

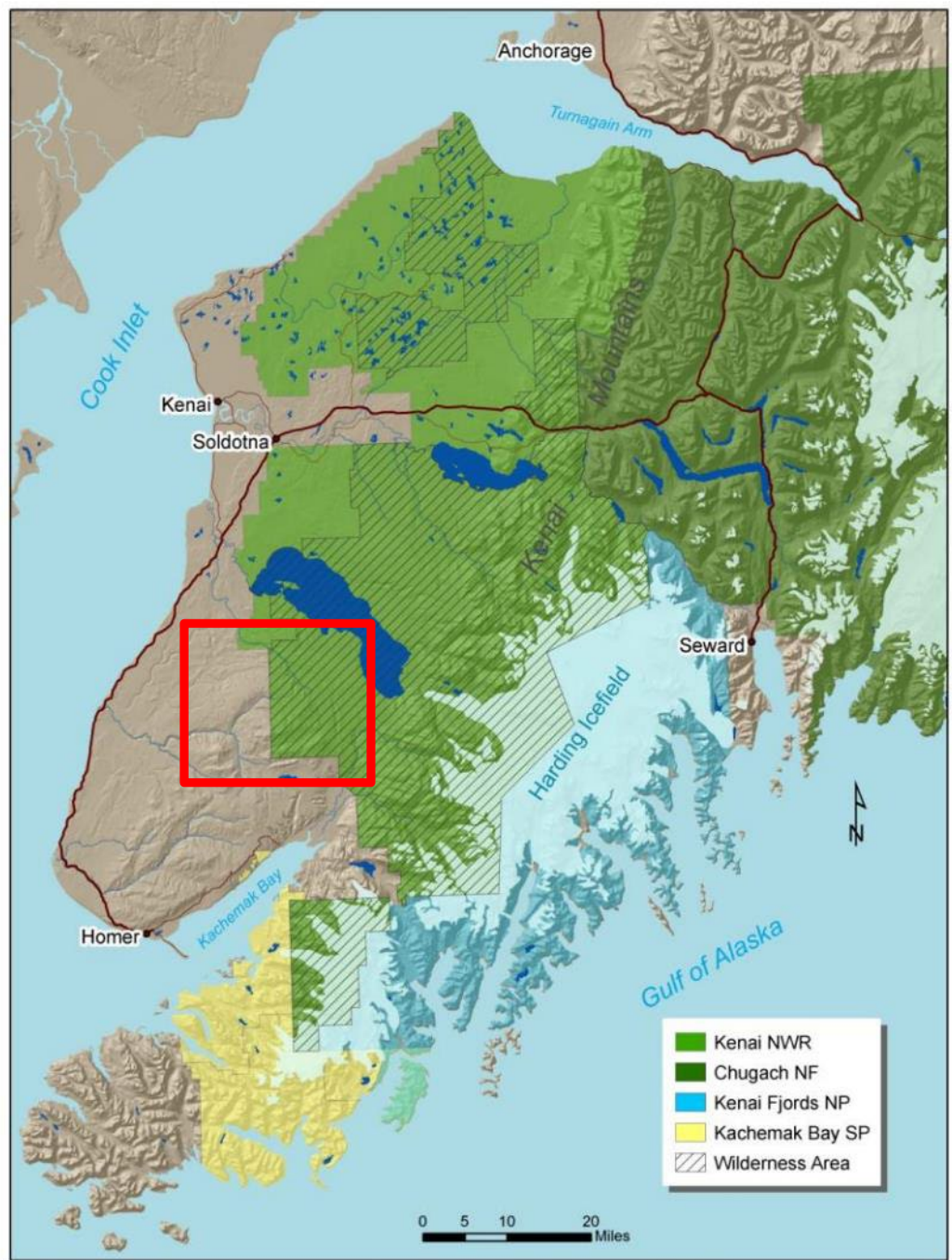
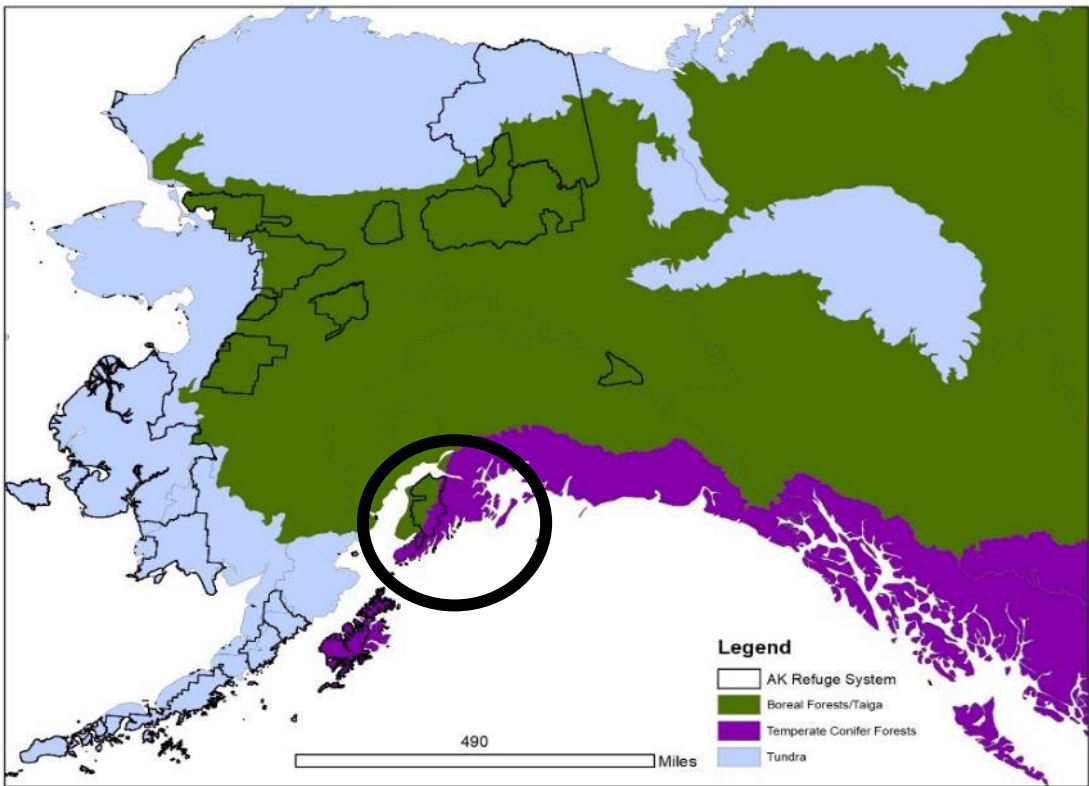
Do we need new practices to direct change?

Dawn Magness, PhD
Landscape Ecologist,
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge
Dawn_Magness@fws.gov

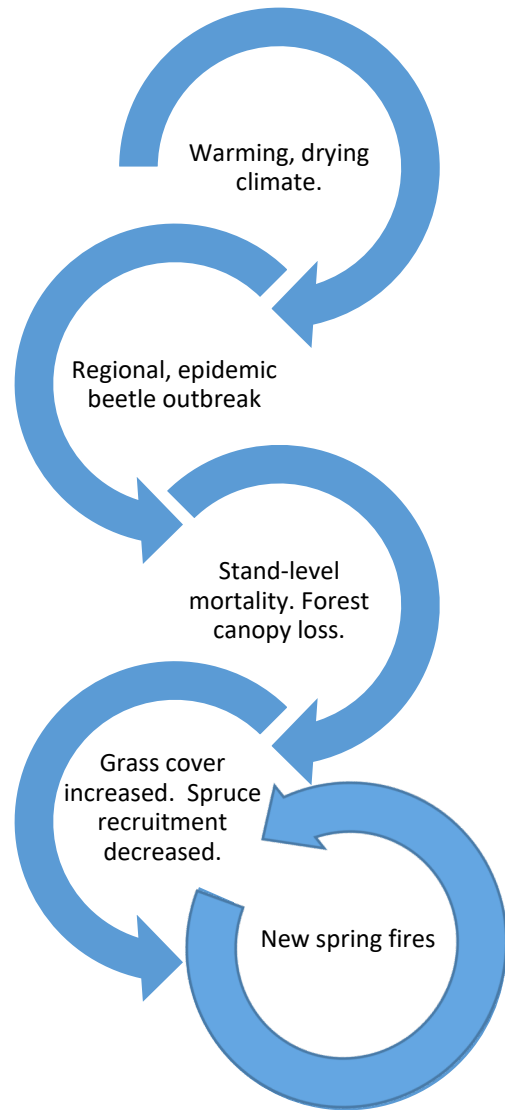
Thanks to the
Dena'ina and Alutiiq
people



Case study: Ecological transformation on the Kenai Peninsula



Ecological transformation on the Kenai



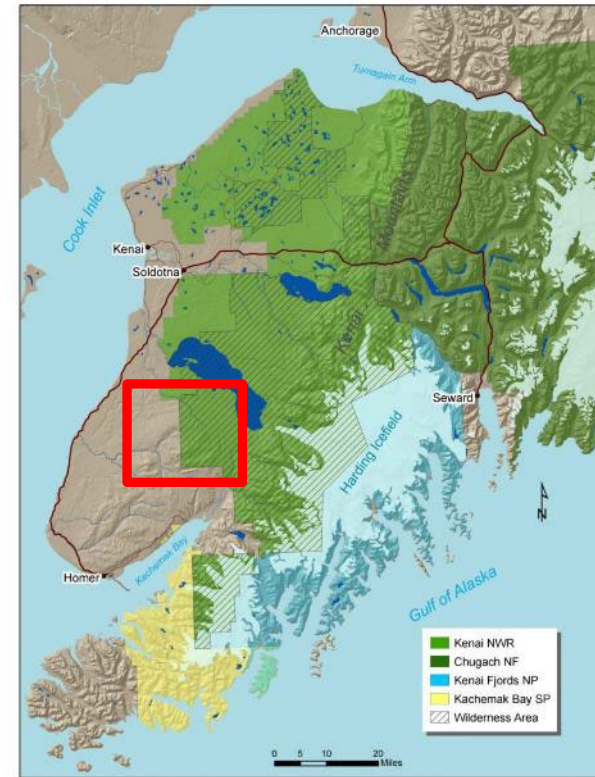
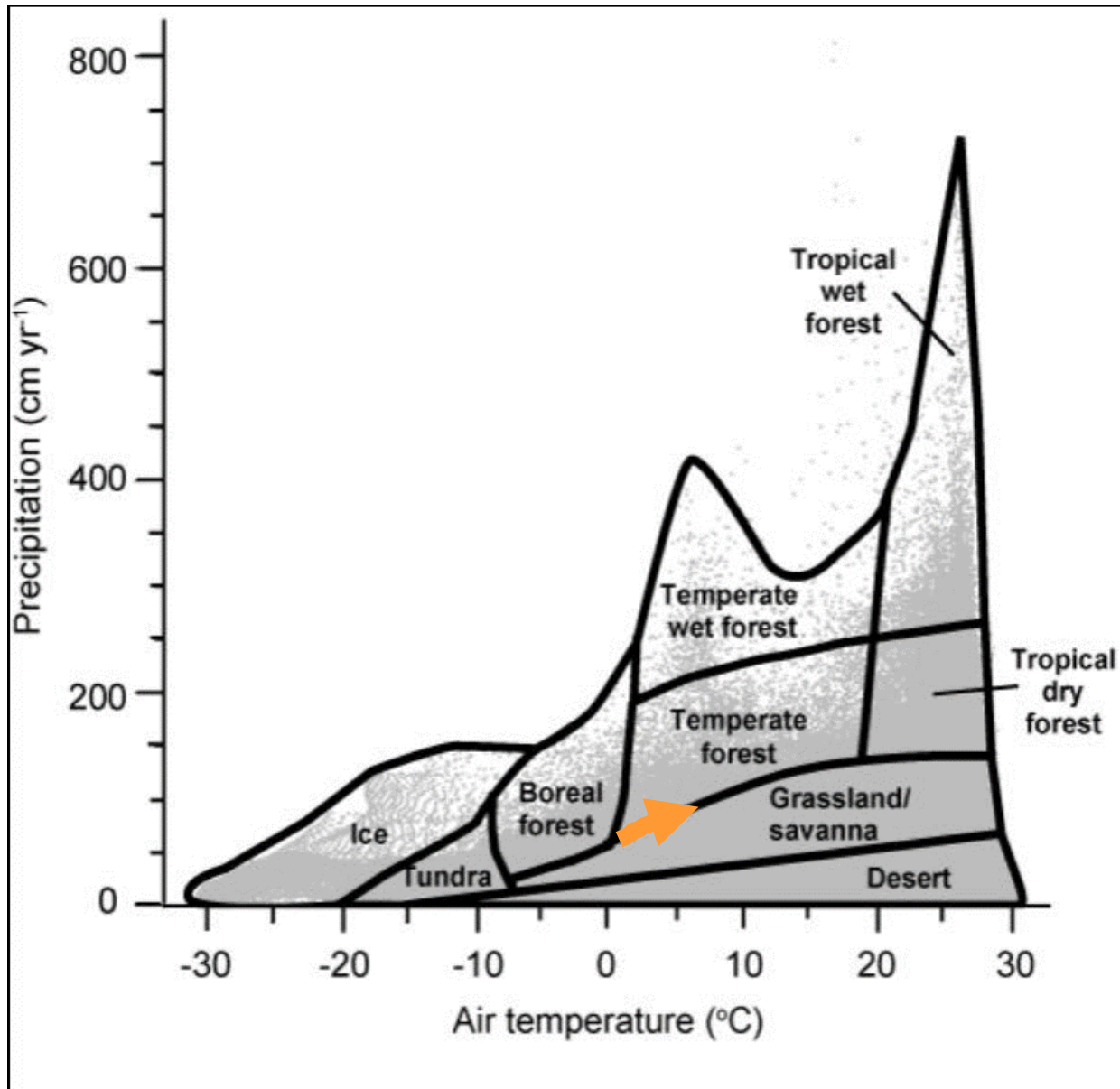


Caribou Hills Fire 2007



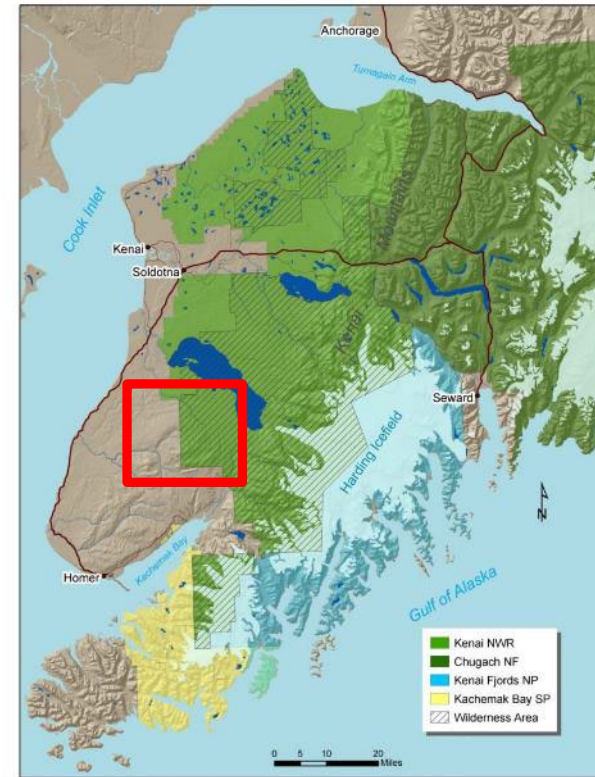
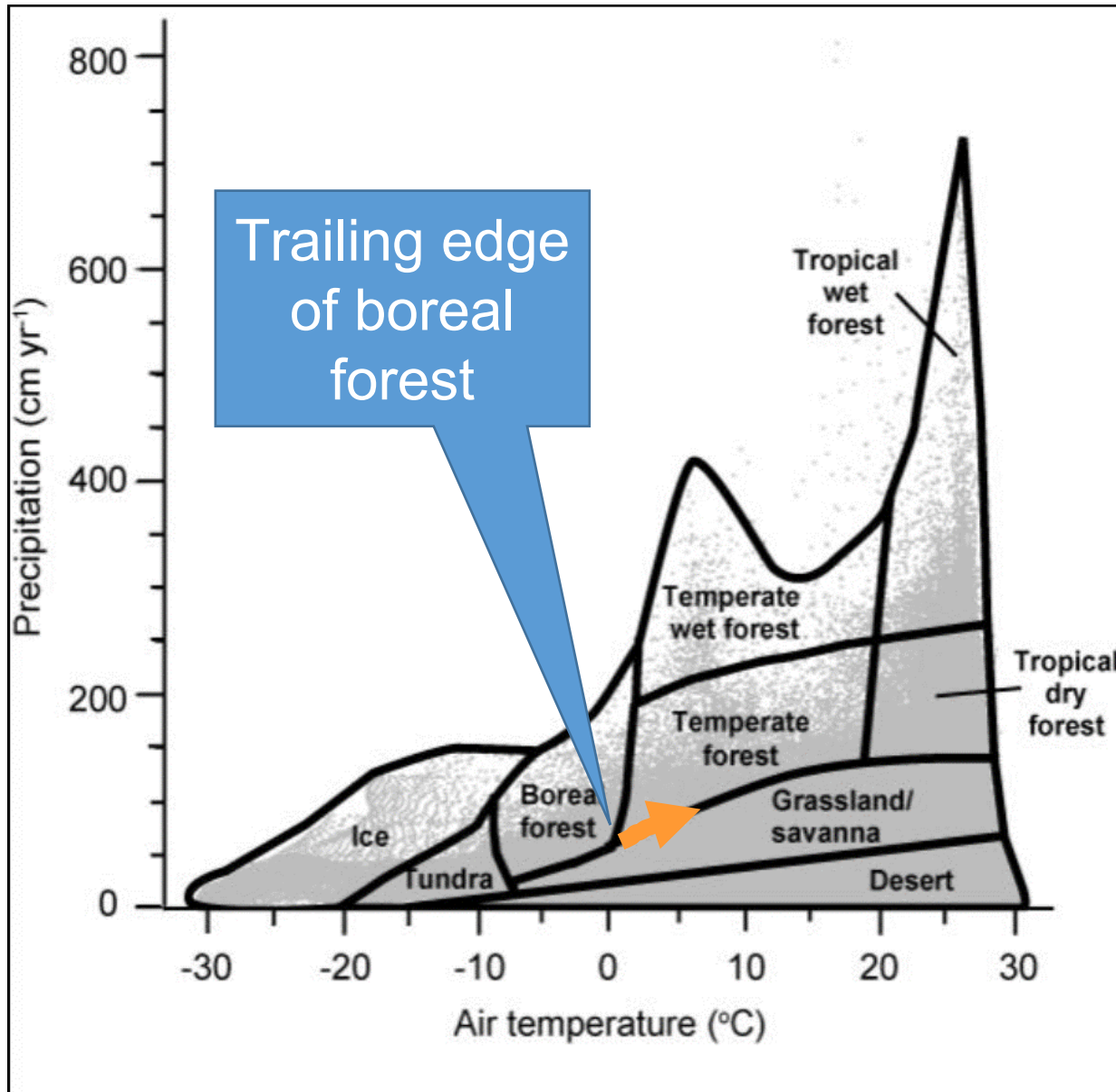
Tustumena Lake Fire 2019





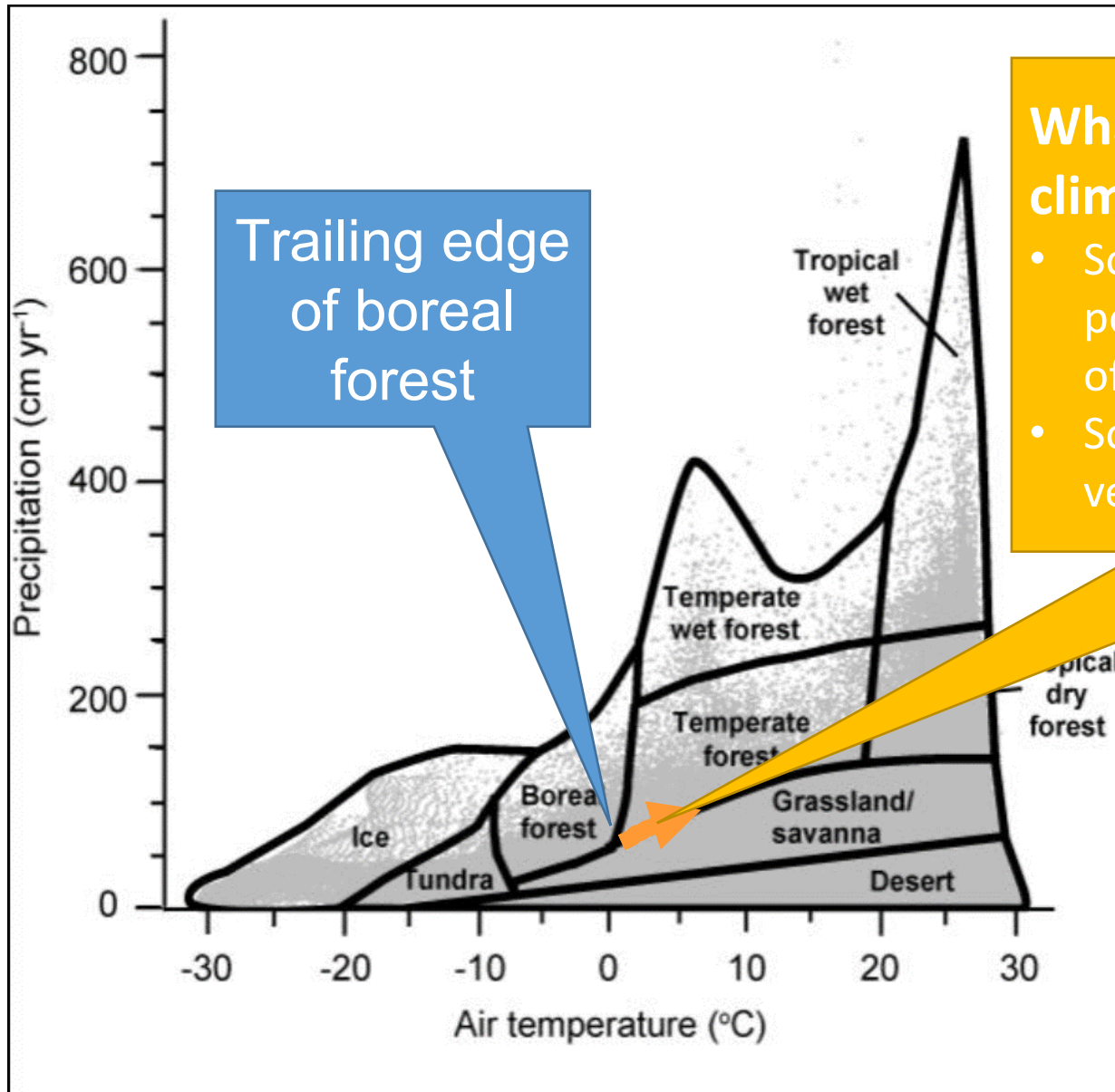
1900 - 68 cm, 2.3° C
1980 - 73 cm, 3.3 ° C
2090 - 84 cm, 6.8 ° C

Staudinger et al. 2012. Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Ecosystem Services: Technical Input to the 2013 National Climate Assessment. Cooperative Report to the 2013 National Climate Assessment.



1900 - 68 cm, 2.3° C
1980 - 73 cm, 3.3 ° C
2090 - 84 cm, 6.8 ° C

Staudinger et al. 2012. Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Ecosystem Services: Technical Input to the 2013 National Climate Assessment. Cooperative Report to the 2013 National Climate Assessment.



Trailing edge of boreal forest

What can fill the opening climate niche?

- Some species restricted by peninsular geography and proximity of analog grassland climate
- Some species facilitated by human vectors (invasives and transplants)



↓

1900 - 68 cm, 2.3° C
1980 - 73 cm, 3.3 ° C
2090 - 84 cm, 6.8 ° C

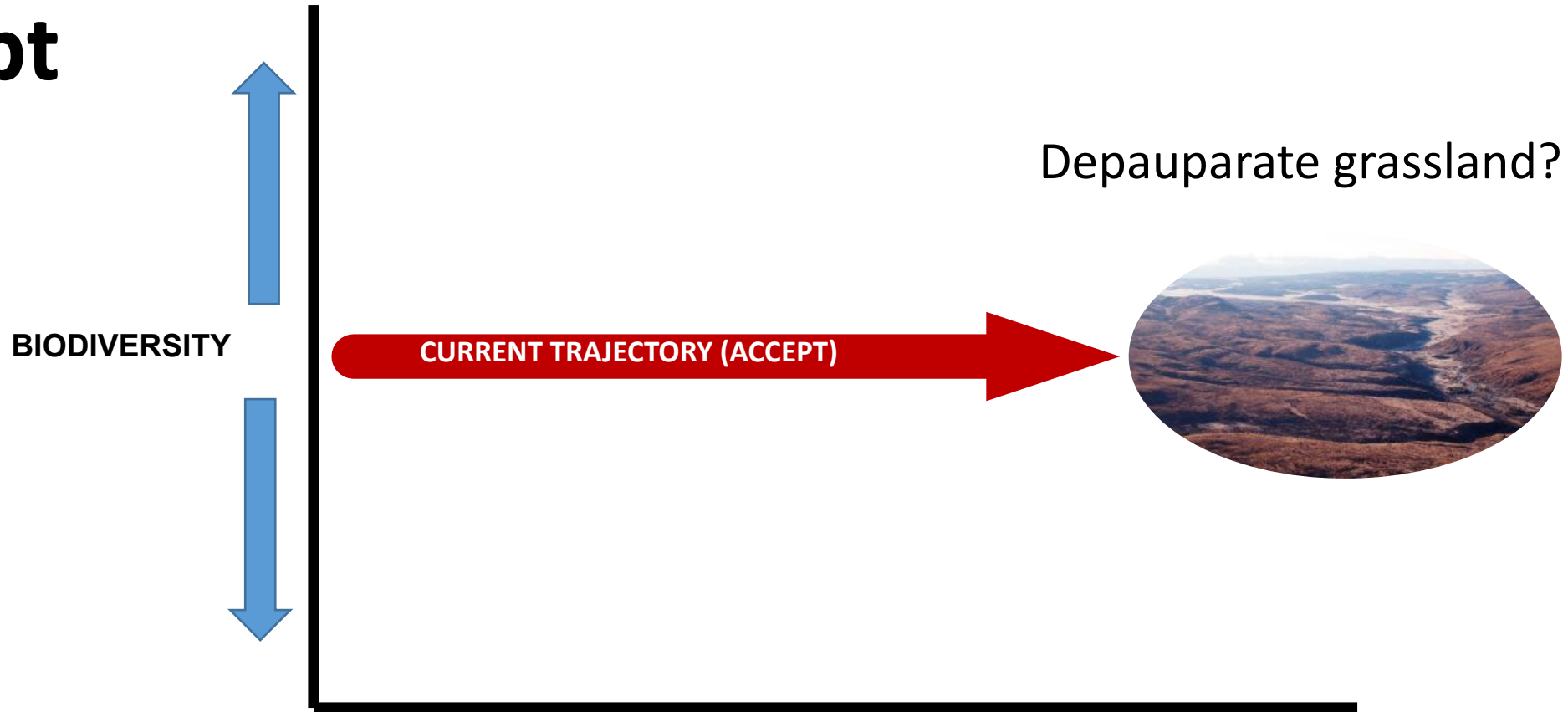
Staudinger et al. 2012. Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Ecosystem Services: Technical Input to the 2013 National Climate Assessment. Cooperative Report to the 2013 National Climate Assessment.

What, if anything, should we do?



Naturalness response?

Accept

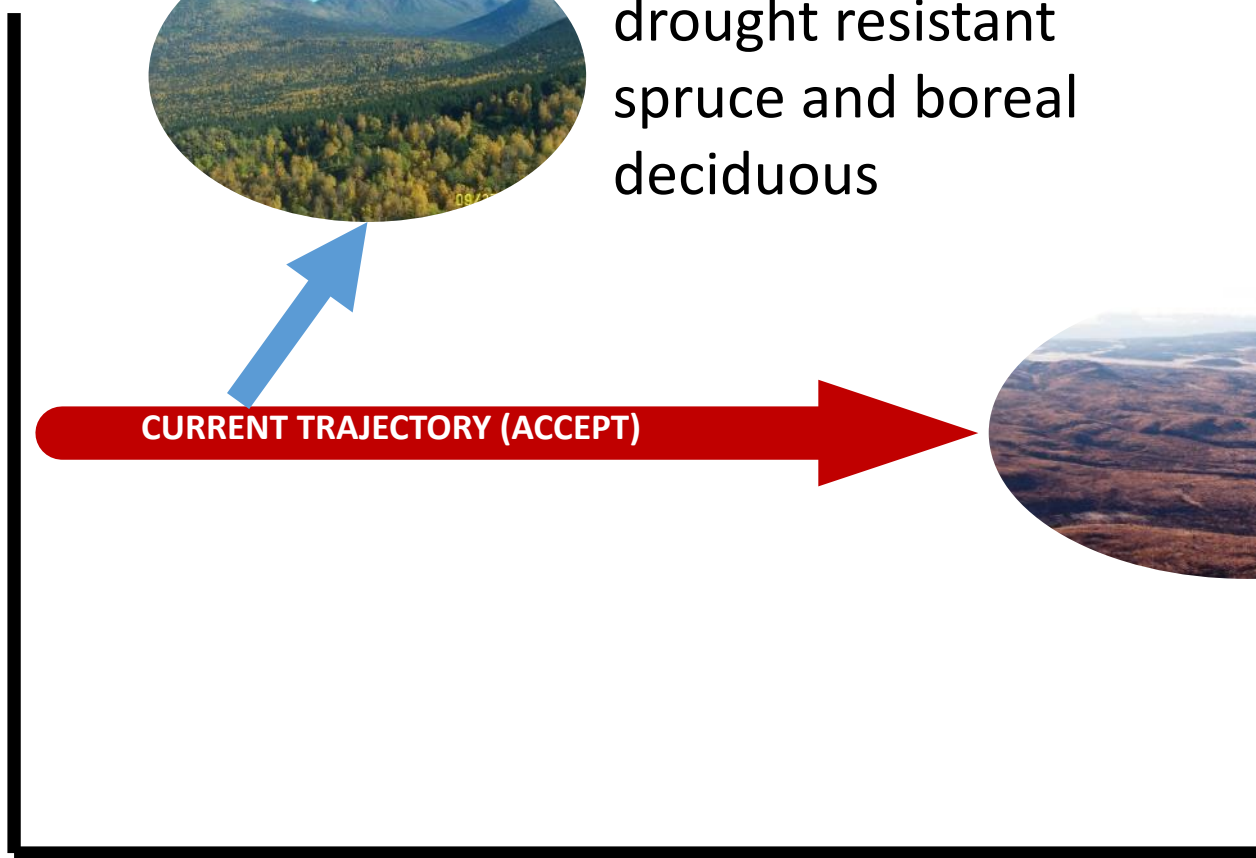


Kenai National Wildlife Refuge purpose is “to conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity”

Historical Condition Response?

Resist

BIODIVERSITY



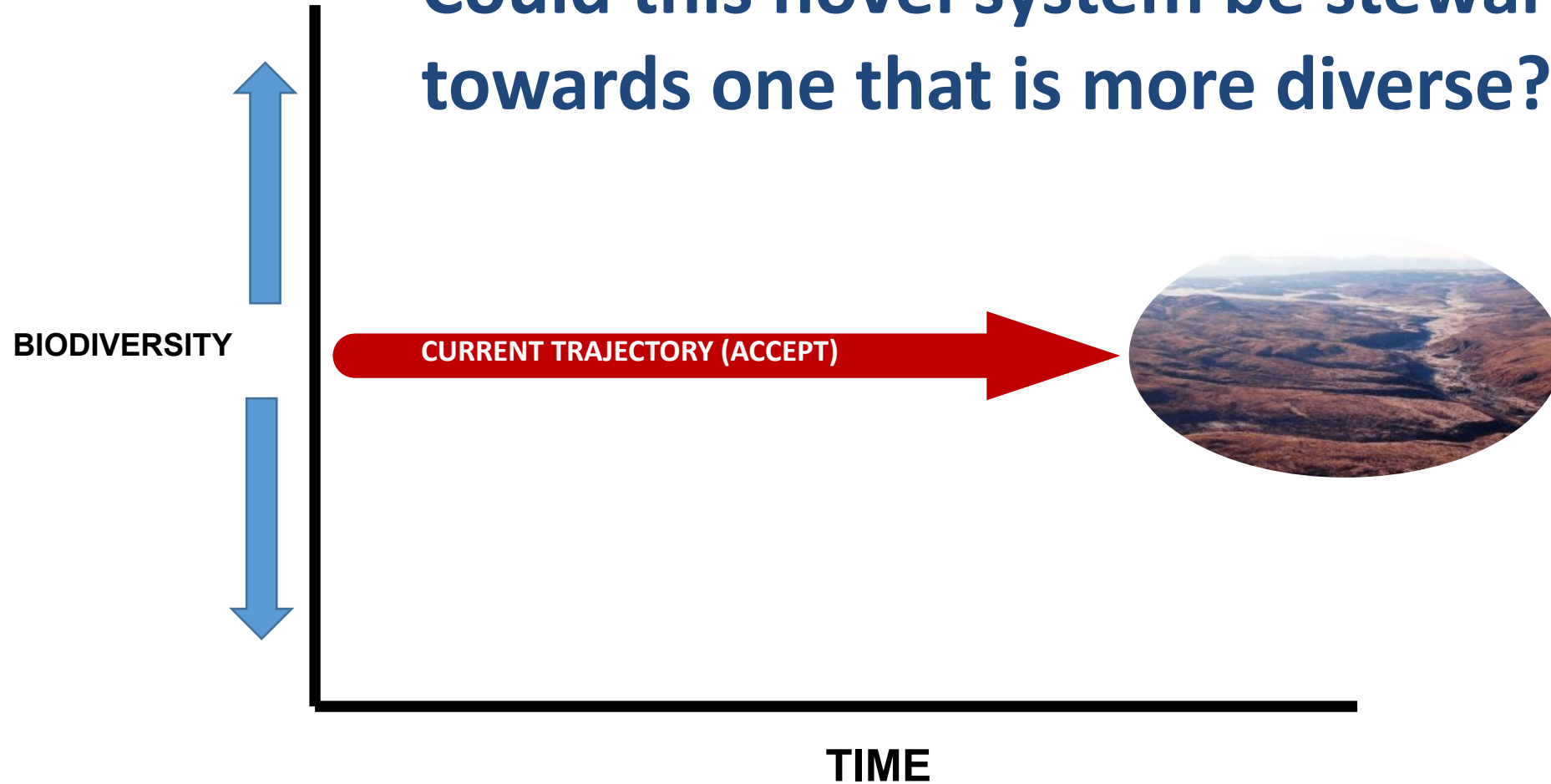
Plant beetle and drought resistant spruce and boreal deciduous

CURRENT TRAJECTORY (ACCEPT)

TIME

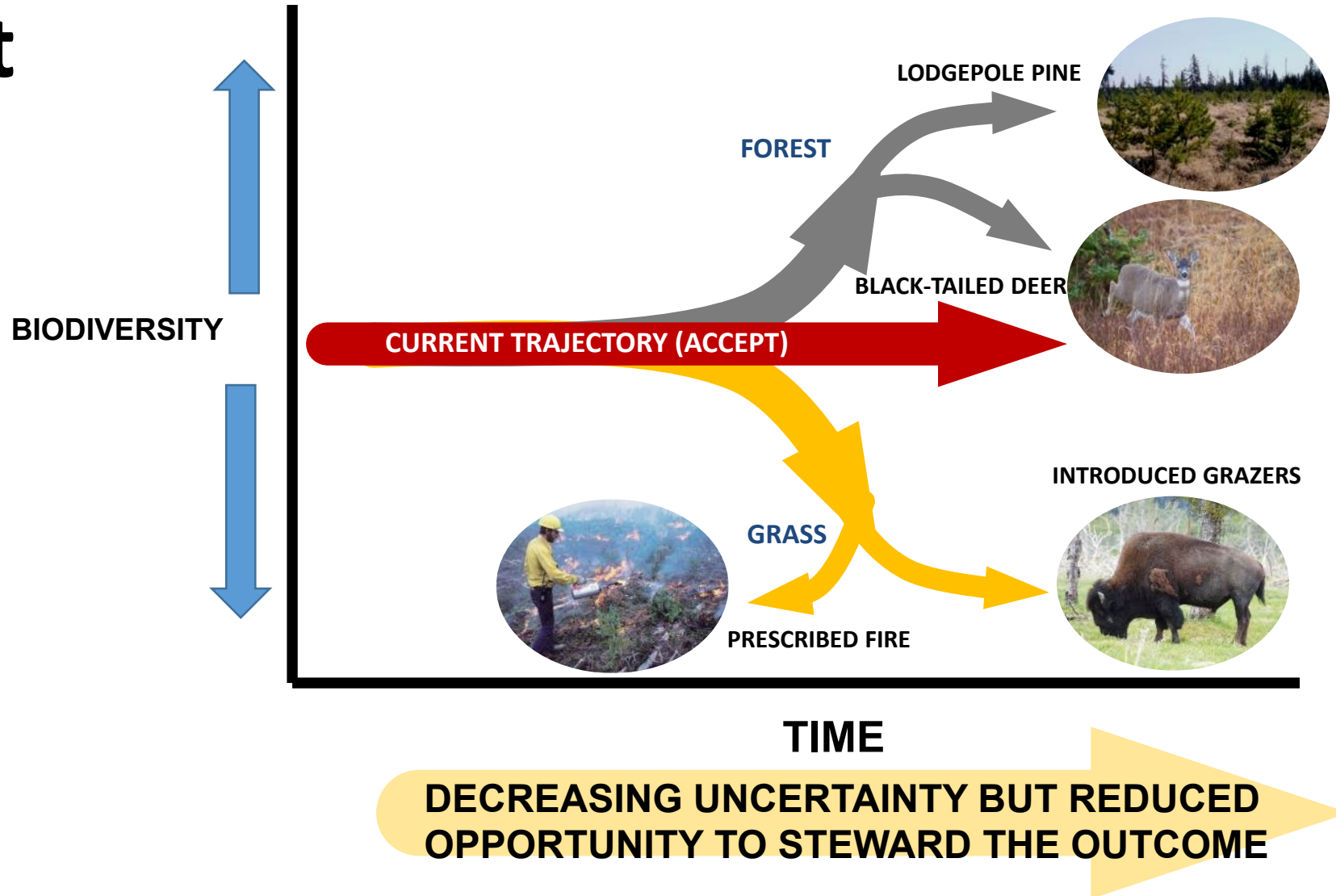
How to Shape the Future? Our refuge purpose is Natural Diversity....

Could this novel system be stewarded towards one that is more diverse?



Direct novel grassland or novel forest?

Direct



Adaptive management loops

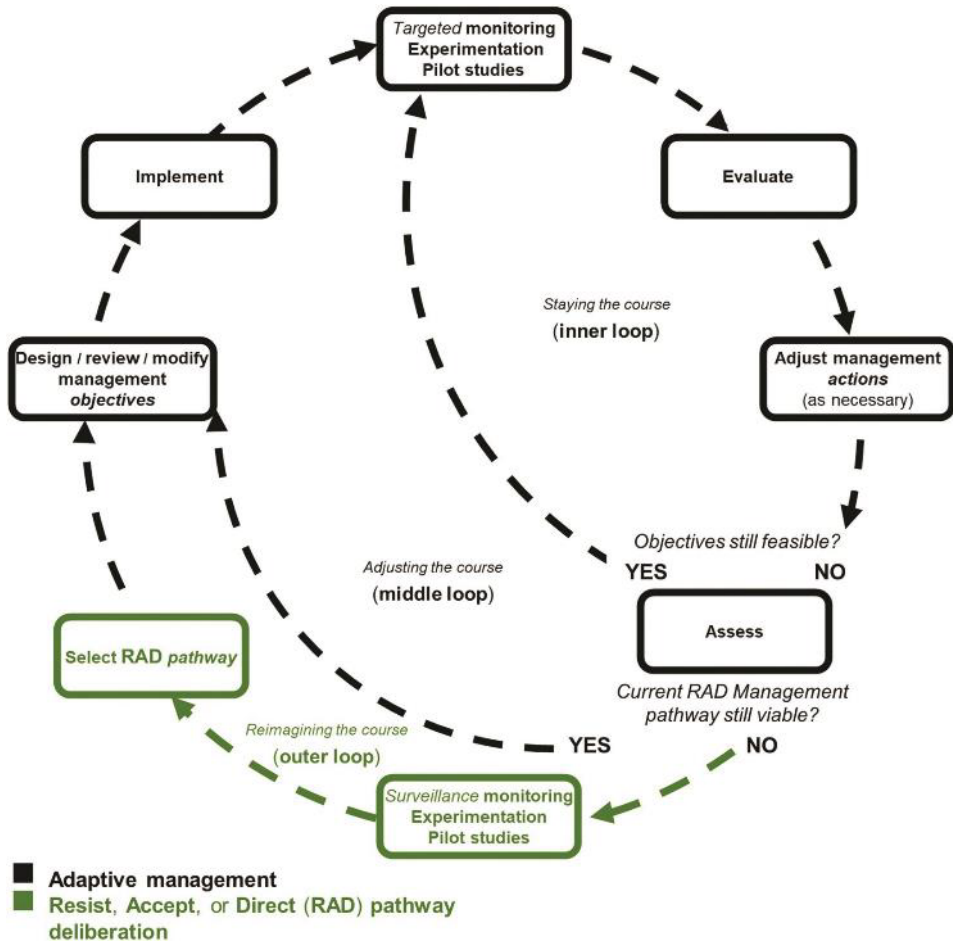
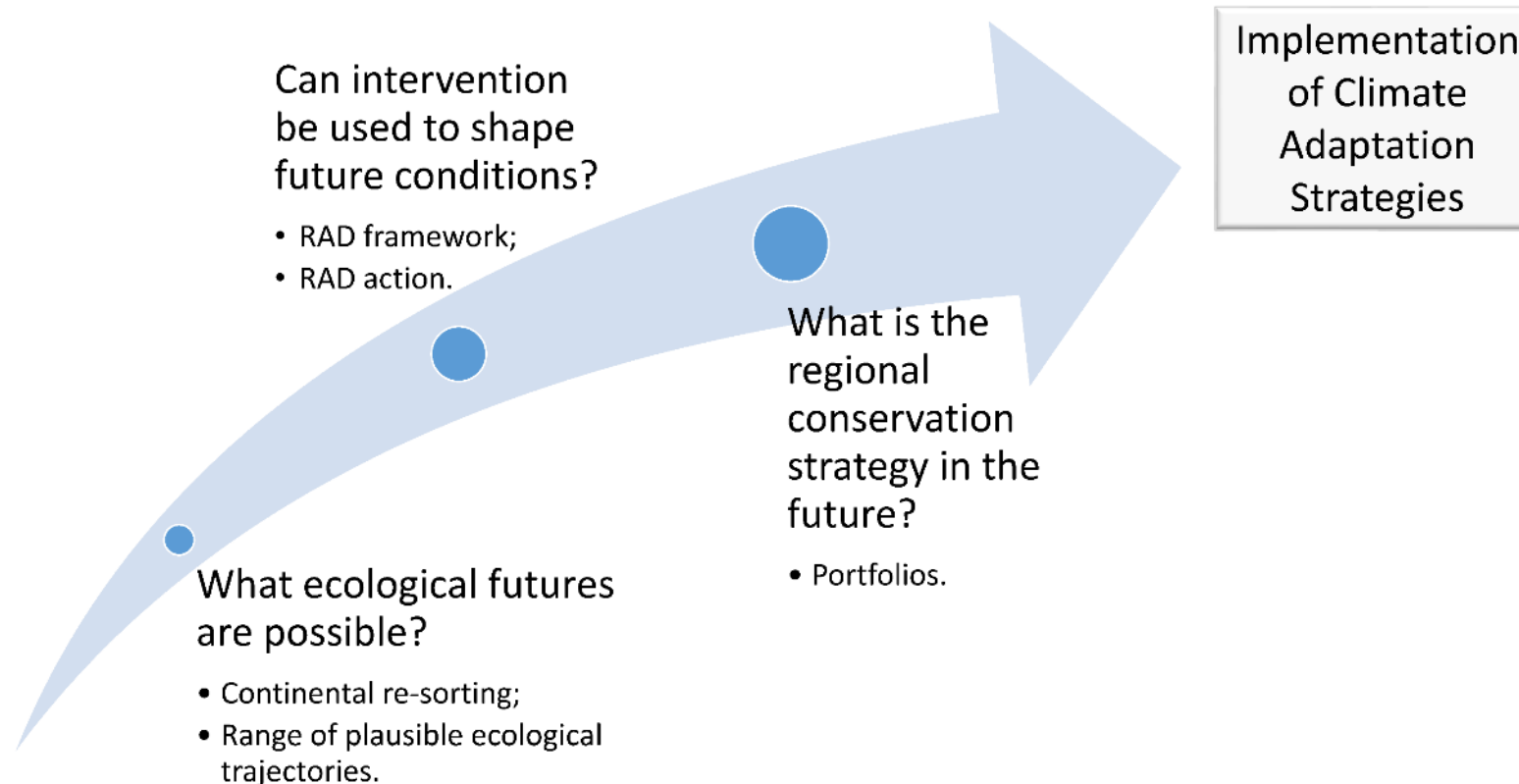


Table 1. Loops within the resist–accept–direct (RAD) adaptive-management framework with their purpose, typical actors, iteration frequency, and potential information-gathering approaches that can be used for navigating the loops.

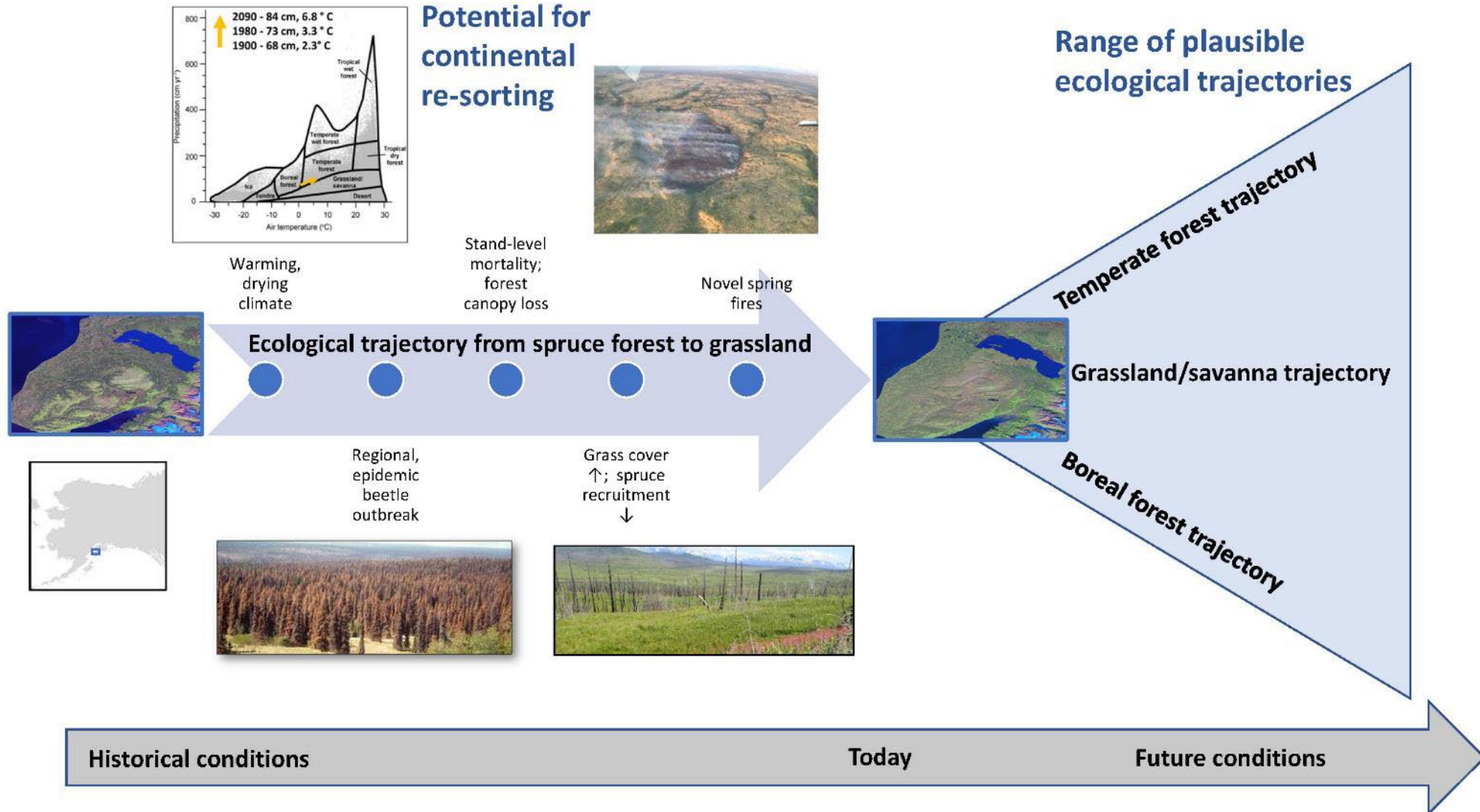
Loop	Purpose	Actors	Relative Iteration frequency	Information gathering approaches
<i>Outer</i> Reimagining the course	Navigate the existing knowledge base to identify desired ecosystem futures and relevant RAD strategies given ecological, economic, and social constraints	Policy makers, stakeholders, managers	● ————— ●	<i>Surveillance</i> monitoring to refine plausible future trajectories, experiments and pilot studies to examine potential RAD pathway changes
<i>Middle</i> Adjusting the course	Develop management objectives under the current RAD pathway in order to achieve desired ecosystem futures	Stakeholders, managers	● — ● — ●	<i>Targeted monitoring</i> to identify ecological tipping points, experiments to examine system thresholds
<i>Inner</i> Staying the course	Implement, monitor, evaluate, and adjust actions to iteratively improve management effectiveness and achieve management objectives	Managers	● — ● — ● — ●	<i>Targeted monitoring</i> to evaluate progress toward management objectives, pilot studies and experimentation to test alternative management actions

Note: Although we depict iterations occurring at regular frequencies, the middle- and outer-loop iterations may be triggered by regular revisit schedules, detected by crossed thresholds, or linked to contingencies defined through planning processes.

What do we need to direct change? Preparation for the outer loop



What ecological futures are possible?



- Magness, Dawn R., Linh Hoang, R Travis Belote, Jean Brennan, Wylie Carr, F Stuart Chapin, III, Katherine Clifford, Wendy Morrison, John M Morton, Helen R Sofaer. 2022. Management foundations for navigating ecological transformation by resisting, accepting, or directing social-ecological change. *Bioscience* 71.30-44 <https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/biab083>
- Magness, Dawn R., Ella Wagener, Emily Yurcich, Ryan Mollnow, Diane Granfors, and Jennifer L. Wilkening. 2022. "A Multi-Scale Blueprint for Building the Decision Context to Implement Climate Change Adaptation on National Wildlife Refuges in the United States" *Earth* 3, no. 1: 136-156. <https://doi.org/10.3390/earth3010011>

Can interventions be used to shape future conditions?

RAD Framework & RAD Action



Management Trigger	Tips Toward
Fire return interval drops below 30 years	Grassland trajectory
Seedling or sapling mortality event	Grassland trajectory or temperate forest trajectory
Sitka black-tailed deer establish population	Temperate forest trajectory

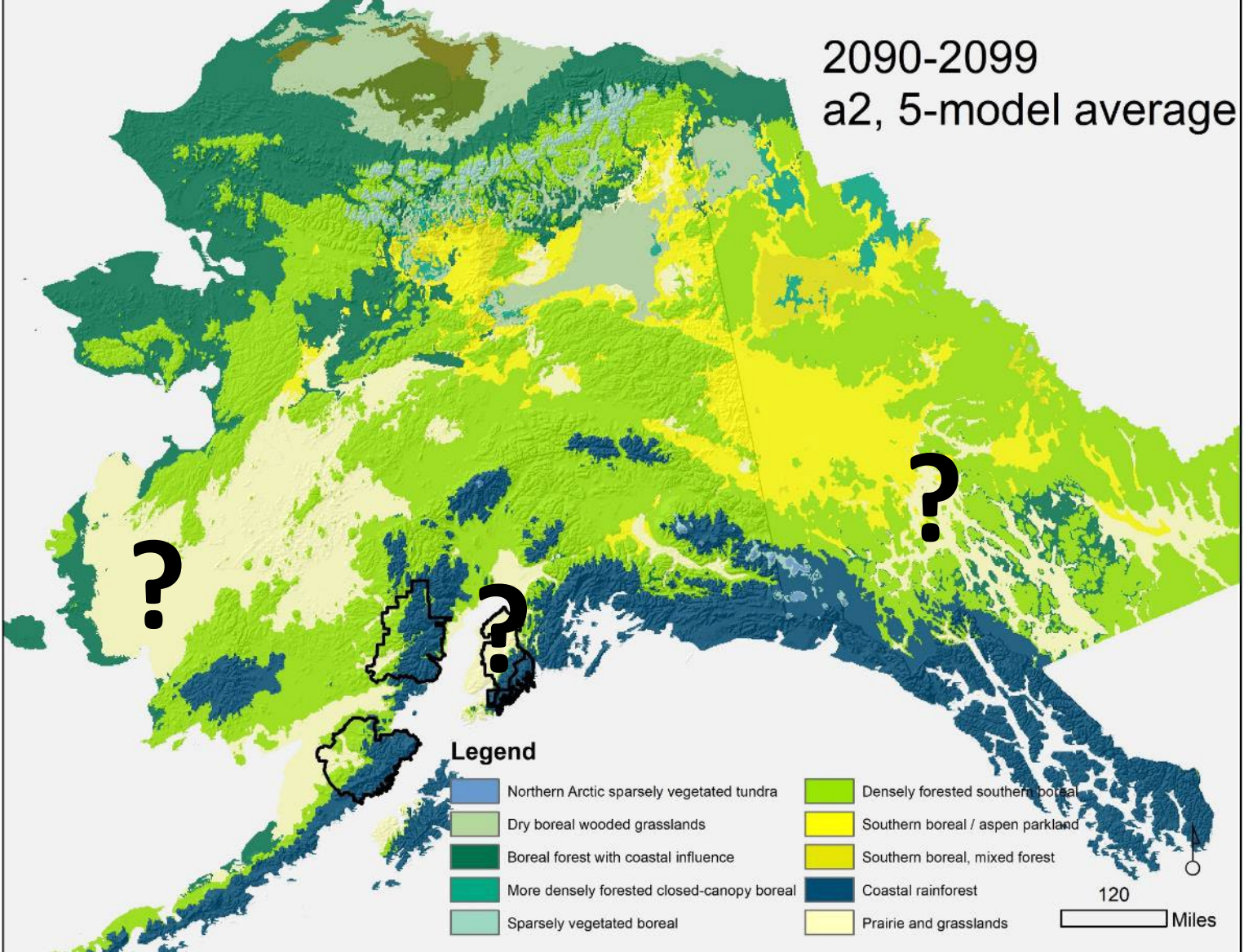
- Magness, Dawn R., Linh Hoang, R Travis Belote, Jean Brennan, Wylie Carr, F Stuart Chapin, III, Katherine Clifford, Wendy Morrison, John M Morton, Helen R Sofaer. 2022. Management foundations for navigating ecological transformation by resisting, accepting, or directing social-ecological change. *Bioscience* 71.30-44 <https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/biab083>
- Magness, Dawn R., Ella Wagener, Emily Yurcich, Ryan Mollnow, Diane Granfors, and Jennifer L. Wilkening. 2022. "A Multi-Scale Blueprint for Building the Decision Context to Implement Climate Change Adaptation on National Wildlife Refuges in the United States" *Earth* 3, no. 1: 136-156. <https://doi.org/10.3390/earth3010011>

What is the regional conservation strategy in the future ?

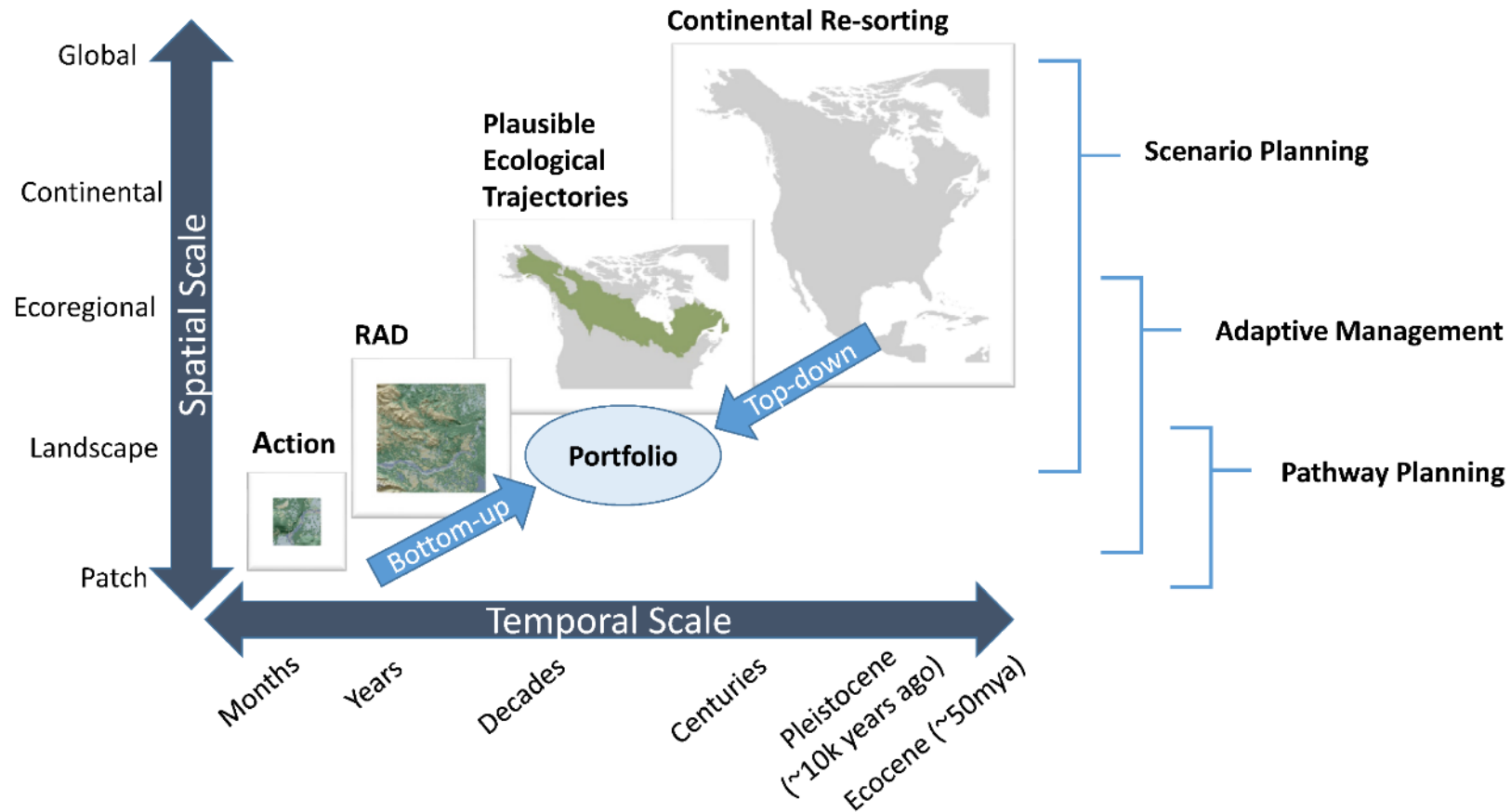
Is the “prairie and grassland” climate signal a local anomaly or regional trend?

Scanning the future for options to build an adaptation **portfolio** as change unfolds

SNAP-EWHALE. Predicting future potential climate-biomes for the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Alaska [Internet]. University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks: Scenarios Network for Arctic Planning, and Ecological Wildlife Habitat Data Analysis for the Land and Seascape Laboratory; 2012. Available from: <http://www.snap.uaf.edu/attachments/Cliomes-FINAL.pdf>

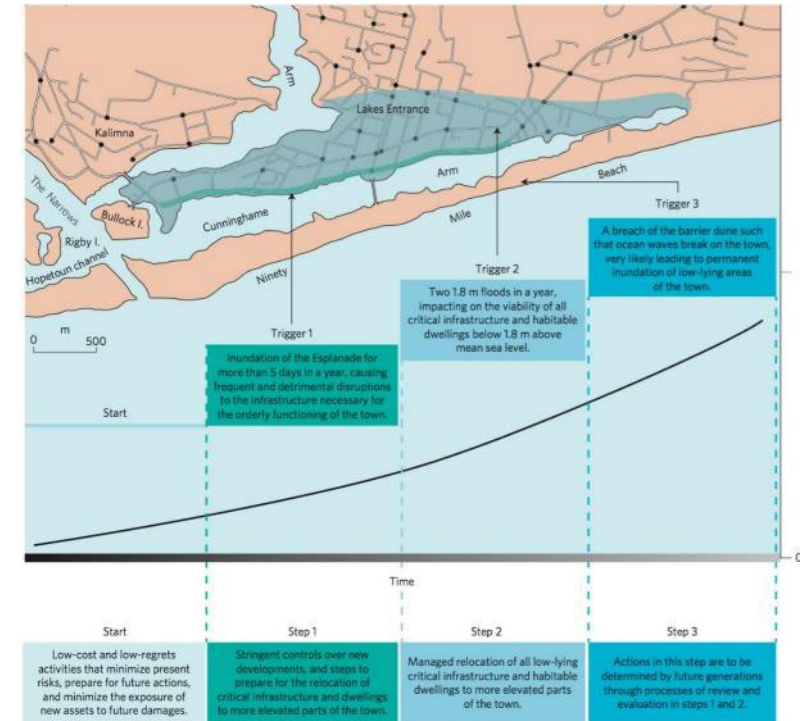
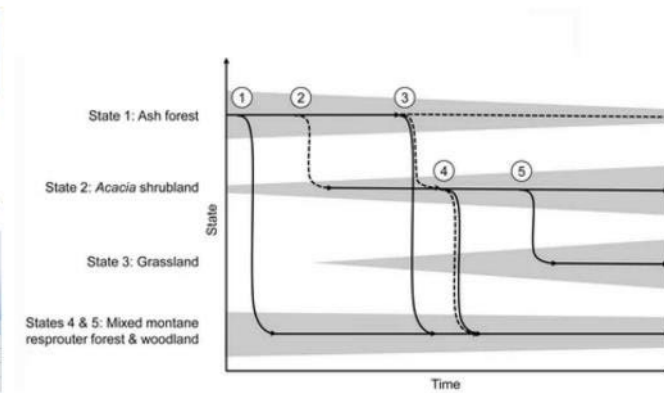
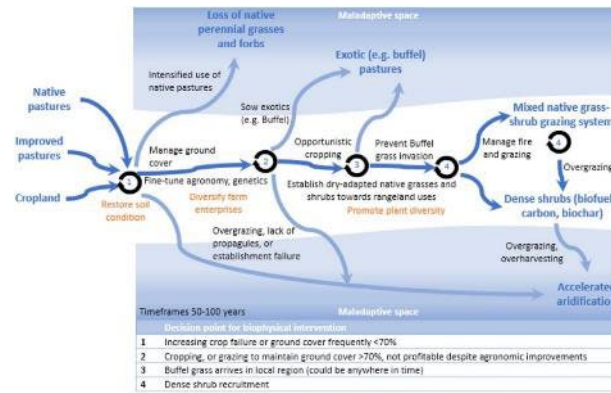


What is the regional conservation strategy in the future ?



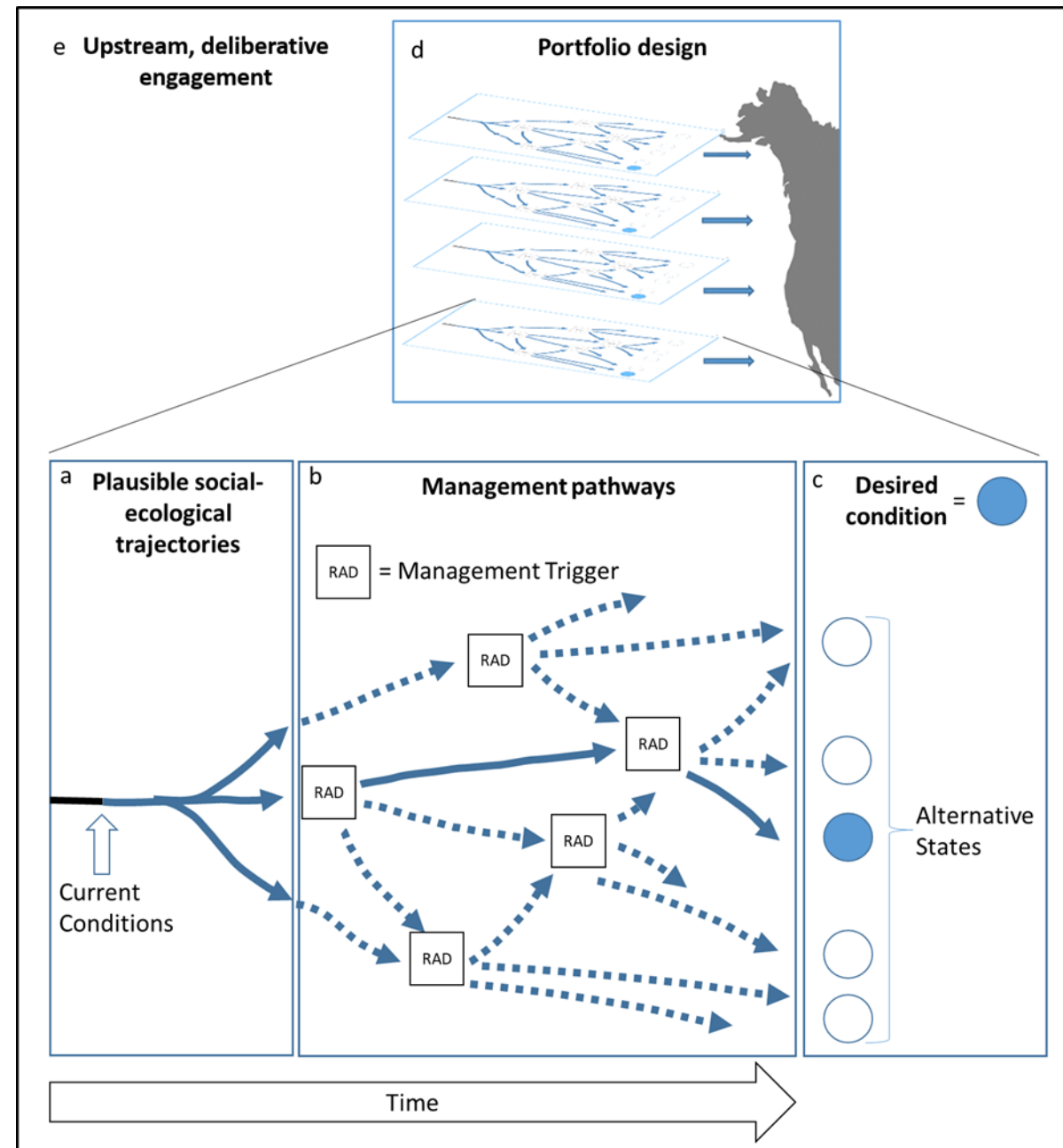
Pathway planning

- Identify triggers for action
- Identify the political, legal, economic, technical, and other barriers to action so that they can be proactively addressed
- Identify steps needed to get to desired future or avoid maladaptive outcome
- Explore how choices today limit future options
- Identify transformative options



Four “Foundations” for managing change

1. the range of plausible ecological trajectories (a) – *What ecological futures are possible?*
2. pathway planning to achieve **desired conditions** (b, c) – *Can intervention be used to shape future conditions?*
3. portfolio design (d) – *What is the regional conservation strategy in the future?*
4. **upstream, deliberative engagement** (e)



Actual picture of me considering how to choose something other than historical condition

