# Indian River Inlet Valued Environmental Representation (Indian RIVER)

# Indian River Bay and Inlet

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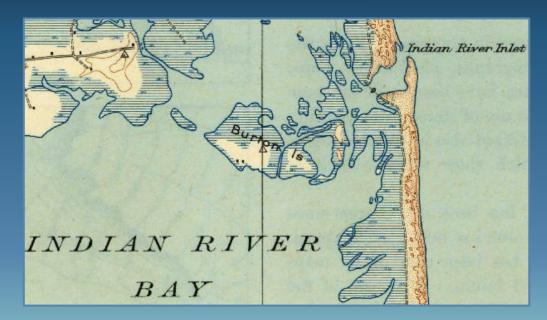


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# **Mission Statement**

The mission of Indian RIVER is to secure secure the attainment of fishable, boatable, and swimmable water quality standards in the Indian River Inlet and Bay of southeastern Delaware by the year 2030.









The map above provided by USGS displays the Indian River Bay and Rehoboth Bay, both being connected to the Atlantic Ocean



## Background

- Located in Delaware Seashore State Park
- Indian River Inlet & the Charles W. Cullen Memorial Bridge
  - The bridge spans 950 feet and is the sixth bridge that has crossed the Indian River Inlet
- Atlantic Ocean
  - Boats & marine life
- Indian River Bay Area: 86 mi<sup>2</sup>
  - 15 miles long
  - Average freshwater flow ~ 5 m<sup>3</sup>/s
  - Nanticoke Indian Tribe the tidewater people
- Rehoboth Bay Area: 72 mi<sup>2</sup>





# History

- Development of the Delaware coast
- Issues with shoal development over the years Inlet has gradually shifted North
- Inlet cycles through open and closed for decades, as the inlet was consistently shifting and too shallow
  - Hazard for navigation
- 1880-1930: Consistent dredging. Additionally, the inlet was dug out by hand, and blown open using dynamite, but nothing would stick
- 1936: Management of the Inlet passed to the State Highway Commission; decided to add jetties to fix the inlet in place
  - Added a swing bridge to facilitate ship traffic, and connect Rehoboth Beach and Bethany Beach
- Jetties remain operational today, and serve as a permanent fix



# Economics & Funding

#### Inland Bays Economic Value of \$4.5 Billion

- 35,000 jobs
  - Tourism
  - Recreational activities
  - Real estate
- Water quality

#### **Government Funding**

- Indian River Inlet
  - \$43 million to repair scour hole to increase accessibility last year
- Indian River
  - \$1 million towards operations, maintenance and rehabilitation this year
- Intercoastal waterways from Rehoboth Bay to Delaware Bay
  - Over 10 million in the last 2 years for operations and maintenance



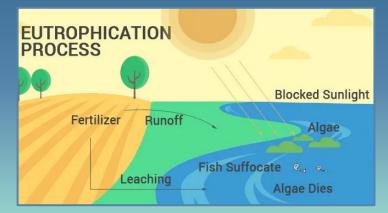
# **Policies and Mandates**

- Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA): Signed in 1972, and administered by NOAA. Provides for the management of the USA's coastal resources.
- Delaware Coastal Zone Act: Named DNREC as the managing organization of the Indian River Inlet
- Delaware House Bill 160: Permit for the addition of shellfish aquaculture on the Delaware Inlets
- Management of recreational activities



# **Problem 1: Eutrophication**

- Overgrowth of algae due to excess nutrients in water
  - Nitrogen and phosphorus
- Main sources of nutrients
  - Agricultural runoff (40% of Delaware land is used for agriculture)
  - Wastewater released into water
- Problems with eutrophication
  - Depletes oxygen in water
    - Dissolved oxygen is consumed as algae die
  - Fish and aquatic life need oxygen to survive



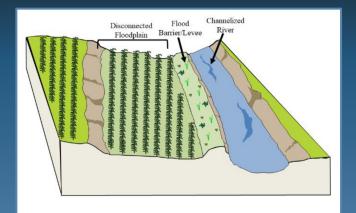


# **Goal 1: Reduce Nutrients**

Significantly reduce nutrient input to the Indian River Bay and Inlet to achieve Delaware standards for aquatic life

#### **Recommendations:**

- Educate the nearby agricultural communities on the importance of using the proper amount of fertilizer
- Keeping animals and their waste out of streams and nearby waterways
  - Fencing out
- Plant field buffers along the edges of agricultural fields
  - Help prevent nutrient pollution by absorbing nutrients
    before they reach the waterways
    - Can be grassed or forested buffer strips





# Problem 2: Habitat Loss

- Occurs when the habitat becomes unable to support its native species
  - Reduced quality of water due to
    - Urbanization/construction
    - Sea level rise
- Construction
  - Chemicals can get into soil end up in water
  - Toxic to ecosystem and water
- Sea level rise
  - Less oxygen available in water (photosynthesis more difficult because sunlight can't reach plants underwater)
  - Erosion of coast (releases more particles in water diminishes quality of water)

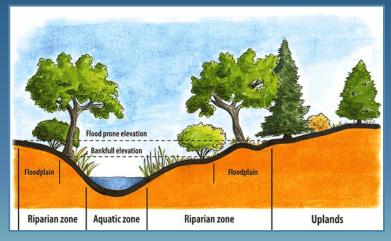


### **Goal 2: Protect Instream Habitats**

Preserve existing stream habitat and restore degraded habitats.

#### **Recommendations:**

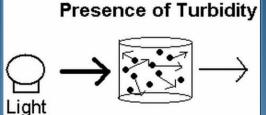
- Enhancing riparian buffers to reduce erosion
  - Planting more native trees and other plants
- Utilize open space/conservation design techniques in the surrounding area
  - Reduces the amount of site area devoted to residential
    <u>areas and</u> lawns and more to open natural space
  - Design sites to include more habitat area
- Use conservation easements to make land protection permanent



# **Problem 3: Turbidity**

- Particles in water
  - Sediment, like clay
  - Algae
  - Microorganisms
- Excess turbidity
  - Difficult for sunlight to get through
  - Particles can get stuck in fish gills breathing problems
  - Bacterial growth
  - Appearance/aesthetics





Light





# Goal 3: Reduce Turbidity

Significantly reduce turbidity input to the Indian River Bay and Inlet to achieve Delaware standards for aquatic life.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Disinfect and filter the body of water
- Explore of the option semipermeable filtration system
  - Before the river flows into ocean
  - Or downstream of agricultural and industrial communities

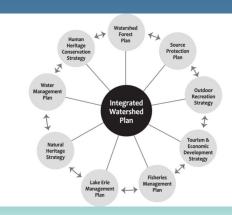


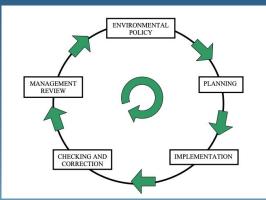
## **Summary of Goals**

In order to improve the overall quality of Indian River Bay and Inlet, it's imperative to understand all the factors relating to one another that would lead to progress in achieving the defined goals. This can be done through:

- Identifying problems and using data to find the root cause
- Understand policy

- To ensure change and action
- To enact viable measures
- Collaborative event





### Conclusion

- Indian River Bay watershed serves a great purpose for the communities surrounding
- Health of the bay will decline if not monitored, analyzed, and taken care of
- Immediate action should be taken to maintain water quality for future generations

# Resources

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# Thank You! Any Questions?