

# NCER 2024

## Adaptive Management: Is It Robust Enough to Handle climate Change

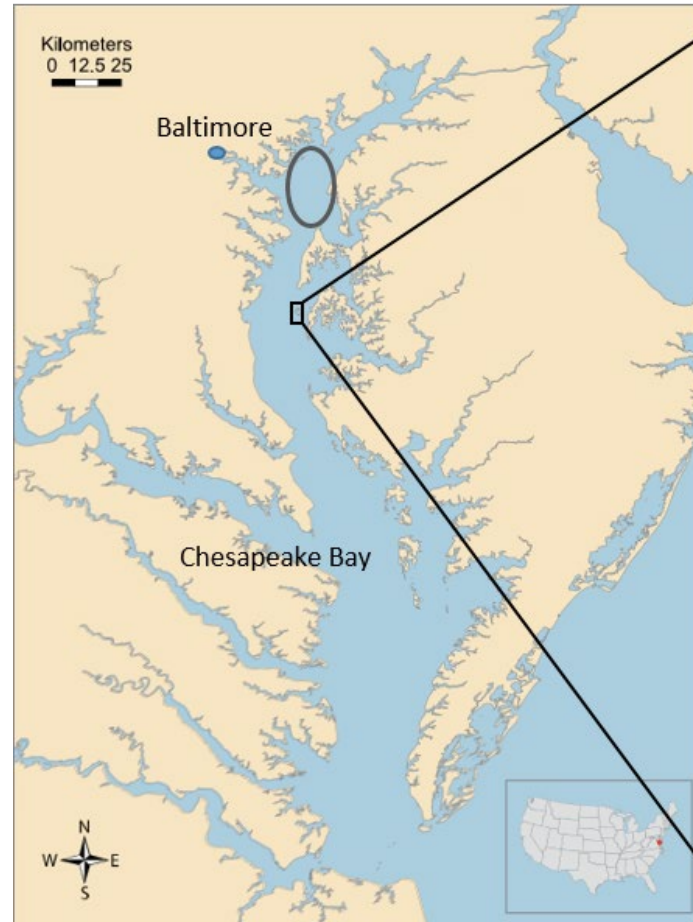
April 16, 2024



University of Maryland  
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

# Chesapeake Bay Restoration

- Chesapeake Bay restoration began in 1970s; Chesapeake Bay Commission (19xx), Chesapeake Bay Program (19xx)
- adaptive management program & monitoring
- Dedicated funding (federal & multi-state)



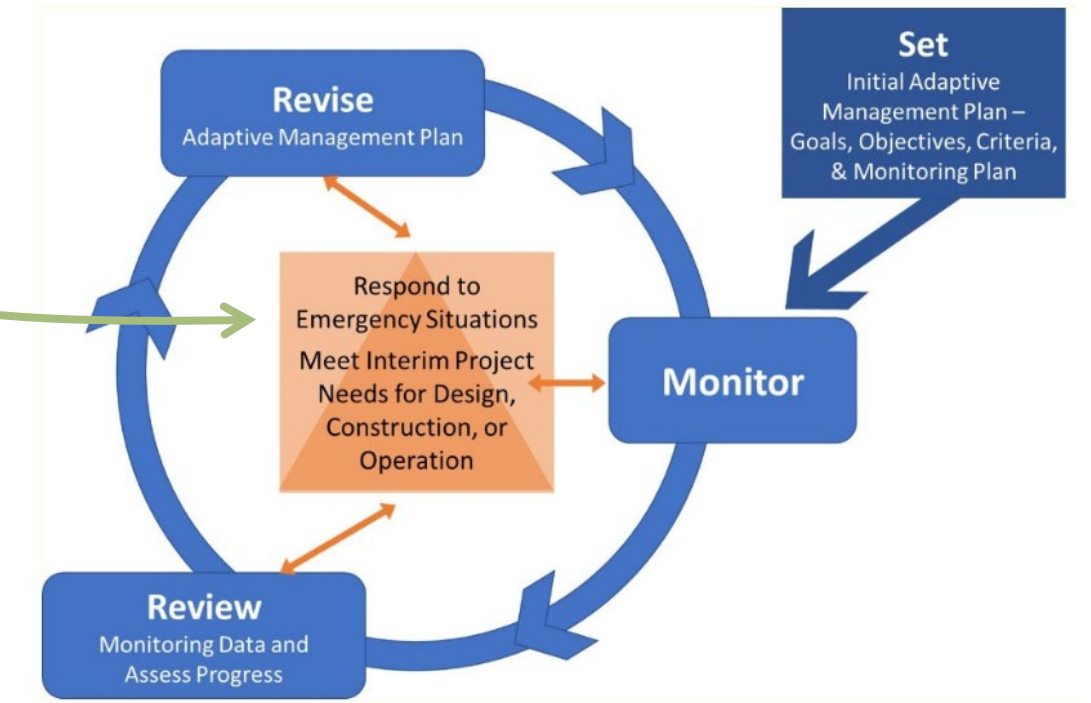
# Poplar Island Restoration

- Case study
- Large-scale island restoration with upland and wetland habitat
- Long-term project (40+ years) with adaptive management program & monitoring
- Dedicated funding (MD Port Admin. and USACE)
- Fewer partners and layers



## AMP Insights from Chesapeake Bay

- **Monitoring:**
  - flexibility - targeted studies should be included to address unanticipated challenges, e.g. sea-level rise/marsh design
  - Data analysis, not just collection
  - Data availability, publication - to move the science forward
- Context – integrate project data with regional, national, global datasets



Adaptive Management Process for Poplar Island

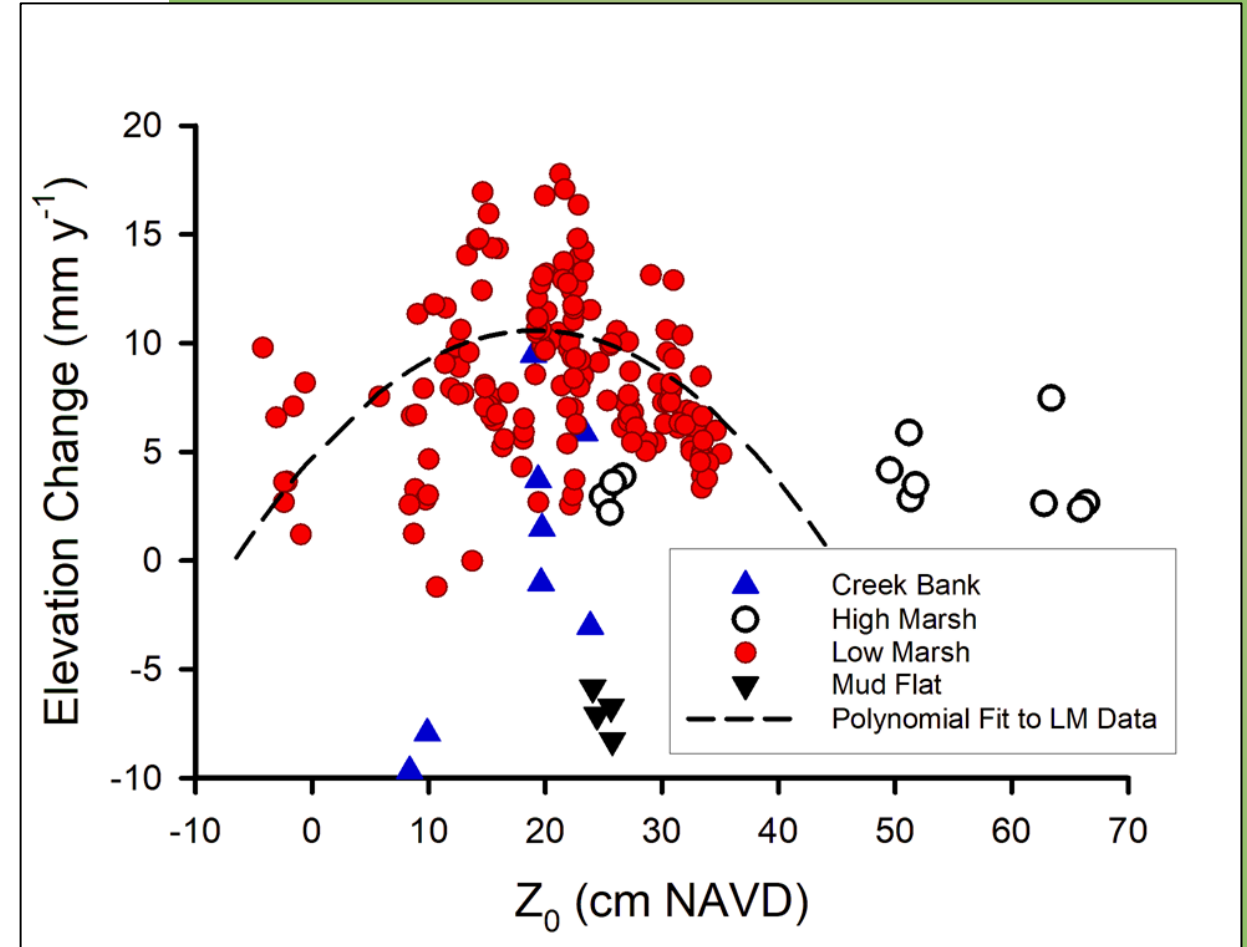


Lorie Staver  
lstaver@umces.edu  
University of Maryland

CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

## AMP Insights from Chesapeake Bay

- Work with nature
- Don't define projects as successes or failures, but as works in progress
- Continuity in personnel – provides perspective, institutional knowledge transfer, and continuity through changes in administrations



Lorie Staver  
lstaver@umces.edu  
University of Maryland  
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Acknowledgements: Peter Goodwin (UMCES), Matt Rowe (MDE), Jim Morris (USC), Michelle Osborn (MES)