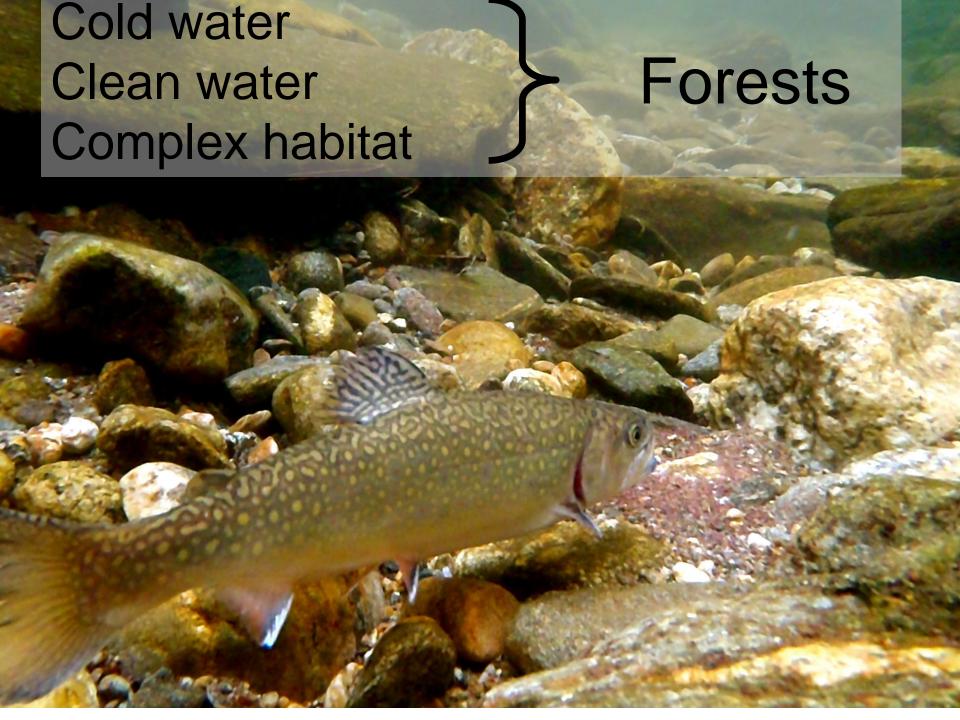


Brook trout and climate resiliency

Stephen Faulkner

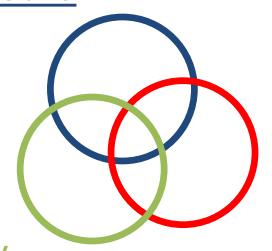
U.S. Geological Survey, Eastern Ecological Science Center, Kearneysville WV CBP Brook Trout Workgroup Co-Chair



Conceptual model for brook trout + climate change

Exposure

How and where will conditions change?



Sensitivity

Which populations will respond?

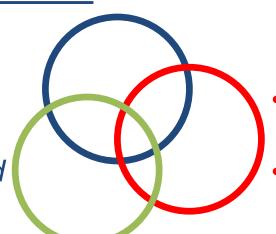
Adaptive capacity

Will evolutionary/genetic changes enable persistence?

Where are we most/least confident?

Exposure

- High certainty at landscape level
- Lower certainty at management-relevant scales (GW-influenced streams)



Sensitivity

High certainty for single-year effects
Low certainty for multi-year effects

Adaptive capacity

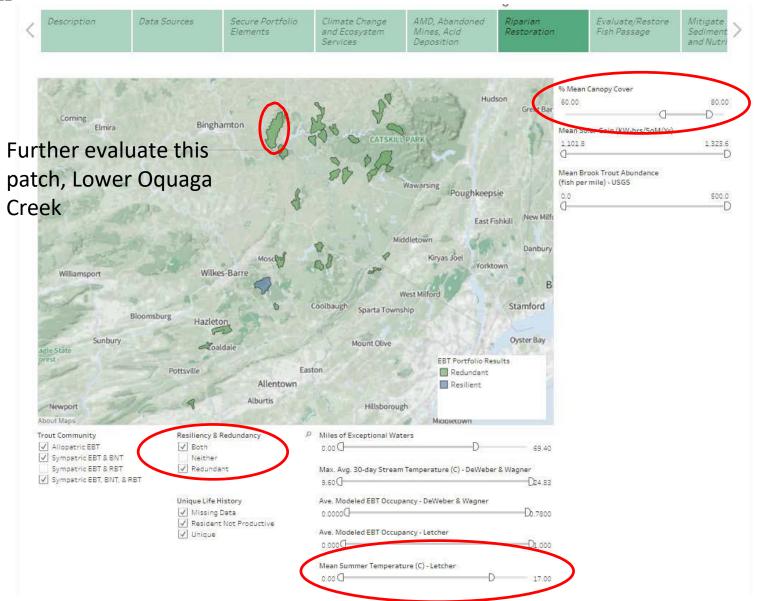
Low certainty

BTWG Climate Resiliency Action Items

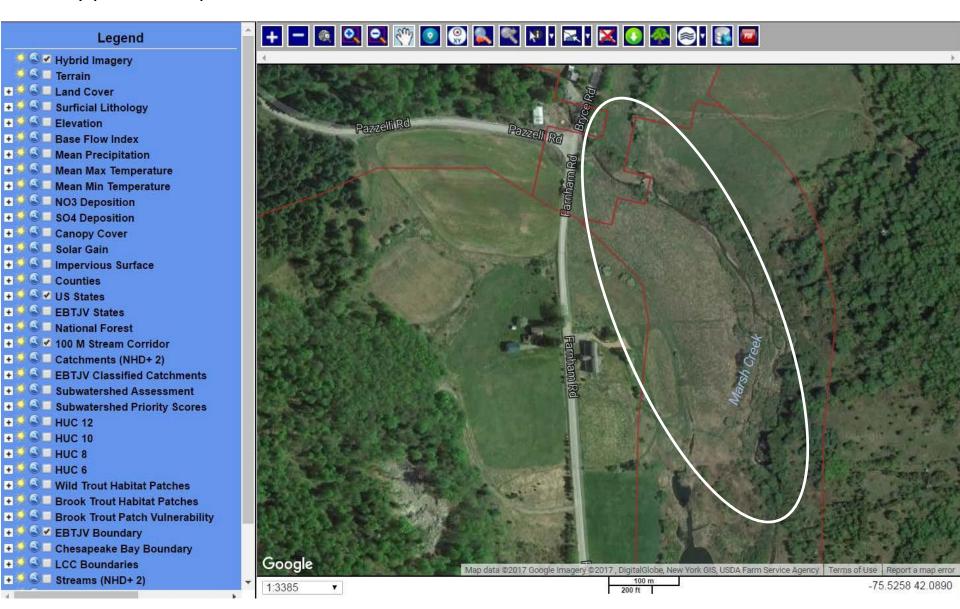
- Large-scale priority action items with greatest impact
 - 75% Riparian Forest Cover in all brook trout watersheds
 - Better private landowner engagement/incentives
 - Promote land stewardship
 - Support habitat protection/restoration

BTWG Climate Resiliency Action Items

Need help coordinating/collaborating with Healthy Watersheds, Fish Passage, Forest Buffers, Protected Lands, other brook trout partners to coordinate actions at the scale necessary to overcome the detrimental impacts on brook trout habitat Many partners/tools: Trout Unlimited Conservation Portfolio – Riparian Restoration



Identify potential riparian restoration sites



Resiliency – defined differently, need consensus

Maryland

- five criteria: Allopatric, Public land ownership, abundance, Diverse spawning stock (N_e), and private conservation easements.
- patches that met at least 4 criteria are considered resilient and emphasized as priority habitat restoration areas

Trout Unlimited

- capacity for populations to recover from environmental disturbances a
- associated with larger population patches with diverse stream habitats and fewer non-native trout species

