Application of the Sea-Level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM 6) to Kilauea Point NWR

Prepared For

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National Wildlife Refuge System
Division of Natural Resources and Conservation Planning
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June 3, 2010

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Introduction

Tidal marshes are among the most susceptible ecosystems to climate change, especially accelerated sea level rise (SLR). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) suggested that global sea level will increase by approximately 30 cm to 100 cm by 2100 (IPCC 2001). Rahmstorf (2007) suggests that this range may be too conservative and that the feasible range by 2100 is 50 to 140 cm. Rising sea levels may result in tidal marsh submergence (Moorhead and Brinson 1995) and habitat "migration" as salt marshes transgress landward and replace tidal freshwater and brackish marsh (Park et al. 1991).

In an effort to address the potential effects of sea level rise on United States national wildlife refuges, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service contracted the application of the SLAMM model for most Region 1 refuges. This analysis is designed to assist in the production of comprehensive conservation plans (CCPs) for each refuge along with other long-term management plans.

Model Summary

Changes in tidal marsh area and habitat type in response to sea-level rise were modeled using the Sea Level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM 6) that accounts for the dominant processes involved in wetland conversion and shoreline modifications during long-term sea level rise (Park et al. 1989; www.warrenpinnacle.com/prof/SLAMM).

Successive versions of the model have been used to estimate the impacts of sea level rise on the coasts of the U.S. (Titus et al., 1991; Lee, J.K., R.A. Park, and P.W. Mausel. 1992; Park, R.A., J.K. Lee, and D. Canning 1993; Galbraith, H., R. Jones, R.A. Park, J.S. Clough, S. Herrod-Julius, B. Harrington, and G. Page. 2002; National Wildlife Federation et al., 2006; Glick, Clough, et al. 2007; Craft et al., 2009).

Within SLAMM, there are five primary processes that affect wetland fate under different scenarios of sea-level rise:

- **Inundation:** The rise of water levels and the salt boundary are tracked by reducing elevations of each cell as sea levels rise, thus keeping mean tide level (MTL) constant at zero. The effects on each cell are calculated based on the minimum elevation and slope of that cell.
- **Erosion:** Erosion is triggered based on a threshold of maximum fetch and the proximity of the marsh to estuarine water or open ocean. When these conditions are met, horizontal erosion occurs at a rate based on site-specific data.
- **Overwash:** Barrier islands of under 500 meters width are assumed to undergo overwash during each specified interval for large storms. Beach migration and transport of sediments are calculated.
- **Saturation:** Coastal swamps and fresh marshes can migrate onto adjacent uplands as a response of the fresh water table to rising sea level close to the coast.

- **Accretion:** Sea level rise is offset by sedimentation and vertical accretion using average or site-specific values for each wetland category. Accretion rates may be spatially variable within a given model domain or can be specified to respond to feedbacks such as frequency of flooding.

SLAMM Version 6.0 was developed in 2008/2009 and is based on SLAMM 5. SLAMM 6.0 provides backwards compatibility to SLAMM 5, that is, SLAMM 5 results can be replicated in SLAMM 6. However, SLAMM 6 also provides several optional capabilities.

- Accretion Feedback Component: Feedbacks based on wetland elevation, distance to channel, and salinity may be specified. This feedback will be used in USFWS simulations, but only where adequate data exist for parameterization.
- Salinity Model: Multiple time-variable freshwater flows may be specified. Salinity is estimated and mapped at MLLW, MHHW, and MTL. Habitat switching may be specified as a function of salinity. This optional sub-model is not utilized in USFWS simulations.
- Integrated Elevation Analysis: SLAMM will summarize site-specific categorized elevation ranges for wetlands as derived from LiDAR data or other high-resolution data sets. This functionality is used in USFWS simulations to test the SLAMM conceptual model at each site. The causes of any discrepancies are then tracked down and reported on within the model application report.
- Flexible Elevation Ranges for land categories: If site-specific data indicate that wetland elevation ranges are outside of SLAMM defaults, a different range may be specified within the interface. In USFWS simulations, the use of values outside of SLAMM defaults is rarely utilized. If such a change is made, the change and the reason for it are fully documented within the model application reports.
- Many other graphic user interface and memory management improvements are also part of the new version including an updated *Technical Documentation*, and context sensitive help files.

For a thorough accounting of SLAMM model processes and the underlying assumptions and equations, please see the SLAMM 6.0 *Technical Documentation* (Clough, Park, Fuller, 2010). This document is available at http://warrenpinnacle.com/prof/SLAMM

All model results are subject to uncertainty due to limitations in input data, incomplete knowledge about factors that control the behavior of the system being modeled, and simplifications of the system (CREM 2008). Site-specific factors that increase or decrease model uncertainty may be covered in the *Discussion* section of this report.

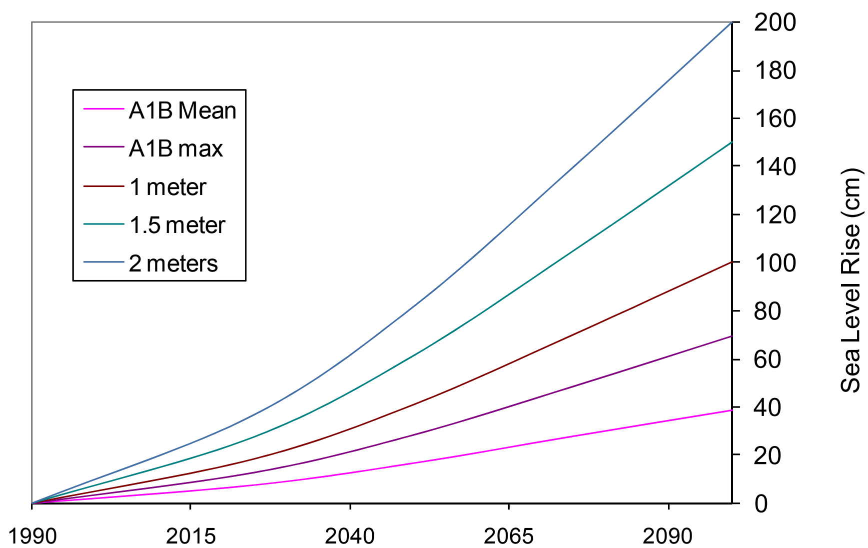
Sea Level Rise Scenarios

SLAMM 6 was run using scenario A1B from the Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) – mean and maximum estimates. The A1 family of scenarios assumes that the future world includes rapid economic growth, global population that peaks in mid-century and declines thereafter, and the rapid introduction of new and more efficient technologies. In particular, the A1B scenario assumes that energy sources will be balanced across all sources. Under the A1B scenario, the IPCC WGI Fourth Assessment Report (IPCC, 2007) suggests a likely range of 0.21 to 0.48 meters of sea level rise by 2090-2099 "excluding future rapid dynamical changes in ice flow." The A1B-mean scenario that was run as a part of this project falls near the middle of this estimated range, predicting 0.39 meters of global sea level rise by 2100. A1B-maximum predicts 0.69 meters of global SLR by 2100.

The latest literature (Chen et al., 2006, Monaghan et al., 2006) indicates that the eustatic rise in sea levels is progressing more rapidly than was previously assumed, perhaps due to the dynamic changes in ice flow omitted within the IPCC report's calculations. A recent paper in the journal *Science* (Rahmstorf, 2007) suggests that, taking into account possible model error, a feasible range by 2100 of 50 to 140 cm. This work was recently updated and the ranges were increased to 75 to 190 cm (Vermeer and Rahmstorf, 2009). Pfeffer et al. (2008) suggests that 2 meters by 2100 is at the upper end of plausible scenarios due to physical limitations on glaciological conditions. A recent US intergovernmental report states "Although no ice-sheet model is currently capable of capturing the glacier speedups in Antarctica or Greenland that have been observed over the last decade, including these processes in models will very likely show that IPCC AR4 projected sea level rises for the end of the 21st century are too low." (US Climate Change Science Program, 2008) A recent paper by Grinsted et. al. (2009) states that "sea level 2090-2099 is projected to be 0.9 to 1.3 m for the A1B scenario…" Grinsted also states that there is a "low probability" that SLR will match the lower IPCC estimates.

To allow for flexibility when interpreting the results, SLAMM was also run assuming 1 meter, 1½ meters, and 2 meters of eustatic sea-level rise by the year 2100. The A1B- maximum scenario was scaled up to produce these bounding scenarios (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Summary of SLR Scenarios Utilized



Methods and Data Sources

The digital elevation map used in this simulation was supplied by USACE (United States Army Corps of Engineers) and is based on high-resolution LiDAR with a 2007 photo date (Figure 2). Some higher-elevation portions of the map were covered by data from the National Elevation Dataset.

The wetlands layer for the study area was produced by the National Wetlands Inventory and is based on a 2005 photo date.

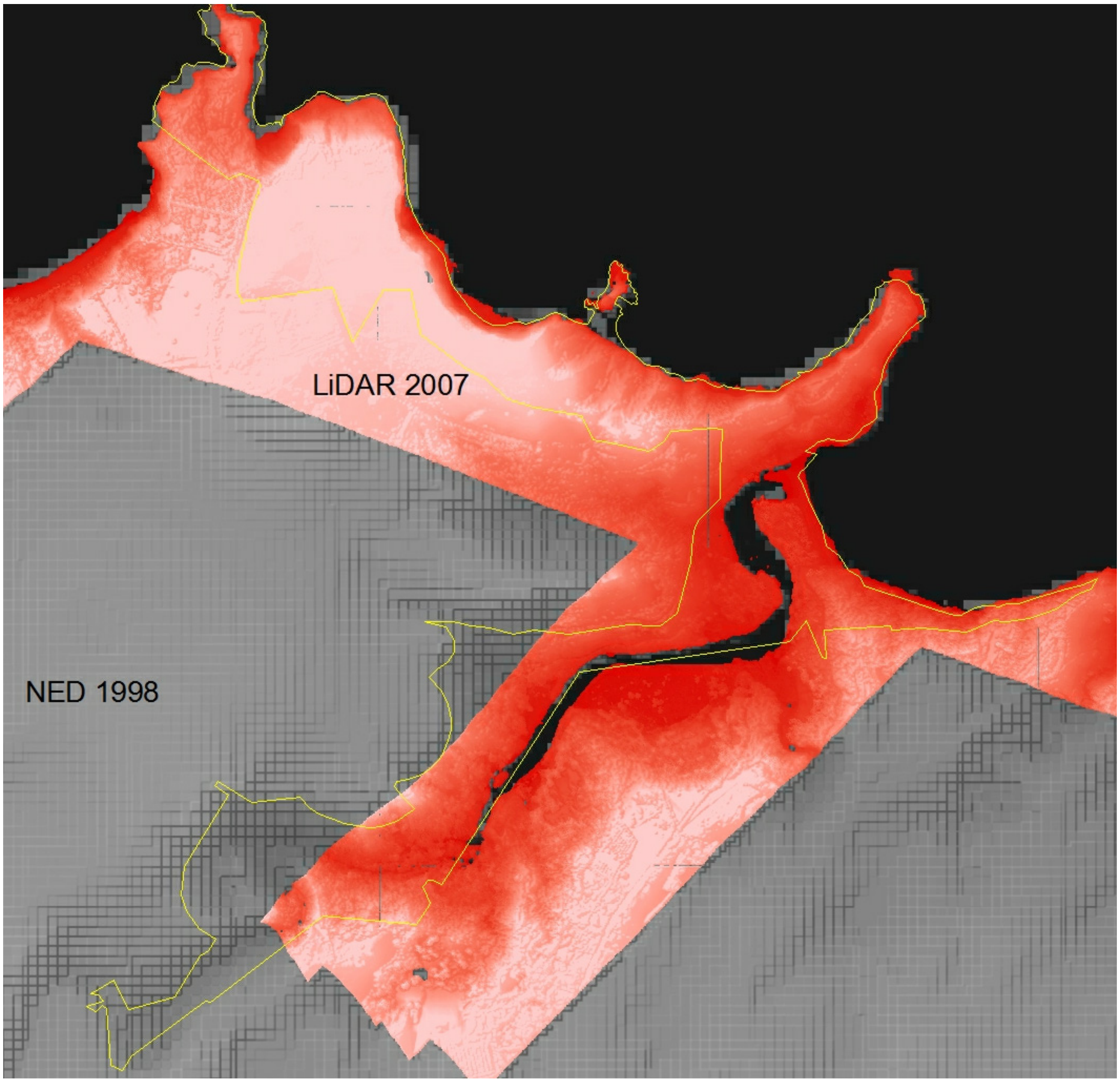


Figure 1: DEM source map for Kilauea NWR. Red is LiDAR and grey is NED (National Elevation Dataset).

Converting the NWI survey into 15 meter cells indicates that the approximately four hundred acre refuge (approved acquisition boundary including water) is primarily composed of the following categories:

Undeveloped Dry Land	83.7%
Riverine Tidal	4.7%
Tidal Swamp	2.6%
Developed Dry Land	2.1%
Tidal Fresh Marsh	1.8%
Ocean Beach	1.4%
Rocky Intertidal	1.1%

Kilauea Point Refuge does not have any impounded areas, according to the National Wetland Inventory.

The historic trend for sea level rise was estimated at 1.53 mm/year using the nearest NOAA gage with SLR data (1611400, Nawiliwili, HI). The rate of sea level rise for this refuge is comparable to the global average for the last 100 years (approximately 1.7 mm/year).

The tide range was estimated at 0.488 meters (great diurnal range or GT) using the nearest entry in NOAA's Hawaii tide table at Hanalei Bay. It is possible that tide ranges further up-river are reduced due to the sandy barrier at the mouth of the Kilauea Stream (Figure 3). However, no tide-range data further up river were available.

Figure 2: Sandy Beach at River Mouth

No local accretion or erosion data were available for this study area. Instead, the model used default accretion rates, with tidal-fresh marsh accretion set to 5.9 mm/year. This site is not sensitive to the model's marsh or swamp erosion rate parameters because of insufficient open water for up-river marsh erosion. Within SLAMM, ocean beach erosion is estimated using the Bruun Rule.

The vertical datum of the elevation data for this region is Mean Sea Level (MSL). Therefore, the model parameterization requires an "MTL – MSL" correction for this simulation. The value of -0.005 was chosen based on the nearest NOAA gage (1611400; Nawiliwili, HI).

Modeled U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service refuge boundaries for Hawaii are based on Approved Acquisition Boundaries as published on the FWS National Wildlife Refuge Data and Metadata website. The cell-size used for this analysis was 15 meter by 15 meter cells. Note that the SLAMM model will track partial conversion of cells based on elevation and slope.

SUMMARY OF SLAMM INPUT PARAMETERS FOR KILAUEA POINT NWR

Parameter	Global	SubSite 1
Description	Kilauea	LIDAR
NWI Photo Date (YYYY)	2003	2003
DEM Date (YYYY)	2007	2007
Direction Offshore [n,s,e,w]	North	North
Historic Trend (mm/yr)	1.53	1.53
"MTL-**MSL**" (m)	-0.005	-0.005
GT Great Diurnal Tide Range (m)	0.488	0.488
Salt Elev. (m above MTL)	0.349	0.349
Marsh Erosion (horz. m /yr)	1.8	1.8
Swamp Erosion (horz. m /yr)	1	1
T.Flat Erosion (horz. m /yr)	2	2
Reg. Flood Marsh Accr (mm/yr)	3.9	3.9
Irreg. Flood Marsh Accr (mm/yr)	4.7	4.7
Tidal Fresh Marsh Accr (mm/yr)	5.9	5.9
Beach Sed. Rate (mm/yr)	0.5	0.5
Freq. Overwash (years)	15	15
Use Elev Pre-processor [True,False]	TRUE	FALSE

Results

SLAMM predicts Kilauea Point NWR to be quite resilient in the face of sea level rise. Only 1% of dry land – which comprises the vast majority of the refuge – is predicted to be lost in the most extreme scenario run. Tidal swamp and tidal fresh marsh, which combined make up roughly 5% of refuge, are predicted to be somewhat less resilient to sea level rise effects, with tidal fresh marsh losing a maximum of one quarter of its initial land coverage to inundation.

SLR by 2100 (m)	0.39	0.69	1	1.5	2
Dry Land	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Tidal Swamp	4%	4%	5%	7%	9%
Tidal Fresh Marsh	5%	6%	9%	15%	23%
Ocean Beach	22%	100%	100%	100%	87%
Swamp	0%	1%	3%	4%	6%

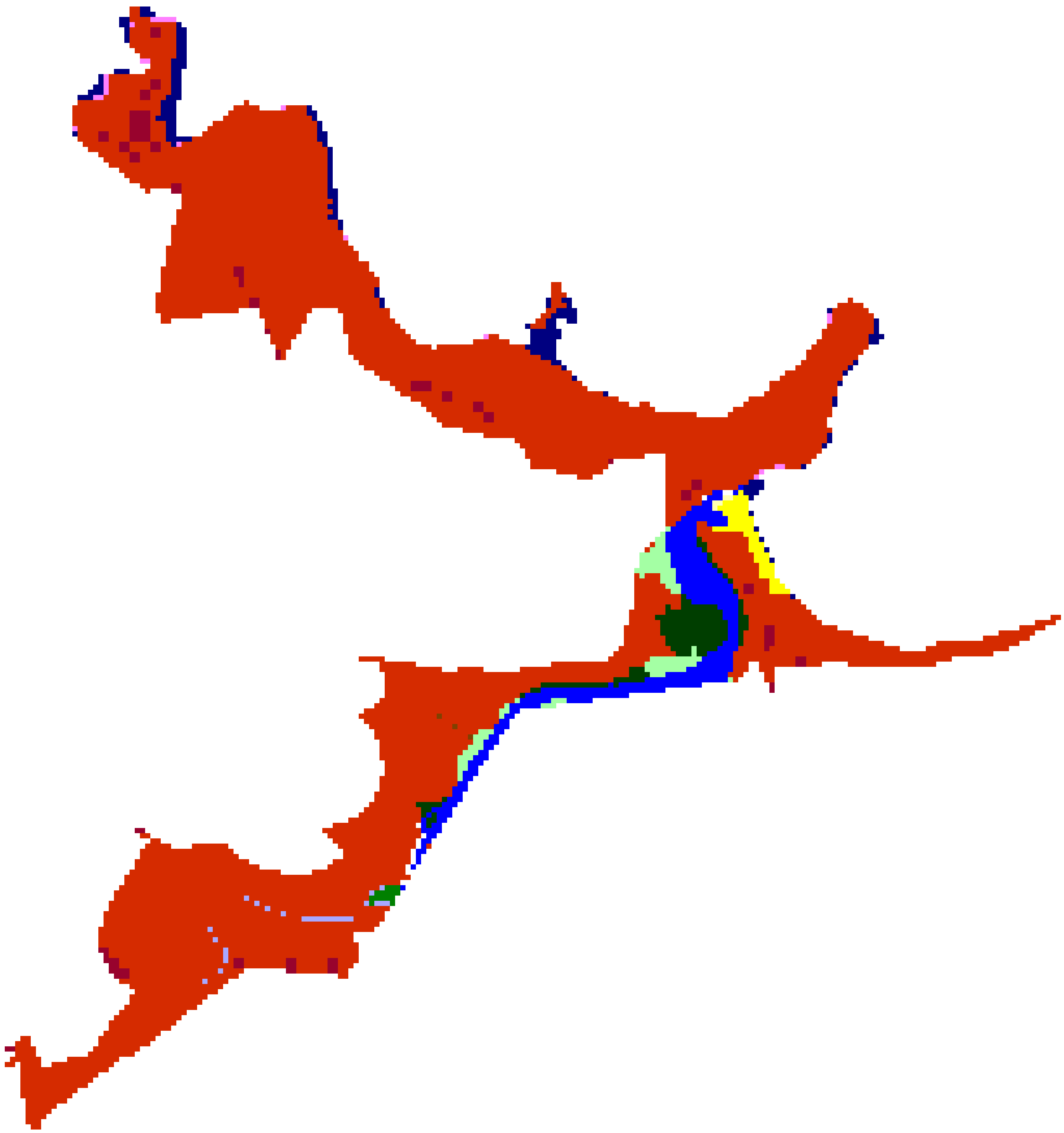
Predicted Loss Rates of Land Categories by 2100 Given Simulated Scenarios of Eustatic Sea Level Rise

Maps of SLAMM input and output to follow will use the following legend:

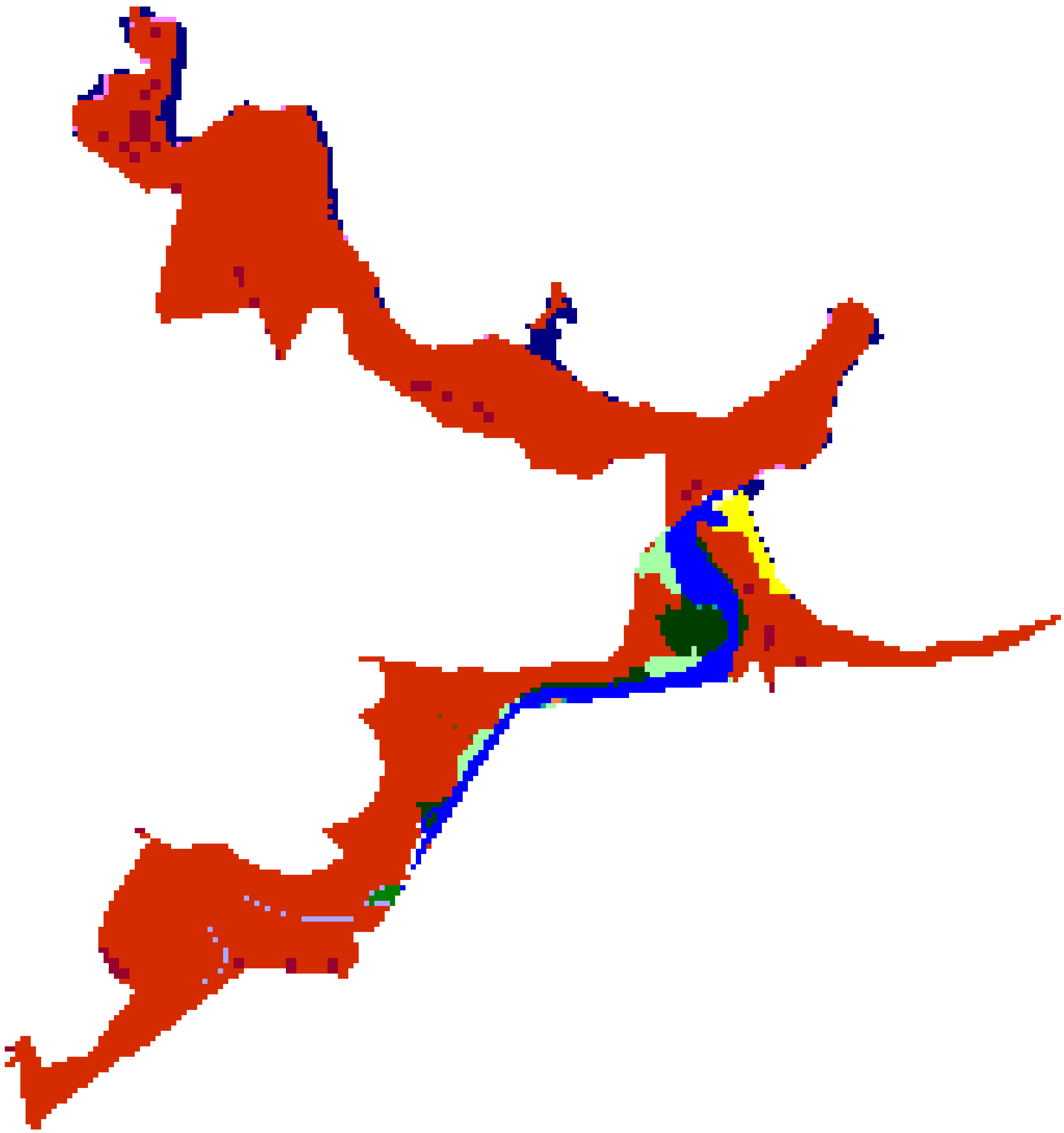
Kilauea Point Raster
IPCC Scenario A1B-Mean, 0.39 M SLR Eustatic by 2100

Results in Acres

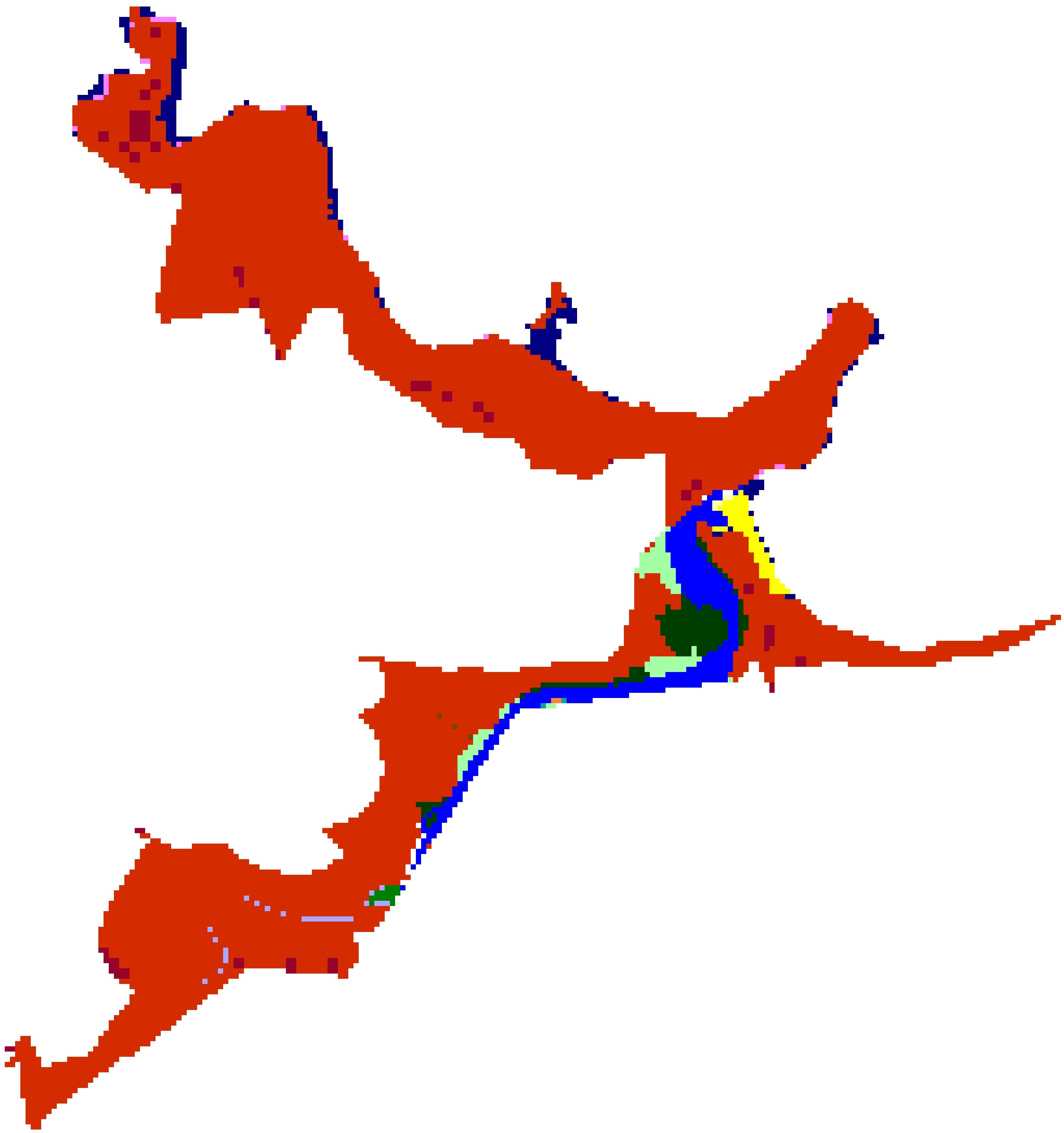
	Initial	2025	2050	2075	2100
Undeveloped Dry Land	336.1	335.0	335.0	334.9	334.8
Riverine Tidal	18.7	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.8
Tidal Swamp	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0
Developed Dry Land	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Tidal Fresh Marsh	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Ocean Beach	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.3
Rocky Intertidal	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9
Open Ocean	3.2	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.3
Swamp	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Inland Open Water	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Estuarine Open Water	1.0	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.5
Estuarine Beach	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Inland Shore	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Brackish Marsh	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tidal Flat	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Saltmarsh	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total (incl. water)	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**



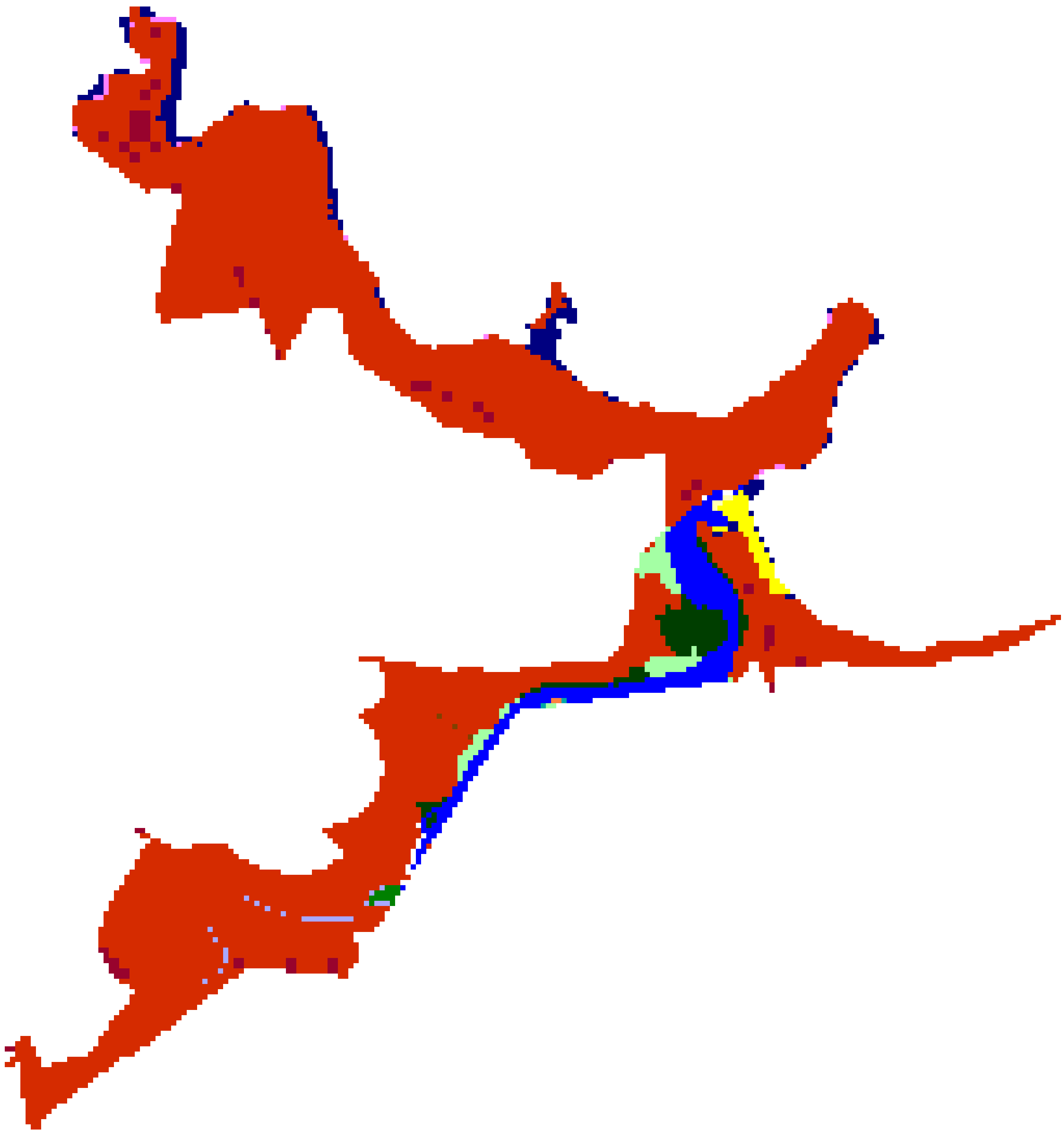
Kilauea Point NWR, Initial Condition



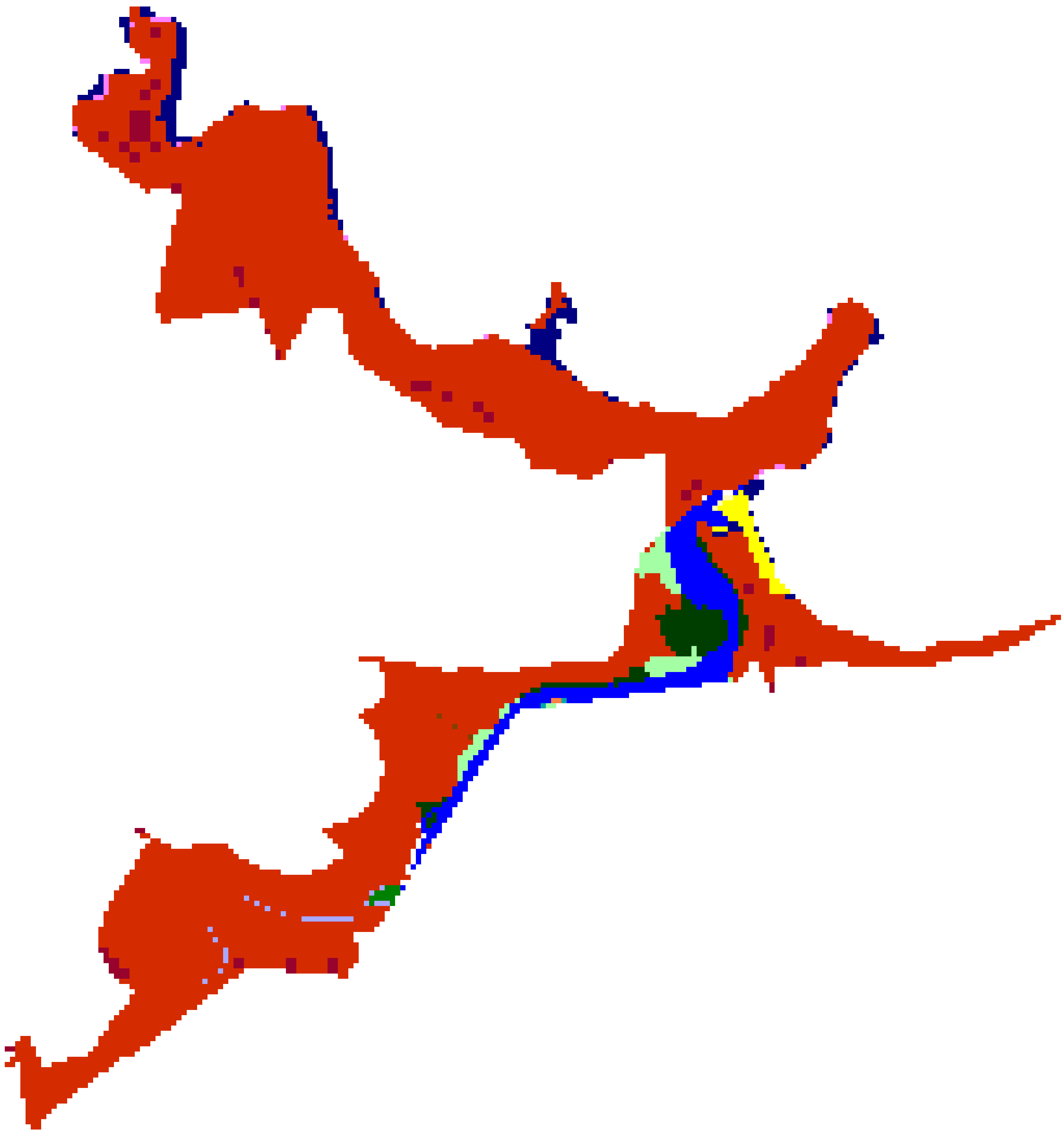
Kilauea Point NWR, 2025, Scenario A1B Mean



Kilauea Point NWR, 2050, Scenario A1B Mean



Kilauea Point NWR, 2075, Scenario A1B Mean

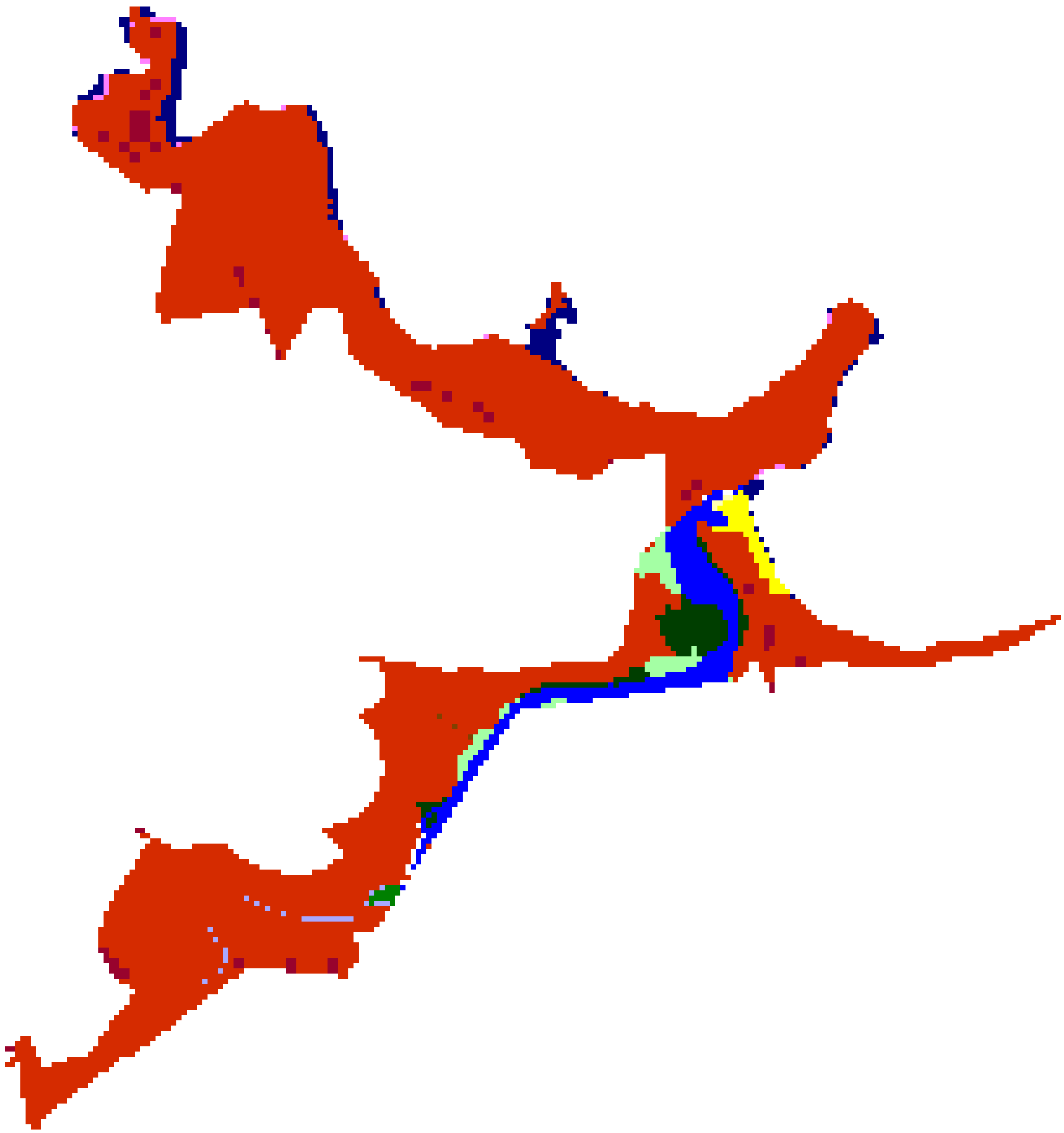


Kilauea Point NWR, 2100, Scenario A1B Mean

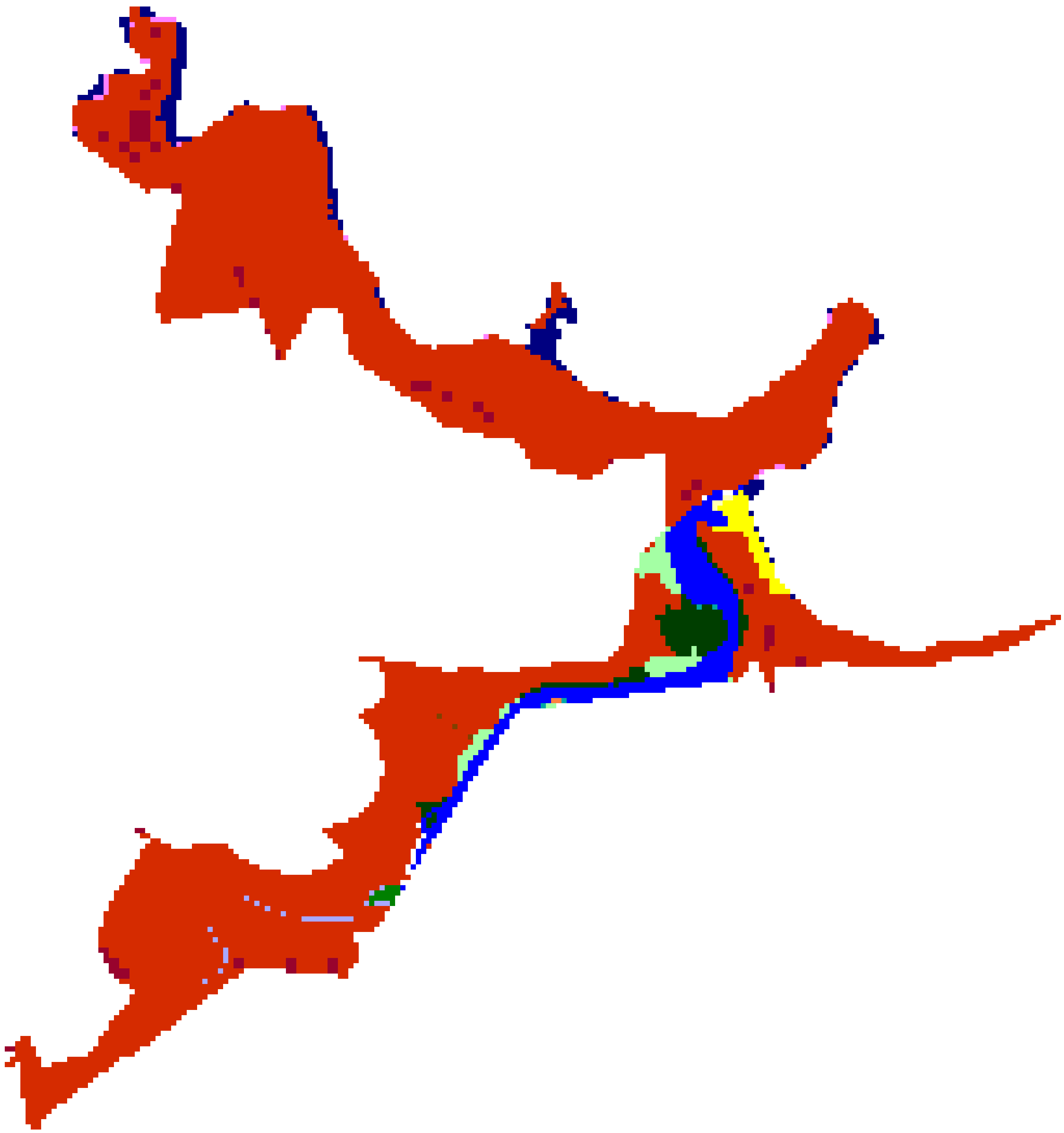
Kilauea Point Raster
IPCC Scenario A1B-Max, 0.69 M SLR Eustatic by 2100

Results in Acres

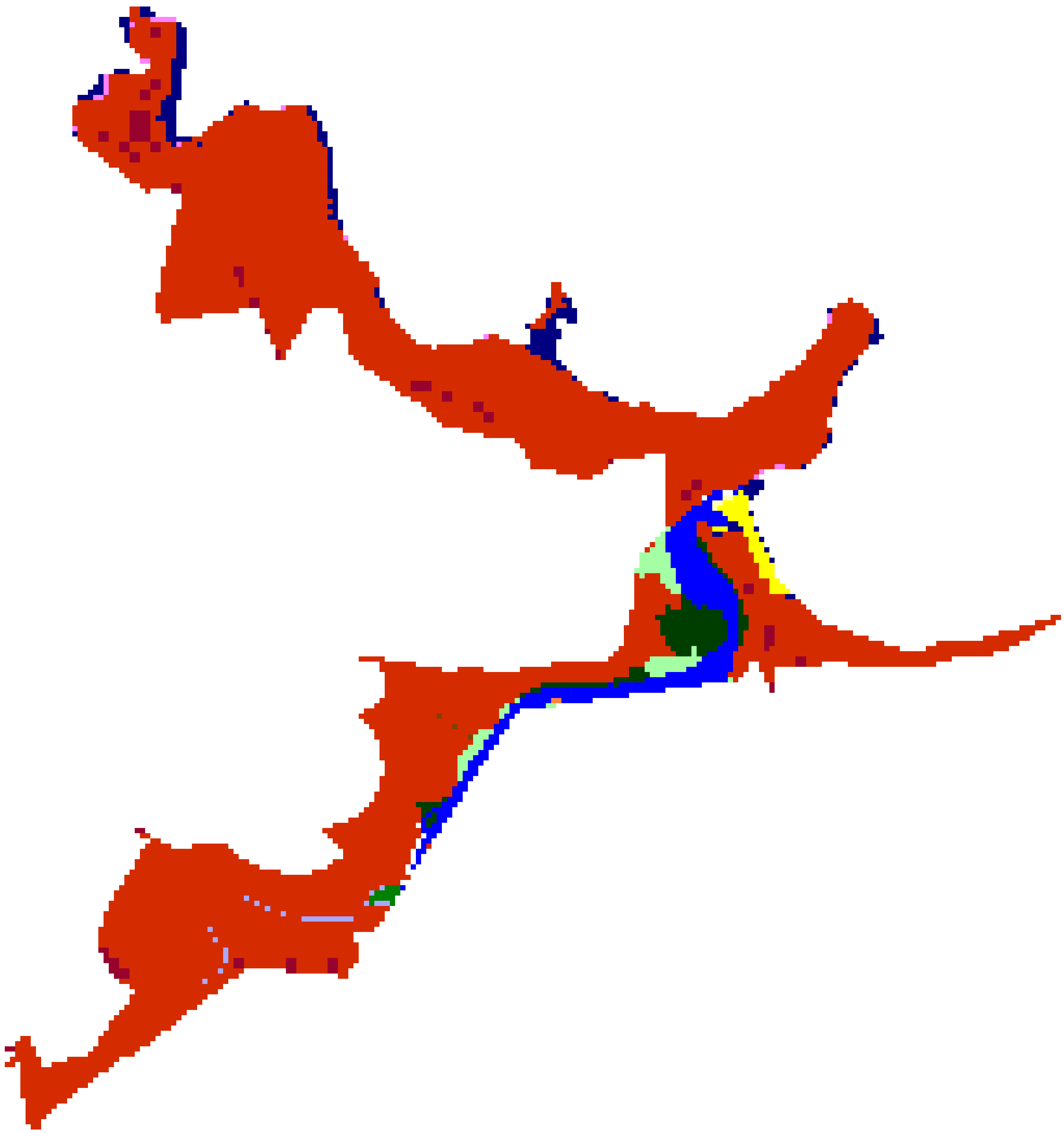
	Initial	2025	2050	2075	2100
Undeveloped Dry Land	336.1	335.0	334.9	334.8	334.6
Riverine Tidal	18.7	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.5
Tidal Swamp	10.4	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
Developed Dry Land	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Tidal Fresh Marsh	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Ocean Beach	5.5	5.0	4.3	2.7	0.0
Rocky Intertidal	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
Open Ocean	3.2	5.3	6.2	8.0	10.9
Swamp	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Inland Open Water	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Estuarine Open Water	1.0	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.2
Estuarine Beach	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
Inland Shore	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Brackish Marsh	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tidal Flat	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Saltmarsh	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Trans. Salt Marsh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total (incl. water)	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**



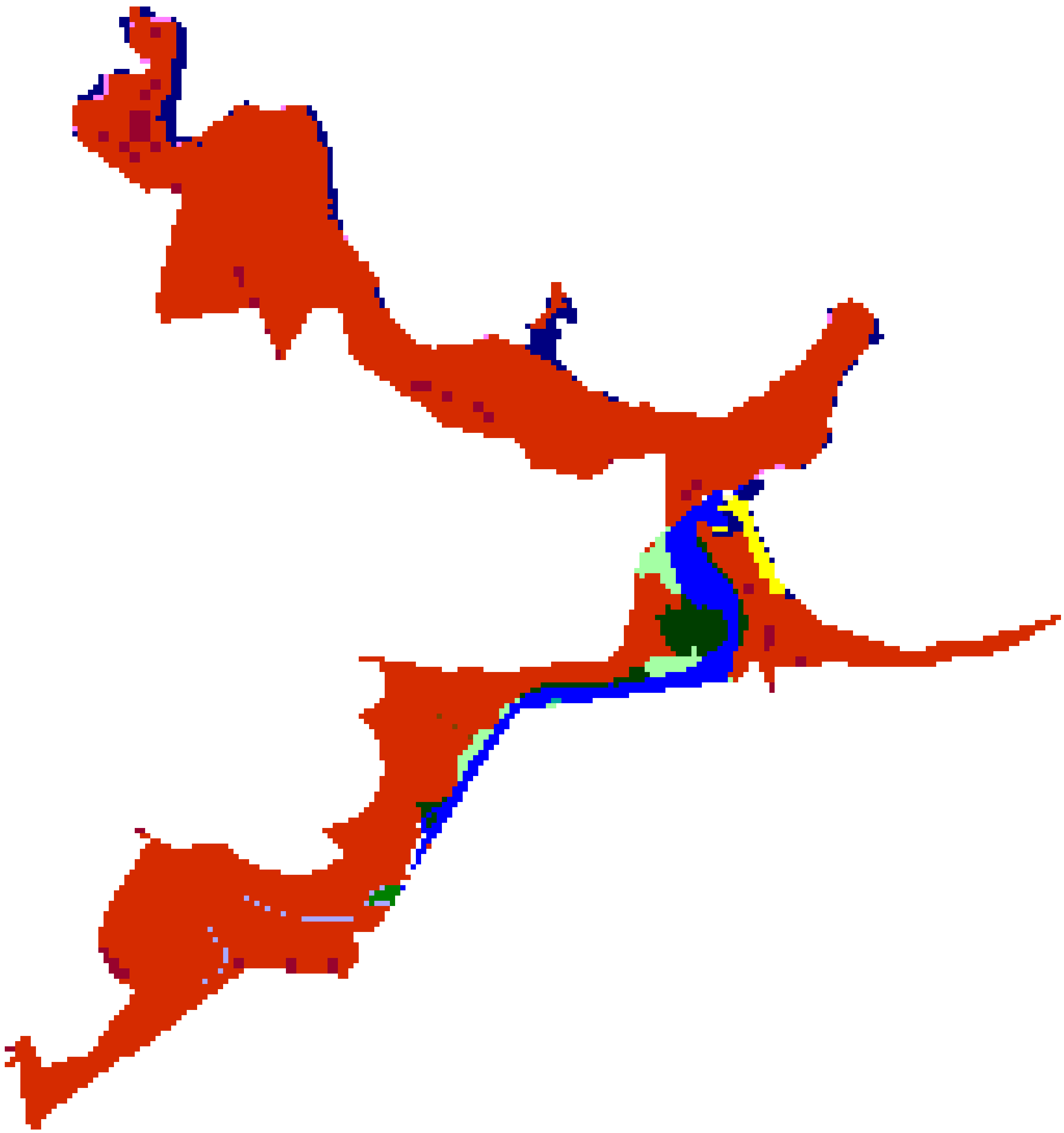
Kilauea Point NWR, Initial Condition



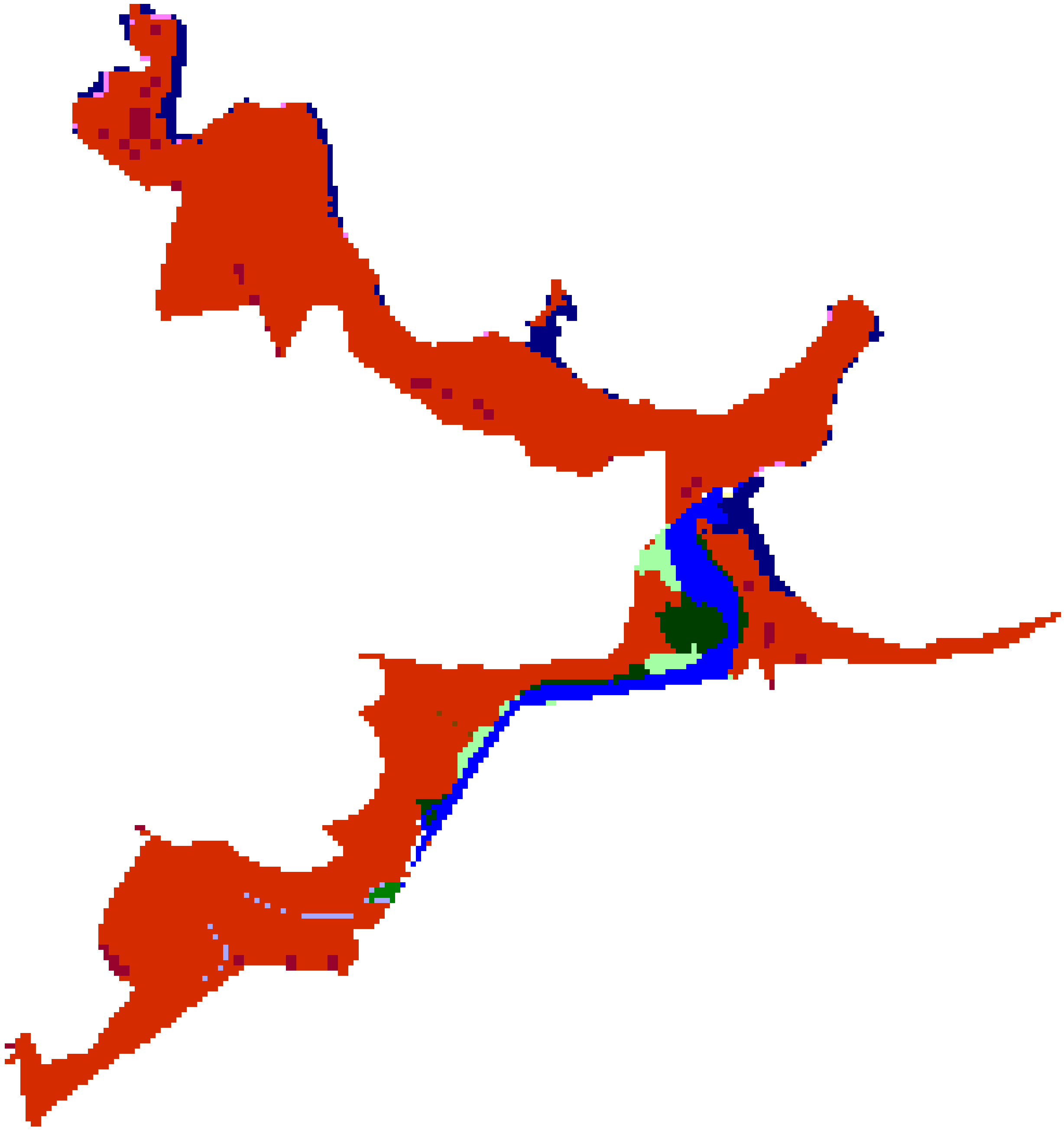
Kilauea Point NWR, 2025, Scenario A1B Maximum



Kilauea Point NWR, 2050, Scenario A1B Maximum



Kilauea Point NWR, 2075, Scenario A1B Maximum

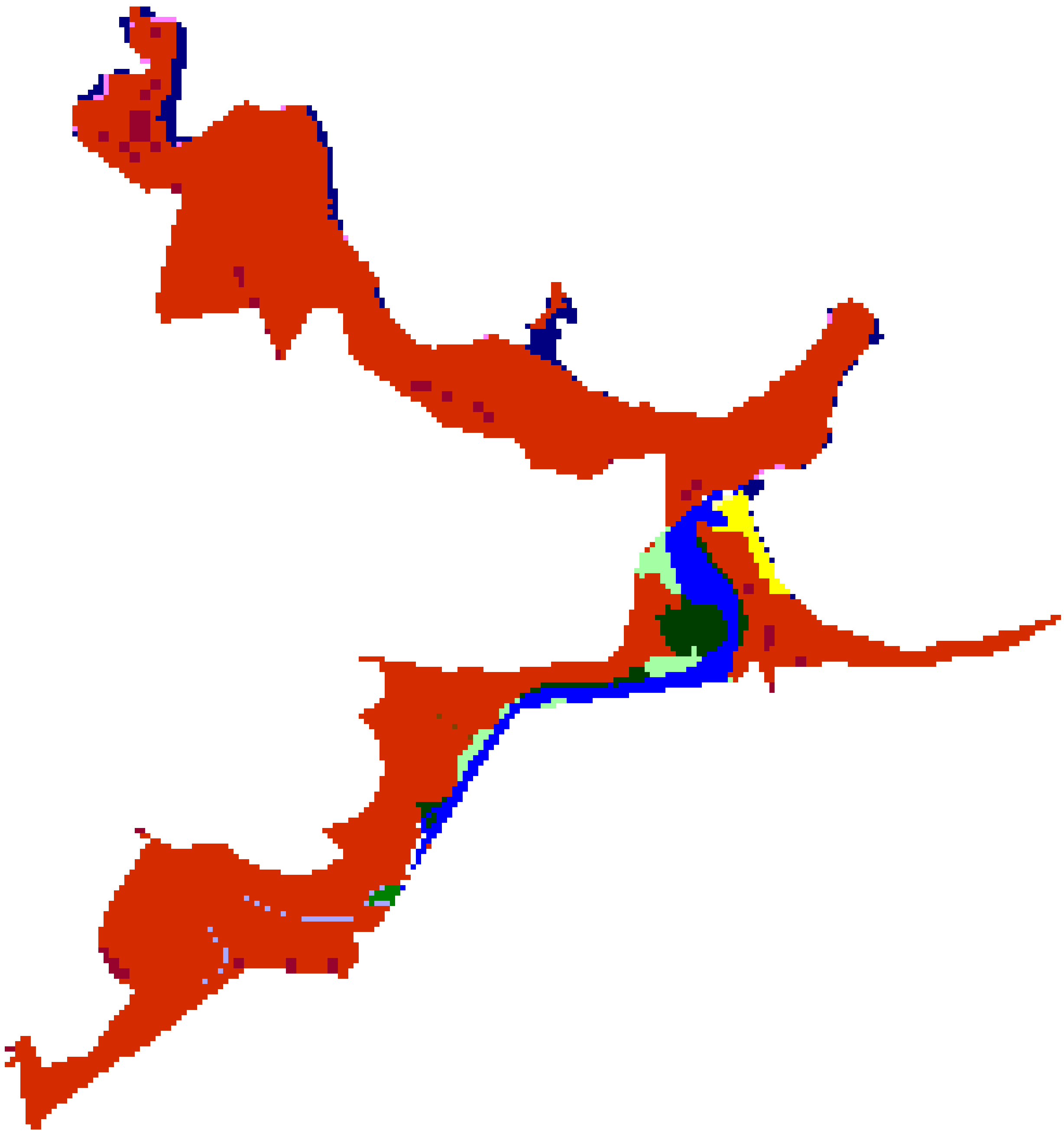


Kilauea Point NWR, 2100, Scenario A1B Maximum

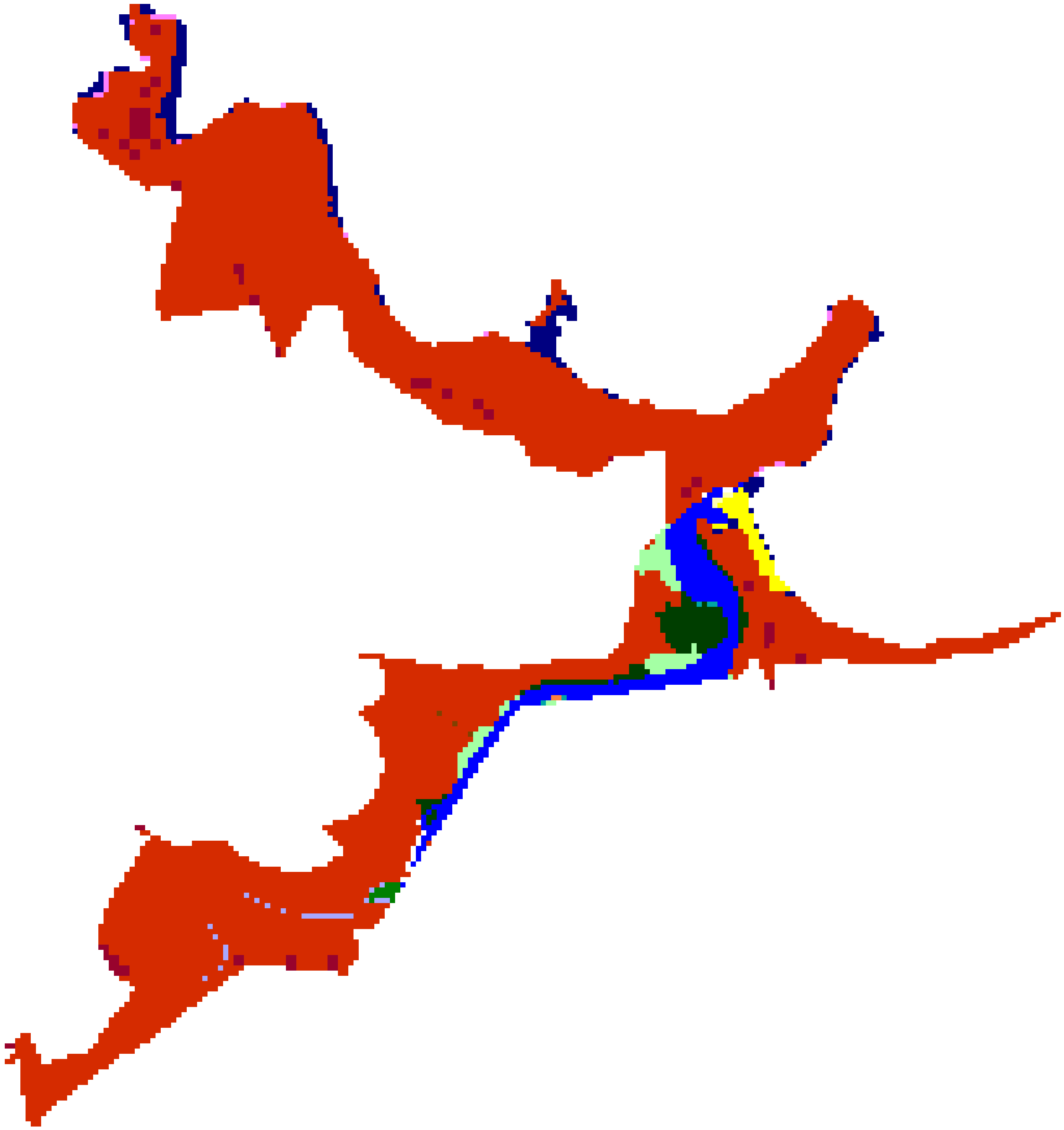
Kilauea Point Raster
1 Meter Eustatic SLR by 2100

Results in Acres

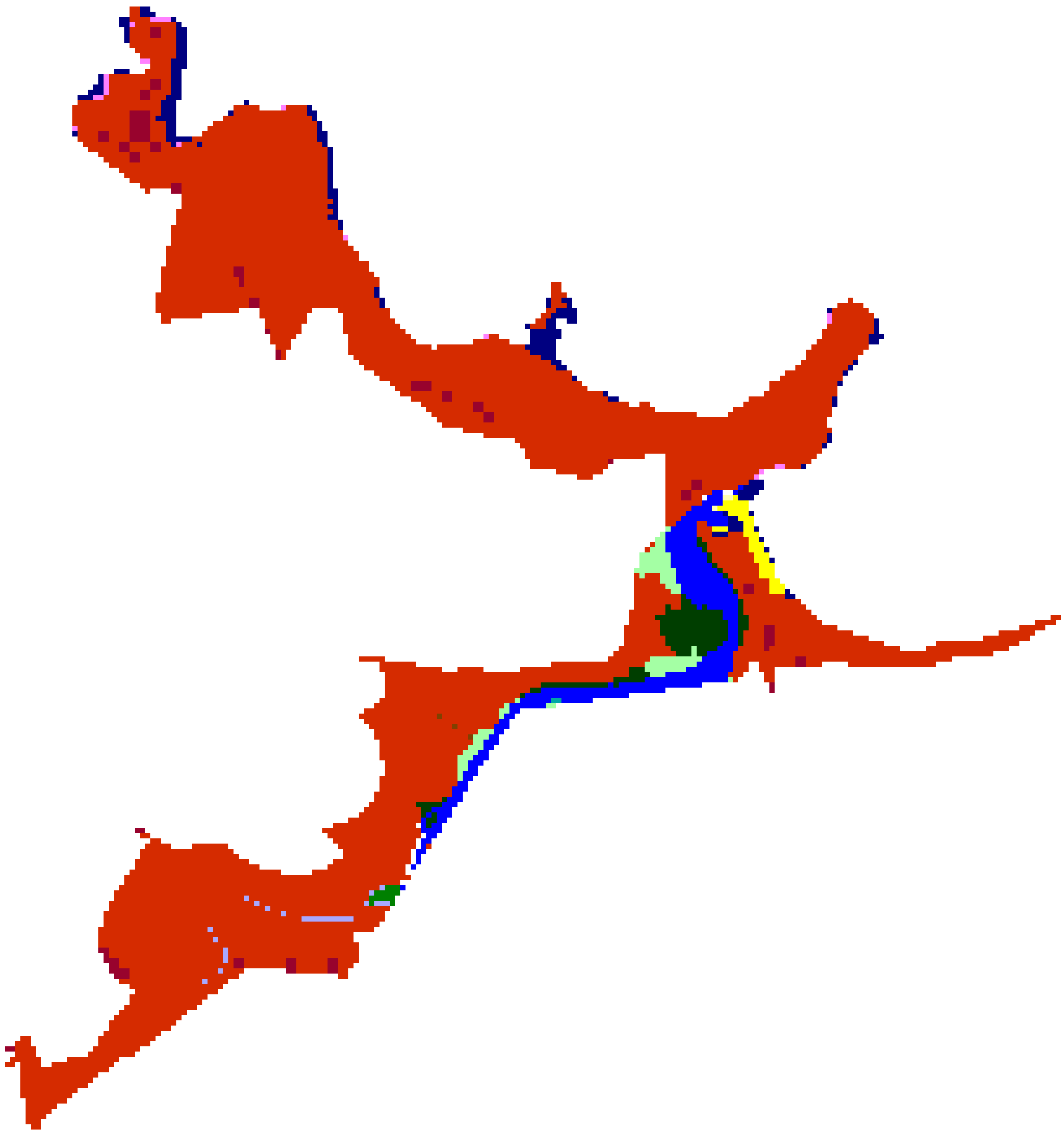
	Initial	2025	2050	2075	2100
Undeveloped Dry Land	336.1	335.0	334.8	334.6	334.2
Riverine Tidal	18.7	11.0	10.8	10.5	9.8
Tidal Swamp	10.4	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9
Developed Dry Land	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Tidal Fresh Marsh	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7
Ocean Beach	5.5	4.8	2.1	0.0	0.0
Rocky Intertidal	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7
Open Ocean	3.2	5.6	8.4	10.9	11.3
Swamp	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Inland Open Water	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Estuarine Open Water	1.0	8.8	9.4	10.2	11.0
Estuarine Beach	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Inland Shore	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Brackish Marsh	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Tidal Flat	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Saltmarsh	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Trans. Salt Marsh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total (incl. water)	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**



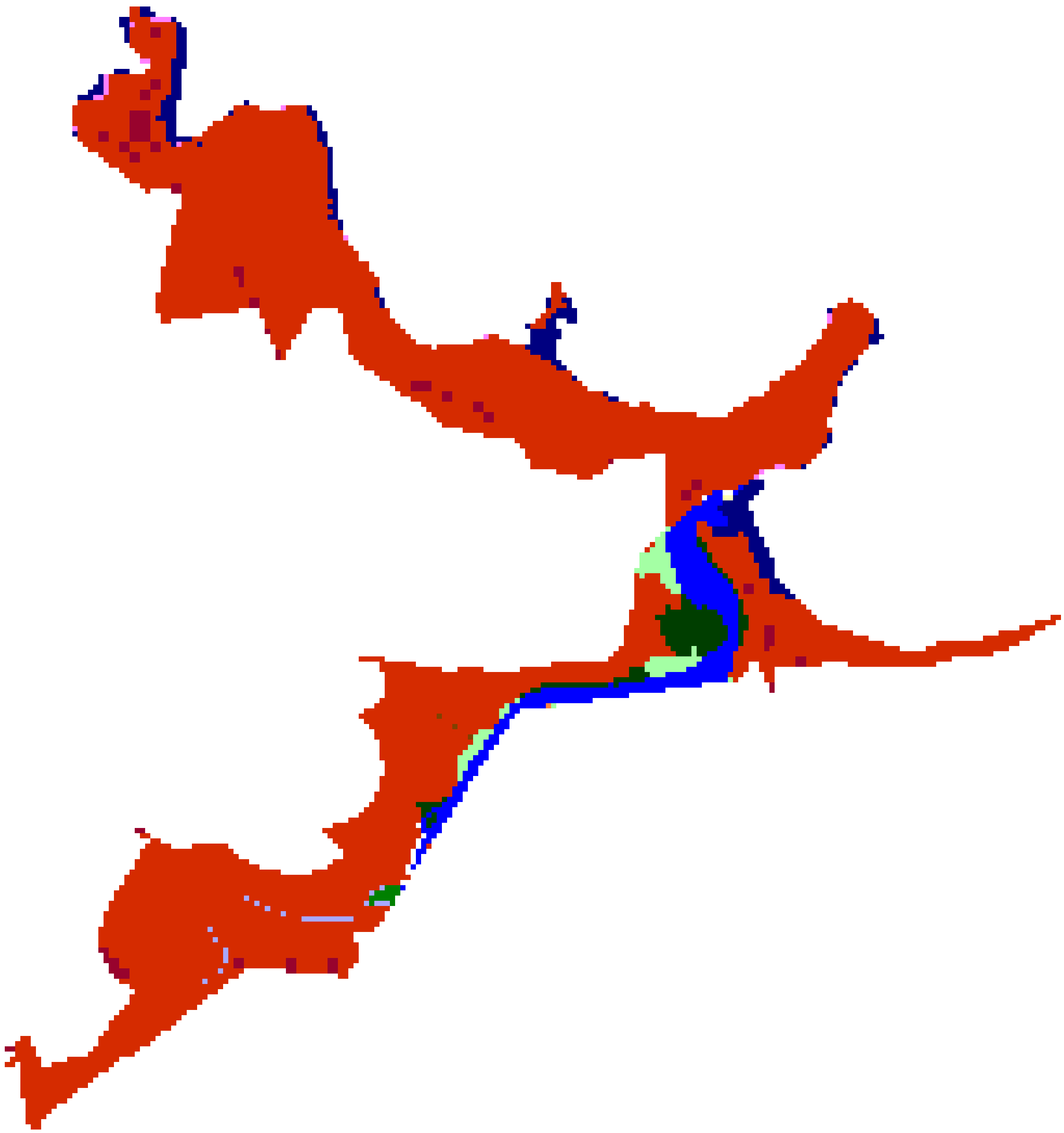
Kilauea Point NWR, Initial Condition



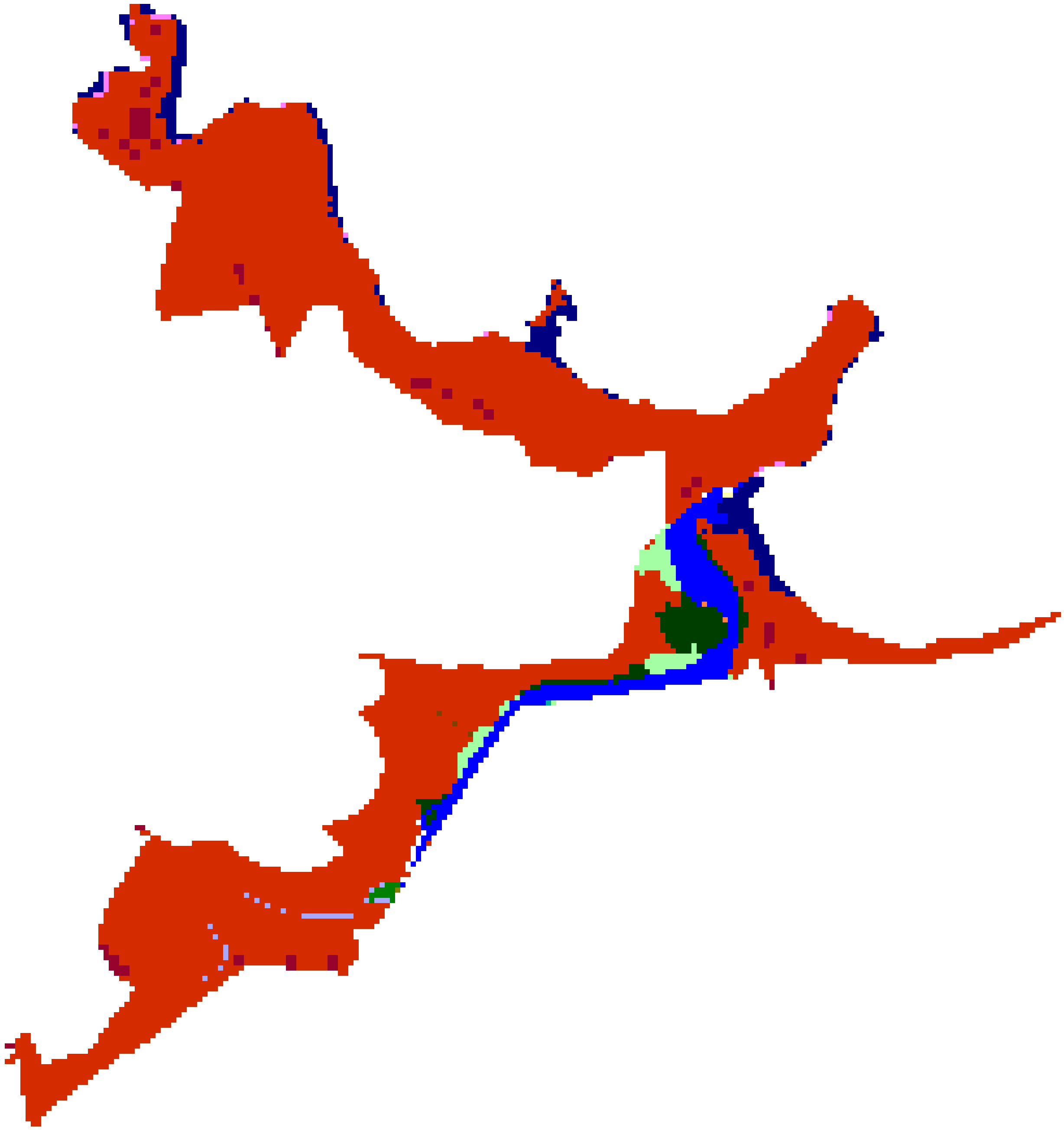
Kilauea Point NWR, 2025, 1 meter



Kilauea Point NWR, 2050, 1 meter



Kilauea Point NWR, 2075, 1 meter

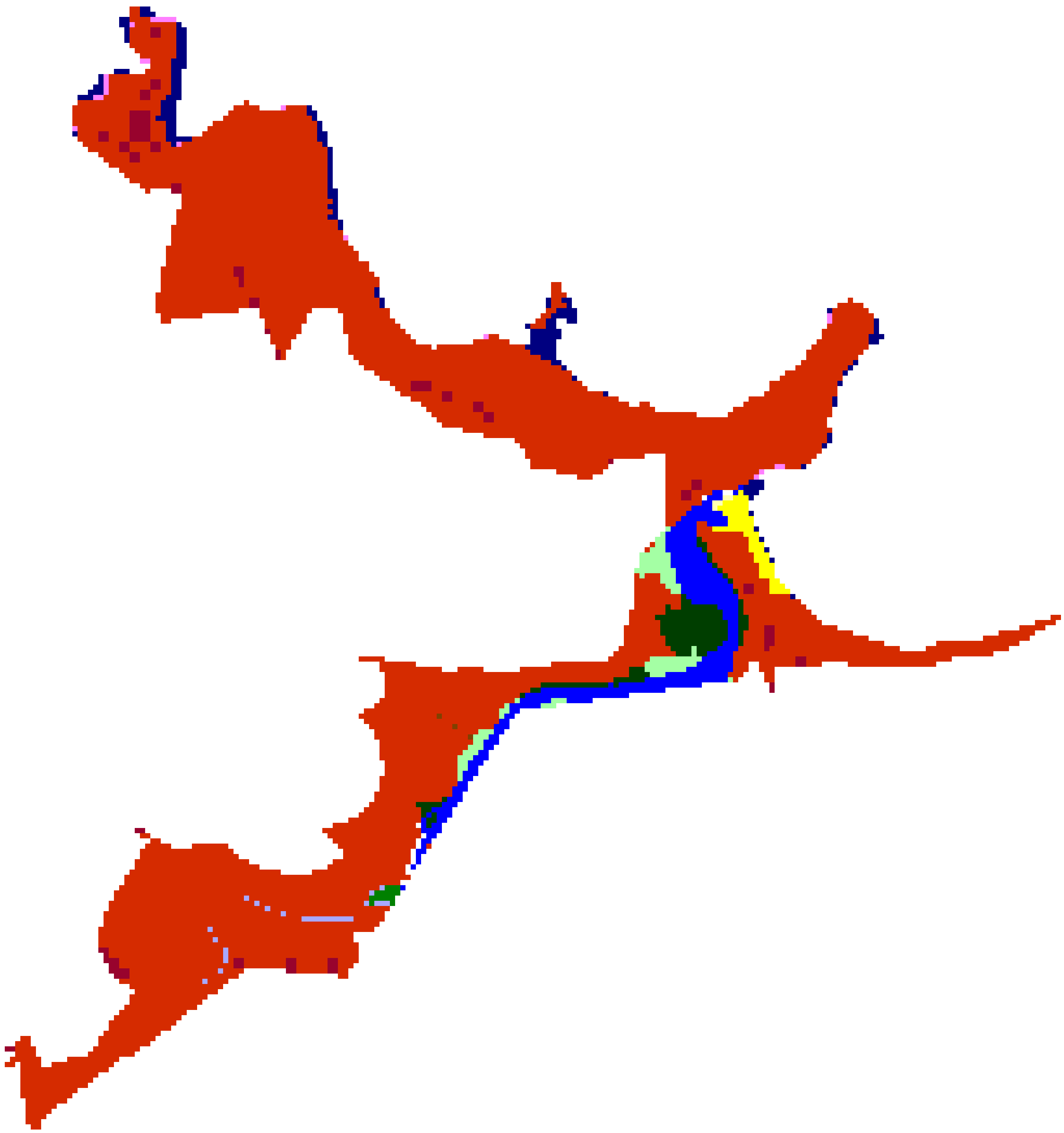


Kilauea Point NWR, 2100, 1 meter

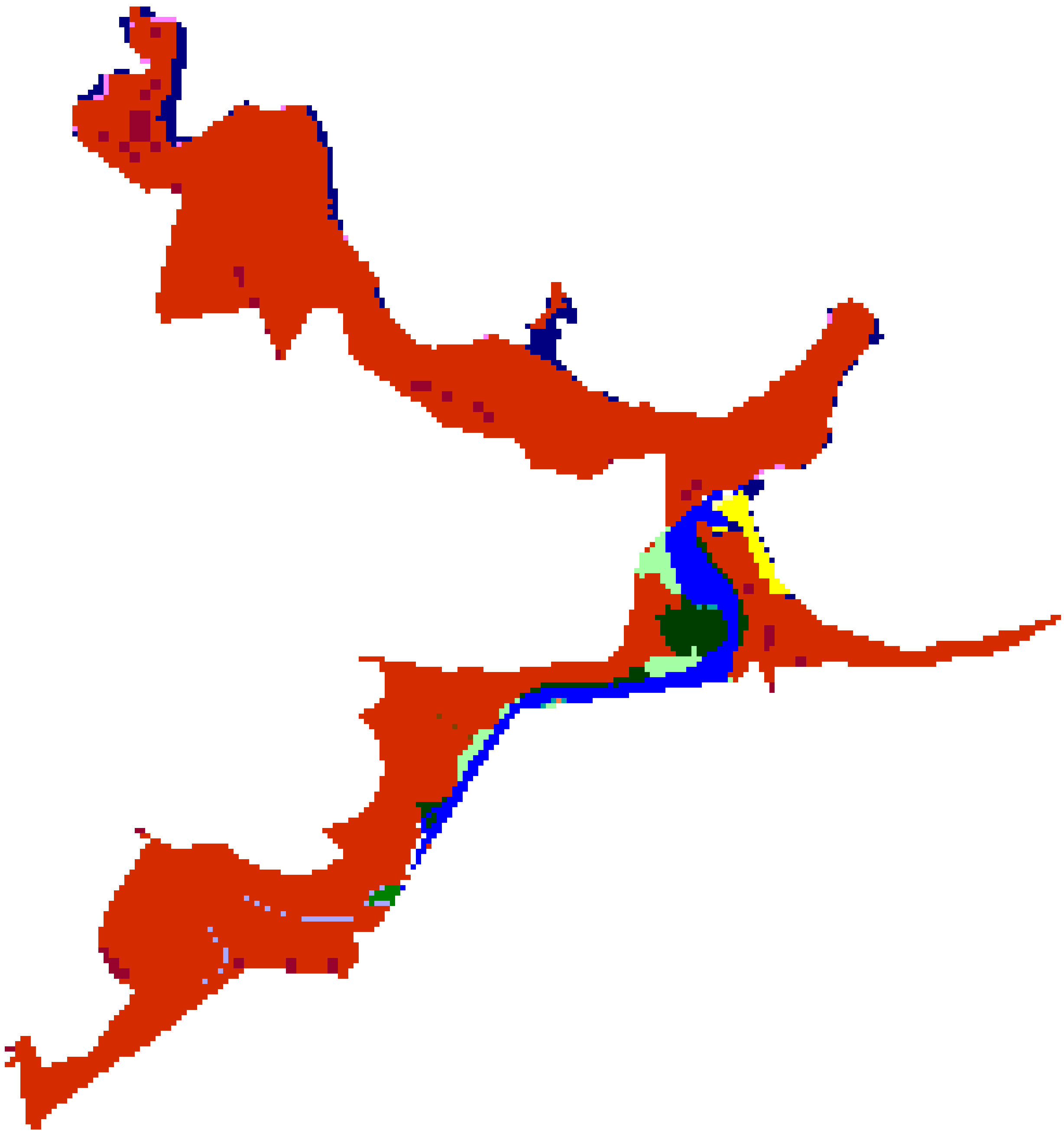
Kilauea Point Raster
1.5 Meters Eustatic SLR by 2100

Results in Acres

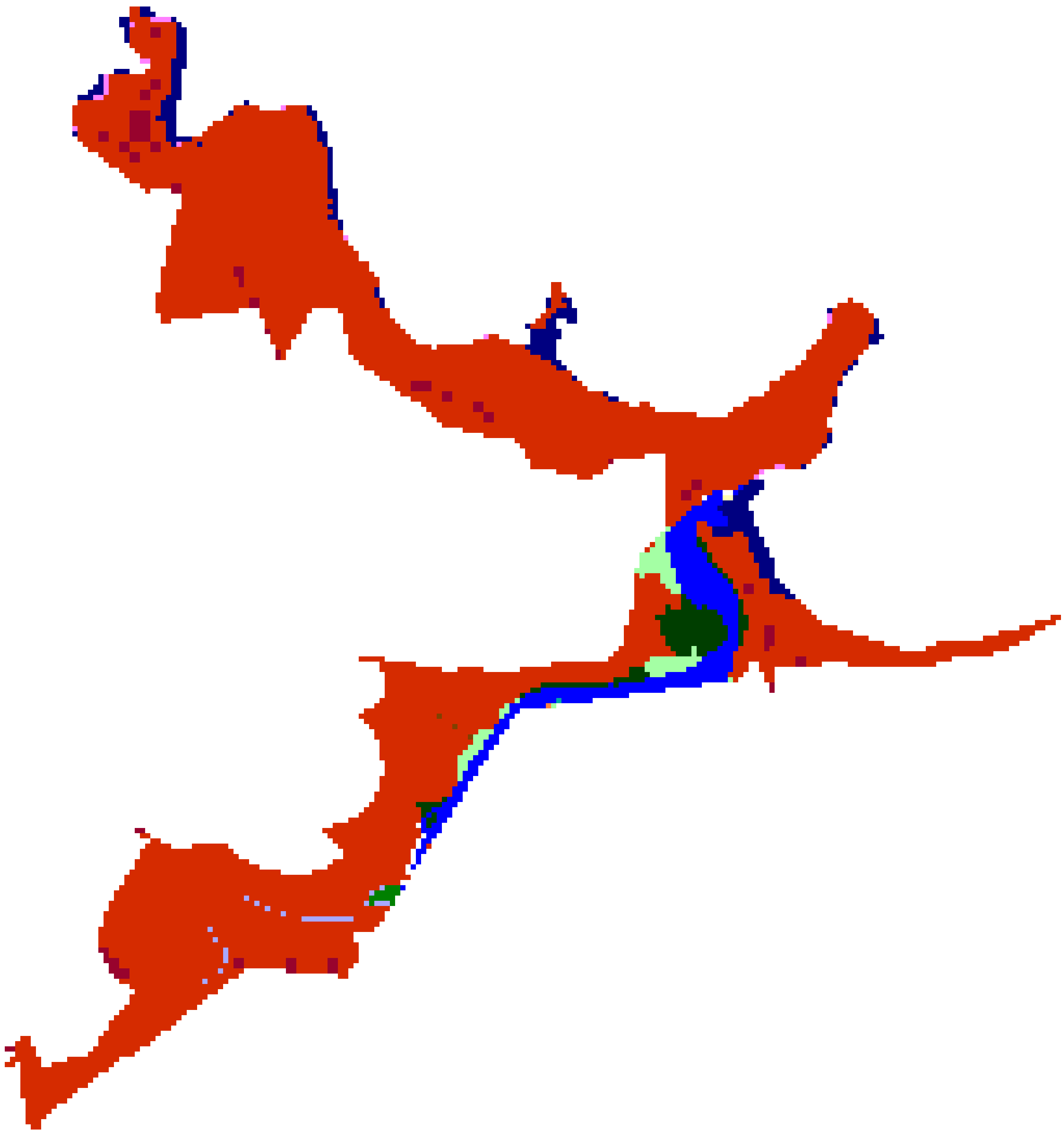
	Initial	2025	2050	2075	2100
Undeveloped Dry Land	336.1	335.0	334.7	334.2	333.6
Riverine Tidal	18.7	11.0	10.6	9.9	9.0
Tidal Swamp	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.7
Developed Dry Land	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Tidal Fresh Marsh	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3
Ocean Beach	5.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rocky Intertidal	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6
Open Ocean	3.2	6.7	10.8	11.3	12.0
Swamp	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Inland Open Water	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Estuarine Open Water	1.0	8.9	9.9	10.9	12.0
Estuarine Beach	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inland Shore	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Brackish Marsh	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
Tidal Flat	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Saltmarsh	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7
Trans. Salt Marsh	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total (incl. water)	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**



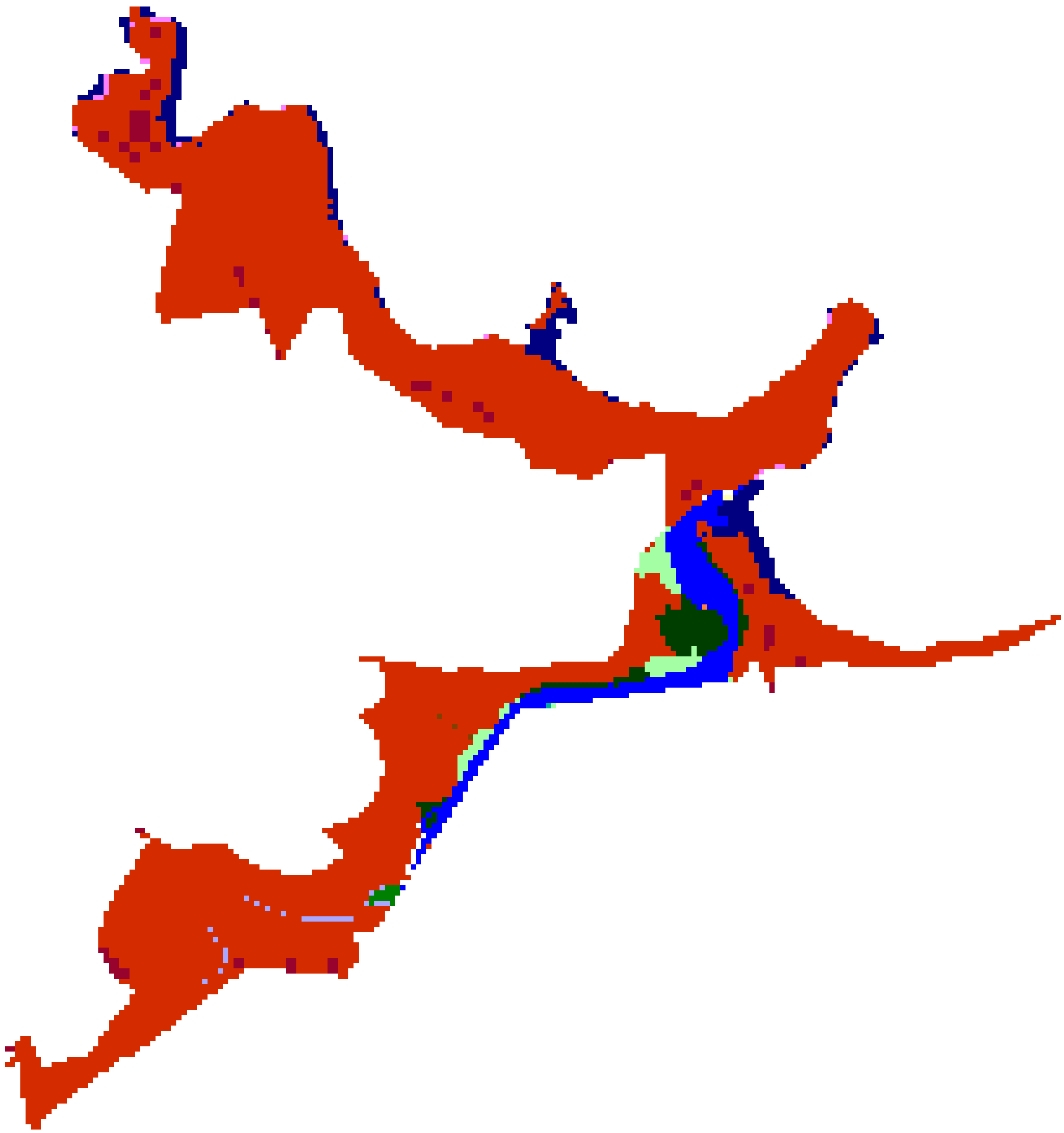
Kilauea Point NWR, Initial Condition



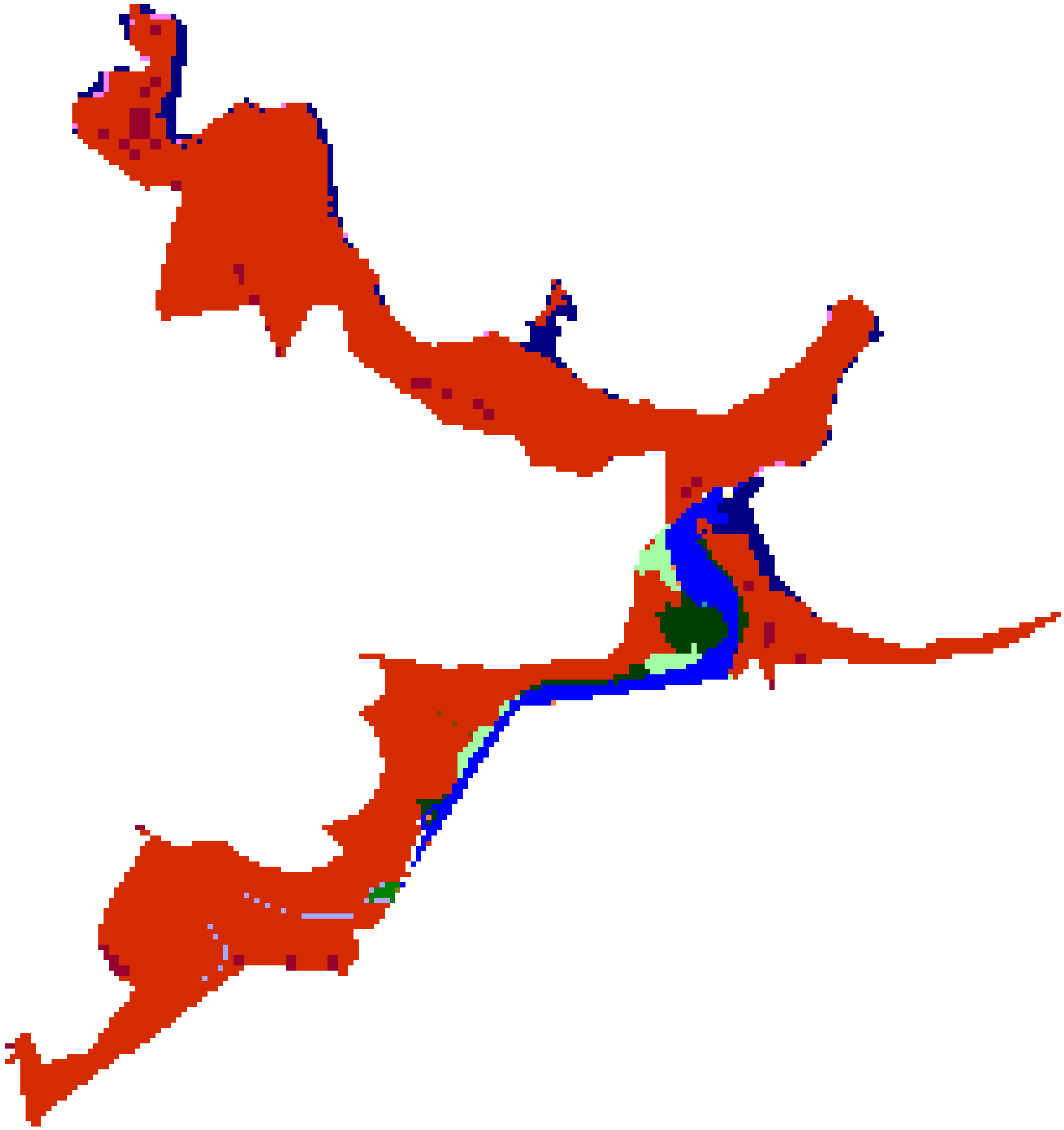
Kilauea Point NWR, 2025, 1.5 meter



Kilauea Point NWR, 2050, 1.5 meter



Kilauea Point NWR, 2075, 1.5 meter

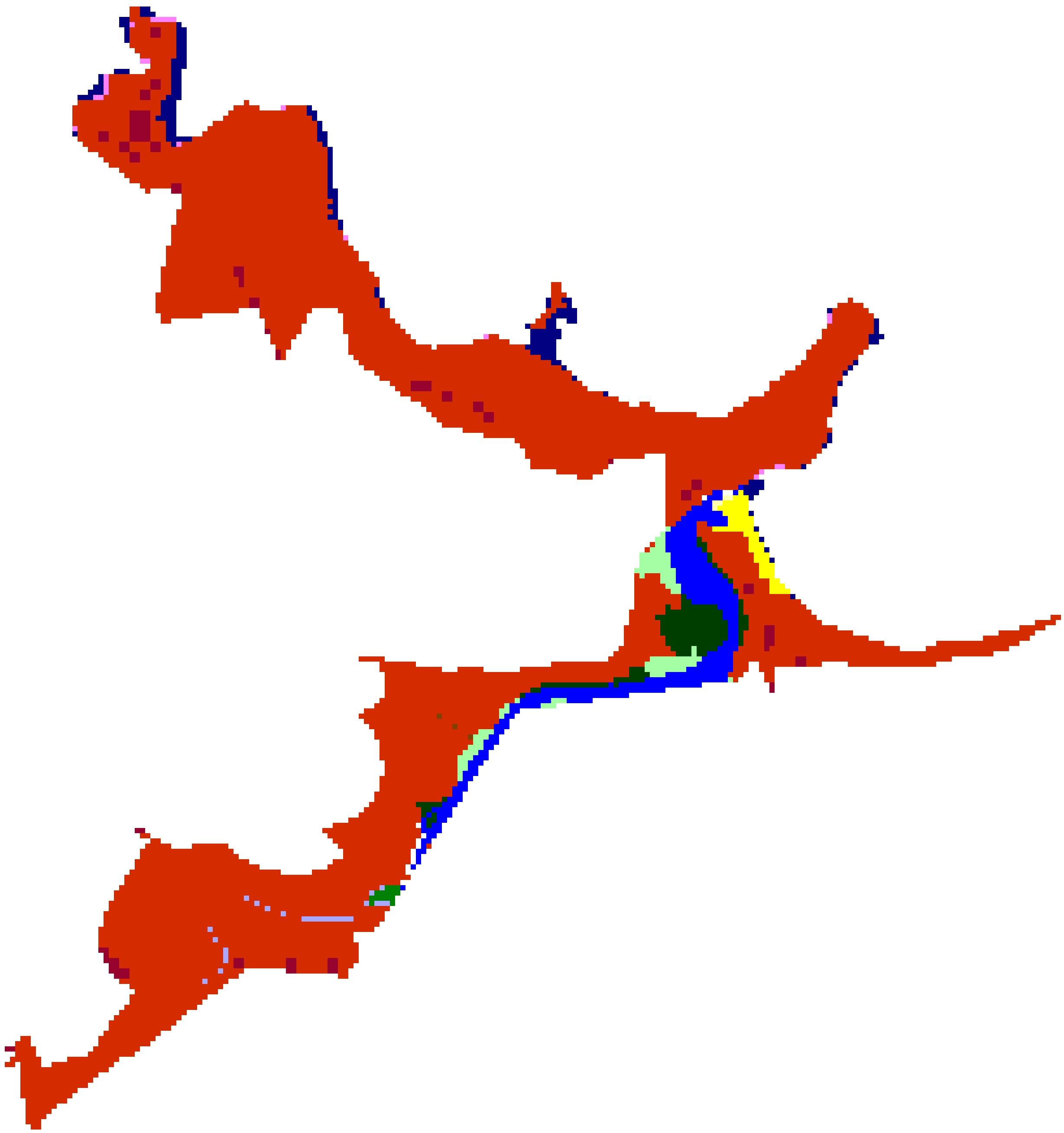


Kilauea Point NWR, 2100, 1.5 meter

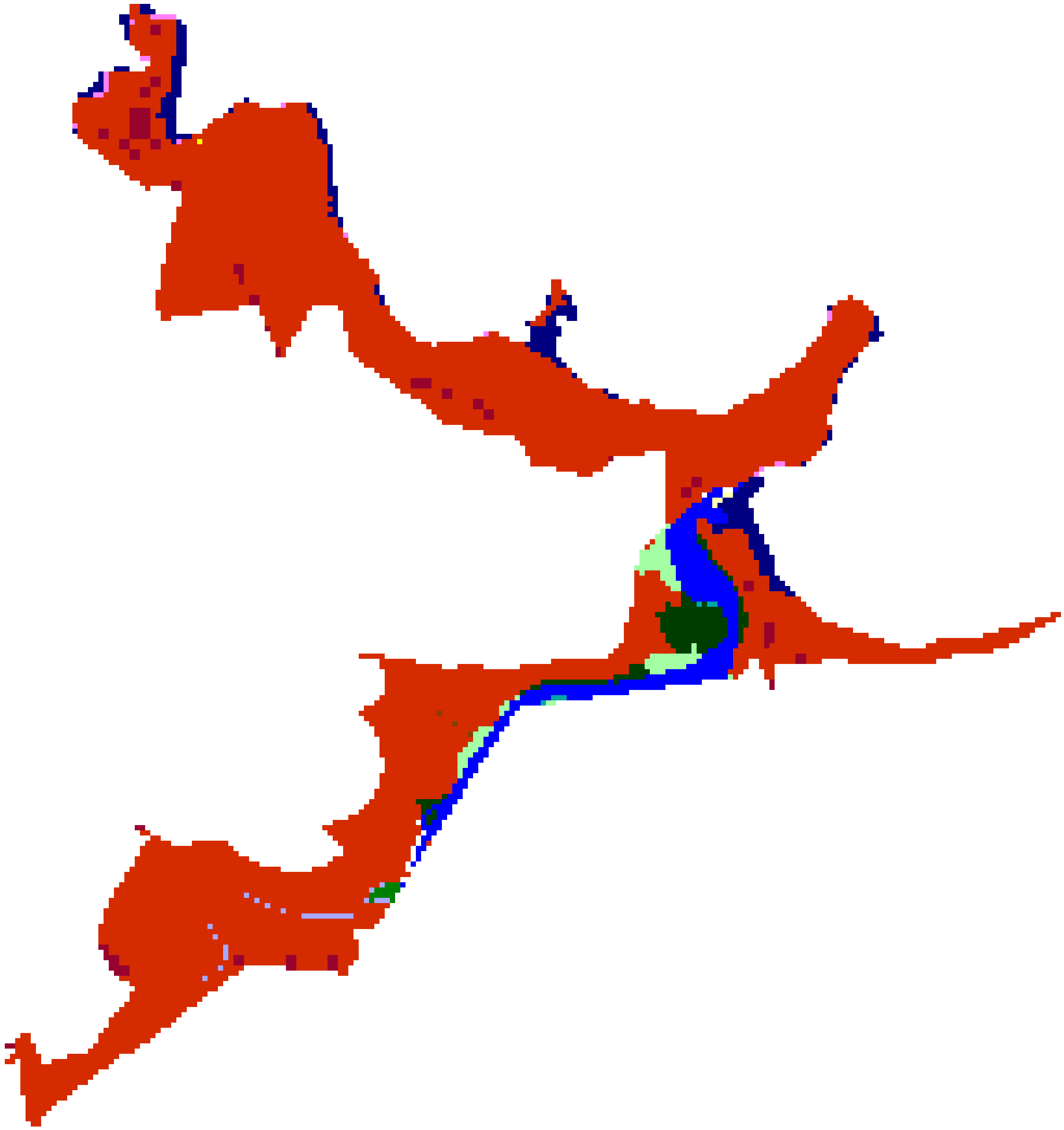
Kilauea Point Raster
2 Meters Eustatic SLR by 2100

Results in Acres

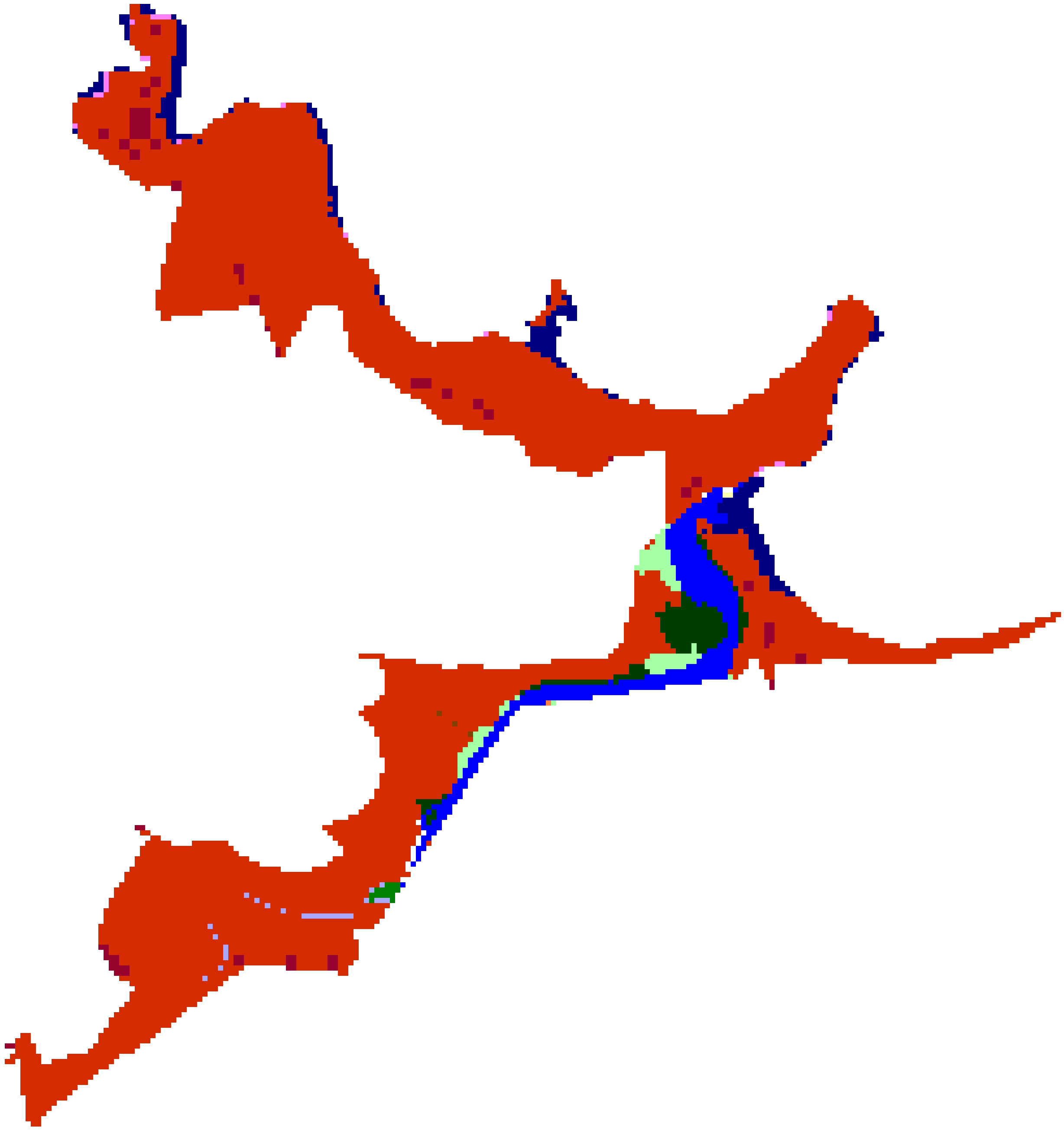
	Initial	2025	2050	2075	2100
Undeveloped Dry Land	336.1	334.9	334.5	333.8	332.2
Riverine Tidal	18.7	10.9	10.5	9.4	8.5
Tidal Swamp	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.5
Developed Dry Land	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Tidal Fresh Marsh	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.3	5.7
Ocean Beach	5.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Rocky Intertidal	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5
Open Ocean	3.2	8.4	11.0	11.8	12.7
Swamp	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Inland Open Water	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Estuarine Open Water	1.0	9.0	10.1	11.5	12.7
Estuarine Beach	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inland Shore	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Brackish Marsh	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9
Tidal Flat	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Saltmarsh	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.8
Trans. Salt Marsh	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total (incl. water)	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**	**401.6**



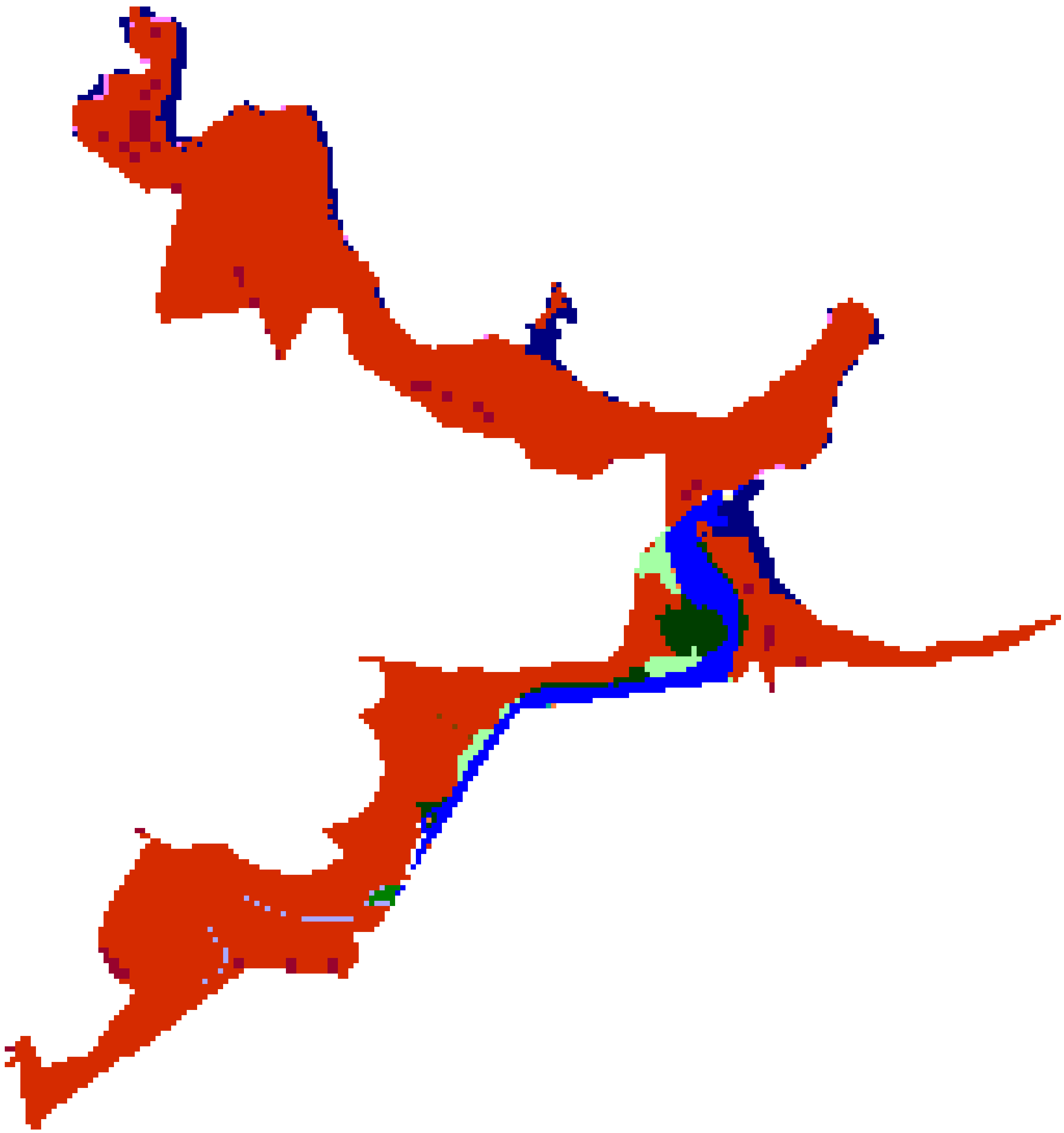
Kilauea Point NWR, Initial Condition



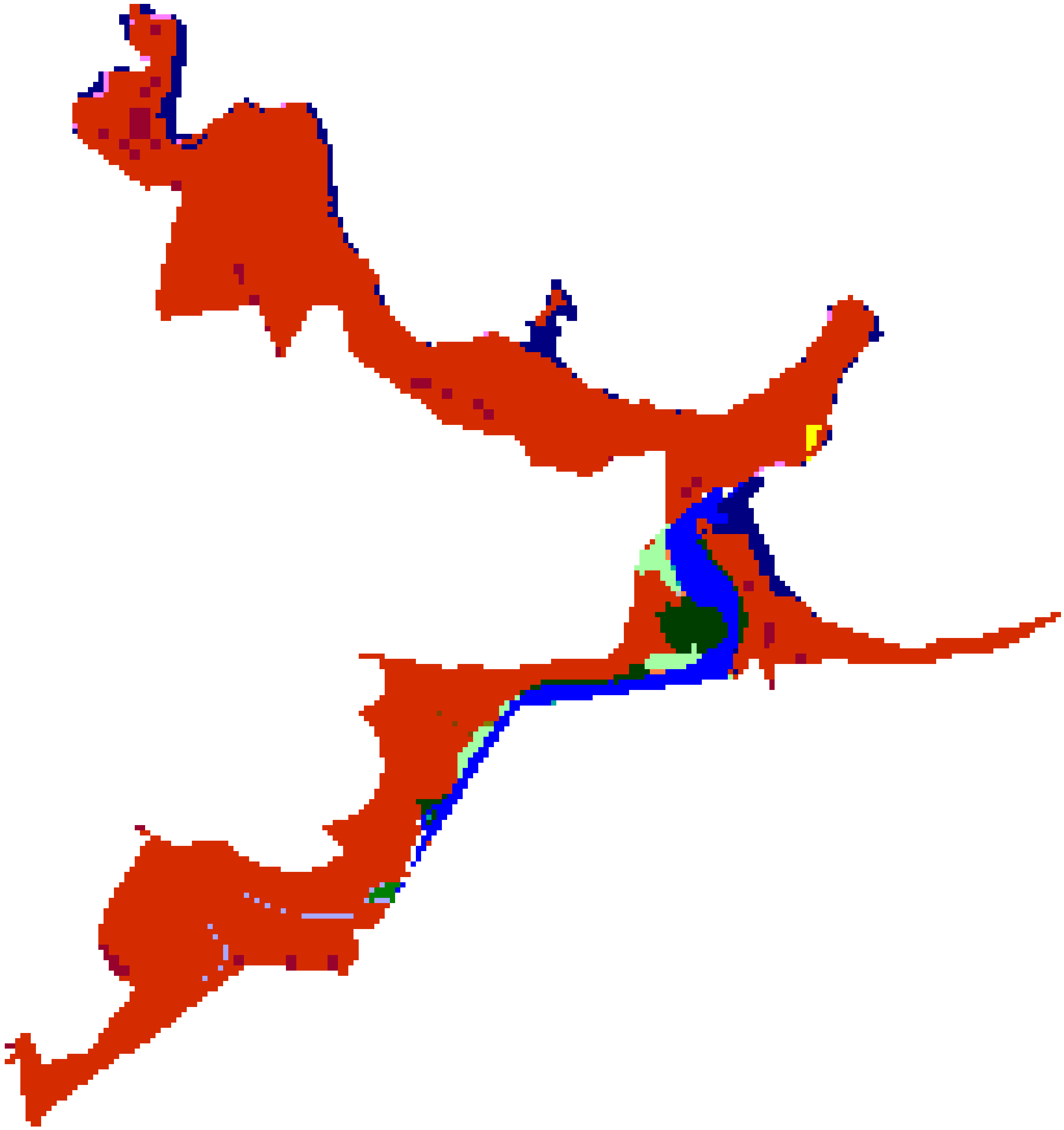
Kilauea Point NWR, 2025, 2 meters



Kilauea Point NWR, 2050, 2 meters



Kilauea Point NWR, 2075, 2 meters



Kilauea Point NWR, 2100, 2 meters

Discussion

Since Kilauea Point NWR consists mostly of high elevation dry land, predicted sea level rise has little impact on much of the refuge. Tidal fresh marshes at this site are expected to sustain some losses throughout the range of SLR scenarios run.

As mentioned above, the tide range at this site is uncertain due to a lack of site-specific data. Moving up the Kilauea Stream tide range may be reduced. Additionally, there were no site-specific or even regional data regarding tidal fresh marsh accretion rates, making results more uncertain for this category.

The SLAMM model does predict extensive loss of ocean beaches under SLR scenarios of 0.69 meters by 2100 and above. Unlike estuarine beaches, within SLAMM *ocean* beach erosion is predicted on the basis of the Bruun rule whereby horizontal beach recession is 100 times the relative change in sea level. This rate of beach erosion is considerably uncertain, however. Beach erosion is a highly spatially localized and ephemeral process. Therefore, SLAMM loss rates for ocean beach should be considered a best estimate based on a fairly simple "rule of thumb."

Although the land-cover data (NWI map) was produced recently, according to recent satellite photos there may be some horizontal uncertainty in these data. As illustrated in Figure 4, there is a 30 meters shift between the NWI and recent satellite photos available from Google Earth. This may be primarily uncertainty in Google Earth image rendering, however, as the Digital Elevation Map and the NWI coverage seem to line up much more precisely (Figure 5).

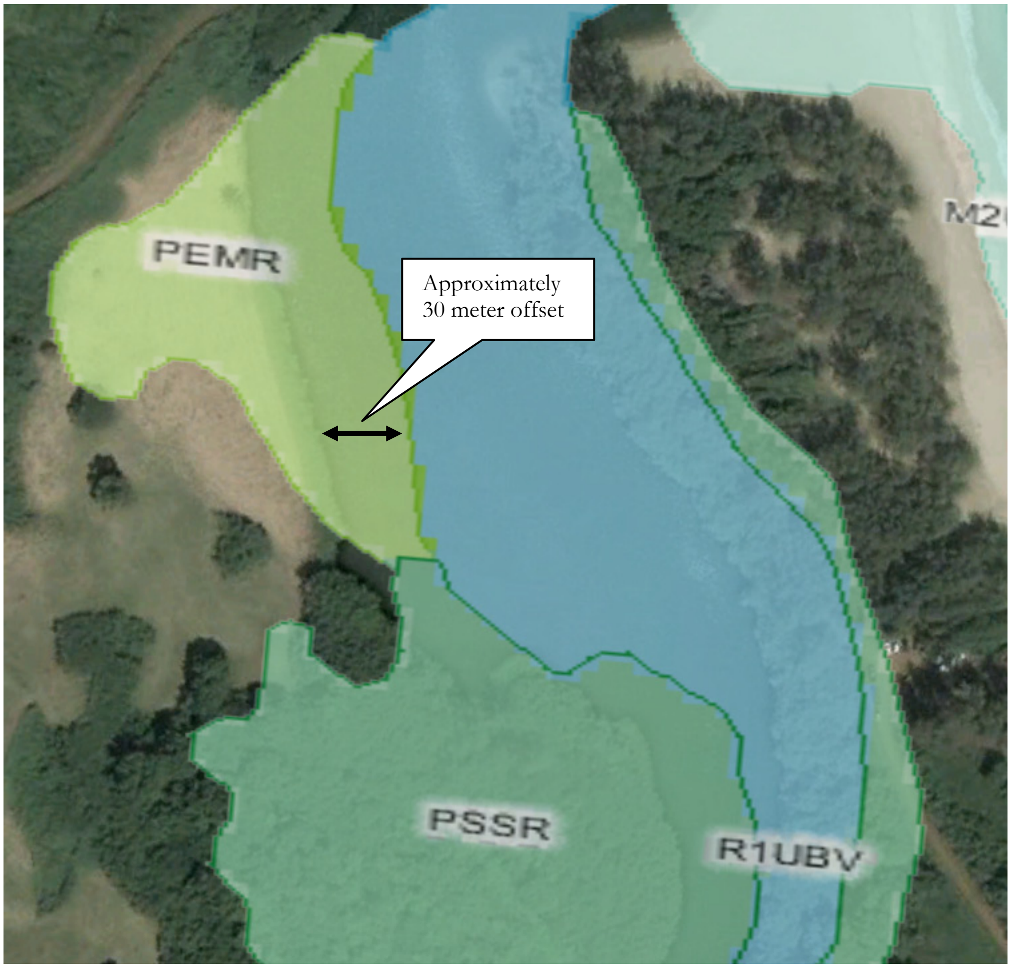


Figure 3: Shifting between NWI and DEM data layers.

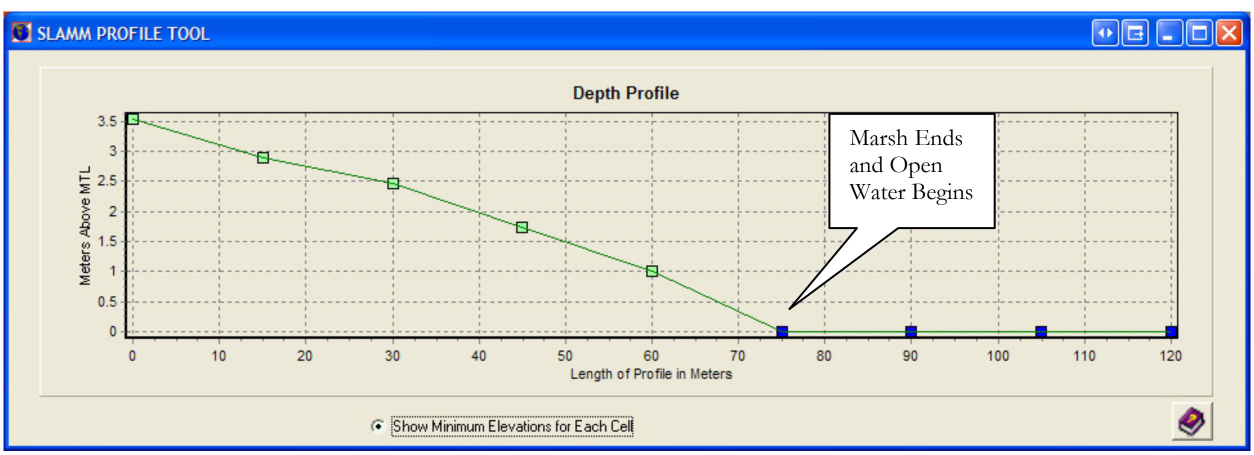


Figure 4: Tidal Fresh Marsh to Water Boundary Appears Precisely Demarcated by DEM

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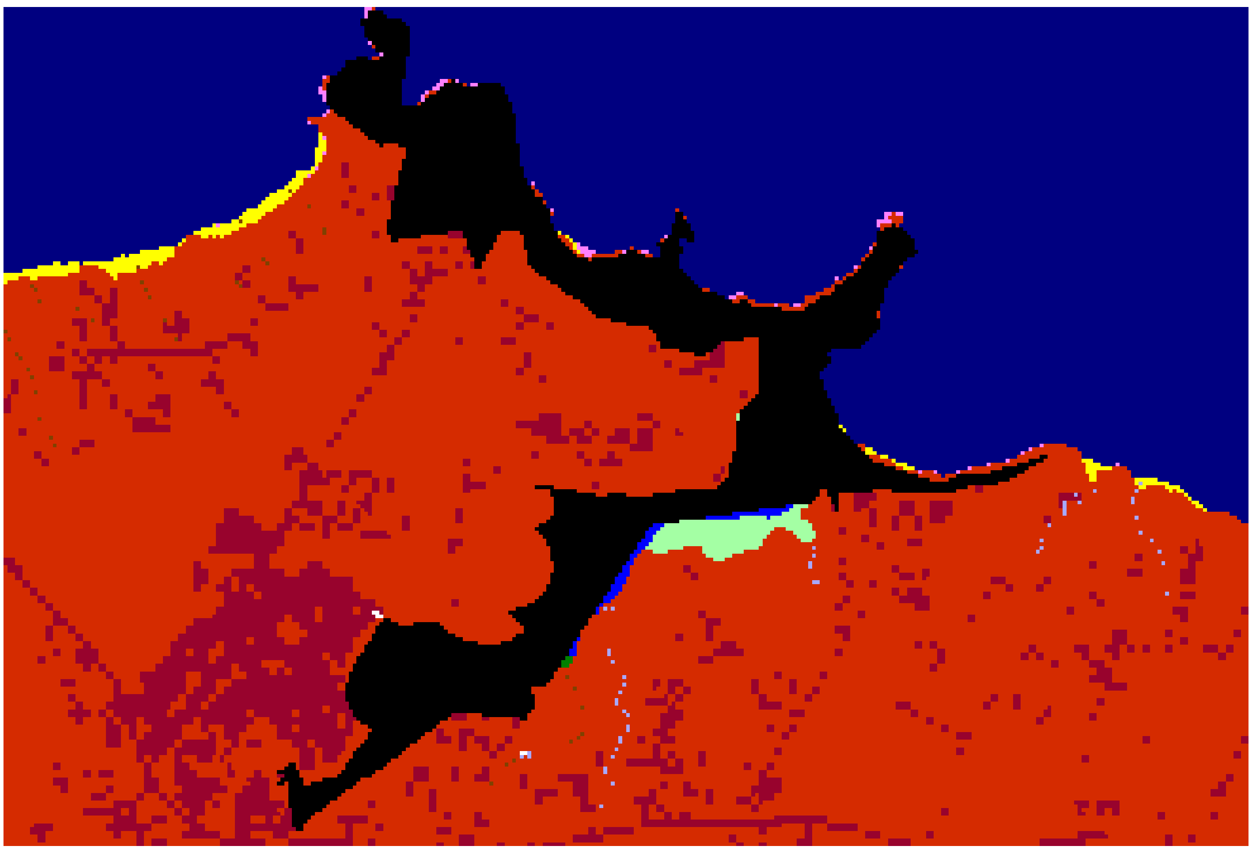
Appendix A: Contextual Results

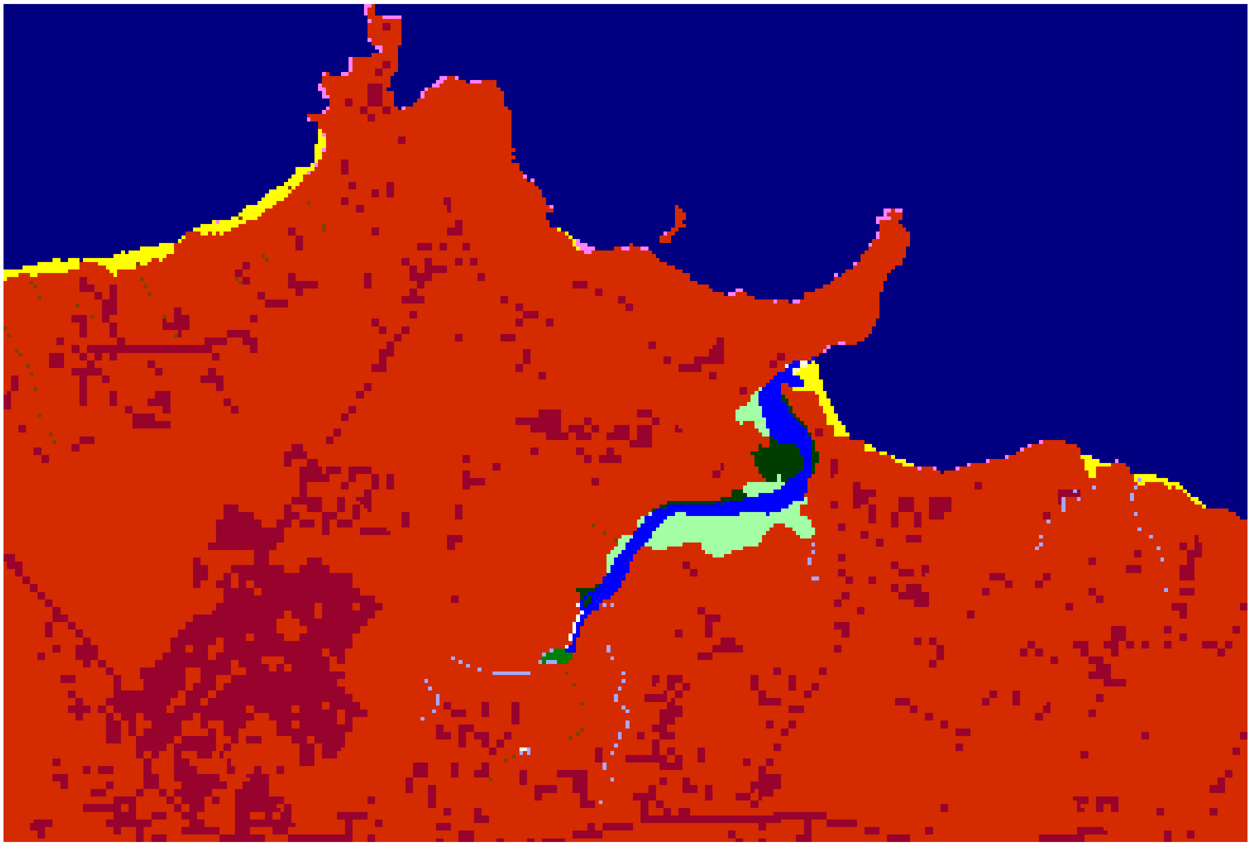
The SLAMM model does take into account the context of the surrounding lands or open water when calculating effects. For example, erosion rates are calculated based on the maximum fetch (wave action) which is estimated by assessing contiguous open water to a given marsh cell. Another example is that inundated dry lands will convert to marshes or ocean beach depending on their proximity to open ocean.

For this reason, an area larger than the boundaries of the USFWS refuge was modeled. These results maps are presented here with the following caveats:

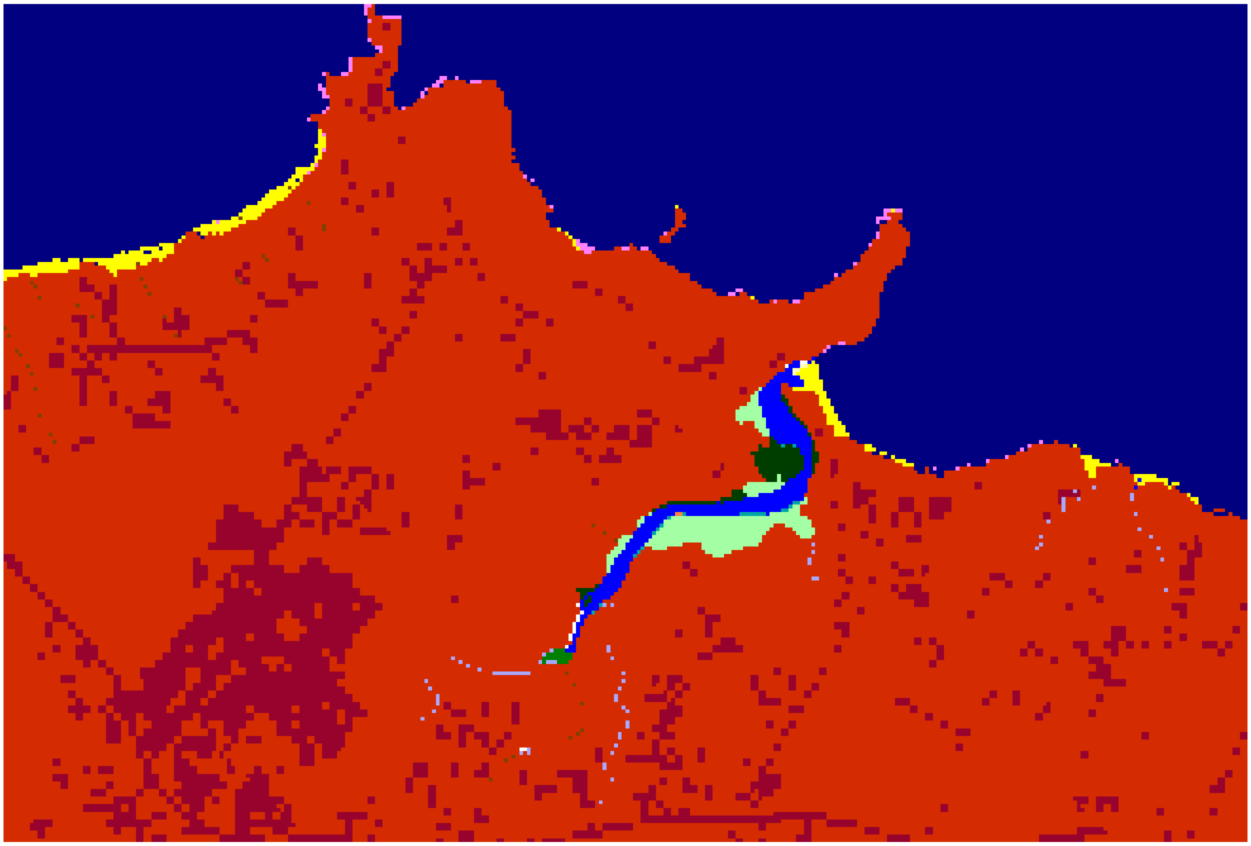
- Results were closely examined (quality assurance) within USFWS refuges but not closely examined for the larger region.
- Site-specific parameters for the model were derived for USFWS refuges whenever possible and may not be regionally applicable.
- Especially in areas where dikes are present, an effort was made to assess the probable location and effects of dikes for USFWS refuges, but this effort was not made for surrounding areas.



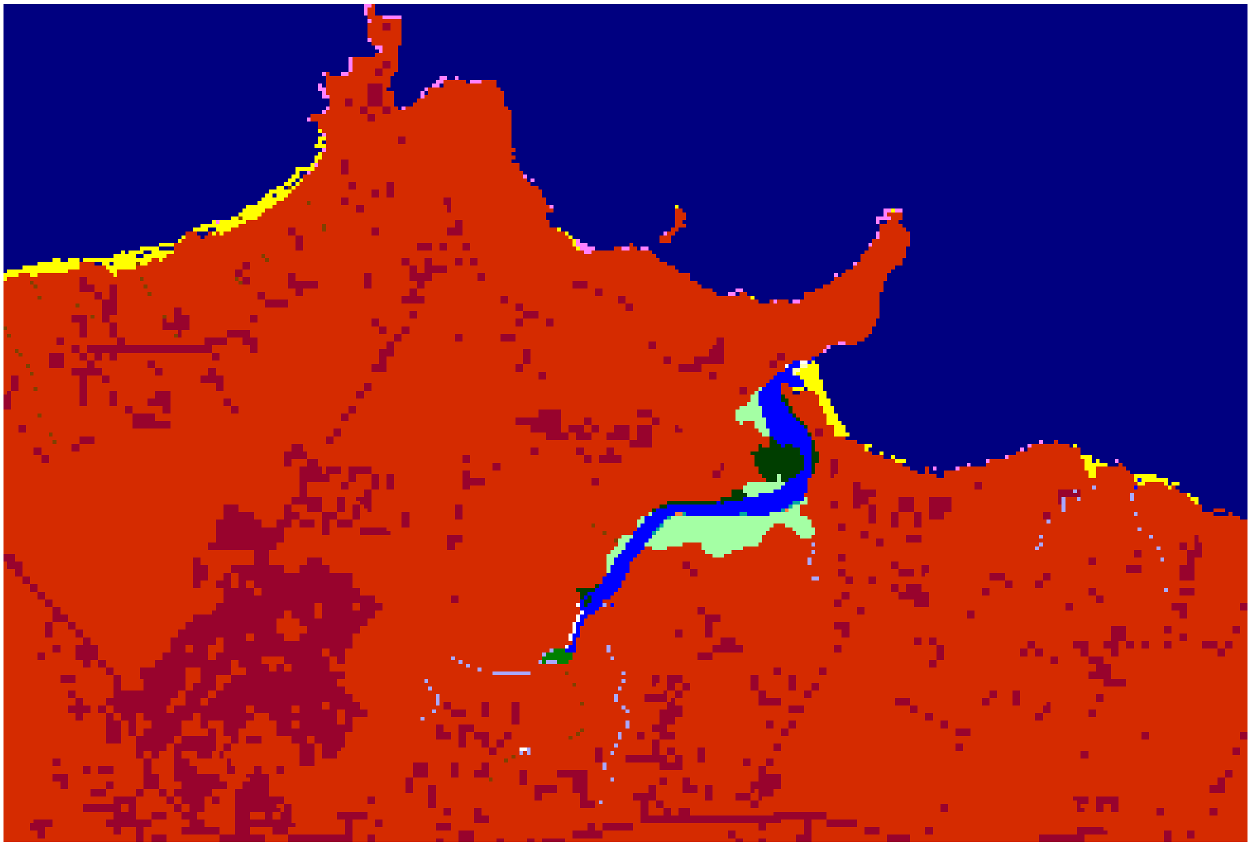
Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge within simulation context (black).



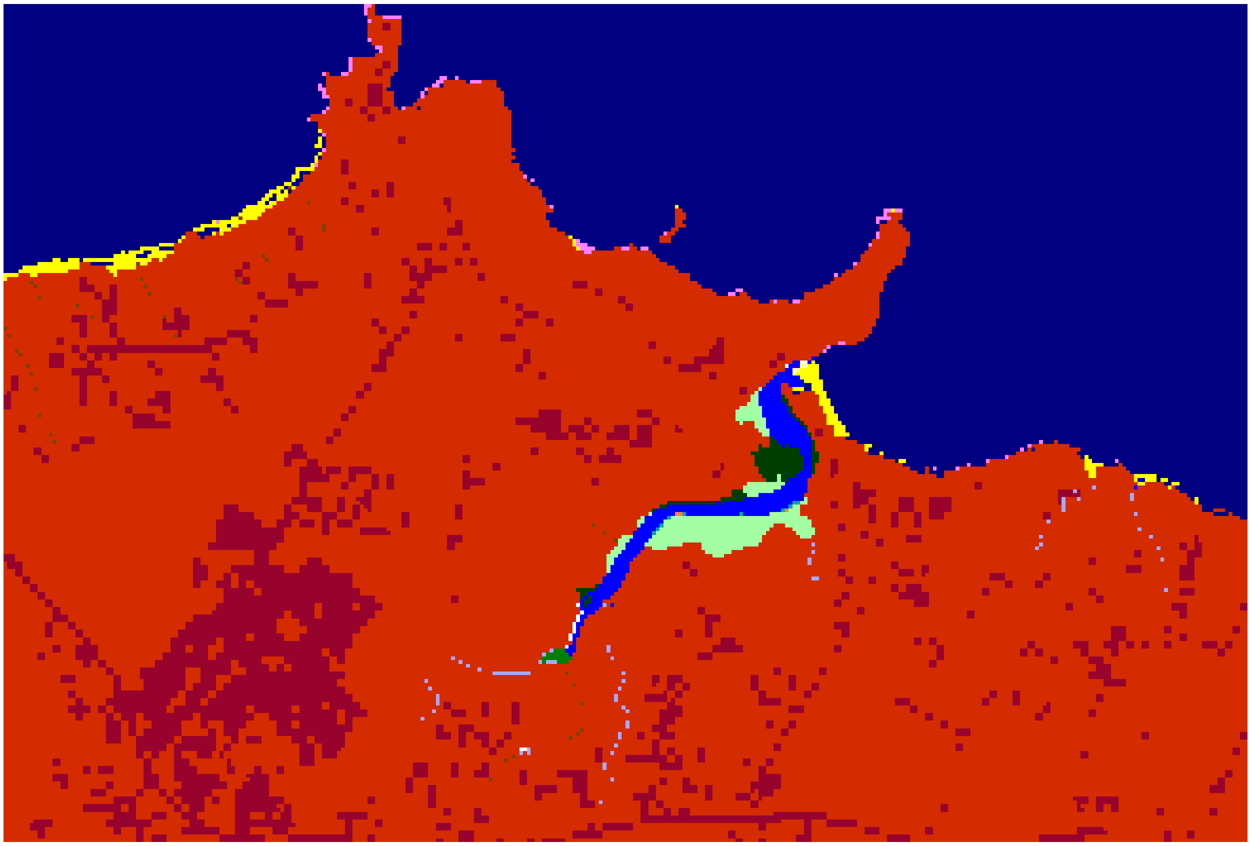
Kilauea Point Context, Initial Condition



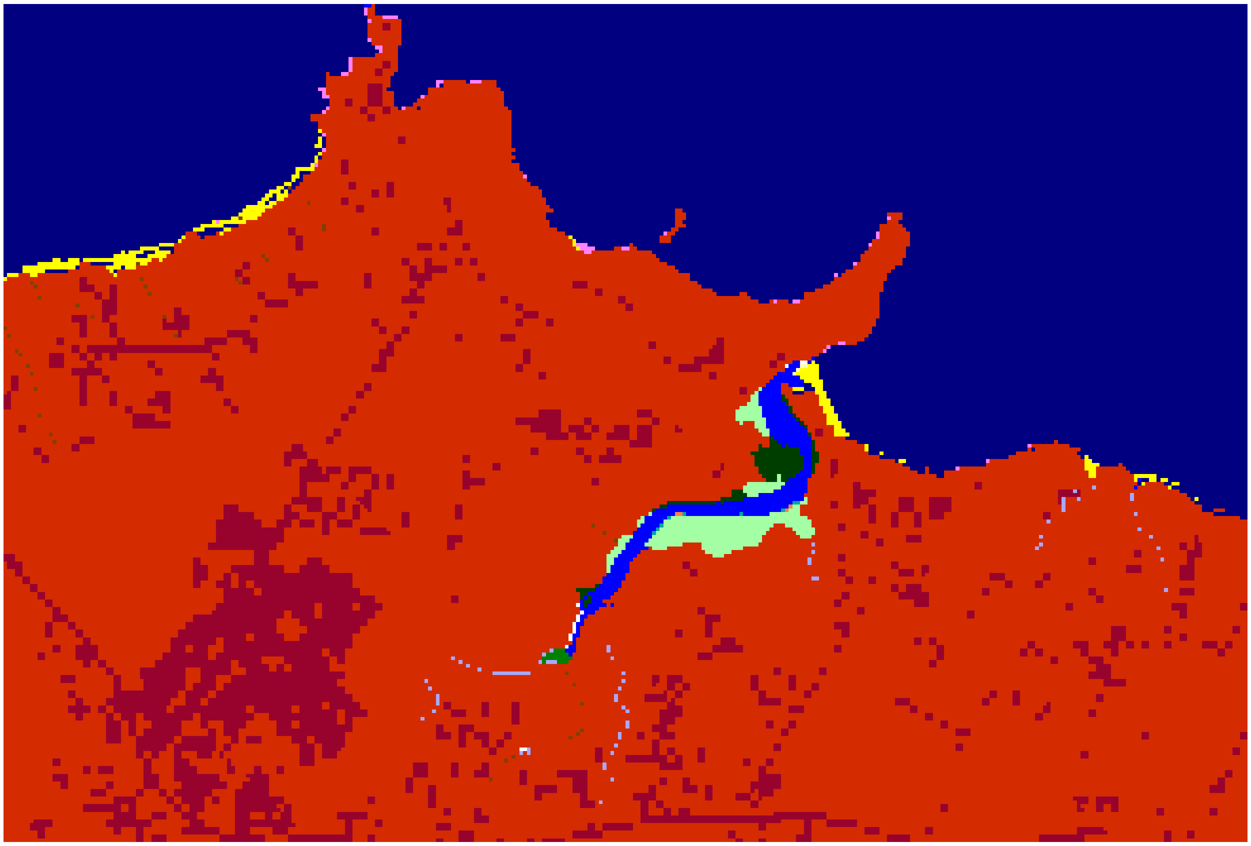
Kilauea Point Context, 2025, Scenario A1B Mean



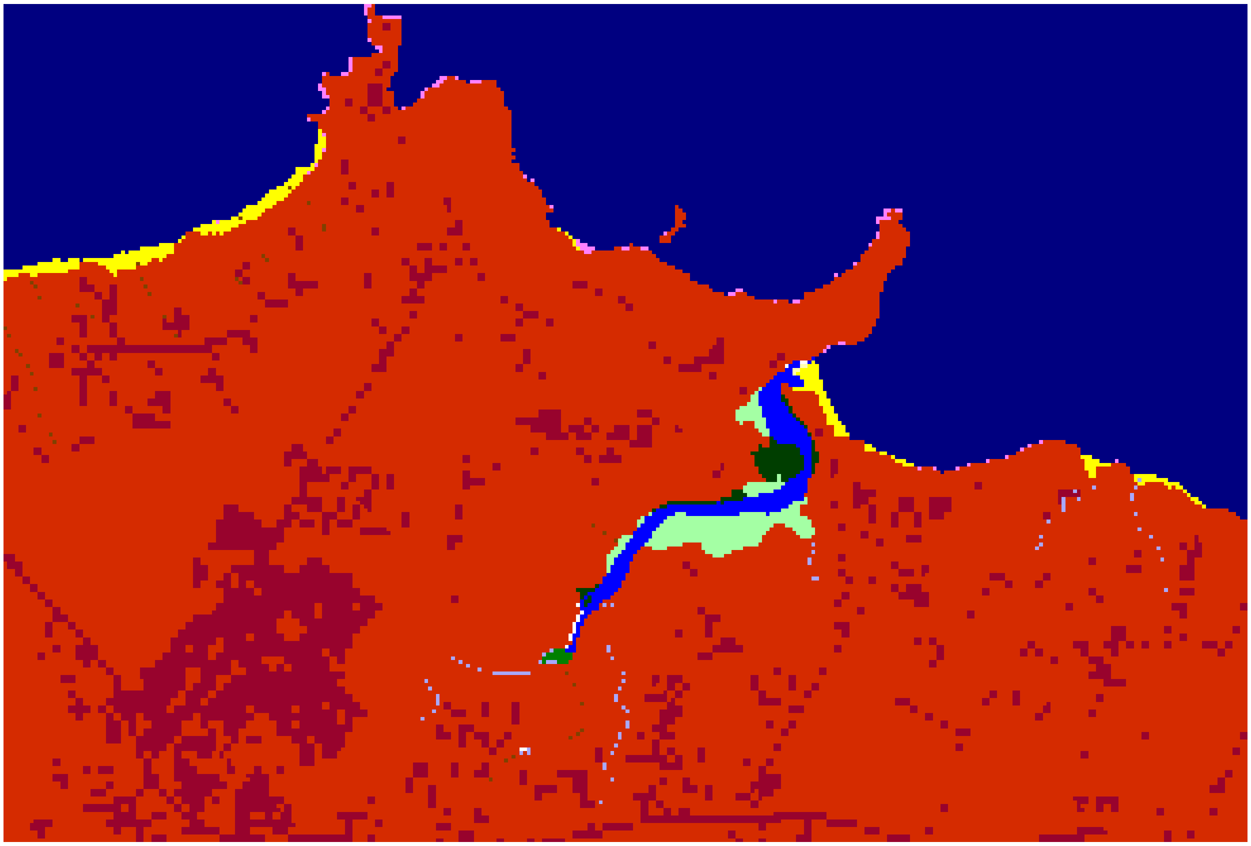
Kilauea Point Context, 2050, Scenario A1B Mean



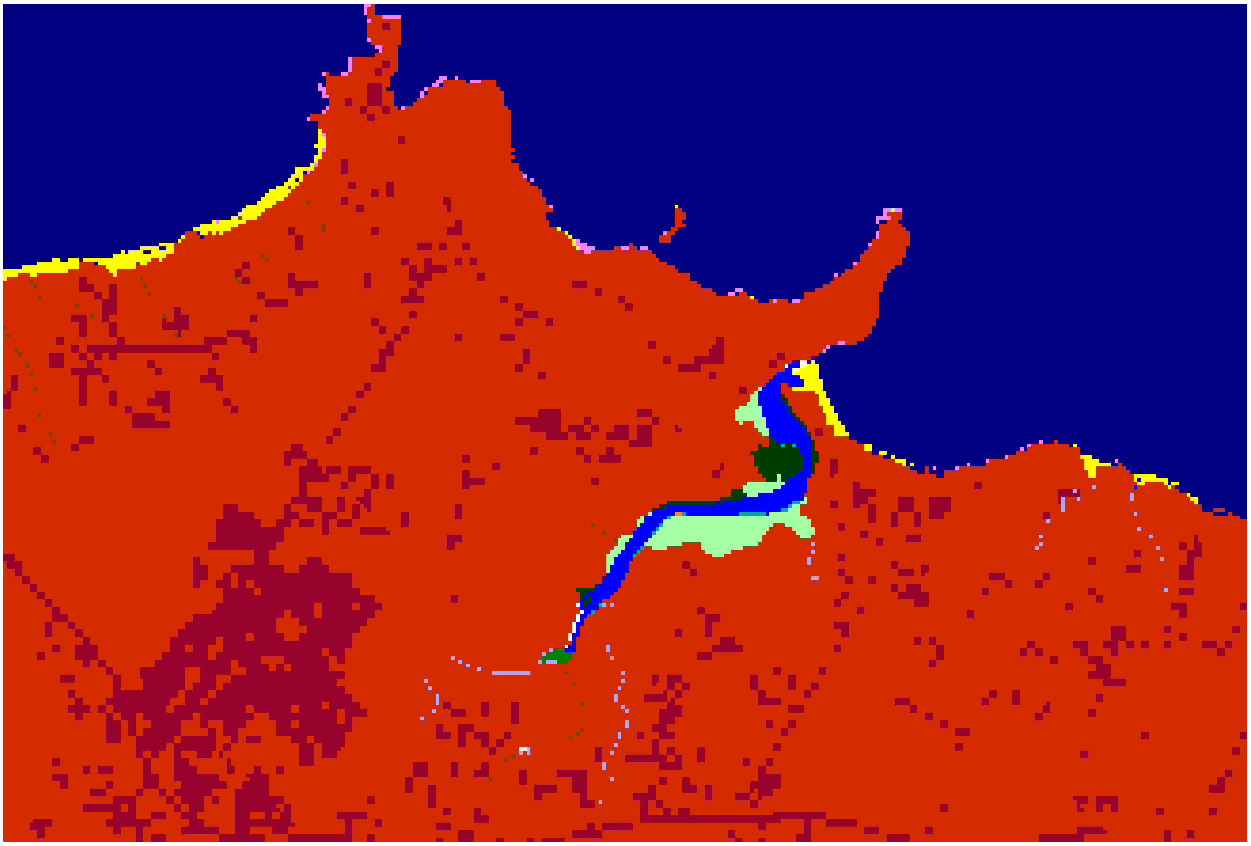
Kilauea Point Context, 2075, Scenario A1B Mean



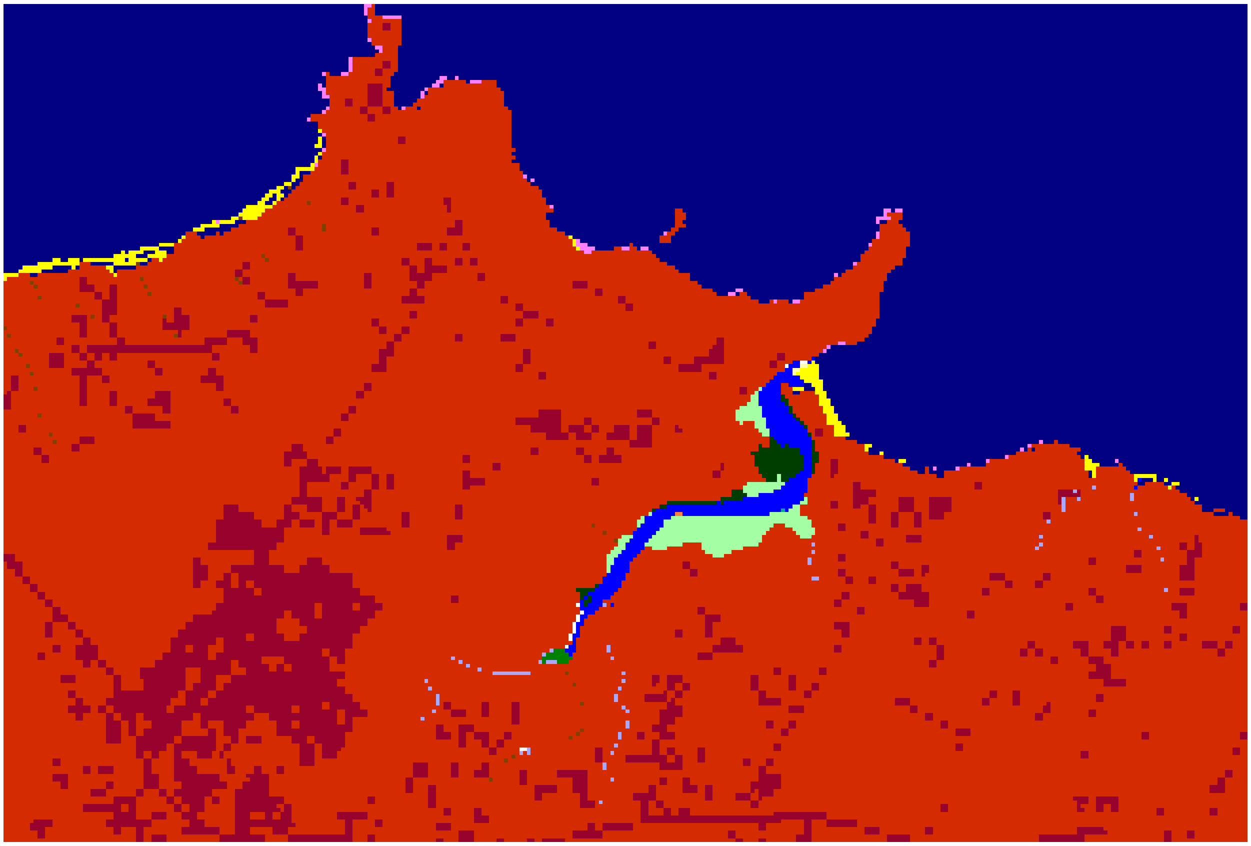
Kilauea Point Context, 2100, Scenario A1B Mean

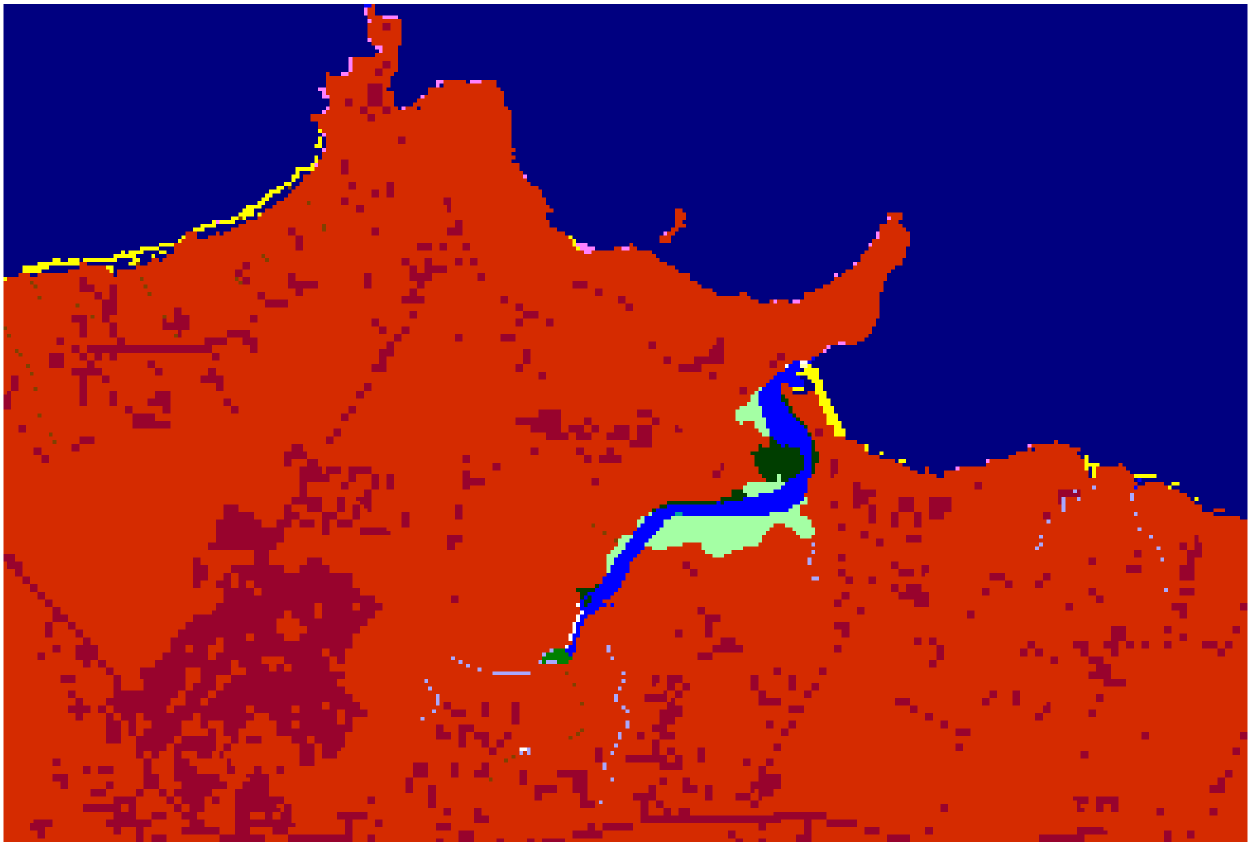


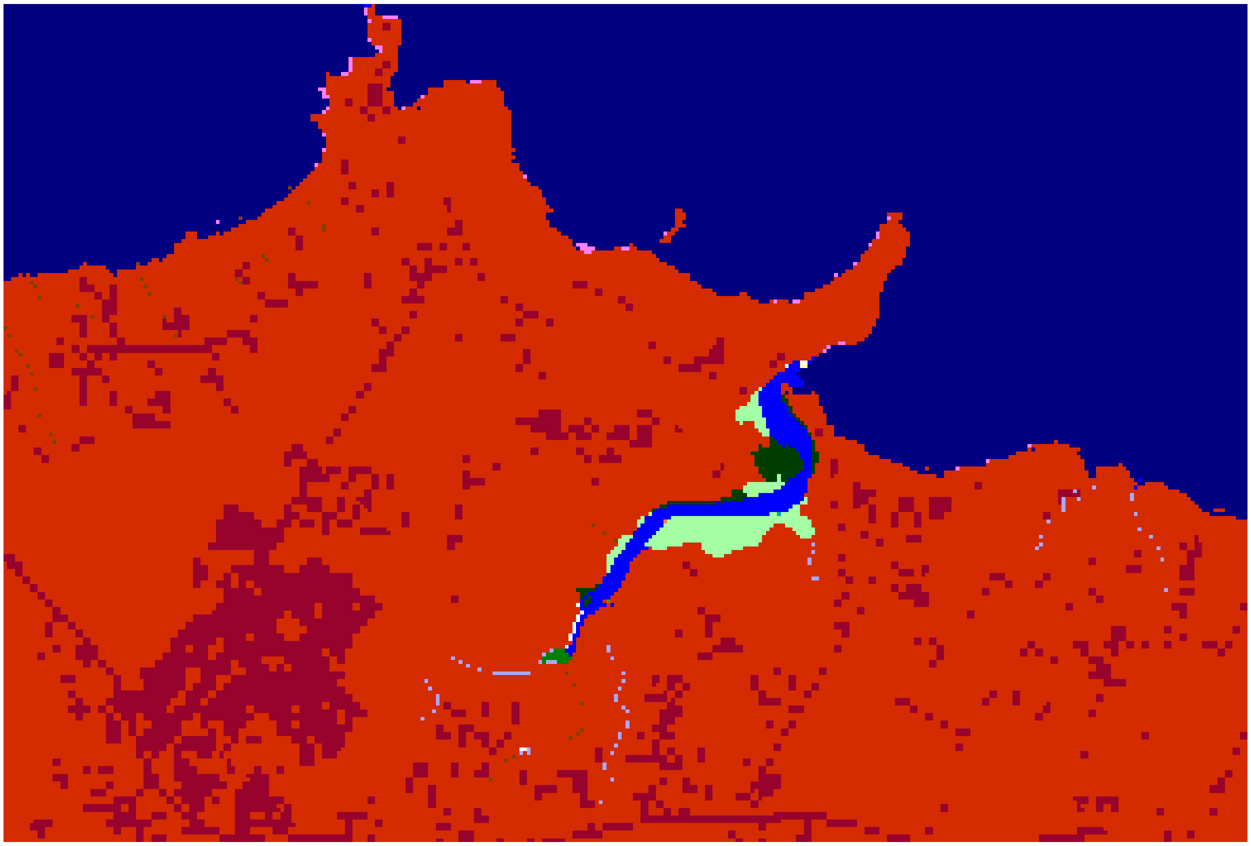
Kilauea Point Context, Initial Condition



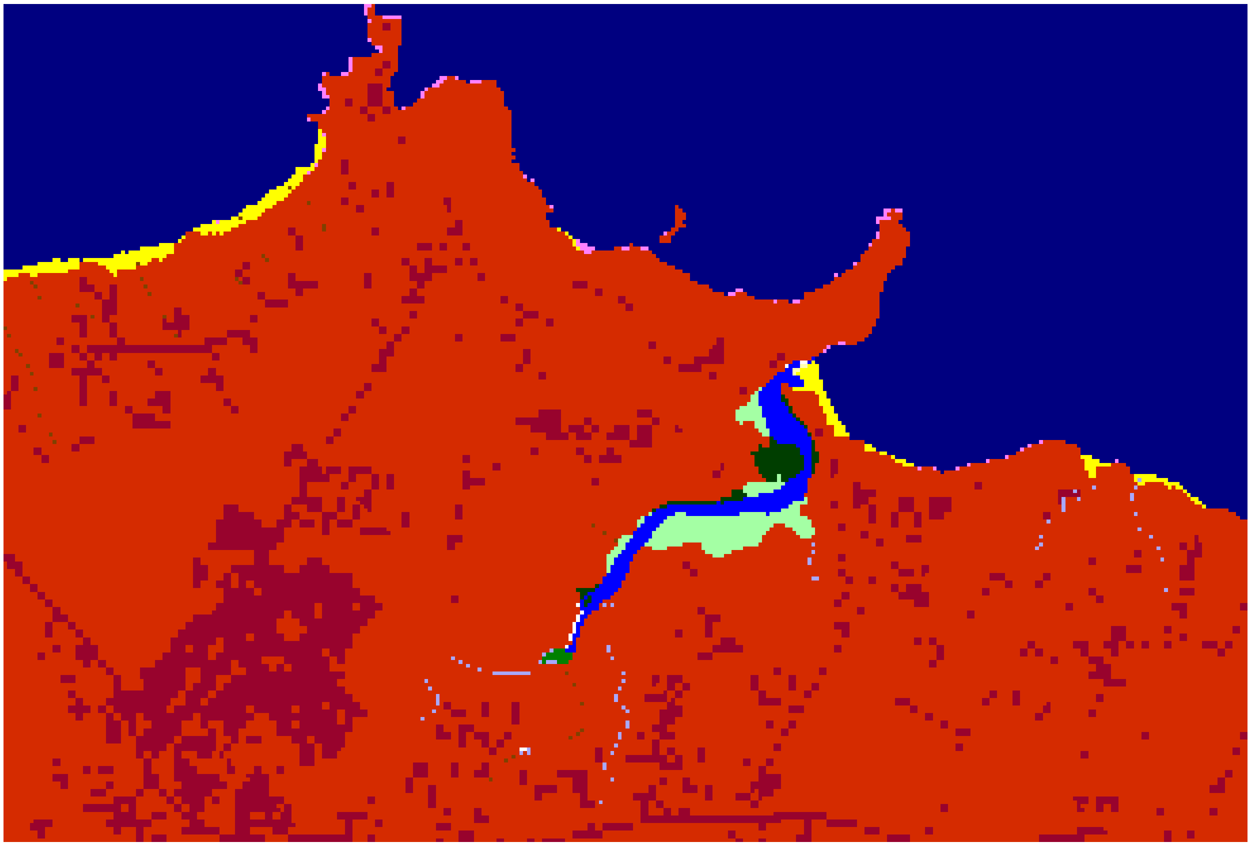
Kilauea Point Context, 2025, Scenario A1B Maximum


Kilauea Point Context, 2050, Scenario A1B Maximum

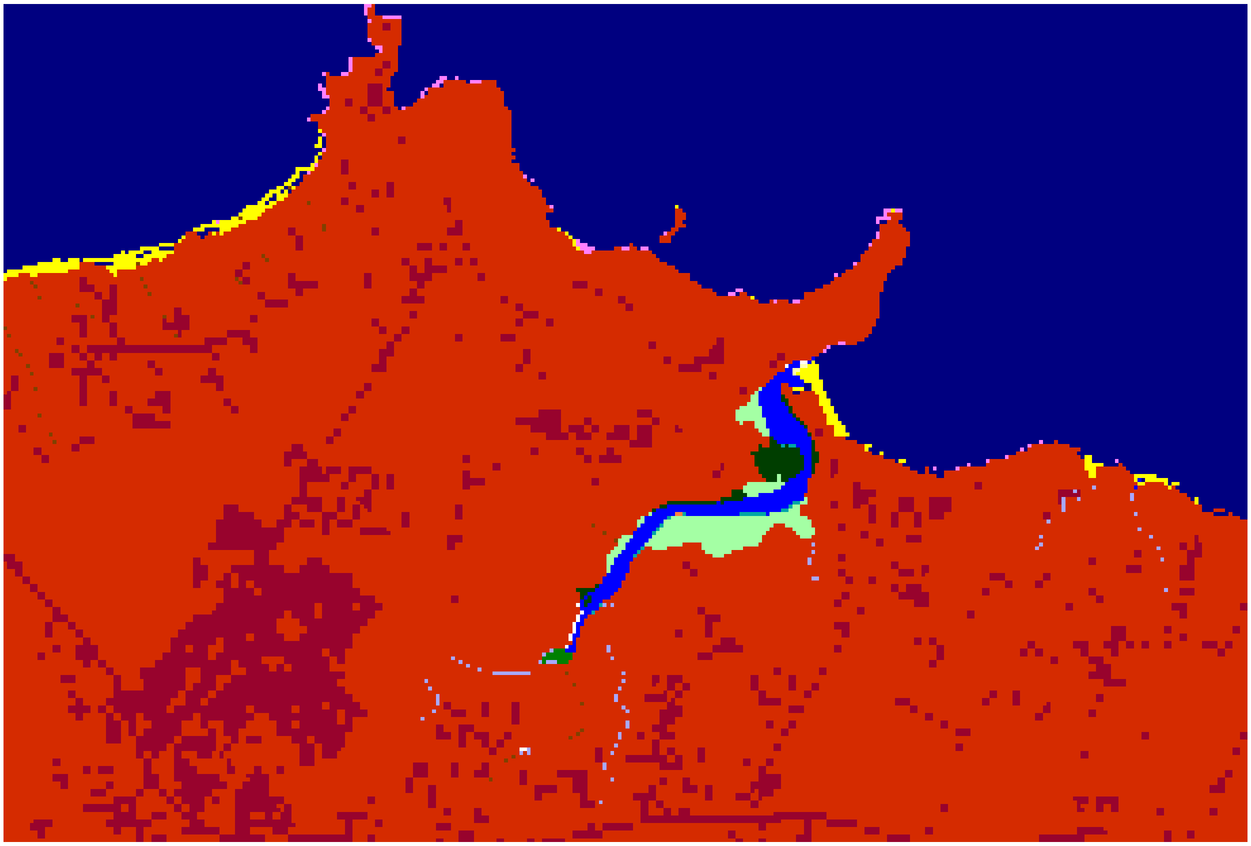

Kilauea Point Context, 2075, Scenario A1B Maximum



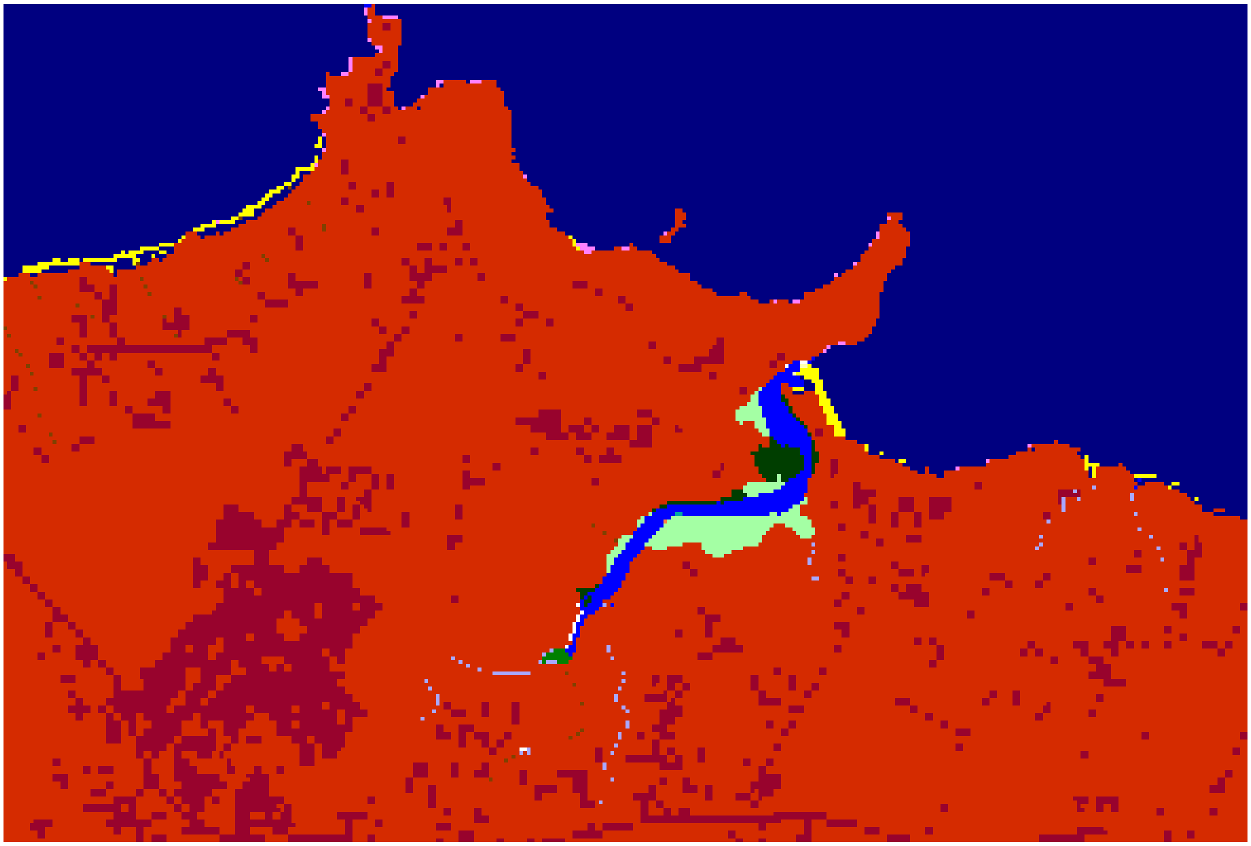
Kilauea Point Context, 2100, Scenario A1B Maximum



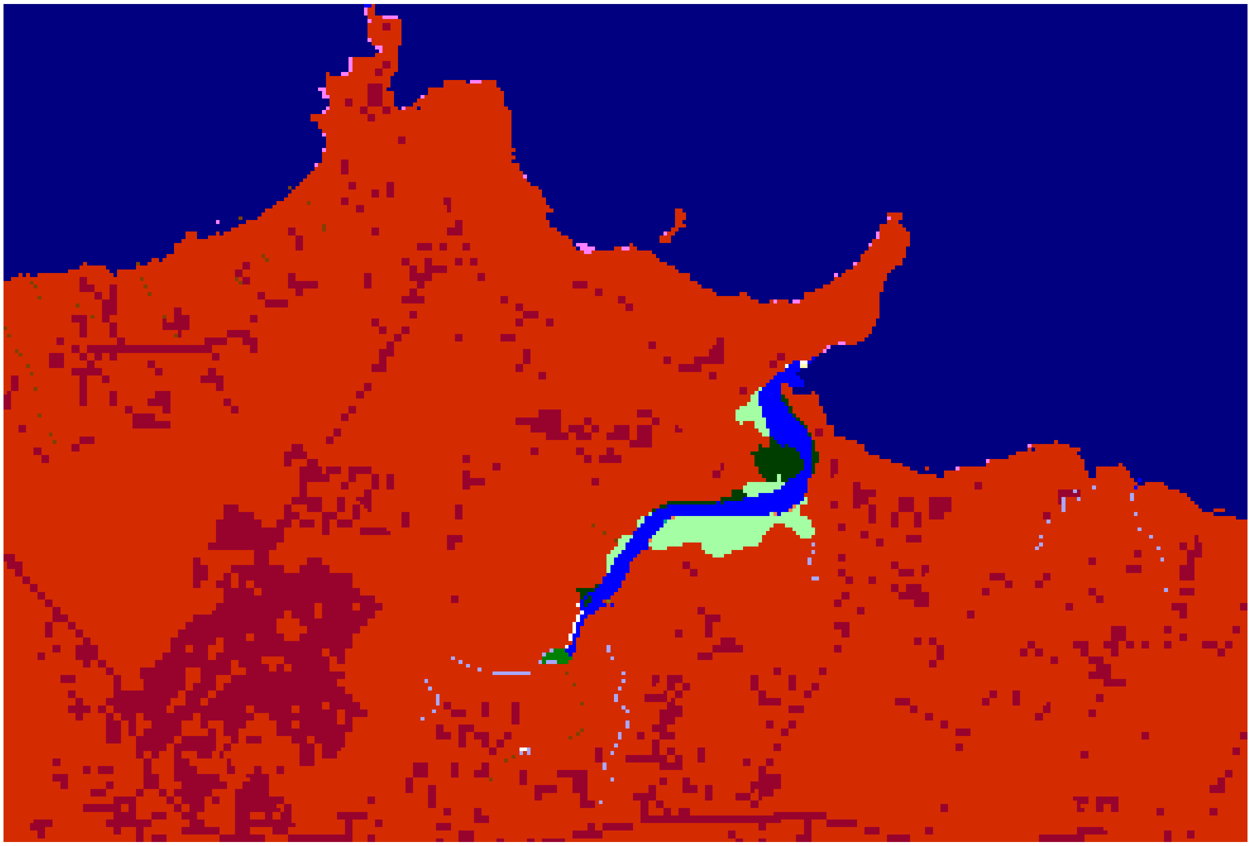
Kilauea Point Context, Initial Condition

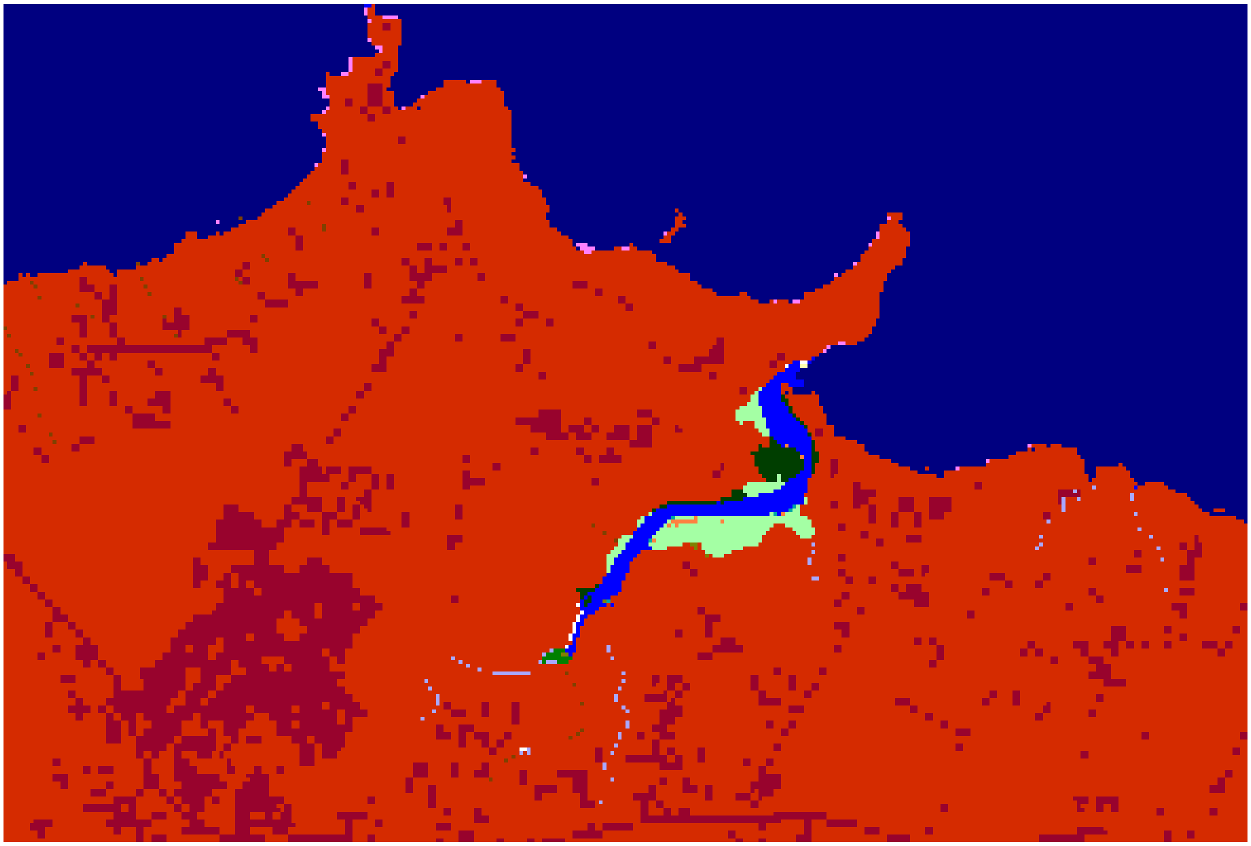


Kilauea Point Context, 2025, 1 meter

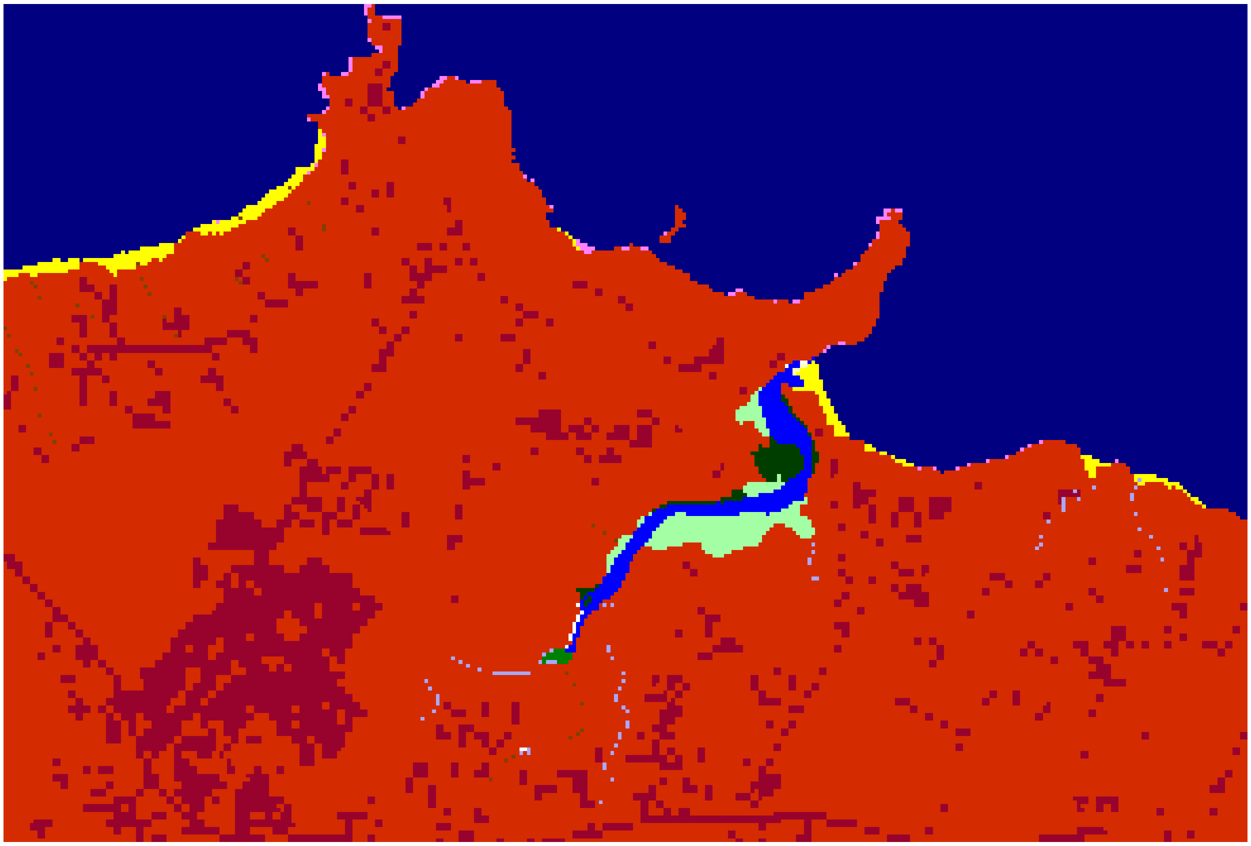


Kilauea Point Context, 2050, 1 meter

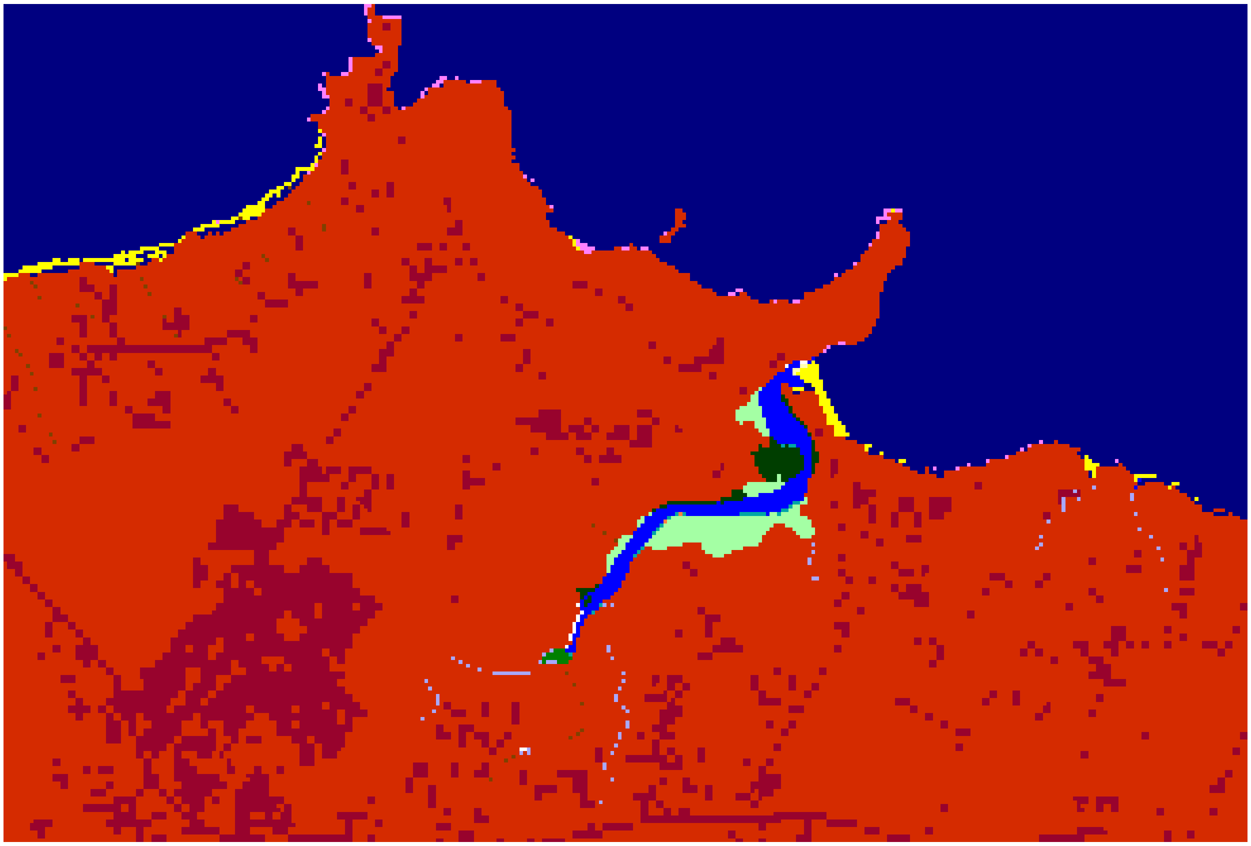

Kilauea Point Context, 2075, 1 meter



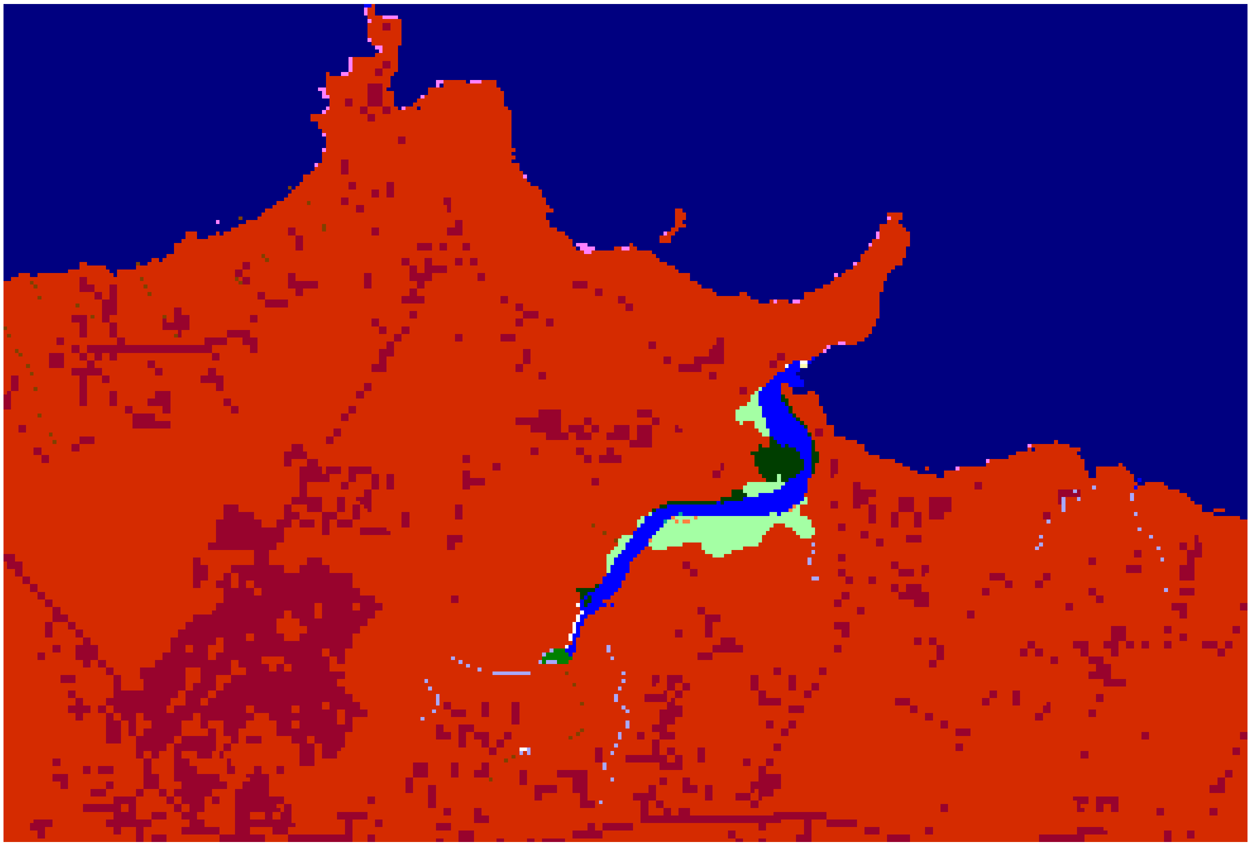
Kilauea Point Context, 2100, 1 meter



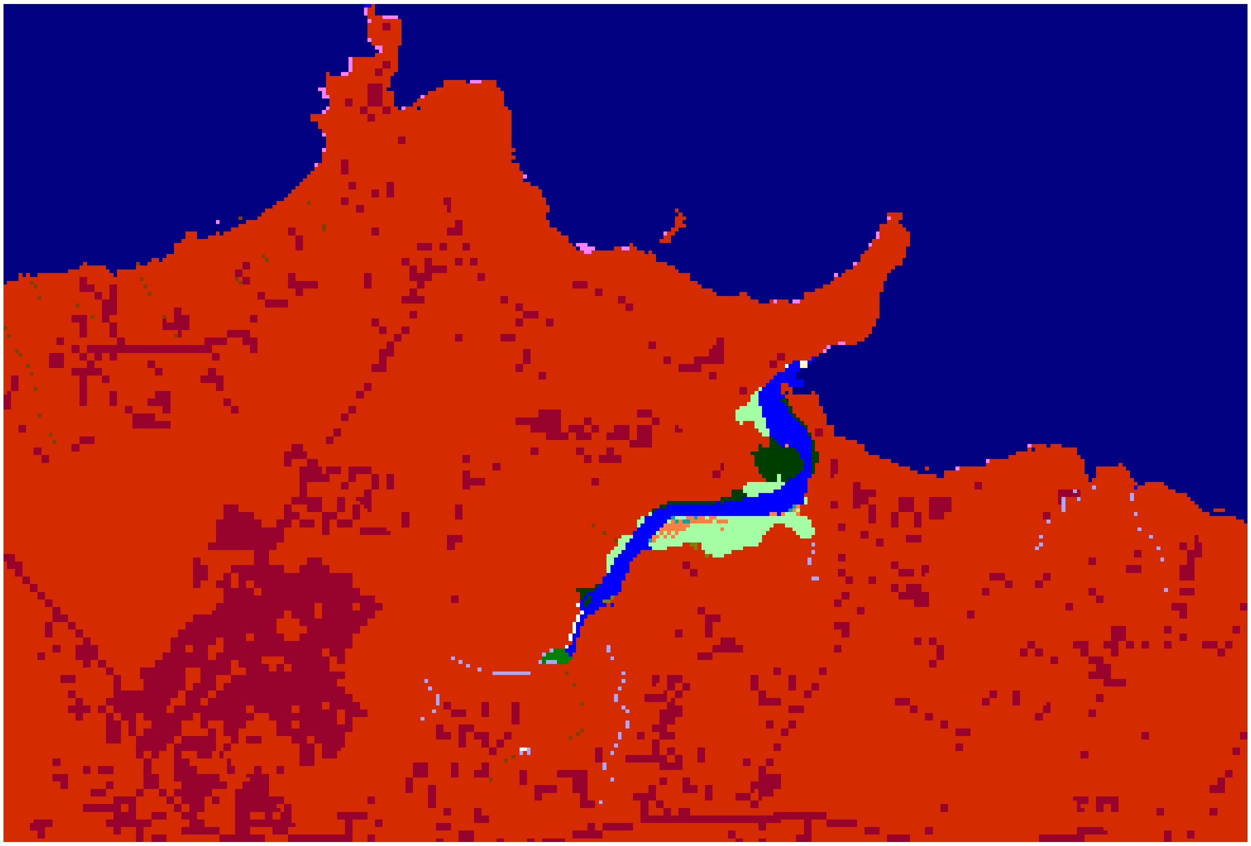
Kilauea Point Context, Initial Condition



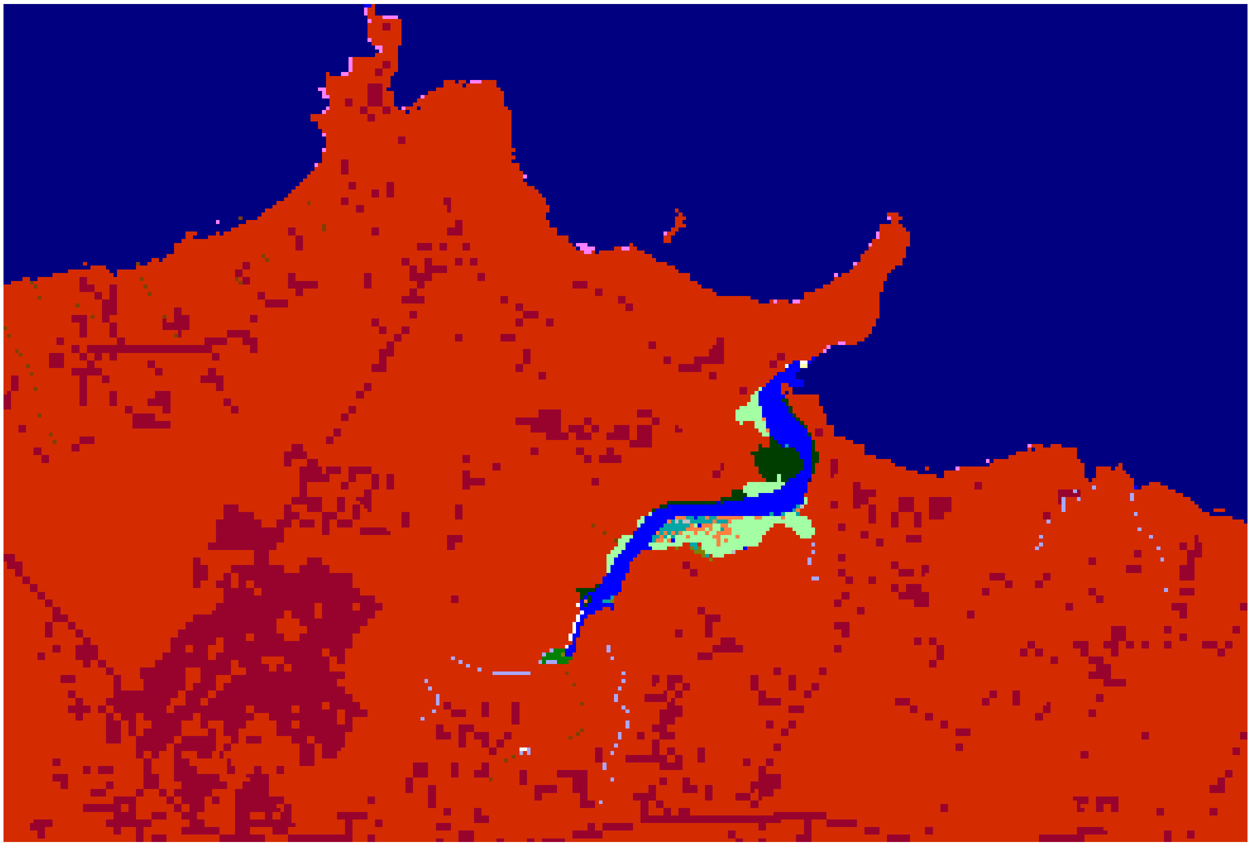
Kilauea Point Context, 2025, 1.5 meter



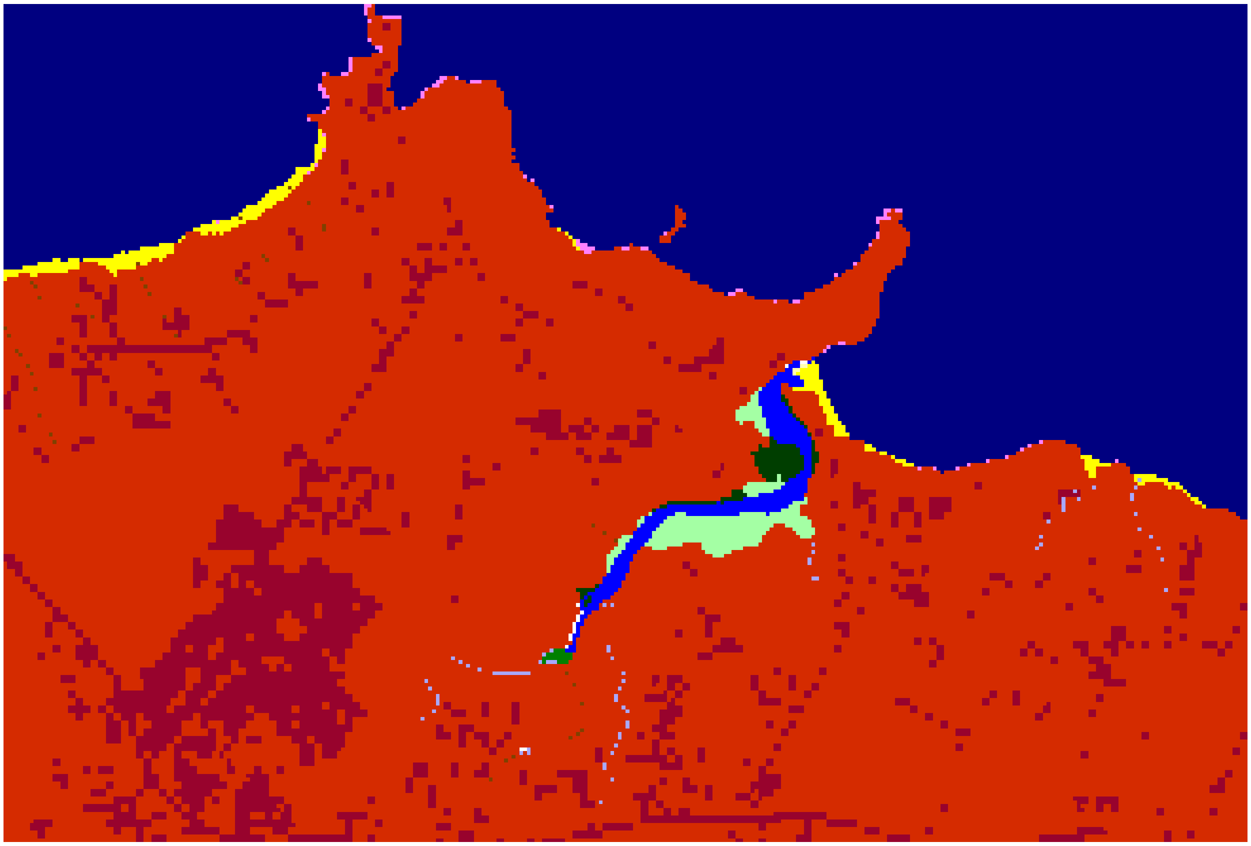
Kilauea Point Context, 2050, 1.5 meter



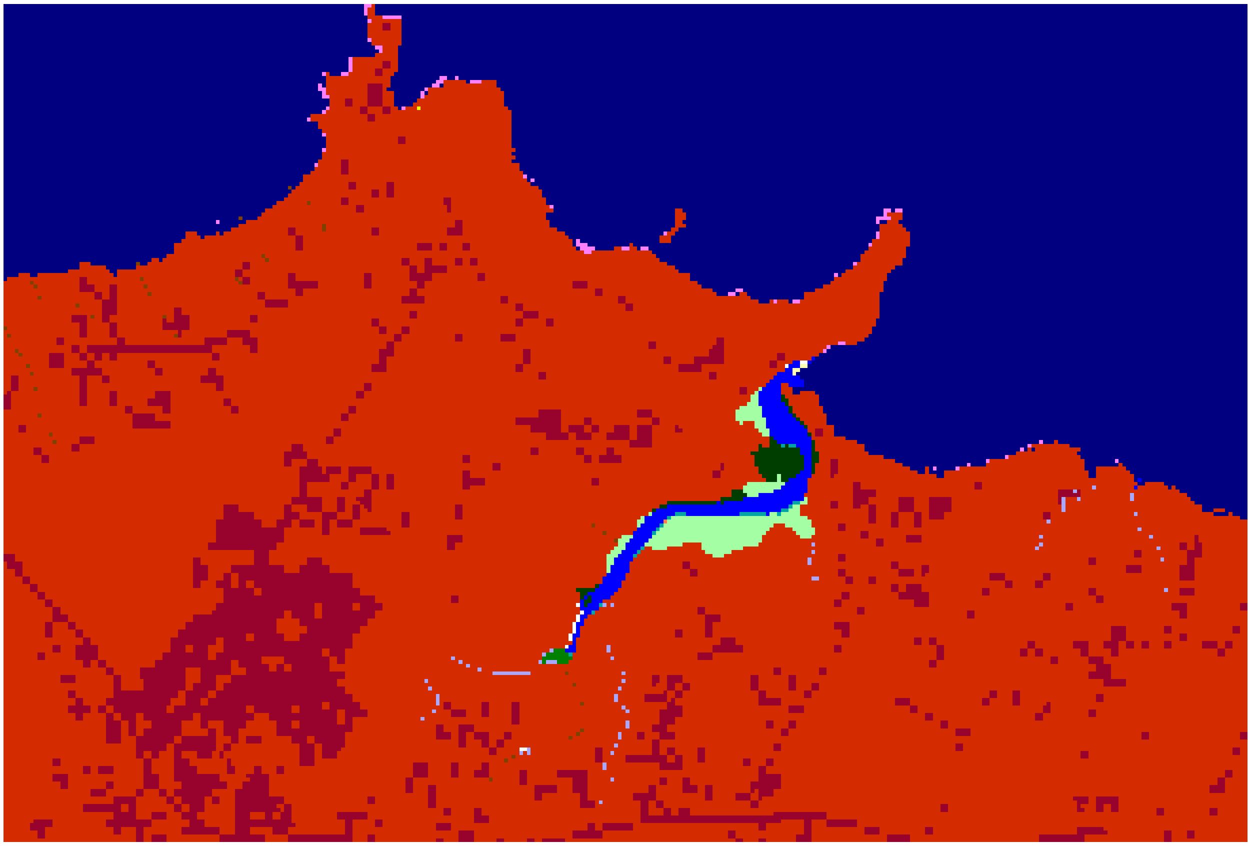
Kilauea Point Context, 2075, 1.5 meter



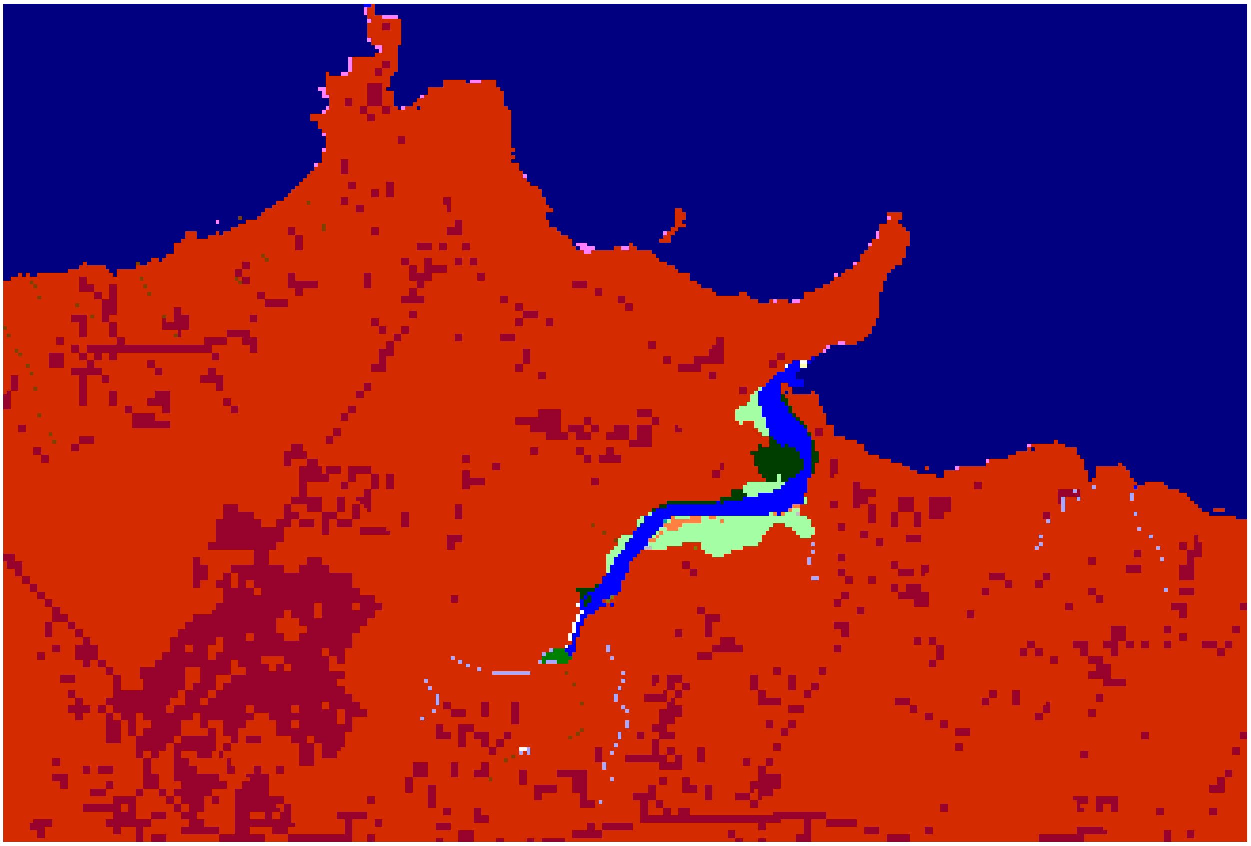
Kilauea Point Context, 2100, 1.5 meter

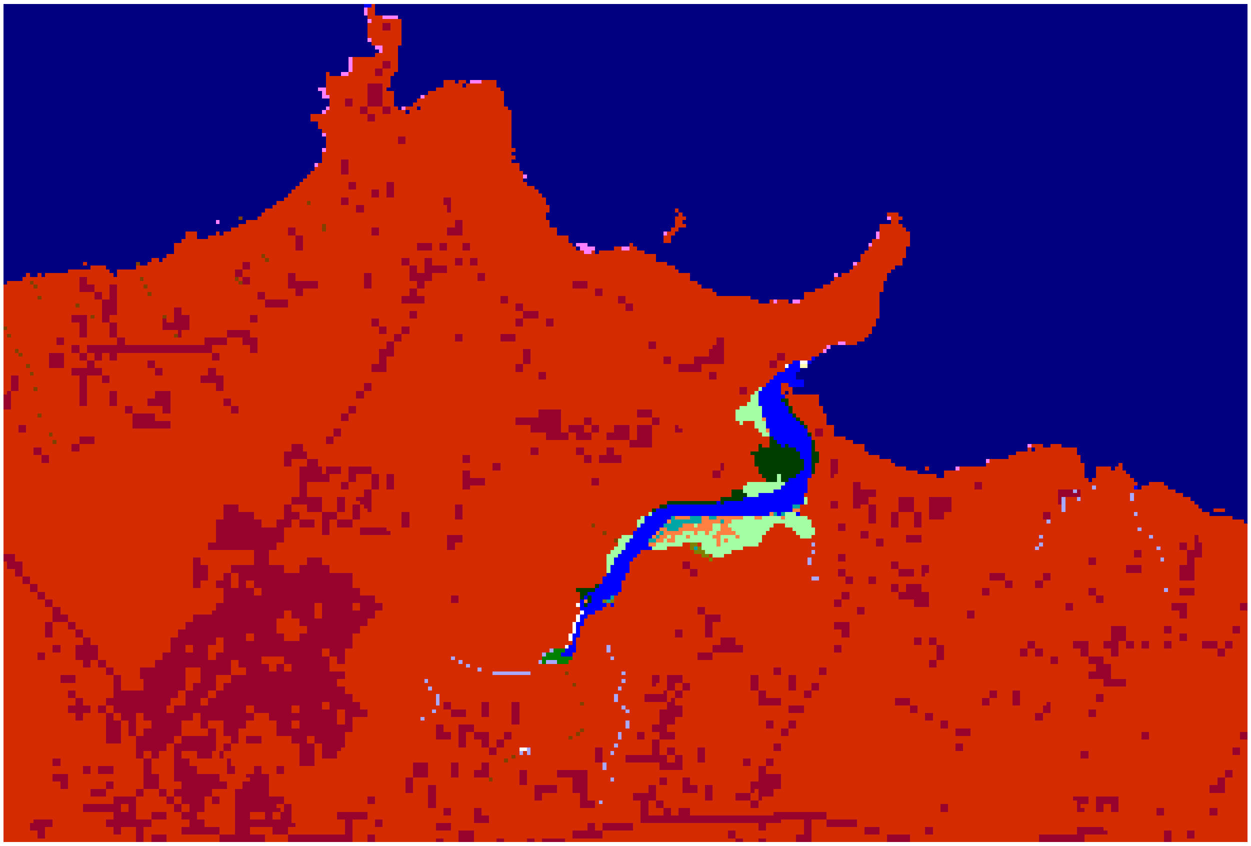


Kilauea Point Context, Initial Condition

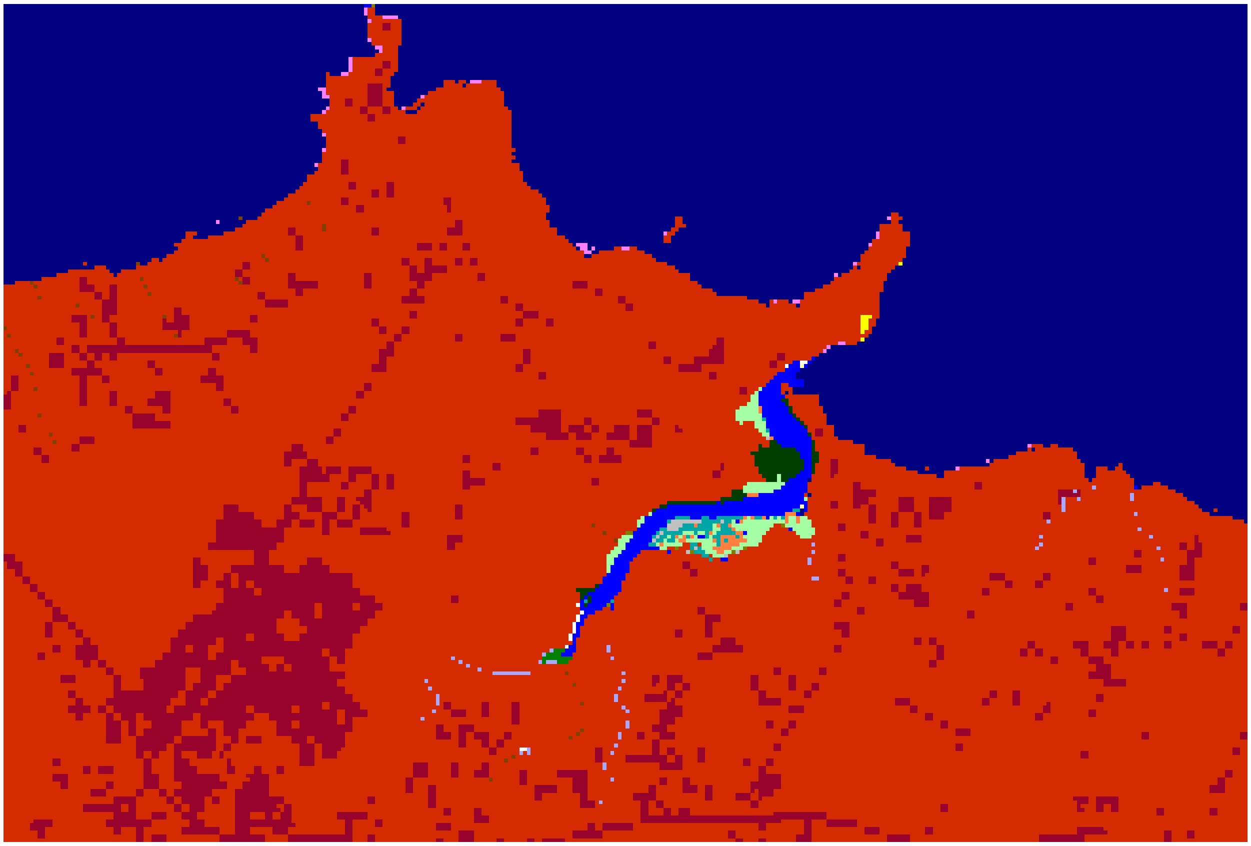


Kilauea Point Context, 2025, 2 meter


Kilauea Point Context, 2050, 2 meter



Kilauea Point Context, 2075, 2 meter



Kilauea Point Context, 2100, 2 meter