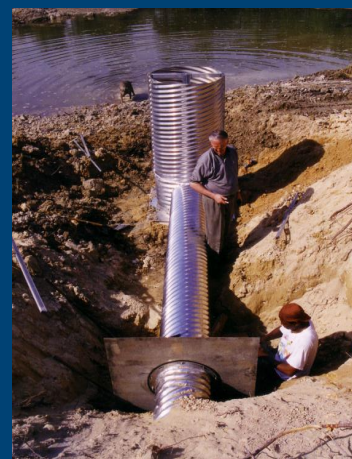
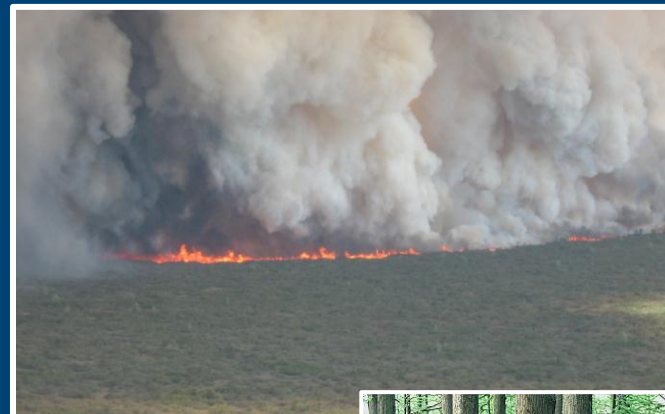


Hydrologic Management of Dismal Swamp Peatlands



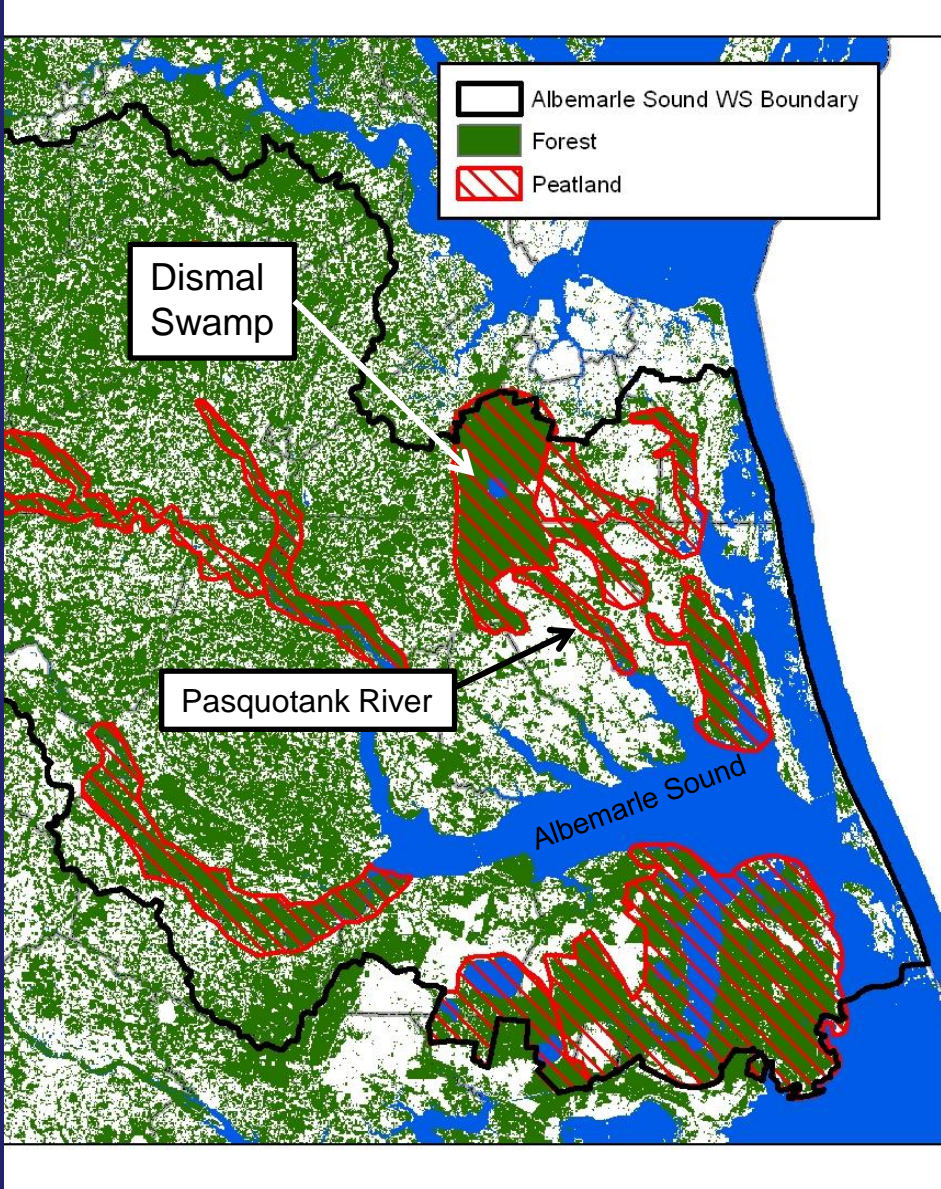
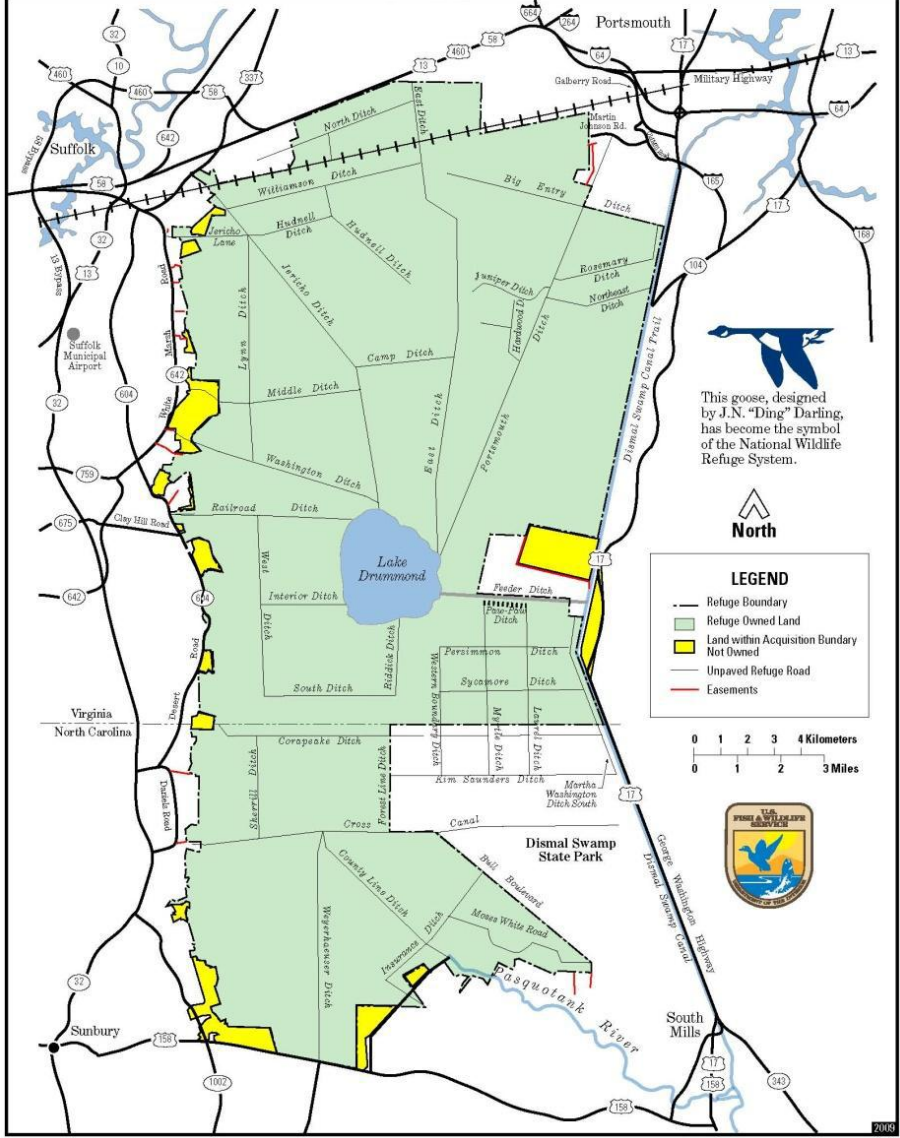
Outline



- Dismal Swamp Overview
- The Need for Hydrologic Management
- Projects



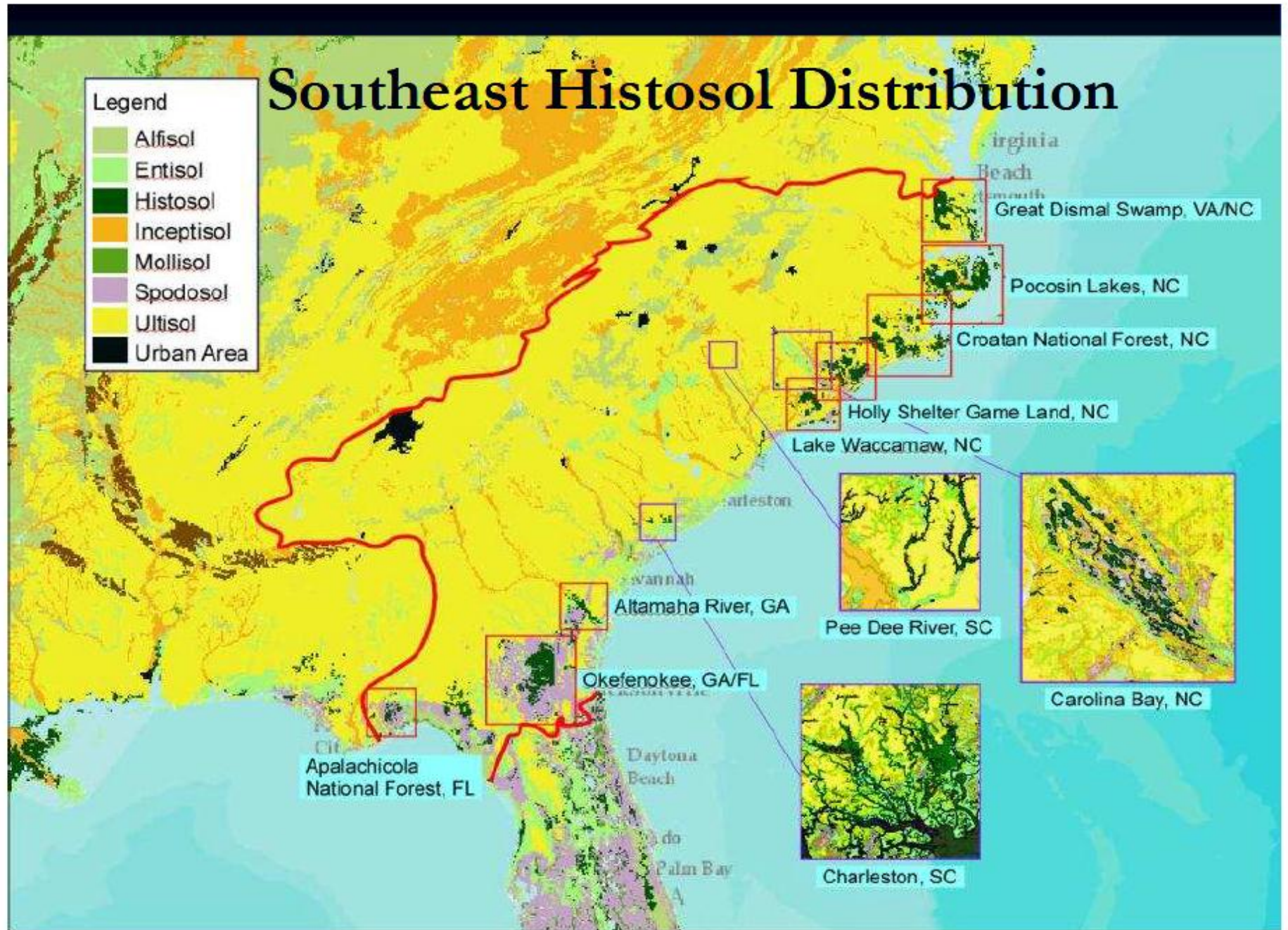
Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge



Southeast Histosol Distribution

Legend

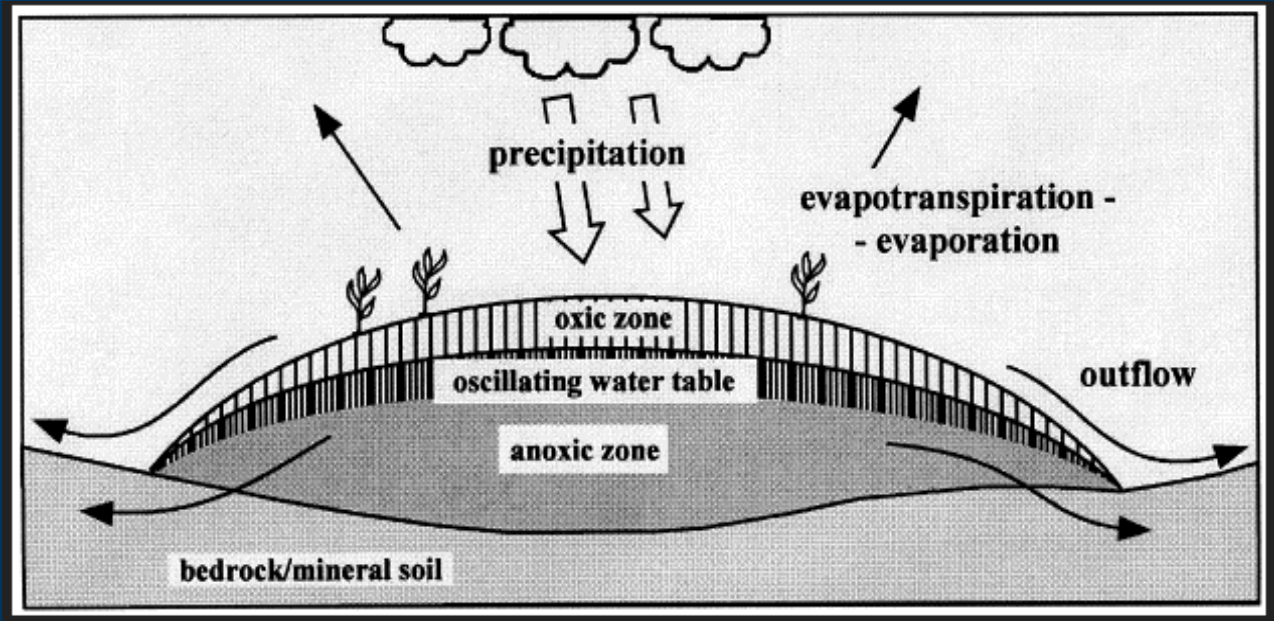
- Alfisol
- Entisol
- Histosol
- Inceptisol
- Mollisol
- Spodosol
- Ultisol
- Urban Area



Soils and Hydrology



Peat soil profile



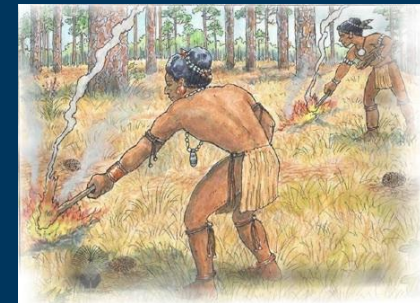
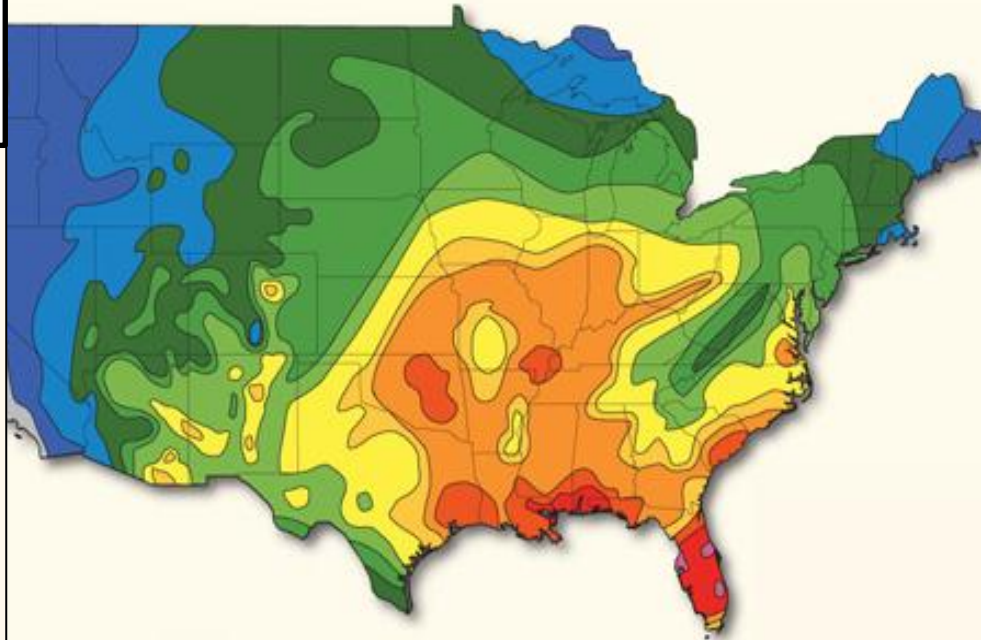
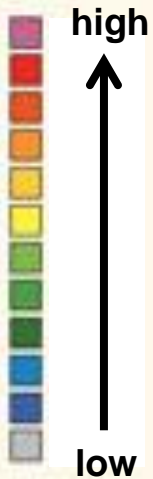
rain-fed wetlands

Peatlands cover only 3% of the land surface of the earth, contain twice as much carbon as all the world's forest biomass.

The Natural Role of Fire

Vaisala's National Lightning Detection Network (NLDN)
Cloud-to-Ground Lightning Incidence in the Continental U.S. (1997 - 2007)

Avg. flash density
(fl/sq. km/yr)



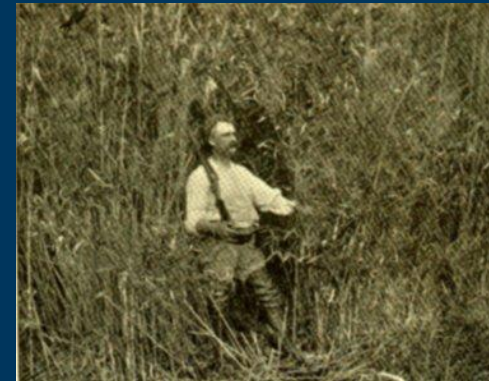
Historically Dominant Species



Atlantic white cedar

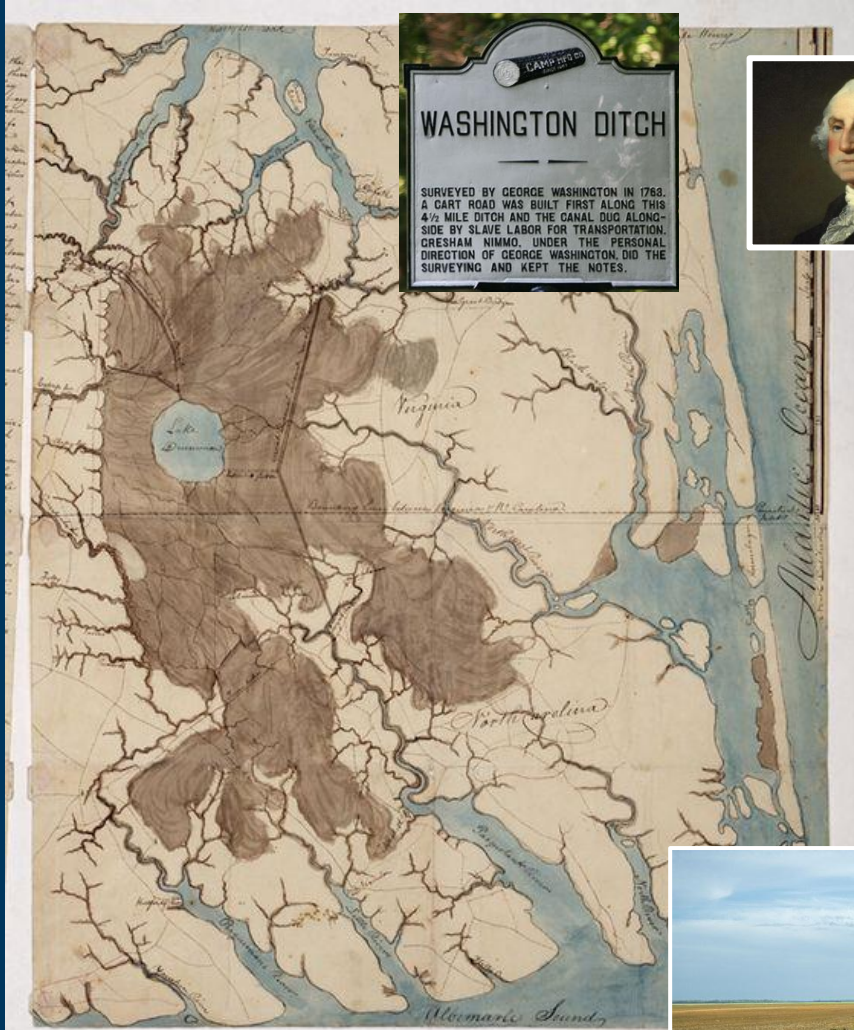


Bald cypress

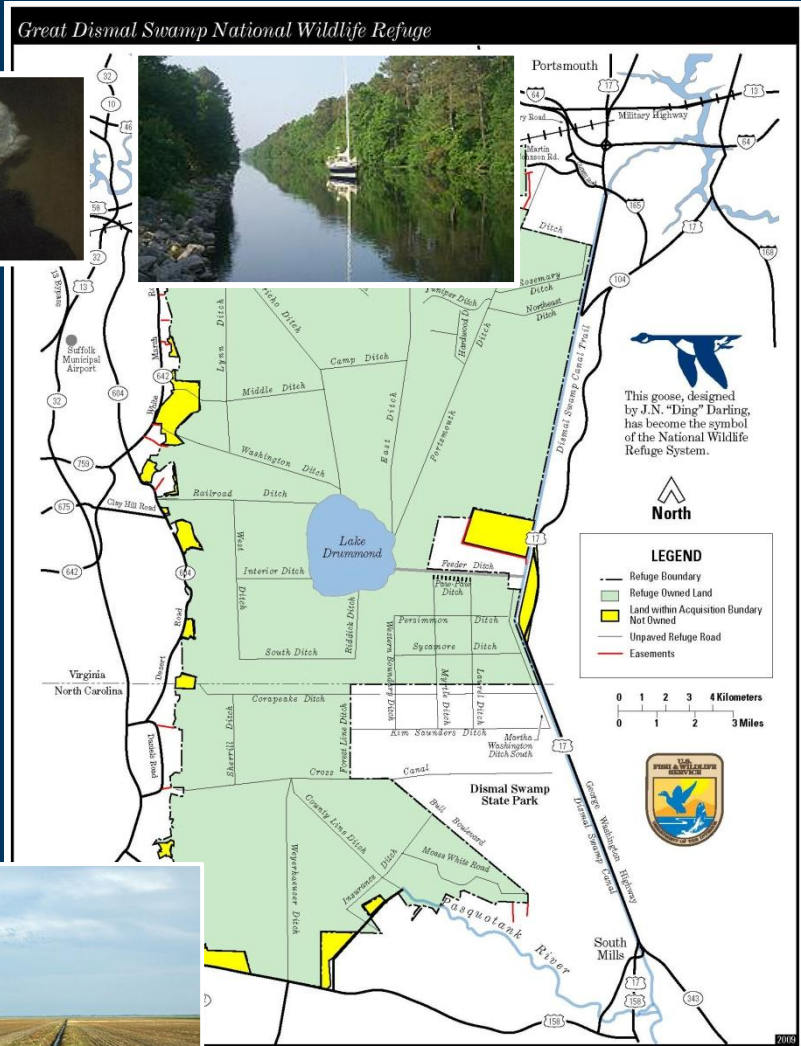


canebrake

Conversion and Hydrologic Alteration



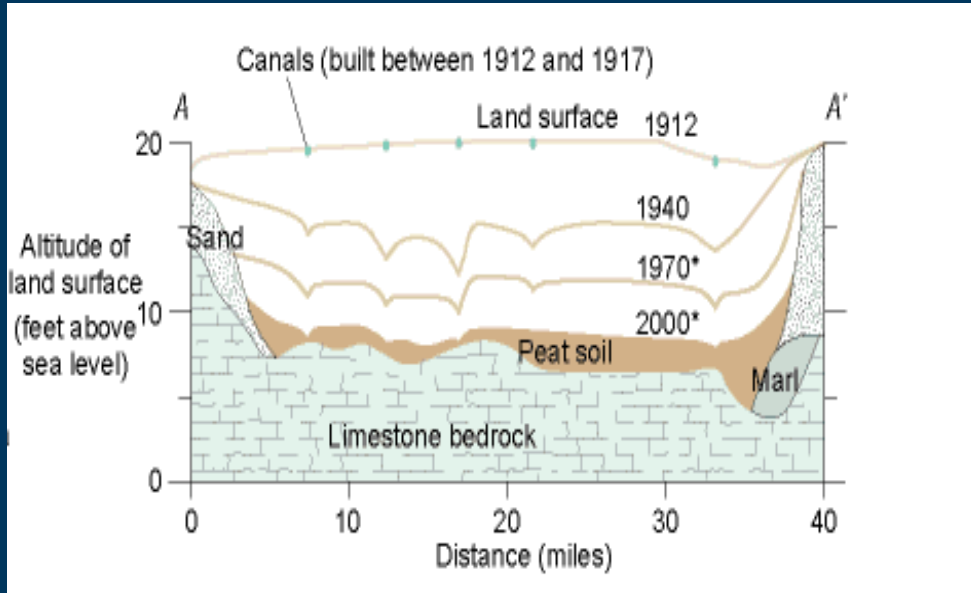
1890



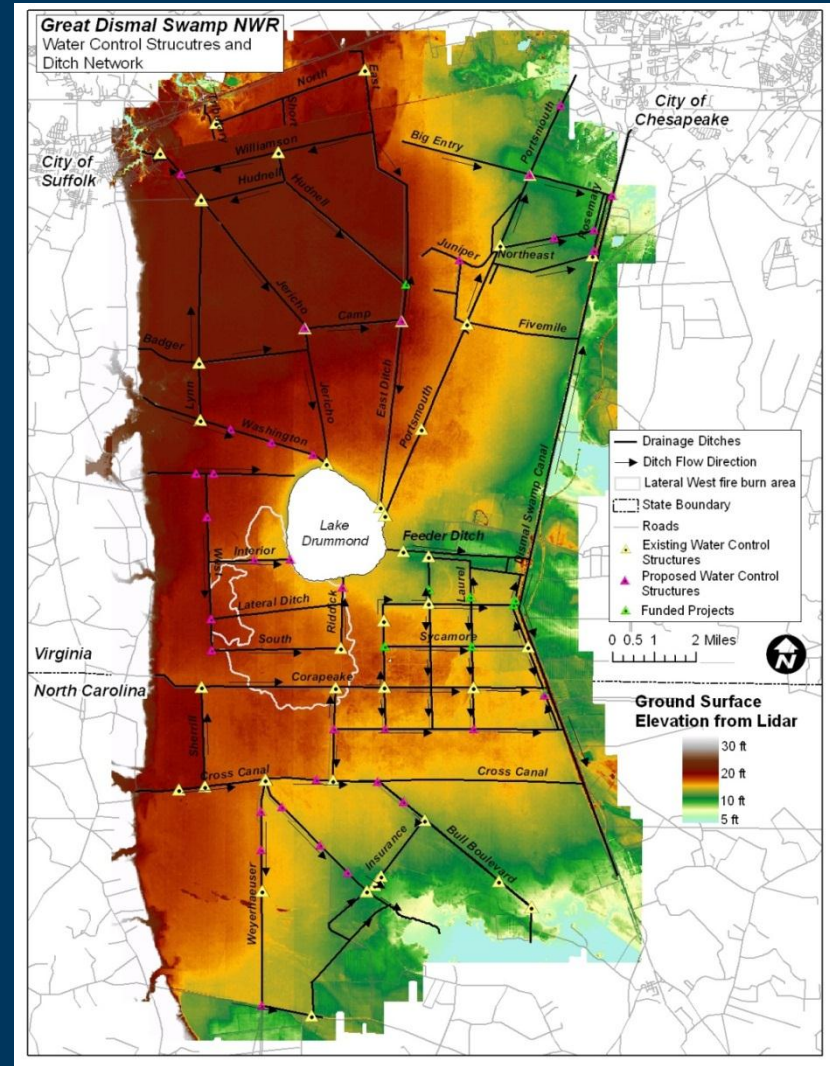
ca. 1973



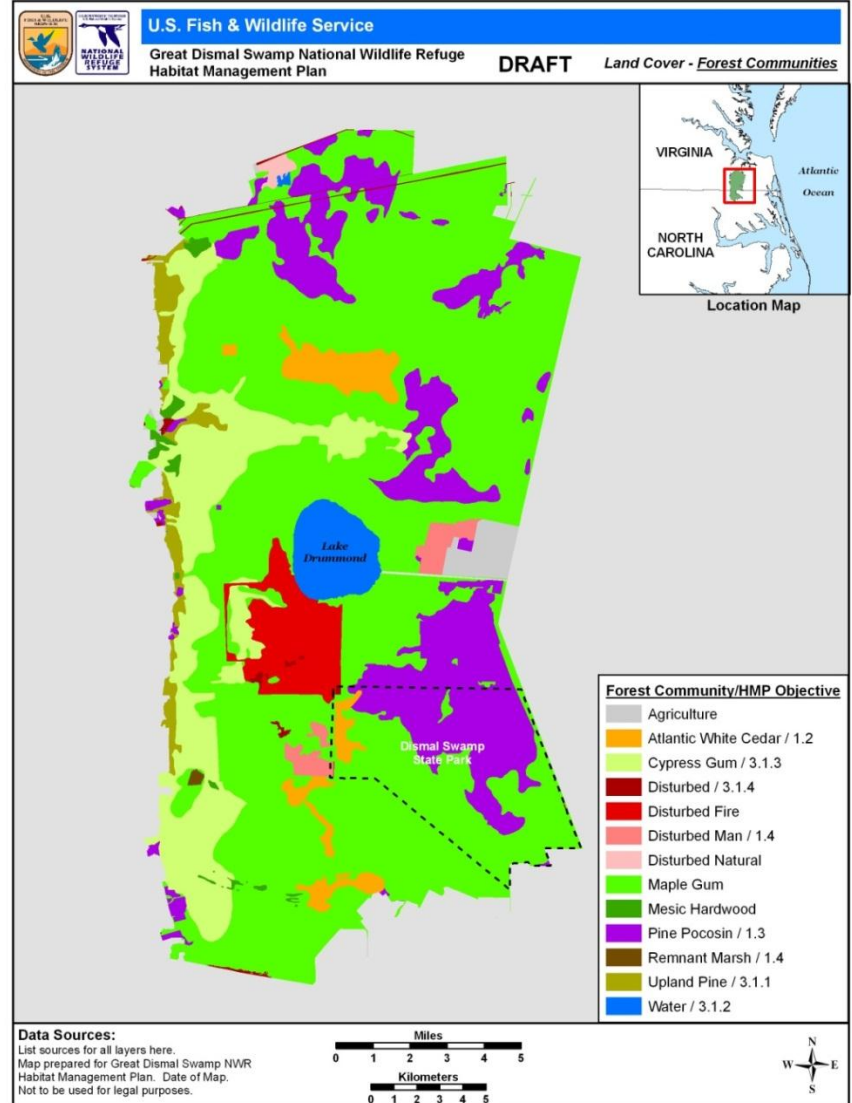
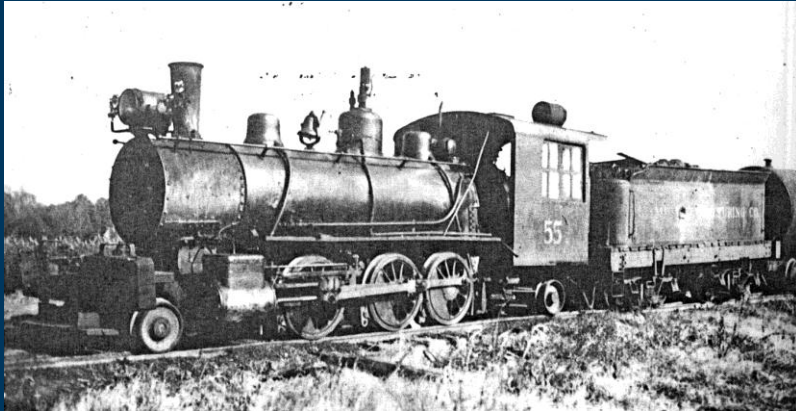
Peat Subsidence



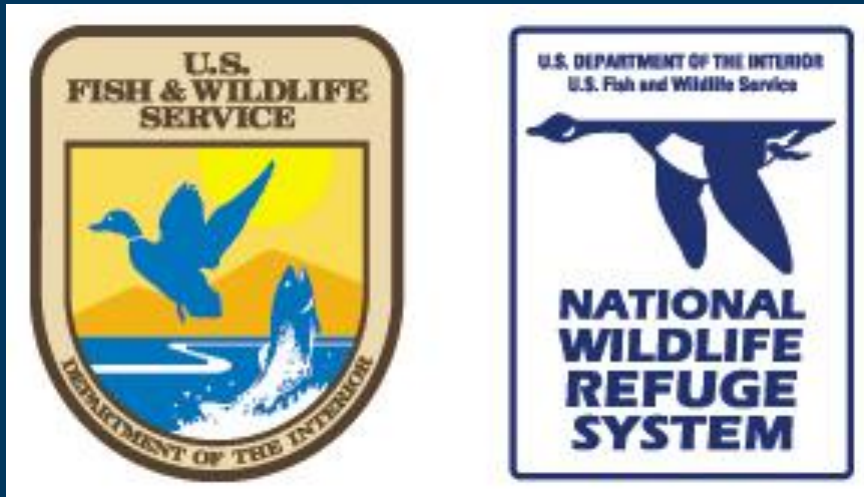
Everglades



Logging and Forest Change



Ecological Management (1974 -)



“Acquired and managed for the principal purpose of protecting a unique and outstanding ecosystem and its incumbent diversity of plant and animal life..”



Wildfires – Not a Question of If, but When



South One Wildfire - 2008



Lateral West Wildfire 2011



Hurricane Isabel - 2003

2004 - 2011

- 11 wildfires
- 15 starts in 1 month in 2007
- 2 largest and most expensive wildfires in Refuge and VA history

Impacts of Peatland Wildfires



Ecological impacts – habitat



Human impacts – smoke

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The science of wildfire smoke: What does it do to your lungs?

Posted to: Environment Health News [Login or register](#) to post comments

By Elizabeth Simpson
The Virginian-Pilot
© August 13, 2011

You're breathing it in, that acrid air, day after day, outside and even inside your house.

The smoke from the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge fire is not bringing you to your knees, but it's starting to feel ubiquitous.

Where does it go? What does it do?

Dr. Jeffrey Schnader can tell you. He's a pulmonologist and a professor at Eastern Virginia Medical School who has studied the lungs

Increasing Frequency of Peatland Wildfires

Alb-Pam Refuges; 2008-2011

- Four fires, 94,000 acres
- 20 million metric tons of carbon
- \$58 million
- 562 days from ignition to out

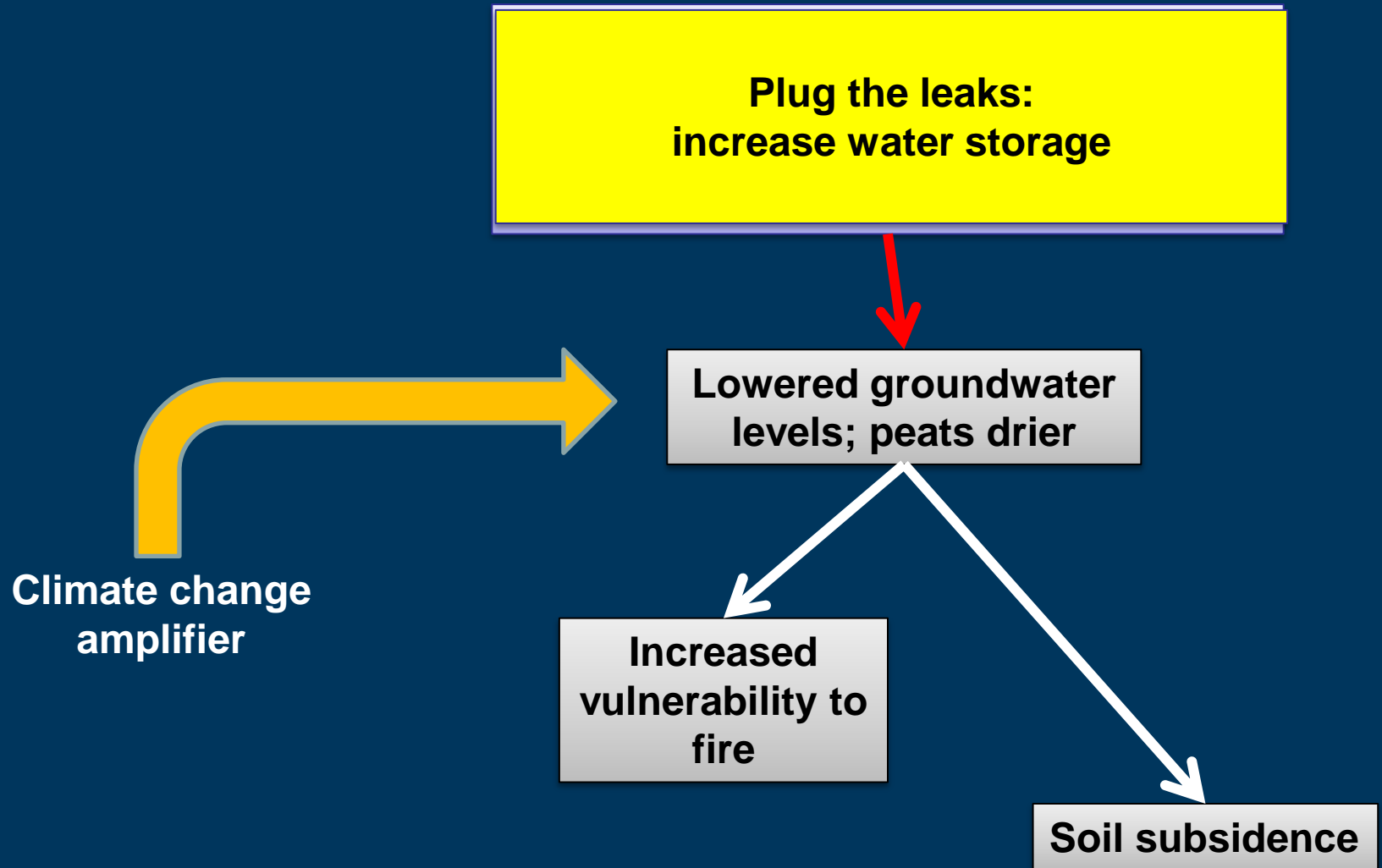
Other Major Peatland Fires

- 1997 – Indonesia
- 2004 - Alaska
- 2010 – Russia

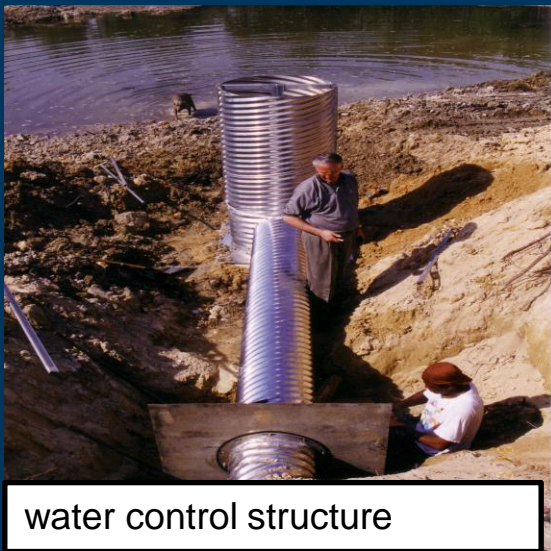


2010 peat fires in Russia

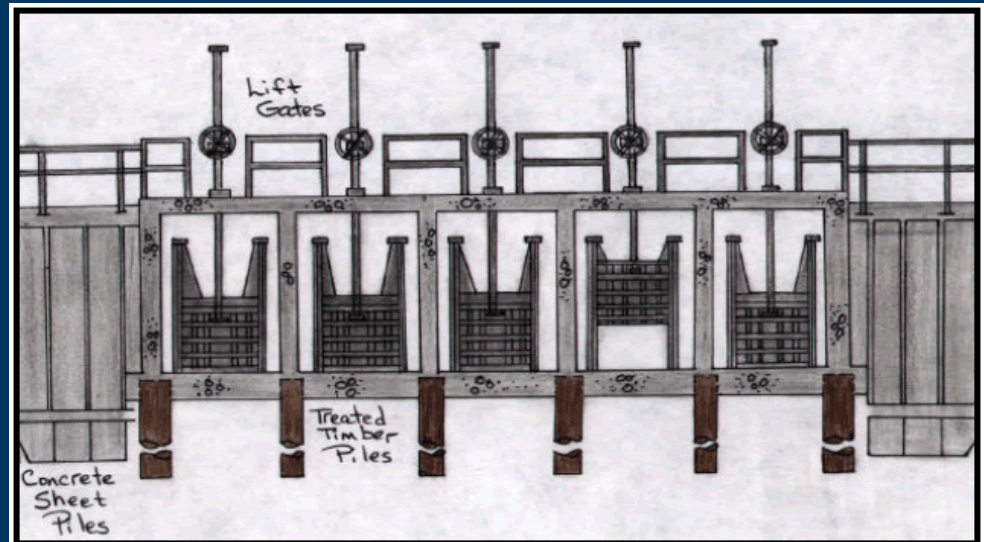
Altered Hydrology: the Common Denominator



Restoring Peatland Hydrology to Minimize the Threat of Catastrophic Wildfires



water control structure



Water Control Structure
adapted from USACE - Galveston District

Figure 54

Projects

The “Blocks”

- 5 WCS installations
- 4,000 acres
- **APNEP \$30K grant; \$80K match**
- USFWS NAWCA grant; \$1M

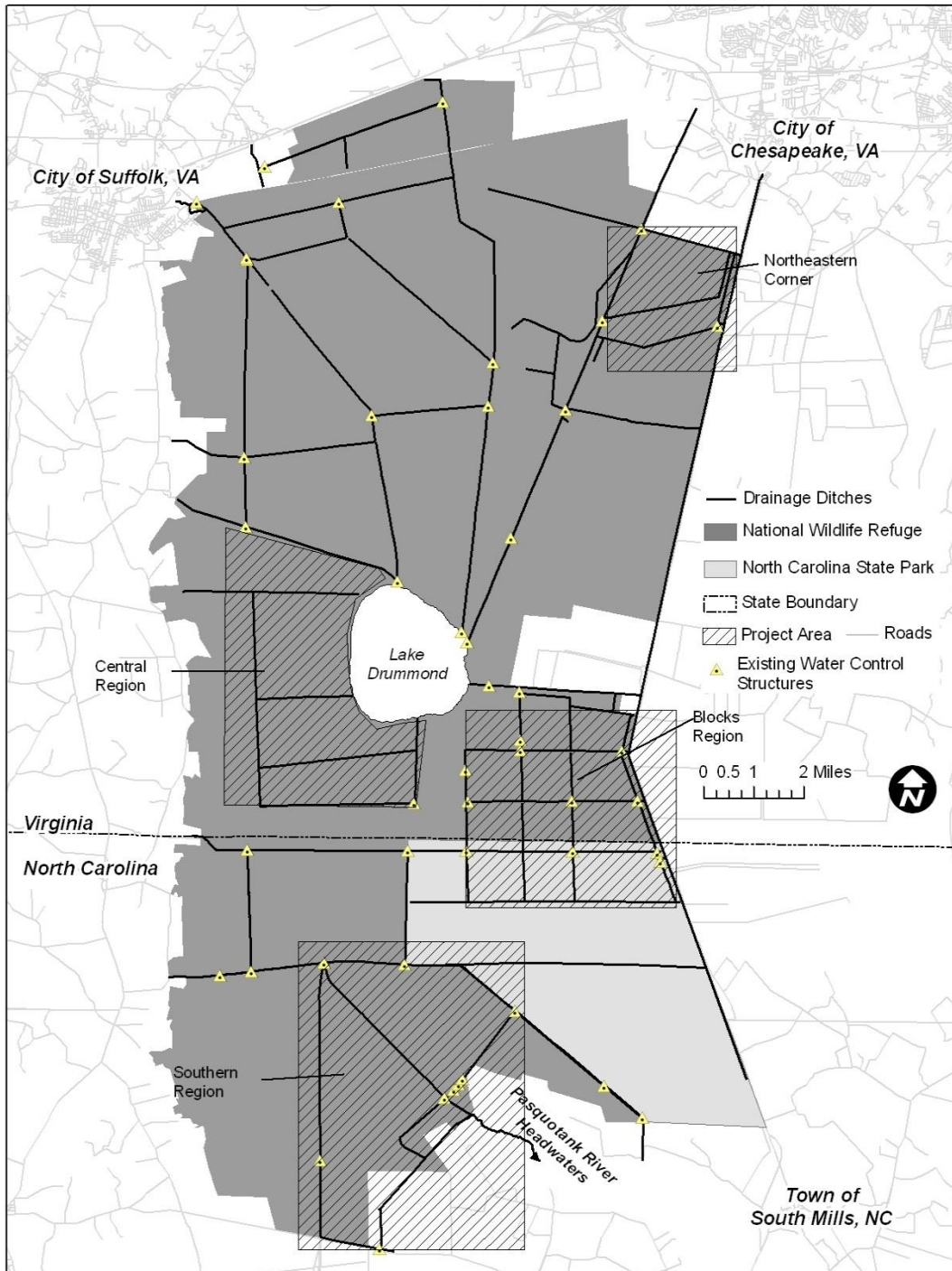
Pasquotank Headwaters

- 12 WCS
- 8,000 acres
- USFWS/TNC Co-op (\$100K)

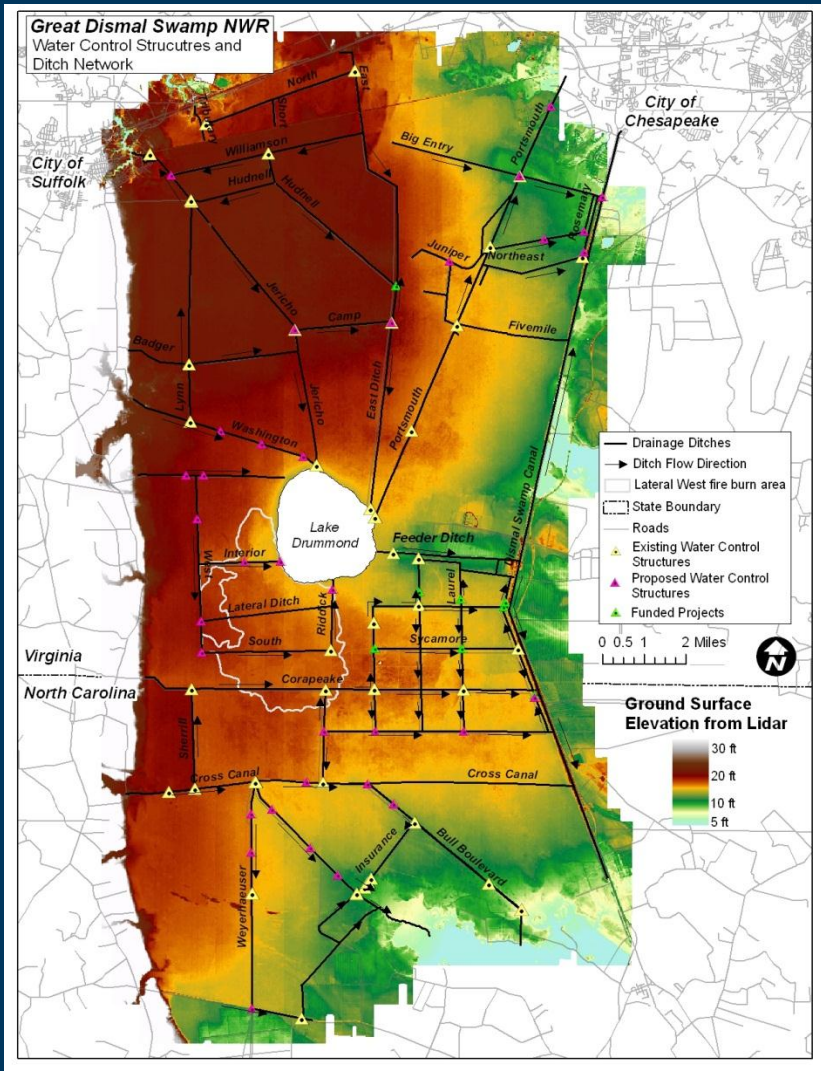
Northeastern Corner

Central Region (Wildfire Scars)

Carbon Sequestration Feasibility Study



Comprehensive Hydrologic Management: Challenges



System-Scale Modeling

- Flow patterns of 150-mile drainage ditch network;
- Water budget
- Soils mapping - fibric vs. sapric peat
- Vegetation controls on peat chemistry
- Interaction of climate change, hydrology and vegetation

Comprehensive Hydrologic Management : Challenges

Managing for Multiple Targets

- Fire prevention
- Peat and carbon conservation;
- Hydrologic requirements of priority habitat
(Atlantic White Cedar Forest)

Costs

- Comprehensive planning
- Implementation
- Monitoring for adaptive management

Monitoring for Adaptive Management

- 49 surface water sites
- 106 groundwater monitoring wells

● Surface Water Monitoring

● USGS wells

● CNU Wells

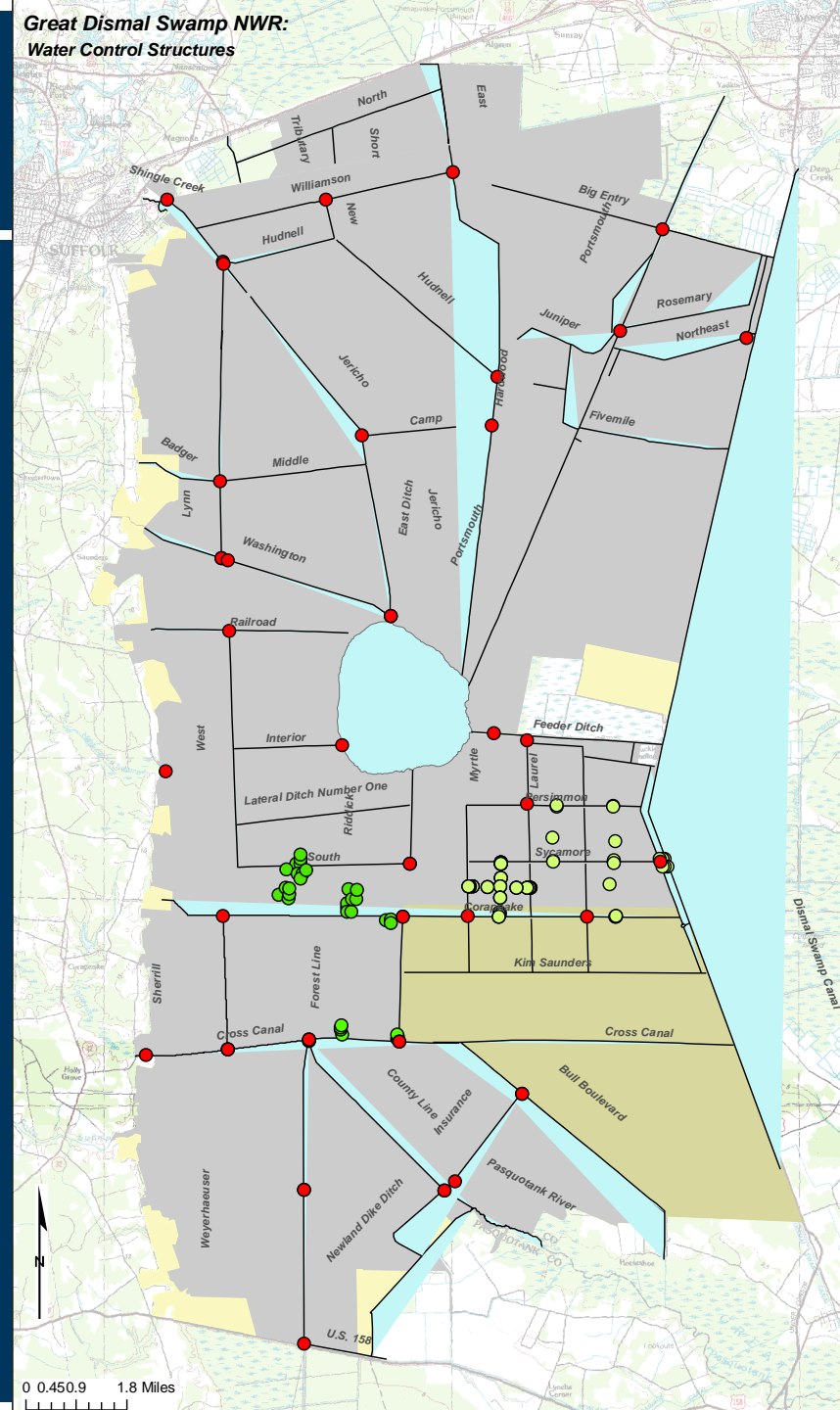
— Ditches

Refuge Boundary

■ Acquired

■ Inholding

■ State Park



Increasing the Resiliency of Forested Wetlands on FWS Refuges: Peatlands of The Albemarle Sound Region

Overview The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's (FWS) 425,000 acres of National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) land in the Albemarle Sound watershed of northeastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia represent one of the largest ownerships of peat-based forested wetlands in the eastern U.S. FWS is collaborating with an array of stakeholders to increase the resiliency of 100,000 acres of peatlands through restoring the hydrology of these carbon-rich wetlands.



Profile of Albemarle Sound's Peatland Refuges

Expansive forested wetlands are one of the distinguishing features of the Albemarle Sound's coastal region. Peats up to 14 feet deep— comprised of partially decomposed plant material— underlie the majority of these wetlands. The largest areas are located on FWS land:



- Alligator River NWR (154,000 acres)
- Pocosin Lakes NWR (110,000 acres)
- Great Dismal Swamp NWR (112,000-acre)

These lands provide critical habitat for migratory birds and waterfowl, Black Bear populations, and two

While covering only 3% of the world's land area, peatlands contain the equivalent to twice the carbon stock of all forest biomass worldwide.

federally endangered species: Red Wolf and Red-cockaded Woodpecker. Refuge forests protect water quality in headwaters and tributaries of the Albemarle Sound, supporting healthy, productive fish nursery areas.

Peatland forests are gaining global recognition for their tremendous carbon sequestration potential. With over 100,000 acres of restorable peatlands in the Albemarle Sound region, refuges can substantially contribute to international targets for carbon sequestration through rewetting efforts, which will also restore significant wildlife habitats.



Summary

Desire Outcome:

Application of ecosystem-based hydrologic management in the Dismal Swamp that results in:

- *reduced risk of wildfire providing air quality benefits for people;*
- *increased protection of carbon stocks;*
- *recovery of priority habitats*