

Monitoring and Forecasting Species Extinction Risks

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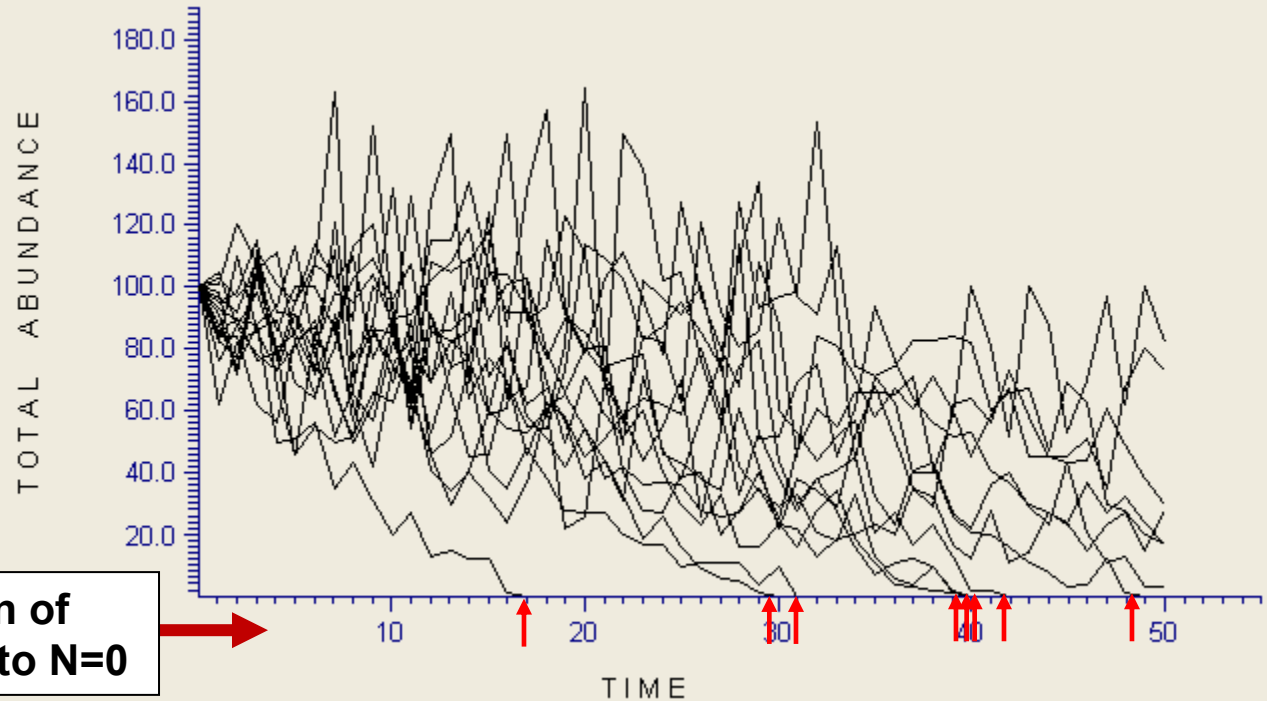
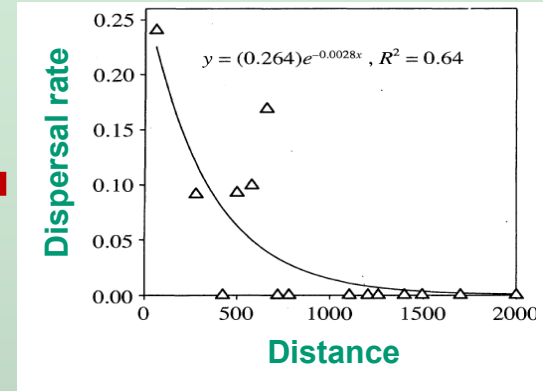


Integrating Biodiversity Monitoring and Forecasting

- **Answer questions about effect of policy changes; make policy-relevant predictions**
- **Advance warning of major biodiversity changes (e.g., extinctions, regime shifts)**
- **Test/validate monitoring programs**

Estimating extinction risks

	Age0	Age1	Age2	Age3
Age0	$m_1 S_1$	$m_2 S_2$	$m_3 S_3$	$m_4 S_4$
Age1	S_1	0	0	0
Age2	0	S_2	0	0
Age3	0	0	S_3	0

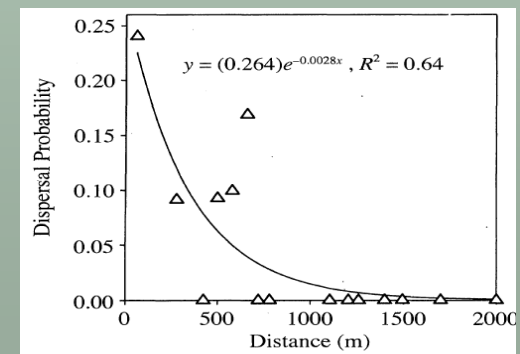
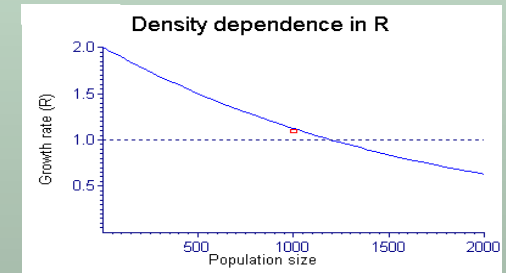


Extinction risk = proportion of replications that decrease to N=0

Generic Life History models

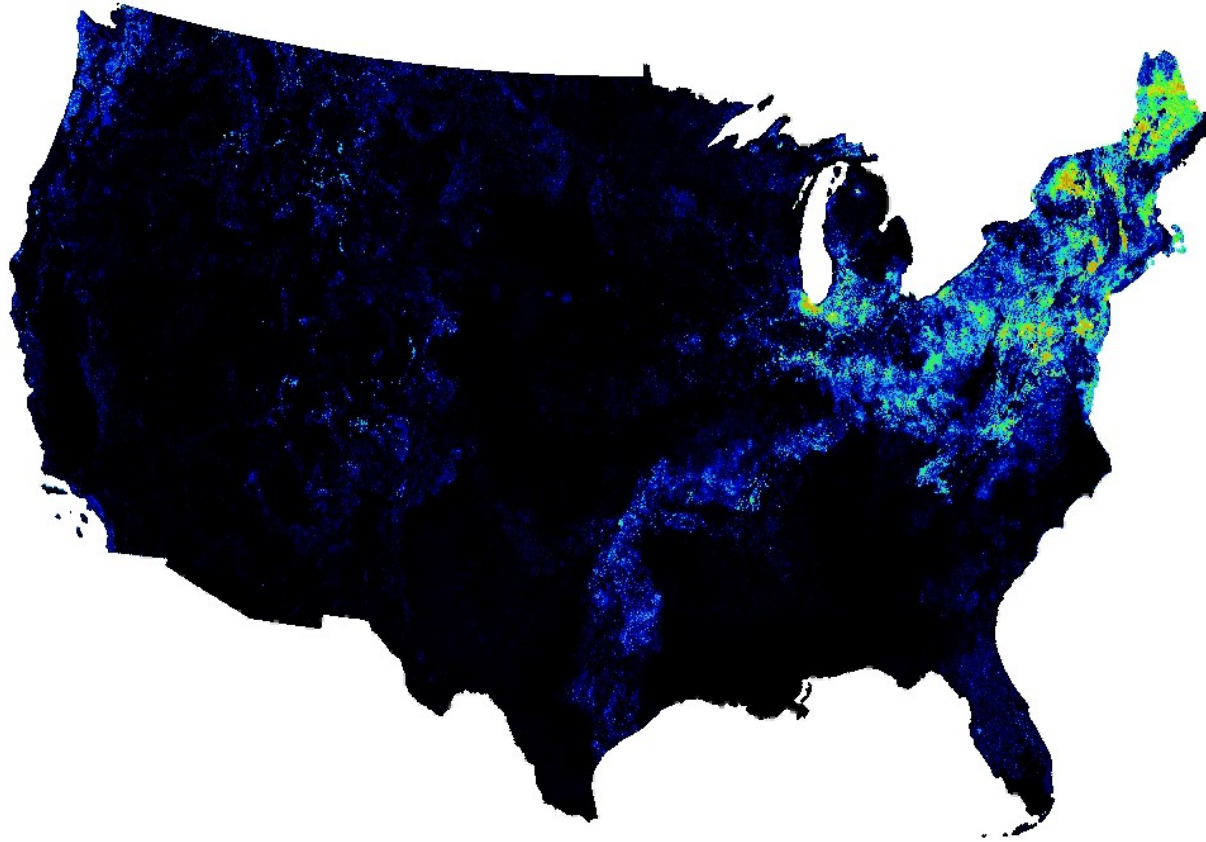
- “Generic model” with a standard set of 4 to 5 parameters:
 - Growth rate (R_{\max} or λ)
 - Survival rates & Fecundities
 - Temporal variability in survival & fecundity
 - Dispersal
 - Spatial correlation
- Range (min & max) for each parameter
- Sampled random models with Latin hypercube (10 per dimension)
- Combine with habitat maps; run simulations; estimate viability

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_1 S_1 & m_2 S_2 & m_3 S_3 & m_4 S_4 \\ S_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Kirtland's Snake

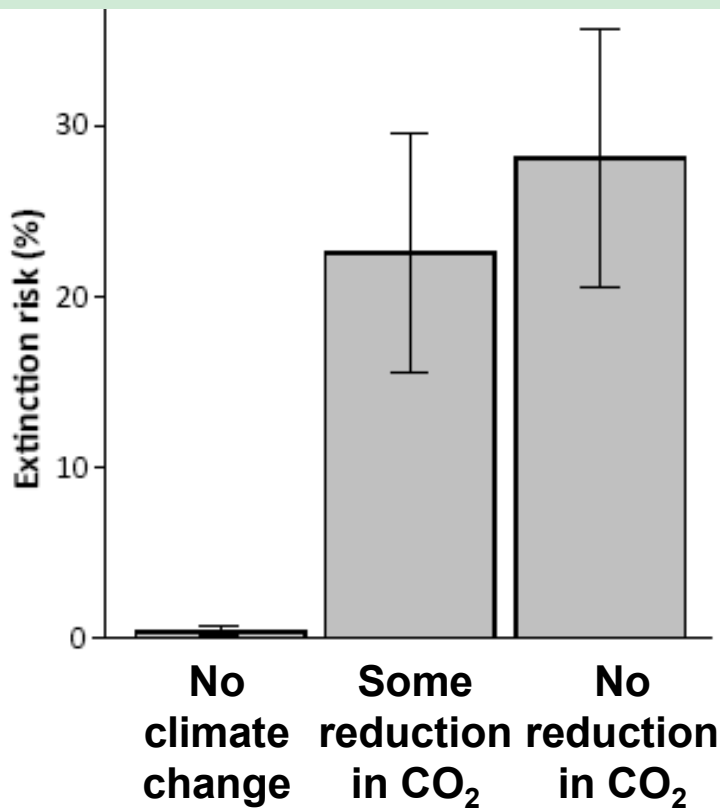
← Habitat suitability



→ Population density



Extinction Risk Under Climate Change



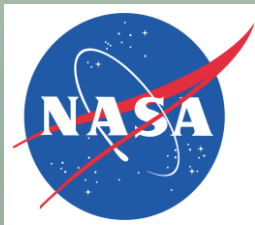
nature
climate change

LETTERS

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 26 FEBRUARY 2014 | DOI: 10.1038/NCLIMATE2113

Life history and spatial traits predict extinction risk due to climate change

Richard G. Pearson^{1,2}, Jessica C. Stanton³, Kevin T. Shoemaker³, Matthew E. Aiello-Lammens³, Peter J. Ersts², Ned Horning², Damien A. Fordham⁴, Christopher J. Raxworthy², Hae Yeong Ryu³, Jason McNeese⁵ and H. Reşit Akçakaya^{3*}



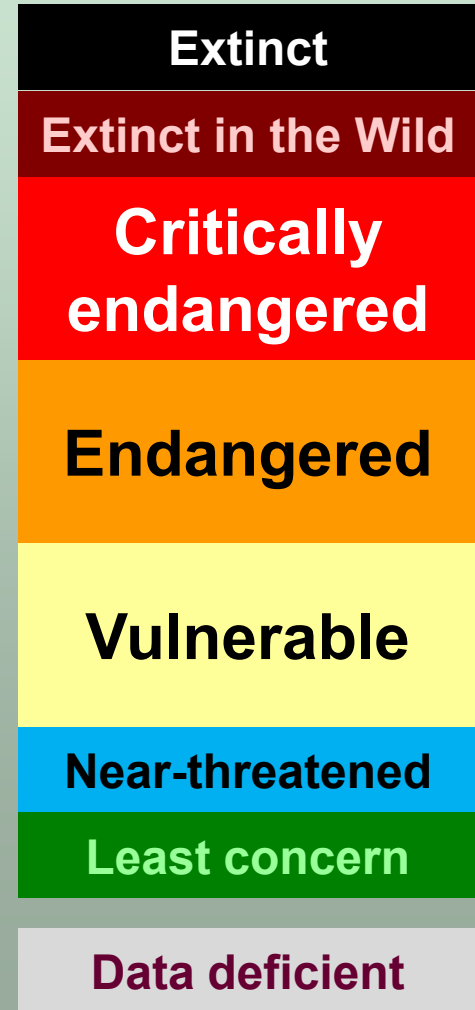
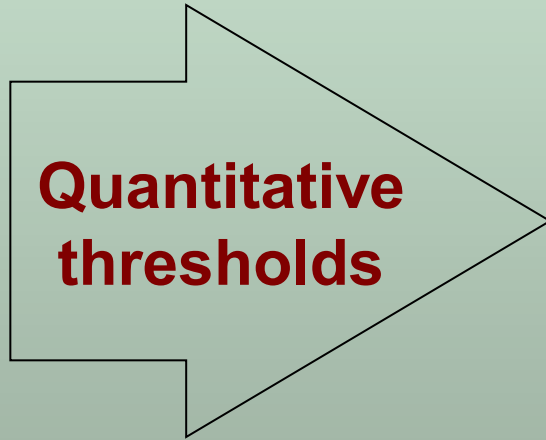
Link to paper: <http://www.nature.com/nclimate/journal/v4/n3/full/nclimate2113.html>



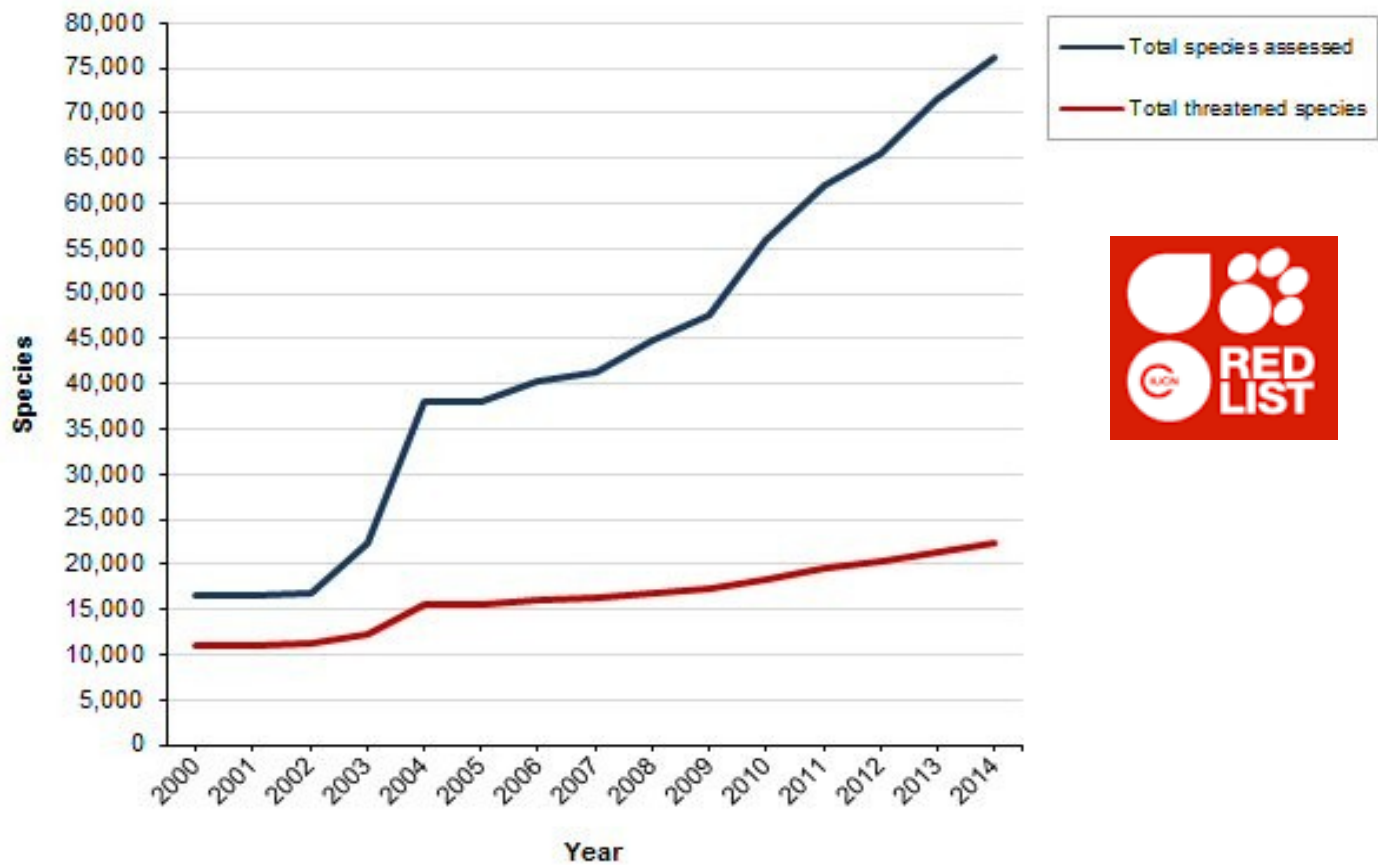
IUCN Red List

CRITERIA

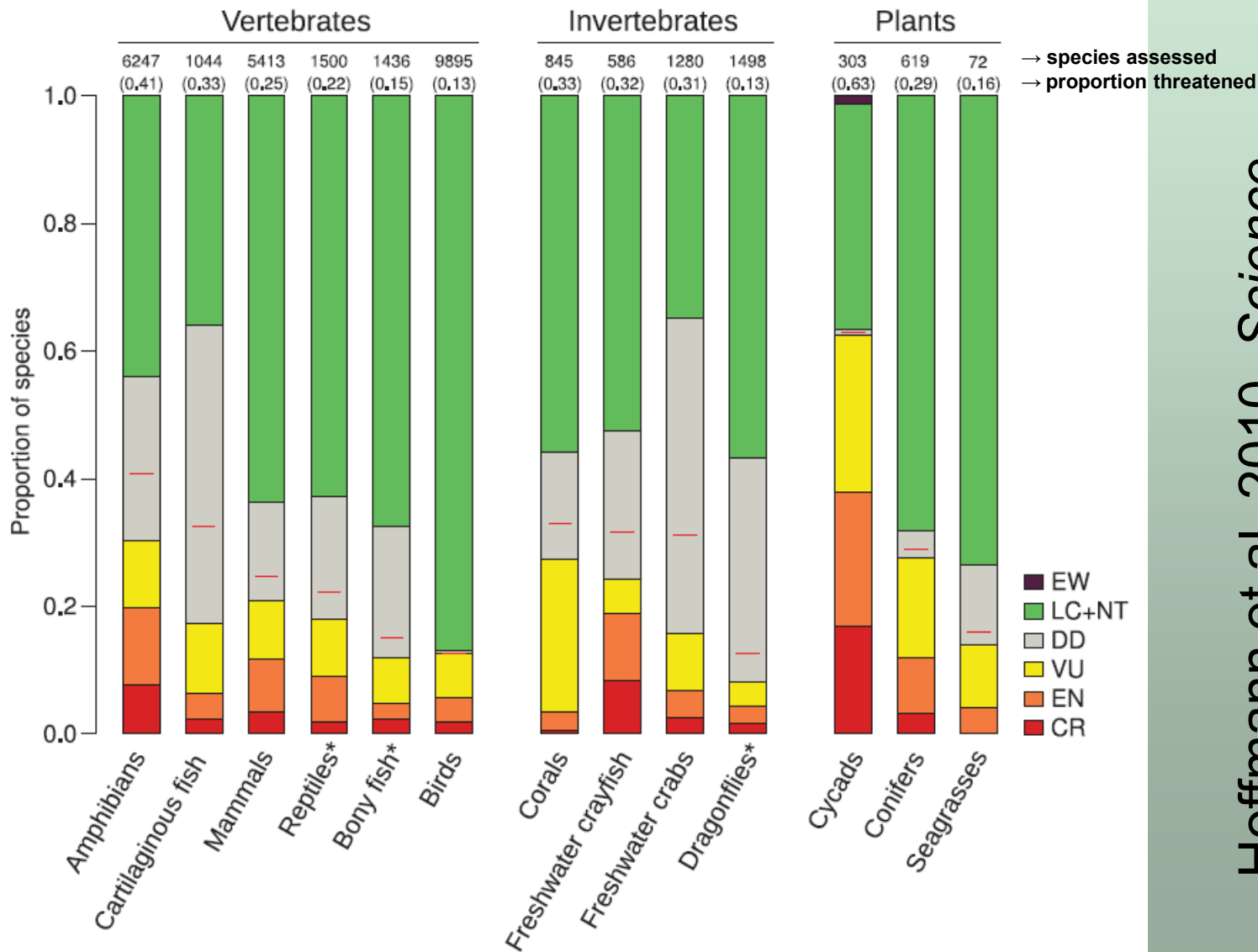
- A** Population reduction
- B** Restricted geographic range
- C** Small population size & decline
- D** Very small or restricted population
- E** Quantitative analysis



Threatened

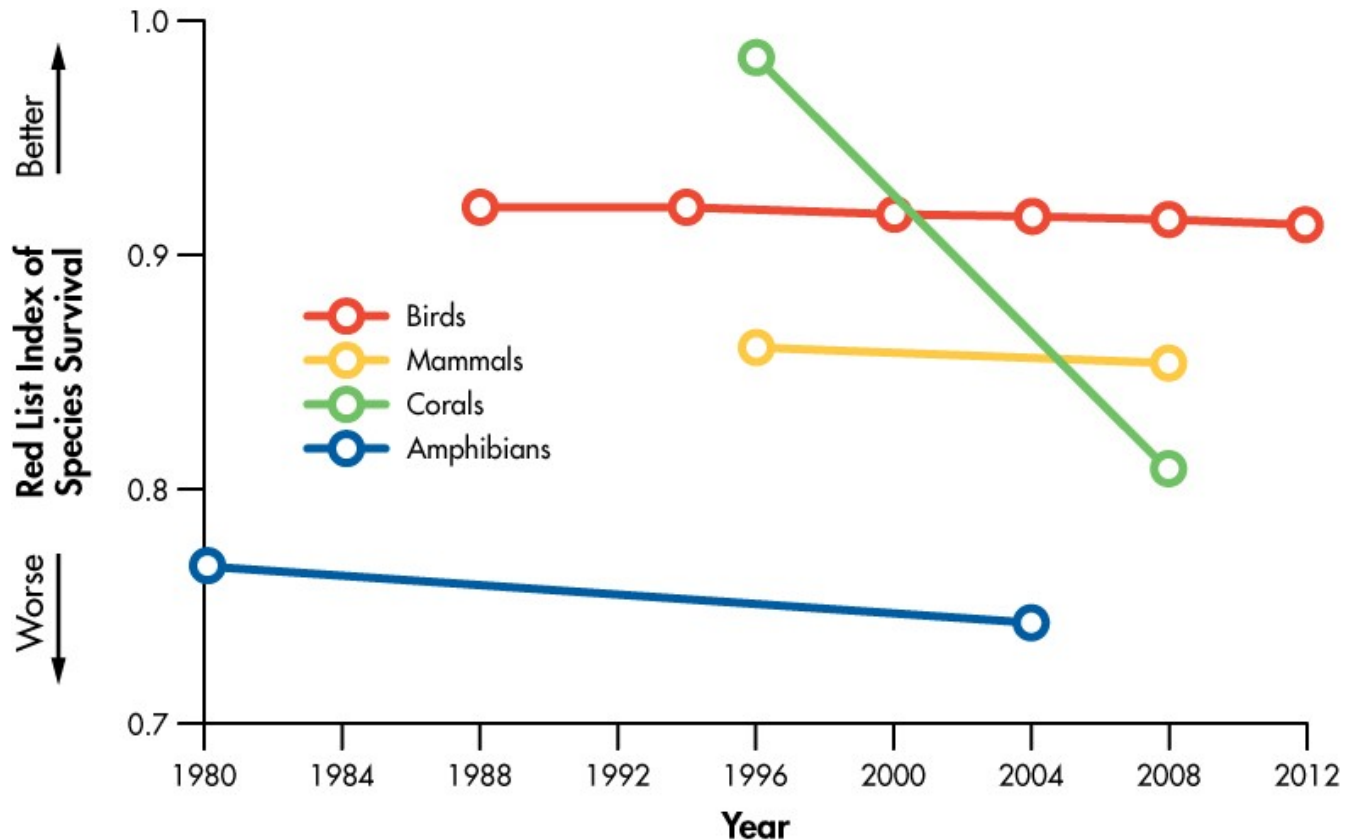


Monitoring Biodiversity Status: IUCN Red List



Hoffmann et al. 2010. Science

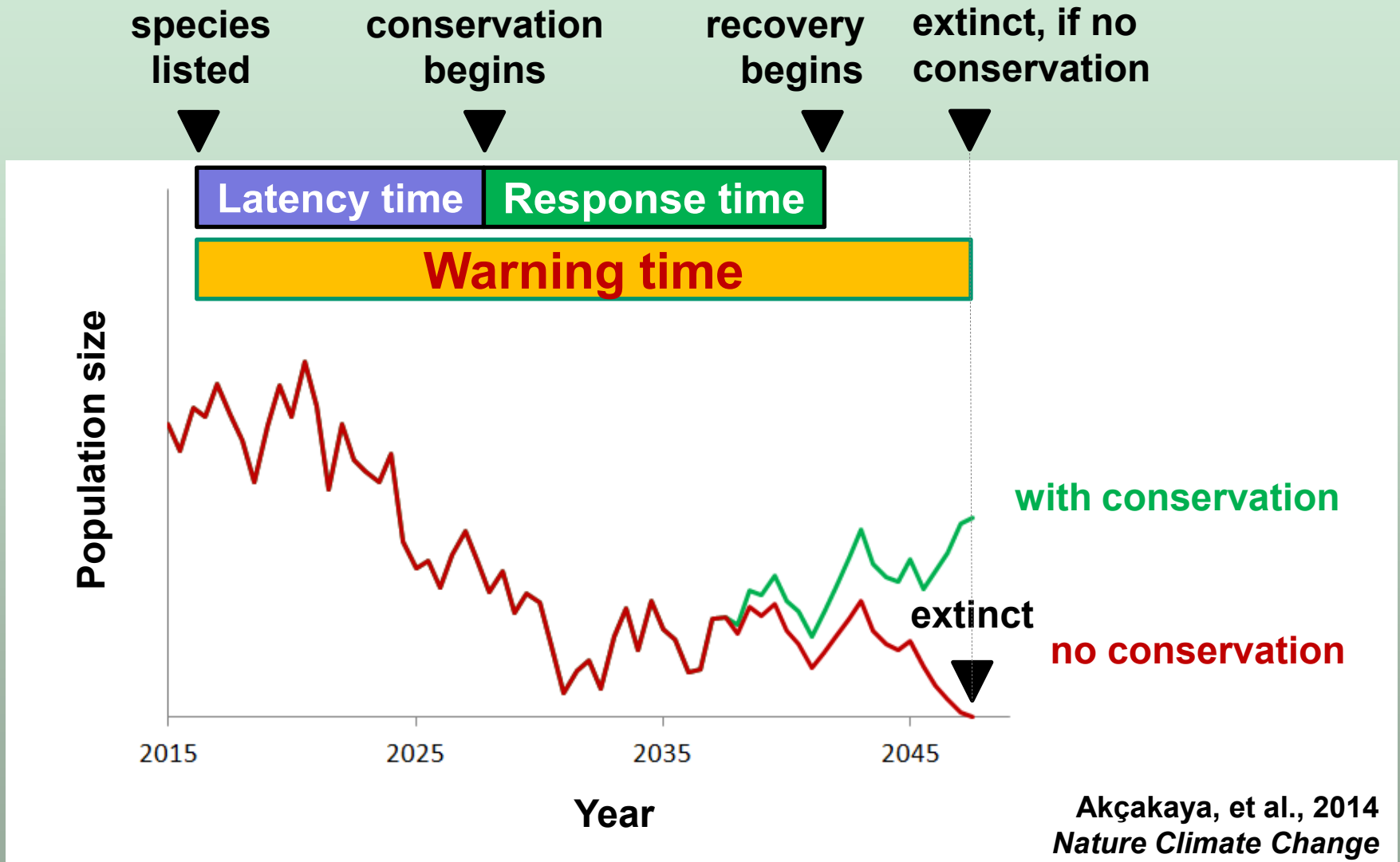
Monitoring Biodiversity Trends: The Red List Index



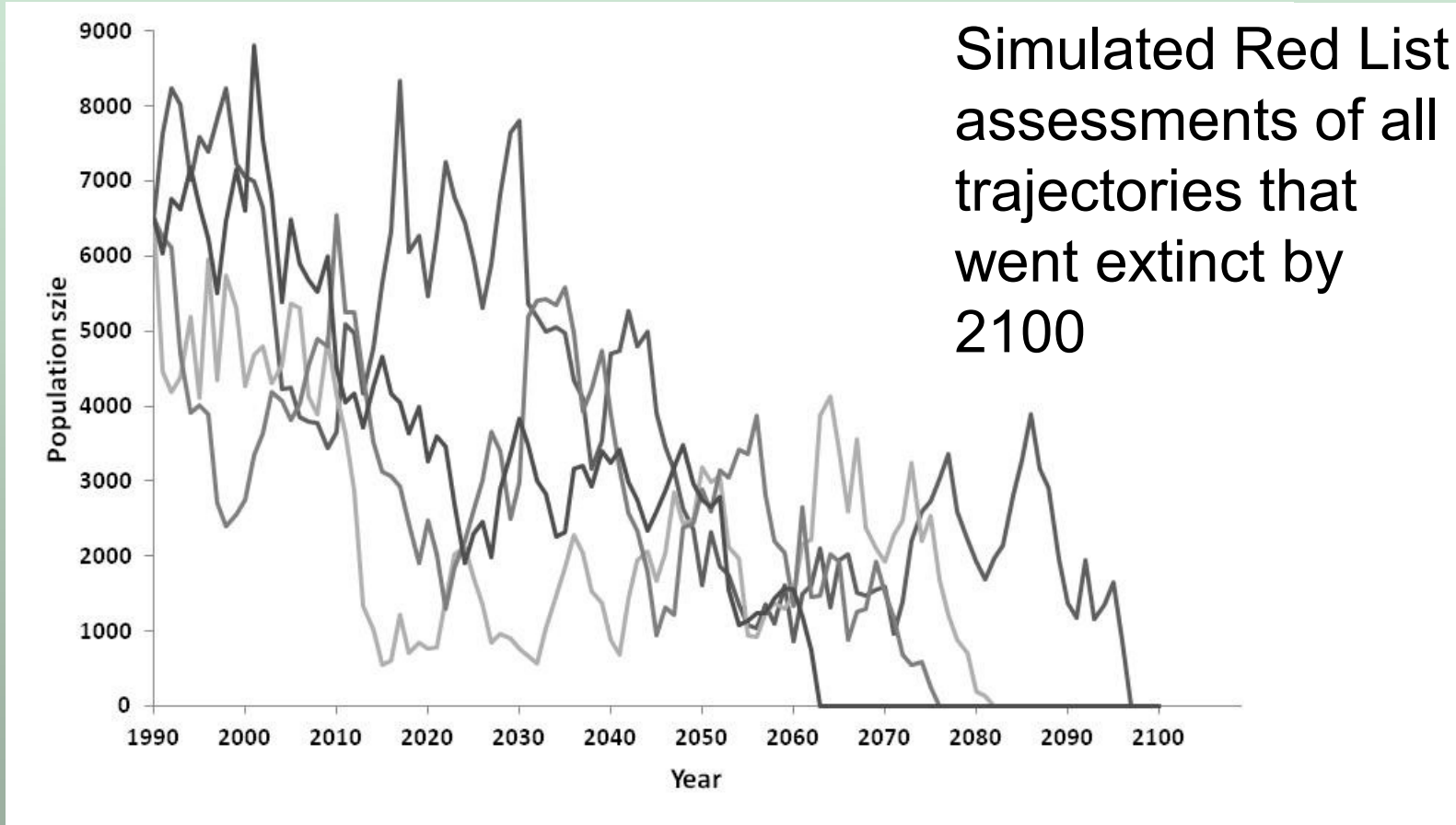
Red List Index for the world's mammals, birds, amphibians and corals.

<http://www.bipindicators.net/rli/2010> Data source: IUCN & Birdlife International, 2013

Testing Biodiversity Indicators



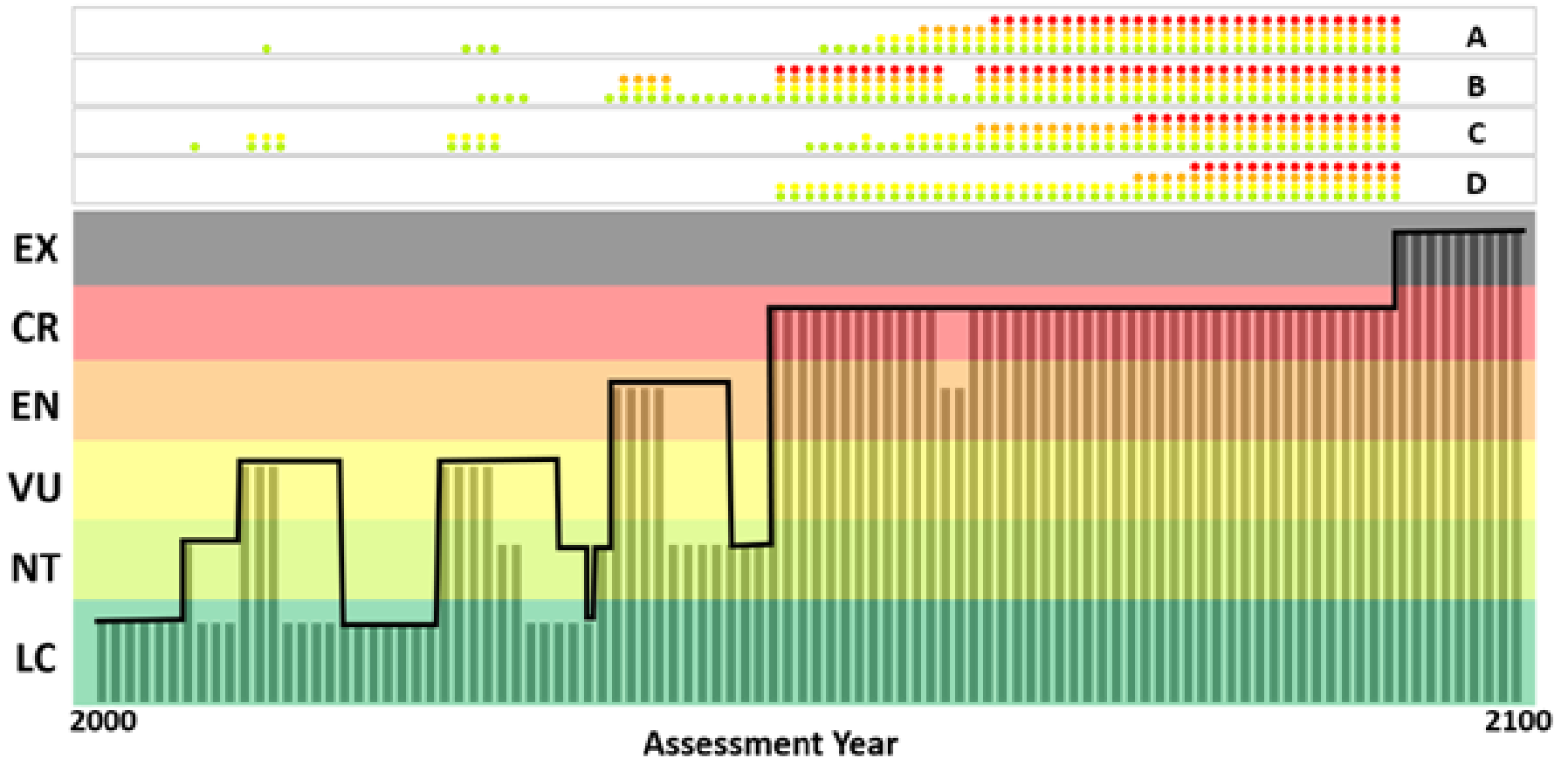
Testing the Red List: Warning times for species going extinct because of climate change



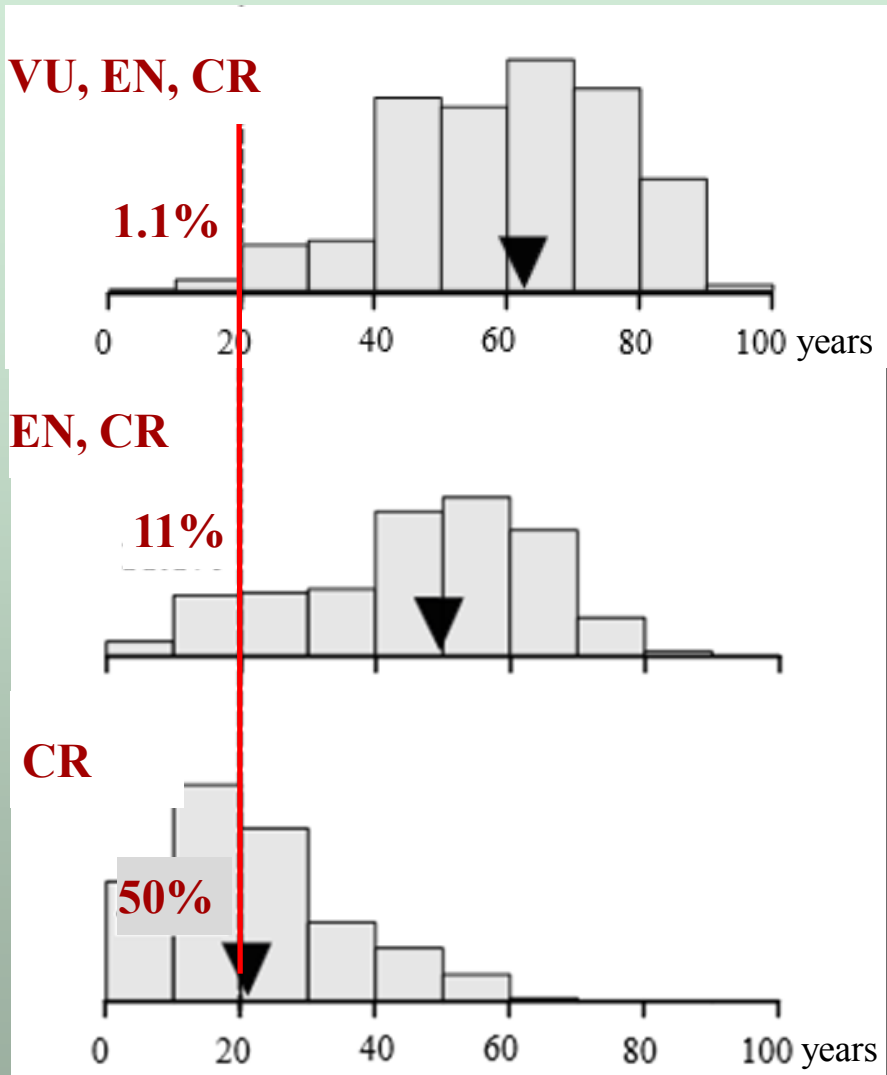
Stanton, Shoemaker, Pearson & Akçakaya. 2015. *Global Change Biology*

Link to paper: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/gcb.12721/abstract>

Progression through Red List Categories

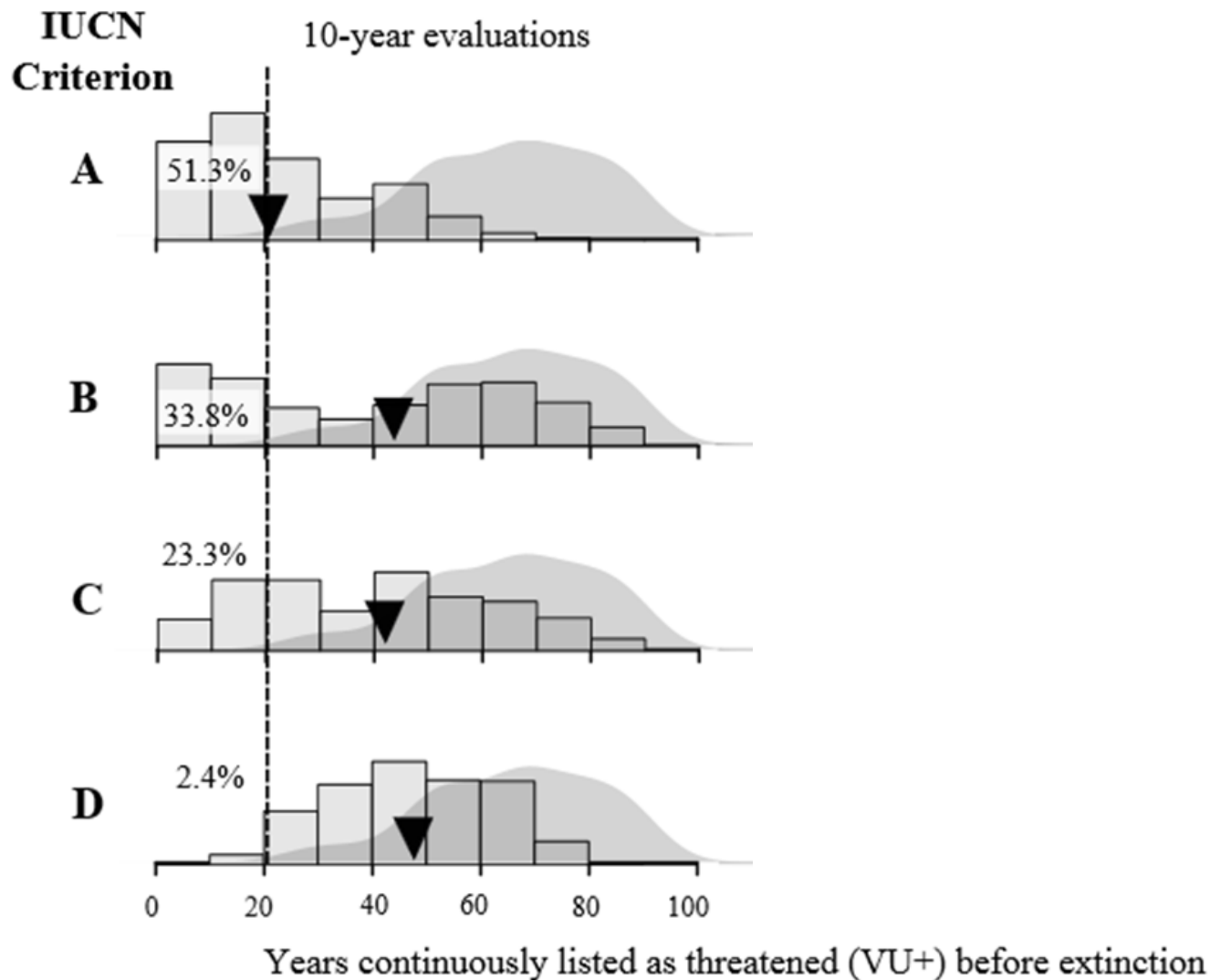


Warning Time for Species Extinctions due to Climate Change

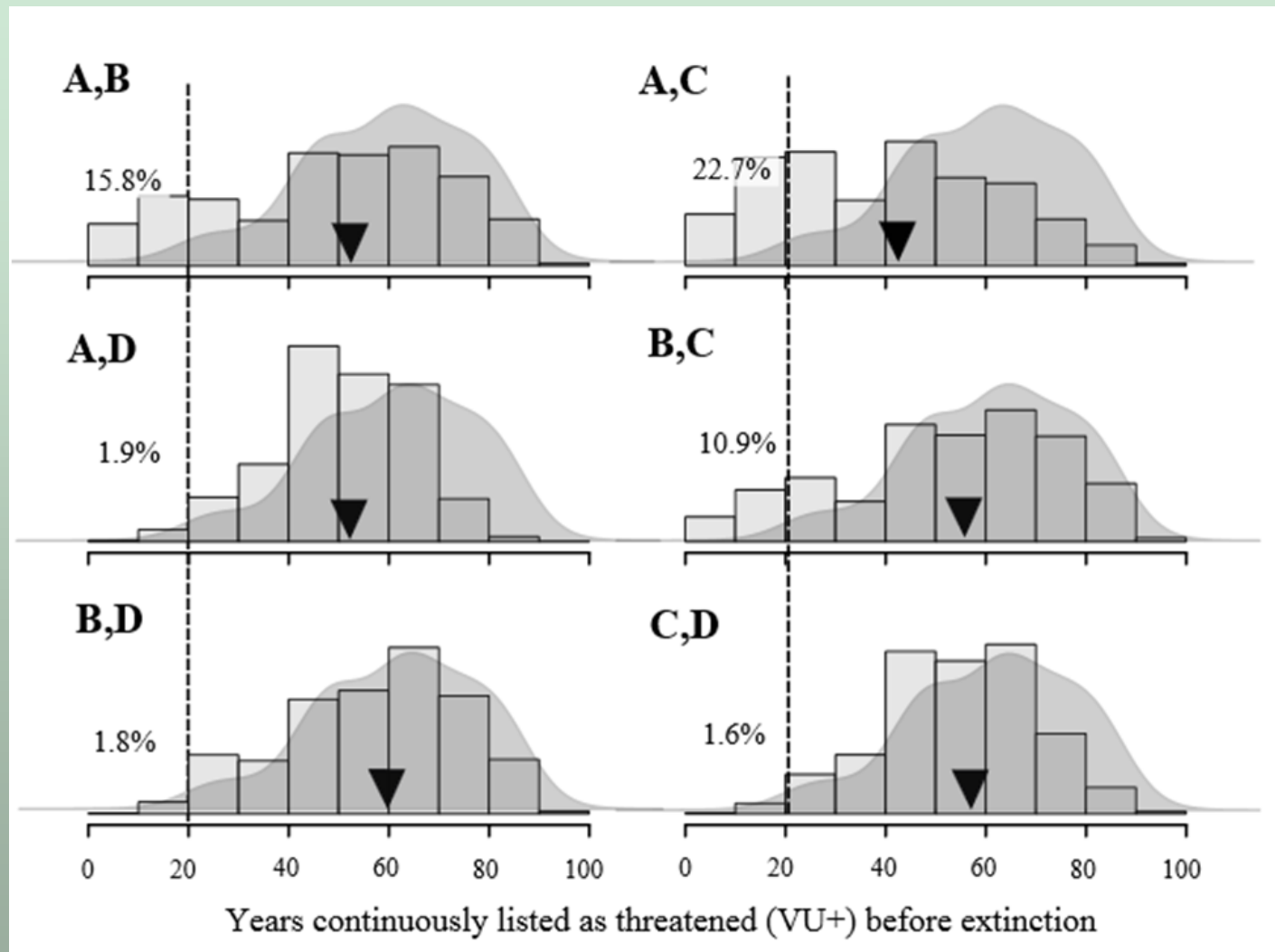


Number of years continuously listed as threatened before extinction

Effect of Uncertainty



Effect of Uncertainty



Conclusions

- **High extinction risk due to climate change**
- **Extinction risk due to climate change can be predicted with present-day data**
- **Several decades of warning time for species extinctions due to climate change**
- **Multiple criteria or more frequent assessments**
- **Current assessment methods appear sufficient**

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Acknowledgements

Akçakaya Lab

Kevin Shoemaker

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The Akçakaya Lab, May 2013: Reşit, Chloe, Eva, Kevin, Jessie, Matt