



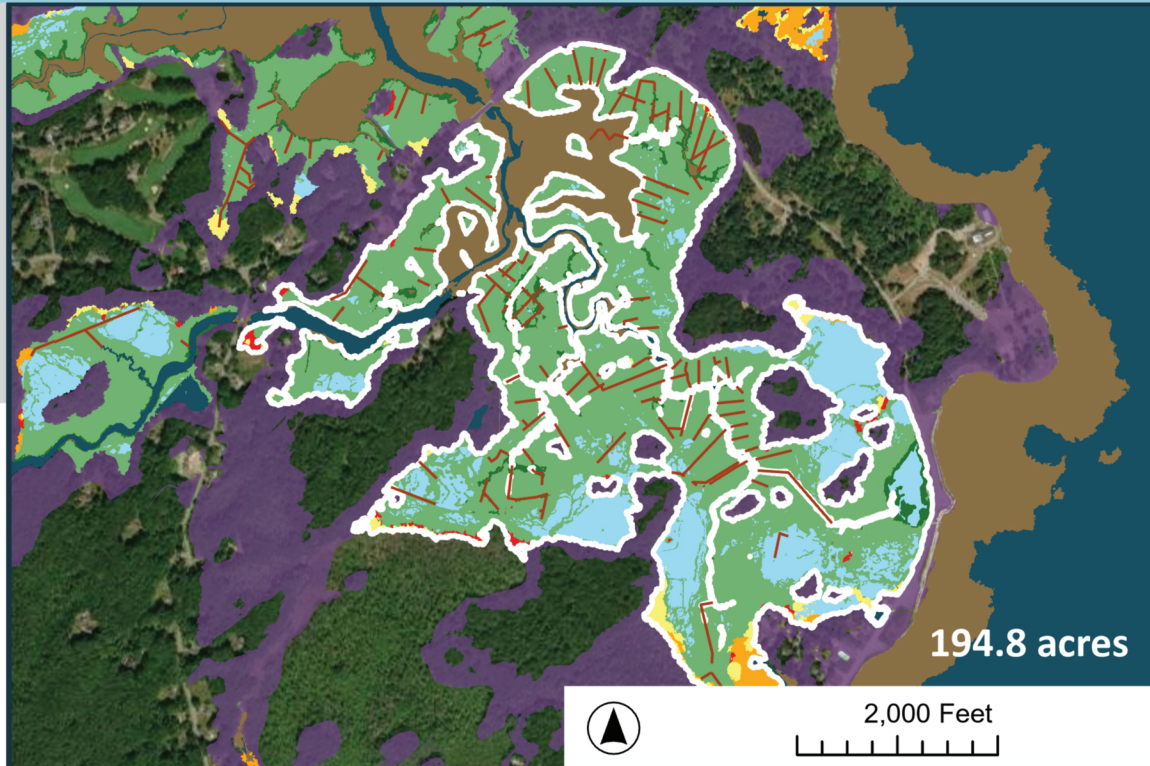
PLANNING FOR RESILIENT SALT MARSHES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

ODIORNE POINT, RYE

MARSH UNIT



Tidal wetland systems are important transitional habitats between the ocean and land. Salt marshes in particular provide essential functions for people. They support healthy fisheries, protect shorelines from erosion, reduce flooding, enhance water quality, and provide essential fish and wildlife habitat. This project assesses the current and future conditions of salt marshes state-wide and recommends the best management options for each marsh to optimize resiliency in the face of relative sea level rise.



Brackish marsh	Panne or Pool	Open water
High marsh	<i>Phragmites spp.</i>	Wrack
Low marsh	Recently flooded forest	Migration space
Mudflat	Terrestrial border	Marsh unit boundary
		Salt marsh ditch

10

MARSH RESILIENCY

All values are on a scale of 1 to 10 and compare to a state average of 5.5

**CURRENT
CONDITION**

CC — **10**

**VULNERABILITY
TO SEA LEVEL RISE**

VL — **2**

**ADAPTATION
POTENTIAL**

AP — **10**

Major contributing factors

Not much impervious surface or agriculture and a lot of natural area in the surrounding buffer. High habitat diversity index. Large tidal range and relatively small amount of marsh below Mean Tide Level (MTL). The largest migration space in the state.

