Birds and Climate Change

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Shenandoah National Park

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 Shenandoah National Park (hereafter, the Park) 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 Park based on both NPS Inventory & Monitoring Program data and eBird observation data (2016), plus those species for which climate at the Park 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 Park, 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 Park today, climate suitability in summer under the high-emissions pathway is projected to improve for 38, remain stable for 15, and worsen for 16 species. Suitable climate ceases to occur for 41 species in summer, potentially resulting in extirpation of those species from the Park (e.g., Figure 2). Climate is projected to become suitable in summer for 20 species not found at the Park today, potentially resulting in local colonization. Climate suitability in winter under the high-emissions pathway is projected to improve for 40, remain stable for 14, and worsen for 14 species. Suitable climate ceases to occur for 5 species in winter, potentially resulting in extirpation from the Park. Climate is projected to become suitable in winter for 43 species not found at the Park today, potentially resulting in local colonization.

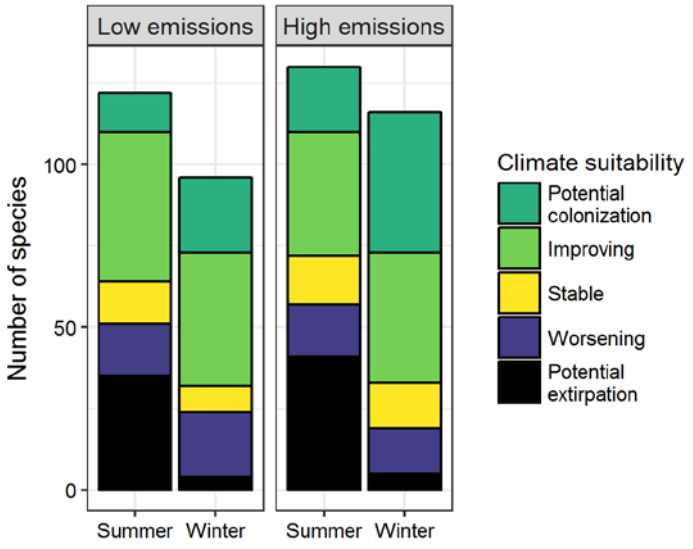

Figure 1. Projected changes in climate suitability for birds at the Park, by emissions pathway and season.

Results (continued)

Potential Turnover Index

Potential bird species turnover for the Park between the present and 2050 is 0.23 in summer (38th percentile across all national parks) and 0.25 in winter (37th percentile) under the high-emissions pathway. Potential species turnover declines to 0.15 in summer and 0.17 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 Park is or may become home to 8 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 Park may serve as an important refuge for 6 of these climate-sensitive species, 2 might be extirpated from the Park in at least one season by 2050.

Figure 2. Although currently found at the Park, suitable climate for the American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) may cease to occur here in summer by 2050, potentially resulting in local seasonal extirpation. Photo by John Benson/Flickr (CC BY 2.0).

Management Implications

Parks differ in potential colonization and extirpation rates, and therefore different climate change adaptation strategies may apply. **Under the high-emissions pathway, Shenandoah National Park falls within the high potential colonization group.** Parks anticipating high potential colonization 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 6 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.

Contacts

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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 Park based on both NPS Inventory & Monitoring Program data and eBird observation data, plus those species for which climate at the Park 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
Cackling/Canada Goose	x	Stable
American Black Duck	-	Potential extirpation
Mallard	Potential extirpation^	Stable
Blue-winged Teal	-	Potential colonization
Northern Shoveler	-	Potential colonization
Green-winged Teal	-	Potential colonization
Greater Scaup	-	Potential colonization^
Lesser Scaup	-	Potential colonization
Bufflehead	-	Improving
Common Goldeneye	-	Potential colonization
Common Merganser	-	Stable
Red-breasted Merganser	-	Potential colonization^
Ruddy Duck	-	Potential colonization
Northern Bobwhite	Improving*	-
Ruffed Grouse	x	Potential extirpation
Wild Turkey	x	Stable
Eared Grebe	-	Potential colonization
Double-crested Cormorant	x	Potential colonization
American White Pelican	-	Potential colonization
Great Blue Heron	Improving	Improving
Great Egret	Potential colonization	-
Little Blue Heron	Potential colonization	-
Cattle Egret	Potential colonization	-
Green Heron	Improving	-
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	Potential	-

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
	colonization	
Black Vulture	Improving	Stable
Turkey Vulture	x	Improving
Golden Eagle	-	Stable
Mississippi Kite	Potential colonization	-
Northern Harrier	-	Stable
Sharp-shinned Hawk	x	Improving
Cooper's Hawk	x	Worsening*
Bald Eagle	x	Improving
Red-shouldered Hawk	Improving*	Improving
Red-tailed Hawk	Improving	Stable
Killdeer	Improving	-
Greater Yellowlegs	-	Potential colonization
Least Sandpiper	-	Potential colonization
American Woodcock	x	Improving
Bonaparte's Gull	-	Potential colonization
Forster's Tern	-	Potential colonization
Rock Pigeon	Worsening	Worsening*
Eurasian Collared-Dove	-	Potential colonization
Mourning Dove	Improving	Worsening
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Improving*	-
Black-billed Cuckoo	Potential extirpation	-
Greater Roadrunner	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Barn Owl	-	Potential colonization
Western Screech-Owl	-	Potential colonization
Great Horned Owl	x	Worsening*
Burrowing Owl	Potential colonization^	-
Barred Owl	x	Improving

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Common Nighthawk	Improving	-
Chuck-will's-widow	Potential colonization	-
Chimney Swift	Worsening	-
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Improving	-
Belted Kingfisher	Stable	Improving
Red-headed Woodpecker	Improving	Improving
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Improving	Improving
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Potential extirpation	Improving
Ladder-backed Woodpecker	Potential colonization	-
Downy Woodpecker	Improving	Worsening
Hairy Woodpecker	Potential extirpation	Worsening
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	-	Potential colonization
Northern Flicker	Potential extirpation	Improving
Pileated Woodpecker	Improving	Improving
American Kestrel	x	Improving
Eastern Wood-Pewee	Stable	-
Acadian Flycatcher	Worsening	-
Willow Flycatcher	Potential extirpation	-
Least Flycatcher	Potential extirpation	-
Eastern Phoebe	Improving	Improving
Great Crested Flycatcher	Improving*	-
Western Kingbird	Potential colonization	-
Eastern Kingbird	Stable	-
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	Potential colonization	-
Loggerhead Shrike	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
White-eyed Vireo	Improving*	-
Yellow-throated Vireo	Stable	-

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Warbling Vireo	Potential extirpation	-
Red-eyed Vireo	Worsening	-
Blue Jay	Improving	Stable
American Crow	Worsening	Worsening
Fish Crow	Stable	Stable
Common Raven	Potential extirpation	Potential extirpation
Horned Lark	-	Stable
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Improving	-
Purple Martin	Improving*	-
Tree Swallow	Potential extirpation	-
Barn Swallow	Stable	-
Cliff Swallow	Improving*	-
Carolina Chickadee	Improving	Improving
Black-capped Chickadee	Potential extirpation	Potential extirpation
Tufted Titmouse	Improving	Improving
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Potential extirpation	Stable
White-breasted Nuthatch	Worsening	Worsening
Brown-headed Nuthatch	Potential colonization^	Potential colonization
Brown Creeper	Potential extirpation^	Worsening
House Wren	Potential extirpation	Potential colonization
Pacific/Winter Wren	-	Improving
Sedge Wren	-	Potential colonization
Carolina Wren	Improving	Improving
Bewick's Wren	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Improving	-
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Potential extirpation	Improving
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	-	Improving

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Eastern Bluebird	Improving	Improving
Veery	Potential extirpation	-
Swainson's Thrush	Potential extirpation	-
Hermit Thrush	Potential extirpation	Improving
Wood Thrush	Worsening*	-
American Robin	Potential extirpation	Improving
Gray Catbird	Potential extirpation	Potential colonization
Brown Thrasher	Stable	Potential colonization
Northern Mockingbird	Improving	Improving
European Starling	Worsening	Worsening
American Pipit	-	Improving*
Cedar Waxwing	Potential extirpation	Improving
Chestnut-collared Longspur	-	Potential colonization
Smith's Longspur	-	Potential colonization
Ovenbird	Potential extirpation	-
Worm-eating Warbler	Worsening	-
Blue-winged Warbler	Worsening	-
Black-and-white Warbler	Improving	-
Prothonotary Warbler	Improving	-
Swainson's Warbler	Potential colonization	-
Orange-crowned Warbler	-	Potential colonization
Mourning Warbler	Potential extirpation	-
Kentucky Warbler	Improving	-
Common Yellowthroat	Worsening	Potential colonization
Hooded Warbler	Stable	-
American Redstart	Potential	-

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
	extirpation	
Northern Parula	Improving*	-
Magnolia Warbler	Potential extirpation	-
Blackburnian Warbler	Potential extirpation	-
Yellow Warbler	Potential extirpation	-
Chestnut-sided Warbler	Potential extirpation	-
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Potential extirpation	-
Palm Warbler	-	Potential colonization^
Pine Warbler	Stable^	Potential colonization
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Potential extirpation	Improving
Yellow-throated Warbler	Stable	-
Prairie Warbler	Stable	-
Black-throated Green Warbler	Potential extirpation	-
Canada Warbler	Potential extirpation	-
Yellow-breasted Chat	Improving	-
Eastern Towhee	Worsening	x
Rufous-winged Sparrow	Potential colonization	-
Bachman's Sparrow	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
American Tree Sparrow	-	Potential extirpation
Chipping Sparrow	Potential extirpation	Improving*
Field Sparrow	Stable	Improving
Vesper Sparrow	Potential extirpation	Potential colonization
Lark Sparrow	Potential colonization	-
Savannah Sparrow	Potential extirpation	Potential colonization

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Grasshopper Sparrow	Stable	-
Henslow's Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
LeConte's Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
Fox Sparrow	-	Improving
Song Sparrow	Potential extirpation	Stable
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
White-throated Sparrow	Potential extirpation	Improving
Harris's Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
White-crowned Sparrow	-	Stable
Dark-eyed Junco	x	Worsening
Summer Tanager	Improving*	-
Scarlet Tanager	Worsening*	-
Northern Cardinal	Improving	Improving
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Potential extirpation	-
Blue Grosbeak	Improving*	-
Indigo Bunting	Improving	-
Painted Bunting	Potential colonization	-
Red-winged Blackbird	Worsening	Improving
Eastern Meadowlark	Improving	Improving
Western Meadowlark	-	Potential colonization
Brewer's Blackbird	-	Potential colonization
Common Grackle	Worsening	Improving
Great-tailed Grackle	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Brown-headed Cowbird	Stable	Improving
Orchard Oriole	Stable	-
Baltimore Oriole	Worsening*	-
House Finch	Potential extirpation	Worsening*

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Purple Finch	Potential extirpation	Improving
Pine Siskin	-	Improving

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
American Goldfinch	Potential extirpation	Worsening
House Sparrow	x	Worsening*