

The Northeast Climate Science Center: Improving the way climate science informs resource management

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UMASS AMHERST

Who we are			What we do
Mary Ratnaswamy Federal Director, USGS Olivia LeDee Deputy Director, USGS	Richard Palmer University Director, UMass Addie Rose Holland Program Manager, UMass	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA	CSCs provide scientific information, tools, and techniques that managers and other parties interested in land, water, wildlife and
Michelle Staudinger Science Coordinator, USGS Toni Lyn Morelli	Jeanne Brown Communications Manager, UN Alex Bryan	THE UNIVERSITY	cultural resources can use to anticipate, monitor, and adapt to climate change.
Research Ecologist, USGS	Climate Postdoc, USGS	+9 PIs and 28 Fellows	
Research			Education & Training
			NE CSC Graduate and Post-doc Fellows Program

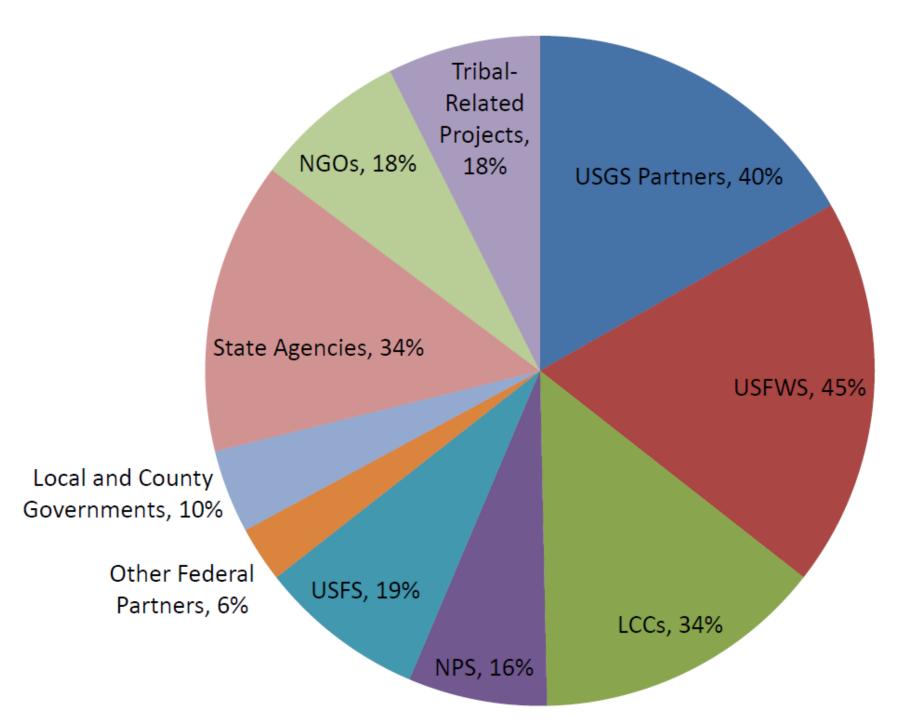


Science Themes

Partners & Stakeholders

NE CSC Graduate and Post-doc Fellows Program:Peer-to-peer learning exchange

- 200
- 1. Climate change projections and assessments
- 2. Climate impacts on land-use and land-cover
- 3. Climate impacts on freshwater resources and ecosystems
- 4. Climate impacts on Atlantic and Great Lakes coastal and nearshore environments
- Ecosystem vulnerability and species response to climate variability and change
- Impacts of climate variability and change on cultural resources
- Decision frameworks for evaluating risk and managing natural resources under climate change



 Training opportunities in communications, stakeholder engagement & tool development
Building interdisciplinary networking opportunities

>\$2M on training 26 job placements!

NE CSC Fellows Annual Retreat, 2015, Suring, WI

Water resources

Predicting changes in streamflows Climate and hydrological models applied to the Connecticut River Basin are used to anticipate changes in groundwater and river flows as warming alters snow levels and rainfall intensity and frequency, and recommend new dam structures.

Wildlife conservation



Identifying climate change refugia

Experimental research on ground squirrels points toward suitable habitats that buffer the impacts of climate change, and should be targeted as priority conservation land.

Habitat management

Emerald ash borer on black ash NE CSC researchers have developed recommendations for potential replacement species to favor in light of projected climate change and invasive species impacts.

Snow loss on boreal carnivores

2010 Landscape Capability

Designing Sustainable Landscapes

Camera and snow track surveys help us understand how snowpack reductions may alter predator-prey interactions in boreal montane forests, such as lynx and hare.

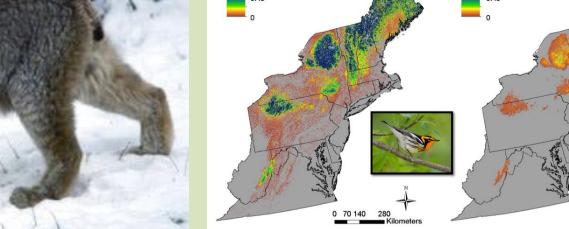


Understanding and protecting brook trout

Coldwater fish are among the most threatened by climate change as streams warm. NE CSC researchers are examining distributions of Brook Trout and their climatic drivers to better predict climate change effects.

Assessing climate change impacts on moose NE CSC researchers and partners at the Wildlife Conservation Society are assessing climate change vulnerabilities and appropriate management actions for state wildlife conservationists.

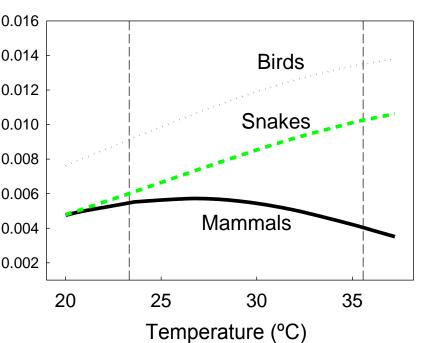
Massachusetts Wildlife



Integrating climate and ecosystem models to assess current and future habitat suitability to guide habitat conservation.

Warming on forest composition Climate and forest ecosystem models help map species-specific vegetation loss and growth under changing climate regimes, allowing the study of feedbacks on predator-prey interactions.

> Climate impacts on estuaries and salt marshes Storm intensification increases freshwater inputs into coastal salt marshes and estuaries, and NE CSC research examines impacts on food webs therein.



Guiding culvert sizing and design Hydrological and climate modeling informs future stream and river flows for culvert size while others analyze constructions that enable ecosystem connectivity.

Evaluating sea-level rise impacts Land cover, movement, and elevation maps and sea-level rise projections were used to



develop land cover-specific forecasts of the probability of inundation or dynamic coastal change.



Northeast RISA, led by NE CSC PI, focuses on water quality impacts of heavy storm events, such as Hurricane Sandy.

Decision Support

Integrating Climate Change into State Wildlife Action Plans

DOI Northeast Climate Science Center Michelle D. Staudinger, Toni L. Morelli, and Alexander M. Bryan May 2015

Informing climate change adaptation

KEYWORD SEARCH search entire site by keyword

Synthesis document provided to 22 states to aid incorporation of climate change into wildlife action plan (WAP) revisions.

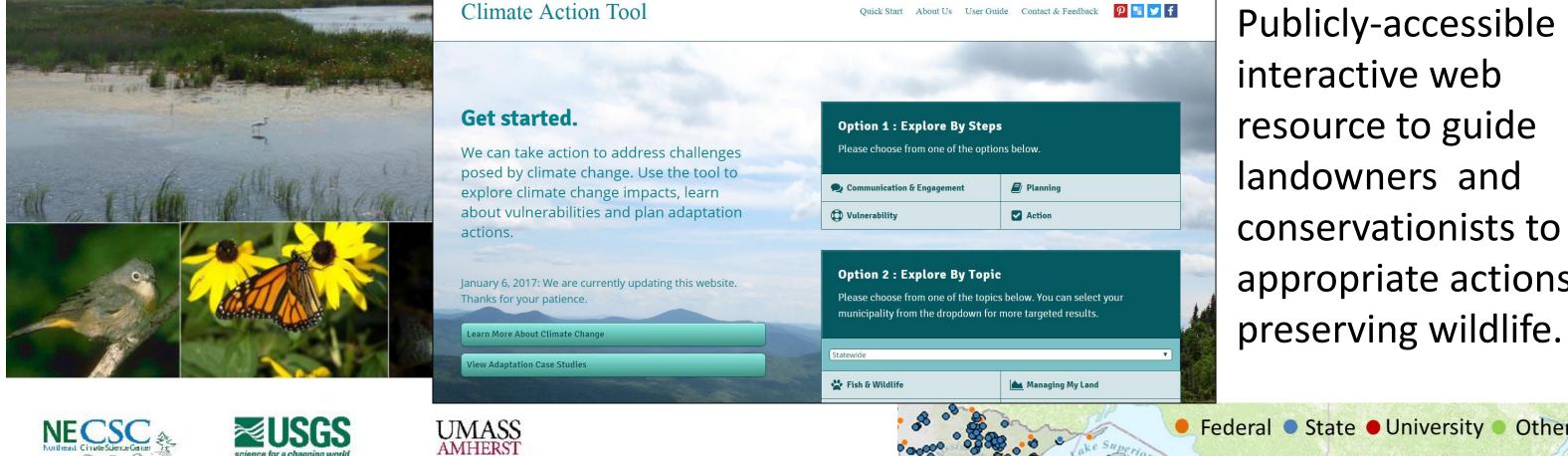
Inspiring local action



Outreach & Communication

Northeast Regional Invasive Species & Climate Change (RISCC) Management

NE CSC scientists are partnering with managers to understand how invasive species will respond to climate change and develop a strategy to address those management needs



Disseminating data for landscape-scale research Data repository and user-friendly portal, mapping over 9,000 stream temperature monitoring locations to facilitate region-wide comparisons, analysis, and modeling. resource to guide landowners and conservationists to appropriate actions for preserving wildlife.

Ecodrought: Synthesis & research into the increasing likelihood for drought conditions and the consequences for wildlife and ecosystems

Building tribal adaptation capacity NE CSC researchers work in close engagement with first nations to help their communities adapt their natural and cultural resources to climate change.



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