

Indicator: Wetland area

Naturvation challenges: Coastal resilience and marine protection

SDGs: 14

Reviewer & author: Christian Alsterberg, Biodiversity, Lund University

Date: 19.02.2019

Indicator description

Coastal wetlands (e.g. saltmarshes) provide multiple ecosystem services such as coastal protection and erosion control, where coastal protection primarily is a function of wave attenuation (1). Wave attenuation is the reduction in wave energy or wave height that occurs when a wave passes through wetland vegetation (2). The energy of waves, tides, and currents is attenuated via frictional drag introduced by vegetation and by bottom friction in shallow water areas maintained by wetlands (2). Increased wave attenuation is also linked to sedimentation rate (3) – which is directly linked to increased wetland height i.e. protection against sea level rise (4) as well as extreme weather events (5).

As the relationship between coastal protection and wetland area is not directly measured, most research has rather focused on wave attenuation. In general, there is a nonlinear relationship between wave attenuation and wetland size, which highlights the fact that even small wetlands can provide substantial protection from waves (4, 5). The easiest way to estimate coastal protection by wetlands is therefore to measure wetland area. For this indicator, it is also recommended to measure vegetation density or biomass due to the positive effect of vegetation on wave attenuation as well as shoreline stabilization (4, 5).

Indicator scoring

To calculate and score wetland areas as an indicator for coastal resilience we used data from Shepard et al. 2011 (5), where percentage wave height reduction per unit of distance was measured. Shepard et al. 2011 (5) analysed data from 7 studies, 4 from Europe and 3 from North America. All data was collected in the field and from this data we calculated the quadratic area for the transect lengths 0, 3, 10, 100 and 200m, read the corresponding % wave attenuation and scored wetland areas between 1 – 5. Note that this indicator can only be used for blue areas. We only provide a single score 5 for blue area, the other nature-based solutions we set to “no score”.

Score, Wetland area		
% Wave attenuation	Wetland area (m ²)	Score
1 – 39	0 – 8	1
40 – 51	9 – 99	2
52 – 74	100 – 9999	3
75 – 89	10 000 – 39999	4
90	40 000	5





References

- (1) Barbier, E.B., Hacker, S.D., Kennedy, C., Koch, E.W., Stie,r A.C., Silliman, B.R. The value of estuarine and coastal ecosystem services. *Ecological Monographs*. 2011 May;81(2):169-93. PubMed PMID: WOS:000290707600001.
- (2) Tsihrintzis VA, Madieto EE. Hydraulic resistance determination in marsh wetlands. *Water Resources Management*. 2000 Aug;14(4):285-309. PubMed PMID: WOS:000166871400003.
- (3) Coulombier T, Neumeier U, Bernatchez P. Sediment transport in a cold climate salt marsh (St. Lawrence Estuary, Canada), the importance of vegetation and waves. *Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science*. 2012 Apr;101:64-75. PubMed PMID: WOS:000303032400007.
- (4) Gedan KB, Kirwan ML, Wolanski E, Barbier EB, Silliman BR. The present and future role of coastal wetland vegetation in protecting shorelines: answering recent challenges to the paradigm. *Climatic Change*. 2011 May;106(1):7-29. PubMed PMID: WOS:000289298900002.
- (5) Shepard CC, Crain CM, Beck MW. The Protective Role of Coastal Marshes: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *Plos One*. 2011 Nov;6(11). PubMed PMID: WOS:000298162000017.