



Why do we care about coastal flooding at the Hampton Transfer Station? Here at the Hampton Transfer Station, the parking lot and access road are sometimes flooded during large storms like the nor'easters of 2018. Rising sea levels will increase the severity of coastal storm-related flooding which may impact access to this facility, local and state roads, and recreational areas.

How has sea level changed over time?

Lands that border the Atlantic Ocean and inland tidal areas experience frequent nuisance flooding from seasonal high tides. Between 1927 and 2001, sea level in coastal New Hampshire increased by approximately 5.3 inches creating a noticeable difference in high water flooding. The type of nuisance flooding we experience today will become more frequent and more severe as sea-level rise accelerates over time.

How high will the water reach?

The FLOOD marker shows the flood elevation from a 100-year storm event (which has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year). How high would the water be if sea-level increased by 2 feet, 4 feet or over 6 feet? The SLR markers show future sea-level rise projections above mean high water by the year 2100, +6.6 feet being on the higher end of what we might see in this location.

This project was funded, in part, by NOAA's Office for Coastal Management under the Coastal Zone Management Act in conjunction with the NH Department of Environmental Services Coastal Program. Sign Design by CPorter Designs, Photo by Jay Diener.













FLOODED AHEAD

Lands that border the Atlantic Ocean and inland tidal areas experience frequent nuisance flooding from seasonal high tides. Between 1927 and 2001, sea level in coastal New Hampshire increased by approximately 5.3 inches creating a noticeable difference in high water flooding. The type of nuisance flooding we experience today will become more frequent and more severe as sea-level rise accelerates over time.

How high will the water reach? The FLOOD marker shows the flood elevation from a 100-year storm event (which has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year). How high would the water be if sea-level increased by 2 feet, 4 feet or over 6 feet? The SLR markers show future sea-level rise projections above mean high water by the year 2100, +6.6 feet being on the higher end of what we might see in this location.

Today's flood could be tomorrow's high tide! **Know Your Line... Be Flood Aware**

Why do we care about coastal flooding along Route 1A in Rye? Route 1A and local roads in Rye are sometimes flooded by nuisance high tides and large storms like the nor'easters of 2018. Rising sea levels will increase the severity of coastal storm related flooding which would impact access to local and state roads, and other coastal areas.

How has sea level changed over time?

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Why do we care about coastal flooding at Odiorne Point State Park? Here at the Odiorne Point State Park, the parking lot, boat launch and boardwalk are sometimes flooded by nuisance high tides and large storms like the nor'easters of 2018. Rising sea levels will increase the severity of coastal storm-related flooding which would impact access to this facility, local and state roads, and other nearby recreational areas.

How has sea level changed over time?

Lands that border the Atlantic Ocean and inland tidal areas experience frequent nuisance flooding from seasonal high tides. Between 1927 and 2001, sea level in coastal New Hampshire increased by approximately 5.3 inches creating a noticeable difference in high water flooding. The type of nuisance flooding we experience today will become more frequent and more severe as sea-level rise accelerates over time.

How high will the water reach?

The FLOOD marker shows the flood elevation from a 100-year storm event (which has a 1% chance of occurring) in any given year). How high would the water be if sea-level increased by 2 feet, 4 feet or over 6 feet? The SLR markers show future sea-level rise projections above mean high water by the year 2100, +6.6 feet being on the higher end of what we might see in this location.

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Why do we care about coastal flooding at Brown's Lobster Pound? Here at Brown's Lobster Pound, the parking lot and picnic tables are often flooded during extreme high tide events and large storms like the nor'easters of 2018. Rising sea levels will increase the severity of coastal storm-related flooding which could impact access to local and state roads, and other low-lying coastal areas in Seabrook.

How has sea level changed over time?

Lands that border the Atlantic Ocean and inland tidal areas experience frequent nuisance flooding from seasonal high tides. Between 1927 and 2001, sea level in coastal New Hampshire increased by approximately 5.3 inches creating a noticeable difference in high water flooding. The type of nuisance flooding we experience today will become more frequent and more severe as sea-level rise accelerates over time.

How high will the water reach?

The FLOOD marker shows the flood elevation from a 100-year storm event (which has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year). How high would the water be if sea-level increased by 2 feet, 4 feet or over 6 feet? The SLR markers show future sea-level rise projections above mean high water by the year 2100, +6.6 feet being on the higher end of what we might see in this location.

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Why do we care about coastal flooding at the Seabrook Boat Launch? Here at the Seabrook Boat Launch, the parking lots are sometimes flooded by nuisance high tides and large storms like the nor'easters of 2018. Rising sea levels will increase the severity of coastal storm-related flooding which would impact access to this facility, local and state roads, and other nearby recreational areas.

How has sea level changed over time?

Lands that border the Atlantic Ocean and the Hampton-Seabrook Estuary experience frequent nuisance flooding from seasonal high tides. Between 1927 and 2001, sea level in coastal New Hampshire increased by approximately 5.3 inches creating a noticeable difference in high water flooding. The type of nuisance flooding we experience today will become more frequent and more severe as sea-level rise accelerates over time.

How high will the water reach?

The FLOOD marker shows the flood elevation from a 100-year storm event (which has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year). How high would the water be if sea-level increased by 2 feet, 4 feet or over 6 feet? The SLR markers show future sea-level rise projections above mean high water by the year 2100, +6.6 feet being on the higher end of what we might see in this location.

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What can you do to spread the word about flooding? Take a photo with this High Water Mark sign and post it to social media using the hashtag #highwatermarknh

Today's flood could be tomorrow's high tide! Know Your Line... Be Flood Aware

Why do we care about coastal flooding at Strawbery Banke Museum?

Here at Strawbery Banke Museum, the open lawn at the center of the campus was once a tidal inlet. Over the years "Puddle Dock" silted in and was eventually filled around 1900, though the twice-daily high tides still affect the groundwater and adjacent cellars in the museum's historic houses. With rising seas in our future, the ocean may someday reclaim Puddle Dock. Even today, storm surges from Nor'easters, especially combined with astronomical high tides, flood local streets surrounding the Museum, Puddle Dock and the historic buildings with as much as 16" of water. Rising sea levels will increase the severity of coastal storm-related flooding and its impact on the museum, local and state roads, and other waterfront recreational areas around Portsmouth.

How has sea level changed over time?

Lands that border the Atlantic Ocean and inland tidal areas experience frequent nuisance flooding from seasonal high tides. Between 1927 and 2001, sea level in coastal New Hampshire increased by approximately 5.3 inches creating a noticeable difference in high water flooding. The type of nuisance flooding we experience today will become more frequent and more severe as sea-level rise accelerates over time.

How high will the water reach?

The FLOOD marker below this sign shows the flood elevation from a 100-year storm event (which has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year). The SLR marker below this sign shows the sea-level rise projection of +6.6 feet above mean high water which is on the higher end of what we might see in this location by the year 2100.

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