Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge Climate Change Impacts



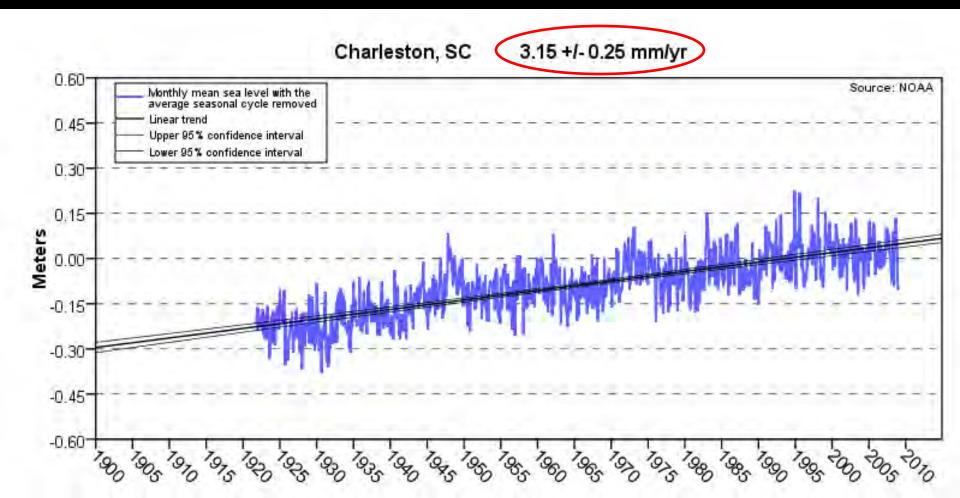
How will the Refuge be Affected by Climate Change?

- Salt marsh fragmentation by rapidly eroding tidal creeks
- Salt marsh submergence during high tide events leading to habitat conversion from marsh to tidal flat to open water
- Barrier island shoreline erosion due to wind, waves, ocean currents, sea level rise, and sediment starvation
- Refuge infrastructure losses due to sea level rise and erosion
- Loggerhead sea turtle nesting beaches, sea bird and shorebird nesting islands undergoing rapid conversion
- Shift in species Composition = Fewer waterfowl (ducks) more wading birds (roseate spoonbill, woodstork)

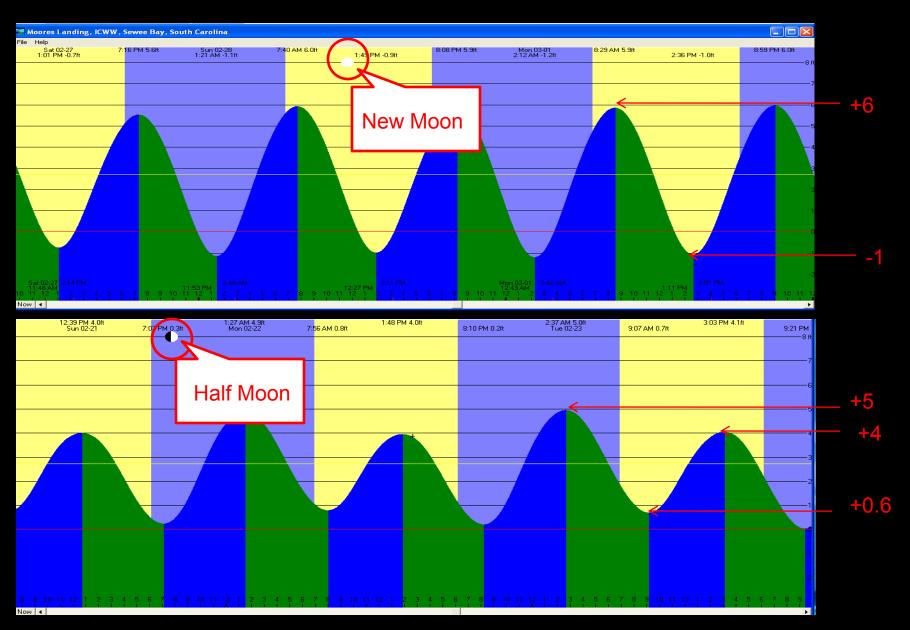


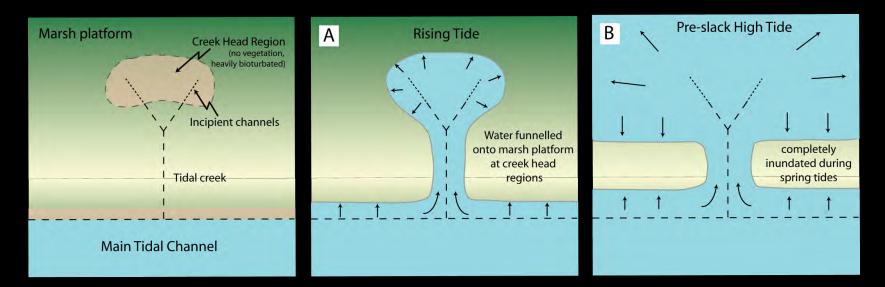
Sea Level Rise Charleston Harbor Since 1923

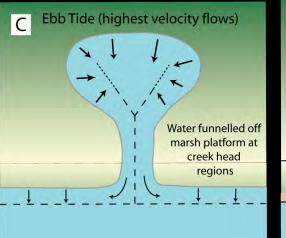
In the past 100 years – sea levels have risen 3.15 mm/year = 1 foot 4 inches In the past 20 years – 4.6mm/year = 3.6 inches in 20 years, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in 100 years)

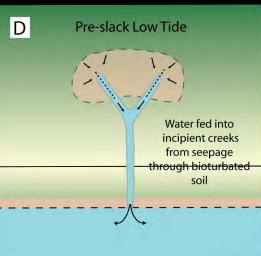


Nothing Level about Sea Level!

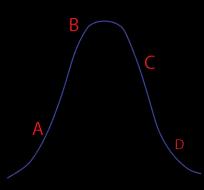








Flood Patterns





Can the Salt Marsh Keep Up?

Key factors of the future tidal marsh acres

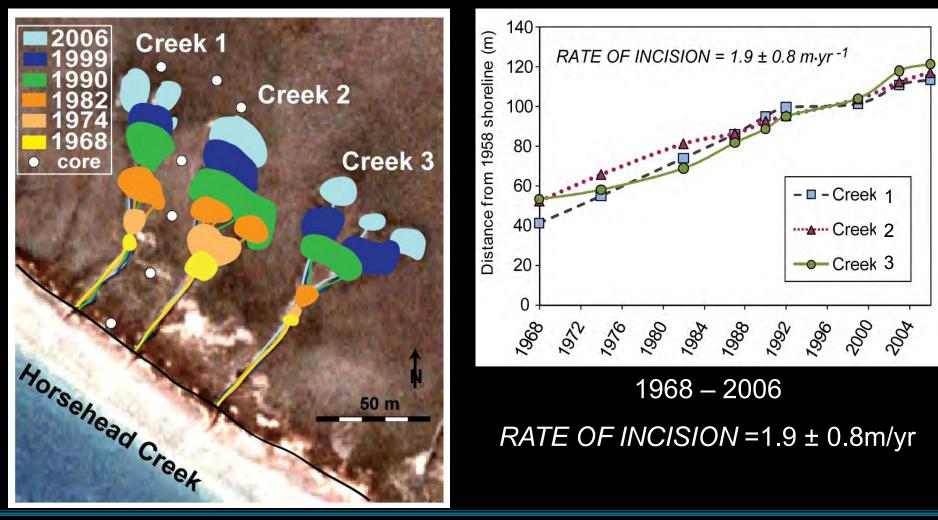
- The Capacity of the Marsh to raise and keep up with rate of Sea Level Rise.
- Rate of Erosion of the Seaward boundary of the marsh
- The availability of space for the marsh to migrate inland.
- Amount of head ward erosion in marsh creeks. Currently 6.2 feet/year

Hughes et al (2009), Rapid headward erosion of marsh creeks in response to relative sea level rise, Geophys. Res. Lett., 36, L03602, doi:10.1029/2008GL036000.

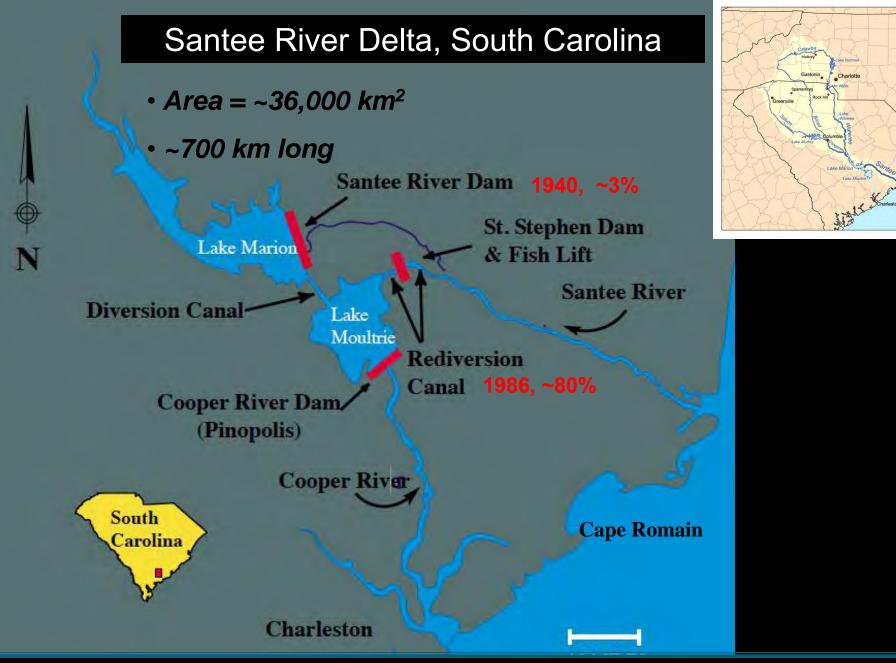




RAPID DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1940's

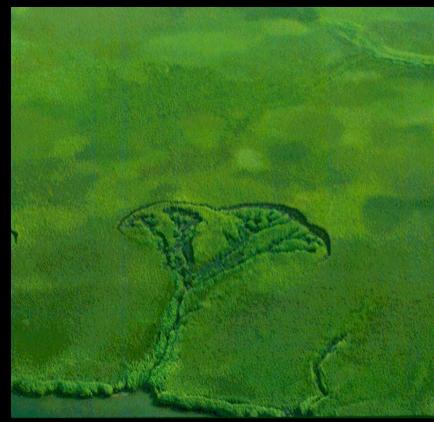






Summary

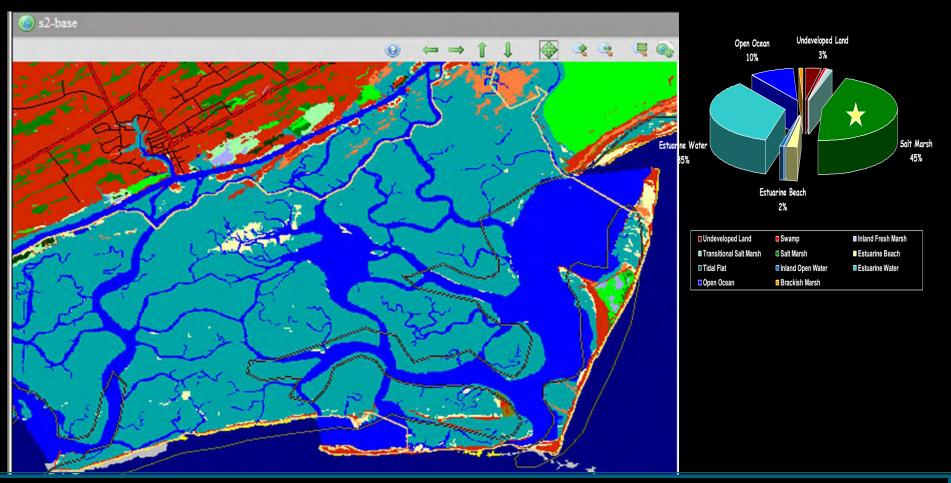
- Straight, evenly spaced channels forming rapidly
- Area of high regional SLR and very local SLR due to damming (increased hydro period).
- Accumulation limited by dams
- Channel network expansion relates to increased tidal prism



- Ability to erode the marsh facilitated by vegetation removal and bioturbation (crabs).
- In areas where sediment has sufficiently low strength and high RSLR may respond the same way?



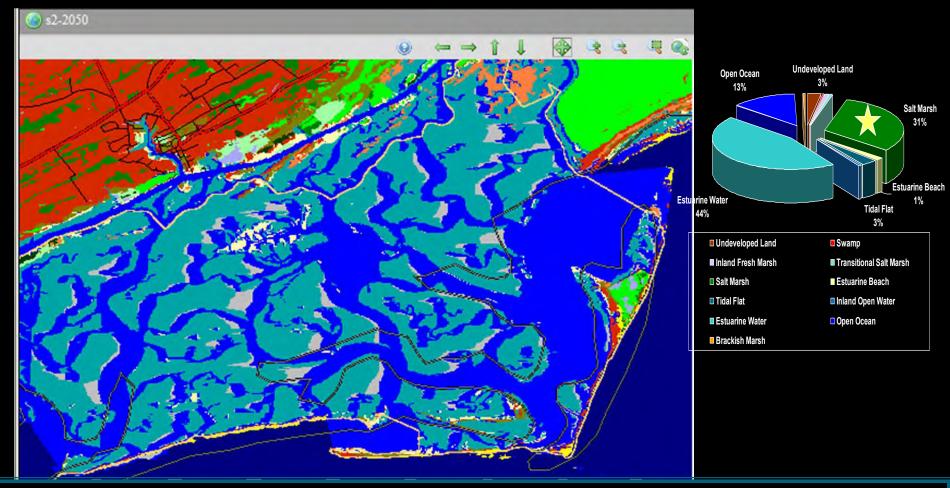
Cape Romain NWR 29,820 Acres (45%) Salt Marsh





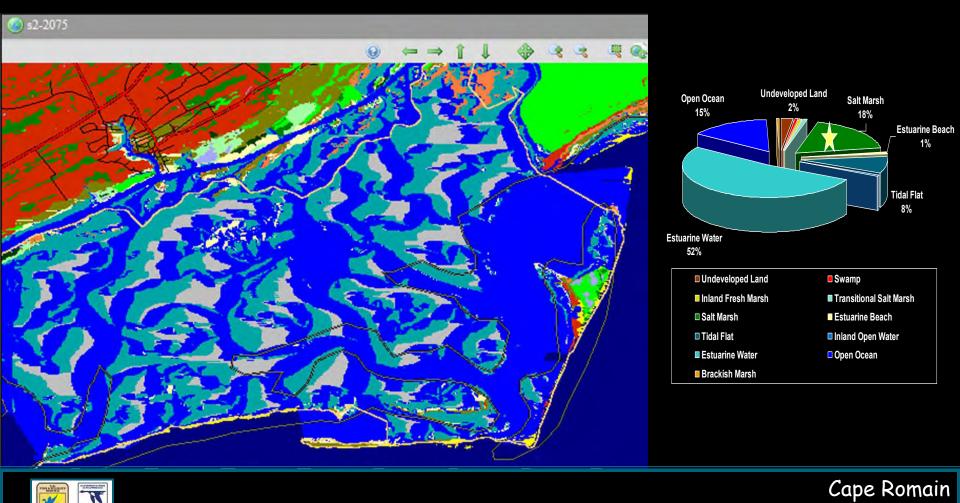
Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge

2050 Cape Romain NWR 20,542 Acres (31%) Salt Marsh





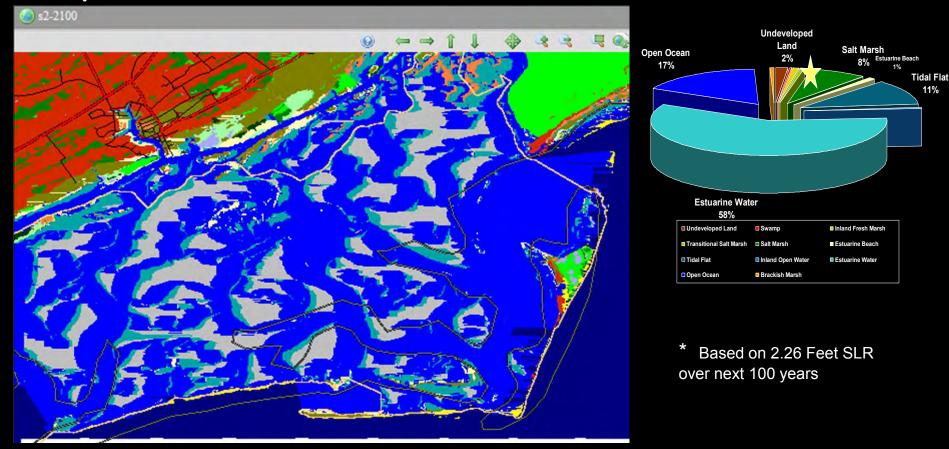
2075 Cape Romain NWR 11,928 Acres (18%) Salt Marsh



National Wildlife Refuge

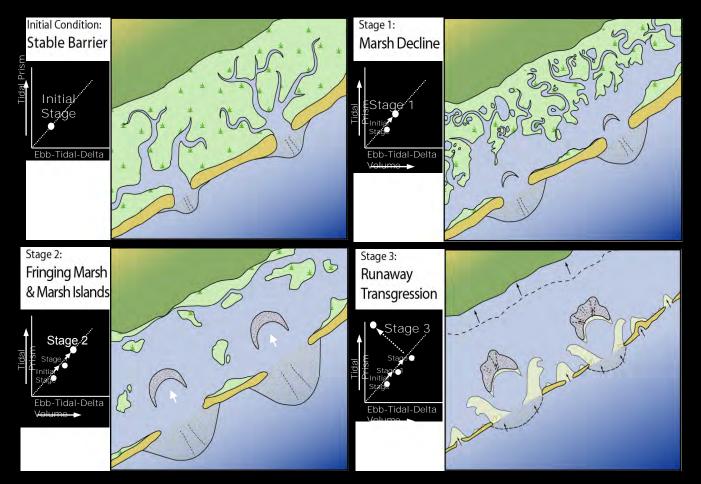


5,301 Salt Marsh Acres by 2100. A loss of 24,519 Acres





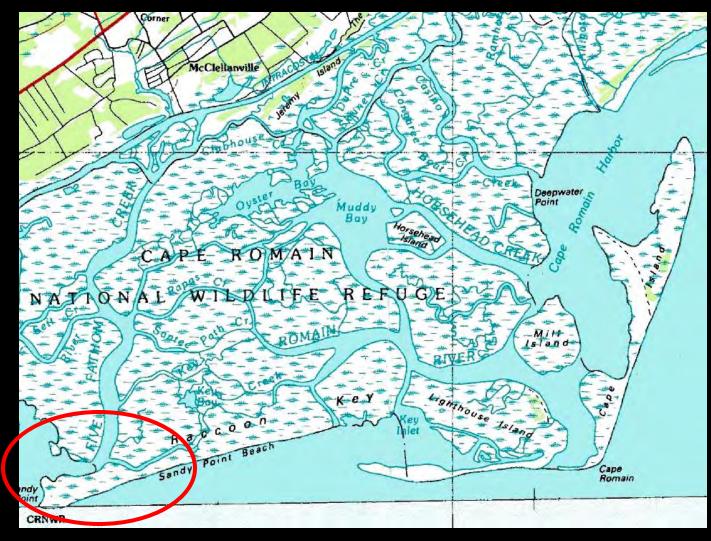
Model of Barrier and Tidal Evolution in a Regime of Accelerated Sea-Level Rise



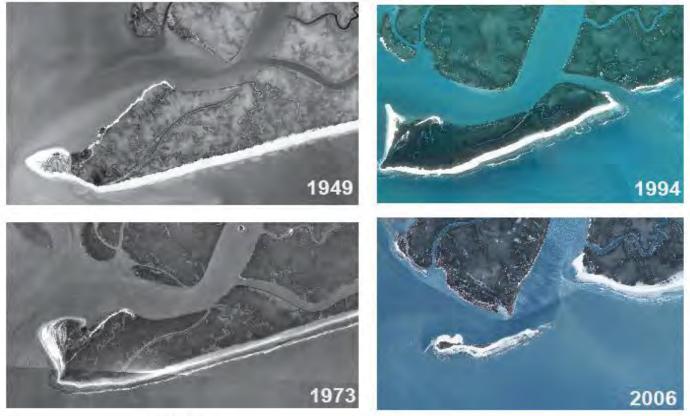


Severe Coastal Erosion on Raccoon Key's Sandy Point

Reference 1983 Topographic Map



SANDY POINT, CAPE ROMAIN, SC



1km



All That Remains of Sandy Point February, 2009



Prediction - Gone by Christmas, 2009



Impacts on Seabird Nesting Habitat on Sandy Point

Least Tern Nesting 1990 144 2008 26 92% Decline 2009 0 100% Decline

Black Skimmers 1993 228 2008 0 100% Decline





Bulls Island Historic Shorelines



Compared to today's shoreline: 1852: 2,950 ft 1920: 1,885 ft 1962: 870 ft 2000: 225 ft

Average rate of erosion: 20 to 25 ft/yr



Jack's Creek

- Position of Levee in 1949
- Current Levee constructed 1988
 - Redirected levee 2006





Future Breach

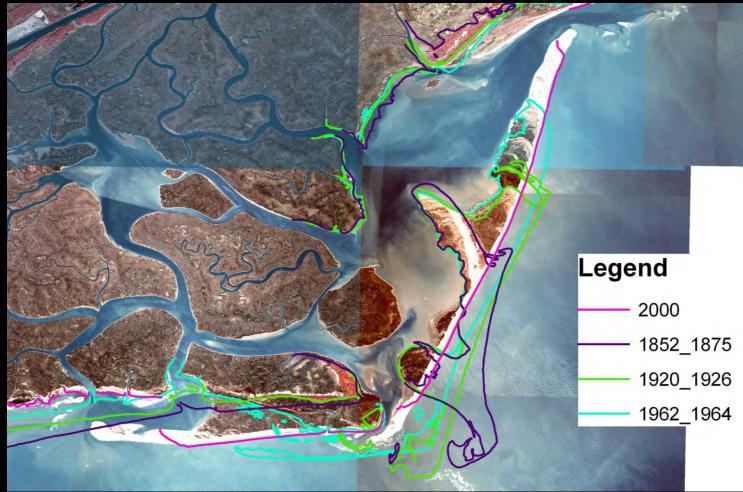


How long before the next breach in the Levee?

<u>+ 5 years</u>



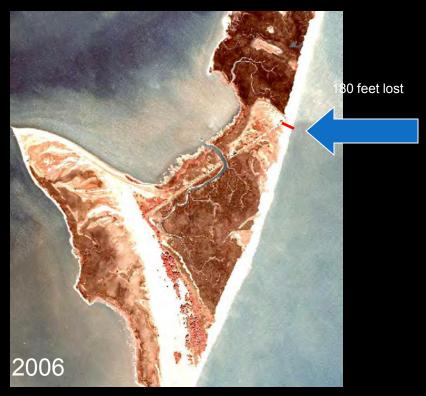
Cape Island Historic Shoreline





Cape |sland





Between 1999 and 2006, approximately 180 linear feet of beach shoreline width was lost to erosion.





Erosion on Cape Island

High Tide



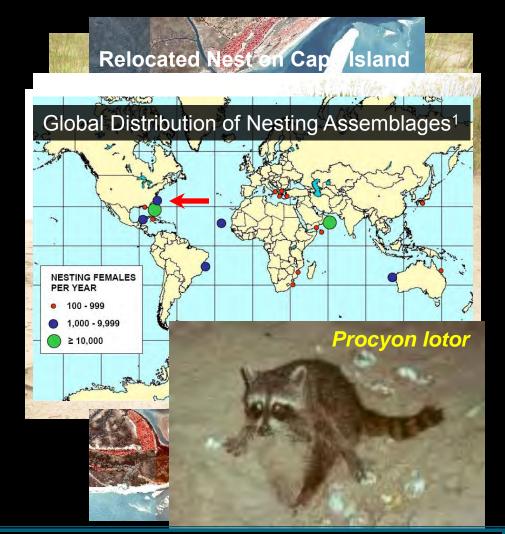


Cape Island Topography



Cape |sland

- Highest density nesting beach of Northern Nesting Assemblage in SE U.S.¹
- Represented 23% of NNA nesting
- Nest Protection Project
 - Nest caging
 - Hatcheries





Recovery Program Challenges Due to Sea Level Rise



- Suitable nesting beaches are eroding
- Islands likely to destabilize, fragment
- More nests are subject to inundation then mortality
- Rising global temps may affect gender ratio
- Increased workload needed to address above - not possible with current staff



Climate Adaptation To Relocate or Not To Relocate

SLR, Severe ero tidal amplitud productivity

Concerns raise relocation

- Might skew sex range
- Could reduce hat emergence succe
- possibly selects of individuals that of poor nest sites
- Unnecessary relo technique can be



Caretta caretta eggs being relocated

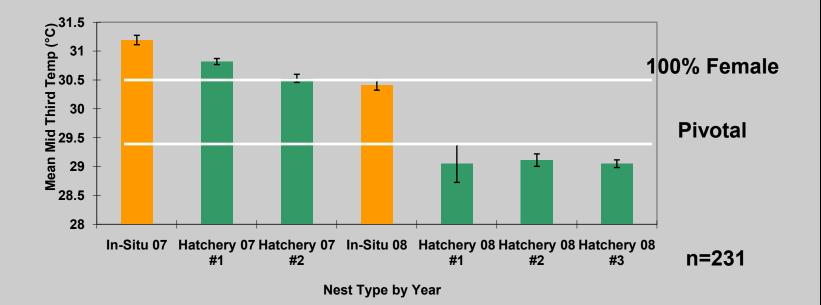


Washover Nests





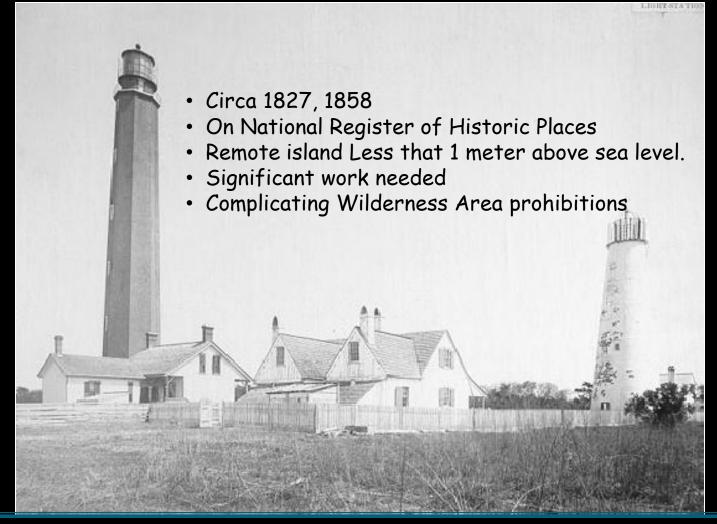
Temperature determines Sex Ratio



Increase in temperature could skew sex ratios.



Cape Romain's Lighthouses





What do we do now?



- Study Rapid Head-ward Erosion of Marsh Creeks and how Santee River sediments play a role in the growth of Marsh.
- Better elevation data (LIDAR) to determine where marsh will grow
- SET Stations in Marsh to determine level of subsidence/growth
- Inventory and Monitor Marsh Birds and Diamondback Terrapins for base line information on species that depend on the marsh.
- Jacks Creek Cross Dike?



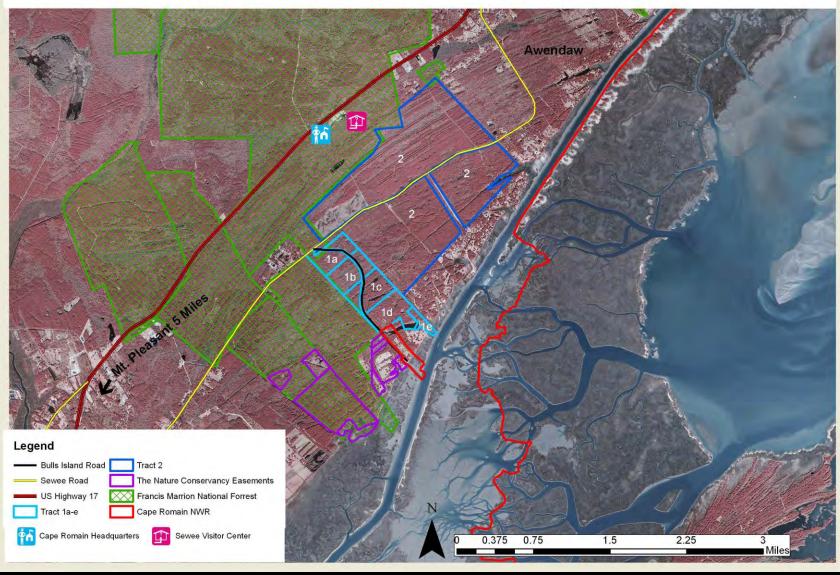




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Questions?

