



Conceptualizations of Ecological Drought in Montana

Sale Rhodes, Fall 2023

Montana State University, Dept. of Earth Science, People—Places—Water Lab

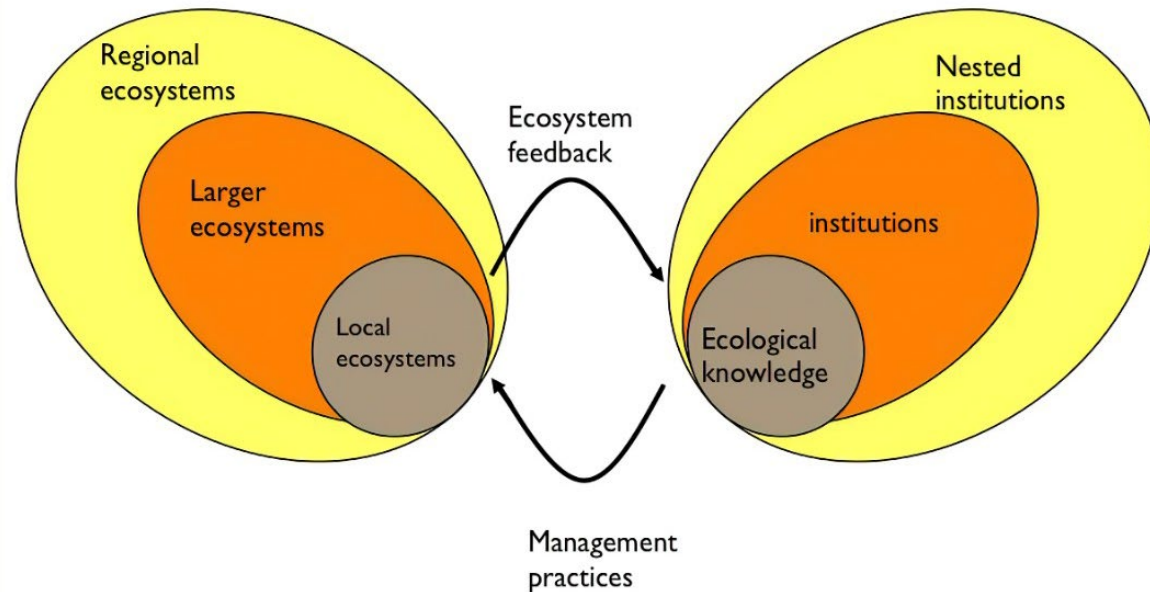
NOAA NIDIS Coping with Ecological Drought: Connecting Ecological Drought Monitoring Tools with Natural Resource Stakeholders in Montana

Ecological Drought



1) Moderately dry Valley County seeing more grasshoppers than usual. 2) Severely dry Glacier County is losing connectivity between ponds. **Photos from MT Drought Dashboard (MT DNRC & MT State Library)**

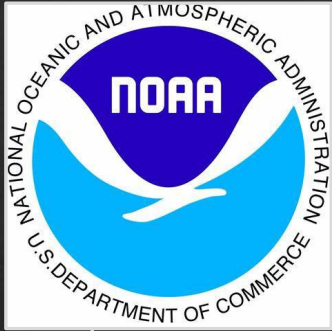
“An episodic deficit in water availability that drives ecosystems beyond thresholds of vulnerability, impacts ecosystem services, and triggers feedbacks in natural and human systems”
(Crausbay et al. 2017)



Berkes, Folke, Colding. 2003 Navigating social-ecological systems

Ecological drought as a social-ecological system

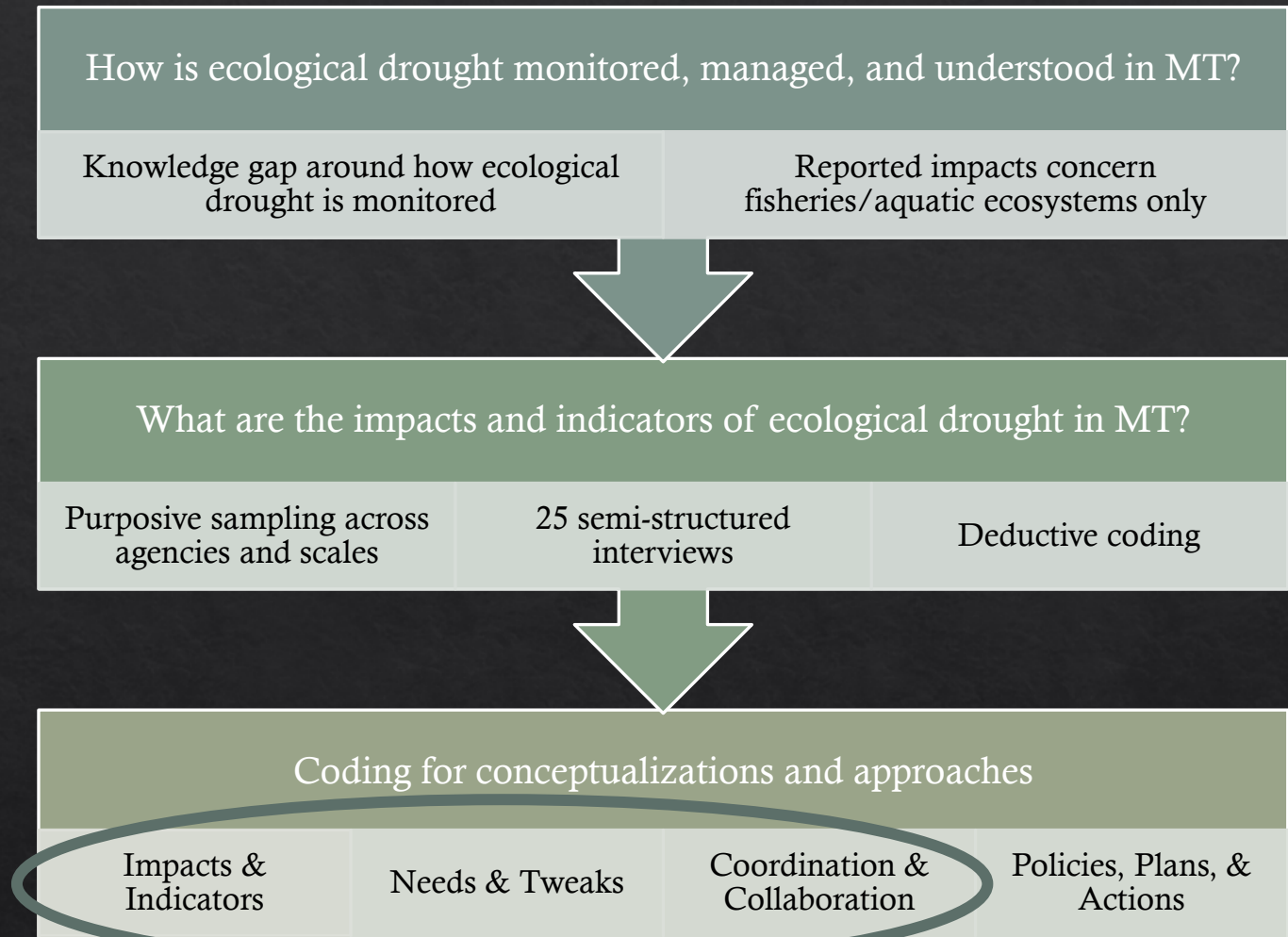
Research Questions



Connecting Ecological Drought to Monitoring Tools

- **What indicators are used to monitor and address ecological drought impacts?**
- Understand how new drought monitoring tools can support ecological drought monitoring, planning, and mitigation activities in Montana (30m ET)

Methods



Results: Impacts



Wildlife (21)



Surface water (17)



Aquatic ecosystems (16)



Alpine ecosystems (3)



Disease (2)



Groundwater (1)

Primary management concern



Climate
adaptation



Fire and
Forestry



Freshwater
Ecosystems



Science
Communication



State Drought
Planning



Wildlife
Conservation

Results: Indicators



SURFACE WATER
(22)



TEMPERATURE
(19)



PRECIPITATION
(18)



VEGETATION (16)



GROUNDWATER
(2)



**SNOWPACK AND
SOIL MOISTURE**
(10)

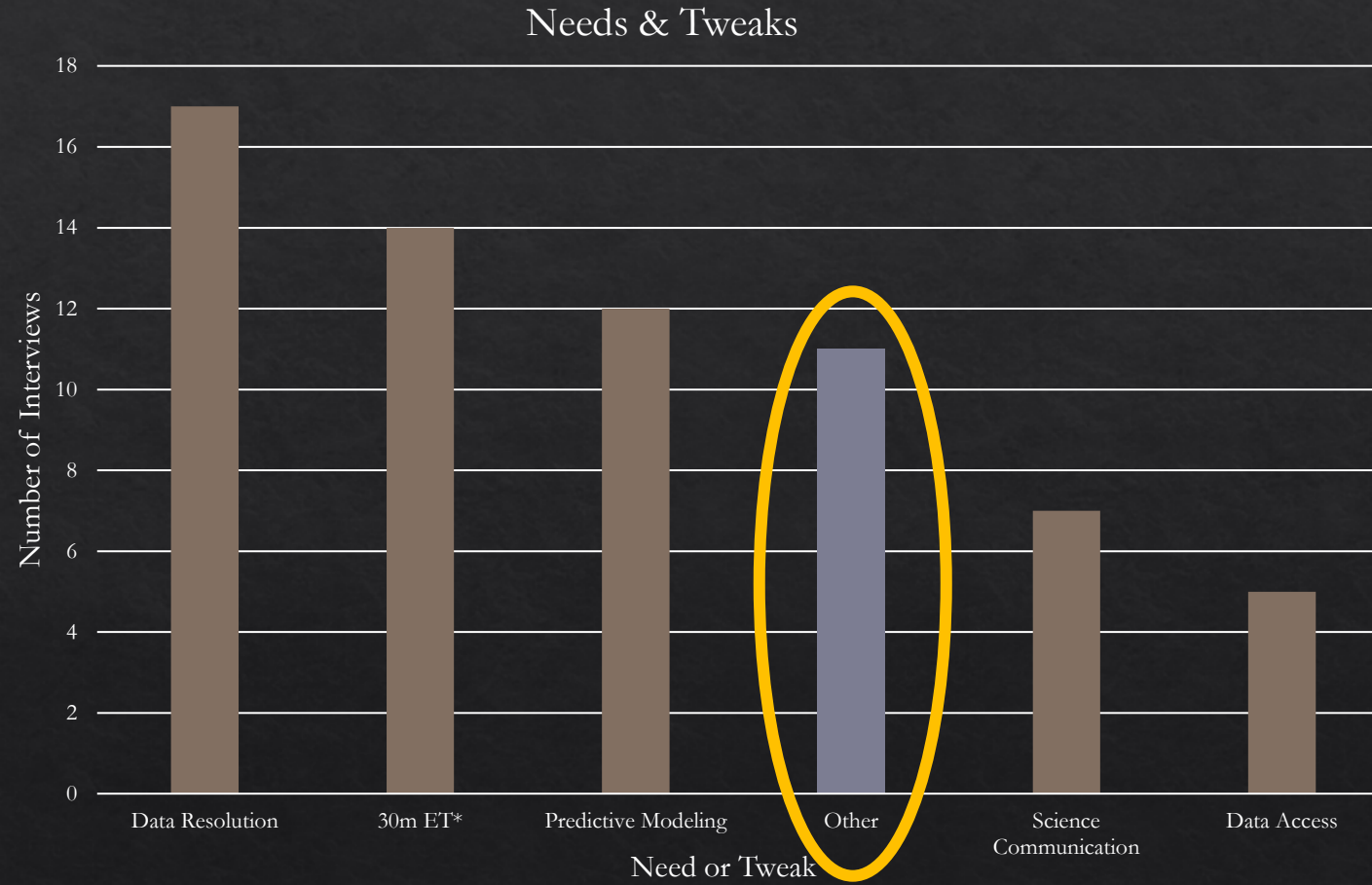
Novel Indicators

- ◇ Communication with neighbors, scientists, and land managers
- ◇ Presence of bees
- ◇ Bird habitat

- ◇ Value in specialization

“As soon as you say indicator, all I want to say is with birds. **They're a great indicator of everything, where they go, what they do, how they're doing indicates how the habitat is doing.**”

Results: Needs and Tweaks



Other needs and tweaks

- ◇ **Education to incorporate stakeholders in monitoring**
- ◇ **Converting tools for other ecosystems**
- ◇ **Lag times between events and impacts**

- ◇ Decoupling climate shifts from evaluations of management
- ◇ Biodiversity (in)migration
- ◇ Ephemeral wet areas
- ◇ Floodplain restoration priorities
- ◇ Targeted releases for aquatic species
- ◇ Professional-grade tools from research
- ◇ Leverage existing collaborations for ecological drought

“...citizen science where you can take pictures of dry stream channels and that all gets collated”

“And if you look at Grasscast ... products like that could be adjusted for a wider ecology...”

Results: Collaboration

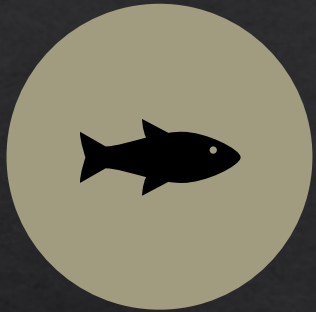
“A lot of the information sharing happens in formalized coordination groups...the Western Regional Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species brings together all the state coordinators with all the federal coordinators with all the tribal coordinators to do a big information dump.

The goal is to coordinate the coordinators.”

“The Forest Service, BLM, and Park Service coordinate their activities and have subcommittees for hydrology fisheries, charismatic wildlife, bears, whitebark pine, and climate adaptation.”

- ◇ Who indicated collaboration?
 - ◇ 19 formal, 14 informal
- ◇ Collaboration and coordination *within* primary management concern
 - ◇ Or watershed
- ◇ Collaboration and coordination *NOT* focused on (ecological) drought
 - ◇ Aquatic species
 - ◇ Grazing allotments
 - ◇ Fire planning

Generalized Understanding, Siloed Management



Common impacts and indicators center aquatic ecosystems regardless of management concern



Novel monitoring relates to specific management concern



Needs and tweaks suggest more science communication () and community engagement () is needed



Collaboration occurs within watersheds and management areas, not between

Discussion

- ◆ How can we address ecological drought as a holistic/SES challenge?
 - ◆ Close gaps between management siloes? At what scale?



Larry Mayer, Billings Gazette, 2021

Acknowledgements

How to save on pricey pumpkins as drought, inflation impacts farmers ahead of Halloween

Buying locally will cut down on transportation costs.

By [Kelly McCarthy](#) and [Dominick Proto](#) [GMA](#)

September 27, 2022, 8:28 AM



How summer drought, inflation could cause pumpkin prices to rise
The cost of the fall staple is up due to inflation and drought conditions just ahead of Halloween.

◇ NOAA NIDIS Research Team

- ◇ Co-authors: Brennan Radulski (MSU), Jamie McEvoy (MSU), Tonya Haigh (UNL), Sarah Church (MSU)
- ◇ Preliminary report is complete and available

◇ Contact: evelyn.rhodes@student.montana.edu