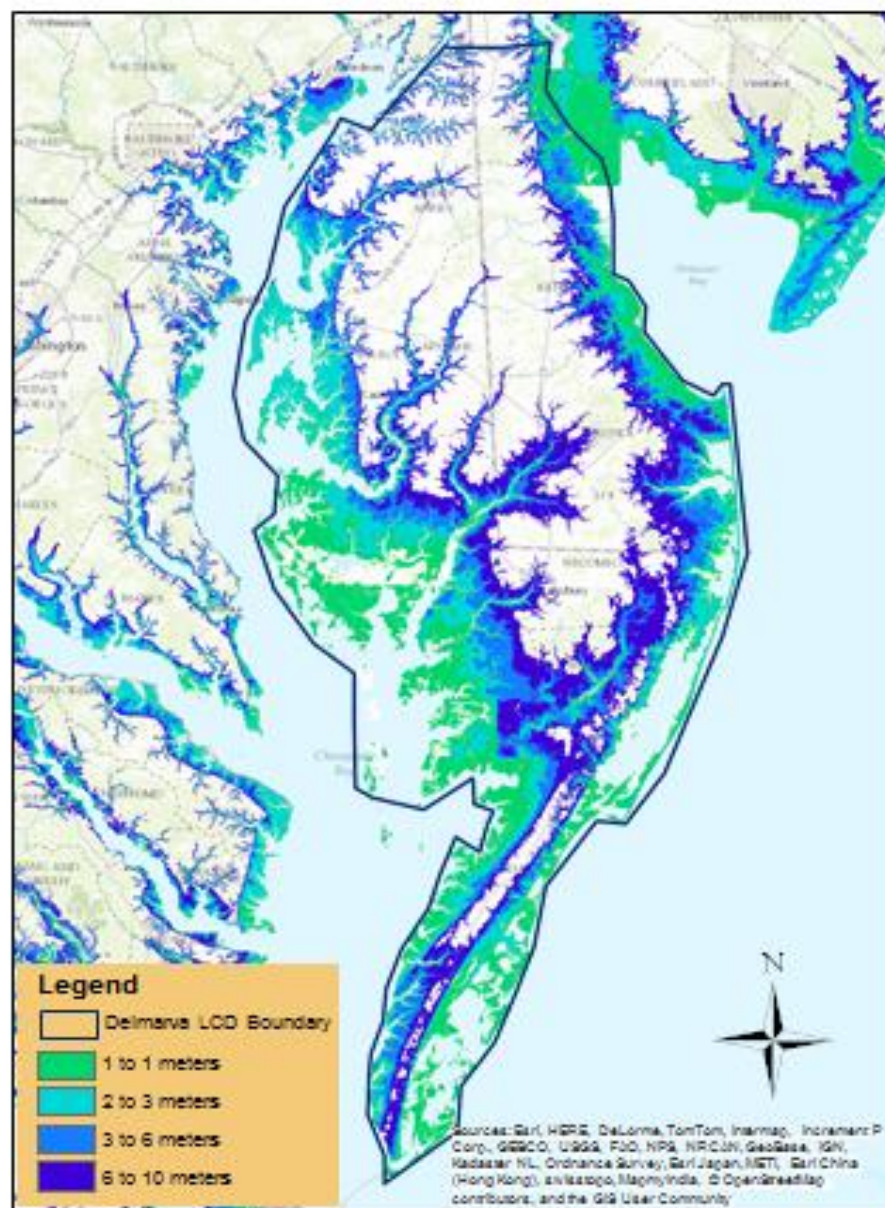


Delmarva Peninsula Landscape Conservation Design and Business Plan





Delmarva Landscape Conservation Design - Sea-Level Rise 2100



0 5 10 20 Miles

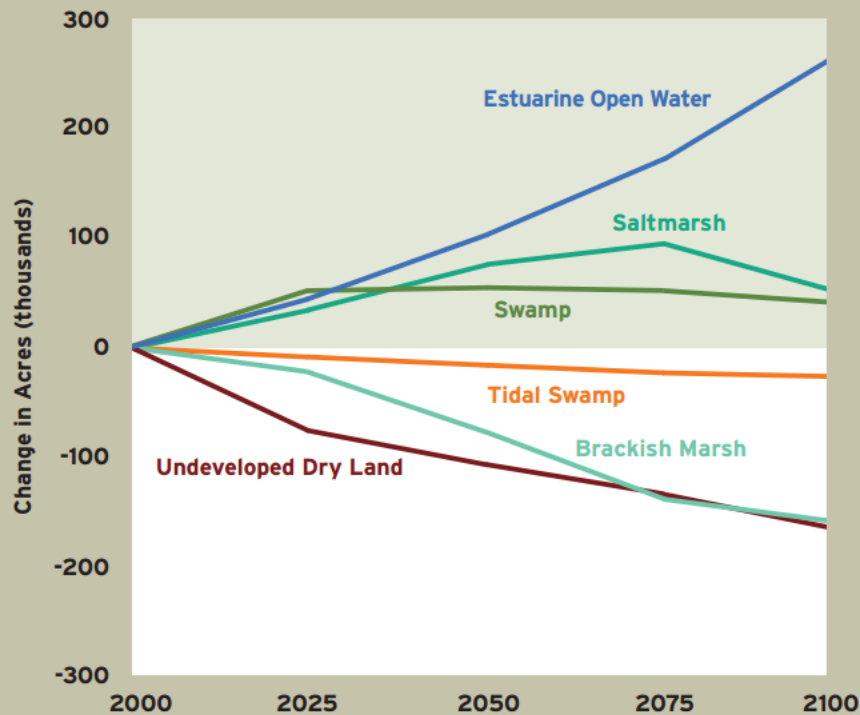
GIS Shapefile Provided by NALCC



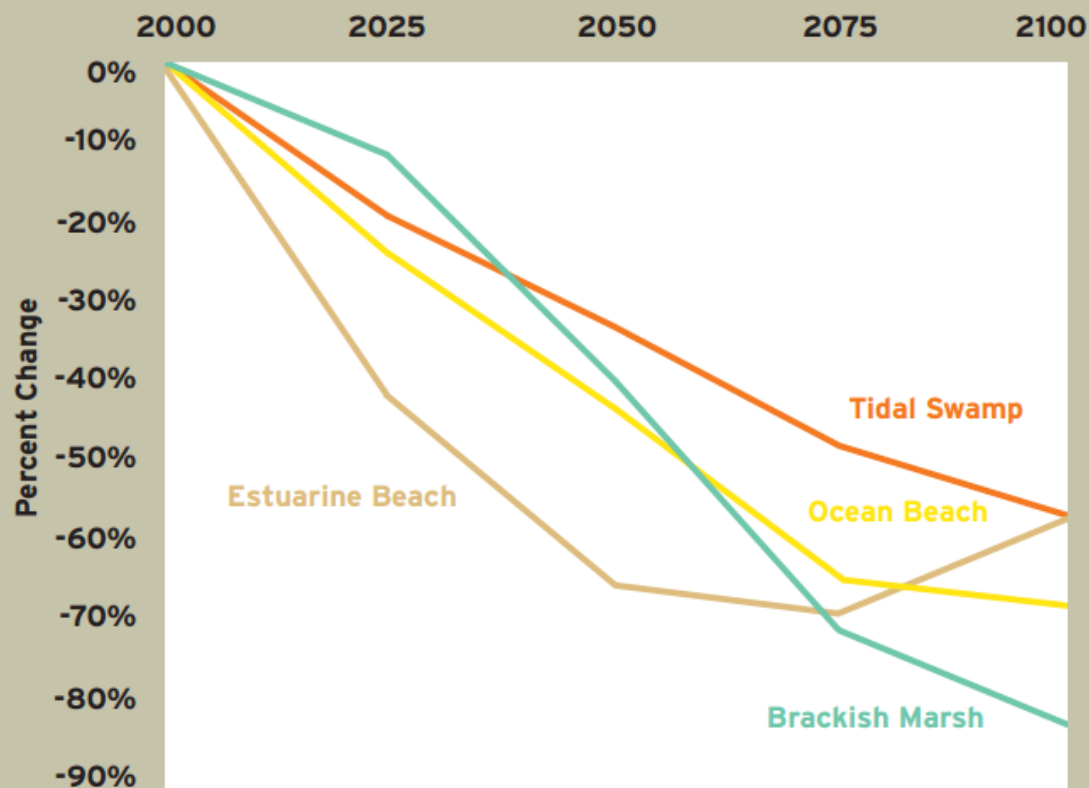


Flooded Causeway Across Little Blackwater River - Blackwater NWR



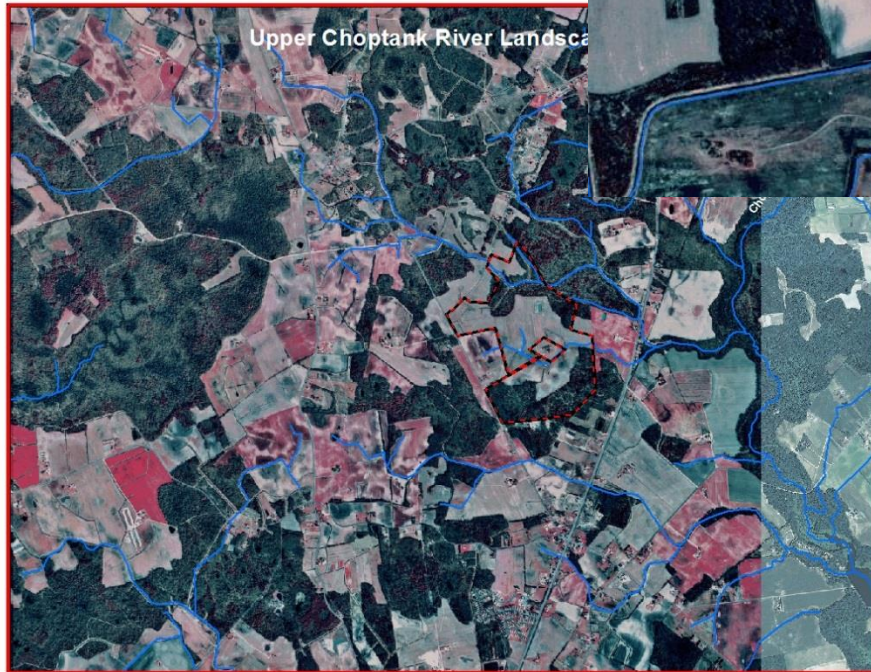
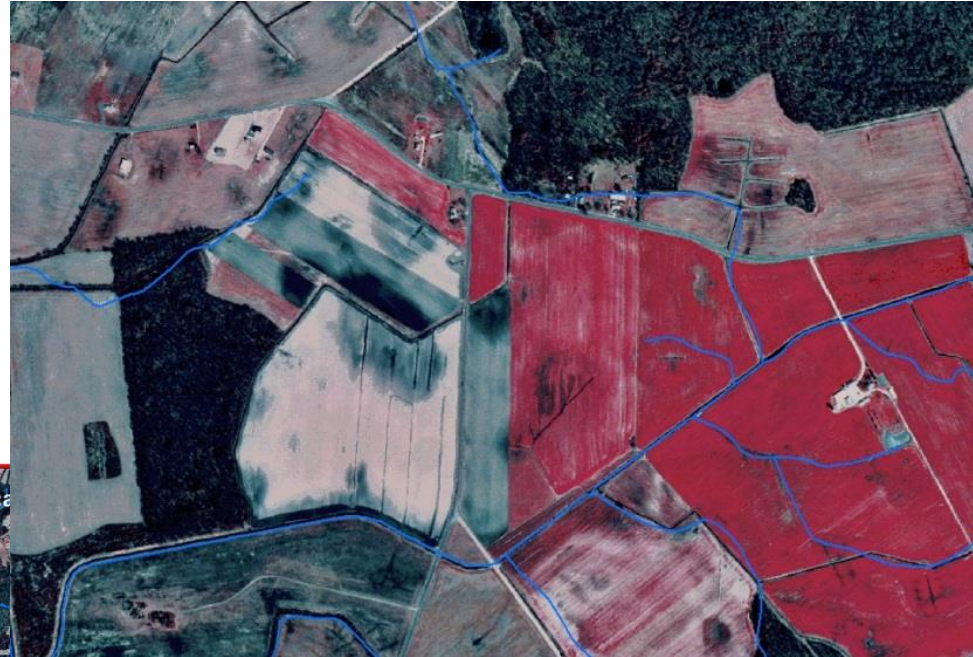
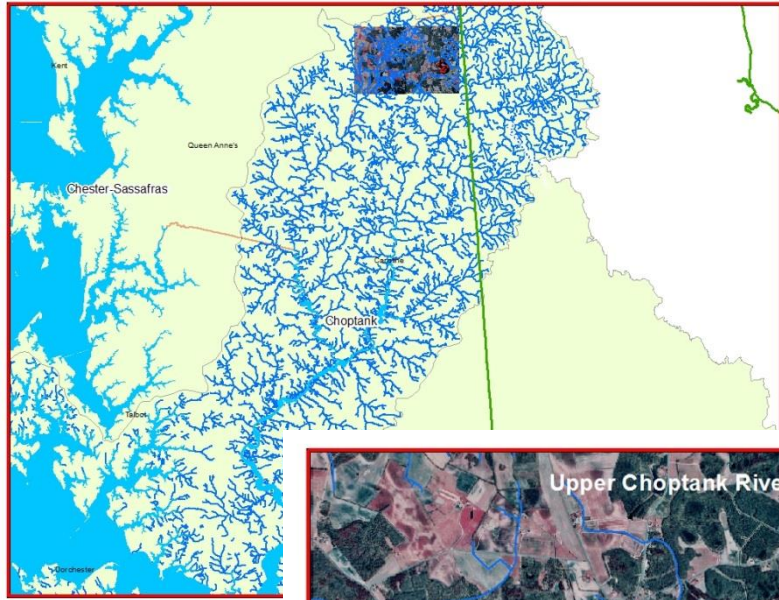


Habitat types in the Chesapeake Bay region projected to experience the largest changes in overall area due to a 27.2-inch increase in global sea level. Results are shown for the entire study area.



Habitat types in the Chesapeake Bay region projected to lose over 50 percent of their area by 2100 with a 27.2-inch rise in global sea level. Results are shown for the entire study area.

Significant Hydrology Alteration to Many Eastern Shore Wetlands/Streams





**First Order ditched streams
Caroline County, MD**



Too Much Water, Too Fast- Results in significant impacts to streams/wetlands and Chesapeake Bay





North Atlantic LCC's Nature's Network Landscape Conservation Design (LCD)

Vision

A **connected** network of **resilient** and **ecologically intact** habitats that will support **biodiversity** under changing conditions

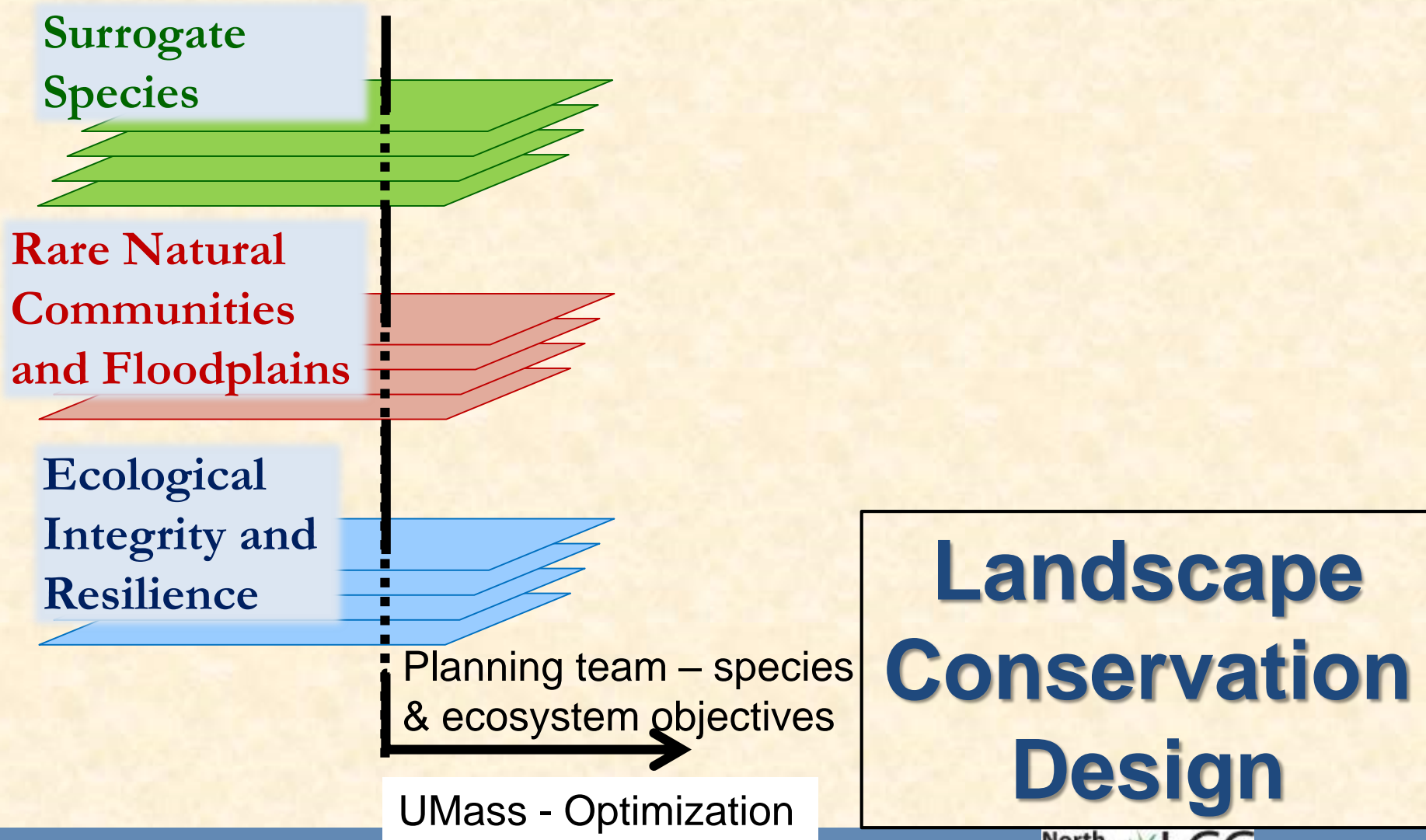
Major Components

Available now for voluntary use to complement local information

Component	Connect the Conn.	Nature's network
Terrestrial & wetland core areas and connectors	✓	✓
Aquatic core areas and buffers	✓	✓
Important habitat for imperiled spp. & SGCN	(x)	✓
Regional connectivity	(x)	✓
Marsh migration zones	(x)	✓
Restoration tools	✓	✓
Supporting data	✓	✓

SGCN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Integrating the Elements



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Conserving the Nature of America





Surrogate Species Models

for Patuxent Waters Conservation Area LCD

Habitat Types

Initial Representative Species

Upland Mixed Deciduous Forest

Wood Thrush, Ovenbird, Eastern Box Turtle, FIDS layer

Early Succession Forests

American Woodcock, Prairie Warbler

Floodplain and Riparian Forests

Louisiana Waterthrush, Wood Duck, Spotted Turtle

Managed
pasture/hayfield/grasslands

Eastern Meadowlark

Oldfield/meadow/shrubland

Prairie Warbler, American Woodcock, Northern Bobwhite

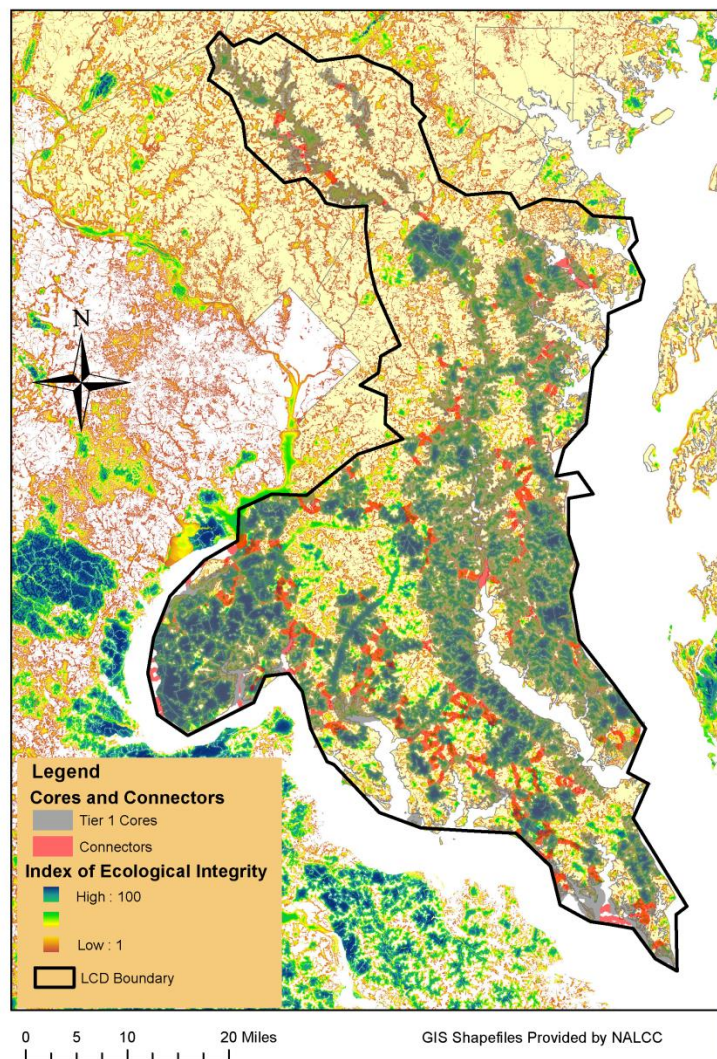
Freshwater/brackish marshes and

Diamond-backed Terrapin, American

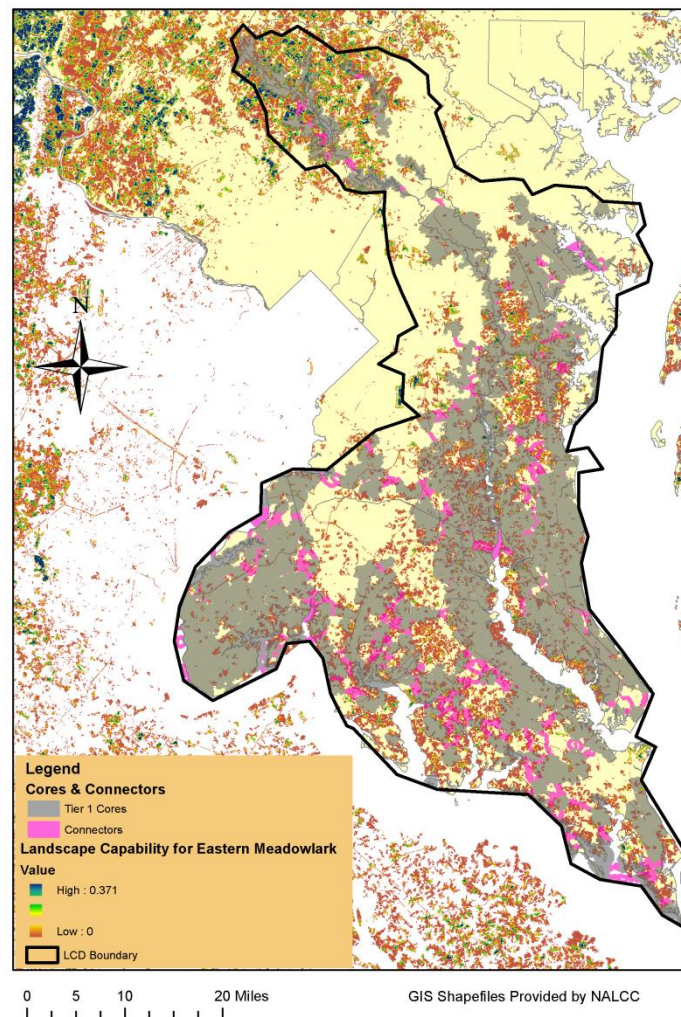
Patuxent Waters Conservation Area Landscape Conservation Design Approach

- Additional Sources of Information
 - MD DNR Green Infrastructure
 - State Wildlife Action Plan
 - Targeted Ecological Areas
 - Natural Heritage Data (S₁, S₂, S₃; Not used for CT River)
 - MD DNR BioNet Tiers
 - Audubon Important Bird Areas
 - TNC Matrix Forest Blocks
 - MD DNR Forest legacy Priorities
 - Indigenous Cultural Landscapes
 - Total of 95 State, Local, and NGO Datasets

Patuxent Waters LCD - Tier 1 Terrestrial Cores and Connectors
Over Ecological Integrity



Patuxent Waters LCD - Tier 1 Terrestrial Cores and Connectors
Over Eastern Meadowlark Habitat Capability



Adapting to Climate Change

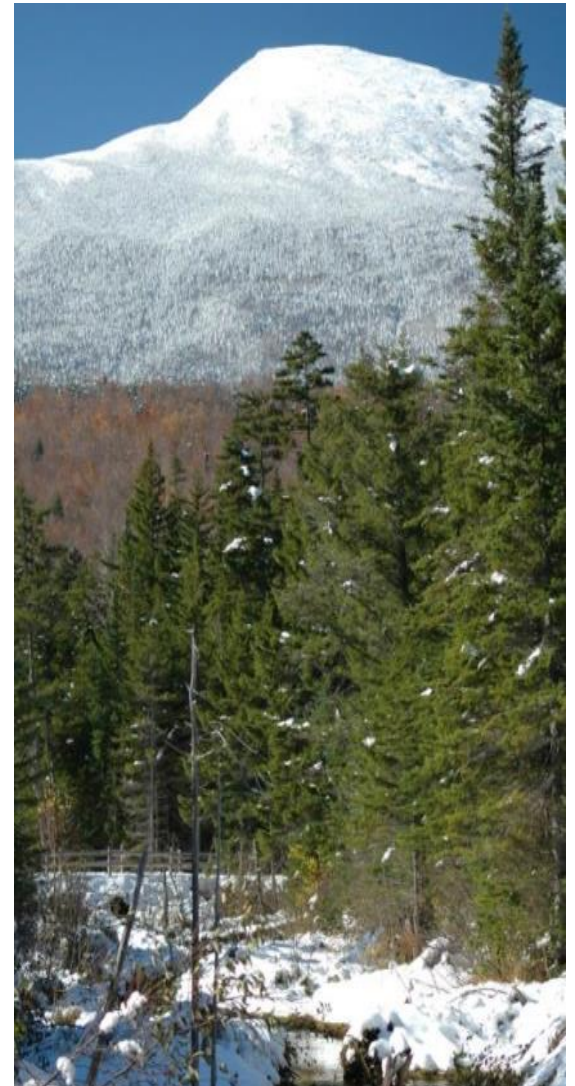
Protect and enhance connectivity

Ecologically connected network of conservation areas

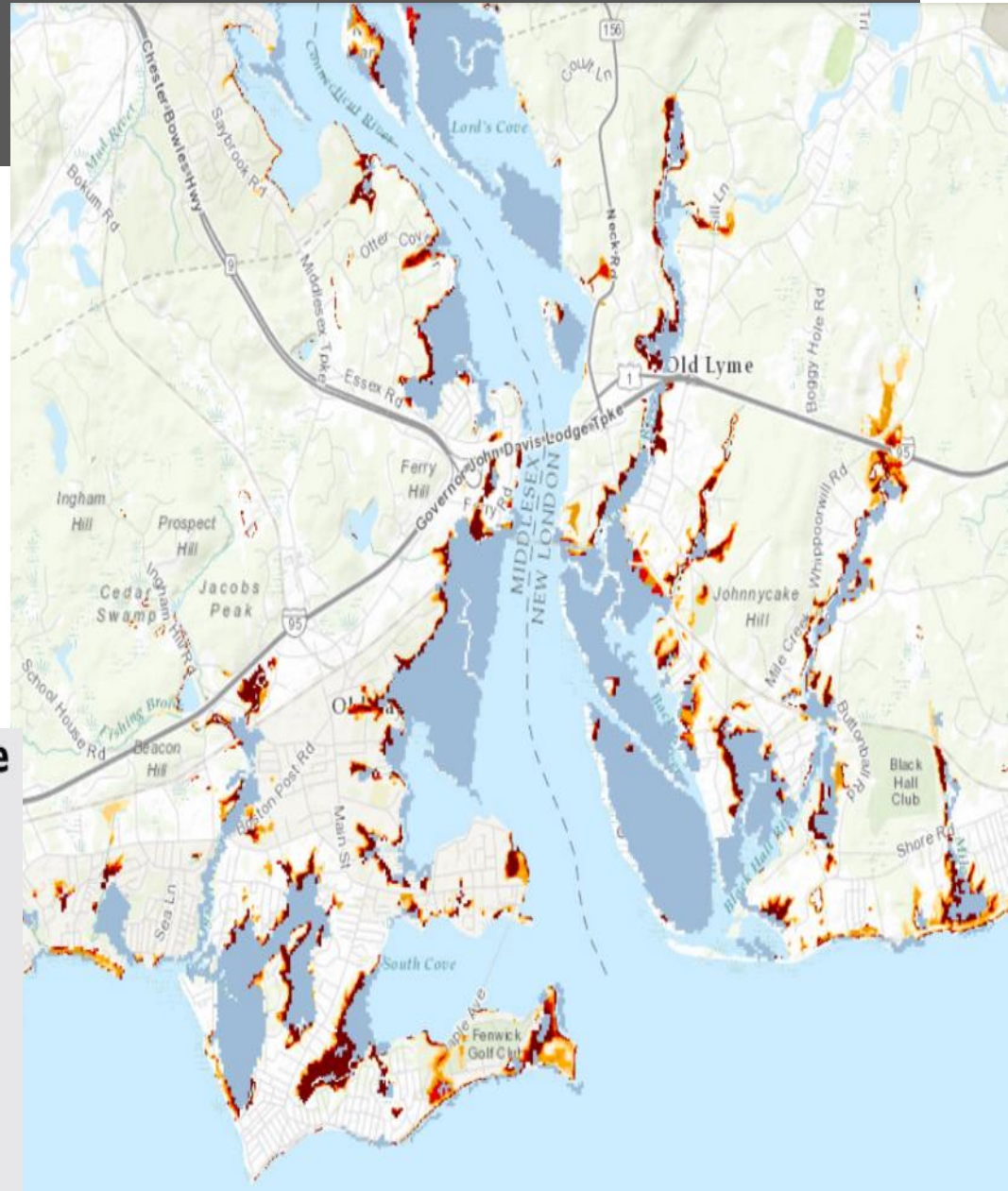
Protect climate refugia

Conserve geophysical diversity

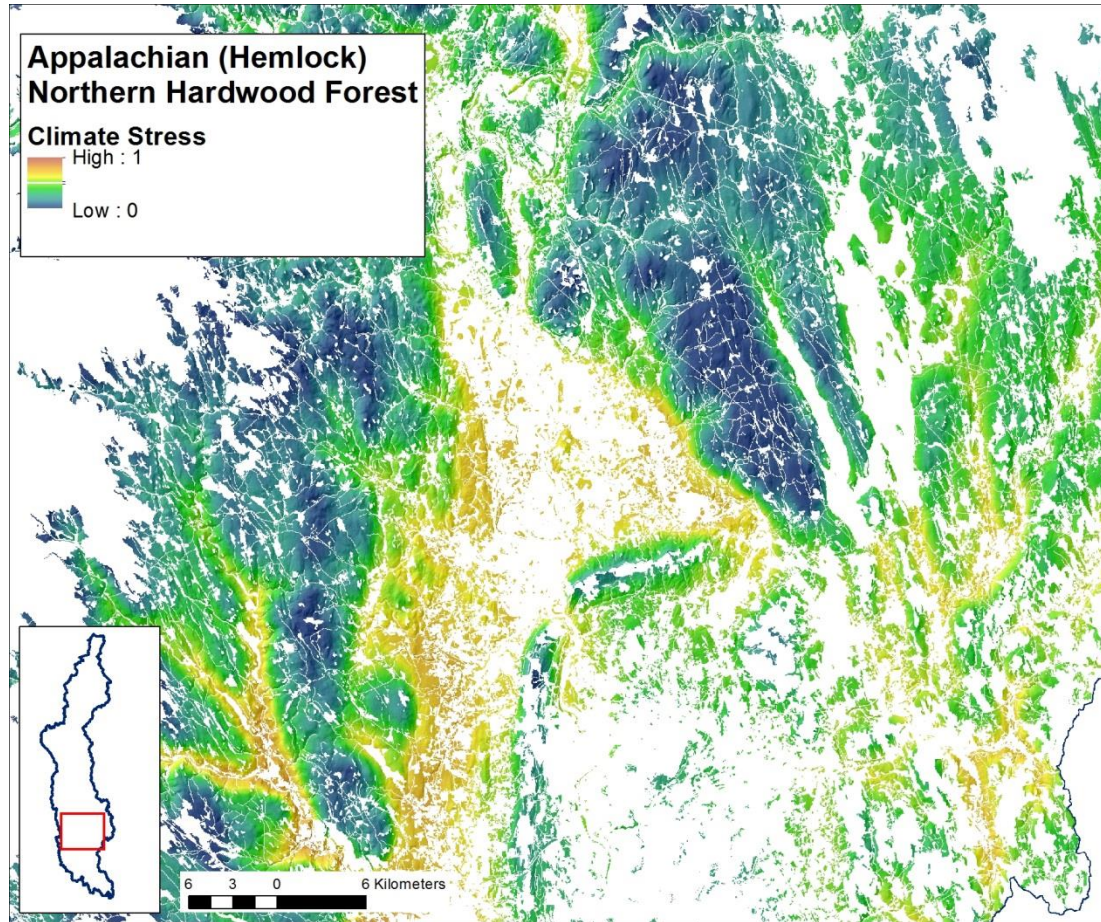
Anticipate sea level rise



Undeveloped areas
adjacent to existing tidal
marshes within zones of
potential sea level rise

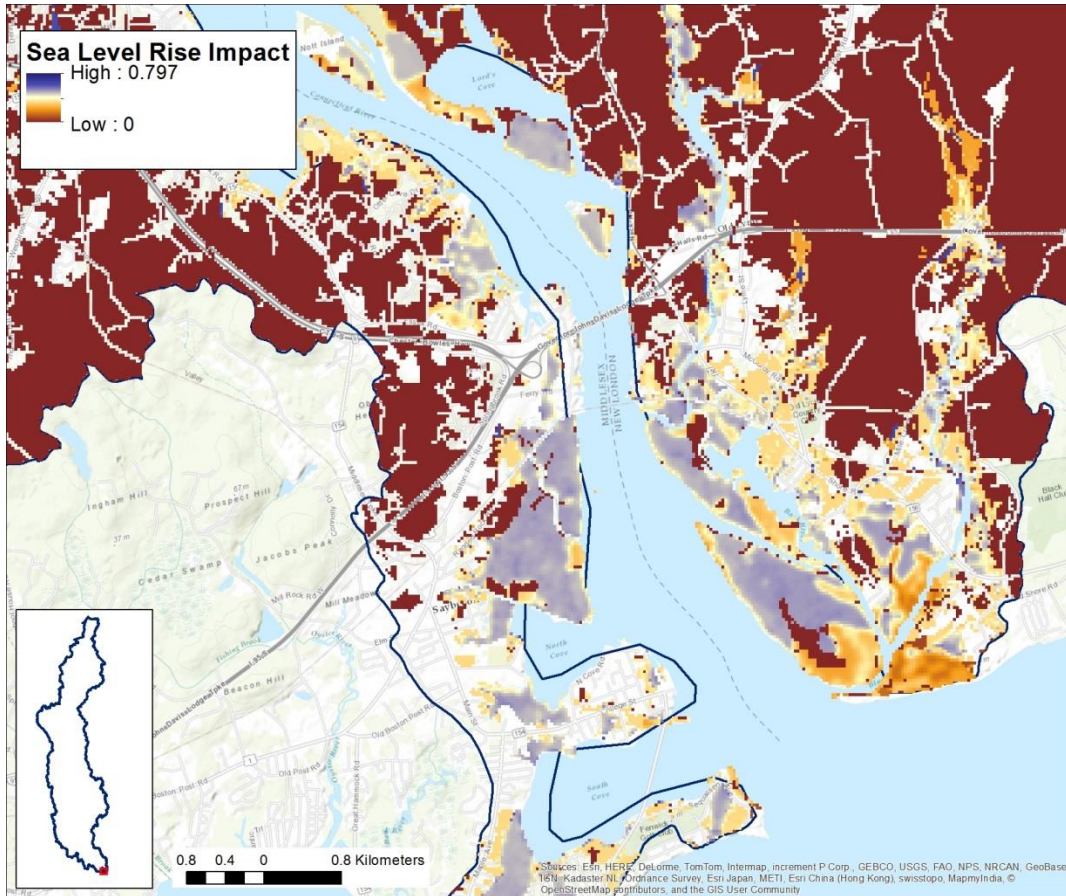


Suggestions for Using the Products: Climate Stress



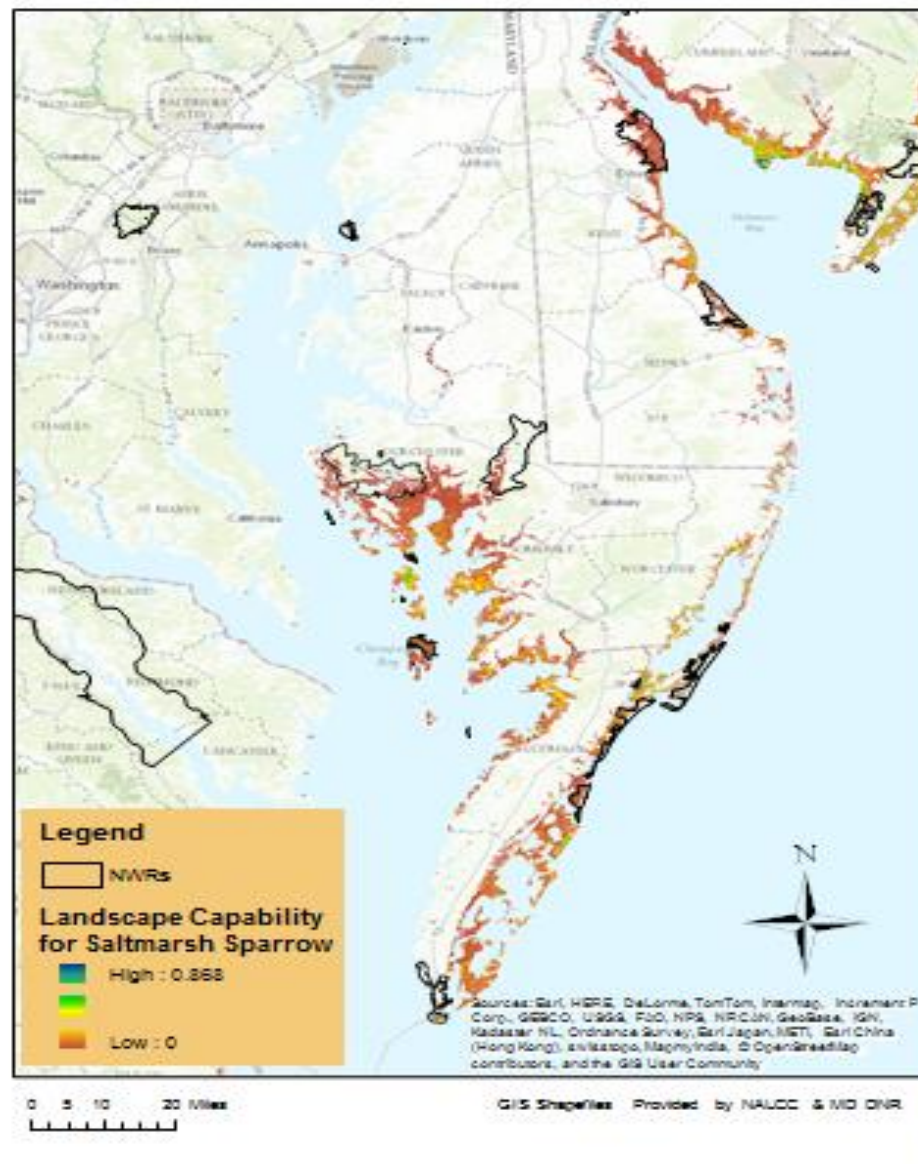
Focus conservation of species habitat and ecosystems on areas most resilient (least stressed by) climate change

Sea Level Rise

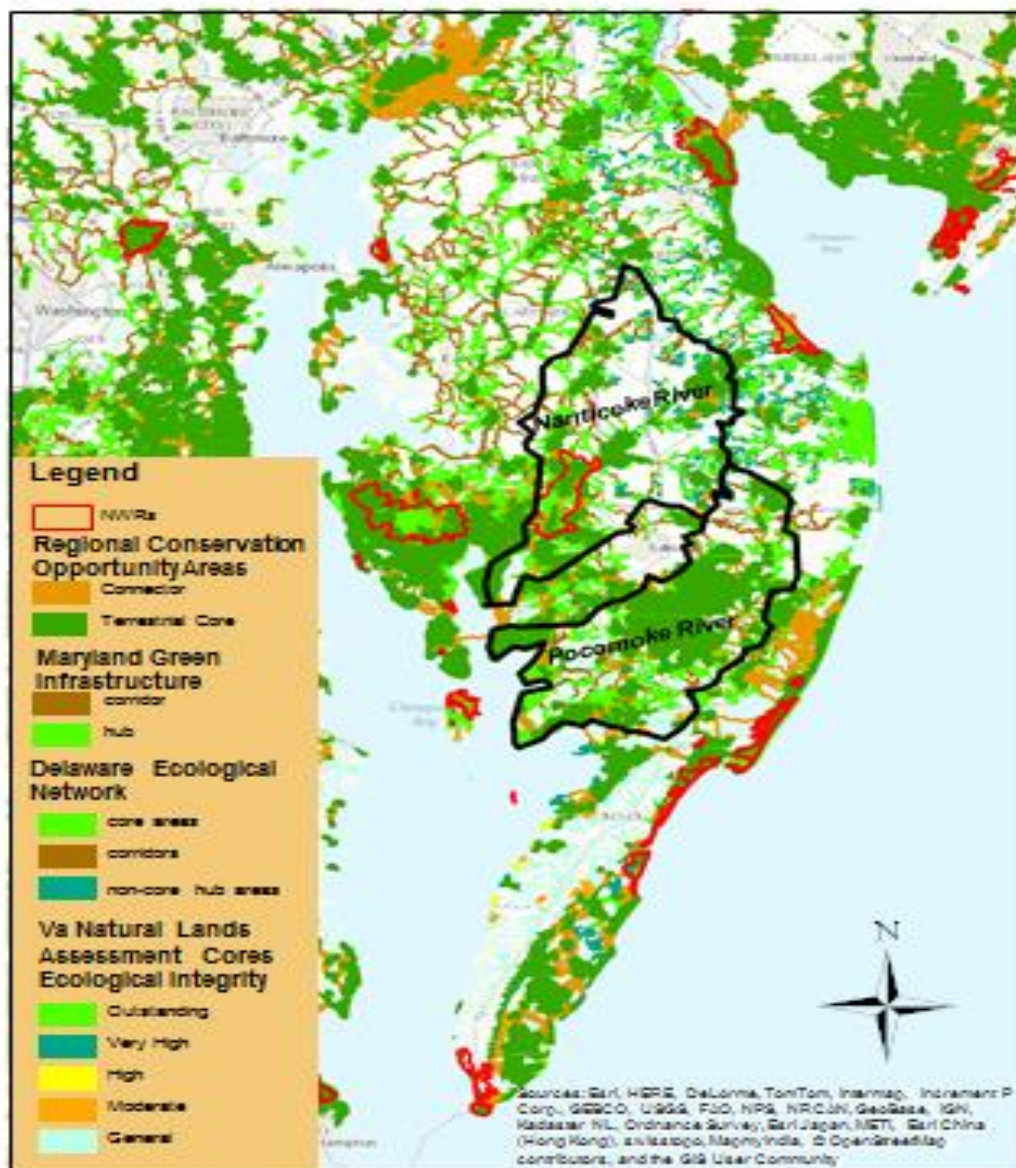


Prioritization,
restoration and
protection of marshes
and adjacent uplands
for migration.

Delmarva LCD - Landscape Capability for Saltmarsh Sparrow



Delmarva Landscape Conservation Design



GIS Shapefiles Provided by NAUCC & MD DNR



Restoration Tool

- Web tool for prioritizing watersheds (HUC12) and stream reach catchments using **prioritization scenarios**
- Scenarios comprised of various **metrics** (~400)
 - Series of “**expert**” scenarios
 - User interface for developing **custom** scenarios

Tools: Marsh Migration Corridors

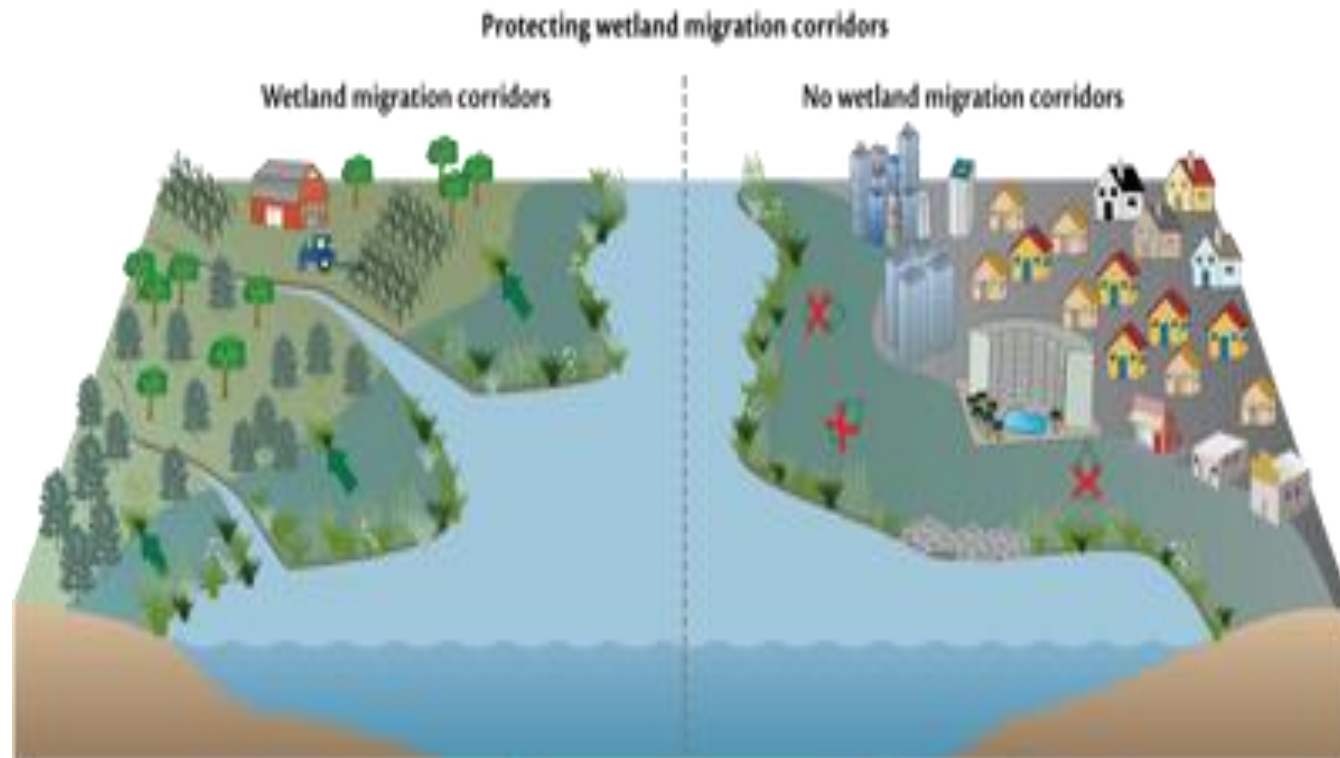










Figure 14. As sea level rises, wetlands may migrate  into open spaces such as forests  and fields . However, wetlands cannot migrate  into areas with man-made barriers such as hardened shorelines  and heavy development such as urban , commercial , and residential areas .

Diagram courtesy of the Integration and Application Network (jan.umces.edu), University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science. Source: Boesch, D.F. (editor). 2008. Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Maryland's Vulnerability to Climate Change Phase I: Sea-level rise and coastal storms. Report of the Scientific and Technical Working Group of the Maryland Commission on Climate Change. University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, Cambridge, Maryland. This report is a component of the Plan of Action of the Maryland Commission on Climate Change, submitted to the Governor and General Assembly pursuant to Executive Order 01.10.2007.07.

Restored Wetlands

Jackson Lane Restoration Site Boundary

Many Hands Make Light Work



Leverage Other Delmarva Efforts

- USGS Climate Science Center
- EPA's Delmarva 3VS
- NOAA's Habitat Blueprint
- Delmarva Whole System Partnerships (TNC, NRCS)
- DOI REPI Program



Make it Operational



- I.D. Who does what
- 2, 5 and 10 year outlook
- How much \$?
- How much effort?

Thank You!

Questions?

