

Coastal wetlands save hundreds of millions of dollars in flood damages during hurricanes

October 26 2016, by Tim Stephens



Healthy coastal wetlands can dramatically reduce property damages from catastrophic storms and hurricanes. Credit: Tom Blagden

As communities across the Southeast United States and the Caribbean count the cost of flood and wind damage during Hurricane Matthew, a pioneering study led by scientists at UC Santa Cruz, Coastal Wetlands and Flood Damage Reduction, has quantified how much protection natural coastal habitats provide during hurricanes.

Using the latest modeling techniques, scientists from the conservation, engineering, and insurance sectors studied the impact of Hurricane Sandy in the Northeast United States in 2012, when New York and New Jersey were badly hit by storm surges. The study found more than \$625 million in property damages were prevented during this natural catastrophe by [coastal wetlands](#) along the Northeast coast.

Without wetlands, the damage bill would be much higher for Sandy and other predicted hurricanes. Where wetlands remain, the average damage reduction from Sandy was greater than 10 percent. Experts within the study team expect that the analyses of the effects of Hurricane Matthew earlier this month will demonstrate similar protections.

San Francisco Bay

"We were able to put a dollar value on the coastal protection benefits from wetlands, using Hurricane Sandy as a test case. The results are relevant for many other areas such as San Francisco Bay, where we have lost 85 percent of historic wetlands and face grave risks from future flooding," said project lead Michael Beck, an adjunct professor of ocean sciences at UC Santa Cruz and lead marine scientist for the Nature Conservancy. "Our work shows how we can align risk reduction and conservation interests to identify where to do marsh restoration and how to fund it."

In Maryland, wetlands reduced property damages from Sandy by nearly 30 percent, and in New Jersey, wetlands prevented \$425 million in property damages. In Ocean County, NJ, the conservation of salt marshes is predicted to reduce average annual coastal property losses by more than 20 percent. (Additional findings available [online here](#)).



Thin spreading of sediments, as in this New Jersey marsh, can help wetlands adapt to rising sea levels. Credit: Matthea Yepsen, TNC

Critical protection

Wetlands are critical not just for catastrophic hurricanes, but also for all the likely storms in the region.

"It was unexpected to find just how effective wetlands can be at reducing property damages from catastrophic storms and hurricanes. It was also critical that we were able to combine state-of-art engineering models with coastal ecology and economic analysis," said Siddharth Narayan, a postdoctoral fellow at UC Santa Cruz and lead author of the study. "Our coastal habitats are natural defenses, and in this study, we show that their risk reduction services add up to hundreds of millions of dollars along the U.S. East Coast."

"Our models traditionally focus on man-made coastal defense structures, or on other grey architecture solutions, like elevating properties above sea level," said Paul Wilson, VP of model development at RMS and

expert in hurricane and storm surge. "This study is pioneering because it applies cutting-edge modeling science to natural defenses, and it allows us to put a financial value on the role wetlands play in protecting our coastal communities against storm surges."

Economic value

By quantifying the economic value of natural defenses, they can be more effectively included in risk models and coastal management. In fact, the protection they provide is often incorporated in industry risk models, but these benefits are often pooled with many other factors and then not clearly recognized by risk modelers, (re)insurers, brokers, clients, and others. Wetlands can be straightforwardly included in results provided by the risk and engineering sectors and thus more easily considered in coastal development and habitat restoration decisions.



The South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project in San Francisco Bay is the largest tidal wetland restoration project on the West Coast. When complete, the project will restore 15,100 acres of industrial salt ponds to a rich mosaic of tidal

wetlands and other habitats. Credit: University of California - Santa Cruz

There were also additional critical findings for coastal policy makers. For example, some townships with few wetlands within their borders benefit greatly from wetland preservation in neighboring townships; the value of wetlands to properties accumulates as you move upstream away from the coast.

The magnitude of the benefits was surprising given how many coastal wetlands already have been lost throughout the region. For example, wetlands did not reduce as much damage in New York in part because of their extensive loss in past decades. At the same time, even relatively small, thin bands of wetlands serve as an effective first line of defense, and they can be restored to build [coastal resilience](#).

Incentives to conserve and restore

"This work shows the unlikely yet powerful benefits of collaboration between insurers, engineers, and conservationists in identifying solutions to reduce risks to people, property, and nature," Beck said. "The work highlights where we can find innovative financing opportunities and incentives for conserving and restoring coastal wetlands, which plainly put is good for the environment and good for business."

"Lloyd's Tercentenary Research Foundation aims to fund cutting-edge scientific research that contributes positively to society; this principle is embodied in the ongoing project led by the University of California at Santa Cruz," said Jean-Bernard Crozet, trustee of Lloyd's Tercentenary Research Foundation and head of underwriting modelling at MS Amlin. "Coastal ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves, and salt marshes play a fundamental role in reducing the risk of storm surge. The LTRF

believes that improved quantification of these benefits will, in turn, lead to better management and conservation of these natural ecosystems, contributing not only to risk reduction along our coasts but to our planet's sustainability in the long run."

More information: Coastal Wetlands and Flood Damage Reduction: Using Risk Industry-based Models to Assess Natural Defenses in the Northeastern USA. www.lloyds.com/~media/files/lloyds/corporate%20responsibility/ltrf/coastal_wetlands_and_flood_damage_reduction.pdf

Provided by University of California - Santa Cruz

Citation: Coastal wetlands save hundreds of millions of dollars in flood damages during hurricanes (2016, October 26) retrieved 2 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-10-coastal-wetlands-hundreds-millions-dollars.html>

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