Nonlinear Response of Prairie Pothole Landscapes to Climate Change and Land Management

W. Carter Johnson

Glenn Guntenspergen Brett-Werner

Bruce V. Millett Ben Rashford

Richard Voldseth Richard Adams

Mirela Tulbure Jennifer Olker

David Naugle Phil Fay

Website: http://wetlandscape.sdstate.org/









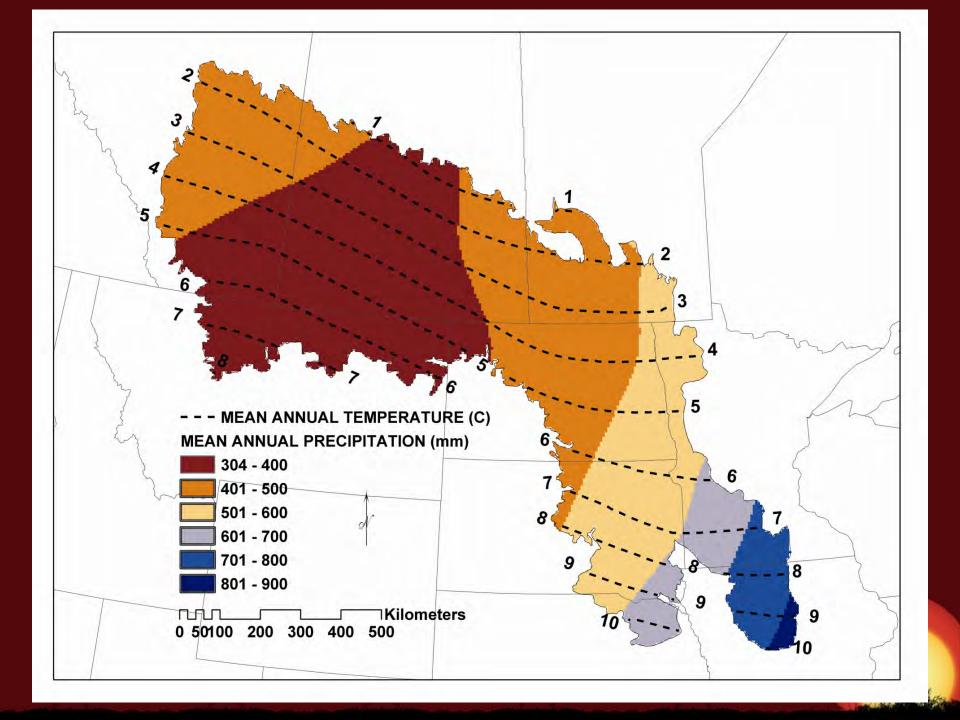


Overarching Goal

 Complete and test new simulation model (WETLANDSCAPE) to examine nonlinear or threshold effects caused by climate change and land management on complexes of glaciated prairie wetlands.







Orchid Meadows Flyover





Wetland Vegetation Cover Cycle



Dry Marsh

"closed" or "choked" phase (< = 25% open water)

Lake Marsh

"open water" phase

(> = 75% open water)

Normal Rainfall



Regenerating Marsh

"hemi-marsh" phase (26% - 74% open water)

Drought or Drawdown

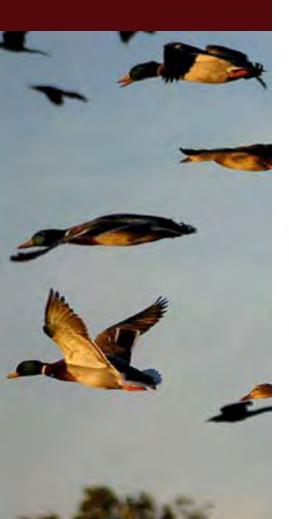


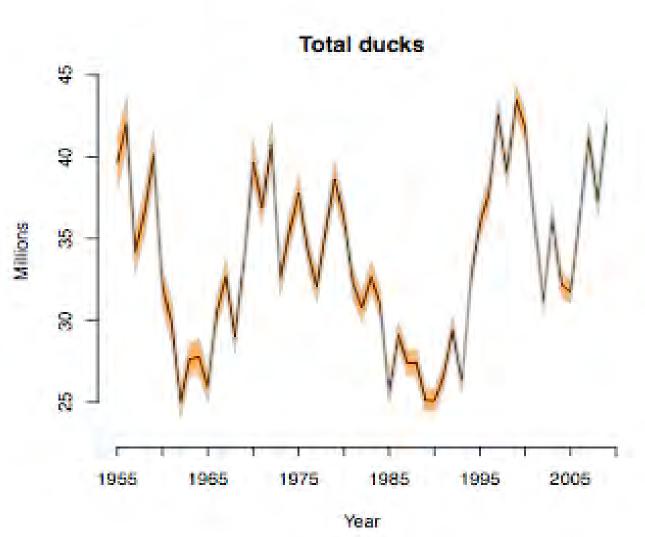
Senescence Disease Insects **High Water**

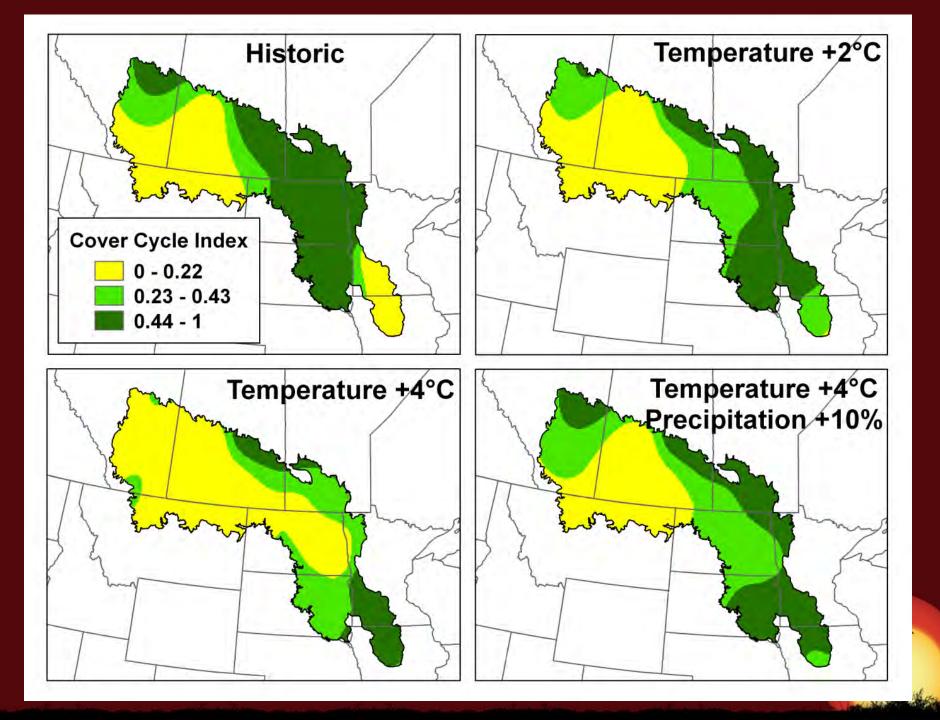
Degenerating Marsh

"hemi-marsh" phase (26% - 74% open water)

Total Ducks (1955-2009)



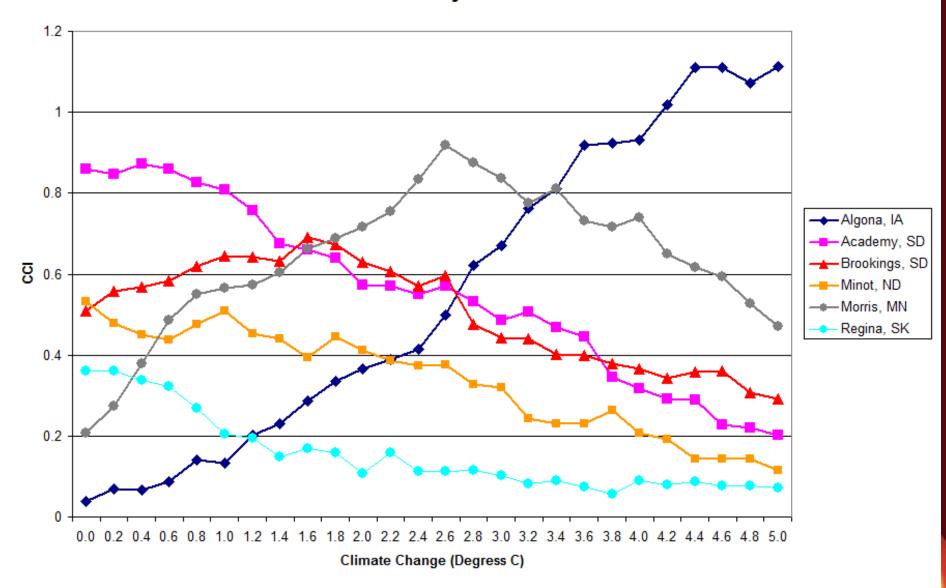


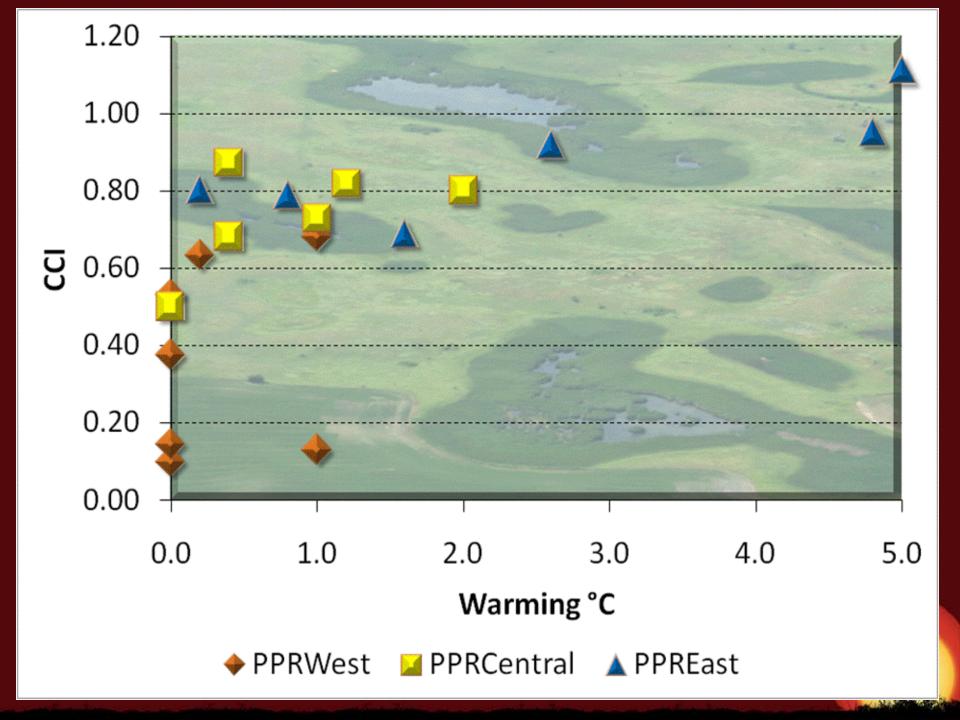


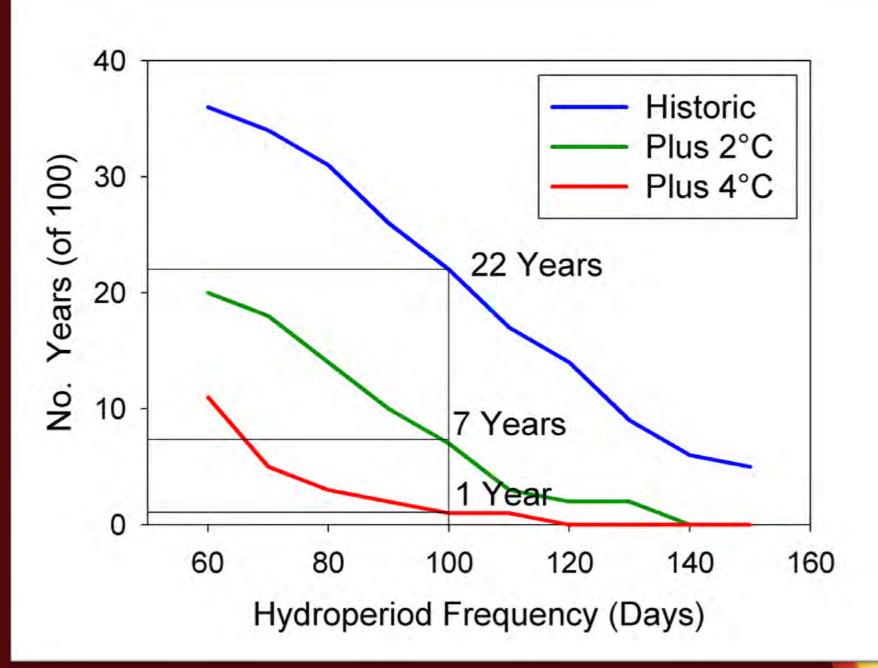


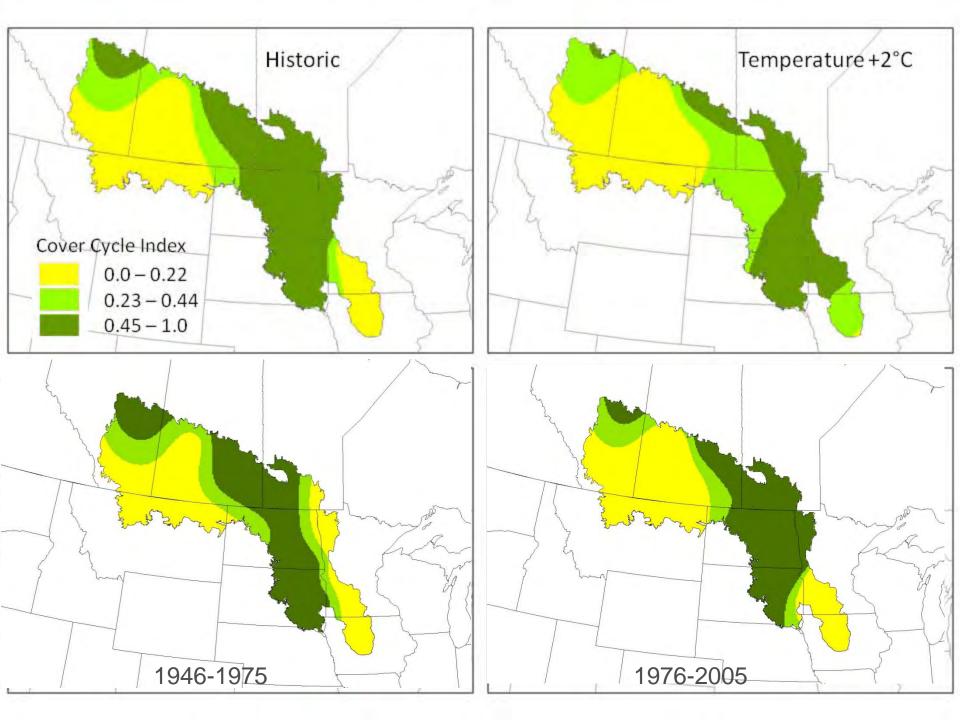


Cover Cycle Index











Conclusions

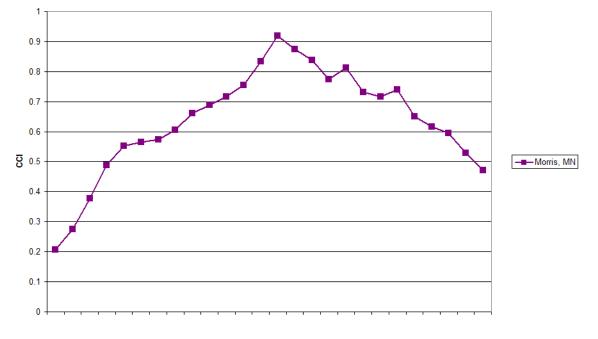
- WLS confirms that prairie wetlands are highly vulnerable to climate warming
- Climate warming will cause an eastward shift in the most favorable wetland climate, towards heavily farmed areas where most wetlands have been drained and grassland tilled.
- Productive area of the PPR will shrink as the climate warms



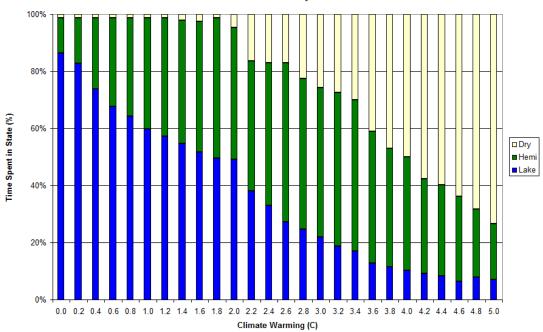
Conclusions

- Climate change poses a conservation challenge because the highest wetland densities occur in the western PPR where the effects of climate change are expected to be more severe.
- Wetlands in nearly all PPR ecoregions will lose significant productivity if warming exceeds a 2 degrees C threshold.
- 30-year hindcast simulations provide evidence that wetlands have already been affected by climate change in the most vulnerable ecoregions.

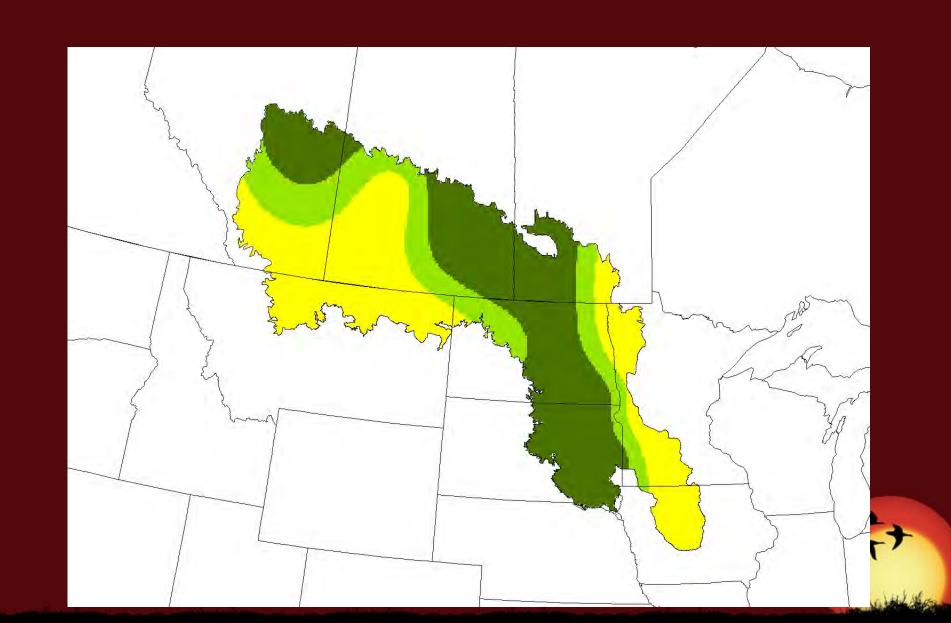




Morris, MN



1946-1975



1976-2005

