



National Estuary Program Activities in the Barnegat Bay



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The Barnegat Bay NEP

- **1987: Barnegat Bay Study Act (Chapter 387)**
“...require a study of the nature and impacts that extensive development was causing on the bay...”
- **1995: USEPA approves State’s nomination to establish the BBNEP**
- **2002: BBNEP Management plan (CCMP)**
Action plans: Water Quality and Water Supply;
Habitat and Living Resources; Human Activities and
Competing Uses; Public Participation and Education
- **2008: BBNEP 2008-2011 Strategic Plan**



2008-11 Strategic Plan

Environmental Priorities

- **Reduce eutrophication & improve water quality.**
- **Address water supply & flow issues.**
- **Prevent habitat loss & support habitat restoration.**
- **Address fisheries declines.**

(Take steps to make land use a priority.)



Barnegat Bay Development

Urbanization: the major watershed stressor

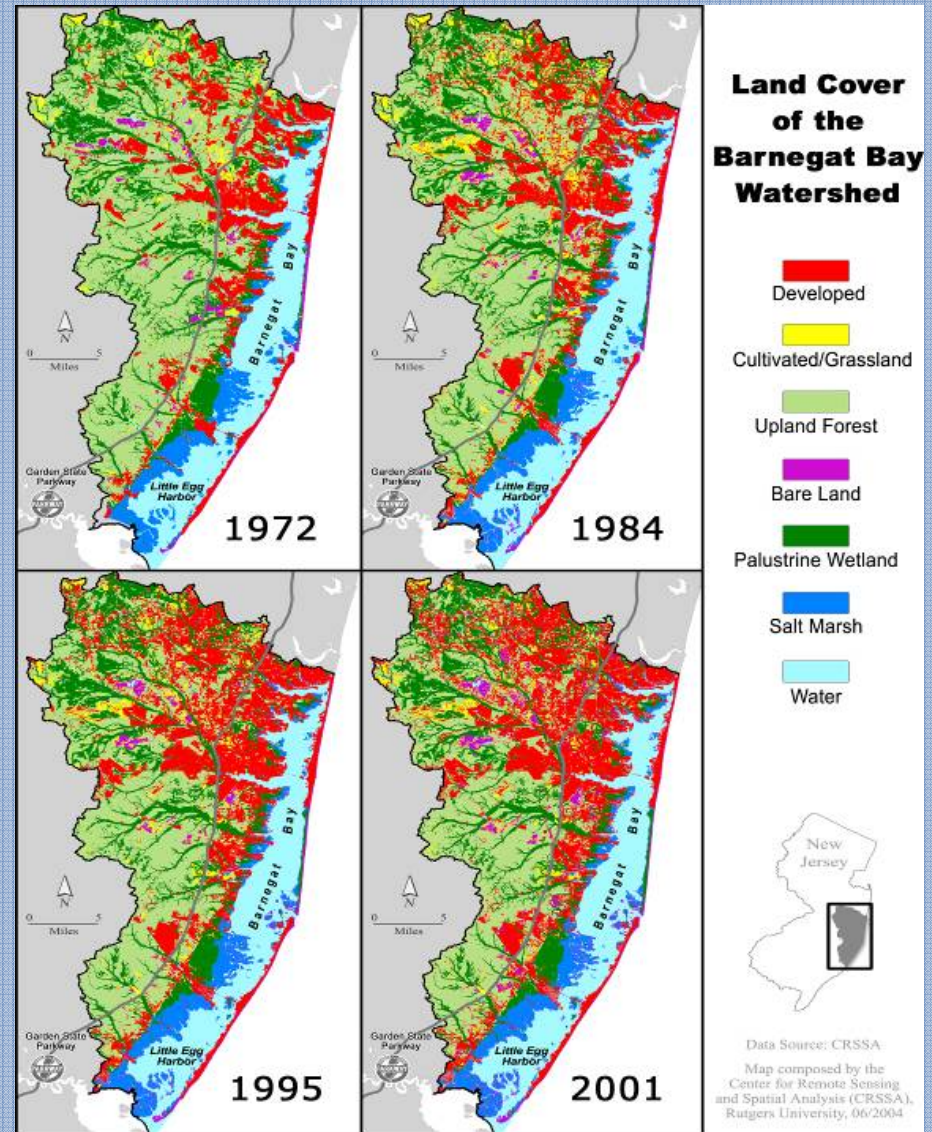
Current development is $> 30\%$; a widely recognized **tipping point** for losing biodiversity, ecological functioning, and resources.

Urbanization

alters the patterns, quantities, and quality of surface and groundwater flows;

increases nutrients and contaminant loads; and

causes habitat loss, fragmentation, and alterations.





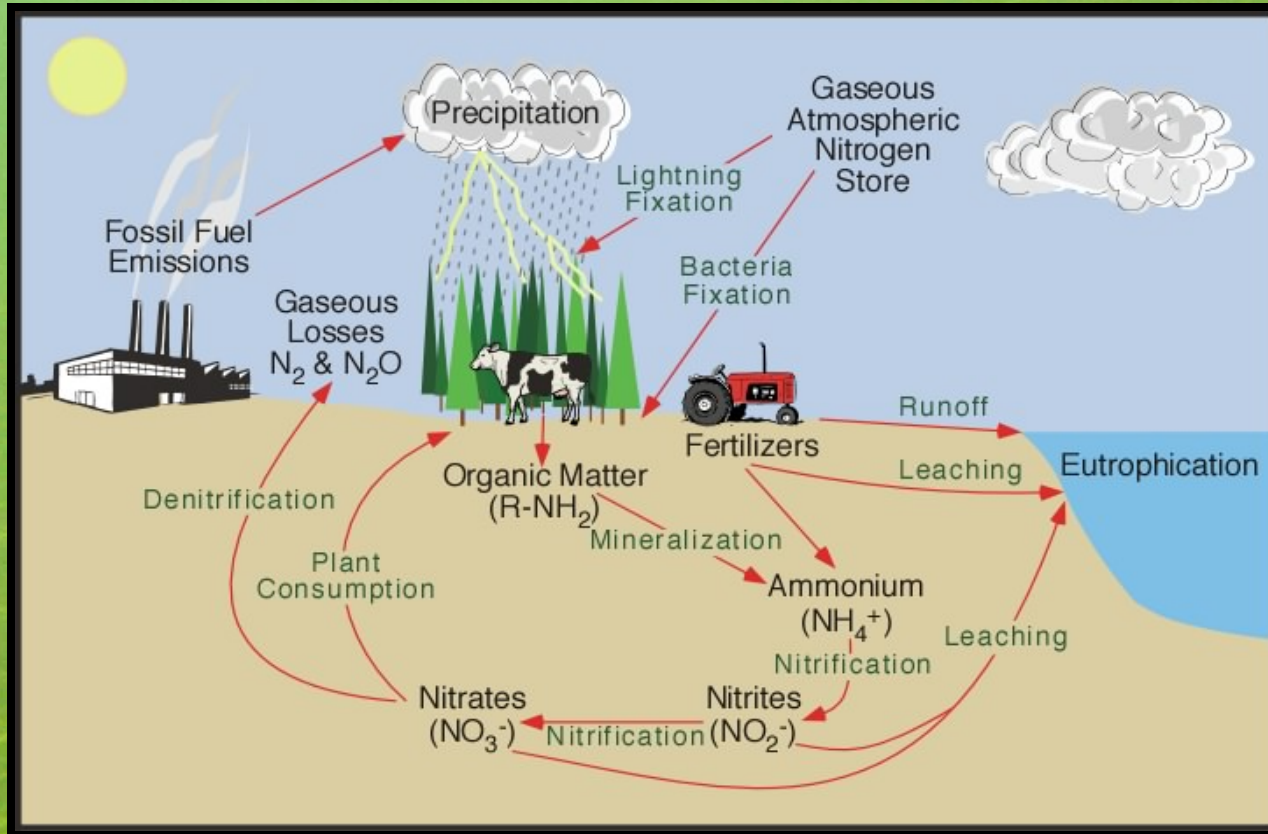
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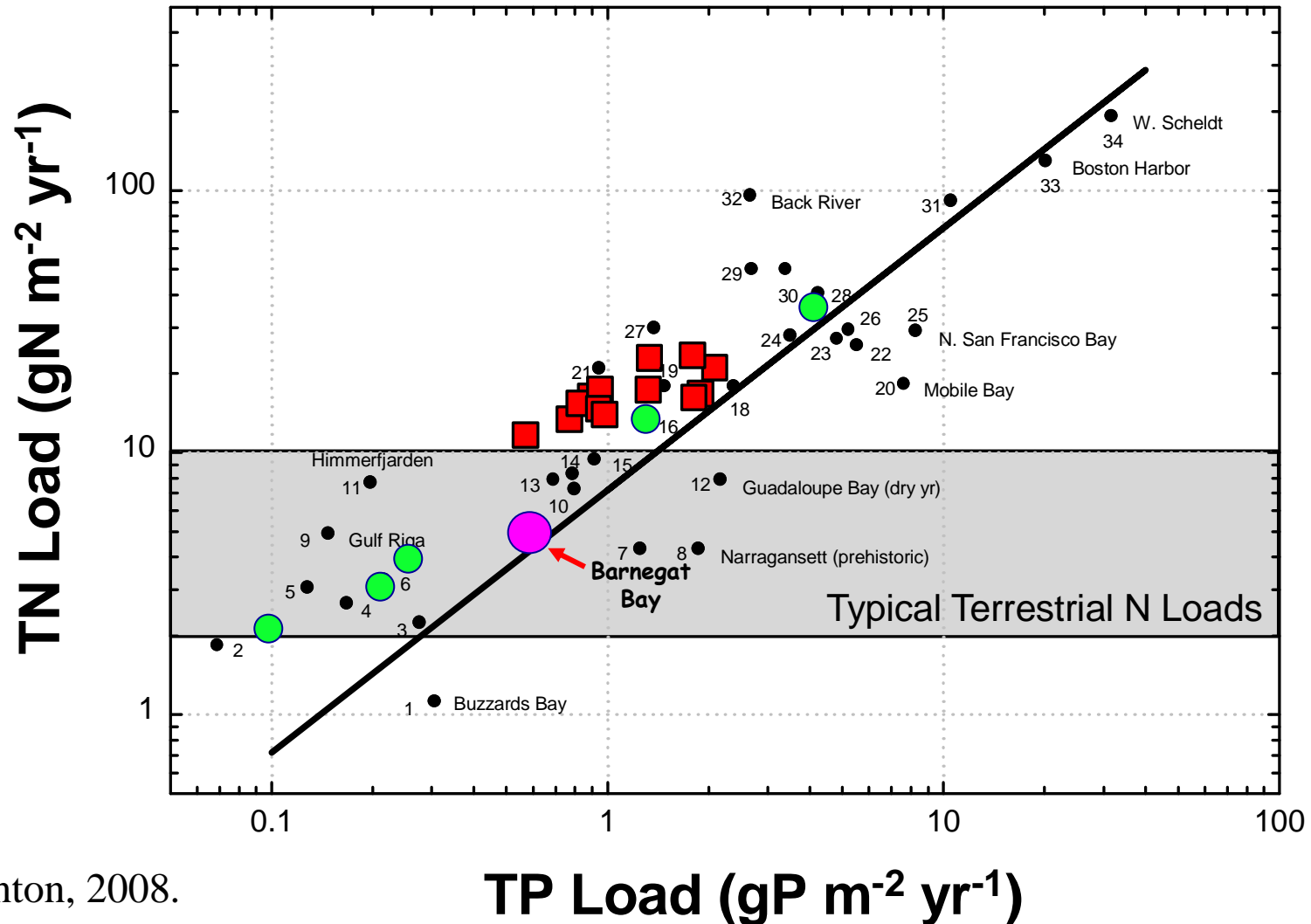
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Reduce eutrophication



Eutrophication: an enhanced rate of biological production (usually due to excessive nutrient inputs, nitrogen and phosphorus).

Nutrient Loads to Estuarine Systems



Boynton, 2008.



Reduce eutrophication & improve water quality

BBNEP/BBP-funded water quality projects...

USGS (7): water quality and nutrient assessment
stream and well data, N-loading estimates

MU-UCI/others (2): bacterial-source tracking

Rutgers (3): water quality monitoring and/or
stormwater projects



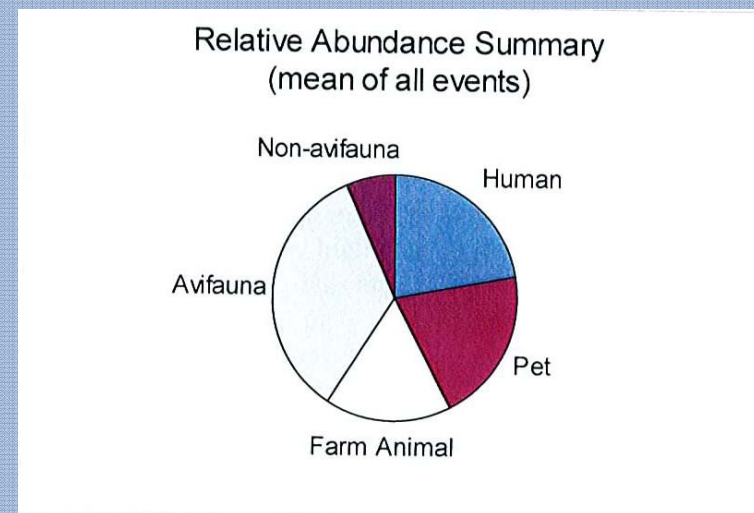
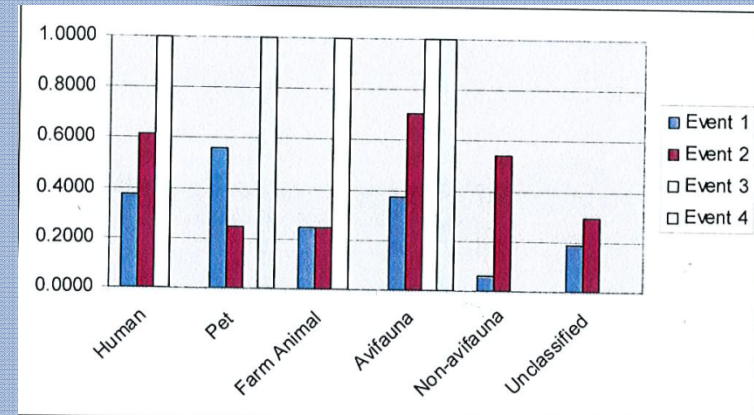
Improve water quality

Silver Bay MST Study

Study estimated nutrient loadings from a landscape model and assessed antibiotic resistance in coliform bacteria to identify pollutant sources at 10 sites

Undeveloped sites (*e.g.*, near Cattus Island) had low nutrient inputs; 6 sites exhibited “development” signatures (*i.e.*, high human and/or pet bacterial types).

Additional work necessary to explicitly identify sources (*e.g.*, failed septic system or damaged sewer line, *etc.*) and needed management actions; **Regional WQMP**





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The Bay & its Watershed

Physiography

Bay = 75 sq-miles

Bay mean depth = 5 ft

Watershed = 660 sq-miles

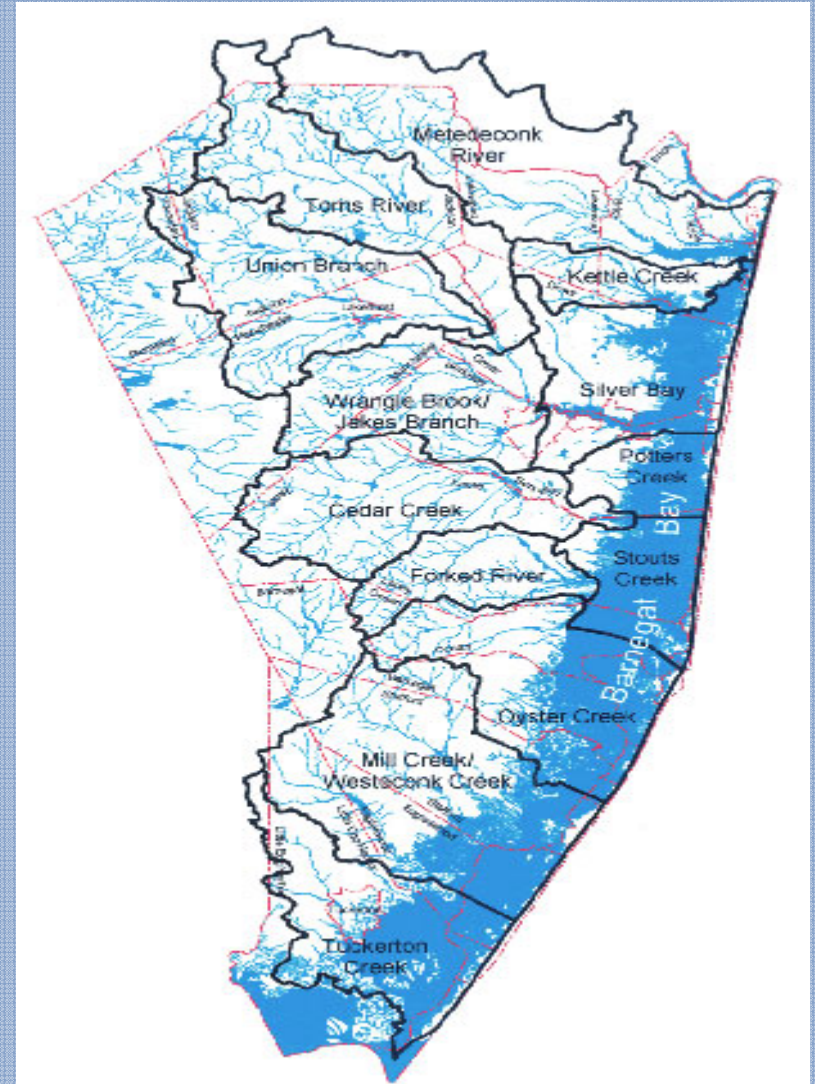
Hydrology

**Lagoon: little fw surface flow,
< 3% of the tidal prism**

Tidal prism variable, unequal

**Tides: 3-5 ft; semidiurnal but
variable (lunar, weather)**

**Long, poorly known turnover
time (27-71 days); SLR effects**





Address water supplies/flows

Better public recognition of:

- 1) limited local water supplies,
- 2) the need to conserve and reuse water.

Better understanding of the effects of altered flows:

- 1) groundwater withdrawals,
- 2) offshore sewage effluent diversions,
- 3) dams/reservoirs, and
- 4) Oyster Creek NGS.





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Build-out Analysis

Conclusions

- ...the build-out analysis indicates that significant, additional development will occur in the watershed.
- This build-out analysis reinforces the idea that comprehensive watershed-scale planning is needed to address future development impacts.

• Lathrop and Conway, 2001

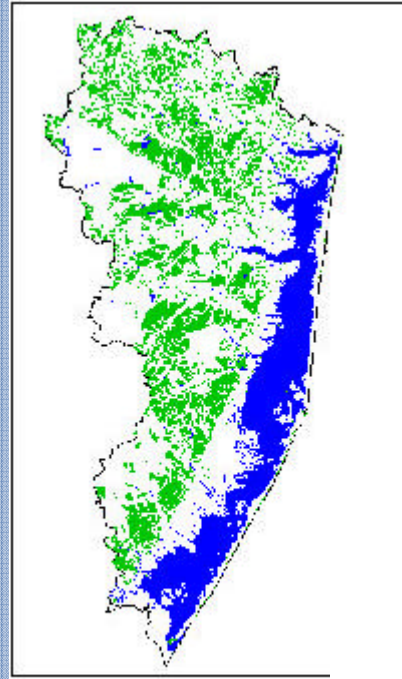
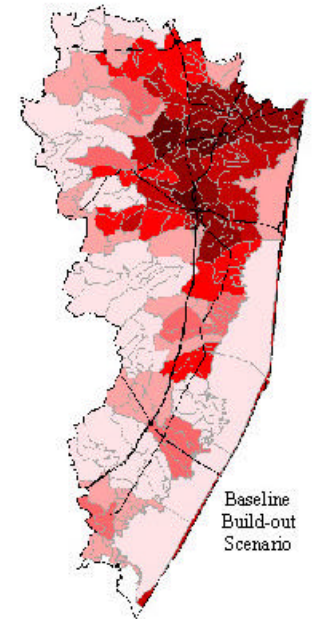


Figure 1. Land available for development.



Baseline
Build-out
Scenario

Recent Land Use Change

Conclusions

- ...the percentage of altered land use in the BB-LEH watershed exceeds 33% in 2006.
- The BB/LEH estuary system is continuing to experience a significant conversion of forested and wetland habitats to urban land cover and thereby exacerbating nutrient loading to the BB-LEH estuary.

• Lathrop and Haag, 2007

Assessment of Land Use Change and Riparian Zone Status in the Barnegat Bay and Little Egg Harbor Watershed: 1995-2002-2006



Intact forested riparian zone along the upper reaches of the Forked River.

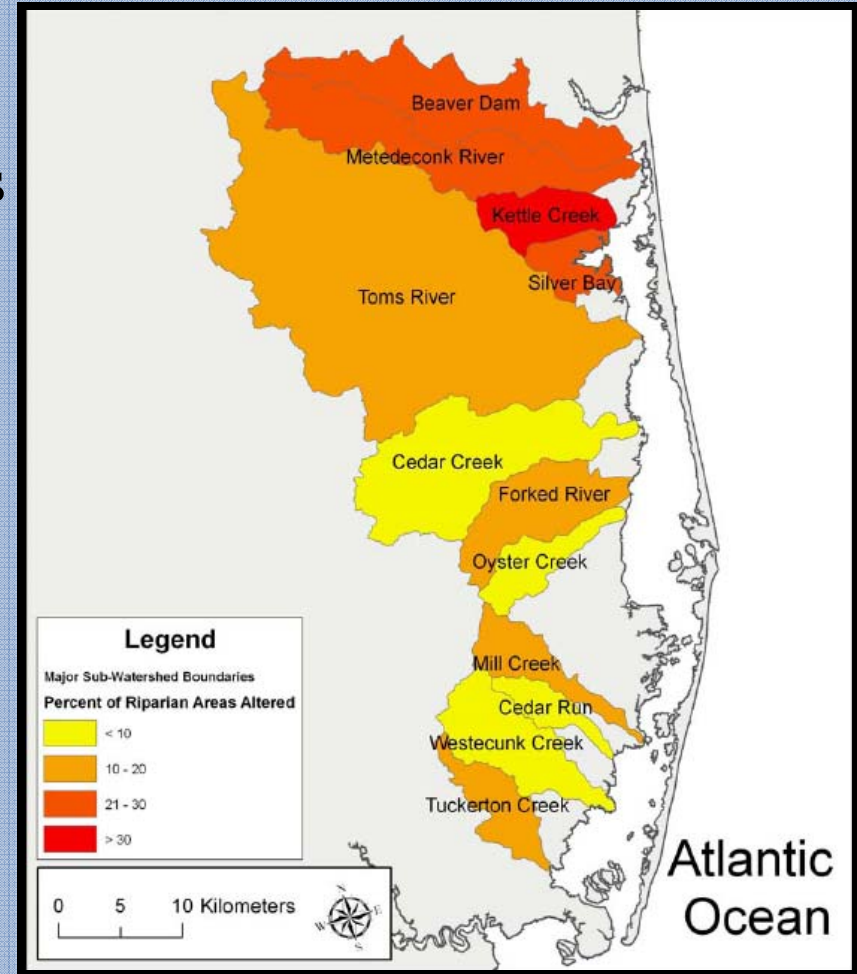
Richard G. Lathrop¹
Scott M. Haag²

October 2007

Recent Land Use Change

Conclusions

- ...a total of 1,920 acres of riparian habitat (was) converted to urban uses between 1995 and 2006.
- ... the northern portion of BB/LEH estuary (i.e., the Metedeconk, Beaver Dam, Kettle Creek and Silver Bay sub-basins) have riparian zones ... with $> 20\%$ riparian zones in altered land use.





Prevent Habitat Loss

Marshes: Climate-change/SLR battleground
Wetland losses may be substantial
Submerged Aaquatic Vegetation
Barnegat Bay: most of NJ's SAV



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Address Fishery Declines

Complex, interacting causes

Water quality degradation

Habitat loss and alteration

Overfishing

Boating

OCNGS

Others



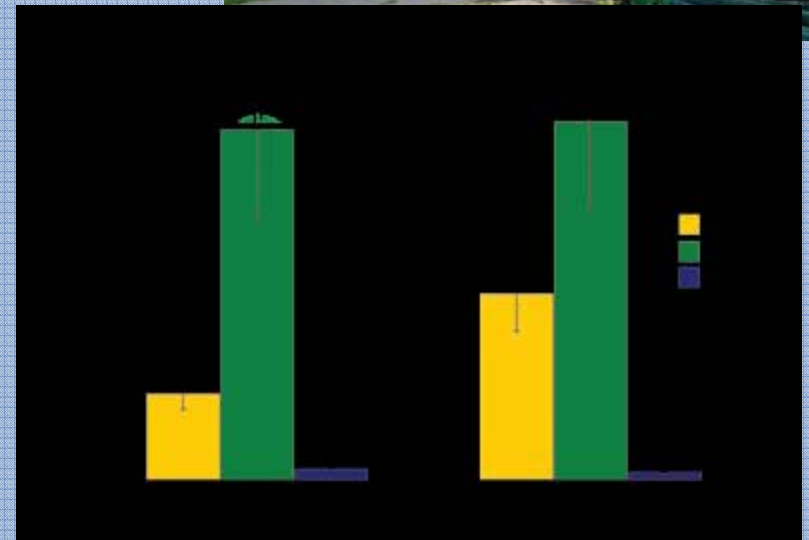
Sue Scott/Marlin Network



Habitat Alteration Effects

The impact of artificial shorelines on species diversity, secondary production and habitat quality in Barnegat Bay

- >36% of the natural shoreline in Barnegat Bay has been bulkheaded
- Faunal communities along bulkheads ... differed from those of natural shorelines.
- ... are not as biologically rich as in natural shoreline habitats and may function differently; the “nursery role” of these areas appears altered.





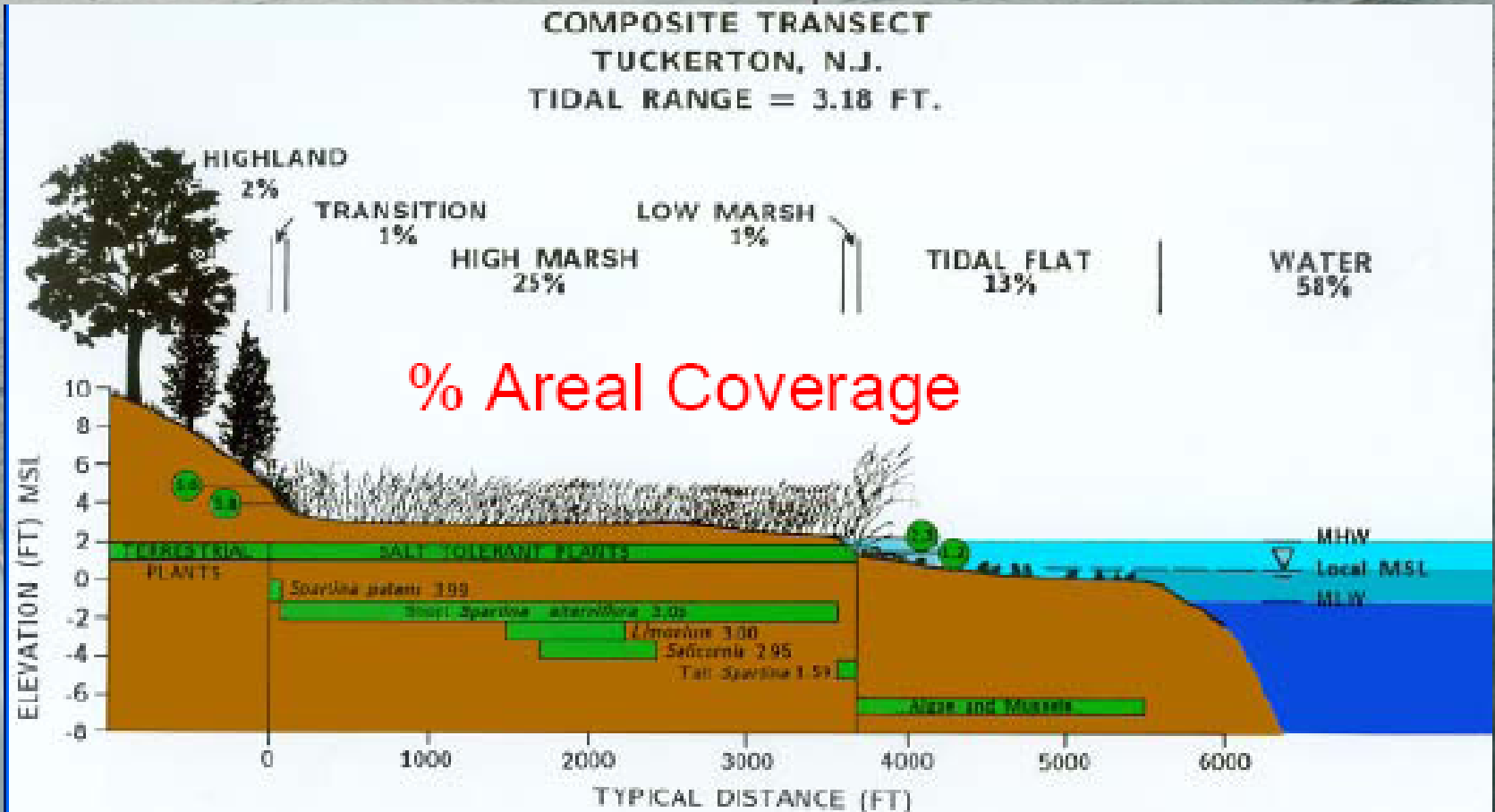
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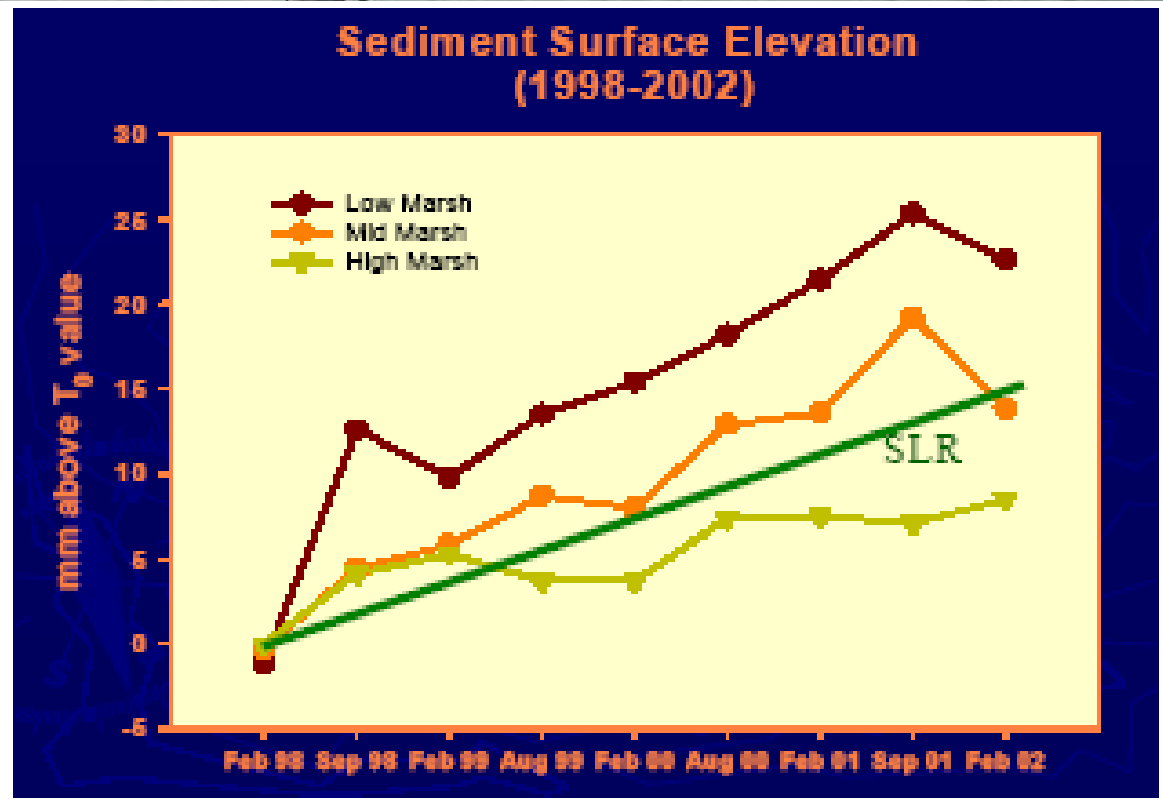
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Climate-ready estuary?



Climate-ready estuary?





The future of the bay?

- **Better recognition:**

Bay is changing and increasingly at risk.

Region's economy is a function of bay health.

Bay is a harbinger of the Jersey Shore.

- **Current protections inadequate**

- **Sustainable funding mechanism(s) needed**

- **Increased investment**



The Barnegat Bay: Jewel of the Jersey Shore?

**Yes, but only if we
work together!**

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