### 5.3.6 East Maury Island

The East Maury Island subarea is comprised of two drift cells that converge at Point Robinson from the south and north shorelines of Maury Island (see Map 2). In the southern portion of the subarea, there are steep bluffs and the shoreline is generally armored where there are residences atop the bluffs. The central portion of the south shoreline near Sandy Shores contains unarmored steep bluffs with immature trees, and the northern portion of the south shoreline near Gold Beach contains a dense cluster of houses, typically with an armored shoreline and almost no riparian vegetation. There is also an active feeder bluff in this area that has little armoring and immature vegetation. There are four apparent derelict piers in the intertidal zone of the central portion of the south shoreline, including the pier at Sandy Shores.

North of Point Robinson, there are long stretches of unarmored shoreline with mature vegetation and houses along the top of the bluff. Similar to other locations in the project area, the potential long-term stability of these houses is in question, and policy-level decisions will need to be made regarding their rebuilding in the context of the nearby eroding bluffs. This area also contains one stretch of shoreline with residential armoring, wide areas of shallow water, and a series of short groins. Dockton Road flanks the westernmost portion of the north shoreline near Portage and a seawall is present that supports the road. There are no WDFW documented salmon streams in this subarea (WDFW 2002).

#### 5.3.6.1 Habitat Needs and Goals

The strength of this subarea lies in its intact riparian habitats and areas of feeder bluffs along the shoreline. Thus, habitat goals for this subarea include extending this habitat as far as possible by restoring sediment delivery and rehabilitating sediment transport processes in areas where the processes have been altered.

#### 5.3.6.2 Priority Recommendations

Habitat recommendations in this subarea include the following (Map 12):

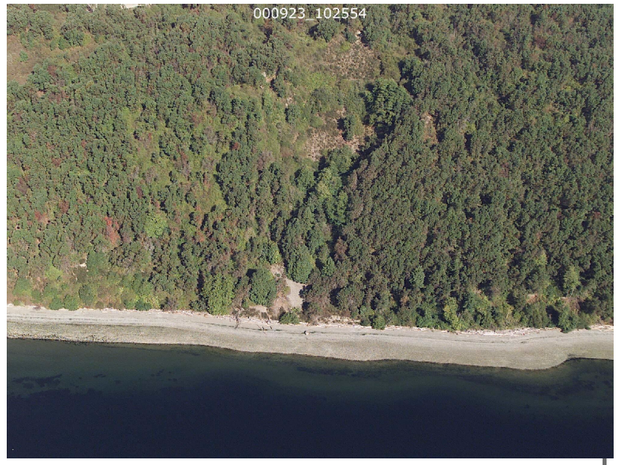
- *Conserve* intact feeder bluffs and mature riparian vegetation in two reaches along the northern and eastern shorelines of Maury Island. These areas are

part of two drift cells that converge to form Point Robinson. This is a priority action for the entire project area, described in Section 5.2.

- *Rehabilitate* the riparian zone and longshore transport along the northern shoreline of Maury Island between Luana Beach and Fern Heath. This area is located between two conservation reaches. Planting of riparian vegetation can provide additional terrestrial inputs to the aquatic food web. Removal of several small groins would improve nearshore habitat.
- *Rehabilitate* longshore sediment transport along the eastern shoreline of Maury Island by removing large groin.
- *Restore* armored shoreline just north of Piner Point by removing residential bulkhead.
- *Rehabilitate* armored shoreline just east of the connection between Maury and Vashon Islands by removing armor below OHW along the shore.
- *Rehabilitate* riparian vegetation at Glacier Mine. Planting native trees will accelerate the recolonization of vegetation and promote restoration of mature trees. Currently, much of the vegetation is non-native vegetation that has colonized the area.
- *Rehabilitate* riparian vegetation along the southern portion of the subarea at residential properties that may allow adding vegetation close to shore.

# East Maury Island

**This subarea is comprised of two drift cells that converge to form Point Robinson. This subarea has extended sections of intact feeder bluffs and riparian vegetation.**

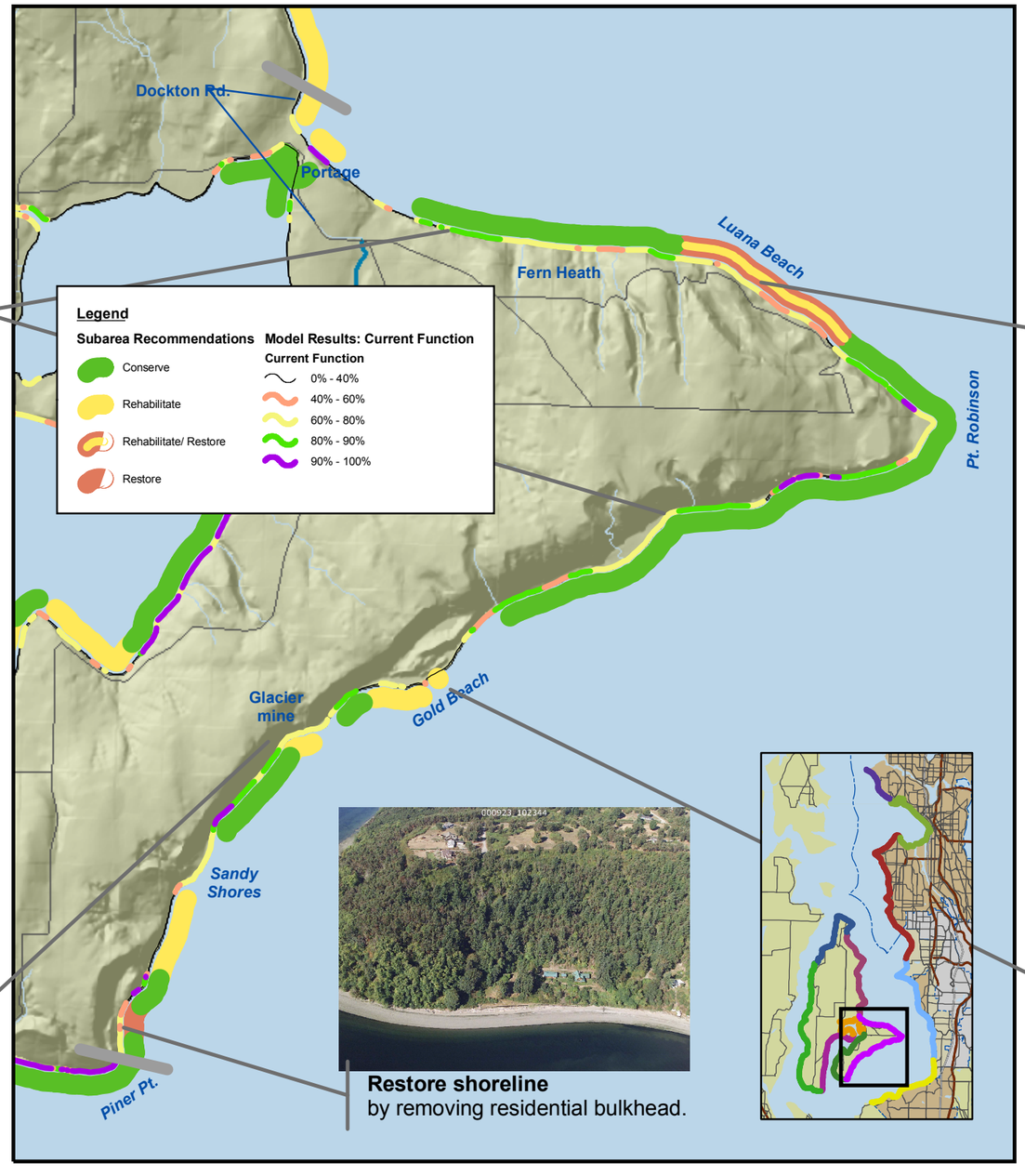



**Conserve feeder bluffs and mature riparian vegetation**
The northern and eastern shorelines of Maury Island are part of two drift cells that converge to form Point Robinson. These are extended feeder bluff reaches that provide good rearing habitat.


**Rehabilitate riparian zone and longshore transport**
This rehabilitation area from Luana Beach to Fern Heath is located between two conservation reaches. Planting of riparian vegetation would provide additional terrestrial inputs to the aquatic food web. Removal of several small groins would improve nearshore habitat.


**Remove large groin**
Removal of this large groin will improve longshore sediment transport along this long drift cell.


**Rehabilitate riparian vegetation**
Planting of native trees will accelerate the recolonization of vegetation and promote restoration of mature trees. Currently, much of the vegetation is non-native vegetation that colonized the area.







**Restore shoreline**
by removing residential bulkhead.



0 1,000 2,000 4,000
Scale in Feet

ANCHOR ENVIRONMENTAL, L.L.C.

**Map 12**
East Maury Island Subarea and Priority Recommendations
Identification of Priority Habitats
WRIA9 Nearshore Habitat Assessment

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