CLIMATE IMPACTS ON SAGEBRUSH VEGETATION

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ALL ALL STREET, MALE HEALT

Northern

Vegetation components of sagebrush ecosystems

- Big sagebrush
- Perennial grasses
- Forbs
- Invasive annual grasses
- Conifers



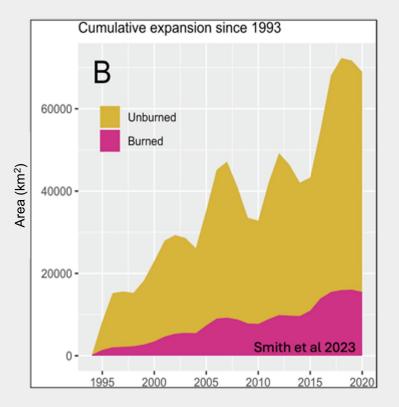


Outline

- 1. Historical trends in sagebrush vegetation
- 2. Potential climate impacts on components of sagebrush vegetation
- 3. Implications for overall sagebrush plant communities & future wildlife habitat
- 4. Available datasets

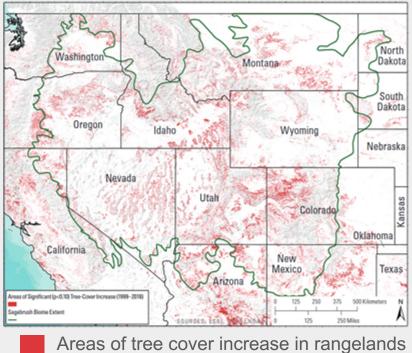
Invasion by annual grasses





Encroachment by conifers





Maestas et al. in Remington et al. (2021)

Sagebrush Conservation Design: Sagebrush Ecological integrity



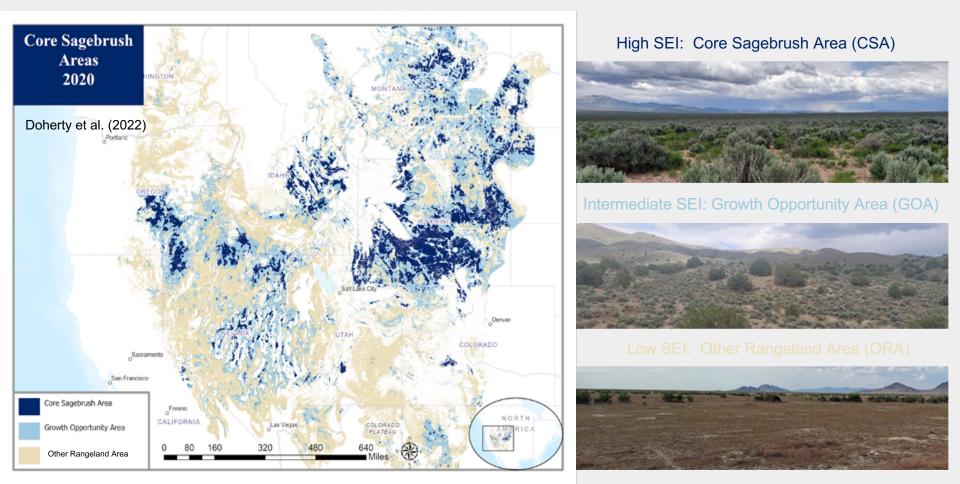


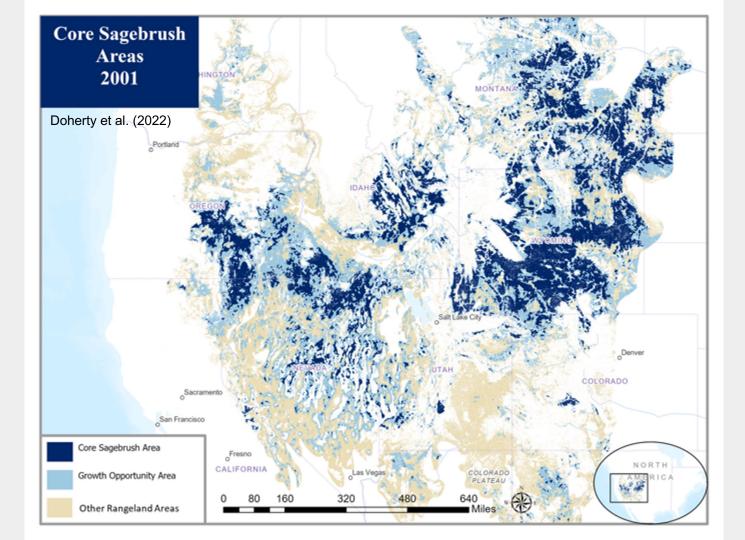
SEI ~ Sagebrush (+), Perennials (+), Annuals (-), Conifers (-), Human modification (-)

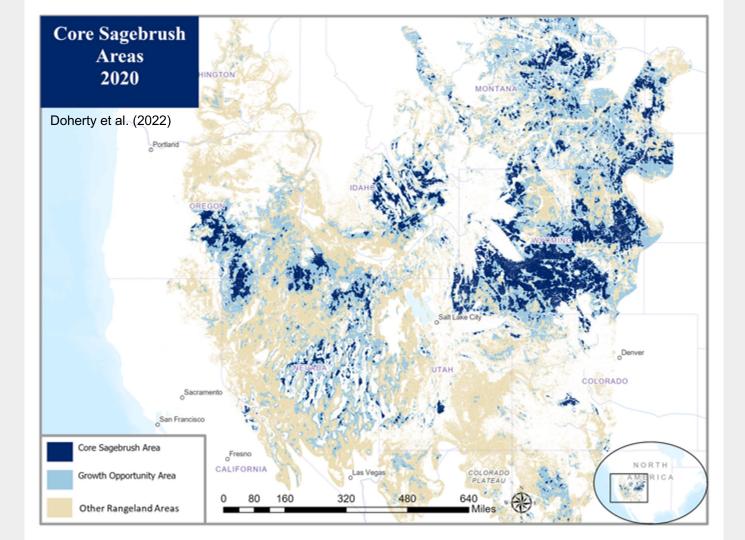


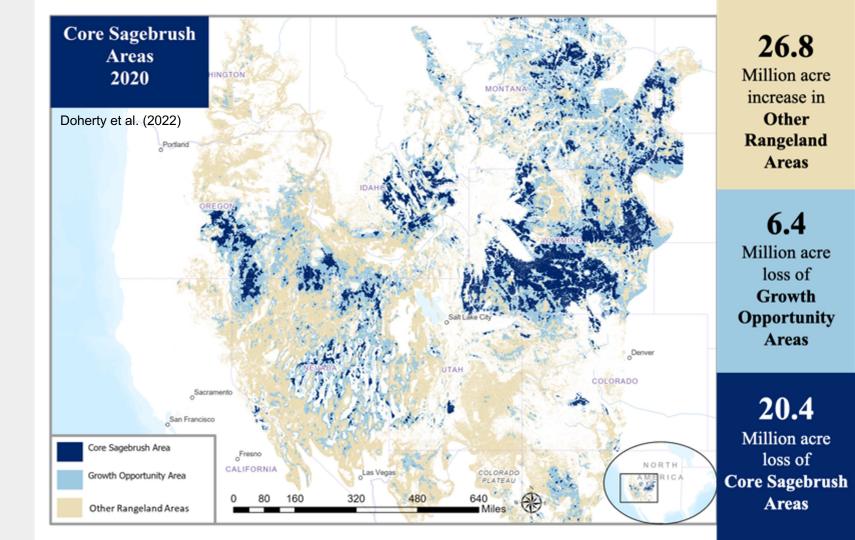
Doherty et al. (2022)

Sagebrush ecological integrity





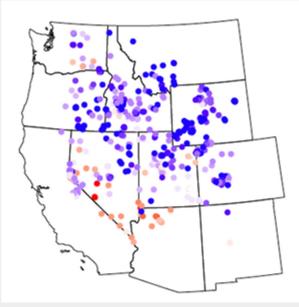




Climate change impacts on vegetation components: sagebrush

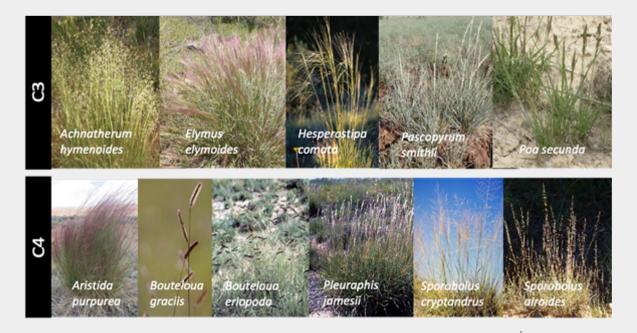
- Sagebrush currently covers a very wide range in climate so is likely to persist in most places
- However, sagebrush could be lost in the hottest and driest portion of the range

Multi-model comparison of sagebrush performance Decreasing Increasing



Renwick et al. (2018)

Climate change impacts on vegetation components: perennial grasses

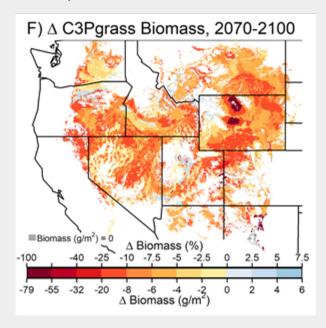


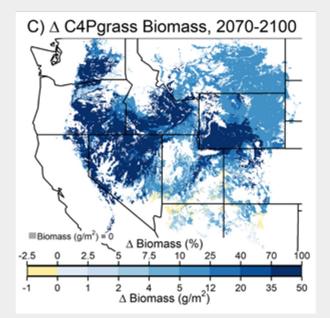
Cool season (C3) grasses

Warm season (C4) grasses

Climate change impacts on vegetation components: perennial grasses

Climate driven declines in cool season (C3) grasses and increases in warm season (C4) grasses, are likely at least in some areas (Palmquist et al. 2021, Havrilla et al. 2023)



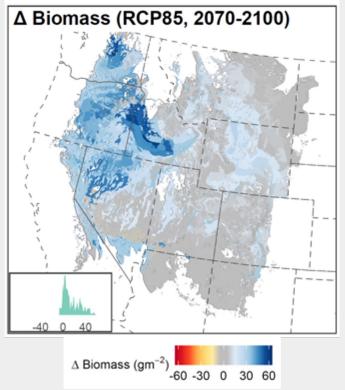


Palmquist et al. (2021)

Climate change impacts on vegetation components: invasive grasses

- Historical trend of cheatgrass invasion is very likely to continue
- Projected increases wildfire frequency (at least in many areas) likely to exacerbate cheatgrass invasion problems

Projected changes cheatgrass



Palmquist et al. (In prep.)

Climate change impacts on vegetation components: forbs & trees

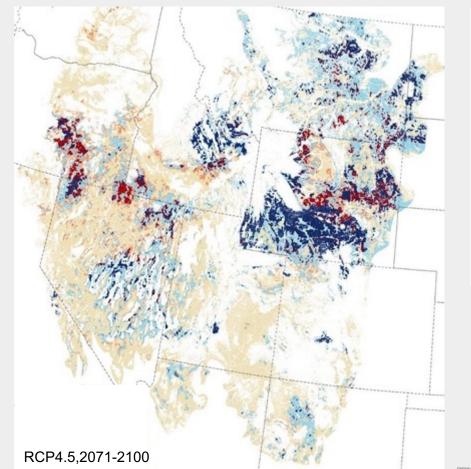
Forbs make up the majority of plant diversity and are important for wildlife, but we know little about their climate vulnerability

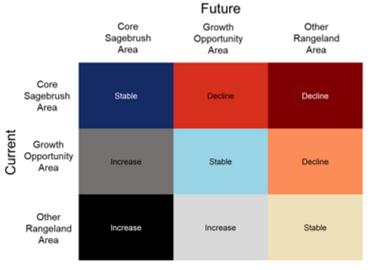


Conifer encroachment is expected to continue in many places, but projections of climate impacts are limited (Noel et al. In review)



Climate change impacts on sagebrush ecological integrity





- Large areas of sustained climate suitability in places with high ecological integrity
- Where changes are projected they're primarily declines

Holdrege et al. (In review)

Available region wide datasets & resources

Palmquist et al. 2021	Projections for vegetation components (process based model). New version being created
Rigge et al. 2021	Projections for vegetation components (statistical model)
Zimmer et al. 2021	Multi-study comparison (direction of trends)
Comer et al. 2019	Habitat climate change vulnerability index
Renwick et al. 2018	Multi-model comparison (fairly robust general trends)
Schlaepfer et al. In review	Projections of resistance and resilience (data not yet published, contact us)
Holdrege et al. In review	Projections of sagebrush ecological integrity (data not yet published, contact us)
Carpenter et al. In review	A report on climate change impacts on sagebrush ecosystems (contact us for a draft)

Conclusions

Vegetation is changing in sagebrush ecosystems, especially via invasion by annual grasses (happening with and without fire)

Climate change is likely to amplify ongoing threats and accelerate rates of change, including impacts on core sagebrush areas

Impacts of climate change will vary geographically:

- South: increasing vulnerability due to higher temperatures & uncertain PPT
- Northeast: shifting seasonality of moisture may elevate cheatgrass threat
- Northwest: cheatgrass threats unlikely to diminish

Uncertainty about vegetation response to climate change is high, but some locations have more robust signals than other:

- On the positive side: stable intact areas of resilient native vegetation
- On the negative side: degraded rangelands with hot/dry conditions and getting hotter
- However, most of these projections don't really account for increasing climate extremes

Conclusions

Questions? mholdrege@usgs.gov www.drylandecology.org

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