Managing for Climate Change

Florida's Wildlife: On the Frontline of Climate Change

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Redefining Outcomes: What Is Success?

Borrowed from Disaster Reduction Community

- Old Model: responsive to risks – able to survive and rebuild
  - Success Measures =
    Higher survival rates + reduced $$ needed to repeat stupidity

- New Model: resilient to risks – able to absorb impacts and adapt to change
  - Success Measures =
    Higher rates of recovery + improved resilience to future risks

The Human Dimension

- Creating partnerships to integrate climate information and planning tools
- Understanding people's perceptions and what they value to promote risk-wise behavior
- Raising the level of community understanding:

"I don't think they understand how bad it can be."
– local emergency manager

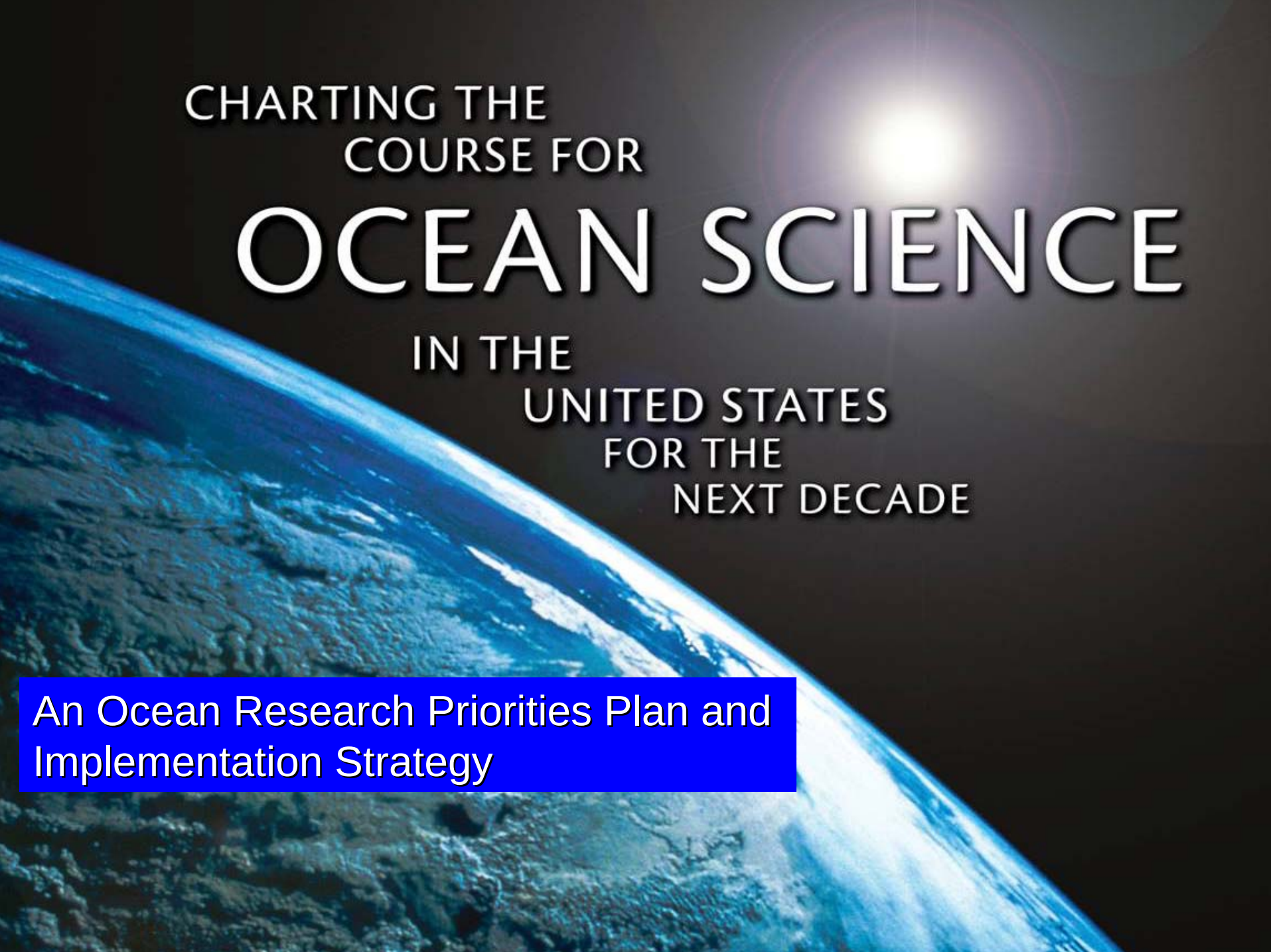
Coastal Ecosystem Services

Addressing the Crisis on the Coast:

- Reduce vulnerability of coastal communities and ecosystems to hazards and climate change
- Protect and restore coastal ecosystems and their services
- Promote sustainable use of coastal areas to meet societal needs (e.g., energy and marine transportation)

"Because global warming may result in a substantial sea level rise with serious adverse effects in the coastal zone, coastal states must anticipate and plan for such an occurrence."

– Coastal Zone Management Act
16 U.S.C. § 1451(l)


CHARTING THE
COURSE FOR
OCEAN SCIENCE
IN THE
UNITED STATES
FOR THE
NEXT DECADE
An Ocean Research Priorities Plan and Implementation Strategy

ORPP Connections to Resource Managers

- ***Applying Science to Coastal Decision Making: Priorities of the Coastal States Organization*** – May 2007
  - Three focal points identified as priorities for coastal managers:
    - Land Use
    - Habitat
    - Coastal Hazards
  - ORPP Societal Themes relevant to focal points:
    - Stewardship of Natural Resources
    - Ecosystem Health
    - Natural Hazards