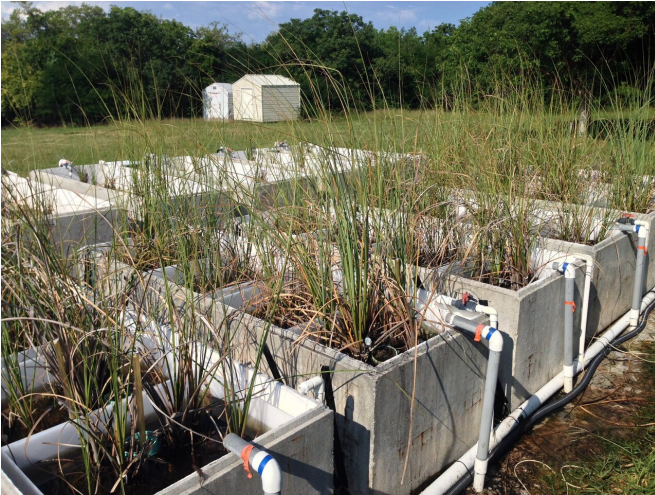


Sea level rise could make plants bigger—then it may kill them

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Researchers tested the effects of elevated salinity and increased phosphorus on sawgrasses to see how marshes would respond to future sea level rise. Credit: Florida International University

Larger plants may be the first sign sea levels are rising in the Everglades, according to an FIU study.

Beneath the surface, however, the roots of these now larger, moderately salt-tolerant [plants](#) like sawgrasses will begin to wither and die if the water gets too salty. If there's no time for [mangroves](#) or other plants to take hold, the soil could be lost. More saltwater could rush in over time.

To slow this effect, more freshwater should be released into the Everglades, according to the two-year study.

"There is a lot that can be done," said lead author Ben Wilson, of the Southeast Environmental Research Center. "We've been making progress to bring more freshwater to the Everglades by putting parts of Tamiami Trail on bridges and building a

new reservoir to store and then send clean water south. We need more measures like these that can improve freshwater flow from north to south. It's what's pushing back the saltwater."

Healthier-looking plants might offer the first clue that [sea level rise](#) is affecting the freshwater Everglades. That's because as [salt water](#) interacts with the limestone bedrock of the Everglades, it releases phosphorus – a nutrient that helps plants grow.

"We want to provide awareness and time to allow [decision makers](#) to understand why it's important to restore freshwater flow to the Everglades," Wilson said.

FIU College of Arts, Sciences & Education researchers Shelby Servais, Sean Charles, Viviana Mazzei, Evelyn Gaiser, John Kominoski, Jennifer Richards and Tiffany Troxler were co-authors of the study, which was published recently in the journal *Ecology*.

The research is part of the Florida Coastal Everglades Long Term Ecological Research Program (FCE-LTER). Housed at FIU and funded by the National Science Foundation, the FCE-LTER Program studies how water, climate and people interact to impact the Everglades.

"This study shows that the effects of sea level rise on coastal wetlands are complex, and that long-term observations are needed to understand how these ecosystems are changing," says David Garrison, a National Science Foundation Long-Term Ecological Research program director.

Next, the researchers will study which portions of the Everglades are the most vulnerable to soil collapse from saltwater intrusion.

More information: Benjamin J. Wilson et al. Phosphorus alleviation of salinity stress: effects of

saltwater intrusion on an Everglades freshwater
peat marsh, *Ecology* (2019). DOI:
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