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Fynbos Forum 2016

Port Elizabeth







Climate change and geography

The geography of climate change: implications for conservation biogeography

D. D. Ackerly^{1*}, S. R. Loarie², W. K. Cornwell¹, S. B. Weiss³, H. Hamilton⁴, R. Branciforte⁵ and N. J. B. Kraft¹†

The velocity of climate change

Scott R. Loarie¹, Philip B. Duffy^{1,2}, Healy Hamilton³, Gregory P. Asner¹, Christopher B. Field¹ & David D. Ackerly⁴

A Climatic Stability Approach to Prioritizing Global Conservation Investments

Takuya Iwamura*, Kerrie A. Wilson, Oscar Venter, Hugh P. Possingham

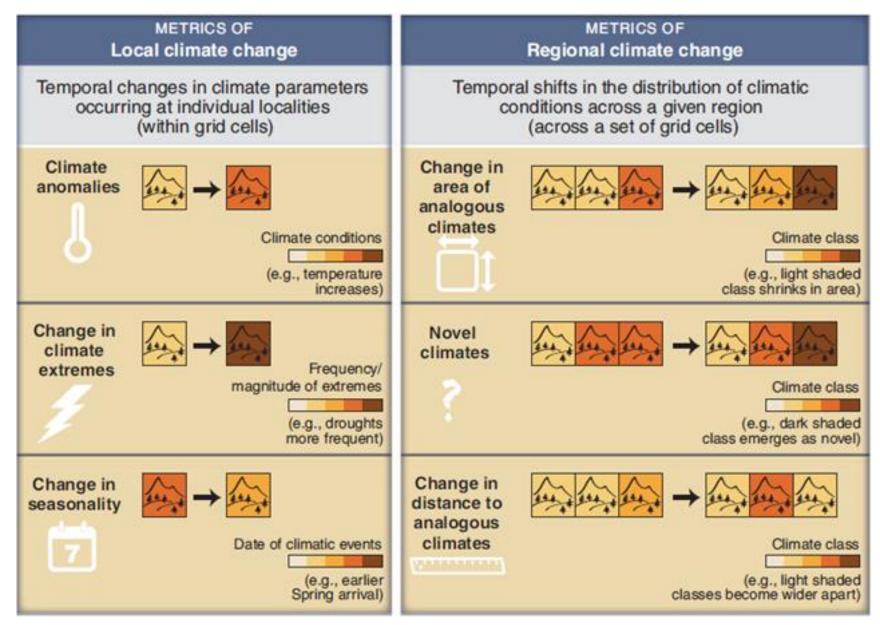
Ecology Centre, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Targeting climate diversity in conservation planning to build resilience to climate change

NICOLE E. HELLER, 1,2,† JASON KREITLER, DAVID D. ACKERLY, STUART B. WEISS, AMANDA RECINOS, RYAN BRANCIFORTE, LORRAINE E. FLINT, ALAN L. FLINT, AND ELISABETH MICHELI

Multiple Dimensions of Climate Change and Their Implications for Biodiversity

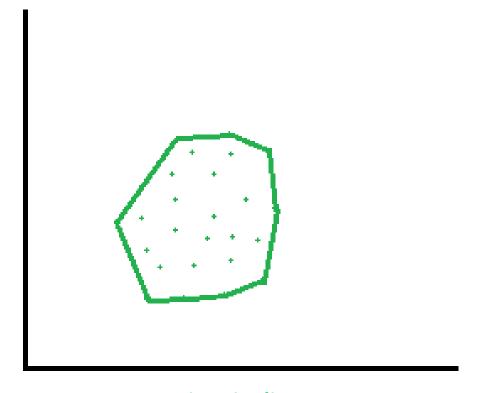
Raquel A. Garcia,* Mar Cabeza, Carsten Rahbek, Miguel B. Araújo*



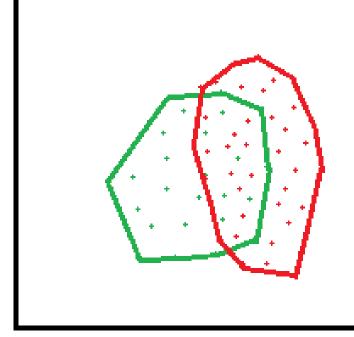
Multiple Dimensions of climate change. Garcia et al. 2015

- Cape Lowlands are severely transformed + additional threats
 - Alien invasions
 - Climate change
- Climate change is expected to be a major driver, but interaction with transformation will be very devastating
- Aim: quantify threat of climate change for Cape Lowlands and species they harbour

- Climatic stability
 - Compute convex hull volume using 5 climatic variables

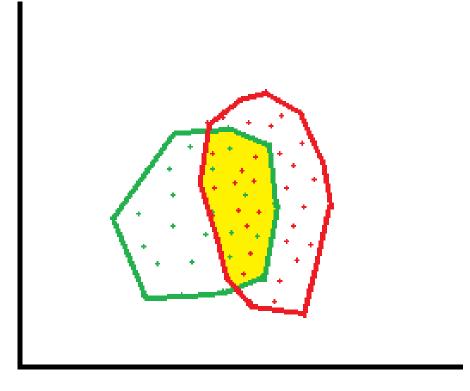


- Climatic stability
 - Compute convex hull volume using 5 climatic variables
- Future climate models
 - Downscaled by Wilson et al. 2015
 - 11 CMIP5 general circulation models
 - 2 scenarios, RCP4.5 and RCP8.5
 - 1950-2000 and 2046-2065



- Climatic stability
 - Compute convex hull volume using 5 climatic variables
- Future climate models
 - Downscaled by Wilson et al. 2015
 - 1950-2000 and 2046-2065
- Calculate climatic stability as

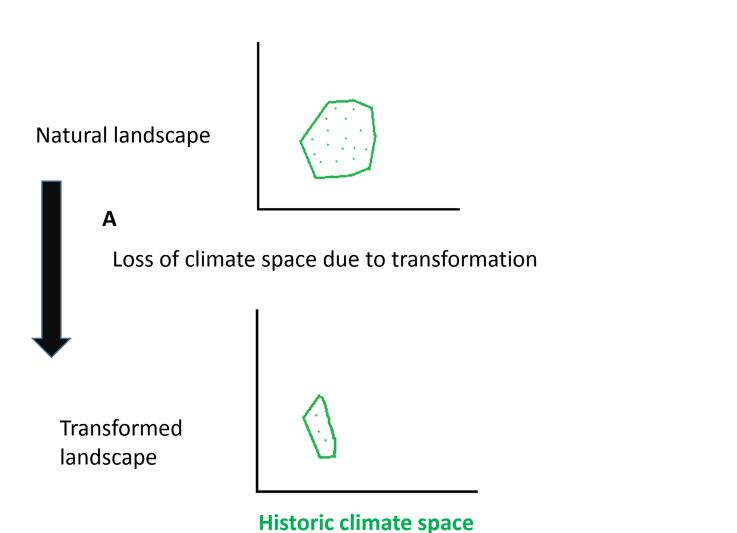
$$\frac{(HullV_h + HullVf - HullVu)}{HullV_h}$$



Historic climate

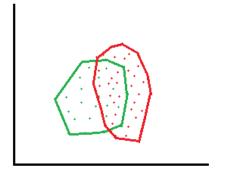
Future climate

Stable climate



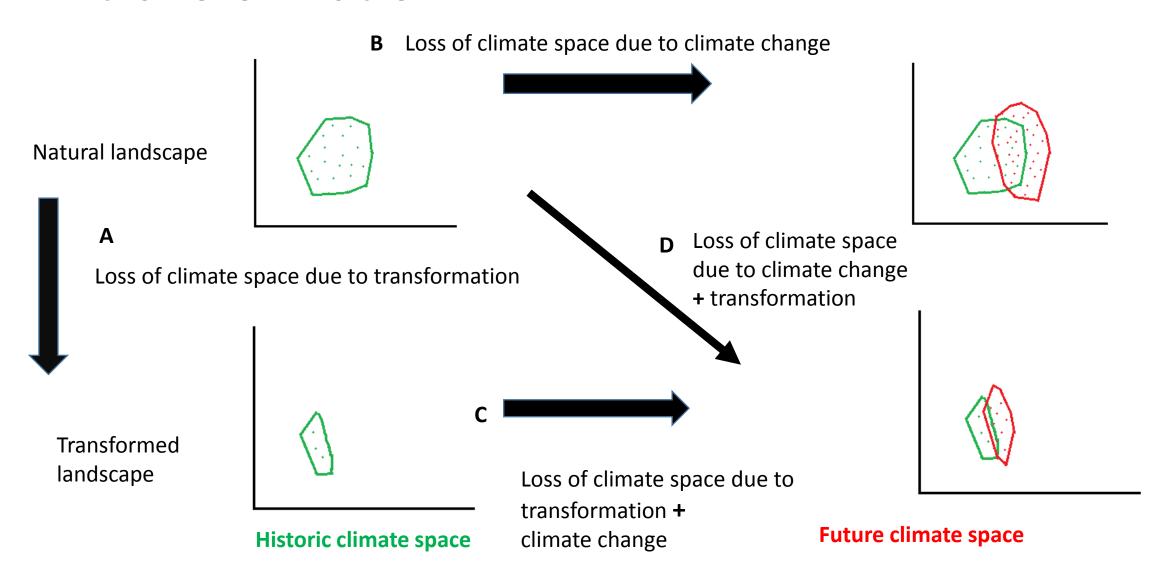
Loss of climate space due to climate change Natural landscape Α Loss of climate space due to transformation **Transformed** landscape

Historic climate space

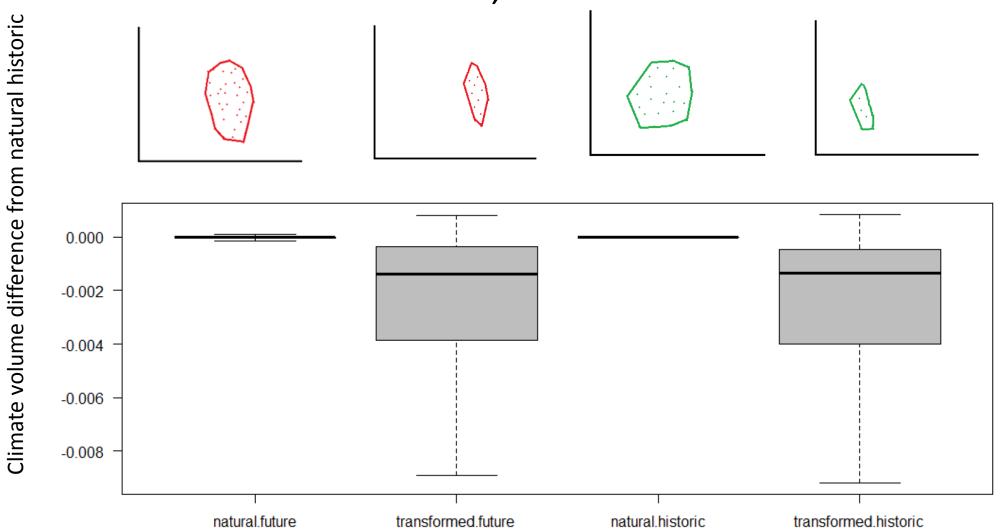


Future climate space

Loss of climate space due to climate change Natural landscape Α Loss of climate space due to transformation **Transformed** landscape Loss of climate space due to climate change after transformation **Future climate space Historic climate space**



Climate convex hull volume relative to natural, historic climate



Summary of preliminary findings

- Climate space lost due to transformation
 - This raises further concerns for climate change impacts
- Climate data is coarse, presenting a challenging when thinking about climate change at microscale
- Topography can be used as proxy for climatic heterogeneity at microscale
- Climatic extinction will poses a threat on taxa with limited dispersal capabilities and low climatic intolerances.

THANK YOU

- DST NRF for funding
- SAEON Fynbos node team
 - Serban
 - Jasper
 - Fynbos Forum