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**Climate Change Adaptation in the Bahamas**

The Bahamas are low lying islands extremely vulnerable to global climate change. Sea level rise will submerge coral reefs and flood coastal lowlands. Rising ocean temperatures will reduce marine biodiversity. Terrestrial biodiversity may result from rising temperatures. Potable water supplies will be depleted and agricultural productivity reduced by increased salinity. Increased coastal erosion and infrastructure damage is likely with increased frequency and intensity of tropical storms. The Bahama's economy is dependent on tourism, an industry which is disproportionately coastal, thus vulnerable. The Bahamas contributes only a very small amount of total global greenhouse gas emissions and thus has limited ability to respond. The government is placing emphasis on adaptation. Goals include use of brackish water for irrigation, saline-tolerant crops, construction of water storage facilities, enforcement of setbacks, restoration of coastal wetlands and tax incentives for renewable energy. Will such measures be sufficient?