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# Looking to an Uncertain Future

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**Delta  
Science  
Program**

DELTA STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL

Low controllability,  
High uncertainty

High controllability,  
High uncertainty  
**Adaptive mgmt**

Low controllability,  
Low uncertainty

High controllability,  
Low uncertainty

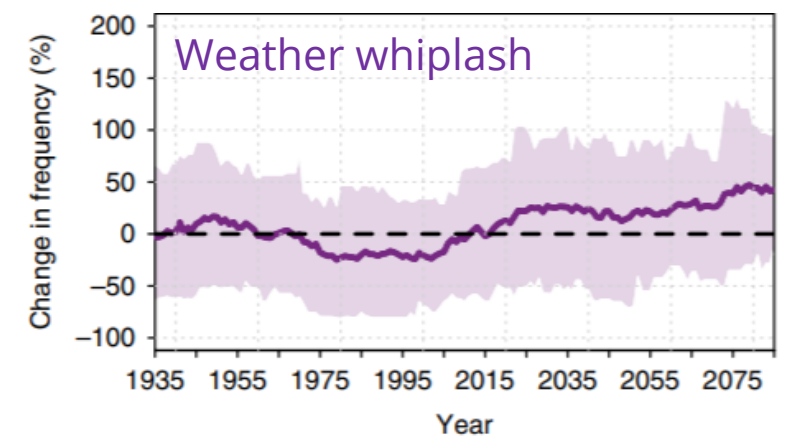
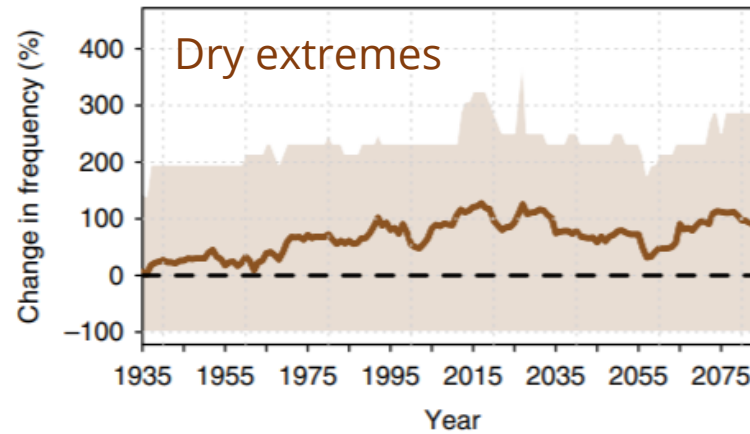
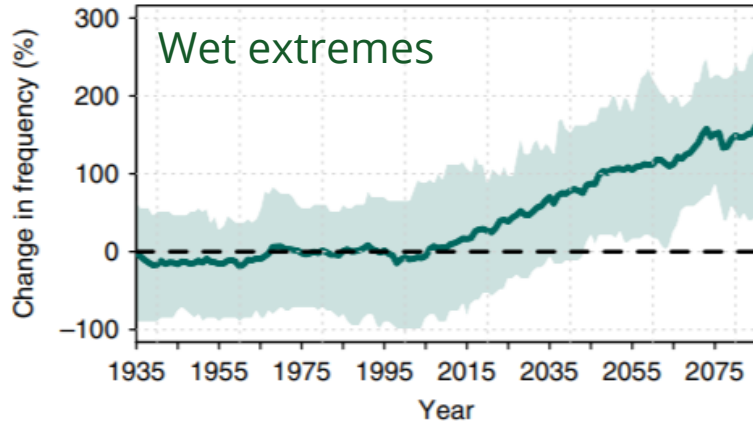
**Uncertainty is at the heart  
of adaptive management.**

Modified from Wiens et al., *SFEWS*, 2017



# We are certain that the future is more uncertain

Projected change in frequency of precipitation extremes for northern California (Swain et al., *Nat. Climate Change*, 2018)



- >50% chance of 1.8 (RCP 4.5) - 2.5 (RCP 8.5) feet of sea level rise by end of century
- 3.6-9.6°F increase in mean temperature by end of century
- -2.8-4.5 inch change in annual precipitation totals



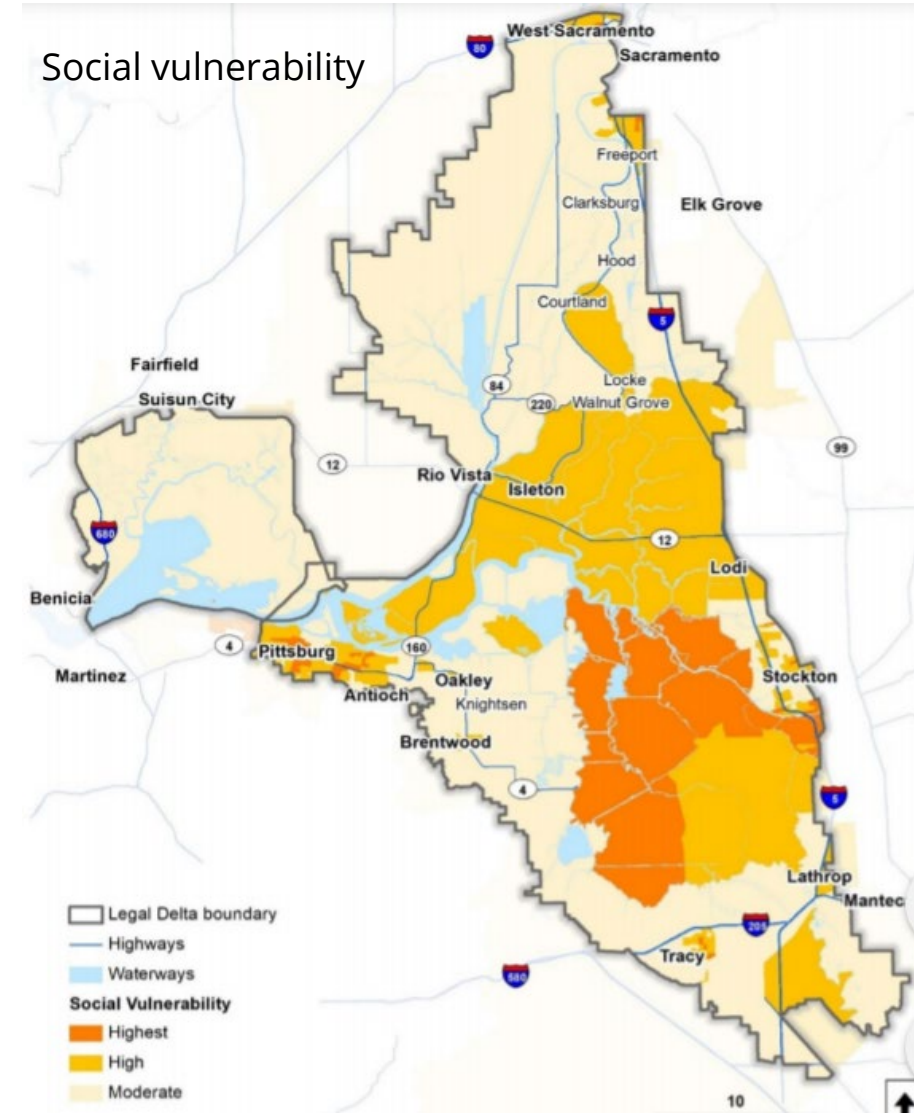
January 2021

Delta Adapts:  
Creating a Climate  
Resilient Future

Public Review Draft

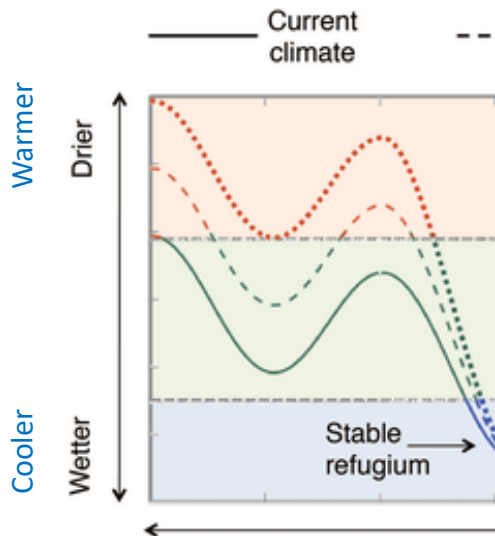
## Other key takeaways from the Vulnerability Assessment

- Flooding will continue to get worse.
- Climate change will not impact Delta residents equally.
- Delta water exports will be less reliable in the future.
- The existing water supply system does not provide enough storage to capture anticipated increases in runoff due to more variable precipitation.
- In-Delta water uses may be threatened by episodic water quality declines.
- Delta ecosystems are vulnerable to climate change.
- Agricultural production trends will shift with climate change.

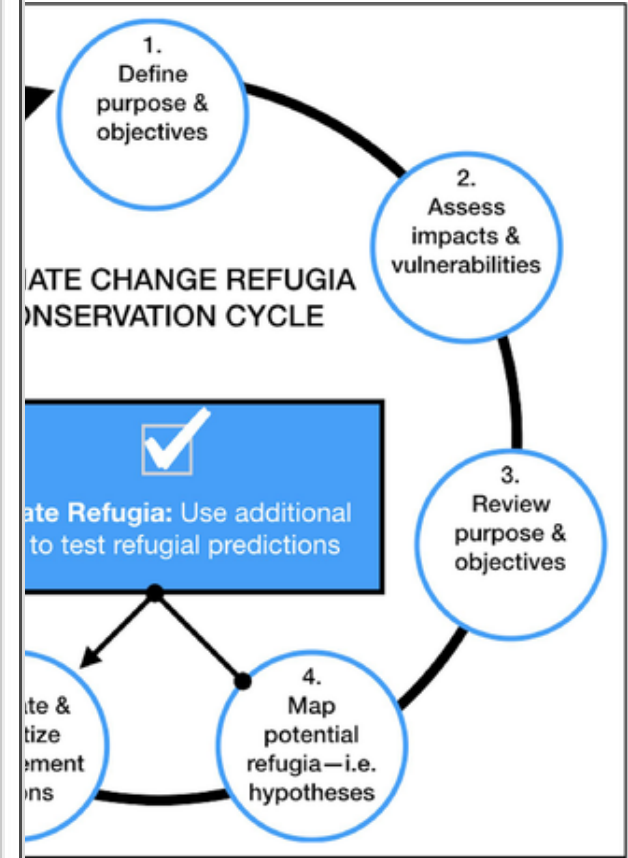
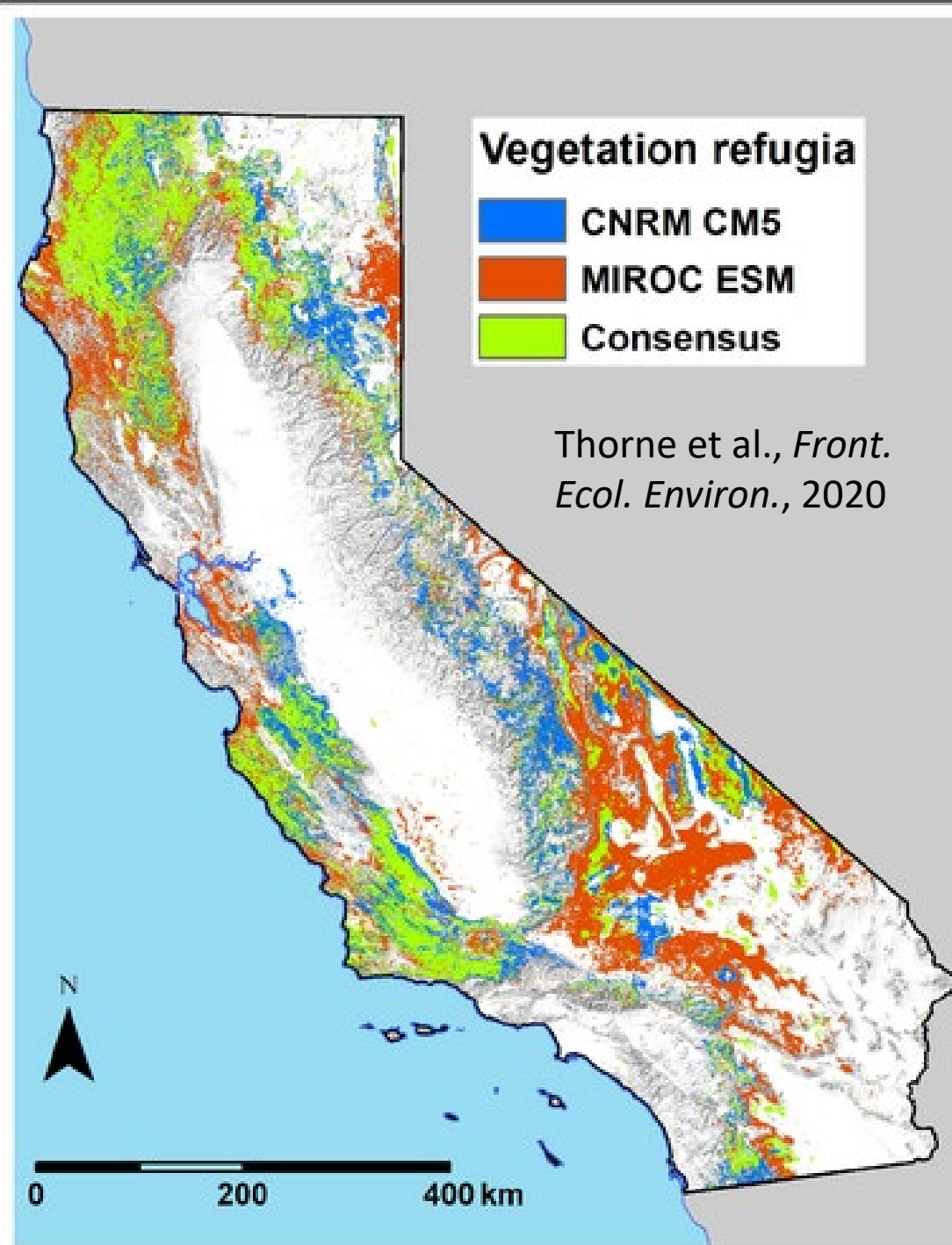


# The good news

- Habitats within Delta
- Appropriately managed relative sea-level rise
- Heterogeneity of the refugia and can provide spatial tradeoffs in n



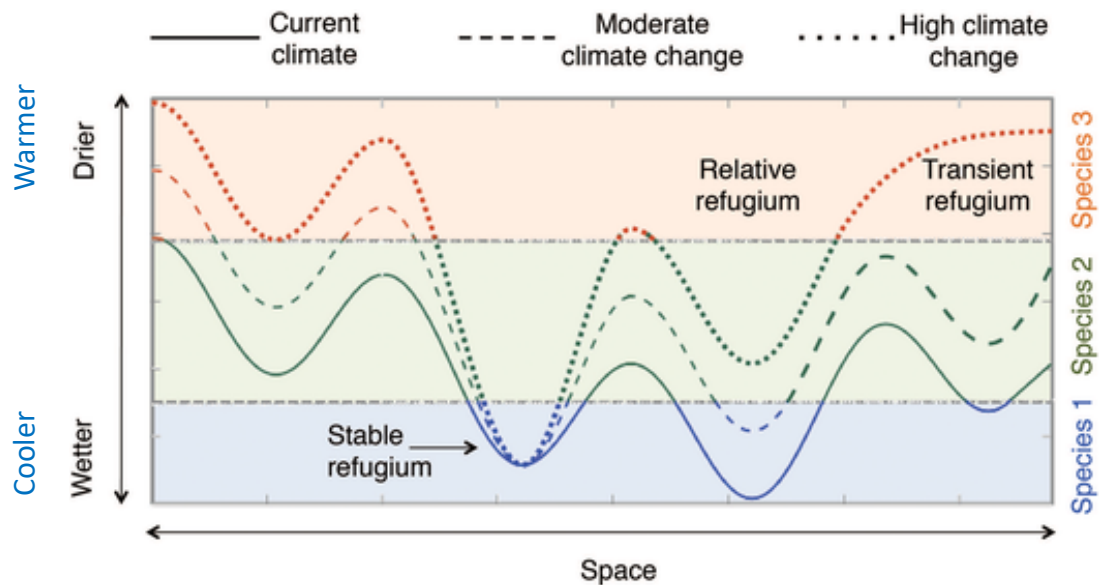
McLaughlin et al., *Glo*



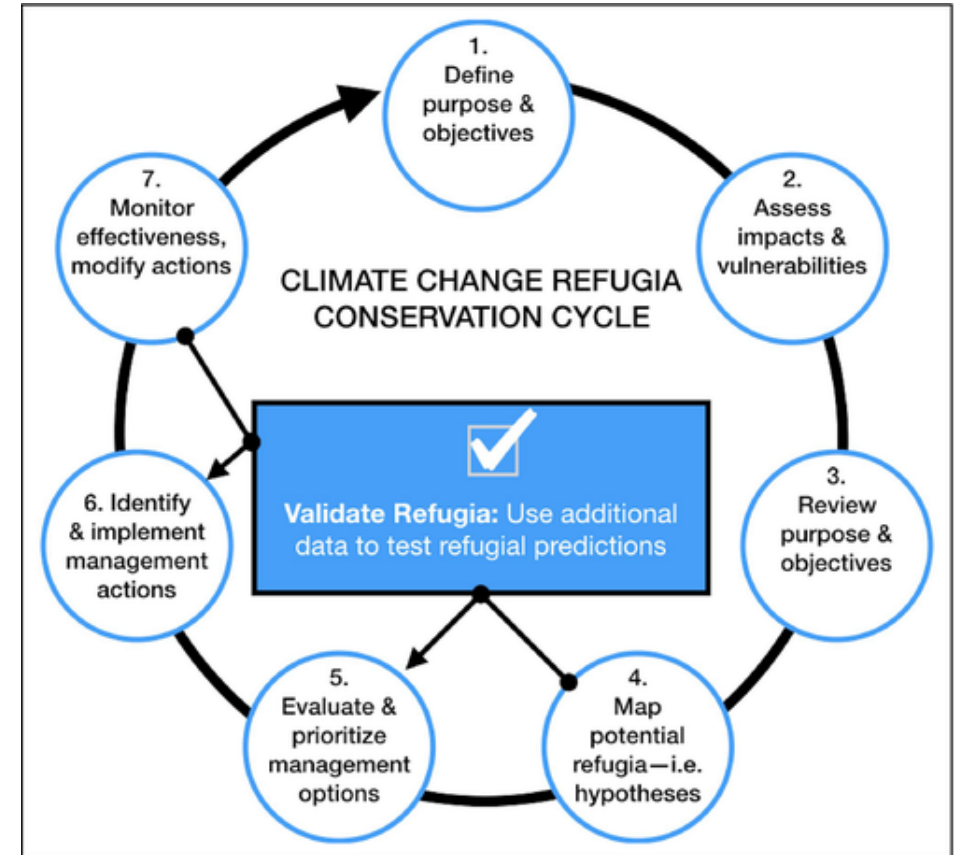
Thorne et al., *Front. Ecol. Environ.*, 2020

# The good news

- Habitats within Delta have some room to migrate
- Appropriately managed wetlands can reduce local relative sea-level rise
- Heterogeneity of the Delta likely results in climate refugia and can provide opportunities for strategic spatial tradeoffs in meeting coequal goals



McLaughlin et al., *Global Change Biology*, 2017



Barrows et al., *Front. Ecol. Environ.*, 2020

*Requires system-scale (i.e., landscape-scale) approach to adaptive management, supported by integrated modeling*

A large concrete bridge with multiple pillars spans across a wide river. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. The foreground shows some dry grass. The text "THANK YOU!" is overlaid in the center.

**THANK YOU!**

# More good news: We are making progress toward more flexible adaptive-management governance

Summary of Independent Science Board Recommendations (Weins et al., SFEWS, 2017):

1. Convene a workshop or review panel to determine how to coordinate and assist adaptive management in the Delta
2. Support adaptive management with funding that is dependable and flexible
3. Design and support monitoring
4. Integrate science and regulations to enhance flexibility
5. Develop a framework for setting decision points or threshold that will trigger a management response
6. Use restoration sites to test adaptive-management and monitoring protocols
7. Capitalize on unplanned experiments
8. Recognize when and where adaptive management is not appropriate

