











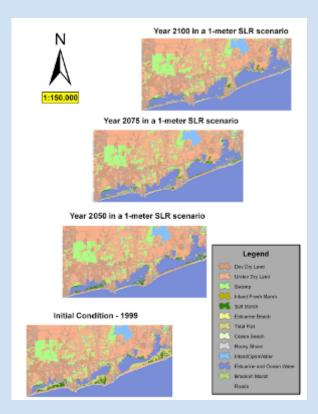






# Why does it matter?

RI has lost 53% of its salt marshes over the last 200 years due to man-made alterations (Bromberg and Bertness, 2005)



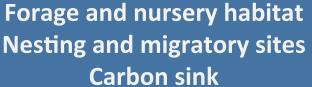
Hancock 2009



# Why is Salt Marsh Important?











- \$6,471/acre/yr for maintaining fisheries (US East Coast)
- \$75 M in commercial fishery landings (RI)
- \$150 M recreational fishery (RI)

# Why is Salt Marsh Important?







#### **Reduces storm damage**

\$2,931/acre/year (RI)
Costanza et al., 2008

\$5 billion of Rhode Island property protected by coastal habitats by 2100 Arkema et al., 2013



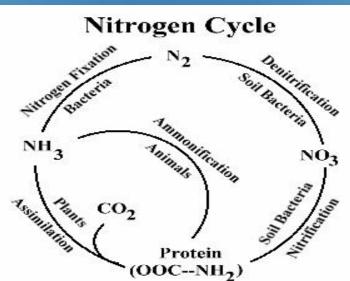
# Why is Salt Marsh Important?



Clean water: trap sediments, sequester nitrogen

\$780-\$15,000/acre/yr for water purification





STB's 10 years of restoration monitoring has shown that conditions can change rapidly in tidally restricted marshes

Recently, similar degraded conditions have been observed in marshes with no tidal restrictions







### **High Tides Affect our Communities Today**









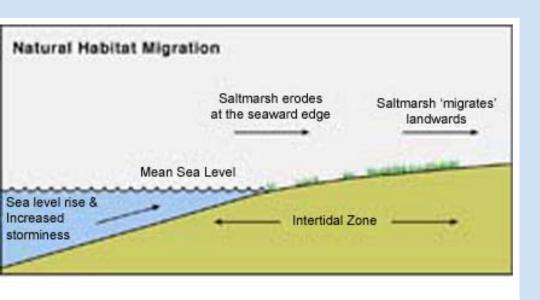
# Impediments to Coastal Marsh Migration



# **Project Framework**

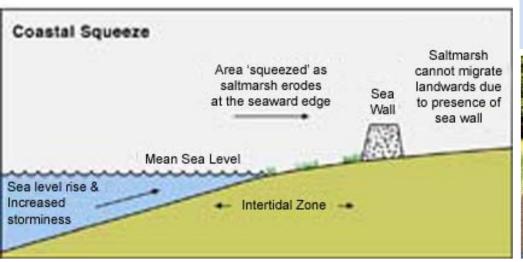
- 1. Develop marsh migration modeling results
- 2. Identify existing vulnerable wetlands
- 3. Identify upland parcels where wetlands will likely migrate
- 4. Develop new state coastal program adaptive strategies, policies and standards
- Increase local capacity to proactively incorporate adaptation policy for wetlands (comprehensive plans, zoning codes, etc.)

# Opportunities for Upland Migration and Restoration



With the proper conditions, salt marsh can migrate upland

We can model *likely* future habitat





# Model Inputs - Each area is unique

#### **SLAMM Subsites**

- ★ ACOE Tidal Data Stations
- NOAA Tidal Stations

#### SLAMM Variables:

direction offshore MTL-NAVD88 accretion rates erosion rates salt elevation sedimentaion rate storm frequency



site	diurnal_range
RI Coast	0.8
LNB	0.94
LN-E	0.94
W-W	0.645
Q	0.68
NW	0.27
NN	0.27
PP-N	0.351
GH	0.16
BI South	0.991
BI Harbor Pond	0.86
BI GSP	0.89
PJ-N	1.11

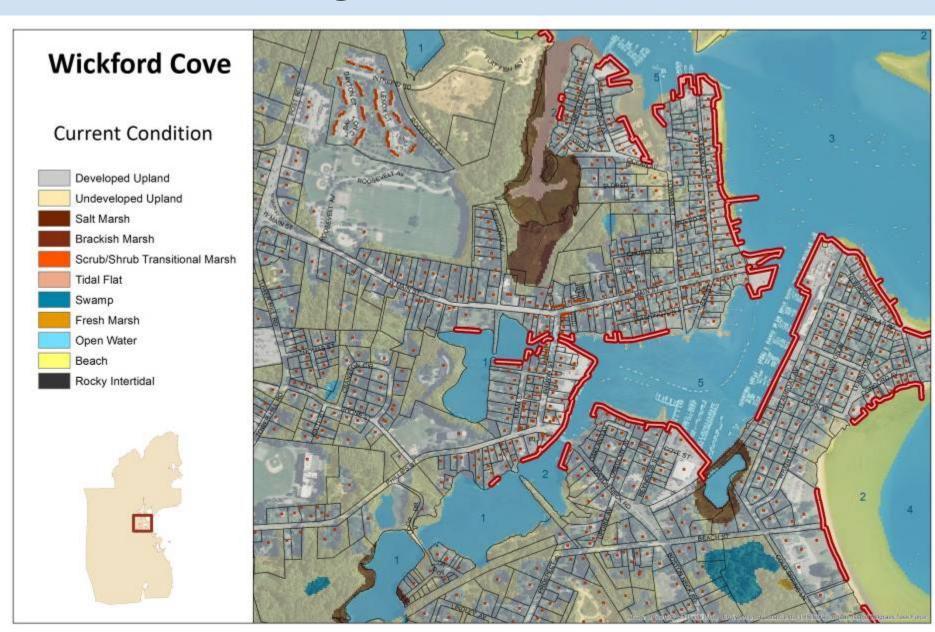
BI North End

BI GSP BI East

BI West BI Harbor Pond

BI South

# **Modeling – Current Conditions**



# Model Results - 1' SLR

# **Wickford Cove** 1 foot Sea Level Rise Model Potential Marsh Zone Persistent Marsh Zone Potential Marsh Loss Open Water and Tidal Flat Current Freshwater Wetlands Protected Open Space Parcel Boundaries Developed Land Buildings Hardened Shores

# Model Results – 3' SLR

# **Wickford Cove** 3 foot Sea Level Rise Model Potential Marsh Zone Persistent Marsh Zone Potential Marsh Loss Open Water and Tidal Flat Current Freshwater Wetlands Protected Open Space Parcel Boundaries Developed Land Buildings Hardened Shores

# Model Results - 5' SLR

# **Wickford Cove** 5 foot Sea Level Rise Model Potential Marsh Zone Persistent Marsh Zone Potential Marsh Loss Open Water and Tidal Flat Current Freshwater Wetlands Protected Open Space Parcel Boundaries Developed Land Buildings Hardened Shores

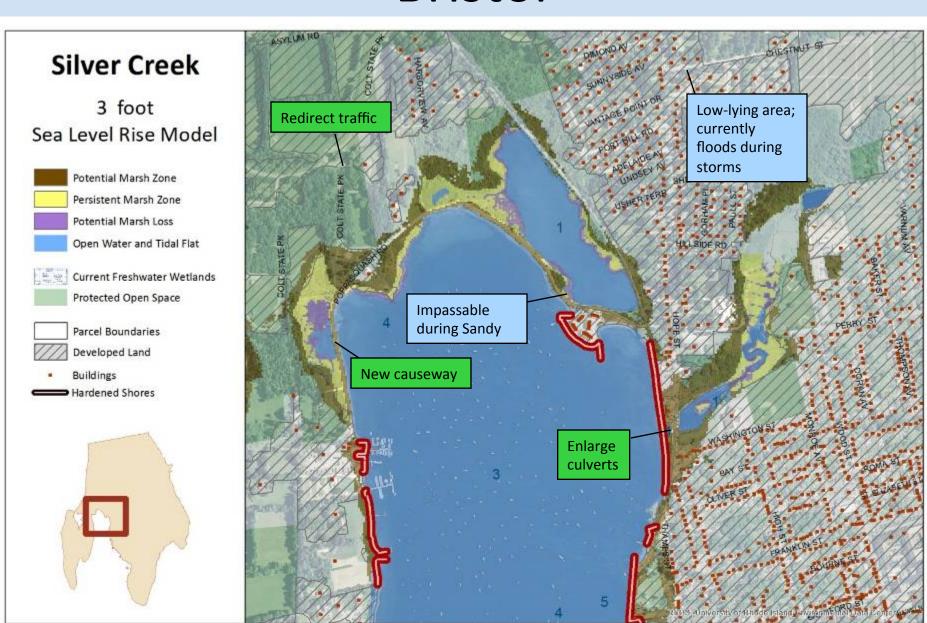
# Municipal Work Sessions: Identifying Issues & Opportunities



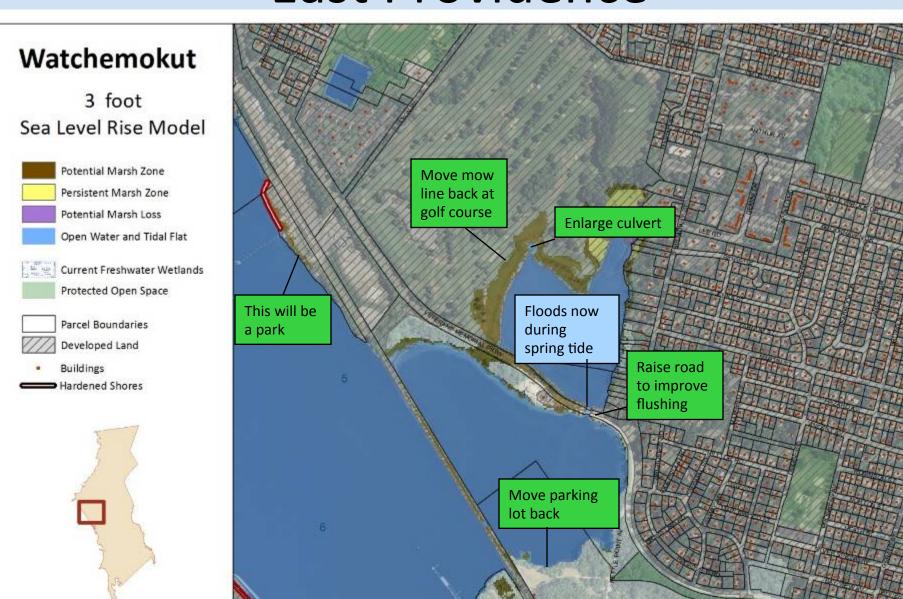
# Barrington



# **Bristol**

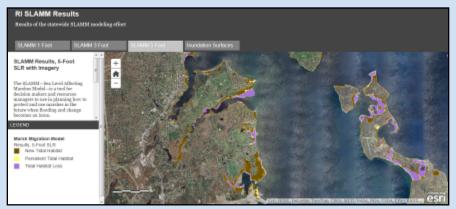


#### **East Providence**



### **Local Considerations**

# **Planning**

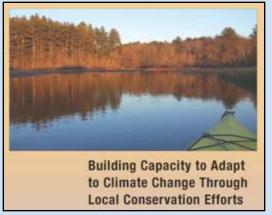






#### Conservation

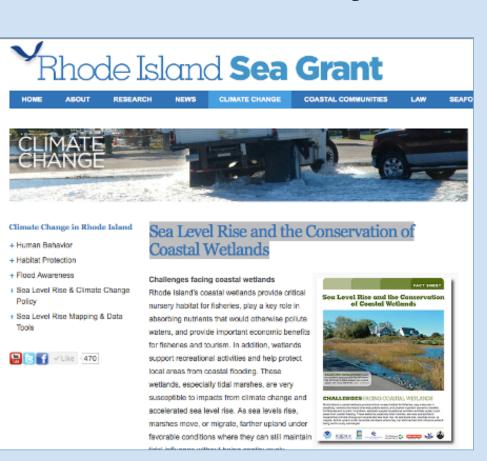


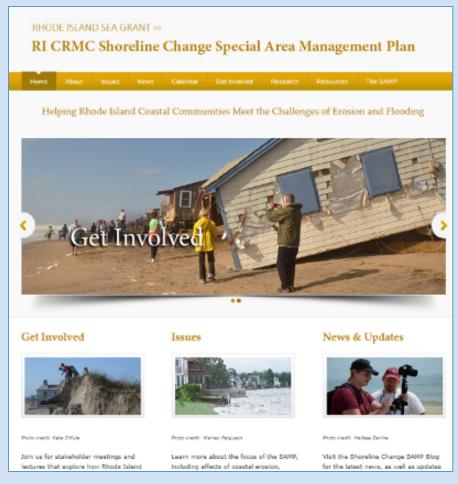


#### Infrastructure

**Operations** 

### Work Underway...





http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/climate/habitat.html

www.beachsamp.org



















# Questions?