

# Responses of Fishes and Benthic Invertebrates to Beach Nourishment Operations on the Atlantic Coast of New Jersey



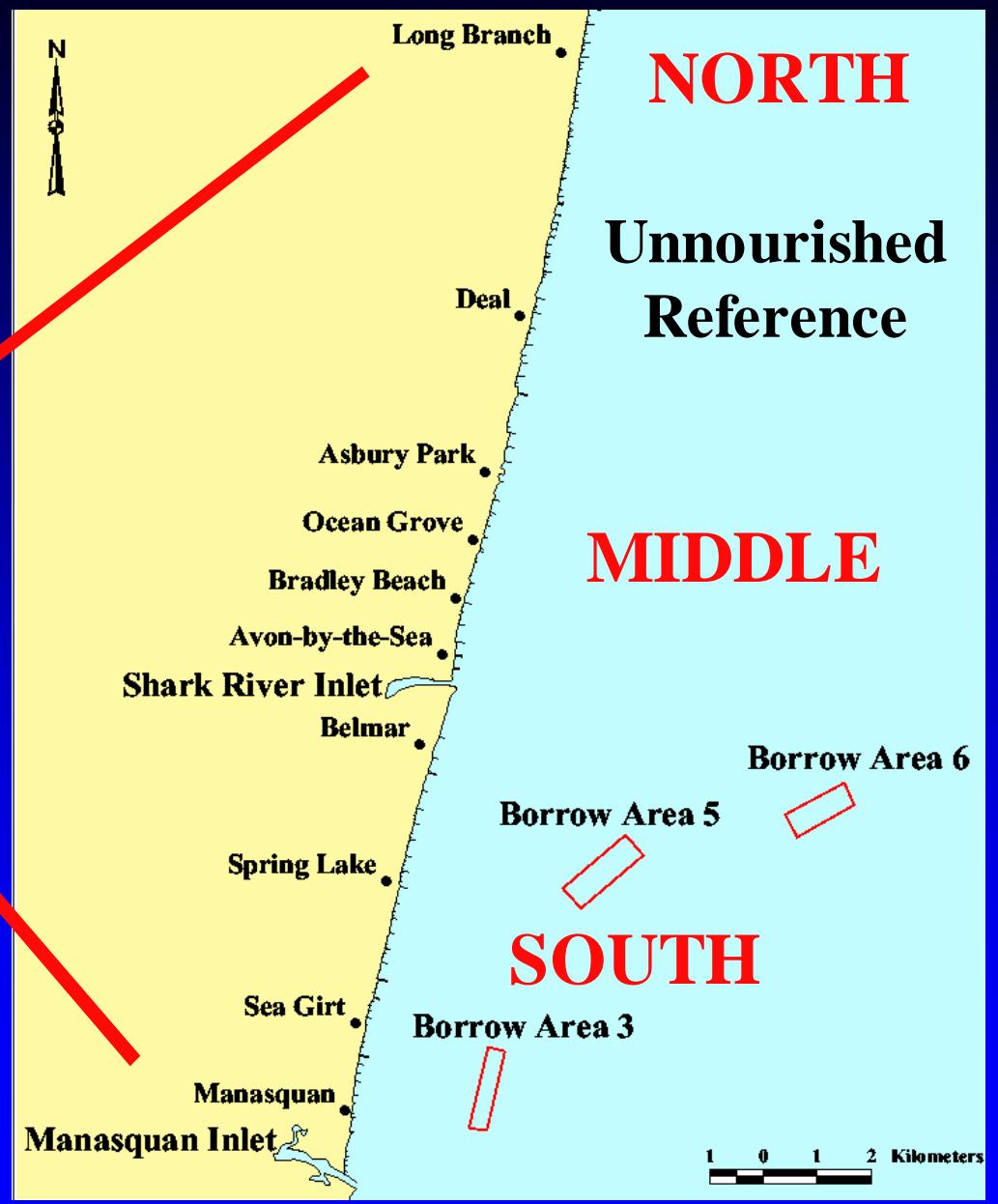
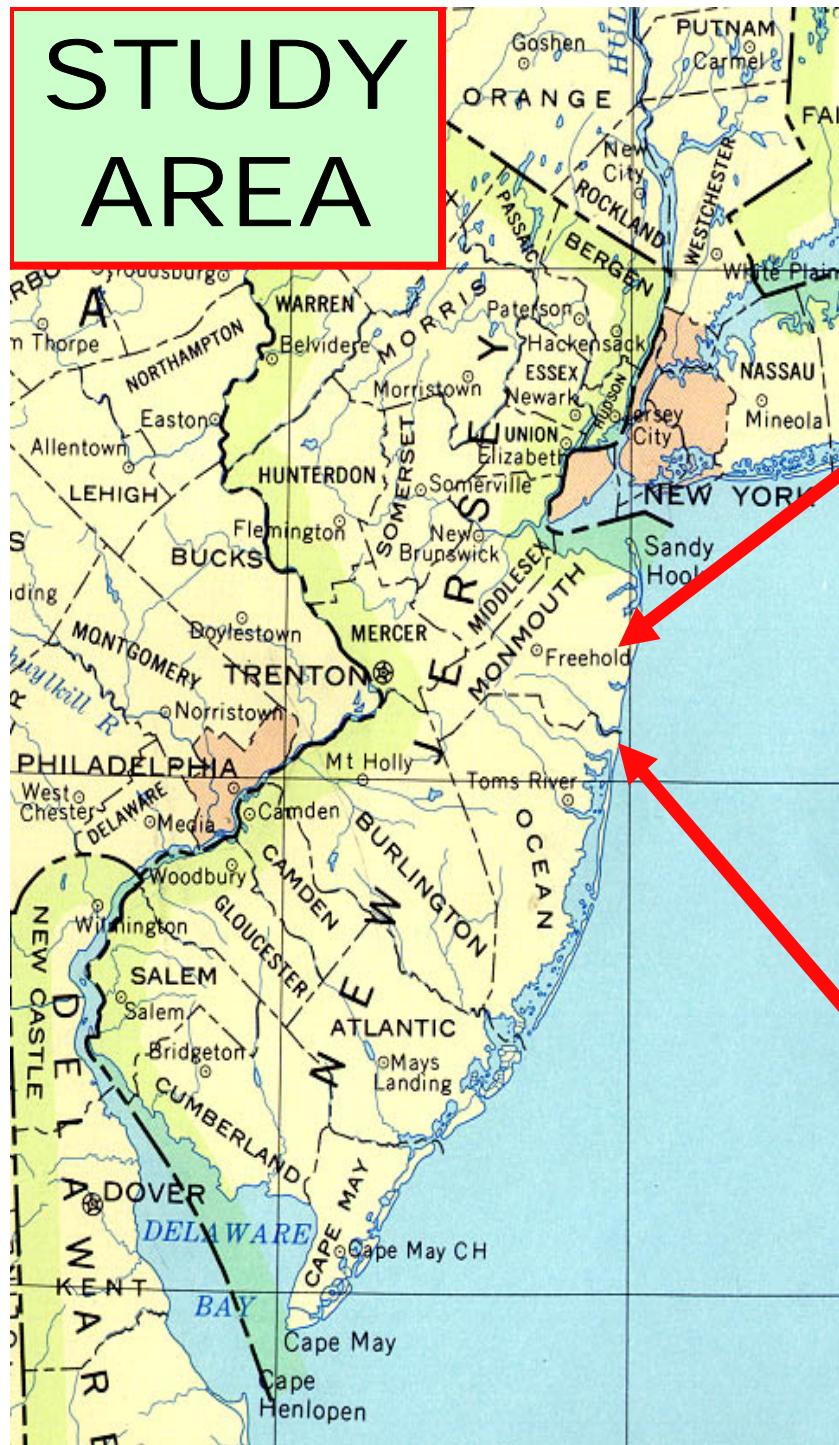
Douglas Clarke and Gary Ray

*USACE Environmental Lab*

Mark Burlas

*USACE New York District*

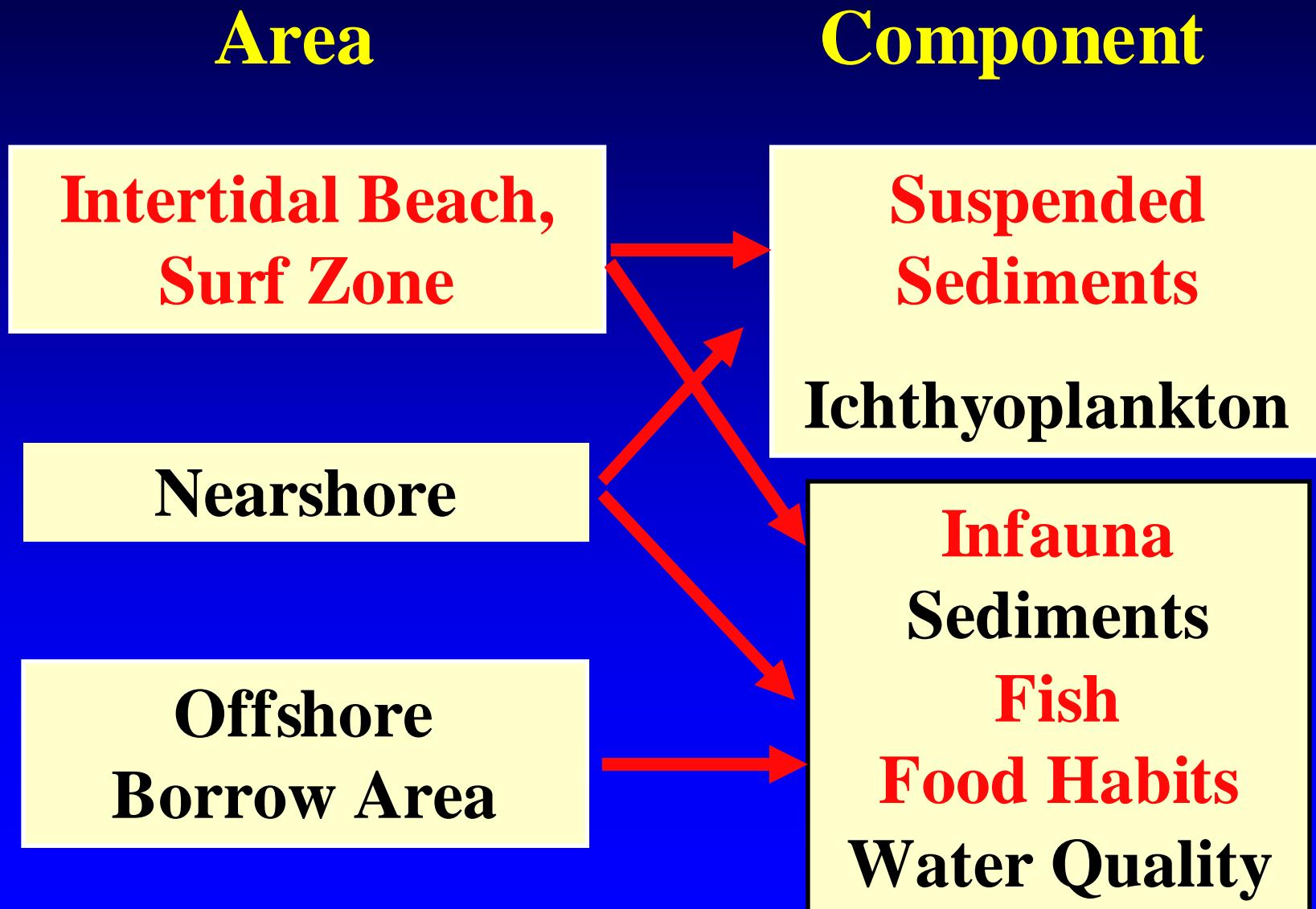
# STUDY AREA



# Project Facts

- USACE, NMFS, NJDEP, USFWS, EPA
- Project area 15.9 km
- 6.2 million m<sup>3</sup> sand
- Schedule
  - Pilot study (94)
  - 3 yrs pre-construction (94-96)
  - Placement in 1997 (South) and 1999 (Middle)
  - 2 yrs post-construction (98-00)

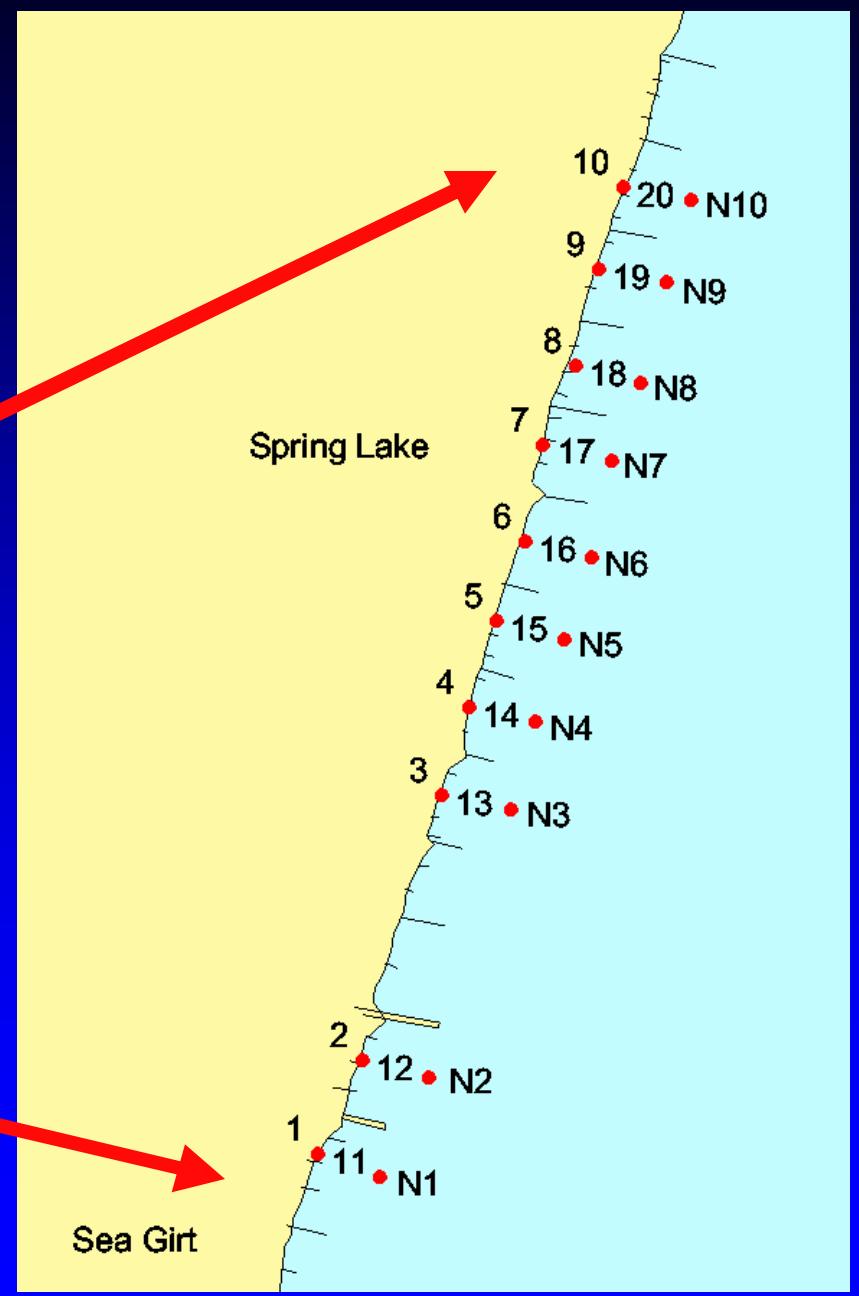
# Monitoring Components



# Benthic Monitoring

- **Infauna & Sediments**
  - Long-term (Biannual -May & Sept)
    - Intertidal & Offshore (94-00)
    - Nearshore (95-00)
  - Short-term (Monthly)
    - During Construction, 1997 & 1999
    - Intertidal (MLW) only

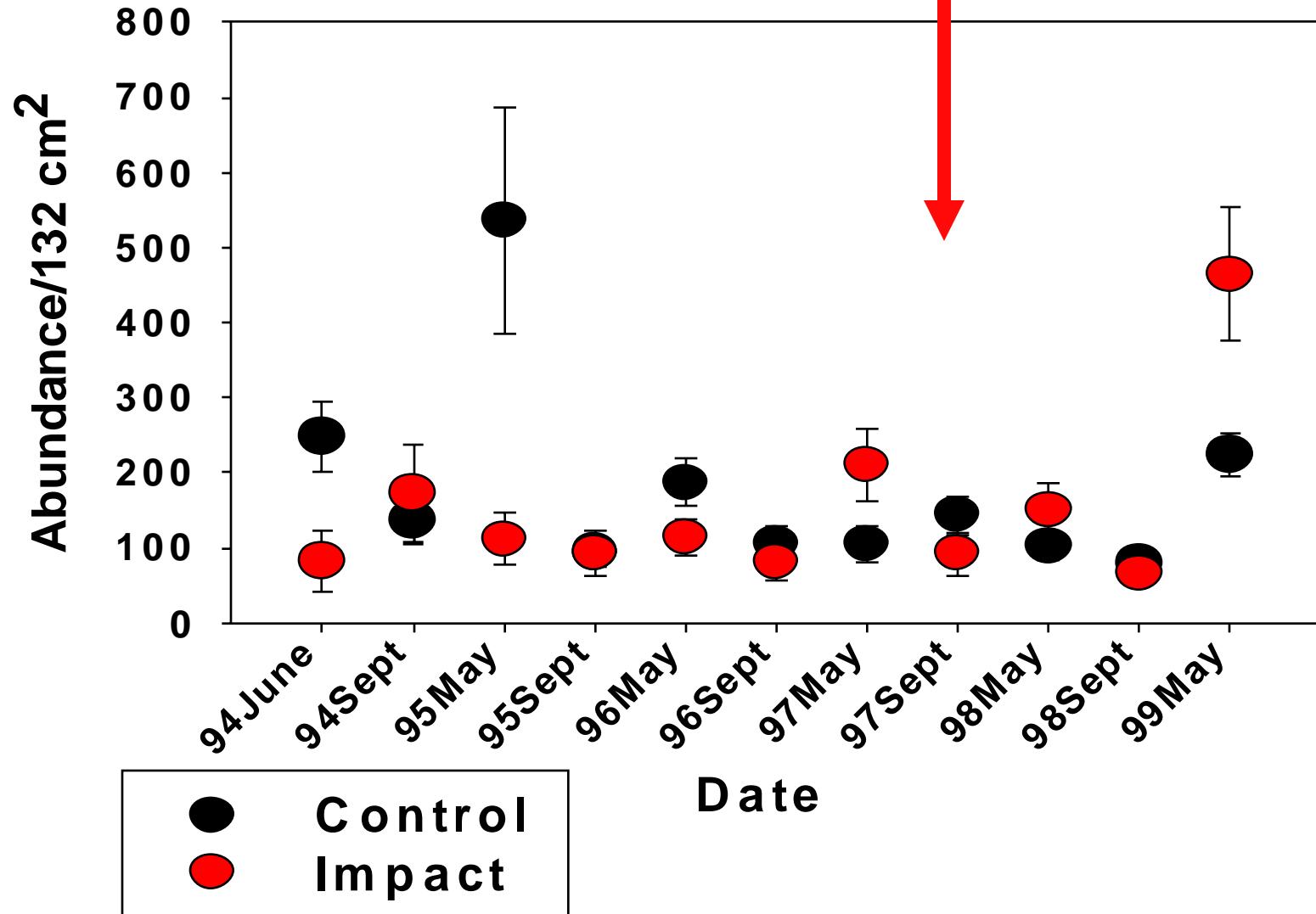




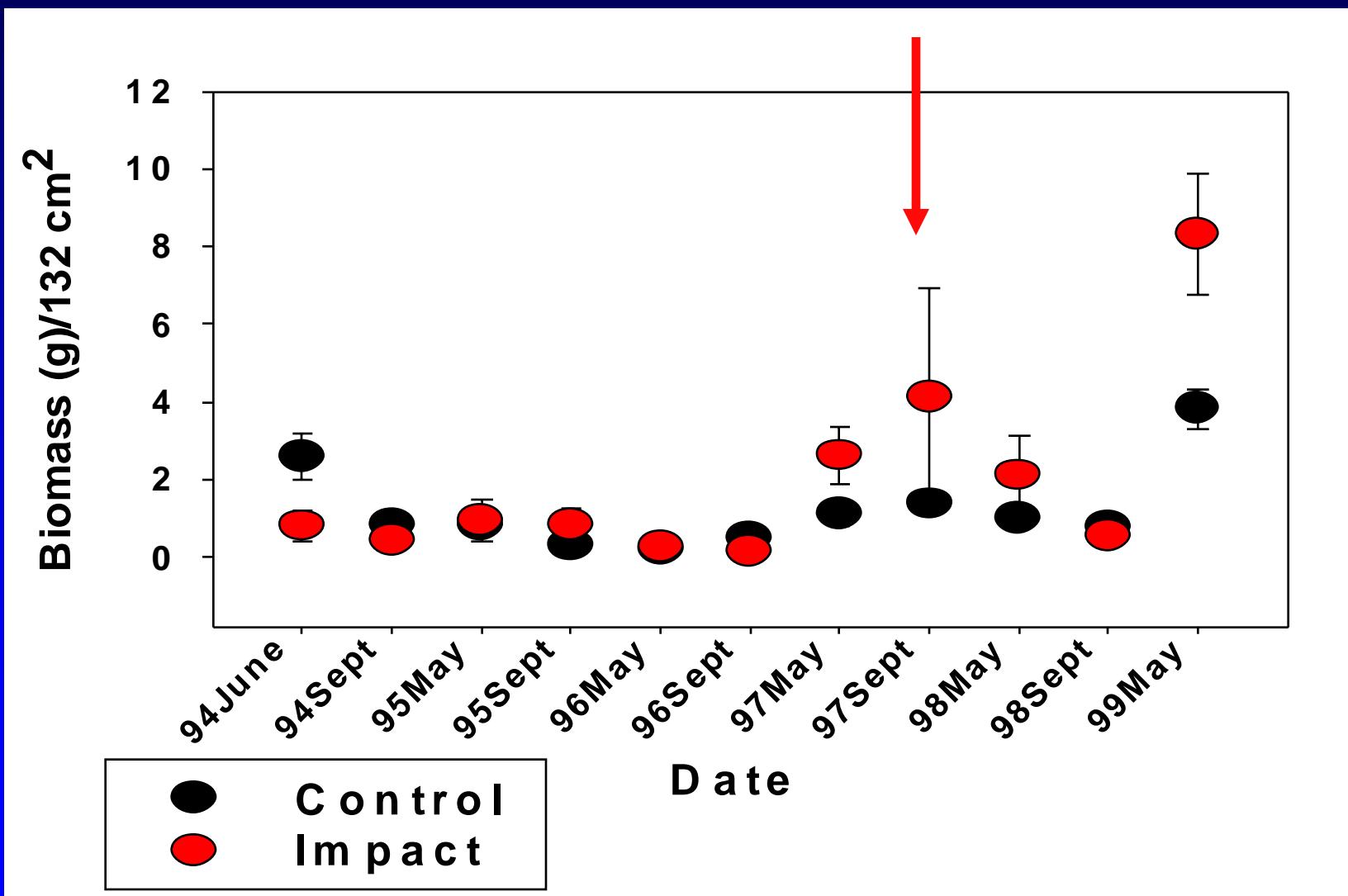
# Intertidal Species Composition

Taxa	Before		After		Total %
	Control	Impact	Control	Impact	
<i>Rhynchocoela (LPIL)</i>	136	69	60	81	22.2
<i>Scolelepis squamata</i>	53	69	78	121	16.6
<i>Microphthalmus spp.</i>	27	24	35	8	6.9
<i>Oligochaeta (LPIL)</i>	41	24	15	3	6.7
<i>Protodriloides (LPIL)</i>	6	19	7	4	5.1
<i>Polygordius (LPIL)</i>	1	63	1	2	3.7
<i>Ampelisca abdita</i>	25	4			2.9
<i>Nephtys bucera</i>	14	6			2.7
<i>Pisionidae (LPIL)</i>	10				2.3
<i>Hirudinea (LPIL)</i>	10	7			2.2
<i>Tellina agilis</i>		1	5	16	1.6
<i>Mediomastus ambiseta</i>	11	2			1.4
<i>Emerita talpoida</i>	13	2	3	4	1.3
Archannelida Family A	2	6			1.1
<i>Donax variabilis</i>			6	2	1.0

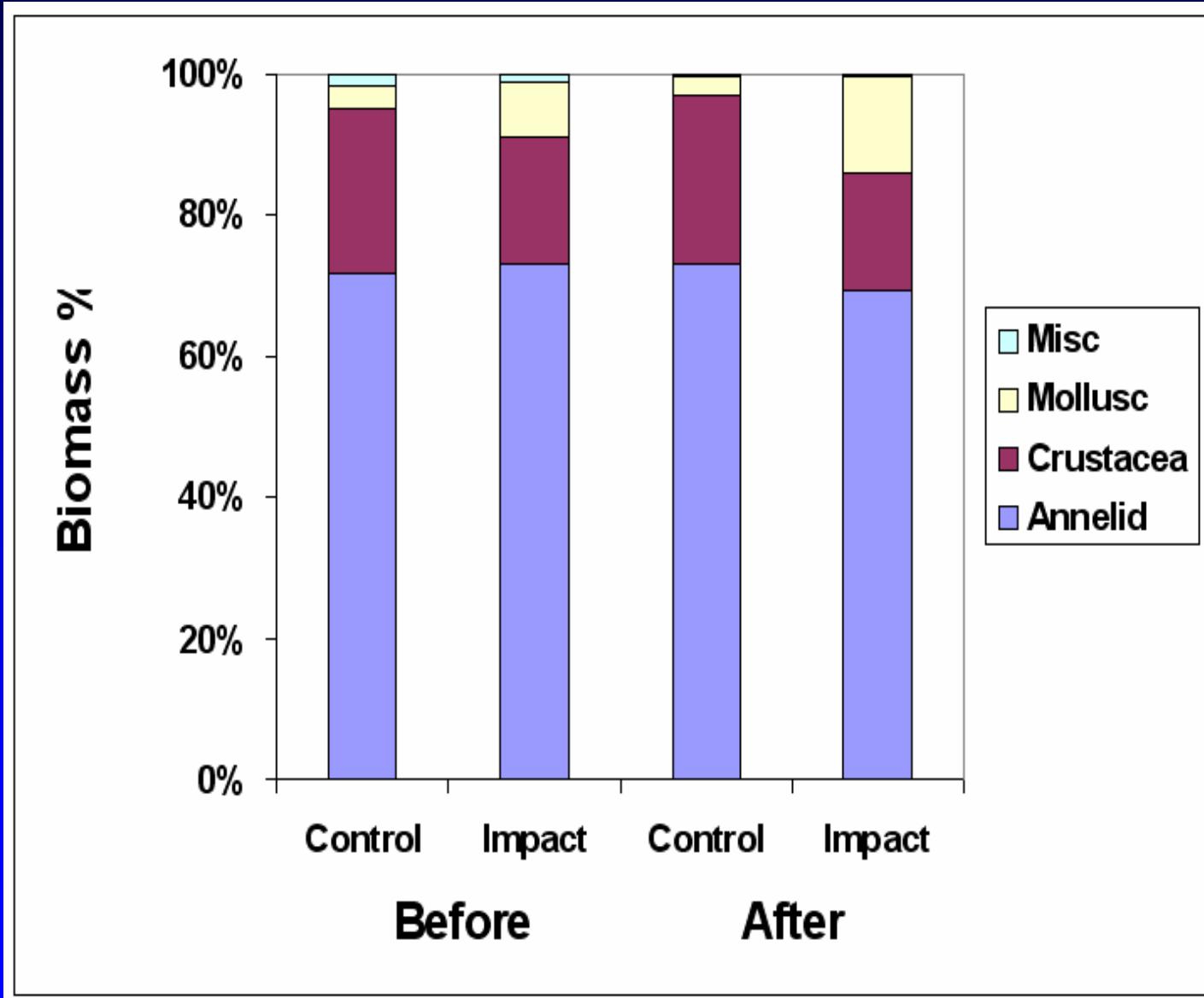
# Intertidal Abundance



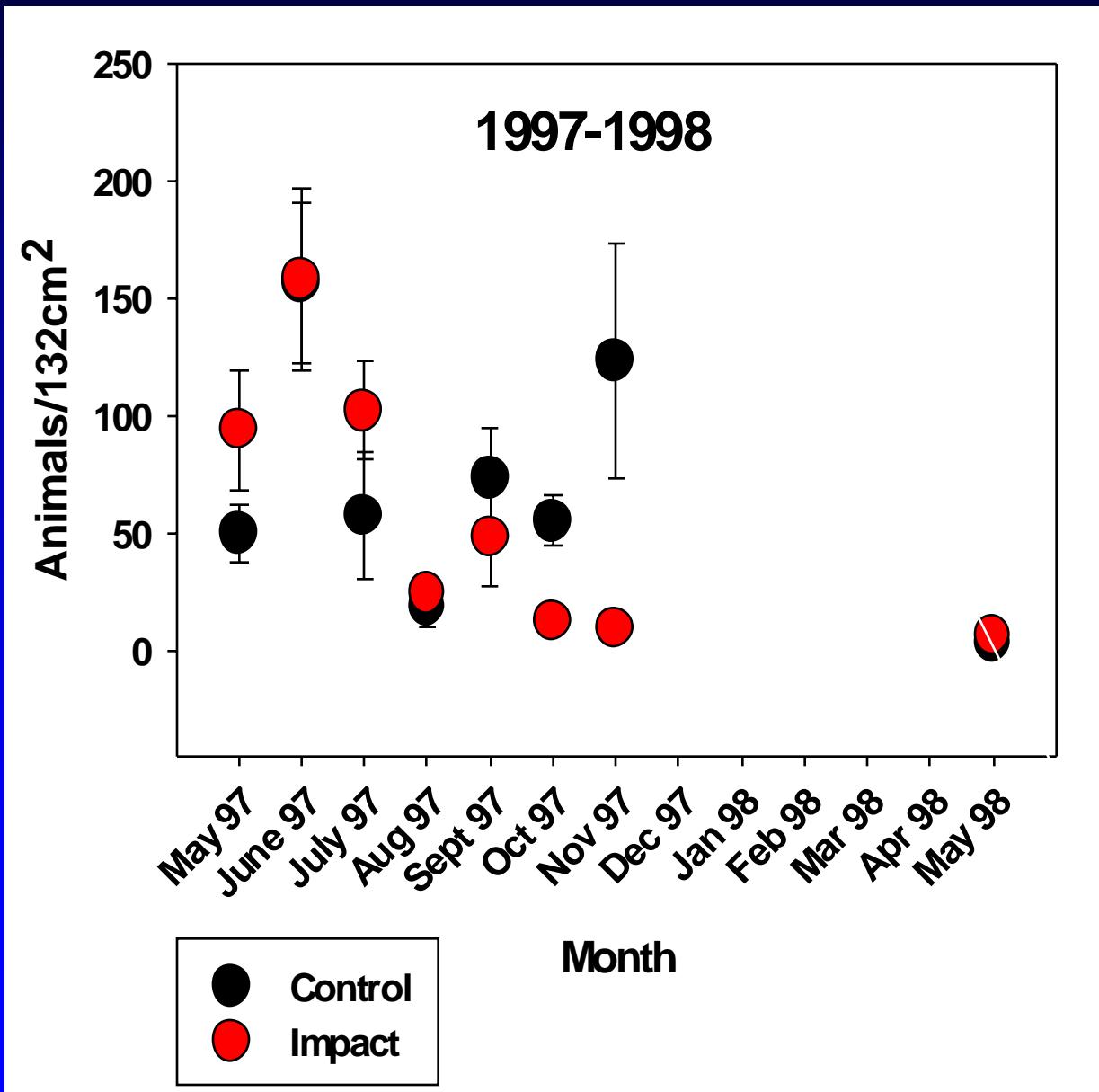
# Intertidal Biomass



# Intertidal Biomass Composition



# Monthly Abundance (1997-1998)



# Intertidal Recovery Rates

• Gorzelany & Nelson	FL	<1 mo.
• Saloman & Naughton	FL	2 mo.
• Van Dolah et al.	SC	2-3 mo.
• Jutte et al.	SC	6 mo.
• Present Study	NJ	6-6.5 mo.
• Reilly & Bellis	NC	>12 mo.
• Rakocinski et al.	FL	>12 mo.

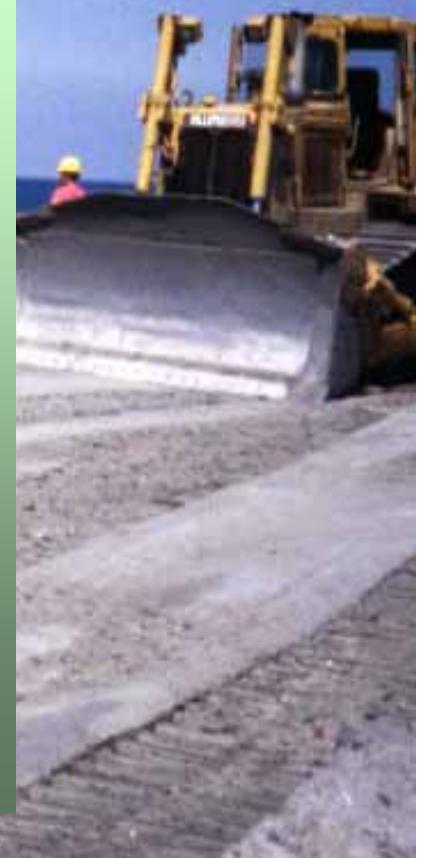
# BMP RESULTS

## *Intertidal Sediments and Benthos*

- Intertidal benthos similar to other mid-Atlantic sandy beach infauna
- Infaunal recovery within 6 months in 1997
- Impact in 1999-2000 longer lasting (>6.5 mo. recovery)
- No obvious long-term impacts
- Slightly finer sediment texture due to nourishment

# Turbidity and Suspended Sediments

- Potential physiological effects  
(e.g., gill abrasion)
- Potential behavioral effects  
(e.g., plume avoidance)
- Concentration gradients unreported
- Spatial scales unknown



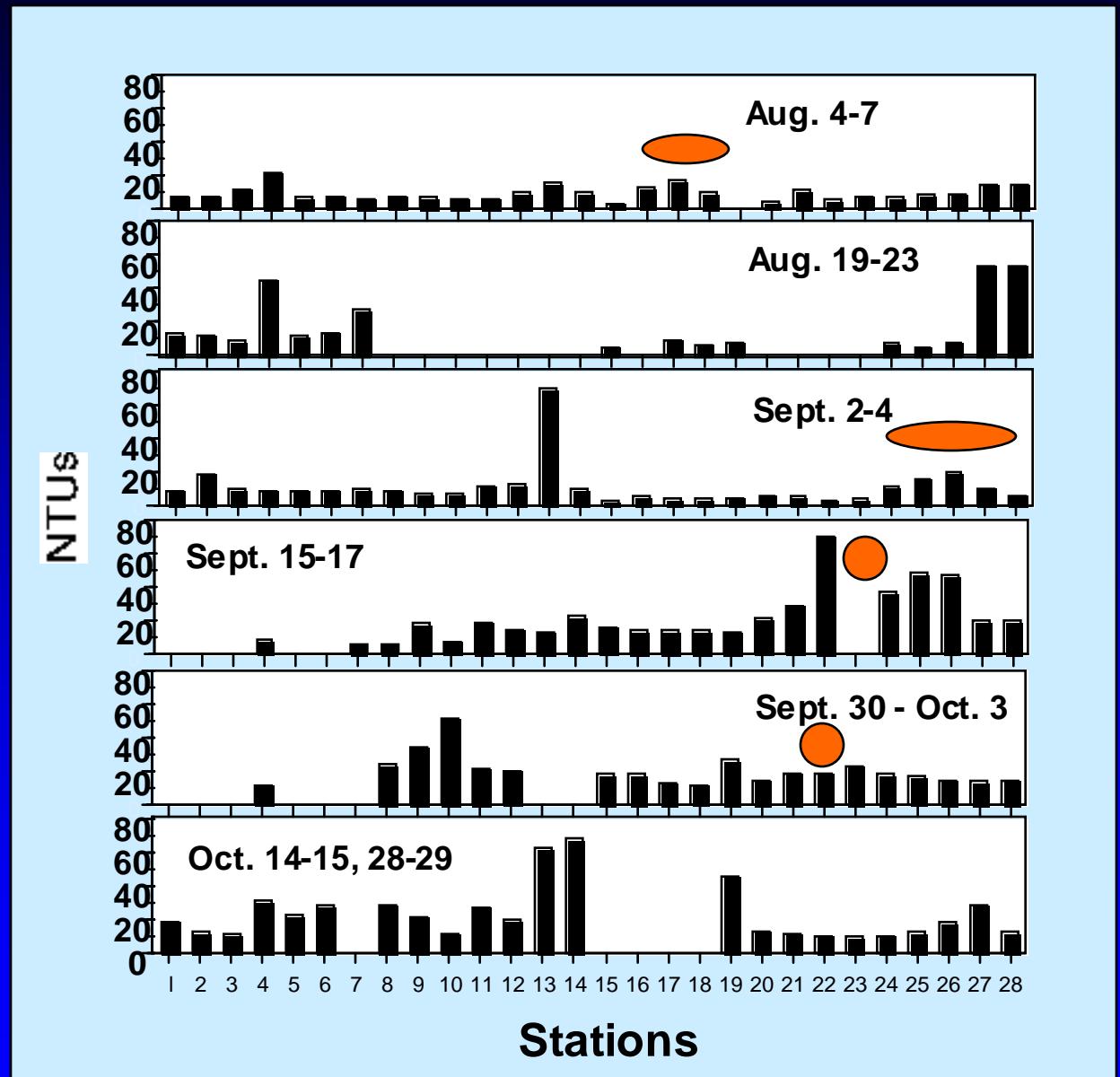
# Sampling

- Turbidity (NTUs) measured synoptically with beach seining and surf zone ichthyoplankton sampling
- Suspended sediments (mg/L) measured during dedicated surveys
  - Active fill and reference areas
  - Following storm front passage

# Turbidity 1997

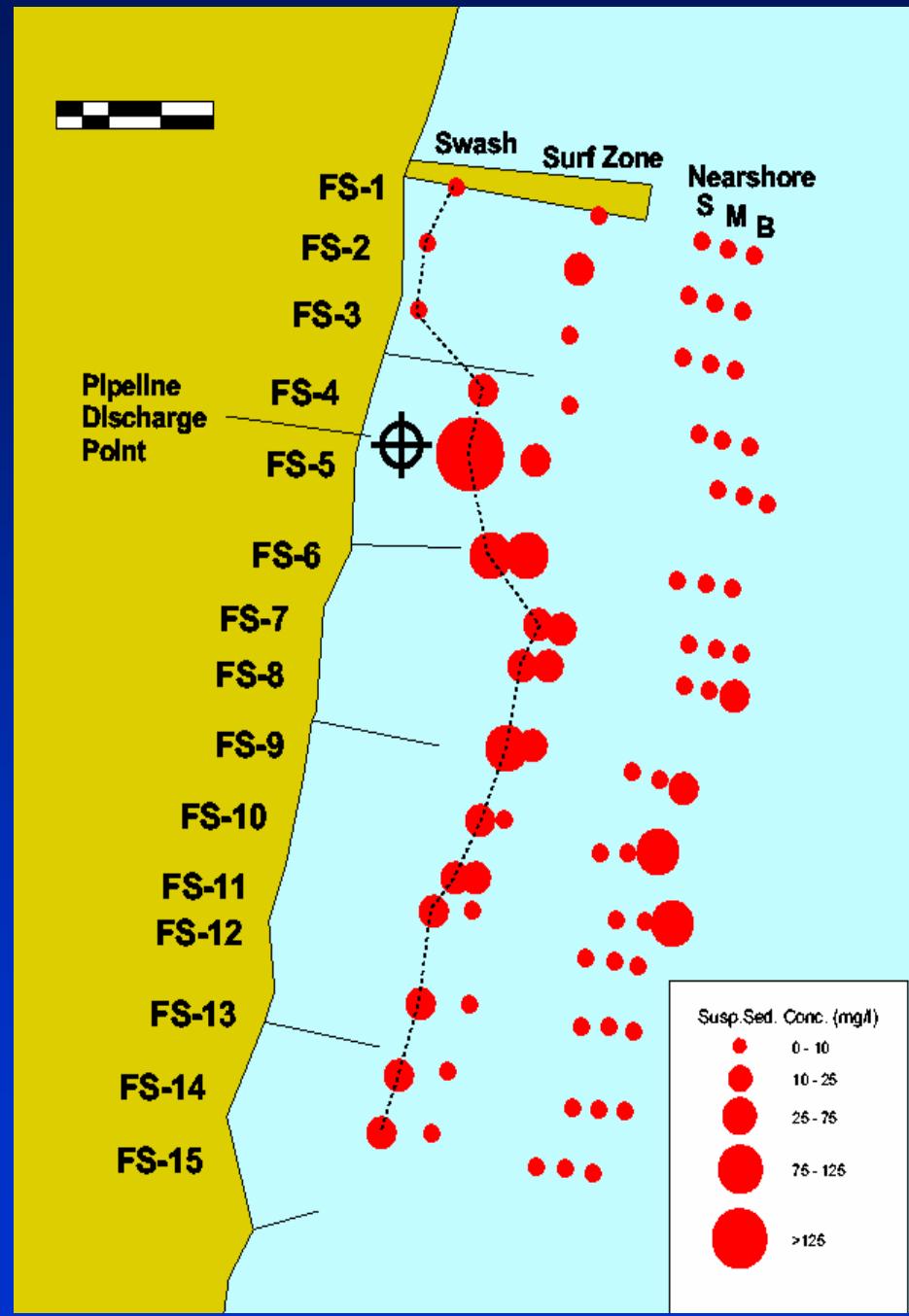


Site of Active  
Beach Nourishment





# Suspended Sediments at Active Fill Site, 4 Sept 97



# **Results: *Turbidity and Suspended Sediments***

- Turbidity “plume” dynamics dependent on winds & currents
- Resuspension of sands distinct from silts
- Ambient calm weather TSS ~ 1 to 10 mg/L
- Ambient storm TSS ~ 25 to >6,500 mg/L
- Short-term effects of fill operations limited to swash zone (<200 mg/L), surf zone (<35 mg/L), and nearshore bottom waters (<35 mg/L) within 500 m of discharge

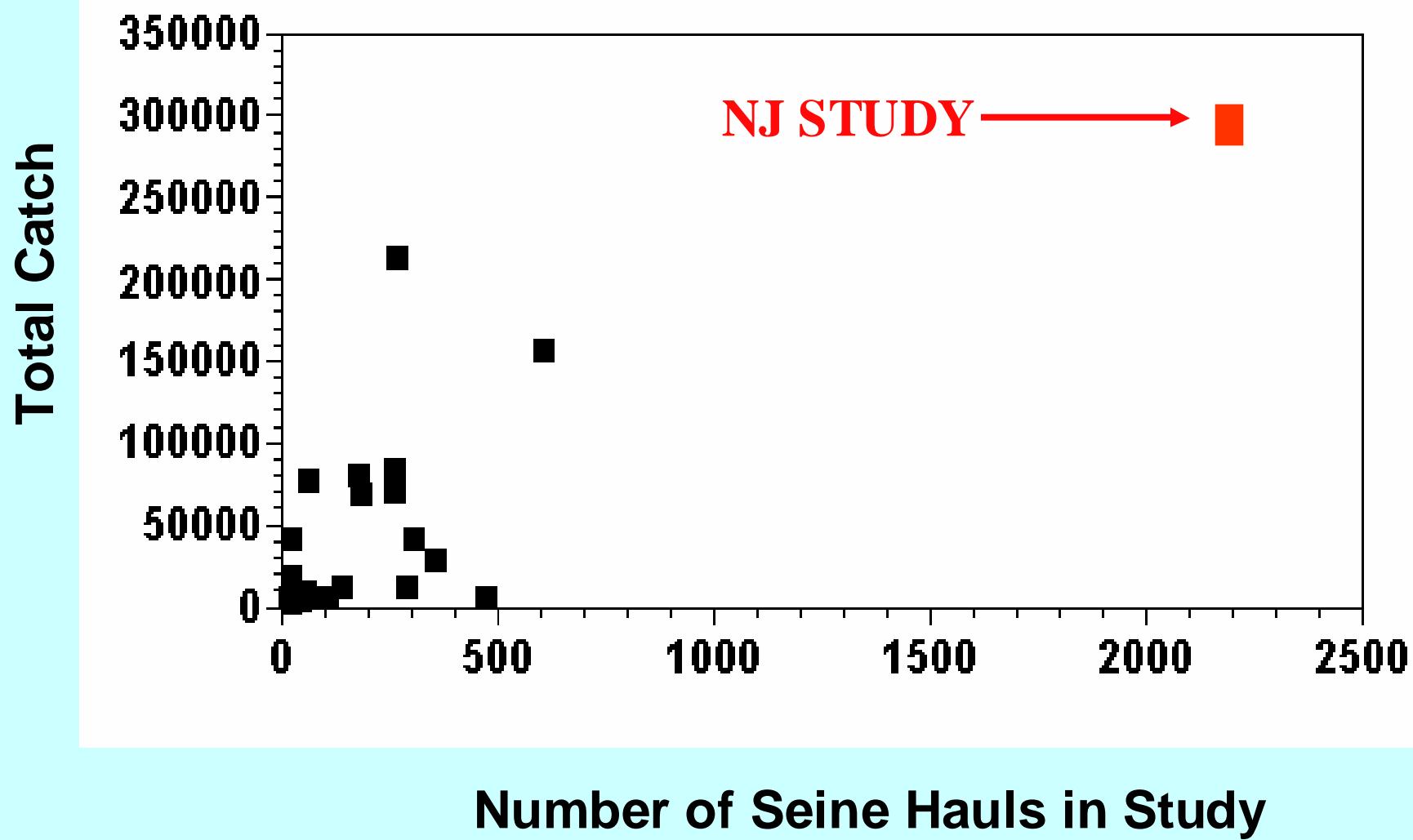
# Surf Zone Fishes



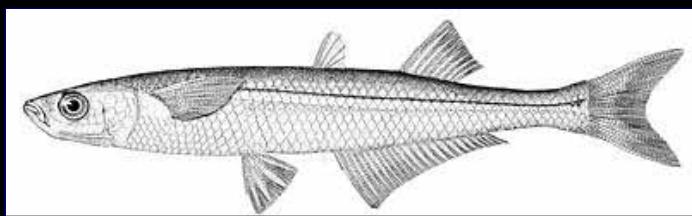
# Potential Impacts on Surf Zone Fishes

- Habitat shift (partial burial of groins)
  - Change in fish assemblage composition or distribution relative to groins
- Physical Impacts (e.g., turbidity)
  - Evidence of fish mortality or morbidity
  - Decline in fish abundance in the nourished area
- Reduced benthic prey availability
  - Change in prey type or biomass

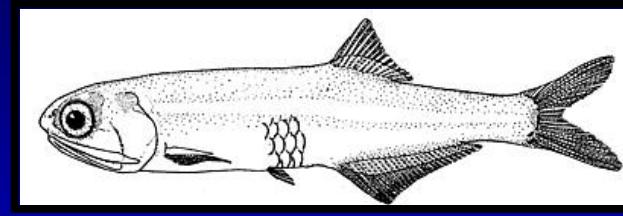
# Comparison of Effort to Other Studies



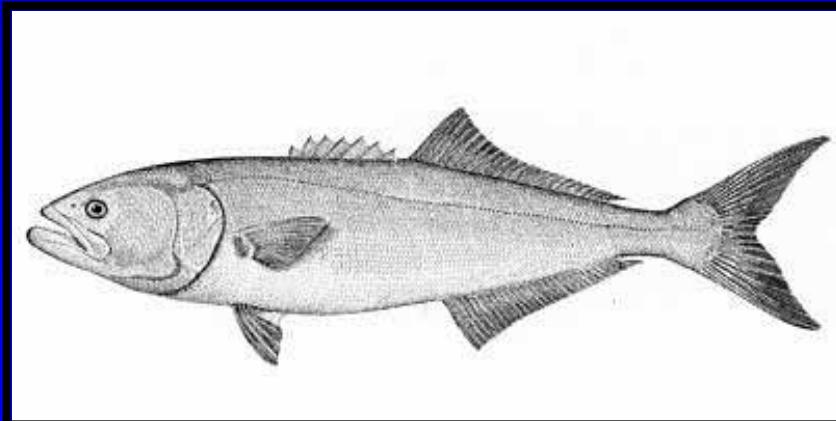
# Dominant Surf Zone Fishes



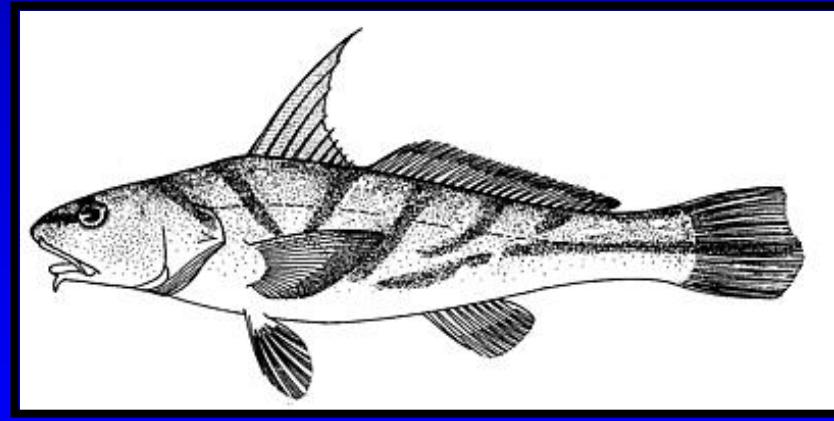
Silversides



Anchovies

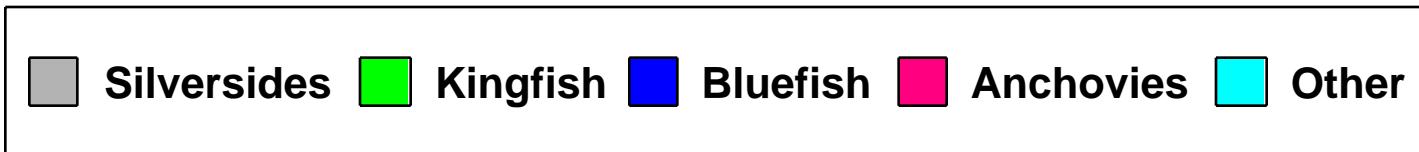


Bluefish

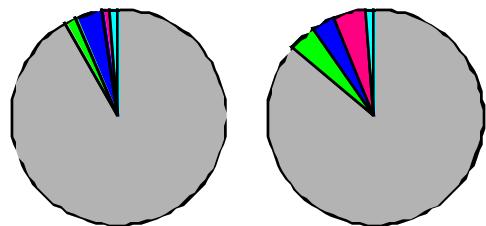


Northern Kingfish

# Species Composition

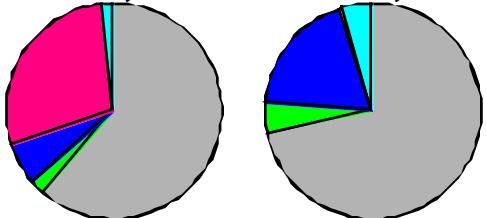


n = 15,390 n = 17,647



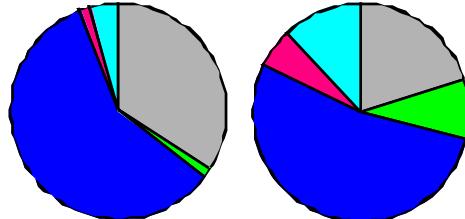
R 1995 BN

n = 29,546 n = 10,138



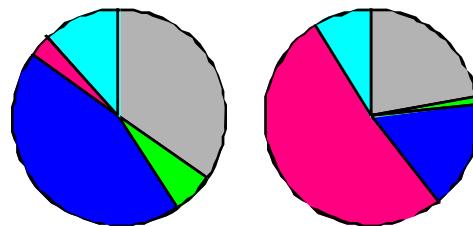
R 1996 BN

n = 43,952 n = 23,402



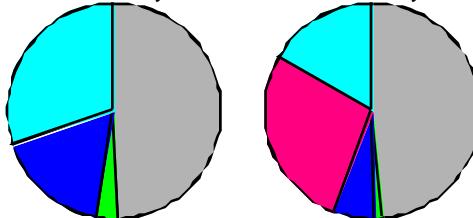
R 1997 BN

n = 28,064 n = 45,696



R 1998 BN

n = 21,662 n = 60,811



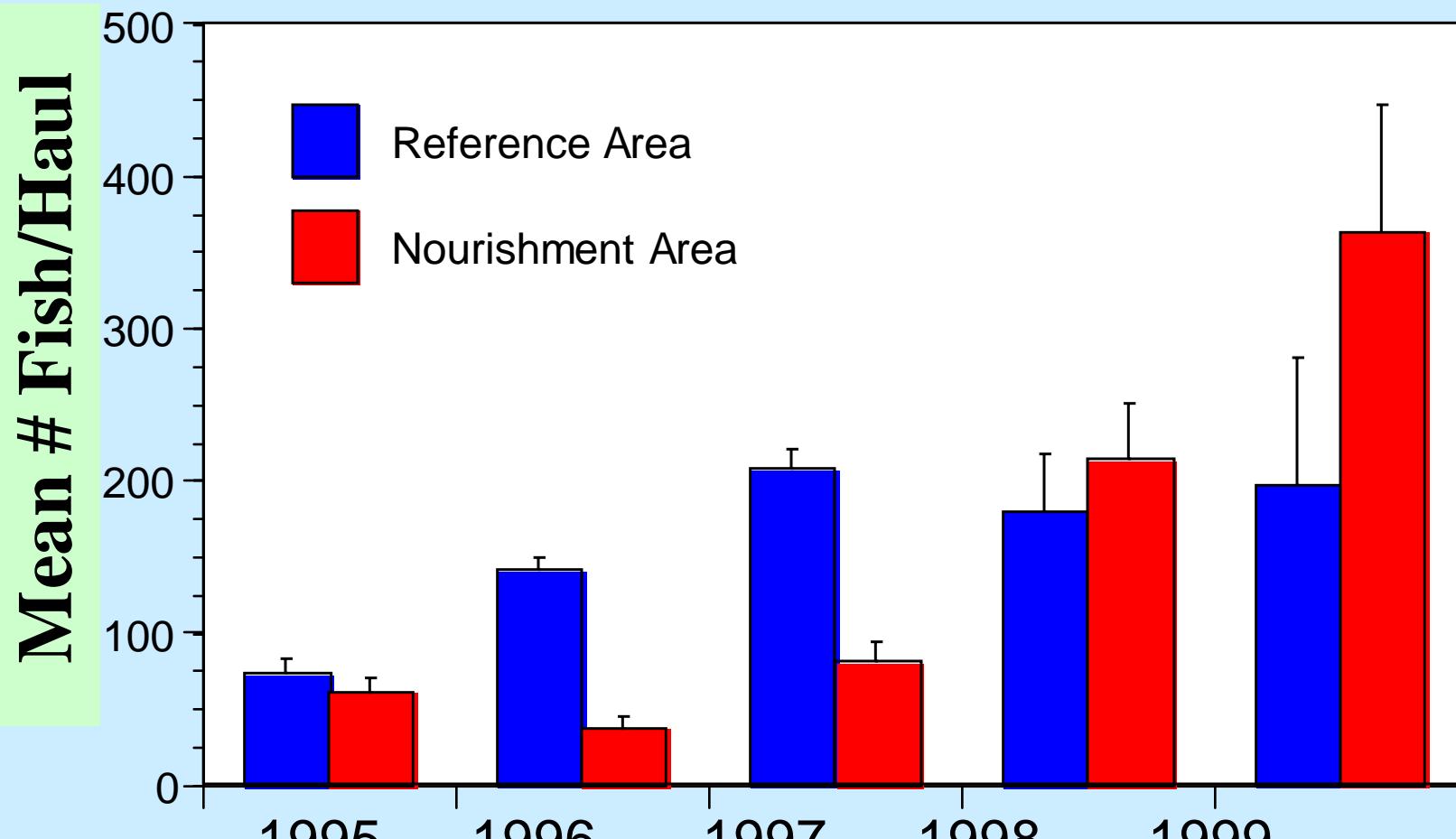
R 1999 BN

Baseline

Nourishment

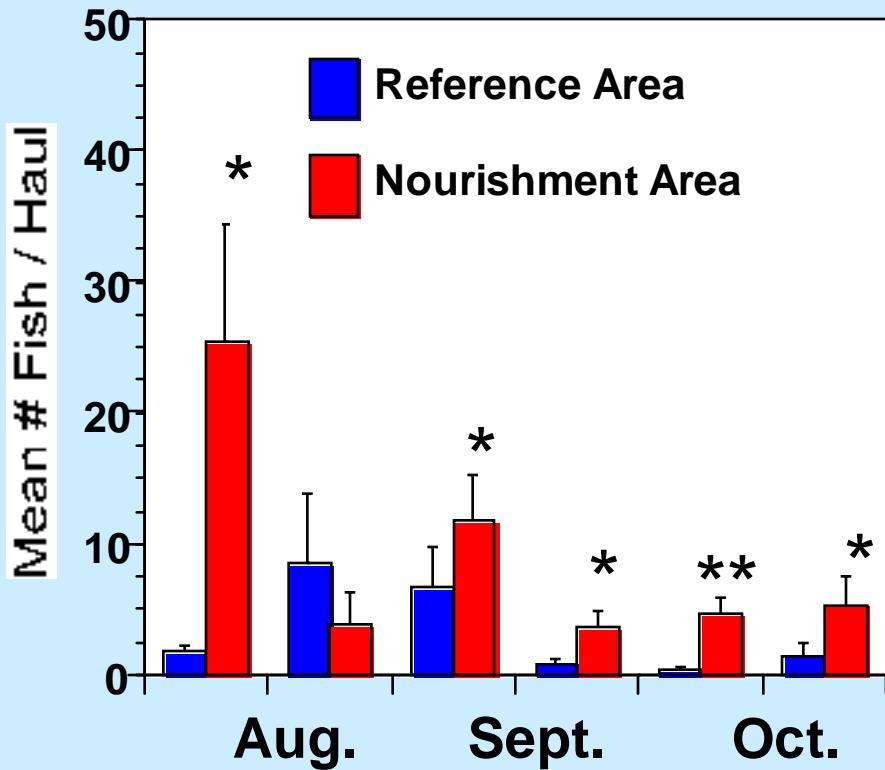
Post-Nourishment

## FISH ABUNDANCE

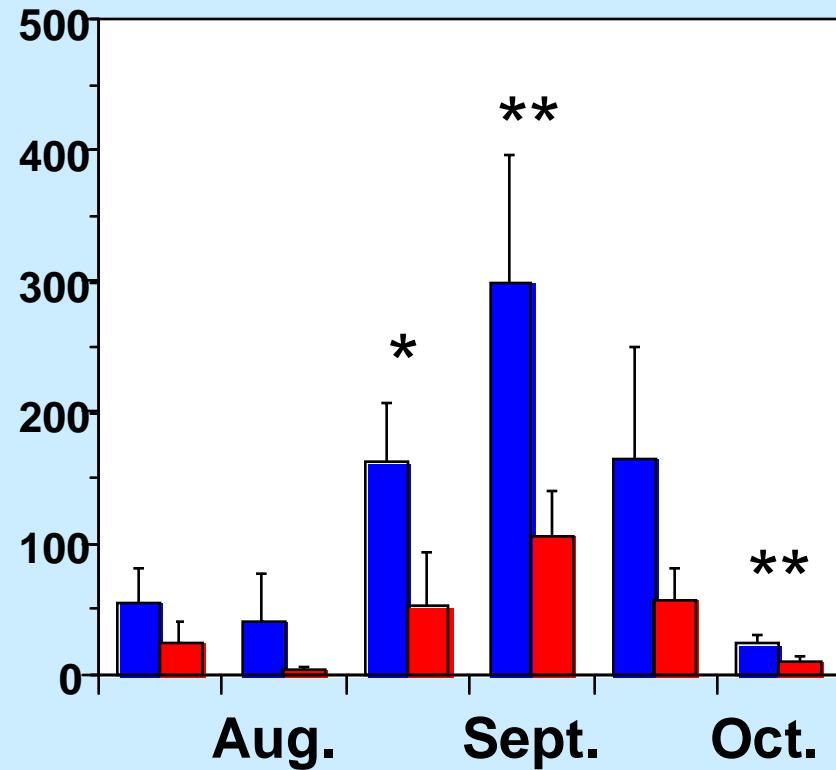


# Fish Abundance - 1997

## Northern Kingfish



## Bluefish

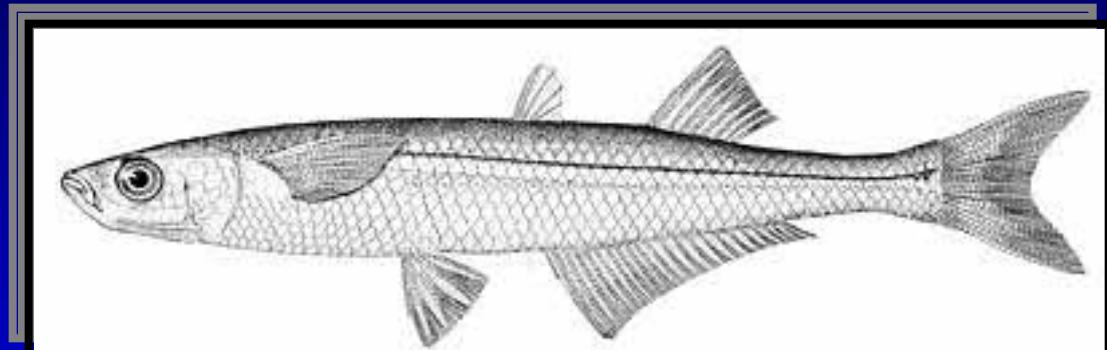


# **Results: Fish Distributions Relative to Beach Nourishment**

- Bluefish avoid active nourishment sites
- Northern kingfish attracted to areas being nourished
- Changes not evident one year later

# Fish Food Habits

Atlantic Silverside (*Menidia menidia*) &  
Rough Silverside (*Membras martinica*)



Northern Kingfish  
(*Menticirrhus saxatilis*)



# Intertidal Infaunal Prey

Mole Crab  
(*Emerita talpoida*)

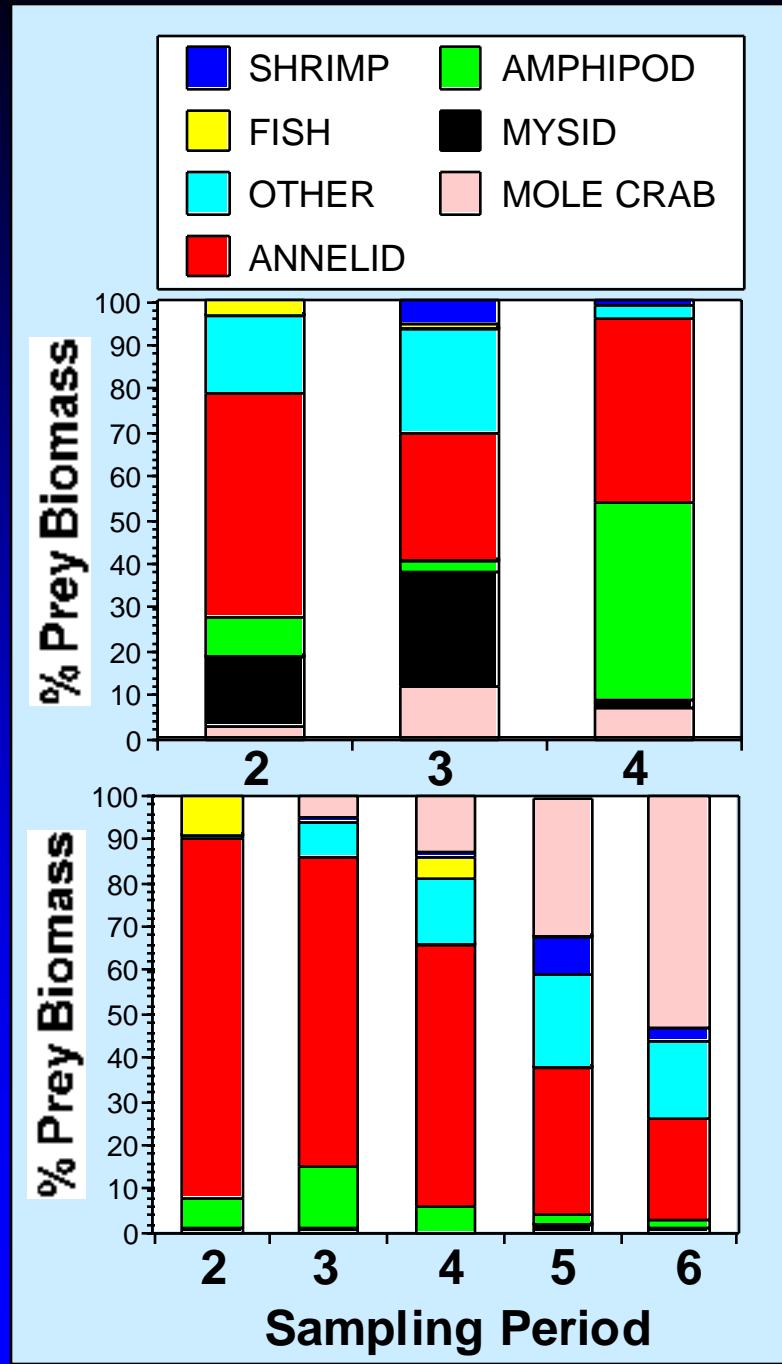


Amphipod (*Jassa sp.*)

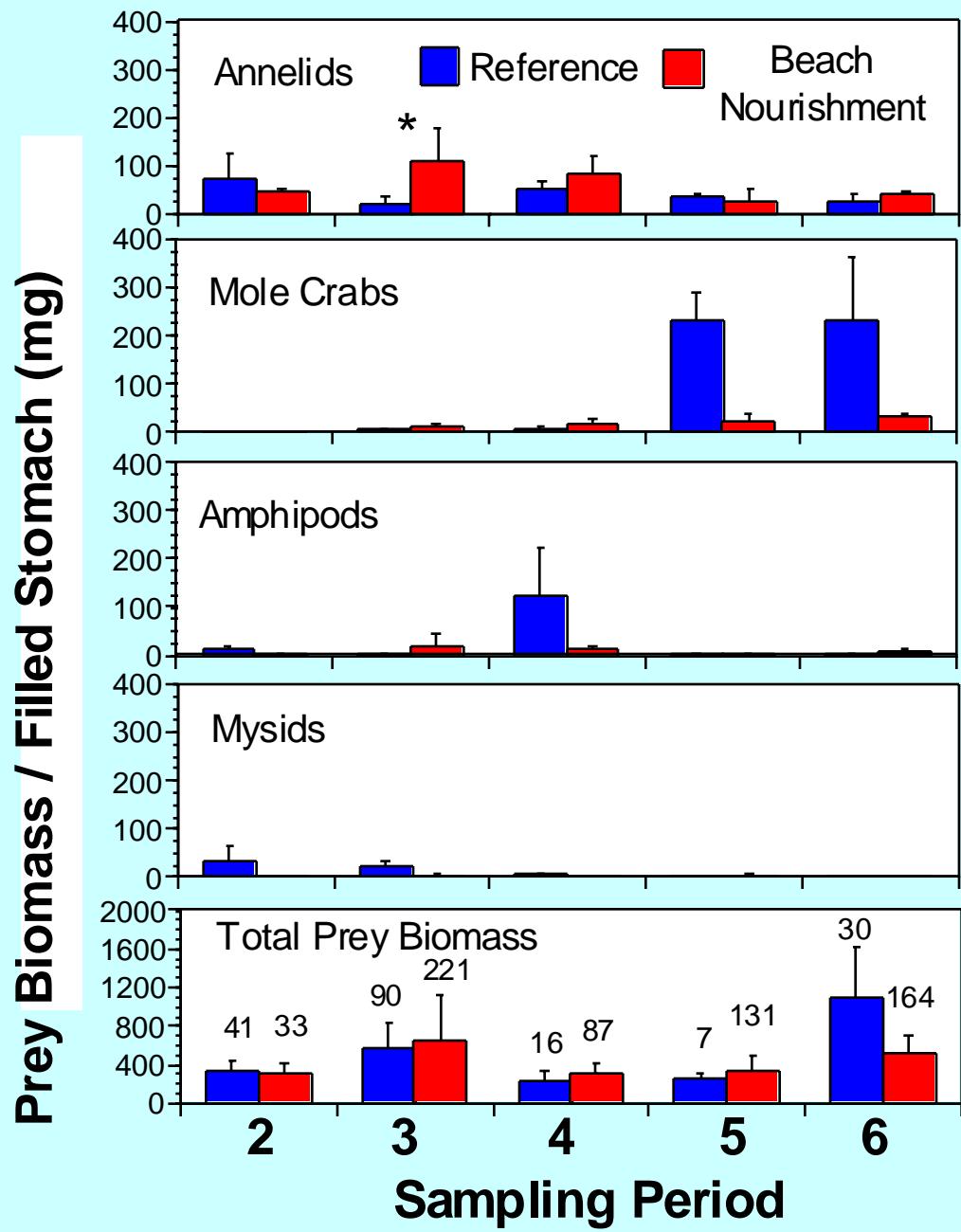


Polychaete  
(*Scolelepis squamata*)

# Northern Kingfish Food Habits 1997



# Northern Kingfish Prey Biomass 1997



# Prey Biomass Results - 1997

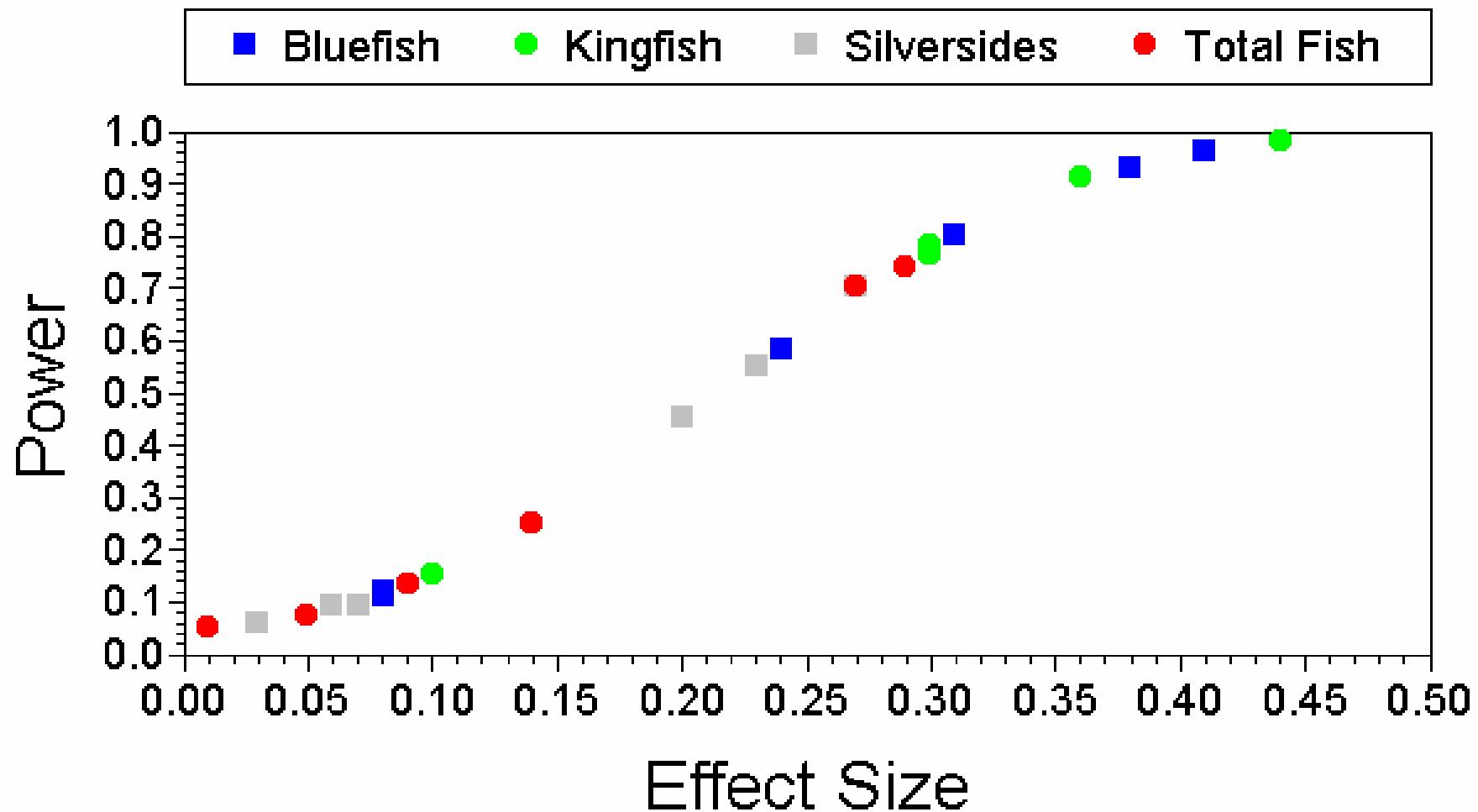
**Stomach contents of fish captured at Beach Nourishment stations relative to fish captured at Reference stations**

Taxa	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kingfish	No Data	> Annelids	ns	ns	ns	ns
Atlantic Silversides	> Prey Biomass > Amphipods	> Crabs	ns	ns	>Mole crabs	>Mole Crabs >Amphipods > Prey Biomass

# **Summary of Assessment of Impacts on Surf Zone Fishes**

- ★ **No detectable changes in fish abundance linked to nourishment**
- ★ **Northern kingfish attracted to nourishment area**
- ★ **Bluefish avoid nourishment area**
- ★ **No evidence of reduced foraging efficiency by silversides or kingfish in nourishment area**

# Power Analysis



# Lessons for Future Monitoring Efforts

## Poor Measures of Potential Impacts

- Changes to fish abundance
- Benthic monitoring only

## Better Measures of Potential Impacts

- Target individual species of concern
- Assess the physical condition of fish captured in the vicinity of the plume

