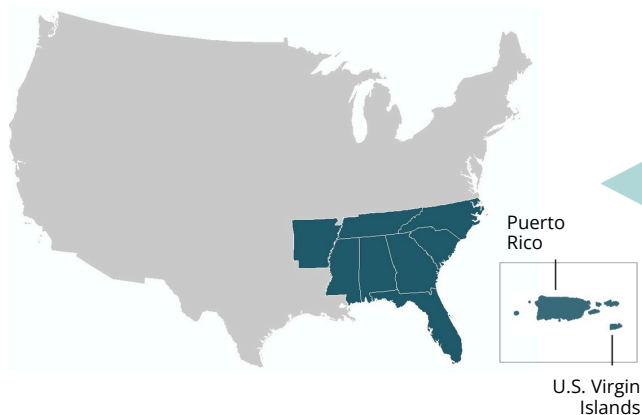




SOUTHEAST
Climate Adaptation Science Center

ALABAMA



Southeast CASC Consortium Institutions

Host: North Carolina State University

Consortium:

Auburn University	University of South Carolina
Duke University	University of Puerto Rico
Savannah State University	University of Tennessee
United South & Eastern Tribes	University of Virgin Islands
University of Arkansas	

OUR WORK IN ALABAMA

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Sea-Level Rise & Coasts



Tools for Managers



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Future Sea-Level Rise Scenarios in the Gulf Coast National Wildlife Refuge

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

WHAT:

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

RESULTS:

Researchers drew from regional and global sea-level rise scenarios to develop tailored 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.

IMPACT:

This project provides 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 about the risks and changes associated with rising seas.



Climate Change & State Wildlife Action Plans

State wildlife agencies and their partners use State Wildlife Action Plans to coordinate and guide management activities aimed at protecting species. These plans identify factors putting species and their habitats at risk.

WHAT:

The Southeast CASC assessed how states addressed current and projected climate change in their 2015 State Wildlife Action Plans, which serve as important resources for states to identify and protect species and their habitats.

RESULTS:

Alabama has the highest amount of Regional Species of Greatest Conservation Need (RSGCN) in the southeast, with 379 species. Managers found a lack of data for many of these species and identified ways to target enhanced conservation efforts to fill information gaps.

IMPACT:

Tailored information sheets provide a foundation for planning efforts to prepare for the effects of climate change. These will increase the capacity of staff at specific parks, reserves, and preserves to communicate the potential risks and changes to come.

