



Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site

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 Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site (hereafter, the Site) 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.

Results

Climate change is expected to alter the bird community at the Site, 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 Site today, climate suitability in summer under the high-emissions pathway is projected to improve for 16 (e.g., Figure 2), remain stable for 20, and worsen for 9 species. Suitable climate ceases to occur for 22 species in summer, potentially resulting in extirpation of those species from the Site. Climate is projected to become suitable in summer for 14 species not found at the Site today, potentially resulting in local colonization. Climate suitability in winter under the high-emissions pathway is projected to improve for 18, remain stable for 22, and worsen for 5 species. Suitable climate ceases to occur for 3 species in winter, potentially resulting in extirpation from the Site. Climate is projected to become suitable in winter for 42 species not found at the Site today, potentially resulting in local colonization.

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 Site based on both NPS Inventory & Monitoring Program data and eBird observation data (2016), plus those species for which climate at the Site 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.

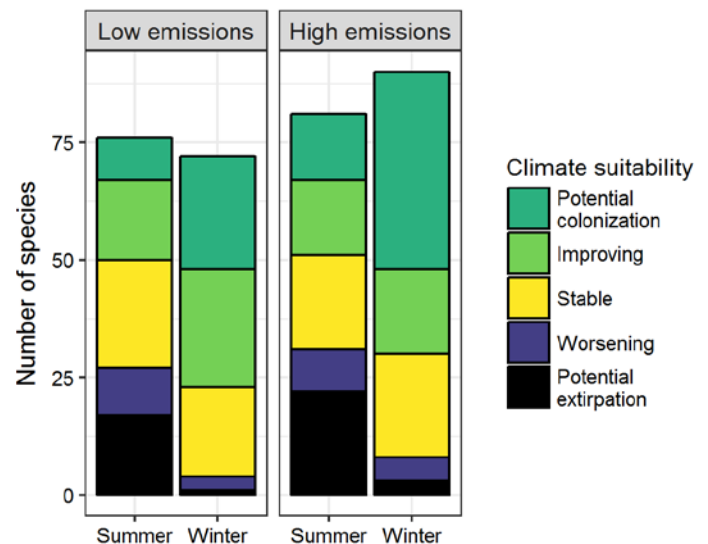


Figure 1. Projected changes in climate suitability for birds at the Site, by emissions pathway and season.

Results (continued)

Potential Turnover Index

Potential bird species turnover for the Site between the present and 2050 is 0.26 in summer (44th percentile across all national parks) and 0.24 in winter (35th percentile) under the high-emissions pathway. Potential species turnover declines to 0.15 in summer and 0.14 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 Site is or may become home to 6 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

Management Implications

Parks differ in potential colonization and extirpation rates, and therefore different climate change adaptation strategies may apply. **Under the high-emissions pathway, Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site 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

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

by 2050; Table 1; Langham et al. 2015). While the Site may serve as an important refuge for 4 of these climate-sensitive species, 2 might be extirpated from the Site in at least one season by 2050.



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

across boundaries, managing the disturbance regime, and possibly more intensive management actions. Furthermore, park managers have an opportunity to focus on supporting the 4 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.

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

Gregor Schuurman, Ph.D.
Ecologist, NPS Climate Change Response Program
970-267-7211, gregor_schuurman@nps.gov

Joanna Wu
Biologist, National Audubon Society
415-644-4610, science@audubon.org

Species Projections

Table 1. Climate suitability projections by 2050 under the high-emissions pathway for all birds currently present at the Site based on both NPS Inventory & Monitoring Program data and eBird observation data, plus those species for which climate at the Site 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
Gadwall	Potential extirpation [^]	-
Mallard	Potential extirpation [^]	Stable
Cinnamon Teal	x	Potential colonization
Northern Shoveler	-	Stable
Ring-necked Duck	-	Improving
Ruddy Duck	Potential extirpation	-
Northern Bobwhite	-	Potential colonization
Wild Turkey	-	Potential colonization
Great Blue Heron	Stable	Stable
Great Egret	Improving	-
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	Potential colonization	-
White-faced Ibis	-	Potential colonization [^]
Golden Eagle	x	Stable

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Mississippi Kite	Potential colonization	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	x	Improving
Cooper's Hawk	x	Improving
Bald Eagle	-	Worsening*
Harris's Hawk	Potential colonization	-
Red-tailed Hawk	Stable	Improving
Sora	-	Potential colonization
Common Gallinule	-	Potential colonization
American Coot	x	Stable
Killdeer	Stable	Stable
Greater Yellowlegs	-	Potential colonization
Least Sandpiper	-	Potential colonization
Long-billed Dowitcher	-	Potential colonization

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Rock Pigeon	Potential extirpation	Potential extirpation
Eurasian Collared-Dove	x	Potential colonization
White-winged Dove	Improving	Potential colonization
Mourning Dove	Improving	Improving
Inca Dove	-	Potential colonization
Greater Roadrunner	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Burrowing Owl	-	Potential colonization
Lesser Nighthawk	Potential colonization	-
Common Nighthawk	Improving	-
Black-chinned Hummingbird	Stable	-
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	Potential extirpation	-
Lewis's Woodpecker	x	Worsening*
Gila Woodpecker	-	Potential colonization
Red-naped Sapsucker	Stable^	-
Ladder-backed Woodpecker	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Hairy Woodpecker	Stable	Stable
Northern Flicker	Worsening*	Stable
Gilded Flicker	-	Potential colonization
American Kestrel	x	Improving
Peregrine Falcon	x	Improving
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Potential extirpation	-
Western Wood-Pewee	Worsening^	-
Willow Flycatcher	Stable	-
Cordilleran Flycatcher	Worsening	-
Black Phoebe	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Say's Phoebe	Improving	-
Ash-throated Flycatcher	Improving	-

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Cassin's Kingbird	Improving*	-
Western Kingbird	Improving*	-
Bell's Vireo	Potential colonization	-
Warbling Vireo	Potential extirpation	-
Pinyon Jay	Worsening*	Stable
California/Woodhouse's Scrub-Jay (Western Scrub-Jay)	Potential extirpation	Stable
American Crow	Potential extirpation	Potential extirpation
Common Raven	Potential extirpation	Worsening*
Horned Lark	Stable	Worsening*
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Stable	-
Violet-green Swallow	Worsening*	-
Barn Swallow	Improving*	-
Cliff Swallow	Stable	-
Mountain Chickadee	Potential extirpation	Stable
Bridled Titmouse	-	Potential colonization
Juniper Titmouse	Stable	Stable
Verdin	-	Potential colonization
Bushtit	Worsening	Improving
White-breasted Nuthatch	Stable	Stable
Bewick's Wren	Stable	Improving*
Cactus Wren	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Potential extirpation	Potential colonization
Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Potential extirpation	Improving
Western Bluebird	Worsening	Improving
Townsend's Solitaire	Stable^	Worsening*

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Hermit Thrush	-	Potential colonization
American Robin	Potential extirpation	Stable
Curve-billed Thrasher	Potential colonization	-
Bendire's Thrasher	-	Potential colonization
Crissal Thrasher	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Sage Thrasher	Potential extirpation	-
Northern Mockingbird	Improving	Improving
European Starling	Potential extirpation	Improving
American Pipit	-	Potential colonization
Cedar Waxwing	-	Stable
Phainopepla	-	Potential colonization
Yellow Warbler	Potential extirpation	-
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Improving	Potential colonization
Black-throated Gray Warbler	Worsening	-
Yellow-breasted Chat	Potential extirpation	-
Green-tailed Towhee	-	Potential colonization
Spotted Towhee	Worsening*	x
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
Rufous-winged Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
Cassin's Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
Chipping Sparrow	Potential extirpation	Potential colonization
Black-chinned Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
Vesper Sparrow	-	Potential colonization

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Lark Bunting	-	Potential colonization
Savannah Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
Song Sparrow	-	Stable
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
White-crowned Sparrow	-	Improving
Dark-eyed Junco	x	Stable
Western Tanager	Stable	-
Pyrrhuloxia	-	Potential colonization
Black-headed Grosbeak	Stable	-
Blue Grosbeak	Improving*	-
Lazuli Bunting	Potential extirpation	-
Indigo Bunting	Improving	-
Red-winged Blackbird	Stable	Improving
Eastern Meadowlark	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Western Meadowlark	Stable	Improving
Brewer's Blackbird	Potential extirpation	Stable
Great-tailed Grackle	Improving*	Improving*
Brown-headed Cowbird	Improving	Potential colonization
Bullock's Oriole	Improving*	-
Scott's Oriole	Potential colonization	-
House Finch	Stable	Improving
Cassin's Finch	-	Stable
Pine Siskin	Potential extirpation	Stable
Lesser Goldfinch	Stable	-
American Goldfinch	-	Stable
Evening Grosbeak	-	Potential extirpation
House Sparrow	x	Stable

