

ASSESSING CONNECTIVITY IN THE SAN DIEGO MSCP: EFFECTS OF LAND USE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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Why bobcats?

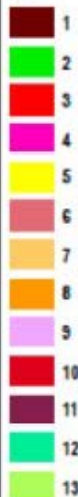
- Sensitivity
- Abundance
- Distribution

**MSCP
AREA**

**Priority
Linkages
identified**

San Diego Region
CORE CONSERVED
HABITAT AREAS

ID

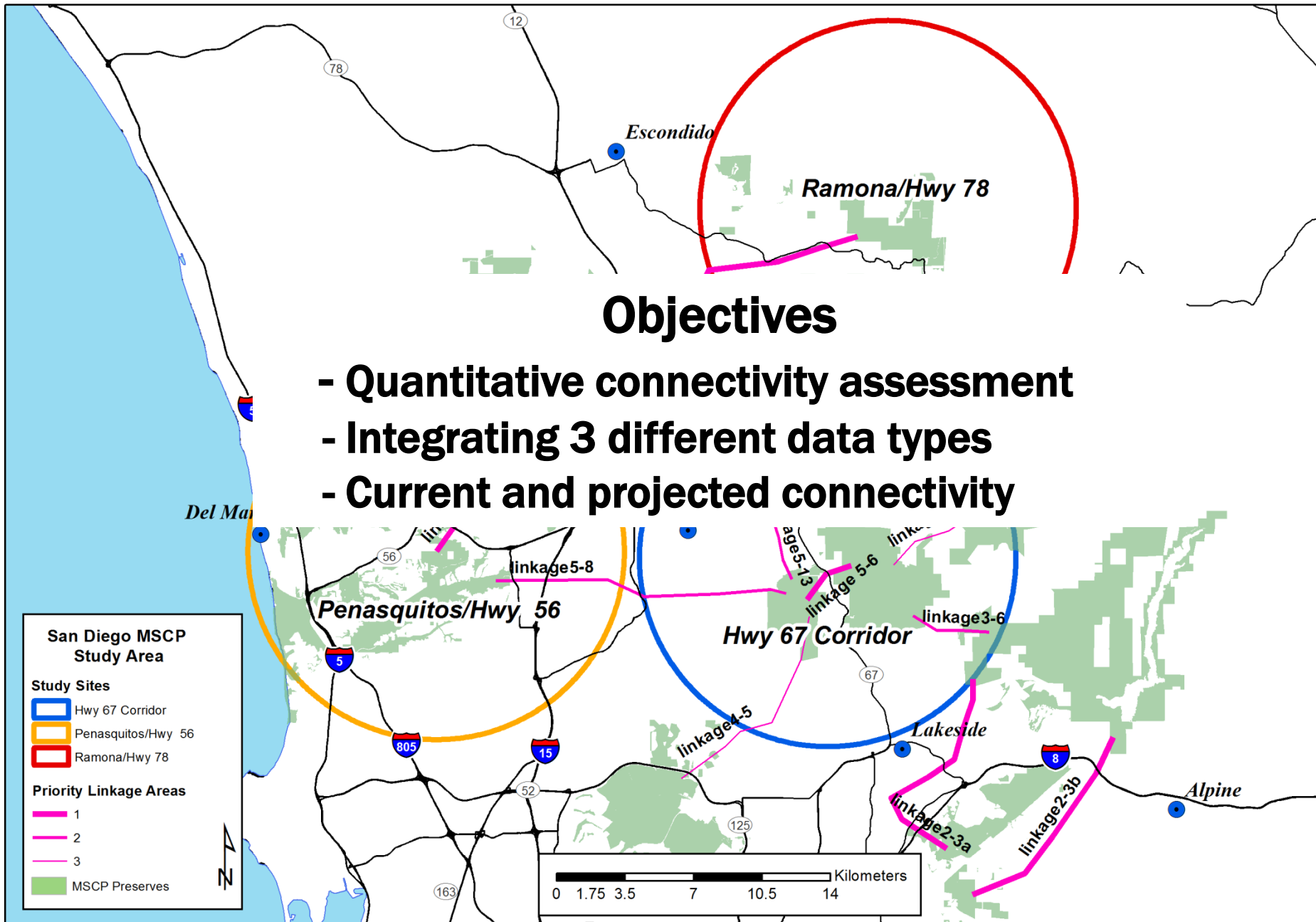


MSCP North, South and
MHCP Preserve Area

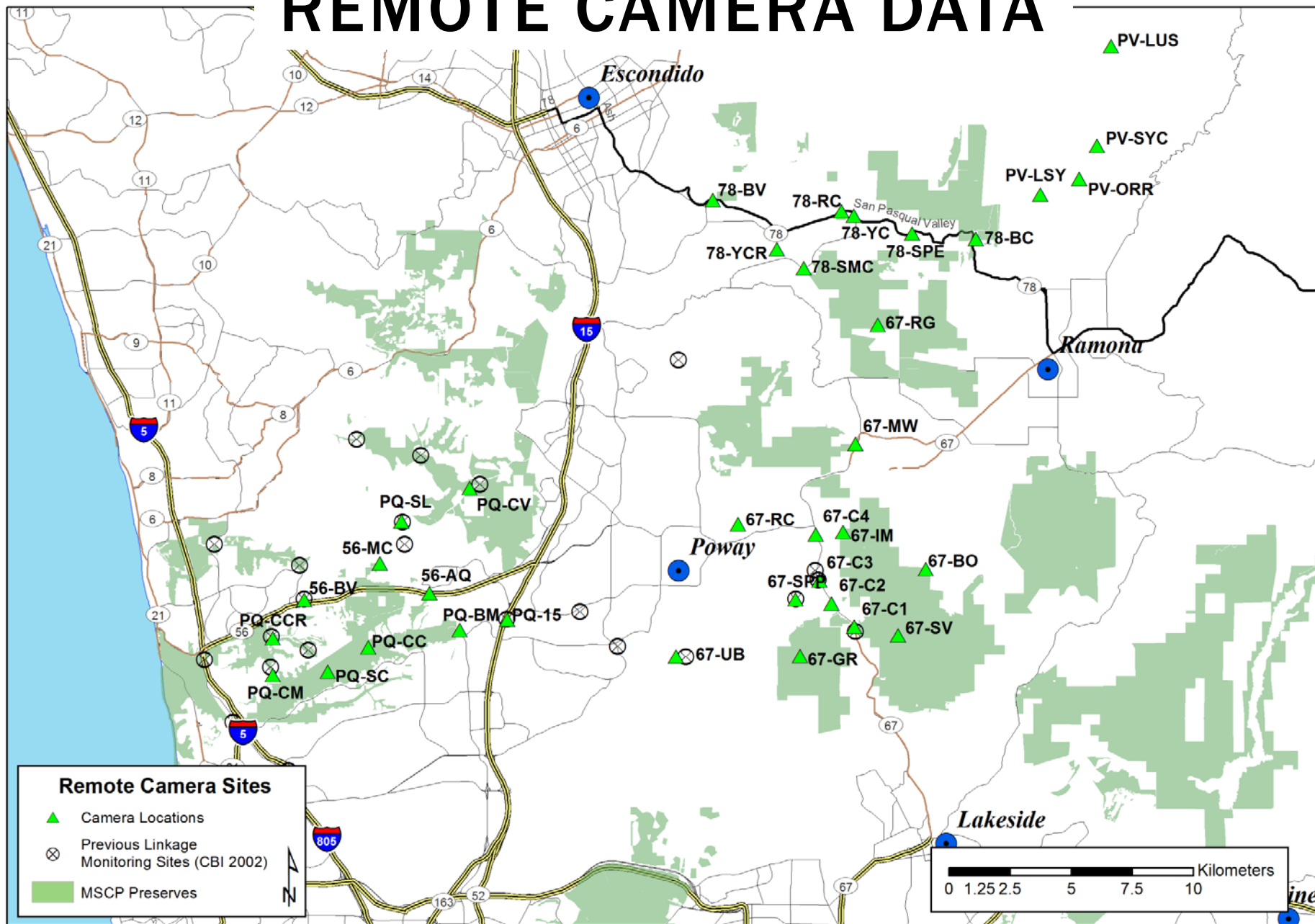
0 3 6 9 Km
0 2 4 6 Miles



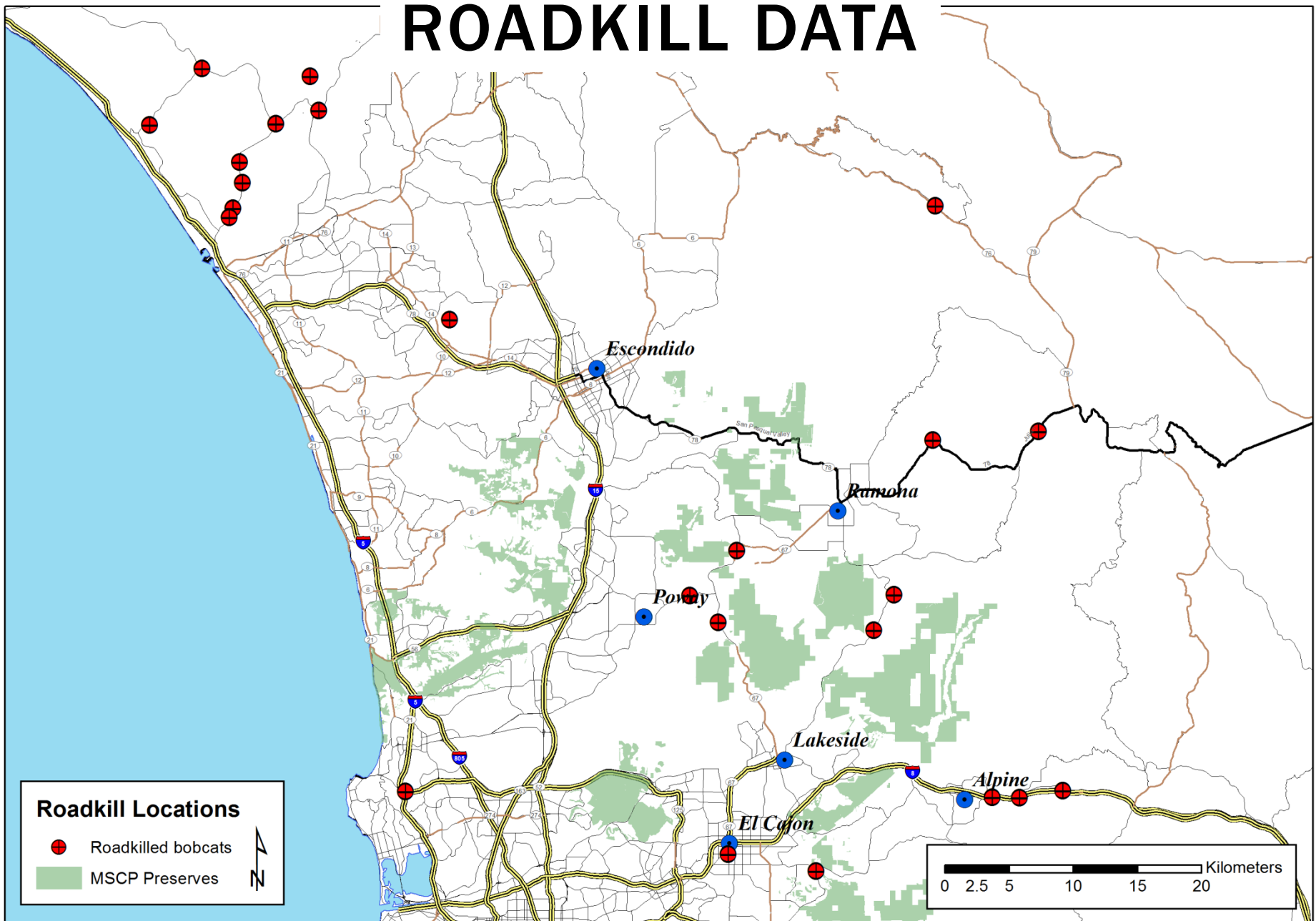
Photo: Shouqin Huo



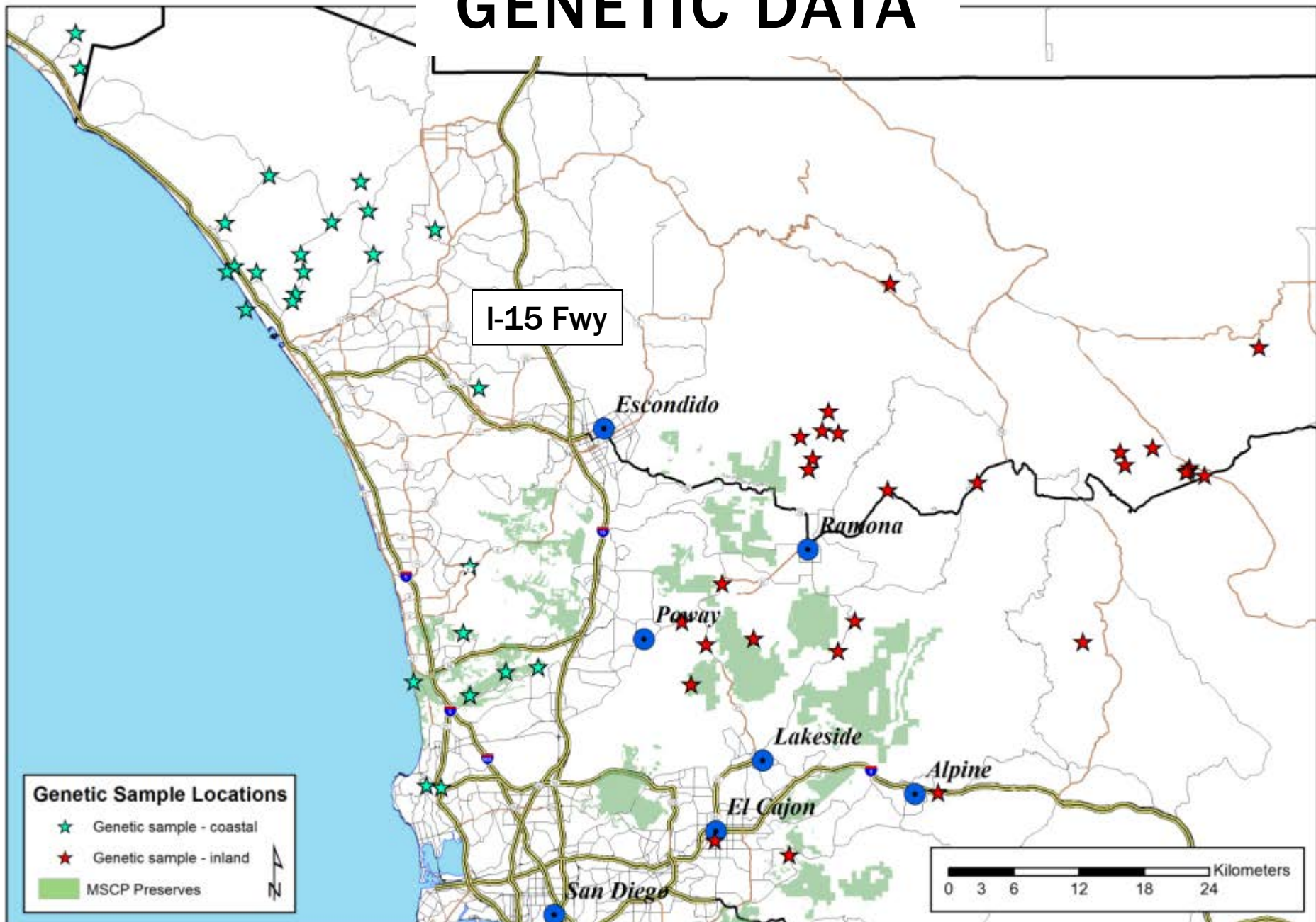
REMOTE CAMERA DATA

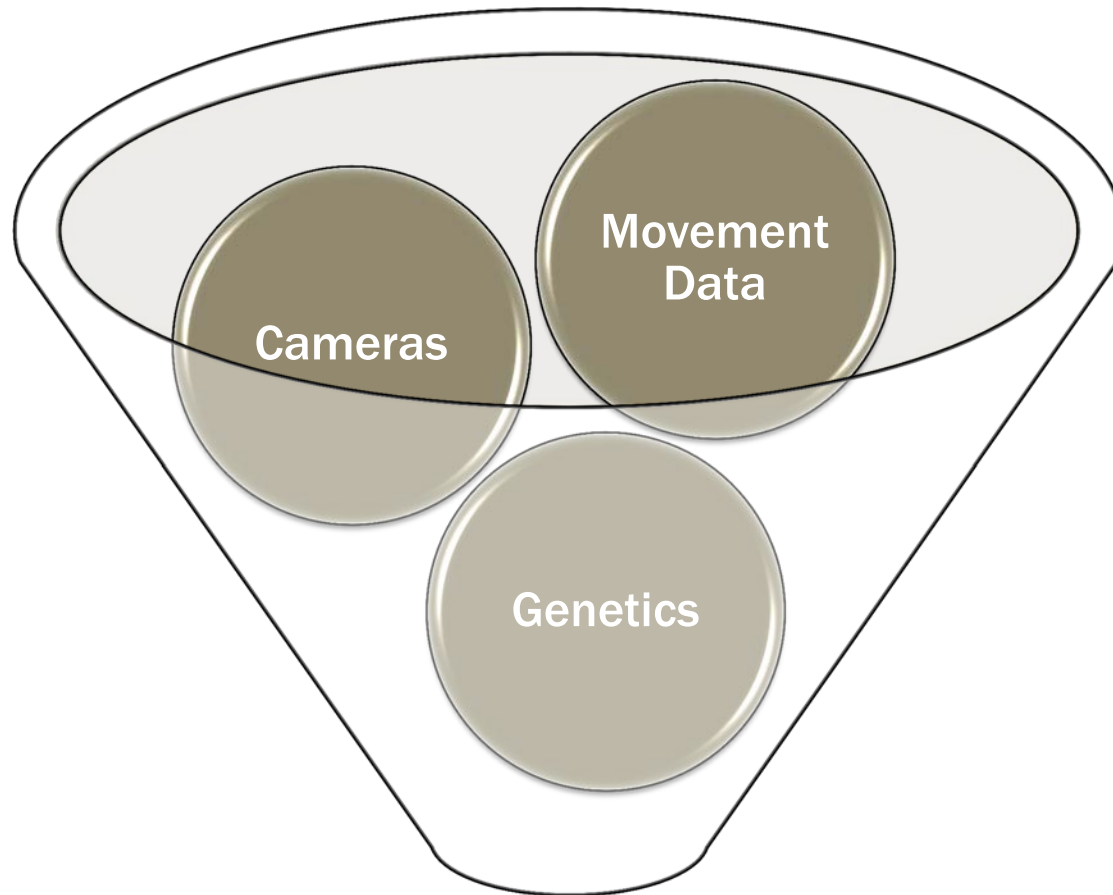


ROADKILL DATA



GENETIC DATA








**Connectivity Assessment
(current and projected)**

Linkage Status

Condition

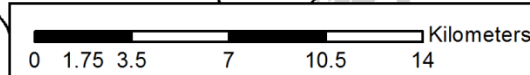
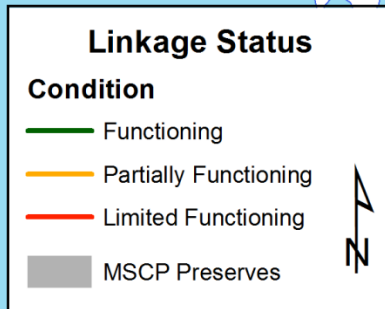
-  Functioning
-  Partially Functioning
-  Limited Functioning

Roads, development, and recreation all concerns for connectivity across the MSCP area

Coastal: Telemetry and cameras show good connectivity within this zone

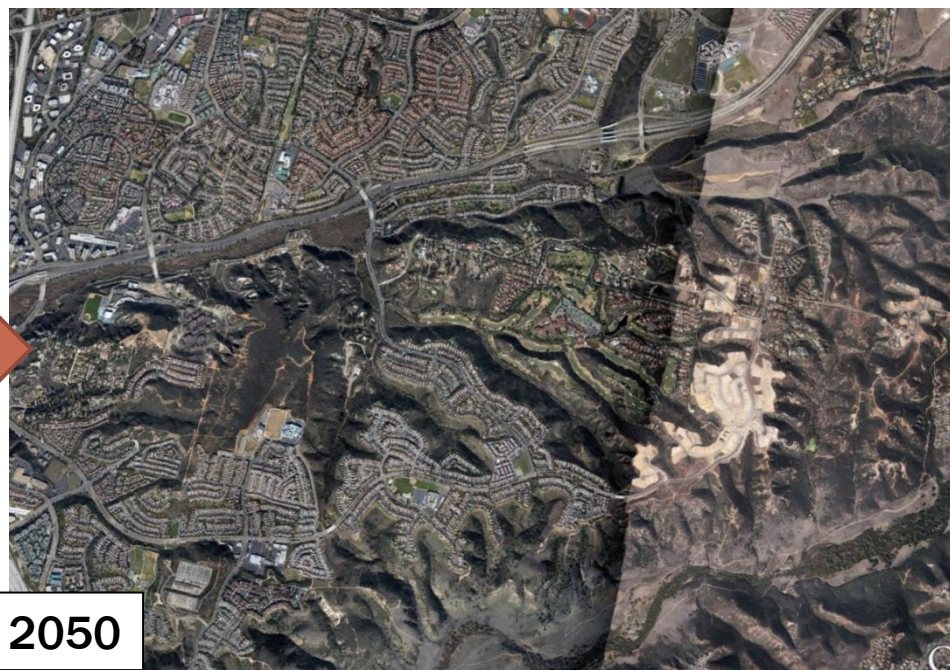
Inland: North-south connectivity a concern

Coastal-inland connectivity working for now



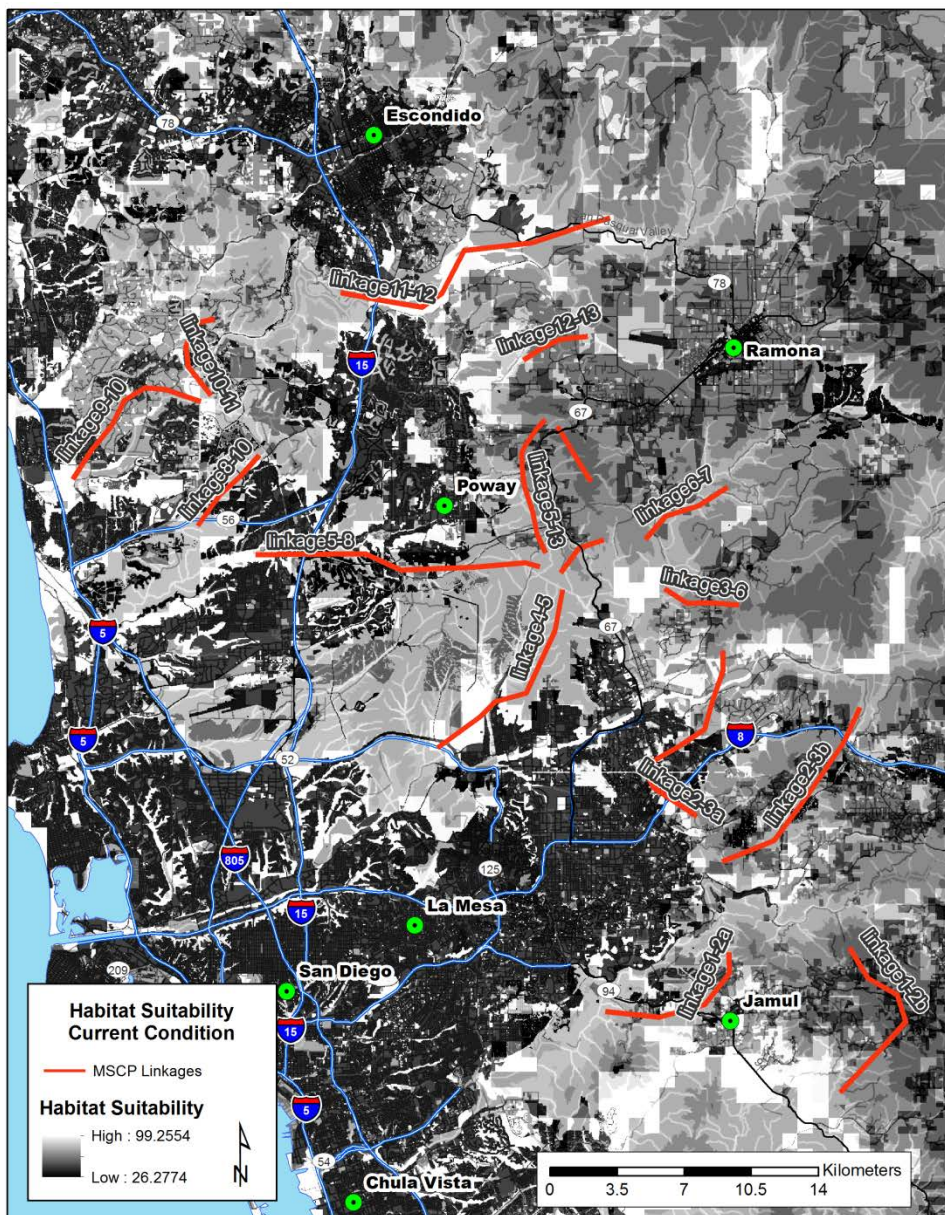


Stralberg et al. 2009

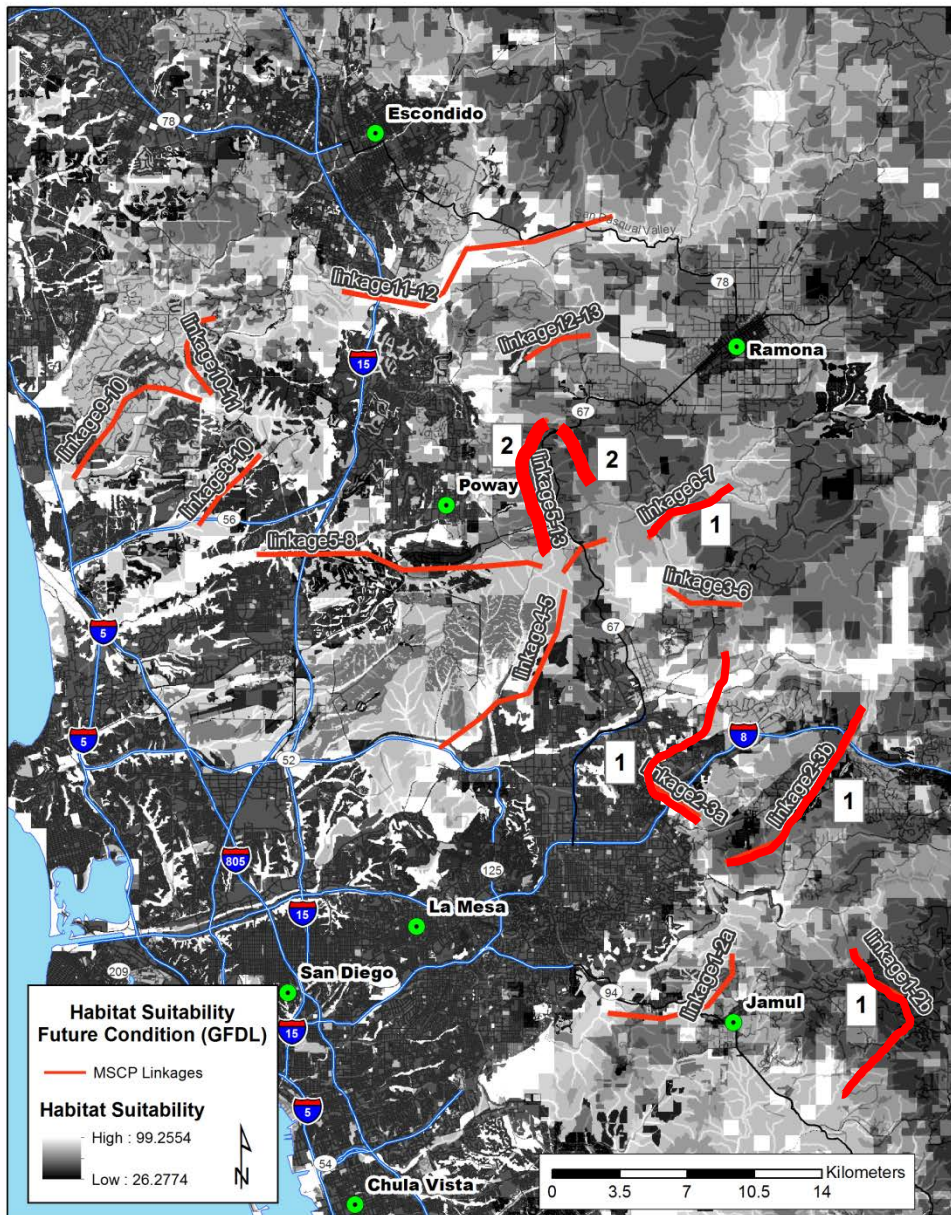


SANDAG 2050

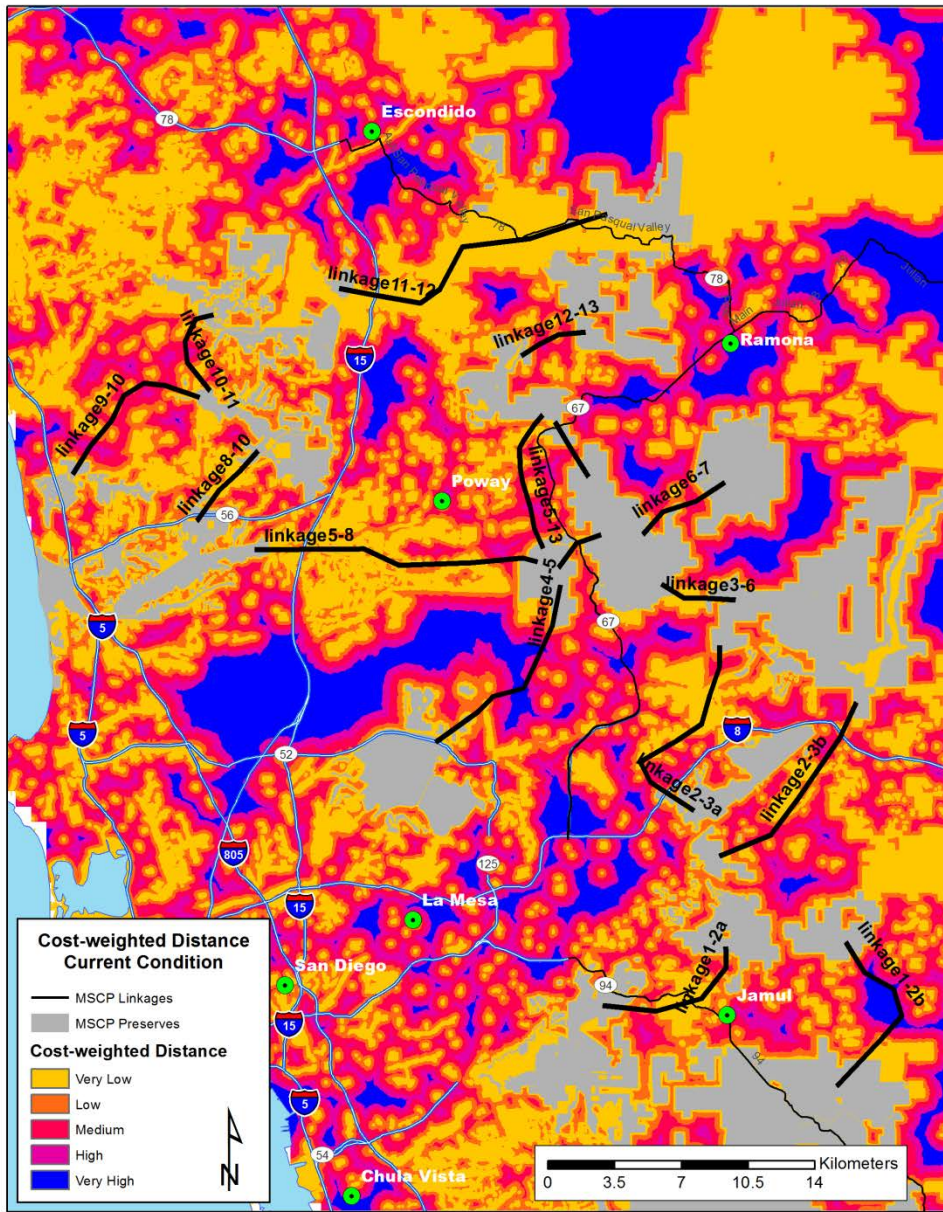
2013



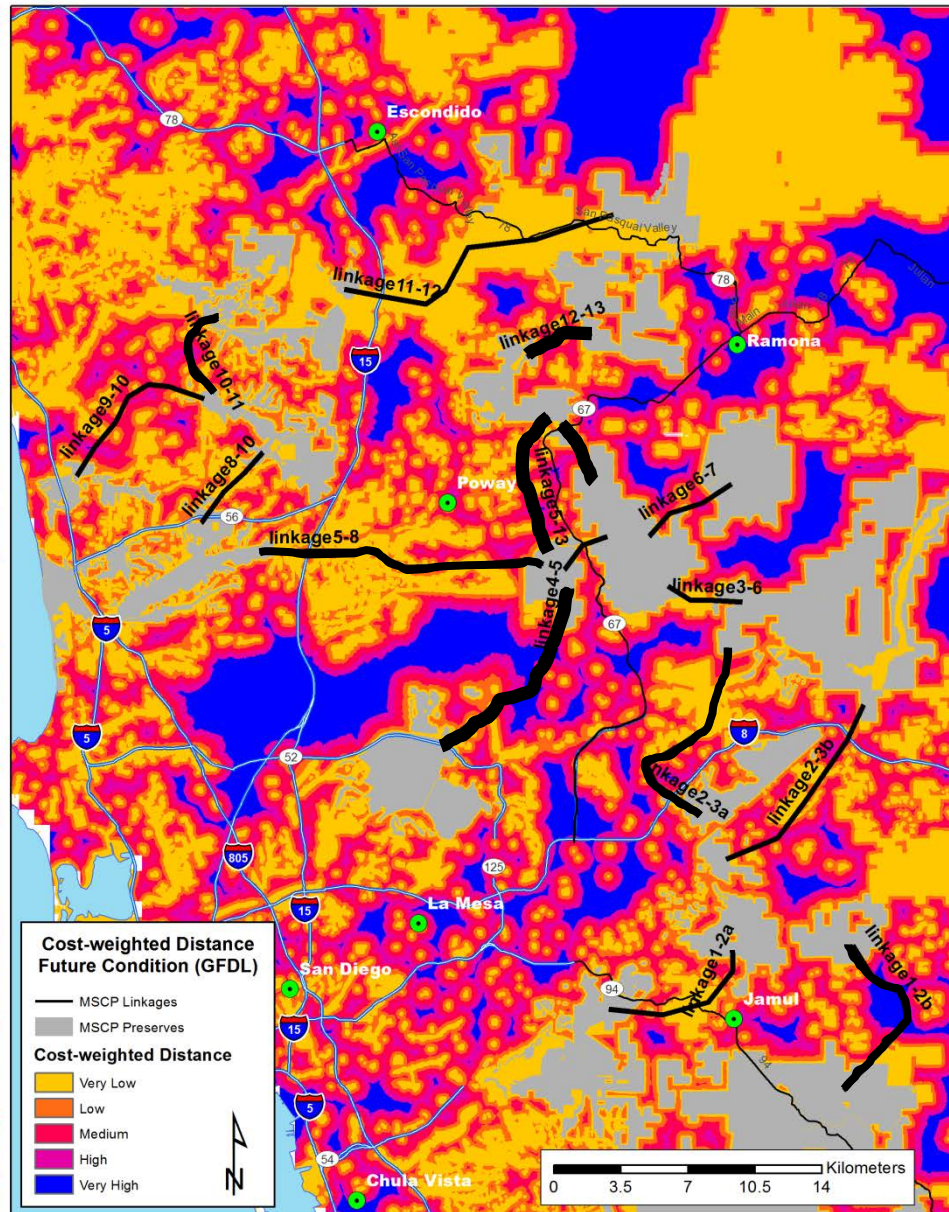
2050



2013



2050



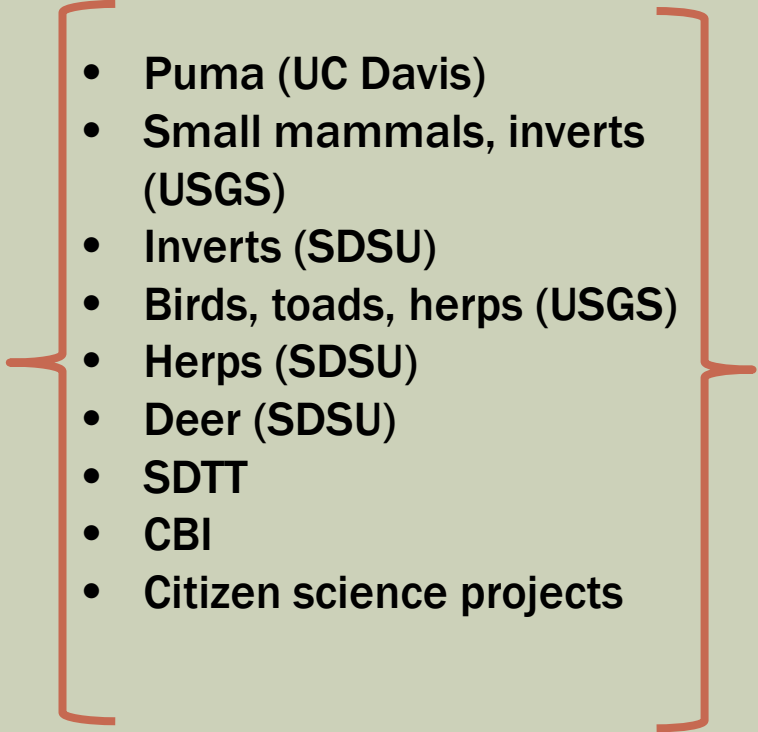
FINDINGS

- Demonstrates importance of quantitative connectivity assessment
- Land use had a greater impact on connectivity than climate change, at least for larger mammals
- Iterative process using ensemble of analytical methods helps identify patterns

DATA INTEGRATION

Importance of evaluating connectivity using all available datasets and a suite of indicator species

- Differing spatial scales
- Varying habitat/landscape requirements
- Diverse data types
- Current and projected data

- 
- Puma (UC Davis)
 - Small mammals, inverts (USGS)
 - Inverts (SDSU)
 - Birds, toads, herps (USGS)
 - Herps (SDSU)
 - Deer (SDSU)
 - SDTT
 - CBI
 - Citizen science projects