The North Pole

Beyond the Third Pole



"Projected changes in global temperatures and local precipitation patterns could significantly alter the altitudinal ranges of important species within existing mountain belts and create additional environmental stresses on already fragile mountain ecosystems "- **Guisan et al., 1995** Assessment and Monitoring of Climate Change Effects on Wildlife Species and Ecosystems for Developing Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies in the Indian Himalayan Region



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Goal and Objectives

Identify the drivers of landscape change

(climatic and anthropogenic) in the IHR and their effects on the ecological systems

Develop monitoring and Decision Support Systems (DSS) for selected indicator species in the IHR

Build capacities within WII and of other stakeholders for **sensitization** and to enhance capabilities for negotiations at the national and international forums **Conduct focussed research** on **terrestrial and aquatic fauna** and their habitats, **microbial communities** and their role in flow of **ecosystem services** in the IHR

Develop spatial and inter-operable database to facilitate and policy decision making

Undertake climate change scenario

analyses and visualization
for predicting potential
effects on fauna, micro flora and their habitats

→ Goal: Develop strategies to mitigate climate change effects on wildlife species and their habitats in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR)

Conceptual Framework

Approach







Fine-scale weather information collection



Bhagirathi Basin

Fine-scale weather information: preliminary results

Temperature in Bhagirathi Basin in Autumn and Winter (Oct 2016 to Feb 2017)



Fine-scale weather information: preliminary results

Relative humidity (%) in Bhagirathi Basin (Oct 2016 to Feb 2017)



Conduct focussed research on **terrestrial and aquatic fauna** and their habitats, **microbial communities** and their role in flow of **ecosystem services** in the IHR



Terrestrial ecology

- Microflora and fauna (Lichen, soil bacteria, soil nematods)
- Insects (Odonates)
- Herpetofauna (Amphibians) Birds (Galliformes)
- Mammals (non-volant)

Aquatic ecology

Fish

Human ecology

Livelihood and ecosystem services



Objective Conduct focussed research on terrestrial and aquatic fauna and their habitats, microbial communities and their role in flow of ecosystem services in the IHR



Framework for micro-flora status assessment



Bacterial genus identification



(n=4 habitats): 384 clones



Warming experiment: Open Top Chamber (OTC)





Undisturbed habitats Flat terrain Dominant herbaceous vegetation Minimum rock/stone cover Similar vegetation composition inside OTC and controlled plot

Controlled Plot

Data logger outside

Data logger inside

OTC

Warming experiment: Open Top Chamber (OTC)

Inside OTC





Changes in the green area can be calculated using Easy Leaf Area software.

Preliminary Observations: Green cover



Lichenometry





Lichenometry



Soil Micro fauna

Framework for micro-fauna status assessment \gtrsim



Conduct focussed research on **terrestrial and aquatic fauna** and their habitats, **microbial communities** and their role in flow of **ecosystem services** in the IHR



Species richness along the elevation gradient



Elevation range



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Landscape Ecology & Visualization Laboratory (LEVL)

- The LEVL is established under the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE), a program being coordinated by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Govt. of India
- The aim of this centre is to the research findings to the public and other stakeholders through 2D and 3D visualization outputs to influence the policy and decision making



Climate Change Scenarios and Projections

Analytical Method





Climate Change Scenarios and Projections: IHR states



Temperature change database generated DISTRICTWISE and PROTECTED AREA wise

Climate Change Scenarios and Projections: IHR states



Precipitation change database generated district wise and Protected Area wise

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Interoperable Database Generation

Compiled 35 datasets under 7 themes



Topography

Administrative Boundary

Disturbances

Climate

Hydrology

Socio Economic

Ecology field data is being added to the database

Interoperable Database Generation

Species Distribution Database

Amphibian Distribution (1872 to 2016)

(North-Western , Western Himalaya)

- 36 species
- More than 40% records are doubtful and requires taxonomic re-evaluation



Species Distribution Database

Musk deer (*Moschus* spp.) distribution in IHR

1981 to 2015

39 Secondary data sources reviewed





Capacity Building



New Range Records for Uttarakhand







New Range Records for Uttarakhand



New Records for Uttarakhand

Sand Fox Vulpes ferrilata ~5200 m



Asiatic wild dog Cuon alpinus

~3500 m

New Records for Uttarakhand





Cudde hack

New Range Records for Bhagirathi Basin

2

New Records for Uttarakhand (Anisoptera & Zygoptera)

Aeshna mixta (♂) (Latreille, 1805)

Ceriagrion fallax (♂) (Ris, 1914)

© Shuvendu Das

Pseudagrion microcephalum (a) (Rambur, 1842) Gynacantha subinterrupta(a) (Rambur, 1842)

Thorax & Body Anal appendages Head Anotogaster sp. September (3) closely related to

Anotogaster basialis

© Shuvendu Das

PCA 2

New to science (Amolops sp)

Amolops nyingchiensis Jiang, Wang, Xie, Jiang, and Che, 2016

Future Plans

Identify the drivers of landscape change

Will be continued for other IHR States

Develop monitoring and Decision Support System

Indicator species identification and vulnerability will be assessed Conduct focussed research on terrestrial and aquatic fauna, microbial communities, ecosystem services in the IHR will be continued in Bhagirathi as well as other Basins (initiated in Beas Basin for aquatic systems and mammals)

Develop spatial and inter-operable database

collation from all themes and task forces initiated Undertake climate change scenario analyses

Predictive modelling will be initiated after finalization of modelling procedure

Build capacities

Will be continued and efforts will be enhanced

Goal: Develop strategies to mitigate climate change effects on wildlife species and their habitats in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR)

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