



# Centro Caribeño de Aumento del Nivel del Mar

Afiliado al: **RISING  
SEAS  
INSTITUTE**  
SMART SOLUTIONS FOR FUTURE FLOODING

Un programa del:



Fideicomiso para Ciencia,  
Tecnología e Investigación  
de Puerto Rico

# **Golpe en Cámara Lenta con el Aumento del Nivel del Mar**

**Fernando Pabón Rico AIA, CAAPPR, Director**



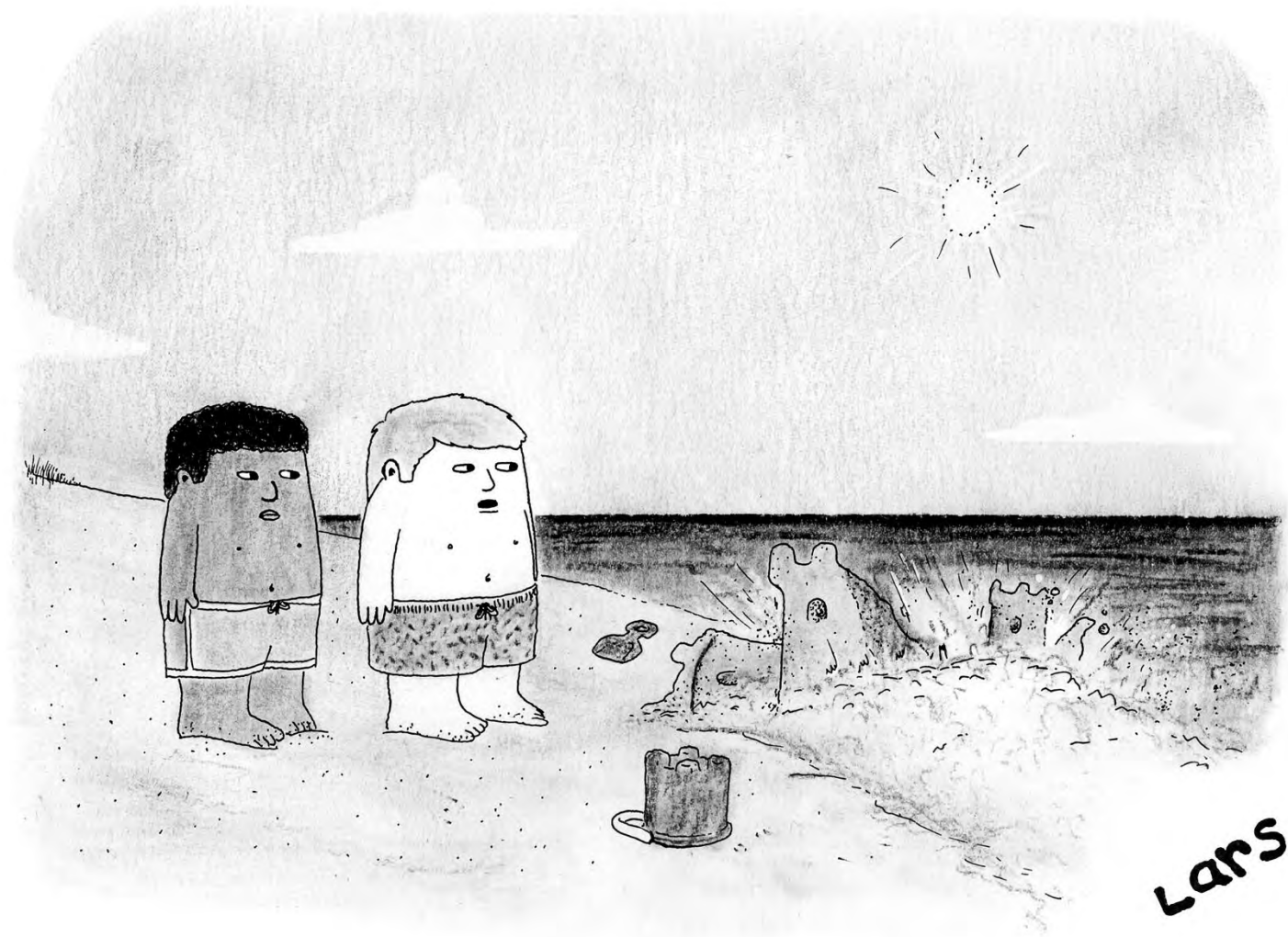
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*“Era inevitable, dado que el reino ignoró las advertencias de sus científicos.”*



*Un lugar único*  
*Una sociedad resiliente*  
*Un reto ineludible*











WATER  
LEVEL

10ft

9ft

8ft

7ft

6ft

5ft

4ft

3ft

2ft

1ft

MHHW



+

-

?

More Resources for Your Community





Sea Level  
Rise



Local  
Scenarios



Mapping  
Confidence



Marsh  
Migration



Vulnerability



High Tide  
Flooding







WATER  
LEVEL

10ft

9ft

8ft

7ft

6ft

5ft

4ft

3ft

2ft

1ft

Current  
MHHW

UNITS



Sea Level  
Rise



Local  
Scenarios



Mapping  
Confidence



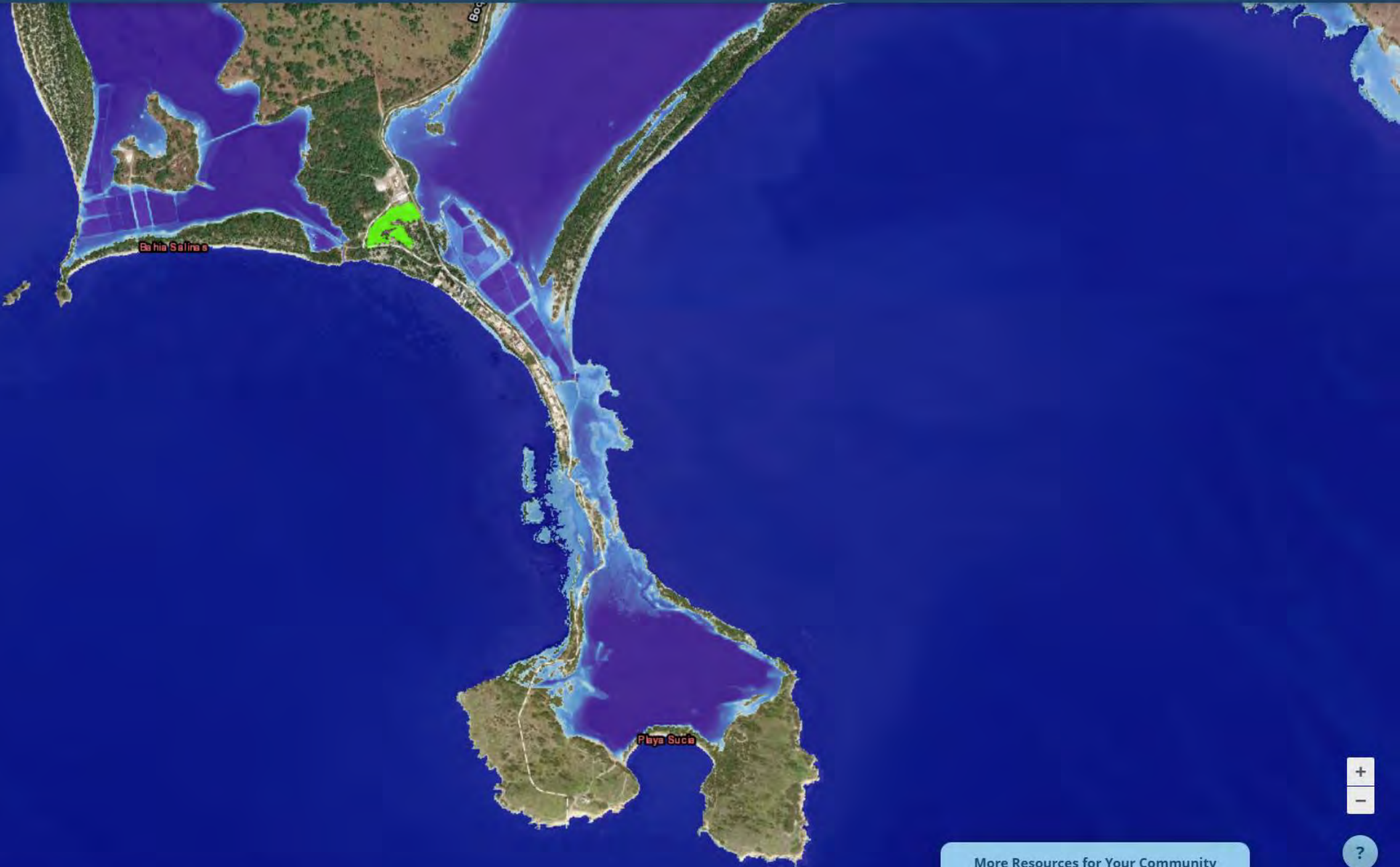
Marsh  
Migration



Vulnerability



High Tide  
Flooding



More Resources for Your Community

+

-

?

# Puerto Rico Science Technology & Research Trust

An Introduction to the Trust



Puerto Rico  
Science, Technology  
& Research Trust



Oso Blanco's  
Historical Remnants

Forward Center

Environmental  
Research  
Laboratory

Science City

Innovation  
Center





# Board of Trustees



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Our Board is composed of distinguished professionals who support and oversee our work, providing guidance to ensure that the Trust is managed within its mission and vision.



Puerto Rico  
Science, Technology  
& Research Trust



Puerto Rico  
Science, Technology  
& Research Trust



# Transformation Through Innovation

The Trust is constituted under Public Law 214 as an autonomous entity.

Expansion in research and entrepreneurship programs.

New programs: Technology Transfer Office, Brain Trust for Tropical Disease Research & Prevention, parallel18, Colmena66, PR Consortium of Clinical Research and PR Vector Control Unit.

Expansion of programs in agriculture, education, community response and access to business funding.

New programs: Recuperación Agrícola, STEM & Workforce Development, SBIR/ STTR Federal Grants, Pre18, Puerto Rico Hurricane Hub and ASHTO

Strengthening of all programs in strategic pillars

Growth in collaborations (51MOUs)

New programs: Re-Grow PR, Telemedicine (PRPHT)

- 199 collaboration agreements signed (MOUs)
- \$13.8M, with ROI of \$37M by Research Grants.
- 22 patents filed and 7 issued by Technology Transfer Office, contributing to Puerto Rico's high ranking in patent applications.
- Over 84 clinical trial protocols by PRCCI.
- Colmena66 Top-ranked in US Source Link network for entrepreneur assistance.

- Science City expansion: Opening of the Forward Center building and new headquarters of parallel18.
- Trust designated as the financial advisor to the PR Economic Development Bank for the Venture Capital Access Program, providing a \$30M allocation from the U.S. Department of Treasury for investment in emerging and expanding companies.
- Hexagon 3D printing studio opening in Ponce (STEM & Workforce program)
- Cohorts for Empresas B en Formación (Meetups Program)

2004

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024



Eng. Luz A. Crespo is appointed as Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

New programs: Research Grants, Center for Tropical Biodiversity, Research & Innovation Meetups.

Facilities transformation: Science City is initiated.

Amendment of deed designating the Public Health Institute and Educational Organization as bona-fide fiscal agent of the Government of P.R.

New programs: Cultural Heritage Innovation

Expansion of recovery, economic development and public health programs.

New programs: Resiliency Business Innovation, Response Innovation Lab, Puerto Rico Public Health Trust y ProdTec

- Signing of amendment to the deed of creation of the Trust.
- Public Health Leadership: Enhanced COVID-19 response with telemedicine, expanded community health programs, led genomic surveillance, expanded vector control management and increased investment in clinical trial research.
- Entrepreneurship Growth: Supported +2k entrepreneurs, generated \$189M in revenues, awarded \$11.6M in grants and expanded programs.
- Education & Workforce Impact: Expanded stem efforts and workforce capacity building.
- New programs: Caribbean Center for Rising Seas, Research Institute, Fase 1, Telemedicina para Adultos Mayores, Laboratorio Genómico de COVID-19, Community Health Promoters Capacity building program, Red de Pacientes, Academia del Cacao, Puerto Rico Ready.

- Awarded the NSF Engines Development Award to the Trust to foster regional collaboration and growth in the biopharmaceutical sector.
- Trust recognized as 1 of 31 Tech Hubs in the United States under the Biden-Harris administration's EDA Tech Hubs program, an initiative that promotes the biotechnology sector with allies such as DDEC, UPR and private companies.
- Selected by the New York Department of Commerce as host in P.R. for the life sciences exchange with IndieBio NY, promoting the development of biotech startups.

With the leadership of our CEO, Engineer Lucy Crespo, the Trust continues to develop Puerto Rico's innovation capacity today for the future.





## RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT



## ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMS



parallel<sup>18</sup>



## PUBLIC HEALTH



## EDUCATION PROGRAMS





# Nuestras Metas

**Cambiar las prácticas de desarrollo urbano.**

**Actualizar los códigos de construcción,  
zonificación y reglamentos de uso de  
suelo.**

**Redefinir el conocimiento y la  
comprensión profesional del  
aumento del nivel del mar e  
inundaciones.**

**Normalizar la incertidumbre  
mediante Investigación.**

# Nuestro Equipo



**Fernando Pabón AIA, CAAPPR**  
Director



**Gilberto Guevara, MBA**  
Gerente Senior



**John Englander**  
Oceanógrafo y Consejero  
Ejecutivo



**Carlos Gómez, BSME**  
Especialista en Ingeniería



**Francisco Aquino, Esq.**  
Gerente de Política  
Pública y Legislación

# La Ciencia del Aumento del Nivel del Mar



# Antártida = 186 pies de ANM



# Groenlandia = 24 pies de ANM





# Hielo sobre Tierra: Causa Principal del Aumento del Nivel del Mar







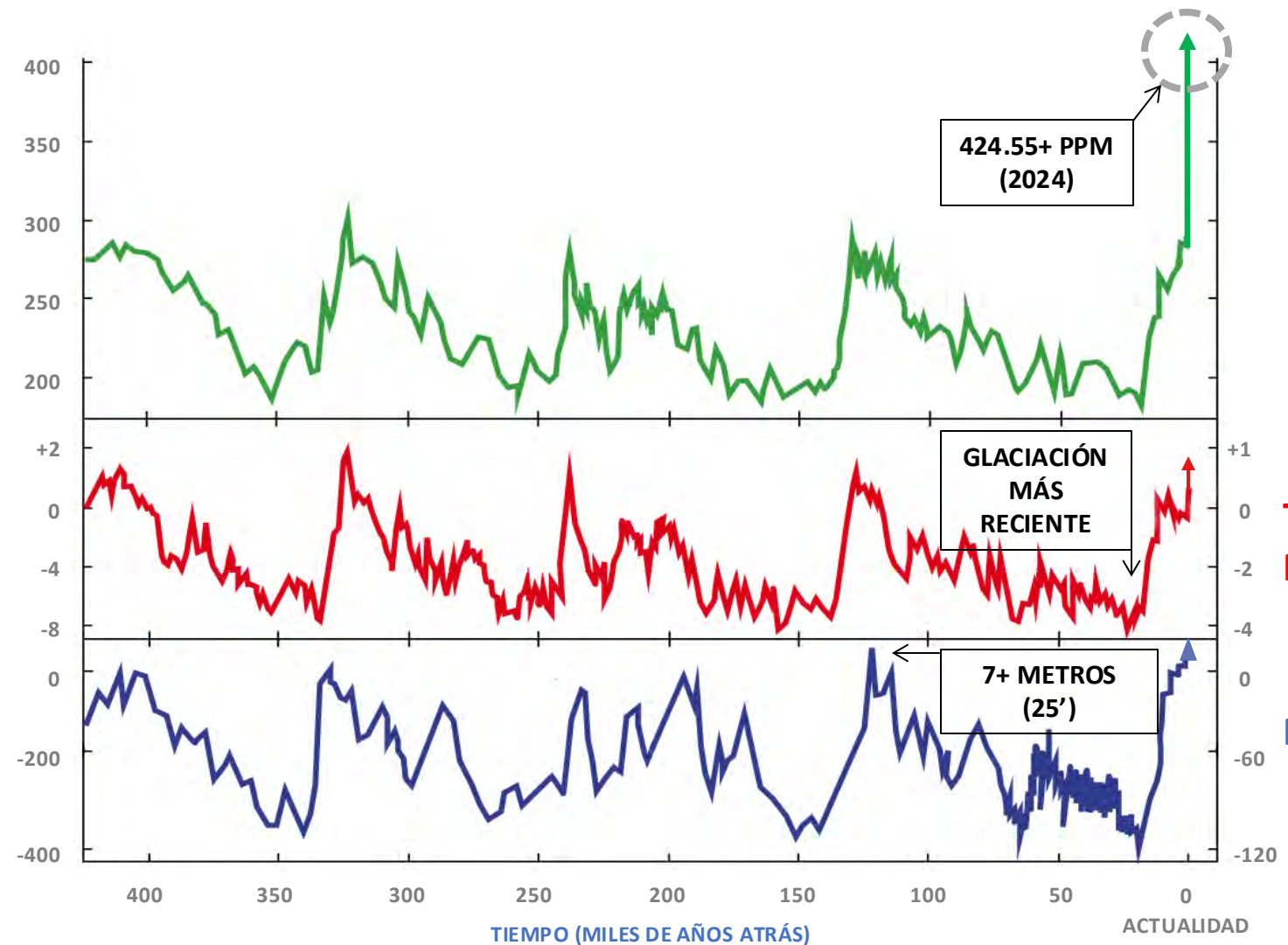


# Dióxido de Carbono, Temperatura y Nivel del Mar

Partes por Millón de Dióxido de Carbono (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Temperatura Global Promedio (°F)

Nivel del Mar (Pies)



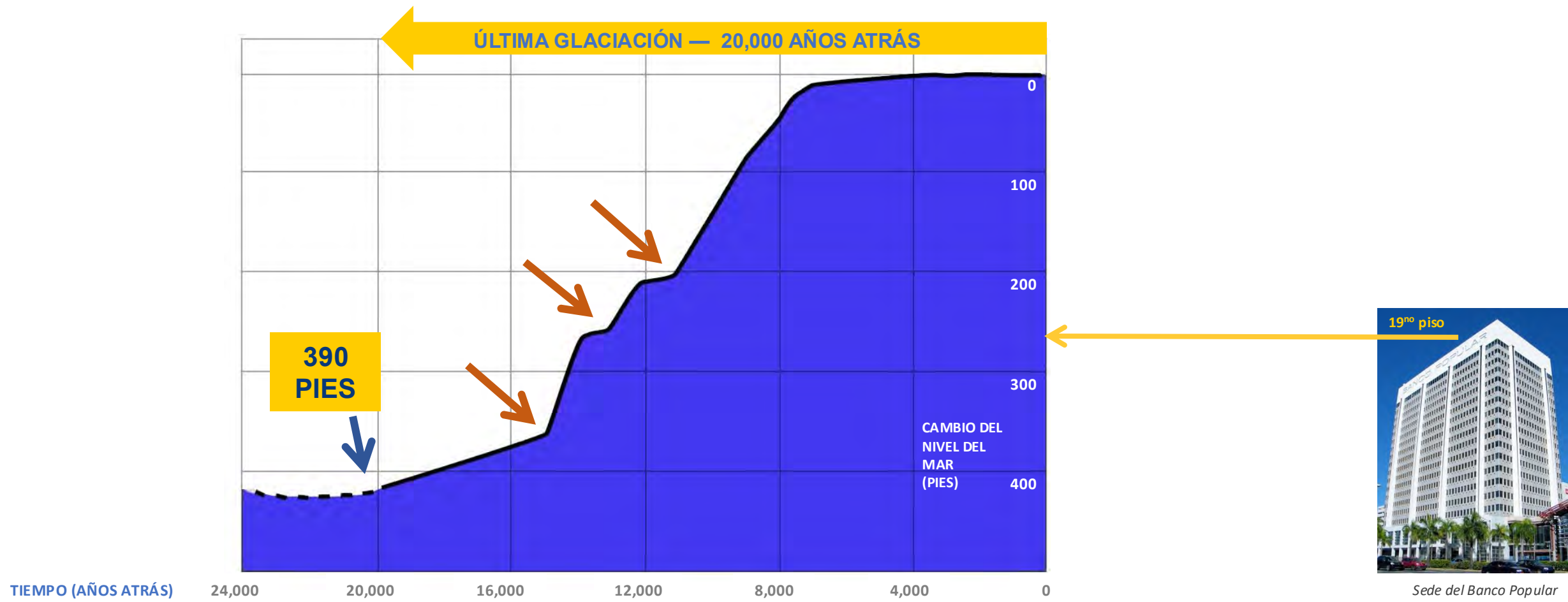
Temperatura Global Promedio(°C)

Nivel del Mar (Metros)

Adaptado de: Drs. James E. Hansen & Makiko H. Sato / csas.earth.columbia.edu



# NIVEL DEL MAR DESDE LA ÚLTIMA GLACIACIÓN





# Datos Recientes

## Riesgos y vulnerabilidades

■ Población vulnerable a erosión costera

■ Población expuesta a otros tipos de inundaciones costeras

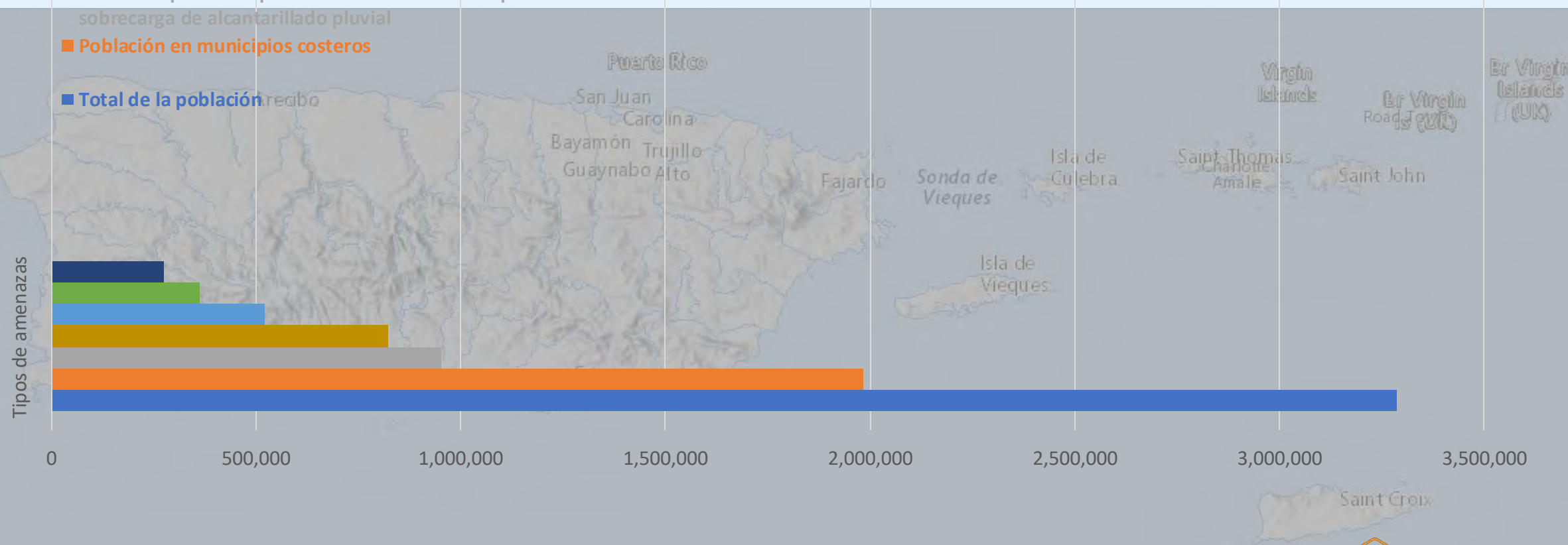
■ Población que ha experimentado inundaciones por marejadas ciclónicas

■ Población que entiende que está expuesta a inundaciones fluviales

■ Personas que han experimentado inundaciones por sobrecarga de alcantarillado pluvial

■ Población en municipios costeros

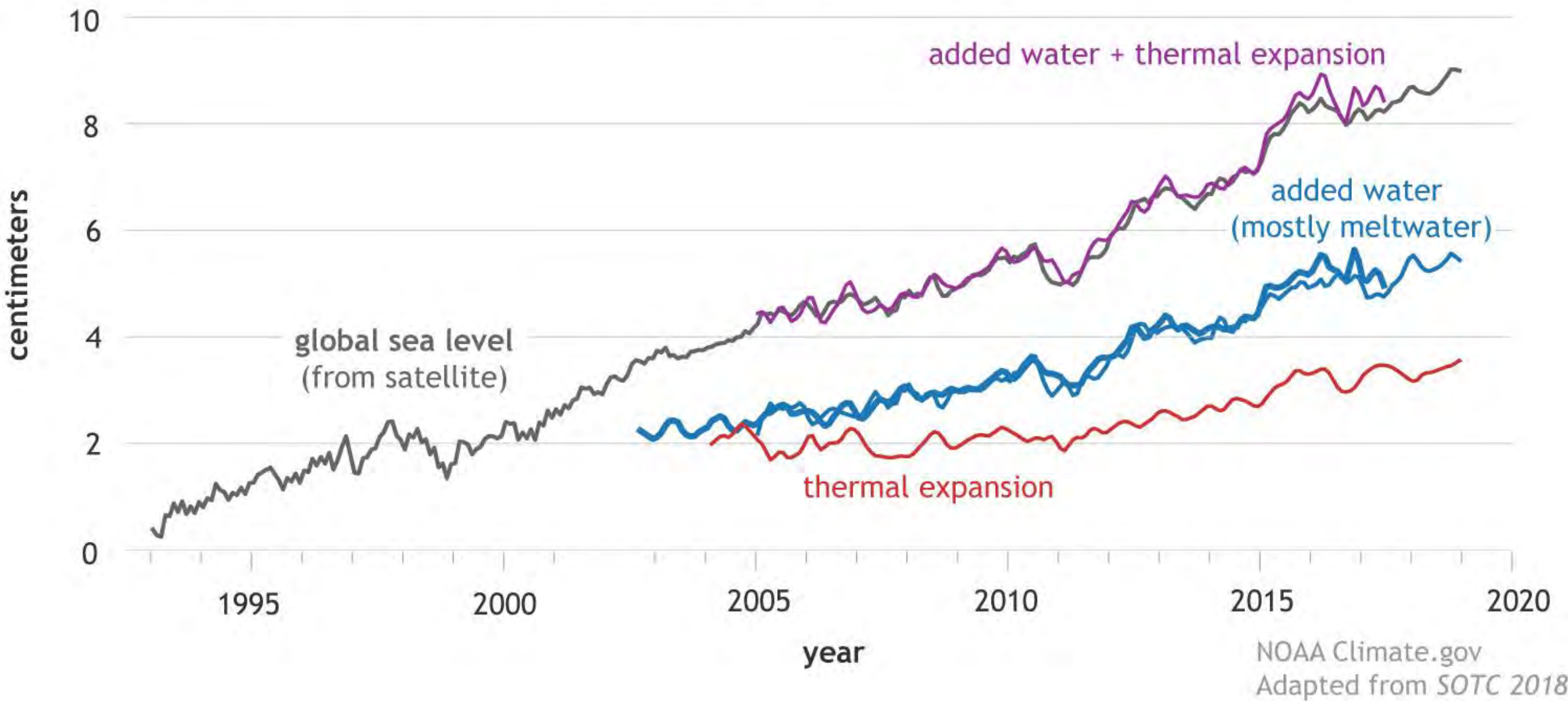
■ Total de la población



# Una foto en el tiempo



# Contributors to global sea level rise (1993-2018)

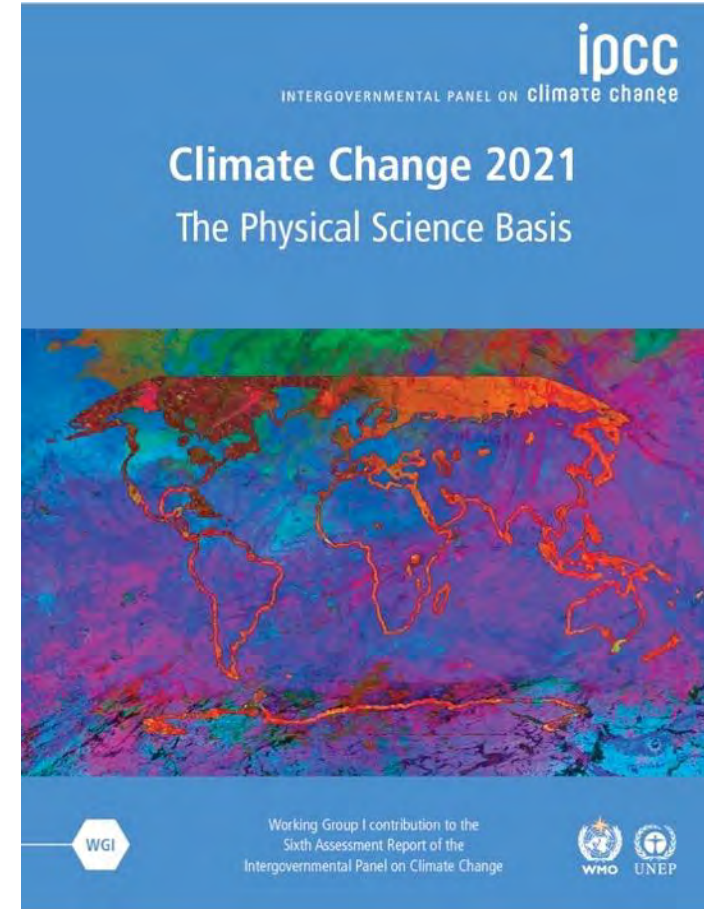


# Reporte del IPCC (2021)

- ❖ Calentamiento actual es **+1.2° C (2.2° F)**

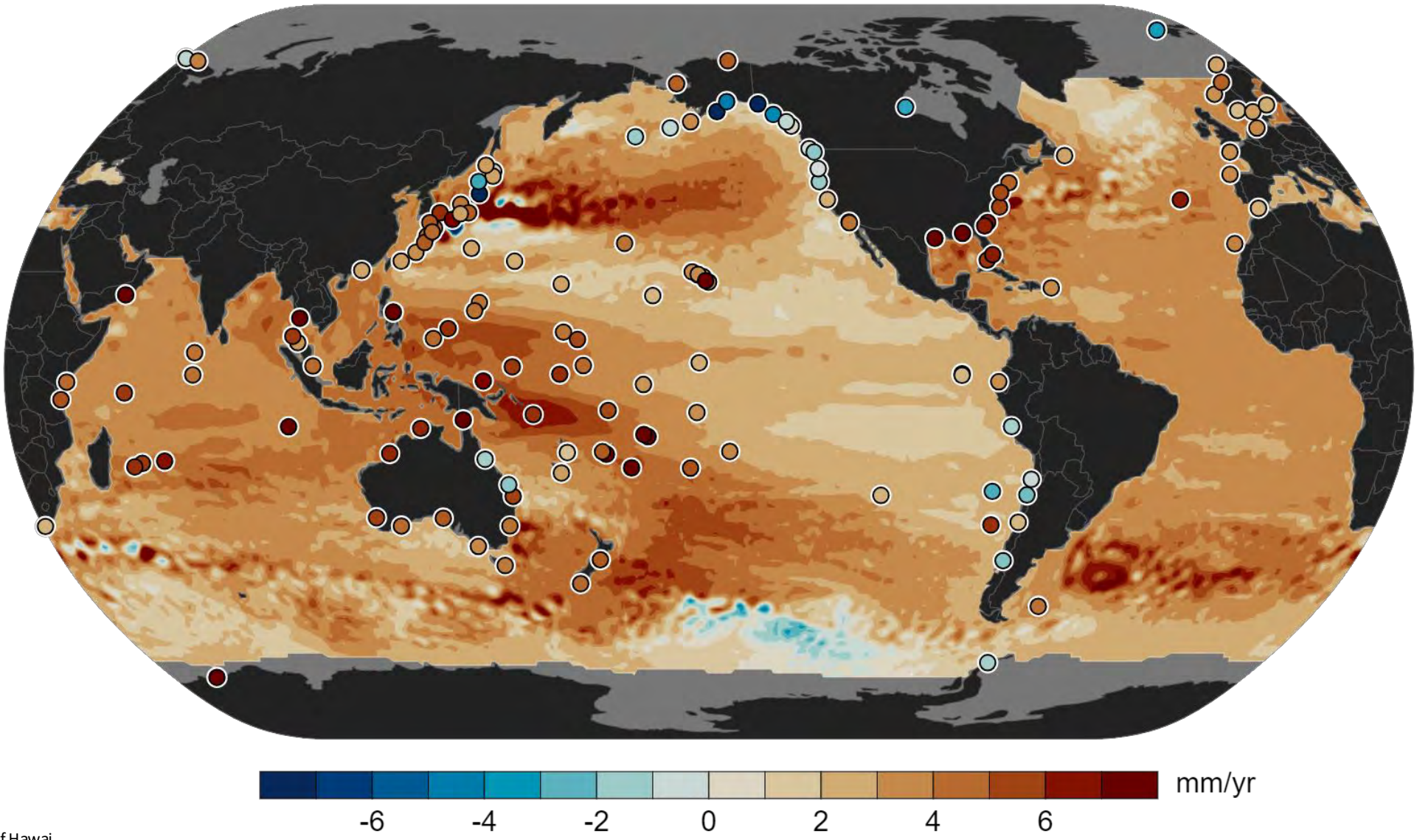
## Sintetizando...

- ❖ **1.5° C = 20%** de incremento en calentamiento puede ocurrir **antes del 2030**.
- ❖ Los compromisos internacionales parecerían encaminar las temperaturas a **2.7° C (4.8° F)** = ¡La ruta en que vamos!
- ❖ Los esfuerzos para detener la liberación de gases de efecto invernadero han **fracasado**.





# Cambio en el Nivel del Mar (1993-2023)



Fuente: University of Hawai

# Union of Concerned Scientists: Looming Deadlines for Coastal Resilience (2024)

## Looming Deadlines for Coastal Resilience

*Rising Seas, Disruptive Tides, and Risks to Coastal Infrastructure*

**HIGHLIGHTS**

The nearly 90 million people living in US coastal communities depend on an array of critical infrastructure—from the schools that students attend to the power and wastewater treatment plants that provide electricity and clean water. But research led by the Union of Concerned Scientists shows that between now and 2050, climate change-driven sea level rise will expose more than 1,600 critical infrastructure assets coastwide to disruptive flooding at least twice per year. Future flooding particularly threatens public and affordable housing. This burden is borne inequitably; more than half the infrastructure at risk by 2050 is in communities at a disadvantage based on historical and ongoing racism, discrimination, and pollution. The amount of infrastructure in jeopardy late this century will depend heavily on countries' choices about global heat-trapping emissions. Policymakers and public and private decisionmakers must take immediate, science-based steps to safeguard critical infrastructure and achieve true, long-term coastal resilience.

Critical infrastructure up and down the coastlines of the United States is increasingly under assault from flooding during high tides as climate change-driven sea level rise brings water further into coastal communities. In Norfolk, Virginia, the razing of a public housing development due to coastal flood risks has forced former residents of Tidewater Gardens to fight to secure their right to return to new affordable housing in the community (Murphy 2021). In Charleston, South Carolina, sewer overflows due to tidal flooding have sent unhealthy, partially treated wastewater into nearby waterways (Shailer 2024). And in Miami, Florida, which currently experiences routine high tide flooding and is acutely at risk from sea level rise, a building boom continues despite the billions of dollars of infrastructure already in harm's way (Iacurci 2024).

Even without storms or heavy rainfall, high tide flooding—"sunny day" flooding—driven by climate change is accelerating along US coastlines. It is increasingly evident that much of the coastal infrastructure in the United States—including K-12 schools, electrical substations, emergency services, public housing, and brownfields—was built for a climate that no longer exists. Assets that were safe when constructed are now at risk of being regularly inundated with seawater.

As sea level rise progresses, disruptive flooding will imperil thousands of critical buildings and facilities sited along US coasts. That flooding could interfere with the provision of essential community services and expose communities to harmful pollutants.

This analysis by the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) reveals a significant amount of critical infrastructure at risk today and in the near future, potentially affecting millions of coastal residents. Here we define *critical infrastructure* as those assets and facilities that provide functions necessary to sustain daily life (CISA, n.d.), which includes schools, hospitals, public and affordable housing, energy infrastructure, and wastewater treatment plants. We also include known sites of industrial contamination that, if they were to flood, could expose people to toxic or hazardous pollutants. The resulting list of critical infrastructure analyzed here is in some instances more expansive than the types included in the US government's definition but does not include all the types that are likely of concern to individual communities; our selection strives to include infrastructure seen as essential to people's health and well-being for which systematic data were available (see About This Analysis section).

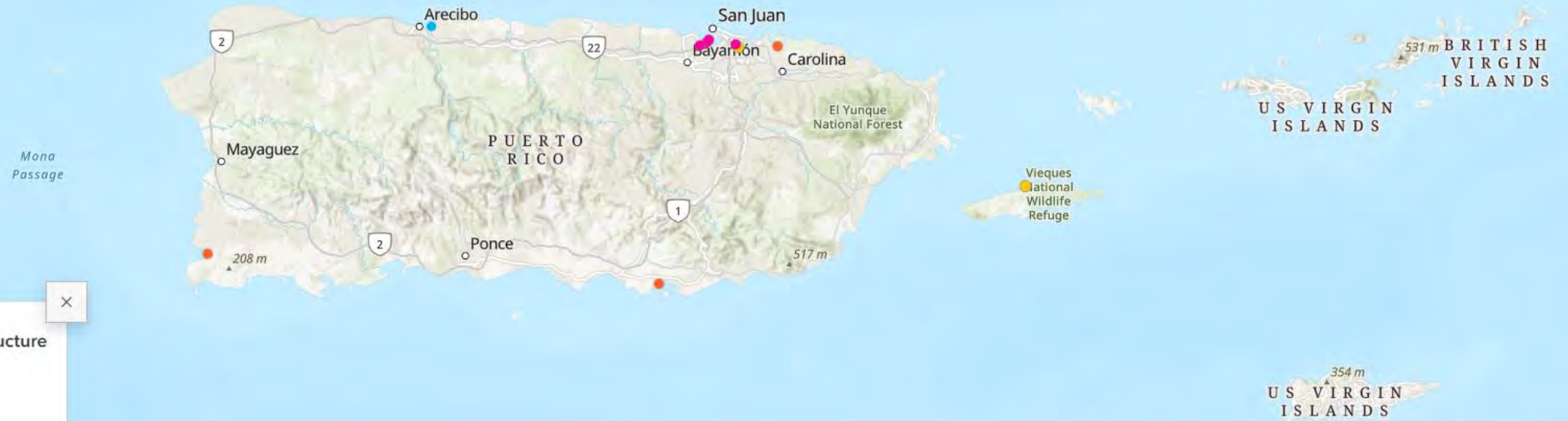
Society highly values the unimpeded functioning of infrastructure assets and the continuous essential services they provide (Weijnen and Correljé 2021). Communities typically—and understandably—have a low tolerance for risk when it

Union of Concerned Scientists



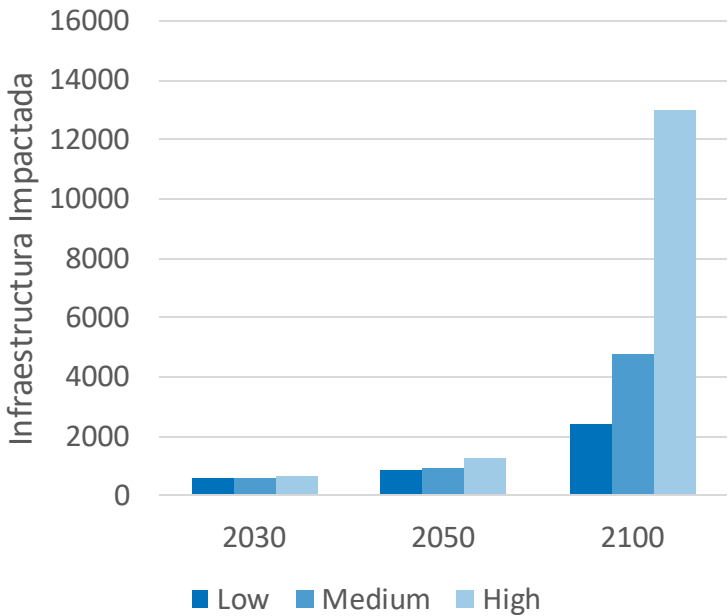


# UCS Study

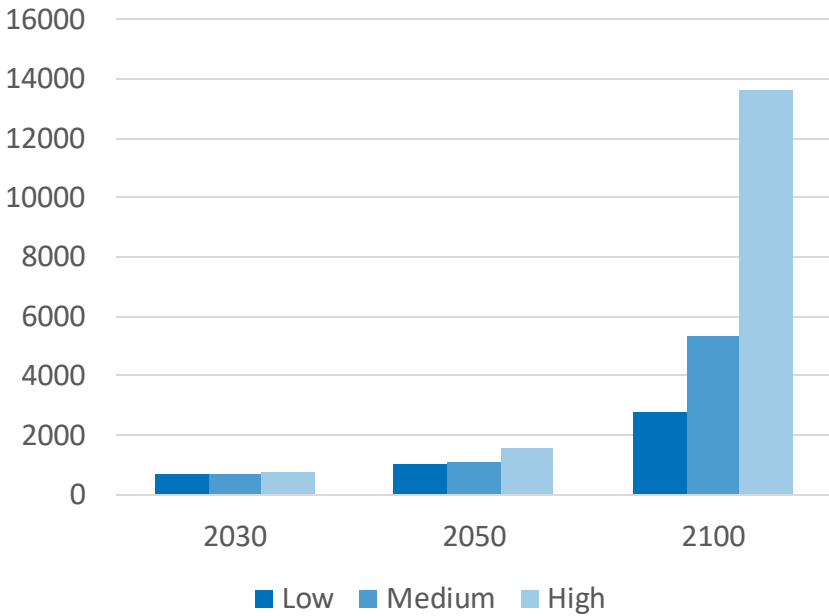


# UCS Study: 3 Variables

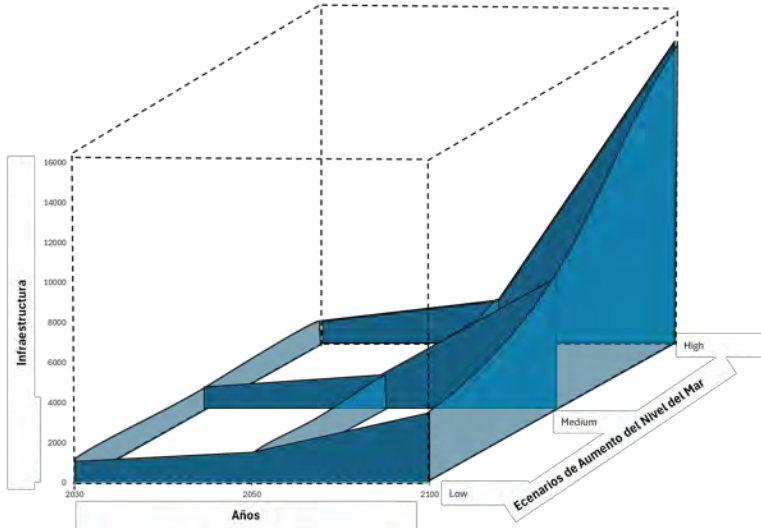
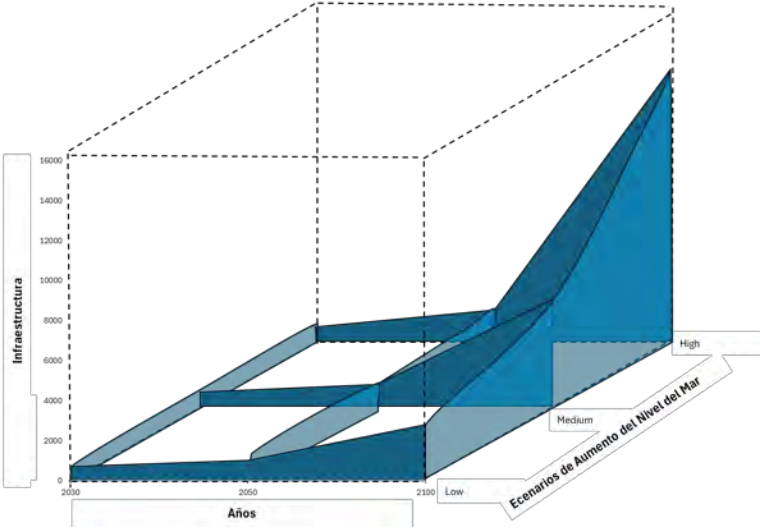
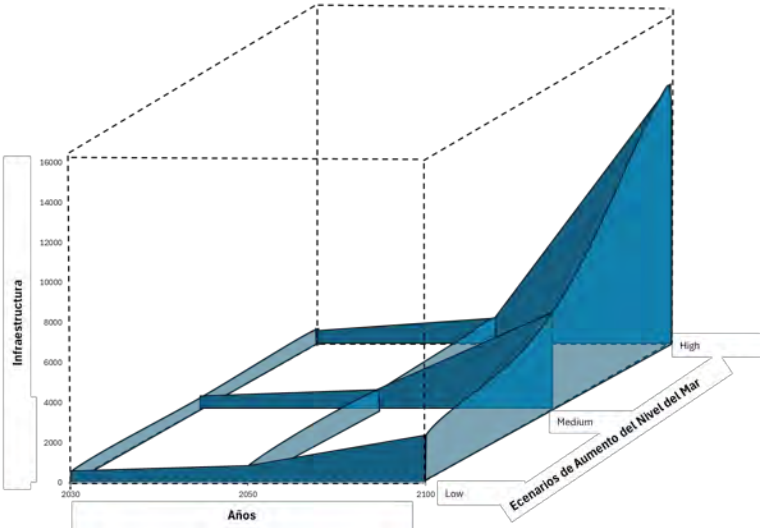
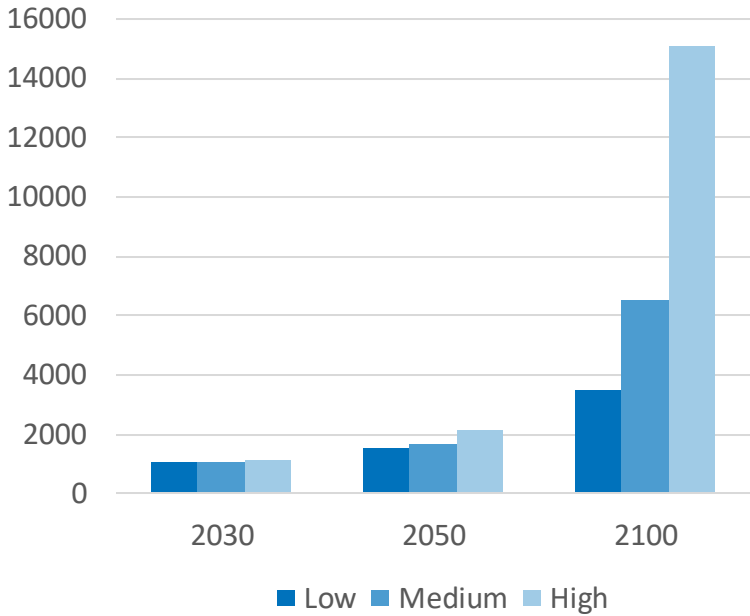
26x/year



12x/year



2x/year





Location:

San Juan, PR

Show map ☒Meters ☒ Feet

Flooding threshold:

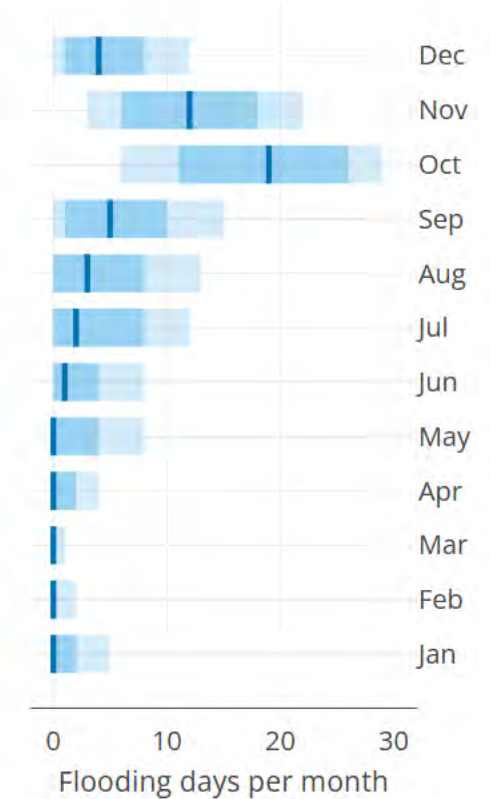
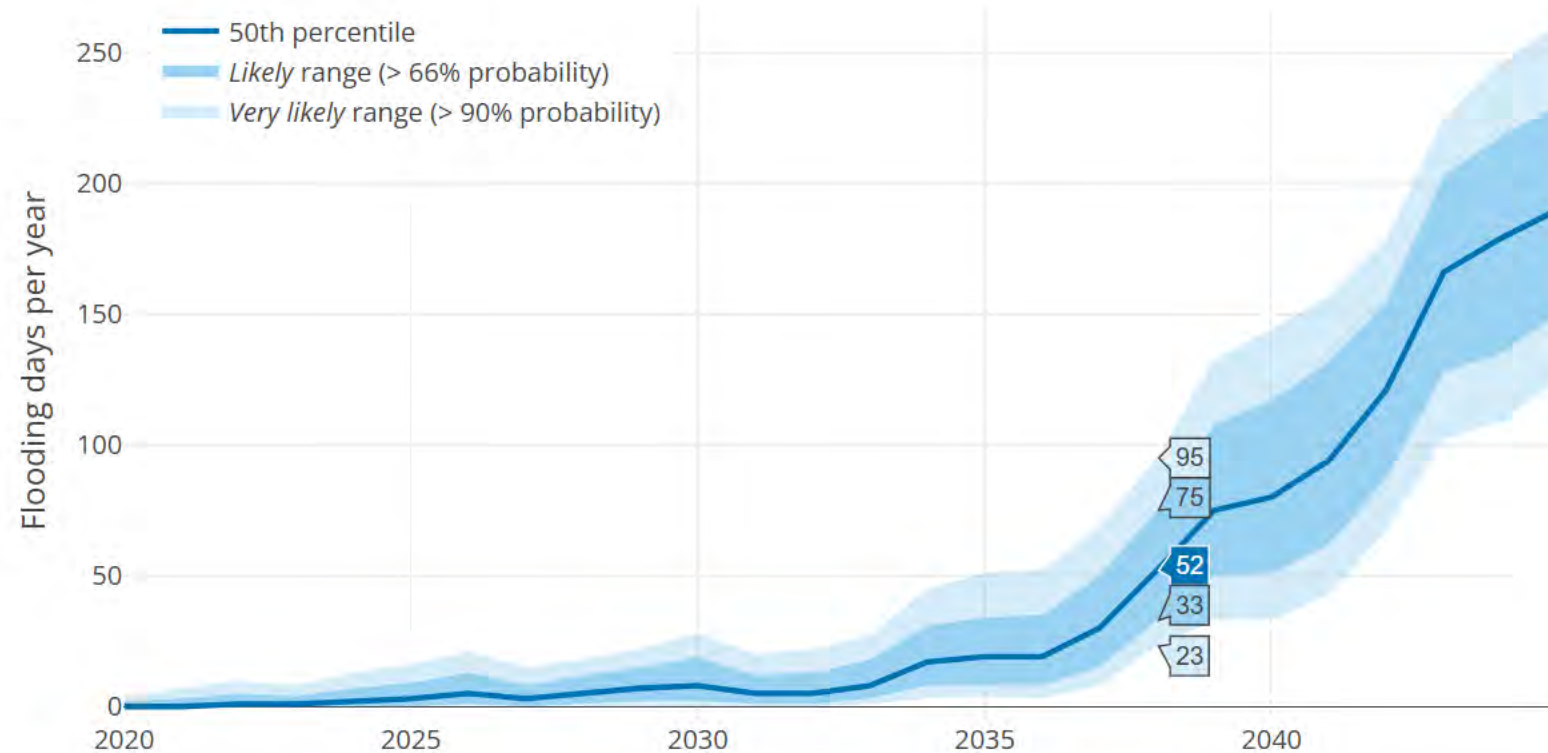
10-year flood

Threshold elevation  
Above MHHW

1.12 ft

U.S. Interagency scenario:

High

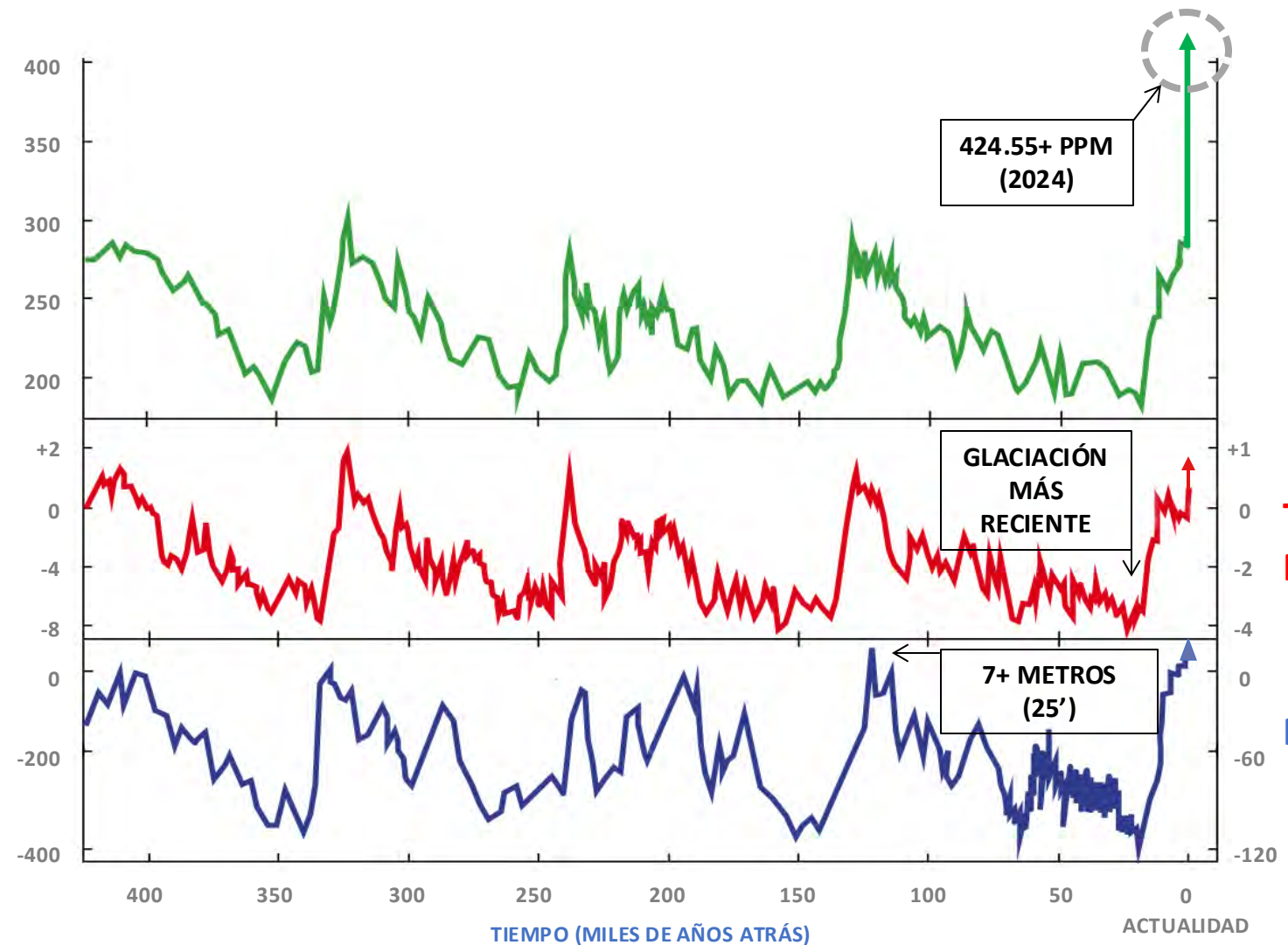
Sea-level rise by 2100  
Relative to 2000 6.82 ft

# Dióxido de Carbono, Temperatura y Nivel del Mar

Partes por Millón de Dióxido de Carbono (CO<sub>2</sub>)

Temperatura Global Promedio (°F)

Nivel del Mar (Pies)



Temperatura Global Promedio(°C)

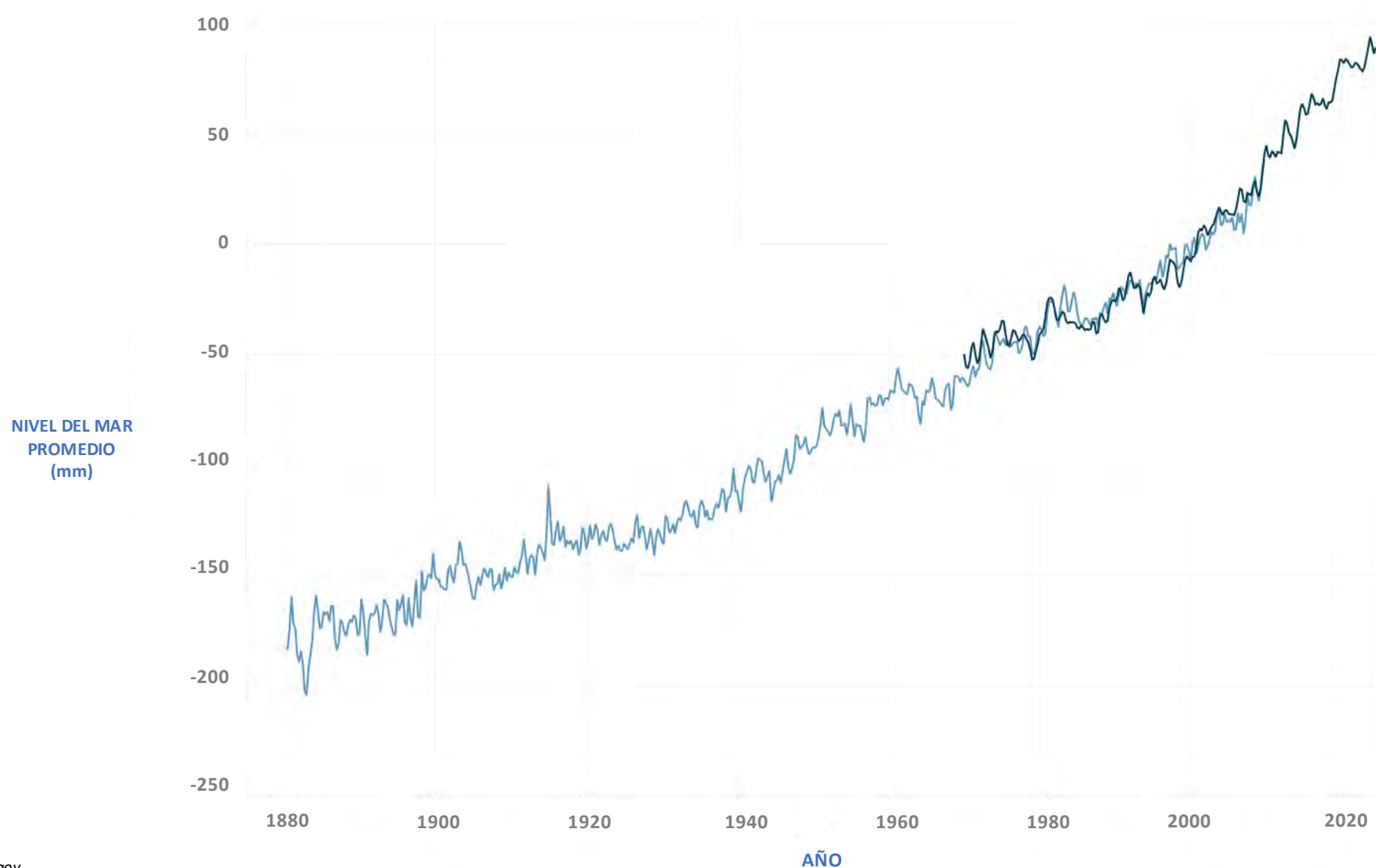
Nivel del Mar (Metros)

Adaptado de: Drs. James E. Hansen & Makiko H. Sato / csas.earth. Columbia.edu



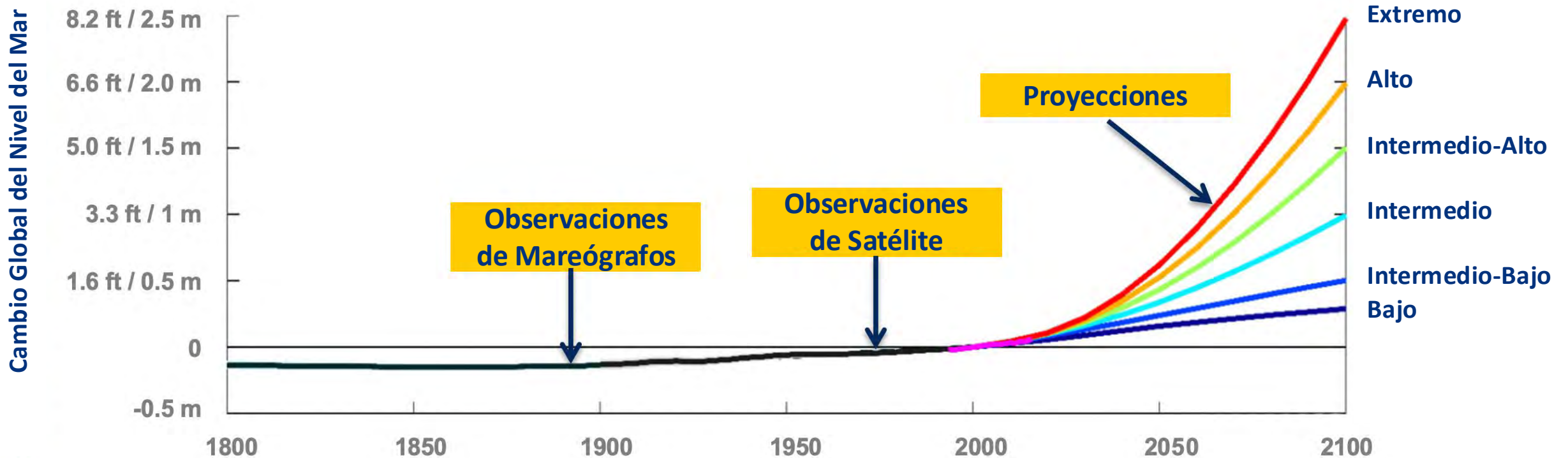


# EL RITMO ESTÁ ACELERANDO



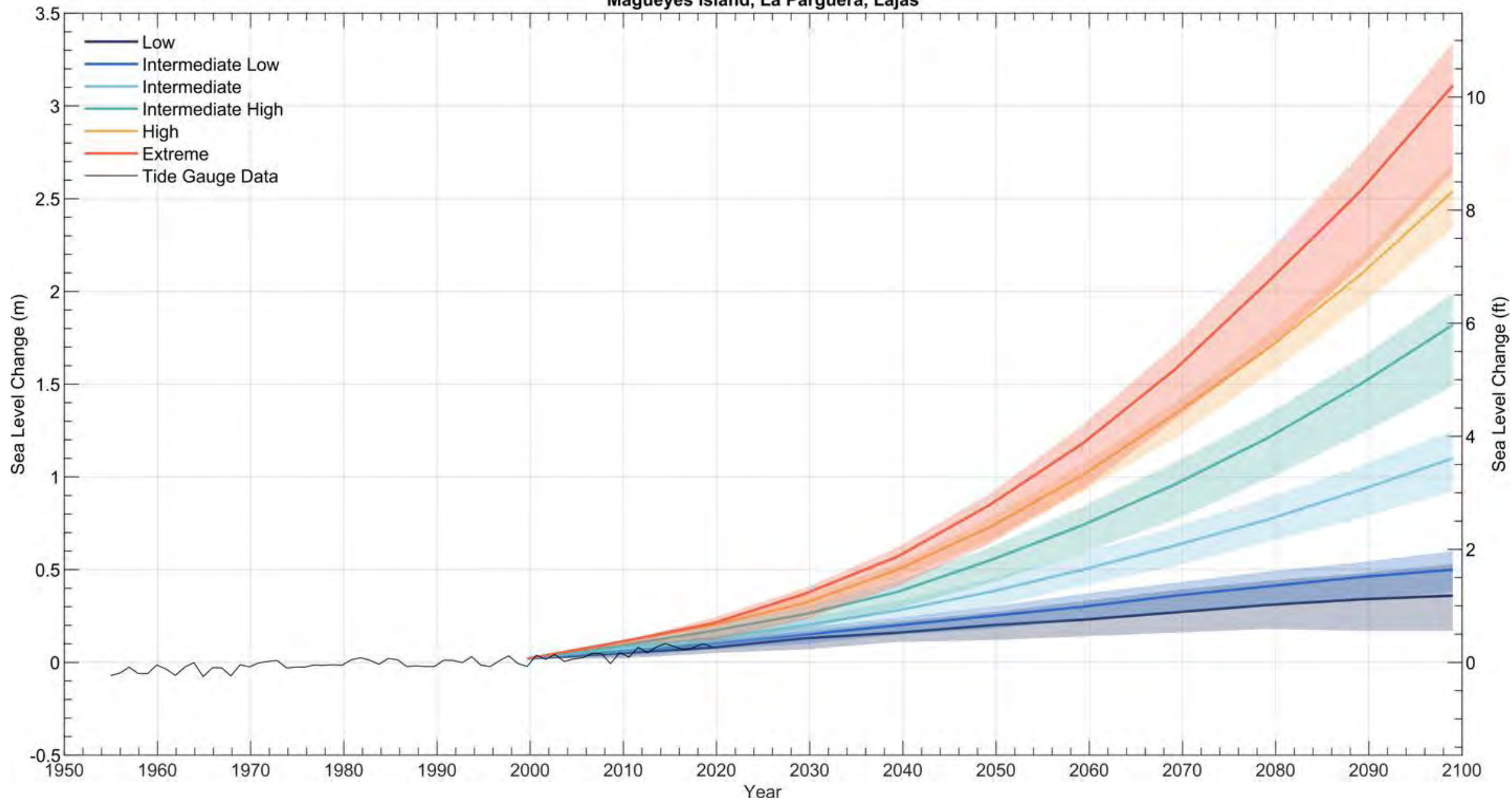
# Escenarios Globales de la NOAA

Las proyecciones típicas confunden y demuestran incertidumbre





NOAA Regional Sea Level Rise Scenarios  
Magueyes Island, La Parguera, Lajas



Fuente: NOAA and Sweet et al, 2017, citado en Puerto Rico State of the Climate 2014-2021



Note: The cone contains the **probable** path of the storm center but does not show the size of the storm. Hazardous conditions **can occur** outside of the cone.



### Hurricane Maria

Monday September 18, 2017  
8 AM AST Intermediate Advisory 8A  
NWS National Hurricane Center

### Current information: X

Center location 14.6 N 59.7 W  
Maximum sustained wind 110 mph  
Movement WNW at 12 mph

### Forecast positions:

● Tropical Cyclone ○ Post/Potential TC  
Sustained winds: D < 39 mph  
S 39-73 mph H 74-110 mph M > 110 mph

### Potential track area:

Day 1-3 Day 4-5

### Watches:

Hurricane Trop Stm

### Warnings:

Hurricane Trop Stm

### Current wind extent:

Hurricane Trop Stm



***...solo si trabajan juntas estas tres  
estrategias sociales (líderes  
iluminados, la clase creativa y la  
sociedad civil)...se podrá lograr el  
cambio (de sobrevivir al  
calentamiento global)...***

***Creo que la posibilidad de lograr el  
cambio con suficiente rapidez es  
solo 20%...***

***...Pero ya que todo está en juego,  
20% es una buena posibilidad.***

**- Hans Joachim Schellnhuber, Director Emérito, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research**

# Impactos Anticipados



# San Juan, Puerto Rico





# San Juan, Puerto Rico

*Las grandes incertidumbres ameritan preguntas profundas cuyas respuestas no necesariamente están atadas a una fecha precisa en el futuro: su mejor abordaje es mediante la planificación a largo plazo.*

- Amy Webb, Harvard Business Review







WATER  
LEVEL

10ft

9ft

8ft

7ft

6ft

5ft

4ft

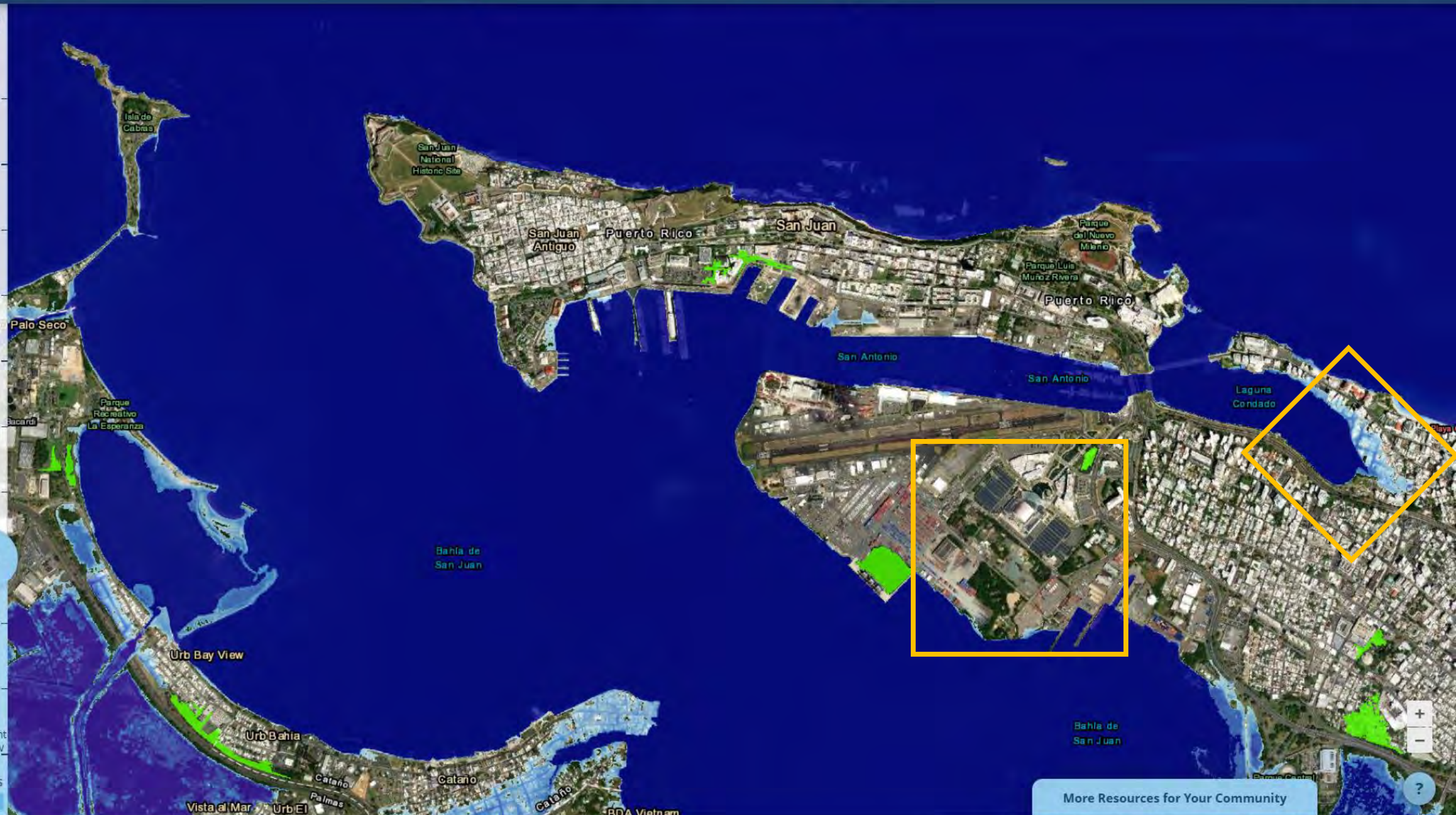
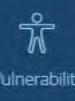
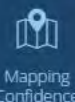
3ft

2ft

1ft

Current  
MHHW

UNITS



More Resources for Your Community





WATER LEVEL

10ft

9ft

8ft

7ft

6ft

5ft

4ft

3ft

2ft

1ft

Current MHHW

UNITS



Sea Level Rise



Local Scenarios



Mapping Confidence



Marsh Migration



Vulnerability



High Tide Flooding





(COPYA DEZ. GREGGAL.)

[illegible]

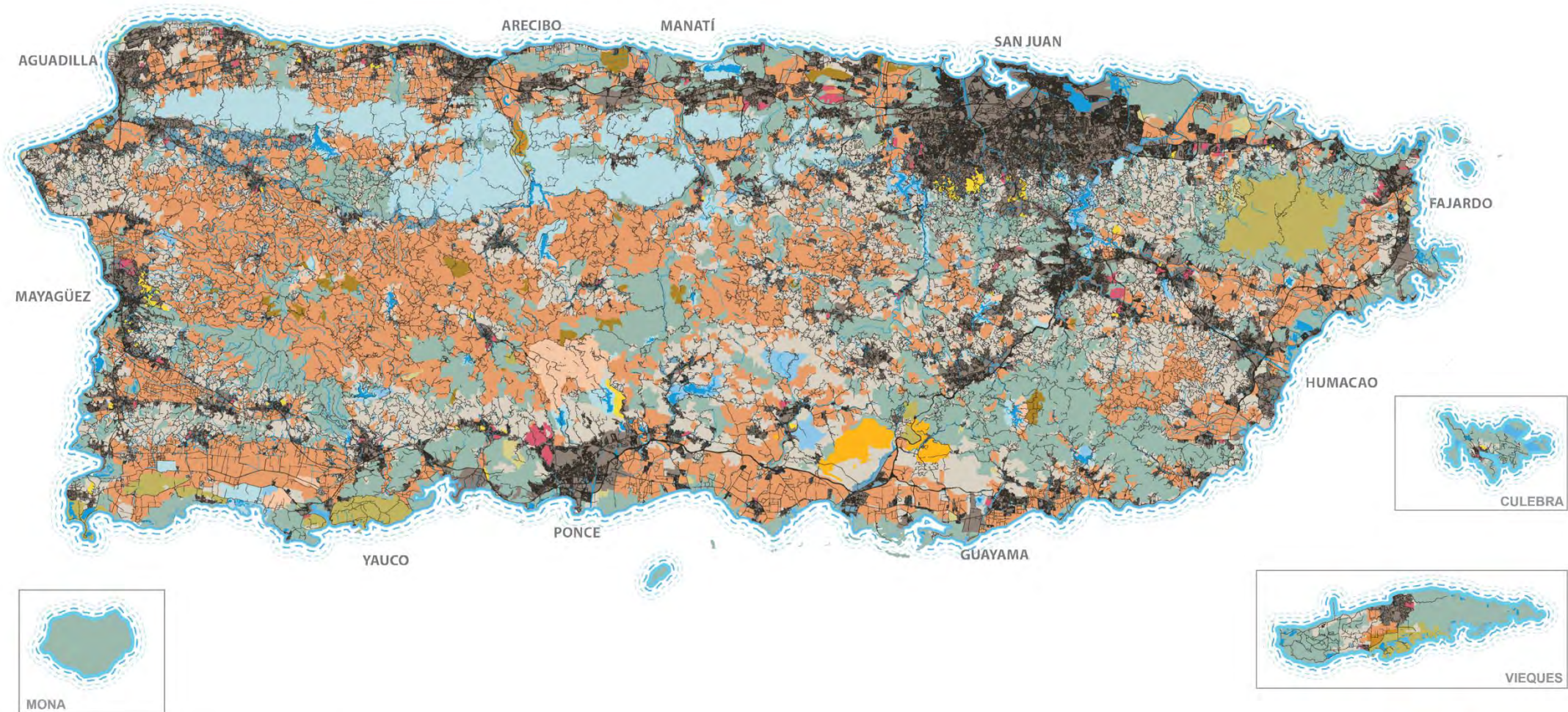
Kerala, 2000

[illegible]

BAHIA DE PUERTO-NUOVO



# MAPA DE CLASIFICACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO



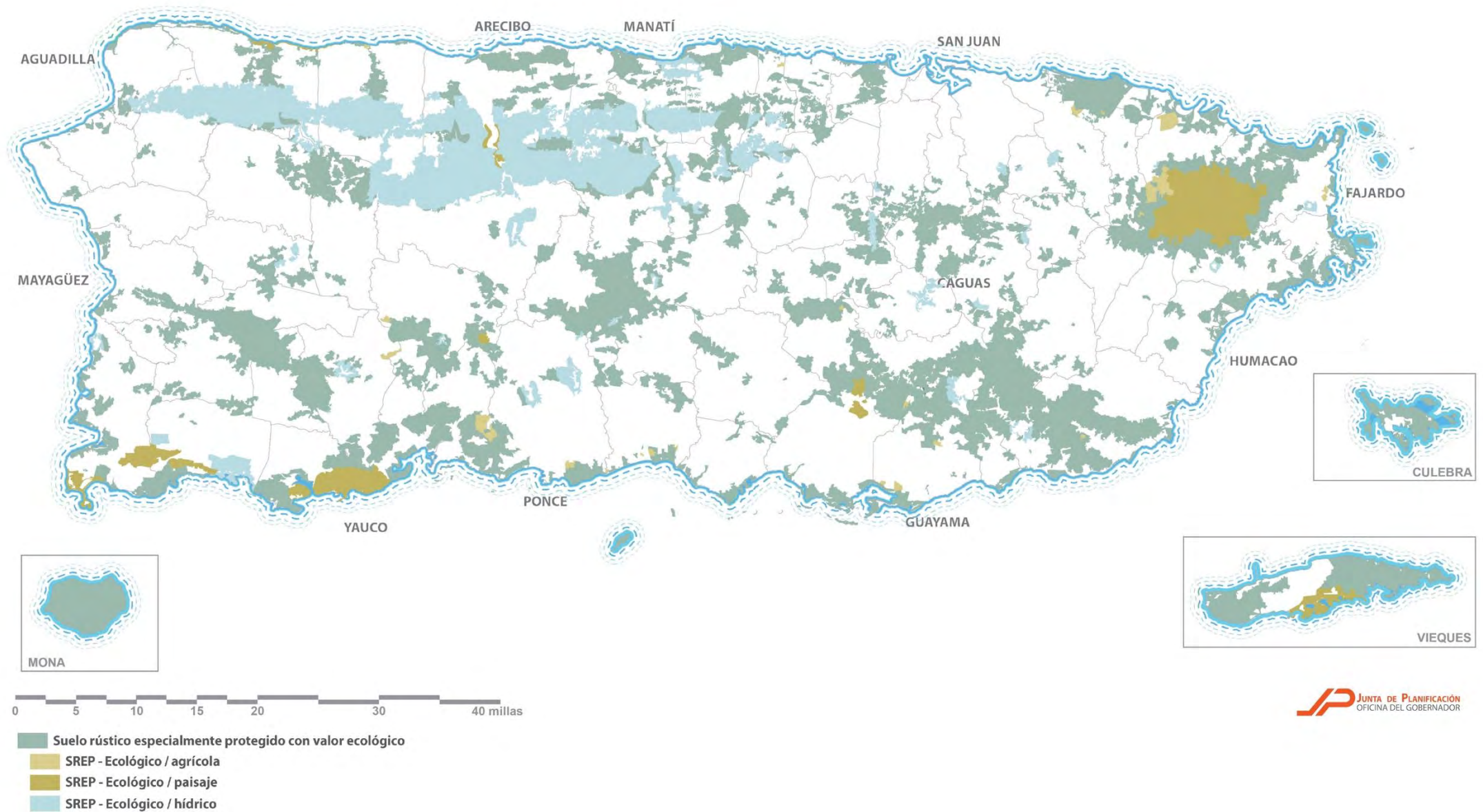
0 5 10 15 20 30 40 millas

- |             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| Vial        | SU - Suelo urbano                       | SREP - Suelo rústico especialmente protegido |
| Hidrografía | SURP - Suelo urbanizable programado     | SREP - Hídrico                               |
|             | SURNP - Suelo urbanizable no programado | SREP - Paisaje                               |
|             | SRC - Suelo rústico común               | SREP - Agrícola                              |
|             |   | SREP - Agrícola / ecológico                  |
|             |   | SREP - Agrícola / paisaje                    |
|             |   | SREP - Agrícola / hídrico                    |
|             |   | SREP - Ecológico                             |
|             |   | SREP - Ecológico / agrícola                  |
|             |   | SREP - Ecológico / paisaje                   |
|             |   | SREP - Ecológico / hídrico                   |

JUNTA DE PLANIFICACIÓN  
OFICINA DEL GOBERNADOR



## MAPA 36. ÁREAS CON VALOR ECOLÓGICO





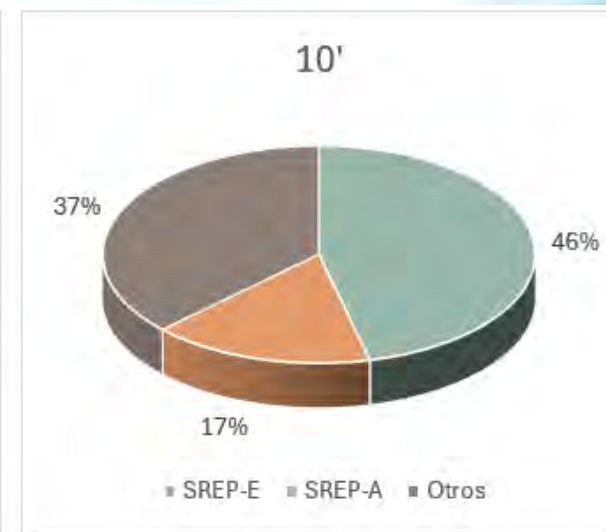
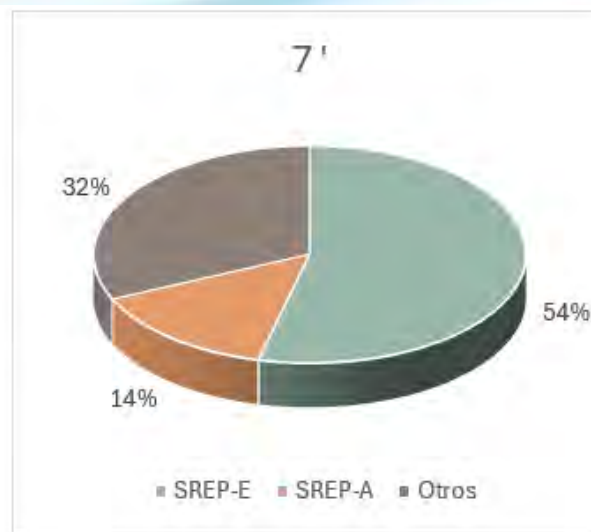
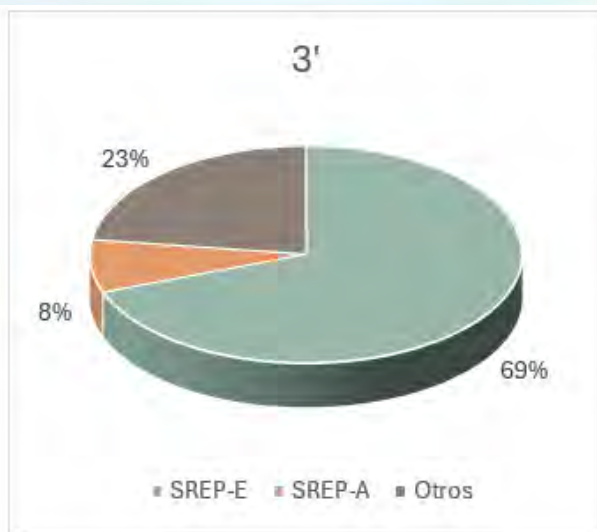
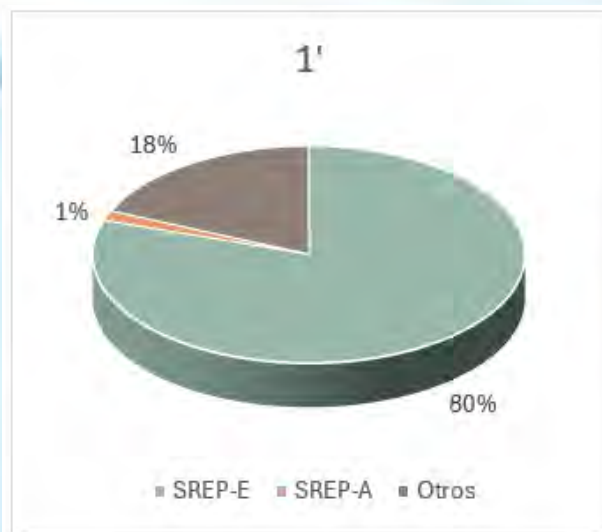
# Impacto del ANM en el SREP - Ecológico

	1'	
SREP-E	108	80%
SREP-A	2	1%
Otros	25	18%
Total	135	km2

	3'	
SREP-E	165	69%
SREP-A	19	8%
Otros	54	23%
Total	238	km2

	7'	
SREP-E	224	54%
SREP-A	60	14%
Otros	132	32%
Total	416	km2

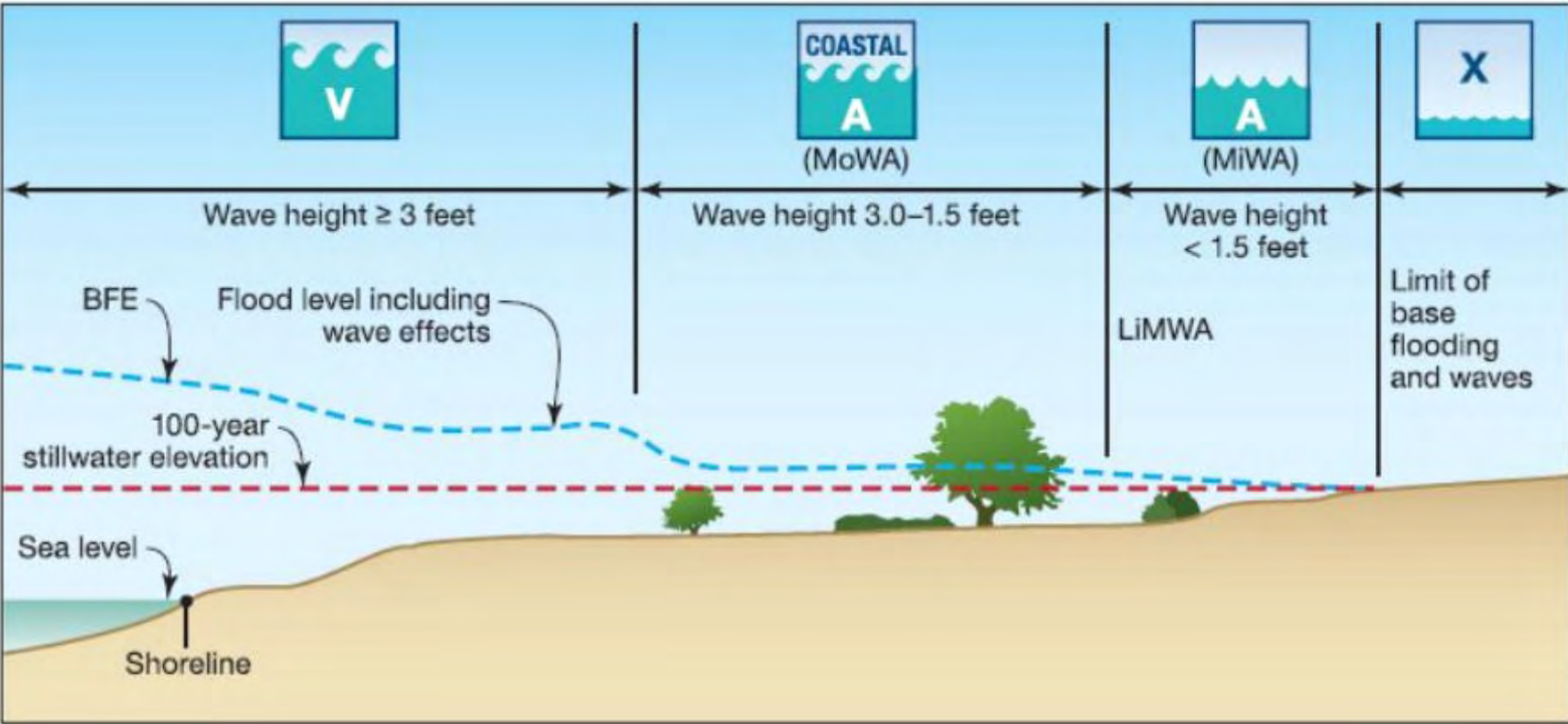
	10'	
SREP-E	244	46%
SREP-A	88	17%
Otros	196	37%
Total	528	km2

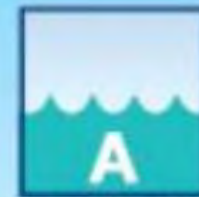












Wave height  $\geq 3$  feet

Wave height 3.0–1.5 feet

Wave height  
< 1.5 feet

BFE

Flood level including  
wave effects

100-year  
stillwater elevation

Sea level

Shoreline

LiMWA

Limit of  
base  
flooding  
and waves

??





Centro Caribeño de Aumento  
del Nivel del Mar

RISE  
INSTITUTE

# Inundaciones Costeras

1.Tormentas

2.Lluvia

3.Escorrentías

4.Marejadas

5.Mareas Extremas

6.Aumento del Nivel del  
Mar

Causadas por  
condiciones del tiempo

Eventos  
Temporeros







# Inundación Temporera del Huracán Fiona





# Combinación



Fuente: Shutterstock photograph from Hurricane María aftermath in Mayagüez

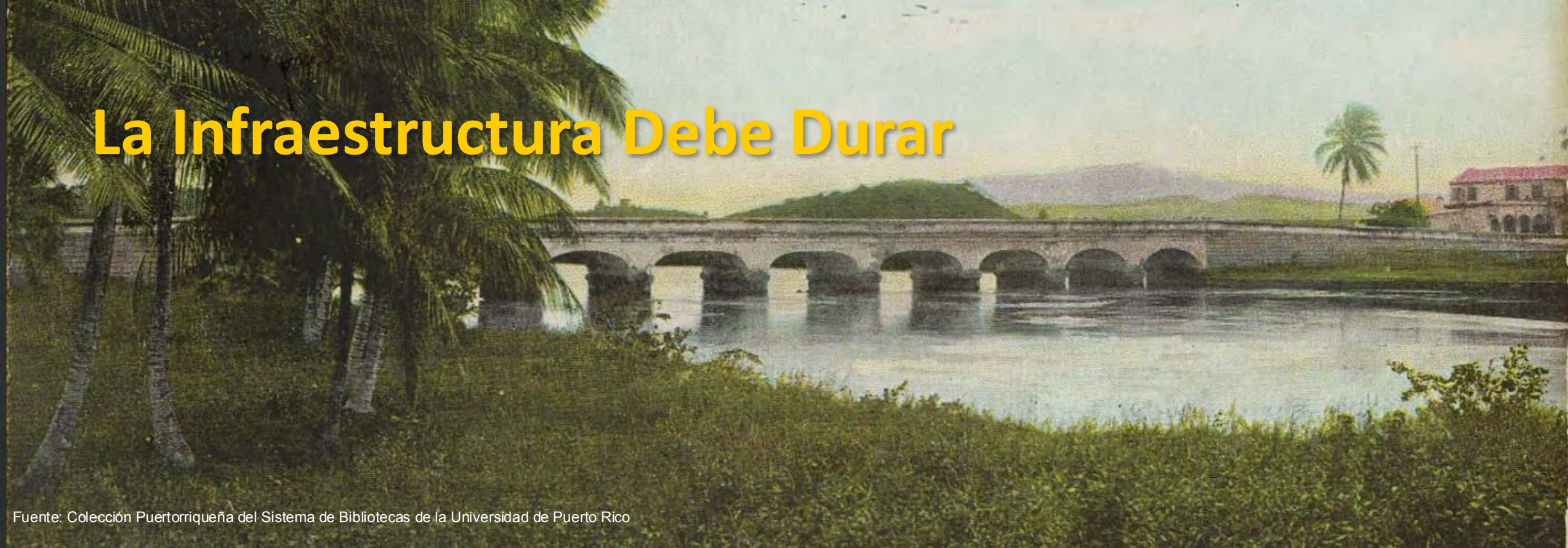


# ¿A quiénes impacta?

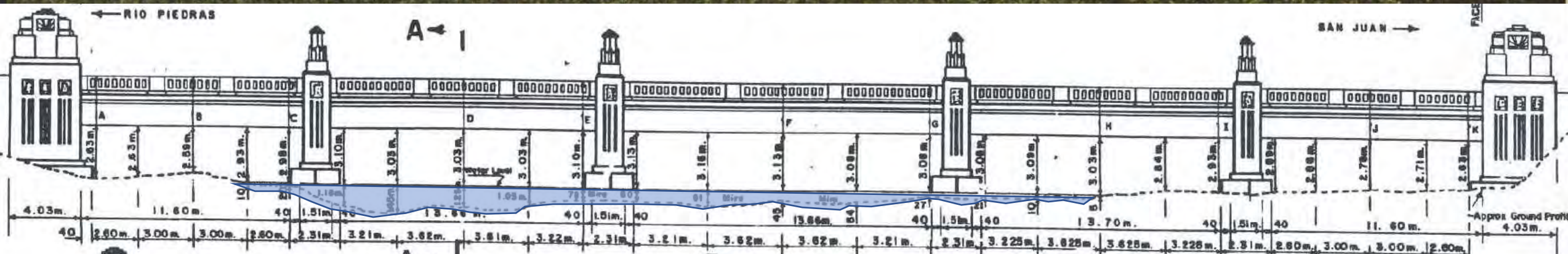




# La Infraestructura Debe Durar



Fuente: Colección Puertorriqueña del Sistema de Bibliotecas de la Universidad de Puerto Rico

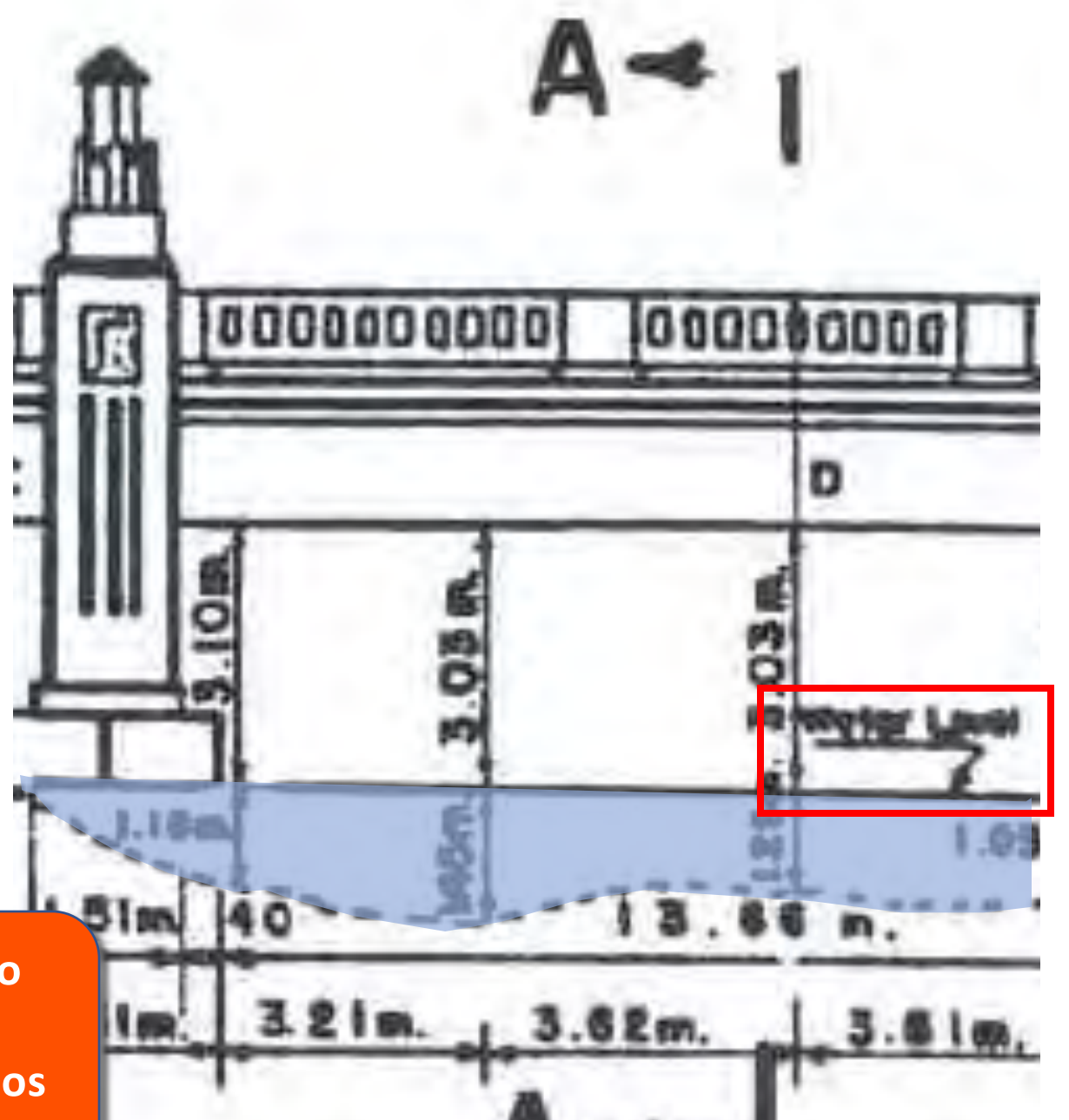


Fuente: Registro Nacional de Lugares Históricos



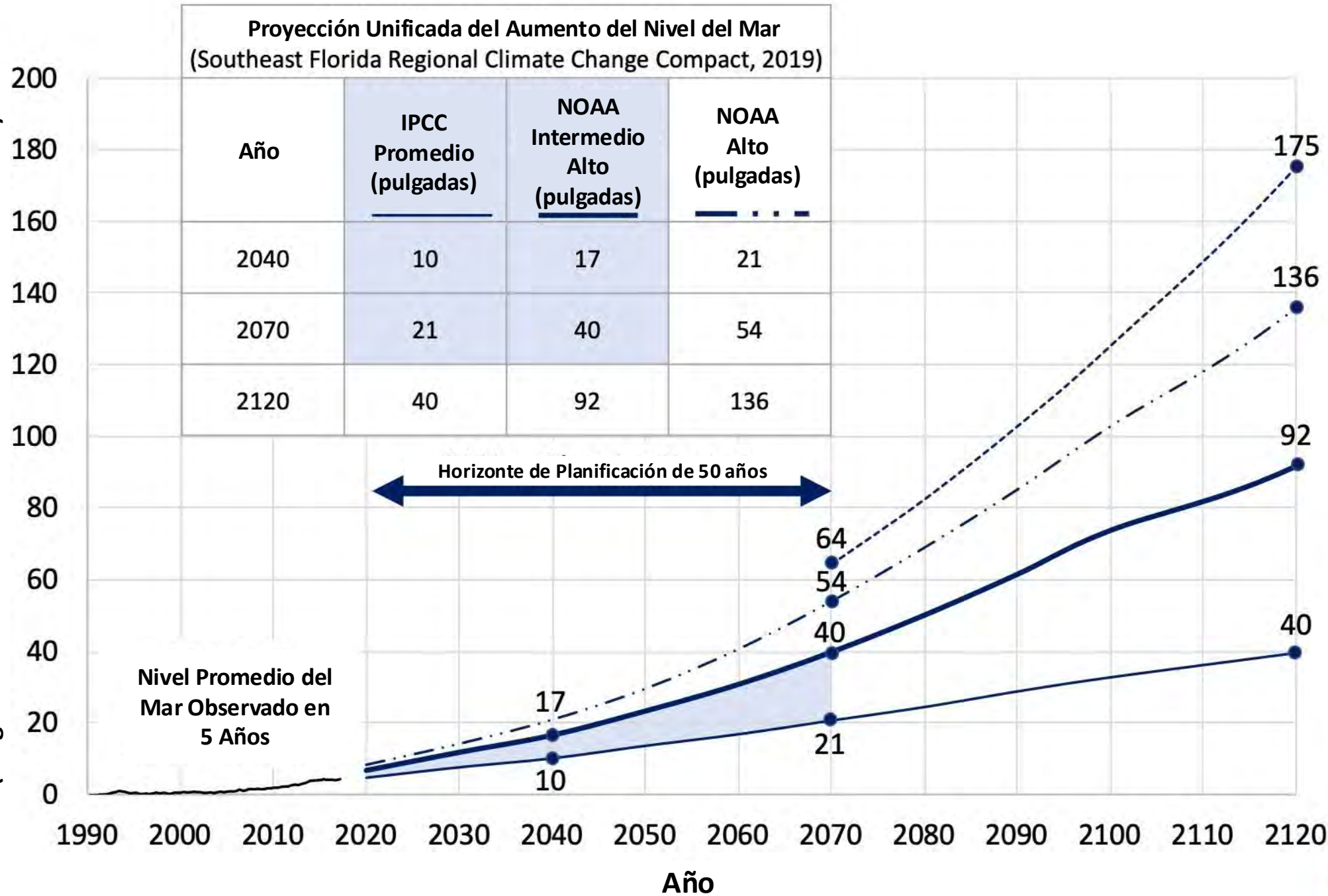


¿Estamos diseñando todavía para las realidades de 85 años atrás?





Aumento Relativo del Nivel del Mar Cerca de Key West, Florida  
(Pulgadas relativas al nivel medio del mar en el año 2000)



NOAA Extremo

NOAA Alto

NOAA Intermedio Alto

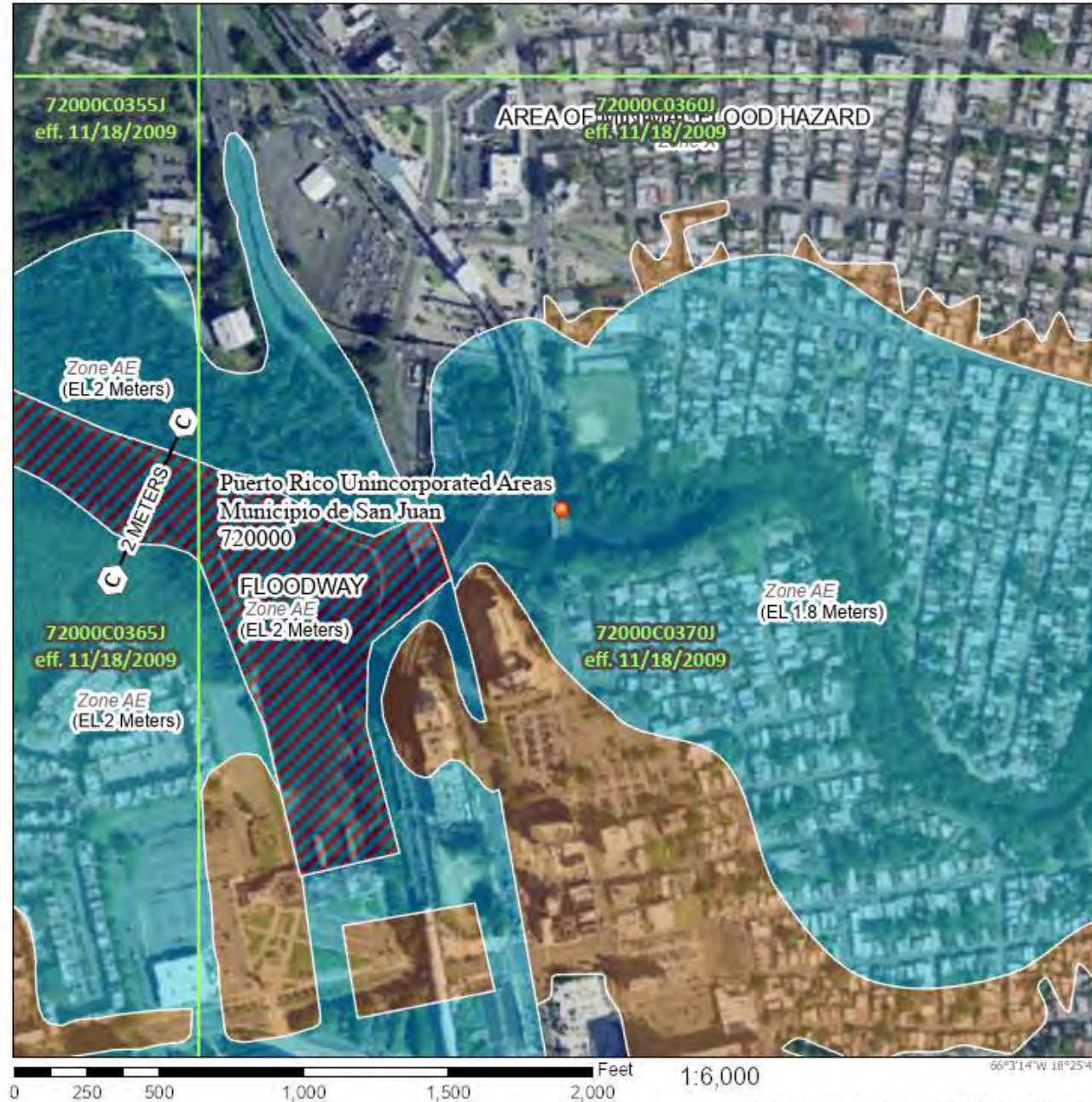
IPCC Promedio



# National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMMette



66°3'51"W 18°26'17"N



## Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS	Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, AP9
	With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AP
	Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD	0.2% Annual chance Flood Hazard. Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
	Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
	Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
	Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS	NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
	Effective LOMRs
	Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
GENERAL STRUCTURES	Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
	Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES	20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
	17.5 Coastal Transect
	Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
	Limit of Study
	Jurisdiction Boundary
	Coastal Transect Baseline
MAP PANELS	Profile Baseline
	Hydrographic Feature
	Digital Data Available
	No Digital Data Available
	Unmapped
	The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards.

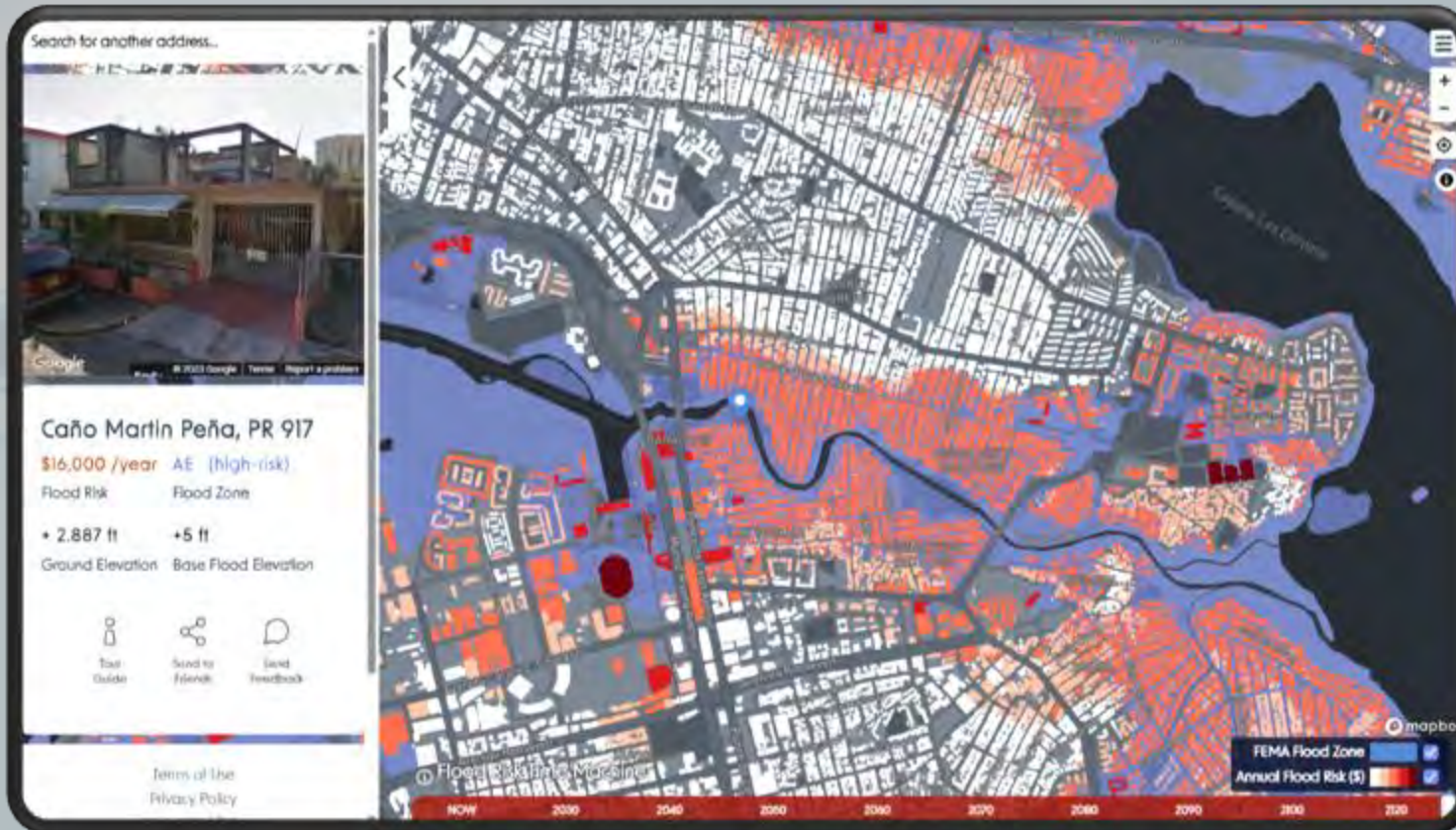
The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 3/4/2025 at 8:04 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

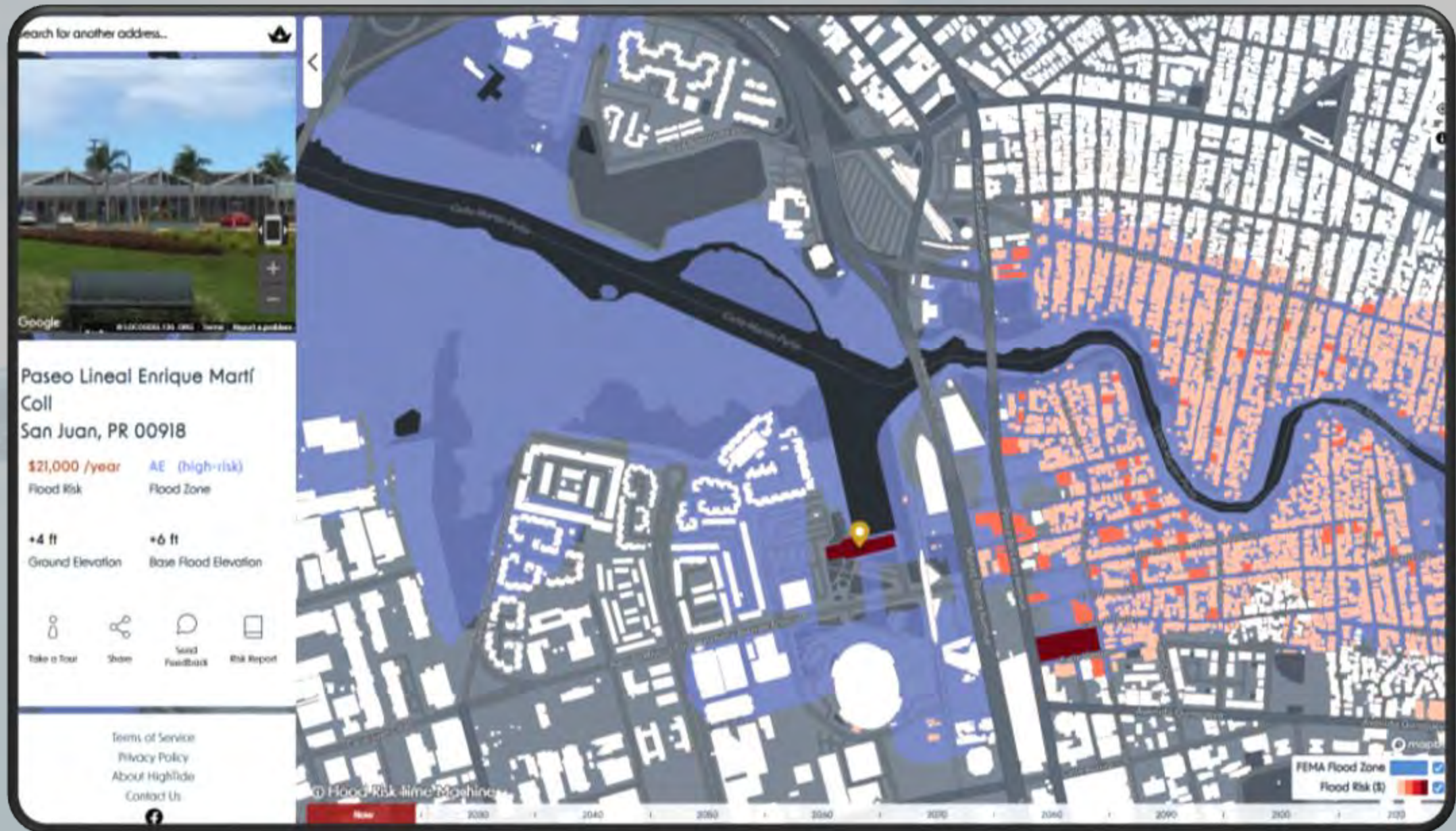
Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023



# Entender Riesgos Para Planificar a Largo Plazo







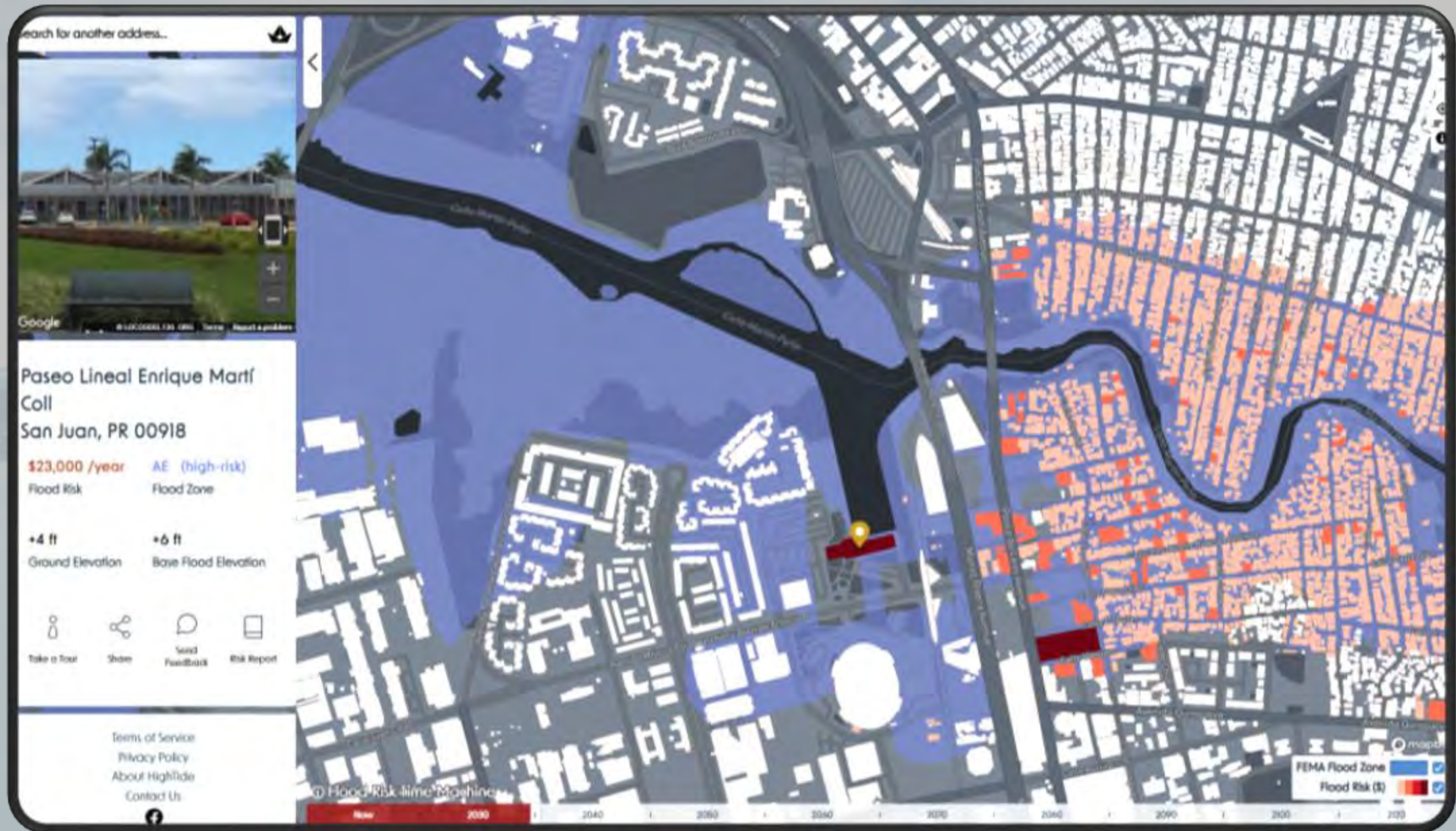




















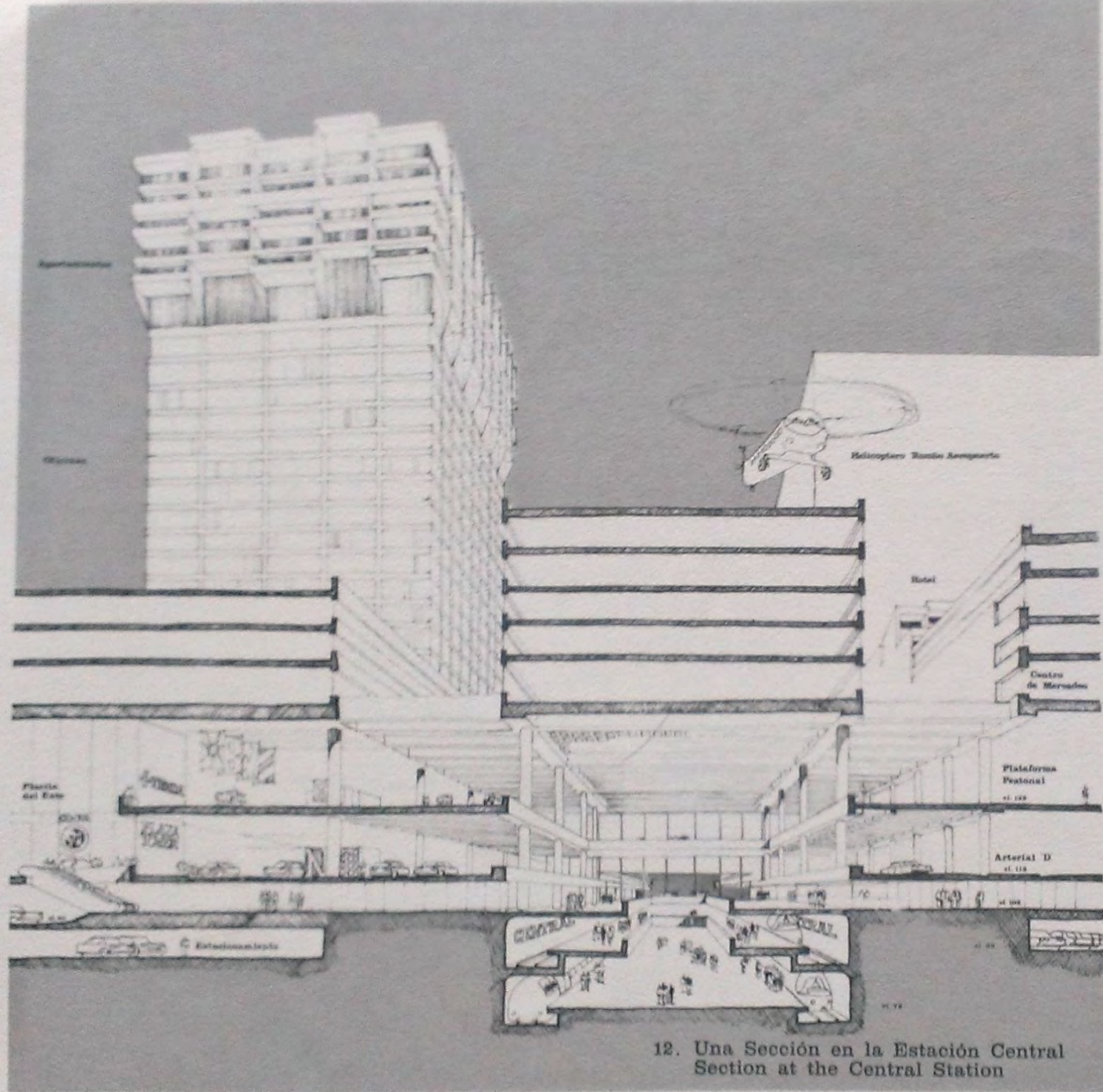
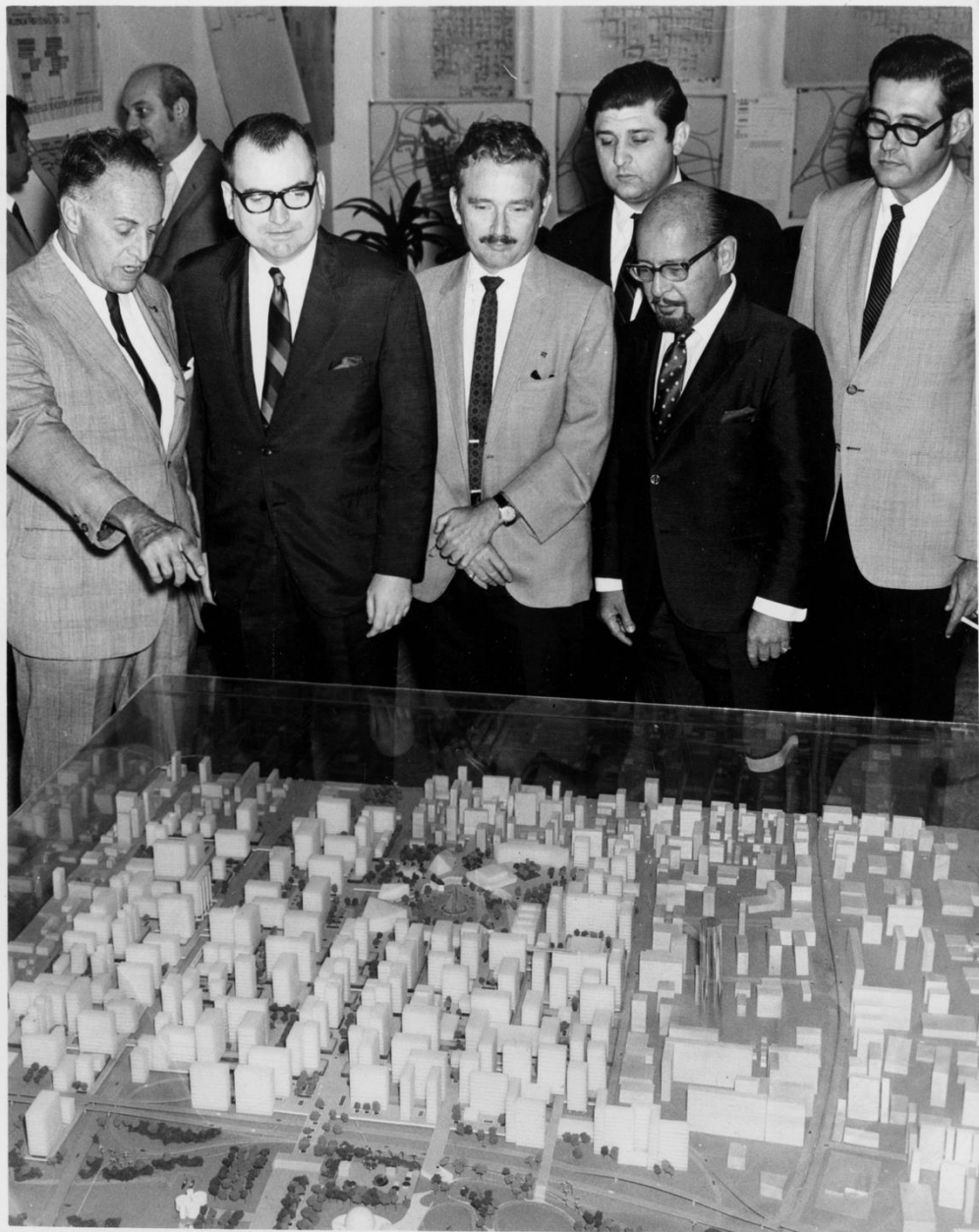






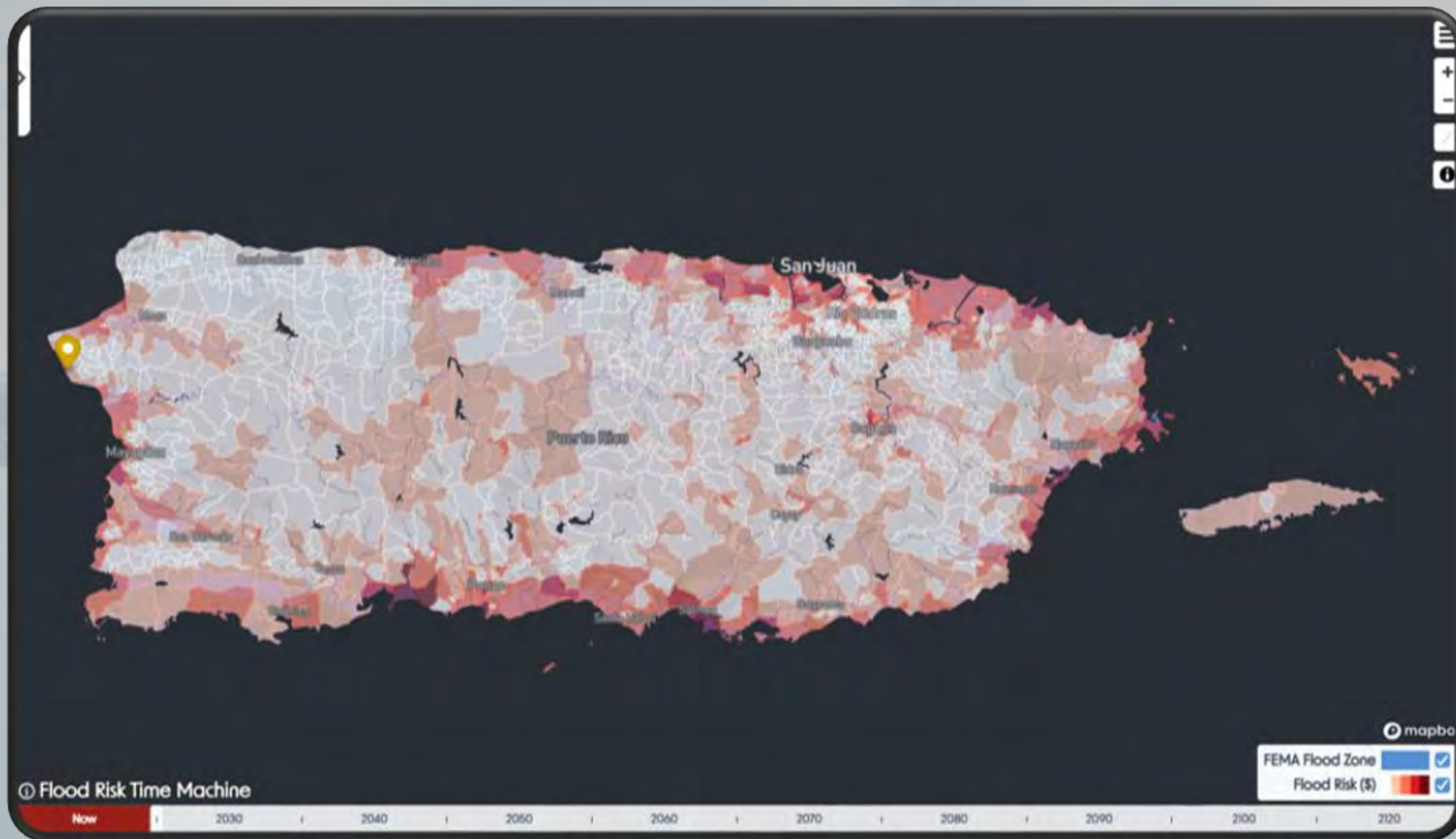






12. Una Sección en la Estación Central  
Section at the Central Station





# 94% de Puerto Rico está a 10' + del nivel del mar





## 45

# Investigar para Innovar



# Planificar próximos pasos y establecer prioridades significa:

Una forma de gradualmente impulsar un cambio, manejar la incertidumbre y evitar o acostumbrarse a condiciones desventajosas.

Reconocer la creciente obsolescencia de las herramientas disponibles.

- Reunir, actualizar, analizar y representar datos clave.
- Desarrollar nuevas herramientas para apoyar la toma de decisiones con una perspectiva a largo plazo.

Aumentar la Redundancia y así la Resiliencia

- Cotejar e incrementar los márgenes de seguridad.
- Actualizar los Códigos de Construcción, Mapas de Inundación, Reglamentos de Zonificación y otros Instrumentos de Planificación.
- Elevar estructuras o viabilizar su resiliencia y adaptación.

Materializar un nuevo marco holístico de referencia

- Anclar en conocimiento producido por la investigación.
- Adoptar un dúo de paradigmas: Retirarse Tierra Adentro, Tierra Arriba.

# Investigación sobre herramientas

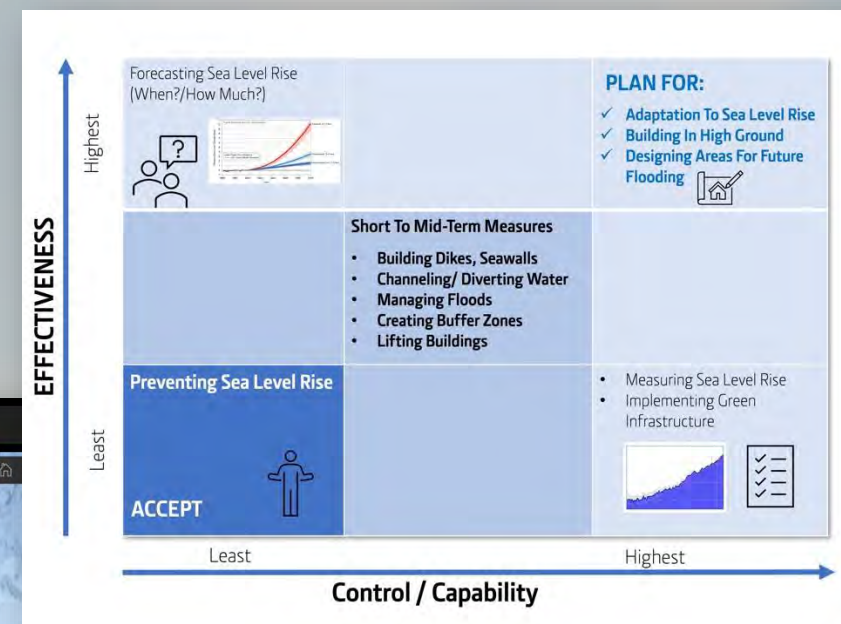
## Benchmarks

Guide to Planning Height with Safety Margin per life expectancy of buildings and infrastructures

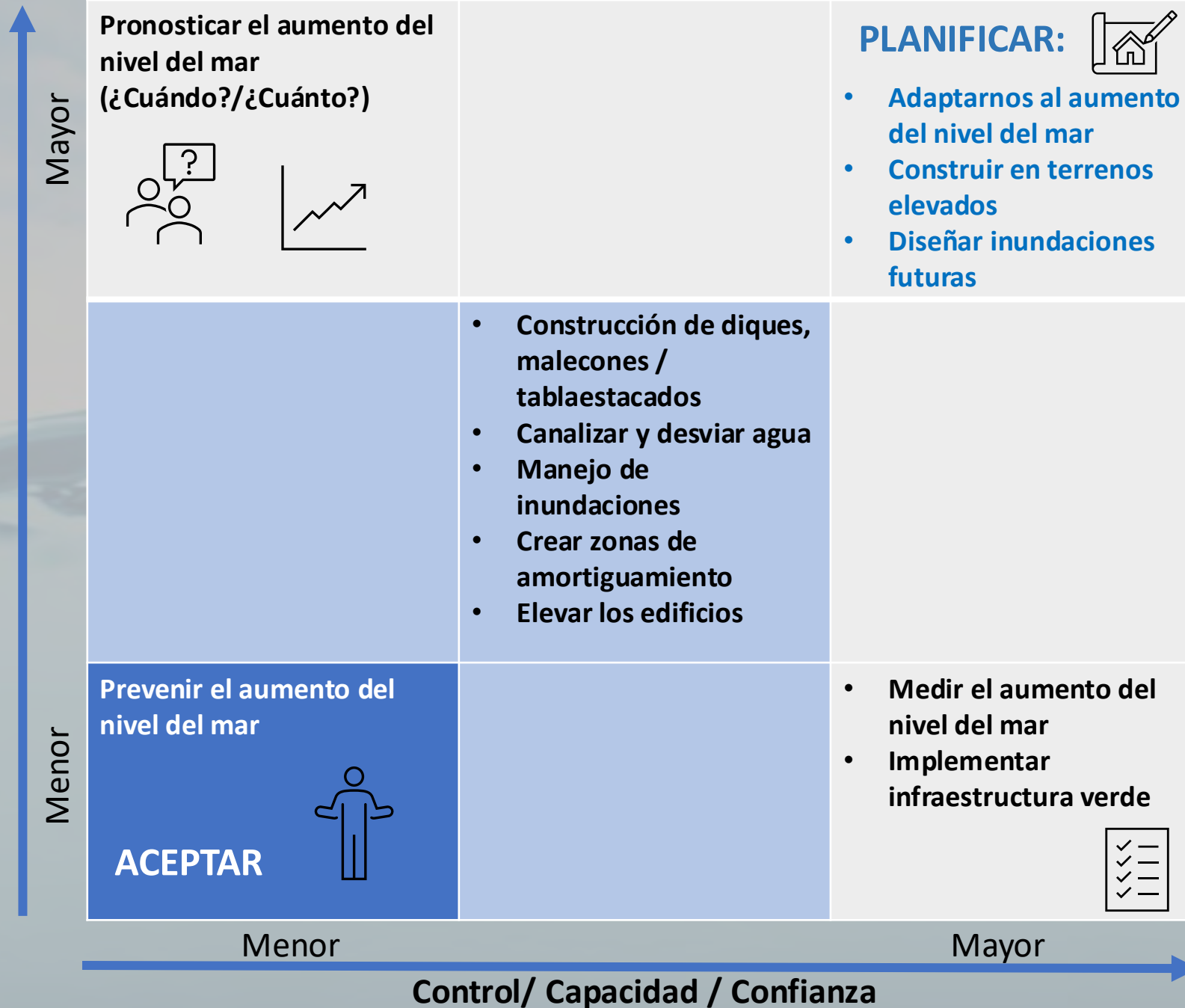
Risk Sensitivity	30 Years	50 Years	100 Years
LOW	1'		
MEDIUM	2'		
HIGH	3'		

Reference year for this projection is 2020. The first column is ap

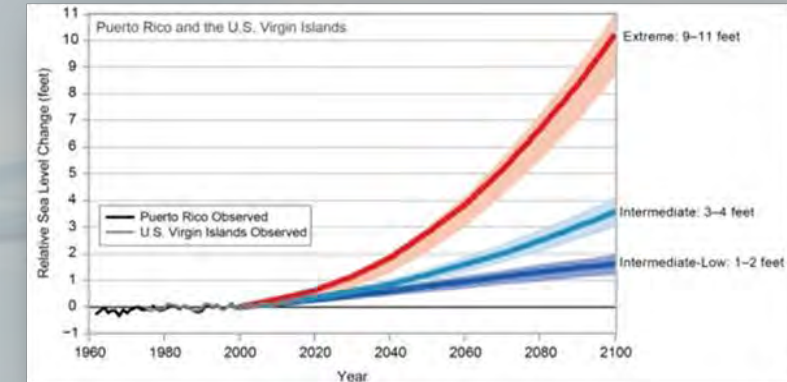
Source: John Englander







Las herramientas que tenemos a nuestra disposición son estupendas para medir pero...





# Buena Planificación



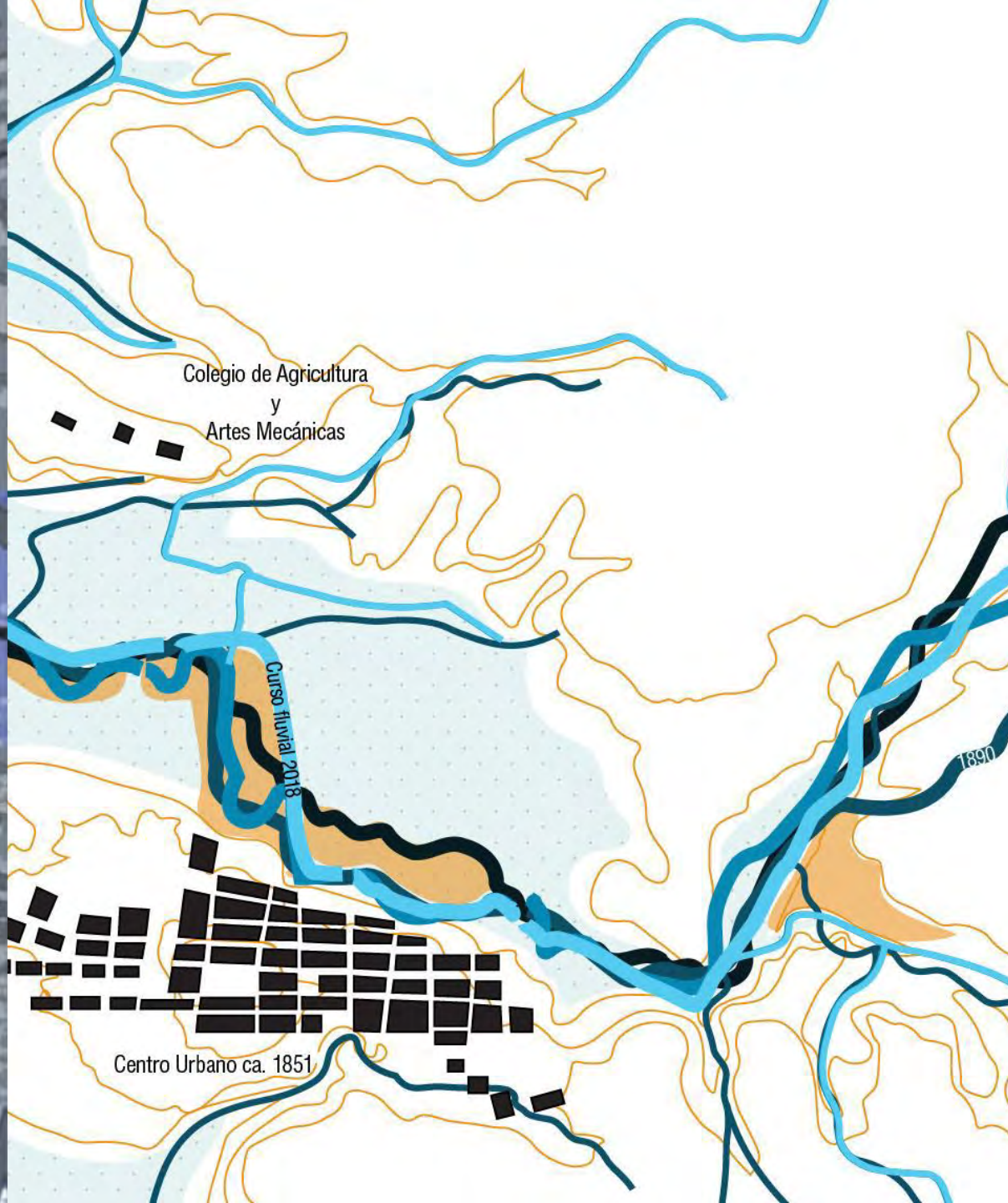
Centro Caribeño de Aumento  
del Nivel del Mar

Centro  
Caribeño  
de Aumento  
del Nivel del Mar

Logo of the Centro Caribeño de Aumento del Nivel del Mar, featuring a stylized orange and blue house shape.

Logo of the Centro Caribeño de Aumento del Nivel del Mar, featuring a stylized orange and blue house shape.







# Contradicciones









Quando el

# Mar

nos ALCANCE



Centro Caribeño de Aumento  
del Nivel del Mar

Afiliado al

**RISING  
SEAS  
INSTITUTE**  
Leading International Policy Institute on Sea Level Rise



Fideicomiso para Ciencia,  
Tecnología e Investigación  
de Puerto Rico







Cuando el

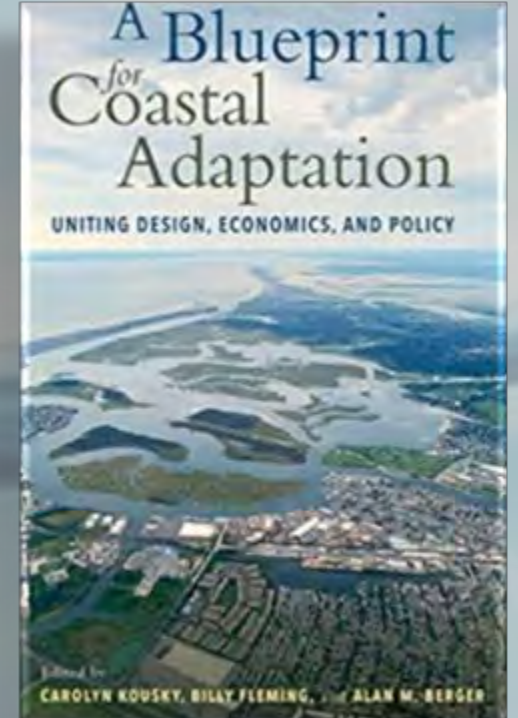
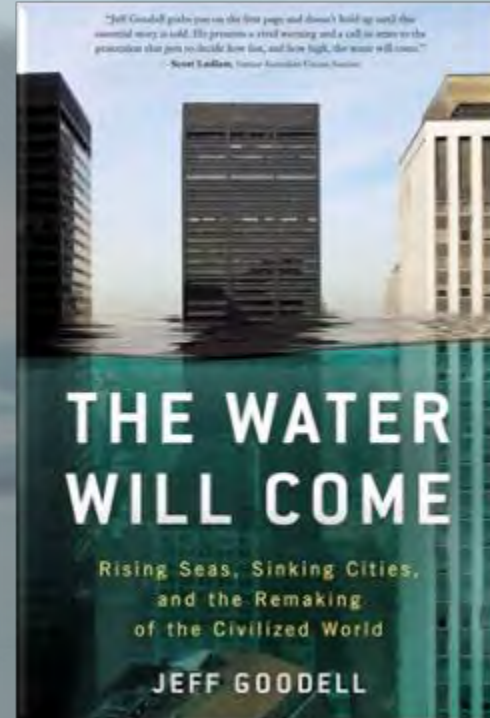
Mar

nos

ALCANCE



# Leer, Educarnos y Enseñar



Centro Caribeño de Aumento  
del Nivel del Mar

colaboración de  
**RISING  
SEAS  
INSTITUTE**

Un programa del  
**Fidcomiso** con Ciencia,  
Tecnología e Investigación  
de Puerto Rico



# EN RESUMEN

- ❖ El aumento en el nivel del mar no puede detenerse y está acelerando.
- ❖ Debemos prepararnos para aproximadamente 10 pies o más de aumento.
- ❖ Movernos tierra adentro, tierra arriba... es la mejor alternativa de adaptación.
- ❖ Urge comenzar la adaptación ahora pues tomará generaciones implementarla.
- ❖ Distinto a otros países, Puerto Rico puede adaptarse.



*El planeta rebasó el punto de inflexión...  
tenemos que adaptarnos a la marea.*





¡Gracias!



Centro Caribeño de Aumento  
del Nivel del Mar

Afiliado al: **RISING  
SEAS  
INSTITUTE**  
CLIMATE SOLUTIONS FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

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