



Western Washington University  
Western CEDAR

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Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

2014 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference  
(Seattle, Wash.)

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May 1st, 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM

## Coastal Impacts of Climate Change in the Northwest: A Summary of the Findings of the upcoming National Climate Assessment

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Reeder, Spencer and Snover, Amy K., "Coastal Impacts of Climate Change in the Northwest: A Summary of the Findings of the upcoming National Climate Assessment" (2014). *Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference*. 274.

<https://cedar.wvu.edu/ssec/2014ssec/Day2/274>

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NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT REGIONAL TECHNICAL INPUT REPORT SERIES



## CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE NORTHWEST

*IMPLICATIONS FOR OUR LANDSCAPES, WATERS, AND COMMUNITIES*

Edited by:

Meghan Dalton

Philip Mote

Amy Snover



 ISLANDPRESS

# Preview of National Climate Assessment Findings for NW Coasts

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## Topics

Quick Overview of the National Climate Assessment (NCA)

Climate Trends: Global & Regional Context

Key Coastal Findings from the Northwest Chapter of the NCA

# NCA Background



United States  
Global Change  
Research Program



U.S. Global Change Research Program  
**National Climate  
Assessment**

## National Climate Assessment: GCRA (1990), Section 106

*“...not less frequently than every 4 years, the Council... shall prepare... an assessment which,”*

- **analyzes the effects of global change** on the natural environment, agriculture, energy production and use, land and water resources, transportation, human health and welfare, human social systems, and biological diversity; and,
- analyzes current trends in global change, both human-induced and natural, and **projects major trends for the subsequent 25 to 100 years.**



# Sectors

- Water resources
- Energy supply and use
- Transportation
- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Ecosystems and biodiversity
- Human health



# Sectoral Cross-Cuts

- Water, energy, and land use
- Urban/infrastructure/  
vulnerability
- Impacts of climate change on tribal, indigenous, and native lands and resources
- Land use and land cover change
- Rural communities and development
- Impacts on biogeochemical cycles



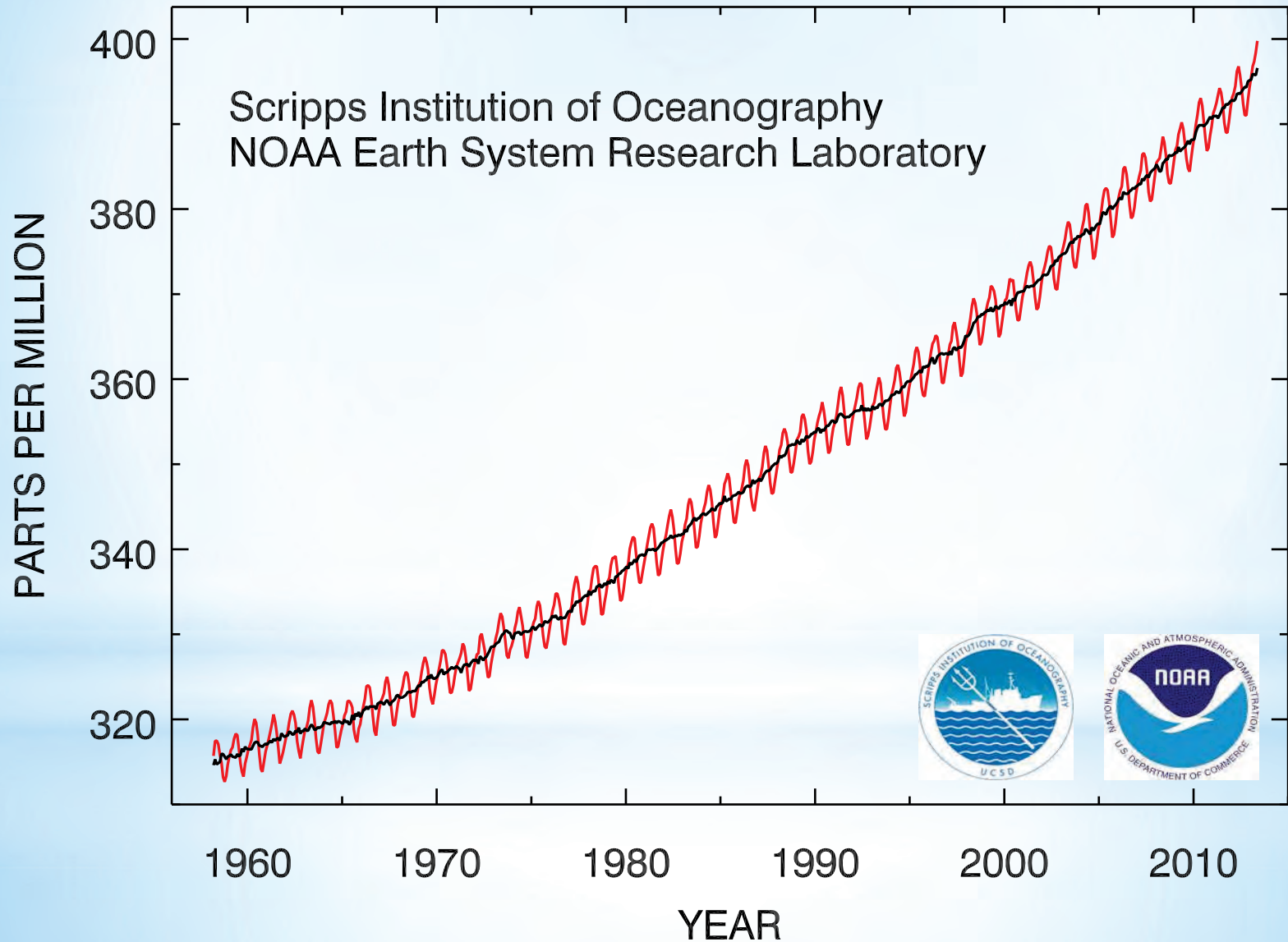
# Regional Chapters



U.S. Global Change Research Program

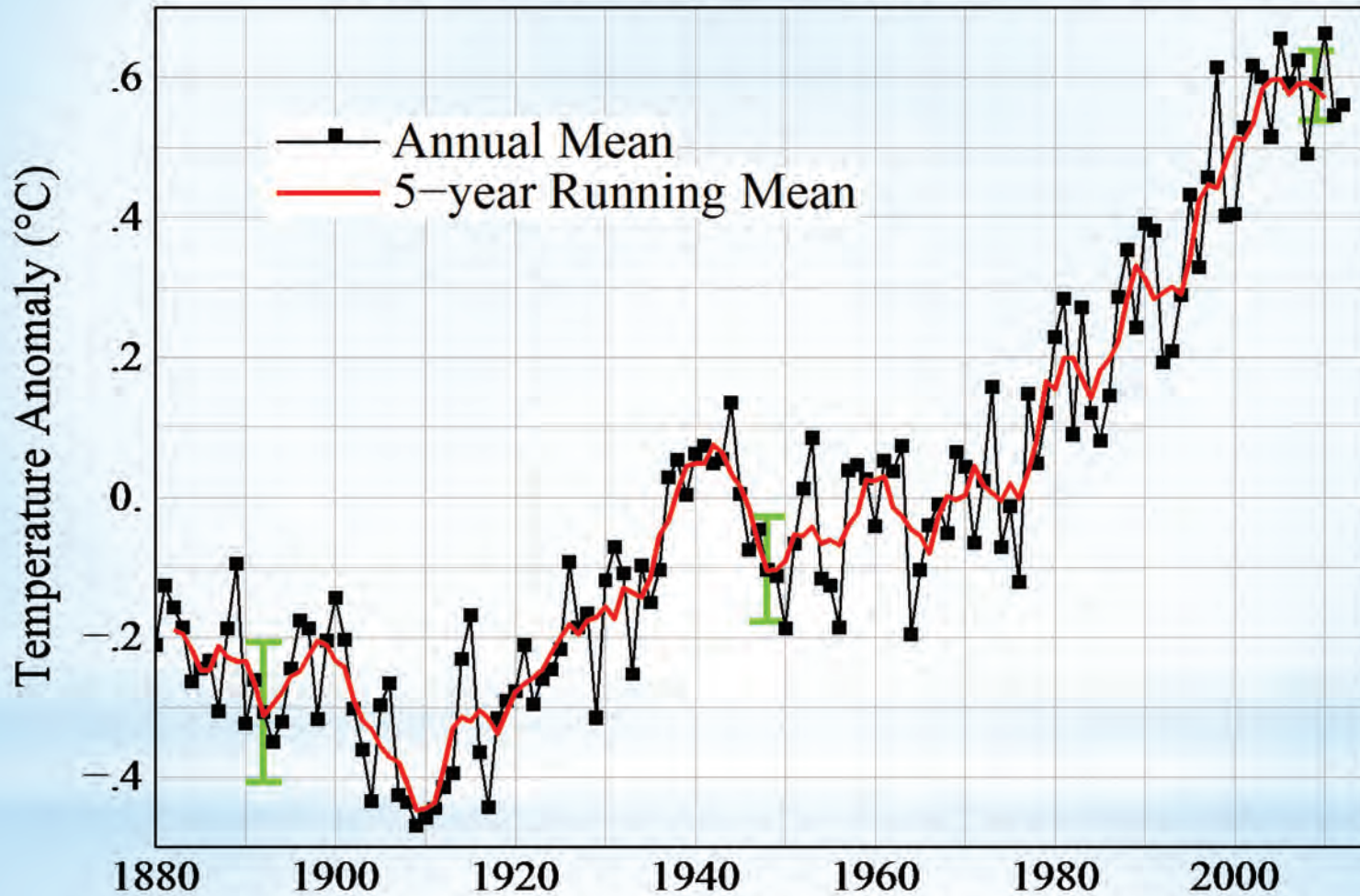
**National Climate  
Assessment**

# Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> at Mauna Loa Observatory

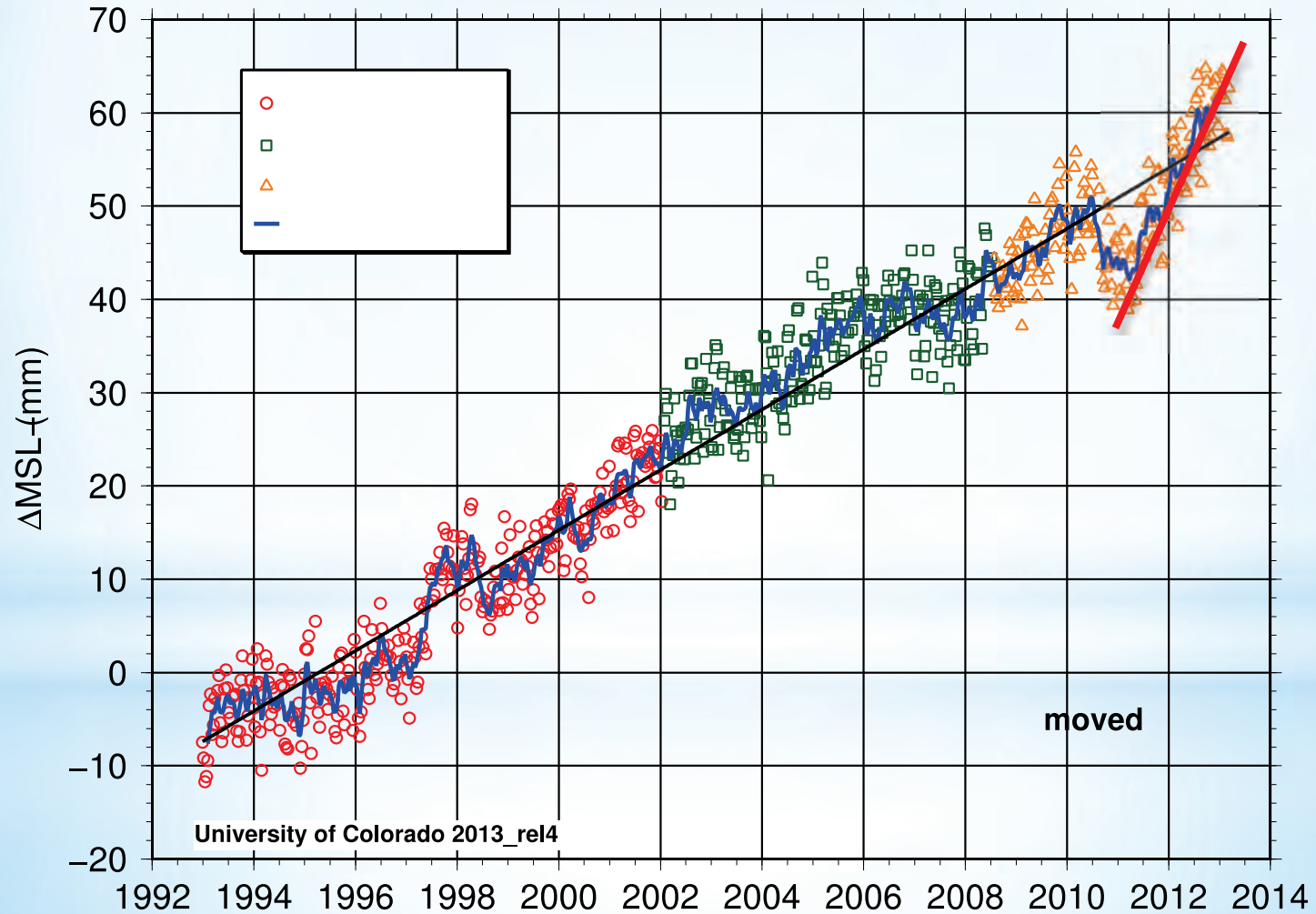




# Global Land–Ocean Temperature Index



# Global Sea Level Trends



## Local sea level change due to ocean density and circulation change relative to the global average

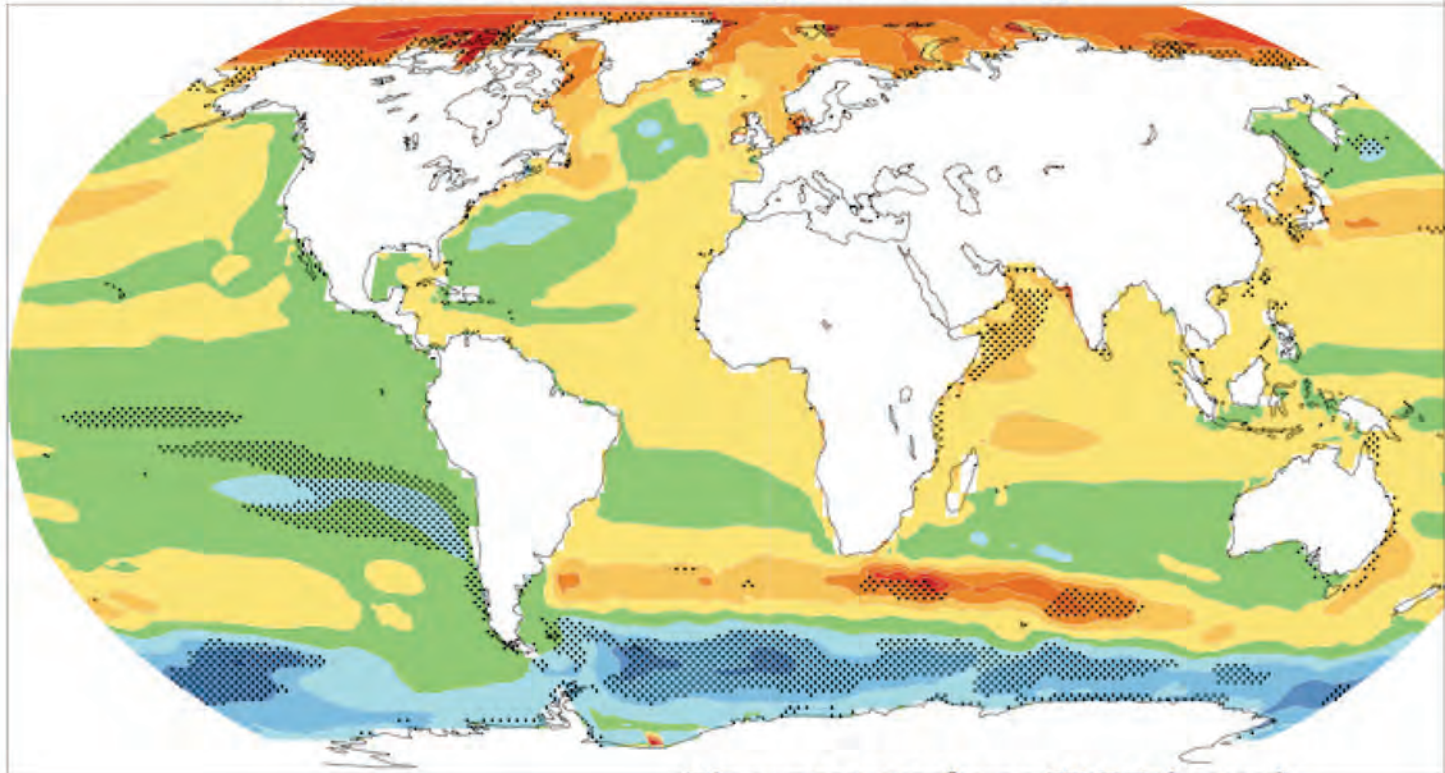


Figure 10.32 from IPCC (2007)







**Key NCA Findings:**

**NW Coastal Issues**



## Loss of land to rising seas

More than 140,000 acres of coastal lands lie within 1 meter elevation of high tide in WA & OR, exposing public and private property, infrastructure, and habitat to climate impacts.



## Multiple Compounding Factors

Sea level rise + river flooding + high tide + coastal storms = erosion + landslides + flooding + permanent inundation + ...



## Diverse ecological impacts

Habitat loss: *shorebirds, juvenile salmon & forage fish*

Ocean acidification: *oysters and Pacific salmon*

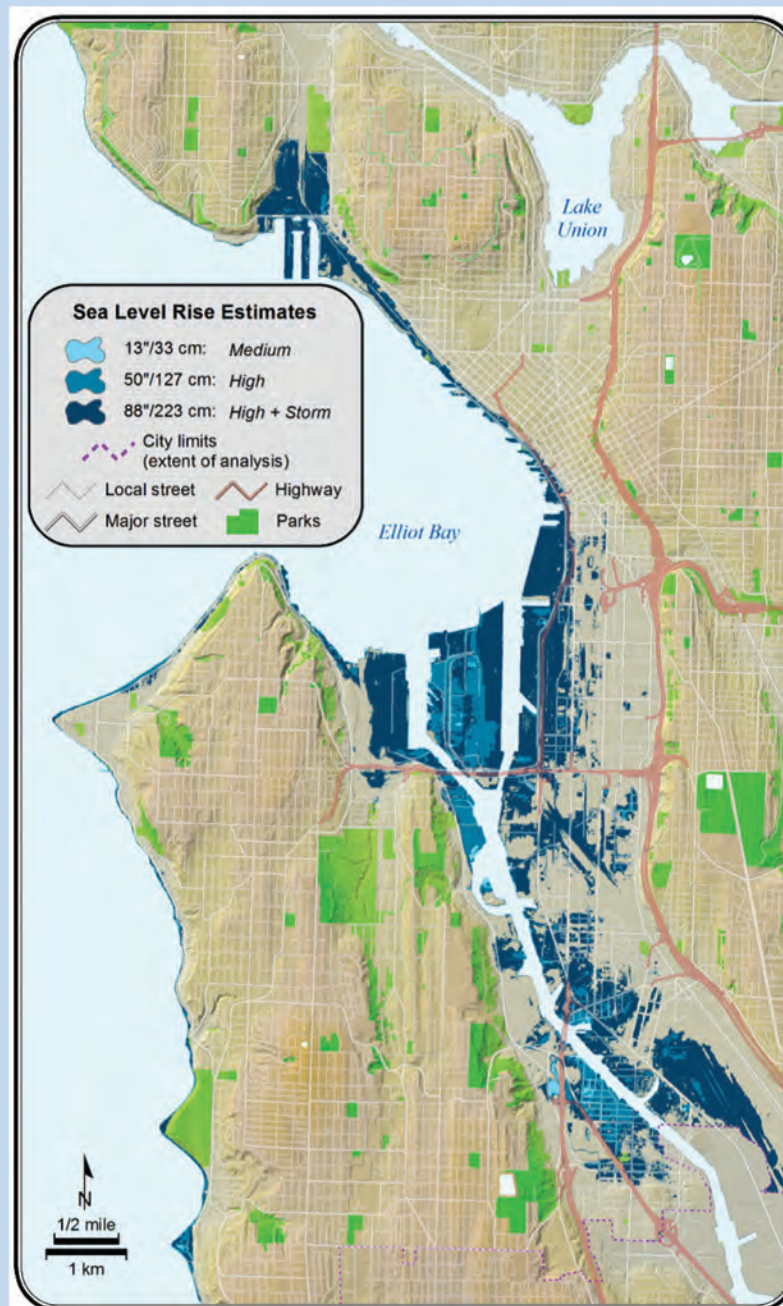
Harmful blooms of algae: *paralytic shellfish poisoning*

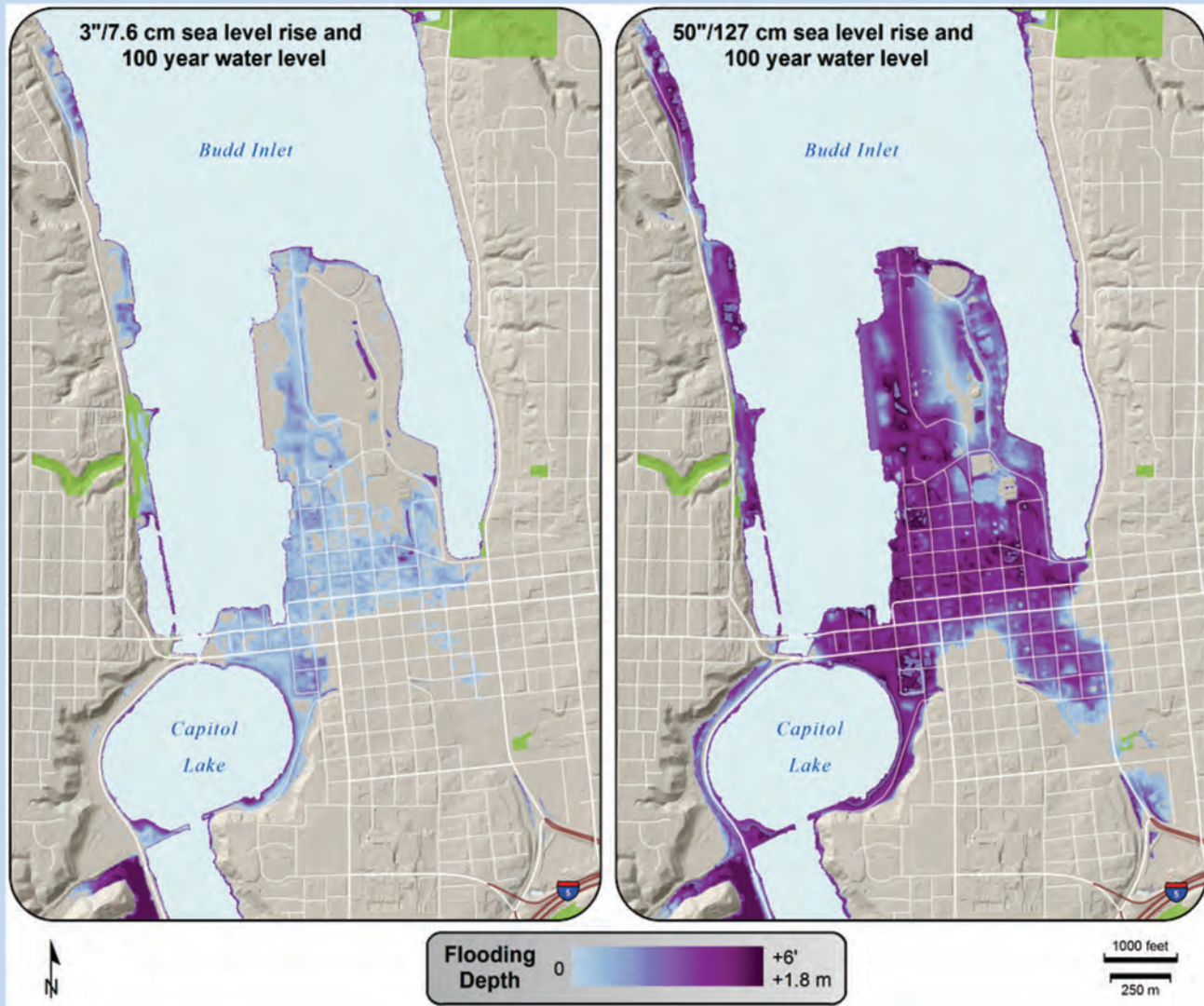
## Coastal Chapter Sections:

- Sea Level Rise
- Coastal Storms & El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)
- Ocean Acidification
- Ocean Temperature
- Effects of above on coastal & marine habitats
- Consequences for Coastal Communities & Infrastructure
- Economic Consequences
- Adaptation
- Research Needs



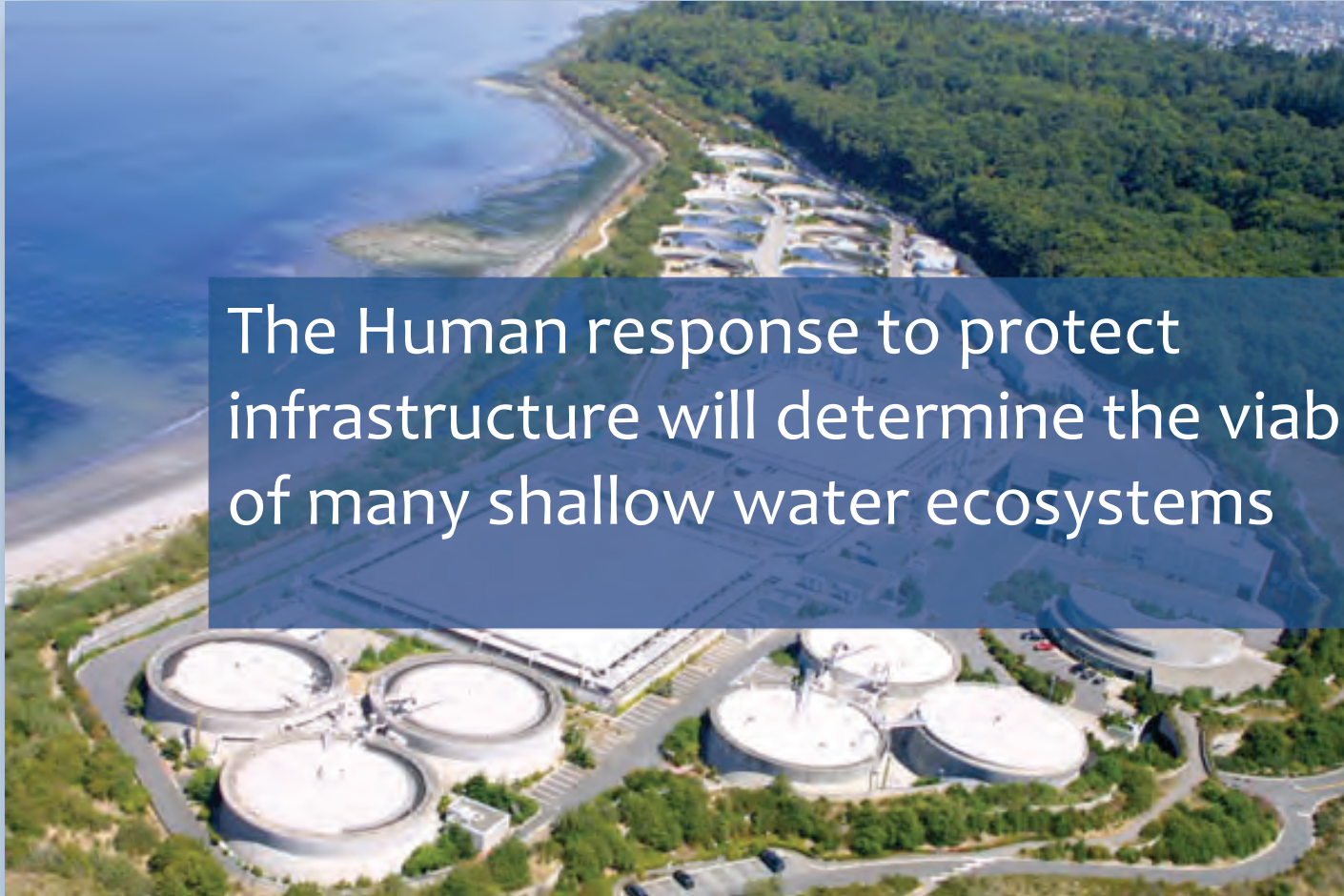
# Long-term Consequences







# Sea Level Rise: Infrastructure Vulnerabilities

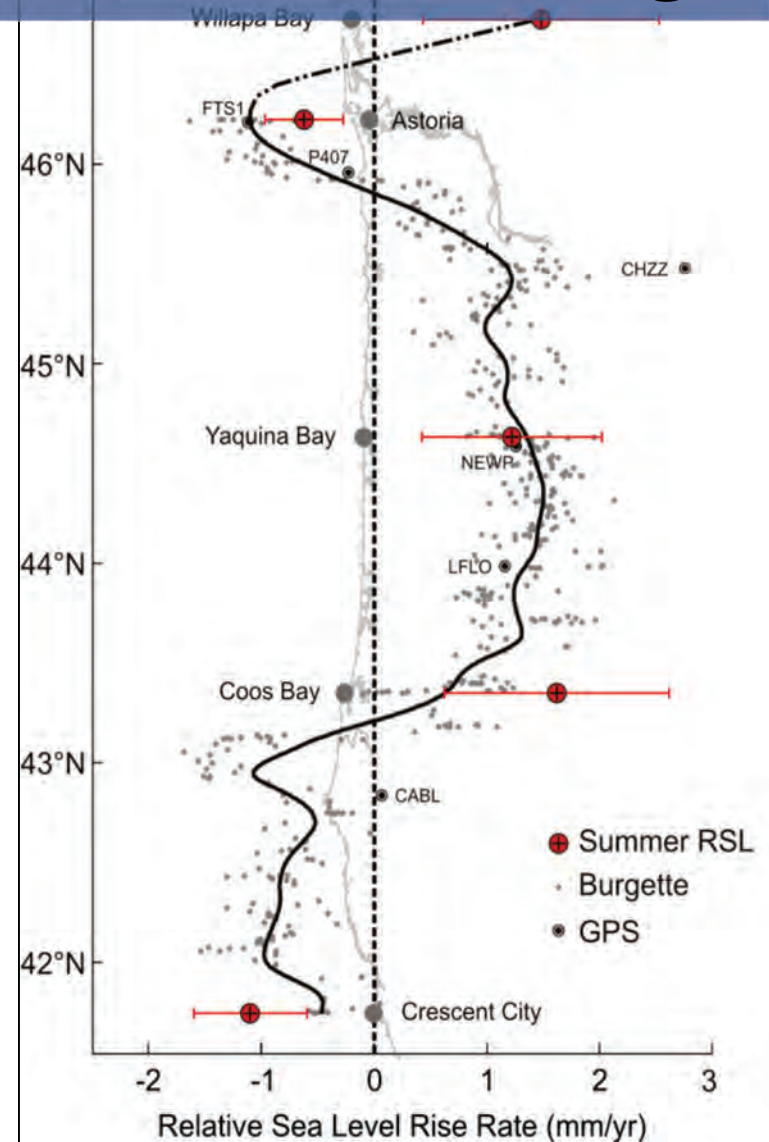
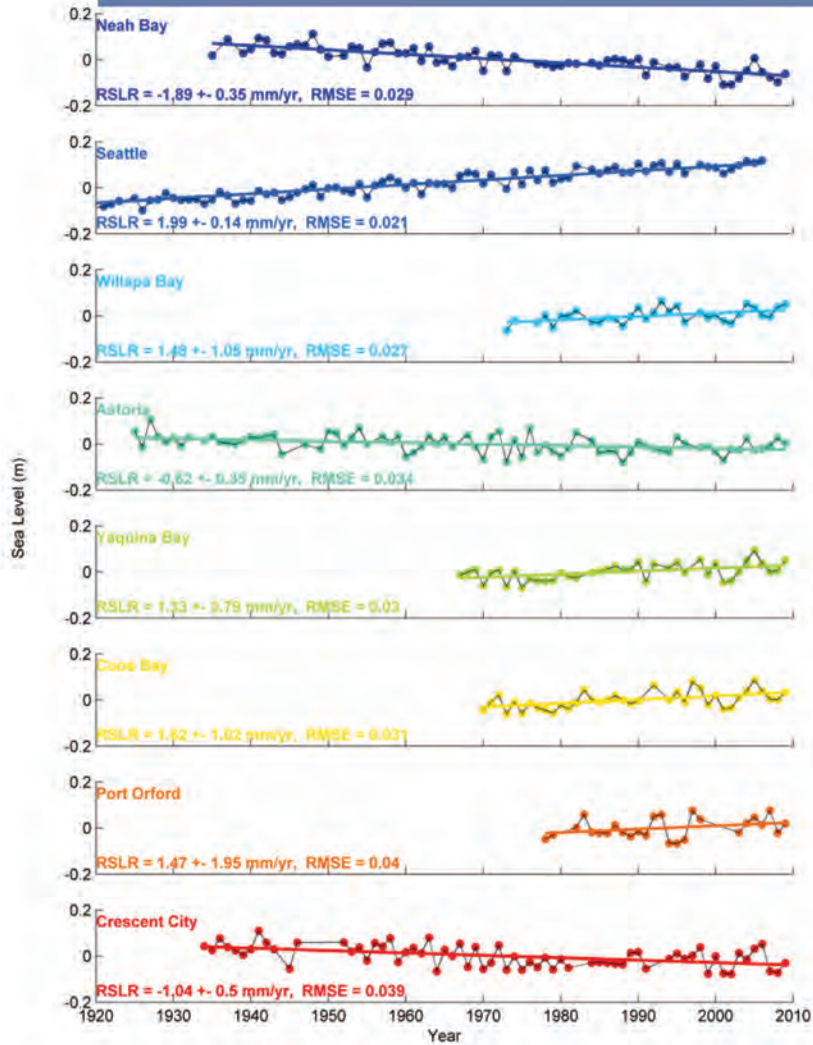


The Human response to protect infrastructure will determine the viability of many shallow water ecosystems





# Regional Variability in Sea Level Change



# What Accounts for the sub-regional differences?

Canada  
U.S.

## Washington State

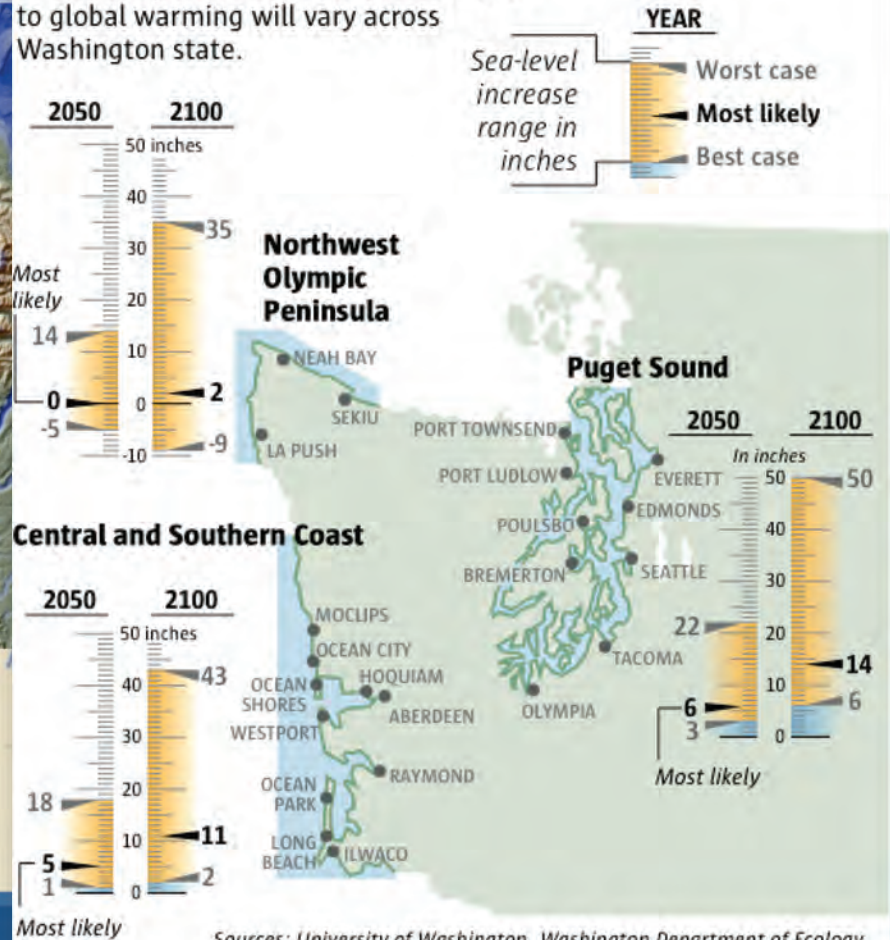
Olympic Peninsula

Southwest Coast



## High water warning

A new analysis predicts sea-level rise due to global warming will vary across Washington state.

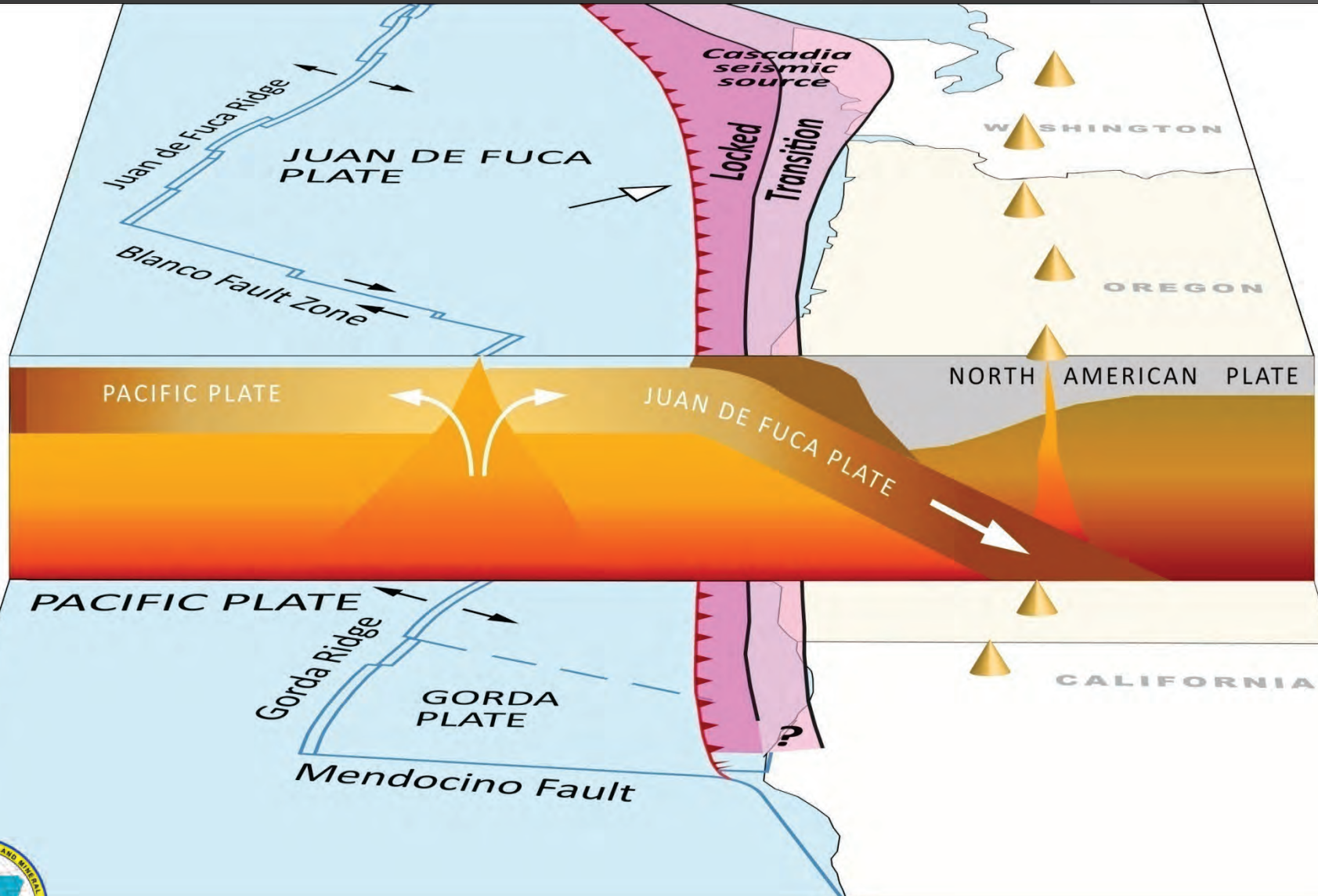


Sources: University of Washington, Washington Department of Ecology

MARK NOWLIN / THE SEATTLE TIMES

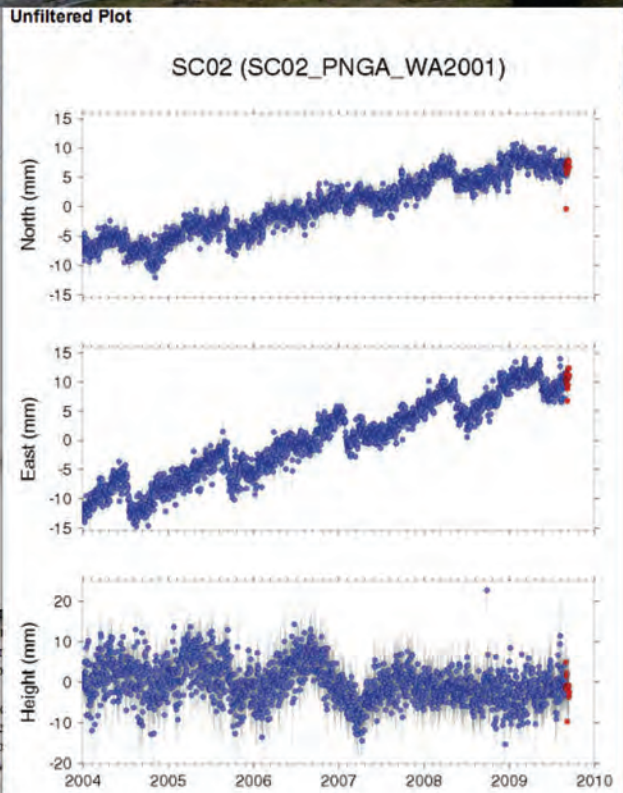


# Plate Tectonic Map of the Pacific Northwest – the “Cascadia” Region

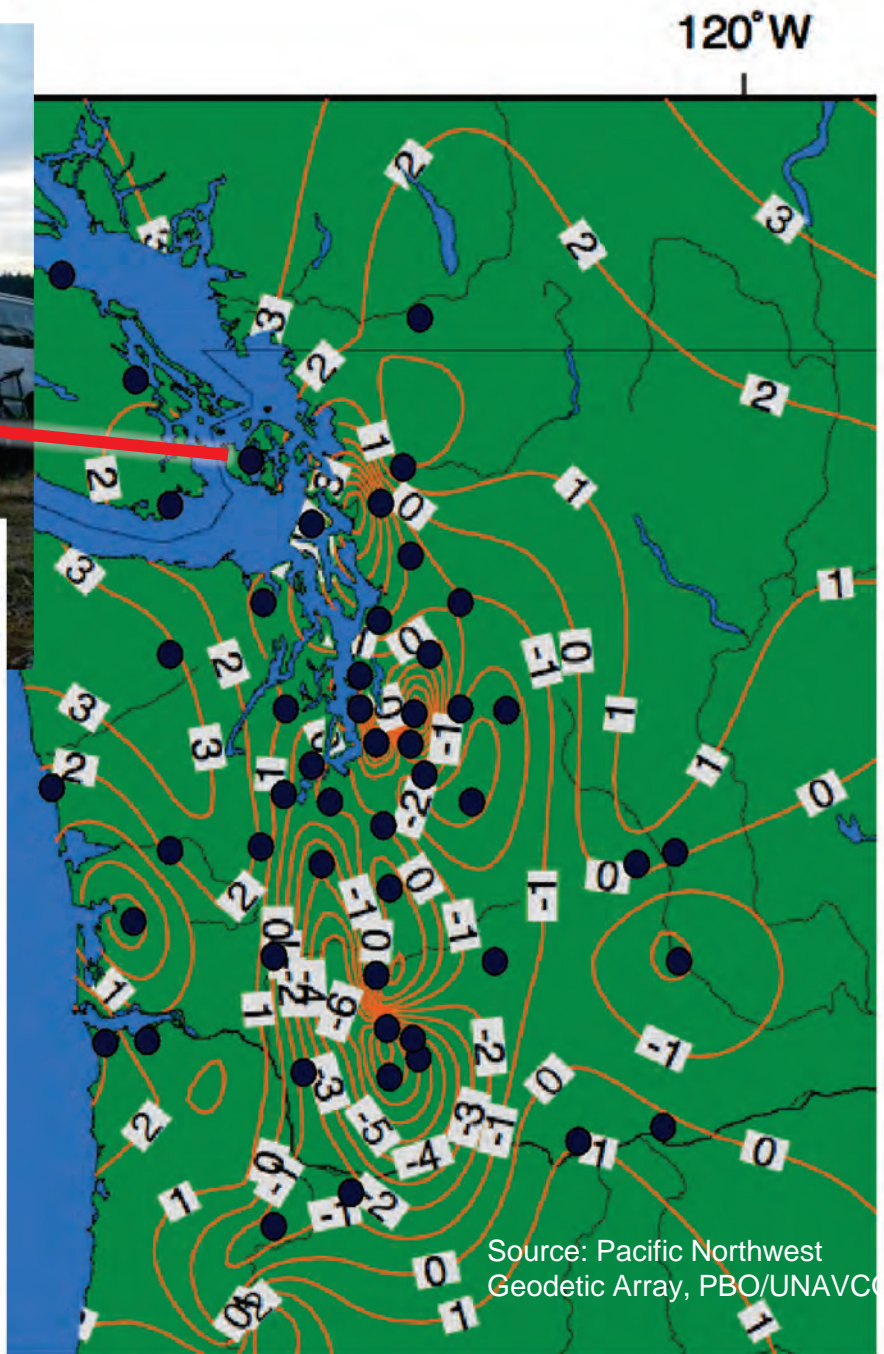


Taken from 2010 issue of *Cascadia*, Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries





Plot Last Updated: Tuesday, September 15, 2009 17:01:18 MDT



Source: Pacific Northwest Geodetic Array, PBO/UNAVCO

# Sea Level Rise in the Coastal Waters of Washington State

A report by  
the University of Washington Climate Impacts Group  
and the Washington Department of Ecology

Prepared by Philip ...  
Lara Whiteley Binder ...  
Hugh Shipman, and

January 2008

- 1) global/regional cryospheric & other freshwater inputs
- 2) global/regional temperature & salinity effects
- 3) regional atmospheric & ocean processes (ENSO, PDO)
- 4) local & regional geodynamics (tectonic, isostatic, sediment loading, gravitational, etc.)

## An Examination of the Factors Affecting Relative and Absolute Sea Level in Coastal British Columbia

R. E. Thomson, B. D. Bornhold and S. Mazzotti

Fisheries and Oceans Canada  
Institute of Ocean Sciences  
9860 West Saanich Road  
Sidney, British Columbia  
V8L 4B2

2008

Technical Report of  
Hydrography and Ocean Sciences 260



Projected Sea Level Rise for Newport, Oregon

	IPCC (2007)	Mote et al. (2008)	NRC (2012)
<b>Global</b>	B1: 18-38 A1B: 21-48 A1FI: 26-59	34 (18-93)	83 (50-140)
<b>NW Olympic Peninsula</b>	--	4 (-24-88)	61 (9-143) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Puget Sound</b>	--	34 (16-128)	62 (10-143) <sup>2</sup>
<b>Central &amp; Southern Washington Coast</b>	--	29 (6-108)	62 (11-143) <sup>3</sup>
<b>Central Oregon Coast</b>	--	--	63 (12-142) <sup>4</sup>
	(-1.4 to +8.9 in)	(-0.8 to +18.9 in)	(+4.6 to +56.1 in)



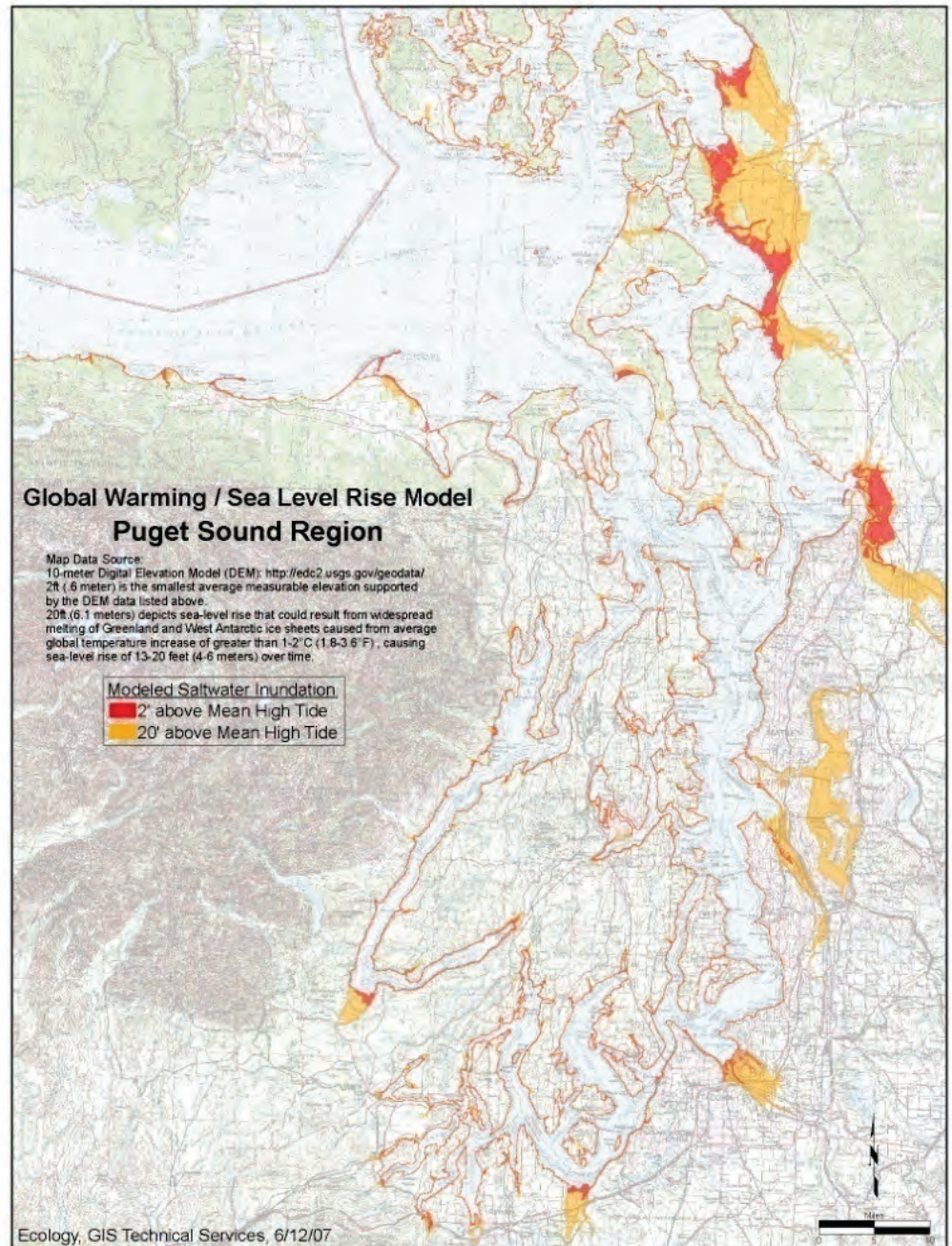
# Questions?

**Full report can be downloaded at:**

<http://cses.washington.edu/db/pubs/topic2.shtml>

# Inundation Maps

- Emphasize large, low-lying areas, subject to flooding, but tend to miss beaches and steep bluffs subject to erosion and more developed areas subject to severe storm damage.
- Assumes static landscape with no geomorphic, or human, response to rising sea level
- Limited incorporation of engineered shorelines such as dikes and levees
- **Maps only as good as scenarios....**



# Third NCA Report Process

Federal agencies,  
universities, NCAnet  
members, and others

January 14 –  
April 12, 2013

