WATERSHEDSCIENCE



Journal of the Association of Watershed & Stormwater Professionals

A program of the Center for Watershed Protection, Inc.

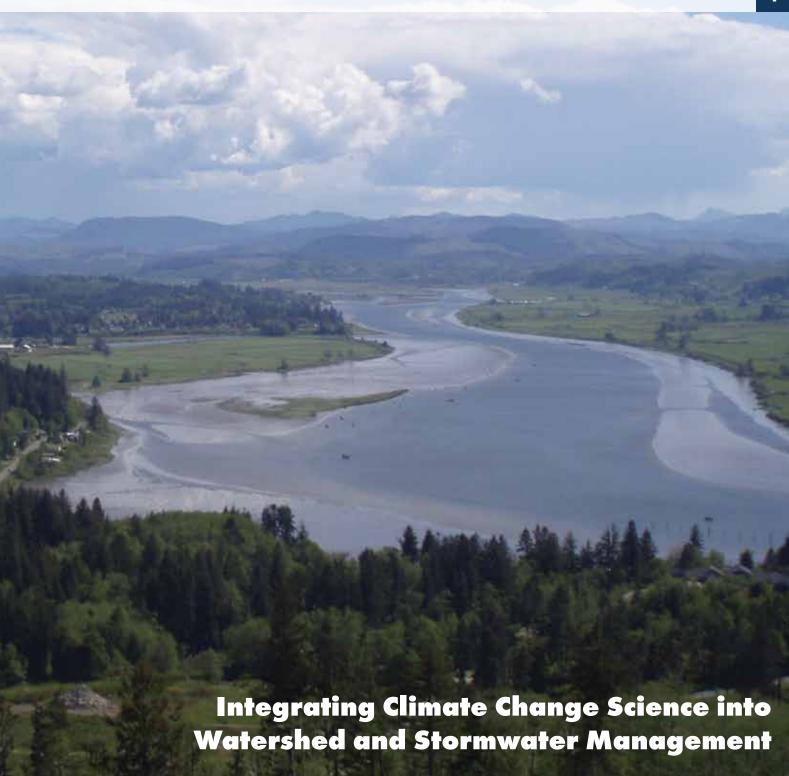


TABLE OF CONTENTS

FEATUREDCONTENT

Linking Stormwater and Climate Change: Retooling for Adaptation / 1 1

Dave J. Hirschman, Deb Caraco, and Sadie R. Drescher

Watershed Management and Climate Change in New York State: The Great Lakes Compact / 19
Jon W. Davis and Khristopher Dodson

Increased Streamflow in Agricultural Watersheds of the Midwest: Implications for Management /25
Christian F. Lenhart, Heidi Peterson, and John Nieber

Sea Level Rise Adaptation at the Local Government Level in Virginia /32

William A. Stiles, Jr.

Vignettes

Recommendations for Developing Saltmarsh Buffer Widths as Sea Levels Rise /37

Adaptive Approaches for Riparian Forest Management To Offset Climate Change Effects /39

CAKE: Your Online Climate Adaptation Destination /40

Arizona NEMO Preparing Watershed Communities for Climate Variability with Best Management Practices /41

Adaptation Strategies To Address Climate Change Impacts on Wisconsin's Water Resources /42

A Climate Change Action Plan for the Florida Reef System /44

Building a Network of Climate-Resilient Watersheds in Oregon /46

What's in a Name? Not Much if It's "Climate Change" /48

Oyster River Culvert Analysis Informs Coastal Climate Change Adaptation /49

BULLETINDEPARTMENTS

Bulletin Board

From the Editor's Desk / 5
Guest Editorial / 8

Ask the Experts

Margaret Davidson, Director, NOAA Coastal Services Center /53

Karen Metchis, Senior Climate Advisor, USEPA Office of Water /54

John Jacob, Coastal Community Development Specialist, Texas Sea Grant College Program and Director, Texas Coastal Watershed Program /56

Ken Potter, Professor, University of Wisconsin–Madison / 57

Watershed Spotlight

Watershed Superstar /59

AWSPs Photolog Contest Winner /60

Latest News from AWSPs

Membership Information /61

Fall 2011 Bulletin Issue /61

Upcoming Events /61
Sponsorship /61

Founding Members /62

Report Review

Water, Climate Change, and Forests: Watershed Stewardship for a Changing Climate, a report by Michael I. Furniss, et al. /52

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MISSION: The mission of the Watershed Science Bulletin (the Bulletin) is to synthesize research and experience from the numerous disciplines that inform watershed management and transmit this valuable information to researchers, regulators, practitioners, managers, and others working to protect and restore watersheds everywhere.

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This photo was taken along Young's Bay estuary in Astoria, OR. The Young's Bay estuary is a component of the Columbia River estuary, a nationally significant estuary in the northwest corner of Oregon that supports some of the largest anadromous fish runs in the world and provides unique habitat for sensitive and endangered species.



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Adaptive Approaches for Riparian Forest Management To Offset Climate Change Effects

Riparian forest buffers are corridors of trees and other vegetation located landward from the edges of waterways. Despite the many ecosystem benefits and services riparian buffers provide for watersheds, they continue to disappear from the landscape (see box). Although threatened primarily by land use conversion, riparian buffers are also impacted by invasive plant competition, drought, insects, disease, and wildlife damage. Climate change is an added stressor that may exacerbate these threats and may, itself, impact forest buffers.

Maryland's Critical Area Law and Virginia's Chesapeake Bay Act protect existing riparian forest buffers. Even with these efforts, however, it is not clear for most watersheds whether the net forest buffer area has increased. A 2006 study demonstrated that, over eight years, 1.1% to 5.2% of forest buffers area was lost to land use conversions in rapidly developing counties of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Table 1. Suggested adaptive actions to offset climate change effects on riparian forest buffers.

Projected Climate Change Factors for Mid-Atlantic	Implications for Forest Buffers	Recommended Adaptive Actions and Practices
Increased frequency of floods, sea level rise, and land subsidence	Increased decline of riparian forest community diversity Loss of forest edge species undercut by flood surges Decreased habitat and shoreline stability	 Agencies, local organizations, and industry project managers should use flood-tolerant riparian species. Waterfront landowners and managers should use natural stabilization techniques to protect shorelines and streambanks. State and local governments are advised to modify forest buffer ordinances and criteria to extend forest buffer widths and plant farther upstream to protect against flooding and erosion.
Extreme, prolonged drought periods	Poor growth, development, and survival of young forest buffers Defoliation and mortality related to reduced soil moisture	Agencies, organizations, and industry project managers are encouraged to: use healthy and vigorous tree stock of minimum diameter 6.33 mm (0.25 in) and use root and soil amendments to increase water availability for new plantings.
Increased temperatures	 Species migration to cooler regions Increased numbers of forest pests Increased invasive plant species competition 	 Agencies, organizations, and industry project managers are encouraged to practice "over-restoration," with a 10% increase in riparian cover to compensate for potential plant losses. Invasive monitoring and removal should be a key element of riparian forest management plans and policies for riparian landowners and managers. Guidelines are available from Maryland DNR, Division of Forestry. Federal agencies and research institutions should develop maps of endemic forest infestations by pests, disease, and nonnative plants to facilitate preemptive treatment.

The evaluation of potential risks to riparian forest buffer restoration and protection is limited by the sparse literature available on this topic. Despite the paucity of relevant literature, we found and reviewed 62 articles and reports on climate change and forestry. Based on this review, we developed a set of adaptive actions for the Mid-Atlantic region and introduced them to the Chesapeake Bay Forestry Work Group. The Work Group recognized the actions as appropriate to address future climate change impacts on riparian forest buffers (Table 1).

List of Sources

Okay, J., and T. G. Culbreth. 2010. Riparian forest buffer management & protection to offset climate change effects. An annotated bibliography. Prepared for the Chesapeake Bay Forestry Work Group.

For More Information

For more information regarding full citations or to download the entire annotated bibliography, visit the calendar item from the Forestry Work Group meeting on September 1, 2010 at http://archive.chesapeakebay.net/calendar.cfm?eventdetails=10993.

Contributors

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SPRING2011 39