We sincerely thank the reviewers for providing comments on our manuscript. We provide a point-by-point response to these comments below.

All page and line numbers in the reviewer comments refer to the original submission. Page numbers noted in our response refer to the revised submission.

## Reviewer 2

The authors suggest an interesting planning tool for coastal restoration. However, in the case given by the author, the basis for judging whether wetlands can be restored is very subjective, and there is no actual data to support whether such judgment is real and feasible, which is the biggest problem of the paper.

* **Response**: Thank you for your comments on the draft manuscript. We have made every effort to provide responses to your concerns and have revised the text as needed, particularly for use of our approach to identify actual restoration potential (see response to your comments on lines 304-316). We are confident these changes have addressed your concerns and strengthened the content therein.

Line 76. How to determine the benchmark period, or what is the benchmark period in the study area, decades ago?

* **Response**: Apologies for the omission of that critical detail. The benchmark period is defined as circa 1950 when the earliest historical aerial photographs of Tampa Bay and its watershed were available. This time period is defined as pre-development in Robison (2010) and the citations that precede the sentence.
* The text was amended as follows: “Priority was given to restoration activities focused on habitat types that were important for a suite of estuarine faunal guilds disproportionately lost or degraded compared to a circa 1950 benchmark period considered as pre-development.”

Line 127-128. 5-foot contour is the absolute elevation or elevation relative to sea level?

* **Response**: The explicit definition of the 5-foot contour was previously provided on lines 211-213 as the area of land from the local Mean Lower Low Water elevation extending landward to the elevation 5 feet above Mean Sea Level. The definition was moved to this section for clarity.

Line 140. What are the specific contents of short-term and long-term goals? The reader may want a comparison table of the two goals

* **Response**: The identified short-term targets and long-term goals are provided in Table 5 and they are not presented at this point in the text because the methods that follow describe the process by which they were identified.
* However, we have added some text to provide some clarity on on these terms: “The short-term targets provided an interim set of native habitat coverages to attain within a reasonable planning horizon, after which progress in attaining the long-term goals will be re-assessed.”

Line 206-215. The actual available space for restoration efforts depends on the relative relation between wetland elevation and tide height. Whether the slope or elevation of coastal wetlands is used to estimate the potential restoration area under the impact of sea level rise. The author should give specific elevation data and tidal data.

* **Response**: We assume that this comment relates to your general concern that our approach does not provide an explicit quantification of the actual restoration potential of wetlands, either tidal or freshwater. We certainly agree that identification of wetland restoration areas requires a more detailed assessment of land characteristics, including but not limited to elevation and slope data. The approach described herein is primarily a screening and prioritization tool that requires additional work for on-site restoration planning. We hope that our response to your comments on lines 304-316 below addresses this concern.

Line 216-220 and Figue2. In addition to the land use/land cover data, I think it is important to consider the digital elevation data as well as the relative sea level rise data.

* **Response**: Please see the response to the previous comment and below regarding comments to lines 304-316.

Line 236. What is the classification standard of xeric, mesic, or hydric soil? Due to sea level rise, wetland soil salinity changes, resulting in the transformation of the spatial pattern of freshwater wetland to saltwater wetland, how to consider this.

* **Response**: As noted in the manuscript, these classifications are defined in Ries and Scheda (2014), but historically are defined in Baldwin et al. (1938). The latter citation was added. Additionally, we certainly agree that soil types may change over time as affected by sea level rise. However, the coastal stratum included in the 5-foot contour considers the likely rate of sea level rise (sensu Burke et al., 2019) within the 2030 and 2050 time period used to establish the targets and goals. That is, the coastal stratum provides a distinction for the restoration potential of wetlands (mesic/hydric soils) as tidal within the five foot contour (mangroves, salt barrens, salt marshes) and freshwater above the five foot contour (forested and non-forested wetlands) within the expected time period of sea level rise.
* We have added some text at the end of the paragraph to make this clear: “This distinction explicitly accounts for potential salinity changes to soil properties as a function of sea-level rise based on regional projections in the time period for establishing the targets and goals.”

Line 248-249. The author needs to specify which data analysis methods were used?

* **Response**: The analysis methods are the set of spatial operations described in the preceding text in the same section and as outlined in Figure 2. The sentence was revised to make this more clear. We have also noted two core geospatial functions that were used, as examples, in the text that followed. Readers can view the linked repository for specific details as needed.

Line 304-316. The determination of potential repair area lacks quantitative basis. The priority of potential restoration areas at different locations depends on substrate conditions, ecological importance, engineering implementation, and restoration costs. For the whole region, the restoration potential of various ecosystems should be ranked, and only when they exceed a certain threshold can they be judged as having the operability and real potential of restoration under realistic conditions. Current opportunity maps simply overlap land use type data and soil data. I think such judgment is too subjective and arbitrary, lack of quantitative basis. Since the author mentions that there are data on restoration projects, why not use the projects already carried out to determine whether these potential restoration areas can actually be repaired in the future?

* **Response**: We certainly appreciate the concerns that our approach does not provide a more comprehensive quantitative means of identifying actual restoration potential. Additional information, as noted by the reviewer, is certainly needed for understanding the true restoration potential of any location within the watershed. However, we have noted in several locations in the manuscript that the approach described herein is a prioritization tool that can be used as a first step for restoration planning (e.g., lines 83, 90, 113). Prior to this assessment, comparable tools at the watershed scale were not available and we believe that our approach is valuable in identifying potential restoration areas that regional managers could leverage for planning purposes. In fact, our use of the term restoration “potential” was meant to describe this tool as a preliminary means to guide follow-up work once sites are identified from the provided opportunity areas.
* That being said, it is worth further clarifying the intent of our approach as a prioritization tool that warrants additional work should restoration projects be pursued at the locations identified by our spatial analyses. We have added text to two key locations to make this clear.
* First, the following was added to the introduction on line 96: “These opportunity areas provide a first assessment of where restoration could occur, where on the ground assessments could be pursued to further quantify restoration potential.”
* Second, the following was added to the methods on line 197: “The identification of these areas on a broad spatial scale serves as a planning tool for restoration practitioners, where follow-up assessments are expected to more fully quantify restoration potential at selected sites.” ” Figure 1. The classification criteria for land use types are confused. I suggest using the Ramsar Convention classification system.
* **Response**: The classification criteria used in the figure was based on the FLUCCS approach described in the text (lines 157), with some categories combined for clarity in the figure. For example, “urban/open lands” includes 13 FLUCCS categories considered relevant for combining and displaying together in the map as a single category to show the extent of development in the Tampa Bay watershed. The figure caption was revised to describe this approach. An additional citation to Kawula and Redner (2018) was also added in the text and figure caption. This classification was chosen as this is the standard approach used for the entire state of Florida.

## Reviewer 3

This paper presents a detailed method for spatial restoration planning using available landcover datasets for the Tampa Bay watershed. The authors provide a concise overview of the approach with the intention that the method can be applied in other regions. The research is important and relevant given the challenges related to both increasing development while considering conservation targets under potential climate change are widespread.

Overall, the paper is well-written and the authors provide a clear justification of the method, including the strengths (open source workflow), and limitations (detailed inputs, potential lag between reported restoration actions and observed landcover change in GIS products). Detailed comments on each section are provided below. Line numbers refer to those on the PDF version available for review.

* **Response**: Thank you for your detailed comments on our manuscript. We have made every effort to address your concerns noted below and are confident this has improved the draft.

Abstract:

While the paper is focused on the method and spatial classification to identify areas for potential restoration, this is not represented in the Abstract. Instead, the Abstract indicates a focus on the target-setting approach and emphasizes how sea-level rise, climate change, and watershed development are incorporated into this approach. The Abstract should rather focus on the main results of the paper – which was the identification of the different areas and changes over time as measured by applying the method. That is not to say that the entire Abstract is unsuitable, rather that it needs to be amended to better reflect the contents of the paper, rather than a summary of the approach.

* **Response**: Thanks for this suggestion. We have revised the abstract to include more relevant content from the paper. The entire abstract from line 17 down was edited:
* “Although significant gains in subtidal habitats have been observed, expansion of mangroves into salt marshes and loss of native upland habitats to development highlights the need to target these locations for restoration. The long-term loss of potentially restorable lands to both coastal and upland development further underscores the diminishing restoration opportunities in the watershed. The established targets and goals identified habitats to maintain at their present level (e.g., mangroves) and those that require additional progress (e.g., oyster bars) based on past trends and an expected level of effort given the restoration history of the region. The new approach also accounts for the future effects of sea-level rise, climate change, and watershed development by prioritizing native coastal habitats relative to subtidal or upland areas. Maps were created to identify the restoration opportunities where practitioners could focus efforts to achieve the targets and goals, with methods for repeatable analyses also available using an open source workflow.”

Introduction:

The Introduction would benefit from a stronger rationale / context in the opening paragraph. This first paragraph intends to highlight the ecological importance of estuarine / coastal ecosystems by listing ecosystem services and then mentioning impacts from anthropogenic activities and climate change. The rationale is focused on the need for management to incorporate stressors using a socio-ecological systems approach (L41-43). While this rationale is valid, the sentences leading up to it are somewhat disjointed. The readability could be improved by considering the information in the first and second paragraph together and then restructuring to provide better context. For example, L39-43 “Habitat changes in response to climate change include landward migration of mangroves into salt marshes, upstream migration of salt marshes within tidal tributaries, and upland forest migration” is a very limited description, with no prior reference to the process of landward migration. A more descriptive narrative to the opening paragraphs of the Introduction will set the tone for the paper and further support the relevance and importance of the work.

* **Response**: The first two paragraphs were combined and revised to make a more cohesive introduction to the paper:
* “The health of estuarine systems and coastal habitats is tightly linked to land use and management of the watershed (Yoskowitz and Russell, 2015). Coastal habitats provide multiple ecosystem services, including wildlife shelter and migratory corridors (Yoskowitz and Russell, 2015), fisheries production (Houde and Rutherford, 1993), water quality improvement (Kushlan, 1990; Sprandel et al., 2000; Ávila-García et al., 2020), erosion and flood attenuation (Calil et al., 2015; Menéndez et al., 2018), carbon sequestration (Dontis et al., 2020) and recreation (Chung et al., 2018). Anthropogenic stressors can negatively impact the services provided by coastal habitats and restoration practitioners must consider the anticipated effects of these stressors during planning (Elliott et al., 2007; White and Kaplan, 2017). The combined effects of land development and climate change are especially problematic for prioritizing habitat restoration activities in coastal environments. Habitat changes in response to climate change include landward migration of mangroves into salt marshes, upstream migration of salt marshes within tidal tributaries, and upland forest migration (Brinson et al., 1995; Vogelmann et al., 2012; Cavanaugh et al., 2019). Landward migration of critical habitats in response to sea-level rise may not be possible due to anthropogenic barriers in the watershed. Sea-level rise can occur quicker than landward migration of salt marshes and the upland slope may already be lost to urban development and hardening (Titus et al., 2009). Given projected habitat losses and the limited resources available, appropriate and realistic sites for restoration need to be identified that account for future stressors and past trends.”

Methods:

L107: Should this read as “altered the natural habitats of”

* **Response**: Corrected.

L117-126: If possible, it would help to have this information on the habitat layers and respective source material presented in a table – even as supplementary information.

* **Response**: Text was added to refer the reader to a new Table S1 in supplement.

L127: At first mention of the 5-foot contour please provide an estimate in metres for comparison. This will also make for a more straightforward understanding of the SLR projection, which is provided in cm (L132).

* **Response**: This sentence was revised as follows “…location relative to the 5-foot contour (~1.5m elevation) that covers an area of land…”.

L130-132: The SLR trend and projections to 2100 are stated here, but it is not clear whether these have been incorporated into the 2030 / 2050 targets / goals for restoration. In the Introduction (L83-86), it is stated that the approach will consider future stressors, including SLR. A spatial representation of how habitat / land cover may change by 2030 / 2050 under SLR is however not part of the Results. Were the SLR projections incorporated spatially? And did this impact the potential restoration areas? For example, are transitions from mangrove to tidal flat / seagrass included in the targets / goals when considering SLR? Please provide some additional information on whether this was incorporated and how it was done. This is needed to justify the statement in L83-86.

* **Response**: The expected effects of sea level rise are implicitly accounted for in the 5-foot contour that was used to differentiate the opportunity areas in the coastal margin from those in the upland. By placing emphasis on these areas, it is anticipated that restoration practitioners can target these locations differently based on the diminishing opportunities in these areas. For example, figures 5 and 6 distinguish these areas from the other coastal strata. This area also accounts for the projected increases in sea level rise in Burke et al. (2019). The following text was added to line 132 to make this clear:
* “The coastal stratum within the 5-foot contour is used to better identify and prioritize coastal habitats at risk of landward migration and coastal development given that it includes the area of land within the sea level rise projections.”

L154-165: Please indicate the type and scale of the spatial datasets for the habitat. Are these raster datasets? What is the grid resolution? Are they obtained from Landsat, or other remotely-sensed products? Providing detail on the input datasets will greatly assist any effort to replicate this method in another region.

* **Response**: Both the subtidal and inter/supratidal data layers are vector products produced by photo-interpretation. Details were added as follows.
* For the subtidal layers, details were added starting on line 150: “These data include vector polygon coverages of the major subtidal habitats in Tampa Bay, as interpreted from 1:24,000 scale natural color aerial photographs flown in winter 2018 under cloud free conditions. Accuracy assessments of the photo-interpreted map included field verification by random sample points, with a requirement of 90% accuracy for the seagrass categories. The minimum mapping unit for seagrass polygons is reported as 0.25 acres.”
* For the inter/supratidal layers, details were added on line 158: “Similar methods as the subtidal habitats described above are used for the intertidal and supratidal coverage maps, although at a slightly higher spatial resolution (1:12,000).”

L170-175: Please provide more detail on how the habitat coverage change analysis was performed. Was this a simple calculation of total area change per habitat type derived from pixel count / polygon area? Or, were the maps for different years overlayed and a spatial algorithm applied to calculate differences? Please specify how the change from one habitat to another was estimated in order to generate the alluvial diagrams.

* **Response**: Additional detail was provided as follows: “Specifically, the spatial datasets were unioned and the total areal change of the polygons for each habitat type was quantified by taking the difference between the two terminal years. For example, the area that remained as native uplands between the 1990 and 2017 intertidal and supratidal layers was quantified, whereas the area that changed from native uplands to another habitat category was also quantified. This process was repeated for all native habitats, including developed and restorable lands (described below).”

L177-188: While I understand the justification to differentiate between “restoration” and “enhancement” activities, I would suggest the authors re-consider the terminology and definitions they have provided. The term “restoration” is well-known, with the definition provided by the Society of Ecological Restoration becoming mainstreamed, particularly under the “Decade for Ecosystem Restoration”. The SER definition for restoration from the international principles and standards (https://www.ser.org/page/SERStandards): “the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed. (Ecosystem restoration is sometimes used interchangeably with ecological restoration, but ecological restoration always addresses biodiversity conservation and ecological integrity, whereas some approaches to ecosystem restoration may focus solely on the delivery of ecosystem services.)” Therefore, it is advised that the authors do not provide their own definition for restoration to only refer to activities where earthwork is involved to reshape the land. Rather, it would be better to state what type of restoration activity has been conducted, instead of using the holistic / encompassing term “restoration” to only refer to a specific subset of activities. Given the definition provided by the authors, it needs to be clarified if all areas indicated as “potential restorable’ would therefore require earthwork in order to revert to natural habitat? Or in this case does “restorable” encompass the greater suite of possible activities?

* **Response**: Thank you for the clarification and we agree that adopting a standardized and more widely accepted definition is more appropriate. However, the projects in the database have already been classified as restoration/enhancement based on the previous definition and this distinction is useful to local restoration practitioners that are familiar with the projects. For clarity, we have included the SER definition as a general description and amended the text to better justify the previous description. The addition starting on line 179 is as follows:
* “Here and throughout, restoration describes the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed (Gann et al., 2019). Restoration projects in the database were also those that involved earthwork to reshape the land or the addition of structural elements (e.g., rock). This distinct categorization is useful for restoration practitioners familiar with the projects in the region.”

L206-207 and Table1: Is there a difference in using the term “reservation” when referring to the coastal areas, vs. the term “conservation” being used for the upland areas? Looking at Table 4, there are coastal habitats in conservation areas. Is this to just designate specifically areas that are within the 5ft contour, regardless of protection status – this was my understanding from Table 1, but it would be beneficial to have it stated more clearly in the text.

* **Response**: Apologies for the confusion. The reservation areas are those in the coastal stratum that are currently not in existing or proposed conservation areas. The sentence on line 211 was revised as follows:
* “The coastal reservation native and coastal reservation restorable areas are native and restorable habitats, respectively, that occur in the 5-foot contour or coastal stratum and do not occur in existing or proposed conservation areas (described in the following paragraph).”

L217-219: Again, please provide some detail on the spatial resolution of these datasets. Were there any issues / challenges with alignment with spatial datasets from other sources? How were these overcome?

* **Response**: Details on these data were added as follows: “The FNAI data are Florida Managed Areas as vector polygons of public and some private lands identified as having natural resource value and that are being managed at least partially for conservation. The source data for this layer are provided to FNAI directly from the managing agency in digital format or as paper maps that are digitized using appropriate topographic quadrangles, ortho-imagery, and property appraiser parcel data at a minimum spatial resolution of 1:5,000.”
* A citation to Florida Natural Areas Inventory (2020) was also added.
* The common projection used for all analyses was also added to line 251: “All spatial data were transformed to the NAD83(2011) / Florida West (ftUS) projection prior to analysis.”

Results:

L263-266: Could changes in seagrass also be attributed to improved ground-truthing and photointerpretation? Perhaps some additional information on the input datasets, such as how the areas were estimated, could provide some insight (as suggested to present in a table above in Methods section).

* **Response**: The change in seagrasses in Tampa Bay over the last three decades is well-documented (e.g., Greening et al., 2014; Sherwood et al., 2017). The documentation of this recovery has been made possible primarily from efforts of the Southwest Florida Water Management District in providing accurate and comparable coverage maps on an approximate biennial basis since the late 1980s (as described in the data sources). Although some minor changes in the FLUCCS codes have occurred during this period, the methods for documenting seagrasses have been consistent. We are confident that these changes are not a product of changes in methodologies. We hope that our addition to the text describing more detail on the data sources and methods has provided some clarity.

L285-295: This is valuable information, and impressive that the authors were able to collate and document the restoration projects that have been carried out across different agencies and partnerships. This information will be very important for monitoring and reporting on progress for targets going forward, so it is a critical step to have synthesized the work that has already been carried out. An additional useful output would be a spatial representation of these projects so that the map could be updated as more projects are completed in the future (but this would be beyond the scope of this paper).

* **Response**: Yes, we agree that the effort to create and synthesize these data was one of the more useful products resulting from this work. Current discussions have focused on how to maintain the integrity of these data as additional work is completed in the future. The limitations discussed in the second paragraph of section 4.3 alludes to these challenges. A link to the online location of this database, that includes a map, was added to line 188 in the methods (<https://www.tampabay.wateratlas.usf.edu/restoration/>).

L309-310: Should this read “(coastal reservation restorable)”?

* **Response**: Corrected.

L324-335: In this section describing the targets and goals, I anticipated more detail on the potential climate change effects on the habitat map. As mentioned above in a previous comment, if this has been included then please provide a clearer description of the approach. But for example, the distribution of the intertidal habitats could be different by 2050 under SLR, and therefore adjacent upland area may be lost / transitioned into intertidal habitat. The authors have mentioned landward migration and the possibility of coastal squeeze due to infrastructure in the Discussion, but I expected it to be more clearly incorporated into the Results, given the framing of the paper in the Abstract and Introduction. If this is not the case then those previous sections need to be revisited.

* **Response**: We understand the general concern that we have not included explicit projections of how land use and cover may change with climate change and development. The methods we have used implicitly account for these factors and are our best estimate at what can be reasonably achieved by 2030 and 2050 based on the assessment. We hope that revisions to some of the earlier comments have also made this more clear (e.g., lines 130 - 132). We have added the following text to this section for clarity:
* “These targets and goals do not consider an explicit projection of how habitats are expected to change as a result of climate change and anticipated development because no such estimates are available. However, the methods implicitly account for these anticipated changes by differentiating the watershed by strata and setting the targets and goals based on past trends that are affected both by climate change and development trajectories. The methods herein provide the best estimate of what restoration is likely to be achieved over the next few decades.”

Discussion:

The authors have provided a suitable Discussion to contextualise the results of the paper.

Tables:

Table3: Suggest that the heading in the second column be changed to “Landcover Category” or something similar, instead of “Habitat Type” as this column includes “Developed” and “Restorable”, which would not typically be considered as habitats.

* **Response**: The column header was changed to “Land cover Category”. The table caption was also changed.

Table4: There are some discrepancies in the table, or perhaps a sentence is needed in the title to explain why the current extent is not equal to existing conservation + proposed conservation lands. For example, Mangroves current extent = 6276, existing conservation + proposed conservation = (4516+1604) = 6120. Does this indicate an additional 156 ha of mangrove that is not within a conservation area? Also, check the rounding up of the area estimates as there is a discrepancy in values presented for total restoration opportunity = existing conservation lands restoration opportunity + proposed conservation lands restoration opportunity.

* **Response**: Correct, the current extent is the sum of existing and proposed conservation, plus those not in conservation. A sentence was added to the caption. The rounding issues for total restoration opportunity were also fixed.

Table5: This table is arguably the most important result from the paper. The only query I have is whether the authors have considered how the map would look if these targets / goals were to be achieved. For example, the target for total intertidal to increase by 61 hectares in a mosaic – how does this factor in SLR?

* **Response**: Please see our response to your previous comment on lines 324-335. One could potentially understand how the land use and cover may change if the targets and goals were met by viewing the restoration potential in Figure 6. However, the restoration potential is general and does not provide specific recommendations on which native habitats to restore, i.e., tidal wetland is indicated and not mangrove forests, salt barrens, or salt marshes. Additional data would be needed to determine the appropriate type of tidal wetland and we leave that to the restoration practitioners to conduct site-level assessments for planned restorations. Also, our responses to the other reviewer addresses this concern regarding the true restoration potential of wetlands.

It is also not immediately clear from the table how the values for the 2030 targets and 2050 goals are calculated. For example, for coastal uplands if 513 ha is the total restoration opportunity, then how was 1689 ha estimated for the 2050 target (if the current extent is 1446 ha)?

* **Response**: The targets and goals are explained by the rationale in the final column. These values are not inclusive of the total restoration opportunity, rather they are set by the expectation of what can be restored during these time periods based on past restoration effort and trends. For example, the coastal uplands target for 2030 is the current extent plus 61 hectares (1446 ha + 61 ha = 1507 ha) and the goal for 2050 is 1507 ha plus 61 ha increased by 20 each out decade (1507 ha + 81 ha + 101 ha = 1689 ha). The paragraph on line 324 was edited to make this more clear.

If the values for the envisioned targets and goals for 2030 and 2050 are derived from the total restoration opportunity (which was estimated from the spatial data), then would it be possible to generate maps for where these locations are? Similar to Figure 5 / Figure 6?

* **Response**: Please see our response to your previous comment about Table 5.

## References

Ávila-García, D., Morató, J., Pérez-Maussán, A. I., Santillán-Carvantes, P., Alvarado, J., and FA., C. (2020). Impacts of alternative land-use policies on water ecosystem services in the rio grande de comitan-lagos de montebello watershed, mexico. *Ecosystem Services* 45. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2020.101179>.

Baldwin, M., Kellogg, C. E., and Thorp, J. (1938). Soil classification. P. 979–1001. *Soils and men, Yearbook of Agriculture. US Dept. of Agric. Washington DC* 145.

Brinson, M. M., Christian, R. R., and Blum, L. K. (1995). Multiple states in the sea-level induced transition from terrestrial forest to estuary. *Estuaries* 18, 648–659.

Burke, M., Carnahan, L., Hammer-Levy, K., and Mitchum, G. (2019). Recommended projections of sea level rise for the Tampa Bay region (update). Tampa Bay Estuary Program, St. Petersburg, Florida Available at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c_KTSJ4TgVX9IugnyDadr2Hc0gjAuQg2/view?usp=drivesdk>.

Calil, J., Beck, M. W., Gleason, M., Merrifield, M., Klausmeyer, K., and Newkirk, S. (2015). Aligning natural resource conservation and flood hazard mitigation in california. *PLoS One* 10, e0132651. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0132651>.

Cavanaugh, K. C., Dangremond, E. M., Doughty, C. L., Williams, A. P., Parker, J. D., Hayes, M. A., et al. (2019). Climate-driven regime shifts in a mangrove-salt marsh ecotone over the past 250 years. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 116, 21602–21608. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1902181116>.

Chung, M. G., Dietz, T., and Liu, J. (2018). Global relationships between biodiversity and nature-based tourism in protected areas. *Ecosystem Services* 218, 11–23. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2018.09.004>.

Dontis, E. E., Radabaugh, K. R., Chappel, A. R., Russo, C. E., and Moyer, R. P. (2020). Carbon storage increases with site age as created salt marshes transition to mangrove forests in tampa bay, florida (USA). *Estuaries and Coasts* 43, 1470–1488. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12237-020-00733-0>.

Elliott, M., Burdon, D., Hemingway, K. L., and Apitz, S. E. (2007). Estuarine, coastal and marine ecosystem restoration: Confusing management and science–a revision of concepts. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* 74, 349–366. doi: [10.1016/j.ecss.2007.05.034](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2007.05.034).

Florida Natural Areas Inventory (2020). Florida Conservation Lands (FLMA) GIS Dataset, March 2020. Available at: <https://www.fnai.org/publications/gis-data>.

Gann, G. D., McDonald, T., Walder, B., Aronson, J., Nelson, C. R., Jonson, J., et al. (2019). International principles and standards for the practice of ecological restoration, 2nd Edition. *Restoration Ecology* 27, S1–S46. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/rec.13035>.

Greening, H., Janicki, A., Sherwood, E., Pribble, R., and Johansson, J. O. R. (2014). Ecosystem responses to long-term nutrient management in an urban estuary: Tampa Bay, Florida, USA. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* 151, A1–A16. doi: [10.1016/j.ecss.2014.10.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecss.2014.10.003).

Houde, E. D., and Rutherford, E. S. (1993). Recent trends in estuarine fisheries: Predictions of fish production and yield. *Estuaries* 16, 161–176. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.2307/1352488>.

Kawula, R., and Redner, J. (2018). Florida Land Cover Classification System. Center for Spatial Analysis, Fish; Widlife Research Institute, Florida Fish; Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida.

Kushlan, J. A. (1990). “Freshwater marshes,” in *Ecosystems of florida*, eds. R. L. Myers and J. J. Ewel (Orlando, Florida: University of Central Florida Press), 324–363.

Menéndez, P., Losada, I. J., Beck, M. W., Torres-Ortega, S., Espejo, A., Narayan, S., et al. (2018). Valuing the protection services of mangroves at national scale: The philippines. *Ecosystem Services* 34(A), 24–36. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2018.09.005>.

Ries, T., and Scheda, S. (2014). Master plan for the protection and restoration of freshwater wetlands in the Tampa Bay watershed, Florida. Tampa Bay Estuary Program, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Robison, D. E. (2010). Tampa Bay Estuary Program Habitat Master Plan Update. Tampa Bay Estuary Program, Saint Petersburg, Florida.

Sherwood, E., Greening, H., Johansson, J. O. R., Kaufman, K., and Raulerson, G. (2017). Tampa Bay (Florida, USA): Documenting seagrass recovery since the 1980’s and reviewing the benefits. *Southeastern Geographer* 57, 294–319.

Sprandel, J. A., Gore, D., and Cobb, T. (2000). Distribution of wintering shorebirds in coastal florida. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 71, 708–720.

Titus, J. G., Hudgens, D. E., Trescott, D. L., Craghan, M., Nuckols, W. H., Hershner, C. H., et al. (2009). State and local governments plan for development of most land vulnerable to rising sea level along the US atlantic coast. *Environmental Research Letters* 4, 044008. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/4/4/044008>.

Vogelmann, J. E., Xian, G., Homera, C., and Tolk, B. (2012). Monitoring gradual ecosystem change using Landsat time series analyses: Case studies in selected forest and rangeland ecosystems. *Remote Sensing of Environment* 122, 92–105. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2011.06.027>.

White, E., and Kaplan, D. (2017). Restore or retreat? Saltwater intrusion and water management in coastal wetlands. *Ecosystem Health and Sustainability* 3, e01258. doi: [10.1002/ehs2.1258](https://doi.org/10.1002/ehs2.1258).

Yoskowitz, D., and Russell, M. (2015). Human dimensions of our estuaries and coasts. *Estuaries and Coasts* 38(S1), 1–8. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12237-014-9926-y>.