

Climate Smart Tool

Pilot Application to Black Duck Outcome

Project Overview

- ▶ FY 2015 GIT-funded project: adapt framework and test on a few *outcomes*
- ▶ Short term: checklists and tables to evaluate potential climate change impact on *stressors*
- ▶ Long term: guide to modify actions/strategies to remain achievable and effective (i.e. *resilient* in face of climate change)

Lessons Learned

- ▶ Importance of tailoring to Workgroups!
 - ▶ Differences in type of resources they manage
 - ▶ Differences in how they apply framework and decision tables/address questions
 - ▶ Differences in interpretation of climate as direct vs indirect stressor

Lessons Learned

- ▶ How should Workgroups use this tool?
 - ▶ Introducing the Framework
 - ▶ Preliminary application can be done by a single knowledgeable manager (i.e. staffer)
 - ▶ Group size of 3-10 people was considered optimal
 - ▶ Involving interdisciplinary expertise
 - ▶ Climate Resiliency Workgroup, Workgroups related to subject outcome
 - ▶ Encourage the broadest application of framework possible to begin (outcome level)
 - ▶ Is facilitation necessary?

Important for development and testing (e.g. workshop, planning calls)

Black Duck Case Study

- ▶ Case study performed at Management Strategy/Outcome level
- ▶ Possible improvements:
 - ▶ Could be reworked to consider wider breadth of stressors included in Management Strategy Work with Wetlands Workgroup to project areas of wetland loss/range shift and coordinate on targeting, evaluation, selection of wetland restoration/protection projects

The slide features a photograph of two black ducks in a marshy area with tall grass in the background. The image is partially obscured by a green geometric overlay on the right side. The title 'Black Duck Case Study' is written in a green font.

Black Duck Case Study

- ▶ Adapting Approach to be “Climate Smart”:
 - ▶ Focus initially on high tidal marsh where substantial engineered or natural accretion occurs;
 - ▶ Potentially transition to focus on non-tidal marsh when losses of tidal marsh due to the high magnitude of SLR lead to landscape-scale collapse of the tidal marsh system.
 - ▶ Use modeling of shifting range locations of preferred tidal marsh habitat and black duck energetics requirements to target restoration locations.
 - ▶ Refine population targets through 2025 based on best available science.

Moving Forward

- ▶ Reality: tool not used by Black Duck team in its most recent strategic review
- ▶ Consider:
 - ▶ Require that climate resilience be considered by WGs during SRS process?
 - ▶ “Hardwire” climate both in SRS materials and dialogue with MB?
 - ▶ Offer facilitation/consultant assistance on climate to WGs in SRS planning?