

### A RAD Response to Ecological Transformation A Change in Thinking for the Change We Are Navigating

Sagebrush Climate Adaptation Workshop Boise State University May 21-22, 2024







National Conservation Training Center

### (Resist, Accept, Direct)



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### Resources

### Just scratching the surface...



SCIENC

**PRODUCT** 

NEWS

CONNECT

CLIMATE ADAPTATION SCIENCE CENTERS

SCIENCE

### Resist-Accept-Direct (RAD) Framework

ACTIVE

By Climate Adaptation Science Centers







Perspecti

check for updates

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### A Brave New World: Managing for Biodiversity Conservation under Ecosystem Transformation

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Abstract: Traditional conservation practices have primarily relied on maintaining biodiversity by preserving species and habitats in place. Many regions are experiencing unprecedented environmen tal conditions, shifts in species distribution and habitats, and high turnover in species composition, resulting in ecological transformation. Natural resource managers have lacked tools for identifying and selecting strategies to manage ecosystem transformation. A recently formalized decision support framework provides a way for managers to resist, accept, or direct (RAD) the trajectory of change. We begin by identifying how historical conservation practices are built into the RAD framework. Next, we describe how RAD can be used to implement climate change adaptation actions, using examples from the Mojave Desert to provide ecological context. Third, we discuss how the RAD framework can assist with the creation of conservation portfolios, facilitating the maintenance of overall biodiversity across a landscape. Preserving species assemblages in their current state, or restoring them to historical conditions, will not always be possible, and RAD allows for explicit deliberation about when and where to prioritize scarce resources. We conclude with a set of guidelines for conservation practitioners or managers moving forward. Although operating under an increasingly uncertain future is daunting, managers can utilize RAD to conserve biodiversity and effectively handle ecosystem transformation.

Keywords: biodiversity; conservation; natural resource managers; RAD; Mojave Desert conservation portfolios

### 1. Unprecedented Ecosystem Transformation

Ecosystems around the world are increasingly being transformed primarily because of anthropogenic drivers such as contemporary climate change, land use change, and the spread of invasive species [1,2]. Ecosystem transformation can be defined as the emergence of a new system that differs in ecological composition, structure, and function [3], with changes accumulating gradually or occurring rapidly. When viewed through a palaeoecological lens, ecosystem transformation has happened repeatedly in the past when the climate has oscillated between glacial and interglacial periods, and few extant ecosystems are more than a few thousand years old [4]. Additionally, humans have been altering ecosystems for millennia through land use practices like hunting, fishing, foraging, agriculture, and fire [5]. However, as the human population size and technological footprint have increased exponentially over the last two centuries, anthropogenic impacts have resulted in unprecedented levels and rates of change [6/7].

Future ecosystems will continue to stray from historical conditions, which presents a profound challenge for natural resource managers who have traditionally relied upon historical baselines to establish benchmarks. Likewise, biodiversity conservation has

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### Ecosystem transformation

Ecosystem transformation is change that rearranges historical species composition and the ecological function of habitats









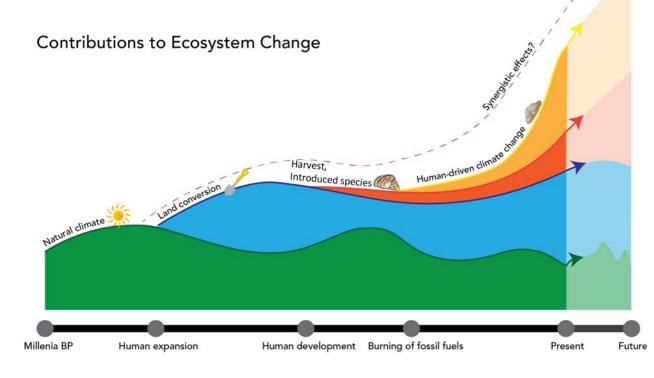
### Ecology of ecosystem transformation

Ecosystem transformation is **nothing new**...

BUT, the current causes are unprecedented

- Anthropogenic climate change
- Land use change
- Invasive species
- Disease
- Habitat fragmentation

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# TRANSF

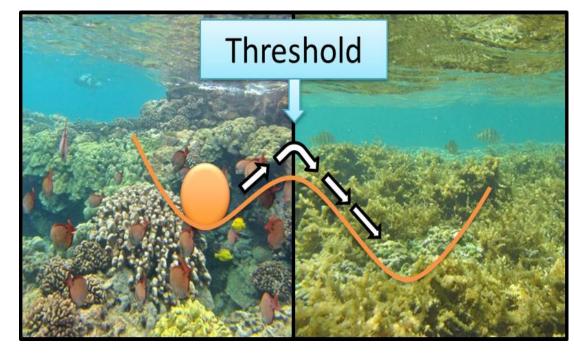
### Ecology of ecosystem transformation

Ecosystem transformation is nothing new...

BUT, the current causes are unprecedented

AND, the relationships are hard to predict

- Novel communities
- Indirect effects
- Additive / synergistic effects
- Thresholds / tipping points
- ...





### Ecosystem transformation

Ecosystem transformation is change that rearranges historical species composition and the ecological function of habitats



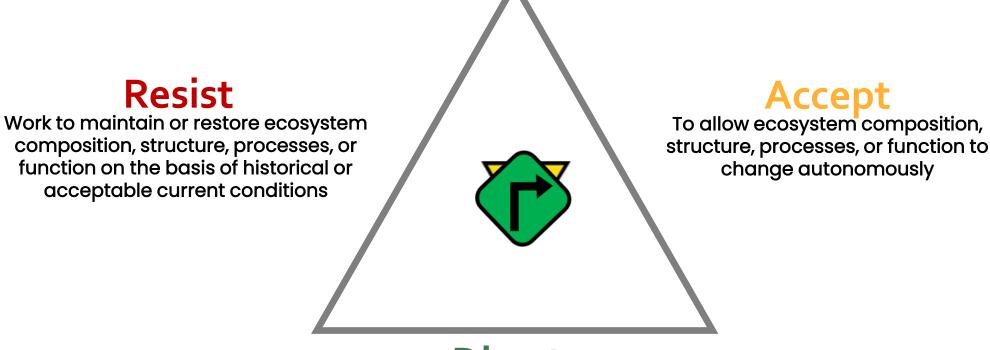






## FRAMEWORK

### The RAD framework



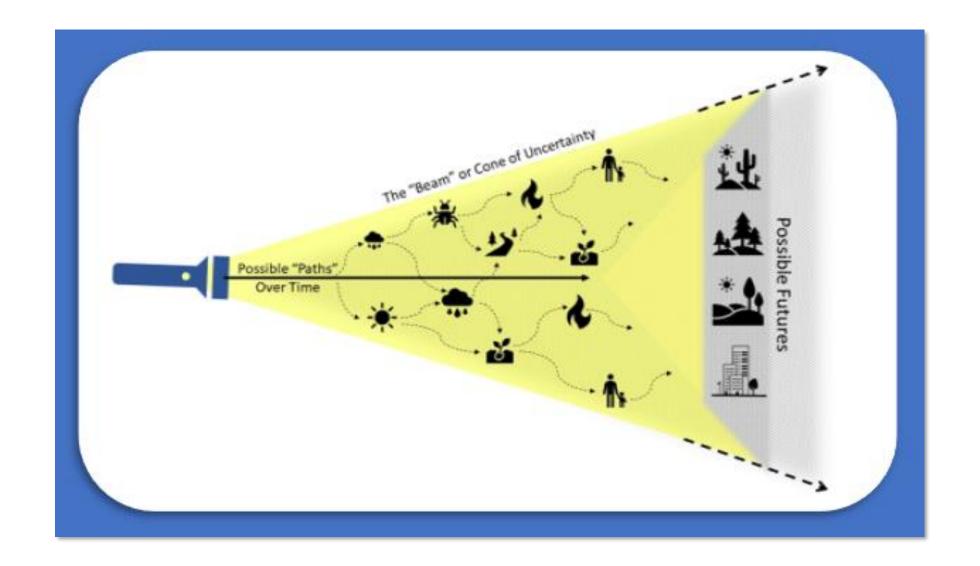
### Direct

Actively shape change in ecosystem composition, structure, processes, or function toward preferred new conditions



Accept

### RAD is adaptive management



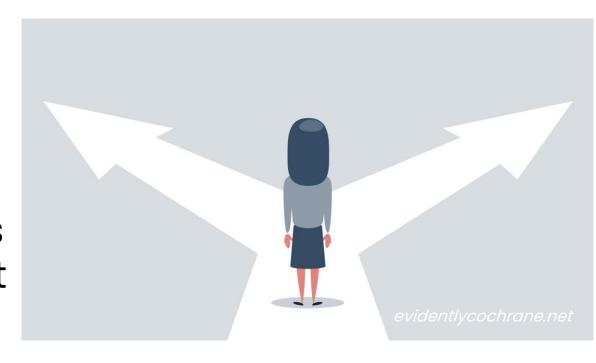


### Putting RAD into action

Challenges for USFWS managers

### **USFWS Mission:**

Working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.





### RAD and wilderness areas

USFWS manages public lands for conservation

National Wildlife Refuge System:

568 wildlife refuges (NWRs) including 21 NWRs designated as wilderness

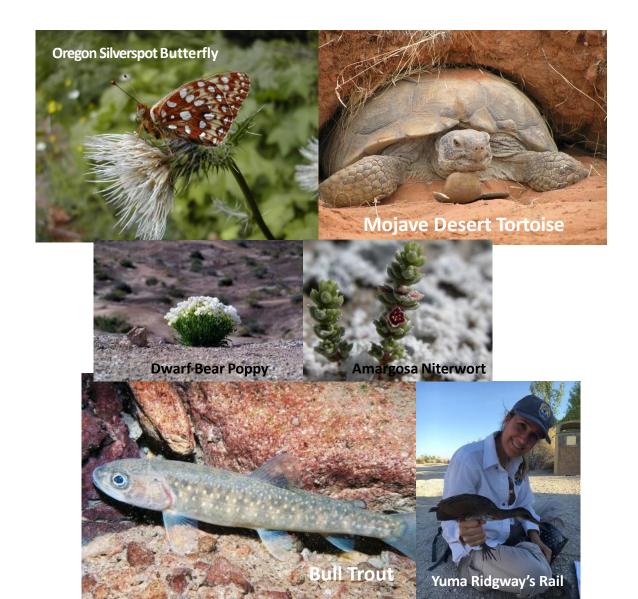






### RAD and threatened or endangered species

USFWS administers the Endangered Species Act (ESA)

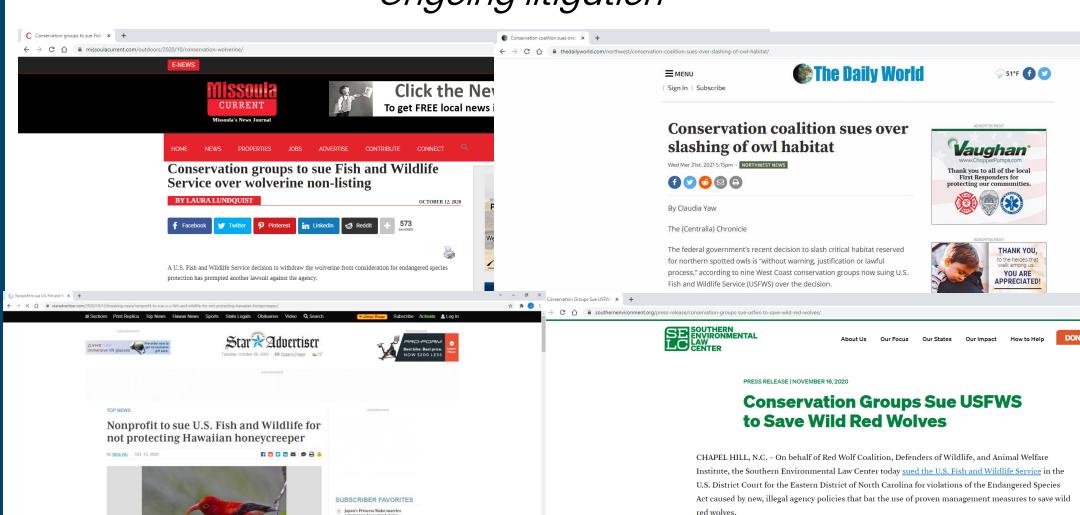




### HALL

### Threatened and endangered species

### Ongoing litigation



"The Fish and Wildlife Service is managing this species for extinction," said Sierra Weaver, senior attorney at the Southern Environmental Law Center which represents the conservation organizations in court. "Faced with a wild population of only seven known animals, the Fish and Wildlife Service is now claiming—without basis—that it's not allowed to take proven, necessary measures to save the wild red wolves. The service urgently needs to restart red wolf releases from captivity, which it did regularly for



### Lack of policy support

Roadblocks to Assisted Migration



CONSERVATION

### Global policy for assisted colonization of species

Coordinated policies are needed for the translocation of species for conservation

By Jedediah F. Brodie<sup>1,2</sup>, Susan Lieberman<sup>3</sup>, Axel Moehrenschlager<sup>4,5,6</sup>, Kent H. Redford<sup>7,8,9</sup>, Jon Paul Rodríguez<sup>1,0</sup>, Mark Schwartz<sup>11</sup>, Philip J. Seddon<sup>1,2</sup>, James E. M. Watson<sup>1,3,4,1,5</sup>



egotiations in advance of the 15th meeting of the Conference of the

spectively) and so need to match advances in knowledge and evidence on the immediate and devastating impacts of climate change. Over just the past few years, the frequency and severity of extreme weather events have accelerated. By one recent estimate, one-third of species may now have an increased risk of

facilitate species conservation by moving individuals of species that cannot disperse around these barriers, allowing them to escape from shrinking climate refugia and to establish populations in new locations that have the conditions needed for population persistence. But despite having been dis-

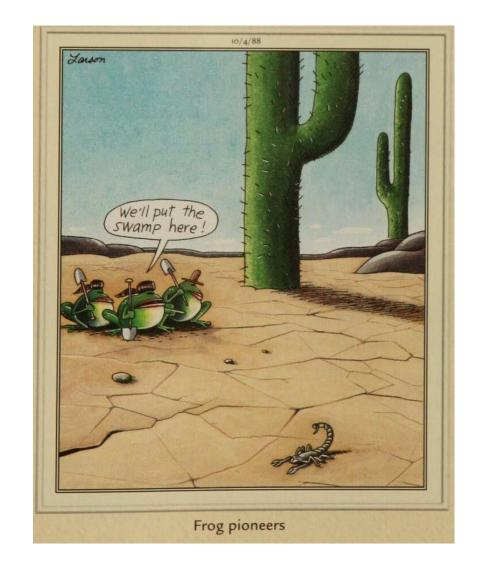


nce.sciencemag.org/ on May 2, 2021

### Additional barriers to RAD implementation

Faced by natural resource managers

- Lack of coordination across agencies, NGOs, private companies, geographic areas, or jurisdictions
- Lack of funding
- Limited staff or high staff turnover
- Shifting political administrations and priorities
- State, city, or other municipal prohibitions
- Societal resistance







### Creating nesting habitat for crocodiles

Crocodile Lake NWR











### Creating nesting habitat for crocodiles

Crocodile Lake NWR























### Removing invasive riparian vegetation

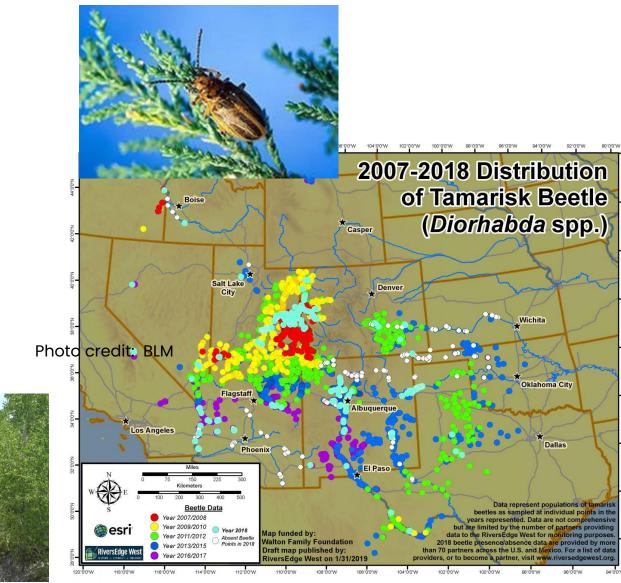
To maintain native riparian habitat for endangered birds



Native cottonwood and

willow recovery







### Removing invasive riparian vegetation

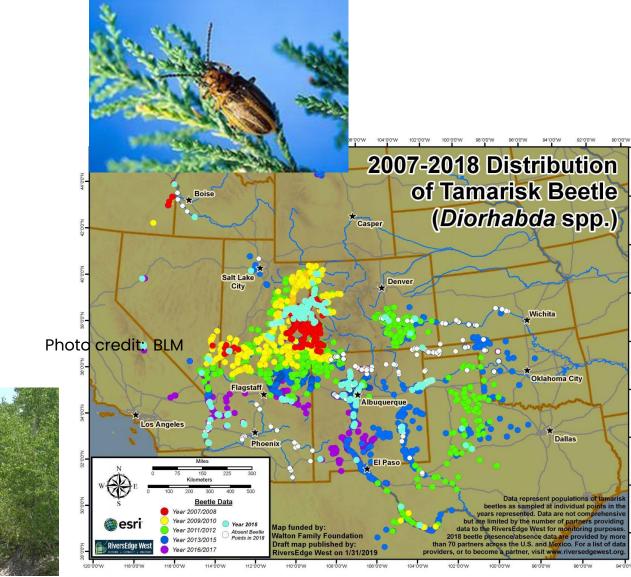
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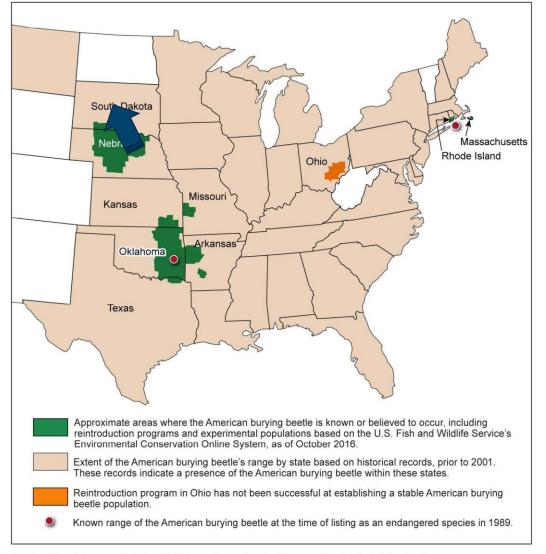
### Conserving future habitats

American Burying Beetle (Nicrophorus americanus)



Listed as endangered in 1989 Down listed to threatened in 2020

Figure 6: Current and Reported Historical Range of the American Burying Beetle in the United States, as of October 2016





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the United States, as of October 2016

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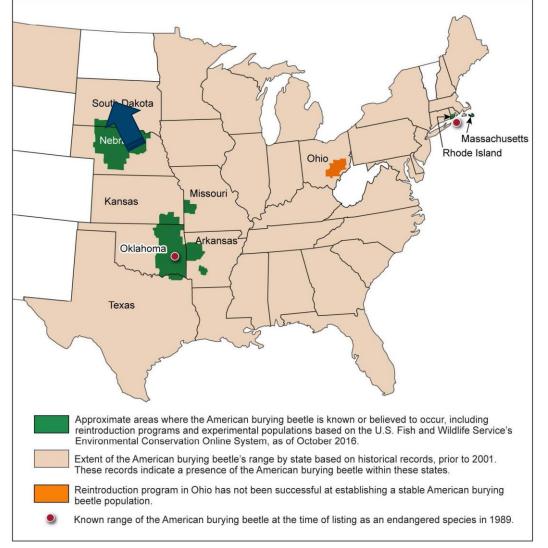


Figure 6: Current and Reported Historical Range of the American Burying Beetle in



### Northward expansion of mangroves

Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge

- Native mangrove species moving north up the coast
- Colonizing salt marshes





 Marshes disappearing due to sea level rise, mangroves maintain an ecological foothold



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# RAD IMPLEMEN

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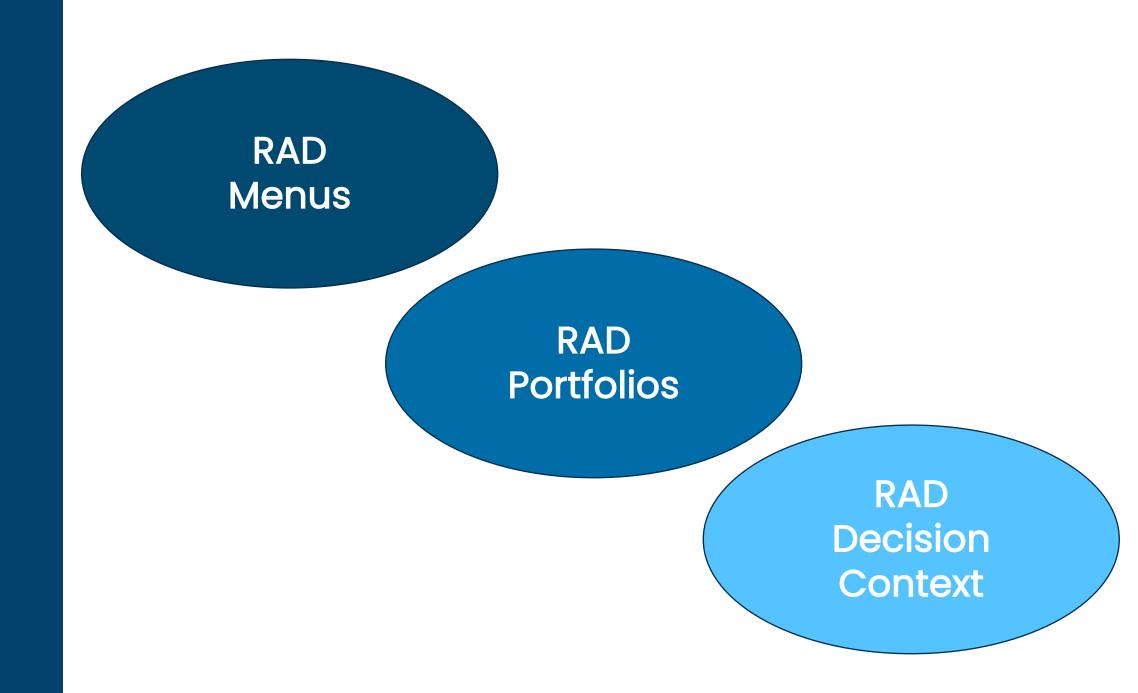
# RAD IMPLEMEN GUID

Deliberative Engagement

Application at Multiple Scopes

Adaptive Management











### RAD VENUS

### **Bull Trout Recovery**



Reintroduction into historically occupied habitat

Nonnative species removal



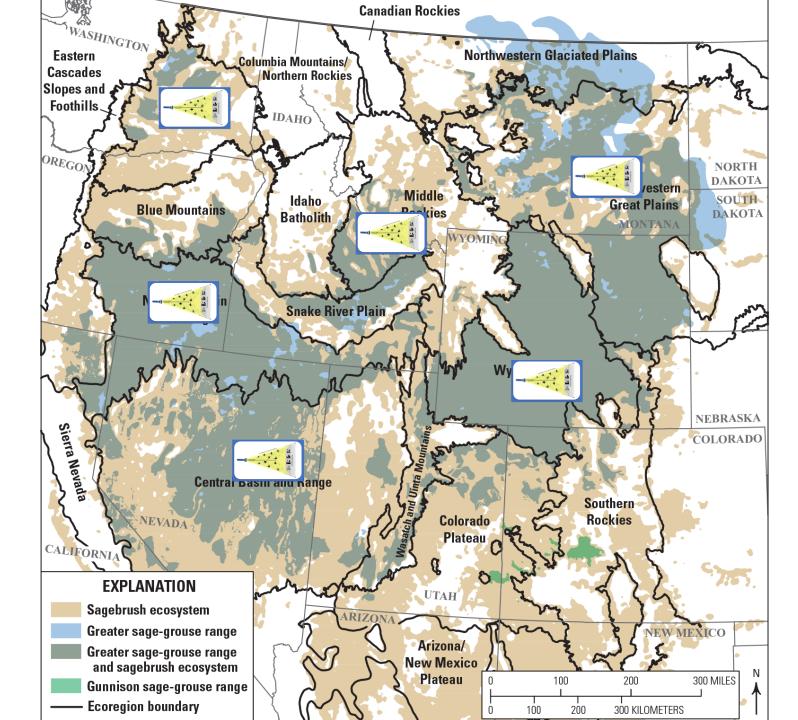
Do nothing

### **Direct**

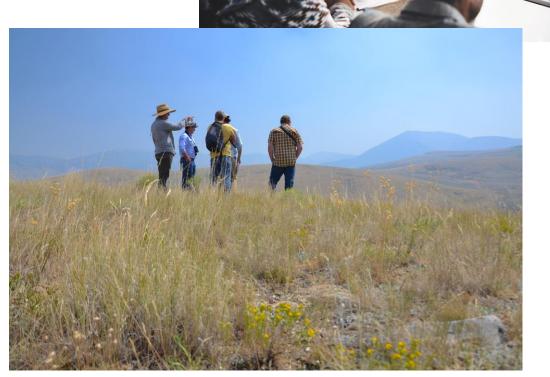
- Conservation introductions
- Manage for a new species composition

















### Sagebrush Conservation

### Resist Work to maintain or restore ecosystem composition, structure, processes, or function on the basis of historical or acceptable current conditions To destruct the structure of the structu

**Accept** 

To allow ecosystem composition, structure, processes, or function to change autonomously

### **Direct**

Actively shape change in ecosystem composition, structure, processes, or function toward preferred new conditions



### SNOILS SNG

Implementing RAD management approaches

Guidelines and tips







