Natalie Boelman



Animals on the Move

Project Code: Boelman-01

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22 Institutional Collaborations

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USGS

Province of Alberta

Lesser Slave Lake Bird Observatory

Yukon Territory Government

Northwest Territories Government

Natural Resources Canada

Max Plank Inst. of Ornithology

State of Alaska

Harvey Ecology Consultants

AK Fish and Wildlife Service

National Parks Service





Elevator Speech

Wildlife habitats are changing drastically in ways that overlap in both space
 time, and thus highly mobile fauna must navigate

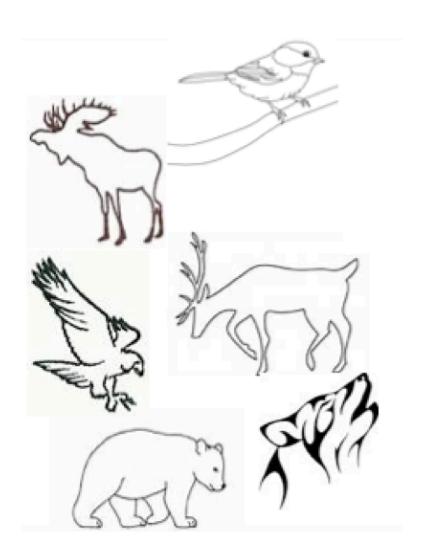


an increasingly complex mosaic of conditions.

- But we know little about how they do this...
- Therefore, we propose to examine how movements and habitat selection by birds, large herbivores & mammalian carnivores are influenced by spatial-temporal variation in environmental conditions, ecological characteristics, disturbances & human development.



Tier 2 Science Question Addressed



How are flora and fauna responding to changes in biotic and abiotic conditions?





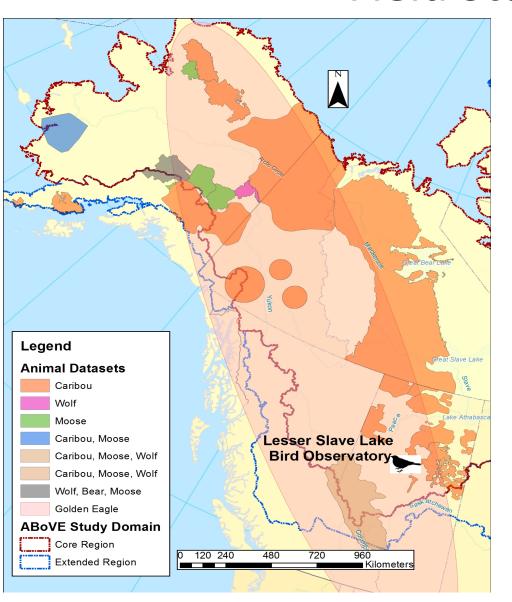
Tier 2 Science Objectives addressed

- (1) Determine how the spatial and temporal dynamics in both faunal abundance and characteristics of fish and wildlife habitat co-vary across gradients of climate and disturbance.
 - by linking wildlife habitat selection and movements to suites of environmental, ecological and disturbance variables across the entire ABoVE Study Domain, across seasons, and over multiple decades.
- (2) Quantify how changes in the spatial and temporal distribution of snow impacts ecosystem structure and function.
 - -by linking wildlife habitat selection and movements to spatiotemporal dynamics in snow cover measured via remote sensing.





Field Studies

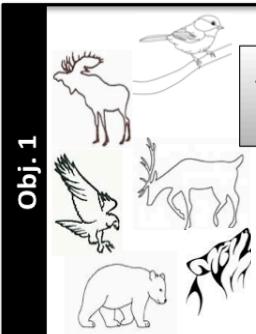


- Only field data = animal location data
- Collected via **GPS tags/collars** worn by the animals all over the ABoVE Study Domain.
- The majority has already been or will be collected by our many no-cost collaborators (data sharing agreements!).
- Only fieldwork =
 collect location data
 for songbirds
 (American Robins),
 in April of each study year.



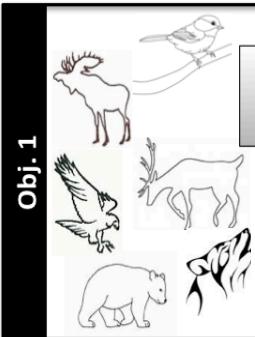






Space-based
Wildlife Location Datasets
(1990s – 2019)
Movebank





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Environmental Change (1990s – 2019) Remote Sensing, Met. Networks & Models

Spaceborne Remote Sensing

- GLAS for vegetation canopy height map (Simard et al. 2011)
- Landsat archive for past vegetation disturbance, tree cover continuous fields, and possibly rain-on-snow freezing events
- MODIS products for:
 - vegetation phenology and surface water extent (MCD12; MOD/MYD13; MCD15; MOD/MYD15; MOD/MYD17; MCD43; MOD/MYD44; landcover dynamic, LAI; GPP; Tree cover)
 - snow and ice cover fraction (MOD/MYD10; MOD/MYD29; MCD43)
 - occurrence of fire & burned area (MOD/MYD15; MCD45).
 - temperature
- ASTER GDEM for thermal and orographic uplift availability for bird flight
- NOAA's Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM) for precip & snow
- AMSR-E, SMMR, SSM/I, SSMIS for 'MEaSUREs' product for global record of daily landscape freeze/thaw status (Kim et al. 2012)
- NOAA Soumi NPP satellite for surface and vegetation products

1990s to present, depending on product availability





Airborne Remote Sensing - LiDAR

Existing:

- ~3,000 km of data already in hand by the project PI team, including near Toolik Lake, AK (Vierling et al., 2013), and, along the Dalton Highway (AK DOT)
- ~25,000 km of data from Canadian boreal forest regions from Collaborator Mike Wulder (NRCAN) (Wulder et al., 2012)
- imagery along the Tibbitt to Contwoyto Winter Road (NWT) from NOR-EX Ice Engineering Inc. (from Eitel project)

Desired:

(1)The more the better! For assessment of the impact of accuracy/spatial resolution of GLAS derived dataset on vegetation structure- wildlife associations.



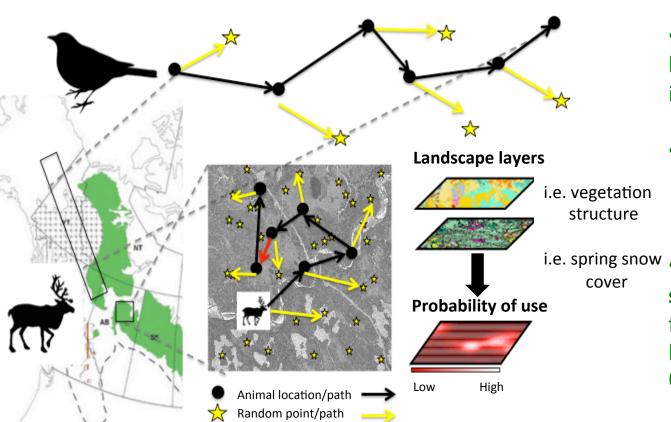




Modeling Approach:

Resource Selection Functions (RSF)

with Generalized Functional Responses (GFR) extension



- Understand patterns of habitat selection/movement in space & time
- Used locations/pathsvs.Unused locations/paths
- GFR extension allows cover selection to change as a function of changing habitat availability (Matthiopolous et al. 2011)







Expected products:

Phase I

- (1) Maps of probability of habitat use over the ABoVE Study Domain for all groups of study animals.
- (2) Webinars and online-tutorials for natural resource agencies, wildlife managers, First Nations, Alaskan natives, and others
- RSF habitat and movement modeling
- Use of MOVEBANK and Env-DATA
- (3) Downloadable RSF modeling software developed during the project

Both will be made available on the MOVEBANK and ABoVE web servers.





Geospatial Data Products: Phase II and III

- Types of products: Mapped projections of future wildlife movement and habitat selection for all groups of studied animals.
- Geographic coverage: ABoVE Study Domain
- Data formats, grids, and projections: TBD
- Temporal range: Present day to 2100
- Product Users: Natural resource agencies, wildlife managers,
 First Nations, Alaskan natives, and others



