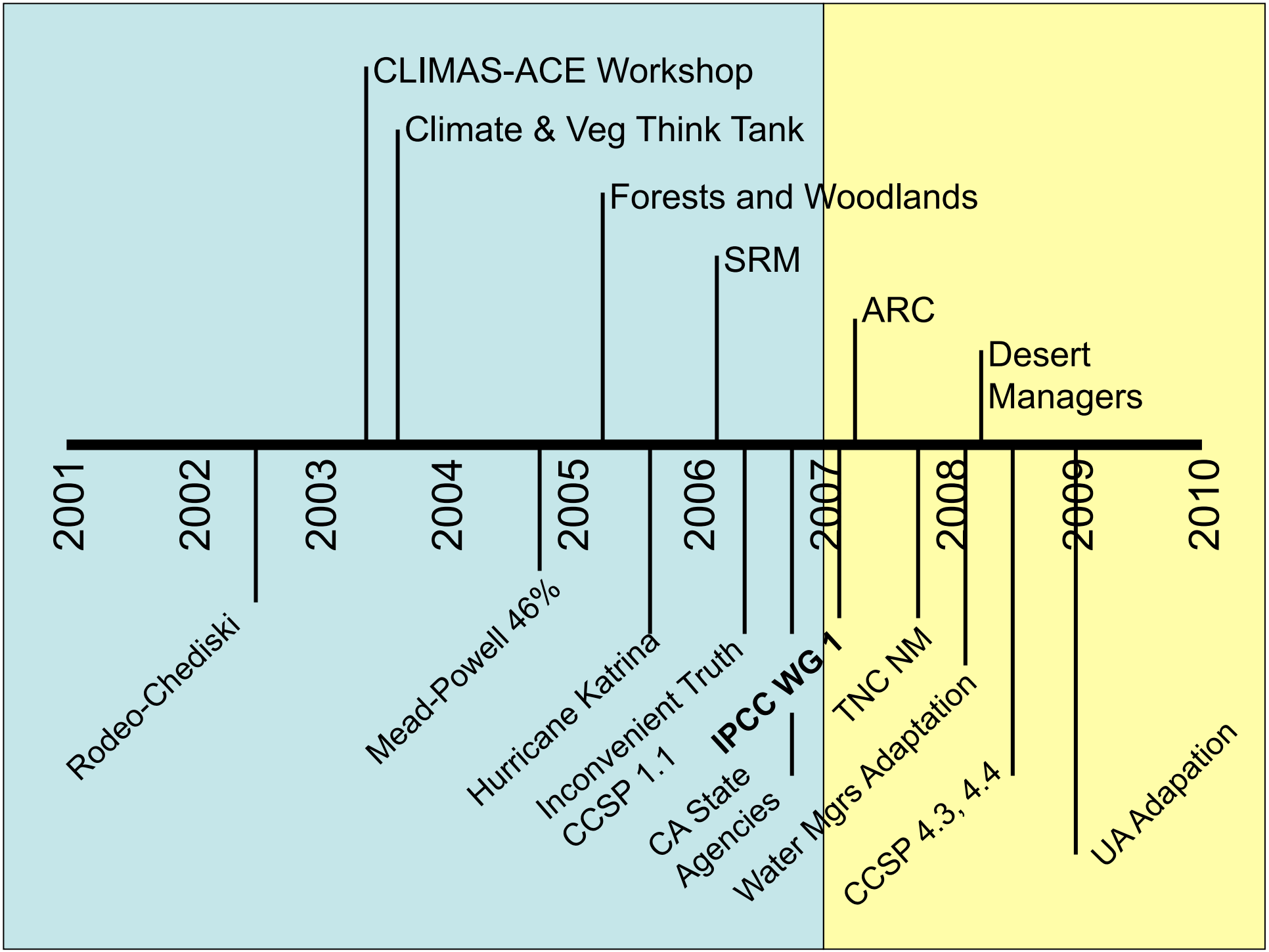
CLIMAS-ACE Workshop
Climate & Veg Think Tank
Forests and Woodlands
SRM
ARC
Desert Managers
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Rodeo-Chediski
Mead-Powell 46%
Hurricane Katrina
Inconvenient Truth
CCSP 1.1
IPCC WG 1
CA State Agencies
TNC NM
Water Mgrs Adaptation
CCSP 4.3, 4.4
UA Adapation

Concern
Invasive species
Increasing likelihood of fire
Abrupt changes (forest mortality, e.g.)
Water supply, water rights
Conflicts with public, particular stakeholders
Interactions between human disturbances and climate change (including off-road vehicles)
Drought and lack of precipitation
Lack of watershed or landscape-level perspective on management

Research Need
Regionally specific predictions and scale dependencies (How will individual ecosystems and species be affected?)
Impacts on wildlife, predictions of wildlife and insect migration, habitat changes, biome movement
Attribution of changes -- local disturbance, invasives, global atmospheric circulation, growth, trends, multidecadal; interactions between weather and climate
Improved integration of monitoring and prediction (Given projected changes, What do we need to monitor?)
Climate-fire-invasives-insects (including thresholds for mortality events)
Improved understanding of interaction between management and current conditions -- What works? What does not work?

Usability Need
Regional specificity in GCM predictions
Reduce uncertainties
Improved monitoring, including consistent monitoring protocols across land management agencies
Scenario planning
Public education, engagement
Information translation and transfer
Information sharing across agencies
Link research with economic outcomes, cost/benefit, ecosystem services

Obstacle
Politics (including political and public will power)
Lack of clear connection between climate projections and appropriate management responses
Agency culture - resistance to adaptive management; denial; regulatory constraints
Lack of spatial resolution, process resolution for management areas, site-specific information
Lack of connection between management needs and research
Lack of effective communication (cause and effect, meaningful to the public, not Doomsday)

Opportunity
Public education (including legislators and policy makers)
Use crises (drought, fire) and increased media attention to motivate public support -- "teachable moments"
Improved information flows -- communication between scientific and management communities, management and public; enhance existing avenues of communication
Partnerships: management (cross-agency; "safety in numbers"), scientists, public