# **Species and Landscapes and People Responses to Climate Change**

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Center for Large Landscape Conservation

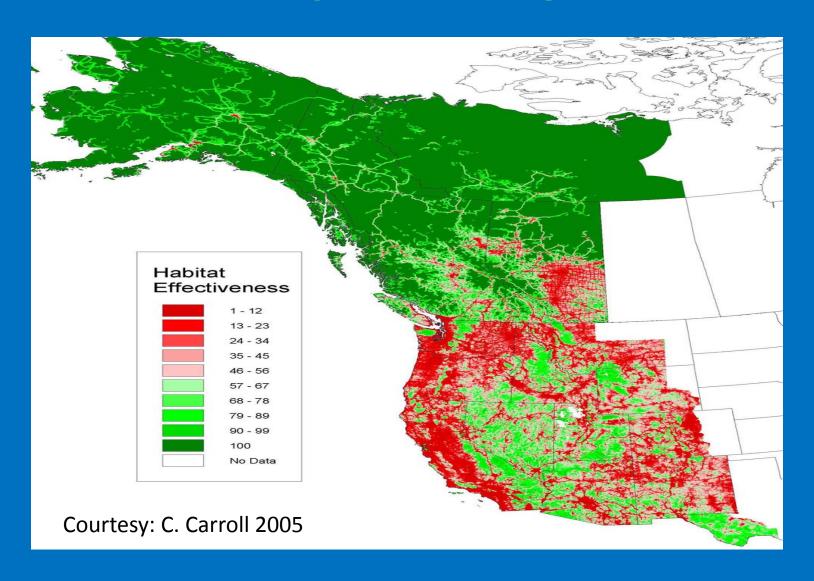
Freedom to Roam



www.climateconservation.org www.freedomtoroam.org



## Our concern in a word: FRAGMENTATION



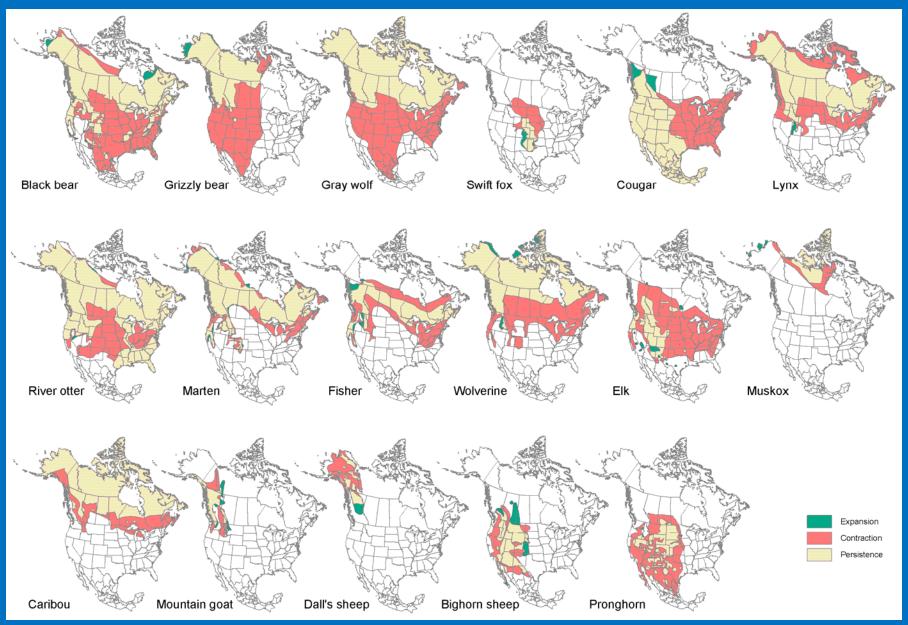
#### **Fragmentation Pace**

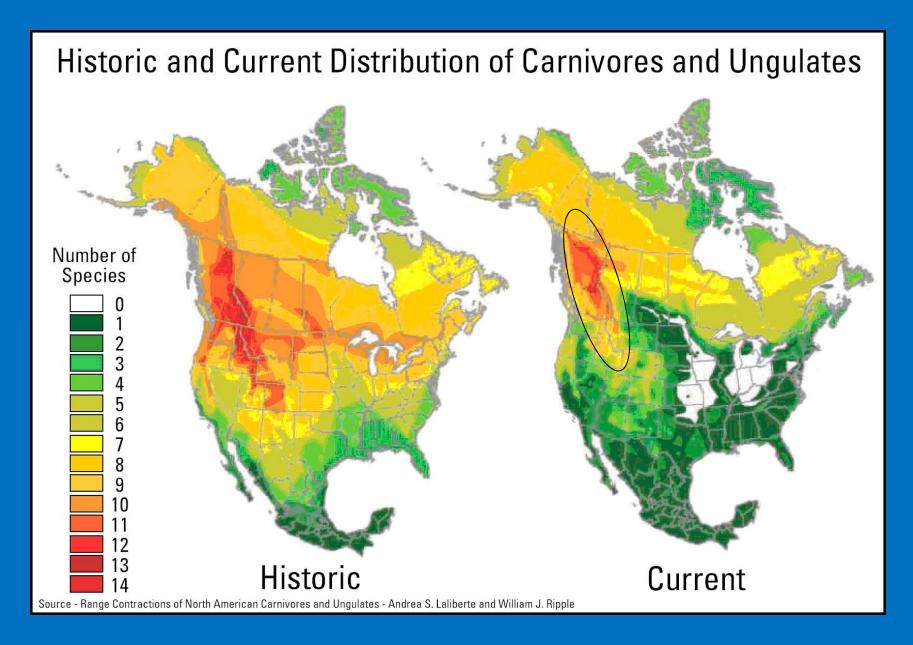
U.S. is losing

2 million acres of natural land per year, or 6,000 acres per day

NRCS-NRI and U.S. Forest Service 2006

#### Historic expansions, contractions, persistence





## Thinking Out of the Box: **Moving from Pattern to Processes**

1872 Solution

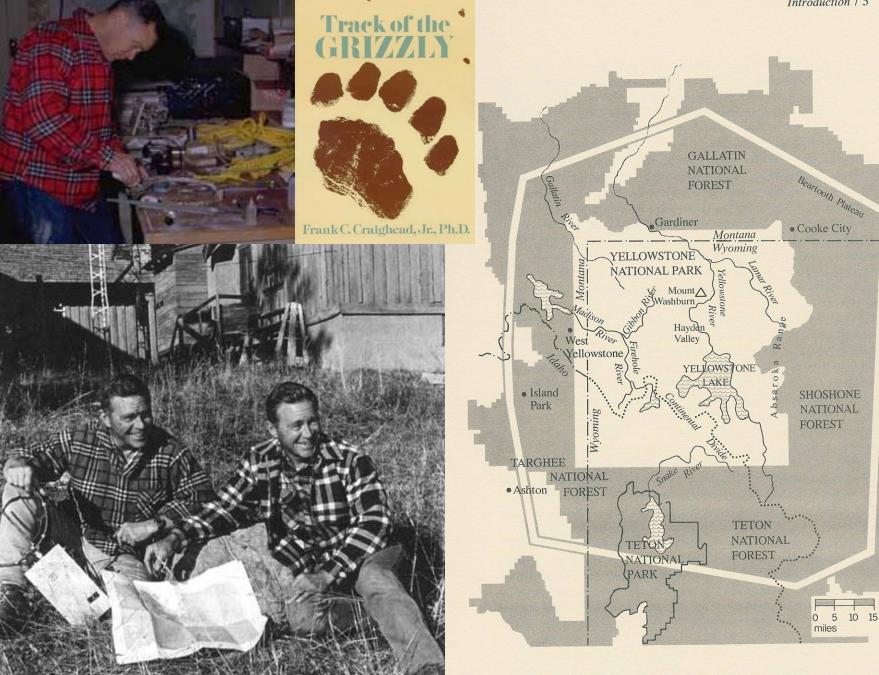
Yellowstone Postage Stamp



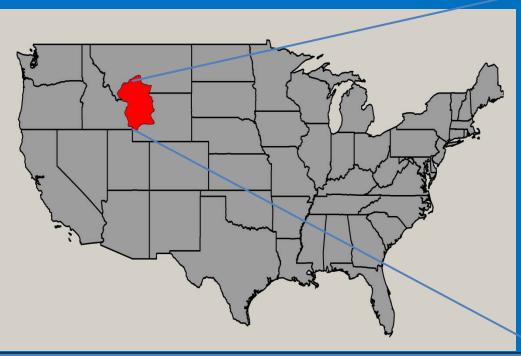
# Yellowstone National Park Targhee National Forest Boundary

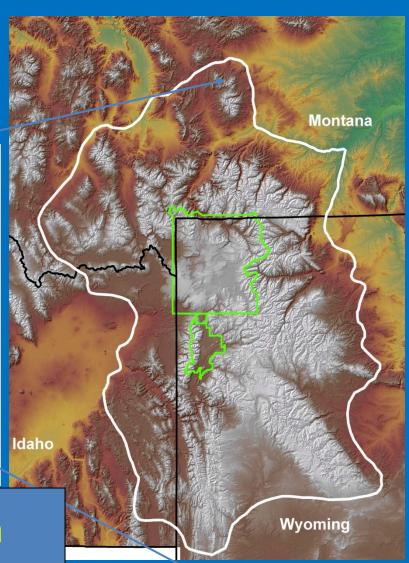




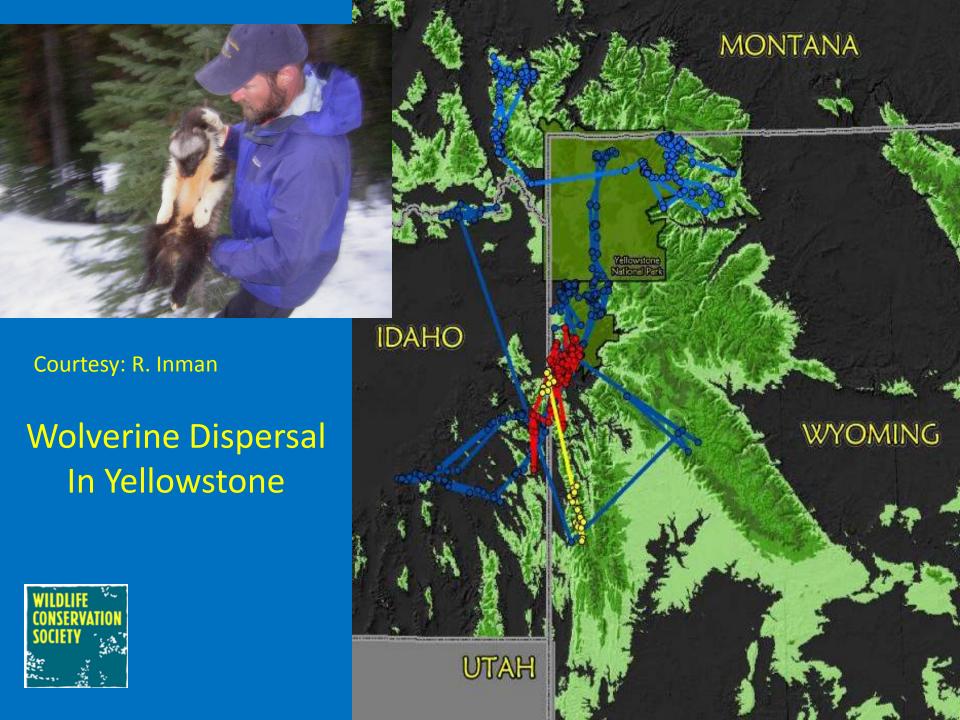


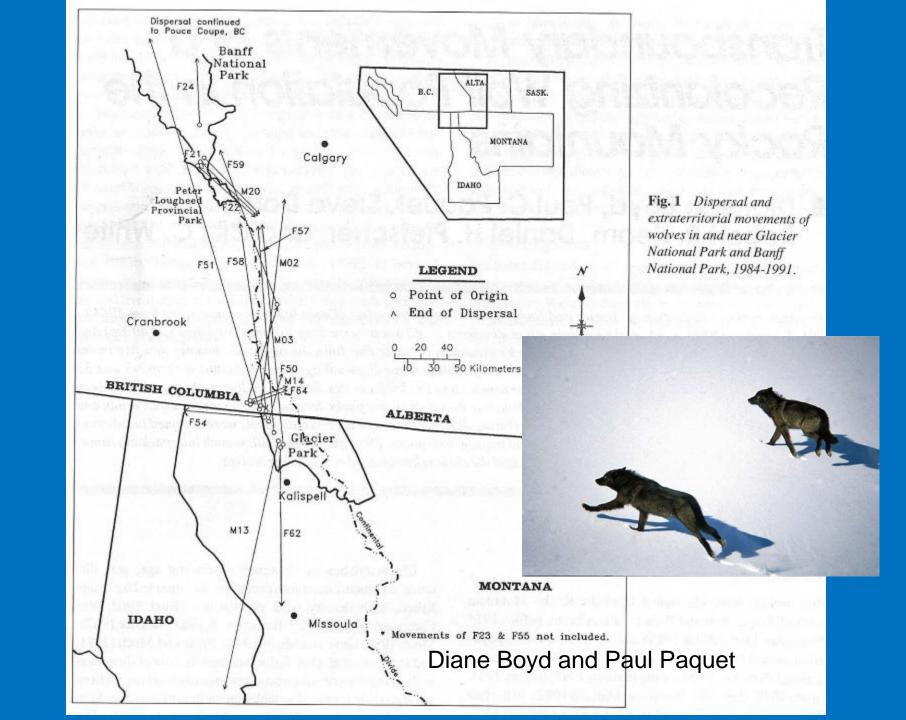
#### The Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem

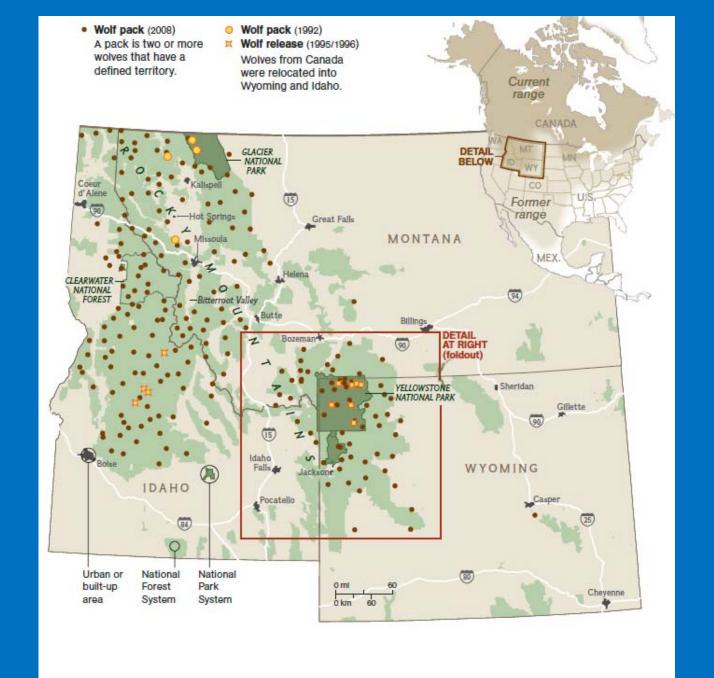




Pattern: Square to Polygon





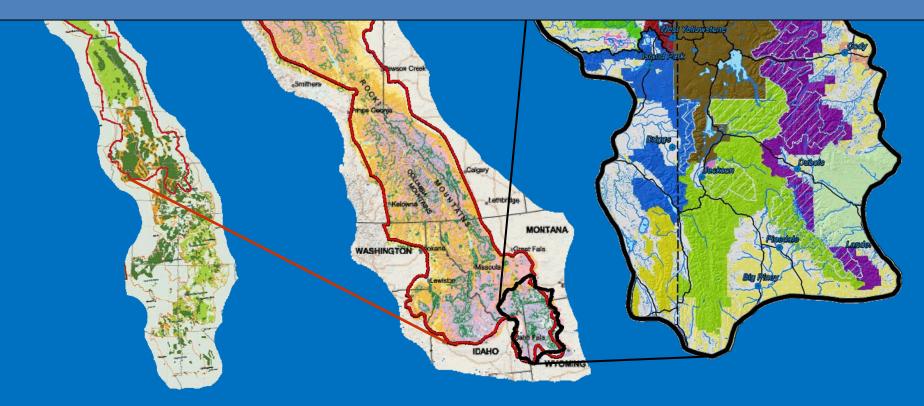








#### What scale can ecological processes be maintained?



**Spine of the Continent** 

**Yellowstone to Yukon** 

**Greater Yellowstone** 



#### **Processes**



Ecological Connectivity
Natural Disturbance Regimes

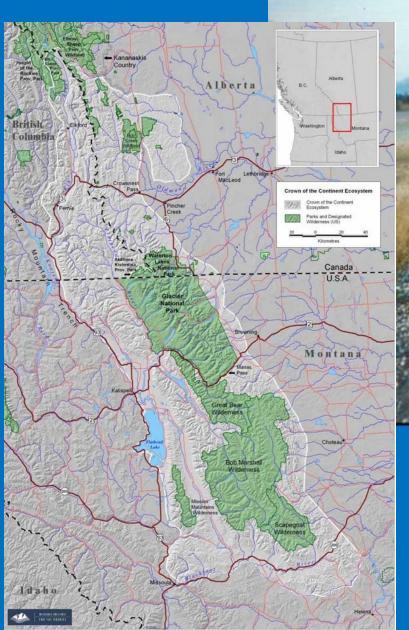
Fire Ecology **Hydrology** Water Catchment Migration **Dispersal** Disease Pollination Resilience



## Roam Wild and Free



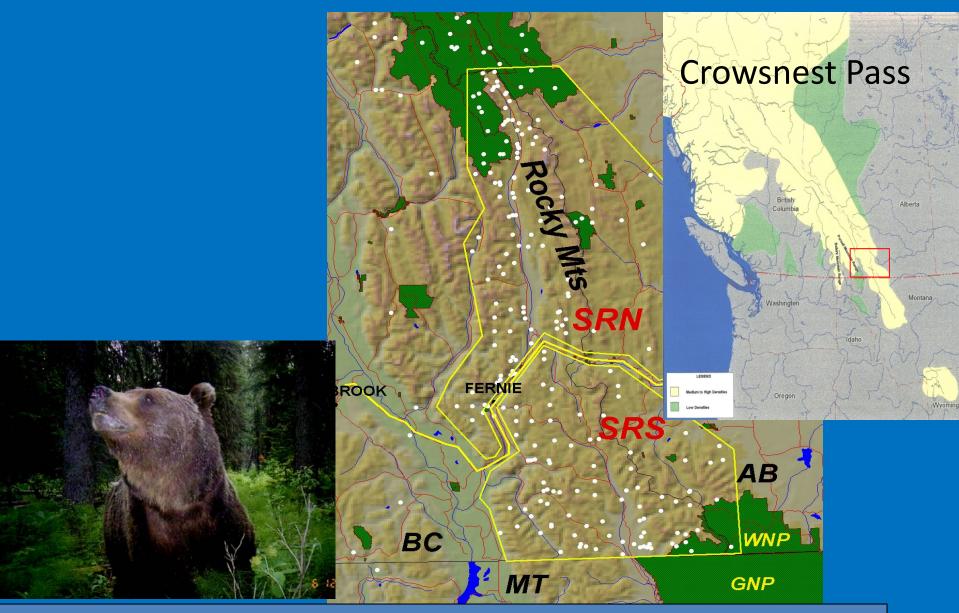
Photos: Collopy, Tabor, Karesh, Paquet, Weaver





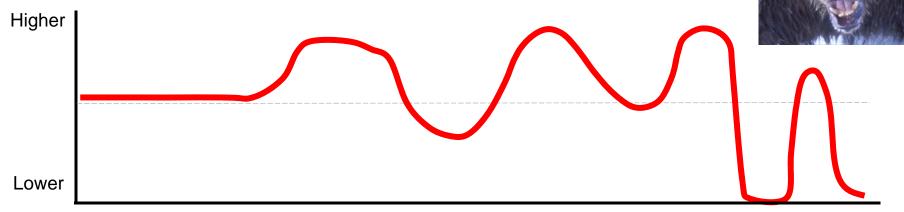
**Road Rage** 

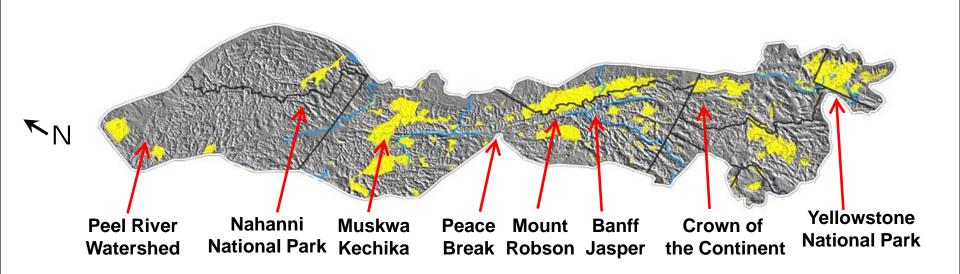
#### **Continental Ecological Bottleneck**



Proctor, M., et al. 2005. Proceedings of the Royal Society, London. 272:2409-2416



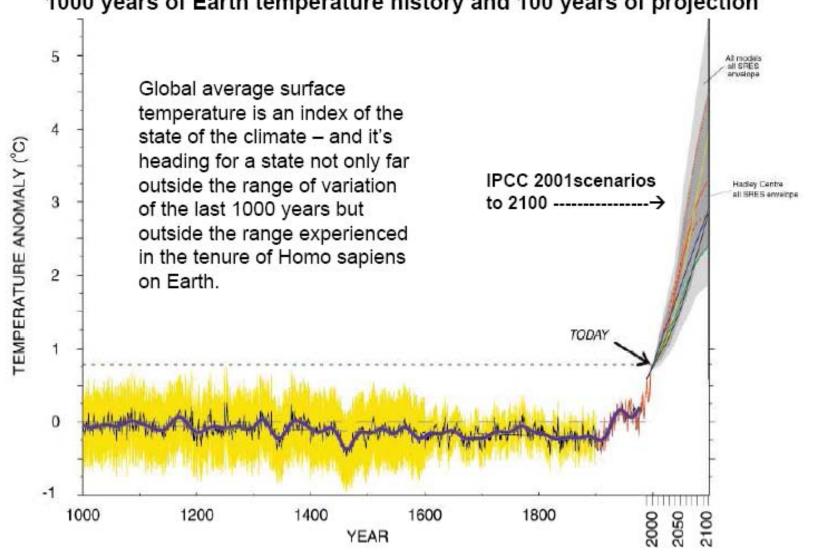




# Climate Change exacerbates Habitat Fragmentation

#### Climate Change: No Luxury of Time



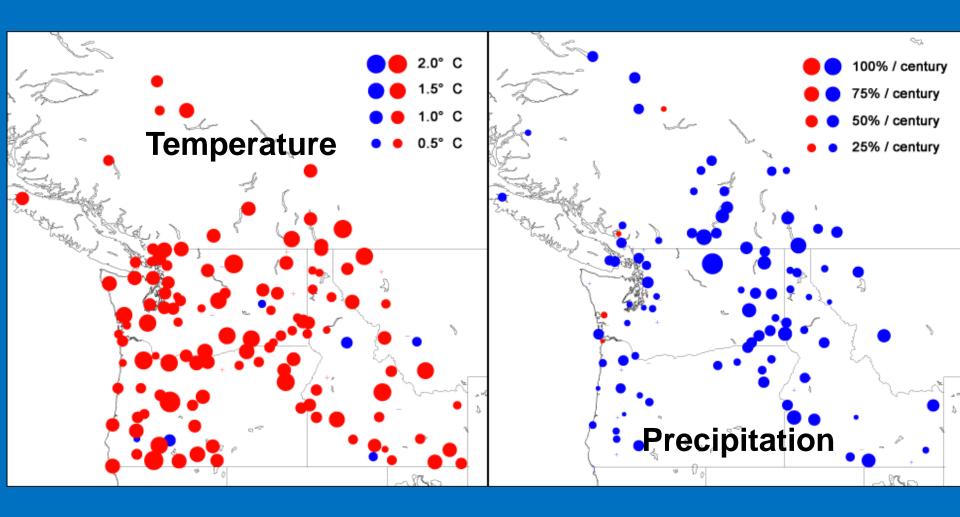


### Likely Changes to Earth's Systems

Global temperature change (relative to pre-industrial) 0°C 5°C 1°C 2°C 4°C Food Falling crop yields in many areas, particularly developing regions Falling yields in many Possible rising yields in developed regions some high latitude regions Significant decreases in water Water Small mountain glaciers Sea level rise availability in many areas, including disappear - water Mediterranean and Southern Africa threatens major cities supplies threatened in several areas **Ecosystems** Extensive Damage Rising number of species face extinction to Coral Reefs Extreme Rising intensity of storms, forest fires, droughts, flooding and heat waves Weather **Events** Risk of Abrupt and Increasing risk of dangerous feedbacks and Major Irreversible abrupt, large-scale shifts in the climate system Changes

Source: Stern 2006.

Warming is accelerating, with the average rate over the past 50 years twice that of the previous 50 (IPCC, 2007)



#### WARMER and WETTER with SEASONAL EFFECTS

Source: Climate Impacts Group, 2009

## **Less Faithful**



EARTH SPACE TECH ANIMALS DINOSAURS ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORY HUMAN

Discovery News > Earth News > Glacier National Park Loses Two More Glaciers

#### GLACIER NATIONAL PARK LOSES TWO MORE GLACIERS

Climate change has claimed two more of the moving icefields at this national park, reducing their numbers to 25.

Wed Apr 7, 2010 03:25 PM ET | content provided by Matthew Brown, Associated Press

#### THE GIST:

- Glacier National Park has lost two more glaciers to warming.
- Twenty-five named glaciers are left in the national park.
- All of the glaciers could be completely gone by the end of the decade.

Glacier National Park has lost two more of its namesake moving icefields to climate change, which is shrinking the rivers of ice until they grind to a halt, a government researcher said Wednesday.

Warmer temperatures have reduced the number of named glaciers in the northwestern Montana park to 25, said Dan Fagre, an ecologist with the U.S. Geological Survey. He warned the rest of the glaciers may be gone by the end of the decade.



The park's glaciers have been slowly melting since about 1850, when the centuries-long Little Ice Age ended.

National Park Service

<sup>&</sup>quot;When we're measuring glacier margins, by the time we go home the glacier is already smaller than what we've measured," Fagre said.

#### Retreated two kilometers since first photographed in 1887

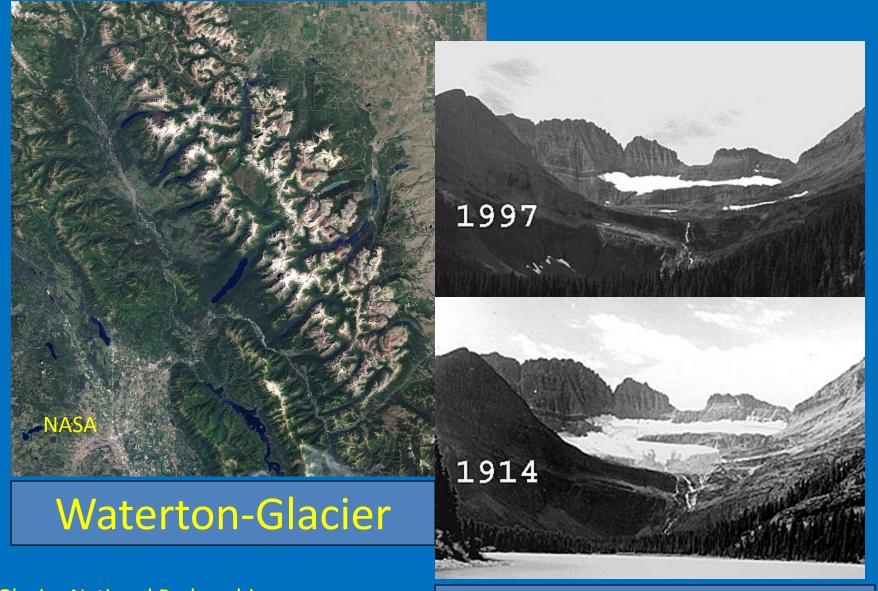




Illecillewaet Glacier, circa 1898

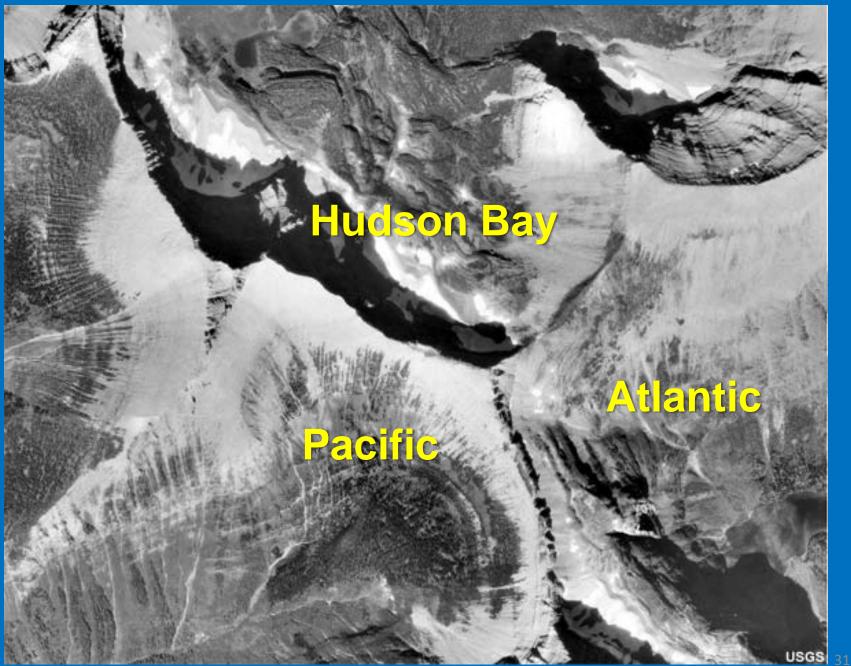
Illecillewaet Glacier 1887-1996

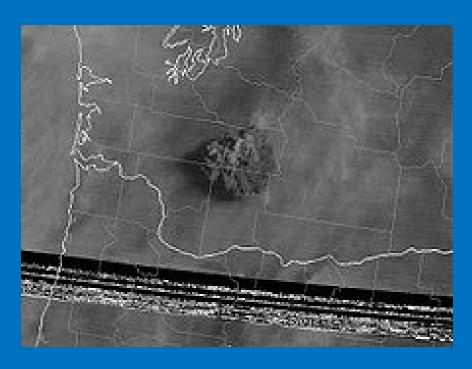
Illecillewaet Glacier, Glacier National Park, BC



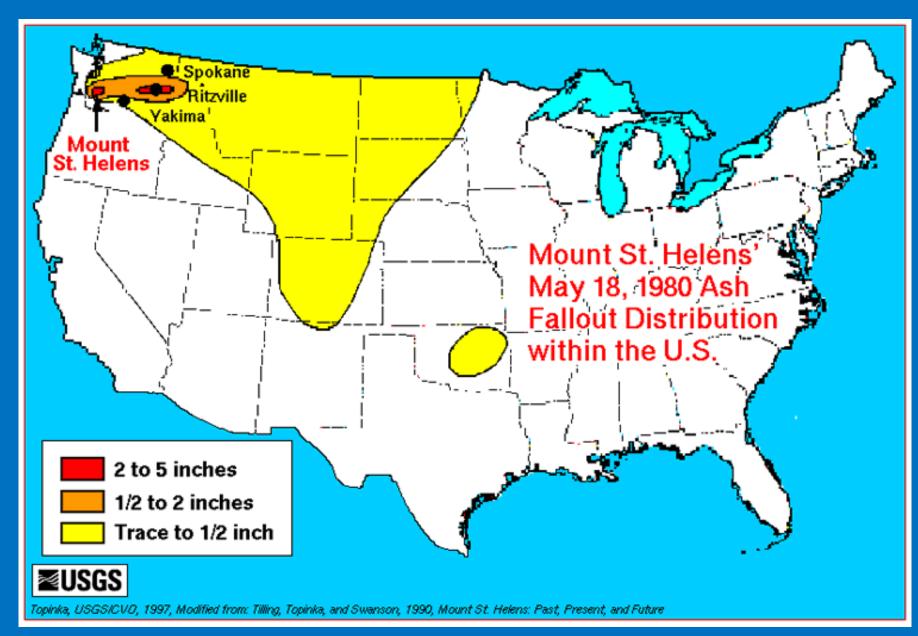
**Glacier National Park archives** 

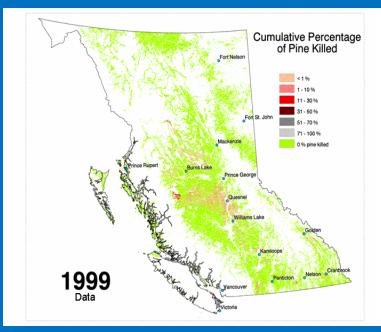
**Grinnell Glacier** 



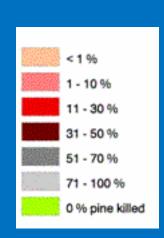




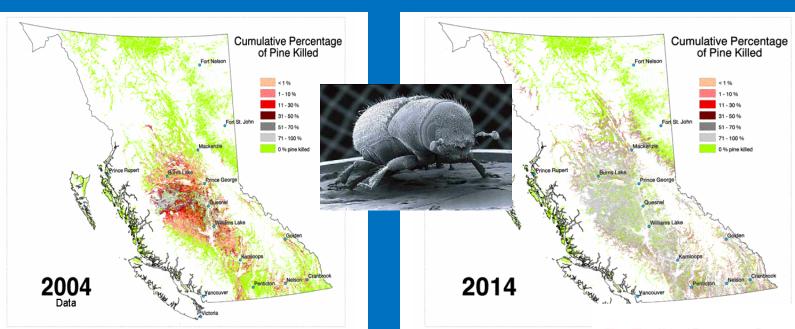


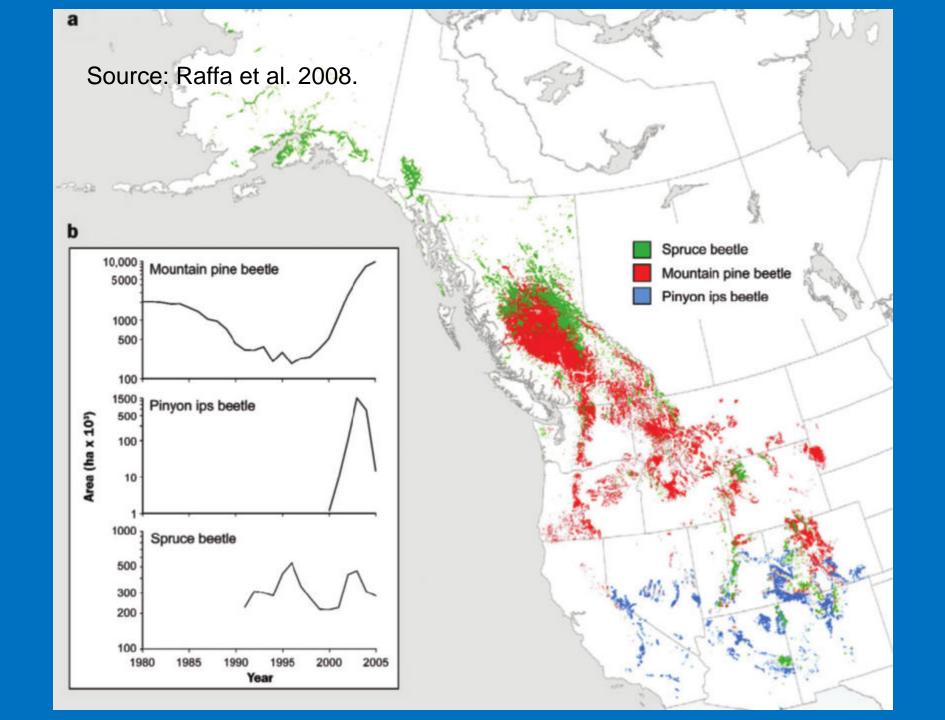


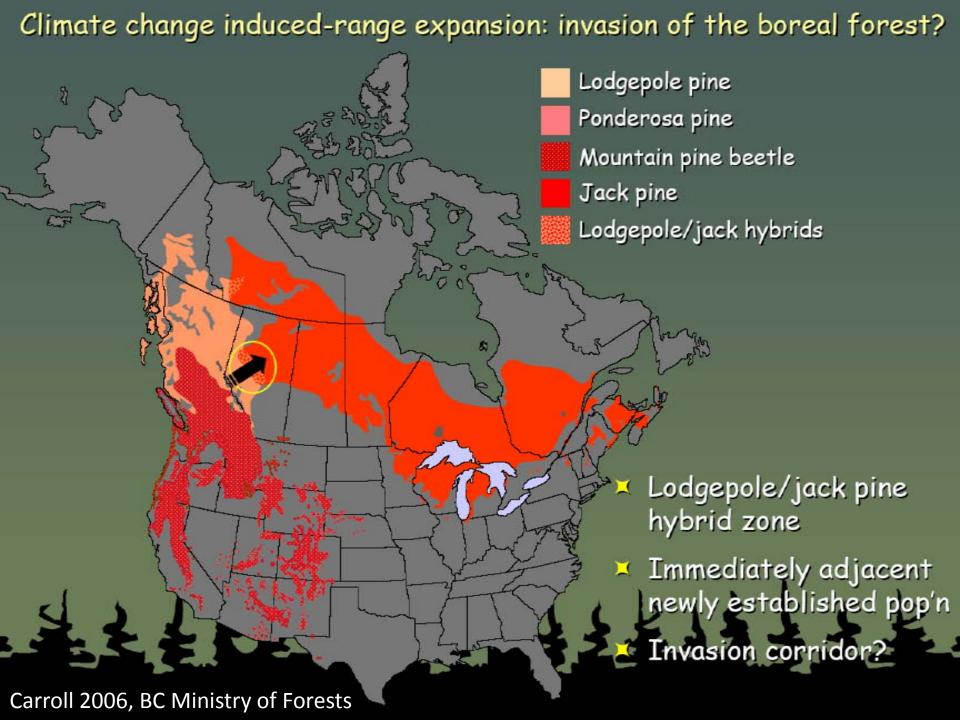
#### **Other Visible Impacts**



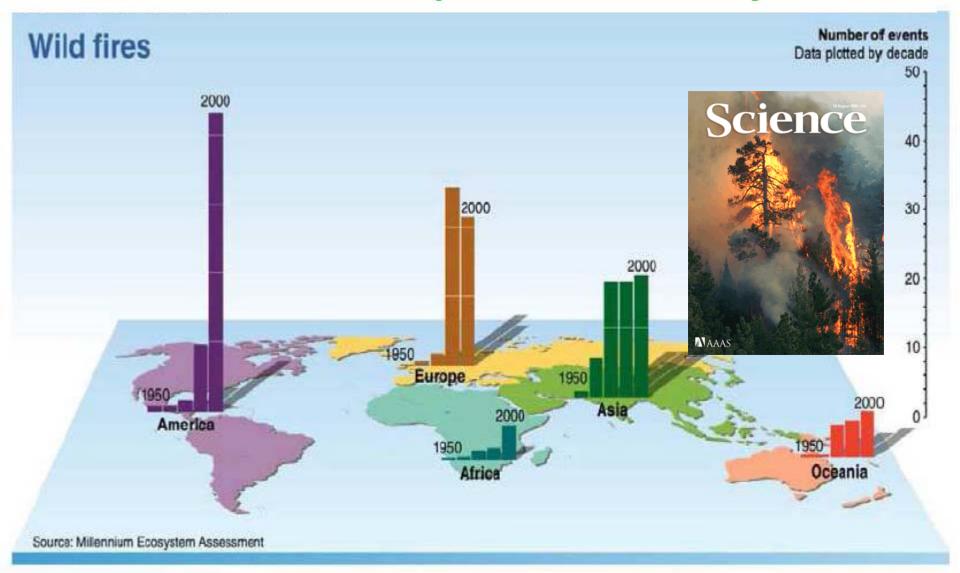








#### What we know about impacts: wildfires by decade

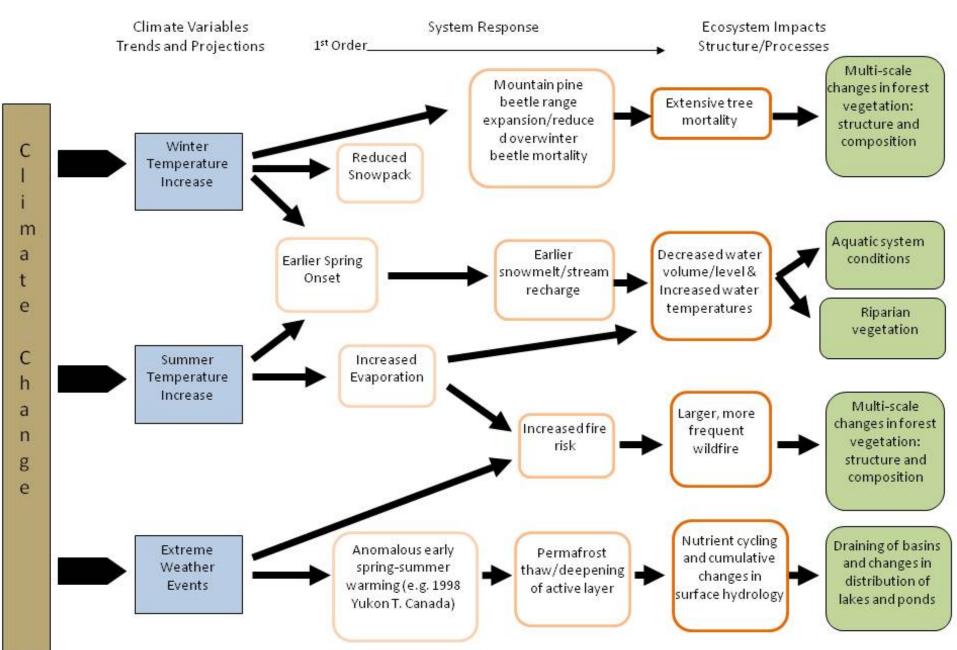


The trend has been upward everywhere.



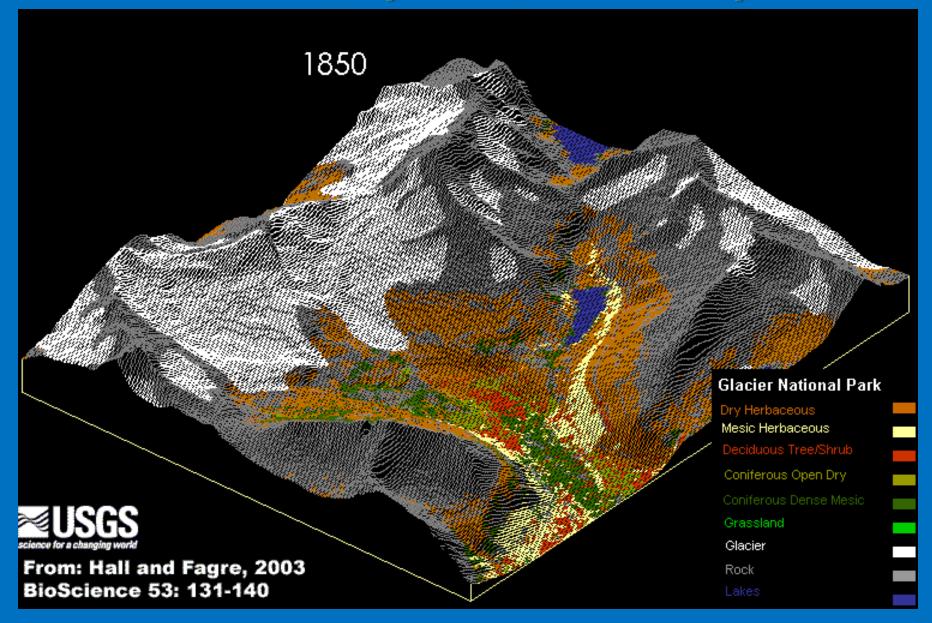
### Changing Fire regime

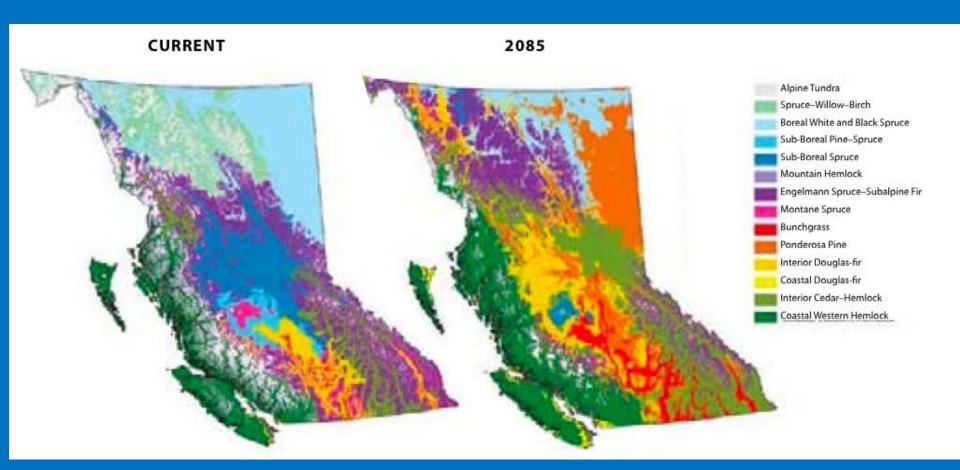
- Frequency (fire return interval)
- Intensity (heat output per unit time)
- Severity (heat output and duration)
- Seasonal distribution
- Fuel consumption & spread (fuel types, fuel patchiness, fire size)



Graumlich, Rowland and Hebda - Y2Y Report 2010

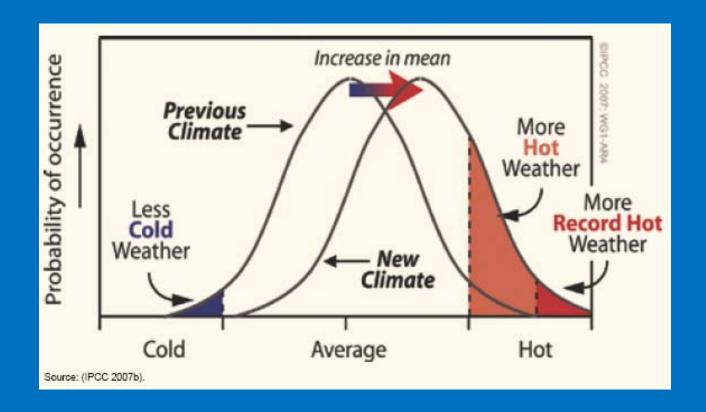
### Poleward, Upward, Cooler Aspect





## The Concept of Transformation

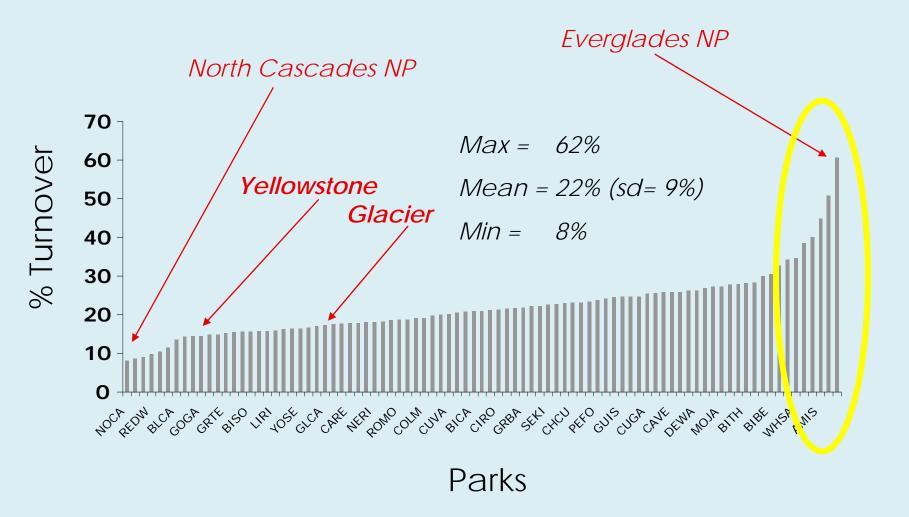
Novel Ecosystem Management



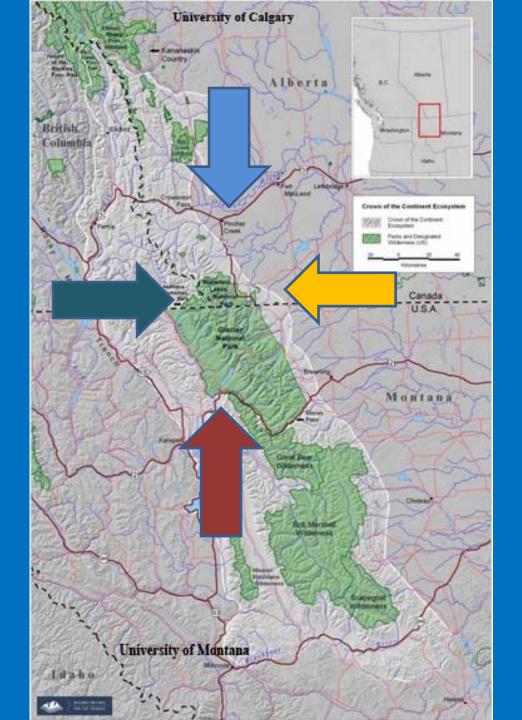
### So how will species respond?

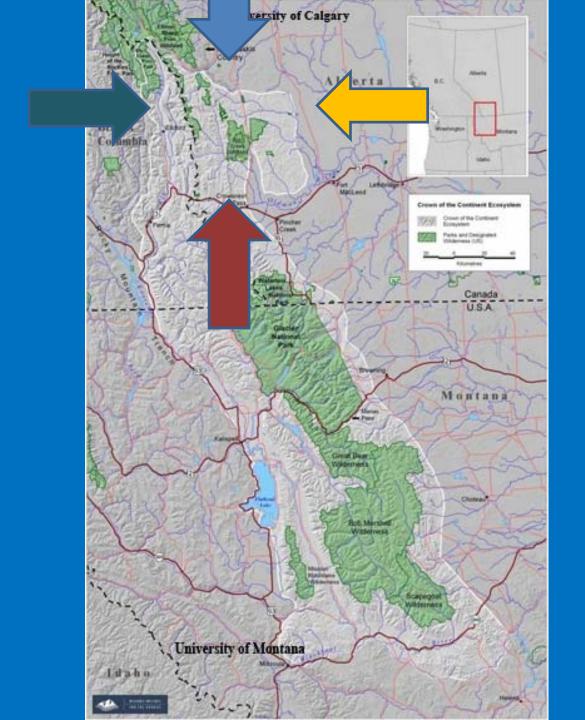


#### **Species Turnover in National Parks**



Courtesy: Josh Lawler Ph.D., University of Washington





### Impact of a Century of Climate Change on Small-Mammal Communities in Yosemite National Park, USA

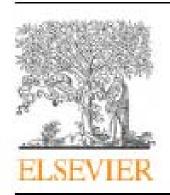
Craig Moritz, 1,2\* James L. Patton, 1,2 Chris J. Conroy, 1 Juan L. Parra, 1,2 Gary C. White, 3 Steven R. Beissinger 1,4

We provide a century-scale view of small-mammal responses to global warming, without confounding effects of land-use change, by repeating Grinnell's early—20th century survey across a 3000-meter-elevation gradient that spans Yosemite National Park, California, USA. Using occupancy modeling to control for variation in detectability, we show substantial (~500 meters on average) upward changes in elevational limits for half of 28 species monitored, consistent with the observed ~3°C increase in minimum temperatures. Formerly low-elevation species expanded their ranges and high-elevation species contracted theirs, leading to changed community composition at mid- and high elevations. Elevational replacement among congeners changed because species' responses were idiosyncratic. Though some high-elevation species are threatened, protection of elevation gradients allows other species to respond via migration.



# Corridors Connectivity

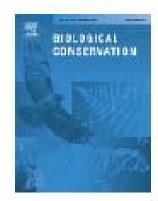
Large Landscapes



available at www.sciencedirect.com



journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/biocon



#### Review

#### Biodiversity management in the face of climate change: A review of 22 years of recommendations

Nicole E. Heller, Erika S. Zavaleta

Environmental Studies Department, University of California, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95606, United States

### **#1 Recommendation: Increase Connectivity**

### Mechanisms for Species Responses

- Behavioral Adaptation Tolerance
- Phenotypic Plasticity
- Genetic Adaptation -- Mutations
- Ecological Adaptation -- Range Shifts
- Social Adaptation
- Extinction ?

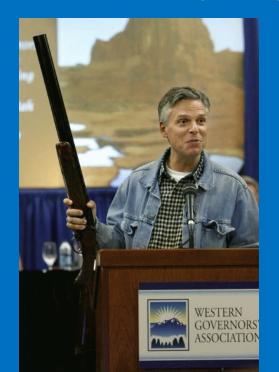
### So what's the human response



#### Policy Approaches that Enable Conservation Action

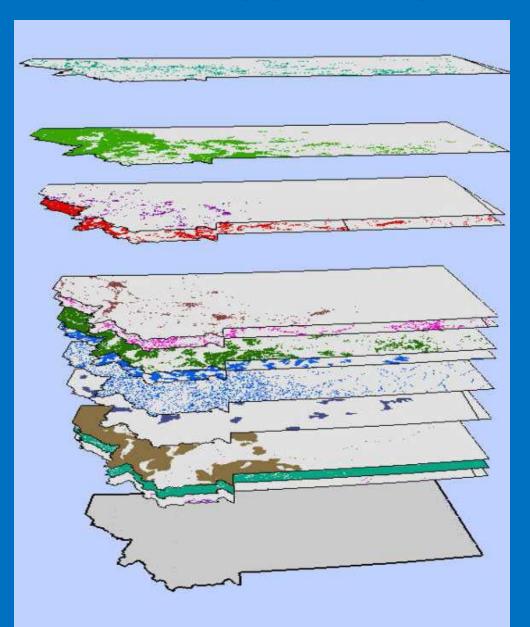


### Western Governors Association Wildlife Corridor Initiative



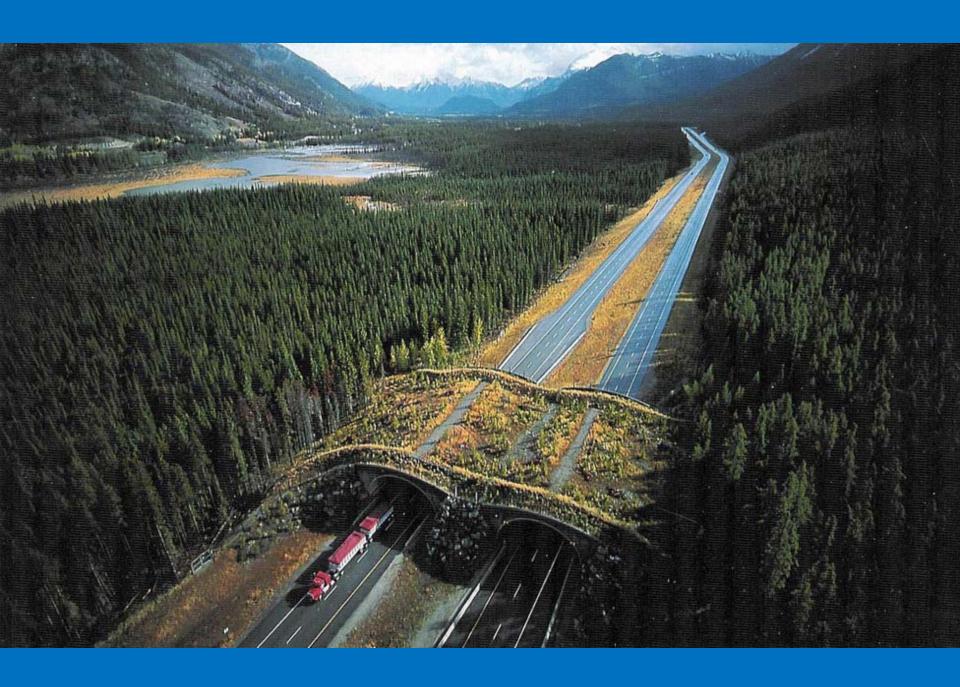


### **Decision Support Systems**



### Doing the Things We know that Work

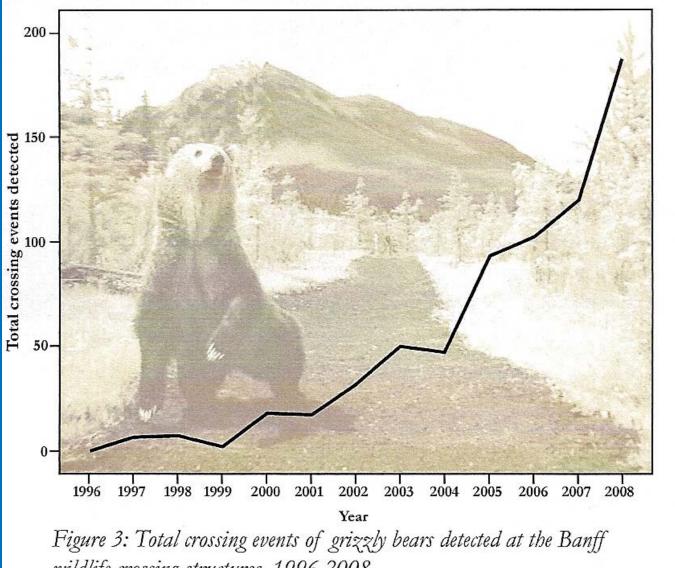




Feds giving \$1 million for wildlife research The five year project will study the movement of animals across the Trans Canada Highway in the park

By Larissa Barlow, Banff Crag & Canyon, April 13, 2010





wildlife crossing structures, 1996-2008.

### Banff National Park

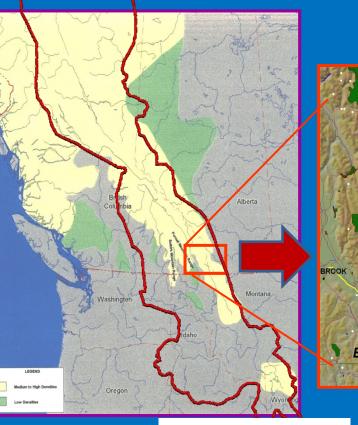
- Total monitored crossings from Nov 1996 to March 2009
- Data from 23
   wildlife crossing
   structures

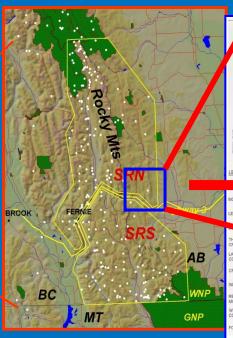
| Species       | No. crossings |
|---------------|---------------|
| Bear sp.      | 24            |
| Black bear    | 1191          |
| Grizzly bear  | 679           |
| Cougar        | 1405          |
| Canada lynx   | 4             |
| Coyote        | 7202          |
| Wolf          | 5113          |
| Wolverine     | 4             |
| Deer          | 127,553       |
| Elk           | 37,722        |
| Moose         | 144           |
| Bighorn sheep | 4592          |
| Grand total   | 185,683       |

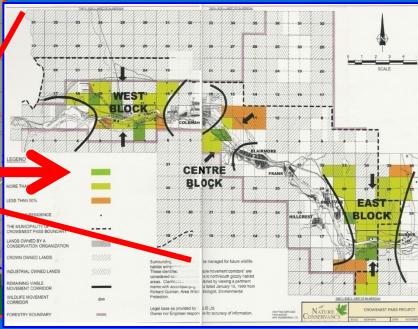
A. Clevenger and M. Huijer Western Transportation Institute Sept. 2009

### Protect Crossings- Crowsnest Pass, Alberta

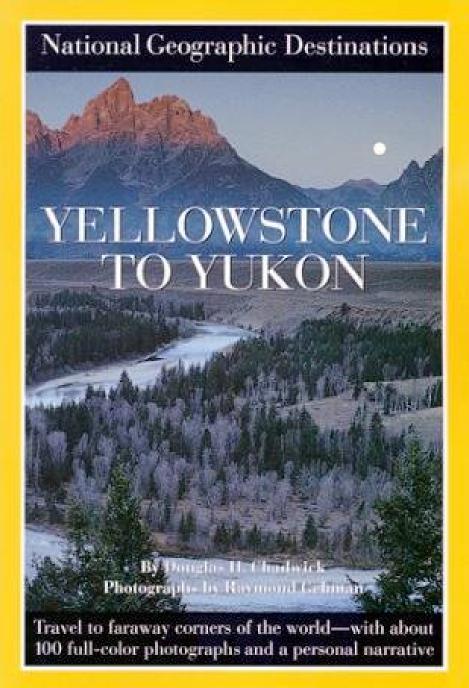
### Strategic Private Land Conservation



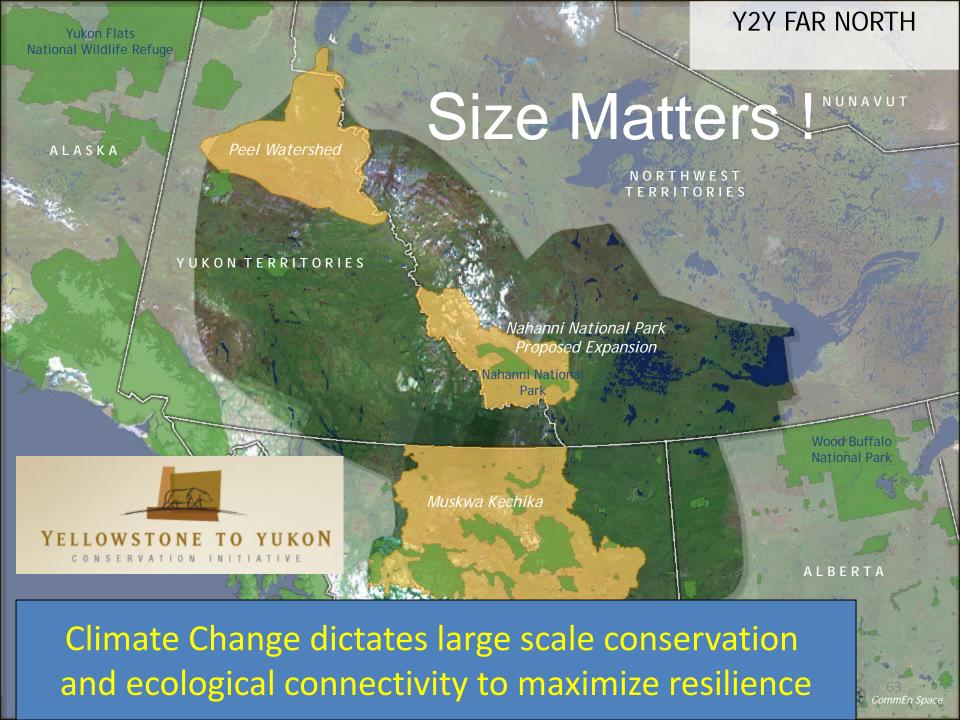












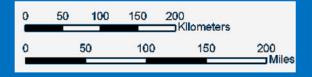
### Nah?ą Dehé





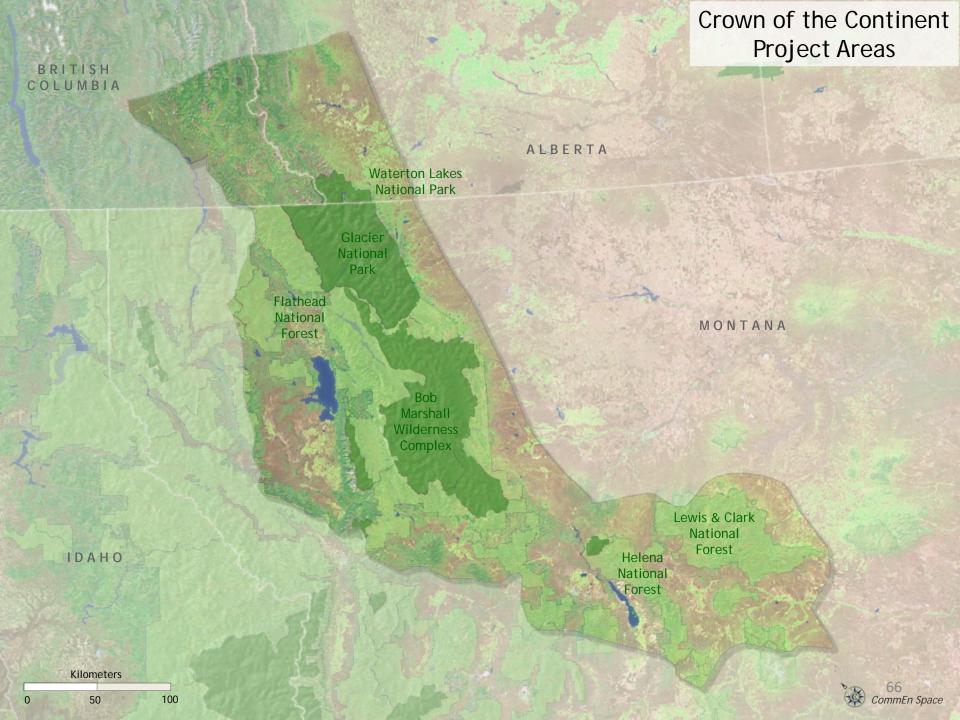


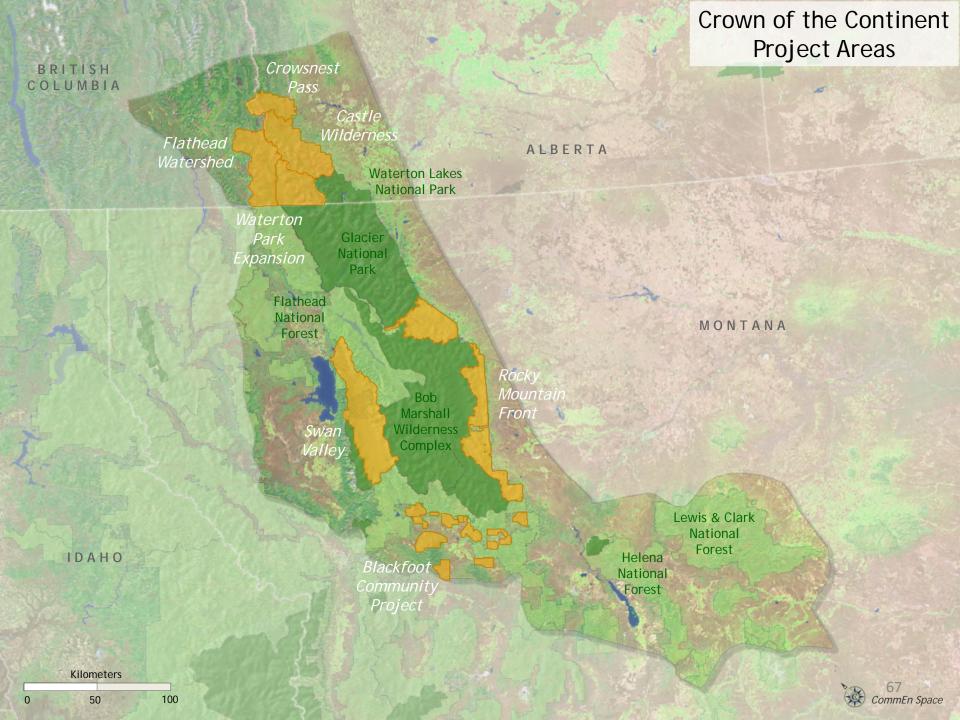
#### **Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem**



| 0 | 50 | 100 | 150 | 200<br>Kilometers | ì     |
|---|----|-----|-----|-------------------|-------|
| 0 | 50 |     | 100 | 150               | 200   |
|   |    |     |     |                   | Miles |

| 0 | 50 | 100 | 150 | 200<br>Kilometers |       |
|---|----|-----|-----|-------------------|-------|
| 0 |    | 50  | 100 | 150               | 200   |
|   |    | 111 | - 1 |                   | Mile: |





### DOI Great Northern LCC





www.freedomtoroam.org



WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP WILDLIFE SURVIVE IN A WARMING WORLD?





#### Microsoft<sup>®</sup>

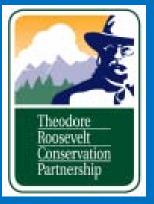




















EDISON

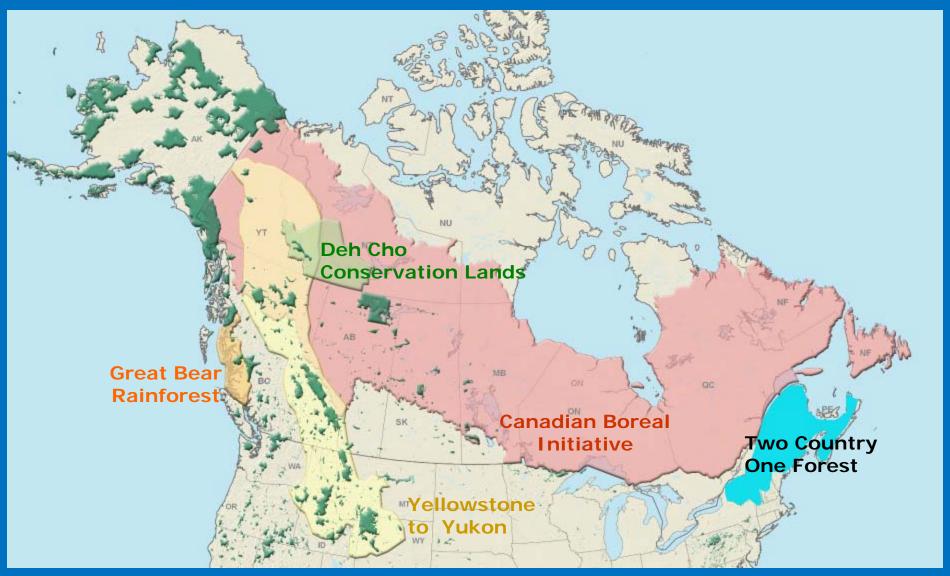
### Building resilience

- Maintain well-functioning ecosystems
- Protect a representative array of ecosystems with redundancy
- Remove or minimize existing stressors
- Enhance connectivity (self-adapt)
- Conserve Processes like Migration
- Protect refugia
- Improve conservation outside PAs



### Conservation across all landscapes

### **Conservation Framework**



**Continental Connectivity**