

# Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change through management and restoration of European estuarine ecosystems

Inés Mazarrasa, María Recio, Bárbara Ondiviela, Joao Neto, Miriam Jiménez, José A. Juanes



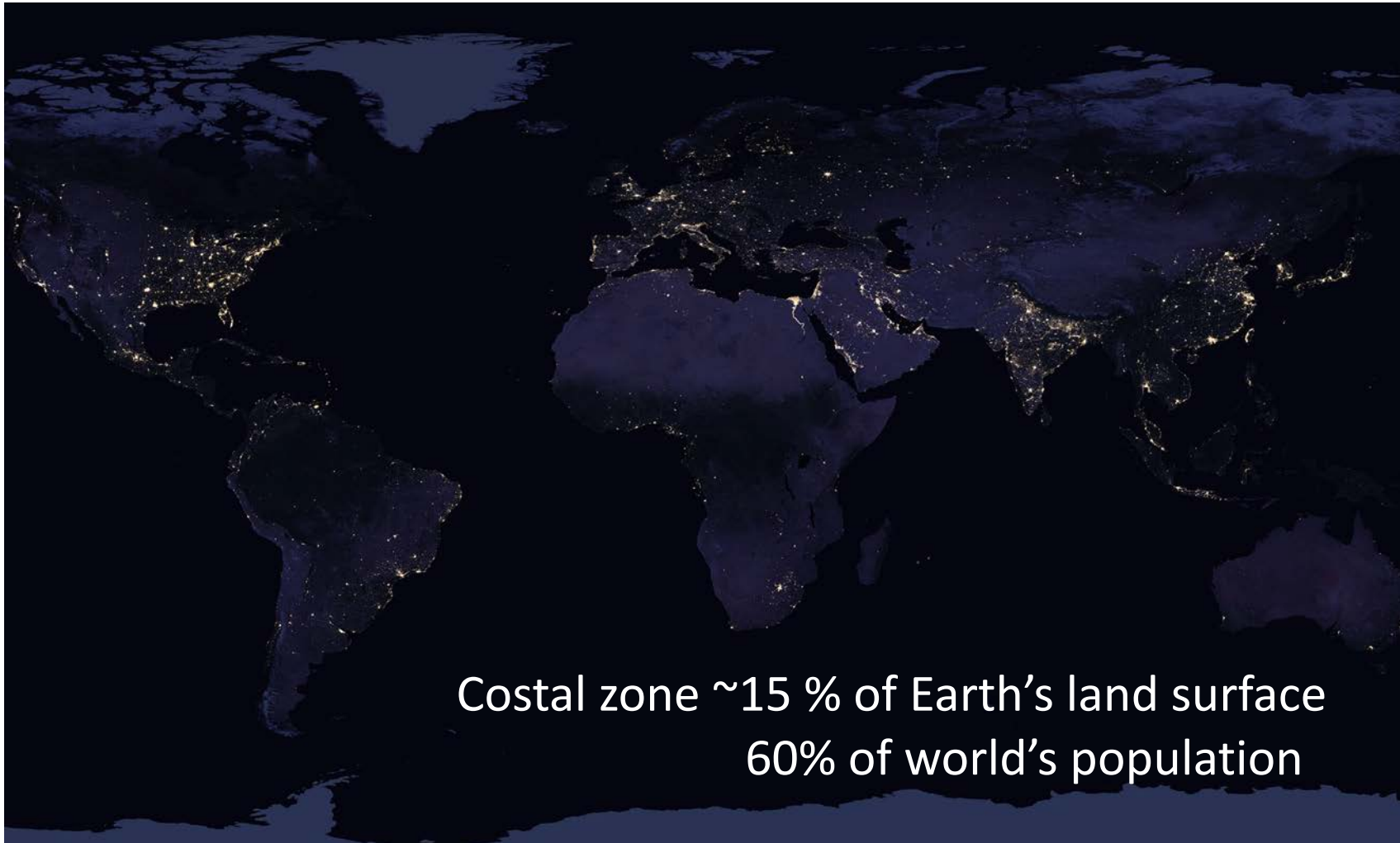
ADAPTA BLUES



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EUROPARC  
F E D E R A T I O N



From Google earth version nocturna



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## Focal points of human settlement and commerce



By Edward Duncan



By Mike McBay

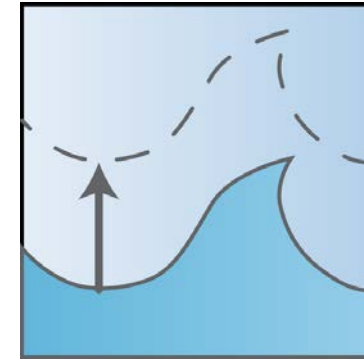


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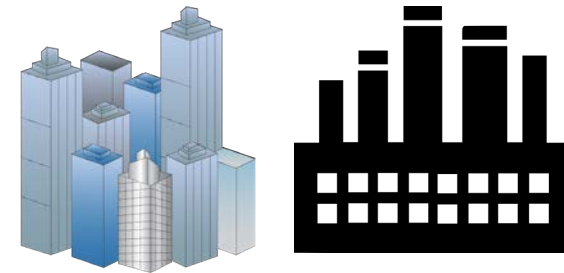




## High risk due to CC



+



↑ Risk



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## Estuarine habitats: key for coastal societies in Europe

### Saltmarshes



By Greg Tompson, USFWS

### Seagrasses

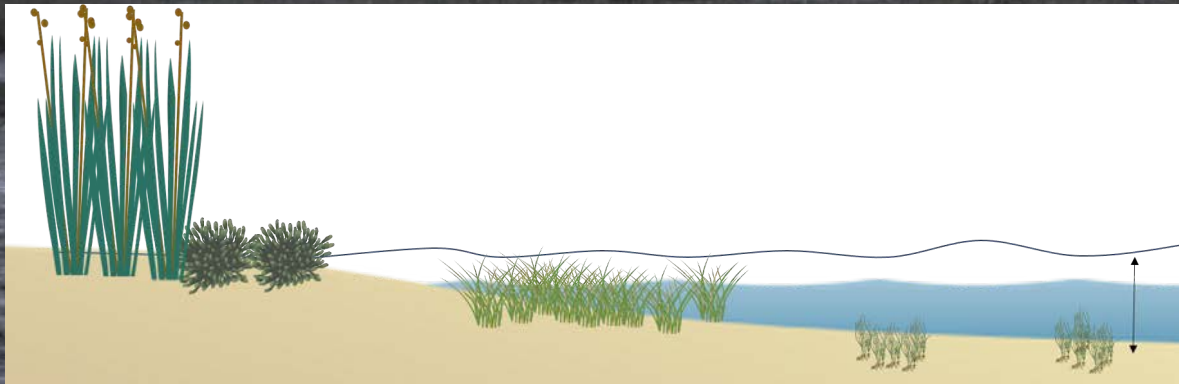


By Dimitar Nikolov Berov

### Tidal flats



By GRID-Arendal



- Fisheries support
- Biodiversity
- Water quality
- Cultural and aesthetic values

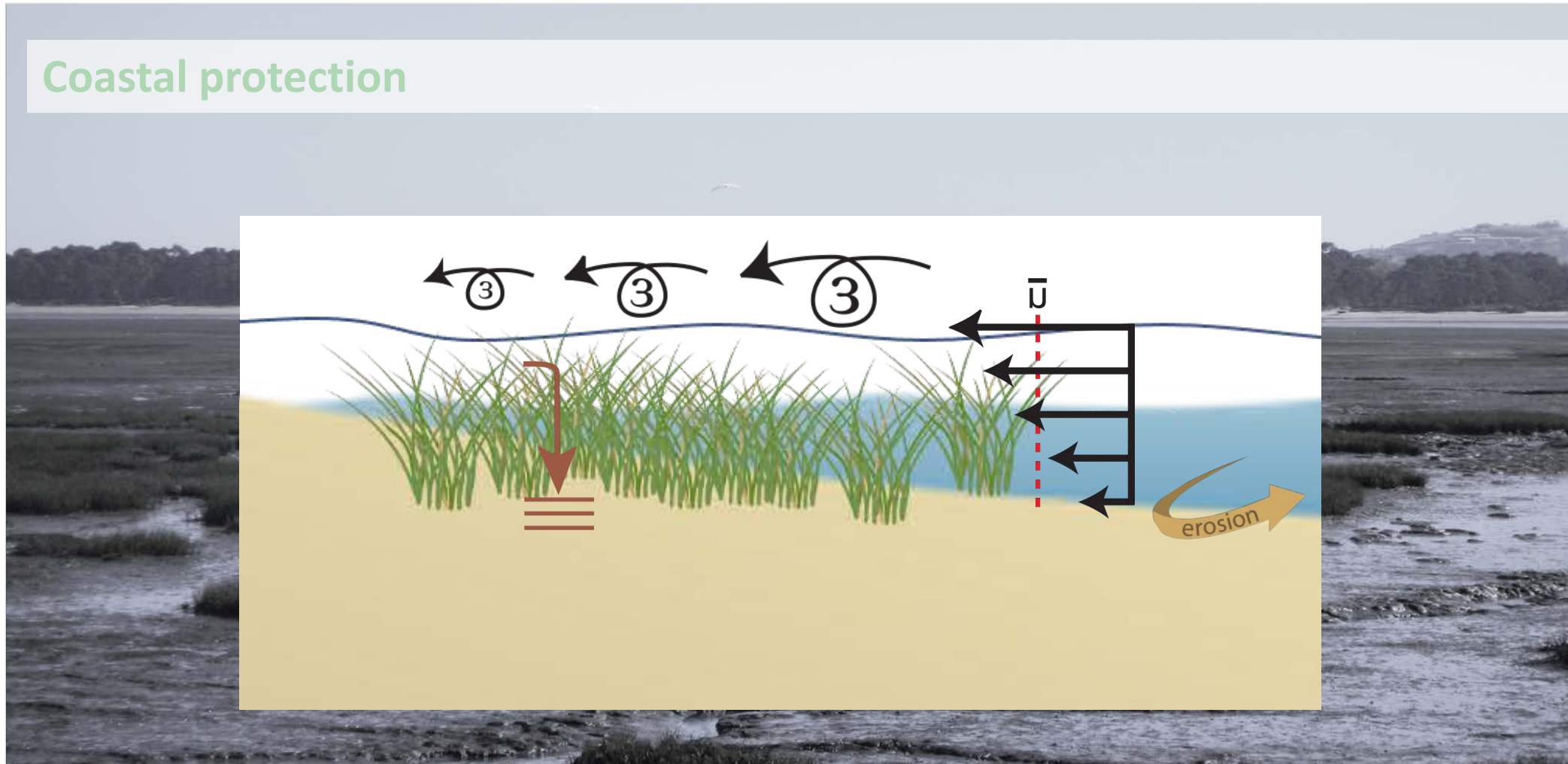


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## Estuarine habitats: key for climate change adaptation and mitigation

### Coastal protection

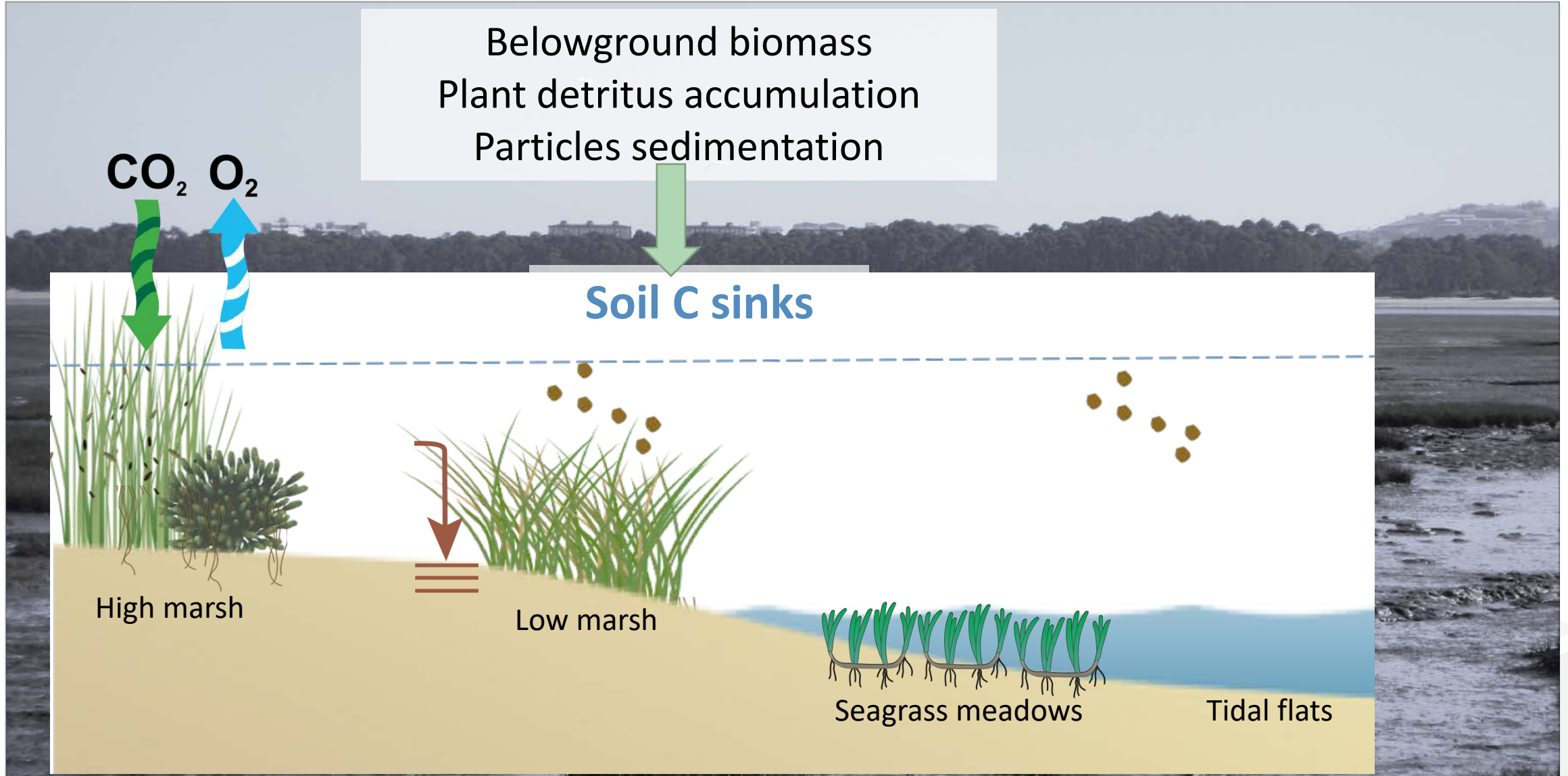


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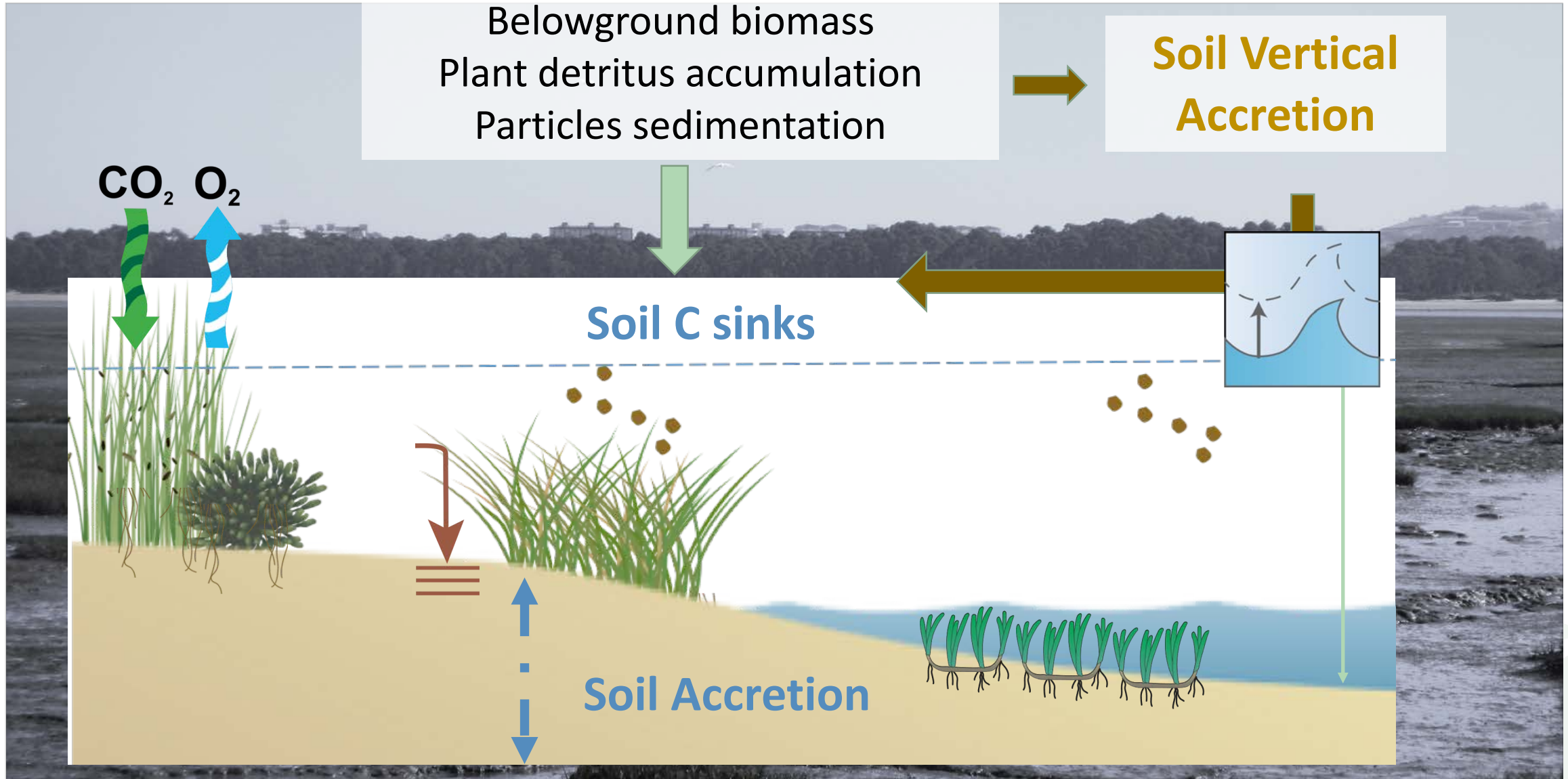


## Soil vertical accretion -> SLR adaptation





Soil vertical accretion -> SLR adaptation







Estuaries have been historically modified by humans

➤ 2/3 lost in Europe since 1900  
(Airoidi and Beck 2014)



CO<sub>2</sub>

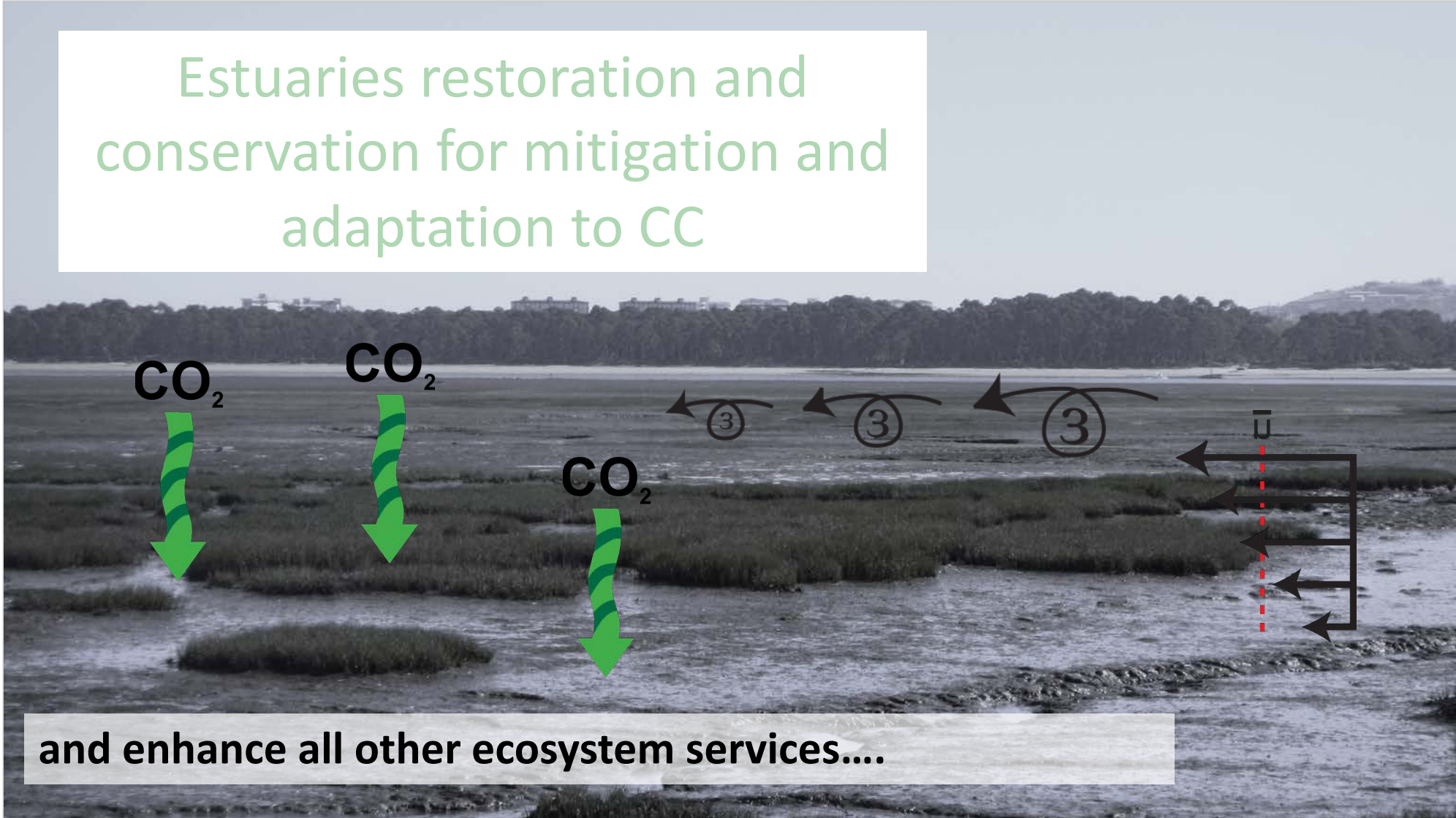


CO<sub>2</sub>





# Estuaries restoration and conservation for mitigation and adaptation to CC



and enhance all other ecosystem services....



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## Adaptation to climate change through management and restoration of European estuarine ecosystems

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ADAPTA BLUES



Years



Millions



Partners



Countries



Estuaries



Municipality



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# Estuaries of study

Cantabria

Santander Bay



Santoña



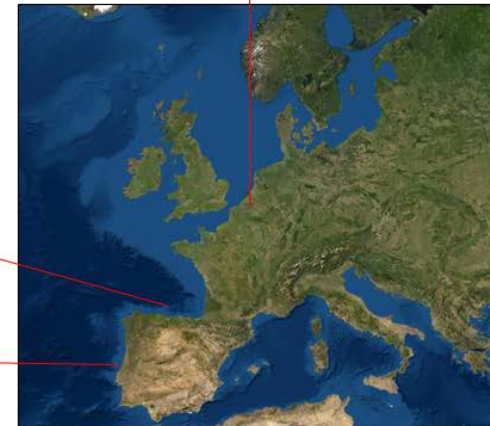
Oyambre



Western Scheldt



Mondego estuary



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**General goal:** to demonstrate the potential of the conservation and restoration of European estuaries as an ecosystem-based approach to adapt to CC, decreasing the risk in coastal areas, while contributing to CC mitigation.

**01. CC services provided by estuarine habitats**

**02.** CC adaptation and risk reduction technical recommendations for three different Atlantic European regions based on the management of estuarine ecosystems.

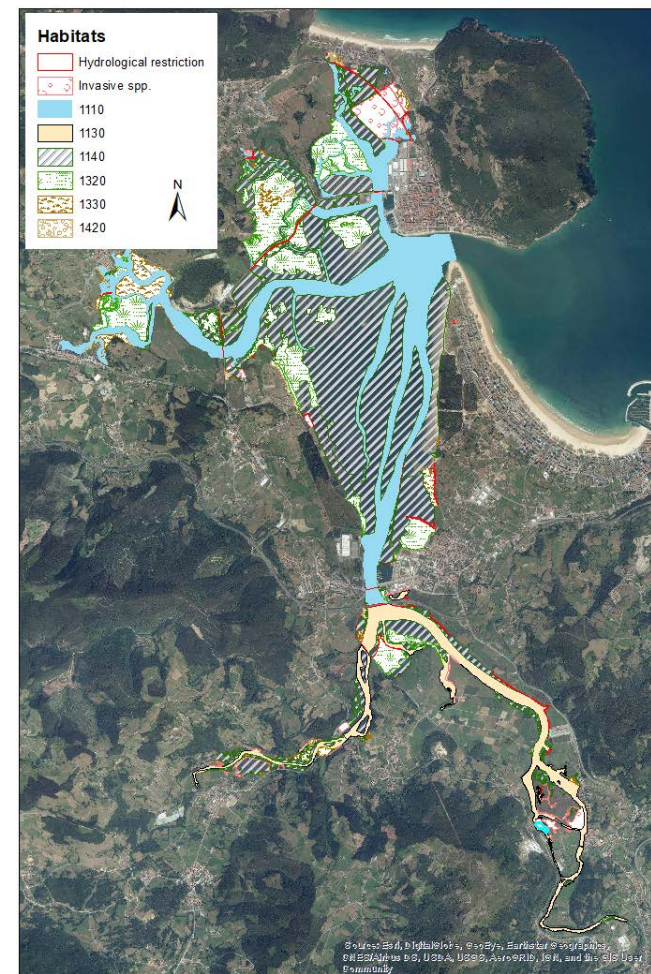
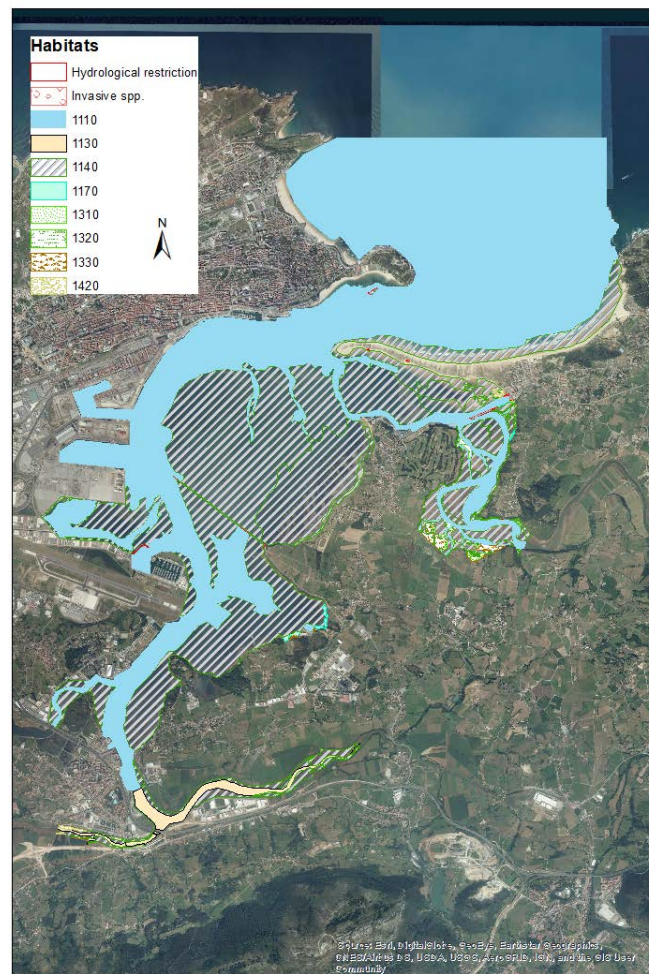
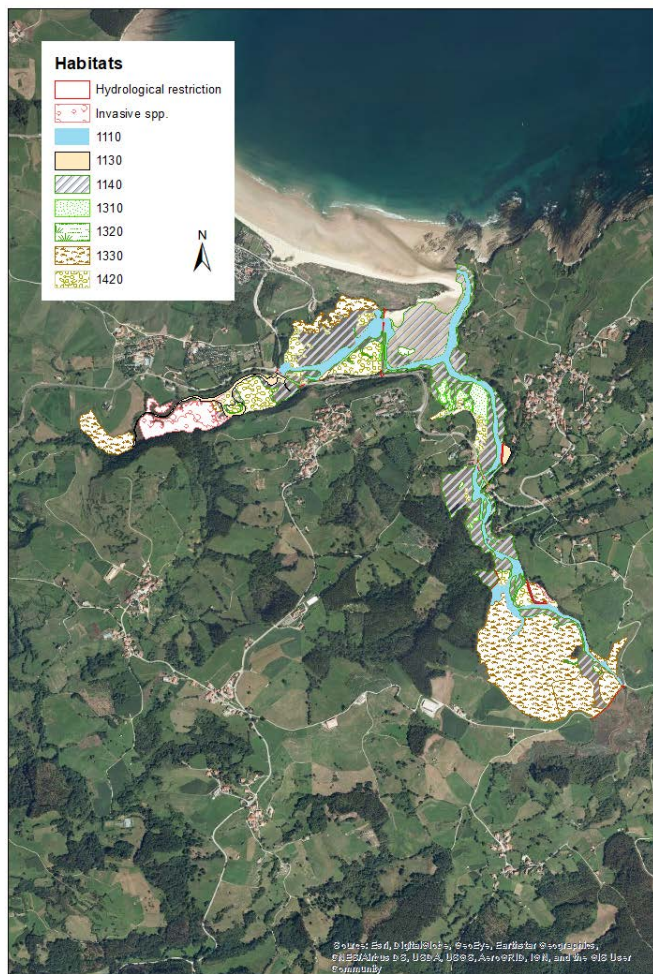
**03. Estuarine restoration for CC adaptation in a European estuary**

**04.** Financial mechanisms that support estuarine restoration based on the CC services provided.

**05.** Promote the application of estuaries conservation and restoration as NbS to CC adaptation in European coastal areas.



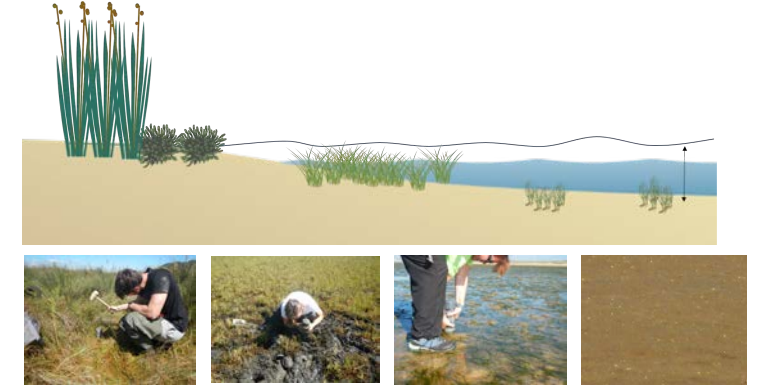
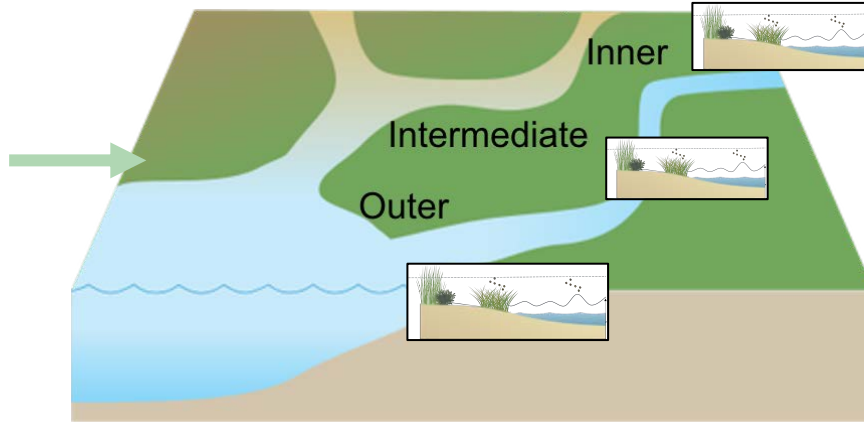
# Detailed Habitat cartography



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# Carbon Sinks capacity



136 cores



➤ Top 30 cm soil  $C_{org}$  stocks

- DBD,
- $C_{org}$  %DW
- Grain size
- $^{210}Pb$

| Habitat      | #Cores |
|--------------|--------|
| High marsh   | 45     |
| Low marsh    | 30     |
| Seagrass     | 17     |
| Tidal sflats | 44     |

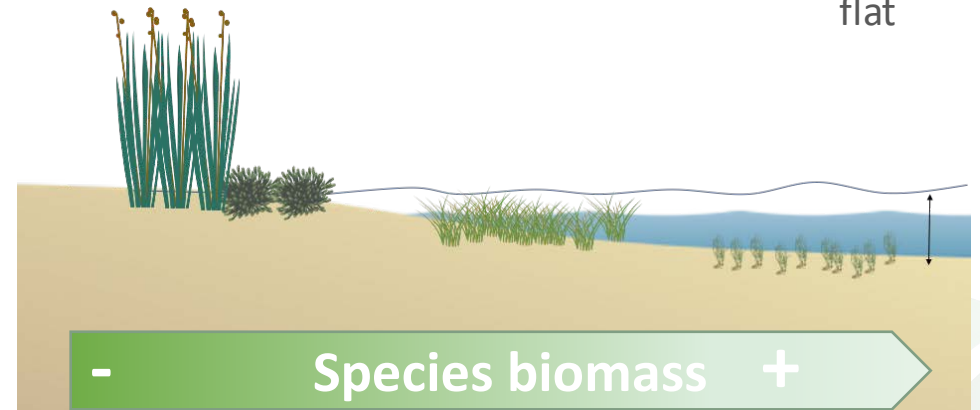
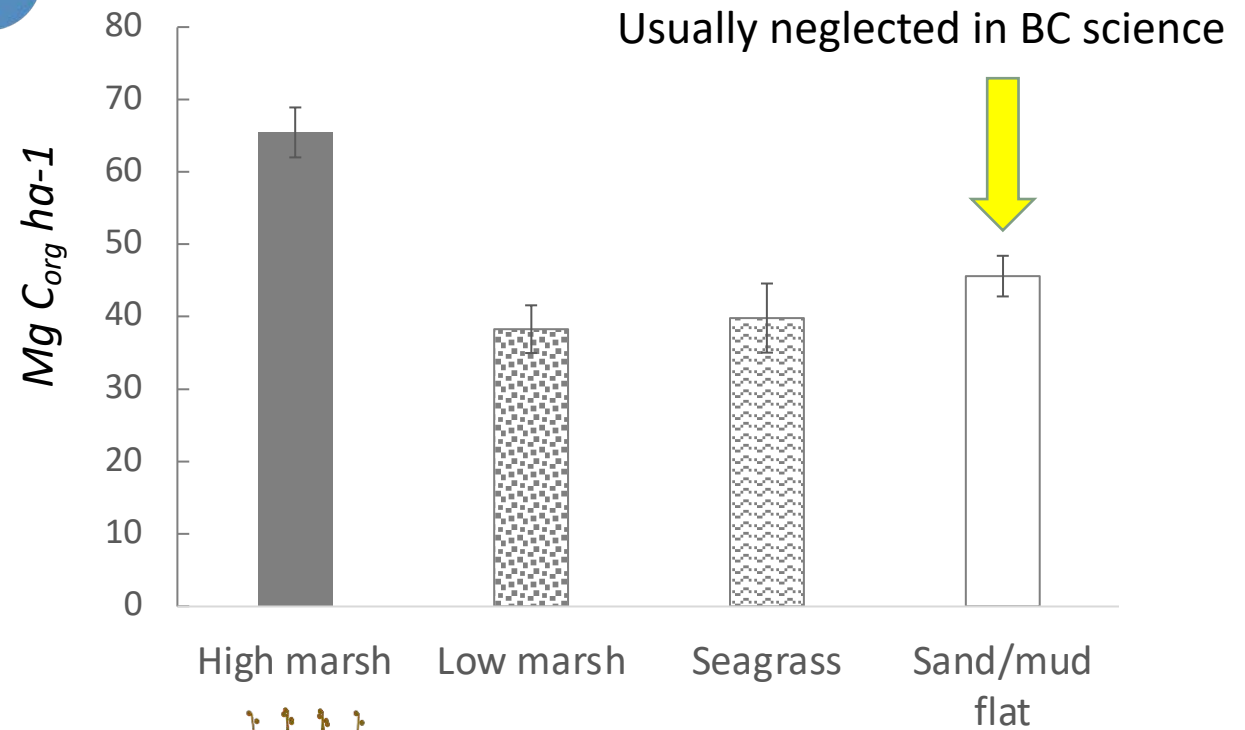
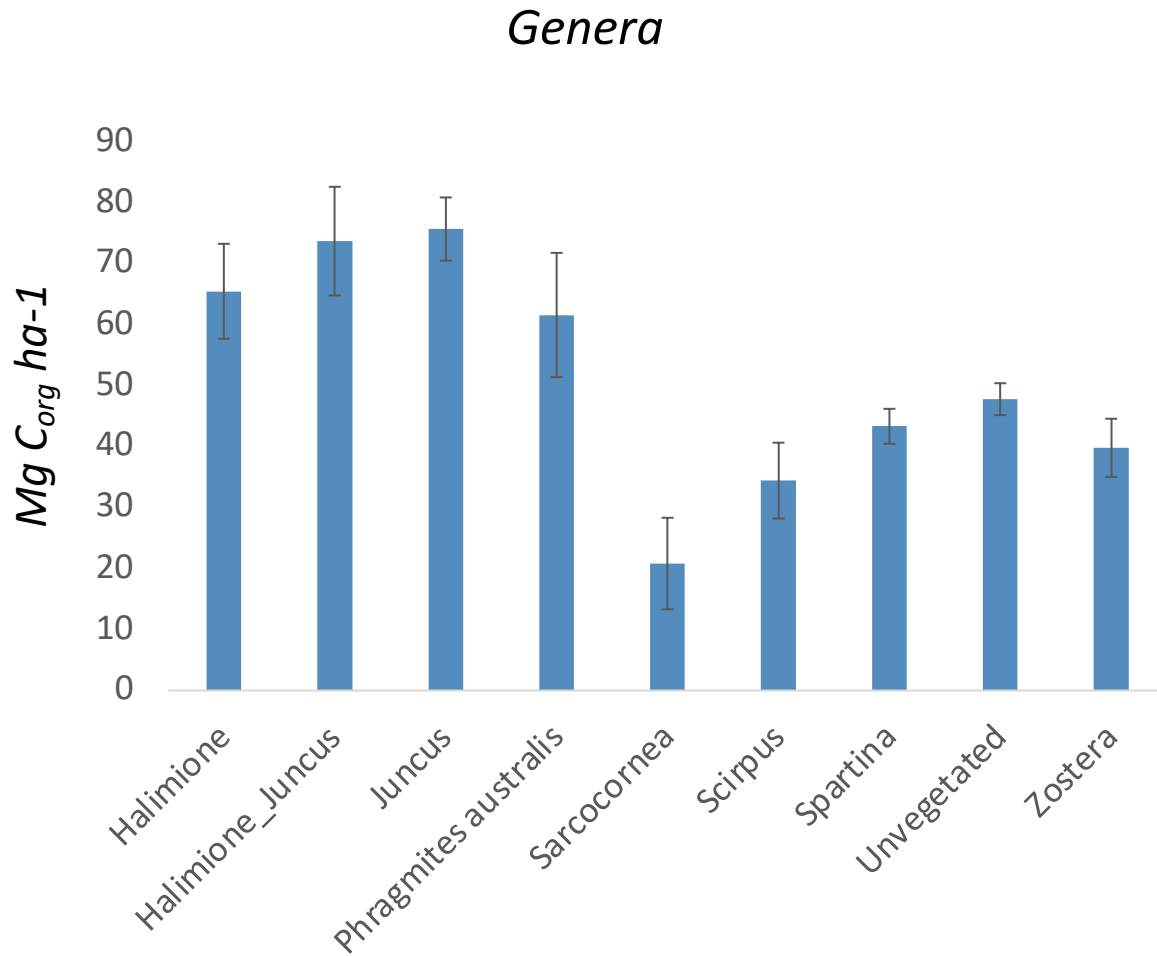


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# Carbon Sinks capacity



Larger stocks were usually found in large species located in the high marsh zone

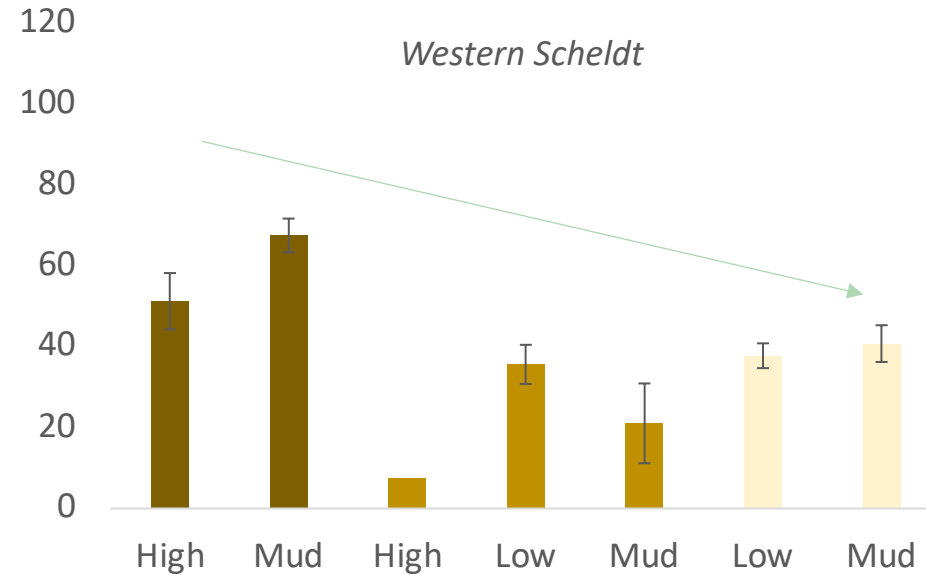
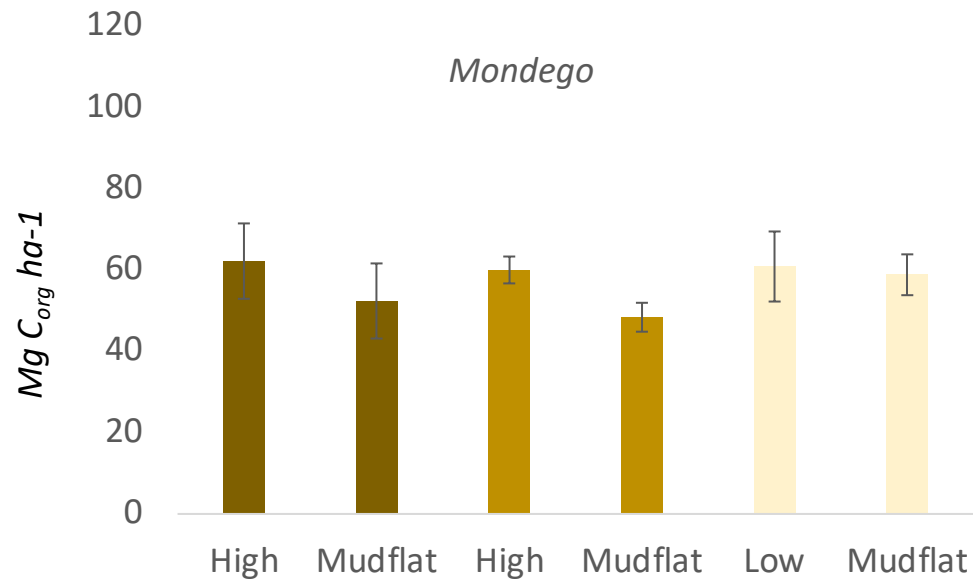
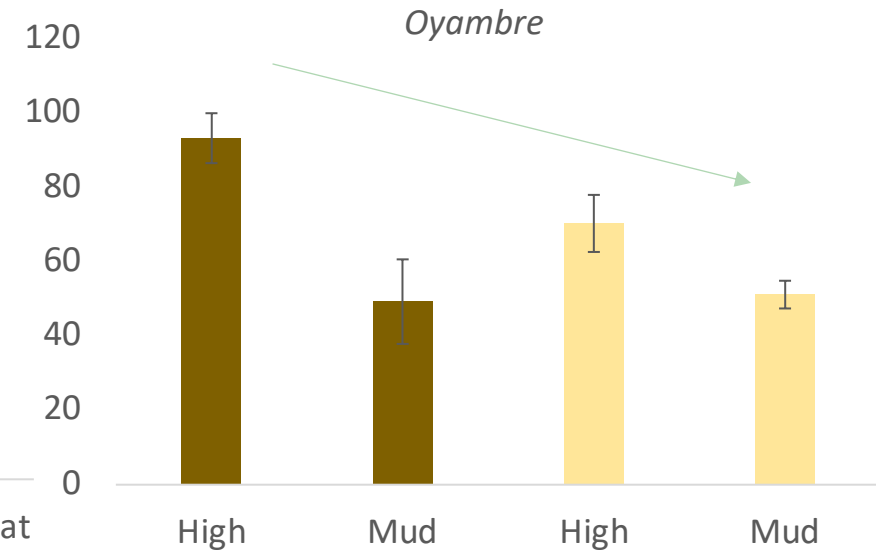
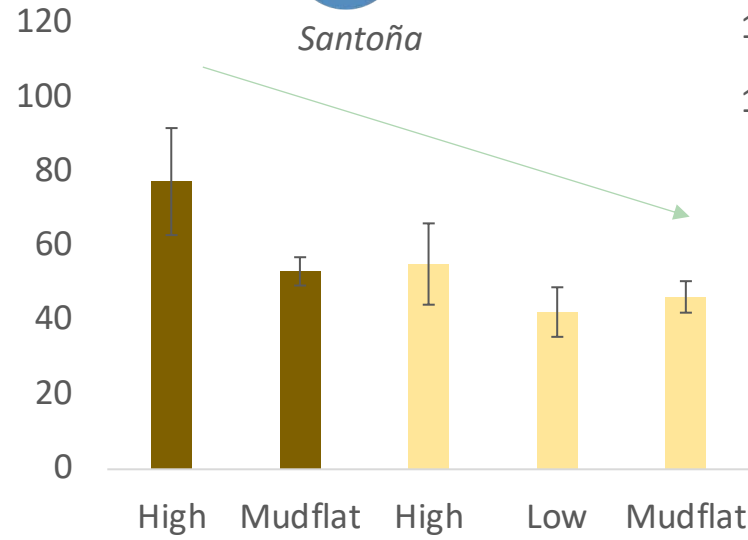
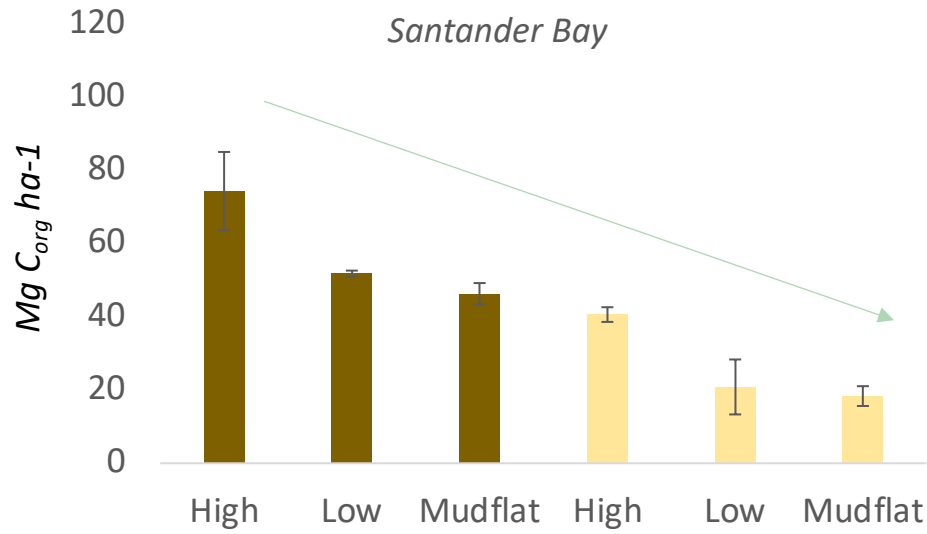




# Carbon Sinks capacity



Santoña



## Location within the estuary

- Inner
- Intermediate
- Outer

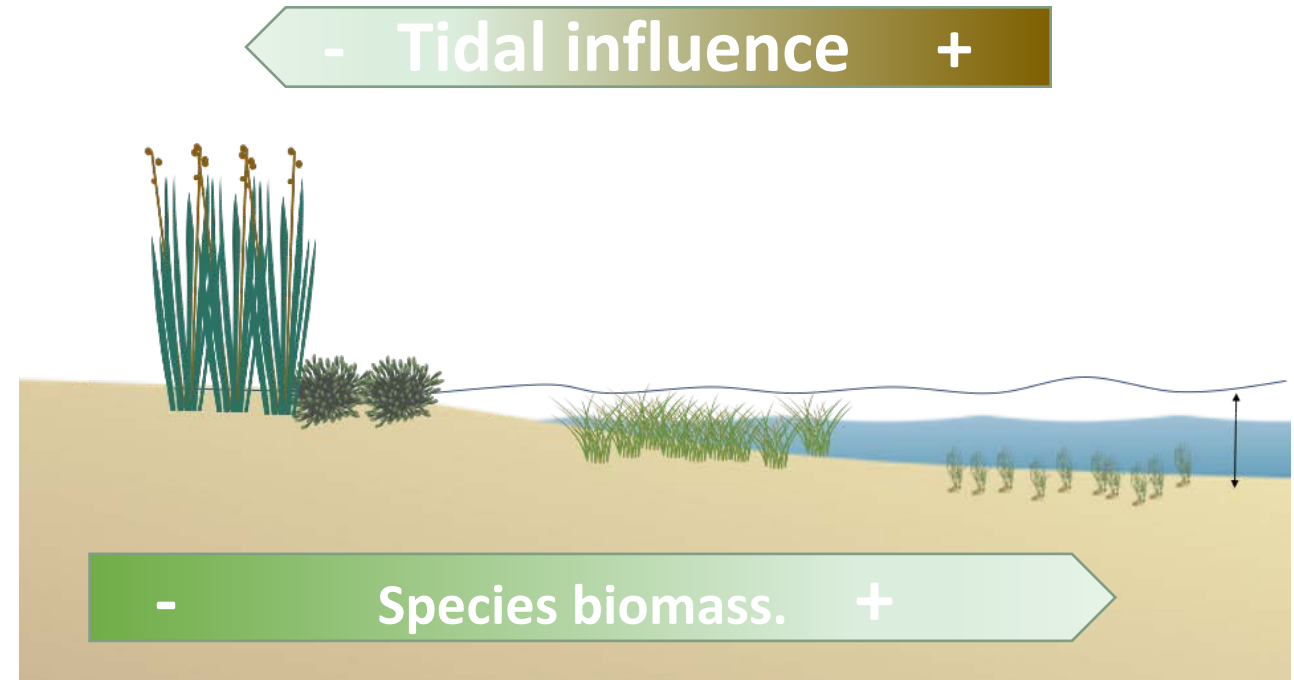
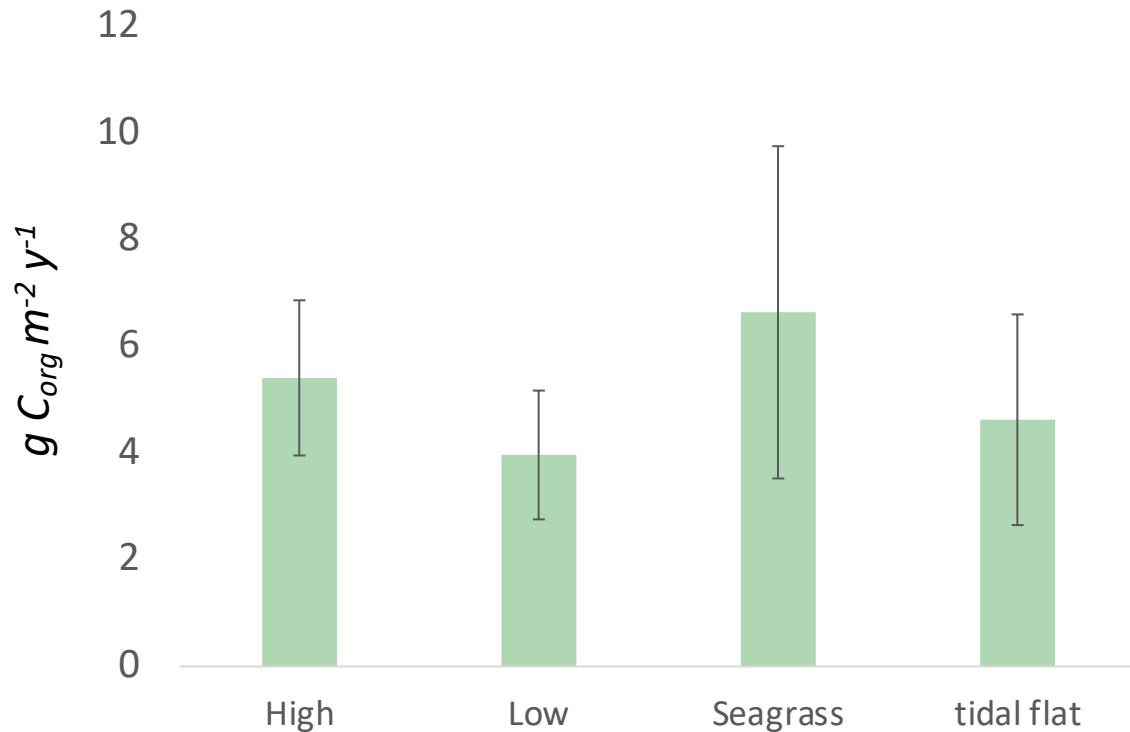


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# Carbon Sinks capacity



## $C_{org}$ burial since 1950 across marsh zones



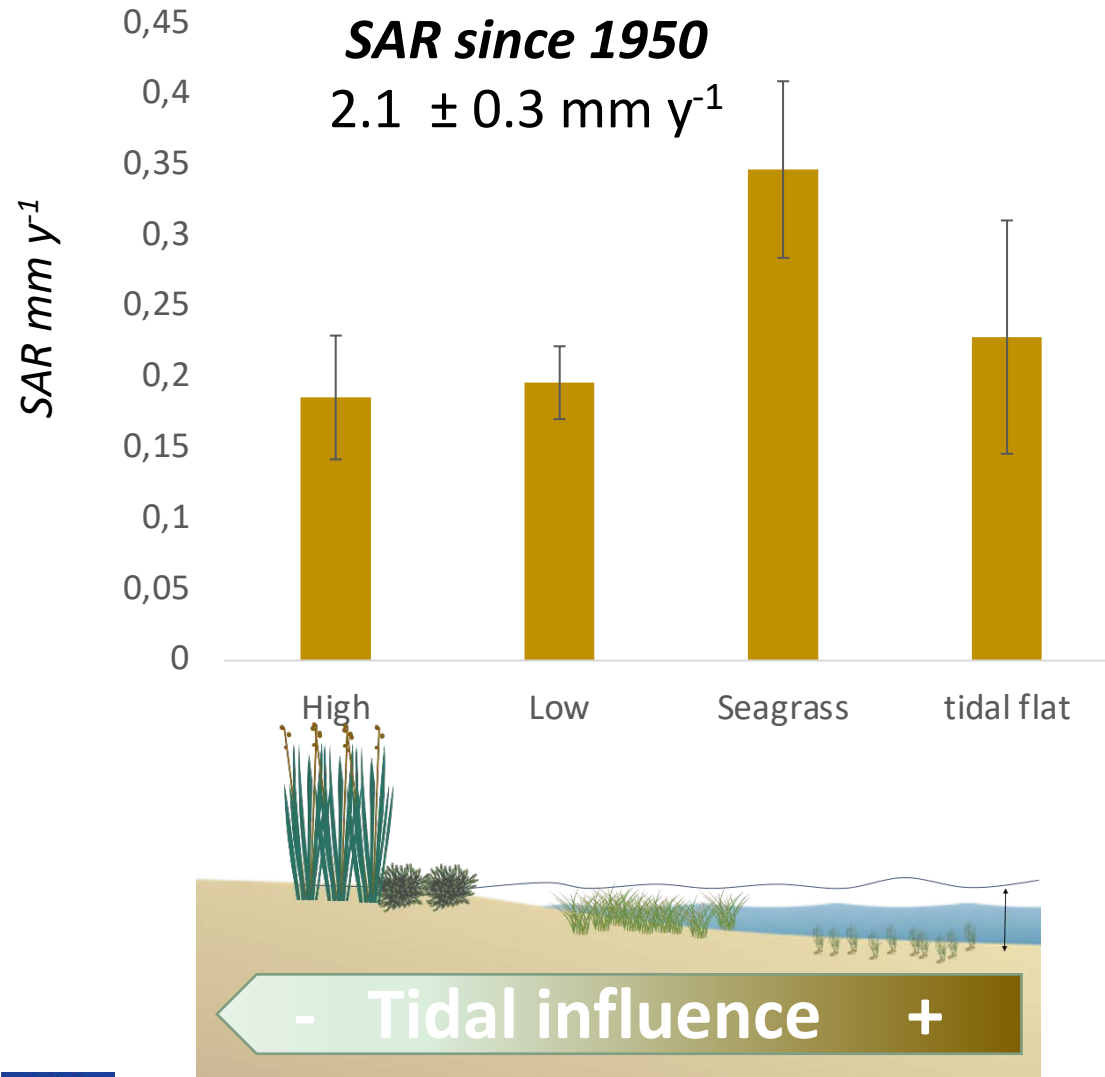
$C_{org}$  burial is similar across habitats despite different biomass due to the higher influence of the tide in lower intertidal areas where seagrass meadows and tidal flats are located.



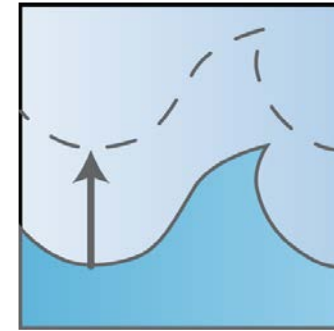




## Sediment vertical accretion rates since 1950 across marsh zones



**SLR since 1993**  
 $1-3 \text{ mm y}^{-1}$   
(EEA, 2019)



SAR is higher in habitats located at lower intertidal range, subject to higher hydroperiods

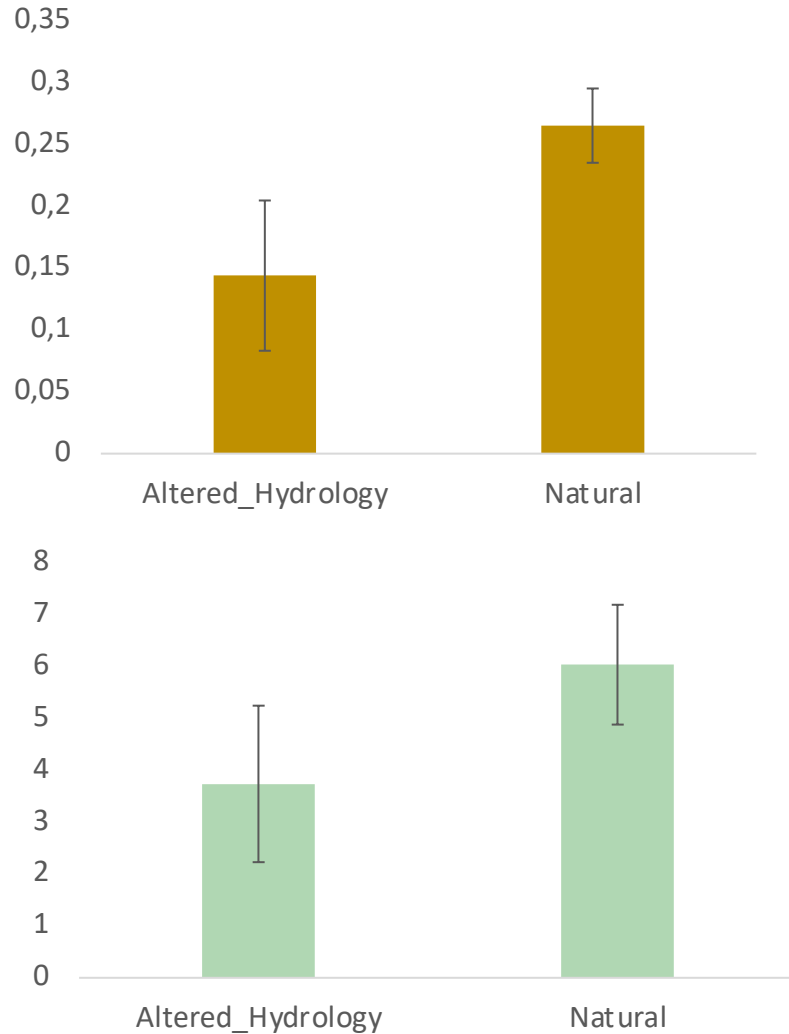


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# Carbon Sinks capacity



## Impact of tidal restrictions



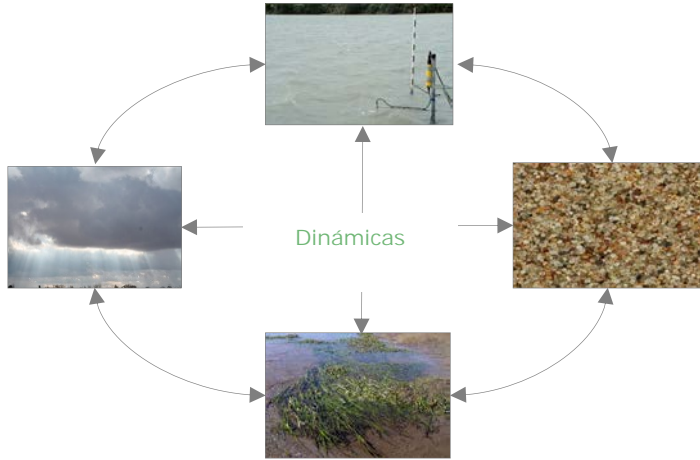
By Falk Arnhold  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:J23\\_124\\_Marisma\\_de\\_Oyambre,\\_Trennungsdamm.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:J23_124_Marisma_de_Oyambre,_Trennungsdamm.jpg)

- Lower  $C_{org}$  burial rates
- Lower SAR

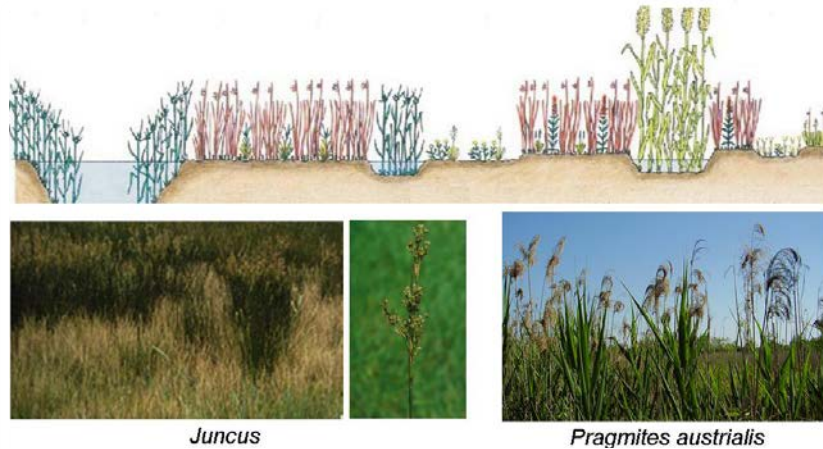
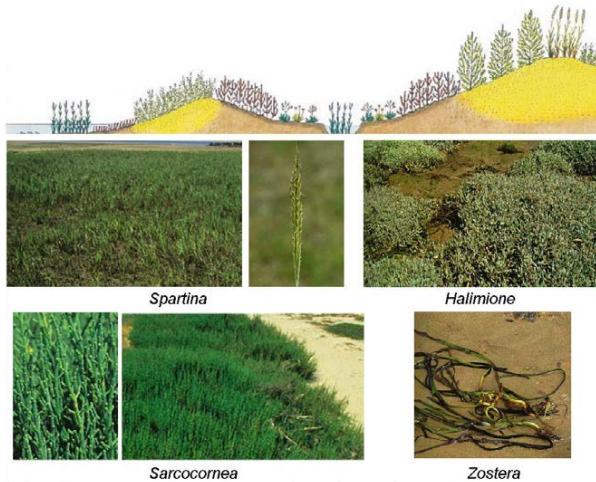
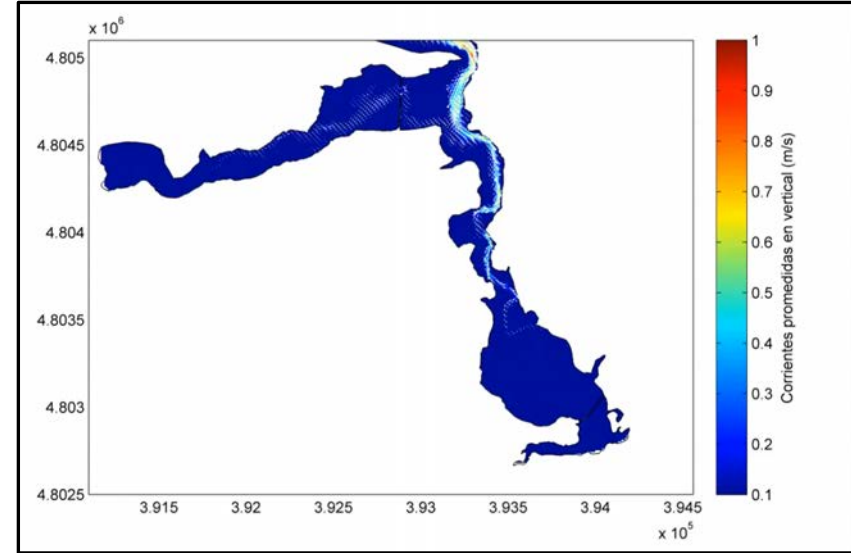
Natural tidal flow is key for  $C_{org}$  sequestration and sediment vertical accretion in estuarine habitats







## MODELO NUMÉRICO ( Delft3D)

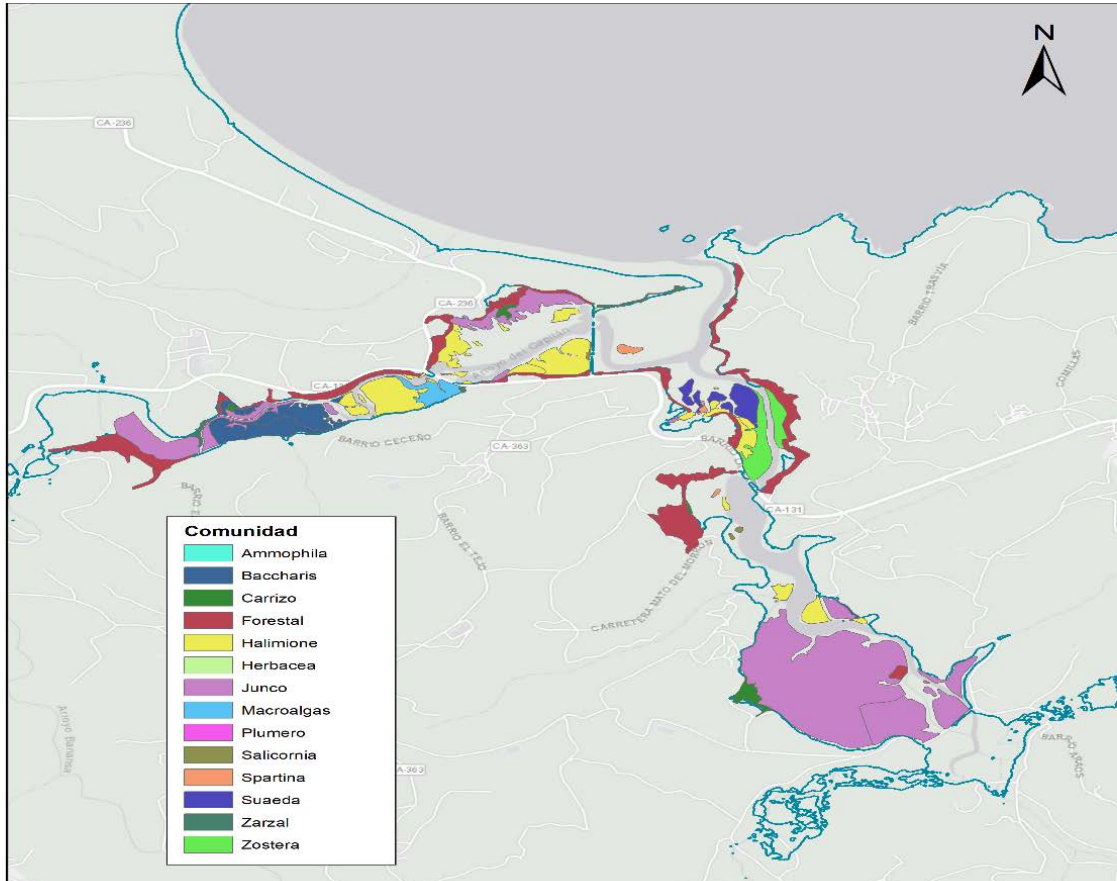


- Height
- Coefficient friction
- Density

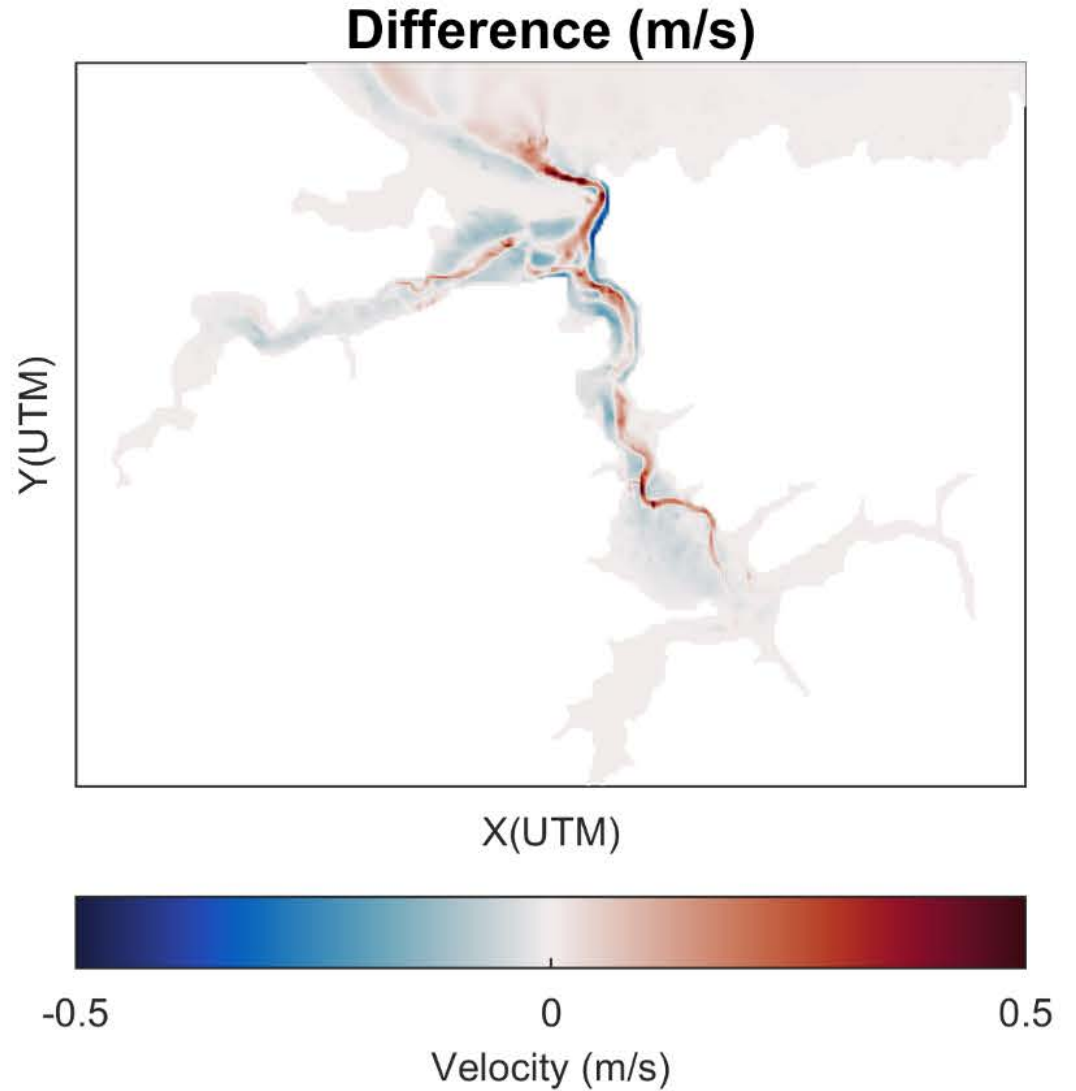




Effect on Water velocity: vegetation decreases water current velocity

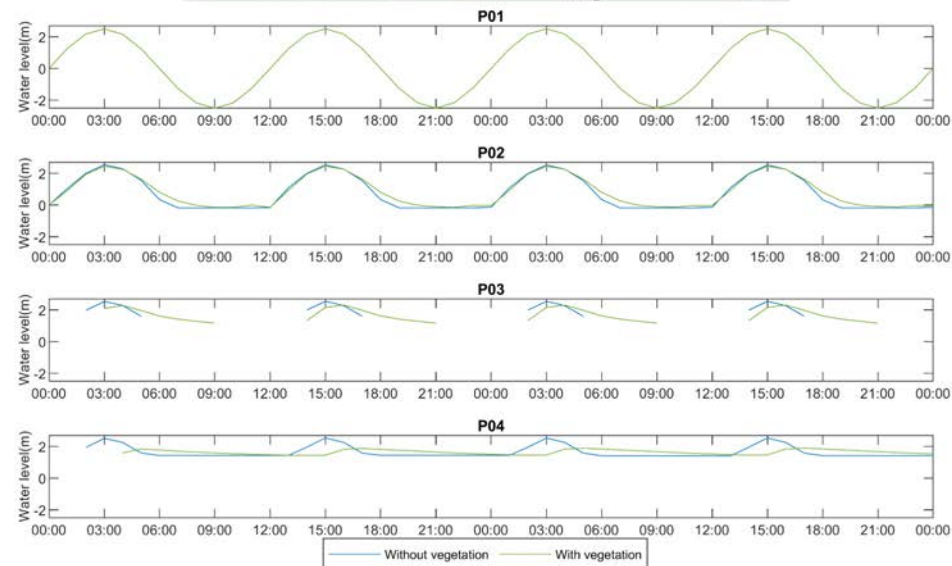
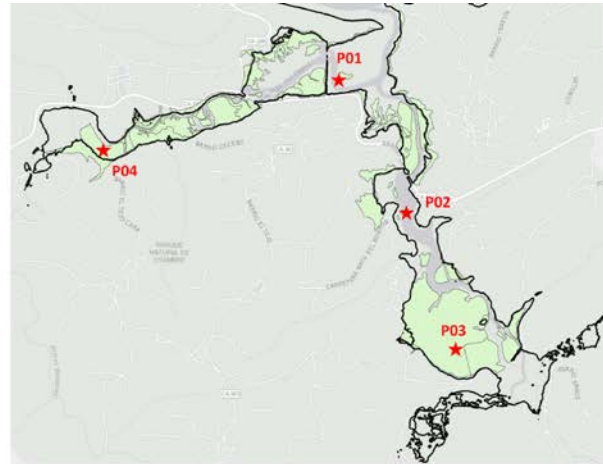


Estuarine habitats distribution





## Effect on Water level: vegetation decreases water level



Higher effect at inner estuary sections







## Salt pond → Saltmarsh

- Barriers
- Transplantations
- Wooden walkways





# THANK YOU! ANY QUESTIONS?



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*Symbols courtesy of the Integration and Application Network (ian.umces.edu/symbols/).*