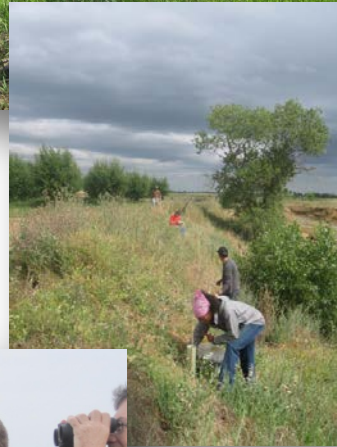
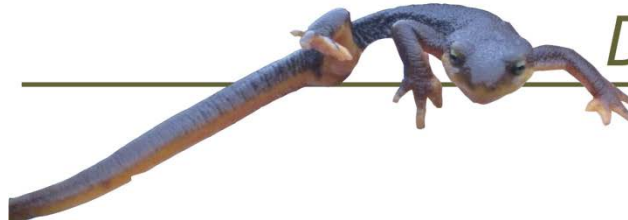


# Becoming a Conservation Connoisseur

## Climate Change and Conservation

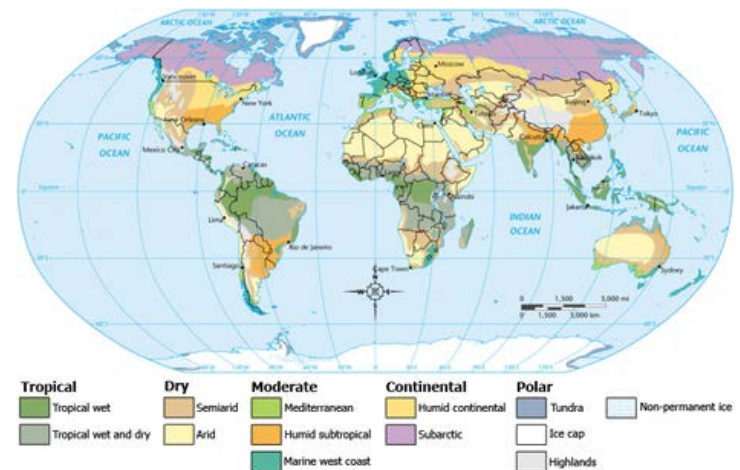
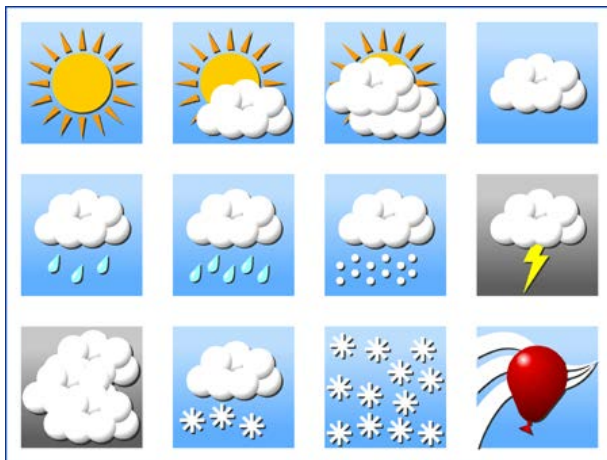


SOCIETY FOR CONSERVATION BIOLOGY  
*DAVIS CHAPTER*



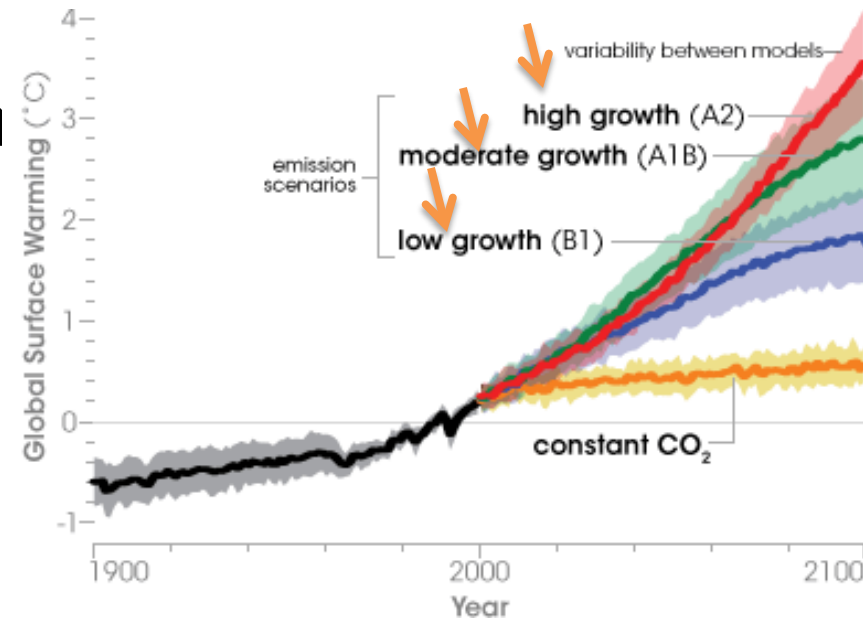
# Defining terms

- Weather vs. climate
  - “Man, it’s hot today.”
  - “Geez, look at those temperature trends in California over the past two decades! On average, seems to be getting hotter all over the state. ‘Hoo boy.’”

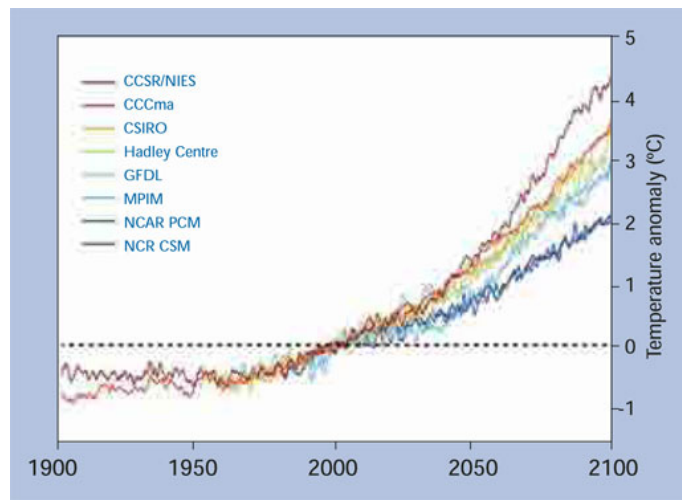


# Defining terms

- Greenhouse gas emission scenarios
  - Predictions of worldwide greenhouse gas outputs
- Climate models
  - Predictions of climatic impacts



From NASA Earth Observatory

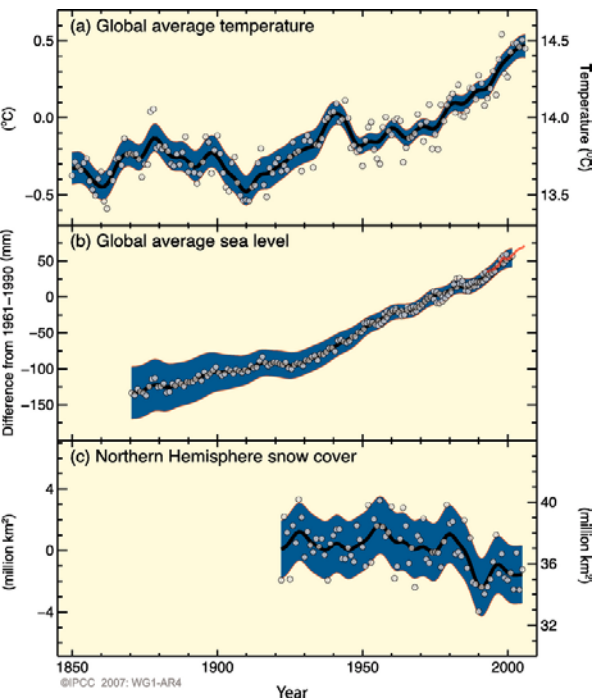


From  
Intergovernmental  
Panel on Climate  
Change



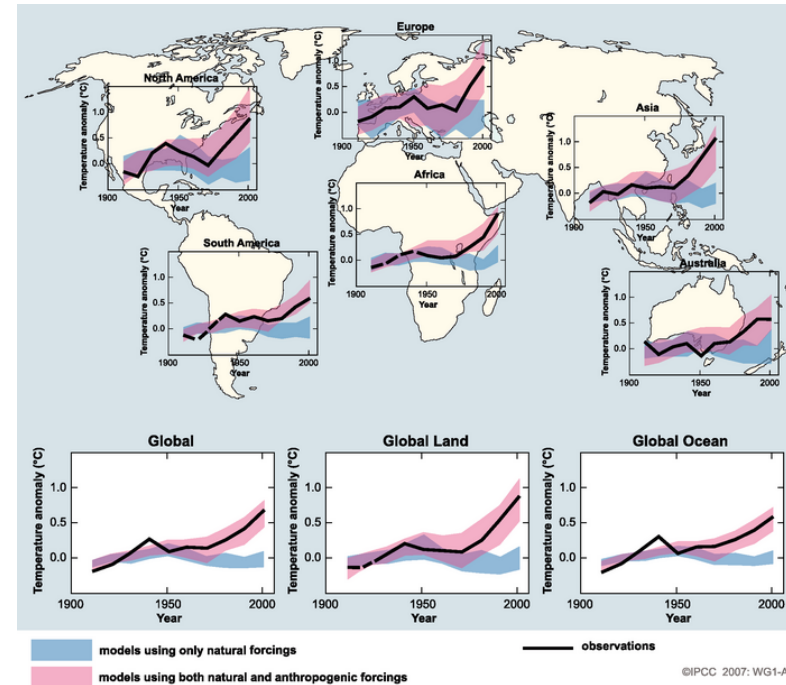
# What do we know about climate change?

“Human-induced warming of the climate system is widespread”



“There is evidence of anthropogenic [human-induced] influence in other parts of the climate system”

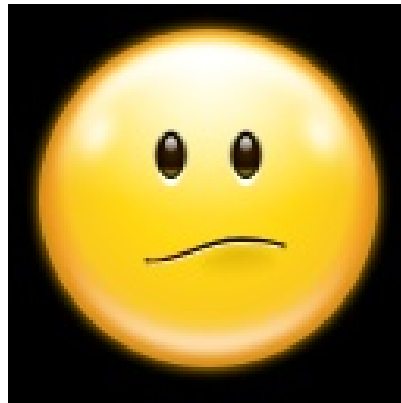
“Overall consistency of evidence”



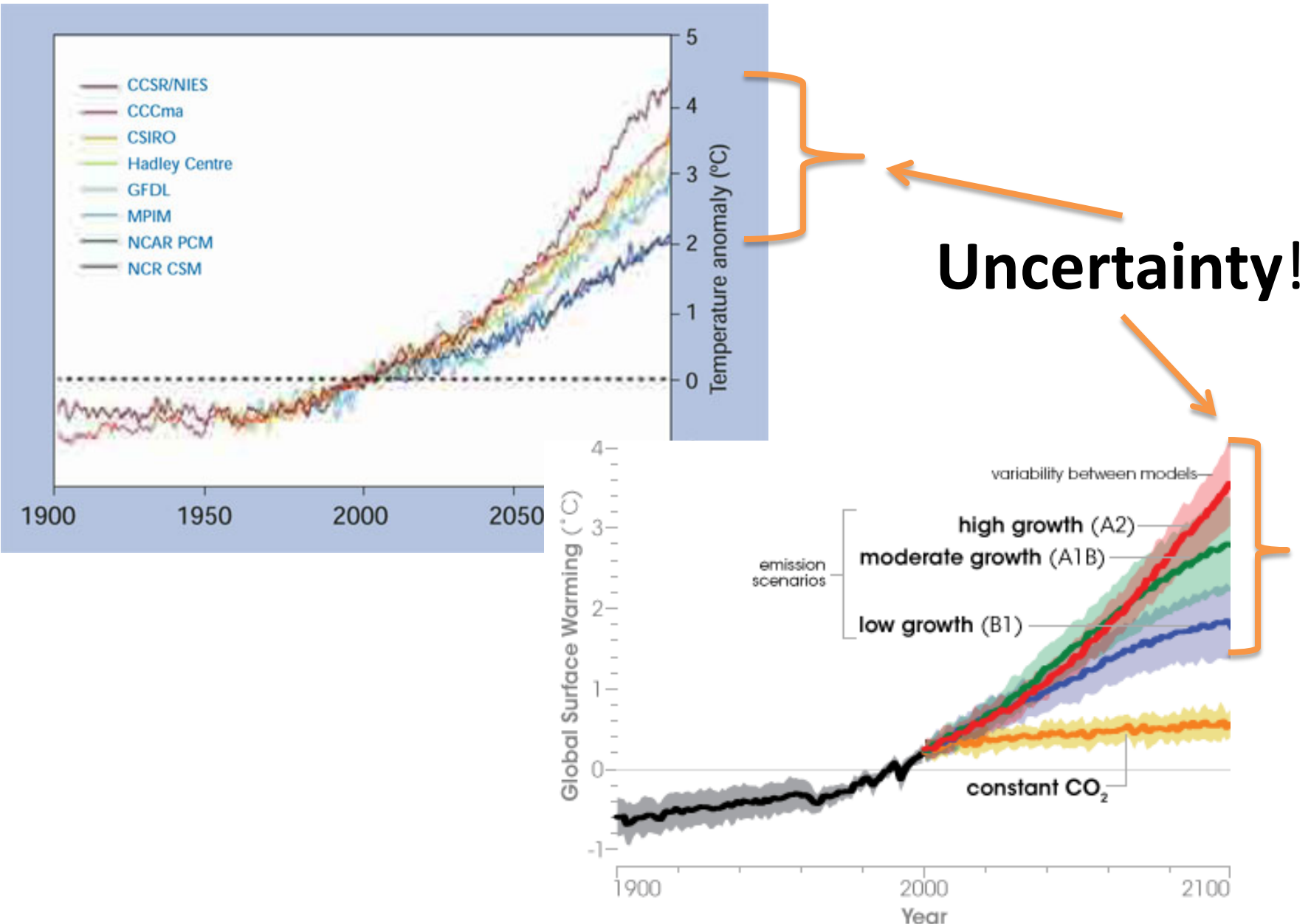
Images and quotes from Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

BUT...

I keep hearing scientists talk about “levels of uncertainty” when they talk about climate change. What does *that* mean? Sounds wishy-washy.



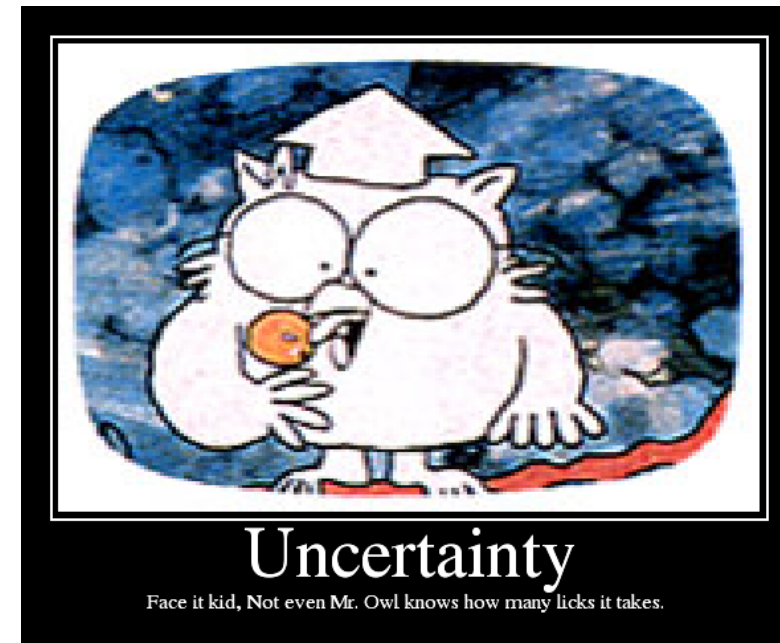
# What is Scientific Uncertainty?





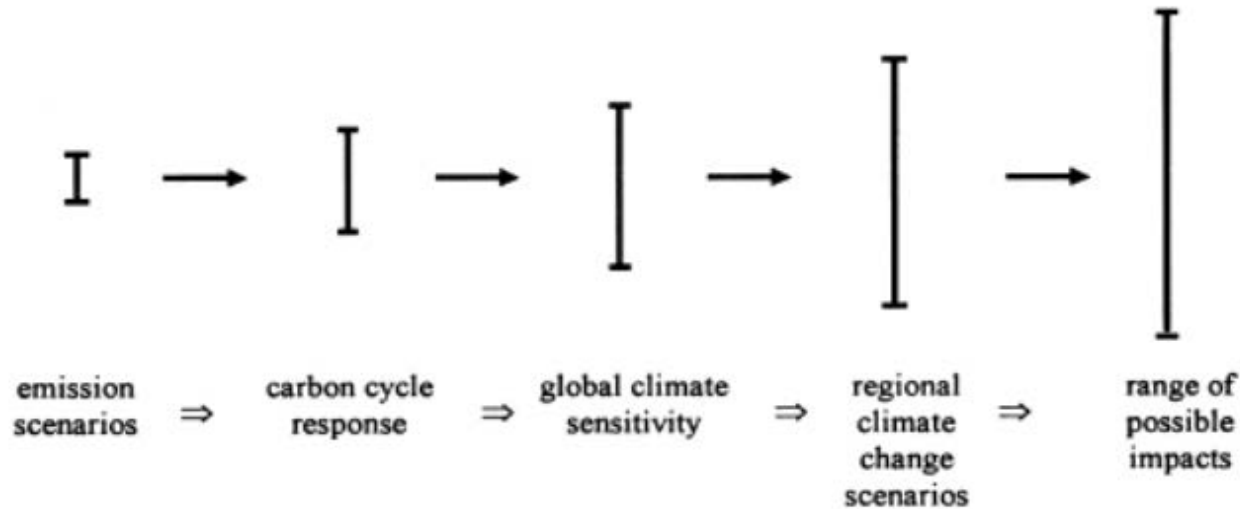
# What IS uncertainty, really?

- Scientific uncertainty means there is a range of possible outcomes
- Uncertainty
  - Is NOT ignorance
  - IS “information for hypothesis building, experimentation, and decision-making”  
(Bradshaw & Borchers 2000)



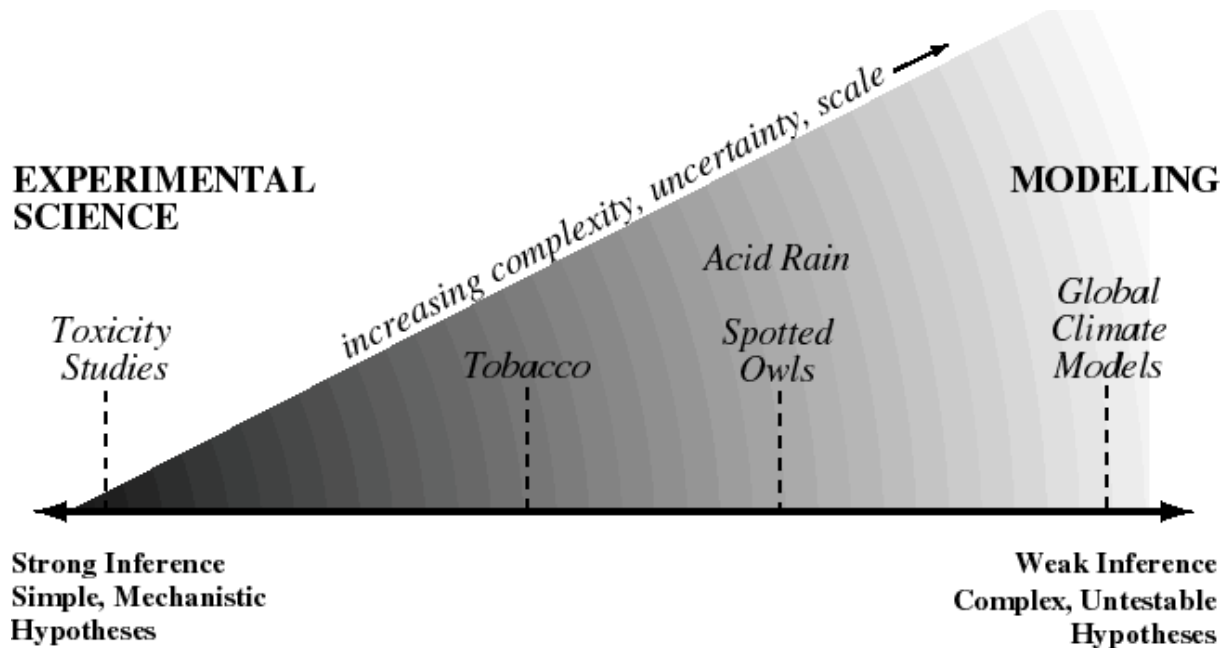
- Uncertainty increases along the chain of climate change predictions

Compounding uncertainty:



From  
Schneider &  
Kuntz-Duriseti  
2002

Nature of  
this type of  
scientific  
prediction:

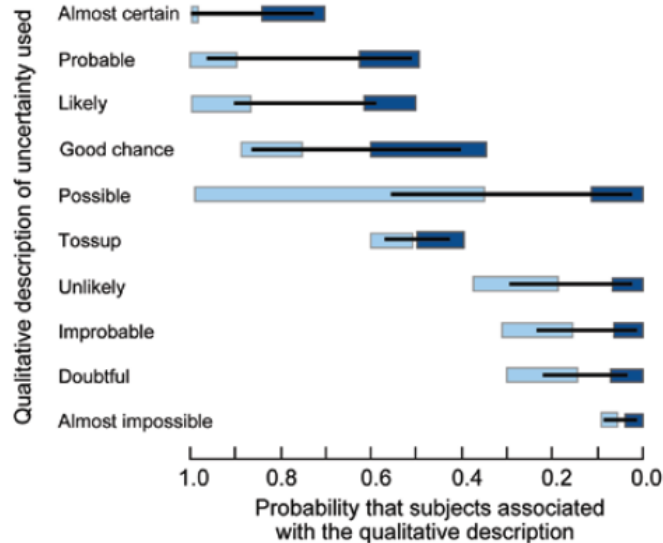
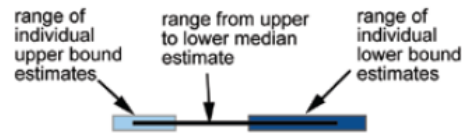


From  
Bradshaw &  
Borchers 2000



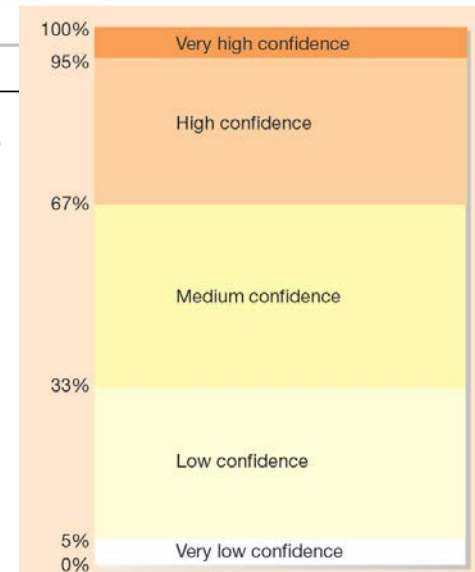
- Different types and sources of uncertainty
- Scientific uncertainty can be defined, qualitatively and quantitatively

Numerical Probability Ranges for Qualitative Words



Terminology	Degree of confidence in being correct
<i>Very High confidence</i>	At least 9 out of 10 chance of being correct
<i>High confidence</i>	About 8 out of 10 chance
<i>Medium confidence</i>	About 5 out of 10 chance
<i>Low confidence</i>	About 2 out of 10 chance
<i>Very low confidence</i>	Less than 1 out of 10 chance

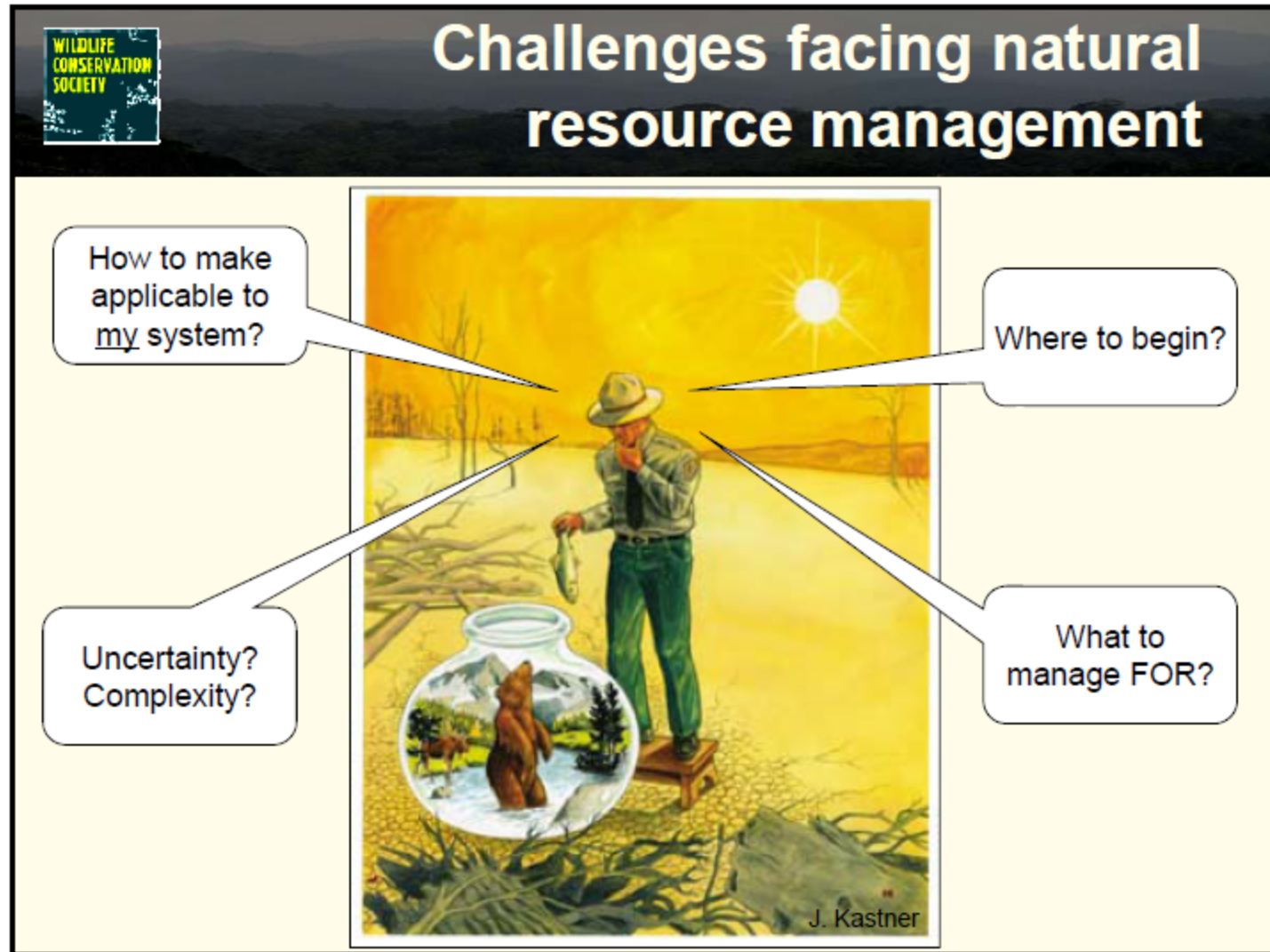
From International Panel on Climate Change



From Wallsten et al. 1986, reprinted in Morgan et al. 2009 draft

From Giles 2002

# Making conservation decisions in the face of uncertainty





# Avoiding paralysis

- Resilient strategies
- Adaptive strategies

