

#### Sea Level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM) SAV Component

Ecological Effects of Sea Level Rise Project

SAV Workgroup Meeting

March 14, 2022



# **EESLR** Overview





National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science Ecological Effects of Sea Level Rise



- Multidisciplinary research program
  - inform coastal managers of local coastal vulnerability & solutions to mitigate flood risk
- Collaborative science model
  - integrates stakeholder input to ensure relevancy, applicability & value to coastal managers

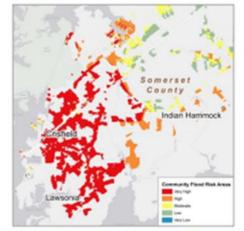
# **EESLR Project Goals**



- Quantify the benefits of natural & naturebased features (NNBF)
- Inform conservation & management under future sea level rise scenarios



Photo Credit - Sherrievon Sternberg DNR Photo Contest 2014

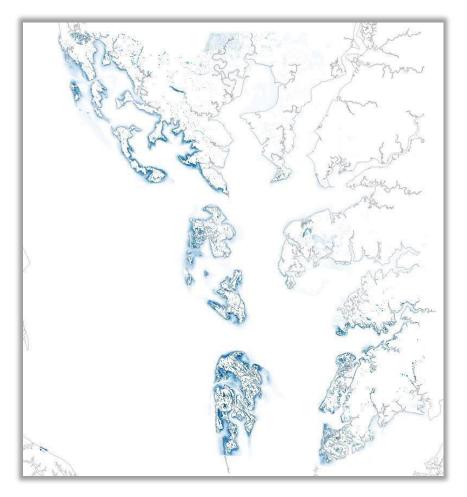


Significant parts of Somerset County are at "very high" risk for coastal flooding.



# SAV Model Development





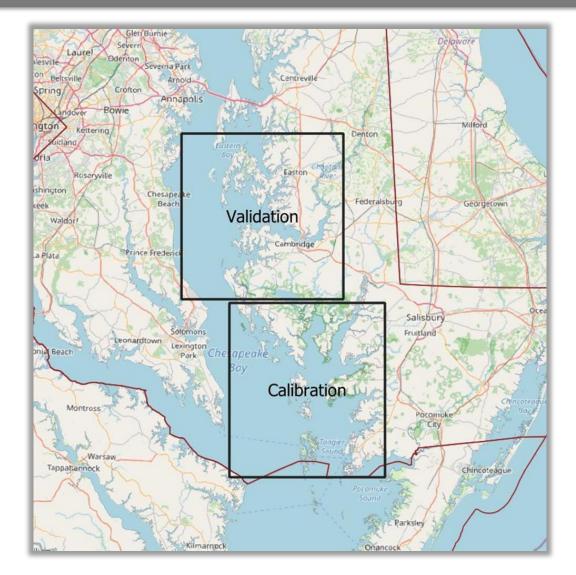
This project was a test of, and refinement of the SAV component of the Sea Level Affecting Marshes (SLAMM) model

The SLAMM SAV model uses a generalized linear model (GLM) as a general modeling approach

The model predicts a percent likelihood of SAV presence

# **Model Locations**





Calibration Area – Tangier Sound

Validation Area – Choptank River

# Spatial Input Data - SAV distribution

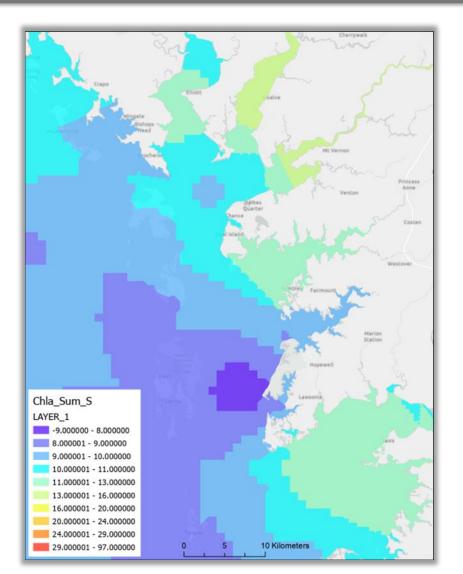




- VIMS SAV Survey Data
- SAV present in at least 7 out of 10 previous years (2010-2019) or present in the most recent year (2019).

### Spatial Input Data – Habitat Conditions





Three primary inputs:

- Physical properties
  - Water velocity
- Water quality

# Model Projections – Sea-Level Rise Scenarios



<u>Year</u>	SLR since	Projection scenario
	<u>2010</u>	
<u>2010</u>	<u>0 m</u>	Current conditions
<u>2040</u>	<u>0.42 m</u>	1% probability, stabilized emissions
<u>2050</u>	<u>0.42 m</u>	Upper limit of likely range, growing emissions
<u>2070</u>	<u>1.05 m</u>	1% probability, growing emissions
<u>2100</u>	<u>1.98 m</u>	1% probability, growing emissions

# **Model Projections**



Model projections were run in three different ways:

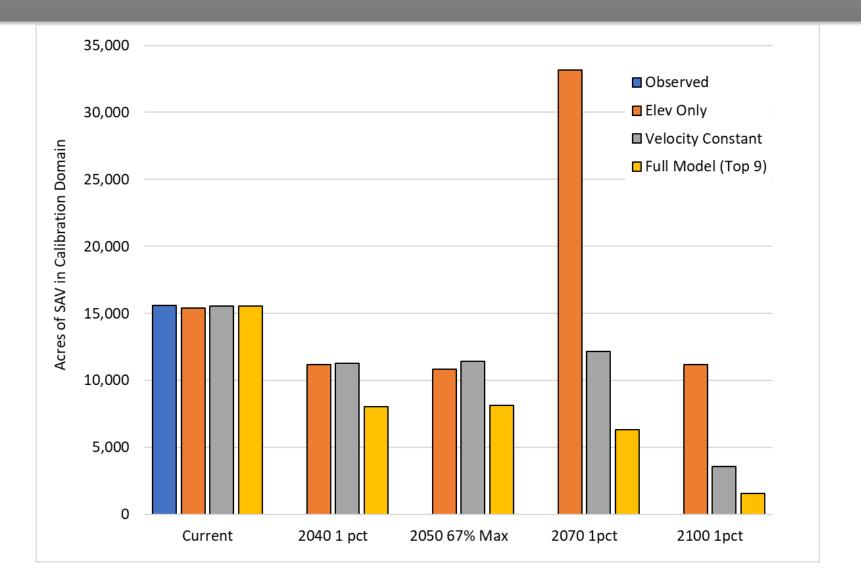
1. A model incorporating "elevation only" was run to see where potential SAV habitat could open up on the basis of bed elevation/water depth

2. A model keeping "velocity constant" was run to see where potential SAV elevation habitat were not predicted to be colonized on the basis of water-quality data

3. A full model projection was run incorporating elevation, water quality, and future predicted changes in water velocity

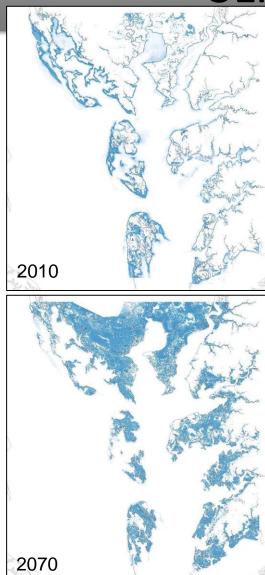
## **Model Results - Tangier**

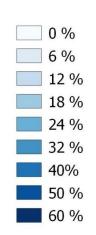


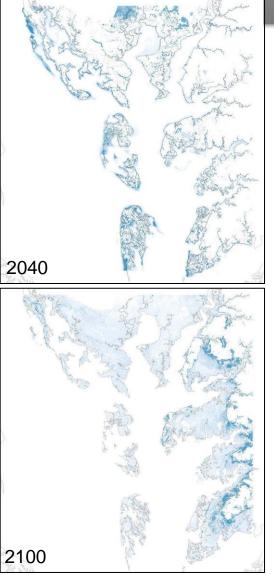


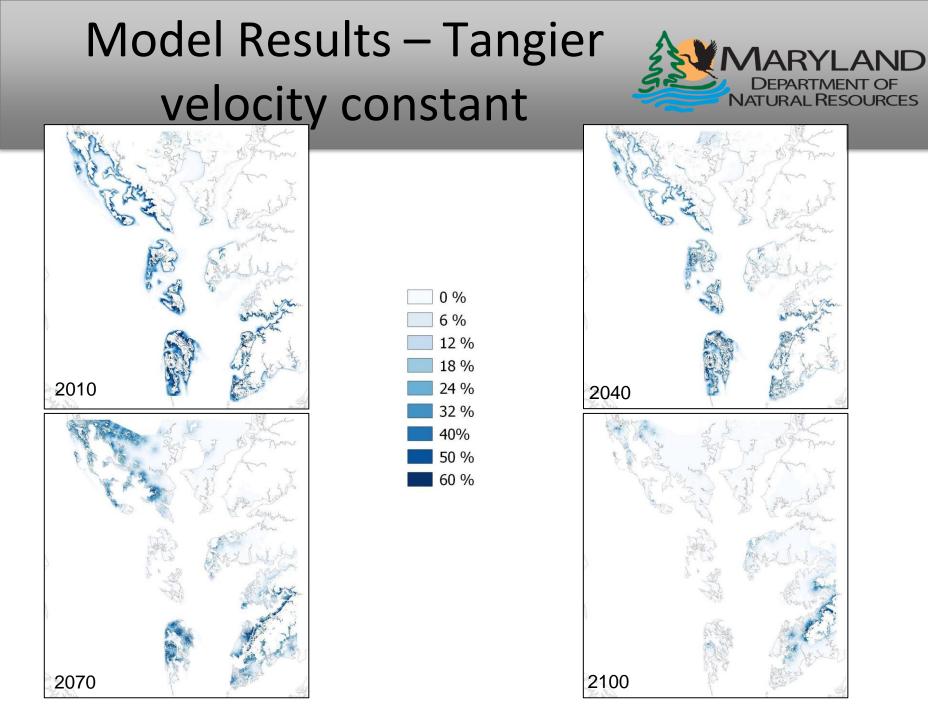
# Model Results – Tangier SLR only





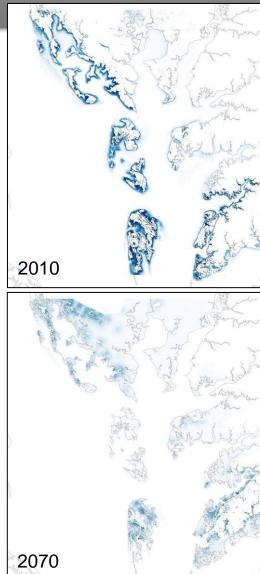


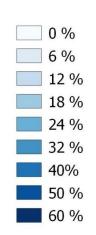


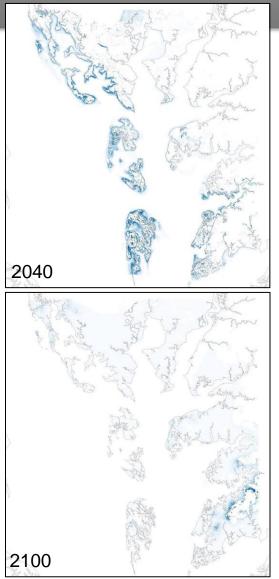


# Model Results – Tangier full model



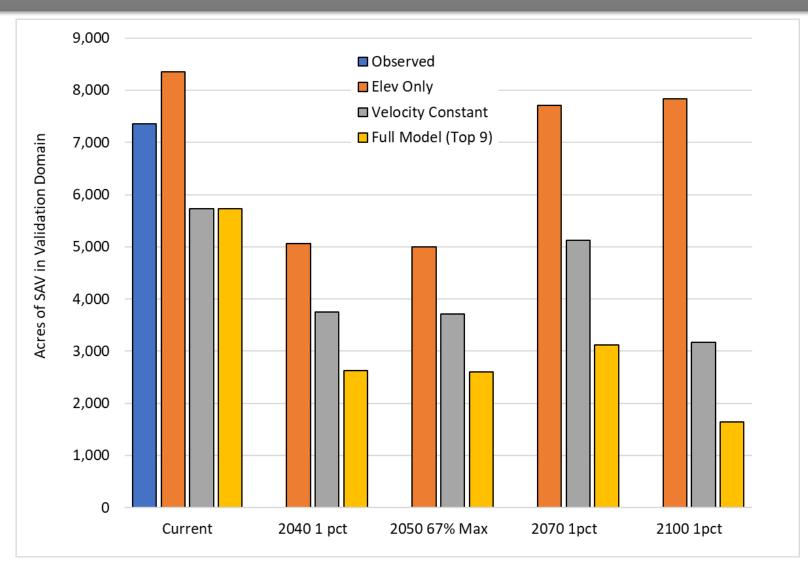




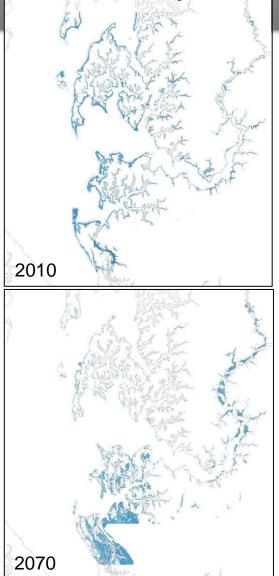


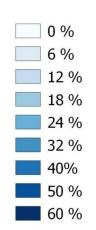
# Model Projections -Choptank



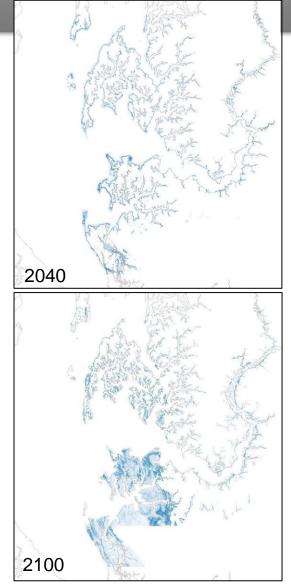


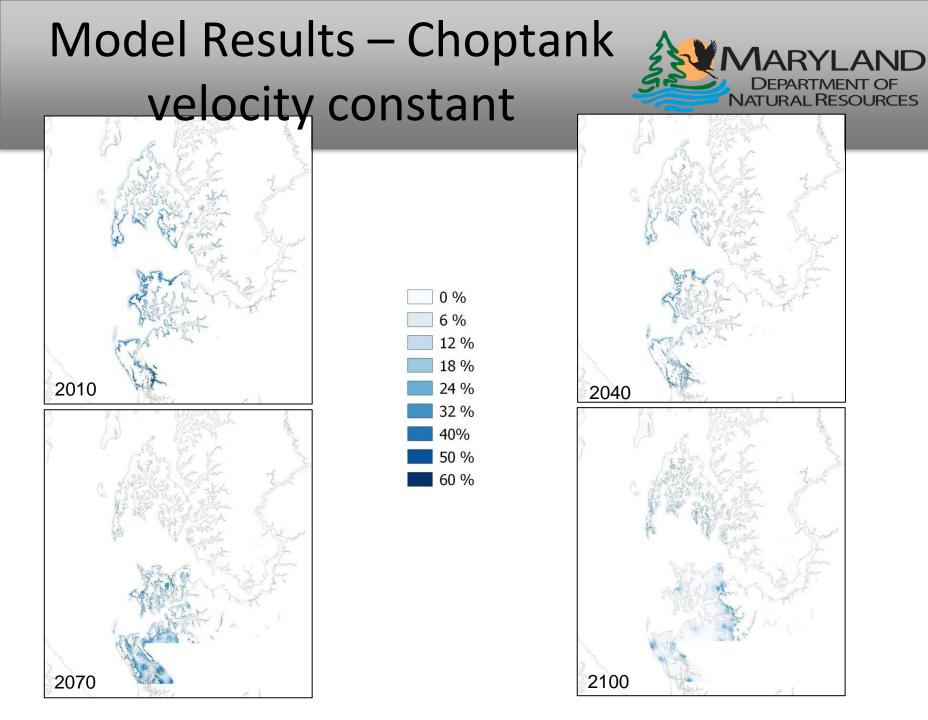
# Model Results – Choptank SLR only

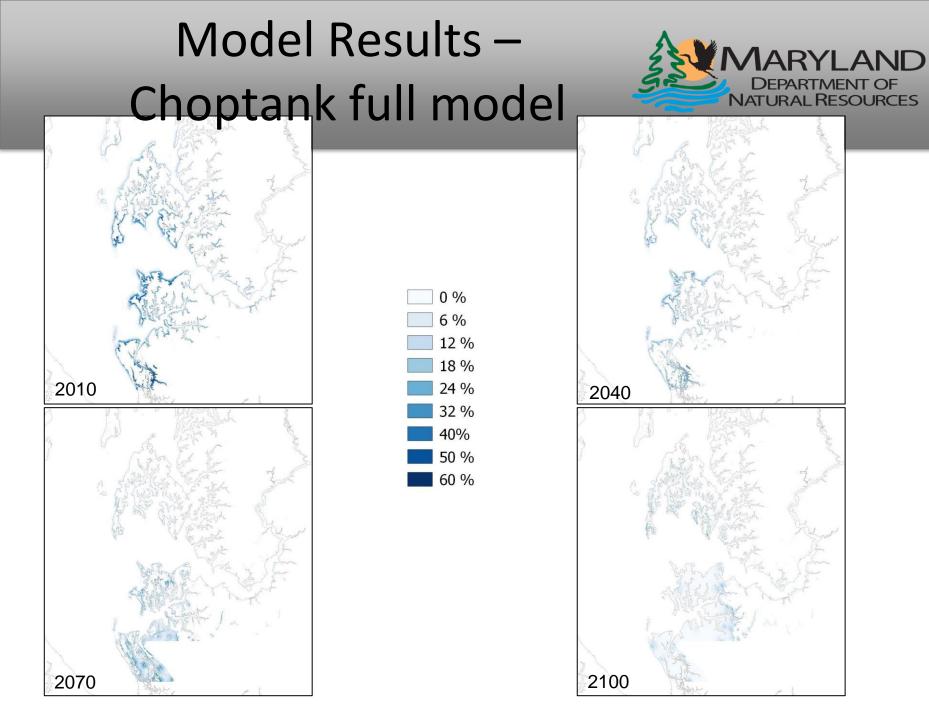












# **Discussion & Next Steps**



- Initial Thoughts? Feedback? Surprises?
- Application of results to SAV management actions
- Connections to SAV restoration goals
- Recommendations for integration with other projects or management applications
- Potential Next Steps
  - Improvements for this model (future water quality)
  - Expand to other segments

# Acknowledgements



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