



Salinas Pueblo Missions 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 Salinas Pueblo Missions 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.

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 7, remain stable for 16 (e.g., Figure 2), and worsen for 12 species. Suitable climate ceases to occur for 12 species in summer, potentially resulting in extirpation of those species from the Monument. Climate is projected to become suitable in summer for 16 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 15, remain stable for 13, and worsen for 5 species. Suitable climate ceases to occur for 1 species in winter, potentially resulting in extirpation from the Monument. Climate is projected to become suitable in winter for 49 species not found at the Monument 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 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.

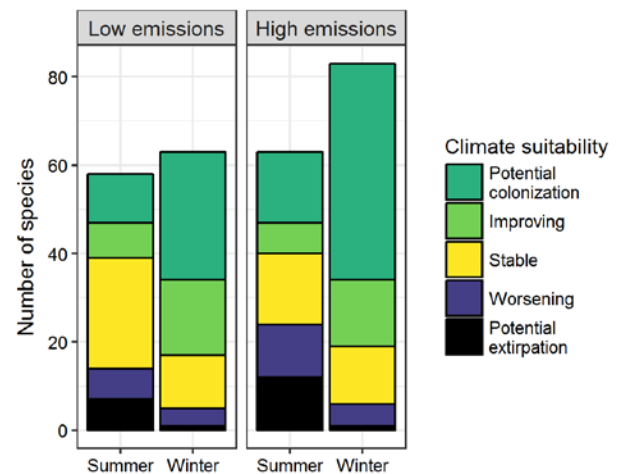


Figure 1. Projected changes in climate suitability for birds at the Monument, by emissions pathway and season.

Results (continued)

Potential Turnover Index

Potential bird species turnover for the Monument between the present and 2050 is 0.20 in summer (32nd percentile across all national parks) and 0.24 in winter (36th percentile) under the high-emissions pathway. Potential species turnover declines to 0.16 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 Monument is or may become home to 3 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).

Management Implications

Parks differ in potential colonization and extirpation rates, and therefore different climate change adaptation strategies may apply. **Under the high-emissions pathway, Salinas Pueblo Missions 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

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

While the Monument may serve as an important refuge for 2 of these climate-sensitive species, one, the Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*), might be extirpated from the Monument in summer 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).

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 2 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.

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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
Northern Bobwhite	-	Potential colonization
Neotropic Cormorant	-	Potential colonization
American Bittern	-	Potential colonization [^]
Great Egret	-	Potential colonization
Snowy Egret	-	Potential colonization
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	Potential colonization	-
Harris's Hawk	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Red-tailed Hawk	-	Stable
Common Gallinule	-	Potential colonization
Spotted Sandpiper	-	Potential colonization

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Greater Yellowlegs	-	Potential colonization
Least Sandpiper	-	Potential colonization
Long-billed Dowitcher	-	Potential colonization
Band-tailed Pigeon	Stable	-
White-winged Dove	Potential colonization	Improving
Mourning Dove	Stable	Improving
Inca Dove	-	Potential colonization
Barn Owl	-	Potential colonization
Great Horned Owl	-	Stable
Burrowing Owl	-	Potential colonization
Lesser Nighthawk	Potential colonization	-
Common Nighthawk	Worsening	-

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
White-throated Swift	x	Potential colonization
Black-chinned Hummingbird	Stable	-
Anna's Hummingbird	Potential colonization	-
Gila Woodpecker	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Red-naped Sapsucker	-	Improving
Ladder-backed Woodpecker	-	Improving
Hairy Woodpecker	Potential extirpation	-
Northern Flicker	Worsening	Stable
Gilded Flicker	-	Potential colonization
American Kestrel	-	Improving
Western Wood-Pewee	Worsening*^	-
Hammond's Flycatcher	-	Potential colonization
Gray Flycatcher	Worsening	Potential colonization
Dusky Flycatcher	-	Potential colonization
Black Phoebe	-	Potential colonization
Eastern Phoebe	-	Potential colonization
Say's Phoebe	Worsening	-
Vermilion Flycatcher	-	Potential colonization
Ash-throated Flycatcher	Improving*	-
Brown-crested Flycatcher	Potential colonization	-
Cassin's Kingbird	Worsening*	-
Western Kingbird	Improving	-
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	Potential colonization	-
Bell's Vireo	Potential colonization	-
Hutton's Vireo	-	Potential colonization

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

Common Name	Summer Trend	Winter Trend
Townsend's Solitaire	Potential extirpation [^]	Worsening
Hermit Thrush	-	Potential colonization
American Robin	Potential extirpation	Stable
Sage Thrasher	-	Improving
Northern Mockingbird	Improving	Improving
European Starling	Potential extirpation	Stable
Sprague's Pipit	-	Potential colonization
Phainopepla	-	Potential colonization
Orange-crowned Warbler	Stable	Potential colonization
Yellow-rumped Warbler	Stable	Improving
Yellow-breasted Chat	Stable	-
Spotted Towhee	Worsening	x
Canyon Towhee	Stable	Improving
Abert's Towhee	-	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 Sparrow	Worsening*	Potential colonization
Black-throated Sparrow	Improving*	-
Lark Bunting	-	Potential colonization
Savannah Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
Song Sparrow	-	Improving
Swamp Sparrow	-	Potential colonization
White-crowned Sparrow	-	Improving
Dark-eyed Junco	x	Stable
Western Tanager	Potential extirpation	-
Pyrrhuloxia	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Black-headed Grosbeak	Worsening	-
Blue Grosbeak	Improving*	-
Painted Bunting	Potential colonization	-
Tricolored Blackbird	Potential colonization	-
Eastern Meadowlark	Potential colonization	Potential colonization
Brown-headed Cowbird	Improving	Potential colonization
Hooded Oriole	Potential colonization	-
Bullock's Oriole	Stable	-
House Finch	Improving*	Improving
Cassin's Finch	-	Worsening*
Lesser Goldfinch	Stable	-