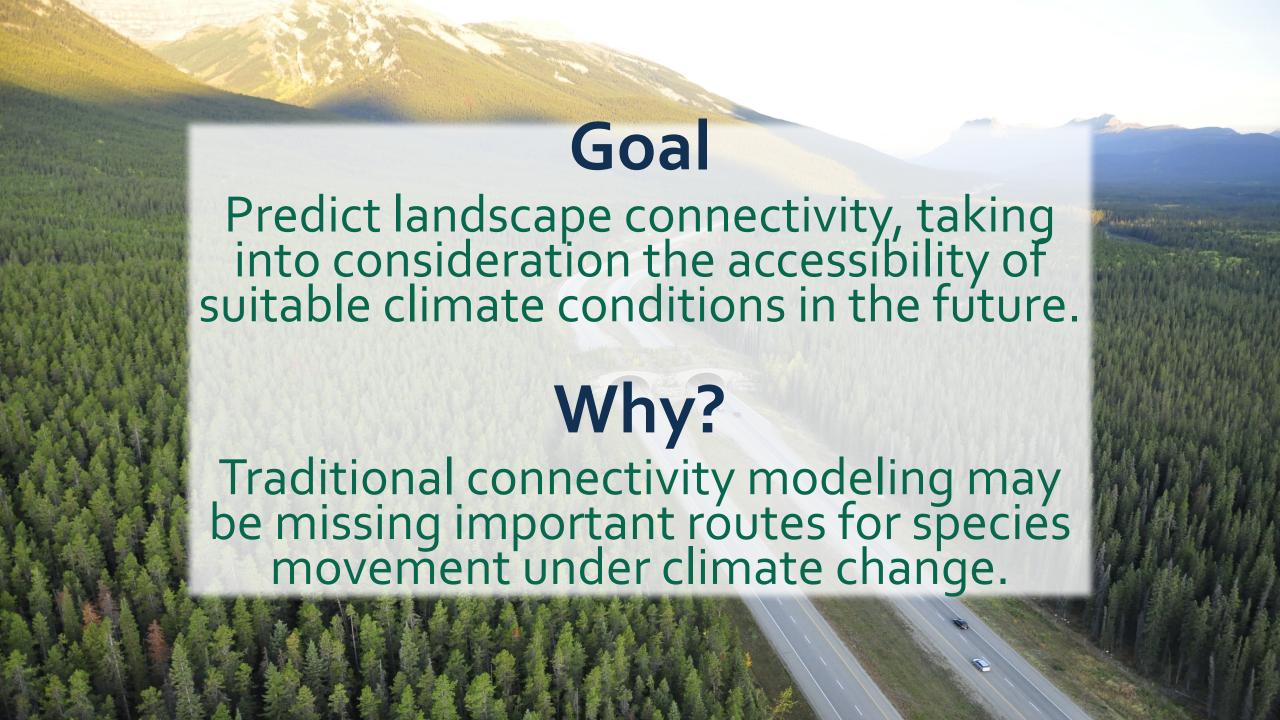


Caitlin Littlefield¹, Brad McRae², Julia Michalak¹, Josh Lawler¹, Carlos Carroll³

¹ University of Washington, ² The Nature Conservancy, ³ AdaptWest

8th Annual Northwest Climate Conference Tacoma, WA – October 9-11 2017





Approach:

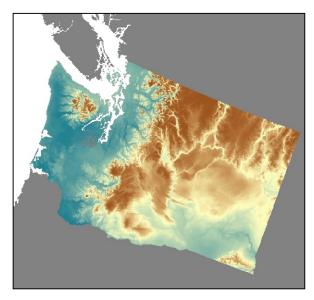
Identify climate analogs: places in the future that will harbor today's climate conditions.

Connect climate analogs (Circuitscape), in the lating dispersal water the breadth as a GCMs from CMIP5

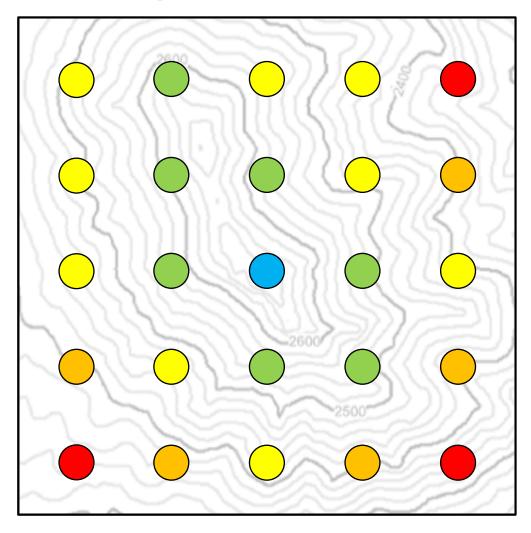
• 3 GCMs from CMIP5

RCP 8.5 emissions scenario climorojections affect modelled iviciney-shifteneriods map for species movement?





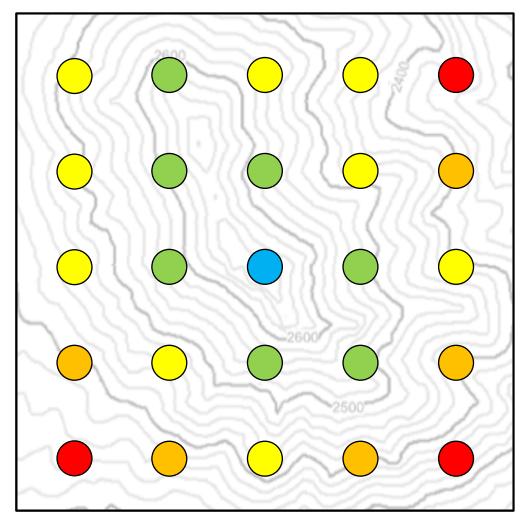
today

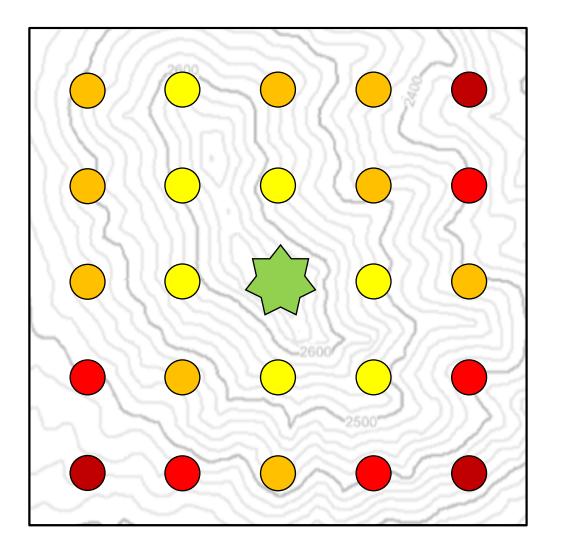






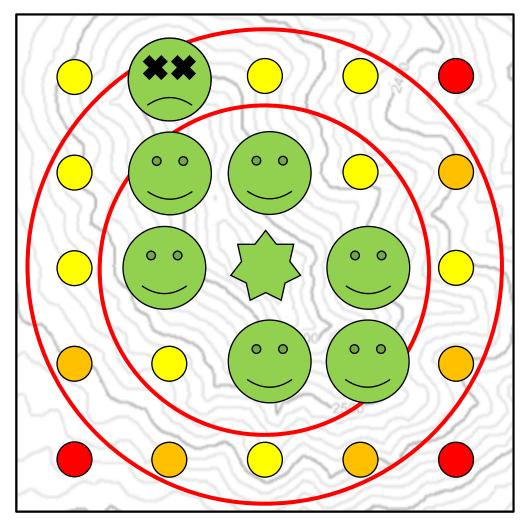
future









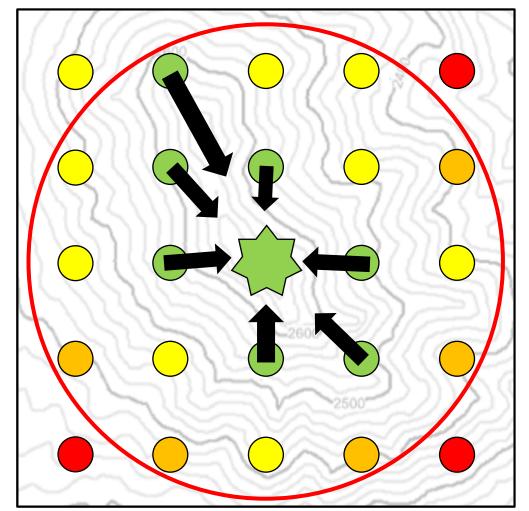




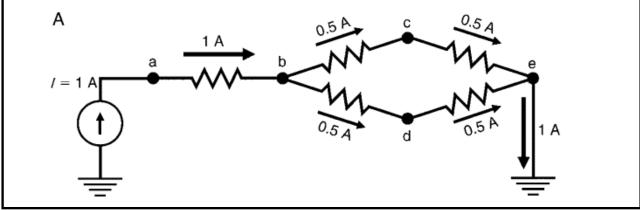






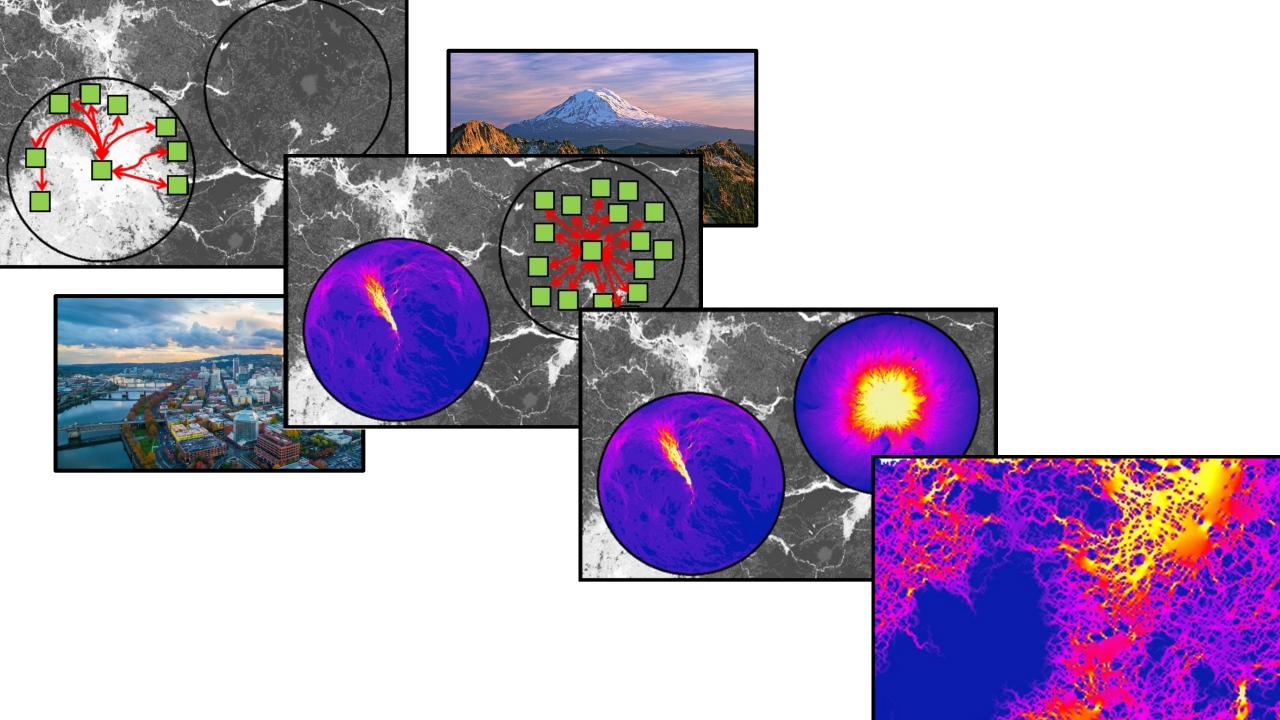




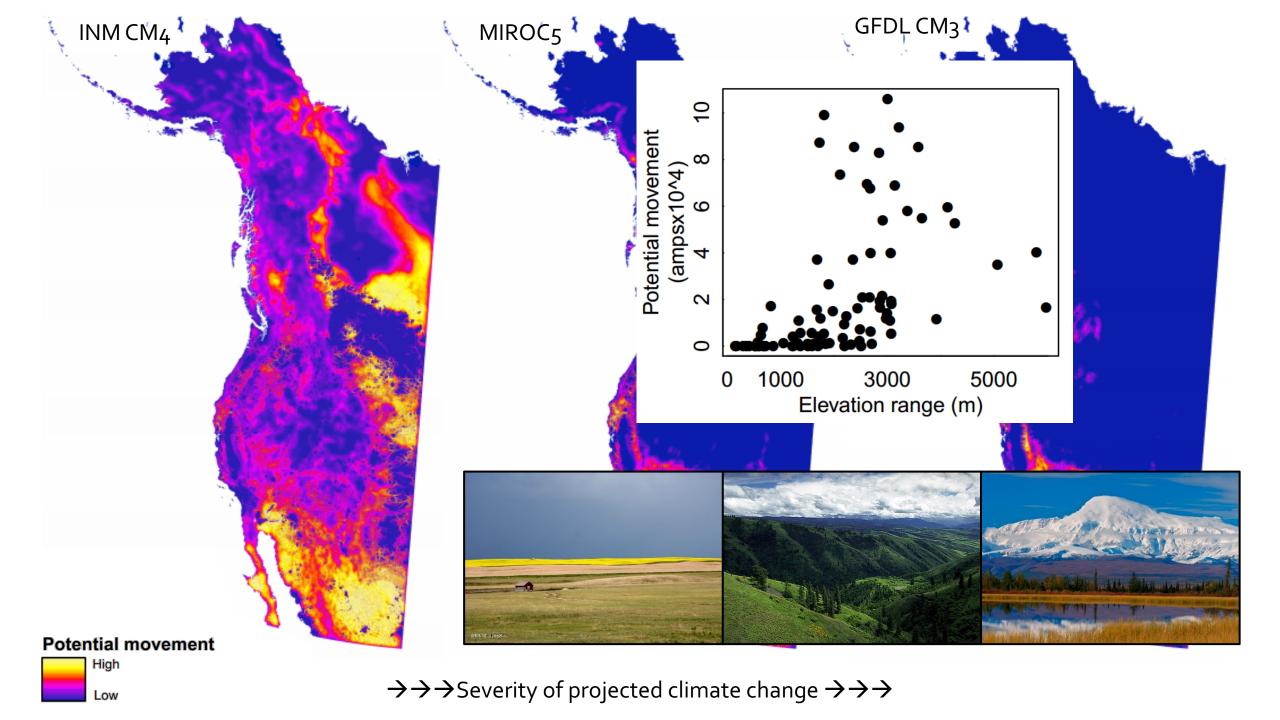




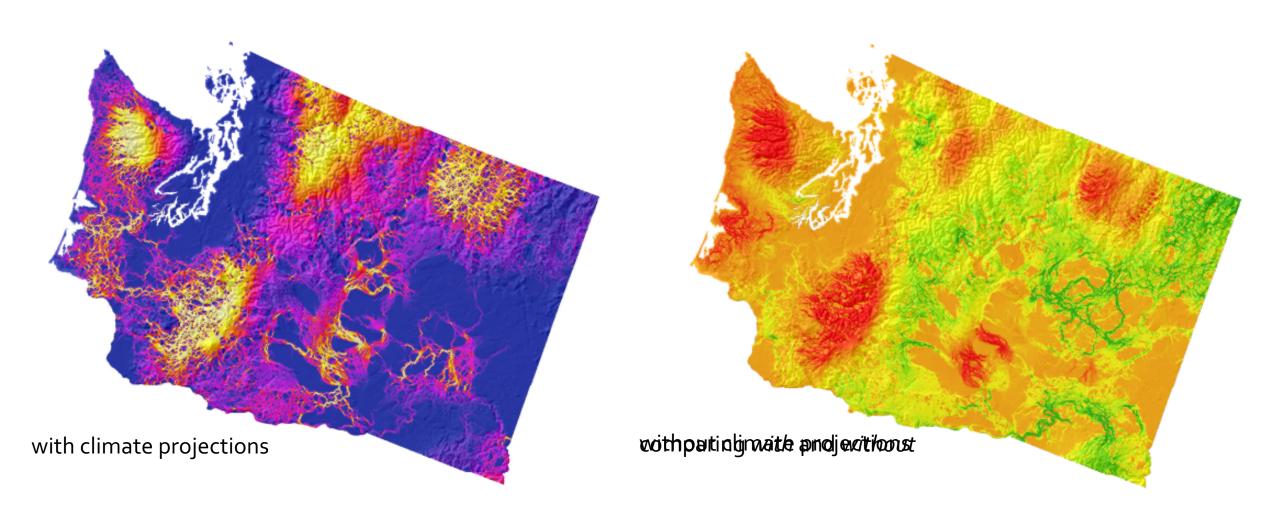
McRae et al. 2008 Ecology



What areas are most important for climate-induced movement?



How does this compare to connectivity that *doesn't* include climate projections?



Potential movement



Connectivity impact of climate projections

More important for movement without climate change

More important for movement with climate change

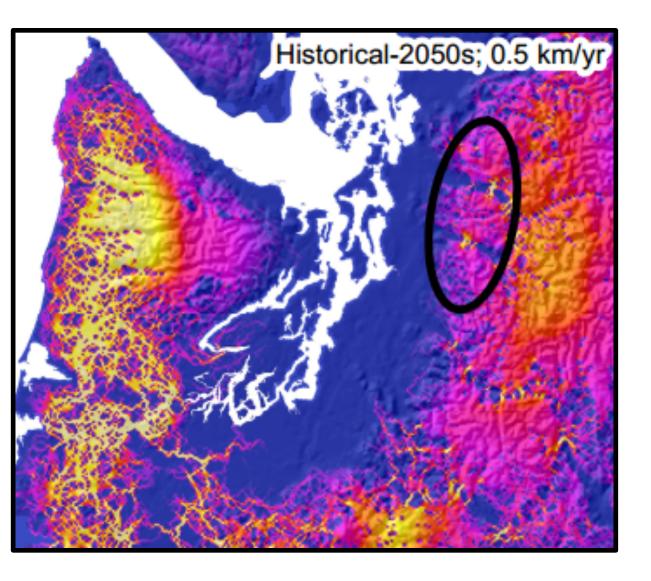
Isn't climate change unfolding continuously?

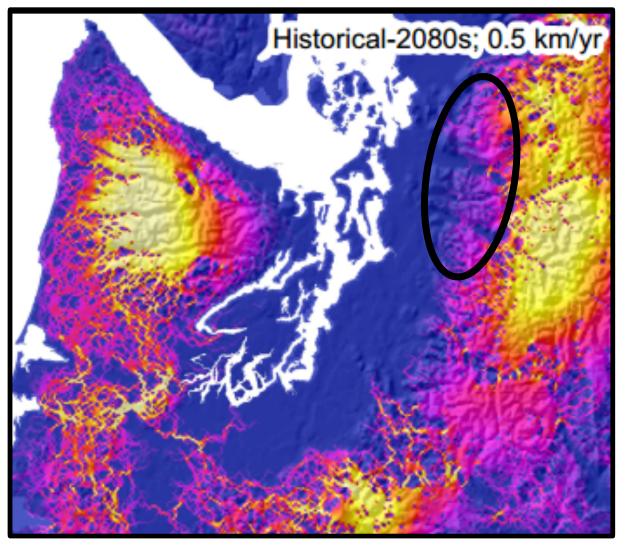
today future







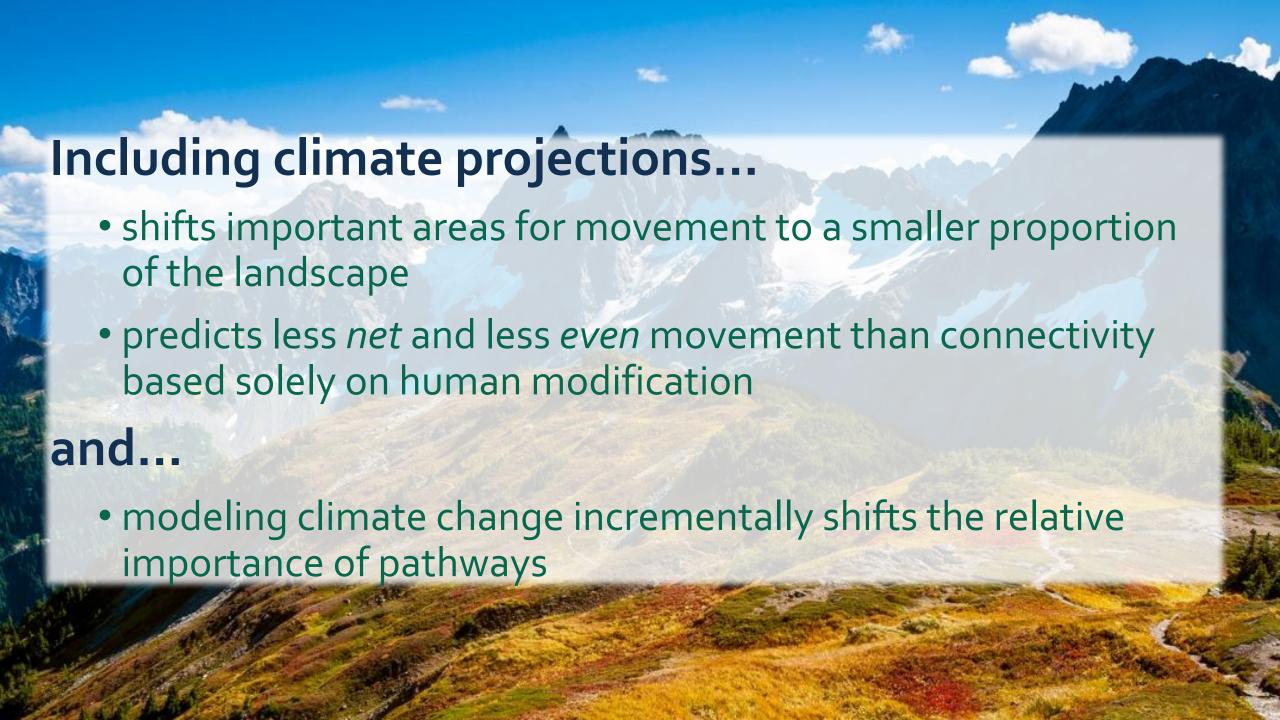




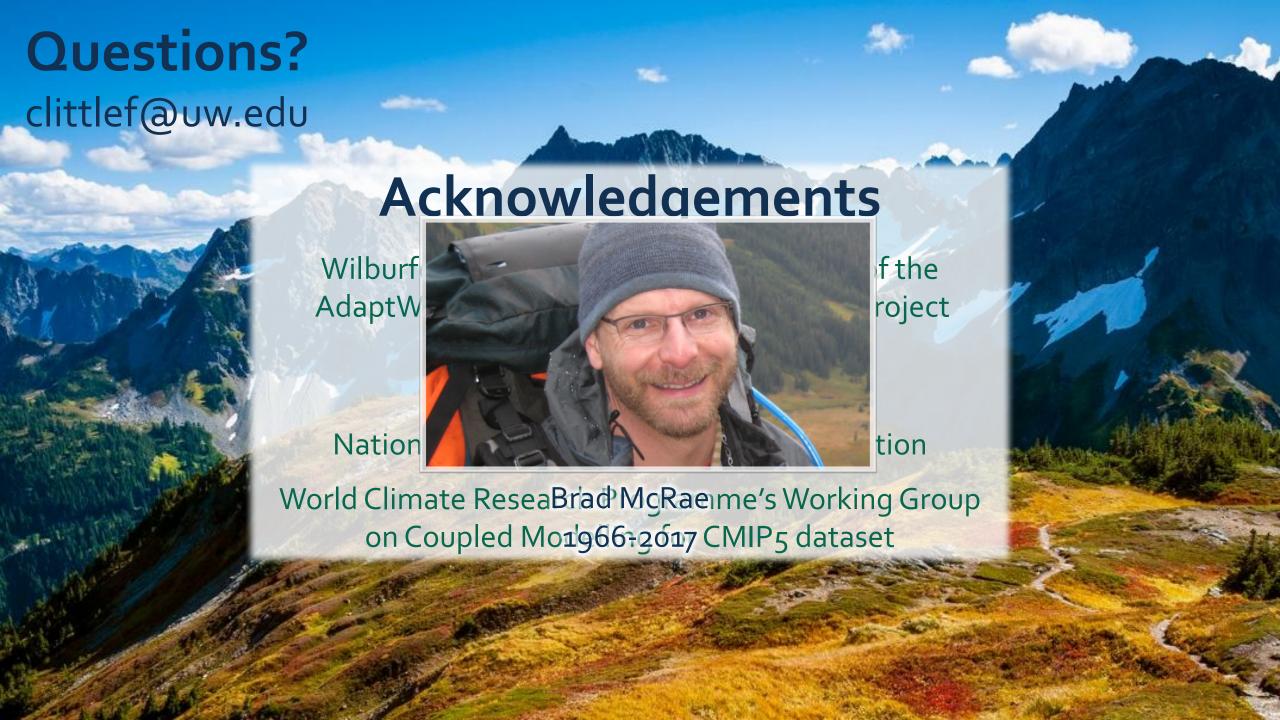
Potential movement



Take-aways?







Take-aways:

- Including climate projections shifts important areas for movement to a smaller proportion of the landscape.
- Connectivity maps solely driven by human modification predict more net movement, more even movement.
- Relative importance of pathways shifts when climate change proceeds incrementally in two time steps vs. in one time step.
- Connectivity enhancement based on human modification alone or simplifying the temporal resolution of climate change may over-estimate movement and miss critical pathways.