

Sea-level Rise and Coastal Habitats in the Pacific Northwest

A Presentation to the Coastal & Infrastructure PAWG



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Sea-level Rise and Coastal Habitats in the Pacific Northwest

- Overview
- Sea-level Rise Modeling
- Impacts on Coastal Habitats
- Implications for Coastal Management

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Sea-level Rise and Coastal Habitats in the Pacific Northwest

An Analysis for Puget Sound, Southwestern
Washington, and Northwestern Oregon



Objectives:

- Better understand how sea-level rise will affect coastal habitats
- Provide a tool to inform relevant stakeholders

Goals:

- Actions to address sea-level rise in coastal management and restoration
- Broadened voice for action on emissions

Washington's Coasts are at Risk from Sea-level Rise

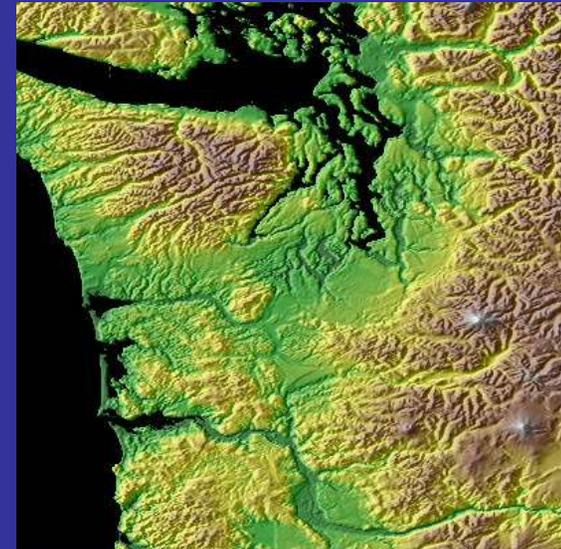
Extensive Marine Coastline

Including Puget Sound,
Washington has 3,026 miles of
tidally-influence coast

Coastal Habitats Already Damaged or Destroyed

We have lost 70% of our coastal
wetlands from historic levels

One-third of our coast has been
modified by bulkheads, sea walls,
and other structures



NOAA



Flickr.com

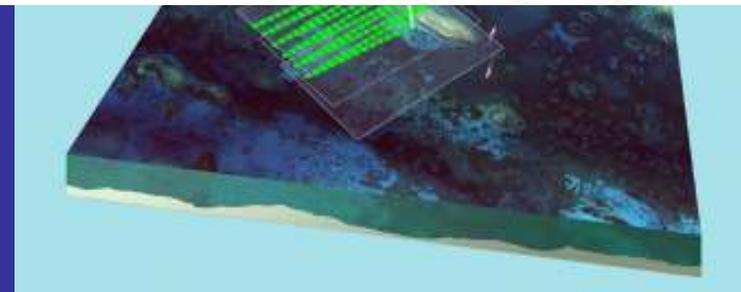
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Sea Level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM), Version 5.0

Data inputs:

- NOAA tidal data
- FWS National Wetlands Inventory data
- Regional Light-imaging Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data
- USGS Digital Elevation Model data

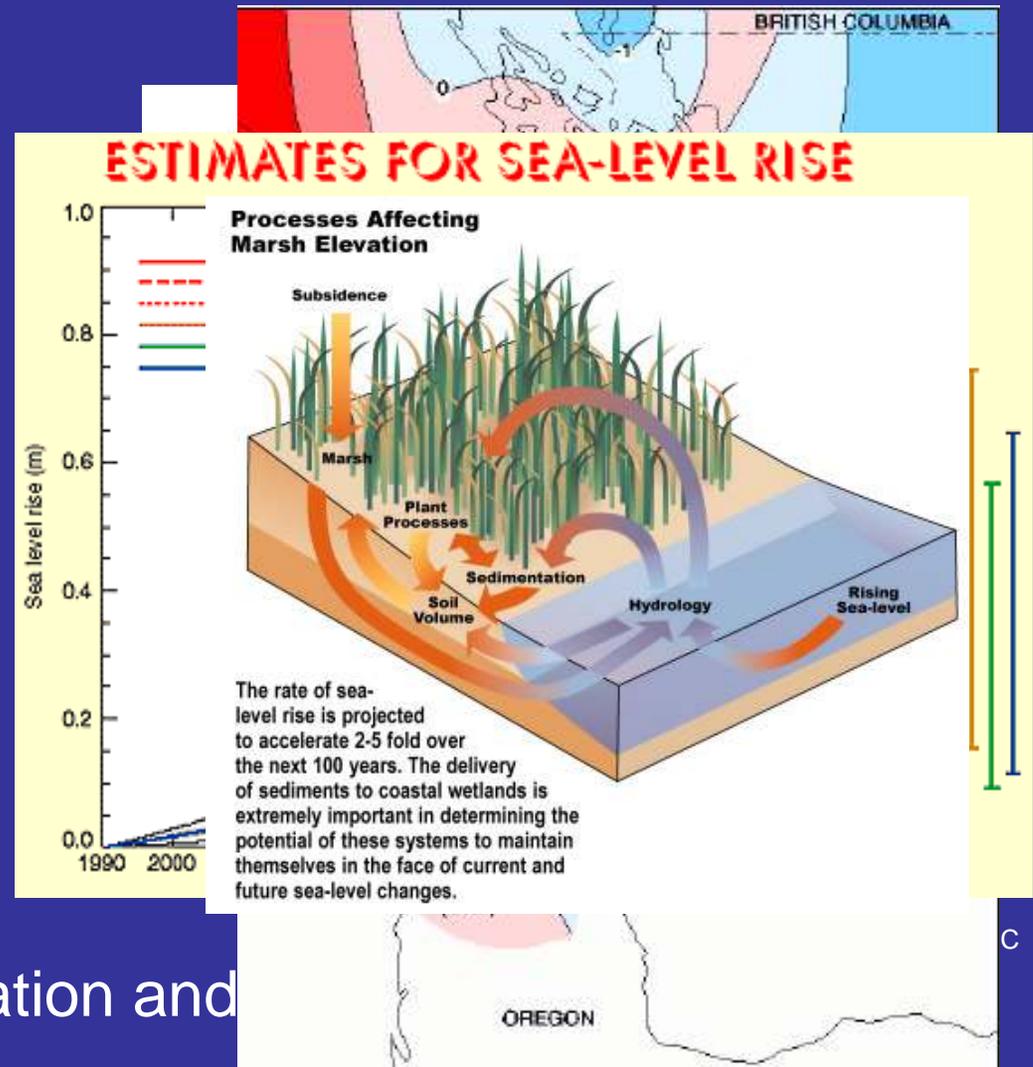


USGS

Sea Level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM), Version 5.0

Adjusts for relative sea-level rise:

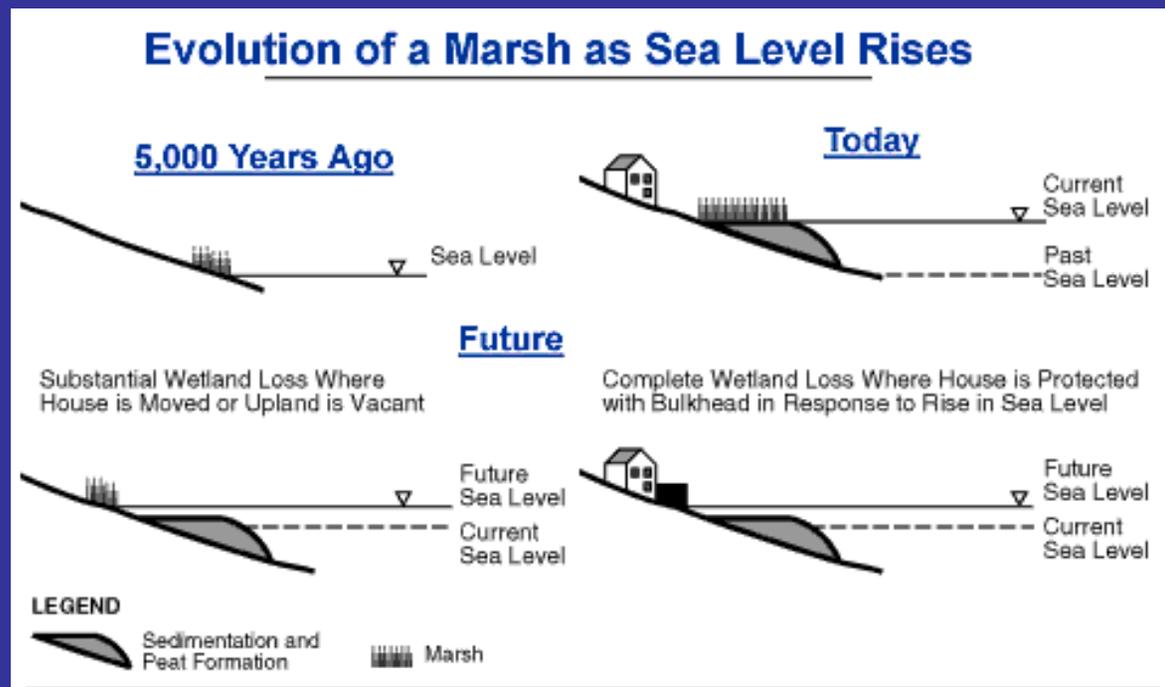
- Historic trend in sea-level rise
- Site-specific rate of change of elevation due to geological factors
- Accelerated sea-level rise (scenario options)
- Site-specific sedimentation and accretion rates



Sea Level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM), Version 5.0

Addresses four primary processes that affect coastal habitat:

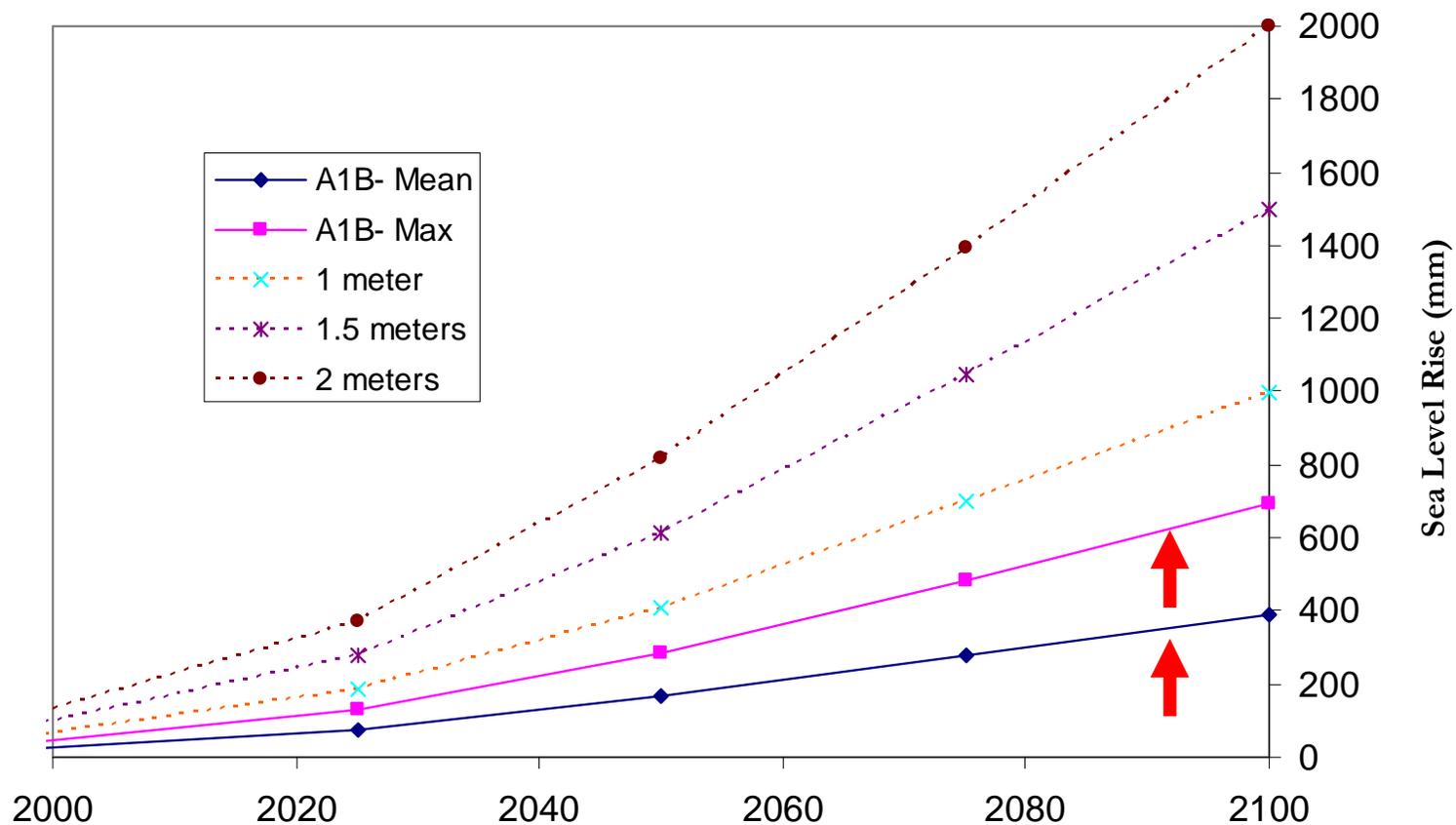
- Inundation
- Erosion
- Overwash
- Saturation



Sea-level Rise Scenarios: IPCC 2001

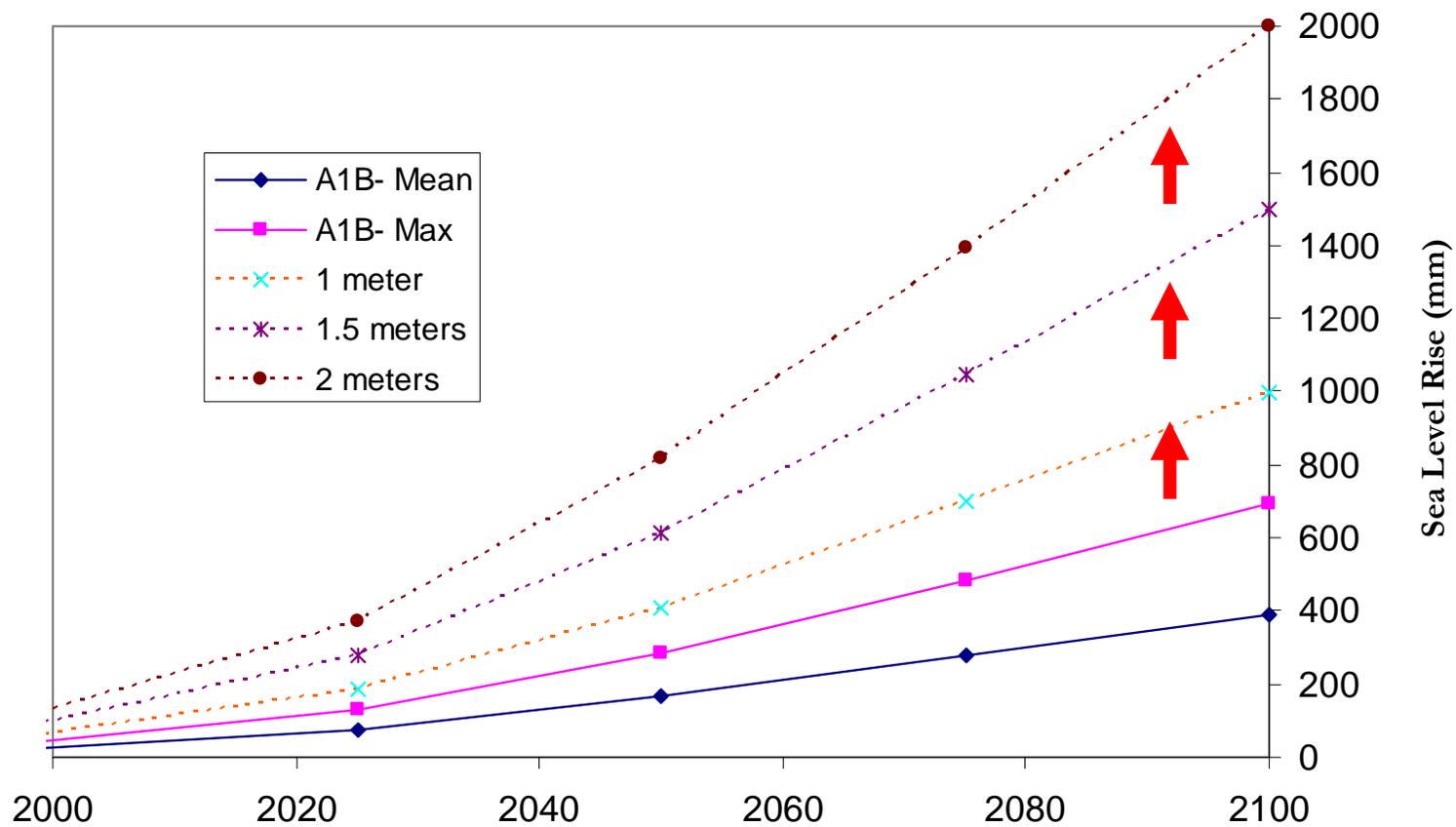
A1B Mean = **6.6 inches** by 2050, **15.2 inches** by 2100

A1B Max = **11.2 inches** by 2050, **27.3 inches** by 2100

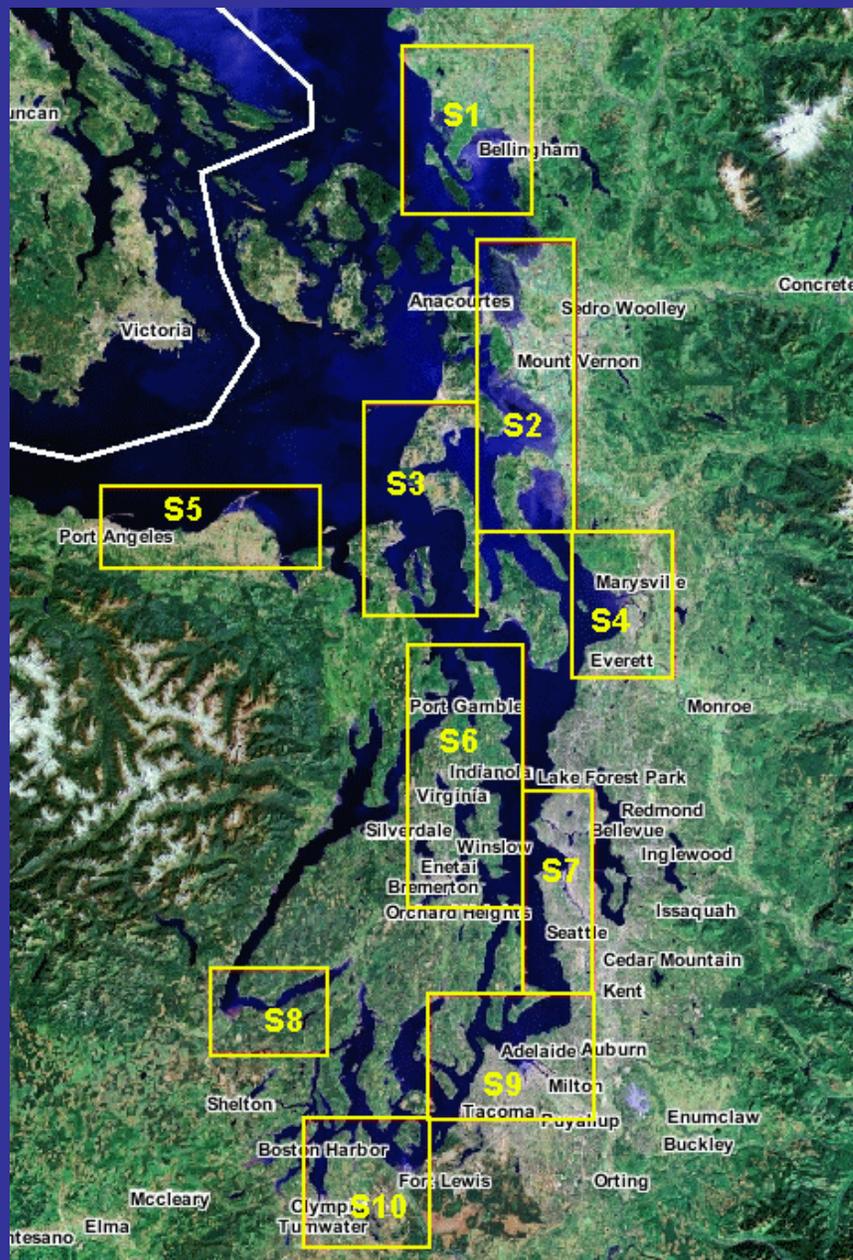


Additional Scenarios

1 meter, 1.5 meters, and 2 meters by 2100 to accommodate new evidence of ice field melting



Study Sites



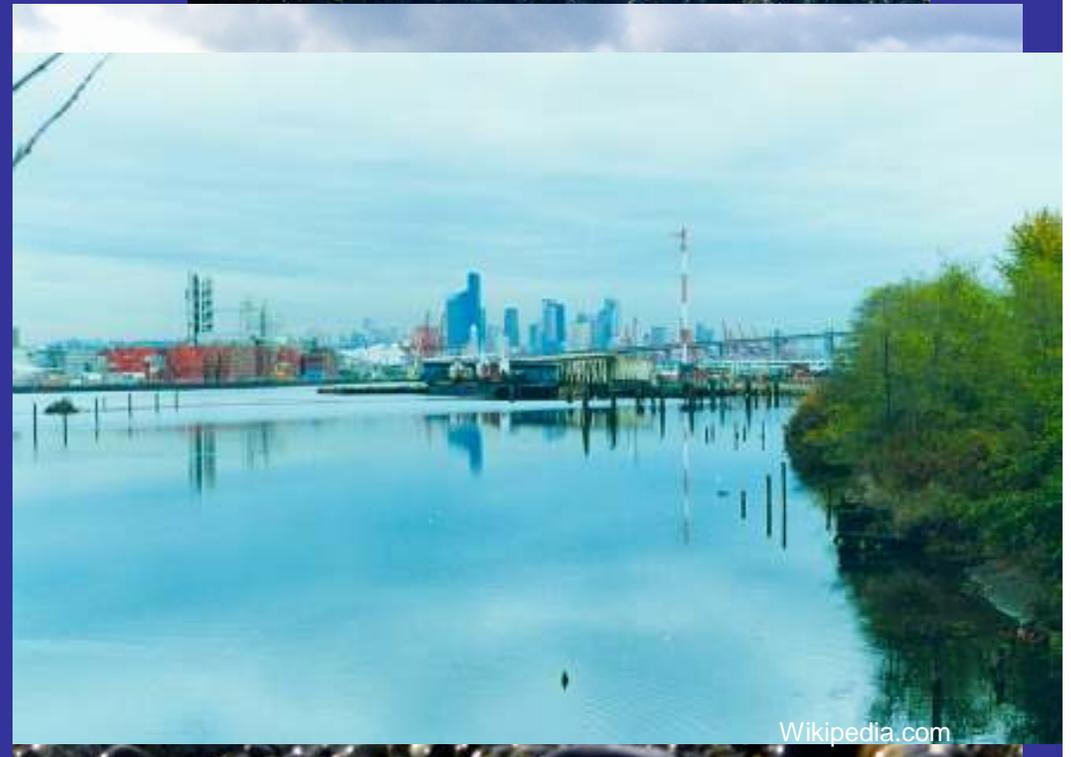
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Examples of Habitat Types

Coastal Marshes/Swamps

- Inland Fresh Marsh
- Tidal Fresh Marsh
- Brackish Marsh
- Transitional Marsh
- Saltmarsh
- Swamp/Tidal Swamp



Wikipedia.com

Tidal Flats

Ocean and Estuarine Beach

Riverine Tidal



NOAA
iStock.com

University of WA

Projected Habitat Changes Across All Study Sites (A1B Max Scenario)

11.2 inches by 2050

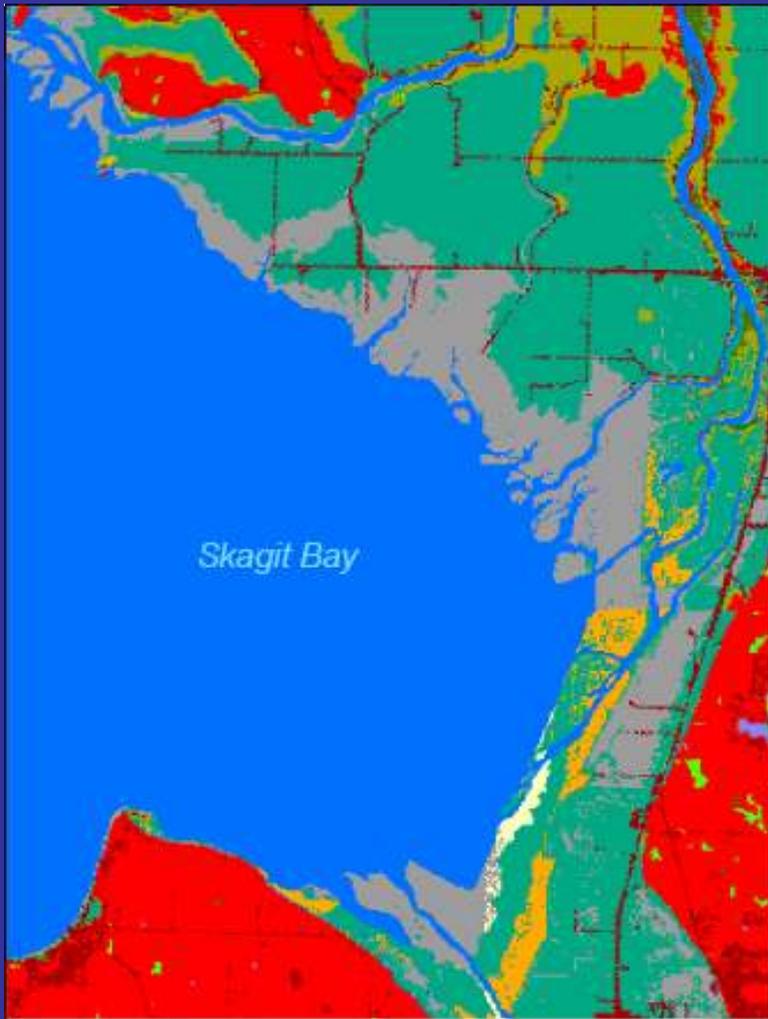
- 48% loss of estuarine beach
- 17% loss of tidal flats
- 18% loss of tidal fresh marsh
- 41% loss of brackish marsh
- 41% loss of tidal swamp
- Doubling of saltmarsh area
- Dramatic increase in transitional marsh

Projected Habitat Changes Across All Study Sites (A1B Max Scenario)

27.3 inches by 2100

- 65% loss of estuarine beaches
- 44% decline in tidal flats
- 13% loss of inland fresh marsh
- 25% loss of tidal fresh marsh
- 12% loss of swamp
- 52% loss of brackish marsh
- Loss of 1.5 million acres of undeveloped dry land
- Continued expansion of transitional and saltmarsh

Site 2: Skagit Bay



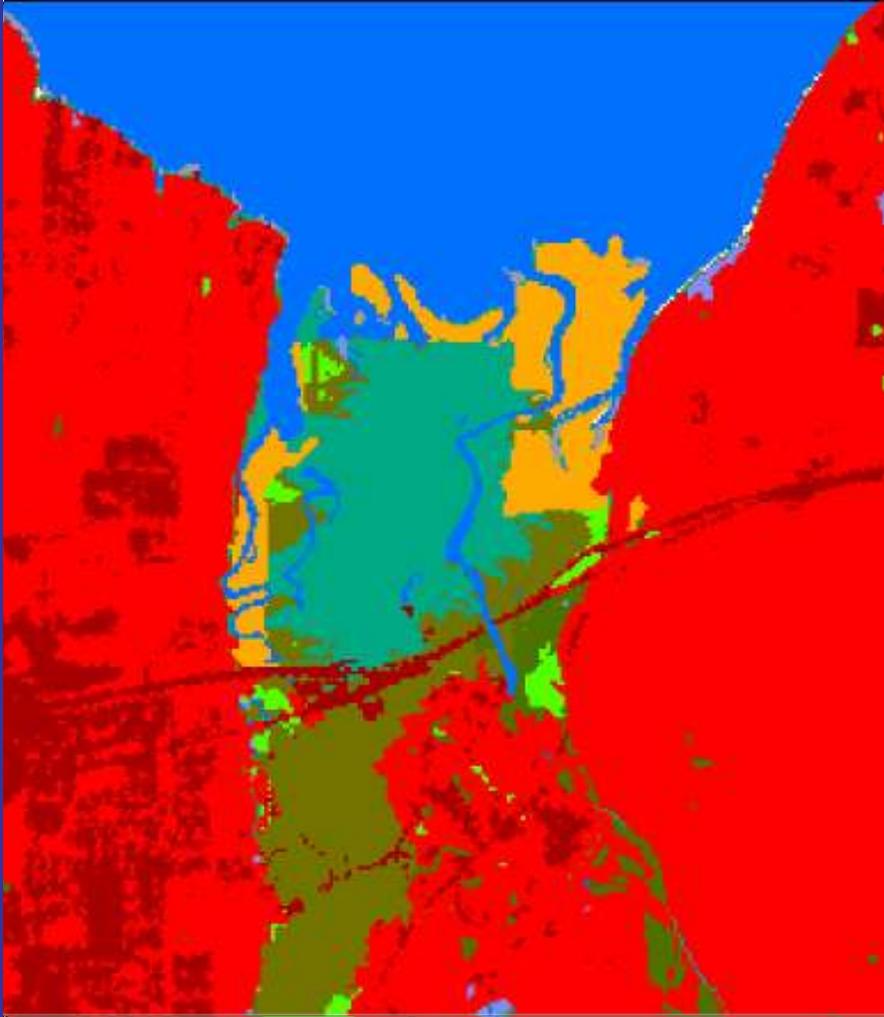
Initial Condition

11.2 Inches by 2050 **No Dikes**

27.3 Inches by 2100 **No Dikes**



Site 10: Nisqually Delta



Initial Condition

11.2 Inches by 2050 **No Dikes**

27.3 Inches by 2100 **No Dikes**



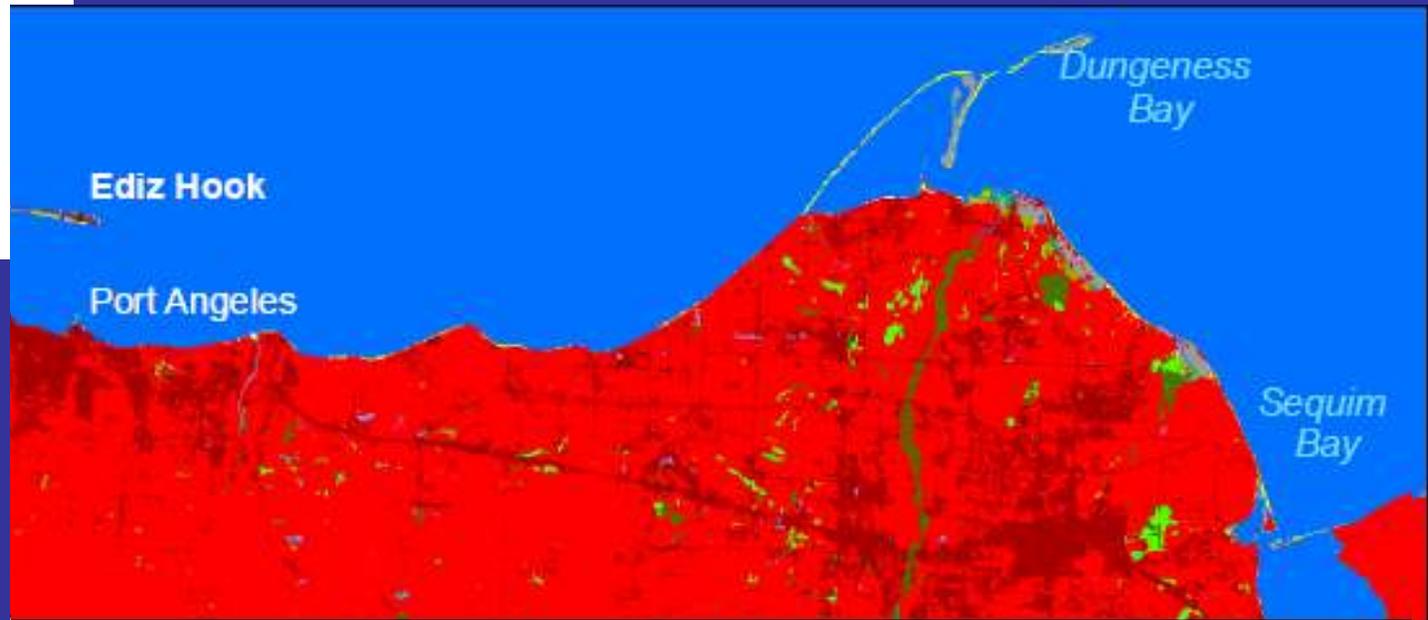
Site 5: North Olympic Peninsula



Initial Condition

11.2 Inches by 2050

27.3 Inches by 2100



Fish and Wildlife at Risk

Salmonids

Forage/Other Fish

Shellfish

Waterfowl/Seabirds

Shorebirds

Marine Mammals



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Recommended Actions

Mitigation

Minimize global warming and sea-level rise through meaningful actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Adaptation

Develop strategies to help fish, wildlife, and people cope with the expected changes to coastal habitats and build flexibility to deal with unforeseen impacts

Adaptation Strategies

1. Account for Global Warming in Habitat Restoration Efforts

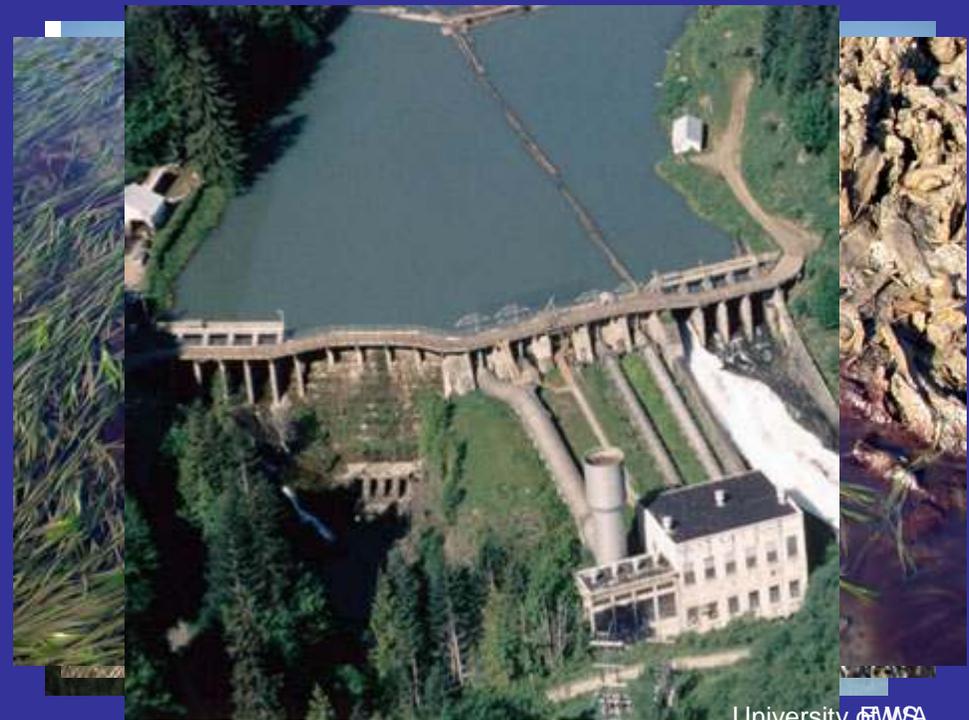
2. Explicitly Consider Climate Uncertainties

3. Incorporate Sea-level Rise in Coastal Development Plans

Adaptation Strategies

1. Account for Global Warming in Habitat Restoration Efforts

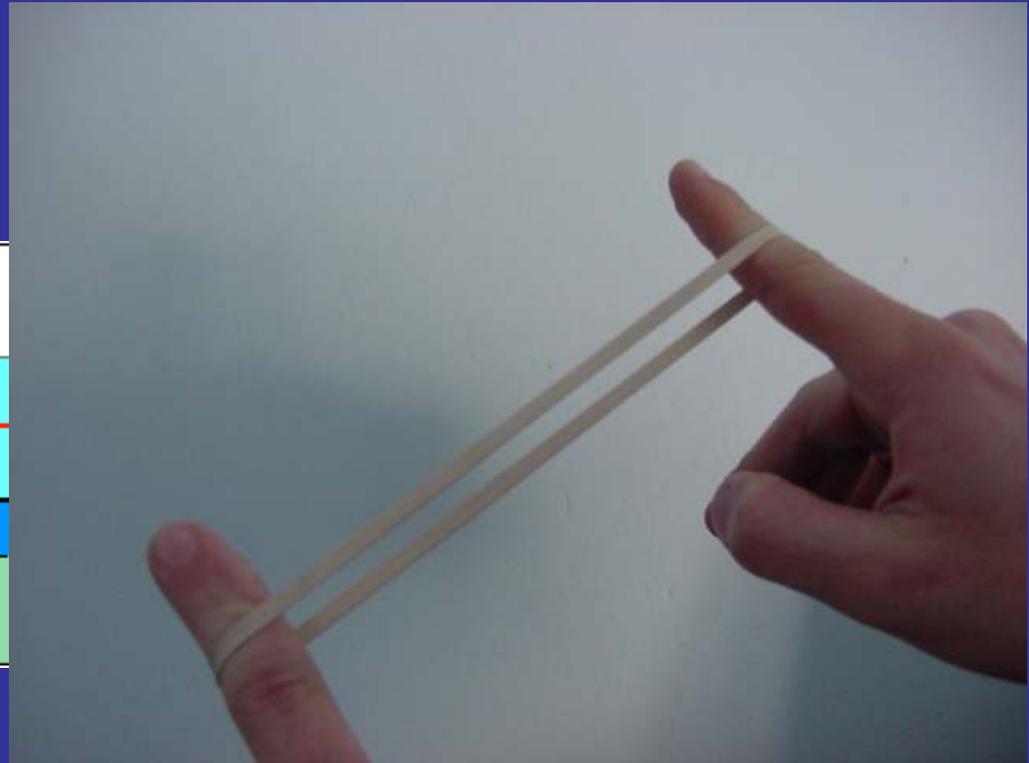
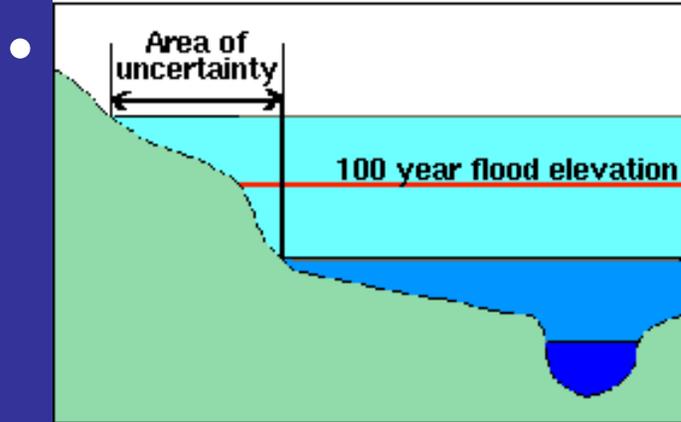
- Prioritize project sites
- Expand areas of restoration
- Restore diverse array of habitat types
- Consider upstream stressors



Adaptation Strategies

2. Explicitly Consider Climate Uncertainties

- Use risk management approaches



Adaptation Strategies

3. Incorporate Sea-level Rise in Coastal Development Plans

- Discourage development in coastal hazard areas
- Move or abandon shoreline infrastructure
- Preserve ecological buffers



Flickr.com



www.nwf.org/sealevelrise