

# Restoration For Resilience:

## Tidal marsh restoration and coastal flood adaptation in the Fraser River Estuary

DFO-PSF Virtual Knowledge Exchange Workshop  
January 31, 2024

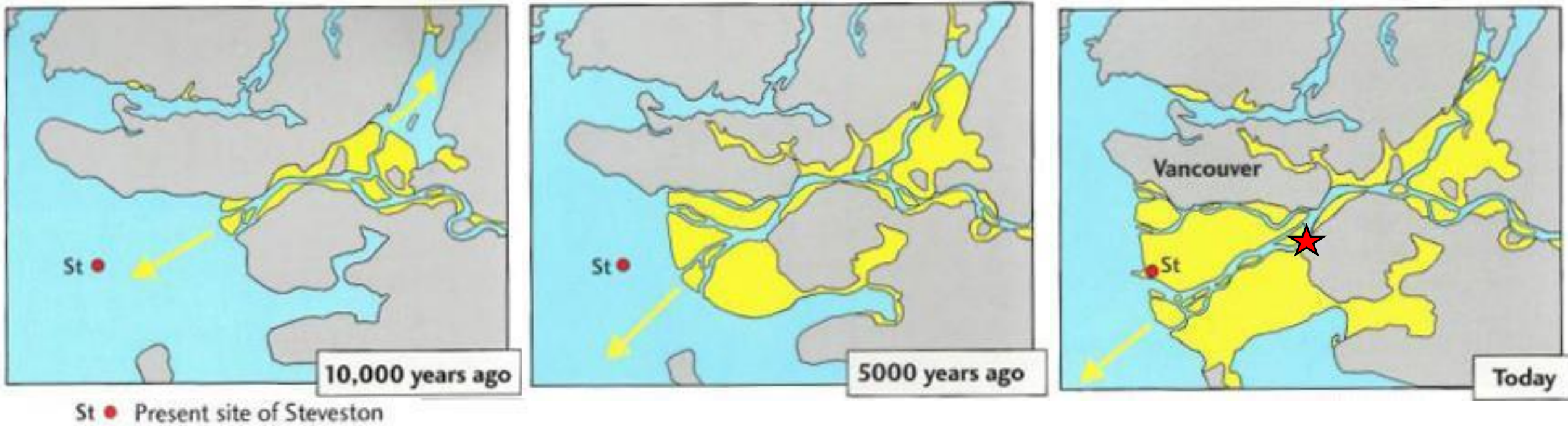
**Eric Balke, RPBio**  
**Senior Restoration Biologist**  
**Ducks Unlimited Canada**  
**[e\\_balke@ducks.ca](mailto:e_balke@ducks.ca)**

Photo: E. Balke

# Overview

- Introduction to the Fraser River Estuary
- Challenges for Resilience
- Restoring Resilience
  - Sturgeon Bank Sediment Enhancement Pilot Project
  - The Nature Force

# Formation of the Fraser Delta





Vancouver

Burnaby

New  
Westminster

Richmond

Surrey

Delta

White Rock





Vancouver

Burnaby

New  
Westminster

STURGEON  
BANK

Richmond

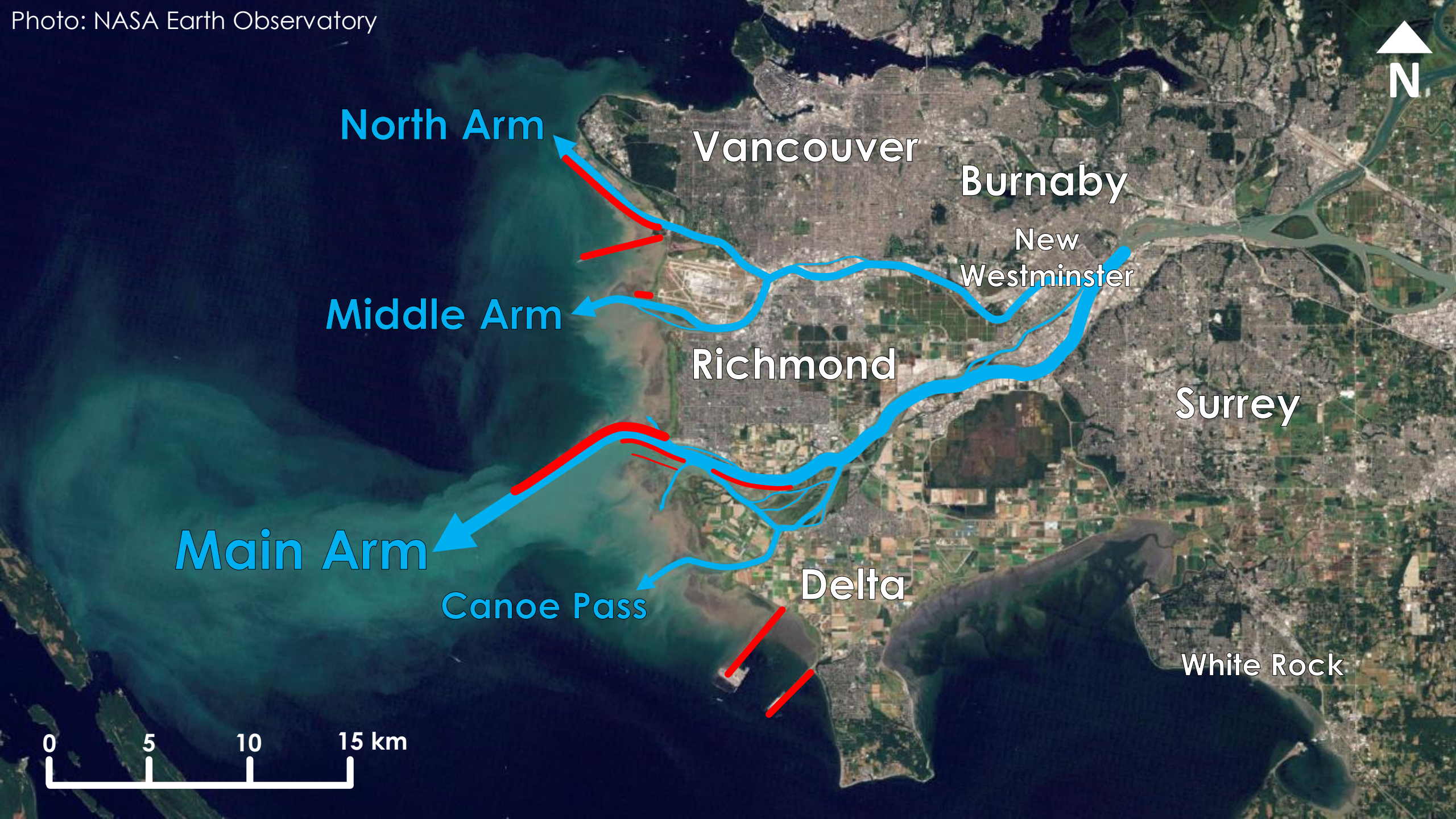
Surrey

Delta

White Rock







**North Arm**

Vancouver

Burnaby

New  
Westminster

**Middle Arm**

Richmond

Surrey

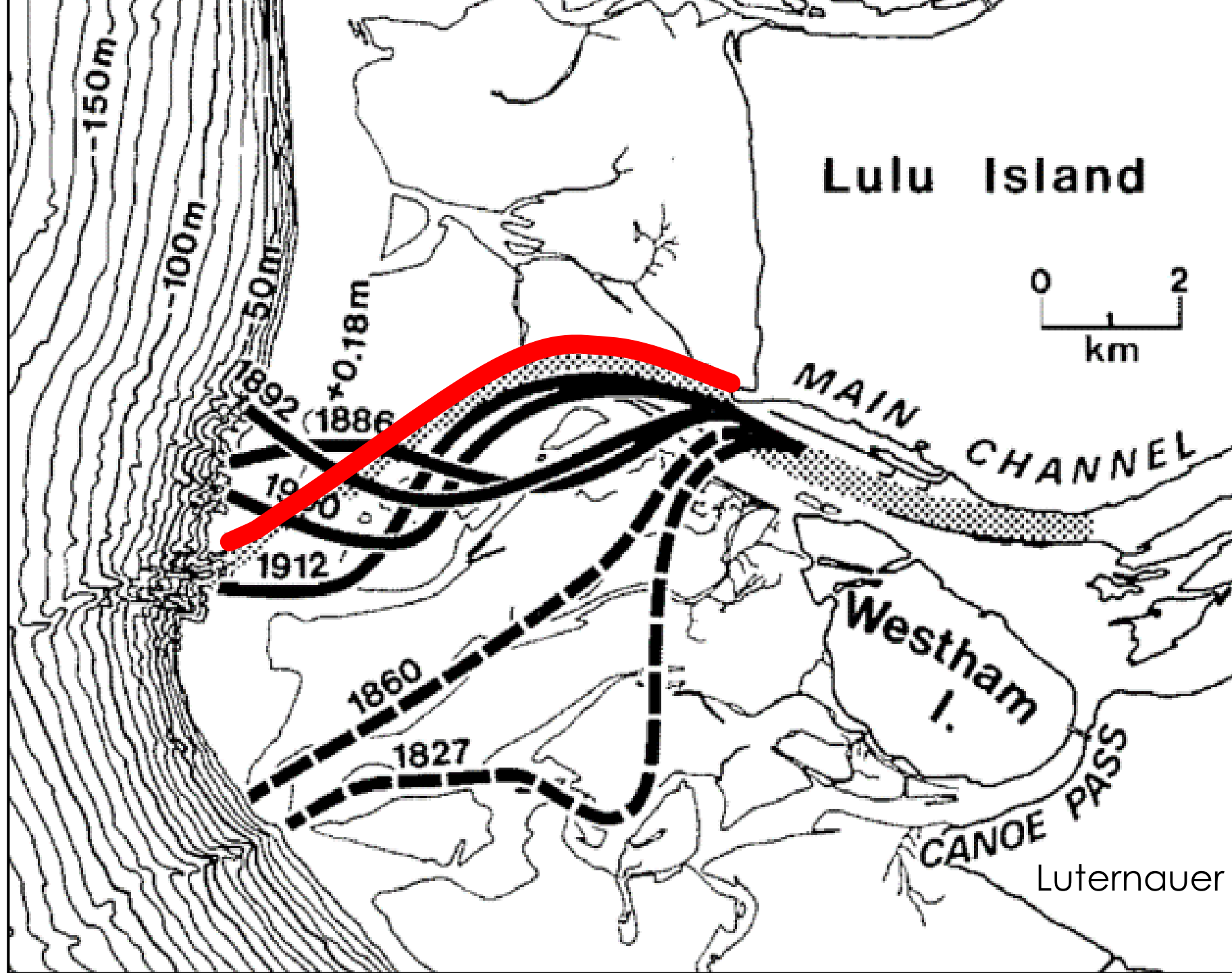
**Main Arm**

Canoe Pass

Delta

White Rock





Luternauer and Finn, 1983



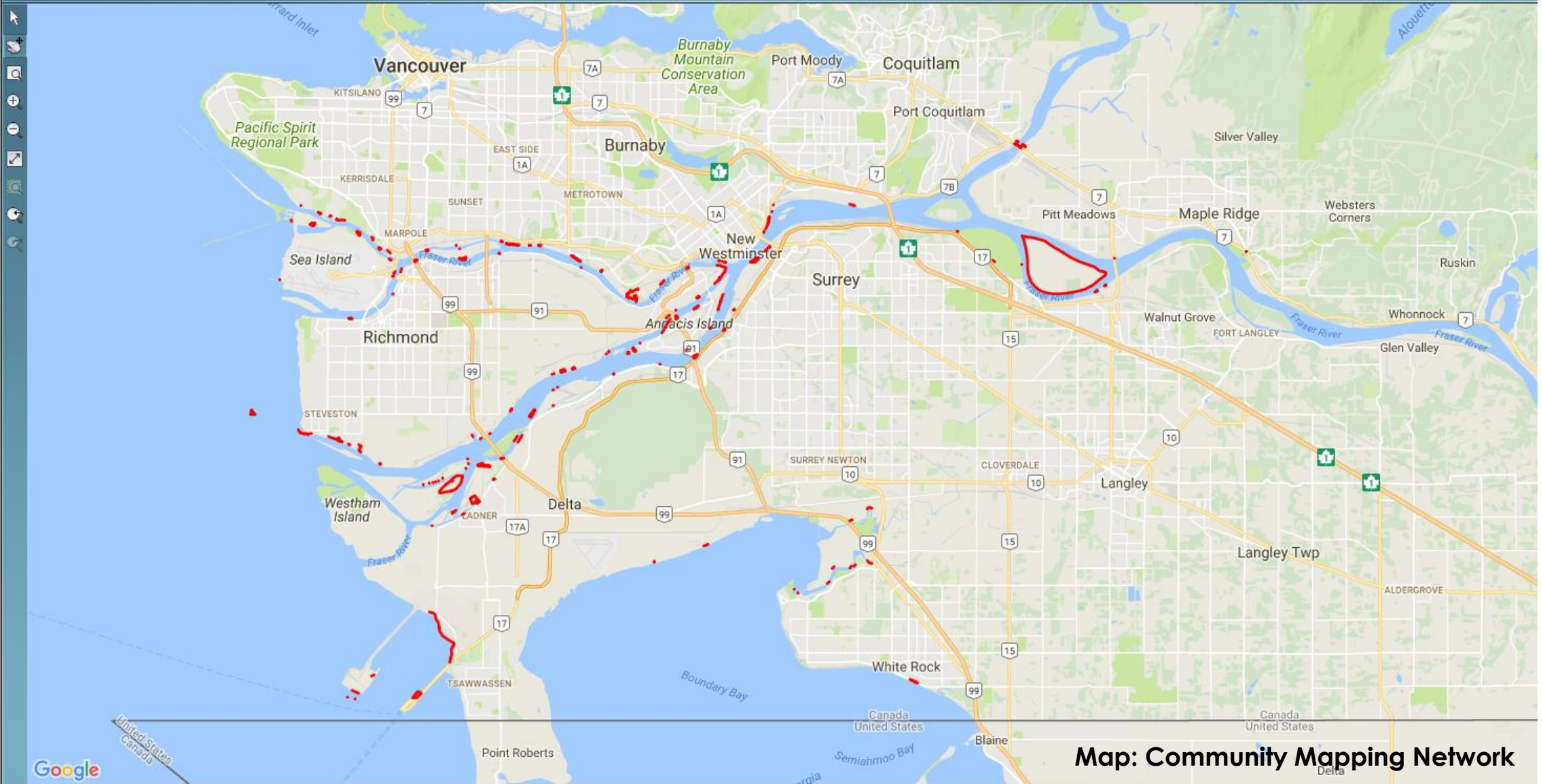


FRPD 309

# Roberts Bank Terminal 2 Expansion



Figure: Port of Vancouver



Map: Community Mapping Network

# FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PERSISTENCE OF CREATED TIDAL MARSHES IN THE FRASER RIVER ESTUARY



MARCH 2022

*Daniel Stewart MSc,  
Daniel Hennigar BSc,  
Robyn Ingham BSc,  
Eric Balke MSc, RPBio*





Photo: Sean Boyd







Photo: E.Balke

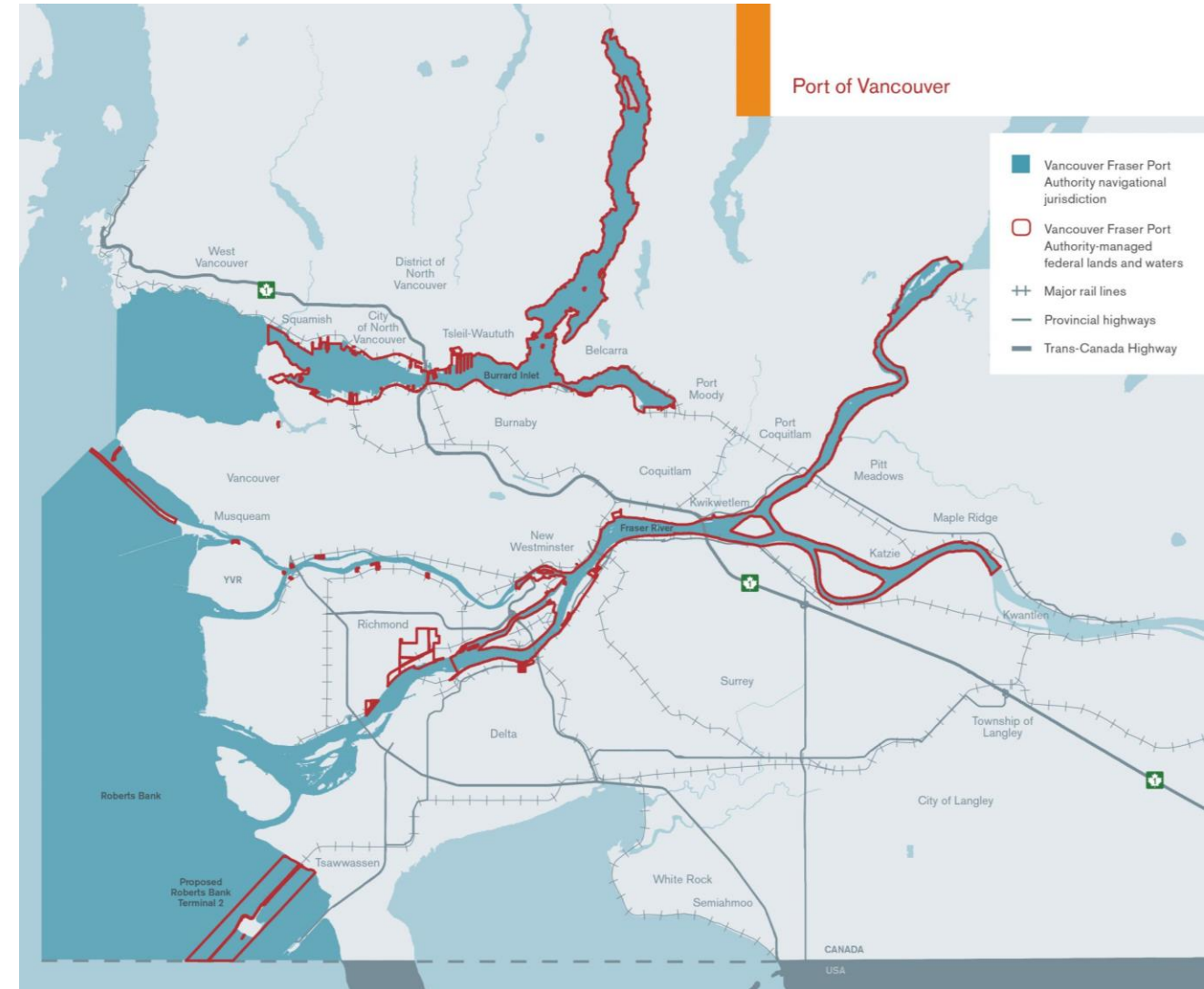


Photo: John MacDonald



# Fractured Governance

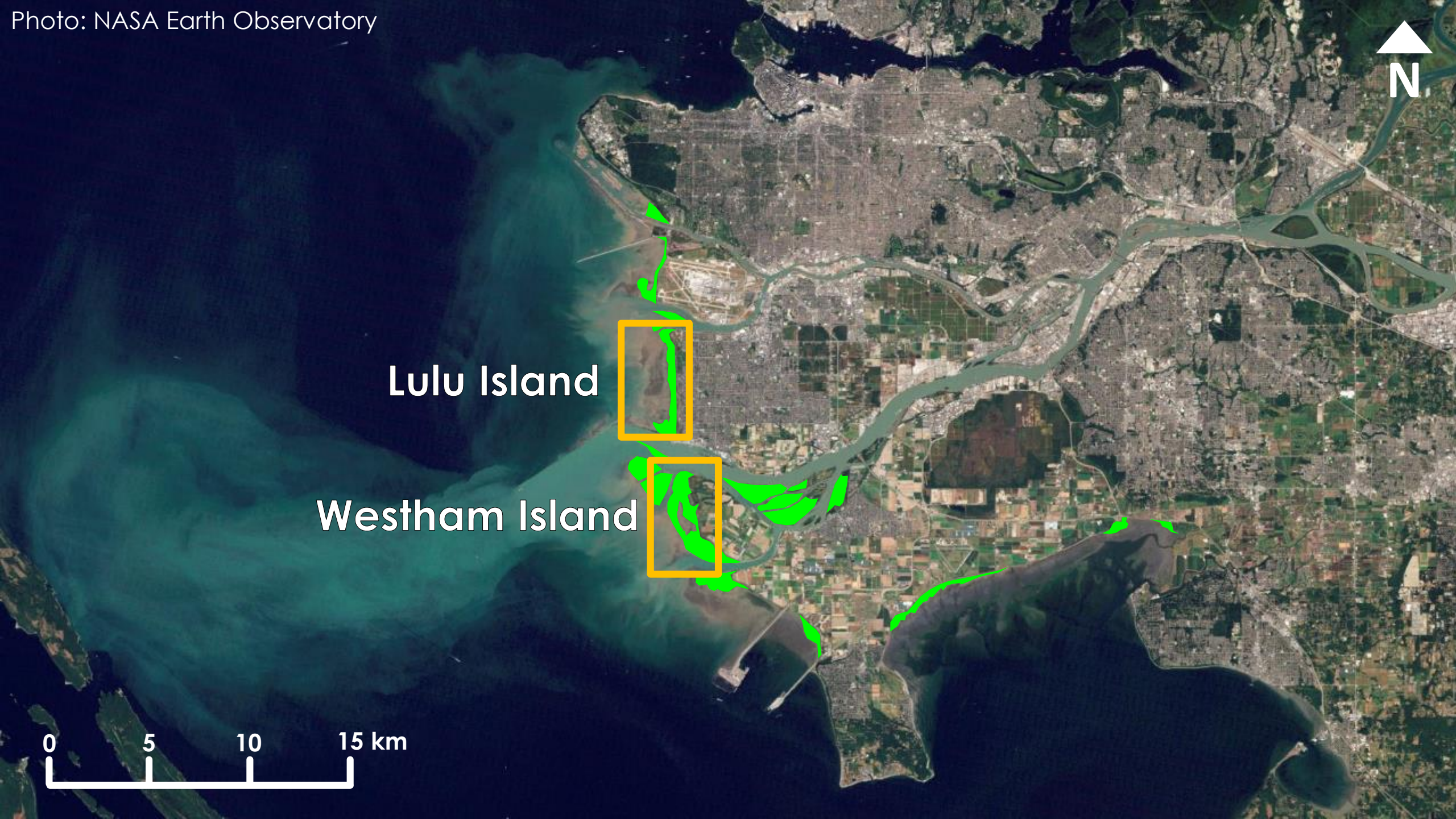
- Fraser River Estuary Management Program (FREMP) terminated in 2013
- Fractured jurisdiction and a lack of coordination between/within agencies
- First Nations largely excluded from historical decision making, and presently overwhelmed by referrals
- No estuary plan for sea-level rise adaptation or ecological resilience





Lulu Island

Westham Island



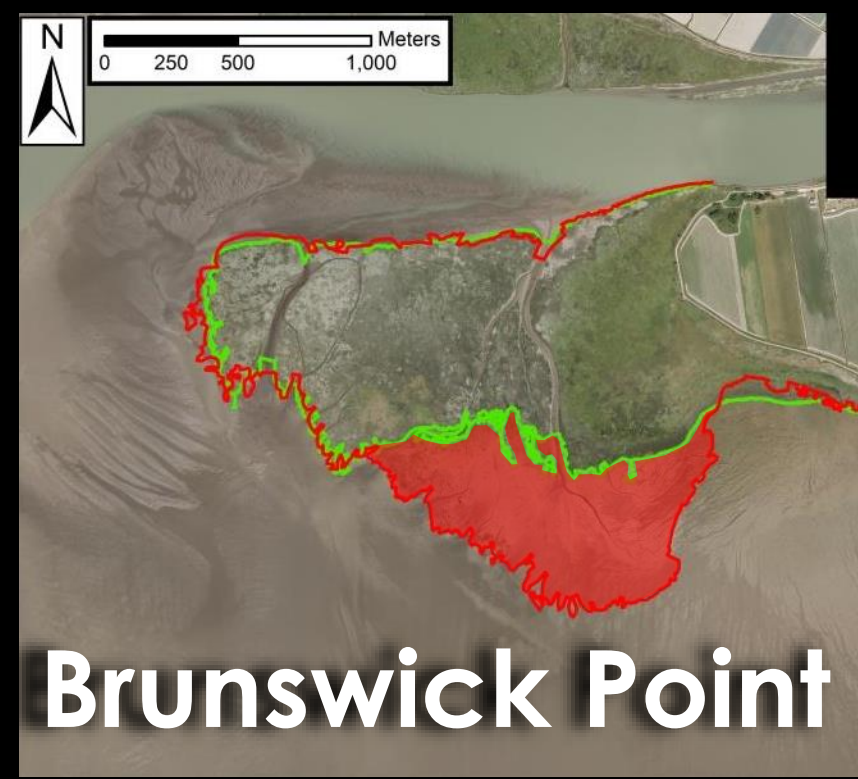
July 1979



July 2011



Images: S. Boyd (L), S. Northrup (R)



# Sturgeon Bank Marsh Recession Project

- 1) Understand the Recession
- 2) Evaluate the Present Environment
- 3) Experiments

# Understand the Recession

- Satellite imagery analysis
- Air photo analysis
- Plant corm surveys
- Sediment pits



# Present Environment

- ▶ **Water loggers**
- ▶ **Marsh leading edge mapping**
- ▶ **Elevation measurements/monitoring**
- ▶ **Surveys of adjacent marshes**

# Experiments

- Reciprocal Transplant Experiment
- LWD anchoring
- Inundation experiment
- Goose exclosures



# Leading Hypotheses of Marsh Recession

- Sediment deficit (elevation)
- High salinity
- Relative sea-level rise
- Goose herbivory





Vancouver

Richmond

Surrey

Delta



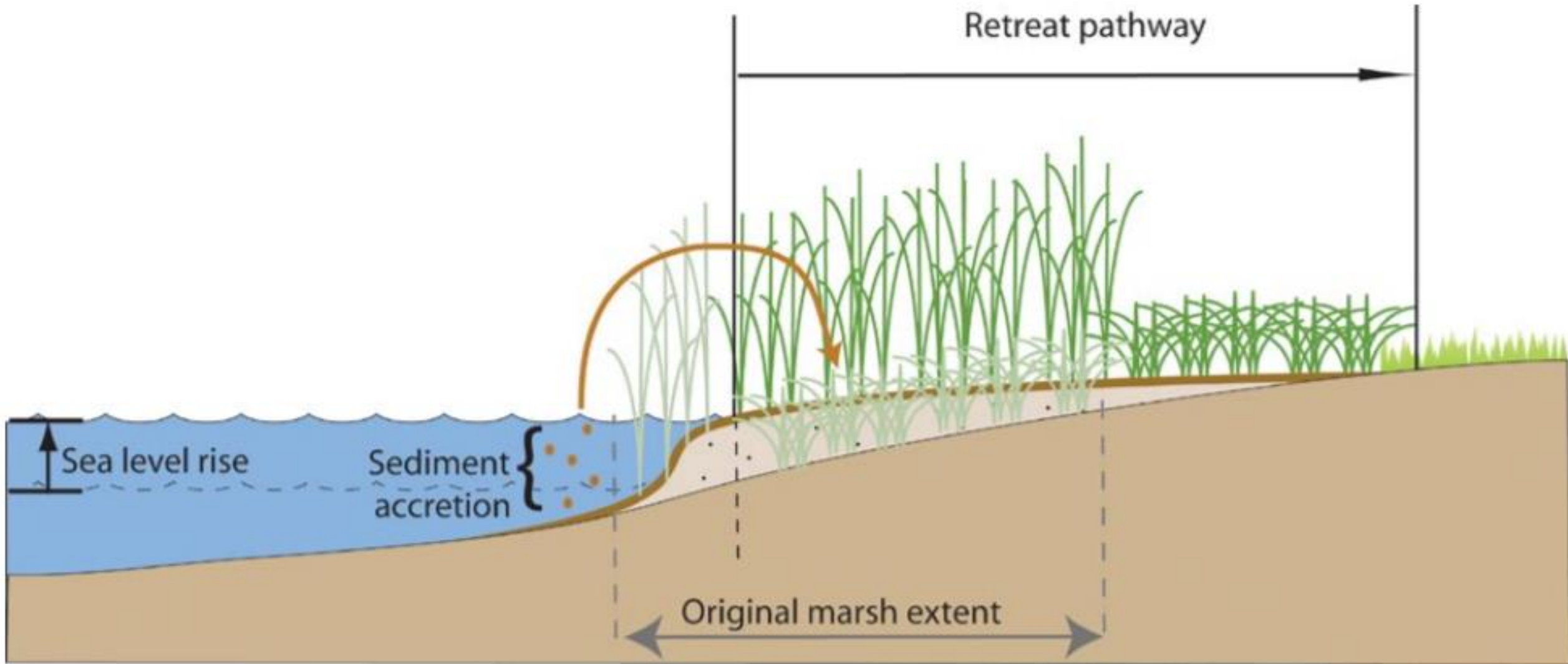
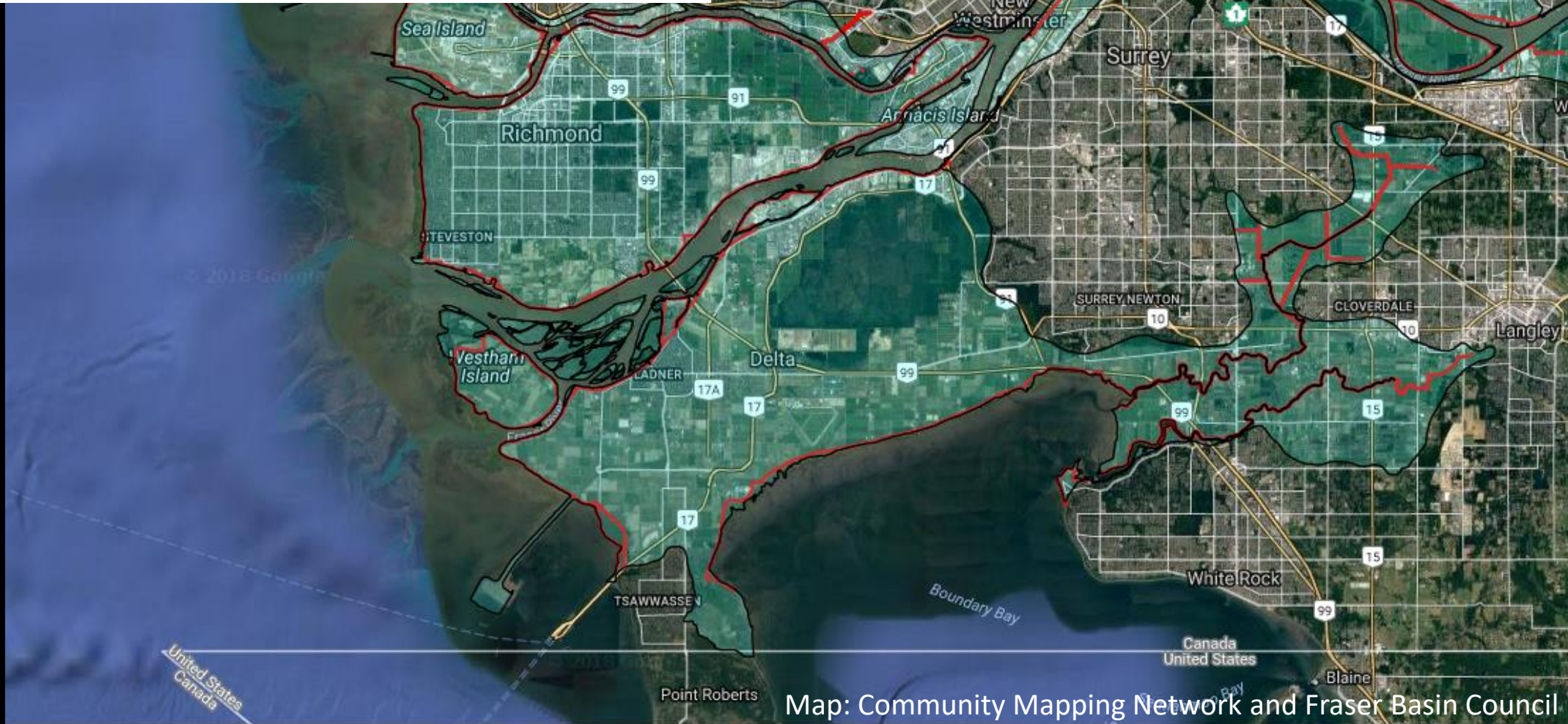






Figure: Fraser Basin Council (2023)

Estimated Dollar Damages:	500-year coastal
Building Losses	\$14.2B
Agricultural Losses	\$150M
Interrupted Cargo Shipments	\$3.6B
Infrastructure/Institutional Losses	\$1.4B
<b>Total direct damage (\$)</b>	<b>\$19.3B</b>



Map: Community Mapping Network and Fraser Basin Council

# Does the Fraser Delta need MARS?

- Largest estuary
- Biophysical processes greatly altered
- Dikes prevent tidal marsh migration
- Extensive marsh recession
- Lack of regional management of goose populations

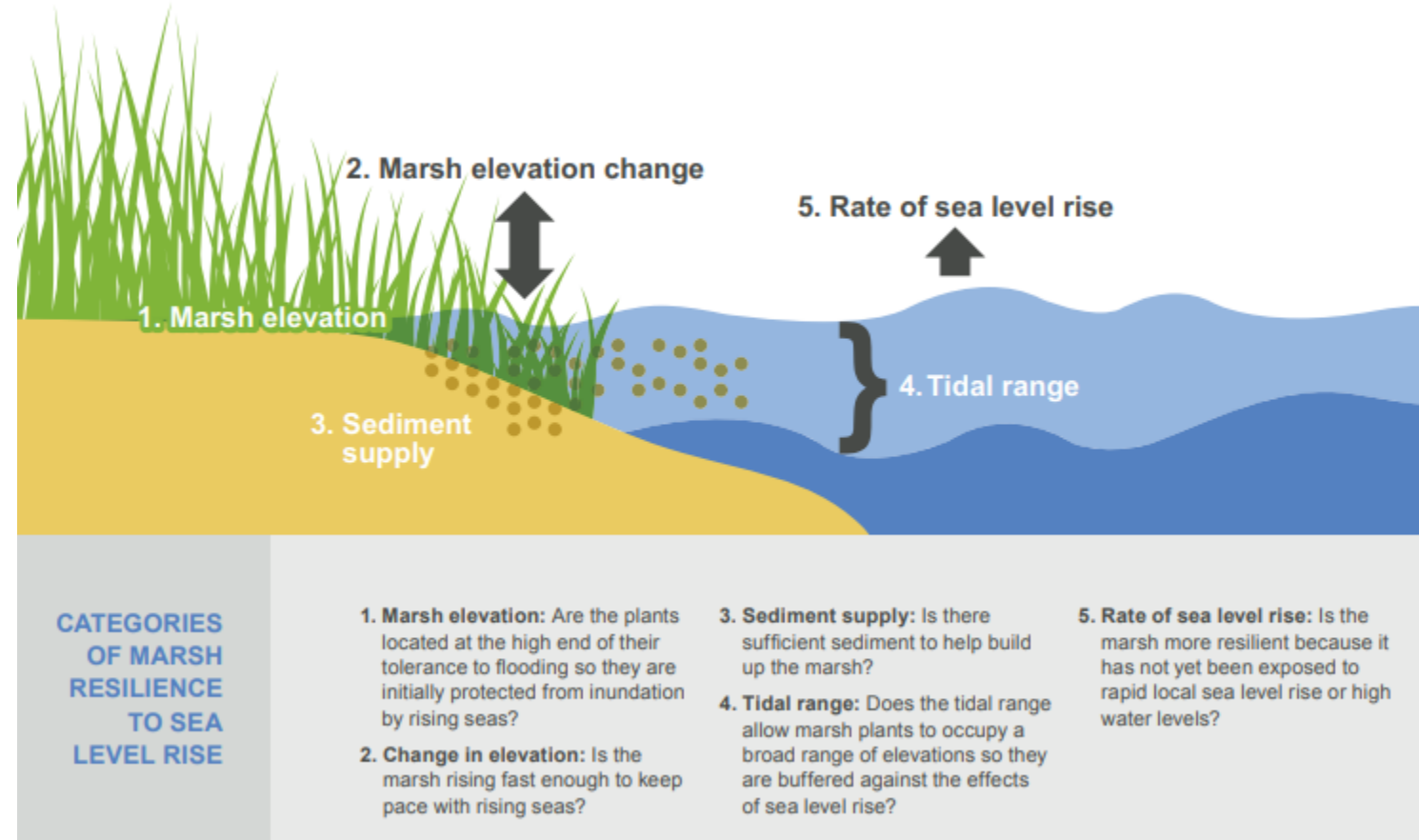


Figure: NERRA.org

# Recent Fish Habitat Restoration Projects

- 2017-2022: DFO Coastal Restoration Fund
  - Raincoast Conservation Foundation - Steveston North Jetty Breaches
  - DUC - South Arm Marshes restoration projects
- 2021-2024: DFO/BC BC Salmon Restoration & Innovation Fund
  - Fraser River Estuary Salmon Habitat (FRESH) Restoration Projects
    - RCF - North Arm Jetty Breaches
    - DUC - Sturgeon Bank Sediment Enhancement Pilot Project

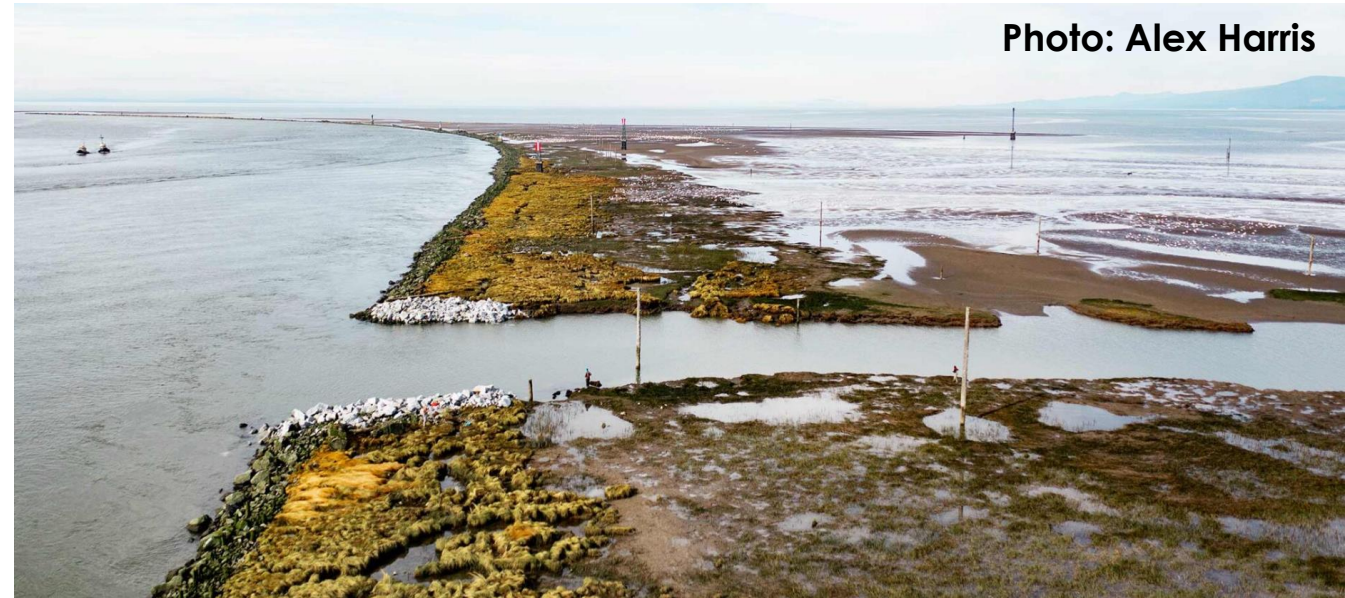
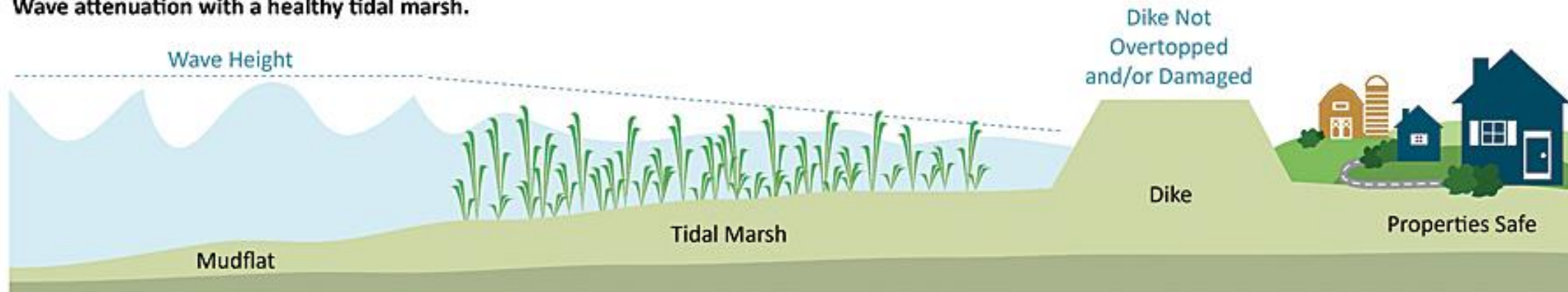


Photo: Alex Harris

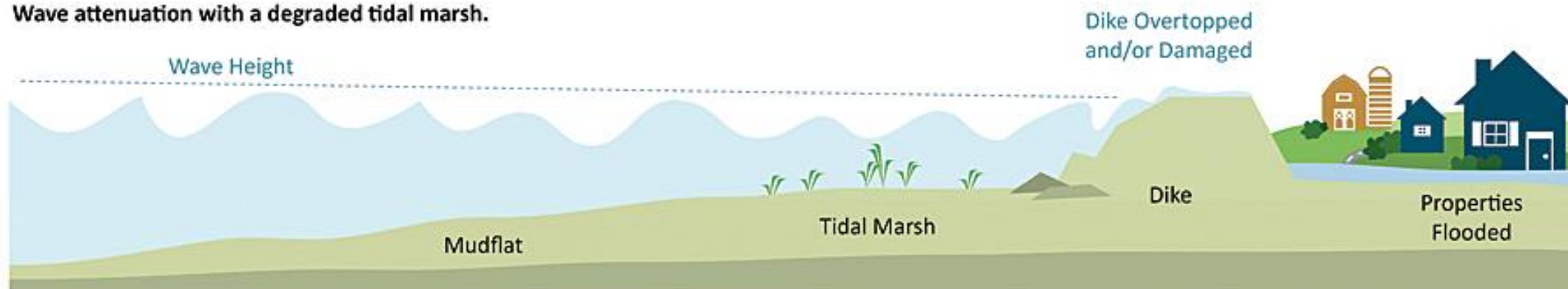


Photo: Max Scruton

**Wave attenuation with a healthy tidal marsh.**



**Wave attenuation with a degraded tidal marsh.**







Vancouver

STURGEON  
BANK

Rich



BAY



# Quantifying the Problem

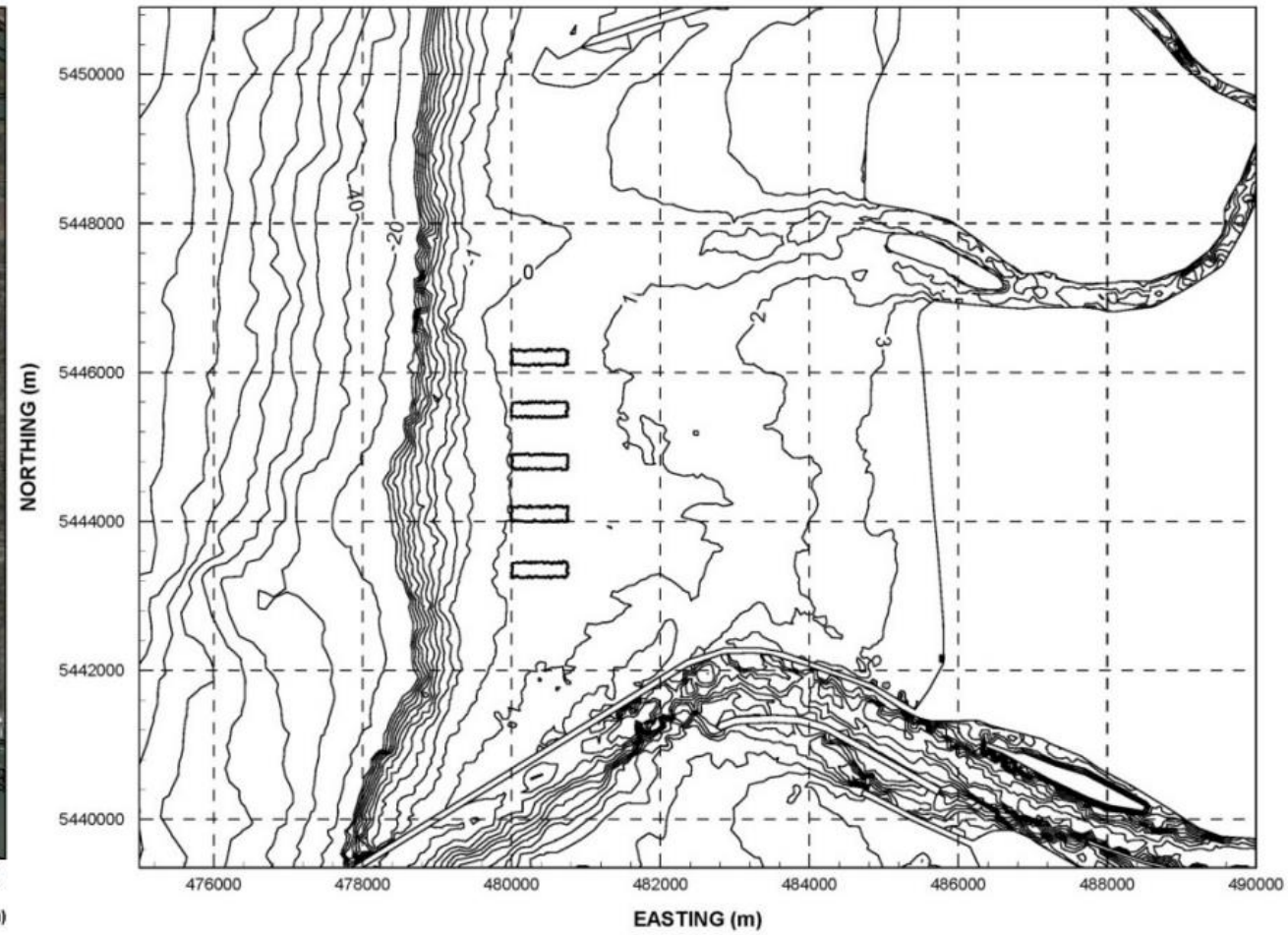
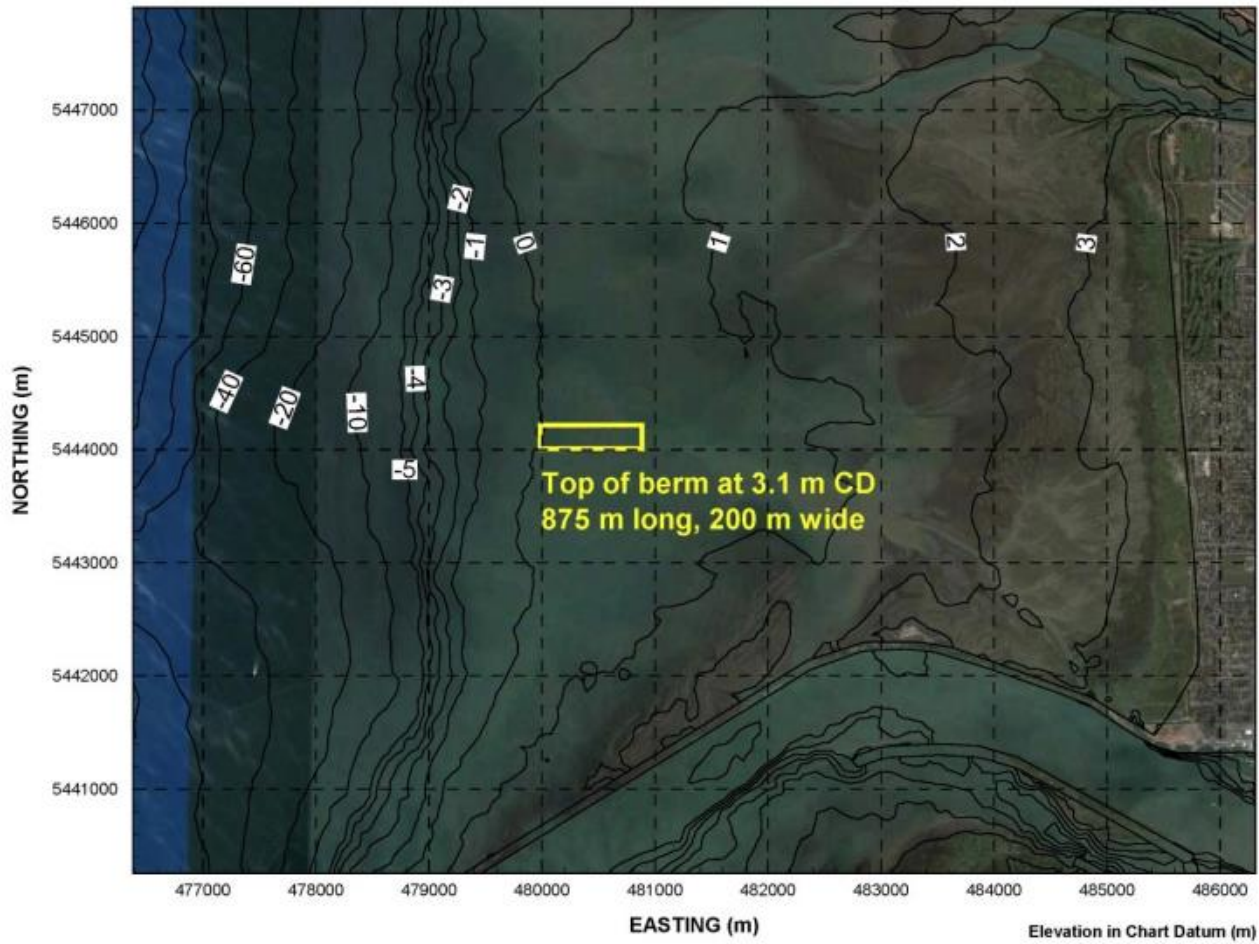
*CHALLENGE: INTRODUCE NEW SEDIMENT TO OFFSET RATES OF RELATIVE ELEVATION LOSS*

*BIG PICTURE STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM\*:*

- Historical estimates of sediment inputs (Luternauer and Murray, 1973): **525,000 m<sup>3</sup>/yr**
- Quantity of sediment required to accrete the tidal flats by ~3 mm/yr: **500,000 m<sup>3</sup>/yr**
- Quantity of sediment required over a 5-year project lifespan: **2,500,000 m<sup>3</sup>**
- For context, the volume of sediment that is disposed at sea (Sand Heads + Point Grey): **1,800,000 m<sup>3</sup>/year**

*IMPRACTICAL TO MECHANICALLY PLACE THE SEDIMENT EVENLY ACROSS THE TIDAL FLATS;  
SOLUTION IS TO PLACE SEDIMENT IN MOUNDS TO BE REDISTRIBUTED BY NATURAL PROCESSES*

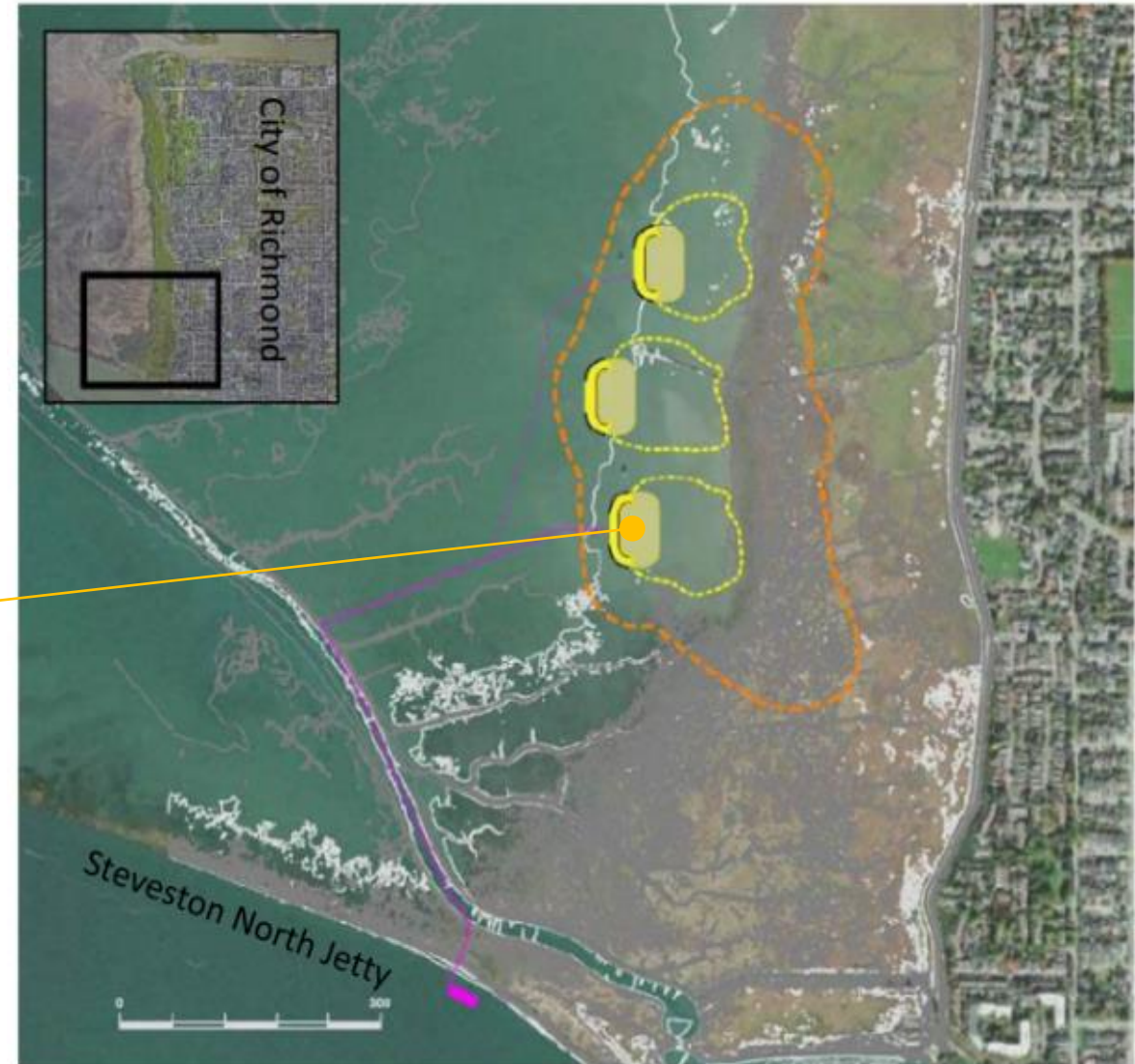
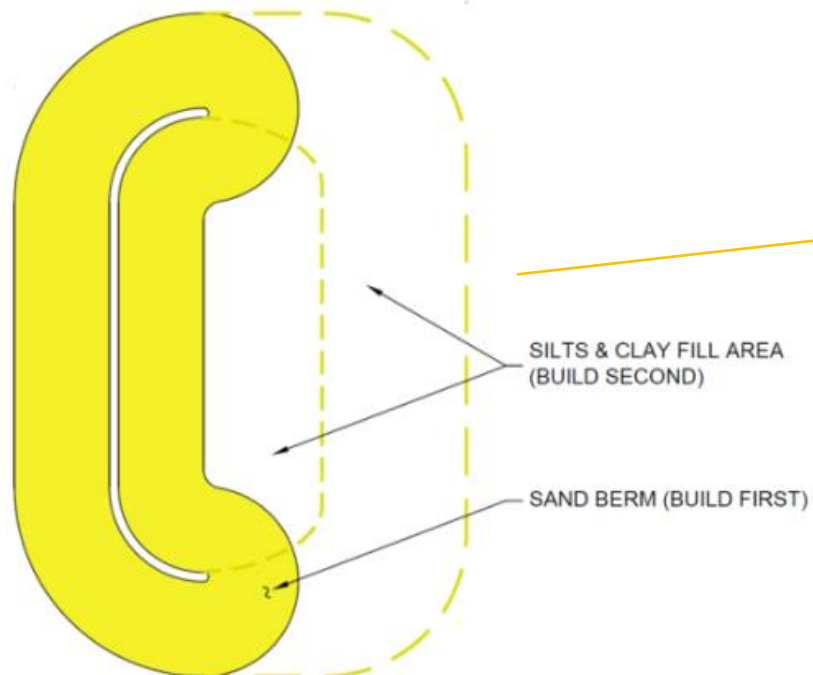
\*Sediment volume estimates compiled by Hemmera and Golder (2013)



# Pilot Study Conceptual Design

*CONCEPT: APPLY SEDIMENT TO THE TIDAL FLATS IN DISCRETE MOUNDS*

1. Construct a sand berm that is slightly coarser than surrounding sediments
2. Place silts and clays inland of the berm



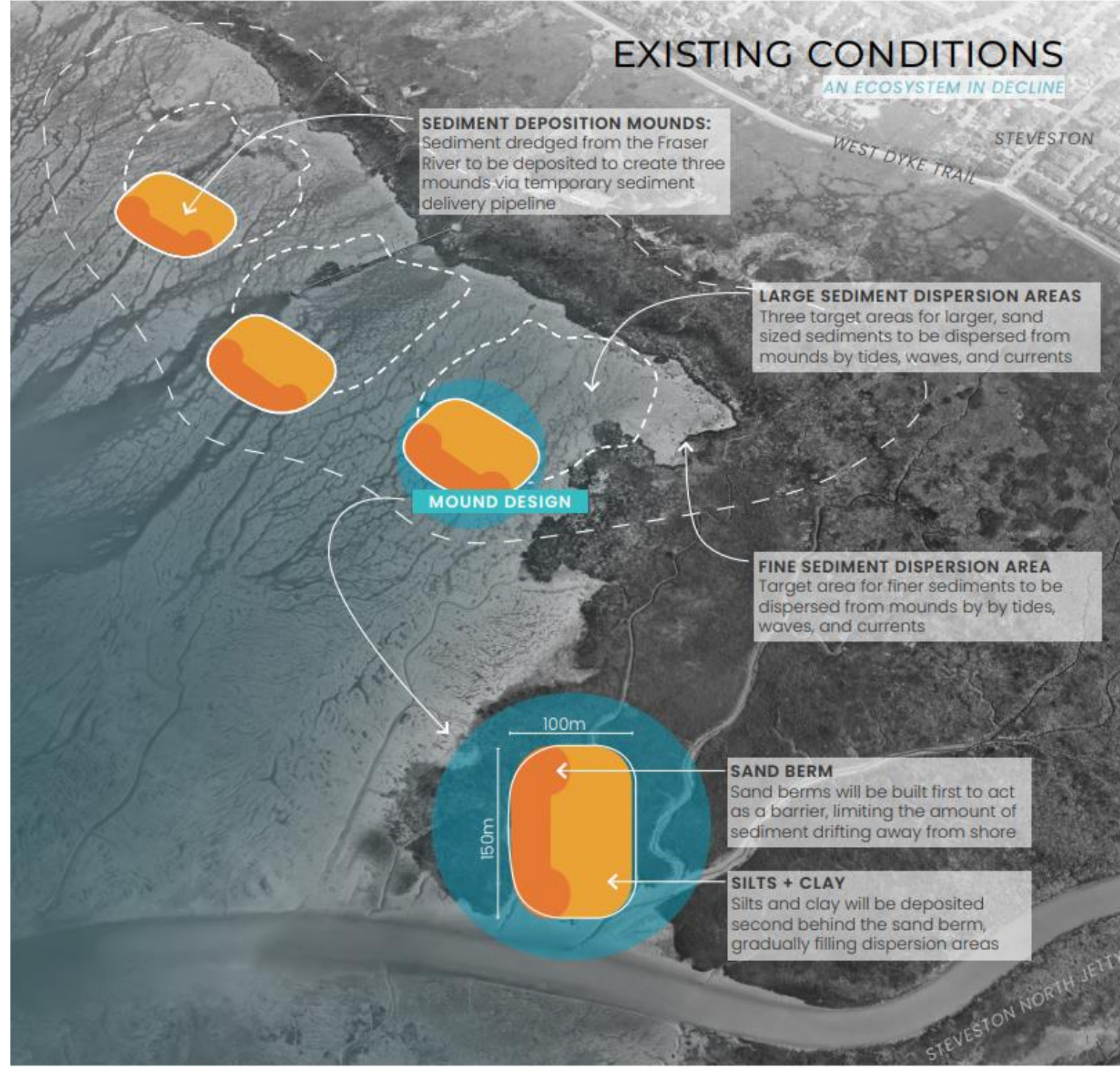


Figure: Lexi Maxwell

# MARSH RESTORATION

A LIVING RESILIENCE STRATEGY

WEST DYKE TRAIL STEVESTON

## RESTORED TIDAL MARSH

Vegetation will begin to develop on sediments mounds and higher elevation areas where sediments have dispersed

## EXTENT OF DISPERSION AREA

Projected extent of fine sediment dispersion by tides, waves, and currents

## RESTORED MARSH LEADING EDGE

Emerging vegetation and sand berms will act as a form of coastal flood protection

## ECOSYSTEMS AS INFRASTRUCTURE

A dense root system allows common three-square bulrush to stabilize sediments and withstand wave erosion, while above-ground vegetation encourages sediment and nutrient accumulation, wave attenuation, and erosion control. These characteristics make this species a strong candidate for use in restoration of coastal estuarine marshes (Albert et al., 2002)

Figure: Lexi Maxwell

# Sturgeon Bank Sediment Enhancement Pilot Project

## *Project Timeline*

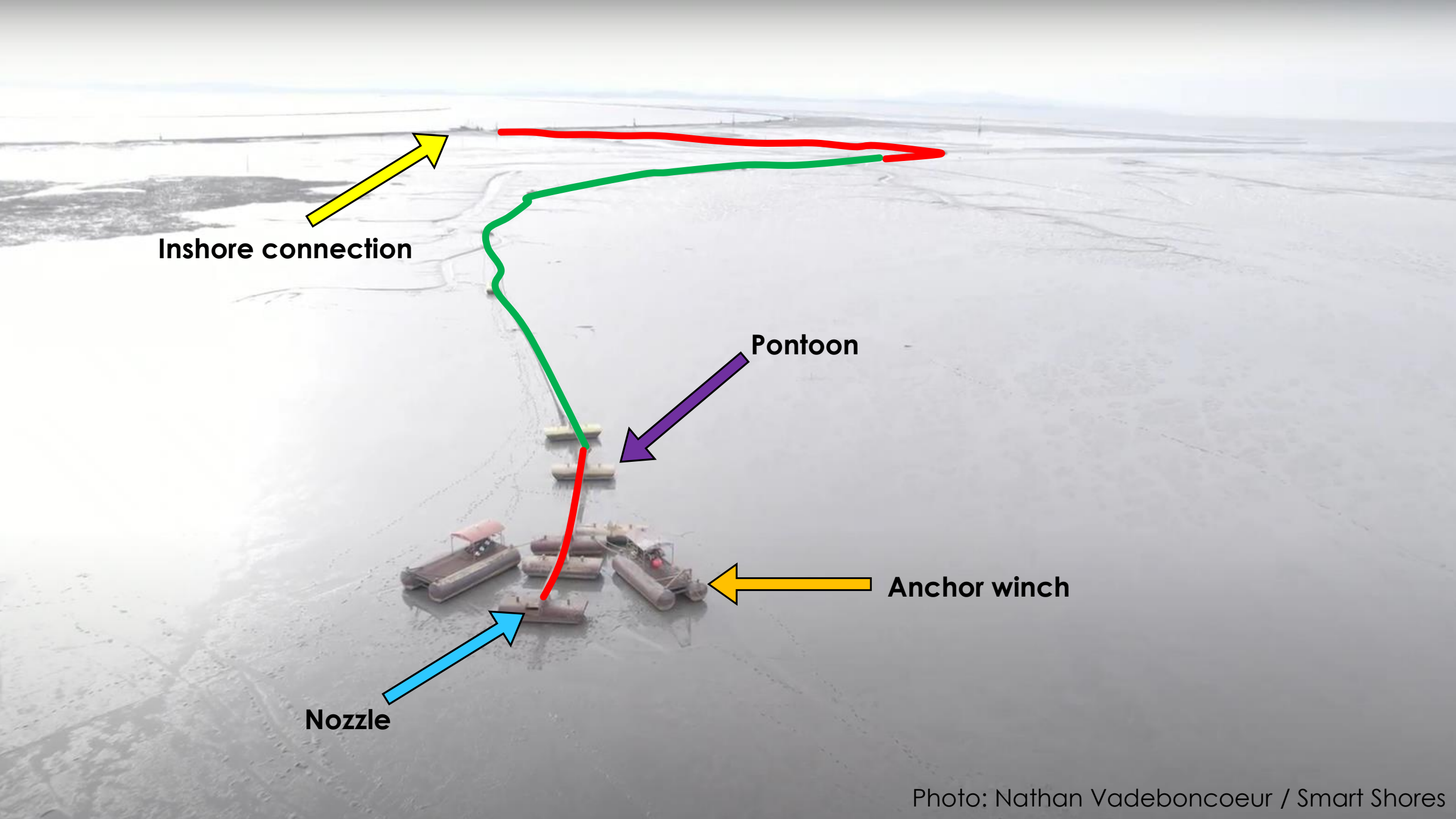
- **2011:** initial realization of marsh recession
- **2013-2014:** Sturgeon Bank Feasibility Assessment Committee
- **2015-present:** Sturgeon Bank Marsh Recession Project
- **2019:** Unsuccessful grant application
- **2019-2020:** Development of pilot project technical conceptual report & plain-language primer
  - **February 2020:** Marsh recession update forum
- **2021:** Graphical renderings of pilot project
- **2021:** Successful BCSRIF application
- **February 2023:** inaugural sediment addition
- **February 2024:** Year Two Sediment Addition
- **Fall 2024 & 2025:** Years Three & Four Sediment Addition (TBC)





Photo: Nathan Vadeboncoeur / Smart Shores





**Inshore connection**

**Pontoon**

**Anchor winch**

**Nozzle**





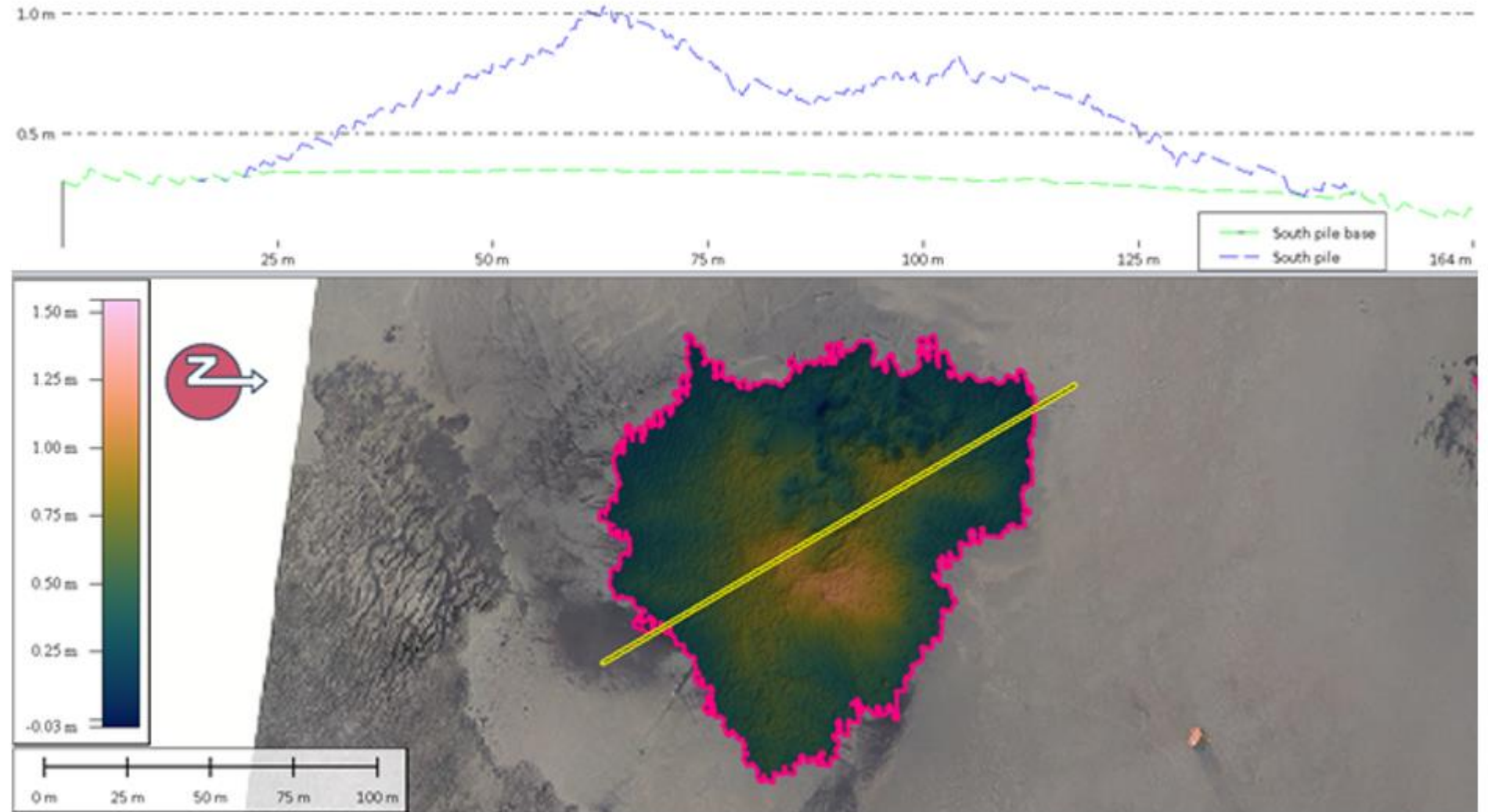
**South Mound – February 2023  
Beginning Sand Addition**



**South & Middle Mounds – February 28, 2023  
Year 1 Sediment Addition Complete**

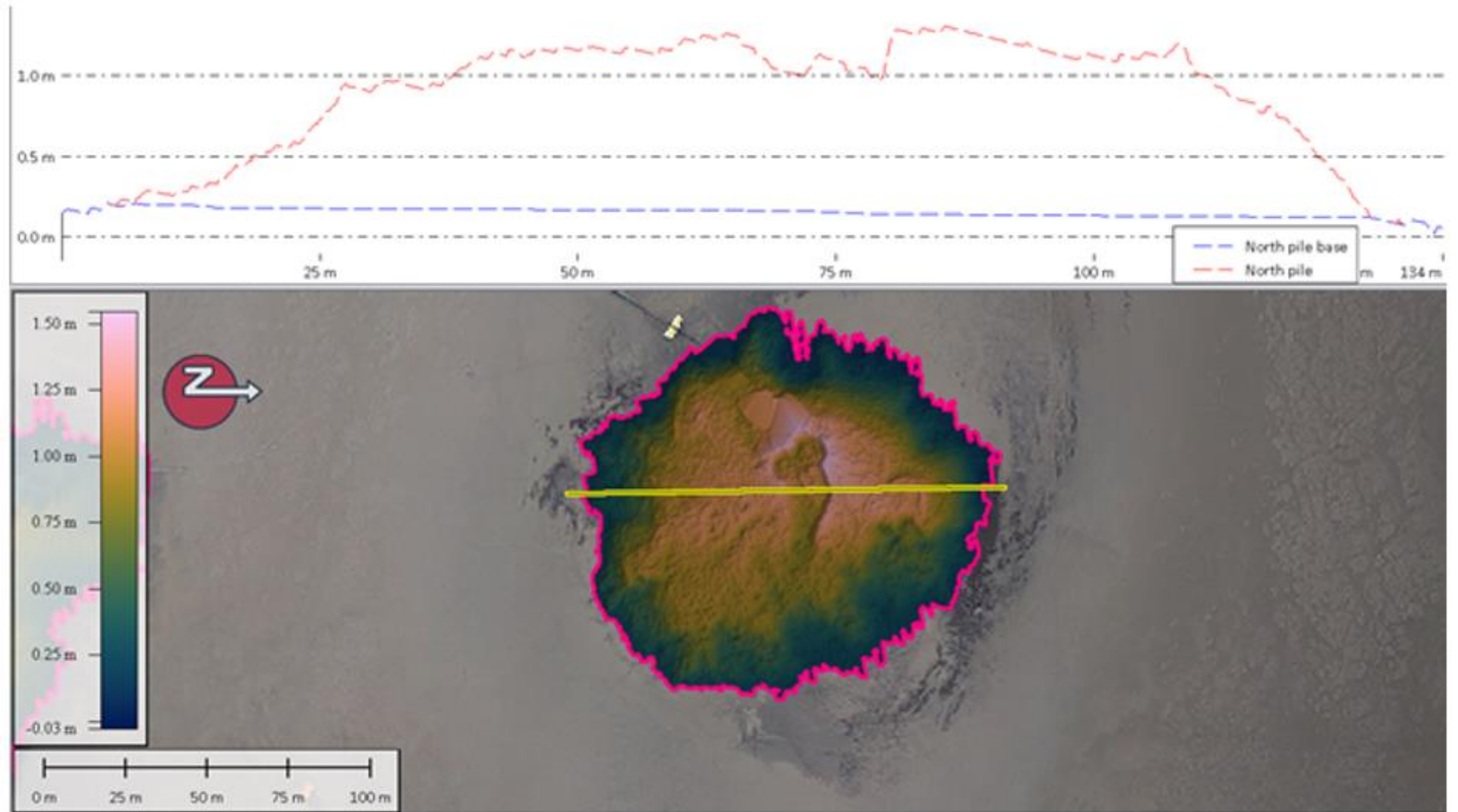
# Results

## South Mound



# Results

## *Middle Mound*



# Plan vs Actual

*Or so we thought...*

## PLAN

- Three mounds and three fiscal years.
- Sediment addition in September/October 2022
- Sediment source - “Piggy-back” off maintenance dredging projects
- Sand placement first followed by Silt

## ACTUAL

- Two mounds only
- Sediment addition in February 2023
- Sediment source under main channel maintenance dredging authorization
- Mostly sand

## PLAN FOR NEXT STEPS

- Sediment addition in February 2024, additional years TBC
- Target silt from dredging secondary channels

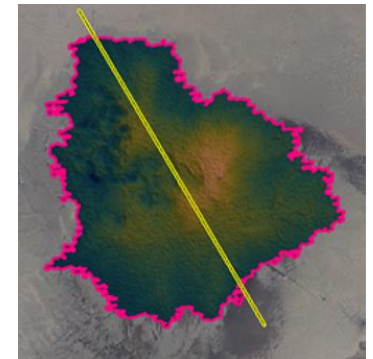
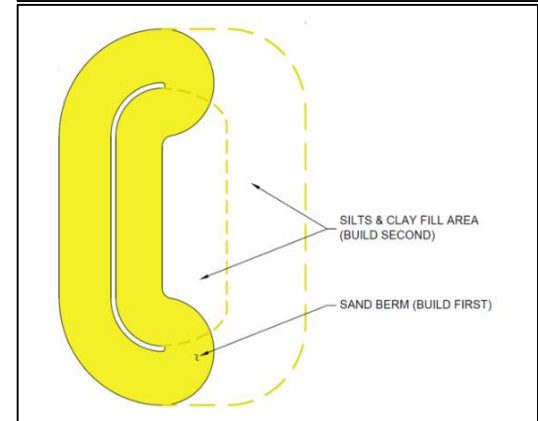
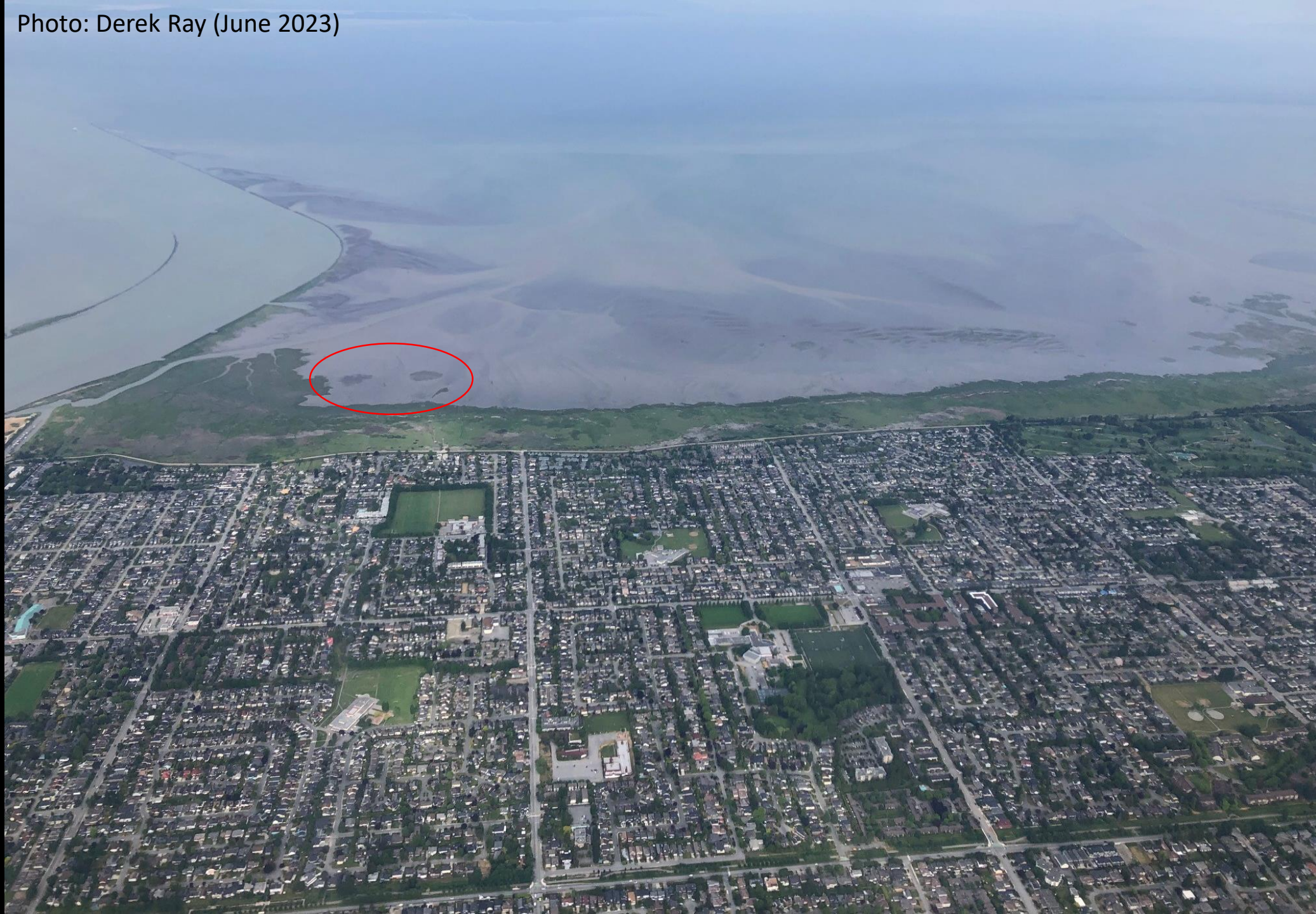


Photo: Derek Ray (June 2023)







*TAKING ACTION  
TO PROTECT OUR FUTURE*



# Nature Force Priorities

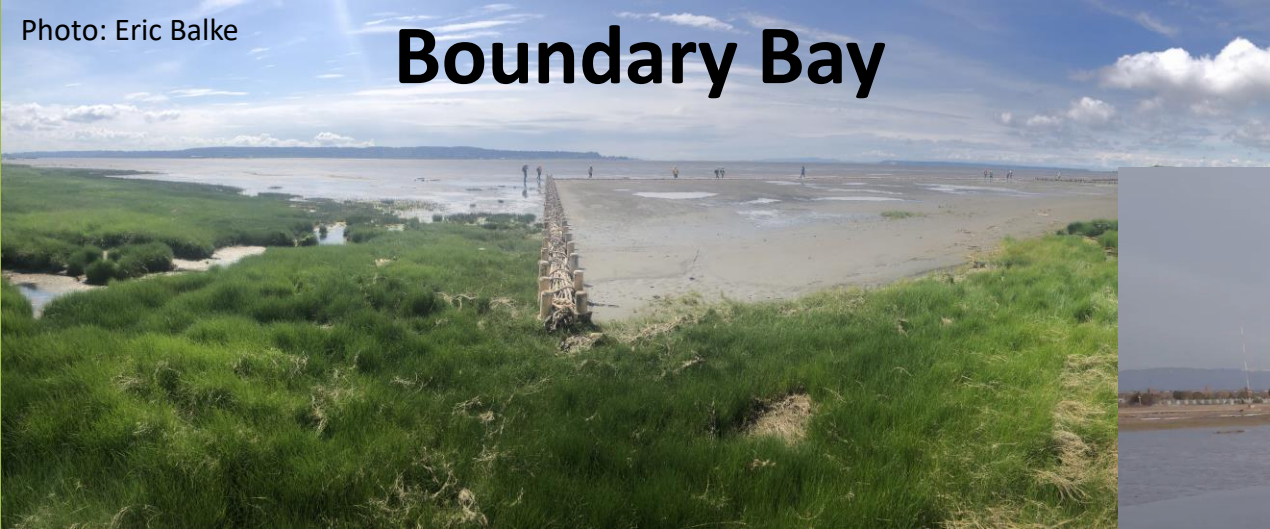
- Identify high priority urban wetland restoration projects that best align with our core objective of flood attenuation, while supporting other ancillary benefits like improved water quality, ground water replenishment, and supporting biodiversity.
- Implement wetland restoration and monitoring.



# Local Examples of Natural Infrastructure

Photo: Eric Balke

## Boundary Bay

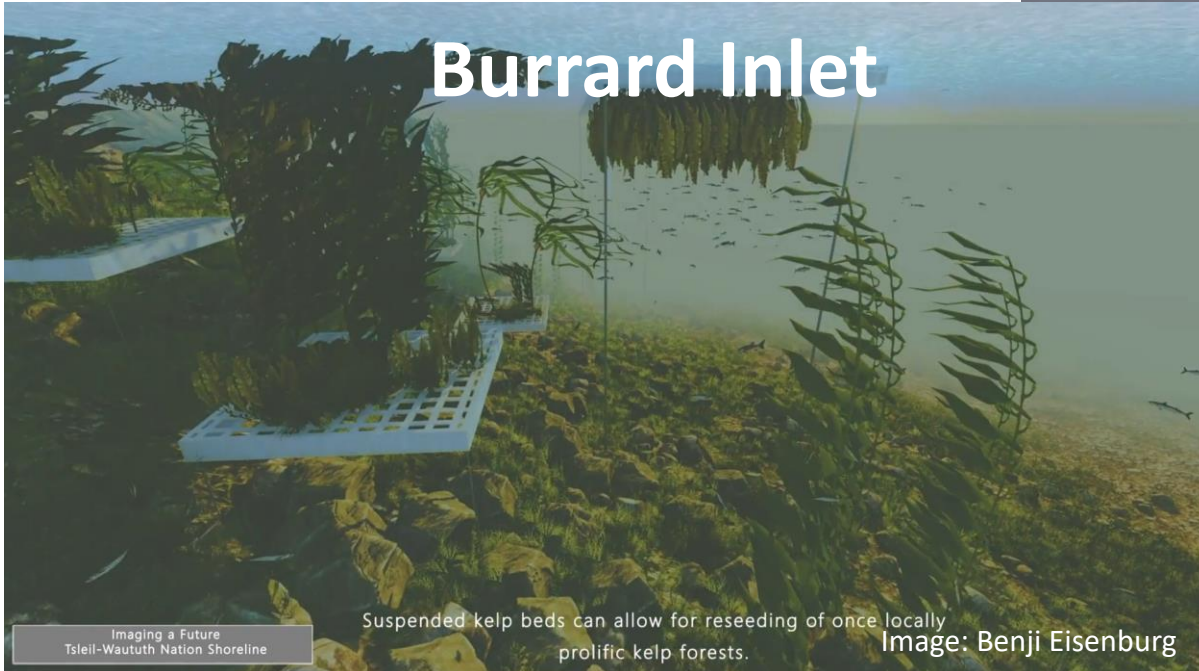


## Sturgeon Bank



Photo: Nathan Vadeboncoeur

## Burrard Inlet



Imaging a Future  
Tseil-Waututh Nation Shoreline

Suspended kelp beds can allow for reseedling of once locally  
prolific kelp forests.

Image: Benji Eisenburg

# Nature Force in the Fraser River Delta, BC

- Build on existing momentum
- Workshops
- Scope data and research needs
- Develop a portfolio of projects
- Eventually implement projects



# Take Away

1. Ecosystems are infrastructure
2. Pilot projects key to addressing uncertainty
3. Coordination & leadership required to mainstream nature-based coastal adaptation projects



Fisheries and Oceans Canada / Pêches et Océans Canada



TSAWWASSEN FIRST NATION / s̓c̓awaθən məsteyəx™



Eric Balke / Ducks Unlimited Canada / e\_balke@ducks.ca



GL Williams & Associates Ltd. / Shoreline Management Consulting



NATURE FORCE

