# Sea-Level Rise Rates, Projections, & Effects in Southern Florida: Connecting Science to Natural and Urban Resource Management

**NCER 2018** 

Michael Savarese<sup>1</sup> & Lynn Wingard<sup>2</sup> Florida Gulf Coast University<sup>1</sup>, U.S. Geological Survey<sup>2</sup>





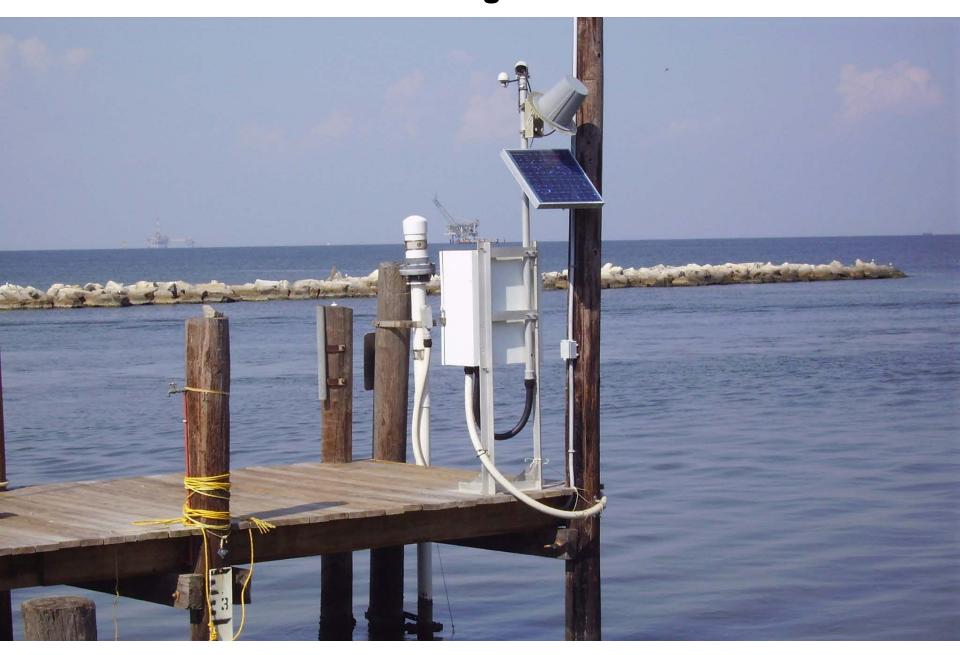
## Outline

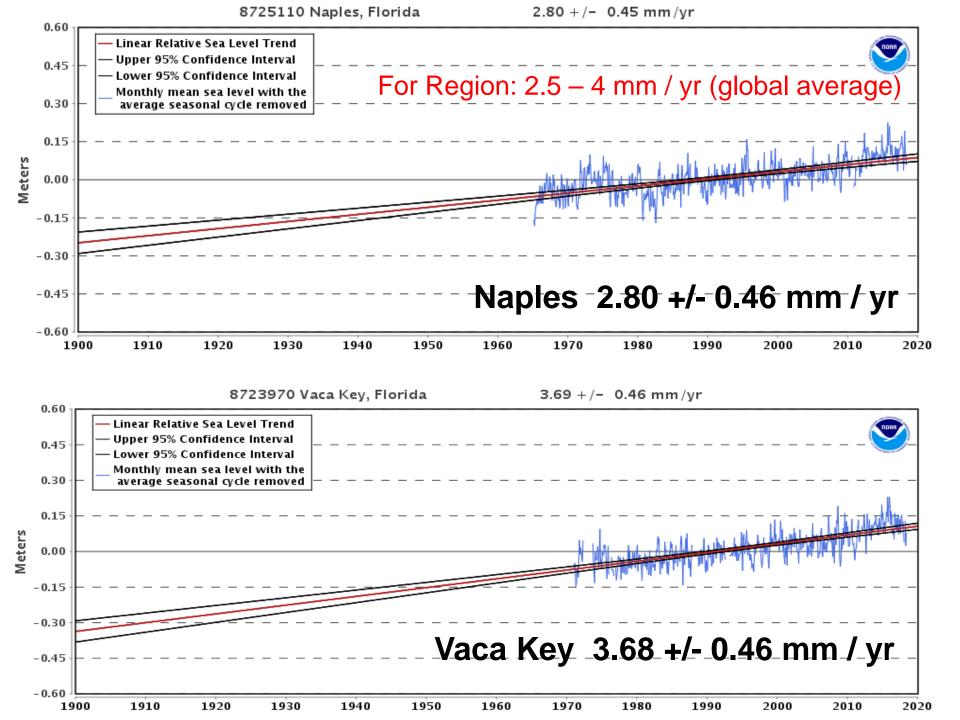
- 1. SLR impacts to natural & urban landscapes
- 2. Future projections
- 3. Science to management in South FL
- 4. Challenges

# Part 1: Impacts in Southwest FL

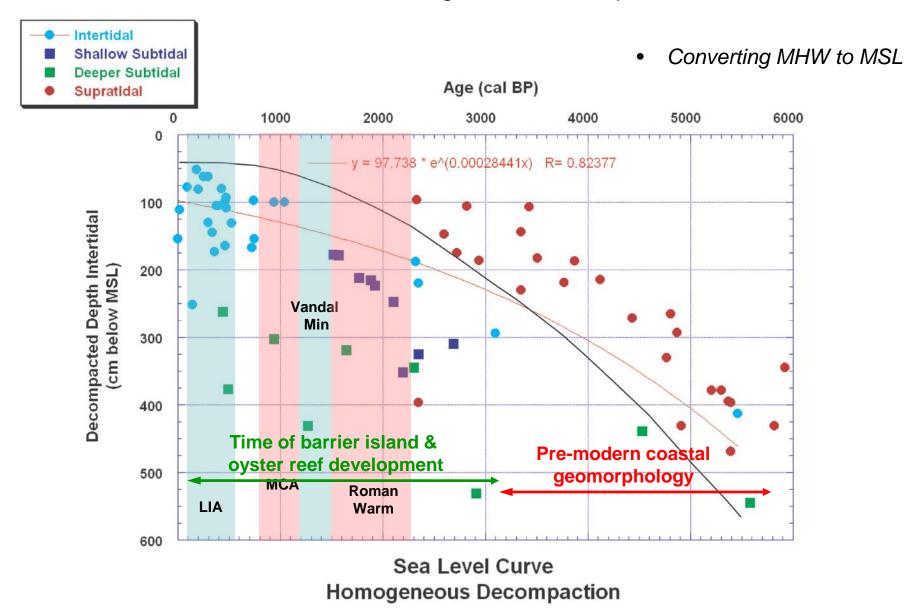


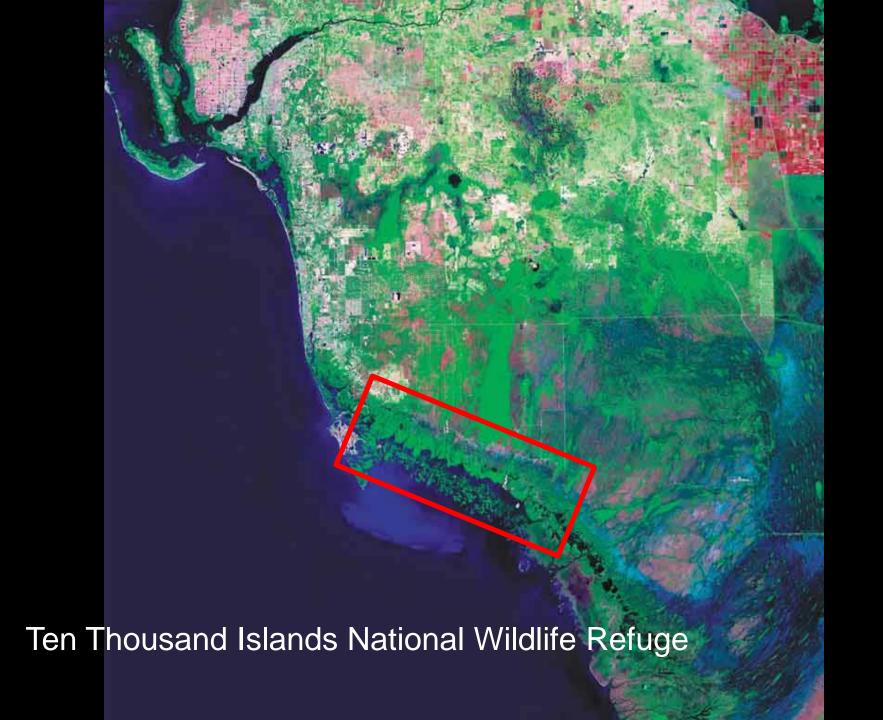
### **Current SLR Rates: Tide Gauge Data**





#### Late Holocene Sea-level Curve: Homogeneous Decompaction Relative to MSL

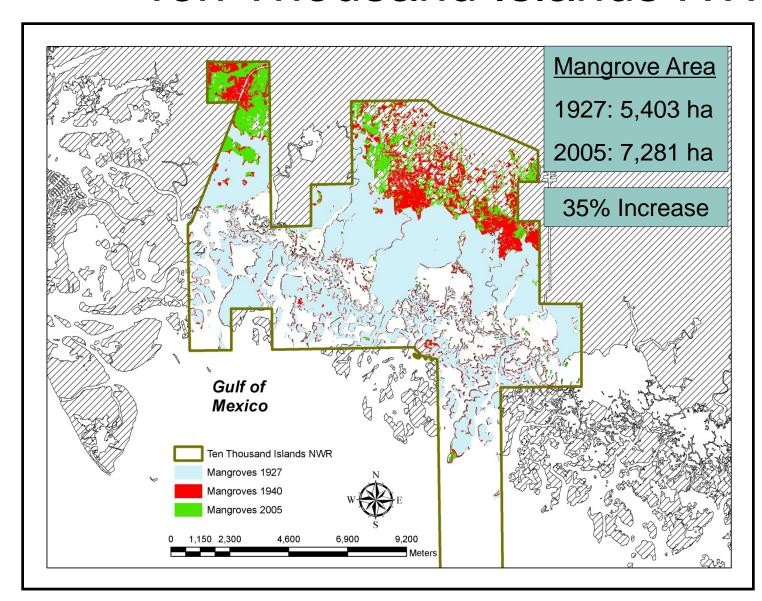




### Red Mangroves Invading *Eleocharis* Freshwater Marsh



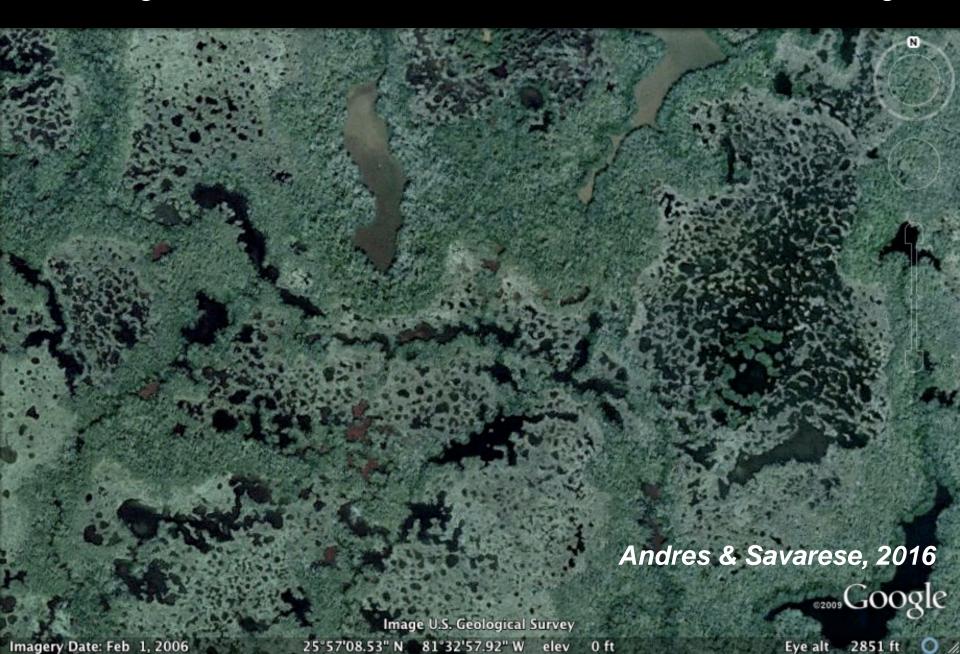
## Ten Thousand Islands NWR



Up-slope migration

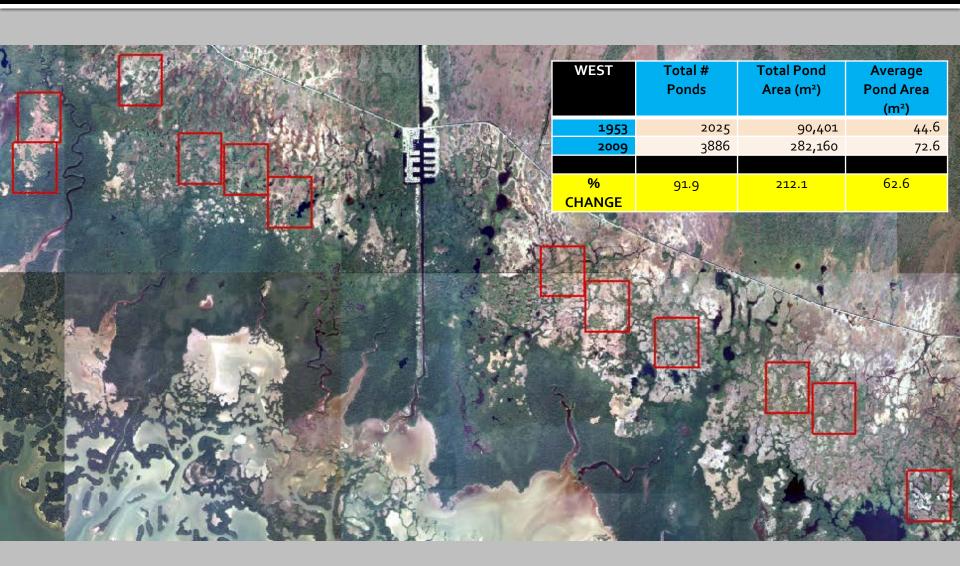
*In situ* elevation adjustment

#### Pocking in the Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge

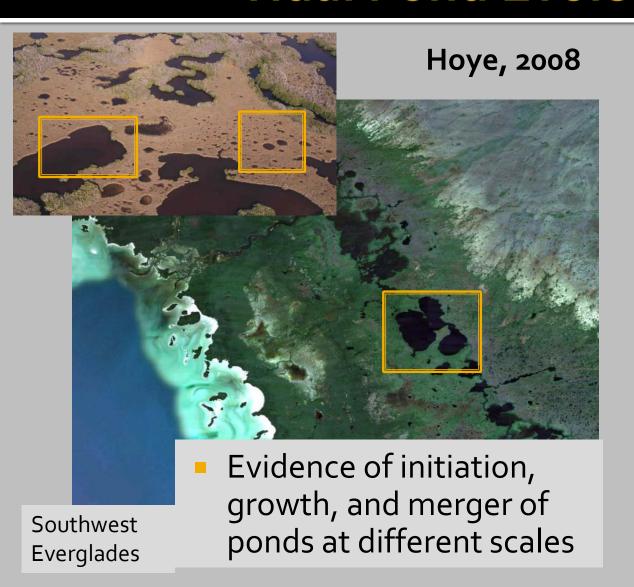


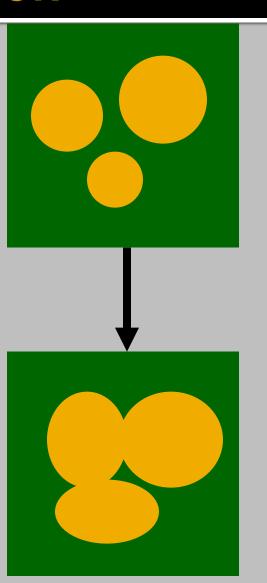
Andres & Savarese, 2015

# GIS Image Analysis: **Tidal Pond Progression over time**



# Implications of SLR: Tidal Pond Evolution



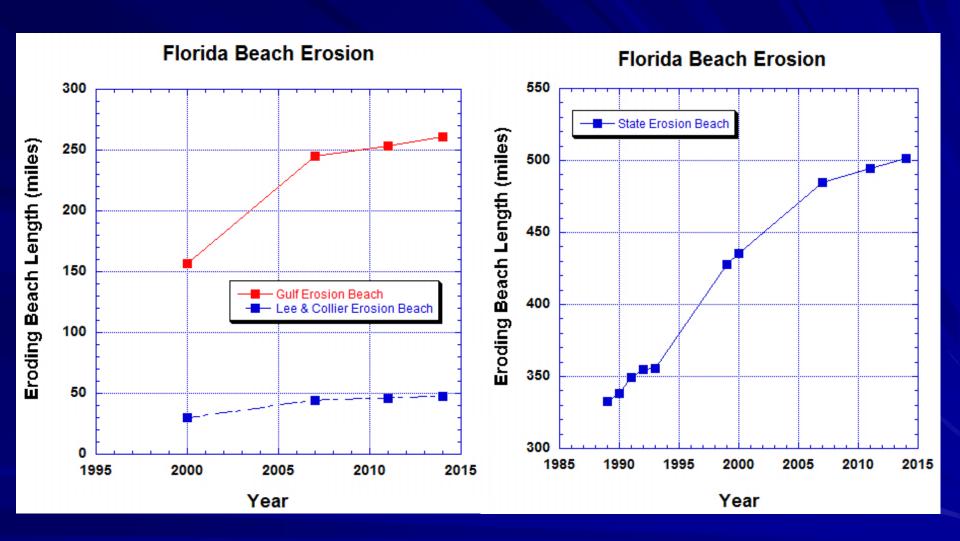


## **Effects upon barrier islands**





#### **Trends in Florida's Beach Erosion**







# Part 2: Future Projections



# SLR Projections Used By Collier County

Period	RCP	SLR (ft)*		
		Low	Medium	High
Current				
2030	4.5	0	0.5	1
2060	4.5	0.5	1.5	2.5
2100	4.5	1	3	6.6
2100	8.5	1	3	6.6

Based on NOAA estimates (2012, 2014, 2017)

# SLR Projections Used By SE FL Regional Climate Change Compact

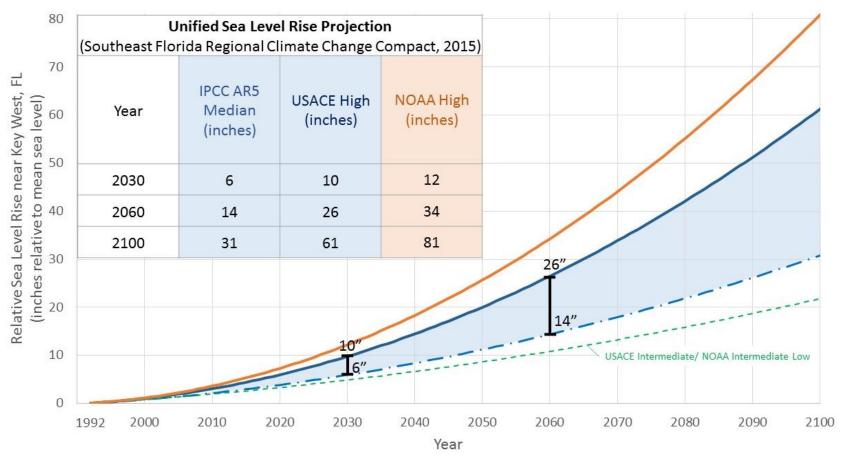
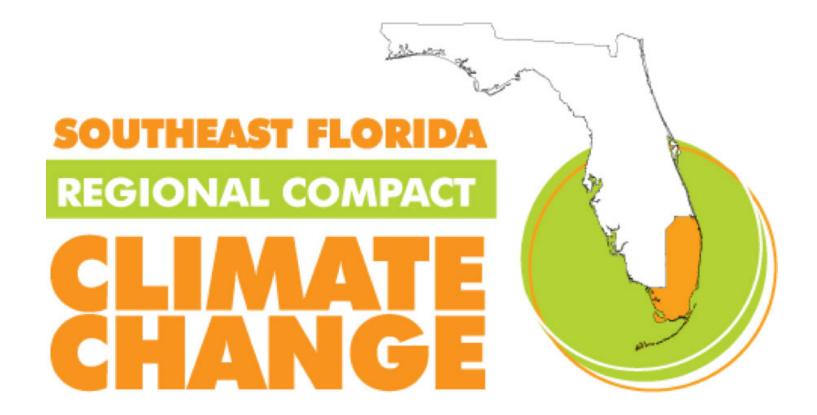


Figure 1: Unified Sea Level Rise Projection. These projections are referenced to mean sea level at the Key West tide gauge. The projection includes three global curves adapted for regional application: the median of the IPCC AR5 RCP8.5 scenario as the lowest boundary (blue dashed curve), the USACE High curve as the upper boundary for the short term for use until 2060 (solid blue line), and the NOAA High curve as the uppermost boundary for medium and long term use (orange solid curve). The incorporated table lists the projection values at years 2030, 2060 and 2100. The USACE Intermediate or NOAA Intermediate Low curve is displayed on the figure for reference (green dashed curve). This scenario would require significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in order to be plausible and does not reflect current emissions trends.

# Part 3: Science to Management



#### **Southeast Florida's Science to Management Efforts:**



- 4 counties (Monroe, Miami-Dade, Broward, & Palm Beach Counties) + 100 cities
- Group has / is addressing vulnerability, adaptation, and mitigation
- Produced a Regional Climate Action Plan: to reduce greenhouse emissions & build climate resilience
- www.southeastfloridaclimatecompact.org

# Southwest Florida's Science to Management Efforts

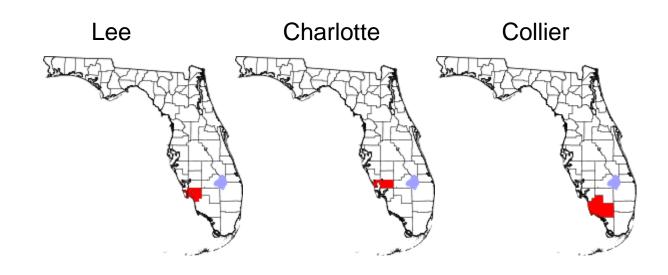
#### Alliance for Collier's Coastal Resilience

- Collier County + 3 municipalities
- End users are urban, cultural, and natural resource managers
- NOAA-NCCOS funded effort to conduct a vulnerability analysis
- SLR + effects of storms
- To be followed by adaptation planning
- No mitigation component at this point
- www.fgcu.edu/accr/

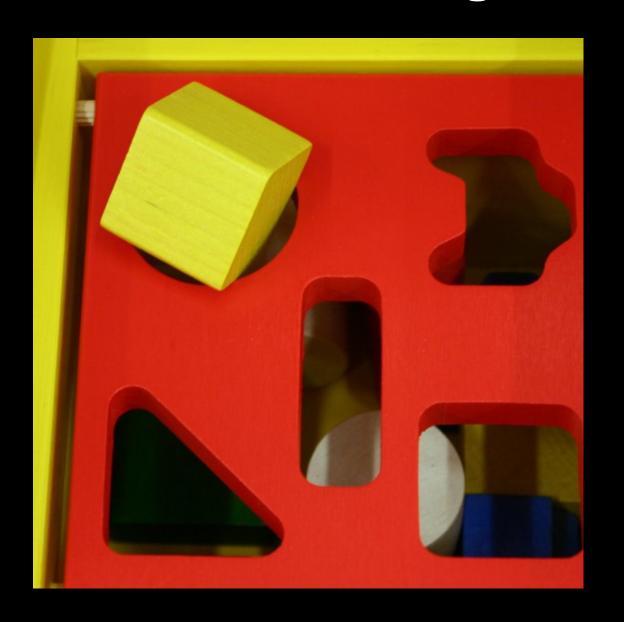


## Greater Southwest Florida's Efforts

- Conversations begun with Lee and Charlotte Counties.
- Develop a 3-county Compact with Collier.



# Part 4: Challenges



# Challenges for Our Decision Makers

- What SLR rate and magnitude to expect?
- We are transitioning to a transgressive coastal system.
- Integrating / compromising outcomes for both the natural and urban landscapes.
- How to avoid "avoidance" behavior?
- How to avoid having a vulnerability study just sit on the shelf?
- How do you get beyond adaptation to mitigation? Mitigation is critical.

