

Impacts of Climate Change on Aquatic and Riparian Landscapes

...and Use of Downscaling to Guide Integrated Preparation Planning

Cindy Deacon Williams, Senior Scientist

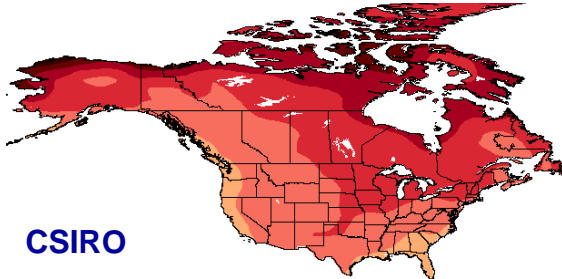
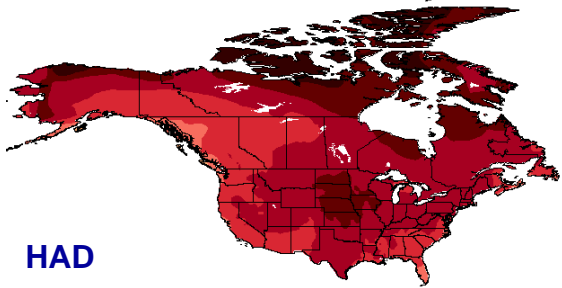
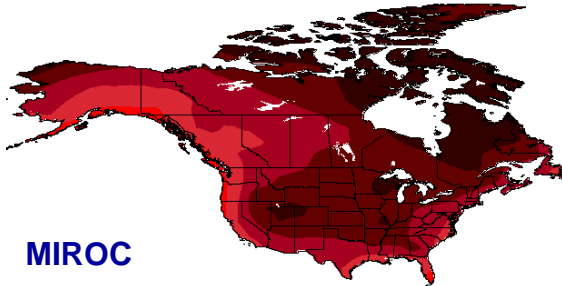
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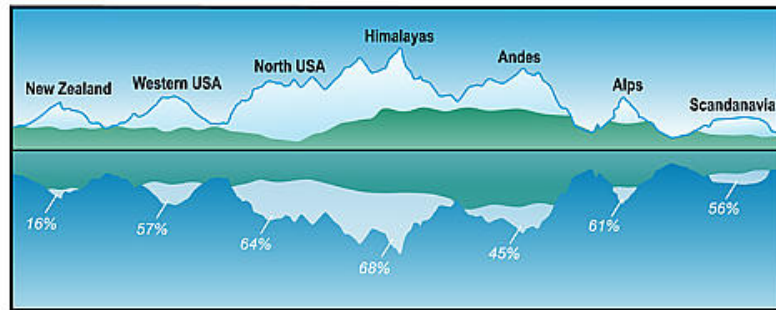


WHAT DOES CLIMATE CHANGE MEAN?

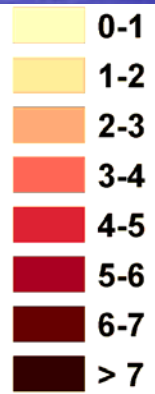
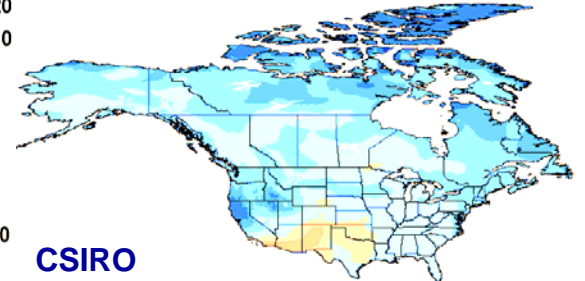
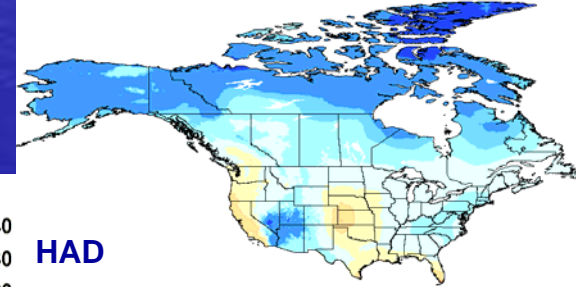
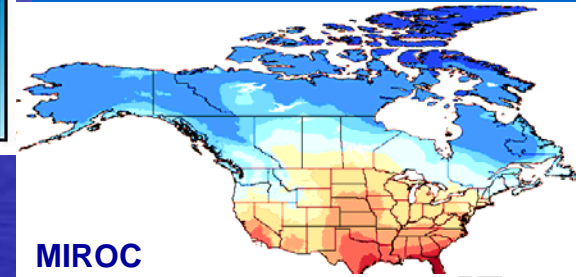
Change in Temperature 2070-2099 vs. 1961-1990



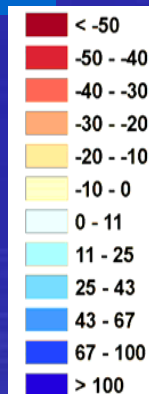
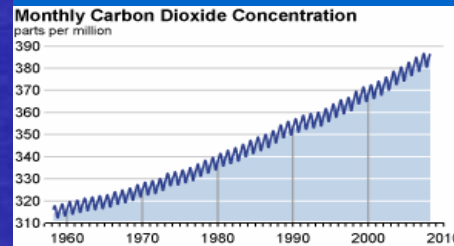
Change in Mountain Snowpack 1900 vs. 2000



Change in Precipitation 2070-2099 vs. 1961-1990



- Pre-industrial \approx 275 ppm
- 1958 = 315 ppm
- 2000 = 367 ppm
- 3% increase/year



WHAT DOES CLIMATE CHANGE MEAN FOR AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS?



ALTERED FLOW PATTERNS

- Higher peak flows – “flashier” runoff
- Peak flows occur earlier in season
- Longer duration of summer low flows

COMPROMISED WATER QUALITY

- Higher summer water temperatures
- Lower dissolved oxygen
- Increased bacteria, sediment, disease
- Higher toxic concentrations and mobilization



WHAT DOES CLIMATE CHANGE MEAN FOR AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS?

REDUCED SUITABLE HABITAT

- Changes in flow – scour to bedrock and contraction of water network
- Loss of riparian shade, deep pools and undercut banks
- Reduced reproductive potential (Fish scale their size and therefore fecundity to habitat volume)

“Goldfish never outgrow their fish bowl”



INCREASED DISTURBANCE

- Increased flood, drought, and fire
- Wet cycles wetter; dry cycles drier
- Longer wet and dry cycles

EXISTING STRESSORS WILL MAGNIFY AND BE MAGNIFIED BY CLIMATE CHANGE



WATER DIVERSIONS



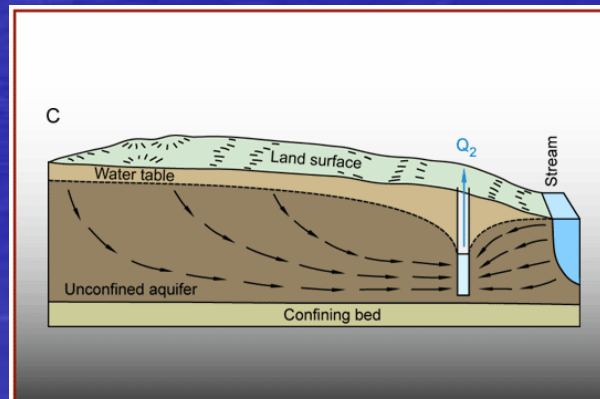
PESTICIDES/HERBICIDES & OTHER
“EMERGING CONTAMINANTS”



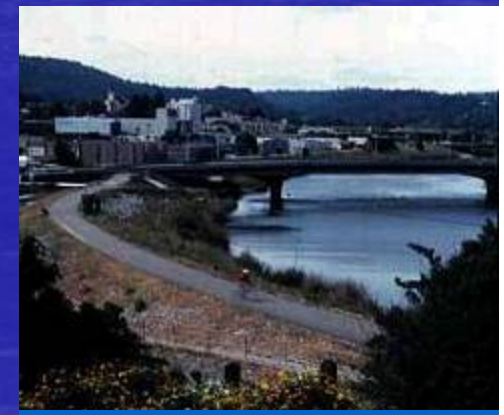
PASSAGE BARRIERS



EXOTIC SPECIES



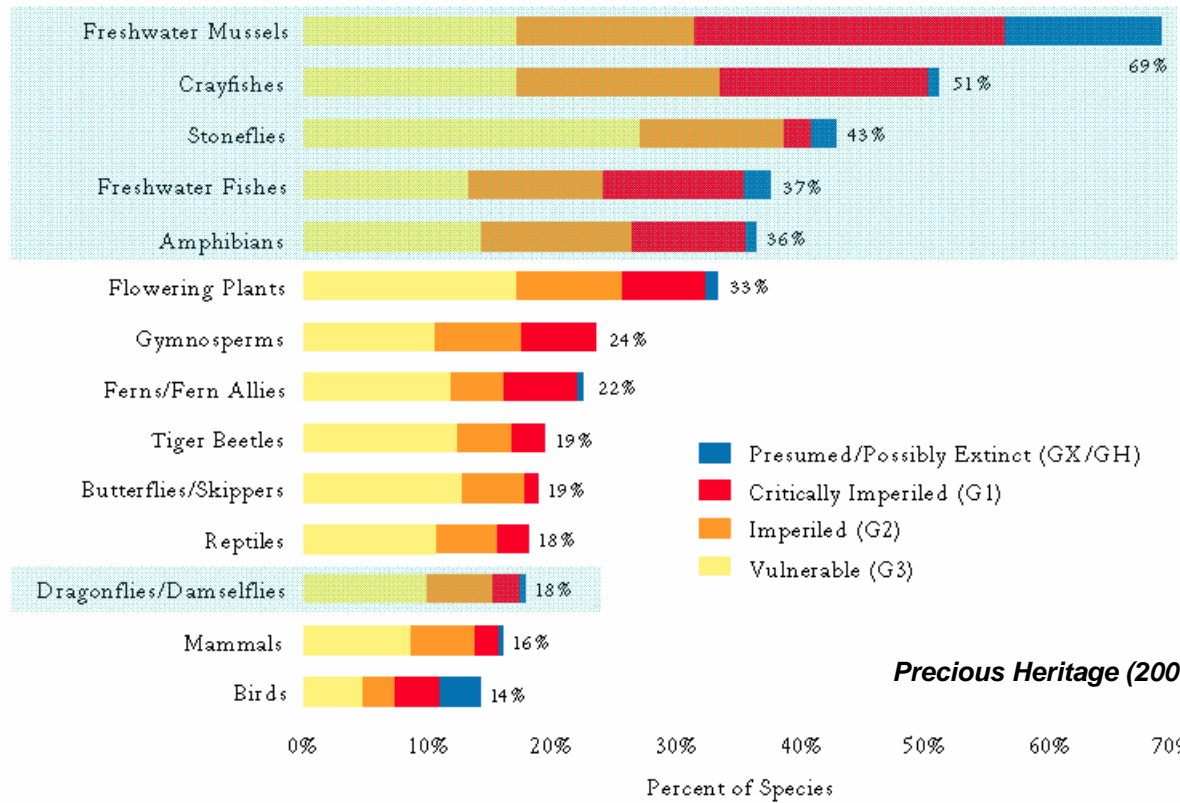
GROUNDWATER PUMPING



RIPARIAN/FLOODPLAIN
DEVELOPMENT

WHY IS CLIMATE CHANGE CRITICAL FOR AQUATIC CONSERVATION?

Proportion of species at risk by plant and animal group



WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

BUILDING RESISTANCE

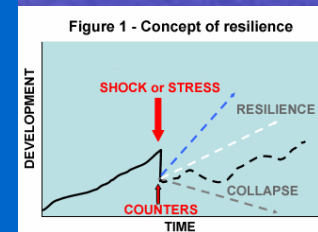
Pushing back against the effects of climate change



+

BUILDING RESILIENCE

Bouncing back and recovering from climate change impacts



PREPARATION

Getting ready for climate changes



Ecologically Sound Approaches to building resistance...

...Increase the “sponge”
(floodplain restoration)

Ecologically Sound Approaches to building resilience...

...Increase functional diversity
...Increase connectivity

WHY DOWNSCALE CLIMATE PROJECTIONS?

- Highlights the problems at a meaningful scale
 - Generational – mid and end century
 - Seasonal and annual averages
 - Spatial – our own backyard vs. global



- Helps identify local info gaps

- Fosters proactive governance

- Engages local experts, stakeholders, and decision makers

ELEMENTS OF CHANGE



I. TENSION



II. EFFICACY



III. BENEFIT

CLIMATE FUTURES FORUMS - PILOT BASINS



National Center for
Conservation Science & Policy



University of Oregon
Climate Leadership Initiative



A FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE CHANGE PREPARATION STRATEGIES



Human Systems



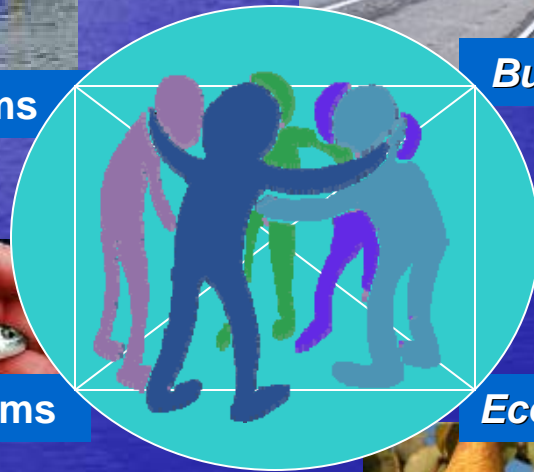
Built Systems



Natural Systems



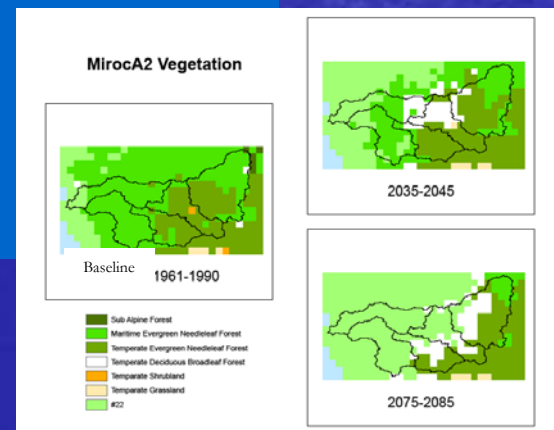
Economic Systems



MODEL OUTPUTS AT BASIN-SCALE

Spatial Maps

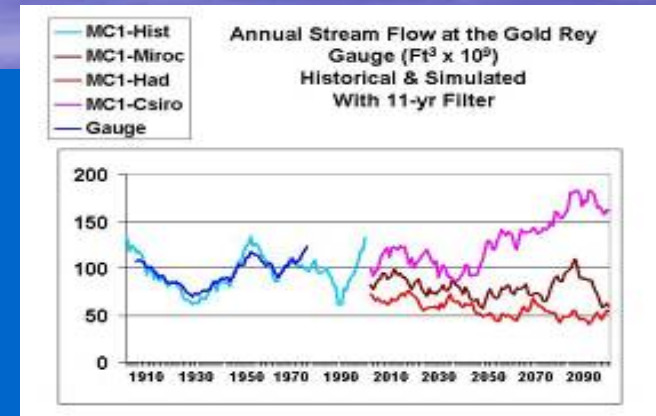
- Temperature
 - Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter Mean
- Precipitation
 - Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter Mean
- Vegetation
- Fire
 - Proportion Burned
 - Biomass Consumed



MODEL OUTPUTS AT BASIN-SCALE

Time Series Graphs

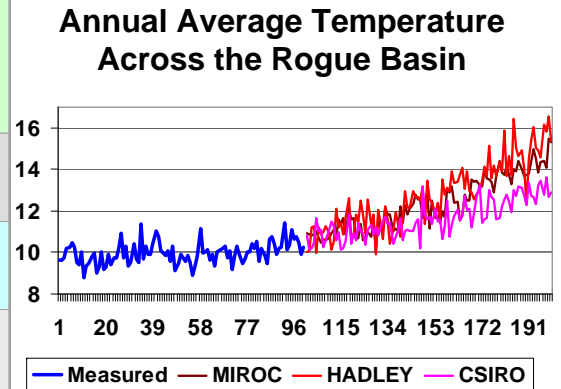
- Temperature
 - Ave Annual
 - Ave Monthly
- Precipitation
 - Annual Sum
 - Ave Monthly Sum
 - Ave Monthly Snow Accumulation
 - Average Monthly Snow Melt
- Annual Stream Flow
- Fire
 - Annual Sum Vegetation Carbon
 - Annual Sum Biomass Consumed by Fire
- Area within Rogue in Specific Vegetation Type



TEMPERATURE

Temperature predictions for the Rogue River Basin

Timeframe	CSIRO	MIROC	Hadley
Annual Average Temperature: Baseline (1910-2000) = 49.5°F-51°F			
2035/45	+1°F	+3°F	+3°F
2075/85	+4°F	+6°F	+8°F
Average July Temperature: Baseline (1910-2000) = 66°F			
2035/2045	+4°F	+4°F	+6°F
2075/85	+7°F	+8°F	+15°F
Average December Temperature: Baseline (1910-2000) = 36°F			
2035/45	Little change		+3°F
2075/85	+3°F		+6°F



Annual Average
 2040: + 1°F to 3°F
 2080: + 4°F to 8°F

Summer Average
 2040: + 4°F to 6°F
 2080: + 7°F to 15°F

Winter Average
 2080: + 3°F to 6°F

The Rogue River Basin is likely to see regional increases slightly above the global average

PRECIPITATION AND STREAM FLOW

Precipitation predictions for the Rogue River Basin

Timeframe	CSIRO	MIROC	Hadley
<i>Annual Sum Precipitation: Baseline (1910-2000) ≈ 47-63 in</i>			
2035/45	↔	↔	↔
2075/85	↑	↔	↔
<i>Average July Precipitation: Baseline (1910-2000) ≈ 0.5 in</i>			
2035/2045	↔	↔	↔
2075/85	↔	↔	↔
<i>Average Dec Precipitation: Baseline (1910-2000) ≈ 7.5 in</i>			
2035/45	↑	↑	↔
2075/85	↑	↑	↔

HADLEY

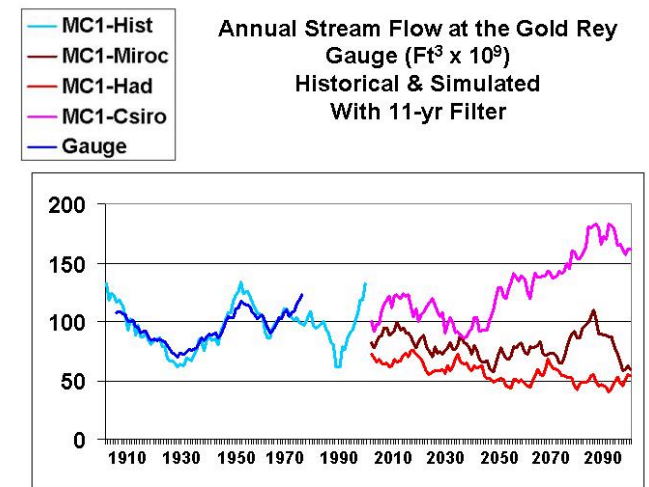
- 75% less snow accumulation & melt by 2040
- Another 75% decline by 2080

CSIRO

- 25% less snow accumulation and melt by 2040
- Another 25% decline by 2080

MIROC

- 75% less snow accumulation by 2040
- 50% less snow melt by 2040

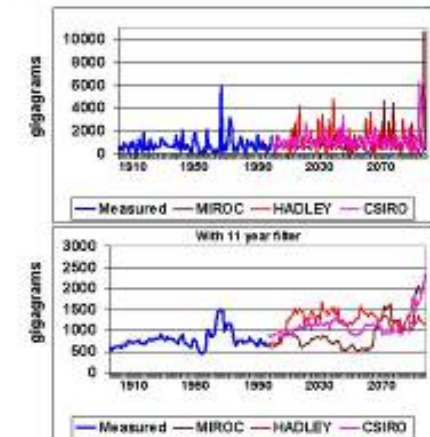


VEGETATION CARBON AND BIOMASS CONSUMED BY FIRE

Carbon and Fire predictions for the Rogue River Basin

Timeframe	CSIRO	MIROC	HADLEY
Annual Sum Vegetation Carbon			
2035/45	↓	↑	↓
2075/85	↑	→	→
Annual Sum Biomass Consumed by Fire			
2035/45	↑	↓	↑
2075/85	↓	↑	↓

Annual Sum Biomass Consumed by Fire Across the Rogue Basin



CSIRO & HADLEY: Increased fires 1st half of century
MIROC: Increased fires 1st and last thirds of century

CHANGES TO VEGETATION PATTERNS

Vegetation pattern predictions for the Rogue River Basin			
Time Frame	CSIRO	MIROC	Hadley
Vegetation - Warm Maritime Evergreen Needleleaf: Baseline 5%			
2035/45		↑	↑
2075/85		50%	50%
Vegetation - Maritime Evergreen Needleleaf: Baseline 60%			
2035/45	50%		↓
2075/85	none	5%	none
Vegetation - Temperate Evergreen Needleleaf: Baseline 30%			
2035/45	60%	↓	50%
2075/85	30%	15%	30%
Vegetation - Temperate Deciduous Broadleaf: Baseline negligible			
2035/45		20%	30%
2075/85		25%	50%



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RECOMMENDATIONS from the Natural Systems Workshop

AQUATIC SCIENTISTS

- Restore and maintain
 - Floodplains
 - Tributary junctions
 - Cool water hyporheic inflow areas
 - Reaches with gravels and high topographic complexity
 - Channel complexity and remove passage barriers
 - High elevation riparian areas
- Manage urban, septic, road runoff
- Manage fisheries to maintain genetic and life history diversity
- Protect groundwater sources and recharge areas



EASY CHOICES – HARD CHOICES

HABITAT

- Protect
- Reconnect
- Restore

- Rehabilitate



SPECIES

- Conserve
- Recover

- Document Extirpation/Extinction
- Maintain “Zoo” Population
- Translocate

PREPARATION STRATEGIES

What Will Society Do to Prepare for Inevitable Climate Impacts?

The Fears:

Flood

Drought

Fire

MALADAPTIVE RESPONSES/OPPORTUNITIES

- **Build Dams**
(flood control, power, storage)
- **Build Levees**
(flood protection)
- **Withdraw Groundwater**
(droughts)
- **Clear Cut Forests**
(increase water in streams)

ADAPTIVE RESPONSES/OPPORTUNITIES

- **Get development out of floodplain**
(no new development, relocate existing)
- **Restore floodplain function**
- **Promote water conservation**
- **Minimize impermeable surfaces**
- **Establish and promote “green development” incentives**
(bioswales, xeric landscaping, location)



PREPARE THE LAND TO HELP



Functional Floodplains Serve As a Sponge
(Floodplains soak up “flood waters” *and* release them slowly)

Constrained Floodplains Exacerbate the Effects of Floods *and* Droughts

