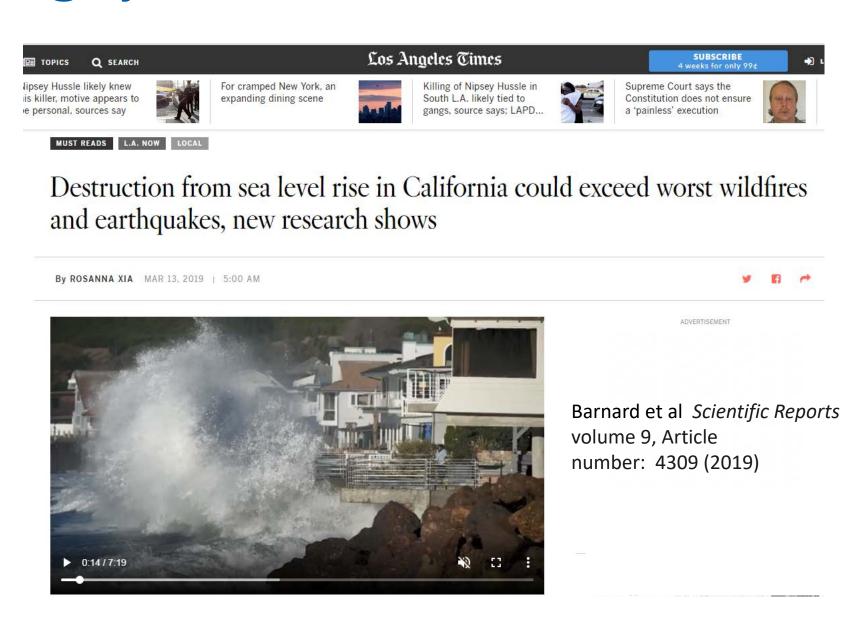


California is highly vulnerable to sea level rise

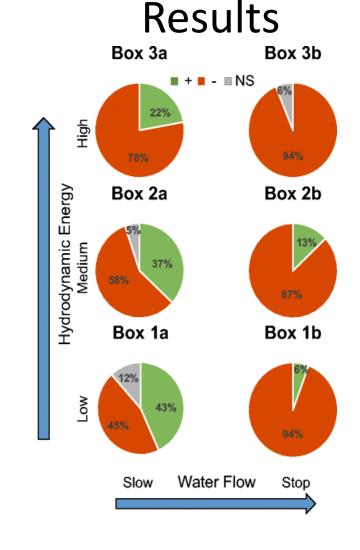
\$150 billion worth of property and infrastructure and 600,000 residents at risk by the end of the century





Ecological effects of hard infrastructure

Conceptual Model Box 3a Box 3b High e.g. Detached e.g. Seawalls Energy Revetments breakwaters Box 2b Box 2a Medium Hydrodynamic e.g. Sills, e.g. Shore-parallel Bulkheads, breakwaters Seawalls. Revetments Box 1a Box 1b Low e.g. Oyster e.g. Bulkheads reefs, Living shorelines, Slow Stop **Effect on Water Flow**





Dugan, J.E., Emery, K.A., Alber, M. et al. Estuaries and Coasts (2018) 41(Suppl 1): 180.

What do we mean by living shoreline?





Case studies

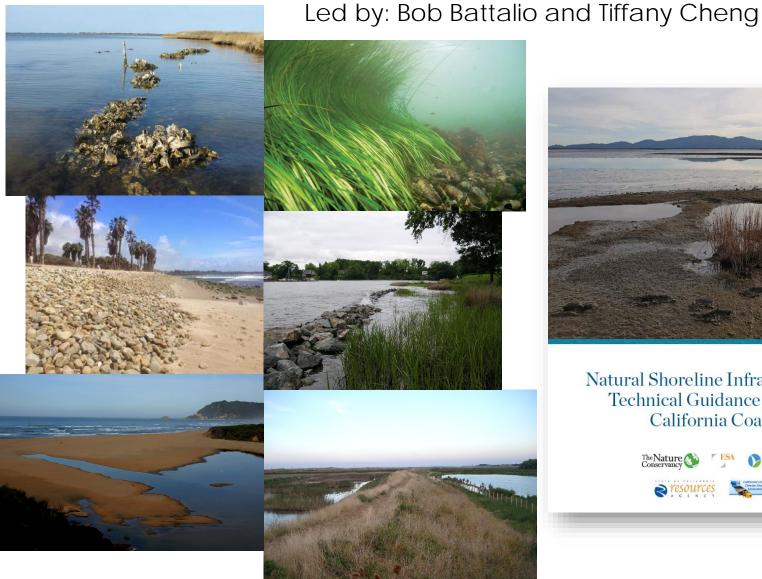
- Seal Beach Thin-layer Salt
 Marsh Sediment
 Augmentation
- 2. Surfers' Point Managed Shoreline Retreat
- 3. SF Bay Living Shorelines: Nearshore Linkages
- Hamilton Wetland Restoration
- Humboldt Coastal DuneVulnerability and Adaptation

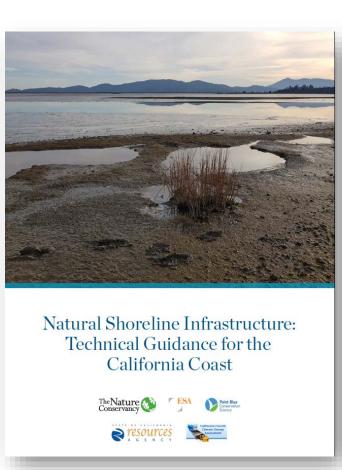


Led by: Jenna Judge

Engineering Guidelines

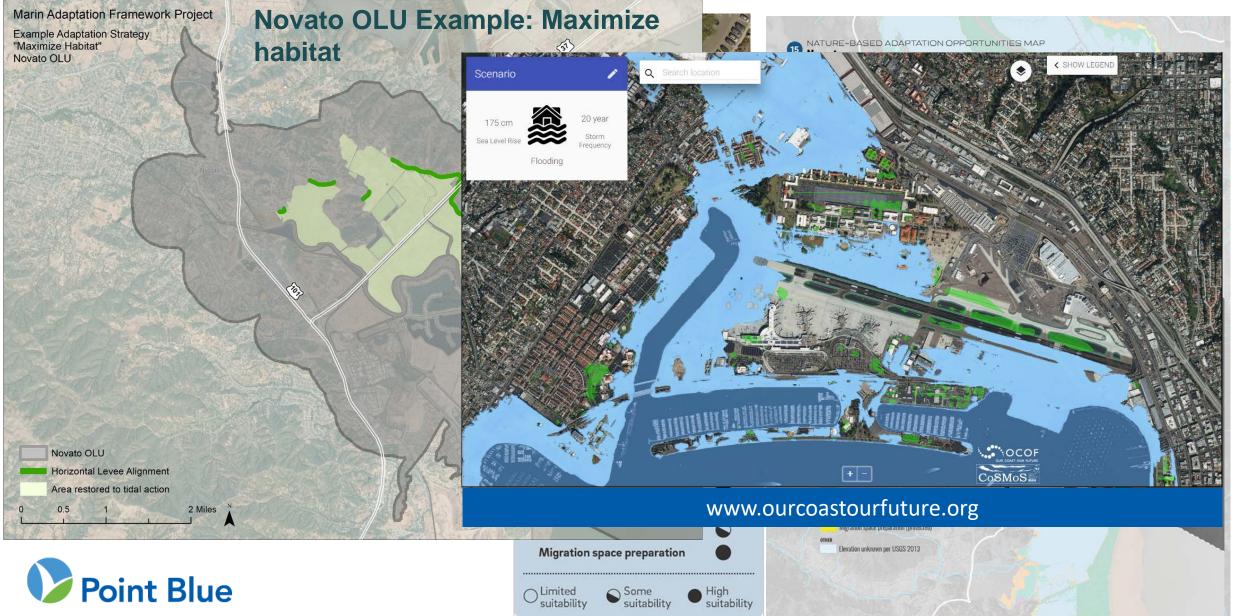
- Cobble Berms
- Vegetated Dunes
- Oyster Reefs
- Eelgrass Beds
- Tidal Bench
- Marsh Sill
- Lagoon Mouth Management
- Managed Retreat







FRAMEWORK: Planning within nature's boundaries



Integrating human and ecological needs

















Small restorations can have a big impact



Santa Monica, 2017, first nesting since 1949 in LA County



Seabright beach Santa Cruz, 2 nests 2018, first documented nesting ever



Salinas River State Beach, Monterey



Sand dune restoration Vandenberg AFB

How do nesting plovers respond to the changing habitat?

Before-After:

Wall 2011-2014

(Before)

2015-2017

(After)

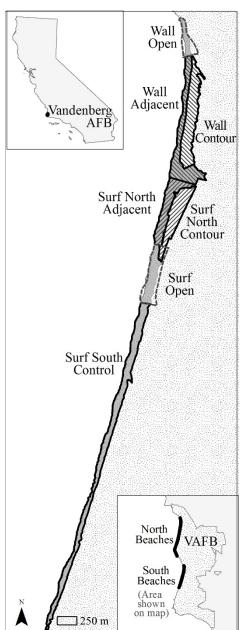
Surf 2011-2013

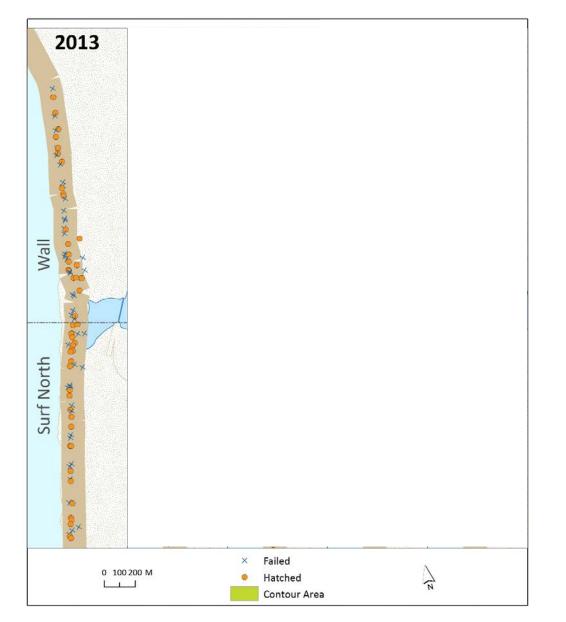
(Before)

North 2014-2017

(After)







Non-living shorelines





