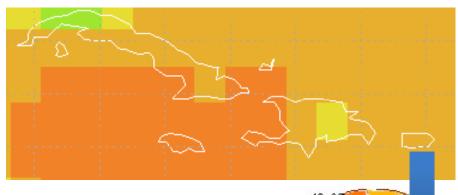
Developing high-resolution, island-centric projections of ecologically relevant climate variables for Puerto Rico: a foundation for adaptation strategies.

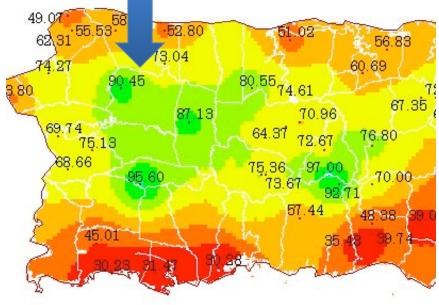


Jaime A. Collazo Adam J. Terando

USGS NC Cooperative Research Unit and Southeast Climate Science Center North Carolina State University



Cooperativa para la Conservación del Paisaje en el Caribe



In the context of climate change planning...

adaptation generally refers to human activities intended to minimize the adverse effects of climate change on human infrastructure and sensitive aspects of the natural environment.

ADAPTATION STRATEGIES DEFINED

Interest and Motivation

- Shifting ranges
 - Animal/Plant distribution & abundance
- Vital rates
 - Persistence?







EFFECTS ON WILDLIFE AND HABITATS

LAWLER, J. 2009, ANNALS NY ACAD. SCI.

Insularity presents unique challenges

For many tropical, insular species, "positive niche" tracking may be an extremely limited or impossible option.

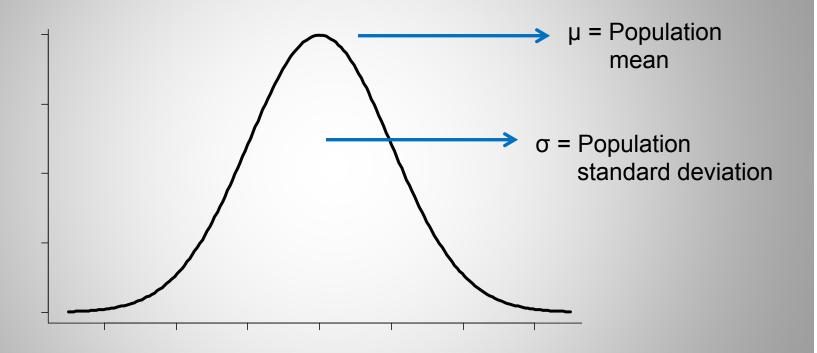


Two competing processes:

- a) in-situ adaptation (long-lived species disadvantaged)
- b) Extinction

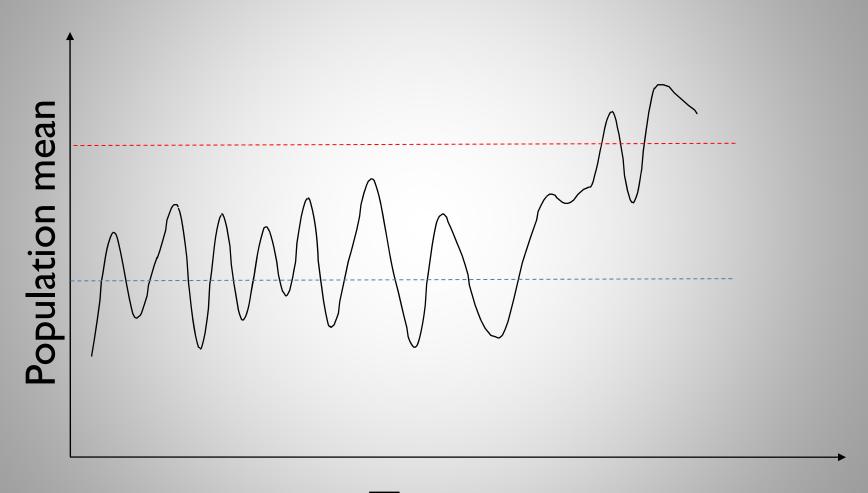
Acknowledge that projections based on historical information and experiences may not be appropriate in a changed or changing system—non-stationarity.

Stationarity?

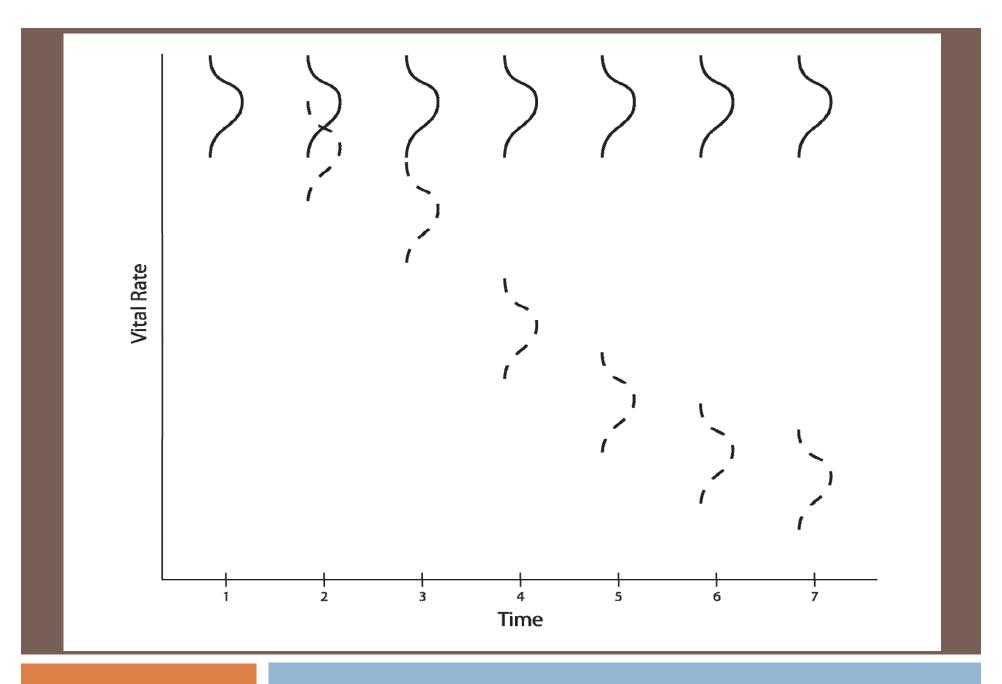


Uncertain about parameters that describe the process, but assume the process is stable

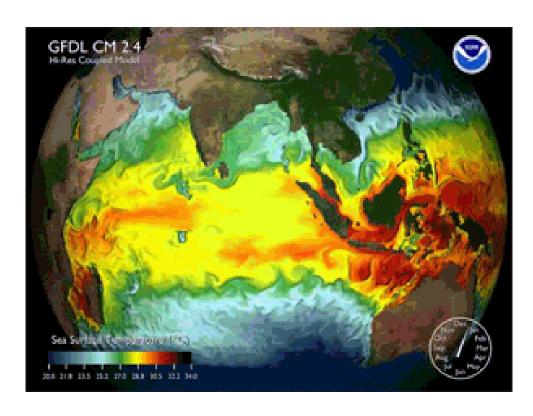
Non-Stationarity?



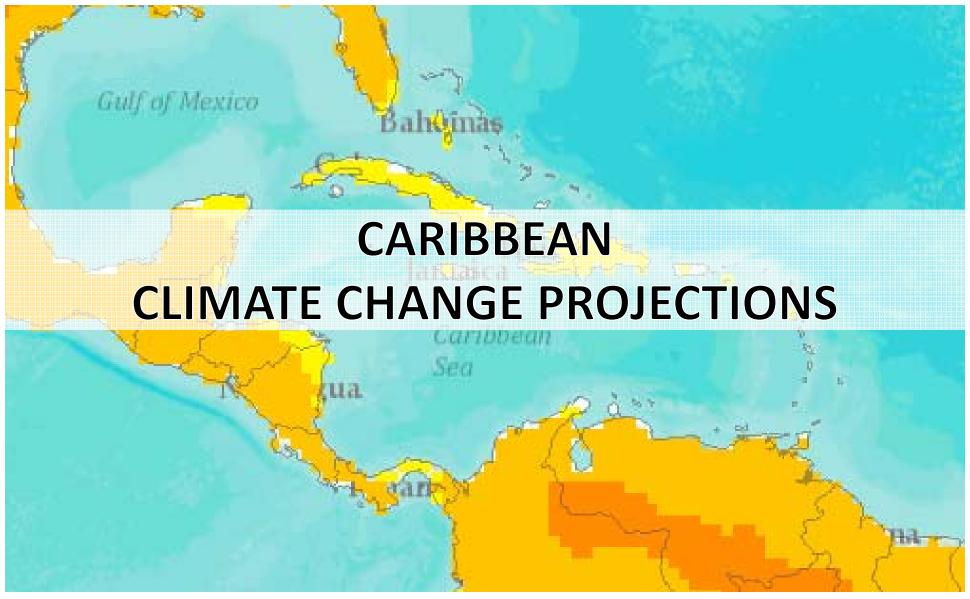
Time



GLOBAL CLIMATE MODELS "Virtual Planets"



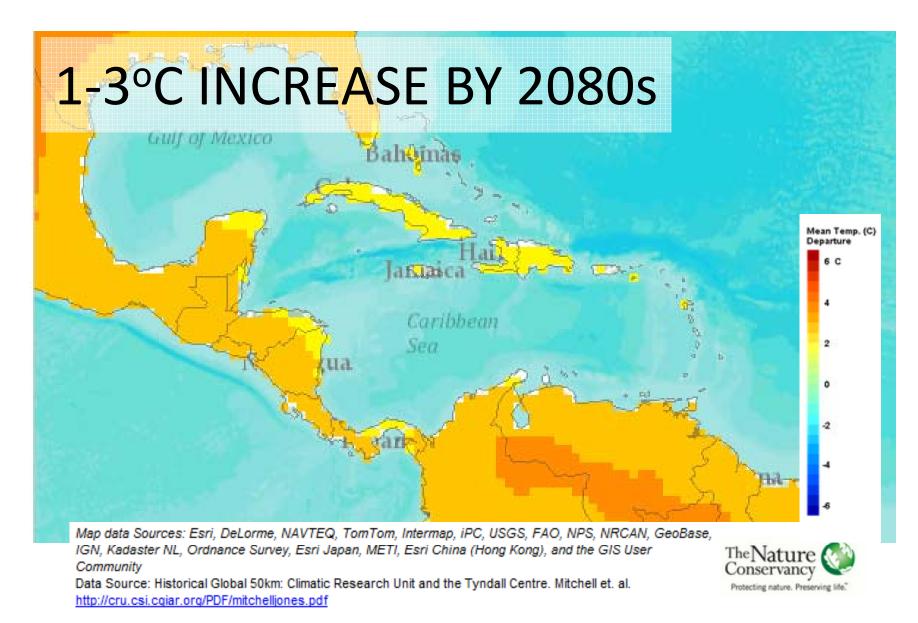
Simulate the climate system based on laws of thermodynamics and physical laws that govern the motion of a fluid.



Map data Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, iPC, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community

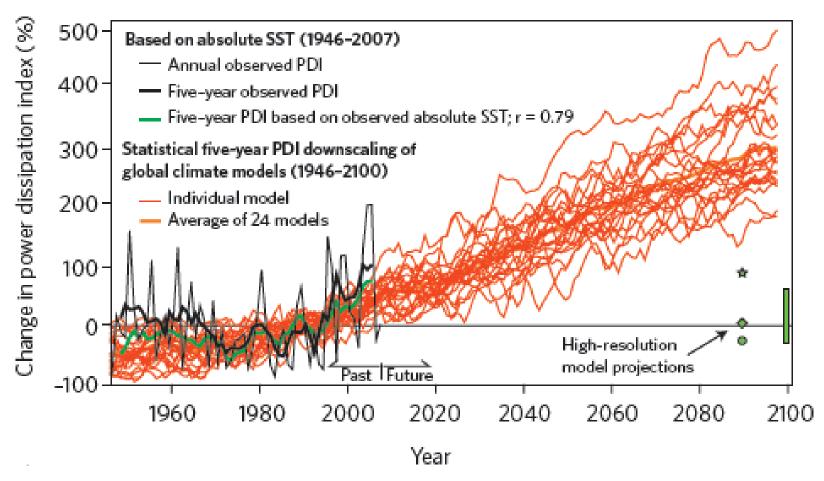
Data Source: Historical Global 50km: Climatic Research Unit and the Tyndall Centre. Mitchell et. al. http://cru.csi.cgiar.org/PDF/mitchelljones.pdf

The Nature Conservance Protecting nature. Pres



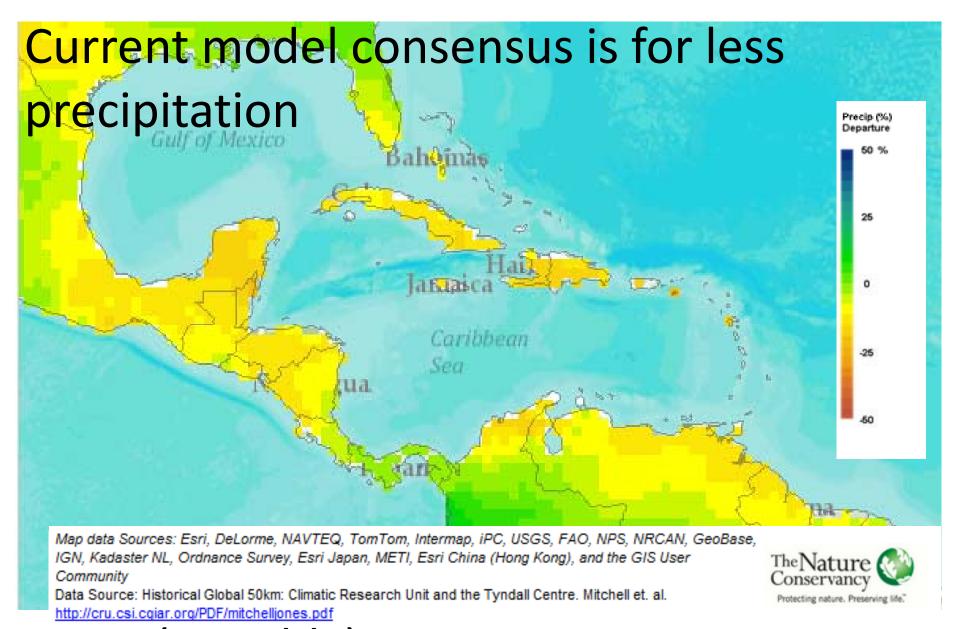
CARIBBEAN CLIMATE WARMER AND (possibly) DRIER AS GLOBAL TEMPS RISE

Hurricanes



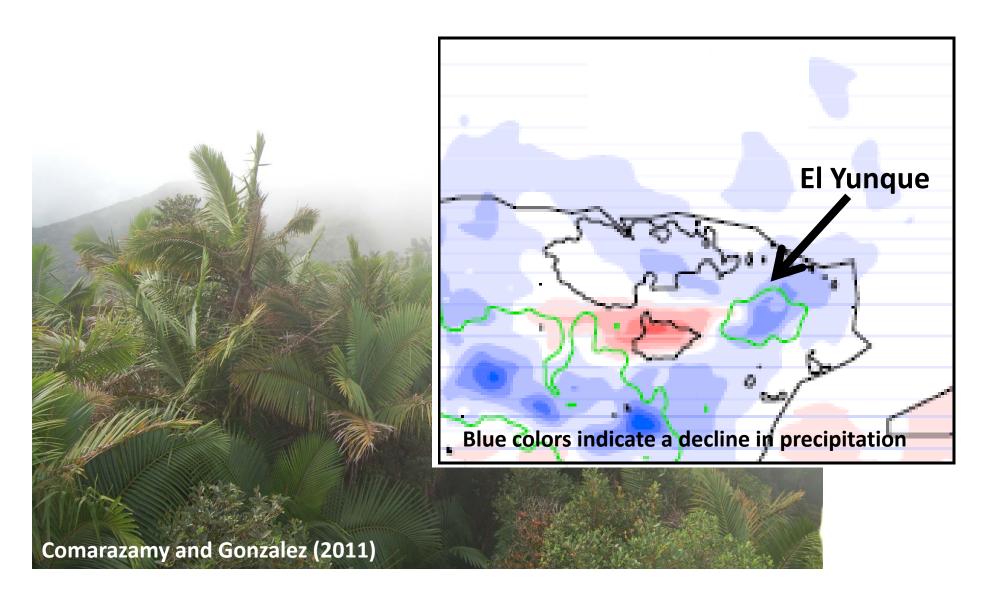
More wind shear + high SST = less frequent but stronger hurricanes

Knutson et al., Nature GeoSci 2010



...AND (possibly) DRIER AS GLOBAL TEMPS RISE

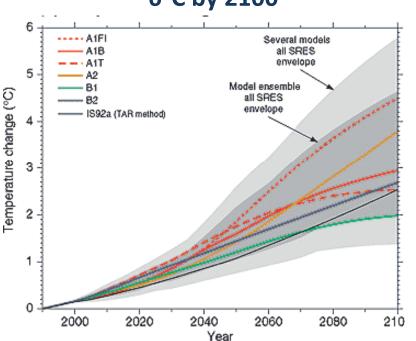
High Resolution RCM -> Cloud base higher now, lowering precipitation.



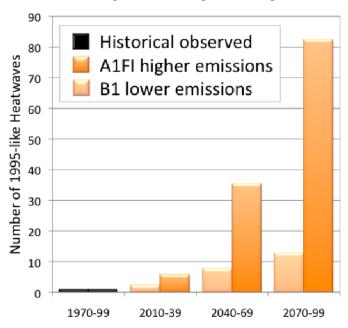
Why are high resolution projections needed?

Climate change is a global issue; but local information is needed to determine how it will affect human and natural systems around the world.

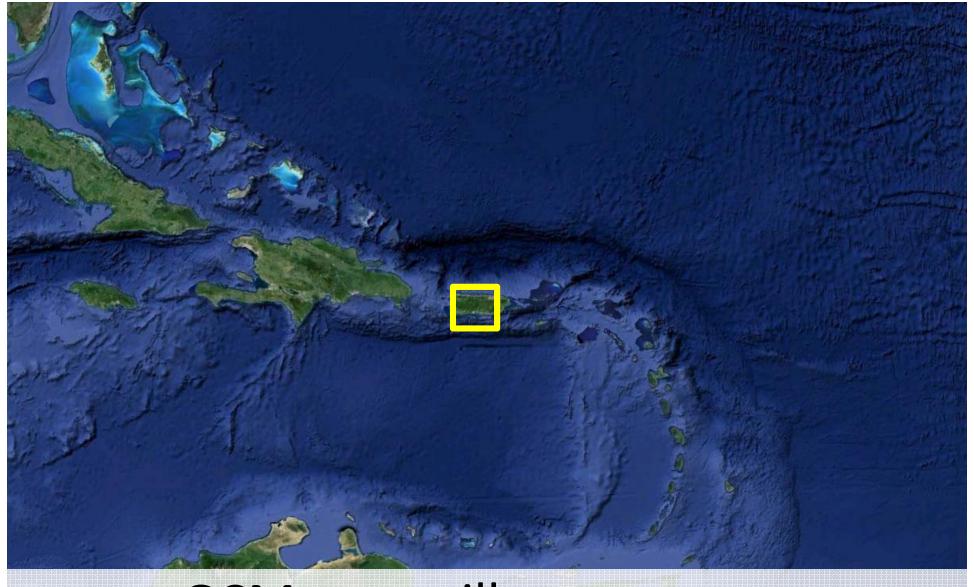




Implications for Chicago: 1995-like heat waves up to 3x/year by 2100



Source: IPCC Third Assessment Report; Hayhoe et al. 2009. JGLR



GCMs are still very coarse

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO Image Landsat

Google earth





Southeast Climate Science Center

"provide scientific information, tools and techniques that ...

resource managers...can apply to anticipate, monitor and adapt to climate and ecologically-driven responses at regional-to-local scales."

Downscaling Climate Projections

Simulating sub-grid-scale climate based on output from global models

By developing a statistical relationship between local climate variables and global model predictors

By explicit solving of processbased physical dynamics of the regional climate system

STATISTICAL DOWNSCALING

From the individual farmer's field to grids as fine as <1km²

Limited by the resolution of digital topographical maps & availability of observational data



Downscaling to individual point locations or high-resolution grids for impact analyses

(agriculture, ecosystems, watersheds, urban air pollution & health)

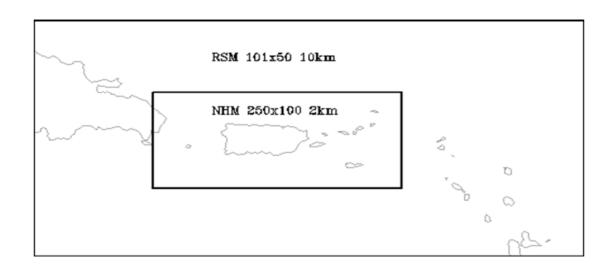
DYNAMIC DOWNSCALING

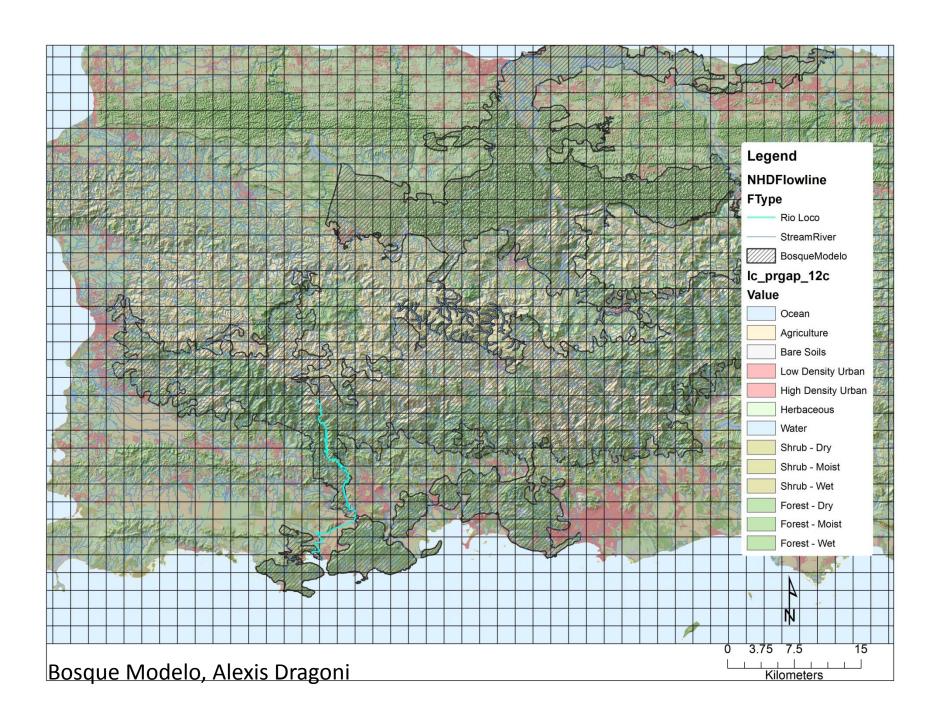
From 50km² down to ~10km²
Grids must currently be larger than ~2-5km² due to our limited understanding & parameterization of small-scale physical processes and limits on computing power

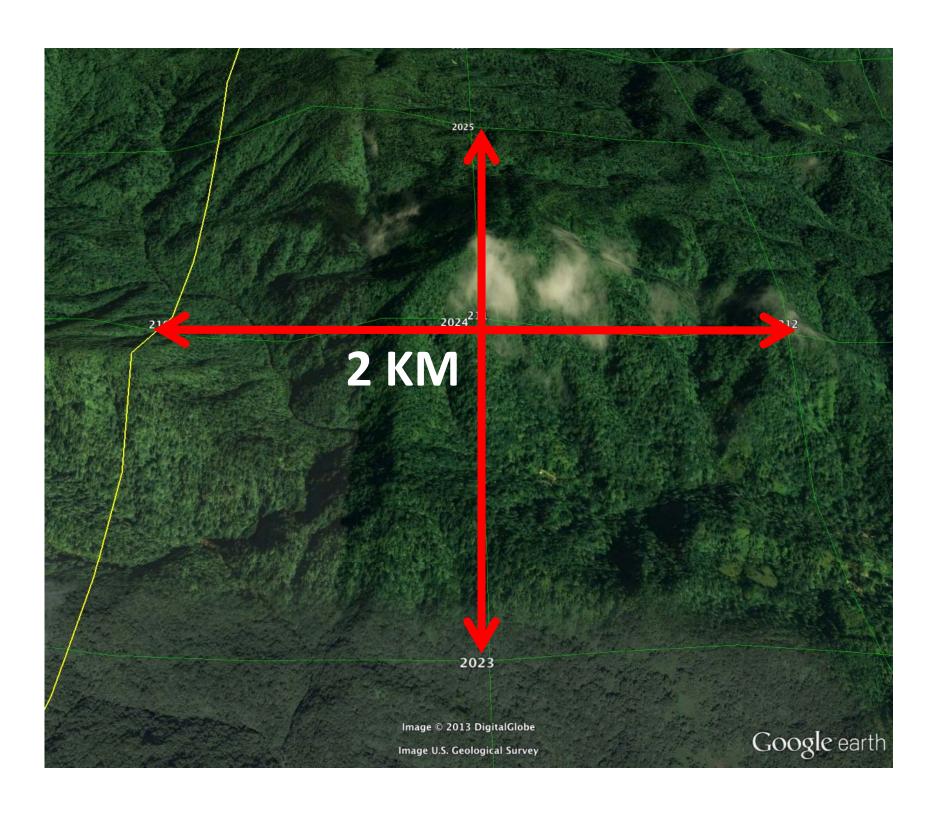
Source: K. Hayhoe

Developing high-resolution, island-centric projections of ecologically relevant climate variables for Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands.

- 1) Simulate precipitation response to the anthropogenic "forcings" across Puerto Rico.
- 2) Characterize the uncertainty in the projections--'business-as-usual' emission scenario (known as RCP8.5).







What are relevant climate covariates?

Ecological (landscape) basis for sensitivity

Species' Range

Life History Traits



Mayor Mayor Menor Alta Meno

Climate Covariates

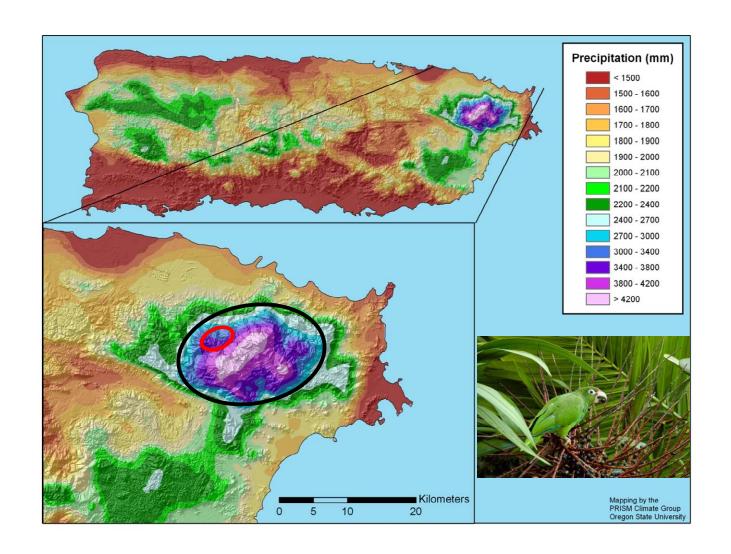


Biological Processes

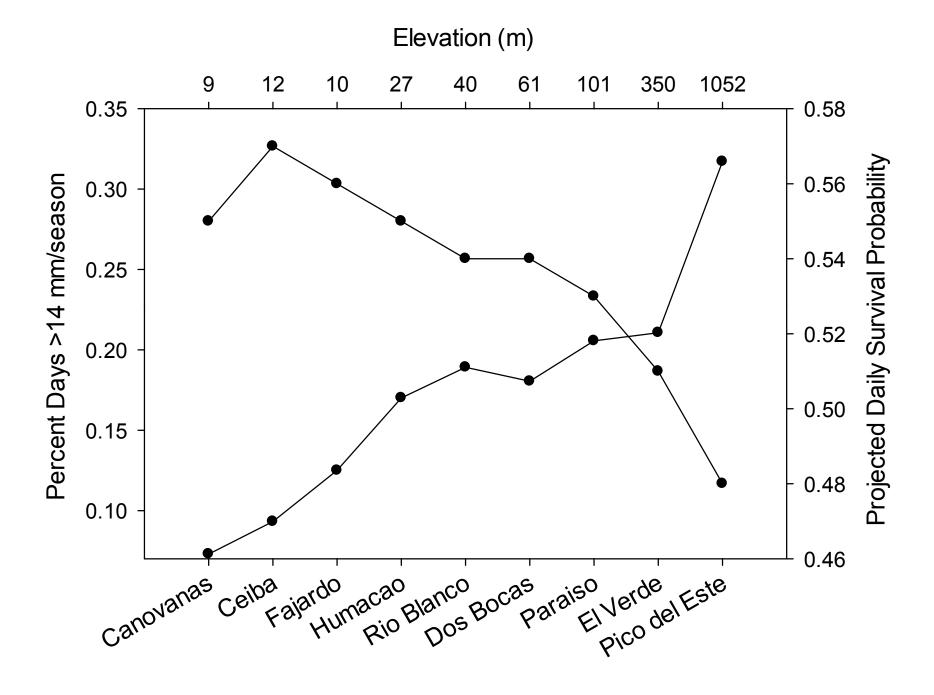


Habitat Dynamics

Graphic: R. Joglar



"Confined" to unique weather conditions (respiratory, ectoparasites, thermoregulatory problems)



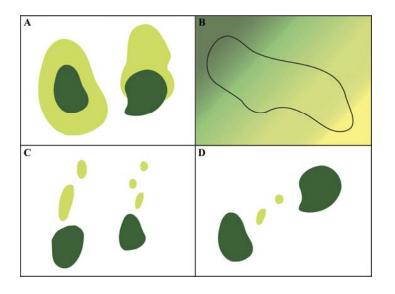
From a practical point of view, a focus on the science of climate change divorced of the decision context is only an exercise in academic curiosity...

...what is needed is an understanding of how climate change will affect our decisions.

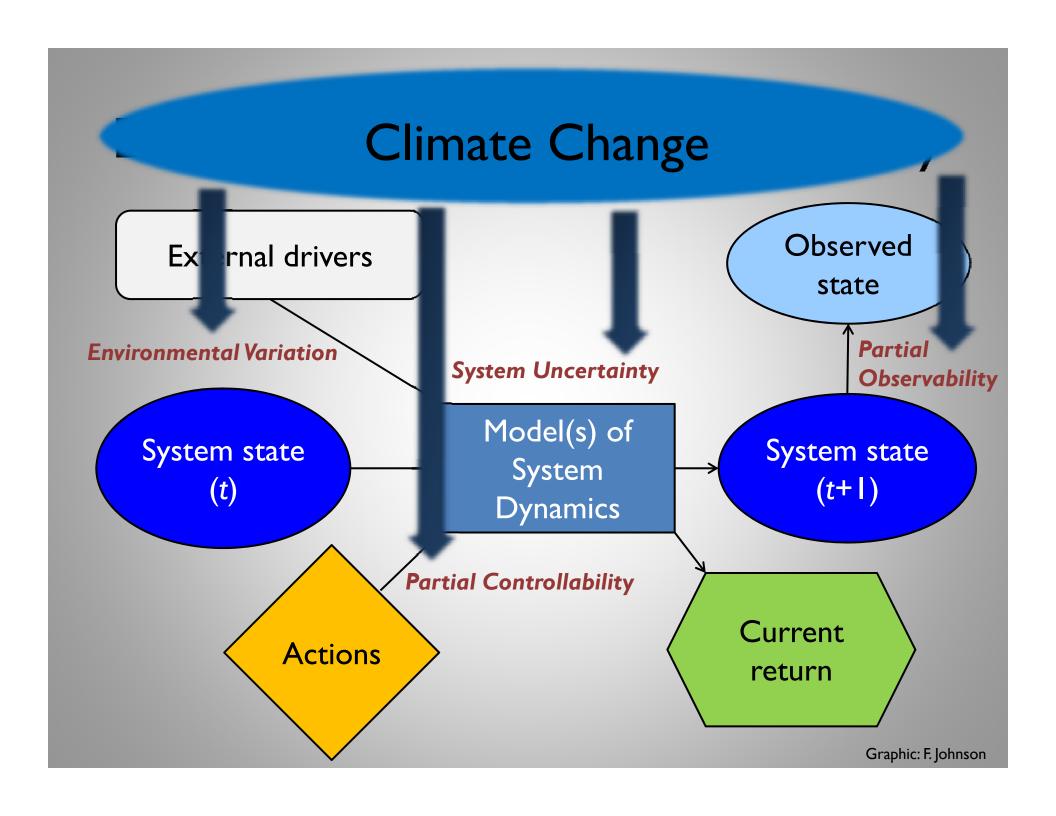
Applying downscaled climate projections to inform decisions on strategic habitat conservation.

Elicit expert knowledge to select relevant climate variables - to inform decisions on strategic habitat conservation for amphibians and other taxa...

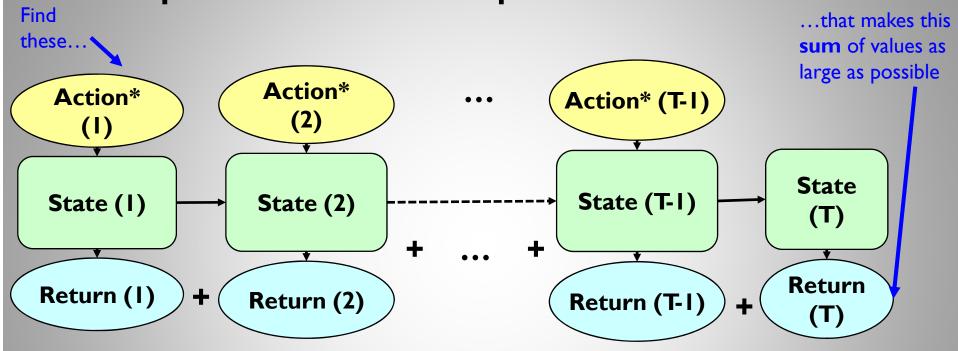




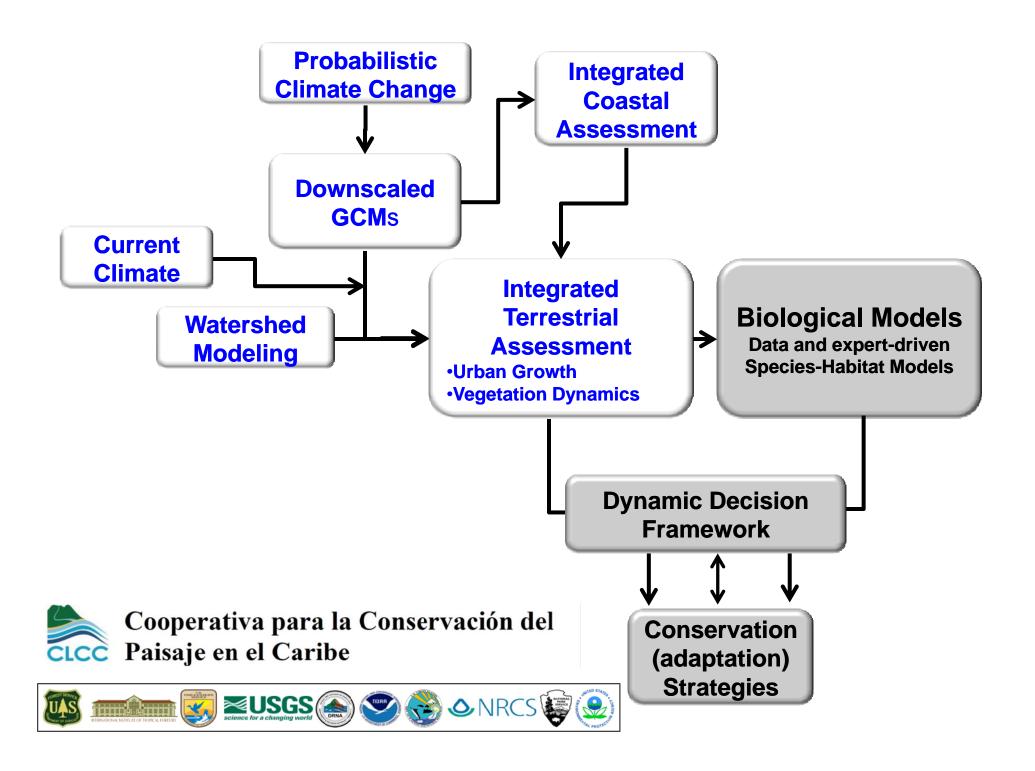




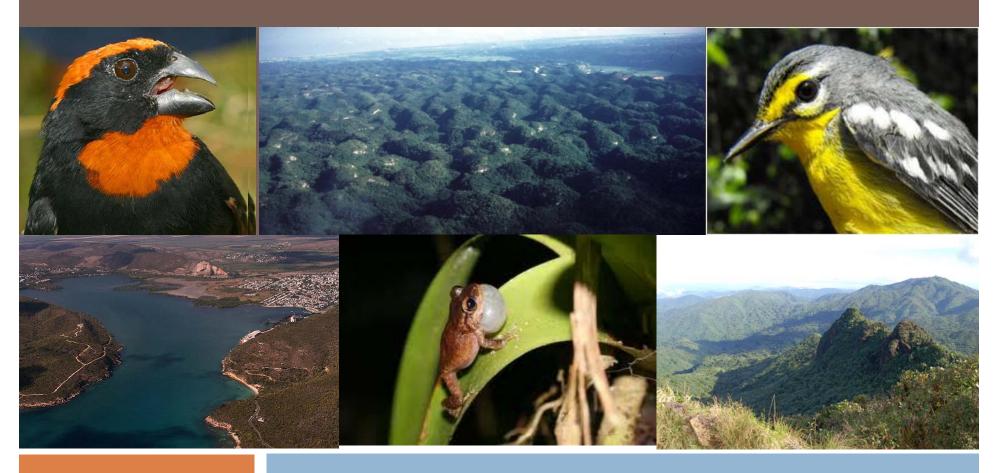
Implications of sequential decisions



- Account not only for immediate return
- But all future returns according to where the system is driven and all decisions that follow



Developing high-resolution, island-centric projections of ecologically relevant climate variables for Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands.



PREGUNTAS?