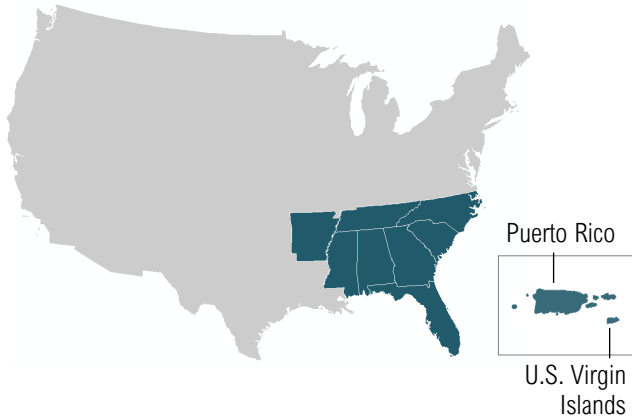


ALABAMA

Alabama falls within the domain of the Southeast Climate Adaptation Science Center (SE CASC)



Southeast CASC Consortium Institutions

Host: North Carolina State University

Consortium:

Auburn University

Duke University

Savannah State University

United South & Eastern Tribes

University of Florida

University of Arkansas

University of South Carolina

University of Puerto Rico

University of Tennessee

University of Virgin Islands

OUR WORK IN ALABAMA

52+
Projects

since **2010**

Key Science Topics



Wildlife & Plants



Freshwater



Wetlands



Sea-Level Rise & Coasts



Science Tools for Managers



Communicating Future Sea-Level Rise Scenarios for Gulf Coast National Wildlife Refuge and National Park Lands

Low-lying public lands along the northern Gulf of Mexico coast are vulnerable to sea-level rise.

WHAT:

The Southeast CASC worked with the Northern Gulf of Mexico Sentinel Site Cooperative to develop customized fact sheets to communicate the risks of sea-level rise through 2100 for the northern Gulf of Mexico's national wildlife refuges and parks.

RESULTS:

Researchers drew from existing information on regional and global sea-level rise scenarios to develop customized information sheets for 54 federally-managed lands in the region. The results of this project support the conservation stewardship missions of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service by providing science to inform management of their lands along the Gulf of Mexico.

IMPACT:

The scenarios presented in these information sheets provide a foundation for planning efforts to prepare for the effects of sea-level rise. This product will increase the capacity of the staff at parks, reserves, and preserves to communicate to visitors and other stakeholders the potential risks and changes associated with rising seas.



Image: Kristen Fontana

Climate Change & State Wildlife Action Plans

The southeastern U.S. is experiencing high rates of urbanization, land use change, and shifting climatic conditions. These changes present considerable near- and long-term challenges to the health and sustainability of the region's fish and wildlife.

WHAT:

The Southeast CASC assessed how states addressed current and projected climate change in their 2015 state wildlife action plans (SWAPs), which serve as important resources to help states identify and protect declining species and their habitats.

RESULTS:

Wildlife managers in Alabama identified the lack of information on the vulnerability of Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need (RSGCN) to climate change as a barrier for the state, which is home to 379 RSGCN – the highest in the region. The state's plan also suggests that areas identified as being less affected by climate change can be targeted with enhanced conservation efforts as an adaptation strategy.

IMPACT:

Identifying how each state in the Southeast region addresses climate change in their SWAPs enables the identification of opportunities for further action and potential areas for regional coordination.

