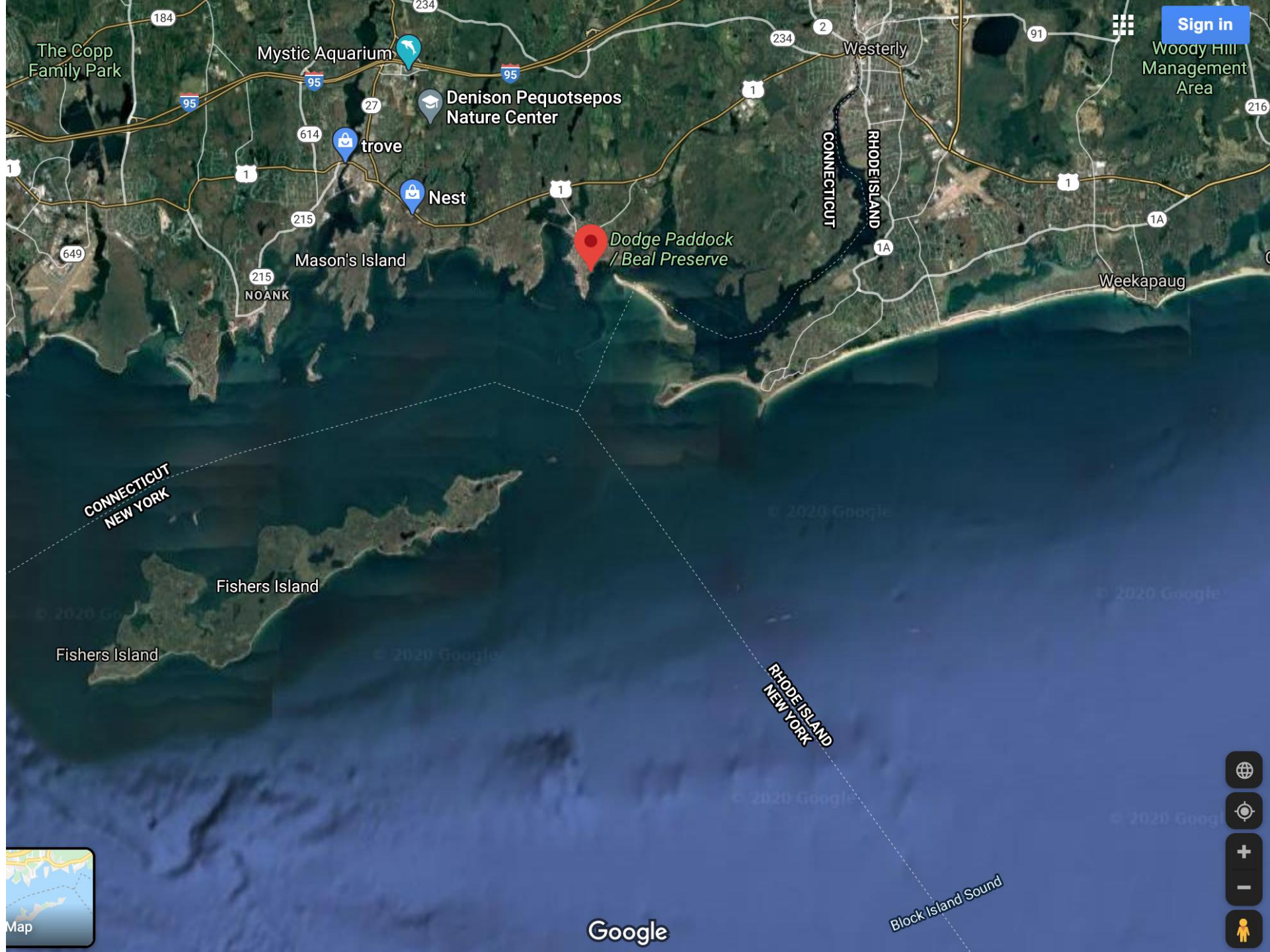
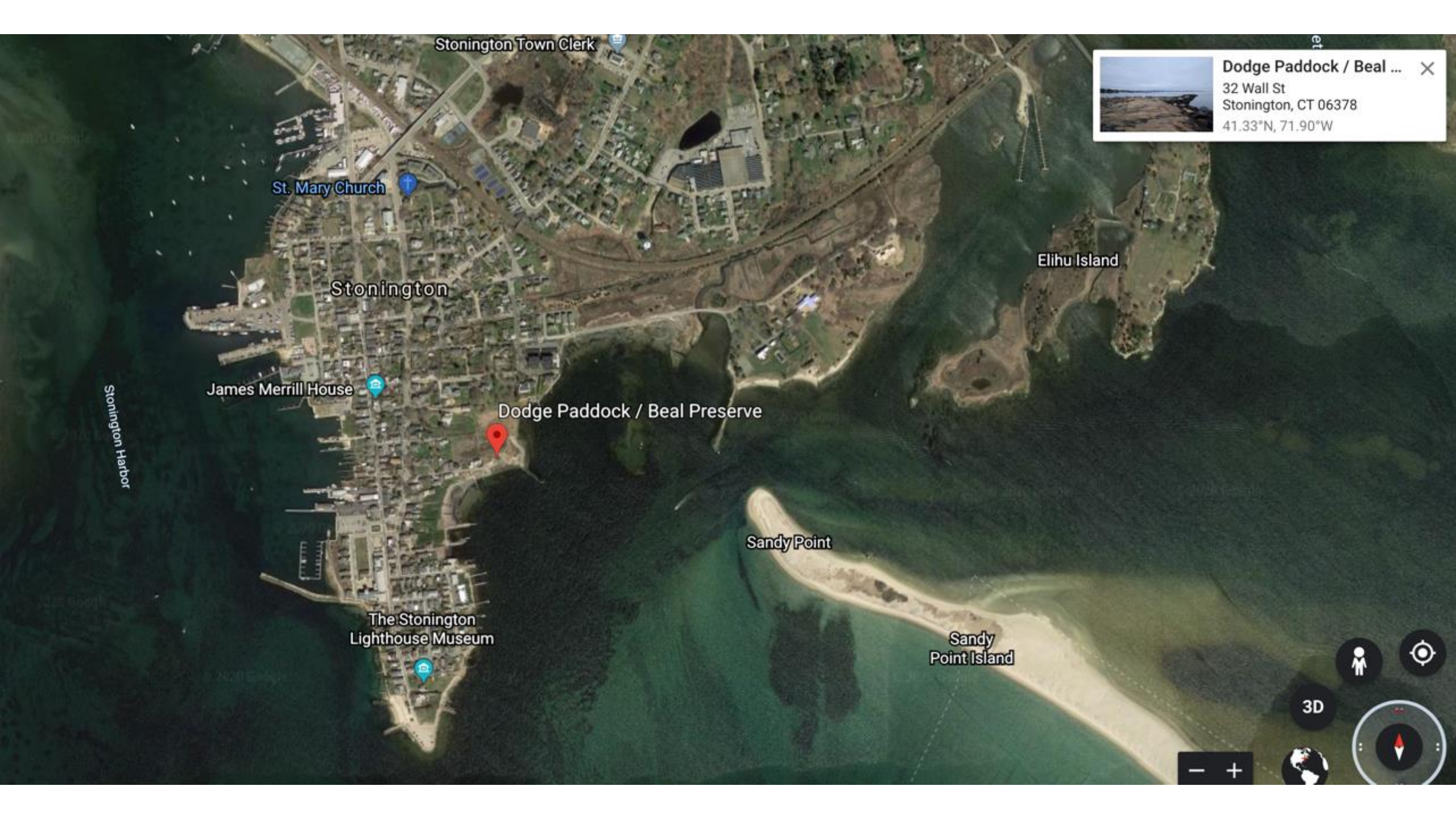


Moving with the Marsh: Dodge Paddock Beal Preserve







Stonington Town Clerk

St. Mary Church

Stonington

James Merrill House

Dodge Paddock / Beal Preserve

Elihu Island

Sandy Point

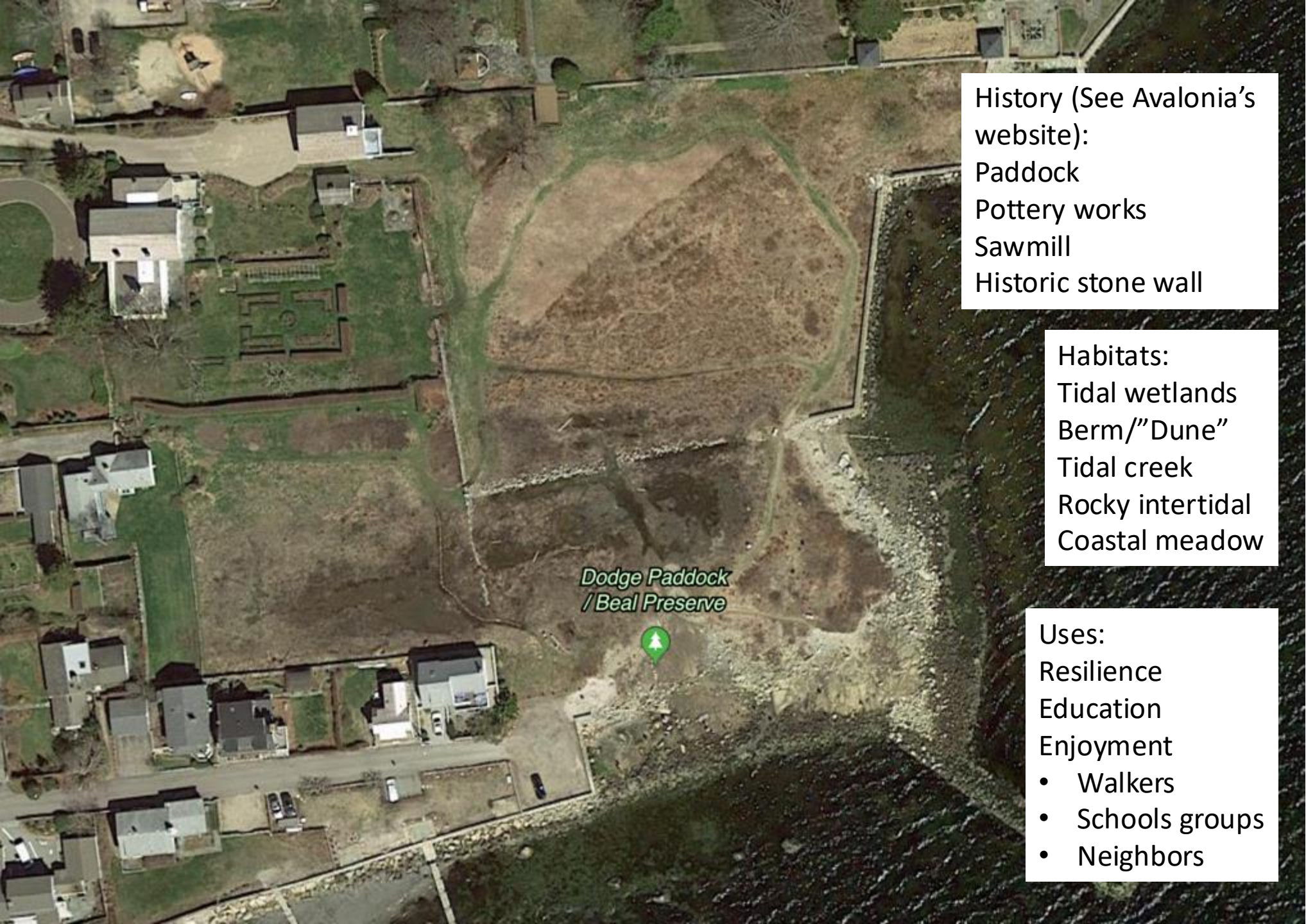
The Stonington
Lighthouse Museum

Sandy
Point Island



Dodge Paddock / Beal ...
32 Wall St
Stonington, CT 06378
41.33°N, 71.90°W

3D



History (See Avalonia's website):

Paddock

Pottery works

Sawmill

Historic stone wall

Habitats:

Tidal wetlands

Berm/"Dune"

Tidal creek

Rocky intertidal

Coastal meadow

*Dodge Paddock
/ Beal Preserve*

Uses:

Resilience

Education

Enjoyment

- Walkers
- Schools groups
- Neighbors

1999

Area is relatively dry
Few shrubs in upland
Sea wall is intact







1938 Hurricane

Flooding and standing water made it impossible to mow and mosquitoes thrived in standing water.



As the Paddock got wetter, and mowing was impossible, it became a monoculture of Phragmites.

A plan was developed with DEEP to eradicate the Phragmites and ultimately restore the habitat.



Immediately after Sandy:
Standing water well inland, no
drainage and deposition of
gravel and rock from south
frontage, well over midline
stone wall.





After Sandy

The storm destroyed the seawall at the parking lot adjacent to and along the preserve, allowing flood waters to enter from another point.

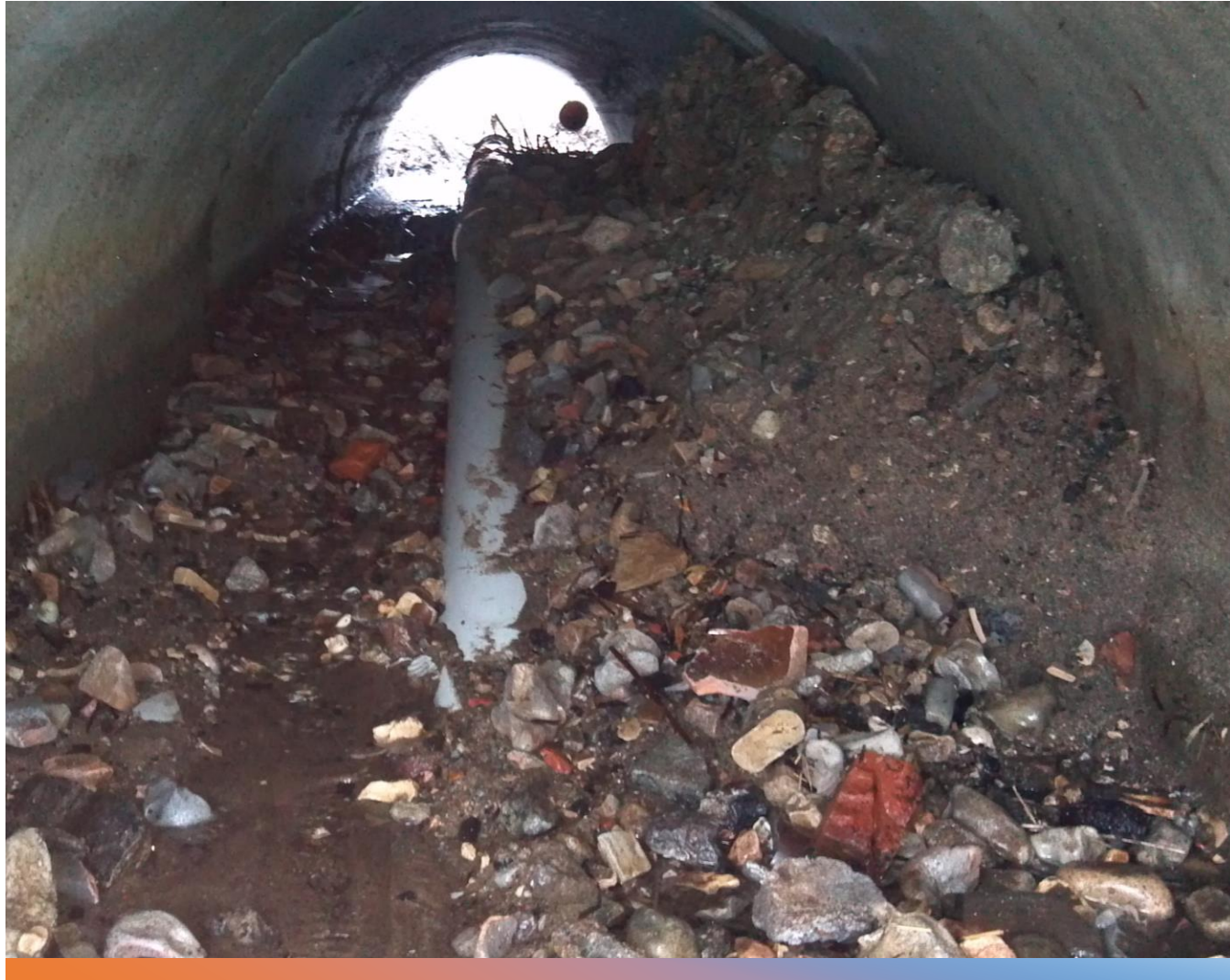


The corner of the historic sea wall was broken



The drainage pipe and clam shell closure got completely blocked with gravel and sand.





- And once we looked inside it was filled with more of the same and the PVC drainage pipe was fractured .
- There was no further way to drain feet of standing water inside the paddock.

Standing water bred mosquitoes



It was pretty devastated.







2013 Phragmites are gone, drainage is working, but it didn't last long!



Issues and Activities

- **Need for \$\$\$ (same issue we all have)**
- **Historical aspects of the site – pottery works, stonewall**

- Storms and coastal erosion
- Phragmites in wetlands
- No drainage
- Mosquitoes

- Flooding (coastal and inland)
- Maintaining inlet

-
- Limits what can be done at Preserve
 - Superstorm Sandy (2012) – caused sand and gravel to form a berm on the south side of the Preserve
 - Issues with mosquitoes and lack of drainage; Phragmites dominated
 - CT DEEP cut a channel on the south side to the Sound and managed Phragmites
 - ALC and Mystic Aquarium received Futures Fund grant to manage for a salt marsh with the new channel bringing in salt water
 - Took a few years, marsh grasses took off and filled in marsh
 - Continuing issues with the channel – filling in, erosion on south side
 - CT DEEP tried a plastic liner, coir logs, redigging channel
 - CTSG and Avalonia planted the berm to help with erosion and stabilization
 - Continued issues with erosion due to wave energy/storms

2016

Post Irene and Sandy
Large wetland
Many shrubs in upland
Sea wall is no longer intact
Trail through meadow has
been moved due to SLR

Little to no marsh



Summer 2023

Tidal salt marsh
Many shrubs in upland
Trail through meadow has
been moved (3x) due to SLR
Marsh well developed in front
of berm



LISFF Grant Work plan



LOCALLY PROPAGATED & GROWN

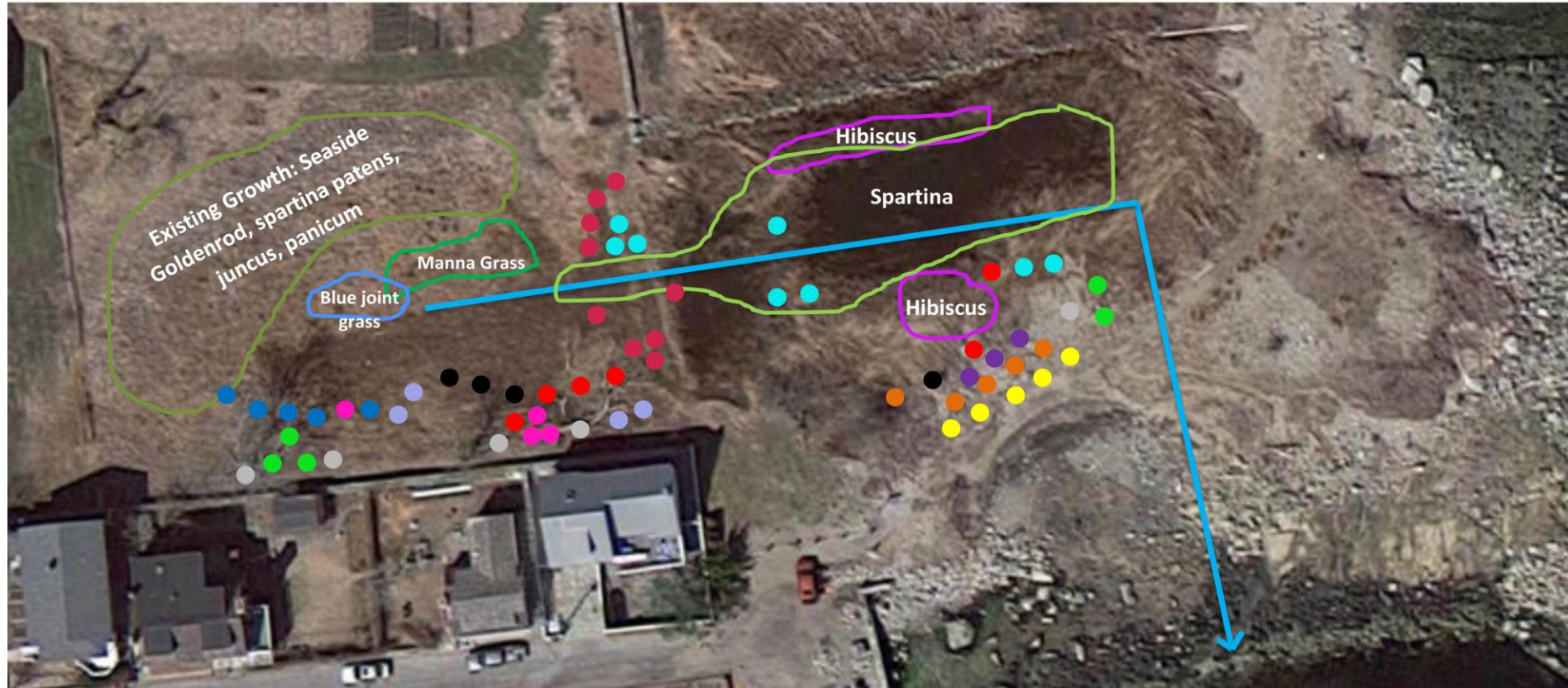
NEW ENGLAND PROVENANCE TREES, SHRUBS, & HERBACEO

JOB NAME		REQUESTED BY	SHIP VIA
		JENNIFER	CUST PICK-UP
QTY	DESCRIPTION		
	LONG ISLAND SOUND GRANT/MYSTIC AQUARIUM		
8	BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA, GROUNDSEL TREE, 2-3', #1 POT		
8	IVA FRUTESCENS, HIGH-TIDE BUSH , 2-3 FT, #1		
5	PRUNUS MARITIMA, BEACH PLUM 18-24", #1		
150	SPARTINA ALTERNIFLORA, TALL SALT MARSH CORDGRASS, 2" PLUG		
3	MYRICA PENSYLVANICA, BAYBERRY, 18-24", #1		
50	HIBISCUS MOSCHUETOS, SWAMP ROSE MALLOW 2" PLUG		
5	PHOTINIA PYRIFOLIA, RED CHOKEBERRY, 2-3FT, #1 POT		
5	PHOTINIA MELANOCARPA, BLACK CHOKEBERRY, 18-24", #1 POT		
5	CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA, SWEET PEPPERBUSH, 6-12", #1 POT		
5	ILEX GLABRA, INKBERRY, 18-24", #1		
5	SPIREA TOMENTOSA, STEEPLEBUSH, 2-3FT, #1		
5	VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM, Highbush BLUEBERRY, 18-24", #1		
5	VIBURNUM DENTATUM, NORTHERN ARROWWOOD, 18-24", #1		
5	SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS, COMMON ELDERBERRY, 18-24", #1		
1	SALIX NIGRA, BLACK WILLOW, 2-3', #2POT		
5	ROSA VIRGINIANA, VIRGINIA ROSE, 18-24", #1		
50	CALAMAGROSTIS CANADENSIS, BLUE JOINT GRASS, 2" PLUG (IN THE PROCESS OF GROWING)		
50	GLYCERIA CANADENSIS, MANNA GRASS, 2" PLUG (STILL GROWING)		
50	GLYCERIA STRIATA, FOWL MANNA GRASS, 2" PLUG		
ALL PLANTS SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY AT TIME OF ORDER ENTRY. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO CHANGE THIS QUOTE INTO AN ORDER PLEASE SEND US YOUR PURCHASE ORDER, OR SIGN AND DATE BELOW INDICATING YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF THIS QUOTE, AND RETURN THIS QUOTATION TO US BY FAX OR EMAIL. ALL QUOTES ARE VALID FOR 30 DAYS. THANK YOU.			SU
			SAL
			TC

THANK YOU FOR CONSIDERING NEW ENGLAND WETLAND PLANTS, INC TO BE YOUR SUPPLIER
CONTROL PRODUCTS AND LOCAL PROVENANCE NATIVE PLANTS.

Dodge Paddock & Beal Preserve Planting Map

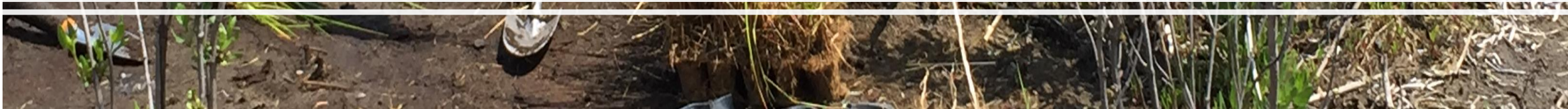
Planted 6/11/2015



- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| ● Red Chokeberry | ● Inkberry Holly |
| ● Black Chokeberry | ● Black Elderberry |
| ● Virginia Rose | ● Groundselbush |
| ● Beach Plum | ● Highbush Blueberry |
| ● Bayberry | ● Sweet Pepperbush |
| ● High-tide bush | ● Southern Arrowwood |



We planted thousands of spartina plugs











Erosion Issues along shoreline and inlet



A vinyl culvert liner seemed like a perfect fix...until a powerful storm surge undermined it and rendered it unfit to serve!





The coir logs helped for a while, but rocks placed along side and in front were no match for strong waves and currents.



At certain times of year, and highest tides, eel grass can mound up deeply all the way to the inside of the restored marsh.

← Photo Sphere



As lovely as it was, decades ago, we can never go back and reverse the effects of storms, sea level rise and increased salinity in ground water.

Issues and Activities (LISP Futures Fund Grant 2018)

- What to do with formal garden donated to ALC in 2017?

ALC looked at options and with CTSG developed a marsh migration buffer demonstration garden

- Invasive plants in uplands and shrub growth

Meadow maintenance (mowing and invasive plant control)

- Continued issues with coastal erosion

Also with Futures Fund grant, had GEI look at options to control erosion and maintain channel;

Worked with UConn student to develop a resilience plan for the Preserve

Long Island Sound Study Futures Fund projects

- Create a marsh migration buffer in the formal garden area with a monitoring plan
- Manage shrubs in the coastal meadow; mow meadow
- Manage invasive plants in the coastal meadow
- Develop a Resilience Plan to go with the Site Management Plan
- Develop a coastal engineering analysis for a potential living shoreline to maintain the tidal inlet
- Public outreach and involvement

Marsh Migration Buffer and Uplands

Beth Sullivan worked with local garden clubs and nurseries to remove raspberries, bulbs and perennials during spring 2018.

Soil was turned over and raked. Covered with black plastic for summer 2018 to kill remaining plants and seed bank.





Fall 2018

May 2019





- There were 140 volunteers participating in various work days and events at Dodge Paddock over the 18 month grant period.
- In 2018, volunteers provided 877 hours of time
- In 2019 they provided 110.5 hours.



Spring 2019 – planted trees, shrubs and perennials

native, mostly salt tolerant plants

Plantings:

New England Wetland Plants Inc: New England Coastal Salt Tolerant Grass Mix:

Elymus canadensis, Festuca rubra, Panicum amarum, Panicum virgatum, Andropogon gerardii, Sorghastrum nutans, Juncus tenuis

Prides Corner Farm Inc

Potted plants:

Amelanchier laevis, Cornus racemosa, Asclepias incarnata, Lobelia cardinalis, Comptonia peregrina, Vernonia novaboracensis

Earth Tones Native Plants

Potted Plants:

Amelanchier canadensis, Andropogon gerardii, Aronia arbutifolia, Ilex verticillata, Morella caroliniensis, Nyssa sylvatica, Panicum virgatum, Physocarpus opulifolius, Prunus maritima, Sorghastrum nutans Vaccinium angustifolium, Vaccinium corymbosum

Seeds of Success (Native Plant Trust)/USDA NRCS Cape May Plant Materials Center:

Seeds: *Panicum virgatum, Schizachyrium scopari, Solidago altissima, Spartina pectinata, Viburnum dentatum, Iva frutescens, Schoenoplectus pungens, Eragrostis spectabilis, Carex comosa*

Hibiscus moscheutos (marsh mallow) and *Baccharis halimifolia* (groundseltree) seeded in naturally by September.

NRCS Soil Survey September 14, 2018





USDA NRCS test pit# 3

Waypoint: 565

Depth of organic material: 0 cm

Estimated Seasonal High-Water Table: 10 cm

Final depth of pit: 90 cm

Taxon name: Matunuck taxadjunct

Taxonomic class: Coarse-loamy, mixed, mesic, Typic Endoaquents

Vegetation: *Panicum virgatum*, *Hibiscus moschuetos*, *Solidago sempervirens*

Depth (cm)	Horizon	USDA Texture	Matrix Color	Rock Fragments/ Consistence	Redox; Moisture; Structure	pH	EC _{probe} (dS/cm)
0-10	^Au	sandy loam	10YR 2/1	very friable	moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure	6.8	.68
10-84	^CAu	sandy loam	10YR 3/3	10% gravels; friable	5% 10YR5/8 concentrations; 5% 10YR 5/2 depletions; moist; massive structure	6.7	1.1
84+	C	sandy loam	10YR 4/3	friable	10% 10YR5/8 concentrations; 5% 10YR 5/2 depletions; moist, massive structure	7.0	.52

Also University of Connecticut Soils Testing Lab processed 23 soil samples.



May 2019



August 2019



In first years after planting,
herbaceous perennials thrived





LEGEND

-  -GROUND TARGETS
-  -EXISTING ROCKY SHORELINE



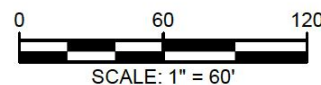
DATUM	(SEE PLAN)	
100 YR FLOOD		100YR
MHW	+0.83	
NAVD88	0.0	
MSL	-0.38	
MLW	-1.67	

NOTES:

- (6) GROUND TARGETS WERE USED TO CORRELATE AERIAL SURVEY CONTOURS AND GRADES WITH NAVD-88 BENCHMARK DATUM.
- SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED AT APPROXIMATELY MID TIDE WATER LEVEL.

SOURCE:

- PLAN CREATED FROM AERIAL SURVEY CONDUCTED BY SUAV (SMALL UNMANNED AIR VEHICLE) DJI PHANTOM 4 PRO.



Dodge Paddock / Beal Preserve
Stonington, CT

University of Connecticut
438 Whitney Rd Extension, Unit 133, Storrs, CT 06269



Project 1802597

March 2019

SITE PLAN

Fig. 1



Issues with flooding

- Even with improved drainage from tidal flow, heavy rains and saturated ground, combined with storm tides, lead to long standing and troublesome flooding for neighbors

Invasive species continue to be a major problem..
They seem to thrive in the changing salinity of the
soil.....Bindweed



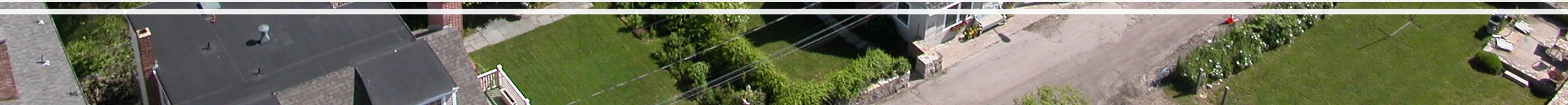


More invasive plants





June 2014 Drainage established, Phragmites gone. What next to preserve the flow?



Paths need
to be
maintained



Yearly mowing to keep woody invasives and shrubs under control





Keeping the channel open
when eelgrass piles in during
high tides and storms.

Keeping the channel open while visitors build bridges and dams



Need to protect the marsh while allowing visitors to be safe and dry. But only at times.



Need to maintain the integrity of the
developing protective salt marsh shoreline



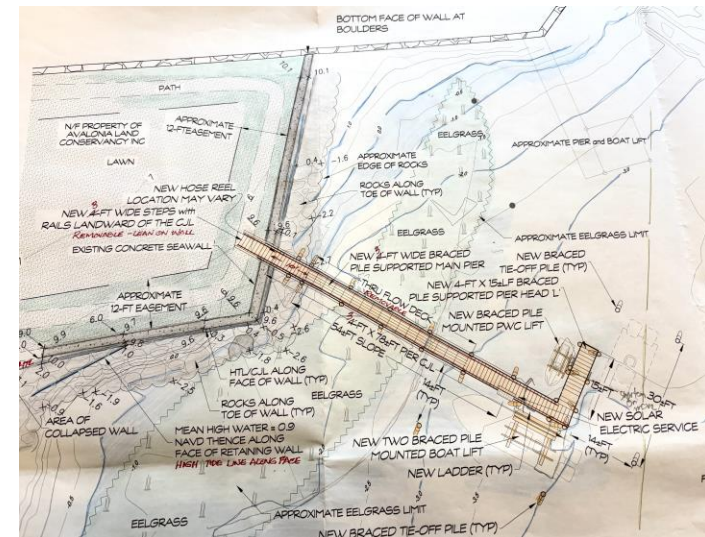
Ongoing Stewardship

- Trail/public access maintenance
- Yearly mowing to keep woody invasives under control
- Invasive plant management
- Signage
- Annual monitoring
- Maintaining open communication, relations with neighbors



A wide-angle photograph of a coastal landscape. The foreground is filled with green grass and numerous large, light-colored rocks. A small stream of water flows through the rocks. In the middle ground, a large body of water stretches towards the horizon. The sky is overcast and grey. In the distance, a small island or headland is visible on the horizon.

-
- A photograph of a coastal area. In the foreground, a large, dark, irregularly shaped object, possibly a log or debris, is floating in the water. The water is calm, reflecting the sky. In the background, there is a line of trees and a building on a hill. The sky is overcast.



Moving Forward

- Find long-term solutions to maintaining water balance (e.g., DEEP mosquito control group, Town/Boro Public Works, resurrecting Friends of Dodge/Beal-neighbor support)
- Continue to pursue grants for coastal resilience and stormwater management
- Update Management Plan





Storms will continue to hit the
Connecticut coast...Oct 13, 2025

Thank you!