

Species Distribution Modeling of *Xantusia vigilis*

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Background

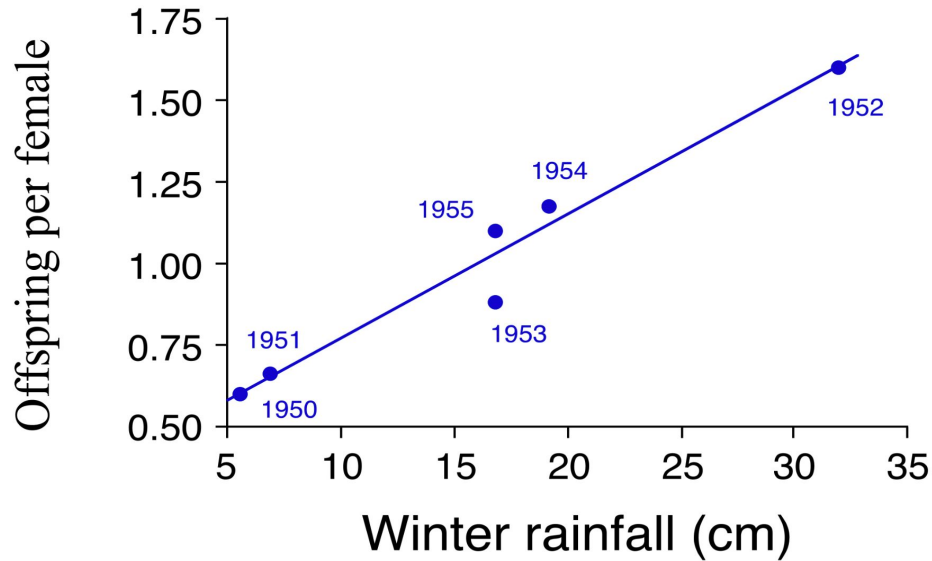


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Research Questions

1. What is the set of climate conditions that defines *X. vigilis*'s geographical distribution?
2. How will the distribution shift as climate changes?

X. vigilis and climate

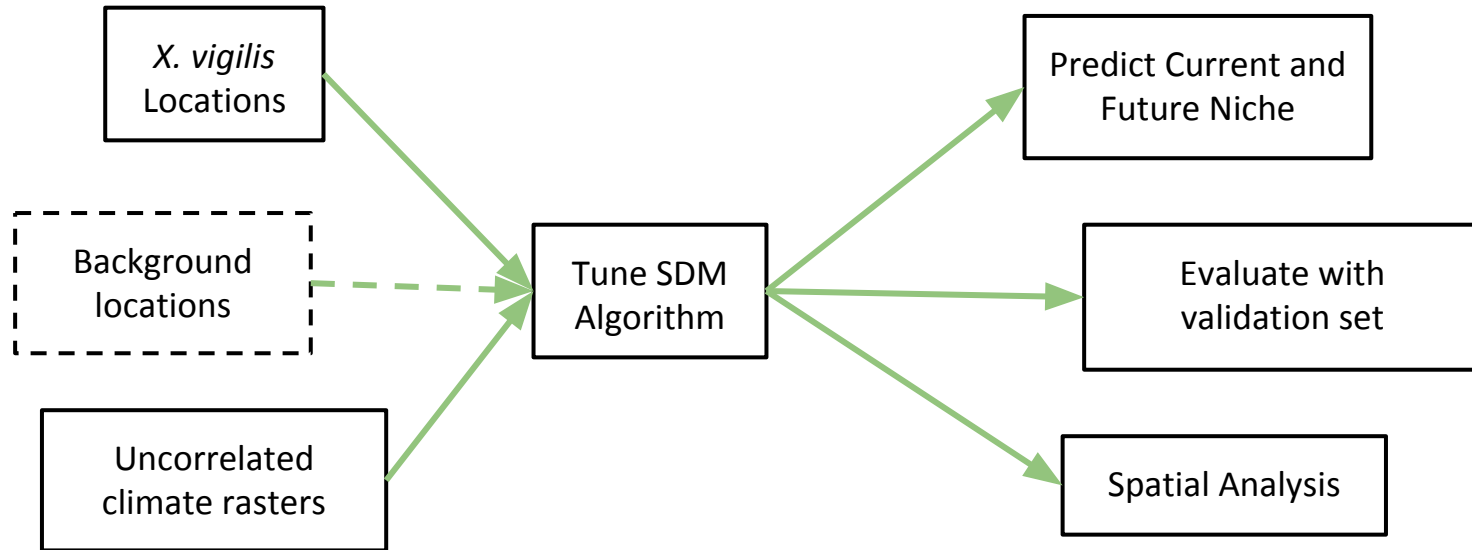


Rapid climate changes could alter the suitability of an ecosystem for *X. vigilis*.

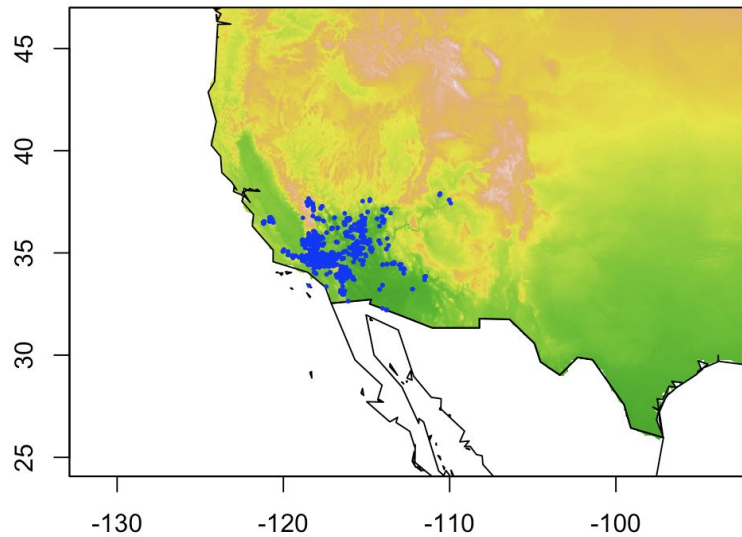
Xantusia Fecundity and Rainfall at Fort Tejon
(Zweifel and Lowe, 1966)

Species Distribution Models

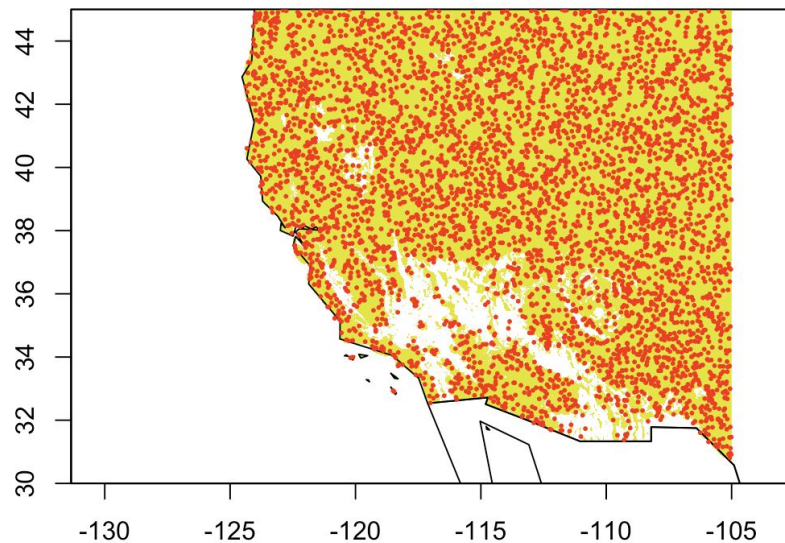
- Estimates geographical niche of an organism
- Correlates organism locations with climate variables



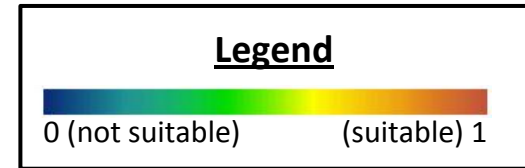
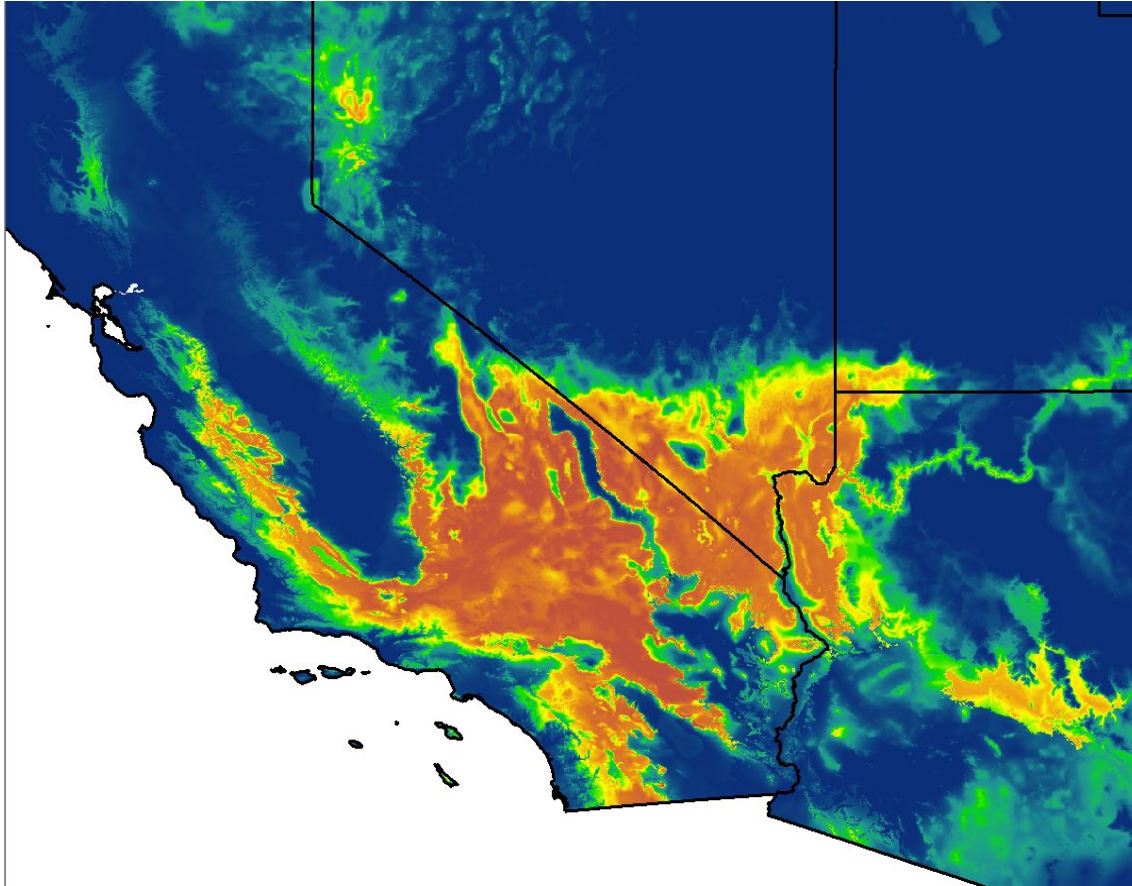
Occurrence Points

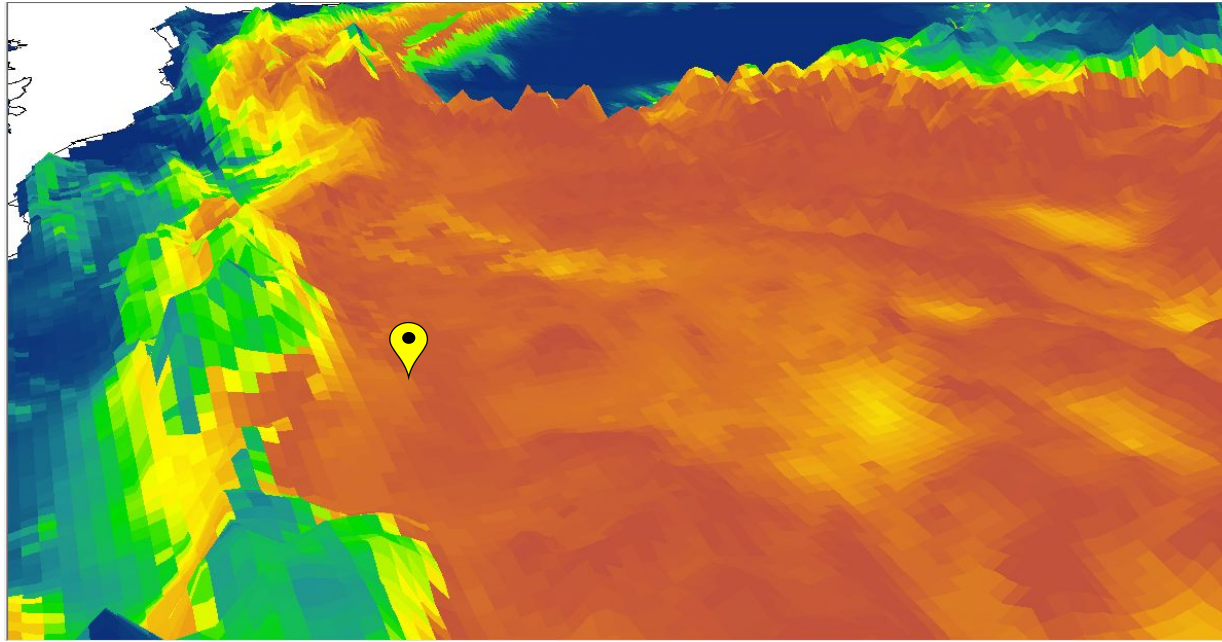


Background Points

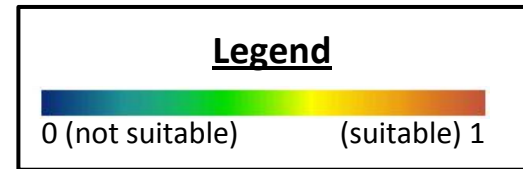


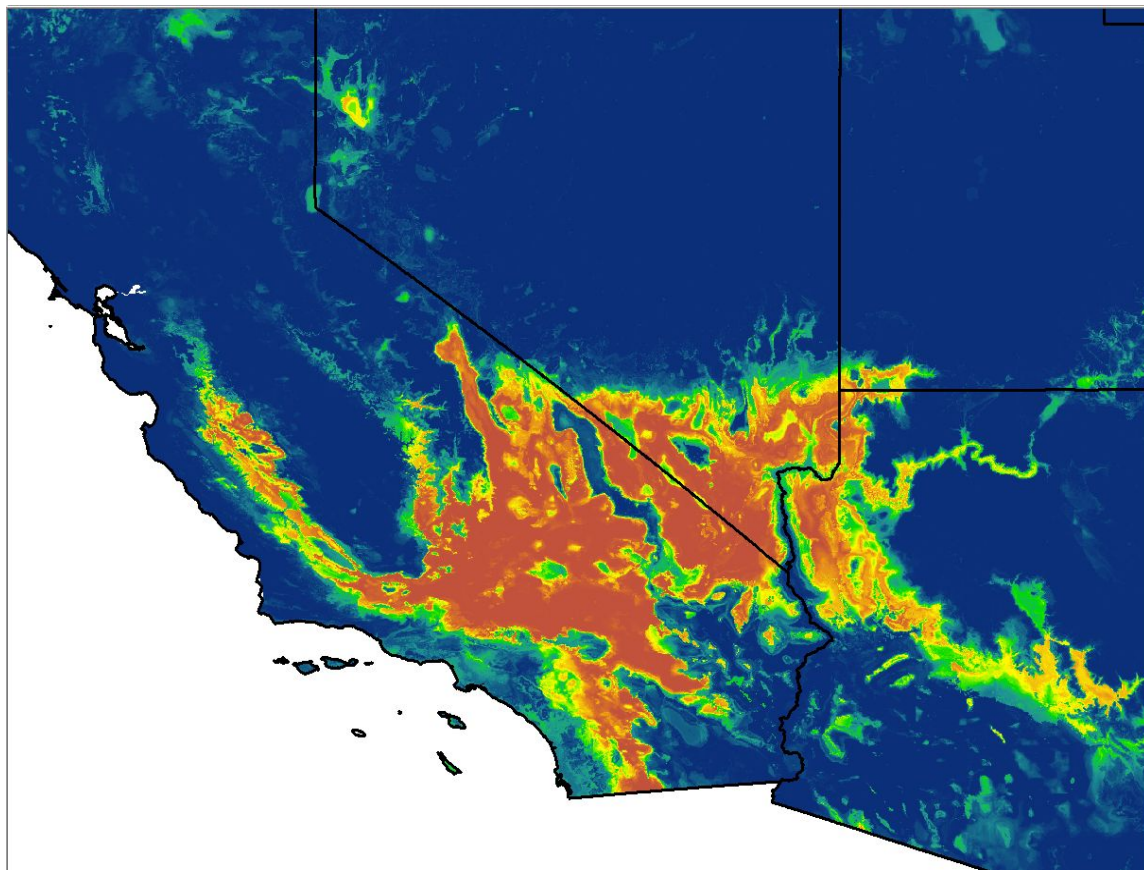
Maxent Distribution



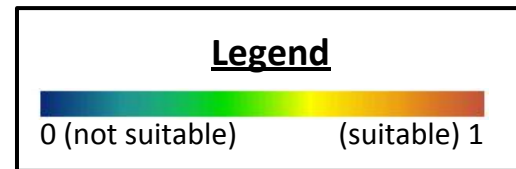


Maxent Distribution

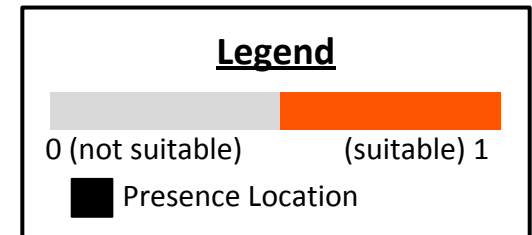
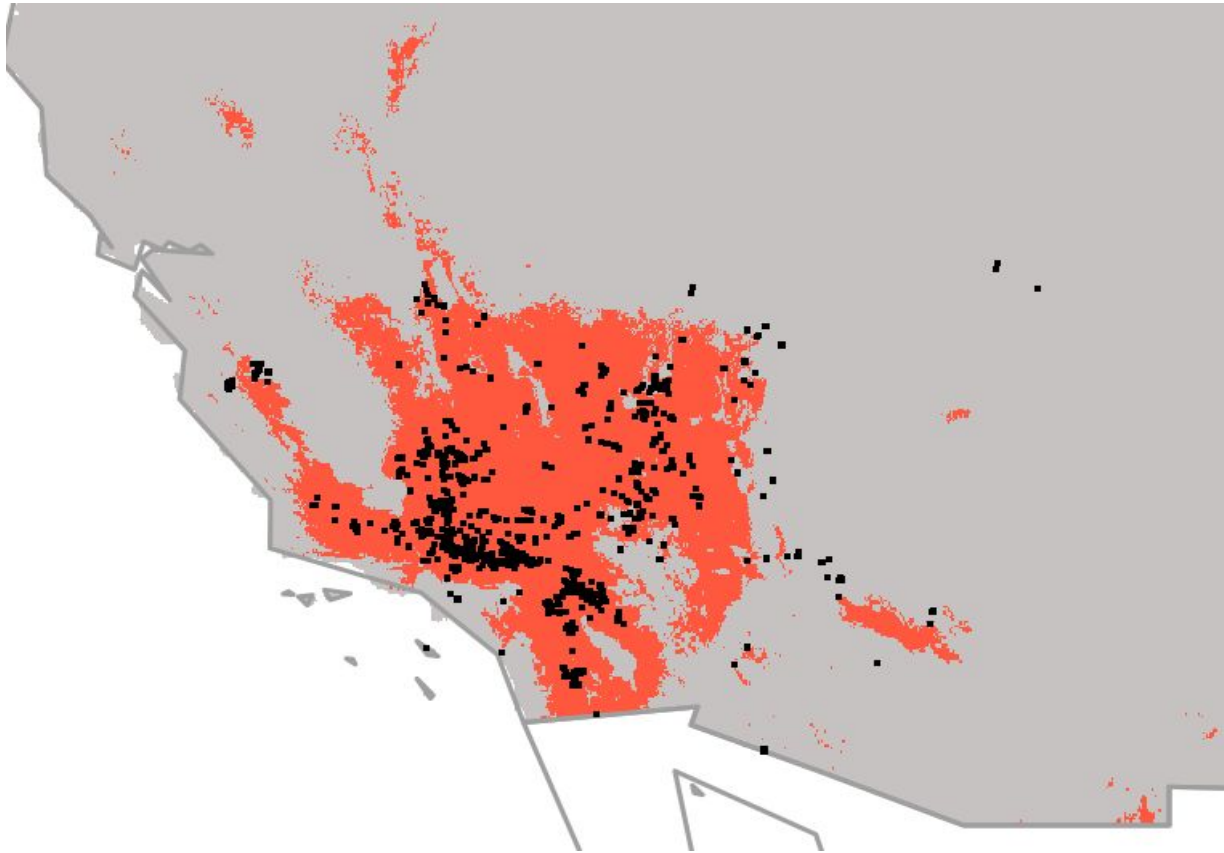




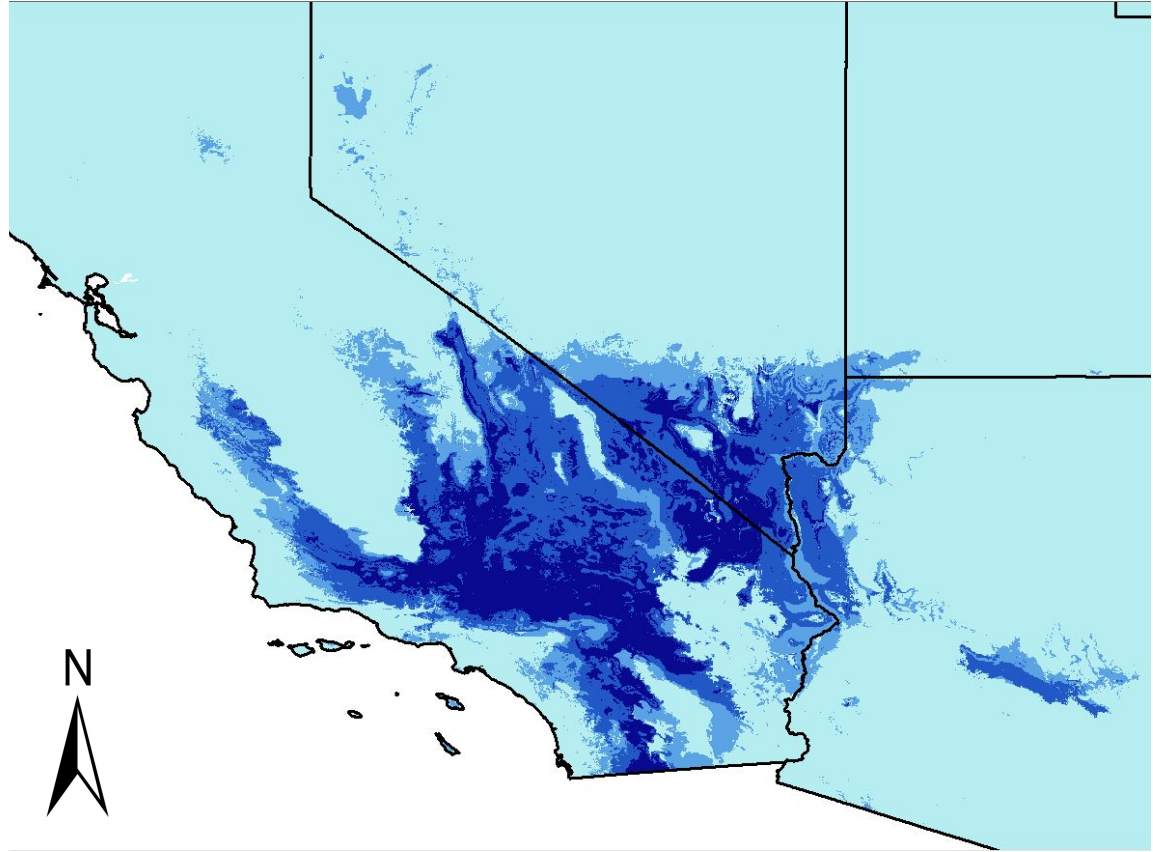
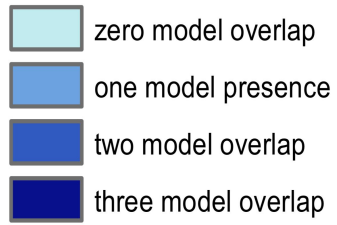
Random Forest Distribution



General Logistic Regression Distribution

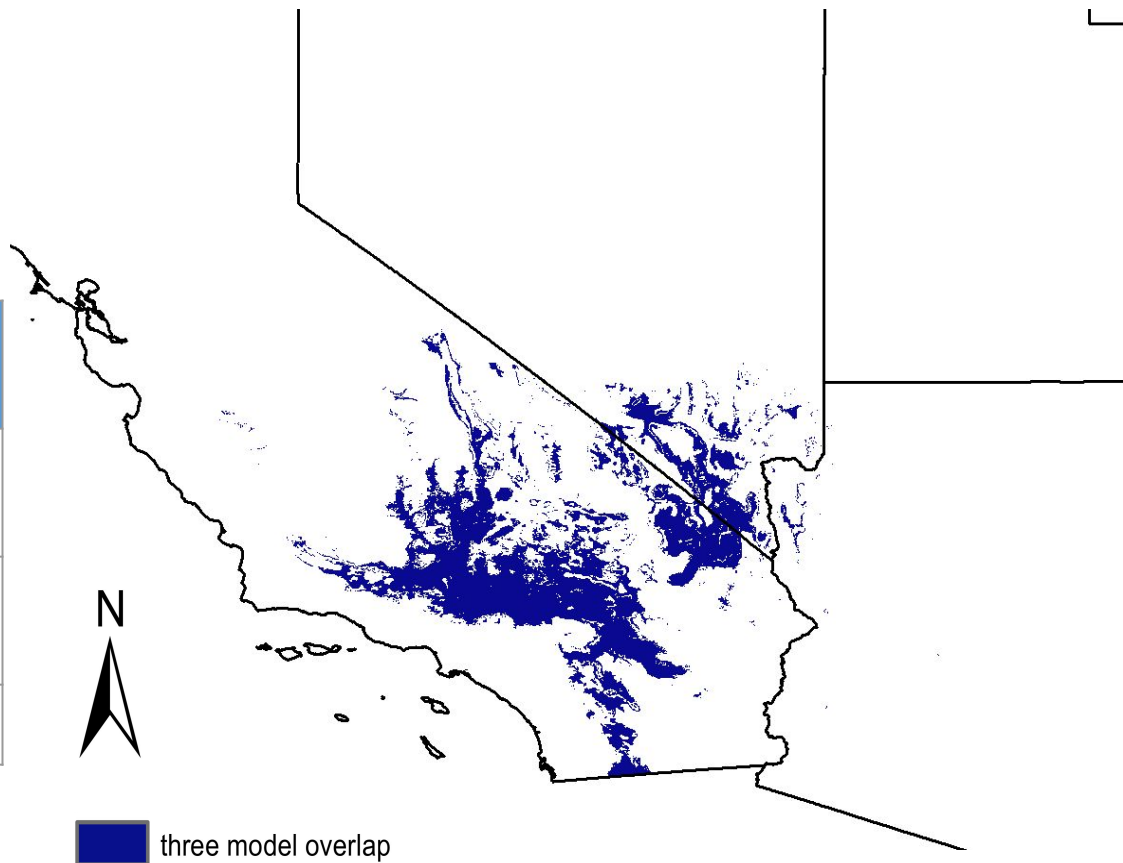


Model Overlap

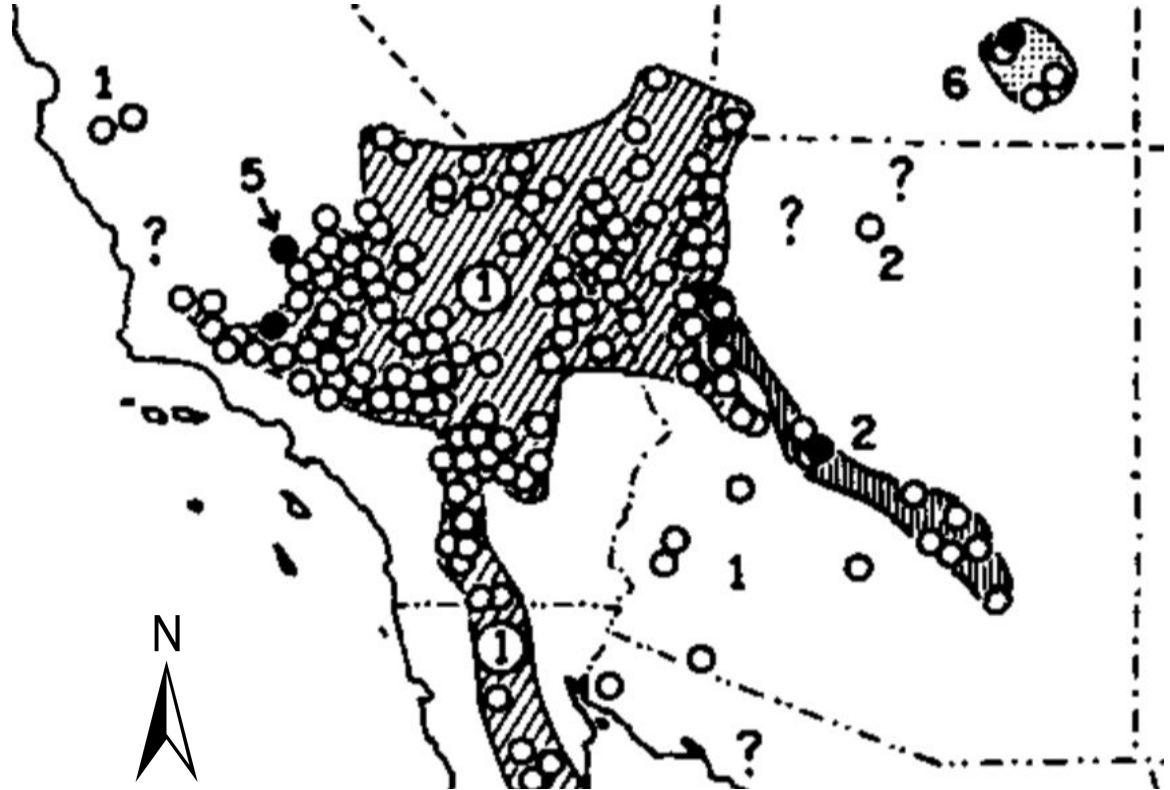
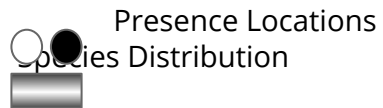


Three Model Overlap

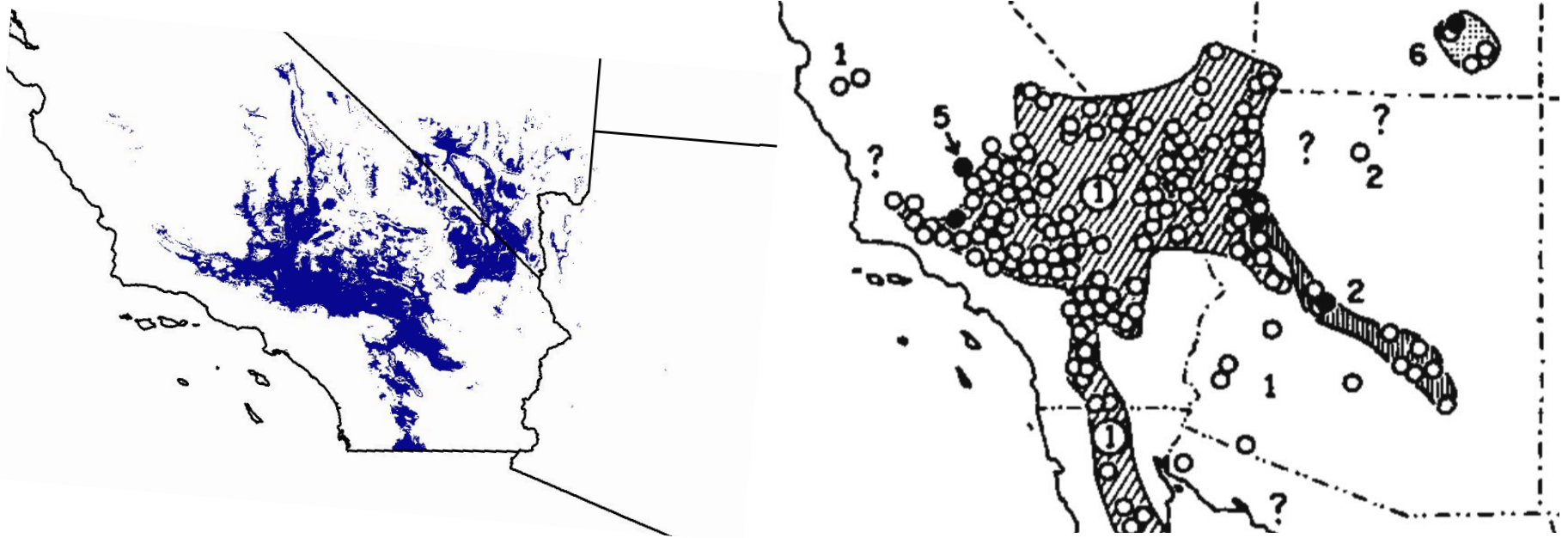
Variable Name	Average (1970-2000)
Precipitation driest month	2.59 mm
Min temp coldest month	-1.62 °C
Elevation	1003 m



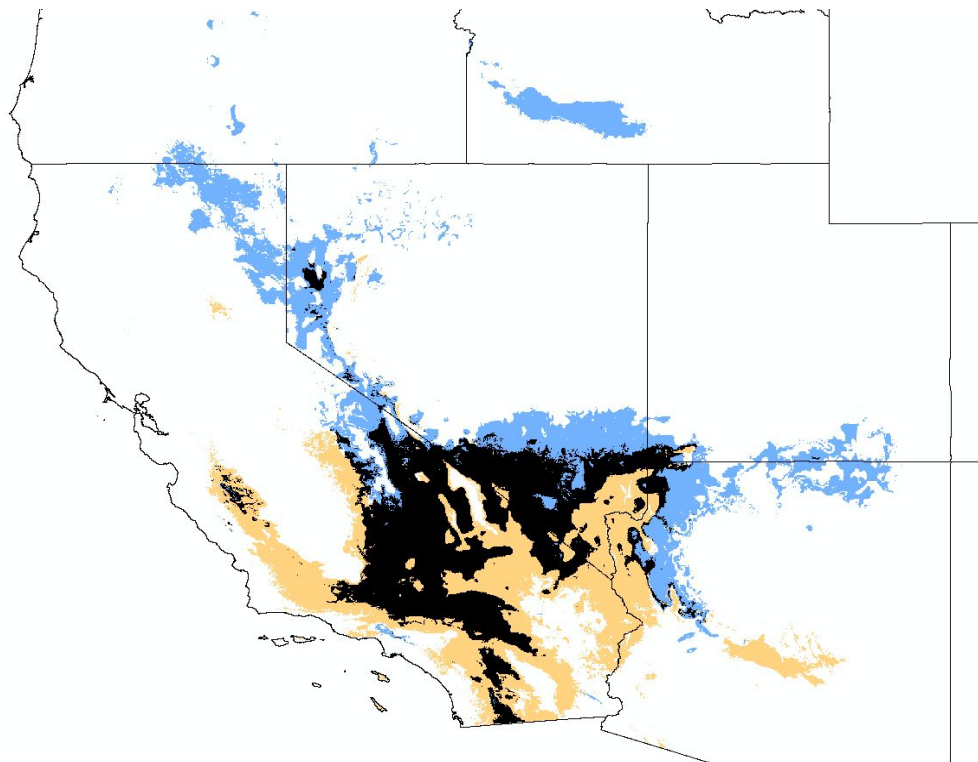
Known Geographic Range



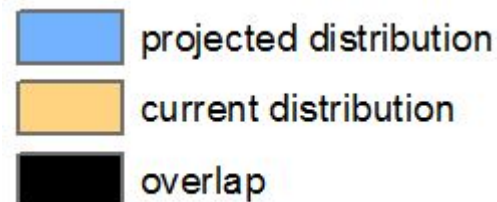
Conservative Range vs. Accepted Range



Projection



Future prediction is
50.3%
of current distribution
(using 2070 CNRM-CM5,
4.5 rcp climate model)



Conclusions



Conclusions

- All models show high agreement with previous range estimates.
- Models show climatic suitability, but tell us nothing about *X. vigilis*'s abundance or long-term movements.
- Future Work:
 - More rigorous testing of model parameters
 - More projections to future climates
 - Test *X. vigilis*'s response to new environmental conditions

Acknowledgments and References

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Overlap with *Y. brevifolia*: Environmental Space

- Method: Principal component analysis
- Convex hull volumes
 - *X. vigilis*: 531
 - *Y. brevifolia*: 517

