

2017 Midpoint Assessment Management Needs: Estimated Influence of 2025 and 2050 Sea Level Rise and Tidal Marsh Loss on Chesapeake Bay Water Quality Standards

CBP Climate Resiliency Workgroup

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Chesapeake Bay Program
Science, Restoration, Partnership

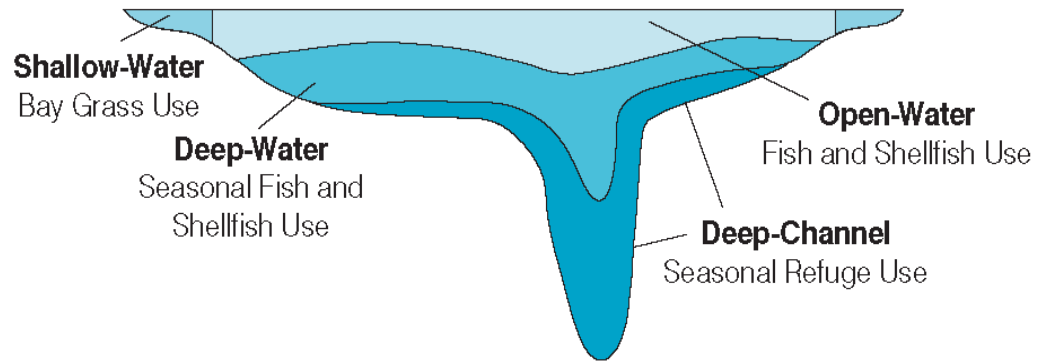


Motivation

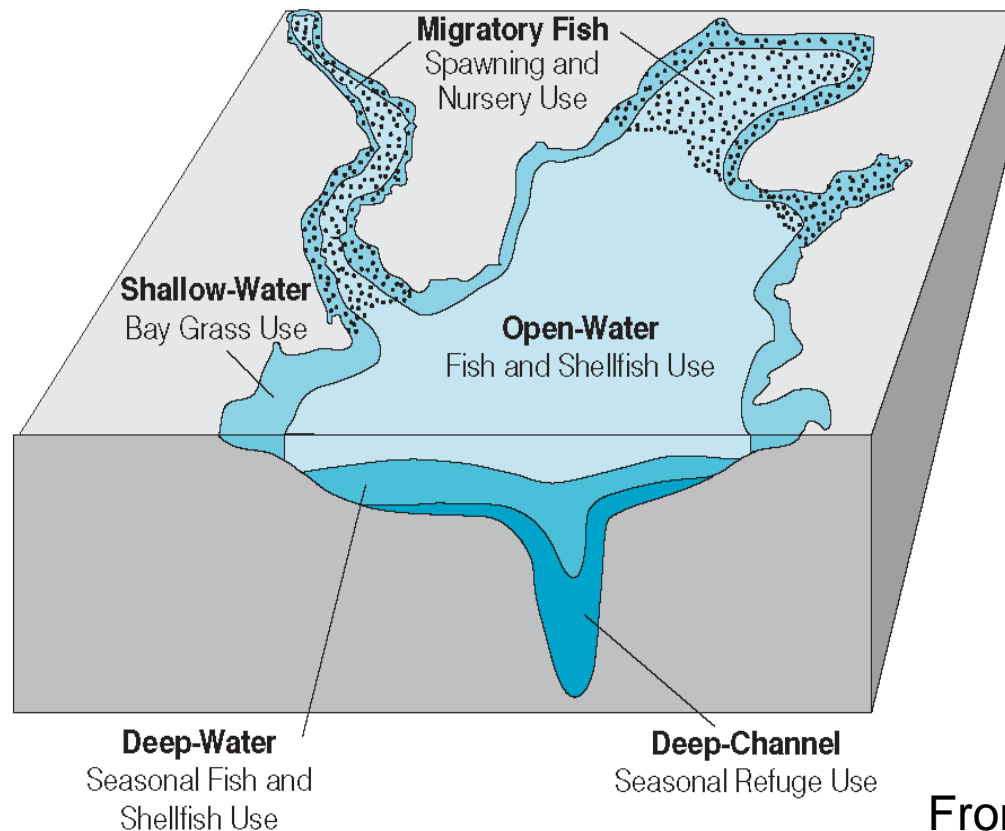
- The Chesapeake Bay Program partners are developing the tools to quantify the effects of climate change on watershed flows and loads, storm intensity, increased estuarine temperatures, sea level rise, and ecosystem influences including loss of tidal wetland attenuation with sea level rise, as well as other ecosystem influences.
- Current efforts are to frame initial future climate change scenarios based on estimated 2025 (potential TMDL application) and 2050 conditions (future condition scoping scenario application).
- In 2017 the CBP partnership will need to decide if, when, and how to incorporate climate change considerations into the Phase III WIPs.

Water Quality Standards of Deep Water, Deep Channel, Open Water, and Shallow Water Dissolved Oxygen (DO) are key for protection of living resources. Chlorophyll and SAV/clarity standards are also designed to protect living resources.

A. Cross-Section of Chesapeake Bay or Tidal Tributary

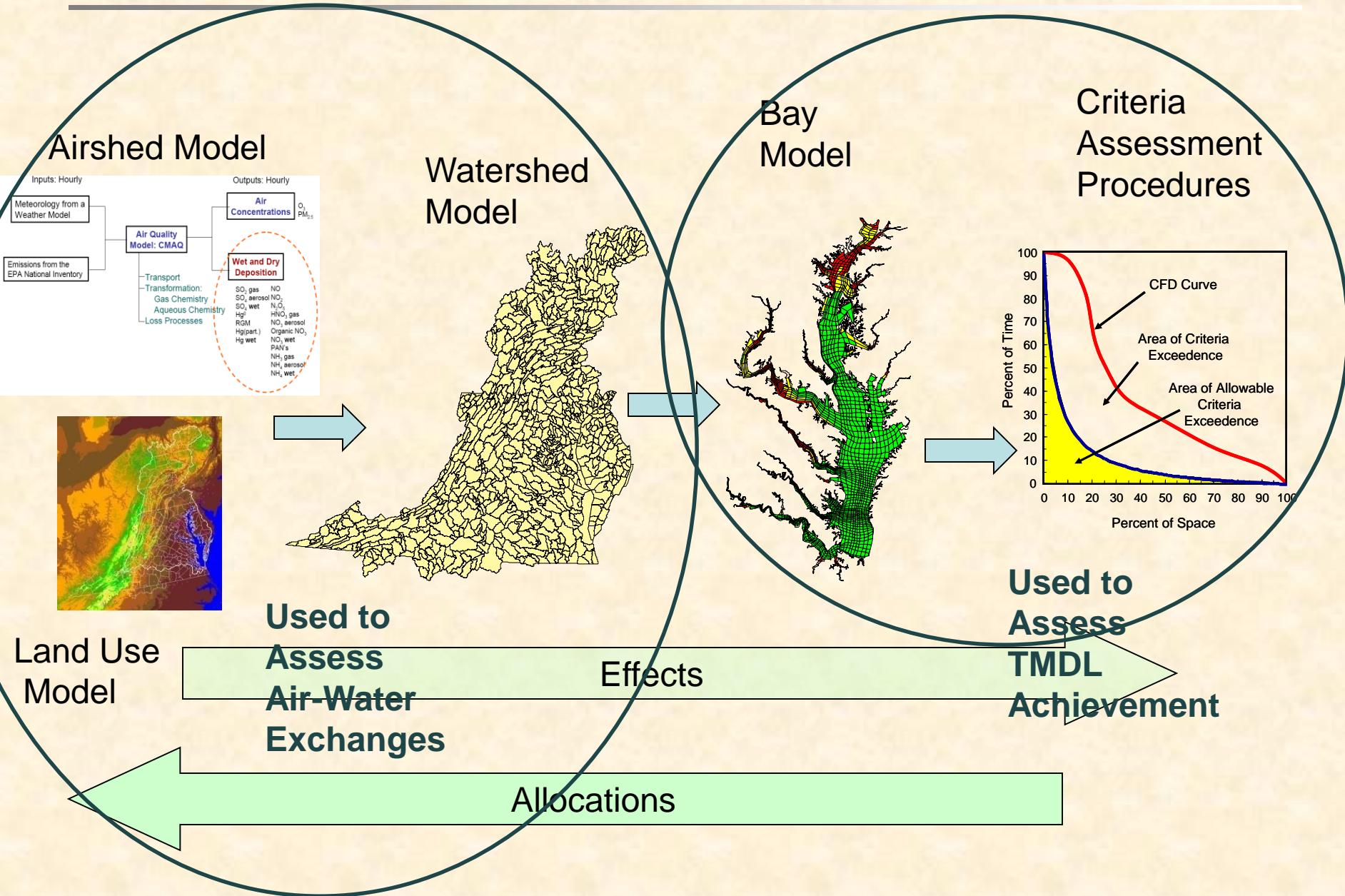


B. Oblique View of the Chesapeake Bay and its Tidal Tributaries





Nutrient Allocation Decision Support System





With the CBP Analysis Tools We're Examining....

Increased Estuarine Temperature

- Direct warming of tidal water
- Indirect warming from watershed inputs
- Indirect warming from ocean boundary inputs

Sea Level Rise

- Influence on hydrodynamics
- Influence on tidal wetland loss and associated loss of nutrient attenuation
- Increased organic loading from wetland erosion

Watershed Hydrologic and Loading Changes

- Changes in precipitation volume
- Changes in precipitation intensity
- Changes in land use



With CBP Analysis Tools We're Examining *(continued)*

Ecological Changes

- Temperature ranges and optima (*Zostera*)
- Other ecological changes

Changes in Airshed

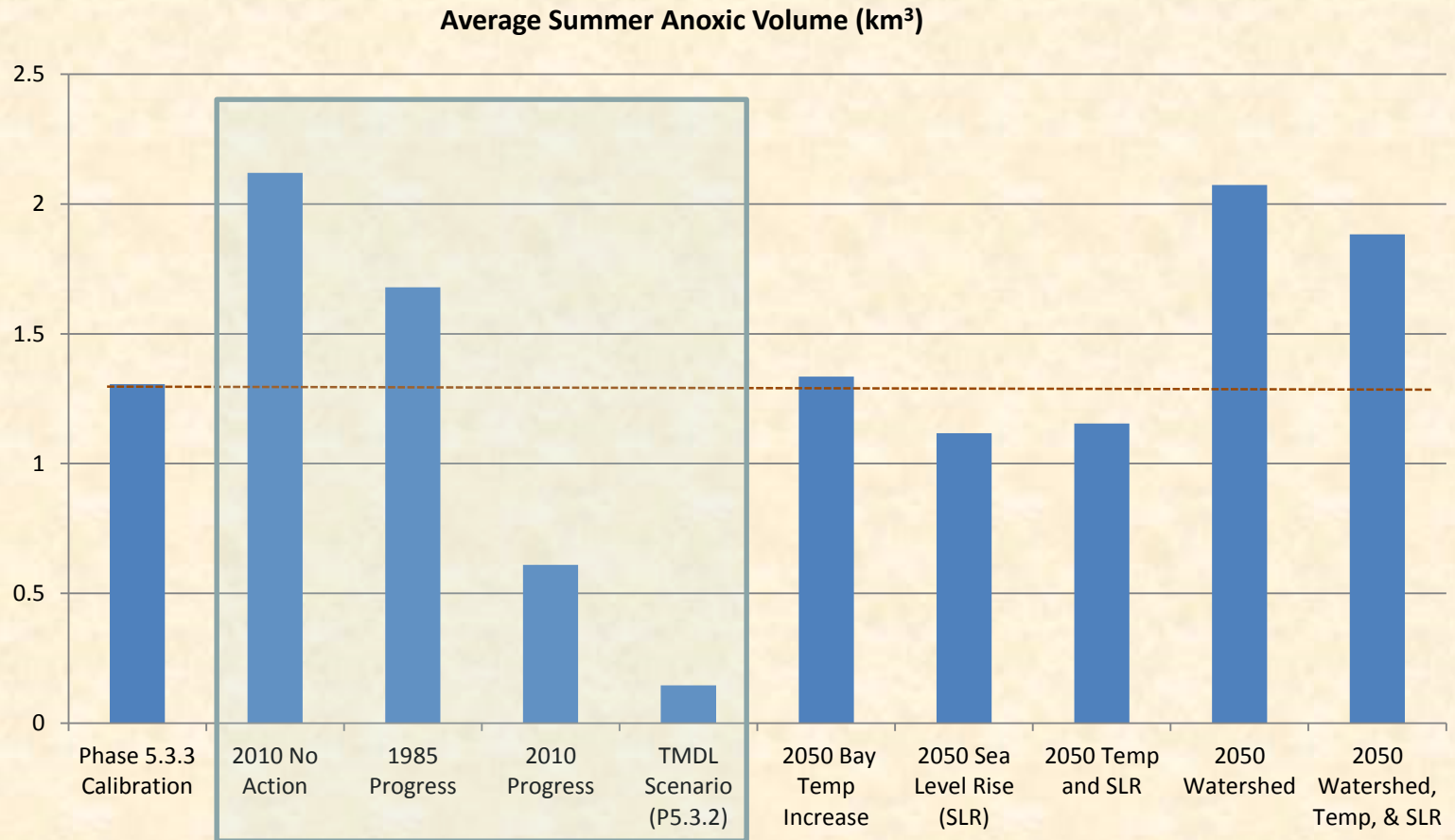
- Changes in precipitation volume
- Changes in precipitation intensity
- Changes ground level ozone with temperature increases

Additional Inputs To the CBP TMDL Climate Change Decision:

- Historical studies of climate change
- GCM models downscaled for the Chesapeake watershed
- Intercomparison of coastal systems
- Other relevant climate change research, monitoring, and observations (a lot!)



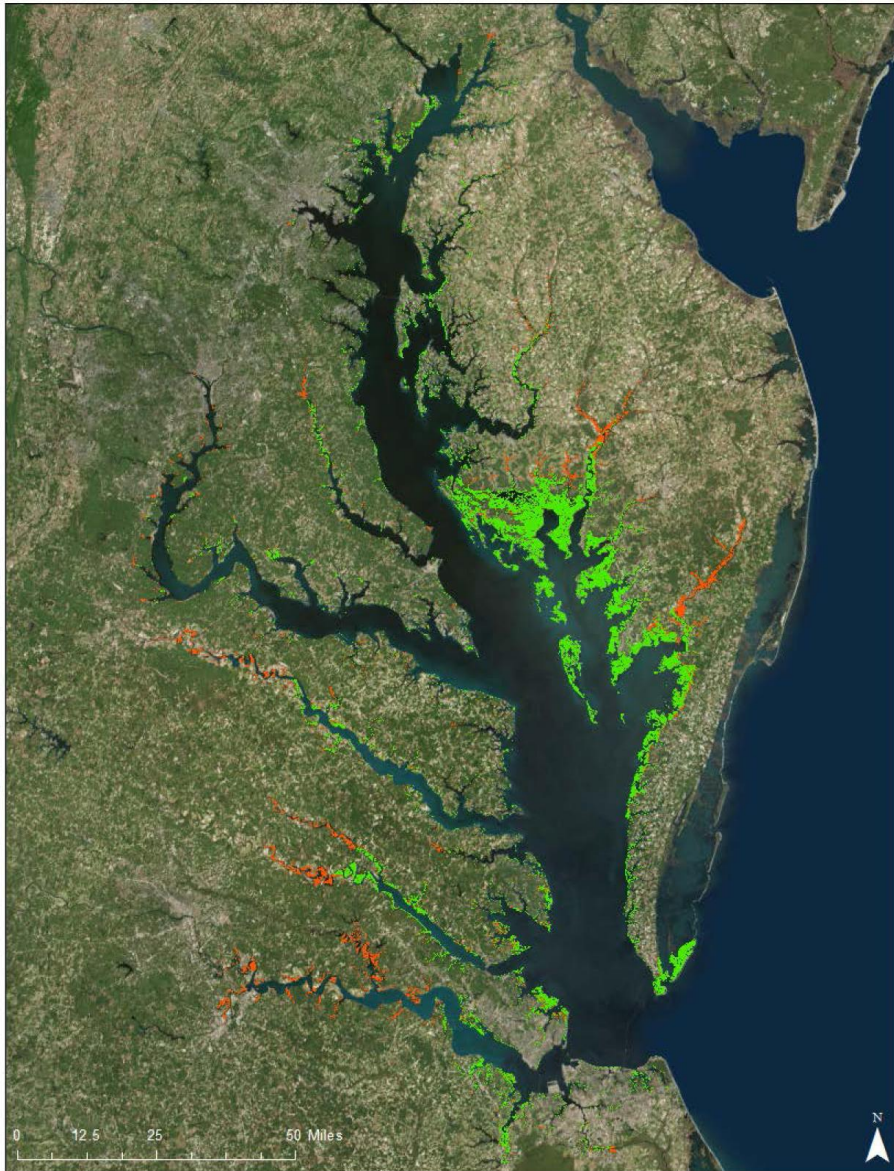
Combined 2050 Watershed, Temp, and SLR



Estimated combined effects so far are about half what it took to get from average 1991-2000 conditions (calibration) to the TMDL.



Chesapeake Bay Tidal Wetlands



- Extent from National Wetlands Inventory.
- Determined largely from vegetation perceived via aerial photography.
- 190,000 hectares of estuarine (green) and tidal fresh (red) wetlands.
- We are working on a wetlands function module. We will incorporate functions (solids removal and burial, nutrient removal and burial, denitrification, respiration, etc.) into present model. Loss of wetlands functions will be accounted for explicitly.



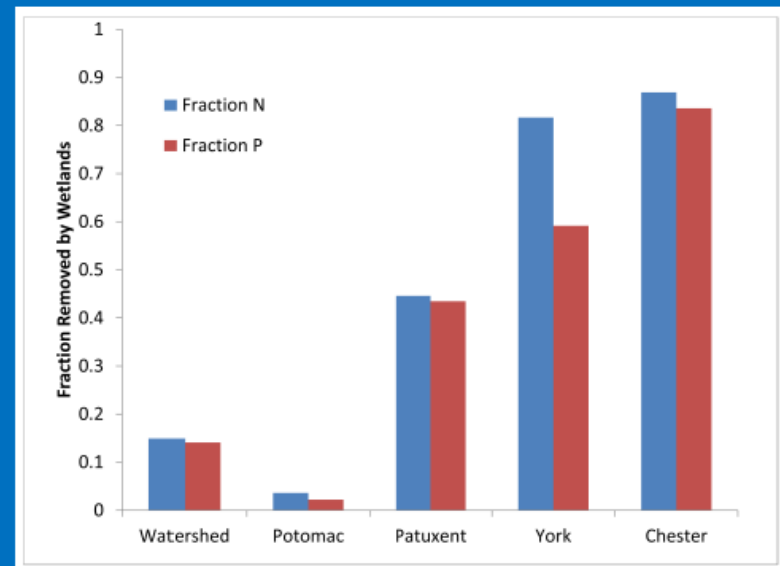
The Shoreline Management Expert Panel estimated credits for wetlands restoration of 85 lbs N/acre/yr-removed through denitrification and 5.3 lbs P/acre/yr-removed through burial.

Wetlands and 1991-2000 Loads

Loads (kg/d)

	N Load	Denit	P load	Burial
Watershed	332,445	49,663	22,010	3,102
Potomac Fall-Line	56,311	2,034	5,765	127
Patuxent Fall-Line	2,023	902	130	56
York Fall-Line	3,906	3,189	337	199
Chester Fall-Line	719	625	47	39

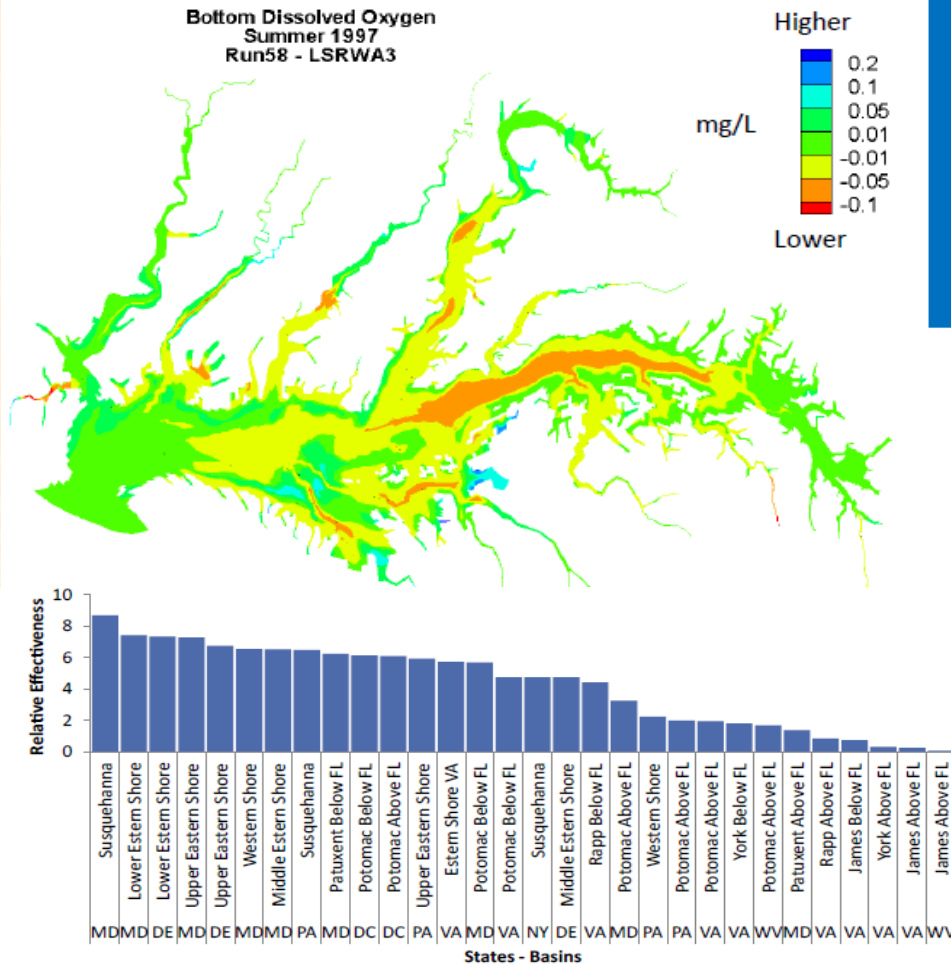
“The tidal marsh-oligohaline estuary removed about 46% and 74% of total annual upland N and P inputs” (Boynton et al., 2008, Nutrient budgets in the Patuxent River estuary)



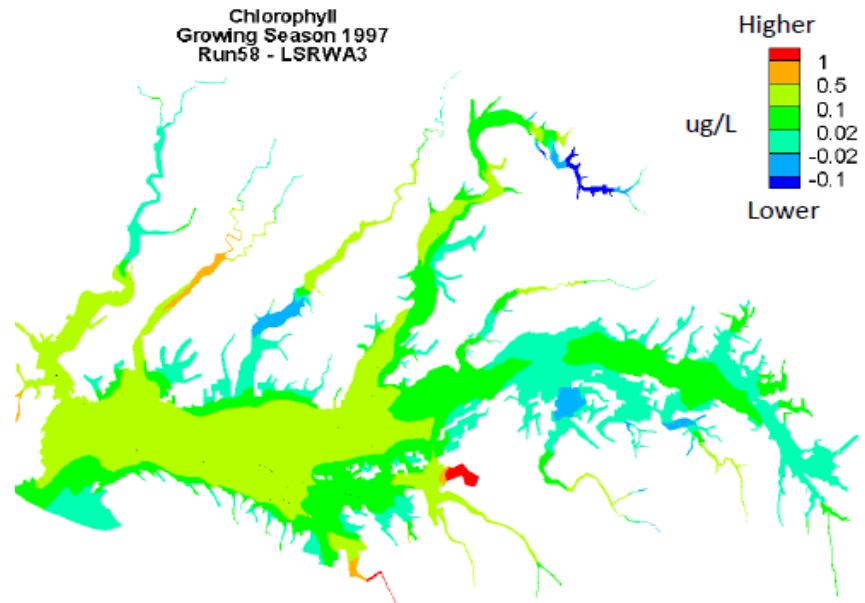


Marginal Effect of Wetlands Loss on TMDL Conditions

A 40% loss in estuarine wetlands combined with 25% loss in tidal fresh wetlands corresponds to a load increase of 14.7 and 0.92 millions of pounds per annul TN and TP, respectively.



While this is a lot of load most of the tidal wetlands are in the lower Bay at CB5, CB6, CB7, and CB8 where the increased nutrient load has less effectiveness in influencing Bay water quality.



Currently estimating about a 1% increase in Deep Channel DO nonattainment under conditions of 40% loss in estuarine wetlands combined with 25% loss in tidal fresh wetlands.



Conclusions

- 2017 is a year of decision for the Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP) for incorporation of climate change considerations into the Phase III WIPs.
- The analysis for the 2017 decision will be with the best available information, but climate change impacts are wide-ranging, long-term, and uncertainties are high.
- Adaptive management needs to be applied along with the key strengths of the CBP which include the living resource based water quality standards that must be met regardless of challenges.



Conclusions (continued)

- On the other hand, we know how to deal with the challenge at hand. After all, we have full and complete documentation of a century of temperature increases, sea level rise, precipitation intensity increases, precipitation volume increases, and wetland loss in the Chesapeake region. What does climate change look like? It looks a lot like what we've experienced over our entire careers in coast and watershed science.
- Separation of the different elements of water quality influences that are due to climate change allows more targeted management responses toward tidal marsh loss, stormwater management, or other CBP management responses to climate change.