

Terrestrial Biodiversity Vulnerability to Climate Change

Dr. Matt Fitzpatrick
Associate Professor

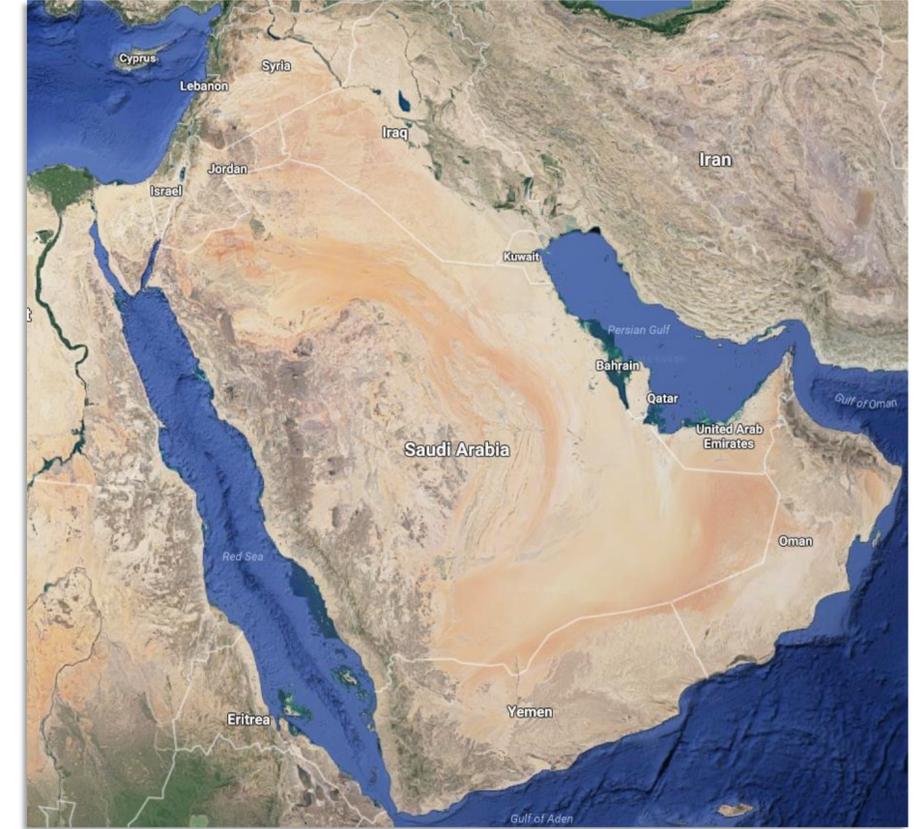
University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science
March 14, 2017

Climate Change Symposium
Abu Dhabi, UAE



Objectives

Assess the potential vulnerability of terrestrial biodiversity to 21st century climate change



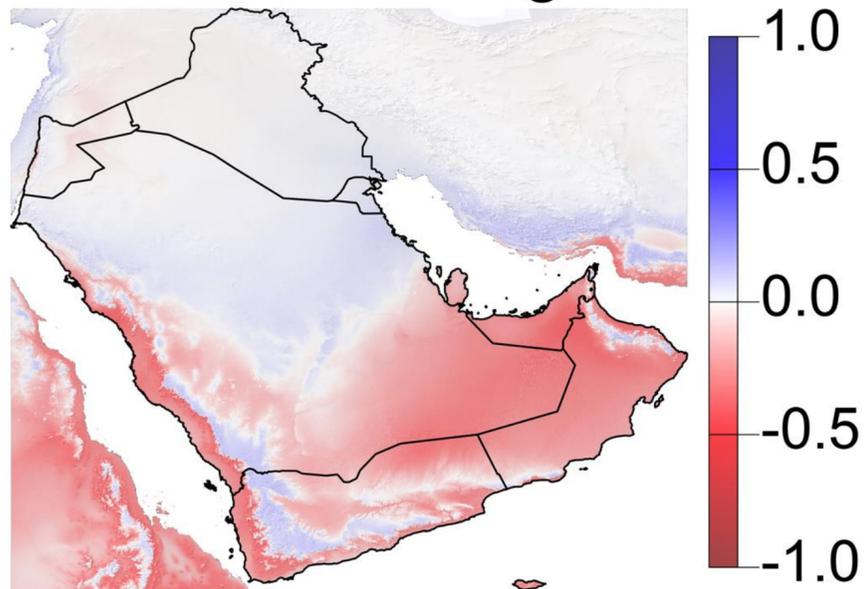
Objectives

Assess the potential vulnerability of terrestrial biodiversity to 21st century climate change

- Map changes in climate suitability for priority species



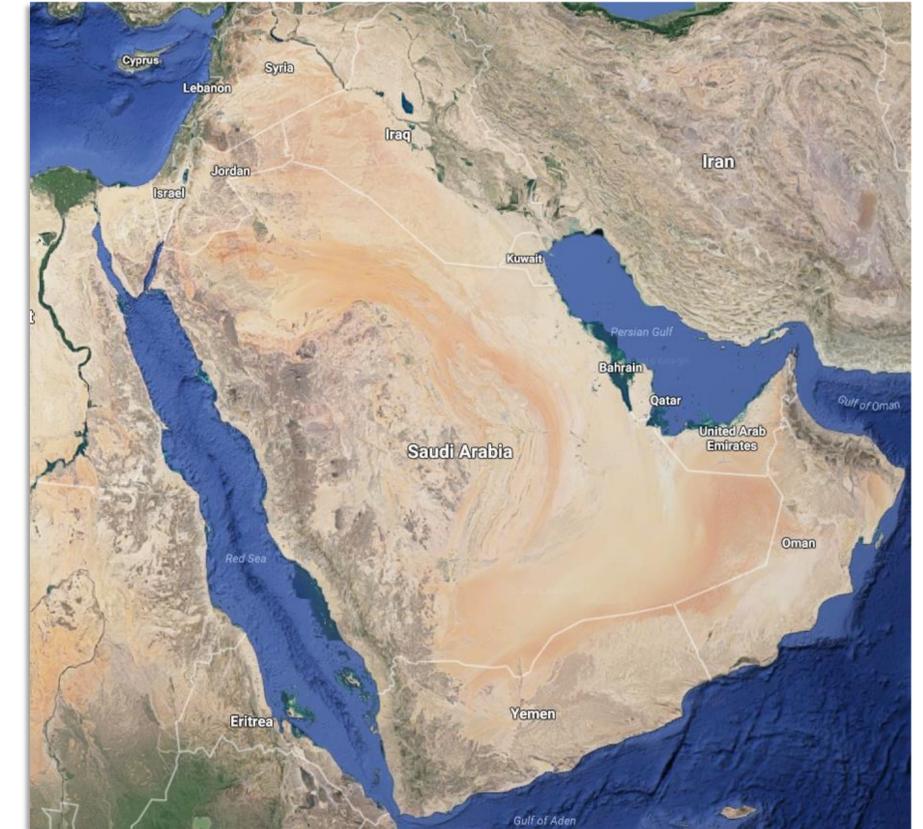
Habitat Change



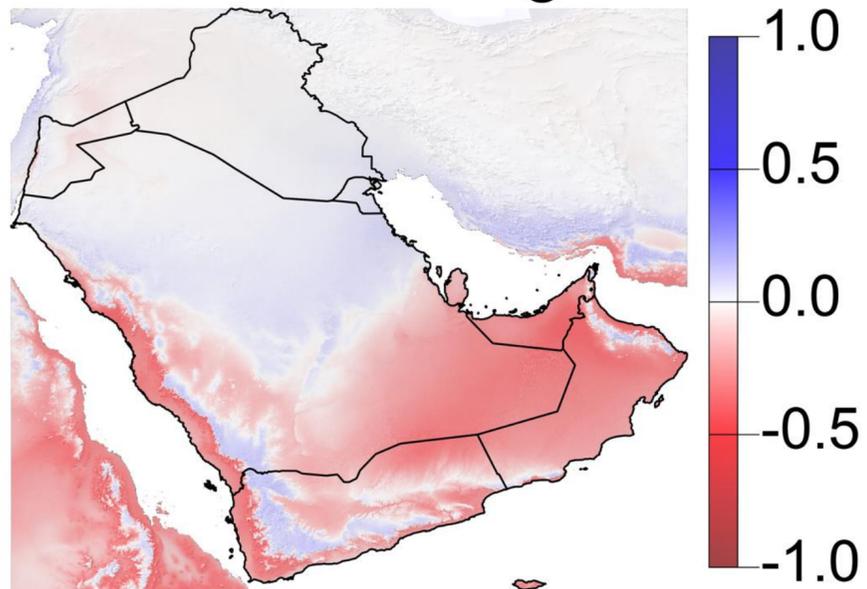
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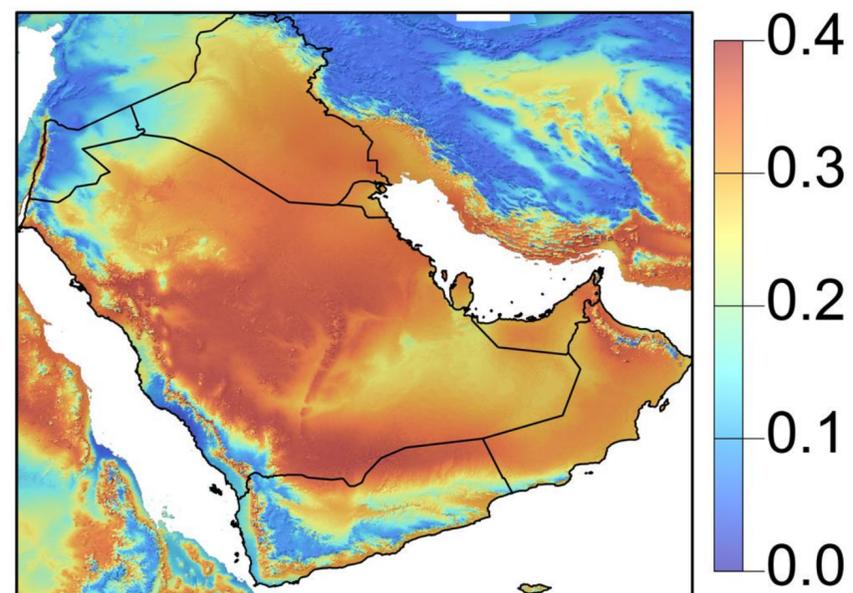
- Map changes in climate suitability for priority species
- Map vulnerability of biodiversity as a whole



Habitat Change



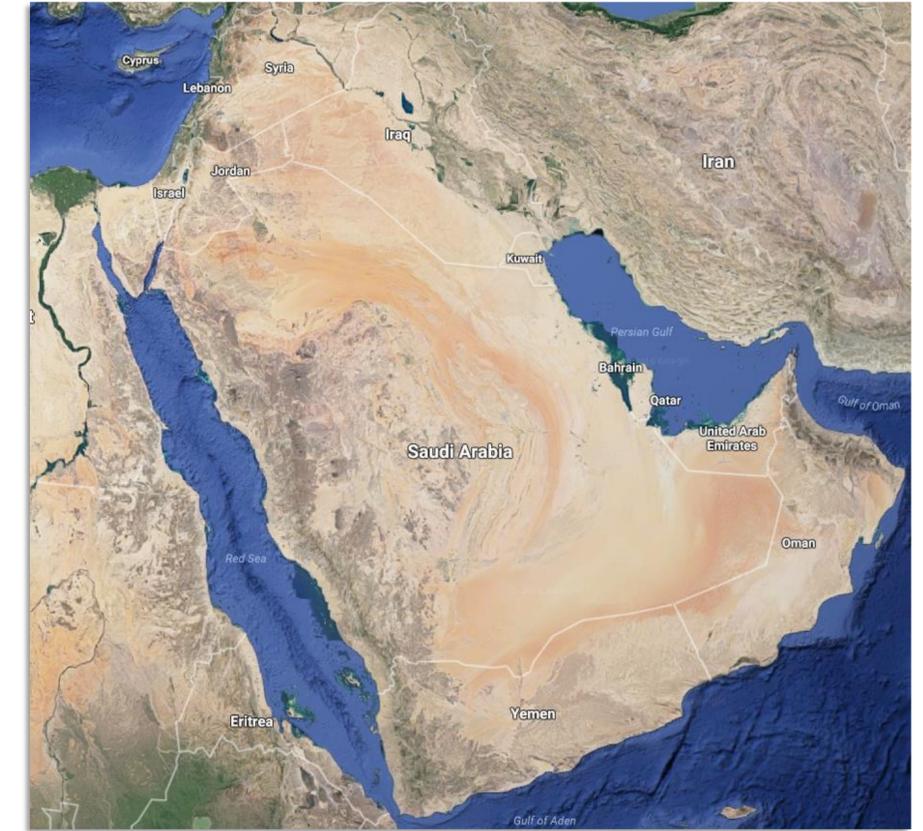
Compositional change



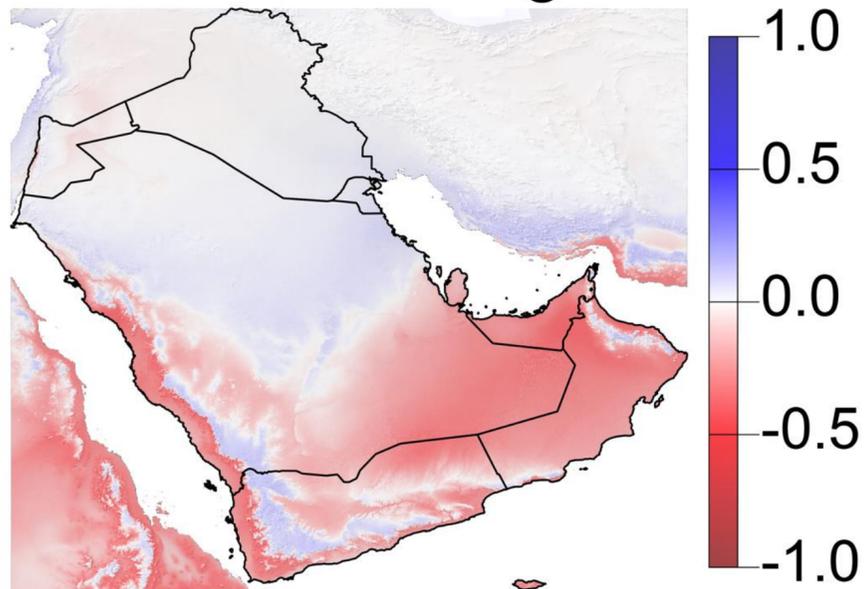
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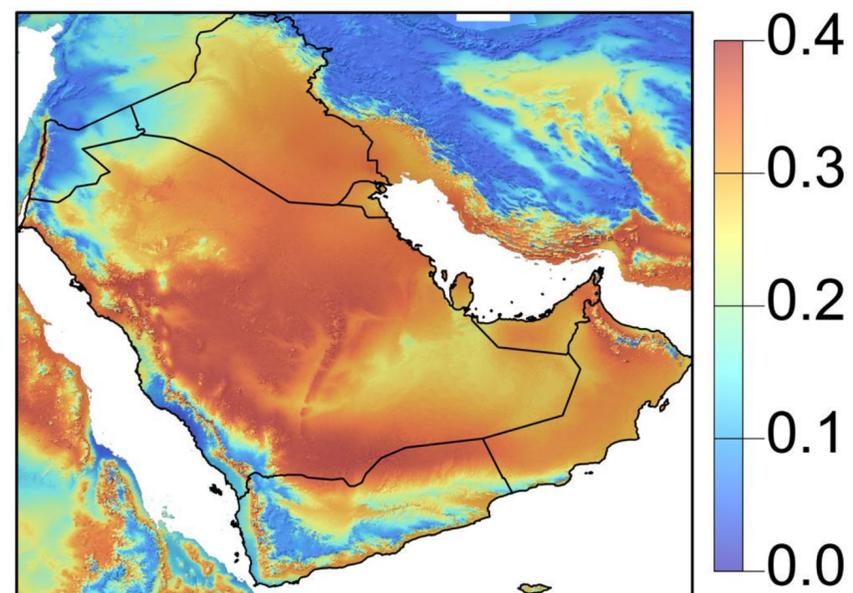
- Map changes in climate suitability for priority species
- Map vulnerability of biodiversity as a whole
- Identify taxonomic groups and regions expected to be most vulnerable to climate change



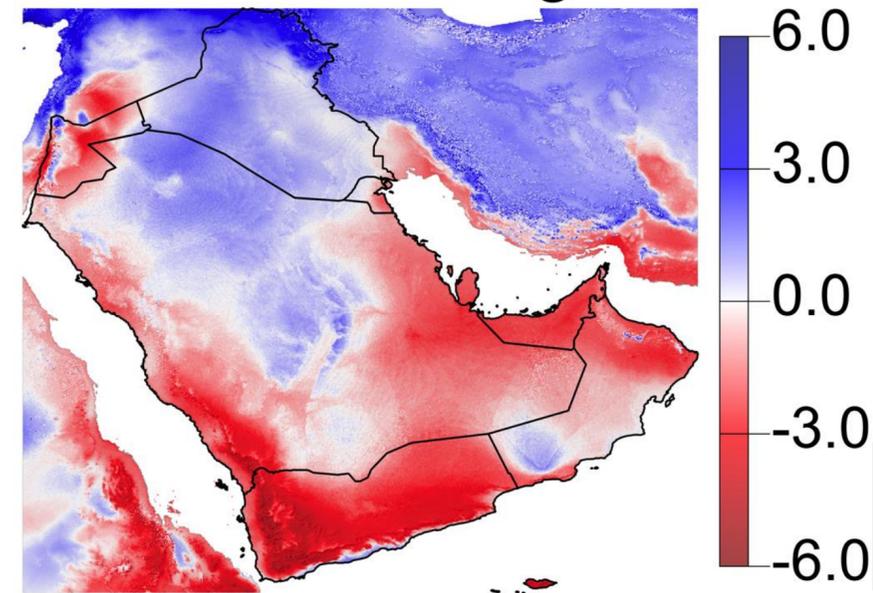
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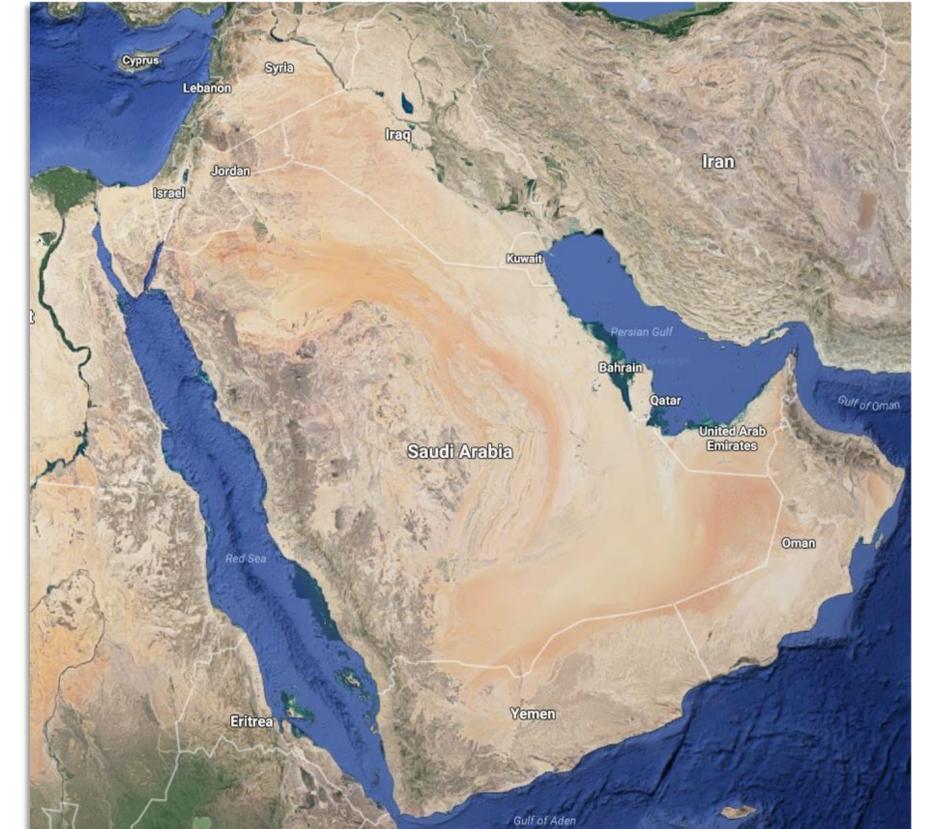
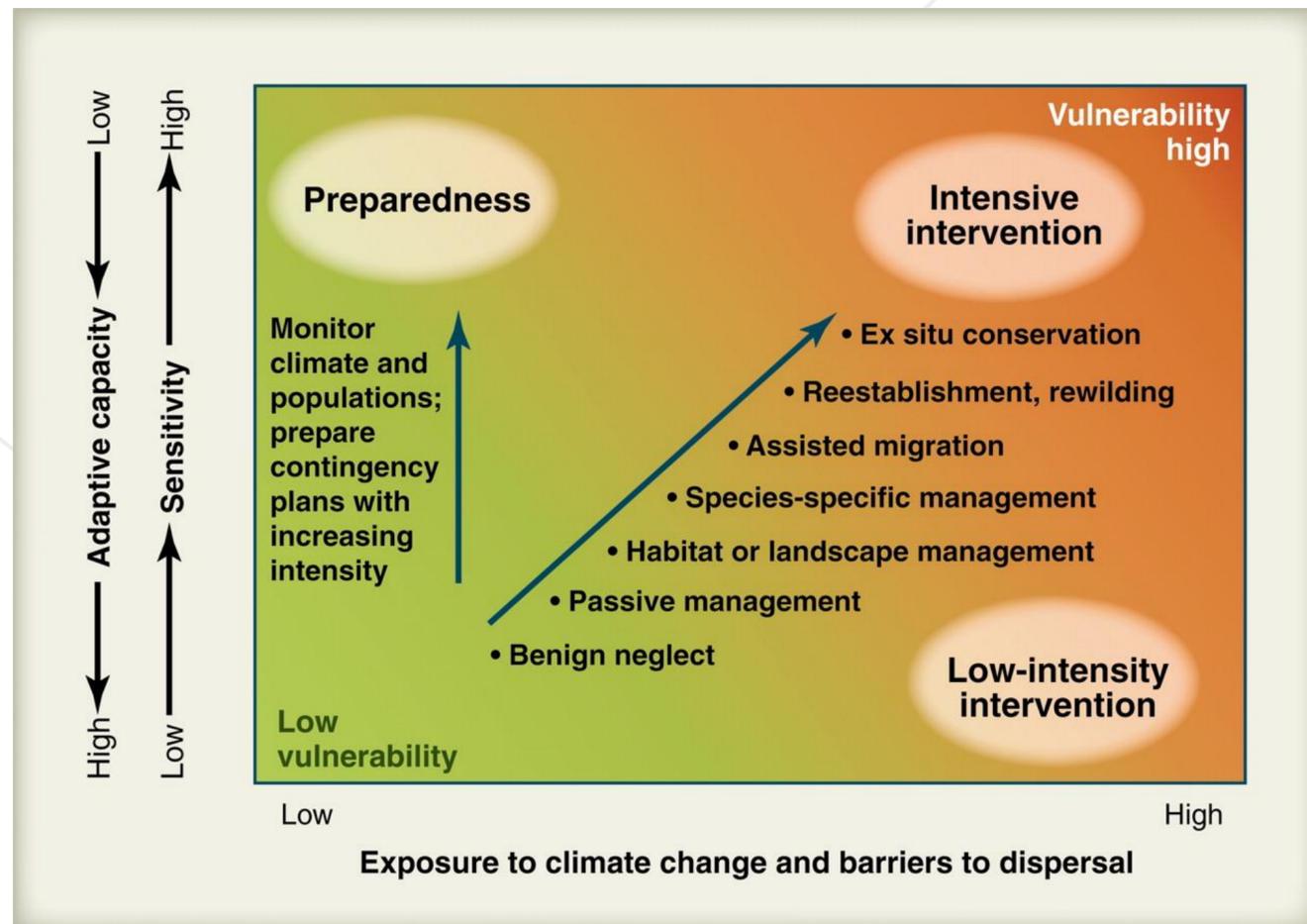


Objectives

Assess the potential vulnerability of terrestrial biodiversity to 21st century climate change

- Inform management / conservation planning

Dawson et al. (2011)

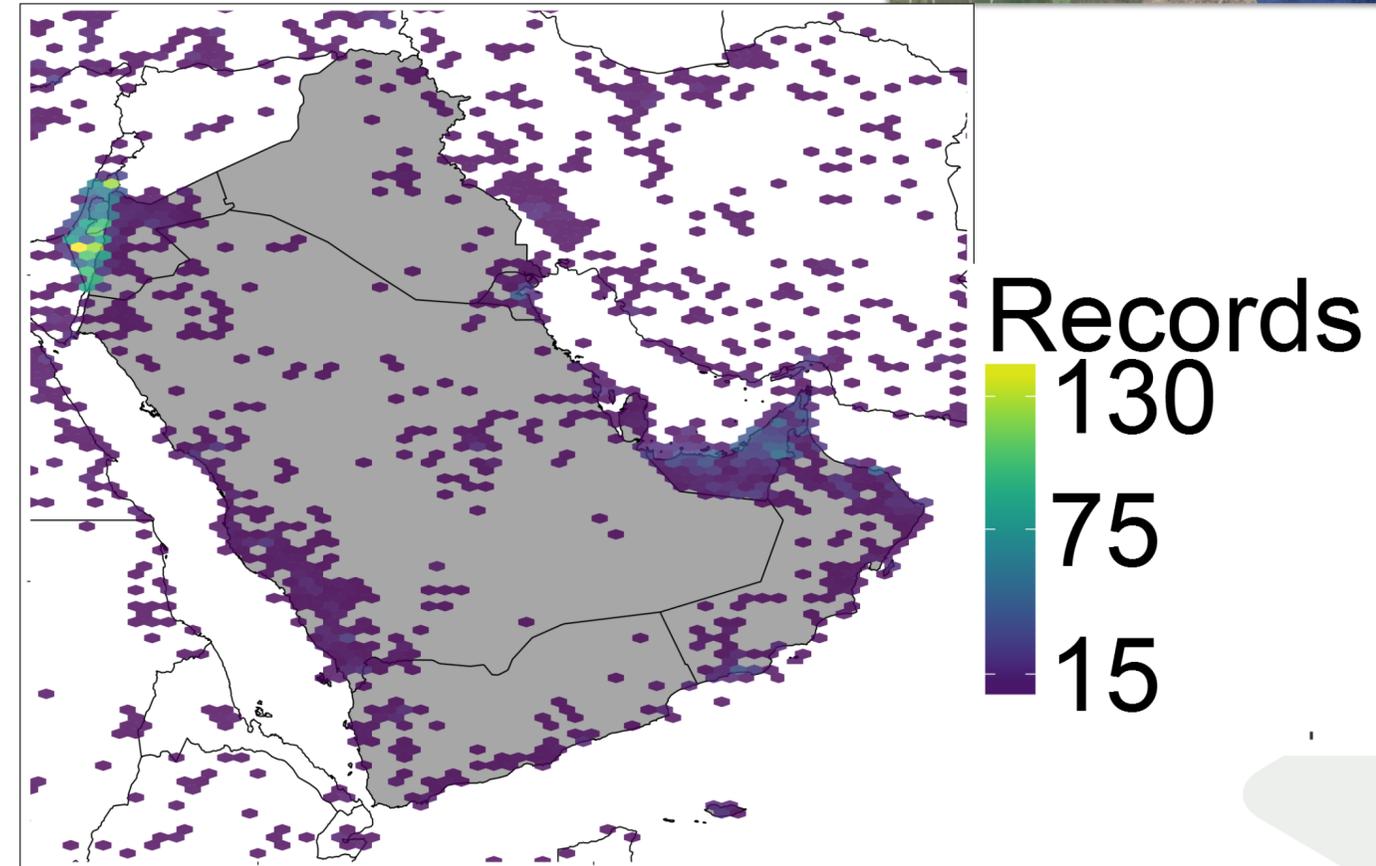
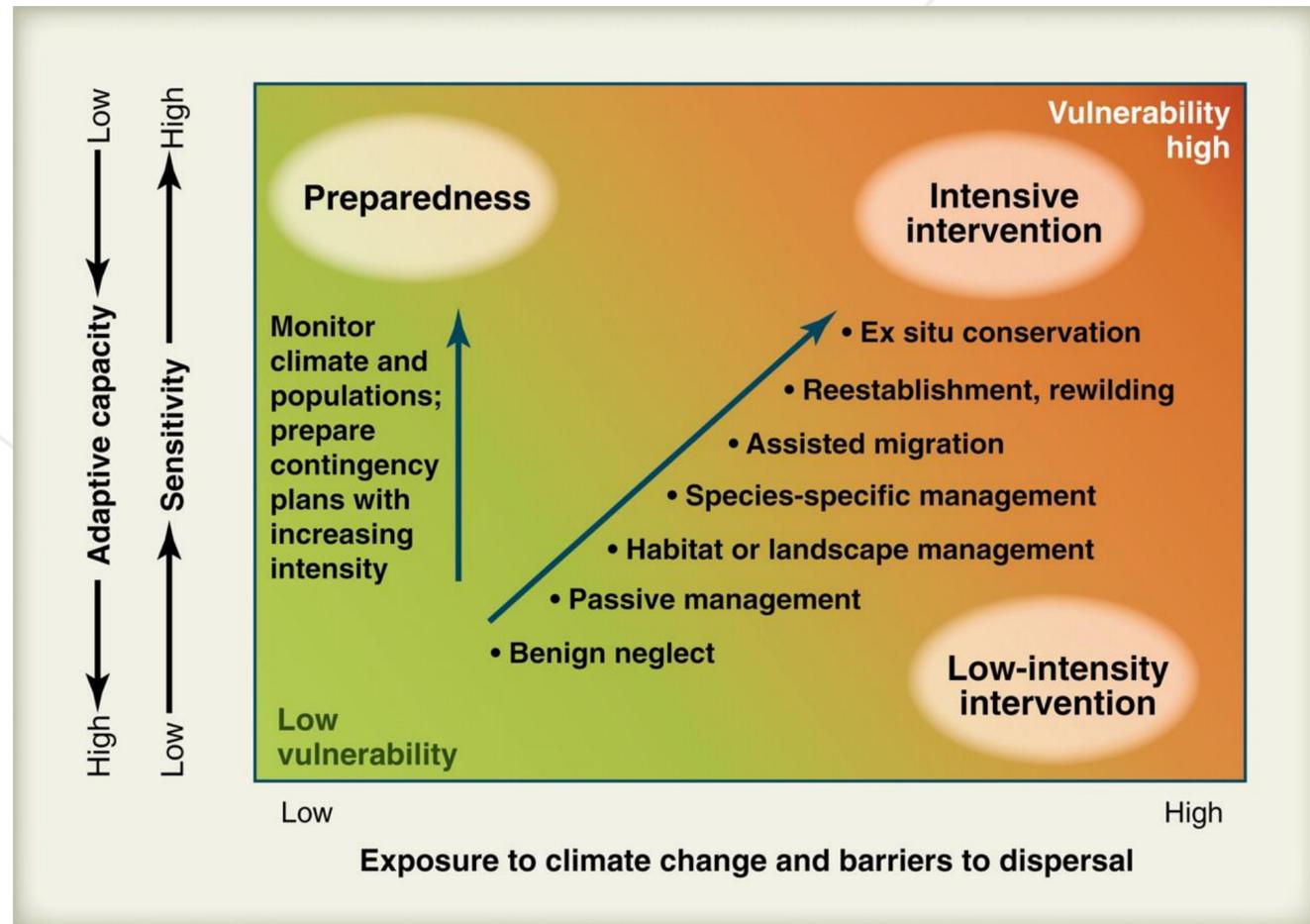
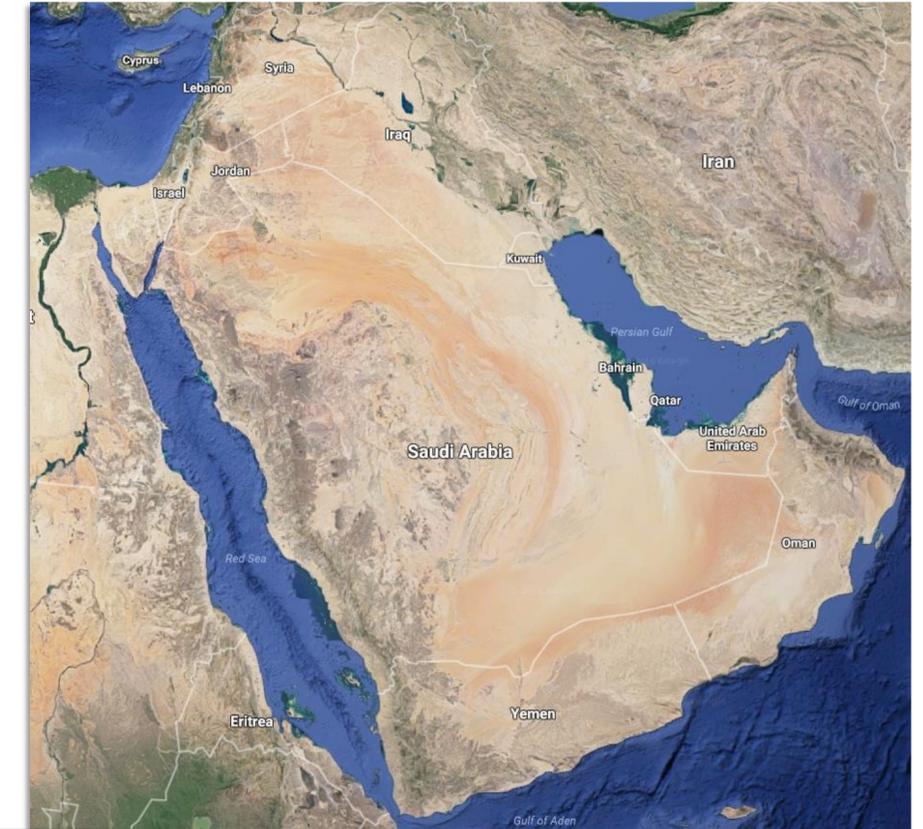


Objectives

Assess the potential vulnerability of terrestrial biodiversity to 21st century climate change

- Inform management / conservation planning
- Inform research needs / knowledge gaps going forward

Dawson et al. (2011)



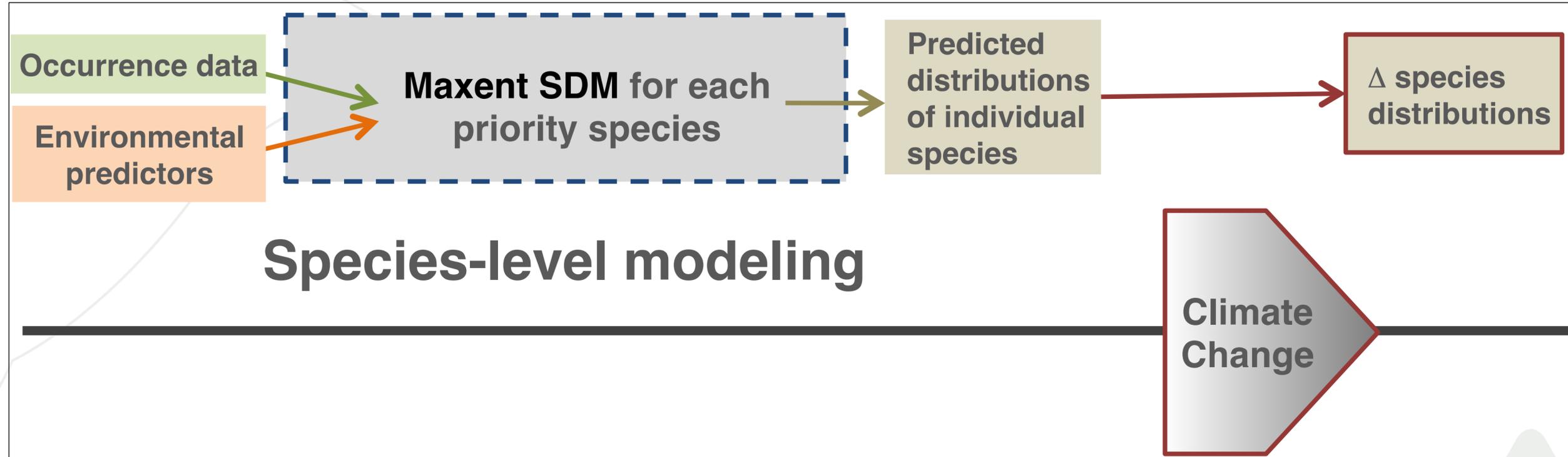
Methodological Background

Two complimentary spatial modeling methods were used

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Species-level models for priority species

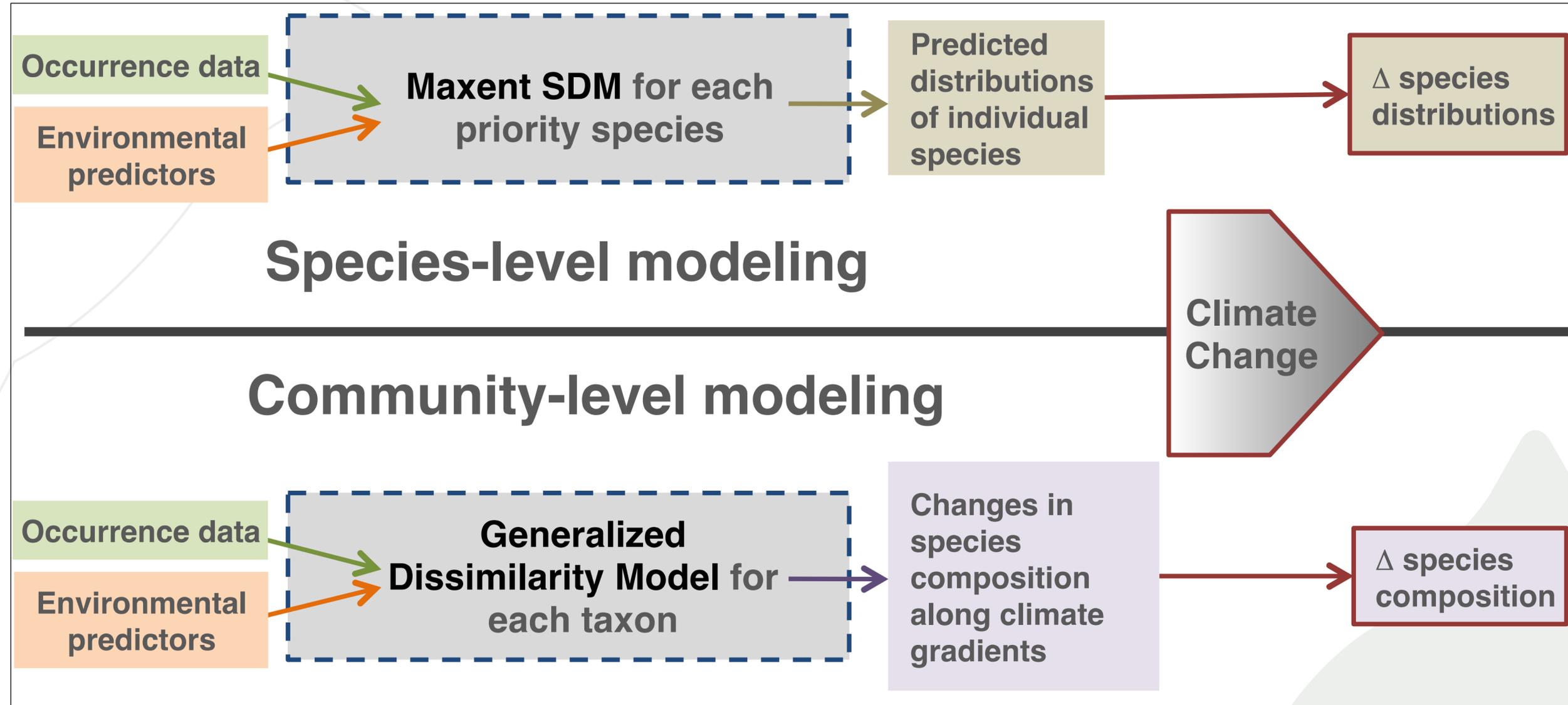


Methodological Background

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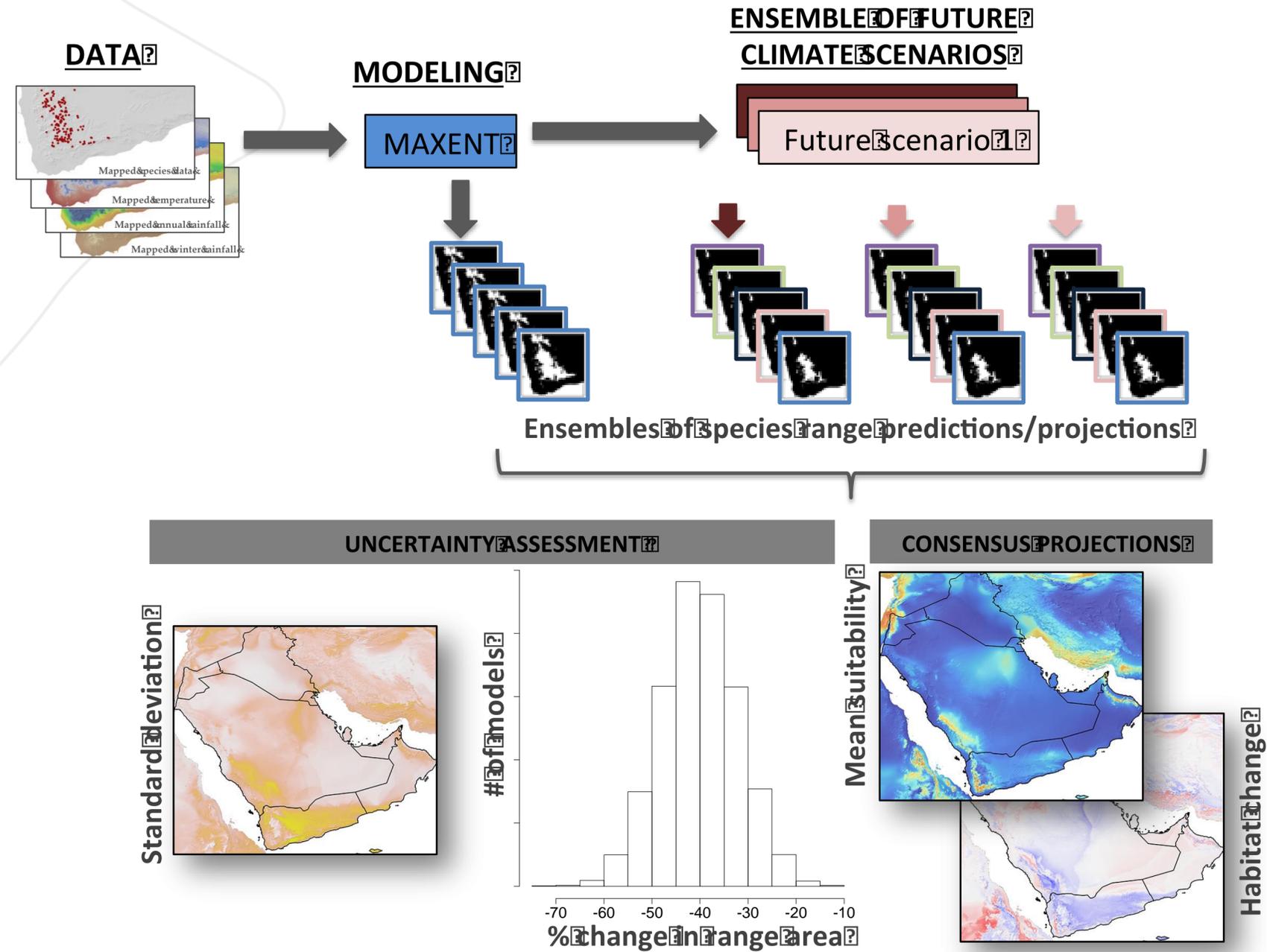
Species-level models for priority species

Community-level models for overall patterns of biodiversity by major taxonomic group

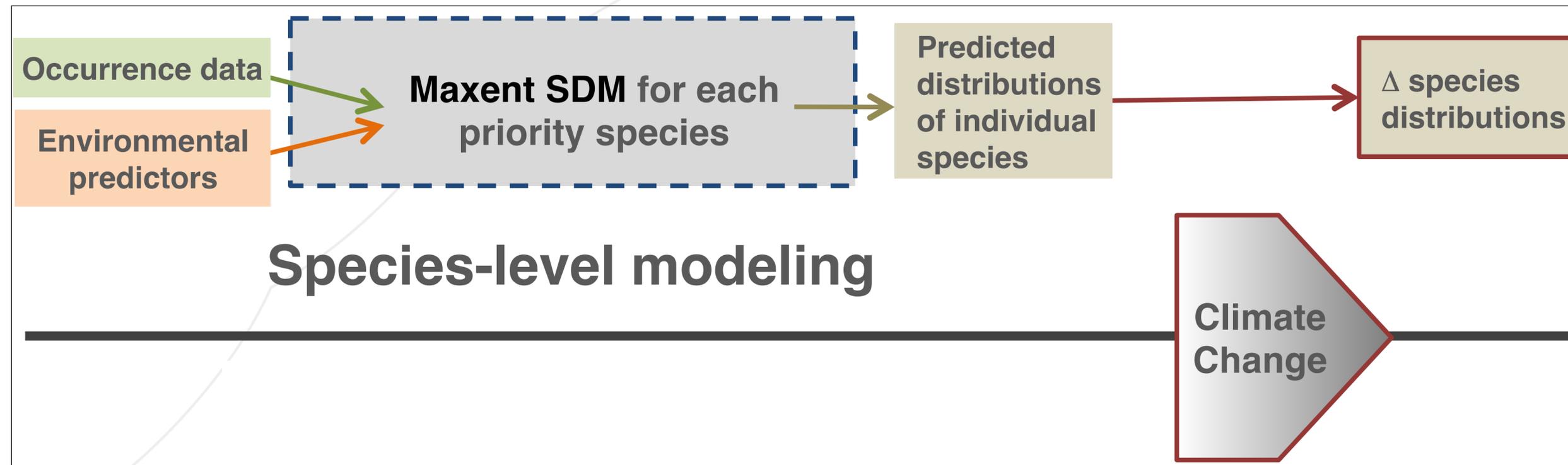


Methodological Background

Forecasts from spatial models were combined into *ensembles* across future climate projections.



Results: Species-level modeling (Priority species)



Results: Priority species

Spatial models were fit for nearly 100 priority species identified on the basis of stakeholder consultations, literature searches, and within data availability constraints

Plants



29 species

Breeding Birds



Non-breeding / Resident Birds



Mammals



25 species

Reptiles



12 species

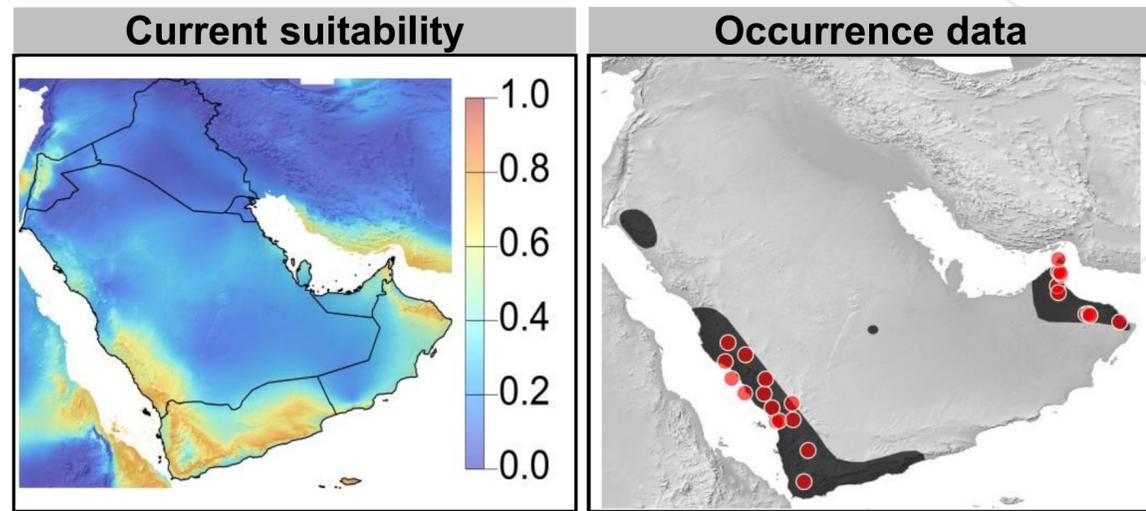
Amphibians



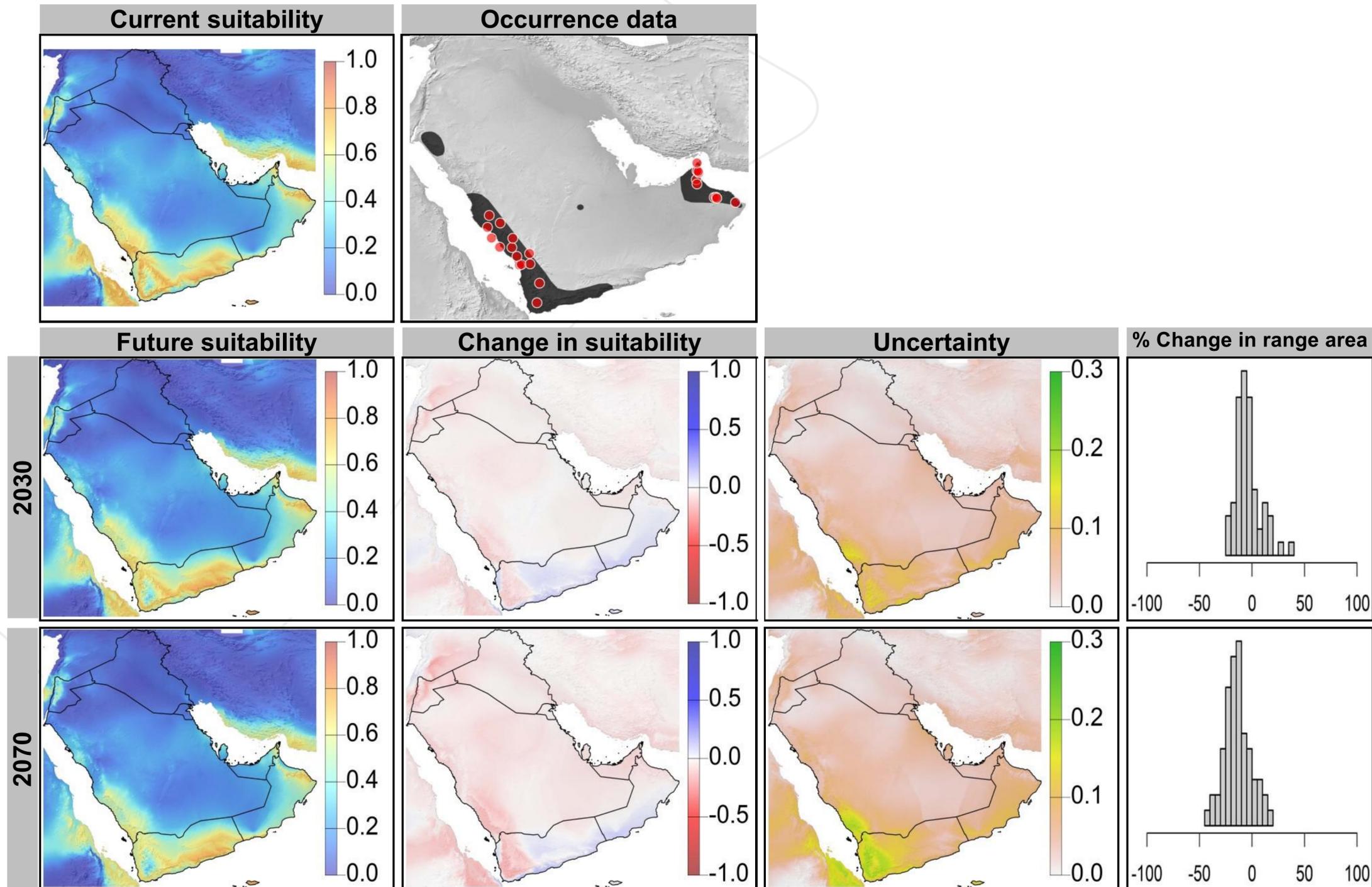
3 species

26 species

Results: Priority Species Example – Arabian Toad (*Bufo arabicus*)



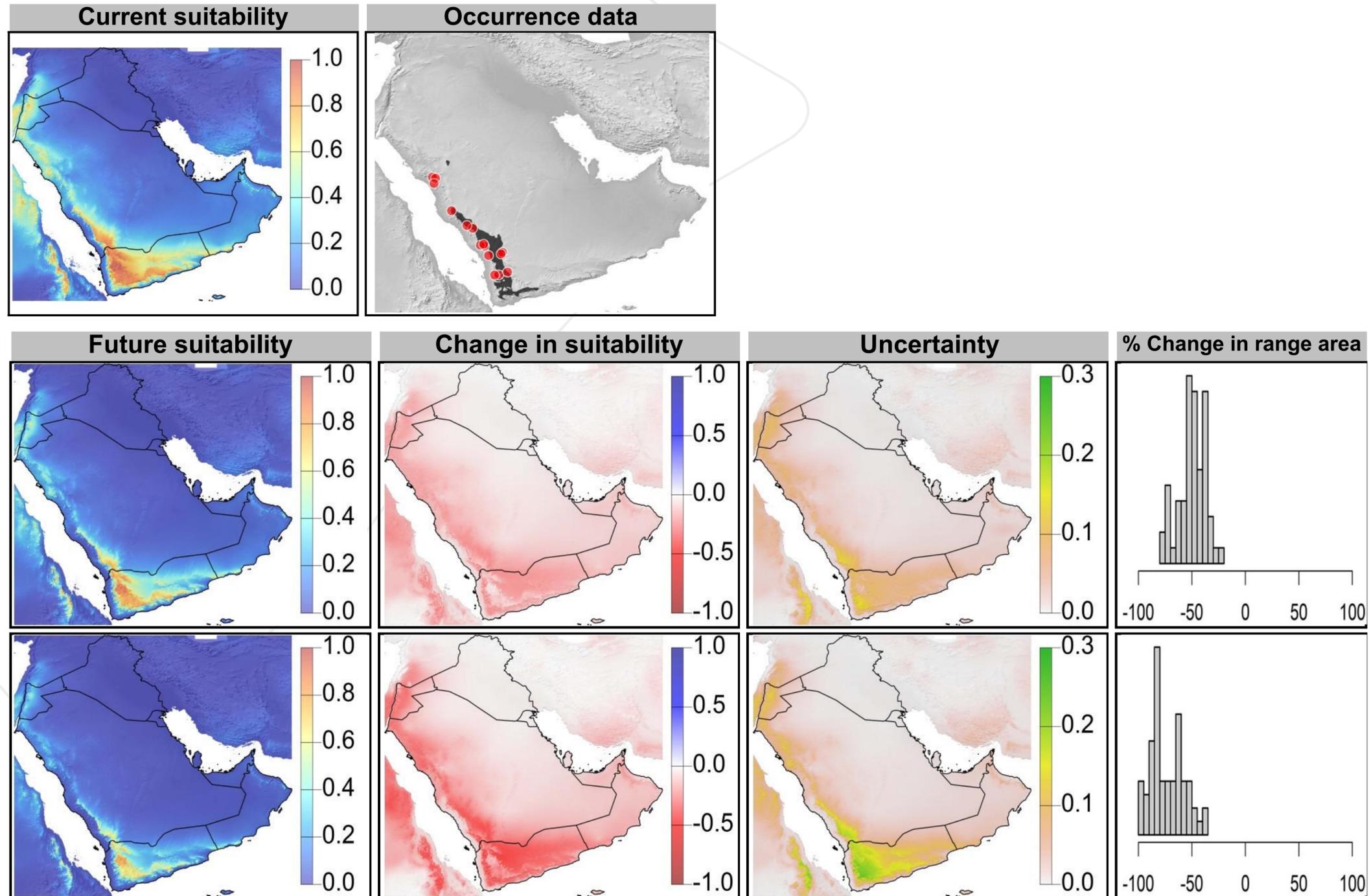
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2030

2070

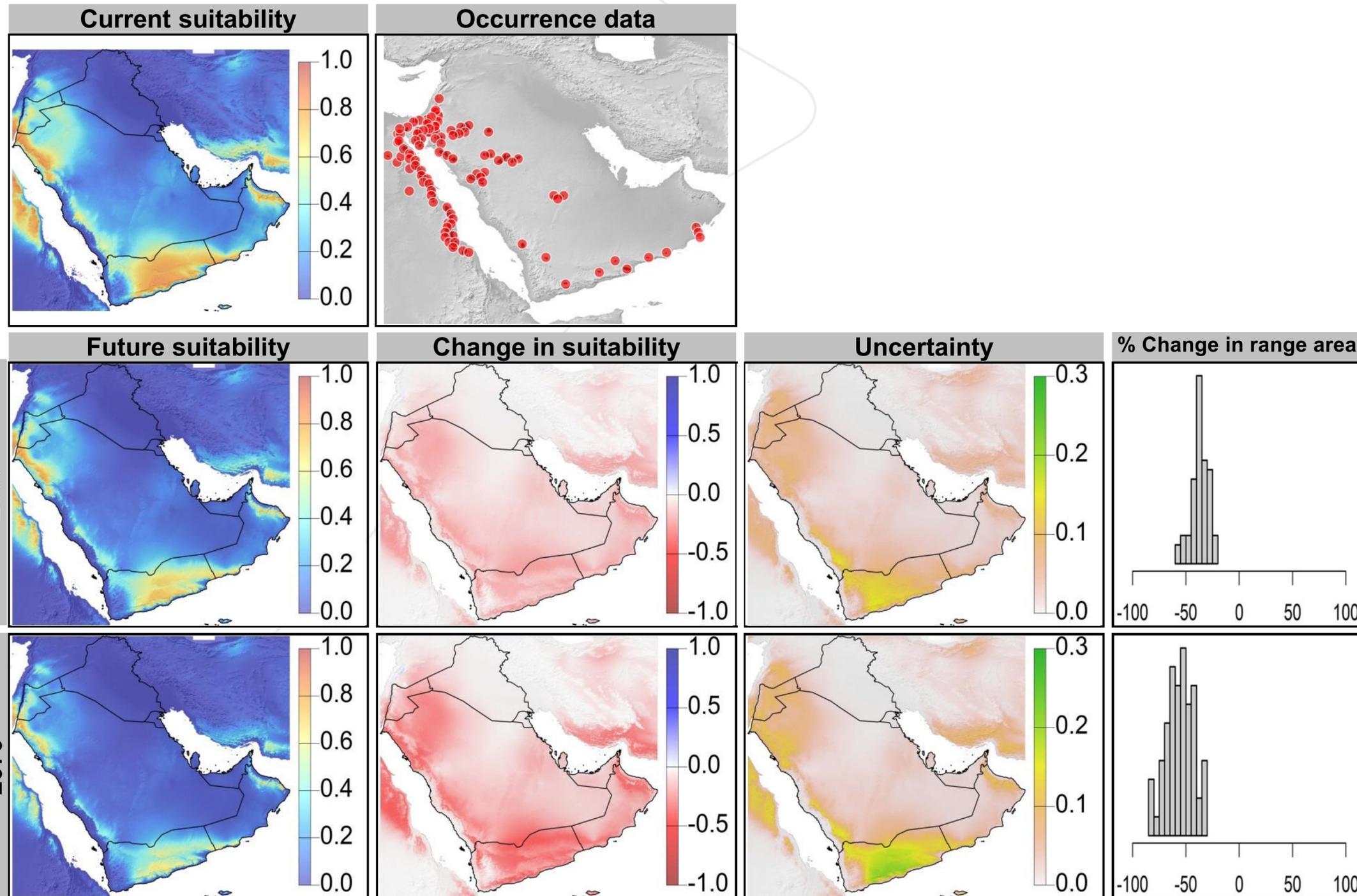
Results: Priority Species Example – Arabian Serin (*Crithagra rothschildi*)



2030

2070

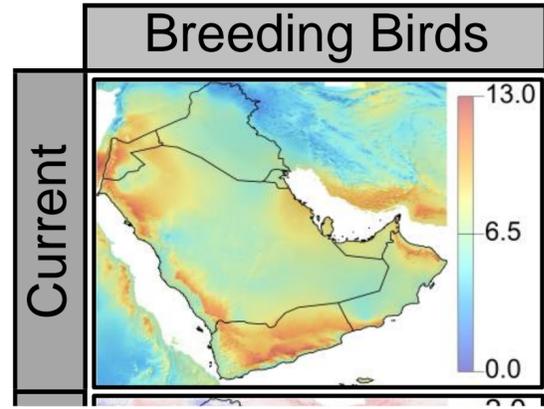
Results: Priority Species Example – Nubian Ibex (*Capra nubiana*)



2030

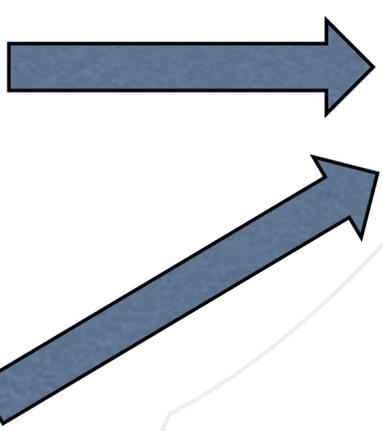
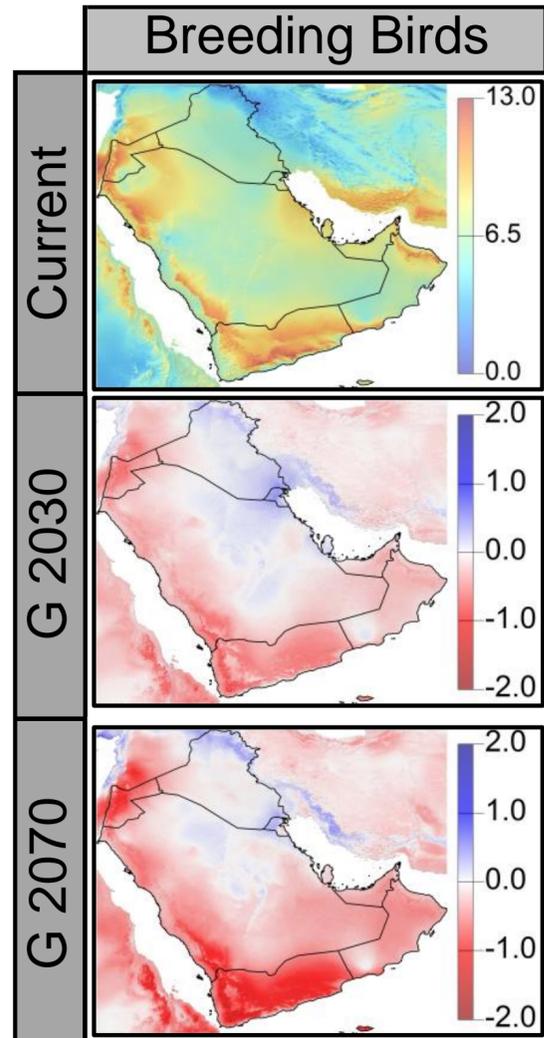
2070

Results: Priority Species



Summed current habitat suitability across all priority breeding bird species

Results: Priority Species

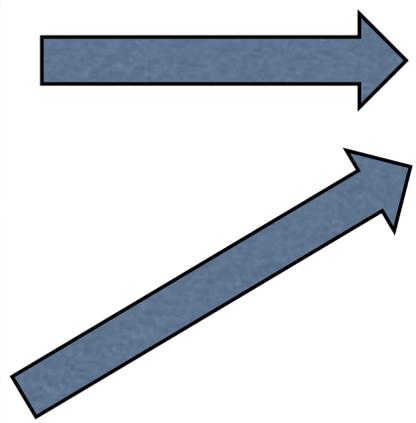
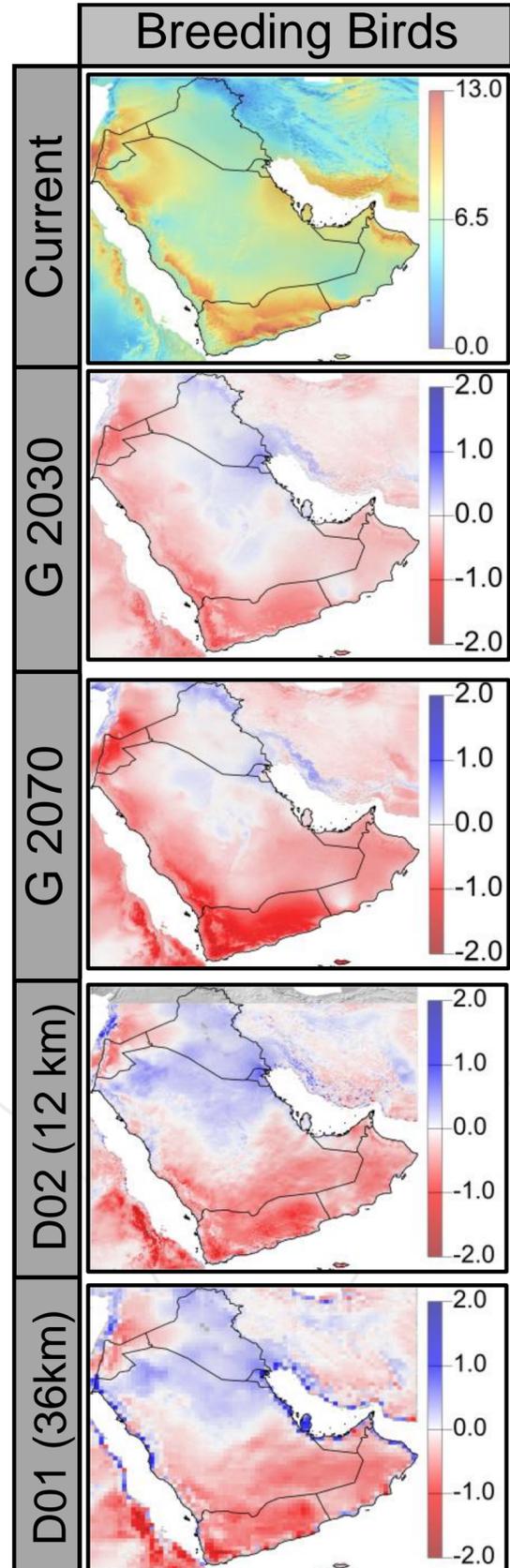


Ensemble of 62 future scenarios (global) for all priority breeding bird species

Blue shading – Locations where models forecast **increases** in habitat suitability for one or more species

Red shading – Locations where models forecast **decreases** in habitat suitability for one or more species

Results: Priority Species

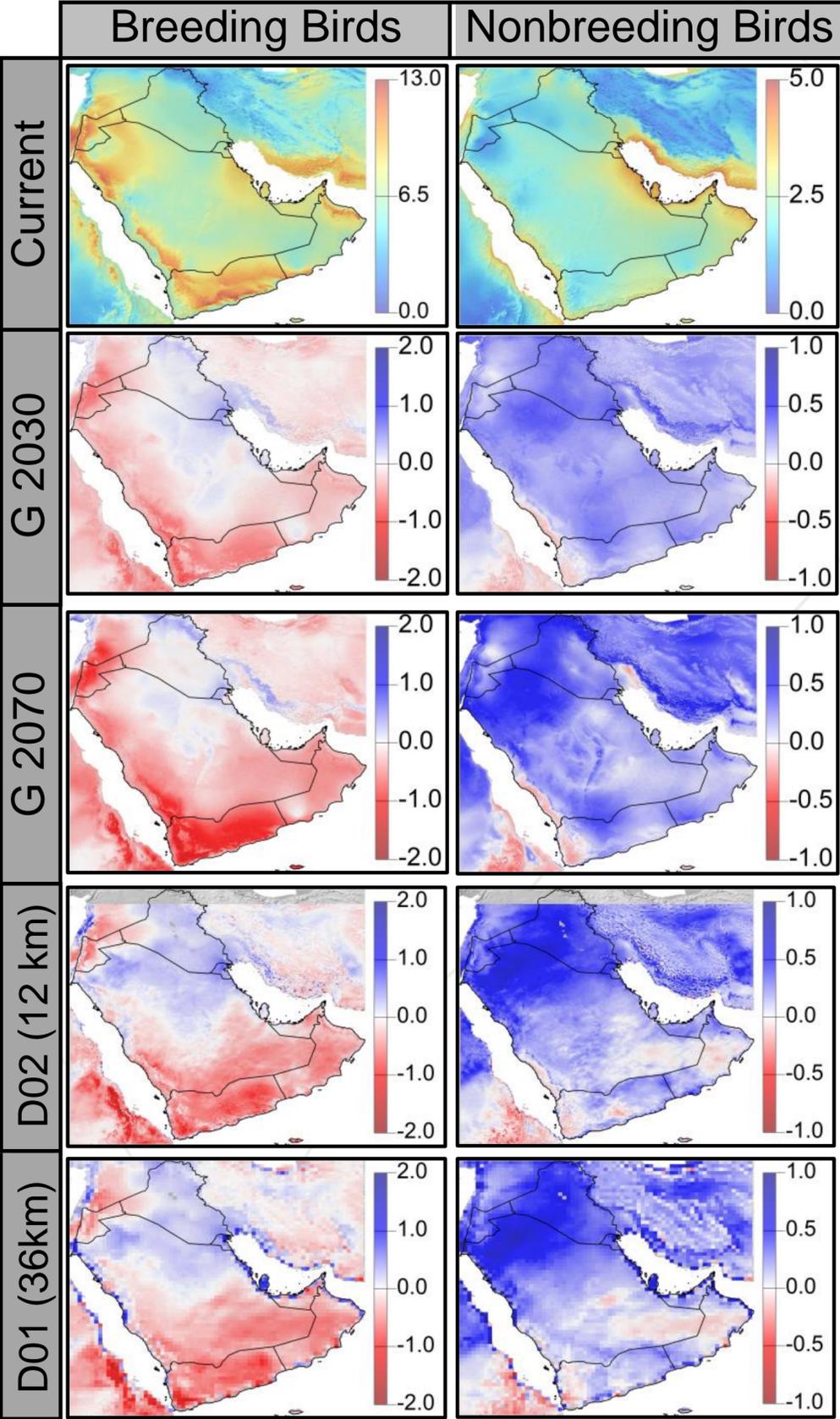


Ensemble of 2 future scenarios (regional) for all priority breeding bird species

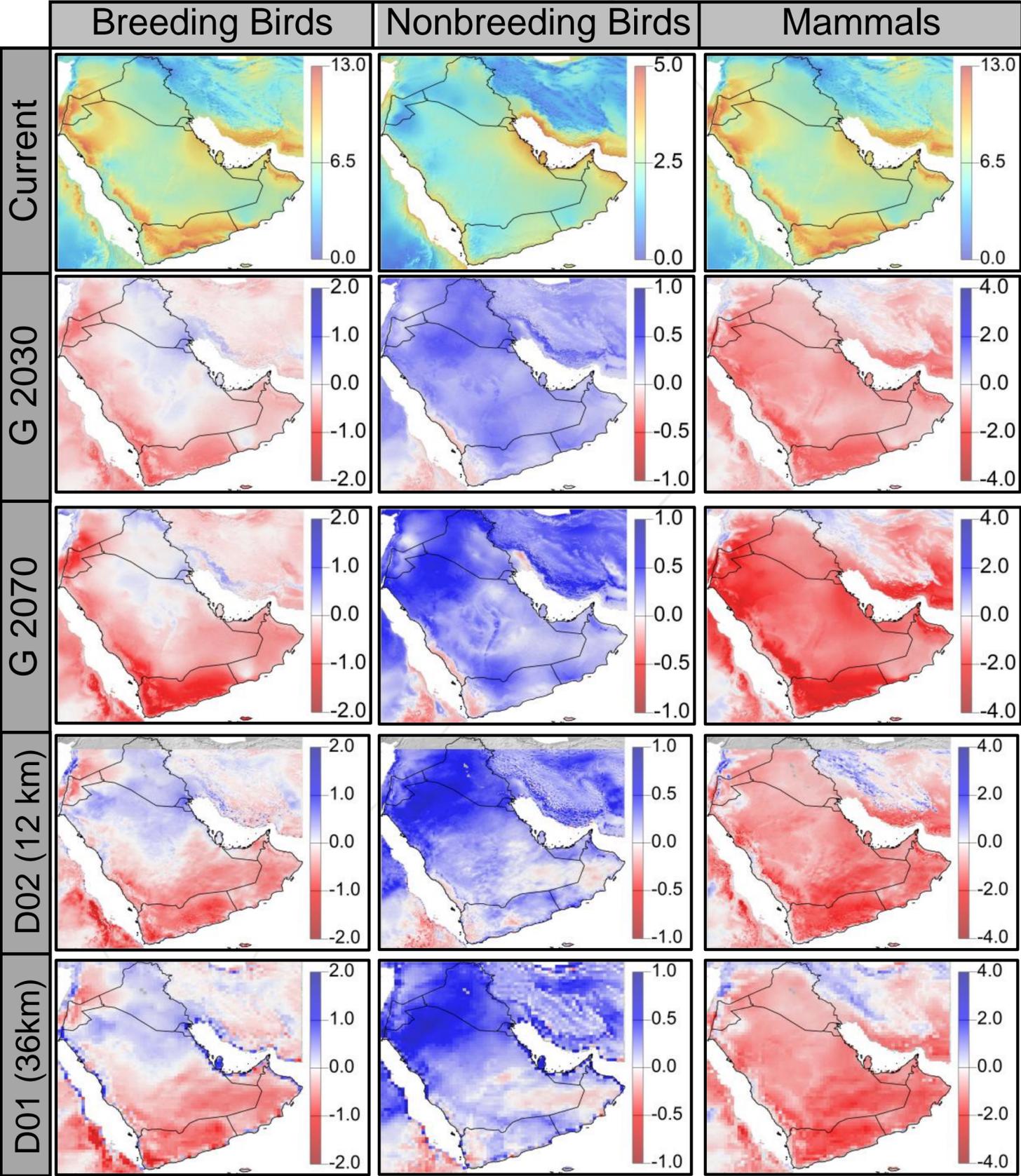
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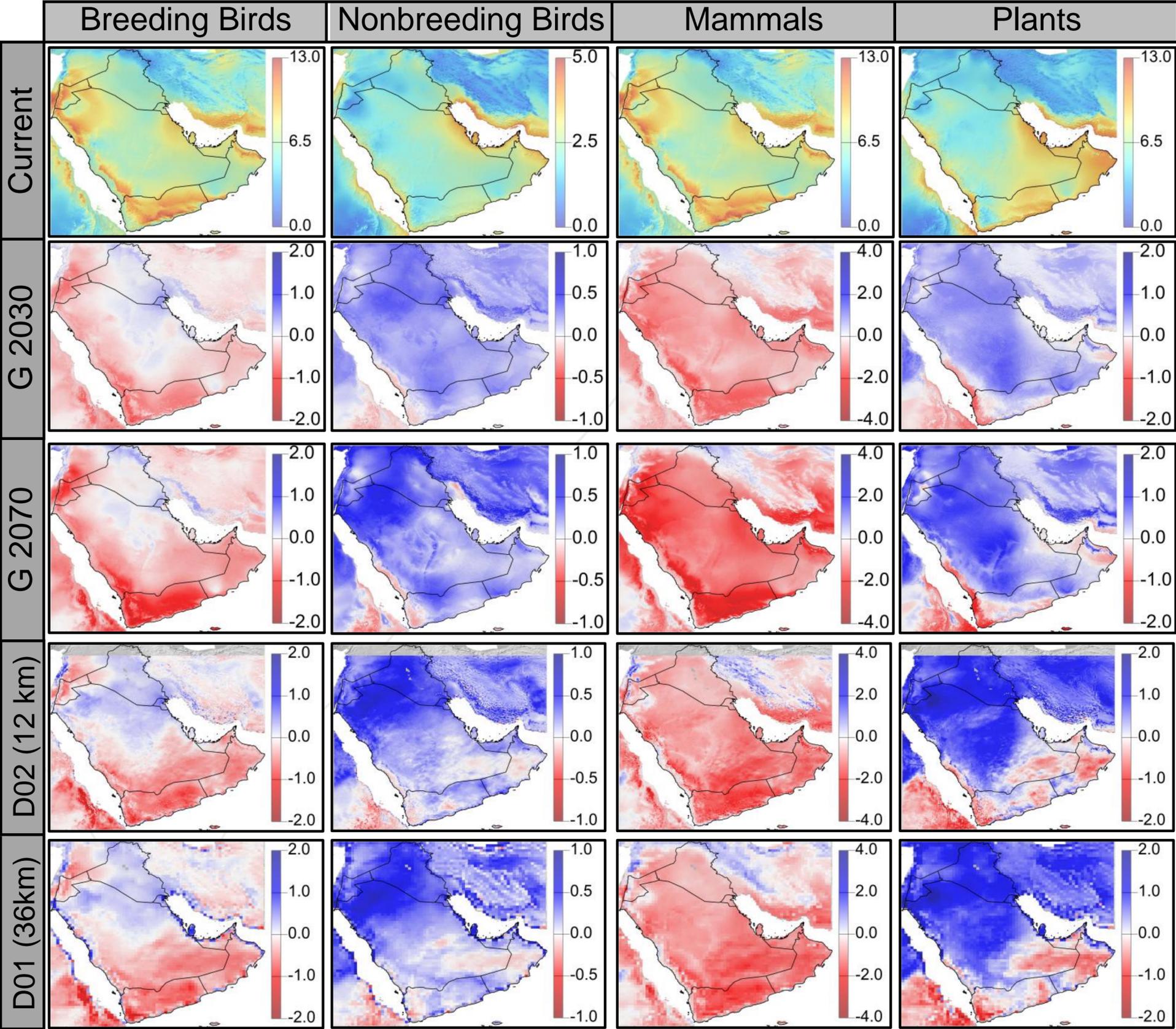
Results: Priority Species



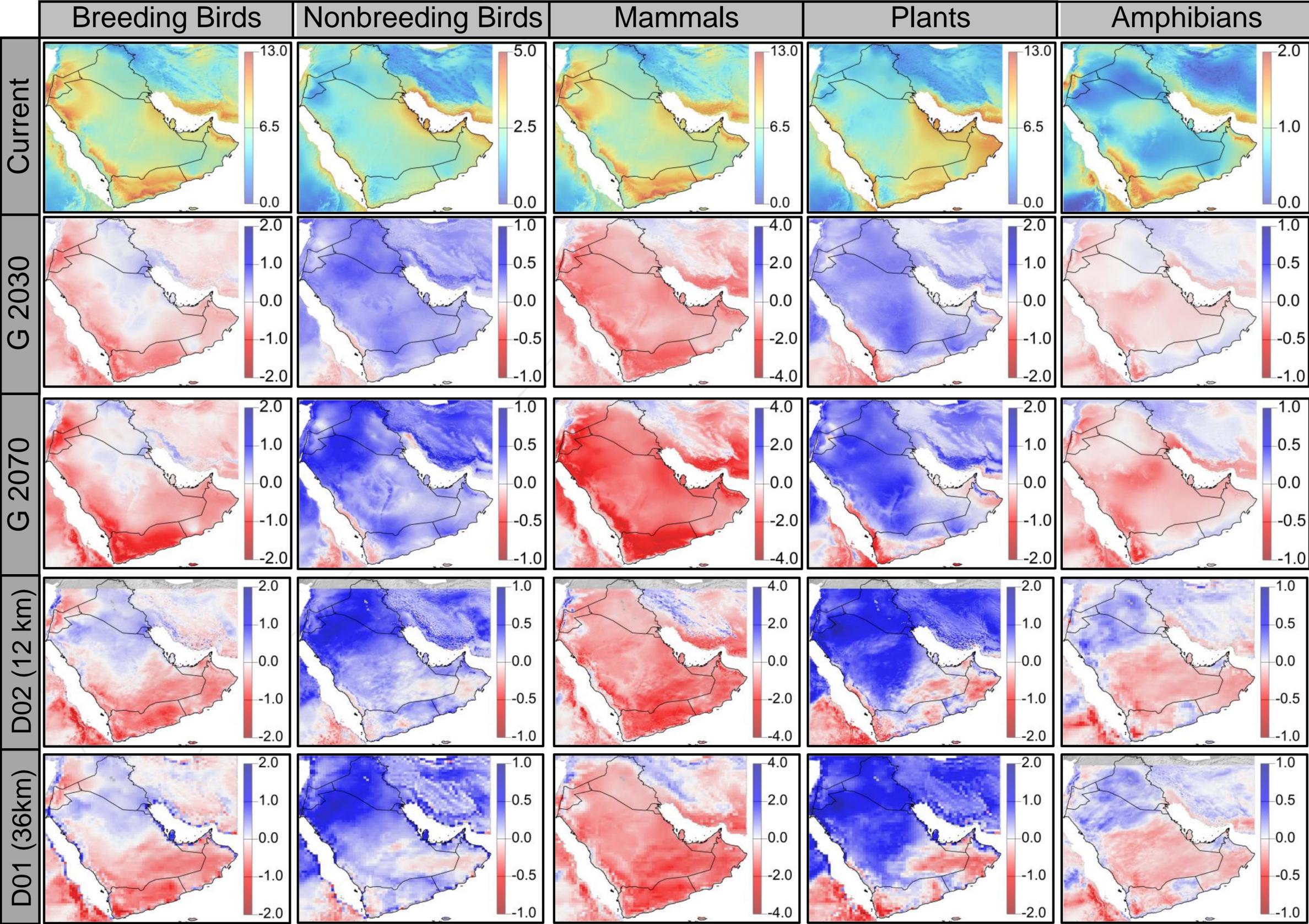
Results: Priority Species



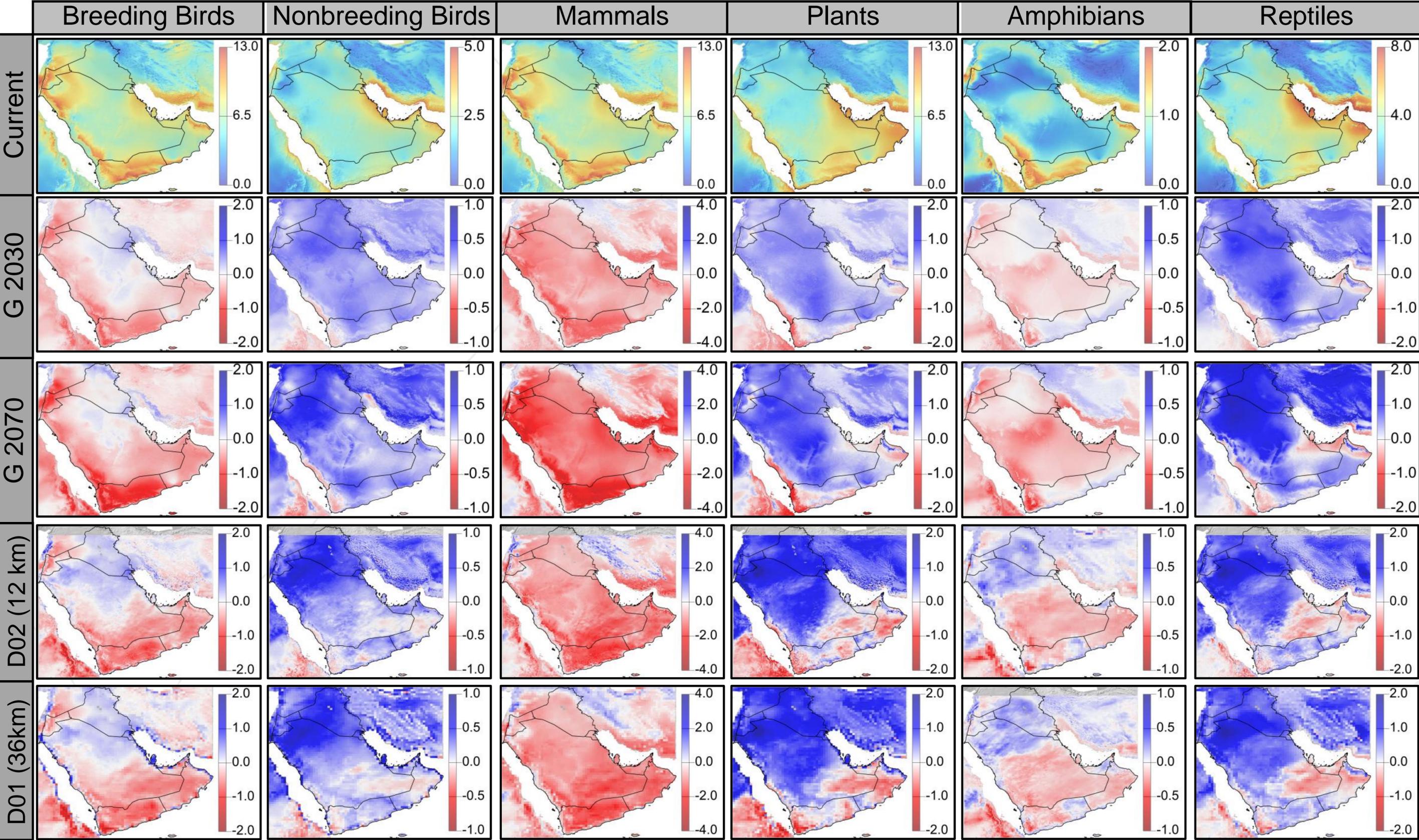
Results: Priority Species



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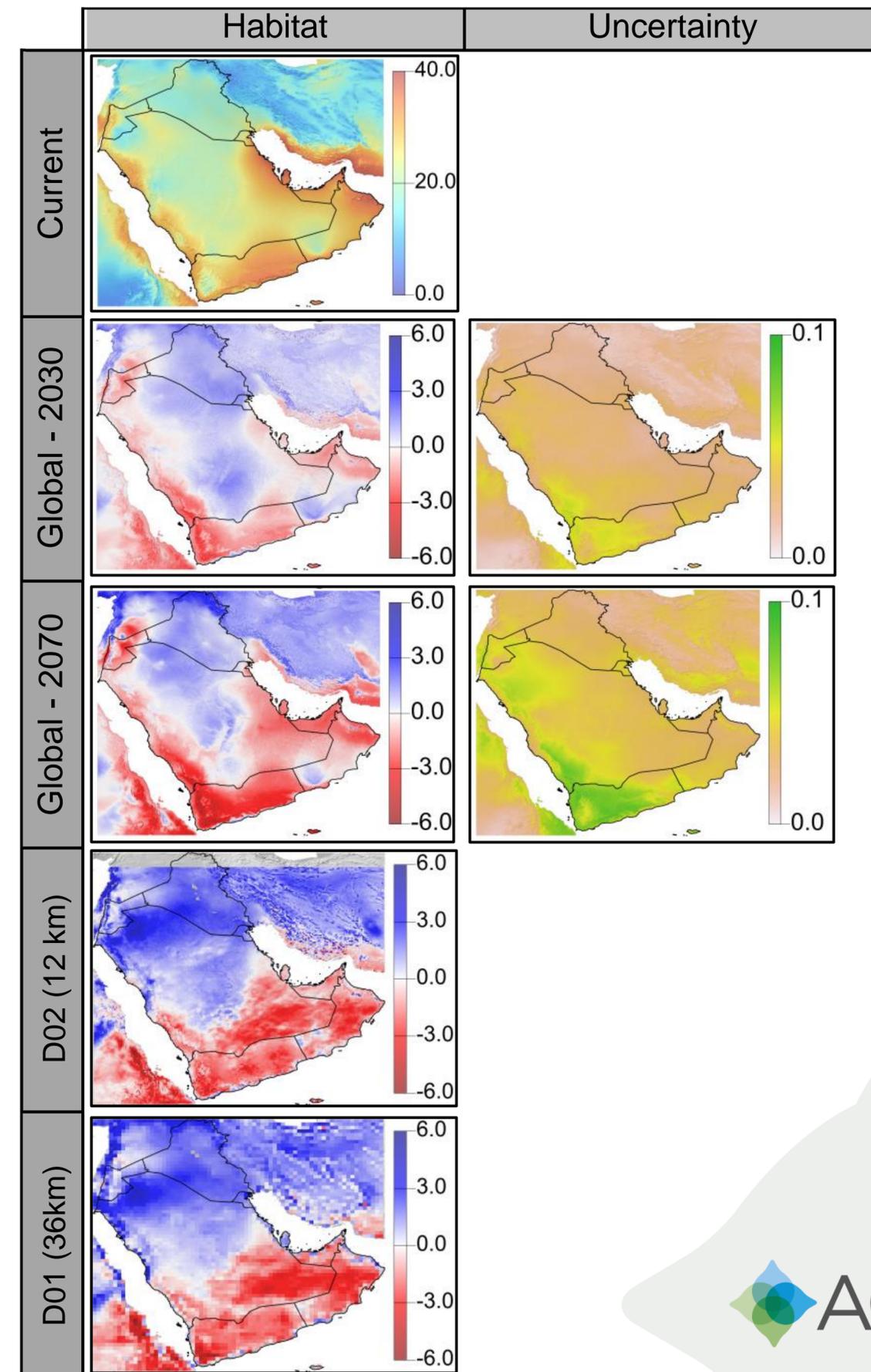


Results: Priority Species



Major Conclusions: Priority Species

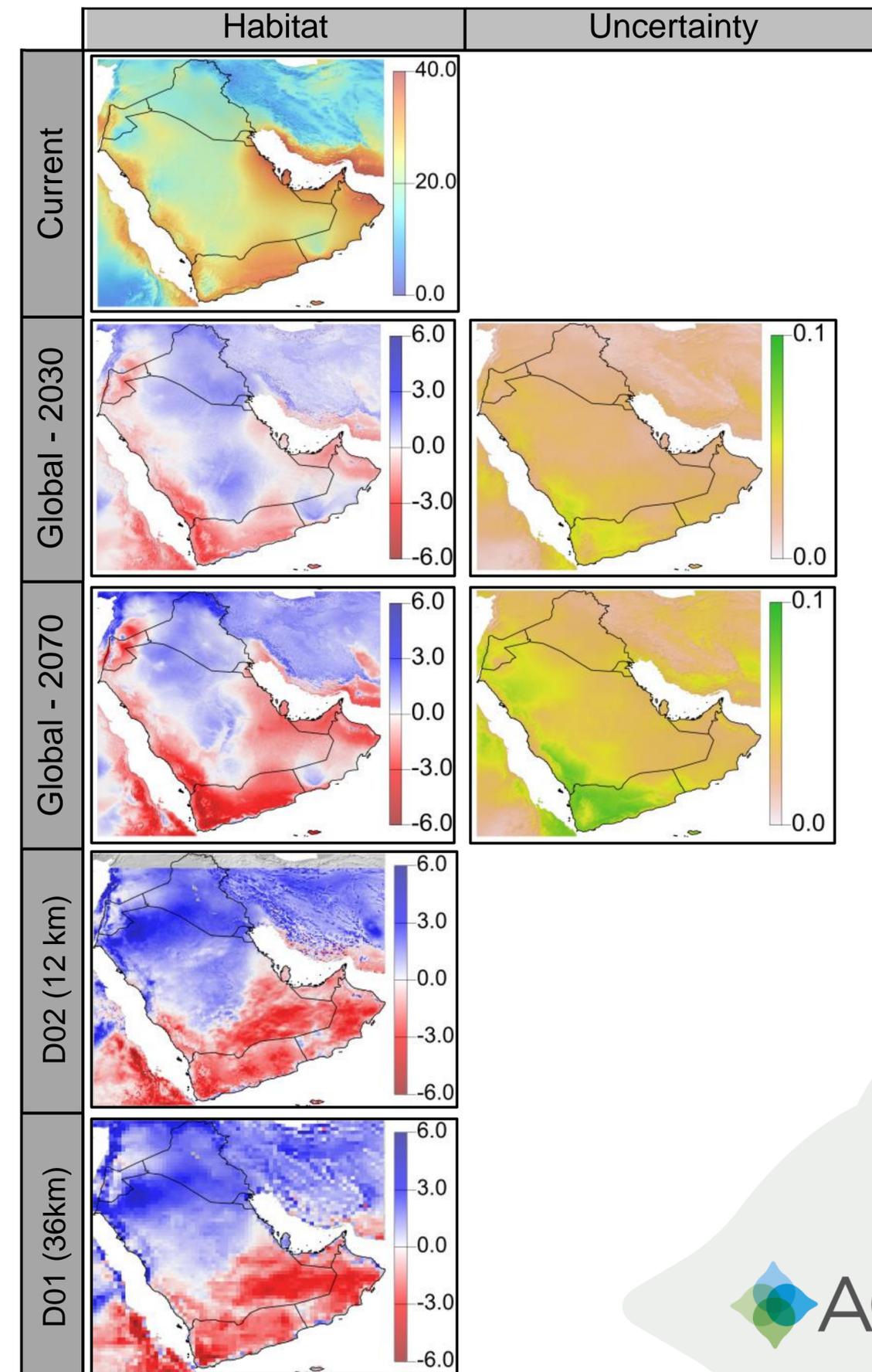
Reductions in habitat suitability concentrated in western and southeastern Saudi Arabia and throughout Yemen, Oman, Qatar, the UAE, and Jordan



Major Conclusions: Priority Species

Reductions in habitat suitability concentrated in western and southeastern Saudi Arabia and throughout Yemen, Oman, Qatar, the UAE, and Jordan

Increases in habitat suitability projected across much of Iraq and northern Saudi Arabia

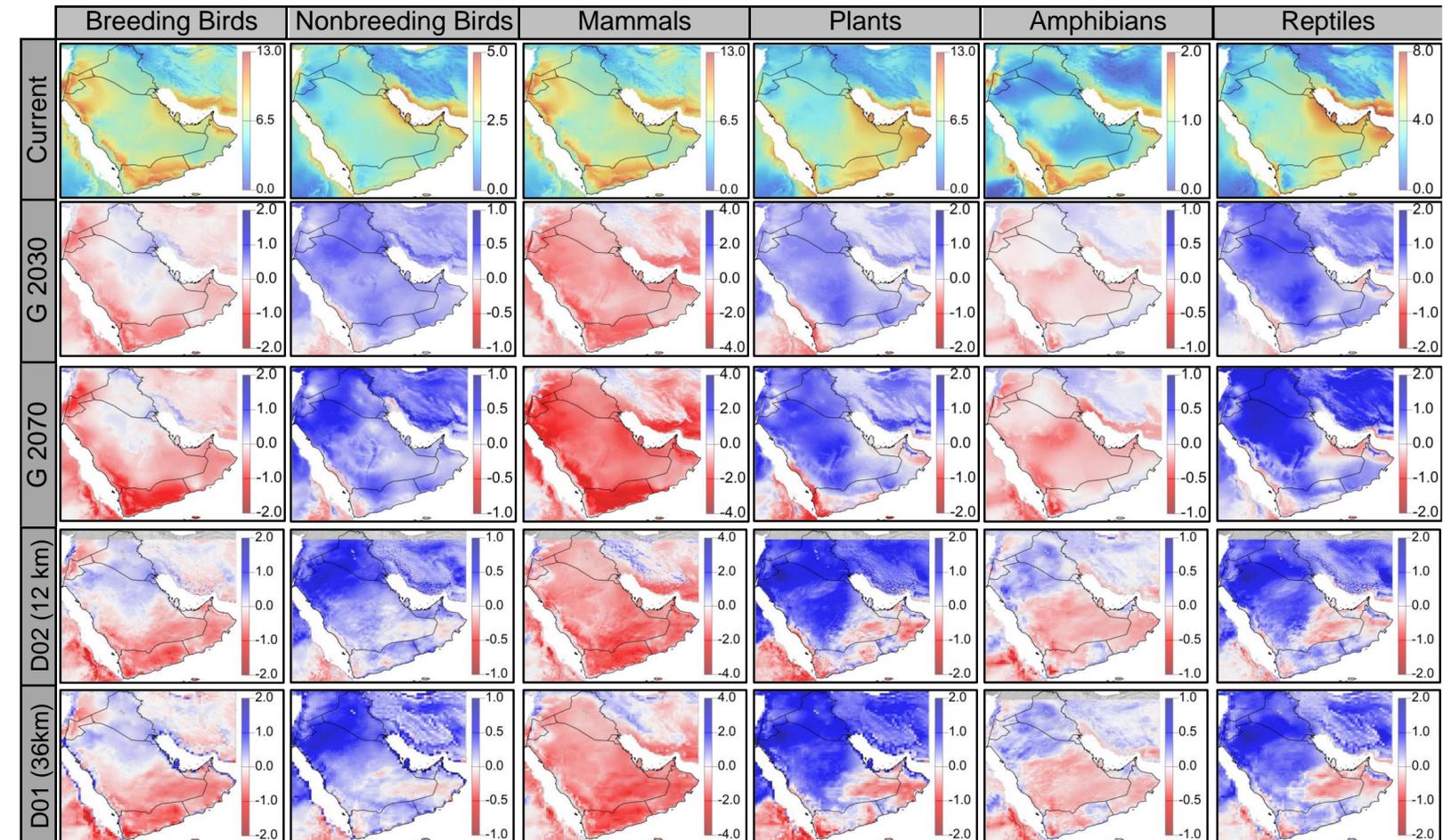


Major Conclusions: Priority Species

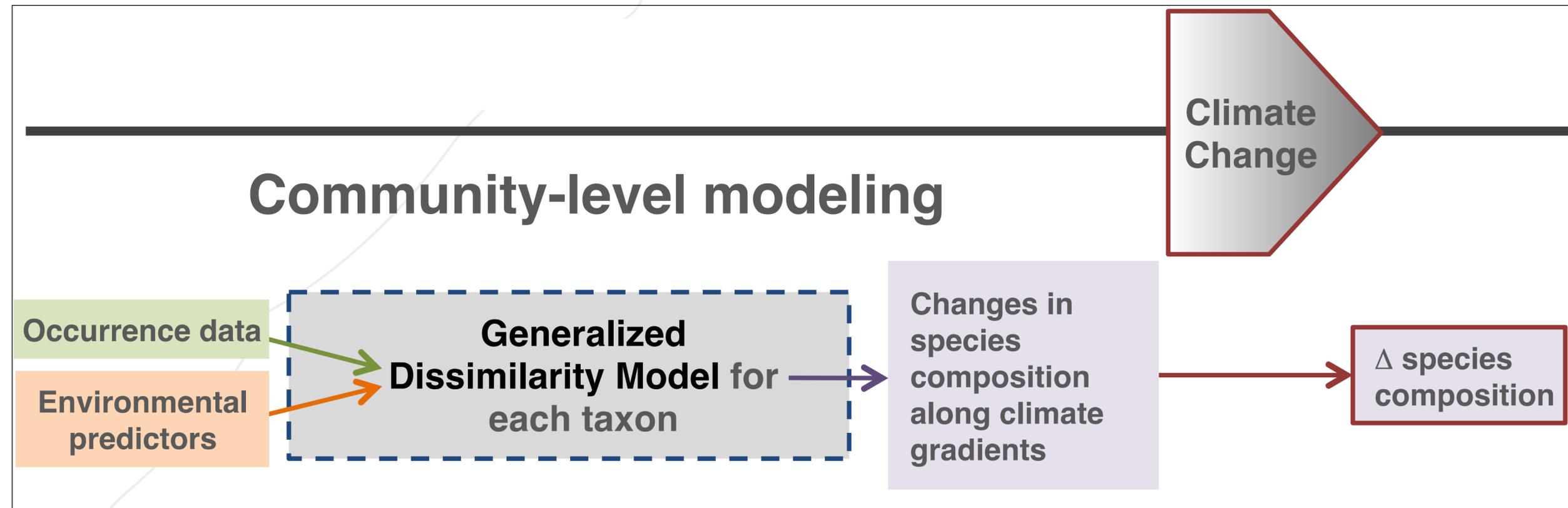
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Increases in habitat suitability projected across much of Iraq and northern Saudi Arabia

Breeding birds, mammals, and amphibians forecasted to be most vulnerable to climate change in the region

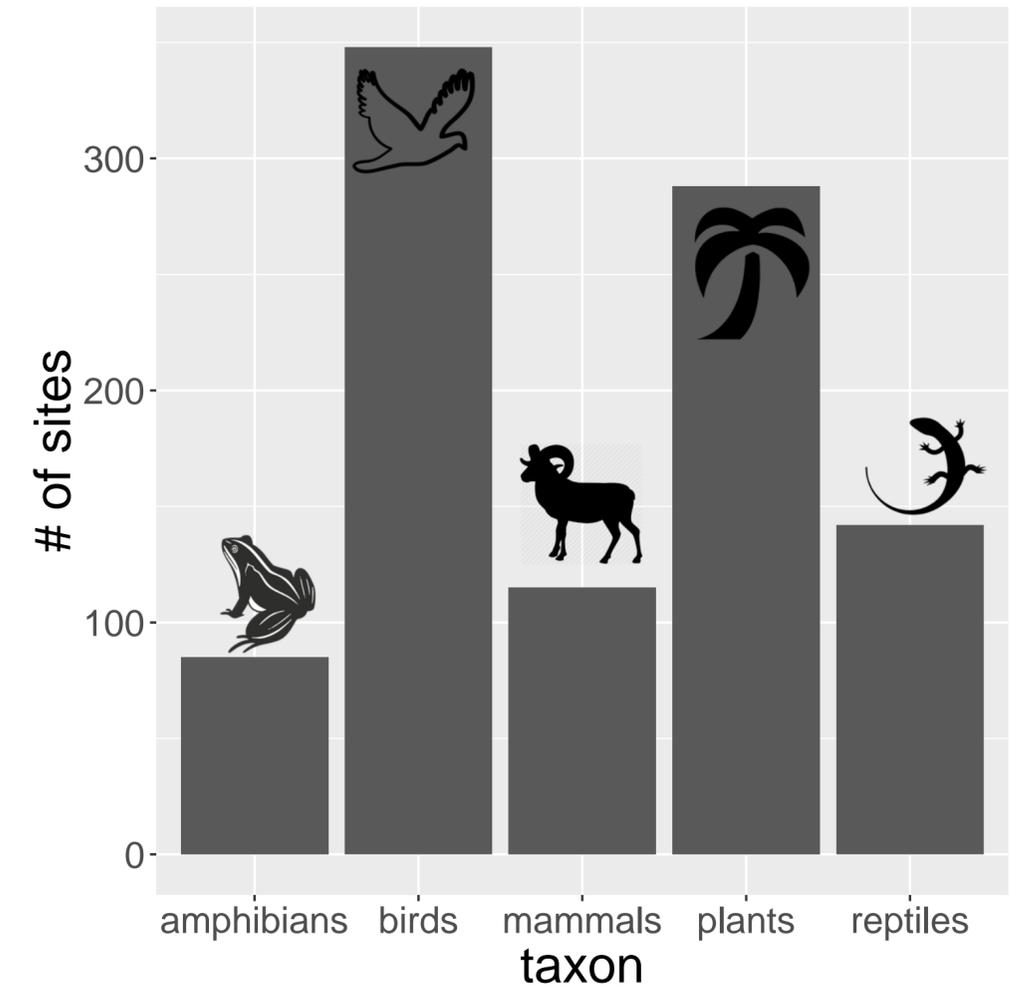
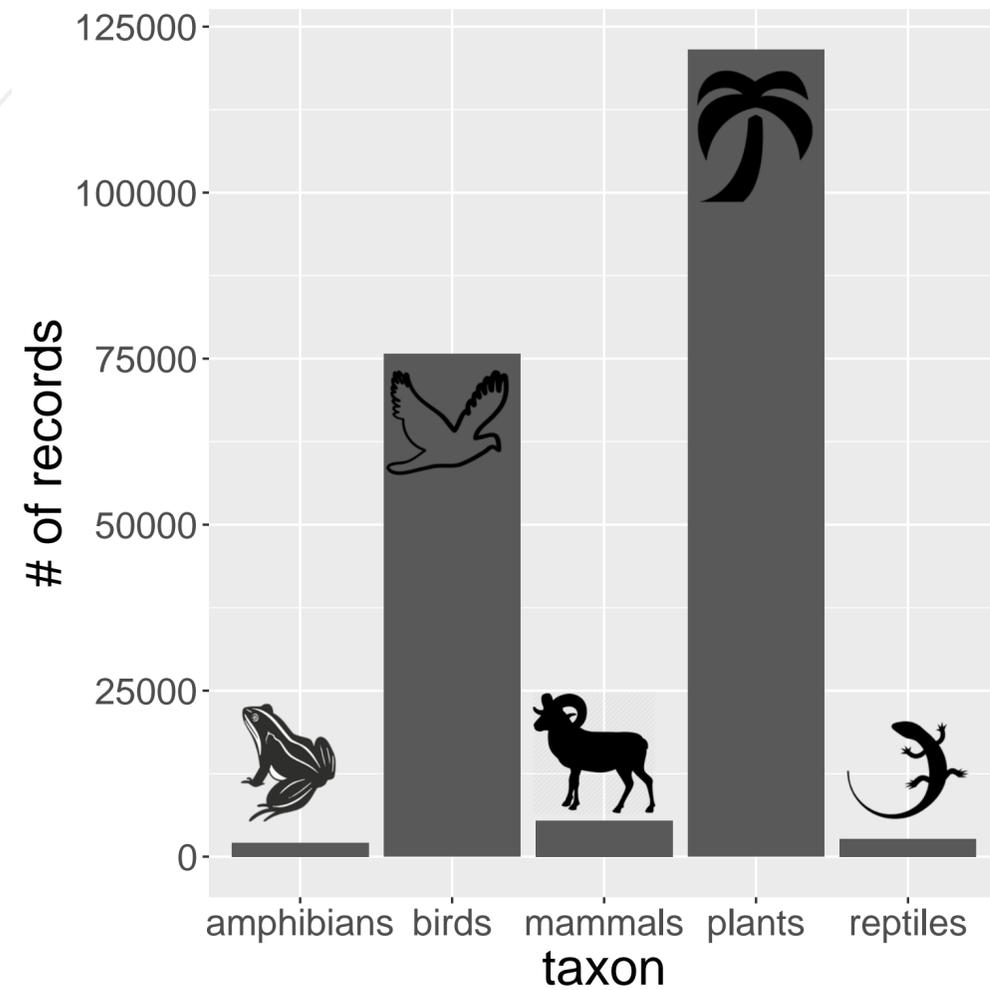
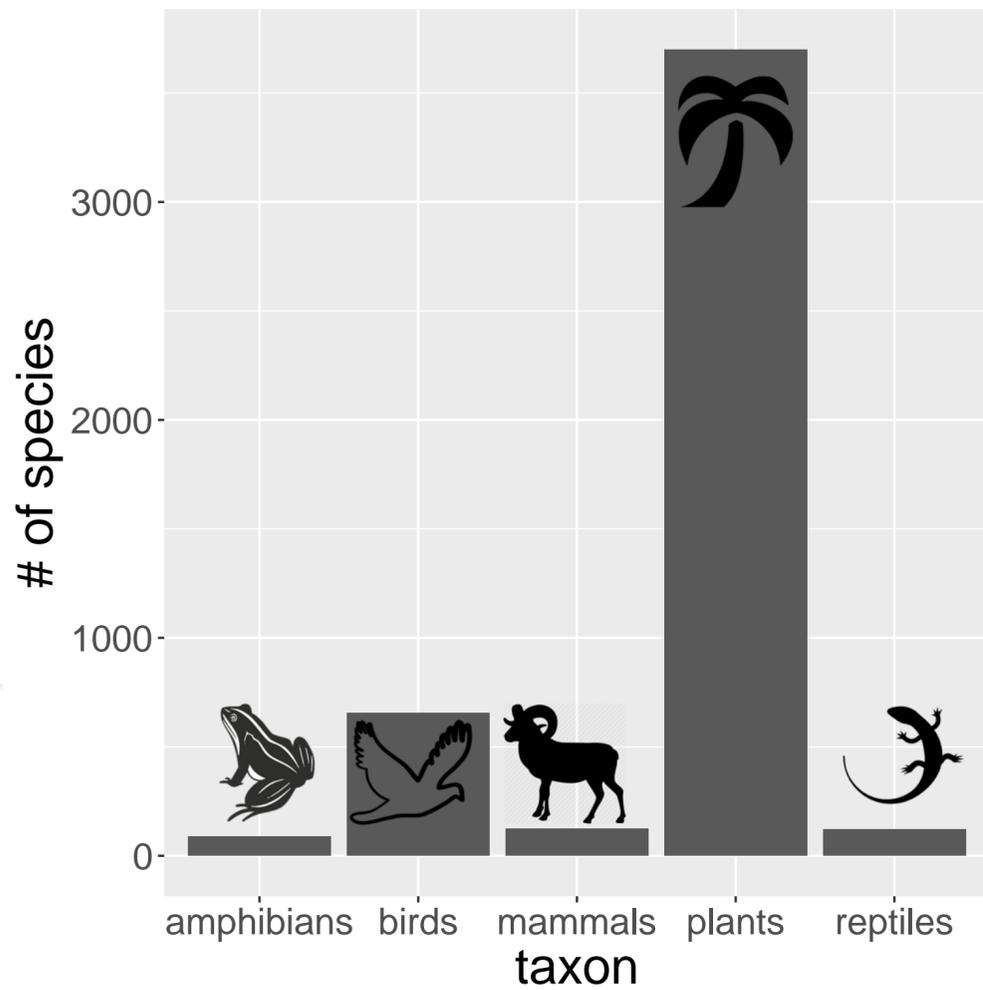


Results: Community-level modeling

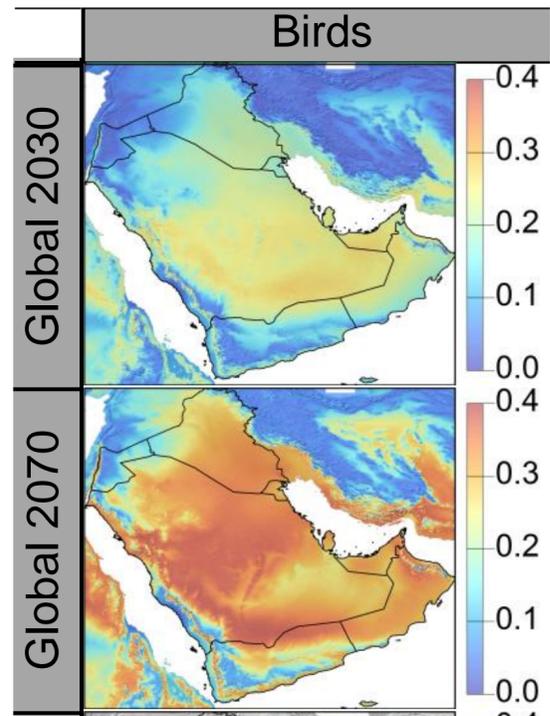


Results: Community-level

Community-level models incorporated over 200,000 data points for more than 5,600 species



Results: Community-level

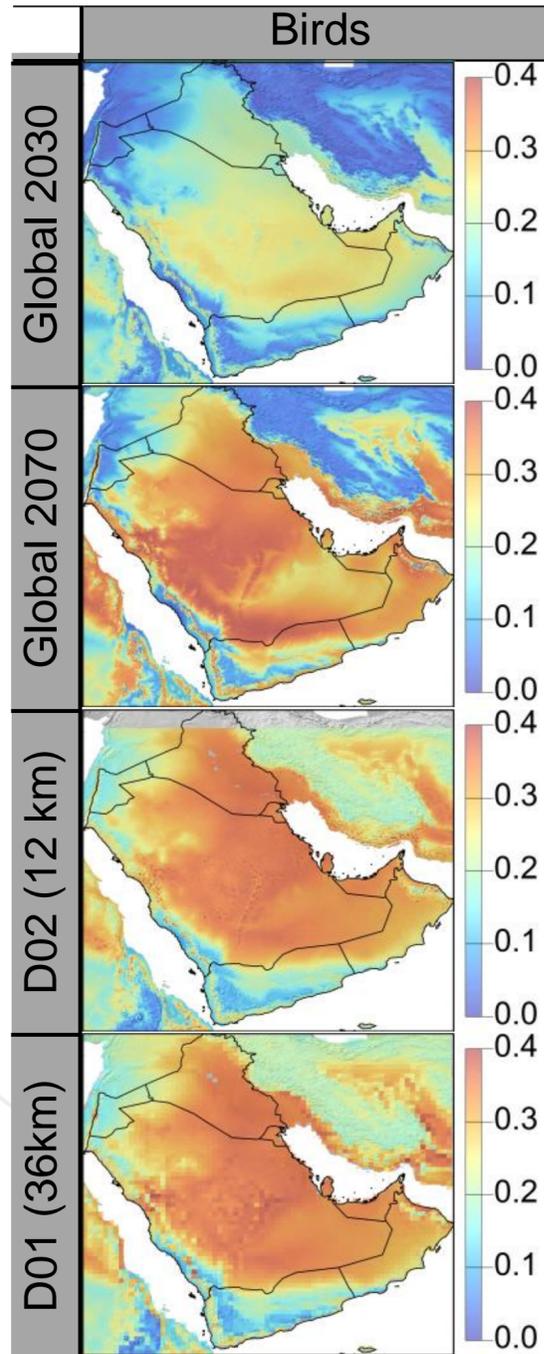


Ensemble projections of the expected magnitude of change in bird species composition between current and future climate (average of 62 global scenarios, 2030 and 2070)

Brown / orange shading indicate regions of greater climate stress.

Blue shading indicates areas of low climate stress

Results: Community-level

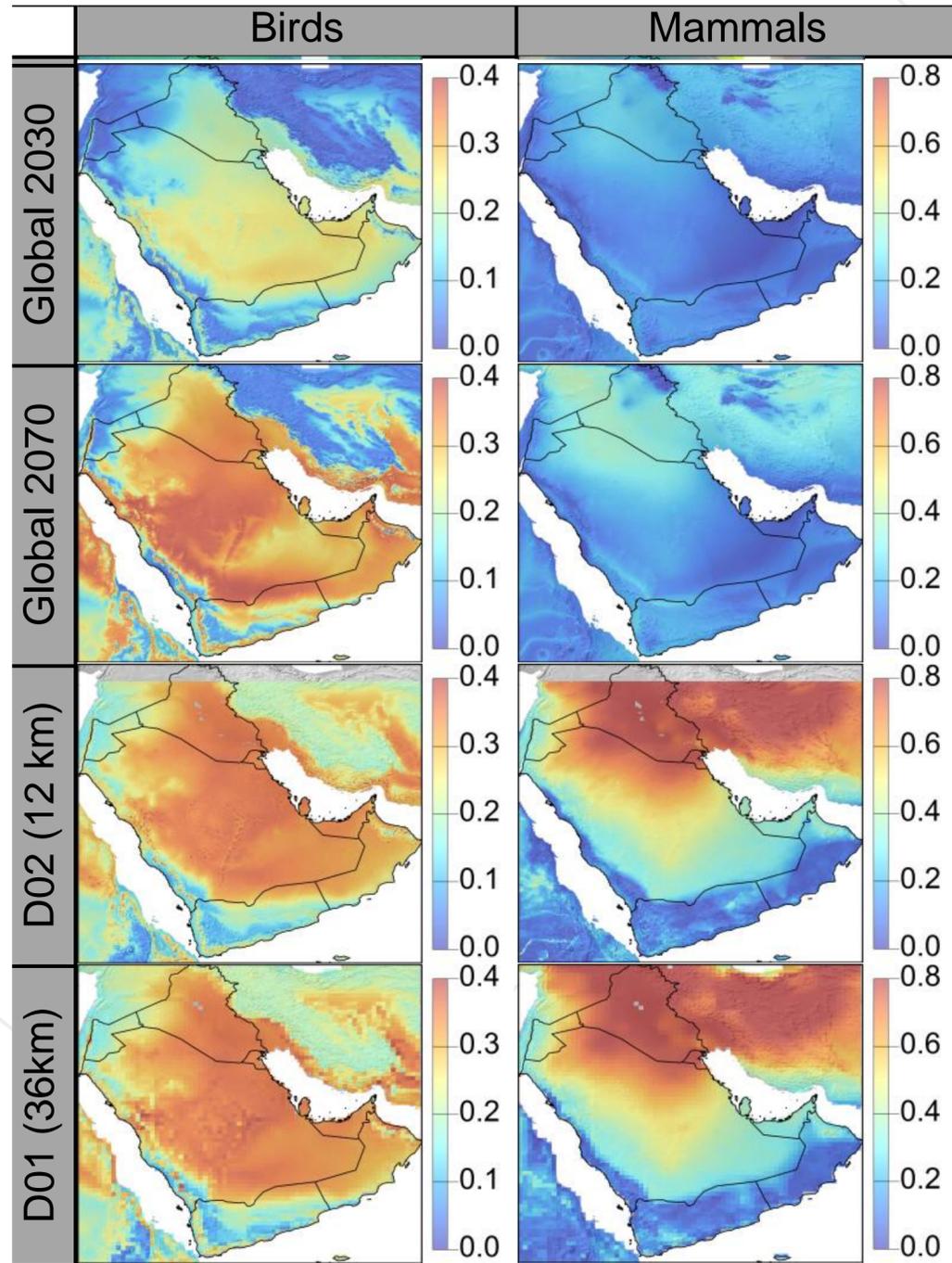


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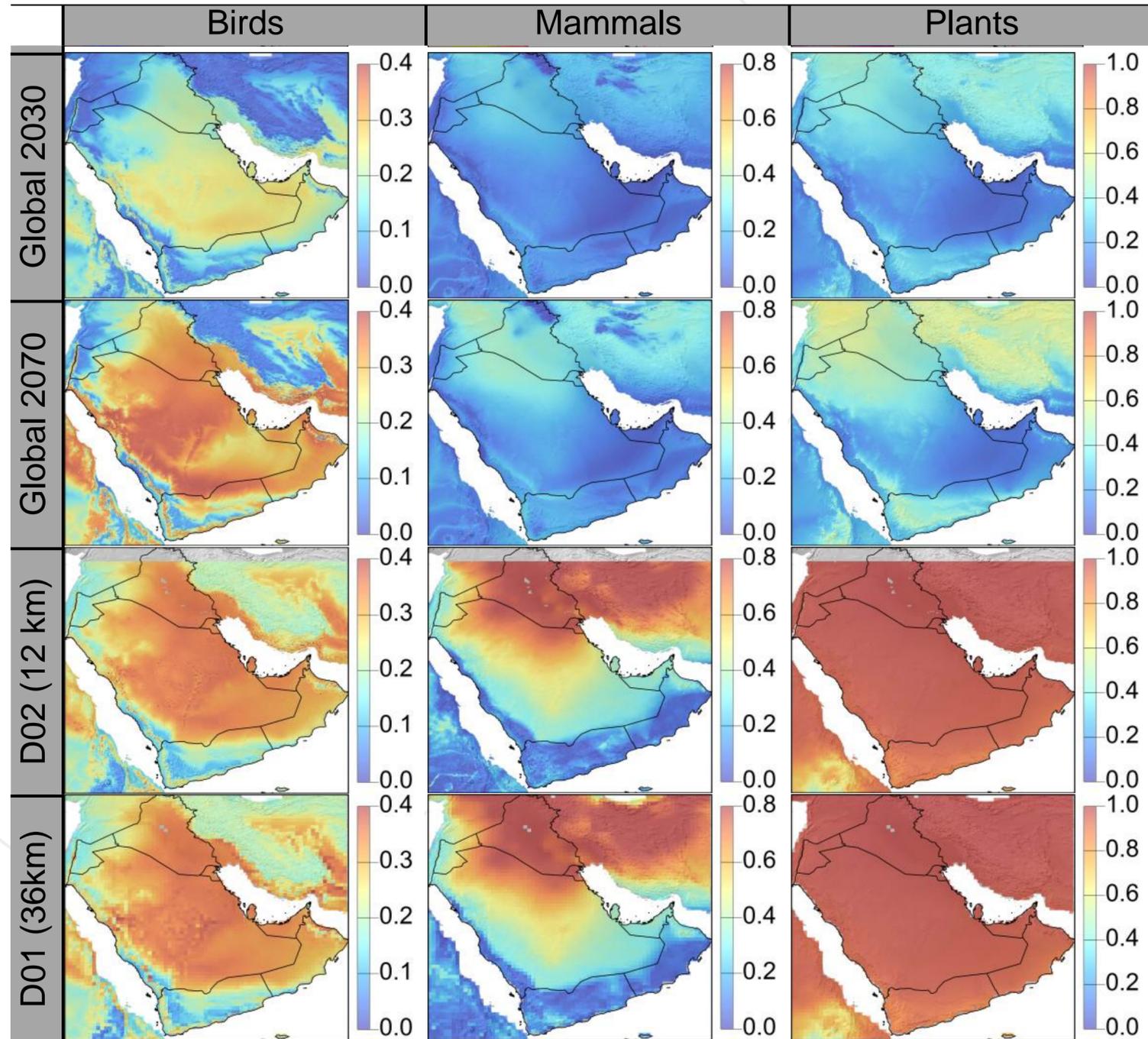
Blue shading indicates areas of low climate stress

Ensemble projections of the expected magnitude of change in bird species composition between current and future climate (2 regional scenarios for 2070)

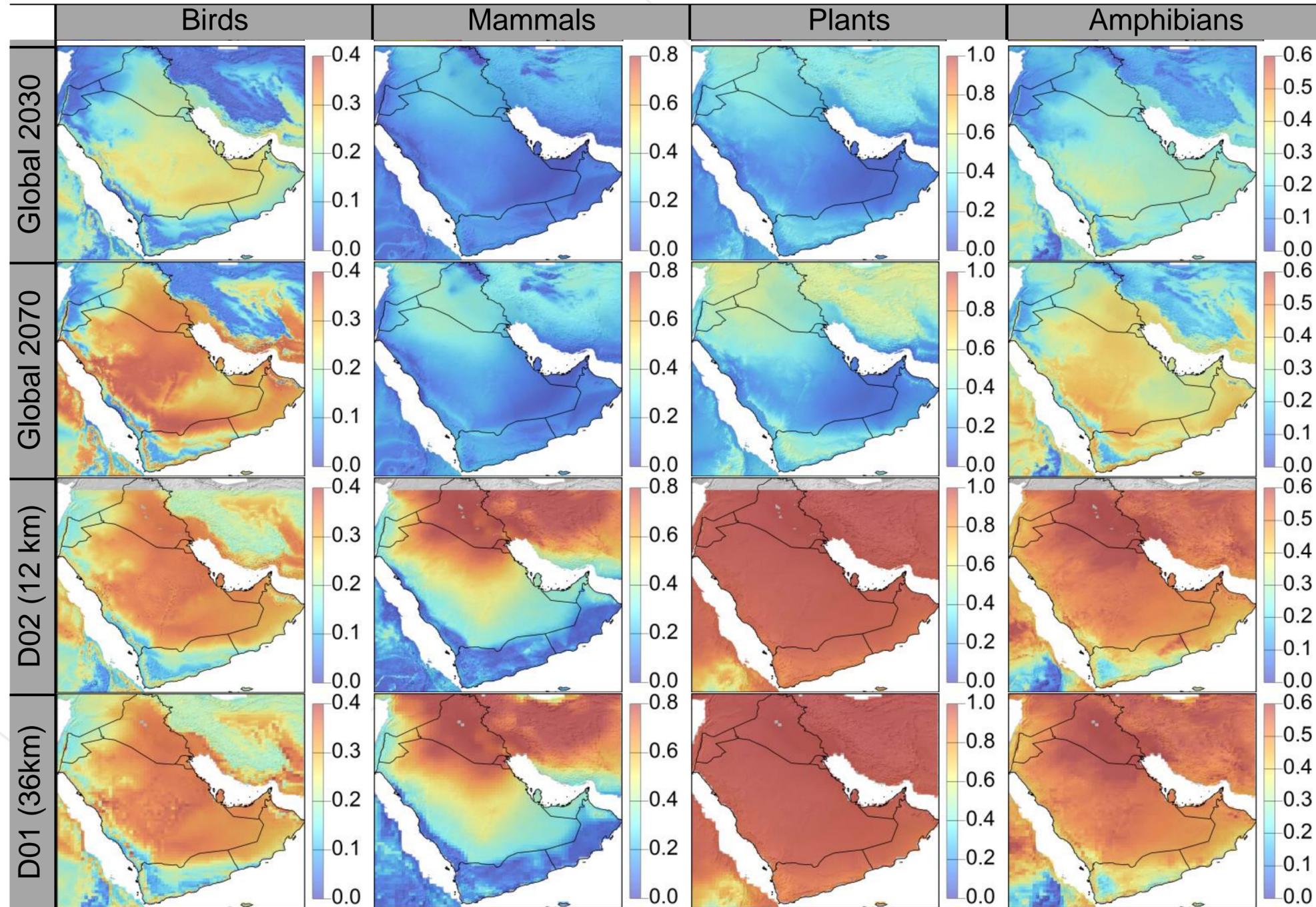
Results: Community-level



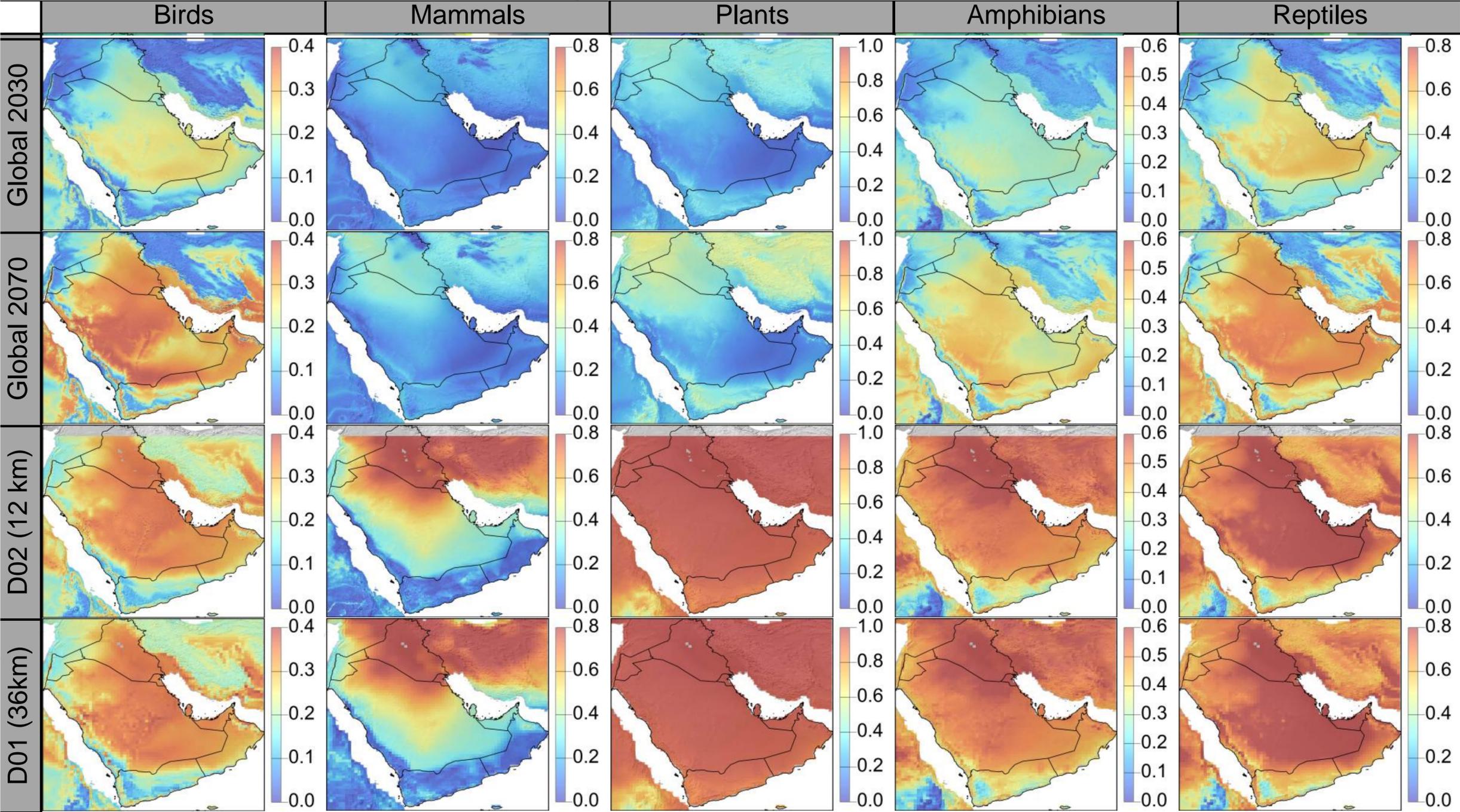
Results: Community-level



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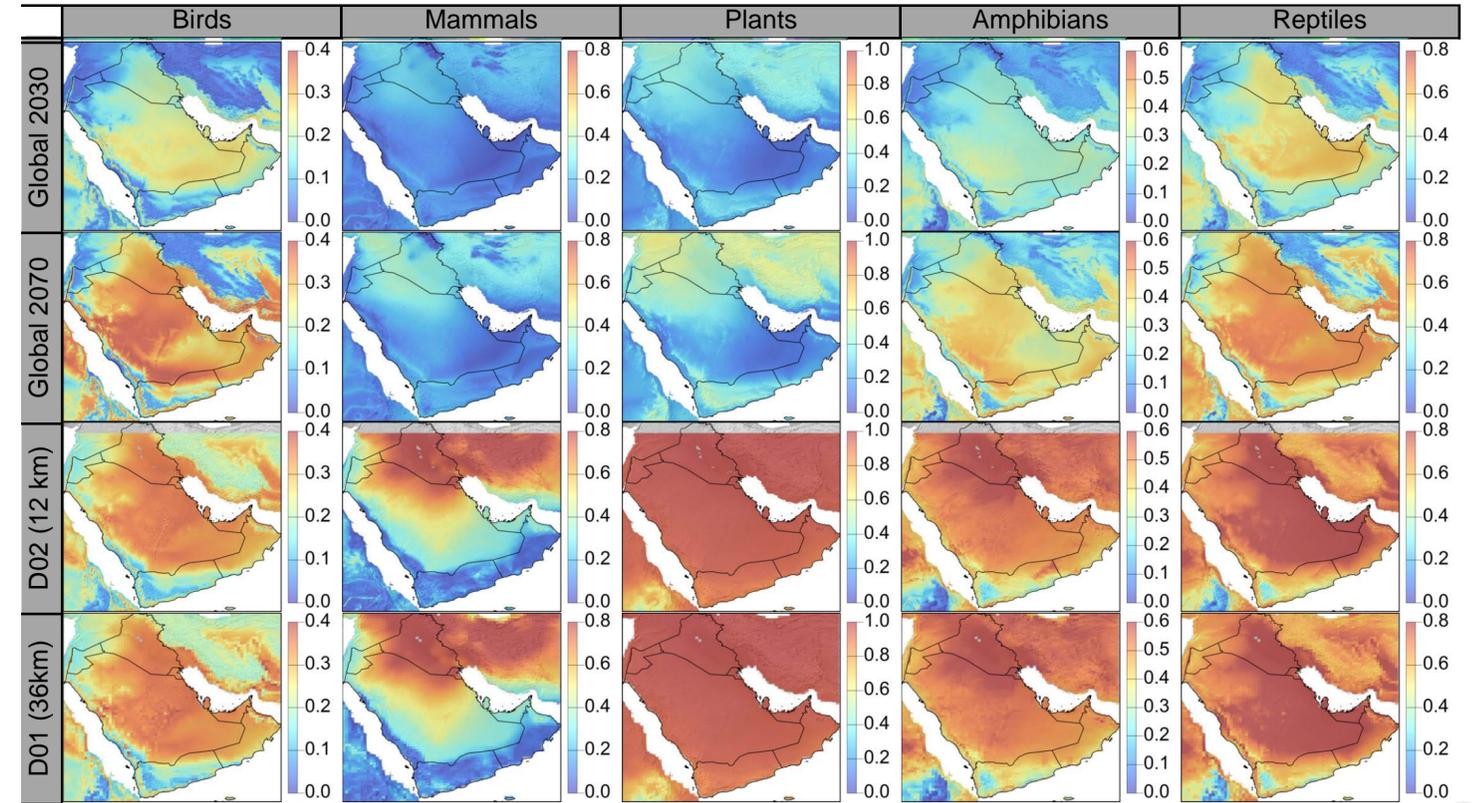


Results: Community-level



Major Conclusions: Community-level

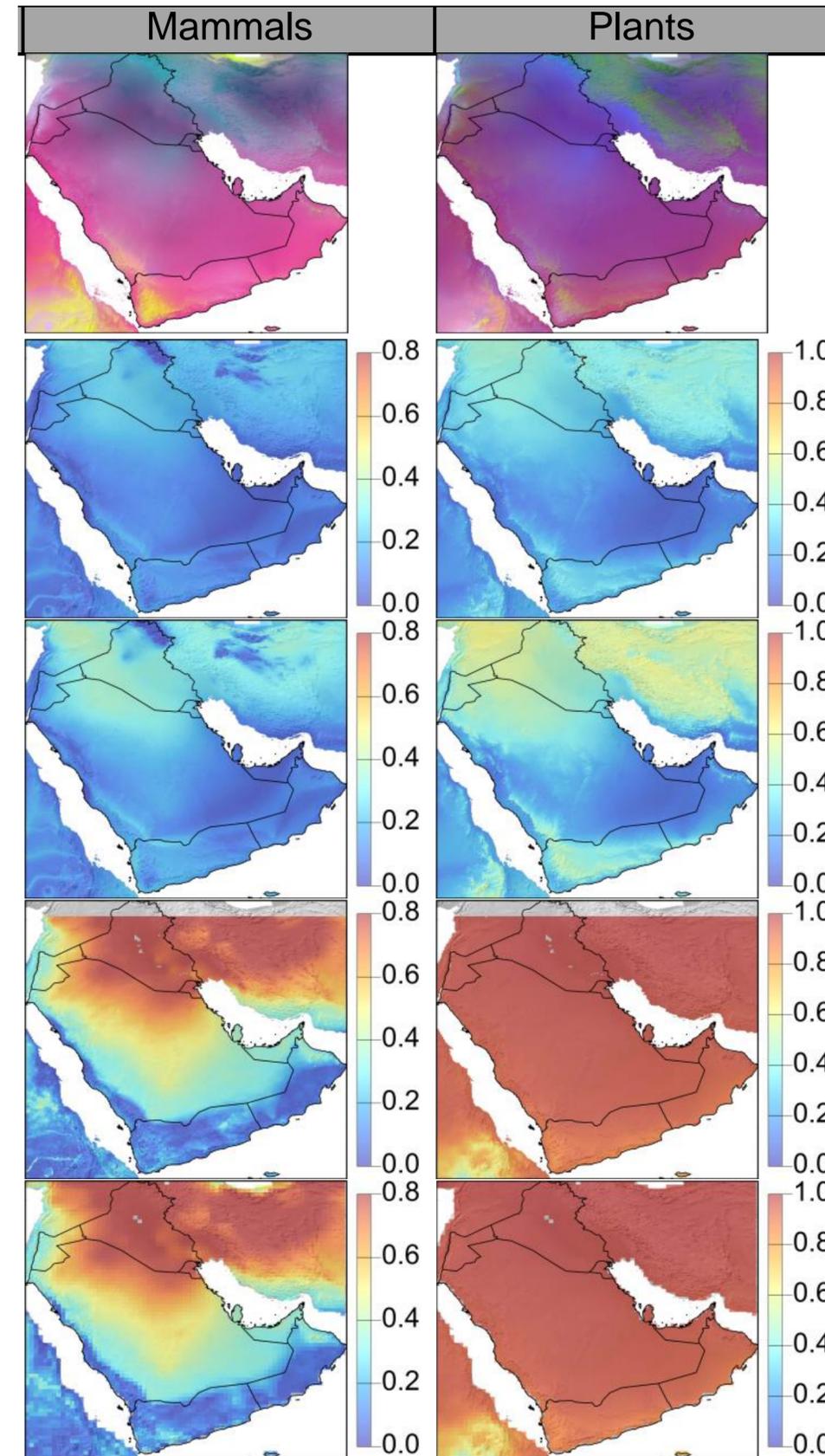
Birds, amphibians, and reptiles predicted to be most vulnerable to climate change, but...



Major Conclusions: Community-level

Birds, amphibians, and reptiles predicted to be most vulnerable to climate change, but...

...forecasts differed between global and regional climate models, with regional models tending to predict greater vulnerabilities.

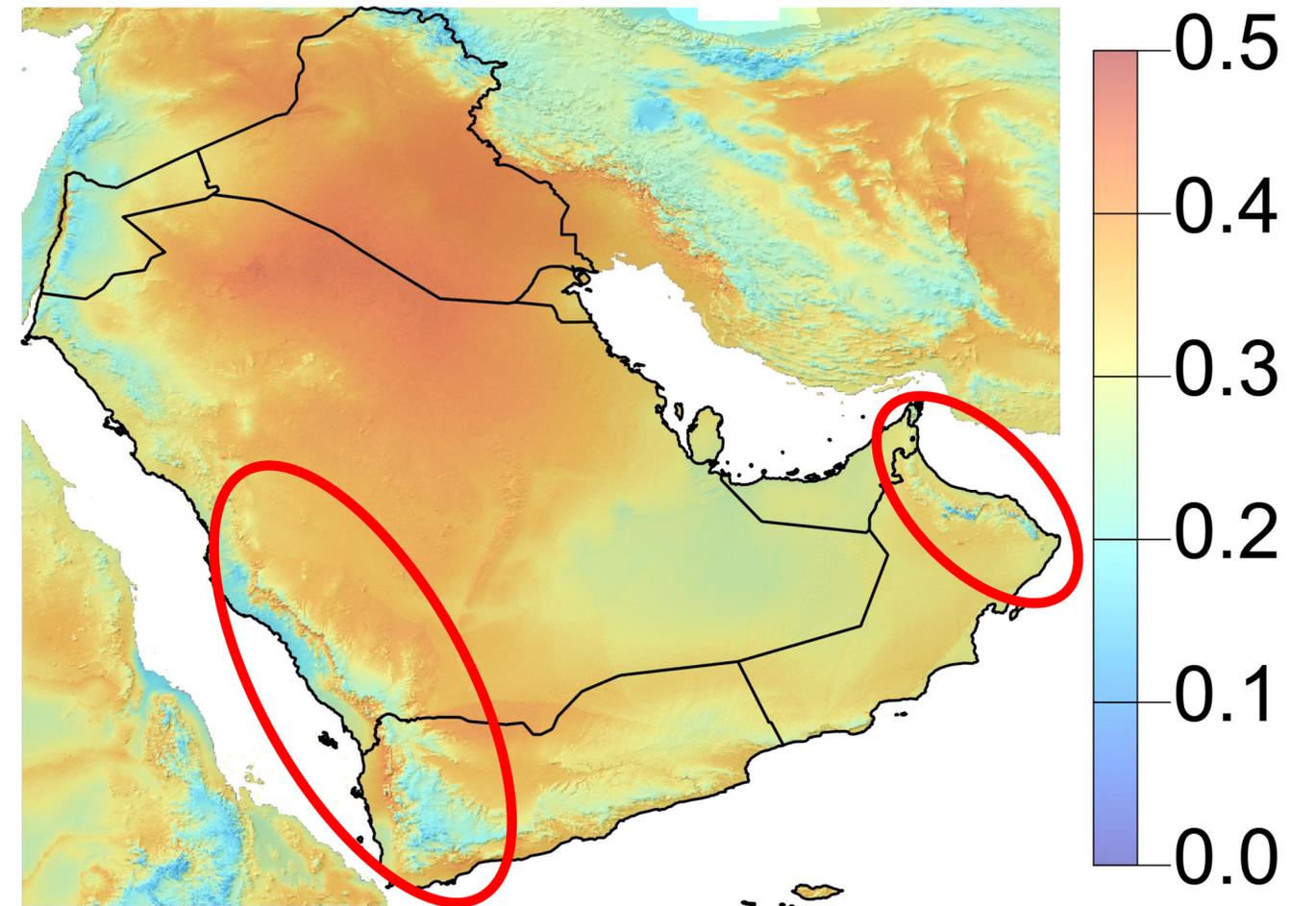


Major Conclusions: Community-level

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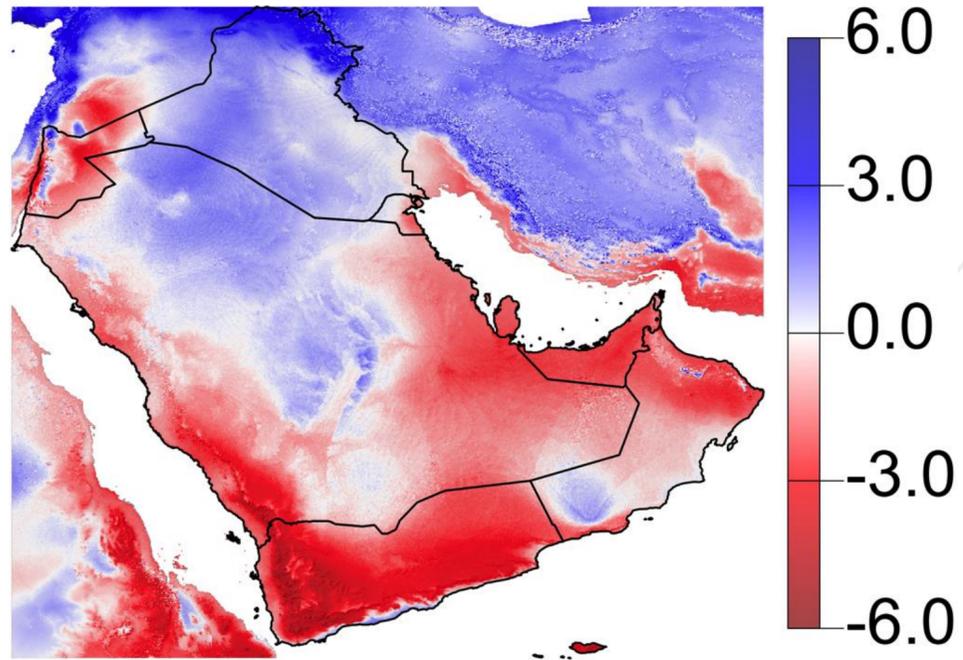
...forecasts differed between global and regional climate models, with regional models tending to predict greater vulnerabilities.

Several regions identified as potential climate refugia, including mountains (especially in the southwest). *These represent places where climate stress may remain relatively low for several taxonomic groups.*

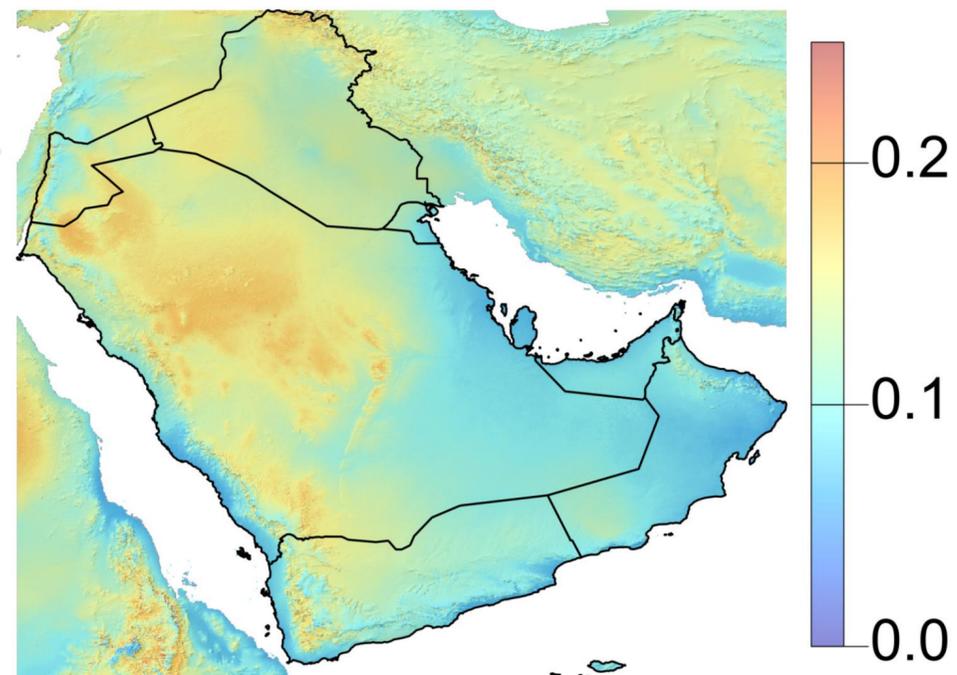


Major Conclusions:

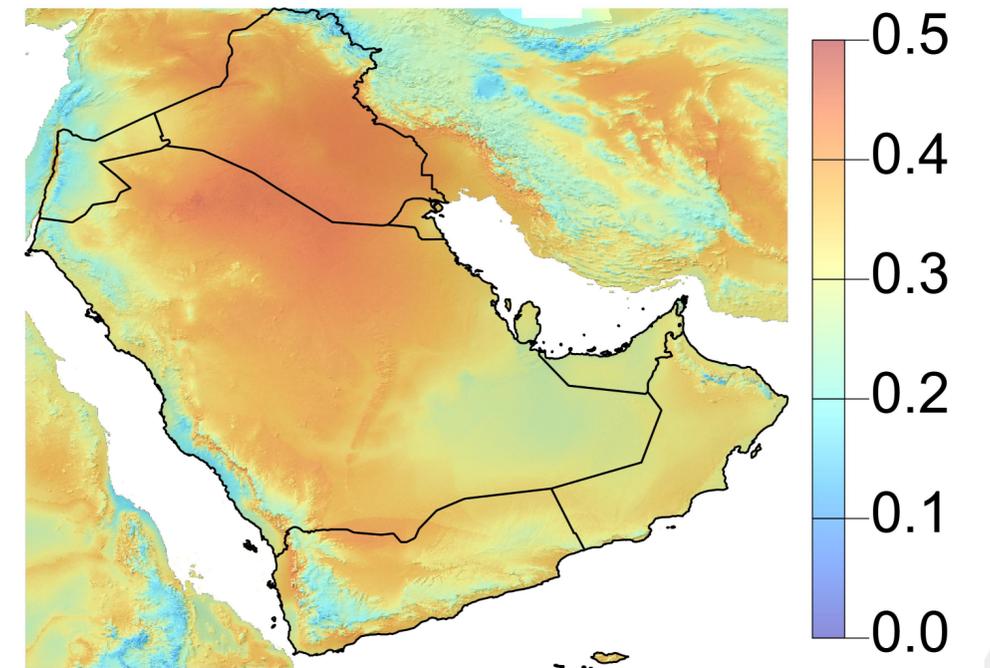
Habitat change
Priority species



Compositional change
Priority species

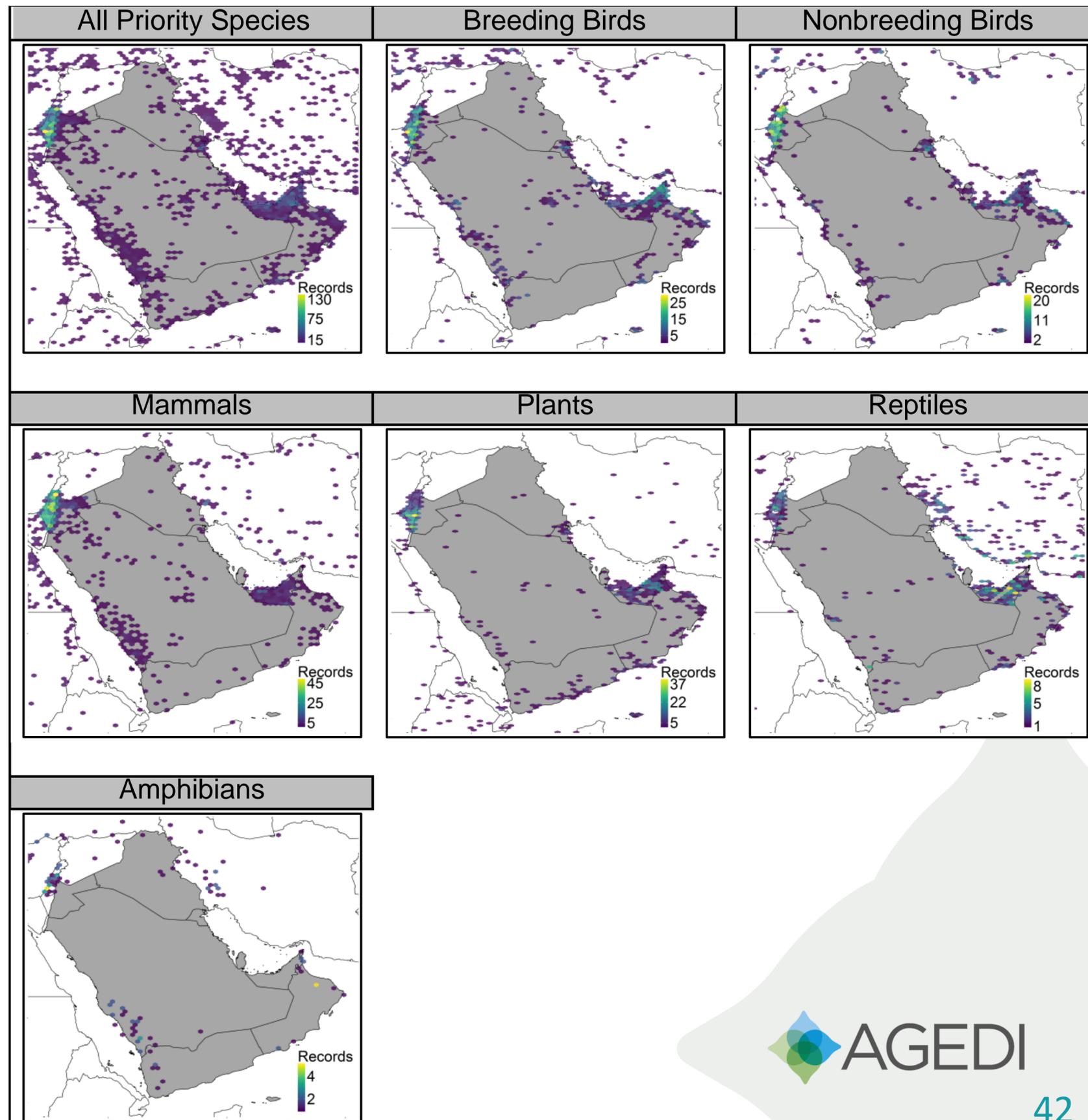
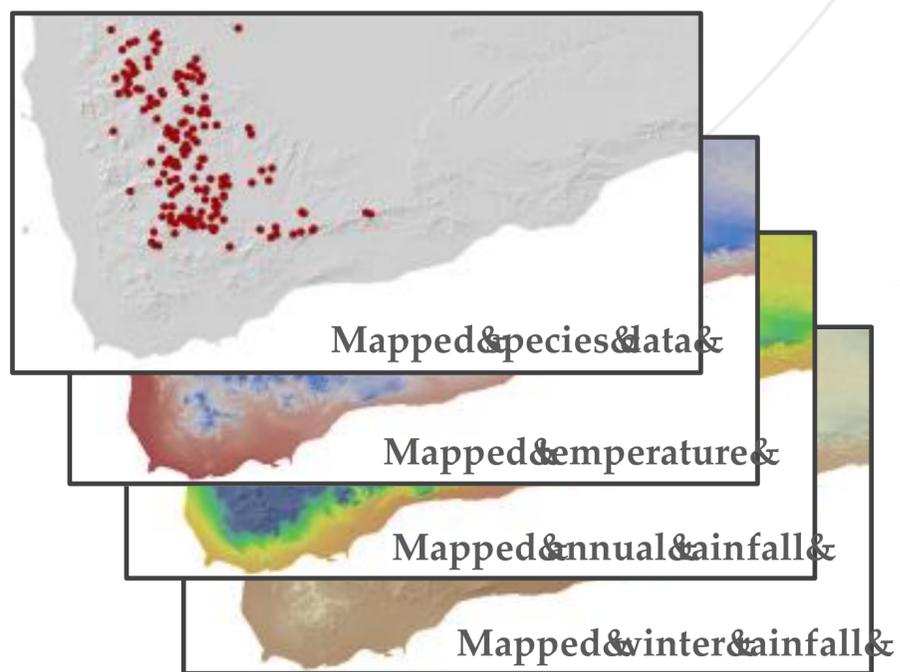


Compositional change
Community-level



Recommendations going forward

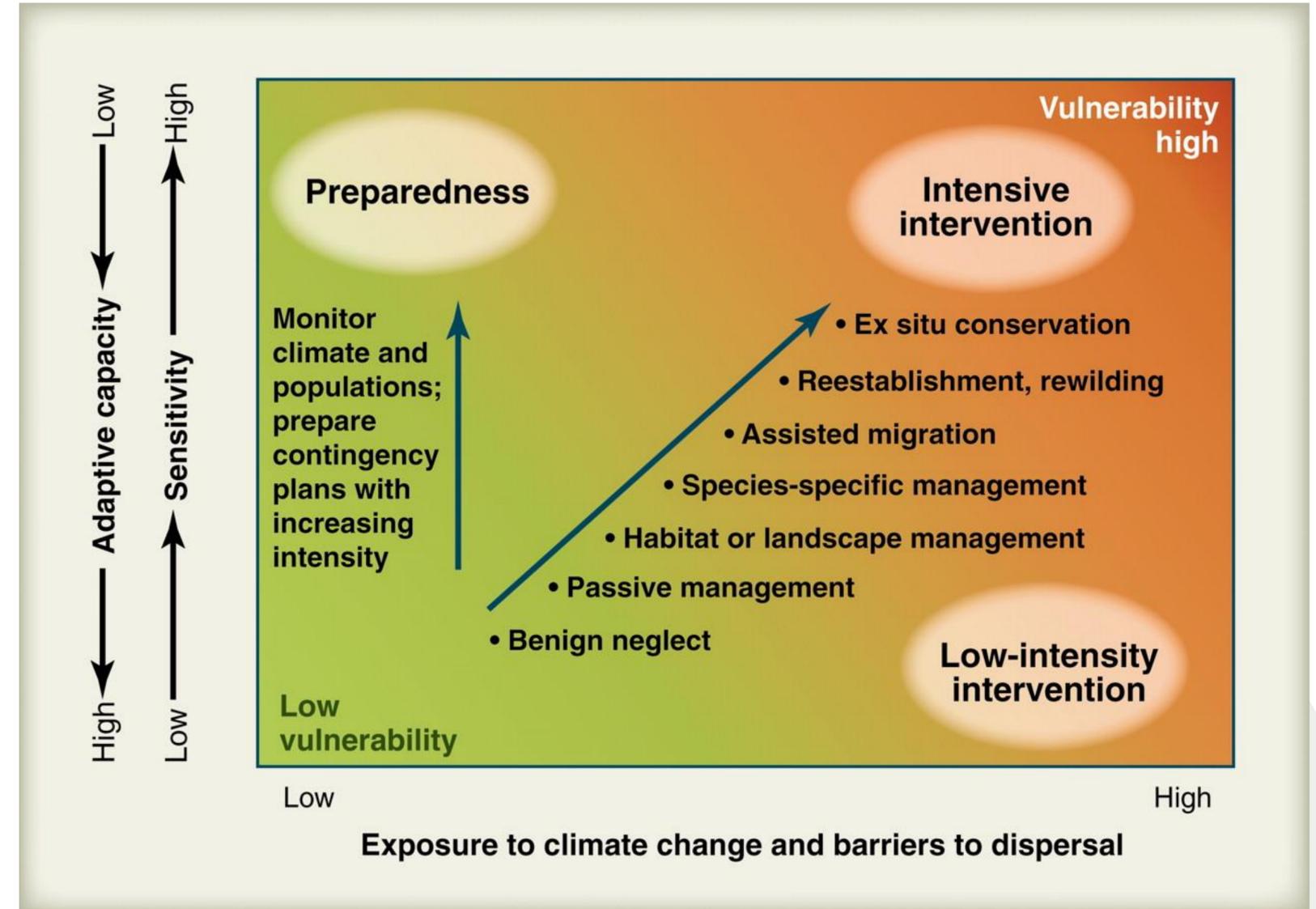
Improve biodiversity & environmental data in the region



Recommendations going forward

Increase resilience and provide means for natural populations to move between habitats

Strategy - reduce other stressors



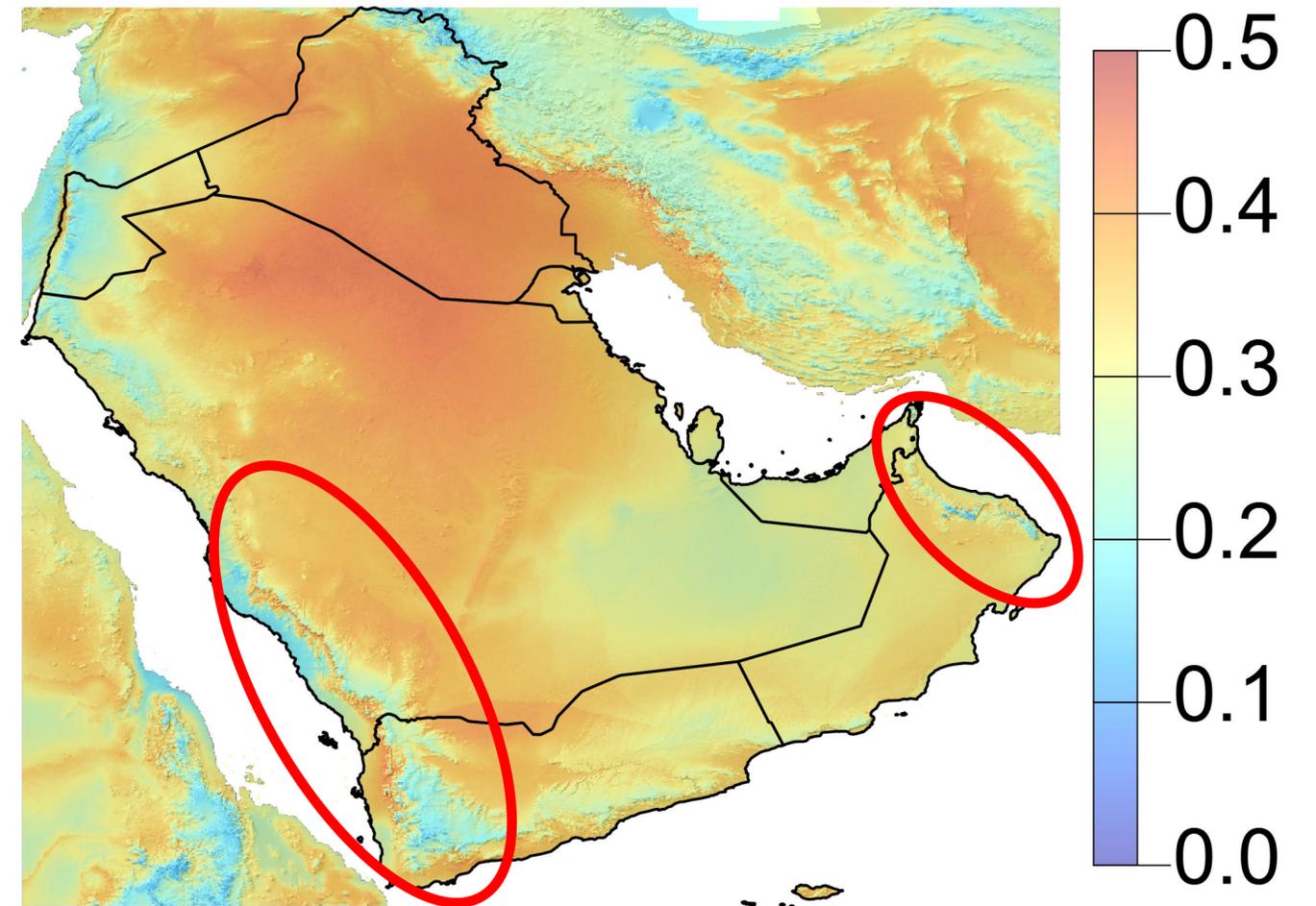
Dawson et al. (2011)

Recommendations going forward

Increase resilience and provide means for natural populations to move between habitats:

Focus on areas where forecasts agree
vulnerabilities could be least / greatest

Identify and protect climate refugia as part of
existing protected area networks

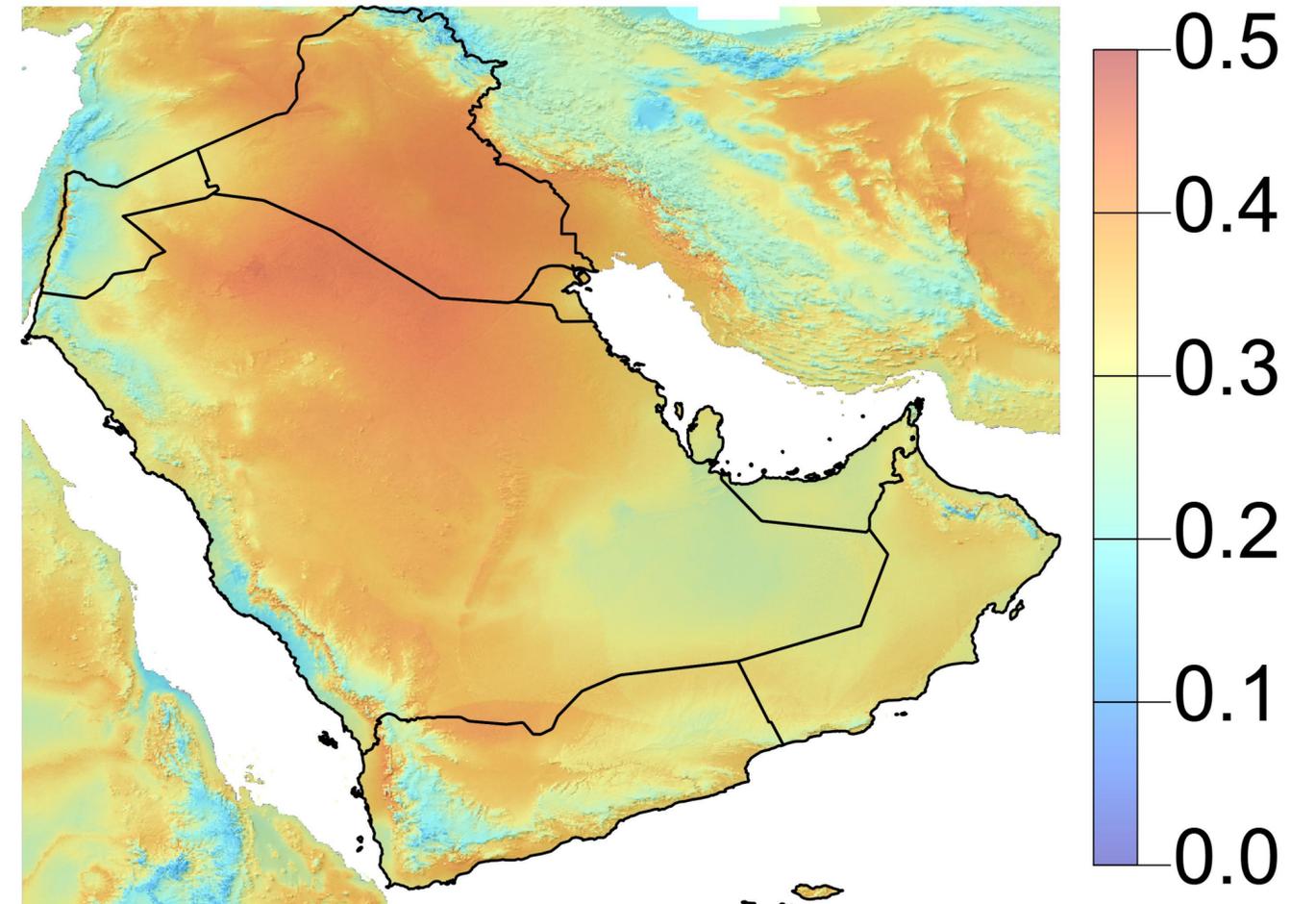


Recommendations going forward

Increase resilience and provide means for natural populations to move between habitats

Build off existing research results to:

- Incorporate forecasts into systematic / quantitative conservation planning (how well might existing networks of reserves conserve biodiversity under climate change?)
- Identify landscape processes and features that facilitate persistence and adaptability
- Identify key locations for monitoring for change

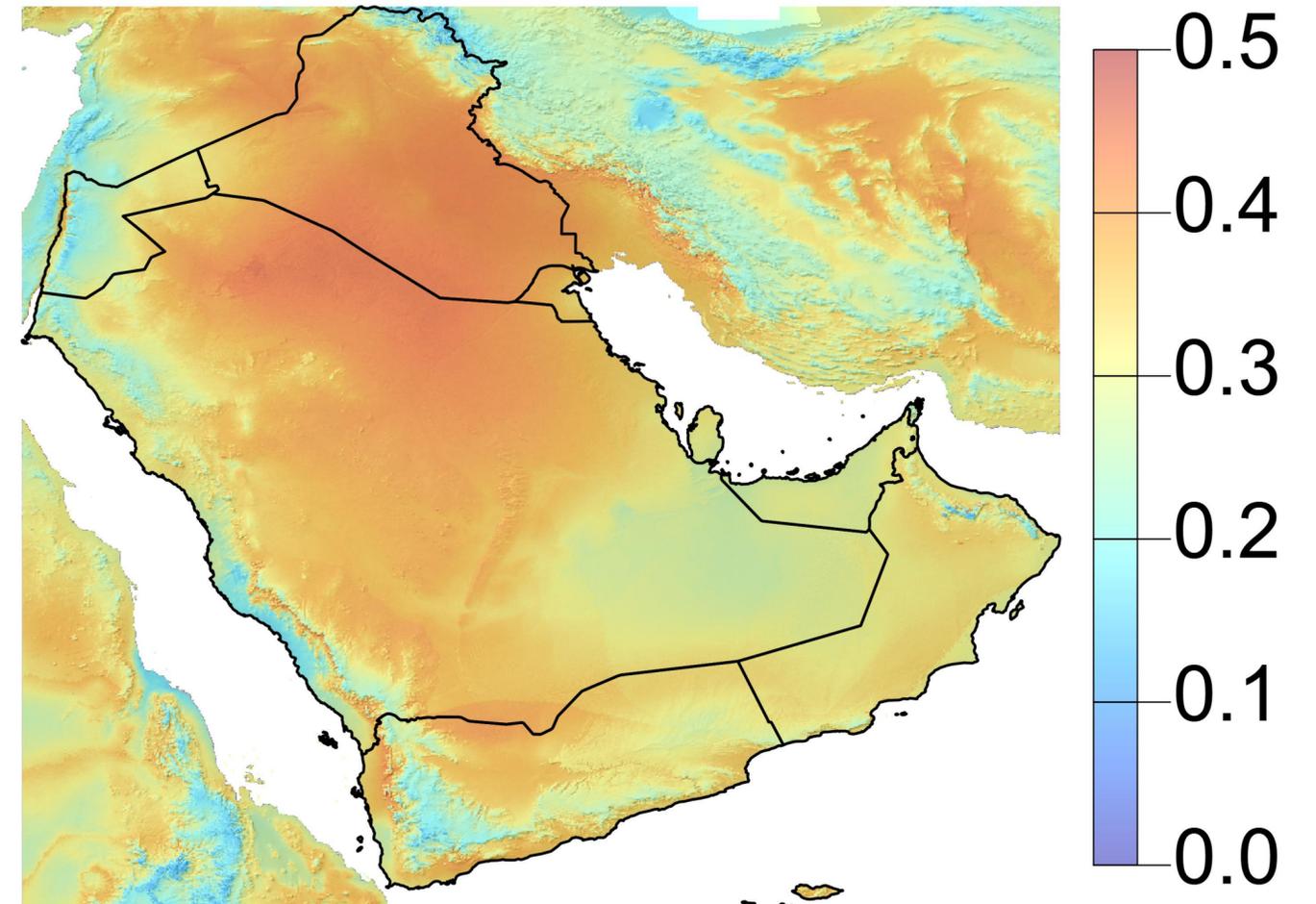


Recommendations going forward

Increase resilience and provide means for natural populations to move between habitats

Facilitate transboundary cooperation to:

- Promote data collection / sharing
- Planning reserve networks with connections across political boundaries
- Increase research capabilities in climate change biogeography





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