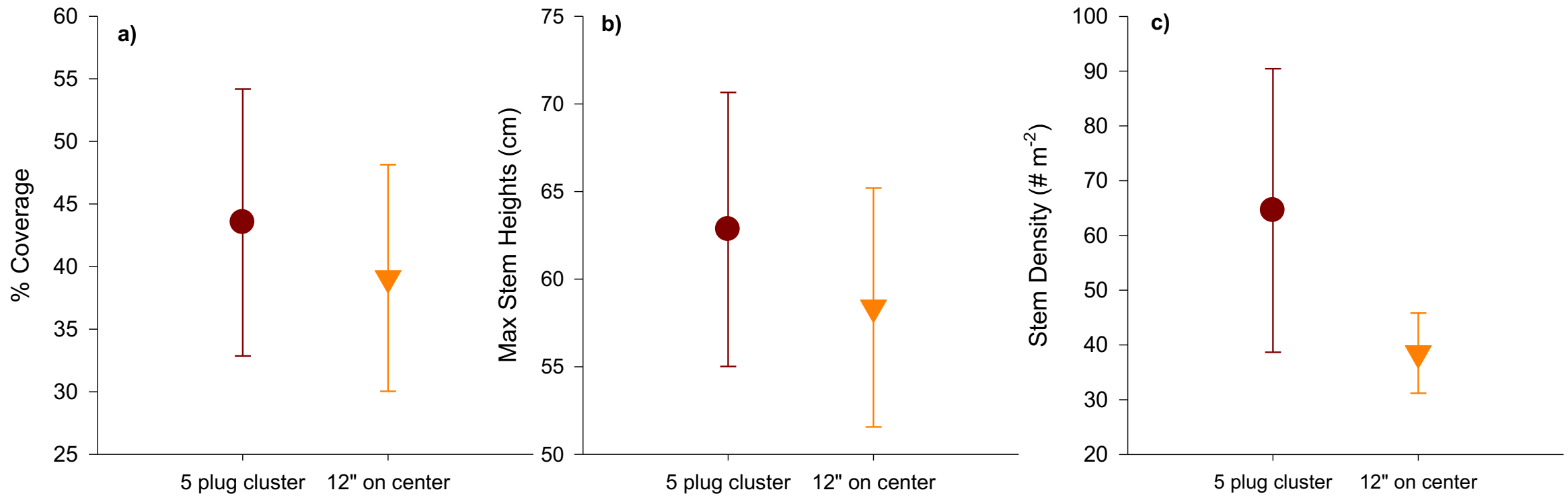


2023 Mean = 27%

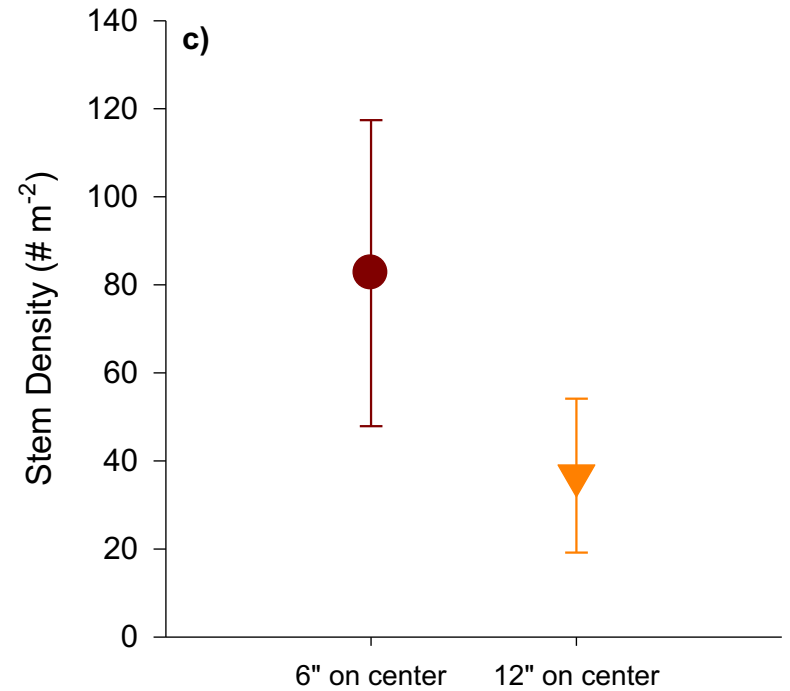
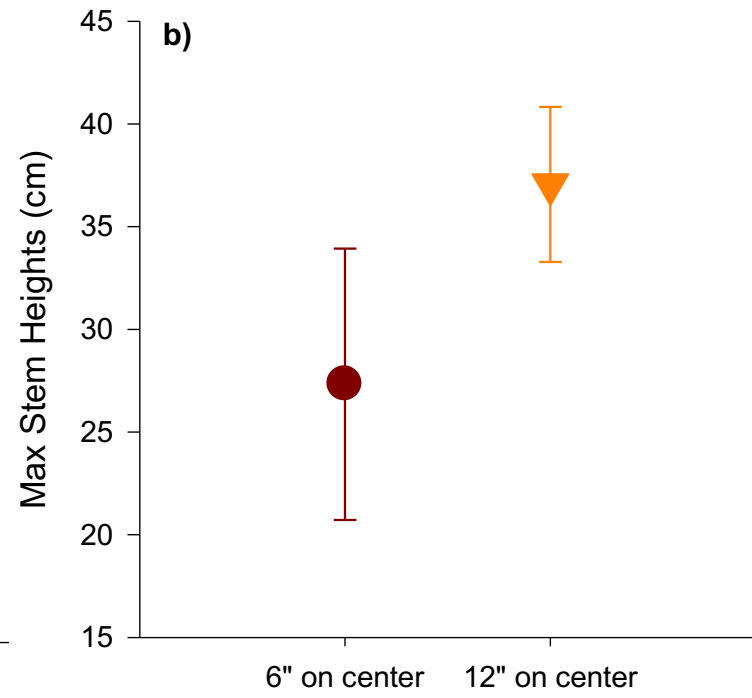
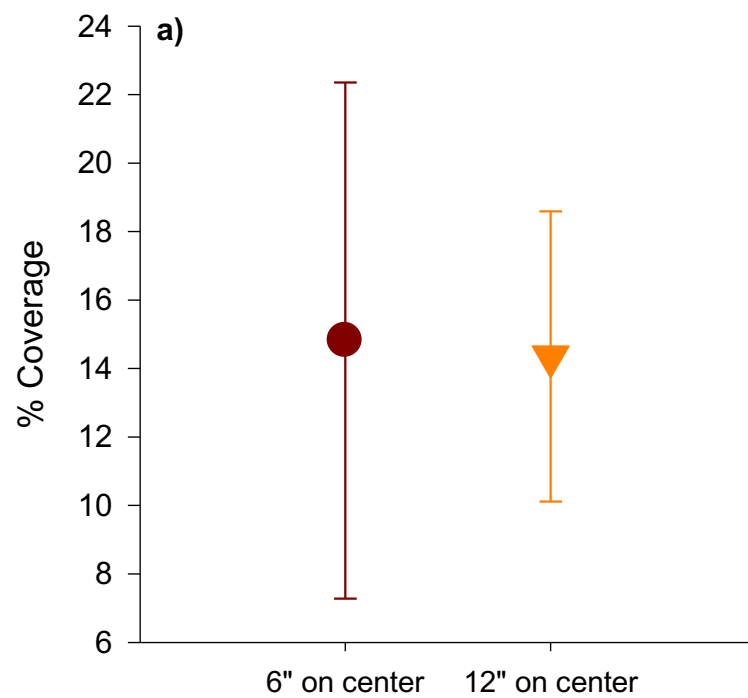
Cordgrass stem heights and densities increased significantly from 2022 to 2023



Planting technique did not improve vegetation 5 plug cluster vs 12" on center



Planting technique did not improve vegetation 6" on center vs 12" on center



Project Challenges –
Shell bags degraded &
All coir logs were lost < 1yr



Project Challenges – Herbivore Exclusion



Project Challenges – Herbivore Exclusion



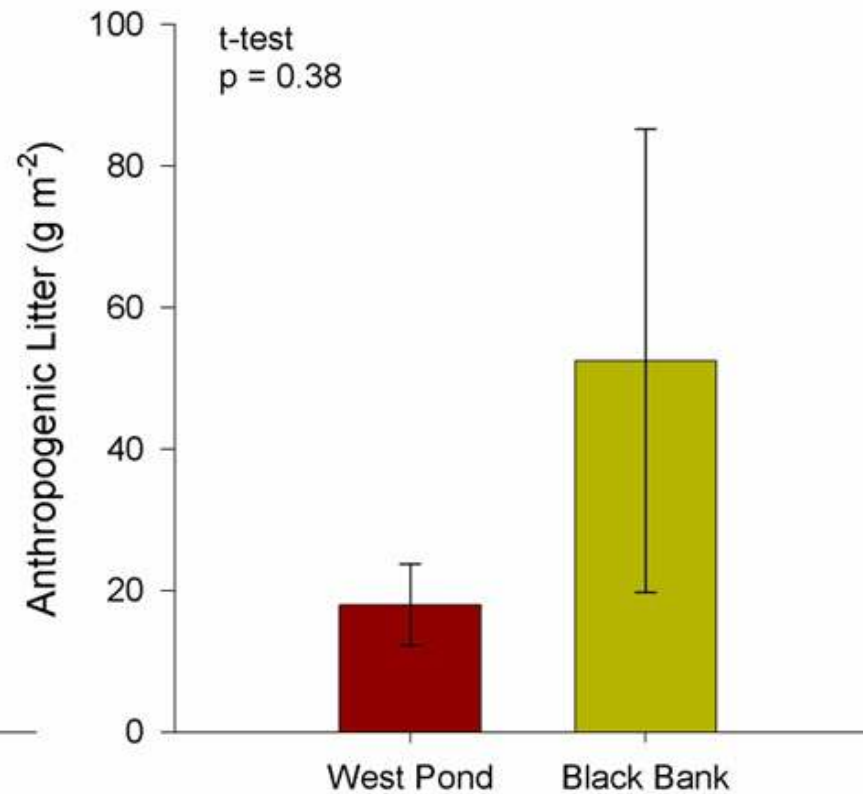
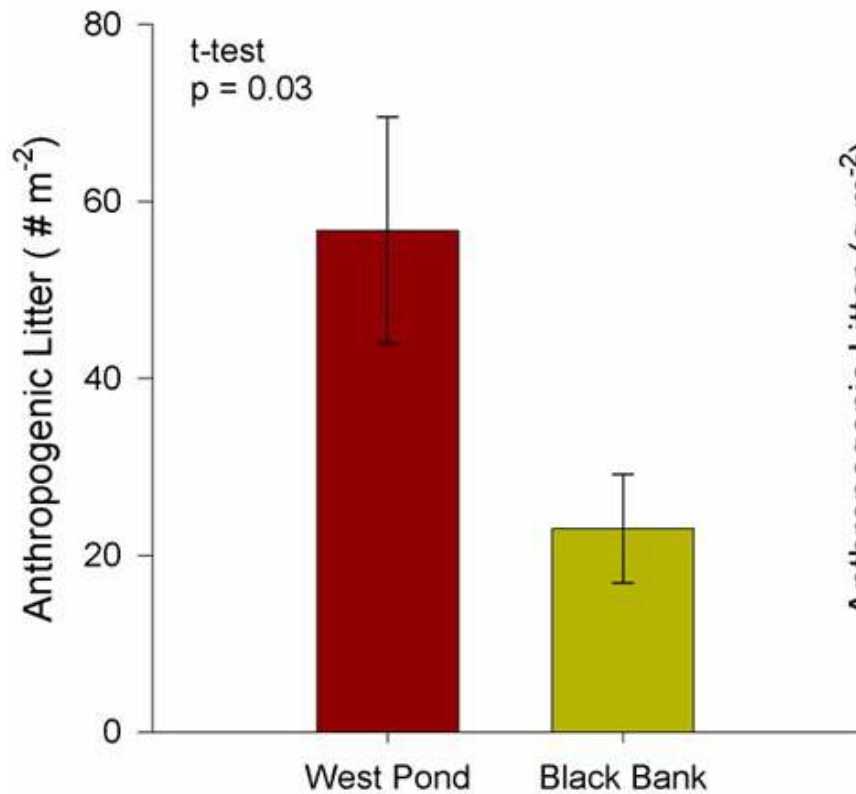
Project Challenges – Herbivore exclusion enhances litter accumulation



Hypothesis: Herbivore exclusion fencing will trap litter and create a “hot-spot” of litter accumulation.



Project Challenges – Herbivore exclusion enhances litter accumulation

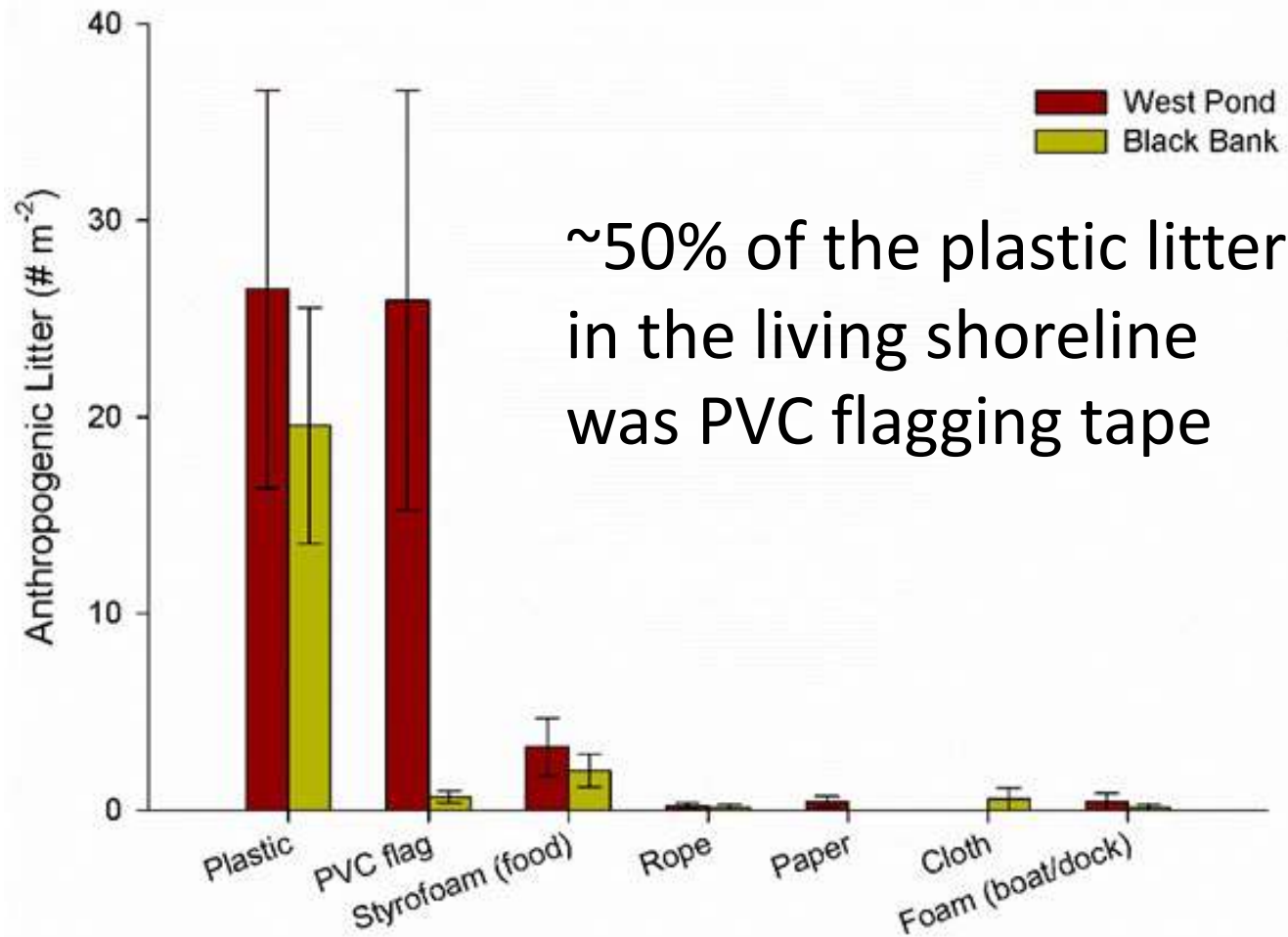


- Significantly more litter in West Pond than natural marsh.
- Litter was heavier in the natural marsh.

Project Challenges – Herbivore exclusion enhances litter accumulation



Project Challenges – Herbivore exclusion enhances litter accumulation



~50% of the plastic litter in the living shoreline was PVC flagging tape



Project Challenges- Macroalgal accumulation



Project Challenges – Wind Fetch





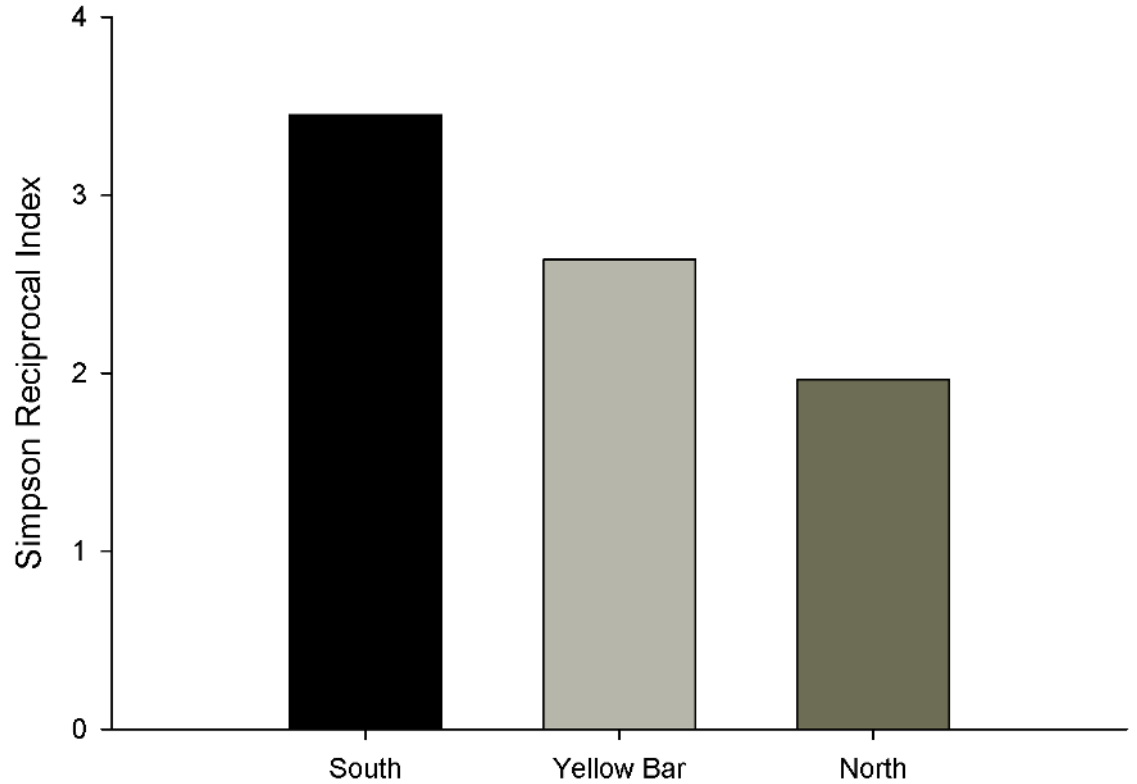
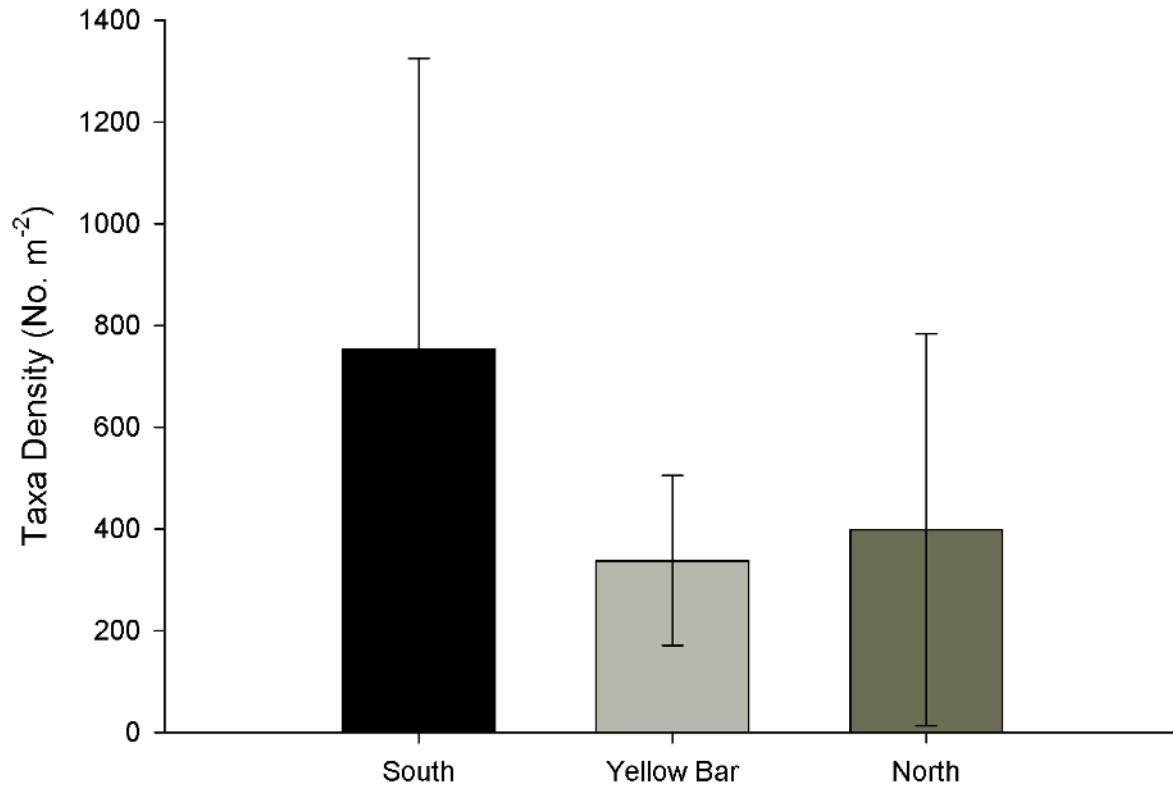
Do the shell
mounds
provide
ecological
benefits?

Invertebrate biodiversity study West Pond Shell Mounds





Vertical complexity increased invertebrate density and biodiversity



Lessons Learned

- Ongoing maintenance is key
 - Herbivore exclusion fencing
 - Replanting
- Spring planting performed better than fall planting
- Elevation is critical but one of many factors driving plant success
- Wind & Waves may leave some habitat without vegetation
 - Breakwaters may be needed



Jamaica Bay Rockaway Parks Conservancy CUNY

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