

NOAA's Sea Level Rise Viewer

And Marsh Resilience

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Outline

- Introduction to NOAA's Sea Level Rise Viewer
 - Overview of the viewer
 - Marsh Migration (and impact) modeling
- Marsh Resilience Analysis
 - Landscape Scale / national assessment
 - Local level assessments
- Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP) Land Cover
 - High Resolution future






NOAA's Sea Level Rise Viewer



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Sea Level Rise Viewer

 GEOGRAPHY Coastal contiguous U.S. (excludes Great Lakes), HI, and territories	 PLATFORM Web-based	 LEVEL OF EFFORT Low
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NOAA Office for Coastal Management

Overview

Use this web mapping tool to visualize community-level impacts from coastal flooding or sea level rise (up to 10 feet above average high tides). Photo simulations of how future flooding might impact local landmarks are also provided, as well as data related to water depth, connectivity, flood frequency, socio-economic vulnerability, wetland loss and migration, and mapping confidence.

Features

- Visualize potential impacts from sea level rise through maps and photos
- Learn about data and methods through documentation
- Share maps and links via email and social media

About the Tool



Additional Information

- + Sea Level Rise Tool FAQ
- + Mapping Methods
- + Data Updates
- + Acknowledgments
- + Story Maps
- + Publications
- + 3-D Fly-Through Scenarios

7

See Related Data

27

See Related Stories

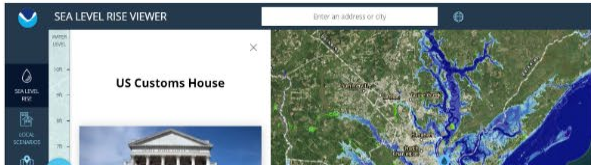
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See Related Tools

14

See Related Training

Tool Screenshots





Sea Level Rise Viewer



Sea Level Rise

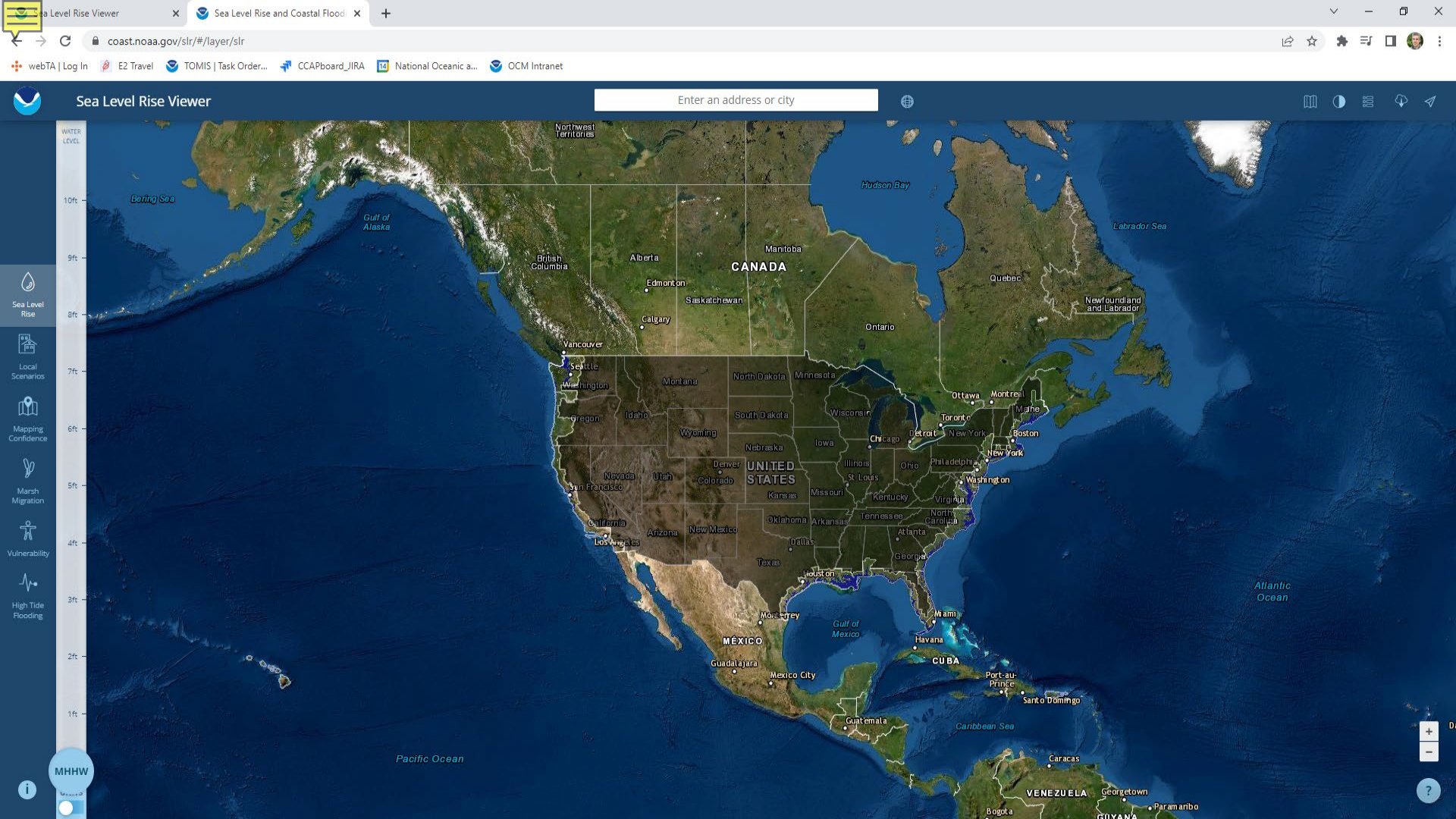
View sea level rise and potential coastal flooding
impact areas and relative depth.



GET STARTED

Disclaimer

The data and maps in this tool illustrate the scale of potential flooding, not the exact location, and do not account for erosion, subsidence, or future construction. Water levels are relative to Mean Higher High Water (MHHW) (excludes wind driven tides). The data, maps, and information provided should be used only as a screening-level tool for management decisions. As with all remotely sensed data, all features should be verified with a site visit. The data and maps in this tool are provided "as is," without warranty to their performance, merchantable state, or fitness for any particular purpose. The entire risk associated with the results and performance of these data is assumed by the user. This tool should be used strictly as a planning reference tool and not for navigation, permitting, or other legal purposes.

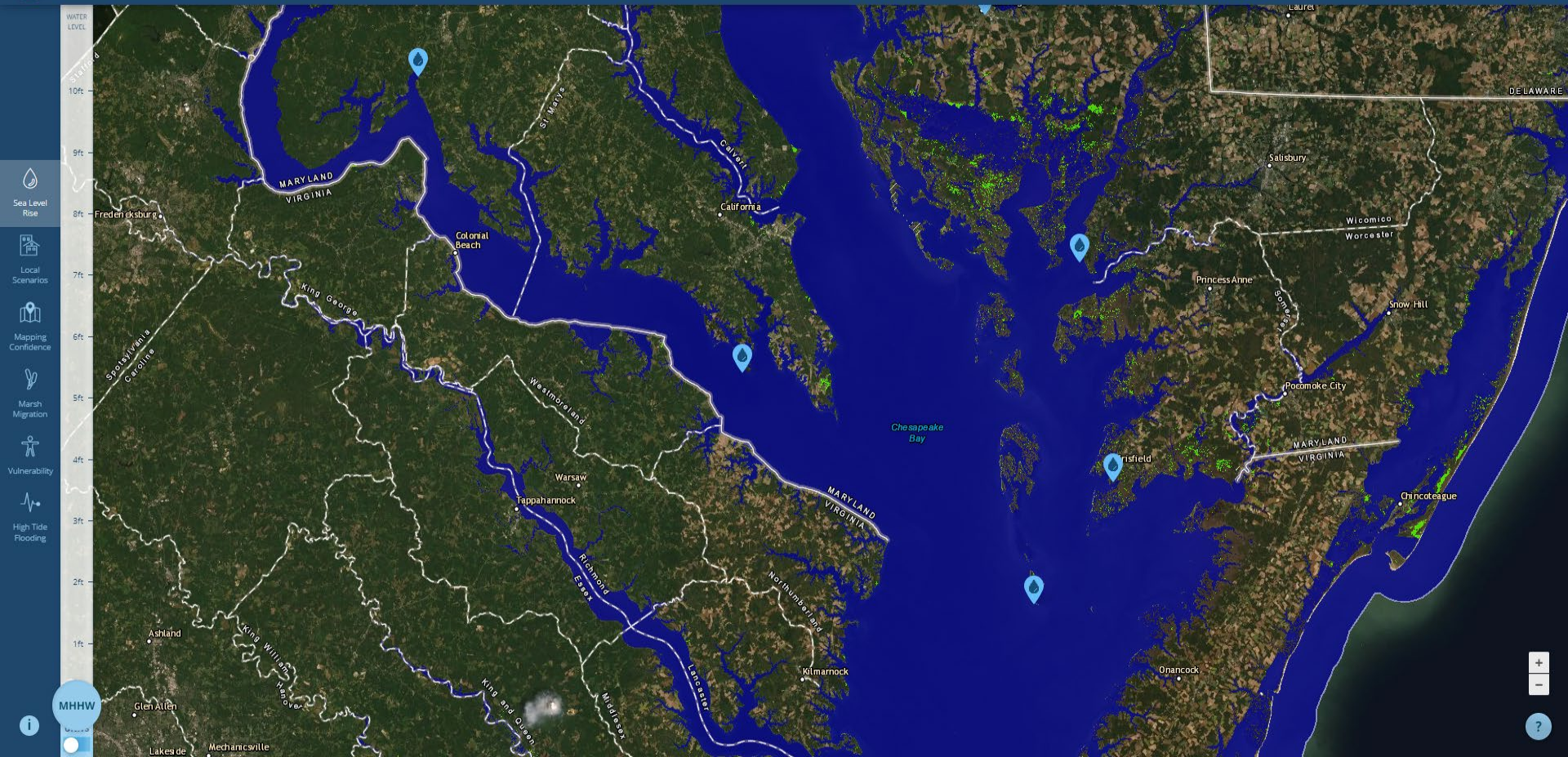


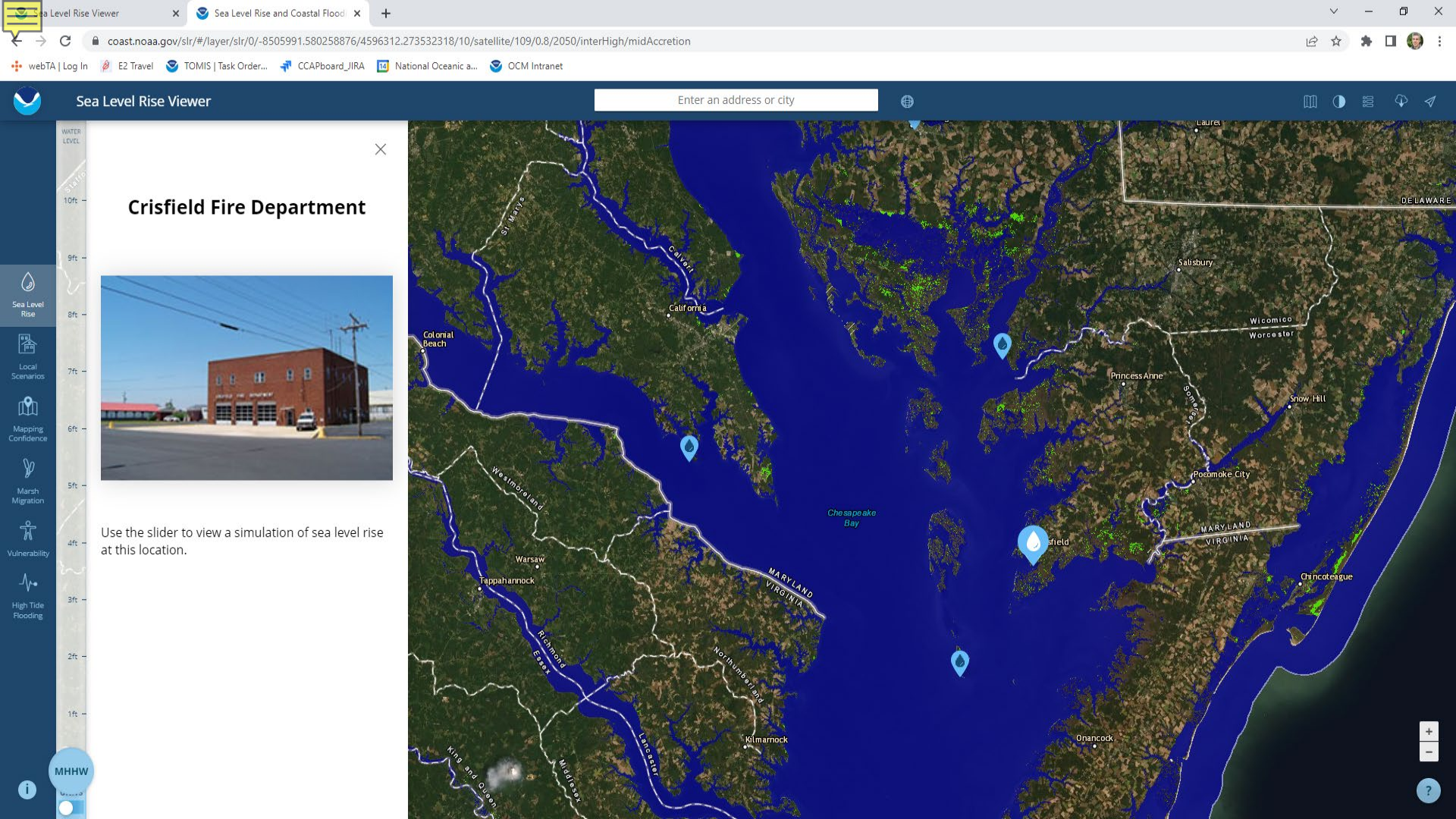
Enter an address or city

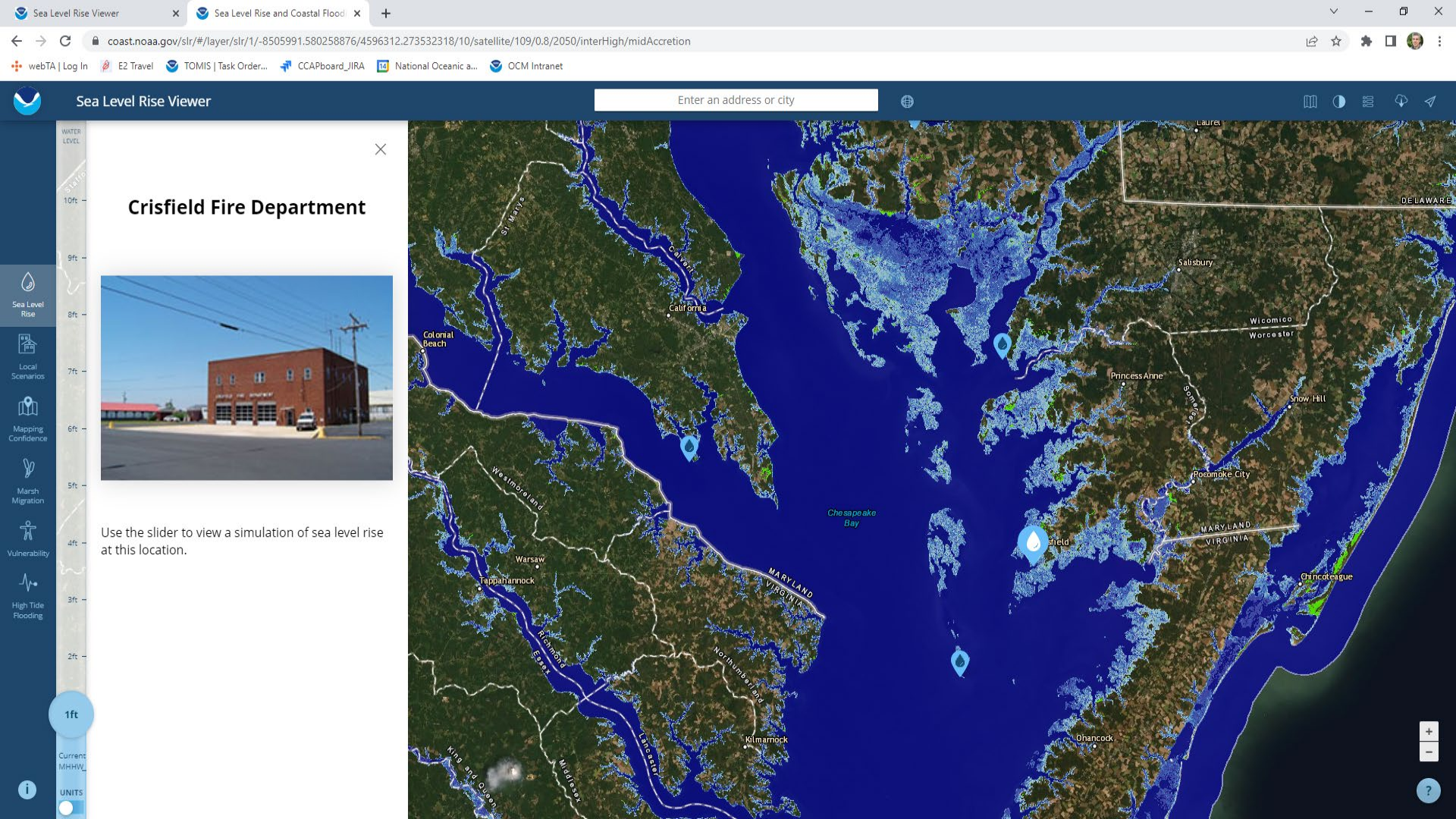


Sea Level Rise Viewer

Enter an address or city







WATER LEVEL

10ft

9ft

8ft

7ft

6ft

5ft

4ft

3ft

2ft

1ft

Current MHHW

UNITS

Sea Level Rise

Local Scenarios


Mapping Confidence

Marsh Migration

Vulnerability

High Tide Flooding

Crisfield Fire Department



Use the slider to view a simulation of sea level rise at this location.



WATER LEVEL

STATION

10ft

9ft

8ft

7ft

6ft

5ft

4ft

3ft

2ft

1ft

Current MHHW

UNITS

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Use the slider to view a simulation of sea level rise at this location.



WATER LEVEL

SLR/8

10ft

9ft

8ft

7ft

6ft

5ft

4ft

3ft

2ft

1ft

Current MHHW

UNITS

Sea Level Rise

Local Scenarios


Mapping Confidence

Marsh Migration

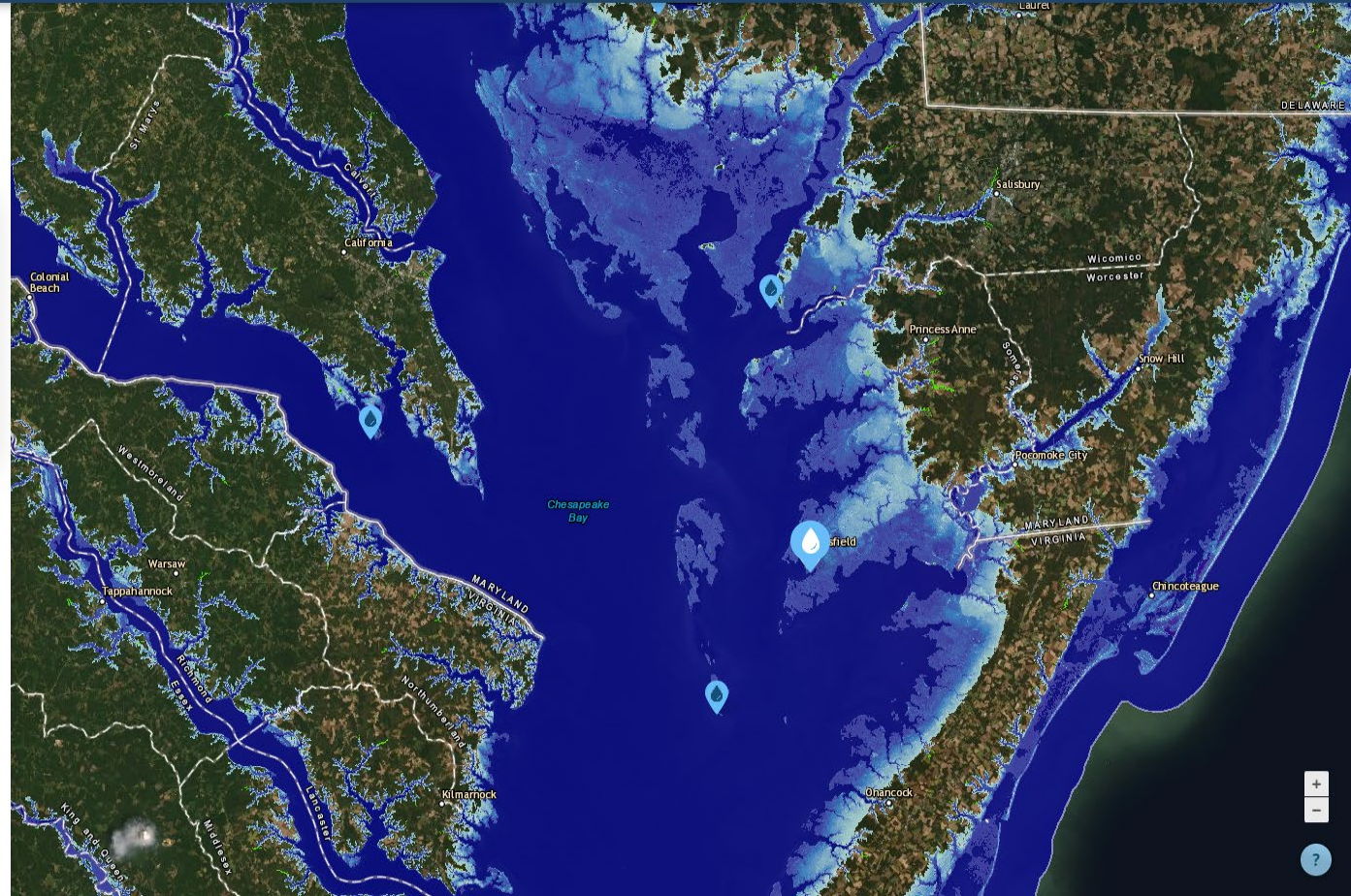
Vulnerability

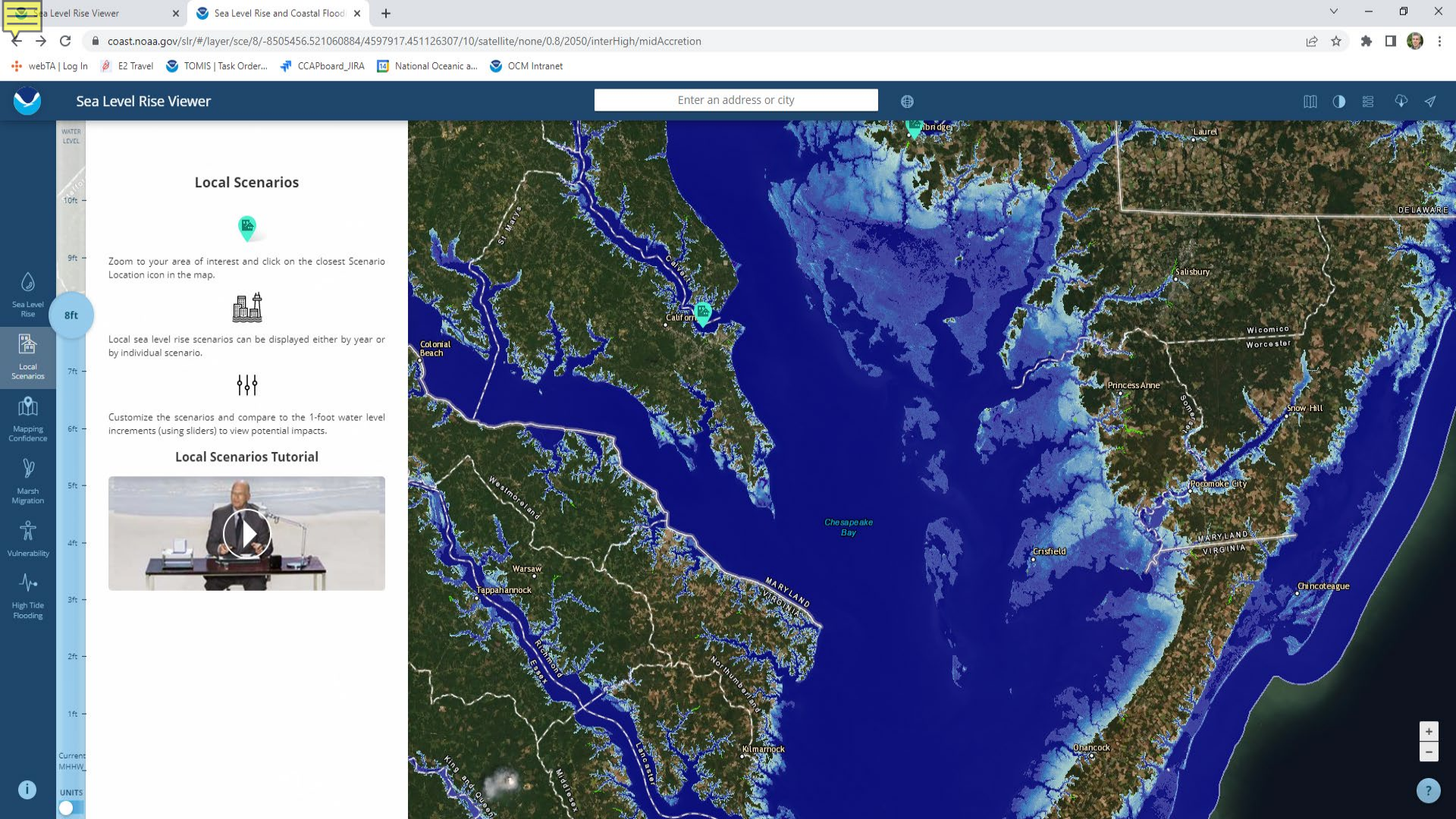
High Tide Flooding

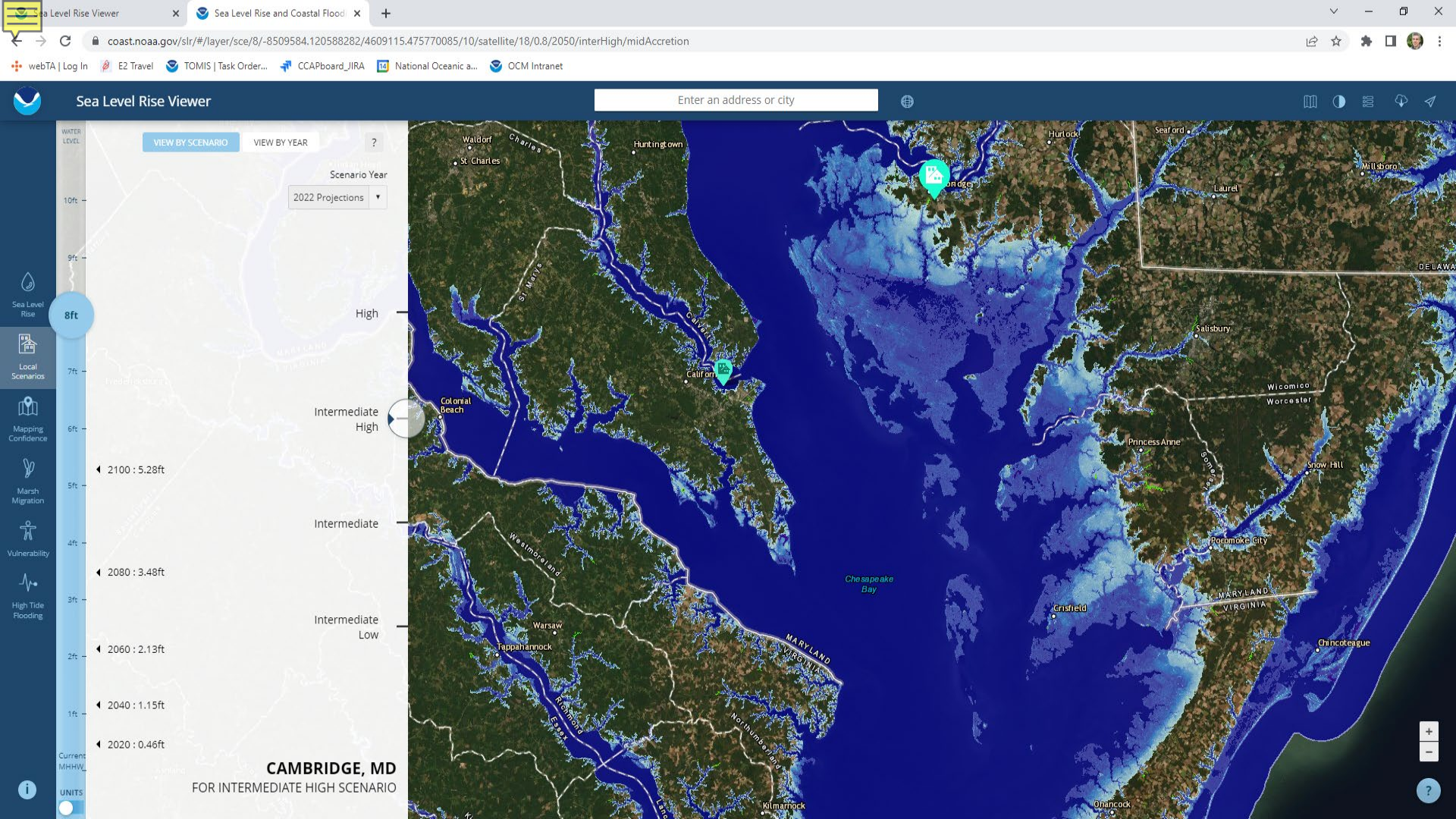
Crisfield Fire Department

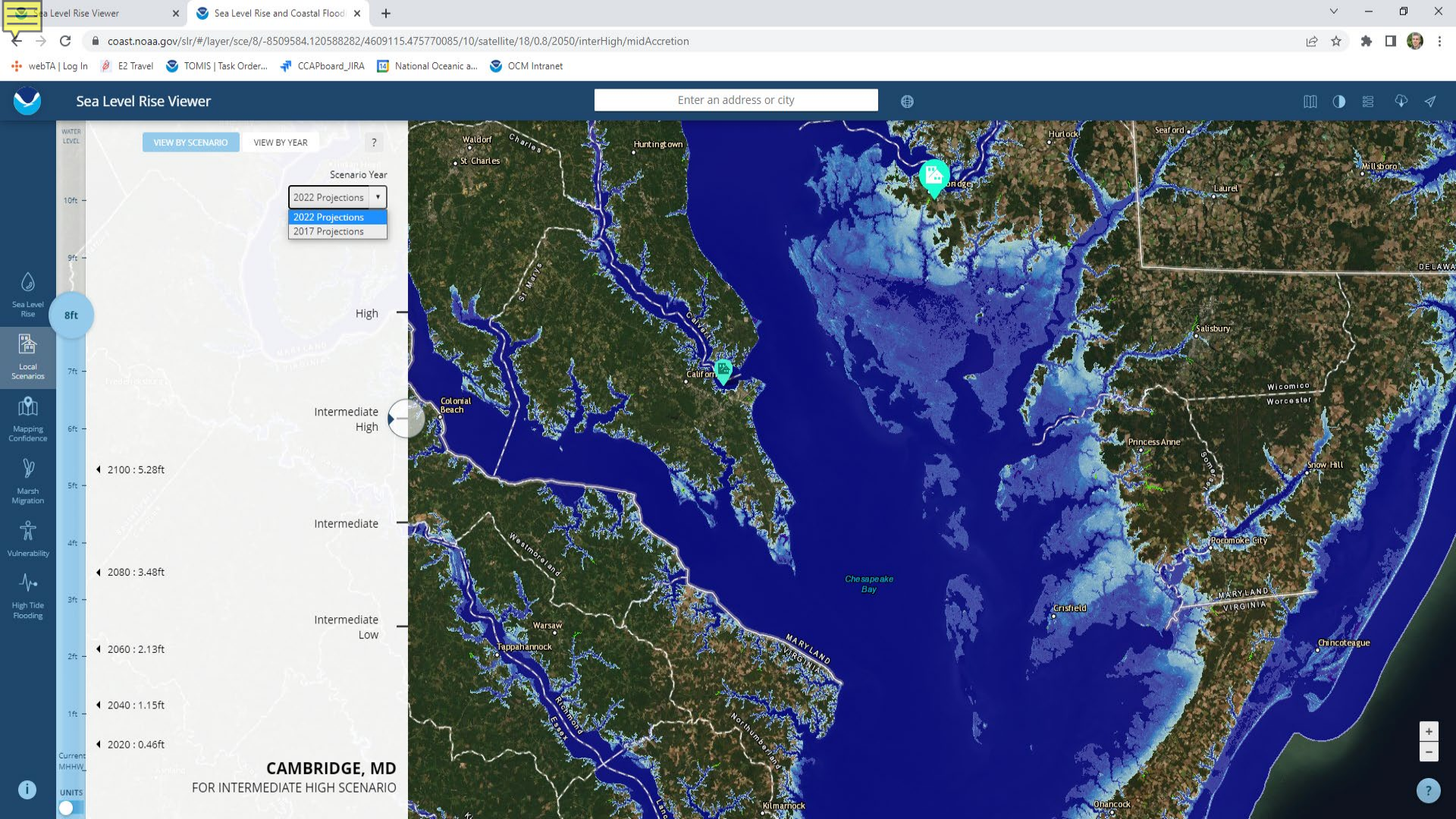


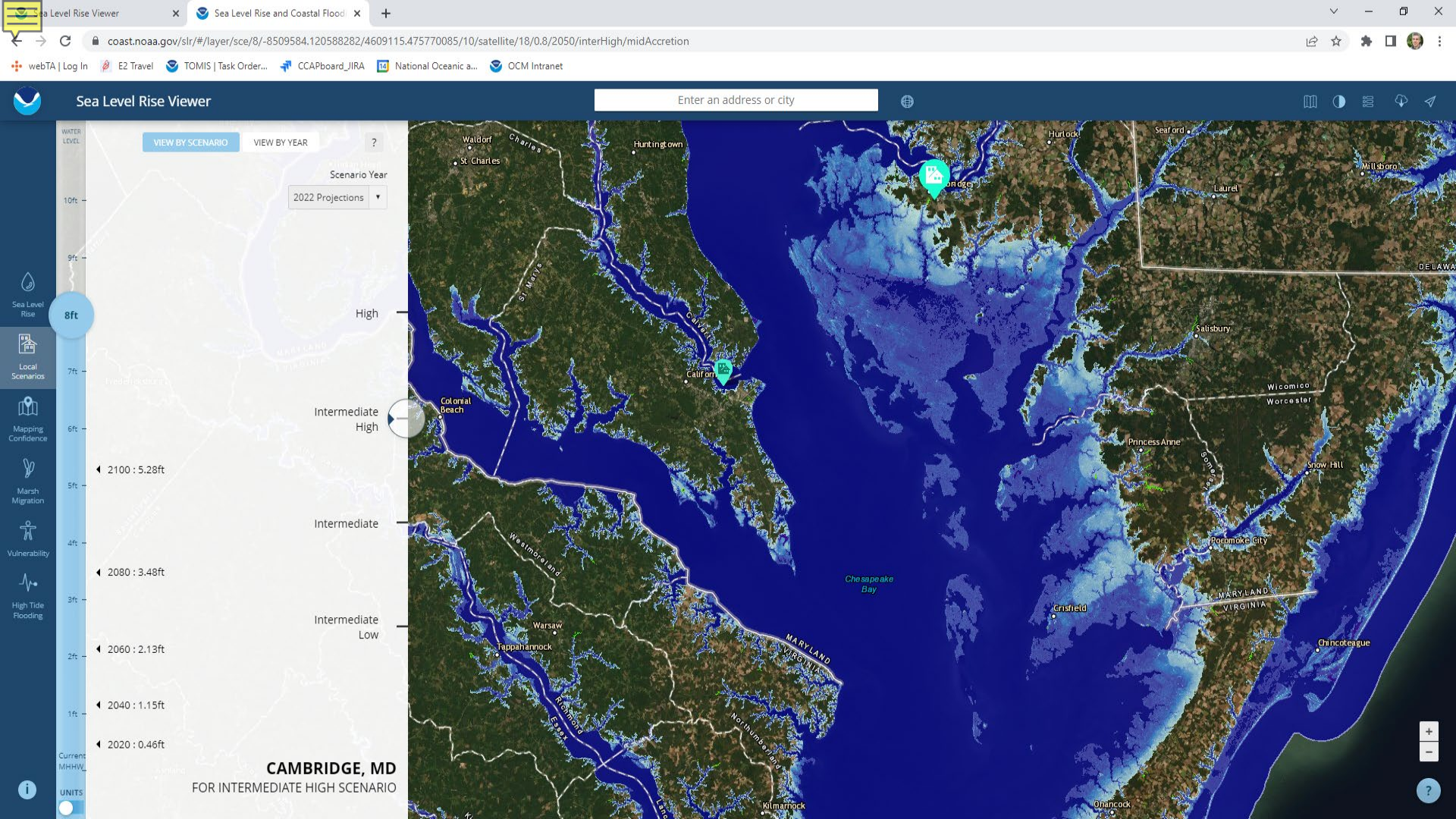
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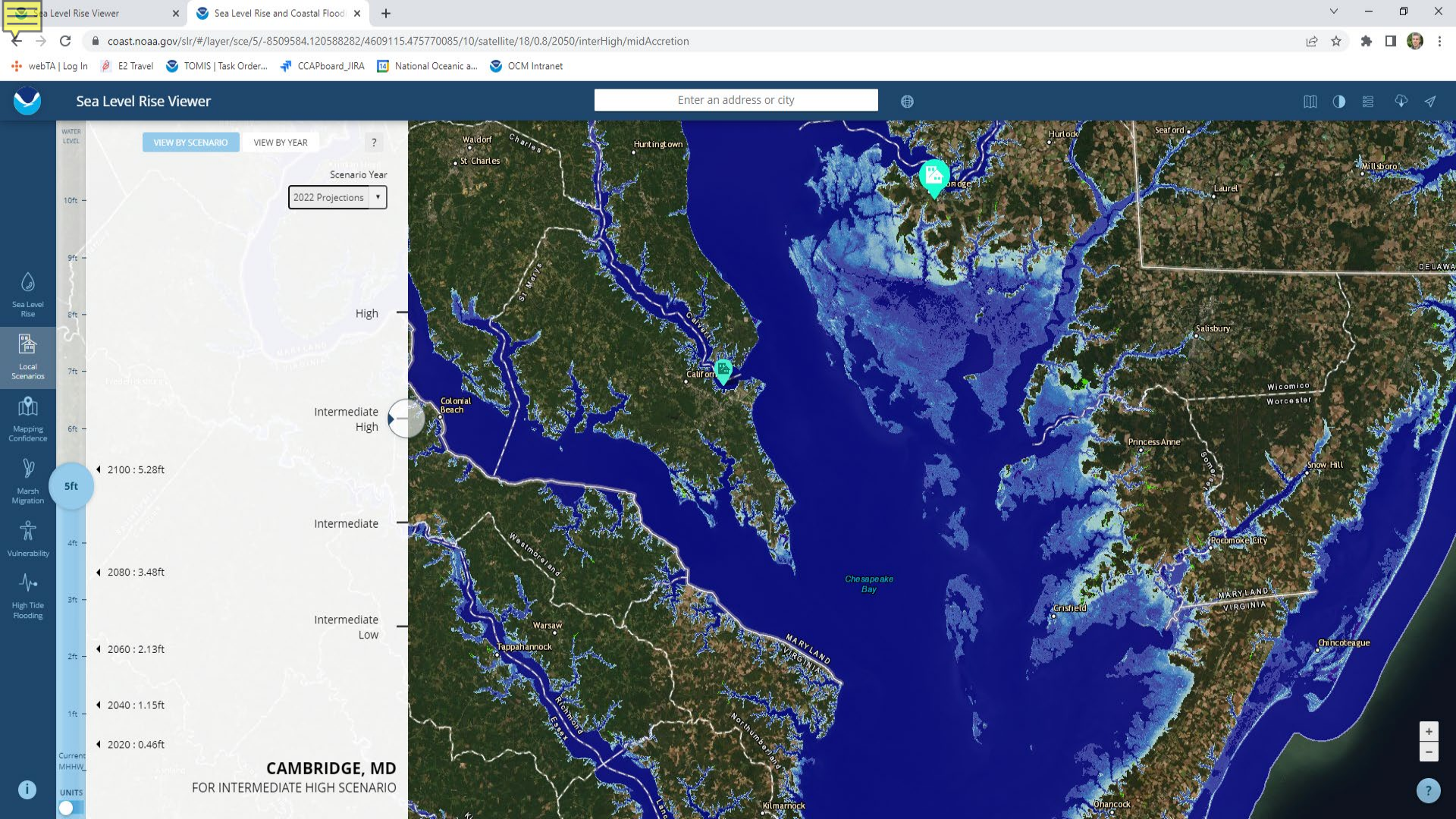


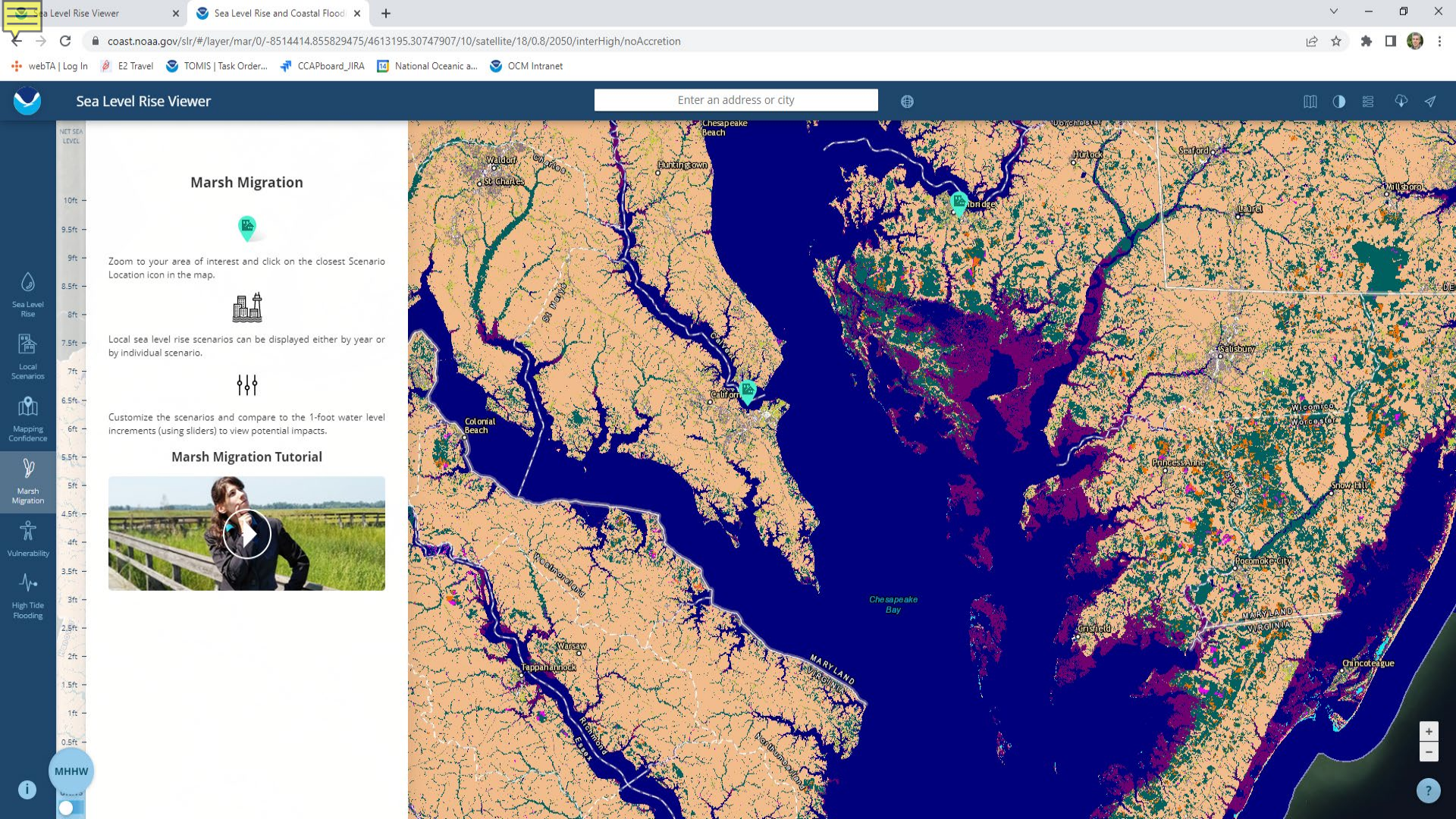


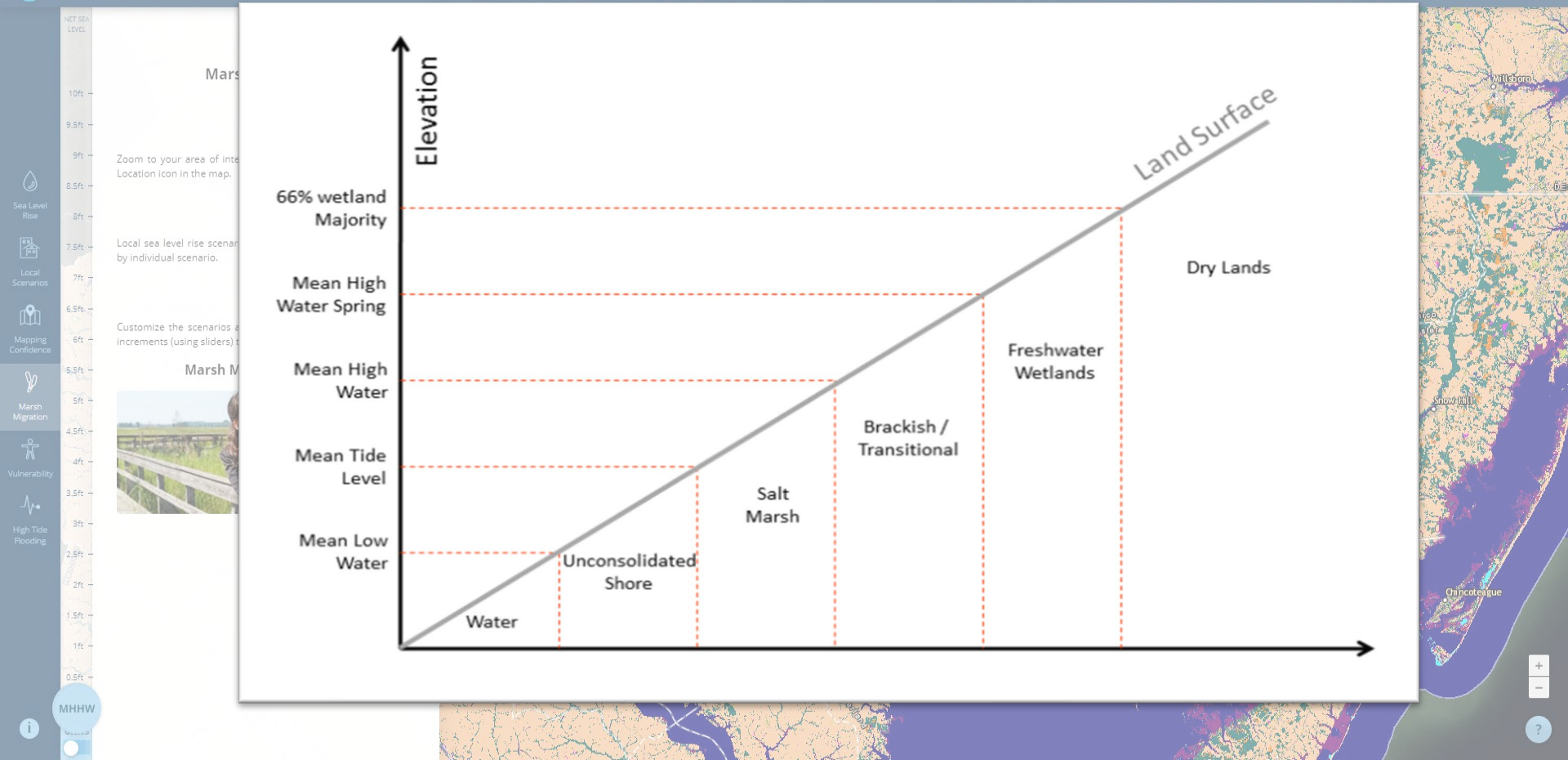


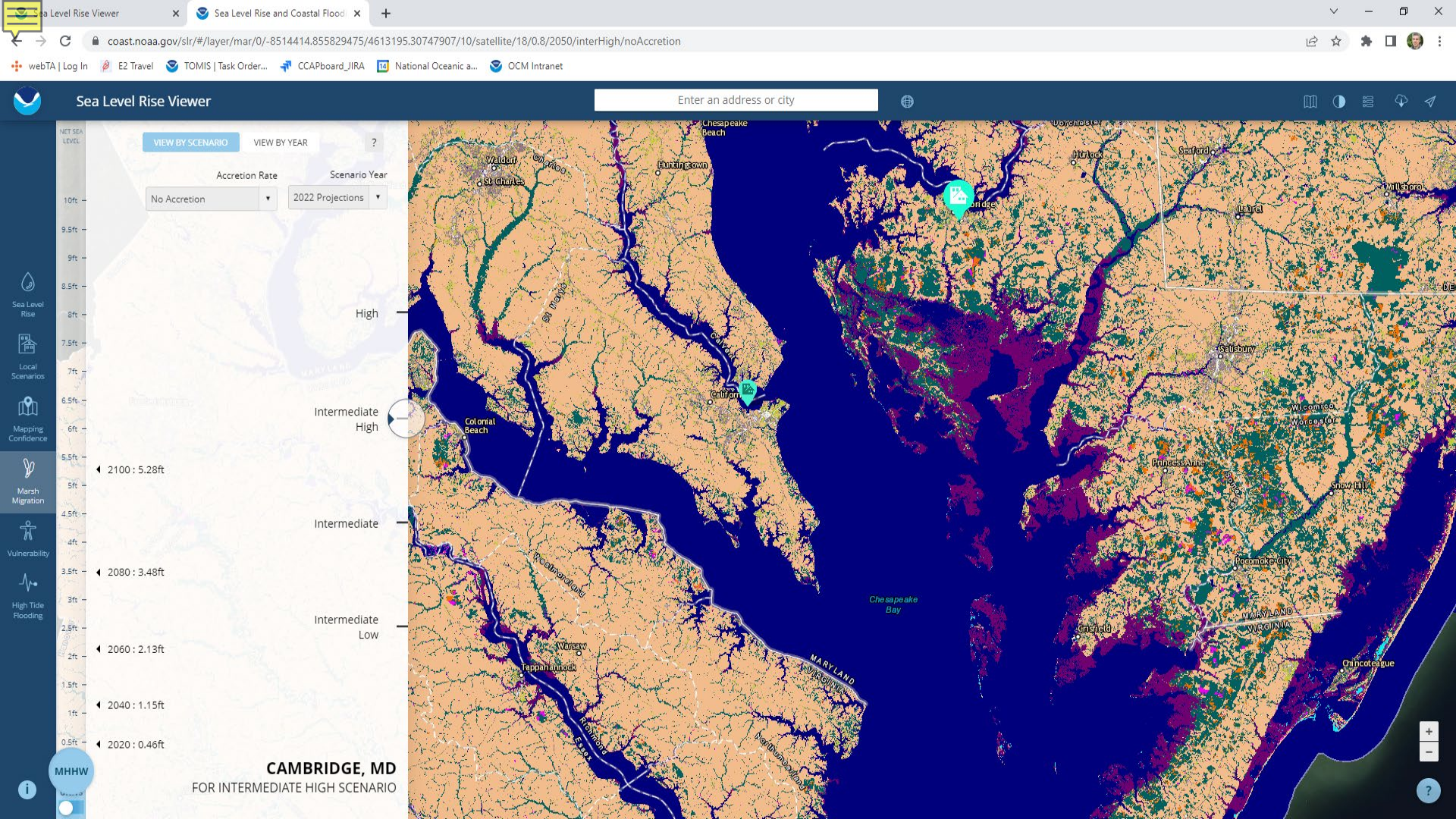


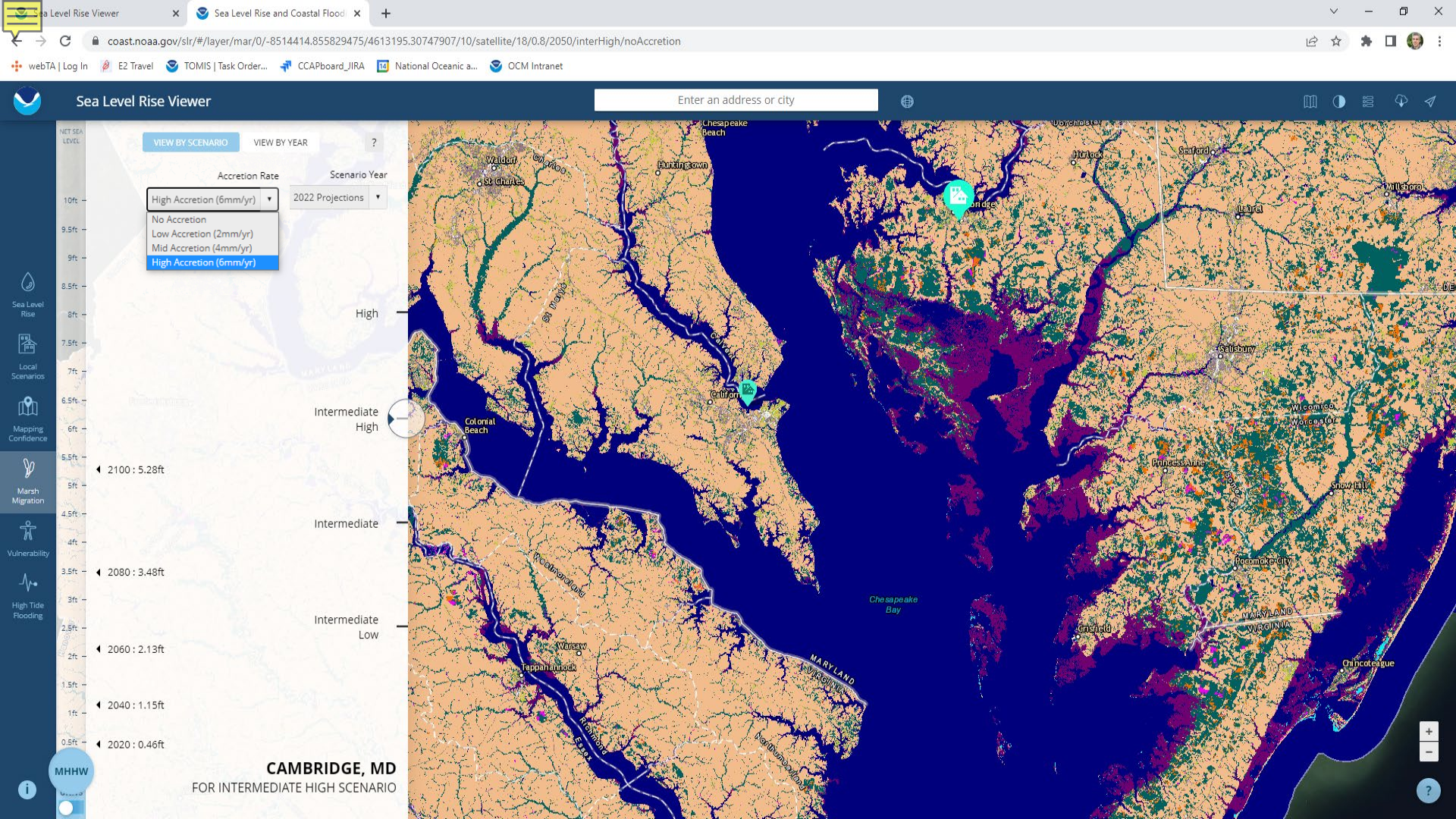


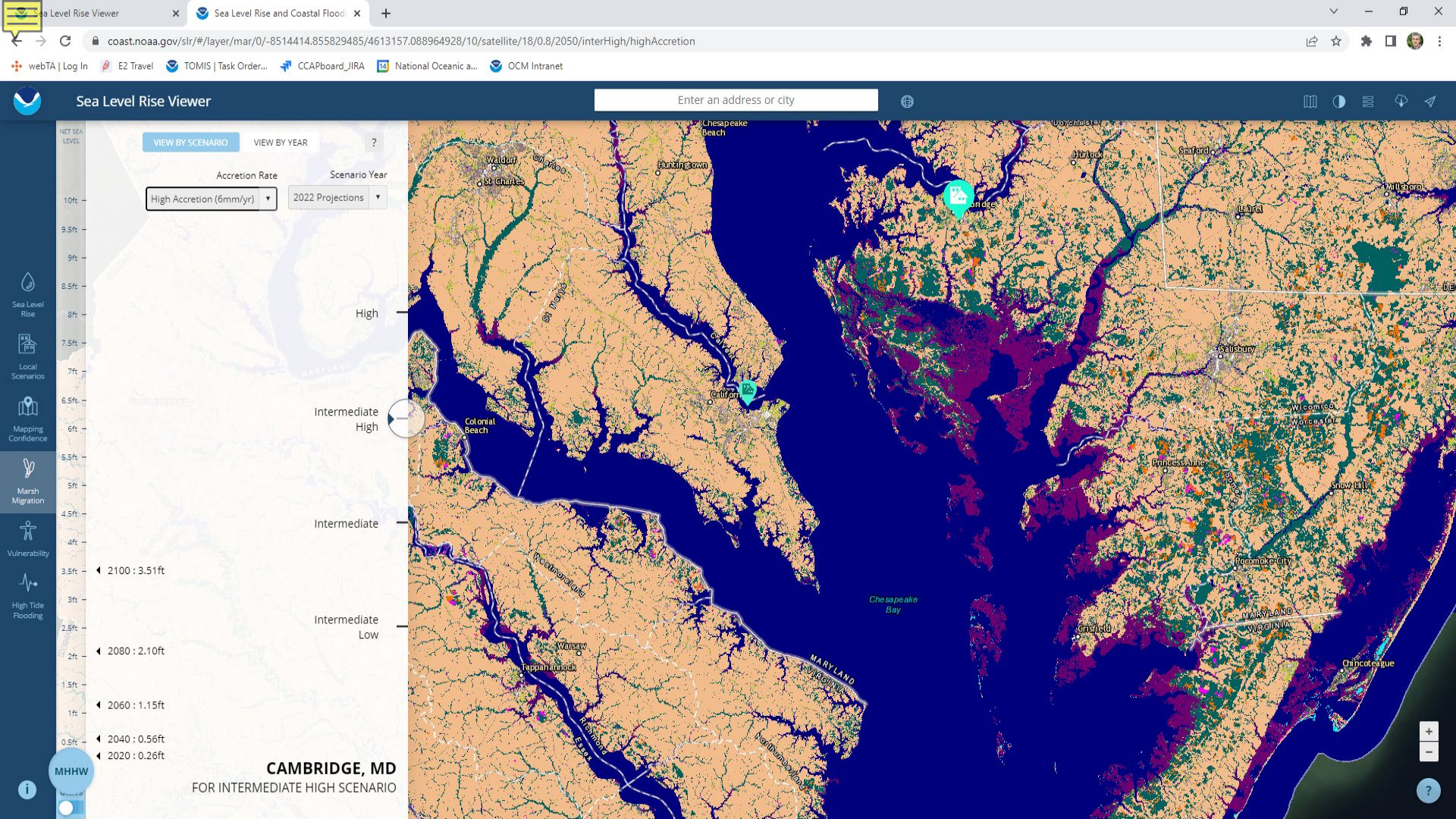


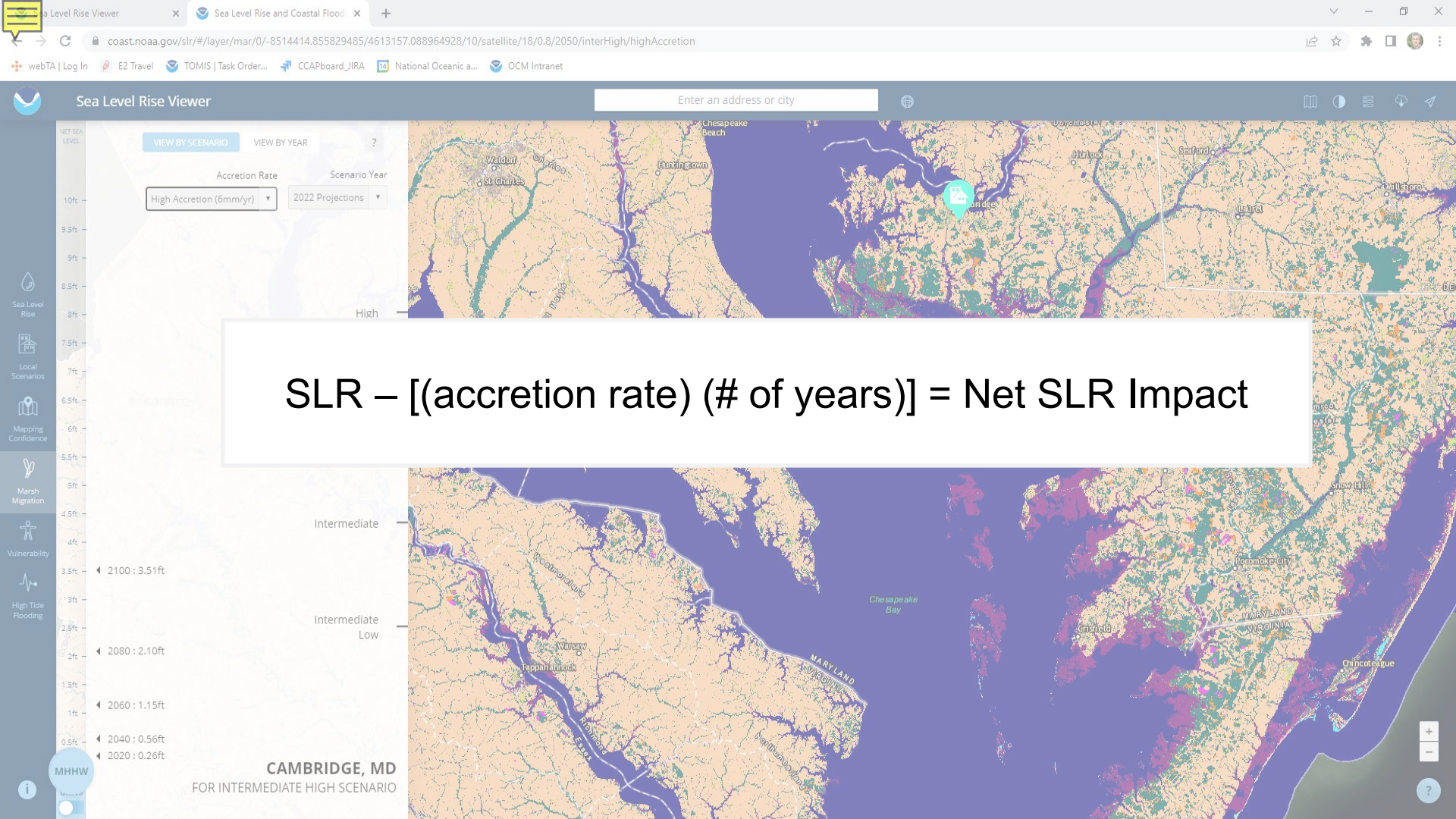


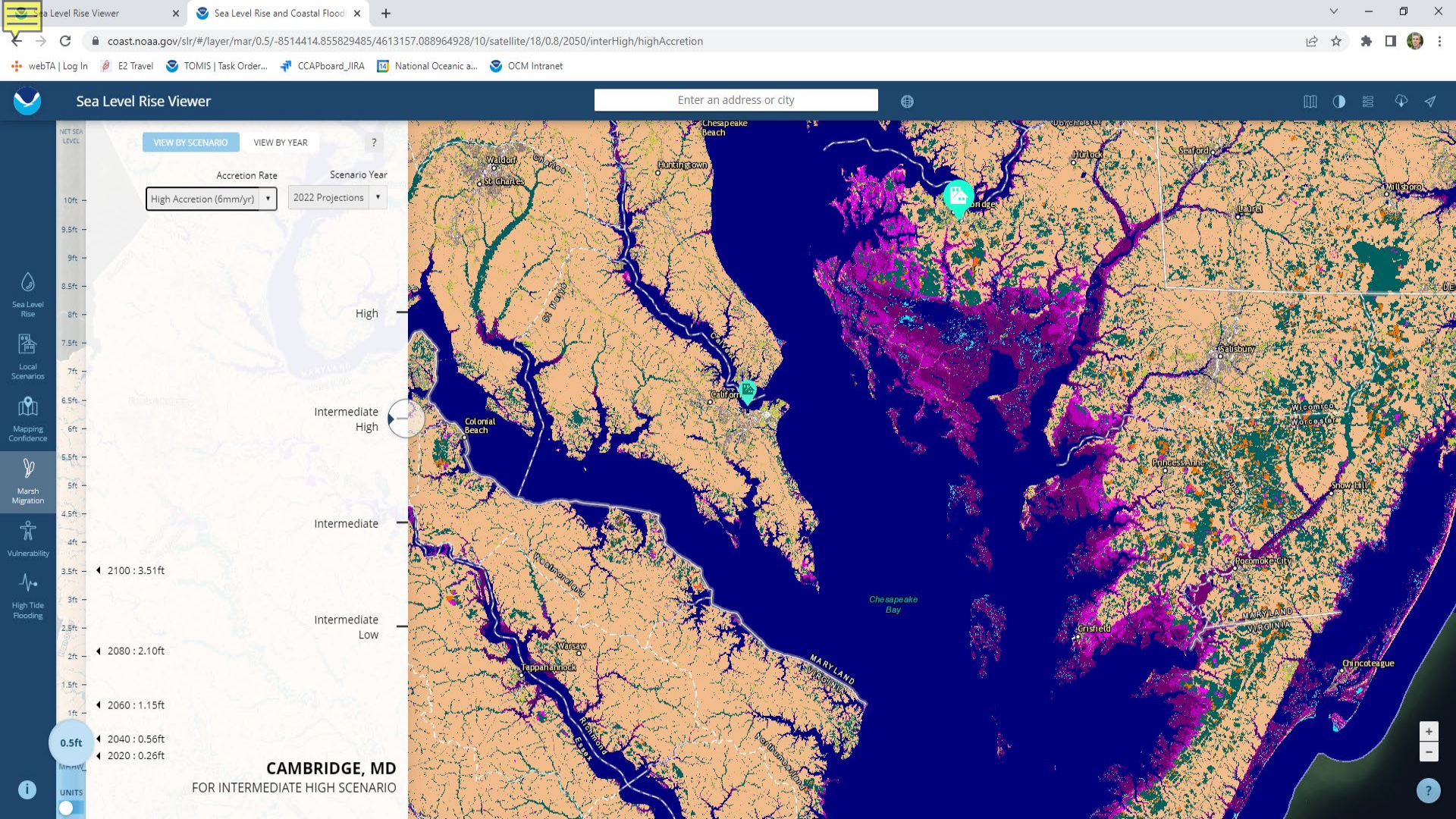


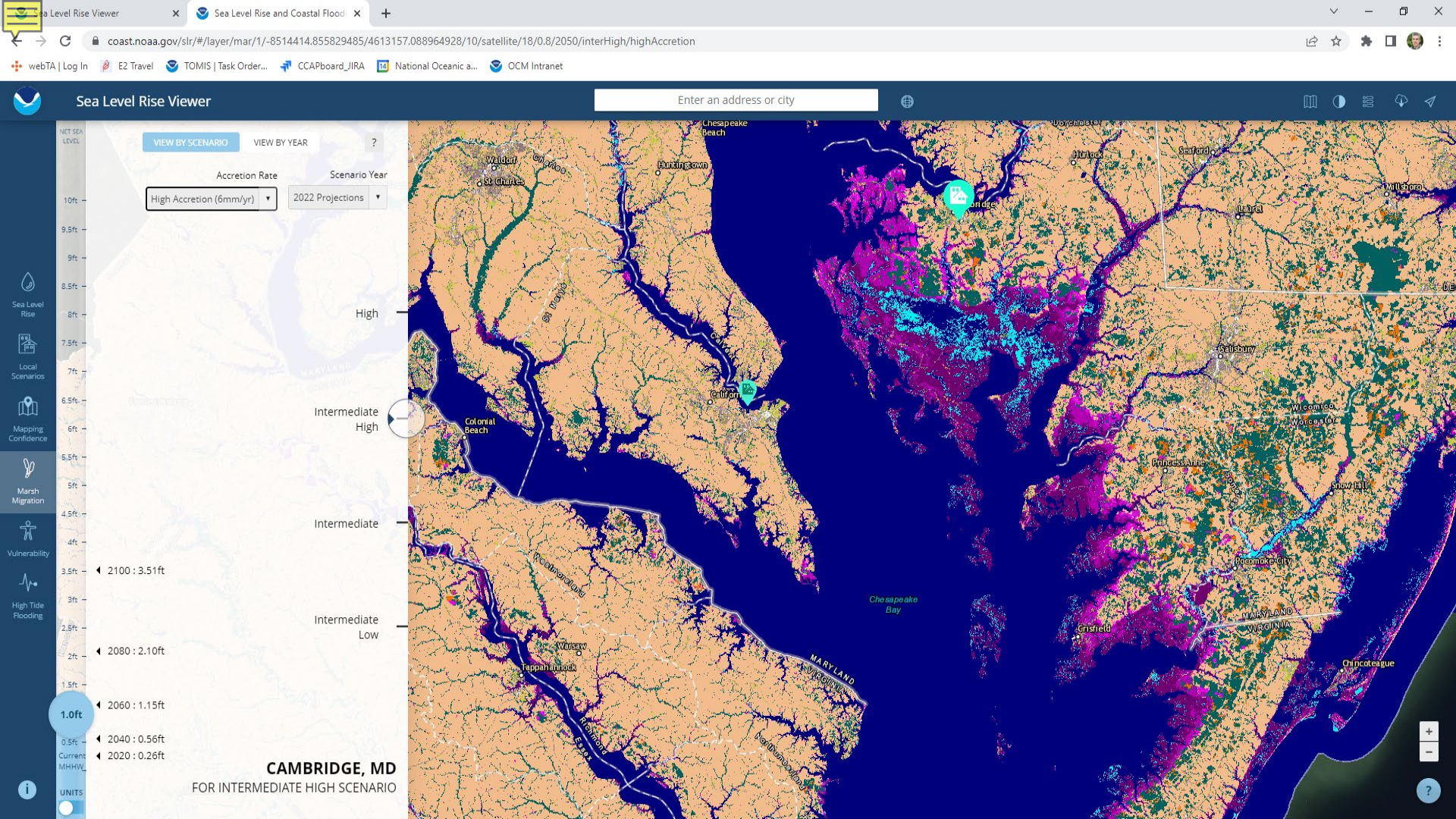


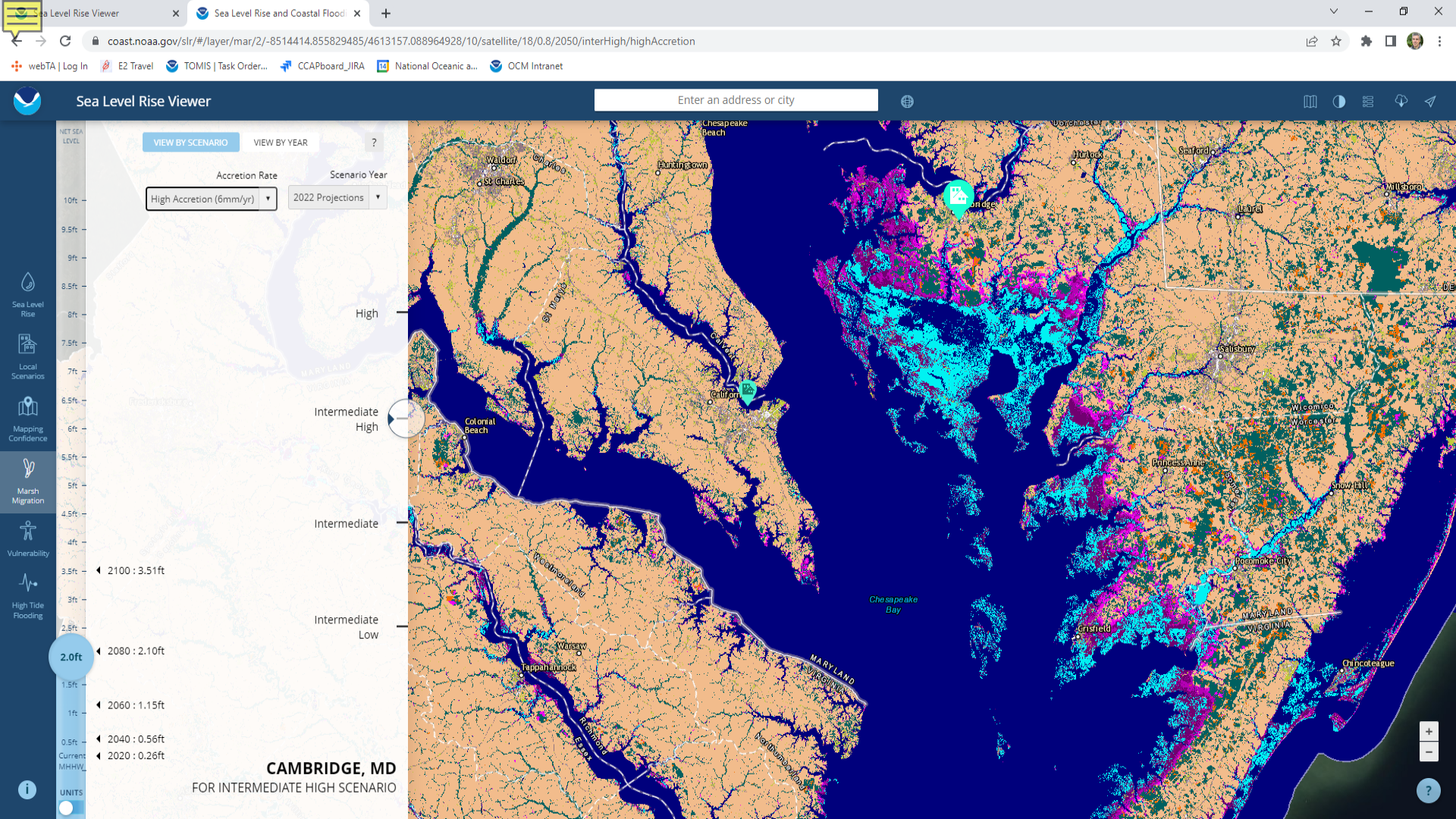


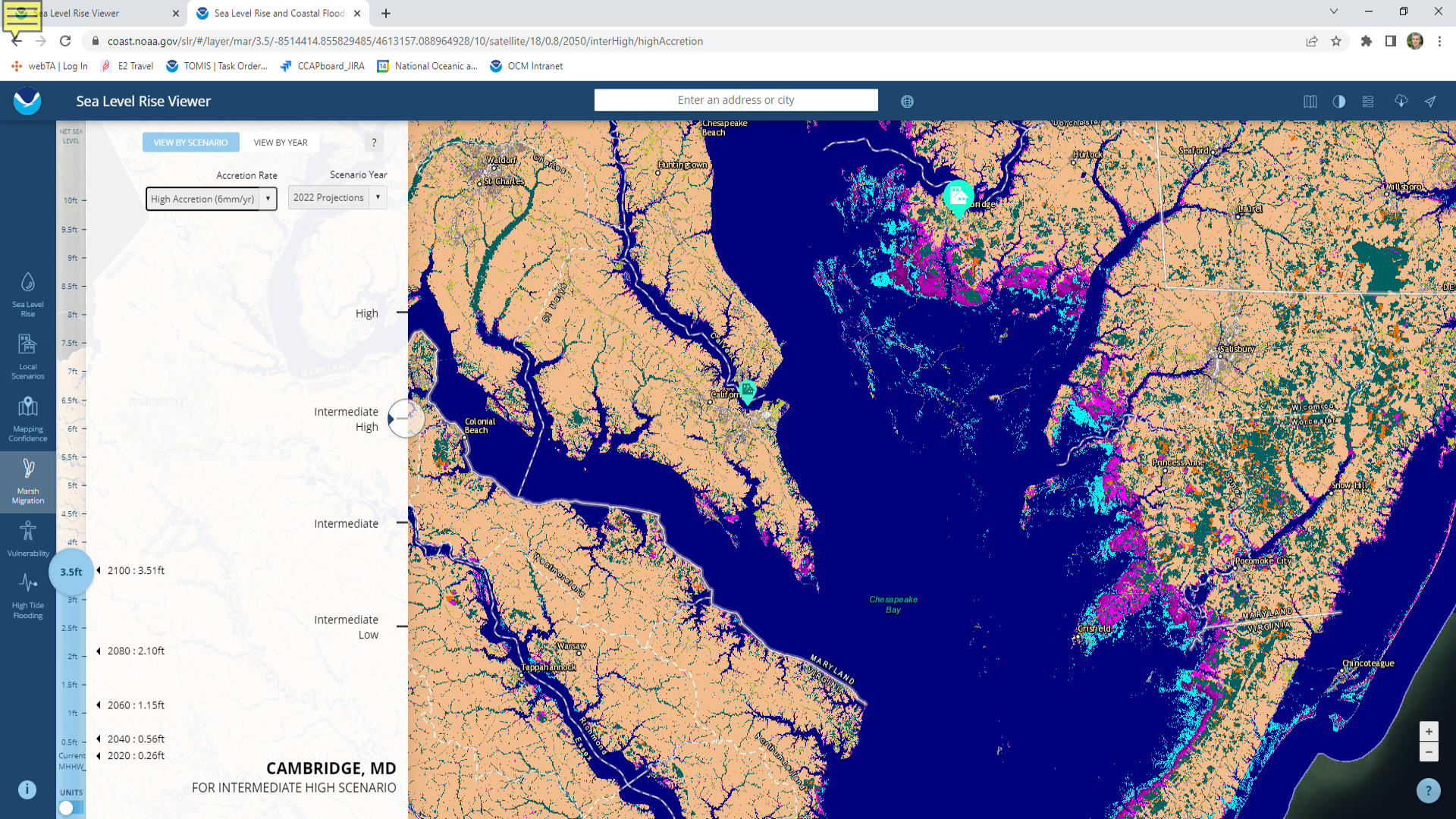












Enter an address or city

[VIEW BY YEAR](#)

Scenario Year

2022 Projections ▼

Intermediate
High

Intermediate

Intermediate
Low

CAMBRIDGE, MD
FOR INTERMEDIATE SCENARIO

3.5ft

3 ft

100

100

1 ft.

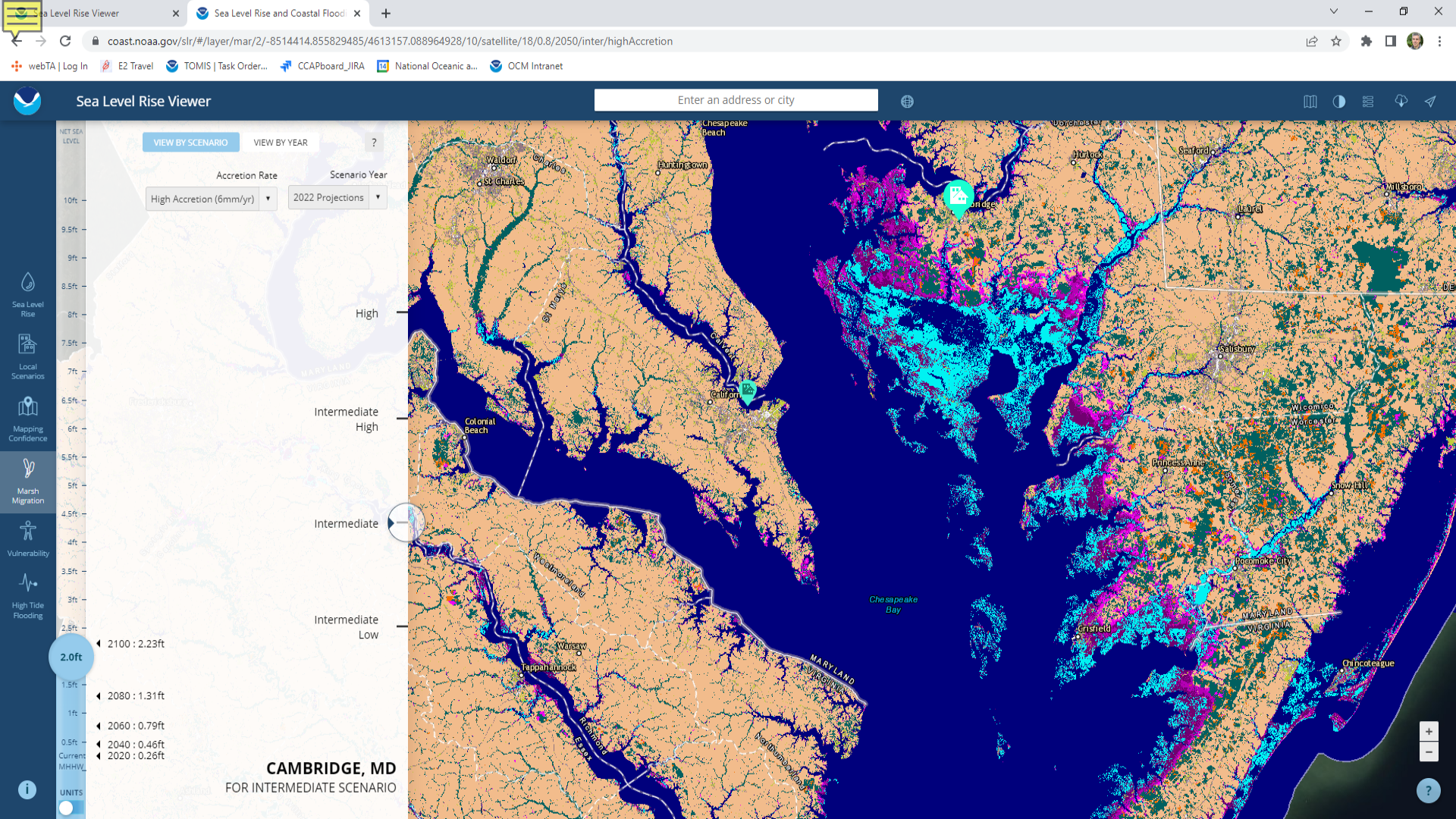
0.5ft ·

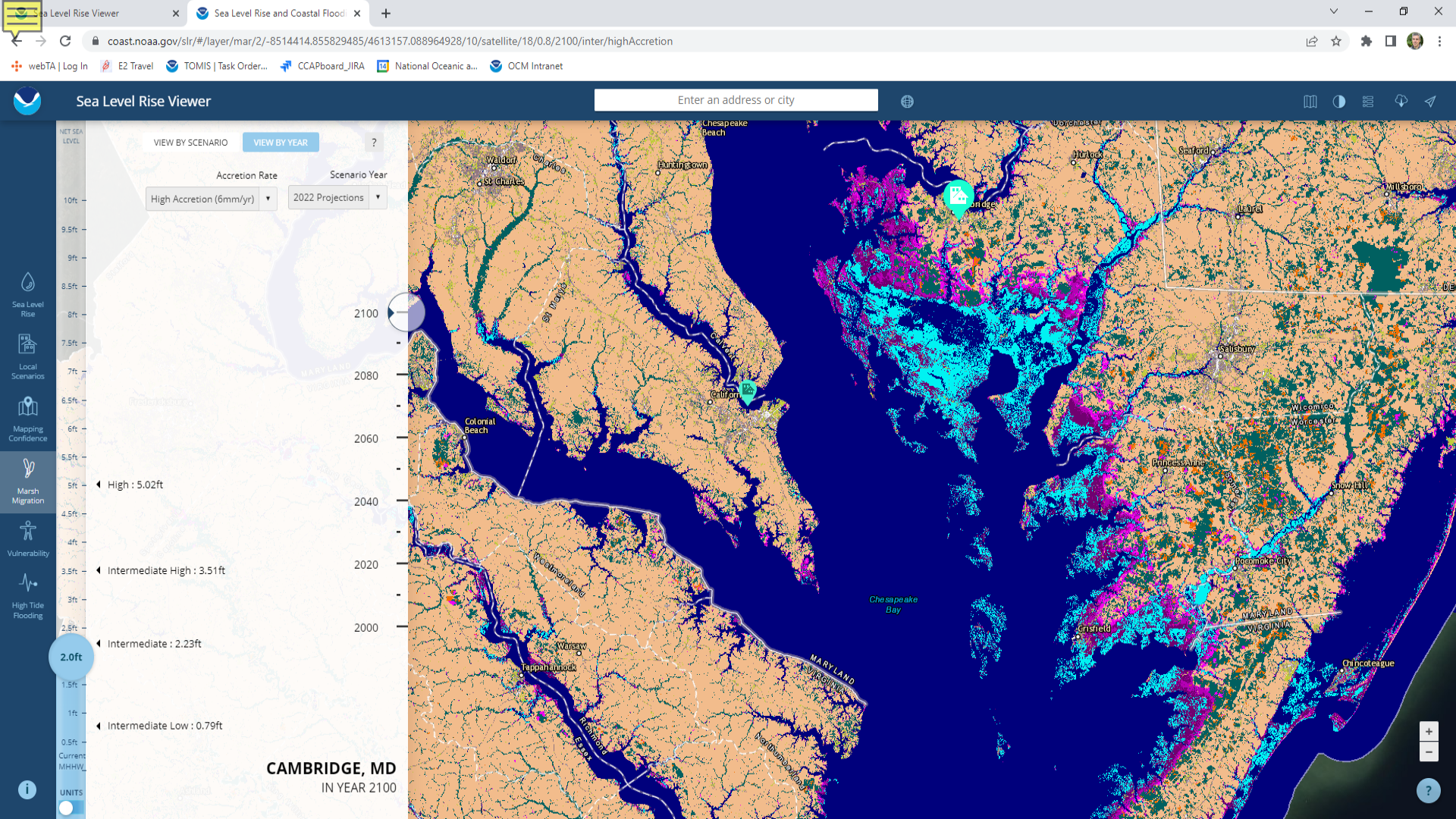
100

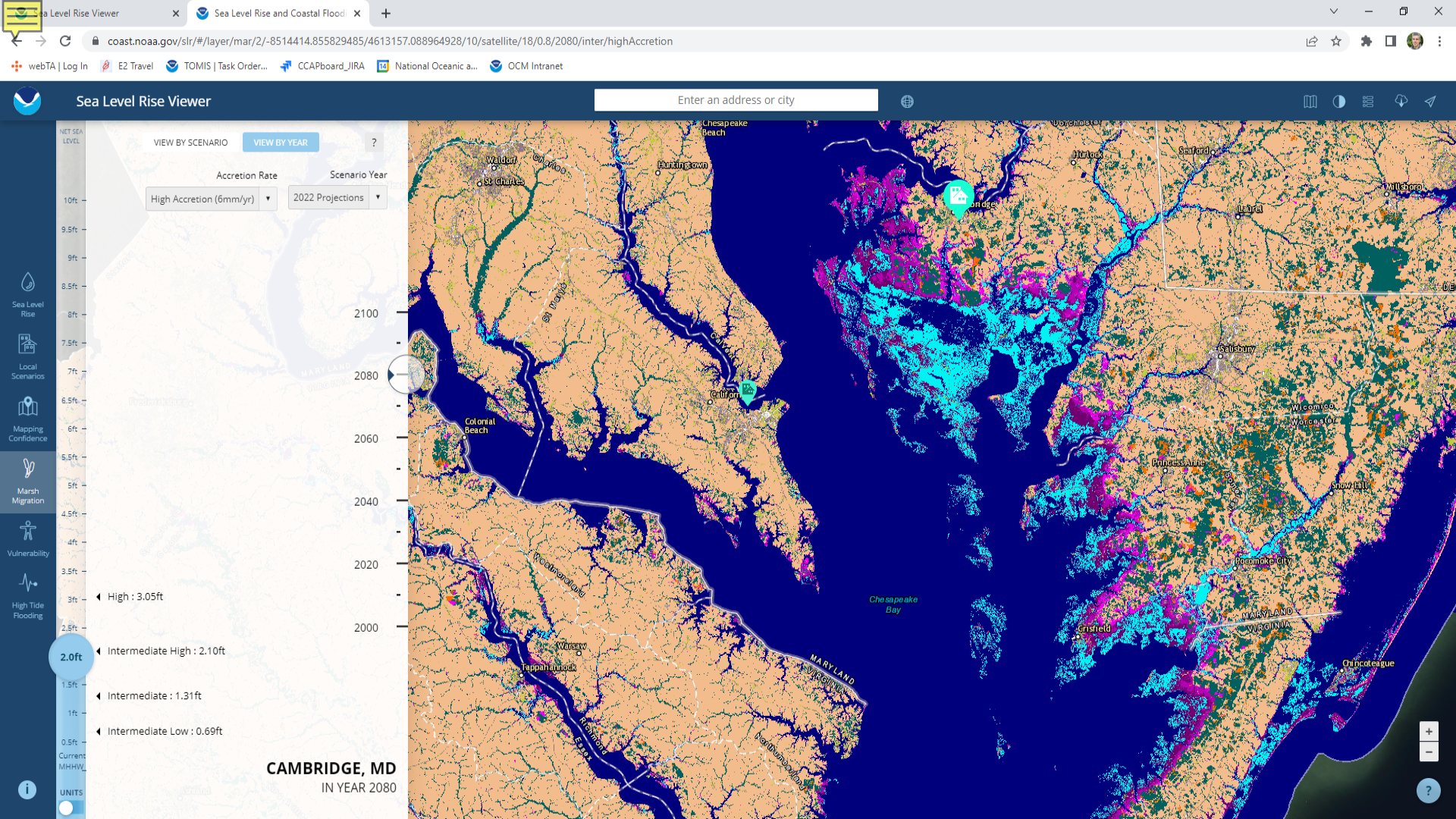


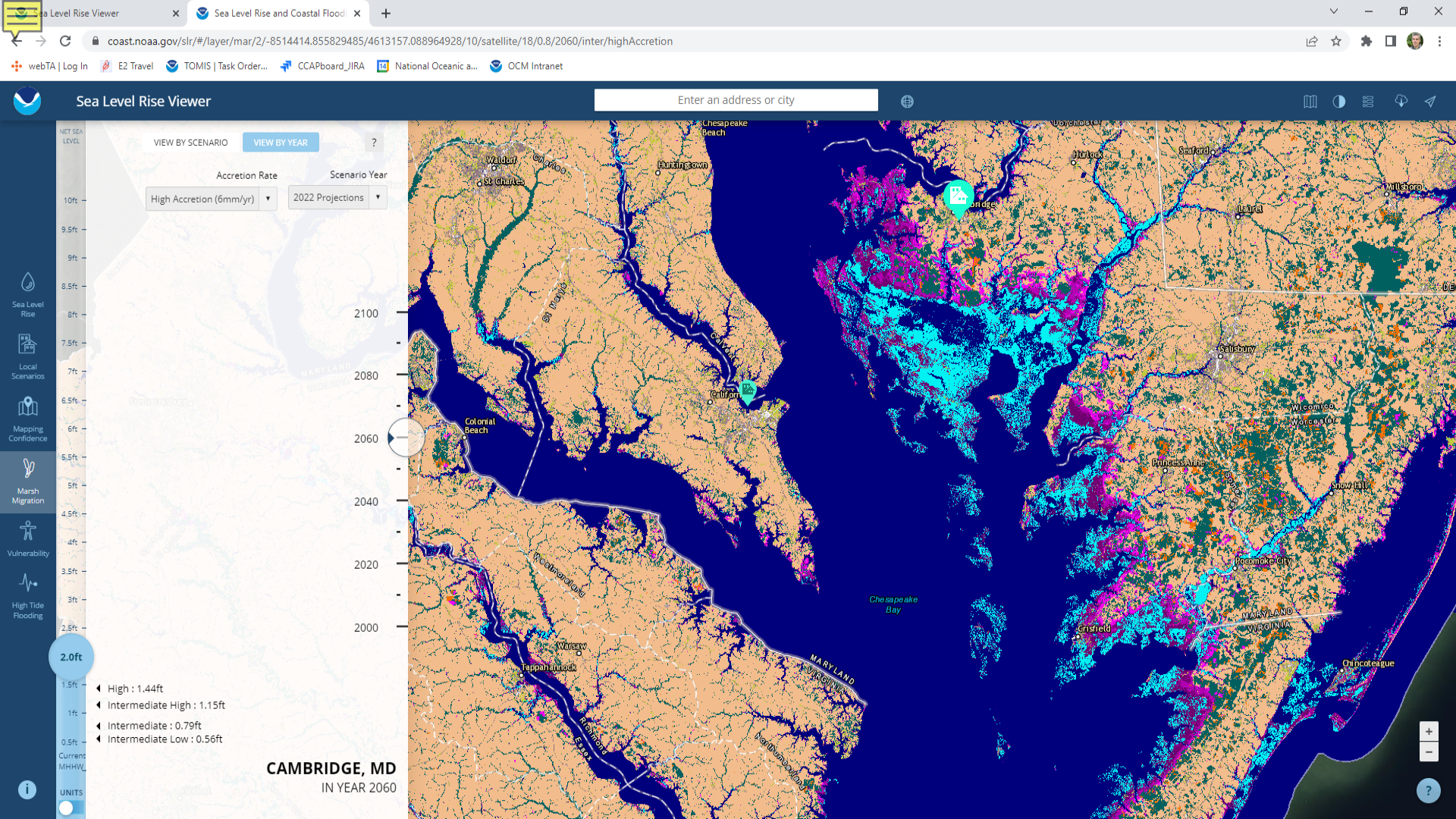
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Sea Level Rise Viewer

 GEOGRAPHY Coastal contiguous U.S. (excludes Great Lakes), HI, and territories	 PLATFORM Web-based	 LEVEL OF EFFORT Low
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NOAA Office for Coastal Management

Overview

Use this web mapping tool to visualize community-level impacts from coastal flooding or sea level rise (up to 10 feet above average high tides). Photo simulations of how future flooding might impact local landmarks are also provided, as well as data related to water depth, connectivity, flood frequency, socio-economic vulnerability, wetland loss and migration, and mapping confidence.

Features

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About the Tool



LAUNCH

DOWNLOAD DATA

ACCESS MAP SERVICES



Sea Level Rise Data Download

- Go to SLR Viewer
- Go to Digital Coast
- Go to Map Services
- Go to Data Update History
- Go to Marsh Data Download

Filter by States or Counties

- Alabama
- American Samoa
- CNMI
- California

Del Norte ,Humboldt, Mendocino, Trinity

- Sea Level Rise
- Sea Level Rise Depth
- Mapping Confidence
- DEM
- Flood Frequency

Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura

- Sea Level Rise
- Sea Level Rise Depth
- Mapping Confidence
- DEM
- Flood Frequency

Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma

- Sea Level Rise
- Sea Level Rise Depth
- Mapping Confidence
- DEM
- Flood Frequency

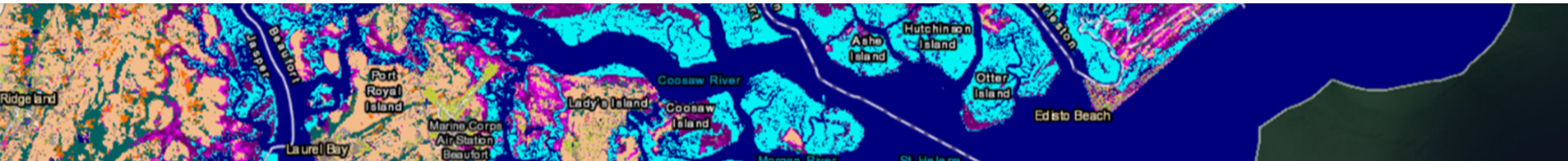
Orange, San Diego

- Sea Level Rise
- Sea Level Rise Depth
- Mapping Confidence
- DEM
- Flood Frequency

Channel Islands

- Sea Level Rise
- Sea Level Rise Depth
- Mapping Confidence
- DEM
- Flood Frequency

Connecticut



Sea Level Rise Wetland Impacts and Migration

DOWNLOAD DATA

NOAA Office for Coastal Management



AREA OF COVERAGE

Coastal contiguous U.S.
(excludes Great Lakes), HI, and
territories



DATA FORMAT(S)

Raster img



RESOLUTION

Varies from 2 to 10 meter

Overview

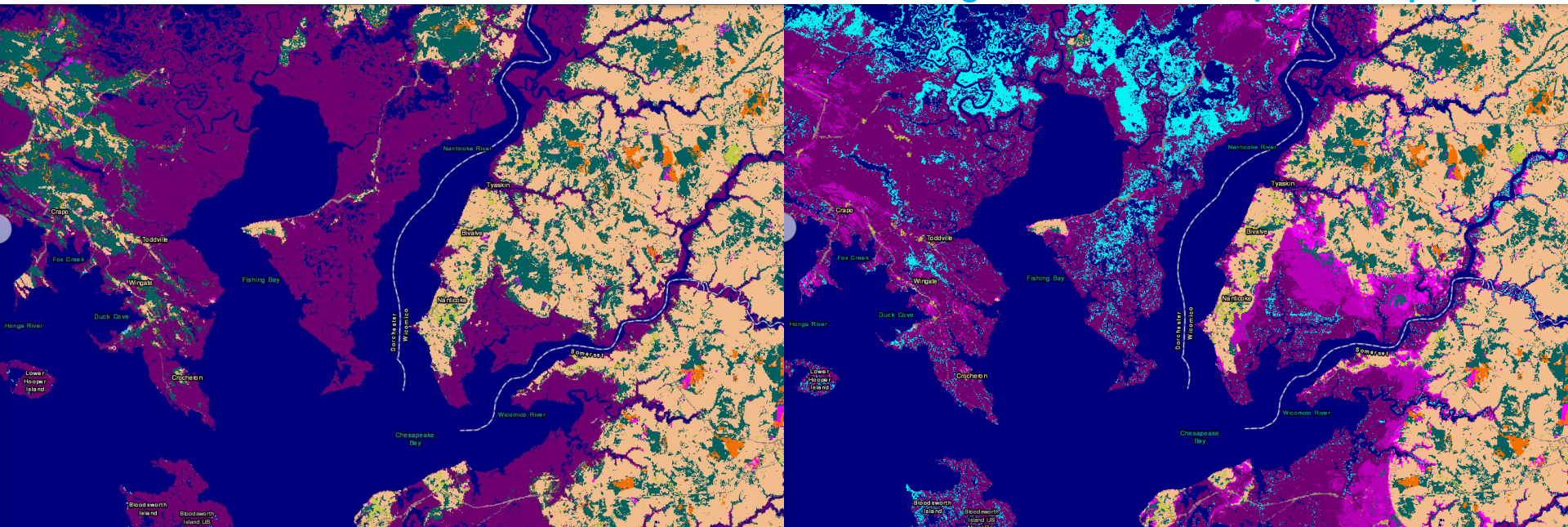
These data illustrate multiple impacts to, and the possible future condition of, coastal wetlands in the face of potential sea level rise scenarios. This information uses the best available elevation and land cover data, along with user-chosen sea level rise scenarios, to estimate the losses, changes, and potential future migration of coastal wetlands. This information helps direct conservation, restoration, and monitoring responses.



Direct Comparison of Data Layers

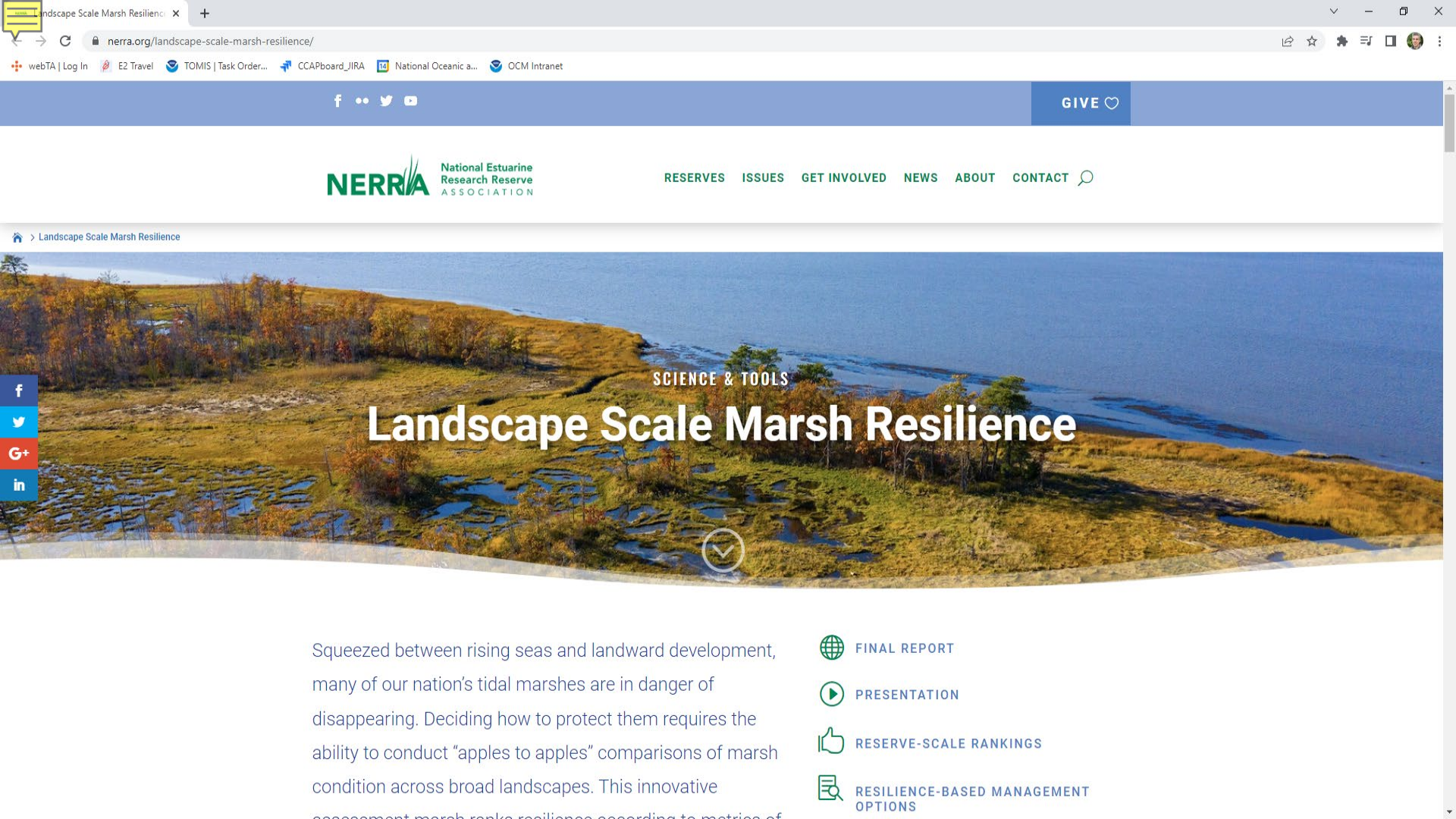
2016 Land Cover

2060 Intermediate High with high rate of accretion (1ft Net Impact)



Marsh Resilience Analysis





SCIENCE & TOOLS

Landscape Scale Marsh Resilience



Squeezed between rising seas and landward development, many of our nation's tidal marshes are in danger of disappearing. Deciding how to protect them requires the ability to conduct "apples to apples" comparisons of marsh condition across broad landscapes. This innovative assessment marsh ranks resilience according to metrics of

- FINAL REPORT
- PRESENTATION
- RESERVE-SCALE RANKINGS
- RESILIENCE-BASED MANAGEMENT OPTIONS



National Marsh Resilience Metrics

	Group	Metric	+/-	Explanation
Current Condition	Marsh Configuration	Area to edge ratio	+	more core and less edge represents less exposure
		Unvegetated edge ratio	-	more unvegetated edge represents more risk
	Land Cover/Use	% impervious	-	more impervious can negatively impact runoff/habitat
		% natural	+	more natural areas can absorb runoff/protect habitat
		% agricultural	-	more agriculture can negatively impact runoff/habitat
Vulnerability	Erosion	Soil erodibility	-	high erosion potential represents greater risk of loss
	Tides	Tidal range	+	a larger tidal range represents more resilience
		% marsh below MHHW	-	more marsh below MHHW represents more risk with SLR
		% marsh below MTL	-	more marsh below MTL represents more risk with SLR
Adaptive Capacity	Shoreline	Hardened shoreline	-	more hardened shoreline represents more impediments to migration
		Shoreline complexity	+	the more complex the shoreline the more protection it provides
	Migration Ability	Marsh migration space	+	more migration space represents a larger potential future area for marsh to move into
		Wetland "connectedness"	+	marshes that are more connected in the future are more resilient



Landscape Scale Study of Marsh Resilience to Sea Level Rise

The Big Picture of Marsh Resilience

Squeezed between rising seas and landward development, many of our nation's tidal marshes are in danger of disappearing. Deciding how to protect them requires the ability to conduct "apples to apples" comparisons of marsh conditions across broad landscapes. This innovative assessment ranks marsh resilience according to metrics of current marsh conditions, vulnerability to sea level rise, and potential for adaptation.

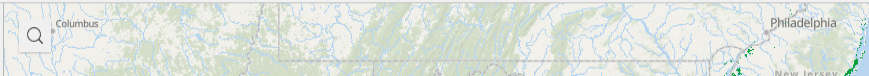
Led by the [National Estuarine Research Reserve System](#) and the [NOAA Office for Coastal Management](#), this study can help inform marsh restoration and conservation planning, identify marshes with particular characteristics across large areas, target fieldwork, and strengthen experimental design. It also can be used as a screening tool for national and regional work or be replicated with finer-scale data to create higher-resolution products.

Nationally Significant and Locally Relevant

The marsh resilience assessment was conducted with nationally standardized data sets for coastal areas of the lower 48 United States, not including the Great Lakes. The analysis systematically ranked resilience at multiple scales. It offers standardized comparisons of resilience across "marsh units" with broadly similar land use, land cover, and hydrology characteristics. Marsh resilience scores are summarized at the watershed scale (HUC-12 units).

Marsh Data

Marsh land-cover classes from

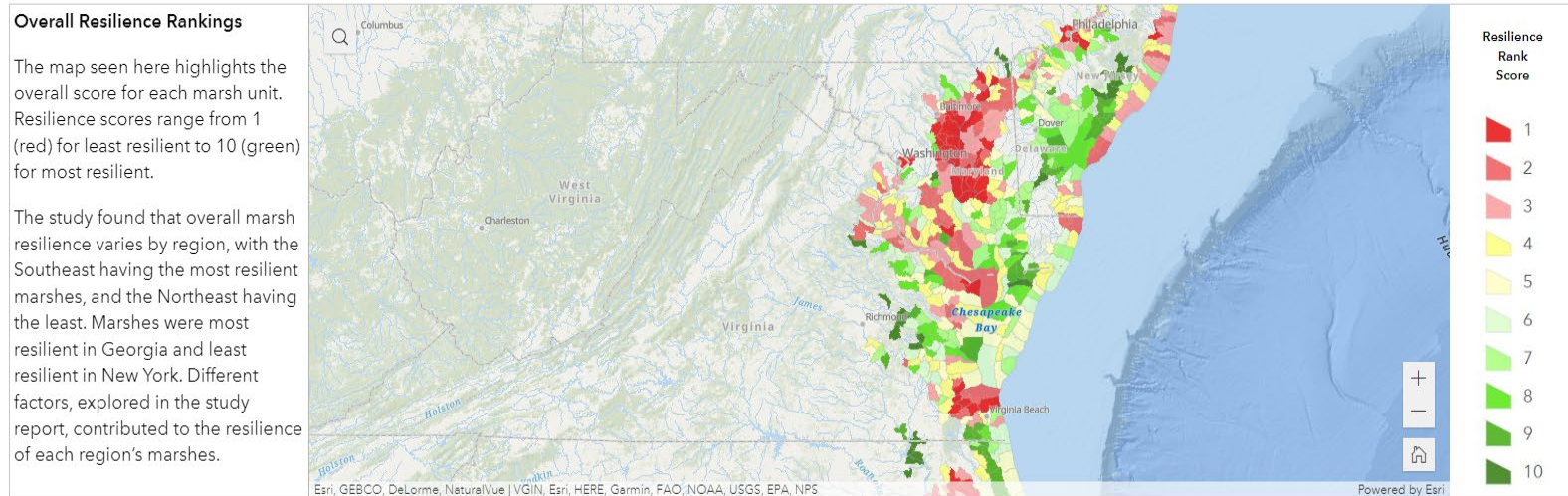


Marsh Features

Study Findings

Tidal marsh resilience to sea level rise was calculated using 13 GIS-based metrics related to **current marsh conditions**, **vulnerability to sea level rise**, and **adaptive capacity**. Values for each metric were scored based on a quantile distribution (10 categories), and then combined. Results were summarized to the watershed scale (HUC-12 units). The analysis includes all watersheds (from the [National Watershed Boundary Dataset](#)) that contained estuarine marsh (as derived from [NOAA's Coastal Change Analysis Program](#) 2016 land cover) in the contiguous United States (not including the Great Lakes).

One can view, analyze, and compare marsh resilience in three ways: overall resilience, resilience by category, or resilience by individual metric.

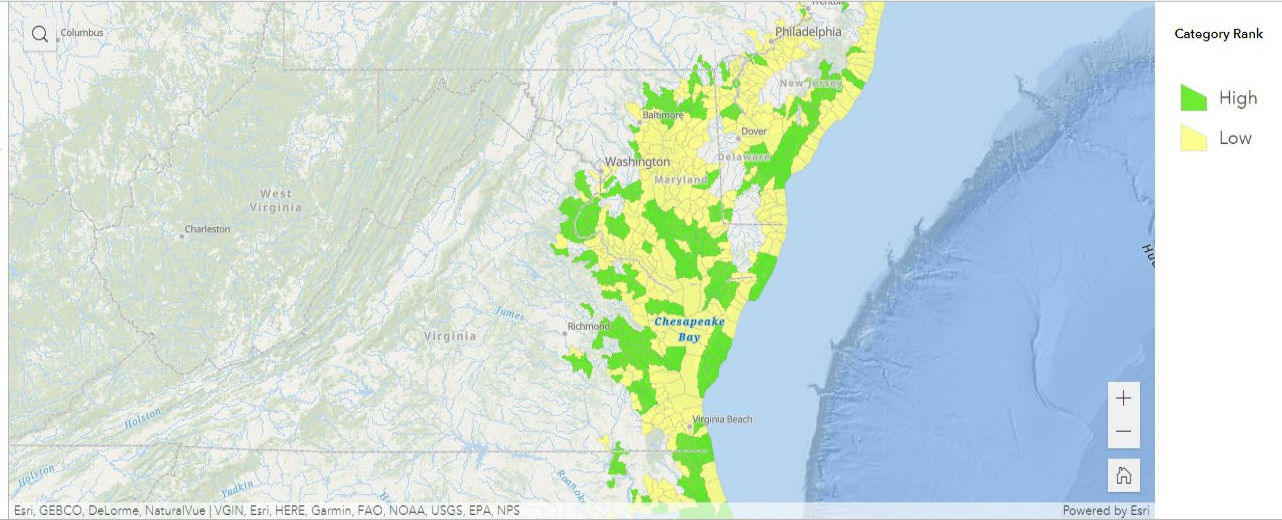


Current Condition Factors

This resilience category includes metrics that represent characteristics of individual marsh features as well as land cover and land uses within the surrounding watershed. In this map you can use the buttons (below) to change the maps to see marsh unit rankings for each metric and more explanation of the metrics.

Current Conditions Factor High/Low

This map highlights the overall current condition rating. This rating includes factors associated with the marsh configuration (size and shape) as well as the landscape surrounding those marshes. This information is related to these features as they exist today (potential future changes are not considered here).



Current Condition

Edge-Core Ratio

Unvegetated Ratio

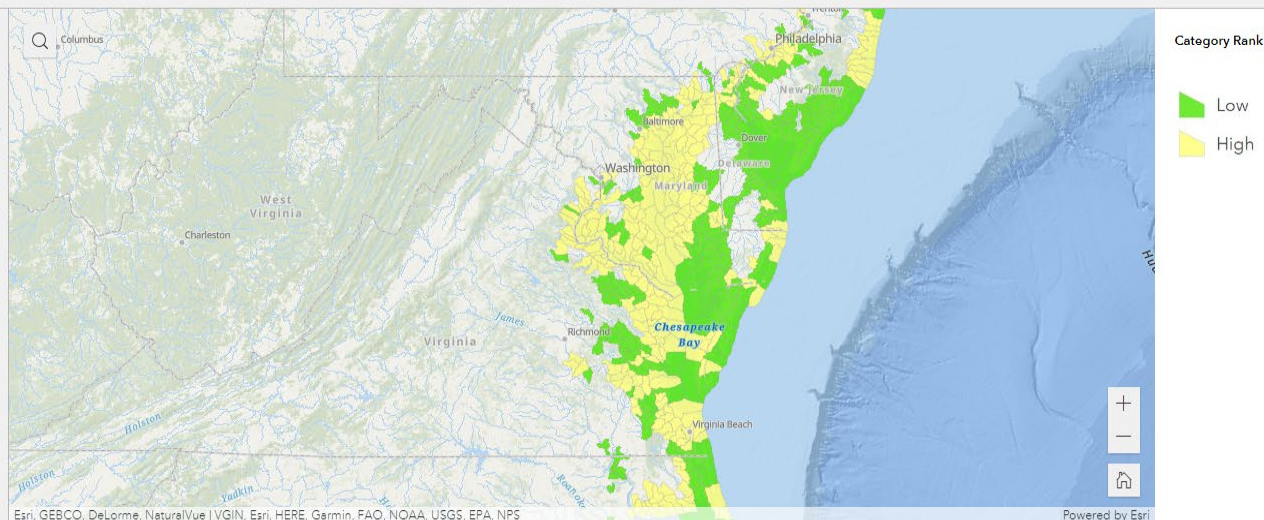
% Impervious Cover

% Natural Area

% Agriculture

Vulnerability Factors

This map highlights the overall vulnerability rating. This rating includes factors associated with the erosion potential, tide range, and the current distribution of marshes within that tidal range. This information is related to these features as they exist today (potential future changes are not considered here).



Vulnerability

Erodibility

Tidal Range

% Below MHHW

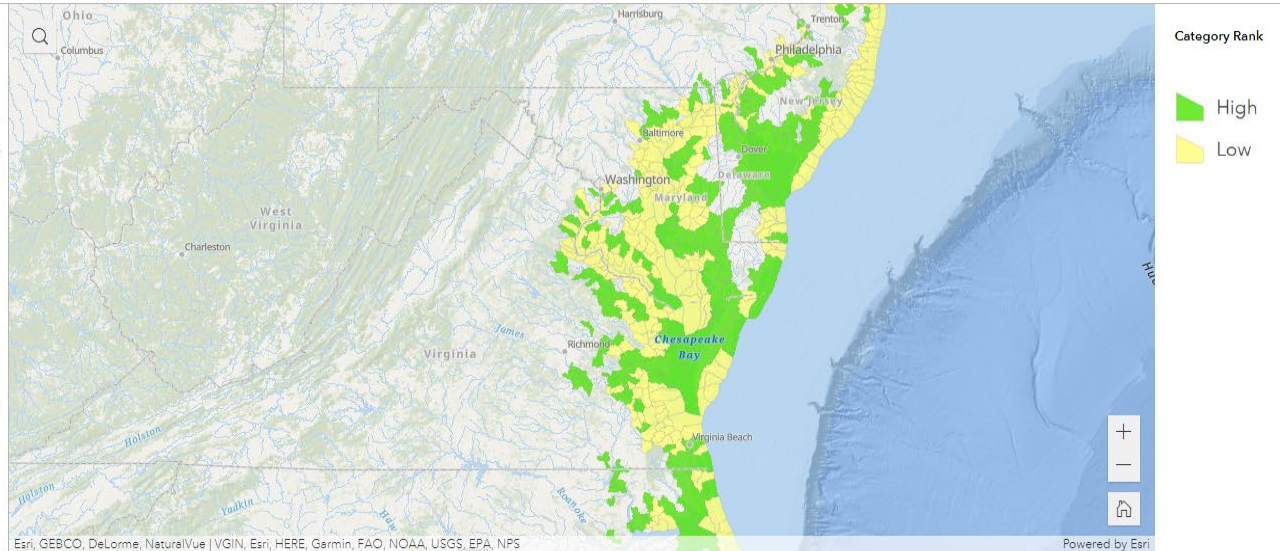
% Below MTL

Adaptive Capacity Factors

Adaptive capacity factors include metrics that represent characteristics of individual marshes that highlight the potential for that marsh to adapt to future sea level conditions. In this map you can use the buttons (below) to change the maps to see marsh unit rankings for each metric and more explanation of the metrics.

Adaptive Capacity Factor High/Low

This map highlights the overall adaptive capacity rating. This rating includes factors associated with the shoreline configuration and hardened structures, as well as the space available for migration and the potential configuration of that future marsh area. Shoreline information is related to these features as they exist today (potential future changes are not considered here), while predictions of marsh migration are based on modeling done within [NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer](#).



Adaptive Capacity

% Hardened Shoreline

Shoreline Sinuosity

Marsh Migration Space

Future Marsh Connectedness

Applying the Data

This analysis and its findings can be used to advance understanding of the forces that drive tidal marsh resilience, and to support a range of efforts to manage and protect these precious resources for the future. Wetland managers can use data from this analysis to determine which marshes need help and what kind of help they may need.

Data for Marsh Management	Marsh Resilience Category			Interpretation	Management Options
	Current condition	Vulnerability to sea level rise	Adaptive capacity		
<p>Resilience rankings can inform where and how to invest in marsh management. This table summarizes eight management options, each informed by how well the unit's marshes ranked in the resilience categories (current conditions, vulnerability to relative sea level rise, and adaptive capacity). Options are considered from an ecological, rather than socioeconomic, perspective.</p> <p>Note: Green text indicates a positive condition, red reflects a negative one. (Click the chart below to enlarge, or click here for a more detailed version of this chart.)</p>	High	Low	High	A marsh in good condition that will migrate inland naturally over the long-term.	Land protection or policy: Fee or conservation easement purchase of marsh or migration space. Managed relocation of structures in marsh or migration space.
	High	High	High	A marsh in good condition that will adapt if it can out-pace current vulnerability to sea level rise.	Adaptation (sediment): Increase sediment supply to current marsh footprint through strategies like thin layer sediment placement and removal of barriers to hydrologic flow within the marsh.
	High	Low	Low	A marsh in good condition that cannot maintain current footprint long-term without active management.	Adaptation (migration and land protection): Remove infrastructure or topographical barriers to inland migration. Protect marsh's current footprint.
	High	High	Low	A marsh in good condition but also vulnerable to sea level rise and cannot maintain current footprint without active management.	Phased adaptation: Implement thin layer sediment placement, but only if barriers to inland migration are removed.
	Low	High	Low	A marsh in poor condition marsh that will not persist in the future.	Test innovative science or abandon marsh: Limit investment in land protection or restoration activities as effectiveness will be relatively short-term.
	Low	Low	Low	A marsh in poor condition not currently vulnerable to sea level rise, but cannot maintain current footprint without intervention.	Phased management (restore then adapt): Apply proven restoration techniques within current marsh footprint—e.g., invasive species management—but only if removal of barriers to migration are planned.
	Low	High	High	A marsh in poor condition that has potential to migrate inland naturally, if it can out-pace sea level rise.	Phased management (restore then adapt): Apply proven restoration techniques within current marsh footprint that ideally also increase sediment supply to marsh, e.g. ditch remediation, tidal crossing restoration.
	Low	Low	High	A marsh in poor condition that is not currently vulnerable to sea level rise and has potential to migrate inland naturally.	Restoration: Decrease current stressors to marsh e.g., <i>Phragmites</i> or invasive crab control. Mitigate water quality issues in surrounding watershed, e.g., reduce fertilizer application in residential and agricultural areas.

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Tidal Marsh Resilience to Sea Level Rise

Salt Marsh Resilience to Sea Level Rise

Marsh Resilience Category

Current condition

Vulnerability to sea level rise

Adaptive capacity

High

Low

High

High

High

High

High

Low

Low

High

High

Low

Low

High

Low

Low

Low

Low

Low

High

High

Low

Low

High

Interpretation

A marsh in good condition that will migrate inland naturally over the long-term.

A marsh in good condition that will adapt if it can out-pace current vulnerability to sea level rise.

A marsh in good condition that cannot maintain current footprint long-term without active management.




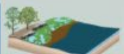
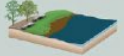
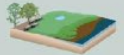

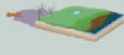
A marsh in good condition but also vulnerable to sea level rise and cannot maintain current footprint without active management.

A marsh in poor condition marsh that will not persist in the future.

A marsh in poor condition not currently vulnerable to sea level rise, but cannot maintain current footprint without intervention.

A marsh in poor condition that has potential to migrate inland naturally, if it can out-pace sea level rise.

A marsh in poor condition that is not currently vulnerable to sea level rise and has potential to migrate inland naturally.



Land protection or policy: Fee or conservation easement purchase of marsh or migration space. Managed relocation of structures in marsh or migration space.

Adaptation (sediment): Increase sediment supply to current marsh footprint through strategies like thin layer sediment placement and removal of barriers to hydrologic flow within the marsh.

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Data

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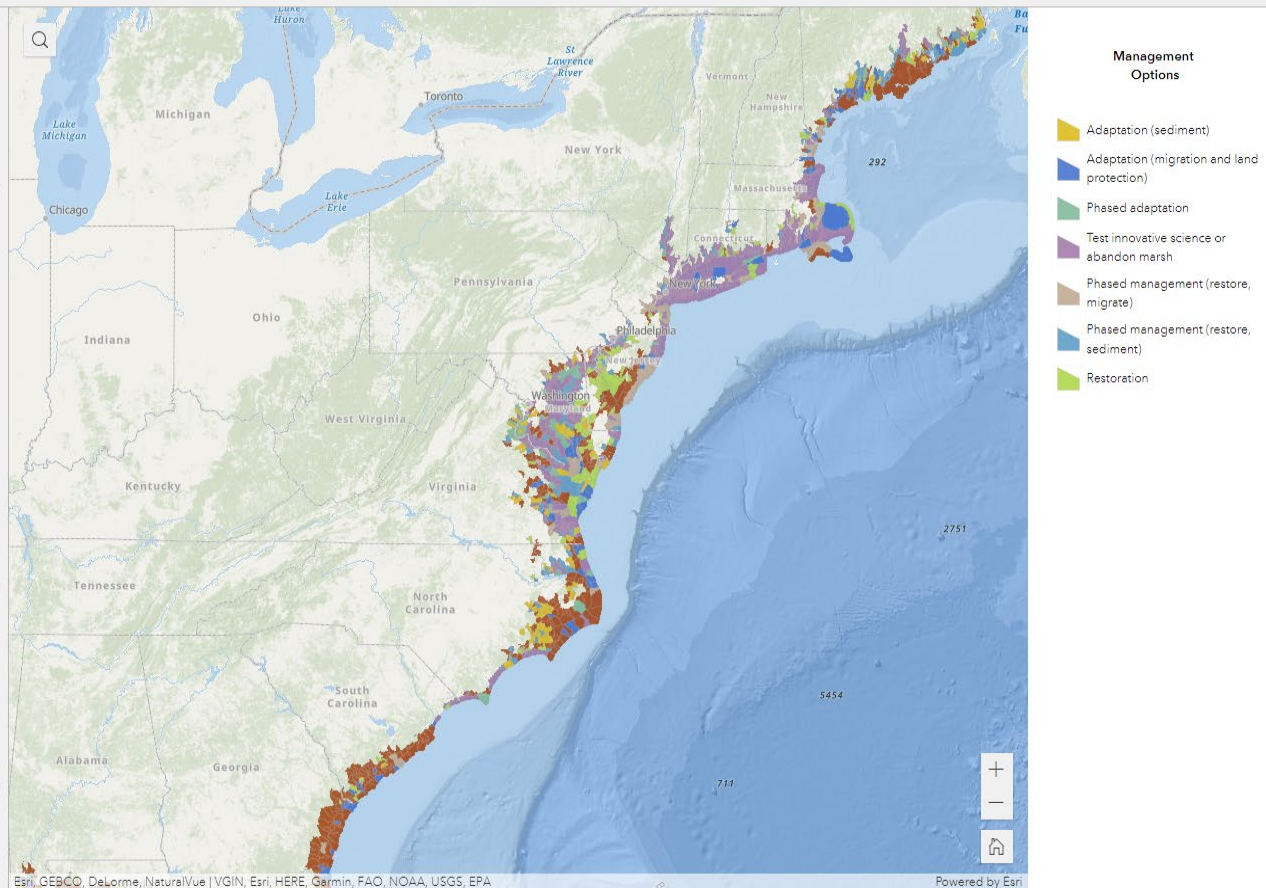
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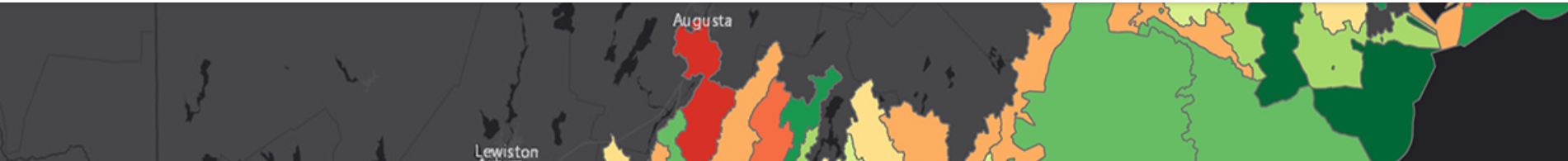
Mapping Management Options

This map shows each watershed mapped with the management option (from the table above) that fits the resilience category rankings. Using graphics like these, one can identify which marshes to protect, as they are likely to persist in place, which ones might be good candidates for restoration, and which ones require significant investment to save.

For example, marshes that have a high current condition score and are likely to persist are the best candidates for conservation and migration.

Comparing categories and individual metrics of resilience also can help scientists and practitioners identify the appropriate techniques to use for restoration. For example, marshes with high vulnerability to sea level rise and strong potential for migration may be good candidates for experimental restoration techniques like thin layer placement.





[Home](#) | [Data](#) | Tidal Marsh Resilience...



Tidal Marsh Resilience to Sea Level Rise

DOWNLOAD DATA

Datasets 1

- 2010 NOAA Salt Marsh Resilience

NOAA Office for Coastal Management, National Estuarine Research Reserve System

AREA OF COVERAGE Coastal watersheds containing tidal marsh nation-wide	DATA FORMAT(S) ESRI geodatabase	RESOLUTION 12-digit watersheds
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Overview

Tidal marshes are valuable natural infrastructure with many benefits. This geodatabase ranks the resilience of tidal marshes using metrics associated with current marsh conditions, vulnerability to sea level rise, and potential for adaptation. These landscape-scale rankings can be used to identify marsh areas that are the most vulnerable or adaptable to rising seas — critical information for efforts to conserve, restore, or study tidal marshes around the country. This information can be used nationally, regionally, or at the state scale.

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Creating a Comprehensive Plan for Resilient Salt Marshes in New Hampshire

Issue

Salt marshes provide communities with important benefits, such as fisheries habitat, water filtration, flood control, and carbon sequestration. Understanding where salt marshes are, how they are changing, and what might happen to them as sea levels rise and coastal development encroaches is critical to protecting the valuable services they provide to people and wildlife. Moderate-resolution maps and models do not provide the information resource managers need to make the informed parcel-level decisions to ensure their survival.

Process

NOAA and the Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve partnered to develop a high-resolution map of salt marsh habitats throughout New Hampshire. Other partners included the New Hampshire Coastal Program, University of New Hampshire, and New Hampshire Fish and Game Department. The developers followed salt marsh mapping methods developed by NOAA's Office for Coastal Management that use high-resolution imagery, lidar data, and field data to identify habitat types and mixed species areas, from the tidal creeks to the upland edges of the salt marshes. The habitat data were combined with high-resolution land cover, shoreline, sea level rise, and other data sets to conduct a statewide salt marsh resilience assessment that examined current conditions, vulnerability, and



Home | Stories

Create Plan Marsh

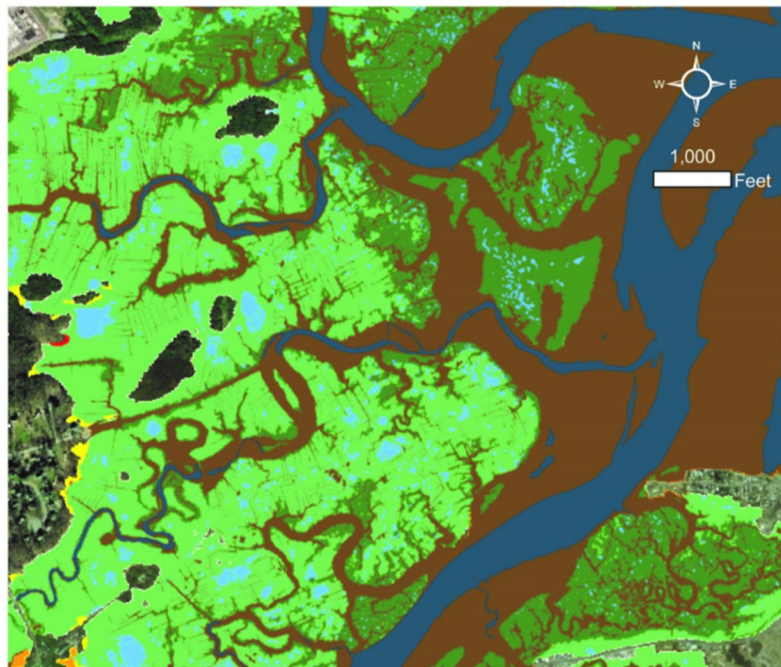
Issue

Salt marshes provide flood control, air cleaning, and water critical to protecting maps and modeling level decisions

Process

NOAA and the Coastal Program developers followed the Management the mixed species and were combined

a statewide salt marsh resilience assessment that examined current conditions, vulnerability, and



Coastal Change Analysis Program





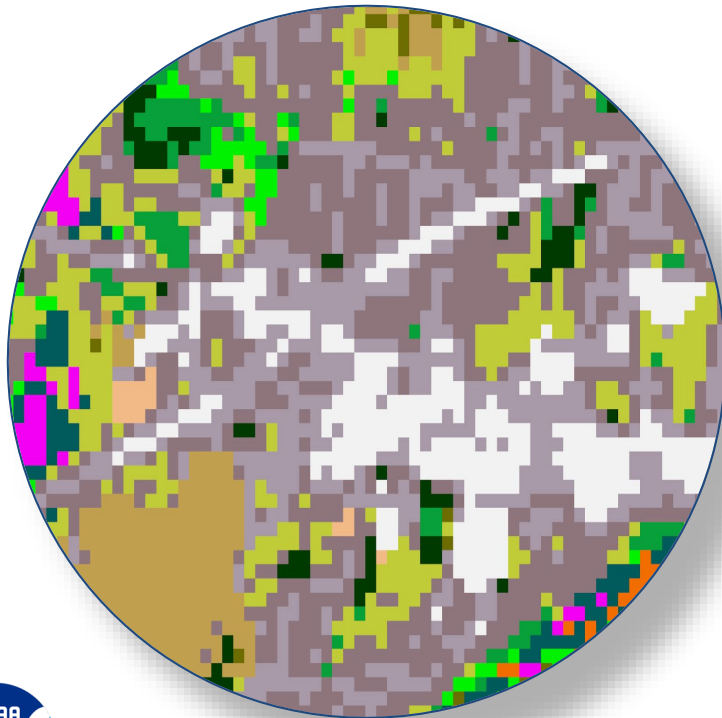
Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP)

- FGDC National Geospatial Data Asset
- Coastal expression of the NLCD
- Regional Products at 30-meter
 - Updated every 5 years (1996 – 2016)
 - Back as far as 1975 in some locations
 - 2021 update planned (2023 release)
- High Resolution Products at 1-meter
 - Historically expensive to produce
 - Faster, cheaper, better now possible
 - 2021 national buildout (by 2025)



Comparison of Resolutions

REGIONAL (30 METER)

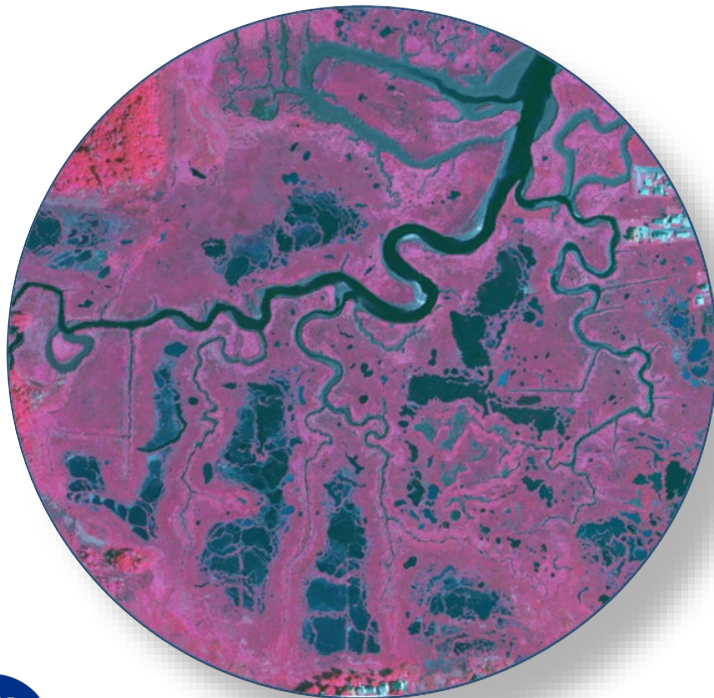


LOCAL (1 METER)

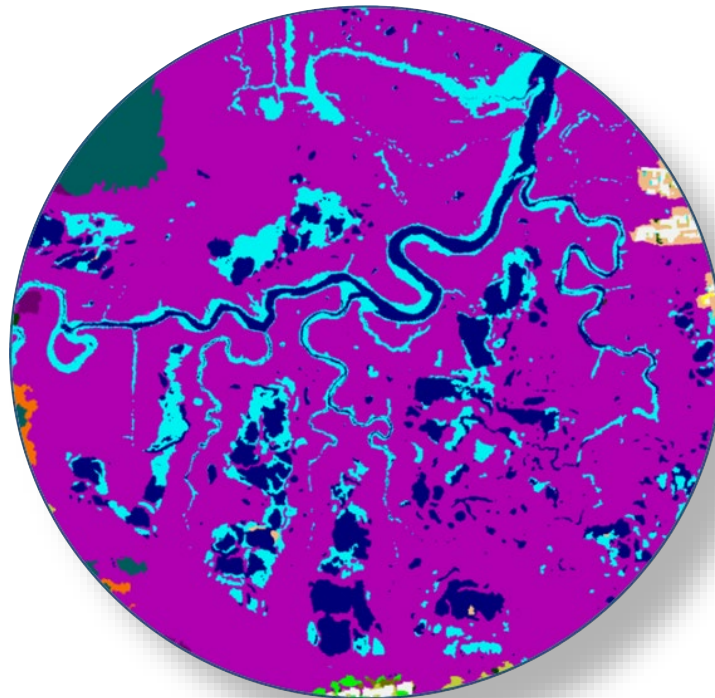


High Resolution Land Cover

ORTHOIMAGE

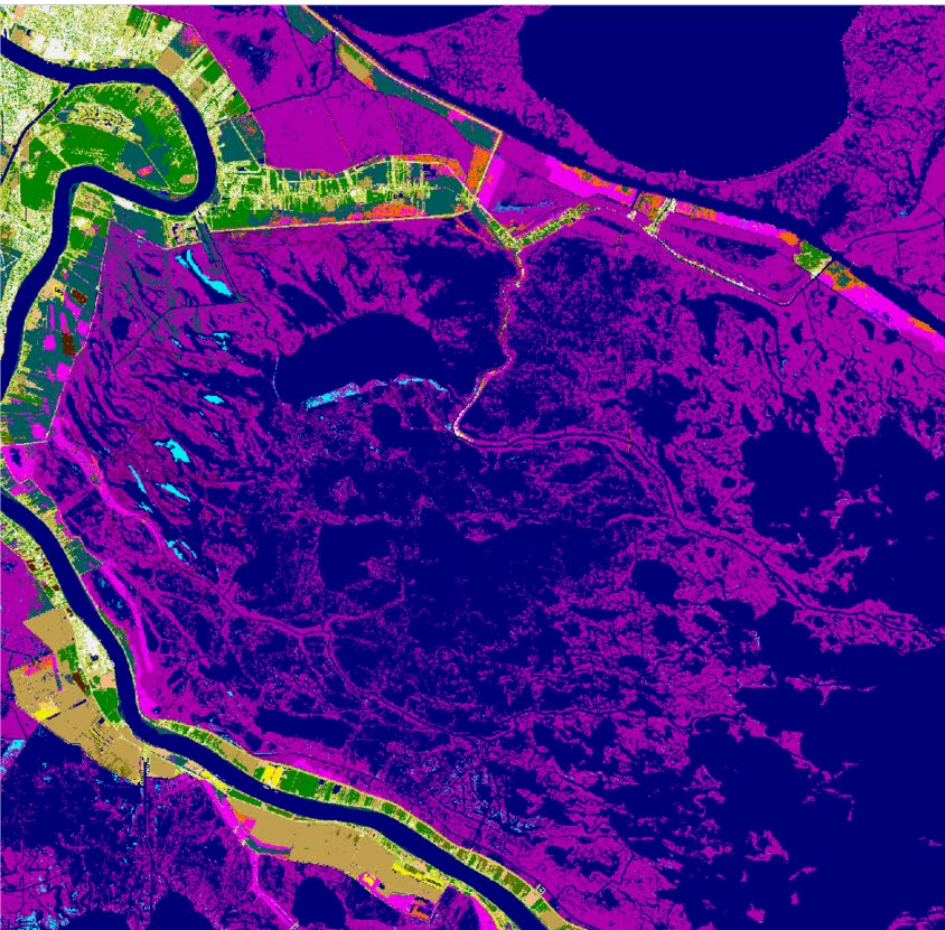


LAND COVER

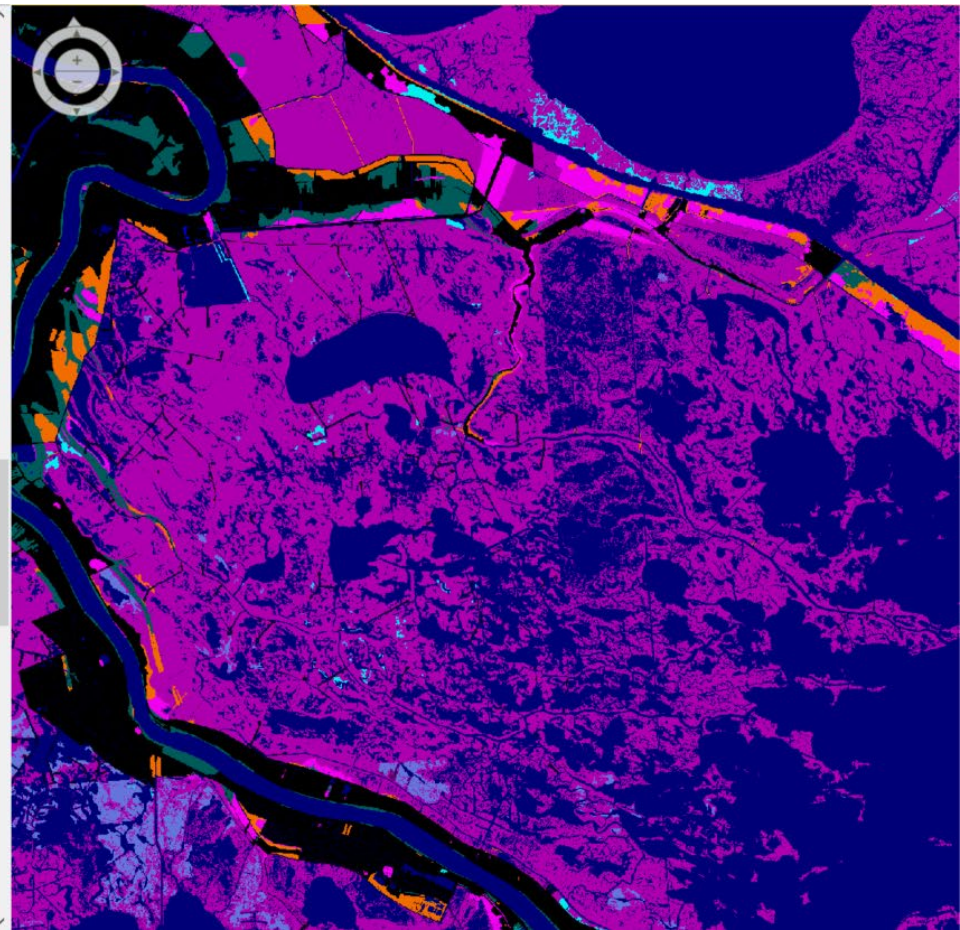




1-meter 2017 C-CAP

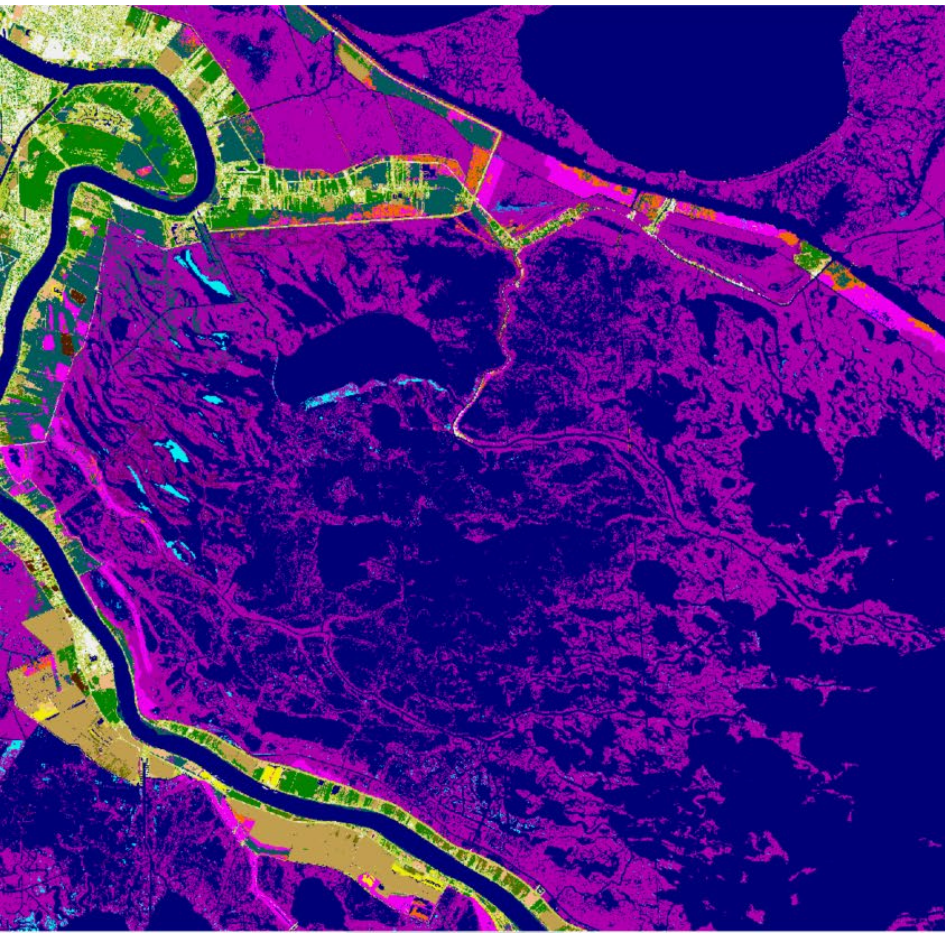


National Wetland Inventory

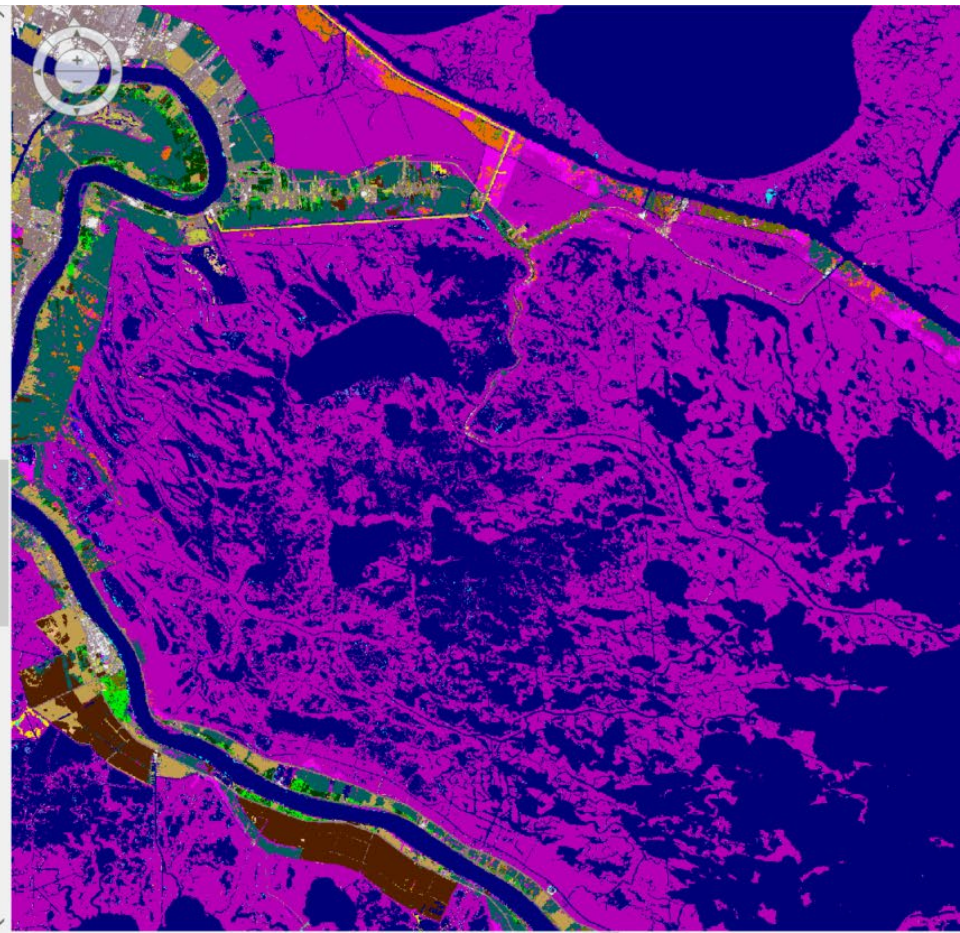




1-meter 2017 C-CAP

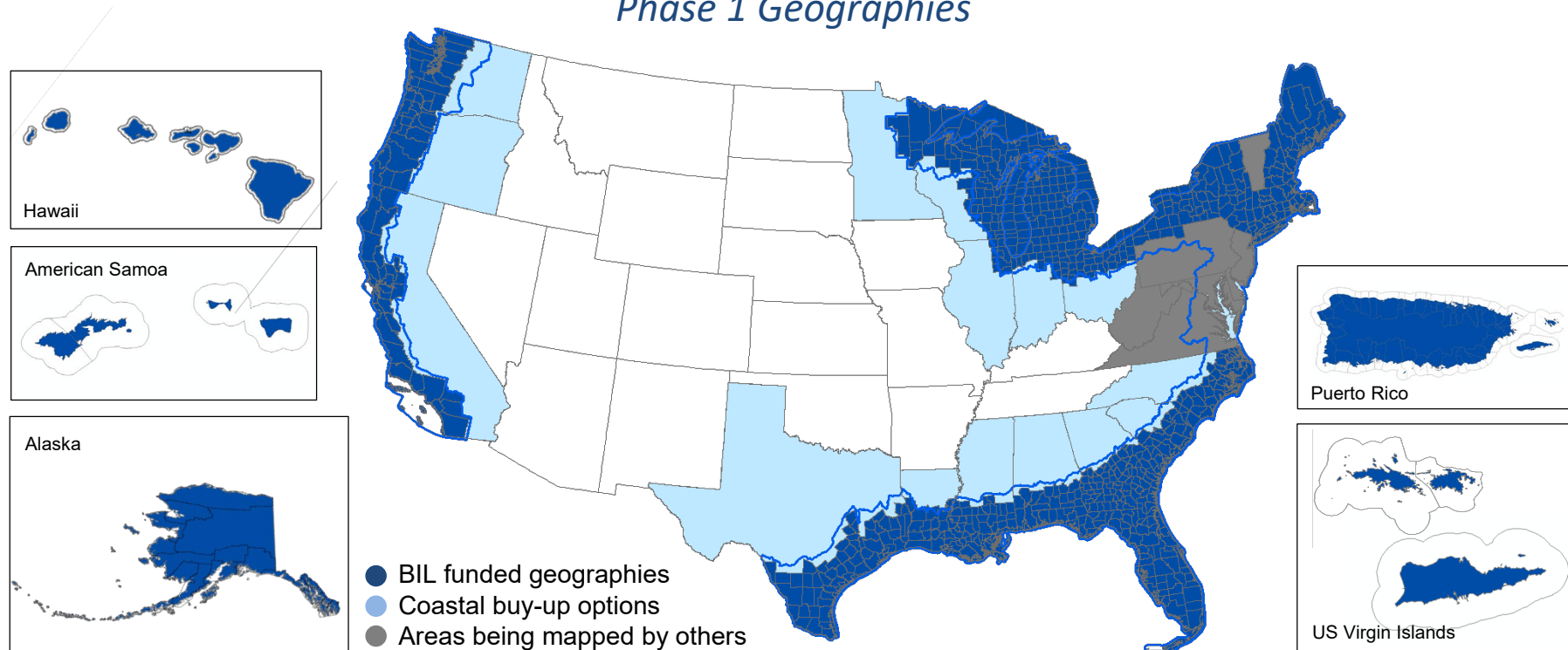


30-meter 2016 C-CAP



Upcoming High Resolution Mapping

Phase 1 Geographies





Questions?

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Physical Scientist

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Visit us on the Digital Coast at:

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/topics/coastal-land-cover.html

