The Baylands and Climate Change: WHAT WE CAN DO

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SFBRA GB 3 Nov 2017 San Francisco, CA

SFEI AQUATIC SCIENCE CENTER AARANGISCO ESTINAR INSTITUTE & THE ADUATIC SCIENCE CENTER





Tidal Marsh







Tidal Marsh

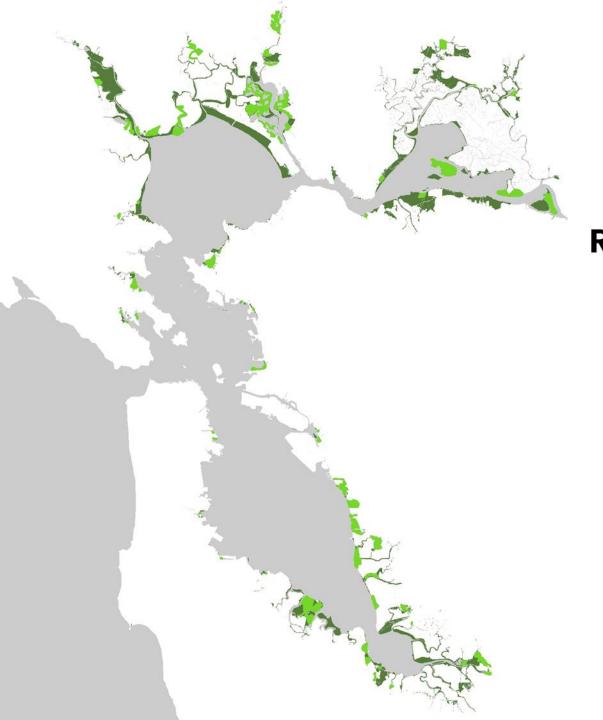




Tidal Marsh

Restored Tidal Marsh

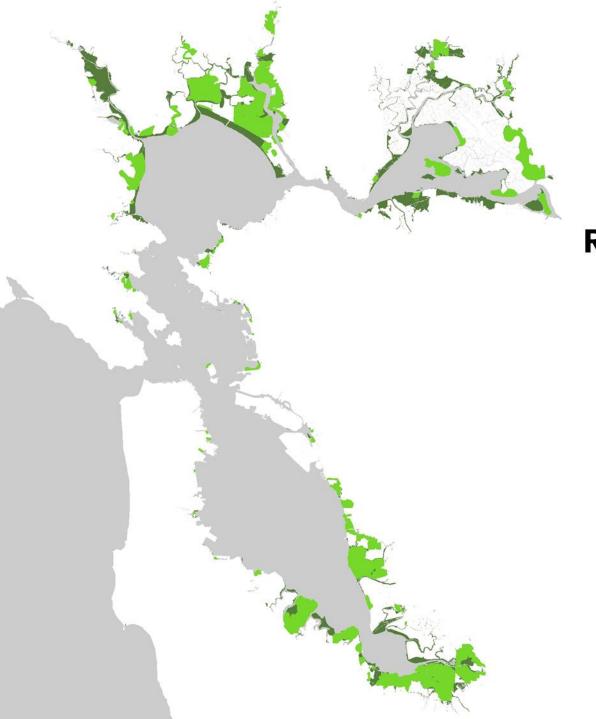




Tidal Marsh

Restored Tidal Marsh





FUTURE

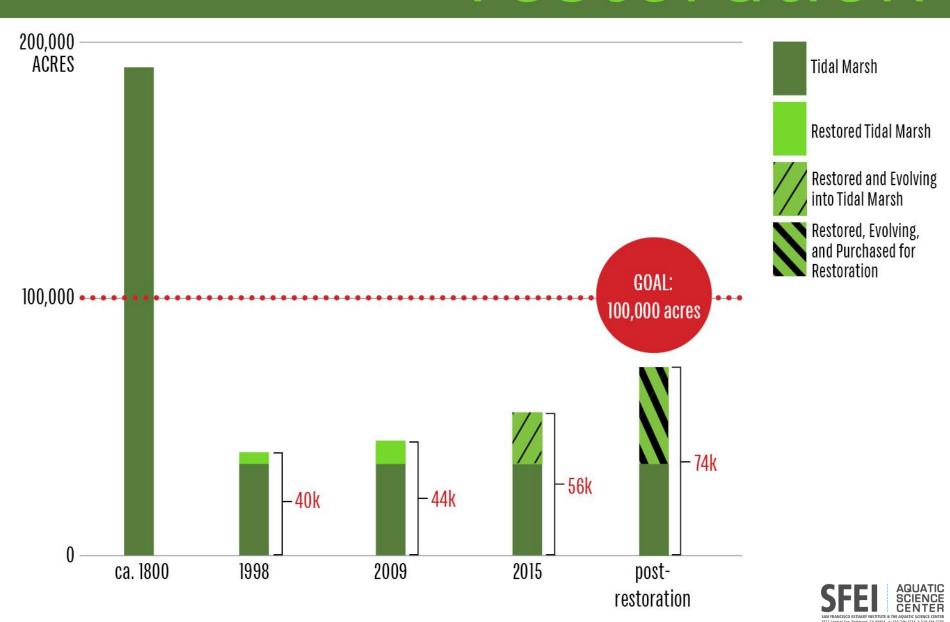
Tidal Marsh

Restored Tidal Marsh

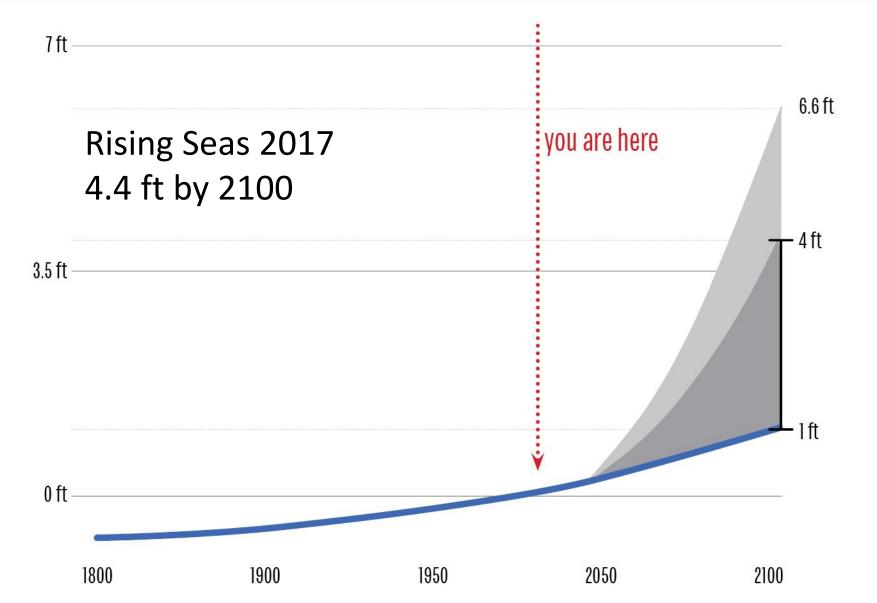




TIDAL MARSH restoration

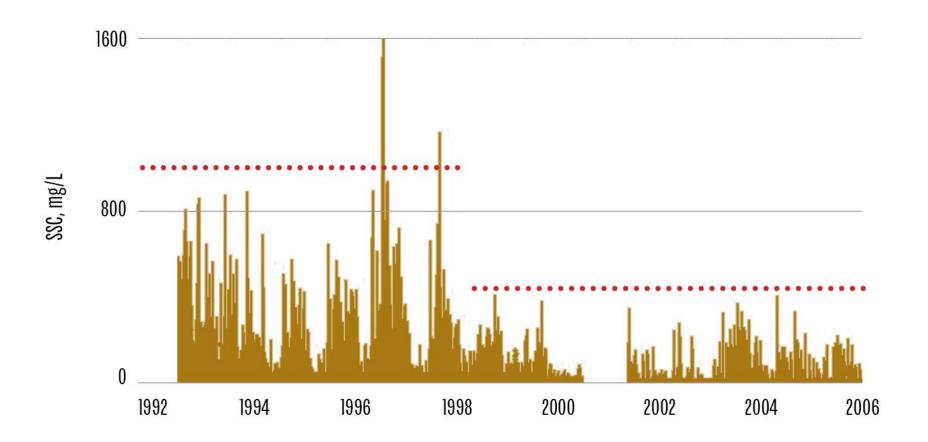


GLOBAL SEA LEVEL Change SINCE 1800

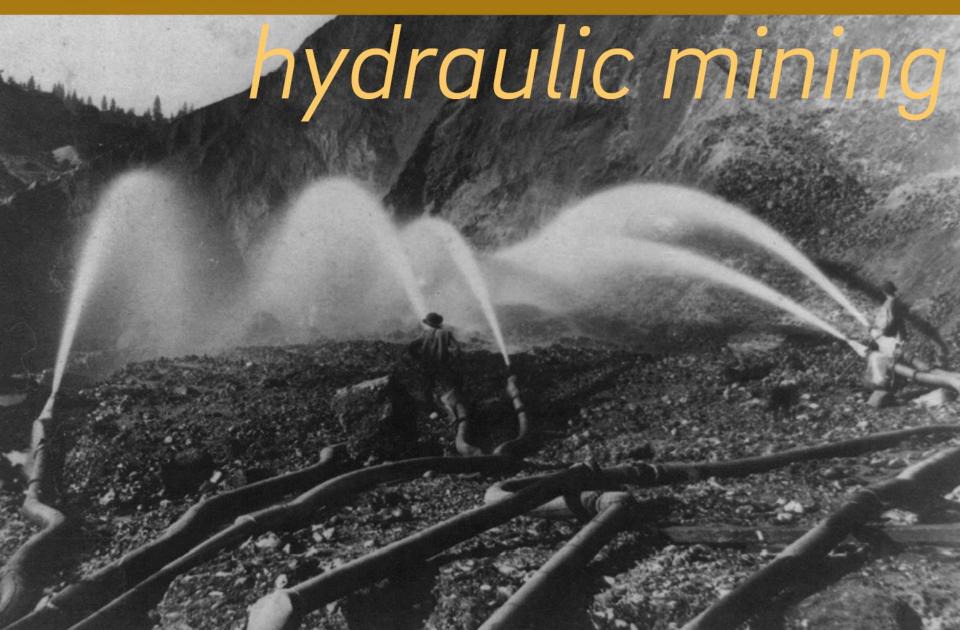


SEDIMENT SUPPLY

reduction

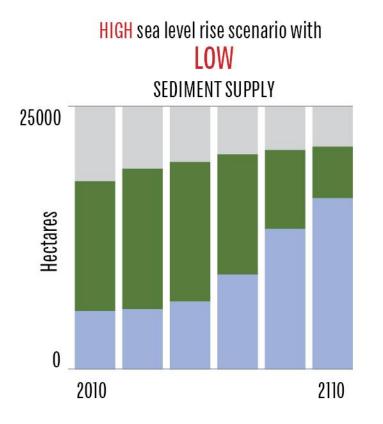


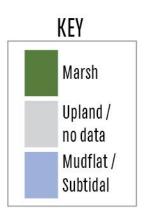
SEDIMENT SUPPLY



THE FUTURE OF MARSHES DEPENDS ON Sediment Supply

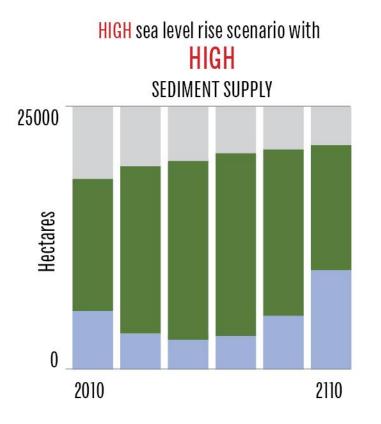
Courtesy Stralberg et al. 2011

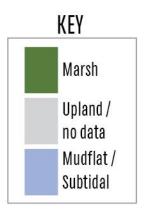


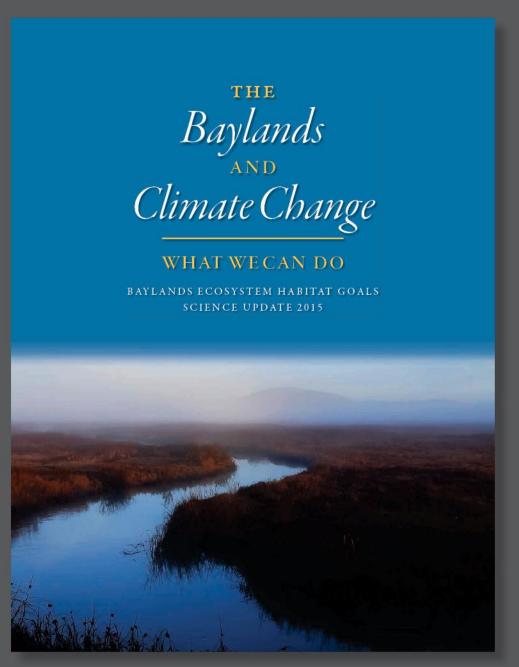


THE FUTURE OF MARSHES DEPENDS ON Sediment Supply

Courtesy Stralberg et al. 2011







- Ecological goals
- 200+ scientists, land managers, regulators
- 26 agency steering committee

State of California Coastal Conservancy





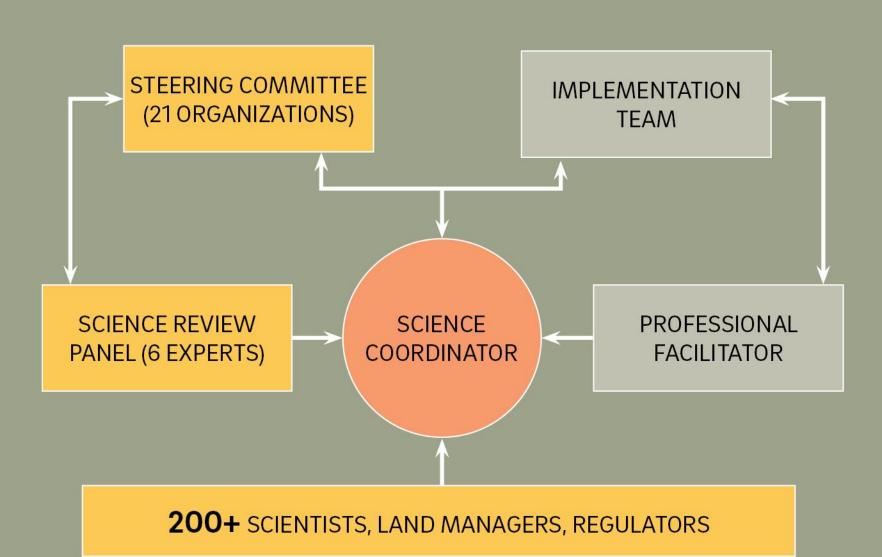
BAYLANDS GOALS 2015

Science synthesis

 Effect of future change, especially climate and sediment supply, on the Baylands

- Goal is healthy ecosystem, providing a resilient shore for people and wildlife
- Recommendations and landscape visions for the next century

ROBUST COLLABORATIVE PROCESS



STEERING COMMITTEE

Resource management, regulatory, restoration organizations

Coastal Conservancy

Sam Schuchat, Chair (Nadine Peterson)

Delta Conservancy

Kristal Davis-Fadtke

Delta Stewardship Council

Marina Brand

EBRPD

Brad Olson (Chris Barton)

NOAA

Becky Smyth (Korie Schaeffer)

Point Blue

Grant Ballard (Julian Wood)

SFEI

Robin Grossinger (Lester McKee)

USACE

Tom Kendall (Fari Tabatabai)

USEPA

Sam Ziegler (Luisa Valiela)

BAFPAA

Carol Mahoney (C Morrison)

Water Board

Andree Greenberg (N Feger)

USFWS

Anne Morkill

BCDC

Joe LaClair

DFW

Carl Wilcox

DWR

Erin Chappell

EBDA

Michael Connor

NPS

Kristen Ward

SFBJV

Beth Huning

SFEP

Judy Kelly

Suisun RCD

Steve Chappell

URS

Mike Monroe



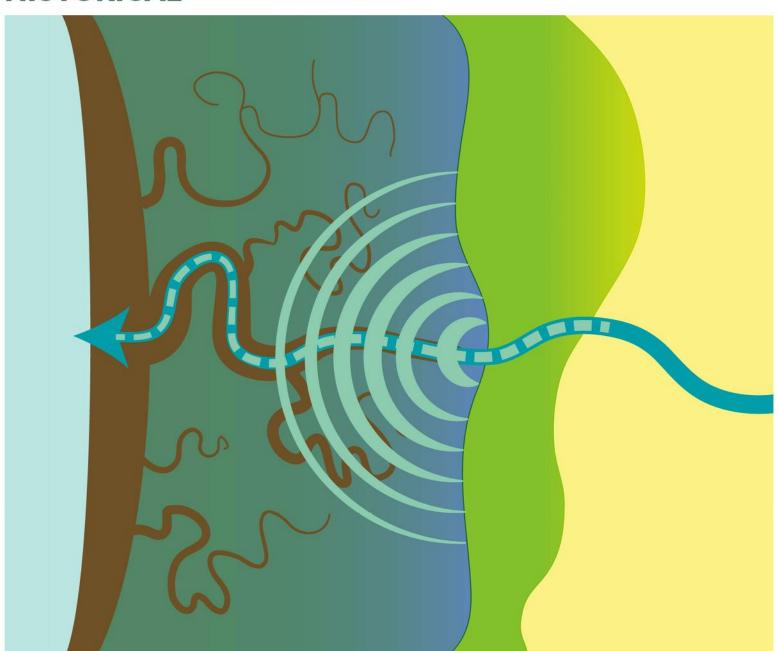


Regional Recommendations

1	Restore estuary-watershed connections that nourish the Baylands with sediment and fresh water.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

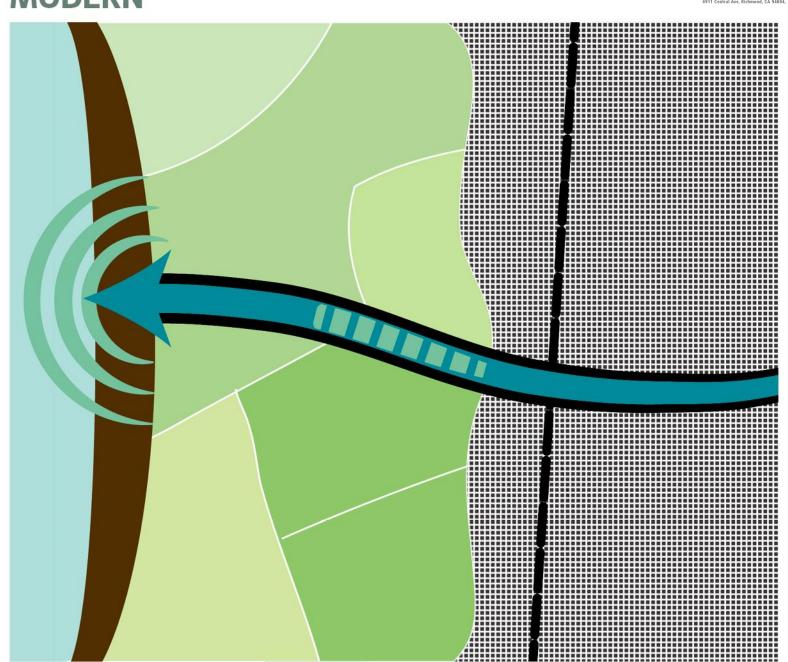
HISTORICAL





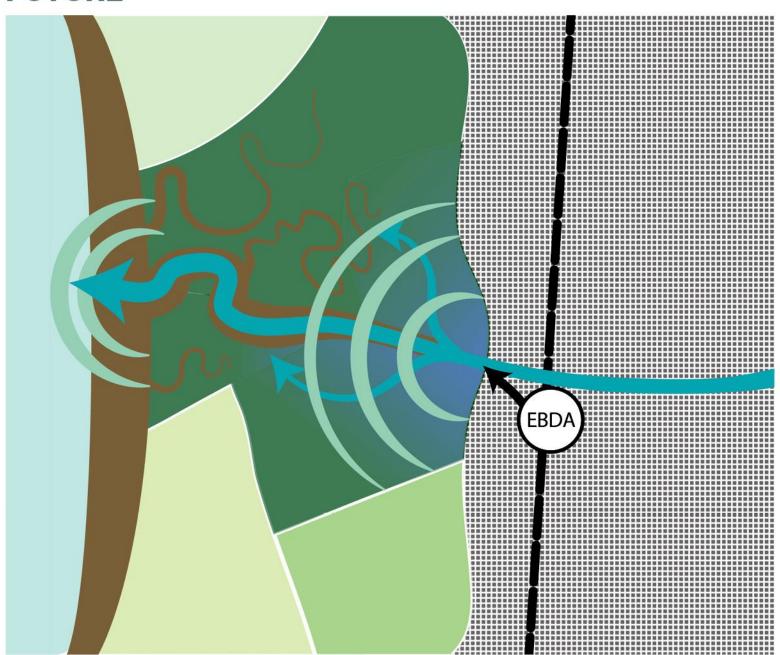
MODERN

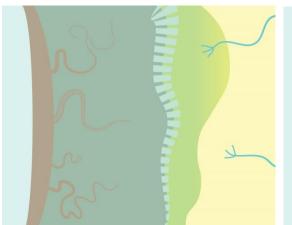


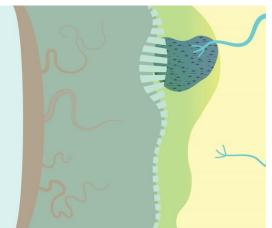


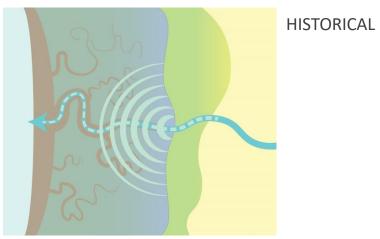
FUTURE







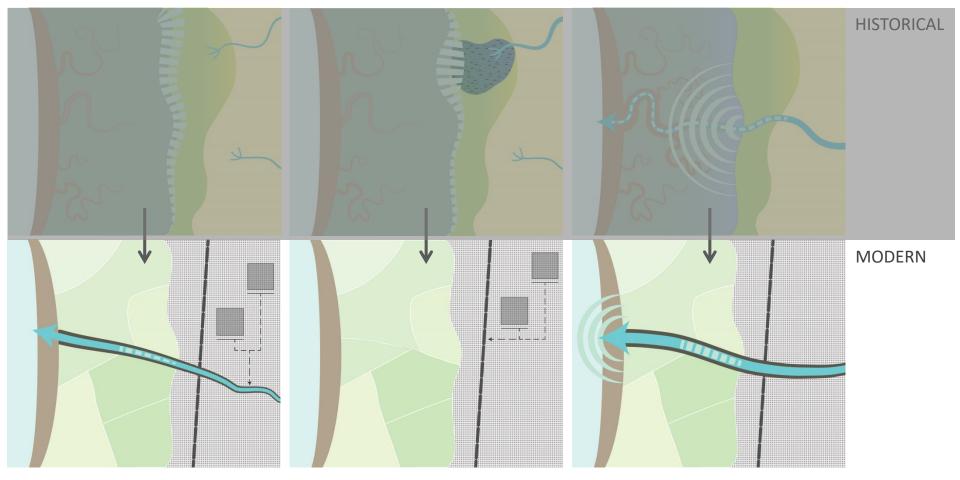




MODERN

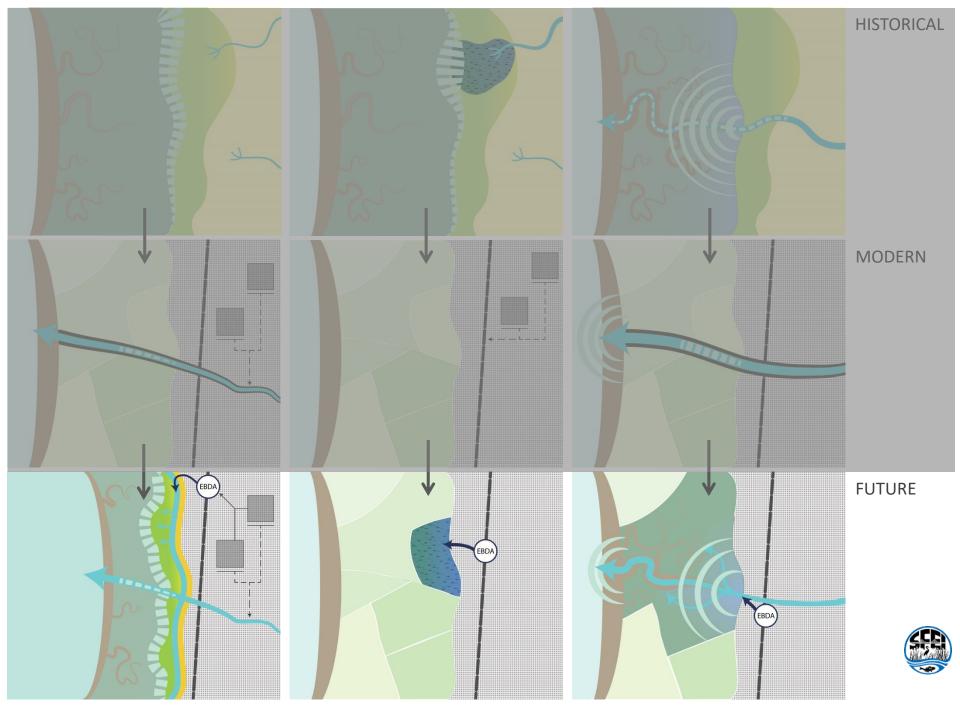
FUTURE





FUTURE





Regional Recommendations

Restore estuary-watershed connections. Design complexity and connectivity into the Baylands landscape.

Need for More Complex Marsh Vegetative Structure



High-Tide Refuge Island

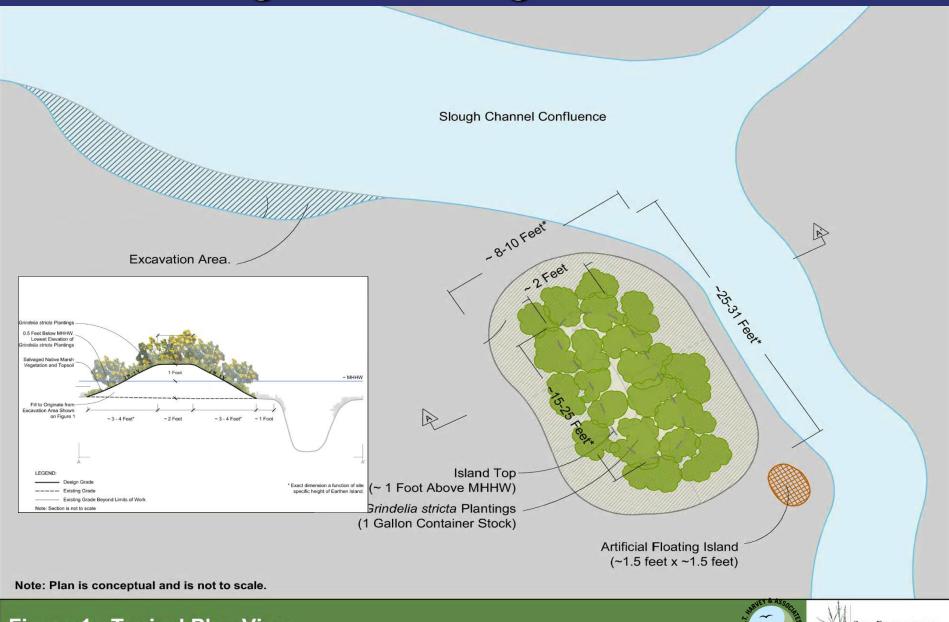


Figure 1: Typical Plan View
Earthen Refugial Island Conceptual Plan





Construction



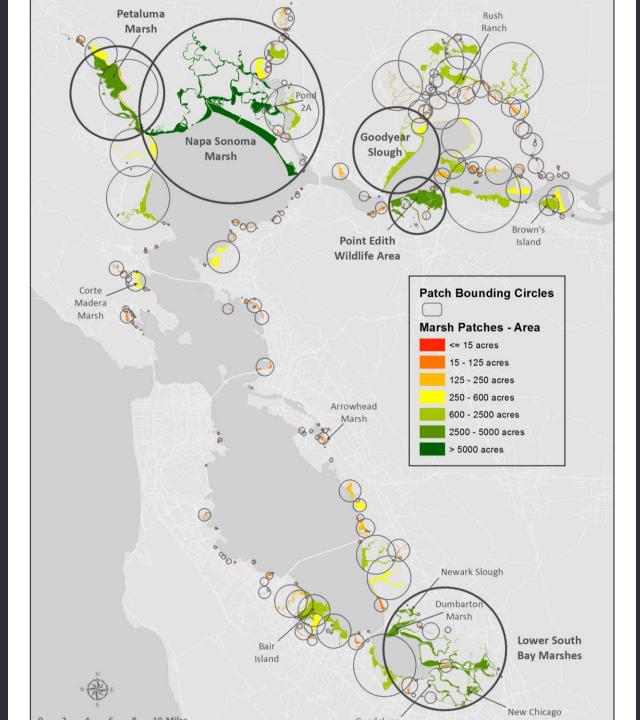
Vegetation Survival Monitoring







Design connectivity into the Baylands landscape

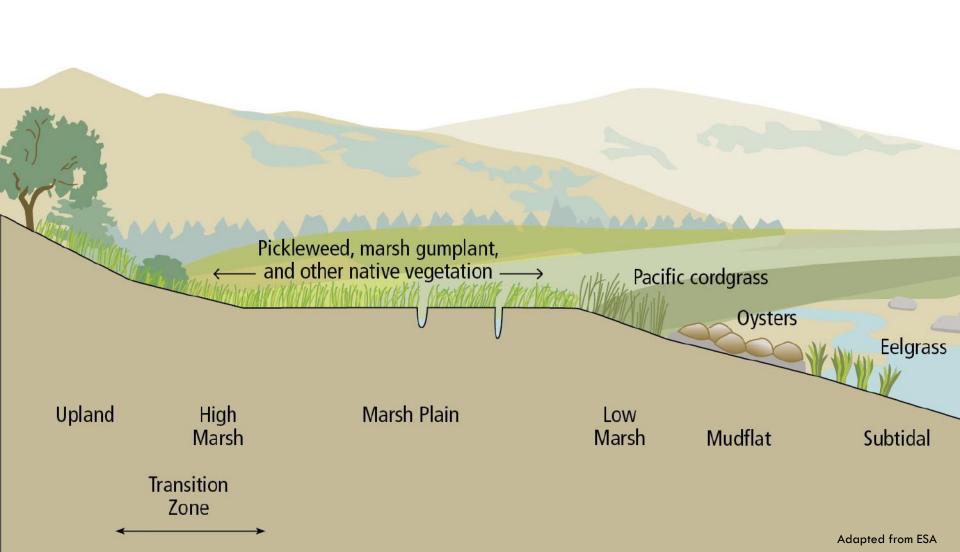




Regional Recommendations

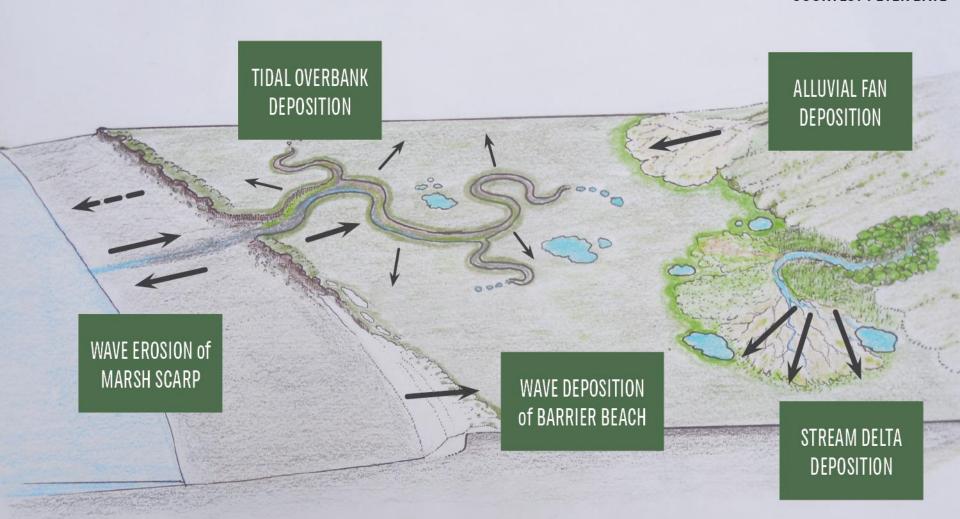
Restore estuary-watershed connections. Design complexity and connectivity into the Baylands landscape. Restore and conserve complete tidal wetlands systems.

Restore complete systems



MEANS PROCESSES NOTJUST RESTORING PROCESSES PLACES

COURTESY PETER BAYE



SEDIMENT PRECIOUS resource



SEDIMENT PRECIOUS resource



Restore estuary-watershed connections. Design complexity and connectivity into the Baylands landscape. Restore and conserve complete tidal wetlands systems. Restore Baylands to full tidal action prior to 2030.

restore MARSHES BY 2030 IN AREAS WHERE THEY'RE LIKELY TO





Build up of sediment and vegetation takes time

Higher starting elevation means marshes survive sea-level rise for longer

- 1 Restore estuary-watershed connections.
- 2 Design complexity and connectivity into the Baylands landscape.
- 3 Restore and conserve complete tidal wetlands systems.
- 4 Restore Baylands to full tidal action prior to 2030.
- 5 Plan for the Baylands to migrate.
- 6
- 8
- 9
- 10

PLAN FOR THE BAYLANDS TO MIGITALE





PLAN FOR THE BAYLANDS TO MIGITALE





PLAN FOR THE BAYLANDS TO MIGITALE







Acquire and conserve

• Construct (horizontal levee)

Planned retreat



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- 5 Plan for the Baylands to migrate.
- Actively recover, conserve, and monitor wildlife populations to avoid bottlenecks and buffer population sizes.
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

Wildlife Found Only in SF Bay Tidal Marshes



California Vole



Salt Marsh Wandering Shrew



Western Harvest Mouse

Not only endangered species.....



Song Sparrow. Photo from PBCS by Tom Grey.



California Black Rail



Savannah Sparrow

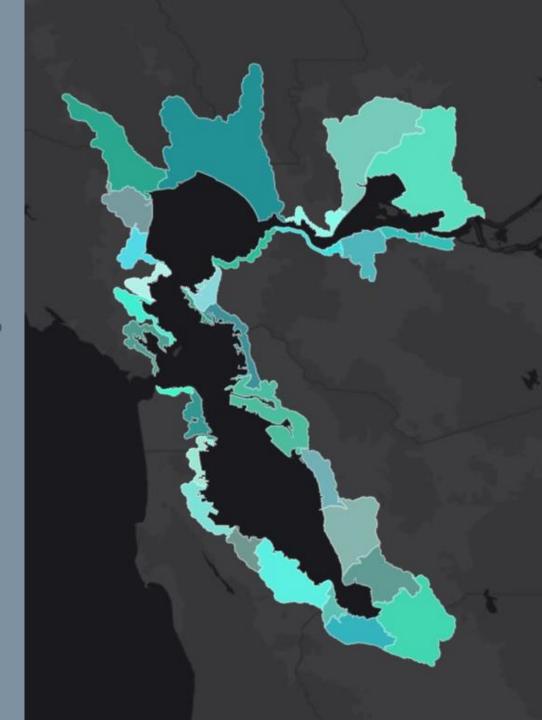


Salt Marsh Common Yellowthroat

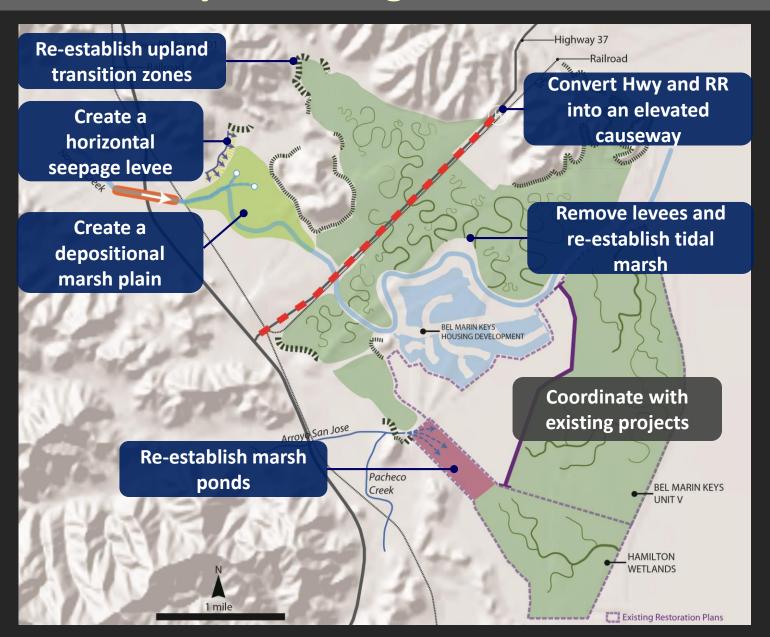
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- 2 Design complexity and connectivity into the Baylands landscape.
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- 5 Plan for the Baylands to migrate.
- 6 Actively recover, conserve, and monitor wildlife populations.
- 7 Develop and implement a comprehensive regional sediment management plan.
- 8 Invest in planning, policy, research and monitoring.
- 9 Develop a regional transition zone assessment program.
- 10 Improve carbon management to prevent further subsidence, increase organic matter accumulation, reduce GHG emissions, and sequester more carbon.

VISIONS & PLANNING

- Define practical, science-based shoreline units
- Pair with appropriate adaptation strategies
- Convene stakeholders to create long-term vision for resilience



Novato Creek Baylands Long-term Vision



WEHAVE choices to make



Baylands Goals Science Update



FUNDERS

- State Coastal Conservancy
- Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation
- Goals Update Steering Committee

