Application of the Sea-Level Affecting Marshes Model (SLAMM 6) to Nestucca Bay NWR

Prepared For: Dr. Brian Czech, Conservation Biologist

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wildlife Refuge System
Division of Natural Resources and Conservation Planning
Conservation Biology Program
4401 N. Fairfax Drive - MS 670
Arlington, VA 22203

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Jonathan S. Clough & Evan C. Larson, Warren Pinnacle Consulting, Inc.
PO Box 253, Warren VT, 05674
(802)-496-3476

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Introduction

Tidal marshes are among the most susceptible ecosystems to climate change, especially accelerated sea level rise (SLR). The International 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 could be 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 25-year time-step due to 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 inundation.

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 confirm the SLAMM conceptual model at each site.
- 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.

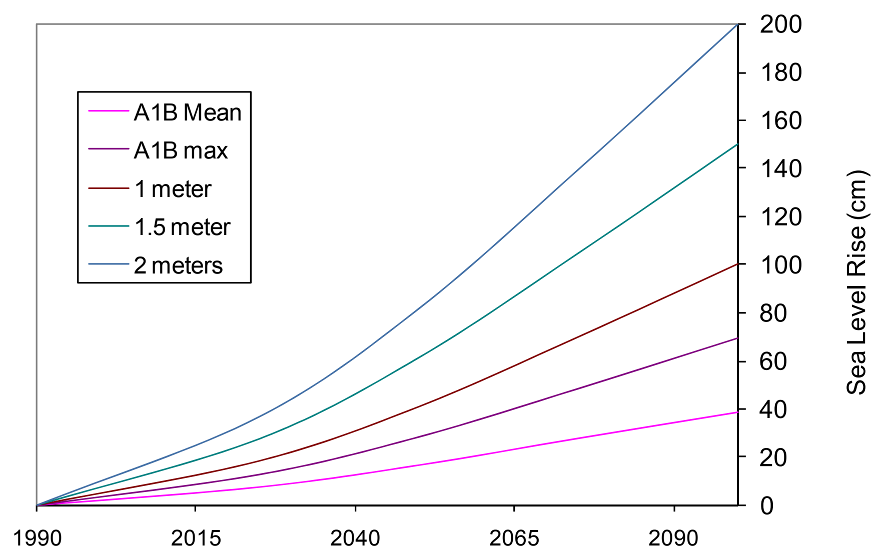
Sea Level Rise Scenarios

SLAMM 6 was run using scenario A1B from the Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) – mean and maximum estimates. The A1 scenario assumes that the future world includes very 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 (IPC, 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 0.40 meters of global sea level rise 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 might be 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, with low probability of the rise being within Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confidence limits."

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 Oregon DOGAMI (Department of Geology and Mineral Industries) and is based on high-resolution LiDAR with a 2008 photo date (Figure 1).

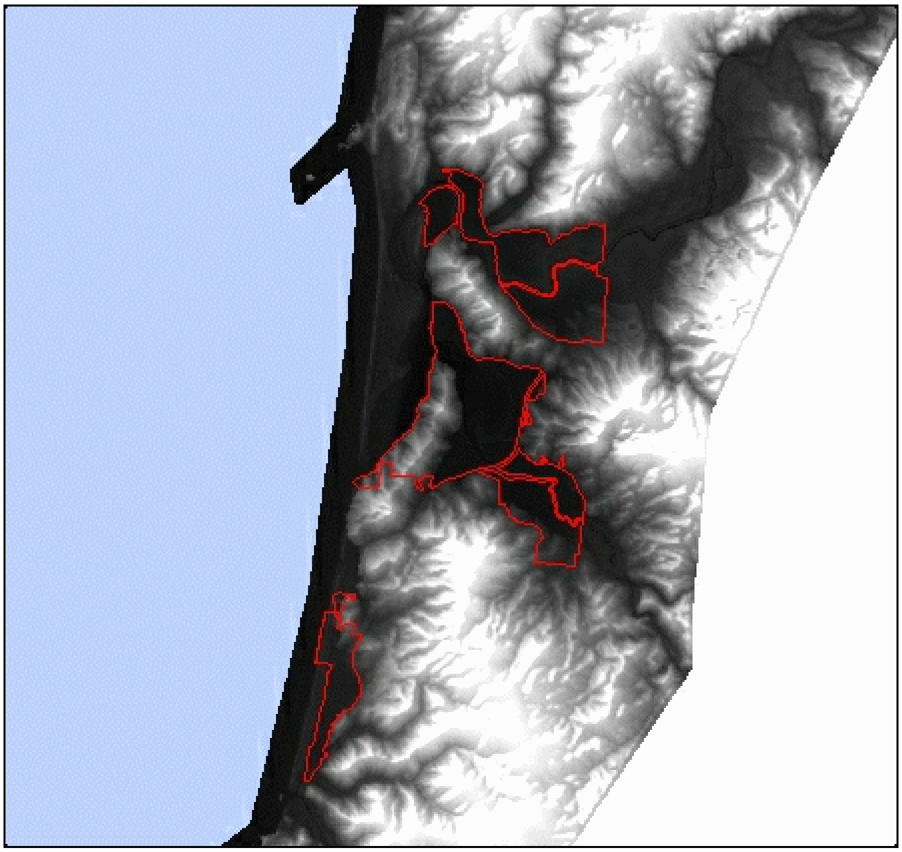


Figure 1: Extent of LiDAR coverage over the refuge.

The wetlands layer for the study area was produced by the Oregon Wetlands Program and is based on a 2002 photo date. Within the refuge, ambiguous NWI code "E2USN" was assigned as tidal flat (rather than estuarine beach), based on the satellite imagery shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Satellite Imagery of Nestucca Bay NWR

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

Inland Fresh Marsh	44.4%
Undevoped Dry Land	36.6%
Tidal Flat	8.7%
Saltmarsh	2.9%
Swamp	2.8%
Estuarine Open Water	1.5%
Brackish Marsh	1.0%

Nearly all of the refuge's inland fresh marsh is impounded according to the wetland layer produced by Oregon Wetlands Program. Additionally, inland fresh marshes in the northern portions of the refuge were instantaneously converting during exploratory model runs, suggesting reduced tidal influence in these regions. Khem So, from the Oregon Coastal NWR Complex, indicated that these inland fresh marshes are diked or extremely muted pasturelands.[1] Based on this information the inland fresh marshes in the northern region were also designated as diked Figure 3. The SLAMM model assumes that diked areas will be maintained and not subject to inundation until local SLR exceeds two meters.

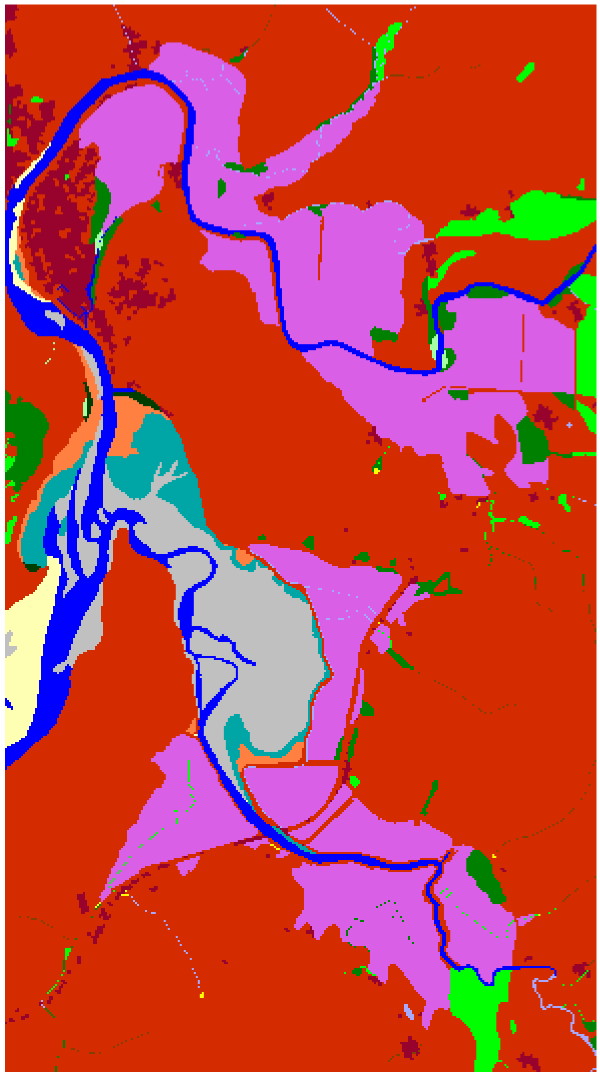


Figure 3: Areas assumed protected by dikes (shown in purple).

The historic trend for sea level rise was estimated at 2.72 mm/year using the nearest NOAA gage with SLR data (9435380, South Beach, OR). The rate of sea level rise for this refuge is slightly higher than the global average for the last 100 years (approximately 1.7 mm/year).

The tide range was estimated at 2.44 meters (great diurnal range or GT) using NOAA tide tables for "Nestucca Bay Entrance".

[1] "I would say that every inland fresh marsh is definitely hydrologically impaired by site-specific disturbances such as tidegates, restrictive culverts, etc. Since all of these sites are essentially cut off from tidal flow, I don't think that there's a problem with just calling whole area diked." Khem So, personal communication, March 8, 2008

Marsh accretion was set to 3 mm/year based on an accretion study performed in Salmon River (Thom, 1992). No site-specific accretion data were available for this site, but this value is similar to the regional average of 3.8 mm/year for the Pacific Northwest as described by Thom (1992).

Direct erosion of marshes was assumed to be negligible for this site. SLAMM assumes marsh erosion only when adequate oceanic fetch exists to allow for wave setup. The protected location of this refuge, therefore, precludes model predictions of marsh erosion.

The MTL to NAVD88 correction was derived using the NOAA VDATUM product. The value of 1.139 meter was used based on the average values from several locations ranging from 1.138 meters to 1.14.

Modeled U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service refuge boundaries for Oregon 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.

Erin Stockenberg and Khem So, both of Oregon USFWS, each helped us in our data and parameterization search. No local accretion or erosion studies were located beyond the Thom paper (1992).

SUMMARY OF SLAMM INPUT PARAMETERS FOR NESTUCCA BAY NWR

Parameter	Global	SubSite 1
Description	Global	Nestucca
NWI Photo Date (YYYY)	2000	2002
DEM Date (YYYY)	2008	2008
Direction Offshore [n,s,e,w]	West	West
Historic Trend (mm/yr)	2.72	2.72
MTL-NAVD88 (m)	1.14	1.139
GT Great Diurnal Tide Range (m)	2.165	2.44
Salt Elev. (m above MTL)	1.44	1.623
Marsh Erosion (horz. m /yr)	0	0
Swamp Erosion (horz. m /yr)	0	0
T.Flat Erosion (horz. m /yr)	0	0
Reg. Flood Marsh Accr (mm/yr)	3	3
Irreg. Flood Marsh Accr (mm/yr)	3	3
Tidal Fresh Marsh Accr (mm/yr)	3	3
Beach Sed. Rate (mm/yr)	0.5	0.5
Freq. Overwash (years)	0	0
Use Elev Pre-processor [True,False]	FALSE	FALSE

Results

The non-diked portions of Nestucca NWR are predicted to be vulnerable to sea level rise. Between 7% and 30% of refuge dry land is predicted to be lost depending on the SLR scenario utilized. The refuge is predicted to lose between 28% and 75% of its swamp, and between 3% and 92% of its irregularly flooded (brackish) marsh across all SLR scenarios.

SLR by 2100 (m)	0.39	0.69	1	1.5	2
Inland Fresh Marsh	1%	2%	4%	6%	8%
Undeveloped Dry Land	7%	8%	15%	24%	29%
Tidal Flat	-3%	-5%	2%	28%	37%
Swamp	28%	40%	51%	66%	75%
Brackish Marsh	3%	0%	17%	72%	92%

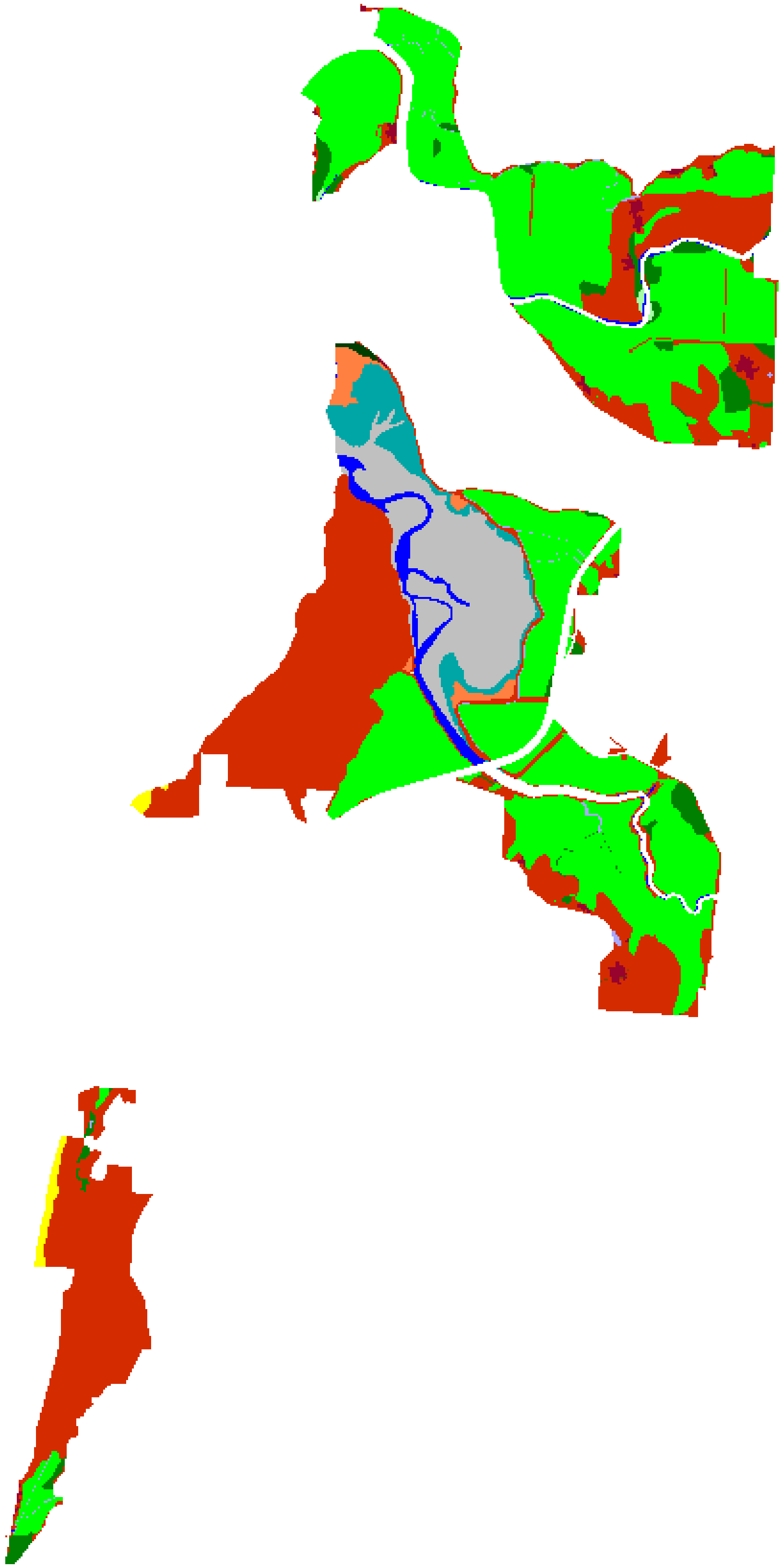
Predicted Loss Rates of Land Categories by 2100 Given Simulated Scenarios of Eustatic Sea Level Rise

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

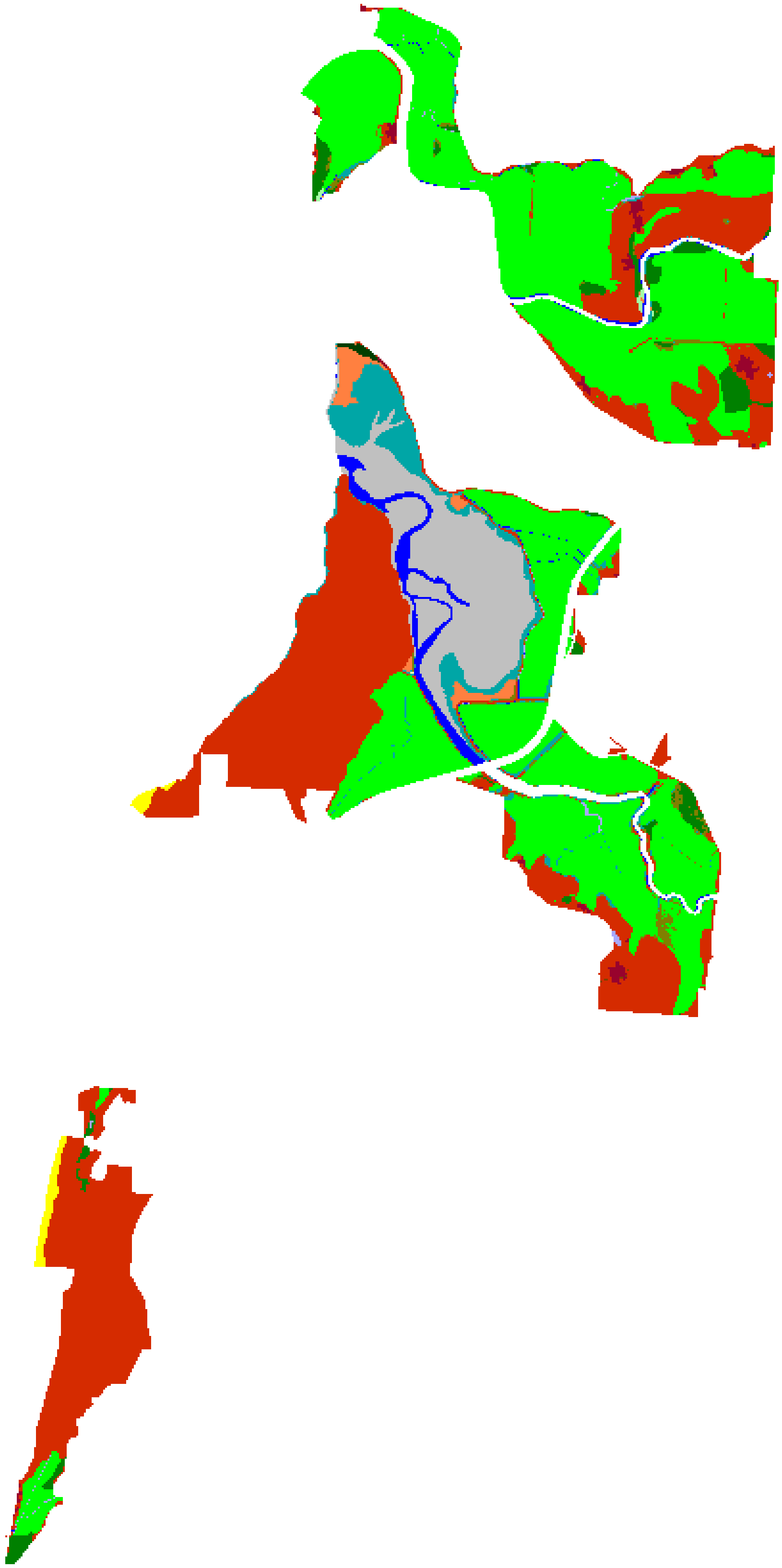
Nestucca Raster
IPCC Scenario A1B-Mean, 0.39 M SLR Eustatic by 2100

Results in Acres

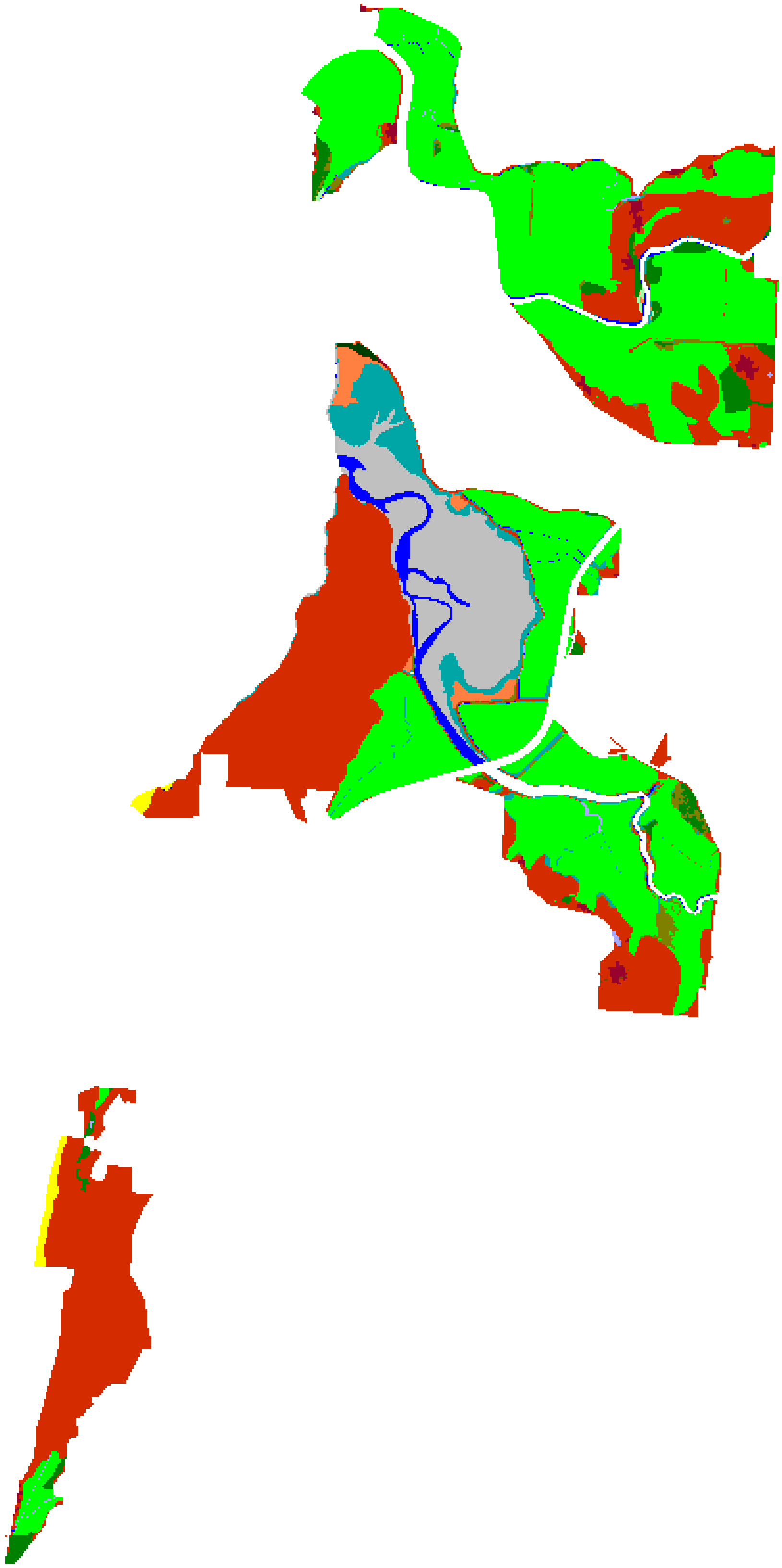
	Initial	2025	2050	2075	2100
Inland Fresh Marsh	1670.0	1663.2	1660.5	1656.7	1652.9
Undev. Dry Land	1375.0	1306.0	1299.5	1291.0	1282.5
Tidal Flat	327.9	331.2	336.4	337.3	338.7
Saltmarsh	110.1	155.5	153.5	156.6	159.8
Swamp	103.5	87.7	83.9	79.0	74.2
Estuarine Open Water	57.2	65.2	65.6	66.7	67.8
Brackish Marsh	35.9	34.2	34.3	34.5	34.9
Dev. Dry Land	26.1	25.8	25.7	25.6	25.5
Ocean Beach	20.8	21.8	21.7	21.6	21.6
Inland Open Water	15.2	9.7	9.6	9.3	8.9
Riverine Tidal	10.2	7.6	7.4	6.8	6.3
Tidal Swamp	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.3
Tidal Fresh Marsh	3.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Inland Shore	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Estuarine Beach	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trans. Salt Marsh	0.0	45.1	54.8	67.7	80.1
Open Ocean	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1
Total (incl. water)	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**



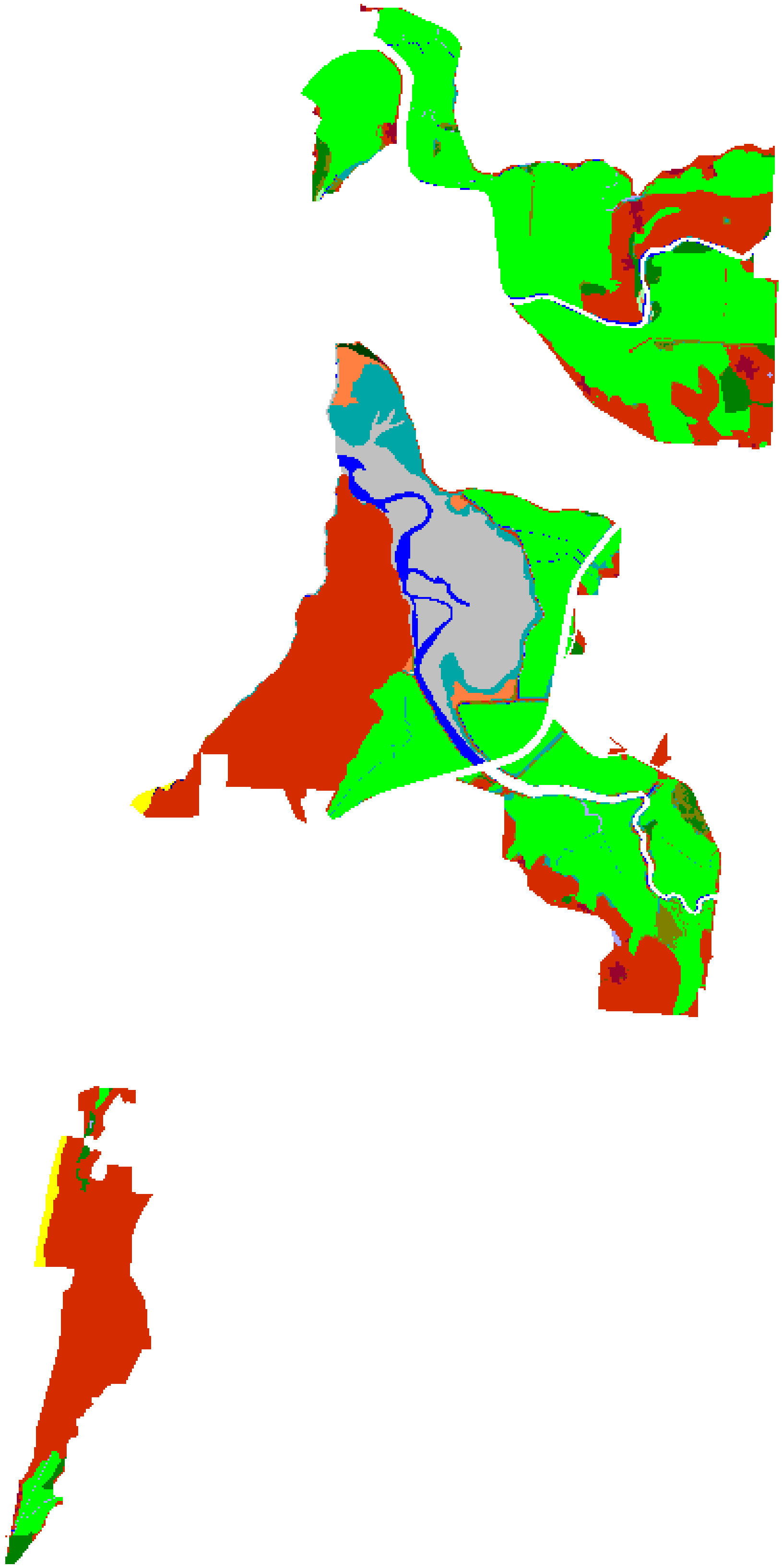
Nestucca Bay NWR, Initial Condition



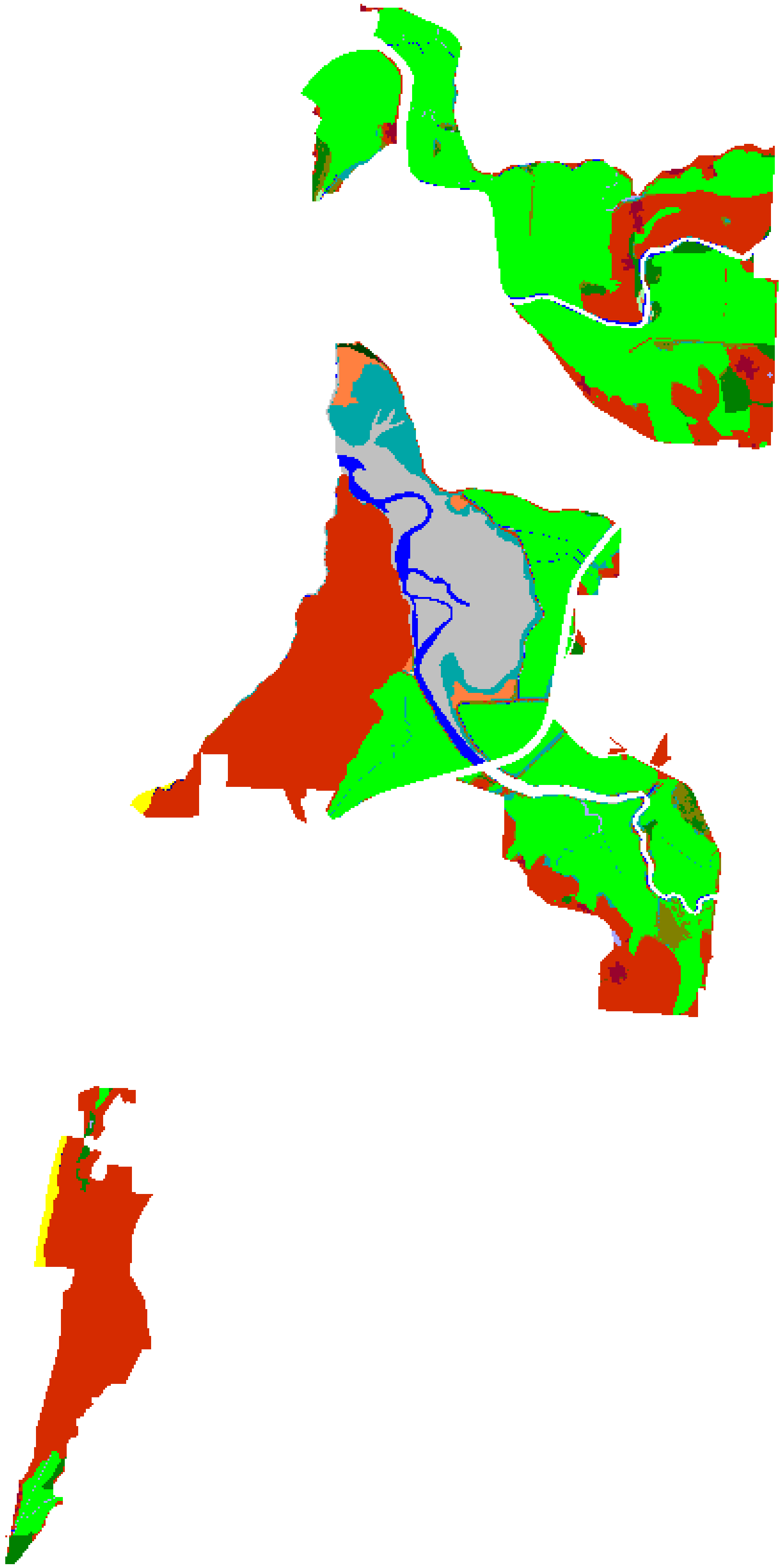
Nestucca Bay NWR, 2025, Scenario A1B Mean



Nestucca Bay NWR, 2050, Scenario A1B Mean



Nestucca Bay NWR, 2075, Scenario A1B Mean

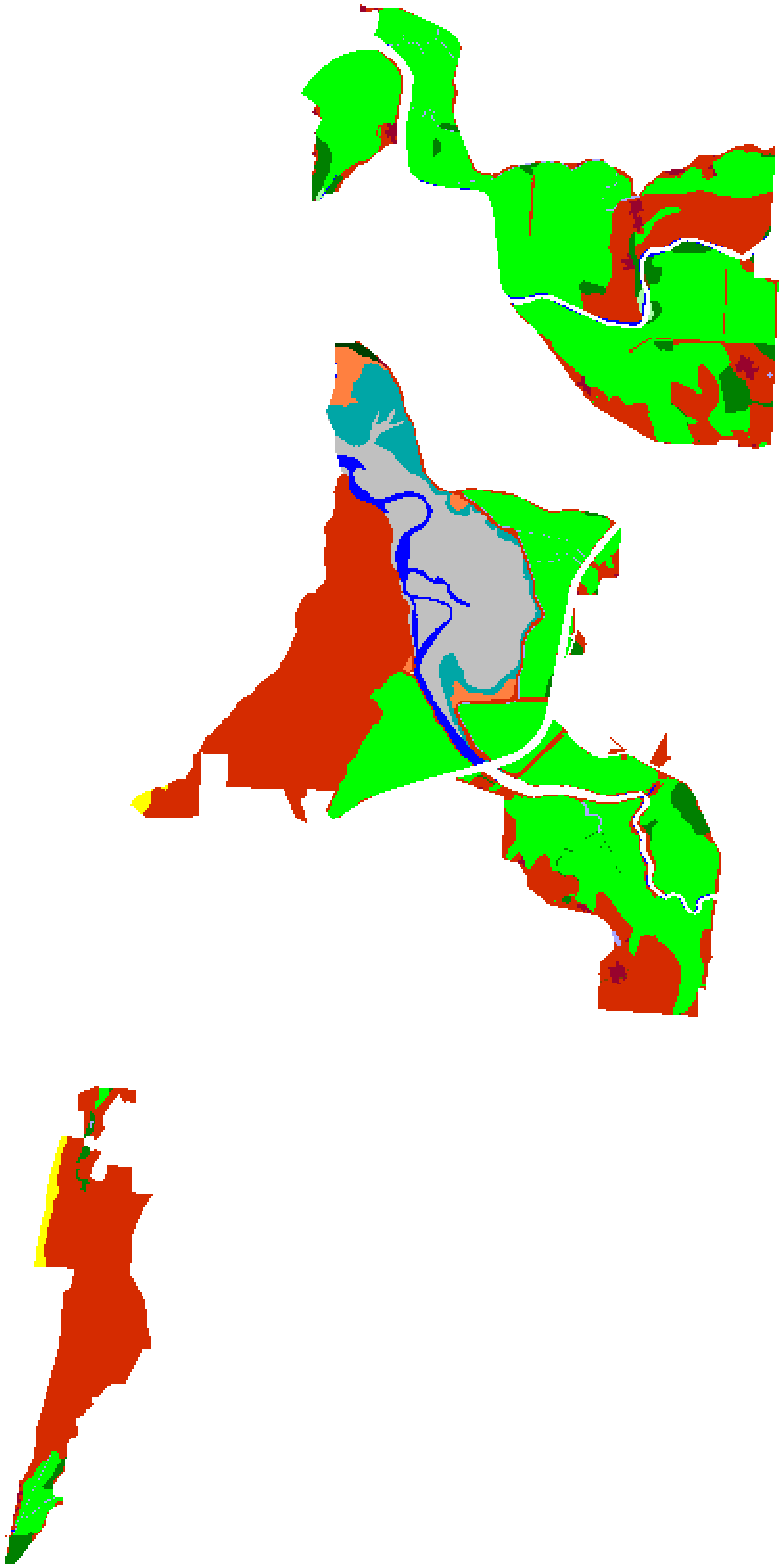


Nestucca Bay NWR, 2100, Scenario A1B Mean

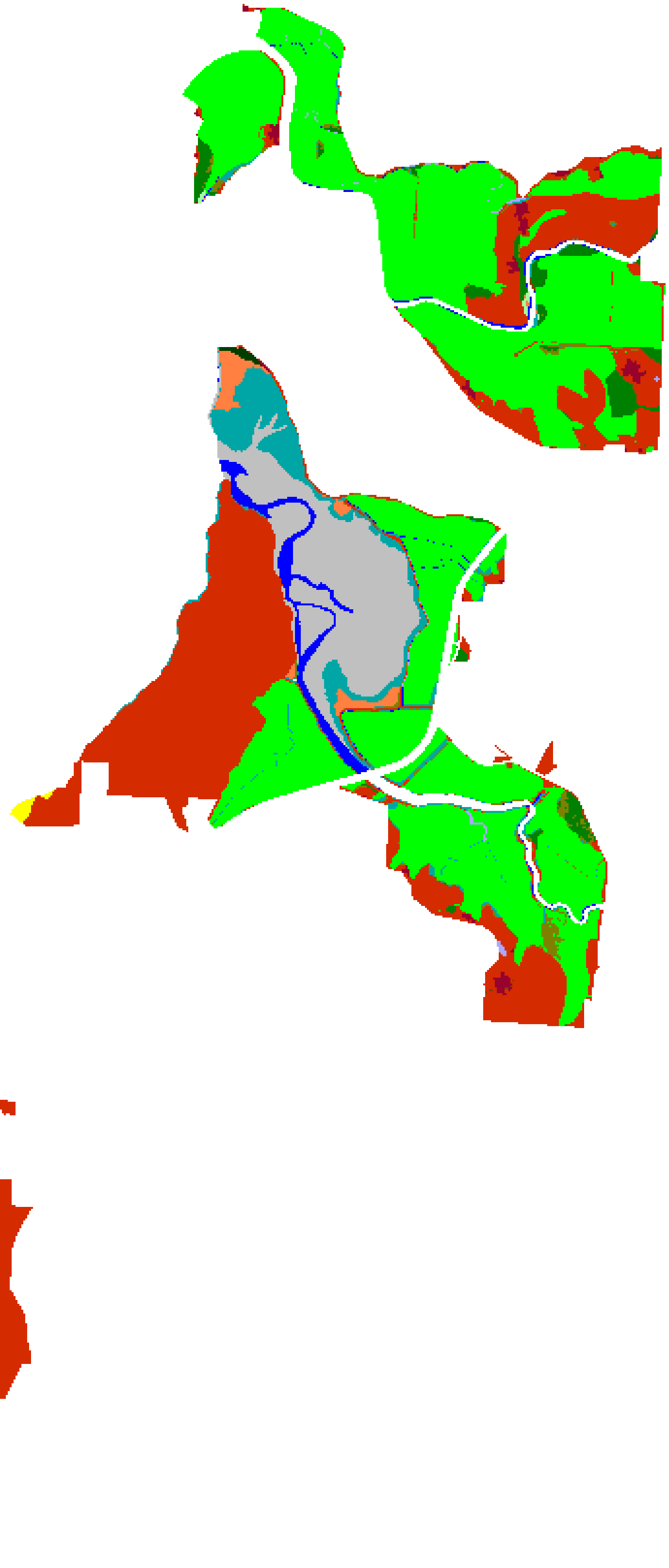
Nestucca Raster
IPCC Scenario A1B-Max, 0.69 M SLR Eustatic by 2100

Results in Acres

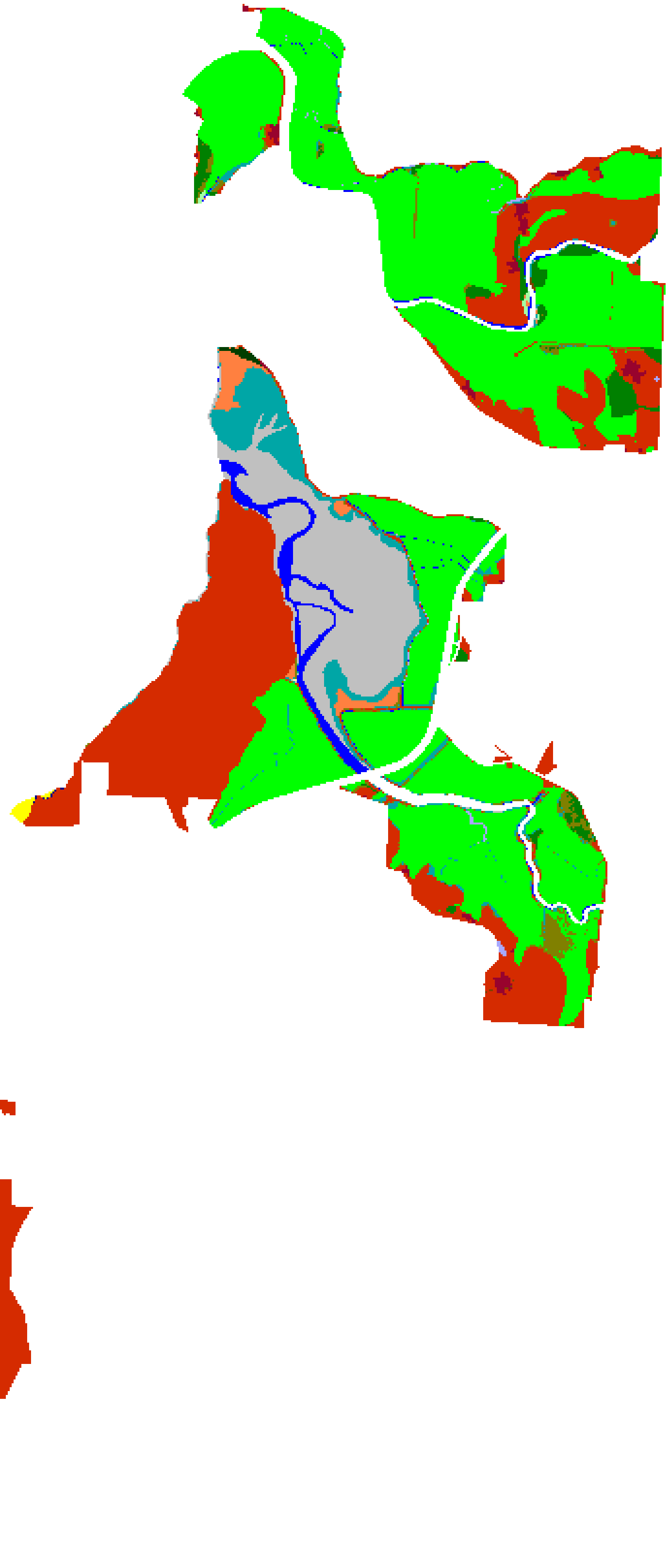
	Initial	2025	2050	2075	2100
Inland Fresh Marsh	1670.0	1661.3	1654.5	1646.3	1638.1
Undev. Dry Land	1375.0	1304.1	1293.6	1279.1	1260.1
Tidal Flat	327.9	331.6	338.6	342.8	343.6
Saltmarsh	110.1	157.4	158.4	166.8	185.8
Swamp	103.5	86.6	80.1	71.8	61.8
Estuarine Open Water	57.2	65.5	66.1	68.3	79.5
Brackish Marsh	35.9	34.2	34.4	35.5	36.0
Dev. Dry Land	26.1	25.8	25.6	25.5	25.2
Ocean Beach	20.8	21.6	17.0	1.7	3.2
Inland Open Water	15.2	9.6	9.4	8.7	6.9
Riverine Tidal	10.2	7.5	7.1	6.3	5.7
Tidal Swamp	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.0	2.2
Tidal Fresh Marsh	3.6	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.4
Inland Shore	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Estuarine Beach	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trans. Salt Marsh	0.0	47.6	63.5	81.1	86.9
Open Ocean	0.0	0.5	5.4	21.1	23.4
Total (incl. water)	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**



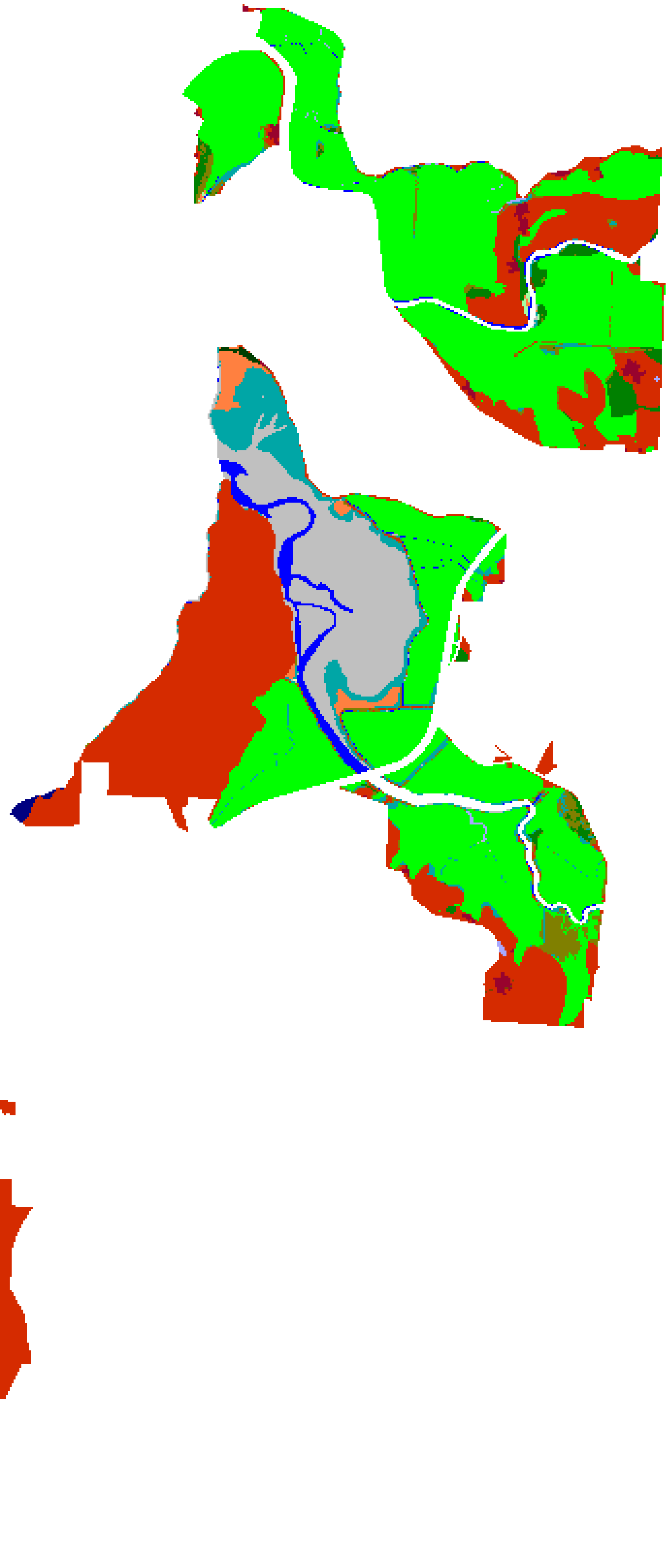
Nestucca Bay NWR, Initial Condition



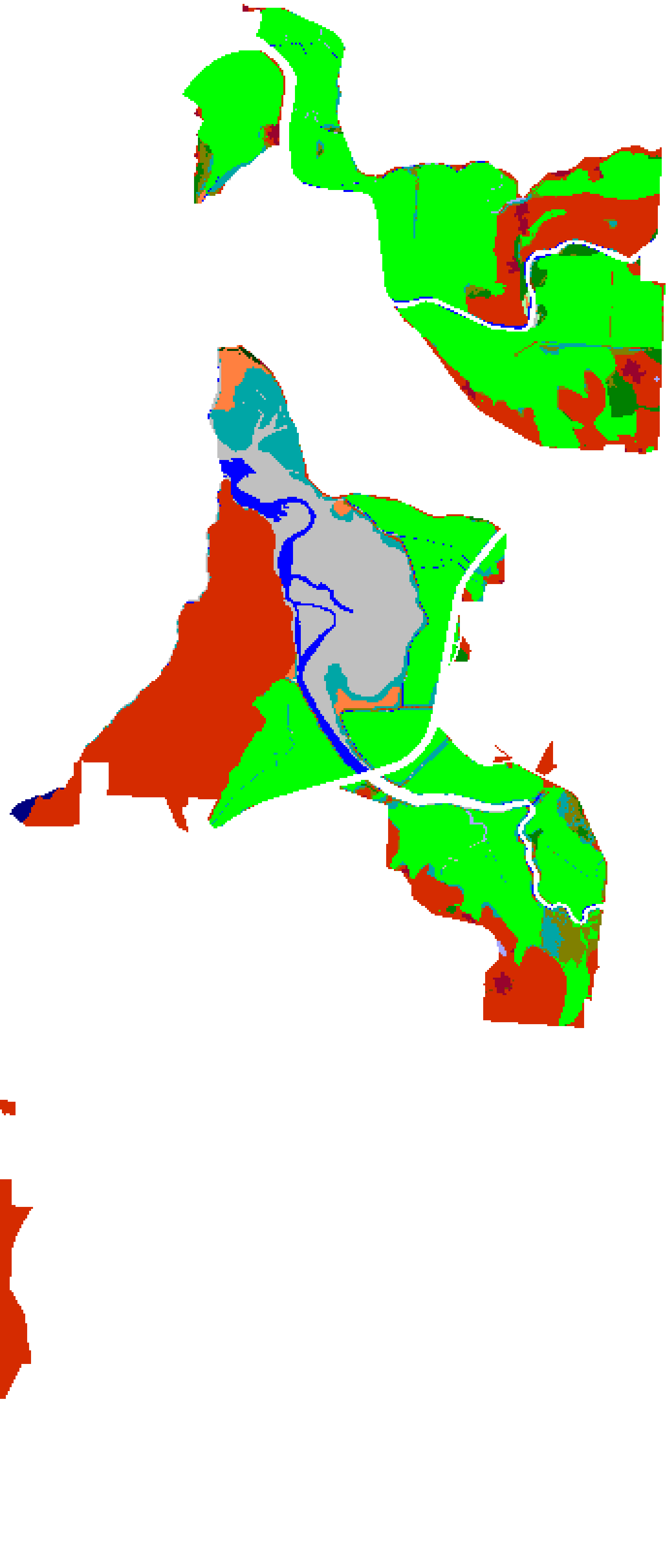
Nestucca Bay NWR, 2025, Scenario A1B Maximum



Nestucca Bay NWR, 2050, Scenario A1B Maximum



Nestucca Bay NWR, 2075, Scenario A1B Maximum

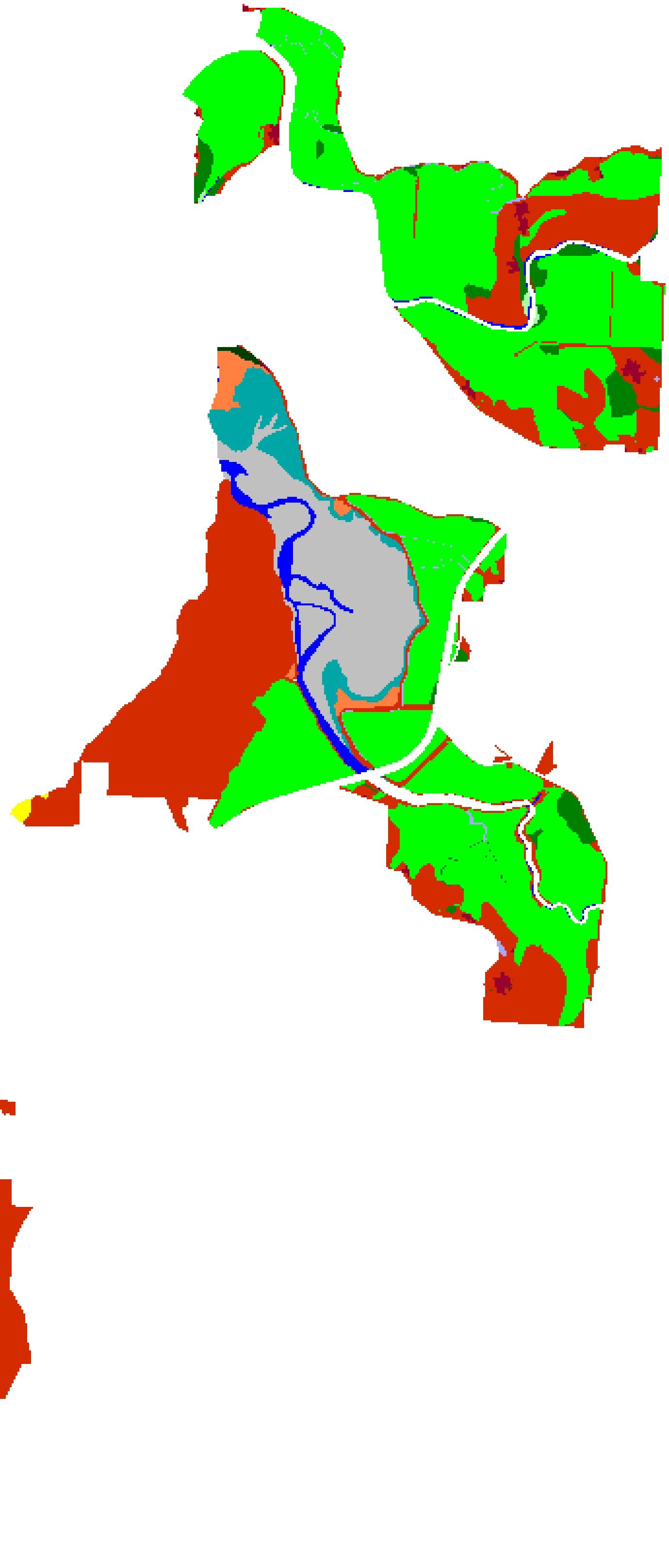


Nestucca Bay NWR, 2100, Scenario A1B Maximum

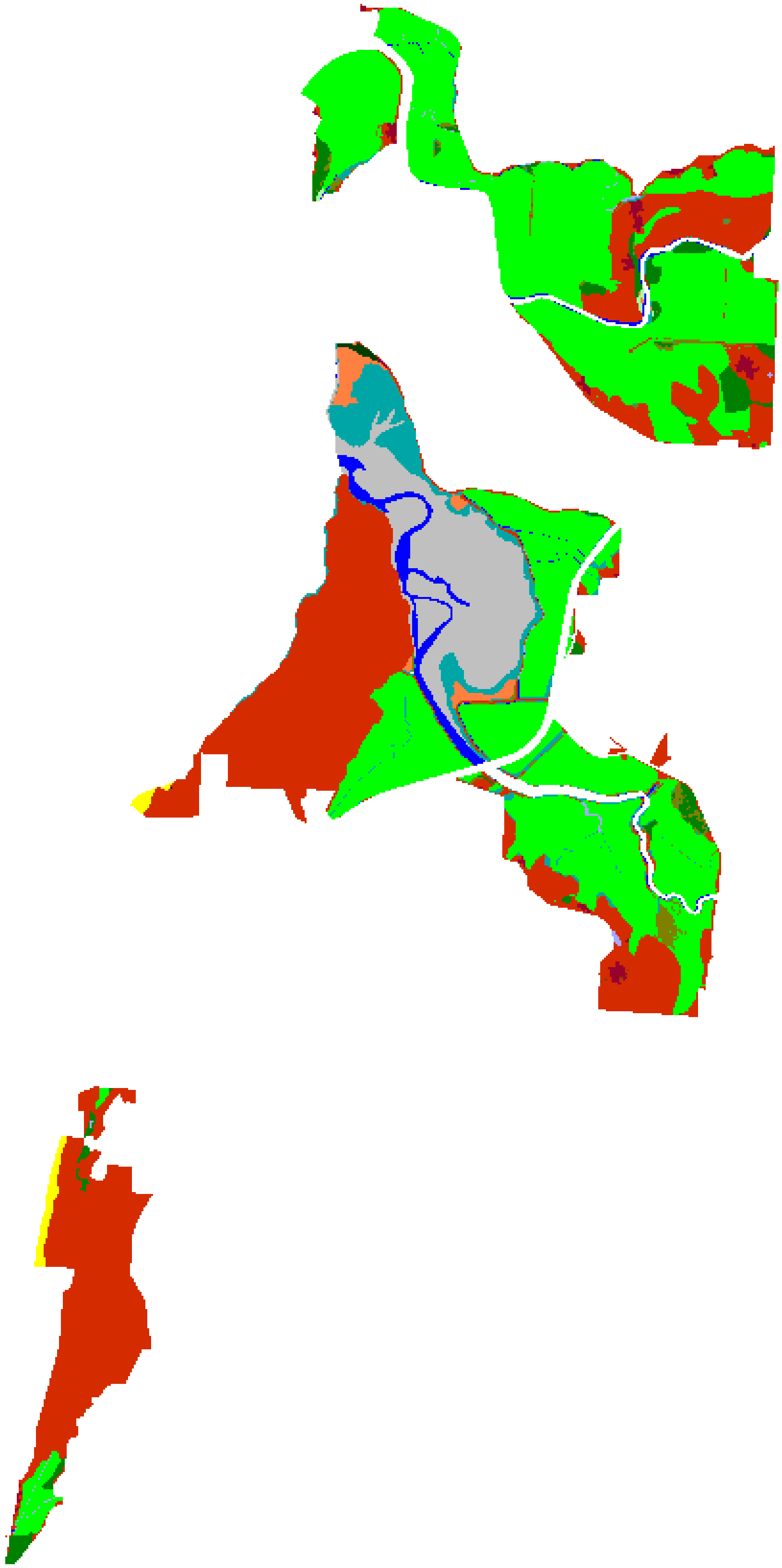
Nestucca Raster
1 Meter Eustatic SLR by 2100

Results in Acres

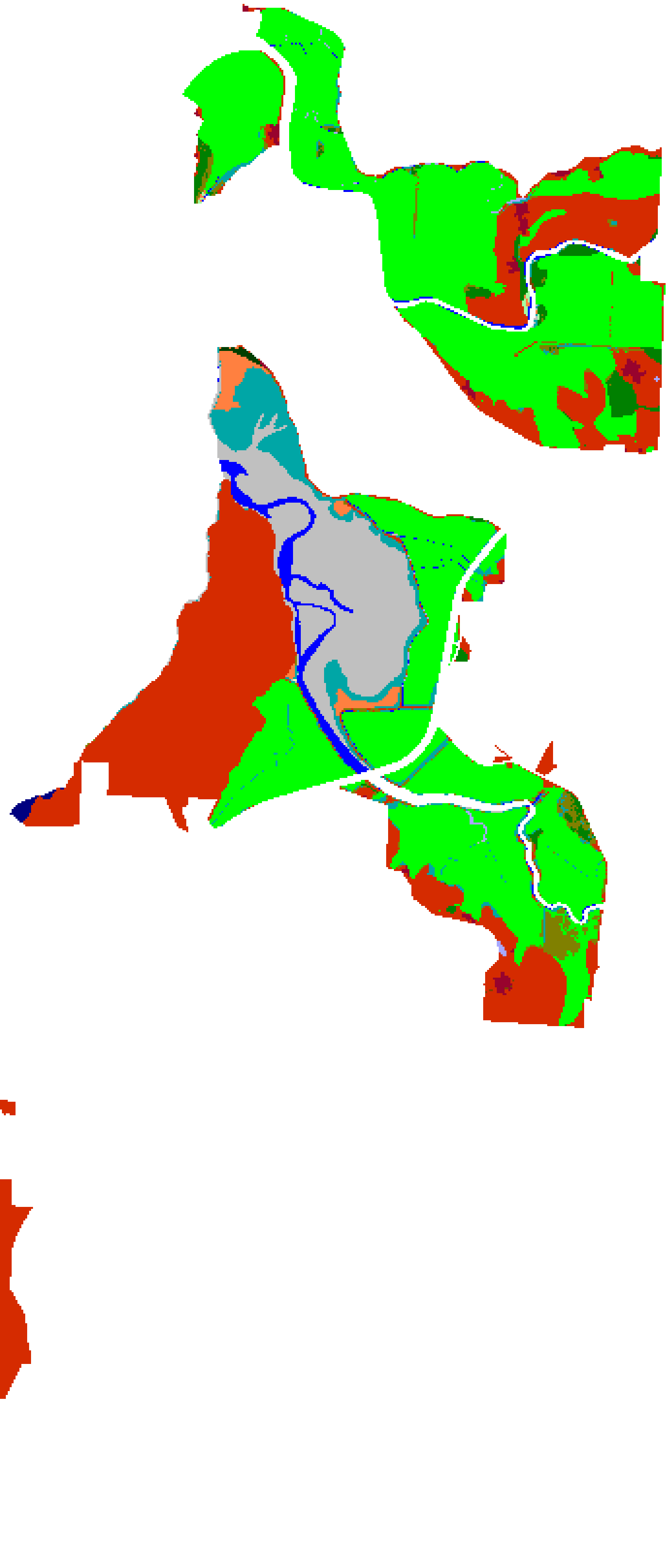
	Initial	2025	2050	2075	2100
Inland Fresh Marsh	1670.0	1659.1	1648.9	1636.6	1601.8
Undev. Dry Land	1375.0	1302.0	1286.8	1264.6	1171.7
Tidal Flat	327.9	332.1	341.7	348.0	322.6
Saltmarsh	110.1	159.4	164.2	189.7	227.2
Swamp	103.5	85.3	76.1	63.7	50.2
Estuarine Open Water	57.2	65.5	66.6	77.2	121.2
Brackish Marsh	35.9	34.3	35.1	35.8	29.7
Dev. Dry Land	26.1	25.8	25.6	25.3	24.6
Ocean Beach	20.8	21.5	7.1	1.6	37.9
Inland Open Water	15.2	9.6	9.1	7.1	6.2
Riverine Tidal	10.2	7.5	7.0	5.8	4.9
Tidal Swamp	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.2	1.2
Tidal Fresh Marsh	3.6	2.5	2.0	1.4	1.2
Inland Shore	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Estuarine Beach	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
Trans. Salt Marsh	0.0	50.8	70.9	77.5	129.6
Open Ocean	0.0	0.7	15.4	23.3	29.0
Total (incl. water)	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**



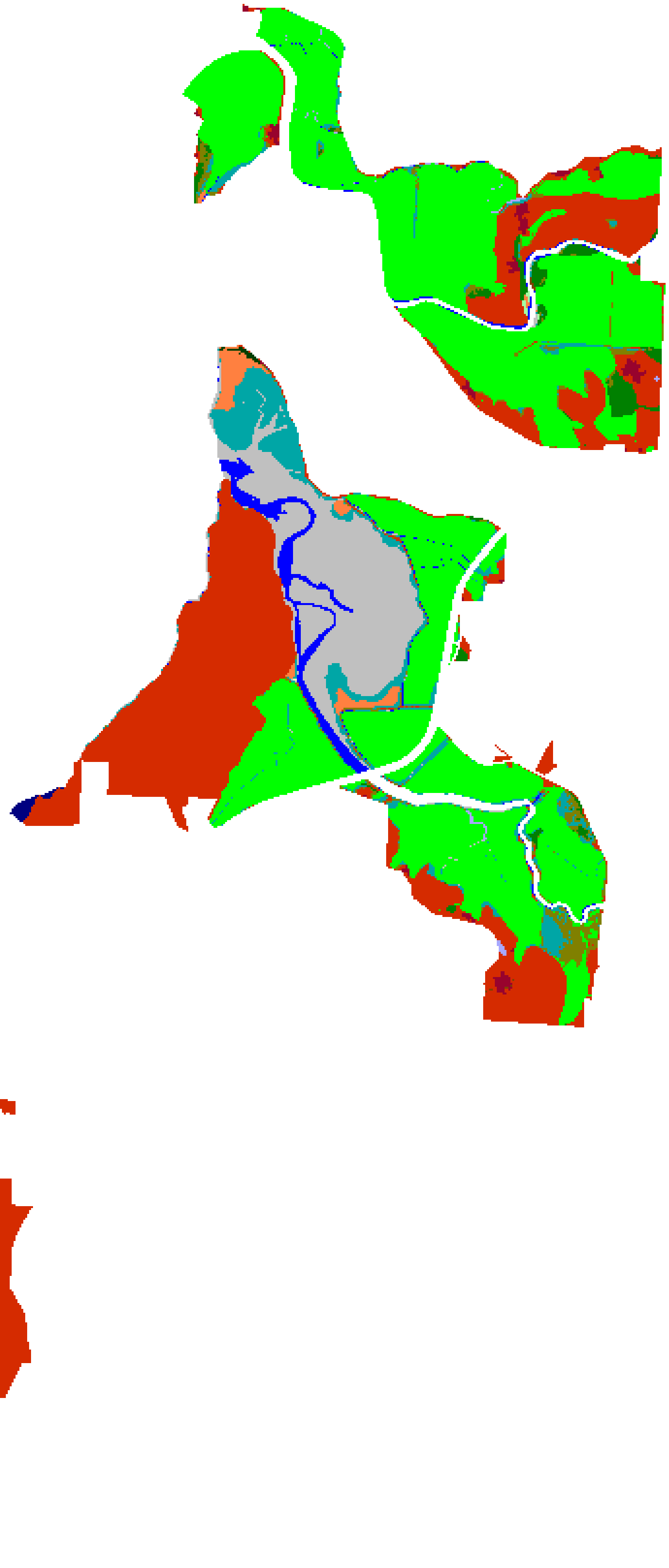
Nestucca Bay NWR, Initial Condition



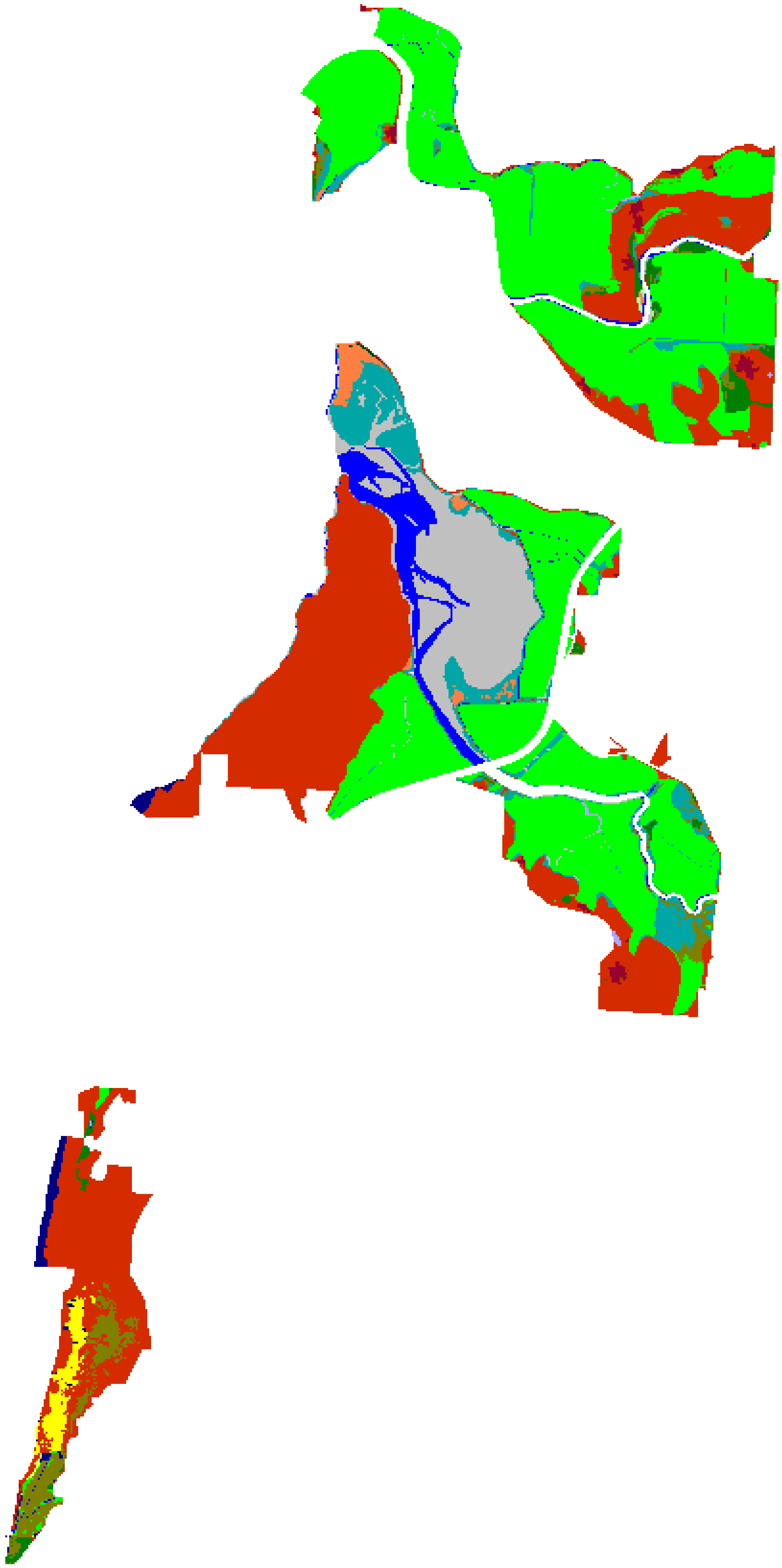
Nestucca Bay NWR, 2025, 1 meter



Nestucca Bay NWR, 2050, 1 meter



Nestucca Bay NWR, 2075, 1 meter

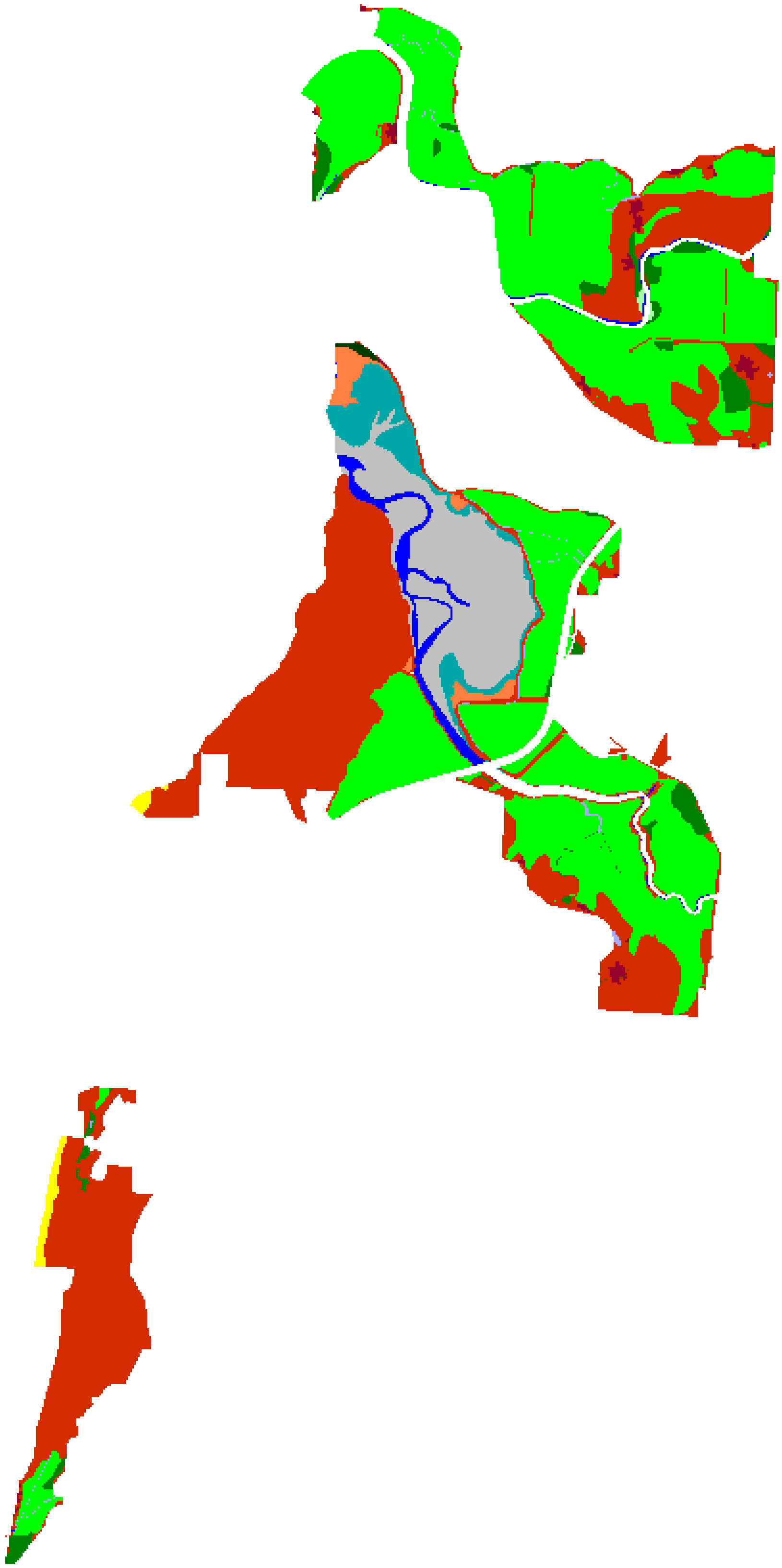


Nestucca Bay NWR, 2100, 1 meter

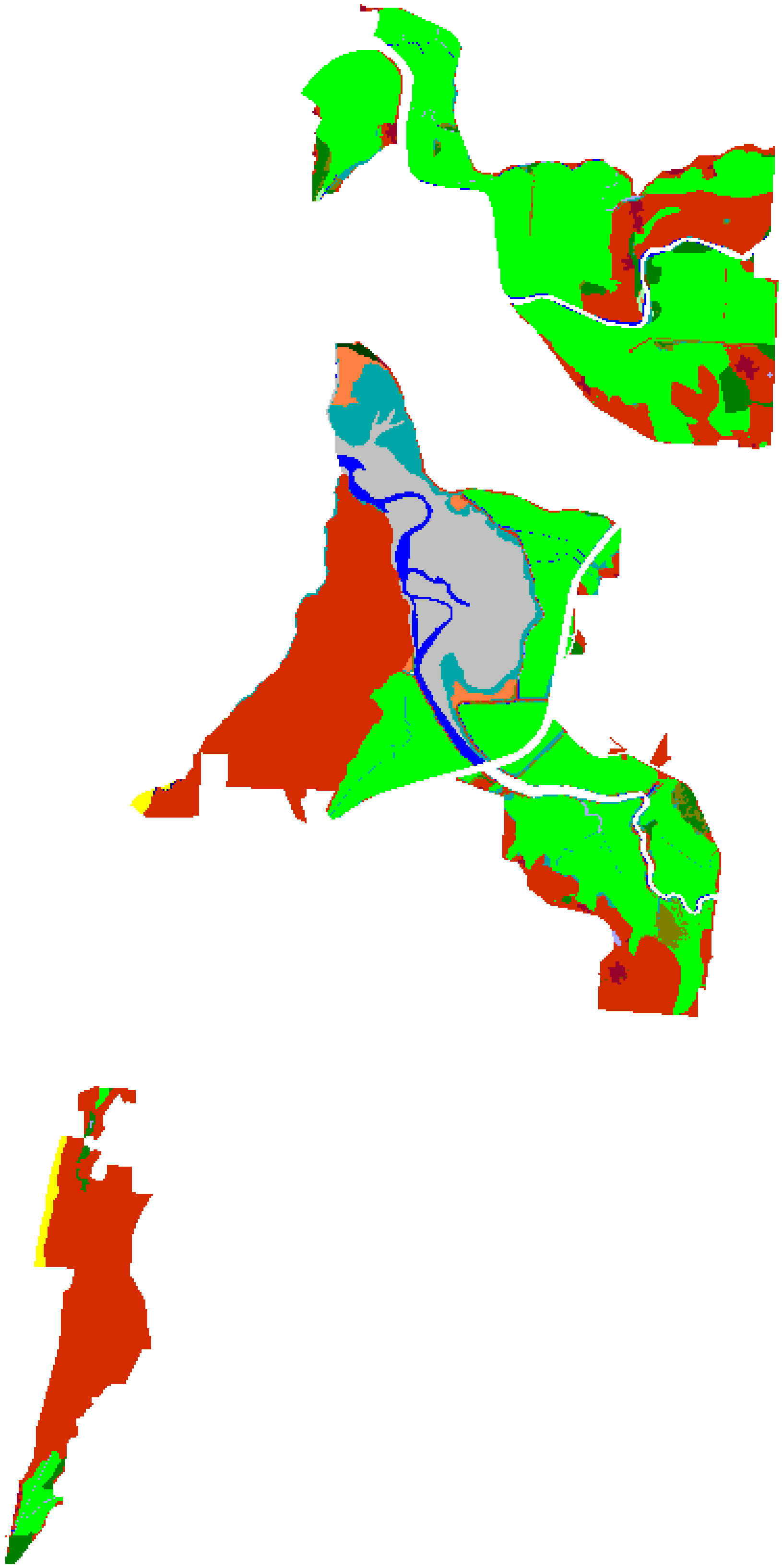
Nestucca Raster
1.5 Meters Eustatic SLR by 2100

Results in Acres

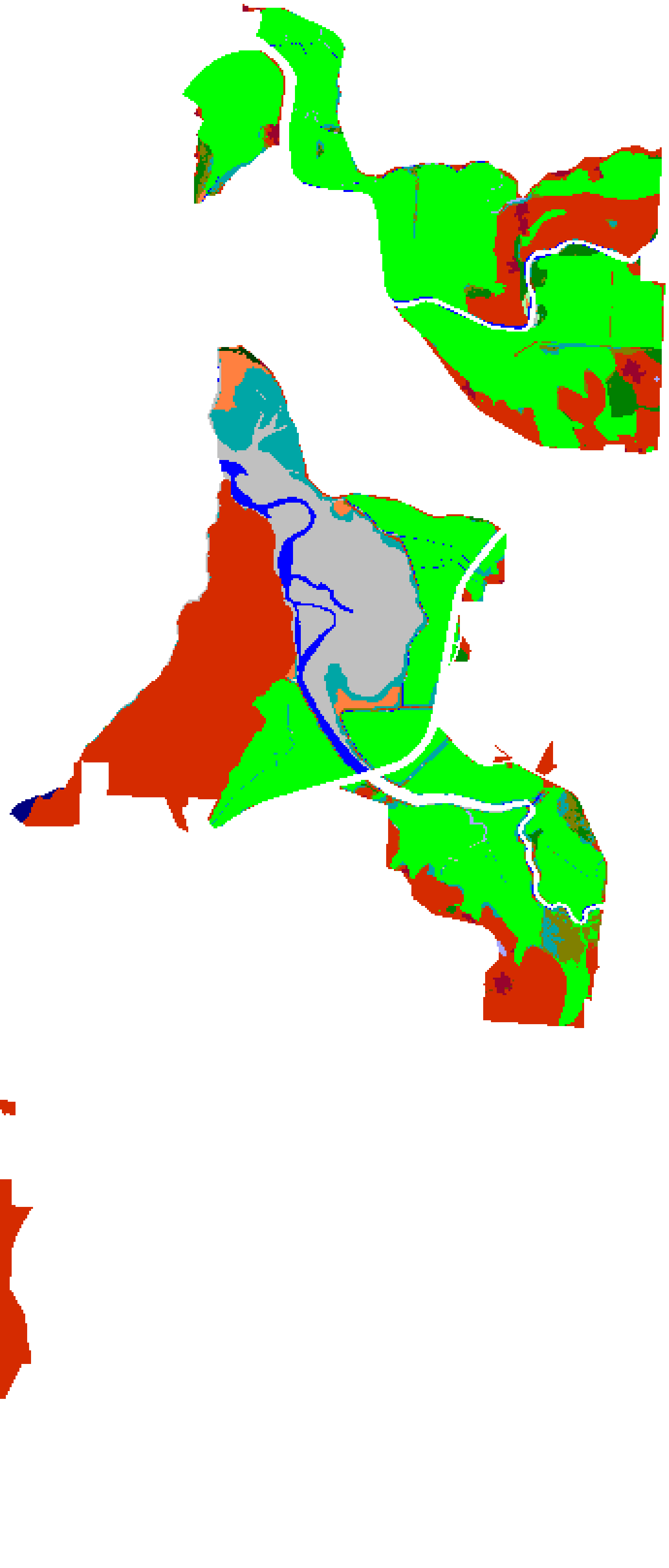
	Initial	2025	2050	2075	2100
Inland Fresh Marsh	1670.0	1655.5	1640.0	1598.2	1572.1
Undev. Dry Land	1375.0	1298.6	1275.6	1175.2	1041.7
Tidal Flat	327.9	332.9	351.3	327.8	236.7
Saltmarsh	110.1	163.0	179.1	230.9	297.6
Swamp	103.5	82.9	69.5	50.3	34.9
Estuarine Open Water	57.2	65.6	68.4	121.8	289.3
Brackish Marsh	35.9	34.3	35.6	26.8	9.9
Dev. Dry Land	26.1	25.7	25.4	24.6	22.9
Ocean Beach	20.8	13.5	0.2	41.0	25.3
Inland Open Water	15.2	9.6	8.4	6.4	5.7
Riverine Tidal	10.2	7.4	6.2	5.0	4.0
Tidal Swamp	4.3	3.8	2.7	1.2	0.5
Tidal Fresh Marsh	3.6	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.0
Inland Shore	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Estuarine Beach	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
Trans. Salt Marsh	0.0	55.8	73.1	124.2	126.5
Open Ocean	0.0	8.7	22.8	25.2	91.2
Total (incl. water)	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**



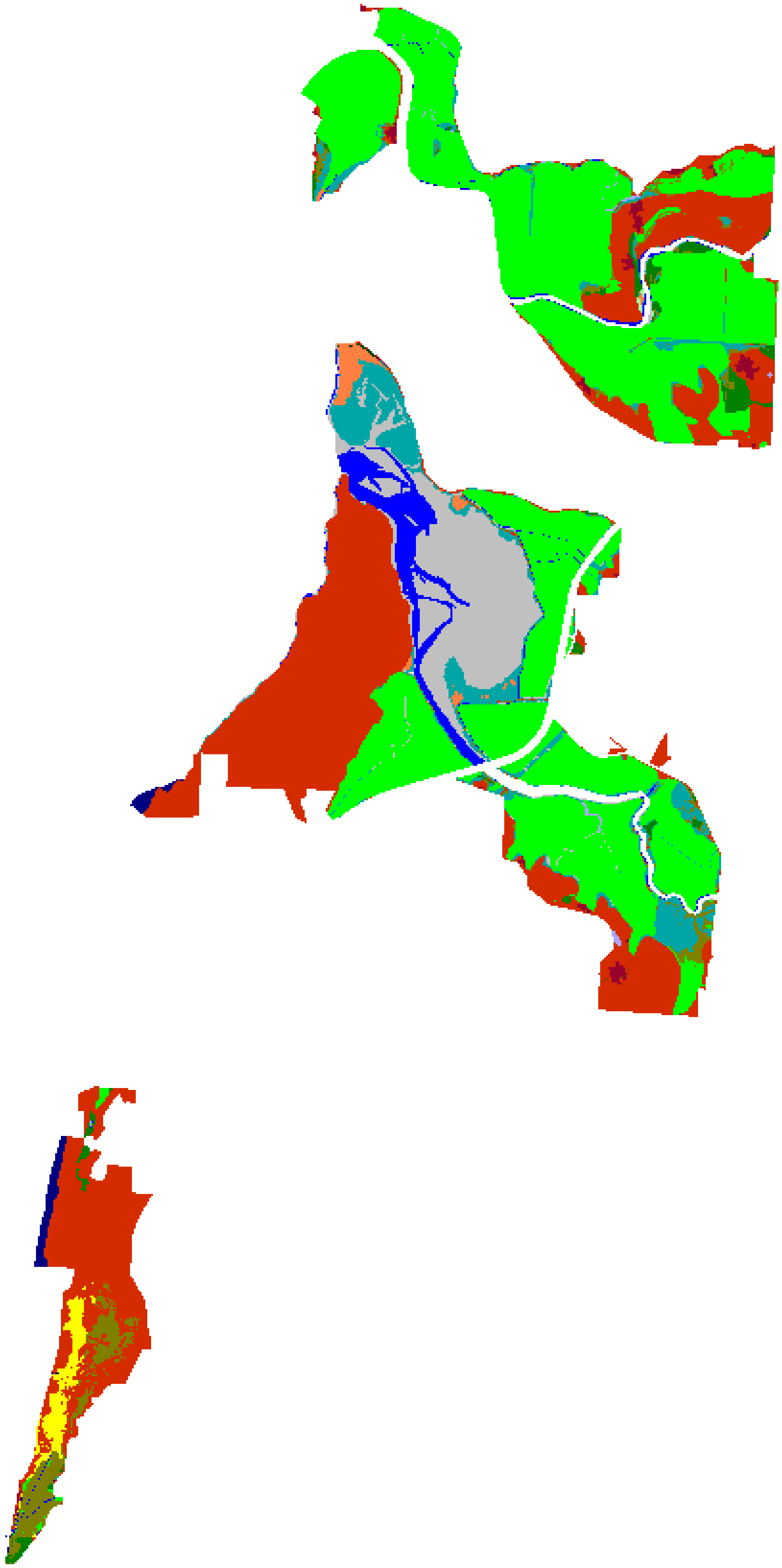
Nestucca Bay NWR, Initial Condition



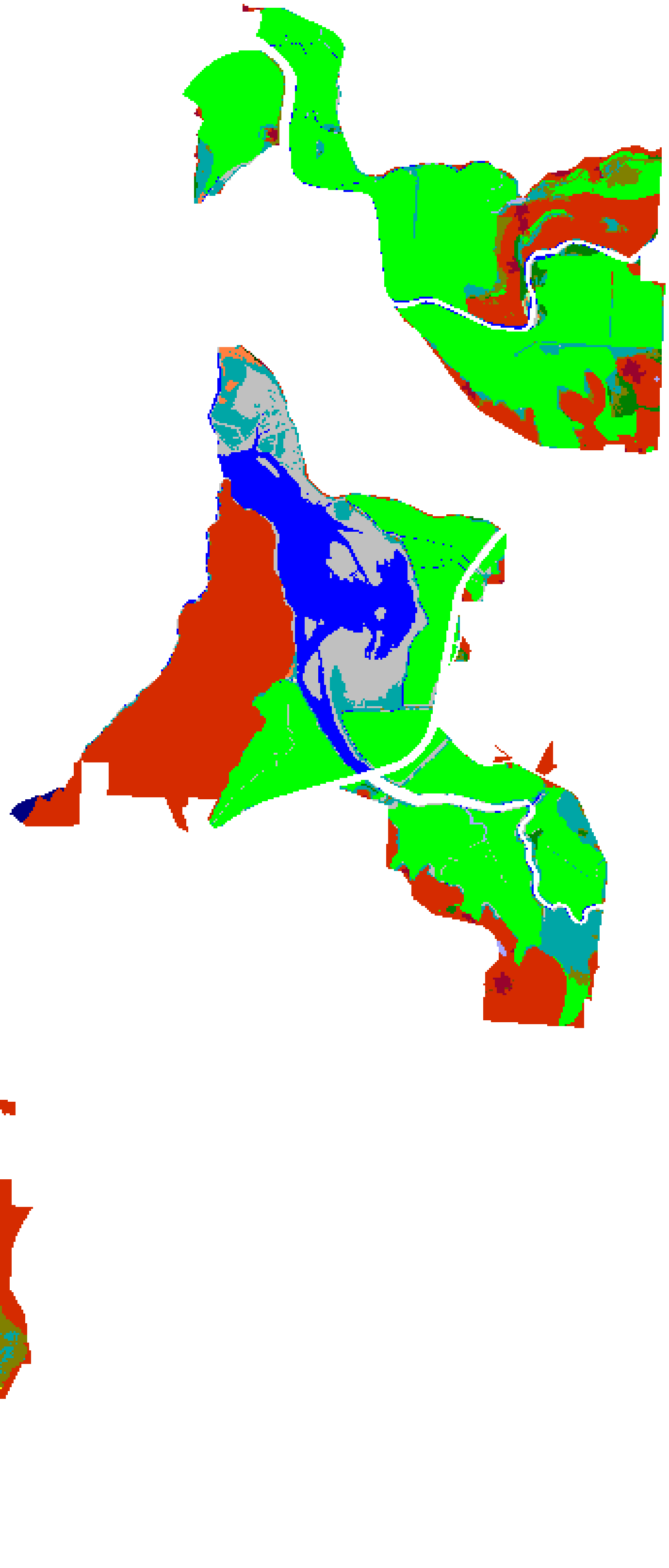
Nestucca Bay NWR, 2025, 1.5 meter



Nestucca Bay NWR, 2050, 1.5 meter



Nestucca Bay NWR, 2075, 1.5 meter

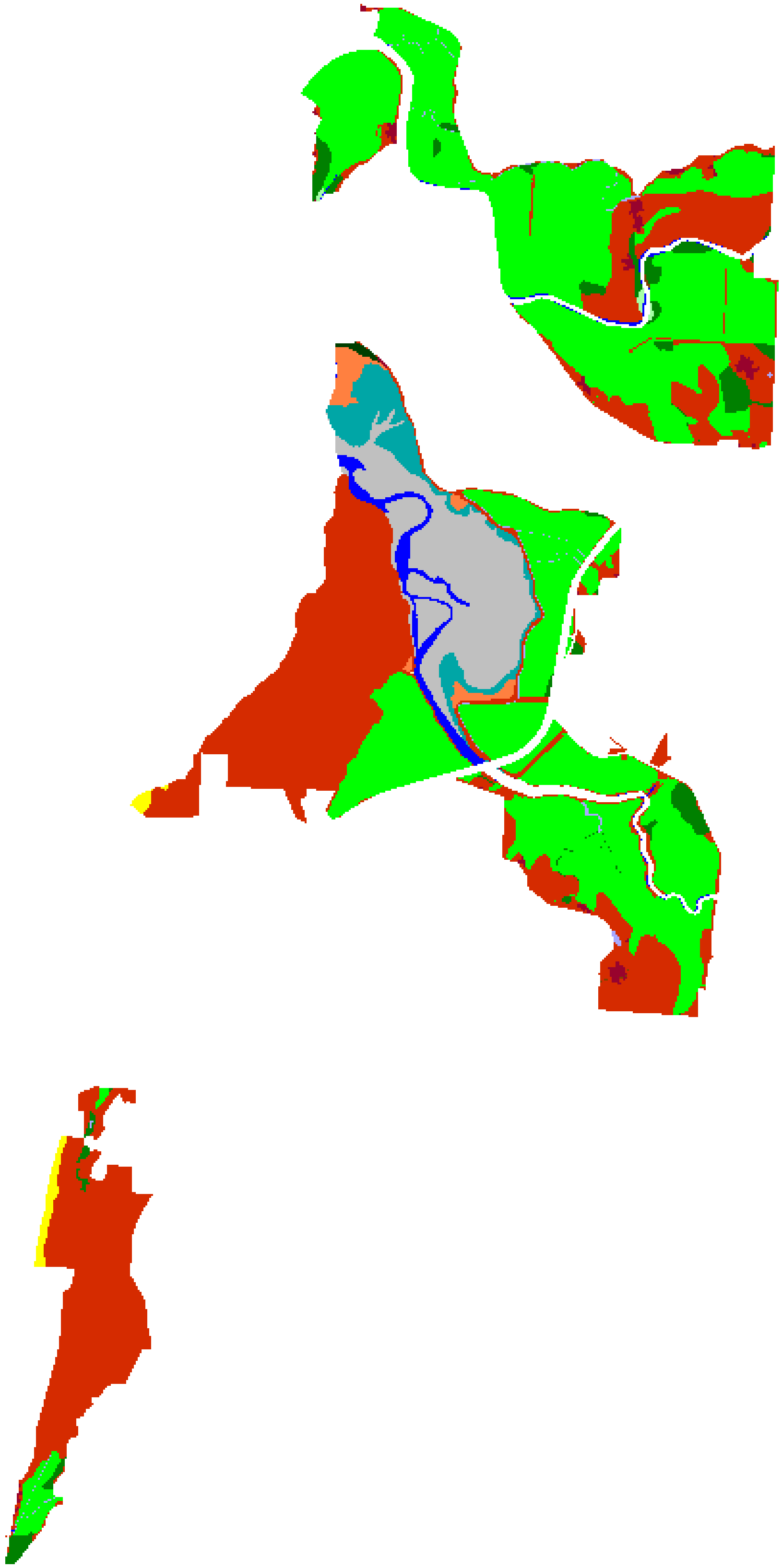


Nestucca Bay NWR, 2100, 1.5 meter

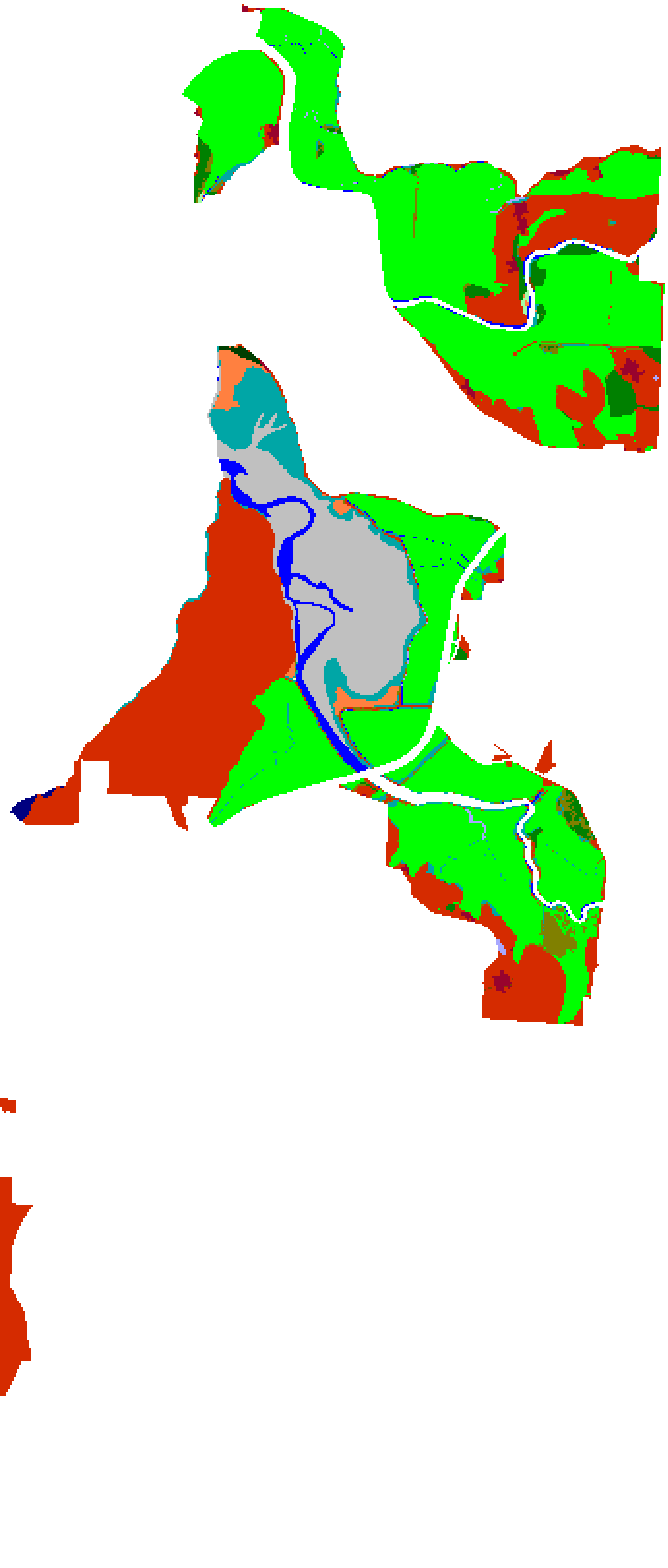
Nestucca Raster
2 Meters Eustatic SLR by 2100

Results in Acres

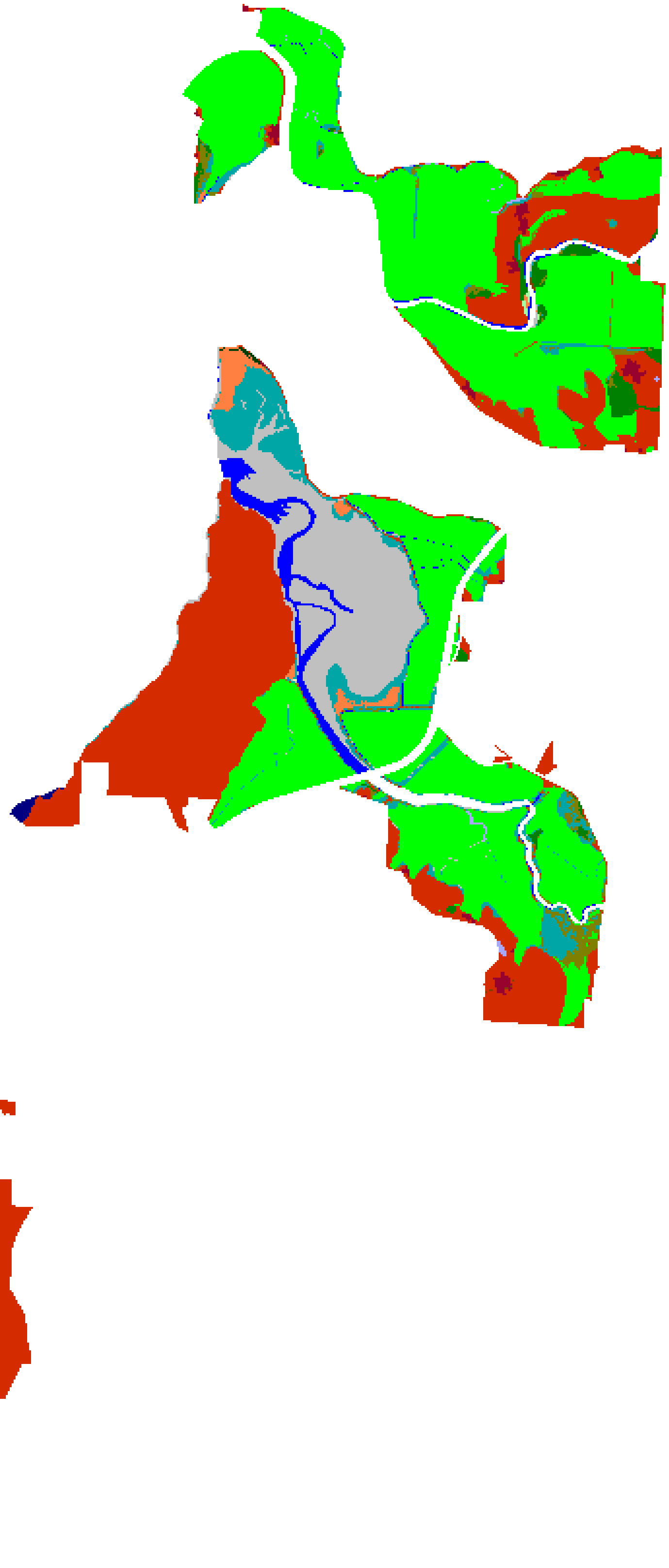
	Initial	2025	2050	2075	2100
Inland Fresh Marsh	1670.0	1651.9	1632.8	1578.7	1542.1
Undev. Dry Land	1375.0	1295.0	1261.5	1075.0	975.2
Tidal Flat	327.9	333.8	352.4	310.3	205.7
Saltmarsh	110.1	166.9	199.3	226.8	298.1
Swamp	103.5	80.6	61.6	39.0	26.2
Estuarine Open Water	57.2	65.8	79.8	192.3	431.4
Brackish Marsh	35.9	34.6	34.5	12.5	2.7
Dev. Dry Land	26.1	25.7	25.2	23.5	21.3
Ocean Beach	20.8	4.9	2.7	58.9	13.5
Inland Open Water	15.2	9.5	7.0	6.1	5.4
Riverine Tidal	10.2	7.3	5.9	4.4	3.1
Tidal Swamp	4.3	3.7	2.0	0.7	0.3
Tidal Fresh Marsh	3.6	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.7
Inland Shore	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Estuarine Beach	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.9
Trans. Salt Marsh	0.0	60.5	70.6	190.0	107.6
Open Ocean	0.0	17.4	23.3	39.6	125.0
Total (incl. water)	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**	**3760.9**



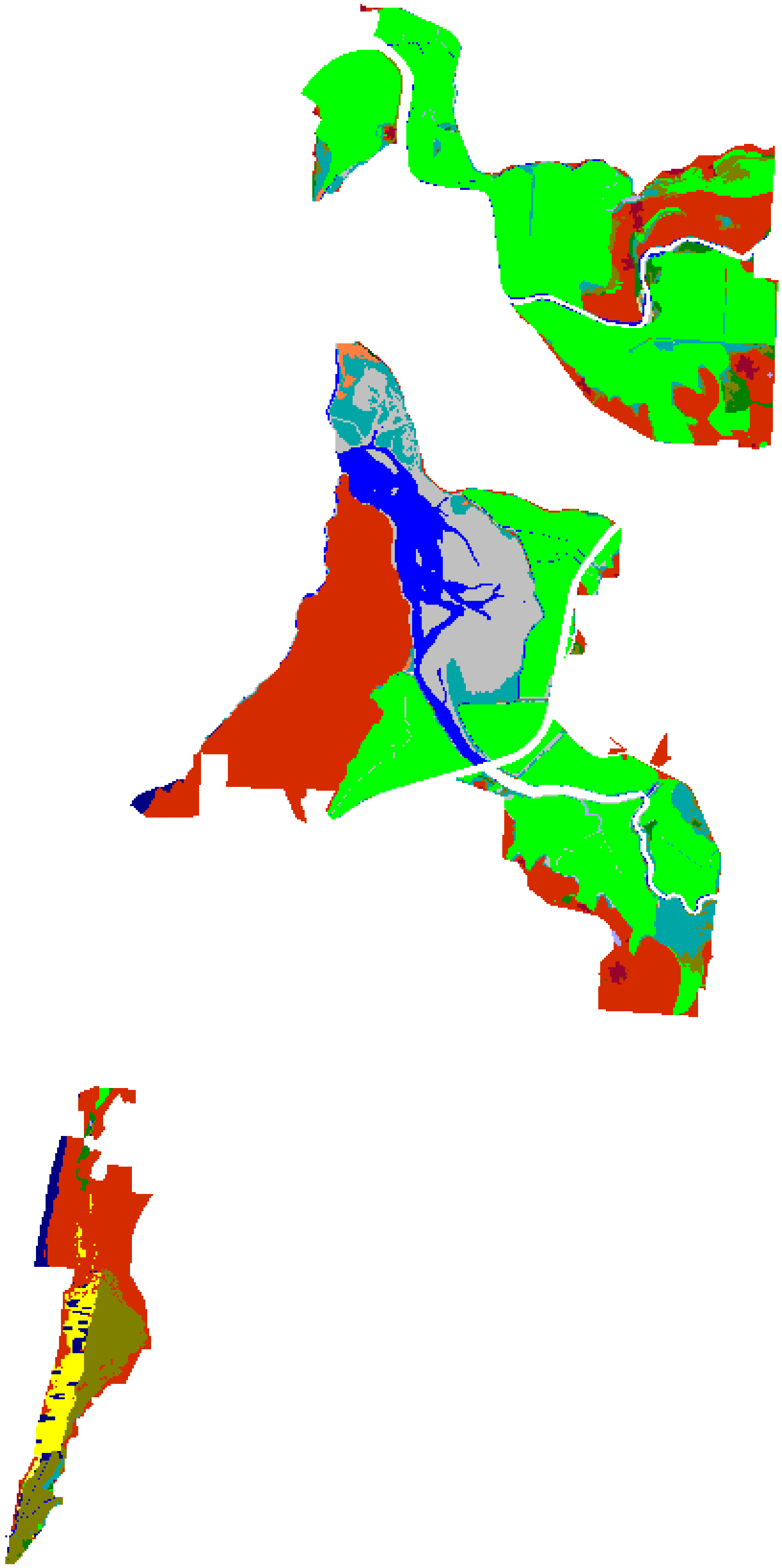
Nestucca Bay NWR, Initial Condition



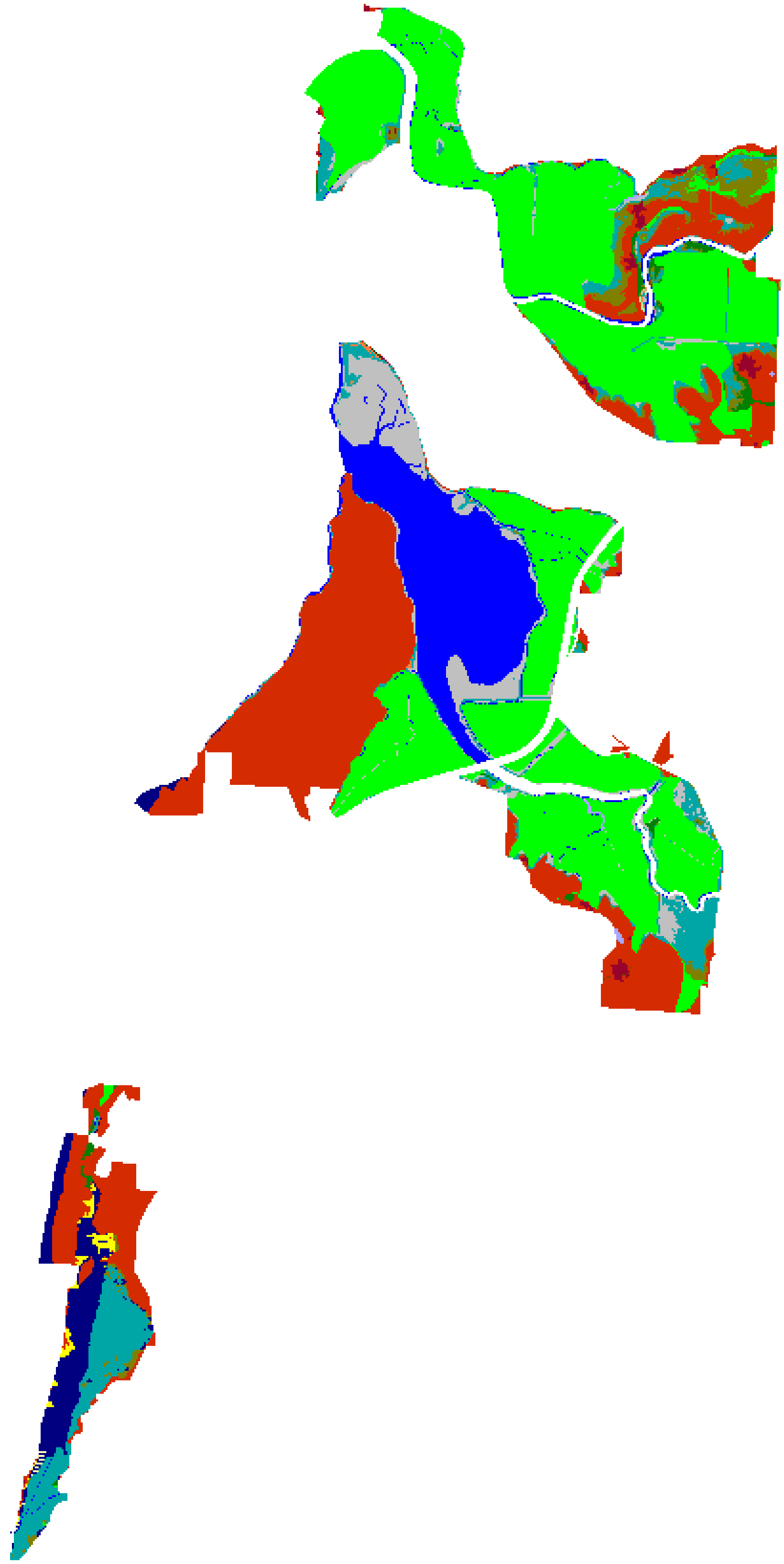
Nestucca Bay NWR, 2025, 2 meters



Nestucca Bay NWR, 2050, 2 meters



Nestucca Bay NWR, 2075, 2 meters



Nestucca Bay NWR, 2100, 2 meters

Discussion

For Nestucca Bay NWR notable conversions of wetlands and inundation of dry lands generally occur in scenarios of one meter or more of eustatic SLR. Below that, model predictions do not indicate dramatic effects.

Nestucca Bay NWR contains extensive inland fresh marsh, much of which has been diked as pasturelands or is located behind tidal gates. As discussed above, the SLAMM model simulation assumes these lands are diked and will be maintained against up to two meters of local sea level rise. There remains some uncertainty about this result since the extent of impoundment in the northern inland fresh marshes is unknown as well as the likelihood of dike maintenance in the face of SLR.

Another source of model uncertainty is the rate at which marshes will move vertically in response to SLR. No local marsh accretion data were available for this site so vertical accretion rates are especially uncertain. Data about marsh accretion at this site could reduce model uncertainty to some degree.

Nestucca Bay NWR does have a complete coverage of high-vertical-resolution LiDAR elevation data, however, which reduces model uncertainty.

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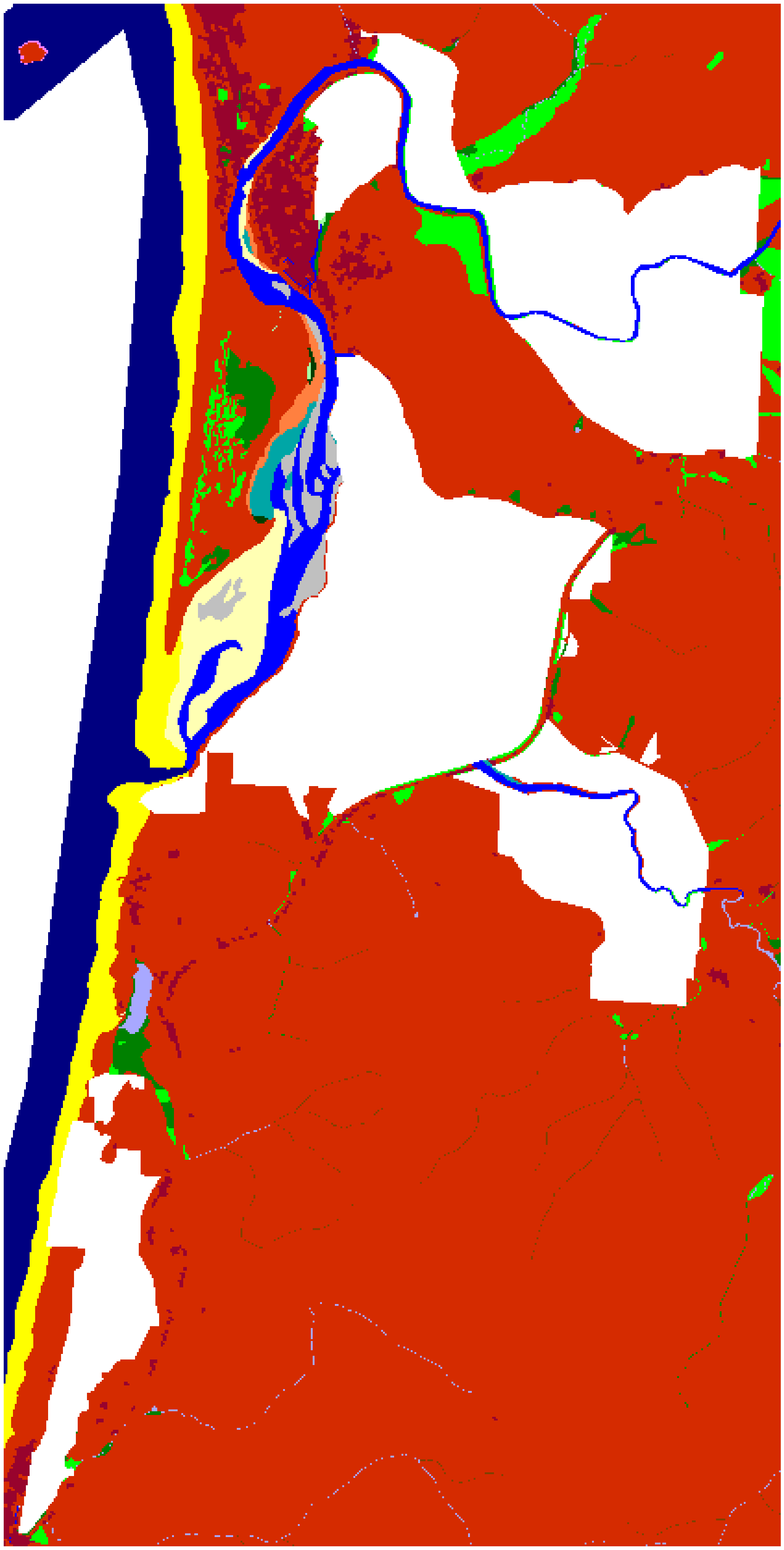
Appendix A: Contextual Results

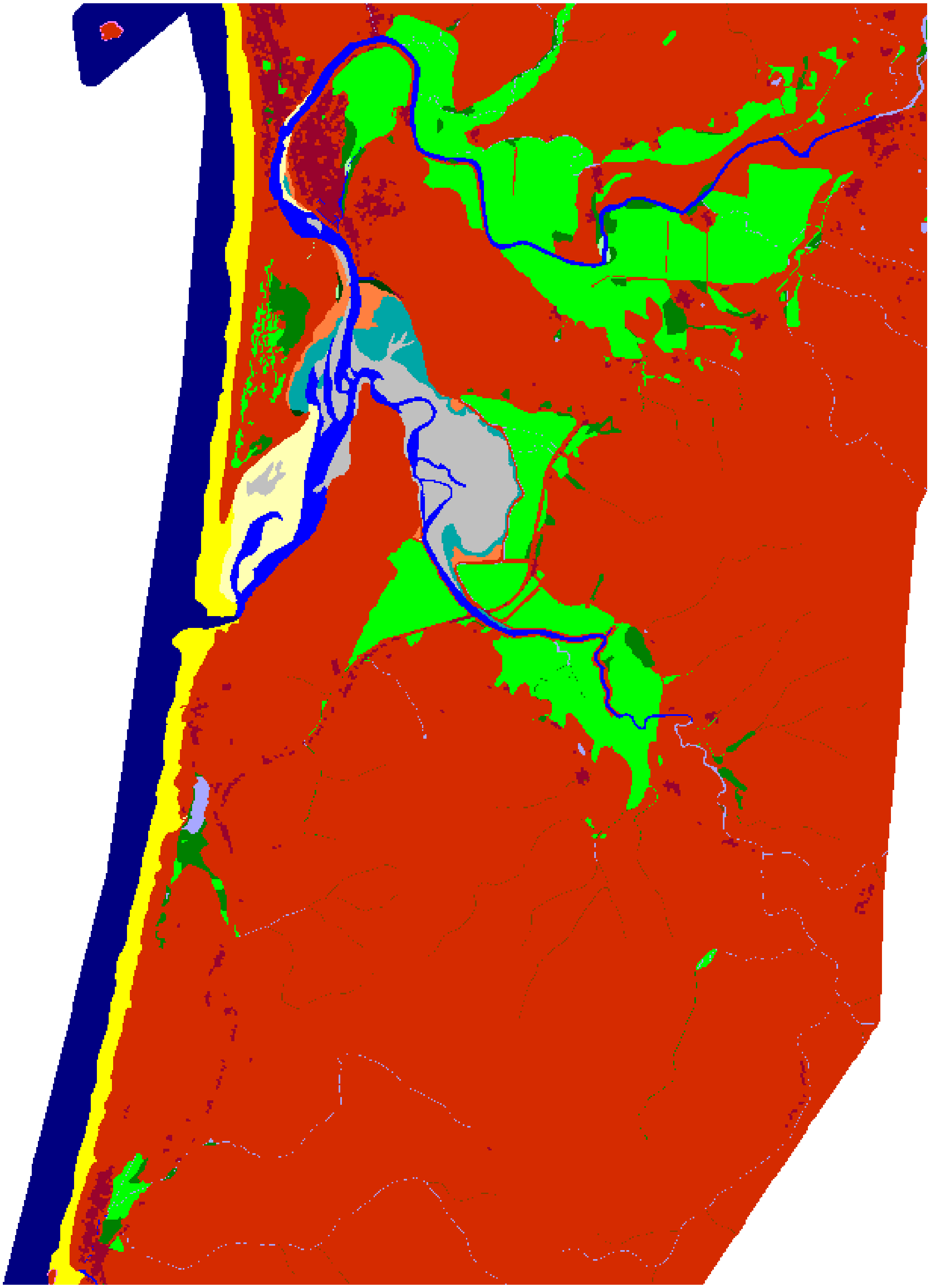
The SLAMM model does take into account the context of the surrounding lands or open water when calculating effects. For example, erosion rates are calculated based on the maximum fetch (wave action) which is estimated by assessing contiguous open water to a given marsh cell. Another example is that inundated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

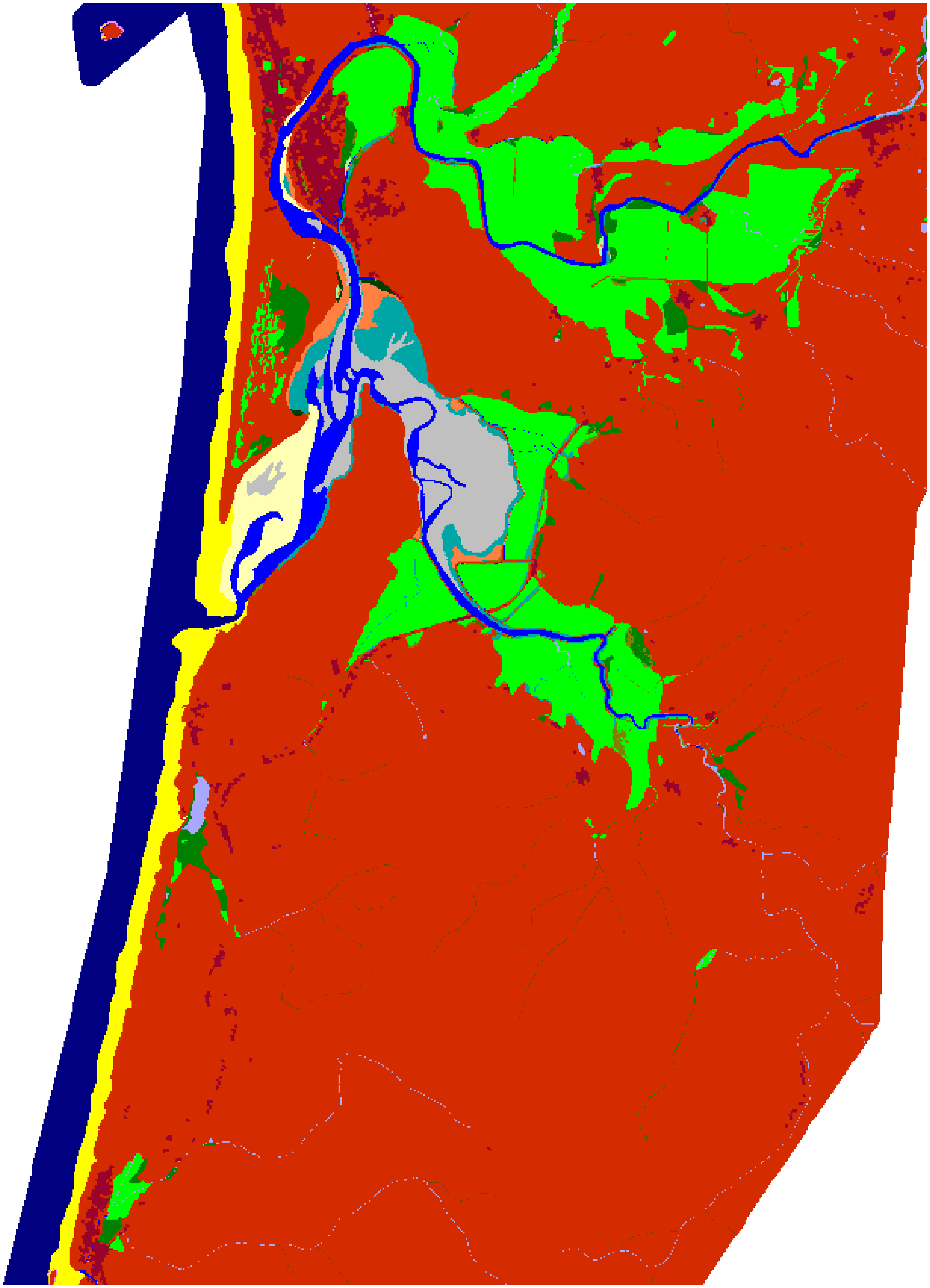
- Results were closely examined (quality assurance) within USFWS refuges but not closely examined for the larger region.
- Site-specific parameters for the model were derived for USFWS refuges whenever possible and may not be regionally applicable.
- Especially in areas where dikes are present, an effort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



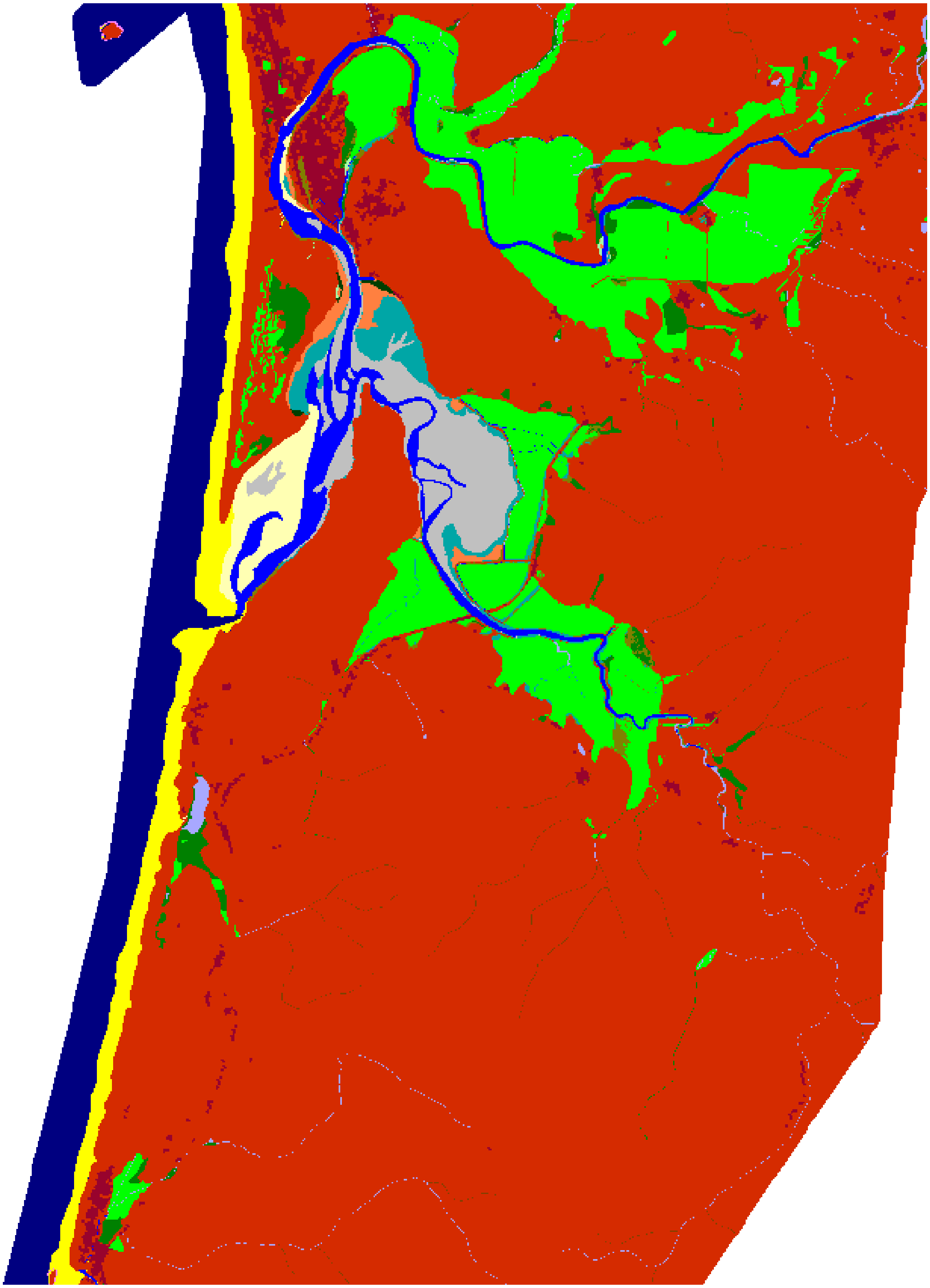
Location of Nestucca Bay National Wildlife Refuge within simulation context



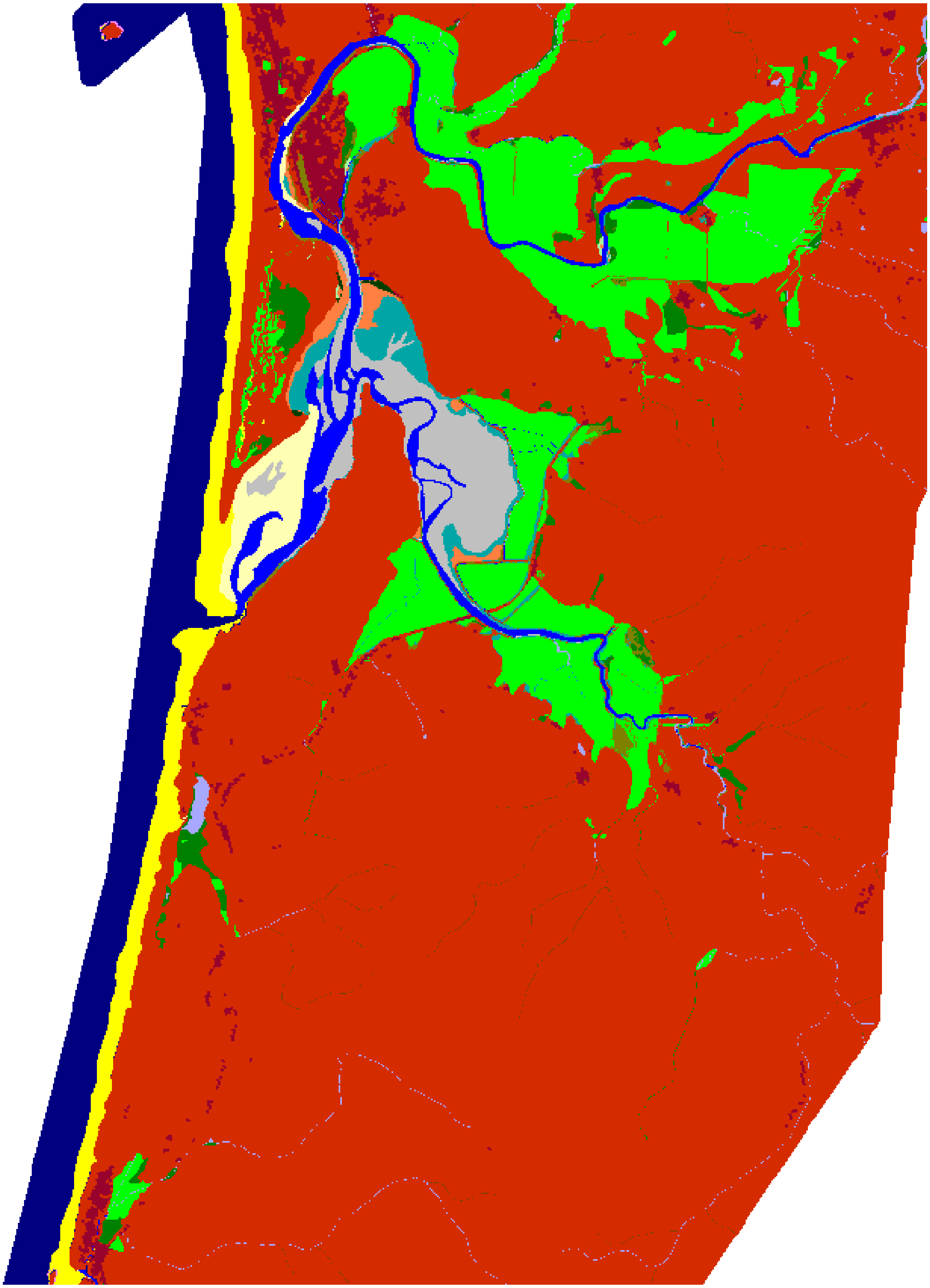
Nestucca Bay Context, Initial Condition



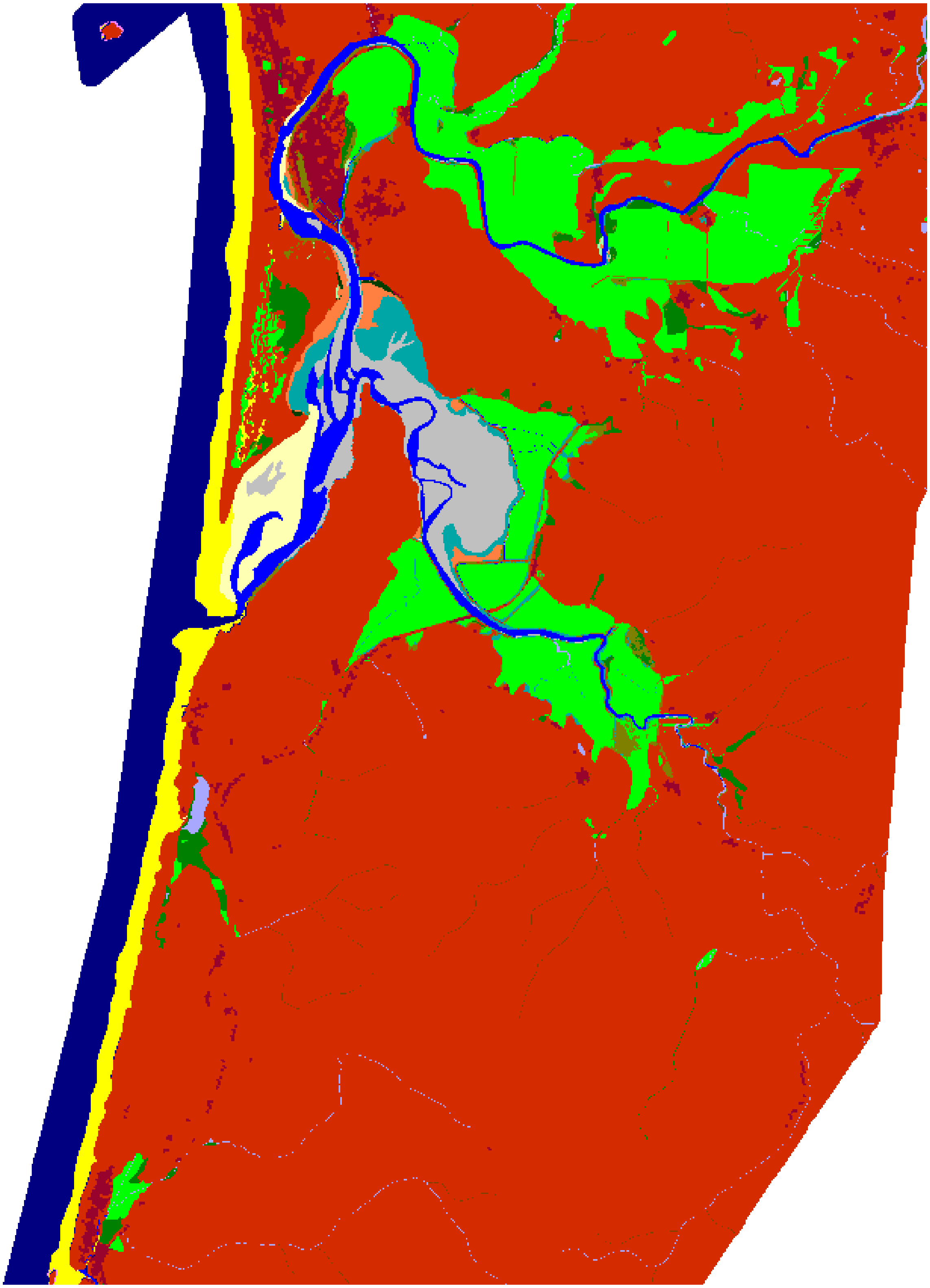
Nestucca Bay Context, 2025, Scenario A1B Mean



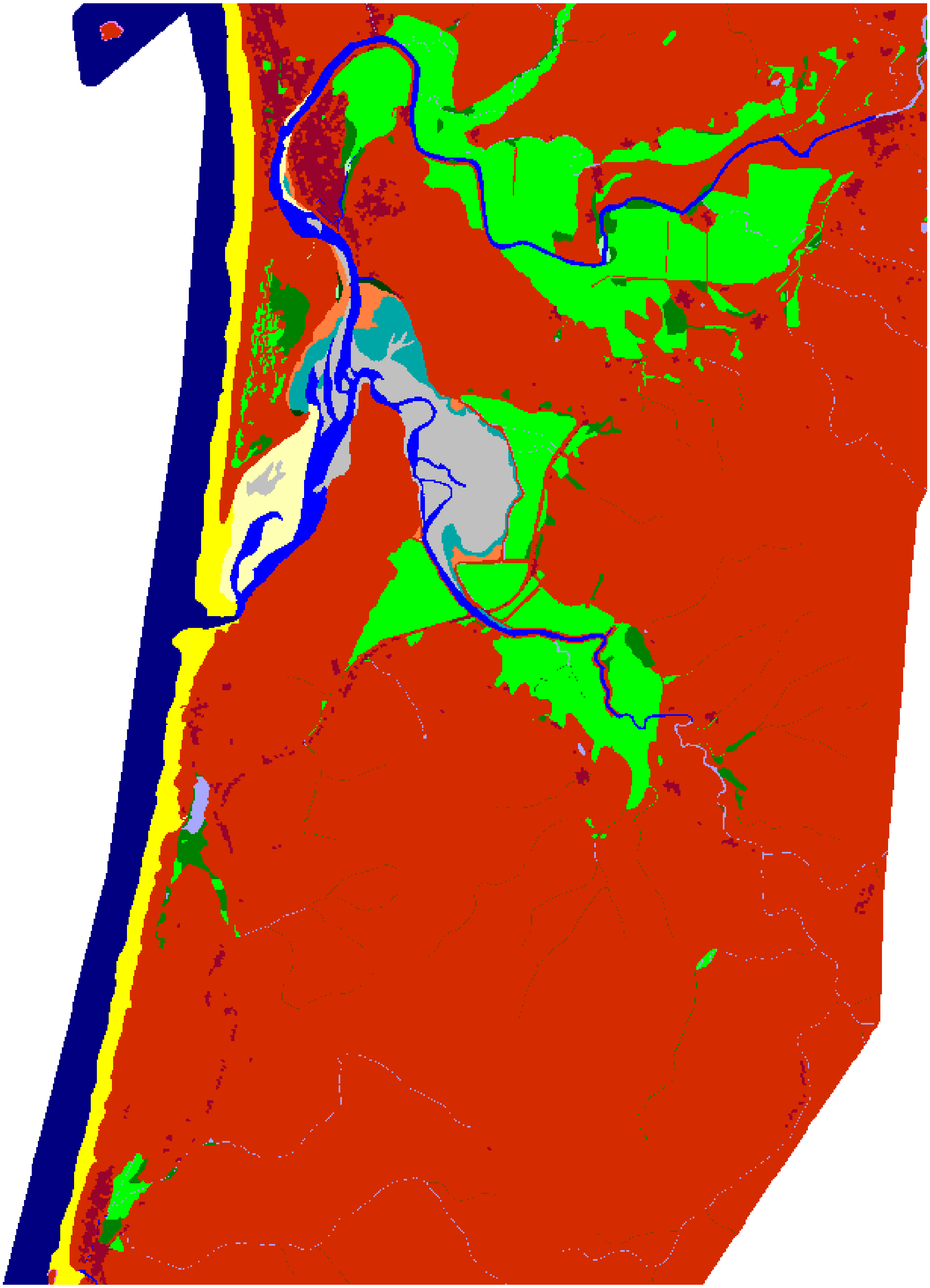
Nestucca Bay Context, 2050, Scenario A1B Mean



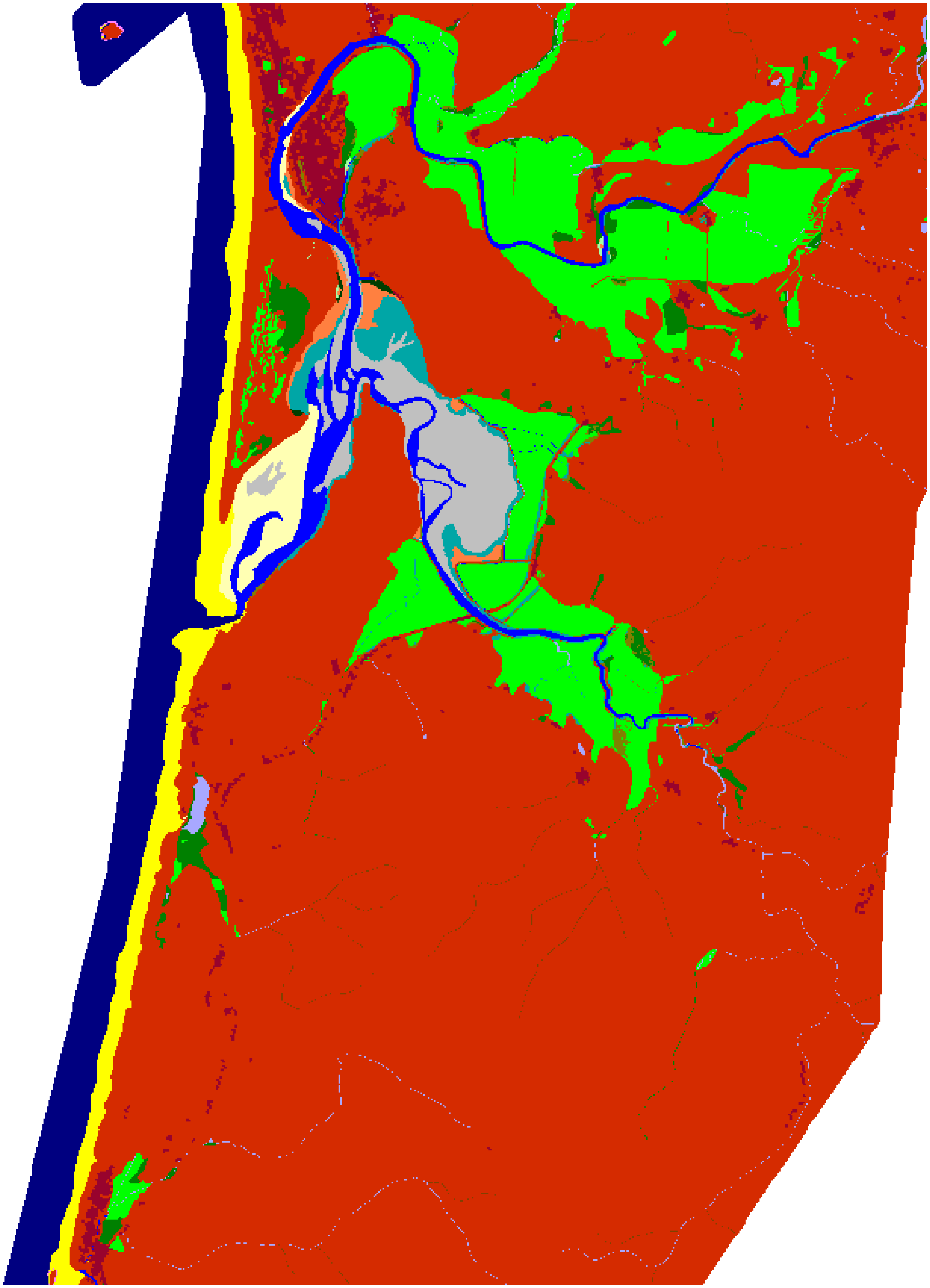
Nestucca Bay Context, 2075, Scenario A1B Mean



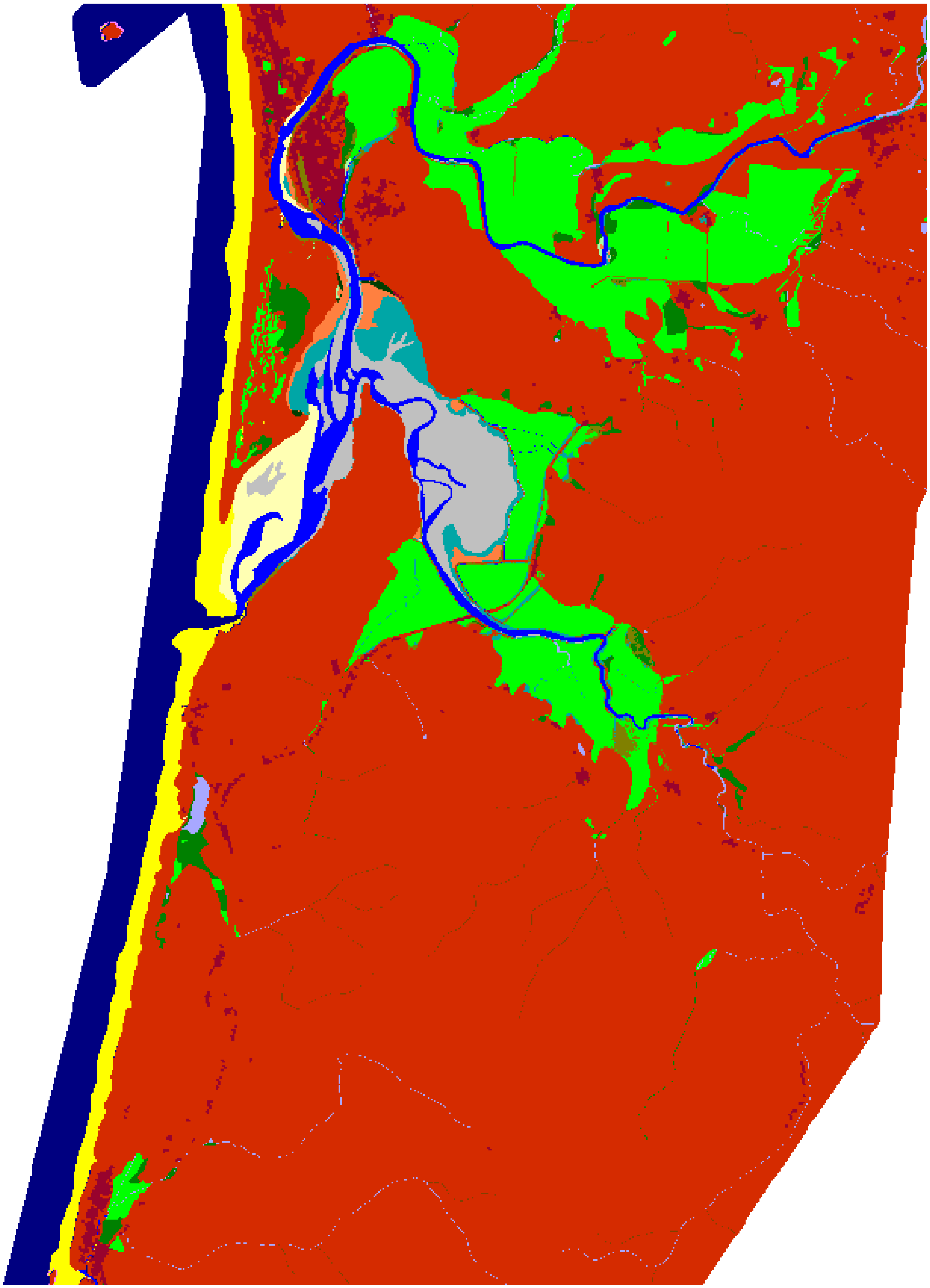
Nestucca Bay Context, 2100, Scenario A1B Mean



Nestucca Bay Context, Initial Condition



Nestucca Bay Context, 2025, Scenario A1B Maximum



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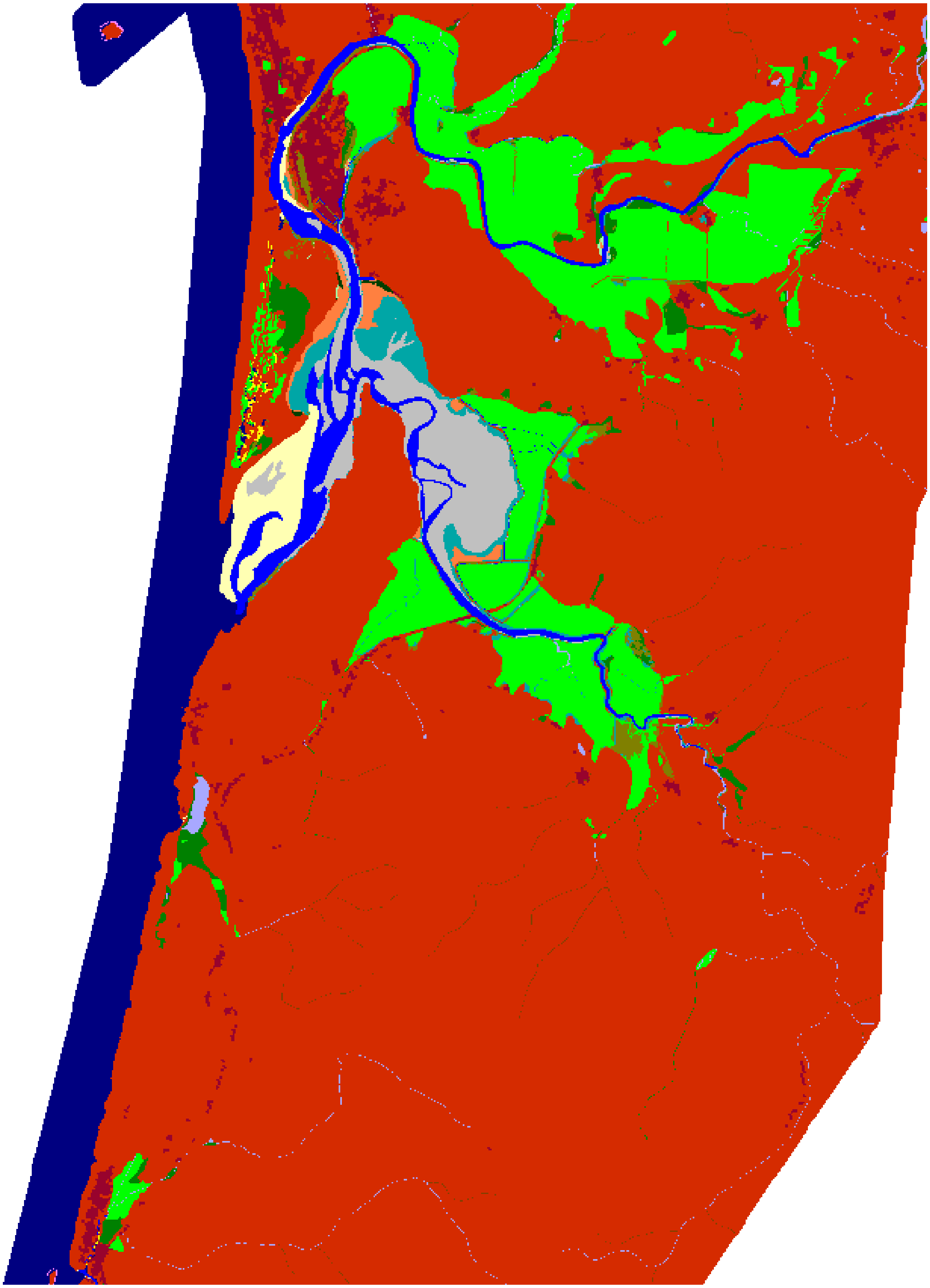

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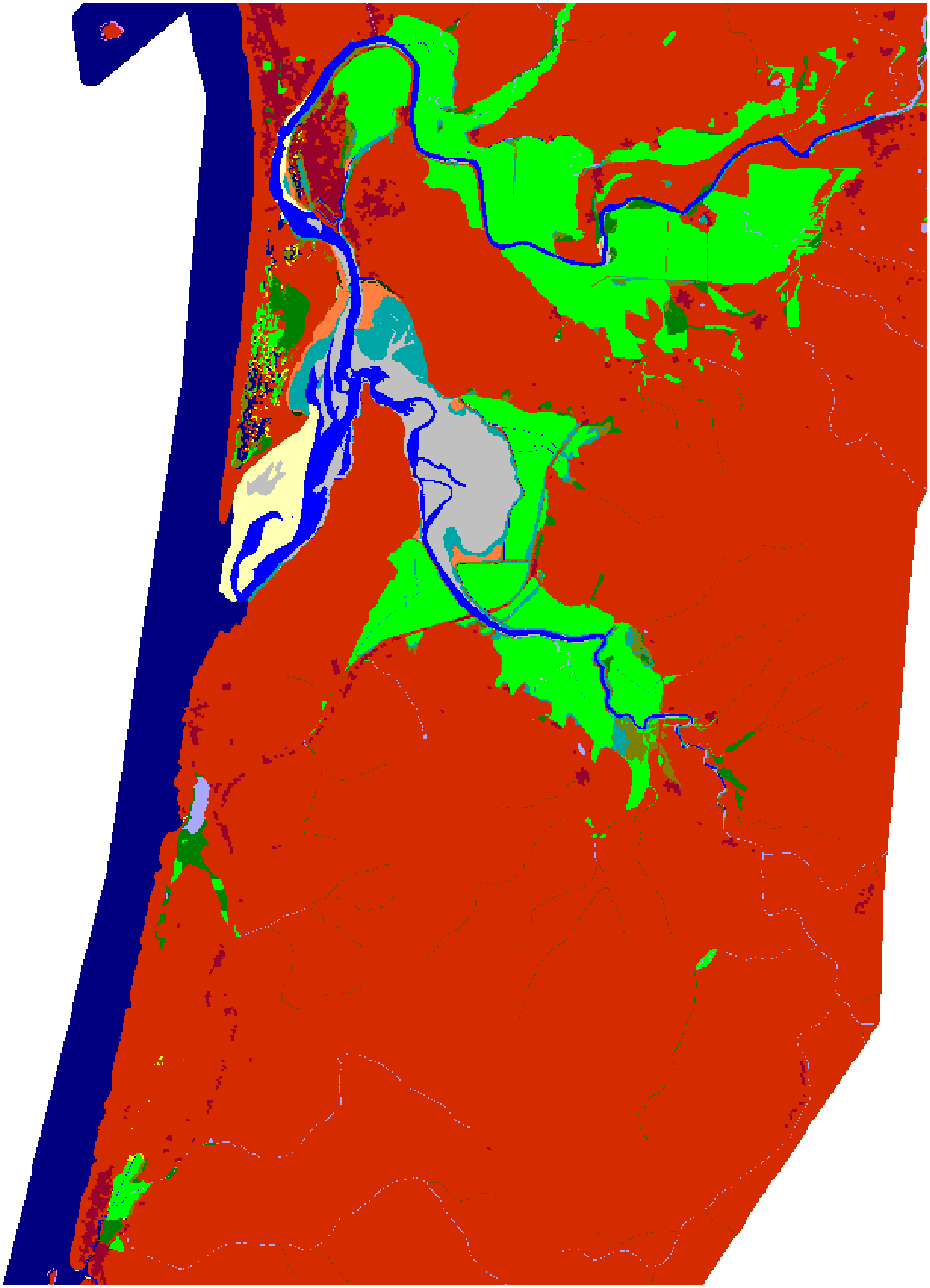

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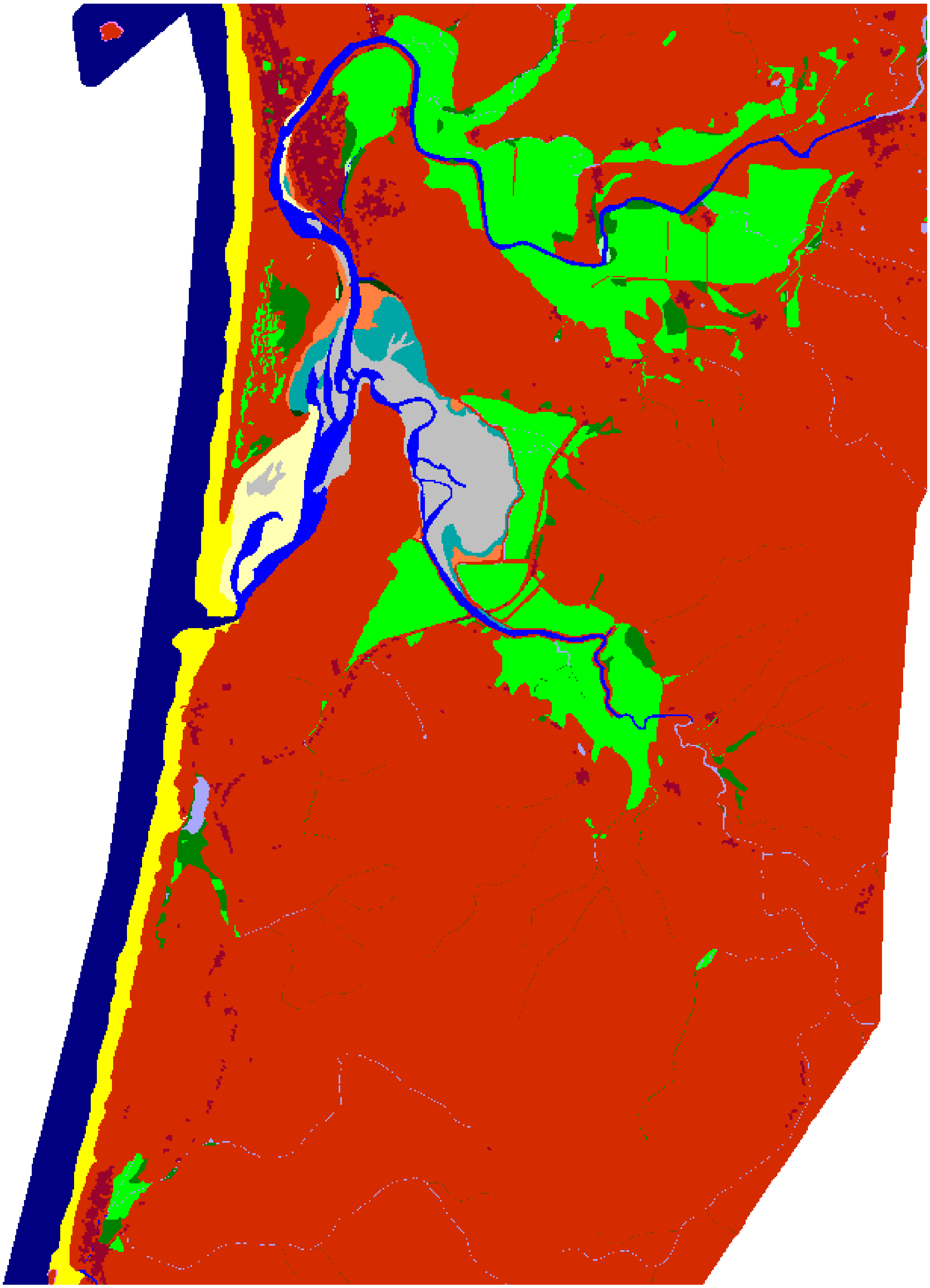
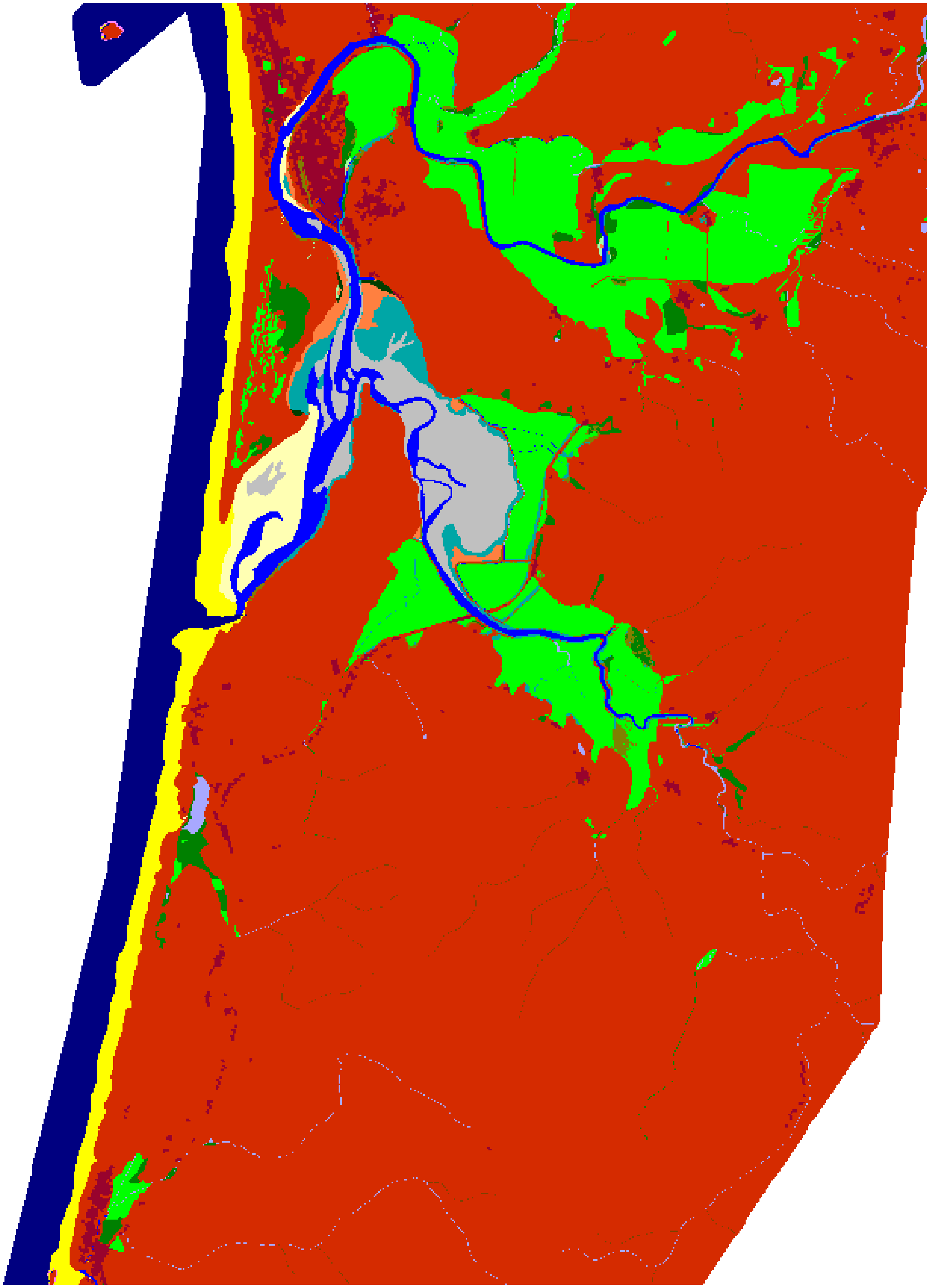
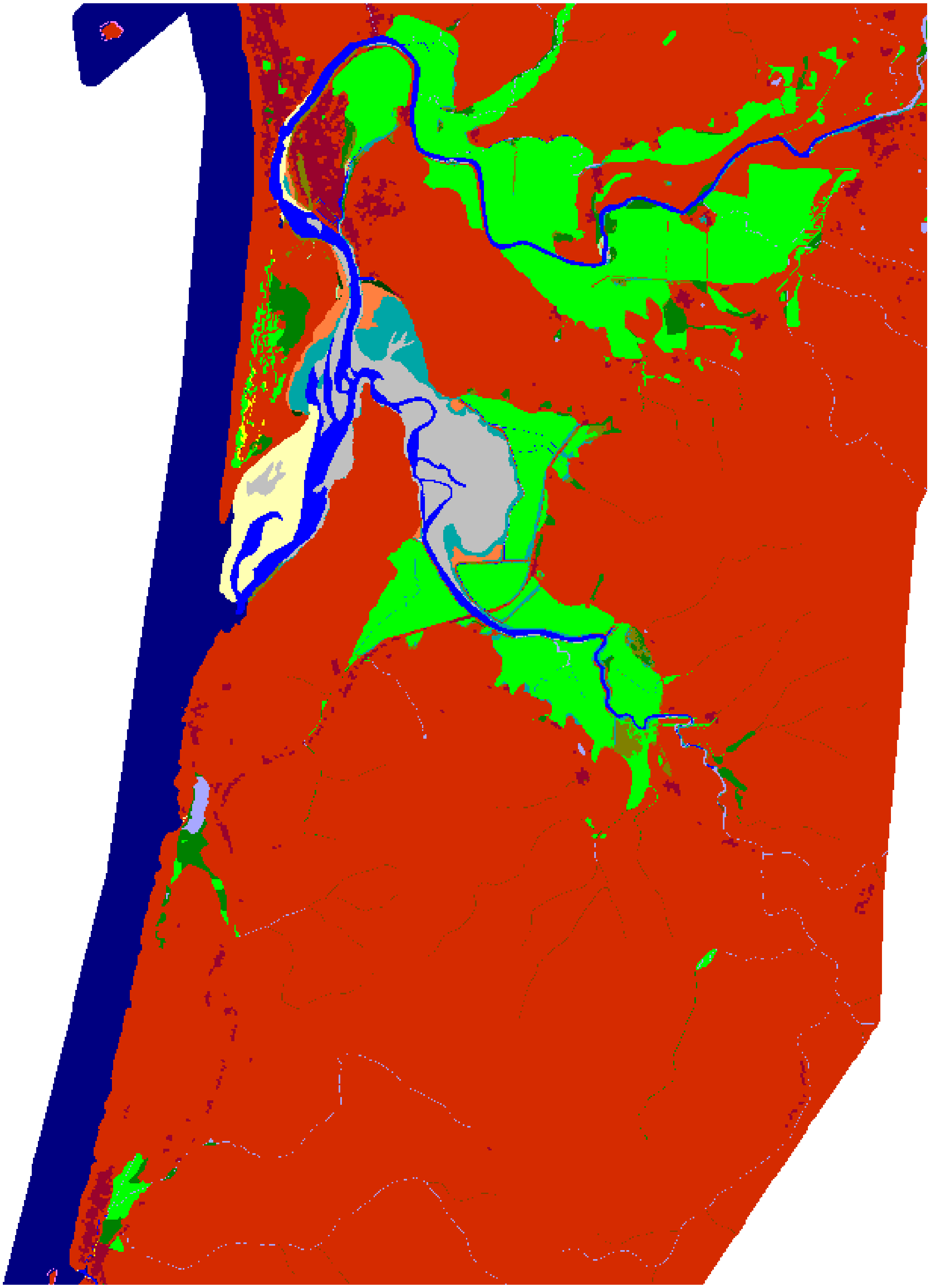


Nestucca Bay Context, Initial Condition



Nestucca Bay Context, 2025, 1 meter



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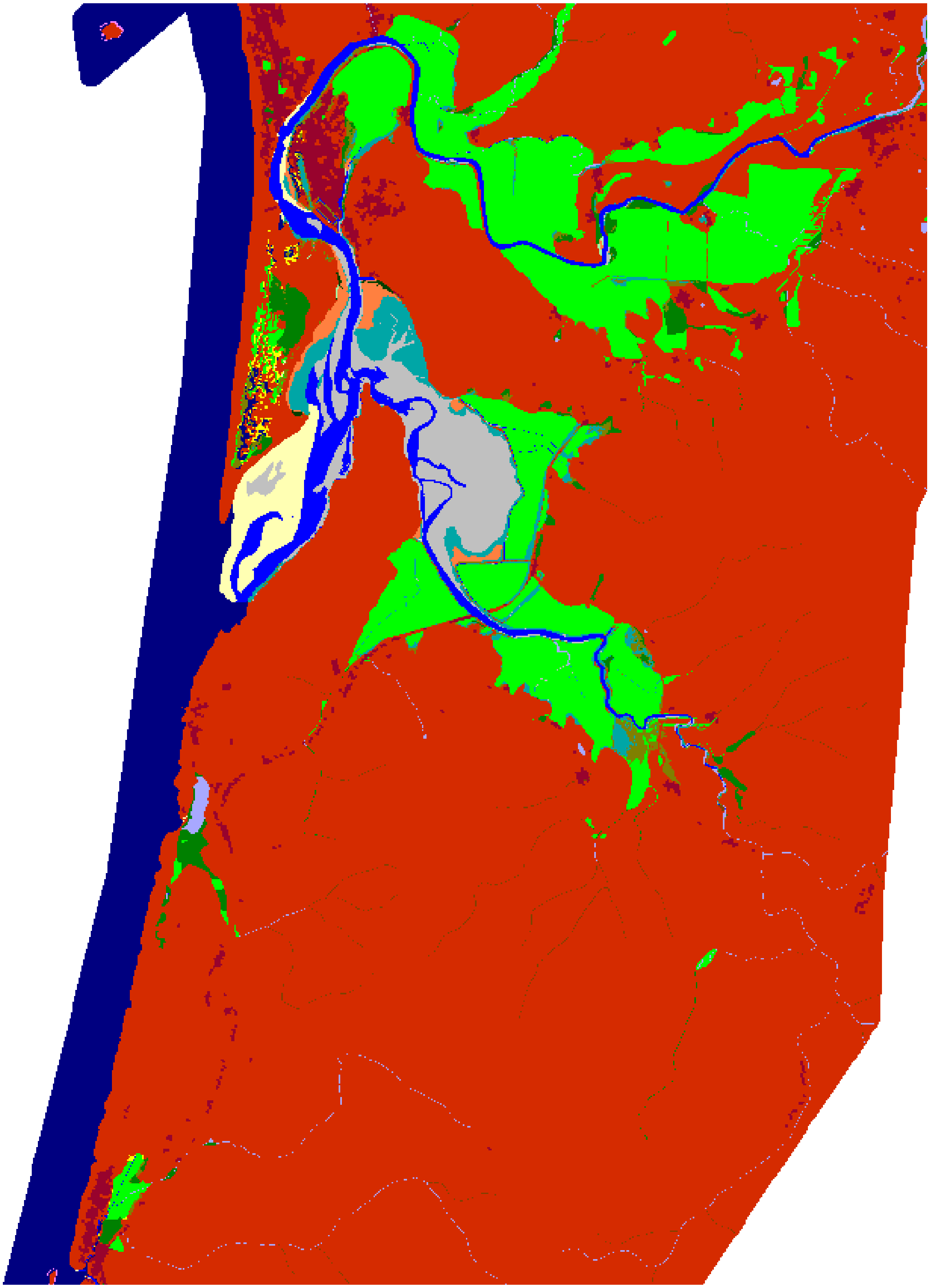
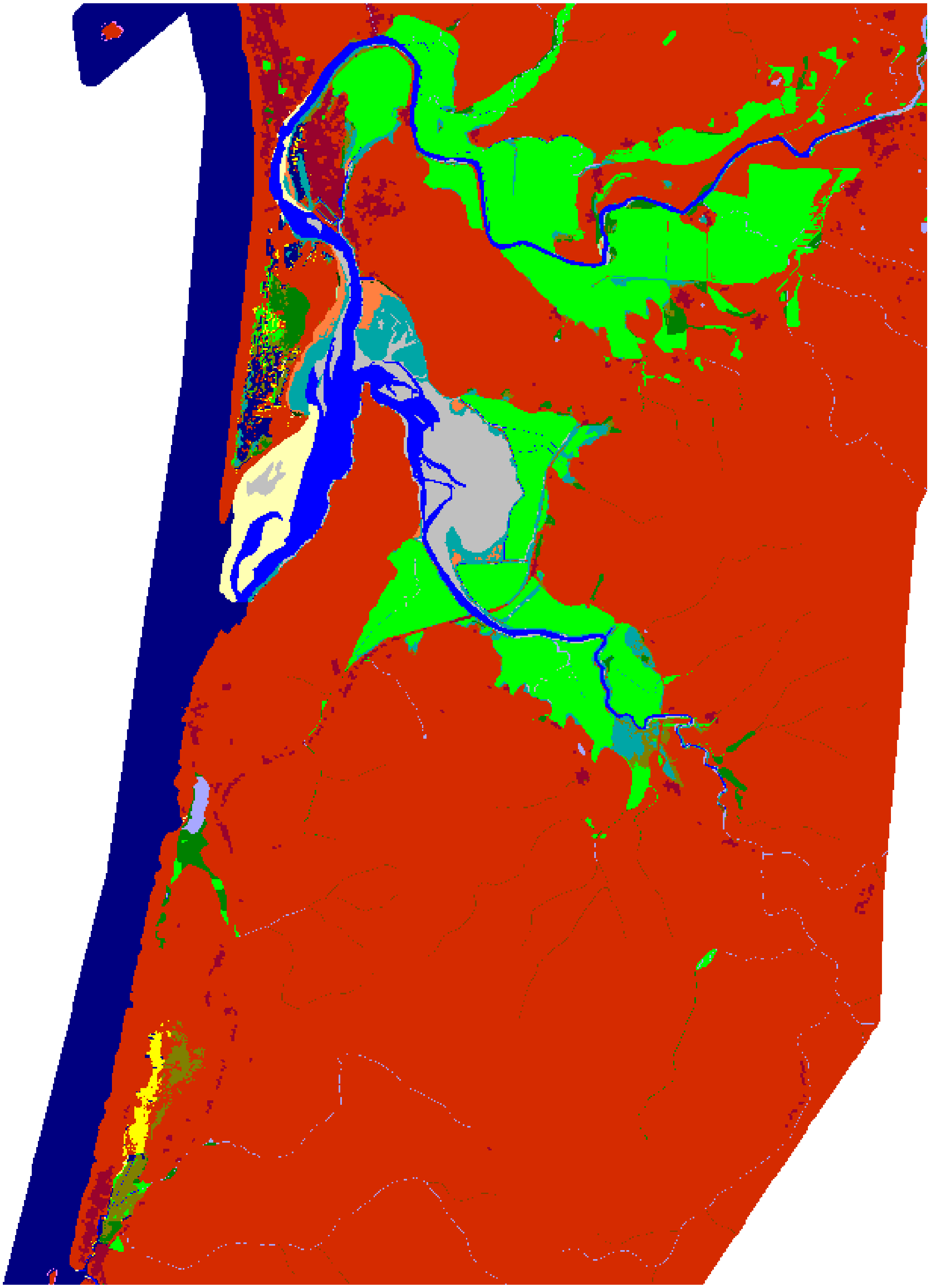
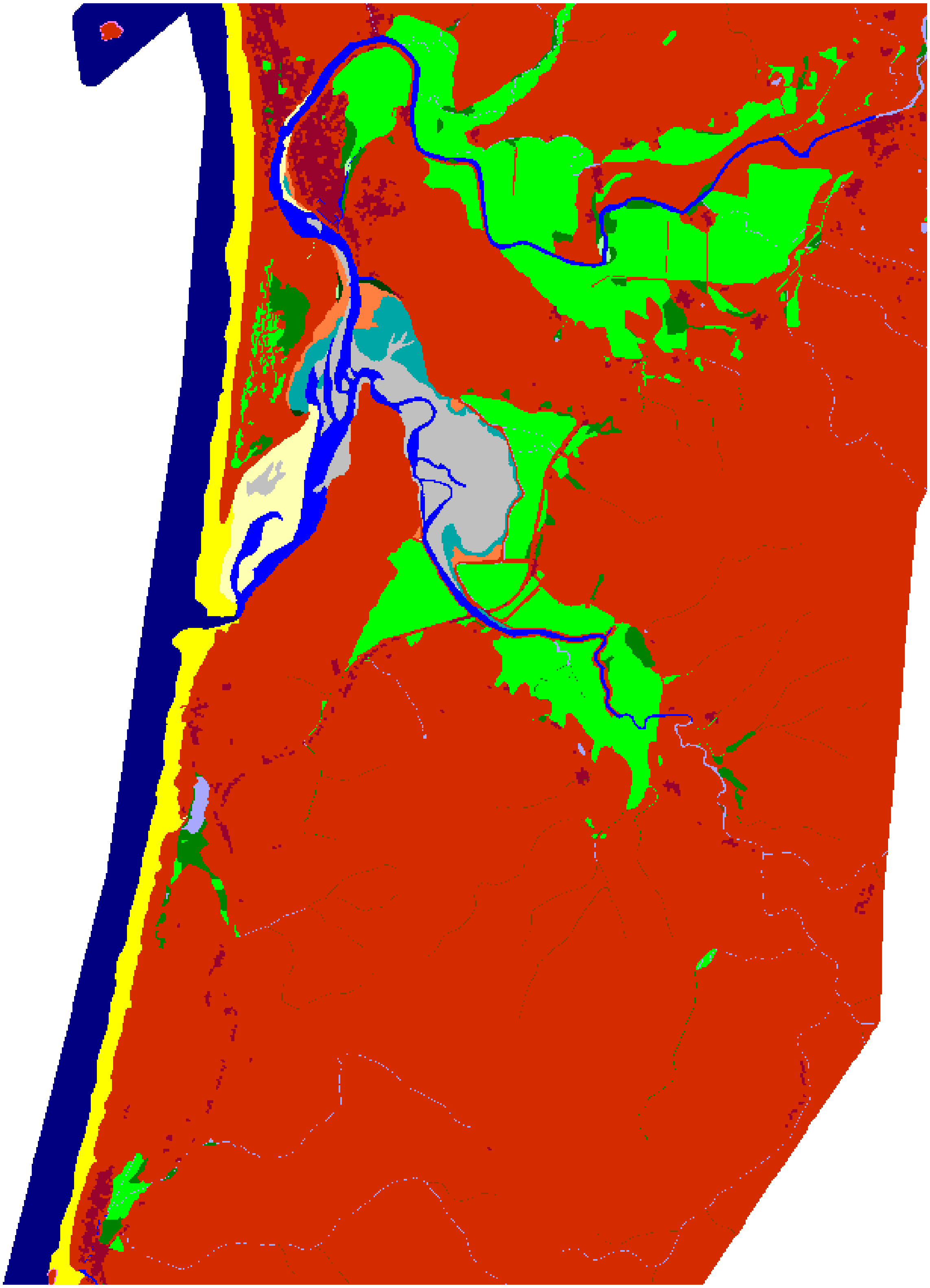


Nestucca Bay Context, 2075, 1 meter



Nestucca Bay Context, 2100, 1 meter



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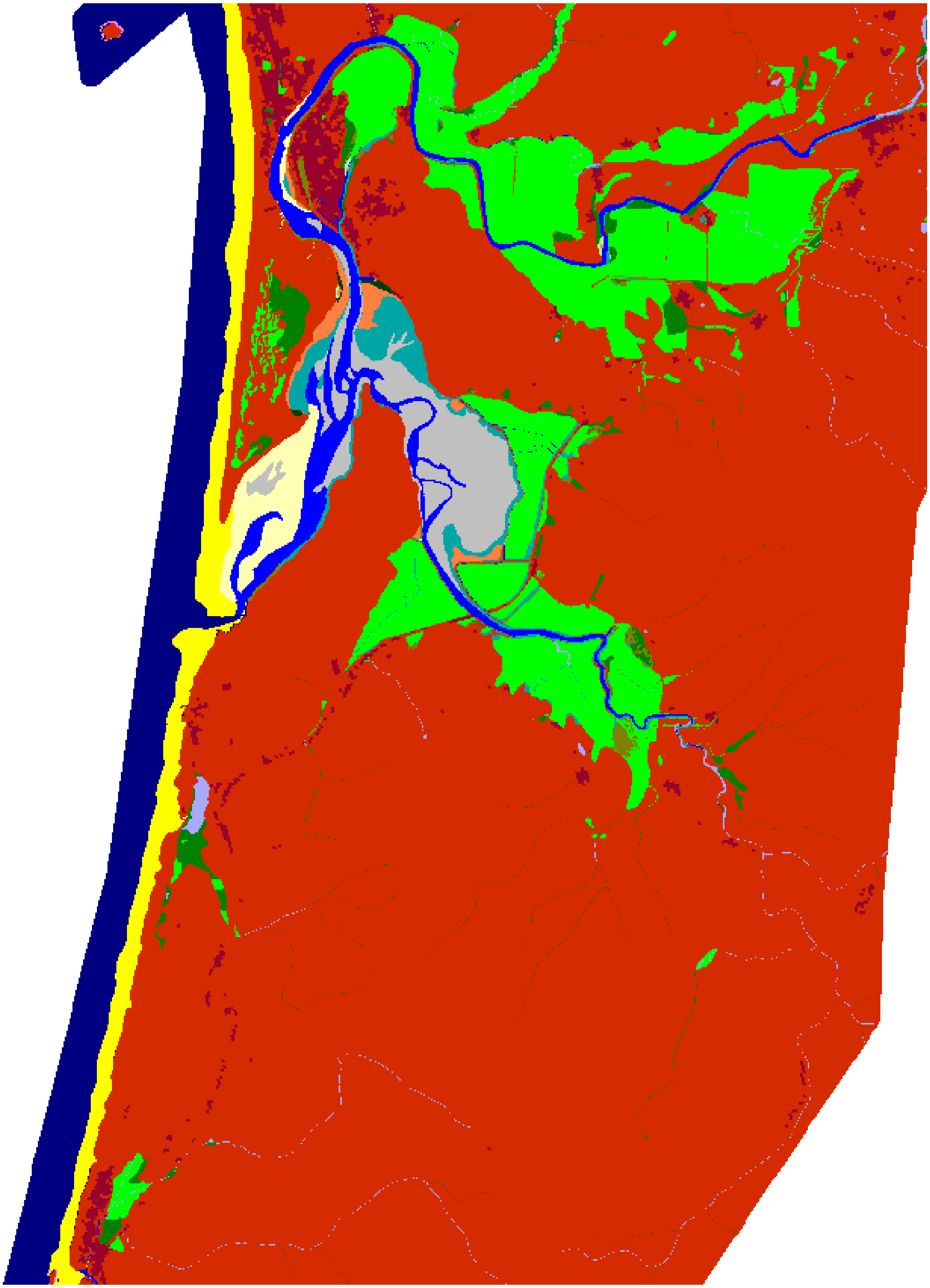
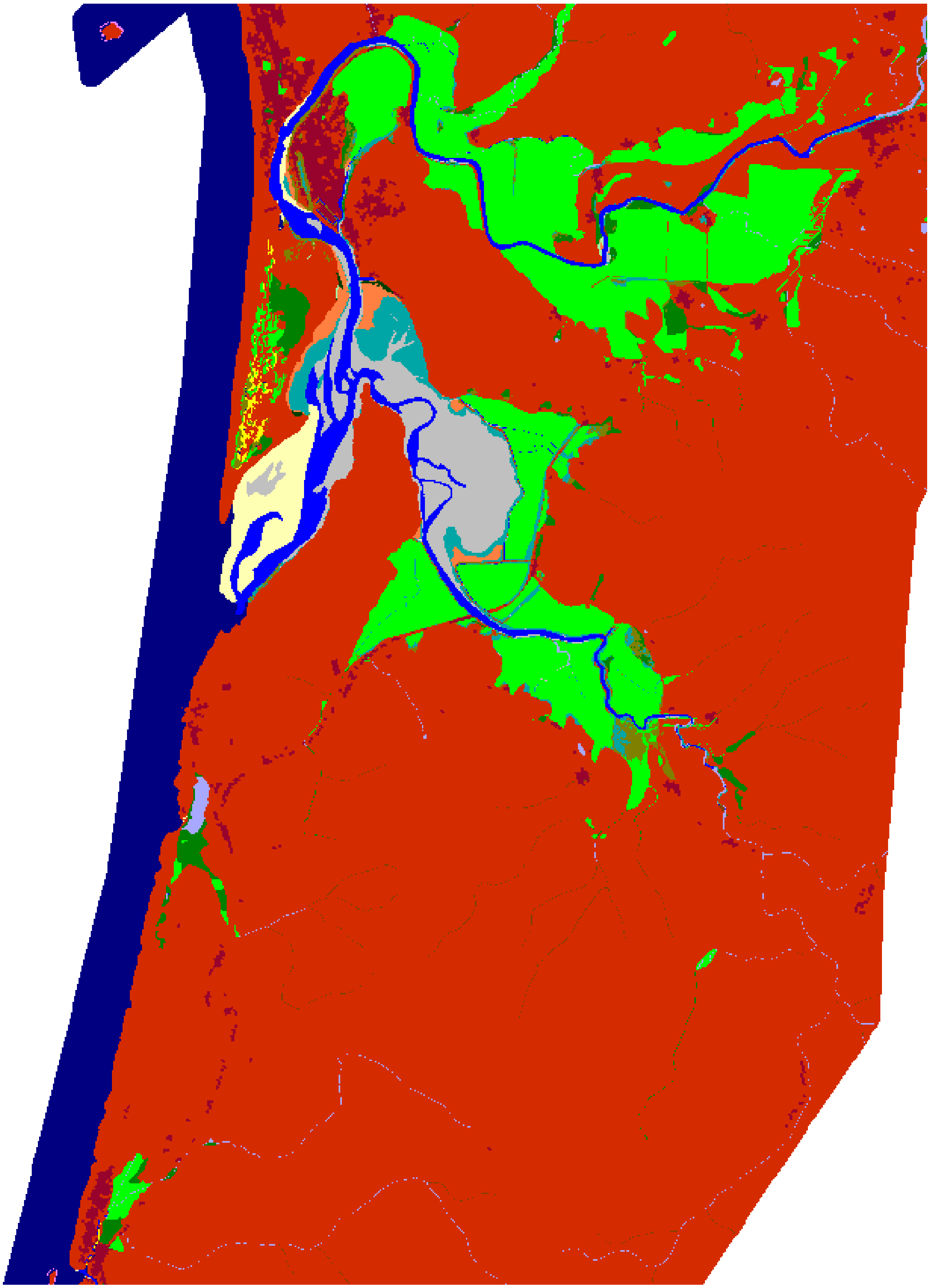


Nestucca Bay Context, 2025, 1.5 meter



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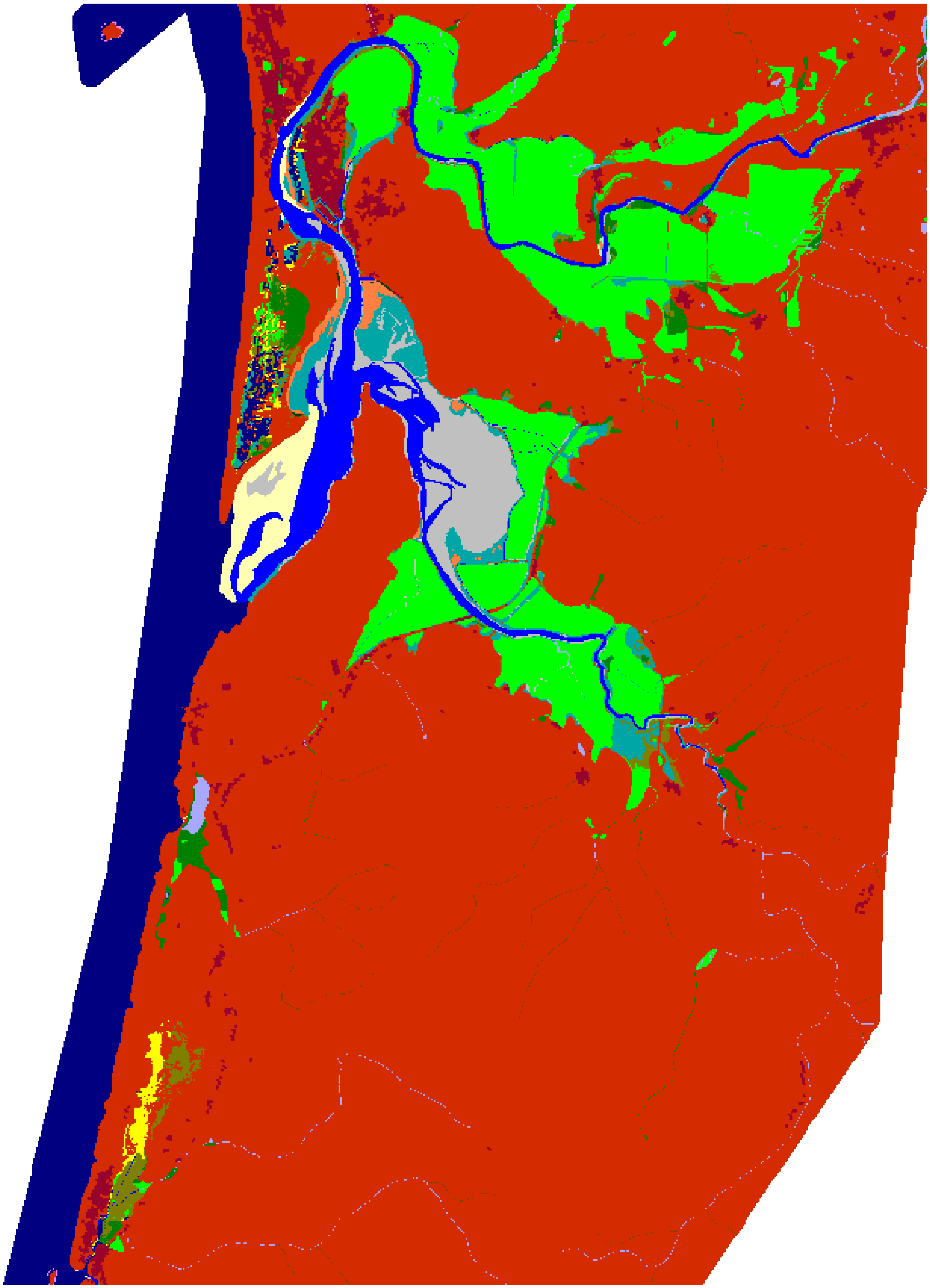
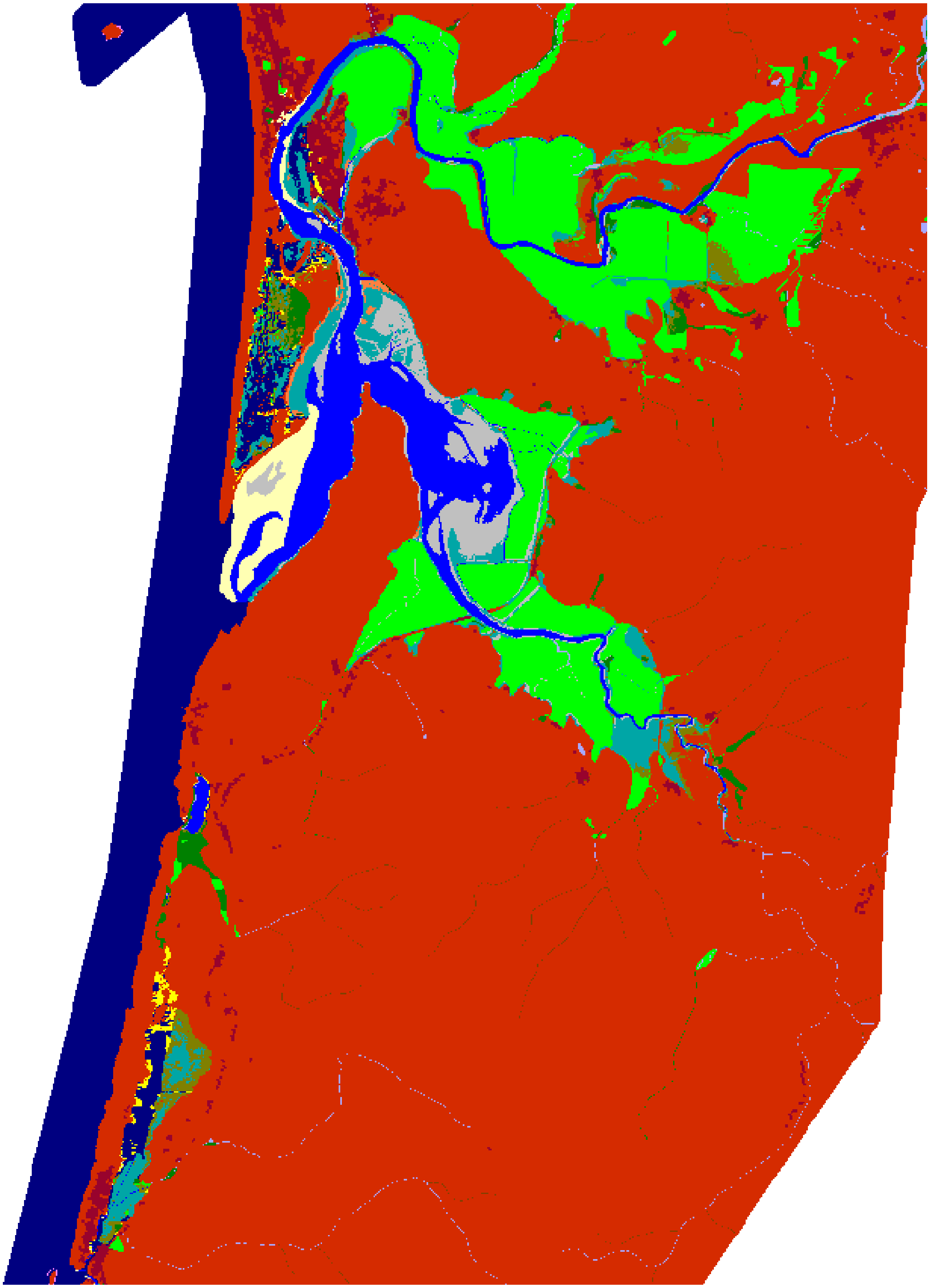
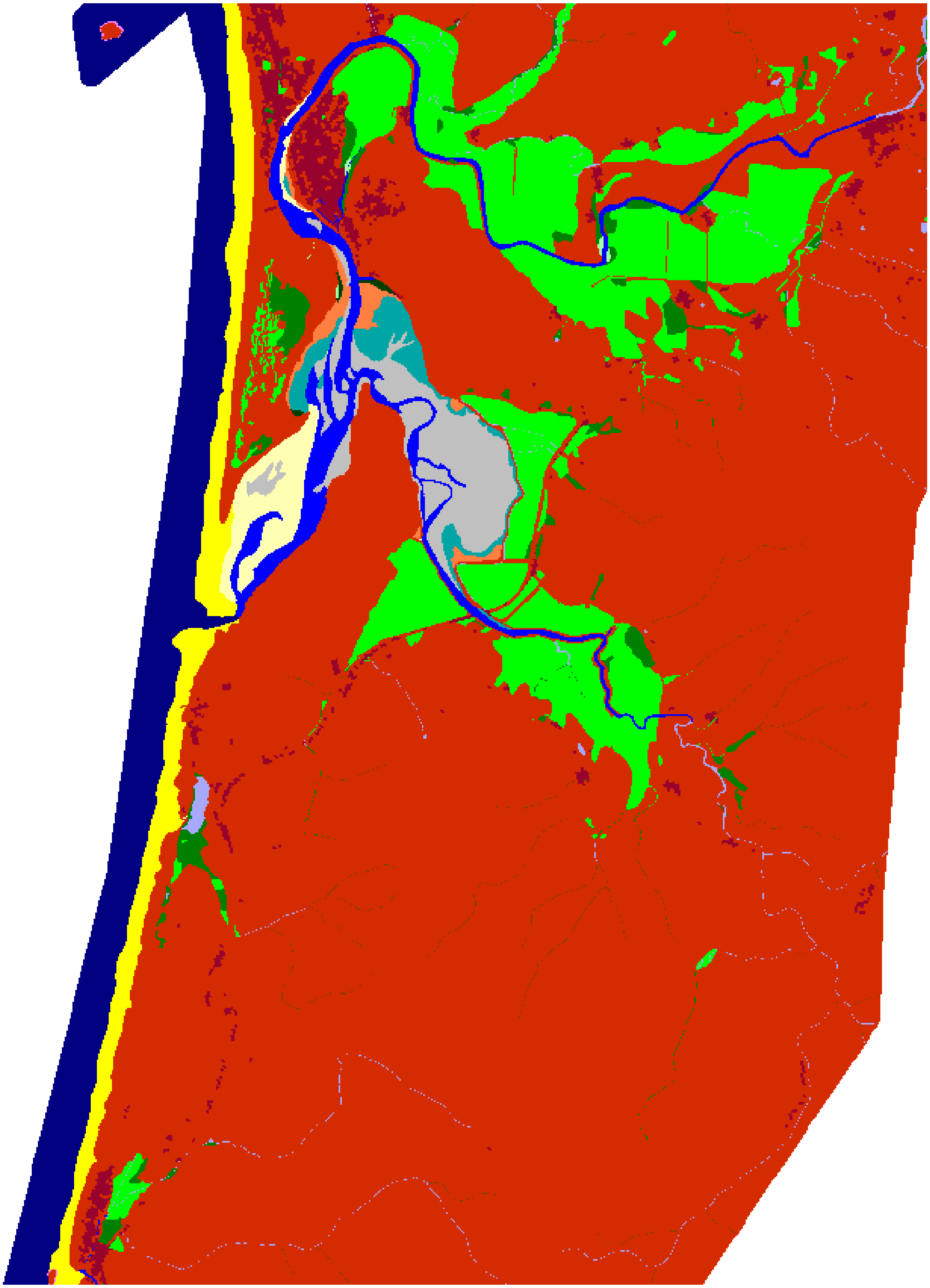


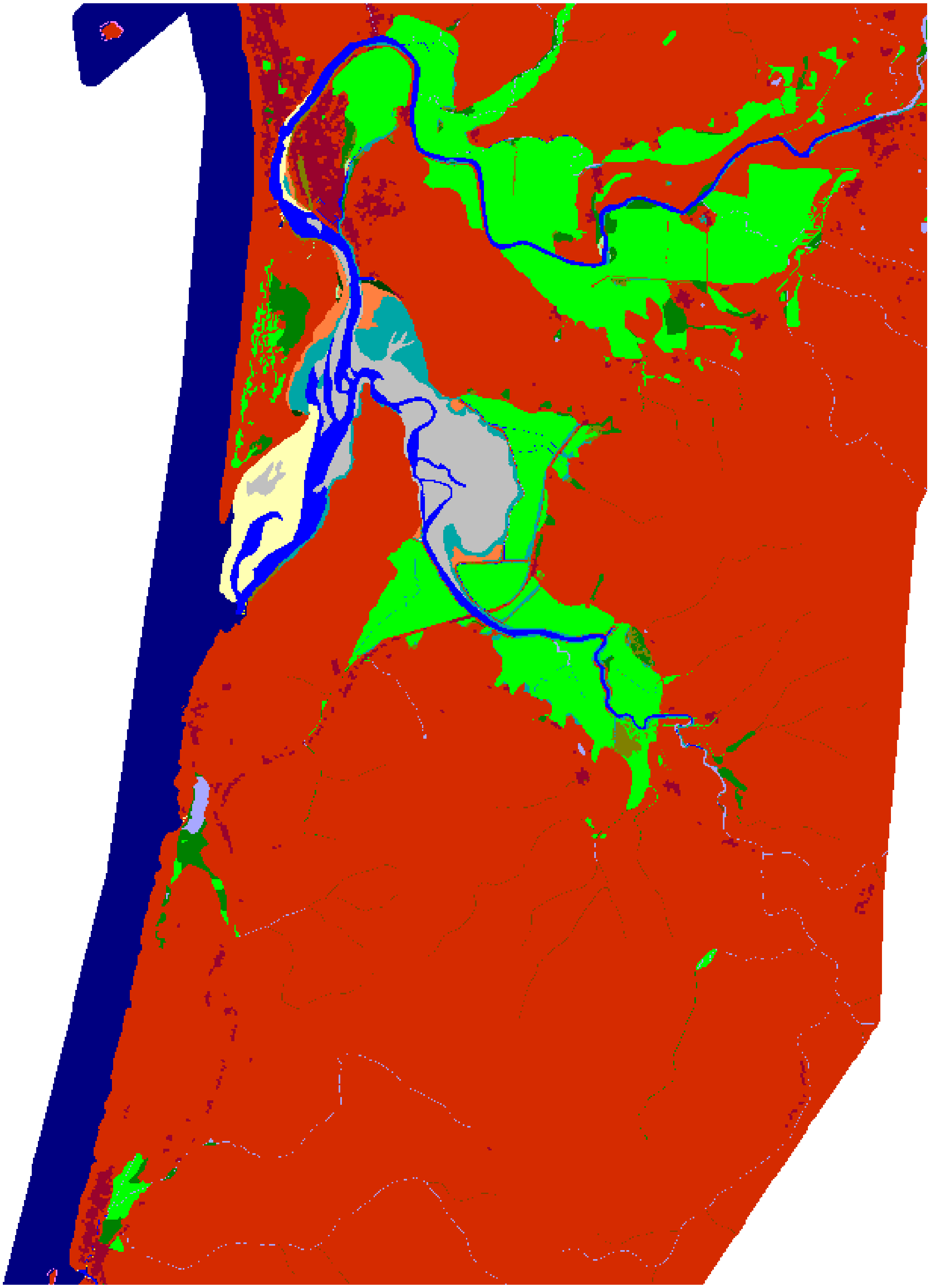
Nestucca Bay Context, 2075, 1.5 meter



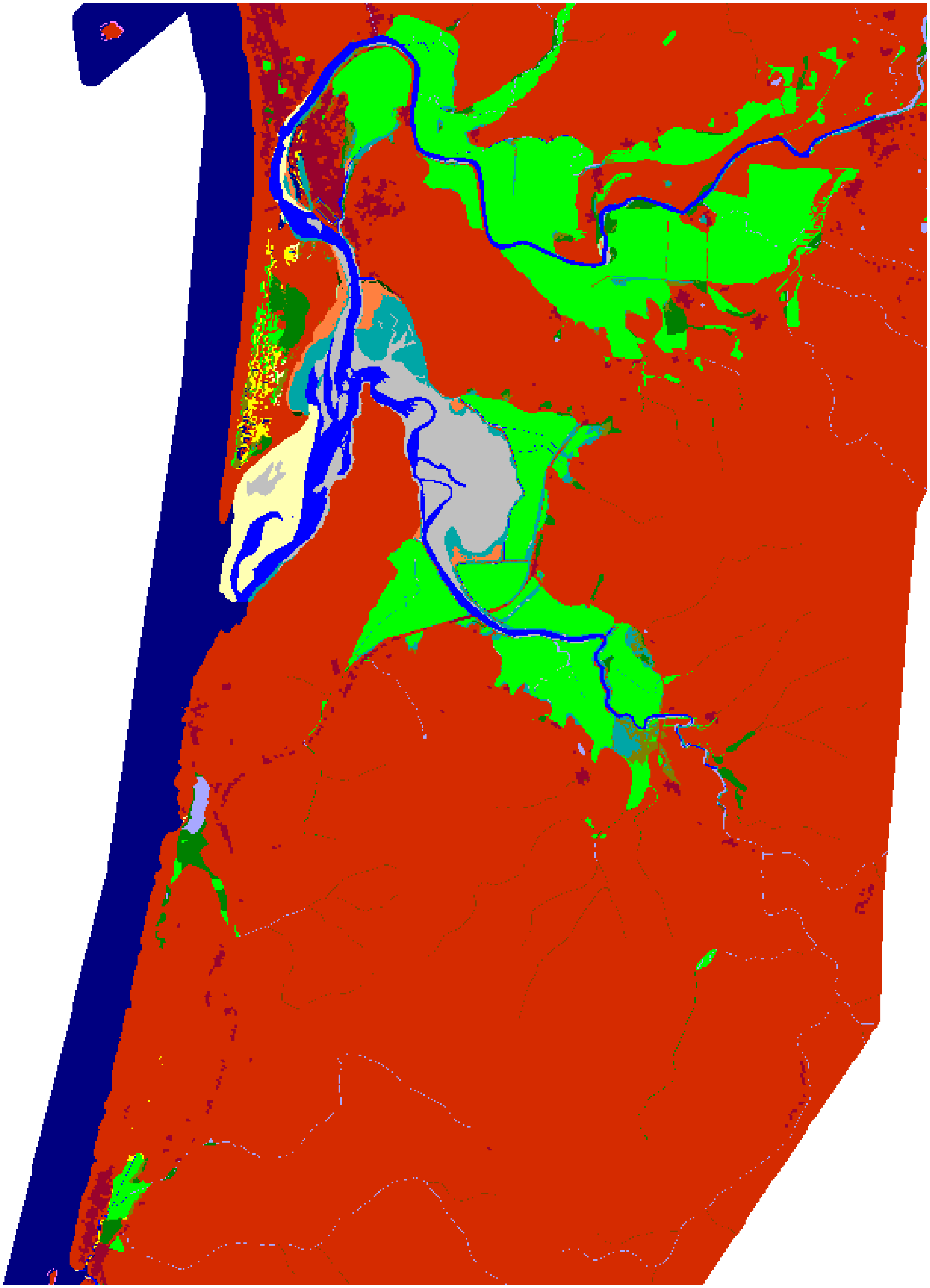
Nestucca Bay Context, 2100, 1.5 meter



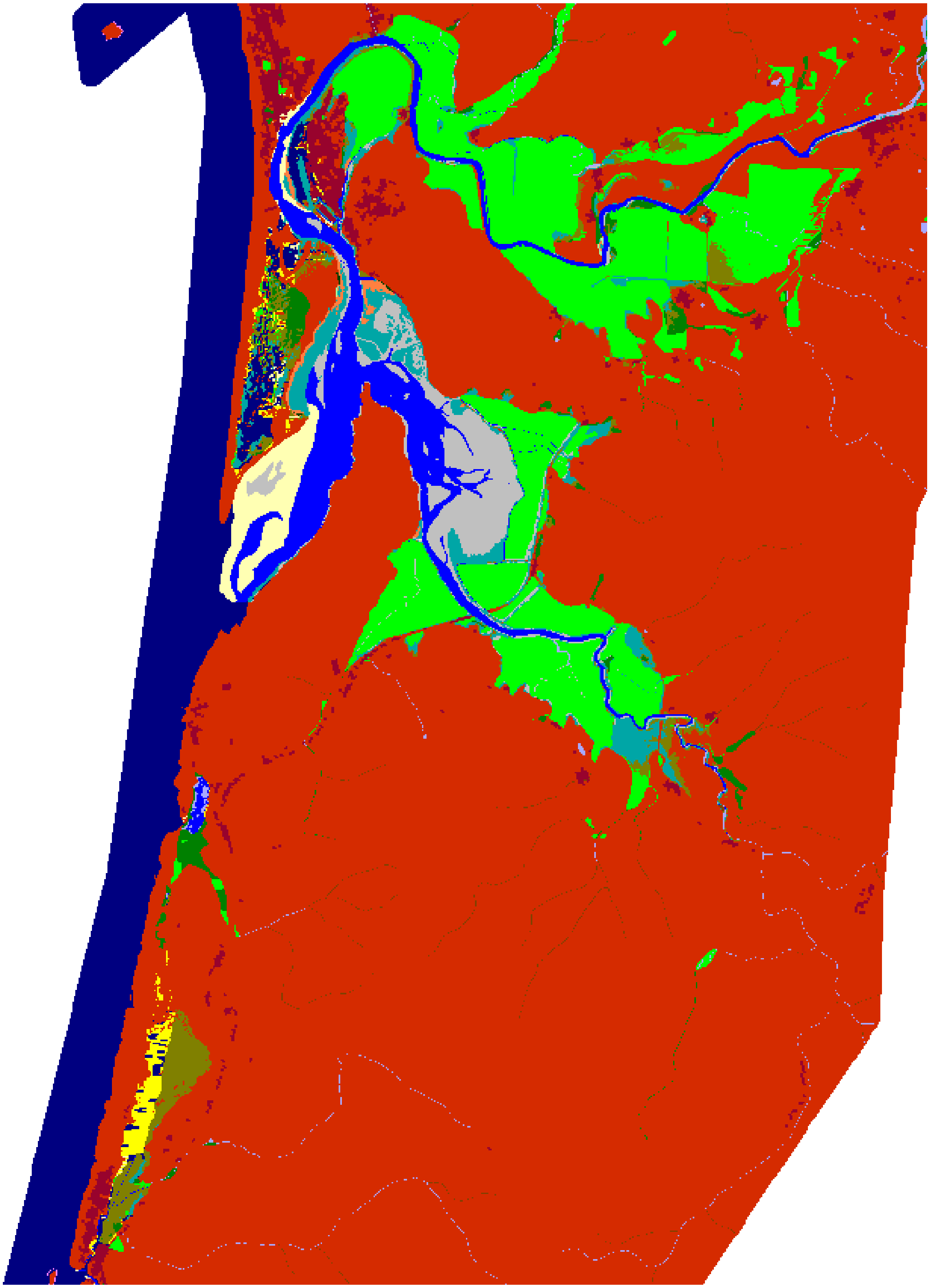
Nestucca Bay Context, Initial Condition



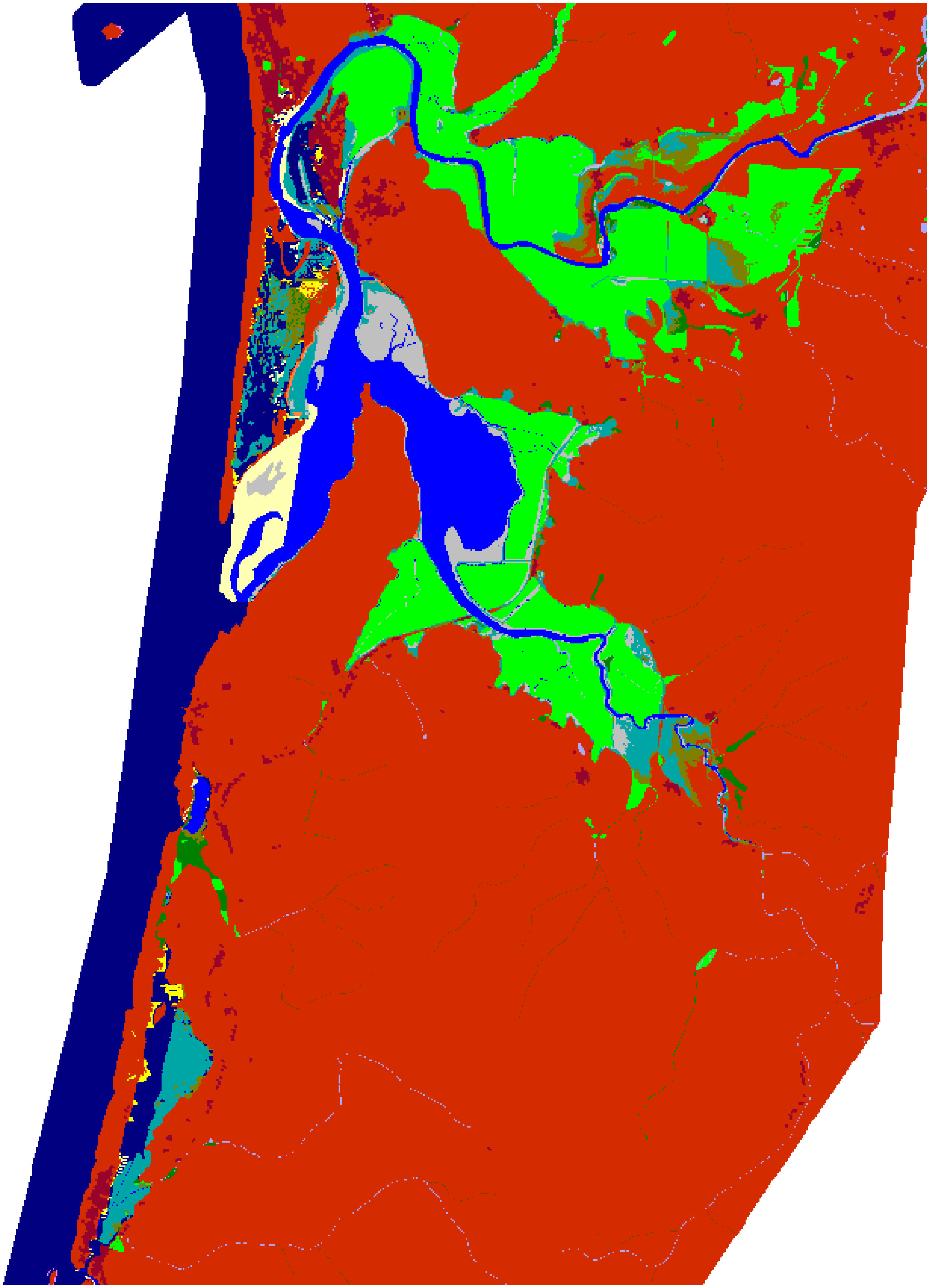
Nestucca Bay Context, 2025, 2 meter



Nestucca Bay Context, 2050, 2 meter



Nestucca Bay Context, 2075, 2 meter



Nestucca Bay Context, 2100, 2 meter