MONITORING ECOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN HIGH ELEVATION PARK UNITS OF THE GREAT NORTHERN LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION COOPERATIVE



An NPS Inventory and Monitoring workshop to explore ecological response to climate change, develop criteria and preliminary priorities for monitoring, and explore opportunities to expand monitoring partnerships within the Great Northern LCC.

May 4-5, 2010

Gallatin Gateway Inn

Bozeman, Montana

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Workshop Overview

The National Park Service (NPS) Inventory & Monitoring (I&M) Programs of the Intermountain and Pacific West Regions, and the Sonoran Institute are co-hosting a two-day workshop on monitoring the impacts of climate change to high-elevation ecosystems. The workshop is intended to engage participants in producing critical input for developing strategies for long-term monitoring of ecological response to climate change relevant to park management and protection.

The general framework for organizing the workshop is the Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative (GNLCC), recently funded by the Department of Interior. However, the primary focus of the workshop will be twelve high elevation park units within the Rocky Mountain, Greater Yellowstone, and Upper Columbia Basin Networks. Partner parks include: Big Hole National Battlefield; City of Rocks National Reserve; Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve; Nez Perce National Historical Park; Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area; Grand Teton National Park; John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway; Yellowstone National Park; Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument; Glacier National Park; Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve: and Rocky Mountain National Park.

Workshop participants include the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Wildlife Refuge System and GNLCC-Ecological Services), US Geological Survey (USGS Northern Rockies Climate Response Center), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON), and others.

Workshop Goal and Objectives

Goal

The goal of the workshops is to engage parks, Inventory and Monitoring networks, partner agencies and cooperators in gaining critical input for developing multi-year strategies for long-term monitoring of ecological response

to climate change relevant to park management and protection.

Objectives

- Enhance participant's understanding of projected changes in climate variables (e.g., temperature, precipitation, snowpack, growing season) and resultant effects on ecosystem components (e.g., communities, disturbance regimes, ecological processes, species).
- 2. Engage parks, networks, and other key staff in developing multi-year strategies and work plans for protocol development and implementing long-term monitoring of indicators of climate change.
- Work collaboratively across parks, networks, and regions, and engage potential partners to discuss opportunities for collaboration on ongoing and new monitoring of climate change on federal lands.

Background

Meeting Impetus

Secretarial Order No. 3289 of September 14, 2009 established a climate change strategy to integrate the work of each Department of Interior (DOI) bureau to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change in the pursuit of their respective missions (senate hearing on climate change, October 28, 2009). Given the broad impacts of climate change, management responses to such impacts are expected to be coordinated on a landscape-level basis.

Connection to LCCs

Agencies within DOI have proposed use of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) twenty-two geographic areas, referred to as Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs), as an organizing framework for cooperation on addressing impacts of climate change. The USFWS describes LCCs as "conservation-science partnerships between the USFWS, USGS, and other federal agencies, states, tribes, NGOs,

universities and stakeholders within a geographically defined area."

National Park Service Strategy

The NPS expects to fully participate with each of the DOI-proposed LCCs. In fiscal year 2010, the NPS anticipates receiving up to \$10M service-wide to address climate change impacts to park resources with an integrated strategy that includes planning, adaptation, and monitoring. NPS The strategy monitoring indicators of climate change impacts to park natural resources within four thematic areas: high-elevation, high-latitude, arid-lands, and coastal. In fiscal year 2010 the Washington Support Office (WASO) I&M program will receive initial funding to begin developing work plans for monitoring ecological impacts of climate change within a subset of NPS units across these four thematic areas. The USFWS Refuge System is receiving new funding 2010 to begin developing an inventory and monitoring program for refuge lands. The NPS and USFWS expect to collaborate closely on ecological monitoring.

Planned 2010 Efforts

During this fiscal year, the Intermountain (IMR) and Pacific West Regions (PWR) will cooperate on developing work plans for monitoring indicators of climate change within two LCCs: the Great Northern LCC and the Desert LCC. This year the IMR and PWR I&M programs will focus their planning on highelevation park units (Great Northern LCC) and arid-lands park units (Desert LCC). Planning for monitoring in parks outside of these two LCCs is expected in subsequent years. Future funding for I&M monitoring of climate change indicators requires working closely with park managers to set monitoring priorities and produce multi-year work collaborative, plans implement high priority monitoring in parks.

For this year's efforts, the Great Northern and Desert LCCs will establish the framework for these work plans that must be approved by WASO to secure the funding necessary to support our climate change monitoring. Two one-week long workshops will (a) provide critical input from park managers needed for setting priorities, and (b) initiate collaboration among potential partners for developing and implementing climate change monitoring. The first workshop, in April, brought together park managers and partners from three I&M networks within the Desert LCC: Chihuahuan Desert, and Sonoran Desert (IMR), and the Mojave Desert (PWR). The current workshop brings together park managers and partners from three I&M networks within Great Northern LCC: Upper Columbia Basin (PWR), and Greater Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain (IMR).

Expected Workshop Products

We expect five products to result from this workshop

- 1. An improved understanding of climate change on high elevation park units through presentations associated with a newly completed climate change synthesis covering these parks.
- Increased knowledge of partnership opportunities through partner presentations and input at workout groups.
- Updated conceptual diagrams for climate change impacts to key high elevation systems.
- 4. A set of criteria for prioritizing climate response monitoring variables.
- 5. A preliminary prioritization of long-term monitoring projects for climate change response.

The prioritized list referred to in item 5 will be used as input for a planning meeting immediately following the workshop that will be attended only by subset of workshop attendees. This group will strive to establish priorities for a long term strategy for monitoring ecological response to climate change in high elevations park units.

TUESDAY, MAY 4

Purpose: (1) Creating a shared knowledge of ecological response to climate change and related monitoring needs; and (2) Identifying opportunities for enhancing existing and planned climate change response monitoring efforts between NPS and partner agencies within the GNLCC.

| 8:30a | Call to order— Tom Olliff , NPS GRYN Program Manager |
|--------------|---|
| 8:30-8:45a | Welcome and opening remarks—Chas Cartwright, Superintendent Glacier National Park |
| 8:45-9:00a | Overview and purpose of the workshop— Bruce Bingham , NPS Intermountain Region I&M Program Manager |
| 9:00-9:30a | State of the knowledge of climate change with respect to past impacts and paleo/historic record for the Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative— Steve Gray, Wyoming State Climatologist; presentation and discussion. |
| 9:30-10:00a | State of the knowledge of projected climate changes in the Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative— Dave McWethy , MSU adjunct professor; presentation and discussion. |
| 10:00-10:30a | State of the knowledge of ecological response to climate change in the Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative— Mike Britten , NPS ROMN Program Manager; presentation and discussion. |
| 10:30-10:45a | BREAK |

- 10:45-12:00p Panel presentations and discussions: Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative and the role of inter-agency cooperation. Each presenter provides 20-25 minute presentation addressing:
 - (1) What is going on within each agency with respect to monitoring climate change and what does each agency see missing?
 - (2) What are the opportunities for monitoring partnerships or other types of collaboration and cooperation with regards to climate change monitoring?
 - Landscape Conservation Cooperative concept with focus on the Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative; LCCs as a framework for partnerships—
 Yvette Converse, USFWS Interim Coordinator GNLCC
 - National Park Service vision for role of NPS inventory and monitoring networks with respect to climate change response in the Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative—Steve Fancy, NPS National I&M Program Leader
 - US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wildlife Refuge System I&M Vision— Mark
 Chase, Chief, USFWS Natural Resource Program Center (Steve Fancy will present)
 - US Geological Survey's role in research and decision support related to global change in the Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative—Rick Sojda, USGS Climate Change Specialist, USGS Northern Rockies Science Center
 - Role of Bureau of Land Management efforts with respect to climate change issues within the Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative—Craig MacKinnon, BLM Assessment, Inventory & Monitoring Project Manager Washington Office

12:00p LUNCH 1:00-3:00p Panel presentations and discussion (continued)—open discussion with panelists and audience Q&A. (1) What is going on within each agency with respect to monitoring climate change and what does each agency see missing? (2) What are the opportunities for monitoring partnerships or other types of collaboration and cooperation with regards to climate change monitoring? 3:00-3:15p **BREAK** 3:15-4:00p Data sharing and integration across landscapes—Margaret Beer, NPS National I&M Data Manager; presentation and discussion Greater Yellowstone Science Learning Center—Tami Blackford, NPS Greater 4:00-4:30p Yellowstone Science Learning Center and Editor, Yellowstone Science; presentation and discussion Wrap up of the day—Tom Olliff and Scott Bischke 4:30-4:45p 5:00-6:30p No host bar, Gallatin Gateway Inn fireside room

Dinner for workshop participants, Gallatin Gateway Inn dining room

6:30p

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5

Purpose: Establish NPS Inventory and Monitoring program priorities for monitoring ecological response to climate change.

| 8:00-8:15a | Opening remarks, focus on the purpose of the day; recap of day 1—Scott Bischke |
|-------------|--|
| 8:15-8:45a | Overview of NPS climate change strategy: mitigation, adaptation, communication, and science— Tom Olliff |
| 8:45-9:15a | First principles and criteria for multi-network monitoring strategy— Bruce Bingham |
| 9:15-10:45a | Presentations and Panel Discussion: Conceptual diagram and framework for monitoring climate change impacts in the High Elevation Parks. Presentations and discussion with audience Q&A. 1. Rinarian/aguatic—Billy Schweiger, NPS ROMN Ecologist |

- 1. Riparian/aquatic—Billy Schweiger, NPS ROMN Ecologist
- Sagebrush steppe/grasslands—Tom Rodhouse, NPS UCBN Ecologist Forest/woodland—Donna Shorrock, NPS ROMN Ecologist
- 3. Alpine/subalpine—Stacey Ostermann-Kelm, NPS GRYN Ecologist
- 10:45-11:00a Strategies, options, and charge to work groups—Scott Bischke
- 11:00-12:00p Work group breakouts. Self-organize into seven work groups, largely paralleling the conceptual model discussions—Riparian Communities, Aquatic, Sage Steppe Grasslands, Forest/Woodland, Alpine, Physical Resources, and a Partnership group. The goal of these breakout groups is to create a first pass, coarse filter prioritized list of recommendations associated with monitoring ecological response to climate change. The first six work groups will address the following topics:
 - Inventory of existing monitoring via review of monitoring table to be presented.
 - Identify any gaps to address monitoring for climate change (or identify any adjustments that can be made to existing monitoring).
 - Identify potential for collaboration in monitoring across the landscape—both inter-agency and inter-I&M network
 - Prioritize the resulting monitoring recommendations (via ranking exercise) needed to accomplish monitoring needs to address climate change.

The LCC Partnership work group will discuss pursing a coordinated monitoring approach for the Great Northern LCC.

| 12:00p | LUNCH |
|------------|--|
| 1:00-2:45p | Work Groups (continued) |
| 2:45-3:00p | BREAK |
| 3:00-4:15p | Groups report back—Synthesis of ideas |
| 4:15-4:30p | Wrap up, next steps— Penny Latham , NPS Pacific West Region I&M Program Manager |
| 4:30p | Closure, thanks—Bruce Bingham |

Attendee List

An alphabetized list of registered workshop attendees follows.

| First Last Name | | Affiliation | Email | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--|--|--|
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| | | | | |
| John | Apel | NPS CRMO Resource Manager | John_Apel@nps.gov | |
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Network Makeup

Parks making up each network are shown below. The GRYN and ROMN are in the NPS I&M Program's Intermountain Region; the UCBN is in the Pacific West Region.

Greater Yellowstone Network (GRYN)

- Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
- Grand Teton National Park
- John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway
- Yellowstone National Park

Rocky Mountain Network (ROMN)

- Big Hole National Battlefield
- City of Rocks National Reserve
- Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve
- Nez Perce National Historical Park

Upper Columbia Basin Network (UCBN)

- Glacier National Park
- Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve
- Rocky Mountain National Park
- Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument

Bozeman Area Restaurants

The map and information and map that follow provide addresses from some uniquely Bozeman restaurants. Note that the Gallatin Gateway Inn includes in house as the Porter House Restaurant.

Dave's Sushi-Off Main 115 North Bozeman Avenue Bozeman, MT 59715-3657 (406) 556-1351 davessushi.com

Starky's Authentic Americana 24 N Tracy Ave Bozeman, Mt 59715 (406) 556-1111 starkysonline.com

Cateye Cafe 23 N Tracy Ave Bozeman, Mt 59715 (406) 587-8844 cateyecafe.com

Ted's Montana Grill 105 W Main Street 587-6000 Over the Tapas 19 South Wilson 556-8282

18 Miles To the Border 131 West Main Street Bozeman, MT 59715-4644 (406) 556-1818

Emerson Grill 207 West Olive Street Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 586-5247 emersongrill.com Mac Kenzie River Pizza Co 232 East Main Street Bozeman, MT 59715-4748 (406) 587-0055 mackenzieriverpizza.com Nova Cafe The 312 East Main Street Bozeman, Mt 59715 (406) 587-3973 thenovacafe.com

Montana Ale Works 611 East Main Street Bozeman, MT 59715-3778 (406) 587-7700 montanaaleworks.com

Garage the Soup Shack 451 East Main Street Bozeman, MT 59715-6235 (406) 585-8558 Santa Fe Reds 1235 North 7th Avenue Bozeman, MT 59715-2509 (406) 587-5838 Community Food Co-Op 908 West Main Street Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 587-4039 bozo.coop

Blackbird 140 East Main Street Bozeman, MT 59715-4701 (406) 586-0010

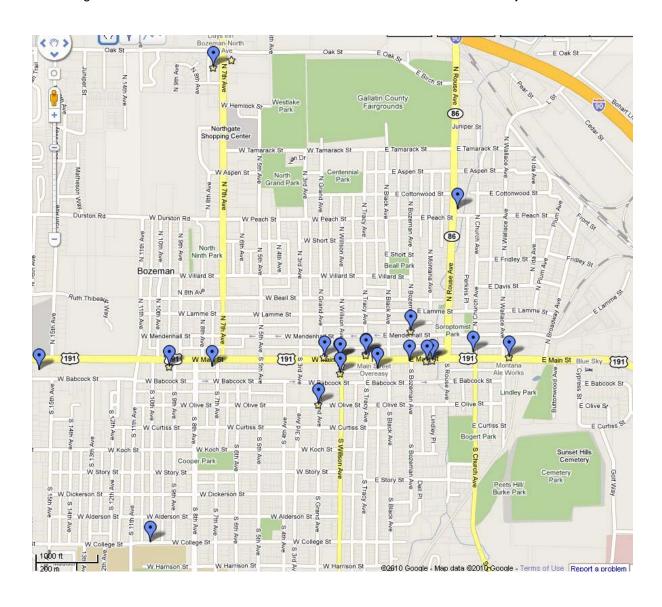
Bacchus Pub Inc 103 West Main Street Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 522-0079 Bagelworks 708 West Main Street Bozeman, MT 59715-3357 (406) 585-1727 bozemanbagelworks.com

Cafe Zydeco 1520 West Main Street Bozeman, MT 59715-4010 (406) 994-0188 cafezydeco.com

Colombo's Pizza & Pasta 1003 West College Street Bozeman, MT 59715-5064 (406) 587-5544

Audrey's Pizza Oven 401 East Peach Street Bozeman, MT 59715 (406) 582-4449 audreyspizza.com

Wild Joe's Coffee 18 West Main Street Bozeman, MT 59715-4643 (406) 586-1212 wildjoescoffee.com



Landscape Scale Management Questions and Associated Data for Inventory, Monitoring, and Predictive Models

NOTE: MANY DATA SETS WILL REQUIRE MULTIPLE SCALES, E.G. NATIONAL, LCC, ECOREGION, PLANNING UNIT, SITE

| | Ecosystem Component | | Activity (including Lead Agency) | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|------------|
| | Ecological Components | Management Questions | Inventory | Monitoring | Predictive |
| 1 | Biotic Capacity (Integrity) | Where are native plant species of management concern and species of greatest conservation need? | Vegetation map (composition) | Core indicators/ Data Standards/ Methods/ Sample framework | |
| 2 | | Where are native animal species of management concern and species of greatest conservation need? | | | |
| 3 | | Where are native and unfragmented plant communities for grassland/shrubland/savanna, riparian, and forest cover types? | | | |
| 4 | | Where are ecologically unique endemic species/communities of management concern including culturally significant communities? | | | |
| 5 | | Where are areas where species composition represents a native, intact community and/or high species diversity? | | | |
| 6 | | Where are areas described explicitly for aquatic or terrestrial wildlife habitat connectivity? | | | |
| 7 | | Where are areas or watersheds of significance for native species of economic and recreational importance? | | | |
| 8 | Hydrologic Capacity (Function) | Where are watersheds that support perennial water/aquatic systems? | NHD | Flow Regime | |
| 9 | | Where are riparian/aquatic areas that represent unique environments and support diversity and connectivity? | | | |

| 10 | Restoration Capacity | Where are areas with the biophysical setting | Biophysical setting | Climate | Climate model |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|---------|---------------|
| | (Stability) | necessary for reestablishment of community(s) of | | | |
| | | concern? | | | |
| 11 | | Where are areas with high potential to restore or | Ecological Site | | |
| | | reconnect endemic species populations? | Description | | |
| | | | | | |

| | Change Agents | Management Questions | Inventory | Monitoring | Predictive |
|----|------------------------|--|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Climate Change | Where are climatic zones located today? | | | |
| 2 | | Where are species most vulnerable to changing climatic conditions? | | | |
| 3 | | Where are areas with the greatest potential for thermal and hydrologic regime change? | | | |
| 4 | Wildland Fire | Where have fires occurred? | | | |
| 5 | | Where are areas with fuel loads and/or fuel continuity with high fire risk? | | | |
| 6 | | Where are areas with high fire risk and/or high resource value and/or high likelihood of irreversible damage if fire occurred? | | | |
| 7 | Invasive Species | Where are exotic species located? | | | |
| 8 | | Where is the range/extent of exotic species most likely to expand? | | | |
| 9 | | Where are native species, i.e. Conifer, bark beetle expanding their range? | | | |
| 10 | Industrial Development | Where is existing energy development (e.g., oil and gas, coal, wind, geothermal, solar and energy transport)? | | | |
| 11 | | Where are existing commitments to future energy development (e.g., oil and gas, coal, wind, geothermal, solar and energy transport)? | | | |
| 12 | | Where is there potential for future energy development (e.g., oil and gas, coal, wind, geothermal and solar)? | | | |
| 13 | | Where are existing water diversions, dams, and other barriers that limit aquatic migration or restoration potential? | | | |

| 14 | | Where are proposed water diversions, dams, and other barriers that may limit aquatic migration or restoration potential? | | |
|----|--------------|---|--|--|
| | | Where are impaired waters, fish advisories, NPDES permits, and/or toxic release points? | | |
| 15 | Urban Growth | Where is existing urban growth, including transportation infrastructure and other anthropogenic barriers that limit species migration or restoration potential? | | |

| | Change Agents (Continued) | Management Questions | Inventory | Monitoring | Predictive |
|----|---------------------------|--|-----------|------------|------------|
| 16 | | Where is projected urban growth, including | | | |
| | | transportation infrastructure? | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | Treatment Information | Management Questions | Inventory | Monitoring | Predictive |
|---|-----------------------|--|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 | | Where are fuels and weed treatments? | | | |
| 2 | | Where are reforestation, reclamation and re-vegetation projects? | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | Base Information | Management Questions | Inventory | Monitoring |
|---|---------------------------|---|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Land Ownership | Who owns the surface (e.g., federal, Tribal, state, private)? | | |
| 2 | | Who owns the subsurface? (e.g., federal, non-federal)? | | |
| 3 | Administrative Boundaries | Who has administrative jurisdiction (e.g., state, county, congressional districts)? | | |
| 4 | | Where are agency administrative boundaries? | | |
| 5 | | Where are BLM administrative units? | | |
| 6 | Protected Areas | Where are existing protected areas (e.g., federal, state, NGO)? | | |
| 7 | | Where are priority areas identified in other assessments? | | |
| 8 | | Where are outdoor recreation priority and highly managed recreational areas? | | |
| | | | | |

| | Geospatial Synthesis | Management Questions | Modeled Data |
|---|----------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Conservation Areas | Where are areas with highest conservation potential for | Model-For example: Areas with biotic integrity, hydrologic |
| | | wide ranging species? | function and soil site stability AND sufficient size AND ability to |
| | | | persist AND low threat from change agents |
| 2 | | Where are areas with high conservation values and high | Model-For example: Relatively intact endemic |
| | | risk potential? | species/communities of management concern AND ability to |
| | | | persist AND high threat from change agents |
| 3 | | Where are conservation areas for unique, significant and | Model |
| | | endemic populations with limited adaptation ability? | |
| 4 | Restoration Areas | Where are areas with highest restoration potential? | Model-For Example: Biophysical setting (soils, elevation, |
| | | | landform, climate) requirements for selected community of |
| | | | interest AND likelihood of success (legacy treatment) AND low |
| | | | risk from change agents |
| 5 | Development Areas | Where are areas with high development potential? | Model-For example: Areas low in conservation potential AND |
| | | | low in restoration potential AND areas with greatest potential to |
| | | | be impacted by change agents |

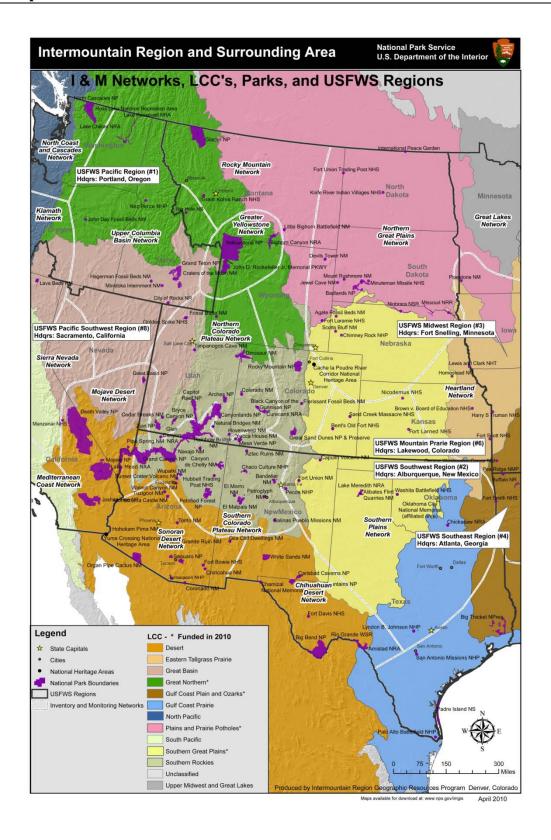
Source documents:

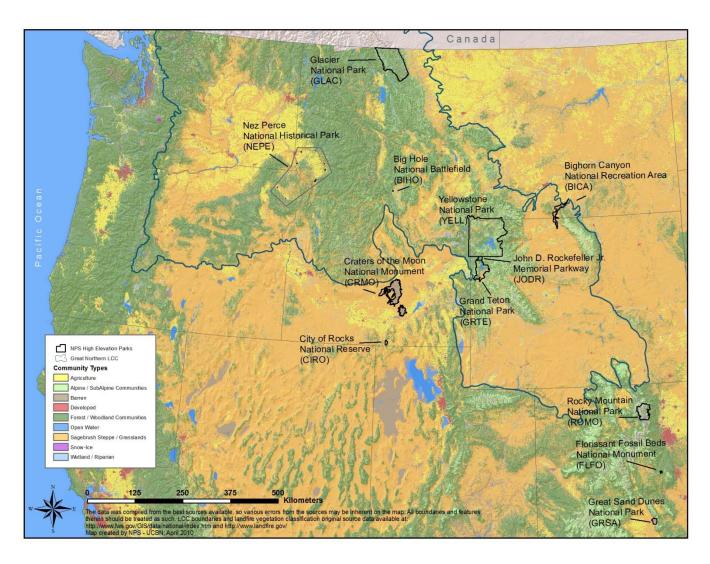
Michael J. Wisdom, Rowland, M., and Suring, H., 2005, Habitat Threats in the Sagebrush Ecosystem: Methods of Regional Assessment and Applications in the Great Basin, Alliance Communications Group

Jeffrey D. Parrish, Braun, D., and Unnasch, R., 2003, 53:9, Are We Conserving What We Say We Are? Measuring Ecological Integrity within Protected Areas, BioScience

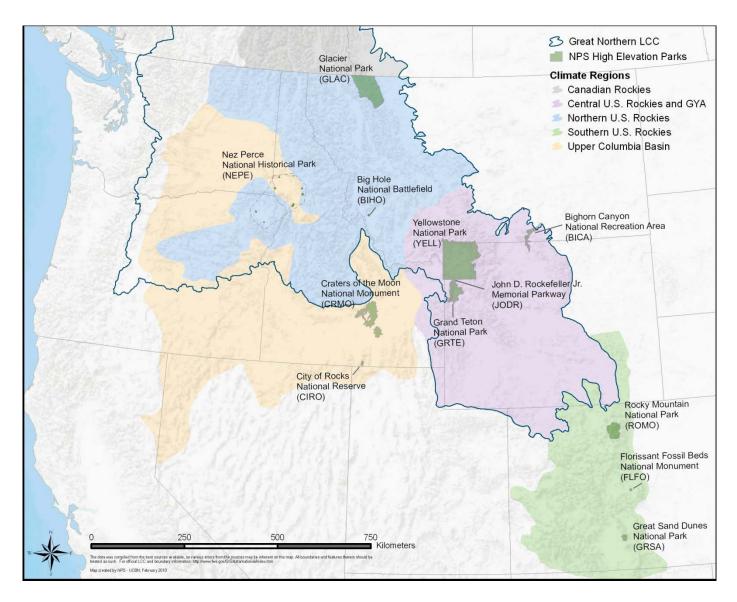
Rangeland Health, New Methods to Classify, Inventory, and Monitor Rangelands, 1994, National Research Council, National Academy Press Michael Pellant, Shaver, P., Pyke, D., Herrick, J., 2005, Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health, version 4, Bureau of Land Management, National Science and Technology Center

Integrated Vegetation Handbook, 2008, Bureau of Land Management, National Science and Technology Center

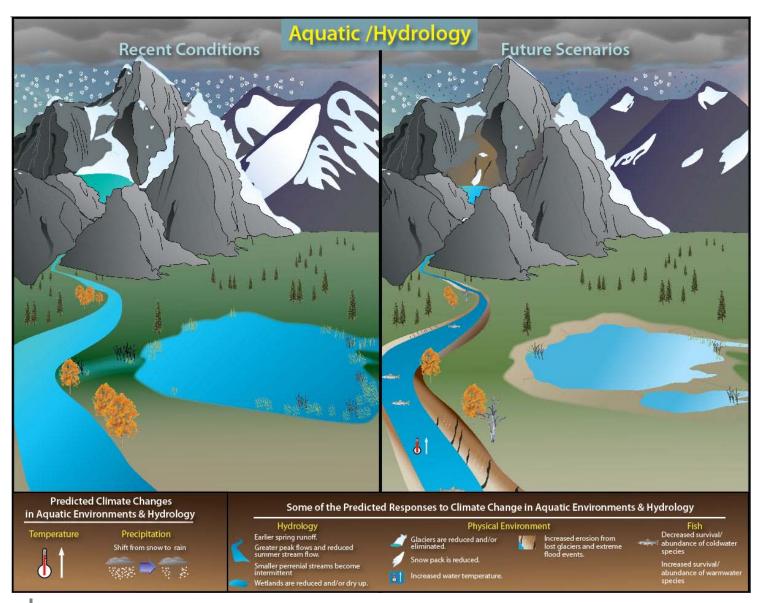


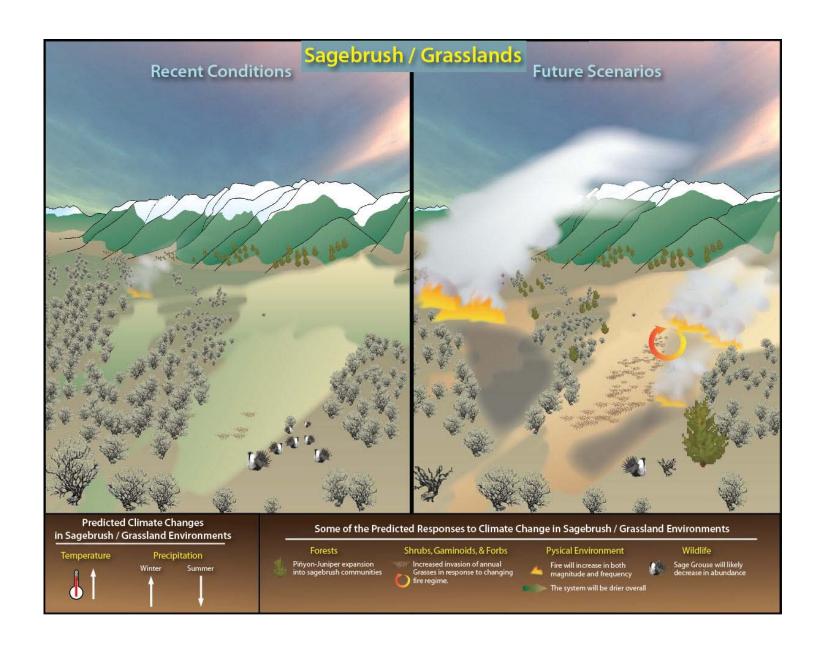


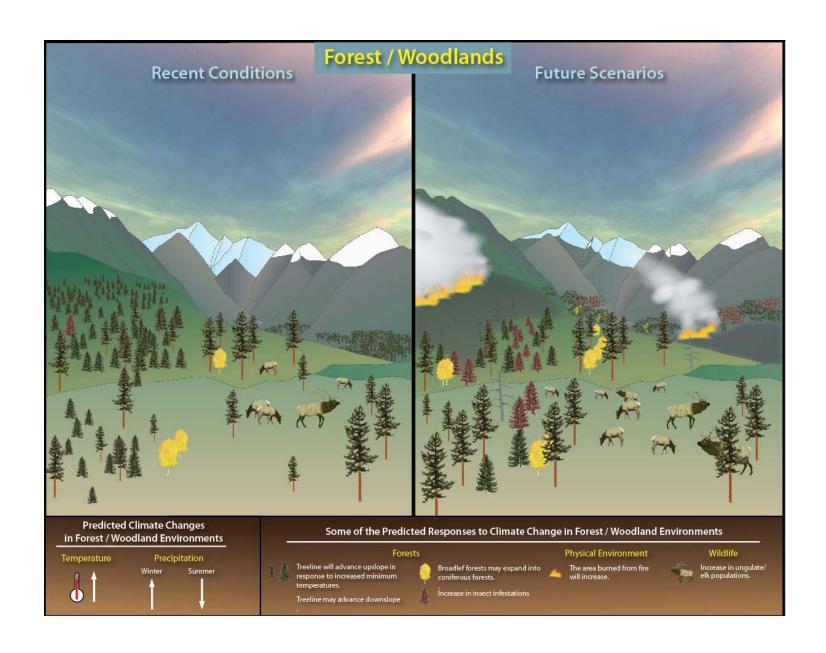
High Elevations Parks and Landcover types

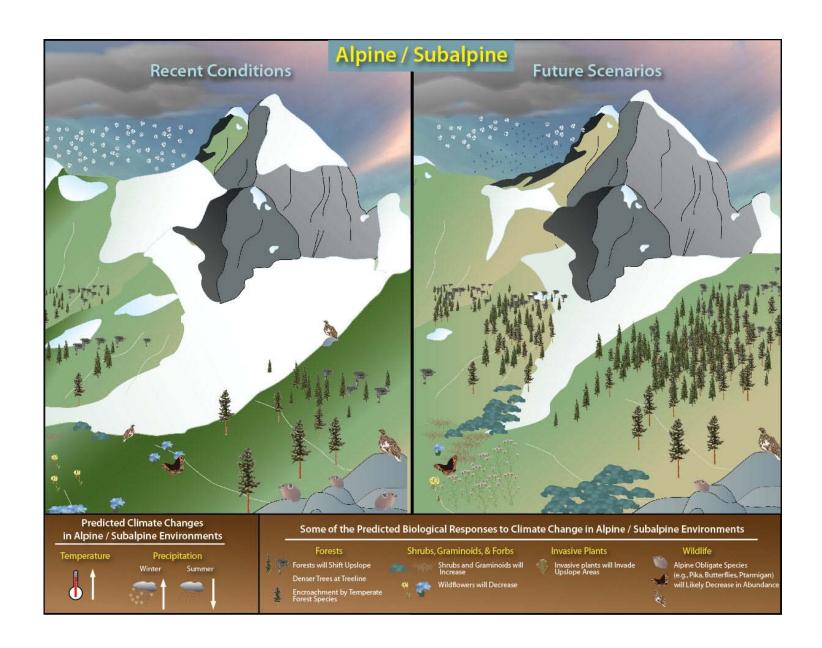


High Elevations Parks and Climate Regions











Ecological Response to Climate Change in High Elevation Park Units of the Great Northern Landscape Conservation Cooperative





Alpine and subalpine communities occur in 7 of the 12 high elevation parks in the Great Northern LCC. These communities are most extensive in GLAC, GRTE, ROMO, and YELL, but are well represented in GRSA and JODR. Peripheral subalpine woodlands also occur in CIRO. Increased woody vegetation, weed invasion, and upslope range contractions of high-elevation obligate species are some of the possible responses to projected climate change. Loss of glaciers and reduced snowpack will affect park ecosystems widely and will fundamentally alter the scenery and visitor experiences in these parks.



Aquatic and wetland communities have ecological importance in all 12 GNLCC parks disproportionately higher than their spatial extent would suggest. Glaciers, alpine lakes, and high mountain wetlands are particularly sensitive to climate change. Projections suggest that many GNLCC watersheds will become raindominated systems, leading to earlier runoff and lower base flows. Water temperatures are expected to increase and affect cold-water fishes and other aquatic organisms. Stream channel incision and degraded riparian communities may result from flashier runoff patterns and lower water tables.



Forest and woodland communities are present in all 12 GNLCC high elevation parks. Extensive conifer forests, aspen woodlands, and pinyon-iuniper savannahs provide some of the most characteristic elements of GNLCC park scenery. Disease and beetle outbreaks, fire, and herbivory are contributing to a changing forest landscape and an increasingly complex resource management environment. Climate change projections suggest that both lower and upper treeline ecotones will shift, and that extensive die-offs from fire, drought stress, and pest and pathogen outbreaks may increase.



Sagebrush steppe and grasslands are present in all 12 high elevation parks. Sagebrush is a particularly important component at CRMO, CIRO and BICA. Grasslands increase in importance in eastern portions of the GNLCC, including NEPE's Bear Paw Battlefield. Many ongoing management issues facing parks with steppe communities are projected to be exacerbated by accelerated climate change. Fires may become more extensive and frequent, driving weed invasion and loss of native species. Woodland-steppe ecotones will continue to be dynamic; drought and fire may offset woodland expansion into these steppe communities.



For more information please visit the NPS GNLCC Website at http://www.greateryellowstonescience.org/CC_workshops/

Workshop Evaluation

The Planning Team for this NPS I&M High Elevation Parks Workshop greatly appreciates and values your feedback! As such, we request a moment of your time to help evaluate the workshop. Your comments will be directly applicable and of use in preparations for a similar I&M workshops to be held in the future. We are looking for honest feedback. Help us understand how we could have made the workshop better for you.

Again, our sincere thanks for taking a few moments to provide your thoughts!

No value

Please rate the following characteristics of the workshop on a scale of 1 to 5 using the scale shown. Circle the applicable number and please provide us any comments you have.

neutral

high value

| | v would you rate workshop overall? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|---|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| > | Your comments/sugge | estions (positive | or negative) _ | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| > | Do you have suggestic areas you would like to | | | | of the workshop | |
| | | | | | | |
| Tue | <u>sday</u> | | | | | |
| | thesis presentations froi acts on high elevation p | | hy, and Britten | on state of the I | knowledge of clin | nate change |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Tue | sday AM/PM panel pres | entations on b | ackground/visio | on/partnership o | pportunities for | the GNLCC |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Tue. | sday PM NPS presentati | on (Beer) on da | ta sharing and | integration acro | ss landscapes | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Tue. | sday PM NPS presentati | on (Blackford) (| on the Greater | Yellowstone Scie | nce Learning Cen | ter |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| > | Your comments/sugge | stions (positive | or negative) or | n any of these ito | ems appreciated | |
| | | | | | | |

| <u>Wednesday</u> Wednesday AM presentatio | ns on NPS CC | Strateav (Olliff) | and I&M Netwo | rk strateav (Bina | ıham) |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| ,, cancada, ,, p. cocincano | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Wednesday AM conceptual | diagram pres | sentations | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Wednesday work groups | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Your comments/suggestion | ns (positive o | r negative) | | | |
| | | | | | |
| <u>ogistics</u> | | | | | |
| Facilitation | | | | | |
| Overall | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Your work group | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Meeting rooms | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Food | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Vorkshop planning efforts ncluding advance materials | 1 and website | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Your comments/sugge | stions (positi | ve or negative) _. | | | |
| <u> </u> | to sign this fo | orm or remain ar | nonymous) | | |
| served on the Planning Tea | ım for the wo | orkshop (<i>check o</i> | ne only): | | |
| yes | | no | | | |
| work for (check one only): | | | | | |
| NPS | a no | n-NPS federal or | state agency | other (indi | cate) |
| —— My primary function as asso is as a (check one only) | | | | | |
| researcher / scientis | st m | anager _ | educator | othe | er (indicate |