

Tools to Evaluate the Effects of Climate Change in CERP

Committee on Independent Scientific Review of Everglades
Restoration Progress (CISRERP)

Tracy Quirk, Committee Member
Louisiana State University



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National Academies Staff

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Entire CISRERP Committee

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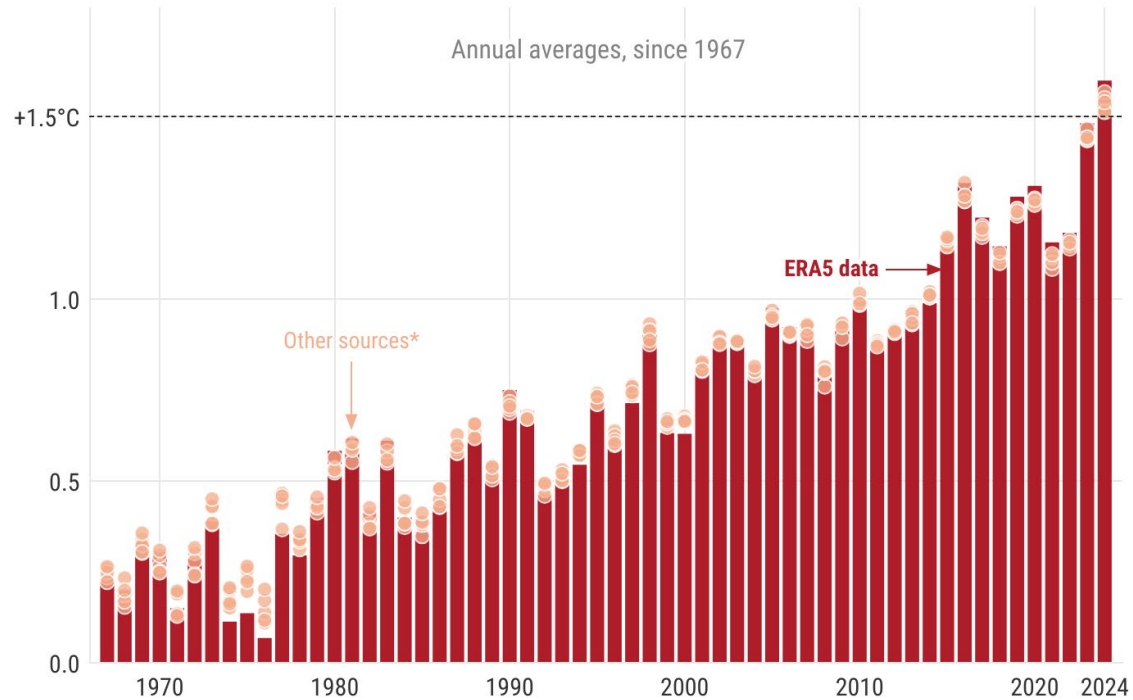
Need for climate change planning in CERP:

Increase in global temperature



Global surface temperature: increase above pre-industrial

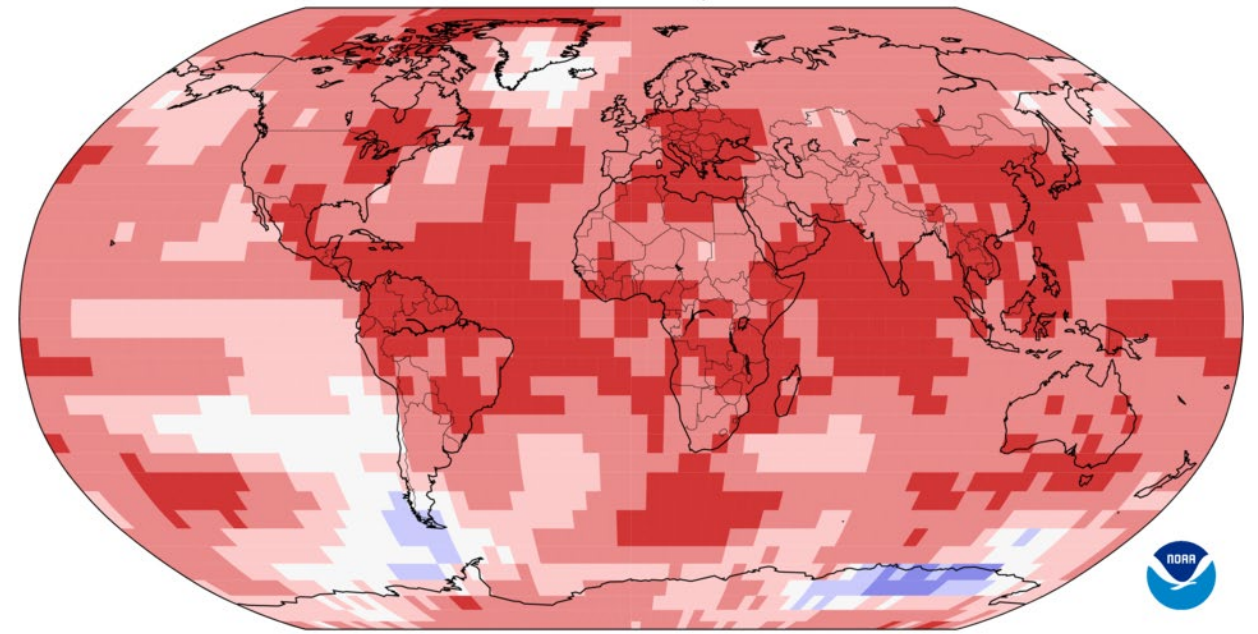
Reference period: pre-industrial (1850–1900) • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



Land & Ocean Temperature Percentiles Jan-Dec 2024

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

Data Source: NOAAGlobalTemp v6.0.0-20250106



Record Coldest

Much Cooler than Average

Cooler than Average

Near Average

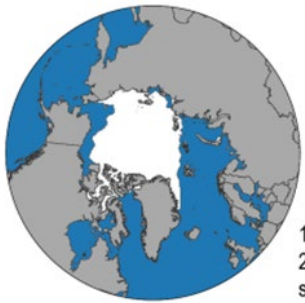
Warmer than Average

Much Warmer than Average

Record Warmest

Need for climate change planning in CERP:

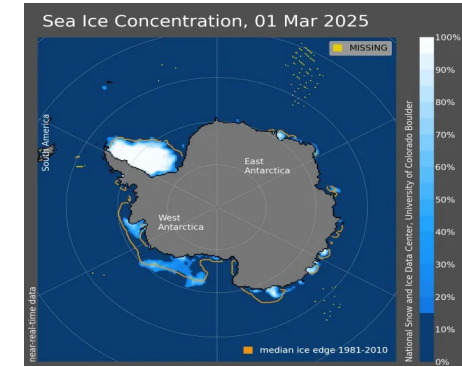
Reduction in sea ice



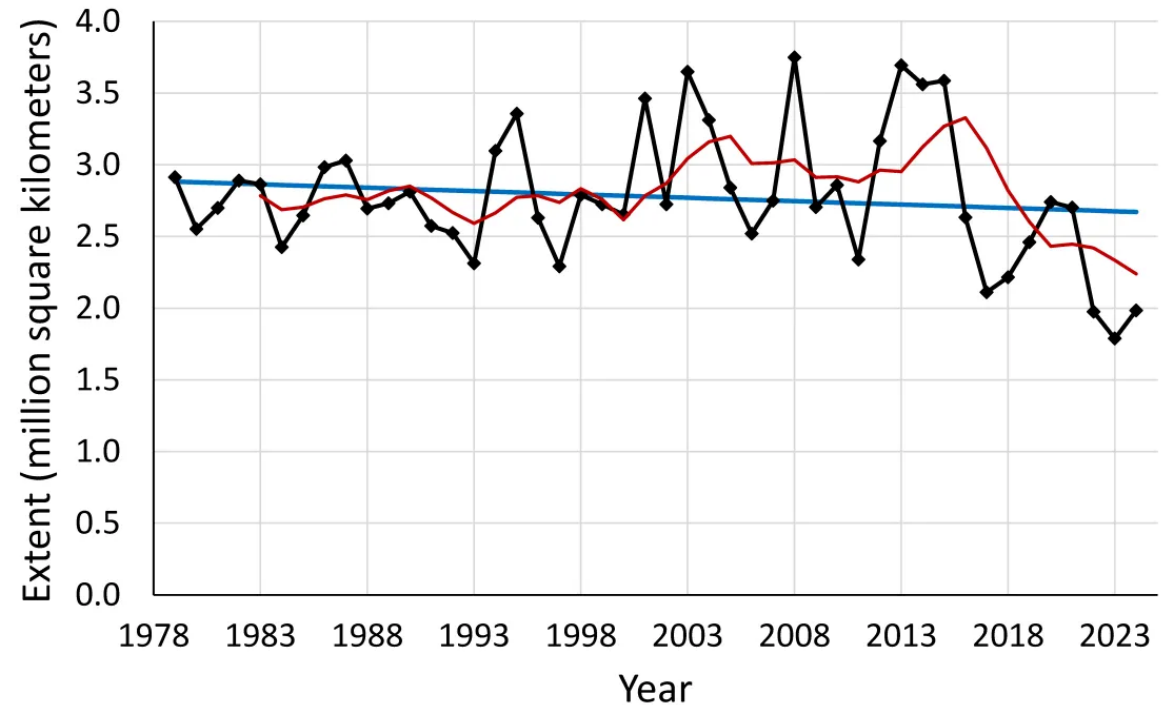
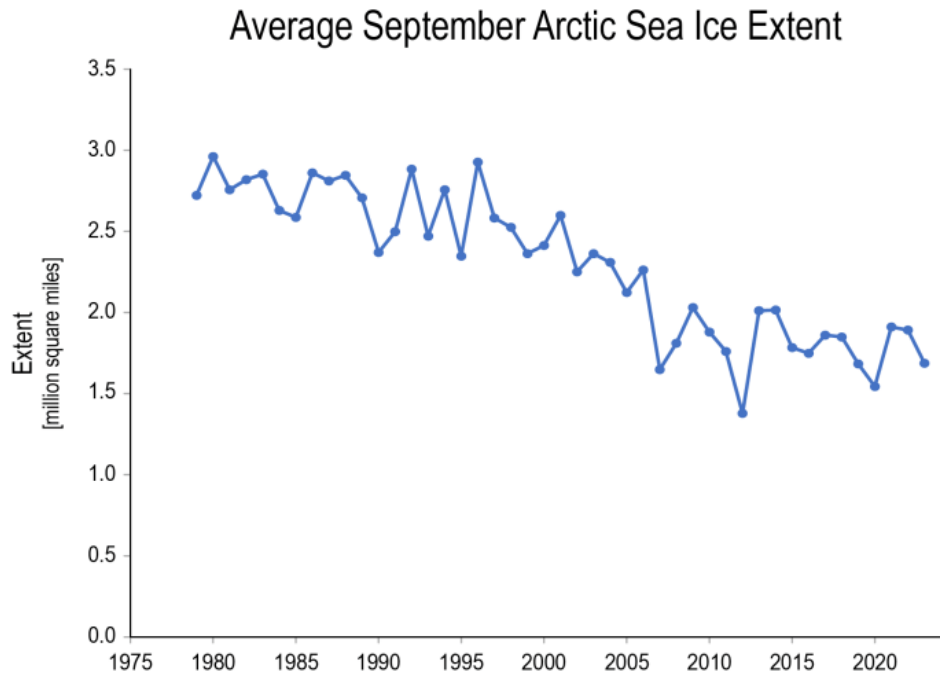
1979
2.7 million
square miles



2023
1.7 million
square miles

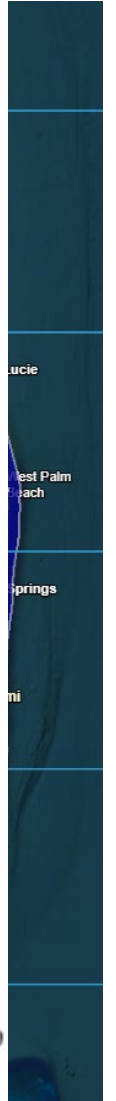
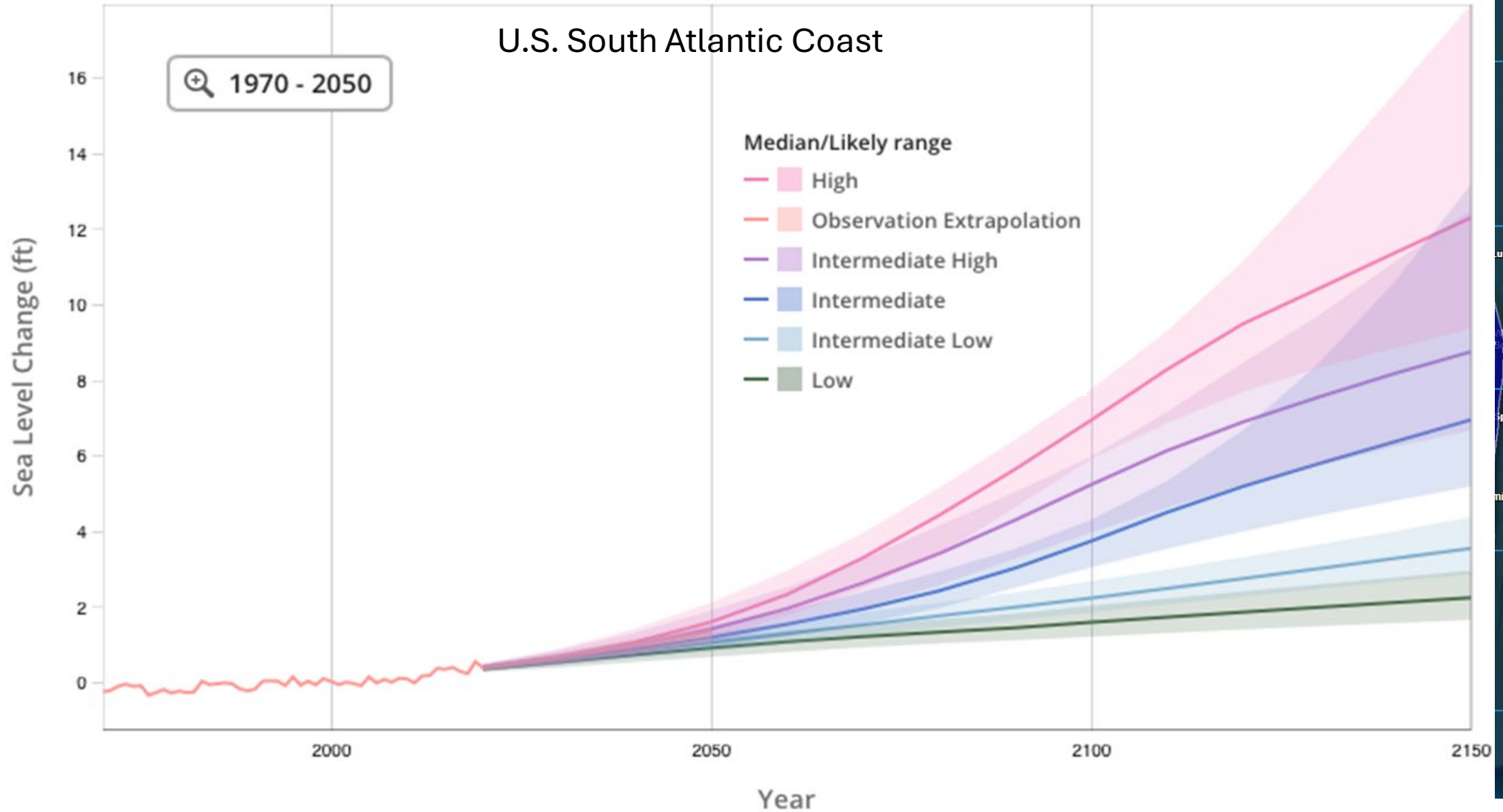
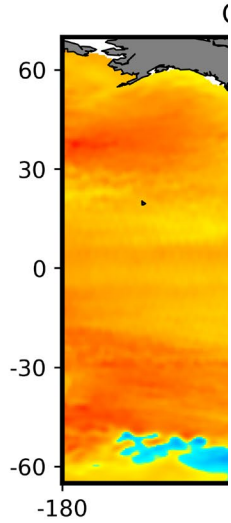


Antarctic Annual Minimum Sea Ice Extent
1979 - 2024



Credit: National Snow and Ice Data Center

Need for climate change planning in CERP: Sea-level rise



Need for climate change planning in CERP: Changes in Precipitation

Extreme precipitation events



Hollywood, Florida, just north of Miami, on Wednesday, June 12. Photo: Joe Raedle/Getty Images



Everglades summer thunderstorm. Photo: NPS.

Potential consequences of climate change on CERP

Modify hydrologic processes

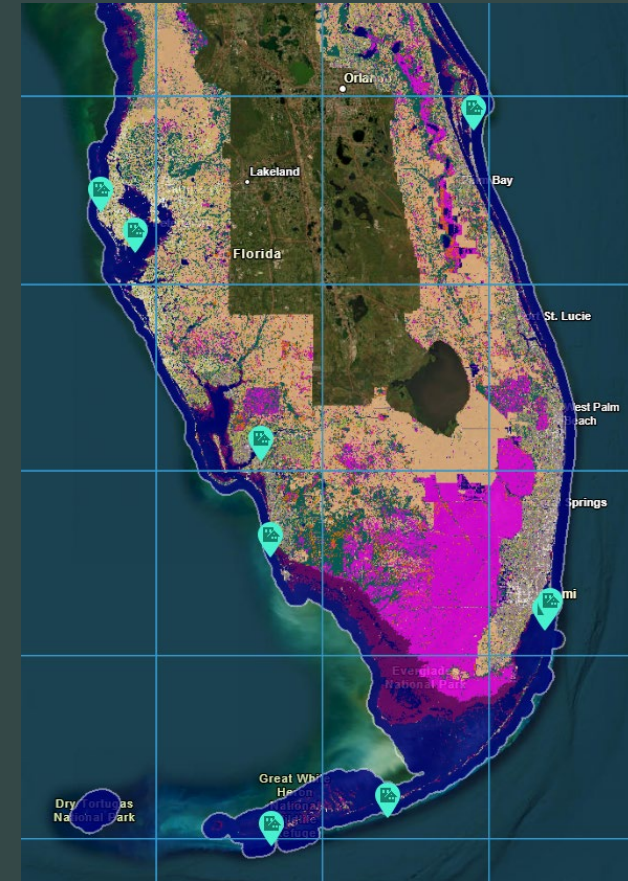
- Wetter or drier than predicted or planned for

Changes in ecosystem extent and productivity

Changes in species abundances

Salt-water intrusion

Peat collapse



Opportunities to incorporate climate change into CERP: Tools

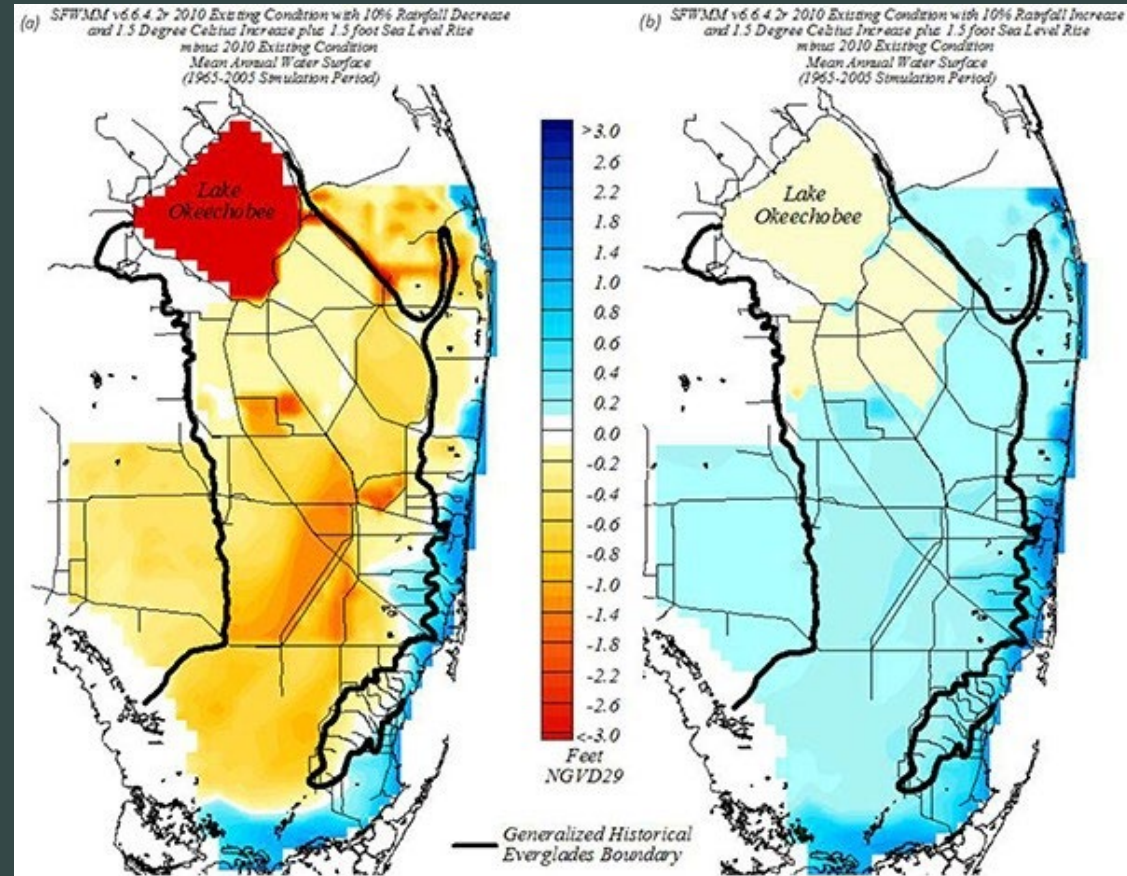
1. Temperature and precipitation scenarios
2. Dynamic sediment accretion modeling for sea-level rise effects
3. Climate considerations in ecological models
4. System operating manual updates in light of climate change as a form of adaptive management



Climate scenarios for restoration planning and management

Examples

- Scenarios from latest climate models (GCM) – e.g., duration and frequencies of storm events
- Future rainfall change factors
- “Climate stress testing”



Source: J. Obeyesekera, SFWMD, pers. comm. 2014

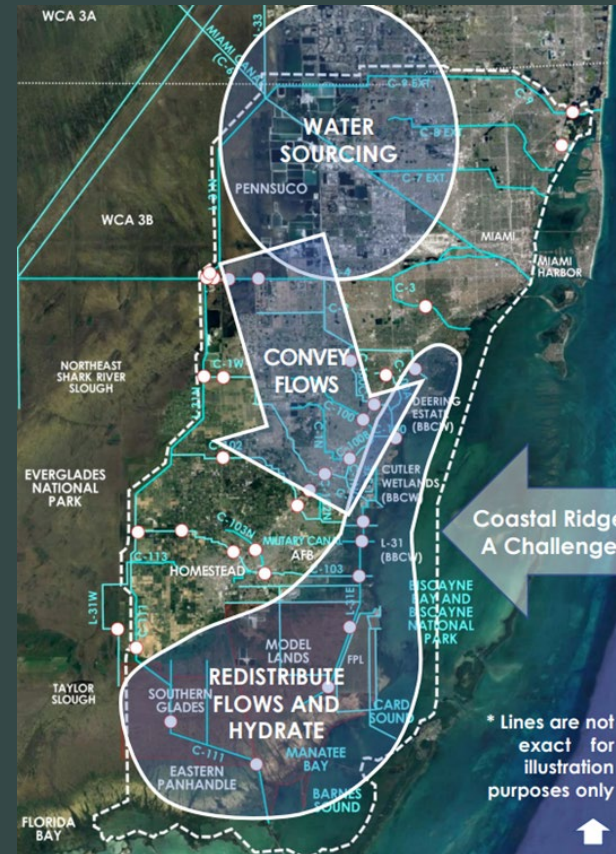
Sediment accretion modeling for restoration decision making in light of sea-level rise

Biscayne Bay and Southern Everglades Restoration (BBSEER)

- Enhanced accretion rate in coastal ecosystems

Build upon existing approximated models:

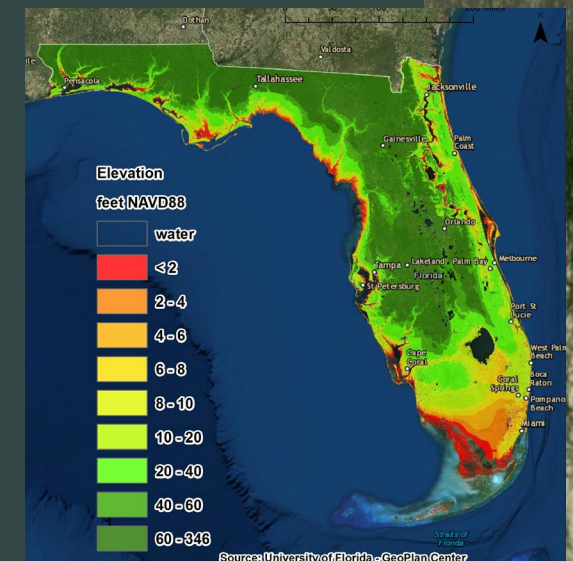
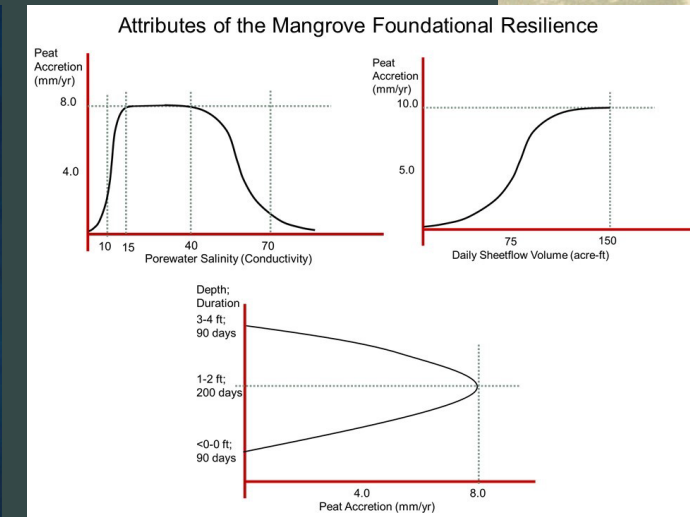
- Current measured accretion rates
- Current DEM, integrated model inputs of hydrology and salinity, and SLR
- Calibration using field data and literature values



Source: USACE and SFWMD, 2023b

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Medicine



Source: University of Florida - GeoPlan Center

Models for assessing ecological responses to climate change

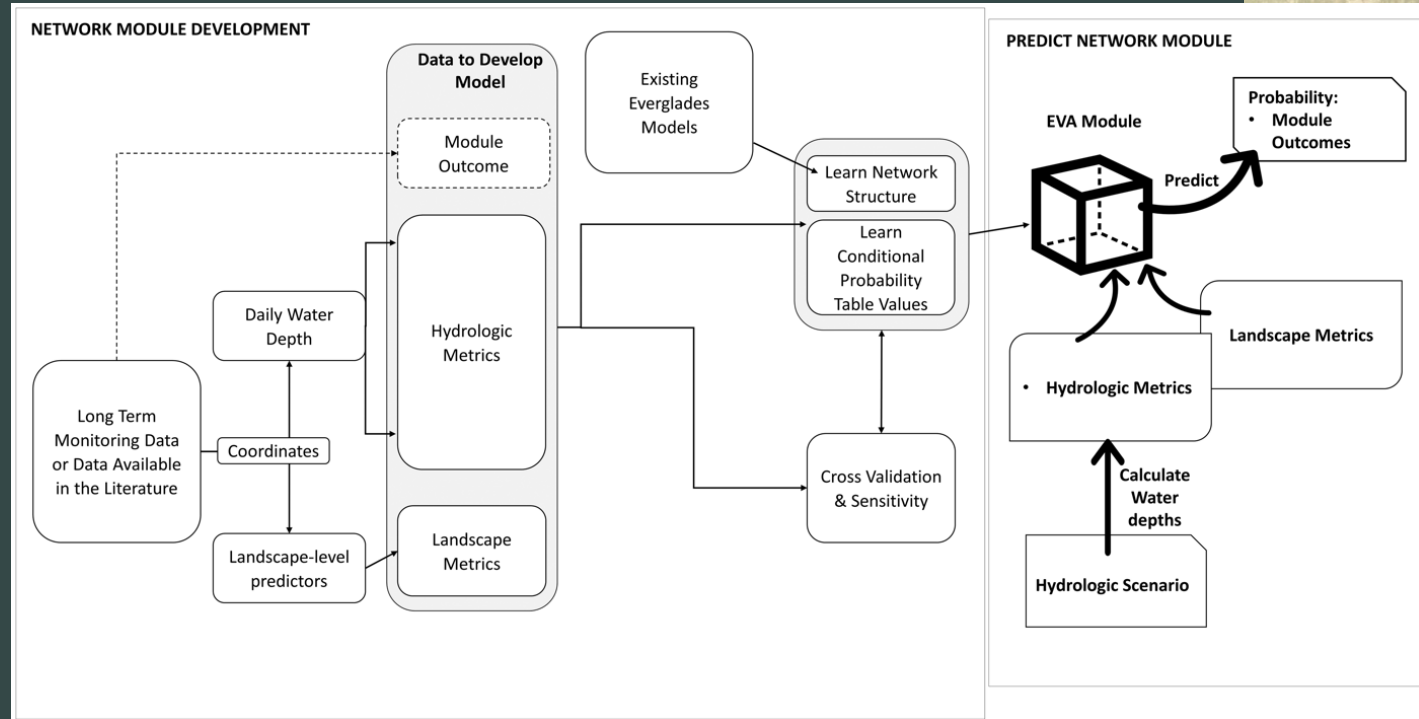
Joint Ecosystem Modeling (JEM) can incorporate climate change impacts

A focus on increased temperature on Everglades biota

Mechanistic niche models with species distribution models

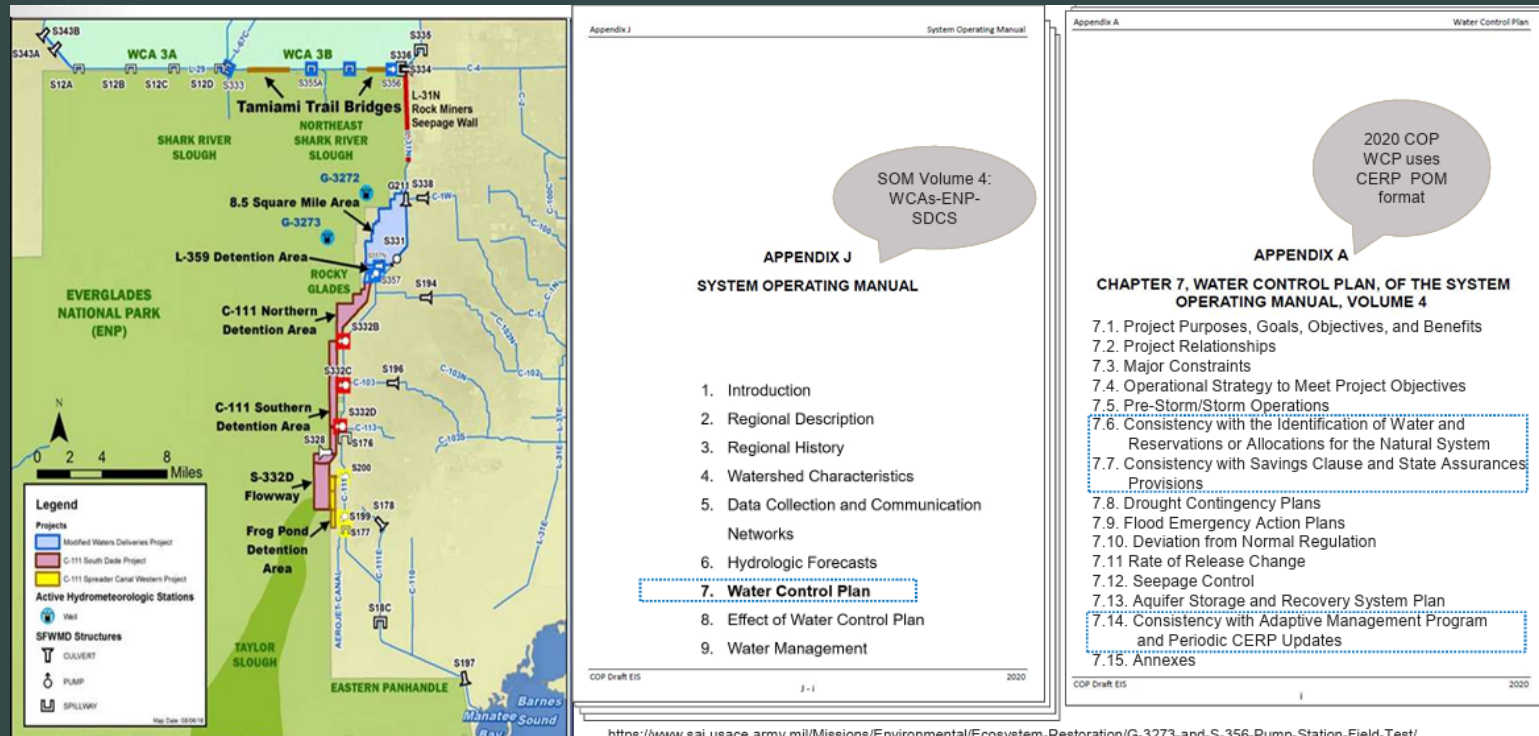
Monitoring and field data to support models

Integration – EVA framework



Application of climate tools for adaptation of operations

Regular updates to System Operating Manuals and other operational plans



Conclusions

- A strategy to understand the impacts of climate change with a **curated set of scenarios** used consistently across planning and restoration implementation
- A dynamic model that predicts coastal wetland elevations through time informed by empirical data to provide accurate predictions of coastal restoration outcomes and guide investment decisions
- Existing ecological models used to a greater extent and further developed to anticipate the effects of climate change, including temperature, on the wildlife indicators of Everglades restoration success
- A more cohesive integration of ecological and physical modeling and monitoring that draws together existing data, models, and efforts to understand and mitigate the effects of climate change
- Regular revisions to the System Operating Manuals and other operational plans

