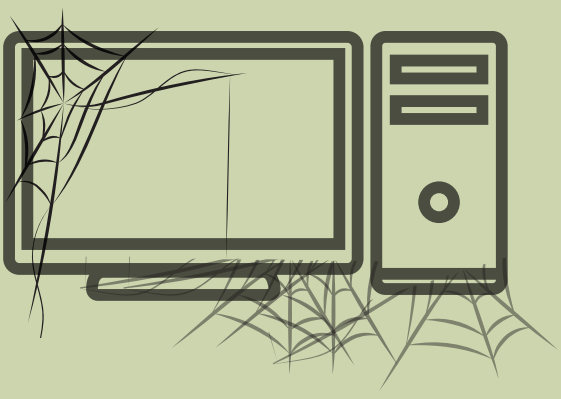
MARSH MODELERS WANT LAND MANAGERS TO KNOW...

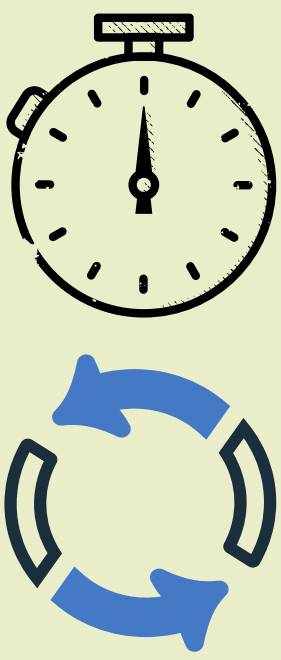
(1)



...some vegetation data are very old

Vegetation data may be outdated in some areas and could impact model accuracy

(2)



...time steps and updates are two different concepts

- Timesteps = result of model runs and aren't the same as updates
- Updates = model reruns with updated initial datasets including new timesteps and new scenarios

(3)

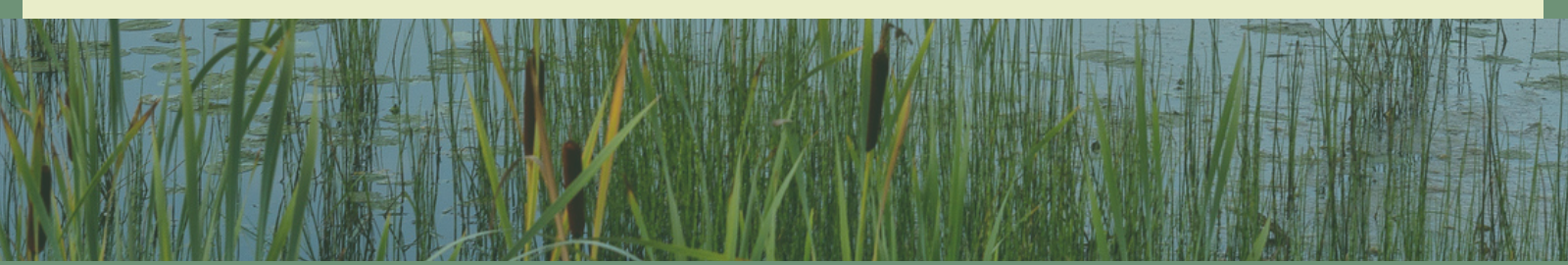
...tipping points should be considered by decades, not by year

Models are not meant to predict an exact year of a tipping point, but indicate roughly when and how much sea-level rise would cause a tipping point

(4)

..."Elevation Capital" can be identified

Models can be used to identify where there is elevation capital - i.e., where the marshes are likely to survive even as seas rise without management intervention - versus where marshes are likely to drown more quickly due to low elevation



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(5)

...managers can fine tune marsh models by giving feedback

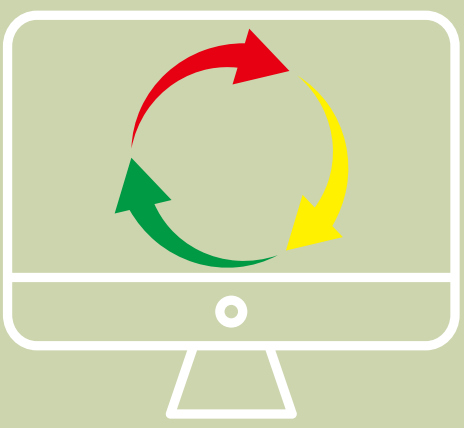
Modelers use feedback from managers to improve data accuracy for a given region where their model is being applied. This helping "fine tune" them for the specific location the model is being applied

(6)

...models do not predict the future

Assessing vulnerability does not equal predicting the future. Instead, models serve as broad-scale vulnerability assessments to help managers understand what may be at risk as seas rise and where they may want to take action

(7)



...models are useful for understanding marsh processes and vulnerabilities

While an uncommon use, models can provide a framework for understanding the external factors and internal processes driving marsh formation and production, such as changes to local hydrology

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