

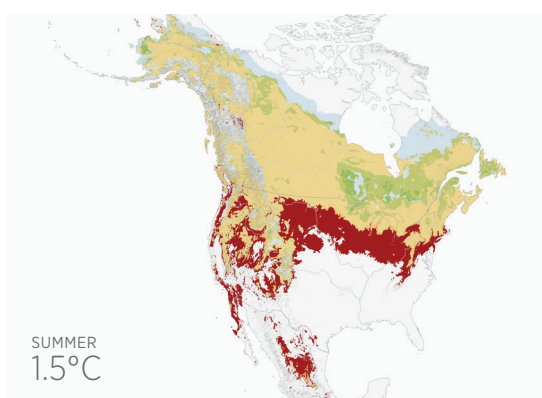
Survival by Degrees: 389 Bird Species on the Brink

Birds are telling us it's time to take action on climate.



Yellow Warbler

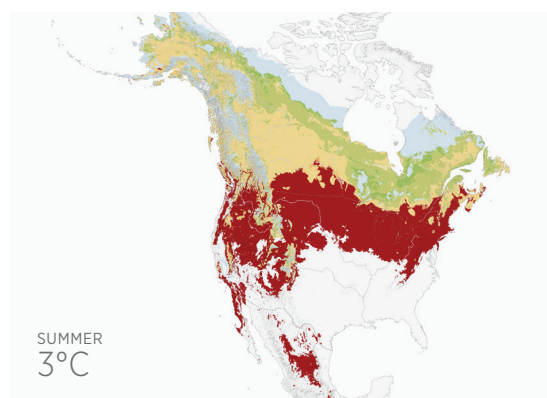
At 3° C rise, one of the most widespread warblers could lose about 40% of current breeding range in North America. At rise 1.5° C rise, they would lose only about 20% of this territory.



OVERVIEW

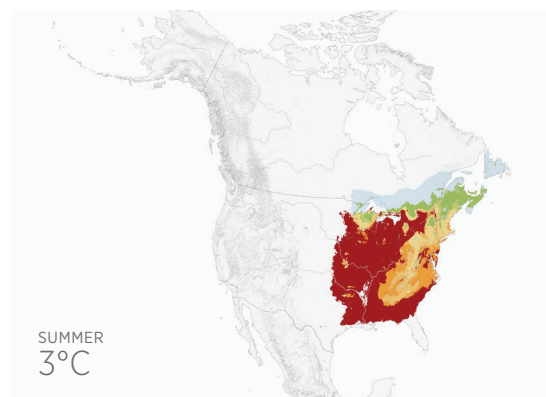
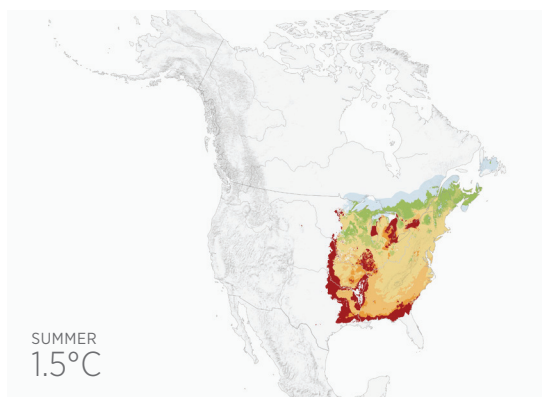
The National Audubon Society released a new scientific report showing that two-thirds (64%) (389 out of 604) of North American bird species are at risk of extinction from climate change. The good news is our science also shows that if we take action now we can help improve the chances for 76% of species at risk. We know what to do to protect the birds we love and the places we all need now and in the future.

“If we hold warming to 1.5 C, we significantly lessen the risk of extinction for 290 bird species.”



Wood Thrush

At 3° C rise, this bird could suffer heat waves and fires in Midwestern forests and stop breeding there. Reducing emissions would greatly help the bird: At 1.5° C, it retains more than 80% of its breeding range.

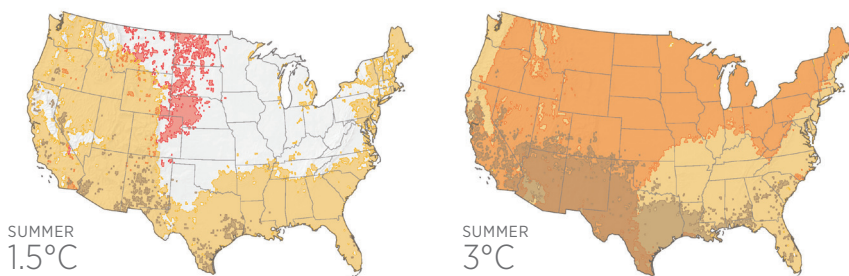


■ RANGE LOST
 ■ STABLE—WORSENING
 ■ STABLE—IMPROVING
 ■ RANGE GAINED

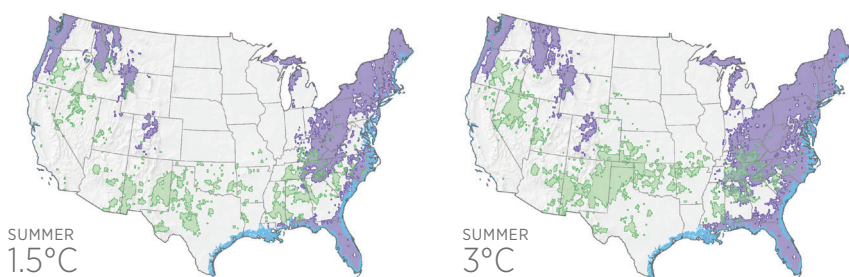
CLIMATE CHANGE-RELATED THREATS AFFECTING BIRDS & PEOPLE

The impacts of climate change are already apparent with events like sea level rise in Florida, longer fire seasons and drought in the West, and stronger hurricanes in the Gulf and Eastern seaboard. Audubon scientists analyzed nine existential climate threats across the lower 48 states, showing two or more of these threats could affect 97% of the species studied.

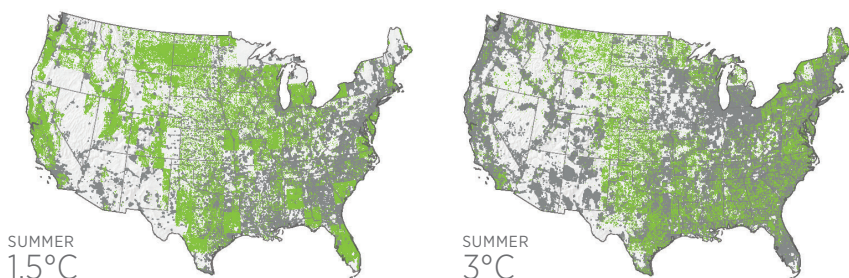
☀️ SPRING HEAT WAVES 🔥 FIRE WEATHER ☕ DROUGHT



🌱 FALSE SPRING 🌊 SEA-LEVEL RISE 🌧️ HEAVY RAINS



🏠 URBANIZATION 🌾 CROPLAND EXPANSION



- 305 species face three or more threats at the highest warming scenario (3.0° C).
- Only 34 species face three or more threats at the lowest warming scenario (1.5° C).

PREVIOUS PAGE: Yellow Warbler. Photo: Brian Collier/Audubon Photography Awards; Maps: Stamen Design; THIS PAGE: From top: Luke Franke/Audubon; American Goldfinch. Photo: Lynn Cleveland/Audubon Photography Awards; Sage Thrasher. Photo: Mick Thompson/Eastside Audubon; Piping Plover. Photo: Lorraine Minns/Audubon Photography Awards



BIRDS, PEOPLE & OUR COMMUNITIES

The fate of birds and humans are deeply connected. Because birds are present in every landscape (unlike other animals), #BirdsTellUs about the health of the places we all live. If a landscape or ecosystem is broken for birds, it is or will soon be for people. Birds tell us; it's time to act on climate.



Eastern Forests

Cerulean Warbler, Wood Thrush, Scarlet Tanager, American Goldfinch

As forests dwindle globally, 60% of eastern forest species will see three or more climate-related threats in the summer at 3.0° C warming, including fire risk and urbanization. At the lowest warming scenario, we can reduce these threats only two—heavy rain and extreme spring heat.



Grasslands & Aridlands

Lark Bunting, Sage Thrasher, Greater Sage Grouse, Bobolink

At the highest warming scenario, grassland and aridland birds will face a grim future with climate-threats like fire risk, drought and spring heat that could sweep critical habitat. We can help protect these species from the threats of fire weather and drought by holding warming to 1.5° C.



Coasts

Piping Plover, Royal Tern, Semipalmated Plover, Brown Pelican

Coastal birds will face up to 6 climate-related threats at 3.0° C warming, forcing them to fight sea level rise, heavy rain, urbanization and spring heat in vital nesting habitats. If we keep warming to 1.5° C, we can greatly reduce the number of threats.