Birds and Climate Change

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

El Malpais National Monument

Background

Birds are useful indicators of ecological change because they are highly mobile and generally conspicuous. As climate in a particular place changes, suitability may worsen for some species and improve for others. These changes in climate may create the potential for local extirpation or new colonization. **This brief summarizes projected changes in climate suitability by mid-century for birds at El Malpais National Monument (hereafter, the Monument) under two climate change scenarios (see Wu et al. 2018 for full results, and Langham et al. 2015 for more information regarding how climate suitability is characterized).** The high-emissions pathway (RCP8.5) represents a future in which little action is taken to reduce global emissions of greenhouse gases. The low-emissions pathway (RCP2.6) is a best-case scenario of aggressive efforts to reduce emissions. These emissions pathways are globally standardized and established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for projecting future climate change. The findings below are model-based projections of how species distributions may change in response to climate change. A 10-km buffer was applied to each park to match the spatial resolution of the species distribution models (10 x 10 km), and climate suitability was taken as the average of all cells encompassed by the park and buffer.

IMPORTANT

This study focuses exclusively on changing climatic conditions for birds over time. But projected changes in climate suitability are not definitive predictions of future species ranges or abundances. Numerous other factors affect where species occur, including habitat quality, food abundance, species adaptability, and the availability of microclimates (see Caveats). Therefore, managers should consider changes in climate suitability alongside these other important influences.

We report trends in climate suitability for all species identified as currently present at the Monument based on both NPS Inventory & Monitoring Program data and eBird observation data (2016), plus those species for which climate at the Monument is projected to become suitable in the future (Figure 1 & Table 1). This brief provides park-specific projections whereas Wu et al. (2018), which did not incorporate park-specific species data and thus may differ from this brief, provides system-wide comparison and conclusions.

Results

Climate change is expected to alter the bird community at the Monument, with greater impacts under the high-emissions pathway than under the low-emissions pathway (Figure 1). Among the species likely to be found at the Monument today, climate suitability in summer under the high-emissions pathway is projected to improve for 20 (e.g., Figure 2), remain stable for 24, and worsen for 15 species. Suitable climate ceases to occur for 20 species in summer, potentially resulting in extirpation of those species from the Monument. Climate is projected to become suitable in summer for 10 species not found at the Monument today, potentially resulting in local colonization. Climate suitability in winter under the high-emissions pathway is projected to improve for 22, remain stable for 15, and worsen for 11 species. Suitable climate ceases to occur for 3 species in winter, potentially resulting in extirpation from the Monument. Climate is projected to become suitable in winter for 40 species not found at the Monument today, potentially resulting in local colonization.

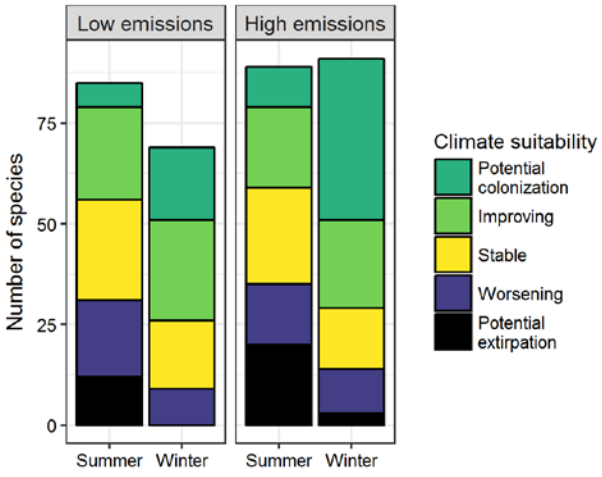

Figure 1. Projected changes in climate suitability for birds at the Monument, by emissions pathway and season.

Results (continued)

Potential Turnover Index

Potential bird species turnover for the Monument between the present and 2050 is 0.25 in summer (41st percentile across all national parks) and 0.22 in winter (30th percentile) under the high-emissions pathway. Potential species turnover declines to 0.16 in summer and 0.11 in winter under the low-emissions pathway. Turnover index was calculated based on the theoretical proportions of potential extirpations and potential colonizations by 2050 relative to today (as reported in Wu et al. 2018), and therefore assumes that all potential extirpations and colonizations are realized. According to this index, no change would be represented as 0, whereas a complete change in the bird community would be represented as 1.

Climate Sensitive Species

The Monument is or may become home to 11 species that are highly sensitive to climate change across their range (i.e., they are projected to lose climate suitability in over 50% of their current range in North America in summer and/or winter by 2050; Table 1; Langham et al. 2015). While the Monument may serve as an important refuge for 8 of these climate-sensitive species, 3 might be extirpated from the Monument in at least one season by 2050.

Figure 2. Climate at the Monument in summer is projected to remain suitable for the Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*) through 2050. Photo by KS Black/Flickr (Public Domain).

Management Implications

Parks differ in potential colonization and extirpation rates, and therefore different climate change adaptation strategies may apply. **Under the high-emissions pathway, El Malpais National Monument falls within the high potential extirpation group.** Parks anticipating high potential extirpation can focus on actions that increase species' ability to respond to environmental change, such as increasing the amount of potential habitat, working with cooperating agencies and landowners to improve habitat connectivity for birds across boundaries, managing the disturbance regime, and possibly more intensive management actions. Furthermore, park managers have an opportunity to focus on supporting the 8 species that are highly sensitive to climate change across their range (Table 1; Langham et al. 2015) but for which the park is a potential refuge. Monitoring to identify changes in bird communities will inform the selection of appropriate management responses.

Caveats

The species distribution models included in this study are based solely on climate variables (i.e., a combination of annual and seasonal measures of temperature and precipitation), which means there are limits on their interpretation. Significant changes in climate suitability, as measured here, will not always result in a species response, and all projections should be interpreted as potential trends. Multiple other factors mediate responses to climate change, including habitat availability, ecological processes that affect demography, biotic interactions that inhibit and facilitate species' colonization or extirpation, dispersal capacity, species' evolutionary adaptive capacity, and phenotypic plasticity (e.g., behavioral adjustments). Ultimately, models can tell us where to focus our concern and which species are most likely to be affected, but monitoring is the only way to validate these projections and should inform any on-the-ground conservation action.

More Information

For more information, including details on the methods, please see the scientific publication (Wu et al. 2018) and the project overview brief, and visit the NPS Climate Change Response Program website.

References

eBird Basic Dataset (2016) Version: ebd_relAug-2016. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York.

Langham et al. (2015) Conservation Status of North American Birds in the Face of Future Climate Change. PLOS ONE.

Wu et al. (2018) Projected avifaunal responses to climate change across the U.S. National Park System. PLOS ONE.

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Species Projections

Table 1. Climate suitability projections by 2050 under the high-emissions pathway for all birds currently present at the Monument based on both NPS Inventory & Monitoring Program data and eBird observation data, plus those species for which climate at the Monument is projected to become suitable in the future. "Potential colonization" indicates that climate is projected to become suitable for the species, whereas "potential extirpation" indicates that climate is suitable today but projected to become unsuitable. Omitted species were either not modeled due to data deficiency or were absent from the I&M and eBird datasets. Observations of late-season migrants may result in these species appearing as present in the park when they may only migrate through. Species are ordered according to taxonomic groups, denoted by alternating background shading.

*** Species in top and bottom 10th percentile of absolute change**

^ Species that are highly climate sensitive

- Species not found or found only occasionally, and not projected to colonize by 2050

x Species not modeled in this season

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Cinnamon Teal	-	Potential colonization
Bufflehead	-	Potential colonization
Ring-necked Pheasant	-	Potential colonization
Pied-billed Grebe	-	Potential colonization
Western Grebe	-	Potential colonization
American White Pelican	-	Potential colonization
American Bittern	-	Potential colonization^
Great Blue Heron	-	Potential colonization
Snowy Egret	-	Potential colonization
Black-crowned Night-Heron	-	Potential colonization
Golden Eagle	x	Stable

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Northern Harrier	-	Improving
Sharp-shinned Hawk	-	Improving
Bald Eagle	-	Stable
Red-tailed Hawk	Stable	Improving
Ferruginous Hawk	Worsening^	-
Common Gallinule	-	Potential colonization
American Coot	-	Potential colonization
Killdeer	Stable	Improving*
Spotted Sandpiper	-	Potential colonization
Greater Yellowlegs	-	Potential colonization
Long-billed Dowitcher	-	Potential colonization
White-winged Dove	Improving*	-
Mourning Dove	Improving	Improving
Inca Dove	-	Potential colonization

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Greater Roadrunner	Improving*	Improving*
Barn Owl	x	Improving
Great Horned Owl	x	Stable
Burrowing Owl	Stable^	Potential colonization
Lesser Nighthawk	Potential colonization	-
Common Nighthawk	Worsening	-
Black-chinned Hummingbird	Improving*	-
Anna's Hummingbird	Potential colonization	-
Costa's Hummingbird	Potential colonization	-
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	Worsening	-
Rufous Hummingbird	Potential extirpation	-
Acorn Woodpecker	Improving	Stable
Gila Woodpecker	-	Potential colonization
Ladder-backed Woodpecker	Improving*	Improving*
Downy Woodpecker	-	Potential extirpation
Hairy Woodpecker	Potential extirpation	Potential extirpation
Arizona Woodpecker	-	Potential colonization
Northern Flicker	Worsening*	Improving
Gilded Flicker	-	Potential colonization
American Kestrel	x	Improving
Prairie Falcon	x	Improving
Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet	Potential colonization	-
Western Wood-Pewee	Worsening*^	-
Hammond's Flycatcher	-	Potential colonization
Gray Flycatcher	Stable	Potential colonization
Cordilleran Flycatcher	Worsening	-
Say's Phoebe	Stable	-

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Ash-throated Flycatcher	Improving*	-
Brown-crested Flycatcher	Potential colonization	-
Cassin's Kingbird	Stable	-
Western Kingbird	Stable	-
Loggerhead Shrike	Improving	Improving*
Hutton's Vireo	Potential colonization^	-
Pinyon Jay	Worsening*	Worsening*
Steller's Jay	Worsening	-
California/Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay (Western Scrub-Jay)	Stable	Stable
Clark's Nutcracker	Potential extirpation^	Worsening
American Crow	Potential extirpation	-
Chihuahuan Raven	-	Potential colonization
Common Raven	Worsening	Stable
Horned Lark	Stable	Stable
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Worsening	-
Purple Martin	Improving	-
Violet-green Swallow	Worsening	-
Barn Swallow	Stable	-
Cliff Swallow	Worsening	-
Mountain Chickadee	Worsening*	Worsening*
Juniper Titmouse	Stable	Worsening*
Verdin	-	Potential colonization
Bushtit	Stable	Stable
White-breasted Nuthatch	Potential extirpation	Worsening*
Pygmy Nuthatch	Stable	Worsening*^
Brown Creeper	-	Potential extirpation
Rock Wren	Improving	Improving*
Canyon Wren	x	Worsening*

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Bewick's Wren	Improving	Improving
Cactus Wren	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Stable	Potential colonization
Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Western Bluebird	Worsening*	Worsening
Mountain Bluebird	Potential extirpation	Improving
Townsend's Solitaire	Worsening^	Worsening*
American Robin	Potential extirpation	Stable
Bendire's Thrasher	-	Potential colonization
Crissal Thrasher	-	Stable
Sage Thrasher	Potential extirpation	Stable
Northern Mockingbird	Improving	Stable
European Starling	Potential extirpation	Stable
Sprague's Pipit	-	Potential colonization
Cedar Waxwing	-	Improving
Phainopepla	Improving	Potential colonization
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Potential extirpation	Potential colonization
Grace's Warbler	Improving	-
Black-throated Gray Warbler	Improving	-
Hermit Warbler	-	Potential colonization^
Yellow-breasted Chat	Potential colonization	-
Green-tailed Towhee	Potential extirpation^	-
Spotted Towhee	Stable	x
Canyon Towhee	Stable	Stable
Abert's Towhee	-	Potential colonization

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Rufous-winged Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
Chipping Sparrow	Potential extirpation	Potential colonization
Brewer's Sparrow	Potential extirpation	-
Vesper Sparrow	Potential extirpation	Potential colonization
Lark Sparrow	Stable	-
Black-throated Sparrow	Stable	-
Lark Bunting	-	Potential colonization
Song Sparrow	-	Improving
White-crowned Sparrow	-	Improving
Golden-crowned Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
Dark-eyed Junco	x	Improving
Hepatic Tanager	Improving	-
Western Tanager	Stable	-
Pyrrhuloxia	-	Potential colonization
Black-headed Grosbeak	Stable	-
Blue Grosbeak	Improving*	-
Red-winged Blackbird	Potential extirpation	-
Eastern Meadowlark	Improving*	-
Western Meadowlark	Stable	Improving
Brewer's Blackbird	Potential extirpation	-
Great-tailed Grackle	Improving	Improving
Brown-headed Cowbird	Potential extirpation	Potential colonization
Hooded Oriole	Potential colonization	-
Bullock's Oriole	Improving*	-
Scott's Oriole	Stable	-
House Finch	Stable	Improving
Cassin's Finch	Potential extirpation	Worsening*

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Red Crossbill	Potential extirpation^	x
Pine Siskin	Potential extirpation	Worsening

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Lesser Goldfinch	Stable	-
House Sparrow	x	Stable