

NH SALT MARSH RESTORATION OPTIONS (draft 7/1/20)

This table outlines potential restoration actions that could be used to increase the resiliency of salt marshes in NH. This is a working document that will be updated periodically to help prompt new ideas for sustaining marshes. This table was developed in collaboration with the Advisory Group for the NH Salt Marsh Plan, for more information see: www.greatbay.org/salt-marsh-plan.

Each practice has been identified as either “traditional” meaning it has been tested and used locally, or “innovative” meaning it is relatively untested locally.

Need and Practice	Traditional	Innovative	Cost (\$/acre)
<i>Phragmites Control</i>			
Restore tidal hydrology & saltwater	X		M
Divert upland flow to drain		X	L
Herbicide treatment	X		M
Removal of fill (with rhizomes)	X		H
Cutting (for pellet fuel)	X		M
Burning	X		M
Natural toxins (sulfides via sugar)	X		L
Nutrient management (via buffers)	X		??
<i>Pepperweed Control</i>			
Hand pulling	X		L
Herbicide treatment	X		M
<i>Restricted hydrology</i>			
Restore tidal hydrology to creek	X		L-H (SCALE)
Make travel corridors porous - Culverts/Fords for marsh surface flow	X	X	M
<i>Fill</i>			
Removal of berms and fill	X		H
Restore tidal hydrology	X	X	L-H (SCALE)
<i>Dredge</i>			
Replace sediments to correct elevation	X		H
<i>Shoreline and edge erosion</i>			
Living shoreline		X	H

Need and Practice	Traditional	Innovative	Cost (\$/acre)
<i>Migration</i>			
Barrier removal (seawall, dike, etc.)	X		L
Facilitation (vegetation/shade/slopes)		X	L-M
Create new marsh hydrology/drainage		X	M
<i>Hydrologic restoration</i>			
Unclog key ditches		X	L
Runnel		X	L
Divert upland flow to drain		X	L
Remove ditch plugs	X		L
<i>Subsidence from high ditch density</i>			
Ditch remediation		X	L
Ditch plugging (DO NOT DO - poor outcomes)			
Remove ditch plugs	X		L
<i>Augment marsh elevation</i>			
Thin layer deposition		X	H