



From Atlas to Action: Updated Guidance and Local Visioning for Nature - Based Adaptation in San Francisco Bay

October 28, 2025

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Overview

- Updates to the *S.F. Bay Shoreline Adaptation Atlas*
- Guidance on connecting creeks to baylands in S.F. Bay
- From regional opportunity to place-based visioning: Adobe Creek in Petaluma, CA

Adapting to sea level rise will require big changes



How we adapt the shoreline will determine the fate and health of the Bay

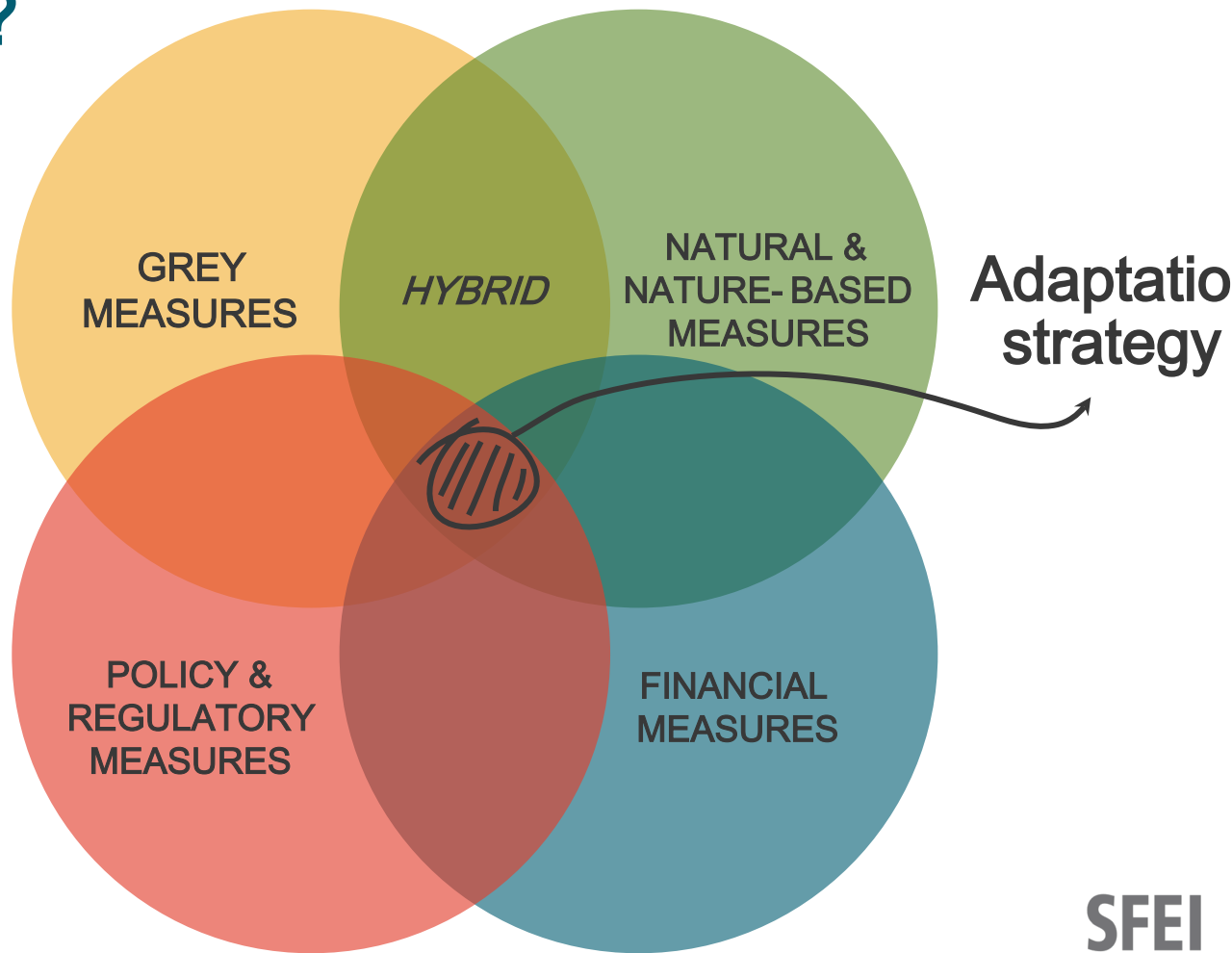
Photo by Craig Howell, CC BY 2.0



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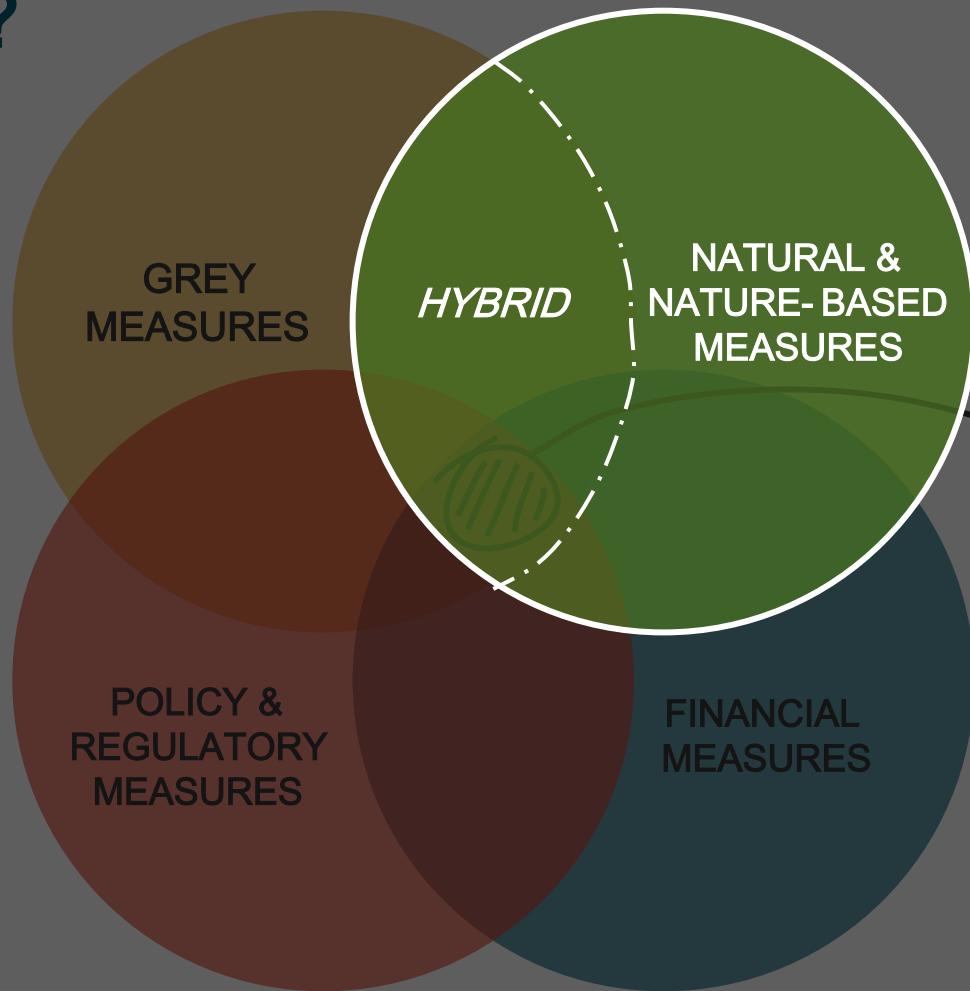
What can we do?

4 categories of
adaptation approaches



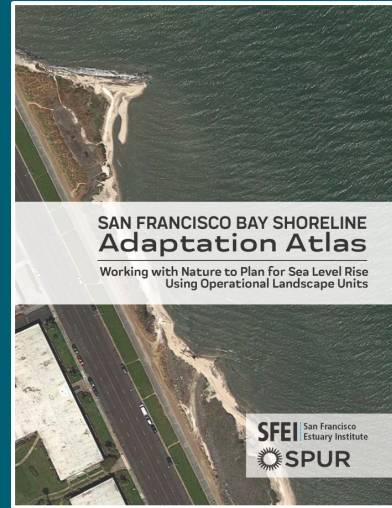
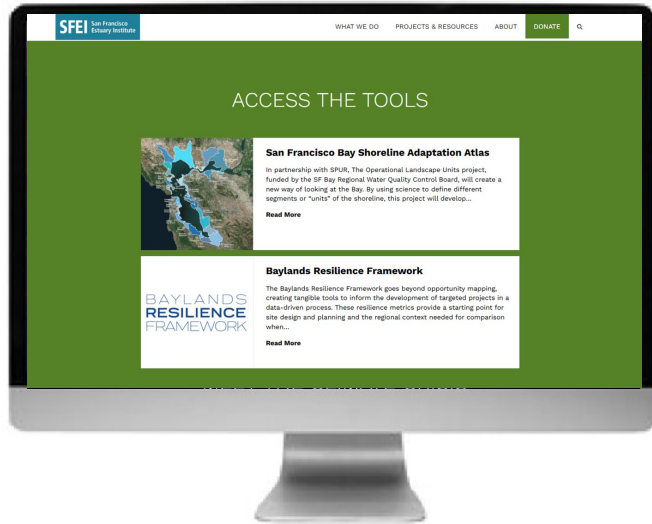
What can we do?

4 categories of
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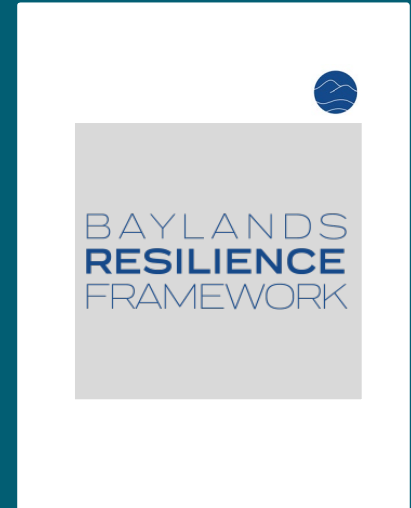


Adaptation
strategy

A nature - based toolkit



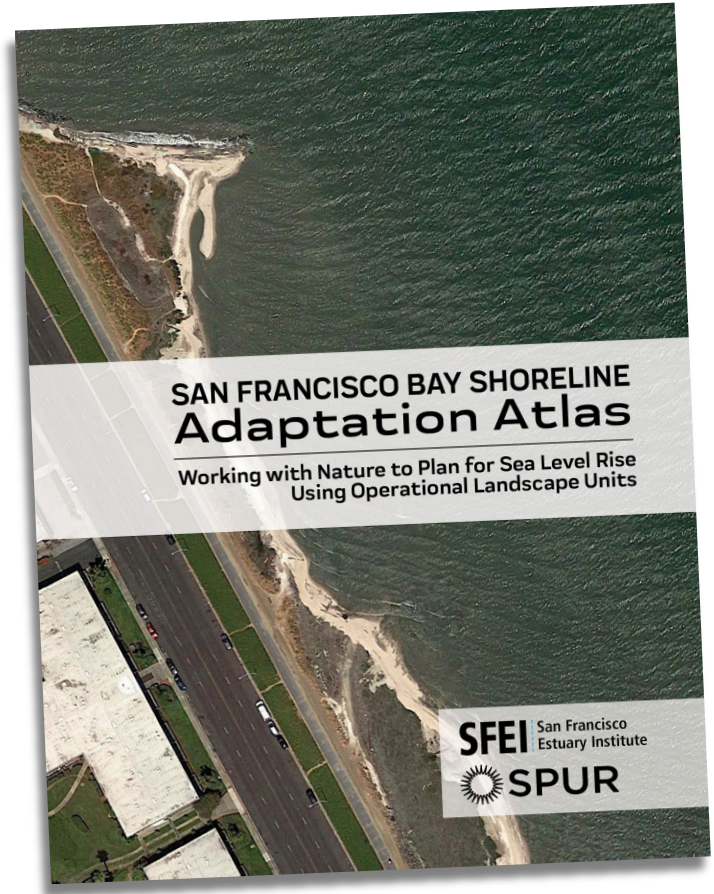
adaptationatlas.sfei.org



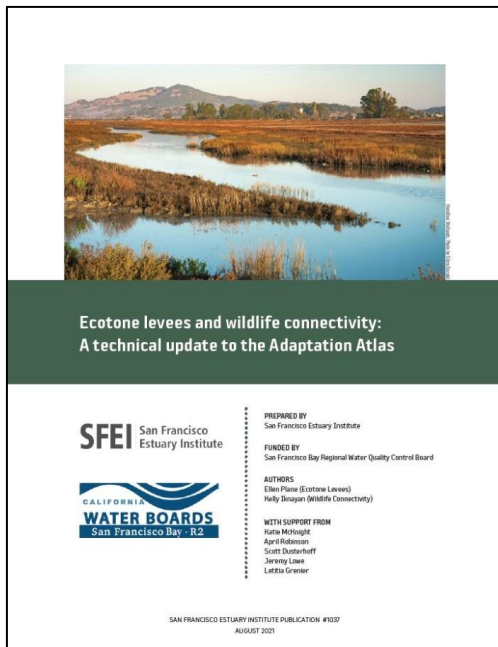
sfei.org/projects/baylands-resilience-framework



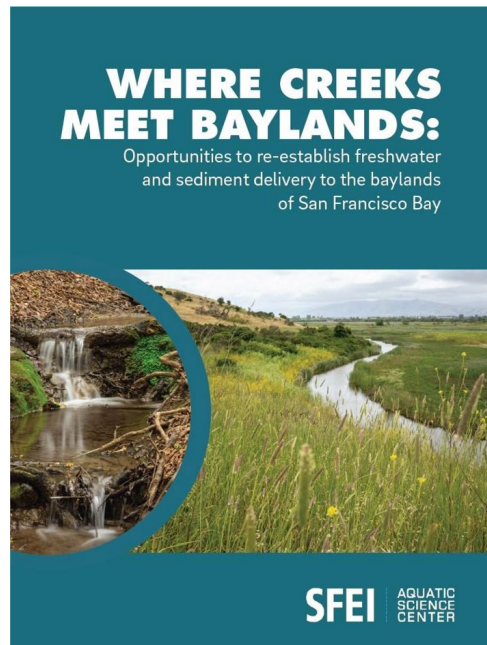
The Adaptation Atlas maps opportunities for **nature - based solutions** (NbS) to help us **adapt to sea level rise** while gaining **benefits for people and wildlife**



Updated Guidance:



Regional mapping of horizontal
levees & wildlife connectivity

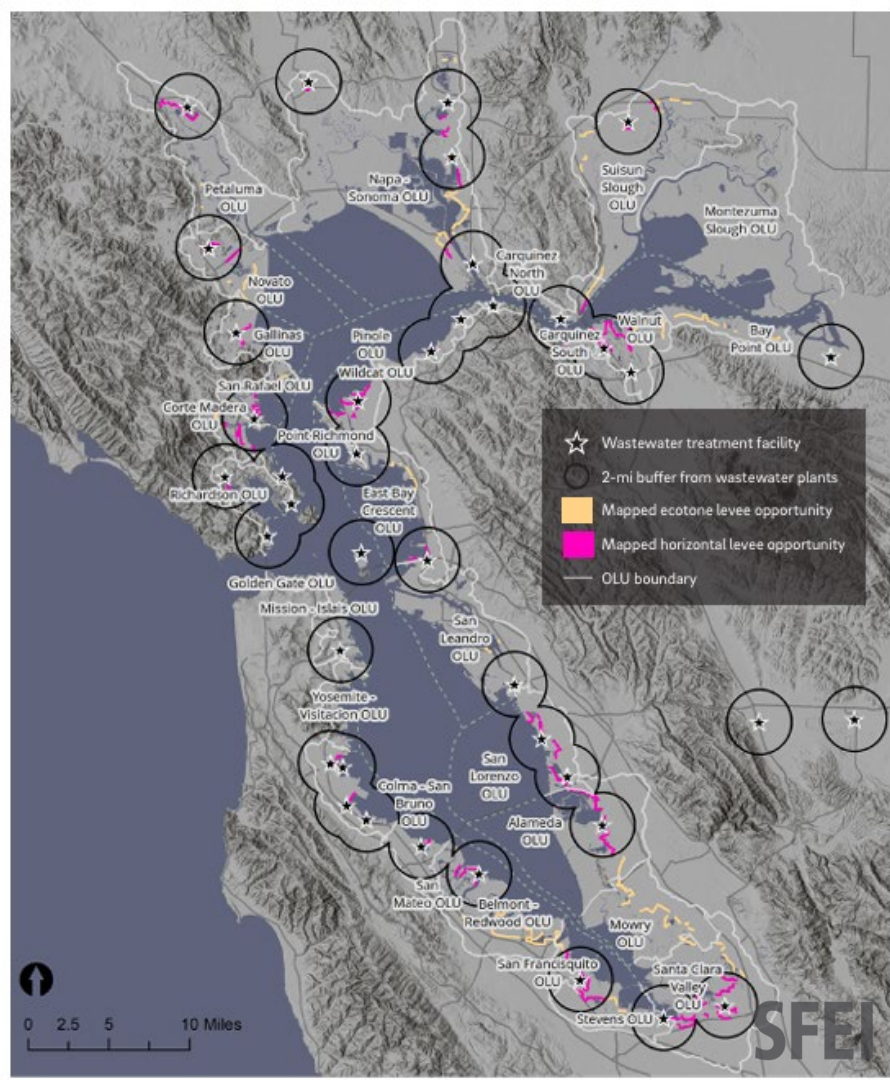


Regional opportunities to
connect creeks to baylands

Horizontal Levees

- Expanded ecotone levee mapping to include opportunities near wastewater treatment plants (i.e. horizontal levees)
- Refined input layers (e.g. development)
- Conducted more thorough review of opportunities

Ecotone Levees: shallow slopes that connect flood risk management levees to tidal marsh

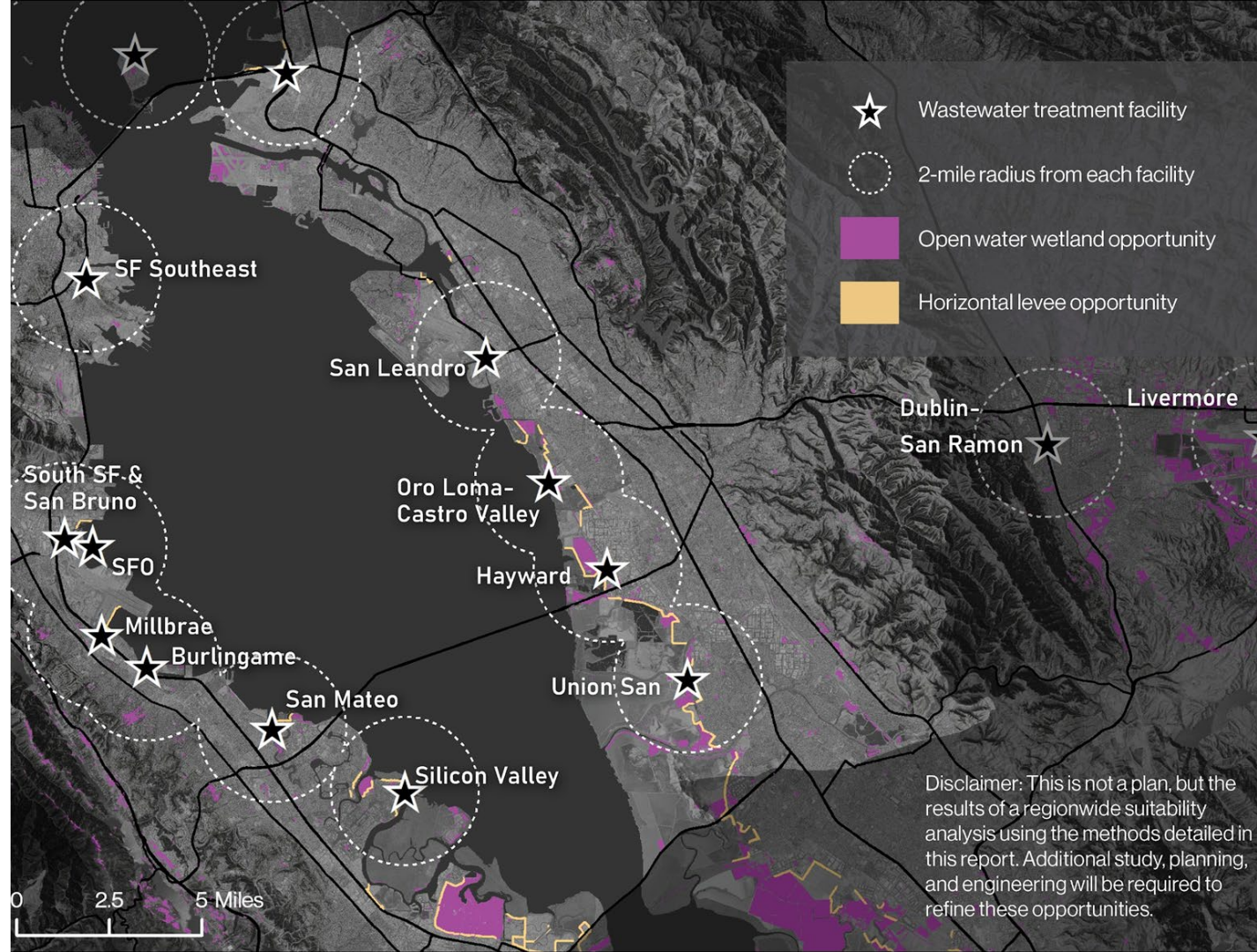


Horizontal

Levees: ecotone levees that incorporate subsurface seepage of treated wastewater

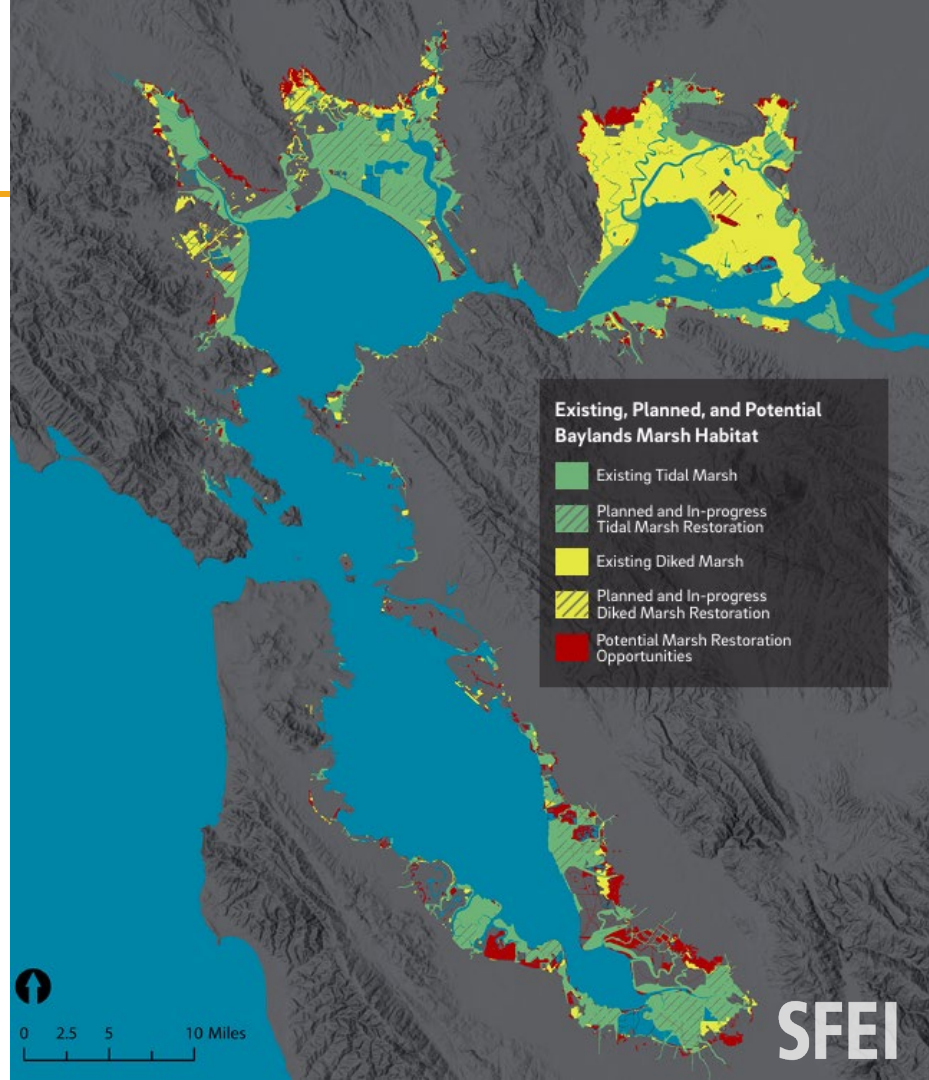
Benefits:

- Removes nutrients
- Create a gradient of habitats from fresh to brackish



Wildlife Support

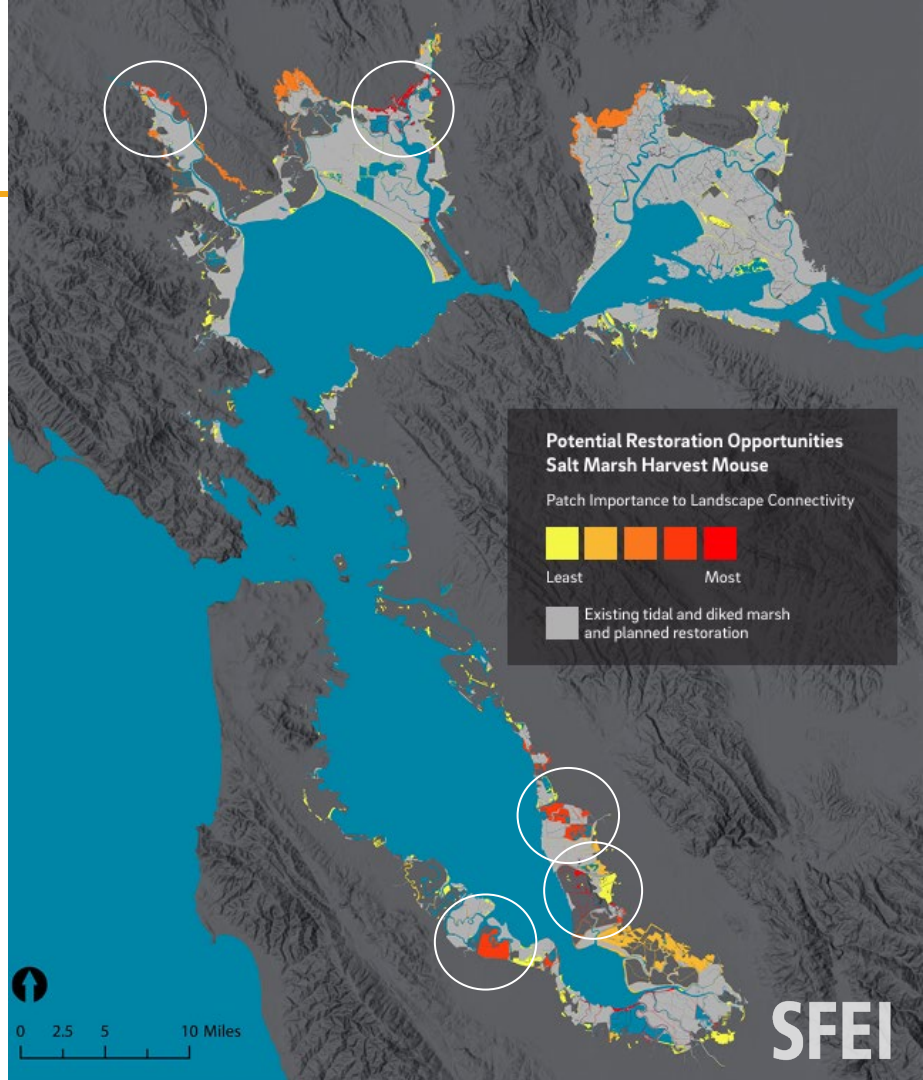
- Of all the potential marsh, marsh migration space, and ecotone levees mapped in the Adaptation Atlas, **which patches have the greatest potential to increase wildlife connectivity?**
- Considered 2 endangered and endemic species:
 - the Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse
 - Ridgway's Rail



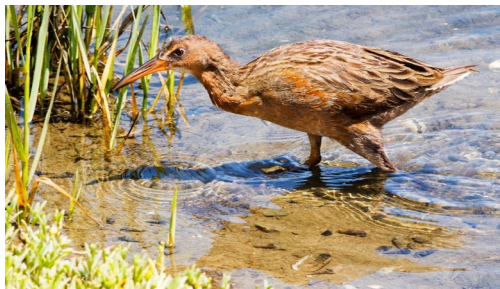
Wildlife Support



- Highest landscape connectivity potential for patches that help **link adjacent large habitats**
- Key sites are those that help shorten the distance between habitat patches

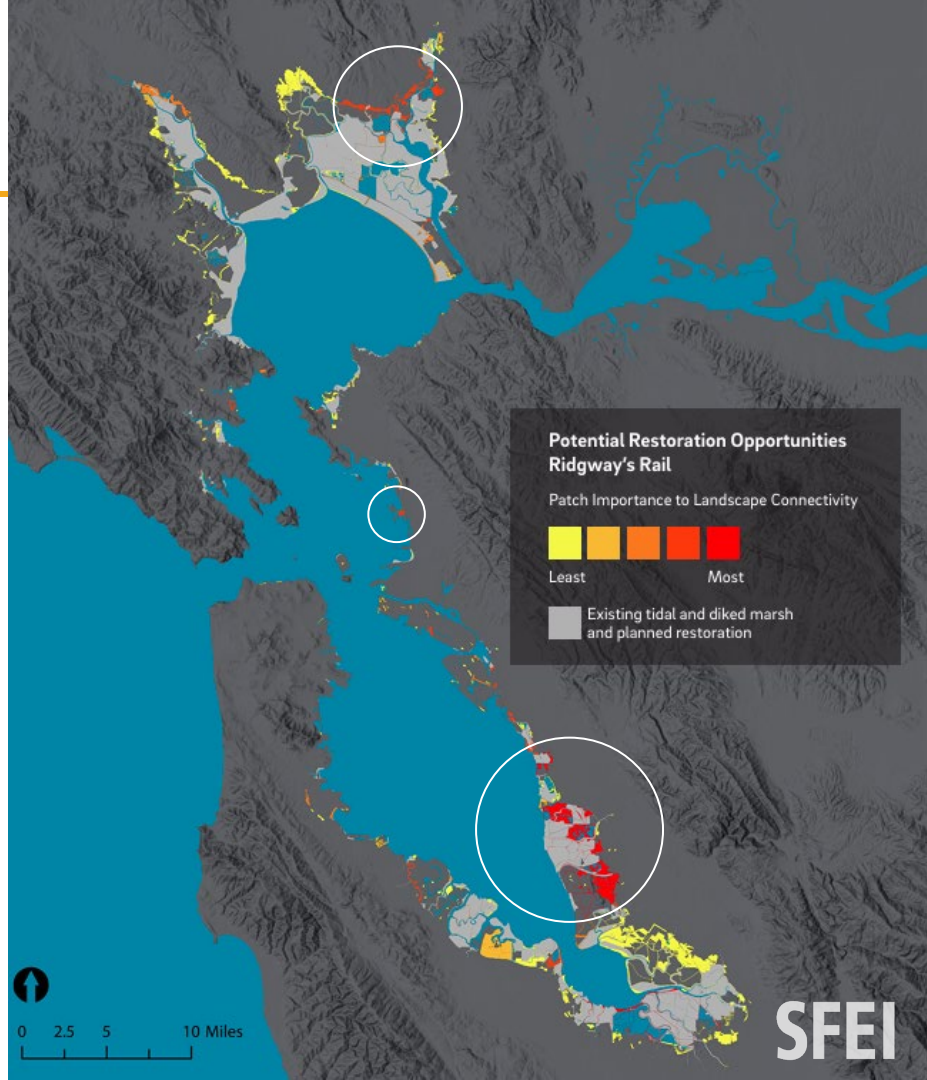


Wildlife Support



Some of the best places to restore habitat for RIRA work to:

- Connect the gaps
- Build bigger habitat zones
- Help both movement and climate adaptation



THE
Baylands
AND
Climate Change

WHAT WE CAN DO

BAYLANDS ECOSYSTEM HABITAT GOALS
SCIENCE UPDATE 2015



**Restore estuary-
watershed
connections** that
nourish the baylands
with sediment and
freshwater

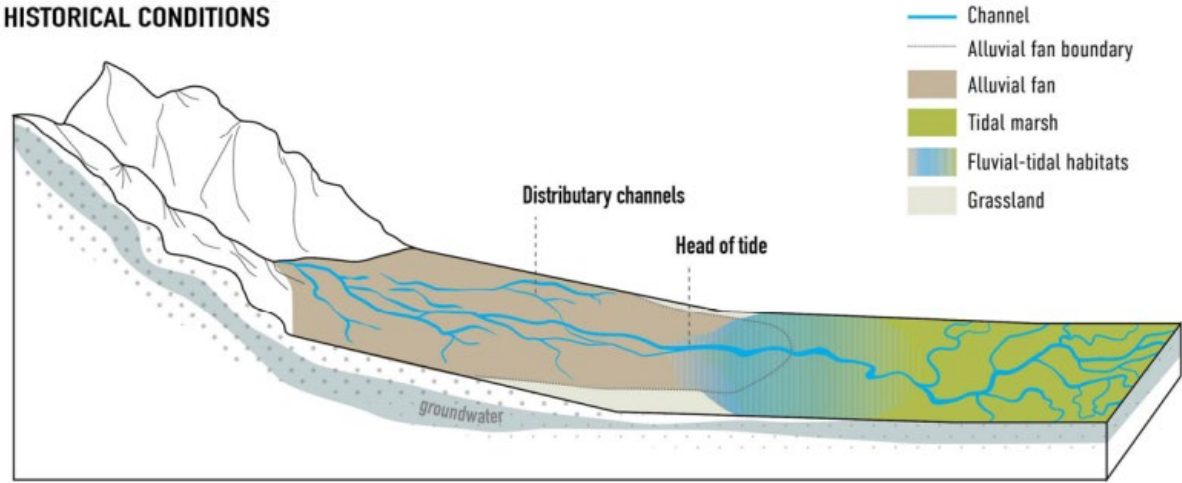
State of California

Coastal Conservancy

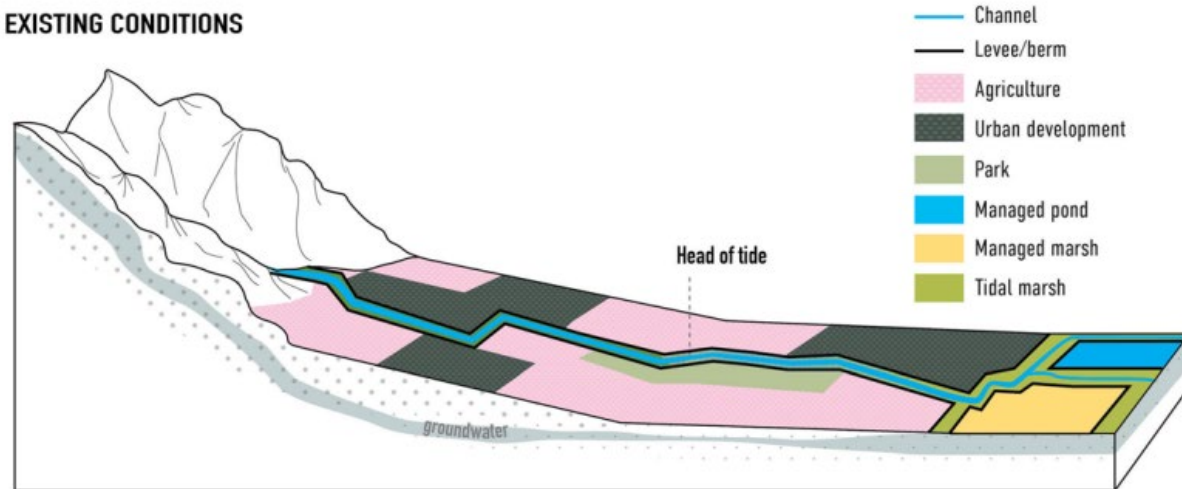


Connecting Creeks to Baylands: A Sediment Strategy

HISTORICAL CONDITIONS

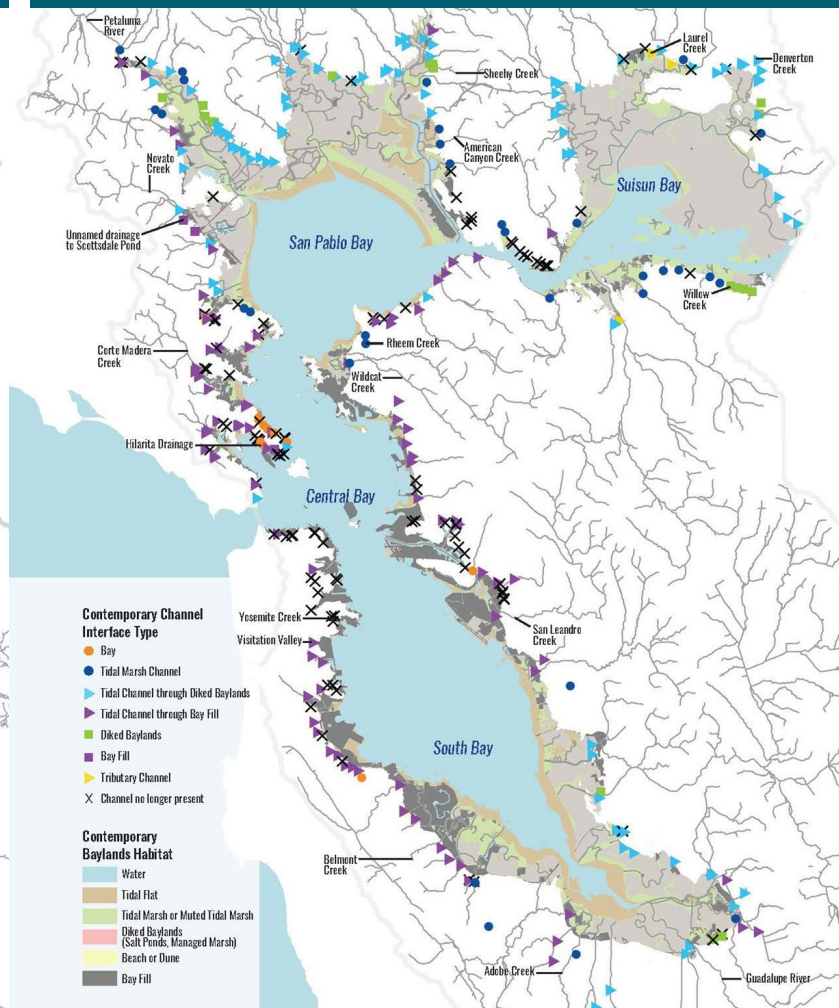
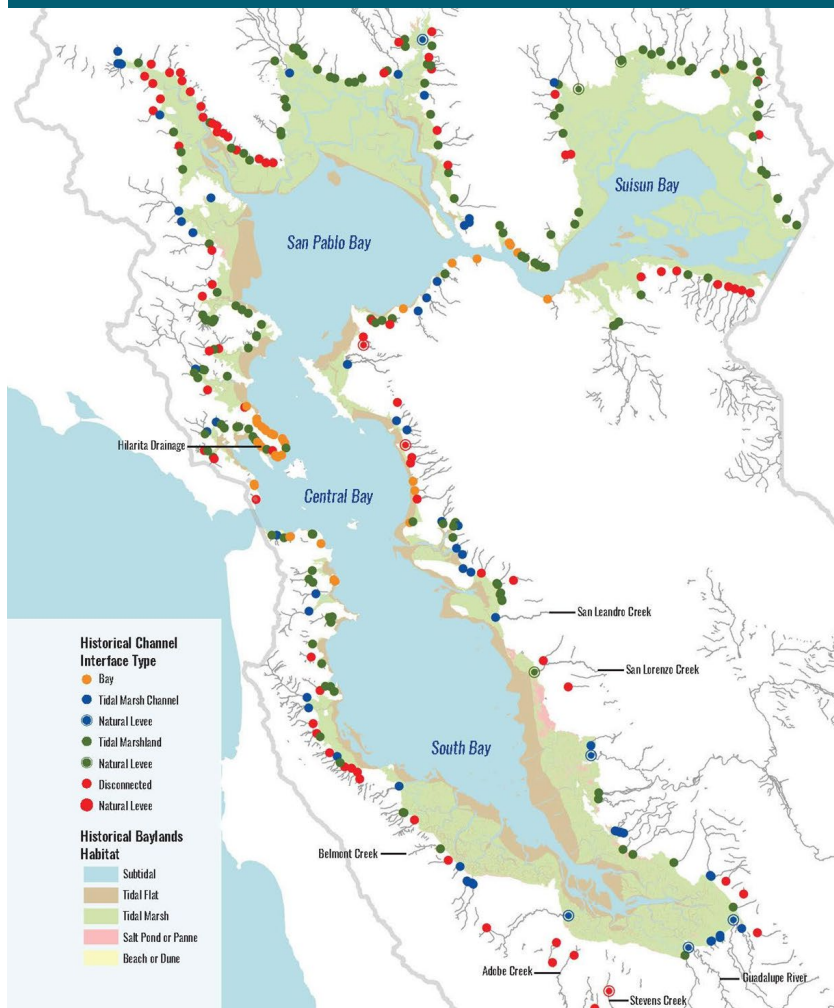


EXISTING CONDITIONS



Historical Channel Types

Modern Channel Types



storymaps.sfei.org/flood - control/

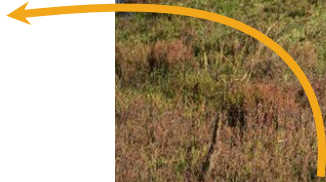
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Tidal marshes & mudflats rely on mud to survive

Present
marsh
surface at
core top

Marsh
surface in
1970

Marsh
surface in
1850



Shira Bezalel

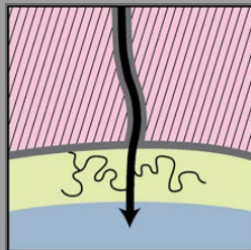
Opportunity types

Legend

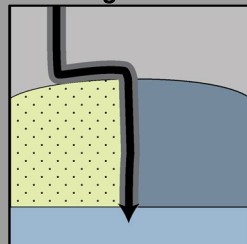
-  Bay
-  Managed pond
-  Diked marsh
-  Tidal marsh
-  Fluvial-tidal ecotone
-  Undeveloped open space
-  Levee/berm
-  Creek
-  Distributary channels

EXISTING CONDITION

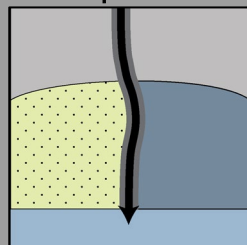
Confined channel



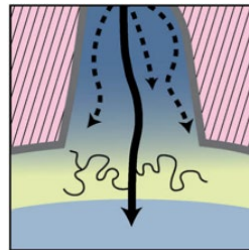
90-degree bend



Flows past marsh

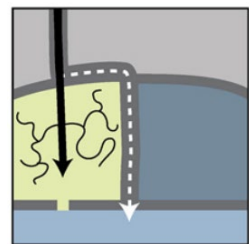


Type 1: Distributary channels



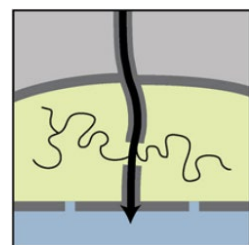
- Ample space
- Convert a confined channel to an unconfined channel
- Above head of tide

Type 2: Realigned channels



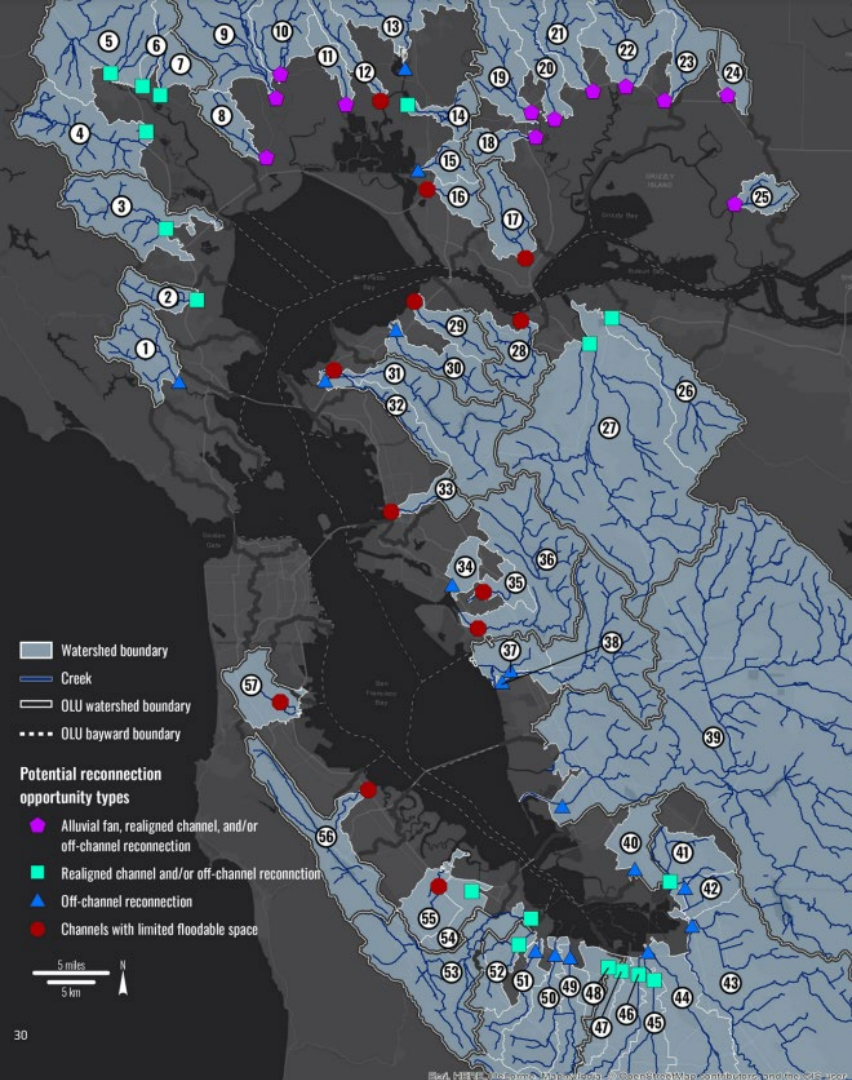
- Moderate space
- Align or establish direct creek flow
- Below head of tide

Type 3: Off-channel connections







- Limited space
- Connect an area adjacent to a channel to full tidal action
- Below head of tide

Channels mapped by opportunity type



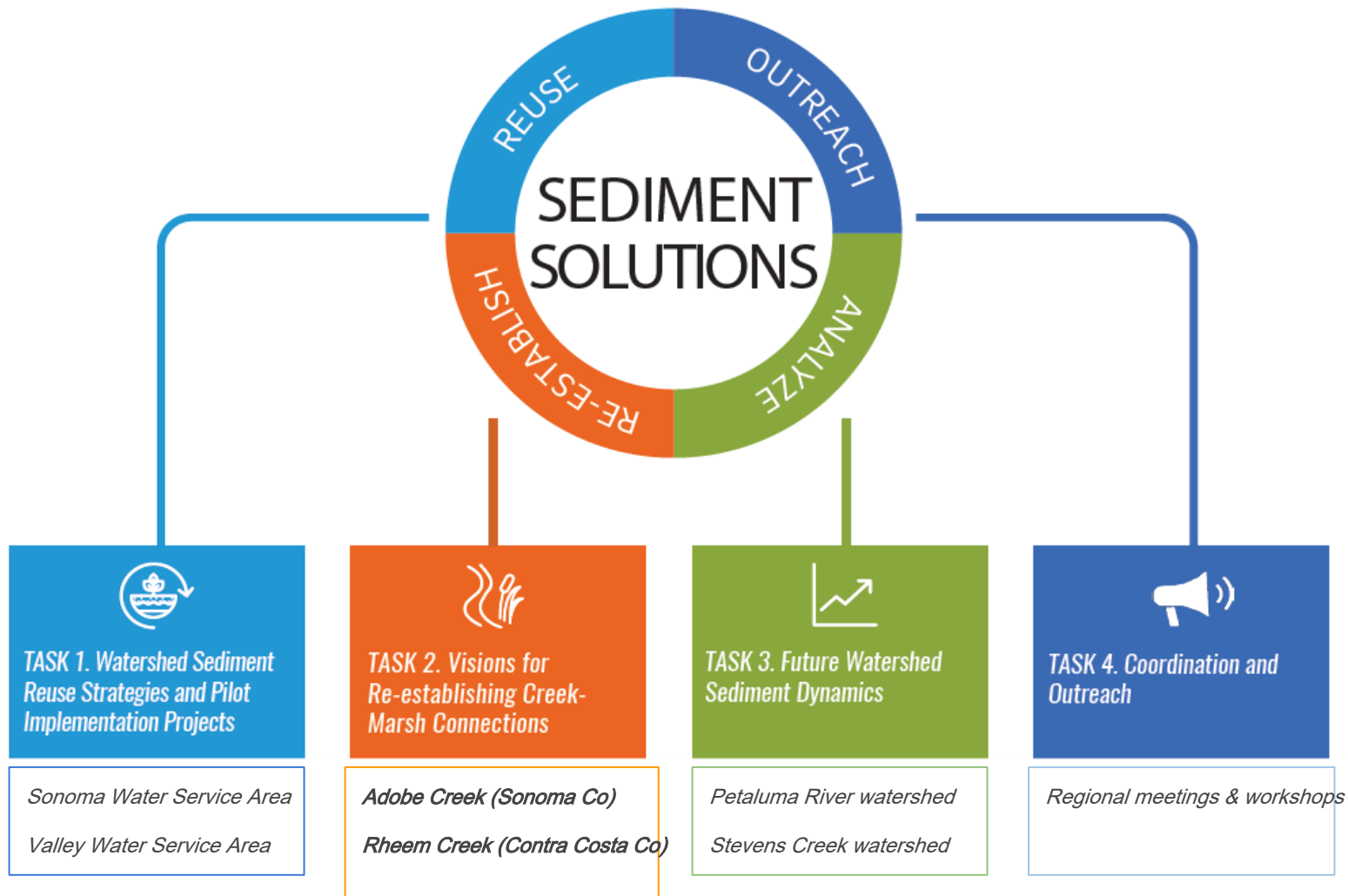
Opportunity types

-  Alluvial fan, realigned channel, and/or offchannel reconnection
-  Realigned channel and/or off-channel reconnection
-  Off-channel reconnection
-  Channels with limited floodable space

Opportunity Matrix

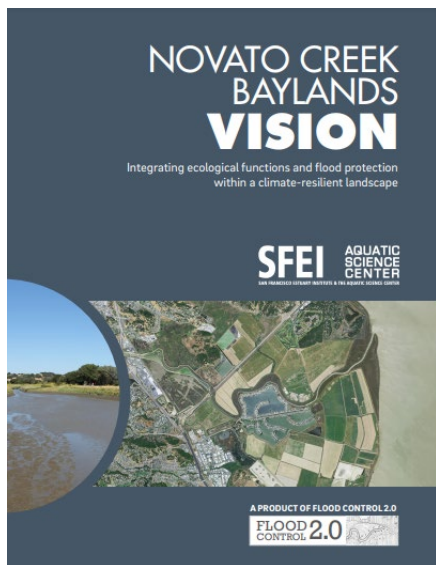
OLU Name ID # Creek Name Opportunity type				Lateral resilience						Vertical resilience				Steelhead support	
				Tidal marsh suitability (existing and potential)		Marsh migration space suitability		Polder management suitability		Sediment supply (average annual yield, metric tonnes)		Vertical accretion (potential ability to accrete vertically)		Steelhead habitat (Status of <i>O. mykiss irideus</i>)	
Corte Madera	1	Corte Madera Creek	Off-channel	Some	<div><div></div></div>	Limited	<div><div></div></div>	Limited	<div><div></div></div>	2,800	<div><div></div></div>	Other	<div><div></div></div>	Observed	<div><div></div></div>
Gallinas	2	Miller Creek	Realigned channel, Off-channel	High	<div><div></div></div>	High	<div><div></div></div>	High	<div><div></div></div>	5,800	<div><div></div></div>	Other	<div><div></div></div>	Observed	<div><div></div></div>
Novato	3	Novato Creek	Realigned channel, Off-channel	Some	<div><div></div></div>	Some	<div><div></div></div>	High	<div><div></div></div>	4,100	<div><div></div></div>	Other	<div><div></div></div>	Observed	<div><div></div></div>
Petaluma	4	San Antonio Creek	Realigned channel, Off-channel	High	<div><div></div></div>	High	<div><div></div></div>	Some	<div><div></div></div>	28,800	<div><div></div></div>	Highest	<div><div></div></div>	Not observed	<div><div></div></div>
	5	Petaluma River	Realigned channel, Off-channel	High	<div><div></div></div>	High	<div><div></div></div>	High	<div><div></div></div>	46,300	<div><div></div></div>	Highest	<div><div></div></div>	Observed	<div><div></div></div>
	6	Adobe Creek	Realigned channel, Off-channel	Some	<div><div></div></div>	High	<div><div></div></div>	Some	<div><div></div></div>	3,600	<div><div></div></div>	Highest	<div><div></div></div>	Observed	<div><div></div></div>
	7	Unnamed Sonoma County Creek	Realigned channel, Off-channel	Some	<div><div></div></div>	Some	<div><div></div></div>	Limited	<div><div></div></div>	6,400	<div><div></div></div>	Highest	<div><div></div></div>	Not observed	<div><div></div></div>

Moving from Regional Opportunity to Place - Based Vision

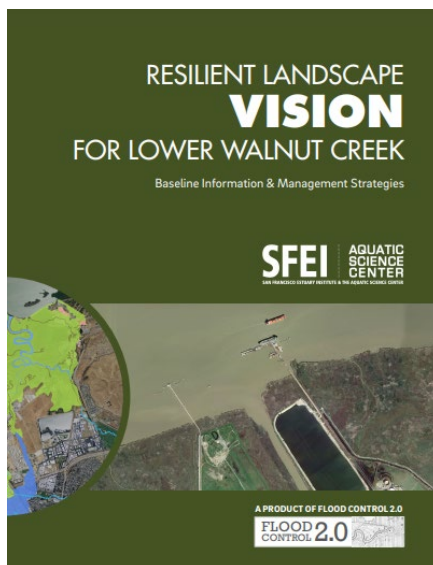


SFEI's Resilient Landscape Vision Portfolio

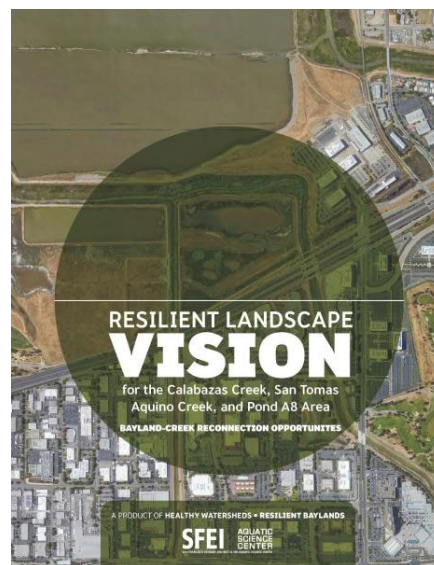
Lower Novato
Creek (2015)



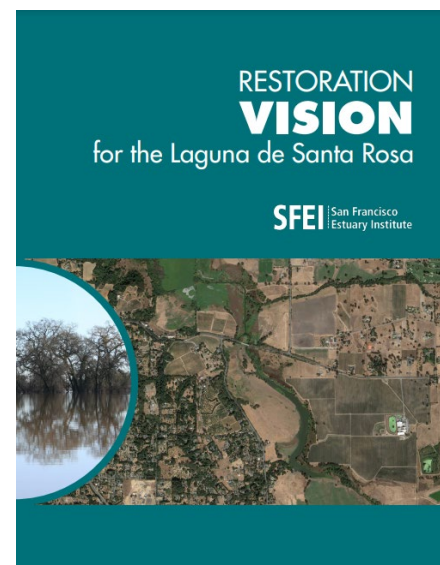
Lower Walnut
Creek (2016)



Calabazas & San
Tomas Aquino
creeks (2018)



Laguna de
Santa Rosa
(2020)



Resilient landscape vision

A multibenefit design solution that reintegrates natural processes between creeks and baylands while prioritizing ecosystem services that benefit people, plants, and wildlife

The Question:

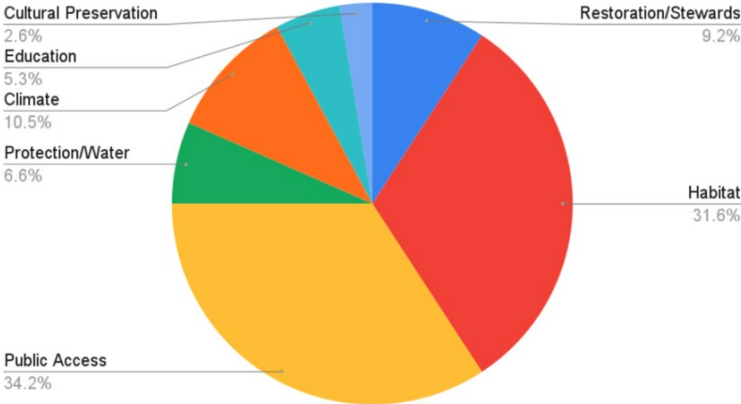
How can we increase Alman Marsh's long-term resilience while supporting Lower Adobe Creek's creek habitat and flood management objectives?

- **Deliver sediment**
- **Support current flood management objectives**
- **Benefit wildlife**
- **Benefit people**
- **Other benefits?**

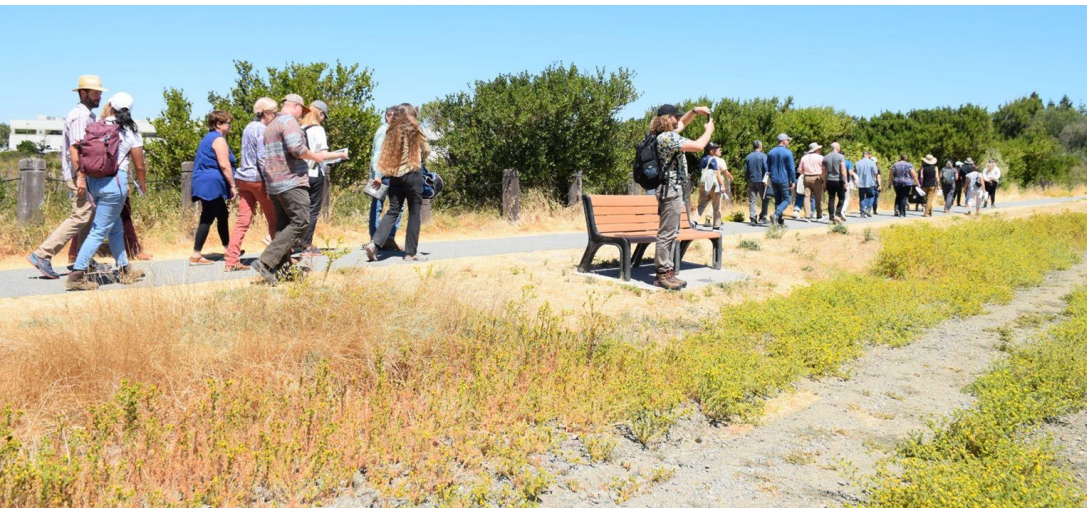
Community meeting - Feb. 2024



Public Interest by Category



Workshop - August 2024



Study Area









Management Goals

1. **Improve ecosystem functions and services** of the baylands for people and wildlife
2. **Increase the resilience of the baylands** to a rising sea level
3. **Support and enhance recreational, educational, and cultural** benefits and uses

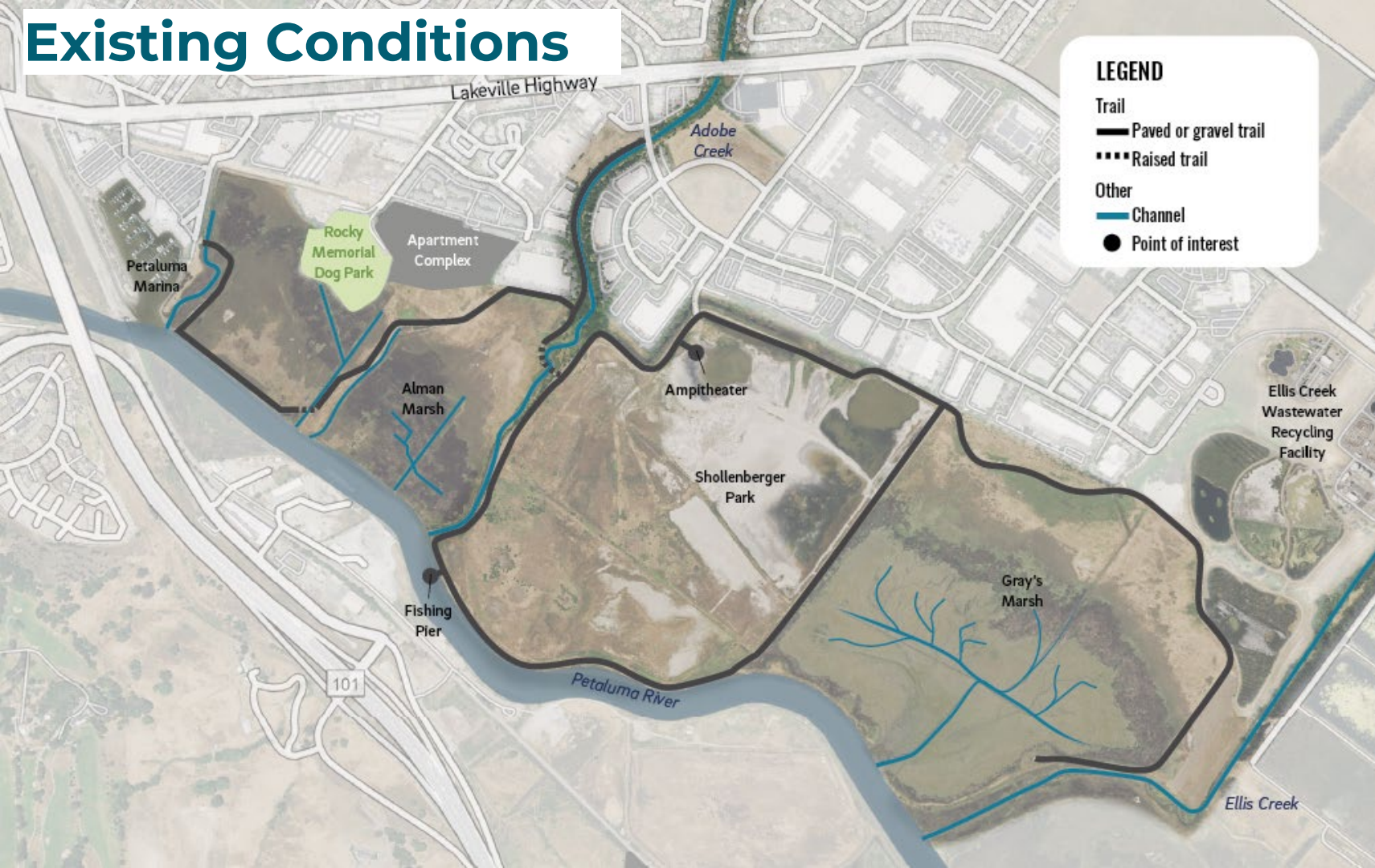
Management Objectives

1. Optimize the natural **delivery of water, nutrients and sediments** to tidal habitats
2. Expand the size and improve the **connectivity of tidal wetland areas**
3. Identify **nature-based solutions** for managing flood risks
4. Beneficially **reuse local sediment**
5. Facilitate **Tribal access and stewardship** of culturally significant resources
6. Realign and improve **public access** infrastructure

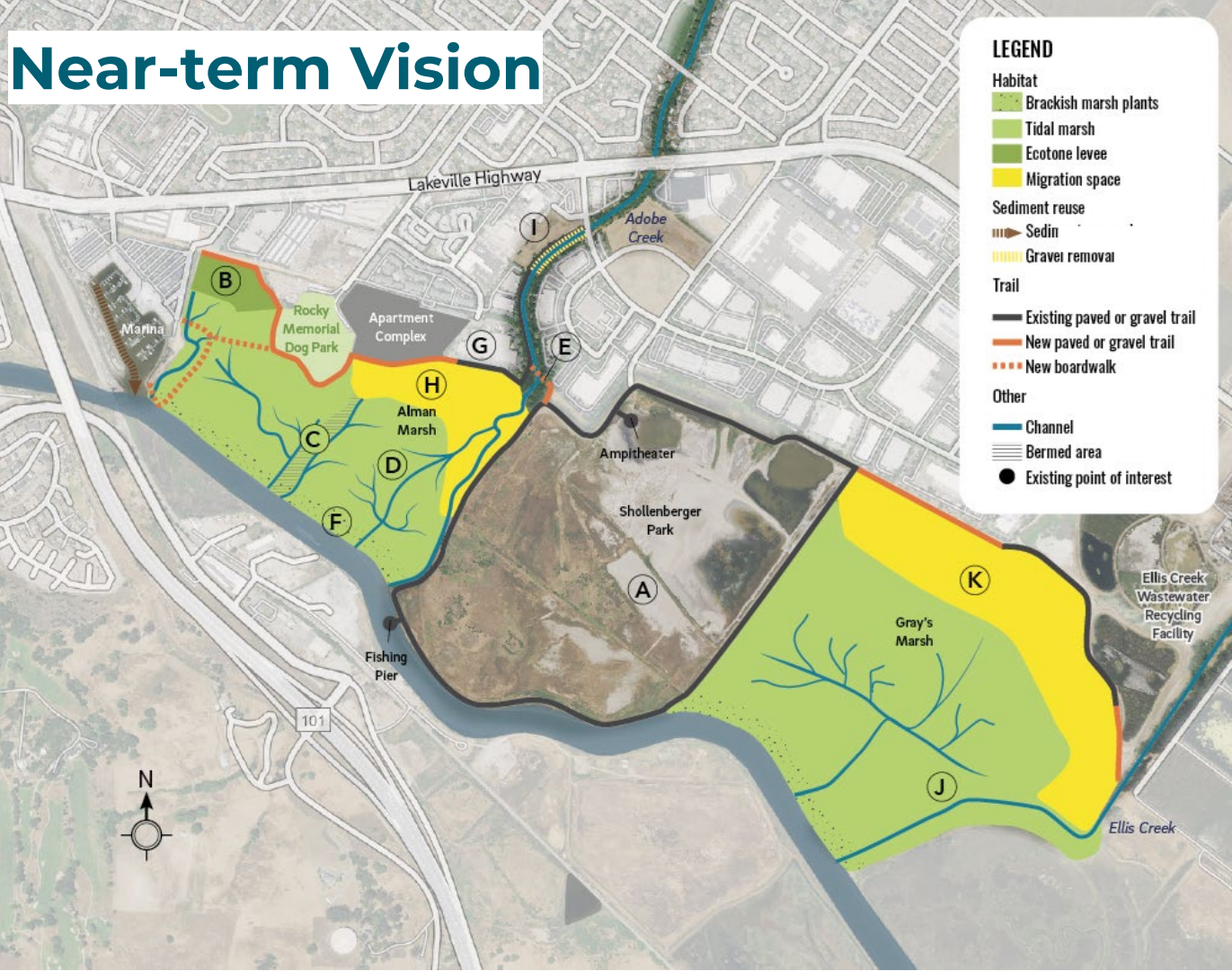
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		Management Goals		
Management Objectives		Improve the overall ecosystem functions and services of the baylands of Adobe and Ellis creeks for people and wildlife	Increase the resilience of the baylands of Adobe and Ellis creeks to a rising sea level	Support and enhance recreational, educational, and cultural benefits and uses of the landscape
	1. Optimize the natural delivery of water, nutrients, and sediments to tidal habitats to help them build in elevation and be resilient to a rising sea level in a manner that minimizes flood risks	●	●	
	2. Expand the size and improve the connectivity of tidal wetland areas to better support native plants, fish, and wildlife	●	●	
	3. Identify nature-based solutions for managing flood risks for the built environment and infrastructure adjacent to the study area		●	
	4. Beneficially reuse local sediment sources for supporting ecosystem resilience and building flood risk management features	●	●	
	5. Facilitate tribal access and stewardship of culturally significant resources, promoting the protection, restoration, and enhancement of landscapes vital to cultural practices and heritage	●	●	●
	6. Realign and improve public access infrastructure to minimize ecosystem impacts, enhance educational features, and ensure long-term resiliency			●

Existing Conditions



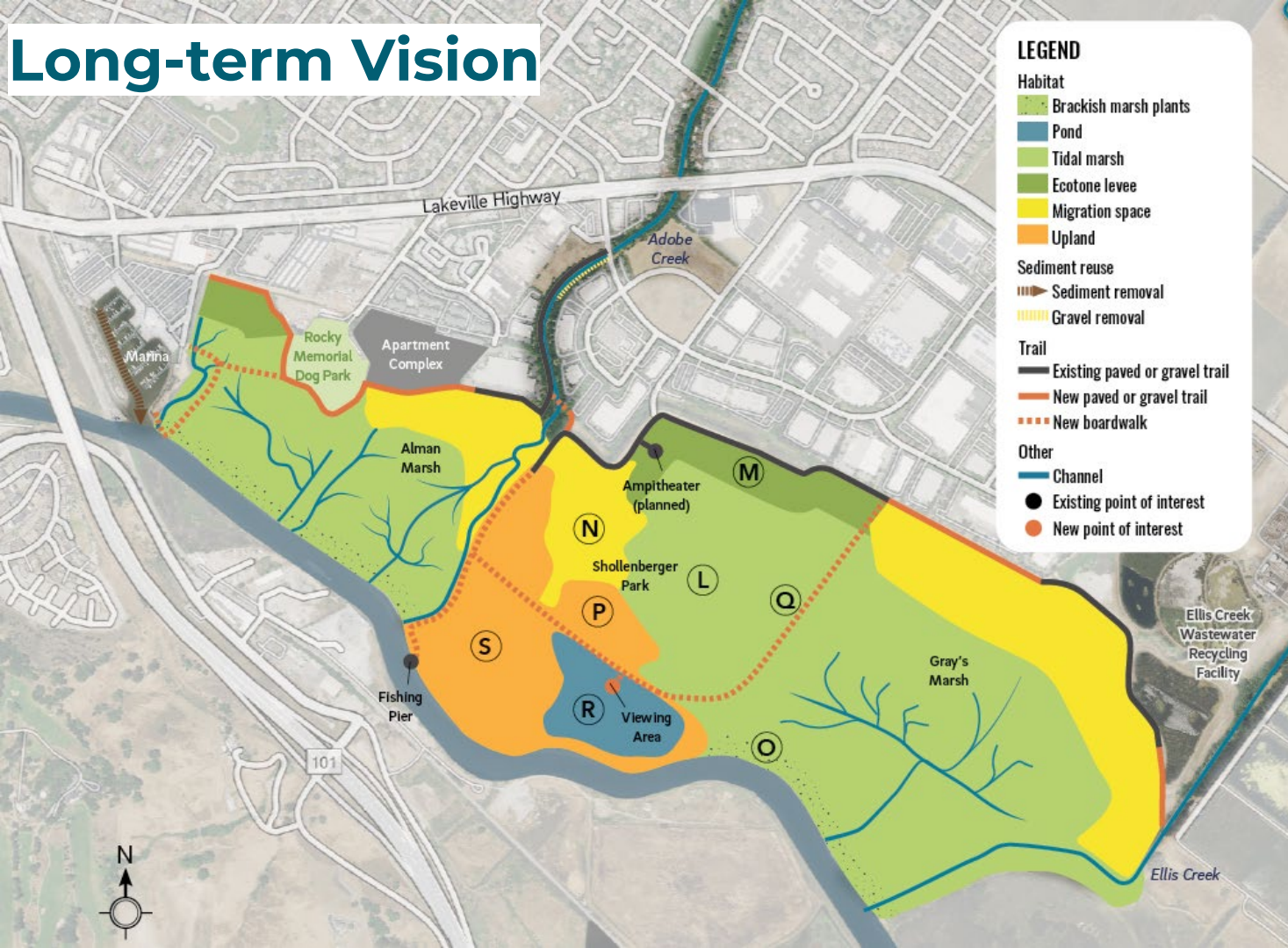
Near-term Vision



- Reuse dredged sediment** from stored at Shollenberger as cover material for ecotone levees*
- Construct ecotone levees** to protect development and support wildlife
- Remove berm** between marsh patches
- Create channel** between Adobe Crk & Alman Marsh to increase connectivity*
- Move pedestrian bridge** upstream
- Place thin layers of coarse sediment** along Petaluma River banks
- Realign recreational trails & activities**
- Prepare marsh migration space**
- Reuse gravel from the sediment basin** at Lakeville Hwy for ecotone foundation material
- Enhance Gray's Marsh***
- Enable Tribal use** for culturally important activities

*More study needed

Long-term Vision

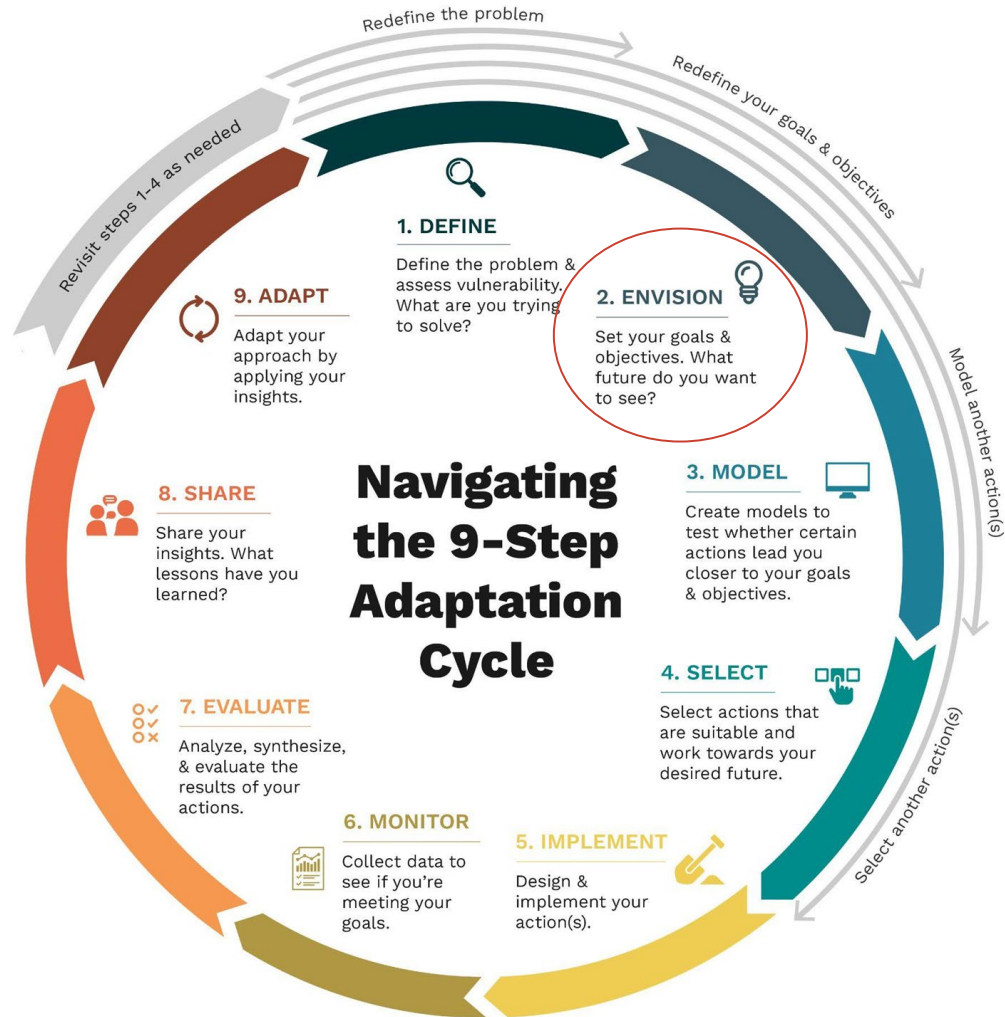


- L. Restore tidal marsh***
- M. Construct ecotone levees**
- N. Prepare marsh migration space**
- O. Place thin layers of coarse sediment along Petaluma River banks**
- P. Enable Tribal use for culturally important activities (e.g., plant tule and alkali bulrush, maintain access)**
- Q. Realign recreational trails & activities**
- R. Create seasonal pond with viewing platform***
- S. Prepare and preserve upland area for future high marsh island**

**More study needed*

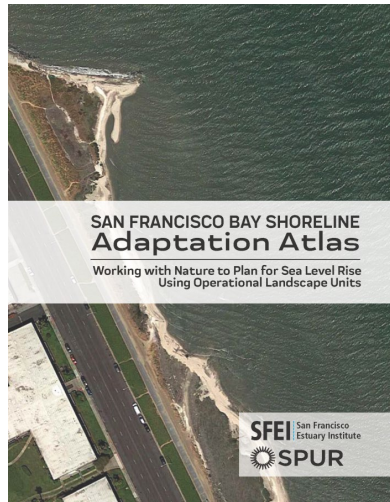
Next steps:

- We are at the “Envision” step
- Modeling is the next step to help understand which actions to select
- Report will be available in ~December 2025

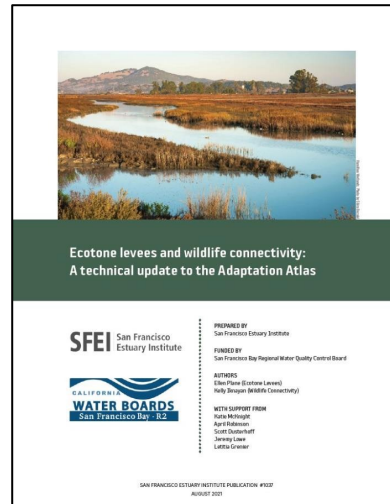


Read our reports:

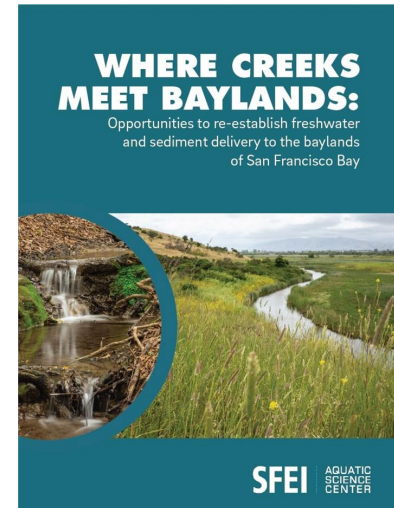
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A big thanks to our funders and partners!



Stanford

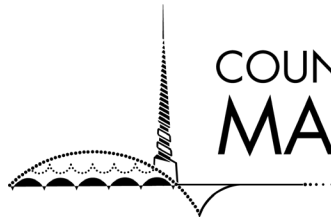
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Katie McKnight (katiem@sfei.org)