

## MOVING SPECIES

### OBJECTIVE

Identify and move species to sites that are likely to provide future habitat.

### DESCRIPTION

Maintaining ecosystem function or making the transition to a better-adapted system may involve the active introduction of non-native species or genotypes. Given the uncertainty about specific climate conditions in the future, the likelihood of success may be increased by relocating species with a broad range of tolerances (e.g., temperature, moisture) across a wide range of provenances.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

Species adapted to specific climatic and site conditions.

### RESULT INDICATORS

Number of moved species

### INVOLVED ACTORS

Natural manager, scientist, ecologist.

### EXPECTED TIMELINE FOR ACTION

- Medium term (5-10 years)
- Long term (> 10 years)

### BEST PRACTICES

- Australia and USA
- Czech Republic

### CRITICALITIES

Uncertainties inherent in climate change, the sparse record of previous examples, and continued uncertainties about ecosystem response.

### SCOPE OF THE ACTION

- Adaptation

## TYPE OF PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Green

## SECTOR OF ACTION

- Agriculture / Forests / Land use
- Aquaculture / Fishing
- Biodiversity / Conservation of ecosystems
- Tourism and leisure
- Water resource management
- Other

## CLIMATE IMPACTS

- Change or loss of biodiversity
- Drought
- Extreme precipitation
- Extreme temperatures
- Fires
- Floods
- Salinization and acidification of water
- Strong winds
- Other

## IMPLEMENTATION SCALE

- Region / Country

## SOURCE

[https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/gtr/gtr-nrs-87chapters/butler\\_chap-2-gtr\\_nrs87.pdf](https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/gtr/gtr-nrs-87chapters/butler_chap-2-gtr_nrs87.pdf)