

Today's guest presenter – Dr. Jason Kreitler, Western Geographic Science Center, USGS

"California Climate Change and Landscape Connectivity: Enhancing Climate Stability through Corridor Prioritization"



Webinar will begin shortly.

For audio call 1-866-737-4154 Passcode: 2872670

The call will be globally muted.

October 24, 2012



California Climate Change and Landscape Connectivity

Enhancing Climate Stability
Through Corridor
Prioritization

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Climate change in California

- Not all areas will be equally affected
- Rate of change varies considerably
- Loarie et al. (2009)
- What does that mean for protected areas?
- How to mitigate (-) effects of climate change?
- Increasing connectivity most oft cited rec for mgmt. Heller and Zavaleta (2009)

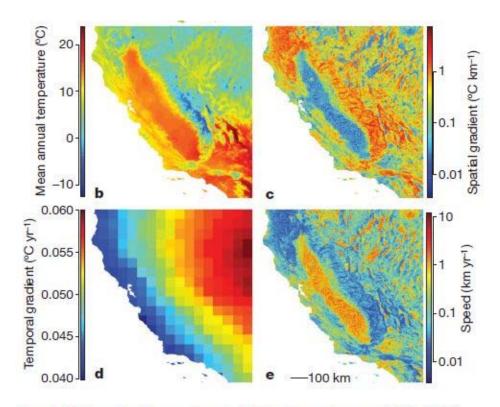
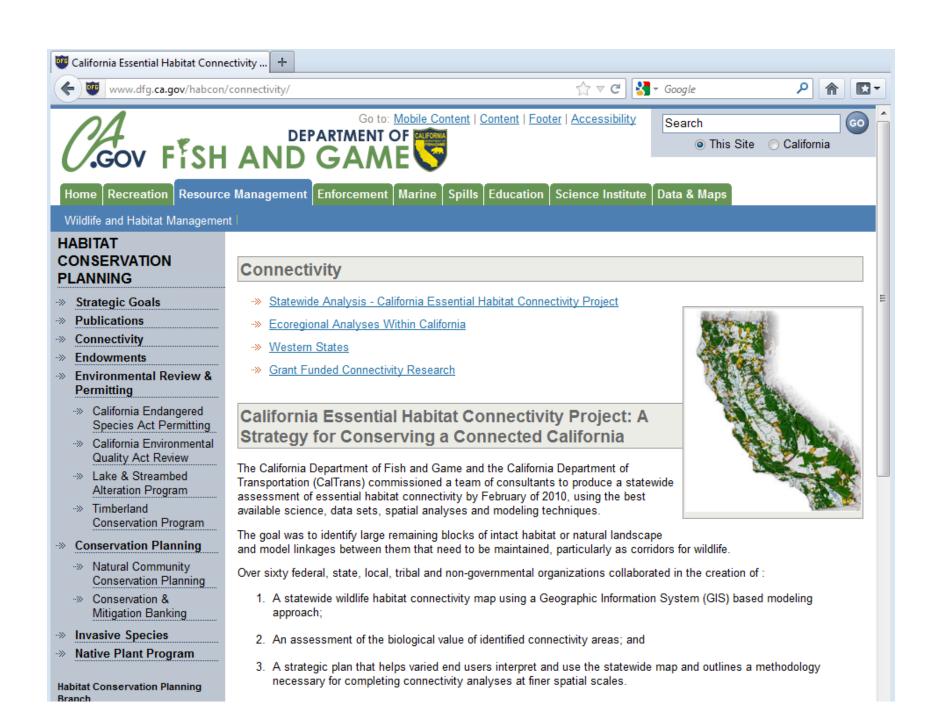


Figure 1 | Changing temperature in California. a, Current (1950–2000) mean annual temperature at 800 m resolution. The black rectangle indicates the Central California inset in b. c, The spatial gradient of temperature change using a 9 pixel kernel. d, The temporal gradient of climate change from 2000–2099 from 0.5 °C 16 general circulation model (GCM) ensemble projection with A1B emissions. e, The velocity of climate change determined from the quotient of d and c.



TBC3

Terrestrial Biodiversity and Climate Change Collaborative - San Francisco Bay Area



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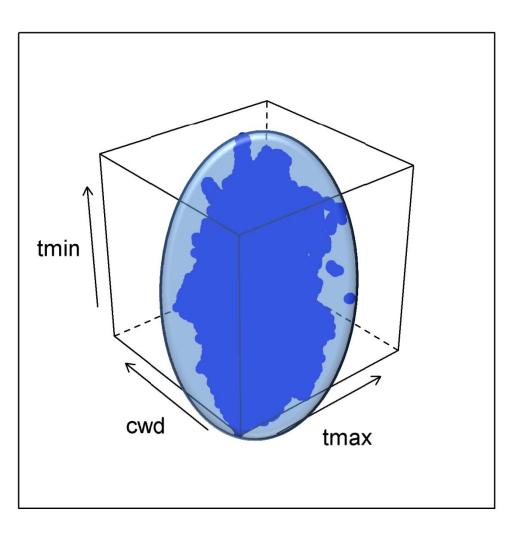
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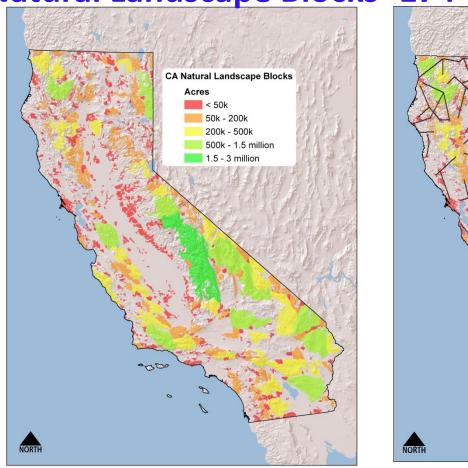
Climate space

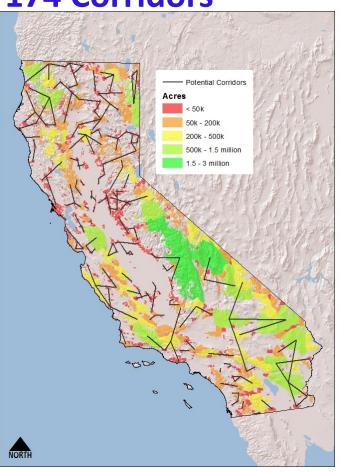


- Each data point represents one pixel on the landscape
- Variables important to explain the range in variation of climate: tmax(JJA), tmin(DJF), cwd
- Climate hull (Q-hull in R)

California Protected Areas and CEHC Corridors*

304 Natural Landscape Blocks 174 Corridors

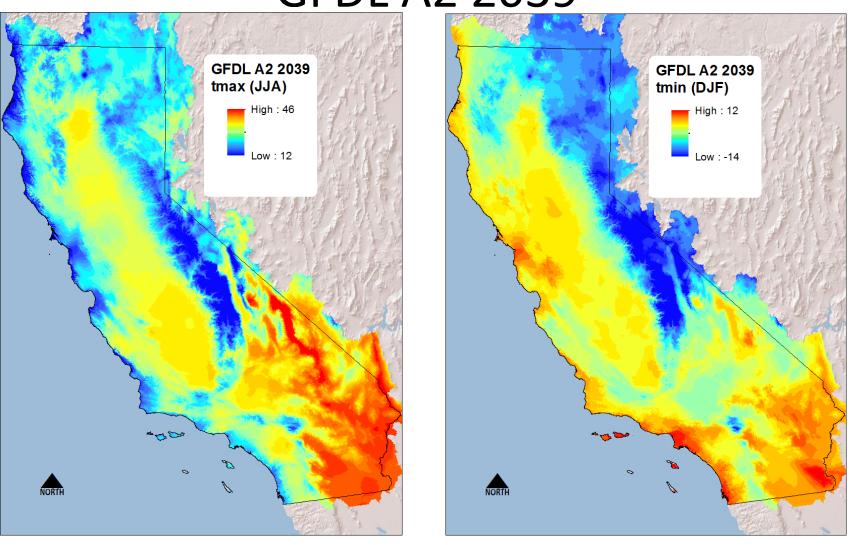




With limited Resources for implementation, how do we prioritize corridors?

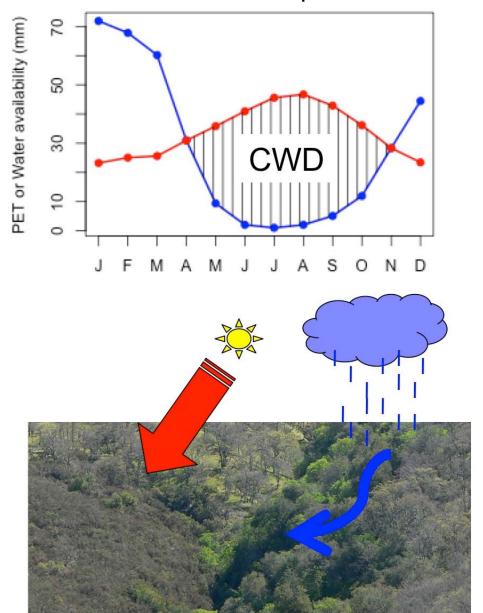
^{*}Spencer et al. (2010) http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/connectivity/

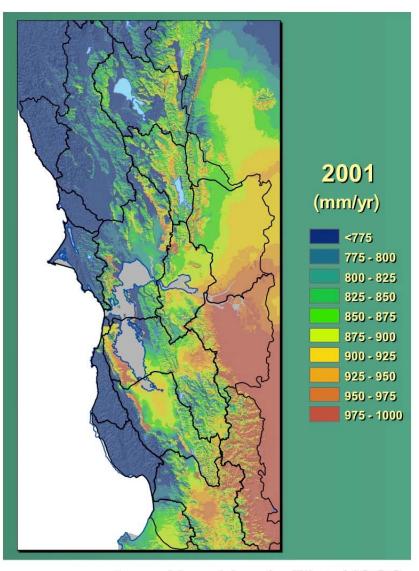
Summer tmax & winter tmin GFDL A2 2039



BCM 270m output, courtesy of Alan & Lorrie Flint – see climate.calcommons.org

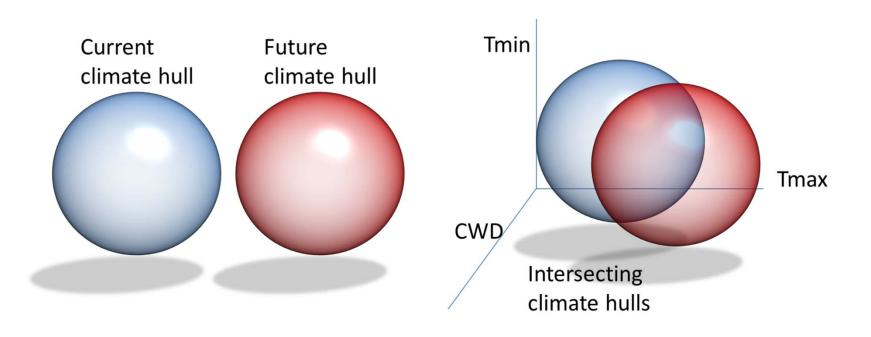
Climatic Water Deficit: excess evaporative demand relative to available water

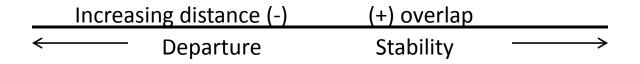




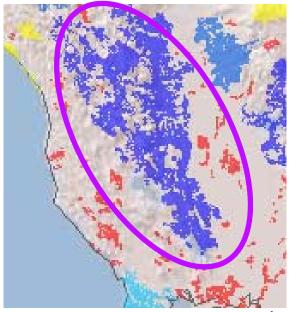
courtesy: Al and Lorrie Flint, USGS see Stephenson 1998 J. Biogeog.

Climate stability method: convex hulls in climate space derived from protected area boundaries

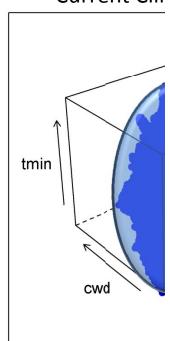




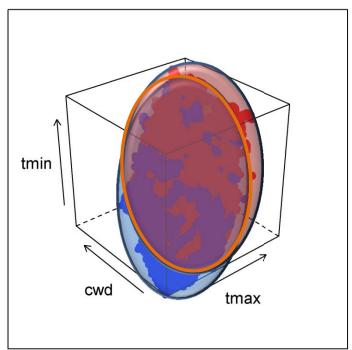
Protected Area A



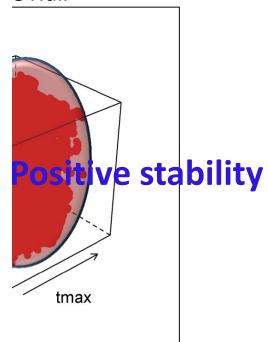
Current Clir



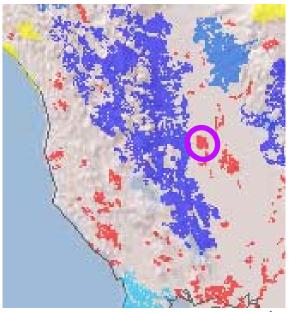
67% overlap



e Hull

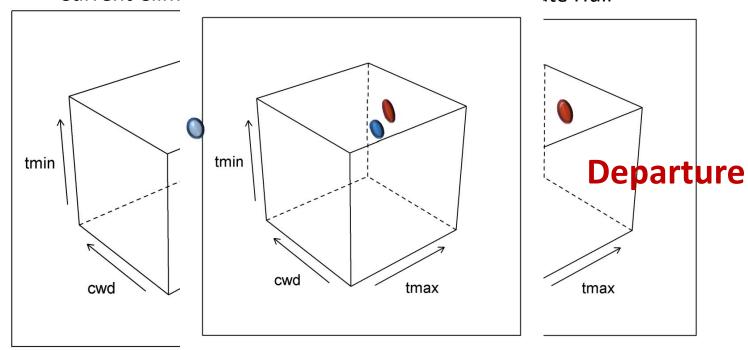


Protected Area B

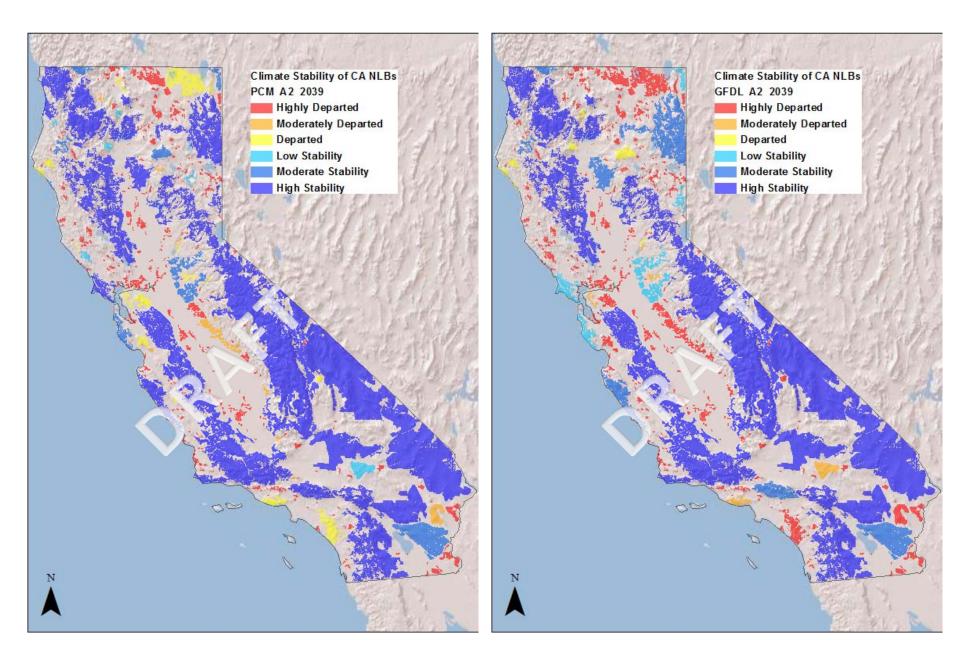


Current Climate Hull

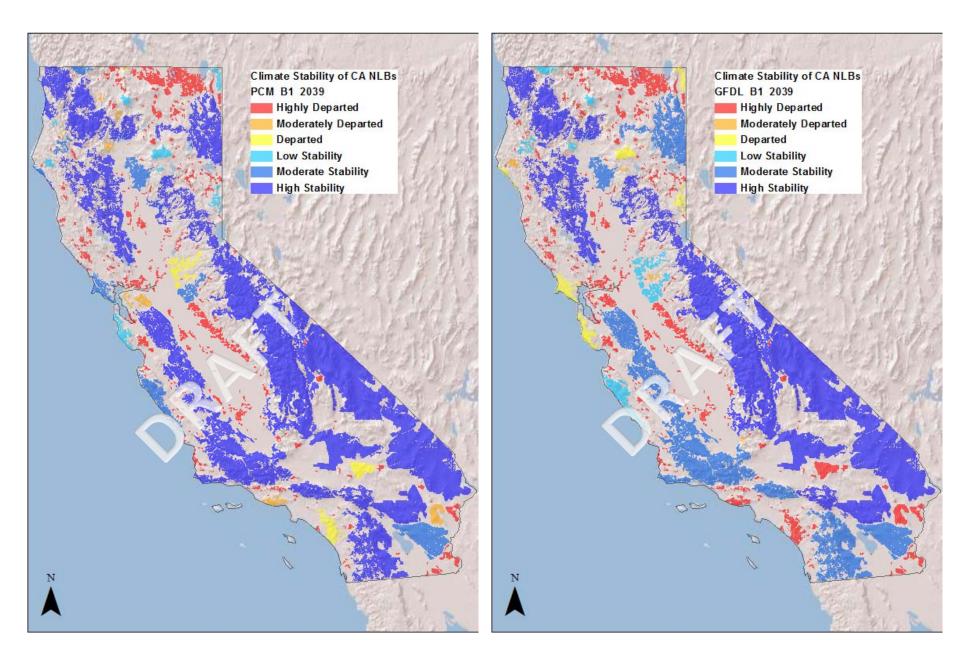
0% overlap...tura Climate Hull



Climate Stability using A2 emissions

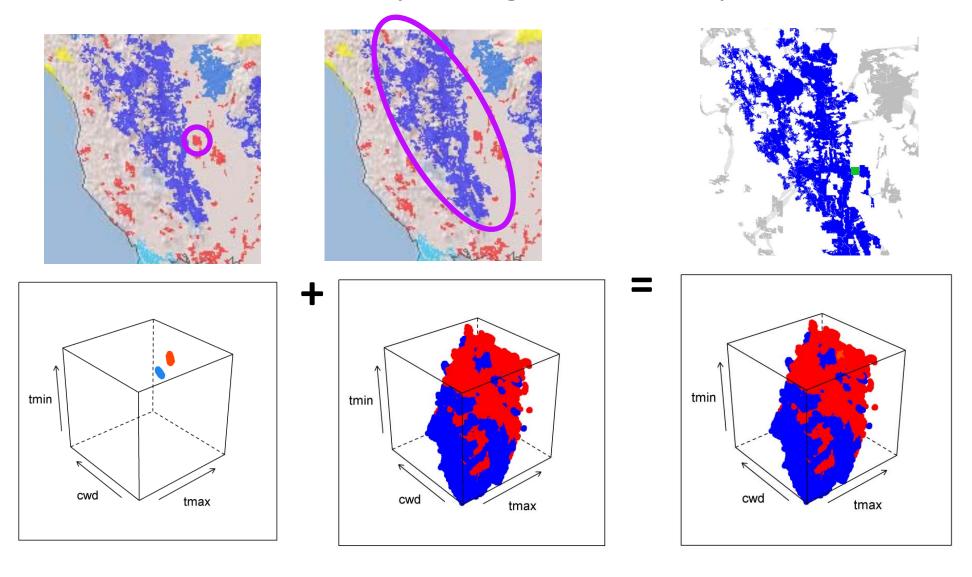


Climate Stability using B1 emissions



Increase Protected Area Resilience to Climate Change

Increase climate stability through corridor implementation

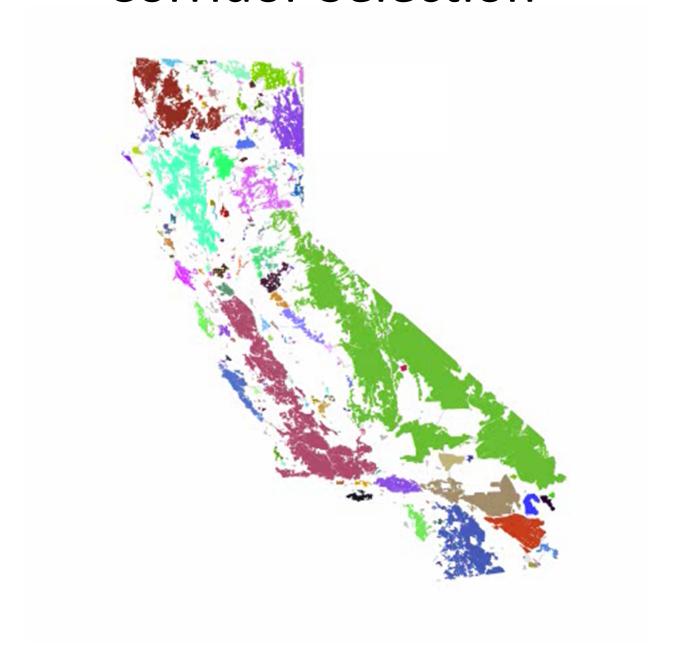


How to prioritize corridors?

 Objective – maximize climate stability of entire protected area network through corridor conservation/implementation

- Prioritization
 - heuristic adds corridors that result in the *largest* increase in climate stability per acre of corridor
- Constraints 250k acres of corridors 10% of the 'refined' CEHC corridor area

Corridor Selection

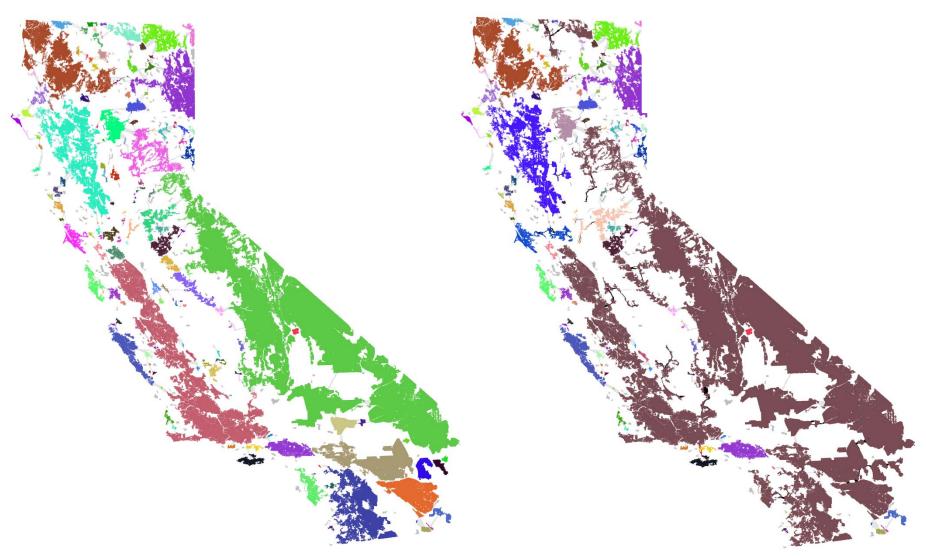


No Corridors Implemented

25 million stable acres,57% of total area

250,000 acres of corridors implemented

30.7 million stable acres,70% of total area



PRE PEER REVIEW DRAFT RESULTS

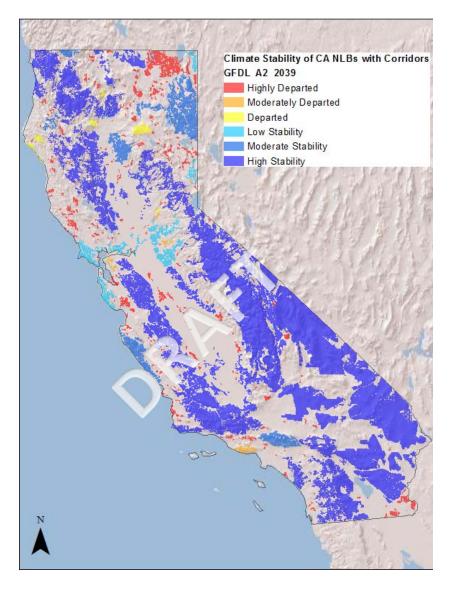
No Corridors Implemented

25 million stable acres, 57% of total area

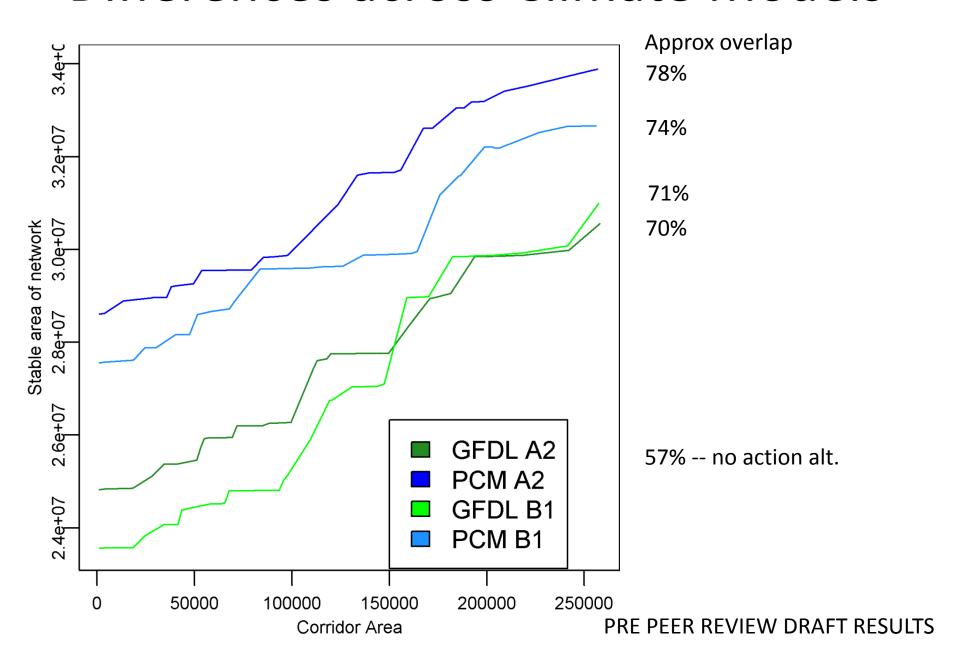
Climate Stability of CA NLBs GFDL A2 2039 Highly Departed **Moderately Departed** Departed Low Stability **Moderate Stability** High Stability

250,000 acres of corridors implemented

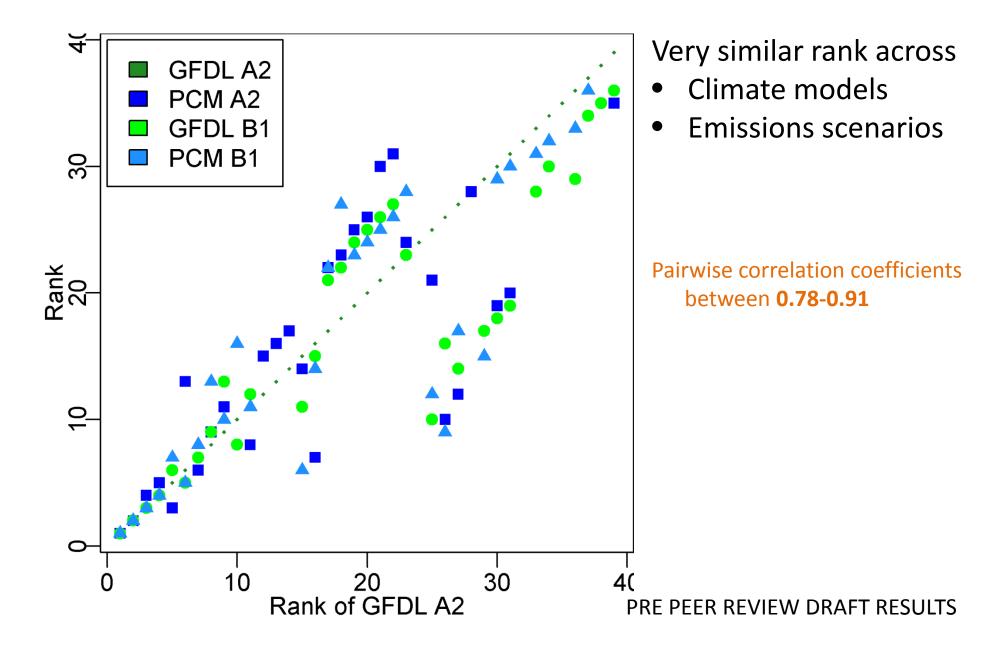
30.7 million stable acres, 70% of total area



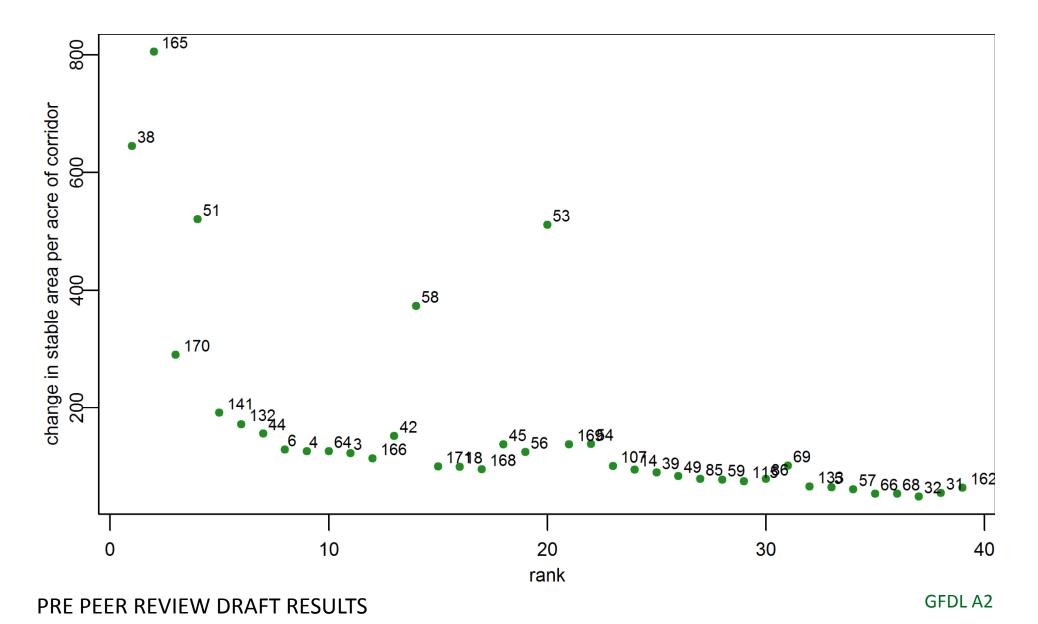
Differences across Climate Models



Corridor Ranking across Climate Models



Change in stable area per acre of corridor



But...

- Assumption that 'connected' status will allow continued dispersal is a big one
- Additional climate variables important?
- Area not a great surrogate for cost in CA where land value is complicated...
- Need to incorporate land use change -- to ensure resources are allocated to areas that would otherwise be lost

Next steps

- How would species specific vulnerability be incorporated?
- Who wins/looses: changes in trailing vs. leading edges?
- Scale up to national extent?



Acknowledgements

- Alan and Lorrie Flint, USGS
- California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project
- David Ackerly, Lisa Micheli, and the TBC3 working group
- CA LCC & Rebecca Fris
- Moore Foundation & Gary Knoblock

More info:

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California Landscape Conservation Cooperative Webinar Series

CaliforniaLCC.org

Thank you for joining us. A recorded version of this webinar will be available on our website in about a week.

A CALCC Symposium is scheduled for November 5, 2012 beginning at 1:00pm at the CALCC offices and includes 4 presentations on Climate Change. These will also be broadcast as webinars. See californialcc.org for more information.

If you have questions about the webinar, contact Rebecca Fris at 916-278-9415.