

West Grand Marsh Resiliency Study

2025 Stakeholders Meeting

October 2025

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SMPDC
SOUTHERN MAINE PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION



Presentation Overview

Why Marsh Health Matters
What is a Healthy Marsh?
Benefits of a Healthy Marsh
OOB's Local Marsh System

Why Marsh Health Matters in Southern Maine



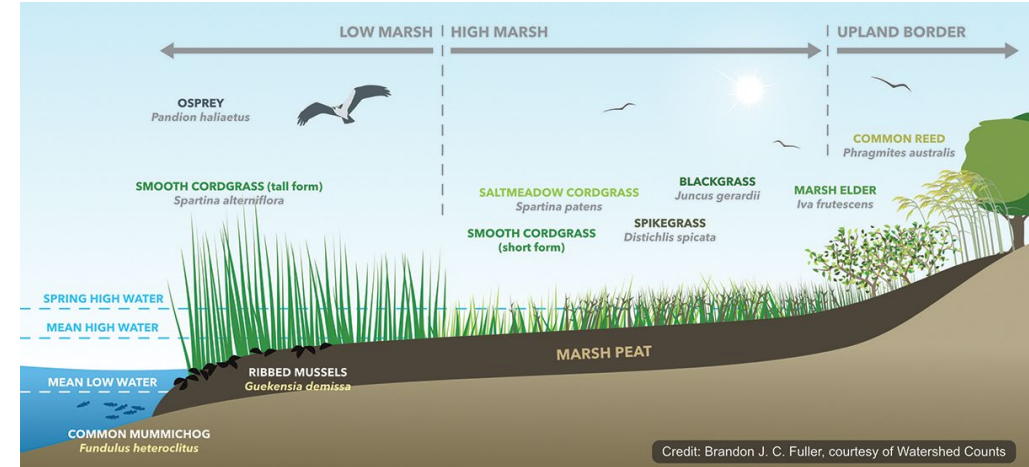
- **Healthy marshes are a foundation for coastal resilience.**
- **The marsh in Old Orchard Beach is part of the Scarborough Marsh, which covers over 3,000 acres in southern Maine.**
- **Healthy, functioning marshes protect homes, roads, and infrastructure from flooding and storm surge.**
- **Marsh health is directly connected to a community's overall resilience.**

What is a Healthy Marsh?



OOB's Marsh

- Allows for wildlife productivity for rare species like harlequin ducks, arctic terns, and New England cottontails.
- Two 'exemplary' natural community types: dune grassland and pitch pine dune woodland.



Cross-Section of a Healthy Marsh

- Salt-tolerant marsh grass to stabilize soil and absorb waves.
- Channels and pools that move water in and out with tidal changes.
- Sediment that builds elevation naturally.
- Healthy vegetation.

Benefits of Salt Marshes



Protect Our Communities

Absorb storm surge and floodwater

Reduce erosion and damage to property

Act as natural floodplains



Keep Our Water Clean

Trap sediments and other pollutants

Improve water quality for shellfish, swimming, and recreation

Support fisheries by acting as a nursery for young fish and shellfish



Climate and Carbon Benefits

Buffer sea level rise by naturally building elevation

Provide cooling and oxygen production

Store 'blue carbon' in plants and soil

OOB's Marsh System

RARE SPECIES AND EXEMPLARY NATURAL COMMUNITIES OF THE FOCUS AREA

	Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status*	State Rarity Rank	Global Rarity Rank
Animals	Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i>	SC	S3	G4
	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	T	S2	G5
	Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	T	S2S3	G4
	Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	E	S2	G5
	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	T	S2	G5
Plants	New England Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus transitionalis</i>	E	S2	G3
	Saltmarsh False-foxglove	<i>Agalinis maritima</i>	SC	S3	G5
	Smooth Winterberry Holly	<i>Ilex laevigata</i>	SC	S3	G5
	Beach Plum	<i>Prunus maritima</i>	E	S1	G4
Natural Communities	Dwarf Glasswort	<i>Salicornia bigelovii</i>	SC	S1	G5
	Coastal Dune-marsh	Coastal Dune-marsh		S3	n/a
	Dune Grassland	Dune Grassland		S2	G4
	Pitch Pine Bog	Pitch Pine Bog		S2	G3G5
	Pitch Pine Dune Woodland	Pitch Pine Dune Woodland		S1	G2
	Salt-hay Saltmarsh	<i>Spartina</i> Saltmarsh		S3	G5



- The OOB marsh supports flood protection, habitat, and recreation.
- The marsh protects high value habitat for species including river herring, winter flounder, and alewives.
- Tidal creeks in the marsh protect key waterfowl and wading bird prey species like mummichogs and silversides.
- The long-term integrity of the marsh is dependent on the maintenance of tidal flow.

Discussion and Questions



- Which benefits feel the most important to protect for the future?
- Was there any information that was surprising or new in this discussion of marsh health and benefits?
- Do you have questions for us about the benefits of a healthy marsh?

Presentation Overview

Project Goals

Project Timeline

What is a Tide Gate and Why Does it Matter?

Work Completed to Date

Next Steps

Q&A

Project Goals

1

Evaluate the effects of the existing tide gate on health of marsh vegetation.

2

Assess the function and operation of the existing tide gate and develop recommendations for operational changes.

3

Identify capital improvement projects to increase marsh resiliency.

Project Timeline

Spring 2023



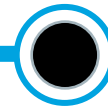
Town awarded
grant through
Community
Resiliency
Partnership

Apr 2024 –
Dec 2025



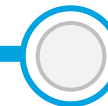
Data collection
phase (on-
going)

Oct 2025



Stakeholders
meeting and
listening session

Dec 2025



Presentation of
findings to
Council

What is a Tide Gate and Why Does it Matter?

- Used to control flow of water between tidal and non-tidal areas.
 - Manages water levels upstream of tide gate during high tides.
 - Allows stormwater to drain out during low tides.
- Most commonly used to provide flood protection to low-lying developed areas.
- OOB's Tide Gate:
 - Self-regulating gate
 - Closes at 4.25' (NAVD88)
 - Two "flapper" gates
 - Manual "Storm Mode"



Data Collection



- Drone flight with LiDAR drone in April 2024
 - 110 acres surveyed
- Survey of finish floor elevations on structures surrounding marshes in May 2024
- Tidal and salinity monitoring June 2025
 - Re-deployed loggers in October 2025
- Salinity readings during October 2025 high tide event.

Drone Flight



FFE Survey

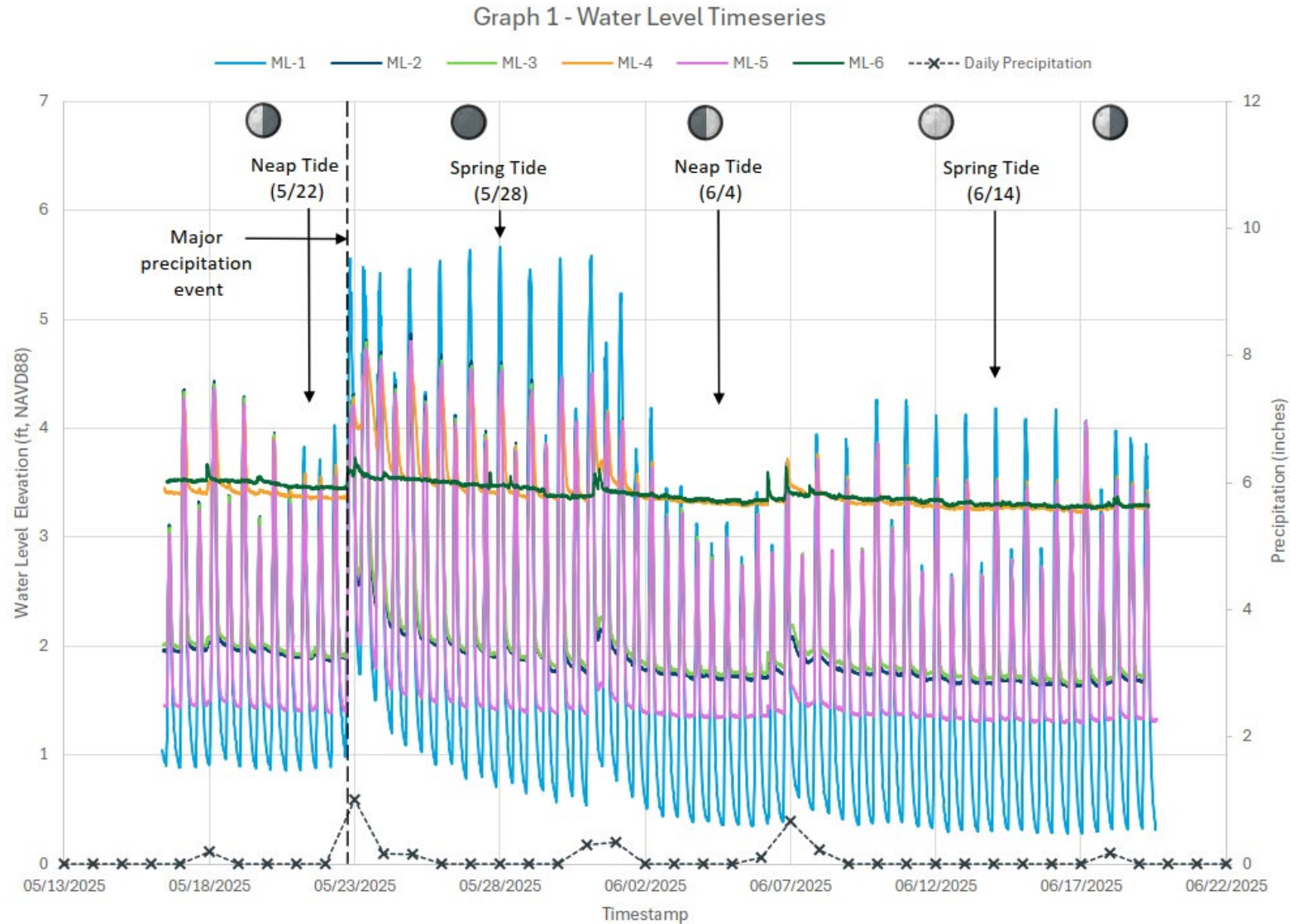


Tidal Monitoring

- Six data loggers deployed throughout study area
- Two data loggers monitoring salinity
- Plot data to look for trends over time and lags through the system.
- Can be something implemented long term

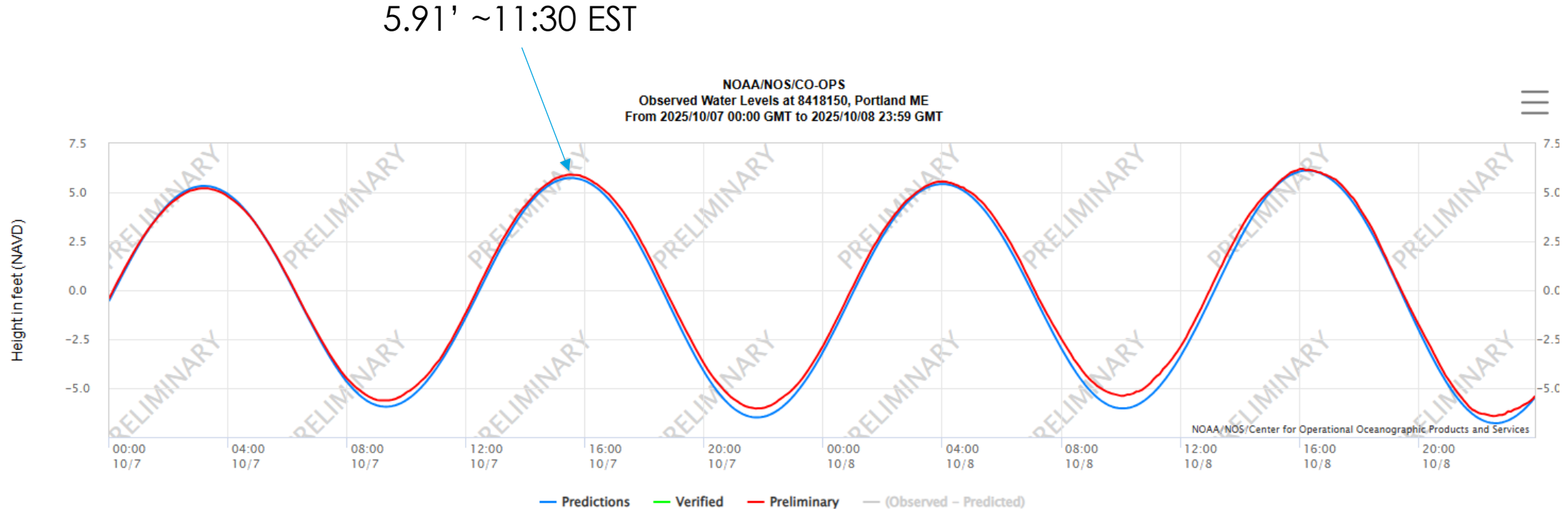


Tidal Monitoring



Salinity Readings – October 7, 2025 High Tide

- High tide for October 7th ~ 11:30 A.M. (EST)
- Preliminary – 5.91' (NAVD88)
 - Portland, ME Tidal Datum (Sta. 8418150)



Salinity Readings – October 7, 2025 High Tide



Salinity Readings – October 7, 2025 High Tide



Salinity Readings – October 7, 2025 High Tide



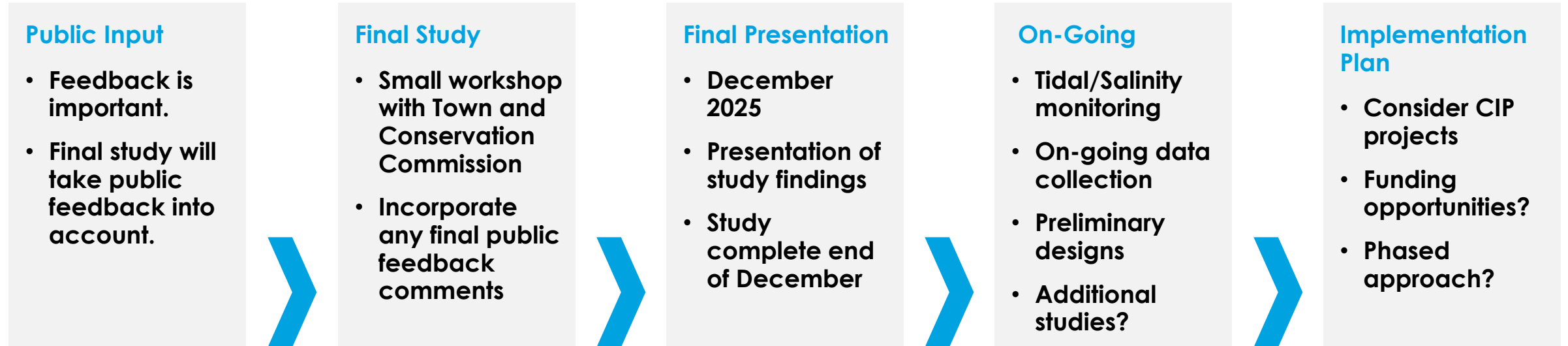
Salinity Readings – October 7, 2025 High Tide



Salinity Readings – October 7, 2025 High Tide



Next Steps



Very complex system. Implementation plan will be very important

Contact Information



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THANK YOU
