Going from Opportunistic to Strategic Green Infrastructure



Office for Coastal Management



Agenda:

- Background on green infrastructure practices for hazards resilience
- Demonstrations and highlights:
 - Guide for Considering Climate Change in Coastal Conservation (and Upcoming "How To")
 - Green Infrastructure Mapping Guide
 - Green Infrastructure Costs and Benefits for Flood Reduction
 - Natural and Structural Measures for Shoreline Stabilization
 - Green Infrastructure Protective Services Animation
- Questions

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What is Green Infrastructure?





Landscape

Community and Site





Shoreline

Why Green Infrastructure?



Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper

Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper



Select a section below to view maps showing flood hazards or different aspects of community exposure to those flood hazards.



Flood Hazards

Flooding events are among the more frequent, costly, and deadly hazards that can impact coastal communities. There are two types:

- Short-term (episodic) Temporary flooding caused by extreme conditions, including storm surge, tsunamis, inland flooding, and shallow coastal flooding.
- Long-term (chronic) Flooding caused by a rise in relative sea



Societal Exposure

Understanding the populations that live in or near coastal flood-prone areas is an important information need, since residents who are elderly, who live in high-density areas, or who are impoverished may merit special considerations.



Infrastructure Exposure

Community infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and water and sewer systems, can be damaged by coastal flooding. Communities should first assess infrastructure vulnerabilities and associated environmental and economic issues to determine what steps are needed to protect these assets.



Ecosystem Exposure

Natural areas provide important benefits to coastal communities, including hazard protection, flood storage, water quality maintenance, fisheries support, and recreational opportunities. Communities can increase resilience by protecting natural areas along the coast that are exposed to flooding and adjacent inland areas.

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/flood-exposure

Coastal Flood Exposure Mapper coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/flood-exposure



Shallow Coastal Flooding



Conclined Ropesser Mapser

Marking

Flood Zones



Storm Surge

Sea Level Rise

Green Infrastructure Approaches and Resources





Community and Site

Shoreline





Landscape Conservation

- Area
- Proximity
- Connectivity
- Buffer





Guide for Considering Climate Change in Coastal Conservation



coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/considering-climate-change

Guide for Considering Climate Change in Coastal Conservation

Six Steps



Figure 1. Step-wise process for considering climate change in coastal conservation planning.

Conceptual Model



your purposes; you may consider co-benefits. as

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/considering-climate-change

Green Infrastructure Mapping Guide



coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/gi-mapping

Community and Site Approaches

Low Impact Development Practices







Bioretention (Infiltration and Filtering)

- Rain gardens
- Bioswales
- Stormwater planters

Green Roofs (Storage and Evapotranspiration)

- Blue roofs
- Cisterns

Permeable Pavements (Infiltration)

- Porous asphalt or concrete
- Grass or gravel pavers
- Pavers

Community and Site Approaches

Green Streets

- Key linking component in green infrastructure network
- Design dependent on local conditions but generally includes
 - Alternative street widths Swales Bioretention Permeable pavements
- Provides multiple benefits





Green Infrastructure Costs and Benefits for Flood Reduction



coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/gi-cost-benefit

Shoreline Approaches

Natural



Dunes and Beaches

- Break offshore waves
- Attenuate wave energy
- Slow inland water transfer

Salt Marshes, Wetlands, Vegetation, Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

- Break offshore waves
- Attenuate wave energy
- Slow inland water transfer
- Increase infiltration



Oysters and Coral Reefs

- Break offshore waves
- Attenuate wave energy
- Slow inland water transfer

Shoreline Approaches

Hybrid





- Blends both nature-based and structural approaches
- Dissipates wave energy from structural practices
- Ecosystem service benefits from nature-based practices

Natural and Structural Measures for Shoreline Stabilization





coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/living-shorelines

Engaging Stakeholders

- Make it local
- Offer solutions
- Use visualizations



coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/tools/canvis

Green Infrastructure Protective Services Animation



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coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/training/gi-animation

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Questions?

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