



**21st
GLOBE
ANNUAL
MEETING**

**COASTAL RESILIENCE
IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS**

*July 30 - August 3, 2017
New Haven, Connecticut
#GLOBE21*

THE GLOBE PROGRAM

SPONSORED BY: NASA, NSF

SUPPORTED BY: NOAA, US EPA

IMPLEMENTED BY: UCAR

HOSTED BY: Southern Connecticut State University

Coastal Resilience

Moderator: Scott Graves

Presenters: David Kozak, Mark Paine, Jim Tait, Rebecca French



Citizen Science

Tuesday 1 August, 2017 @ 8:30am - 9:30am

Panel Discussion: Coastal Resilience

Moderator: Scott Graves

Presenters: Mark Paine, Jim Tait

– panel questions/discussion points to include ...

The importance of ongoing environmental monitoring; expanding collaborations on citizen science, academia and local state agency stakeholders; and future planning for coastal resilience – SLAMM modeling and more. Examples of West Haven City, WH High School, SCSU ENV classes, SCSU MAR classes, East Haven City.





Citizen Science

Tuesday 1 August, 2017 @ 8:30am - 9:30am

Panel Discussion: Coastal Resilience

Presenter: Mark Paine

Mr. Paine is the Department of Public Works liaison to the Harbor Management Commission, the Inland Wetlands Watercourse Agency and the West Haven Watershed Association. He has also managed the Menunkatuck Audubon Society's osprey platform project. He recently received the Outstanding Municipal Official of the Year award for New Haven County from the Southwest Connecticut Conservation District. Mr. Paine, an alumnus of SCSU, has worked with SCSU faculty including James Tait and Scott Graves on coastal resilience monitoring projects involving SCSU students. He has also worked with local West Haven High School teachers (Kevin Dickson) and students to further study the Cove River estuary.



Presenter: Mark Paine



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Presenter: Jim Tait



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Panel Discussion: Coastal Resilience

Presenter: Jim Tait

Dr. Tait received a Ph.D. in Earth Sciences, with a specialty in coastal oceanography, from the University of California at Santa Cruz. His current research focuses on the coastal impacts of large storms such as Irene and Sandy. He is co-founder and co-coordinator of the Werth Center for Coastal and Marine Studies at SCSU. He has worked with coastal communities to develop resilience in the face of rising sea level and storm intensification. One of his most cherished accomplishments is being included in the surfing movie *Beyond Monster Mavericks*.

Werth Center for Coastal and Marine Studies



Kaelyn Phillips



Lara Croft

Hurricane Impacts on the Connecticut Coast



Presenter: Jim Tait



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Working with fellow faculty and students on detailed beach and inland transects - surveying with Total Station.



Southern Connecticut State University

Presenter: Jim Tait



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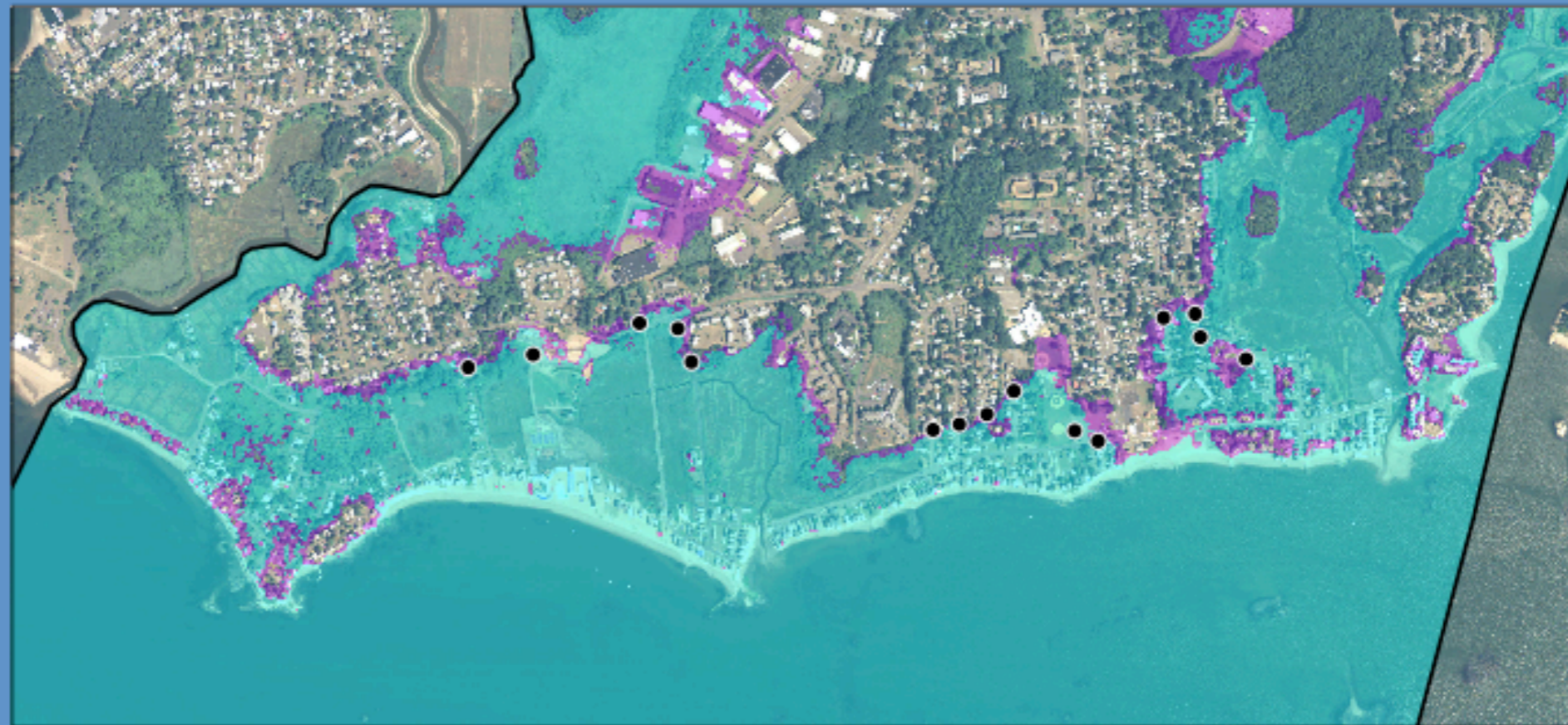
CT Shore Profile Locations



Citizen Science

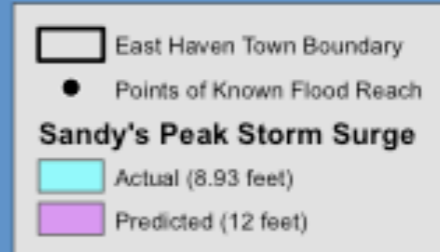
Tuesday 1 August, 2017 @ 8:30am - 9:30am

Superstorm Sandy's Peak Storm Surge in East Haven, Connecticut:
What if it occurred after high tide instead of low tide?



Sandy's peak storm surge arrived in East Haven, Connecticut at 9:36 p.m., October 29, 2012 at 8.93 feet. Due to the storm turning west, sending the eye into New Jersey, as well as an accelerated forward speed to approximately 45 km/h, peak storm surge arrived two hours after a spring low tide. Had it not been for this acceleration, peak storm surge would have occurred nearer to a spring high tide. This map is a depiction such a storm surge (12 feet) versus the actual storm surge that occurred (8.93 feet) relative to MSL.

This map was created by Michelle Ritchie, March 2nd, 2015.
Data were collected by James Tait, Michelle Ritchie, Alyssa Krinsky, and Ezgi Ferrand in November 2012.
Imagery: 2010 Multispectral Orthophotography, U.S. Geological Survey, (Uconn and CT DEEP)

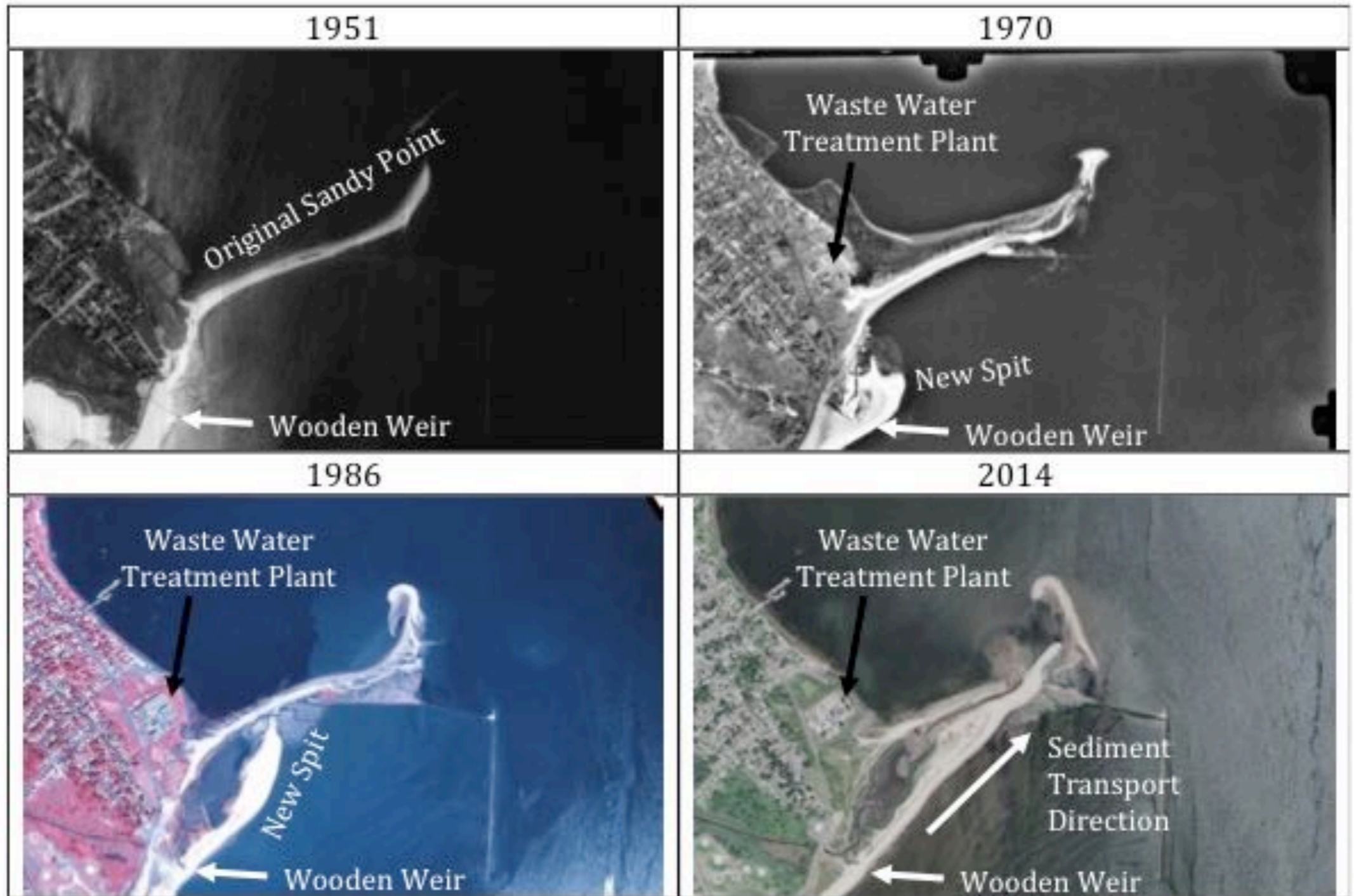




Citizen Science

Tuesday 1 August, 2017 @ 8:30am - 9:30am

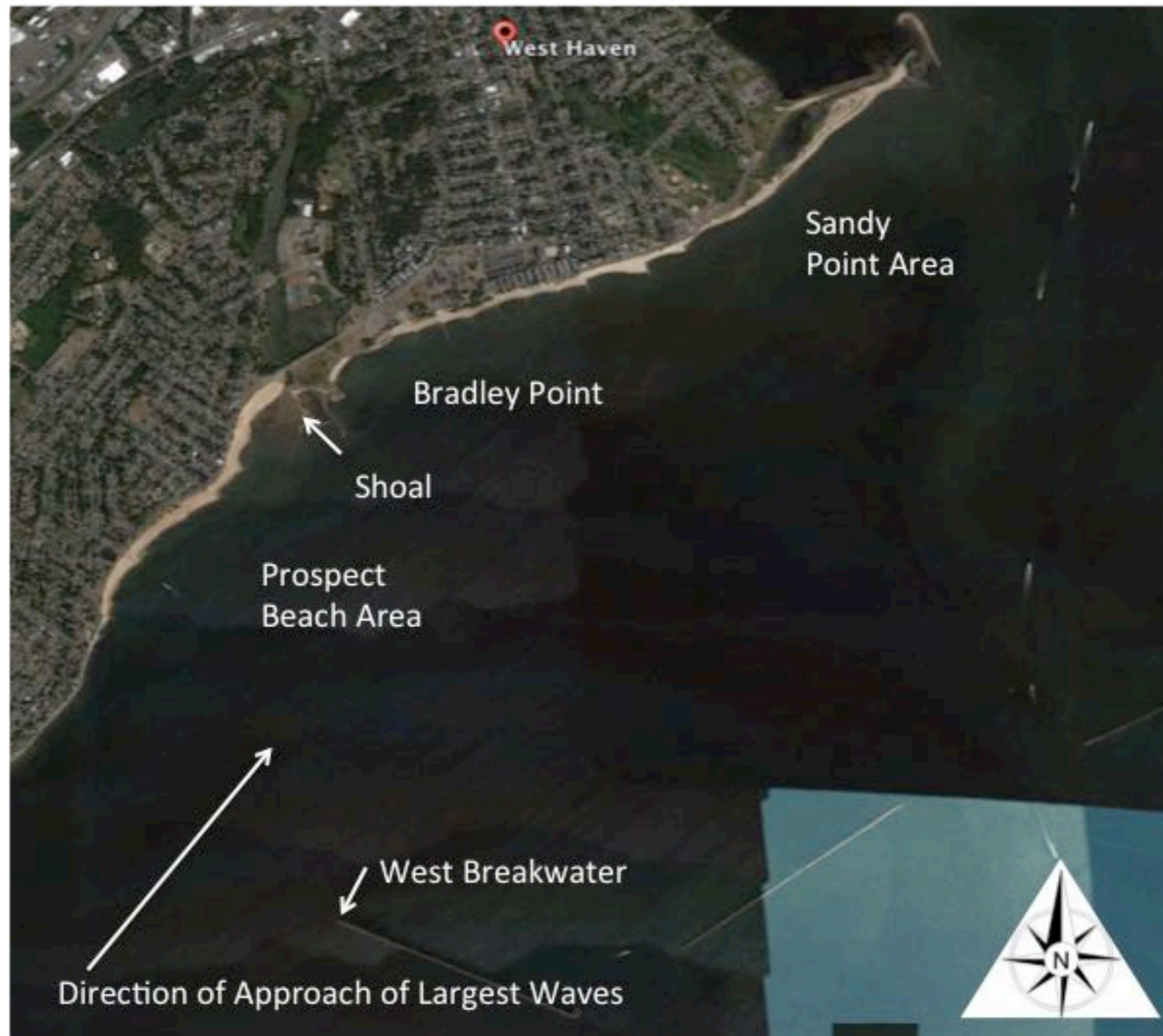
West Haven Along-shore sediment transport.





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The importance of ongoing environmental monitoring; the value of Citizen Science and GLOBE; How local GLOBE students can connect their data collection to the needs of a local stakeholder/municipality. Examples of Cove River, West Haven City, WH High School, SCSU ENV classes.



COVE RIVER MARSHES “TREATED” IN 2011

Forty Nine acres are tidal wetlands in the Cove River system and are dominated by phragmites



INVASIVE SPECIES

- Non-native species – those species that are alien to the ecosystem that they have been introduced into, and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause harm to the environment or human health.
- Invasive species - some non-native species exhibit an aggressive growth habit and can out-compete and displace native species, and they are a serious problem in Connecticut and elsewhere.
- CT DEP – works to protect native species and the habitats in which they occur.
 - control & removal
 - assist landowners



ACTIONS / REMEDIATION

- Herbicide treatment:
 - Imazapyr & Glyphosate spraying
- Mulch Mowing:
 - “Marshmaster”
- Spot application of herbicide and weed pulling
- Native marsh grass planing & tending
- Continuous monitoring



EDUCATION / COLLABORATION

- SCSU Undergraduates
 - ENV350 class field studies
- SCSU Graduates
 - SCE575 class field studies
- WHHS Biology / Environmental Science
 - class field studies



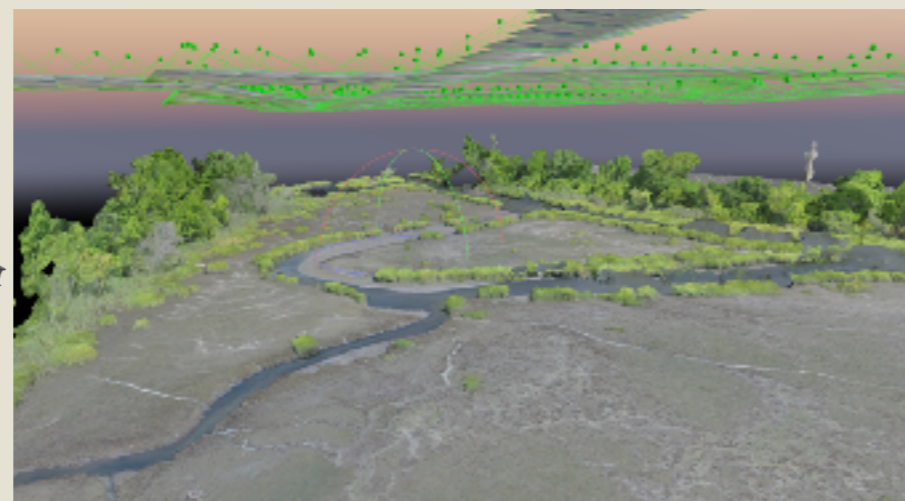


Coastal Resilience

Osprey's View of Coastal Resilience in Urban Environments

μ UAS: New Tools for Monitoring Coastal Resilience

Structure from Motion (SfM): software applications for Ecological Mapping with μ UAS/drones



Pix4D map/model rendering with μ UAS flight path and camera locations above terrain



*μ UAS Piloting
Peter Broadbridge** *Ground Station App for Mission Planning*

Dr. Scott M. Graves, Associate Professor
Department of the Environment, Geography and Marine Sciences
Southern Connecticut State University

Presenter: Scott Graves



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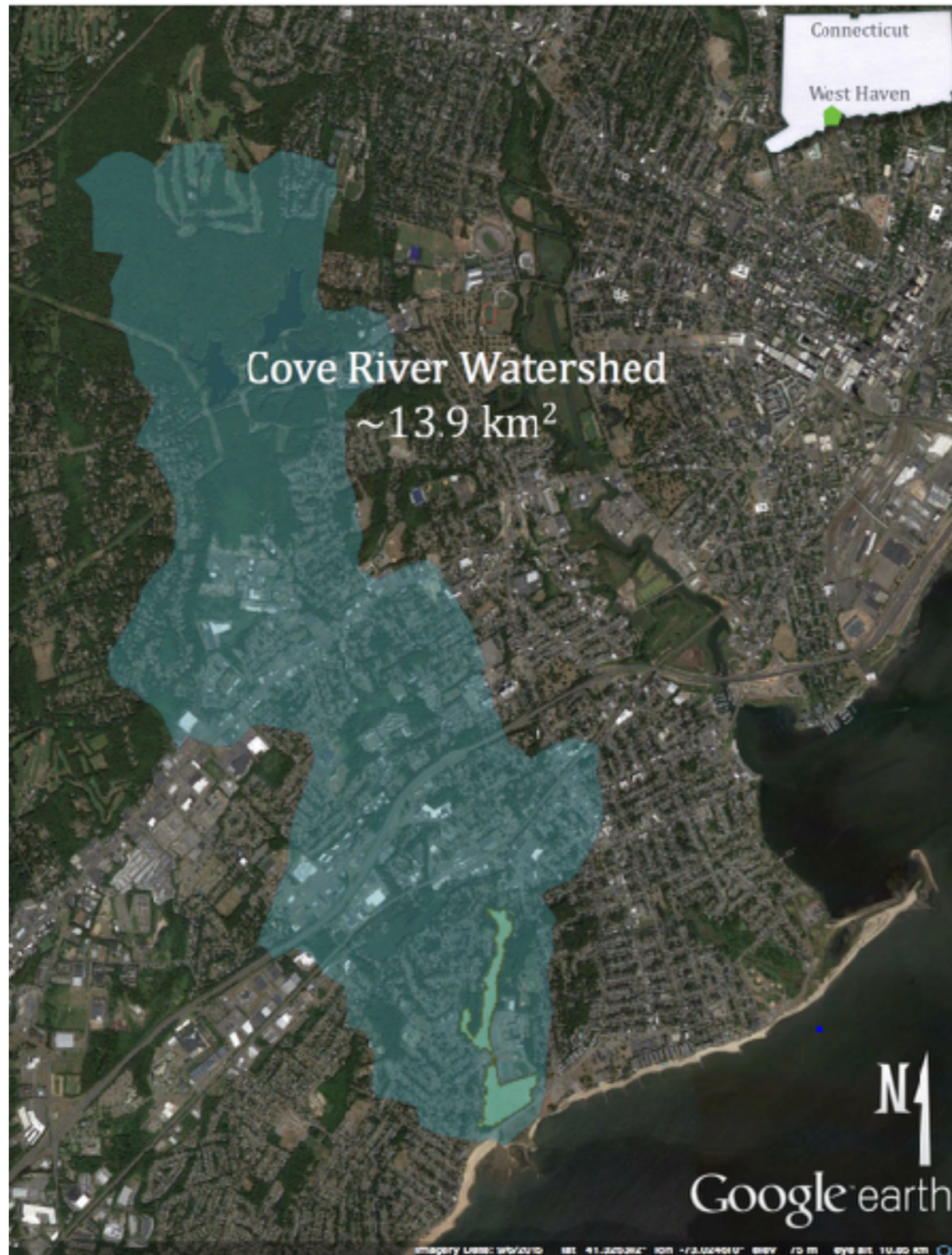


Presenter: Scott Graves



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Watershed and location map of Cove River Historical Site and field study site



Presenter: Scott Graves



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<http://www.snappergraphics.co.nz/project.php?pid=24>



*Ground-based photography -
ground-truthing*



fall 2012



spring 2013



*Ground-based photography -
ground-truthing*



Panorama Views of Lower-Mid Cover River Estuary/Marsh, April 30th 2016



Presenter: Scott Graves



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Pix4Dmapper Pro - Educational - 081116_erhs_midmarsh

Project Process View rayCloud Help

Project Process View Navigation Clipping Point Cloud Editing

Properties

3DR SOLO

PIX4D mapper pro

Survey Location
Sediment Sampling Location

Processing

Processing

1. Initial Processing 2. Point Cloud and Mesh 3. DSM, Orthomosaic and Index

Current: Done. 100%

Total: 1. 2. 3. 23/23

Output Status... Start Cancel Help

Arbitrary (m) - (7.62, 47.54, -30.59) [m]

Search the web and Windows

10:18 AM 8/16/2016



Structure from Motion (SfM): software applications for Ecological Mapping with μ UAS/drones



SfM vs. Traditional Surveying and other DEMs
S. Graves and M. Miller - SCSU Department of the Environment, Geography and Marine Sciences

It is important to understand that SfM image mosaics and 3D models are not the result of blending or stitching the original images.

SfM processing identifies and evaluates key elements (individual pixels) among and across adjacent images to generate a “point cloud” of many millions of pixels. From this point cloud, a new image mosaic map and digital surface model are generated.

SCSU East Campus field



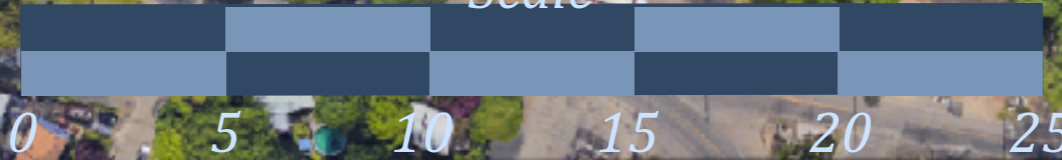
Google Earth Image of Cove River Historical Site wetland and forest habitats.

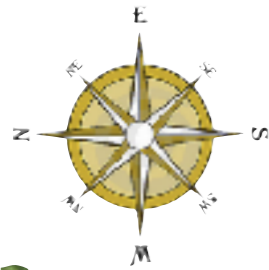
CRHS Estuarine salt marsh and mudflat

CRHS newly regrown closed canopy forest. 50-60 yrs of forest regrowth have converted what was an open meadow with just a few fringing trees, to a fully closed canopy forest.

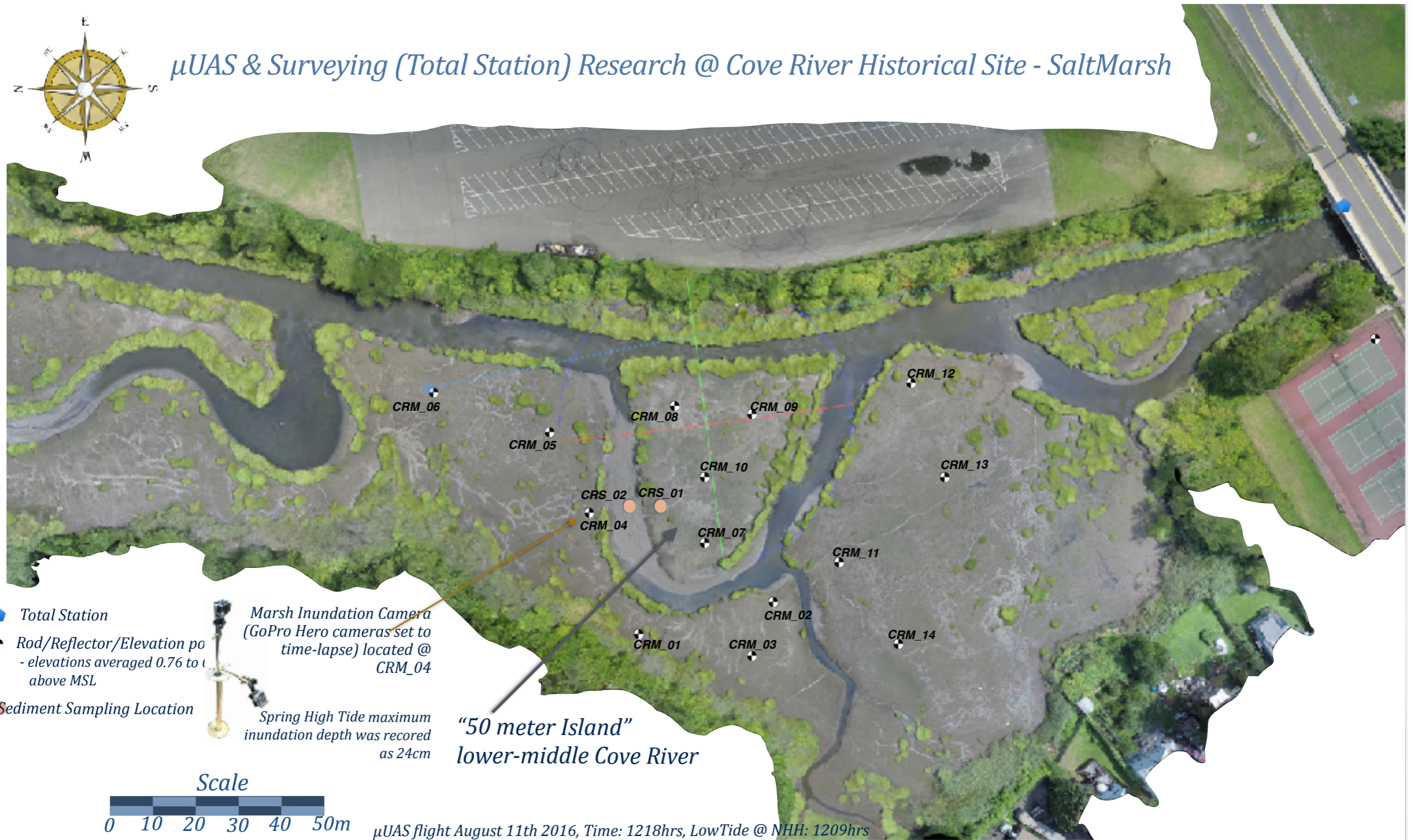
CRHS Fresh water marsh

Scale



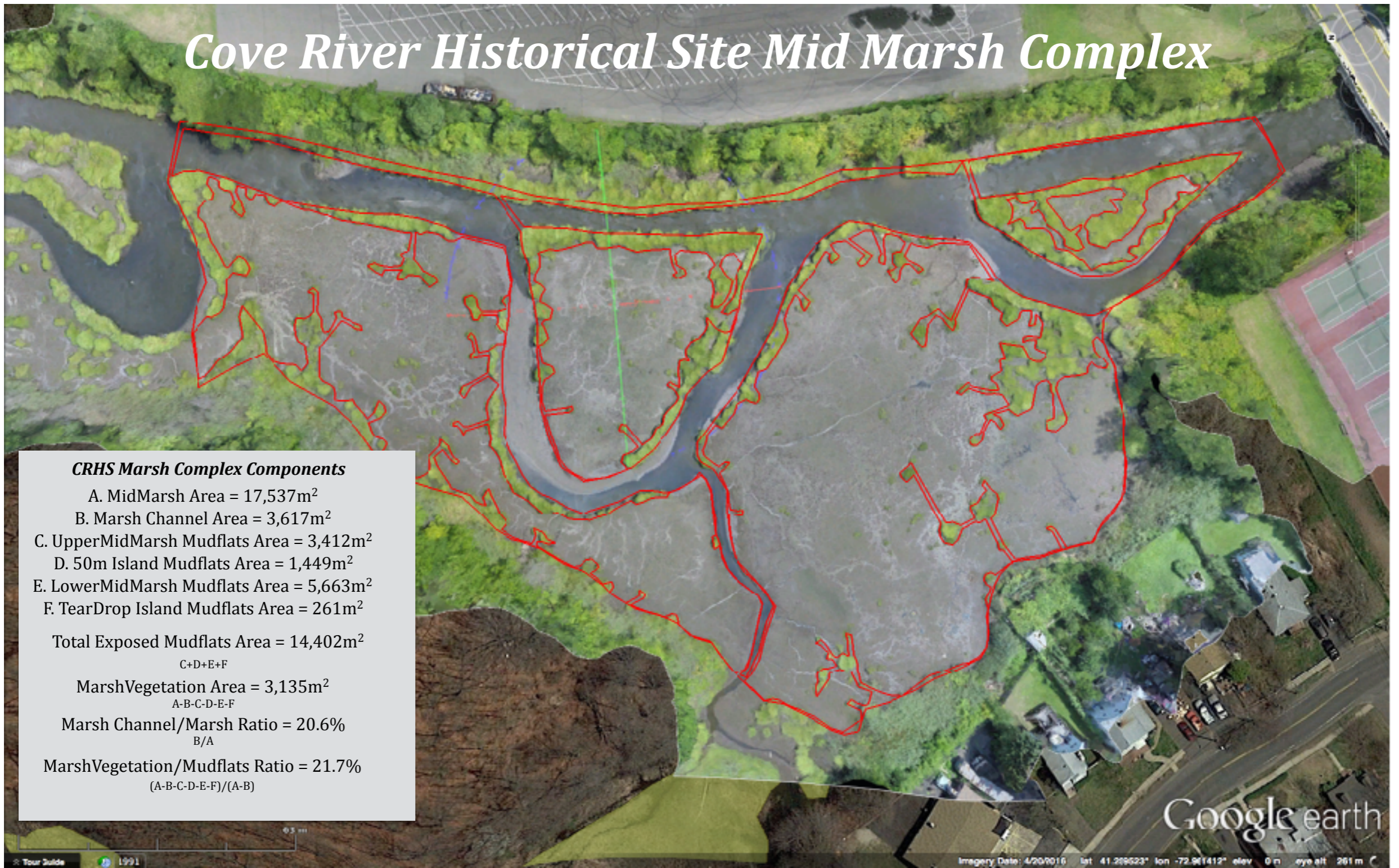


μUAS & Surveying (Total Station) Research @ Cove River Historical Site - Salt Marsh





Cove River Historical Site Mid Marsh Complex



CRHS Marsh Complex Components

- A. MidMarsh Area = 17,537m²
- B. Marsh Channel Area = 3,617m²
- C. UpperMidMarsh Mudflats Area = 3,412m²
- D. 50m Island Mudflats Area = 1,449m²
- E. LowerMidMarsh Mudflats Area = 5,663m²
- F. TearDrop Island Mudflats Area = 261m²

Total Exposed Mudflats Area = 14,402m²
C+D+E+F

MarshVegetation Area = 3,135m²
A-B-C-D-E-F

Marsh Channel/Marsh Ratio = 20.6%
B/A

MarshVegetation/Mudflats Ratio = 21.7%
(A-B-C-D-E-F)/(A-B)

Presenter: Scott Graves



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October 31st 2015 @ CRHS, mid tide stage



Acknowledgements: many thanks to the following persons for their invaluable help and assistance in conducting field surveys and in the μ UAS aerial mapping endeavors:

• μ UAS field team – graduate students Peter Broadbridge, Scott Thibault, Darryl Nicholson; • Marsh top surveying team – undergraduates Shannon Bronson, Matthew Connors, and Dr. J. Tait

***– all from Southern Connecticut State University
Department of the Environment, Geography and Marine Sciences***

