



Vulnerability Assessments for Species and Ecosystems in the Four Corners and Upper Rio Grande Regions

- ✓ Phone audio: Dial: 866-620-8138; Passcode: 5952203#
- ✓ Mute your phone and turn off computer speakers (prevents echo issue).
- ✓ Webinar recordings will be posted on the Southern Rockies LCC website.









Assessment Team and Contributors

- Max Smith, RMRS, Riparian and Cold Water Fish Assessments
- Mary Williams, Nez Perce Tribe, Sagebrush Assessment
- Tzeidle Wasserman, NAU, Elk and Mule Deer Assessment
- Stephanie Mueller, NAU, Data
- Dave Hawksworth, RMRS, Logistics and Editing
- The Staff at the SRLCC: John Rice, Kevin Johnson, Mary McFadzen, Jered Hansen
- The Many Who Participated in Workshops, Working Group and Science Committee Meetings

Today's Webinar

Vulnerability Assessments and Related Products

- ➤ What they are
- ➤ Where to find them
- > How to use them

Vulnerability Assessment of Sagebrush Ecosystems: Four Corners and Upper Rio Grande Regions of the Southern Rockies Landscape Conservation Cooperative



A Spatially Explicit and Quantitative Vulnerability Assessment of Coldwater Fish Habitat and Riparian Corridors in the Intermountain West



Prepared by D. Max Smith and Megan M. Friggens
United States Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station
Albuquerque, New Mexico

ecember 2017

Vulnerability Assessment of Pinyon Juniper Ecosystems in the Four Corners and Upper Rio Grande Landscapes



VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF SRLCC FOCAL RESOURCES: Elk and Mule Deer within the Four Corners and Upper Rio Grande Landscapes





Prepared by Tzeidle N. Wasserman and Megan Friggens
December 2017

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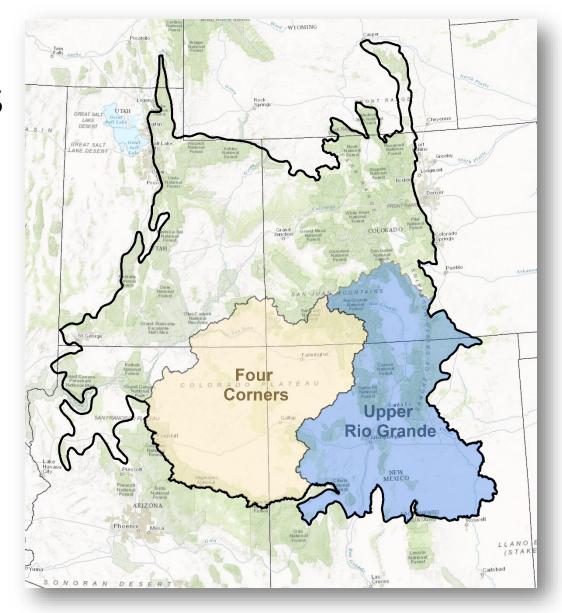
Assessments for Five Focal Resources in Two Landscapes











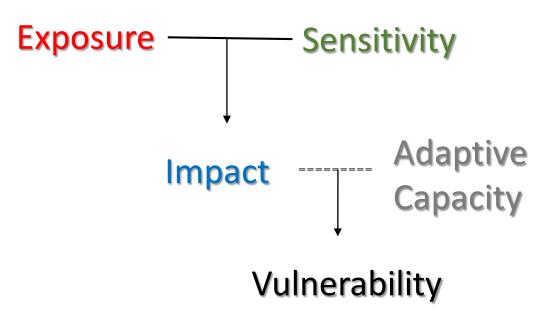
Vulnerability Assessments for Species and Ecosystems in the Four Corners and Upper Rio Grande

Objectives:

- Review current status and ongoing activities for focal resources within each landscape
- Identify relevant spatial data that can be used to assess vulnerability of SRLCC resources at landscape scales
- Develop framework for creating spatially explicit vulnerability assessments
- Demonstrate application by assessing vulnerability of focal resources

Why Vulnerability Assessments?

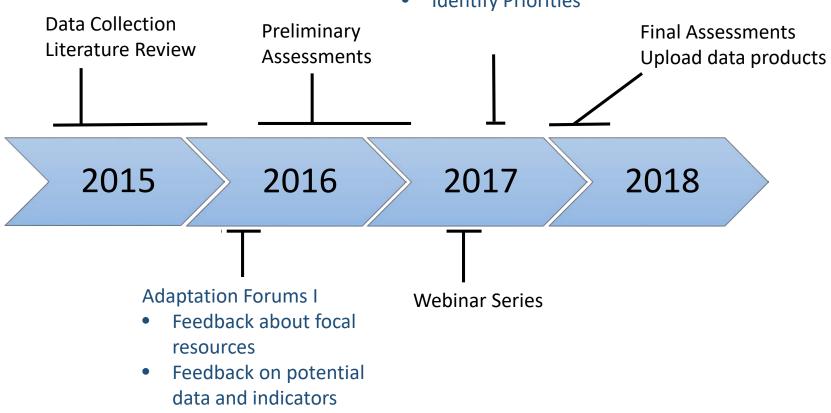
- Organize and communicate complex information
- Take into account uncertainty
- First step to identify adaptation options
- Spatially explicit for landscape level outputs



Timeline of Activities

Adaptation Forums II

- Feedback on preliminary **Assessments**
- **Identify Priorities**



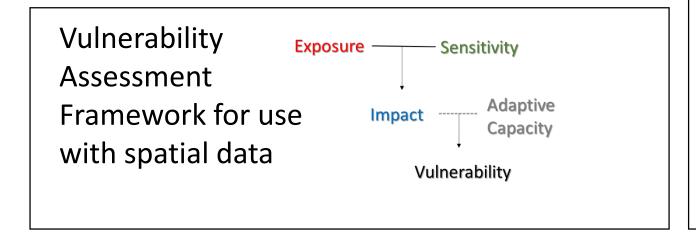
Outcome of These Efforts

Spatial datasets representing threats, issues, conditions summarized by HUC12 or stream reach

Climate and non-climate stressors

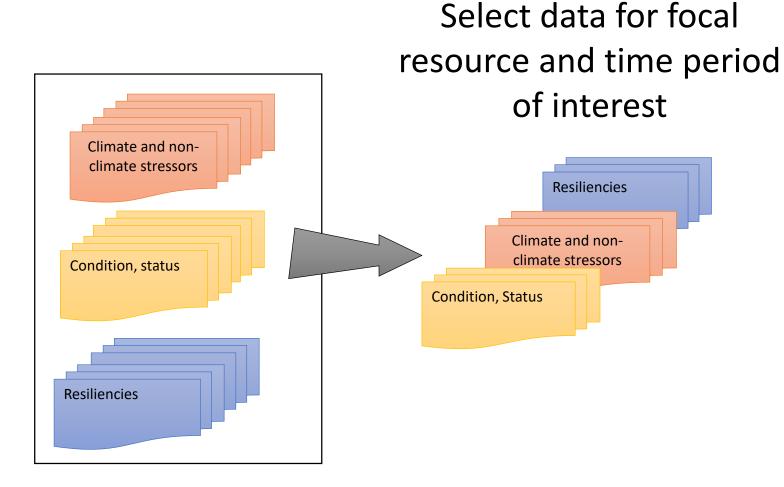
Condition, status

Resiliencies

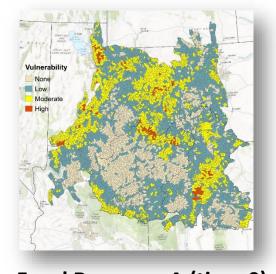




Process for Assessing Vulnerability



Use framework to create spatially explicit vulnerability assessments

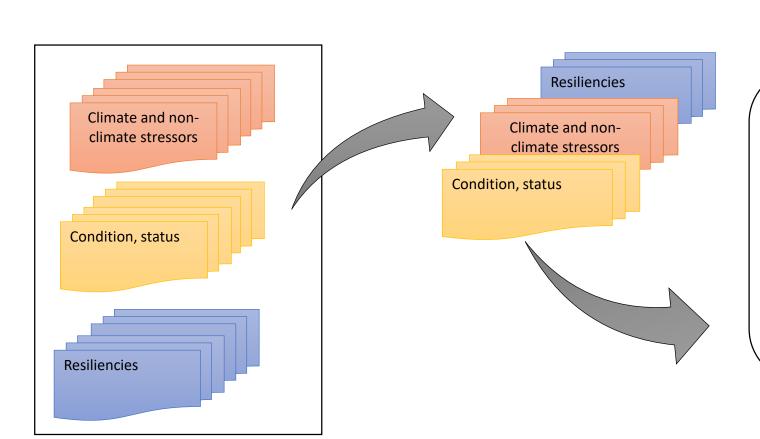


Focal Resource A (time 0)

Select different data for different focal

resources and/or time periods Resiliencies Climate and non-Climate and non-Condition, status climate stressors Focal Resource A (time 0) Condition, status Resiliencies Climate and non-Resiliencies Condition, status Focal Resource B (time 1)

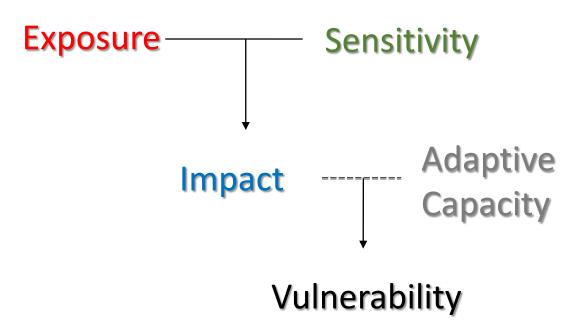
Use data for other Vulnerability Assessment methods or analyses



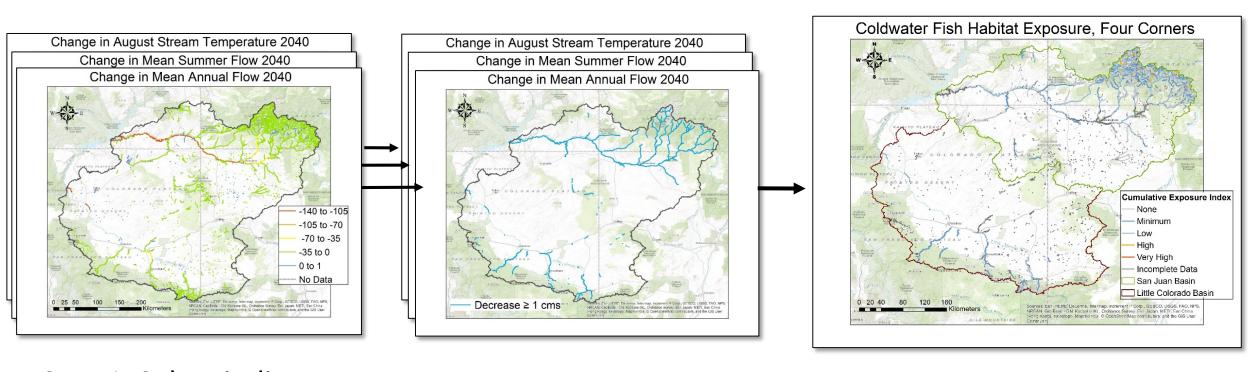
- Risk Assessments
- Climate Smart
 Conservation
- Workshops
- Landscape Conservation Design

Assessment Framework

- Impact integrates the degree of change (exposure) and the likely response to that change (sensitivity)
- Vulnerability is the susceptibility of a resource to adverse effects given impacts and its capacity to adapt to those changes



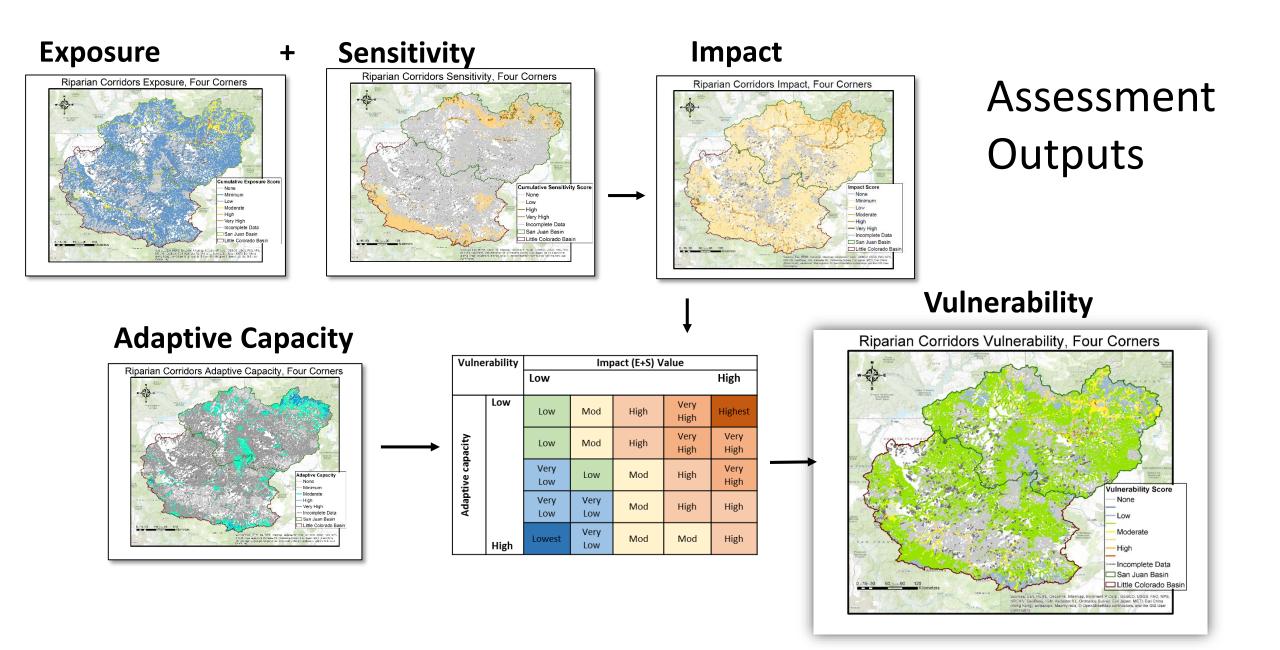
How it Works



Step 1. Select indicator datasets to represent Exposure, Sensitivity, Adaptive Capacity

Step 2. Reclassify (0/1)

Step 3. Generate
Cumulative scores for
Exposure, Sensitivity,
Adaptive Capacity



Assessment Products

- Datasets and Maps
 - Original processed data
 - Datafiles associated with specific assessments
- Accessory Documents for Datasets
- Vulnerability Assessments Reports
- Webinar Recordings
- Workshop Reports

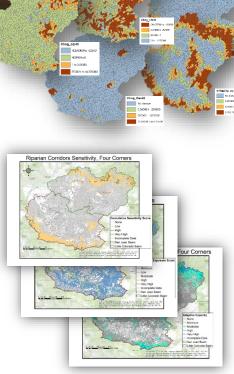


A Spatially Explicit and Quantitative Vulnerability Assessment of Coldwater Fish Habitat and Riparian Corridors in the Intermountain West



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Datasets

Climate Change, Disturbance & Threat Indicators

Agriculture cover Change prcp Change Mean annual flow

Developed land Wildfire potential Change Mean summer flow

Pollution sources Urbanization Change Center of Flow Mass Timing

Dams in watershed Road density Riparian vegetation cover

Susceptibility Indicators

Mean elevation Presence of invasive/non native

Erosion potential Current temperature/prcp regimes

Loss of climatic niche Current development

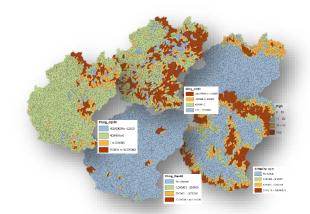
Value Indicators

Native species presence T&E riparian species

Deciduous/wetland vegetation Winter or summer range

T&E species Water sources

Riparian vegetation cover



Adaptive Capacity

Intrinsic

Current condition

Riparian vegetation/shading cover

Slope

Beaver capacity

Herbaceous wetland cover

Presence of Springs

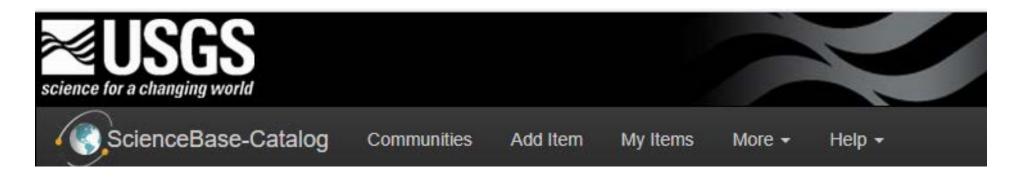
Management Potential

Public land

Protected land

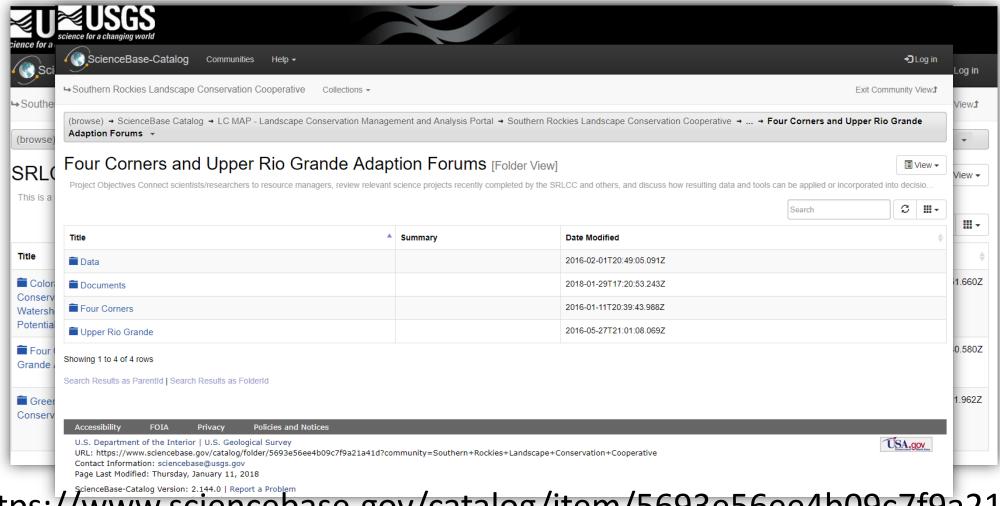
Reservoir storage

DataSets are available on ScienceBase and the Conservation Planning Atlas



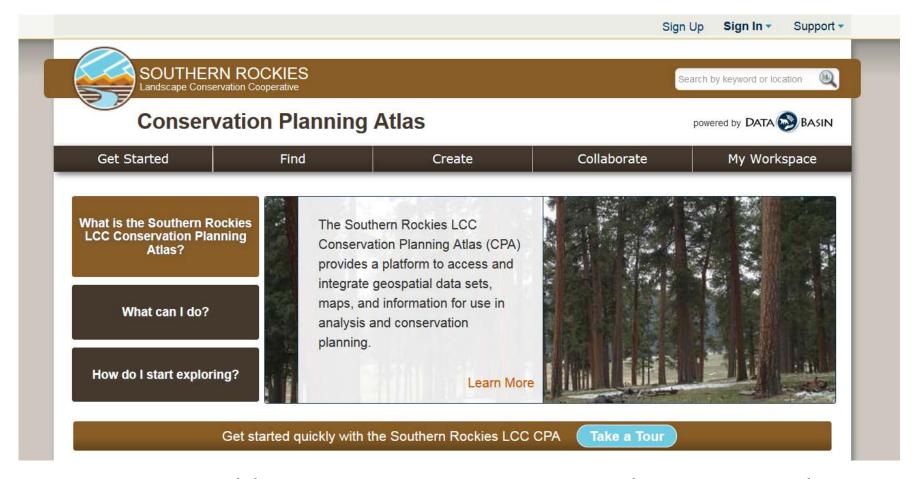


ScienceBase for Data and Associated Documents



https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5693e56ee4b09c7f9a21a41d?community=Southern+Rockies+Landscape+Conservation+Cooperative

CPA for Spatial Data and Visualization



https://srlcc.databasin.org/galleries/



Dataset

Dataset

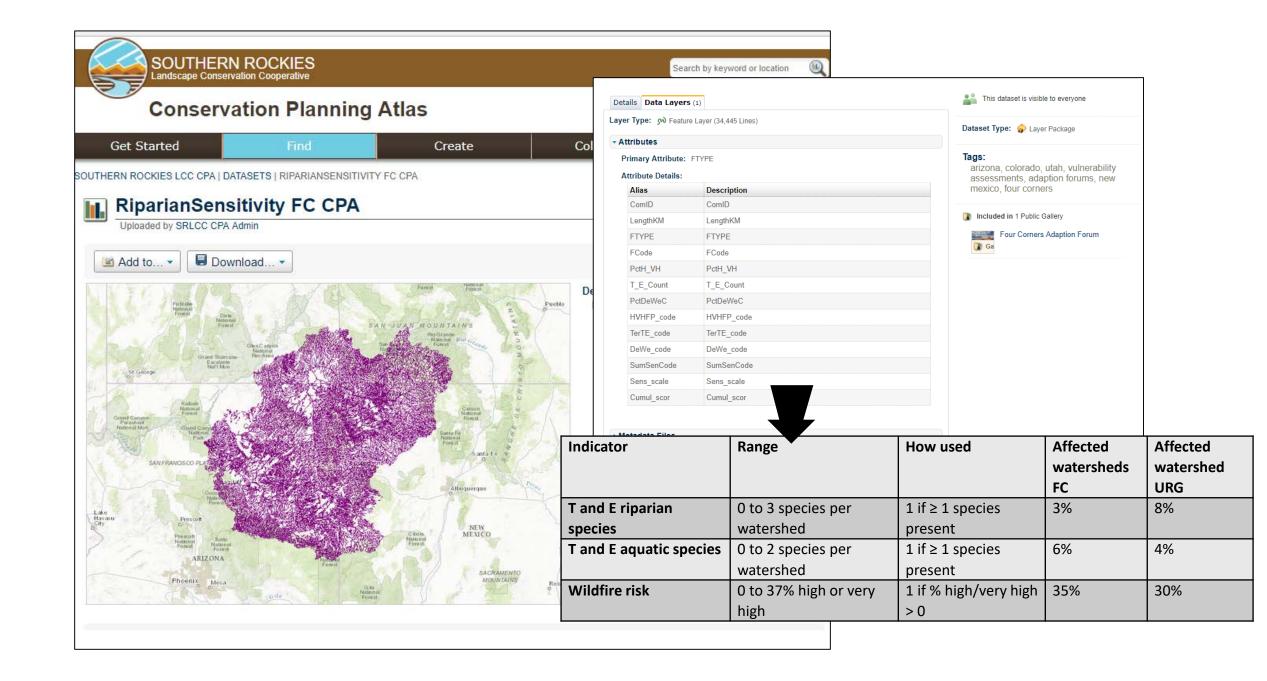
Exposure

Datasets are organized region but also availabentire LCC

The feedback we receive from you will be integrated into the SRLCC Sciel for the next 3-5 years. Workshop results will also be used to select conser ongoing landscape planning efforts (e.g. vulnerability assessments) and the adaptation strategies for each geographic focus area. The results from our will be delivered back to you during subsequent Adaptation Forum worksh

Tags

arizona, colorado, utah, vulnerability assessments, adaption forums,



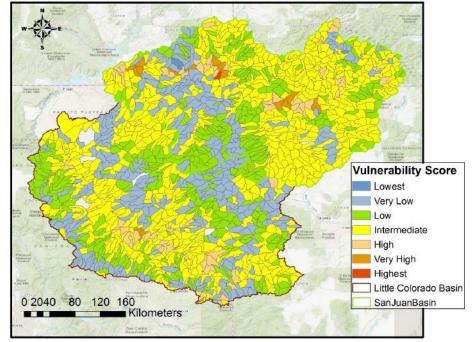


Figure 2.34. Vulnerability scores for riparian corridors in the Four Corners region.

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s capacity for nhance adapt water temper eneity, and cr et al. 2015). P o support cor

nd dams are c region.

0 2040 80

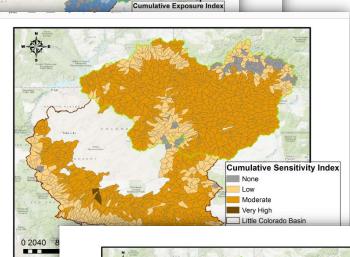
al elevation model from the Data by Mask tool to extract DEM cell ain slope, we divided the different e length.

cover layer from the LANDFIRE ween, woody riparian, and deciduolerial. We also reclassified roads, rests. We calculated area of suitable ian buffers for each perennial strave capacity for beavers if (a) sleegetation covered at least 10%

is than 10% of the buffer. If a HUC12 ments with beaver capacity, we coded it with

Figure 2.15. Cumu

as low flow volume, peak flow volume, and ms can be built or how long they will persist. les. Such an analysis for the state of Utah can a/utah-brat.



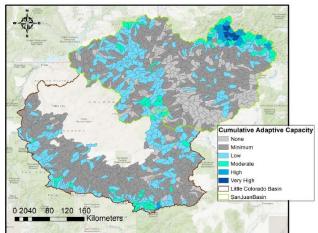
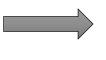


Figure 2.17. Cumulative adaptive capacity index scores for coldwater fish habitat in the Four Corners region.

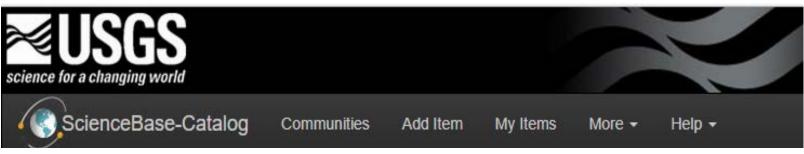
Sagebrush_IntPDF.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Pro DC File Edit View Window Help Interactive PDFs CONS BASE JUSC.... Sagebrush IntPDF.... × ☑ Q ① ① 1 /1 **k** ② ○ ⊕ 78.8% → 🛱 ② ☑ 🐺 🥏 🖉 Ð Layers CONS_BASE_JUSC.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Pro DC le Edit View Window Help CONS_BASE_JUSC.... × Cumulative Exposure Index Sagebrush Habitat Vulnerability Maps Cumulative Sensitivity Score **Cumulative Adaptive Capacity** Rocky Mountain juniper- Juniperus scopulorui Data compiled from Rehfeldt 2006 Vulnerability Score Layer is visible. Click to hide layer 2060 Consensus Models 2090 Consensus Models Vulnerability Score Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IRN, Kadaste NL, Ordance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Korig), Syisstopo, Mapmylinda, O OpenStreetMap Contributors, and the GIS User Community. Number of models (of 7) predicting suitable climate Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment, P. Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, (GN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, Ø OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GISJ/Ser Community SLRCC Boundary

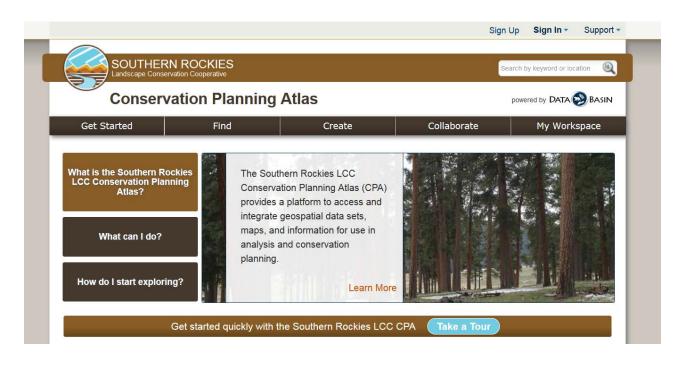
Where to find these products:

Spatial datasets, reports, pdfs, and other related products

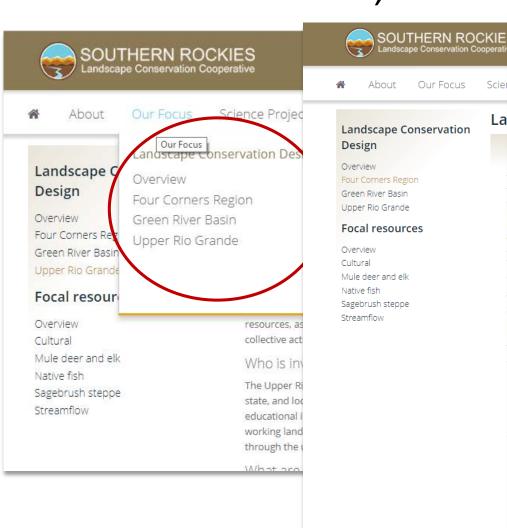


Visualize and download spatial datasets





Presentations, Workshop reports, etc.



Presentations

- Introduction to Landscape Conservation Design Kevin Johnson, Southern Rockies LCC
- Workshop Objectives and Expected Outcomes Megan Friggens, USFS Rocky Mountain Research Station
- Linking Vulnerability Assessments to Conservation Action, Molly Cross, Wildlife Conservation Society
 Document: A Three-Step Decision Support Framework for Climate Adaptation

Vulnerability Assessments

Focal Resource Presentations and Summaries

- Overview of Focal Resource Vulnerability Assessments
- Native Fish presentation | summary
- Riparian Resources presentation | summary
- Mule Deer and Elk presentation | summary
- · Pinyon-Juniper Ecosystems presentation | summary

Final Reports

- · Native Fish and Riparian Resources
- Mule Deer and Elk
- Sagebrush Ecosystems
- Pinyon-Juniper Ecosystems (coming soon)

Data

To access data used in the assessments, see Conservation Planning Atlas galleries.

Pre-workshop Webinar Series

Prior to the workshop, foundational information on the vulnerabilty asssessments was provided via webinars:

- Native Fish and Riparian Resources recording and slides
- Mule Deer and Elk recording and slides
- · Sagebrush Ecosystems recording and slides
- Pinyon-Juniper Ecosystems recording and slides
- Develop the tools needed to support resource management decisions Ongoing

How do we use these Vulnerability

Assessments?

Began to explore this question during 2017 Adaptation Forums

Process to continue with Adaptation Forums in 2018

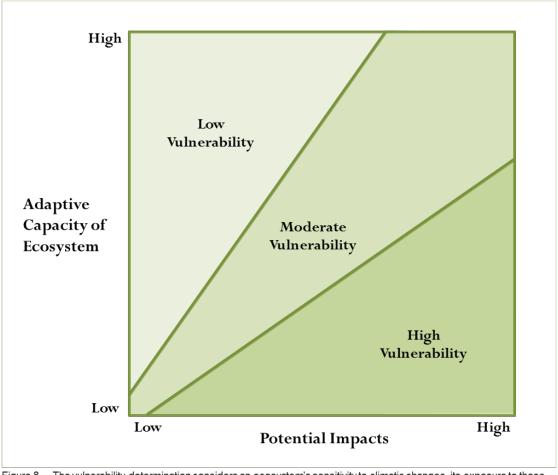
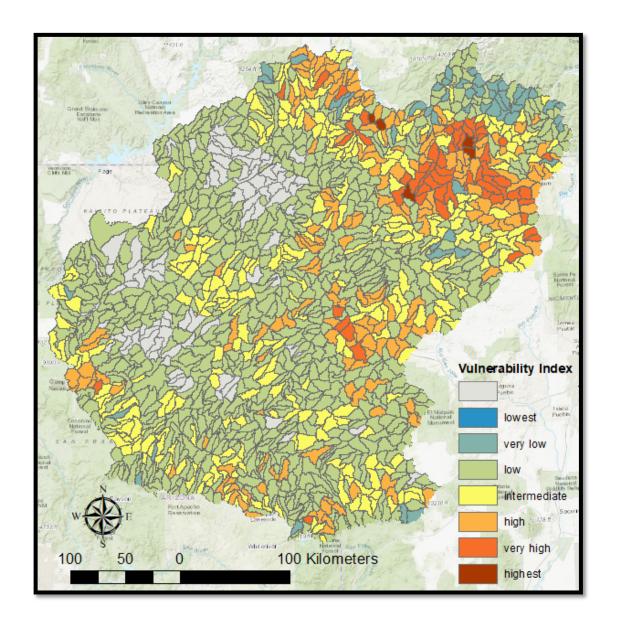


Figure 8.—The vulnerability determination considers an ecosystem's sensitivity to climatic changes, its exposure to those changes, and its capacity to adapt to those changes with minimal disruption (Glick et al. 2011, Levina and Tirpak 2006).

Assessments tell us:

- 1. Where resources are most vulnerable
- 2. How resources are vulnerable

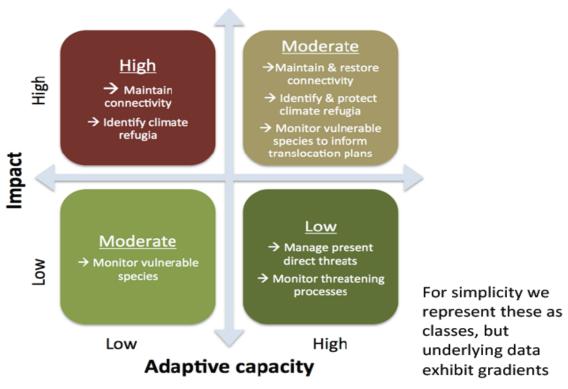


How do we use this information?

Several Guidelines and approaches for developing adaptation options

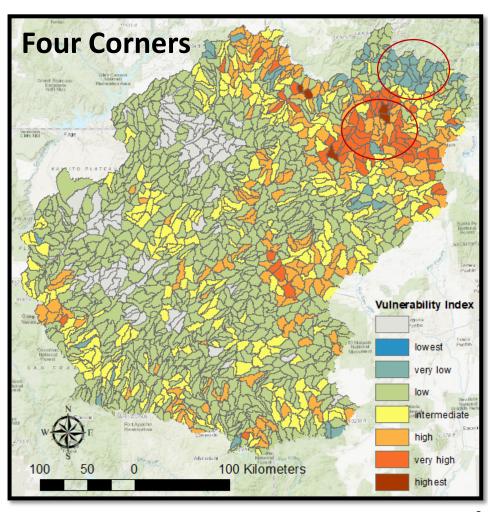
- ➤ Identify priorities and needs
- > Identify actions

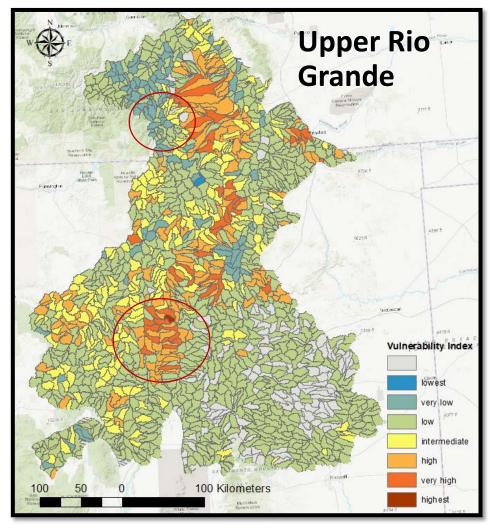




From: Theobald et al., Green River Basin Presentation

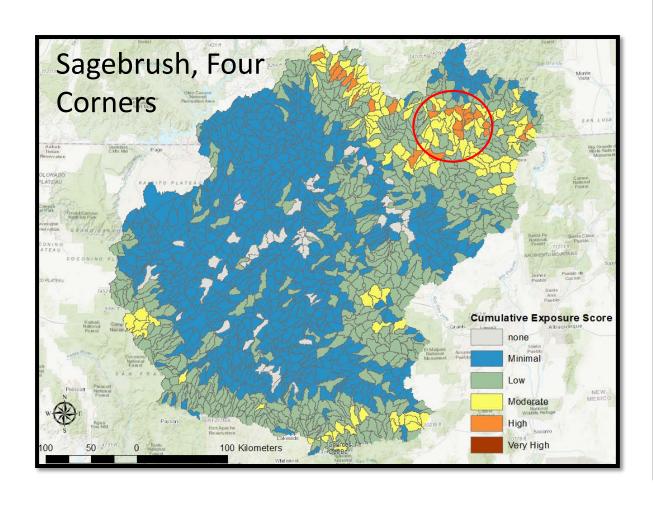
Where are resources most vulnerable?

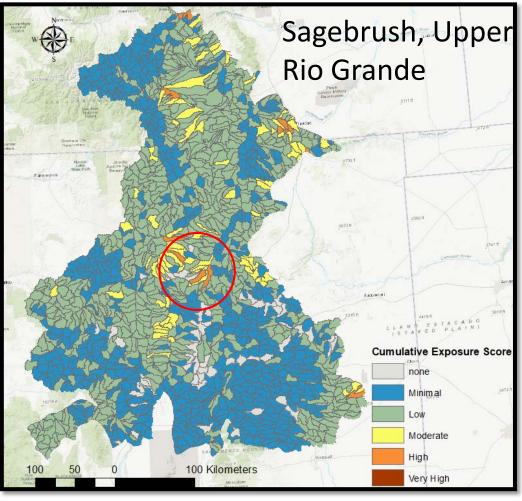




Sagebrush Vulnerability

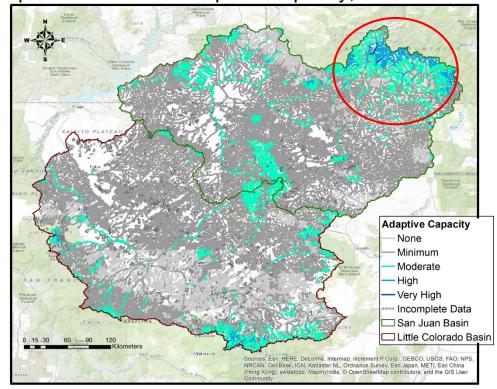
Reduce Exposure



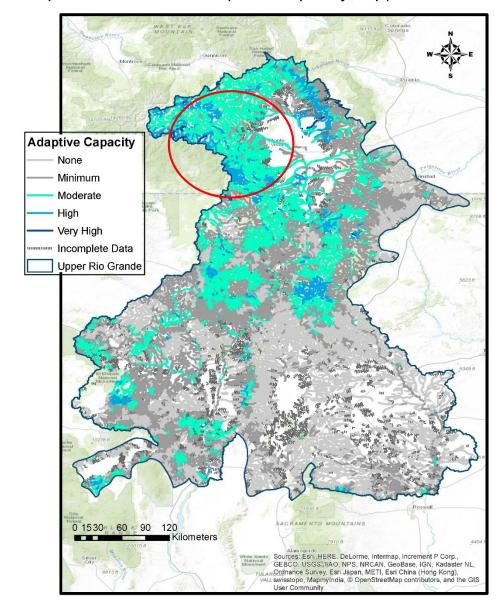


Facilitate Adaptive Capacity

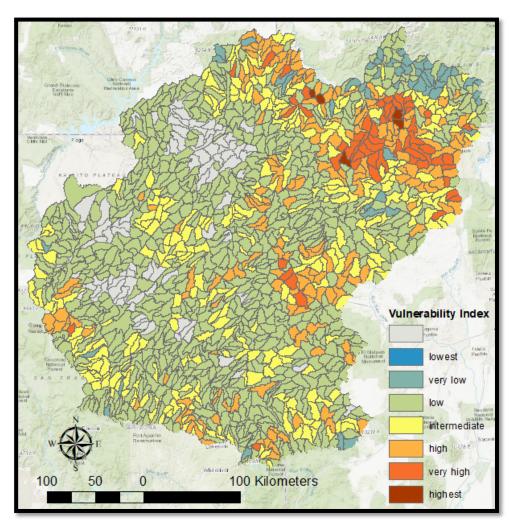
Riparian Corridors Adaptive Capacity, Four Corners



Riparian Corridors Adaptive Capacity, Upper Rio Grande



Where do conservation opportunities exist?

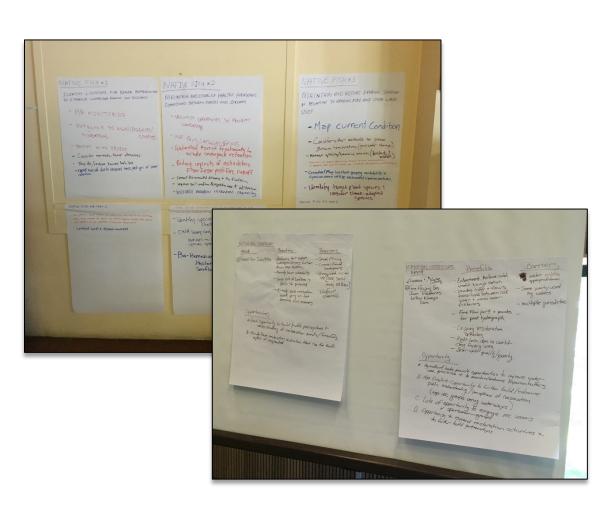


"It will be increasingly important to prioritize actions for adaptation based both on the vulnerability of resources and on the likelihood that actions to reduce vulnerability will be effective"

From nrs.fs.fed.us gtr_nrs87

Sagebrush Vulnerability in Four Corners

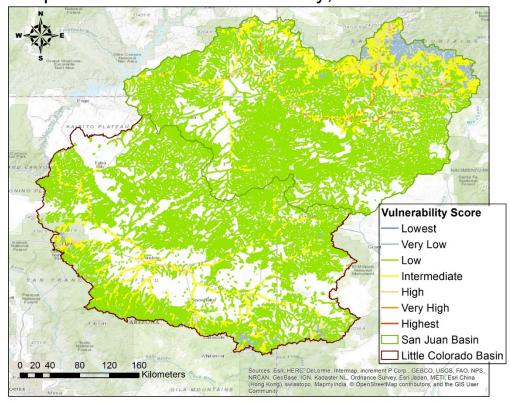
Once High Priority Areas Have Been Identified, Specify Adaptation Strategies/Actions



- Explored process during2017 Adaptation Forums
- Participants identified priority needs and actions for each focal resource based on assessment output

Example from Four Corners 2017 Adaptation Forum





Priority Statements for Riparian Corridors

- #1 Support and enhance riparian buffers, via incremental water storage to enhance local water resources and water recharge in the Little Colorado River region (particularly the lower LCR region)
- #2 Reduce exposure and increase adaptive capacity for free-flowing San Juan River tributaries to protect natural river functions (e.g., floodplain functionality) and to enhance native biodiversity
- #3 Protect headwater environments of the San Juan Mountains to maintain/enhance hydrological drivers / ecosystem services now and into the future.

Workshop reports: SRLCC Focal Area Webpage

#1 - Support and enhance riparian buffers, via incremental water storage to enhance local water resources and water recharge in the Little Colorado River region (particularly the lower LCR region)

- Restoration and enhancement of local water resources through:
 - Grade control structures
 - Beaver mimicry
 - Stormflow mitigation measures
 - Management of invasives
- Determine the extent of tamarisk
- Explore partnerships determine who is doing what already
- Enact post-forest fire erosion mitigation measures
- Monitor post-fire regeneration (e.g., at the Rodeo-Chediski Fire)

- Connect with permittees, ranchers, and sportsmen's groups on a public education campaign to increase their understanding of best practices with respect to riparian buffers
- Pursue an Active Management Area designation
- Develop adaptive management protocols with stakeholders
- Assist with migration or restoration of droughttolerant genotypes - riparian and uplands
- Initiate grazing BMP's (rotational; exclosures; water tanks)
- Reduce or remove invasive species
- Restore meadow and spring recharge function

Many guidelines and "libraries" available to help identify adaptation actions

- Forest Adaptation Resources: Climate Change Tools and Approaches for Managers. GTR NRS-87
- Strategies for Managing the Effects of Climate Change on Wildlife and Ecosystems, prepared by the Heinz Center.
- Biodiversity Management in the Face of Climate Change: a Review of 22 Years of Recommendations by N.E. Heller and E.S. Zavaleta.
- Managing for Multiple Resources under Climate Change: National Forests by L. Joyce et al.
- Forestry Adaptation and Mitigation in a Changing Climate: a Forest Resource Manager's Guide for the Northeastern United States by J.S. Gunn et al.
- Climate Change and Forests of the Future: Managing in the Face of Uncertainty by C.I. Millar et al.
- Adaptation to Climate Change in Forest Management by D.L. Spittlehouse and R.B. Stewart
- Responding to Climate Change on National Forests: a Guidebook for Developing Adaptation Options by D.L. Peterson et al.
- Climate Project Screening Tool: an Aid for Climate Change Adaptation by T.L. Morelli et al
- Adapting to Climate Change at Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park by J.E. Halofsky et al.

Adaptation Partners has elicited expertise on management responses to climate change from and managers in the 0.5. Forest service, realional Park Service, and other organizations throughout the western United States. Specifically, adaptation options in the Library were developed by resource specialists during workshops convened to examine climate change vulnerability assessments. During these workshops, land managers identified (1) the most important climate change sensitivities to natural resources, (2) general strategies for adapting to climate change, and (3) within each strategy, specific tactics that can be implemented in on-the-ground management.

Click on the arrows below to see lists of related publications, climate change sensitivities, and associated adaptation strategies and tactics.

▶ Publications

► Adaptation Synthesis: Forest Vegetation

► Adaptation Synthesis: Non-Forest Vegetation

► Adaptation Synthesis: Riparian/Wetland

► Adaptation Synthesis: Water Resources

▼ Adaptation Synthesis: Fisheries

Sensitivities to climate change:

▶ Increased flood frequency and higher peak flows may reduce egg-fry survival for fall spawners and yearling parr winter survival

▶ Lower low flows will reduce fish habitat quality

▼ Lower low flows will increase pre-spawn mortality for summer run and stream-type salmon and steelhead

Adaptation strategies:

▼ Increase in-stream flows with dry-season water conservation to reduce withdrawals

Adaptation tactics:

- Increase efficiency of irrigation techniques
- Reduce summer withdrawals on federal lands
- Consider alternative water supplies for federal lands to retain in-stream flows
- Coordinate with downstream partners on water conservation education
- ▶ Warmer stream temperatures will reduce thermal heterogeneity in streams and increase thermal stress on many life stages of fish
- ▶ Warmer stream temperatures may favor non-native fish species
- ▶ Warmer stream temperatures may create more favorable conditions for diseases and parasites

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http://adaptationpartners.org/libr

Adaptation Forums 2018

- Link vulnerability
 assessments and
 conservation action
- Develop library of potential management actions
- Stay tuned....



Summary

- A lot of data and information available
- Focal Resources:
 - Reports
 - Maps
 - Workshop outcomes









Summary

- Access:
 - SRLCC Website> Focal Areas
 - Conservation Planning Atlas
 - ScienceBase
- Check back frequently as we continue to update and upload files!









Thank you!!

https://srlcc.org

https://srlcc.databasin.org/galleries/

https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5693 e56ee4b09c7f9a21a41d?community=Southern+R ockies+Landscape+Conservation+Cooperative

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