Coastal Resilience and Sustainability Initiative

Lightning Talks: Part I

September 22, 2021

NC STATE UNIVERSITY Climate Change & Society

Presented by Dr. Robert Mera, Program Coordinator



rjmera@ncsu.edu

https://ccs.sciences.ncsu.edu/

NC STATE UNIVERSITY







Highlights

1-Year Masters Program
4 Course Certificate
Multidisciplinary curriculum
Guest Speakers
Applied Climate Experience
Courses in person and online
Part-time option available
Student diversity
Jobs in multiple fields

Partner Institutions

Curriculum

Core courses in climate change science, adaptation, data analysis, communication, research ethics, GIS, policy, 2 electives, capstone project

Relevant Research

Extreme rain and sea level rise impact in Nags Head waste treatment

NC Environmental Advisory Boards SE CASC Tribal Resources Webapp Greenhouse Gas Inventories

Engaging Local Farmers on Climate Action Plan Comparing Crops to Solar PV in NC's Central Coastal Plain Framing Natural Disasters

State Capacity to Implement FEMA Hazard Mitigation
Disaster Risk Reduction and Communication
Shifts in Perspectives on Biogenic Carbon Accounting
Improving Communication Strategies for Conveying
Flood Risk

Daily Minimum Temperatures and Public Health GIS Mapping of Potential Geological Sequestration Areas

A Machine Learning Approach to Natural Phenomena Data: Long term prediction of Atlantic Hurricane Activity

Hamid Krim

jointly with T. Asthana and L. Xie
VISSTA Lab.
ECE Dept.
NCSU, Raleigh, NC



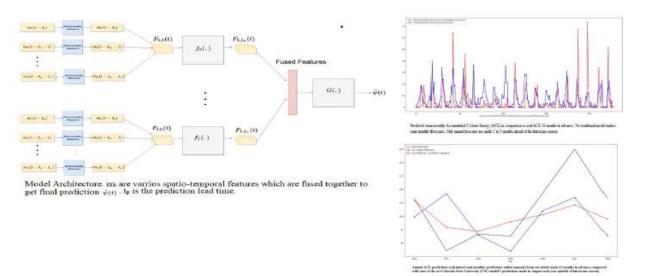
Hurricane Impact on Coastal Ecosystems

- Strong hurricane winds can cause complete defoliation of forest canopies with dramatic structural changes in wooded ecosystems,
- The changing environmental conditions in coastal habitats imply a cascade of direct and indirect ecological responses with immediate to long-term impact
 - Potential destruction of oyster beds and crab habitats and displacement of fish thus impacting other large marine creatures.
 - Flood waters can move sewage and untreated chemicals from land ocean waters harming marine life and impacting coastal health.
 - Hurricanes Harvey and Irma set records with their power and devastation left
 - Harvey dumped <u>27 trillion gallons</u> of water over Texas and Louisiana, swelling floodwaters, (it is said that the planet's crust was <u>pushed</u> down by more than half an inch).
- Predicting hurricane risks can be consequential in saving lives, reducing loss and planning effective measurements and measures to protect our coastal ecosystem,



From Information Fusion to Modeling

- Multiple temporal and spatial scales captured through a multi-modal sensing mechanism provide a comprehensive but complex snapshot of the hurricane process as a dynamical system, (e.g., sea-level pressure and winds, etc.).
- The non-linear interactions may be jointly learned and judiciously interpreted in contrast to a heuristic reliance on selected climatological indices,





AI/ML at the Edge: Real-time Actionable Knowledge Discovery

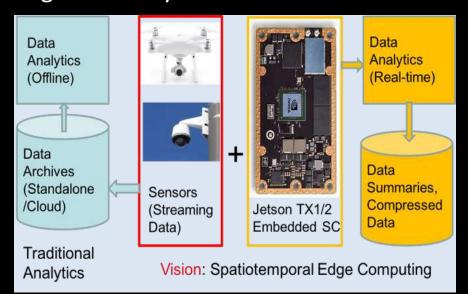
Ranga Raju Vatsavai

Computer Science Department and Center for Geospatial Analytics



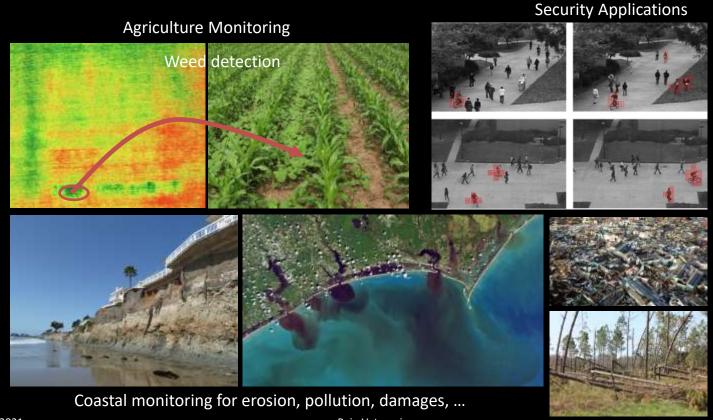
Vision: GeoEdge Platform

- Analyzing data as it is being acquired
- Using powerful computing devices
 - Low power, small size (embeddable), low cost
- Build a real-time analytics platform for near real-time geospatial knowledge discovery





Applications – Disease monitoring to Damage Assessments



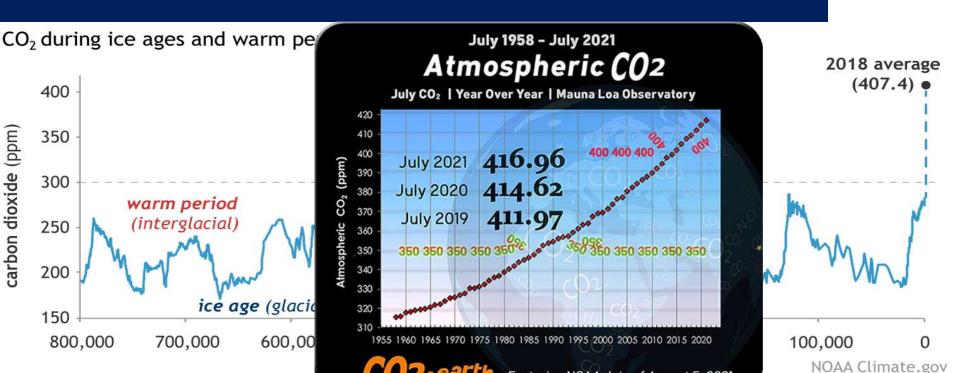
Understand the Past, Present and Future Sea-Level Changes

Paul Liu

jpliu@ncsu.edu

Paul Liu, prof. and coastal geologist at Dept. of Marine, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, NC State jpliu@ncsu,edu

In the past 800,000 years, the CO2 fluctuated between 180-280ppm, even many glacial vs interglacial cycles. But.....



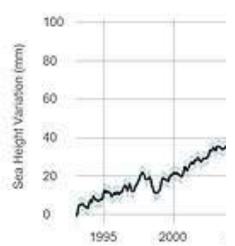
In 2019 alone, the Greenland lost 600 billon tons of ice

During the exceptionally warm Arctic summer of 2019.

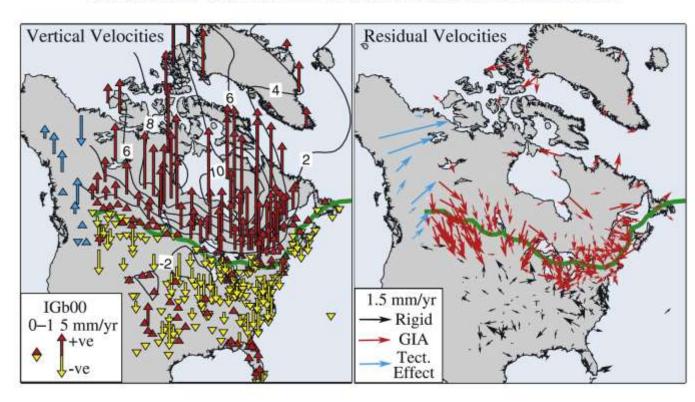
Greenland lost 600 billior global sea levels by near millimeters) in just two more

SATELLITE DATA: 1993-PRE

Data source: Satellite sea level obser Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Figh



SELLA ET AL.: OBSERVATION OF GLACIAL ISOSTATIC ADJUSTMENT



(left) Vertical GPS site motions with respect to IGb00. Note large uplift rates around Hud-

Observing and Predicting Historical, Current and Future Coastal Environmental Conditions

Roy He

rhe@ncsu.edu



Observing and Predicting Historical, Current, and Future Coastal Conditions

Roy He, Goodnight Innovation Distinguished Professor, Dept. of Marine, Earth, and Atmospheric Sciences (rhe@ncsu.edu)

Ocean Observing and Modeling Group http://go.ncsu.edu/oomg













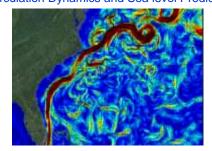




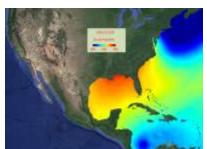
Research Expertise

Ocean Circulation Dynamics Marine Physical-Biogeochemical Interactions Air-Sea interactions Satellite Oceanography Data Analytics and Numerical Modeling **Data Assimilation** Coastal Ocean Observing System

Climate Downscaling; Gulf Stream Circulation Dynamics and Sea level Prediction

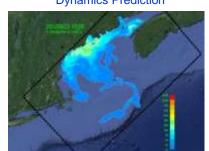


Coupled (air-sea-wave) Northwest Atlantic Prediction System (CNAPS)

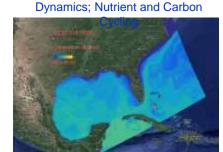


http://go.ncsu.edu/cnaps

Harmful Algal Bloom Population **Dynamics Prediction**



Land-Sea Coupled Ecosystem



Marine Renewable Energy Resource (current, wave, wind) Assessment



(Image credit: DOE)

powered by



























Observing and Predicting Historical, Current, and Future Coastal Conditions

Roy He, Goodnight Innovation Distinguished Professor, Dept. of Marine, Earth, and Atmospheric Sciences (rhe@ncsu.edu)



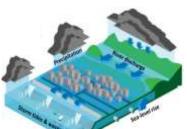
NSF AI institute AI²ES: Artificial Intelligence for Weather, Climate and Coastal Oceanography



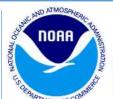
NCSU team will develop trustworthy AI/ML augmented predictions for:

i) Ocean currents and eddies





ii) Compound flooding







- Marine Operations
- Coastal Hazards and Climate Variability
- Water Quality and Living Marine Resource

Delivering actionable coastal and ocean information from high quality science and observations for the Southeast (2021-2026)













DVIDIA

DEL MAR COLLEGE Dreams, Dallstered NCAR Google







(Image credit: NASA)





Wahl et al. (2018)













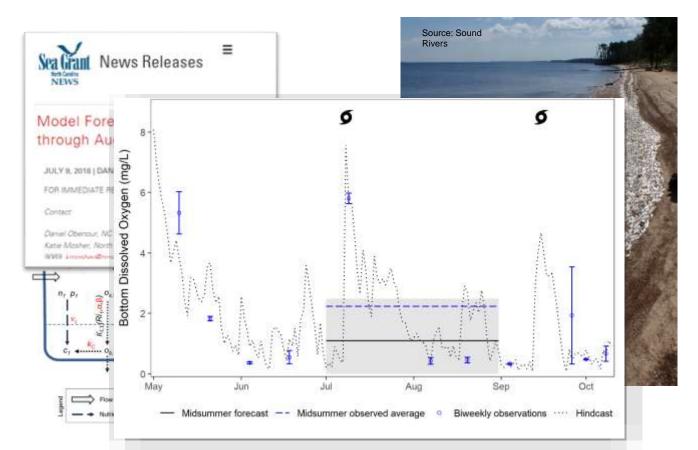
Forecasting Water Quality in Coastal Systems

Daniel Obenour

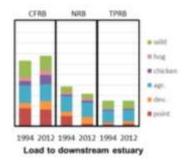
drobenou@ncsu.edu

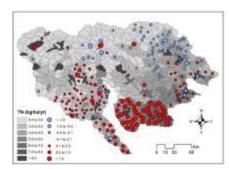
Forecasting Water Quality in Coastal Systems – Dan Obenour

A. Neuse River Estuary

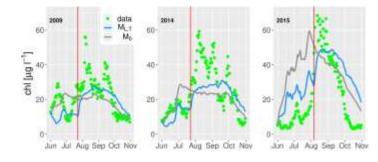


B. Nutrient load modeling

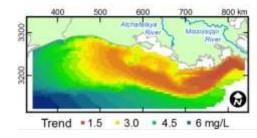


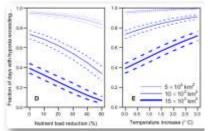


C. Algal bloom prediction



D. Gulf hypoxia and fisheries forecasting





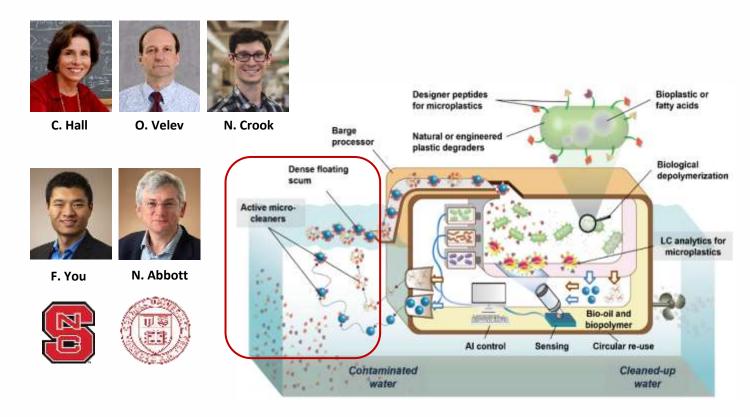
Novel methods for microplastics collection and removal using active particle microcleaners

Orlin D. Velev

Department of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering
North Carolina State University

odvelev@ncsu.edu

NSF EFRI: Engineering the elimination of end-of-life plastics



Issue must be tackled from multiple directions with expertise in various specialties

Velev group results: Active SDCs microcleaners as "mini-Roombas" of the sea Lateral movement along Microplastic "scum" surface of water to aid in collected for next step in Dry condensed collection processing SDCs introduced to water SDCs sink and expand when hydrated Micropla\$ti fibers and Soft dendricolloid Float up for collection Condense after bead capture 200 µm Microplastic capture by van der Waals forces

The Economics of Coastal Waste vater Management

Eric Edwards

eric.edwards@ncsu.edu

Oceans and Human Health

22 September 2021

Ayse Ercumen

Department of Forestry and Environmental Resources

Global WaSH Cluster



Coastal waters receive fecal waste from:

- Wastewater treatment plants
- Combined sewer overflows during heavy rain
- Urban and agricultural runoff
- Domestic and wild animals
- Swimmers

Swimmers can ingest pathogens from the ocean when they swallow water

Antimicrobial resistant bacteria are detected in coastal waters

The risk of acquiring antimicrobial resistant infections from the ocean is <u>unquantified</u>

There are >2 billion beach visits in the US per year



https://www.wmbfnews.com/2019/08/01/temporary-swim-advisory-issued-two-sections-beach-north-myrtle-beach/https://www.amr.gov.au/news/final-progress-report-australias-first-national-antimicrobial-resistance-strategy-2015-2019









A New Paradigm for Climate Adaptation for Ecosystems

- Established under Sec. Order in Sept. 2009
- Address impacts of climate change on America's water, land, and other natural and cultural resources.

Imperative that "scientists work in tandem with those managers who are confronting climate change impacts."



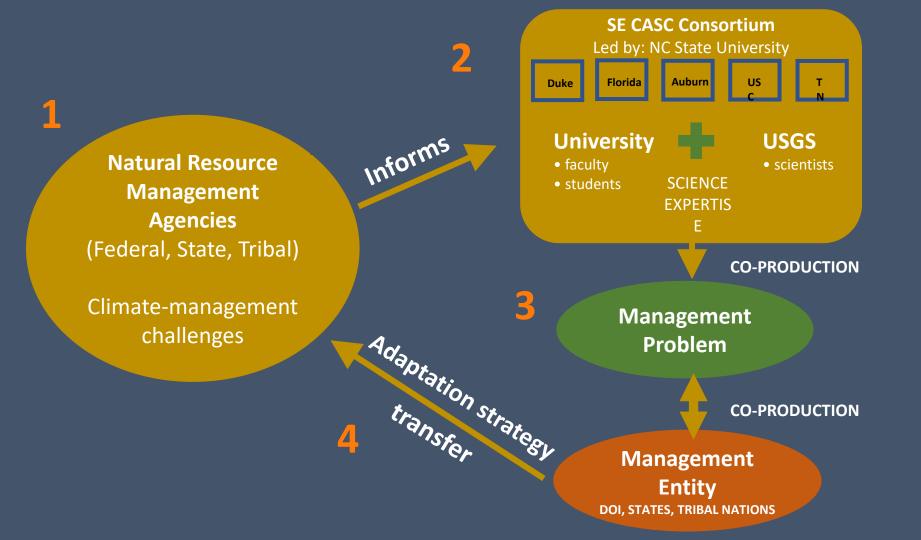
secasc.ncsu.edu/science











Design for Rural Resilience

Bryan Bell

bbell@ncsu.edu

NC STATE UNIVERSITY



fire stations

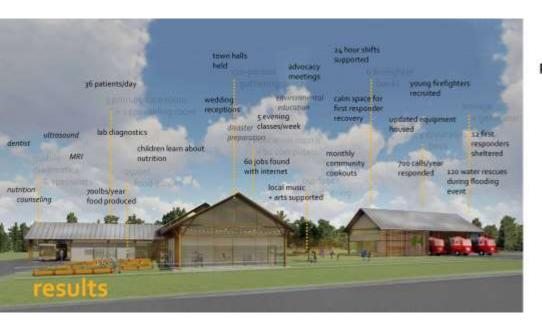
health stations

proposal

pender health stations

pender memorial hospital

NC STATE UNIVERSITY



pender health stations would...

- ... increase residents' sense of security in their health and disaster safety
- ... Increase their sense of connection to their community
- ... support first responder health & infrastructure

Coastal Zone Soil Research

Matthew Ricker

mcricker@ncsu.edu

North Carolina Coastal Zone Soil Survey

- 2 million acres in NC need (re)classification/mapping
- Major need for <u>updated interpretations</u>
- Coastal zone blue carbon storage
 - Saltwater intrusion, tidal swamp-ghost forest-marsh transitions
 - Coastal inundation, subaerial-<u>subaqueous</u> soil carbon dynamics
- Coastal septic system functionality w/ sea level rise

Contacts

- M.C. Ricker, Chair, SE Region Coastal Zone and Subaqueous Soils Committee
- Greg Taylor, USDA-NRCS, Senior Soil Scientist for Special Projects (Raleigh, NC)
- Visit: CZSS Website



Climate Adaptation through Agriculture and Soil Management (CASM)

- Interdisciplinary climate change initiative
- Saltwater intrusion in agricultural lands
- Field <u>and</u> laboratory studies
 - Soil salinity mapping
 - Soil health and carbon storage
 - Green house gas production
 - Risk maps/extension materials



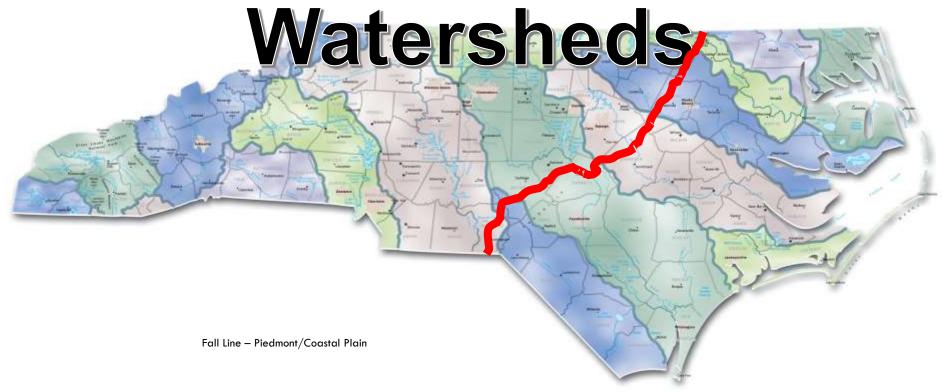
Contacts

- M.C. Ricker, Saltwater Intrusion Team Lead, Twitter @MuckDragon
- Visit: https://casm.cals.ncsu.edu/





North Carolina Watersheds



Geology Defined



Strategic tidal marsh creation contributes to coastal resiliency

Michael R. Burchell II Biological and Agricultural Engineering















North River Farms Tidal Marsh Creation

1. Dampens and stores storm surge



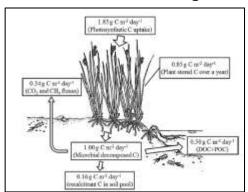
3. Methane emissions are low



2. Treats runoff to protect shellfish waters



4. The marsh shows net storage of Carbon



36'40'078

5. Adjusting to SLR!



"FloodWise" Practices:

Assessing Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) to Mitigate Flooding in Eastern, Rural North Carolina

Presented at: NCSU Coastal Resilience and Sustainability Initiative Meeting, 22 September 2021

Fred Cubbage¹, Ted Shear¹, Meredith Hovis¹, Barbara Doll¹, Jack Kurki-Fox¹, Daniel Line¹, Andy Fox¹, Madalyn Baldwin¹, Travis Klondike¹, Michelle Lovejoy², Amanda Sand³, Thomas Potter³, Bryan Evans³

1. NC State University

2. Environmental Defense Fund

3. NC Foundation for Soil and Water Conservation

College of NC STATE NC STATE UNIVERSITY Natural Resources North Carolina

Partial Funding from UNC NC Policy Collaboratory & NC DoJ Environmental Enhancement Grant

Preferred NBS Flood Mitigation Measures for Rural North

Categories	Best Practices and Descriptions			
Agricultural				
Cover crops and no-till	(1) Including legume and non-legume cover crops on fields during winter			
Hardpan breakup	(2) Breaking up compacted hardpan layers to allow for soil water infiltration			
Afforestation	Planting (3) bottomland hardwood or (4) pine forest species			
Agroforestry	(5) Combining mixed pine trees and pasture fields			
Wetland and Stream				
Wetland restoration	Restoring natural wetlands along streams or in flat lands with (6) the use of grasses, sedges, and water control structures (flood control wetland), or (7) bottomland hardwood wetland banks on prior converted agriculture land			
Stream restoration	(8) Restoring previously straightened streams to the original configuration			
Structural				
Water Farming	(9) Creating small catchment areas and berms to store water during flooding also referred to as "water farming" (e.g. rice paddies, almond groves)			
Land Drainage Features	(10) Installing land drainage ditch controls, such as tiles and tiling outlets			

Capital Budgeting Analysis Comparison, @ 6% Discount Rate

NBS Scenarios	NPV (\$/acre)	LEV (\$/acre)	AEI (\$/acre)	IRR (%) (Only applicable to forestry practices)
Cover Crop (Soybean/Winter Wheat/No-Till BAU)	\$2,799	\$3,389	\$203	N/A
Cover Crop (Corn/Cool Season Pasture/No-Till BAU)	\$3,569	\$4,321	\$259	N/A
Hardpan Breakup	-\$215	-\$260	-\$16	N/A
Afforestation (Bottomland Hardwoods)	-\$749	-\$772	-\$46	-1.9%
Afforestation (Loblolly Pine)	\$368	\$480	\$29	9.7%
Agroforestry (Loblolly Pine)	\$71	\$93	\$6	9.1%
Wetland Restoration (Flood Control Wetland)	-\$88,026	-\$106,583	-\$6,394	N/A
Wetland Restoration (Bottomland Hardwood Forest Bank)	-\$11,738	-\$63,043	-\$3,783	N/A
Stream Restoration	-\$772	-\$934	-\$56	N/A
Water Farming	-\$3,454	-\$4,182	-\$251	N/A
Land Drainage Features	-\$1,508	-\$1,826	-\$110	N/A

Climate Impacts in Animal Agriculture Productivity

Sara Shashaani

sshasha2@ncsu.edu

CLIMATE IMPACTS IN ANIMAL AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY

Sara Shashaani (ISE), Mahmoud Sharara (BAE), Sarah Larson (MEAS)

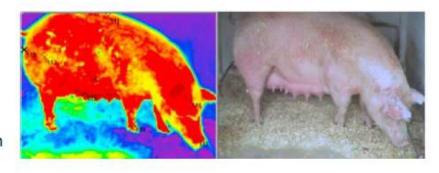
Climate change vulnerabilities due to

- warmer temperatures,
- excessive rainfall and altered seasonal patterns, and
- extreme weather / climate events (flooding, hurricanes)

can result in

- reduced NC animal agriculture productivity,
- degraded environmental quality through nutrient / pathogen leakage to ground / surface waters,
- negative health outcomes and wellbeing of rural communities.





Step 1: Hog lagoon spill risk

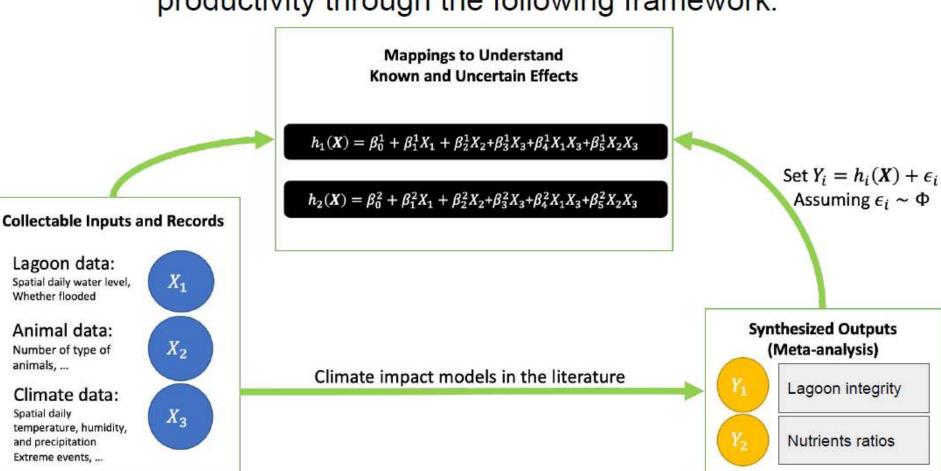
Hog lagoon spills due to increased rainfall negatively impact:

- water quality,
- farm sustainability, and
- neighboring communities wellbeing.

Using climate variables, can we predict

- probability of lagoon level exceeding the maximum storage capacity, and
- volumes of nutrients in the water?

We study the uncertain climate impact in animal agriculture productivity through the following framework:



Economics of Saltwater Intrusion on Coastal Agricultural Lands

Roderick "Rod" M. Rejesus
Professor & Extension Specialist
Dept. of Ag. and Resource Economics
North Carolina State University

Lightning Talk for the Coastal Resilience and Sustainability Initiative September 22, 2021



Current Research on Saltwater Intrusion

- Objective: To examine farm-level economic impacts of saltwater intrusion in coastal agricultural lands
 - Evaluate the productivity (yield) and profitability impacts of saltwater intrusion in selected farmer fields in Hyde county
 - With the expected negative impact of saltwater intrusion, will it be better to abandon the fields versus convert to coastal wetland (to sequester carbon), and get payments from CRP?
 - Collaboration with Dr. Matt Ricker (Crop & Soil Science) and the Climate Adaptation through Agriculture & Soil Management (CASM) Initiative
- Interest in assessing economic impacts of saltwater intrusion for wider geographical scale
 - Panel county-level analysis requiring data on saltwater intrusion (perhaps remote sensing data?) and merged with yield data



Related Work & Interests

- Looking to collaborate with other scientists interested in assessing economic impacts of saltwater intrusion in coastal agricultural lands and its interactions with adaptation strategies
- Email: rmrejesu@ncsu.edu
- Previous climate change & agriculture work published in:
 - Science, Am. J. of Ag. Econ., Ag.
 Econ., Field Crops Research, Food
 Policy, Euro. Rev. of Ag. Econ.





Health and Behavior Sensors for Mussels, Fish and Plants

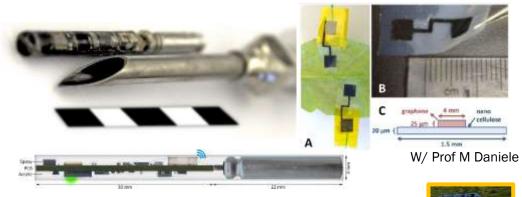
Alper Bozkurt

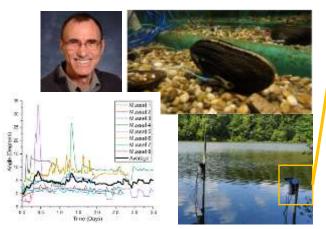
aybozkur@ncsu.edu

Health and Behavior Sensors for Mussels, Fish and Plants

Prof. Alper Bozkurt (aybozkur@ncsu.edu)
Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

- Internet of Bionic Systems (novel data)
 - Instrumented animals and plants
 - behavior, physiology, stress response
 - Environmental sensors
 - air, soil
 - Local recording or wireless transmission
- Pilot project (Mussel gaping behavior monitoring)
 - Co-lead by Prof. Jay Levine
 Aquatic Epidemiology and Conservation Laboratory
 Marine, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
 - Mussel health (wild or aqua-cultured)
 - Mussels as aquatic sensors







StriperHub: Striped Bass Aquaculture

Benjamin Reading

bjreadin@ncsu.edu

Fish Physiology, Breeding, and Genomics in Aquaculture (Fish Farming)

Benjamin J. Reading, PhD bjreadin@ncsu.edu; 206-658-5149

Applied Ecology: Associate Professor & University Faculty Scholar

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 9 out of 10 seafood products consumed in the US are imports and this is a \$14 Billion trade annual deficit for the country (USDA + NOAA Marine Aquaculture Initiative)
- Development of a strong, domestic seafood industry is required for future food security in the global market
- · Industry requires a consistent and reliable source of fish for growout (Supply Chains)
- · Genetic improvement (domestication) of cultured fish species will allow the industry to expand
- · Understanding genomes to phenomes using advanced analytical platforms, such as machine learning, are required for transformative progress in breeding and physiology research in this 21st Century of biology

CAPABILITY (ACHIEVEMENTS)

- Research Interests:
- ✓ Basic physiology and applied breeding (animals; fish)
- ✓ Understanding genomes to phenomes
- ✓ Translational science through extension and outreach
- ✓ Artificial intelligence and machine learning informatics
- Faculty Director Pamlico Aquaculture Field Laboratory & Lake Wheeler Field Laboratory Fish Barn (NCSU)
- Co-Coordinator National Breeding Program for the Hybrid Striped Bass Industry (with USDA ARS)
- Aquaculture Coordinator NRSP-8 National Animal Genome Program (USDA NIFA)
- Member Southern Regional Aquaculture Center (USDA NIFA)
- Member AquaFish Innovation (USAID Feed the Future)
- > 50 journal articles and book chapters; > 160 presentations
- Over \$10M in funding as PI, Co-PI, or Collaborator
- FFAR New Innovator in Food and Agriculture Research

SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

- Selective breeding of fishes and dissemination of broodstock to industry stakeholders (Extension)
- · Congruent work with academic, industry, and government partnerships to ensure project success from science through to seafood production and retail (*Impact*)
- Discover and implement machine learning approaches that provide meaningful results with wide applications (Apply)



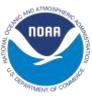
FUTURE RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

- Address national and global food security grand challenges with industry stakeholders and the publics (NOAA Sea Grant StriperHUB, 2020-Present)
- Continue to lead advances in striped bass broodstock development (\$50 million per year farm-gate value)
- Pioneer and expand striped bass farming as a new mariculture industry in the country and centered in NC
- Develop and refine novel machine learning approaches to analyzing "omics" data for widespread applications in bioinformatics (Systems Biology; AEC 510)
- Content expert liaison for the industry to government
 - USDA, NOAA, US House, US Senate, US WH
 - US Intelligence Community (USDHS, ODNI)
- Follow us on FaceBook: Striped Bass Genome Community
- https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=5IGNzgssxN0



December 4-6, 2017 US Senate, US House







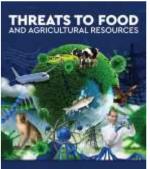
2019 State of the Union Address



Executive Order: Promoting American Seafood Competitiveness and Economic Growth

EO 13921 Issued on: May 7, 2020













"The U.S. government needs to promote domestic aquaculture for food production"

Southeast Climate Adaptation Science Center Coastal Resilience Working Group

Cari Furiness

csf@ncsu.edu

Southeast Climate Adaptation Science Center

secasc.ncsu.edu

Cari Furiness, cari_furiness@ncsu.edu

@se_casc

Solving the wicked problems related to global change will require the scientific expertise and collaboration of university and federal researchers.



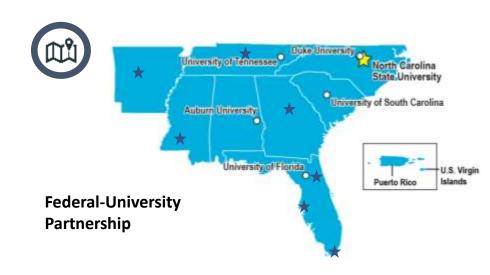
Mission: Actionable Science that meets needs of natural & cultural resource managers

Science: Exposure, Impacts, Adaptation

> USGS-funded research focused on coastal areas

Working Groups: Multi-disciplinary, multi-sector

- > Identify, address regionally-relevant emerging issues.
- > Develop syntheses of topics to inform science needs and improve co-production.



















Coastal Resilience to Global Change Working Group

SE CASC Working Groups bring together multi-disciplinary teams of academics, USGS staff, Tribal Nations, representatives from state agencies, other stakeholders, and students to address regionallyrelevant emerging issues and to develop syntheses of topics to inform science needs and improve coproduction.



Working Group Goals:

Elucidate the needs/gaps and opportunities for coastal resilience in the southeastern U.S. region through development of a network of researchers among consortium members, leveraging existing efforts and stakeholder connections.

Working Group Leads:

Karen McNeal (Auburn University), Lydia Olanger (Duke University), Micheal Allen (University of Florida)

secasc.ncsu.edu/coastal-resilience-to-global-change-working-group/

Activity and Products:

- > Identified key researchers at each consortium university for monthly meetings.
- > Identified key areas of interest, expertise, and opportunities for SF CASC.

Southeast Coastal Resilience Database

> Editable & searchable database of organizations working on coastal resilience in SE.

SE CASC Coastal Resilience Working Group Report

- > Research priority: System-based modeling of the Land-Ocean Continuum
- > Watershed Modification Effects on Coastal Ecosystems: A Synthesis from Selected Gulf of Mexico Estuaries

Future: Potential workshop series with partner stakeholders and researchers.

















