

Predicting phenology, demography and extinction risk due to climate change from eco-physiology and museum records

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and

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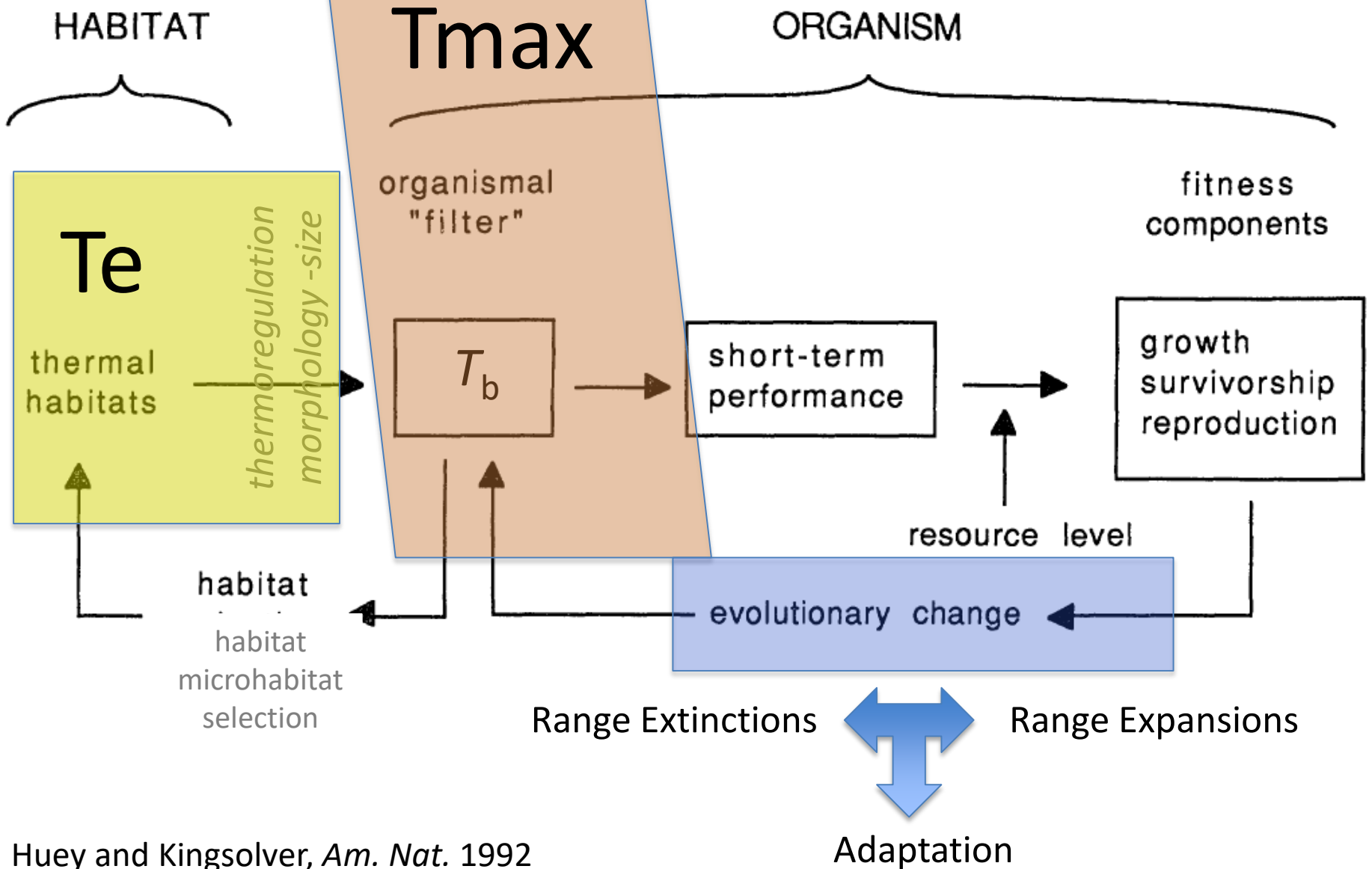
A Climate Change Observatory for the University of California and UC Natural Reserve System

Erosion of Lizard Diversity by Climate Change and Altered Thermal Niches

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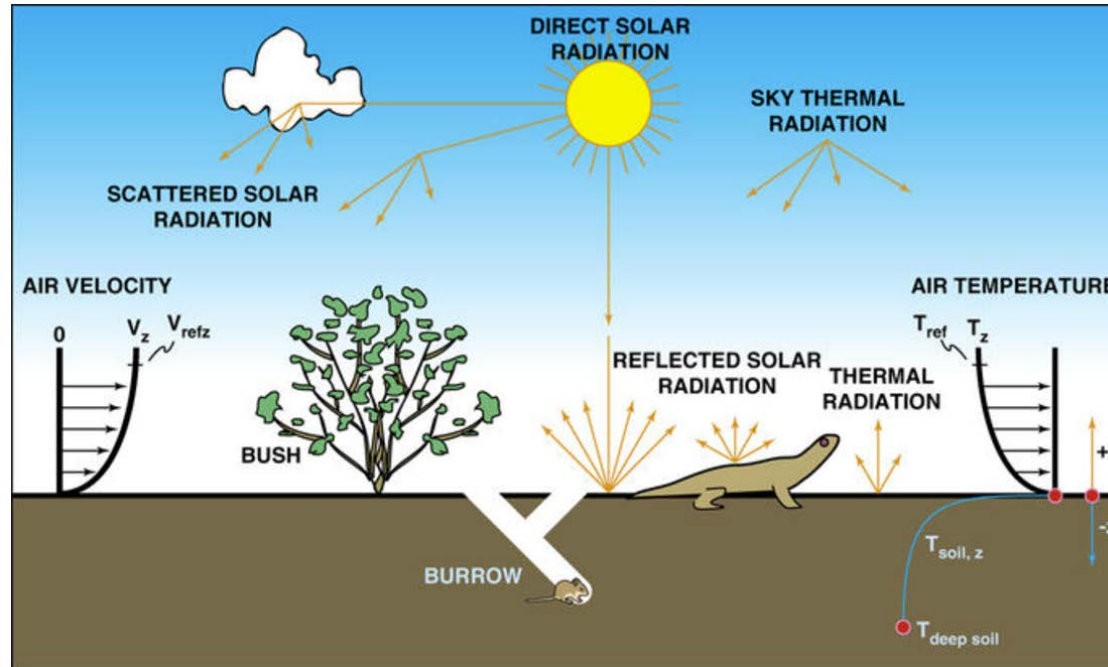
It is predicted that climate change will cause species extinctions and distributional shifts in coming decades, but data to validate these predictions are relatively scarce. Here, we compare recent and historical surveys for 48 Mexican lizard species at 200 sites. Since 1975, 12% of local populations have gone extinct. We verified physiological models of extinction risk with observed local extinctions and extended projections worldwide. Since 1975, we estimate that 4% of local populations have gone extinct worldwide, but by 2080 local extinctions are projected to reach 39% worldwide, and species extinctions may reach 20%. Global extinction projections were validated with local extinctions observed from 1975 to 2009 for regional biotas on four other continents, suggesting that lizards have already crossed a threshold for extinctions caused by climate change.

Climate Change



Merge Biophysical Equations to iDigBio records

Hours of restriction – Too hot to be out!

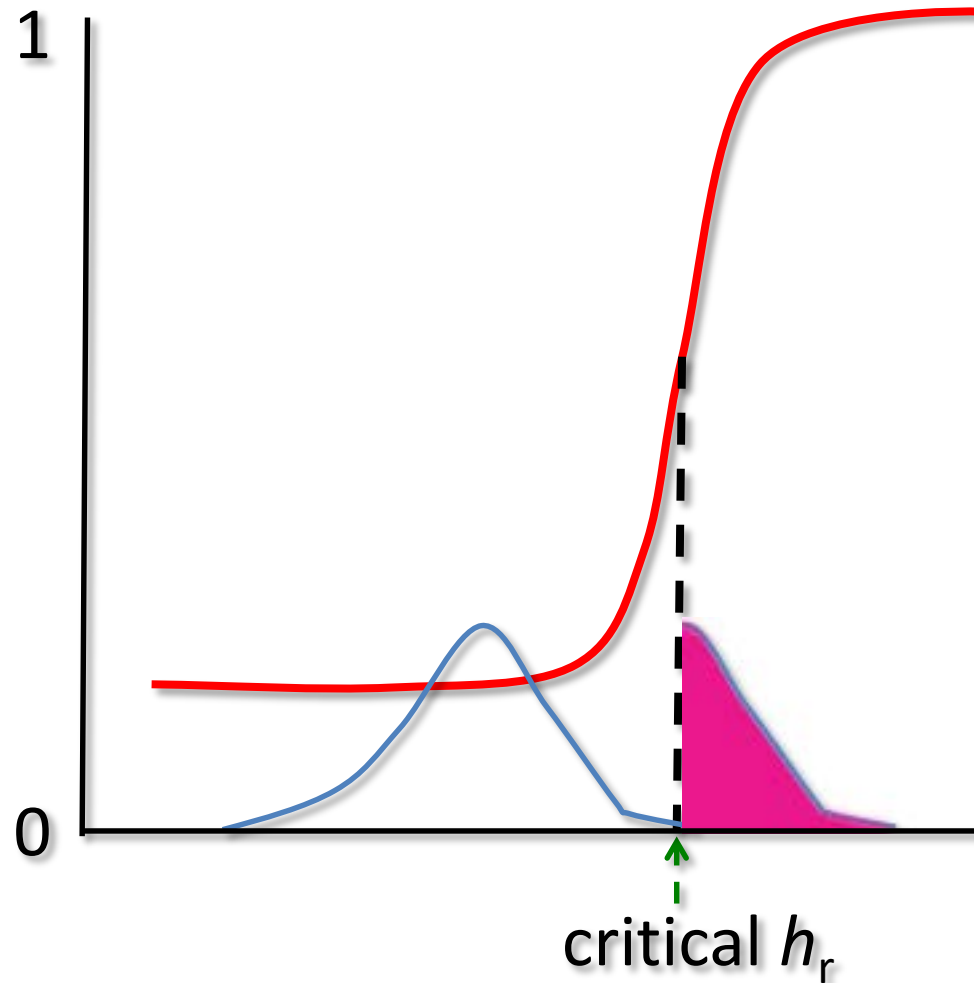


Schematic of microclimatic processes relating to heat and water transfer of an organism, after Porter *et al.*²⁰

Sinervo et al. model – general pattern

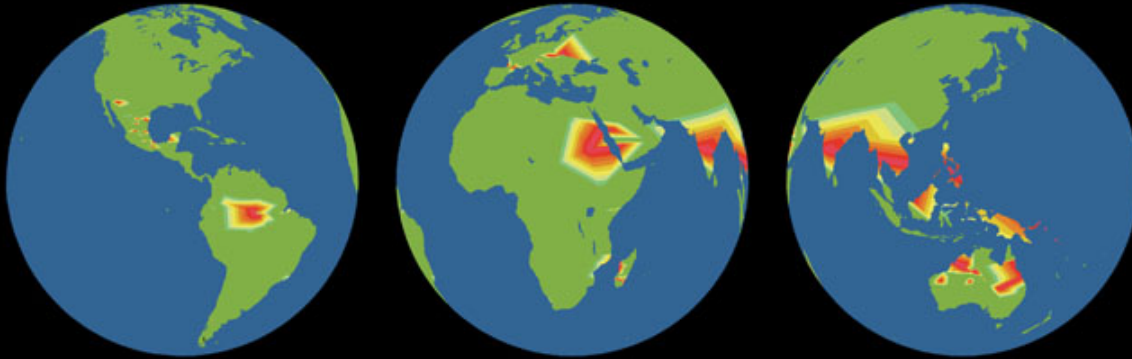


Probability
of local
extinction

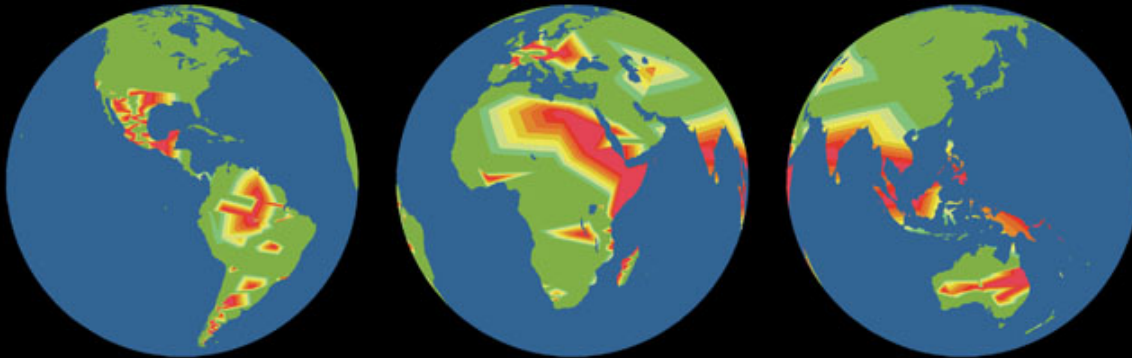


Hours of
restriction

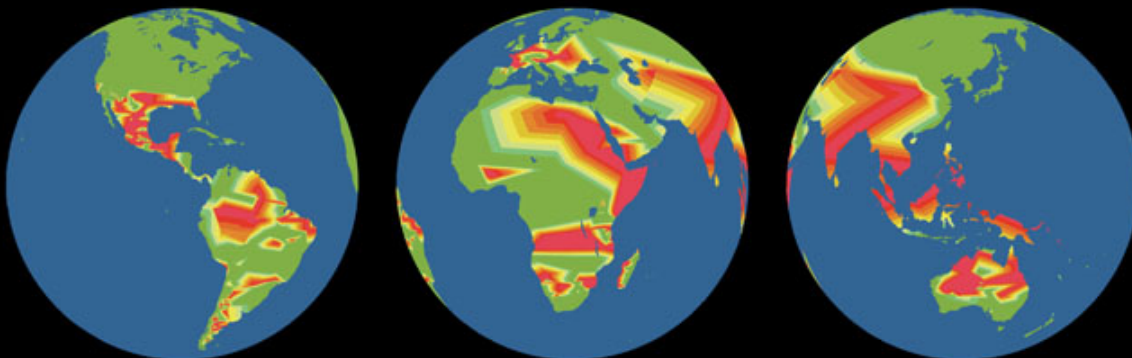
Species locally extinct by 2009



Species totally extinct by 2050



Species totally extinct by 2080



By the numbers:

2009

- 4% local extinction
- $R^2 = 0.72$ in a global validation with 8 other lizard families

IN NEW species-level models $R^2 = 0.86$

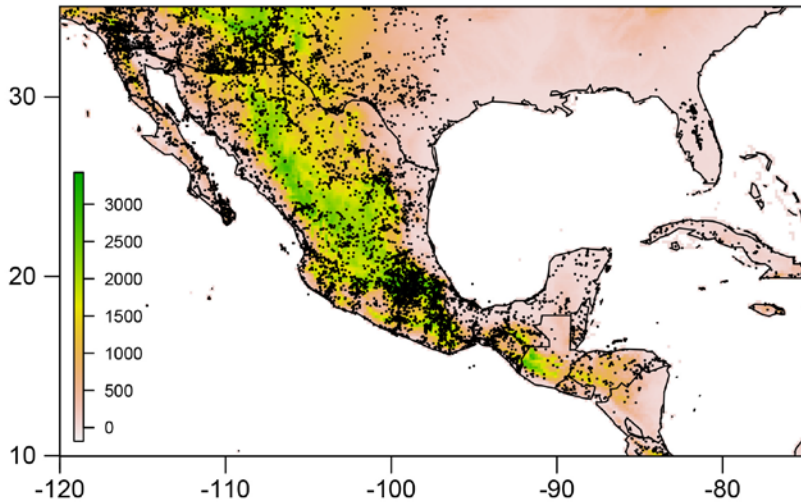
2050

- 6% species extinction
- 100% in some areas

2080

- 20% species extinction
- 100% in many areas

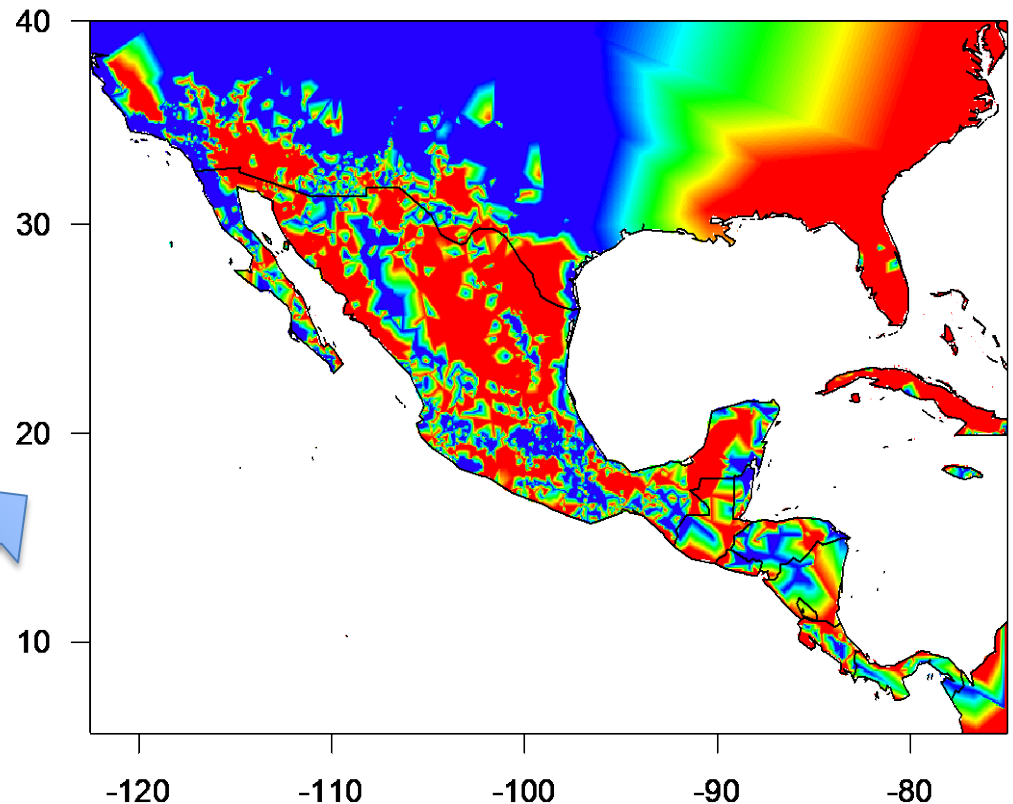
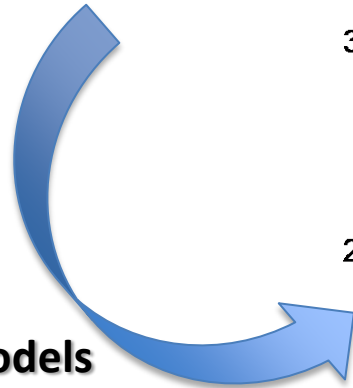
Extinction (red) risk in Desert Reptiles by 2070 N=142 Spp, 15 Families 3 Families go Extinct



N=22981 occurrence records of Mexican endemic and widespread species (N=142) from museums

Structural Equations Models

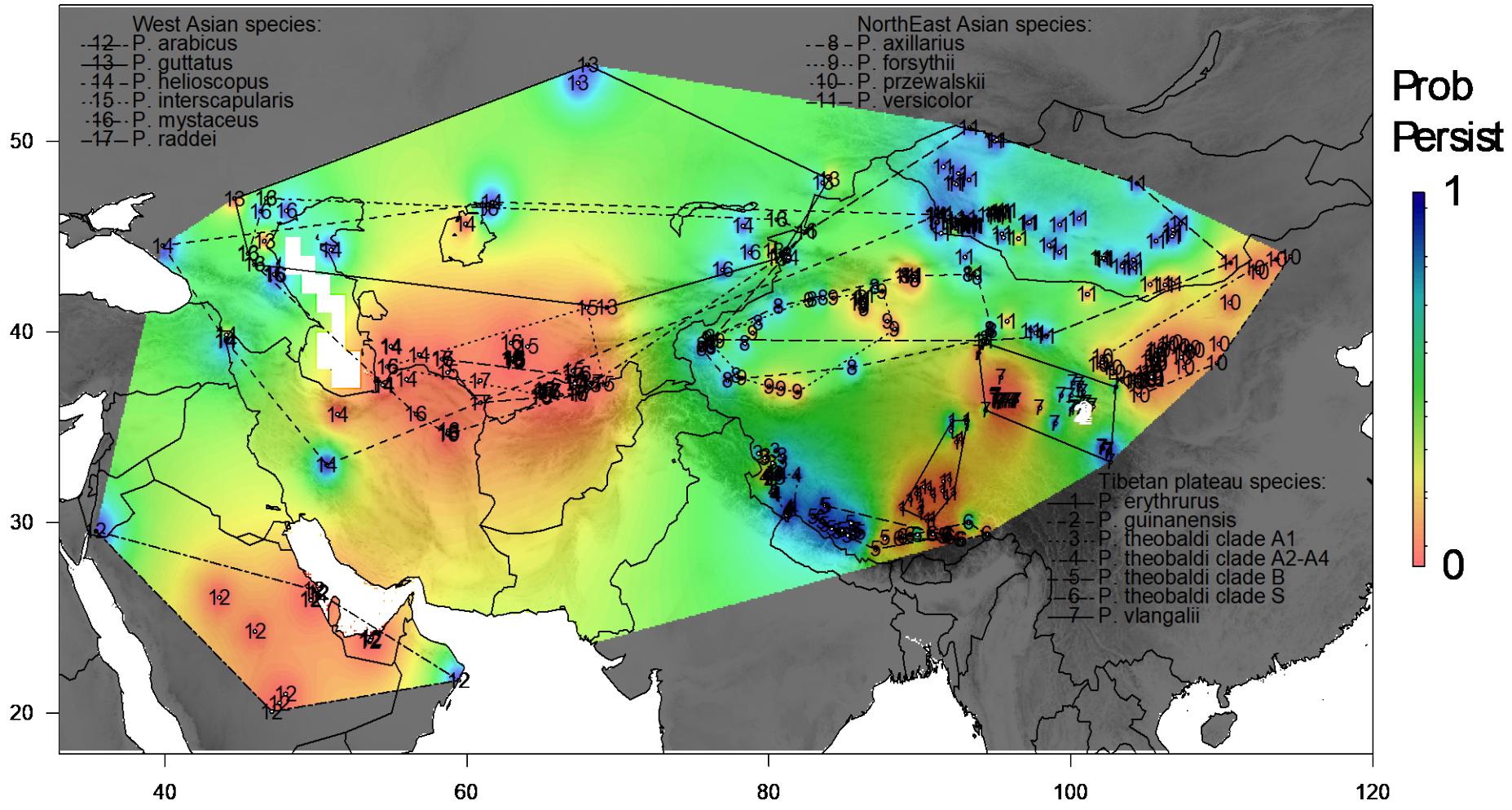
Biophysical
Phenological
Eco-Physiological
Demographic



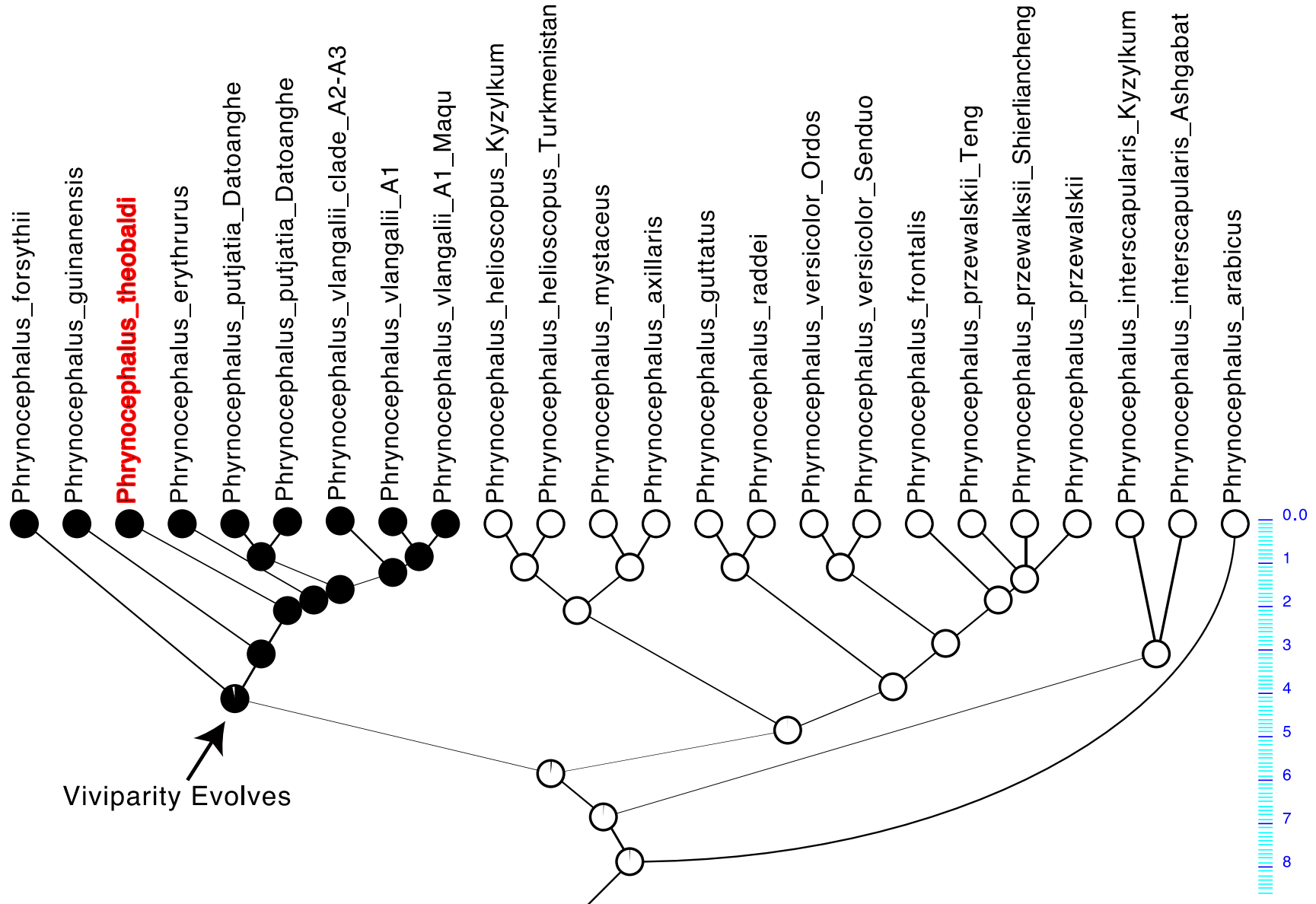
8.5 RCP - Extinction of *Phrynocephalus* with Yin, Mendez, Miles, Wu



A) 2070 RCP 8.5

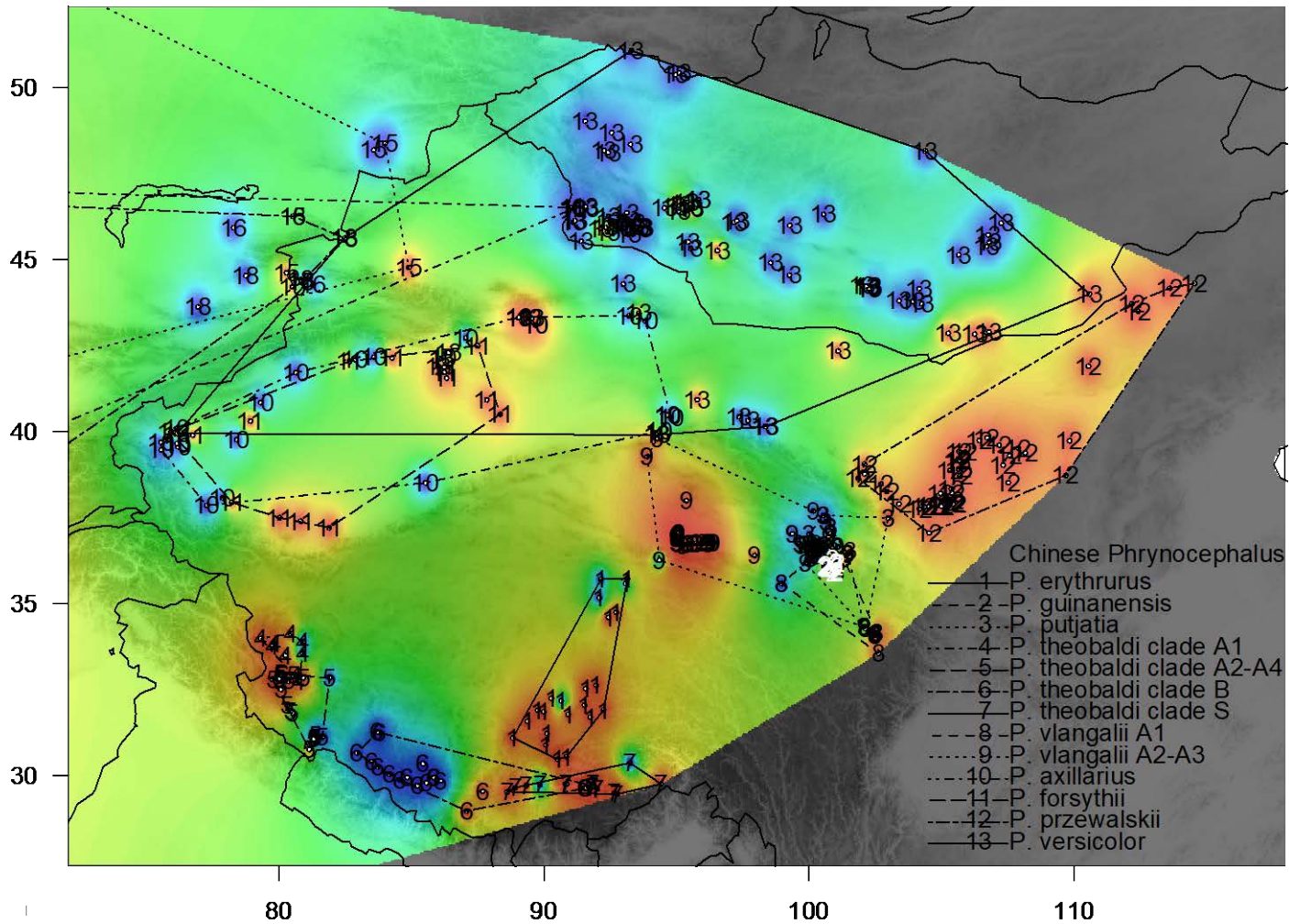


Phylogeny and Imputation of T_{pref}



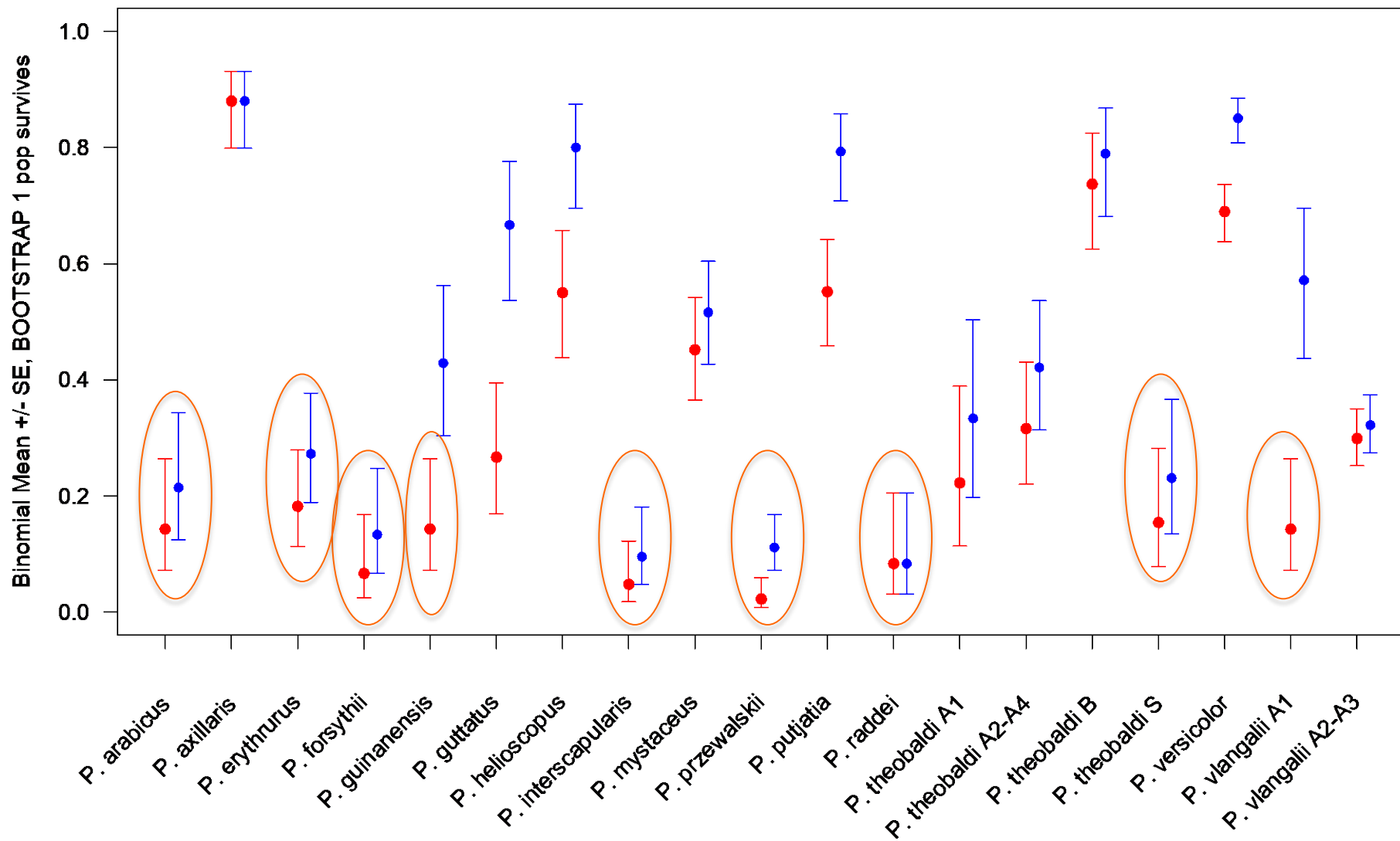
Zoom in on Chinese Species

A) 2070 RCP 8.5

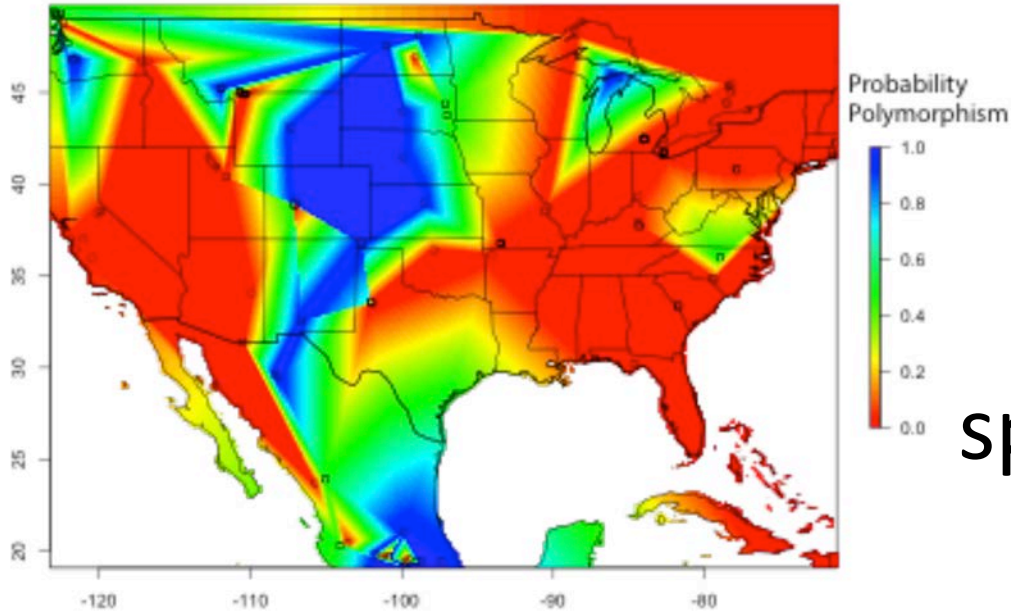


9 of 19 species are likely to go extinct

Binomial Persistence Probability 2070, rcp45 and rcp85 BOOTSTRAP



Paedomorphism in Salamanders & Climate



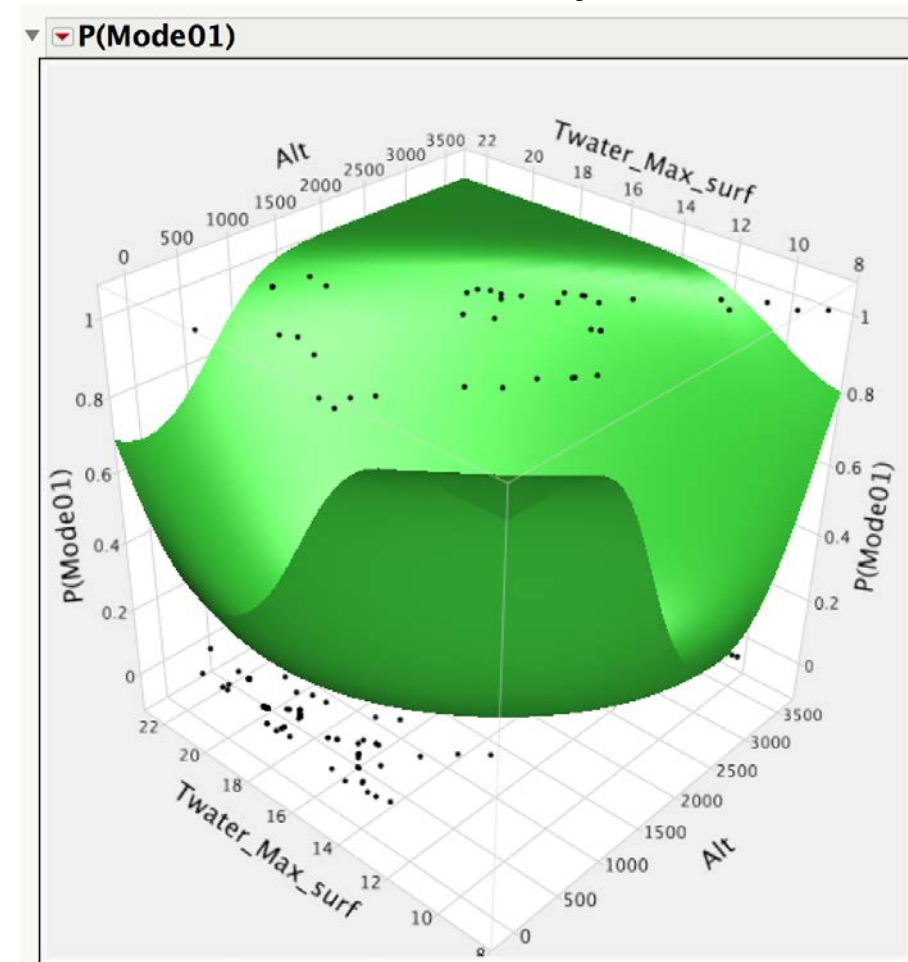
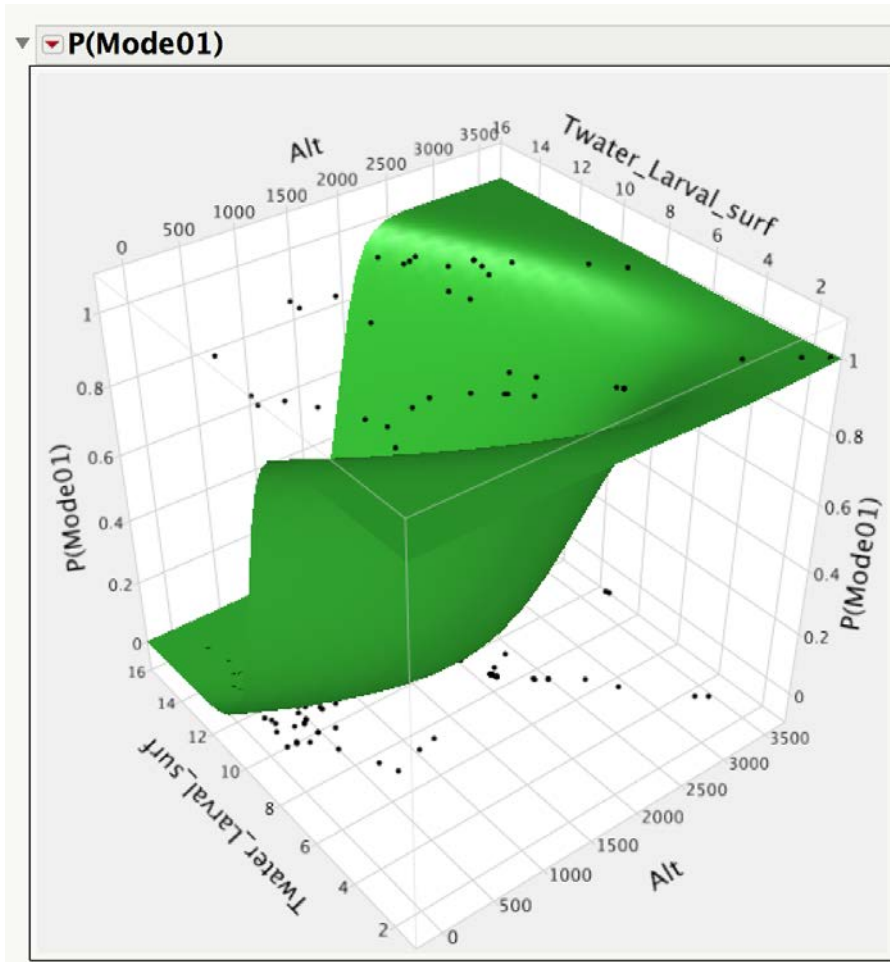
Observed Data
N=264 ecological
Records on all 38
species of *Ambystoma*



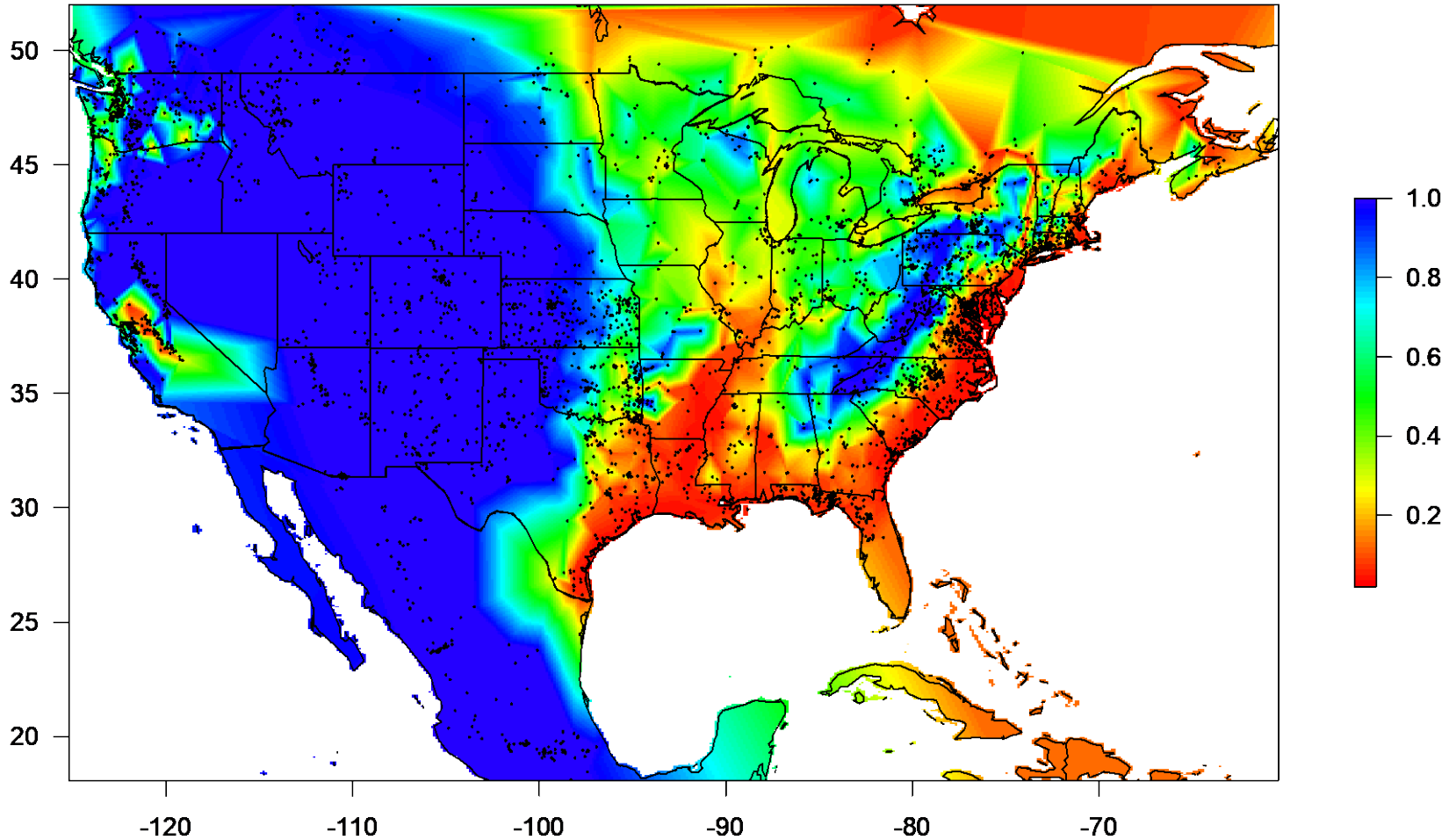
Paedomorphic vs. Metamorphic

Build a Structural Equation Model for Breeding Temperatures and Larval Temperatures

Effect Tests			
Source	DF	ChiSquare	L-R Prob>ChiSq
Alt	1	3.4957173	0.0615
Alt*Alt	1	9.0025134	0.0027*
Twater_Larval_surf	1	16.879293	<.0001*
Twater_Larval_surf*Twater_Larval_surf	1	10.43725	0.0012*
Twater_Max_surf	1	1.5285129	0.2163
Twater_Max_surf*Twater_Max_surf	1	5.6587623	0.0174*
Alt*Twater_Larval_surf	1	29.549613	<.0001*
Alt*Twater_Max_surf	1	5.2982402	0.0213*

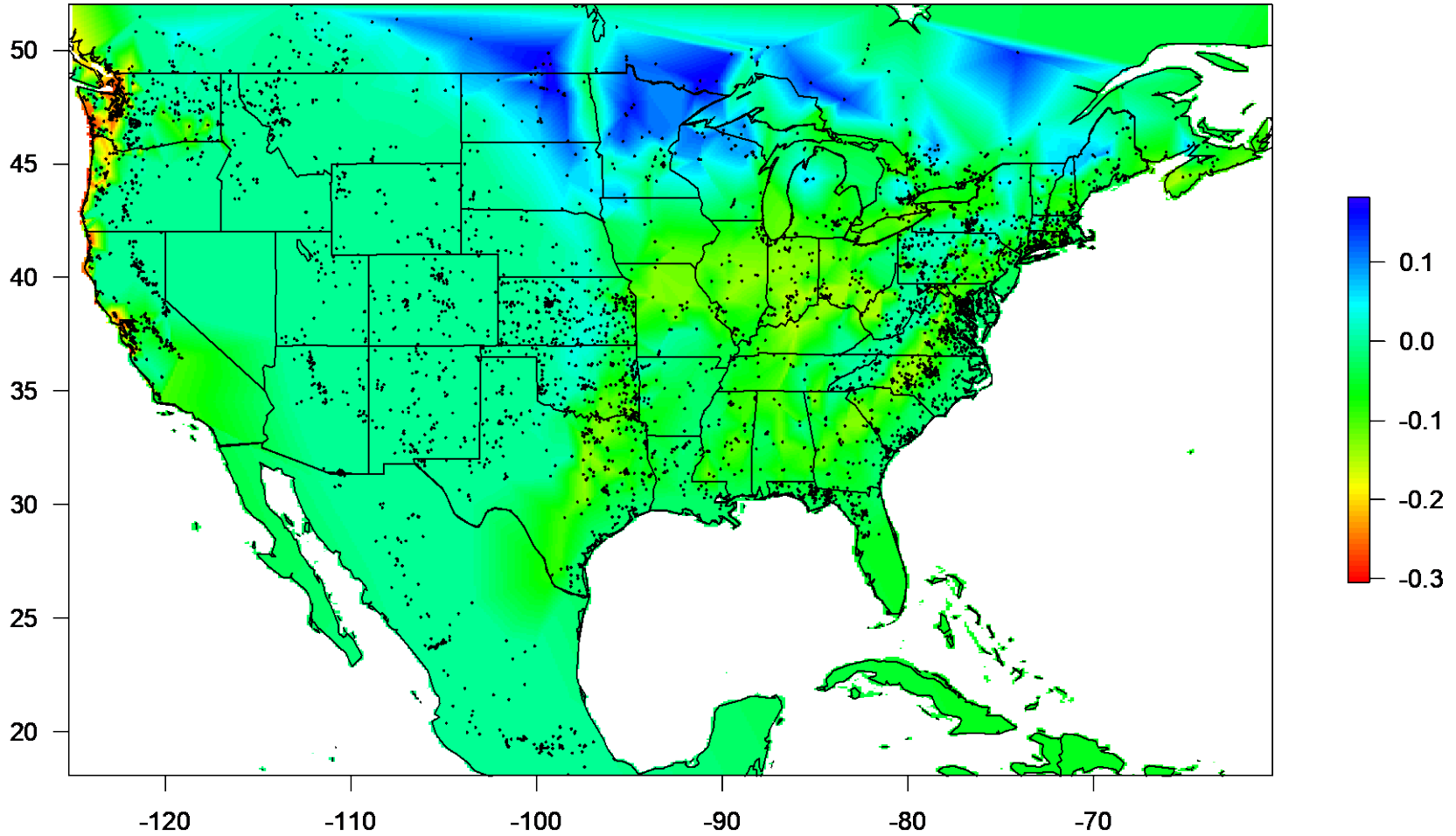


Paedomorphs probability in 1975



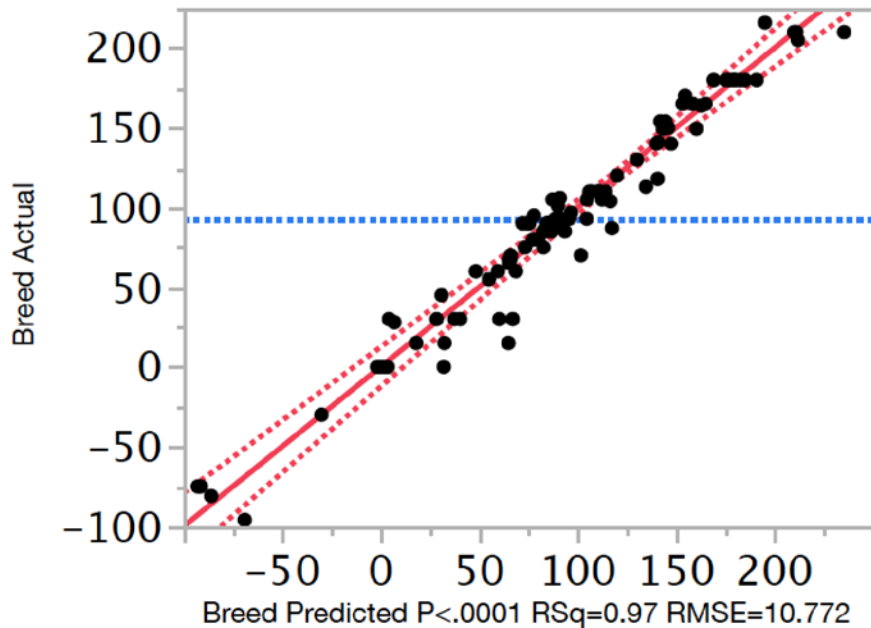
Change in probability of Paedomorphs 1975 to 2070

Paedomorphs are quite well-buffered



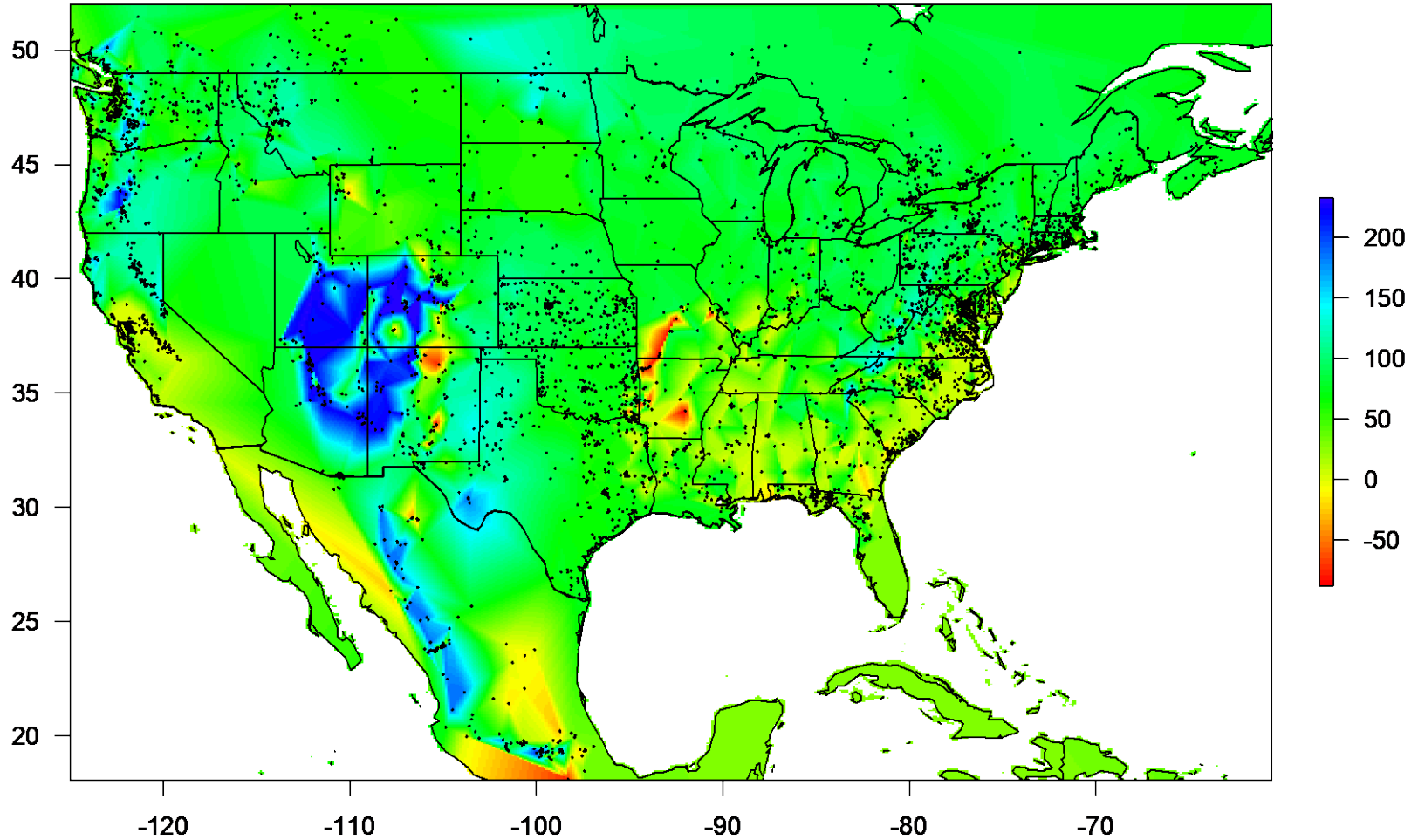
Structural Equation Model of Breeding Date (0=Jan 1, dates < 0 are fall breeders)

Actual by Predicted Plot

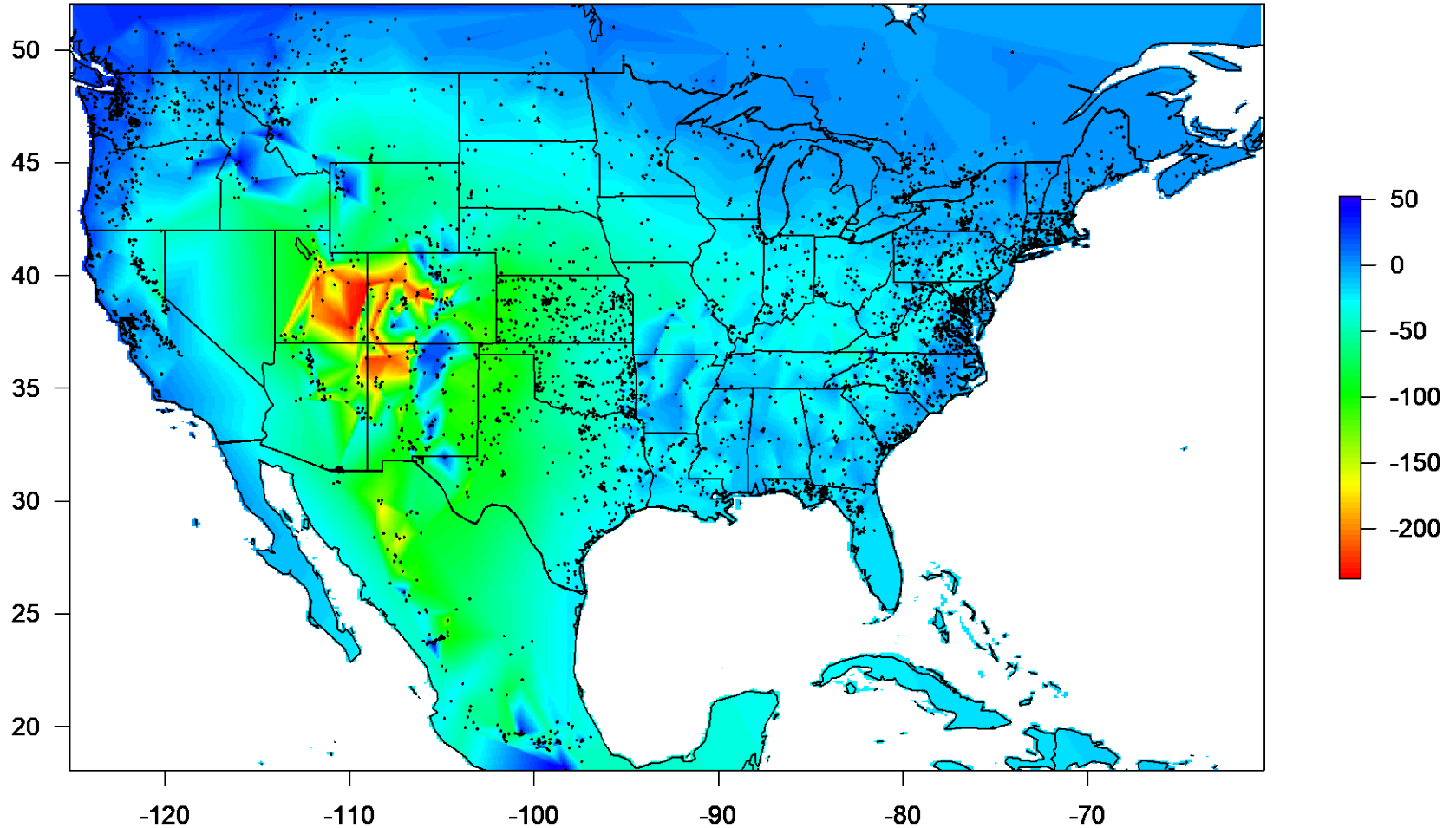


Source	LogWorth	PValue
Species	76.703	0.00000
Alt	18.937	0.00000
Twater_Breed_surf	12.116	0.00000
Twater_Breed_surf*Alt	9.744	0.00000
Alt*Alt	8.230	0.00000
Twater_Max_surf*Alt	3.590	0.00026
Twater_Max_surf	0.642	0.22794 ^

Breeding dates in 1975 – Blue is Montane



Change in Breeding Date 1975 to 2070



Species of Reptiles and Amphibians have begun going extinct from climate change. We are using iDigBio records to predict these events.

WORKFLOW:

1) Proofing the museum records with molecular phylogenies

2) Merging the museum records to Ecological variables, biophysics, and climate surfaces (downscaling with Structural Equation Models)

3) Dishing up the plots online – in the works for North America and Vertnet.org

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