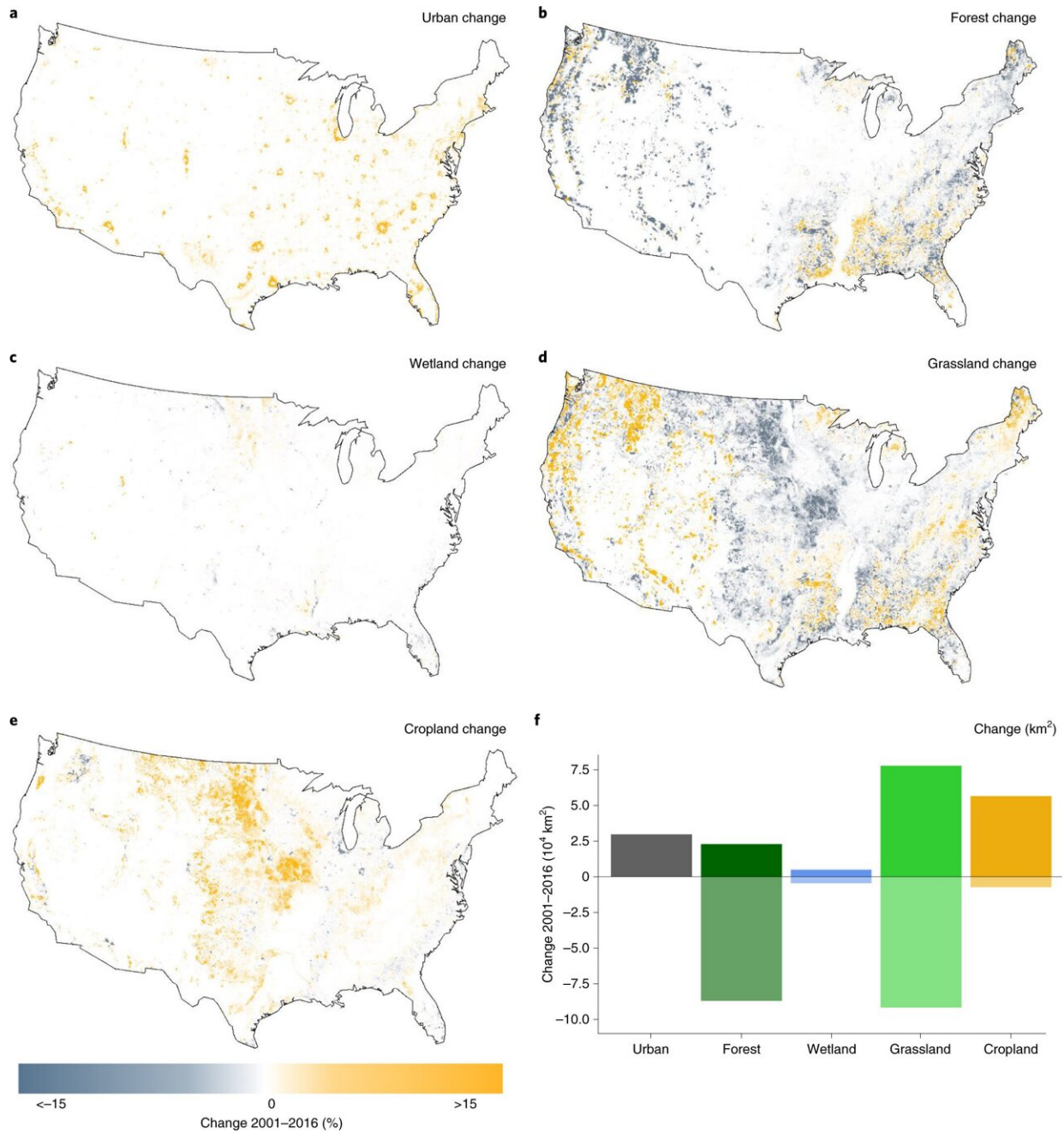


Past landscape changes may affect future bird biodiversity, leading to species extinction

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Maps of the contiguous USA showing the spatial distribution of each land cover change type included in the analysis. a–e, Data represent the magnitude and directionality of urban (a), forest (b), wetland (c), grassland (d) and cropland (e) change, in percentage points, between the years 2001 and 2016. Data were sourced from the open-access NLCD CONUS products developed by the USGS¹⁸. f, Total area of negative and positive change for each land cover covariate between 2001 and 2016 in km^2 . Credit: DOI:

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A new statistical method suggests that past landscape changes can cast a shadow on future bird biodiversity, leading to avian communities facing impending species extinctions, as well as the arrival of new colonizing species.

The study, led by researchers at the University of Glasgow and published in *Nature Ecology and Evolution*, revealed widespread extinction debts and colonization credits in U.S. bird biodiversity. The team examined the species diversity of 2880 communities of birds surveyed as part of the North American Breeding Bird Survey, to find out how landscape changes were impacting [bird species](#) and their ability to survive in the future.

The researchers developed a statistical model that quantifies the contribution of past versus current landscapes on the current biodiversity, while accounting for the recent history of landscape changes. Those changes included the loss of grasslands and forests, and the gain of croplands and of urban developments.

Their analysis revealed the previously unknown extent of bird species at risk across large areas of the US. Overall, 52 percent of the area studied was expected to lose species of birds (extinction debts) and 48 percent of the land was expected to gain species (colonization credits). Predicted species debts were localized around metropolitan areas, whereas predicted colonization credits were largely concentrated in the Northeast of America, along the Appalachian Mountains and in other less inhabited areas across the country.

Landscapes change continuously, often because of human activity and

exploitation. When these changes occur, wild species, including [birds](#), are faced with two options: either to stay and adapt, or leave one area and attempt seek more suitable habitat elsewhere. If they are not able to do either, they go extinct locally.

Beyond the loss of some species, researchers believe the creation of new landscapes might also offer opportunities for new, incoming species to thrive. However, it can take time for new arrivals to effectively colonize their new landscape. Therefore, in any given landscape at any given time, an ecological community can experience extinction debts for species that will be lost, and colonization credits for new species that will arrive.

The researchers found that neglecting to consider such debts and credits could lead to overestimates of the biodiversity that a [landscape](#) can support by up to 42 percent, and, in other locations, an underestimate of up to 62 percent—a fact that could have implications for international biodiversity targets.

Yacob Haddou, lead author of the study from the University of Glasgow, said: "Our study revealed that past landscapes can still influence present bird communities, and therefore information on how the environment has changed over time needs to be included in predictive models of future biodiversity. We have shown that omitting this crucial information means that [biodiversity](#) targets, set by national and international policy plans, risk becoming obsolete even before being implemented."

Dr. Davide Dominoni, senior author of the study from the University of Glasgow, said: "Predicted changes to bird [species diversity](#) were widespread in the United States, suggesting that many areas are expected to lose or gain species in the near future. Predicted losses of species were strongly associated to urbanization. Given that urbanization is

expected to increase in the next decades, this puts many [species](#) at risk of going extinct."

The study, "Widespread extinction debts and colonization credits in United States breeding bird communities" is published in *Nature Ecology and Evolution*.

More information: Yacob Haddou et al, Widespread extinction debts and colonization credits in United States breeding bird communities, *Nature Ecology & Evolution* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41559-021-01653-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-021-01653-3)

Provided by University of Glasgow

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