

HIGH PRIORITY AREA

Jetty Island North



The **Jetty Island North** is one of five priority areas in the Snohomish River estuary where the Snohomish County Marine Resources Committee (Snohomish MRC) is looking for willing landowners interested in removing pilings on their property. Please see priority map on next page.

The project aims to improve habitat conditions in the estuary by informing landowners of the ecological benefits of removing toxics associated with the creosote-treatment of many of the pilings, as well as in-water impacts of the piling being in place. The project is to inform landowners and encourage piling removal where feasible.

Project Background

The Snohomish MRC inventoried pilings in the estuary and conducted a prioritization to identify which pilings would provide the greatest ecological benefits if removed. The prioritization also includes consideration of the apparent feasibility of removal. The effort only focuses on those pilings that do not have an apparent structural purpose, such as part of a bulkhead or a marina. The Snohomish River estuary downstream of Highway 2 has 15,564 non-structural pilings (see page 2 inset map of locations) of which 2,456 are treated with creosote. Prioritization report available at: <https://www.snocomrc.org/projects/creosote-pilings/>

Creosote Piling Effects

Creosote is a coal-tar sourced preservative that was historically used to treat wood pilings. In the aquatic environment, creosote leaches from the pilings over time and concentrates in the surrounding water and sediments with damaging ecological effects. Research has shown that creosote and its associated toxins have negative health effects on humans—including being a probable carcinogen—and animals including fish eggs and the small invertebrates that juvenile salmon feed on.

Additional Piling Effects

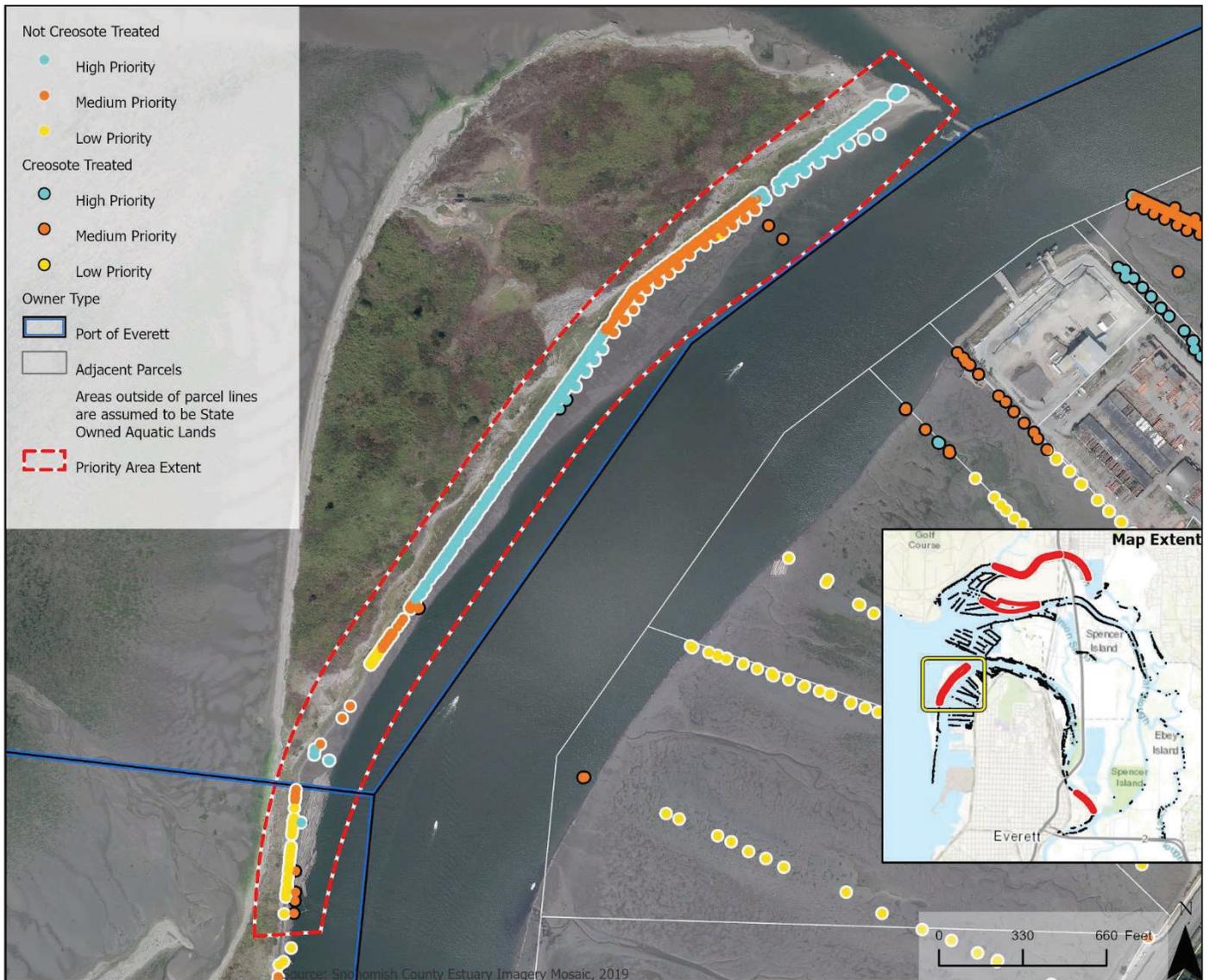
Pilings, whether creosote-treated or not, can affect estuary habitats. Just by occupying space, pilings reduce the availability of natural sandy habitats. Each individual piling can also affect a larger surrounding area through the scour effects of tidal water moving past the structure. When a piling is in salt marsh or other aquatic vegetation, this “halo effect” around the piling can result in decreased vegetation cover. Despite these negative impacts, pilings can provide habitat for birds and other aquatic invertebrate species, such as barnacles, which require hard substrate to grow on.

Voluntary Project

This is a voluntary effort seeking willing landowners. If you would like to learn more about the project, please visit www.snocomrc.org/projects/creosote-pilings or call Elisa Dawson, Snohomish MRC Staff at (425) 388-6466.



Jetty Island North



Statistics Summary		
710	22	688
Number of Pilings	Creosote Treated	Not Creosote Treated
Property Ownership		
Port of Everett: 710		
High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority
420	241	49



Pilings in and near salt marsh vegetation

Scour hole depressions visible around pilings

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