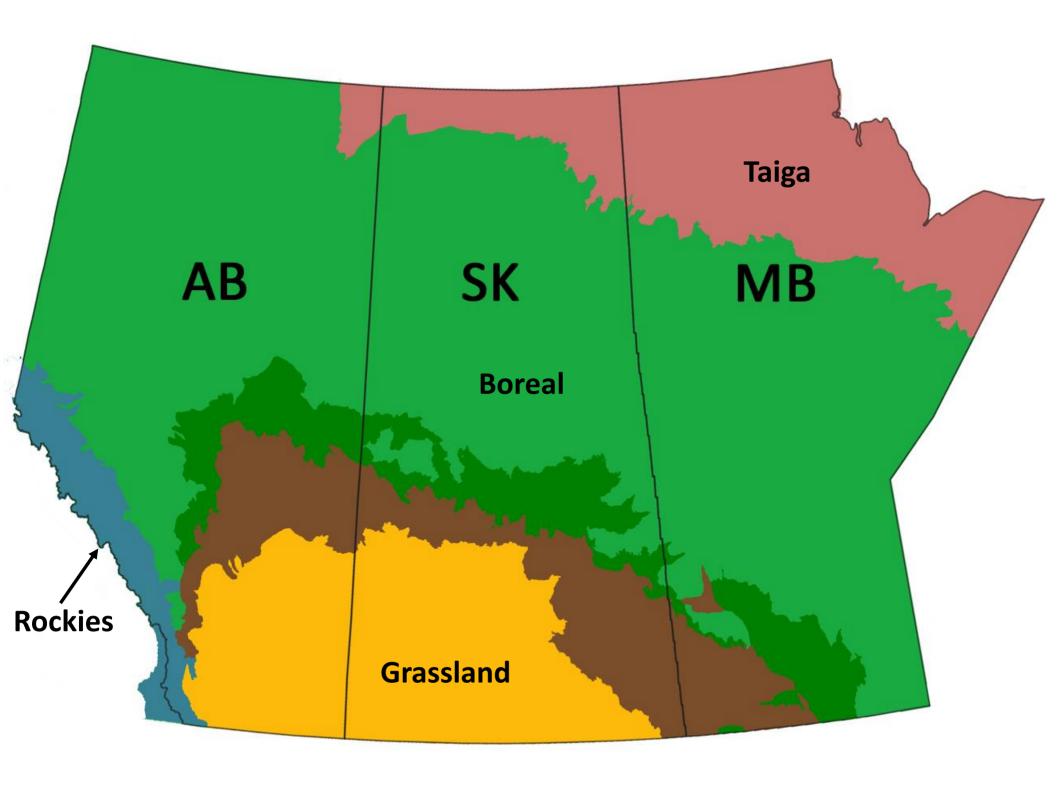
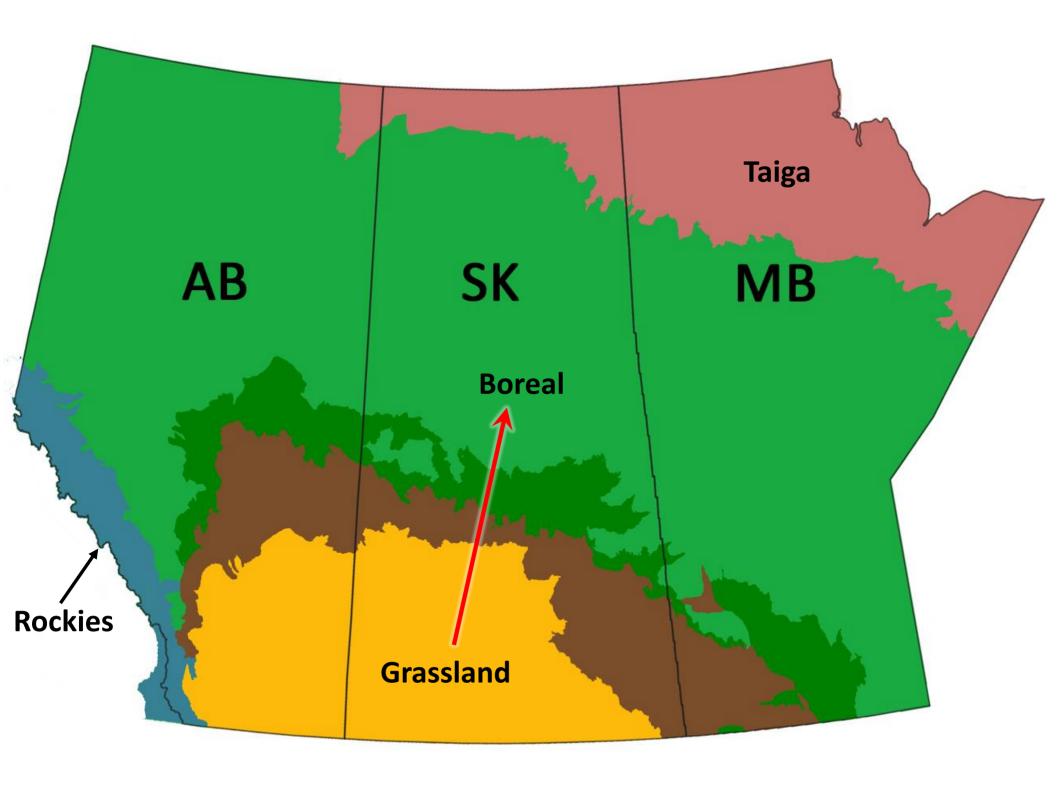
The Big Picture How Prairie Ecosystems Will Change Under a Warmer Climate

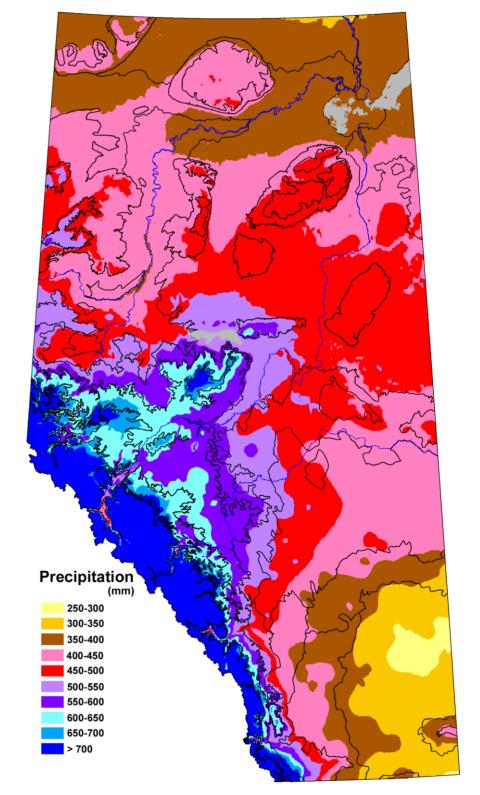
Richard Schneider May 8, 2024







Mean Annual Precipitation



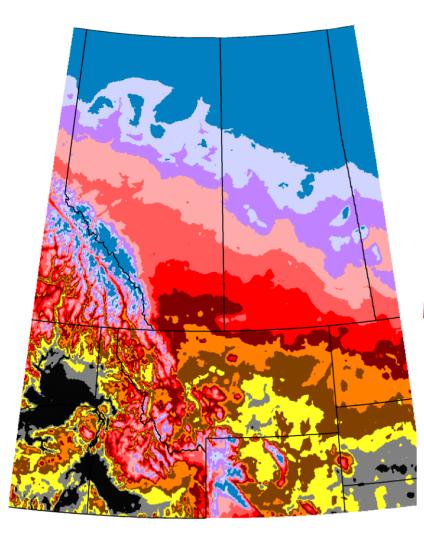


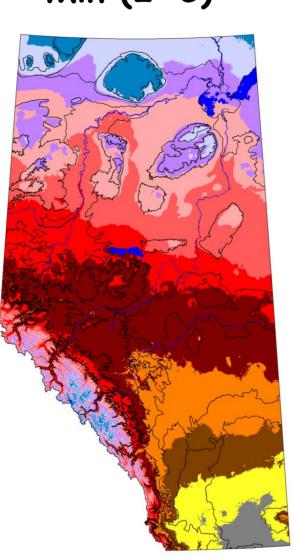
Temperature in the 2080s

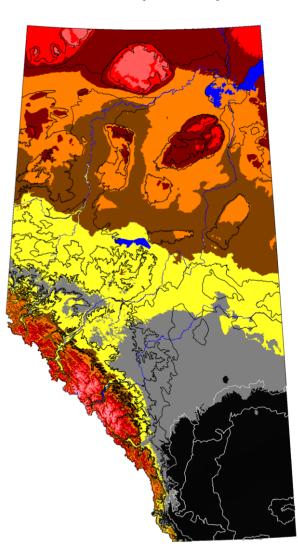
Current

Min (2 °C)

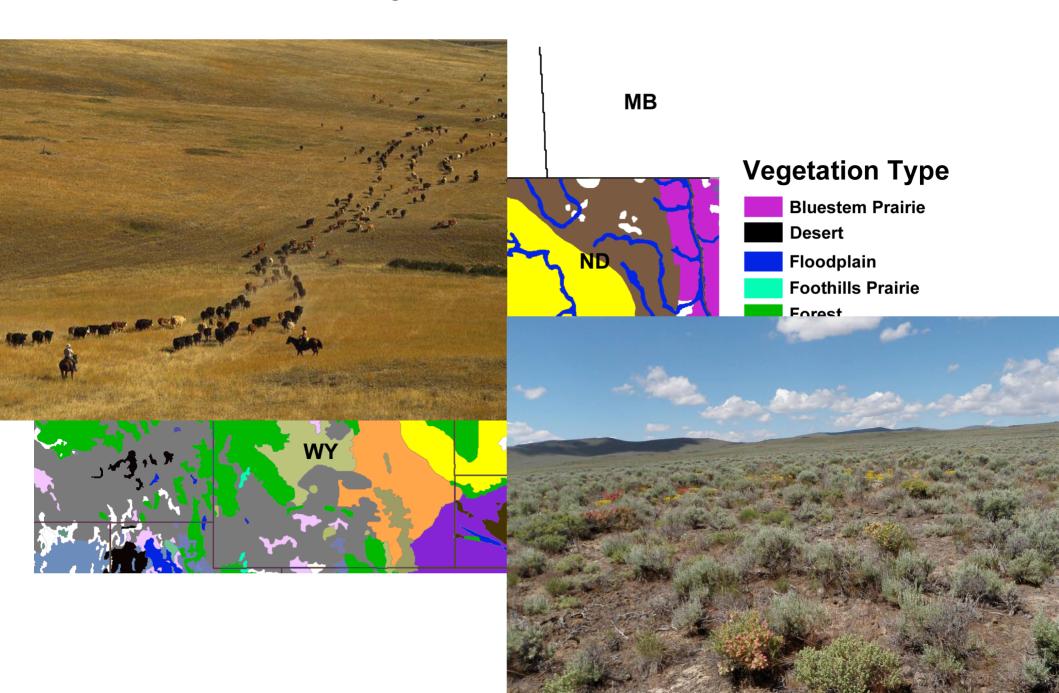
Max (6 °C)







Parkland/Grassland Transition



Parkland/Grassland Transition



Today

Boreal Transitions

Parkland = moisture tipping point between grassland and forest

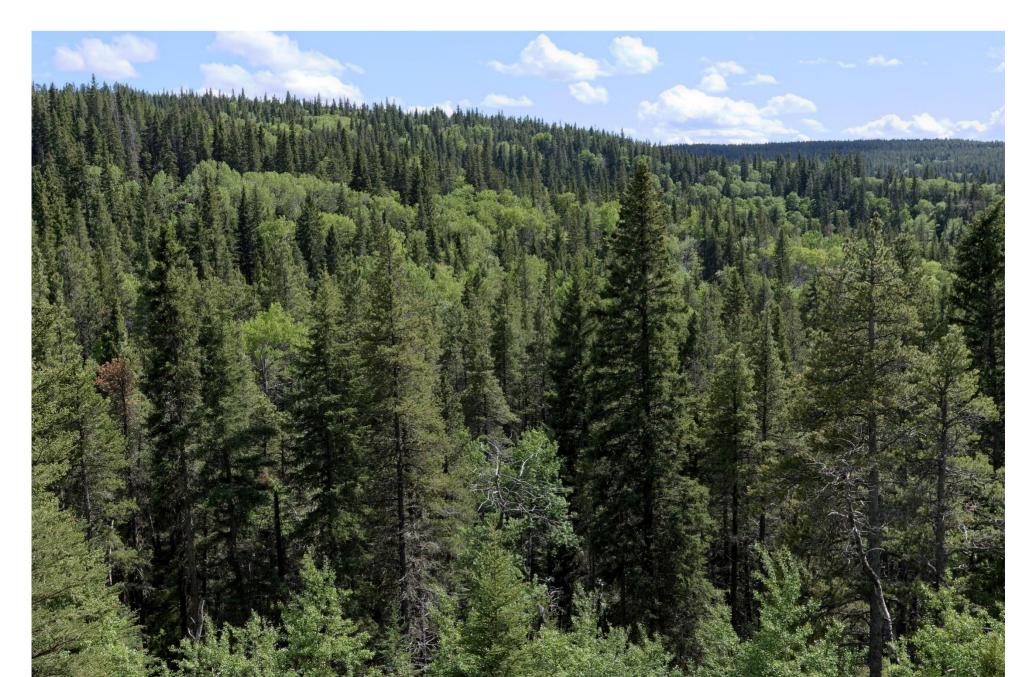
Parkland

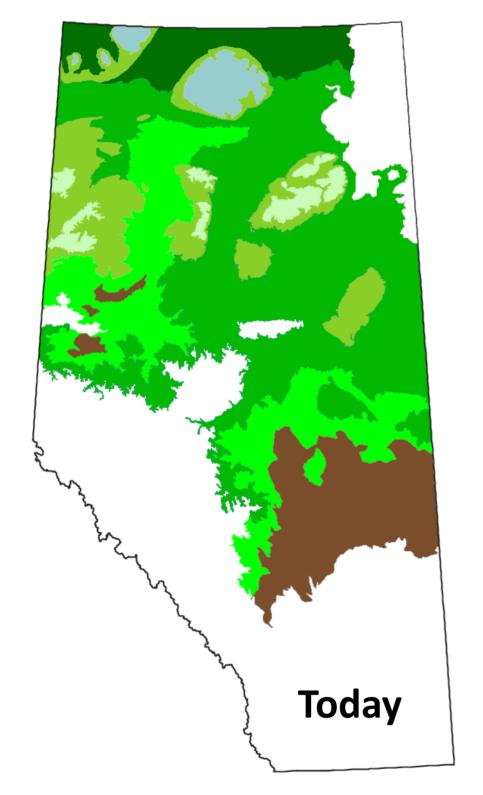


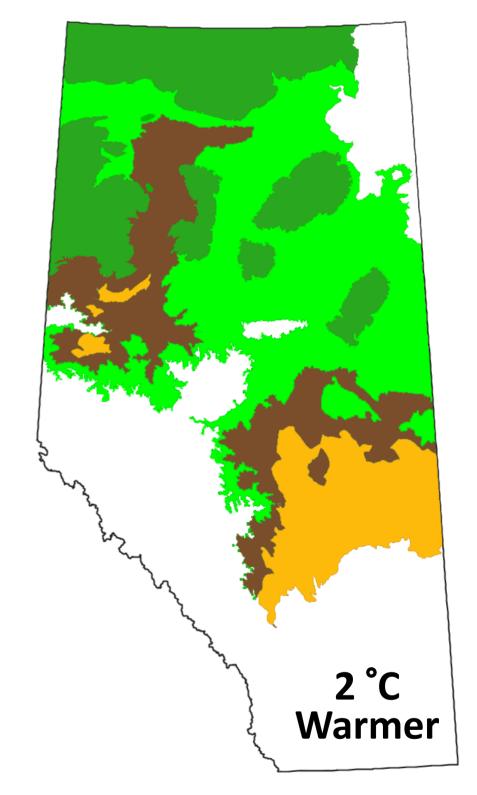
Boreal Dry Mixedwood



Boreal Wet Mixedwood





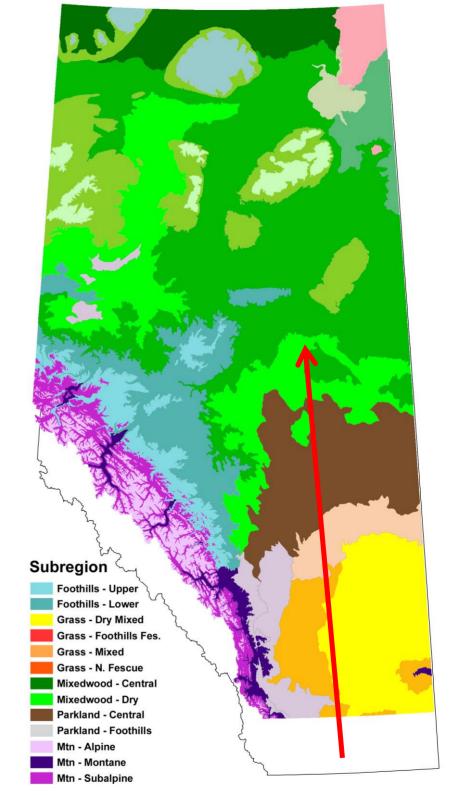


Forest Transitions Will Take Decades



Is Global Warming a Threat to Biodiversity?

Change ≠ **Loss**



Canadian Species are Survivors of Past Episodes of Climate Change





Some Species Have Low Resilience

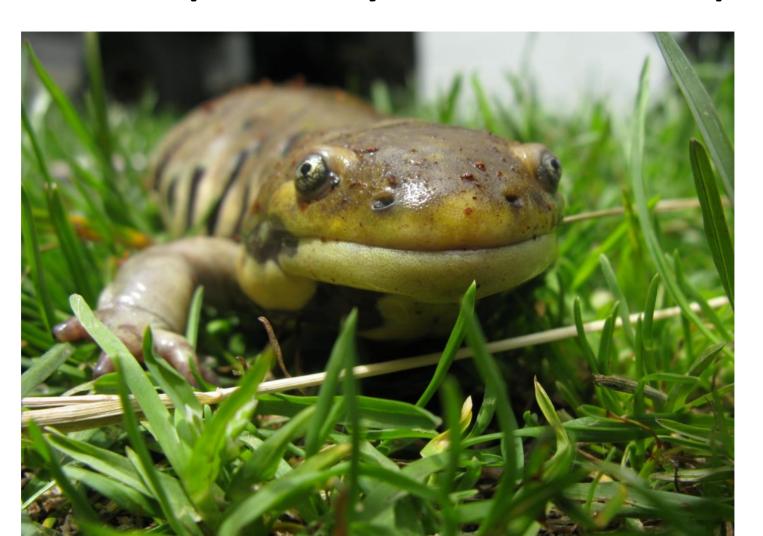


Barriers to Movement Now Exist



Rate of Change is Faster than Past Episodes of Climatic Change

- Some species may not be able to keep up



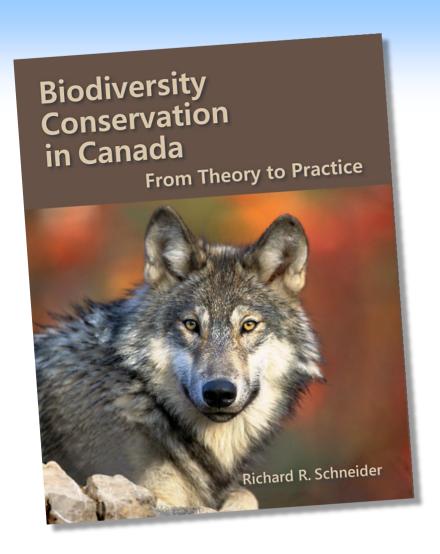
Summary

- Warmer temperatures = increased evaporation and reduced ground moisture
- > Drier southern prairies. Northward shift in grasslands at the expense of the boreal forest
- Ecosystem transitions will lag behind climate
- Extent of change will depend on the amount of warming that actually occurs
- > Many species will decline; some will benefit

What About People?

- Rural population most affected: major changes in agriculture and forestry coming (and decline of the oil and gas sector)
- Urban population: climate "tax" from cost of adaptation measures, higher prices for goods, decline in economy

More Information



Chapter 9: Climate Change

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