



# Metapopulation modelling, application in landscape assessments, and dealing with climate change

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# Contents

- Modelling philosophy: mechanistic models and simple tools for assessments (Example 1: LARCH)
- Example 2: EURURALIS study
- Example 3: FATE model chain

## 1. Mechanistic models and simple tools for assessments:

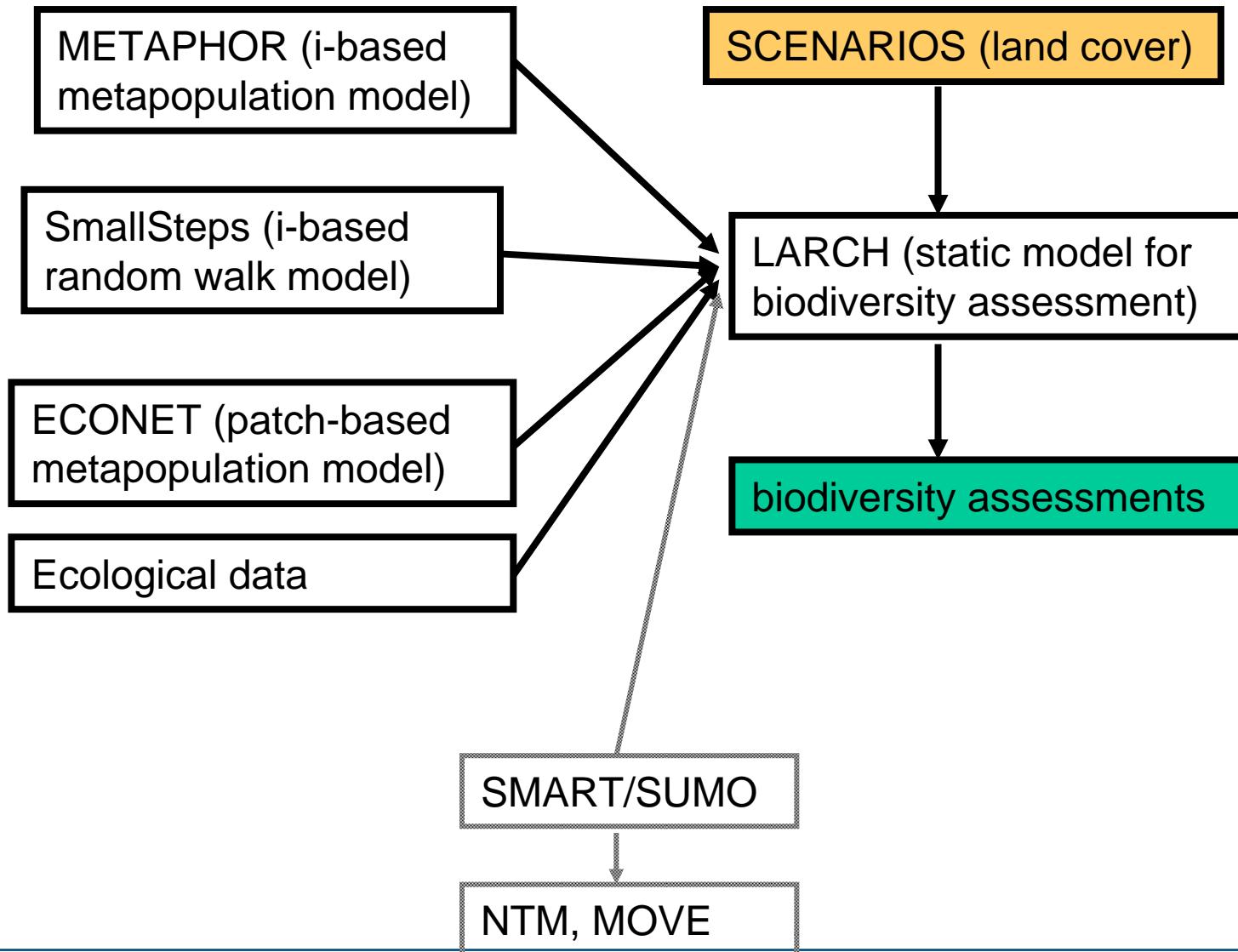
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Mechanistic models are used to find thresholds, rules of thumb and standards, these are combined with ecological knowledge of species (habitat preferences, home range size, dispersal distance etc.) into landscape assessment tools.

Verboom, J., Foppen, R., Chardon, P., Opdam, P., Luttikhuizen, P., 2001. Introducing the key patch approach for habitat networks with persistent populations: an example for marshland birds. *Biological Conservation* 100: 89-101

Vos, C.C.; J. Verboom; P. F. M. Opdam; and C. J. F. Ter Braak. 2001. Toward Ecologically Scaled Landscape Indices. *American Naturalist*. Jan 2001. Vol. 157, pp. 24-41.

Opdam, P., Verboom, J., Pouwels, R., 2003. Landscape cohesion: an index for the conservation potential of landscapes for biodiversity. *Landscape Ecology* 18: 113-126.



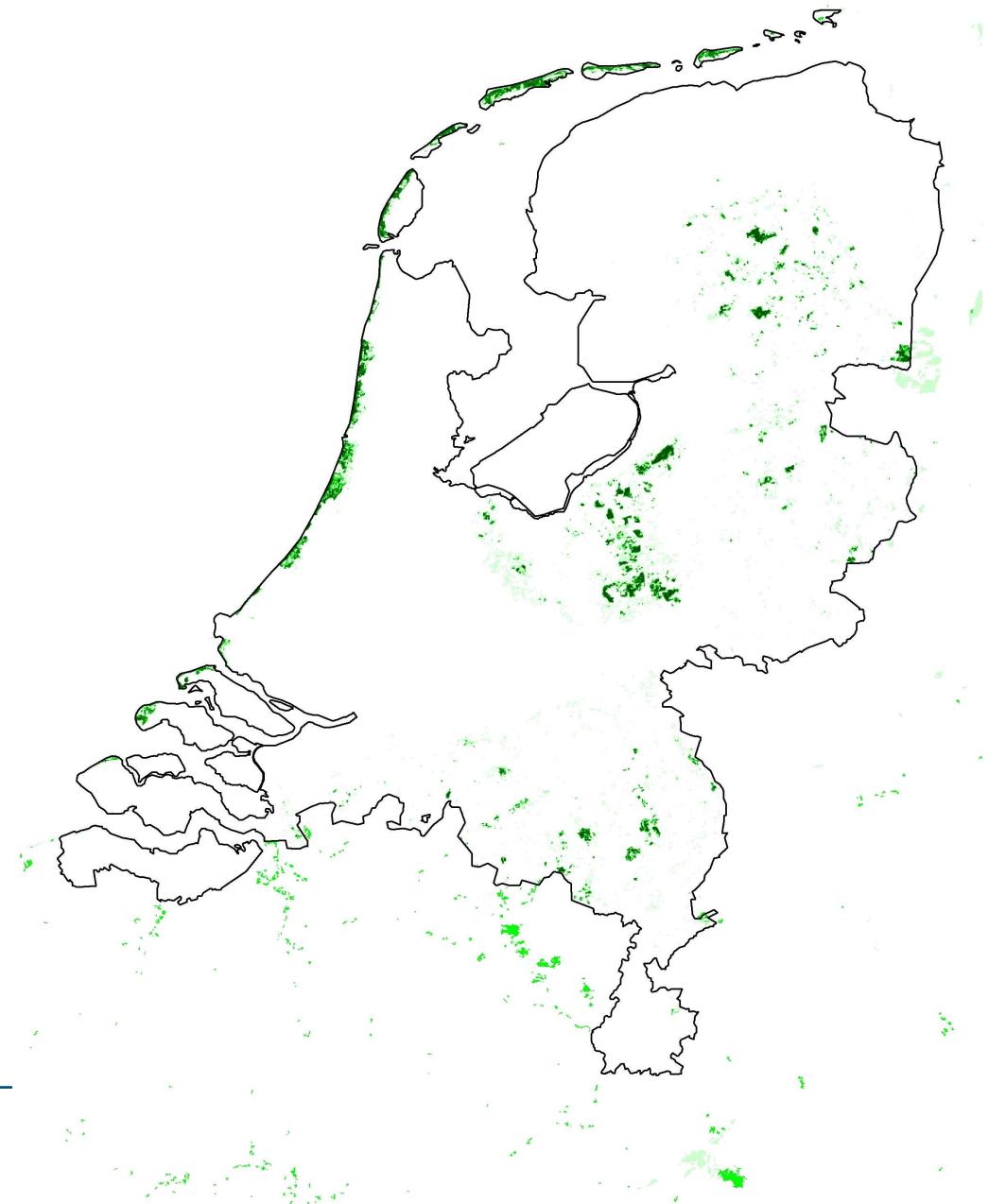
# Indicator species chosen for national study (LARCH)

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<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	acrsch	Sedge Warbler	small bird	Marshland
<i>Anthus campestris</i>	antcam	Tawny Pipit	small bird	Heathland
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	botste	Bittern	large bird	Marshland
<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>	cleglg	Bank Vole	small mammal	Woodland
<i>Clossiana selene</i>	closel	Small Pearl-Bordered Fritillary	butterfly area	Marshland
<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	denmed	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	medium bird	Woodland
<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	hipsem	Grayling	butterfly area	Heathland
<b>Lacerta agilis</b>	<b>lacagi</b>	<b>Sand Lizard</b>	<b>reptile area</b>	<b>Heathland</b>
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	lularb	Wood Lark	medium bird	Heathland
<b>Lutra lutra</b>	<b>lutlut</b>	<b>Otter</b>	<b>large mammal</b>	<b>Marshland</b>
<i>Martes martes</i>	marmar	Pine Marten	large mammal	Woodland
<i>Microtus oeconomus</i>	micoec	Root Vole	small mammal	Marshland
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	oenoen	Wheatear	small bird	Heathland
<i>Parus cristatus</i>	parcri	Crested Tit	small bird	Woodland
<i>Picus viridis</i>	picvir	Green Woodpecker	medium bird	Woodland
<i>Plebejus argus</i>	plearg	Silver-Studded Blue	butterfly area	Heathland
<b>Sitta europaea</b>	<b>siteur</b>	<b>Nuthatch</b>	<b>medium bird</b>	<b>Woodland</b>
<i>Vipera berus</i>	vipber	Adder	reptile area	Heathland

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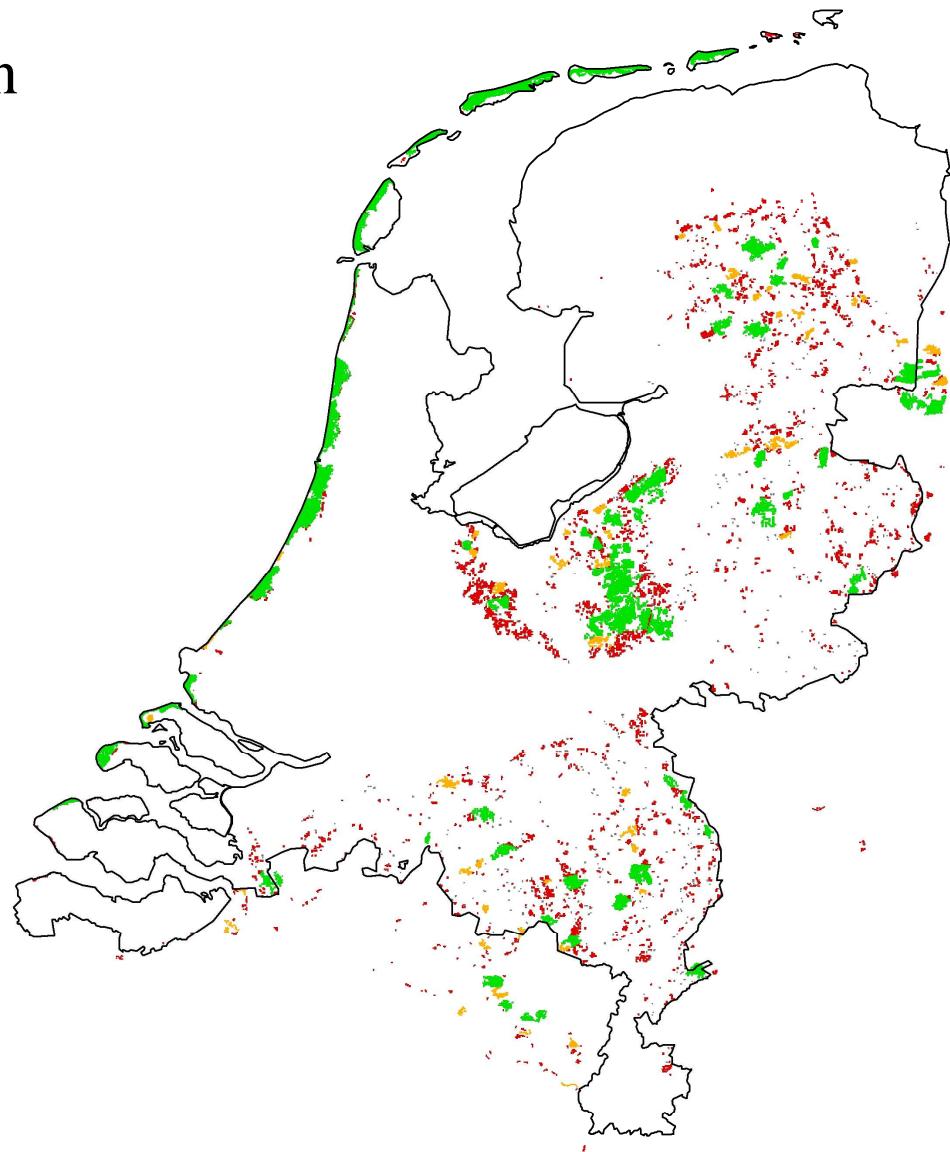
## Sand lizard habitat



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## Sand lizard habitat classification

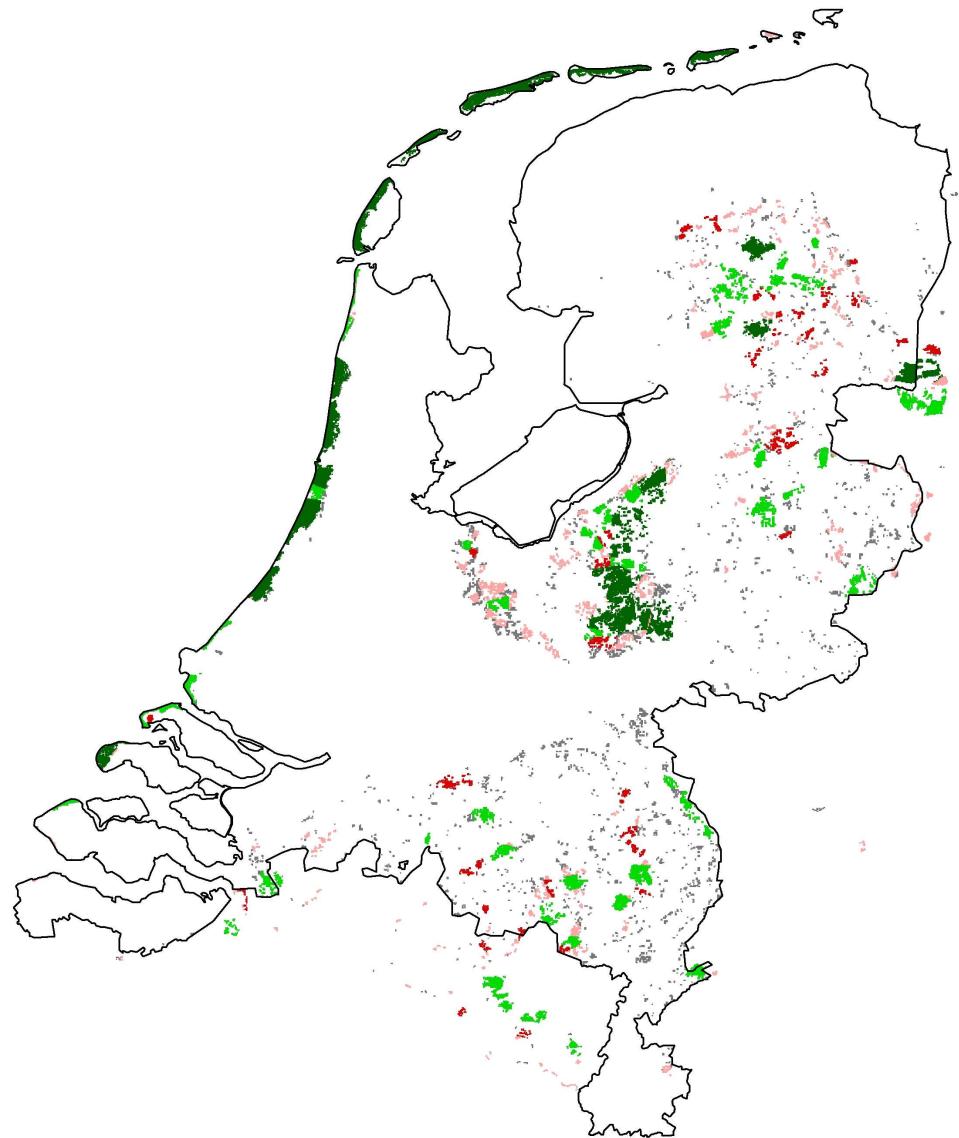
- No carrying capacity
- Too small
- Key Patch
- MVP



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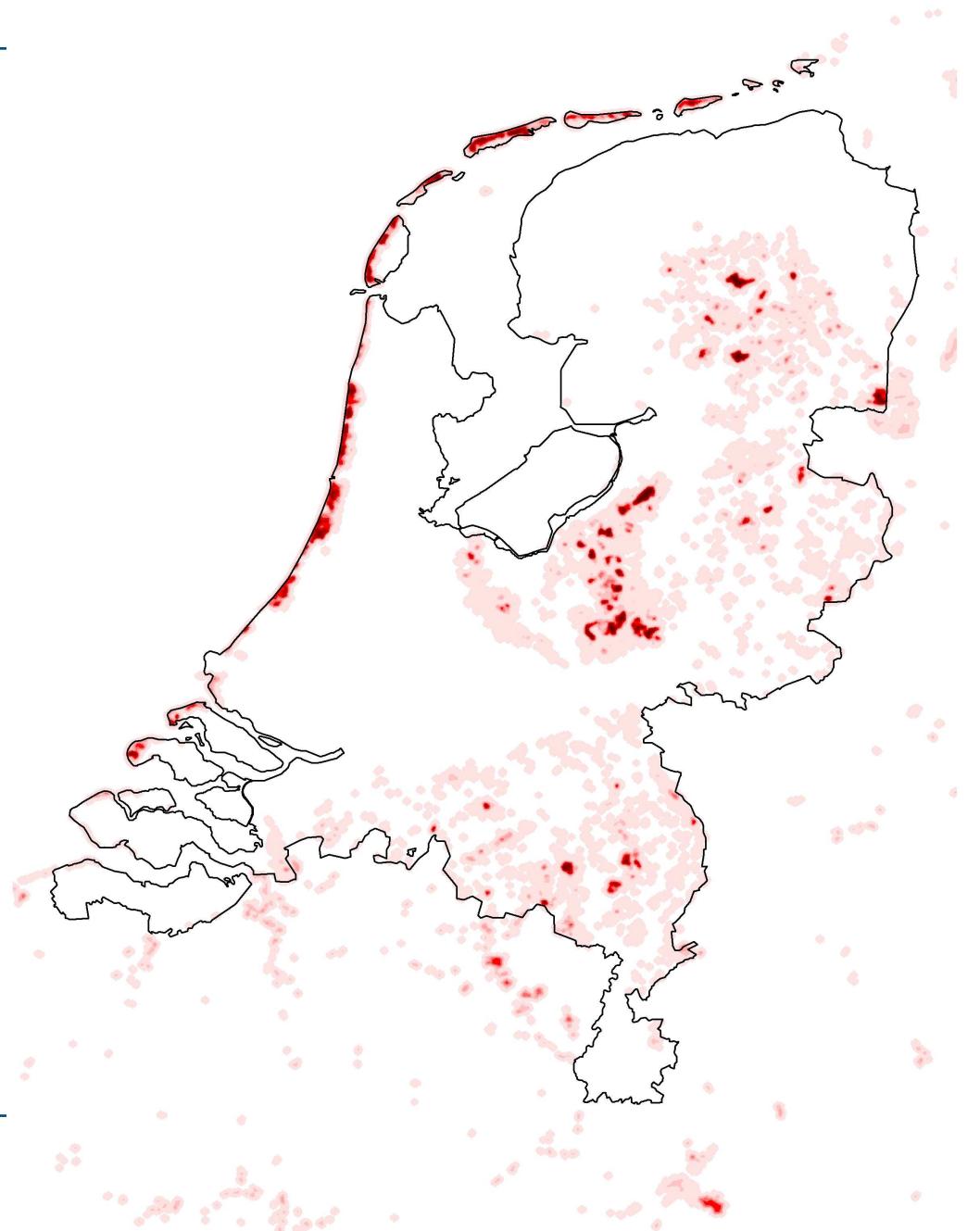
## Sand lizard viability

- No viability
- Very low viability
- Low viability
- Medium viability
- High viability



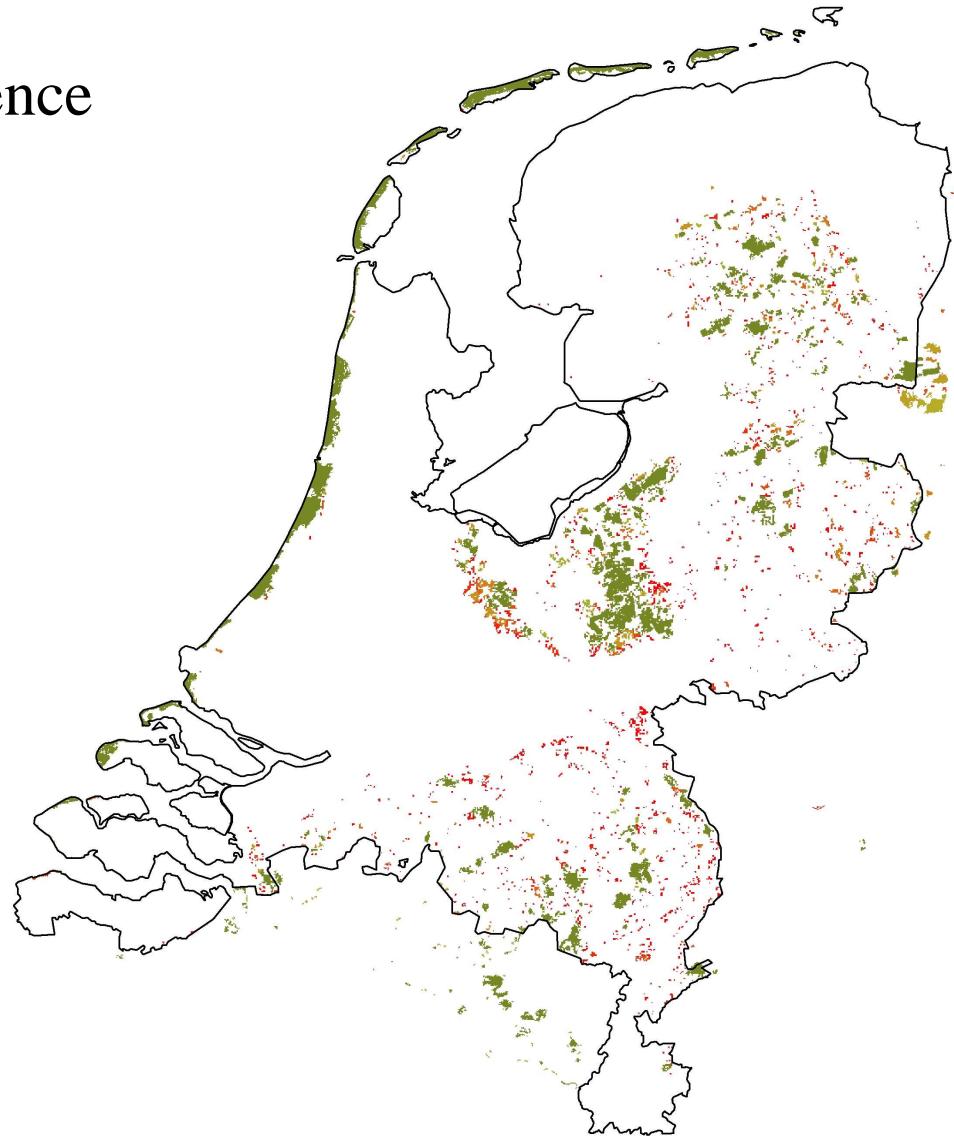
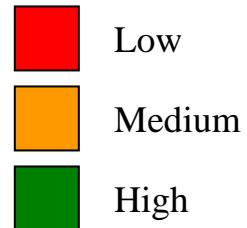
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## Sand lizard spatial cohesion



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## Sand lizard probability of occurrence





Low

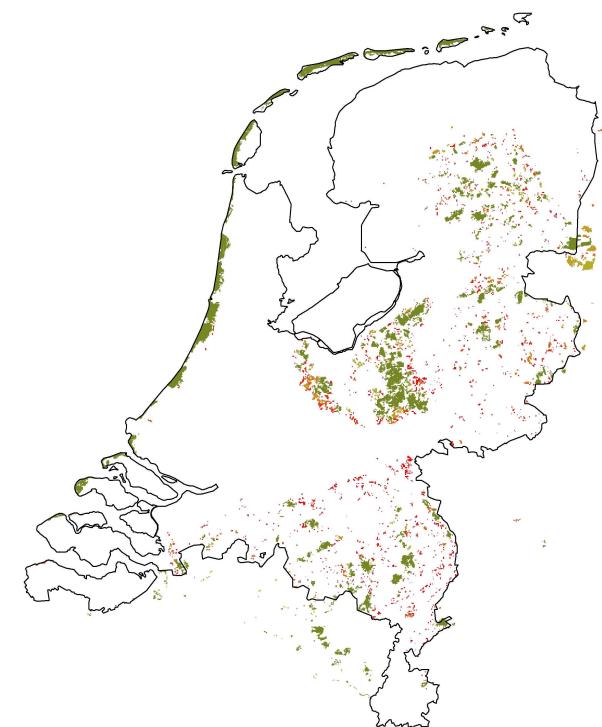
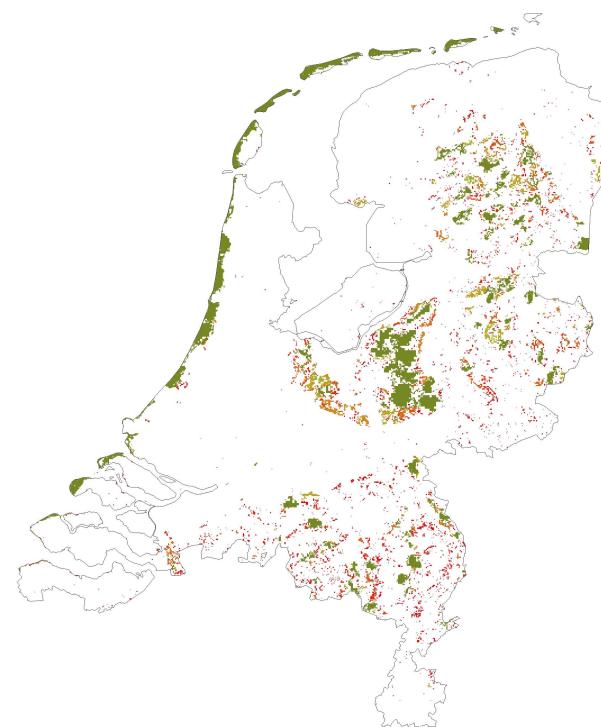
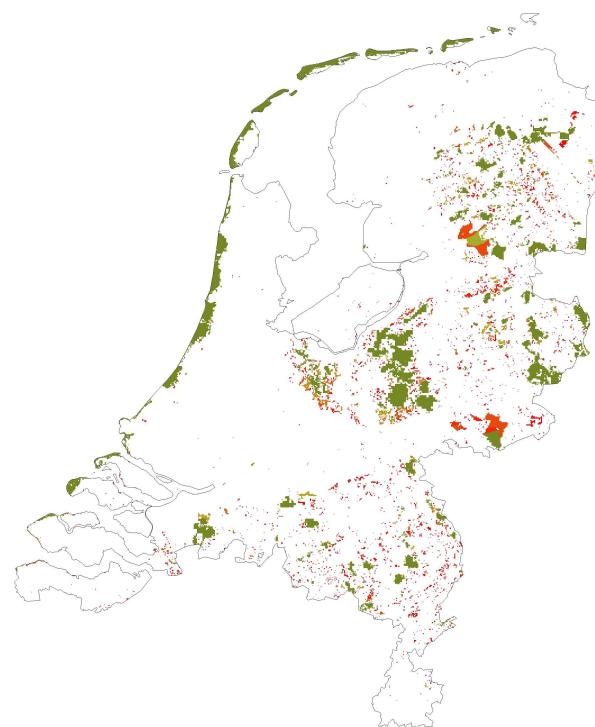


Medium



High

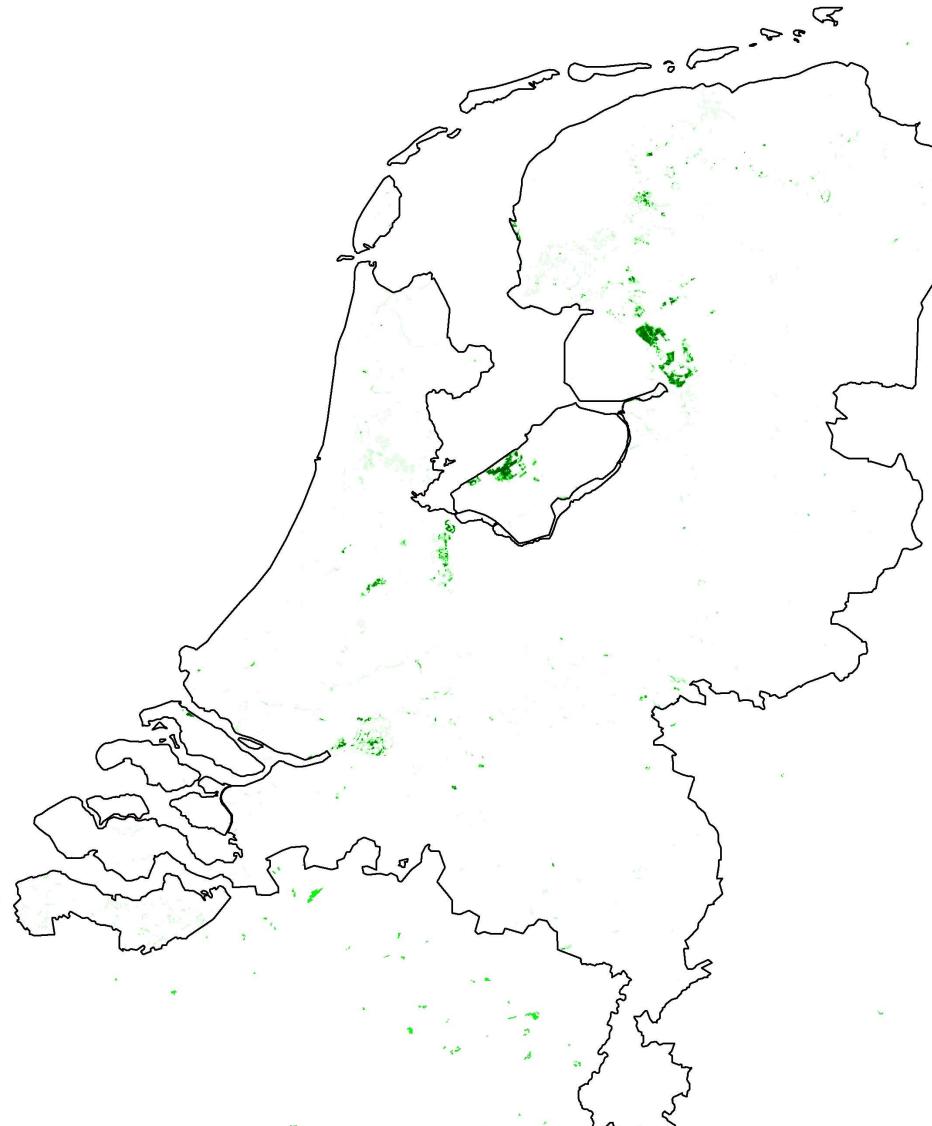
## Comparing three scenarios (SAND LIZARD)



Current situation

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## Otter habitat





Low

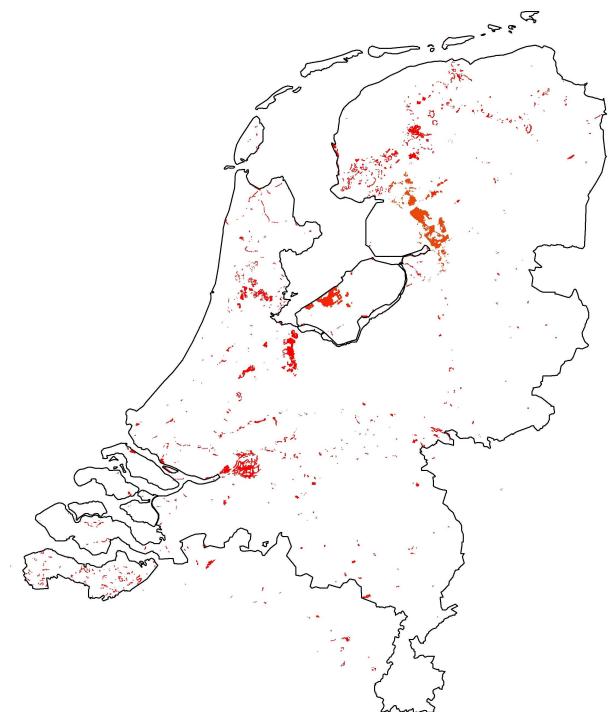
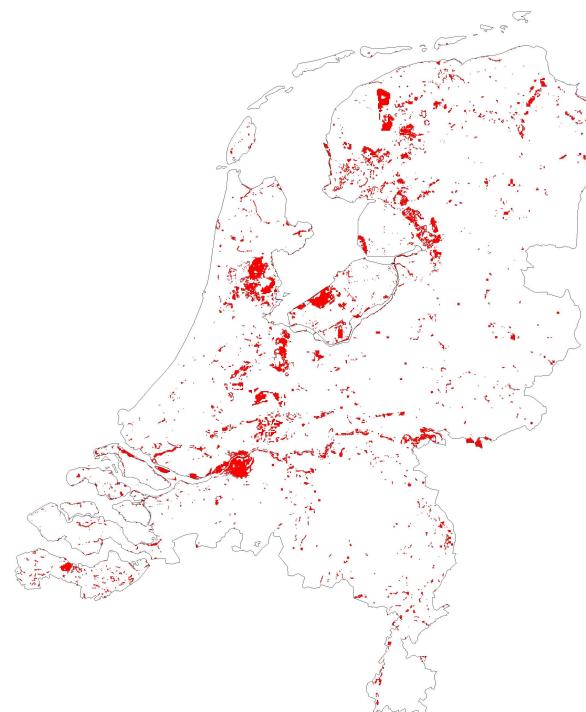
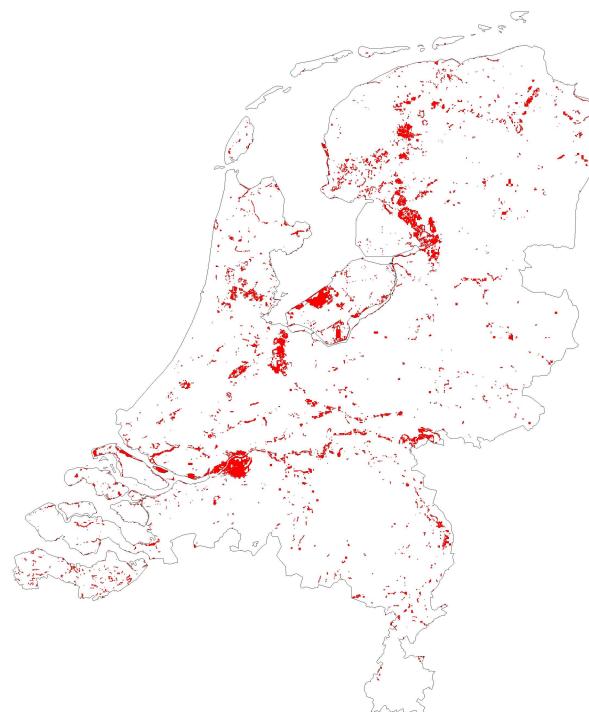


Medium



High

## Comparing three scenarios (OTTER)



Current situation

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## Nuthatch habitat





Low



Medium



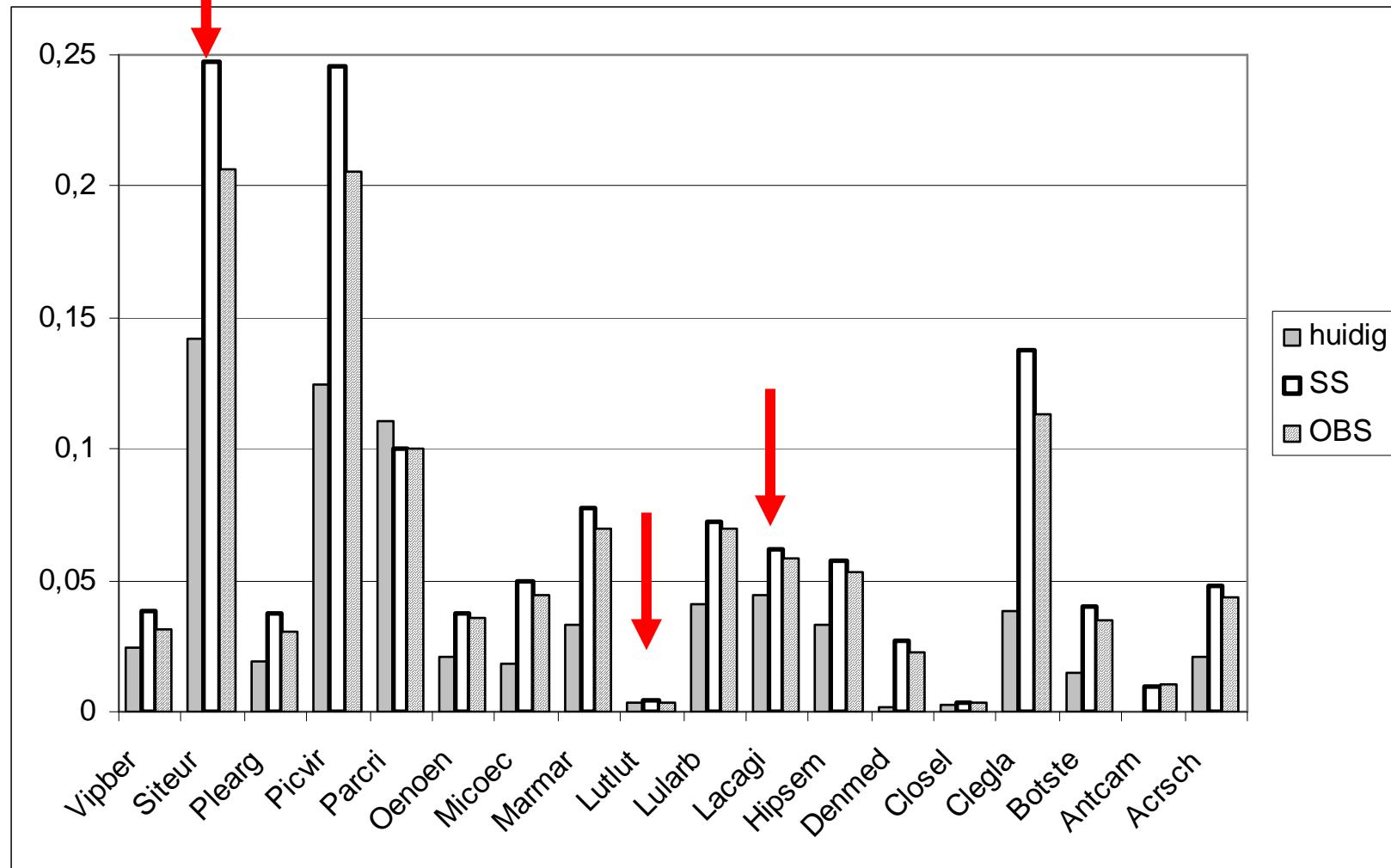
High

## Comparing the three scenarios (NUTHATCH)



Current situation

## Statistics for all species, 3 scenario's



# Example 2: EURURALIS study

**EURURALIS**

1 intro    2 past    3 scenario    4 drivers    5 land use change    6 indicators    7 integration    8 conclusions

[next chapter >>](#)

"The future of EU's rural area is subject to many uncertainties, making predictions is difficult. Therefore we sketch images of conceivable rather than probable futures. Explorative scenario's are tools to define contrasting futures; EURURALIS draws from authorized and accepted approaches."

"The four scenarios (A1, A2, B1, B2) relate to different world visions defined by two axes: the assumed positive role of a free world market versus a much higher level of intervention and regulation by governments (horizontal axis : A vs B). The vertical axis symbolizes a global approach versus a more regional approach of problems and strategies (vertical axis : 1 vs 2)"

The diagram illustrates the four EURURALIS scenarios (A1, A2, B1, B2) plotted against two axes: horizontal regulation and vertical approach.

- A1 Global Economy:** High regulation (global), low approach (global).
- B1 Global Co-operation:** Low regulation (global), high approach (global).
- A2 Continental Markets:** Low regulation (regional), low approach (regional).
- B2 Regional Communities:** High regulation (regional), high approach (regional).

Legend:  
global (top)  
high regulation (right)  
low regulation (left)  
regional (bottom)

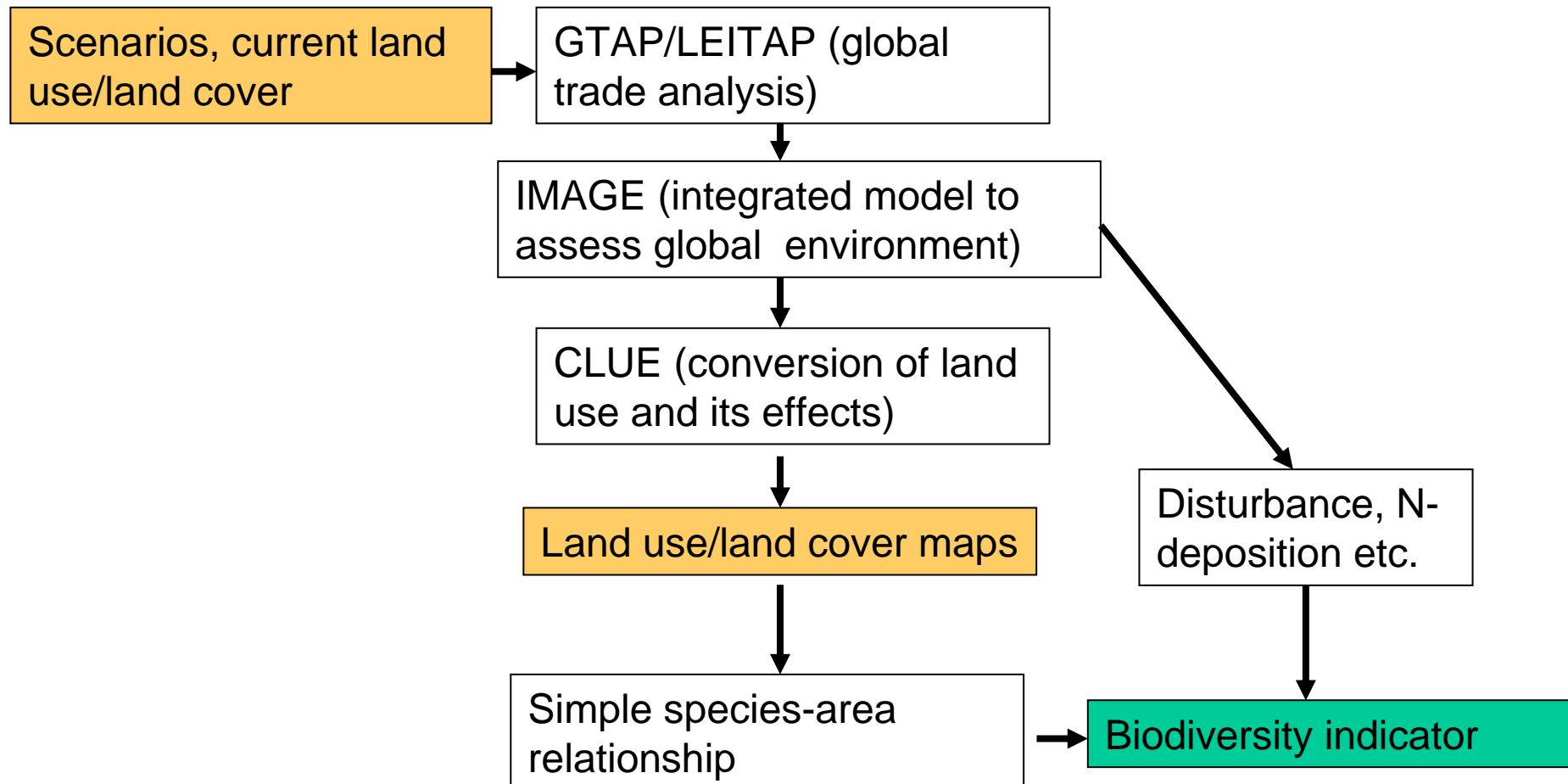
Navigation bar at the bottom:

- about scenarios
- sources
- scenario A1
- scenario A2
- scenario B1
- scenario B2
- comparison
- test your preference

GREEN WORLD RESEARCH

# EURURALIS: static biodiversity algorithm

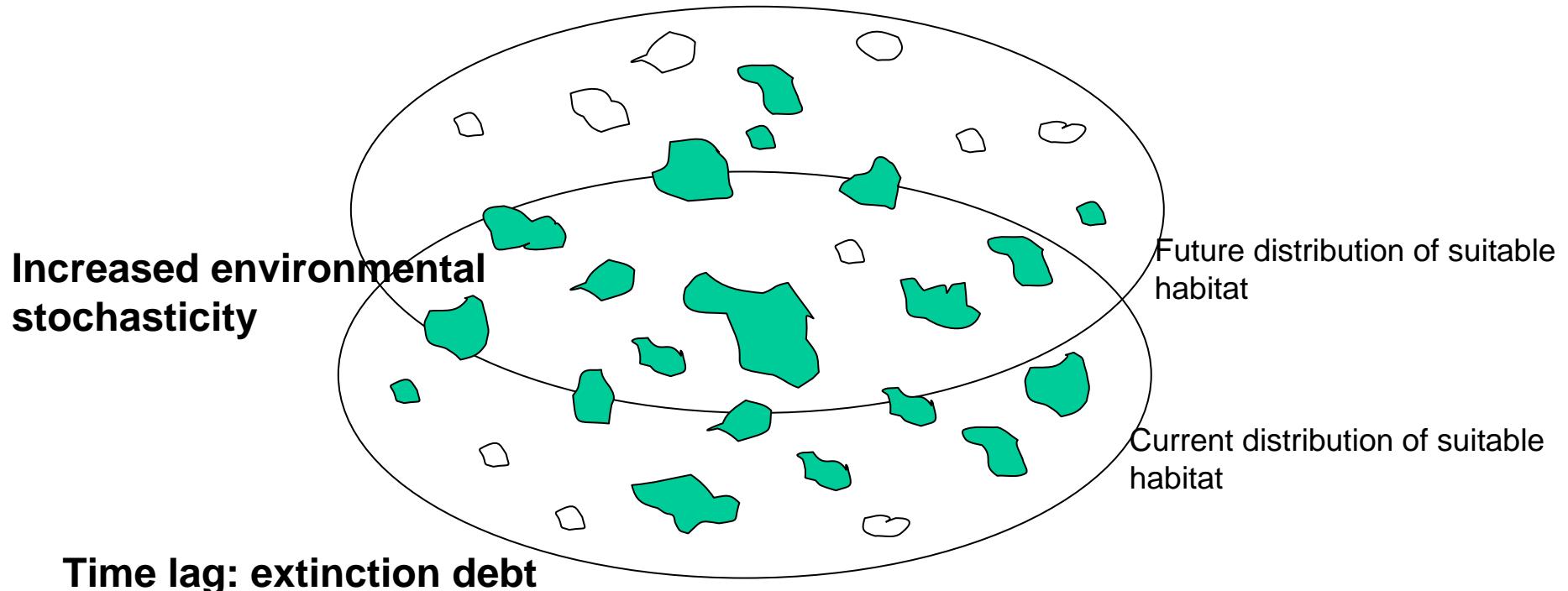
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# Dynamic aspects of climate change

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**Time lag: dispersal limitation**

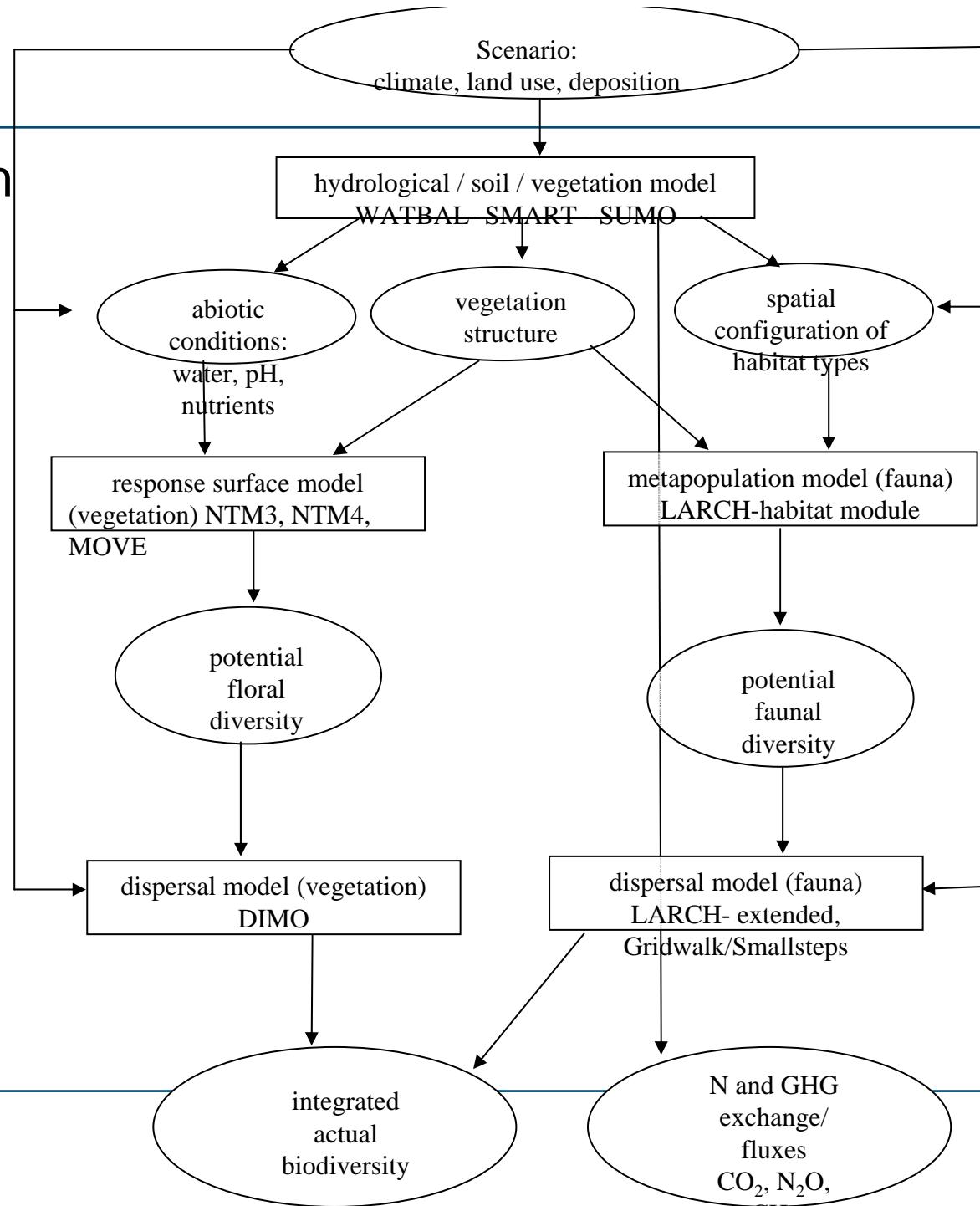


**Application: is national ecological network climate proof?**

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## Example 3:

### FATE approach



# Future:

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Climate & weather scenarios

