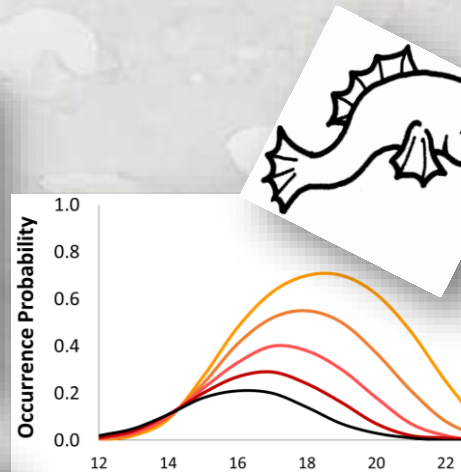
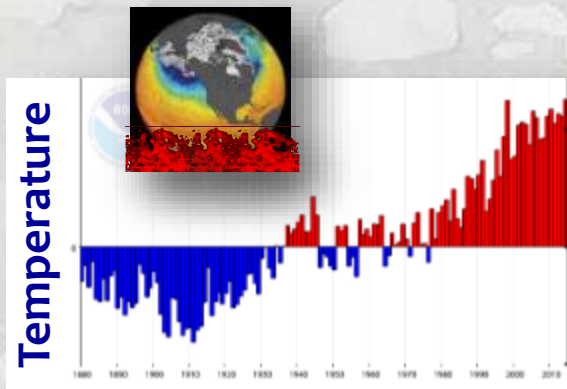


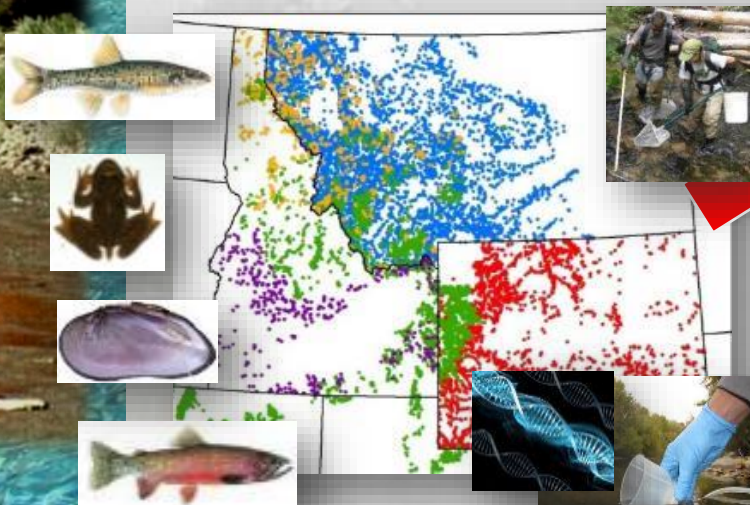
# Using High-resolution Species Occurrence Databases & Distribution Models To Identify Climate Refugia For Conservation Planning

Dan Isaak and Mike Young

U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station

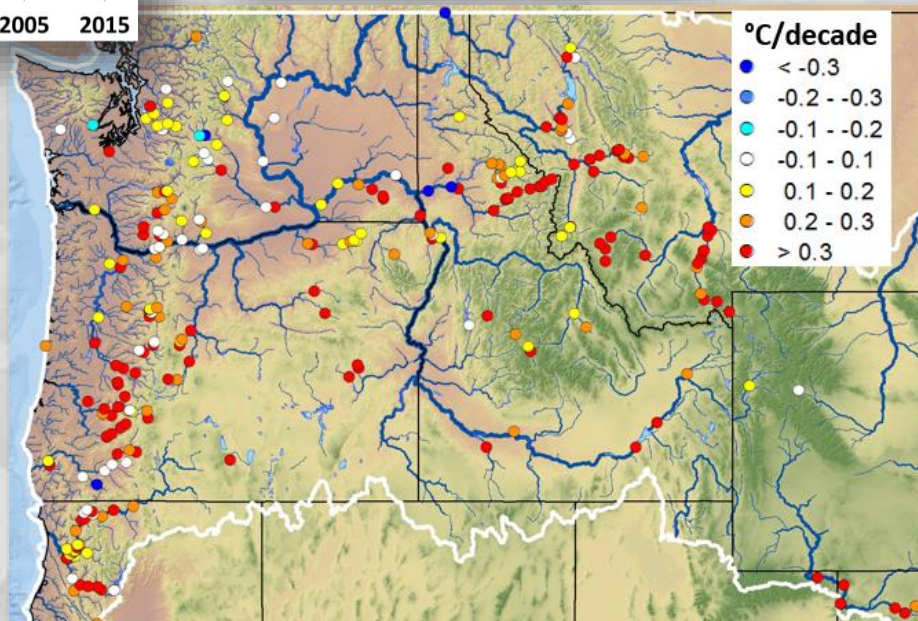
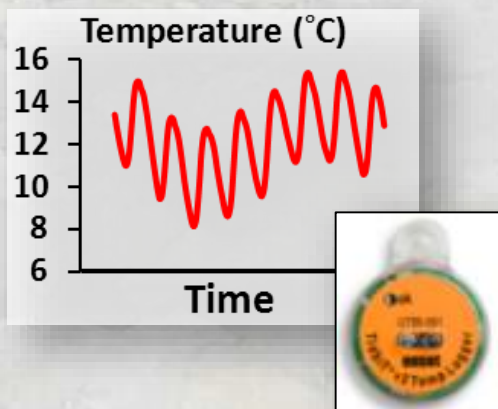
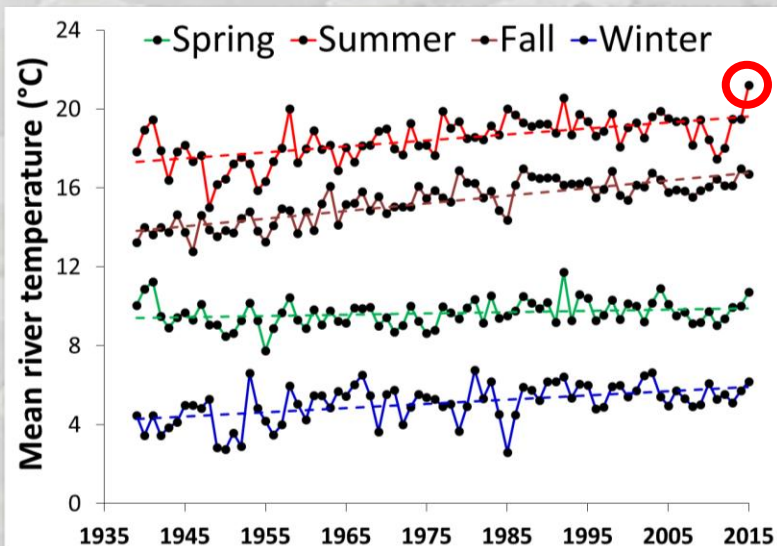


$$p = \frac{\exp(a + bx \dots ny)}{(1 + \exp[a + bx \dots ny])}$$



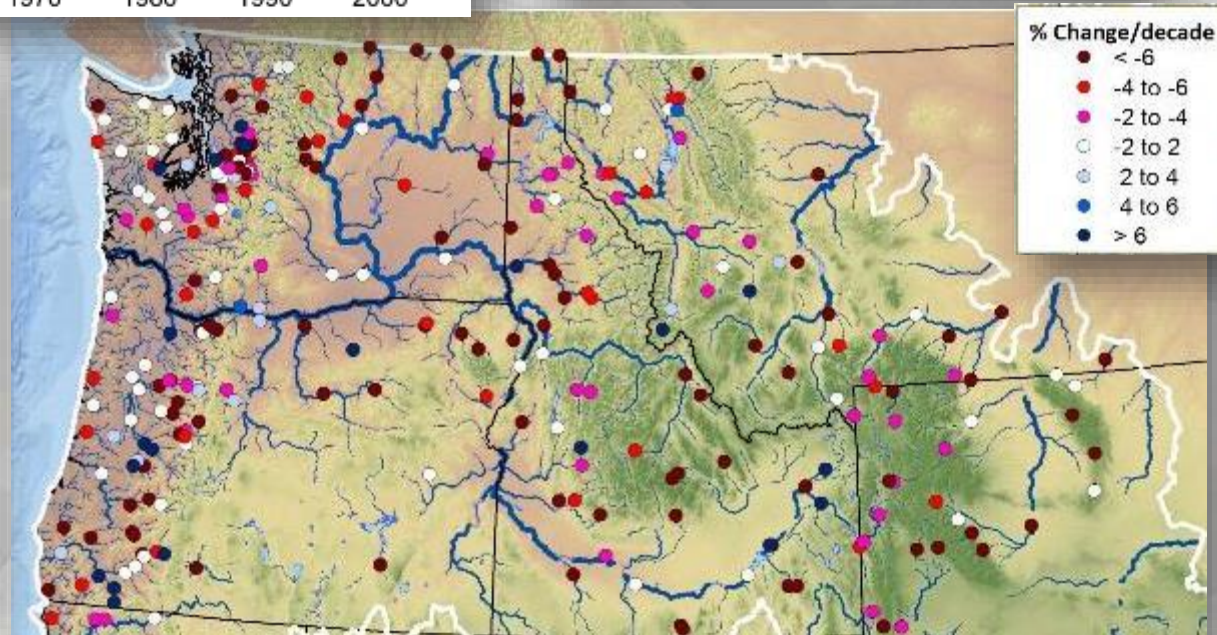
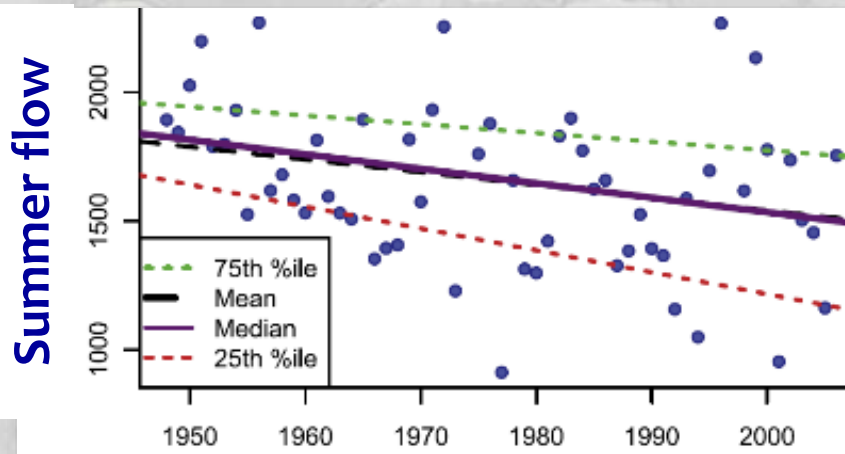
# PNW Rivers are Steadily Warming

## Bonneville Dam Temperature Record



Isaak et al. 2018. Global warming of salmon and trout rivers in the Northwestern U.S. Road to ruin or path through purgatory? *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* **147**:566.

# Summer Flows are Declining (1950–2015)

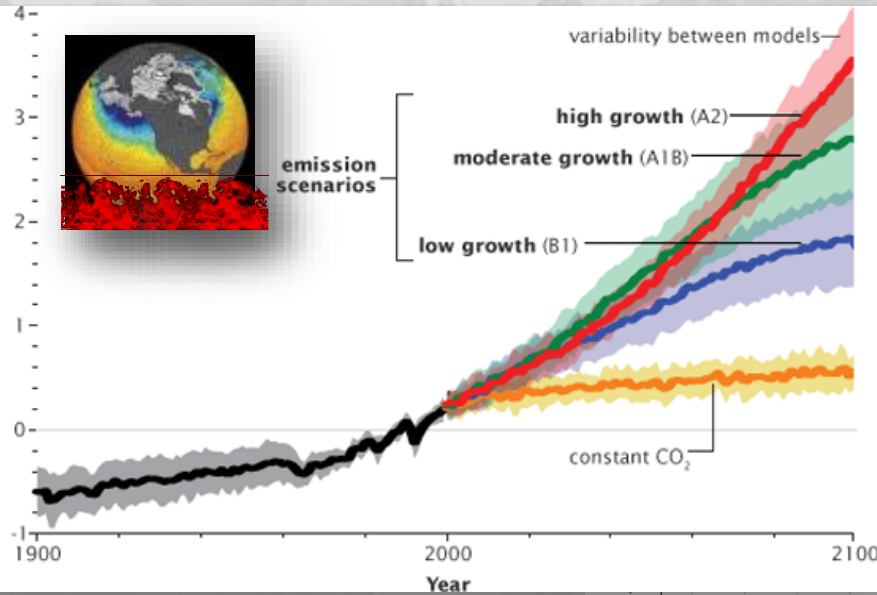


Luce and Holden 2009. Declining annual streamflow distributions in the PNW, 1948-2006. *Geophysical Research Letters* **36**: L16401.

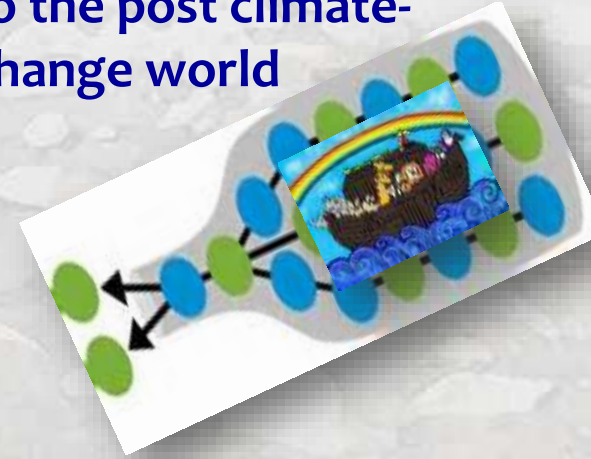
Luce et al. 2013. The missing mountain water. *Science* **342**: 1360-1364.

# 21<sup>st</sup> Century Will Be a Bottleneck

Global temperature

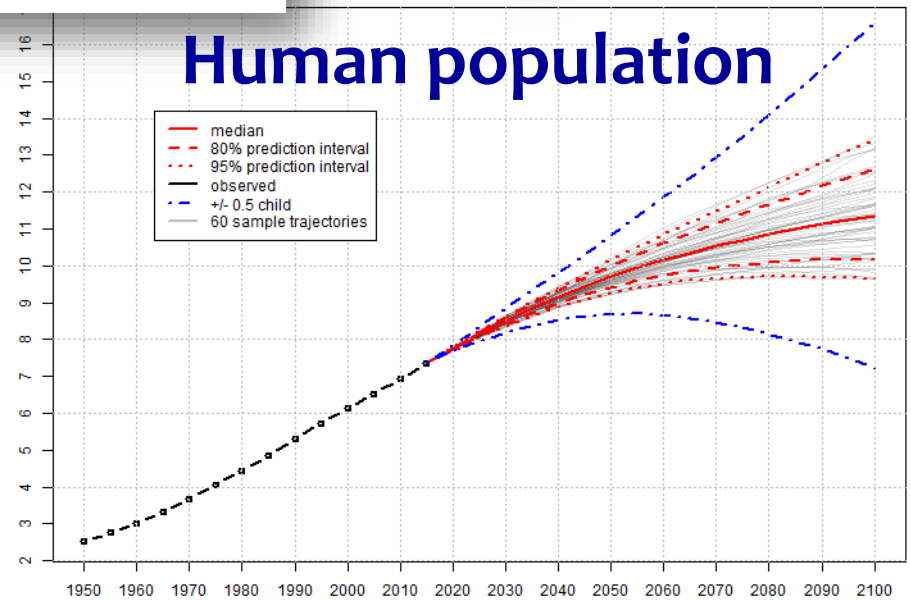


Refugia help navigate to the post climate-change world



Billions

## Human population



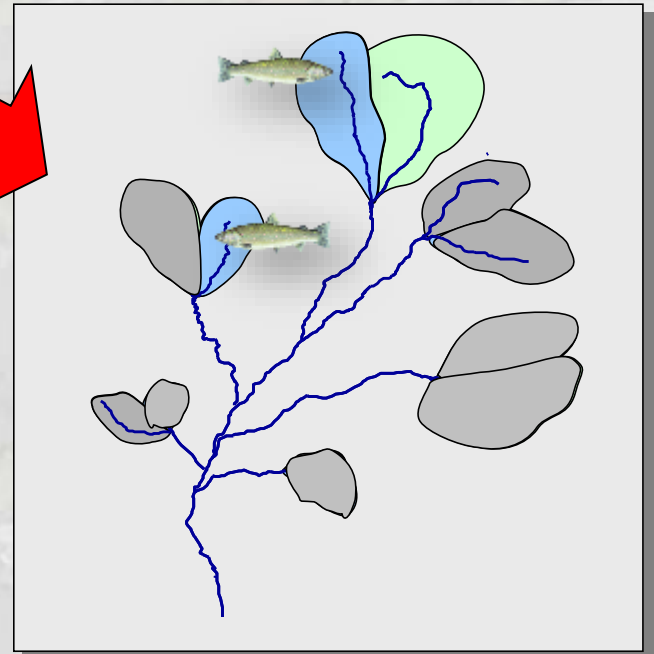
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015).  
World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>

# What is a Climate Refugium?

“...habitat that supports a locally reproducing population [or key life history stage] and has a high probability of doing so late this century”



Late century



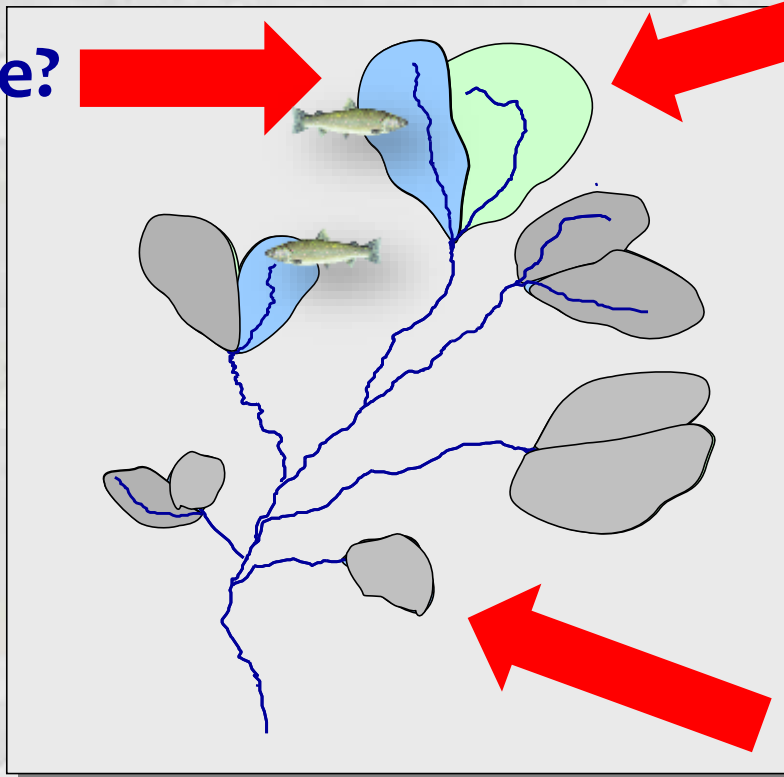
# Identifying Refugia Facilitates Climate-Smart Planning & Conservation Investing

Late century

Invest here?



Or here?

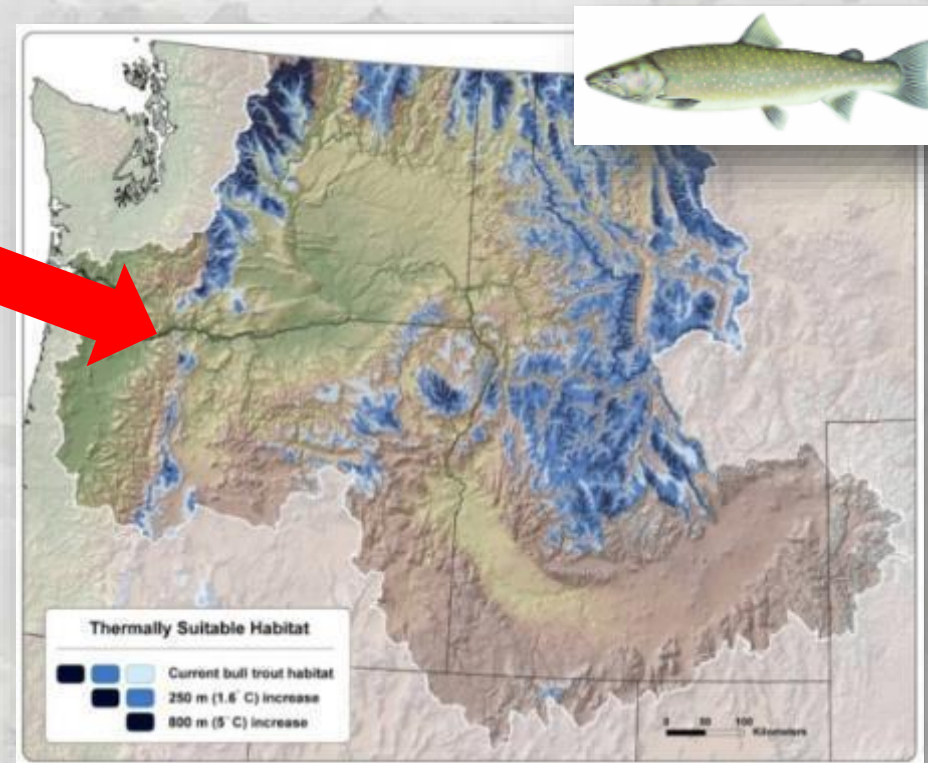
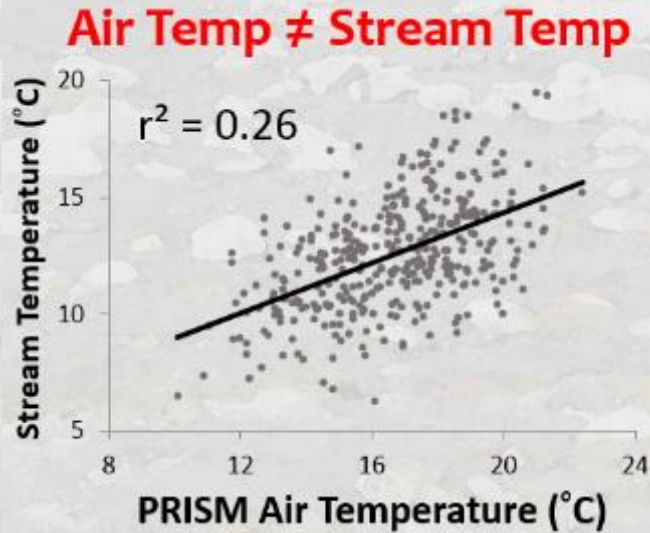


Invest here?



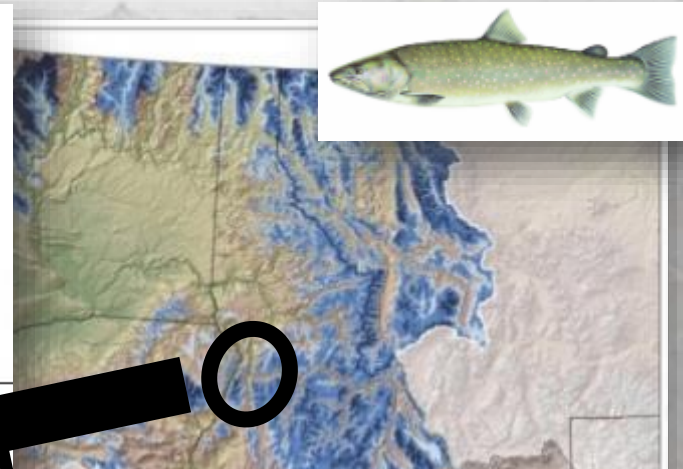
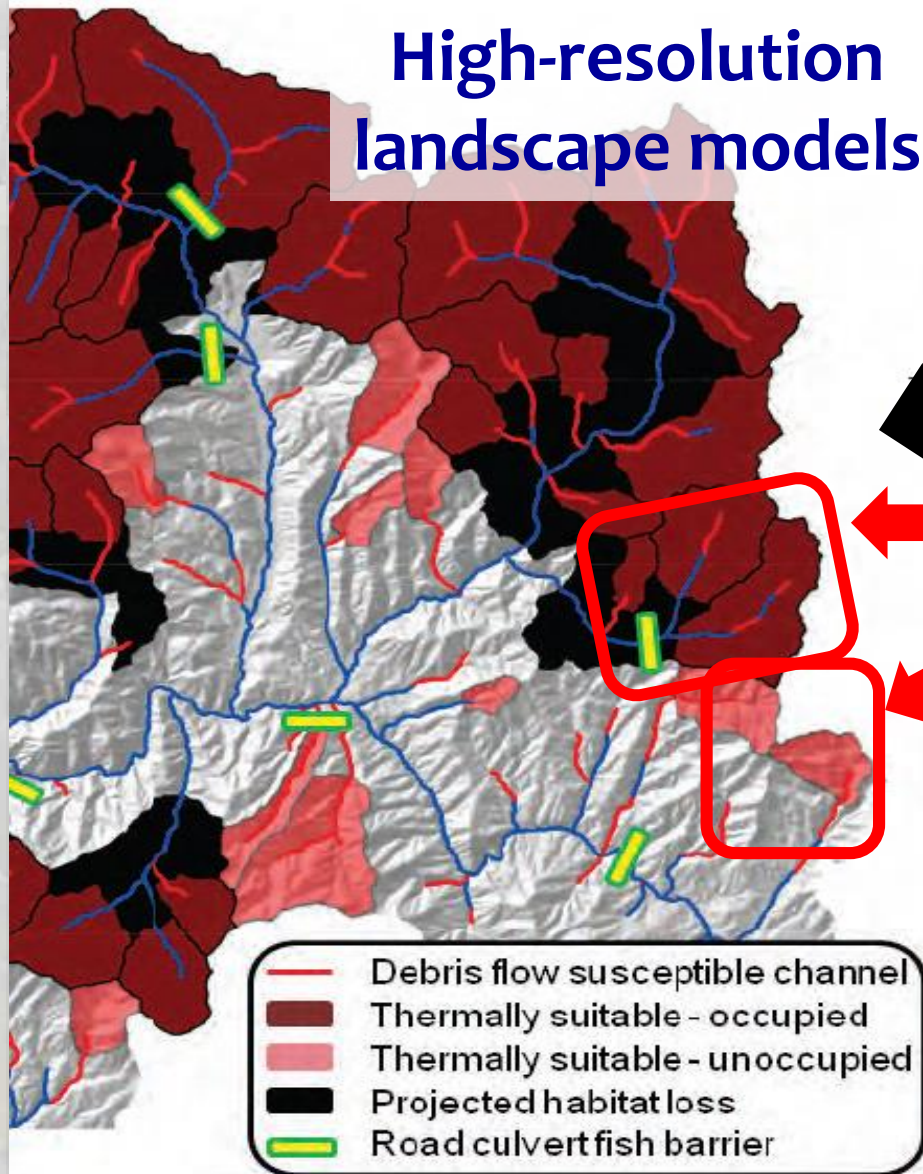
Identifying refugia also allays fears of species extinction

# Precise Information Needed Across Broad Areas: 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Species Distribution Models Are Imprecise



Rieman et al. 2007. Anticipated Climate Warming Effects on Bull Trout Habitats and Populations Across the Interior Columbia River Basin. *TAFS* 136:1552-1565.

# Precise Information Needed Across Broad Areas: 1<sup>st</sup> Generation Species Distribution Models Are Imprecise



I'm going to invest here...  
...instead of here



l. 2007. Ant  
Bull Trout Ha  
Interior Colu  
5.



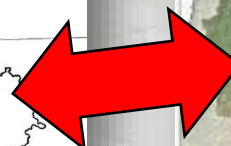
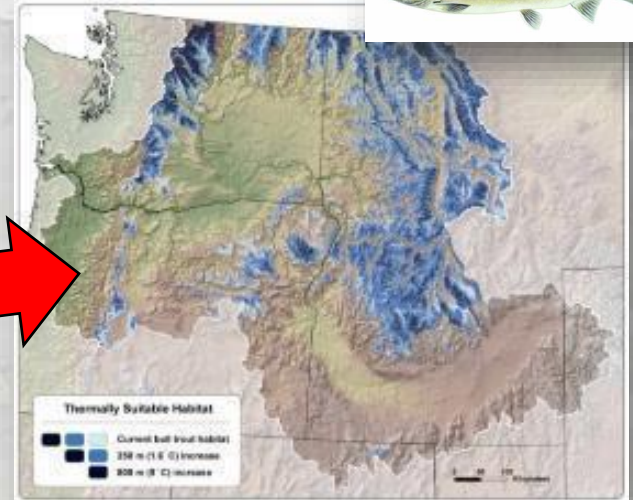
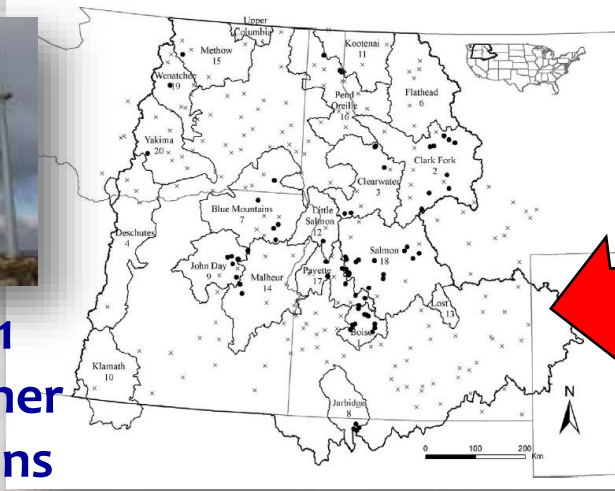


# Sparse Empirical Support Creates Imprecision

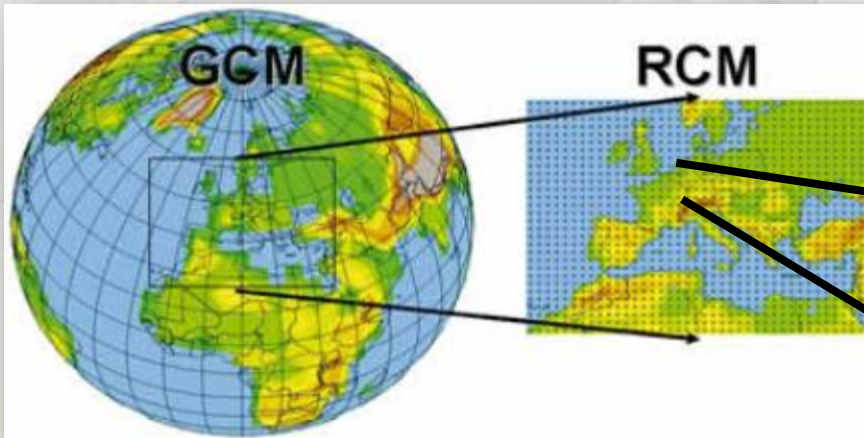
Long-Distance Interpolations Magnify Local Uncertainty



n = 191  
weather  
stations



“Downscaling” Techniques Ameliorate the Problem but Don’t Fix it



Predictions Depend on  
Covariate Relationships

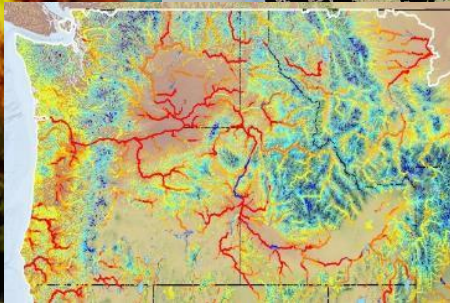
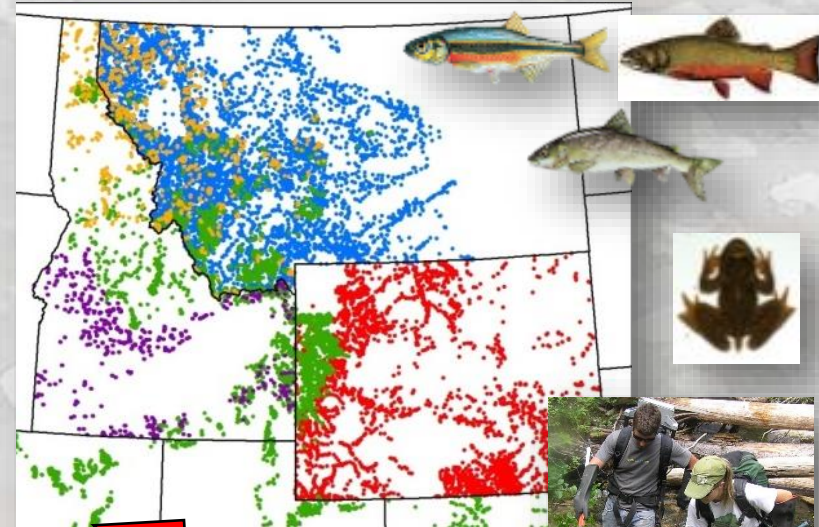
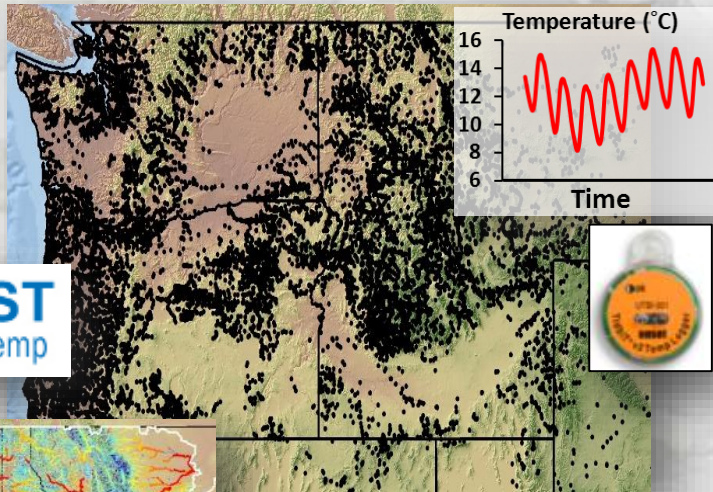
Temp ~  
Elevation +  
Slope +  
Aspect +  
Etc...



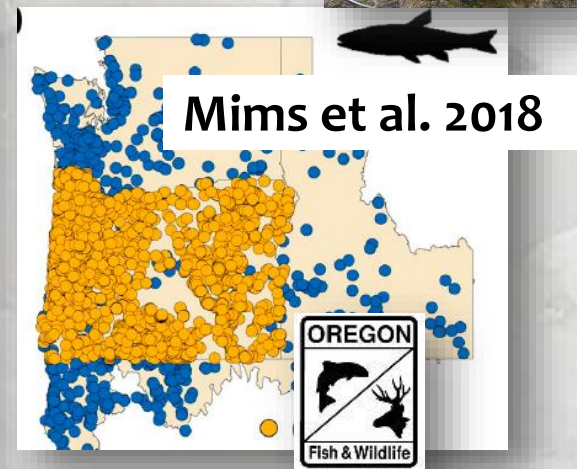
# Stream World Often has High Density Datasets

>16,000 stream temperature sites

>13,000 fish sample sites



Dozens of agencies collect similar data

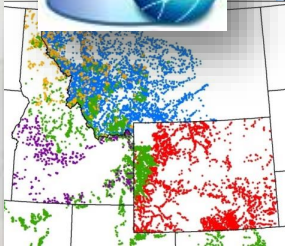


# Powerful Analytical Tools & GeoSpatial Technologies Can Leverage Big, Dense Datasets

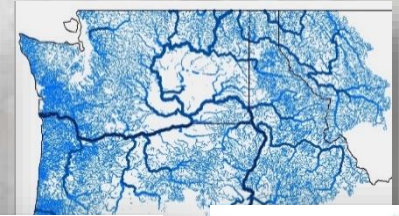
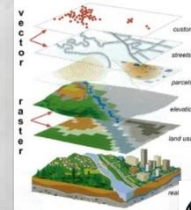
DATABASE



**BIG Data**



**GeoSpatial hydrography & environmental covariates**



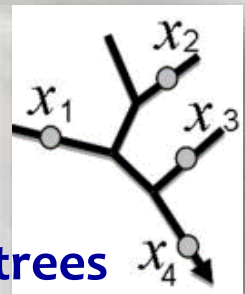
**Digital media for efficient information dissemination**



**Many models applicable to spatial stream datasets**

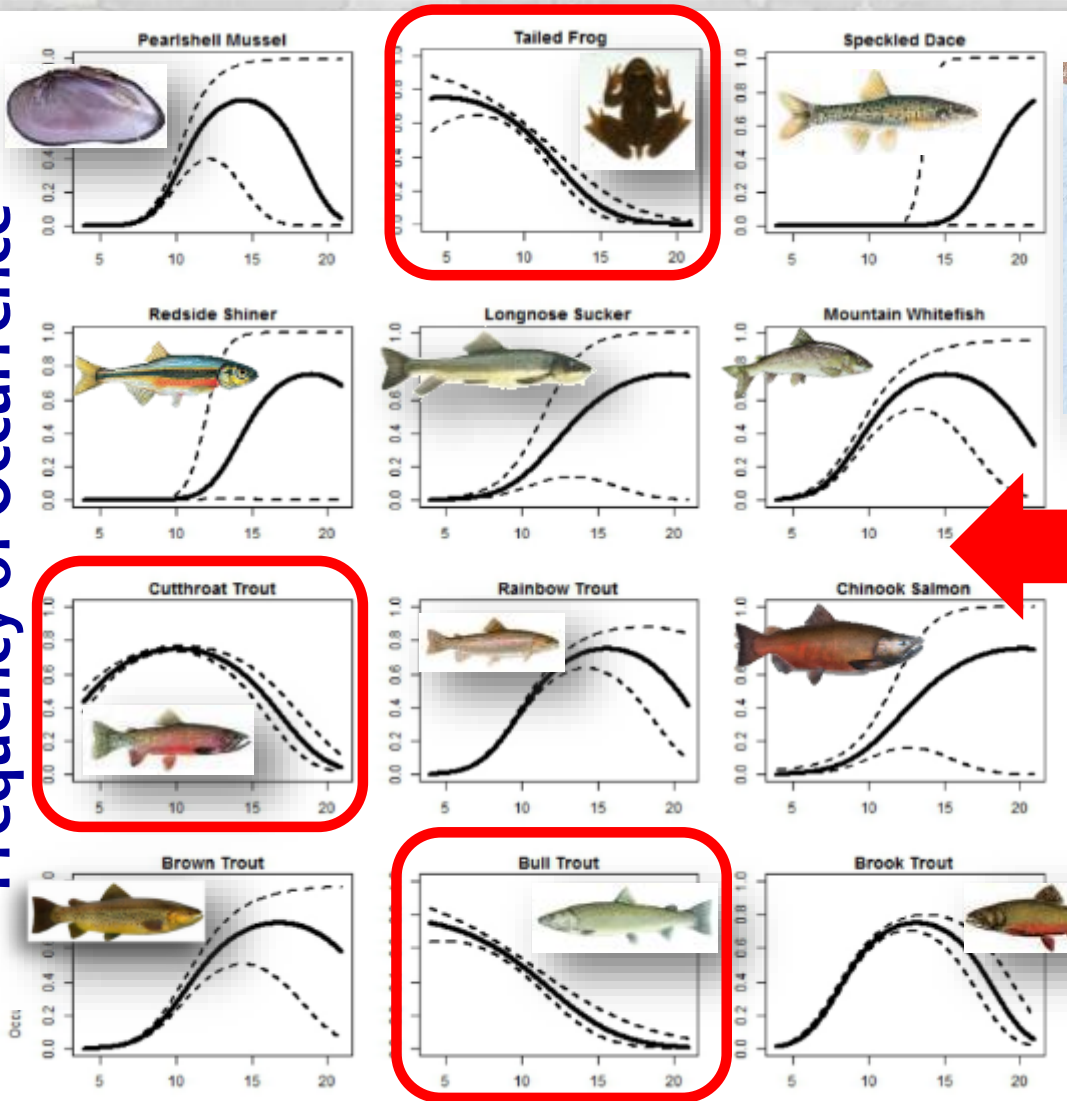
$$p = \frac{\exp(a + bx \dots ny)}{(1 + \exp[a + bx \dots ny])}$$

- MaxEnt
- GLM
- GLMM
- SSN
- Regression trees
- Etc.

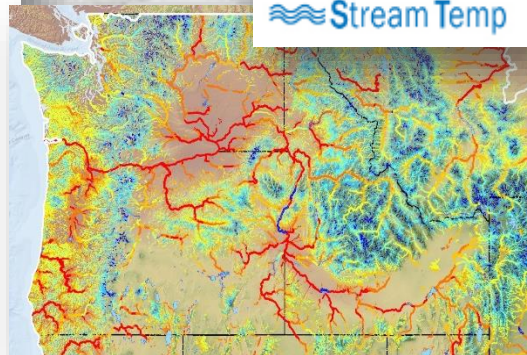


# Example, Step 1: Screen Species for Climate Sensitivity

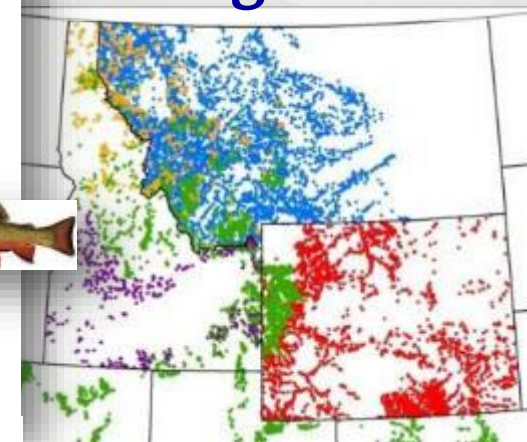
Frequency of Occurrence



NorWeST  
Stream Temp



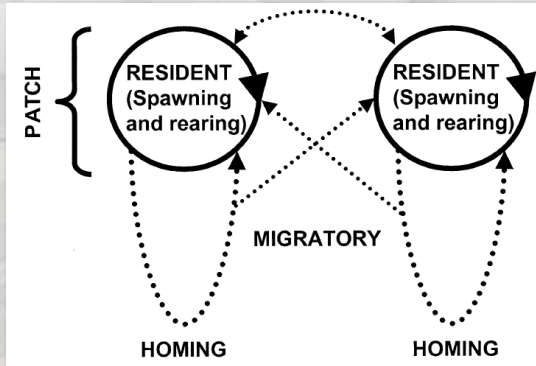
Biological Data



NorWeST Stream Temperature

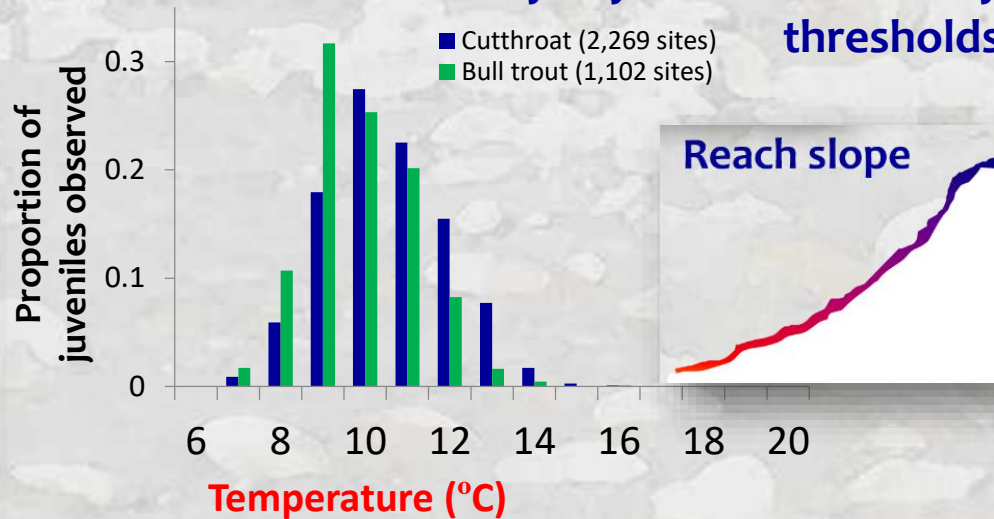
# Example, Step 2: Build a Robust Modelling Dataset

1. Choose model attribute:  
a) life stage or b) all species occurrences?



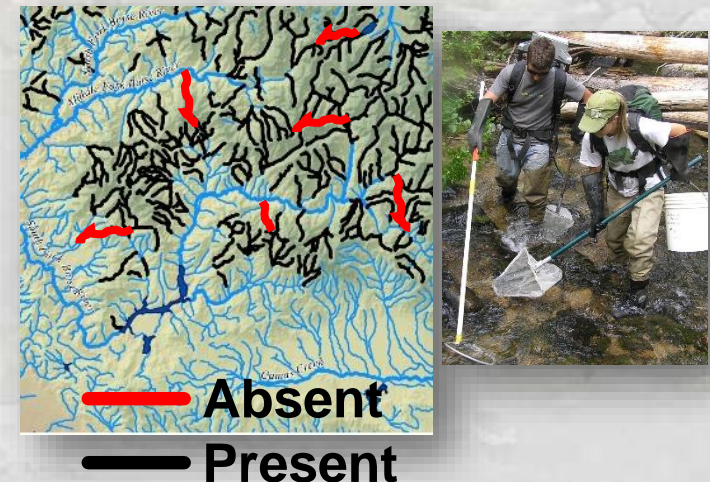
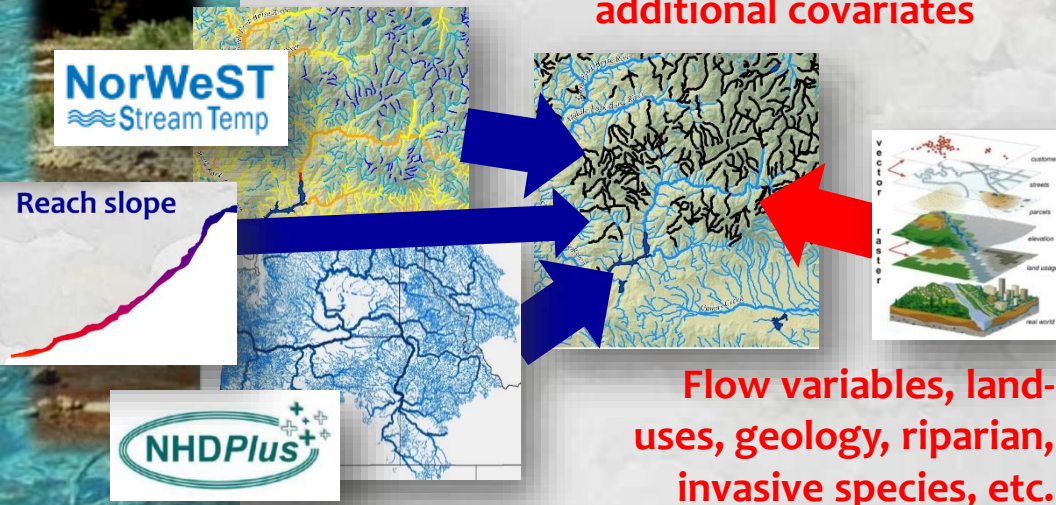
Dunham et al. 2002

2. Identify key habitat suitability thresholds



3. Apply thresholds to delineate potentially suitable habitats, **attribute habitats w/ additional covariates**

4. Assign occupancy status (0/1) to suitable habitats



# Example, Step 3: Build a Species Distribution Model



$$p = \frac{\exp(a + bx \dots ny)}{(1 + \exp[a + bx \dots ny])}$$

## Bull trout example:

512 natal habitat patches with 4,300 electrofishing surveys



### 1. Model selection

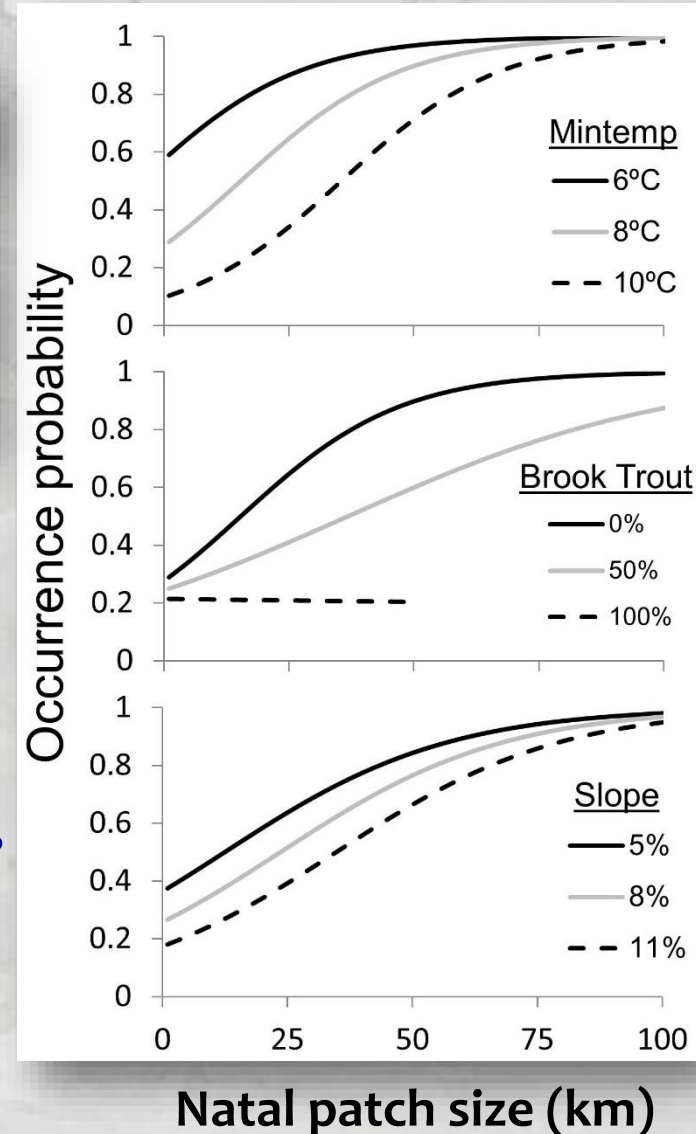
Model	$p$	$\Delta AIC_c$
Size, MinTemp, Slope, BKT, Size*BKT	6	0.0
Size, MinTemp, Slope, BKT, Size*BKT, Slope*BKT	7	0.5
Size, MinTemp, Slope, BKT	5	7.8
Size, MinTemp, BKT	4	18.2
Size, MeanTemp, BKT	4	25.7
Size, MinTemp, Slope	4	29.7
Size, MinTemp	3	31.2
Size, BKT	3	49.7

### 2. Is model accurate enough to be useful?

**AUC: 0.83**

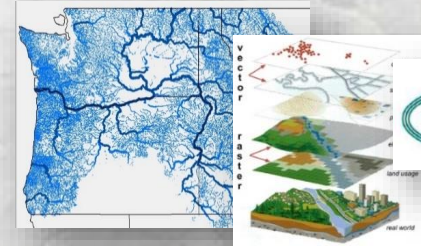
**Accuracy: 78% (i.e., population occupancy correctly predicted for 400 of 512 streams)**

- 3. Is it ecologically realistic?
- 4. Are there climate sensitivities?

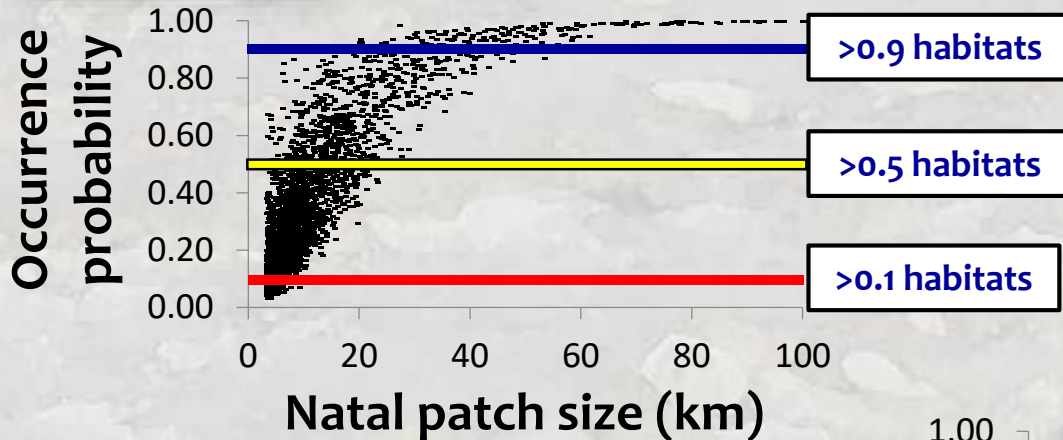


# Example, Step 4: Estimate Size of Potential Habitat Universe & Set Probabilistic Refuge Criteria

$$p = \frac{\exp(a + bx \dots ny)}{(1 + \exp[a + bx \dots ny])}$$

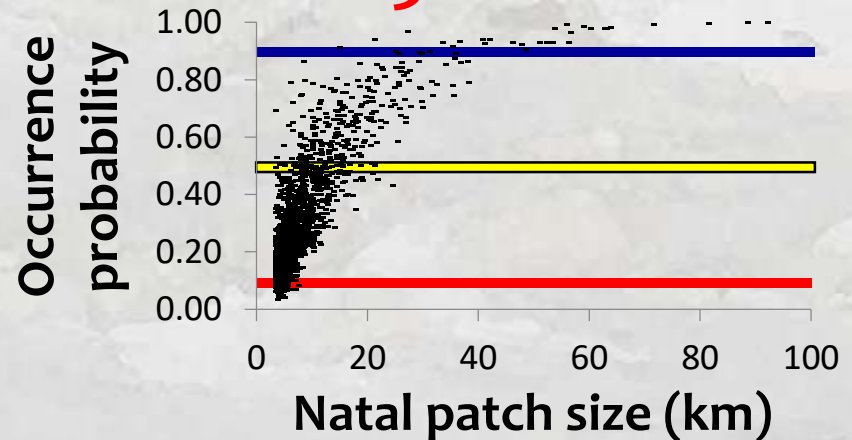


2000's: N = 5,300 habitats



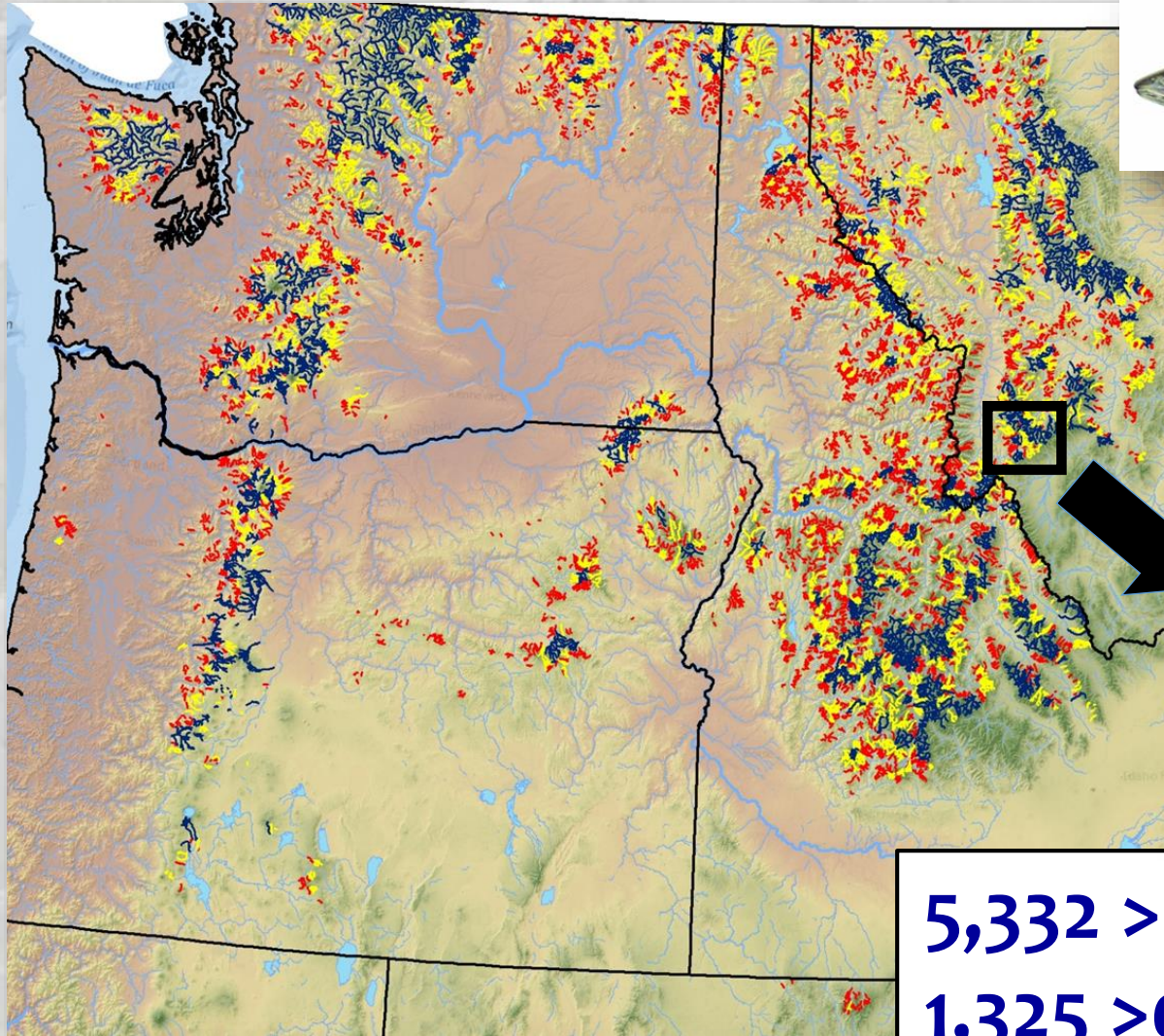
2080's: N = 3,300 habitats

+1.5 °C

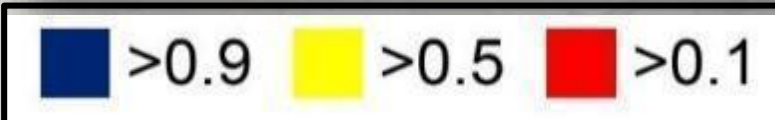


# Example, Step 5: Map Habitat Occupancy Probabilities

## U.S. Bull Trout Range: 2000's



Local  
population scale  
predictions

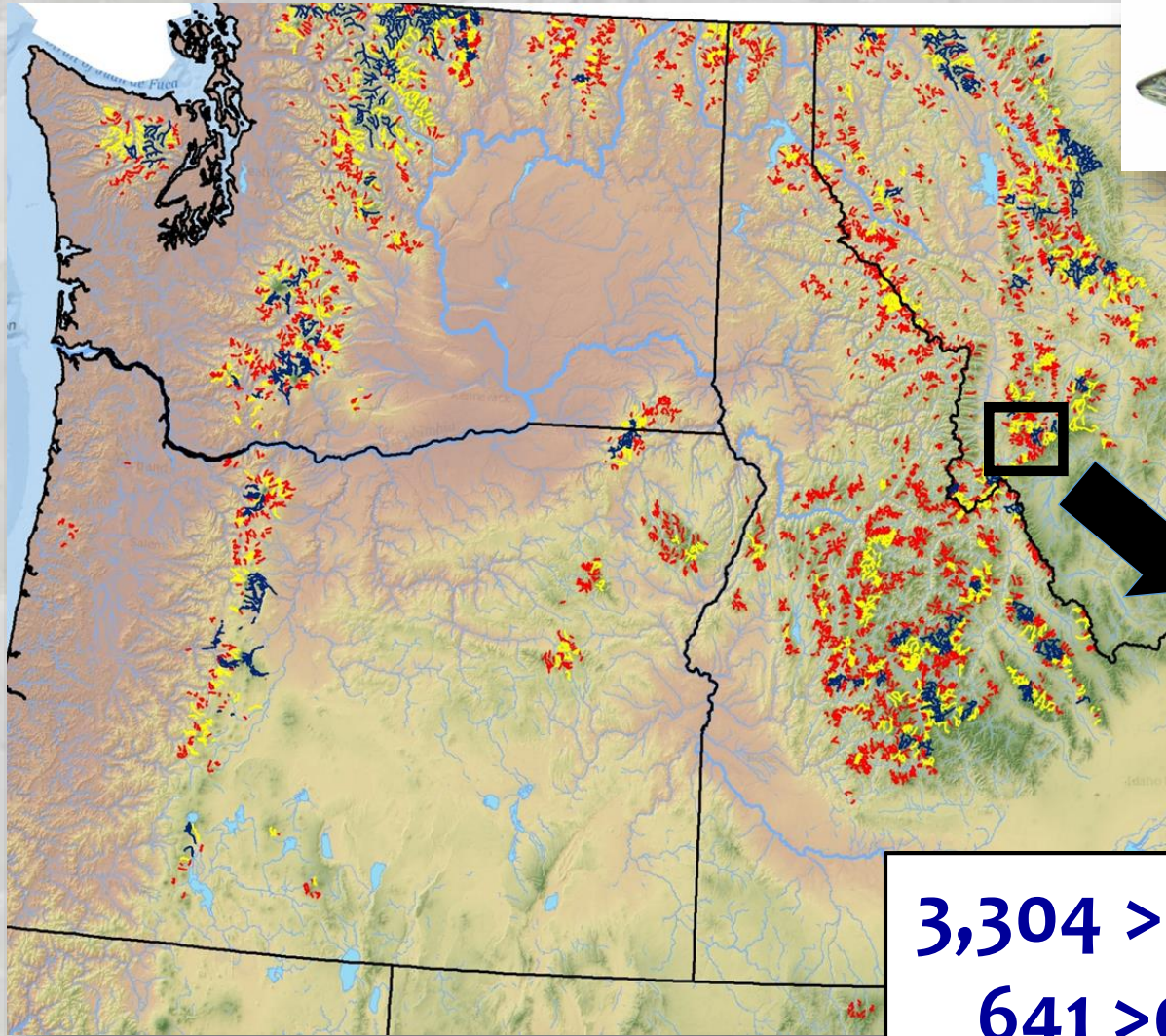


5,332 >0.1 habitats  
1,325 >0.5 habitats  
348 >0.9 habitats

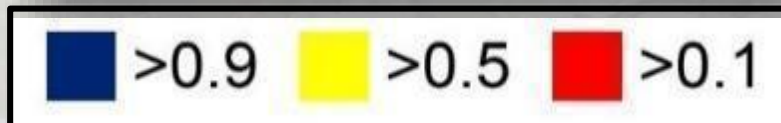


# Example, Step 5: Map Habitat Occupancy Probabilities

## U.S. Bull Trout Range: 2080's



Local  
population scale  
predictions

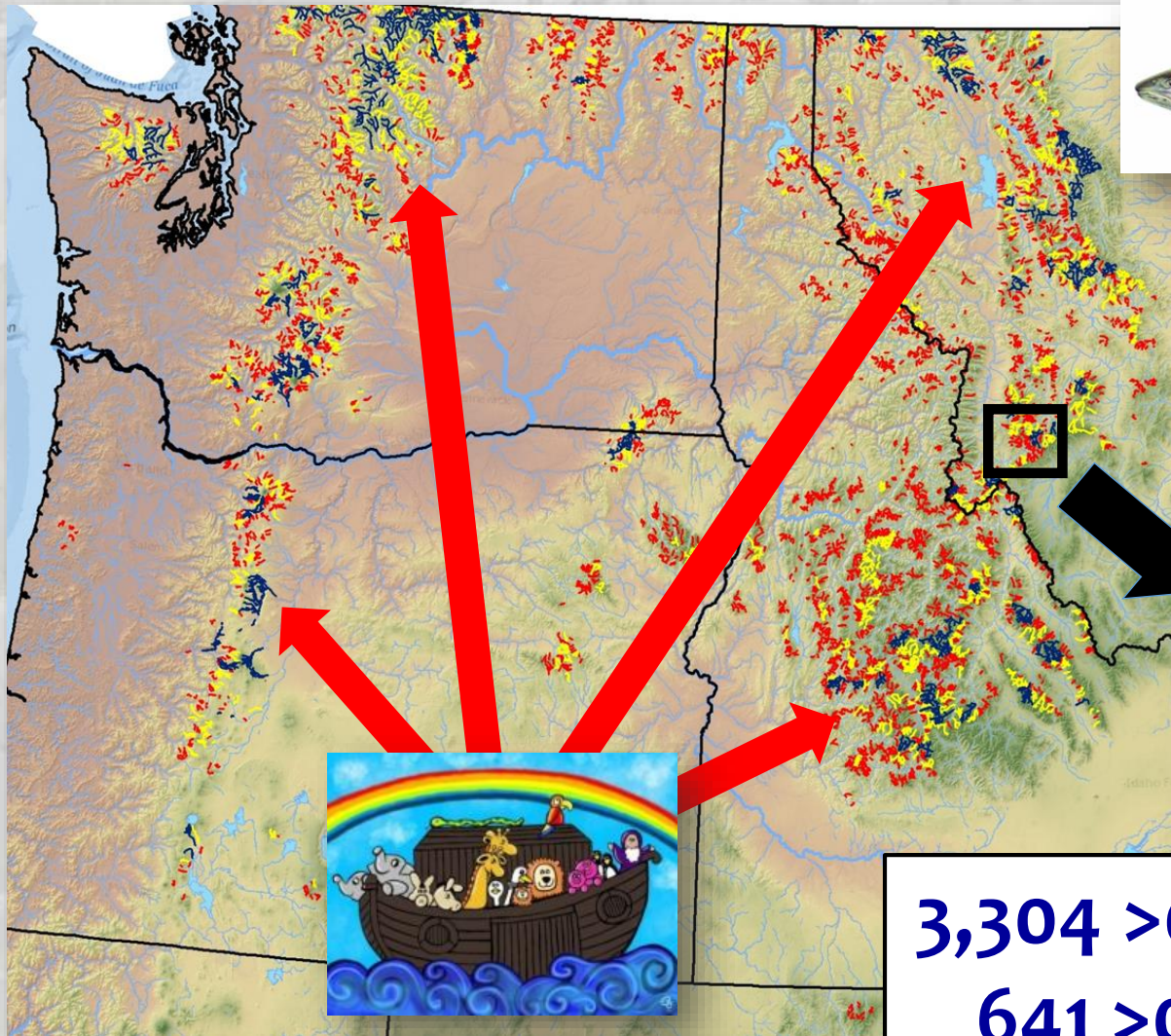


3,304 >0.1 habitats  
641 >0.5 habitats  
130 >0.9 habitats

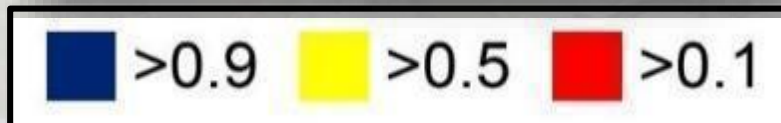


# Example, Step 5: Map Habitat Occupancy Probabilities

## U.S. Bull Trout Range: 2080's



Local  
population scale  
predictions

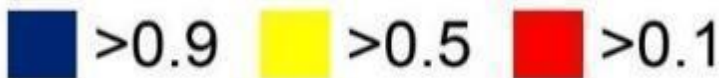
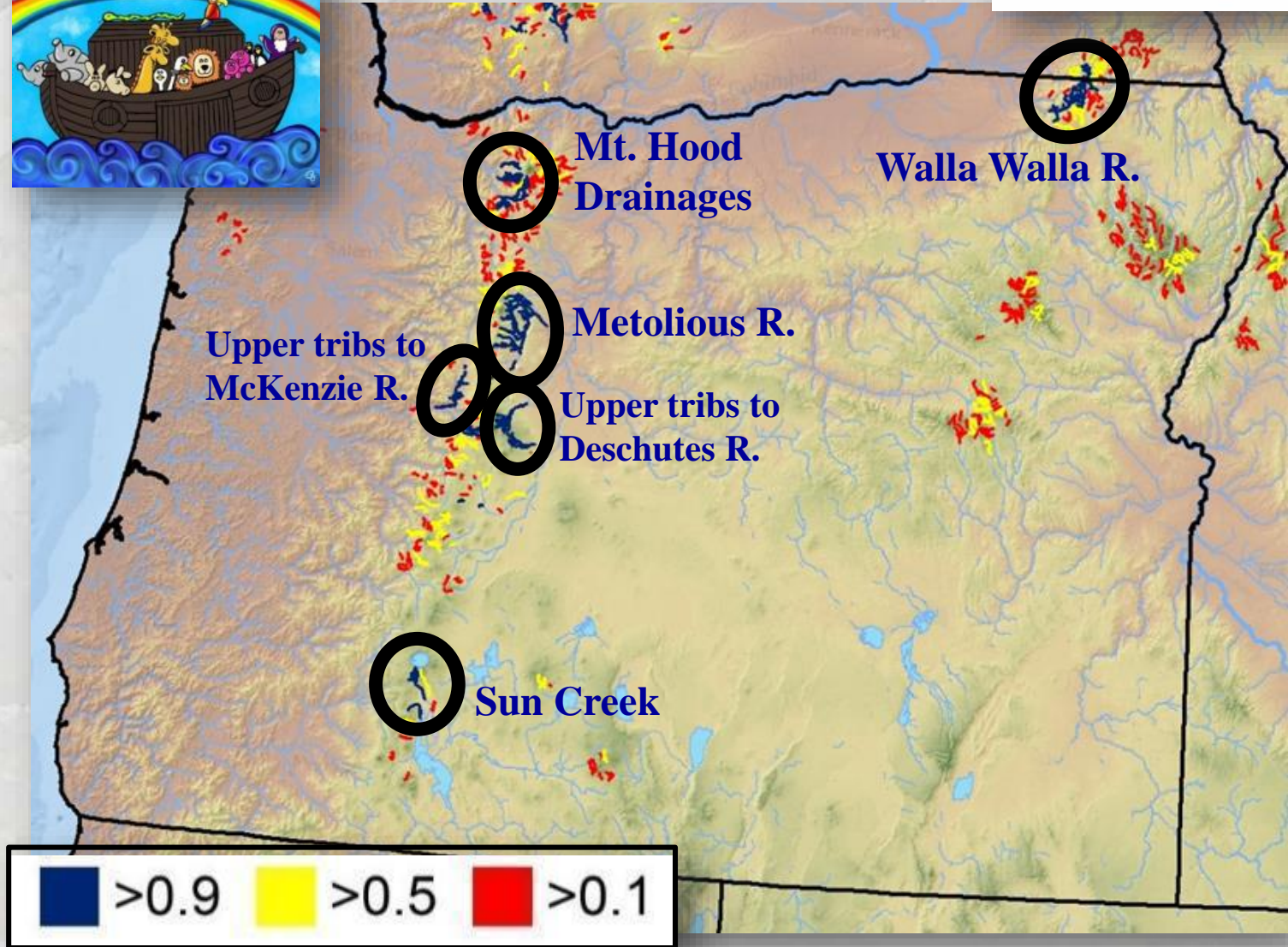


3,304 >0.1 habitats  
641 >0.5 habitats  
130 >0.9 habitats



# Example, Step 5: Map Habitat Occupancy Probabilities

## Oregon Bull Trout Range: 2080's



# Example, Step 6: Make Results Usable for the Conservation & Management Communities

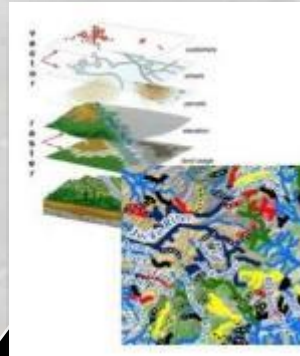
Isaak et al. 2015. The cold-water climate shield: Delineating refugia for preserving native trout through the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. *Global Change Biology* 21: 2540-2553



## Presentations & Publications



## Digital Maps & ArcGIS Shapefiles



## Dataset for replicability



## File formats:

- ArcGIS files
- pdf files

## 15 Scenarios:

- 3 climate periods
- 5 Brook invasion levels



**A website for distributing information in user-friendly formats**

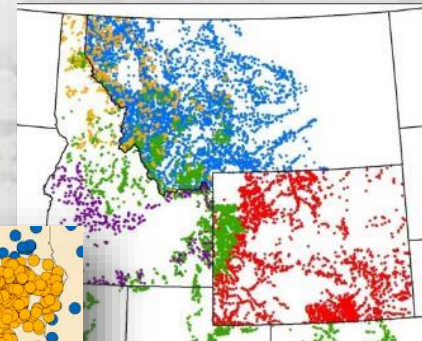
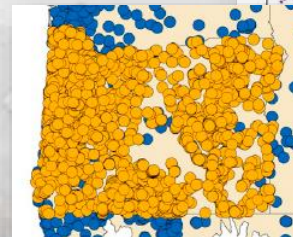
# Uses of Climate Refuge Maps, Datasets, & Models

- Prioritizing locations of conservation investments (e.g., habitat restoration, assisted migration, invasive species control)
- Facilitating coordinating among stakeholder groups
- Developing efficient monitoring strategies to track population shifts or local extirpations
- Conducting efficient biological inventories to determine habitat occupancy in areas of uncertainty regarding population status
- Providing baseline datasets & models for future refinements & updates



# Challenge:

## Lots of Data for a Few Species...



## Organization & QA/QC challenge

## Limited Data for Many Species

Species	Occurrences
Longnose dace	169
Speckled dace	52
Redside shiner	129
Longnose sucker	235
Whitefish	2,026
Cutthroat trout	11,543
Rainbow trout	3,977
Chinook salmon	1,728
Brown trout	1,228
Bull trout	2,809
Brook trout	7,036

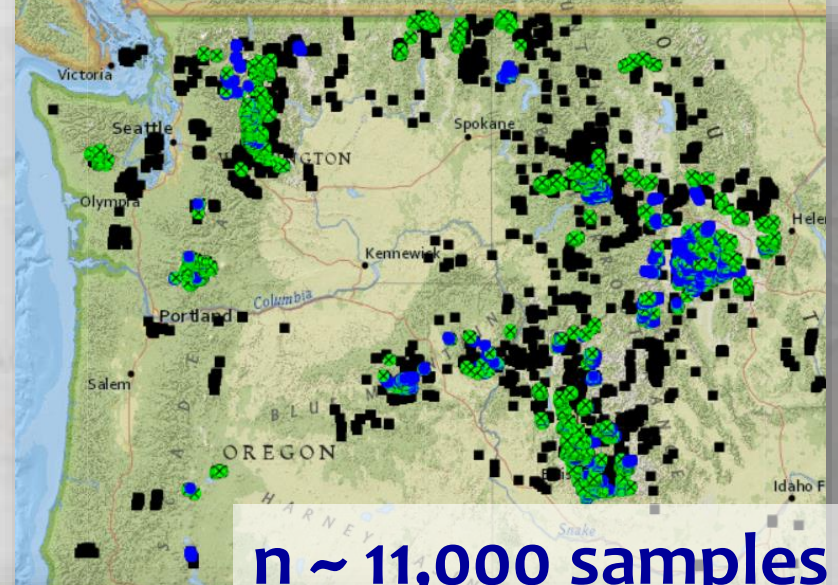


Isaak et al. 2017. Big biology meets microclimatology. *Ecol. Apps.* 27:977-990.

# Rapidly Developing eDNA Databases will Provide Comprehensive Biodiversity Archives



 The Aquatic eDNA Atlas Project: Lab Results Map





October 2017 | Revised: 20 December 2017 | Accepted: 11 January 2018  
doi:10.1111/evo.13898

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

WILEY *Ecology and Evolution* Open Access

Repurposing environmental DNA samples—detecting the western pearlshell (*Margaritifera falcata*) as a proof of concept

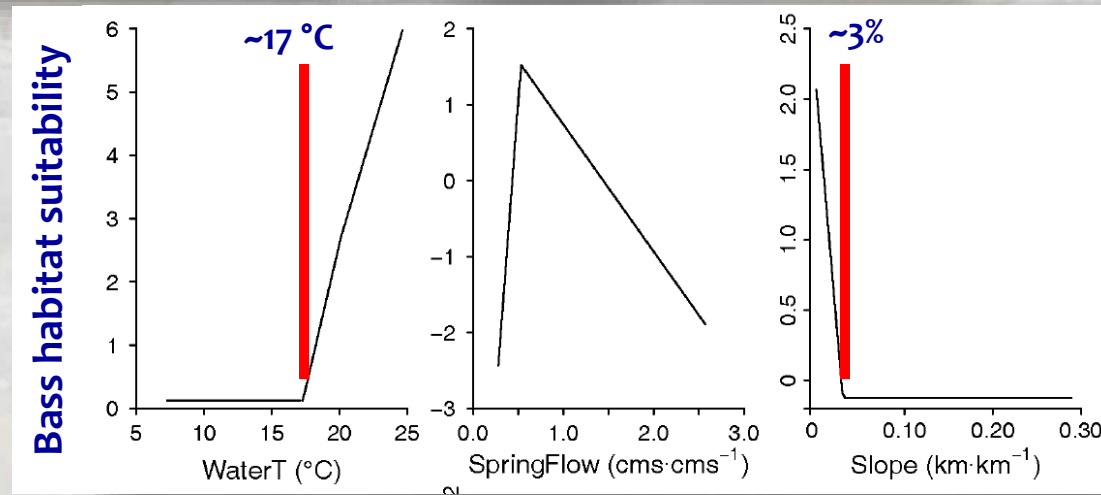
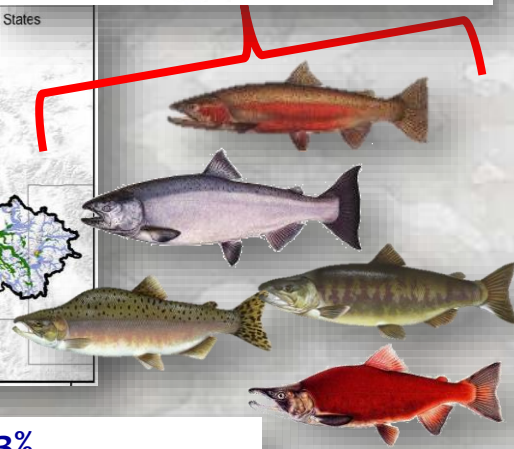
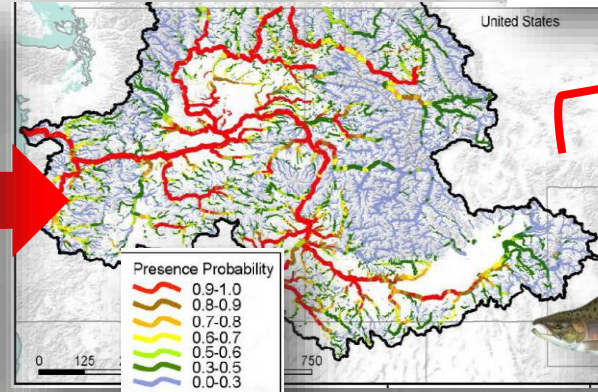
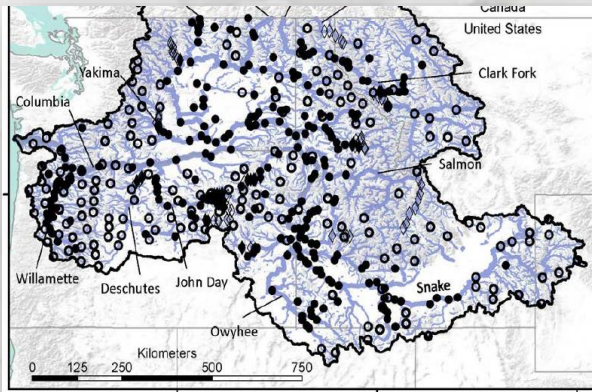
Joseph C. Dysthe<sup>1</sup>  | Torrey Rodgers<sup>2</sup>  | Thomas W. Franklin<sup>1</sup> |  
Kellie J. Carim<sup>1</sup> | Michael K. Young<sup>1</sup> | Kevin S. McKelvey<sup>1</sup> | Karen E. Mock<sup>2</sup> |  
Michael K. Schwartz<sup>1</sup>

Young et al. 2018. Species occurrence data from the eDNA Atlas database. U.S. Forest Service Data Archive. <https://doi.org/10.2737/RDS-2018-0010>.

# Challenge: Anadromous Species Applications?

Spawning & rearing predation refugia

Accurate SMB distribution model from historical datasets & new eDNA occurrence surveys



Rubenson & Olden. In press. An invader in salmonid rearing habitat: current and future distributions of smallmouth bass in the Columbia River Basin. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* **76**:xxx-xxx.



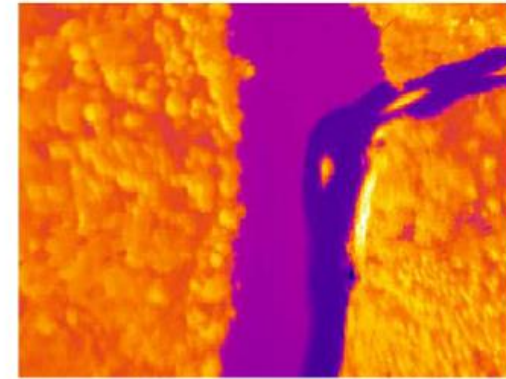
# Challenge: Anadromous Species Applications?

Migratory habitats need higher resolution scenarios

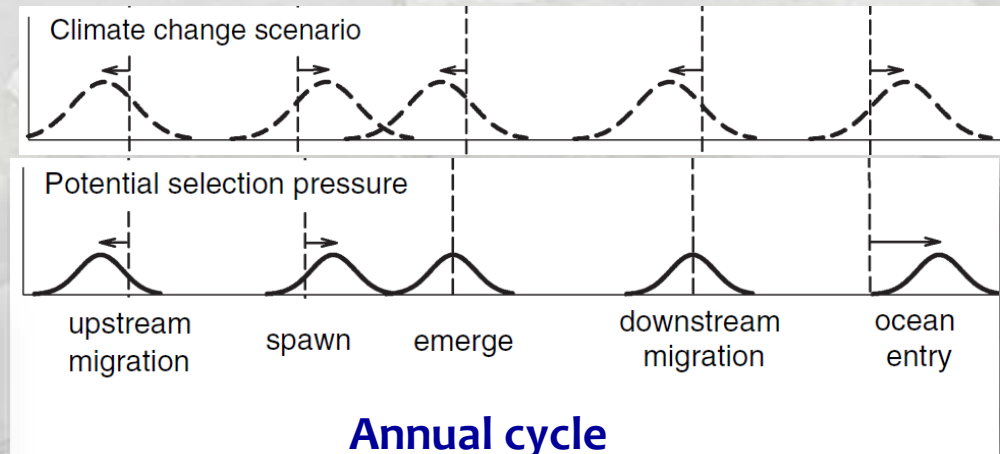
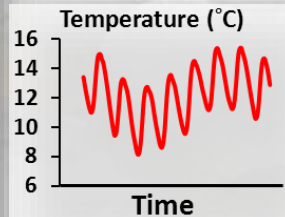
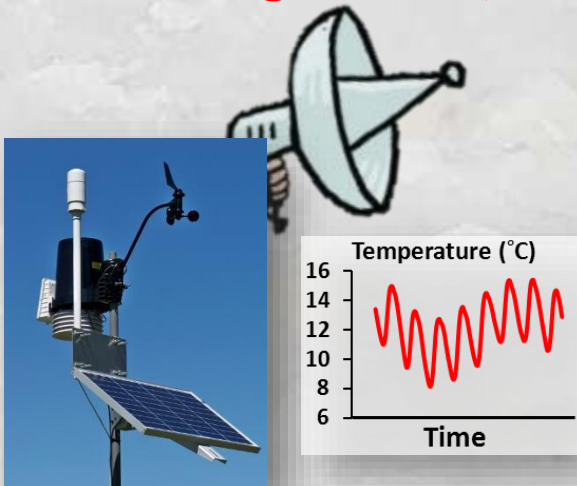
**FLIR inventory maps of spatial microrefugia along rivers**



Drone mounted cameras



**Climate forecasts with intra-annual resolution (i.e., river weather forecasting system)**



Crozier et al. 2008

# Climate Refugia put us on a Path to Preserve More Cool Critters in the Long-run

