

Year 2006 Projects

Project Name	Activity	Project Description	Habitat Type	Acreage	Linear Miles
Barataria Landbridge Shoreline Protection Const. Unit 6 (BA-27d)	Establishment	The Barataria Landbridge is deteriorating - slowly eroding due to increased tidal erosion. Analyses performed by the U.S. Geological Survey show that roughly 88% or approximately 28,000 feet of the project's shoreline length, is experiencing an erosion rate of 26 feet per year. The project's main objective is to reduce or eliminate shoreline erosion along 31,500 feet of shoreline. To reach this goal, 31,500 feet of shoreline protection will be necessary. Selection of a final project design will be based on the results of on-site field surveys, geotechnical investigations, reviews of alternative designs, and preliminary design analyses, including evaluation of test sections. Possible structure designs include: foreshore rock dike; foreshore rock dike with a lightweight aggregate core; rock revetment; steel sheetpile; concrete sheetpile; and/or PVC sheetpile. The final project design will incorporate "fish dips," openings in the structure that will allow the exchange of water and organisms.	Tidal Wetland	256.00	0.00
Carteret Community College BMP	Reestablishment	This project retrofits an existing stormwater outfall with an infiltration wetland vegetated with brackish and freshwater plants. This will continue to protect and restore water quality in Bogue Sound.	Tidal Wetland	0.25	0.00
Citrus Lands of La levee	Reestablishment	Using vegetative plantings as erosion control - shoreline stabilization and induced sediment deposition. Vegetative plantings are usually established by sprigging - planting of seeds or using seeded mats - to stabilize sediments and accumulate imported sediments.	Tidal Wetland	0.00	0.00
Floating Marsh Creation Project	Reestablishment	Floating marshes occur predominantly in the freshwater zone of the coast, although some intermediate and even a few brackish marshes do float. They apparently develop in quiet freshwater environments where organic matter production in the absence of mineral sediment inputs make the marsh mat buoyant. As the underlying mineral substrate subsides, the buoyancy of the mat eventually leads to its separation from the substrate, and it subsequently floats on the water surface. Some of these floating marshes have converted into open water. This project will try to convert these open water areas back to floating marsh by using an artificial floating structure that can be seeded and used to establish floating marsh.	Freshwater Marsh	3.00	0.00
Fourchon Vegetative Planting 2006	Reestablishment	Using vegetative plantings as erosion control - shoreline stabilization and induced sediment deposition. Vegetative plantings are usually established by sprigging - planting of seeds or using seeded mats - to stabilize sediments and accumulate imported sediments.	Barrier Island	0.00	0.00
Goose Bayou 2006 Vegetative Planting	Reestablishment	Using vegetative plantings as erosion control - shoreline stabilization and induced sediment deposition. Vegetative plantings are usually established by sprigging - planting of seeds or using seeded mats - to stabilize sediments and accumulate imported sediments.	Tidal Wetland	0.00	0.00
Grand Isle Vegetative Planting	Reestablishment	Using vegetative plantings as erosion control - shoreline stabilization and induced sediment deposition. Vegetative plantings are usually established by sprigging - planting of	Barrier Island	0.00	0.00

		seeds or using seeded mats - to stabilize sediments and accumulate imported sediments.			
Gulf Intracoastal Water Way planting 2006	Reestablishment	Using vegetative plantings as erosion control - shoreline stabilization and induced sediment deposition. Vegetative plantings are usually established by sprigging - planting of seeds or using seeded mats - to stabilize sediments and accumulate imported sediments.	Tidal Wetland	0.00	0.00
Lake DeCade Roseau Fence Planting	Reestablishment	Using vegetative plantings as erosion control - shoreline stabilization and induced sediment deposition. Vegetative plantings are usually established by sprigging - planting of seeds or using seeded mats - to stabilize sediments and accumulate imported sediments.	Freshwater Marsh	0.00	0.00
Maison Heirs	Reestablishment	Using vegetative plantings as erosion control - shoreline stabilization and induced sediment deposition. Vegetative plantings are usually established by sprigging - planting of seeds or using seeded mats - to stabilize sediments and accumulate imported sediments.	Tidal Wetland	0.00	0.00
Maritime Forest Ridge and Marsh Restoration	Reestablishment	In early 2001 - the Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program and the Greater Lafourche Port Commission fostered a partnership with other organizations to reestablish a chenier ridge and adjacent coastal marsh habitats in southeast Louisiana. This partnership was born from a desire to further the knowledge and expand the focus of habitat restoration in coastal Louisiana from purely a vision that supported marsh restoration to one that encompassed other natural landscape features. This project involves pumping earthen material via hydraulic dredge and placed in shallow open water. Constructed in phases - each of the three components when finished will mean the restoration of over 100 acres of chenier ridge/marsh habitat that will encompass some 12,000 linear feet in length by 400 feet in width. Both phases one and two are currently under construction - representing the western reach of this project. Some areas have already been shaped to the desired geometry including both flanking marsh and ridge habitats. The marsh elevation was shaped at a plus 1.6 feet elevation with the crown of the ridge at a plus 8 feet. Both herbaceous grasses and woody plants that tolerate the harsh growing conditions of coastal Louisiana are currently being planted. Species of grasses being planted include smooth cordgrass - marshhay cordgrass - salt grass and others. Woody plants that are being used include those that are known to be important to Neotropical migrant songbirds including live oak - red mulberry - hackberry, yaupon and others.	Tidal Wetland	20.00	0.00
Maritime Forest Ridge Planting	Reestablishment	Using vegetative plantings as erosion control - shoreline stabilization and induced sediment deposition. Vegetative plantings are usually established by sprigging - planting of seeds or using seeded mats - to stabilize sediments and accumulate imported sediments.	Tidal Wetland	7.00	0.00
Pointe-aux-Chenes Wildlife Management Area	Rehabilitation	The goal of this project is to restore marsh and underwater plant growth to benefit wildlife in the area managed by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. The project will imitate the area's original hydrology - using a levee and three water-control structures. The structures will control water and salinity	Freshwater Marsh	4,700.00	0.00

		levels.			
Raccon Island Breakwaters (TE-48)	Enhancement	An existing demonstration project on the eastern end of the island - Raccoon Island Breakwaters Demonstration project (TE-29), has proven that segmented breakwaters can significantly reduce and perhaps even reverse - shoreline erosion rates. The primary goal of this project is to protect the Raccoon Island rookery and seabird colonies from the encroaching shoreline by: 1) reducing the rate of shoreline erosion along the western - gulfward side and 2) extending the longevity of northern backbay areas by creating 60 acres of intertidal wetlands that will serve as bird habitat.	Barrier Island	16.00	0.00
Sugar Cane Residue Bails	Reestablishment	Using Sugar Cane Residue Bails to trap wind blown sands and help the process of rebuilding sand dunes on Fourchon Beach. Rebuilding these dunes will help protect the island and marshes from storm surge.	Barrier Island	0.00	0.00
Terrebonne Levee District Planting	Reestablishment	Using vegetative plantings as erosion control - shoreline stabilization and induced sediment deposition. Vegetative plantings are usually established by sprigging - planting of seeds or using seeded mats - to stabilize sediments and accumulate imported sediments.	Tidal Wetland	0.00	0.00
Terrebonne Parish School Board Site	Reestablishment	The project fill area consists of one site totaling approximately 40 acres of fresh marsh that has reverted to open water. The drege borrow area is a shallow portion of Lake Decade - between Minors Canal and Falgout Canal - approximately 1/2 mile southeast of the proposed fill area. This project is part of the coastwide state "Dedicated Dredging Program". The goal of this program is to use a small - mobile hydraulic dredge to move sediments from small inland waterways within the coastal zone of Louisiana and deposit the material to nourish and/or rebuild the threatened coastal marshes that are located immediately adjacent to those waterways.	Freshwater Marsh	40.00	0.00
Total				5,042.25	0.00