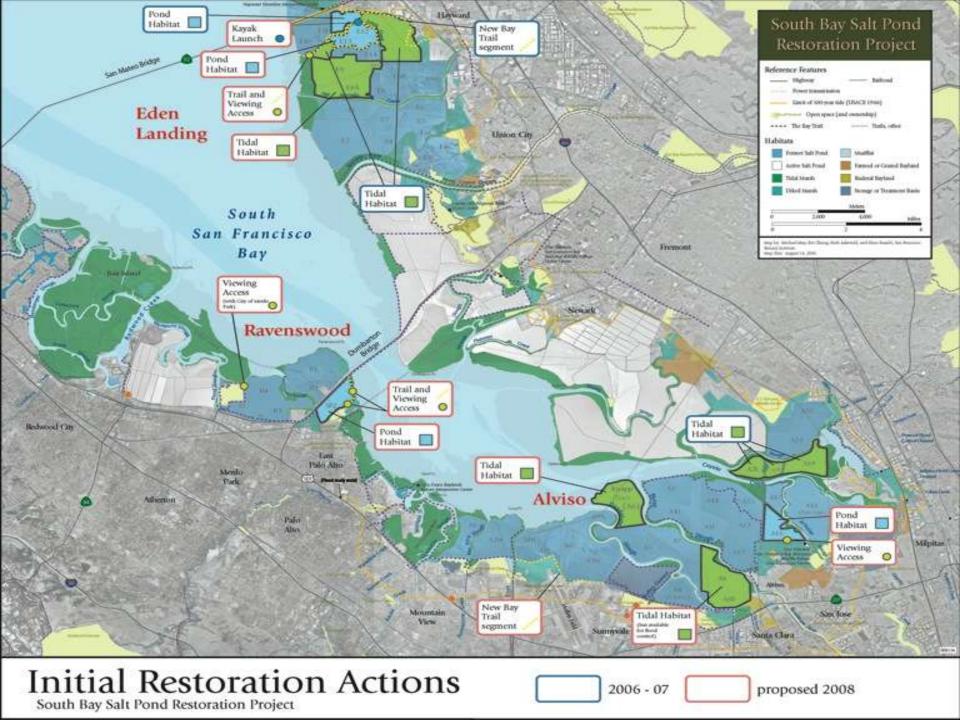
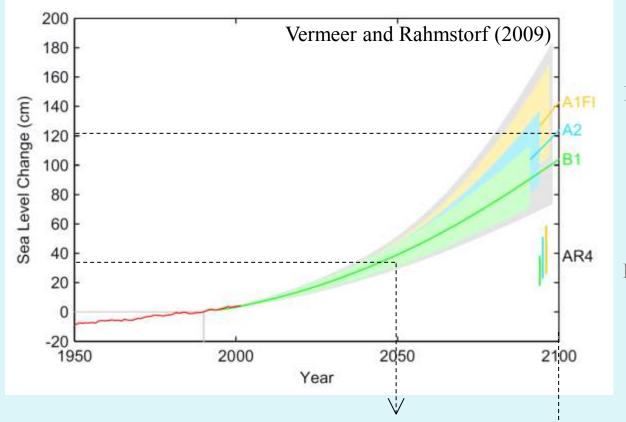


Laura Valoppi, USGS, Western Ecological Research Center
Lead Scientist . South SF Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project



Sea Level Rise (SLR) Scenarios



IPCC Emission Scenarios, semiempirical SLR=f(T)

Last IPCC Estimates (2007)

 $36 \text{ cm}^1 \text{ SLR over } 40 \text{ yrs} = 0.7 \text{ cm/yr}$

121 cm¹ SLR over 100 yrs = 1.2 cm/yr

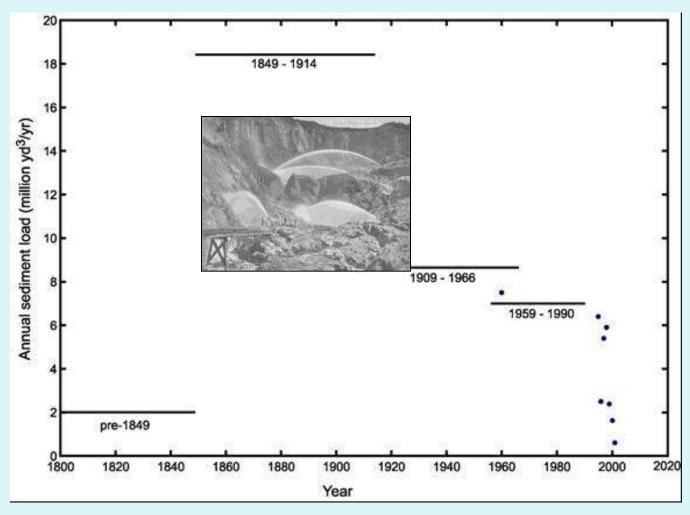
Pond Restoration and Sea Level Rise

- •SBSP is using passive restoration
- Breach levees, let natural sedimentation processes fill to marsh plain elevation
- •Some ponds are from a few to several feet below MTL
- Need SLR models working with pond system, not existing marsh





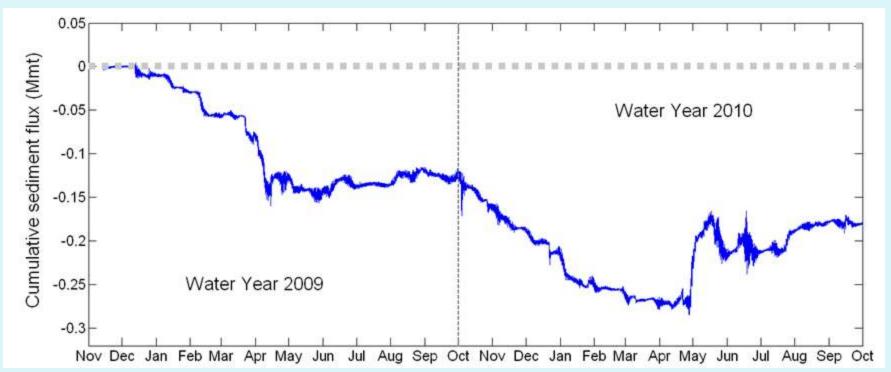
Past 200 years of sediment supply



Will there be enough sediment?

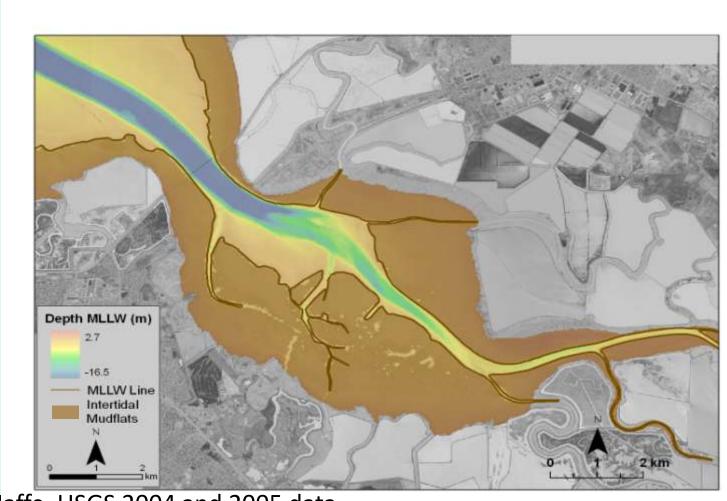
Preliminary results – Cumulative Sediment Flux

Negative is flood direction(into far south SFB)



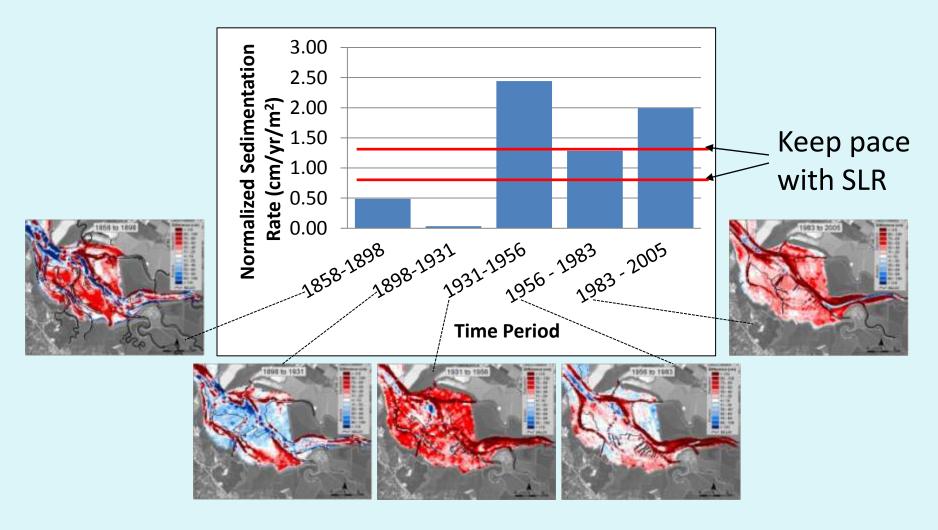
Schoellhamer, Shellenbarger USGS

South SF Bay Bathymetry



Jaffe, USGS 2004 and 2005 data

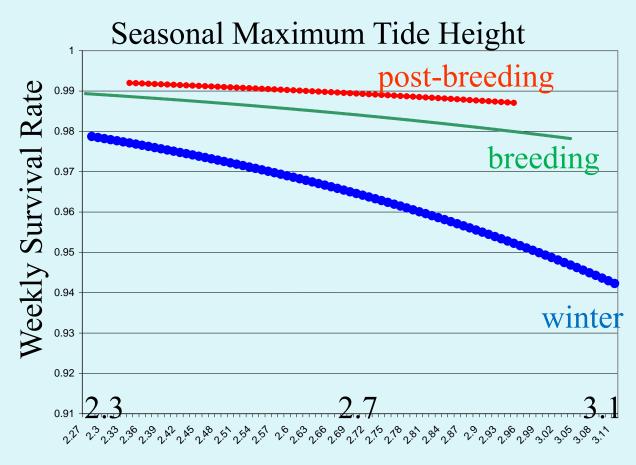
Historical versus future sediment "demand"



Jaffe, USGS

36 cm SLR over 40 yrs = 0.7 cm/yr 121 cm SLR over 100 yrs = 1.2 cm/yr

Clapper Rail survival varies with seasonal tides





Tide Height (m)

(C. Overton etal., in prep.)

Modeling Needs

- Sediment Budget Issues what is future sediment budget for retaining mudflats, adaption for sea level rise, and marsh restoration? Should we restore ponds sooner to capture the sediment that is available now?
- Model SLR in a pond to marsh system
- Sustainability of restored marshes What is rate of natural marsh accretion processes vs rate of SLR? During different time periods?
- High tide/storm surge impacts What are expected high water events with SLR? How can we provide refugia for listed species?